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COPIOUS AND CRITICAL

LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON,

FOUNDED ON THE

LARGER LATIN-GERMAN LEXICON OF
DR. WILLIAM FREUND:

WITH

Additions and Corrections from the Lexicons of Gesner,
Facciolati, Scheller, Georges, etc.

BY E. A. ANDREWS, LL. D.

[redacted]

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

The basis of the new Latin Lexicon here offered to the public consists of a translation of the *Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache* of Dr. Wilhelm Freund, which was published at Leipsic in four volumes, containing in all about 4500 pages, in the following order: vol. i. (A—C) appeared in 1834; vol. iv. (R—Z) in 1840; vol. ii. (D—K) in 1844; and vol. iii. (L—Q) in 1845. In the latter year, the Author published, also, a smaller school lexicon in two volumes, comprising about 1800 pages, from which some corrections have been adopted in preparing the present work. From this has also been taken Appendix B, containing lists of words from the Italian and French languages derived from the Latin, whose origin is more or less obscured by the euphonic changes they have undergone. An examination of the lists will show the student the nature of the changes suffered by Latin words passing into either of those languages, and will enable him to refer without difficulty almost any Latin word found in them to its original. The lexicons of Gesner, Facciolati, Scheller, and Georges have likewise been made use of for the purpose of supplying occasional deficiencies in those of Dr. Freund.

The object which the Editor has proposed to himself and his associates in the preparation of the work has been to condense these materials within the convenient limits of a single volume, and yet to preserve every thing of real importance for general use in the larger lexicon of Dr. Freund. In working out the details of this problem, the general principles which have been followed are:

First, to retain all the definitions and philological remarks in Freund's larger lexicon, and also all his references to the original Latin authors, the grammarians, editors, and commentators; and, secondly, to rely chiefly, for the compression of the work within the prescribed limits, upon retrenching such parts of citations as could be dispensed with without interfering with the particular purpose for which the citations were made, and omitting altogether such as seemed either redundant or of very minor importance. But in every such case of omission or retrenchment the full reference to the original Latin author has been scrupulously retained, by which means the student may at pleasure not only reconstruct any article found in the original work, but may also examine the quotations in connection with the context from which they were taken. In consequence of a strict adherence to this rule, the present work is distinguished from every manual Latin-English lexicon heretofore published, not only by the number of authorities cited, but by its full reference in every case both to the name of the classical author, and to the particular treatise, book, section, or line of his writings, in which the passage referred to is to be found.

The principal points of difference between the largest Thesaurus of a language and the ordinary school dictionary are to be found, 1st, in the completeness of the vocabulary; 2d, in the extent of the definitions and philological remarks; 3d, in the number of authorities quoted or referred to; 4th, in the fullness of each quotation; and, 5th, in the exactness of the references made to the original authors. In the amount of words it contains, in its definitions, its comparison of synonyms, and its philological apparatus of every kind, as well as in the number and completeness of its references to the original classic authors, the Wörterbuch of Freund falls but little short of the largest lexicons of the language, while in the philosophical

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arrangement of its materials it is greatly superior to them all. Whatever excellences in these respects belong to the original work, we have aimed not only to preserve unimpaired in the present volume, but even to increase, by the insertion of such words as had been accidentally omitted, together with many proper names of persons and places found in the best authors, and numerous translations of difficult phrases occurring in the course of the work.* In regard to the condensation of the examples, although the advanced scholar and the grammatical investigator of the language might prefer to have them retained in extenso, yet, in a lexicon designed for the daily and hourly use of the general student, whose convenience has been had particularly in view, the condensation of examples by the omission of clauses having no necessary connection with the special purpose for which the passage is quoted, is not wholly without its benefits, in addition to those of facilitating reference and reducing the price of the work. By confining the student's attention within a narrower compass, it prevents, in a great degree, the perplexity which would be occasioned by the introduction of extraneous matter, and enables him to acquire more easily a clear and distinct knowledge of the meaning and construction of each word.

To scholars accustomed to search in the original authors for passages referred to in the lexicon, the numerous mistakes occurring in such references are but too well known. From errors of this kind we can not promise that this lexicon shall be found wholly free; but we still indulge a somewhat confident hope that it will not be found to suffer in this respect by comparison with any general lexicon either of the Latin or Greek language. In the progress of the work much time and labor have been employed in verifying the references, and many errors, which had been overlooked in the original, and not a few of which were found in all the lexicons which we consulted, are here corrected, though others doubtless still remain. A communication to the publishers of such as may be discovered in the course of using the lexicon will be thankfully received. They can be corrected in the stereotype plates, so as to secure a gradual approximation to perfect accuracy in future issues—a mode which experience has shown to be the only one in which this very desirable object can be effected in extensive works of this nature.

The high reputation which the great work of Dr. Freund already enjoys will render any special commendation of it on our part quite superfluous. Its Author has very successfully applied to Latin lexicography the same method which, in the hands of Gesenius and Passow, has produced a new era in the lexicography of the Hebrew and Greek languages. What this method is may be best learned by a perusal of the Author's Preface hereto subjoined, and to which we would ask the student's careful attention. But, excellent as is the plan of the original work, it has become apparent, in the course of the minute examination to which it has necessarily been subjected in preparing the present volume, that its execution is not of uniform excellence in every part. While its Author has bestowed great pains on the collection of examples, and in general on their arrangement, and in illustrating the etymology from the old grammarians, he appears to have sometimes given a less critical attention to the definitions. Such inequalities in the execution of so large a work were, of course, to be anticipated; and whenever any thing of this kind was met with which had evidently sprung from inadvertence, it was silently corrected; but where such certainty respecting its source did not exist, or where the author appeared to have deliberately differed from preceding authorities, his views have been scrupulously given, after which the opinions of other lexicographers, where it was deemed expedient, have been briefly stated. Terms belonging to the mechanical arts, names of implements, etc., were found, as in all other general lexicons hitherto published, to be particularly defective as regards their definitions. Considerable pains have been taken in correcting these, although much still remains to be done in this behalf, with the aid of Cato, Vitruvius, Pliny, etc., and their translators and commentators. In the latter half of the lexicon reference has been sometimes made to "Rich's Illustrated Companion to the Latin Dictionary and Greek Lexicon;" but in many cases important assistance has been derived from that excellent work where no specific reference to it has been made.

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* Nearly all the additions made to this work from other sources than the lexicons of Dr. Freund have been marked by an asterisk inclosed with such additional matter in a parenthesis.

It is possible that some may question the propriety of the course we have taken in regard to the correction of such errors, on the ground that they can not in all cases be certain whether they have before them the interpretation of Freund or of his translator or editor; and may insist that the meaning of the original should have been always given without alteration, and the corrections added in brackets. The objection has been all along anticipated, but it has not been regarded as a sufficient reason for confusing the mind of the student, and adding to the bulk of a work which it has been found difficult to compress within the prescribed limits of a single volume, by perpetuating errors which plainly had their origin in mere oversight, and of which the Author himself has corrected a large number in his smaller work.

But, whatever may be thought of the correctness of the method adopted by us in this respect, it is hoped that no one will regard what has been said as designed to cast censure upon the Author, or to magnify the importance of our very humble toils at his expense. Few will appreciate, as profoundly as we do, the learning, industry, and judgment which he has here exhibited, and for which he has our warmest admiration; and few will be disposed to regard more leniently the occasional lapses produced by the weariness that will at times seize upon the most zealous and energetic in the course of a labor so complicated and monotonous, and extending over such a length of time. On our part, while we do not shrink from fair and even searching criticism, neither do we brave it on the supposition that we are inaccessible to blame. It is for the interests of learning that whatever faults we have committed should be brought to light, in order to their future rectification; and if in any instance we have made that wrong which before was right, we hold ourselves amenable to just animadversion. All we ask or wish for is, that our labors may be fairly considered, and judged accordingly.

In concluding these remarks, the Editor would avail himself of the opportunity to acknowledge his deep obligations to the learned friends and associates whose assistance he has enjoyed during the progress of the work. A very large share of all that may be judged meritorious in the preparation of the present volume is justly to be ascribed to the care and accurate discrimination of the distinguished gentlemen by whom the translation of the original work has been made. The articles comprised in the first three letters of the vocabulary, or from A to C inclusive, were translated by the Rev. R. D. C. ROBBINS, professor of the Latin and Greek languages in Middlebury College. The remainder of the work, or from D to Z inclusive, was translated by Mr. WM. W. TURNER, of the Union Theological Seminary, in the city of New York. To these gentlemen, also, the Editor gratefully acknowledges himself indebted for many valuable suggestions on topics occurring in the progress of the work, and especially to Mr. Turner, whose varied and profound learning, united with the most untiring zeal and industry, has been employed upon so large a portion of the volume, and has been of the greatest service to it in supplying the deficiencies occasionally occurring in the definitions of the original work. For the translation of the Author's Preface the Editor is most happy to acknowledge his obligations to the kindness of his respected friend, the Rev. T. D. WOOLSEY, LL.D., the learned president of Yale College, by whom the translation now prefixed to this work was originally furnished to the pages of the Bibliotheca Sacra. To another assistant, whom the Editor is not permitted here to name, but whose critical accuracy has left its traces upon almost every page of the work, the Editor feels bound to allude with feelings of the deepest gratitude for a labor so constant, so disinterested, and continued, with scarcely an interruption, through so long a period. The office of the proof-reader has been performed throughout with an accuracy and neatness such as we have never seen equaled in a work of this kind. It has relieved us of much of the usual trouble and vexation attending the correction of the press, and it is with real pleasure that we acknowledge our obligations in this respect. This we do without meaning to take upon ourselves the responsibility in relation to any peculiarities introduced into the orthography of English words, which was a matter left, with but few exceptions, entirely to the printer.

With these remarks we now take leave of a work which has engaged our attention and employed our time during the greatest part of almost every day for several years. It was undertaken in the hope that, when completed, it would be found to exhibit, in a manner better adapted to general use than could be found in any previously extant work, the most important results of modern labors in the field of Latin lexicography; and in the indulgence of the same hope, and with fervent gratitude to that superintending Providence which has permitted us to see the close of so long a work, we now present to the public the result of our protracted labors. E. A. ANDREWS.

New Britain (Conn.), Nov. 1, 1850.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

Between the first publication of the Latin lexicons of Forcellini, Gesner, and Scheller, and the appearance of the present work, more than fifty years have elapsed; and during just this interval classical philology has met with so thorough a transformation that, for this very reason, the attempt to bring out a dictionary of the Latin tongue which shall better correspond with the altered stand-point of the philological sciences requires no excuse. Still, it is the duty of the author to make known what is the problem he has proposed to himself, and by what means he has tried to solve it: to do this as completely as possible is the aim of the ensuing lines. In order, however, to take the necessary survey, where the vastness of the subject almost precludes its being surveyed, it is advisable to arrange it under particular rubrics; and, therefore, in what follows we shall treat, (1) of the idea and elements of Latin Lexicography; (2) of the compass of the present dictionary; (3) of the method of handling the several articles; (4) of the arrangement of the articles; (5) of the signs and technical terms employed in the work; and, (6) of the aids in composing it.

I. *Of the Idea and Elements of Latin Lexicography.*

§ 1. If Lexicography in general is that science whose task it is to set forth the nature of every single word of a language, through all the periods of its existence, it is the task of Latin lexicography in particular to set forth the nature of every single word of the Latin language, as it makes itself known in all the periods of the existence of that language; or, more succinctly expressed, it is the object of Latin lexicography to give the history of every single word of the Latin language. It is, therefore, a purely objective science; and although, by its aid, the understanding of works written in Latin is promoted, still it does not acknowledge this to be its end, but, like every objective science, it is its own end.

§ 2. The history of a word consists in unfolding its outer nature, that is, its form, class, syntactical connections, and the like, together with its inner nature or meaning. But since in Latin, just as in all cultivated languages, every word has not a particular form peculiar to itself, but belongs to a distinct class of words, whose forms it adopts, and since the doctrine of the forms of classes of words and their alterations is the subject-matter of grammar, it is not required of lexicography to make known all the forms of each particular word in its various relations and connections; on the contrary, it needs merely to designate the class to which a word belongs, and only then, when a word has assumed a form peculiar to itself, to mark this as an exception. When the lexicographer adds *ae* to the word *mensa*, this is nothing but a convenient abbreviation which grammar renders intelligible to all, and by means of which the enumeration of all the inflections of this word becomes unnecessary. On the other hand, as the form *capsis*, of the word *capio*, deviates from the regular form of kindred words, the lexicon must necessarily give notice of that fact, because otherwise the external history of the word *capio* will be incomplete. This is the *grammatical element of lexicography.*

§ 3. The greatest number of words in Latin, as in every cultivated language, is derived from others, termed radical or ground-words. It is the duty, therefore, of the external history of words, in the case of every word which is not underived, to indicate the root from which it springs. This is the *etymological element of lexicography.*

§ 4. The internal history of a word consists, as has been mentioned, in the exhibition of its meaning. This is the *exegetical element of lexicography.* Inasmuch as every word has its own distinct and peculiar meaning, to make this known is the peculiar and distinct province of lexicography, and grammar invades the field of its sister science whenever, besides giving an account of the forms and connections of classes of words, she treats also of the meanings of single words, which exert no influence upon their grammatical relations—a mode of proceeding which many Latin grammars adopt in regard to the meanings of the pronouns, prepositions, and conjunctions.

§ 5. In Latin, as in other languages, many words have in their meanings so much resemblance to one another that a superficial examination can hardly distinguish them. It is the duty, therefore, of the internal history of words, to hold up the meaning of such words over against one another, to compare and to distinguish them. This is the *synonymous element of lexicography*.

§ 6. Only a very few words, forms of words, and meanings were alike in use through all the periods of the life of the Latin language; most of them had a much shorter duration; many did not even outlive a single period. The history of a word, therefore—as far as extant materials allow—must let us know to what time a word, a form, or a meaning belongs. This I name the *special-historical* or *chronological element of lexicography*.

§ 7. In like manner, there are but a few words of the Latin language—and those containing the most general notions—which were equally in use in all kinds of style. The history of words, therefore, must inform us to what kind of composition a word, a form, or a meaning belongs; whether to prose or poetry, to the higher prose of the orator or the lower of the people, or to the language of art, as a technical term of religion, of economy, of rhetoric, of philosophy, and so on. I call this the *rhetorical element of lexicography*.

§ 8. Finally, the Latin, like every polished dialect, has certain favorite words which it willingly and often uses, and again a number of words of which it makes use but seldom, or perhaps only once. It is incumbent, then, on the historian of words, under each word to notice its frequent or rare occurrence. I name this the *statistical element of lexicography*.

II. *Of the Extent of the present Lexicon.*

§ 1. As Latin lexicography has to do with the history of all the words of the Latin language, and as the number of words in this language varies according as we consider it to be, in a narrower sense, the dialect of the Romans, or, in a wider sense, that both of the Romans and of the learned afterwards, in the Middle Ages, it becomes necessary to say in which of these spheres the present lexicon has chosen to move. We confine ourselves, then, to Latin as the national language of the Romans, and accordingly give the history of all those words which occur in the written remains of the Romans, from the earliest times to the fall of the West-Roman empire. Within this period the work of every Latin writer, whether he was a born Roman or not, a heathen or a Christian, will be held to belong to the Latin literature, and will receive attention in proportion as the modes of expression current in it have any peculiar bearing upon the history of words.

§ 2. But in the materials furnished to the lexicographer by the writings of the ancient Romans, a separation of the greatest importance for the trustworthiness of the history of words must be made between such as lie before our eyes in the extant works of the Latin classics, and those of whose existence at one time we are informed by the old grammarians and lexicographers. In the case of the former, our own inspection, our own judgment is allowed to us; the others we must take on credit and authority. We have, therefore, in the present work, represented to the eye by capitals those words and forms for the knowledge of which we are indebted only to old grammarians and glossators, and which are, as it were, the isolated remains of an ancient world of words.* For example:

"ABAMBULANTES abscedentes." Festus, p. 22.

Apollo, -inis (earlier APELLO, as hemo for homo). Festus, p. 19.

§ 3. The case is the same with words and forms found only in inscriptions; since, for the most part, we know neither the person making use of them nor the time when they were used. These also are, therefore, designated by capital letters.* For example:

ARCHIBVCVLVS (BVCOL.) -i, *m.*, A chief priest of Bacchus. Inscr. Orell., No. 2335, 2351, 2352 [ἀρχι-βουκόλος].

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* In the vocabulary of this edition the words here referred to are denoted by the character ‡ placed before them; e. g., ‡**ăbambŭlantes** = abscedentes, Fest. p. 22.—*Am. Ed.*

Apollo, -inis (. . . . APOLONES = Apollini, in a very ancient inscription, VICESIMA. PARTI. APOLONES. DEDERI. i. e. vicesimam partem Apollini dedere. Inscr. Orell. No. 1433), etc.

§ 4. The limits of the lexicon, again, are to be determined not merely with respect to time, but also with respect to the origin of the words which it contains. The Latin language, as is well known, like that of every nation which has had intercourse with other nations, has not kept itself free from foreign words. The question now arises whether Latin lexicography ought to embrace words adopted into Latin from other languages, or whether it should confine itself to its own unmixed stores. The latter procedure we have seen used in German; so that peculiar dictionaries have been composed for words borrowed from abroad. Is this advisable also for the Latin? Is it right that the decision here should not rest upon considerations of convenience and of what is customary, but simply and solely upon the more or less scientific character of the two courses? The adoption of a foreign word into a language assumes, of course, the real or supposed want of a corresponding native word denoting the same idea. Now the foreign word, in taking upon itself the function of a fully synonymous, but not existing native word, and in representing a peculiar notion, ceases, as far as actual use is concerned, to be foreign, although at its origin it was really such. But the duty of general Latin lexicography, with which we are alone concerned, unlike that of special etymological lexicography, requires it to give the sum total of Latin words, considered as conveying the notions of persons speaking this language, and not considered as indigenous expressions of ideas; whence it follows that a place on the list of Latin words can not be refused to such as are borrowed from foreign tongues, and by means of written Latin characters had full citizenship conceded to them.

§ 5. On the other hand, from the circumstance that one language needs to borrow from another, arises the necessity of making a distinction between those words which a nation finds in its own language adequate to the expression of its thoughts, and those which it is forced to invite out of foreign parts. This distinction is made in the present work by crosses prefixed to all words which originally were not of the Latin stock. In doing this, the author has deemed the following discriminations to be important:

A. *Words borrowed from the Greek.* And as such we understand only those which passed over, after the Latin had separated itself etymologically from its sister language, and had taken an independent place. For those which, on account of the relationship of the two dialects, have the same or a similar sound, ought not to be regarded as the property of the Greek, but as the common possession of both languages. Hence, in this dictionary, *ab*, *alius*, *ager*, *ago*, *fero*, etc., are represented as only etymologically allied with ἀπό, ἄλλος, ἀγρός, ἄγω, φέρω, etc.; but *aegoceros*, *aliptes*, *blitum*, *ceruchi*, *chelys*, etc., as borrowed from the Greek. But of this latter class a number of words have become mongrels, or, in grammatical phrase, *voces hibridae*, through a purely Latin termination, or through composition with a purely Latin word; for this reason a discrimination is necessary, which is effected in the lexicon, in the case of Greek words unchanged in form, or no more essentially varied than with *us* put for ος, *a* for η or ης, etc., by prefixing a † to them, and placing the sign = before the original word printed in Greek letters. Hybrid forms, on the contrary, while they retain the †, are denoted by [ ], including the original word. For example:

†aenigma, -atis, *n.* = αἴνιγμα, etc.

†aliptes or alipta, -ae, *m.* = ἀλείπτης, etc.

†apologatio, -onis, *f.* [from ἀπόλογος, with the Lat. ending *-atio.*]

†chamae-tortus, -a, -um, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from χαμαί and tortus.]

Remark 1. The attention paid to Greek literature among the Romans, from the Augustan age onward, led to the use, in the Latin written style, of a considerable number of Greek terms of art, sometimes in Greek and sometimes in Latin characters. It is clear that lexicography can take notice only of those words of this sort which are written in Latin letters. Now it is known that later transcribers gave a Latin dress to many words in the classics which were at first written in Greek; and hence, in different editions of the classics, according to the manuscripts which are followed, the same word now appears in the letters of the one language and now of the other. Such cases bring the lexicographer into perplexity, and he finds the difficulty of following one consistent rule the greater, owing to the fact that in all probability some writers had no one rule of their own, just as we Germans, in spite of the many and earnest remonstrances of purists, have not yet ceased to write foreign terms of art at one time in German and at another in Latin letters. Thus, in Celsus (5, 28, *no.* 2), *cacoethes* appears by the side of *κακόηθες* (ib. *bis*), while in editions of Pliny even the Greek plural *κακοήθη* is never written otherwise than in Latin characters; and indeed, in the manuscripts and editions of this latter author, the practice of using Roman letters prevails even in cases where the annexed words, "Graece vocant," render the Latin use of the word doubtful. And in like manner, we find in Quintilian, who generally writes Greek technical terms in Greek letters, *κακόζηλον* (8, 3, 56) and *κακοζηλία* (8, 6, 73), but also *cacozelia* (2, 3, 9). Modern editors of Latin authors seem to follow the rule that in the earlier writers, except Pliny, as Cicero, Varro, Quintilian, Celsus, Donatus, etc., Greek letters are to be preferred; but Latin, on the contrary, in such as Servius, Priscian, Isidore, and the like: and, in truth, this is a convenient principle in a subject so fluctuating as this, and so important for the criticism of the text. But whether it will guide us safely in every case, and even against the authority of the best manuscripts, has as yet not been decided, and needs to be put to a careful proof.

Remark 2. When the lexicographer refers Latinized words to their Greek source, he not unfrequently meets with Greek words which are sought for in vain in collections of extant Greek words, owing probably to their not being preserved in the extant literature of that language. The name of the precious stone *borsycites*, for example, mentioned by Pliny (37, 11, 73), as all will admit, is of Greek extraction; but where is the corresponding original word to be found? The case is the same with *botryitis*, *botryon*, *brabyla* (*ae*), *brya*, *brochon*, *bucardia*, *caesapon*, *cachla*, *catastema*, together with many others; and here rich gleaning for Greek lexicography may be expected. In the present dictionary such not extant Greek words are only, then, supplied, when there is no serious doubt concerning the way of writing them. On the other hand, words like *brochon* must remain without the original word, and are indicated to be of Greek origin only by a cross.

B. *Words borrowed from other languages* (the Celtic, Gallic, Iberian, Hebrew, Persian, etc.). To these two crosses are prefixed: for the most part, it can not be said what was the form or the way of writing the original word; and therefore our usual rule, in such cases, is to annex in brackets merely the language from which the foreign word is borrowed. For example:

†† **candosoccus**, -i, *m.* [a Gallic word], etc.
†† **ballux** (bal.), -ucis, *f.* [a Spanish word], etc.
†† **bascauda**, -ae, *f.* [a British word], etc.
†† **Bagous**, -i, and Bagoas, -ae, *m.*, *Βαγῶος* and *Βαγώας* [a Persian word], etc.

But, on the contrary,

†† **burdo**, -onis, *m.*=פֶּרֶד.
†† **camelus**, -i, *m.*, *κάμηλος*=גָּמָל.

§ 6. Foreign names which have been carried over, together with foreign historical data, into the Latin literature, although there expressed in Latin letters, yet properly can not be held to be incorporated into that language, because their reception, being occasioned merely by the historical narratives where they occur, is only an external one; and in all languages, like hieroglyphics, they must preserve the same form. Yet, so far as such words are (so to speak) the carriers of knowledge derived by the Romans from abroad, they ought not, as we have seen above, to be shut out from Latin lexicography. Only the etymological element has no claim upon them, and therefore their original words are immediately annexed without any sign. As, for example:

Aeolus, -i, *m.*, Αἴολος, (1) The god of the winds, etc.
Aaron, *m.*, אַהֲרֹן, Brother of Moses, etc.

Remark. From what was just now said, it follows that the Latin lexicography of such foreign names must look only at the relations given by Latin authors, even when they are at open variance with those of the original literature, as is, for instance, frequently the case n the departments of mythology, geography, and history. Compare Aeaea, Calypso, etc.

III. *Of the Method of handling the several Articles.*

§ 1. Every article of a Latin lexicon forms a monograph of that Latin word to which it is devoted; and therefore, according to I, § 2, it must trace the history of the inner and outer nature of that word through the whole period of its existence in the Latin language. Now, according to I, §§ 2–8, whatever appertains to such a history may be reduced to seven elements; we have, therefore, to show, in this place, how the present lexicon, in giving the history of each single article, has had respect to each of these elements.

(A.) *Grammatical Element.* In conformity with the limits drawn above (I, § 2), an account as complete as possible of extant anomalies has been inserted in a parenthesis, after the indication of the grammatical formation, construction, etc. For example, *capio, cepi, captum*, 3. (antiquated form of the fut. exact. *capso*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 61; *capsit*, id. Pseud. 4, 3, 6; Attius in Nonius Marcell. 483, 12; comp. Festus, p. 44; *capsimus*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 15. CAPSIS, according to Cic. Or. 45, 154, erroneously taken by him to be contracted from *cape si vis;* comp. Quint. Inst. 1, 5, 66, Spalding. Old orthography of the perf., CEPET=*cepit;* as, EXEMET, DEDET, etc.; Columna Rostrata, etc.)

arbor, -oris (poetic collateral form, *arbos*, like *labos, colos, honos*, etc. Lucret. 1, 774; 6, 787, etc. Also the accus. ARBOSEM, Fest. p. 13. Comp. Schneider, Gram. etc.)

avis, -is, *f.* (abl. sing. both *avi* and *ave;* comp. Varro, de Ling. Lat. 8, 37, 120; Priscian, p. 765 Putsch, Rhemn. Palaem.* p. 1374, ib. Schneid. Gram. 2, p. 227, in religious language more frequently *avi* . . .; but in Varro, L. L. 7, 5, 99, *ave* is a gloss. See Spengel in h. l., etc.)

ad, praep. with the accus. (on account of the hard pronunciation of *d* sometimes written *at*. See *at*. Old form *ar*, as in *arveho*, arbiter, for *adveho*, adbiter from *arbitere*=*adbitere*. So *ar me advenias*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 17, and in inscriptions *arfuerunt*, arfuisse. Comp. Prisc. p. 599 Putsch, etc.), and so on. Here the difficulty not uncommonly presents itself that a word which must be taken as the basis of an article occurs in several forms. In such cases prevalent usage alone can decide, and accordingly many words have another ground-form given to them [in the present work] than they have hitherto had in the lexicons. Thus, for example, more and better authorities are found for the neuter form *baculum, -i*, than for the received masculine *baculus;* which requires us to shape the article in the lexicon as follows:

baculum, -i, *n.* (baculus, -i, *m.*, extremely rare), etc.

In like manner, *biga*, the singular, which came into vogue after the Augustan age, has been put after the plural form, *bigae;* and so in many other cases.

Often, too, linguistic analogy is brought into conflict with historical dates. Here, in obedience to the excellent remarks in the eighth book of Varro's Lingua Latina, the historical takes precedence; because it is the duty of the author of monographs to insert only real matters of fact into his sketches. For this reason it is, that no adjective, *bicorniger, -era, -erum*—which nowhere occurs—has been admitted into the lexicon, but only *Bicorniger, -eri, m.* [a title of Bacchus]. And if hereafter a catalogue of extant supines shall be made with critical accuracy, a lexicon will be obliged to separate all such forms known to exist, from merely hypothetical ones.†

B. *Etymological Element.* This has a very easy and an extremely difficult side. To tell whence words like *accipio, concipio, excipio*, etc., come—what can be easier? But scientific etymology seeks also to discover the origin of words like *capio* itself; and this, as is well known, is the problem, to the solution of which a body of the ablest linguists in our days have devoted all their energies and their acuteness; which many believe themselves to have solved, while others deride it as the arena for the useless play of empty combinations. Hazardous as it still is, in the violent contest of two parties, to try to keep a strict neutrality, yet the author of the present lexicon, who can neither speak insincerely against his convictions, nor meanly avoid declaring his opinion where it is looked for, feels obliged here openly to avow that he can share neither in the sweet faith of the former party, nor in the cold contempt of the latter. He cherishes firm trust in the amazing power of the human mind to penetrate even into the secret laboratory where words were formed, seeing it has succeeded in unveiling the mystery of the formation of worlds. He follows, therefore, the progress of these zealous efforts with love, and with a joyous anticipation of high delight; and he grudges not these unwearied investigators the invigorating hope, that they are but a small remove from the very topmost point toward which they aspire. But he can not suppress his apprehension that what seemed, when seen from afar, the summit, will prove but the boundary-line of a lower region, beyond which new chains of mountains tower in their vastness to the heavens; and for this reason he is afraid, as yet, to join in the triumphal jubilee. Indeed, the question of the origin of the Latin language is beginning at this moment to be far more involved than many are willing to believe: Germanism is opposing the Sanscrit with powerful weapons, and urges its claims to be the origin of Latin. The author feels, therefore, that he would be called overhasty, if he allowed the Sanscrit or the German element to have the predominance in his work.

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* Q. Rhemnius Fannius Palaemon, a grammarian who flourished under Claudius.—Tr.

† Such a catalogue of extant supines has been attempted in Johnson's Grammatical Commentaries, p. 388. See also Hickie's Lat. Gram. Lond. 1828, p. 112, *sqq.*, and Andrews and Stoddard's Lat. Gram. p. 120, *sqq.—Am. Ed.*

There is, however, a mode of treating etymology in a lexicon, which leaves the controversy just mentioned out of sight, and yet does justice to the demand of the higher comparison of languages. We see this pursued by Gesenius in the Latin revision of his excellent Hebrew lexicon; where, for instance, it is said under פָּרָה "(1) *ferre* (Praeter veterum Semitarum linguam haec radix late regnat in linguis Indogerm.; v. Sanscr. *bhri* ferre; Pers. *bâr* onus; Armen. *bier*-il ferre; Gr. *φέρω*, *βάρος*, *βαρύς*; Lat. *fero*, *porto;* Goth. *bair*-an; Angl. to *bear*, trans. to *burden;* Germ. ant. *bären*, etc.)." In this way, the question whether *fero* is derived immediately from *bhri* or from *bären* can be omitted altogether in a Latin dictionary, and yet under the article *fero* the connection be made known between this word and roots in cognate languages. But, after all, I can not decide to travel this road, which previous labors have already rendered quite smooth and level; for, in my opinion, such a comparative method passes beyond the bounds of a lexicon designed for a single language, and belongs exclusively and solely to comparative or universal lexicography. For, if every special lexicon is to institute this comparison of roots, the same parenthesis which is attached to the Hebrew root פָּרָה must be repeated in the Greek, Latin, Gothic, English, or German lexicon; so that all that is peculiar to the single lexicon will be taken away. Just as little as we would expect of the Latin grammar to place the Sanscrit *asmi* by the side of *sum*, or the Gothic and old high German declensions by the side of the Latin, notwithstanding the insight into the grammatical structure which it would afford; just so little, in my judgment, ought it to be made the duty of the Latin lexicon to accompany every Latin word with all the equivalent words in other languages that can be collected together. The very interesting nature of such combinations, and the novelty of the truly wonderful discoveries to which they have led, seem in this matter to have produced in many a want of due regard for the laws of scientific and well-defined lexicography; so that the strong stamp of the *special* threatens almost wholly to disappear under the influence of such generalizations. To this very swallowing up of the special by the general, it is, no doubt, to be ascribed that the soil itself, where the Latin reached its bloom, has been hitherto so little explored; although this soil acted powerfully upon the earliest condition of the foreign plant, and in many cases altered it so that it can no longer be recognized. Besides, many of the modern etymologists start in their comparisons with the form which a Latin word had at the Ciceronian period: the smaller number, who like a more rational course, go back to the times of Ennius and Pacuvius; having recourse likewise, perhaps, to the oldest forms of many words preserved by the grammarians. But even to hold these oldest forms to be the original ones, as they existed at the separation of the Latin from its parent stock, will, I think, be a hazardous position, till it can be shown that the Latin remained so unaltered from that epoch of separation down to the time to which appertain single forms yet extant—that is, through at least five hundred years—that the original forms are adequately represented to us by these yet extant ones. This difficulty, and many like it (among which that of finding the laws for the union and change of sounds in Latin, is, in truth, not the least), must be set aside, before the materials used in instituting the comparative process shall be well enough fitted for that purpose.

C. *Exegetical Element.* This, as being the main element of lexicography (comp. I, § 4), must meet with especial attention. But as the exhibition of the meanings of a word must take various shapes, according to the nature of the word itself, it is impossible to develop, to their whole extent, the fundamental principles of this branch: the single articles must testify for themselves. A few words, therefore, relating to the chief rules which have served to guide us, must suffice.

First of all, it has been laid down as a settled principle that, among several significations of a word, that which is obtained by its etymology may be assumed as the original one. Simple and obvious as this maxim is, it has nevertheless been followed with little strictness in Latin lexicons hitherto. And this is owing to two causes. In the first place, they have usually had the pedagogical object in view of facilitating the study of the classics; and they, therefore, gave precedence to the most current significations, which are rarely the earliest. In the second place, because, for the most part, they had to do only with the usages of speech in the most read and best known classics, they have paid almost no attention to the oldest fragments of the Latin tongue; to the Leges Regiae, the fragments of the Twelve Tables, the remains of Ennius, Pacuvius, Cato, and so on down to those of Attius and Sisenna; and extremely little to the Latinity of Plautus, Terence, Lucretius, and Varro: and for this reason just those passages lay out of their sight in which most of the words still preserved their primitive sense. The more to be regretted this fault was, the more earnestly has the author striven to furnish a cure for it. He, therefore, made it his first aim to introduce into the circle of lexical materials all the critically certain remains of old Latinity from the Leges Regiae, the fragments of the Twelve Tables, and the broken inscriptions on the Columna rostrata, down to Lucretius and Varro, and to assign to these, as the oldest, the first place in the lexicon. In this way three advantages are gained. In the first place, the history of words has thus its earliest period removed backward; then many words disclose their primitive meaning by this process; and thirdly, many peculiarities of the later style are here recognized in their nascent state, so that what formerly was regarded as innovation on the part of Virgil or Ovid now appears to be only borrowed from Ennius, Naevius, or Lucretius.

It happens, however, not unfrequently in Latin lexicography, that no examples are extant of that signification which etymology shows to be the primitive one. In such a case this meaning, being indispensable for the etymological understanding of the others, is put down indeed, but it is expressly distinguished from the others by another mode of printing, as not known to have been in actual use.

The second principle laid down, and one about the correctness of which there exists no doubt, is that, in the order of meanings, the proper meaning, as the original one, must precede the tropical as being derived. But besides this, it has been deemed necessary to bring subdivisions into the notion of the tropical, which in its wide extent seemed not fitted to draw a line between significations with sufficient clearness. An example will make this obvious. The substantive *arena* changes its sense in the four following passages: (1) Magnus congestus arenae, Lucr. 6, 724. (2) Missum in arenam aprum jaculis desuper petiit, Suet. Tib. 72. (3) Vectio Prisco, quantum plurimum potuero, praestabo, praesertim in arena mea, hoc est, apud Centumviros, Plin. Ep. 6, 12, 2. (4) Quid facies, Oenone? Quid arenae semina mandas? Ov. Her. 5, 115. In the first passage it is *actual sand*, in the second the *amphitheatre*, in the third *the sphere of one's calling*, in the fourth a proverbial expression for something *unfruitful*, etc. If we should divide the meanings between the literal and tropical, as these terms have been hitherto applied in the lexicons, we should have one literal and three tropical meanings, somewhat as follows: (1) lit., sand; (2) trop., (a) the amphitheatre; (b) the sphere of one's calling; (c) proverb. for something unfruitful. But, in the first place, the meaning sphere of one's calling or place of contest, is obviously borrowed from that of the amphitheatre, and therefore not co-ordinate with it, but subordinate, and consequently forming a trope within a trope; and, in the second place, the derived notion *amphitheatre* has quite another relation to the simple one *sand*, from that of one's *sphere* to *amphitheatre*. In the former case, the general notion *sand* is individualized into a certain sandy place, sandy path, etc., but not taken out of the class of concretes; while in the latter the concrete notion of *amphitheatre* is spiritualized into the abstract notion of a place of contest or exercise, sphere of avocations, etc-

This last distinction between individualizing a general notion and spiritualizing a physical, seemed of too much weight to the author to be left out of sight in the exegetical management of the articles in the dictionary; and he has, therefore, given to the signification arising in the former way the name of metonymic; to the latter that of tropical. In this way the first three senses of *arena* take the following order: (1) lit., sand; (2) metonym., the place of contest in the amphitheatre bestrewed with sand. Therefore, (b) tropic., every place of contest, place of exhibiting any kind of activity, place of exercise, etc. And so, for example, *arbor*=*navis* is a metonymy, while *calor*=*amor* is a trope; because in the former the physical meaning is only individualized, while in the latter it passes into an abstract and spiritual one. In the case of *arena* it still remains to specify the place which its proverbial use should occupy in a lexical arrangement of meanings. My opinion is that, in judging of proverbial expressions, lexicography and rhetoric must follow different rules. The latter of these arts, as it weighs the sense of the whole expression, can only class such forms of speech with those which are tropical, and not literal. Lexicography, on the other hand, which has to do, not with the sense of a whole expression, but only with that of a single word, finds nothing in the word used proverbially, which removes it from the sphere of the literal. Thus, to adhere to the example given above, the word *arena* in the proverbial phrase—arenae semina mandare—has received no signification originally foreign, such as it contains in the words Vectio Prisco praestabo in arena mea. These two words can not denote *my sand;* but arenae semina mandere means always to commit seed to the sand. It must remain, as has been said, an indifferent thing for the judgment passed by the lexicon on the word *arena*, if the whole thought, through its application to something not of the nature of husbandry, has received an unliteral sense. For this reason, in the present lexicon, the proverbial is arranged not under the tropical, but under the literal sense.

It seemed necessary, moreover, if the various derived meanings were to be characterized, to specify the auxiliary notions, through the accession of which to the original meanings, these derived significations arose. This side of exegetical lexicography deserves the greater attention, since without it the changeful play of meanings back and forth must often remain an enigmatical occurrence. We have, therefore, specially noticed the departments of the subjective and objective, general and special, of space, time, and number, of purpose, of definite aim, of a pregnant and a hostile sense, etc., whenever they modify the original meaning of the word; and if the genetic connection between the original and the modified sense was not quite obvious, we have made it clear by pointing out the intermediate notion, which formed their bond of union. Sometimes, also, it seemed of use for taking a view of the ramified meanings of a word, to give a summary and condensed statement of the principal ones at the beginning of the article, and to treat the rest as the special part of the explanation. This has been done particularly in the case of the particles, whose meanings are so very numerous. As regards the interpretation, strictly so called, of the Latin word in its various divisions and subdivisions, the aim has been to represent the notion in the original, by expressions completely answering to it and making it known in all its parts. This very endeavor has often made it necessary to transgress the usual law of lexicography, by which every Latin word must be turned into a German one. I am afraid that this law is not so much dictated by scientific lexicography, as by the pedagogical apprehension that the scholar will be brought into perplexities by the want of a single correspondent term. Every linguist knows that, besides the general notions which are common to all nations, such as father, mother, brother, and the like, there are but few words which in all languages move in just the same sphere. The locality, the public and domestic life, the state of scientific refinement, the religion, and many similar causes, attach notions to words which are often entirely wanting to those by which they are commonly translated in other languages; while these latter words, again, fill another circle, from which the former are far removed. He, therefore, who is sparing of his words in the translations of the lexicon, runs the risk of expressing a thought of his own, instead of the foreign notion which he wishes to reproduce. The word *canere*, for instance, is translated in the lexicons by *singen* [to sing], and the scholar has certainly thus obtained a word to which he can adhere in reading Latin. But our *singen* by no means exhausts the senses of the Latin *canere*. For the Roman *frogs* were as little used to *singing* as German ones; the Roman *tibia* no more sung than our flute. The signal for retreat was as little sung in the Roman army as in our own; and yet, in all these cases, *canere* is used by the Romans. What good, then, does even the pupil get from his definition *singen?* not to say that the scientific endeavor to comprehend the notion which the Romans united with their word in this way comes to naught. In translating the Latin particles, an interpreter who is sparing of his words, can at the best produce but the most remote perception of their meaning in the mind of his reader. Hence, while I have, as in duty bound, avoided accumulating useless explanations in the German part of the articles of the lexicon, I have, notwithstanding, not scrupled to sacrifice brevity to clearness and intelligibleness where a single German word failed of exhausting the sense of the Latin. The same wish to give the notion of the Latin words exegetically in their full comprehension, has been the reason why those articles which are concerned with Roman antiquities—taking this term in its widest sense, and including art also—have more space devoted to them than has been customary hitherto. That I have embraced art within this range will not be disapproved of by those who are really acquainted with the ancient classics. In regard to passages cited from Latin authors, as supports of the definitions, the principle has been, in the first place, to arrange them—with the exception of the *locus classicus*, which ought to be put first—in the order of age, that the imitations in later authors may clearly appear to be such; in the second place, in the case of prose words and meanings, to arrange proof-passages from the poets after those from prose writers, but in the case of purely poetic words and significations to take the opposite course; in the third place, to abstain as far as possible from quoting writings decidedly not genuine; among which, however, I by no means reckon the fourth oration against Catiline, and the Orator of Tacitus; but, if it was necessary to make citations from them, to assign to such passages the very last place.

In order to make more clear the origin of many significations, the author has thought it best to compare the usage in other languages. It is evident of itself that, on account of the great influence of the Greek upon the Roman literature, the usages of that language ought to be brought into the comparison wherever they had influence; indeed, in many cases even whole passages out of Greek authors might be named, from which the corresponding Latin ones are either literal translations, or at least borrowed as it regards the thought. The German language also, the French, and the English, have been called upon for aid, when they furnished the desired analogies. But although all these languages supply materials in sufficient quantity for such comparisons, yet by their means the lexicographer can only make it appear that the nations which sustained literary relations with the Romans had the same usages of speech, and followed the same analogies; and by this process those usages of speech are not thoroughly explained as to their origin. For if, for example, we point to the English word *city* in illustrating the use of the Latin *civitas* for *urbs*, we do not show that any other people has developed, in the same way as the Romans, the notion of a city as a *place* from that of a *community;* because the English *city* is only a repetition of the Latin *civitas*. We need, therefore, for our lexical comparisons, besides those languages which are of the same stock with the Latin, another also, which had no connection with it, either etymological or literary, in order that, if we discover the same analogies in both, the process manifested in unfolding the same notion and in assigning to it similar relations may appear to belong to the human mind generally, and not to be restricted to a definite class of languages. For this purpose no language lying so near the usual circle of studies as the Hebrew offered itself. And, accordingly, the author has always made use of it where it afforded the desired analogies; for example, in the case of *Calendae*, as the Roman *proclamation-day*, of the Hebrew קְרֹא מִקְרָא; in that of the phrase *in capita* (for every man) of the Hebrew לְגֻלְגְּלֹת (for every skull); in that of the syntactic connection of the verb *cavere*, of the construction of the Hebrew הִשָּׁמֵר, which is perfectly similar, even down to the unusual *cavere cum aliquo*. Sometimes even the right explanation of expressions hitherto misunderstood resulted from this comparison; for example, *bidens* can no longer be allowed to mean a sacrificial victim with two long front teeth, but one which has two entire rows of teeth;* for which the parallel is found in the

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* The author has the support of Festus for this explanation, besides that of the Hebrew analogy.

Hebrew שִׁנַּיִם, dual of שֵׁן, tooth [denoting the two rows of teeth].—Moreover, on another side, the Hebrew stands as near to the Latin as the Greek, I mean in relation to the Latinity of the fathers. In this regard, it was no less a duty to bring the Hebrew into comparison, than the Greek in regard to the Latinity of Ennius and Pacuvius; for not unfrequently the meanings of words in patristic Latin are complete copies of Hebrew words. Compare *bene dicere* = בֵּרֵךְ (Lexicon, benedico, *no.* 2). Even traces of rabbinical idiotisms are not wanting. Compare *cidaris*, as the high-priest's head-dress, with the rabbinical כֶּתֶר כְּהוּנָּה, etc.

D. *Synonymous Element.* Here far less can be brought under particular rules than in the exegetical part. The aim has been to make known clearly and intelligibly the points in which notions connected together on the one side differ on the other; and if the ancients have made just discriminations in this respect—as is well known to be the case in the philosophical and rhetorical works of Cicero, and with special frequency in the Tusculan Questions and the work De Inventione—these, as *loci classici*, have been added to the German explanation of the author. In many instances, however, the synonymous connection of one word with others is attributable to the usual vague mode of turning it into German, and has disappeared before the precise and full explanation of the *one* notion which we have assigned to the word. (Comp. what was said under the last head.) Often, also, it appeared, by means of the special historical element of lexicography (comp. E.), that the distinction between two words of kindred sense is a purely historical one; that the one word was used alone at one period, and the other at another, to mark the same idea. In such cases we have noticed this fact, instead of drawing distinctions between synonyms.

E. *Special-historical* or *Chronological Element.* According to I, § 6, the space of time must be made known within which a word or a signification was in use. In general, this is manifest by examples from the classics, without further remark; but the exegetical element makes it necessary to distribute these examples under the various meanings; and hence passages chronologically connected must not unfrequently be disjoined from one another. Hence it happens that it becomes difficult to take a chronological survey of the article, and important to insert a short notice for this special end. With this object in view, we have arranged the body of Latin writings *first* into the following main periods: 1. Ante-classical, from the oldest fragments to Lucretius and Varro. 2. Classical, from Cicero and Caesar to Tacitus, Suetonius, and the younger Pliny, inclusive. 3. Post-classical, from that time to the fifth century of our era. The classical Latinity, again, is divided into, (a) Ciceronian, (b) Augustan, (c) post-Augustan. The post-classical Latinity, however, notwithstanding the length of its age, has not been subdivided into periods determined by the progress of decay. Only in order to repair this deficiency in some degree, we have given the title of late Latin to the language of the fourth and fifth centuries, as contrasted with the less irregular and degenerated post-classical style, taken in a narrower sense. According to these divisions, every word, and if different meanings of a word belong to different ages, each single meaning, has appended to it either the general remark, *in all periods;* or the special, *ante-classical, Ciceronian, Augustan, post-Augustan, post-classical, late Latin;* and as it very often happens that words and significations current through one age have sunk into disuse in the next, and then, at the end of this period, have come back into life (comp. Hor. A. P. 60 seq., 70 seq.), it is hence readily understood why we have also made such remarks as *ante-* and *post-classical, ante-classical* and *post-Augustan*, and the like.

In order, however, to determine with accuracy the lifetime of a word or meaning, it is necessary to say whether a writer uses it of himself or whether it belongs to an earlier author. There are frequent mistakes in the best lexicons as it regards this point. That which Cicero quotes in his writings from the old poems of Ennius, Pacuvius, Attius, etc. (and all know that the number of these quotations is quite considerable)—that also which is found among Cicero's letters, from the pens of Caelius, Plancus, Brutus and Cassius, Pompey and others—all this has been ascribed to Cicero himself; and ascribed too, sometimes, even when Cicero, in the passage where the word occurs, brands the expression as bad and unusual. For example, *bimaritus* passes for a Ciceronian word, although, in the place of his writings where it is found (pro Planc. 12, 30), he says to Laterensis, the accuser of Plancus, "Jacis adulteria, quae nemo, non modo nomine, sed ne suspicione quidem, possit agnoscere: bimaritum appellas, ut verba etiam fingas, non solum crimina." The author has taken pains to assign the true originator in every case; and where his name is not known, at least to describe him in general as "Auct. apud," etc., "old poet cited by," etc.

Sometimes it is impossible to decide whether a passage, placed by one writer to the account of another, is actually in the words of the latter or merely represents his thought. Take, for examples, the words ascribed by Cicero, in his orations, to the opposite party, the discussions of learned men in Gellius, and the numerous statements of suits at law in Quintilian, etc. In such cases it has been thought advisable to impute to the author himself the words cited by him.

F. *Rhetorical Element.* The specification of the kind of composition ought not, any more than the preceding element, to be left to be gathered from the citations. We have, therefore, every where attached such remarks as, *in prose and poetry*, *only in prose*, *poetical*, *in the poets* or *in the higher kinds of prose*, *peculiar to the comic style*, or *to the epistolary style;* and these appendages are omitted only when the meaning of itself presupposes universal employment of the word in all kinds of writing.

The *termini technici*, however, deserve very especial notice. Nowhere does the purely practical tendency of the Roman mind show itself in so clear a light as when we look at the great number of terms of art which are found in the best productions of Roman literature, as well in poetry as in prose. The provinces of religion and public life, of the tribunal, of the camp, and of economy, cross with their lines all the other relations of life, and carry along with them also the expressions which they employ. The technical terms *arbiter*, *arguere*, *ascriptus*, *assignare*, *addicere*, *addictus*, *asserere*, *vicem peragere*, and the like, occur in the best poets. Hence, many Latin words take a circular path in the historical progress of their meanings. From common, every-day life they pass over into a definite, practical sphere, and, after almost losing their identity by means of the secondary notions attached to them, are taken up again by common life, and employed in quite other than their original import. The word *arbiter*, e. g., denotes, etymologically* (*arbitere=adire*), an eye-witness. Together with this signification, which was in use through all periods and in all kinds of style, it obtained, in the language of the law, even as early as the Twelve Tables, that of an *umpire;* from this legal sphere, the poetry of the Augustan age adopted it in the sense of a *commander* or *master*, and imparted it in this sense to the post-Augustan prose.†

If we would draw an exact line between the kinds of style, we must let it be known of a writer who has attempted both prose and verse, from which division of his works a citation is taken. Sometimes this is told by the name of the work itself, as when we quote Cic. *Arat.* [frag. of transl. of Aratus]. Where this is not the case, the name of the author has the word *poëta* following it; as, Varro poëta, Cicero poëta, Columella poëta.

G. *Statistic Element.* It is plain that, until a Latin concordance exists, the facts relating to the rare or frequent occurrence of a word or a signification can not be expressed by numerical signs. It must suffice if the remarks *very frequent*, *frequent*, *rare*, *very rare*, and the like, proximately express the amount of use of a word. Only in the case of the ἅπαξ εἰρημένα, so called, it is of importance to be precise. A separate sign has, therefore, been chosen for them—the star *—which is applied to mark three gradations. (1) A * prefixed to an article, shows that the word so marked is only once used; (2) A * prefixed to a meaning, shows that the word occurs only once in this meaning; (3) A * before an author's name, shows that he has used the word only once.

Those words resemble ἅπαξ εἰρημένα, which, though occurring more than once, are found in but one writer. These, also, should be pointed out by a peculiar sign. But the author, finding this part wholly untraveled, has been the first to pursue it; he, therefore, did not venture to pronounce in all cases with decided confidence, and, wherever he thought himself right, preferred to satisfy the demand upon him by the remark, *only in such an author*, leaving the rest to the future advances and extension of this difficult branch of lexicography. Like other kinds of statistics, this element in regard to words can reach a degree of certainty and credibility only by continued improvement and correction.

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* [ar=ad, and bitere or betere=ire, cognate with *βαίνω*. Comp. *ἀμφισβητεῖν*.—Tr.]

† See the genetic connection of these meanings in the lexicon, under *arbiter*.

§ 2. Lexicography, owing to its historic nature, only allows us to give the results, which have been obtained by the researches we have pursued, and prevents us from showing the way itself in which we have reached our conclusions. Hence our views, especially if differing from the prevailing ones, are bereft of their supports, and there arises not unfrequently in the mind of the reader a doubt of the correctness of what is asserted. The author of the present Dictionary, therefore, that he may also render an account of the course which his lexical inquiries have followed, until they reached the results given in the work itself, has sketched the plan, if God shall grant him health, after the printing of the fourth volume of the Dictionary shall have been completed, of issuing, as a commentary upon it, a work with the title of "Lexical Scholia," a specimen of which accompanies this Preface, as an appendix.* But here and there, in the Lexicon itself, must single positions be supported by at least a few words, because they would be unintelligible if destitute of all explanation. See, for example, the articles *assentior*, *assuesco*, *assimulo*.†

IV. *Of the Arrangement of the Articles.*

§ 1. As every article of a Latin lexicon (according to No. III, § 1) is the monograph of a Latin word, and every word forms an independent whole, it follows that the single articles of a Latin lexicon bear no inward relation to one another, and hence that the mode of their arrangement in the dictionary, as a collection of these monographs, is purely arbitrary.

Remark. It is sometimes asserted that the articles devoted to derived words in the lexicon ought to stand by good right under those of their roots. This error rests on a confusion of notions. It is true, indeed, that every word which is not primitive stands, as respects its origin, in connection with its primitive; and that its nature, without a knowledge of this primitive, can be but imperfectly comprehended. And hence the etymology of every derived word is given in a lexicon, just as a biography begins with telling who were the ancestors of its hero. But this connection subsists only at the birth of the word. With the moment when it forms a part of language, the bond is severed; it unfolds the nature received from the primitive in an independent way. It preserves its independent being as long as it exists, and performs its part as the sign of an idea, on the same footing with its root, not *under*, but *by the side of* the root; as the independent son, in the sphere of his activity, is no longer a *son*, but a *man* like his father. The same relation which the subject-matter of the one science bears to that of the other, that same relation do these sciences themselves bear to one another. Hence the single articles of a lexicon, as monographs of independent words, are themselves not subject to one another, but independent.

§ 2. It is, however, desirable, for the easier consultation of the separate articles, that they should not be thrown together without a plan, but be arranged according to some principle, which may serve as a guide in finding what we seek. Now there are a number of such principles. A lexicon may be conceived of, which shall arrange its articles according to the several parts of speech, with subordinate divisions furnished by the different changes of form and of construction. Another might classify them by the significations, as the well-known vocabularies in modern grammars bring their words under separate heads, like those "relating to God and divine things," those relating to "human bodies," etc.; a third might select the national origin of the words as its guiding principle. (See II, § 4.) Nor could any objection, in a scientific respect, be brought against either of these methods; for the very reason that the classification of the words is indifferent to science, and left by it to the free choice of the lexicographer.

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* The Scholia here referred to have been omitted in this edition. See a note of the translator, specifying the objects and results of these Scholia, at the end of this Preface.—*Am. Ed.*

† To prevent all possible misapprehension, let me here remark, that the notice relating to *assimulo*, in Jahn's Jahrbücher (vol. vii., No. 2, p. 234), was borrowed, in an abridged form, from the present lexicon.

[The author here refers (1) to his observations under *assentior*, where he shows that the deponent or middle form was alone in use so early as Varro's time, and accounts for this fact by the meaning of the word; (2) to his defense of the construction of *assuesco* with an ablative, against some remarks of Wunder; (3) to his doctrine in regard to the spelling of *assimulo*, rather than *assimilo*, that Latin euphony required *u* and *i*, when on the two sides of *l*, to take the forms *ilis* or *ulus*. The few exceptions, mutilus, nubilus, pumilus, rutilus, are, he thinks, owing to the first *u*. Hence difficulter, but difficilis, from facul-tas; similis from simul, but simulo, dis- as-simulo.—Tr.]

§ 3. Among possible principles, three have for centuries been more particularly applied in practice: the *purely alphabetical*, that which is *partly alphabetical and partly genealogical*, and that which is *partly alphabetical and partly etymological*. The first places all the words after one another in an alphabetical row, determined by the initial letters of each word; the second assigns such an order to the roots, but musters derivatives and compounds under their radicals; while the third places roots and compounds in the order of the alphabet, but bids derivatives follow their roots. The first method aims singly and alone at convenience in finding the articles. The two others sacrifice a part of this convenience to scientific objects; the genealogical endeavoring to bring into view together the whole family circle of Latin words, and the etymological stopping short of this at the derivations.

As to the last-named method, which is well known to be pursued in Gesner's Thesaurus, we may ask why, in bringing the articles together, we should pay such especial attention to the *etymological* element of lexicography, which is neither the only nor the most important one. If a share of convenience is to be sacrificed in order to attain the objects of lexicography, then every other element has as good a claim as the etymological to give law to classification. For, acceptable as it may be to the linguist, if you take one element into view, to be able to survey at once all the derivatives from a word, it may be equally so, in respect to another element, to see all the deponent verbs, or all the supines, or all the nouns of the fourth declension brought together; and no less so, in relation to a third element, to have a union in the same place of all the technical terms of the language of religion, war, or economy, all purely poetical expressions, and the like. Thus the grammatical and the rhetorical modes of arrangement have as much to say for themselves as the etymological; so that an exclusive regard to the latter must appear partial and one-sided. Better reasons seem to exist in favor of the *genealogical* method. For, as no element of lexicography can present a rival claim to it, because the genealogy of words lies quite out of the lexicographical sphere, he who makes it the rule of his arrangement is not guilty of partiality, and makes amends for the inconvenience of searching for a word twice, by giving a survey of families of words, a thing of great interest to the philologer. But here arises another question: if the genealogy of words, as we have regarded it hitherto, lies out of the circle of lexicography, why should this science arrange its materials to suit the purposes of a science foreign to it? Is it perhaps because it can be introduced *nowhere else?* Here precisely lies the fault. A scientific exhibition of the genealogy of words is needed, but hitherto has not been formed into a separate department of the general science of language, as it ought to be, and therefore lexicography must do its duties. Now every one readily perceives that this is not the right way to satisfy the demands of science. In time there must, and will without doubt, be formed a genealogy of words which shall take its place, as a science, by the side of lexicography; and which, by means of tables exhibiting the relationship of words belonging to the same family in their various degrees of descent, shall make that clear on inspection, of which only an imperfect idea can be formed by putting words together in the lexicon. The Author has made for himself a number of such genealogical tables, and will, perhaps, hereafter append one or two of them, accompanied with remarks, to his Scholia. The family of CAPIO numbers a hundred and twenty words and over. If we allow to each of these, on the average, one page of the Dictionary—and *capio* alone fills four, *accipio* two, and the other compounds of the first degree, *concipio, excipio, incipio, praecipio, suscipio,* etc., take up almost as much room—the whole family, when brought together, will spread itself over a space of more than a hundred and twenty pages:* how can it be possible, in such a case, to take a survey of the family genealogy? But further, a genealogical table makes it plain at the first view, where a form has been passed over in the degrees of descent, or is wanting in the monuments of the language which have come down to us. Of the words growing out of the union of CAPIO with DIS, for example, one of the second degree, *discepto,* and two of the third, *disceptatio,* and *disceptator,* are extant; but the immediate descendant in the second degree, *discipio,* is not known to have existed.

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* The reader will bear in mind that it is the German edition which is here spoken of.—*Am. Ed.*

And so of the union of CAPIO with AVIS—the word in the fourth degree, *aucupatorius*, is extant, but not its progenitor in the third, *aucupator*. A survey like this the lexicon can in no way afford, because it can neither leave an empty space for the word which is lacking, nor insert that word, any more than others which do not exist, for the sake of its derivative.

§ 3. Since, therefore, the *etymological* principle, in arranging the articles of a lexicon, appeared to the Author to be partial, and the *genealogical* to lie beyond the science of lexicography, he has, in his dictionary, pursued the purely alphabetical arrangement.

§ 4. But in so doing the following deviations from the order thus prescribed for the articles were necessary.

A. The grammatical element requires (1) that all the collateral forms of a word should not be separately handled, but be arranged under the main form. Thus, e. g., *aevitas* under *aetas; balneae, balineum*, and *balinaea* under *balneum; cors* and *chors* under *cohors; coda, colis, plostrum*, etc., under *cauda, caulis, plaustrum*, etc.; and this, even when the deviating form had a peculiar meaning attached to it, at single periods of the language; as, *codex* under *caudex;* in which instances, moreover, the appropriate form must, as is clear of itself, accompany each separate meaning; (2) that derived adverbs should go along with their adjectives, even when the root-vowel is changed; as, *bene* with *bonus:* and (3) that participles used in an adjective sense, under the appellation of participial adjectives (in abbreviation *Pa.*), and printed in Italics,* should be taken up just after their verbs; while, on the contrary, pure participles are not specially considered.

B. The exegetical element requires that adjectives, derived from proper names, should be inserted under their primitives, and in the same article with them; because they would, for the most part, be unintelligible without the whole of the historical information which accompanies the proper names; and to repeat that information would be inadmissible.

Remark. All such words are likewise put down in the alphabetical series, and reference is there made to the place where they are treated of.

V. *Of the Signs and Technical Terms employed in the Lexicon.*

§ 1. This chapter treats of the methods adopted in the external getting-up of the present work. The aim has been clearness in every particular, and convenient survey of the whole, even at the expense of room. In the first place, to the words heading the articles we have assigned, according to their different rank in the lexicon, either the ordinary Roman or capital letters, or Italics.† (See II, § 2, and IV, § 4, Rem. 3.) The proper German translation, again, of the Latin word, is pointed out to the eye, in order to distinguish it from the other German explanations, by a larger German type;‡ the rule has been observed in the longer articles with many meanings, in order that the eye may the more easily be arrested by the signs of subdivision, I, II, A, B, 1, 2, etc., to commence a paragraph with those signs whenever the article fills a whole column. It has been said already that † denotes words of Greek origin; †† foreign words not of Greek origin; and * *ἅπαξ εἰρημένα.* (See II, § 5, A, and B, III, § 1, C.) We add that [ ] accompany parentheses relating to etymology, and ( ) those of other kinds. An index ☞ adds a notice at the close of an article, and the sign ⁓ prevents the necessity of repeating the word in the article devoted to it. For example, under *abduco: ⁓ legiones, ⁓ senatum*, instead of *abducere legiones, abducere senatum*, etc.§

Compound words at the head of an article are divided into their parts by a hyphen, and the etymology of that part is given which, in the composition, has lost its original form. The alterations in prepositions, however, are not so noticed, because a full account of them is given at the close of the articles on the prepositions themselves.

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* In this edition they are printed in Roman letters, spaced.—*Am. Ed.*

† In this edition the antique letter, the antique with ‡, and the Roman letter spaced, have been substituted.—*Am. Ed.*

‡ The English definition is, in this edition, printed in Italics, commencing with a capital letter, while other English translations, as of Latin phrases or sentences, which are likewise in Italics, commence with a small letter.—*Am. Ed.*

§ The character ⁓ has been omitted in this edition, and only occasionally its place supplied by the initial letter or letters of the word.—*Am. Ed.*

In quoting Quintilian, together with the book and chapter, the paragraph is referred to; but not in the case of other authors (Cicero, Sallust, Livy, etc.), unless the chapter was of too great an extent, the endeavor being always to render the consultation of the passage as easy as possible. The name of an editor placed after a citation (e. g. Caes. B. G. 2, 3 Herz.; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 20 Schmid) calls attention to his exegetical remarks. Quotation marks, accompanying a passage adduced, show that it is a *locus classicus* for the statement which it supports; as are citations from Pliny, in the case of objects of natural history; citations from Varro, Columella, Palladius, etc., in matters pertaining to rural economy.

The correction of the press demanded most especial care, and without such care a lexicon so extensive, and consisting of such various elements, must suffer all conceivable disfigurations. This duty, the difficulty of which only persons practically acquainted with the subject can estimate, has been performed by the candidate Meinhardt, in Leipsic, with a conscientious pains-taking which calls for the most grateful acknowledgment. From the beginning to the end of the volume, not a single sheet was even set up until this gentleman had carefully revised the manuscript, communicated to the author any doubts which struck him in regard to the correctness of the copy, and had those doubts removed. If, however, notwithstanding this anxious carefulness, all errors of the press have not been avoided, this must find its excuse in human liability to error, from which not even the utmost vigilance can escape. What kind of shape the lexicon would have received in the hands of a less cautious corrector the last edition of Passow's lexicon shows in a very unfortunate example.

VI. *Of the Aids in preparing the Lexicon.*

§ 1. The Latin authors themselves are naturally the surest and richest mine for the lexicon. But as it would have been utterly impossible to examine, for lexicographical purposes, all the Latin authors, from Livius Andronicus and Ennius down to Jerome and Augustin, in unbroken series, with equal thoroughness, and, so to speak, at one heat, the author has made it his first object to examine the first or ante-classical period (see III, § 1, E), and hopes, with the help of Providence, gradually to advance further. For the Latinity of this period he had prepared six separate special-lexicons, whose contents were, (1) Earliest Latinity down to Plautus; (2) Latinity of Plautus, to the exclusion of works falsely attributed to him (see III, § 1, C); (3) Latinity of Terence; (4) Latinity of Lucretius; (5) Poetic fragments from the age of Plautus to that of Cicero; (6) Latinity of the prose writers before Cicero (Cato—Res rustica, Varro—Res rustica and Ling. Lat., Fragments). From these special-lexicons the passages of the greatest importance, and of which the reading was most to be relied upon, have been transferred to the pages of the present work. In regard to the text, it was necessary to use a severe judgment. Every one knows how lamentable the condition of the Fragments of the ante-classical writers, gleaned from the grammarians, yet is, and with how much unsteadiness conjectural criticism staggers about, hither and thither, on this so very slippery soil. But the lexicon needs, more than any thing else, to refer to passages critically established; otherwise no sure result can be obtained, either as to the form or the sense of words: hence the Author has preferred to leave a statement in the lexicon entirely without support from writers of the ante-classical period, rather than to rely upon what was, in a critical respect, suspicious. Happily, in our days, this important part of Latin philology is beginning to draw the attention of the learned. Lindemann's Corpus of Latin grammarians, who are, it is well known, the chief source for the ante-classical fragments,* is actively pursuing its course, so courageously begun; valuable collections, of a special kind, as Meyer's Fragments of the Orators, Neukirch's Fabula Togata, Krauser's Fragments of the Old Historians, are clearing up particular difficulties; and perhaps the Author may have the pleasure, in future parts of this work, by the aid of Lindemann's edition of Nonius, of quoting a number of useful passages, which he must now pass by as wholly unintelligible.

But though the greater share of attention was bestowed on the Latinity of the above-mentioned period, still the periods succeeding it received that degree of notice which the harmonious union of the whole indispensably called for. The results of many years' reading, for the purposes of lexicography, have been put together, in order to make the picture of the classical and post-classical usage, if not a striking likeness, at least a resemblance to the original.

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* I take this occasion to remark, that the oldest Latin monuments, such as the Leges Regiae, the fragments of the Twelve Tables, the Inscriptions on the Columna Rostrata and on the Tombs of the Scipios, the Song of the Fratres Arvales, the Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus, etc., will be printed, as accompanying documents, at the end of the work.

It hardly needs to be mentioned that, in using the classics, the Author has adopted for his basis the existing critical editions. But as there neither is nor can be a critical edition the correctness of whose readings may not here and there be doubted, the Author has felt that he might follow his own subjective judgment; and accordingly, though he has usually adhered to one editor as giving the best text, he has, when it seemed to him necessary, gone over to the reading of another. In such cases, that edition is mentioned by name in which the reasons for the adopted readings are unfolded.

§ 2. Besides the classics, the Latin lexicons, both general and special, have been consulted, as well as those works which enter into some separate department of lexicography. The very acceptable materials which were here found already collected have been critically sifted and arranged in their proper places, and contribute a very great share to the completeness of the information contained in this work. On this occasion I feel constrained to mention, with sincere gratitude, a special-lexicon which is in the press while I write, and to which it gives me real pleasure to direct the attention of the learned public. This is a Lexicon Quintilianeum, composed by Prof. Edw. Bonnell, of Berlin. The highly honored author has had the unusual complaisance of allowing all the sheets of his very valuable work, as they were struck off, to be transmitted to me for my use. Although, when the first sheets reached me, the printing of my book had already advanced to the middle of the letter B, yet the small inequality in the plan of my work thereby occasioned appeared to me as nothing when weighed against the important gain which would accrue from the use of so thorough a work; and accordingly, from the article *bibo* onward, I transferred to my manuscript, from this lexicon, whatever seemed suitable for the more general nature of my own dictionary. Those who can estimate the high importance of Quintilian's diction in settling the usages of speech during the post-Augustan period, will feel bound to unite with me in the heartiest thanks to the learned author for his noble disinterestedness.

Breslau, Jan. 8, 1834. WILHELM FREUND.

[This Preface is followed in the original by three specimens of what Freund calls his "Lexicalische Scholien." The first is written on the words *alvear*, *alveare*, *alvearium*, and shows that while the former was not used at all, the second only now and then occurs in writings of the post-Augustan period, and that the third was in good and general use. Freund also maintains that the endings *-ar* and *-are* of the same word, and alike in good use, are scarcely to be found; and yet, again, that the ending *-alis* is especially appropriated to objects of religion, and *-arius* to those of common life. *-ar* seems to have arisen out of *-al*, when an ending of derivatives, owing to a previous *l* in the word.

In the second he maintains that, in Cic. Orat. 47, 158, when the orator says "una praepo sitio est *abs*," etc., the reading ought to be "est *AF*," which form was (Cicero would then say) still in use in keeping accounts, and was regarded by him as the original one.

In the third he shows that *u* of the fourth declension makes *us* in the genitive; that the manuscripts are quite in favor of this form, and that the supposed genitive in *u* is to be ascribed to the use, among physicians, of such half compounds as *cornububuli*, *cornucervini*, like *olusatri* for *oleris atri*, *sil-Gallici* for *silis Gallici*.]

ABBREVIATIONS

OF THE

NAMES OF AUTHORS AND OF THE TITLES OF THEIR WORKS.

Aem. Mac	Aemilius Macer, *poet*,*	obiit, B.C. 14
Afran.	Lucius Afranius, *writer of comedy*,	flor. " 133
Aggen.	Aggenus Urbicus, *writer on husbandry*.	
Albin.	C. Pedo Albinovanus, *poet*,	" " 28
Alcim.	Alcimus Avitus, *Christian writer*,	ob. A.D. 500
Alfen.	P. Alfenus Varus, *JCtus*,	fl. B.C. 2
Ambros.	Ambrosius Josippus, *Christian writer*,	ob. A.D. 397
Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, *hist.*,	fl. " 380
Ampel.	L. Ampelius, *hist.*, about	" 320
Apic.	Apicius Coelius, *writer on cookery*, perh. about	A.D. 230
App.	Lucius Appuleius, *philosopher*,	" " 163
"	Apol., Apologia *or* De Magia.	
"	Flor., Florida.	
"	Herb., Herbarium.	
"	Met. *or* M., Metamorphoses.	
"	Trism., Trismegistus.	
Arn	Arnobius Afer, *Chr. writer*,	fl. A.D. 297
Ascon.	Q. Asconius Pedianus, *grammarian*,	" " 60
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, *orator and hist.*,	" B.C. 40
Att. *or* Acc.	L. Attius *or* Accius, *writer of tragedy*,	" " 136
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani.	
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandri.	
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis.	
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium, v. Cornificius.	
Auct. Pervig. Ven.	Auctor Pervigilii Veneris.	
Auct. Priap.	Auctor Priapeiorum.	
Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, *Christian writer*,	ob. A.D. 430
August.	Caesar Octavianus Augustus,	fl. B.C. 31
Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, *hist.*,	" A.D. 358
Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, *poet*,	" " 395
"	Ecl., Eclogarium.	
"	Ep., Epistolae.	
"	Epigr., Epigrammata.	
"	Epit., Epitaphia.	
"	Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio.	
"	Idyll., Idyllia *or* Edyllia.	
"	Parent., Parentalia.	
"	Per., Periochae.	
"	Prof., Professores.	
"	Sap., Sapientes.	
Avien.	R. Festus Avienus, *poet*,	" " 370
Bibl.	Biblia.	
Boëth.	Anicius Manl. Torq. Severinus Boëthius, *phil.*,	ob. " 524
Brut.	M. Junius Brutus,	" B.C. 42
Caecil.	Statius Caecilius, *writer of comedy*,	fl. " 177
Caes.	Caius Julius Caesar, *hist.*,	ob. " 44
"	B. C., Bellum Civile.	
"	B. G., Bellum Gallicum.	
Callistr.	Callistratus, *JCtus*,	
Calp.	T. Julius Calpurnius, *poet*,	A.D. 285
Capitol.	Julius Capitolinus, *biographer*, about	" 293
Cass. Hem.	L. Cassius Hemina, *hist.*,	B.C. 40
Cassiod.	M. A. Cassiodorus, *hist.*,	A.D. 562
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, *orator and hist.*,	fl. B.C. 201
"	R. R., De Re rustica.	
Catull. *or* Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, *poet*,	" 48
Cels.	Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, *physician*,	A.D. 37
Censor.	Censorinus, *grammarian*,	fl. " 240
Charis.	Flavius Sosipater Charisius, *grammarian*,	
Cic. *or* C,	M. Tullius Cicero, *orator and philosopher*,	ob. B.C. 43
Cic. *or* C.	M. Tullius Cicero, *orator and philosopher*,	obiit, B.C. 43
"	Acad. *or* Ac., Academicae Quaestiones.	
"	Aem. Scaur., Oratio pro Aemilio Scauro	
"	Agr., Oratio de lege Agraria.	
"	Arat., Aratus.	
"	Arch., Oratio pro Archia.	
"	Att., Epistolae ad Atticum.	
"	Balb., Oratio pro L. Corn. Balbo.	
"	Brut., Brutus seu de Claris Oratoribus.	
"	Caecin., Oratio pro Caecina.	
"	Cat., Oratio in Catilinam.	
"	Clu., Oratio pro Cluentio.	
"	Coel., Oratio pro M. Coelio.	
"	Deiot., Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro.	
"	Div., De Divinatione.	
"	Div. in Caecil., Divinatio in Caecilium.	
"	Fam., Epistolae ad Familiares.	
"	Fat., De Fato.	
"	Fin., De Finibus.	
"	Flac. *or* Fl., Oratio pro L. Flacco.	
"	Fontei., Oratio pro M. Fonteio.	
"	Fragm., Fragmenta.	
"	Her., Auctor ad Herennium.	
"	Imp. Pomp., Oratio de Imperio Pompeii *or* Pro lege Manilio.	
"	Inv., De Inventione.	
"	Lael., Laelius *or* De Amicitia.	
"	Leg., De Legibus.	
"	Lig., Oratio pro Ligario.	
"	Marcell., Oratio pro Marcello.	
"	Mil., Oratio pro Milone.	
"	Mur., Oratio pro L. Murena.	
"	N. D., De Natura Deorum.	
"	Off., De Officiis.	
"	Opt. Gen., De Optimo Genere Oratorum.	
"	Or., Orator ad M. Brutum.	
"	De Or., De Oratore.	
"	Par., Paradoxa.	
"	Part. Or., Partitiones Oratoriae.	
"	Phil., Orationes Philippicae.	
"	Pis., Oratio in Pisonem.	
"	Planc., Oratio pro Plancio.	
"	Prov. Cons., De Provinciis Consularibus.	
"	Quint., Oratio pro P. Quintio.	
"	Q. Fr., Epistolae ad Q. Fratrem.	
"	Rab. Perd., Oratio pro Rabirio perduellionis reo.	
"	Rab. Post., Oratio pro Rabirio Posthumo.	
"	Rosc. Am., Oratio pro Roscio Amerino.	
"	Rosc. Com., Oratio pro Roscio Comoedo.	
"	Rep., De Republica.	
"	De Sen., De Senectute, *or* Cato Major.	
"	Sest. *or* Sext., Oratio pro Sestio.	
"	Sull., Oratio pro Sulla.	
"	Top., Topica.	
"	Tull., Oratio pro M. Tullio.	
"	Tusc., Disputationes Tusculanae.	
"	Univ., De Universo *or* Timaeus.	
"	Vatin., Oratio in Vatinium.	
"	Verr., Oratio in Verrem.	
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, *poet*,	A.D. 397
Claud. Mam.	Claudianus Ecdicius Mamertus, *Chr. writer*,	" 466
Cod.	Codex.	
"	Greg., Gregorianus.	
"	Hermog., Hermogenianus.	
"	Just., Justinianus,	530
"	Theod., Theodosianus,	438
Coel. Aurel.	Coelius Aurelianus, *physician*,	409
"	Acut., Acutae Passiones.	
"	Tard., Tardae Passiones.	
Colum. *or* Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, *writer on husbandry*,	" 42
Commod.	Commodianus, *Chr. poet*, about	" 325
Coripp.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus, *poet and grammarian*,	" 566
Corn. Gall.	Cn. Cornelius Gallus, *poet*,	ob. B.C. 25
Corn. Sev.	Cornelius Severus, *poet*,	" 28
Cornif.	Cornificus, *rhet. perh.* i. q. Auct. ad Herenn.	fl. " 33
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, *hist.* A.D. 49; acc. to Buttman,	A.D. 69
Cypr.	Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus, *Chr. writer*,	ob. " 258
Dict. Cret.	Interpres Dictyos Cretensis, perhaps	" 320
Dig.	Digesta, *i. e.* libri Pandectarum.	
Diom.	Diomedes, *grammarian*.	
Dion. Cato	Dionysius Cato, *writer of distichs*.	
Donat. *or* Don.	Aelius Donatus, *commentator*,	fl. A.D. 343
Eccl.	Scriptores Ecclesiastici.	
Enn.	Q. Ennius, *poet*,	ob. B.C. 169

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* The dates found in this list are derived, in most cases, from the lexicons of Gesner, Facciolati, &c., modified in some cases by reference to F. Passow and other authorities; but they may perhaps, in some instances, be regarded as, at best, only an approximation to the true era of the writer.

Eum.	Eumenius, *orator and panegyrist,* about		A.D.	500
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, *hist.,*		"	361
Fab. Pict.	Fabius Pictor, *hist.,*		B.C.	212
Falisc.	*See* Gratius Faliscus.			
Fenest.	L. Fenestella, *hist.,*		A.D.	36
Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, *grammarian,* about		"	506
Firm.	Julius Firmicus Maternus, *mathematician,*	flor.	"	340
Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, *hist.,*	"	"	115
Fortun.	Venantius Fortunatus, *Chr. poet,*		"	600
Fronto *or* Front.	M. Cornelius Fronto, *orator,*	"	"	160
Frontin. *or* Front.	S. Julius Frontinus, *writer De Aquaeductibus,* etc.,	obiit,	"	106
Fulg.	Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, *grammarian,* etc.,	"	"	529
Gai. *or* Cai.	Gaius *or* Caius, *JCtus,*		"	140
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, *gram.,* etc.,	fl.	"	138
German.	Caesar Germanicus, *poet,*	ob.	"	18
Gloss.	Glossarium.			
"	Cyril., Cyrilli.			
"	Philox., Philoxeni.			
Grat. Falisc.	Gratius Faliscus, *poet,*	fl.	B.C.	6
Hier.	Hieronymus, *Chr. writer,*	ob.	A.D.	420
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, *hist.*		B.C.	44
Hor. *or* H.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, *poet,*	"	"	9
"	A. P., Ars Poetica.			
"	Carm. Sec., Carmen Seculare.			
"	Ep., Epistolae.			
"	Epod., Epodi.			
"	Od., Odae.			
"	Sat. *or* S., Satirae.			
Hyg.	C. Julius Hyginus, *poet and fabulist,*	fl.	A.D.	4
"	Astr., Astronomia. F., Fabellae.	Another Hyginus wrote De Limitibus Constituendis.		
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.			
"	Don., Donii.			
"	Fabr., Fabretti.			
"	Graev., Graevii.			
"	Grut., Gruteri.			
"	Gud., Gudii.			
"	Maff., Maffeii.			
"	Murat., Muratorii.			
"	Orell., Orelli.			
"	Rein., Reinesii.			
Inst.	Institutiones.			
Isid. *or* Is.	Isodorus Hispalensis, *gram.,*	ob.	A.D.	637
"	Orig., Origenes.			
Jabol.	Jabolenus *or* Javolenus Priscus, *JCtus,*	fl.	"	138
Jornand.	Jornandes, *hist.,*	"	"	552
Julian.	Salvius Julianus, *JCtus,*	"	"	131
Just.	Justinus, *hist.,* about	"	"	142
Justin. *or* Just.	Justinianus, *emperor,*	"	"	565
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, *poet,*		"	82
Juvenc.	C. Vettius Aquilinus Juvencus, *Chr. poet,*	"	"	325
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, *mimographer,*		B.C.	60
Lact.	L. Coelius Lactantius Firmianus, *Chr. writer,*	ob.	A.D.	325
Lampr.	Aelius Lampridius, *hist.,* about		"	293
Liv. *or* L.	Titus Livius Patavinus, *hist.,*	"	"	16
Liv. Andron.	Livius Andronicus, *writer of tragedy,*	fl.	B.C.	238
Leg. XII. Tab.	Leges duodecim Tabularum,		"	450
Luc.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, *poet,*	ob.	A.D.	65
Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, *satyrist,*	"	B.C.	130
Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, *poet and philosopher,*	"	"	50
M. Corvin.	Messala Corvinus, *hist.,*	fl.	"	10
Macr.	Aur. Theodosius Macrobius, *critic,*	"	A.D.	395
"	Sat. *or* S., Saturnalia.			
"	Somn. Scip., Somnium Scipionis.			
Mamert.	Claudius Mamertinus, *panegyrist,*	"	"	500
Manil.	M. Manilius, *poet,*	"	"	12
Marc.	Aelius Marcianus, *JCtus.*			
Marc. Cap.	Marcianus Mineus Felix Capella, *satyrist,*	"	"	457
Marc. Emp.	Marcellus Empiricus, *physician,*	"	"	400
Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, *poet,*	ob.	"	101
Mela.	Pomponius Mela, *geographer,*	fl.	"	45
Min. Fel.	Minutius Felix, *Chr. writer,*	"	"	210
Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, *JCtus.*			
Monum. Ancyr.	Monumentum Ancyranum.		"	14
Naev.	C. Naevius, *poet,*	ob.	B.C.	202
Nazar.	Nazarius, *panegyrist,*	fl.	A.D.	500
Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, *poet,*		"	288
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, *biographer,*	fl.	B.C.	44
Nigid.	P. Nigidius Figulus, *gram.,*	"	"	64
Novat.	Novatianus, *Chr. writer,*		A.D.	251
Non.	Nonius Marcellus, *gram.,*	"	"	506
Obseq.	Julius Obsequens, *writer De Prodigiis,* about		"	210
Oros.	Paulus Orosius, *hist.,*		"	416
Orell.	*See* Inscriptiones.			
Ovid. *or* Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, *poet,*	flor.	A.D.	9
"	A. A., Ars Amatoria.			
"	Am., Amores.			
"	Cons., Consolatio.			
"	Fast. *or* F., Fasti.			
"	Hal., Halieuticon.			
"	Her. *or* H., Heroides.			
"	Ib., Ibis.			
"	Med., Medicamina.			
"	Met. *or* M., Metamorphoses.			
"	Nux, Nux Elegia.			
"	Pont. *or* P., Epistolae ex Ponto.			
"	R. Am., Remedia Amoris.			
"	Tr., Tristia.			
Pac. *or* Pacuv.	M. Pacuvius, *writer of tragedy,*		B.C.	149
Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, *panegyrist,*		A.D.	500
Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, *writer on husbandry,*		"	210
Papin.	Aemilius Papinius, *JCtus.*			
Paul.	Julius Paullus, *JCtus.*		"	193
Paul. Nol.	Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, *Chr. writer,*	obiit,	"	421
Paul. Petr.	Paullinus Petrocorius, *poet,*	fl.	"	461
Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, *satyrist,*	ob.	"	62
Petr.	T. Petronius Arbiter, *satyrist,*	"	"	67
Pict.	*See* Fab. Pict.			
Phaedr.	T. Phaedrus, *fabulist,*	fl.	"	15
Placid.	Luctatius Placidius, *scholiast.*			
Plaut. *or* Pl.	M. Attius Plautus, *writer of comedy,*	ob.	B.C.	184
"	Amph. *or* Am., Amphitruo.			
"	Asin. *or* As., Asinaria.			
"	Aul., Aulularia.			
"	Bacch., Bacchides.			
"	Capt., Capteivi.			
"	Cas., Casina.			
"	Cist., Cistellaria.			
"	Curc., Curculio.			
"	Epid., Epidicus.			
"	Men., Menechmei.			
"	Merc., Mercator.			
"	Mil., Miles Gloriosus.			
"	Most., Mostellaria.			
"	Pers., Persa.			
"	Poen., Poenulus.			
"	Ps., Pseudolus.			
"	Rud., Rudens.			
"	Stich., Stichus.			
"	Trin., Trinummus.			
"	Truc., Truculentus.			
Plin. *or* P.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	"	A.D.	79
"	N. H., Naturalis Historia.			
Plin. *or* P.	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor),	fl.	"	109
"	Ep., Epistolae.			
"	Pan., Panegyricus.			
Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, *physician.* 3d century; or, acc. to others,		"	500
Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, *JCtus.*	"	"	138
Porc. Latro,	M. Porcius Latro, *rhetorician,*	"	"	60
Prisc.	Priscianus, *grammarian,*	"	"	506
Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *poet,*	ob.	B.C.	33
Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, *Chr. poet,*	fl.	A.D.	397
Publ. Syr.	Publius Syrus, *mimographer,*	"	B.C.	44
Q. Cic.	Quintus Tullius Cicero,	"	"	50
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, *rhetorician,*	ob.	A.D.	95
"	Decl., Declamationes.			
"	Inst., Institutiones.			
Rhem. Fan.	Rhemnius Fannius, *poet,*	fl.	"	312
Ruf.	Sextus Rufus, *hist.,*	"	"	364
Rutil.	Claudius Rutilius Numatianus, *poet,*		"	410
Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, *hist.,*	"	B.C.	44
"	Cat. *or* C., Catilina.			
"	Hist. *or* H., Historia.			
"	Jug. *or* J., Jugurtha.			
Salv.	Salvianus, *Chr. writer,*	"	A.D.	475
Sarisb.	Johannes Sarisburiensis,	ob.	"	1182
Scaev.	Q. Mutius Scaevola, *JCtus,*		B.C.	30
Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, *physician,*	fl.	A.D.	52
Sedul.	Coelius Sedulius, *Chr. poet,*	"	"	430
Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, *rhetorician,*	fl.	"	15
"	Contr., Controversiae.			
"	Suas., Suasoriae.			
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, *philosopher,*	ob.	"	65
"	Ben., De Beneficiis.			
"	Brev. Vit., De Brevitate Vitae.			
"	Clem., De Clementia.			
"	Cons., Consolatio.			
"	Const., De Constantia Sapientis			
"	Ep., Epistolae.			
"	Mort. Claud., De Morte Claudii Caes.			
"	N. Q., Naturales Quaestiones.			
"	Ot. Sap., De Otio Sapientis.			
"	Prov., De Providentia.			
"	Tranq., De Tranquilitate Animi.			
"	Vit. Beat., De Vita Beata.			
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, *writer of tragedy.*			
"	Agm., Agamemnon.			
"	Herc. Fur., Hercules Furens.			
"	Herc. Oet., Hercules Oetaeus.			
"	Hippol., Hippolytus.			
"	Med., Medea.			
"	Octav., Octavia.			
"	Oedip., Oedipus.			
"	Thyest., Thyestes.			

Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, *writer of tragedy*.			
“	Troad., Troades.			
“	Phoen., Phoenissae.			
Serr. Samm.	Q. Serenus Sammonicus, *physician*,	flor.	A.D.	216
Serv.	Servius Maurus Honoratus, *grammarian*,		“	412
Sev.	*See* Corn. Sev.			
Sid.	Sidonius Apollinaris, *Christian writer*,	oblit,	A.D.	482
Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, *poet*,	fl.	“	77
Sisenn.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, *hist. and orator*,		B.C.	79
Sol.	C. Julius Solinus, *gram.*,		A.D.	80
Spart.	Aelius Spartianus, *biographer*,		“	293
Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, *poet*,		“	82
“	Silv. *or* S., Silvae.			
“	Theb. *or* Th., Thebais.			
Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *biographer*,	fl.	“	116
Sulp.	Sulpicius Severus, *Christian writer*,	ob.	“	422
Symm.	Q. Aurelius Symmachus, *orator*, etc.,	fl.	“	395
Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, *hist.*,	ob.	“	108
“	Agr., Agricola.			
“	Ann. *or* A., Annales.			
“	Germ. *or* G., Germania.			
“	Hist. *or* H., Historia.			
“	Or., De Oratoribus.			
Ter. *or* T.	P. Terentius Afer, *writer of comedy*,	“	B.C.	157
“	Ad., Adelphi.			
“	And., Andria.			
“	Eun., Eunuchus.			
“	Heaut., Heautontimorumenos.			
“	Hec., Hecyra.			
“	Phorm., Phormio.			
Ter. Maur.	Terentius Maurus, *gram.*,	fl.	A.D.	81
Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, *Chr. writer*,	flor.	A.D.	195
Theod. Prisc.	Theodorus Priscianus, *physician*,	“	“	397
Tib.	Albius Tibullus, *poet*,	obiit,	B.C.	18
Titinn.	Titinnius, *writer of comedy*.			
Treb. Poll.	Trebellius Pollio, *hist.*,	fl.	A.D.	400
Turp.	Sextus Turpilius, *writer of comedy*,	ob.	B.C.	101
Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus, *JCtus*,	“	A.D.	230
Val. Cato,	Valerius Cato, *poet*, about		B.C.	80
Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, *poet*,		A.D.	78
Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, *hist.*,	fl.	“	26
Var.	M. Terentius Varro, *writer on husbandry*, etc.,	ob.	B.C.	26
“	L. L., De Lingua Latina.			
“	R. R., De Re Rustica.			
Veg.	F. Vegetius Renatus, *writer De Re Militari*,	fl.	A.D.	386
Vell.	P. Velleius Paterculus, *hist.*,	“	“	30
Ven. Fort.	Venantius Fortunatus, *Chr. poet*,	“	“	600
Ver. Flac.	Verrius Flaccus, *gram.*,	ob.	B.C.	4
Vib. Seq.	Vibius Sequester, *geographer*.			
Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, *writer on architecture*,	fl.	“	10
Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, *poet*,	ob.	“	17
“	Aen. *or* A., Aeneis.			
“	Cat., Catalecta.			
“	Cir., Ciris.			
“	Cop., Copa.			
“	Ecl. *or* E., Eclogae.			
“	Geor. *or* G., Georgica.			
“	Mor. *or* M., Moretum.			
Vop.	Flavius Vopiscus, *hist.*,	fl.	A.D.	293
Vulc. Gall.	Vulcatius Gallicanus, *historian*, about	“	“	293
Vulg.	Biblia Vulgatae Editionis.			

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

a. *or* act., active, -ly.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.
abl., ablative.
absol. *or* abs., absolute, -ly, *i. e.* without case or adjunct.
abstr., abstract.
acc., accusative *or* according.
access., accessory.
adj., adjective, -ly.
adv., adverb, -ial, -ially; *or* adversus.
al., alii *or* alia, others *or* other
analog., analogous, -ly.
antiq., antiquities.
ap., apud (in).
appel., appellative.
append. *or* app., appendix.
archit., architecture, -tural.
art., article.
Aug., Augustan.
c., cum (with).
c. c., coupled with.
cf., confer (compare).
chh., church.
class., classic, -al.
collat., collateral.
collect., collective, -ly.
com., comic *or* in comedy.
comm. *or* c., common gender.
commentt., commentators.
comp., comparative.
compd., compound.
conj., conjunction, conjunctive, *or* conjugation.
constr., construed, -ction.
contr., contracted *or* contrary.
corresp., corresponding.
dat., dative.
decl., declension.
demonstr., demonstrative.
dep., deponent.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.
diff., different.
dim., diminutive.
dissyl., dissyllable, -abic.
distr., distributive.
dub., doubtful.
eccl., ecclesiastical.
ed., editio.
e. g., exempli gratiâ.
ellipt., elliptical, -ly.
elsewh., elsewhere.
esp., especially.
etc., et cetera.
etym., etymology, -ical.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.
ex., exs., example, examples.
expl., explanation *or* commentator.
extr., extremo (at the end).
f. *or* fem., feminine.
fig., figure, -ative, -atively.
fin. *or* ad fin., at the end.
finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).
follg., following.
fr., from.
frgm. *or* fr., fragmenta.
freq. *or* fr., frequentative *or* frequent, -ly.
gen., genitive.—in gen., in a general sense.
geog., geography, -ical.
gr. *or* gram., grammar, -ian, -atical.
Gr., Greek.
h., hence.
h. v., h. vv., this word, these words.
hibr., hybrid.
hist., history, -ian.
h. l., hic locus (this passage).
i. e., id est.
i. q., idem quod.
ib., ibidem.
id., idem.
imp. *or* imper., imperative.
imperf., imperfect.
impers., impersonal, -ly.
inanim., inanimate.
inch., inchoative, inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
indic., indicative.
inf., infinitive.
init., in., *or* ad init., at the beginning.
inscrr., inscriptions.
intens., intensive.
interrog., interrogative, -tion.
intr., intransitive.
JCtus, juris consultus.
jurid., juridical.
kindr., kindred.
l., lege *or* lectio.
l. c. *or* l. l., loco citato *or* laudato.
lang., language.
Lat., Latin.
leg., legit, legunt.
lit., literal, in a literal sense.
m. *or* masc., masculine.
math., mathematics, -ical.
med., medio (in the middle).
medic., medical.
met. *or* metaph., metaphorical, -ly.
meton., by metonymy.
mid., in a middle *or* reflexive sense.
milit., military, in military affairs.
MS., manuscript.
n. *or* neut., neuter.
naut., nautical.
neg., negative, -ly.
no., numero.
nom., nominative.
n. pr. *or* nom. propr., nomen proprium.
num. *or* numer., numeral.
obj. *or* object., objective, -ly.
om., omit.
onomat., onomatopee.
opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.
orig., originally.
p., page.
Pa., participial adjective
part., participle.
partit., partitive.
pass., passive, -ly, *or* passage.
patr., patronymic.
per., period.
perf., perfect.
perh., perhaps.
pers., personal, -ly.
philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher
pleon., pleonastically.
pl. *or* plur., plural.
plur. tant., used only in the plural.
plqpf., plusquamperfectum.
poet., poetical, -ly.
polit., political, -ly.
pos., positive.
preced., preceding.
pregn., pregnant, -ly.
praep., preposition.
prob., probably.
pron., pronoun.
prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
proverb., proverbial, -ly.
qs., quasi.
q. v., quod videas.
rad., radical *or* root.
rar., rare, -ly.
ref., refer, -ence.
rel., relative.
respect., respectû.
rhet., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
Rom., Roman.
saep., saepe.
sc., scilicet.
sq., sequens (and the following).
s. v., sub voce.
s. h. v., sub hac voce.
signif., signifies, -cation.
simp., simple.
subject. *or* subj., subjective, -ly.
subj., subjunctive.
subst., substantive, -ly.
suff., suffix.
sup., superlative *or* supine.
syll., syllable.
syn., synonym, -ymous.
syncop., syncopated.
t. t., technical term.
tab., tabula (plate).
temp., tense or temporal.
term., terminus.
transf., transferred.
trans., translated, -tion.
trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
trop., in a tropical *or* figurative sense.
usu., usual, -ly.
v., verb, vide, *or* vox.
v. h. v., vide hoc verbum.

† This denotes that the word to which it is prefixed is borrowed from the Greek.

†† These indicate that a word is borrowed from some other language than the Greek.

‡ This shows that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

* A star before a *word* denotes that it is used but once; before a *meaning*, it shows that the meaning occurs but once; and before an *author's name*, it indicates that the word is used but once in his writings. When placed within a parenthesis (* . . . .), it marks an addition made by the American editor.

[ ] Words inclosed in brackets relate to etymology.

LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON.

A, a, *indecl. f.* (sc. litera), oftener *n.* as in Greek (sc. γράμμα), Lucil. 9, 1, the first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the Greek Alpha (α), Ter. Maur. p. 2386 P. At the end of words its sound is usually short or acute, except in the indecl. numerals, trigintā to nonagintā, and in the ground-forms of the first Decl. and Conj. in the Abl. and Imper.; hence, also, in particles derived from such Abll. and in compounds: frustrā, extrā, quāre, v. G. F. Grotef. Gr. 3, 22. In words of Greek origin the *a* retains the quantity of the *alpha*, and is therefore long where the Ionic dialect has η. But as the Romans were at first accustomed to append a short *a* to Greek nouns of the third Decl., and incorporate them, as feminines of the first Decl., in their language, as *cratēră* for cratēr, from κρατήρ, it became the custom to terminate all Greek words of the first Decl. in short *a*, even when in Greek they had a long α or η, or, as masculines, the ending ας or ης; *e. g.*, historiă, grammatică, Marsyă, poëtă, from ἱστορία, γραμματική, Μαρσύας, ποιητής; and when the signification of the word allowed it, they changed the masc. into the fem. gender: chartă, cochleă, from ὁ χάρτης, ὁ κοχλίας.—In words allied to the Greek in their origin *a* often corresponds to other vowels, esp. to *o*: lanceă for λόγχη, ărātrum for ἄροτρον, oratorium for ἀρητήριον, calix for κύλιξ, *etc.*; hence the first Conj. in Latin corresponds to the Greek in όω; as do for δόω, āro for ἀρόω. In compds. *a* long by nature generally remains unchanged: lābŏr, *delābor*; gnāvus, *ignāvus*; fāma, *infāmis*; on the contrary, *a* short, or made long merely by position, is changed either to short *i*: făcio, *effĭcio*; tăceo, *contĭceo*; tango, *contingo*; frango, *perfringo*; or where, in derivatives, it is long by position, into *e*: capio, concipio, *conceptum*; sometimes it remains unchanged: ămo, *adămo*; pătiens, *impătiens*, together with *perpĕtior*. Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 9–11.

As an abbreviation A. usually denotes the praenomen *Aulus*, while *Appius* is written App. In Cicero's Tusc. Quaest. it also stands for *Auditor* (hearer), opp. to M. for *Magister*. Upon the tablets used for voting in the popular assemblies of the Romans, A. (i. e. *Antiquo*) denoted the rejection of the point in question, as U. R. (*i. e. Uti rogas*) its approval; but in judicial trials A.=*Absolvo* (opp. to C.=*Condemno*, or N. L.=*Non liquet*); whence A is called litera salutaris in Cic. Mil. 6, 15 Möb. The three directors of the mint were designated by IIIVIRI A. A. A. F. F., *i. e. Triumviri auro, argento, aeri flando, feriundo.* The date of a day was given by a. d.=*ante diem* (v. ante). In inscriptions A. very often denotes *Augustus*, A. A. *duo Augusti*, A. A. A. *tres Augusti*; in epitaphs, A.=*annus.*

ā, *interj.* for ah, as pro for proh: *ah! alas!* Luc. 5, 617 Web.; so id. 6, 328, and in many MSS.

ā, ab, abs, prep., v. ab.

Aăron, *m.*, אַהֲרֹן, *Brother of Moses, and first High-priest of the Hebrews*: Tert. Carm. 4; adv. Marc. 117. In Prudentius ⏑ – –: Psychom. 884.

ăb [fr. ἀπό as sub fr. ὑπό] *praep. c. abl.* remains unchanged in composition only before vowels (v. Schneid. Gr. 1, 520 *sq.*); before consonants *ăb* was sometimes changed to *ā*, as before *m* and *v*, and also before *f* in *afui* and *afore* instead of abfui and abfore, also used; while for abfero and abfugio only *aufero* and *aufugio* were written: Cic. Or. 47, 158; Quint. 1, 5, 69; 12, 10 32; Gell. 15, 3; Prisc. p. 995 P.; Vel. Long. p. 2224 ib. The *b* entirely disappeared before *b*, so that only *ă* short remained: ăbitere in Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72; also before *p* in *ăperio*, opp. to ŏperio, while *aspello* and *asporto* were written for abspello and absporto, since before *p*, as well as before *c*, *q*, *t*, the harshness of the sound needed to be softened by an *s* (abscedo, absque, abstraho). *Abbrevio* is used for adbrevio, as *attenuo* for adtenuo; but abpatruus and abmatertera as well as abnepos must be put in the same category with *abavus*, which stands for avi avus, as *atavus* for attae avus (v. ab at the end). *Abcīdi* was written by Ovid and other poets, in order to distinguish it from *abscīdi*; but when we sometimes find in MSS. abveho, abverto, abvoco, and abtorqueo, it is to be considered as the result of the use of the Tironian characters (Grotef. Gr. 4, 209, cf. with 198 *sq.*), in which they wrote according to the etymology, although the words were differently pronounced. When the preposition *ab* stands as a word by itself we very often find the same change into *ā* and *abs* (the last once even before *ch*, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 79, and before *s*, id. As. 4, 1, 29), but never into *ă* or *ăs*; and *abs* was scarcely used even in the time of Cicero (cf. Or. 47, 158), except in receipt-books; hence it is seldom found even before *c*, *q*, and *t*; and before all consonants *a* and *ab* were written without distinction; but before *h*, as well as before vowels, *ab* is always used, since *h* has only the force of a breathing.

I. The fundamental signification of *ab* is, departure from some fixed point, opp. to *ad*, which denotes motion to a point: **A.** In Space, **B.** In Time—in both cases without or with reference to the interval passed over—**C.** In other relations in which the idea of departure from some point is generally included: *From, away from, from …… to, out of; down from; since, after; by, at, in, on, etc.*

A. In Space: **1.** From a place or person without further reference to the space traversed: a matre venio, *I come from my mother*, Plaut.: me a portu praemisit, *he sent me before from the harbor*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 40: foris concrepuit a vicino sene, *the door creaks from the old neighbor*, i. e. from his house, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 76, and so often a me, a nobis, for *from my house*, *etc.*, in Plaut. and Terence, like ad nos, *in our house*; cf. Ramshorn, 520. Hence with verbs of separation or removal, as abducere, mittere, discedere, *etc.*; v. Zumpt, § 468. Lux refulget ab aqua, *the light is reflected from the water*: ab stirpe, ab radice, ab fundamento interire, *to be destroyed from the foundation*, (*to perish utterly*): Diogenes Alexandro, nunc quidem paullulum, inquit, a sole, *now just a little out of the sun*, C. Tusc. 5, 32, 92. Sometimes for its synonym *de*, denoting direction from above downward: sagittae pendent ab humero, *down from his shoulder*: prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda, Virg. A. 6, 357; so Plin. 2, 53: a sideribus venientia … a caelo decidentia; cf. in Greek ἀφ' ἵππων μάχεσθαι, Passow ἀπό A, 1. Cicero himself gives the difference between *ab* and *ex* thus: Si quis mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus extra meum fundum, et me introire prohibuerit, non ex eo, sed ab eo loco me dejecerit, Caecin. 30. So also Diom. 408 P.: "Non unum est, ex theatro venire, et, a theatro. Nam qui ex theatro se venire dicit, ex ipso venit theatro (*from within the theatre*); qui vero a theatro, non ex ipso theatro, sed e loco, qui proximus est theatro." Cf. the same distinction between *ad* and *in* under ad A, 2, a, *ad fin.*)

2. With reference to the space passed over, strengthened by usque (*even to, all the way through*, v. usque): a fundamento mihi usque movisti mare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 55: usque a Capitolio, *from the Capitol on through the whole space*, Cic. Sest. 58, 124. The point arrived at is designated by *ad* (in Pliny sometimes by *in*), so that by ab …. ad (or in) the intervening space is definitely bounded; *from …. to* or *even to*: interminatus est a minumo ad maxumum, *he threatened them all, from the least even to the greatest*, Pl. Ps. 3, 1, 10; and strengthened by usque: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from his toe nails even to* (usque) *his very crown*, a rhetorical hyperbole, C. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: a laevo latere in dextrum ambiunt, Plin. 2, 48. In Plin. also without ad or in: ab eo (sidere) usque Jovem, *from there even to Jupiter*, 2, 20; so also 3, 10; 4, 21.

3. To designate the distance, or degree of departure from a place, with the verbs distare, abesse, and with the particles procul, longe, prope, *etc.*: Oricum a Salentino Italiae promontorio distat; absunt a Dyrrhachio, *etc.*: longinque ab domo Bellum gerentes, Enn. in Non. 402, 2; so procul a Jove; prope a Sicilia. (The poets—even Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6—and prose writers after the Aug. age sometimes omit *ab* with procul, as even Cic. Acad. 1. 1, used with absum the simple Abl.: patria procul, Enn. l. c.: procul negotiis, Hor. Epod. 2, 1; so id. S. 1, 6, 52; 4, 101: procul discordibus armis, Virg. G. 2, 459: procul mari, Liv. 38, 16 *fin.*: non procul urbe Roma, Plin. 2, 94, 96; ib. 3, 5, 9, *etc.*: procul Pagida flumine, Tac. A. 3, 20: procul Roma, id. ib. 4, 41: procul gravitate operis, id. H. 2, 50; so ib. 4, 27, 28 and many others, v. procul.)—Also trop. with differre, discrepare, dissentire, *etc.*: quantum mutatus ab illo! Enn. Ann. 1, 6, and in the phrase, non ab re, *sc.* alienum, *not without profit* or *advantage*: dum ab re ne quid ores, Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 88; so id. As. 1, 3, 71: Liv. 35, 32; in Plin. very often, e. g. 27, 8, 35; 31, 3, 26 (not used by Cicero).—Similar to this is

4. The designation of distance in order, rank, or trop. in mind or feeling; with the ordinal numbers secundus, tertius, *etc.*; with alter, alius, alienus, diversus and similar words; cf. Rudd. 2, 216: quartus ab Arcesila, *the fourth from Arcesilas*, C. Ac. 1, 12, 46: secundus a rege, *next in rank to the king*, Bell. Alex. 66: alter ab illo, Virg. E. 5, 49: nec quicquam aliud a libertate communi nos quaesisse exitus docet, Brut. et Cass. in C. Fam. 11, 2: alieno a te animo fuit, id. Deiot. 9, and many others.

5. It designates the side or direction from which an object is viewed in its local relations = a parte; *At, on, in:* picus et cornix est ab laeva, corvus porro ab dextera, Pl. As. 2, 1, 12: castra ab decumana porta non munita esse, *the camp is not secured at the main entrance;* lit. viewed from its main entrance, Caes. B. G. 3, 25. So the common expressions a tergo, a latere, a fronte; ab occasu, ab oriente; esp. in geog. designations often; v. Plin. in the first four Books of his H. N. Trop.: Stare, facere, sentire, esse ab aliquo, *to be on one's side,* i. e. *to belong to his party:* hoc est a me, *this is in my favor, sustains my assertion.* *Gr.* Omnia istaec ego facile patior, dum hic hinc a me sentiat. *Tr.* Atqui nunc abs te stat, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 56, 57: a nobis contra vosmetipsos facere videamini, *in our favor against yourselves,* C. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: vir ab innocentia clementissimus, *on the side of innocence, in behalf of innocence,* id. ib. 30, 85: commune est, quod nihilo magis ab adversariis, quam a nobis facit, id. Invent. 1, 48, 90. Hence to distinguish philosophical sects: nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele ajunt, *the adherents to the Plat. and Aristotel. philosophy,* C. Mur. 30, 63 (cf. οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος, Passow ἀπό C, 7); but Hand Turs. 1, 36 explains this by profecti a Platone (as Cic. Leg. 3, 6, 14 also says). Cf. Heusing. C. Off. 3, 33, 3, and Beier ib. 3, 33, 116.

B. In Time, analogous to the relations in A, 1–3: **1.** From a point of time without reference to the period subsequently elapsed; *After:* ab re divina mulieres apparebunt, *after the sacrifice,* Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 4: ab hac concione legati missi sunt, Liv. 24, 22, 6: ab hoc sermone dimissus, Curt. 6, 7, 16. So in Greek ἀπὸ δειπνου, ἀπὸ τοῦ πολέμου, cf. Fischer Anim. 3, 2, 108; Viger. ed. Herm. p. 580.

2. From a point of time on through a certain period: *From* .... to, *since, after:* rem omnem a principio audies, Ter. And. 1, 1, 21: ab hora tertia bibebatur, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 104: in Lycia semper a terrae motu XL dies serenos esse, P. 2, 98. Sometimes with inde: ut vos mihi esse aequos jam inde a principio sciam, *from the very beginning,* Pl. Cas. prol. 4: jam inde ab adulescentia, id. Bac. grex 1; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 16; so Liv. 1, 5, 5; 4, 36, 5; or with usque: quod augures omnes usque a Romulo decreverunt, *all the augurs since Romulus in succession,* C. Vat. 8, 20; even with inde usque taken together: mihi cum eo jam inde usque a pueritia fuit semper familiaritas, T. Heaut. 1, 2, 9. The usage borrowed from the Greek (ἐκ παίδων and the like) to designate time of life or age (by meton.) by putting the concrete for the abstract is well known: a puero, a juvene, a parvulo; and when several are spoken of, or when the speaker refers to himself in the plural, a pueris and the like. Cf. Zumpt, § 304, a; more rar. in fem.: a parva virgine, Cat. 66, 26; cf. Var. R. R. 2, 1, 13. The *terminus* or point aimed at, is denoted by *ad,* in Plin., also by *in* with and without usque: a mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, *I pass the whole day, from morning to night, in the market-place,* Pl. Mos. 3, 1, 3; so id. Am. 1, 1, 98: Romani ab sole orto in multum diei stetere in acie, Liv. 27, 2: qui a matutino tempore duraverunt in occasum, Plin. 2, 31; so 2, 106; 4, 26, *etc.*

3. For designating the distance of one point of time from another: *From, since, after:* centesima lux est haec ab interitu Clodii, *since the death of Clodius,* C. Mil. 35, 98: ab incenso Capitolio illum esse vigesimum annum, Sall. C. 47; so the common phrase, ab urbe condita, *since* or *from the foundation of Rome.* Also reckoned backward: haec erit a mensis fine secunda/dies, Ov. F. 1, 711; so 2, 686; cf. abhinc. So also with adverbs of time, statim, confestim, primum, recens, nuper: statim a funere, Suet. Caes. 85: confestim a proelio, Liv. 30, 36: quum primum a somno patuissent (oculi), Suet. Tib. 68; v. Oudend. upon this passage and upon Cal. 27. Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, C. N. D. 3, 5, 11; so Virg. A. 6, 450, et al.

C In other relations, in which gen. the idea of going forth from something is included: **1.** Most freq. with pass. or intrans. verbs with pass. signification, when the active object is, or is considered as a living being; *From, by, by means of:* a patre laudari; ab aliquo discere, cognoscere, occidere, interire, *etc.:* anima calescit ab eo spiritu, *is warmed by this breath,* Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; cf. Ovid, M. 1, 417: quos (sensus) cunctos esse censuit a quadam quasi impulsione, *all which proceed from, etc.,* Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 40 Goer.: torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, Ov. H. 9, 36: quis nolet ab isto Ense mori? Luc. 2, 264; cf. Wopk. Lectt. Tull. 230: a natura ita generati sumus, in Cic. very often, Beier Cic. Off. 1, 44, 155; cf. Rudd. 2, 211, 267. Zumpt, § 451. A substantive or adjective often takes the place of the verb (so with *de* q. v.): **a.** Levior est plaga ab amico quam a debitore, C. Fam. 9, 16: a bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus, id. Off. 2, 6, 19.—**b.** Murus ab ingenio notior ille tuo, Prop. 4, 1, 126; v. Lachm. upon 4, 1, 9: tempus et a nostris exige triste malis, *time made sad by our misfortunes,* Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 36; cf. Rudd. 2, 267. Ambiguity arises here when the verb in the pass. requires *ab* in the active (v. under *no.* 4 *sq.*): si postulatur a populo, *if the people demand it,* C. Off. 2, 17, 58, might also mean: *if it is required of the people;* on the contrary: quod ab eo (Lucullo) laus imperatoria non admodum exspectabatur, not: *since he did not expect military renown;* but: *since they did not expect military renown from him,* C. Ac. 2, 1, 2, and so often; cf. Cellar. Antib. 5, p. 225; Rudd. 2, 213. The use of the active dative, or dative of the agent, instead of *ab* with the pass., is well known, Zumpt, § 419. It is very seldom found in prose writers of the golden age of Roman liter., but freq. at a later period; e. g. it occurs in Plin. in Books 2–4 of H. N. more than twenty times; cf. Otto C. Fin. Excurs. II., p. 373 *sq.* Far more unusual is the simple Abl. in the designation of persons: deseror conjuge, Ov. H. 12, 161; so Met. 1, 747, Burm.: donec desertus suis caderet, Tac. A. 3, 20; cf. Rudd. 2, 212.

2. With names of towns to denote origin, extraction, instead of *gentile adjectives:* pastores a Pergamide, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 1: obsides dant trecentos principum a Cora atque Pometia liberos, Liv. 2, 22, 3, and trop.: O longa mundi servator ab Alba, Auguste, *thou who art descended from the old Alban race of kings,* Prop. 4, 6, 37: v. Drak. Liv. 4, 7, 4. Plautus sometimes omits the preposition, Bac. 2, 2, 53; Mer. 5, 2, 99; v. Taubm. upon this passage.

3. In giving the etym. origin of a name (for which *e* nomine occurs, C. Rep. 2, 7, and *de* nomine, Ov. M. 1, 744): eam rem (*sc.* legem, Gr. *νόμον*) illi Graeco putant nomine a suum cuique tribuendo appellatam, ego nostro a legendo, C. Leg. 1, 6, 19: id ab re .... interregnum appellatum, Liv. 1, 17, 6, and so Varro in his Ling. Lat. and Pliny in the first 5 BB. of H. N. on almost every page.

4. With verbs of beginning and repeating: a summo bibere, in Plaut. *to drink in succession from the one at the head of the table:* da puer ab summo, Pl. As. 5, 2, 41; so Mos. 1, 4, 33: ab eo nobis causa ordienda est potissimum, C. Leg. 1, 7, 21: cornicem a cauda de ovo exire, *tail-foremost,* Plin. 10, 16, 18: a capite repetis, quod quaerimus, C. Leg. 1, 6, 18.

5. With verbs of freeing from, defending, or protecting against any thing: a foliis et stercore purgato, Cato, R. R. 65 (66), 1: tantumne ab re tua 'st otii tibi? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 23: expiandum forum ab illis nefarii sceleris vestigiis, C. Rabir. 4, 11: nulla tamen quies ab armis dabatur, Liv. 1, 31; v. Drak. upon 2, 34, 1: a quo periculo defendite, judices, civem fortem, C. Font. 17, 39; id. Fam. 5, 2: ab incendio urbem munitam intellegebat, Sall. C. 32: dum teneras defendo a frigore myrtos, Virg. E. 7, 6: ut neque sustinere se a lapsu possent, Liv. 21, 35, 12: ut meam domum metueret atque a me ipso caveret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133.

6. With verbs of deterring, intermitting, desisting, ceasing; deterrere, intermittere, desistere, *etc.:* ut eum ab illa injuria deterrerent, C. Fam. 5, 2: Caesar, ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 1; v. Oud. on B. G. 5. 11, 6; (cf. in Gr. ἀναπαύοντες ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἀγώνων, Plut. Alex. 25).

7. With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping, and the like, *ab* has the signif. of a parte, as C. Att. 9, 7 says in full: quum eadem metuam ab hac parte, *since I fear the same from this side;* hence timere—metuere ab aliquo, not, to be afraid of any one, but, *to fear something* (going forth) *from him:* ei metui a Chryside, Ter. And. 1, 1, 79: a quo quidem genere, judices, ego nunquam timui, C. Sull. 20, 59: postquam nec a Romanis vobis ulla spes, *since you can expect nothing from the Romans,* Liv. 21, 13.

8. With verbs of fastening and holding on to any thing: funiculus a puppi religatus, C. Inv. 2, 51, 154: quum sinistra capillum ejus a vertice teneret, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 3.

9. Ulcisci se ab aliquo, *to take vengeance on one:* a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur, Plin. 34, 14, 41.

10. Cognoscere ab aliqua re, *to know by means of something* (different from *ab aliquo,* to learn from some one; v. above, *no.* 1): id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 2 Oud.

11. Dolere, laborare, valere ab, instead of the simple Abl.: doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis, doleo ab aegritudine, Pl. Cis. 1, 1, 62: a morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui, id. Epid. 1, 2, 26: aut ab avaritia, aut misera ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26, according to Bentl. Emendat.; cf. also Jahn upon the passage: a frigore laborantibus, Plin. 32, 10, 46.

12. Closely allied to this are all the cases where verbs and adjectives are joined with *ab* instead of the simple Abl., when the *ab* defines more exactly the respect in which that which is expressed by the verb or adj. is to be understood; *In relation to, in respect to, on the part of.* tute tibi a tuopte ingenio prodes plurimum, Pl. Cap. 2, 3, 11 Lindem.: ab ingenio improbus, id. Truc. 4, 3, 59: a me pudica est, id. Curc. 1, 1, 51: orba ab optimatibus concio, C. Fl. 23: securos vos ab hac parte reddemus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24; so id. Att. 5, 18; 7, 15; Brut. 16; Liv. 1, 32, 2.

13. In the statement of the motive instead of *ex, propter,* or the simple *ablativus causae: From, out of, on account of:* ab singulari amore scribo, Cic. Att. 9, 6: linguam ab irrisu exserentem, *thrusting out the tongue in derision,* Liv. 7, 10; so ab ira, a spe, ab odio, v. Drak. Liv. 2, 14, 3; 24, 30, 1; 26, 1, 3.

14. Especially in the poets instead of the Genit.: ab illo injuria, Ter. And. 1, 1. 129: fulgor ab auro, Lucr. 2, 50: dulces ab fontibus undae, Virg. G. 2, 243; cf. Jahn Virg. E. 1, 53.

15. In stating a part of the whole, for the more usual *ex:* scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1: nonnulli ab novissimis proelio excedere, id. ib. Moeb; C. Sest. 65, 137; cf. ib. c. 59: a quibus (captivis) ad Senatum missus (Regulus). V. Müller. Cur. secund. ad Sest. p. 115.

16. In forming adverbial phrases: **a.** Ab initio, a principio, a primo, *at* or *in the beginning, at first:* Pl. Men. prol. 1: improbiores sunt quam a primo credidi, id. Mos. 3, 2, 137: ab initio hujus defensionis, Cic. Clu. 50, 138: urbem Romam a principio reges habuere, Tac. Ann. 1, 1; so Cic. Fin. 4, 13.—**b.** A se = sua sponte, ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ, *of one's own accord, spontaneously:* urna a se cantat, cuja sit, Pl. Rud. 2. 5, 21: hercle, ab se ecca exit, id. Men. 1, 2, 66: ipsum a se oritur, et sua sponte nascitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 78 Goer.

17. Subsequent to the Aug. age (for in C. Att. 8, 5 the words *a pedibus* are considered as spurious), the usage was established of designating *office* and *dignity* by ab, with and without servus: a manu servus, *a writer, secretary,* Suet. Caes. 74. Narcissum ab epistolis et Pallantem a rationibus, id. Claud. 28, and so: a balneis a codicillis, a jumentis, a potione, *etc.* (v. these words.)

18. The use of *ab* before adverbs is rare, and for the most part peculiar to later Latinity: a peregre, Vitr. 5, 7 (6), 8: ab invicem, Appul. Herb. 112.

☞ **a.** *Ab* is not repeated like most of the other prepositions (v. ad, ex, in, *etc.*) with *pron. interrog.* or *relat.* after *subst.* and *pron. demonstrativis* with ab: Arsinoën, Stratum, Naupactum .... fateris ab hostibus esse captas. Quibus autem hostibus? Nempe iis, quos, *etc.*, C. Pis. 37, 91: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit. Quibus? An iis, quae in juventute geruntur et viribus? id. de Sen. 6: a Jove incipiendum putat. Quo Jove? id. Rep. 1, 36, 56: respublica ab iis ipsis, quibus tenetur, de te propediem impetrabit, id. Fam. 4, 13, 6; cf. Otto Cic. Fin. Exc. VIII., p. 407 *sq.* **b.** Ab in Plautus is once put after the word which it governs: quo ab, As. 1, 1, 107; in Ovid it is several times separated from it: damnis dives ab ipsa suis, H. 9, 96; so ib. 12, 18; 13, 116; Pont. 3, 3, 46; cf. Cic. Arch. 6, 12; Liv. 1, 6; and Viger. ed. Herm. p. 572, b.—See more upon this most comprehensive of all the Latin prepositions, in Hand Turs. 1, 1–62 and G. F. Grotef. Gr. 1, 193 *sq.*

II. In composition *ab* retains its original signif.; abducere, *to take* or *carry away* from some place: abstrahere, *to draw away*; also, *downward* (v. above I, A, 1): abjicere, *to throw down.* Since it denotes a departure from the idea of the simple word, it has an effect apparently privative: absimilis, departing from the similar, *unlike:* abnormis, withdrawing from the rule, *unusual* (different from dissimilis, enormis); and so is it also in amens = a mente remotus, alienus (*out of one's senses, without self-control, insane*); the preposition *a* does not correspond to the Gr. *a privativ.*, for which the Latin always uses *in*; v. in *no.* II.—**2.** It more rarely designates *Taking off, bringing to an end, annihilation:* absorbere, *to sup up, to gulp down, to swallow:* abuti, original signif. (v. the word), *to use to the end, to use up, to consume*; so also absumere, *etc.* (The designation of the fourth generation in the ascending or descending line by *ab* belongs here only in appearance; as *abavus* for quartus pater, *great-great-grandfather*, in Virg. Aen. 10, 619, although the Greeks introduced *ἀπόπαππος*; for the immutability of the syllable ab in abpatruus and abmatertera, as well as the signif. of the word abavus, grandfather's grandfather, imitated in abnepos, grandchild's grandchild, seems to point to a derivation from avi avus, as Festus p. 12 explains *atavus* by atta avi or rather attae avus.)

Aba, ae, *m.*, Ἄβα, *A mountain in Armenia*, in which, according to Domitius Corbulo, is the source of the Euphrates, Plin. 5, 24, 20.

ăbactor, ōris, *m.* [abigo *no.* 2] = abigeus and abigeator, *One who* (*robbing*) *drives away cattle, a cattle-stealer*, Appul. Met. 7, p. 407.

* **ăbactus,** ūs, *m.* [abigo] *A driving away:* abactus hospitum, Plin. Pan. 20; v. Gierig in h. l.

ăbactus, a, um, v. abigo, *Pa.*

* **ăbăcŭlus,** i. *m.* [*dim.* of the follg.] *A small cube* or *die of colored glass*, Plin. 36, 26, 67.

† **ăbăcus,** i (according to Prisc. 752 P. also abax, acis), *m.* = *ἄβαξ, ακος*, orig., from the names of the first letters of the Gr. alphabet; *The Pythagorean multiplication table;* hence **1.** *A counting-board*, Pers. 1, 132.—**2.** *Any gaming-board divided into squares:* cum inter initia imperii eburneis quadrigis in abaco luderet, Suet. Ner. 22; so Macr. Sat. 1, 5.—**3.** *A table divided into perforated compartments*, in which wine-cups were placed; *a cupboard* or *sideboard*, Cato, R. R. 10, 4 Schneid.—**4.** *A table, curiously adorned with Mosaic work*, for vases, gold and silver vessels, *etc.*, usually placed on the side of chambers, Adam's Antiq. 2, 167; cf. Böttig. Sabina, 2, 21 and 54; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, 35; Tusc. 5, 21, 61; Juven. 3, 204, and others. According to Liv. 39, 6, Cn. Manlius first brought them from Asia to Rome.—**5.** In Archit.: **a.** *Variegated tablets for investing the walls in state-rooms, wainscoting*, Vitr. 7, 3, 10.—**b.** *The upper plate upon the capitals of columns*, Vitr. 3, 3; 4, 1, 7; cf. Müll. Archaeol. § 277.—* **6.** *A plate:* abacus ad pascua jurulenta, App. M. 2.

‡ **ăbăgĭo,** ōnis, an old word for adagio, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87.

* **ăbagmentum,** i, *n.* [abigo] *A means for procuring abortion*, Prisc. Med. 2, 34; dub. l.

ăbălĭēnātĭo, ōnis, *f. A putting away* or *transfer of property* by sale or other alienation, Cic. Top. 5;—from

ăb-ălĭēno, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* orig. *To make alien from one* or *from one's self*, i. e. *to remove, separate:* istuc crucior, a viro me tali abalienarier, *to be separated from such a man*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 11: nisi mors meum animum abs te abalienaverit, id. Cur. 1, 3, 18: ni quatriduo (tabulas, picturas) abalienavit, *has removed them from the house*, id. As. 4, 1, 20: unde mihi peterem cibum, ita nos abalienavit, *so entirely has he repudiated us*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 25.—Hence **2.** Trop. *To alienate* or *estrange one, absol.* or *c.* ab aliquo: aliquem invidendo abal., Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: timebant, ne arguendo (eos) abalienarent, Liv. 8, 2: medici abalienata morbis membra praecidunt, *the limbs alienated* (from the body), *mortified*, Quint. 8, 3, 75: Cn. Pompeii voluntatem a me abalienabat oratio mea, Cic. Phil. 2, 15: qui a senatu ordinem conjunctissimum abalienarunt, id. Fam. 1, 2; also *c. Abl.:* ut omnino ne illius potestate abalienemur, C. Corn. Frgm.: abalienati jure civium, *deprived of the right of citizenship*, Liv. 22, 60: quod Tissaphernes perjurio suo homines suis rebus abalienaret, Nep. Ages. 2.—**3.** In the business language of the Romans, *t. t.*, *To alienate any thing, to transfer the ownership to another:* hujuscemodi res commissa est nemini, ut idem agros populi Romani abalienaret, Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64. Cf. Paul. Dig. 10, 3, 14.

‡ **ăbambŭlantes** = abscedentes, Fest. p. 22.

ăbămĭta, ae, *f.* [avus-amita] *A sister of the* abavus, or great-great-grandfather, also called amita maxima, Dig. 38, 10, 3; 10.

‡ **ăbante** [ab-ante, like incircum, Var. L. L. 5, 5, 11; insuper, *etc.*; cf. also the Hebr. מִלִּפְנֵי and the Eng. *from before*] compd. *prep. c. abl.:* in an inscription in Grut. 717, 11: abante oculis parentis rapuerunt nymphae, *away before the eyes of the father.* Cf. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 4396; and Hand. Turs. 1, 62.

Ăbantēus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Abas, king of Argos*, Ovid, Met. 15, 164.

Ăbantĭădēs, ae, *m. patron. A male descendant of Abas, king of Argos:* **a.** *his son Acrisius*, Ov. M. 4, 606. **b.** *his great-grandson Perseus* (by Danaë, daughter of Acrisius), ib. 4, 672; 5, 138, et al.

Ăbantĭăs, ădis, *f. patron. A female descendant of Abas, king of Argos: his granddaughter Danaë* (v. the preced. art.) or *Atalanta* (by Jasius, son of Abas.)—**2.** Acc. to P. 4, 12, 21, *the Island Euboea* was so called; cf. Prisc. Perieg. 544;—h.

Ăbantĭus, a, um, *adj. Euboean:* Abantia classis, *coming from Euboea*, Stat. Silv. 4, 8, 46.

Ăbărĭtānus, a, um, *adj.* [Abaris] arundo, *a kind of reed growing in the vicinity of Abaris, in Africa*, P. 16, 36, 66.

Ăbās, antis, *m.* **1.** *A son of Metanira*, changed by Ceres into a lizard, Ov. M. 5, 448.—**2.** *The twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, grandfather of Danaë and Atalanta, great-grandfather of Perseus.*—**3.** *A companion of Aeneas*, Virg. Aen. 1, 121.—**4.** *A Tuscan prince*, ib. 10, 170.—**5.** *A Centaur, son of Ixion*, Ovid, Met. 12, 306.

† **ăbătŏn,** i, *n.* = *ἄβατον*, *An inaccessible structure*, erected by the Rhodians, for protection, around the Tropaeum of Artemisia, Vitr. 2, 8.

† **Ăbătŏs,** i, *f.* = *ἄβατος*, *A rocky island in the middle of the Nile*, not far from Philae, on which only the priests were permitted to go, Sen. N. Q. 4, 2.

ăb-ăvĭa, ae, *f.* [avus-avia] *Mother of a great-grandfather* or *great-grandmother.* Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ăb-ăvuncŭlus, i, *m. Great-great-uncle*; also called avunculus maximus, Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ăb-ăvus, i, *m. Great-great-grandfather*, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 25; C. Brut. 58; called by Virgil quartus pater, A. 10, 619.—Sometimes in the general signif. of *forefather, ancestor*, Cic. Harusp. 18; Plin. 18, 68, 1.

Abba, ae, *f. A town in Africa*, Liv. 30, 7.

abbās, ātis, *m.* [Chald. אַבָּא, father] *The head of an ecclesiastical community, an abbot*, Sid. 16, 114, et al. Hence, **Abbātissa,** ae, *f. an abbess*, and **Abbātĭa,** ae, *f. an abbey*, Hieron.

Abbassus, i, *f. A town in Great Phrygia*, Livy, 38, 15.

ab-brĕvĭo, are, *v. a.* [ad-brevio] *To shorten, abridge*, Veg. Mil. prol. 3.

ab-cīdo, cīdi, ĕre, *v. a.* [caedo] An unusual orthography for *abscido*, *To cut off*, Ov. M. 12, 362; Mart. 3, 66, et al.

Abdēra, ae (also ōrum, *n.*, Liv. 45, 29), *f.*, Ἄβδηρα, **1.** *A town on the Thracian coast*, not far from the mouth of the Nessos, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants, *the birth-place of the philosophers Protagoras and Democritus:* hic Abdera, *here is stupidity at home*, C. Att. 4, 16.—**2.** *A town in Baetica built by the Carthaginians*, P. 3, 1, 3; Mel. 2, 6;—hence

Abdērīta, ae, and Abdērītēs, ae, *gentil. m.*, Ἀβδηρίτης, *An inhabitant of Abdera, an Abderite;* Cic. de Or. 3, 32;—hence

Abdērītānus, a, um, *adj. Abderitic, pertaining to Abdera*, Mart. 10, 25;—and

Abdērītĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, the same, Cic. Att. 7, 7.

abdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abdĭco] **1.** *A renunciation, an abdication* (rare, not in Cic.): abdicatione dictaturae, Liv. 6, 16.—**2.** *The expulsion of a son from the father's family, and the disinheriting of him* connected with it, Quint. 7, 4, 27 Burm.; Plin. 7, 45, 46.

abdĭcātīve, *adv. Negatively*, Mart. Cap.;—from

* **abdĭcātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [abdĭco *no.* 3] In the later philos. lang. = negativus, *Negative*, opp. to dedicativus, affirmative, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, 266.—*Adv.* Cap. 4, 128.

* **abdĭcātrix,** īcis, *f. She who renounces* or *resigns any thing*, Salv. 2;—from

1. ab-dĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* * **1.** in Pacuvius, *c. Inf.*, *To say that a thing does not belong to one:* regno expellunt, consanguineam esse abdicant, Pac. in Non. 450, 30.—Oftener, **2.** *c. se* and *Abl. rei* (Rudd. 2, 195, 54); *To renounce a thing, to cease to apply one's self to it* (v. dĭco): se magistratu, C. Cat. 3, 6, 14: dictatura, Caes. B. C. 3, 2; so of guardianship: se tutela, Att. 6, 1; of freedom: *to resign it*, Phil. 3, 5; and once *absol.:* ut abdicarent consules: abdicaverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. Whether Cicero says abdicare rem in one single passage, de Or. 2, 24: ubi plus mali quam boni reperio, id totum abdico atque ejicio, can not be decided, on account of the fluctuation of the MSS. between *abdico* and *abjudico* (v. abjudico). But this latter construction is very common in the histt., esp. after the Aug. age: abdicato magistratu, Sall. C. 47: abdicando dictaturam, Liv. 6, 18: eaque causa fuit non abdicandae dictaturae, ib. 5, 49.—Later it received the signif., **3.** *To abrogate, to reject*, esp. in Plin. often: legem agrariam abdicaverunt tribus, H. N. 7, 30, 31, et al.; and trop.: utinamque posset e vita in totum abdicari aurum, *would that we might bid an eternal adieu to gold!* ib. 33, 1, 3.—**4.** In judicial lang., aliquem, *to renounce one*, esp. of a son; *to expel from the family and disinherit him*, P. 6, 22, 24; so Quint. I. 3, 6, 97; 7, 1, 14; hence abdicare patrem, *not to acknowledge as father*, Curt. 4, 10.

2. ab-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* A word peculiar to augural and judicial lang. (opp. to *addico*): * **1.** Of an unfavorable omen; *Not to assent to:* cum tres partes (vineae) aves abdixissent, C. Div. 1, 17.—**2.** In judicial lang., aliquid ab aliquo, *to take away by sentence:* App. Claudium contra jus vindicias filiae suae (*sc.* Virginii) a se abdixisse, Liv. 3, 56; v. vindiciae.—In respect to Ov. M. 1, 617: suos abdicere amores, v. addico.

* **abdĭte,** *adv.* *Secretly,* v. abditus.

* **abdĭtīvus,** a, um, *adj.* *Removed* or *separated from* (v. abdo 1)=remotus, sejunctus: a patre, Pl. Poen. prol. 65;—fr.

ab-do, ĭdi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *To give away,* therefore, **1.** *To remove, to put somewhere;* and abd. se, *to go away,* or *betake one's self to some place,* usu. with *in c. acc.:* ex conspectu heri sui se abdiderunt, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 5; so Lucr. 4, 469; Virg. G. 3, 95 Voss. and Wagn.; Tib. 2, 1, 82: se in classem, Dolab. in C. Fam. 9, 9, 6: in Menapios, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: pedestres copias paullum ab eo loco abditas in locis superioribus constituunt, id. ib. 7, 79 Oud. and Herz. Rar. *c. Dat.:* abditus carceri, Vell. 2, 92 Burm.:—(amputatum caput) in gremium abdidit, *he put it in his bosom,* Suet. Galb. 20. In Tac.: abdere aliquem in insulam, *to exile* or *banish one thither,* Ann. 2, 85 (on the contr. ib. 4, 67: Capreas se in insulam abdidit, in the usual sense).—With the idea of removing out of sight, that of *hiding* or *concealing* is closely connected;—hence,

2. Abdere se, *to conceal one's self by withdrawing;* with *in c. acc.:* reliqui fugae sese mandarunt atque in proximas silvas abdiderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos, Virg. A. 11, 810; cf. Bentl. H. Od. 3, 4, 38. Trop., often in Cicero, *of escaping from the tumult of business into retirement* or *quiet;* constr. with in literas or literis (Abl.), in bibliothecam, *etc.,* Fam. 7, 33; Arch. 6, 12; Fam. 7, 28; cf. with Att. 12, 15: abdidit sese in intimam Macedoniam, Fam. 13, 29.—And so, as the idea of removal became finally less prominent,

3. In gen. *To hide, to conceal, to secrete* (the prevalent meaning after the Aug. age): corpora sub terras abdita, Lucr. 4, 420; id. 6, 1036: partes corporis contexit atque abdidit (natura), C. Off. 1, 35, 126: abdenda cupiditas erat, Liv. 2, 45: abditis adhuc vitiis, Tac. A. 13, 1; so ibid. 3, 64: milites abditi per tentoria, id. H. 4, 72: inter praetenta foribus vela se abdidit, Suet. Claud. 10 and many others. Poet.: lateri abdidit ensem, *he thrust the sword so deep into his side, that it disappeared within the wound,* Virg. A. 2, 553. (Sen. Thy. 721 expresses this more forcibly by *abscondere* ensem in vulnere; v. abscondo; cf. also abstrudo and the passage there cited from Plaut. Rud).—Hence

abditus, a, um, *Pa.* *Hidden, concealed, secreted, secret:* vis abdita quaedam, Lucr. 5, 1232: res occultae et penitus abditae, C. N. D. 1, 18: sunt enim innumerabiles de his rebus libri neque abditi neque obscuri, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84; so id. ib. 1, 19, 87. Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11. *Comp.* and *Sup.* only in later authors (Augustine and others).—Poet. the neuter is also used substant. with the *gen.* follg.: terrai abdita, Lucr. 6, 810: abdita rerum, Hor. A. P. 49 (=abditas res); v. Heind. Hor. S. 2, 2, 25. In like manner Pliny: elephanti nunquam nisi in abdito coëunt, 8, 5.—*Adv.* * C. Verr. 2, 2, 74. *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.

Abdŏlŏnȳmus, i, *m.,* also Abdal., *A king of Sidon,* appointed by Alexander the Great, Curt. 4, 1, 19; Just. 11, 10, 8.

abdōmĕn, ĭnis, *n.* [prob. contracted and transposed from adipomen fr. adeps] **1.** *The fat lower part of the belly, the abdomen, the paunch* (λαπάρα, Charis. 24 P.), in Plaut. of swine, Cur. 2, 3, 44; hence trop. of sensual men; for *gluttony, sensuality, lechery,* and the like: abdomini hunc natum dicas, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 7 Bentl.; so also Cicero: natus abdomini suo, Pis. 17; ib. 27; Sest. 51.—* **2.** i. q. penis, Pl. Mil. 5, 5.

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (ABDOUCIT=abduxit in the epitaph of Scipio Barbatus, Grot. Gr. 2, 297. *Imp.* abduce, Plaut. and Ter. *Perf. sync.* abduxti, Plaut.) The oldest signif. in which the idea of the primitive word duco, dux, was still retained, is: *To lead* (some one) *in one's train from one place to another, to take with one's self=to bring* or *carry.* SVBIGIT. OMNE. LOVCANA. OPSIDES. QVE. ABDOVCIT (subjecit omnem Lucanam obsidesque abduxit) epitaph of Scipio in l. c.: in cubiculum, Pl. Mos. 3, 2, 7; cf. Agroet. Orth. 2271 P.: ut hinc abducat (*sc.* domum), id. Men. 2, 2, 57, et al.: tu dux tuque comes; tu nos abducis ab Istro, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 119. In Ter. very often in invitations to dine: tum me convivam solum abducebat, Eun. 3, 1, 17: advenientem illico abduxi ad coenam, Heaut. 1, 2, 9, et al. Also of a woman, who is taken from her husband by her parents, and restored to their family, Hec. 5, 1, 22. But it very early lost this primitive meaning, and signified,

2. Gen. *To take away* or *remove* (one) *from a place:* in latomias, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56: clavem, *to take out* or *away the key,* id. Quint. 27. In Plin.: *having stolen, to drive away cattle*=abigo: armenta, 4, 21, 36. And in philos. lang., of the separation of ideas, *to divide, separate:* a conjecturis divinationem, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 13. Trop.: a consuetudine oculorum aciem mentis, id. N. D. 2, 17. And, *to lead to revolt, to alienate:* legiónes, id. Phil. 10, 3: senatum, id. Quint. 6: ad nequitiam, *to entice,* Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 4. Poet.: abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu, *they drew back, turned aside,* Virg. A. 5, 428: somnos, *to deprive of sleep,* Ov. F. 5, 477.

3. In Cic., esp. *c. ab* follg.: *To turn off* or *divert one from an act* or *purpose,* or the like; *to hinder* or *impede* (syn. *avocare, avertere*): abduci magnitudine pecuniae ab institutis, Verr. 2, 4, 6: a studio negotiis, Fam. 4, 4: animos a contraria defensione, de Or. 2, 72: ab omni reip. cura, Quint. Fr. 3, 5: animum a sollicitudine, Fam. 4, 3.

4. The signif. is also Ciceronian: *To reduce from a higher to a lower rank* (cf. ab II. 1, and abjicio), *to degrade:* ne ars tanta . . . a religionis auctoritate abduceretur ad mercedem atque quaestum, Div. 1, 41.

Ăbella, ae, *f.* *A town in Campania;* now Avella Vecchia, Just. 20, 1; Sil. 12, 161; Virg. A. 7, 740: malifera, on account of its abounding in nuts. Hence, **Abellāna** nux or avellana, also abellina, *the filbert,* P. 15, 22, 24, and Abellani, *the inhabitants of this place,* Just. 20, 1.

‡ **abemito** "significat demito vel auferto, *take away,* EMERE enim antiqui dicebant pro accipere," Fest. p. 5; cf. adimo.

ăb-ĕo, īvi *or* ii, ĭtum, ire, *v. n.* (abin'=abisne, like ain'=aisne, Plaut. and Ter.; abiit dissyl. v. Herm. doctr. metr. p. 153; cf. Lindem. Plaut. Comoed. III., p. XXV. and Mil. 2, 2, 23). *To go from a place, to go away;* in Plaut. innumerable times, constr. with *ab, ex,* the simple *Abl.,* the local adv. *hinc,* the *Inf.* and *absol.:* abeo ab illo, Cur. 2, 3, 70: abi in malam rem maxumam a me, Epid. 1, 1, 72 (v. below); so Bacch. 4, 9, 107: abin' e conspectu meo? Amph. 1, 3, 20 (but also: abin' ab oculis? Trin. 4, 2, 149; Truc. 2, 5, 24): abituros agro Argivos, Am. 1, 1, 53: insanus, qui hinc abiit modo, Merc. 2, 2, 61: abi quaerere, Cis. 2, 1, 26: abi prae, jam ego sequar, *go before, I will soon follow,* Am. 1, 3, 45. In the same manner very often in Terence; also *c. Sup.:* abi deambulatum, Heaut. 3, 3, 26. Trop.: in proelii concursu abit res a consilio ad vires vimque pugnantium, *the decision ceases to depend upon counsel, but rests upon the bravery of the combatants,* Nep. Thras. 1. So abire magistratu, *to retire from office, to resign it* (syn. *abdicare*), Liv. 26, 23; Tac. A. 5, 11; Suet. Aug. 26, v. Drak. Liv. 30, 39, 5. In philosoph. reflections: *to proceed from* (a point): illuc, unde abii, redeo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 108.

2. *To pass away,* so that no trace remains: *to disappear, to vanish.* **a.** Of man; *to die:* qui nunc abierunt hinc in communem locum (*i. e.* in Orcum, v. locus), Pl. Cas. prol. 19; so also Cic: abiit e vita, Tusc. 1, 30, 73, and others. **b.** Of time; *to pass, to elapse:* dum haec abiit hora, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 50: menses, Ad. 4, 5, 57: annus, Cic. Sest. 33: tota abit hora, Hor Sat. 1, 5, 14. **c.** Of other things: e medio abiit qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, Ter. Ph. 5, 9, 30: per inane profundum, Lucr. 1, 1100: nausea jam plane abiit, C. Att. 14, 10; so Fam. 9, 20; Ov. M. 7, 290; Tib. 1, 6, 13.

3. *To deviate from, leave, abandon* a duty, purpose, position, and the like (syn. *aberrare*): etiam tu hinc abis? *do you too abandon my cause?* Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 9: quid ad istas ineptias abis? *why do you turn aside to such follies?* C. Rosc. Am. 16, 46; so: ab jure, *to violate it,* Verr. 2, 1, 44; v. also Tac. A. 6, 22.—Very closely allied to this is,

4. *To depart from one's own nature and pass into another, to be transformed* or *metamorphosed;* always constr. *c. in* (chiefly poet., esp. in Ovid's Met. as a constant expression for metamorphosis): terra abiit in nimbos imbresque, Lucil. in Var. L. L. 5, 5, 11: in corpus corpore toto, *to pass with their whole body into another,* Lucr. 4, 1107: aut abit in somnum, *is as it were wholly dissolved in sleep, is all sleep,* id. 3, 1079: E in U abiit, Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26: in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 236; ib. 2, 674: jam barba comaeque in silvas abeunt, ib. 4. 657; ib. 396; so ib. 3, 398; 8, 555; 14, 499, 551, et al.; C. Att. 11, 2: in vanum abibunt monentium verba, *will dissolve into nothing, remain without effect,* Sen. Ep. 94, about the middle.

5. It indicates the result of an action, somewhat like, *To end, terminate, turn out,* in Eng.: mirabor hoc si sic abiret, Ter. And. 1, 2, 4: non posse istaec sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1, et al.

6. In auctions, *t. t.,* it denotes that the article sold does not fall or is not struck off to one: si res abiret ab eo mancipe, *should not fall to him, should escape him,* C. Verr. 2, 1, 54: ne res abiret ab eo, *that he may purchase it,* ib. 2, 3, 64.

7. It appears also to be *t. t.,* P. Ep. 3, 19, pretium retro abiit, as in modern commercial lang., *the price* or *exchange has fallen,* i. e. become lower.

8. The Imper. *abi,* in comic writers, is often a simple exclamation or address, either with a friendly or reproachful signif.: **a.** Abi, ludis me, credo, *go,* or *go to, you are fooling me!* Pl. Mos. 5, 1, 32; so Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 25; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 205. **b.** *Begone! away with you! be off! march!* abi modo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 20: abi, nescis inescare homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12; hence in the malediction, abi in malam rem! *go to the devil!* or, *evil await thee!* Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 17: abin' hinc in malam crucem? id. Mos. 3, 2, 163 (cf. Cic.: quin tu abis in malam pestem malumque cruciatum? Phil. 13, 21); v. crux and cruciatus.

* **ăb-ĕquĭto,** are, *v. n.* *To haste away on horseback, to ride away,* Liv. 24, 31; v. Drak. upon 1, 14 (others read, *adequito*).

‡ **ăbercet**=prohibet, Fest. p. 22.

ăberrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aberro *no.* 3] *A transient escape* or *relief from something troublesome* or *painful, a diversion* (*from*); perh. only in Cicero (and in him only in two passages): a dolore, Att. 12, 38: a molestiis, Fam. 15, 18.

ăb-erro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To deviate from the way, to go astray, to wander:* puer aberravit a patre, Pl. Men. prol. 31; Var. L. L. 5, 1, 7.—**2.** Like abeo *no.* 3, *To wander, stray,* or *deviate from an object* (precept, purpose, subject), (Ciceronian): a regula et praescriptione naturae, C. Ac 2, 46, 140: ne ab eo, quod propositum est, longius aberret oratio, id. Caecin. 19; so Off. 1, 37; Fin. 5, 28, et al. Also without *ab:* vereor ne nihil conjectura aberrem, Att. 14, 22 (with a conjectura, N. D. 1, 36, 100; cf. Heind. upon the passage and Wopkens Lectt. Tull. 2. 3). In this sense it occurs also in P. Ep. 4, 28: rogo, ut artificem (*sc.* pictorem), quem elegeris, ne in melius quidem sinas aberrare, *that the painter, in copying, should not depart from the original even by improving it.*—**3.** Also in Cic., for the momentary wandering of the mind from the recollection of something troublesome or painful, *To disengage one's self from, to forget for a time:* at ego hic scribendo dies totos nihil equidem levor, sed tamen aberro, *I am indeed not free from sorrow, but I divert my* *thoughts, I drive it from my mind* Cic. Att. 12, 38; so ib. 45 (cf. aberratio).

abfŏre = abfuturum esse, and

abfŏrem = abessem, both fr. absum for *afore, aforem*, which the best editions now read; v. Heind. Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 101; Drak. Liv. 4, 12, and 26, 41.

‡ **abgrĕgāre,** "est a grege ducere," Fest. p. 20.

* **abhĭĕmat** = hiemat, P. 18, 35, 81 Hard. (others read *et* hiemabit).

ăb-hinc, *adv. temp.* * **1.** *Henceforth, from this time forward*, in relation to the future: seque ad ludos jam inde abhinc exerceant, Pac. in Charis. 175 P.—But more usu., **2.** *From this time backward, before, ago, since; c. Acc.* or *Abl.*, and the *num. cardin.* (except the comic poets most freq. in Cic., both in his Orations and Letters): sed abhinc annos factum'st sedecim, Pl. Cas. prol. 39; so Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 24; Ph. 5, 9, 28; Pl. Mos. 2, 2, 63 (for designating future time, both Plaut. and Ter. use dehinc q. v.). Quaestor fuisti abhinc annos quatuordecim, C. Verr. 1, 12, 34; so also comitiis jam abhinc triginta diebus habitis, *thirty days ago*, ib. 2, 2, 52: Suet. Aug. 69; v. Rudd. 2, 292.—In Lucr. 3, 967: aufer abhinc lacrimas, it is prob. only a fuller expression for hinc, as in Pl. Per. 5, 2, 19: jurgium hinc auferas, since there is no other example where abhinc is used of *place*; see upon this article, Hand Turs. 1, 63-66.

ăb-horrĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* *To shrink back from a thing, to shudder* or *be shocked at it; c. ab* or *Acc.* (very rare, and mostly after the Aug. per.): quid, cedo, te obsecro, tam abhorret hilaritudo? *why is thy former cheerfulness so disturbed? so changed?* Cis. 1, 1, 56: retro volgus abhorret ab hac, *the populace shrink back from it*, Lucr. 1, 944; 4, 20: omnes illum aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, Cic. Clu. 14: pumilos atque distortos, Suet. Aug. 83; so id. Galb. 4; Vitell. 10.—Far more usual, and entirely class., esp. in Cic and the histt., but unusual in the poets, as,

2. In general, *To be averse* or *disinclined to* a thing, *not to wish* it: a nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 92: ab re uxoria, ib. And. 5, 1, 10; and so often in Cic.: Caesaris a causa, Sest. 33: a caede, id. ib. 63: ab horum turpitudine, audacia, sordibus, id. ib. 52, 112: a scribendo abhorret animus, id. Att. 2, 6 (also: animo abhorrere: ab optimo statu civitatis, id. Phil. 7, 2): a ceterorum consilio, Nep. Milt. 3, 5, et al.—Finally,

3. In a yet more general sense: *To be remote from* an object, i. e. **a.** *To vary* or *differ from* it, *to run counter to, to be inconsistent* or *not to agree with* (very freq. and class.): temeritas tanta, ut non procul abhorreat ab insania, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: a vulgari genere orationis atque a consuetudine communis sensus, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: quae oratio abhorrens a persona hominis gravissimi, id. Rep. 1, 15: ab opinione tua, id. Verr. 3, 20: Punicum abhorrens os ab Latinorum nominum prolatione, Liv. 22, 13; so id. 29, 6; 30, 44; (* a fide, *to be incredible*, id. 9, 36: a tuo scelere, *is not connected with*, C. Cat. 1, 7); Tac. H. 5, 24, et al. Hence like dispar *c. Dat.*: huic tam pacatae profectioni abhorrens mos, Liv. 2, 14.—**b.** *To be free from:* Coelius longe ab ista suspicione abhorrere debet, C. Coel. 4.—Fin., **c.** *To be unfit, incapable:* sin plane abhorrebit, C. de Or. 2, 20, 85.

* **ăb-horresco** = horresco, Lactant.

ăbĭēgnus, a, um, *adj.* *Made of fir-wood* or *deal* [abies]: stipites, Enn. A. 1, 86: trabes, i. e. *a ship*, id. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87 and C. Top. 16: sors, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 32: v. Salmas. upon the passage in Pl. ed. Ernesti, p. 250: equus, *the wooden horse before Troy*, Prop. 3, 1, 25; cf. Virg. A. 2, 16. (Trisyl. Prop. 3, 17, 12; cf. abies; hence sometimes written abjegnus; v. Gron. upon Liv. 21, 8. On the long *e*, cf. Prisc. 596 P.)

ăbĭens, euntis, *Part.* fr. abeo.

ăbĭēs, ĕtis, *f.* (cf. Phocae Ars 1697 P.) *The silver fir*, Pinus picea, L. [perh. so called from its extraordinary height and slenderness: quod longe abeat et in excelsum promineat, like ἐλάτη, prob. fr. ἐλαύνω, v. Passow under ἐλάτη]: abies consternitur alta, Enn. A. 7, 30: crispa, id. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 19, 44. In Virg., on account of its dense foliage, called nigra, Aen. 8, 599. Meton. *Any thing made of fir:* **a.** Abies = epistola, *a letter* (written in the ancient manner, on a wooden tablet), Pl. Per. 2, 2, 66; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 20. **b.** = navis. Virg. G. 2, 68; Aen. 8, 91; cf. 5, 663. **c.** = hasta: longa transverberat abiete pectus, ib. 11, 667. (In the poets sometimes dissyl., h. *a* long, C. Tusc. l. c.; Virg. Aen. 8, 599; 9, 674; 11, 667.)

* **ăbĭgă,** ae, *f.* [abigo *no.* 3] *A plant which has the power of producing abortion;* Gr. χαμαίπιτυς (* *ground pine*), Plin. 24, 6, 20; cf. Salmas. Exercc. p. 198.

* **ăbĭgĕātor,** ōris, *m.* = abigeus and abactor, Paul. Sent. 5, 18.

ăbĭgĕātus, ūs, *m.* *The crime of the* abigeus, i. e. *cattle-stealing;* only in Dig. 47, 14, 1; 49, 16, 5;—from

ăbĭgĕus, i, *m.* *One who steals and drives away cattle, a cattle-stealer*, Dig. 47, 14, 1; 48, 19, 16;—from

ăb-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. [ago] *v. a.* *To drive away*. abigam jam ego illum advenientem ab aedibus, *I will drive him away as soon as he comes*, Pl. Am. prol. 150: jam hic me abegerit suo odio, *he will soon drive me away*, id. As. 2, 4, 40, et al. In like manner, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 47; Var. R. R. 2, 1; Cic. de Or. 2, 60, et al. Trop. *To drive away an evil:* pestem, Enn.; curas, Hor. Poet.: medio jam noctis abactae, *i. e.* finitae, Virg. Aen. 8, 407.—Hence, **2.** esp. since Cic. (for Varro l. c. uses greges abigere in the signif. of in aliam regionem agere), *To steal and drive away cattle, to rob of:* familias abripuerunt, pecus abegerunt, C. Pis. 34; so Verr. 1, 10; 3, 23; Liv. 1, 7, 4; 4, 21; Curt. 5, 13, et al. (hence abactor, abigeus, abigeator).—**3.** *To procure abortion:* abigere partum medicamentis, C. Clu. 11; so Tac. A. 14, 63; Suet. Dom. 22, et al. (h. abiga, abagmentum).—**4.** of divorce, *To repudiate*, Suet. Tib. 7;—hence

abactus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** of magistrates who are forced to resign their office before the time, Fest. p. 19.—**2.** abacti oculi, poet., *deep-set, hollow*, or *sunken eyes*, Stat. Th. 1, 104.—**3.** abactus venter, *An expelled foetus, an abortion*, Paul. Sent. 4, 9, 6.

Abii, ōrum, *m.* *A Scythian tribe*, Curt. 7, 6, 11.

ăbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abeo] *A going away, departure*, only in Pl. (Rud. 2, 6, 19) and Ter. (Heaut. 1, 2, 16). For this later writers use abitus.

* **ă-bīto,** ĕre, [bēto] *v. n.* *To go away, depart:* ne quo abitat, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72.

ăbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [abeo] *A going away, departure:* cum videam miserum hunc tam excruciarier ejus abitu, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5; ib. 4, 4, 24; Lucr. 1, 458 and 678; * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54.—Hence, **2.** *The place through which one goes, the outlet, place of egress* (as aditus, of inlet or entrance, v. the word): omnemque abitum custode coronant, *they surround the outlet with guards*, Virg. A. 9, 380: circumjecta vehicula sepserant abitus, *barricaded the passages out*, Tac. A. 14, 37.

abjecte, *adv.* [abjectus] **a.** *Spiritlessly, despondingly.* **b.** *Meanly, abjectly*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: natus, v. abjicio *no.* 3: abjectius, Tac. Or. 8.

abjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abjicio] *A throwing away* or *rejecting*, trop.: debilitatio atque abjectio animi, *dejection, despondency*, C. Pis. 36. In Quint. opp. to additio. Inst. 9, 3, 18.

abjectus, a, um, v. abjicio, *Pa.*

ab-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. (abici; and abicit as tribrachys, in Ov. and Juv.; cf. Broukh. Tib. 1, 9, 54) [jacio] *v. a.* *To cast from one's self away to a distance*, or *from above downward* (v. ab II., 1), *to throw away* or *off:* in sepulcrum ejus abjecta gleba non est, Var. L. L. 5, 3, 9: scutum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: insigne regium de capite, id. Sest. 27: socer ad pedes abjectus, ib. 34: se e muro in mare, id. Tusc. 1, 34: impelluntur, feriuntur, abjiciuntur, cadunt, id. ib. 2, 15, 36: se abjecit exanimatus, *he threw himself down as lifeless*, i. e. feigned himself dead, id. Sest. 37. Also with *in c. abl.*, when not the point toward which, but the place from which a thing is thrown is designated, Goer. C. Fin. 5, 30.—Trop.: ut primum tenebris abjectis inalbabat dies, *as soon as the night had cast off its veil of darkness*, Enn. A. 6, 22. In Plaut. of the low price of a house: nusquam ego vidi, abjectas aedes, nisi modo hasce, like our *throw away*, in mercantile lang., i. e. *to sell at too low a price*, Most. 3, 3, 3. In Terence, *to expel from one's house:* haec psaltria aliquo abjicienda 'st, *she must be shaken off, got rid of*, "*il faut se defaire d'elle*," Dacier, Ad. 4, 7, 26. In Cic. very freq.: abjicere vitam, Att. 3, 19; salutem pro aliquo, Planc. 83 Wund.; memoriam beneficiorum, Phil. 8, 11; versum, to *pronounce it unemphatically*, de Or. 3, 26 (cf. with 59: ponendus est ille ambitus, non abjiciendus, *the period must be brought gradually, gently, easily to a close, and not be broken off abruptly*).—Hence, also,

2. *To throw off* or *cast aside care for, striving after*, or *remembrance of any thing*, i. e. *to give up* or *abandon:* abjicimus ista, *we let that go*, C. Att. 13, 3: fama ingenii mihi est abjicienda, *I must give up all claim to it*, ib. 9, 16: domum Sullanam desperabam jam ….. sed tamen non abjeci, *but I have not yet abandoned it* (*i. e.* its purchase), Fam. 9, 15: abjectis nugis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141.

3. *To cast down to a lower grade, to degrade:* C. Leg. 1, 9: hic annus senatus auctoritatem abjecit, *has degraded* or *lowered the authority of the Senate*, Att. 1, 18; so also Tusc. 3, 18; de Or. 3, 26, 104. Hence, in Nepos abjectae res, *reduced circumstances*, is put in contrast with *florentes*, Att. 8; cf. C. Quint. 30; Tac. A. 4, 68.—Hence, of meaner birth, lower origin: quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8.

4. In ethical writings it is used of that constitution of man in which he has renounced his intellectual or moral dignity, has lost his moderatio, fortitudo, justitia, *etc.* The *locus classicus* for this signif. is Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: ut enim fit, *etc.* Somewhat like the Eng.: *To throw one's self away, to degrade, abandon*, or *debase one's self.* From this meaning alone can it be explained that

abjectus, a, um, *Pa.* must sometimes be translated, *Disheartened, downcast, desponding;* and sometimes, *low, mean, abject, worthless, unprincipled.* **a.** quo me miser conferam? An domum? matremne ut miseram lamentantem videam et abjectam? Gracch. in C. de Or. 3, 56, 214: plura scribere non possum, ita sum animo perculso et abjecto, Cic. Att. 3, 2.—**b.** Nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitare, C. Fin. 5, 22: contemptum atque abjectum, id. Agr. 2, 34: verbis nec inops nec abjectus, id. Brut. 62, 222, et al. *Comp.* animus abjectior, Cic. de Am. 16; Liv. 9, 6. *Sup.* animus abjectissimus, Quint. 11, 1, 13, et al.

ab-jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To give sentence as judge against one, to declare that he has forfeited something*, lit. and trop. (opp. to *adjudico*) constr. with *aliquid* or *aliquem ab aliquo* or *alicui:* abjudicata a me modo est Palaestra, Pl. Rud. 5, 1, 3; so ib. 4, 3, 100; As. 3, 3, 17: (Rullus) judicabit Alexandriam regis esse, a populo Rom. abjudicabit, Cic. Agr. 2, 16; cf. Verr. 2, 1, 1: sibi libertatem, id. Caec. 34.—In Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 102, many since Budaeus, acc. to the MSS., read *abdico* (q. v.).

* **ab-jŭgo,** are, *v. a.* lit. *To loose from the yoke;* hence, in gen., *to remove, to separate from:* te ab stabulis, Pac. in Non. 73, 21.

abjunctus, a, um, *Part.* v. abjungo.

ab-jungo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* **1.** *To unyoke, to unharness;* of cattle: juvencum, Virg. G. 3, 518.—Hence, **2.** Trop. *To disengage from a connection, to separate:* abjuncto Labieno, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: Demosthenes se ab hoc refractariolo judiciali genere abjunxit, *abstained from*, * Cic. Att. 2, 1.

* **ab-jurgo,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To deny any thing reproachingly, to deny, refuse:* quae ei abjurgata sunt ab Agamemnone, Hyg. F. 107.

ab-jūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (abjurassit for abjuraverit, Pl.) *To deny any thing on oath, to abjure,* rem alicui : ne quis mihi in jure abjurassit, Plaut. Per. 4, 3, 9 : pecuniam, id. Rud. pr. 14. Also *absol.*, id. Curc. 4, 2, 10 : mihi abjurare certius est quam dependere, * C. Att. 1, 8 ; so Sall. C. 25. Poet.: abjuratae rapinae, *i. e.* contra jus rapti (boves), *denied,* Virg. A. 8, 263 ; v. the expl. in h. l.

* **ab-lacto,** are, *v. a.* *To wean,* as a child, Hier. Ep. 27.

ablăquĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *The digging around the roots of a tree,* in order to remove any thing injurious, Col. 4, 17, and P. 12, 15, 33 ; also *the trench itself made by digging,* Col. 5, 10, 17 Schneid. ;—from

ab-lăquĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [laqueus] *To turn up the earth around the foot of a tree,* in order to cut off useless roots, and to form little trenches for water, Cato R. R. 5, 8, 29, and Col. 4, 29. Cf. Salmas. Exercc. p. 365 *sq.*

ablātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aufero] *A taking away;* only in Eccl., Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 19, and Hier. in Iovin. 2, 11.

ablātīvus, i, *m. sc.* casus, [id.] *The ablative,* the sixth case in Lat. declension, Quint. 1, 4, 26, et al. Gram.

ablātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who takes away,* bonorum, in Eccl., Aug., and Sedul.

ablātus, a, um, *Part.* from aufero.

ablēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ablēgo] *A sending off* or *away:* juventutis ad bellum, Liv. 6, 39. Later, *a banishing, exile* (=relegatio) : Agrippae, P. 7, 45, 46 (not in Cic.).

‡ **ablegmĭna,** "partes extorum, quae diis immolantur," Fest. p. 18

ab-lēgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To send off* or *away, to remove:* aliquem foras, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 55 ; so id. Cas. prol. 62 : aliquo mihi est hinc ablegandus, T. Hec. 3, 3, 54 : pecus a prato, Var. R. R. 1, 47 : honestos homines, *keeps (them) at a distance,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, and in the beautiful pun : haec *legatio* a fratris adventu me *ab*legat ; *this embassy (sending) sends me away from my brother's arrival,* i. e. prevents me from being present at his arrival, Att. 2, 18 : magna pars ablegati, Liv. 7, 39. Also c. *Sup.:* pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv. 1, 35.

ab-lĭgūrĭo (rr), īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To consume, waste* or *spend in luxurious indulgence* (v. ab II., 2) : patria bona, T. Eun. 2, 2, 4 : fortunas suas, * Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10.—**2.** *To lick, to lick off,* in an obscene sense, Suet. Gramm. 23 ; cf. Burm. Suet. Tib. 45.—Hence

* **ablĭgūrītĭo** (rr), ōnis, *f.* *A consuming or spending in feasting,* Capitol. Mac. 15 ;—and

* **ablĭgūrītor,** ōris, *m.* *One who consumes in feasting, a spendthrift,* Ambros. Ep. 42.

* **ab-lŏco,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To lease or let a possession for hire:* domum, Suet. Vit. 7.

* **ab-lūdo,** si, sum, 3. *v. n.*: Meton. (like the Gr. ἀπᾴδειν) *Not to fit, agree with,* or *resemble, to differ from, to be unlike:* haec a te non multum abludit imago, *is not wholly unlike thee,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 320.

ab-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To remove filth by washing, to wash away, to cleanse* or *purify:* pulverem, Pac. in Gell. 2, 26, 13 : Ulixi pedes abluens, C. Tusc. 5, 16, 46 : donec me flumine vivo abluero, Virg. A. 2, 719 : abluendo cruori balneas petit, Tac. Hist. 3, 32.—Poet.: abluere sitim, *to wash away thirst,* i. e. as we, by another figure, say, *to quench thirst,* Lucr. 4, 874, and abluere sibi umbras, *to remove darkness* (by bringing a light), ib. 379 (cf. ib. 376 : nova se radiorum lumina fundunt. *i. e.* as it were like waves.) In Varro, of the washing away of earth by a shower, R. R. 1, 35. Trop.: of the removal (calming) of passions : omnis ejusmodi perturbatio animi placatione abluatur (fig. derived from the religious rite of washing in expiation of sin), Tusc. 4, 28 : perjuria, Ov. F. 5, 681, et al.—Hence,

ablūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* *A washing, cleansing,* P. 13, 12, 23, and Macr. Sat. 3, 1 ;—and

* **ablūtor,** ōris, *m.* *One who washes off, purifies,* Tert. c. Marc. 3, 7, 3.

ablūtus, a, um, *Part.* from abluo.

* **ablŭvĭum,** i, *n.* [abluo] An old word = diluvium. *A flood* or *deluge,* Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

ab-mātertĕra, ae, *f.* *The sister of a great-great-grandmother,* also called matertera maxima, Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 3.

* **ab-năto,** are, *v. n.* *To swim off* or *away,* Stat. Ach. 1, 383.

* **abnĕgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [abnego] *A denying, denial,* Arnob. 1, p. 18.

abnĕgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Negative:* adverbium, *a negative adverb.* Such are non, haud, nequaquam, minime, Prisc. 1020 P. ;—and

* **abnĕgātor,** ōris, *m.* *A denier,* Tert. Fug. 12 ; — from

ab-nĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To deny wholly ;* hence, *to deny, refuse, to be unwilling* (rare, and mostly poet. ; not in Cic.) : medicas adhibere manus, Virg. G. 3, 456 : tibi conjugium, id. Aen. 7, 423 : nec comitem abnegat (* sc. se), * Hor. Od. 1, 35, 22. Later, also, in prose writers, *to deny:* depositum, Pl. Ep. 10, 97.

ab-nĕpos, ōtis, *m.* *The son of a great-grandchild,* Suet. Tib. 3 ; Claud. 24, and Dig.

ab-neptis, is, *f.* *The daughter of a great-grandchild,* Suet. Ner. 35, and Dig.

Abnŏba, ae, *m.* *The Abenau mountain range in Germany,* the northern part of the Black Forest, in which the Danube rises, P. 4, 12, and Tac. G. 1, 4. Cf. Mannert's Germ. 512.

ab-nocto, are, [nox] *v. n.* *To pass the night abroad, to stay out all night,* Sen. Vit. beat. 26 ; Gell. 13, 12.

ab-nōdo, āre, *v. a.* *To cut off knots,* in the lang. of gardening and the vintage, *to clear trees of knots,* Colum. 4, 24, et al.

* **ab-normis,** e, *adj.* [norma v. ab II., 1] *Deviating* or *departing from a fixed rule* (norma), *irregular, abnormal:* abnormis sapiens, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3, *i. e.* qui in nullius verba juravit, *belongs to no distinct sect* or *party* (cf. Cic. Lael. 5, 18 : non ad aliorum normam sapiens).

ab-nŭĕo, v. abnuo.

abnŭĭtūrus, a, um, = abnuturus, v. abnuo.

* **ab-nŭmĕro,** are, *v. a.* *To cast up the sum, to reckon up,* Nigid. in Gell. 15, 3.

ab-nŭo, ŭi, ŭĭtum, or abnūtum, 3. *v. a.* (abnueo, Enn. A. 8, 39 ; cf. Diom. p. 378 P. : abnueant, id. ap. Hessel. p. 223. Cf. Ramsh. Gr. 210) [NUO, whence nutus], lit. *To refuse by a nod* or *motion of the head ;* hence, in gen., *to deny, refuse, to decline doing a thing ; c. Acc., Inf.,* or *absol.:* certare abnueo, Enn. A. 8, 39 ; Pl. Truc. prol. 6 ; Cap. 3, 1, 21 : aeternam sibi naturam abnuit esse, Lucr. 3, 641 : non recuso, nec abnuo, C. Mil. 36 : intelligas, quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat, id. Fin. 2, 1 ; so id. Leg. 1, 14 : nihil enim unquam abnuit voluntas tua studio meo, id. Fat. 2 : abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris, Virg. A. 10, 8.—In the histt., esp. Liv. and Tac., very freq : abnuentes (*sc.* pugnam), Liv. 27, 49 : imperium auspiciumque, *to reject,* id. 28, 27, and with *Inf.:* melioribus parere, Liv. 22, 13 : caedem, Tac. A. 1, 23 : adversa, id. H. 3, 52 : linguam Romanam, id. Agr. 21 ; ib. 4. Rarely constr. *c. de:* neque illi senatus . . . de ullo negotio abnuere audebat, Sall. Jug. 86.—*Impers.:* nec abnuitur ita fuisse, Liv. 3, 72.—**2.** In the poets and later prose writers with abstract nouns ; *Not to admit of, to be unfavorable:* spes abnuit, Tib. 4, 1, 25 : quando locus abnueret, Tac. H. 5, 13.

abnūtīvus, a, um, = negativus, Dig. 45, 1, 83, et al.

ab-nūto, avi, atum, 1. [abnuo] *verb. freq.* *To deny (by a nod) often, decidedly:* quid te adiri abnutas, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164 (where Cic. censures the word as less forcible than vetas, prohibes, absterres, and the like) : quid mi abnutas ?—tibi ego abnuto ? Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 79.

* **ăb-ŏlĕfăcĭo,** ĕre, Tert. Ap. 35, =

1. ăb-ŏlĕo, ēvi (ui), ĭtum, *v. a.* 2. [OLO = alo, ἄλδω, v. 1. adoleo ; and cf. Struve S. 269.] Used only by writers later than Cic., and esp. by Tac. ; it signif. orig. (in contrast with ad-oleo, to accelerate the growth), *to retard* or *check the growth ;* h., in a more extended sense, *to hinder in existing,* i. e. *to ruin, to destroy ;* trop.: *to terminate,* and, in the pass. esp., *to be destroyed by age,* i. e. *to die:* monumenta, Virg. A. 4, 497 : prava certamina communi utilitate, *to settle private quarrels for the sake of the common weal,* Tac. H. 2, 5 : alicui magistratum, Liv. 3, 38 : aedes vetustate aut igni abolitae, Tac. Ann. 2, 49 : vires, *to deprive of,* id. H. 4, 39 : memoriam, *to extinguish,* ib. 1, 84, et al : nomina reorum, Suet. Aug. 32.

* **2. ăb-ŏlĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To purify* or *free from a bad odor,* Virg. G. 3, 560 Wagn.

ăb-ŏlesco, ēvi, no supine, 3. [1. aboleo] *v. inch.* *To decay by little and little, to vanish, cease:* tantique abolescet gratia facti, Virg. A. 7, 232 : memoria aboleverat, Liv. 9, 36.

ăbŏlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. aboleo] *A putting away, abrogating, annulling,* Tac. A. 13, 51 : legis, Suet. Aug. 34 ; h., **2.** *An amnesty,* Suet. Tib. 4 ; so Flor. 4, 7, 3 ; Aur. Vict. Caes. 35 : sub pacto abolitionis, Quint. Inst. 9, 2, 97.—**3.** In the Dig. *The withdrawal of an accusation* or *suit, the revoking of a sentence, penalty, etc., quashing, suspension,* Dig. 48, 16.

ăb-ŏlĭtor, ōris, *m.* *One who takes away a thing,* or *casts it into oblivion:* mors, somnus, Tert. Hab. 3, and Aus. Grat. 2.

ăbolla, ae, *f.* [ἀμβολή = ἀναβολή] *A military robe of thick woolen stuff* (opp. to the toga, and called in Virg. Aen. 5, 421, duplex amictus) : toga detracta est et abolla data, Var. in Non. 538, 16 : purpurea abolla, Suet. Cal. 35.—Hence (in derision) applied to the stoic philosophers, Mart. 4, 53 ; Juv. 3, 115.

‡ **aboloes,** for ab illis ; "antiqui enim litteram non geminabant," Fest. p. 16.

ăbōmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [abominor] *Deserving imprecation* or *abhorrence, abominable,* Quint. Decl. 4, and Hier. as a transl. of the Hebr. עֲרִירִי Jer. 22, 30.

* **ăbōmĭnāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A detestable thing,* Tert. adv. Jud. 13.

ăbōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An abominating, an abhorring,* Lact. 1, 17 ; also for preced., Tert. adv. Jud. 5.

ăbōmĭno, are, an old active form for abominor, q. v. ; Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 82 : abominaretur ab omnibus, Verr. in Prisc. p. 791 P.

ăb-ōmĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* *To deprecate any thing unpropitious ; as,* e. g. *an ill omen* (not in Cic.) : cum dixisset sepulcrum dirutum proram spectare, abominatus, &c., *when he had spoken the words, "a ruined sepulchre,"* etc., *he wished that this (the sepulchre,* or *the words spoken) might not be an omen of evil,* etc., Liv. 30, 25 ; so also 6, 18 ; Suet. Claud. 46. Hence the phrase, quod abominor, *which may God avert,* Ov. M. 9, 676 ; Pont. 3, 1, 104.—**2.** In gen., *To wish away* (opp. to *optare*), *to abominate, abhor, detest,* Liv. 30, 30.

☞ *Part.* abominatus, pass.: parentibusque abominatus Hannibal, Hor. Epod. 16, 18 ; cf. preced.

* **ăb-ōmĭnōsus,** a, um, = ominosus. *Full of ill omens, portentous,* Solin. 1, 40, and Diomed. 472 P.

Ăbŏrīgĭnes, um, *m.* *The Aborigines,* the nation which, previous to historical record, descended from the Apennines, and advancing from Carseoli and Reate into the plain, drove out the Siculi ; *the ancestors of the Romans.* To them, as not of Greek origin, belongs the *un*-Greek element in the Latin language. Cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, 16 *sq.* Cic. Rep. 2, 3 ; Sall. Cat. 6.—Pliny uses it also as an appellative · *The original inhabitants, ancestors,* 4, 21, 36. Its etym. is doubtful. It is commonly derived from *ab-origo ;* but, acc. to Aur. Victor., it is either of Greek origin, from ἀπό and ὄρη, *those who came from the mountains,* or fr. ab-errare, *the wanderers ;* which last derivation Fest. also, p. 16, approves.

ăb-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. *v. dep.* A rare word (apparently not used in Plaut., Ter., and Cic.). In its primitive signif. opp. to *exorior,* and so is used primarily of the heavenly bodies : *To set, disappear:* infimus aër, ubi omnia oriuntur, ubi aboriuntur, Var. L. L. 5, 10. Hence poet. of the voice, *To fail* (lit. *to cease to rise,* cf. Lucr. 3, 495, and Virg. A. 4, 280 ; vox faucibus haesit) : infringi linguam vocemque aboriri, Lucr. 3, 155.—For Harduin's: *aboriendi* facilitatem, P. 8, 51, it is perh. better to read *abortiendi*; v. 2. abortio.—(Root of abortio, abortus, abortivus.)

* **ăb-ŏriscor,** ci, *dep.* = aborior, *To perish, die*, Lucr. 5, 732.

1. ăbortĭo, ōnis, *f.* *Premature delivery, miscarriage*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 98; Cic. Clu. 12; so Dig. 48, 19, 38, § 5.

2. ăbortĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [aborior] *To cast the young prematurely, to miscarry*, Plin. 8, 51, 77.

* **ăbortĭum,** i, *n.* = abortio, Hier.

ăbortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abortio] *Pertaining to premature delivery*; so: **a.** *Born prematurely, an abortion*, = abortus: abortivus Sisyphus, * Hor. S. 1, 3, 46, et al.—**b.** abortivum, *sc.* medicamentum, *A drug producing abortion, that which causes abortion* = abiga, Juv. 6, 367; so P. 20, 21, 84; 24, 5, 11, et al.

* **ăborto,** are, *v. n.* An old word for aborior and abortio, *To bring forth prematurely*, Var. R. R. 2, 4.

‡ **abortum,** i, *n.* "Gravidae mulieris dicitur, quod non sit tempestive ortum," Fest. p. 25.

ăbortus, ūs, *m.* [aborior] *An abortion*, with a two-fold signification, as in English: **a.** *An untimely birth, miscarriage*: dicam abortum esse, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 38. Trop. used of intellectual miscarriage, Plin. prooem., at the end, and Plin. Ep. 8, 10.—**b.** *The result of miscarriage, that which is born prematurely*: Tertullae nollem abortum, Cic. Att. 14, 20.—**2.** In Manil. 1, 140, *The setting of the stars*; v. aborior.

ab-pătrŭus, i, *m.* *The brother of a great-great-grandfather*; also called patruus maximus, Dig. 38, 10, 3.

ab-rādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To scratch off* or *away, to scrape away, to rub off*; h. of the beard: *to shave*: manibus quidquam abradere membris, Lucr. 4, 1099; so ib. 1106: festucas, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38 (Speng. reads *corradit*): supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7: conspexit abrasum quendam, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50 (which reading has recently been again changed, by Hocheder and others, to *adrasum*, but inadequately defended by Schmid, in Jahn-Seeb. N. Jahrb. 1831, III., S. 18, 19). Hence trop. *To take* or *snatch away, to seize, to extort*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 19: nihil a Caecina litium terrore, Cic. Caec. 7: aliquid bonis, P. Pan. 37, 2.

abrāsus, a, um, *Part.* of abrado.

* **abrĕlictus,** a, um = derelictus, Tertull. adv. Jud. 1.

* **ab-rĕnuntĭo,** are, *v. n.* = renuntio, *To renounce*, e. g. diabolo, in baptism, Salvian. 6.

abreptus, a, um, *Part.*;—from

ab-rĭpĭo, pui, eptum, 3. [rapio] *v. a.* *To take from a place by violence, to drag away, to tear off* or *away* (stronger than its syn. *abduco, abigo, abstraho*; v. Ramsh. Syn. 1, *no.* 4): abripite hunc intro actutum inter manus, *hurry him away*, Plaut. Mos. 2, 1, 38: puellam ex Attica hinc abreptam (*i. e.* stolen), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30; so Nep. Milt. 4, 2; Tac. Hist. 1, 56; 2, 26, et al.—Hence abr. se, *to run* or *scamper away, to take to one's heels*: ita abripuit repente sese subito, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 21; so Curc. 5, 1, 8.—Trop. of property: *To wholly dissipate it, to run through, squander it*: quod ille comparsit miser, id illa universum abripiet, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 11.—Of digression in discourse, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145.—Of participation with one in his fortunes, &c.; *To withdraw, detach*: tempestate abreptus est unus, C. Lig. 12, 34 (the figure taken from those cast away in a storm at sea, v. Möbius in h. l.): filium etiamsi natura a parentis similitudine abriperet, *i. e. made unlike him*, id. Verr. 5, 12.—Also constr. *c. de*—*in*, C. Verr. 4, 10. —*in*, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 47.—*ad*, Cic. Cluent. 33; Rep. 1, 16.

† **Abrŏdĭaetus,** i, *m.* = ἀβροδίαιτος (like absis, fr. ἁψίς). *One who lives sumptuously, delicately, a soubriquet of the painter Parrhasius*, Plin. 35, 9, 36.

ab-rōdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To gnaw off, to consume by gnawing*: vincula, Var. R. R. 2, 9; so Pers. 5, 162, and Plin. 10, 62, 82, et al.

abrŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *A legal annulling* (of a law); Cic. Att, 3, 23, 2;—from

ab-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (in law-language) *To annul in all its parts a law now in force, to repeal, to abrogate*: ἀποκυρόω, rogando legem tollere, Front. Diff. 2195 P.; v. rogo (very freq. in Cic.), Var. L. L. 9, 5: quae (lex) plebiscito abrogata est, C. Rep. 2, 37: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, *this law can not be invalidated by an opposing one, nor modified by restrictions, nor wholly repealed*, ib. 3, 22 Moser., from which examples (cf. also Att. 3, 23, 2, and many others in Liv.) it is evident that abrogare was constr. in the classical period *c. Acc.*, and not, as later, *c. Dat.*, in opposition to its active signif., and in conformity with its syn. *derogo, obrogo*, etc.; cf. Drak. Liv. 9, 34. —Hence, Metaph., **2.** of a civil office: *To take it from one, to recall it*, alicui: si tibi magistratum abrogasset, C. Verr. 2, 57; so id. Off. 3, 10; also alicujus: Cato legem promulgavit de abrogando Lentuli imperio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3; v. Drak. Liv. 22, 25, and 27, 20.—Trop.: *To take away* any thing, *to deprive of*; so as early as Plaut.: male fidem servando illis quoque abrogant fidem, *by not keeping their word, they deprive others of credit*, Trin. 4, 4, 41; so C. Rosc. Com. 15; Ac. 2, 11; Her. 1, 10. (The expl. of this word in Festus, by *infirmare*, p. 11, and that in the Glossar. by ἐλαττόω, are adapted only to the latter meaning.)

abrōsus, a, um, *Part.* from abrodo.

† **abrŏtŏnītēs,** ae, = ἀβροτονίτης, *sc.* οἶνος; h. *m.* *Wine prepared with southern-wood*, Col. 12. 35;—from

† **1. abrŏtŏnum,** i, *n.*, and abrŏtŏnus, i, *m.*; v. Schneid. Gr. 2, 477, = ἀβρότονον, *A plant of a pleasant, aromatic smell, southern-wood*; perh. Artemisia abrotonum, L.: abrotoni graves, Lucr. 4, 124: abrotonum aegro non audet dare (as a medicine), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114; cf. Plin. 21, 10, 34.

2. Abrŏtŏnum, i, *n.* *A town in Africa, between the two Syrtes*, Plin. 5, 3, 4.

ab-rumpo, ūpi, uptum, 3. *v. a.* *To break off something from an object, to rend, tear, sever* (a forcible poet. word, seldom used before the Aug. per., only once in Cic., but since by Virg., Ov., and the Histt. often.) Once in Ennius: vincla abrumpit equus, as a transl. of the Homeric δεσμὸν ἀποῤῥήξας, Il. ζ, 506; and so after him in Hor., Virg., Ovid, et al.: nec Lethaea valet Theseus abrumpere caro vincula Pirithoo, * Hor. Od. 4, 7, 27; cf. Virg. A. 9, 118; Ov. M. 2, 315; Tac. A. 3, 66.—In Lucr., of lightning: abrupti nubibus ignes, 2, 214; and, with the fig. reversed, in Virg.: ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes, A. 3, 199 (cf., in respect to the breaking of waves, id. G. 3, 259).—In Cic.: legio Martia se prima latrocinio Antonii abrupit, *first freed itself*, Phil. 14, 12: abrumpere vitam, as it were, *to break the thread of life, to commit suicide*, Virg. A. 8, 579; 9, 497; later, abr. fata is used for the same, Sen. Herc. Oet. 893, or medios annos, Luc. 6, 610.—Of breaking, *i. e.* violating the law or right: abrumpere fas, Virg. A. 3, 55.—Of breaking off or interrupting discourse: medium sermonem abr., ib. 4, 388; cf. under abruptus. In the pass., of stars: *to be hidden by clouds, to be invisible*: abrupto sidere nimbus it mare per medium, ib. 12, 451.—In Liv.: omnibus inter victoriam mortemve abruptis, *since all means of escape, except victory or death, were taken from us*, 21, 44.—In Tac.: crurum et poplitum venas abr., *he cut through with violence*, Ann. 15, 63; so ib. 59; 16, 9 (cf. abscindere venas, ib. 15, 69).

2. *To separate by breaking* or *tearing off*: plebs velut abrupta cetero populo, Liv. 3, 19: ordines, Tac. Hist. 3, 25.—h. trop.: vitam a civitate, *to separate one's life from the state, i. e.* to leave it, in order to live elsewhere, id. A. 16, 28 (different from the poetic abr. vitam, v. above);—h.

abruptus, a, um, *Pa.* *Broken off from, separated*, esp. of place: so torn, as it were, from surrounding objects, by its height or other peculiarities, as to be inaccessible, or difficult of access; *precipitous, steep*: locus in pedum mille altitudinem abruptus, Liv. 21, 36: munita erat abruptis montibus, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Tac. A. 2, 23: petra undique abscissa et abrupta, Curt. 7, 11, and others.—Also absol.: abruptum, *A steep ascent* or *descent*: sorbet in abruptum fluctus, *the wave swallows them down to the bottom*, Virg. A. 3, 422.—Trop.: per abrupta. *in uneven paths*, i. e. *through opposition, obstinacy, disobedience*, Tac. Agr. 42.—**2.** Of discourse: *Broken, disconnected, abrupt*: Sallustiana brevitas et abruptum sermonis genus, Quint. 4, 2, 45: (* contumacia, *stubborn*, Tac. A. 4, 20.)—*Comp.* Plin. 11, 37, 51. *Sup.* Plin. Ep. 9, 39.—*Adv.*, of conduct: *Hastily, inconsiderately*, Just. 2, 15; of discourse: *abruptly*, Quint. 3, 8, 6.—*Comp.* Amm. 20, 5, 5.

* **ab-rūmus,** a, um, *adj.* [ruma] *Removed from the breast, weaned*: agni, Var. in Non. 168, 1 (Mercer. reads *subrumi*).

abrupte, *adv.* *Hastily, inconsiderately, abruptly*, etc.; v. abrumpo, *Pa.*

abruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abrumpo] *A breaking* or *tearing off, a rending asunder*: corrigiae, *of a shoe-latchet*, * C. Div. 2, 40, 84.—Metaph. of divorce, id. Att. 11, 3.

abruptus, a, um, *steep, broken, abrupt*, etc.; v. abrumpo, *Pa.*

abs, *praep.* v. ab.

abs-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* (*sync.* abscessem = abscessissem, Sil. 8, 109) *To go off* or *away, to depart from some place*, very freq. in Plaut.: abscede hinc sis, sycophanta, Poen. 1, 2, 162: meo e conspectu, Cap. 2, 3, 74; so Rud. prol. 66, et al.; * C. Div. 2, 16: nunquam senator a curia abscessit aut populus e foro, Liv. 27, 50; so Tac. A. 1, 7; 3, 5, et al.: manibus aequis, *to retire from the contest without deciding it*, Tac. A. 1, 63; pass. impers., Liv. 29, 2. Trop.: aegritudo abscesserit, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 29: cito ab eo haec ira abscedet, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15. Also with the simple *Abl.*: haec te abscedat suspicio, Pl. Ep. 2, 2, 100. **2.** *To escape from danger, and the like, to escape with a whole skin*: triumpho, si licet me latere tecto abscedere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 5; v. Bentl. Eun. 4, 4, 48.—**3.** *To leave one*, in the sense, *to be lost to him, to fail him*: Pallada nonne vides abscessisse mihi, Ov. M. 5, 375.—**4.** *To desist from a thing*: incepto, Liv. 26, 7; so Nep. Ep. 9.—*To withdraw an action*, Tac. A. 2, 34.—**5.** In architecture, *t. t.*: *To fall back, recede, retreat*; Vitr. 1, 2: alia abscedentia, alia prominentia, ib. praef. 1, 7, p. 154 Rod.—**6.** In later Lat., of the setting of a star, P. 2, 99, 102.—**7.** In Celsus, of the gathering of the corrupted fluids (of the body) into an abscess.—Hence

abscessĭo, ōnis, *f.* *A going away* or *departing from, a separating*: quum ad corpora tum accessio fieret, tum abscessio, * C. Univ. 12.—Besides this, only Dictys B. Tr. 1, 5.—And

abscessus, ūs, *m.* *A going away, departure, absence*: solis, * Cic. N. D. 1, 10; so Virg. A. 10, 445; Tac. A. 4, 57: continuus, *continued absence*, ib. 6, 38.—**2.** In Celsus, *An abscess* (v. abscedo *no.* 7)

abs-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. [caedo] *v. a.* *To cut off with a sharp instrument*, different from *ab-scindo*, to break or tear off, as with the hand; the former corresponds to *praecidere*, the latter to *avellere*, v. Drak. Liv. 31, 34, 4; Gronov. id. 44, 5; Fea Observ.; Virg. Georg. 2, 23, Wagner in h. l., Herzog. Caes. B. G. 3, 14; 7, 73, et al. Sc abscīsum caput, and trop.: abscīdere spem; on the contrary, *abscissae* rupes, *abscindere* terras, *etc.* On these ground. the extremely fluctuating readings in the MSS. and edits. are to be judged: Luc 3, 642 *sq.*; cf. ib. 654: abscisa capita Aen. 12, 511. So C. Phil. 11, 2; Liv. 4, 19; 31, 34: abscisa dextra, Suet. Caes. 68: lingua, id. Cal. 27 (but Pl. Am. 2, 1, 7 may be also read *abscissa*).—Trop.: spe undique abscisa, Liv. 24, 30; cf. 35, 44; 45, 25, and Drak. upon 4, 10.—Hence

abscīsus, a, um, *Pa.* *Cut off*; h. of places, *steep, abrupt, precipitous* (cf. abruptus): saxum undique abs., Liv. 32, 4; so ib. 25, 36 (*Comp.* and *Sup.* prob. not used). *Adv.* abscise, *Cut off* or *through, deprived of nerves*; h. *feebly, impotently* si verba numeres, breviter et abscise, si sensum aestimes copiose et valenter, Val. Max. 3, 7 *extr.* 6 (where the antith. *valenter* favors the reading *abscise; abscisse* would signify only abruptly, interruptedly, briefly, and so would be tautol. with breviter).

ab-scindo, cĭdi, cissum, 3. *v. a.* *To tear off, to rend away* (v. preced. art., and in regard to Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 7 the same): tunicam a pectore abscidit, *he pulled the tunic down from his breast*, C. Verr. 5, 1: flaventes abscissa comas, *having torn her golden hair*, Virg. A. 4, 590.—With simple *Abl.*: humeris abscindere vestem, ib. 5, 685, and with *de*. id. G. 2, 23: nec quidquam Deus abscidit terras, *torn asunder, separated*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 21; cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 418; Ov. Met. 1, 22, et al.—In Tac.: abscindere venas, *to open the veins by violence* (in order to produce death), A. 15, 69; 16, 11; cf. abrumpo.—Hence,

abscissus, a, um, *Pa.* *Torn off* or *from*; hence, *rough, rude, severe* (first used in later Lat.): castigationis genus, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14: abscissior justitia, ib. 6, 5, 4 *extr.* (*Sup.* not used.)

abscīse, *adv.* *Feebly*, etc.; v. abscido, *Pa.*

* **abscissĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [abscindo] *A breaking off in the midst of a discourse*, a rhetor. fig., * C. Her. 4, 53, and 54.

abscissus, a, um, *Rough, severe*, etc.; v abscindo, *Pa.*

abscīsus, a, um, *Steep, abrupt*, etc.; v. abscīdo, *Pa.*

abscondĭte, *adv. Obscurely, abstrusely*, etc.; v. abscondo, *Pa.*

abscondĭtor, ōris, *m.* *One who hides* or *conceals, a hider, concealer*, etc., Jul. Firm. 5, 15; Tert. adv. M. 4, 25;—from

abs-condo, condi and condĭdi, condĭtum and consum, 3. *v. a.* (abscondi, Tac. H. 3, 68; Curt. 6, 6; Gell. 17, 9; Caecil. and Pompon. in Non. 75, 25; abscondidi only in Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 25 and Sil. 8, 192: absconsum, Quint. Decl. 17, 15, less elegant than conditum, since the latter is from the simple form, condo, Diom. 372 P.; cf. Rudd. 1, 236): *To keep somewhere out of view, to conceal carefully* (the access. idea of carefulness, a quiet, orderly concealment, distinguishes this word from its syn. *abdo, celo, abstrudo*, etc.; v. Doederl. Syn. 4, 45 *sq.*), Pl. Fragm. in Prisc. 10, 4, 24, p. 890: gladii absconditi, C. Phil. 2, 42: quo studiosius opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 121.—Poet.: abscondere fugam furto, *to conceal flight*, Virg. A. 4, 337: ensem in vulnere, to thrust in the sword so deeply that the wound conceals it, Sen. Thyest. 721 (cf. lateri abdidit ensem, Virg. A. 2, 553; v. abdo *no.* 3). In like manner: abscondit in aëre telum, he shoots the arrow so high that the air hides it, Sil. 1, 316.—Pass. of stars that have set, and thus become invisible, Virg. G. 1, 221; and so, **2.** in gen., *To make invisible, to cover:* fluvium et campos caede, Sil. 11, 522; so id. 17, 49.—**3.** Poet. *To withdraw* from a place, since thus objects before visible are removed from view, *to lose sight of:* aërias Phaeacum abscondimus arces, *we leave behind*, or *lose sight of, the Phaeacian* towers, Virg. Aen. 3, 291 (cf. ib. 4, 154: transmittunt cursu campos; v. transmitto). So Sen. Ep. 70: pueritiam abscondimus (preceded by praenavigamus vitam);—hence

abscondĭtus, a, um, *Pa.* *Hidden, concealed, secret, unknown:* in tam absconditis insidiis, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3: jus pontificum, id. pr. dom. 54.—*Adv.* **1.** abscondĭte, of discourse, **a.** *Obscurely, abstrusely*, Cic. Inv. 2, 23.—**b.** *Profoundly*, id. Fin. 3, 1.—**2.** absconse (fr. absconsus), *Secretly*, Hyg. 184.

‡ **absegmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [abseco] According to Festus, s. v. PENITAM, in Naev., *A piece* (of flesh) *cut off.*

absens, entis, *Part.* Gen. plur. absentium, C. ad Brut. 5: absentum, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 5; from absum.

absentĭa, ae, *f.* [absum] *Absence:* confer absentiam tuam cum mea, C. Pis. 16 (cf. absum *no.* 8). So Tac. Ann. 4, 64; Agr. 45; Suet. Caes. 23, et al.

* **absentīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That which has the quality of remoteness, and so is long absent*, Petr. S. 33.

* **absento,** are, [absum] *v. a.* and *n.* *To cause one to be absent*, i. e. *to send away:* patriis procul absentaverit astris, Claud. Pros. 3, 213 (others read *amandaverit*, or *patriisque* procul *mandaverit*). As *v. n.* *To be absent:* absentans Ulixes, Sid. 9, 13 *fin.*

* **absīdātus,** a, um, *adj.* [absis] *Furnished with an arch, arched, vaulted:* porticus, Paul. Vict. 4.

ab-sĭlĭo, ii and ui, no sup., 4. [salio] *v. n.* *To leap* or *spring away, to escape* or *fly away by a leap*, Lucr. 6, 1216.—*c. Acc. rei* (as in Gr. φεύγειν τινά): nidos tepentes absiliunt aves, *fly from their warm nests*, Stat. Theb. 6, 97.

ab-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.* *Differing from that which is like, unlike* (v. ab II., 1), usually with a neg. and *Dat.* (seldom used, and principally in Silv. Age), Caes. B. G. 3, 14: non absimilis facie Tiberio principi fuit, Suet. Oth. 1; so id. Dom. 10; Col. 6, 17; haud abs. Plin. H. N. 8, 3.

absinthĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [absinthium] *Containing wormwood:* poculum, *i. e.* filled with wormwood wine, Sen. Suas. de mort. Cic.—*Absol.*, *sc.* vinum, *Wormwood wine*, Pall. 3; Lampr. Hel. 21.

† **absinthītēs,** ae, *m.* = ἀψινθίτης, *sc.* οἶνος. *Wormwood-wine*, Col. 12, 35 and P. 14, 16, 19 *no.* 5.

† **absinthĭum,** i, *n.* (also absinthius, i, *m.* in Var. acc. to Non. 190, 25) = ἀψίνθιον, *Wormwood*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 90: tetrum, Lucr. 1, 935; 2, 400; 4, 11, et al.; Var. R. R. 1, 57; P. 27, 7, 28.—Trop. for something bitter but wholesome, Quint. 3, 1, 4.

† **absis,** or apsis, īdis, *f.* = ἀψίς (like Abrodiaetus fr. ἁβροδίαιτος). *A fitting together in a circular form;* hence, *an arch* or *vault:* **a.** Of the vault of a triumphal arch, P. 36, 12, 17; of the heavens, P. Ep. 2, 17.—In a church: *the choir*, Isidorus, Orig. 15, 18, 7, and Paulin. Ep. 12 (in both of which it is doubtful whether absis, idis, or absida, ae, should be read; cf. Areval upon Isid. l. c).—**b.** *The circle which a star describes in its orbit*, P. 2, 15, 16.—**c.** In the Dig. 34, 2, 19 § 6, *A round dish* or *bowl.*

ab-sisto, stĭti, no sup., 3. *v. n.* (like all the compounds of the simple active verb, used only in a neut. signif.): *To withdraw* or *depart from, to go away;* constr. *absol., c. ab*, or the *simple Abl.* (not in Cic.): quae me hic reliquit atque abstitit, *who has left me behind here, and gone off*, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 32: ab signis, Caes. B. G. 5, 17; v. Gron. Liv. 27, 45. In Tac. once *abs.*: miles abstitit, *went away*, Ann. 2, 31: ab ore scintillae absistunt, Virg. A. 12, 101: ab sole, P. 2, 8, 6: limine, Virg. A. 7, 610: luco, ib. 6, 259.—**2.** With a *gerund, inf.*, or *subst.*, with a verbal signif.: *To desist from*, as an act, purpose, *etc.*, *to cease from, to leave off* (so, perh., first in the Aug. per., for the more common desisto): continuando magistratu, Liv. 9, 34: sequendo, ib. 29, 33: ingratis benefacere, Liv. 36, 35: moveri, Virg. A. 6, 399: absiste viribus indubitare tuis, *cease to distrust thy strength*, ib. 8, 403; cf. 12, 676: obsidione, Liv. 9, 15; v. Drak. in h. l.: bello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 104.—The expression, accusator abstitit is peculiar: *the accuser stood back, withdrew*, viz., from that implied in his name, accuser: *from the accusation*, Tac. A. 2, 34.

* **ab-sĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* *Lying remote, distant*, Paul. Nol. Nat. 13, 5.

* **ab-sŏcer,** ĕri, *m.* *A great-great-grandfather of the husband* or *wife*, Capitol. Gord. 2.

* **ab-sŏlesco,** lui, no sup., 3. [soleo] *v. inch.* *To become obsolete*, Tert. exh. cast. 6.

absŏlūte, *adv.* *Completely, perfectly*, etc.; v. absolvo, *Pa.*

absŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [absolvo] **1.** In judicial lang.: *An absolving, acquittal:* sententiis decem et sex absolutio confici poterat, C. Clu., 27; so id. Cat. 3, 4: majestatis (for de majestate), *an acquittal from* crimen majestatis, id. Fam. 3, 11.—In Suet. in plur.: reis absolutiones venditare, Vesp. 16.—**2.** *Completion, consummation:* virtus quae rationis absolutio definitur, C. Fin. 5, 14: hanc absolutionem perfectionemque (*this consummation and perfection*) in oratore desiderans, id. de Or. 1, 28, 130; so Inv. 2, 30 (cf. absolvo *no.* 5).—**3.** In Rhet., *Fullness, completeness*, Cic. Inv. 1, 22.

absŏlūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [absolvo] *Pertaining to acquittal, release:* tabella damnatoria et abs., Suet. Aug. 33.—**2.** subst. absolutorium, ii, *n. sc.* remedium, *A means of deliverance from:* ejus mali, P. 28, 6, 17.

absŏlūtus, a, um, *Pa.*;—from

ab-solvo, vi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To loose from, to make loose, to set free* (gen. only trop., the fig. being derived from fetters, as it were, a vinculis solvere, like vinculis exsolvere, Pl. Truc. 3, 4, 10).—In Plaut. several times: *to release from a long story, to present the case briefly:* te absolvam brevi, Ep. 3, 4, 30: paucis absolvit, Pac. in Non.

2. *To dismiss by paying:* absolve hunc vomitum . . . quatuor quadraginta illi debentur minae, Pl. Mos. 3, 1, 120, et al.; so Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 13, and 18.—Hence, in gen., *to dismiss, to release:* jam hosce absolutos censeas, Pl. Au. 3, 5, 43; and ironically, ib. Cap. 3, 5, 73.

3. *To free from* (Ciceronian): ut nec Roscium stipulatione alliget, neque a Fannio judicio se absolvat, *extricate* or *free himself from a lawsuit*, C. Rosc. Com. 12: longo bello, Tac. A. 4, 23: caede hostis se abs., *to absolve* or *clear one's self from the suspicion of murdering an enemy*, id. G. 31.—And *c. Gen.*: timoris, Sen.;—hence,

4. In judicial lang., *t. t.* *To free from a lawsuit* or *penalty*, i. e. *to absolve, to declare innocent;* constr. *absol., c. Abl., Gen.*, and *de* (Zumpt, § 446; Rudd. 2, 164 *sq.*): bis absolutus, Cic. Pis. 39: regni suspicione, Liv. 2, 8: judex absolvit injuriarum eum, Her. 2, 13; so Verr. 1, 29, et al.: de praevaricatione absolutus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16.—In Verr. 2, 2, 8: hic (Dionem) Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat, are *dativi commodi: from the obligation to Venus he absolves him, but condemns him to discharge that to himself* (Verres). With an abstract noun: fidem absolvit, *he absolved* (*freed from punishment*) *their adherence* (*to Otho*), *pardoned it*, Tac. Hist. 2, 60.

5. In technical lang.: *To bring a work to a close, to complete* or *finish it* (without denoting intrinsic excellence, which is indicated by *perficere*, Doederl. Syn. 4, 364; the fig. is prob. deriv. from detaching a web from the loom; cf. rem dissolutam divulsamque, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188). So Var. of the sacrificial cake: liba absoluta, as taken from the pan, *ready*, R. R. 2, 8; but esp. freq. in Cic.: ut pictor nemo esset inventus, qui Coae Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles inchoatam reliquisset, absolveret, Cic. Off. 3, 2 (cf. Suet. Claud. 3); id. Leg. 1, 3, 9; id. Att. 12, 45; cf. Fin. 2, 32, 105; Fam. 1, 9, 4; Att. 13, 19, et al. So in Sallust repeatedly, both *c. Acc.* and *de*, of a historical statement: *to bring to a conclusion, to relate:* cetera quam paucissumis absolvam, Jug. 17, 2: multa paucis, Fragm. Hist. 1, *no.* 2: de Catilinae conjuratione, paucis absolvam, Cat. 4, 2; cf. Amm.: nunc locorum situm, quantum ratio sinit, absolvam, 23, 6.—Hence

absŏlūtus, a, um, *Pa.* *Brought to a conclusion, ended, complete;* very freq. used by Cic. in philos. and rhetor. lang.: nec appellatur vita beata nisi confecta atque absoluta, *when not completed and concluded*, C. Fin. 2, 27: hoc mihi videor videre, esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines, quasdam simplices et absolutas, *absolute, unconditional*, id. Inv. 2, 57; so Her. 2, 18 (absolutissima), et al.—*Comp.* Quint. 1, 1 *fin.*—**2.** In Gram.: **a.** nomen absolutum, *That which gives a complete sense without any thing annexed*, e. g. deus, Prisc. **b.** verbum absol., in Prisc., *That has no case with it;* in Diomed., opp. to *inchoat.*, that which denotes completed, and not merely incipient action.—**c.** Adjectivum absolut., *That which stands in the positive*, Quint. 9, 3, 19.—*Adv.* Cic. Ac. 2, 17; Tusc. 5, 18.—*Compar.* Macrob. Somn. Sc. 2, 15.—*Sup.* Her. 2, 19.

absŏne, *adv.* *Discordantly, incongruously*, etc., Gel. 15, 25;—from

ab-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* *Deviating from* *true tone, from harmony, discordant, dissonant:* sunt quidam ita voce absoni, ut ... in oratorum numerum venire non possint, C. de Or. 1, 25; so ib. 3, 11; hence, **2.** In gen., *Not harmonizing with a thing, not accordant with* or *corresponding to, incongruous:* constr. *c. ab* or (=alienus) *c. Dat.:* nec absoni a voce motus erant, Liv. 7, 2: nihil absonum fidei divinae originis fuit, id. 1, 15: fortunis absona dicta, Hor. A. P. 112.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.

ab-sorbĕo, bui, seldom psi, ptum (absorbui, P. 9, 35, 51; absorpsi, Luc. 4, 100; cf. Vel. Long. 2233 P.), 2. *v. a.*—*To swallow down any thing, to consume by swallowing, to devour* (v. ab II., 2): unda legiones, Naev. 4, 16. In Plaut. only trop., of a courtesan: quae acerrume atque aestuose absorbet (the figure taken from the sea: *who hastily and greedily devours,* i. e. squanders one's property), Bac. 3, 3, 67; cf. 3, 1, 5: oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito absorbere potuisse, C. Phil. 2, 27. Of a gourmand: placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24 (ib. 2, 3, 240, the readings fluctuate between *absorbere, exsorbere,* and *obsorbere*). Trop.: hunc absorbuit aestus gloriae, C. Brut. 81; so Leg. 2, 4, 9: ipse ad sese jamdudum vocat, et quodammodo absorbet orationem meam, *and, as it were, devours my discourse,* i. e. takes it to itself, requires that it relate to that only, C. Sest. 6, 13; v. Müller in h. l.—In the much-contested passage, C. Rep. 2, 5, Beier considers absorberet=exciperet, demeret: to take from the sea, to derive from the sea (as the heart from the canals, the nutritive fluids). Mai and Niebuhr correct it to *subveheret;* Moser reads *arcesseret;* v. Moser in h. l. p. 215 and 584 *sq.;* cf. Beier in Jahn's Jahrb. III., 3 S. 26 *sq.*—Whence

* **absorptĭo,** or absortio, ōnis, *f. A drink, beverage,* Suet. Ner. 27; dub.

abspello, absporto, absportatio, v. asp.

abs-que, *praep. c. Abl.* [fr. abs, like itaque, fr. ita, susque deque fr. sub and de; cf. Prisc. 999 P.], (ante and post-class.): *Without.* It denotes defect in conception, while the class. *sine* indicates defect in reality. In Plaut. and Ter. only in conditional clauses: absque me, te, eo, *etc.,* esset=si ego, tu, is, *etc.,* non fuissem; *without me,* i. e. without my agency, *but for me, if it had not been for me:* nam hercle absque me foret et meo praesidio, *if I had not stood by thee with my aid,* Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 56; cf. Trin. 5, 2, 3: nam absque te esset, hodie nunquam ad solem occasum viverem, *if thou hadst not aided me,* etc., Men. 5, 7, 33; cf. Bac. 3, 3, 8; Trin. 4, 1, 13; Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 11. Somewhat different is id. Hec. 4, 2, 25: absque una hac foret, *if it were not for this one thing* (how happy I should be). After the comic poets *absque* disappears from the written language throughout the whole class. per.; for C. Att. 1, 19: nullam epistolam ad te sino absque argumento ac sententia pervenire, shows, even if it be genuine, that it was used only in cases of necessity; as here, to avoid the unpleasant sound of *sino sine;* and besides it is in epistolary style, where such old reminiscences were more allowable, and often occur in other languages; cf. Oud. C. Inv. 1, 36, 62: *absque* again appears in the silv. age; and, **1.** in the signif. of *Out of, without, far from, contrary to:* absque sententia, *i. e.* praeter sententiam, Quint. 7, 2, 44; so Gell. 2, 2, et al.—**2.** *Excepted, deducted, except*=exceptis his, *etc.:* eundem esse versum absque paucis syllabis, Gell. 13, 18, et al.—**3.** absque for et abs: urbemque eorum relinquatis absque his abeatis, Macr. Sat. 3, 9.—From what author Priscian quotes (Op. Min. 112 Lind.) *absque ullo malo* is not yet ascertained. Cf. upon this word, Hand, Turs. 1, p. 66–70; Lindem. Pl. Capt. p. 70.

* **abstantĭa,** ae, *f. Distance,* Vitr. 9, 1, 11.

abs-tēmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [TEMUM =μέθυ] *Abstaining from intoxicating drinks, temperate, ἄοινος:* sicca atque abstemia, Lucil. in Non. 68, 30: mulieres, Var. in Non. ib.: vina fugit gaudetque meris abstemius undis, Ov. M. 15, 323, et al. Hence, **2.** in gen. *Temperate, abstinent, moderate:* abstemius, herbis vivis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7. Pliny joins pleonastically to it *vini,* mulieres vini abstemiae, 22, 24, 54.—**3.** in later Lat.=jejunus, *Who is yet fasting, has not breakfasted,* Aus. Praef. Id. 11.

abstentus, a, um, *Part.* fr. abstineo.

abs-tergĕo, rsi, rsum, 2. *v. a.* (the form *abstergo, gere* rests upon a spurious reading) *To wipe off* or *away, to dry by wiping:* labellum, Pl. As. 4, 1, 52: sudorem, id. Mer. 1, 2, 16: vulnera, T. Eun. 4, 7, 9: lacrimas, Lucil. Sat. 8, and in Porphyr. upon Hor. S. 1, 2, 68: everrite aedis, abstergete araneas, Titin. in Non. 192, 10.—**2.** Trop. *To wipe away any thing disagreeable, a passion, a state of the mind, i. e. to drive away* or *expel it, to free from it:* ut mihi absterserunt omnem sorditudinem, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 10 (as in our common phrase: his griefs were wiped away); esp. freq. in Cic.: dolorem, Q. Fr. 2, 9: senectutis molestias, id. de Sen. 1; so Fam. 7, 14; Tusc. 3, 18, et al. * **3.** abst. remos=detergere, *To break* or *dash to pieces the oars,* Curt. 9, 9; v. Freinsh. Ind. Curt.

abs-terrĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. To drive away by terrifying, to frighten away, to deter* (by fear): patrem, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 74; so Ter. An. 3, 1, 14: neminem a congressu meo neque janitor meus neque somnus absterruit, C. Planc. 27: a pecuniis capiendis homines absterrere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 58; so Hor. S. 2, 5, 83; Liv. 5, 41; Suet. Caes. 20, et al.—With *de:* ut de frumento anseres absterreret, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 41. With the *simple Abl.:* lenonem aedibus, Titinn. in Non. 95, 1: teneros animos vitiis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 128; so Tac. A. 12, 45, et al.—**2.** With an abstract object: *To take away* or *remove something in haste:* pabula amoris sibi, Lucr. 4, 1060; satum, id. 1230; auctum, id. 5, 844.

abstersus, a, um, *Part.* fr. abstergeo.

* **abstĭnax,** ācis, *adj.*=abstinens, *Abstinent,* Petr. and Symm.

abstĭnens, entis, and

abstĭnenter, *adv. Abstinently,* etc., v. abstineo, *Pa.*

abstĭnentĭa, ae, *f. Abstinence, self-restraint* (*the quality by means of which one abstains from unlawful desires, acts,* etc., *freedom from covetousness,* se ab iis abstinet: it always has reference to the object from which one restrains himself, while the Syn. *continentia* designates merely subjective self-restraint, bridling or controlling one's self. Yet even as early as Cic. these ideas passed into each other; since on the one hand abstinentia is used for *continentia,* and on the other continentia, referring to an object, takes the place of *abstinentia,* Doed. Syn. 2, 210 and 11; Ramsh. Syn. 1, 13): conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentiâ et continentiâ, *i. e.* by not violating the right of property (alieno abstinent) and by self-control (se continent), C. Off. 2, 22: possum multa dicere de provinciali in eo magistratu abstinentiâ, id. Sest. 3; so Att. 5, 17; Sall. C. 3; cf. Bremi Nep. Ag. 7, 4.—**2.** In later Lat. *Abstinence from food, fasting, starvation*=inedia (v. abstineo *no.* 3): vitam abstinentiâ finivit, *he ended his life by starvation,* Tac. A. 4, 35; cf. Cels. 2, 16; febrem quiete et abstinentia mitigavit, Quint. 2, 17, 9; so P. 27, 9;—from

abs-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. [teneo] *v. a.* and *n. To hold at a distance, to keep* or *hold back.* In the comic writers and Cic. this verb is in most cases purely active, hence constr. with *aliquem* (or *se*) *re* or *ab re;* the neuter signif. first became prevalent in the Aug. per.=se abstinere: factis impudicis aliquem, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 45; id. Curc. 1, 1, 37; so Cas. 1, 1, 13; Men. 5, 6, 20; T. Heaut. 2, 3, 132: manus a muliere, Lucil. in Non. 325, 32, and so often in Cic.: me ostreis et muraenis facile abstinebam, Fam. 7, 26: ab alienis mentes, oculos, manus, de Or. 1, 43: se nullo dedecore, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: ne ab obsidibus quidem iram belli hostis abstinuit, Liv. 2, 16: aliquos ab legatis violandis, id. ib. 22: se armis, id. 8, 2, et al. Hence manum a se, *to abstain from suicide,* **C.** Tusc. 4, 37, et al.

2. Neut. abstinere re, *To abstain from a thing;* in Plaut. only once: haud abstinent culpa, Men. 5, 2, 18 (unless we here read, as in ib. 6, 20, *culpam*). In Cic.; abstinere injuria, Off. 3, 17, 72; so Rep. 1, 3 Moser: non tamen abstinuit, Virg. A. 2, 534: Venere et vino, Hor. A. P. 414; and so very often the histt. esp. Suet. (read *e. g.* only his Caesar): ut abstineant pugna, Liv. 2, 45: aegre abstinent quin (v. below), ib.: senatorio ambitu, Tac. A. 4, 2: manibus, id. Hist. 2, 44: auribus principis, *to spare them,* id. Ann. 13, 14: sermone Graeco, Suet. Tib. 71: publico abstinuit, *did not go out,* id. Claud. 36, et al. (Nepos and Tac. have also once each se abstinere, Nep. Att. 22, 3; Tac. Or. 40.)—Instead of the object stands sometimes: **a.** the *inf.;* so once even in Plaut.: dum mihi abstineant invidere, *if they only cease to envy me,* Curc. 1, 3, 24; so Suet. Tib. 23.—**b.** *ne:* multum se abstinebant, ne offerrent, Liv. 3, 11.—**c.** *quin:* aegre abstinent, quin castra oppugnent, id. 2, 45.—**d.** *quominus:* Suet. Gramm. 3.—**e.** poet. *c. Gen.* (like the Gr. *ἀπέχεσθαι τινος*): irarum calidaeque rixae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 69; cf. Prisc. 1176 P.; Rudd. 2, 120.

3. In later Lat. *To abstain from food,* Cels. and Col.; cf. abstinentia *no.* 2.

4. In the Dig., *To keep one from his inheritance, to prevent him from entering into it,* Dig. 27, 3, 18.—Whence

abstĭnens, entis, *Pa. Keeping aloof from* (that which is unpermitted), *abstinent, temperate:* constr. *abs.,* or poet. *c. Gen.:* esse abstinentem, continere omnes cupiditates praeclarum est, C. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: praetorem decet non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere, id. Off. 1, 40: animus abstinens pecuniae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 37; so 3, 7, 18. *Comp.* Aus. *Sup.* P. Ep. 6, 8, and Col. 12, 4, 3.—*Adv.* C. Sest. 16. *Comp.* Aug.

* **ab-sto,** are, *v. n. To stand at a distance from, to stand off* or *aloof:* si longius abstes, Hor. A. P. 361.

* **abstractĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [abstraho] *A drawing away, separation:* conjugis, Dict. Cret. 1, 4.

abstractus, a, um, *Pa.;*—from

abs-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. (abstraxe=abstraxisse, Lucr. 3, 650) *v. a. To draw away from a place, to drag* or *pull away:* heu arripe ad me manibus abstractam (matrem) piis, Att. in C. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: hominem in malam crucem, Pl. Men. prol. 66: me a Glycerio, Ter. An. 1, 5, 8, et al.—Trop. Lucr. 3, 260: a nullius commodo, C. Arch. 6, 12: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, id. de Sen. 6, 15: aestus quidam ingenii tui in altum a conspectu paene omnium abstraxit, id. de Or. 3, 36: animus a corpore se abstrahit, *the mind abstracts itself from the perception* (*of external objects*), id. Somn. Sc. 9: Scaurus a bono honestoque in pravum abstractus est, Sall. J. 29: paternis adversis foret abstractus, *plunged with into misfortunes,* Tac. A. 4, 13.—Instead of *ab aliquo,* in good class. auth., also with *de* and *ex* (Drak. Liv. 37, 27): de matris conspectu, C. Font. 17, et al: e sinu gremioque patriae, id. Coel. 24; so Liv. 39, 49, et al.—**2.** *To withdraw from* a party, *to remove, separate from:* milites a Lepido, C. Fam. 10, 18;—and, **3.** esp. in Cic., *To draw away from* any thing, *to free from:* a sollicitudine, Deiot. 14: a consuetudine, de Or. 1, 18.—Hence

abstractus, a, um, *Pa.* In the later philosophers and grammarians opp. to concrete, *Abstract* (cf. above, the quotation, C. Somn. Scip. 9).

abs-trūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3. *v. a. To push* or *thrust away,* and thereby *to conceal* (cf. abdo): aurum, Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 13 so ib. 4, 5, 3; id. Curc. 5, 2, 8: in cerebro colaphos, to thrust so deep into the brain, that the blow is concealed by it, id. Rud. 4, 3, 68 (cf. a similar passage from Virg. under abdo): mane me in silvam abstrusi densam, C. Att. 12, 15: tectum inter et laquearia, Tac. A. 4, 69.—Trop.: in profundo veritatem, C. Ac. 2, 10: tristitiam, Tac. A. 3, 6: metum, ib. 15, 5, et al;—h.

abstrūsus, a, um, *Pa. Hidden, con-*

cealed. abstruso in flumine, Att. in Non. 308, 8: dolor reconditus et penitus abstrusus, *a concealed and inwardly repressed sorrow*, C. Dom. 10: disputatio paullo abstrusior, *requiring a somewhat deeper investigation*, id. Ac. 2, 10: (* abstrusus terrae, for, in terra, Vel. 2, 129: in abstruso esse, *to be in concealment*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 129.)—h. homo abstrusus, *a reserved man*, one who conceals his feelings, purposes, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 24. *Sup.* not used, Rudd. 1, 183.—*Adv. comp.* Amm. 28, 1, 49

* **ab-strŭo,** xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. To remove, to conceal*, Tert. adv. M. 4, 27.

abstrūse, *adv. Secretly*, etc., v. abstrudo, *Pa.*

* **abstrūsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [abstrudo] *A removing, concealing*, Arn. 5, p. 183.

abstrūsus, a, um, v. abstrudo, *Pa.*

* **abs-tŭlo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, an old form, from which is the perf. abstuli = aufero, *To take away*: aulas abstulas, Pl. Fragm. in Diom. 1, 376, dub.

* **absuētūdo,** ĭnis, *f. Disuse, abstinence*, App. Apol. p. 318, 20.

ab-sum, abfui, abesse, *v. n.* (instead of abfui, abfuturus, abforem, *etc.*, the forms *afui, afuturus, aforem*, etc., are also found, whose use in Cic. Goer. Ac. 2, 1, 3, doubts without reason (cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 520), in its most general signif., *To be away from*, and acc. to the distinction made under ab I., A, 1 and 2, either: **a.** absol. without designating the distance (opp. to *adsum*): num ab domo absum? Pl. Ep. 5, 2, 16: domini ubi absunt, *when the masters are not at home, not present*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53: facile aerumnam ferre possum, si inde abest injuria, Caec. in Non. 430, 18.—Trop. of those long deceased: Qui nunc abierunt hinc in communem locum, Sed absentes tamen prosunt praesentibus, Pl. Cas. prol. 20; philologiae ducem (sc. Homerum) absentem vexari a Zoilo, Vitr. praef. 1, 7, p. 153 Rod. (The phraseology of Terence also here deserves attention: postulo ut tua mihi domus te praesente absente pateat, Eun. 5, 8, 28, and: absente nobis, for absente me, or absentibus nobis, ib. 4, 3, 7, like praesente nobis, Pl. in Non. 76, 16; cf. ib. 154, 16; Ruhnk. Dictat. Ter. p. 123; Ruddim. 2, 299.)—Or, **b.** with reference to the distance (either in space or time) which is given either by a definite number, or, in gen., by the advs. multum, paullum (not *parum*, v. below) longe, *etc.*: edixit, ut ab urbe abesset millia pass. ducenta, C. Sest. 12, 29: castra, quae aberant bidui, id. Att. 5, 16: haud longe abesse oportet, *he ought not to be far hence*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 166: menses tres abest, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 66: haud permultum a me aberit infortunium, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 1: C. Fam. 2, 7. With the *simple Abl.* for ab: paullumque quum ejus villa abessemus, C. Ac. 1, 1 Görenz; cf. Ov. R. Am. 774; *c. inter*: nec longis inter se passibus absunt, Virg. A. 11, 907.—Through prope, propius, proxime, in this case, the small, smaller, and smallest distance is expressed: nunc nobis prope abest exitium, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 8 (where *adest* is an improper correction): so with est, prope est a te Deus, tecum est, Sen. Ep. 41: loca, quae a Brundisio propius absunt, quam tu, biduum, C. Att. 8, 14: quoniam abes propius, *since you are nearer there*, ib. 1, 1.—So also N. D. 1, 31; de Sen. 21. Cf. Rudd. 2, 97, not. 65.—Trop.: existat aliquid, quod...... absit longissime a vero, Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 36; so Dejot. 13; Caes. in C. Att. 9, 16, et al.—Here belongs the well-known, somewhat clumsy phrase of the Latins: tantum abest, ut—ut, *is so far from that*, etc. (Zumpt, § 779; Ramsh. 184, 3, S. 773), the origin of which is evident from the three following examples from Cic. (the first two of which have been unjustly assailed): id tantum abest ab officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium, Off. 1, 14: tantum abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit, ut verear, ne, *etc.*, Tusc. 1, 31, 76; and so, finally: ego vero istos tantum abest, ut ornem, ut effici non possit, quin eos oderim, Phil. 11, 14. Sometimes etiam or quoque is added to the second clause: C. Fam. 12, 15, 4; Suet. Tib. 50. More unusual is contra; and potius is found in only one very suspicious example: Liv. 6, 31; cf. 6, 15, 5: Hirt. B. Alex. 22: the latter passage excites suspicion on account of the personal use of absum. (Yet in Lucr. 5, 123 *sq.* ut potius follows usque adeo. Cf. Grotef. Gr. 1, § 235 S. 368 *sq.*) Cicero once annexes even a third ut: tantum abest, ut nostra miremur, ut usque eo difficiles ac morosi simus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Or. 29, 104. From this general signif., *to be away from*, have arisen, esp. since the Ciceronian per., acc. to the varying contexts, the following:

2. *To be away from any thing unpleasant, to be freed* or *free from it*: a multis et magnis molestiis abes, Cic. Planc. 25: a culpa, id. Rosc. Am. 20: a reprehensione temeritatis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23.

3. *To be removed from* a thing, by will, from inclination, *etc.*; h. *to be disinclined to it* (syn. *abhorreo*, which see): a consilio fugiendi, C. Att. 7, 24: ab istis studiis, id. Planc. 25: ceteri a periculis aberant, *kept themselves aloof from danger*, Sall. C. 6, 3.

4. *To be removed fr. a thing*, in respect of quality or property, *i. e., to be different from, to deviate from* = abhorrere: abest a tua virtute et fide, Brut. et Cass. in C. Fam. 11, 2: istae κολακεῖαι non longe absunt a scelere, id. Att. 13, 30: haec, non absunt a consuetudine somniorum, id. Divin. 1, 21, 42.—Since now an improvement, as well as a deterioration, may constitute the ground of difference, so absum may, according to its connection, desig. the one or the other: nulla re magis absumus a natura ferarum, *by nothing are we more elevated above the nature of wild beasts*, Cic. Off. 1, 16; and so also is the much-contested passage, Cic. Planc. 7, 17, to be explained: longissime Plancius a te afuit, *i. e.* valde, plurimis suffragiis te vicit, *Planc. was far from you in the number of votes*, i. e. had the majority; v. Wunder, Planc. Prolegg. p. 83 *seq.*—On the contrary, *to be less, inferior*: longe te a pulchris abesse sensisti, Cic. Frgm. in Non. 339, 23: multum ab iis aberat L. Fufius, id. Brut. 62, 222; so Hor. A. P. 370.

5. *Not to be suitable, proper*, or *fit for* a thing: quae absunt ab forensi contentione, C. Or. 11, 37: ab principis persona, Nep. Ep. 1, 2.

6. *Not to be present*, i. e. *to be wanting* = desum, Pac. in C. Fin. 5, 11, 31: unum a praetura tua abest, *one thing is wanting to thy praetorship*, Pl. Ep. 1, 1, 25: abs. quaeris id quod habes: quod abest non quaeris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 16; cf. Lucr. 3, 970 and 1095. Since Cic., constr. in this signif. *c. Dat.*: quid huic abesse poterit de maximarum rerum scientia? C. de Or. 1, 11, 48: abest enim historia literis nostris, *history is yet wanting to our literature*, id. Leg. 2, 5; cf. Gernh. Off. 1, 14, 43. So esp. in the poets: donec virenti canities abest morosa, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17; so 3, 24, 64; Ovid, M. 14, 371. Here belongs the phrase, non multum, paullum abest, quin, *not much is wanting that* (Zumpt, § 540; Ramsh. § 180, 2); in connection with which we may remark, that parum abest is not good Latin, since parum, in good classic. authors, does not correspond in meaning with non multum, but with non satis (v. parum).

7. a. alicui or ab aliquo, *To be wanting in one's efforts* or *aid, not to stand by* or *assist* (opp. to *adsum*): ut mirari Torquatus desinat, me, qui Antonio abfuerim, Sullam defendere, Cic. Sull. 5: facile etiam absentibus nobis (*without our aid*) veritas se ipsa defendet, id. Ac. 2, 11, 36 Goer. In this manner also is explained C. Planc. 5, 13: et quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me, *the more I needed your assistance, the more you neglected me*, v. Wunder in h. l. Cf. also Sall. Cat. 20 *fin.*; Br. Nep. Tim. 4, 3.

8. In Roman official lang., *Not to be present* in public canvassings, *i. e.* not to appear as a competitor: deligere (Scipio) iterum consul absens, Cic. Rep. 6, 11; v. Moser in h. l. and Drak. Liv. 4, 42, 1; 10, 22, 9.

9. Cicero very aptly uses abesse for his banishment from Rome (which he, it is well known, would never acknowledge as such): qui nulla lege abessem, C. Sest. 34, 37; cf. discessus.—Fin., it is worthy of remark that Nepos very often uses the *part. praes.* absens, *absent*, pleon., v. Br. Nep. 2, 8, 2; the same author and others use the elliptical phrase: in Lucanis absens, *i. e.* absent, and in Lucania, Hann. 5, 3; so Att. 8, 5. Just so in Ovid: in finibus Istri ille pharetrati lusor amoris abest, Tr. 5, 1, 21.

* **absūmēdo,** ĭnis, *f. A consuming* or *devouring, consumption*, in Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 3: quanta sumini absumedo! evidently formed by Plaut., for the sake of the pun with sumen;—from

ab-sūmo, mpsi, mptum (better than msi, mtum), 3. *v. a.* Orig.. *To take away*; hence, *to diminish by taking away*; and, with a more extended signif., *to diminish to the end* (v. ab II. *no.* 2); so of things: *to consume, to annihilate*; of persons, orig. merely trop.: *to ruin, to corrupt*; later, in a lit. sense, *to kill*. Thus Hercules, in the Trachiniae of Attius, complains: sic corpus clade horribili absumptum extabuit, *consumed*, in Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 2: jam ista quidem absumpta res erit: diesque noctesque estur, bibitur, *etc.*, id. Mos. 1, 3, 78: absumpti sumus, pater tuus venit, *we are lost, undone!* id. Mos. 2, 1, 18; Am. 5, 1, 6: nisi quid tibi in tete auxili est, absumptus es, *you are ruined*, Ep. 1, 1, 76. Where it signifies, *to ruin one's self*, Plaut. adds paene: dum te fidelem facere hero voluisti, absumptus paene es, Mil. 2, 4, 55; cf. v. 54 and 50.—So in Terence of things, **a.** lit.: pytisando modo mihi quid vini absumpsit! *how much wine she has consumed for me merely by tasting!* Heaut. 3, 1, 48; so Hor.: absumet heres Caecuba dignior, Od. 2, 14, 25.—**b.** trop.: cum ille et cura et sumptu absumitur, Ph. 2, 2, 26. The passage ib. 5, 5, 6: quo pacto satietatem amoris ait se velle absumere? = amore ad satietatem usque perfrui, *how does he think of satiating his love?* (cf. Pl. Am. 1, 2, 10); so Bentley; Stallb. reads *sumere*. In Lucret.: adde, quod absumunt nervos pereuntque labore, 4, 1117. In Var.: pisciculos minutos aggerebant frequenter, ut a majoribus absumerentur, R. R. 3, 17, 6.—In Cic., who uses it only twice, it corresponds poet. to the Gr. *διαφθείρω*: sic corpus clade horribili absumptum extabuit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 (in imitation of Soph. Trach. 1058: *καὶ διέφθαρμαι δέμας τὸ πᾶν*); and of time: *to pass, to spend*: Hortensius a me postulat, ne dicendo tempus absumam, id. Quint. 10 (in this latter sense, esp. in Liv. very often, v. Drak. 27, 13): sic absumo decipioque diem, Ovid, Tr. 4, 10, 114. From the Aug. per. it obtained exclusively the idea, *to kill*; or, of things, *to destroy wholly, to annihilate*. So first in the poets: me primam absumite ferro, Virg. A. 9, 494; also 3, 654; cf. G. 3, 258: ut ira morâ vires absumere posset, *to consume*, or *to exhaust strength*, Ov. M. 3, 693. (Cf. opp. incendia sumere vires solent, H. Ep. 1, 18, 85.) Then in prose, esp. in Liv. and Tac.: plures fames quam ferrum absumpsit, Liv. 22, 39 Drak.; id. 4, 30: absumi flammis urbem, ib. 30, 7: veneno, id. 8, 18; so Tac. Ann. 2, 24; 6, 32; 15, 44, et al; Suet. Caes. 25, &c.—Hence it is used in Plin. in the pass. of the entire disappearance of shadows: bis anno absumi umbras (solis), 2, 73, 75, and 5, 9, 10;—hence

* **absumptĭo,** ōnis, *f. A consuming*, Dig. 7, 5, 5.

absurde, *adv. Discordantly, irrationally, absurdly*, etc., v. absurdus.

* **absurdĭtas,** ātis, *f. Dissonance, incongruity, absurdity*, Claud. Mam. 3, 11; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 102 Lind.,—from

ab-surdus, a, um. *adj. Proceeding from one deaf* (or *from that which is not sonorous*, v. surdus); consequently, *giving no*, or *an empty*, or *a disagreeable sound, offending the ear, harsh, rough, rude*: vox absona et absurda, C. de Or. 3, 11, 41, and in an old verse in Cic. Div. 1, 9 of the croaking of frogs: absurdoque sono fontes et stagna cietis.—h. **2.** of immaterial objects: *Irrational, incongruous, absurd,* *silly, senseless, stupid :* ratio inepta atque absurda, T. Ad. 3, 3, 22 : hoc pravum, ineptum, absurdum atque alienum a vita mea videtur, ib. 5, 8, 21 : illud quam incredibile, quam absurdum ! C. Sull. 20 : bene dicere haud absurdum est, *is not inglorious*, per litotem for, *is very glorious*, Sall. C. 3 Kritz.—h. homo absurdus, *a man who is fit* or *good for nothing :* sin plane abhorrebit, et erit absurdus, C. de Or. 2, 20, 85 : absurdus ingenio, Tac. H. 3, 62. *Comp.* C. Phil. 8, 41 ; N. D. 1, 16 ; Fin. 2, 13. *Sup.* id. Att. 7, 13. *Adv.* Pl. Ep. 3, 1, 6 ; C. Tusc. 2, 4, et al. *Comp.* id. Phil. 8, 1. *Sup.* Aug. de Trin., 4.

Absyrtis, ĭdis, *f. sc.* insula, Ἀψυρτίς, *An island in the Adriatic Sea*, Mel. 2, 7 : the plur. is found in P. 3, 26, 30.—Also Absyrtium, i, *n.* id. 3, 21, 25.

Absyrtus, i. *m.*, Ἄψυρτος, **1.** *A son of Aeetes, king of Colchis*, killed by his sister Medea when she fled with Jason, and torn in pieces and scattered in the way to prevent her father's pursuit, Ov. Tr. 3, 9 ; also called Aegialeus, Pac. in C. N. D. 3, 19.—**2.** *A river in Illyria which flows into the Adriatic Sea*, Luc. 3, 190 (but others call it Absyrtis).

* **ab-torquĕo,** rsi, rtum, 2. *v. a.* *To turn off* or *away, to turn aside :* abtorque proram, Att. in Non. 200, 33.

ăbundans, antis, *Abounding*, etc., and

ăbundanter, *adv.* *Abundantly, copiously*, etc., v. abundo, *Pa.*

ăbundantĭa, ae, *f.* [abundo] *Superfluity, fullness, profusion, richness.* In the Cicer. and Aug. per. scarcely used without a gen. to define it more exactly : omnium rerum abundantia et copia, C. Lael. 23 : otii, id. Fam. 7, 1 : amoris, ib. 1, 9, 1, et al.—Tacitus first uses it *abs.*, for *pecuniary wealth, riches :* Agr. 6 ; so H. 2, 94.

* **ăbundātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An overflowing, inundation*, P. 3, 16, 20.

ăbunde, *adj. neutr.* (from the obsolete abundis, e) *Abundant, in great abundance* or *profusion ;* constr. in a threefold manner : **1.** with or without *satis* = satis superque, *in superfluity, more than enough :* perfuse atque abunde usi magnum pondus auri, Sisenn. in Non. 516, 31 : homines, quibus mala abunde omnia erant, Sall. C. 21 : an tibi abunde personam satis est . . . evitare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 59 : abunde ratus, si, *etc.*, Tac. H. 2, 95 ; so esp. P. Ep. very often, *e. g.* 4, 30, 11 ; 5, 8, 7, et al.—**2.** subst. *c. Gen. :* terrorum et fraudis abunde est, Virg. A. 7, 552 : commeatus abunde, Sall. C. 58, 9 ; so Quint. 10, 1, 94 ; Suet. Caes. 86 (cf. affatim, nimis, satis, *etc. ;* v. Rudd. 2, 317).—**3.** adverbially with other adjectives : *More than sufficiently :* abunde satisfactum toti quaestioni, C. Div. 2, 1, 3 : abunde magna praesidia, Sall. J. 14, 18 ; so id. C. 21, 1 : abunde pulchrum atque magnificum, P. prooem. 15. It is even placed enclitically after the adj. : elatum abunde spiritum deprehendas, Quint. 10, 1, 104 : (* with *adv.*, abunde dixit bene, id. 12, 9, 7.)—V. Hand Turs. 1, 71 ; Doederl. Syn. 1, 109.

ăb-undo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **1.** of a wave (rising above the plane surface of the water), *To flow over, down*, (while *redundo* signifies, to flow over any thing with great abundance of water, to inundate it ; cf. Lucr. 6, 773 with Virg. G. 1, 115, and Ramsh. Syn. 1, 15 a) : apud abundantem antiquum amnem, Att. in Non. 192, 4 : flumina abundare ut facerent, Lucr. 6, 267 ; so 1, 282 ; Virg. G. 3, 484, and trop. in the beautiful figure in Plaut. : ripas superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitia, *for joy, my heart swells above its banks and overflows*, Stich. 2, 1, 6 (cf. the common German proverb : When the heart is full, the mouth runs over). So Ennius, of a multitude of assailing spears : abundantes hastas frangit, Ann. 17, 21, and Lucr., of plants : *to shoot up with great luxuriance :* de terris abundant herbarum genera, 5, 918. (In Gram. syllaba abundat, is *supernumerary, superfluous, hypercatalectic*, Prisc. Op. min. 6 Lind.)—h. **2.** *To overflow with any thing, to have an abundance* or *superabundance of ;* cf. affluo *no.* 2 (the most usual signif.), constr. *c. Abl.* (and once poet. *c. Gen.*, v. below ; cf. Rudd. 2, 189 not. ; Ramsh. § 144, 1) : divitiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 17 : tam abundans fortunis, Att. in Non. 305, 7 : Lucr. 5, 262. So in Cic. very often : villa abundat porco, hoedo, agno, *etc.*, de Sen. 16, 56 : praeceptis philosophiae, Off. 1, 1 : ingenio, otio, de Or. 1, 6, 22.—Abs. : sive naturâ deest quidpiam, sive abundat atque affluit, C. Div. 1, 29.—Poet. : amore abundas, *you are too fortunate in love*, (" successu prospero affluis," Don.), Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 11 ; cf. Lucil. : ille abundans cum septem incolumis pinnis redit, in Don. Ter. l. c.—*c. Gen. :* quarum et abundemus rerum et quarum indigeamus, Lucil. in Non. 498, 7 ; *c. Dat.* caro a. alicui, Cels. —**3.** *To abound in wealth, to be rich* (cf. abundantia in Tac.) : et absentes adsunt et egentes abundant, C. Lael. 7, 23 : Cajetam, si quando abundare coepero, ornabo, id. Att. 1, 4, 3.—Hence

ăbundans, antis, *Pa.* *Overflowing with any thing, rich in*, esp. *in money, wealthy, opulent* (syn. *dives, copiosus*) : supellex non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis, C. Phil. 2, 27, 66. But also in other things ; *e. g.*, of fertility in thoughts : non erat abundans, non inops tamen, id. Brut. 67 ; so de Or. 2, 14, &c. : (* lactis, Virg. E. 2, 20 : ex abundanti, *over and above*, Quint. 4, 5, 15.) *Comp.* id Pis. 26. *Sup.* de Or. 2, 14. *Adv.* ib. 2, 35 ; 3, 14. *Comp.* id. Top. 10. *Sup.* Suet. Aug. 74.

* **ăbundus,** a, um, *adj.* [fr. abunde, Hand Turs. 1, 71] *In abundance, copious :* lavacris abundis, Gell. 1, 2.

ăbūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abutor] in rhetor. lang. a figure of speech : *A harsh use of tropes*, Gr. κατάχρησις, explained by Cic. Her. 4, 33, thus : abusio est, quae verbo simili et propinquo pro certo et proprio abutitur ; as, *minutus* animus for *parvus*, C. Or. 27 ; Quint. 10, 1, 12.

ăbūsīve, *adv.* **1.** *By a harsh use of tropes*, Quint. 8, 6, 35.—**2.** *Only slightly, not in good earnest*, Amm. 24, 4 ;—from

* **ăbūsīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [abusus] *Misapplied, applied falsely :* appellatio, Auct. Pan. ad Const.

ăb-usque, *praep.* *From . . . to, from . . . as far as*, (* *even from, as far as from*) (only in the poets and Tac.), like ab constr. *c. Abl. :* haec illic est pugnata pugna abusque mane ad vesperum, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 97 : Siculo prospexit abusque Pachyno, Virg. A. 7, 289 : animalia maris Oceano abusque petiverat, for, ab Oceano usque, Tac. A. 15, 37. Cf. Rudd. 2, 286 ; Hand Turs. 1, 72 and 73.

ăbūsus, ūs, *m.* *A using up, consuming, wasting*, C. Top. 4, and Dig. 7, 5, 5 ; —from

ăb-ūtor, ūsus, 3. *v. dep.* *To use up any thing, to make use of, to consume entirely* or *to the end*, " utendo vel in usum consumere" Non. 76, 29 (v. ab II., 2) ; constr. *c. Abl.* and (by poet. license, esp. in Plaut.) *c. Acc.*, v. Rudd. 2, 196 : *Ar.* Ubi illaec, quae dedi ante ? *Cl.* abusa, *i. e. consumed*, (in regard to the pass. signif., v. below), Pl. As. 1, 3, 44 Don. : in prologis scribendis operam abutitur, *he uses every effort*, Ter. Andr. prol. 5 Ruhnken : (* aurum, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 126,) Lucr. 5, 1032 : sumus enim parati abuti tecum hoc otio, *to spend this leisure time with you*, C. Rep. 1, 9 Creuz. : libertate, id. Verr. 5, 43 : studiis, id. Fam. 9, 6 : obsequio, ib. 10, 5 : sagacitate canum, id. N. D. 2, 60, 151 : me abusum isto prooemio, id. Att. 16, 6 ; Sall. C. 13, 2.—Since now the using up or consuming of a thing is closely related to the misuse of it, abutor has in the class. per. the prevailing signif. **2.** *To misuse, to abuse.* So even in Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 29 ; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 66 ; Lucr. 2, 656. So in the celebrated exordium of the first orat. against Cat. : quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra ? *yet how long, O Catiline, will you abuse our patience ?* legibus ac majestate abuti ad quaestum, id. Rosc. Am. 19, et al.

☞ Pass. in Plaut. : abusa, v. above ; so also Varr. : utile utamur potius quam ab rege abutamur, in Prisc. 8, p. 702 P., and Q. Hortensius, ib. : abusis locis : (* abutendus, Suet. Galb. 14.)

Ăbȳdēnus, a, um, *adj.* *Belonging to Abydus*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28.—hence, subst. for Leander, Ov. H. 18, 1 ;—from

Ăbȳdus and Abydos, i. (in MSS also Aboedus) *f.* and *m.* **1.** *A town in Asia*, not far from the emptying of the Simois into the Hellespont, opposite Sestos, Virg. G. 1, 207 ; Ov. H. 18, 127 ; 19, 30, et al.—**2.** *A town in Upper Egypt*, P 5, 9, 11.

Ăbȳla, ae, *f.* *A mountain in Africa, on the Straits of Gibraltar*, one of the Pillars of Hercules, opposite Calpe, Mel. 1, 5, Avien. Perieg. 112.

† **ăbyssus,** i, *f.* = ἄβυσσος (*sc.* λίμνη.) **1.** *A bottomless pit, an abyss :* Isid. Or. 13, 20.—**2.** In the Chh. Fathers, *Hell.*

ac, *conj.*, v. atque.

† **ăcācĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀκακία. **1.** *The acacia-tree, the Egyptian pod-thorn*, Mimosa Nilotica, Linn., described by Plin. 13, 9, 9.—**2.** *The juice* or *gum* of the same, P. 24, 12, 67, and Cels. 6, 6.

ăcădēmĭa, ae, *f.*, ἀκαδημία, *The Academy*, a gymnasium about six stadia from Athens, named after the hero Academos, or Echedemos (cf. Plut. Thes. 31), celebrated as the place where Plato taught ; from it his scholars were called Academici, and his doctrine Philosophia academica, in distinction from the Stoica, Cynica, *etc.*—**2.** Meton. for *The philosophy of the Academy :* instaret academia, quae quidquid dixisses, id te ipsum scire negaret, C. de Or., 1, 10. Cf. Gör. C. Ac. 1, 4, 17.—**3.** Cicero, as a partisan of the Academic philos., named his estate, on the way from Lake Avernus to Puteoli, Academia ; there, also, he wrote the Academicae Quaestiones.—He had another Academia at his Tusculan Villa, laid out entirely in the Grecian manner, with shady walks (xystis) and quiet seats (exedris), C. Tusc. 2, 3 ; 3, 3 ; cf. Wieland Cic. Ep. 1, p. 242. Müller, Rome's Campagna, 2, 14. (The *i* long, C. Div. 1, 13, 22 : short, Claud. de Cons. Mall. Theod. 94 ; Sid. 15, 120 ; v. Herm. Aristoph Nub. 1005 :)—hence

† **ăcădēmĭcē,** es, *adj. fem.*, after the Gr. form, ἀκαδημική, *Academic :* illam academicen σύνταξιν (the Academica) totam ad Varronem traduximus, Cic. Att. 13. 16 ;—and

ăcădēmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* *Relating to the Academy, Academic ;* hence *a philosopher belonging to the Academic sect ;* also applied to Cicero's writings (v. academia *no.* 3) : the Academica, C. Off. 2, 2.

Ăcădēmus, i, *m.*, Ἀκάδημος, *A Grecian hero*, from whom the Academia near Athens is said to have derived its name : inter silvas Academi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45.

† **ăcălanthis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀκαλανθίς, the same as acanthis, *A very small bird of a dark-green color ;* according to Voss, *the thistle-finch, the gold-finch*, Virg. G. 3, 338.

Ăcămas, antis, *m.*, Ἀκάμας. **1.** *A son of Theseus and Phaedra*, Virg. Aen. 2, 262.—**2.** *A promontory in Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 31, 35.

† **ăcănos,** i, *m.* = ἄκανος, *A plant, a kind of thistle*, Onopordon Acanthium, L. (v. Schneider Gr. Lex. upon the word), P. 22, 9, 10.

† **ăcanthĭcē mastĭchē,** = ἀκανθικὴ μαστίχη, *The juice of the plant* helxīne, P. 21, 16, 56.

† **ăcanthillis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀκανθιλλίς, *Wild asparagus*, App. Herb. 84.

ăcanthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [acanthus] *Resembling in appearance the bear's-foot* (acanthus,) Col. 9, 4, and P. 25, 7, 38.

† **ăcanthĭon,** i, *n.* = ἀκάνθιον, *A species of thistle*, Plin. 24, 12, 66.

† **ăcanthis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀκανθίς, *A little bird that lives in the thorn bushes, of a dark-green color, the thistle-finch* or *gold-finch*, Fringilla carduelis, L. ; P. 10, 63, 83.—**2.** *A plant*, named also senecio, *Groundsel*, P. 25, 13, 106.

Ăcanthĭus, a, um, *adj.* *From Acanthus*, a town in Macedonia : sal. Plin. 31, 7, 41.

† **ăcanthus,** i, *m.* = ἄκανθος, **1.** *Bear's-breech, bear's-foot*, or *brank-ursine*, Acanthus mollis, L., v. Voss, Virg G. 4, p. 771, and Ecl. 3, 45, p. 125.—**2.** *f.* *A thorny ev-*

er-green tree in Egypt, Virg. G. 2, 119.—**3.** *A town in Macedonia*, P. 4, 10, 7.

† **ăcapnos,** on, *adj.* = ἄκαπνος (fr. καπνός, smoke, with the *a privat.*), *Without smoke:* ligna acapna, *wood so dry as to emit no smoke in burning*, Mart. 13, 15; cf. Adam's Antiq., 2, 317: mel acapnon, *honey that is obtained without driving away the bees by smoke*, P. 11, 16, 15.

Ăcarnān, ānis (*Acc.* Acarnana, Liv. 37, 45), *adj. Pertaining to Acarnania, Acarnanian.* Virg. A. 5, 298; Liv. 1. c. Drak.—Hence *subst.* Acarnanes (*Acc.* -as, Liv. Epit. 33), *The inhabitants of Acarnania*, Liv. 36, 21, 25;—from

Ăcarnānĭa, ae, *f. Acarnania*, Ἀκαρνανία, *a province in Middle Greece*, separated by the Achelous from Aetolia, now *Carnia*, P. 4, 1, 2.—Hence

Ăcarnānĭcus, a, um, *adj. Acarnanian*, Liv. 26, 25.

Acarne, v. Acharne.

ăcărus, v. acorus.

Ăcastus, i, *m.* **1.** *Son of Pelias*, king of Thessaly, husband of Astydamia or Cretheis, and father of Laodamia, Ov. Met. 8, 306, et al.—**2.** *The name of one of Cicero's slaves*, C. Att. 7, 1.

† **ăcătălectĭcus,** } a, um = ἀκαταληκτικός, -τός,
† **ăcătălectus,** }
in Prosody, *A verse in which no syllable is wanting in the last foot*, opp. to catalecticus, Diom. 501 P.; Prisc. 1216 ib.

† **ăcătĭum,** i, *n.* = ἀκάτιον, *A light Greek boat of unknown form*, P. 9, 30, 49; Gell. 10, 25 (where the reading is *acatia, ae*).

acaunumarga, ae, *f.* (a Celtic word from agaunum, stone), *A kind of marl*, perhaps *stone-marl*, P. 17, 7, 4, acc. to Hard. (Others read *capnumargos.*)

† **ăcaustus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄκαυστος, *Incombustible;* hence *subst. m.* (*sc.* lapis) *the carbuncle*, since it was regarded as incombustible, P. 37, 7, 25. Many MSS. read *apyrotus*, which has the same meaning, fr. Gr. ἀ-πυρόω.

Acbărus, i, *m. An appellative name of the Arabian kings, among the Greeks and Romans*, Tac. A. 12, 12. (Spanh. de U. et P. N. 1, p. 126, 534, reads in conformity with the Arabic, and coins still extant: *Abgarus.*)

Acca Lārentĭa, ae, *f.* (erroneously written *Laurentia*), acc. to fabulous history, *The wife of the shepherd Faustulus*, who nursed and brought up the twins Romulus and Remus, mother of the twelve Arvales Fratres, Gell. 6, 7. In honor of her, the Romans celebrated in December a feast, called Larentalia, or Accalia. Prob. this worship of Larentia (*i. e.* mother of the Lares = Mania) is of Etruscan origin, Müll. Etrusc. 2, 102.

Accālĭa, ĭum, *n.*, v. the preced. word.

* **ac-canto,** are, 1. *v. n. To sing at* or *beside:* tumulis, Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 55.

* **accēdenter,** *adv.*, the same in signif. as prope, *Near by*, Cassiod. ;—from

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* (*perf. sync.* accestis, Virg. A. 1, 205) *To go near to, to approach* (class., also poet.; in Cic. very often), constr. first, **a.** *c. ad:* ad hominem, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 14; so Lucil. in C. Fin. 1; Var. in Non. 243, 1: ad aedes, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 108: ad flammam, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 103; cf. ib. v. 96: omnes ad aras, *to besiege every altar*, Lucr. 5, 1198.—Trop.: ad aures sermo accessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 32; cf. accĭdo *no.* 1: hic ad amicitiam accessit Philippi, Nep. Eum. 1, 4.—Then also, **b.** *c. in*, when the subject approaching any thing gets within it (cf. adeo 1, b.) (* *c. Dat.* muris, Liv. 24, 20); with *in* and *acc.:* in senatum, C. Att. 7, 4: in Macedoniam, id. Phil. 10, 6; cf. Fam. 1, 10: in funus aliorum, *to join a funeral procession*, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66; cf. Ramsh. § 128, S. 226.—**c.** Abs.: procul adspiciunt hostes accedere ventis, Enn. Ann. 14, 1: accedam atque hanc appellabo, Pl. Amph. 1, 3, 17: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21.—**d.** orig. poet., with *Acc.:* ego istuc accedam periculum, Pl. Ep. 1, 2, 46; Lucil. Sat. 3, in Gell. 16, 9: integros fonteis, Lucr. 1, 926; 4, 2: scopulos, Virg. A. 1, 200; also in hist.: Africam, Nep. Hann 8, 1; v. Drak. Liv. 9, 40, 19, esp. in the signif.

2. *To approach a thing in a hostile manner*, as aggredior, adorior, *to attack.* So even Ennius: accedit muros Romana juventus, in Gell. 10, 29; Non. 530, 3: has cohortes, C. Att. 8, 12, et al.

3. By approaching, coming to one, *To fall to one's share, to befall, to happen to* (a meaning by which accedo approaches so near to *accĭdo*, that in many passages it has been proposed to change it to the latter; cf. Ruhnk. Rut. Lup. 1, p. 3; 2, p. 96; Dictat. in Ter., p. 222 and 25); constr. *c. Dat.:* num tibi stultitia accessit? *have you become a fool?* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 77: paullum vobis accessit pecuniae, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56: illud quoque nobis accedit incommodum, C. Quint. 1.

4. With the accessory idea of augmentation: *To be added* = addi; constr. *c. ad* or *Dat.:* primum facie (*i. e.* faciei) quod honestas accedit, Lucil. in Gell. 1, 14; so the same in Non. 35, 20: ad virtutis summam accedere nihil potest, C. Fin. 4, 24: Cassio animus accessit, id. Att. 5, 20; so id. Att. 7, 3; Clu. 60, et al. And abs.: plura accedere debent, Lucr. 2, 1129: accedit mors, C. Fin. 1, 18, 60; de Or. 2, 17, 73.—If a new thought is to be added to a previous assertion, as an extension of it, the speaker can either join it as a logical reason, or merely relate it as a historical fact. In both cases accedit introduces the new subjective clause; in the former with *quod: add to this, that*, etc.; in the latter with *ut: besides this, it happens*, or *the case occurs that*, etc. (cf. Ramsh. § 183, S. 546. Zumpt, § 621 and 626. A. Grotef. Comm. Mater. 142. Herz. Caes. B. G. 3, 13. Wunder in Jahn's Jahrb. V., 2, S. 161; cf. also addo *no.* 3, and adjicit ut, Liv. 2, 27): accedit enim, quod patrem amo, C. Att. 13, 21; so Coel. in C. Fam. 8, 2; C. Rosc. Am. 8, 22; Att. 1, 92, et al.; Sall. C. 11, 5; on the contr.: Lucr. 1, 193; so ib. 216, 566, et al.; cf. contr. 754 and 6, 1021: ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut caecus esset, C. de Sen. 6, 16; so id. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; Rosc. Am. 31, 86; Dejot. 1, 2, et al. When several new ideas are added, they are introduced by *res* in Plur.: quum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent: quod per fines Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset; quod obsides inter eos dandos curasset; quod ea omnia, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 19. Sometimes the historical idea follows *accedit* without ut: ad haec mala hoc mihi accedit etiam: haec Andria.... gravida e Pamphilo est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 11: accedit illud: si maneo .... cadendum est in unius potestatem, C. Att. 8, 3, 1.

5. *To give assent by drawing near, to accede to, to assent to, to agree with, to approve;* constr. *c. ad* or *Dat.* (with persons only, *c. Dat.*): accessit animus ad meam sententiam, Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 13 Lambin.; so C. Verr. 2, 3, 28; Nep. 1, 3.—Galba speciosiora suadentibus accessit, Tac. H. 1, 34; so Quint. 9, 4 *in.*, et al.

6. *To come near in resemblance, to be like, c. ad* or *Dat.* (the latter, esp. after Cic., more freq.): homines ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando, Ligar. 12: Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat, Brut. 147; cf. Verr. 2, 2, 3; de Or. 1, 62, 263; Ac. 2, 11, 36, et al.

7. *To come to the possession of any thing, to take possession of, to take upon one's self, to enter upon* (cf. adeo *no.* 4), constr. *c. ad* or *in:* in eandem infamiam, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 84: ad bellorum pericula, C. Balb. 10: ad poenam, *to undertake the infliction of punishment*, id. Off. 1, 25, 89: ad invidiam, Verr. 2, 1, 2: ad vectigalia, *to undertake their collection as contractor*, Verr. 2, 3, 40: ad causam, *the direction of a process*, ib. 2, 2, 38; de Or. 1, 38, 175, et al. But esp., ad rempublicam, *to enter upon the government of the state, to solicit public offices*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, et al.

8. In auctions, *t. t.*, *To appear as bidder* (purchaser): ne quis eorum ad hastam suam accederet, Liv. 43, 16; so Nep. Att. 6; v. hasta.

9. In commercial lang.: pretium accedit, *the price rises, advances, c. Dat.*, P. Ep. 6, 19 (the opp. of *abit*, v. abĕo *no.* 7).

10. In later Lat., ad manus, *To be admitted to kiss the hand* Capitol. Maxim. 5, different from Nep. Eum. 5, where it means *to engage in battle, to fight hand to hand.* (Upon the different constructions of this verb, cf. Rudd. 2, 134, 151.)

* **accĕlĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f. A hastening, acceleratione* orationis enuntiandae, Cic. Her. 3, 13;—from

ac-cĕlĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **1.** *act. To hasten, to accelerate:* gressum accelerasse decet, Att. in Non. 89, 25: mortem, Lucr. 6, 773: iter, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: oppugnationem, Tac. A. 12, 46: consulatum alicui, ib. 3, 75; in the latter also pass., Agr. 43; H. 2, 85; A. 1, 50.—**2.** *intrans., To haste, to make haste:* si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, * Cic. Cat. 2, 4; esp. often in Virg., for whom, on account of its being a dactyl, it is more suitable than its syn. *prŏpĕro, festīno*, and the like), *e. g.* Aen. 5, 675: accelerat simul Aeneas; so 9, 221, 505, et al. So Liv. 3, 27; Nep. Att. 22, 2 (where Bremi has justly erased *sibi*, which crept in from the follg. *se sibi suisque*); (* pass. impers., Liv. 3, 46.)

* **accendĭum,** ii, *n. A kindling, a setting on fire*, Sol. 5 *fin.* ;—from

ac-cendo, ndi, nsum, 3. *v. a.* [candeo, Doederl. Syn. 4, 248] *To kindle any thing above, so that it may burn downward* (on the contr., *succendere*, to kindle below, so that it may burn upward, and *incendere*, to set fire to on every side, Doed. as quoted above; class., esp. in the *trop.* signif., very freq.). In the oldest example in Liv. Andron. of the burning of Troy: nam ut Pergama accensa est, in Non. 512, 31.—In Ennius, of a light: *to kindle:* lumen de suo lumine (the picturesque effect of *de*, in showing that one light was held over the other, is worthy of notice), in C. Off. 1, 15, 51: ita res accendent lumina rebus, Lucr. 1 *fin.*; so ib. 5, 606 and 658; 6, 223 and 882; Deus solem quasi lumen accendit, C. Univ. 9, 28; so Virg. A. 5, 4, et al. Very near the etym. origin of the word (candēre, to be white) is the signif.

2. *To light up by means of the clear, white shining of flame, to illuminate:* luna radiis solis accensa, C. Rep. 6, 17 (cf. N. D. 1, 31, 87): quae jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi literarum lumen accenderet, id. Arch. 6. Poet.: accendere aliquid, *to set a thing in a flame by fire laid upon it:* accensae arae, Ov. M. 3, 691; or, *to warm it:* undae accensae, Sil. 5, 105; or only (as in the Gr. φλέγειν) *to give it a clear, bright lustre;* so of the lustre of gold: et gemmis galeam clypeumque accenderat auro, Sil. 15, 681; cf. Rupert. Juv. 11, 155.

3. Metaph. *To inflame a person* or *thing* (by any thing), *to set on fire, to kindle, to incense, rouse up;* aliquem or aliquid (aliqua re): placare hostem ferocem inimiciterque accensum, Att. in Non. 514, 22; Lucr. 1, 476; id. 2, 943; cf. v. 959; 3, 337; so 5, 174: quos merita accendit Mezentius ira, Virg. A. 8, 500: nunc prece nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris, ib. 10, 368 (ib. 7, 482, bello animos accendit, is more properly *Dat.*). That to which one is excited, *c. ad:* ad dominationem accensi sunt, Sall. Jug. 35. The person against whom one is excited, usually constr. *c. in:* in maritum accendebat. Tac. A. 1, 53; in Sall. also, *c. contra:* quae res Marium contra Metellum vehementer accenderat, Jug. 68.—The historians use this word very often, esp. with abstract substt.: certamen, Liv. 35, 10: discordiam, id. 2, 29: spem, Tac. Ann. 12, 34 (cf. Virg. A. 5, 183): dolorem, ib. 15, 1, et al. In many cases it can be translated *to increase, augment*, since every excitement or enkindling of an already existing passion, effort, *etc.*, implies an increase of it; but in accendo itself the idea of absolute augmentation is by no means contained (cf. acuo *no.* 2, b). In Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: praeclare enim se res habeat, si haec accendi aut commoveri arte possint, *accendi* is obviously the first enkindling, rousing, producing of talent, where it is not yet in existence, syn. with *commoveri;* cf. de Or. 2, 47; Phil. 3, 7, v. commoveo. And so also is Sen. Benef. 7, 9: crystallina ..., quorum accendit fragilitas pretium, to be translated, *vessels of crystal, whose fragility gives them value* (in the eyes of luxurious men); just as in Plin. 33, 2: murrhina et crystallina, quibus pretium faceret ipsa fragilitas.

ac-censĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, *or* nsum, 2. *v. a. To reckon to* or *among, to add to;* as a *verb. finit.*, in the class. period very rare; Liv. 1, 43: his (militibus) accensi cornicines tibicinesque; and poet., Ovid, M. 15, 546: atque accenseor illi, *i. e. I am his companion.* But hence, in frequent use

accensus, a, um, *Pa.* or *subst.* accensus, i, *m. One who attends another* (of higher rank), *is in his train* (v. above, the passage from Ovid); hence, a state officer, who attended the person of a magistrate (consul, praetor, *etc.*) at Rome, or in the provinces, for the purpose of summoning parties to court, maintaining order and quiet during its sessions, and proclaiming the hours, *an apparitor, attendant:* (on account of this office, Var. 6, 3, derives the word from *accieo*), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4 and 7; Att. 4, 16; Suet. Caes. 20; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, 183, 163, and 254.—The person to whom one is accensus, is annexed in *Dat.* or *Gen.*: Tettius, qui tum accensus Neroni fuit, C. Verr. 2, 1, 28: M. Livius accensus Drusi Caesaris, Grut. 598, 8.—The Decurions and Centurions also had their *accensos* as *aids*, Var. L. L. 7, 3; Non. 58, 33; 520, 5.—Also at funerals, as leader of the procession, C. Leg. 2, 24, 61; cf. Liv. 3, 33.—**2.** *A kind of soldiers who followed the army as supernumeraries* (supernumerarii), to take the place of those who fell in battle, Liv. 8, 8: tertium (*sc.* vexillum ducebat) accensos minimae fiduciae manum; so ib. 10; cf. Walch. Tac. Agr. 19; Adam's Antiq. 1, 254; 2. 60; Creuz. Antiq. 95.—Upon the accensi velati, v. velatus.

1. accensus, a, um, **a.** *Part.* fr. accendo, *Enkindled;* **b.** *Pa.* fr. accenseo, *Reckoned among;* v. the words.

* **2. accensus,** ūs, *m.* [accendo] *The kindling* or *setting on fire*, P. 37, 7, 29, acc. to Hard.

* **accentĭuncŭla,** ae, *dim. f.* [accentus] Gell. 13, 6, as a translation of the Gr. προσῳδία.

* **ac-centor,** ōris, *m.* [cantor] *One who sings with another*, Isid. Orig. 6, 9, and 7, 12.

ac-centus, ūs, *m.* [cantus] *The accentuation of a word, accent, tone* (first in the post-Aug. per.; cf. Grys. Theor. 197): accentus, quos Graeci προσῳδίας vocant (so that it is a lit. translation of the Gr. word πρός = ad and ᾠδή = cantus), Quint. 1, 5, 22.—**2.** In later Lat.: *The tone of a flute*, Sol. 5, 11.—**3.** *Increase, growth, violence:* accentus hiemis, doloris, Sid. Ep. 4, 6, and Marc. Emp. 36.

accepso, syncopated form for *accepero*, v. accipio.

accepta, ae, *f.* [accipio] (*sc.* pars), *The piece of land obtained, when lands were divided*, Sicul. Fl. p. 22 Goen.

acceptābĭlis, is, *adj.* [accipio] *Acceptable, worthy of acceptance*, Lact. Epit. 58, and Tert. de Or. 7.

acceptātor, ōris, *m.* [accipio] *One who accepts a thing*, i. e. *approves it*, Tert.

acceptĭlātĭo, ōnis, also written separately, accepti-latio, *f.* [acceptum-fero] *The entering of a debt collected into a book, the erasing of an item of debt;* hence, also, *the assurance of no further demands, counter-security, acquittance, discharge*, Dig. 46, 4, 1; 39, 6, 30; Gai. Inst. 3, 169.

acceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accipio] **1.** *A taking, receiving,* or *accepting:* neque deditionem, neque donationem sine acceptione intelligi posse, * C. Top. 8, *extr.*: frumenti, Sall. J. 29, 4.—**2.** In later philos. lang.: *The acceptance*, i. e. *the admission of an assertion*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 271.

* **acceptĭto,** are, a double *freq. verb.* fr. accepto, deriv. of accipio (like *cursito* fr. curso, deriv. of curro, Don. in Lind. C. Gr. 1, 17, 3), *To take, receive,* or *accept:* stipendium acceptitasti, Pl. in Non. 2, 508.

accepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [accipio] *To take, receive,* or *accept, to take in receipt:* argentum, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 32; so Quint. 12, 7 *extr.*; P. 36, 25, 64, and Dig. 34, 1, 9.—Poet.: jugum, *To take the yoke upon one's self, to submit to it*, Sil. 7, 41.

acceptor, ōris, *m.* [accipio] **1.** *One who receives a thing as true, grants* or *approves it:* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 167.—Besides this, only after the classical period, in the Church-fathers, Augustine, Jerome, et al.—**2.** Acceptor for *accipiter:* exta acceptoris et unguis, Lucil. in Charis. 1, p. 76 P.

* **acceptōrĭus,** a, um. *adj.* [acceptor] *That which is fit or suitable for receiving:* modulus, *for drawing water*, Frontin. de Aq. 34.

* **acceptrix,** īcis, *f.* [accipio] *She who receives:* neque datori neque acceptrici, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 18; (the reading of some MSS., *acceptrica*, is certainly false.—Bothe reads *captrici*).

acceptus, a, um, v. accipio, *Pa.*

accerso, ĕre, v. arcesso.

* **accessa,** ae, *f.* in later Lat. = accessus, *The flood-tide*, Serv. Virg. A. 1.

* **accessĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [accedo] *Accessible*, Tert. Adv. Prax. 15;—hence

* **accessĭbĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f. Accessibility*, Tert. Adv. Prax. 15.

accessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accedo] *A going* or *coming to* or *near to, an approach*, (in Cicero very freq., elsewh. rare): quid tibi in concilium huc accessio est? *why comest thou hither?* Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 86; (used in constr. with *subst. verb.* as in Pl. very often, *e. g.* Am. 1, 3, 21; As. 5, 2, 70, et al.; v. Lindem. in h. l.); so id. Truc. 2, 2, 3; C. Verr. 2, 2, 53; Univ. 12.—In medicine, *t. t., The attack, paroxysm,* or *access of a fever:* Cels. 3, 3, et al.—**2.** *A coming to in the way of augmentation, an increase, addition* (*in abstracto*, v. accedo *no.* 4): paucorum annorum, C. Lael. 3, 7: pecuniae, Nep. Att. 14, 2.—Trop.: accessiones fortunae et dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 2, 1; so ib. 7, 6; 10, 9; Rep. 2, 21.—h. **3.** *The increasing object, addition,* or *accession* (*in concreto*): Scaurus accessionem adjunxit aedibus, *added a new part*, C. Off. 1, 39, 138; so ib. Att. 16, 16. Thus Syphax is called, accessio Punici belli, since he was not the chief enemy with whom that war was carried on, consequently only, as it were, an addition or appendage to the Punic war, Liv. 47, 7; cf. Gron. in h. l. In this sense in Pliny: turba gemmarum potamus: et aurum jam accessio est, *our cups abound in gems, and gold is to them only accessory, an appendage*, 33, 1.—**4.** In Rhetor., *An addition that makes a given definition complete:* nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, C. Ac. 2, 35, 112; so Fin. 2, 13.—**5.** In Roman finance, *The addition to every kind of tax* (in opp. to *decessio*): decumae, C. Rab. 11; so id. Verr. 3, 32, 49, et al.

* **accessĭto,** are, *v. freq.* [accedo]: eodem ex agro, Cat. Orig. in Gell. 18, 12.

1. accessus, a, um, *Part.* fr. accedo.

2. accessus, ūs, *m.* [accedo] *A going* or *coming to* or *near to, an approach* (like *accessio*, very freq. in Cic., but also in Augustan poets): accessus nocturnus ad urbem, C. Mil. 19, v. N. D. 2, 12; of the approach of the sun: solis accessus discessusque, id. N. D. 2, 7; of the tide, id. Div. 2, 14; of a disease, Gell. 4, 2. Trop. of an approach to a theme, id. Fam. 9, 14.—**2.** Poet. in Ovid, of permission to approach, *Access, admittance* (cf. aditus): dare accessum alicui, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 41: negare, Her. 10, 64; cf. Met. 14, 636.—**3.** *The place through which one approaches an object, an entrance* (cf. abitus, aditus, *etc.*): omnem accessum lustrare, Virg. A. 8, 229; so Suet. Caes. 58; Flor. 2, 12.—**4.** In Vitruvius, it must be like the Gr. ἐπιβάθρα, *a kind of scaling-ladder*, or the like; but Schneider, as Scaliger had proposed, has adopted *ascensio* in his text.

Accĭānus, a, um, v. Attianus.

accĭdens, entis, **1.** *Pa.* fr. accĭdo.—**2.** as *subst. n.* not common before Quint.—**a.** *The accidental* or *extraneous in any thing*, τὸ συμβεβηκός: causa, tempus, locus . . . cetera rerum sunt accidentia, *the accidental* or *extraneous circumstances*, Quint. 5, 10, 23; so 3, 6, 35; 4, 2 *extr.*: cf. Prisc. 597 P.—**b.** *An accident* or *chance:* per accidens, Jul. Firm.—**c.** *An unfortunate occurrence, a disastrous event* (cf. accido *no.* 4): non molliri prosperis facile, non accidentibus frangi, Quint. Decl. 5.—Hence

accĭdentĭa, ae, *f. That which happens* or *occurs, a casual event, a chance*, P. 32, 2, 9, and Tert. de Anim. 11.

1. ac-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] Not found in Cicero, and elsewhere seldom as *verb. finit.* and in a literal sense, but freq. (esp. in the poets and histt. of the Aug. per.) in the participial adj. form, and in a trop. signif.: **1.** *To begin to cut* or *fell, to cut into* (cf. adamo, addubito, adedo, *etc.*) hence, so to cut a thing that it falls when touched: accidunt arbores tantum, ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 27. (* Trop res hostium, *to weaken, impair*, Liv. 8, 29.)—**2.** In an extended sense (cf. *abrumpo, absumo*, etc.): *To cut off completely, to cut* or *hew down, to fell:* accisa ornus ferro, Virg. A. 2, 626: accisis crinibus, Tac. G. 19.—Hence also of food, poet.: *To diminish, to consume:* fames accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas, Virg. A. 7 125, but esp. trop.—Hence

accīsus, a, um, *Pa. Cut off* or *down*, i. e. *destroyed, disordered, impaired, ruined*, mostly accisae res, *troubled, disordered,* or *unfortunate state of things* (opp. to *rebus integris*). So even C. Prov. Consul. 14 (cf. attonsam laudem, id. Tusc. 5, 17). Esp. in Livy very freq.: Hernici nuntiant, Volscos, etsi accisae res sint, reficere exercitus, Liv. 3, 10; so 20, 25 *fin.*; 8, 11; cf. Herz. Caes. B. G. 8, 34. Also with opes, copiae, robur, and the like; Hor. S. 2, 2, 113; Caes. l. c.; Liv. 8, 11; 7, 29 *fin*, et al.

2. ac-cĭdo, cĭdi, no sup., 3. [cado] *v. n.* **1.** *To fall upon* or *down upon a thing, to reach it by falling:* utinam ne accidisset abiegna ad terram trabes, Enn. in C. N. D. 3, 30, 75, and Top. 16, 61 (others read cecidisset): tam crebri ad terram accidebant quam pira, Pl. Poen. 2, 38: in mensas, Ov. F. 5, 360: imago aetheris ex oris in terrarum accidit oras, Lucr. 4, 216; *c. ad*, ib. 236; *c. Dat.*, ib. 882; 5, 99, and *c. Acc.*, 5, 608. Of missiles: *to fall upon, to strike, to hit:* missa tela a Gallis acciderunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 14 Herz.; cf. Drak. Liv. 2, 50, 7, and Heins. Ov. F. 5, 360.—h. ad genua (or genibus) accidere, of a suppliant: *to fall at one's knees:* me orat mulier lacrimansque ad genua accidit, Enn. in Non. 517, 15; so Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18; Suet. Caes. 20, et al.: genibus praetoris, Liv. 44, 31; cf. Rudd. 2, 135; also ad pedes, C. Att. 1, 14, and *abs.*: quo accĭdam? quo applicem? Enn. in C. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 Kühn. So also: vox, sermo accidit ad aures *or* auribus (also simply aures alicujus, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 31), *the voice, the speech falls* i. e. *enters into, penetrates the ear:* nota vox ad aures accidit, Att. in Non. 39, 5: nova res molitur ad aures accidere, Lucr. 2, 1025 Forb. (cf. Ruhnken. Rut. Lup. 1, 58; Dict. Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 32; Bremi Suet. Caes. 20; Herz. Caes. B. G. 8, 8, and v. above accedo *no.* 3): in aliquem, lit., *to fall to one*, i. e., *to be true of, to suit, fit,* or *apply to him:* istuc verbum vere in te accidit, Ter. An. 5, 3, 14;—h.

2. in gen. *To come to,* or *arrive at*, esp. with the accessory idea of *suddenly, unexpectedly*, usu. abs.: repente clamor accidit, classem Punicam adventare, Liv 27, 29; cf. Drak. upon 21, 10, 12.

3. for the more usual *cadere, To fall out, to end,* or *terminate* (the fig. derived from dice): bene ubi quid consilium discimus accidisse, *that it has turned out well*, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 15: misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accidat, Ter. An. 1, 5, 29 (v. Ruhnken. in h. l. Cf. Ad. 4, 7, 21 *sq.* Drak. Liv. 22, 40, 3).

4. *To fall out, come to pass, happen;* and with *Dat. pers., to happen to one, to befall one.* The distinction between the syn. *evenio, accido,* and *contingo* is this: *evenio*, i. e. *ex-venio*, denotes the occurrence of any thing produced by previous causes ("quod ex rerum natura et cum necessitate quadam provenit," Hand Wopk. Lectt. Tull. 134), without reference to the person concerned; hence it can be used of both fortunate and unfortunate events: *accido* expresses the sudden, unexpected occurrence of any thing to a person;

hence it is used either of an indifferent or (since every thing sudden or unexpected is accompanied by the idea of something adverse or evil) of an unfortunate occurrence; fin. *contingo*, i. e. *con-tango*, indicates that an event is already in contact with the person, as it were, in coincidence with his wishes; hence it is generally used only of fortunate events. Thus even Isidorus distinguishes them, Differ. 1: Contingunt bona: accidunt mala: eveniunt utraque; cf. Dähne Nep. Milt. 1: .... si quid adversi acciderit, C. Ac. 2, 38, 121; cf. ib. 1, 26, 57: nollem accidisset tempus, in quo, *etc.*, C. Fam. 3, 10: si qua calamitas accidisset, id. Verr. 2, 3, 55: id. Rosc. Am. 34. Still accido (as exceptions occur in all syn.) is also used of fortunate occurrences: omnia tibi accidisse gratissima, C. Fam. 3, 1; so ib. 11, 15: accidit satis opportune, Caes. B. G. 4, 22; cf. Br. Nep. Milt. 1, 1; Herz. Caes. B. G. 7, 3; v. contingo and evenio.—Besides the usual construction with *ut* follg. (Zumpt, § 621), with *quod*: sed accidit perincommode, quod eum nusquam vidisti (quod introduces the reason of the perincommode), C. Att. 1, 17; or with the *Inf.*: nec enim acciderat, mihi opus esse, id. Fam. 6, 11.—We may here notice **a.** the pleonastic use of *accidit ut*, in narrations, for the purpose of directing attention to that which is to be related, like our phrase: *it happened* or *came to pass, that*: accidit ut una nocte omnes Hermae dejicerentur, *it happened that*, etc., Nep. Att. 3, 2; cf. Ramsh. Gr. § 204, 7; so C. Fam. 3, 8, 8.—**b.** Si quid cui accidat, *or* si quid humanitus accidat, are periphrastic euphemisms for, *to die: if any thing human happens to one* (for which Ennius says: si quid me fuvit humanitus, Ann. 2, 13): si quid pupillo accidisset, C. Inv. 2, 21: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, id. Phil. 1, 4. (But Cic. Mil. 22, 36, and similar passages, are to be taken in the usual signif.) Similar in Greek is εἴ τι πάθοι, cf. Herz. Caes. B. G. 1, 18.

5. In gram. lang.: *To belong to*: numeri verbis accidunt duo; comparatio accidit adverbio, and the like, Don. in Lind. C. Gr. 1, 19, 21, et al.; cf. accidens.

* **ac-cĭĕo,** ēre, *v. a.*, old form for accio, ire, *To fetch, to bring to*: ego illunc huc acciebo, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 61 Lindem.

accinctus, a, um, *Pa.*;—from

ac-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. [cingo] *v. a.* **1.** *To gird on, to gird around* or *about* (in prose first since the Aug. per.; among the poets, a favorite word with Virg.): lateri ensem, Virg. A. 11, 489; and pass. *to gird one's self*: fido accingitur ense, ib. 7, 640; so accinctus ferro, Tac. A. 6, 2.—hence, in a more extended signif.,

2. *To arm* or *equip, to furnish* or *provide, to endow*: facibus pubes accingitur, Virg. A. 9, 74: gladiis accincti, Liv. 40, 13; h. accinctus miles, *an armed soldier*, Tac. A. 11, 18. Trop.: accinctus gemmis fulgentibus ensis, Val. Fl. 3, 514: invitam magicas accingier artes, Virg. A. 4, 493 (the Acc. after the manner of the Greek, v. Zumpt, § 458; Rudd. 2, 163): ornat Phraaten accingitque paternum ad fastigium, *i. e. gives him hope of it*, Tac. A. 6, 32.

3. accingere se *or* accingi, *To enter upon* or *undertake a thing, girded*, i. e. with proper preparation and care, *to prepare* (acc. to Ruhnk. Dict. Ter., p. 139, the fig. is derived from the close girding of the flowing robes in active occupation); constr. *abs.* with *ad, in*, or *Dat.* Only in this signif. in Terence (it does not occur in Plaut., who uses for it the simple verb: Am. 1, 1, 152): tibi omne est excedendum, accingere, *make yourself ready*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4; so Eun. 5, 9, 30; Lucr. 2, 1043: illi se praedae accingunt, Virg. A. 1, 210: accingi ad consulatum, Liv. 4, 2; esp. in Tac. very often, also actively: *to make any one ready* for something: turmas peditum ad munia accingere, A. 12, 31: accingi ad ultionem, id. H. 4, 79: in audaciam, id. A. 3, 66, et al. In Virg. once with *Inf.*: accingar dicere pugnas Caesaris, Virg. G. 3, 46.—Also in the active form, as *v. neutr.*: accingunt omnes operi, *all go vigorously to the work*, id. Aen. 2, 235, v. Jahn in h. l.: accinge ad molas, Pomp. in Non. 469, 28. Cf. Prisc., p. 795, at the bottom, and 796 P.

* **ac-cĭno,** ĕre, *v. n.* [cano] *To sing to any thing*, Diom. 425 P.

ac-cĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To call* or *summon, to cause to come* to a place: cujus vos tumulti causa accierim, Att. in Non. 484, 7: horriferis accibant vocibus Orcum, Lucr. 5, 994: tu invita mulieres, ego accivero pueros, C. Att. 5, 1; so ib. 13, 48; de Or. 3, 35, 141; Sall. J. 108; Liv. 2, 6, et al. (cf. Drak. upon 28, 24); Tac. A. 1, 5.—Later trop.: accire mortem, *to inflict death on one's self*, Flor. 4, 2.—h. Metaph., **2.** *To bring on*, i. e. *to have as consequence, to cause, effect*, or *produce*: nisi virtus voluptatem acciret = afferret, efficeret, C. Fin. 5, 31.

ac-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. (*fut. exact.* accepso ≐ accepero, Pac. in Non. 74, 31) *v. a.* [capio] **1.** *To take a person* or *thing to one's self*: leno ad se accipiet hominem et aurum, *will take the man and his money to himself* (into his house), Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 51; and orig. **a.** Of things received by the hand, *To take, receive*: cette manus vestras, measque accipite, Enn. Med. in Non. 85, 1: ex tua accepi manu pateram, Pl. Amph. 2, 2, 132; hence even in Ennius, trop. of the word given, the *promise*, with which a grasping of the hand was usually connected: accipe daque fidem, Ann. 1, 154 (so in the Gr. πιστὰ δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν): cf. Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 87; so Virg. A. 8, 150; in Ter. of a person to be protected: hanc (virginem) accepi, acceptam servabo, Ter. An. 1, 5, 62; cf. C. Fam. 7, 5, and Sall. C. 6, 5.—**b.** Of things received or taken by different parts of the body:—accipite hoc onus in vestros collos, Cato in Non. 200, 23: gremio, Virg. A. 1, 685: oculis aut pectore noctem (*i. e.* somnum), ib. 4, 531;—and **c.** in gen., without desig. the means, very freq., where, however, in translating, the distinction should be accurately observed, whether (*a*) in the reception of an object the activity of the receiver is implied: *To take, to take possession of, to take upon one's self. to accept* (Gr. δέχεσθαι, cf. *accepto*), or (*β*), whether it is merely said that something comes to the receiver, falls to his share; *To get, to receive, to be the recipient of* (Gr. λαμβάνειν): (*a*) *To take*: hanc epistolam accipe a me, *take this letter from me*, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 52; 4, 2, 26; cf. id. Ep. 3, 4, 26: Cato in Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 8: persuasit iis, ut pecuniam accipere mallent, C. Off. 2, 23, 82: conditionem pacis, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: armis obsidibusque acceptis Crassus profectus est, *after he had taken into his possession the arms and hostages*, ib. 2, 23 Herz.: divitias, Nep. Epam. 4, 3 (* aliquid a patre, *to inherit*, Nep. 13, 1, and 25, 14): Accipe et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mearum Sint, Virg. A. 3, 486, et al.—Closely connected with this is the signif., *to receive* or *entertain as guest* (in this sense esp. often in Plaut., in whose pieces, as imitations of the middle (Greek) comedy, eating, as is well known, plays a principal part): haec (tellus) fessos placidissima portu accipit, Virg. Aen. 3, 78: Laurentes nymphae accipite Aenean, ib. 8, 71; so ib. 155; Ov. M. 8, 655, et al. And of admittance to political privileges: Nomentani et Pedani in civitatem accepti, Liv. 8, 14; cf. C. Off. 1, 11, 35: magnifice volo summos viros accipere, Pl. Pseud. 1, 2, 34: in loco festivo sumus festive accepti, ib. 5, 19; so Cist. 1, 1, 12; Men. 5, 2. 44; Pers. 1, 1, 32, &c.; Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 52; Lucr. 3, 907; C. Att. 16, 6; Ov. F. 2, 725, et al. Hence also ironically, somewhat like the Eng. *to treat, to entertain*: ego te miseris jam accipiam modis, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 3: hominem accipiam quibus dictis meret, id. Men. 5, 1, 7: indignis acceptus modis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12: Perh. Lucil. in Non. 521, 1 belongs here: adeo male me accipiunt decimae, *treat* or *use me ill, deal harshly with me*, and ib. 240, 8: sic, inquam, veteratorem illum vetulum lupum Annibalem acceptum (Non. explains the latter in a very unusual manner by deceptum).—(*β*) *To take, get, receive, to be the recipient of*: Pac. in Non. 74, 31; Lucr. 1, 819, 909; 2, 762, 885, 1009: ictus, id. 4, 1048 (cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 243: vulnera accipiunt tergo): aridior nubes accipit ignem (as in Eng. *takes* or *catches fire*), id. 6, 150: humanitatem iis tribuere debemus, a quibus accepimus, C. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: luna lumen solis accipit, id. de Or. 3, 45; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: praeclarum accepimus a majoribus morem, C. Off. 3, 10, 44: accepi tuas literas (in another sense than above), *I have received your letter, it has reached me*, allatae sunt ad me, C. Fam. 1, 9, 14; 2, 1, 1; 10, 1, et al.: accepta injuria ignoscere quam persequi malebant, Sall. C. 9, 3; cf. C. Mur. 21, 44, et al. So often of acquired dignities and offices: provinciam, C. Fam. 2, 10, 2: consulatum, Suet Aug. 10: Galliam, id. Caes. 22, et al.—In Pac. ap. Non. 477, 16: at accepisti me isto verbo, miseretur tui, it seems to signify the same as our verb: *to captivate* or *win*.—Transf. to intellectual subjects,

2. *To take a thing into one's mind*, i. e. **a.** *To perceive, to hear, to observe, to learn*: hoc simul accipite dictum, Enn. Ann. 6, 30: quod ego inaudivi, accipite, Pac. in Non. 126, 22: hoc etiam accipe quod dico: Lucil. in Non. 240, 1: nostram nunc accipe mentem, id. in Acron upon Hor. S. 1, 4, 87: carmen auribus, Lucr. 4. 983 (so id. 6, 164): id. 1. 270; cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 65: voces, Lucr. 4, 613 (so 6, 171): si te aequo animo ferre accipiet, Ter. And. 2, 3, 23: quae gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, C. Fam. 1, 6; so ib. 1, 9, 4.—Hence very freq. in the histt.: *To get* or *receive intelligence* of any thing, *to learn*: urbem Romam, sicuti ego accepi, condidere atque habuere initio Trojani, *as I perceive* or *learn from the accounts of our ancestors*, Sall. C. 6, 1 Herz. and Kritz, and so al.—**b.** *To comprehend* or *understand any thing communicated*: haud satis meo corde accepi querelas tuas, Pl. Cas. 2, 2, 18: et si quis est, qui haec putet arte accipi posse, C. de Or. 1, 25, 114: ut non solum celeriter acciperet, quae tradebantur, *etc.*, Nep. Att. 1, 3; so Quint. 1, 3, 3; 2, 9, 3, et al.—**c.** With the accessory idea of examining, judging: *To survey a thing on any side, to consider it, to interpret* or *explain it*, usually constr. with *ad* or *in c. Acc.*: quibus res sunt minus secundae .... ad contumeliam omnia accipiunt magis, *the more unfortunate one is, the more inclined is he to regard every thing as an insult*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15: in eam partem accipio, id. Eun. 5, 2, 37; cf. C. Fam. 10, 6; Att. 16, 6; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 2: non recte accipis, *you put a wrong construction upon this*, id. Andr. 2, 2, 30; cf. Lucr. 3, 314: quae sibi quisque facilia factu putat, aequo animo accipit, Sall. C. 3, 2.—Here belongs: accipere aliquid omen, *or* in omen, *to regard a thing as a (favorable) omen, to take as an omen* (cf. δέχεσθαι τὸν οἰωνόν), C. Div. 1, 46, 103; 2, 40, 83; Liv. 1, 7, 11; Tac. H. 1, 62; A. 1, 28, et al.—Hence poet.: accipio agnoscoque deos, Virg. A. 12, 260; cf. Ov. M. 7, 620.—He who enters upon an employment, or any course of action, charges himself with the management and completion of it; hence accipio signifies

3. *To take a thing upon one's self, to undertake it*; syn. with *suscipio*: accipito hanc ad te litem, Pl. Mos. 5, 2, 23: mea causa causam accipite, Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 47; cf. C. Fam. 7, 24; so Verr. 2, 3, 22; Quint. 20, et al.—Hence also

4. Of a thing disagreeable or troublesome: *To bear, endure*, or *suffer it*; in Ter. several times: hanccine ego ut contumeliam tam insignem ad me accipiam! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1: nil satis firmi video, quamobrem accipere hunc me expediat metum, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 96; so ib. 5, 1, 59; Eun. 4, 6, 24; Ad. 2, 1, 53; Ph. 5, 2, 4; so also C. Fam. 15, 21; Tusc. 5, 19, 56; Rep. 3, 14 (* calamitatem, Off. 3, 26; injuriam, ib. 1, 11), et al.—Inasmuch as one, by receiving a thing, shows his satisfaction with it, approval of it, and the like, accipio means,

5. *To accept a thing, to be satisfied with it, to approve of it*: dos, Pamphile, est decem talenta. *Pa.* accipio, Ter. And. 5, 4, 48: accepit conditionem, dein quaestum accipit, ib. 1, 1, 52: preces suas acceptas ab dis immortalibus ominati, Liv.

42, 30, 8 Drak. Cf. Herz. Caes. B. G. 5, 1: "equi te esse feri similem, dico." Ridemus et ipse Messius: "accipio," *well, I allow it, I agree to it*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 58.—And so in political affairs: accipere legem, *to give assent to a proposed law*. Cf. Adams's Antiq. 1, 143.

6. In mercantile lang., *t. t.*, *To call in* or *collect a sum*; h. acceptum, in account-books, *the credit side*, and in acceptum referre alicui, *to carry over to the credit side, to place to one's credit*, C. Verr. 1, 36, 57; Rosc. Com. 2; Phil. 2, 16; Caec. 6, 17; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234 Schmid (opp. to *datum* or *expensum*). Hence also trop.: a. alicui, *to owe* or *be indebted to one*, in a good or bad sense: ut esset nemo qui non mihi vitam suam, liberos, remp. referret acceptam, C. Phil. 2, 5: omnia mala, quae postea vidimus, uni accepta referemus Antonio, *ascribe*, ib 22.

7. In the gramm., *To explain a word in any manner*: adversus interdum promiscue accipitur, Charis., p. 207, et al.—(Syn. *nanciscor* and *adipiscor*: he to whom something is given, *accipit*; he who comes into possession of a thing by a fortunate accident, *nanciscitur*; he who obtains it by exertion, effort, *etc*, *adipiscitur*. Further: "*Sumimus* ipsi: *accipimus* ab alio," Vel. Long., p. 2243 P.—"Inter *tenere*, *sumere* et *accipere* hoc interest, quod *tenemus* quae sunt in nostra potestate: *sumimus* posita: *accipimus* data," Is. Diff. 1.) (It is worthy of notice that, in all the modern Romaic and Romanized languages, in the verb derived from accipio (Fr. *accepter*, Engl. *to accept*, etc.), only the signif. *no.* 5 is retained, while all the other signif. are given to the word formed from *recipio* (Fr. *recevoir*, Engl. *to receive*, etc.): accipite, as the fifth foot of a hexameter in Enn. Ann. 6, 30, in C. Off. 1, 12: Virtute experiamur. Et hoc simul accipite dictum, should be read *acpĭtē*, like capitibus, as a dactyl. *captibus*, Enn. Ann. 7, 27; surpite, Hor. S. 2, 3, 283; porgite, Virg. A. 8, 274. Heusinger, C. Off. 1, 12, proposes the sing. *accipe* as not unusual in such addresses; v. his note;—hence

acceptus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to the signif. of accipio *no.* 1, c, *a*) *Welcome, agreeable, acceptable* (syn. with *gratus*. Acceptus is related to gratus, as the effect to the cause; he who is gratus, *i. e.* dear, beloved, is on that very account acceptus, welcome, acceptable; hence the position, gratum atque acceptum, is never reversed). First, of persons: essetne apud te is servus acceptissimus? Pl. Cap. 3, 5, 56; then of things: diis et hominibus est acceptum quod, &c., Var. R. R. 3, 16, 5: quod vero approbaris, id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45 (observe there the entire syllogism): munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse, Nep. Hann. 7, 3; cf. Doederl. Syn. 3, 255 and 256. *Comp.* Tac. A. 6, 45. *Adv.* accepte does not occur.

accĭpĭter, tris (earlier also tĕris, Prisc. 695 P.), *m.* (*f.* Lucr. 4, 1006) [commonly deriv. from accipio] A general appellative name for birds of prey, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 16; Lucr. 5, 1078; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50; esp. those of the falcon kind.—**a.** *The common hawk*, Falco palumbarius, L.; cf. Ov. M. 11, 344; P. 10, 8, 9.—**b.** *The sparrow-hawk*, Falco nisus, L., which was used in fowling; hence the epigram of Martial, 14, 216. In Virg. Aen. 11, 722 called sacer, because auguries were taken from it; v. Heyne in h. l., and cf. Hor. Od. 1, 37, 17.—Trop. of a rapacious man: labes populi, pecuniae accipiter, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 5.—The form acceptor v. in its proper place.—Hence

* **accĭpĭtrīna,** ae, *f.* *Hawk-weed*, hieracium, Linn., App. 30.—And

* **accĭpĭtro,** are, *v. a.*, used by Laevius, in Gell. 19, 7, for lacerare, *To tear in pieces, to lacerate.*

Accisi, ōrum, *m.* *A Scythian people on the* Palus Maeotis, Plin. 6, 7, 7.

accīsus, a, um, *Pa.*, from accīdo.

* **accītio,** ōnis, *f.* [accio] *A calling* or *summoning*, Arn. 4, p. 134.

1. accitus, a, um, *Part.* fr. accio.

2. accītus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *Abl. sing.*) [accio] *A summoning* or *bringing to a place, a summons, a call*: magistratus accitu istius evocantur, C. Verr. 2, 3, 28: accitu cari genitoris, Virg. A. 1, 677.

Accĭus, ii, *m.*; v. Attius.

acclămātio, ōnis, *f.* [acclamo] *A crying* or *calling to, an acclamation*: acuta atque attenuata nimis, Her. 3, 12. In Cic. (as to a speaker), always with the access. idea of *hostility* or *disapprobation* (since the cries interrupting the speech were considered a sign of opposition or disapprobation): ei contigit, non modo ut acclamatione, sed ut convicio et maledictis impediretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3; so ib. 2, 1; de Or. 2, 83, 339, *etc.*; Suet. Dom. 23, et al. On the contr., in the histt., as used of the people, it always signifies *a shout of approbation* (*e. g.* on the appearance of a person who is honored by them), *a huzza*: acclamationes multitudinis assentatione immodica pudorem onerantis, Liv. 31, 15; so Suet. Caes. 79; Aug. 58; Oth. 6 (made by the voice, different from *plausus*, which is made with the hands, Quint. 8, 3, 3).—**2.** In the rhetoricians, a figure of speech = exclamatio, ἐπιφώνημα, *Exclamation*, Quint. 8, 5, 11, and here is quoted as an example, Virg. Aen. 1, 33: tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem!

* **acclāmĭto,** are, *v. freq.* of the follg., *To cry at, to exclaim*: infecta esse acclamitat, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 3. (Others: refert *ac clamitat*. Gronov. corrects to *occlamitat.*)

ac-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To cry at, to exclaim*, esp. *to call loudly at* a thing (used of the people in a state either of friendly or hostile excitement), with and without the *Dat.*; also with the *Acc.* of *the thing* called. In Cic., *to cry at*, in a hostile sense: non metuo, ne mihi acclametis, *cry out against*, Brut. 73; cf. Muren. 8; so Sen. Ep. 47, et al. In the historians; *to cry at with approbation, to shout applause, to approve with loud cries*: populus et miles Neroni Othoni acclamavit, Tac. H. 1, 78; so esp. in Suet. very often, *e. g.* Claud. 7, 27; Aug. 70; Tib. 52; Dom. 13, et al.: prosequentibus cunctis servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, *they applaud him with loud acclamations as their savior and deliverer*, Liv. 34, 50 *fin.*; so Tac. A. 1, 44, et al. (* Pass. impers.: ei acclamatum est, P. Ep. 4. 9, 18.)

* **ac-clāro,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To make clear, distinct,* or *evident, to make known* or *show*; in the old oracular lang., of an omen expected from heaven: uti tua signa nobis certa acclarassis (*i. e.* acclares), (* or acclaraveris), Liv. 1, 18.

ac-clīnis, e, *adj.* (a rare, and gen. a poet. word, and different from *acclivis*; gen. used of living or moving things) *Leaning on* or *against something, inclined to* or *toward*, constr. with *Dat.*: corpusque lavabat arboris acclinis trunco, Virg. Aen. 10, 834; Stat. Th. 10, 288; Silv. 5, 3, 36, et al. Once in prose, Just. 23, 4. —Trop. in Horace, *inclined to, disposed* or *attached to*: acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat, * Sat. 2, 2, 6;—from

ac-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (belonging to the Aug. per., gen. poet.) *To lean on* or *against something*: se acclinavit in illum, Ov. M. 5, 72: (* castra tumulo, Liv. 44, 3.) Trop. with se, *to incline to a thing*: ad causam senatus, Liv. 4, 48.

ac-clīvis, e, also **-vus,** a, um, *adj.* [clivus] *Rising as a hill, mounting upward, ascending, up hill* (diff. from *acclinis*, q. v.; from *declivis* and *proclivis*, acc. to the different situation of the observer; v. Doed. Syn. 2, 121): Lucil. in Non. 4, 11: ea viae pars valde acclivis est, * C. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2; so leniter, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; Virg. G. 2, 276. Passages with *acclivus* are Ov. M. 2, 19; 9, 334; 10, 53; placide, Liv. 38. 20, &c., but every where fluctuating between -us and -is;—hence

acclīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* *An ascending direction, a rising, acclivity,* or *ascent*: pari acclivitate collis, Caes. B. G. 2, 18; so also Colum. and Amm.

* **ac-cognosco,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To know* or *recognize perfectly*, Petr. Frgm. 69 Burm.

accŏla, ae, *c.* *A dweller by* or *near a place* (a mountain, stream, *etc.*), *a neighbor*; on the contrary, *incola*, one who dwells in a place (*e. g.* a city, country, *etc.*): optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 1: pastor accola ejus loci, Liv. 1, 7; so id. 37, 53; Tac. A. 2, 68, et al. Trop.: accolae Cereris, *i. e.* such zealous worshipers of Ceres, that they may almost be said to be dwellers at her temple, * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50. In Tacitus, of the tributary streams of the Tiber: Tiberim accolis fluviis orbatum, *the neighboring rivers*, A. 1, 79;—from

ac-cŏlo, cōlui, cultum, 3. *v. a.* and *n* *To dwell by* or *near a thing*, constr. with *Acc.* (rar. with *Dat.*), as in Gr. προςοικεῖν; cf. Prisc. 1203 P.; Zumpt, § 386; Ramsh. § 128): Histrum fluvium atque Algidam, Naev. in C. Or. 45, 152: Apollo, qui aedibus propinquus nostris accolis, Pl. Bacch. 2, 1, 4: arcem, Att. in Non. 357, 14: illum locum, * C. Rep. 16, 8, 5; so Liv. 28, 13; 39, 46; Tac. H. 1, 51, et al.: (* pass. fluvius crebris oppidis accolitur, P. 3, 1, 3.)—**2.** In Catull. 62, 53: hanc (vitem) nulli accoluere juvenci (if the reading is correct) is only a fuller form for the simple colo, *to tend* or *cultivate.*

accommŏdāte, *adv.* *Fitly, suitably, agreeably*, etc., fr. accommodatus; v. accommodo, *Pa.*

accommŏdātio, ōnis, *f.* [accommodo] *The fitting* or *adjusting of one thing to another*, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 7.—Trop.: *The adapting of one's feeling* or *will to another's, compliance, courteousness, complaisance, indulgence*: ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistratuum, C. Verr. 2, 3, 82.

accommŏdātus, a, um, *Pa.*;—from

ac-commŏdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To fit* or *adapt one thing to another, to lay, put, hang*, etc., *a thing*, adjusting it (in good prose, esp. in Cic., very freq.), constr. with *ad* or *Dat.*: coronam sibi ad caput, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 250: calanticam capiti, id. Frgm. Or. in Clod. 5; so Attius in Non. 244, 16; cf. id. ib. 206, 12, and Virg.: lateri accom. ensem, Aen. 2, 393. Trop. *To fit something to a subject* or *object, i. e. to arrange* or *accommodate to*: meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum, Cic. Fam. 9, 7; so Att. 10, 7; 12, 32; Leg. 3, 2, et al.—Hence, ac. se, *to adapt one's self to another's opinion, wishes*, etc., *i. e. to accommodate* or *conform to, to comply with*: omnes qui probari volunt, ad eorum qui audiunt arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant, C. Or. 8; so ib. 9: alicui de aliqua re, *to be compliant to one in any thing*: peto a te … ut ei de habitatione accommodes, Cic. Fam. 13, 2.—As the idea of exact fitting or adjusting was early lost, accommodo signifies,

2. In gen., *To bring a person* or *thing to something, to apply*: clupeum ad dorsum, *to put upon the back*, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 93: testes ad crimen, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 18: vim ad eloquentiam, id. Or. 7; h. ac. se (in a more general sense than above), *to apply one's self to, to undertake something*: ad remp. et ad res magnas gerendas, id. Off. 1, 21; of property: *to lend it to one for use*: si quid iste suorum aedilibus accommodavit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57;—hence,

3. esp. in the Silv. Age, and onward; *To devote* or *apply to*, e. g. in Quint.: curam pratis, pecoribus et hortis, 1, 12, 7: nonnullam operam his studiis, id. 1, 10, 15, Plin.: Arabus lapis dentifriciis accommodatus, *employed* or *used as dentifrice*, 36, 21, 41, et saep.;—hence

accommŏdātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Fitted* or *adapted to a thing*, as to business, a wish, *etc.*; hence, *suitable, conformable*, or *appropriate to it* (only in prose; in poetry *accommodus* is used for it, q. v.), with *ad* or *Dat.*: oratio ad persuadendum accommodata, C. Ac. 1, 8: quae mihi intelligis esse accommodata, *conformable to my interest*, id. Fam. 3, 3. *Comp.*: oratio concionibus seditiose concitatis accommodatior, id. Clu. 1; so P. Pan. 83; Suet. Ner. 8. *Superl.*: exemplum temporibus suis accommodatissimum, Cicero, Frgm. Corn.; so P. 13, 3, 6. *Adv. c. ad*: dicere quam maxime ad veritatem accommodate, Cic. de Or. 1, 33. *Comp.*, id. Or. 33. *Sup.*, id. Fin. 5, 9.

ac-commŏdus, a, um, *adj.* (poet. for the prosaic *accommodatus*), c. *Dat.* *Fit, suitable*: valles accommoda fraudi, Virg. A. 11, 522; so Stat. S. 4, 4, 65; Th. 10, 186. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not found.

* **ac-congĕro,** essi, estum, 3. *v. a.* *To bear* or *bring to:* ego huic dona accongessi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 17.

ac-corpŏro, are, *v. a.* [corpus] aliquid alicui, *To incorporate, to fit* or *join to*, Amm. 16, 8, and Sol. 37 Salm.

ac-crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*pres. subj.* accredŭas, lengthened for the sake of the metre, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 4) *To yield one's belief to another*, i. e. *to believe upon one's mere word, unconditionally* (a rare word): quisnam istuc accredat tibi? Pl. As. 3, 3, 37: neque mi posthac quidquam accreduas, ib. 5, 2, 4; so Lucr. 3, 869; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 25. In prose in C. Att. 6, 2, 2, and Nep. Dat. 3, 4.

* **accrēmentum,** i, *n.* *An increase*, Plin. 9, 2, 1 (Hard. reads, more correctly, *nutrimentum*);—from

ac-cresco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.* *To grow to* or *up to, to become larger by growth, to increase:* valitudo decrescit, accrescit labor, Pl. Cur. 2, 1, 4: amicitiam, quae incepta a parvis cum aetate accrevit simul, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 7 (imitated with the simple verb in Cic. de Sen. 14; Nep. Att. 10); cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 26: flumen subito accrevit, * C. Inv. 2, 31: aggerebatur caespes, jamque pectori usque accreverat, Tac. A. 1, 19; so ib. 2, 8.—**2.** In a general sense, with the *Dat.:* *To be added by way of increase* or *augmentation, to be joined* or *annexed to;* poet.: trimetris accrescere jussit nomen iambeis, Hor. A. P. 252; also in Livy: cum dictis factisque omnibus vana accresceret fides, 1, 54, 4; and in Plin. Ep. 2, 8.—Hence, **3.** in the later jurists: *To fall to one*, as an increase of his property, Dig.: jus accrescendi, *the right of increase*, ib.;—hence,

* **accrētĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *An increasing, increment:* lunam accretione et diminutione luminis .... significantem dies, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.

accŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* A corrupt reading for *accubitio*, q. v.

* **accŭbĭtālĭa,** ĭum, *n.* [accubo] *sc.* stragula. *The coverings spread over the table-couches*, Trebell. Claud. 14.

accŭbĭtātĭo=accubitio.

accŭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accubo] *A lying* or *reclining*, esp. at table (in the Rom. manner, on the triclinium or accubitum): accubitio epularis amicorum, C. de Sen. 13; Off. 1, 35, 128 Beier; N. D. 1, 34.

* **accŭbĭto,** are=accubo, Sedul.

* **accŭbĭtōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to reclining:* vestimenta, Petr. 30.

* **accŭbĭtum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A table-couch, a couch for a larger number of guests*, while the triclinium contained only three seats, first used in later times, Lampr. El. 19.

accŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.*=accubitio, *A reclining at table*, Stat. Ach. 1, 109, quoted by Prisc. 863 P.; Theb. 1, 714; Plin. 8, 2, 2;—from

ac-cŭbo, ui, ĭtum, 1. *v. n.* *To lie near* or *by a thing, c. Dat.:* quoi bini custodes semper accubant, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 57; cf. Cic. Cat. 2, 5; also *abs.:* Furiarum maxima juxta accubat, Virg. A. 6, 606 (but in G. 3, 306, and * Hor. Od. 4, 12, 18, it appears to be only a fuller form for the simple *cubare*, to lie); also in desig. of place (for the more usual *adjacere*): theatrum Tarpejo monti accubans, Suet. Caes. 44.—**2.** Esp., *To recline at table* (in the Rom. manner) upon the triclinium (v. accumbo), very freq. in Plaut.: prandium, ut jussisti, hic curatum est: ubi lubet, ire licet accubitum, Men. 2, 3, 16; cf. ib. 1, 4, 7; Ps. 3, 2, 101 (also with reflexive signif.: accuba, *be seated*, Mos. 1, 4, 32, and with *Acc.:* prandi, potavi, scortum accubui, Men. 3, 2, 11); so Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 2; Cic. Tusc. 4, 2: alicui in convivio, id. Cat. 2, 5: (* cum amica, Pl. Bac. 2, 1, 34): apud aliquem, id. Att. 14, 12.—**3.** Of lying with (sexually): ubi mihi pro equo lectus detur, scortum pro scuto accubet, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 39;—hence

* **accŭbŭō,** *adv.* *Lying near*, a word formed by Plautus, in jest, as a pun upon *assiduo* (fr. sedeo), Truc. 1, 4, 67.

* **ac-cūdo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, lit. *To strike* or *stamp upon, to coin* (of gold, cf. cudo): hence metaph. *to add more to a sum of money:* tres minas accudere etiam possum, et triginta fiant, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 96.

ac-cumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n.* [CUMBO] *To lay one's self down upon a place*, and so, *to lie on it:* in via, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 13; of one swimming: summis in undis, Manil. 5, 4, 26; cf. Suet. Vesp. 5.—But esp. of the peculiar manner in which the Romans (and finally even the Roman women, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2) reclined at table, after luxury and effeminacy had become prevalent. While *e. g.* they extended the lower part upon the long couch (triclinium, lectus triclinaris), they supported the upper part by the left arm upon a cushion (or laid it upon the bosom of the one nearest; hence in sinu accumbere, Liv. 39, 43; cf. ἀνακεῖσθαι=εἶναι ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ τινός, Ev. Ioh. 13, 23), and so kept only the right hand free for taking food: hoc age, accumbe, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 15; so id. Most. 1, 3, 150, *etc.;* C. Verr. 2, 5, 31; Mur. 35; Liv. 28, 18; (*c. Acc.*) potes, et scortum accumbas, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 70; so Men. 3, 2, 11; 5, 9, 82: mensam, Att. in Non. 415, 26; Lucil. Sat. 13; ib. 511, 16: cf. accubo *no.* 2: in epulo, C. Vatin. 12: epulis, Virg. A. 1, 79.—Since three persons usually reclined upon such a couch (cf. C. Pis. 27), the expression arose: in summo (or superiorem, also supra) medium and imum (or infra) accumbere, and indeed the series began on the left side, since they lay supported by the left hand. The whole arrangement is explained by the following figure:

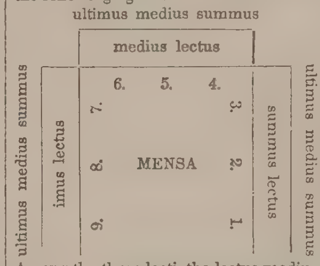

Among the three lecti, the lectus medius was the most honorable, and on each lectus the locus medius was more honorable than the summus, and this had the preference to the ultimus. The consul or other magistrate usually sat as ultimus of the lectus medius (fig. *no.* 6), in order that, by his position at the corner, he might be able, without trouble, to attend to any official business that might occur. The place *no.* 7 seems, for a similar reason, to have been taken by the host. See on this subject esp. Salmas. Sol. p. 886; Creuz. Antiq. 418; Adams's Antiq. 2, 163, *sq.*, and Moeb. C. Cat. 2, 5. From this statement are explained the follg. passages in Pl., Per. 5, 1, 14; Mos. 1, 1, 42; Stich. 3, 2, 32, *etc.;* C. Att. 1, 9; Fam. 9, 26; Sall. Frgm. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 702; Hor. S. 2, 8, 20.

accŭmŭlāte, *adv.*, v. accumulo, *ad fin.*

* **accŭmŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [accumulo] *A heaping up*, only as *t. t.* in the lang. of gardening, of *the heaping up of earth around the roots of plants*, etc., to protect them against the cold, P. 17, 26, 39.

* **accŭmŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* *One who heaps up* or *accumulates:* opum, Tac. A. 3, 30;—from

ac-cŭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To add more to a heap* [cumulus], *to heap up* or *accumulate, to augment by heaping up* (a rare word; in the class. per. mostly poetical): accumulabat mors confertos, Lucr. 6, 1262: auget, addit, accumulat, * C. Agr. 2, 22, 59. (The Syn. *augere* and *addere* are used of any object, although it is still small, in extent or number, after the increase; but accumulare only when it becomes of considerable magnitude, as it were a heap; hence the climax in the passage quoted from Cic.)—Trop.: accumulare caedem caedi, *to heap murder upon murder*, Lucr. 3, 71; so Virg. A. 6, 885; Ov. F. 2, 122: curas, H. 15, 70, et al. Hence,—**2.** in the lang. of gardening, *t. t.*, *To heap the earth around the roots of plants*, in order to protect them from cold, in Plin. very often; cf. accumulatio:—hence

accŭmŭlāte, *adv.*, from the *Pa.* accumulatus, which is not found: *Abundantly, copiously.* *Sup.* Cic. Her. 1 *fin.:* so also id. Fam. 13, 42. *Pos.* in App. Met. 10, p. 252 Elm.

accūrāte, *adv.* *Carefully, exactly*, &c., v. accuro *Pa.*

accūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accuro] *A taking care of, carefulness* (very rare; in Cic. only once): in inveniendis componendisque rebus, Brut. 67, 238, and besides only in Veg. Vet. 1, 56, 35.

accūrātus, a, um, *Pa.;*—from

ac-cūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (accurasso, is, it=accuravero, is, it, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 29; Pers. 3, 1, 65) *To take care of, to bestow care upon, to prepare* or *pursue any thing with care* (in Plaut. and Ter. very often; more rare in the class. per.; it appears in gen. as *verb. finit.* to belong only to the comic poets and less elevated prose writers; hence it is scarcely found in one class. poet, and never in Cicero's Orations; instead of it, *curare, instruere, procurare*, etc., are used. But Cicero uses freq. the *Pa.* accuratus and the *Adv.* accurate in all the degrees of comparison; v. below, and cf. Mos. C. Rep. 1, 13): quod facto opus est, volo accurare, Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 30: prandium, id. Men. 1, 3, 25: accurare omnes addecet, suspicionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, Trin. 1, 2, 41, et al. Also of guests: *to regale them* (cf. accipio 1, c, *a*), id. Ep. 5, 1, 55: Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 12; so Andr. 3, 2, 14: melius accurantur, quae consilio geruntur, * C. Inv. 1, 34: victum et cultum humanum, id. Frgm. in Col. praef. l. 12.—Whence

accūrātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Prepared with care, careful, studied, elaborate, exact*, (never of persons, for which *diligens* is used): accurata malitia, *a studied artifice*, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 20; very often in Cic. (esp. in his letters and rhetor. writings): sermo, de Or. 2, 57, 233: accuratae et meditatae commentationes, ib. 1, 60, 257: (* accuratum habere for accurare, *to be at pains*, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 21): accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, id. Brut. 82: accuratissima diligentia, id. Att. 7, 3, et al. *Adv.*, C. Att. 16, 5; Parad. 1, 4; Brut. 22, et al. *Comp.*, id. Att. 8, 12. *Sup.*, id. Fam. 5, 17; Nep. Lys. 4, 2.

ac-curro, curri (seldom cŭcurri), cursum, 3. *v. n.* *To run to a place, to come to by running, to hasten to;* constr. *absol., c. ad* and *in:* expeditus facito ut sis, si inclamaro ut accurras, C. Att. 2, 20; so ib. 12, 18 (accucurrisse); 13, 48: cupide ad praetorem accurrit, C. Verr. 2, 5, 3; so Caes. B. G. 1, 22; Sall. J. 10, 6: in Tusculanum, C. Att. 15, 3: ad gemitum collabentis, Tac. A. 2, 31: in auxilium accucurrerunt, Suet. Calig. 58: ad visendum, id. Ner. 34.—The pass. as impers., Tac. A. 1, 21.—Trop.: of ideas which *occur* at the moment we wish them: istae imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut simul atque velimus accurrant, Cic. Div. 2, 67.—Whence

accursus, ūs, *m.* *A running* or *coming to:* populi, Tac. A. 4, 41; so Val. Max. 6, 8, 6: civium, Sen. Hipp. 894: comitum, Stat. Th. 6, 511, et al.

* **accūsābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [accuso] *Blameworthy, reprehensible:* turpitudo, C. Tusc. 4, 35.

accūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accuso] *An accusing, complaint, accusation*, or *indictment:* ratio judiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, C. Off. 2, 14. The *t. t.* belonging to it are: comparare and constituere, *to bring in*, C. Verr. 1, 1; also intentare, Tac. A. 6, 4: capessere, ib. 4, 52: exercere, id. H. 2, 10: factitare, *to pursue* or *urge*, id. Brut. 34: accusatione desistere, *to desist from*, id. Frgm. Corn. in Ascon.; later, eam demittere, Aur. Vict. 28, 2: accusationi respondere, *to answer it*, id. Clu. 3.—**2.** *The bill of indictment, the action* or *suit:* in septem accusationum libris, C. Or. 29; so P. 7, 30, 31 (cf. accuso and actio 2, b, γ.).

accūsātĭvus, a, um, *adj.* [accuso] in the gramm., *t. t.* for *the 4th case*, Quint. 7, 9, 10, and all the later writers (Var. L. L. 7, 37 calls it *casum accusandi*).

accūsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] orig. *One who calls another to account, reproaches him;* hence, when the action was transferred to public life; *an accuser,* and strictly in a state-offense (while *petitor* signifies a plaintiff in private causes; yet accusator is often used as a general name for every kind of accuser, and then also includes the petitor (v. accuso *no.* 2); (very freq.): vehemens et molestus, C. Brut. 34: ponere accusatorem alicui, Coel. in C. Fam. 8, 12: alicui opponere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 29: sustinere nomen accusatoris, Tac. A. 4, 59.—**2.** In silv. age: *An informer, a denouncer* (= delator): accusatorum denuntiationes, Suet. Aug. 66; so Juv. 1, 161.

accūsātōrie, *adv. In the manner of an accuser;*—from

accūsātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [accusator] *Pertaining to an accuser, accusatory:* lex, C. Mur. 5: mos et jus, id. Flacc. 6: vox, Liv. 45, 10, et al. *Adv.* C. Verr. 2, 2, 72; 3, 70; Liv. 40, 12, et al.

accūsātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who makes accusation against any one* (v. accuso *no.* 1): tu mi accusatrix ades, Pl. As. 3, 1, 10; so P. Ep. 10, 67; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 102 Lind.

* **accūsĭto,** are, *v. freq.* [accuso] *To accuse:* Pl. Mos. 3, 2, 22.

ac-cūso, (also with ss; cf. Cassiod. 2283 P.) avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fr. *causa,* like *concludo* fr. claudo] orig. = ad causam provocare, *To call one to account, to put him on his defense,* i. e. *to make complaint against, to reproach, blame* (cf. causa, causor, causam dicere): si id non me accusas, tu ipse objurgandus es, *if you do not call me to account for it, you yourself deserve to be reprimanded,* Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 59: quid me accusas? id. As. 1, 3, 21: meretricem hanc primum adeundam censeo, oremus, accusemus gravius, denique minitemur, *we must entreat, severely chide, and finally threaten her,* Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 94 *sq.*: ambo accusandi, *you both deserve reproach,* id. Heaut. 1, 1, 67: quotidie accusabam, *I daily took him to task,* ib. 1, 1, 50: C. Fam. 1, 1, Manut.: me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2: ut me accusare de epistolarum negligentia possis, *that you may censure me for my tardiness in writing,* id. Att. 1, 6. In the preceding examples the object is always a person; but this verb is not unfrequently used metaph. of things: *to blame* or *find fault with:* alicujus desperationem, id. Fam. 6, 1: inertiam adolescentium, id. de Or. 1, 58 (cf. incusare, Tac. H. 4, 42). Hence also culpam alicujus, *to charge a fault on one,* C. Planc. 4, 9, Wund.; cf. C. Sest. 38, 80; Lig. 1, 2; Coel. 12, 29. Hence transferred to civil life.

2. *To call one to account publicly,* as it were, ad causam publicam *or* publice dicendam provocare, *to accuse openly of crime, to inform against* or *arraign* (while *incusare* means, to involve or entangle one in a cause (causa), a well-known *t. t.* in Roman judicial lang.; constr. with *aliquem alicujus rei* (like κατηγορεῖν, cf. Prisc. 1187 P.): accusant ii, qui in fortunas hujus invaserunt, causam dicit is, cui nihil reliquerunt, C. Rosc. Am. 5: nunquam, si se ambitu commaculasset, ambitus alterum accusaret, id. Coel. 7: ne quis ante actarum rerum accusaretur, *that no one should be called to account for previous offenses,* Nep. Thras. 3, 2; so id. Milt. 1, 7. Other rarer constructions are: *aliquem aliquid* (only with the pron. *id, illud, quod*), Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 59; cf. Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 21: aliquo crimine, Nep. 6, 3; C. Verr. 1, 16: de vi, de beneficiis, *etc.,* id. Fam. 8, 8; Her. 1, 11: inter sicarios, Rosc. Am. 32; cf. Zumpt, § 446; Rudd. 2, 165 *sq.* 169, not. 4.—The punishment that is implied in the accusation, in *Gen.:* capitis, *to accuse one of a capital crime,* Nep. Paus. 2, 6; cf. Zumpt, § 447.

3. Casus accusandi, *The fourth case,* in grammar, *the accusative case,* Var. L. L. 7, 37 and 38; v. accusativus.

Acē, ēs, *f.,* Ἄκη, *A town in Galilee,* afterward called Ptolemais or Acca, now *Acre,* Nep. Dat. 5, 1; P. 5, 19, 17.

† **ăcentēta,** ōrum, *n.* = ἀκέντητα, of crystals, *Without points, without spots,* P. 37, 2, 10.

* **ăcĕo,** ui, 2. *v. n. To be sour,* used only of wine: *to be vinegar:* vinum, quod neque aceat, neque muceat, Cato R. R. 148.

† **ăcĕphălus,** i, *adj.* = ἀκέφαλος, **1.** *Without head, without chief, leader,* and the like, Is. Or. 8, 6.—**2.** In prosody, *t. t.* for a hexameter which begins with a short syllable, *e. g.* ἐπειδή, since the measure of a syllable seems to be wanting.

1. ăcer, ĕris, *n.* (once in Servius, *f.* Prisc. p. 698 P.) (found only in *nom.* and *gen. sing.*). *The maple-tree,* P. 16, 15, 26. The wood used, on account of its hardness and firmness, for writing-tablets: vile, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 28.

2. ācer, cris, cre, *adj.* (*m.* acris, Enn.; *f.* acer, Naev. and Enn.; acrus, a, um, Pall.; Veg.; cf. Charis. 63 and 93 P.) [*AK-,* ἀκή, ἀκίς, ἄκρος, acies, acuo, *etc.,* in which the length of the ā is to be considered, on account of which Doeder. Syn. 3, 247, derives the word from ardeo; viz. arcer, whence ācer; cf. also alacer] (a genuine class. word, much used in prose and poetry). It designates orig. the quality of the extreme, pointed end of a thing, *Extreme, utmost, highest, pointed, sharp:* acribus inter sese armis confligere cernit, Lucil. in Non. 261, 6.—Esp.

1. Of the actings of the senses and the things affecting them: *Sharp, dazzling, stinging, pungent, fine, piercing:* **a.** Of the sight: acerrimus sensus videndi, C. de Or. 2, 87, 357: acres oculi, id. Planc. 27: splendor, Lucr. 4, 330: flammam flare, id. 5, 904: quidam colores ruboris acerrimi, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, et al.—**b.** Of the hearing: voce increpet acri? Lucr. 3, 966: aurium mensura, quod est acrius judicium et certius, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: acrem flammae sonitum, Virg. G. 4, 409: acri tibia, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1.—**c.** Of smell: Lucr. 4, 122: exstinctum lumen acri nidore offendit nares, id. 6, 792; cf. ib. 1216: unguentis minus diu delectemur summa et acerrima suavitate conditis, quam his moderatis, C. de Or. 3, 25, 99: acer odor, P. 12, 17, 40.—**d.** Of taste: ut vitet acria, ut est sinapi, cepa, allium, Var. in Non. 201, 13: acres humores (*sharp juices*), C. N. D. 2, 23: lactuca innatat acri stomacho, *an acid stomach,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 59; cf. ib. 2, 8, 7: dulcibus cibis acres acutosque miscere, P. Ep. 7, 3, et al.: (acer diff. from *acerbus,* as sharp from harsh, cf. below).—**e.** Of sensation in its widest extent: aestatem auctumnus sequitur, post acer hiems, Enn. Ann. 16, 34, quoted by Prisc. 647 P. (cf. Lucr. 3, 20; 4, 261), and so Hor.: solvitur acris hiems, Od. 1, 4, 1.

2. Of the internal states of the human system: *Violent, sharp, severe, gnawing:* fames acer, Naev. 5, 1: somnus acris, Enn. Ann. 12, 5: morbus, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 121: dolor, Lucr. 6, 659: sitis, Tib. 1, 3, 77, et al.

3. Of the states of mind: *Violent, vehement, passionate, consuming:* mors amici subigit, quae mihi est senium multo acerrimum, Att. in Non. 2, 22: acri ira percitus, Lucr. 5, 400; cf. 3, 312; 6, 754: (on the contrary, 5, 1194: iras acerbas): acres curae, Lucr. 3, 463, and Var. in Non. 241: luctus, ib. 87: dolor, Virg. A., 7, 291: metus, Lucr. 6, 1211; Virg. A. 1, 362: amor, Tib. 2, 6, 15: acrior ad Venerem cupido, Curt. 6, 5, et al. (Among unpleasant sensations, acer designates the *piercing, wounding by sharpness,* but *acerbus* the rough, harsh, repugnant, repulsive.)

4. Applied to the intellectual qualities, it designates a high degree of intellectual superiority, by means of which every object is most nicely penetrated, and the best methods sought out and employed for accomplishing one's purposes: *Subtle, acute, penetrating, sagacious, shrewd:* acrem irritat virtutem animi, Lucr. 1, 70: acri judicio perpende, id. 2, 1041: (*memoria, *strong, retentive,* C. Or. 2, 87): vir acri ingenio, C. Or. 5; cf. id. Sest. 20; Br. Nep. Alc. 5, 1.

5. Applied to moral qualities, acer means, **a.** In a good sense: *Active, ardent, spirited, zealous:* acres milites, C. Cat. 2, 10: civis acerrimus, *an ardent patriot,* id. Fam. 10, 28: acerrimus defensor, id. ib. 1, 1: studio acriore esse, id. de Or. 1, 21: jam tum acer curas venientem extendit in annum rusticus, Virg. G. 2, 405, et al.—**b.** In a bad sense: *Violent, hasty, hot, fierce, severe* (very freq.): uxor acerrima, *irritated, enraged, angry,* Pl. Mer. 4, 4, 56: Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 32: dominos acres, Lucr. 6, 63; Nep. Tim. 3, 5; cf. Bremi Nep. Eum. 11, 1.—In the latter signif. also used of animals, Lucr. 4, 421; 5, 860; Virg. A. 4, 156; Hor. Epod. 12, 6; 2, 31; Nep. Eum. 11, 1, et al.

6. Of abstract things for the most part only poet.: Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 32: acris egestas, Lucr. 3, 65: poenas acres, id. 6, 72: impetus acer, ib. 128; ib. 392: acerrimum bellum, C. Balb. 6: nox acerrima atque acerbissima, id. Sull. 18: acrius supplicium, id. Cat. 1, 1: in Quint.: acres syllabae, *which proceed from short to long,* 9, 4. Acer constr. *c. Abl.,* and also (esp. in the histt. of the *silv.* age) *c. Gen.:* Vell. 1, 13; Tac. H. 2, 5, et al.; cf. Ramsh. § 107, 6 note. With *in:* C. Fam. 8, 15; with *Inf.:* Sil. 3, 338. *Adv.* acriter (acre Sall. Frgm. in Non. 2, 492, and Pers. 4, 34) in all the signif. of the adj.: Pl. Cis. 1, 1, 110; Ps. 1, 3, 39; Lucr. 6, 783; C. Tusc. 1, 30, et al. *Comp.* Lucr. 3, 54; 5, 1147; Hor. S. 2, 3, 92; Tac. A. 6, 45; 13, 3. *Sup.* C. Fl. 11; Fam. 10, 28; 15, 4; Att. 10, 16, et al.

ăcĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [acus, cĕris] *Mingled with chaff:* lutum, Fest. p. 17: cf. Non. 445, 14.—**2.** In P. 30, 6, 15: cochleae aceratae, acc. to Hard. from the Gr. ἀκήρατος, *complete, perfect.*

ăcerbe, *adv. Roughly, harshly, sharply, bitterly, painfully,* v. acerbus.

ăcerbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [acerbus] a word occurring most freq. in Cic.—**1.** *Harshness, acerbity, the harsh taste of fruits;* trop.: fructus non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tulissem, C. Planc. 38, 92.—Hence, **2.** Metaph. of any thing harsh or sharp; **a.** Of moral qualities: *Hardness, harshness, severity, rigor, unkindness, moroseness* (opp. to *comitas, lenitas,* and the like): severitatem probo, acerbitatem nullo modo, C. de Sen. 18: acerbitas morum immanitasque naturae, id. Phil. 12, 11; so Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13; Suet. Caes. 12; Ner. 44; cf. Brem. Nep. Dion. 6, 5. Also *satirical severity:* acerbitas et abunde salis, Quint. 10, 1, 94; cf. ib. 96, 117.—Also *violence, anger:* dissensio sine acerbitate, C. Off. 1, 25; id. Lael. 23, 87 Beier.—And *hatred:* nomen vestrum odio atque acerbitati scitote nationibus exteris futurum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 30.—**b.** Of one's lot or fortune: *Sorrow, pain, trouble, calamity,* and the like: acerbitas summi luctus, C. Fam. 5, 16: lacrimas, quas tu in meis acerbitatibus plurimas effudisti, C. Planc. 42: omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatusque perferre, id. Cat. 4, 1; so id. Sest. 38; Att. 9, 6; Nep. Alc. 6, et al.

* **ăcerbĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [id.] = acerbitas, acc. to Gell. 13, 3.

ăcerbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make harsh* or *bitter, to imbitter;* lit. and trop. (very rare: only *acerbas, acerbat, acerbans,* and *acerbatus* are found): gaudia, Stat. Th. 12, 75: mortem, Val. Fl. 6, 655.—Hence in an extended sense, **2.** *To augment* or *aggravate any thing disagreeable* or *censurable* (cf. acuo): formidine crimen acerbat, Virg. A. 11, 407: nefas Eteoclis, Stat. Th. 3, 214 Barth. (Instead of acerbare many read *acervare,* esp. on account of the signif. *no.* 2, v. Drak. Sil. 6, 117.)

ăcerbus, a, um, *adj.* [fr. acer, like *superbus,* fr. super, yet the short ă should be noticed, since acer has a long ā]: *Harsh to the taste,* of every object which has an astringent effect upon the tongue (opp. to *suavis,* Lucr. 4, 661 *sq.*), *e. g.* of sea-water: Neptuni corpus acerbum, *bitter, salt, briny,* Lucr. 2, 472; esp. of unripe fruit, *sharp, sour, harsh,* and the like: uva primo est peracerba gustatu, deinde maturata dulcescit, C. de Sen. 15: saporum genera tredecim reperiuntur: acer, acutus, acerbus, acidus, salsus, *etc.,* P. 15, 27, 32, and since the harshness of fruit is always a sign of immaturity, so Varro, Cicero, Pliny, et al. use acerbus as a synon. for *crudus, immaturus, unripe, immature, crude,* lit. and trop.: ib. 6, 6: nondum matura uva est, nolo acerbam sumere, Phaed. 4, 2, 4; and so trop. Cic.: impolitae res et acerbae si erunt relictae, Prov. Cons. 14: cf. the class. passage, Gell. 13, 2. Hence: virgo acerba, *a maiden not yet marriageable:* Var. in Non. 247, 15, and esp. poet.: funus acerbum, as a translation of the Gr. ϑάνατος ἄωρος (Eur. Orest. 1030); C. Dom. 16: ante diem edere partus acerbos, Ov. F. 4, 647. Upon acerba mors, v. below, *no.* 4.

2. Transf. from taste to the hearing: *Harsh, hoarse, rough, shrill:* serrae stridentis acerbum horrorem, Lucr. 2, 410: vox acerbissima, C. Her. 4, 47.

3. Of men: *Rough, coarse, repulsive, morose, violent, hard, rigorous, severe:* melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur, C. Lael. 24: posse enim asotos ex Aristippi, acerbos e Zenonis schola exire, *for there may go forth sensualists from the school of Aristippus, crabbed fellows from that of Zeno,* id. N. D. 3, 31 (cf. acriculus): acerbissimi feneratores, id. Att. 6, 1; so of adversaries or enemies: *violent, furious, bitter:* C. Fam. 1, 4: acerbissimus hostis, id. Cat. 4, 6 *fin.;* so Fam. 3, 8; Hor. S. 1, 3, 85, et al.

4. Of things: *Harsh, heavy, disagreeable, grievous, troublesome, bitter, sad* (very often, esp. in Cic., diff. fr. *acer,* q. v.): ut acerbum est, pro benefactis quum mali messem metas! Pl. Ep. 5, 2, 52; cf. Lucr. 3, 902; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 1; Att. in Non. 72, 29: in rebus acerbis, Lucr. 3, 54: acerbissimum supplicium, C. Cat. 4, 6: acerbissima vexatio, ib. 4, 1: acerba memoria temporis, id. Planc. 41, et al. Hence acerbum funus (diff. from above), *a bitter, painful death:* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 35: acerbum funus filiae, id. As. 3, 3, 5, and so Nep. Cim. 4: vita ejus fuit secura et mors acerba, *afflicting, painful, unwelcome* (since premature or early can not be said of an old man, v. Bremi in h. l.) (*acerbum, i, *n. calamity, misfortune,* Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 21; Virg. A. 12, 500): acerba, *n. plur. adv.* acc. to the Gr. idiom, Lucr. 5, 34 (cf. acuta, et al.), several times imitated by Virg. A. 12, 398; 9, 794; G. 3, 149. *Adv.* in the trop. signif. of the Adj., C. Fam. 1, 5; N. D. 2, 33; Planc. 1 (idem acerbe severus in filium, id. Off. 3, 31, 112); Liv. 3, 50, 12; 7, 3, 9; Tac. A. 2, 87, et al. *Comp.* C. Lael. 16; Suet. Tib. 25. *Sup.* Cic. Att. 11, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 2; also C. Planc. 35, 86, where, of an exclamation of severe grief, *acerbissime* for acerrime is defended against Lambin and Ernesti by Wunder, Planc. l. c. p. 217.

ăcernus, a, um, *adj.* [1. ăcer] *Made of maple:* equus trabibus contextus acernis, Virg. A. 2, 112: mensa, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10; so Ov. Met. 12, 254, et al.

ăcĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ăcus, cĕris] *Full of chaff:* far, *mingled with chaff and other impurities,* Gr. αυτόπυρος: Lucil. in Non. 445, 14: coenum, id. ib.; v. Fest. s. v. OBACERARE, p. 112; cf. with Comment. in Fest. in Lind. Corp. Gramm. tom. ii., pars ii., p. 329.

ăcerra, ae, *f.* [prob. for *acerna, sc.* arcula, fr. acer, maple] *A casket, in which was kept the incense used in sacrifices,* esp. in burning the dead, *an incense-box;* (*acc. to others, *an incense-pan* or *censer:*) ne sumptuosa respersio, ne longae coronae, nec acerrae praetereantur, from the XII. Tab. in C. Leg. 2, 24, 60; cf. Dirks. Transl. 675 *sq.;* Creuz. Alterth. p. 462: plena, Virg. A. 5, 744: turis plena, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 2; so also Ov. M. 13, 703; Pont. 4, 8, 39; Fratr. Arval. in Orell. I. L. 1, 2270, p. 391, et al. (Cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 16, who gives still another signif.: "ACERRA. ara, quae ante mortuum poni solebat.")

Ăcerrae, ārum, *f.* **1.** *A town in Campania,* near Naples, now *Acerra,* exposed to frequent inundations from the Clanius, on which it is situated; hence in Virg.: vacuis Clanius non aequus Acerris, G. 2, 225 Wagner; imitated by Silius, 8, 537.—**2.** *A fortress in* Gallia transpadana, between Laus Pompeia and Cremona, perhaps of Tusc. origin, and a colony of the preceding, Müll. Etr. 1, 140.—**3.** *A town in Umbria,* called, for the sake of distinction, Acerrae Vatriae, Plin. 3, 14, 19.—Hence

Ăcerrānus, i, *m.* *An inhabitant of Acerrae,* Liv. 23, 17.

†**ăcersĕcŏmēs,** ae, *m.* = ἀκερσεκόμης, *With unshorn hair;* in Juv., *a young man, a youth,* 8, 128.

†**ăcērus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄκηρος, *Without wax:* mel acerum, *which flows spontaneously from the comb, honey in the comb,* Plin. 11, 15.

***ăcervālis,** e, *adj.* [acervus] *That is heaped up,* used by Cic. in dialec. lang. for the Gr. σωρείτης, *a sophism by accumulation,* Divin. 2, 4.

ăcervātim, *adv.* [id.] *By heaping up* or *accumulation, by* or *in heaps:* confertos ita ac. mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1262: stercus aspergi oportere in agro, non ac. poni, Var. R. R. 1, 38.—Hence metaph. **2.** = summatim, *All collected together in one point, pressed* or *crowded together, in general, summarily:* ac. reliqua dicam, C. Clu. 10: multa ac. frequentans, *crowding together many thoughts in one period,* for the sake of rounding it, id. Or. 25.

***ăcervātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *A heaping up, accumulation:* saporum, P. 11, 53, 117; fr.

ăcervo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [acervus] *To form a heap, to heap* or *pile up, to amass* (a rare word, not in Cic.): panicum praedensis acervatur granis, P. 18, 7, 10; 26, 4, 3: acervantur muricum modo, *they gather* or *collect together,* id. 32, 9, 31.—Trop.: *To accumulate, to multiply:* leges, Liv. 3, 34; Quint. 9, 3, 47, et al.

ăcervus, i, *m.* [related to ăcus, cĕris, fr. the root *AK,* ἀκίς, ἄκρος, acies, *etc.*] *A multitude of objects of the same kind, rising in the manner of a hill;* **1.** *A heap considered as a body:* frumenti, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 55; cf. Cas. 1, 1, 38; Attius in Non. 192, 3: altus, Lucr. 3, 198; so 1, 775: ut acervus ex sui generis granis, sic beata vita ex sui similibus partibus effici debeat, C. Tusc. 5, 15: acervi corporum, id. Cat. 3, 10: pecuniae, id. Agr. 2, 22: tritici, id. Ac. 2, 29: farris, Virg. G. 1, 185; thus Ovid calls Chaos: caecus acervus, M. 1, 24.—**2.** *A heap considered as a multitude:* aeris et auri, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 47; esp. trop.: acervi facinorum, C. Sull. 27: officiorum negotiorumque, P. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 8, et al.—**3.** In dialectics, *t. t., A sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments,* Gr. σωρείτης, Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 49; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47 Schmid.—(Perhaps acervus is connected with agere, agitare, which latter, acc. to Fest., p. 20, was at an earlier period = *acetare;* consequently, *that which is brought together, heaped up:* cujuslibet rei congeries, Beda Orth. 2328 P. Doederl. also derives this word from *aggerere,* and gives it the same signif.; v. his Syn. 2, 115; 3, 320.)

ăcesco, acui, 3. [aceo] *v. inch.* *To become sour, to turn sour:* quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: lac, P. 20, 14, 53: musta, id. 7, 15, 13, et al.

Ăcĕsĭnēs, ae, *m.,* Ἀκεσίνης, *A river in India, which falls into the Indus,* now *the Jenaub,* Curt. 9, 3, 20, et al.

Ăcĕsīnus, i, *m.* *A river in the Tauric peninsula* (Crimea);—hence

Acesinus, a, um, *Pertaining to the same:* agmina, Val. Fl. 6, 69.

†**ăcĕsis,** is, *f.* = ἄκεσις, *A sort of mountain-green* (* *a kind of borax,* used in medicine, Schell.) Plin. 33, 5, 28.

Ăcesta, ae, also Acestē, es, *f.,* Ἄκεστα and Ἀκέστη, *A town in Sicily,* named after King Acestes; earlier Egesta, later Segesta, V. Aen. 5, 718; cf. with 1, 550;—h.

Ăcestaeus, or Ăcestēus, i, *m.* *An inhabitant of Acesta,* Plin. 3, 8, 14.

ăcētābŭlum, i, *n.* [acetum] orig., *A vessel for vinegar,* perh. a cup or goblet, but metaph.: **1.** *Any cup-shaped vessel,* Quint. 3, 6, 35; also used as a liquid or dry measure, *the fourth part of a* hemina, Cato R. R. 102; Plin. 18, 7, 14; 21, 34, 109; and with jugglers, *the cup* or *goblet* with which they performed their feats, Sen. Ep. 45, 7.—On account of similarity in form, **2.** In anatomy, *The socket of the hip-bone,* Plin. 28, 11, 49.—**3.** In zoology, *The cavities in the arms of polypi,* by which they suck fast (to objects), id. 9, 29, 46.—**4.** In botany, *The cup of flowers,* id. 26, 8, 37.

***ăcētārĭa,** ĭum, *n.* [acetum] *sc.* olera, *That which is prepared with vinegar and oil, salad,* Plin. 19, 4, 19, *no.* 3.

***ăcētasco,** tāvi, 3. = acesco [acetum] *To become sour,* App. Herb. 3.

‡**acĕto,** are, old form for agito, acc. to Fest. s. h. v. p. 20; cf. the letter C.

ăcētum, i, *n.* [orig. *Pa.,* fr. aceo, become sour, hence *sc.* vinum] *Sour wine, wine-vinegar,* and then *vinegar in gen.:* cum aceto pransurus est et sale, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 32, and in the well-known description of the splitting of rocks by hot vinegar, in Liv. 21, 37, et al.: **mulsum aceti,** *vinegar-mead,* a Rom. drink, v. mulsus.—Trop.: of acuteness of mind: *Sense, wit, sagacity* (like sales, witty sayings, witticisms, fr. sal, salt): *Ps.* Ecquid habet is homo aceti in pectore? *Char.* Atque acidissumi, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 49: Bacch. 3, 3, 1; Hor. S. 1, 7, 32; Pers. 5, 86, et al.

Ăchaemĕnēs, is, *m.* *The first king of Persia,* ancestor of the Achaemenidae, and grandfather of Cyrus: dives Achaemenes, poet. for *great* or *Asiatic wealth* in gen., Hor. Od. 2, 12, 21.—Hence

Ăchaemĕnĭdae, ārum, *m.* *The Achaemenidae,* v. the preceding word.

†**ăchaemĕnis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀχαιμενίς, *An amber-colored plant in India, used in magical arts,* Plin. 24, 17, 102, and Appul. Herb. 56.

Ăchaemĕnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Achaemenes] *Persian,* Ov. M. 4, 212; Hor. Od. 3, 1, 44, et al.

1. Ăchaeus, i, *m.* **1.** *Son of Xuthus, brother of Ion, and ancestor of the Achaei.*—**2.** *A king of Lydia,* Ov. Ib. 301.

2. Ăchaeus, a, um, *adj.,* Ἀχαῖος, **1.** *Belonging to Achaia, an Achaean:* Achaeis in finibus, Lucr. 6, 1114; Liv. 35, 13.—**2.** In gen. *Grecian, a Greek* (v. Achaia *no.* 2): Hor. Od. 4, 3, 5; Juv. 3, 61; Stat. Th. 2, 164; P. 4, 7, 14.—**3.** *An inhabitant of a Greek colony upon the Black Sea,* Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 27.—**4.** Portus Achaeorum, *The harbor before Troy, where the Greeks landed,* P. 4, 12, 26.

Ăchāia, ae, *f.* [Ἀχαΐα] **1.** *The province of Achaia,* in the northern part of the Peloponnesus, on the Gulf of Corinth, earlier called Aegialea (maritime country).—**2.** After the destruction of Corinth by Mummius, B. C. 146, all of Greece was a Rom. province under the name of Achaia. (In the poets, in four syllables.)

Ăchāĭăs, ădis, *adj.* [Achaia] *An Achaean* or *Greek woman,* Ov. H. 3, 71.

Ăchāĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Achaean, Grecian* (for the most part prosaic, to which corresponds the poet. Achaïus): in medio Achaïco cursu, C. Brut. 1, 15: ignis, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 35.—L. Mummius obtained, for the destruction of Corinth and the complete subjugation of Greece, the honorary title of Achaïcus.

Ăchāĭs, ĭdis, *adj. f.* = Achaea, *Achaean, Grecian,* also *an Achaean* or *Greek woman* (poet.), Ov. M. 5, 306, 577.

Ăchāĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Achaean, Grecian* (poet. for the common Achaïcus and Achaeus), Virg. A. 5, 623; Ov. M. 2, 727; cf. Heins. id. Her. 1, 28.

Ăcharnae, ārum, *f.* *A town* (or Demus) *in Attica,* Stat. Th. 12, 623.—Hence

Acharnānus, a, um, *A native of Acharnae,* Nep. Them. 1.

ăcharnē, ēs, *f.* *A sea-fish,* P. 32, 11, 53. (Al. leg. *acarne.*)

Ăcharrae, ārum, *f.* *A town in Thessaly,* Liv. 32, 13.

†**ăchātēs,** ae, *m.* and *f.* = ὁ ἀχάτης, **1.** *The agate, agate-stone,* so called from Achates, a river in Sicily, where it was first found, P. 37, 10, 54.—**2.** Ăchātes, *the most faithful companion of Aeneas,* Virg. A. 1, 120.

Ăchĕlōĭăs, ădis, and Ăchĕlōĭs, ĭdis, *patron. f.* *Daughter of Achelous,* Ov. M. 14, 87; hence (plur.) *The Sirens,* ib. 5, 552.

Ăchĕlōĭus, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Pertaining to the river Achelous,* Virg. G. 1, 9; Ov. H. 16, 265. A. Callirrhoë, daughter of Achelous, M. 9, 413.—**2** *Aetolian:* he ros, *i. e. Tydeus, the son of Oeneus, king of Aetolia*, Stat. Th. 2, 142;—from

Ăchĕlōūs, i, *m.*, 'Αχελῶος, **1.** *A celebrated river of Middle Greece*, which, rising in Pindus, separates Aetolia from Acarnania, and empties into the Ionian Sea, now the *Aspropotamo*, P. 4, 1, 2.—**2.** *The river-god Achelous*, Ov. M. 9, 1 *sq.*

Ăchĕrīni, ōrum, *m. An unknown people in Sicily*, C. Verr. 3, 43.

Ăchĕron, ntis, *m.*, 'Αχέρων, **1.** *A river in Epirus*, which flows through the Lake Acherusia into the Ambracian Gulf, now *Verlichi* or *Delika*, Liv. 8, 24.—**2.** *A river in Lower Italy*, now the *Acri*, P. 3, 5, 10.—**3.** In mythology, *A river in the Lower World:* Acherontem obibo, ubi mortis thesauri objacent, Enn. in Fest. s. v. OB, v. Lind. C. Gr. II., 1, p. 195: et illi qui fluere apud inferos dicuntur, Acheron, Cocytus, *etc.*. Cic. N. D. 3, 17; hence often *the Lower World itself:* flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg. A. 7, 312; also in prose: C. in Senat. 10; Nep. Dion. 10.—Livy has also Acheros, i, 8, 24.—The form Acheruns v. below.—Hence

Ăchĕrontēus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to the Acheron*, Claud. R. Pr. 2, 351.

Ăchĕrontĭa, ae, *f. A small town in Lucania, on the borders of Calabria*, situated on a hill, now *Acerenza*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 14.

Ăchĕrontĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=Acheronteus: libri Acherontici, *Sacred books, written, according to tradition, by the Etruscan Tages*, prob. relating to the Acherontian rites of the dead, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, 62; v. Müller's Etrusc. 2, 27 and 28.

Ăchĕrontīni, ōrum, *m.* [Acheron] *A people in Bruttium*, near the river Acheron, Plin. 3, 5, 10.

Ăchĕruns, untis, *m.*, also *f.*, Pl. Cap. 5, 4, 2; cf. Non. 191, 24 (the u for o, as in Enn. and Lucr. *frundes* for frondes, *Acc.* Gr. Acherunta, Lucr. 4, 171; 6, 251); a form much used by the ante-class. poets, esp. by Plaut., **1.** for Acheron *no.* 3: advenio Acherunte, Enn. in C. Tusc. 1, 16: si ab Acherunte veniam, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 26; so Lucr. 3, 37, 628, 991, et al. And with the old local ending *i* (as in Carthagini): si neque hic, neque Acherunti sum, ubi sum? Pl. Mer. 3, 4, 21; so id. Capt. 3, 5, 31; 5, 4, 1 Lind.—Acheruntis pabulum, *food for Acheron;* so Plaut. calls a corrupt, abandoned man, Cas. 2, 1, 12: Acheruntis ostium, of an ill-smelling place, id. Trin. 2, 4, 124: mittere aliquem Acheruntem, *to kill one*, id. Cas. 2, 8, 11, and abire ad Ach., *to die*, id. Poen. prol. 71.—**2.** Acheruns ulmorum, Plaut. calls a slave, jestingly, upon whose back rods had been broken, Am. 4, 2, 10; cf. Capt. 3, 4, 117. (A in Plaut. usually long, otherwise than in Acheron, Lind. Pl. Cap. 3, 5, 31; cf. Herm. Eur. Hec. v. 1; but in Lucr. always short.)—Hence

Ăchĕruntĭcus, a, um, *adj. Belonging to Acheruns or to the Lower World, ripe* (*i. e.* for death); regiones, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 21: senex, *near death*, id. Mer. 2, 2, 19; so Mil. 3, 1, 33.—And

Ăchĕruntĭus, a, um, *adj.*, a false reading for Acherusius, a, um.—And

Ăchĕrūsĭa, ae, *f.* **1.** *A lake in Epirus*, from which the Acheron flows, P. 4, 1, 1.—**2.** *A lake in Campania*, between Misenum and Cumae, now *Lago della Collucia*, id. 3, 5, 9.—**3.** *A cave in Bithynia*, from which Cerberus is said to have been dragged, id. 6, 1, 1; Mel. 1, 19.—And

Ăchĕrūsis, ĭdis, *f.*=Acherusia *no.* 3, Val. Fl. 5, 73.—And

Ăchĕrūsĭus, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Pertaining to the Acheron in Calabria*, Liv. 8, 24.—**2.** *Pertaining to the Acheruns* (Acheron), or *the Lower World:* templa, *the Lower World* according to Ennius, Lucr. 1, 121 Forb.; so 3, 25, 86: vita, *sad and anxious life*, id. 3, 1036.—(* **3.** *Pertaining to Acheron in Epirus*, Just. 12, 2.)

† **āchēta,** ae, *m.*=ἀχέτης (ἠχέτης) sounding, *The chirper, the male singing cicada*, P. 11, 32, 26.

Achilla, ae, v. Acholla.

(* **Ăchillas,** ae, *m. The murderer of Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 3, 104.)

ăchillēa, ae, *f. A plant*, perhaps the same as achilleos, P. 26, 18, 90.

Ăchillēĭdes, v. Achillides.

Ăchillēis, ĭdis, *f.* [Achilles] *A poem of Statius*, of which two books only were finished, *the Achilleid.*

ăchillēos, i, *f.*, 'Αχίλλειος, *sc.* herba, *A medicinal plant, said to have been discovered by Achilles, milfoil* or *yarrow*, P. 25, 5, 19; cf. achillēa.

Ăchilles, is, *m.*, 'Αχιλλεύς (poet. after the manner of the Gr. *Nom.* Achilleus, trisyl., Grut. 669, 6. *Gen.* Achillei, quadrisyl., Hor. Od. 1, 15, 34; Epod. 17, 14, and Achilli, as Neocli, Lacydi from Neocles, Lacydes, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 14; Virg. A. 3, 87; cf. Val. Prob. 1468 P.; Schneid. Gr. 2, 167; Goer. C. Ac. 2, 6, p. 36; Br. Nep. Them. 1. *Acc.* Achillĕa, Luc. 10, 523; Schneid., as above, p. 269 *sq.* and 41 *sq. Voc.* Achille, Prop. 4, 11, 40; cf. Schneid. p. 302 *sq.* and 42 *sq.*. *Abl.* Achilli, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 43; cf. Schneid. p. 289 *sq.*). *The Grecian hero in the Trojan war*, distinguished for strength and beauty, *son of Peleus, king of Thessaly and of Thetis*, Ov. M. 12 *fin.* and 13 *init.;* Stat. Ac., et al. In the fine arts, Achilles is represented "with hair long and erect, like a mane, a body straight and slender, nostrils (μυκτῆρες) distended with courage and pride, and a physical frame throughout noble and powerful," Müll. Arch. § 413.—**2.** Appellative, *A beautiful and strong man*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 63; Virg. A. 6, 89; Gell. 2, 11.—Hence

Ăchillēus, a, um, *adj.*, 'Αχίλλειος, *Pertaining to Achilles:* stirpis Achilleae fastus, Virg. A. 3, 326: manes, Ov. M. 13, 448: statuae, *statues which are represented like Achilles*, P. 34, 5, 10: cothurnus, *the elevated and grave tragic style* (since Achilles was a hero of the early epos and drama): desine Achilleo componere verba cothurno, Prop. 2, 25, 41.—**2.** Achillēa insula, *An island at the mouth of the Borysthenes* (Dnieper), also called Leuce, where Achilles was buried, P. 4, 12, 26; also *an island near Samos*, P. 5, 31, 37.—**3.** Achilleus cursus, *A peninsula on the Black Sea*, where Achilles is said to have held races, P. 4, 12, 26; Mel. 2, 1.—**4.** Achilleum (*sc.* oppidum), *A town in the Trojan territory, near Sigeum.*

Ăchillĭăcus, a, um = Achilleus, a, um, Venant. 7, 8.

Ăchillīdes, ae, *patron. m.* (more correct than Achilleides), 'Αχιλλείδης, *A descendant of Achilles*, Ov. H. 8, 3.

Ăchīvus, a, um, *adj.* [fr. Achaeus, with the Digamma, Achae Fos, Achi Fus, Achivus, like caedo, *concīdo*] *Achaean, Grecian* (v. Achaia): Achiva castra, Ov. H. 1, 21.—Hence Achivi, *the Greeks*, C. Div. 1, 16: quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, lit. *whatever wrongs the* (Grecian) *kings are guilty of* (before Troy) *their subjects must suffer for;* but it soon became a general proverb: whatever errors the great commit, the people must atone for, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 14.

achlis, is, *f. A wild beast of the North*, which modern naturalists consider to be the same as the alces, *acc.* achlin, P. 8, 15, 16.

Ăcholla, ae, *f.* (also Achilla) *A town in Africa, in the vicinity of Tapsus*, Auct. B. Afr. 33.

† **ăchor,** ōris, *m.*=ἀχώρ, *The scab* or *scald* on the heads of children, Macer.

Achrădīna, or Acradina, ae, *f. A part of the city of Syracuse*, C. Verr. 2, 4, 53.

† **achras,** ădis and ădos, *f.*=ἀχράς, *A wild pear-tree*, Col. 7, 9.

ăcĭa, ae, *f.* [acus] *A thread for sewing*, ῥάμμα: Titinn. in Non. 3, 21; so Cels. 5, 26.

* **ăcĭcŭla,** ae, *f.* [acus] *A small pin for a head-dress*, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1.

Ăcīdălĭa, ae, *f.*, 'Ακιδαλία, *An epithet of Venus*, perhaps from the Fountain Acidalius, in Boeotia, where the Graces, daughters of Venus, were accustomed to bathe, Virg. A. 1, 720 Serv.—Hence

Ăcīdălĭus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Venus:* ludit Acidalio nodo, *with the girdle of Venus*, Mart. 6, 13.

* **ăcĭdĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [acidus] *Sourness, acidity*, Marcell. Emp. 20.

ăcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. A little sour, sourish, acidulous:* pyra autumnalia acidulo sapore jucunda, P. 15, 15, 16; so ib. 2, 106;—from

ăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* ['Ακ-ἀκίς, aceo] *Sour, tart, acid:* acidissimum acetum, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 49: acida sorba, Virg. G. 3, 380: inula, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: caseus, P. 28, 9, 34.—Hence, **2.** trop.: *Unpleasant, troublesome, disagreeable, harsh* (only poet.): quod petis, id sane est invisum acidumque duobus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 64: acidum canticum, Petr. Sat. 31, (* sonus acidior, Petr. 68).—**3.** acida creta, *Chalk steeped in vinegar*, Mart. 6, 93.

‡ **ăcĭēris,** is, *f.*, "securis aerea, qua in sacrificiis utebantur sacerdotes," Fest. p. 9; (according to the Gloss. Philox. it was found in Plaut.).

ăcĭēs, ei, *f.* (*Gen.* acii and acie, like dii and die, facii and facie, fr. dies, facies, Gell. 9, 14; Prisc. 780 P.; Schneid. Gr. 2, 356 *sq.*)=ἀκίς, *The edge, the sharp edge*, **1.** of a cutting instrument, as a sword, dagger, sickle, *etc.:* gladiorum, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 11: securium, C. Verr. 2, 5, 43, 113: falcis, Virg. G. 2, 365; then also, *the sharp point of a spear*, Ov. M. 3, 107 hence also, trop.: patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis, C. Cat. 1, 2.

2. Transferred to the sense of sight: **a.** *Keen look* or *glance, power of vision, the sight:* Lucil. in Non. 34, 32; cf. Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 4: quae nulla potest oculorum acies tueri, Lucr. 1, 325; also acies alone, id. 2, 420, and in the plur. ib. 4, 693: ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: tanta tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, C. Tusc. 1, 22: bonum incolumis acies, misera caecitas, id. Fin. 5, 28; so ib. 4, 24; Virg. A. 12, 558, et al.—Trop. of the stars: *Brightness, glittering, twinkling:* neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur, Virg. G. 1, 395. Hence, **b.** also materially of *the pupil:* Lucr. 3, 411; cf. with 414: acies ipsa, qua cernimus, quae pupilla vocatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57; and poet. (as pars pro toto) for *the eye:* Lucr. 3, 363; id. 4, 249; so ib. 281, 358, 720: huc geminas nunc flecte acies, Virg. A. 6, 789; so ib. 12, 658 (hence the word is also used in the plur., cf. below 4, a, and Ov. Her. 18, 32).—**c.** *A looking at an object with fixed attention, look, aim:* ad eam rem habeo omnem aciem, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 38.—On the contr., prima acie, *at the first, slight view*, Lucr. 2, 448.—Transf. from the eye to the mind.

3. *Acuteness of understanding, sense, insight, penetration, genius;* very freq. in Cic., but never without the *Gen.:* nulla acies ingenii tanta, quae penetrare in coelum, terram intrare possit, C. Ac. 2, 39: mentis, id. N. D. 2, 17.

4. In military lang. *The order of battle, battle-array; in abstracto* (the idea of the right lines in which sight is directed, being transf. to the straight lines formed by the army; cf. Vitr. praef. l. 7, p. 154 Rod.: quibus ego si aciem exercitus nostri ostendero, C. Cat. 2, 3: statuit non proeliis, neque acie, sed alio more bellum gerendum, Sall. J. 58, cf. ib. 101: Tac. A. 2, 16; also of the arrangement of ships for a naval engagement, Nep. Hann. 11.—Hence, metaph. **a.** *The battle-array; in concreto, an army drawn up in order of battle:* (cf. the military terms: *The line, troops of the line, to serve in the line,* **etc.**): acies est instructa a nobis decem cohortium, Galba in C. Fam. 10, 30: hostium acies cernebatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: altera pars acii vitassent fluminis undas, Matius in Gell. 9, 14 (as transl. of Il. 21, *init.*): dubitavit acie pars, Sall. Frgm. in Prisc. 780 and 781 P.: prima acies hastati erant, *the van-guard, van, the first line*, Liv. 8, 8: tertiam aciem laborantibus subsidium mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: ab novissima acie (*from the rear-guard, rear*) ante signa procedere, Liv. 8, 10: dextra acies, *the right wing*, Liv. 27, 45: agmina magis quam acies pugnabant, id. 25, 34 (acies is here, and in similar cases, considered collectively as singular; v. Oud. and Herz. Caes. B. G. 7, 62; yet the examples quoted above, 2, b, make the plur. in *casib. rectis* more than probable). It is only occasionally used of cavalry, *e. g.* Liv. 8, 39;

Vell. 2, 112; (* trop. of a conflagration, acies Vulcania, Virg. A. 10, 408).—**b.** *The action of the troops drawn up in battle-array, a battle*=pugna: in acie celebri objectans vitam, Pac. in Non. 234, 25: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 4: mea facta in acie obliti, Att. in Non. 502, 1: in acie Pharsalica, C. Lig. 3; so id. Fam. 6, 3: copias in aciem ducere, Liv. 31, 34: producere in aciem, Nep. Milt. 5: excedere acie, Liv. 31, 17, et al.; also trop. *A verbal contest, disputation:* orationis aciem contra conferam, Pl. Ep. 4, 1, 20: ad philosophos me revocas, qui in aciem non saepe prodeunt, C. Tusc. 2, 25, et al.

* **5.** acies ferri, *Steel*, P. 34, 14, 41.

Ăcĭlĭānus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Acilius:* annales, *the annals of Acilius*, Liv. 25, 39;—from

1. Ăcīlĭus, a, um, *adj. Acilian:* Gens Acilia, *a plebeian family in Rome:* lex Acilia repetundarum, prepared by Man. Acilius Glabrio, A.U.C. 652, acc. to which every cause, de repetundis, should be carried through at one session, C. Verr. 1, 9, and 17; cf. Ern. Clav. Cic. s. v. Acilia.

2. Ăcīlĭus, i, *m.* *The name of several Romans,* among whom, *Man. Acilius Glabrio*, by his law (v. the preced.), and *the historian Acilius*, C. Off. 3, 32, 115 (cf. Bähr's. Röm. Lit. Gesch. 257), are the most distinguished.

ăcĭna, v. acinus.

† **ăcīnăcēs,** is, *m.*=ἀκινάκης, *A short sabre of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 5; Curt. 3, 3, 18.

* **ăcĭnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [acinus] *Pertaining to the grape:* dolia acinaria, *vessels for holding the grape clusters*, Var. R. R. 1, 22.

ăcĭnātĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Prepared from grapes:* vinum, *made out of dried grapes*, very costly wine, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4; Pallad. 1, 6, 9.

† **ăcĭnos,** i, *f.*=ἄκινος, *A fragrant plant*, perh. *the wild basil*, Plin. 21, 27, 101.

ăcĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Full of grapes*, P. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 8. (Hard. reads *racemosus.*)—**2.** *Like* or *similar to grapes*, id. 12, 13, 27;—from

ăcĭnus, i, *m.* and **ăcĭnum,** i, *n.* Non. 193, 13, also ăcĭna, ae, *f.* (Catull. 27, 4). **1.** *Any berry*, esp. *the grape* (*wine-berry*), Col. 11, 2, 69, and Plin. 15, 24; but also of the ivy, Plin. ib.—**2.** *The kernel* (seed, stone, *etc.*) *in the berry*, * C. de Sen. 15; Plin. 23, 1, 9, et al.

ăcĭpenser, ĕris and **ăcĭpensis,** is, *m.* cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 294=ἀκιπήσιος, *A fish very highly esteemed in the age of the greatest luxury of the Romans*, to us unknown, perhaps *the sturgeon*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18; so id. Fin. 2, 8; Hor. S. 2, 2, 47.

Ācis, is, and ĭdis, *m.;* cf. Val. Prob. 1462 P., Ἄκις, **1.** *A river in Sicily*, which rises on Aetna and falls into the sea; now the *Chiaci.*—**2.** *A river-god*, acc. to the mythos, *son of Faunus*, passionately loved by Galatea on account of his beauty, Ov. M. 13, 750 *sq.*—**3.** *f. One of the Cyclades*, Plin. 4, 12, 22.

‡ **aclassis,** is, *f.* "tunica ab humeris non consuta," Fest., p. 17.

aclis, ĭdis, *f.* (more correct than aclys, ỹdis, v. Schneid. Gr. 1, 43 *sq.*)=ἀγκυλίς, *A small javelin*, Virg. A. 7, 730; Sil. 33, 62, et al.; cf. Non. 554, 3.

Acmŏdae, ārum, *f.* *A group of islands beyond Ireland*, Plin. 4, 16, 30.

Acmŏnensis, e, *adj.* *Pertaining to Acmonia, a town of Great Phrygia*, Cic. Flacc. 15.

Acmŏnĭdes, is, *m.* *One of Vulcan's workmen*, Ov. F. 4, 288.

acnŭa or **acna,** ae, *f.* [ἄκενα or ἄκαινα] *A measure* or *piece of land* 120 *feet square*, Var. R. R. 1, 10; cf. Is. Orig. 15, 15, 5, and Grial in h. l.

† **ăcoenŏnŏētus,** i, *m.*=ἀκοινονόητος, *One who has not common sense*, Juv. 7, 218.

† **ăcoetis,** is, *f.* ἄκοιτις, *A female bedfellow, a wife:* Amphitryonis acoetim, Lucil. in Non. 26, 5.

† **ăcŏnīti,** *adv.*=ἀκονιτί, *Without labor* (lit. *without dust*, the figure taken from the athletae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 51), Plin. 35, 11, 40.

† **ăcŏnītum,** i, *n.*=ἀκόνιτον, *A poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, aconite*, Virg. G. 2, 152; Plin. 27, 3, 2.

† **ăcontĭae,** ārum, *f.*=ἀκοντίαι, *Meteors* or *shooting-stars with dart-like trains*, Plin. 2, 25, 22.

Ăcontĭus, i, *m.* **1.** *A lover of Cydippe*, Ov. Her. 20, 239, and 21, 229.—**2** *A mountain in Boeotia*, Plin. 4, 7, 12.

† **ăcontīzo,** are, *v. n.*=ἀκοντίζω, lit., *To shoot a dart;* hence, intrans. of blood, *to spout* or *gush forth*, Veg. Veter. 1, 26 and 27.

† **ăcŏpos,** -us, i, *m.* or **ăcŏpon,** -um, i, *n.*=ἄκοπος (soothing weariness, pain, *etc.*), **1.** *A kind of stone*, perh. *crystalline quartz* or *spar*, P. 37, 51.—**2.** *f. A plant useful in child-birth*, otherwise called anagyros, P. 27, 4, 13.—**3.** acopum (*sc.* medicamentum or unguentum), *A soothing salve*, P. 23, 8, 80, and Cels. 4, 24.

ăcor, ōris, *m.* [aceo] *A sour* or *vinegar taste*, Quint. 9, 3, 27. Trop., P. Ep. 7, 3.

† **ăcorna,** ae, *f.*=ἄκορνα, *A kind of thistle*, Plin. 21, 16, 56.

† **ăcŏrus,** i, *f.*, and **ăcŏrum,** i, *n.*= ἄκορος and ἄκορον, *An aromatic plant, considered by some as our sweet-flag* or *calamus*, Plin. 25, 13, 100.

ac-quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.*, lit., *To become physically quiet, to come to* (physical) *repose by means of any thing, to cease from activity* (cf. quies and quietus); hence, in gen., *to repose* or *rest* (from exertion, terror, and the like, very freq. in Cic.): sine respirem, quaeso. *Pe.* Immo acquiesce, Pl. Ep. 2, 2, 20; id. As. 2, 2, 60: vitandi caloris causa Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, C. Att. 13, 34: a lassitudine, Nep. Dat. 11, 3.—Trop.: quum aures extremum semper exspectent in eoque acquiescant, Cic. Or. 59; and of wealth, *to be no further diminished*, Liv. 4, 60.—Also of sleep, Colum. 8, 6; and by euphemism (as in all languages), *to die* (esp. after a wearisome life): sic vir fortissimus multis variisque perfunctus laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo, Nep. Hann. 13, 1; * Tac. A. 14, 64. And, accordingly, many epitaphs in Orelli: HIC ADQVIESCIT, *etc.*—Metaph.,

2. *To come to a state of repose in relation to one's wishes, desires,* etc., *to find one's rest, pleasure,* etc., *in something, to rejoice;* in Cic. (who thus uses it often) mostly with *in*, and only of things; in the historians and later writers, with *Dat.* or *Abl.*, and also of persons: quae delectet, in qua acquiescam, Cic. Att. 4, 16: senes in adolescentium caritate acquiescimus, id. Lael. 27; id. Fin. 3, 2, 6: qui jam aetate provecti in nostris libris acquiescunt, id. Div. 2, 2, 5. Examples in Cic. of a person: tecum ut quasi loquerer, in quo uno acquiesco, Att. 9, 10, and with *Abl.*: qui maxime P. Clodii morte acquierunt, Mil. 37, 102: cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, Suet. Vit. 14: uno solatio acquiescens, id. Cal. 51; id. Tib. 56: amicos elegit, quibus etiam post eum principes acquieverunt, id. Tit. 7;—hence also,

3. *To be satisfied with the grounds of an assertion, to acquiesce in* or *give assent to:* tu quum es commotus acquiescis, assentiris, approbas (where the climax of the ideas should be noticed: *you accede to them, i. e.* you cease to oppose them: *you assent to them, i. e.* you make known your approbation by words), Cic. Ac. 2, 46.

ac-quīro, sīvi, sītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *To get* or *add to, to acquire* (as an increase of that already in possession), with *ad* or *Dat.* (freq. in Cic.): mihi quidem ipsi, quid est quod ad vitae fructum possit acquiri? Cic. Cat. 3, 12; so ib. 2, 8: vides quam omnes gratias non modo retinendas, sed etiam acquirendas putemus, *but we believe that even yet new ones may be acquired*, id. Att. 1, 1, and poet. in the well-known description of Fame in Virgil: viresque acquirit eundo, *and gains* (ever new and greater) *strength in her course*, Aen. 4, 175.—**2.** In an entirely general sense: *To get, obtain, procure,* or *provide:* quod ad usum vitae pertineat, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22; id. Fam. 10, 3: amicos, Sall. J. 13: moram, Cic. Coel. 2: vires, Ov. M. 7, 459: ego cur, acquirere pauca (*sc.* nova verba) si possum, invideor? Hor. A. P. 55.—**3.** In later Lat., *Abs.: To acquire* or *amass riches* or *money* (cf. abundo, abundantia): mox acquirendi docet insatiabile votum, Juv. 14, 125, et al.;—hence

acquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* *Acquisition; in abstracto*, Tert. Exh. cast. 12.—**2.** *An increase* or *accession*, Frontin. Aquaed. 10.

† **ācra,** ōrum, *n.*, also ae, *f.*=ἄκρα, *A summit, height, promontory,* or *headland*, acra Iapygia, a promontory in Magna Graecia, P. 3, 11, 16.

Acrae, ārum, *f.* [Ἄκραι] **1.** *A town on an elevation, in Sicily*, Sil. 14, 206.—**2.** *A town in the* Chersonesus Taurica (Crimea), P. 4, 12, 26.

Acraephĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἀκραιφία, *A town in Boeotia*, Liv. 33, 29.

† **Acraeus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀκραῖος, *Occupying a height*, an appellation of Jupiter and of Juno, whose temples stood on heights, Liv. 38, 2; 32, 23.

Ăcrăgās, antis, *m.*, Ἀκράγας (*Acc.* Gr. Acraganta, Ov. F. 4, 475), *A mountain on the S.W. coast of Sicily, and a city upon it;* the city was also called Agrigentum, now *Girgenti*, Virg. A. 3, 703 (v. Agrigentum); the birth-place of the philos. Empedocles, who, from it, was called Acragantinus, Lucr. 1, 717.

† **ăcrātŏphŏrum,** i, *n.*=ἀκρατοφόρον, *A vessel* (*a pitcher* or *flask*) *for holding unmixed wine*, Var. R. R. 1, 8; cf. C. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

ăcrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [fr. ācer, as dulcedo fr. dulcis] *A sharp* or *pungent taste*, Pall. 2.

ācrēdŭla, ae, *f.* *The name of an unknown bird*, by which Cic. translates the ὀλολυγών of Aratus, Div. 1, 8; acc. to some, *the thrush* or *the owl:* (* acc. to others, *a nightingale.*)

ācrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ācer] *Slightly sharp, testy:* ille acriculus senex Zeno, C. Tusc. 3, 17; cf. acerbus, and the passage there quoted fr. Cic. N. D. 3, 31.

ācrĭfŏlĭum, ii, *n.* *An unknown tree of ill omen*, v. aquifolius, Macr. Sat. 2, 16.

Acrillae, ārum, *f.* *A town in Sicily*, Liv. 24, 35, 8.

ācrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [ācer] **1.** *Sharpness* or *pungency* (so far as it has a quickening, animating power, diff. fr. *acerbitas*, which desig a sharpness that wounds); in the lit. sense rare before Pliny, and first used of *sharpness of taste:* si ulcus acrimoniam brassicae ferre non poterit (* *the pungency, irritation, smart*), Cato R. R. 157: dulcis cum quadam acrimonia, P. 24, 14, 78. But also of the sight, *a sharp, penetrating look:* convenit in vultu pudorem et acrimoniam esse, C. Her. 3, 15, 26, et al.—Hence, **2.** trop.: *Sharpness, a penetrating, energetic force in action, expression,* etc.: "Animi vivacitas," Non.; Naev. in Non. 73, 17: vim, ferociam, animum, atrocitatem, iram, acrimoniam, Att. ib.: si Glabrionis patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis, C. Verr. 1, 17; cf. Her. 4, 13; ib. 42.

Ācrĭsĭōnē, es, *f.*, Ἀκρισιώνη, *The daughter of Acrisius*, i. e. *Danaë*, Virg. Cat. 11, 33.

Ācrĭsĭŏnēus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Acrisius:* arces, *the city Argos*, Ov. M. 5, 238: muri, *i. e. Ardea, built by Danaë*, the daughter of Acrisius, Sil. 1, 661; so also Virg. A. 7, 410, where some improperly refer it to *Danaë*, instead of to *colonis.*

Ācrĭsĭŏnĭădes, ae, *patron. m.*, Ἀκρισιωνιάδης. *A descendant of Acrisius, Perseus as son of Danaë*, Ov. M. 5, 69.

Ācrĭsĭus, ii. *m.*, Ἀκρίσιος, *King of Argos, son of Abas, father of Danaë*, unintentionally killed by his grandson, Perseus, Ov. M. 4, 606.

1. ācrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ācer] Another form for *acritudo* (Gell. 13, 3): vis veritatis atque acritas, Attius in Non. 493, 14.

2. Ācrītās, ae, *m.*, Ἀκρίτας, *A promontory in Bithynia*, now *Capo Acria*, and *in Messenia*, now *Capo di Gallo*, P. 4, 5, 7, and 7, 10.

ācrĭter, *adv.*, v. acer.

ācrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [acer] *The quality of* acer, *sharpness*, of a fluid, Vitr. 2, 9; trop.: *Liveliness, vivacity, force in combat* (cf. ācer *no.* 5, a): vigor et acritudo R. populi, Gell. 10, 27.

† **ăcrŏāmă,** ătis, *n.* = ἀκρόαμα. **1.** Abstr. *That which is heard with pleasure, a gratification of the ear*, either by music or reading; it was esp. used for intellectual entertainment at meals, *table-music* or *table-reading*: cum ex Themistocle quaereretur, quod acroama aut cujus vocem lubentissime audiret, C. Arch. 9; so in Nepos: nemo in convivio ejus (Attici) aliud acroama audivit, quam anagnosten, Att. 14, 1.—Hence, **2.** Meton.: *The entertainer at table, by music* (*a performer*) or *by reading* (*a reader*); also, *a buffoon*: non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, C. Sest. 54: festivum acroama, id. Verr. 2, 4, 22. Cf. concerning this word, Ernest. Excurs. 8 upon Suet. Vesp. 19, and Wolf's note upon it; Schaef. Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 13; Bremi Nep. l. c.; Creutzer's Antiq. 5, 436 and 437, and Adam's Antiq. 2, 44, 184.

† **ăcrŏāmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀκροαματικός, *That which is simply heard*; hence, in the schools of philos., the instructions given to pupils orally, *esoteric*, in opp. to exoteric instruction, given by means of books, Gell. 20, 5.

† **ăcrŏāsis,** is, *f.* = ἀκρόασις, *A hearing, a listening to*; **1.** *An assembly of the learned for listening to a discourse*: ut eas vel in acroasi audeam legere, C. Att. 15, 17.—**2.** *The discourse delivered before such an assembly* (cf. the use of *concio* among Eng. and *collegium* among Germ. scholars, for *discourse*, etc.): Callias acroasin fecit, Vitr. 10, 22, 261: plurimas acroases fecit, Suet. Gramm. 2.

ăcrŏātĭcus, a, um, a diff. reading for *acroamaticus*.

Ācrŏcĕraunĭa, ōrum, *n.* [fr. ἄκρος, high, and κεραυνός, a flash of lightning] *The high mountain-range between Macedonia and Epirus*, which, in consequence of its elevation, was exposed to thunderstorms, Plin. 3, 23, 26. It extended, as a very rocky promontory, into the Ionian Sea; hence, infames scopulos Acroceraunia, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 20 (where, however, others read *alta Ceraunia*; cf. Virg. G. 1, 332).—**2.** Appellat. for *Any dangerous place*: haec tibi sint syrtes: haec Acroceraunia vita, Ov. R. Am. 739.

† **ăcrŏchordon,** ŏnis, *f.* = ἀκροχορδών, *A kind of wart*, Cels. 5, 28 and 14.

Ācrŏcŏrinthus, -os, i, *f.*, Ἀκροκόρινθος, *The citadel of Corinth, situated on a height* from which two seas could be seen, the Aegean and Ionian, P. 4, 4, 5; Mel. 2, 3; Stat. Th. 7, 106.

acrŏcŏrĭum, ii, *n.* *A kind of onion*, P. 19, 5, 30, dub.

† **ăcrŏlĭthus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀκρόλιθος (of stone at the extremity): statuae, *those statues whose extremities only consisted of marble*, the remainder of wood, Treb. Poll. c. 32.

Acron, ōnis, *m.* *A king of the Caeninenses*, who, in the war with the Romans on account of the rape of the Sabines, was slain by Romulus, Prop. 4, 10, 7.

Acrōnĭus lacus, Supposed to be *The Ueberlingen Lake, a part of Lake Constance*, Mel. 3, 2.

Acrŏnŏma saxa, *An unknown place in Lower Italy*, C. Att. 13, 40.

ăcrŏpŏdĭum, i, *n.* [ἄκρος, extreme, and πούς, foot] *The pedestal of a statue*, Hyg. F. 88.

acror, ōris = acritudo, Fulg. (anal. to amaror fr. amarus, and nigror fr. niger.)

† **ăcrōtērĭa,** ōrum, *n.* = ἀκρωτήρια, *The projecting* or *extreme part of a thing*, e. g. *of a harbor*, Vitr. 5, 12.—**2.** In architecture, *The projecting parts of a pediment*, serving as a support for figures or statues, Vitr. 3 *fin.*; cf. Müll. Archaeol. § 284. According to others, it is a name for the figures or statues themselves, Hirt's Architecture, 215 and 216.

1. acta, ōrum, v. ago, *Pa.*

2. acta, ae, *f.* = ἀκτή, *The pleasant, shady sea-shore* (cf. Mur. Var. Lectt. 1, c. 3; Burm. Quint. 7. 3, 31: in acta jacebat, C. Verr. 2, 5, 25; so Coel. 15; Att. 14, 8; Fam. 9, 6; Virg. A. 5, 613; Nep. Ages. 8, 2 Bremi.

actaea, ae, *f.* *A strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher*, Actaea spicata, Linn., Plin. 27, 7, 20.

Actaeōn, ŏnis, *m.*, Ἀκταίων, *A grandson of Cadmus, who, because he had seen Diana bathing naked with her nymphs, was torn to pieces by his own dogs*, Ov. M. 3, 138.

Actaeus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀκταῖος, *Pertaining to Attica, Attic, Athenian*: in Actaeo Aracyntho, Virg. E. 2, 24 (because this mountain is on the border of the Attic territory); so Ov. M. 6, 711, et al.; cf. Bremi Nep. Thras. 2, 1.

Acte, es, *f.*, Ἀκτή, lit. *Coast-land* or *maritime country*; hence *the earlier name for Attica*, the province of Middle Greece, in which Athens was, P. 4, 7, 11; Gell. 14, 6.—**2.** *One of the Horae*, Hyg. F. 183.—**3.** *A shrub good for the dropsy*, P. 26, 11, 73.—(* **4.** *A concubine of Nero*, Suet. Ner. 28 and 50.)

Āctĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [Actium] *Relating to Actium*: victoria, *the battle at Actium*, Suet. Aug. 18: ludi, *the games which Augustus instituted at the temple of Jupiter at Actium in honor of his victory*, id. Tib. 6: legiones, *which had fought at Actium*, Tac. A. 1, 42.

Actĭăs, ădis, *f.* **1.** *From Acte, Attic, Athenian*, Virg. G. 4, 463.—**2.** *From Actium, pertaining to it*: Cleopatra, because she was conquered at Actium by Augustus, Stat. S. 3, 2, 120.

actĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ago] **1.** *A doing, performing, acting, action, act*, in the most general signif.: non modo Deos spoliat motu et actione divina, sed etiam homines inertes efficit, Cic. N. D. 1, 37; so ib. 2, 16; Fin. 5, 19, 54.—With *subjective Gen.*: ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitae continetur, *active, practical life*, id. Off. 1, 5; and with *objective Gen.*: itaque nec aperta actio rerum illarum (*the public performance of those things*), petulantia vacat, id. ib. 1, 35: id. Ac. 2, 33, 108; hence, actio gratiarum, *the giving of thanks*, id. Fam. 10, 19, and often (cf. ago III., 4) transf. to public matters.

2. *Public action, civil acts, proceedings*, or *duties*, **a.** in gen.: id. Fam. 9, 8: actiones tribunorum, *their official duties*, Liv. 5, 11; so actio consularis, id. 4, 55, et al: actiones nostras scriptis mandaremus, Cic. Off. 2, 1.—Hence *negotiation, deliberation*: discessu consulum actio de pace sublata est, id. Att. 9, 9. Esp. **b.** of judicial proceedings, and particularly, (*a*) *An action, suit, process* (*in abstracto*), with a *Gen.* more precisely defining it, *e. g.* actio furti, injuriarum; also with *de*: actio de repetundis, de arboribus succisis, *etc.*: actionem alicui intendere, Cic. Mil. 14: instituere, id. Mur. 9: multis actiones (*processes, suits*) et res (*the property in suit*) peribant, Liv. 39, 18, et al.—(β) *The accusation* (*in concreto*), *the statement of the crime, the indictment, charge, accusation*: inde illa actio: OPE CONSILIOQUE TUO, FURTUM AIO, FACTUM ESSE, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; cf. id. Caec. 3; de Or. 1, 36, 167.—Hence in gen., *judicial forms*, the omission of which rendered a suit null and void: actiones Manilianae, in relation to purchase and sale; cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: actiones Hostilianae, l. c. 57; hence (γ) *An accusing speech* or *writing*; so Cic. calls his orat. against Verres, *actiones* (divided into two parts: actio prima, in which he adduced the necessary evidence for each point of the accusation, and actio secunda, in which, in continuous discourse, he stated his positions, with the arguments for them); so Suet. continuae actiones, Ner. 15: in prima parte actionis, Quint. 10, 1, 20, et al.—(δ) *Permission for a suit*: dare alicui actionem (which was the right or duty of the praetor or judge, Verr. 2, 2, 27).—(ε) *The judicial management of a suit, the trial, the day of trial*: prima, altera, tertia, id. Verr. 1, 30; 2, 2, 6.

3. *Gesticulation* (in its widest sense) *connected with oral delivery* (cf. ago III., 10); **a.** of the orator: *The exterior air* or *bearing*, a principal requisite in the oratory of the ancients, *the delivery* (cf. the class. passage, Brut. 38), so that it often includes even the voice: actio ejus habebat et in voce magnum splendorem, et in motu summam dignitatem, ib. 68; cf. Or. 17; est actio quasi sermo corporis, de Or. 3, 59; cf. ib. 2, 17, et al.—Hence also, **b.** of the actor, *Action*: in quo tanta commoveri actio non posset, id. de Or. 3, 26.

4. In dramatic lang.: *The action, the connection* or *series of events*, in a play: habet enim (fabula) varios actus, multasque actiones, et consiliorum, et temporum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 19.

* **actĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [ago] *Full of activity*; hence *unquiet, restless*: mulieres, *quarrelsome women*, Plaut. in Var. L. L. 7, 3 *fin.*

actĭto, are, *v. freq.* [ago] *To act* or *be employed in often* or *much* (only of judicial or dramatic action): multas privatas causas, Cic. Brut. 70: tragoedias, id. Rep. 4, 35; so Tac. H. 3, 62; Suet. Galb. 3, cf. Gell. 9, 6.

Āctĭum, i, *n.* **1.** *A promontory and town in Epirus, on the Ambracian Gulf*, where Octavius conquered Antony and Cleopatra, 31 B.C., and, in commemoration, erected there a splendid temple to Apollo, Plin. 4, 1, 2: Cic. Fam. 16, 6.—**2.** *A harbor in Corcyra*, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.

* **actĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [actio] *A short judicial harangue*, Plin. Ep. 9, 15.

Āctĭus, a, um, *adj.* poet. for Actiacus, *Pertaining to Actium*, Virg. A. 3, 280; 8, 675; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 61; Actius Phoebus, because he had a temple at Actium (v. Actium), Prop. 4, 6, 67.—(* **2.** Actius, i, *m.* A proper name, Suet. Tib. 47.)

actīvus, a, um, *adj.* [ago] **1.** *Active*: philosophia a., *practical*, opp. to *contemplativa* (contemplative), Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*; cf. Quint. 3, 5 *extr.*—**2.** In gramm., verba a., *which designate action* in opp. to the *neutra* or *intransitiva*, Charis. p. 138; Diom. p. 326 P. et al.

actor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *One who drives something* (cf. ago I., 1): pecoris actor, Ov. H. 1, 95: habenae, *a slinger*, Stat. Ach. 2, 419.—**2.** In gen. *He who pursues* or *does any thing, a doer* or *performer* (cf. ago III.): **a.** In gen. of every kind of action: ut illum efficeret oratorem verborum, actorem rerum, de Or. 3, 14 (as a transl. of the Homer. πρηκτῆρα ἔργων, Il. ι, 443): Gelo dux, auctor, et actor illarum rerum fuit, id. Sest. 28; so Caes. B. C. 1, 26; Nep. Att. 3, 2 Br., et al.—**b.** In judicial lang., *One who conducts a suit, brings an action, a plaintiff*: accusatorem pro omni actore et petitore appello, Cic. Part. 32; esp. of lawyers: Moloni Rhodio et actori summo causarum et magistro, id. Brut. 89 *fin.*; so Hor. A. P. 369, et al. Since suits were not in gen. conducted by the parties concerned, but by advocates, counselors, such an advocate or counselor was called *actor*, Cic. Caec. 1; and thence, **c.** at a later period, this name was transf. to every *agent* or *attorney*, e. g. to an *administrator* or *manager, overseer*, of property or an estate (perh. also so called, as collector of revenues, cf. ago I., 5). So in Tac.: actor publicus, *he who administers the public property, the agent of the state*, Ann. 2, 30; 3, 67; so actor summarum, *agent* or *cashier*, Suet. Dom. 11, and so often in the Dig.—**3.** In rhetor. lang. *One who delivers any oral discourse*, and esp. **a.** *One who delivers an oration, an orator, speaker*: inventor, compositor, actor, Cic. Or. 19; and, **b.** *A player, an actor*: actores secundarum et tertiarum partium, id. Caec. 15; so de Or. 1, 26; Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 16 (cf. ago III., *no.* 10 and actio *no.* 3).

Actŏrĭdes, ae, *patron. m.* *Son* or *grandson of Actor*: Patroclus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 29; (* Erithos, id. M. 5, 79.)

actrix, īcis, *f.* [ago] The same as actor *no.* 2, b, Cod. 7, 16, 41.

* **actŭālis,** e, *adj.* [ago] *Active, practical*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 17.

actŭārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* *A small, swift vessel impelled by oars, row-boat, barge*, Cic. Att. 16, 3; 10, 11;—from

1. actŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ago] *That which is driven, easily moved, swift, agile*: navis, *a swift sailer*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; Sall. H. and Sisenn. H. in Non. 534, 33; so Liv. 25, 30: navigium, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: also actuaria, or actuarium absol. the same, Cic. Att. 5, 9; cf. Gell. 10, 25: limes, [illegible] ond 12 *feet wide between fields*, Hyg. de Lim. p. 151: canes, *hunting-dogs*, acc. to Vel. Long. 2234 P.

2. actŭārĭus, i, (written by some actarius, to distinguish it from the preced., Vel. Long. 2234 P.), *sc.* scriba, *m.* [ago] **1.** *A short-hand writer, tachygrapher*, Suet. Caes. 55; Sen. Ep. 33; cf. Lips. Tac. Ann. 5, 4.—**2.** *One who writes out the accounts of his master, a copyist*, Petron. Frg. trag. 53 Burm.

actŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [actus] *Full of activity, very active* (with the access. idea of zeal, subjective impulse; diff. from *industrius*, which refers more to the means by which an object is attained, Doed. Syn. 1, 123): virtus actuosa et deus vester nihil agens, Cic. N. D. 1, 40; so Or. 36, 125; Sen. Ep. 39.—Hence, **2.** acc. to Fest. s. v. actus, p. 15: *An actor* or *dancer.*—*Adv.* actuose Cic. de Or. 3, 26.

1. actus, a, um, *Pa.*, from ago.

2. actus, ūs, *m.* [ago] **1.** *The moving* or *driving of an object, impulse*; linguae bisulcis actu crispo fulgere, Pac. in Non. 506, 17; Lucr. 3, 193: fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Virg. A. 12, 687; so Cic. Rep. 2, 40. Hence, **a.** *The right of driving cattle through a place, a passage for cattle:* aquaeductus, haustus, iter, actus, Cic. Caec. 26.—Meton. **b.** *A way between fields*, where objects can be carried, *a cart* or *carriage-way*, Dig.; and, **c.** *A measure* or *piece of land:* actus minimus, 120 feet long and 4 feet wide; quadratus, 120 feet square; and duplicatus, 240 feet long and 120 feet wide, Var. L. L. 5, 3, 10; R. R. 1, 10; Fest. s. h. v. p. 15. Also *a division made by bees in a hive*, Plin. 11, 10.

2. *The doing* or *performing of a thing, the act, the performance:* non solum in rectis sed etiam in pravis actibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 11 (in this gen. signif. perhaps only once in Cic.): donec residua diurni actus conficeret, Suet. Aug. 78; so id. Claud. 30; Quint. 10, 1, 27, et al.

3. *Public employment, business of state*, esp. *judicial:* actus rerum, Suet. Aug. 32; Claud. 15, 23; also absol. actus, Dig.

4. *The exterior action accompanying oral delivery;* **a.** Of an orator: motus est in his orationis et actus, Quint. 9, 2, 4.—**b.** Of an actor: *The representation of a play, a part, a character*, etc.: neque enim histrioni, ut placeat, peragenda est fabula, modo in quocunque fuerit actu, probetur, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: in tragico quodam actu, cum elapsum baculum cito resumpsisset, Suet. Ner. 24.—Hence also, as is well known, *a larger division of the play*, in which a specific part of the action is completed, *an act:* neque minor quinto, nec sit productior actu Fabula, Hor. A. P. 189, and trop. (in Cic. very often): extremus actus aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 2; id. Marc. 9: quartus actus improbitatis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6; so id. Phil. 2, 14; Fam. 5, 12, et al.

actūtum, *adv. temp. Immediately, quickly, instantly*=αὐτίκα (in Plaut. very often; more rar. in Ter., and, except the follg. single instances in Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26; Virg. A. 9, 254, and Liv. 29, 14, 5, not occurring in the whole class. per.): ite actutum, Naev. in Non. 323, 1: aut hic est, aut hic affore actutum autumo, Pac. in Non. 237, 11; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 198: redibo actutum ....id actutum diu est, ib. 1, 3, 32, and so Curc. 5, 3, 49; Cap. 3, 5, 75, et al. Pac. Dulor. in Non. 237, 11; Att. ib. 357, 13; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26, and Ph. 5, 6 12. (This word is derived fr. actu, as astutum fr. astu, Prisc. 1013 P.; cf. Hand Turs. 1, 73 and 74. Acc. to Lind. de Adv. Latin. spec. 4, p. 17, it is a participial adv. from an obs. verb actuo.)

***ăcŭārĭus,** i, *m.* [acus] *One who makes pins* or *needles, a needle-maker*, Inscr. in Fabrett. p. 308.

ăcŭla, ae, *dim. f.* [id.] *A little needle*, acc. to Cledon. 1896 P., but perhaps we should read *acicula*, q. v.

ăcūlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [aculeus] **1.** *Furnished with stings* or *prickles, thorny, prickly*, used of animals and plants, Plin. 20, 22, 91; 24, 19, 119.—Trop.: **a.** *Stinging, pointed, sharp:* aculeata sunt, animum fodicant, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 29: literae, Cic. Att. 14, 11.—**b.** *Subtle, cunning:* contorta et aculeata sophismata, id. Ac. 2, 24.

2. ictus, *A puncture made by a sting*, Plin. 20, 21, 84.

ăcūlĕus, i, *m.* (acc. to Prisc. 618 P. *dim.* fr. 2. acus, with the gender changed, like diecula fr. dies, cf. Val. Prob. 1463 P.) *The sting;* **a.** Of animals: apis aculeum sine clamore ferre non possumus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22; so id. Fin. 5, 15.—Also, *the spur of fowls*, Col. 8, 2, 8.—**b.** Of plants: *A spine* or *prickle:* spinarum, P. 8, 13; 9, 19: carduorum, id. 20, 23, 99.—**c.** Of an arrow or dart: *the point*, Liv. 38, 21.—Trop.: **a.** Of a sharp, pungent, cutting remark: pungunt, quasi aculeis, interrogatiunculis, Cic. Fin. 4, 3; so id. Ac. 2, 31; Planc. 24, et al.; Liv. 23, 42, 5.—**b.** Of a harsh, rigid treatment of one: aculeos severitatis judicum evellere, Cic. Clu. 55 *fin.*; so id. Coel. 12, 29.—**c.** Of a stinging, painful inward feeling, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 158: domesticarum sollicitudinum aculei, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

ăcūmĕn, ĭnis, *n.* [acuo] *The point* (so far as it serves for pricking or stinging; diff. fr. *cacumen*, which designates merely the extremity, the summit, or top of a thing, Doed. Syn. 2, 108): tum clupei resonunt et ferri stridet acumen, Enn. Ann. 11, 1: coni, Lucr. 4, 432: nasi, id. 6, 1192 (*the pointed contraction of the nose before death;* cf. Bentl. Hor. S. 1, 3, 29): stili, Cic. de Or. 1, 33: ferrum Diana volanti Abstulerat jaculo: lignum sine acumine venit, Ov. M. 8, 353; so id. ib. 3, 84. Hence, also, *the sting of an animal:* scorpii, Cic. Arat. 685: auspicium ex acuminibus, *a military omen of victory, when*, e. g. *the spears or lances stuck in the ground suddenly begin to burn or shine at the points*, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 77, and N. D. 2, 3; cf. Liv. 22, 1; 43, 13.—In Plin., of the taste: *sharpness* or *pungency*, 14, 20, 25. —**2.** Metaph. of the mind, like acies; **a.** *Acuteness, shrewdness, acumen, understanding:* sermonis leporem, ingeniorum acumen, dicendi copiam, C. Fl. 4; so Nep. Alc. 11; P. 2, 27. Also without such a *Gen.:* ubi est acumen tuum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6; so id. Fam. 5, 14. Poet. also in *Plur.:* serus enim Graecis admovit acumina chartis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161.—**b.** *Cunning, subtlety:* argutiae et acumen Hyperidis, Cic. Or. 31; so de Or. 2, 63. Also in Cic. in *Plur.:* dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, de Or. 2, 38.—**c.** Poet.: *Fraud, deceit, craft:* meretricis acumina, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55.—Hence

ăcūmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To make pointed, to sharpen*, Plin. 18, 35, 79, and Lact. Opif. 7: (* *part.:* telum culicis, Pl. 11, 2, 1: cornu lunae, id. 18, 35, 79.)

ăcŭo, ui, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* (*part. fut.* acuturus not used)=AK-ἀκίς, *To make sharp* or *pointed, to sharpen, whet;* first, of cutting instruments: ne stridorem quidem serrae audiunt, quum acuitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40; so ferrum, Virg. Aen. 8, 386; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 21: enses, Ov. M. 15, 776; hence also poet.: fulmen, Lucr. 6, 278: dentes, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 10; cf. Tib. 4, 3, 3.—Also of other things: ripa autem erat acutis sudibus praefixis munita, *with sharpened stakes which projected with their points*, Caes. B. G. 5, 18 Herz., et al.—Hence,

2. Trop.: **a.** First, of the tongue as of a cutting instrument. *To whet it*, as it were, *to sharpen, exercise, improve:* acuere linguam exercitatione dicendi, Cic. Brut. 97: seu linguam causis acuis, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23, and so in gen.: se, *to exercise one's self, to make one's self fit* or *capable:* acueram me ad exagitandam hanc ejus legationem, Cic. Att. 2, 7; or mentem, ingenium, prudentiam, *etc.; to sharpen:* multa, quae acuant mentem, multa quae obtundant, id. Tusc. 1, 33; so id. Brut. 33; Phil. 2, 17; de Or. 1, 20.—**b.** Acuere aliquem, with and without ad aliquid, *To spur on, incite, drive on one to a thing:* ad crudelitatem, id. Lig. 5; so id. Fam. 15, 21: illos sat aetas acuet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 49; Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 110: ita duae res, quae languorem afferunt ceteris, illum acuebant, otium et solitudo, id. Off. 3, 1; Liv. 28, 19: curis acuens mortalia corda, Virg. G. 1, 123: auditisque lupos acuunt balatibus agni, id. ib. 4, 435: quam Juno his acuit verbis, id. Aen. 7, 330; hence, also, **c.** aliquid, *To rouse up, kindle, excite*, or *influence something* (mostly poet.): saevus in armis Aeneas acuit Martem et se suscitat ira, *rouses up valor*, Virg. A. 12, 108: studia, Val. Max. 2, 2, *no.* 3; and if the passion is already in existence, it can be transl. *to augment, increase* (cf., however, accendo, at the end): postquam visa satis primos acuisse furores, Virg. A. 7, 406; so 12, 850; Liv. 10, 13.

3. In gramm.: acuere syllabam, *to accent*, or *to elevate by accent* (opp. to *gravem ponere*): Quint. 1, 5, 22; cf. Prisc. Op. min. 159 Lind.: accentus acutus ideo inventus est, quod acuat sive elevet syllabam:—hence

ăcūtus, a, um, *Pa.* [acuo] lit. *Sharpened, made pointed;* hence, *sharp, pointed* (*acer* denotes natural sharpness, acutus, that produced by exertion, skill, design, *etc.:* sermo acer, impassioned, passionate: sermo acutus, *a pointed, acute discourse*): vide, ut sit acutus culter probe, Plaut. Mil. 5, 4; so Hor. A. P. 304; Virg. G. 3, 231; Aen. 5, 208: elementa, *pointed, jagged atoms*, opp. to perplexis (connected), Lucr. 2, 463: nasus, Plaut. Cap. 3, 4, 114: oculi, *of a pointed shape*, id. Ps. 4, 7, 121: saxa, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 61; so Virg. A. 1, 45.—**2.** Of objects affecting the senses: *Sharp, acute;* of the voice, *soprano* or *treble:* inde loci lituus sonitus effundit acutos, Enn. Ann. 8, 42; cf. Virg. G. 3, 94; Hor. Od. 1, 34, 15: vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, *from the highest treble to the lowest base*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251; cf. ib. 3, 57, 216; Somn. Scip. 5 (Rep. 6, 18).

3. In gen., of things affecting the body; of heat or cold: *Violent, severe*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17; Ov. H. 4, 159; cf. Lucr. 1, 495; Virg. G. 1, 93, et al. So febris, Cels. 2, 4; morbus, id. 3, opp. to longus, *rapid. Subst.* acuta, ōrum, *n.:* belli, *the perils*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 76.

4. Of intellectual qualities: *Acute, clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious* (very freq.): Antisthenes homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic. Att. 12, 37; so de Or. 1, 51; N. D. 1, 16, et al.; Nep. Dion. 8, 1 Br.: homo ingenio prudentiaque acutissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39.

5. In gramm.: accentus acutus, *the acute accent*, opp. to *gravis*, v. acuo *no.* 3. —*Comp.* Plin. 13, 1, 2.—Acuta, *adv.:* canis ululat acuta, Enn. Ann. 10, 16; so also acutum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26; ib. 8, 41. *Adv.* acute, Lucr. 4, 811; Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. *Comp.*, id. Inv. 2, 16 *fin. Sup.*, id. Off. 1, 44; Att. 10, 8.

‡ **acūpĕdius,** "dicebatur, cui praecipuum erat in currendo acumen pedum," *Swift of foot*, Fest. p. 9.

* **1. ăcŭs,** i, *m. A kind of sea-fish with a pointed snout, the horn-* or *gar-pike*, Esox Belone, Linn., Plin. 32, 11, 53.

2. ăcus, ūs, *f.*='AK-ἀκή, a point. **1.** *A needle* or *pin*, both for common use and ornament ("qua sarcinatrix vel etiam ornatrix utitur," Fest. p. 8): mirabar vulnus, quod acu punctum videtur, Cic. Mil. 24; hence, acu pungere, *to embroider*, Virg. A. 9, 582; Ov. M. 6, 23; cf. Plin. 8, 48; Is. Orig. 19, 22, 22. Esp. used for keeping in place the curls of the Rom. women; called, on this account, acus crinalis, *hair-pin.* (Such a dress-pin having on it a likeness of "Abundantia," v. in Böttig. Sab. 2, Taf. 5, *no.* 3, and the expl. p. 128, 147, and 163): figat acus, tortas sustineatque comas, Mart. 14, 24.—Also, *a surgeon's needle, a probe*, Cels. 7, 17. Hence, **2.** Trop: acu rem tangere, nearly like the phrases, *to touch the right spot, to hit the nail on the head*, a vulg. phrase, in Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 17. In like manner: si acum quaereres, acum invenisses, id. Men. 2, 1, 13, and in Cic. acu enucleare, Frgm.—**3.** *The tongue of a buckle*, Treb. Poll. Claud. 14.—**4.** The same as acus, eris, Col. 2, 10, 40.—(* **5.** *An implement of husbandry*, Pall. 1, 43, 2.)

3. ăcus, ĕris, *n.* (also ŭs, *f.* Col.)= 'AXY -ἄχυρον, *The hull* or *husk of grain and of pulse, chaff*, Var. R. R. 1, 52, 57.

(* **Acusĭlas,** ae, *m. An Argive historian*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12.)

ăcūtē, *adv.* *Acutely, sharply, keenly,* etc.; v. acutus.

* **ăcūto,** are, *v. freq.* [acuo] *To make sharp, to sharpen,* Veg. 1, 22.

ăcūtŭlus, a, um. *adj. dim.* [acutus] *Somewhat pointed, acute,* or *subtile,* *Cic. N. D. 3, 7; Gell. 17, 5. *Adv.* Aug. Conf. 3, 7.

ăcūtus, a, um, v. acuo *Pa.*

† **ăcy̆los,** i, *f.* = ἄκυλος, *The acorn of the holm-oak* (ilex), Plin. 16, 6, 8.

† **ăcy̆rŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀκυρολογία, in rhetoric, *An impropriety of speech,* e. g. sperare for timere, Serv. Virg. A. 4, 419, (in pure Lat. improprium or impropria dictio is used instead of it, Quint. 8, 2, 3; cf. Don. in Lind. Corp. Gr. 1, 28; Charis. 242 P.; Diom. 444 ib.).

acys, for acis.

ăd, *praep. c. Acc.* (on account of the hard sound of *d*, it is sometimes written *at*, v. at; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 251 *sq.*—The old form ar, *e. g. arveho, arbiter,* for adveho, adbiter, fr. arbitere = adbitere. So: ar me advenias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 17, and in Inscriptt. *arfuerunt, arfuisse*; cf. Prisc. 559 P.; Vel. Long. 2232 ib.; Schneid. Gr. 1, 257). It expresses,

I. As antith. to *ab* (as in to ex) in a progressive order of relation: first, the direction toward an object; then the reaching of or attaining to it; and hence, finally, the being at or near it:

A. In space: **1**. Direction toward: *To, toward*: and first, **a.** horizontally: fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, *the hills and fields appear to fly toward the ship,* Lucr. 4, 390: meridie umbrae cadunt ad septemtrionem, ortu vero ad occasum, *to* or *toward the north and west,* Plin. 2, 13, and so often of the geog. position of a place in reference to the points of compass: with the verbs jacere, vergere, spectare, *etc.* Asia jacet ad meridiem et austrum, Europa ad septemtrionem et aquilonem, Var. L. L. 5, 6, 13, and in Plin. innumerable times: Creta ad austrum — ad septemtrionem versa, 4, 20; ib.: ad Atticam vergente, 4, 21, et al. —Also trop.: animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81.—**b.** In a direction upward (esp. in the poets, very freq.): manusque sursum ad coelum sustulit, Naev. 3, 11: manus ad coeli templa tendebam lacrimans, Enn. Ann. 1, 54; so ib. 7, 67; cf. Virg. A. 1, 93; Herz. Caes. B. G. 2, 13: molem ex profundo saxeam ad coelum vomit, Att. in Prisc. 1325 P.: clamor it ad coelum, Enn. Ann. 8, 50 (on the contr. 17, 13: tollitur in coelum clamor). Lucret. of Aetna: ad coelumque ferat flammaī fulgura rursum, 1, 726: cf. 2, 191, 325: sidera sola micant; ad quae sua brachia tendens, *etc.*, Ov. M. 7, 188.

2. The point or goal at which any thing, in its direction, arrives, and, **a.** Without reference to the space traversed in passing (cf. ab A. 2) (the most common use of this prep.): cum stupro rebitere ad suos populareis, Naev. 4, 13: ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videatur potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: ad terras decidat aether, Lucan. 2, 58.—Hence (*a*) With verbs which designate going, coming, moving, bearing, bringing near, adapting, taking, or receiving, calling, exciting, admonishing, *etc.*; in reference to which it should be observed that when the verb is already compounded with *ad*, the prep. is not always repeated, but the constr. with the *Dat.* or *Acc.* employed; cf. Rudd. 2, 154, 175 not. (In the ante-class. per., and even in Cic. *ad* is more frequent with most verbs; but the poets of the Aug. per., and the historians, who were formed, to a great extent, after their model, esp. Tac., prefer the other mode of constr.; also, when the compound verb contains merely the idea of approach, the constr. with *ad* is employed; on the contr., when it designates increase, that with the *Dat.* is more usual: accedit ad urbem, *he approaches the city*: accedit provinciae, *it falls* or *is added to the province.*) See examples under each verb.—(*β*) Ad me, te, se, for domum meam, tuam, suam, in Plaut. and Ter. very often (cf. ab A. 1, and Ramsh. 520): oratus sum venire ad te huc, Plaut. Mil. gl. 5, 1, 12: spectatores plaudite atque ite ad vos comisatum, id. Stich. *fin.*: eamus ad me, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64: intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se, Lucil. in Charis. 1: te oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, Cic. Att. 3, 3, et al.—(*γ*) Ad, with the name of a deity in the *Gen.*, is elliptical for ad templum or aedem (cf. in aedem Veneris, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 120): ad Dianae, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 43: ad Opis, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 14: ad Vestae, Hor. S. 1, 9, 35, et al.; cf. Rudd. 2, 42, *no.* 4 and 334.—(*δ*) With verbs which denote a giving, sending, informing, submitting, *etc.*, it is used for the simple *Dat.* (Rudd. 2, 175), in regard to which the distinction should be observed between literas dare *ad* aliquem, *to send* or *write one a letter*, and literas dare *alicui, to give a letter to one*; hence Cic. never says, like Sall., scribere alicui, which strictly means, *to write for one* (as a receipt, *etc.*), but always mittere, scribere, perscribere *ad* aliquem: postea ad pistores dabo, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 119: praecipe quae ad patrem vis nuntiari, id. Cap. 2, 2, 109: in servitutem pauperem ad divitem dare, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 48: nam ad me Publ. Valerius scripsit, Cic. Fam. 14, 2 *med.*: de meis rebus ad Lollium perscripsi, id. ib. 5, 3: velim domum ad te scribas ut mihi tui libri pateant, id. Att. 4, 14; cf. ib. 16, et al.: ad Q. Fulvium Cons. Hirpini et Lucani dediderunt sese, Liv. 27, 15, 1; cf. 28, 22, 5.—Here belongs the phrase: mittere or scribere librum ad aliquem, *to dedicate a book to one* (Greek, *προςφωνεῖν*): has res ad te scriptas, Luci, misimus, Aeli, Lucil. Sat. 1. in Her. 4, 12: quae institueram, ad te, mittam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: ego interea admonitu tuo perfeci sane argutulos libros ad Varronem; and soon after: mihi explices velim, maneasne in sententia, ut mittam ad eum quae scripsi, Cic. Att. 13, 18; cf. ib. 16; Var. L. L. 5, 1; Plin. 1, 19. And so in titles of books: M. Tullii Ciceronis ad Marcum Brutum Orator. M. T. Cic. ad Qu. Fratrem Dialogi tres de Oratore, *etc.* —In the titles of odes and epigrams *ad* aliquem signifies *to, addressed to*, and *in* aliquem, against one.—(*ε*) With names of towns, ad, in answer to the question, Whither? is not at all rare, instead of the simple Acc., which latter constr. first became a gram. rule in the time of Cicero (hence Cicero's jest on the expression used by him: in Piraeea for Piraeea or Piraeeum, Att. 7, 3): profectus sum ad Capuam, quintoque anno post ad Tarentum, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10: ad Veios, Liv. 5, 13; 14, 18; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 7; Sall. C. 30, 3, et al.—Ad is always used when the proper name has an appellative in apposition to it: ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt, Sall. J. 81, 2; so Curt. 3, 1, 22; 4, 9, 9; or when it is joined with usque, Cic. Verr. 1, 34, 87; Dejot. 7, 19. (When an adjective is added, the simple Acc. is used poet., as well as with *ad*: magnum iter ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, Prop. 3, 21, 1; on the contr., Ov. H. 2, 83: doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas.) A peculiar political signif. belongs to the phrase, ad urbem esse; used of generals: *to remain without the city* (Rome) *until permission was given for a triumph*: "Esse ad urbem dicebantur, qui cum potestate provinciali aut nuper e provincia revertissent, aut nondum in provinciam profecti essent .... solebant autem, qui ob res in provincia gestas triumphum peterent, extra urbem exspectare, donec, lege lata, triumphantes urbem introire possent," Manut. Cic. Fam. 3, 8.—(*ζ*) With verbs which imply a hostile movement toward any thing, ad can be transl. *Against* = adversus (still, the idea of hostility is no more contained in *ad* than it was orig. in adversus, v. adversus): nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34: neque quo pacto fallam, nec quem dolum ad eum aut machinam commoliar, old poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73; so Caes. B. G. 2, 5; 7, 70; Nep. Dat. 4, 5; Dion. 5, 4 Br.; Liv. 1, 5, 7, and 44, 3, 10; Tac. A. 2, 52, et al.—(*η*) The repetition of *ad* to denote the direction to a place, and to a person present in it, is not usual: nunc tu abi ad forum ad herum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 100; cf. Liv.: vocatis classico ad concilium militibus ad tribunos, 5, 47.—(The distinction between ad and in is given by Diom. 409 P., thus: *in* forum ire est in ipsum forum intrare; *ad* forum autem ire, in locum foro proximum; ut *in* tribunal et *ad* tribunal venire non unum est; quia ad tribunal venit litigator, in tribunal vero praetor aut judex; cf. the same distinction between ab and ex, id. 408 ib.).—**b.** The *terminus*, with ref. to the space traversed, the boundary: *To, even to*, with and without usque: ingurgitavit usque ad imum gutturem, Naev. in Non. 207, 20: dictator pervehitur usque ad oppidum, Enn. in Varro L. L. 5, 32, 43: rigidum permanat frigus ad ossa, Lucr. 1, 356; so ib. 968: quum sudor ad imos Manaret talos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 10: ut quantum posset, agmen ad mare extenderet, Curt. 3, 9, 10: laeva pars ad pectus est nuda, id. 6, 5, 27, et al. Trop.: si quid poscam, usque ad ravim poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: deverberasse usque ad necem, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 13;—and without usque: hic ad incitas redactus, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 136; so ib. 4, 2, 52; Poen. 4, 2, 85: illud ad incitas cum redit atque internecionem, Lucil. in Non. 123, 20: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 29, 70; so Hor. S. 1, 2, 42; Liv. 24, 38, 9; Tac. A. 11, 37; Suet. Ner. 26; Dom. 8, et al.—Hence with ab it measures out the whole space traversed, v. ab A. 2, and the passages there quoted.

3. The nearness attained by approaching an object, hence nearness or proximity in gen. = apud: *Near to, by, at* (in ante-class. per. very frequent; not rare later): pendent peniculamenta unum ad quemque pedum, *trains are suspended at each foot*, Enn. Ann. 11, 13: ut in servitute hic ad suum maneat patrem, Plaut. Capt. prol. 49; cf. ib. 2, 3, 98; 3, 5, 41: sol quasi flagitator astat usque ad ostium, *stands like a creditor continually at the door*, id. Mos. 3, 2, 81 (cf. on the contr. Att. in Non. 522, 25: apud ipsum astas): non adest ad exercitum, id. Am. 1, 3, 6; cf. ib. prol. 133: has (testas) e fenestris in caput Dejiciunt, qui prope ad ostium adspiraverunt, Lucil. in Non. 288, 31: et nec opinanti Mors ad caput adstitit, Lucr. 3, 972: ad inferos poenas paricidii luent, Cic. Phil. 14, 13; so Caes. B. G. 3, 9; Virg. E. 6, 64; Tib. 1, 10, 38, et al.—Even of persons: neque segnius ad hostes bellum apparatur, Liv. 7, 7, 4. Cf. Beier Cic. Or. Frgm. 35, 1. Further: pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, *etc.*, for which Liv. once uses the *Gen.*: si Trasimeni quam Trebiae, si Cannarum quam Trasimeni pugna nobilior esset, 23, 43. Sometimes blended in one word, with the name of a place, although written separately, *e. g.* Ad Murcim, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43: Ad Gallinas albas, on the Flaminian way, *etc.*: ad forum esse, *to be at the market*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 136; Mos. 3, 2, 158; cf. Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 8; Andr. 1, 5, 19.—Hence, ad laevam (*sc.* manum, partem), *adverb. To the left hand, to the left*, Att. in Non. 347, 15; cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 42, et al; and the desig. of the place where, by its distance from another place, is made by an ordinal number with *ad*: cum plebes ad tertium milliarium consedisset, Cic. Brut. 14, 54, esp. with lapis extremely often: sepultus ad quintum lapidem, Nep. Att. 22, 4; so Liv. 3, 69, et al. Tac. H. 3, 18; 4, 60 (with *apud*, Ann. 1, 45; 3, 45; 15, 60), et al. Cf. Rudd. 2, 287.—Trop.: tum lascivum pecus ludens ad cantum lustratur, Liv. Andr. Aegisth. in Non. 335, 21: quod non solum ad Aristophanis lucernam, sed etiam ad Cleanthis lucubravi, *by the lamp of Aristoph.*, etc., Var. L. L. 5, 1, 5: canere ad tibicinem de clarorum hominum virtutibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 3.

B. In time, analogous to the relations given in A.: **1**. The direction to, *i. e.*, approach to a definite point of time: *About, toward*: domum reductus ad vesperum, *about the even-tide*, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: quum ad hiemem me ex Cilicia recepissem, *toward winter*, id. Fam. 3, 7; cf. Oud. Suet. Caes. 31; Graev. Suet. Dom. 16.

2. The limit or boundary to which a space of time passed through extends, with and without *usque: Till, until, to, even to, up to:* nam ego ad illud frugi usque et probus fui, Plaut. Mos. 1, 2, 53: philosophia jacuit usque ad hanc aetatem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: quid si hic manebo potius ad meridiem, Plaut. Mos. 3, 1, 55; so Men. 5, 7, 33; Ps. 1, 5, 116; As. 2, 1, 5: Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragoedias fecit, Cic. de Sen. 2; cf. Rep. 1, 1: Alexandriam se proficisci velle dixit (Aratus) remque integram ad reditum suum jussit esse, id. Off. 2, 23, 82: bestiae ex se natos amant ad quoddam tempus, id. Lael. 8; so id. de Sen. 6; Somn. Sc. 1, et al. And with *ab* or *ab-usque*, to desig. the whole period of time passed away: ab hora octava ad vesperum secreto collocuti sumus, Cic. Att. 7, 8; v. several examples under ab B. 2.—The *Advv.* ad id and ad hoc v. below.

3. The coincidence or conjunction with a point of time, by continued approximation; consequently, the happening in it: *At, on, in, by:* praesto fuit ad horam destinatam, *at the hour designated,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: admonuit ut pecuniam ad diem solverent, *at* or *on the day of payment*, Cic. Att. 16, 16 A.: nostra ad diem dictam fient, id. Fam. 16, 10, 4; cf. Verr. 2, 2, 5: ad lucem denique arcte et graviter dormitare coepisse, *at* (not toward) *daybreak*, id. Div. 1, 28, 59; so id. Att. 1, 3, 2; 4, 3; Fin. 2, 31, 103; Brut. 97, 313; Caes. B. C. 1, 24; Sall. J. 70, 5; Tac. A. 15, 60; Suet. Aug. 87; Domit. 17, 21, et al.—The *Advv.* ad postremum, ad ultimum, *etc.*, v. below. With the relations of time are connected

C. The relations of number, and, **1.** An approximation to a sum designated: *Near, near to, almost, about, toward* (cf. also the Fr. *près de, à peu pres, presque*, etc.): ad quadraginta eam posse emi minas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 111: nummorum Philippûm ad tria millia, id. Trin. 1, 2, 115 (also sometimes strengthened by quasi: quasi ad quadraginta minas, id. Mos. 3, 1, 95; so Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93): sane frequentes fuimus omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: quum annos ad quadraginta natus esset, id. Clu. 40, 110, et al.—In the histt. and post-Aug. authors *ad* is added adverbially in this sense; so even Sisenna: ad binum millium numero utrinque sauciis factis, in Non. 80, 4: occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: ad duo millia et trecenti occisi, Liv. 10, 17, 8; so id. 27, 12, 16; Suet. Caes. 20. Cf. Rudd. 2, 334.

2. The *terminus*, the limit: *To, unto,* or *even to* a designated number (rare): ranam luridam conjicere in aquam usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 26; cf. App. Herb. 41: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam detegit, *even to the half*, Liv. 42, 3, 2: miles (viaticum) ad assem perdiderat, *to the last farthing*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27.—The phrase: ad unum omnes, or simply ad unum, means lit. *all to one*, i. e. all united, concentrated in one (omnes ad unum, or in unum collecti), Gr. οἱ καθ' ἕνα πάντες, hence, *all together, all without exception* (therefore the unum is changed according to the gender of the omnes): praetor omnes extra castra, ut stercus, foras ejecit ad unum, Lucil. in Non. 394, 22: de amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic. Lael. 23: ad unum omnes cum ipso duce occisi sunt, Curt. 4, 1, 22, et al.: naves Rhodias afflixit ita, ut ad unam omnes constratae eliderentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: onerariae omnes ad unam a nobis sunt exceptae, Cic. Fam. 12, 14 (cf. in Gr. οἱ καθ' ἕνα; in Hebr. לֹא־נִשְׁאַר בָּהֶם עַד־אֶחָד, Exod. 14, 28).—Without omnes: ego eam sententiam dixi, cui sunt assensi ad unum, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: Juppiter omnipotens si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. A. 5, 687.

D. In all the manifold relations which are founded on the reference of one object to another, as if in the direction toward a prescribed boundary.

1. That in respect or regard to which a thing avails, happens, or is true: *With regard to, in respect of, in relation to, as to, in:* **a.** With verbs: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, *in respect to all other things we grow wiser by age*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 45: nunquam ita quisquam bene ad vitam fuat, ib. 5, 4, 1: nihil de toto corpore (mortui) libatum cernas ad speciem, nihil ad pondus, *that nothing is lost in form or weight*, Lucr. 3, 214; cf. 5, 570; C. Verr. 1, 21, 58; Mur. 13, 29. Here belongs the remarkable passage, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: nam illi regi, Cyro subest, ad immutandi animi licentiam, crudelissimus ille Phalaris, *for in that Cyrus, in regard to the liberty of changing his disposition* (*i. e.* not in reality, but inasmuch as he is at liberty to lay aside his good character, and assume that of a tyrant), *there is concealed another cruel Phalaris.*—**b.** With adjectives: ejus frater aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51; cf. Andr. 1, 2, 21; Heaut. 2, 3, 129: ut sit potior, qui prior ad dandum est, id. Ph. 3, 3, 48: difficilis res ad credundum, Lucr. 2, 1027: ad rationem solertiamque praestantior, Cic. N. D. 2, 62; so id. Leg. 2, 13, 33; Fin. 2, 20, 63; Rosc. Am. 30, 85; Font. 15; Cat. 1, 5, 12; de Or. 1, 25, 113; 32, 146; 2, 49, 200; Fam. 3, 1, 1; Liv. 9, 16, 13; Tac. A. 12, 54, et al.—**c.** With nouns: prius, quam tuum, ut sese habeat, animum ad nuptias perspexerit, *before he knew your feeling in regard to the marriage*, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 4 (cf. Gr. ὅπως ἔχει πρὸς τὴν κατηγορίαν): mentis ad omnia caecitas, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: magna vis est fortunae in utramque partem vel ad secundas res vel ad adversas, id. Off. 2, 6; so Parad. 1, et al. So with the *Gerund* instead of the *Gen.* of the same: facultas ad scribendum, instead of scribendi, Cic. Font. 6; cf. Rudd. 2, 245.—**d.** In gramm.: nomina ad aliquid, which derive their significance from their relation to another object, "quae non possunt intelligi sola, ut pater, mater; jungunt enim sibi et illa, propter quae intelliguntur," Charis. 129 P.; cf. Prisc. 580 ib.

2. That in conformity with which, as with a model or rule, any thing happens or has value: *Agreeably to, according to, after* (Gr. κατά, ἐκ): ad pudicos mores facta haec fabula est, *in conformity with modest manners*, i. e. since these were taken as a rule, Plaut. Capt. grex 1: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, *adapt themselves entirely to their will and pleasure*, Cic. Or. 8, 24; cf. Lucr. 2, 281: ad istorum normam sapientes, id. Lael. 5, 18; so id. Off. 1, 26, 90; 3, 21, 10; Phil. 7, 6, 18; Verr. 2, 27, 67: aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad praescriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet, Caes. B. C. 3, 51; so id. B. G. 5, 12; Nep. Epam. 2, 3, Br.; Liv. 1, 19, 6, et al.—Here belong the expressions: ad modum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 70; Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 10; Liv. 37, 46, 8: ad nomen: Janu' Quirinu' pater, nomen dicatur ad unum, Lucil. Sat. 1, in Lact. 4, 3: ad formam, Lucr. 2, 379: ad effigiem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: ad similitudinem, id. N. D. 2, 64, 160: ad simulacrum, Liv. 40, 6, 5; Suet. Caes. 84; Flor. 4, 2, 88, et al.: ad istam faciem, signif. in Plaut., *of that nature* or *kind* (for istius formae): ad istam faciem est morbus, qui me macerat, Cist. 1, 1, 73; so Merc. 2, 3, 90; cf. 91.—Ad speciem; **a.** *In the manner of, according to the nature* or *appearance of:* ad speciem cancellorum scenicorum, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 8: stagnum maris instar, circumseptum aedificiis ad urbium speciem, Suet. Ner. 31.—**b.** *For show, display,* or *ornament:* ad speciem atque ad usurpationem vetustatis, C. Agr. 2, 12, 31; so Suet. Caes. 67.—**c.** *For appearance' sake:* paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; so ib. 2, 41; B. G. 1, 51.—Here belongs the (rare) case where the object which serves as a model or rule is at the same time the cause of the action: *According to, at, on, in consequence of:* cetera pars animaï paret et ad numen mentis momenque movetur, Lucr. 3, 145: ad horum preces in Boeotiam duxit, *on their entreaty*, Liv. 42, 67, 12: ad ea Caesar veniam ipsique et conjugi et fratribus tribuit, *in consequence of* or *upon this, he, etc.*, Tac. Ann. 12, 37.

3. The object, end, or aim for the attainment of which any thing, **a.** is done, **b.** is designed, or, **c.** is fitted or adapted (very freq.): *To, for:* **a.** Seque ad ludos jam inde abhinc exerceant, Pac. in Charis. 175 P.: venimus coctum ad nuptias, *in order to cook for the wedding*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 15: omnis ad perniciem instructa domus, id. Bac. 3, 1, 6; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 41; Liv. 1, 54: quum fingis falsas causas ad discordiam, *in order to produce discord*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71: quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: utrum ille, qui postulat legatum ad tantum bellum, quem velit, idoneus non est, qui impetret, quum ceteri ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias, quos voluerunt, legatos eduxerint, Cic. Manil. 19, 57: ego vitam quoad putabo tua interesse, aut ad spem (*for hope*) servandam esse, retinebo, id. Qu. Fr. 1, 4: ego nullo loco deero, neque ad consolandum, neque ad levandum fortunam tuam, id. Fam. 5, 17: haec juventutem, ubi familiares opes defecerant, ad facinora incendebant, Sall. C. 13, 4, et al.—**b.** Aut equos alere, aut canes ad venandum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30: ingenio egregie ad miseriam natus sum, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 11; (on the contr. in rem, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1, and the *Dat.*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6): ad cursum equum, ad arandum bovem, ad indagandum canem, Cic. Fin. 2, 15: ad frena leones, Virg. A. 10, 253. Hence, in the designation of one's employment, instead of an *adj.:* miles ad naves, *a marine*, Liv. 22, 19; v. Gron. in h. l. Servi ad remum = remiges, *servants at the oar = oarsmen*, id. 34, 6, 13: ad lecticam homines, Catull. 10, 16.—**c.** Quae oportet Signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse video, *every thing indicative of prosperity I see in him*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 2: haec sunt ad virtutem omnia, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 33: causa ad objurgandum, id. Andr. 1, 1, 123: argumentum ad scribendum, Cic. Att. 9, 7 (in both examples instead of the *Gen.* of the *Gerund*, cf. Rudd. 2, 245): vinum murteum est ad alvum crudam, Cato R. R. 125: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic. Brut. 24: reliquis rebus, quae sunt ad incendia, Caes. B. C. 3, 101, et al. So with the adjectives idoneus, utilis, aptus, instead of the *Dat.:* homines ad hanc rem idoneos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 6: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: orator aptus tamen ad dicendum, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: homo ad nullam rem utilis, id. Off. 3, 6: ad segetes ingeniosus ager, Ov. Fast. 4, 683.—(Upon this connection of *ad* with the *Gerund* v. Zumpt, § 666; Ramsh. 169, 4; Rudd. 2, 261.).

4. A comparison (since that with which a thing is compared is considered as a fixed point, near to which the thing compared is brought, for the sake of comparison): *To, compared to* or *with, in comparison with:* ad sapientiam hujus ille (Thales) nimius nugator fuit, Plaut. Cap. 2, 2, 25; id. Trin. 3, 2, 100: ne comparandus hic quidem ad illum'st, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 14; so id. ib. 2, 3, 69; Cic. Dejot. 8, 24; de Or. 2, 6, 25; Liv. 22, 22, 15; v. Goer. Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 6.

From the relations given above,

E. Adverbial phrases with *ad* were formed:

1. Ad omnia, *withal, to crown all:* ingentem vim peditum equitumque venire; ex India elephantos: ad omnia tantum advehi auri, *etc.*, Liv. 35, 32, 4.

2. Ad hoc and ad haec, in the historians, esp. from the time of Livy, and in authors after the Aug. per. = praeterea, insuper: *moreover, besides, in addition,* ἐπὶ τούτοις: nam quicumque impudicus, adulter, ganeo, *etc.:* praeterea omnes undique parricidae, *etc.:* ad hoc, quos manus atque lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat; postremo omnes, quos, *etc.*, Sall. C. 14, 2 and 3: his opinionibus inflato animo, ad hoc vitio quoque ingenii vehemens, Liv. 6, 11, 6; so id. 42, 1, 1; Tac. H. 1, 6; Suet. Aug. 22, et al.

3. Ad id quod, *besides that* (very rare): ad id quod sua sponte satis collectum animorum erat, indignitate etiam Romani accendebantur, Liv. 3, 62, 1; so 44, 37, 12.

4. Ad me, te, rem, *etc.*, *concerning me, thee, the matter*, etc.: nihil ad me (*sc.* attinet, as is often said), *that is nothing to me:* nihil ad haec, *that does not belong here, etc.*

5. Ad tempus: **a.** *At a definite, fixed time*, Cic. Att. 13, 45; Liv. 38, 25, 3.—**b.** *At a fit, appropriate time*, Cic. Verr. 1, 54, 141; Liv. 1, 7, 13.—**c.** *For some, a short time*, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27; Lael. 15, 53; Liv. 21, 25, 14.—**d.** *According to circumstances*, Cic. Planc. 30, 74; Coel. 6, 13; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9.

6. Ad praesens (for the most part only in later writers): **a.** *For the moment, for a short time*, Cic. Fam. 12, 8; Plin. 8, 22, 34; Tac. A. 4, 21.—**b.** *At the present, now*, Tac. A. 16, 5; Hist. 1, 44.—Ad praesentiam is used in like manner, Tac. A. 11, 8.

7. Ad locum, *on the spot:* ut ad locum miles esset paratus, Liv. 27, 27, 2.

8. Ad verbum, *word for word, literally*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; de Or. 1, 34, 157; Ac. 2, 44, 135, et al.

9. Ad summam: **a.** *On the whole, generally, in general*, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 3; Att. 14, 1; Suet. Aug. 71.—**b.** *In a word, in short*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106.

10. Ad extremum, ad ultimum, ad postremum: **a.** *At the end, finally, at last;* (*a*) Of place: *At the extremity, extreme point, top*, etc.: missile telum hastili abiegno et cetera tereti, praeterquam ad extremum, unde ferrum exstabat, Liv. 21, 8, 10.—(*β*) Of time: *At last, finally:* ibi ad postremum cedit miles, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 52; so Poen. 4, 2, 22; Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89; Phil. 13, 20, 45; Caes. B. G. 7, 53; Liv. 30, 15, 14, et al.—Hence (*γ*) Of order: *Finally, lastly*=denique; cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: inventa componere: tum ornare oratione: post memoria sepire: ad extremum agere cum dignitate.—**b.** In Liv., *Wholly and entirely, totally, quite*= omnino: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, 23, 2, 3.

☞ **a.** *Ad* is not repeated, like the other prepositions (v. ab, ex, in, *etc.*), with interrog. and relative pronouns, after nouns or demonstrative pronouns: traducis cogitationes meas ad voluptates. Quas? corporis credo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37, et al. Cf. Otto Cic. Fin. Exc. viii., p. 407 *sq.*—**b.** *Ad* is placed after its substantive: quam ad, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 39: ripam ad Araxis, Tac. Ann. 12. 51; or between subst. and adj.: augendam ad invidiam, ib. 12. 8.—**c.** The compound adque for et ad (like exque, eque) is denied by Moser Cic. Rep. 2, 15, p. 248, and he reads instead of ad humanitatem *adque* mansuetudinem of the MSS., hum. *atque* mans. But adque is also found, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 9: utroque vorsum rectum'st ingenium meum, ad te, adque illum.

II. In composition. According to the usual orthography, the *d* of the ad remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v:* adbibo, adduco, adhibeo, admoveo, advenio; it is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t:* accipio, affigo, aggero, allabor, annumero, appello, arripio, assumo, attineo; before *g* and *s* it sometimes disappears: agnosco, aspicio, asto; and before *qu* it passes into *c:* acquiro, acquiesco. But later philologists (v. Baumg.-Crus. praef. Suet. ix. *sq.;* Forbiger praef. Lucr. p. xxi. *sq.;* esp. Wunder, in his edition of Cic. Planc.), in most cases, supported by old inscriptions and good *codices*, retain the *d*, and write adfui, adfinis, adgnosco, adlicio, adligo, adpeto, adrogo, adsentio, adsequor, adsideo, adsuetus, adtingo, adtuli (v. Wunder Planc. praef. xv.).—Still, an entire uniformity in this respect has scarcely found place even in the best class. authors; hence, in this work, the old orthography has been retained for the sake of more convenient reference.—Signif.: **1.** According as the simple verb designates motion or rest, ad, in composition, denotes *to: toward; at, by* (cf. ab A. 1 and 3): admittere, accurrere, afferre; on the contr., astare, adesse, acquiescere.—**2.** The beginning of an action or condition: adamare, addubitare, addormire.—**3.** *To, even to* (acc. to A. and B. 2): adhuc, adeo.—**4.** An augmentation effected by adding or coming to: adjicere, accedere, assumere.—See more upon this word, Hand Turs. 1, 74–134.

ădactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adigo] *A bringing* or *driving to:* ad legitimam jurisjurandi adactionem, *to the taking of an oath*, Liv. 22, 38.

1. ădactus, a, um, Part of adigo.

* **2. ădactus,** ūs, *m.* *A bringing to* or *together;* hence, poet., of the teeth, *a biting, a bite:* dentis adactus, Lucr. 5, 1329 Forb.

Adad or Adadus, *Name of the supreme god of the Assyrians*, Macr. Sat. 1, 23;—hence,

** **adadunĕphros**='Αδάδου νεφρός (Adad's kidney), *A certain precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 71.

ădaequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adaequo] *A making equal, an adjusting, adapting*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 1; Sol. 1, *no.* 42.

ăd-aeque, *adv.* *In like manner, equally, so* (only in Plaut., (for in Liv. 4, 43, 5, acc. to the MSS., *id aeque* should be read), and always connected with the negatives nemo, nunquam, neque, nullus, *etc.*, by means of which the clause acquires a compar. signif.; hence, sometimes a compar. Abl., and even a pleonastic compar., is allowed): nunquam, ecastor, ullo die risi adaeque, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 3: neque munda adaeque es, ut soles, id. Cist. 1, 1, 57; so Cas. 3, 5, 45; Cap. 5, 4, 2; Mil. gl. 3, 1, 180: quo nemo adaeque antehac est habitus parcus, Most. 1, 1, 29: quî homine hominum adaeque nemo vivit fortunatior, Cap. 4, 2, 48 Lambin. and Lind.; cf. Hand Turs. 1, 134.

ăd-aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **1.** *Act.*, *To make equal to; to level with* (cf. ad D. 4); hence, **a.** In Cic. for the most part with *cum* (cf. aequare cum, Virg. A. 1, 193): qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: quae ..... admonet. commemorationem nominis nostri, cum omni posteritate adaequandam, ib. 11, 29: in summa amicorum copia cum familiarissimis ejus est adaequatus (*i. e.* par habitus) id. Balb. 28, 63.—**b.** In the histt.: alicui rei (cf. aequo and aequiparo): molibus ferme (oppidi) moenibus adaequatis, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: omnia tecta solo adaequare, Liv. 1, 29; id. ib. 56: cum Claudius libertos sibique et legibus adaequaverit, Tac. A. 12, 60: colonias jure et dignatione urbi .... adaequavit, Suet. Aug. 46; so Dom. 2.—Trop.: *To compare to* or *with:* qui formam, aetatem, genus mortis magni Alexandri fatis adaequarent, Tac. Ann. 2, 73.

2. *Intr.*, *To equal a thing*, *c. Dat.* (cf. aequare *c. Dat.*, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3 Beier): turris, quae moenibus adaequaret, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41 Herz.;—hence,

3. *To attain to*, or *reach, by equaling*, *c. Acc.* (cf. aequo and aequiparo): ne quid absit quod deorum vitam possit adaequare, Cic. Univ. 11: longarum navium cursum adaequaverunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: ut muri altitudinem acervi armorum adaequarent, ib. 2, 32; cf. Held, Caes. B. C. 2, 16, and Sall. Jug. 4.

4. *Absol.*, of two halves: *To be equal:* senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, *the votes of the* equites *were equally divided*, there was an equal number for acquitting and for condemning, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, toward the end.

ădaerātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *An estimating in money*, Dig.; Just. 12, 40, 4;—from

ăd-aero, avi, atum, 1. [aes] *v. a.* *To estimate in money, to rate, appraise,* or *value*, Amm. 31, 14.—**2.** *To reckon*, Frontin.

* **ăd-aestŭo,** are, *v. n.* *To rush, to roar* (* with the idea of boiling up): squamisque incisus adaestuat amnis, Stat. Th. 5, 517.

ăd-aggĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (a double ad, as in adalligo), *To heap to, to heap up:* cum ver adpetet, terram adaggerato bene, Cato R. R. 94: terra Nilo adaggerata, *brought down* or *deposited by the Nile*, Plin. 13, 11, 21.

ădăgĭo, ōnis, *f.* A rare form for adagium, Var. L. L. 6, 3.

ădăgĭum, i, *n.* (acc. to Fest. p. 11, "ad agendum apta, *applicable to life, suitable for use*) *A proverb, an adage:* vetus est adagium, Gell. 1, *extr.* and Plaut. Am. suppos.: di vostram fidem, *etc.*, 40.

ăd-agnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* *Knowledge*, Tert. adv. Marc. 24, 28.

ăd-allĭgo, are, *v. a.* (double ad, as in adaggero), *To bind to, to fasten to, to attach:* vermiculos adalligari brachio, ad eam partem, qua dens doleat, Plin. 27, 10, 62; so id. 32, 10, 38.

Adam, *indecl. m.* Charis. 94 P., or *Gen.* Adae, also Adamus, i, אָדָם, *Adam*, (A *anceps*, cf. Prud. Apoth. 750 and 1078, with Aus. Idyll. 1, 14; so also A in Adamus *anceps*, cf. Auct. Carm. de Gen. 2, 3, and 4).

ădămantēus, a, um, *adj.* [adamas] *Of hard steel, iron, and the like,* or *hard as these:* catenae, *adamantine*, Manil. 1, 921: nares, Ov. M. 7, 104.

† **ădămantĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀδαμάντινος, *Of hard steel*, etc., or *pertaining thereto, adamantine:* saxa, Lucr. 2, 447: duritia, Plin. 37, 11, 73.—Hence poet.: *Extremely hard, firm, inflexible:* clavi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 5; so ib. 1, 6, 13; Prop. 3, 9, 9; cf. aënus 2, a.

ădămantis, ĭdis, *f.* *A certain magic herb, which can not be bruised* or *crushed*, [ἀ-δαμάω], Plin. 24, 17, 102; App. Herb. 4.

† **ădămas,** antis, *m.* (*Acc.* always Gr adamanta) = ἀδάμας (invincible), *The hardest iron* or *steel;* hence poet. for *any thing inflexible, firm, lasting*, etc. So of the columns in the palace of Pluto: porta adversa ingens solidoque adamante columnae, Virg. A. 6, 552; cf. Mart. 5, 11; adamante texto vincire, *with iron* or *adamantine chains*, Sen. Herc. f. 807; and trop. of character: *Hard, unyielding, inexorable:* nec rigidas silices solidumve in pectore ferrum aut adamanta gerit, Ov. M. 9, 614: Pontice, voce tua posses adamanta movere (like our expression: *such entreaties would move a heart of stone*), Mart. 7, 99; so Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 45.—**2.** In Plin. *The diamond*, 37, 4, 15.

* **ăd-ămātor,** ōris, *m.* *A lover*, Tert. —In the Gloss. Graec. a transl. of ἐρωτικός.

ăd-ambŭlo, are, *v. n.* *To walk about, at,* or *near a thing;* cf. ad A. 3 (a rare word, used only before and after the class. per.): ad ostium, Plaut. Bac. 4, 5, 8.—Also *c. Dat.:* lateri alicujus, App. M. 3: seni, ib. 11.

* **Adamiani,** ōrum, *m.* *Heathen who imitated the nakedness of Adam before the fall*, Isid. Or. 8, 5.

ăd-ămo, avi, atum, 1. *v. inch.* (lit. *to go to loving;* hence) *To begin to love, to conceive an affection for* (as *inchoat.* of amare, Doederl. Syn. 4, 99; cf. addubito; in the whole class. per., from Augustus downward, mostly—in Cic. always—used only in the *tempor. perfectis;* first in Quint. 2, 5, 20, and Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 18, 10, in the *praes. conj.*): nihil erat cujusquam, quod quidem ille adamasset, quod non hoc anno suum fore putaret, Cic. Mil. 32, 87; cf. Verr. 2, 2, 34; 2, 4, 45: sententiam, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9: Antisthenes patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamarat, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62; cf. ib. 19, 71: laudum gloriam, id. Fam. 2, 4 *fin.;* cf. Flacc. 11: Achilleos equos, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 28; cf. Art. Am. 2, 109; Suet. Vesp. 22: si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est ("amare," as the merely instinctive love of goodness, in contrast with the acquired love of the philosophers, elevated to enthusiasm, and consciously active, Doederl. as above quoted), Sen. Ep. 71.—**2.** *Of unlawful love:* Quint. Decl. 18, 10; cf. Petr. Sat. 110; Plin. 36, 5; 8, 42, 64.

ad-amplĭo, are, *To widen, to enlarge*, Inscr. Grut. 128, 5; 323, 1.

ăd-ămussim, v. amussis.

ăd-ăpĕrĭo, ui, ertum, 4. *v. a.* *To open fully, to open* (not in Cic.): adorti adapertas fores portae, Liv. 25, 30 Drak. (cf. aperire fores, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13); so Suet. Ner. 12; Curt. 9, 7, 24; Ov. Am. 1, 5, 3; 3, 12, 12.—**2.** *To uncover, to lay bare:* caput, Sen. Ep. 64.—**3.** *To make visible:* coelum, Plin. 2, 47, 48; simulacra, Lucr. 4, 347; poet.: adaperta fides, *manifest*, Stat. Th. 1, 396;—hence

*** ădăpertĭlis,** e, *adj. That is for opening, that may be opened:* latus hoc adapertile tauri, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 45.

ăd-apto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To fit, adjust,* or *annex to a thing, to arrange acc. to a thing, c. Dat.;* extant only in the *partic. pass.:* galericulo capiti adaptato et annexo, Suet. Oth. 12; so also ib. Claud. 33.

ăd-ăquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aquo] *To supply with water, to give to drink;* (only in later Lat.). So in the Vulgate as transl. of the Hebr. אַשְׁקֶה, Gen. 24, 46, and וַיַּשְׁקְ, ib. 29, 10; hence also once used of the watering of almonds: Plin. 17, 10, 11.

ăd-ăquor, atus, 1. *v. dep. To bring* or *procure water for one's self:* nec sine periculo possent adaquari oppidani, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41 Herz.; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 66, and aquor; hence of cattle: *To go to drink:* ubi jumentum adaquari solebat, Suet. Galb. 7.

† adarca, ae, and **adarce,** es, *f.* = ἀδάρκη, *A froth* or *efflorescence deposited on sedge,* etc., *forming a spongy growth,* also called calamochnus, Plin. 32, 10, 52.

*** ăd-aresco,** rui, 3. *v. inch.* [areo] *To become dry at* or *on a thing, to dry on, in,* or *up:* ubi amurca adaruerit, Cato, R. R. 98.

*** ăd-aucto,** are, *v. freq.* fr. adaugeo: *To augment much:* rem summam et patriam nostram, Att. in Non. 75, 3.

ăd-auctor, ōris, *m. An augmenter,* Tert. de Anim. 2.

1. ădauctus, a, um, *Part.* fr. adaugeo.

2. ădauctus, ūs, *m. An increasing, increase, augmentation:* quaecunque vides hilari grandescere adauctu, Lucr. 2, 1122 (Forb. reads *hilarem ad auctum*)—lunae, opp. to defectio, Sol. 23 *fin.;*—from

ăd-augĕo, xi, ctum, 2. *v. a. To make more* or *greater, to increase* or *augment:* timet, ne tua duritia adaucta sit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26: haec maleficia aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11; so id. Inv. 2, 18; cf. Goer. Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 21; Her. 2, 25; Hirt. B. Al. 12; B. Afr. 1; Plin. Pan. 22; Cels. 4, 6 *med.*—**2.** In sacrifices, *t. t., To devote:* cf. augeo: Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 62;—hence

ăd-augesco, ĕre, *v. inch. To begin to increase, to augment, to grow, to thrive:* neque adaugescit quidquam, nec deperit inde, Lucr. 2, 296; so also an old poet. in Cic. Div. 1, 7 *fin.*

adaxint, v. adigo.

*** ad-bello,** are, *To make war upon,* Amm. 16, 9.

ad-bĭbo, ībi, ībitum, 3. (a strengthened form of bibere) *v. a. To drink* (not in Cic.): quando adbibero, alludiabo, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 58; so Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8; Gell. 2, 22.—Trop. of discourse, *To drink in:* Plaut. Mil. gl. 3, 3, 10 (cf. devorare dicta, id. As. 3, 3, 59, and Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 14; Sid. Carm. 16, 126).—Hence of instruction: *To drink in* or *imbibe, to impress, to listen to attentively, to cherish:* nunc adbibe puro Pectore verba puer: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67.

ad-bīto, ĕre, [beto] *v. n. To come* or *draw near, to approach:* edepol si adbites propius, os denasabit tibi, Plaut. Cap. 3, 4, 72; cf. Lind. 2, 3, 20.

*** ad-blătĕro,** are, *To prattle, to chatter out,* App. M. 9.

adc. all words beginning thus, v. under acc.

*** addax,** acis, *m.* (an African word) *The name of a wild animal in Africa, with crooked horns,* Capra cervicapra, L., Plin. 11, 37, 45.

ad-dĕcet, ēre, *v. impers. It behooves, it is fit* or *proper that* (used only in Enn. and Plaut., but in the latter very often), constr. *c. Acc., Inf. c. Acc.* or *c. ut,* cf. decet: sed virum vera virtute vivere animatum addecet, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17, 10: ut matrem addecet familias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 80: meo me aequum est morigerum patri, ejus studio servire addecet, Am. 3, 4, 21; nam peculi probam nihil habere addecet Clam virum, Cas. 2, 2, 26; so Bac. 1, 2, 20; Mos. 4, 2, 21; Ps. 1, 5, 156; *c. ut,* Trin. 1, 2, 41, et al.

ad-denseo, v. *sq.*

ad-denso, are, *v. a. To make close, compact:* extremi addensant acies, Virg. A. 10, 432 Jahn. (cf. the same on G. 1, 340. Al. leg. *addensent*); so Plin. 20, 21, 84; pass. of water, *To become thick, to thicken.*

ad-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (addice, Plaut. Poen. 2, 50; addixti, Mart. 12, 16) orig.: *To give one's assent* or *affirmative to a thing* ("addicere est proprie idem dicere et approbare dicendo," Fest. p. 11 Lind.), in its lit. signif. belonging only to augurial and judicial language (antith. to *abdico*).

1. Of a favorable omen: *To be propitious to, to favor;* usually with aves, and absolute: Fabio auspicanti aves semel atque iterum non addixerunt, Liv. 27, 16; so id. 1, 55; but also with auspicium: addicentibus auspiciis vocat concionem, Tac. A. 2, 14; cf. Drak. Liv. 1, 36, 3; 27, 16, 15.—And with *Acc.* in Fest. s. v. Praetor, p. 209: illum quem aves addixerant.

2. In judicial lang.: alicui aliquid or aliquem, *To award* or *adjudge any thing to one, to sentence;* hence Festus, with special reference to the adjudged or condemned person, says: "alias addicere damnare est," p. 11: ubi in jus venerit, addicet praetor familiam totam tibi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 57: bona alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 52: addictus erat tibi, *had been declared bound,* as it were, *to you for payment* (cf. Verr. 2, 2, 8: Dionem sibi condemnat, so also absolvo *no.* 4), id. Rosc. Com. 14; hence iron.: Fufidium...creditorem debitoribus suis addixisti, *you have adjudged the creditor to his debtors* (instead of the reverse), *i. e.* freed the latter from obligation to pay, id. Pis. 35: liberum corpus in servitutem, Liv. 3, 56; hence addictus, i, *m., One who, on account of debts, has been given up as servant to his creditor, made over, devoted:* ducite nos quo jubet, tanquam quidem addictos, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 87: addictus Hermippo et ab hoc ductus est, Cic. Flacc. 20 *extr.;* cf. Liv. 6, 15, 20. (The addictus, *bondman,* was not properly a slave = servus, for he retained his nomen, cognomen, his tribus, which the servus did not have; he could become free again by canceling the demand, even against the will of his dominus; the servus could not; the *addictus,* when set free, was also again ingenuus, the servus only libertinus; v. Quint. 7, 3, 27. The inhuman law of the Twelve Tables, which, however, was never put in execution, that one indebted to several creditors should be cut in pieces and divided among them, is mentioned by Gell. 20, 1; Niebuhr, Rom. Gesch. 1, 638; Adams's Antiq. 1, 65.) Addicere alicui judicium, *to grant one leave to bring a suit,* Var. L. L. 6, 7, *med.:* addicere litem, *sc.* judici, *to give over a cause to the judge.* This was the office of the praetor. Such is the purport of the ninth law of Tab. Leg. I.: POST MERIDIEM PRAESENTI STLITEM ADDICITO, Gell. 17, 2; cf. Dirks. Germ. Tr. 180 *sq.:* judicem or arbitrum (instead of the customary, dare judicium), *to appoint for one a judge in his suit,* Dig. 5, 1, 39, 46 and 80: addic. aliquid in diem, *to adjudge a thing to one* ad interim, so that, upon a change of circumstances, the matter in question shall be restored in integrum, Dig. 18, 2; 6, 1, 41; 39, 3, 9;—hence,

3. In auctions: *To strike off, adjudge to the highest bidder, to deliver to* (with the price in *Abl.*): ecquis est ex tanto populo, qui bona C. Rabirii Postumi nummo sestertio sibi addici velit, Cic. Rab. Post. 17; so Verr. 2, 1, 55; Suet. Caes. 50: addicere bona alicujus in publicum, *to adjudge to the public treasury* or *to the fiscus, to seize for the same, to confiscate,* Caes. B. C. 2, 18. Hence in Plaut., jocosely, of a parasite, who strikes himself off, as it were, *i. e.* promises himself to one as guest, on condition that he does not in the mean time have a higher bid, *i. e.* is not attracted by a better table to another, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 76 *sq.* Lind.

4. In gen. *To sell, to make over to:* addice tuam mihi meretricem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 50: hominem invenire neminem potuit, cui meas aedes addiceret, traderet, donaret, Cic. Dom. 41: Antonius regna addixit pecunia, id. Phil. 7, 5, 15; so Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.—In a metaph. signif.

5. *To deliver, yield,* or *resign a thing to one,* either in a good or a bad sense.—**a.** In a good sense: *To devote, to consecrate to:* senatus, cui me semper addixi, Cic. Planc. 39, 93: agros omnes addixit deae, Vell. 2, 25; hence, morti addicere, *to devote to death,* Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45; and sarcastically: nolite....omnem Galliam prosternere et perpetuae servituti addicere, *to devote to perpetual slavery,* Caes. B. G. 7, 77 Herz.—**b.** In a bad sense: *To give up, to sacrifice, to abandon* (very frequent): ejus ipsius domum evertisti, cujus sanguinem addixeras, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: libidini cujusque nos addixit, id. Phil. 5, 12, 33; so Mil. 32, Sest. 17; Quint. 30; hence poet.: quid faciat? crudele, suos addicere amores, *to sacrifice, to surrender his love,* Ov. M. 1, 617 (where others read falsely *abdicere*).—Hence,

6. In later Latin: *To ascribe a writing to one, to announce him as its author,* Gell. 3, 3.—Hence

addictus, *Pa.* (after addīco *no.* 5, a. b.) *Dedicated* or *devoted to a thing;* hence, **a.** *Destined to:* gladiatorio generi mortis addictus, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 16; cf. Hor. Ep. 17, 11.—**2.** *Inclined, addicted, devoted,* poet.: qui certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: Prasinae factioni addictus et deditus, Suet. Cal. 55. *Comp., Sup.,* and *Adv.* not used.—Hence

addictio, ōnis, *f. The adjudging* (of the praetor, v. addīco *no.* 2): bonorum possessionumque addictio et condonatio, * Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12.

addictus, a, um, v. addico, *Pa.*

ad-disco, didĭci, no *Sup.,* 3. *v. a.* **1.** *To learn in addition to,* or in gen *to learn:* quid quod etiam addiscunt aliquid, ut Solonem versibus gloriantem videmus, qui se quotidie aliquid addiscentem senem fieri dicit, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26; so id. Fin. 5, 29; de Or. 3, 36; Ov. M. 3, 593, et al. (cf. addocere, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18).—**2.** *To be informed, to hear:* quos cum venire rex addidicisset, in fugam vertitur, Just. 2, 3.

additāmentum, i, *n.* [addo] *An addition, accession, appendage, and the like:* inimicorum, * Cic. Sest. 31, 68; so Sall. de Rep. ord. 2, 55, 58: vitae, Sen. Ep. 17, et al.

addītīcius, or -tius, a, um, *adj.* [addo] *Added, annexed, additional,* Tert. de res. carn. 52; and Dig.

addĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [addo] *An adding to, addition:* figurarum additio et abjectio, Quint. 9, 3, 18.

addititius, v. additicius.

*** additīvus,** a, um, *adj. Added, annexed, additive,* Prisc. 17, 1095 P.

additus, a, um, v. addo, *Pa.*

*** ad-dīvīno,** are, *v. a.,* lit. *To draw near to divining* (cf. adamo, addubito); hence, *to divine, to prognosticate:* ex facie hominum, Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 4.

ad-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (adduis, it = addas, at, Fest. p. 23 Lind.; cf. do) **1.** *To give, bring, put, carry, place, lay, apply,* etc., *a person* or *thing to another;* aliquem alicui (more rarely *ad, in,* etc.). So the ninth Frgm. of the Tab. Leg. X.: (mortuo) NEVE AVROM ADDITO, *let no gold be put into the grave with the dead,* in Cic. de Leg. 2, 24; cf. Dirks. Tr. 687 *sq.* Argus, quem quondam Ioni Juno custodem addidit, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 20; so Mil. 2, 6, 69: fletus muliebri ingenio additu'st, Pac. in. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: adimunt diviti, addunt pauperi, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 47: spumantia addit Frena feris, Virg. A. 5, 818: Pergamaque Iliacamque jugis hanc addidit arcem, *i. e.* imposuit, ib. 3, 336; Hor. Ep. 8, 10: flammae aquam, Tib. 2, 4, 42: incendia ramis, Sil. 7, 161: propiorem Martem, *to bring it nearer to,* id. 5, 442.—With in: eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum velim addas, Cic. Att. 12, 53: adde manus in vincla meas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 1; id. A. A. 2, 672;—hence,

2. Trop. *To bring near* or *to, to add to, to give, c. Dat.:* pudicitiae hujus vitium additum'st, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 179; also *Absol.:* operam addam sedulo, id. Cist. 1, 1, 54; so Pers. 4, 4, 57: addere animum, or animos, *to inspire with courage, make courageous:* mihi quidem addit animum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 31: sed haec sunt in iis libris, quos tu laudando, animos mihi addidisti, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4; Ov. M. 8, 388.—So also: addis mihi alacritatem scribendi, Cic. Att. 16, 3: verba virtutem non addere (* *impart, bestow*), Sall. C. 58: severitas dignitatem addiderat, ib. 57: audaciam, id. Jug. 99: formidinem, ib. 41: metum, Tac. H. 1, 62; cf. ib. 76; 2, 3; 3, 6: ardorem mentibus, Virg. A. 9, 184: ductoribus honores, ib. 5, 249; hence, addere alicui calcar, *to give one the spur, to spur him on:* anticipate atque addite calcar, Var. in Non. 70, 13: vatibus addere calcar, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217 (cf. admovere calcar, Cic. Att. 6, 1, and adhibere calcar, id. Brut. 56).

3. *To add to by way of increase, to join* or *annex to, to augment, c. Dat.* or *ad* (cf. accedo, adjicio, the most common import of this word): etiam fides, ei quae accessere, tibi addam dono gratiis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 37: verbum adde etiam unum, id. Rud. 4, 3, 68; cf. Ter. And. 5, 2, 19: non satis habes quod tibi dieculam addo? Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 27; so id. Eun. 1, 1, 33; Ph. 1, 1, 8: illud in his rebus non addunt, Lucr. 3, 913: quaeso ne ad malum hoc addas malum, Caec. in Non. 154, 15: addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59; so id. de Or. 2, 12 *fin.*; Fam. 15, 20; Att. 1, 13: acervum efficiunt uno addito grano, id. Ac. 2, 16, 49 Goer.: hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera addebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: multas res novas in edictum addidit, *he made essential additions to the earlier ordinances of the censors*, Nep. Cat. 2, 3, Br.: eaque res multum animis eorum addidit, Sall. J. 78: addita est alia insuper injuria, Liv. 2, 2: novas literarum formas addidit vulgavitque, Tac. A. 11, 13; cf. ib. 14, et al. Poet.: noctem addens operi, *employing also the night in the work*, Virg. A. 8, 411: ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 22; *c. ad:* additum ad caput legis, Suet. Calig. 40; so Flor. 1, 13, 17; cf. Drak. Liv. 3, 11, 6.—Once poet. *c. Inf.:* ille viris pila et ferro circumdare pectus addiderat, *he instructed them additionally*, Sil. 8, 550: addere gradum, *sc.* gradui, *to add step to step*, i. e. *to go fast:* adde gradum, appropera, Plaut. Tr. 4, 3, 3; so Liv. 3, 27; 26, 9; Plin. Ep. 6, 20; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, 58.—From this may be explained the much-controverted passage, Virg. G. 1, 513: quum carceribus sese effudere, quadrigae addunt in spatia, *i. e.* spatia spatiis addunt, *they add space to space*, traverse them, and thus hasten through the course, cf. Sil. 16, 347: addito tempore, *in time:* conjugia sobrinarum diu ignorata addito tempore percrebuisse, Tac. A. 12, 6; so also addita aetate, *with advanced age, with years*, Plin. 11, 48, 108.

4. When a new thought is added to what precedes, as an enlargement of it, it is introduced by adde, adde huc, adde quod, and the like (cf. accedo *no.* 4); *add to this, add to this the circumstance that*, or *besides, moreover* ...: adde furorem animi proprium atque oblivia rerum; adde quod in nigras lethargi mergitur undas, Lucr. 3, 840 and 841 (cf. the third verse before: advenit id quod eam de rebus saepe futuris Macerat): adde huc, si placet, unguentarios, saltatores totumque ludum talarium, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: adde hos praeterea casus, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 71: adde huc populationem agrorum, Liv. 7, 30: adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 17; cf. id. Ep. 1, 18, 52: adde quod ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 49: adde huc quod mercem sine fucis gestat, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 83: adde super dictis quod non levius valeat, ib. 2, 7, 78.—So also when several are addressed, as in the speech of Scipio to his soldiers: adde defectionem Italiae, Siciliae, *etc.*, Liv. 26, 41, 12. Also with the *Acc. c. Inf.:* addebat etiam. se in legem Voconiam juratum contra eam facere non audere, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55; so id. Mil. 35, 96, et al: addito as *Abl. Absol.*, *with the addition*, (first after the class. per.): et vocantur patres addito consultandum super re magna et atroci, Tac. A. 2, 28; so Plin. 15, 17, 18, *no.* 4.

5. Nihil addo, in auctions, *t. t.*, *I add nothing, I give nothing more:* quanti addictus?—mille nummûm:—nil addo, ducas licet, from a poet in Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255 Müll.;—hence

additus, a, um, *Pa.* (addo *no.* 1) *Joined to one as a constant observer;* so, **1.** *Watching* or *observing in a hostile* or *troublesome manner:* si mihi non praetor siet additus atque agitet me, Lucil. in Macr. Sat. 6, 4.—Hence, in gen., **2.** *Pursuing one incessantly, persecuting, oppressing, inimical:* nec Teucris addita Juno Usquam aberit, Virg. A. 6, 90 Serv.

ad-dŏcĕo, cui, ctum, 2. *v. a.* *To teach something in addition to, to teach* (used only in the two follg. passages): addocti judices, Cic. Clu. 37, 104, and ebrietas addocet artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18.

* **ad-dormĭo,** ire, *v. inch.* and *n.* *To begin to sleep, to fall asleep* (cf. adamo, addubito): rursus addormiunt, Cael. Aurel. 1, 11, 38.

* **ad-dormisco,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To fall asleep:* quoties post cibum addormisceret, Suet. Claud. 8.

Addŭa, ae, *m.*, Ἀδούας (cf. Weichert Poët. Lat. 180), *The Addu, a river in Upper Italy, which flows into the Po near Cremona*, Plin. 2, 103, 106.

‡ **addubanum,** "dubium," Fest. p. 18.

addŭbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *A doubting*, a rhetor. fig., Cap. 5, p. 171;—from

ad-dŭbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*. lit. *To incline to doubt, to begin to doubt* (like adamo, addivino, and similar words; cf. Beier Off. 3, 4, 18; in Cic. several times, but never in his orations); **1.** *To be in doubt*, constr., **a.** *De* or *in* aliqua re: de quo Panaetium addubitare dicebant, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: de legatis paullulum addubitatum est, Liv. 2, 4: in his addubitare turpissimum est, id. Off. 3, 4, 18.—**b.** With *pron. relat.* or the conjunctions *num, an, etc.*: ut addubitet, quid potius dicat, id. Or. 40: addubitavi, num a Volumnio senatore esset, id. Fam. 7, 32: an hoc inhonestum necne sit, addubites, Hor. S. 1, 4, 124; so Liv. 8, 10; cf. Drak. upon 2, 4, 7: illud addubitat, utrum, *etc.*, Nep. Con. 5, 4 (acc. to Br. in h. l.: *to leave it undecided;* cf. with dubitare. Cic. N. D. 1, 1).—**2.** *c. Acc.* *To be doubtful of a thing, to call in question:* si plus adipiscare, re explicata, boni, quam addubitata mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; so Div. 1, 47, 105.—**3.** *c. Inf.*, like dubito, *To hesitate* or *doubt:* aptare lacertos addubitat, Sil. 14, 358.

ad-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (adduce for adduc, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 15, et al.; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29; Afr. in Non. 174, 32: adduxti, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 15; Eun. 4, 7, 24: adduxe = adduxisse, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 3. The earlier received reading, *adducturus*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 31, should be changed to *adducturus*, as was done by Bothe):

1. *To take, lead*, or *carry any one with one's self*, or *in one's train* (antith. to abduco, *q. v.*): quaeso, quî possim animum bonum habere, qui te ad me adducam domum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 78: ille alter venit, quem secum adduxit Parmenio, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27; Afr. in Non. 174, 32: quos secum Mitylenis Cratippus adduxit, Cic. Fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21: Demetrius Epimachum secum adduxit, Vitr. 10, 22, 262.—And with *ad:* ad lenam, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 65; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 193: ad coenam, Lucil. in Non. 159, 25 (cf. abduxi ad coenam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9).—Or with a *local adv.:* tu istos adduce intro, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 54: quia te adducturam huc dixeras eumpse non eampse, id. Truc. 1, 2, 31; so Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 29, et al.;—hence,

2. In gen. without regard to the access. idea of accompanying: *To lead* or *bring a person* or *thing to a place, to take* or *conduct from one place to another* (of living beings which have the power of motion, while *affero* is used of things: attuli hunc. *Pseud.* Quid? attulisti? *Ca.* Adduxi volui dicere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 21). So of conducting an army: exercitum, C. Att. 7, 9: (* aquam, *to lead to*, C. Coel. 14): and with *in:* gentes feras in Italiam, ib. 8, 11, 1; cf. Oud. Caes. B. G. 4, 22, and Hirt. B. G. 8, 35: in judicium adductus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: adducta res in judicium est, id. Off. 3, 16, 67; so id. Clu. 17.—And with *Dat.:* puero nutricem adducit, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4: qui ex Gallia pueros venales isti adducebat, Cic. Quint. 6. Poet. with *Acc.:* Ceae telluris ad oras applicor et dextris adducor litora remis, Ov. M. 3, 598 (cf. advertor oras Scythicas, ib. 5, 649, and Rudd. 2, 327): adducere ad populum, *i. e.* in judicium populi vocare, Cic. Agr. 2, 6 Ern.—Of a courtesan: *to conduct her to one, to supply* or *procure:* Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96: puero scorta, Nep. Dion. 5: pellicem, Ov. Fast. 3, 483.—Poet. also of a place, which is, as it were, brought nearer. So Hor. in describing the attractions of his Sabine farm: dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum, Ep. 1, 16, 11.

3. *To bring a thing by drawing* or *pulling to a destined place*, e. g. a bow-string, a door, *etc.*, *to draw to one's self:* tormenta eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: adducto arcu, Virg. A. 5, 507; so adducta sagitta, ib. 9, 362: utque volat moles, adducto concita nervo, Ov. M. 8, 357: adducta funibus arbor corruit, ib. 775: (* adducere funem, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: colla parvis lacertis, Ov. M. 6, 625).—Hence trop.: habenas quam laxissimas habere amicitiae, quas vel adducas vel remittas, *to tighten*, Cic. Lael. 13, 45; cf. Virg. A. 9, 632, and 1, 63.

4. Of the skin or a part of the body, *To wrinkle, contract, distort:* adducit cutem macies, *wrinkles the skin*, Ov. M. 3, 397: sitis miseros adduxerat artus, Virg. G. 3, 483. So: adducere frontem (opp. to *remittere*), *to contract the brow by anxiety, grief, trouble*, etc.: interrogavit, quae causa frontis tam adductae? *a brow so clouded?* Quint. 10, 3, 13; so Sen. Benef. 1, 1;—hence,

5. Trop. *To bring to a destined end* or *limit*, or *into a certain condition, to put into a certain position* or *posture; c. ad* or *in:* nunquam animum quaesti gratia ad malas adducam partes, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38: rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 7, 9: ad arbitrium alterius, id. Fam. 5, 20: nunquam prius discessit, quam ad finem sermo esset adductus, Nep. Ep. 3: iambos ad umbilicum adducere, Hor. Epod. 14, 8: in discrimen extremum, Cic. Phil. 6, 7; cf. Liv. 45, 8: in summas angustias, Cic. Quint. 5: in invidiam falso crimine, id. Off. 3, 20: in necessitatem, Liv. 8, 7: vitam in extremum, Tac. A. 14, 61;—and,

6. *To bring one to a certain act, feeling*, or *opinion*, i. e. *to prompt, excite*, or *move him to it*, also followed by ad, in, or ut (very freq. and class., and for the most part in a good sense, while *seducere* and *inducere* denote: prompting, leading, seducing to something bad, Habicht, Syn. 36; Bremi, Nep. Con. 3, 1; Herz. Caes. B. G. 1, 3; although there are exceptions, as the follg. examples show): ad misericordiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 42: ad nequitiam, id. Andr. 3, 3, 4: ad iracundiam, ad fletum, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: quae causa ad facinus adduxit, id. Rosc. Am. 31, and with *Gerund:* ad suspicandum, id. Pr. Cons. 16: ad credendum, Nep. Con. 3, 1: in metum, Cic. Mur. 24: in summam exspectationem, id. Tusc. 1, 17: in spem, id. Att. 2, 22: in opinionem, id. Fam. 1, 1; cf. Nep. Dat. 6, 6.—With *ut* follg.: adductus sum officio, fide, misericordia, *etc.*, ut onus hoc laboris mihi suscipiendum putarem, Cic. Verr. 1, 2: nullo imbre, nullo frigore adduci, ut capite operto sit, id. de Sen. 10: ib. 2, 4, 7; Cat. 1, 2; Fam. 3, 9; 6, 10, *etc.*; Caes. B. G. 6, 12; Liv. 4, 49, et al. And *absol.:* quibus rebus adductus ad causam accesserim demonstravi, id. Verr. 1, 3: his rebus adducti, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; so ib 6, 10, Herz.; with *quin:* adduci nequeo quin existimem, Suet. Tib. 21; with *Inf.:* facilius adducor ferre humana humanitus, Afr. in Non. 514, 20.

7. Adducor with *Inf.* ellipt. = convincor, ut credam, *πείθομαι, To be induced to believe, to be convinced, to believe:* ego non adducor, quemquam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi tanti fuisse, Cic. Att. 11, 16: ut jam videar adduci, hanc quoque, quae te procrearit, esse patriam, id. Leg. 2, 3 Goer.;—hence

adductus, a, um, *Pa.* (only after the Aug. per.) **1.** *Stretched, strained, drawn tight, contracted.* Trop.: adductus vultus, qui gravitatis vel etiam tristitiae signum est, Suet. Tib. 68: frons in supercilia adductior, Capit. Ver. 10; cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 16; hence, **2.** Of place: *Narrow, strait:* (Africa) ex spatio paullatim adductior, Mel. 1, 4.—**3.** Of character: *Measured, grave, serious, severe:* modo familiaritate juvenili Nero et rursus adductus, quasi seria consociaret, Tac. A. 14, 4: adductum et quasi virile servitium, ib. 12, 7. *Sup.* not used. *Adv.* only in the comp., Tac. H. 3, 7; Germ. 43.

adducte, *adv.* v. adductus, *ad fin.*

adductor, ōris, *m. One who supplies or procures a courtesan, a procurer* (cf. adduco, *no.* 2 *fin.*), Petr. Afran. ad Del.

adductus, a, um, v. adduco, *Pa.*

adduis, adduit, v. addo, *init.*

ăd-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. inch.* and *a.* (adest = adedit, Lucan. 6, 265; cf. edo) *To begin to eat, to bite, to nibble at, to gnaw, etc.* (cf. accīdo, adamo, addubito), as *verb. finit.* very rare, and mostly poet., not found in Cic.: angues duo ex occulto allapsi adedere jecur, Liv. 25, 16 Gron.: saepe favos ignotus adedit stellio, Virg. G. 4, 242; hence metaph. of fire: cum me supremus adederit ignis, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 41 Heins.; cf. Virg. A. 9, 537.—**2.** In an enlarged sense (as a consequence of a continued biting, gnawing, *etc.*; and hence only in the *perfect.* or *part. pass.*; cf. accīdo, absumo, abrumpo), *To eat up, to entirely consume:* frumento adeso, quod ex areis in oppidum portatum est, Sisenn. in Non. 70, 32; so Liv. 1, 7; and metaph.: *To use up, to consume, waste* (as money, strength), *etc.:* non adesa jam, sed abundante etiam pecunia, Cic. Quint. 12: adesis fortunis omnibus, Tac. A. 13, 21: bona adesa, id. Hist. 1, 4: adesus cladibus Asdrubal, Sil. 13, 680 (cf. accisae res v. accīdo);—hence

ădēsus, a, um, *Pa. Eaten, gnawed;* hence poet., *Worn away by water, smooth, polished:* adesi lapides, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 36; cf. 1, 17, 12 (after Theocr. 22, 50: *οὓς ποταμὸς περιέξεσε*, v. Mitsch.): adesus scopulus, Ov. H. 10, 26.

Ădelphi, ōrum, *m.*, *ἀδελφοί, The Brothers,* a comedy of Terence.

ădelphis, ĭdis, *m. A kind of dates,* Plin. 13, 4, 9.

ădemptĭo (ademtio), ōnis, *f.* [adimo] *A taking away, a seizure:* civitatis, * Cic. Dom. 30: ademptiones bonorum, Tac. A. 4, 6; cf. ib. 2, 76.

ădemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who takes away:* vitae, Aug.

ademptus or ademtus, a, um, v. adimo, *Pa.*

1. ăd-ĕo, īvi, oftener ĭĭ, ĭtum, 4. *v. n.* (acc. to Festus, it should be accented ádeo; on the contr. the follg. word, adéo, v. Fest. s. v. adeo, p. 16; cf. the follg. word. In signif. and construction for the most part coinciding with *accedo* q. v.).

1. *To go to,* or *approach a person* or *thing:* constr. **a.** With *ad* (very freq.): sed tibi cautim est adeundum ad virum, Att. in Non. 512, 10: neque eum ad me adire, neque me magnipendere visu'st, Plaut. Cur. 2, 2, 12: adeamne ad eam? Ter. And. 4, 1, 15; id. Eun. 3, 5, 30: et aut ad consules, aut ad te, aut ad Brutum adissent, Cic. Frgm. in Non. 208, 5: ad M. Bibulum adierunt, id. Frgm. in Arus. p. 213 Lind.: ad aedes nostras nusquam adiit, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 24: adibam ad istum fundum, Cic. Caec. 29.—**b.** With *in:* priusquam Romam atque in horum conspectum (conventum, Arus. p. 213 Lind.) adiretis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11; Alexandriam, Suet. Tib. 52; esp., adire in jus, *to go before the judge:* cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, id. ib. 65; id. Att. 11. 24; cf. id. Sen. p. Red. 9; Caes. B. C. 1, 87, and in the Plebiscit. de Thermens. lin. 42: QVO DE EA RE IN IOVS ADITVM ERIT, cf. Dirks., Versuche S. p. 193.—**c.** *Absol.:* adeunt. consistunt, copulantur dexteras, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 38: eccum video: adibo, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 5.—**d.** *c. Acc.:* ne Stygeos adeam non libera manes, Ov. M. 13, 465: voces aetherias adiere domos, Sil. 6, 253: castrorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 13: municipia, ib. 39: provinciam, Suet. Aug. 47: (* Graios sales carmine patrio, *to attain to,* Virg. Cat. 11, 62. With *local adv.;* quoquam, Sall. J. 14: huc, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60).

2. *To go to,* or *up to one* for the purpose of addressing him, asking aid, consulting with him, and the like (while *aggredi aliquem* commonly designates a hostile approach, v. aggredior *no.* 1); constr. with *ad* or (oftener) with *Acc.;* hence also pass.: quanto satius est, adire blandis verbis atque exquirere, sint illa, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 35: aliquot me adierunt, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2: adii te heri de filia, id. Hec. 2, 2, 9: quum pacem peto, quum placo, quum adeo, et quum appello meam, Lucil. in Non. 237, 28: ad me adire quosdam memini, qui dicerent, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: coram adire et alloqui, Tac. H. 4, 65; pass.: aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit (* *when applied to*), Liv. 37, 6 *fin.;* C. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5.—Hence adire aliquem per epistolam, *to approach one in writing, by a letter:* per epistolam aut per nuntium, quasi regem, adiri eum aiunt, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 9, and 10; cf. Tac. A. 4, 39; H. 1, 9.—So also: adire deos, aras, deorum sedes, *etc., to approach the gods, their altars,* etc., *as a suppliant* (cf. acced. ad aras, Lucr. 5, 1198): quoi me ostendam? quod templum adeam? Att. in Non. 281, 6; Lucr. 5, 1228: ut essent simulacra, quae venerantes deos ipsos se adire crederent, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: adire aras, id. Phil. 14, 1: sedes adiisse deorum, Tib. 1, 5. 39; and adire libros Sibyllinos, *to consult the Sibylline Books,* in order to obtain advice from them, Liv. 34, 55; cf. Tac. A. 1, 76: oracula, Virg. A. 7, 82.

3. *To go to a thing in order to examine it, to visit:* oppida castellaque munita, Sall. J. 94: hiberna, Tac. H. 1, 52.

4. *To rush upon one in a hostile manner, to assail, attack:* aliquem: nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 52: nec quisquam ex agmine tanto, audet adire virum, Virg. A. 5, 379: Servilius obvia adire arma jubetur, Sil. 9, 272.

5. *To go to the performance of any act, enter upon an employment, expose one's self to any thing, subject one's self to any fortune, to undertake, set about, undergo, submit to* (cf. accedo *no.* 7, aggredior *no.* 4, adorior *no.* 2); with *ad* or the *Acc.* (class.): nunc eam rem vult, scio, mecum adire ad pactionem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 25: tum primum nos ad causas et privatas et publicas adire coepimus, Cic. Brut. 90: adii causas oratorum, id. Frgm. Scaur. in Arus. p. 213 Lind.: adire ad rempublicam, id. Manil. 24, 70 (cf. acc. ad remp., id. Rosc. Am. 1): ad extremum periculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 7. With *Acc.:* periculum capitis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: inimicitias, id. Sest. 66. *Pass.:* laboribus susceptis periculisque aditis, id. Off. 1, 19: in adeundis periculis, ib. 24: ut vitae periculum aditurus videretur, Caes. B. G. 8, 48: maximos labores et summa pericula, Nep. Tim. 5: omnem fortunam, Liv. 25, 10: dedecus, Tac. A. 1, 39: servitutem voluntariam, id. G. 24: invidiam, id. A. 4, 70: gaudia, Tib. 1, 5, 39. Hence of an inheritance, *t. t.: To enter on:* cum ipse hereditatem patris non adisses, Cic. Phil. 2, 16; so id. Arch. 5; Suet. Aug. 8 and Dig.; hence also: adire nomen, *to assume the name bequeathed by will,* Vell. Pat. 2, 60.

6. Adire manum alicui, proverb. *To deceive one in his expectation, to make sport of* (namely, acc. to the expl. of Muret. V. L. 19, 16: To pretend as if about to give something into the hand of another, and when he reaches it out, to draw back one's own; or acc. to Barth, Adv. 23, 23, derived from the game of blind-man's buff, in which the players run up to the one whose eyes are blinded, teasing him, and when he is about to seize them, quickly get out of the way again): eo pacto avarae Veneri pulcre adii manum, *in this way I have made fine sport of my greedy mistress,* Plaut. Poen. 2, 11; so id. Aul. 2, 8, 8; Cas. 5, 2, 46, and Pers. 5, 2, 18.

2. ăd-ĕō, *adv.* (acc. to Festus, it should be accented adéo, v. the preced. word; but this distinction is merely a later invention of the grammarians; cf. Gell. 7, 7.)

A. In the ante-class. per., **1.** To designate the limit in space or in time, with reference to the distance passed through; hence it is often accompanied by usque (cf. ad A. and B. *no.* 3): *So far, as far.*—**a.** In Space: surculum artito usque adeo, quo praeacueris, *fit in the scion as far as you have sharpened it,* Cato R. R. 40, 13. Hence the Terentian phrase: res adeo rediit: *the affair has gone so far* (viz., in deterioration, "quum aliquid pejus exspectatione contigit," Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 5): postremo adeo res rediit: adolescentulus saepe eadem et graviter audiendo victus est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 61; cf. id. Ph. 1, 2, 5.—**b.** In Time: *So long* (*as*), *so long* (*till*), strengthened by *usque,* and with *dum, donec,* following; in Cic., *quoad:* merces vectatum undique adeo dum, quae tum haberet, peperisset bona, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 76; so ib. 3, 4, 72; Am. 1, 2, 10, et al.: nusquam destitit Instare, suadere, orare, usque adeo donec perpulit, Ter. And. 4, 1, 36; Cato R. R. 67; ib. 76; and so often in the same: atque hoc scitis omnes usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit Sestium vivere, Cic. Sest. 38, 82.

2. For the purpose of equalizing two things in comparison, followed by *ut: In the same degree,* or *measure,* or *proportion* ....*in which* or *as* (only in comic poets), Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 38: adeon' hominem esse invenustum aut infelicem quemquam, ut ego sum? Ter. And. 1, 5, 10: adeoque ut vos mihi domi eritis. proinde ego ero foris, id. Hec. 2, 1, 21 (after Bothe's Emend.). Also followed by *quasi,* when the comparison relates to similarity: gaudere adeo occepit, quasi qui cupiunt nuptias, *in the same manner as those rejoice who desire marriage,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 12.

3. (Only in the comic poets) = ad haec, praeterea, *Moreover, besides. too:* ibi tibi adeo lectus dabitur, ubi tu haud somnum capias, (*besides the other annoyances*), *a bed, too, shall be given you, there.* etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 80. Hence also with *etiam:* adeo etiam argenti foenus creditum audio *besides too,* id. Most. 3, 1, 101.

4. (Still only in the com. poets) adeo ut, pleon. for ut, *In order that, to the end that:* id ego continuo huic dabo, adeo me ut hic emittat manu, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 32: id adeo te oratum advenio, ut, *etc.*, id. Aul. 4, 10, 9; so ib. 3, 2, 26; Stich. 5, 4, 15.

5. In narration, in order to put one person in strong contrast with another. It may be denoted by a stronger emphasis upon the word to be made conspicuous, or by *yet, on the contrary,* etc.: jam ille illuc ad herum quum advenerit, narrabit. *etc.* Ille adeo illum mentiri sibi credet, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 4 *sq.;* so id. Merc. 2, 1, 8, et al.

B. To the Latin of every period belongs the use of adeo, **1.** To give emphasis to an idea in comparison, to be expressed in Eng. by an emphatic *so, so much, so very;* with verbs, adjectives, and substantives, Plaut. Cap. prol. 65: neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei nummum ullum crederet, Cic. Flacc. 20, 47: adeoque inopia est coactus Hannibal, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 22, 32, 3 (where Scheller and Schaef. have unnecessarily corrected to *adeoque inopiae,* Burm. *eoque inopiae*): et voltu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nil supra, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 92: nemo adeo ferus est, ut, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39.—With usque: adeo ego illum cogam usque, ut mendicet meus pater, Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 10; so Curt. 10, 1, 42: Lucan. 1, 366.—In questions: adeone me fuisse fungum, ut qui illi crederem? Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 49: adeone hospes hujus urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae, ut haec nescias? Cic. Rabir. 10, 28; so id. Phil. 2, 7, 15; Fam. 9, 10; Liv. 2, 7, 10, 5, 6, 4.—With a negative in both clauses, hence also with *quin* in the last: non tamen adeo virtutum sterile seculum, ut non et bona exempla prodiderit, Tac. H. 1, 3; so Suet. Oth. 9: verum ego nunquam adeo astutus fui, Quin, *etc.*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 13.—Sometimes the concluding clause is to be supplied from the first: quis genus Aeneadum, quis Trojae nesciat urbem? ....: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni, viz. *that we know not the Trojans and their history*, Virg. A. 1, 565: adeo senuerunt Juppiter et Mars? Juv. 6, 59. Here belongs the (post-Cic.) turn of expression: adeo non ut ... adeo nihil ut ... *so little that, so far from that* ..; in reference to which, it should be noticed that in Latin (and gen. in Eng., though not in Germ.) the negative is blended with the verb in one idea, which is qualified by *adeo*)=tantum abest ut: haec dicta adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut legati prope violati sint, *these words left them all so unmoved, that*, etc., or *had so little effect*, etc., Liv. 3, 2, 7: qui adeo non tenuit iram, ut gladio cinctum in senatum venturum se esse palam diceret, *who restrained his anger so little that*, etc. (Lat. lit. qui non—tenuit iram adeo, ut), id. 8, 7, 5; so 5, 45, 4; Vell. Pat. 2, 66, 4; Curt. 3, 12, 22. Also with contra in the concluding clause: apud hostes Afri et Carthaginienses adeo non sustinebant, ut contra etiam pedem referrent, Liv. 30, 34, 5.

2. Adeo distinguishes a thing or its qualities as the most important; hence it is placed enclitically after the word, like *quidem* and the Gr. *γέ*: *Just, precisely, even, indeed.* So, **a.** First and most freq. with pronouns, in order to render prominent something before said, or follg., or otherwise known (cf. in Gr. *ἔγωγε, σύγε, αὐτόςγε, etc.*, Viger. ed. Herm. 489 vi. and Zeun.): argentariis male credi qui aiunt, nugas praedicant: nam et bene et male credi dico: id adeo hodie ego expertus sum, *just this, τοῦτό γε*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 1: so id. Aul. 2, 4, 10; 4, 2, 15; Am. 1, 1, 98; 2, 6; Ep. 1, 1, 51; 2, 2, 31; 5, 2, 40; Poen. 1, 2, 57: plerique homines, quos, cum nihil refert, pudet: ubi pudendum'st Ibi eos deserit pudor, is adeo tu es, *you are just such a one*, Ep. 2, 1, 2: cui tu obsequutus, facis huic adeo injuriam, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 68: tute adeo jam ejus verba audies, *you yourself shall hear what he has to say, σύγε ἀκούσῃ*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: Dolabella tuo nihil scito mihi esse jucundius: hanc adeo habebo gratiam illi, *i. e.* hanc, quae maxima est, gratiam, *ταύτην γε τὴν χάριν*, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16: haec adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt, *even this*, Virg. A. 4, 96. It is often to be translated by the intensive *and, and just*, etc. (so esp. in Cic. and the histt.): id adeo, si placet, considerate, *τοῦτό γε σκοπεῖτε*, Cic. Caec. 30, 87: id adeo ex ipso senatus consulto cognoscite, id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, 143; cf. Clu. 30, 80: ad hoc quicumque aliarum atque senatus partium erant, conturbari remp., quam minus valere ipsi malebant. Id adeo malum multos post annos in civitatem reverterat, *and just this evil*, Sall. C. 37, 11; so ib. 2; Jug. 68, 3; Liv. 2, 29, 9; 4, 2, 2: id adeo manifestum erit, si cognoverimus, *etc.*, *and this, precisely this, will be evident, if*, etc., Quint. 2, 16, 18 Spald.—Esp. is adeo joined with the pers. pron. when the discourse passes from one person to another, and attention is to be specially directed to the latter: Juppiter, tuque adeo summe Sol, qui res omnes inspicis, Enn. in Prob.; so Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 25; Virg. E. 4, 11; G. 1, 24, et al.—Ego adeo is often the same as ego quidem, equidem, *ἔγωγε*: tum libertatem Chrysalo largibere: ego adeo nunquam accipiam, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 30; so id. Mil. 4, 4, 55; Truc. 4, 3, 73: ego adeo hanc primus inveni viam, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16: nec me adeo fallit, Virg. A. 4, 96. —Ipse adeo, *αὐτόςγε*, for the sake of emphasis: atque hercle ipsum adeo contuor, Plaut. A. 2, 3, 23.—**b.** With the conditional conjj. si, nisi, *etc.*, Gr. *εἴγε*, *If indeed, if truly*: nihili est autem suum qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus, *unless, indeed, he is reminded of it*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 2: *Si.* Num illi molestae quippiam hae sunt nuptiae?—*Da.* Nihil Hercle: aut si adeo, bidui est aut tridui haec sollicitudo, *and if, indeed*, etc. (not, if also, for also is implied in aut), Ter. And. 2, 6, 7.—**c.** With adverbs: nunc adeo, *νῦνγε*, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 29; Mil. 2, 2, 4; Merc. 2, 2, 57; Men. 1, 2, 11; Ps. 1, 2, 52; Rud. 3, 4, 23; Truc. 2, 2, 12; Ter. And. 4, 5, 36; Virg. A. 9, 156: jam adeo, *δήγε*, Virg. A. 5, 268; Sil. 1, 20; 12, 534; Val. Flacc. 3, 70: umquam adeo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 23: inde adeo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: hinc adeo, Virg. E. 9, 59: sic adeo, *οὕτωςγε*, Virg. A. 4, 533; Sil. 12, 646: vix adeo, Virg. A. 6, 498: non adeo, Ter. Heaut., 1, 1, 57; Virg. A. 11, 436.—**d.** With adjectives=vel, *Indeed, even, very, fully*: quot adeo coenae, quas deflevi, mortuae! *how very many suppers*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 59: quotque adeo fuerint, qui temnere superbum ... Lucil. in Non. 180, 2: nullumne malorum finem adeo poenaeque dabis (*adeo* separated from nullum by poetic license)? *wilt thou make no end at all to calamity and punishment?* Val. Fl. 4, 63: tres adeo incertos caeca caligine soles erramus, *three whole days we wander about*, Virg. A. 3, 203; so ib. 6, 629.—And with *Comp.* or the *Adv.* magis, multo, *etc.*: quae futura et quae facta, eloquar: multo adeo melius quam illi, quum sim Juppiter, *very much better*, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 3; so Truc. 2, 1, 5: magis adeo id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea, contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15.—**e.** With the *Conjj.* sive, aut, vel, in order to annex a more important thought: *Or indeed, or rather, or even only*: sive qui ipsi ambissent, seu per internuntium, sive adeo aediles perfidiose quoi duint, Plaut. Am. prol. 71: si hercle scivissem, sive adeo joculo dixisset mihi, se illam amare, id. Merc. 5, 4, 33; so Truc. 4, 3, 1; Men. 5, 2, 74: Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 9: nam si te tegeret pudor, sive adeo cor sapientia imbutum foret, Pacuv. in Non. 521, 10: mihi adeunda est ratio, qua ad Apronii quaestum, sive adeo, qua ad istius ingentem immanemque praedam possim pervenire, *or rather*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, 110; so Virg. A. 11, 568.—**f.** With the *Imper.*, for emphasis, like *γε* (cf. Passow), *Yet*: propera adeo, puerum tollere hinc ab janua, Ter. And. 4, 4, 20 (cf. *ξυλλάβετέ γ' αὐτόν*, Soph. Phil. 1003).

3. Like admodum *or* nimis, to give emphasis to an idea (for the most part only in com. poets, and never except with the positive of the adj.: cf. Consent. 2023 P.): *Indeed, truly, very, so entirely*: nam me ejus spero fratrem propemodum jam repperisse adolescentem adeo nobilem, *a very noble youth*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 123: nec sum adeo informis, *nor am I, indeed, so very ugly*, Virg. E. 2, 25: et merito adeo, *and with perfect right*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 42: etiam num credis te ignorarier, aut tua facta adeo, *do you, then, think that they are entirely ignorant of you and your conduct?* id. Ph. 5, 8, 38.

4. To denote what exceeds expectation, *Even*: quam omnium Thebis vir unam esse optimam dijudicat, quamque adeo cives Thebani rumificant probam, *and whom even the Thebans* (who are always ready to speak evil of others) *declare to be an honest woman*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 44.—Hence also it denotes something added to the rest of the sentence, *Besides, too, over and above*; for the most part in the connection—que adeo; (rare, and never in prose; cf. adhuc *no.* 10): quin te Di omnes perdant qui me hodie oculis vidisti tuis, meque adeo scelestum, *and me too*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 122; cf. id. 4, 2, 32: haec adeo tibi me, ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia jussit, Virg. A. 7, 427.

C. After Cicero: **1.** For adding an important, and, therefore, satisfactory reason to an assertion which might appear wonderful and unexpected (adeo then always stands at the beginning of the clause, and should be transl. by *for*): quum Hanno perorasset, nemini omnium cum eo certare necesse fuit: adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalis erat, the idea is: Hanno's speech, though so powerful, was ineffectual, and did not, indeed, need a reply; for all the senators belonged to the party of Hannibal, Liv. 21, 11, 1; so id. 2, 27, 3; 2, 28, 2; 8, 37, 2; Tac. Ann. 1, 50, 81; Juv. 14, 233; 3, 272; also for introducing a parenthesis: sed ne illi quidem ipsi satis mitem gentem fore (adeo ferocia atque indomita ingenia esse) ni subinde auro ... principum animi concilientur, Liv. 21, 20, 8; so id. 9, 26, 17; 3, 4, 2; Tac. A. 2, 28.

2. When to a specific fact a general consideration is added as a reason for it: *So, thus* (esp. in Livy very often; Cicero uses instead of it tantum, Off. 3, 31, 112; the passage, ib. 1, 11, 37, is doubtful): haud dubius, facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore: adeo non fortuna modo, sed ratio etiam, cum barbaris stabat, *thus not only fortune, but sagacity, was on the side of the barbarians*, Liv. 5, 38, 4: adeo ex parvis saepe magnarum momenta rerum pendent, id. 27, 9, 1; so id. 4, 31, 5; 21, 33, 6; 28, 19; Quint. 1, 12, 7; Curt 10, 2, 11; Tac. Agr. 1: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg. G. 2, 272.

3. In advancing from one thought to another more important=immo, *Rather, indeed, nay*: nulla umquam respublica ubi tantus paupertati ac parsimoniae honos fuerit: adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, Liv. praef. 11; so Gell. 11, 7; Symm. Ep. 1, 30, 37.

4. Peculiar to the post-Aug. per. is the use of adeo with a negative after ne quidem or quoque in the signif.: *So much the more* or *less, much less than, still less*: hujus totius temporis fortunam ne deflere quidem satis quisquam digne potuit: adeo nemo exprimere verbis potest, *still less can one describe it by words*, Vell. 2, 67, 1: ne tecta quidem urbis, adeo publicum consilium numquam adiit, *still less*, Tac. A. 6, 15; so Hist. 3, 64; Curt. 7, 5, 35: favore militum anxius et superbia viri aequalium quoque, adeo superiorum intolerantis, *who could not endure his equals, much less his superiors*, Tac. H. 4, 80.—And so also in gen., after any preceding negation: quaelibet enim ex iis artibus in paucos libros contrahi solet: adeo infinito spatio ac traditione opus non est, *so much the less is there need*, etc., Quint. 12, 11, 16; so Plin. 17, 12, 35; Tac. A. 3, 34; 6, 15; Hist. 3, 39.—The assumption of a causal signif. of adeo=ideo, propterea, rests upon false readings. For in Coel. Cic. Fam. 8, 15 we should read *ideo*, and Liv. 24, 32, 6, *ad haec.*—See more upon this word, Hand Turs. 1, 135-155.

* **Adĕōna,** ae, *f.* *The tutelary goddess of new-comers* (adeuntium), Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21.

ădeps, ĭpis, (in Plin., Seren., and Pallad. always *m.*; in Cels. oftener *f.*; in Colum. *c.*; cf. Prisc. 657 and 752 P.; Phocae Ars, 1701 ib.; Schneid. Gr. 2, 123 and 124; Rudd. 1, 34, *no.* 91), *The soft fat* or *grease of animals, suet, lard* (that which has become hard is called *sevum*): adeps suillus, Var. R. R. 2, 11: ursinus, Plin. 28, 11, 46: vulpinus, ib.: anserinus, ib. 48, et al.—Hence, metaph. **a.** Of men: nec mihi esse Lentuli somnum, nec Cassii adipem, pertimescendam, (* *the corpulence*), *Cic. Cat. 3, 7.—**b.** Of fat or fertile earth, *Marl*, Plin. 17, 6, 4.—**c.** In trees, *The worst part of the wood, which is soft and full of sap*, also called alburnum, Plin. 16, 38, 72.—**d.** Trop.: Of a speaker, *Bombast*: adipes tenuare .... ad maciem redigere, Quint. 2, 10, 6.

☞ The form *adipes* assumed by Prisc. 752 and 1293 P., on account of Varr. R. R. 2, 11, rests upon an error, since not *adipes illa*, but *adeps suilla* should be read there, v. Schneid. in h. l.

ădeptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adipiscor], *An obtaining, attainment*: nos beatam vitam non depulsione mali, sed adeptione boni judicemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13; so id. Partit. 32; Quint. 5, 10, 33.

1. ădeptus, a, um, *Part.* of adipiscor.

***2. ădeptus,** ūs, *m.*= adeptio, *An obtaining*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32.

ăd-ĕquito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To ride to or toward a place, to run, rush,* or *leap to* or *upon*. quo tam ferociter adequitasset inde se fundi fugarique, Liv. 9, 22. With *Dat.*: castris, Tac. A. 6, 34; so Plin. 15, 18, 20. With *Acc.*: Syracusas, Liv. 24, 31. With *ad*, Caes. B. G. 1, 46; cf. Herz. in h. l. With *in*: in primos ordines, Curt. 7, 4. (* With *quo*, Liv. 9, 22.)—**2.** *To ride near to* or *along by* (cf. ad A. 3): juxta aliquem, Suet. Cal. 25: vehiculo anteire aut circa adequitare, id. Aug. 64.

ăd-erro, are, *v. n.* *By wandering about to arrive at a place, to wander to*, with *Dat.*: scopulis, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 119. Trop.: auribus, id. Th. 9, 177.

* **ăd-esco,** are, *v. a.* *To feed* or *fatten*: adescata, Coel. Aur. 1, 11.

* **ădesdum,** or ades dum (Imper. fr. adsum with dum), *Come hither*: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 2 (cf. manedum, ehedum, *etc.*, v. dum).

* **ăd-ēsŭrĭo,** ire, *v. n.* *To be hungry for a thing*: adesurivit magis et inhiavit acrius, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 132.

ădēsus, a, um, v. adedo, *Pa.*

* **ăd-expĕto,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To desire something further* or *in addition to*, Sen. Ep. 1, 17.

adf. All words thus beginning, v. under aff.

adg. All words thus beginning, v. under agg.

ăd-haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2. *v. n.* *To hang to* or *on a thing, to cleave* or *stick to*; so Lucret. of the iron adhering to the magnet: unus ubi ex uno dependet, subter adhaerens, Lucr. 6, 915: Lucr. 3, 556. (* With *in* and *Abl.*): tela in tuis visceribus, Cic. Vatin. 13; so Ov. M. 4, 693.—With *Acc.*: cratera et corvus adhaeret, Cic. Arat. 541 (so Tert. humerum, de Pall. 5). With *Abl.*: fronte cuspis, Ov. M. 5, 38. With *Dat.*: poet. tonsis (ovibus) illotus sudor, Virg. G. 3, 443: cf. Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 80; and in later prose: navis ancoris, *is fastened to them*, Tac. A. 2, 23: stativis castris, ib. 3, 21; and jumento, *to sit upon an animal, to ride*, Gell. 20, 1: lingua crocodilis tota adhaerens, *which cleaves* or *grows entirely to his palate*, Plin. 11, 37, 65.—Trop.: adhaesit homini ad intimum ventrem fames, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 83; and of fawning adherence to one: id. As. 1, 3, 59: cui canis ex vero dictum cognomen adhaeret, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: nulli fortunae adhaerebat animus, *i. e.* inconstans fuit, Liv. 41, 20: obsidioni fortiter adhaerentes, Amm. 19, 3.

2. Metaph.: adh. alicui, *To hang on a person* or *thing*, i. e. *to be in one's company* or *train*, or *to be near, to join to, to fasten to*, etc. (mostly post-Cicer., esp. in the histt.): vineis modica silva adhaerebat, *was close to it, adjoined it*, Tac. H. 2, 25; so Amm. 18, 2.—Hence of persons: *To keep close to one, not to go from his side, to be at one's heels.* Thus the Thessalians complain of the Romans: procul abesse Romanos: lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, *i. e. he* (the King of Macedon) *annoys them, threatens them by his vicinity*, Liv. 39, 25: nec umquam non adhaerentes (*and never departing from his side*), Suet. Galb. 14: comitem perpetuum alicui adhaerere, Plin. 10, 22, 26: tempus adhaerens, *the time in hand, just the present time*, Quint. 5, 10, 46: obvio quoque adhaerente, *while each one adhered to him*, Suet. Oth. 6; and so trop.: adhaeret altissimis invidia, Vell. Pat. 1, 9.

3. *To be an appendage to a thing*, i. e. *to trail or drag after, to be the last*; sarcastically in Cic.: tenesne memoria te extremum adhaesisse? *i. e.* extremo loco quaestorem esse factum, Vat. 5; cf. haerere, Liv. 5, 2 *fin.*, and Gron. in h. l., and so without sarcasm, Curt. 10, 5.—Hence

ăd-haeresco, haesi, haesum, 3. *v. inch.*, *To continue hanging, sticking, cleaving to a thing*, lit. and trop. (in the trop. sense almost exclusively peculiar to Cic.). (* With *ad*, *in*, and *abl.* or *ubi*): tragula ad turrim, Caes. B. G. 5, 46: ne quid emineret, ubi ignis adhaeresceret, id. B. C. 2, 9: tamquam in quodam incili, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5: si potes in his locis adhaerescere, *if you can stick* (*i. e.* stay or sojourn) *in such places*, id. Att. 4, 4: in me omnia conjurationis nefaria tela adhaeserunt, id. Dom. 24; cf. ib. 5: ad quamcunque disciplinam, tanquam ad saxum, adhaerescunt, id. Ac. 2, 3: argumentum ratio ipsa confirmat, quae simul atque emissa est, adhaerescit, *sc.* ad mentem, *remains hanging, is fastened upon the memory* (the figure is derived from missiles), id. de Or. 2, 53.—With *Dat.*: justitiae honestatique, *to be attached* or *devoted to*, id. Off. 1, 24.—And *absol.*: oratio ita libere fluebat, ut nunquam adhaeresceret, *never was at a stand, faltered*, id. Brut. 79; cf. ib. 93; v. haereo: adhaerescere ad columnam (*sc.* Maeniam); sarcastically: *to remain fixed upon the debtor's columns, as upon a rock at sea, to suffer shipwreck*, i. e. to be punished as a fraudulent debtor, id. Sest. 8, 18; v. columna, and cf. Liv. 5, 47.—**2.** *To be joined close to a thing, to correspond to, to fit to* or *suit*: si non omnia, quae praeponerentur a me ad omnium vestrûm studium adhaerescerent, id. de Or. 3, 10, 37.—Hence

* **ădhaese,** *adv.* *Hesitatingly, stammeringly*: loqui, Gell. 5, 9.

* **ădhaesĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [ADHAESITO] *An adhering, adhesion*: complexiones, copulationes, et adhaesitationes atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6.

ădhaesus, ūs, *m.* [adhaereo] *An adhering, adherence* (only in Lucr.): pulveris, Lucr. 3, 382 Forb.; so ib. 4, 1238; 5, 840; 6, 471; cf. Non. 73, 6.

* **ăd-hālo,** are, *v. a.* *To breathe on*: si patescentem fungum primo (serpens) adhalaverit, Plin. 22, 22, 46.

(* **Adherbal,** ălis, *m.* *A Numidian prince, the son of Micipsa*, Sall. J. 5.)

ăd-hĭbĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. [habeo] *v. a.* **1.** *To bring one thing to another, to hold to, to apply to*=admoveo, applico, and similar verbs; *to give, furnish*; constr. with *ad* or *Dat.*: cur non adhibuisti, dum istaec loquereris, tympanum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 38: huc adhibete aures (ad ea) quae ego loquar, id. Ps. 1, 2, 20: ad me formosae vultus adhibete, puellae, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 37; cf. ib. 13, 15: manus medicas ad vulnera, Virg. G. 3, 455: odores ad Deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: quos negat ad panem adhibere quidquam, praeter nasturtium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: alicui calcaria, id. Brut. 56 (cf. addere calcar, v. addo): manus, genibus adhibet, *i. e.* admovet, genua amplexatur, Ov. M. 9, 216: vincula captis, *to put them on them*, id. Fast. 3, 293.—Trop.: metum ut mihi adhibeam, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 20; cf. Quint. 1, 3, 15: nunc animum nobis adhibe veram ad rationem, Lucr. 2, 1033; cf. below 2, *c.* and Ov. M. 15, 238; Virg. A. 11, 315: ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem afferat, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: est ea (oratio) quidem utilior, sed raro proficit, neque est ad vulgus adhibenda, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 60 (as soon after, 61, sed alia quaedam sit ad eum admovenda curatio): adhib. cultus, honores, preces, diis immortalibus, id. Nat. D. 1, 2; cf. Tac. A. 14, 53: alicui voluptates, Cic. Muren. 35: consolationem, id. Brut. 96: omnes ii motus, quos orator adhibere volet judici, *which the orator may wish to communicate to the judge*, id. de Or. 2, 45, et al.—Hence=addere, adjungere, *To add to*: ut quatuor initiis rerum illis quintam hanc naturam non adhiberet, id. Ac. 1, 11, 39 Goer.: ad domesticorum majorumque morem etiam hanc a Socrate adventitiam doctrinam adhibuerunt, id. Rep. 3, 3.

2. Of persons: *To bring one to a place, to make use of for any thing*: hoc temere nunquam amittam ego a me, quin mihi testes adhibeam, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 2; so Cic. Fin. 2, 21; Tac. A. 15, 14: medicum, Cic. Fat. 12: leges, ad quas (*sc.* defendendas) adhibemur, *we are summoned*, id. Clu. 52: nec, quoniam apud Graecos judices res agetur, poteris adhibere Demosthenem, id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: si adhibebitur deus, *shall be brought upon the stage*, Hor. A. P. 227: castris adhibere socios et foedera jungere, Virg. A. 8, 56: aliquem in partem periculi, Ov. M. 11, 447: in auxilium, Just. 3, 6.—Esp., **a.** Ad or in consilium, *To send for one in order to receive counsel from him, to consult one*: neque hos ad concilium adhibendos censeo, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: in consilium, Plin. Ep. 6, 11, 1; so also adhibere alone: a tuis reliquis non adhibemur, *we are not consulted*, Cic. Fam. 4, 7; so ib. 10, 25; 11, 7; Off. 3, 20; Phil. 5, 9; Caes. B. G. 1, 20; Suet. Claud. 35; cf. Corte upon Sall. J. 113, and upon Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 15.—But sometimes adhibere in consilium=admittere in cons., *to admit to a consultation.* So trop.: est tuum, sic agitare animo, ut non adhibeas in consilium cogitationum tuarum desperationem aut timorem, Cic. Fam. 6, 1.—**b.** Adhibere aliquem coenae, epulis, *etc.*, *To invite to a banquet, to supper*, etc.: adhibete Penates et patrios epulis, *etc.*, Virg. A. 5, 62; so Hor. Od. 4, 5, 32; Suet. Caes. 73; Aug. 74: in convivium, Nep. praef. 7.—And so also adhibere alone: *To receive, to entertain, to treat* (cf. accipio 1, *c*, *a*): quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 5: Quintum filium severius adhibebo, id. Att. 10, 12.—**c.** Adhibere se ad aliquid, *To betake* or *apply one's self to a thing*, i. e. *to devote attention to it*: adhibere se remotum a curis, veram ad rationem, Lucr. 1, 44 (cf. above *no.* 1); and absol. adhibere se, *to appear* or *to behave one's self* in any manner: permagni est hominis, sic se adhibere in tanta potestate, ut nulla alia potestas ab iis, quibus ipse praeest, desideretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7.

3. Adhibere aliquid ad aliquid or alicui rei, *To put a thing to a determinate use, to apply it to a definite purpose* or *object*, i. e. *to use* or *employ it for any thing definite* (therefore, with intention and deliberation; on the contr., *usurpare* denotes merely absolute, momentary use; cf. Cic. Lael. 2, 8; and *uti*, use that arises from some necessity, Herz. Caes. B. G. 1, 20): estur, bibitur, neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet, Plaut. Mos. 1, 3, 79; so adhibere fidem, *to employ* or *exhibit honesty*, id. Rud. 4, 3, 104; cf. Cic. Clu. 42: adhibere omnem diligentiam ad convalescendum, id. Fam. 16, 9; cf. ib. 6; Nep. Att. 21: misericordiam in fortunis alicujus et sapientiam in salute reip., Cic. Rab. 2: flores in causis, id. Or. 19: cautionem privatis rebus suis, id. Att. 1, 19: medicinam aegroto, ib. 16, 15: humatis titulum, *i. e.* inscriptionem addere, Liv. 26, 25: belli necessitatibus patientiam, id. 5, 6: fraudem testamento, Suet. Dom. 2: curam viis, id. Vesp. 5: modum, *to set a limit to, to set bounds to*: vitio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: sumptibus, Suet. Ner. 16: cf. id. Aug. 100; Tib. 34: voluptati, Quint. 9, 3, 74: adhibere memoriam contumeliae, *to retain it in memory*, Nep. Epam. 7.

4. In later Lat., alicui aliquem, *To quote one to another as authority for an assertion*: is nos aquam multam ex diluta nive bibentis coercebat, severiusque increpabat, adhibebatque nobis auctoritates nobilium medicorum, Gell. 19, 5, 3;—hence

ădhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* *An employing, application*, Marc. Emp.; Cap. and Dig.

ădhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* from adhibeo.

ăd-hinnĭo, īvi, or ii, ītum, 4. *v. n.* *To neigh to* (one horse to another, from sexual desire), constr. with *Dat.* and *Acc.*, also *ad* and *in c. Acc.*, Rud. 2, 135: fortis equus visae semper adhinnit equae, Ov. Rem. Am. 634; so Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 17.—Hence trop. of lewd persons: quamquam vetus canterius sum mihi nunc adhinniret (muliercula), Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 83.—**2.** In * Cic. contemptuously: *To strive after* or *long for with voluptuous desire*: admissarius iste, ad illius orationem adhinnivit, (* *gave his passionate assent, expressed his delight*, etc.), Pis. 28.

ăd-horrĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To be horror-struck at*, Albin. 1, 221; dub.

* **ădhortāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [adhortor] *A means of exhortation, an exhortation*, App. Florid. 18.

ădhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adhortor] *An exhortation, encouragement*: omissa nostra adhortatione veniamus ad eorum sermonem, * Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 11; so Liv. 4, 38; Plin. 8. 42, 65; Suet. Aug. 94, et al.

ădhortātor, ōris, *m.* [adhortor] *An exhorter, encourager, exciter*, Liv. 32, 25 operis, id. 2, 58; 7, 32; 9, 13.

1. ădhortātus, a, um, *Part.* from adhortor.

2. * **ădhortātus,** ūs, *m.* *An exhortation, persuasion,* App. Apol.—From

ăd-hortor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* *To exhort, encourage,* or *incite one to a thing,* constr. with *ad in,* or *absol.:* nam me meae vitae consuetudo ad Cai. Rabirium defendendum est adhortata, Cic. Rab. perd. 1: ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: aliquem ad certam laudem, id. Fam. 1, 7: loricatos ad discumbendum, Suet. Calig. 45: in bellum, Tac. H. 3, 61: in ultionem sui, Suet. Ner. 41.—Absol.: milites, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: de re frumentaria Boios atque Aeduos adhortari non destitit, *he did not cease to incite and spur on the Boii and Aedui, in respect to a supply of corn,* Caes. B. G. 7, 17: nullo adhortante sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac. H. 1, 38.—Followed by *ut, ne,* or the simple subj.: adhort. adolescentes, ut turbulenti velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: tandem Bruto adhortante, ne jamdudum operientes destitueret, Suet. Caes. 81: adhortor, properent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: adhortari se, *to rouse* or *incite one's self to a thing:* ferus ipse (leo) sese adhortans rapidum incitat animum, Cat. 63, 85; cf. Hor. S. 2, 1, 20.

☞ Pass.: adulati erant ab amicis et adhortati, Cassius in Prisc. 791 P.

ăd-hospĭto, are, *v. a.* *To entertain as guest,* or *to propitiate,* Dict. Crit. 1, 15.

ăd-huc, *adv.* **1.** Of place: *To this place, hitherto, thus far* (designating the limit, inclusive of the whole space traversed; hence also *usque* is often joined with it; cf. ad A. 2, b.): conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, *thus far, to this point the statements of both agree,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 20: adhuc ea dixi, causa cur Zenoni non fuisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 16, 44; cf. Her. 1, 9, 16: his oris, quas angulo Baeticae adhuc usque perstrinximus, Pomp. Mel. 3, 6, 1. (Adhuc differs from *hactenus* just as *ad* from *tenus,* v. tenus. Hence Cic. never says, de justitia adhuc, but, de justitia hactenus; the first would be too definite a determination of the limit. Otherwise is it, *e. g.* Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: sed de consuetudine adhuc exercitationis loquor: nondum de ratione et sapientia, *until now, hitherto, I have spoken only,* etc.) Nearly related to this is the use of adhuc in the desig. of measure or degree: *so far, to such a degree:* et ipse Caesar erat adhuc impudens, qui exercitum et provinciam invito senatu teneret, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 4; so Liv. 21, 18, 4; Quint. 2, 19, 2; 8, 5, 20.—More frequently,

2. Of time: *Until now, hitherto, as yet,* designating the limit, together with the period already passed (cf. ad B. 2): res adhuc quidem, hercle, in tuto est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 48: celabitur itidem ut celata adhuc est, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 20; Lucr. 5, 1026; cf. ib. 378: ille igitur vidit non modo, quot fuissent adhuc philosophorum de summo bono, sed quot omnino esse possent sententiae, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 16: haec adhuc (*sc.* acta sunt): sed ad praeterita revertamur, id. Att. 5, 20; so ib. 3, 14 *fin.;* 5, 17, 46; Agr. 3, 1, 1: Britanni, qui adhuc pugnae expertes, Tac. Agr. 37; so Curt. 7, 7, 8, et al.—With usque *or* semper: usque adhuc actum est probe, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 107; so Ps. 4, 7, 14; Ter. And. 1, 5, 27; Ad. 4, 4, 23; 5, 4, 5; Hec. 4, 1, 29; Cic. Rep. 2, 20: quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119.—With dum in subordinate propositions, for the purpose of more accurate desig. of time: quae adhuc te carens, dum hic fui, sustentabam, *what I have endured during the whole time that I have been here, until now,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 4: adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse vis, numquam te confirmare potuisti, Cic. Fam. 16, 4; so ib. 18. Here belongs the adverbial expression (occurring once only in Plautus), adhuc locorum, *until now, hitherto* (cf. locus): ut adhuc locorum feci, faciam sedulo, * Capt. 2, 3, 25.—It should be noticed that adhuc does not merely denote a limitation of time in the present, but also, although more rare, like usque eo and ad id tempus, in the past: adhuc haec erant, ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 4: unam adhuc a te epistolam acceperam, id. Att. 7. 2: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello ... disertos me cognosse nonnullos, eloquentem adhuc neminem, id. de Or. 1, 21: una adhuc victoria Carus Metius censebatur, Tac. Agr. 45;—hence,

3. Adhuc non, or neque adhuc, *Until now not,* i. e. *not yet:* nihil adhuc, *nothing as yet,* or *not at all as yet,* in Plaut., nunquam adhuc, *never as yet, never yet:* cupidissimi veniendi maximis injuriis affecti, adhuc non venerunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27, 65: me adhuc non legisse turpe utrique nostrum est, id. Fam. 7, 24, 7; so id. 3, 8, 25; 6, 14; 14, 6, 2; Mart. 7, 89, 10: cui neque fulgor adhuc, nec dum sua forma recessit, Virg. A. 11, 70: nihil adhuc peccavit etiam, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 78: nihil adhuc est quod verearc, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: sed quod quaeris, quando, qua, quo, nihil adhuc scimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 7, 4; so 9, 17, 7; Caes. B. C. 3, 57; Nep. Milt. 5: numquam etiam quidquam adhuc verborum est proloquutus perperam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 92; cf. Capt. 5, 2, 7.

4. For etiamnunc: *Yet, still;* to denote that a thing continues without ceasing to a certain point, and does not, as was expected, feared, hoped, *etc.,* come to an end; (apparently not used by Cic.): stertis adhuc? *are you still snoring?* Pers. 3, 58: adhuc tranquilla res est, *it is still quiet,* Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 15; so id. Ad. 1, 2, 42: Ephesi regem est consequutus fluctuantem adhuc animo, Liv. 33, 49, 7; so 21, 43, 14; Tac. A. 1, 8, 17; Hist. 2, 44, 73; 4, 17; Germ. 28; Suet. Aug. 56, 69; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 1; Curt. 8, 6, 18; 8, 12: quinque satis fuerant: nam sex septemve libelli est nimium: quid adhuc ludere, Musa, juvat? *why play still, still more* or *further?* Mart. 8, 3; so id. 4, 91.

5. Hence also to denote that a thing is still remaining, is yet existing: at in veterum comicorum adhuc libris invenio, *I yet find in the old comic poets,* Quint. 1, 7, 22: quippe tres adhuc legiones erant, Tac. H. 3, 9; so G. 34; Ann. 2, 26; Mart. 7, 44, 1; hence adhuc esse = superesse (used only since the Aug. per.): si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem, Virg. A. 4, 319.

6. To denote that a thing has only reached a certain point: *Now first, not before:* quum adhuc (*now for the first time*) naso odos obsequutus es meo, da vicissim meo gutturi gaudium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 9: gangraenam vero, si nondum plane tenet, sed adhuc incipit, curare non difficillimum est, Cels. 5, 26, 34; so Mart. 13, 102; Val. Fl. 8, 126.—Hence the discourse is continued by deinde, or aliquando is opp. to adeo, which last should then be translated: *At present, yet now* = nunc: quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: laudare illud me adhuc: venturum tempus, quo idem non permitterem, Quint. 2, 4, 14: senatus priusquam edicto convocaretur ad curiam concurrit, obseratisque adhuc foribus, deinde apertis, tantas mortuo gratias agit, *etc.,* Suet. Tit. 11; so Tac. A. 11, 23.

7. To denote that a thing had reached a certain limit before another happened: *Still, yet, while yet:* inconditam multitudinem adhuc disjecit, *he dispersed the multitude while yet unarranged,* Tac. A. 3, 42.

8. For etiam, insuper, praeterea, to denote that a thing occurs besides or along with another (belonging apparently only to popular lang.; hence once in Plaut.; and to the post-Aug. per.): *Besides, further:* addam minam adhuc istic postea, Plaut. Truc. 5, 18: unam rem adhuc adjiciam, Sen. Qu. nat. 4, 8: sunt adhuc aliquae non omittendae in auro differentiae, Plin. 33, 2, 10; so Quint. 2, 21, 6; 9, 4, 34; Val. Fl. 8, 429; Tac. A. 1, 17; Agr. 29; Flor. 1, 13, 17.

9. In like manner, only in later Lat. is adhuc used, like *etiam* in the Cic. per. = ἔτι, *Yet, still,* for the sake of emphasis in comparisons; then, if it enhances the comparative, it stands before it; but after it, if that which the comp. expresses is added by way of augmentation: (like; *he has done a still greater thing,* and *he has still done a greater thing*): tum Callicles adhuc concitatior, Quint. 2, 15, 28: adhuc difficilior observatio est per tenores, id. 1, 5, 22: si marmor illi (Phidiae), si adhuc viliorem materiem obtulisses, fecisset, *etc.,* Sen. Ep. 85, 34: adhuc diligentius, Plin. 18, 4: cui gloriae amplior adhuc ex opportunitate cumulus accessit, Suet. Tib. 17: Dii faveant, majora adhuc restant, Curt. 9, 6, 23; so Quint. 10, 1, 99; Tac. G. 19; Suet. Ner. 10.

10. Adhuc is sometimes used for *adeo, Even,* and, **a.** not merely in the connection, et adhuc, que adhuc (v. adeo B. 4), but also, **b.** standing alone: **a.** Ita res successit meliusque adhuc, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 18: Tellurem Nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur Flumina, Virg. A. 7, 136: nihil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15; so ib. 2, 2, 111; Liv. 22, 49, 10; Sen. Ep. 49, 4.—**b.** Gens non astuta, nec callida: aperit adhuc secreta pectoris, licentia joci, Tac. G. 22: cetera similes Batavis, nisi quod ipso adhuc terrae suae solo et coelo acrius animantur, ib. 29, 3 (cf. ipse adeo under adeo B. 2, and at the end); so Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 55; Calpurn. Flacc. Declam. 22.

* **ădhuc-cĭne** = adhuc ne, *adv. interr.* *Still? yet?* App. M. 9 dub.

Ădĭăbēna, ae, or **Adiabene,** ēs, *f.,* Ἀδιαβηνή, *Ancient Assyria,* now *Botan,* Plin. 5, 12, 13; hence **Adiabēnus,** a, um, *Pertaining thereto:* Monobazus Adiabenus, Tac. A. 15, 14; so ib. 1: regimen, ib. 2.—Adiabēni, ōrum, *Its inhabitants,* Plin. 6, 9, 10.—**Adĭăbēnĭcus,** *An epithet of the Emperor Severus,* as conqueror of that country, Sext. Ruf. 21; cf. Eckh. D. N. V. T. 7, p. 172 and 173.

ăd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] (adaxint = adigant, Plautus Aul. 1, 1, 11.)

1. *To drive, bring,* or *take a person* or *thing to a place;* constr. for the most part with *ad,* but also with *Acc., Dat., in* (*or *local adv.*).—**a.** First of cattle (cf ago I. 1; abigo, abigeus, *etc.*): quis has huc oves adegit? Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 3: lactantes vitulos ad matres, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 16: pecore e longinquioribus vicis adacto, Caes. B. G. 7, 17.—**b.** Of persons (cf. ago I. 2): mox noctu te adiget horsum insomnia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13: aliquem fulmine ad umbras, Virg. A. 4, 25: quis Deus Italiam, vos adegit? ib. 9, 601; cf. 11, 261.—Hence adigere aliquem arbitrum, *to bring one as an arbiter* (*acc. to others, it is, adigere (ad) arbitrum, *to compel one to come before an arbiter;* like adigere (ad) jusjurandum, infra (3)): finibus regundis adigere arbitrum non possis, Cic. Top. 10, 43; so id. Off. 3, 16; Beier Rosc. Com. 9.—**c.** Of things: classem e Ponto Byzantium adigi jusserat, Tac. H. 2, 83, and *absol.:* dum adiguntur naves, *i. e.* in mare impelluntur, id. Ann. 2, 7: (*tigna fistucis, *to drive in,* Caes. B. G. 4, 17): flammam turri, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; so Virg. A. 6, 593; cf. 12, 320.—Esp. often of weapons (**to plunge, thrust; to send to a place*): ut telum adigi non posset, Caes. B. C. 3, 51 Oud.; cf. B. G. 4, 23; so Virg. A. 9, 431; Ov. M. 6, 271: hastae ardentes adactae, Tac. H. 4, 23: ferrum jugulo, Suet. Ner. 49; cf. Liv. 27, 49: per obscena ferrum, Suet. Calig. 58: ferrum in viscera, Sil. 7, 626.—And from the weapons transf. to the wound: *To inflict* (in the poets and Tac.): alte vulnus adactum, Virg. A. 10, 850: Varo vulnus adactum, Tac. A. 1, 61: vulnus per galeam adegit, (**inflicted a wound,* ib. 6, 35.)

2. *To drive, urge,* or *bring one to a situation, to a state of mind,* or *to an act* (esp. against his will, by force): tu homo adigis me ad insaniam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: adigit ita Postumia, Cic. Att. 10, 9: acri cupidine adigi, Tac. A. 15, 33: ad mortem ib. 12, 22; poet. with the subj. without ut: quae vis vim mihi afferam, ipsa adigit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 19.—And with the *Inf.:* vertere morsus exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi, Virg. A 7, 114; cf. 6, 696; so Ov. Am. 3, 6, 3; Sil. 2, 472; Stat. Th. 4, 531.—So also in Tac.: tres liburnicas, adactis per vim guberna toribus, ascendere, Agr. 28; so id. A. 4, 45; 11, 10; H. 4, 15.

3. Adigere aliquem ad jusjurandum, or merely jusjurandum, or also jurejurando, or sacramento (*Abl.*), *t. t.*, *To put one on oath, to cause one to take oath, to bind by an oath* (from the time of Livy oftener with *Abl.*, so Tac., Just., Flor., v. below. Cf. on this point Corte Sall. C. 22; Held. Caes. B. C. 1, 76; Herz. Caes. B. G. 7, 67; Ramsh. § 129; Rudd. 2, 328, *no.* 16): omnibus jusjurandum adactis, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: quum ad jusjurandum populares sceleris sui adigeret, Sall. C. 22: provinciam omnem in sua et Pompeii verba jusjurandum adigebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: censores ita jusjurandum adigebant, Liv. 43, 15 *fin.*; so Gell. 4, 20; 7, 18; populum jurejurando adegit, Liv. 2, 1: omnibus junioribus jurejurando adactis, ib. 6, 33; so 6, 38; 7, 9, 11, et al.; Tac. H. 1, 55; ib. 76; Just. 22, 4, 5; 8, 4, 11; Flor. 3, 1, 13.—The elliptical phrase in verba adigere, for in verba jusjurandum adigere in Tac. and Suet. is worthy of remark (cf. the passage cited above, Caes. B. C. 2, 18): neque se, neque quemquam Batavum in verba Galliarum adegit, Tac. H. 4, 61: provincia Narbon. in verba Vitellii adacta, ib. 2, 14; so 4, 59; Suet. Vesp. 6.—And finally entirely *absol.* adigere (*sc.* sacramento, jurejurando), *To bind by an oath*: magno cum assensu auditus . . . universos adigit, Tac. H. 4, 15.

4. More rare poetical expressions are: **a.** Adigere tempus, *To bring the time near, to cause it to draw near* or *approach*: used only in the Pass. once in Lucret.: tempus adactum, 5, 1224 Forb.—**b.** = subigere, *To subject*: bisque jugo Rhenum, bis adactum legibus Istrum, Stat. Th. 1, 19: in faciem prorae pinus adacta novae, *wrought* or *fashioned in the form of a ship*, Prop. 3, 21, 14. Caes. B. C. 2, 1 is very doubtful: mare quod adigit ad ostium Rhodani, where se should apparently be supplied: *drives* or *presses to*, i. e. *comes to*, more emphatic than *attingit* and similar words, v. the commentt. in h. l.

ăd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* (adempsit = ademerit or adimat, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 27) [emo] lit. *To take a thing to one's self* (acc. to Festus, p. 5 Lind.: "Emere antiqui dicebant pro accipere," cf. ABEMITO and Schneid. Gr. 1, 524): si ego memorem quae me erga fecisti bene, nox diem adimat, *the night would take the day to itself, swallow it up*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 57: multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum; multa recedentes adimunt, *take them away with themselves*, as a fine antithesis to secum ferunt, Hor. A. P. 175. Hence with exclusive reference to the one from whom a thing is taken, *To take*, or *take away a thing from one, to deprive of* (and like *demere, eximere*, always without violence; diff. from *auferre, eripere, etc.*, Doed. Syn. 4, 123 *sq.*); in the ante-class. per. and in the poets of the Aug. per. in a good and bad sense: **a.** In a good sense: *To free from something* (cf. Hab. Syn. 38): ut istas compedes tibi adimam, huic dem, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 31: metum, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2; so id. Heaut. 3, 1, 13; Hec. 5, 3, 19; Ph. 1, 3, 9: Juppiter ingentes qui das adimisque dolores, Hor. S. 2, 3, 88.—**b.** In a bad sense: *To deprive of, to rob of* (this is the common signif., esp. in prose): animam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137: postquam adempta spes est, Ter. And. 2, 1, 4; and absol., id. Ph. 2, 1, 45: Lucr. 5, 1290. So alicui vitam, Cic. Planc. 42: pecuniam, Quint. 15, 49: somnum, Att. 2, 16: libertatem, Dom. 9: exercitum, Phil. 11, 8: aditum litoris, Verr. 2, 5, 32: omnia sociis, Sall. C. 12, 5: arma militibus, Liv. 22, 44: vires ad vincendum, id. 23, 18: imperium, id. 22, 27: pernicitatem, Tac. H. 1, 79, et al. Poet. with *Inf.* as object: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9 (cf. in Gr. *ἀφαιρήσομαι ἀείδειν, I will prohibit them to sing*; so Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 47; Sil. 9, 425).—From all of the examples given, it follows that adimere is generally used only of things. Yet exceptions are found in the poets, as: hanc, nisi mors, mihi adimet nemo, Ter. And. 4, 2, 14: virgo quae puellas audis adimisque leto, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3.—(The distinction between *demere, adimere, eximere*: "*Adimitur* proprie totum, *demitur* pars de toto," Lamb. Cic. Fam. 1, 7; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 31.—*Eximere* de re molesta plerumque dicitur, ut eximere curam, metum aliaque ejusmodi, quae intra corpus aut animam versantur et proinde ex eo eximi, educi, extrahi, evelli possunt. Otium vero et pacem, et cetera laeta vel quae extra hominem consistunt, non tam eximi quam adimi dixerim," Bentl. Hor. Od. 4, 15, 18; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, 123-126.)

ăd-implĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a.* *To fill up, to fill full* (in the class. per., *e. g.* in Liv. 38, 7, and Plin. 11, 37, 52, dub.): Gangem decem fluminibus adimpleri, Aethic. Cosmogr. p. 709 in ed. Mel. Gron. Trop.: adimpleti tibiarum cantu vocant deam suam, Jul. Firm.; cf. adimpletor.—**2.** Metaph.: *To fulfill* (as a promise), *to accomplish*: venditionem, *to abide by*, Dig.: so fidem, ib.; also creditores, *to make satisfaction to, to pay* (cf. absolvere in the ante-class. per.).—Hence

ădimplētĭo, ōnis, *f.* **1.** *A completing, completion*: temporum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17.—**2.** *A fulfilling, fulfillment*: novum (testamentum) veteris adimpletio est, Lact. 4, 20.—And

* **ădimplētor,** ōris, *m.* *He who fills* (by inspiration), *the inspirer*: prophetarum, Aug. de Temp. S. 144.

* **ăd-indo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To put in besides*: Cat. R. R. 18.

* **ăd-ingĕro,** 3. *v. a.* *To bring to in addition, to heap on*: satiram in aliquem, Sisen. in Serv.

* **ăd-inquīro,** 3. *v. a.* *To investigate* or *inquire into, still* (*more particularly*): aliquid, Jul. Val. 1.

ădinstar, more properly ad instar, v. instar.

ăd-invĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. a.* *To find out, to devise*, Vulg. Exod. 35, 33; cf. also Serv. Virg. A. 6, 603.—Hence

ădinventĭo, ōnis, *f.* *An invention*, Dig., Ambros. and Vulg. Judic. 2, 19.—And

* **ădinventor,** ōris, *m.* *An inventor*, as transl. of *ἐφευρετής*, Cyprian. Ep. 68, 10.

* **ădinventum,** i, *n.* [id.] *An invention*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

ăd-invĭcem, *adv.* = invicem, (q. v.), Aug. de Trin. 7.

* **ădĭpālis,** e, *adj.* [adeps] *Of* or *with fat, greasy*: unguen, Arn. 3, p. 115.

ădĭpātus, a, um, *adj.* [adeps] *Filled* or *supplied with fat, fatty, greasy*: puls, Lucil. in Charis. 73 and 74 P.; hence absol.: adipatum (*sc.* edulium, or a similar word), *pastry prepared with fat* (cf. Charis. l. c.): livida materno fervent adipata veneno, Juv. 6, 630. Trop. of discourse: *Awkward, gross*: opimum quoddam et tamquam adipatae orationis genus, Cic. Or. 8, 25; also in Non. 69, 6 (al. *adipale*).

ăd-ĭpiscor, eptus, 3. *v. dep.* [apiscor] **1.** *To arrive at a place by exertion, to reach a limit* (in space): occoepi sequi: vix adipiscendi potestas fuit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 13. Hence also with *Acc.*, (* *to reach, to overtake*): fugientes Gallos Macedones adepti ceciderunt, Liv. 44, 28; cf. Drak. upon 2, 30, 14.—Far oftener **2.** Metaph.: *To attain to by effort* (and properly by overcoming natural obstacles), *to get possession of* (on the contr. *impetrare*, to reach or obtain by victory over another's will; and *nancisci*, by accident, Hab. Syn. 149; Doederl. Syn. 3, 145 and 146; 4, 369): nuptias effugere ego istas malo, quam tu adipiscier, Ter. And. 2, 1, 32: senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant; eandem accusant adepti, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: summos honores a populo Romano, id. Clu. 43: amplissimos dignitatis gradus, id. Fam. 10, 6: quanta instrumenta (homo) habeat ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, id. Leg. 1, 22, 59, et al. So Caes. B. G. 5, 39; Nep. Them. 9; Chabr. 2; Sall. C. 11, 7; id. de Rep. ord. 2, 45; Liv. 1, 32; Vell. 2, 116; Tac. A. 11, 22; Suet. Aug. 16, et al. With *ex*: adeptum esse omnia e natura et animo et corpore et vita, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19 Goer.; cf. id. Leg. 1, 13, 35; 2, 23, 59. (* With *ut*, Cic. Verr. 2, 21.)

☞ **a.** Iis adipiscendi magistratus, *should strive to obtain public honors* (the *consequens* for the *antecedens*), Cic. Off. 1, 21, 72 Heus. and Beier.—**b.** Nero in adipiscenda morte (Epaphroditi) manu adjutus existimabatur, *i. e.* consciscenda, *in committing suicide*, Suet. Dom. 14 Oud.: cf. Ov. Trist. 2, 92; Front. 4, 4, 15; and invenire mortem, Virg. A. 2, 645.—**c.** Pass.: non aetate, verum ingenio, adipiscitur sapientia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 88: haec adipiscuntur, C. Fannius in Prisc. p. 791 P.: amitti magis quam adipisci, Fab. Maximus ib.; so esp. adeptus, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4; Sall. C. 7; Jug. 101; Tac. A. 1, 7, 9; Suet. Tib. 38; cf. Gell. 15, 13; Prisc. 790 *sq.*; Rudd. 1, 288; Kritz Sall. C. 7, 3.—**d.** With *Gen.*: arma, queis Galba rerum adeptus est, Tac. A. 3, 55; so ib. 6, 45; Rudd. 2, 120; Zumpt, § 466.

ădipsathĕon, i, *n.* *A low, thorny shrub*, also called erysisceptrum or diacheton, Plin. 24, 13, 69.

† **ădipsos,** i, *f.* = *ἄδιψος* (without thirst, quenching thirst), **1.** *A species of date*, Plin. 12, 22, 47.—**2.** *Liquorice*, glycyrrhiza, id. 22, 9, 11.

ădĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [aditus] *sc.* coena, *The banquet which the magistrates were accustomed to make when entering on their office, an inaugural feast*, Var. R. R. 3, 6, 6; so Plin. 29, 4, 14; Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*

‡ **ădĭtĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.] "parvus aditus," Fest. p. 24.

ădĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adeo] **1.** *A going to, approach*: quid tibi hanc aditio est? (*i. e.* aditio ad hanc, the verbal substantive with the case of the verb, as very often in Plautus), Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 62.—**2.** In the Dig.: a. hereditatis, *The entering upon an inheritance*; also absol., ib.

* **ădĭto,** are, *v. freq.* [adeo] *To go to* or *approach often*: ad eum aditavere, Enn. in Diomed. 336 P.

1. ădĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from adeo.

2. ădĭtus, ūs, *m.* [adeo] *A going to approach*: quorum aditu aut abitu, Lucr. 1, 678: urbes permultas uno aditu atque adventu esse captas, Cic. Man. 8: quo neque sit ventis aditus, Virg. G. 4, 9; so id. Aen. 4, 293, 423, et al.—With *ad*: aditus ad eum difficilior, Cic. Att. 15, 8; so id. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.*; Ov. F. 1, 173; Tac. A. 2, 28.—With *in* (cf. adeo): aditus in id sacrarium non est viris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45; so id. Dom. 42, 110; 4, 9; Liv. 24, 5, et al.: aditus ad me minime provinciales, *which are not made in the manner customary* (*with the praetor*), Cic. Att. 1, 2.

2. *The possibility, leave*, or *permission of approaching*, or *of admittance, access* (cf. accessus): faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, Cic. Man. 14; so id. Rosc. Am. 38; Fam. 6, 13; Nep. Paus. 3; Liv. 41, 23; Hor. S. 1, 9, 56: homo rari aditus, *a man rarely accessible*, Liv. 24, 5. Trop.: si qui mihi erit aditus de tuis fortunis agendi, Cic. Fam. 6, 10; so Caes. B. G. 5, 41; B. C. 1, 31.

3. *The place through which one goes to* or *approaches a thing, an entrance, avenue*, etc. (opp. to *abitus*; cf. also accessus *no.* 3), Var. L. L. 5, 1, 5: primo aditu vestibuloque prohibere, Cic. Caec. 12; id. Ver. 2, 2, 66, 160: aditus insulae muniti, id. Att. 4, 16; so id. Phil. 1, 10; Verr. 2, 2, 66; Caes. B. G. 4, 20; B. C. 2, 16; Liv. 36, 10; Virg. A. 9, 381; Ov. M. 3, 226: Fast. 6, 157; Her. 18, 44.—Hence trop. (esp. in Cic. very freq.): aditus ad causam, Cic. Sull. 2: vestibula honesta aditusque ad causam illustres facere, id. Or. 15; so id. de Or. 1, 21, 47; 3, 2; Off. 2, 9: Font. 5; Caec. 25, 72; Dom. 47; Agr. 2, 15; Att. 2, 17.

4. In the Dig.: *The right of going through another's field to one's own*: praestare aditum alicui, aditum redimere, *etc.*

ad-jăcĕo, cŭi, no *Sup.*, 2. *v. n.* *To lie at* or *near, to be contiguous, to border upon*, constr. with *Dat.* (in the histt. very freq.): cum Romani adjacerent vallo, Tac. A. 1, 65: munitionibus, ib. 4, 48; so Hist. 2, 93: adjacet undis moles, Ov. M. 11, 728; so Quint. 1, 6, 22, et al.—But most often used of the geog. position of a place, constr. also with *Acc.*; cf. Oud. Caes. B. G. 6, 33; Rudd. 2, 135: gentes, quae mare illud adjacent, Nep. Tim. 2, 1: Tuscus ager Romano adjacet, Liv 2, 49;

cf. ib. 26, 42. Vilinum lacum in adjacentia (*sc.* loca) erupturum, Tac. A. 1, 79; *c. ad:* urbes ad Syrtim adjacent, Mel. 1, 1. Even of tribes or nations: gens adjacens mari, Plin. 6, 17, 21; cf. Br. Nep. Tim. 2, 1.

☞ Liv. 7, 12: fines Romanos, qua parte Etruria adjacet; others read *Etruriam* or *Etruriae adjacent;* v. Drak. in h. l. and Frontin. 3, 9, 5.

* **ad-jăcŭlātus,** a, um, *adj. Thrown* or *cast at*, Cap. 2, p. 41.

* **adjectāmentum,** i, *n.* [adjicio] *An addition, appendage*, Dig. dub.

adjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An adding to, annexation:* Romana res adjectione populi Albani aucta, Liv. 1, 30: illiberalis (*a small addition*), id. 38, 14 *extr.:* caloris, Sen. Ep. 189; literarum, Quint. 1, 5, 16; also *the permission of adding, etc.* (cf. accessus, aditus *no.* 2): Hispalensibus familiarum adjectiones dedit, *he granted to them the settlement of new families*, Tac. H. 1, 78 Lips.; so cf. id. A. 13, 31; Liv. 43, 17.—But it is more freq. *t. t.*, and, **1.** In architecture, **a.** *A projection at the pedestal of columns, the cornice of the pedestal*, Vitr. 3, 2.—**b.** In medicine, *A strengthening, invigorating remedy*, ib. 1, 6, 3.—**2.** In rhetoric, *The repetition of the same word*, e. g. occidi, occidi, Quint. 9, 3, 28.—**3.** In auctions, *The addition to a bid*, Dig.: cf. adjicio.

adjectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In gram., *That is added to the noun substantive, adjective:* "et significat vel laudem vel vituperationem, vel medium vel accidens, ut justus, impius, magnus, albus," Prisc. p. 578 P.; cf. Macr. Sat. 1, 4.

* **adjecto,** are, *v. freq.*, from adjicio, *To add to*, Apic. 8, 2.

1. adjectus, a, um, *Part.*, from adjicio.

2. adjectus, ūs, *m.* [adjicio] *An adding* or *applying to:* odoris, Lucr. 4, 677; so id. 1, 689: cuneorum, Vitr. 9, 6.

adjĭcĭālis, e, a false reading for *aditialis*, q. v.

ad-jĭcĭo, (in MSS. also adicio), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *To throw* or *cast a thing to, to put* or *place it at* or *near*, usu. *c. Dat.*, often confounded with *adigo;* cf. Oud. Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 3; v. adigo (in the lit. signif. rare), (* Col. 12, 48, 2.—*c. Acc.*): rogum bustumve novum vetat propius sexaginta pedes adjici aedes alienas, Cic. Leg. 2, 24: adjectoque cavae supplentur sanguine venae, Ov. M. 7, 291; so ib. 266; 14, 276. More freq. trop.: quo ne imprudentiam quidem oculorum adjici fas fuit, *to turn the eyes pryingly to, to direct the sight*, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 14. 36: Parthus adjecit Armeniae manum. Vell. 2, 100: album calculum errori, *to approve*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2: (* virus in angues, Ov. A. 3, 7.)

2. Transf. to mental objects: *To turn* or *direct the mind, look*, etc., *to, to fasten them upon something:* qui amabilitati animum adjiceret, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 1: animum militi, id. Mil. 3, 3, 34: ad virginem animum adjecit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 63: cum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos adjecissent, Cic. Agr. 2, 10: plane videbant adjectum esse oculum hereditati, id. Verr. 2, 2, 15, 37 (diff. from the adj. oculos, above cited): adjecit animum ad consilium, Liv. 25, 37: novo etiam consilio animum adjecit, id. 28, 33.

3. Most freq.: *To add* or *apply to a thing by way of augmentation*, προςτιθέναι (cf. addo), lit. and trop.; constr. with *ad* or *Dat.:* ad bellicam laudem ingenii gloriam, Cic. Off. 1, 32: decus alicui, Vell. 2, 36: aliquantum ea res duci famae et auctoritatis adjecit, Liv. 44, 33; so id. 10, 7; 24, 5; Tac. Agr. 26; Suet. Oth. 11; Tib. 67; Cal. 15; Caes. 38, et al.: morem ritusque sacrorum adjiciam, Virg. A. 12, 837: adjecere bonae paullo plus artis Athenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 43; so Ov. M. 10, 656; Pont. 1, 8, 56, et al. Also *to add an entire thought to what has preceded* (cf. addo *no.* 3, accedo *no.* 4, advenio *no.* 1; hence like addo in the sing., although several persons are addressed): huc natas adjice septem, Ov. M. 6, 182.

4. Of a speaker: *To add to what has already been said;* constr. with *Acc. c. inf.*, found only in histt. after the Aug. per., and once in Vell.): adjecerat Tiberius, non id tempus censurae, Tac. A. 2, 33: adjecit, in domo ejus venenum esse, ib. 4, 21; so ib. 70; Vell. 2, 27.

5. In auctions, *t. t.: To add to a bid, to out-bid* (cf. addo *no.* 4), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, and Dig.; cf. adjectio.

☞ **a.** In Virg. A. 10, 182: tercentum adjiciunt, where some have taken the phrase, qui Caerete, *etc.*, as the subject, and supplied se: "*three hundred joined themselves:*" it is perhaps better, acc. to Goer. Cic. Fin. 1, 6, to supply *sibi.*—**b.** Adici as an anapaest, Stat. Th. 7, 4; adicit as tribrach, Mar. 10, 82.

* **ad-jŭbĕo,** ēre, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 50 dub. Lind. reads atque *ad* jubeat *ferri*, as a tmesis for afferri jubeat.

adjūdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f. A judicial adjudging of a matter, an adjudication*, Dig.;—from

ad-jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To adjudge* or *award a thing to one, as judge, to declare it to be his*, opp. to *abjudico*, q. v. (Ciceronian): nam me aequum est frui fraternis armis, mihique adjudicarier, Att. in Cic. Her. 2, 26, 42: regnum Ptolemaeo, Cic. Agr. 2, 17: mulierem Veneri in servitutem, id. Div. in Caec. 17: Bruto legiones, id. Phil. 10, 6; so Off. 1, 10; Liv. 3, 72; Val. Max. 7, 3; Suet. Aug. 32, et al. Also pass.: nemo dubitabat, quin domus nobis esset adjudicata, id. Att. 4, 2; so Caes. B. G. 7, 37; cf. Sen. Hipp. 109.—And poet. of Augustus: si quid abest (*i. e.* ditioni Romanorum nondum subjectum) Italis adjudicat armis, *like a judge, he subjects the nations to the Roman sway, merely by his arbitrary sentence*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 57 Schmid. and Hoched. Hence, **a.** Adjudicare causam alicui, *to decide in one's favor*, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 129.—**b.** Adjudicare, *To make a decision, to decide:* adjudicato, cum utro hac nocte sies, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 6.—**2.** Trop. apart from legal jurisdiction, *To impute, ascribe, attribute*, or *assign a thing to one:* Pompeius saepe hujus mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, *has ascribed to me*, Cic. Att. 1, 19: optimum saporem ostreis Lucrinis, Plin. 9, 54, 79.

adjuero=adjuvero, v. adjuvo.

ad-jŭgo, are, *v. a.* **1.** *To join* or *add to something* (the figure derived from yoking oxen): mater est terra, ea parit corpus, animam aether adjugat, Pac. in Non. 75, 11.—**2.** In the lang. of gardening, *To fasten a vine to a frame* (jugum), Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 11; Col. 4, 17.—**3.** In Lact. Op. D. 6, *To unite sexually.*

adjūmentum, i, *n.* [contracted from adjuvamentum, from adjuvo] *A means of aid; help, aid, assistance, support* (class.): nihil aderat (in illa puella) adjumenti ad pulchritudinem, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 55: esse alicui magno adjumento ad victoriam, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: adjumenta et subsidia consulatus, id. Mur. 18; so id. Quint. 1: mihi honoribus, Manil. 24; Off. 1, 1, 21; Fin. 5, 21; Her. 3, 3; Fam. 13, 30; Sall. J. 49; Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 31; Lact. 6, 18, et al.

adjunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adjungo] *A joining or binding to, a union* or *conjunction* (Ciceron. esp. freq. in his rhetor. writings): si haec non est, nulla potest homini esse ad hominem naturae adjunctio, Cic. Att. 7, 2; so Q. Cic. Pet. 6: adjunctio verborum, Cic. Part. 5.—**2.** *An adding to by way of augmentation, an addition:* virtutis, Cic. Fin. 2, 13.—**3.** *A limitation* or *restriction made by an addition, a limiting* or *restricting adjunct:* esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines …… illic in superiore adjunctio (*i. e.* exceptio) est haec: nisi malint, *etc.*, id. Invent. 2, 57, 171.—**4.** In rhetoric, *t. t.*=συμπλοκή, a figure of speech: *Repetition of the same word*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54; as an example, v. Agr. 2, 9; in Her.=συνεζευγμένον, when the verb stands either at the beginning or end, 4, 27; so Quint. 9, 3, 28.

adjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [adjungo] *That is bound, joined,* or *added;* in gram.: conjunctiones, *those which govern the subj. mood*, Prisc. p. 1028 P.: modus, *the subjunctive*, Diom. p. 331 P.

* **adjunctor,** ōris, *m. One who binds, adds, joins,* or *unites* (used only by Cic. in strong indignation): ille Galliae citerioris adjunctor, *i. e.* Pompey, by whose influence Gallia Transalpina was granted to Caesar, in addition to Gallia Cisalpina. Cic. Att. 8, 3;—from

ad-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* **1.** *To add, join, annex,* or *bind to any thing;* first, of cattle: *To yoke, to harness* (cf. jugo, jugum, jungo, *etc.:* adjunxere feras (preceded by, bijugos agitare leones), Lucr. 2, 605: tauros aratro, Tib. 1, 10, 7: plostello mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247: tigribus adjunctis aurea lora dabat, Ov. A. A. 1, 552; so id. Am. 1, 1, 26; Gell. 20. 1;—hence

2. Of persons *or* things: *To bind, join,* or *fasten to*, with *ad* or *Dat.:* ad probos te adjunxeris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 59; where the figure of yoking is still closely adhered to (v. the passage in connection): socium quaerit, quem adjungat sibi, id. As. 2, 2, 22: se socium fugae, Cic. Att. 9, 10: ei proxime adjunctus frater fuit, id. Brut. 28: viro se, Virg. A. 8, 13: accessionem aedibus, Cic. Off. 1, 39: ulmis vites, Virg. G. 1, 2: classem lateri castrorum, id. Aen. 9, 69; so esp. freq. of places lying near, *adjacent:* huic fundo continentia quaedam praedia et adjuncta mercatur, Cic. Caec. 4; so Nep. Dion. 5; Curt. 8, 1; cf. 5, 4; Sil. 8, 642. Trop.: ad malam aetatem adjungere cruciatum, Pac. in Non. 2, 1: imperium credat gravius esse, vi quod fit, quam illud quod amicitia adjungitur, *the command which is put upon him* (*as if a yoke*), i. e. given him with kind feeling, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 42.—Hence adjungere aliquem sibi, *To enter into friendship with one, to make one a friend*, Cic. Mur. 19; so Q. Cic. Pet. 7; Nep. Alc. 5, 9; Eum. 2. So: agros populo Romano, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: totam ad imperium pop. R. Ciliciam, id. Man. 35: urbem in societatem, Liv. 37, 15; and, sibi aliquem beneficio, *to lay one under obligation to one's self, to obligate, to oblige:* quem beneficio adjungas, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 47; also without beneficio: ut parentes propinquosque eorum adjungeret, Tac. A. 3, 43.

3. Met. of mental objects: *To direct one thing to another by fixing* or *fastening it, to apply to, to direct to* (very freq. and class.): animum ad aliquod studium, Ter. And. 1, 1, 29 (* fidem visis, *to give credit to*, Cic. Ac. 1, 11; Cic. Div. 2, 55): huc animum ut adjungas tuum, id. Hec. 4, 4, 61: diligentia vestra nobis adjungenda est, Cic. Clu. 1: suspicionem potius ad praedam, quam ad egestatem, *to direct suspicion rather to him who possesses the booty, than to him who lives in poverty*, id. Rosc. Am. 31.

4. *To add or join something to a thing as an accompaniment, to annex, to let follow* or *attend:* audis, atque auditis hostimentum adjungito, *let compensation follow*, Enn. in Fest. s. v. REDHOSTIRE, p. 226 Lind.: huic voluptati hoc adjunctum est odium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 34: istam juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236; hence of an entire thought: *To add it to the preceding:* quod quum dicerem, illud adjunxi: mihi tecum ita, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: satis erit dictum, si hoc unum adjunxero, Nep. Epam. 10; cf. Virg. E. 6, 44 (v. addo, adjicio, *etc.*);—hence

5. In rhetoric: adjuncta, *The collateral circumstances connected with a subject:* loci argumentorum ex adjunctis repeti possunt, ut quaeratur, quid ante rem, quid cum re, quid postea evenerit, Cic. Top. 12; so ib. 18; cf. consequens;—hence

adjunctus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *Joined, added to,* or *connected with a thing:* quae propiora hujus causae et adjunctiora sunt, Cic. Clu. 10: ventum ad veram et adjunctissimam quaestionem, Arn. 7, p. 243. Hence, **2.** Adjuncta, ōrum, *n.*, (* *Additional circumstances, adjuncts, things closely connected with, belonging* or *suitable to*): semper in adjunctis aevoque morabimur aptis, Hor. A. P. 178.—(*Adv.* is not used.)

adjūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adjuro] *A swearing by something, adjuration:* adjuratione suae salutis, *by swearing by her own safety*, App. M. 2, p. 34: divini nominis. Lact. 2, 17

* **adjūrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who conjures a thing, a conjurer.* Alcim. 2, 312 (v. adjuro *no.* 5);—hence

* **adjūrātorĭus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to swearing:* cautio, Anast. Cod. 12, 22. 8.

ad-jūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** *To swear in confirmation of a thing, to swear to, to confirm by an oath:* eam suam esse filiam, sancte adjurabat mihi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 27; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26: adjurasque, id te me invito non esse facturum, Cic. Phil. 2, 4; id. Qu. Fr. 2, 8; ib. 3, 5; Att. 2, 20; 9, 19; Liv. 7, 5; Suet. Aug. 31; Ner. 24; Tit. 9; Ov. Her. 20, 159; Stat. Th. 7, 129.—**2.** *To swear by any one* or *any thing:* per omnes deos adjuro, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 8: per omnes tibi adjuro deos, nunquam eam me deserturum, Ter. And. 4, 2, 11; Cic. Phil. 2, 4. In the poetry of the Aug. per. after the manner of the Greek, with the *Acc.* of that by which one swears (Gr. ὄμνυμι τοὺς θεούς, Passow): adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Virg. A. 12, 816: adjuro teque tuumque caput, Cat. 66, 40.—**3.** *To swear to something in addition:* censores edixerunt, ut praeter commune jusjurandum haec adjurarent, *etc.*, Liv. 43, 14.—**4.** In later Lat., *To conjure* or *adjure, to beg* or *entreat by oaths:* adjuratum esse in senatu Tacitum, ut optimum aliquem principem faceret, Vop. Florian. 1.—And, **5.** In the Church Fathers, *To exorcise:* daemones Dei nomine adjurati de corporibus excedunt, Lact. 2, 15 (hence adjurator).

* **adjūtābĭlis,** e, *adj. Helping, suited to aid, serviceable:* opera, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 8;—from

adjūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [adjuvo] (ante-class., like most frequentative verbs, esp. in Plaut. and Terence, and then not used again until after the class. per.) *To help, to be helpful* or *serviceable to* (*repeatedly*): Var. R. R. 2, 7, 8: aliquem, Att. in Non. 424, 2: istoccine pacto me adjutas? Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 81; id. Cas. 3, 3, 17; so id. Truc. 2, 5, 26; ib. 2, 7, 8: Pamphilum, Ter. And. 1, 3, 4; so id. Heaut. 3, 1, 7; 2, 35; Ad. prol. 16; Ph. prol. 34: (*funus, ib. 1, 2, 49). With *two Acc.:* id adjuta me, quo id fiat facilius, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70; *c. Dat. pers.:* adjuta mihi, Pac. in Don. Ter. Ad. prol. 16; cf. Ruhnk. Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 24. Also on a coin: deus adjuta Romanis, Eckh. D. N. 8, p. 223: saltem nobis adjutasses, Petr. Frgm. trag. 62 Burm.—Pass.: adjutamur enim atque alimur certis ab rebus, Lucr. 1, 812.

1. adjūtor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* The same as the preced., and also ante-class. (in Pac., Afran., and Lucil.): adjutamini et defendite, Pac. in Non. 74, 2; id. ib. 477, 26: me adjutamini, Afran. ib.: magna adjutatus diu, Lucil. ib.

2. adjūtor, ōris, *m.* [adjuvo] *One who helps, a helper, assistant* (class. through all periods): hic adjutor meus et monitor et praemonstrator, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2: ejus iracundiae, id. Ad. 1, 1, 66: ad hanc rem adjutorem dari, id. Ph. 3, 3, 26: in psaltria emunda, id. Ad. 5, 9, 9, et al.: honoris, Cic. Flacc. 1: ad praedam, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; so Dom. 12; de Or. 1, 59; Tusc. 1, 12: tibi venit adjutor, N. D. 1, 7; Off. 2, 15; 3, 33; Fin. 5, 30; Att. 8, 3; 9, 12; Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Sall. J. 82; Liv. 29, 1, 18.—**2.** A common name of a military or civil officer: *Aid, substitute, adjutant, secretary,* etc.: comites et adjutores negotiorum publicorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: dato adjutore Pharnabazo, Nep. Con. 4; so id. Chabr. 2; Liv. 33, 43; Suet. Aug. 39; Tib. 63; Calig. 26: rhetorum (*i. e.* hypodidascali), Quint. 2, 5, 3; Gell. 13, 9; and in the inscriptions in Orell. *no.* 3462, 3200, et al. So also the substitute chosen by the praetor in the place of a sick guardian was called adjutor, if the official duties to be performed were of a civil character, but actor, if they were judicial, Hab. Syn. 30. Under the emperors an officer of court (v. Vell. 2, 127; cf. Suet. Calig. 26); usu. with *ab* and the word indicative of the office (v. ab at the end): adjutor a rationibus, Orell. Inscr. 32: a sacris, ib. 2847: a Commentariis ornamentorum, ib. 2892; but also *c. Gen.:* adjutor cornicularii, ib. 3517: haruspicum imperatoris, ib. 3420, et al. In scenic language adjutor is the one who, by his part, sustains or assists the hero of the piece (πρωταγωνιστής), to which the class. passage, Cic. Div. in Caec. 15, refers; cf. Heind. Hor. S. 1, 9, 46; Phaed. 5, 5; Suet. Gramm. 18; Val. Max. 2, 4, *no.* 4;—hence

adjūtōrĭum, i. *n. Help, aid, assistance, support* (rare, prob. not used before the Aug. per.): magnam Thracum manum in adjutorium belli secum trahebat, Vell. 2, 112 Ruhnk.: ignis, Sen. Ep. 31: legis, Quint. 3, 6, 83; in pl. Col. 12, praef. *Adj.* adjutoria exta, Fest. p. 157.

adjūtrix, īcis, *f.* [adjutor] *She who helps, supports,* etc., *a female aid, assistant, helper,* etc. (class.); aliqua fortuna fuerit adjutrix tibi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 13; so id. Trin. prol. 13: matres filiis in peccato adjutrices solent esse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39; so id. Eun. 5, 2, 46; Hec. prol. alt., 24, 40; 4, 4, 83: quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix, Cic. Planc. 1: assentatio vitiorum adjutrix, id. Rosc. Am. 24: Minerva adjutrix consiliorum meorum, id. Dom. 57.—**2.** Legiones adjutrices are those legions which were raised by the proconsul in the provinces for the purpose of strengthening the veteran army, Tac. H. 2, 43; 3, 44; cf. Suet. Galb. 10; Grut. 193, 3; 414, 8; 169, 7, et al.

1. adjūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from adjuvo.

2. * **adjūtus,** ūs, *m. Help, aid:* unius adjutu, Macr. Sat. 7, 7;—from

ad-jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. *v. a.* (in reference to the unusual forms, juvavi, juvatum, Sall. J. 51; Plin. Ep. 4, 15; v. Drak. Liv. 42, 37, 7, and Rudd. 1, p. 211 not. 26: adjuro *or* adjuero = adjuvero, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1 Gernh. adjurit = adjuverit, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 4), lit. *To stand by one as aid;* then, in gen., *to help, assist, support one;* aliquem. (Adjuvare applies to every kind of help or support, while *auxiliari* is only used of one who, from his weakness, needs assistance, and *subvenire* of one who is in difficulty or embarrassment, Hab. Syn. 169; cf. Manut. Cic. Fam. 1, 7): O Tite, si quid ego adjuro, curamve levasso quae nunc te coquit, *etc.*, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1: Dii me etsi perdunt, tamen esse adjutam expetunt, Pac. in Non. 97, 14: miseras, inopes, aerumnosas aliquo auxilio, Plaut. Rudd. 1, 4, 39: opera me adjuves, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 3: me adjuves in hac re, id. And. 3, 3, 10: (*id spero adjuturos deos (*i. e.* in ea re), And. 3, 2, 42): ad verum probandum auctoritas adjuvat, Cic. Quint. 23: ad colendam virtutem adjuvamur literis, id. Arch. 7: moerorem orationis lacrimis suis, id. de Or. 2, 47: si nos mediocris fortuna reipublicae adjuverit, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15: aliquem in filiarum collocatione, id. Off. 2, 16: auxiliis et copiis, *i. e.* militibus auxiliariis, id. Fam. 1, 7; cf. Liv. 29, 5; sua sponte eos adjutum profectus, Nep. Chabr. 13; so Milt. 2; Phoc. 2: Antiochum Aetolosque adjuturos pronuntiat, Liv. 34, 37: fortes fortuna adjuvat, ib.: aliquem ad bellum, id. 29, 1; cf. 27, 15 Drak.: adjutus casu, Suet. Tib. 13: suffragio, id. Vitell. 7: manu alicujus, id. Dom. 14: adjuvare preces, id. Ner. 21: pennis adjutus amoris, Ov. Met. 1, 540; so Juv. 6, 504: Sil. 6, 249; cf. ib. 5, 326; adjuvaturus, Petr. 18.—Hence

2. *To cherish by supporting* (esp. a state of mind), *to sustain:* jam tu quoque hujus adjuvas insaniam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 166: ferendus error immo vero etiam adjuvandus. Cic. Att. 12, 43: clamore Romani adjuvant militem suum, *animate, encourage,* Liv. 1, 25; so Curt. 3, 6: ignem, Liv. 34, 39: formam cura, Ov. M. 2, 732.

3. Absol.: *To profit, avail, be of use to, be profitable* (very rare); *impers.:* in re mala animo si bono utare, adjuvat, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 10: solitudo aliquid adjuvat, Cic. Att. 12, 14; so Caes. B. G. 7, 17: adjuvat hoc quoque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 73.

☞ Unusual constructions: **a.** It has instead of a substantive as subject a whole subjective clause with quod: multum eorum opinionem adjuvat, quod (the circumstance that) sine jumentis .... ad iter profectos videbant, Caes. B. C. 1, 69.—**b.** With two accusatives: irrides in re tanta? neque me quidquam consilio adjuvas? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29; cf. Rudd. 2, 179 not. 75.—**c.** With ut *or* me: ut amplissimum nomen consequeremur unus praeter ceteros adjuvisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15; illud adjuvato, ne quis liminis obseret tabellam, Cat. 32, 4.—**d.** With the *Infin.:* adjuvat mas incubare, *helps to hatch,* Plin. 11, 24, 29.—**e.** With the *Dat.* of the person and the *Acc.* of the thing: operam mutuam dent et messem hanc nobis adjuvent, Gell. 2, 29: cf. adjuto, *sub fin.*

adl. All words thus beginning v. under all.

* **ad-mātūro,** are, *v. a. To bring to complete maturity, to mature, ripen:* defectionem civitatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 54 Herz.

admensus, a, um, *Part.*, from Admetior.

* **ad-mĕo,** are, *v. n. To go to* or *approach one:* admeabunt monstra natatu Paul. Nol. 17, 119.

ad-mētĭor, mensus, 4, *v. dep. To measure to, to measure out to:* vinum emptoribus, Cato R. R. 154: frumentum alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 31; so Suet. Aug. 41; Curt. 8, 12.—Pass.: quod (*sc.* vinum) admensum erit, Cato R. R. 148.

Admētus, i. *m.* In mythology, *A king of Pherae, in Thessaly, the husband of Alceste, whose sheep Apollo was condemned by Jupiter to tend for a long time,* Serv. ad Virg. G. 3, 9; Aen. 7, 761 (cf. Alceste).—**2.** In history, *A king of the Molossi, the friend and protector of Themistocles,* Nep. Them. 8.

* **ad-mĭgro,** are, *v. n.* lit. *To wander to a place;* hence, trop., *to go* or *come to, to be added to:* si ad paupertatem admigrant infamiae, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 19.

* **admĭnĭcŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [adminiculo] *One who supports, a supporter* or *assistant;* trop.: Tirone Cicero adminiculatore et quasi administro in studiis literarum usus est, Gell. 7, 3.

admĭnĭcŭlātus, a, um, *Pa.*;—from

admĭnĭcŭlo, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* for the Depon. form v. *adminiculor*, below [adminiculum] (orig. belonging to agriculture and botany): *To prop up, to support;* **a.** lit. vites adminiculatae sudibus, Plin. 14, 1, 3; so Col.: vitem adminiculato arborique jungito, de arb. 16. Cicero has for this adminiculor (q. v.)—**b.** Trop. = adjuvo (only ante- and post-class., like so many other words): adminiculavi voluntatem tuam scribendo, Var. in Non. 77, 16: tribunicio auxilio adminiculati, id. in Prisc. p. 791 P.: id ipsum, quod dicimus, ex illis quoque Homericis versibus adminiculari potest, *i. e.* confirmari, Gell. 2, 30; so id. 14, 2: Dii vitam hominum adminiculantes, Censor. 3; hence Var. L. L. 7, 23 calls adverbs partes adminiculandi (orationem), (**i. e. auxiliaries*).—Hence

* **admĭnĭcŭlātus,** a, um, *Pa. Supported;* hence, *well-furnished* or *provided.* memoria adminiculatior, Gell. praef. 1. 1.

* **admĭnĭcŭlor,** atus, ari, *v. dep.* The same as the preced.: ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, amputet, erigat, extollat, adminiculetur, *etc.*, * Cic. Fin. 5, 14. (Priscian considers this *Depon.* as the usual form, and hence gives the example cited from Varro under adminiculo as an exception, among the other pass. forms of deponents, Prisc. p. 791 P.; cf. id. 927 ib.)—From

admĭnĭcŭlum, i, *n. That on which any thing is supported, as upon a hand* [manus], *a prop, stay, support;* orig. in the language of vine-dressers, *the stake* or *pole around which the vine twines, and by which it is supported:* vites claviculis adminicula, tamquam manibus apprehendunt, atque ita se erigunt, ut animantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: adminiculorum ordines, capitum jugatio, id. de Sen. 15; so Plin. 17, 24, 36; cf. Drak. Liv. 6, 1, 4.—Hence, in gen., of *every kind of prop, stay,* or *support, assistance:* adminicula hominum, *i. e. oxen, implements of agriculture,* etc., Var. R. R. 1, 17; Liv. 21, 36: motam (Junonem) sede sua parvi molumenti adminiculis, id. 5, 22: adminicula gubernand invenit Tiphys, Plin 7, 56, 57; cf. id. 11

37, 61.—**2.** Trop.: *Support, aid, auxiliary, assistant* (class.): ad legionem quum itant, adminiculum eis danunt aliquem cognatum, *an assistant*, Plaut. Mos. 1, 2, 48: hanc igitur partem relictam explebimus, nullis adminiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro, Cic. Off. 3, 7: natura solitarium nihil amat, semperque ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum adnititur, id. Lael. 23 *fin.*: quo primo adminiculo erecta erat (urbs), eodem innisa M. Furio principe stetit, Liv. 6, 1: id senectuti suae adminiculum fore, id. 10, 22; Tac. A. 12, 5; so ib. 14. 54: nullius externi indigens adminiculi, Amm. 24, 8; so id. 21, 12; 14, 6, et al. [Karcher derives this word from MINEO, whence promineo, emineo; accordingly, that which projects as a support.]

admĭnister, tri, *m.* [manus] **1.** *He who is at one's hand to aid* or *assist one, to reach him any thing*, etc., *an attendant, waiter, assistant*; lit. and trop. (class.): puer victus quotidiani administer, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: administri et satellites Sexti Naevii, id. Quint. 25, 80: satelles atque administer audaciae, id. Cat. 1, 3, 4: administer ipsius cupiditatum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54: Jovi se consiliarium atque administrum datum, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 43: administris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: socius et administer omnium consiliorum, Sall. J. 29, 2: quum neque bellum gerere sine administris posset, ib. 74, 1.—**2.** Esp. in military affairs: *One who is employed in working the engines used in besieging*: opus et administros tutari, Sall. J. 76, 3; cf. administro.—Hence

admĭnistra, ae, *f.* *A female servant, assistant*, or *helper, a handmaid*, lit. and fig.: Camilla administra in his, quae occultiora sunt, Var. L. L. 7, 3: multae sunt artes eximiae hujus administrae comitesque virtutis, Cic. Manil. 13, 36: cf. una ministrarum, Ov. M. 9, 306.

admĭnistrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [administro] **1.** lit. *The being at one's hand, a giving of aid* or *a rendering of assistance, aid, assistance*: quae nec haberemus, nisi manus et ars accessissent, nec his sine hominum administratione uteremur, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12. Hence, with more direct reference to the thing for which help is needed.—**2.** *The direction, management*, or *administration of the same* = curatio, procuratio: an Dii ab omni curatione et administratione rerum vacent, Cic. N. D. 1, 1: rerum magnarum agitatio atque administratio, id. Inv. 2, 54: mundi, id. N. D. 2, 34, 86; so Fam. 1, 9; 15, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 25; 2, 2; Liv. 34, 6; Tac. Agr. 19.

☞ In Vitruv.: adm. aquae, *The distribution of water* = distributio: 9, 6 p. 225 Rod.

***admĭnistrātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That is appropriate* or *suitable for the care of a thing, practical*: ars activa vel administrativa, Quint. 2, 18, 5.

admĭnistrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] lit. *He who is at one's hand*, i. e. *aids, assists*, etc., *in the care of a thing*; hence, *the manager, conductor, administrator of a matter* (cf. administro, administratio): imperator est administrator belli gerendi, id. de Or. 1, 48, 210.—Hence

admĭnistrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Performing the duties of an administrator, serving, ministering*: angeli, qui sunt administratorii spiritus, Hier. upon Jes. 46, 11; cf. Vulg. Hebr. 1, 14.

ad-mĭnistro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** Alicui, *To be at one's hand as an aid, to furnish aid, to give into the hand, to serve*, (ministrum esse ad aliquam rem): conductam esse eam, quae hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi, Plaut. Ep. 3 3, 37: mel ad principia convivii et in secundam mensam administratur, *is served up*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 5.—Hence, with esp. ref. to the object, **2.** *To take a thing in hand, to take charge* or *care of, to manage, guide, administer, execute, accomplish, do*, etc. (the most usual signif. of this word, very freq. in Cic. and the histt.): a nobis omnia populi R. semper et belli adjumenta et pacis ornamenta administrata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47: so provinciam, ib. 2, 4, 64: leges et judicia, id. Div. in Caec. 22: rempublicam, id. Off. 1, 25; cf. Drak. Liv. 6, 6, 11: bellum, Cic. Manil. 2; Div. 2, 36 (a military *t. t.*); cf. with exercitum, Inv. 1, 34, 58; Herz. upon Caes. B. G. 2, 20, and Corte upon Sall. J. 92, 9. So also Caes. B. G. 5, 50; B. C. 1, 25, 26; Nep. Chabr. 2; Eum. 5, et al: rem familiarem, Cic. Inv. 1, 25: negotium alicujus, id. Fam. 13, 11. Once trop.: ut tuam diligentiam, pari industria administrari (= exerceri Manut.) gaudeam, M. Cato in Cic. Fam. 15, 5.—Histt.: neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant, Caes. B. G. 2, 22. So classem, ib. 4, 18: navem, *to guide, steer*, id. B. C. 3, 14: legionarii, qui dexteram partem operis administrabant, *i. e. who attacked the city on the right side*, id. ib. 2, 8: illustriores legationes, Nep. Dion. 1: oppida et fines alicujus, Sall. J. 22: rempublicam, Liv. 6, 6, 11. Cf. also Suet. Caes. 76; Tib. 8; Vitell. 5; Vesp. 4. The signif. is not different when the verb is used absol. without an Acc., which must be supplied from that which precedes: neque administrandi (*sc.* navigium) neque repellendi facultas dabatur, Hirt. B. Al. 21: milites neque pro opere consistere, neque inter vineas sine periculo administrare poterant, *nor ...... pursue their work without peril*: Sall. J. 92, 9: si celeriter administraverint (*sc.* hoc opus), Vitr. 1, 5 p. 19 Rod. (others translate administrare in this place: *to put the hand to, to render service, to do one's duty*, etc.).

admīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [admiror] **1.** *Worthy of admiration, admirable*: admirabilis in dicendo vir, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: admirabilior oratio, id. Or. 35: magnitudo pop. R. admirabilior adversis rebus quam secundis, Liv. 22, 37. Iron.: admirabilis imprudentia, id. Phil. 3, 7: O admirabilem licentiam, id. Fat. 16, et al. —**2.** *That produces wonder, wonderful, strange, rare, odd, paradoxical*: haec παράδοξα illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, Cic. Fin. 4, 27; cf. id. Parad. praef. and parad. 4: admirabile genus (causae) a quo alienatus est animus eorum qui audituri sunt, id. Inv. 1, 15, 20: cf. Liv. 42, 50. *Comp.* also Flor. 4, 2, 47; *Sup.* not used; *Adv.* only in the positive, Cic. N. D. 2, 53; id. Tusc. 4, 16; id. Att. 5, 14.—Hence

admīrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* *The quality that produces admiration* or *wonder, admirableness, wonderfulness* (vis, quae admirationem excitat): quanta sit admirabilitas coelestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 36: cum admirabilitate maxima, ib. 40: haec animi despicientia admirabilitatem magnam facit, *excites great admiration of the possessor of this virtue*, id. Off. 2. 11.

admīrābĭlĭter, *adv.* v. admirabilis.

admīrandus, a, um, v. admiror *sub fin.*

admīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admiror] *An admiring, admiration* (usu. with the *Gen.* of the object): copiose sapienterque dicentis, Cic. Off. 2, 14: admiratione affici, ib. 2, 10: admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124, et al.: cuivis injicere admirationem sui, Nep. Iph. 3: admiratio viri, Liv. 9, 8; so id. 7, 34; Suet. Ner. 52; Curt. 8, 14, et al. In *Plur.*: haec sunt quae admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 33; so Brut. 88; Vitr. 7, 13.—**2.** *A wondering, surprise, astonishment* (cf. admiror, admirabilis): admiratione obstupefacti, Cic. Dejot. 12: hoc mihi maximam admirationem movet, id. Phil. 10, 2; (*so habere, Fam. 5, 12, 18: divitiarum. Off. 2, 20: in magna admiratione esse, *to be greatly admired*, Plin. 36, 5): Cic. de Or. 2, 62: id. Or. 3, et al.: admiratio ancipitis sententiae, Liv. 21, 3: non sine admiratione, Suet. Cal. 19; so Plin. 7, 12, 10; 16, 26, 44; 19, 8, 41, *no.* 3, et al.—Also with quod follg.: consulem admiratio incessit quod nec pugnam inirent, *etc.*, Liv. 7, 34.

admīrātor, ōris, *m.* *An admirer*: antiquitatis, Quint. 2, 5, 21: aliorum, id. 9, 2, 46; so Sen. Ep. 94, et al.—From

ad-mīror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (*ammiror, Gell. 4, 8) **1.** *To wonder at a thing*, like *adstupeo, to look in astonishment at, to be astonished at, to regard with admiration, to admire* ("*to be in a state of mind in which something pleases us by its extraordinary greatness, its sublimity*, or *perfection*," while *mirari* signifies: to be surprised at, to have the feeling of the new, singular, unusual, Hab. Syn. 644, and Br. Nep. praef. 3; the ad is accordingly not so much emphatic = admodum, as inchoative, as in *ad*amo, *ad*dubito, *ad*dormio, *etc.*), like the simple verb constr. with *Acc.*, *quod*, or *cur*: quorum ego copiam non modo non contemno, sed etiam vehementer admiror, Cic. de Or. 1, 51: ingenium tuum, Crasse, vehementer admirans, ib. 1, 20 *fin.*: so Brut. 2, 94; Ac. 2, 36; Fam. 1, 7; Nep. Dion. 2; Alc. 11; Virg. G. 4, 215. (Cf. mirari in Hor. Od. 4, 14, 43, and the Gr. ϑαυμάζειν, Eurip. Med. 1144.)—Hence,

2. *To gaze at passionately, to strive after a thing from admiration of it, to wish to obtain it*: nihil hominem nisi quod honestum decorumque sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 20: nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, Solaque quae possit facere et servare beatum, *to be put by nothing into an impassioned state of mind*, or *into a state of desire* or *longing* (as in the Gr. μὴ ϑαυμάζειν, acc. to Pythagoras the limit of all philos. effort), Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1 Schmid; hence also, *to look at a thing enviously* or *with jealousy*. v. Burm. Prop. 2, 13, 67, and Anthol. 1, 456.

3. More freq.: *To fall into a state of wonder* or *astonishment at a thing, to wonder* or *be astonished at it*; constr. *c. Acc.*, *Acc. c. inf.*, *de* aliqua re, with a *rel. clause*, *quod, cur*, etc.: quid admirati estis? *why are you so surprised?* Plaut. Am. prol. 99: admiratus sum brevitatem epistolae, Cic. Att. 6, 9: hoc maxime admiratus sum, mentionem te hereditatum ausum esse facere, id. Phil. 2, 16 *fin.*: so Nep. Alc. 1; Epam. 6, 3: de diplomate admiraris, quasi, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 10, 17: de Dionysio sum admiratus, qui, *etc.*, ib. 9, 12; so Mur. 19: cave quidquam admiratus sis, qua causa id fiat, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 22: admirantium, unde hoc studium exstitisset, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: admiror, quo pacto *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 99: admiratus sum, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 6, 9: ne quis sit admiratus, cur, *etc.*, id. Fin. 1, 2.

☞ Pass.: Propter venustatem vestimentorum admirari (*to be admired*), Canutius in Prisc. 792 P. *Part. Fut. Pass.*: suspicienda et admiranda, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 148: quo magis pravitas eorum admiranda est, Sall. J. 2, 4. Hence also adjective = admirabilis, *That should be admired* or *wondered at, admirable, wonderful*: patiens admirandum in modum, Nep. Ep. 3: exposuit quae in Italia viderentur admiranda, id. Cat. *fin.*: admiranda spectacula, Virg. G. 4, 3: vir subtilis et in plurimis admirandus, Quint. 3 11, 22. *Comp.* and *Adv.* not used. *Sup.* is found in Salv. Ep. 8: admirandissimi juvenes: cf. Barth, Adv. 35, 9.

ad-miscĕo, scui, xtum, *or* stum (the latter very rare, Drak. Liv. 3, 57, 9), 2. *v. a.* *To add to by mingling, to mix with, to admix*; pass.: *To be mingled with something* ("in admiscere there is a ref. to a principal constituent, to which something is added; in *immiscere*, to the intimate union of the ingredients; in *permiscere*, to the removal of their distinct characteristics," Hab. Syn. 645). Constr. with the *Abl.* of that with which any thing is mingled: aer multo calore admixtus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27 (cf. on the contr. ib. § 26: aquae admixtum calorem; and soon after, admixtum calorem); Lucr. 4, 1243. With *Dat.*: genus radicis, quod admixtum lacti, Caes. B. C. 3, 48 (Oud. reads lacte). With *in c. Acc.*: admixtis in heminam seminis resinae cochlearibus duobus, Plin. 26, 10, 66. With *cum*, Col. 12, 15.—Trop., **a.** Of things: *To mingle in, to mix with, to add to*, etc., Lucr. 1, 746; id. 4, 1081: deus bonis omnibus mundum implevit. mali nihil admiscuit, Cic. Univ. 3: se admiscere atque implicare hominum vitiis, id. Frgm. in Aug. de Trin. 14, 19: sed hoc cum iis rationibus admisceri nolo. id. Att. 7, 1: admiscere huic gene orationis illud alterum, id. de Or. 2, 49: versus admiscere orationi, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26; Ov. A. A. 3, 609: stirpem admisceri Phrygiam, Virg. A. 7, 579.—**b.** Of men, (α) *To add* or *join to:* admiscerenturne plebeii, *i. e.* whether the plebeians should be admitted to the number of the decemvirs, Liv. 3, 32: admixti funditoribus sagittarii, Curt. 3, 9.—(β) *To involve* or *entangle in a thing:* se, *to interfere* or *meddle with:* ita tu istaec tua misceto, ne me admisceas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 35: ne te admisce: nemo accusat, Syre, te, ib. 5, 2, 22· ad id consilium admiscear? Cic. Phil. 12, 7: Trebatium vero meum, quod isto admisceas nihil est, Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3;—hence

admixtus, a, um, *Pa. That is mingled with something, not simple, impure:* simplex animi natura est, nec habet in se quidquam admixtum, Cic. de Sen. 21: nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, id. Tusc. 1, 29. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

admissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [admitto] *r.* equus, asinus, *etc.*, *A horse, ass,* etc., *that is used for covering, a stallion, stud-horse,* etc.: equus, Var. R. R. 2, 7: asinus, id. ib. 2, 8.—Hence, metaph. subst. **2.** Of a sensual, lewd man: scitus admissarius, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 19: admissarius iste, sic ad illius orationem adhinniit, * Cic. Pis. 28; cf. adhinnio *no.* 2; and of a man caught in the act of lewdness, Sen. Qu. Nat. 1, 16.

admisse for admisisse, v. admitto.

admissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admitto] **1.** *An admitting of the male animal to the female,* Var. R. R. 2, 1, 18.—**2.** In the post-Aug. per., *An admission to a prince, an audience:* dare alicui, Plin. 33, 3, 12: admissionum tuarum felicitas? Plin. Pan. 47: primae et secundae admissiones, Sen. Ben. 6, 33; cf. Lips. Tac. A. 6, 9. (Special officers of reception were appointed, whose charge was called "officium admissionis," *the office of chamberlain,* Suet. Vesp. 14; and the superintendent of them was called magister admissionum, *chief marshal of the court, lord chamberlain,* Amm. 15, 5.)—**3.** *The entrance upon an inheritance,* Dig.;—hence

* **admissĭōnālis,** is, *m. One who introduced* or *ushered into the privy chamber of the prince those who came to an audience,* Lamp. Alex. Sev. 4: (**an usher of the privy chamber, a seneschal*).

‡ **admissīvae,** aves, Fest. p. 18 *i. e. The birds which admitted* (admittebant), or *permitted to do that in reference to which they were questioned;* cf. admitto.

admissor, ōris, *m.* [admitto] *One who admits a thing,* or *permits* or *allows a thing to himself, a perpetrator,* Lact. Epit. 63; Aug. Civ. Dei. 7, 3.

admissum, i, *n.* [admitto] *A wrong done, a trespass, fault, crime:* judicia, quae etiam nullo admisso consequi possent, Cic. Part. Or. 35: tale admissum, Liv. 25, 23: de admissis Poppeae, Tac. A. 11, 4.

admissūra, ae, *f.* [admitto] *The putting of a male animal to a female,* Var. R. R. 2, 1 *med.*; so 2, 4: Plin. 8, 42, 66; so also Stat. Silv. 5, 2, 23.

1. admissus, a, um, *Part.*, from admitto.

2. admissus, ūs, *m.* **1.** *An admission* or *letting in:* solis admissu, Pall. 6, 1.—**2.** = admissura, Veg. Vet. 4, 7.

admistus, a, um, *Pa.*, from admisceo.

admitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* (admisse *sync.* for admisisse, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 4) **1.** orig. *To send to* or *to forward;* hence with the access. idea of leave, permission (cf. aditus, accessus), *to allow* or *permit a person* or *thing to come* or *go to a place, to admit;* constr. with *in, ad,* or *Dat.* (class.): ad eam non admissa sum, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 41; so Eun. 2, 2, 50: quam multis custodibus opus erit, si te semel ad meas capsas admisero, Cic. Div. in Caec. 16: in cubiculum, id. Phil. 8, 10: (*lucem in thalamos, Ov. Art. 807): domum ad se filium, Nep. Timol. 1: plebem ad campestres exercitationes, Suet. Ner. 10: aliquem per fenestram, Petr. Sat. 79; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 605: admissis intra moenia hostibus, Flor. 1, 1. So esp.,

2. Of those who admitted one on account of some business; and under the emperors, for the purpose of salutation: *To allow one admittance* or *access, to grant an audience* (the *t. t.* for this, v. the deriv. admissio, admissionalis; opp. to *excludere,* Plin. Pan. 48; cf. Schwarz upon 47, 3): nec quemquam admisit, *admitted no one to his presence,* Cic. Att. 13, 52: domus clari hominis, in quam admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, id. Off. 1, 39; so Nep. Con. 3; Dat. 3; Suet. Aug. 79: spectatum admissi, Hor. A. P. 5: turpius ejicitur quam non admittitur hospes, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 13: promiscuis salutationibus admittebat et plebem, Suet. Aug. 52;—hence,

3. Of a courtesan: *To admit one to herself:* ne quemquam interea alium admittat prorsus, quam me, ad se virum, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 83; Prop. 3, 20, 7; and closely connected with this, is the established use of this word in relation to the covering of animals (cf. admissarius, admissura, admissus), Var. R. R. 3, 9, 22; 3, 10, 3; Plin. 8, 43, 68, et al.: cf. ib. 10, 63, 83; Just. 1, 10; Col. 6, 37; 7, 2. Also used of the female of animals, Var. R. R. 2, 7, and in Non. 69, 85

4. Admittere aliquem ad consilium (rar. in consilio), *To admit one to counsel* or *consultation:* nec ad consilium casus admittitur, Cic. Marc. 2: quem Juppiter in consilio Deorum admisit, Auct. Decl. in Cic. *pr. fin.* (al. leg. *in consilium.*) Similarly Nep.: horum in numerum nemo admittebatur nisi qui, *etc.*, Lys. 1.—Here belongs admittere aliquem ad honores, ad officium, *to admit him to, to confer,* Nep. Eum. 1; Suet. Caes. 41; Prop. 2, 34, 16; Sen. Herc. Oet. 335.

5. Of a horse: *To quicken its pace, to give loose reins, in order to hasten it on* (cf. remittere, immittere, less emphatic than *concitare;* usu. in the *part. perf.*): equites admissis equis ad suos refugerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: Considius equo admisso ad eum accurrit, *came at full speed,* id. B. G. 1, 22 Herz. and Möb.—Hence of the hair: *to let it flow loosely:* admissae jubae, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 50, et al.

6. Trop.: *To permit any thing* (words, entreaties, *etc.*) *to come to, to give access* or *grant admittance:* pacis mentionem admittere auribus, Liv. 34, 49; cf. 25, 21; 30, 3; 33, 35: quo facilius aures judicum quae post dicturi erimus admittant, Quint. 4, 3, 10. Hence also without aures: admittere precationem, *to hear, to grant,* Liv. 31, 5 Gron; Sil. 4, 698: tunc admitte jocos, *give admittance to jesting,* i. e. *allow it,* Mart. 4, 8.—So also: aliquid ad animum, Liv. 7, 9: in cogitationem. Lact. 6, 13, 8.

7. Of an act, an event, *etc.*: *To let it be done* or *come to pass, to allow, permit* ("fieri pati," Donat. Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23): sed tu quod cavere possis stultum admittere est, Ter. l. c.: hosti non admissuro, quo minus aggrederetur, Tac. H. 2, 40.—Hence, in the language of soothsayers, *t. t.* of birds which give a favorable omen = addico, q. v.: impetritum, inauguratum'st, quovis admittunt aves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 11: id negare Attius Navius mutari, nisi aves addixissent, posse, Liv. 1, 36; ib. 4, 18, et al.; hence ADMISSIVAE aves in Fest. p. 18.

8. *To grant an unlawful act a free admittance to one's self;* therefore, *to charge one's self with, to perpetrate* or *commit, to become guilty of;* (it thus expresses rather the moral liability incurred freely, while *committere* designates only the overt act, punishable by civil law, Herz. Caes. B. G. 3, 9; very freq. and class.), often with *in se:* quum multos multa admisse acceperim, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 4: quid ego tantum sceleris admisi miser? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 83: me hoc delictum admisisse in me (*charged upon myself, become guilty of*) vehementer dolet, id. Ad. 5, 4, 48; so also Ph. 2, 1, 40: ea in te admisisti, quae, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 47: quid umquam Avitus in se admisit, ut, *etc.*, Clu. 60, 167: si Milo admisisset aliquid, quod, *etc.*, id. Mil. 23 *fin.*: dedecus, id. Verr. 1, 17: commissum facinus et admissum dedecus confitebor, id. Fam. 3, 10, 7: quantum in se facinus, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: tantum dedecus, ib. 4, 25: si quod facinus, ib. 6, 12: scelus, Nep. Ep. 6: facinus miserabile, Sall. J. 53, 7: pessimum facinus, Liv. 3, 78: tantum dedecoris, id. 4, 2; so 2, 37; 3, 59, et al.: tu nihil admittes in te formidine poenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 53: admissum adulterium, Prop. 2, 22, 38.

admixtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admisceo] *A mingling;* in concreto, *an admixture:* animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic. de Sen. 22; in plur. Var. R. R. 1, 9, 2, et al.

1. admixtus, a, um, *Pa.*, from admisceo.

2. * **admixtus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] = admixtio, *A mingling;* in concreto: *an admixture:* nullo admixtu voluptatis, Macr. Sat 2, 1.

* **ad-mŏdĕror,** ari, *v. dep. To dispose in just measure* or *proportion, to keep within due limits, to moderate:* nequeo risu me admoderarier, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 81;—hence

* **admŏdĕrāte,** *Adv.*, from the participial adjective, not found in use, admoderatus, a, um, *Fitly, suitably, appropriately:* materiaĩ naturam reddere tantopere humaneis rationibus admoderate, Lucr. 2, 169 ("*i. e.* accommodate, attemperate, opportune," Gron. Obs. iii., 5).

* **ad-mŏdŭlor,** ari, *v. dep.* In music, *To accord* or *harmonize with:* Padus electriferis admoduletur alnis, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 11.

ad-mŏdum, *adv.* [modus] It designates both that which reaches the proper measure (quod ad modum provehitur) = satis omnino, *Wholly, quite, just, exactly, completely* (v. *no.* 3), and that which exceeds the usual degree or measure, thus enhancing the idea = valde, vehementer, *very much, exceedingly* (cf. Gell. 7, 7: addebat etiam Annianus, quod *ad* praeverbium tum vere acueretur quum significaret ἐπίτασιν, quam intentionem nos dicimus, sicuti: *adfabre* et *admodum* et *adprobe* dicuntur). A third signif. v. in *no.* 6, below.

1. With *adj.* (*part.*) and *adv.*, like *per* for enhancing the idea: *Very, very much, exceedingly;* put after as well as before them; in the former case, as separated from its word, it renders the idea still more prominent (cf. Gernh. Cic. Lael. 4, 16): mihi vero pergratum erit: utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, *exceedingly pleasant,* Cic. Lael. 4, 16: forma ingenii admodum impolita et plane rudis, id. Brut. 85, 294: in quo multum admodum fortunae datur, id. Fin. 5, 5, 12: natio admodum dedita religionibus, Caes B. G. 6, 16: admodum fuit militum virtus laudanda, ib. 5, 8: neque admodum sunt multi, Nep. Reg. 1, 1: pauci admodum, Liv. 10, 41: exceptis admodum paucis, Tac. G. 18: admodum dives, Suet. Caes. 1: brevis admodum, ib. 56, et al.—With adverbs: haec inter nos nuper notitia admodum'st, *very recently,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: obscure admodum cernimus, Cic. Ac. Frgm. in Non 474, 26: acipenser admodum raro capitur, Cic. Fat. Frgm. in Macr. Sat. 2, 12: raro admodum, Curt. 4, 13, 25.—Also with quam (only before and after the class. per.): hic admodum quam saevus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 43: voce admodum quam suavi, Gell. 19, 9; cf. Rudd. 2, 305 *sq.*—Also with the superl. (like valde, satis, perquam): quae maxime admodum oratori accommodata est, Cic. Her. 4, 12, 17. So also admodum nihil, nihil admodum, and nullus admodum, *nothing at all* and *not one, no one at all:* horunc illa nihilum quicquam facere poterit admodum, Plaut. Mer. 2, 3, 65: literarum admodum nihil sciebat, *of letters he knew nothing at all,* Cic. Brut. 58, 210: quum alter non multum, alter nihil admodum scripti reliquisset (the latter of Antonius, who indeed, acc. to Brut. 44, left a writing de ratione dicendi, but no oration from which eloquence could be studied; cf. Clu. 50, 140), id. de Or. 2, 2, 8: perfectum et cui nihil admodum desit (*to the full measure of whom nothing is lacking, to whom nothing at all is wanting*) Demosthenem facile dixeris, id. Brut. 9, 35: equestris pugna nulla admodum fuit, *did not take place at all,* Liv. 23, 29, 14: armorum hostilium magnam vim transtulit, nullam pecuniam admodum, *but no money at all (did he bring into the treasury)*, id. 40, 59, 2: quia nihil admodum super vite aut arbore colenda sciret, Gell. 19, 12, et al.

2. With the substantives, adolescens, puer, juvenis, used as adjectives, for the purpose of strengthening the idea of youth, immature age, involved in them (for which elsewhere the dim. or per is used: adolescentulus, peradolescens; cf. Beier, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 47): Q. Catulus admodum tum adolescens, Cic. Rabir. perd. 7, 21: id. Lael. 27, 101: L. Crassus quum esset admodum adolescens, *etc.*, id. Off. 2, 13, 47: filium Persea, puerum admodum, mittit, Liv. 31, 28, 5: Quint. 12, 6, 1 (cf. Demosth. adv. Mid. 23: μειρακύλλιον ὢν κομιδῇ): Sen. de Brev. Vitae 7, 1: juvenis admodum, Tac. H. 4, 5: fratres admodum juvenes, Curt. 7, 2, 12, et al.—Sometimes pleon. with diminutives: sed hic admodum adolescentulu'st, Plaut. Tr. 2, 2, 90; so Nep. Ham. 1, 1 (cf. id. Eum. 1, 4 peradolescentulus). Also in the circumlocution of juvenis, *etc.*, by non grandis natu: eum colere coepi non admodum grandem natu, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10.

3. In connection with verbs, **a.** *Fully, completely, sufficiently* = satis: admodum meorum moerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 1: jam admodum mitigati animi raptis erant, *were sufficiently appeased*, Liv. 1, 10, 1: id. 6, 34, 8.—More freq., **b.** *Very much, extraordinarily, exceedingly* = magnopere, vehementer, valde: haec anus admodum frigutit, *this old woman stutters very much*, Enn. Frgm. in Fulg. pag. 562, 24, ed. Lips.: irridere ne videare et gestire admodum, *etc.*, Plaut. Mos. 3, 2, 125: me literae tuae admodum delectarunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 2: qui me admodum diligunt, ib. 4, 13, 18: Philotimi literae me admodum delectarunt, id. Att. 7, 24; so Plin. 20, 3, 7; 9, 38, 62; Suet. Tib. 3; Flor. 3, 1, 13, et al.

4. With numerals, in order to designate a full sum = totus; *Full, e. g.* full three thousand, *fully* (very freq. in the histt., but not in Cic.): noctu turres admodum (*about*) CXX excitantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40 Oud.: sex millia hostium caesa: quinque admodum Romanorum, Liv. 22, 24, 14: in laevo cornu Bactriani ibant equites, mille admodum, *about a thousand horsemen*, Curt. 4, 12, 3; and so with refer. to a greater or smaller number: mille admodum equites praemiserat, quorum paucitate Alexander explorata, *i. e. not more than a thousand*, id. 4, 9, 24: postea ubi occipiet fervere, paullisper demittito, usque admodum dum quinquies quinque numeres, *at the furthest, only until you can count five-and-twenty*, Cato, R. R. 156, 2; cf. Liv. 27, 30, 2; 44, 43, 8; 42, 65, 3.—To this is closely related its use,

5. In designations of time: *Full, wholly, completely, just:* legati ex Macedonia exacto admodum mense Februario redierunt, *after February was entirely past*, Liv. 43, 11, 9: Alexandri filius rex Syriae, decem annos admodum habens, *only just, not more than*, id. Epit. 55 (cf. Epit. 52, ib.: puer admodum): post menses admodum septem a Ptolemaeo . . . per insidias circumventus occiditur, Just. 17, 2, 3.—Finally,

6. In answers as an emphatic affirmation or confirmation of that concerning which one has been questioned = omnino, recte, μάλιστά γε, πάνυ γε (in the comic poets very freq., esp. in Plaut. in Dial., also once in Cic.): bellan' videtur specie mulier? admodum, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 40; so id. ib. 5, 1, 24; Rud. 1, 2, 55; 1, 5, 10; 3, 6, 2; 4, 4, 36; Ps. 4, 7, 54: advenis modo?—Admodum, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 8; so Ph. 2, 2, 1: scis solere, frater, in hujusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dici admodum aut prorsus ita est: *Yes, perfectly, just so, exactly that, quite right*, etc., Cic. de Leg. 3, 11, 26.—V. more upon this word, Hand Turs. 1, 168–178.

* **ad-moenĭo,** ire, *v. a.* *To surround the walls, to besiege, invest:* oppidum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 148, and 2, 1, 11 (but id. Cist. 2, 2, 5 for admoenivi, *admovi* is a more correct reading: v. admoveo).

ad-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* **1.** *act. To move* or *bring one thing to* or *upon another*; constr. with *Dat.* (not used in Cic.): ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, *to put the hand to*, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 24: velut de industria rupes praealtas admolita natura est, *has piled up*, Curt. 8, 10, 24: imagini regis manus admolitus, App. Flor. p. 344, 14 Elm.—**2.** *intr. To strive* or *struggle to* or *toward a place, to exert one's self to reach a place:* ad hirundinum nidum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6.

admŏnēfăcĭo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To admonish*, dub., Cic. Planc. 34; cf. Wunder in h. l. In the Gloss. Gr. Lat. as a transl. of ὑπομνηματίζω.

ad-mŏnĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* *To put one in mind of a thing (gently, kindly, in a friendly manner), to remind*, (by influencing more directly the reason and judgment, while in *adhortor* the admonition is addressed immediately to the will, Doed. Syn. 1, 164; cf. hortor and moneo, "Moneo, et admoneo hoc differunt, quod *monemus* futura, *admonemus* praeterita; illa ut caveamus et discamus, haec ut recordemur," Auson. Popma, p. 29; cf. Ellendt Cic. Brut. 3, 11, and Hab. Syn. 510. "In monente benevolentia, in admonente memoria," Ernest. *no.* 1663): constr. first *absol.*, and then *aliquem alicujus rei*, or *de aliqua re, aliquam rem* (Sallust employs them all); with *ut*, when an action follows; on the contr., *Acc. c. inf.* or a *rel.* clause, when merely a historical fact is brought to view, Zumpt, § 439 and 615.—**a.** Absol.: qui admonent amice, docendi sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: amicissime admonere, id. Att. 7, 26; Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.*—**b.** Aliquem alicujus: admonebat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae, Sall. C. 21: quoniam nos tanti viri res admonuit, id. J. 95; Liv. 35, 13; id. 5, 51: judices legum et religionis, Suet. Tib. 33: aetatis et conditionis admoneri, id. Dom. 2; cf. Drak. Liv. 2, 36, 6.—**c.** Aliquem de aliqua re: de aede Telluris et de porticu Catuli me admones, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: ut aliquid aliquando de doctrinae studiis admoneamur, id. Rep. 1, 9: de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, Sall. C. 5. So not rarely in passing from a subject already discussed to a new one = docere, dicere, *to treat, to speak (of)*: de multitudine (verborum) quoniam quod satis esset admonui, de obscuritate pauca dicam, Var. L. L. 6, 5, 62.—**d.** With *two Accusatives* (with a few exceptions only with illud, istuc, quod, multa, res, and similar words): ridiculum est te istuc me admonere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112: illud te esse admonitum volo, Cic. Coel. 3, 8: jam illud non sunt admonendi. ut, *etc.*, id. de Off. 2, 19, 68: illud me praeclarum admones, id. Att. 9, 9: si quippiam essem admonitus, id. Fam. 5, 8: multa praeterea ostentis, multa extis admonemur, id. N. D. 2, 66: eam rem nos locus admonuit, Sall. J. 79.—**e.** With *Acc. c. inf.:* et meminerant et admonebant alii alios, supplicium, ex se, non victoriam peti, Liv. 28, 19.—**f.** With a *rel.* clause: meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris admonet, Cic. Fam. 5, 2.—**g.** With *ut* or *ne:* admonebat me res, ut, *etc.*, Cic. de Off. 2, 19, 67: illud me praeclarum admones, ne nimis indulgenter loquar, Cic. Att. 9, 9: Caninius noster me tuis verbis admonuit, ut scriberem, id. Fam. 9, 6: ea res admonet, ut, *etc.*, Tac. A. 3, 25.—**h.** With the simple *Subj.* (in the historians): simulque admonerent liberis suis prospiceret, Nep. Ph. 1: nisi Seneca admonuisset: venienti matri occurreret, Tac. A. 13, 5: admonuit, negotiis abstineret, Suet. Tib. 50.—**i.** With a simple *Inf.* (in the poets and in the prose writers of the Aug. per.): decedere campis admonuit, Virg. G. 4, 186; so A. 9, 109: sol acrior iri lavatum admonuit, Hor. S. 1, 6, 25; so Ov. M. 3, 601; 6, 150; Liv. 24, 9; 40, 56; Tac. A. 15, 67; Suet. Ner. 23; Calig. 22; Vesp. 22: (* regrediendum (*sc.* esse sibi), Tac. Agr. 25).—**k.** With *ad* and the Gerund.: ad thesaurum reperiendum, Cic. Div. 2, 65.

2. *To recall a thing (past) to memory, to bring to remembrance* (without any accessory notion of admonition), with *Acc.* or *Gen.:* quum memor anteactos semper dolor admonet annos Tib. 4, 1, 189 (others, however, read *admovet*): admonuit dominae deseruitque Venus, id. 1, 5, 40.

3. Of a creditor: *To remind a debtor of his debt, to ask payment, to dun:* cum tibi quotidie potestas hominis fuisset admonendi, verbum nullum facis, C. Quint. 12; so id. Top. 1 *fin.*

4. In the poets and in later Lat.: *To urge* or *incite to action* (cf. admonitor): telo admonuit bijugos, Virg. A. 10, 586: so Spart. Sever. 11 *fin.:* liberos verberibus, Sen. Clem. 1, 14; id. Const. Sap. 12 *fin.*

5. In Seneca: *To admonish further, in addition*, or *again;* Ep. 21;—hence

admŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* *An admonition* (but a gentle, mild, friendly one, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 83: admonitio, quasi lenior objurgatio, v. admoneo *no.* 1): admonitioni irasci, Cic. Quint. 2, 6: admonitio et praeceptum, id. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*; so de Or. 2, 70: si aliter sentirem certe admonitio tua me reprimere, aut si dubitarem, hortatio impellere posset, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 4.—**2.** *A reminding, recalling to mind, suggestion:* illud ne indignum quidem admonitione, ingens in epilogis verti discrimen, Cic. Quint. 6, 1 *med.:* tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, ut, *etc.*, id. Fin. 5, 1: qua admonitione succurrit quod Varro tradit, *etc.*, Plin. 19, 1, 1, *no.* 1: unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 19; hence, trop.: admonitio morbi, or doloris, *the occasionally returning painful sensations of a former sickness:* si qua admonitio doloris supersit, Plin. 25, 8, 49: admonitionem morbi sentire, id. 24, 17, 101.—**3.** *A reminding of a debt, a dun*, Dig.—**4.** *Chastisement, correction*, Suet. Aug. 39: admonitio fustium, Dig. 48, 19, 7.

admŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [admoneo] *He who reminds one of something, recalls it to his memory, a monitor:* misi ad te quatuor admonitores non nimis verecundos, Cic. Fam. 9, 8; so id. Top. 1 *fin.*—**2.** *One who urges to action, an admonisher* (cf. admoneo *no.* 4): admonitorque operum coelo clarissimus alto Lucifer ortus erat, Ov. M. 4, 664.

* **admŏnĭtōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *An admonition, a reminding*, Dig. Ep. ad Trib. 12.

* **admŏnĭtrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] The same as admonitor: quid adhuc egeo tui, malum, admonitricis? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 20.

* **admŏnĭtum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A reminding, an admonition:* cohortationes, consolationes, praecepta, admonita, Cic. de Or. 2, 15.

1. admŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, fr. admoneo.

2. admŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] used only in the *Abl.: A reminding, suggestion, an admonition, exhortation* (class.): interea admonitu Allobrogum praetorem misi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8: locorum, id. Fin. 5, 2: admonitu tuo perfeci libros, id. Att. 13, 18; so id. Nep. Att. 20; Liv. 1, 48.

ad-mordĕo, mordi, rsum, 2. (admemordi = admordi, Plaut. Aul. Frgm. in Gell. 7, 9. Admomordi is also used, like accucurri for accurri, and similar words) *v. a.: To bite at* or *gnaw, to bite into* (like *accīdo*, to cut into): admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. G. 2, 378. So of Cleopatra: brachia admorsa colubris, Prop. 3, 9, 53.—Trop.: *To bite a miser*, i. e. *get possession of some of his property, to fleece him:* lepidum est, triparcos homines, bene admordere, Plaut. Per. 2, 3, 14: jam admordere hunc mihi lubet, *i. e.* aggredi et ab eo aliquid corradere, id. Ps. 4, 7, 24.

1. admorsus, a, um, *Part.* of admordeo.

2. * **admorsus,** ūs, *m.* [admordeo] *A biting at, a gnawing, a bite;* trop.: vereor ne libellus iste admorsu duri dentis uratur, Symm. Ep. 1, 15.

* **admōtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [admoveo] *A putting, moving*, or *bringing to, an applying;* in music, digitorum, *the application of the fingers, fingering:* itaque ad pingendum, ad scalpendum, ad nervorum eliciendos sonos apta manus est admotione digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

admōtus, a, um, *Part.;*—from

ad-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. (admoram and admorim syncop., through all persons, for admoveram, admoveras, etc., Virg. A. 4, 367; Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 36) *v. a.*

1. *To move a person* or *thing somewhere (in space), by moving to bring, conduct, lead, etc., one to a place* (cf. adduco, adjicio, adhibeo, appello, *etc.*), constr. with *ad* or *Dat.* (in the histt., of an army, implements for besieging, and the like, very freq., class. at all periods): dum ne exercitum propius urbem Romam CC mill. admoveret, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: copias in locum, Liv. 42, 57: signa Achradinae, id. 25, 24 *extr.*; so Flor. 1, 24; 3, 23: castra, Sil. 1, 296; hence, also, sometimes absol.: *To draw near, to approach, to bring near:* jam admovebat rex, Curt. 9, 4: jam opera admoventi deditio est facta, Liv. 32, 32: scalas moenibus, Tac. A. 13, 39; hence trop.: quot admovi illi fabricas! quot fallacias, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 5 (where formerly *admoenivi* was erroneously read): tamquam aliqua machina admota, capere Asinii adolescentiam, Cic. Clu. 13. So also: ignes ardentesque laminae ceterique cruciatus admovebantur (*sc.* civi Rom.), id. Verr. 2, 5, 63: dolorum faces, id. Off. 2, 10, 37: quumque quasi faces ei doloris admoverentur, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61 Kühn: fasciculum ad nares, id. ib. 3, 18 *fin.*: pecus flagrantibus aris, Virg. A. 12, 171: admotae hostiae, *sc.* aris, Tac. A. 2, 69; so Suet. Calig. 32; Lucan. 7, 165; hence, Hannibalem admotum, *i. e.* adductum altaribus, *led* or *conducted to*, Liv. 21, 1: labra poculis, Virg. E. 3, 43: ignes templis, Tib. 3, 5, 11: (* exercitum Auminum, Liv. 28, 46: vultum ad auditores, Cic. Her. 3, 15): animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis, Ov. Met. 10, 188: (opes) Stygiis admoverat umbris, ib. 1, 135: manus operi, *to apply*, ib. 10, 254: capiti diadema, Suet. Caes. 79: digitum scripturae, id. Aug. 80: (* oscula, *to kiss*, Ov. M. 10, 644: aliquem ad munera publica, *to promote, advance*, Suet. Tib. 10): infantes papillae, id. Tib. 44, et al.: admovere gressum, *to approach nearer*, Stat. Th. 11, 560 (cf. addere gressum).

2. *To bring one thing near to another*, and in the pass. poet. of places, *to lie* or *be situated near:* nocturna ad lumina linum nuper ubi extinctum admoveas, Lucr. 6, 902: quae nisi admoto igne ignem concipere possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 45 *fin.*; culina ut sit admota, *i. e. near* or *close by*, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 2: genus admotum Superis, *nearly related*, Sil. 8, 295: admota Nilo Africa, Juv. 10, 149. Hence aliquem alicui, *to bring one near another*, i. e. *to make friends, to reconcile:* mors Agrippae admovit propius Neronem Caesari, Vell. 2, 96.

3. With the access. idea of regard to an object to be attained: *To move, bring*, or *apply a thing to; e. g.* admovere aures, *to listen to:* manus operi, *to put one's hand to the work, to labor at it*, etc.; cf. accessi: adstiti: animam (*the breath*) compressi: aurem admovi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: admovere aures et subauscultando excipere voces, Cic. de Or. 2, 36 (cf. aures adhibere, id. Arch. 3: praebere aures, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 25: and tenere aures, id. ib. 4, 10, 49), and aures poet. for auditores: quum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19: admovent manus vectigalibus populi Rom., Cic. Agr. 1, 4; Ov. M. 15, 218; Liv. 5, 22, 4: in marmoribus, quibus Nicias manum admovisset. *on which he had labored*, Plin. 35, 11, 40 *no.* 28; Curt. 6, 7: ruderibus purgandis manus primus admovit, Suet. Vesp. 8. But sometimes manus admovere signif., *to lay violent hands on, to attack* or *assault:* nunquam Deos ipsos admovere nocentibus manus, Liv. 5, 11 *fin.*, et al.

4. Metaph. of mental objects (as a speech, admonition, action, *etc.*): *To put, apply*, or *direct to any thing:* quid praedicem ... quot stimulos admoverit homini, *how he has stimulated, urged on the man*, Cic. Sest. 5, 12: num admoveri possit oratio ad sensus animorum inflammandos, id. de Or. 1, 14, 60: animis judicum admovere orationem, tamquam fidibus manum, id. Brut. 54, 200: sed alia quaedam sit ad eum admovenda curatio (as just before, adhibenda oratio; cf. adhibeo), id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61: mentem ad voces alicujus, *to direct to, attend to*, id. Harusp. resp. 10: serus enim Graecis admovit acumina chartis, *not until late did (the Roman) apply his talents to Greek letters*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161: terrorem, *to strike with terror*, Liv. 6, 10; 41, 17: spes est admota, Ov. M. 11, 454: spes cupiditati admota occoecavit animum, Liv. 43, 10; id. 27, 43: desiderium patriae, *to instill* or *infuse*, Curt. 6, 2, et al.

ad-mūgĭo, ii, 4. *v. n.* Of oxen: *To low* or *bellow to* or *at:* admugit femina tauro, Ov. A. A. 1, 279; so Claud. Rapt. Pr. 3, 443.

* **ad-mulcĕo,** ēre, *v. a. To stroke, caress:* a fronte accedens bubulcus admulceat, Pall. 4, 12.

admurmŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f. A murmuring, a low murmuring (in approbation* or *disapprobation;* cf. acclamatio; only in Cic.): qui non admurmuratione, sed voce et clamore abjecti hominis furorem fregistis, Cic. Pis. 14: risus populi atque admurmuratio omnium facta est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 12; cf. ib. 2. 5, 16: vestra admurmuratio facit, Quirites, ut, *etc.*, id. Manil. 13, 37: grata concionis admurmuratio, id. Verr. 1, 15: secundae admurmurationes senatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1;—from

ad-murmŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. To murmur at any thing, by murmuring to make known one's feeling or opinions*, (whether hostile or friendly) (cf. acclamo): quam valde universi admurmurarint, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16: impers. admurmuratum est, id. de Or. 2, 57: admurmurante senatu, neque me invito, id. Att. 1, 13.

* **admurmŭror,** atus, ari, *v. dep.* Same as preced.: ad hoc pauca admurmurati sunt, Front. ad Caes. Ep. 2, 1.

ad-mŭtĭlo, avi, atum, are, *v. a. To crop* or *clip, to shave;* hence, trop.: *To defraud, fleece one of his money* (only in Plaut. and Ter.): tu es qui me usque admutilasti ad cutem, *you have shorn me to the skin*, i. e. cheated me outrageously, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 48; id. Mil. 3, 1, 172; id. Capt. 2, 2, 19 (cf. the simple verb, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 7).

adnascor, v. agnascor.

adnato, v. annato.

adnatus, a, um, v. agnascor, *sub fin.*

adnavigo, v. annavigo.

adnecto, v. annecto.

ad-nĕpos, ōtis, *m. A son of the* abnepos or *of the* abneptis (* *i. e. the grandson of a great-grandson*, or *of a great-granddaughter*; corresponding, in the descending line, to *atavus* in the ascending): (also written atnepos). So in the epitaph of the Emperor Commodus: DIVI NERVAE ADNEPOTI, in Orell. *no.* 887; so Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ad-neptis, is, *f. A daughter of the* abnepos, or *of the* abneptis (* *i. e. a granddaughter of a great-grandchild*), antith. to the atavia, Dig. 38, 10, 1.

adnomen, adnominatio, adnosco, v. agnomen, agnominatio, agnosco.

adn. For all other words in *adn.* not found here look in *ann.*

ăd-obrŭo, ĕre, *v. a. To cover with earth, to bury:* alte circumfodere et adobruere, Col. 4, 15, 3; so ib. 2, 11, 12, and 5, 5, 2.

adolabilis, v. adulabilis.

‡ **ădŏlēfactus,** a, um. *Set on fire, kindled:* ARBORES ADOLEFACTAE, in the fragments of the Fratr. Arval. in Grut. p. 121. [1. adoleo-facio.]

‡ **Adŏlenda,** ae, *f.*, appears to be *The name of a Roman goddess, who presided over the burning of trees struck by lightning:* (immolavit) ADOLENDAE. COMMOLENDAE. DEFERVNDAE OVES II, *etc.*, Frat. Arval. in Orell. 1, 390;—from

1. ăd-ŏlĕo, ui (rar. ēvi, Enn. v. below), ultum, 2. *v. a.* [fr. OLO = alo, ἄλδω, ἀλδέω, ἀλδήσκω; hence proles, suboles, adolesco, exolesco, inolesco, obsolesco; cf. Sanct. Min. 2, 444 *sq.*; or acc. to Fest.: "A Graeco ἀλίζω (for the reading of the older editions: ἀδυλέσχω, v. Lind. p. 5), *i. e.* accresco, venit, unde fiunt adultus, adolescens, altare; eo quod in illo ignis excrescit, et exoletus, qui excessit olescendi, *i. e.* crescendi modum et inolevit, *i. e.* crevit," Fest. p. 5]; orig. *To forward in growth, to increase, multiply*, or *enlarge;* whence in sacrificial lang., to which alone this word belongs, like macte, *to offer a thing as a gift upon the altar;* hence commonly, *to burn, to consume by fire*, but also, *to honor thereby, to venerate, to worship*, and the like, according as it has such words as *hostiam, viscera*, and *tura*, or *deos, aras*, etc., for its object. Thus the grammarians explain this difficult word, Non. 58, 21: "Adolere verbum est proprie sacra reddentium, quod significat votis, ac supplicationibus numen auctius facere;" and the same: "Adolere est urere: Virg. in Bucol. [8, 65] verbenasque adole pinguis et mascula tura. Adolere, augere, honorare, propitiare; et est verbum sacratum, ut macte, magis aucte," *etc.* So Serv. upon Virg. A. 1, 704: "Flammis adolere penates, *i. e.* colere, sed adolere est proprie augere. In sacris autem κατ' εὐφημισμόν adolere per bonum omen dicitur, nam in aris non adolentur aliqua, sed cremantur," and upon Ecl. 8, 65: "Adole: incende, sed κατ' εὐφημισμόν dicitur, nam adole est auge." (Doederlein gives another etym. of this word; v. 2. adoleo. Not used in Cic.) Eamque hostiam, quam ibi sacravit, totam adolevit, Enn. in Lact. 1, 11 *sub fin.*: sanguine conspergunt aras adolentque altaria donis, *cover the altar with gifts*, Lucr. 4, 1233. So Virgil: castis adolet dum altaria donis, A. 7, 71 (in Non. *taedis*; cf. ib. 11, 50: cumulatque altaria donis, and ib. 8, 284): verbenasque adole pingues et mascula tura, id. Ecl. 8, 65 (on which Serv. l. l.): flammis adolere penates, id. Aen. 1, 704: viscera tauri, Ov. F. 3, 803: ib. 1, 276: leves stipulae demptis adolentur aristis, id. Met. 1, 492, (perh. in honor of some rural deity; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, 254): focos, Stat. Th. 1, 514: integrum anserem, Cassius in Prisc. p. 872 P.: cruore captivo adolere aras, *to sprinkle the altars with the blood of captives*, Tac. A. 14, 30: precibus et igne puro altaria adolentur, id. Hist. 2, 3: adolere honores, *to honor the gods by offered gifts:* Junoni Argivae jussos adolemus honores, Virg. A. 3, 547: nullos aris adoleret honores, Ov. M. 8, 741: only in later Latin is adolere used in precisely the same sense as *comburere, to burn, consume:* ut Aeneida, quam nondum satis elimasset, adolerent, Gell. 17, 10; Eutr. 10, 9.

2. * **ăd-ŏlĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* [oleo, related to odor, Schneid. Gr. 1, 256] *To give out* or *emit a smell* or *odor, to smell:* unde hic, amabo, unguenta adolent, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 19 (Doederl. also takes olor = odor as the root for 1. adoleo, "since the gods obtained from the offerings nothing but the nidor, κνίσσα," Syn. 4, 253 and 254; cf. with 1, 177, and 3, 133. Cf. on the contr. aboleo 1 and 2.)

ădŏlescens, *Pa.* and *Subst.*, v. adolesco, *Pa.*

ădŏlescentĭa (also adulescentia in MSS.), ae, *f.* [adolescens] *The age of the* adolescens, *the time between the age of the* puer and juvenis, *i. e. from the 15th to the 30th year, the proper period of ripening youth, the age of youth, youth*, ἐφηβία, ἡλικία (cf. adolescens): quid enim? Citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit? Cic. de Sen. 2: qui adolescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, id. Top. 7, 32: ineunte adolescentia, id. Off. 2, 32: jam a prima adolescentia, id. Fam. 1, 9 *fin.*: in adolescentia, for adolescens, Suet Claud. 41.

* **ădŏlescentĭor** (adul.), ari, *v. dep.* [id.] *To behave like an* adolescens, *mischievously* or *wantonly:* tu adhuc adolescentiaris, Varr. in Non. 71, 30.

ădŏlescentŭla (adul.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little* adolescens, *a very young maiden*, also as a term of endearment for an adult: salveto adolescentula, *good morning, my child*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 3; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 91.

ădŏlescentŭlus (adul.), i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A very young man*, νεανίσκος. When even twenty-seven years old, Cicero calls himself adolescentulus, Or. 30; cf. Gell. 15, 28, and Quint. 12, 6: modestissimus

Cic. Planc. 11: imberbis, id. Dom. 14. So Sall. C. 49 calls Caesar adolescentulus, although he was then thirty-three, or, acc. to others, thirty-five years old. Adolescentulus also signif. *a young soldier, a recruit*, Cic. Rep. 1, 15 B.; cf. Nep. Paus. 4, and Ham. 1; Br. upon Eum. 1. Sometimes, like most diminutives, it indicates contempt: Naev. in Cic. de Sen. 6, 20; cf. Gernh. Cic. de Sen. 9, 29.

* **ădŏlescentŭrio,** ire, *n.* [id.] *To behave like an* adolescens: Laber. in Non. 74, 15.

ăd-ŏlesco (adul.), ēvi (very rar. *ui*, Prisc. 370; cf. with 872 P.; adolesse *sync.* for adolevisse, Ov. H. 6, 11), ultum, 3. *v. inch.* [adoleo], *To grow up, to grow*, of every thing capable of increase in magnitude: of men, animals, plants, seasons, passions, *etc.*; but esp. of age, v. the follg. word. (Upon the origin of the word, v. 1. adoleo): postquam adolevit ad eam aetatem, uti, *etc.*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 47: ubi robustis adolevit viribus aetas, Lucr. 3, 450; cf. 4, 1035; 2, 1123: adultum robur, id. 2, 1131: id. 5, 798: postquam adoluerit haec juventus, Var. in Prisc. p. 872 P.: qui adoleverit, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: viriditas herbescens, quae sensim adolescit, id. de Sen. 15, 51: ter senos proles adoleverat annos, Ov. F. 3, 59: adolescere ramos cernat, id. Met. 4, 376: adolesse segetes, id. Her. 6, 11: simul atque adoleverit aetas, Hor. S. 1, 9, 34 Heind.: quum matura adoleverit aetas, Virg. A. 12, 438. Hence transf. from age to the person: *To grow up, come to maturity, mature:* adulta virgo, Liv. 26, 50; et al.: arundines non sine imbre adolescunt, Plin. 9, 16, 28: in amplitudinem, id. 12, 1, 3: in crassitudinem, id. 13, 7, 15; so 16, 34, 62; 8, 14, et al.: ac dum prima novis adolescit frondibus aetas, Virg. G. 2, 362: quoad capillus adolesceret, Gell. 17, 9.—Trop.: *To grow, increase, augment, to become greater:* cupiditas agendi adolescit una cum aetatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: ratio quum adolevit, id. Leg. 1, 7: ingenium brevi adolevit, Sall. J. 67: postquam respubl. adolevit, id. Cat. 55: id. Jug. 2: quantum superbiae socordiaeque Vitellio adoleverit, Tac. H. 2, 73: Cremona numero colonorum, adolevit, ib. 3, 34: ver adolescit (*advances*), id. Ann. 13, 36; ib. 2, 50: caepe revirescit, decedente luna, inarescit adolescente, Gell. 20, 8.

2. In sacrificial lang.: *To be kindled, to burn* (cf. adoleo): Panchaeis adolescunt ignibus arae, Virg. G. 4, 379;—hence

ădŏlescens (adul.), entis (*Gen. plur.* usu. adolescentium, *e. g.* Cic. Tusc. 5. 27, et al.; once adolescentum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130), **1.** *Pa. Growing up, not yet come to full growth, young:* eodem ut jure uti senem liceat, quo jure sum usus adolescentior, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 3: uti adolescentior aetati concederet, *etc.*, Sall. H. 1, 11 (Frgm. in Prisc. 902); and trop.: of the new Academic philos.: adolescentior Academia, Cic. Fam. 9, 8 (*Sup.* and *Adv.* not used).

2. *Subst. gen. comm. One who has not yet attained maturity, a youth, a young man* or *woman, a maiden*; acc. to Roman ideas, between the puer and juvenis, from the 15th or 17th until past the 30th year, often even till near the 40th, according as one appeared more or less vigorous and youthful, or as spoken of in relation to older persons, so that a definite limit can not be fixed; cf. Baumgarten-Crus. in Clav. Suet. s. h. v.; hence the same person is often called in one place adolescens, and in another *juvenis*, e. g. Cic. Fam. 2, 1 with Att. 2, 12; cf. id. Top. 7; often, indeed, the adolescentia passes beyond the period of manhood, even to *senectus*, since *vir* designates rather sex than age, while in other cases adolescentia is limited to 25 years, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 2 Goer. "Primo gradu usque ad annum XV. pueros dictos, quod sint puri, *i. e.* impubes. Secundo ad XXX. annum ab adolescendo sic nominatos," Varro in Censor. cap. 14. "Tertia (aetas) adolescentia ad gignendum adulta, quae porrigitur (ab anno XIV.) usque ad vigesimum octavum annum," Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 4; cf. Br. Nep. Eum. 4. Thus Cic. de Or. 2, 2, calls Crassus adolescens, although he was 34 years old; id. Phil. 2, 44, Brutus and Cassius, when in their 40th year, are called adolescentes, and ib. 46, Cic. calls himself, at the time of his consulship, *i. e.* in his 44th year, adolescens, and so often. Cf. Manut. upon Cic. Fam. 2, 1, p. 146.—Homo and adolescens are often written together: amanti homini adolescenti, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 94; Ter. Ph. 5, 9, 53; Cic. Fam. 2, 15: hoc se labore durant homines adolescentes, Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Sall. C. 38; id. Jug. 6; Liv. 2, 6.—*Fem.*: optimae adolescenti facere injuriam, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 8: Africani filia adolescens, Cic. Div. 1, 18 *fin.* The young Romans who attended the proconsuls and propraetors in the provinces were called adolescentes (commonly contubernales); Caes. B. C. 1, 23, 51; cf. Manut. Suet. Caes. 2. Sometimes adolescens serves to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name from the elder; Brutus adolescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 87; ib. 1, 52; 3, 7; id. B. C. 1, 8:—adultus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Full-grown, adult*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20; cf. Plin. 10, 33, 49.

* **ădōlo,** are, *v. a.* prob. for adulor, *To worship*, dub. Tert. Apol. 25 *fin.*

‡ **adominatio,** ōnis, *f. A good* or *favorable omen*, in Gloss. Gr. Lat.

1. Ădoneus, ei, *m.* (trisyl.) **1.** = Adonis; Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35; App. M. 2, p. 126.—**2.** *An epithet of Bacchus*, Gr. Ἀδωνεύς, έως; Aus. Epigr. 30, 6; cf. ib. Epigr. 28.

2. Ădōnēus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to* Adonis; Aus. Mon. de histt. and Grut. 1123, 7.

Ădōnĭa, ōrum, *n.*, τὰ Ἀδώνια. *The festival of Adonis.* It returned annually in June, about the time of the summer solstice, and was celebrated (even in Rome, cf. Manso, Essays on Myth.) with alternate lamentations and exultations, on account of the death of Adonis, Ov. M. 10, 725; cf. A. A. 1, 75. This festival was a symbol of the dying and reviving again of nature; cf. Creuz. Symb. 2, 86; Böttig. Sab. 1, 261 *sq.*

Ădōnis, nis *or* nĭdis, *m.*, Ἄδωνις and Ἄδων (*Nom.* Adon, Venant. carm. 7, 12 and 18. *Gen.* Adonis, Plin. 19, 4, 19. *Dat.* Adonidi, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. *Acc.* Adonidem, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 16: Adonim, Prop. 2, 13, 53; acc. to Santen. Adonin: Adonem, Serv. Virg. E. 10, 18; Arnob. 4, p. 184, ed. Herald. *Voc.* Adoni, Ov. M. 10, 542. *Abl.* Adone, App. M. 8).—**1.** *A son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus; loved by Venus on account of his extraordinary beauty*; he was torn in pieces in the chase by a wild boar, which Mars (acc. to others, Diana) sent against him out of jealousy, but was changed by Venus to a flower, which bore the name Adonium, and was yearly bewailed by her on the anniversary of his death, Ov. M. 10, 503 *sq.* Fab. 10 and 12; Macr. Sat. 1, 21; Serv. Virg. E. 8, 37; cf. with 10, 18 and Adonia.—**2.** *A name of the Sun-god among the Assyrians and Phoenicians*, Macr. 1, 1.—Adonis horti, Gr. κῆποι Ἀδώνιδος, *a parterre of flowers which blossom quick, but wither as soon*, Plin. 19, 4, 19; cf. Böttig. Sab. 1, 264; Klopf. Mythol. Lexic. p. 36.—**3.** *A name of a fish*, i. q. exocoetus, Plin. 9, 19, 34.

† **ădōnĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἀδώνιον, **1.** *A plant*, Plin. 21, 10, 34.—**2.** In gram., adonium is a verse composed of a *dimet. dactyl. catalect.*, Serv. 1820 P.; Grot. 2, 104; *e. g.* Hor. Od. 1, 4: terruit urbem; visere montes, *etc.*, said to have been so named because it was made use of in the festival of Adonis.

ăd-ŏpĕrĭo, ĕrŭi, ertum, 4. *v. a. To cover, to cover up* or *over* (not used in written language before the Aug. per., and, for the most part, in the *part. perf. pass.*): capite adoperto, Liv. 1, 26; Epit. 89, and Suet. Ner. 48; purpureo adopertus amictu, Virg. A. 3, 405; so Juv. 8, 145: adopertam floribus humum, Ov. M. 15, 688: cf. ib. 8, 701: hiems gelu, id. Fast. 3, 235: aether nubibus, ib. 2, 75: lumina somno, id. Met. 1, 714: tenebris mors, Tib. 1, 1, 84; Suet. Oth. 11. In the *verb. finit.* first in Col. 8, 6, and Lact. Op. Dei 7;—hence

ădŏperte, *adv. Covertly, in a dark, mysterious manner*, Cap. 8, p. 303.—And

ădŏpertum, i, *n. That which is mysterious, a mystery*, App. M. 2.

* **ăd-ŏpīnor,** ari, *v. dep. To think, suppose,* or *conjecture again:* opinando adjicio, Lucr. 4, 814.

ădoptātīcĭus *or* adoptatitius, a, um, *adj.* [adopto] *Adopted, adoptive, received in the place of a child*; only in Plaut.; Poen. 5, 2, 85: Demarcho item ipse fuit adoptaticius, ib. 100.—Acc. to Festus, it signifies *the son of one who is adopted*, "ex adoptato filio natus," p. 24.

ădoptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (apparently the orig. form for adoptio, by which it was supplanted in the class. per.; hence used by Sallust, who was fond of archaisms) *An adopting, a receiving of one in the place of a child*, υἱοθεσία: ipsum illum adoptatione in regnum pervenisse, Sall. J. 11 Cort.; (* Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31, Kühner:) quod per praetorem fit, adoptatio dicitur: quod per populum, arrogatio, Gell. 5, 19.

ădoptātor, ōris, *m.* [adopto] *One who adopts another, an adopter:* Gell. 5, 19; Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 12 *med.*

ădoptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prob. contr. by freq. use fr. adoptatio, cf. this word] (class. and used esp. often in the histt. under the emperors): *A taking* or *receiving one in the place of a child* (also *of a grandchild*, Dig. 1, 7, 10) (and properly of one who was still under paternal authority, in patria potestate; on the contr. *arrogatio* referred to one who was already independent, homo sui juris. The former took place before the praetor or other magistrate and five witnesses, by a three-fold mancipatio, *i. e.* sham sale; the latter could only be effected before the assembled people in the comitiis curiatis, Gell. 5, 19; Justin. Inst. 1, 11; Dig. 1, 7; Hab. Syn. 42; Adams's Antiq. 1, 69): Cic. Dom. 13, 34; cf. ib. 14, and Att. 7, 7: emancipare filium alicui in adoptionem, id. Fin. 1, 7: dare se alicui in adoptionem, Vell. 2, 8, 2; Suet. Tib. 2; cf. Liv. 45, 40: adscire aliquem per adoptionem, Tac. A. 1, 3; or in adoptionem, id. Hist. 2, 1: inserere aliquem familiae per adoptionem, Suet. Claud. 39 *fin.*: accitus adoptione in imperium et cognomentum, Tac. A. 11, 11: adoptio in Domitium festinatur, ib. 12, 25: adoptionem nuncupare, *to make known, to announce*, id. Hist. 1, 17: adoptio consularis, *that was performed by a consul*, Quint. prooem. 6, 13 Spald., et al. —Trop.: Of plants, *The ingrafting:* Plin. prooem. l. 16; and of bees: *The admittance to* or *reception in* (a new hive): ut tamquam novae prolis adoptione domicilia confirmentur, Col. 9, 13, 9.

ădoptīvus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to adoption, made* or *acquired by adoption, adoptive* (only once in Cicero; v. below): adoptivus filius, *an adopted son:* P. Scipio Frgm. in Gell. 5, 19; opp. to *naturalis*, a son by birth: filiorum neque naturalem Drusum, neque adoptivum Germanicum patria caritate dilexit, Suet. Tiber. 52: pater adoptivus, *who has adopted one as son* (or *grandson*, v. adoptio), *an adoptive father*, Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 107: adoptivus frater, soror, *etc.*, *a brother, sister*, etc., *by adoption, not by birth*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 12, and Julian. Dig. 38, 8, 3. So also, adoptiva familia, *the family into which one has been received by adoption*, Ulp. 37, 4, 3; hence also adoptiva sacra, *the* sacra *of the family into which one has been adopted*, opp. to *paternis:* neque amissis sacris paternis in haec adoptiva venisti, * Cic. Dom. 13, 35: adoptivum nomen, *name received by adoption*, opp. to the *gentile*, Suet. Ner. 41: adoptiva nobilitas, *nobility acquired by adoption*, Ov. F. 4, 22.—Trop.: Of the ingrafting of plants (cf. adoptio): fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, *bears fruits not natural to it*, Ov. Med. fac. 5; Mart. 13, 46: quae sit adoptivis arbor onusta comis, Pall. de Insit. 20; cf. 144, 160;—from

ăd-opto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To take* or *receive for one's self, with design and choice, to choose, select*, etc. (optando, *i. e.* eligendo aliquem asciscere, v. opto): sociam te mihi adopto ad meam salutem, Plaut. Cis. 4, 2, 78: qui manstutorem me adoptavit bonis, *who has chosen me as a guardian of his property*, id. Truc. 4, 4, 6: Var. L. L. 5, 16: quem sibi illa provincia defensorem sui juris adoptavit, Cic. Div. in Caec. 16: eum sibi patronum id. ib. 20: quem potius adoptem aut invocem, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9: ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, *i. e.* ascisce, adjunge, "*sc.* tuo alloquio," Cruqu., *make him by thy greeting as a father, brother*, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 55 Schmid.: Etruscas Turnus adoptat opes, *strives after*, Ov. F. 4, 880 Heins. Hence adoptare se alicui, *to give* or *attach one's self to one*: qui se potentiae causa Caesaris libertis adoptasset, Plin. 12, 1, 5.—But esp. often,

2. As *t. t.*, *To take one in the place of a child* or *grandchild, to adopt* (diff. from *arrogo*, v. adoptio); constr. with aliquem: also with ab aliquo aliquem (from the real father, a patre naturali): Plaut. Poen. prol. 74 (cf. ib. 4, 2, 82): adoptat illum puerum subreptitium sibi filium, id. Men. prol. 60: filium senatorem pop. Rom. sibi velle adoptare, Cic. Dom. 14: adoptatus patricius a plebeio, id. Att. 7, 7: is qui hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, C. Brut. 19, 77: adoptavit eum, heredemque fecit, Nep. Att. 5, 2: adoptatus testamento, Suet. Tib. 6: adoptari a se Pisonem pronuntiat, Tac. H. 1, 18; and absol.: Pisonem pro concione adoptavit, Suet. Galb. 17.—With *in c. acc.*: in regnum, Sall. J. 22, 3: in familiam nomenque, Suet. Caes. 83: in successionem, Just. 9, 2. Trop.: servi in bona libertatis nostrae adoptantur, *are, as it were, adopted to freedom, are participants of freedom*, Flor. 3, 20; and of the ingrafting of plants (cf. adoptivus): venerit insitio: fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov. Rem. Am. 195; so Col. 10, 38. Those who were adopted commonly received the praenomen, nomen, and cognomen of the adoptive father, with the ending -anus, *e. g.* Aemilianus, Pomponianus, *etc.*: cf. Well. 2, 115; Spanh. de Usu et Praest. Num. 10, p. 77. Hence Cic. says ironic. of one who appropriated to himself the name of another, ipse se adoptat: et C. Stalenus, qui se ipse adoptaverat, et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, *had changed himself from a Stalenus to an Aelius*, Brut. 68, 241; and Vitruv.: Zoilus qui adoptavit cognomen, ut Homeromastix vocitaretur, praef. l. 7, p. 153 Rod. So Mart.: ergo aliquod gratum Musis tibi nomen adopta, 6, 31; and Pliny very often uses adoptare aliquid (also with the addition of nomine suo *or* in nomen), *to give an object a name from itself*: Baetis Oceanum Atlanticum, provinciam adoptans, petit, *while it gives to the province the name* (Baetica), Plin. 3, 1, 3: a Smyrna Hermus campos facit et nomini suo adoptat, id. 5, 29, 31; so 25, 3, 7: in nomen, id. 27, 3, 12; so also Statius, Theb. 7, 259.

ădor, oris, *n.* *A kind of grain, spelt*: Triticum spelta, Linn. Acc. to Festus, at an earlier period *edor*, because it was for a long time the principal food of the Romans; or *adur*, because it was parched or roasted: "Ador farris genus, edor quondam appellatum ab edendo, vel quod aduratur, ut fiat tostum, unde in sacrificio mola salsa efficitur," Fest. p. 3: "Ador frumenti genus, quod epulis et immolationibus sacris pium putatur, unde et adorare, propitiare religiones, potest dictum videri," Non. 52, 20. Priscian is of a different opinion: "ador ab adoro," p. 628 P. and 700; acc. to Kärcher, from ἀδέω, to satiate, to satisfy, or ἀδρέω, to become ripe, also called far vernaculum, Col. 11, 2; cf. 2, 6 Schneid.: cum pater ipse domus palea porrectus in horna Esset ador loliumque, Hor. S. 2, 6, 89: adōris de polline, Aus. Mon. de cibis, p. 238 ed. Manhem.; Gannius in Prisc. p. 700: satos adōris stravisse, id. ib.: ardor adōris, id. ib. (Acc. to Priscian, ador is often indeclinable, because its increment would be subject to two contradictory rules; since, as a neuter in *or*, its increment should be short, as marmor marmŏris; but as a derivative from adōro, its increment should be long, like the *o* in its derivative, adōrea, Prisc. 785. The same rule, ib. p. 700; and cf. Rudd. 1, 117 *n.* 40, 4.)

* **ădōrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [adoro] *Worthy of adoration, adorable*: Deae beneficium, App. M. 11.

ădōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Adoration, worship*, προςκύνησις, προςευχή: *the highest degree of reverence* or *homage*: humilis, Liv. 30, 16: propitiare Deos adoratione, Plin. 29, 4, 20; *plur.* App. M. 4, p. 155 Elm.

ădōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who adores, an adorer, worshipper*; Tert. de Spec. 8; so Vulg. Joh. 4, 23.

* **ăd-ordĭno,** are, *v. a.* *To set in order, to arrange* or *adjust*: patellam, Apic. 4, 2.

ăd-ordĭor, orsus, 4. *v. dep.* *To begin*: bellum adorsus est, Ambros. Off. 1.

ădōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ador] *Pertaining to spelt, consisting of spelt*: far adoreum=ador, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 4, and absol. adoreum=ador, Col. 11, 2, 74: semen, Cato R. R. 34; Col. 2, 6, 1: falces, *suitable for reaping spelt*, Var. L. L. 5, 31 (others read *arboreae*): liba. Virg. A. 7, 109.—But most freq. adorea (*sc.* donatio), ae, *f.* *A reward of valor to the soldier*, since, in early ages, this usu. consisted of grain; hence trop. for *glory, fame, renown*: "Gloriam denique ipsam a farris honore adoream appellabant," Plin. 18, 3, 3; ib. 8, 9, 19: praeda atque agro adoreaque affecit populares suos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 38: pulcher fugatis ille dies Latio tenebris, qui primus alma risit adorea, *in lordly honor*, viz., by the defeat of Hasdrubal, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 41. (Festus gives another explanation for the signif. *honor, renown, etc.*: "Adoream laudem sive gloriam dicebant, quia gloriosum eum putabant esse, qui farris copia abundaret," Fest. p. 3.)

* **ăd-ŏrĭo,** ire, *v. a.* The active form of the follg. dep. verb: *To attack* or *assail*, Naev. in Prisc. p. 801 P. (Frgm. 1, 9, ed. Lips.). Hence also *pass.* adortus, Aurelius Fragm. ib. p. 791 P.

ăd-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. *v. dep.* (even in the second and third pers. of the *praes. ind.*, acc. to the fourth conj.: adorīris, adorītur; forms analogous to orĕris, orĭtur, of the simple verb, do not occur; the act. form adorio, v. in the preced. art.) *To rise up in order to do something, for the purpose of going to some one* or *something*, or *of undertaking something great, difficult*, or *hazardous*. Constr. with the *Acc.* (When a hostile approach is spoken of, adorior denotes a secret, crafty attack or assault; on the contr. *aggredi*, i. e. adgradi, indicates a direct, open attack from a distance: "Aggredimur de longinquo; adorimur ex insidiis et ex proximo; nam adoriri est quasi ad aliquem oriri, *i. e.* exsurgere," Don. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 50; cf. the same on Heaut. 4, 5, 9, and Hab. Syn. 44.)

1. *To approach a person in order to accost him, to ask something of him*, etc. (cf. accedo, adeo): cesso hunc adoriri? ("quasi de improviso alloqui," Don.) Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 9: si ab eo nil fiet, tum hunc adorior hospitem, id. Ph. 4, 2, 15.—Esp. freq.,

2. *To attack one with hostile intent*; Lucil. in Prisc. p. 886 P.: inermem tribunum gladiis, Cic. Sest. 37: a tergo Milonem, id. Mil. 10: navem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34 *fin.*: impeditos adoriebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: hos Conon adortus magno proelio fugat, Nep. Con. 4: urbem vi, Liv. 1, 53: oppugnatio eos aliquanto atrocior quam ante adorta est, id. 21, 11; cf. ib. 28: praetorem ex improviso in itinere adortus, Tac. A. 4, 45: variis criminationibus, ib. 14, 52: minis, id. Hist. 1, 31; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 50: jurgio: senatum, Suet. Caes. 9.—Also absol., Hirt. B. Afr. 69; so ib. 95: prima luce adortus, where, however, others insert *eos*; v. Oud. in h. l.

3. Adorior with *Acc.* or *Inf.*: *To enter upon any course of action*, esp. *to undertake to do any thing difficult* or *dangerous* (while adordior with the *Inf.* signif. to begin to do a thing; cf. Br. Nep. Thras. 2, 5; Müll. Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 205); Lucr. 3, 514: ne convellere adoriamur ea, quae non possint commoveri, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 205; id. Att. 13, 22: Ἡρακλείδιον, si Brundisium salvi, adoriemur, *sc.* scribere, ib. 16, 2; Cic. Her. 2, 4: majus adorta nefas, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 16: hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti, Virg. A. 6, 397; cf. ib. 7, 386; Cat. 62, 11. So esp. in the histt.; Nep. Dion. 6: hanc (Munychiam) bis tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti, id. Thras. 2, 5; so also Liv. 2, 51; 28, 3; 37, 5, 32; 40, 22; 43, 21; 44, 12; cf. also 3, 44: hanc virginem Appius pretio ac spe pellicere adortus. Perh. we should also read in Tac.: oppugnare ultro castella adorti, Agr. 25 (where Walch reads *oppugnasse ultro*, etc.). (* In Gellius we find adorsus; tyrannum interficere adorsi erant, 9, 2.)

‡ **ădōrĭōsus,** *adj.* in the Gloss. Gr. Lat. as transl. of ἔνδοξος, *Who has often obtained the* adorea, *celebrated.*

ădornāte, *adv.* *Elegantly, choicely*, etc.; v. adorno *fin.*

ăd-orno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To prepare a thing for some definite object, to get it ready, to furnish* or *provide with something, to fit out* or *equip*, κοσμέω (class., esp. in Plaut. and Cic. freq.): quin tu mihi adornas ad fugam viaticum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 9: nuptias, id. Cas. 2, 6, 67; so also id. Aul. 2, 1, 35: fugam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 6 (cf. fugam aut furtum parat, id. Ph. 1, 4, 14): maria classibus et praesidiis, Cic. Manil 12, 35: ut accusationem et petitionem consulatus adornet atque instruat, id. Mur. 22, 46: testium copiam, id. Clu. 6: invenire et adornare comparationem criminis, ib. 67: contra haec Pompeius naves magnas onerarias adornabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: omni opulentia insignium armorum bellum adornaverant, Liv. 10, 38.—Ante-class. constr. with *Inf.*: tragulam in te injicere adornat, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 25.—And absol.: adorna, ut rem divinam faciam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 2; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34.—**2.** For the most part in the Aug. per., esp. in the histt.: *To put an ornament upon one*; hence, *to decorate* or *adorn with something*, aliquem aliqua re: vidi forum comitiumque adornatum magnifico ornatu, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 22: flaminem (Numa) insigni veste et curuli regia sella adornavit, Liv. 1, 20: triumphum, Vell. 2, 122; so Suet. Aug. 29; Tib. 43; Cal. 45; Ner. 12; 38; Curt. 3, 3, 13; 18, et al. Trop.: tantis adornatus virtutibus, Vell. 2, 2: praecipuis donis, id. ib. 121: bene facta suis verbis, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15: legem leviter adornabit, ut justam, Quint. 7, 1, 47; Tac. A. 1, 52.—Whence

*ădornāte, as an *adv.*, from the *Pa.* adornatus, which, however, does not occur: declamabat splendide atque adornate, *brilliantly and elegantly*; opp. to *circumcise* and *sordide*, Suet. Rhet. 6.

ăd-ōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** In the earliest per., *To speak to* or *accost one*; hence, also, *to treat of* or *negotiate a matter with one*: "ADORARE apud antiquos significabat agere: unde et legati oratores dicuntur, quia mandata populi agunt," Fest. p. 16; cf. oro and orator. Hence, also, in judicial lang., *To bring an accusation, to accuse.* So in the Fragm. of the Tab. leg. viii.: SEI (si) ADORAT FURTO QUOD NEC MANIFESTOM ESCIT, Fest. s. v. NEC, p. 177; cf. Dirks. Transl. S. 585-88. So also says Servius upon the passage in Virg. A. 10, 677: "adorare veteribus est alloqui." And so Appuleius, who was fond of archaisms: immo cum gemitu populum sic adorat, Met. 2, p. 127, 30; in like manner 3, p. 130, 21.—Hence,

2. In the class. per.: *To speak to one in order to obtain something of him*; so, gen., *to ask* or *entreat one*, esp. a deity, *to pray earnestly, to beseech* (hence also constr. with *ut* follg., or with the simple subj., v. below): quos adorent, ad quos precentur et supplicent, Liv. 38, 43: affaturque Deos et sanctum sidus adorat, Virg. A. 2, 700: in rupes, in saxa (volens vos Turnus adoro) Ferte ratem, ib. 10, 677: Junonis prece numen, ib. 3, 437: prece superos, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 41; id. Her. 10, 141. The thing asked for in the *Acc.* (like rogo, peto, postulo, *etc.*): cum hostia caesa pacem Deûm adorasset, Liv. 6, 12 Drak.—With *ut*: adoravi deos, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 7, 40; Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 55; Juven. 3, 300.—With the simple *Subj.*, by poet. license: maneat sic semper, adoro, Prop.

1, 4, 27.—Finally, after the idea of addressing one for the purpose of obtaining something was abandoned, and that of doing honor to, became predominant,

3. *To make known*, esp. *to a deity, one's respect, reverence, to worship with holy fear, to adore* (the highest degree of reverence; more emphatic than *venerari*, Hab. Syn. 43; cf. with Doed. Syn. 2, 188. The adoratio was performed, acc. to Plin. 28, 2, 5, and App. Apol. p. 310 Elm., by putting the right hand to the mouth and bowing the body down to the earth). So, for the most part, only under the emperors: nec deerat Otho protendens manus adorare vulgus, jacere oscula, *etc.*, Tac. H. 1, 36; cf. id. Ann. 16, 4: Caesarem ut deum, Suet. Vit. 2: coronam, *made before it a respectful obeisance*, id. Ner. 12: aquilas et signa Rom. Caesarumque imagines, id. Calig. 14 (cf. venerari legionum signa, id. Vitell. 2): coelum, id. Ner. 41: elephanti regem adorant, genua submittunt, Plin. 8, 1, 1; Stat. Th. 817: Ennium sicut sacros vetustate lucos adoremus, Quint. 10, 1, 88: crocodilon adorat Pars, Juv. 15, 2: nil praeter nubes et coeli numen adorant, id. 14, 97, et al. Even with the addition of taciturnus: Phoebum taciturnus adorat, Ov. Met. 3, 18;—hence, also,

4. *To respect from admiration, to esteem highly, to admire*: adorare priscorum in inveniendo curam, Plin. 27, 1, 1.

☞This word does not occur in Cic.

adorsus, a, um, *Part.*, from adordior.

ădortus, a, um, *Part.*, from adorior.

* **ăd-oscŭlor,** ari, *v. dep.* *To kiss* (lit., *to throw a kiss to one*): manus, Dict. Cret. 2, 51.

adp. The words thus beginning, v. under app.

adquiesco, adquiro, adquisitio, v. acquiesco, *etc.*

ad-quo, *adv.* The later *quoad* reversed, *How far, as far as*; only in two examples: Afran. in Non. 76, 7; id. ib. Cf. Hand, Turs. 1, 178.

† **adrachne,** ēs, *f.* = ἀδράχνη, *The wild strawberry-tree*, Arbutus adrachne, Linn., Plin. 13, 22, 40, and 16, 21, 33.

ad-rādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To scratch, scrape, shave*, or *pare*: scobina ego illam actutum adrasi, Plaut. in Var. L. L. 7, 3 *fin.*: adrasum cacumen (* *lopped off*), Plin. 17, 19, 30, *no.* 7: scalpello acuto (sarmentum) in modum cunei adradito, Col. de Arb. 8.—Hence trop.: Λειτούργιον illud nescio an satis, circumcisum tamen et adrasum est, *i. e. if it be not yet completed, still it is nearly so* (the fig. is prob. derived from sculpture), Plin. Ep. 2, 12 (but others read *abrasum*). Concerning Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50 v. abrado.

Adrămyttēos, Adramyttēum, i, *n.*, 'Αδραμύττειον, *A maritime town in Mysia, not far from the foot of Ida*, now *Edremit*; cf. Liv. Epit. l. 49 Drak.; hence Adramyttenus vir, Cic. Flacc. 13.

Adrana, ae, *f.* *A river of Hesse, in Germany, which flows into the Fulda*; acc. to the name, *the Eder*, but acc. to the context, *the Lahn* (Logana), Tac. A. 1, 56.

Ādrastēa or **Ādrastīa,** ae, *f.*, 'Αδράστεια, prop. *adj. sc.* Nemesis, q. v., in mythology, *The daughter of Jupiter and Necessity, the goddess who rewards men for their deeds, and who esp. punishes pride and arrogance*: quod nec sinit Adrastea, Virg. Cir. 239, ineffugibilis, App. Mund. p. 75.

Ādrastēus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Adrastus*: Adrasteus Arion, Stat. S. 1, 1, 52: Adrasteo pallore perfusus, Amm. 14, 11 (with ref. to Virg. A. 6, 480: Adrasti pallentis imago; cf. Adrastus).

Ădrastis, ĭdis, *patr. f.*, 'Αδραστίς, *A female descendant of Adrastus*: Creon Adrastida leto Admovet, *i. e. Argia, daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices*, Stat. Th. 12, 678;—from

Ădrastus, i, *m.*, Ἄδραστος, *King of Argos, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices, who, acc. to the fable, saw them both die, and turned so pale from grief that he never again recovered his former complexion*; hence pallor Adrasti, Virg. 6, 480 Serv.; cf. Adrastēus; v. Klopfer, Myth. Lex., S. 41; Heyne, Apollod. p. 68, 244, 252 *sq.*

adrāsus, a, um, *Part.*, from adrado.

adrectarius, a, um, v. arrectarius.

adrectus, (arr.) a, um, v. arrigo, *Pa.*

ad-rēmigo, are, *v. n.* *To row to* or *toward*: litori classis, Flor. 1, 18; so id. 3, 7; 2, 8.

adr. For all words in *adr.* not found here look under *arr.*

Adria, Adriacus, Adrianus, Adriaticus, *etc.*; v. Hadria, *etc.*

ad-rōro, are, *v. a.* [ros] *To moisten like dew, to bedew*: herbam vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

Adrumetum, v. Hadrum.

‡ **adrūmo,** are, acc. to Fest. *To make a noise*: "quod verbum quidam a rumine, id est parte gutturis, putant deduci," Fest. p. 9: cf. Comm. in Fest. in Lind. Corp. II., 2, p. 312.

* **ad-rŭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To scrape up, to heap up*; terra adruenda, Var. R. R. 1, 35.

adsc. Words thus beginning, v. under asc.

adse. adsi. adso. Words thus beginning, v. under asse. assi. asso.

adsp. Words thus beginning, v. under asp.

adst. Words thus beginning, v. under ast.

adsu. Words thus beginning, v. under assu.

adt. Words thus beginning, v. under att.

Adŭātŭca, ae, *f.* in the *tab. Peuting.* Aduaca, now *Tongres, a fortress in the Netherlands, between Mastricht and Louvain*, Caes. B. G. 6, 32.

Adŭātŭci or **Adŭātĭci,** *A people of Cimbrian origin in* Gallia Belgica, whose capital, acc. to D'Anville, was Falais sur la Mehaigne. Acc. to Reich. Orb. ant. this town was not different from Aduatuca (Caes. B. G. 2, 29).

ădūlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [adulor] **1.** *One who allows himself to be influenced by flattery*: animus propitiabilis et adulabilis, Enn. in Non. 155, 30.—**2.** *Suited to flatter, flattering, adulatory*: sermo, Amm. 14, 11: sententia, id. 31, 12.

ădūlans, antis, v. adulor, *Pa.*

ădūlanter, *adv.* *Flatteringly, fawningly*, v. adulor, *Pa.*

ădūlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adulor] *A fawning, like that of a dog to his master.* ("adulatio est blandimentum proprie canum, quod et ad homines tractum consuetudine est," Non. 17, 4;) hence trop. used only of a low, cringing flatterer, *adulation*, v. adulor. So in the post-Aug. historians, esp. in Tac. very freq. for a servile respect exhibited by bowing the body = adoratio: canum tam fida custodia tamque amans dominorum adulatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. So of doves: *a caressing*, Plin. 10, 34, 52. Of men toward animals: Col. 6, 2 *med.*:—in amicitiis nullam pestem esse majorem, quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Lael. 25, 91: pars altera regiae adulationis (*i. e.* adulatorum) erat, Liv. 42, 30: humi jacentium adulationes, id. 9, 18; cf. Curt. 8, 6. So Tac. A. 1, 13, 14; 2, 32; 3, 2; 4, 6; 5, 7; 15, 59, *etc.*; Suet. Aug. 53; Plin. Pan. 41, 3, et al.

ădūlātor, ōris, *m.* [adulor] *A low, cringing flatterer, a toady* or *toad-eater, sycophant* ("homo fallax et levis, ad voluptatem facit ac dicit omnia, nihil ad veritatem," Cic. Lael, 25, 91; cf. ib. 93): nolo esse laudator, ne videar adulator, Cic. Her. 4, 21; so Quint. 12, 10; Suet. Vit. 1.—Hence

* **ădūlātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Flattering, adulatory*: dedecus, Tac. A. 6, 32. *Adv.* ădūlātōrĭe, *Flatteringly, fawningly*, August. Ep. 148.

ădūlātrix, īcis, *f.* *A female flatterer*: adulatrices exterae gentes, Treb. Poll. Cl. 3; so Tert. Anim. 51.

adulesc., v. adolesc.

ădūlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* A rare form for the follg. dep.; hence Prisc. 791 P. ranks this form, as an exception, among the other active forms of the deponents, adipiscor, admiror, auxilior, *etc.*; cf. Donat. p. 1756 P. and Ars Consent. p. 2054 P.), *To fawn like a dog*: (canes) gannitu vocis adulant, Lucr. 5, 1069: caudâ nostrum adulat sanguinem, *the eagle strokes i. e. wipes off our blood*, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24, as transl. of Aeschyl. Prometh. solut.: Schütz Aesch. tom. v. *no.* 179: Dionysium, Val. Max. 4, 3.—*Pass.*: adulati erant ab amicis, Cassius in Prisc. p. 791 P.: nec adulari nos sinamus, Cic. Off. 1, 26: tribunus militum adulandus erat, Val. M. 2, 7, *no.* 15.

ădūlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [acc. to Fest. p. 18, this word is formed by metathesis fr. adludo, *to play with one, to wag the tail*, as orig. used of dogs: Kärcher compares with it, etymologically, the Germ. *wedeln* and the Eng. *wheedle*, Beier, Lael. 25, 91 *ululo*, to howl. Doederl. deriv. is most correct, Syn. 2, 175, fr. *aula, the court-yard where the dog stands guard, serves*, or *waits*: thus adulor is, as it were, *ad aliquem aulor*. In relation to the change of au into a, cf. concludo fr. claudo, incuso fr. causa, defrudo fr. fraus, *etc.*] *To cling to one fawningly, as a dog fawns*: so trop.: of a low, cringing flattery or sycophancy, which is exhibited in gestures, words, and actions (while *assentari, i. e.* ad-sentire, to yield to one in every thing, to assent to what he says, and is used only of men; and *blandiri*, fr. blandus, to be soft and pleasing in manner, to flatter by honeyed words as well as by captivating manners, Hab. Syn. 45; cf. also Cic. Lael. 25).—Constr. with *Acc.*, more rarely with *Dat.*, Rudd. 2, 136; Zumpt, § 389: ferarum agmen adulantum, Ov. M. 14, 45; cf. 257, and adulatio: caudam more adulantium canum blande movet, Gell. 5, 14: furem, Col. 7, 12: horrentem, trementem, adulantem omnes videre te volui: vidi, Cic. Pis. 41: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Lael. 26: adulari atque admirari fortunam, id. Fam. 2, 2; Liv. 45, 31: mos, adulandi quemcunque principem, Tac. H. 1, 32: dominum, Sen. de Ira, 2, 31: Nep., Liv., Tac., and Curt. have the *Dat.*: Antonio, Nep. Att. 8: praesentibus, Liv. 36, 7; so Tac. A. 16, 59, 4; Hist. 1, 32, 2; Curt. 4, 1, 19. In the time of Quint. the use of the *Dat.* was predominant: "huic non hunc adulari jam dicitur," 9, 3 *init.* Yet Tac. preferred the *Acc.*, v. the passage cited above.—**2.** Esp. of the servile reverence paid to Asiatic kings, προςκυνεῖν; cf. adulatio: more adulantium procubuerunt: conveniens oratio tam humili adulationi fuit, Liv. 30, 16: more Persarum, Val. Max. 4, 7, *no.* 2 *extr.*; so id. 6, 3, *no.* 2 *extr.*; cf. Gron. Liv. 9, 18.—Whence

ădūlans, antis, *Pa.* *Flattering, adulatory*: verba, Plin. Pan. 26: quid adulantius? Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27. *Sup.* is wanting. * *Adv.* Fulg. Contin. Virgil.

ăd-ulter, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* [alter acc. to Fest.: "Adulter et adultera dicuntur, quia et ille ad alteram et haec ad alterum se conferunt," p. 18. The change of *a* into *u* is not unusual, v. Schneid. Gr. 1, 11] so orig. *One who approaches another* (*on account of unlawful* or *criminal love*), esp. *a man who has illicit intercourse with another's wife*, or *a woman with another's husband, an adulterer* or *adulteress*, gen. subst., only in the poets as an adj. also: quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, quae mulier infamis, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4: sororis adulter Clodius, id. Sest. 39; so id. Fin. 2, 9; Ov. H. 20, 8; Tac. A. 3, 24: adultera, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 25; Ov. M. 10, 347; Quint. 5, 10, 104; Suet. Cal. 24. Also of animals: Grat. Cyneg. 164; Claud. cons. Mall. Theod. 304, and adultera, Plin. 8, 16, 17. Poet. in gen. only of unlawful love, without the access. idea of adultery, *a paramour*: Danaën munierant satis nocturnis ab adulteris, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 1 *sq.*; so ib. 1, 36 *fin.*; Ov. Ib. 338.—As an Adj., Rudd. 1, 51, *n.* 36, for adulterinus, *Adulterous, unchaste*: crines, *finely-curled hair, like that of a full-dressed paramour*, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 19: mens, *that thinks only of illicit love*, Ov. Amor. 3, 4, 5: clavis, *a key to the chamber of the courtesan*, id. A. A. 3, 643, et al.—**2.** In the Digest. for adulterator, Constant. 5 C. Th.: adulter solidorum, *i. e.* monetae, *A counterfeiter* or *adulterator of the coin.*

ădultĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adultero] *An adulteration, sophistication*: croci, Plin. 21, 6, 17; so prooem. l. 2.

* **ădultĕrātor,** ōris, *m.* [adultero] *A counterfeiter:* monetae, Claud. Sat. Dig. 48, 19, 16 *fin.*

ădultĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* = adultera, Gloss.'Gr. Lat. as transl. of *μοιχαλίς.*

ădultĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [adulter] *Adulterous:* liberi adulterino sanguine nati, Plin. 7, 2, 2, and of animals: *not full-blooded:* pullus adulterinus et degener, id. 10, 3, 3.—But oftener, **2.** *That which has assumed the nature of something foreign* (cf. the etym. of adulter): *not genuine, impure:* symbolum, *a false seal,* Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 32; cf. Fest.: "Adulterina signa dicuntur alienis anulis facta," p. 23, and Cic.: testamentum signis adulterinis obsignare, Clu. 14: nummus, id. Off. 3, 23: semina, Var. R. R. 1, 40: claves, Sall. J. 12.

ădultĕrĭo, ōnis. A word coined by Laberius = adulter, acc. to Non. 70, 5, or adulterium, acc. to Gell. 16, 7, the latter of whom censures its formation. The same Laberius coined also,

ădultĕrĭtas, ātis = adulterium, ib.

ădultĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [adulter] *Adultery, the violation of another's bed:* "Adulterium est cum aliena uxore coire," Quint. 7, 3, 10: qui in adulterio deprehenditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275: facere, Catull. 67, 36: inire, Vell. 2, 45: adulteria exercere, Suet. Aug. 69: adulterio cognoscere alicujus uxorem, Just. 22, 1: adulteriis caelata vasa, *decorated with immodest figures,* Plin. 14, 22, 28.—Of animals: adulteria non novere elephanti, Plin. 8, 5, 5; id. 10, 34, 52.—Of plants, *the ingrafting, inoculating,* Manil. 5, 266.—**2.** *Adulteration:* mellis, Plin. 14, 9, 11: mercis, id. 19, 3, 15.

ădultĕro, avi, atum, 1. [id.] *v. a.* and *n.* *To dishonor one by unchastity, to pollute* or *defile; absol.* or with *Acc.:* latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, Cic. Off. 1, 35: jus esset latrocinari: jus adulterare: jus testamenta falsa supponere, id. de Leg. 16, 43: matronas, Suet. Aug. 67; cf. id. Caes. 6. Also of animals: adulteretur et columba milvio, *i. e.* ineatur a milvio per adulterium, Hor. Ep. 16, 32. As a *verb. neutr.* of a woman: *To commit adultery, to practice lewdness:* cum Graeco adolescente, Just. 43, 4.—Freq. **2.** Trop.: *To falsify, adulterate,* or *give a foreign nature to a thing, to counterfeit:* jus civile pecunia, Cic. Caec. 26: simulatio tollit judicium veri idque adulterat, id. Lael. 25, 92; id. Part. 25, 90. So poet. of Proteus: faciem, *changes his form,* Ov. F. 1, 373.

ădultus, a, um, *Pa.,* fr. adolesco; q. v.

* **ădumbrātim,** *adv.* [adumbro] *Sketched in shadow,* a la silhouette, *in general* or *in outline,* opp. to *adamussim:* quasi adumbratim paullum simulata videntur, *as it were, covered with shadows, dimly resembling,* Lucr. 4, 364.

ădumbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A sketch in shadow,* a la silhouette, *a perspective sketch* or *draft* (cf. adumbro): scenographia est frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, Vitr. 1, 2.—Trop.: nulla est laus oratoris, cujus in nostris orationibus non sit aliqua, si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, * Cic. Or. 29.—Hence, **2.** *A false show, the semblance of a thing, pretence:* insidiosa beneficii adumbratio, Val. Max. 7, 3, *no.* 8 *extr.*

ăd-umbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bring a shadow over a thing, to shade* or *overshadow it by something,* aliquid aliqua re (so only in later authors): palmeis tegetibus vineas, Col. 5, 5: adumbrantur stramentis uvae, id. 11, 2, 61. Trop.: Petr. Sat. 105.—**2.** In painting: *To shade, to represent an object with the due mingling of light and shade,* σκιαγραφέω (therefore not of the sketch in shadow, as the first outline of a figure, but of a picture already fully sketched, and only wanting the last touches for its completion): quis pictor omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, adumbrare didicit? Quint. 7, 10, 9; Val. Max. 8, 11 *fin.:* adumbrata inscriptio, Petr. Sat. 106. Trop.: *To represent a thing in the appropriate manner:* quo in genere orationis utrumque oratorem cognoveramus, id ipsum sumus in eorum sermone adumbrare conati, Cic. de Or. 3, 4; ib. 2, 47; id. Fin. 5, 22: rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concipere, *i. e. innate ideas,* Gr. προλήψεις, id. Leg. 1, 20 Goer.—**3.** *To represent a thing only in outline,* and, conseq., *imperfectly:* cedo mihi istorum adumbratorum deorum lineamenta atque formas, *these semblances, outlines of deities; not deities themselves* (of the gods of Epicurus), Cic. N. D. 1, 27: consectatur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriae, id. Tusc. 3, 2;—hence

ădumbrātus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *Delineated only in semblance, counterfeited, feigned, false:* comitia, opp. to *veris,* Cic. Agr. 2, 9: judicium filii, id. Sull. 18: Aeschrio, Pippae vir adumbratus, id. Verr. 2. 3, 33, 77: laetitia, * Tac. A. 4, 31.—Also, **2.** *Devised in darkness, dark, secret:* fallaciae, Amm. 14, 11. *Comp., Sup.,* and *Adv.* not used.

ădūnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (like its root, aduno, only in later authors) *A making into one, a uniting, a union,* ἕνωσις, Cyp. Ep. 57 (60 Oxon.), 61 (62 ib.); Cassiod. Ep. 4, 33 and 36.

ădūnātus, a, um, *Part.,* from aduno.

ăduncĭtas, ātis, *f.* *The curvature of a point inward, aduncity:* rostrorum, * Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; so Plin. 10, 49, 69; —from

ăd-uncus, a, um, *adj.* *Bent inward in the manner of a hook, hooked:* nasus, *a hooked* or *aquiline nose,* * Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18 (on the contr. *reduncus nasus,* a snub or turned-up nose, Hab. Syn. 322): serrula adunca ex omni parte dentium et tortuosa, Cic. Clu. 48: corpuscula curvata et quasi adunca, id. N. D. 1, 24: ungues, id. Tusc. 2, 10: baculum aduncum tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv. 1, 18: aliis cornua adunca, aliis redunca, Plin. 11, 37, 45. Poet.: magni praepes adunca Jovis, *i. e. the eagle,* Ov. F. 6, 196. *Comp., Sup.,* and *Adv.* not used.

ăd-ūno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [unus] *To make one, to unite* (in Just. several times, elsewh. rare, except in the Chr. fathers): cum adunata omnis classis esset, Just. 2, 12; so 7, 1; 15, 4; Pall. 3, 29; 4, 10; Lact. Opif. D. 17, et al. (Non. reads also, in Cic. Off. 3, 8, erroneously, *adunatam* for *adjunctam.*)

ăd-urgĕo, ēre, *v. a.* *To press to* or *close to, press against.* Lit.: Dens digito adurgendus, Cels. 7, 12, 1.—Poet.: a. aliquem remis volantem, *i. e. to pursue closely,* Hor. Od. 1, 37, 17.

ăd-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v. a.* *To set fire to, to kindle, to set in a flame, to burn, singe, scorch* (cf. accendo, accīdo, adedo, *etc.*). So of food: hoc adustum est, * Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71; so Hor. S. 2, 8, 68, 90: splendor quicunque est acer, adurit Saepe oculos, * Lucr. 4, 330: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, C. Off. 2, 7, 23; cf. Tusc. 5, 20, 58. So of the Indian sages: sine gemitu aduruntur, *suffer themselves to be burned,* id. ib. 5, 27, 77: ignes coelestes adussisse complurium vestimenta dicebantur, Liv. 39, 22. So in Cels., of the burning or cauterizing of a diseased limb: os eodem ferramento adurendum, 8, 2; cf. id. 5, 26, 21; 33: flammis aduri Colchicis, Hor. Epod. 5, 24: loca deserta et sole adusta, Plin. 19, 1, 4. From the idea of a slow and long-continued burning arose the signif., *to burn up slowly* (cf. accīdo, adedo, absumo, abuti, *etc.*), Plin. 33, 7, 40.—Trop. of love: Venus non erubescendis adurit ignibus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14.—Of the locusts, which consume the harvest like a fire: multa contactu adurentes, Plin. 11, 29, 35. So also of wind: aduri arbores fervore aut flatu frigidiore, id. 17, 24, 37.—So of cold and frost, *To nip, freeze:* ne frigus adurat, Virg. G. 1, 92: nec vernum nascentia frigus adurat poma, Ov. M. 14, 763: adusta gelu, id. Fast. 4, 918: rigor nivis multorum adussit pedes, Curt. 7, 3: leonis adipes sanant adusta nivibus, Plin. 28, 8, 25;—whence

ădustus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *Burned by the sun;* hence, *scorched, made brown,* and, in gen., *brown, swarthy.* si qui forte adustioris coloris ex recenti via essent, Liv. 27, 47: adustus corpora Maurus, Sil. 8, 269: lapis adusto colore, Plin. 2, 58, 59.—**2.** *Subst.* adusta, ōrum, *n.* *Burns upon the flesh,* Cels. 5, 27.

ăd-usque, for usque ad (like *ab usque* for usque ab); hence, **1.** *Prep* with *Acc. To, quite* or *even to, all the way to* (rare, not used in Cic., and for the most part only in the poets of the Aug. per. and their imitators among later prose writers): adusque columnas, Virg. A. 11, 268: adusque Bari moenia piscosi, Hor. S. 1, 5, 96; so ib. 1, 97; Gell. 15, 2.—**2.** *Adv.,* a fuller form for usque (like *abhinc,* in Lucr., for hinc), *Throughout, wholly, entirely, every where:* oriens tibi victus adusque qua, *etc.,* Ov. M. 4, 20: adusque deraso capite, App. M. 2, p. 147, 6 (cf. Plaut Bac. 5, 2, 7: attonsae hae quidem um brae usque sunt: and Barth Advers. 39 15); v. Hand Turs. 1, 189.

ădustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aduro] *A kindling burning; a burn* (concrete only in Pliny): ulcera frigore aut adustione facta, Plin. 32, 4, 14: adustiones sanat lactuca, id. 20, 7, 27. Also of plants, *e. g.* vines, *a rubbing, galling,* id. 17, 15, 25, et al.—**2.** *An inflammation:* adustio infantium, quae vocatur siriasis, id. 30, 15, 47. *Pass. A burned state,* id. 14, 20, 25.

ădustus, a, um, *Pa.,* from aduro; q. v.

* **ăd-ūtor,** ūsus, 3. *v. dep.* *To use up* or *consume by continued use:* omne caseum, Cato R. R. 76. (*al. leg. *abusus.*)

* **advectĭcĭus,** or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [adveho] *Brought to a place* (*from a distance*), *foreign:* vinum, Sall. J. 48.

* **advectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A bringing* or *conveying to, transportation:* longa, Plin. 9, 54, 79.

* **advecto,** are, *v. freq.* [id.] *To carry* or *convey to a place often:* rei frumentariae copiam, Tac. A. 6, 13.

advector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who conveys* or *carries a thing to a place, a carrier:* quomodo argentum intervortam et advectorem, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 92; (* others read adventorem): advector equus, App. Flor. *no.* 21, p. 363 Elm.

1. advectus, a, um, *Part.,* from adveho.

* **2. advectus,** ûs, *m.* = advectio, *A bringing* or *conveying to a place:* haec de origine et advectu Deae, Tac. H. 4, 84;—from

ad-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. (advexti = advexisti, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 56; advexe = advexisse, ib. 2, 2, 61) *v. a.* *To conduct, bear, bring,* etc., *a person* or *thing to a place;* and pass., *to be carried, to ride, to come to a place upon a horse, in a carriage, ship,* etc. (class., and in the histt. very freq.): eam huc mulierem in Ephesum advehit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 35; id. Merc. 2, 3, 56; so ib. 2, 1, 35; Trin. 4, 2, 88, et al.: istam nunc times, quae advecta'st, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 81: ex agris frumentum Romam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 74: ad urbem advectus, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: sacerdos advecta (curru) in fanum, id. Tusc. 1, 47: equo advectus ad fluminis ripam, id. Div. 1, 28: sestertiûm sexagies, quod advexerat Domitius, Caes. B. C. 1, 23 Oud.: Marius Uticam advehitur, Sall. J. 91: in eam partem citato equo advectus, Liv. 2, 47: quae (naves) advexerant legatos, id. 23, 38; 42, 37, et al. (often confounded with *adducere;* v. Drak. upon 2, 47, 3 and 9; 31, 10).—So Tac. A. 2, 45; Hist. 5, 16; G. 2; Suet. Ner. 45; Curt. 6, 2; Virg. A. 5, 864; 8, 11; Ov. H. 5, 90; Pers. 5, 134, et al. Also, humero advehit, Val. Fl. 3, 69.—In Virg. and Tac. also with *Acc. pers.:* advehitur Teucros, Virg. A. 8, 136: equo collustrans omnia ut quosque advectus erat, *etc.,* Tac. A. 2, 45; so Hist. 5, 16.

‡ **advēlĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *A strife of words, logomacky:* "jactatio quaedam verborum figurata ab hastis velitaribus," Fest. p. 24.

ad-vēlo, are, *v. a.* *To put a veil on a person* or *thing, to veil;* poet., *to wreath* or *crown:* tempora lauro, * Virg. A. 5, 246; and besides only Lampr. Com. 15.

advĕna, ae (acc. to Valer. Prob. 1439 and 1445 P. *gen. omn.* like verna; cf., however, Prisc. 677 P.: "Inveniuntur quaedam ex communibus etiam neutri generi adjuncta, sed figurate per ἀλλοιότητα, ut advena, mancipium") [advenio], *One who comes to a place;* conseq., *a new-comer, a foreigner, stranger,* or *alien;* and *adj., strange, foreign, alien,* etc. (opp. to *indi-*

gena, native, indigenous) (class. both in prose and poetry), Pac. in Prisc. l. 4: advena anus paupercula, * Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 14: volucres, Var. R. R. 3, 5; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 35; Plin. 10, 23, 31: Zeno Citieus advena, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11 *fin.*: advena possessor agelli, Virg. E. 9, 2: exercitus advena, id. Aen. 7, 38; ib. 10, 460: Tibris advena, *which flows from Etruria into the Roman territory*, Ov. F. 2, 68: amor advena, poet., *love for a* (*stranger* or) *foreign maiden*, id. A. A. 1, 75: advenae reges, Liv. 4, 3.—**2.** *A stranger to a thing*, i. e. *ignorant, unskilled, uninformed, inexperienced*=ignarus; hence poet. with *Gen.*: ne in nostra patria peregrini atque advenae esse videamur, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249; cf. id. Agr. 2, 34 *fin.*: belli, Stat. Th. 8, 556.

ad-vĕnĕror, ari, *v. dep.* *To honor, respect, adore, worship*: Minervam et Venerem, Var. R. R. 1, 1; Sil. 13, 704.

ad-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. a.* *To come to a place, to reach; arrive at*, constr. with *ad, in*, or *Acc.*: ubei quom praetor advenit, Naev. 4, 1: ad forum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 6; so id. Curc. 1, 2, 55: id. Am. prol. 32; cf. Men. 5, 2, 6: advenis modo? Admodum, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 8; Caecil. in Non. 247, 6: procul a patria domoque, Lucr. 6, 1103: ad aureis, ib. 166; so id. 3, 783; 4, 874; 6, 234: in montem Oetam, Att. in Non. 223, 2: in provinciam, Cic. Phil. 11, 12 (so Ov. M. 7, 155: somnus in ignotos oculos): ex Hyperboreis Delphos, id. N. D. 3, 23: est quiddam, advenientem non esse peregrinum atque hospitem, id. Att. 6, 3. So Virg. A. 10, 346; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 41.—With *simple Acc.*: Tyriam urbem, Virg. A. 1, 388: unde hos advenias labores, Stat. Th. 5, 47 (whether in Tac. A. 1, 18: properantibus Blaesus advenit, the first word is a dat., as Rudd. 2. 135, supposes, or an abl. absol., may still be doubted).—Also with *Sup.*: tentatum advenis, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 41; so ib. 13.—Poet. in adding an entire thought as an amplification of what precedes, for the prosaic *accedo*, q. v *no.* 4. "*The soul is mortal*: praeter enim quam quod morbis tum corporis aegrit, Advenit id quod eam de rebus saepe futuris Macerat," *etc.* "*Besides that it also often suffers with the body itself, this often occurs, that it is itself tormented in regard to the future*," etc., Lucr. 3, 836 *sq.*

2. In the perfect, the act of coming being considered as completed: *To have come*. i. e. *to be somewhere, to be present*; v. adventus *no.* 2; cf. Herz. Caes. B. G. 2, 27, and Moeb. Caes. B. C. 1, 18; esp. of time: ubi dies advenit, *when the day appeared, dawned*, Sall. J. 113: advenit proficiscendi hora, Tac. H. 2, 62.

3. *To come by transportation, to be brought*: of a letter: advenere literae for, allatae sunt, Suet. Vesp. 7;—hence

adventīcĭus, -tĭus, a, um, *adj.* *That is present by coming, coming from abroad, foreign, strange* ("extrinsecus ad nos perveniens non nostrum, aut nostro labore paratum," Ern. Clav. Cic.), opp. to *proprius, innatus, insitus*, etc. (in Cic. very freq., elsewh. rare): genus (avium), Var. R. R. 3, 5, 7 (cf. advena): Mithridates magnis adventiciis copiis juvabatur, Cic. Manil. 9, 24; so auxilium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34: externus et adventicius tepor, id. N. D. 2, 10: externa atque adventicia visio, *vision proceeding from the senses*, id. Div. 2, 58, 128: externa doctrina atque adventicia, id. de Or. 3, 33; hence pecunia, *the money which a son obtains aside from his paternal inheritance*, Cic. Inv. 2, 21: dos, *that which is given by another than the father*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 5.

2. *That is added to what is customary*, or *happens out of course, unusual, extraordinary*: fructus, Liv. 8, 28. So casus, Scaev. Dig. 40, 9, 6.

3. *That is acquired without one's own effort*: adventicia pecunia, *obtained, not from one's own possessions, but by inheritance, usury, presents*, etc., Cic. Rabir. Post. 17.

4. *That pertains to arrival* (adventus), *has reference to it*: adventicia coena, *a banquet given on one's arrival*, Suet. Vit. 13 (cf. adventorius).

advento, avi, atum, 1. [advenio] as *v. intens.* *To come continually nearer to a point*, "quotidianis itineribus accedere et appropinquare," Manut. Cic. Fam. 2, 6 *init.*, *to arrive at* or *come to* (esp. with the access. idea of speed, haste; only a few times in Cic., and never in his Orations; in the histt. used esp. of the advance of the enemy's army in military order, and the like, cf. Herz. Caes. B. G. 8, 20; hence without the signif. of a hostile attack, which *adoriri* and *aggredi* have; constr. *absol.* with *ad.*, the *Dat.*, and *Acc.*, cf. Rudd. 2, 136: multi alii adventant, Enn. in Macr. 6, 1): te id admonitum advento, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 24: quod jam tempus adventat, *and this time already advances with rapid strides*, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: adventans senectus, id. de Sen. 1, 2: tu adventare ac prope adesse jam debes, id. Att. 4, 17: Caesar enim adventare jam jamque adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14; Hirt. B. G. 8, 20: quo quum adventaret, *etc.*, ib. 26: Romam, Sall. J. 28. With *Dat.*, adventante fatali urbi clade, Liv. 5, 33: accipiendo Armeniae regno adventabat, Tac. A. 16, 23: portis, Stat. Th. 11, 20, 2. With *Acc.* (cf. advenio): propinqua Seleuciae, Tac. A. 6, 44: barbaricos pagos, Amm. 14, 10.

adventor, ōris *m.* [id.] **1.** *One who arrives, a new-comer, a guest, visitor*: Plaut. As. 2, 2, 92. So in two inscriptions in Orell. *no.* 2287, and Grut. 444, 8; cf. Barth Adv. p. 1487. — **2.** Esp. *One who comes to a brothel, a pot-house, cook-shop*, etc.: Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 2: adventores meos non incuses, id. ib. 2, 7, 55, *etc.*; so App. M. 10, p. 248; 1, p. 39 Oud. (Not in Cic.)

adventōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [adventor] *That pertains to an arrival* or *to a guest*, cf. adventicius: coena, *a banquet given on one's arrival*, Mart. praef. l. 12: hospitium, *in which strangers were received*, Inscr. in Mur. 470, 9.

adventus, ūs, *m.* [advenio] *An arrival* (class., also in Plur.): beluarum ac ferarum adventus ne tetret loca, Pacuv. in Non. 2, 837: adventum Veneris fugiunt venti, Lucr. 1, 7: ad urbem, Cic. Mil. 19: in urbes, id. Manil. 5: ut me levarat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit, id. Att. 12, 50: adventibus se offerre, *i. e.* advenientibus obviam ire, id. Fam. 6, 20: lucis, Sall. J. 96: consulis Romam, Liv. 22, 61 *fin.*—Sometimes of the approach of an enemy: nisi adventus ejus appropinquasset, Nep. Iph. 2 Br.; so Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6; Frgm. 3 Fontei. Beier.—**2.** *The state of having arrived, an arrival, already consummated, the being present by arriving* (cf. advenio *no.* 2): quorum adventu altera castra ad alteram oppidi partem ponit, Caes. B. C. 1, 18 Moeb.: horum adventu tanta rerum commutatio est facta, id. B. G. 2, 27 Herz.

☞ In the ante-class. per. like many other substs. in *us* sometimes acc. to the 2d Dec.: ubi in mentem ejus adventi venit, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 2; cf. Prisc. 712 P.

* **ad-verbĕro,** are, *v. a.* *To strike on a thing*: *c. Acc.*: adverberat unguibus armos, Stat. Th. 9, 686.

adverbĭālĭter, *adv.* in gram., *In the manner of an adverb, adverbially*, Diom. p. 403; Charis. 197; Prisc. 1012 P.;—from

ad-verbĭum, ii, *n.* [verbum] in gram. *An adverb*: *ἐπίῤῥημα*; acc. to Priscian's expl.: "pars orationis indeclinabilis, cujus significatio verbis adjicitur, p. 1003 P.; Quint. 11, 3 *med.*; Gell. 5, 21.

* **ad-vĕrĕor,** rēri, *v. dep.*=vereor, *To fear*, etc., Att. in Non. 280, 5. dub.

* **ad-verro,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To sweep to* or *toward*: poet. of a river, *to wash to*: adverrensque natantia saxa Charadrus, Stat. Th. 4, 712. (*Al. leg.: *advolvensque.*)

adversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [adversus] **1.** *Turned toward* or *lying before the eyes, fronting*; hence adversaria, orum (*sc.* scripta), in mercantile language, *books in which all matters are temporarily entered as they occur, a waste-book, day-book, journal, memoranda*, etc.: Quid est quod negligenter scribamus adversaria? quid est, quod diligenter conficiamus tabulas? Qua de causa? Quia haec sunt menstrua, illae sunt aeternae: haec delentur statim, illae servantur sancte, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 5 and 7; cf. Hab. Syn. 47.

2. *Standing opposite* or *opposed to one, as an antagonist, in any kind of contest, in which the contending parties may be the best friends*, e. g. in elections, disputations, auctions, *etc.*, Hab. Syn. 48; Doed. Syn. 4, 395 (in gen., only of persons, while *contrarius* is used of things, Front. Differ. 2198 P.).—**a.** Adj.: tribunus seditiosis adversarius, Cic. Clu. 34, 94: vis juri adversaria, id. Caec. 2: opinio oratori, id. de Or. 2, 37: adversaria (*sc.* argumenta) evertere, *to refute the arguments of an antagonist*, id. Or. 35, 122: duces adversarii, id. Phil. 3, 8: populus, adversarius, invidus etiam potentiae, *always in hostile opposition to those in power*, Nep. Timoth. 3: factio, id. Phoc. 3: frater, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 63, et al.—**b.** Subst.: adversarius, i, *m.*, *An antagonist, opponent, adversary, rival* (the most usual, class. signif. of the word): valentiorem nactus adversarium, Plaut. Capt. prol. 64: injuria adversarium, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 14; cf. Ad. prol. 2: tribuni plebis illius adversarii, defensores mei, Cic. Mil. 15; so id. Quint. 2; Vatin. 1; Har. resp. 16, 24; Nep. Dion. 7; Hor. S. 1, 9, 75. Of wrestlers and other athletae: pugiles etiam quum feriunt adversarium .... ingemiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; hence also, in auctions, of opposing bidders: res major est quam facultates nostrae, praesertim adversario et cupido et locuplete, Cic. Att. 12, 43; cf. ib. 13, 31. —In Cic. also in the *fem.*: est tibi gravis adversaria constituta et parata, incredibilis quaedam exspectatio, id. Fam. 2, 4. The histt. more freq. than Cic. and Hor. (v. above) use adversarius like *hostis* for *an enemy in war*: adversarios in fuga esse, Nep. Them. 4: multitudo adversariorum, id. Dat. 6: montem occupat, ne forte cedentibus adversariis receptui foret, Sall. J. 50; Suet. Caes. 30, 36, 68; Dom. 1; Curt. 3, 11; cf. ADVOSEM in Fest. p. 22, and Doed. Syn. 4, 395.

adversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adversor] *An opposing, opposition*: only in Tert. adv. Gnost. 5, and de Pudic. 15.

adversātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Adversative*: in gram., conjunctiones adversativae, *which have an adversative* (or *limiting*) *signif.*: as, tamen, quamquam, etsi, etiamsi, *etc.*, Prisc. 1030 P.

* **adversātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who opposes* or *hinders a thing*: adversator malis, App. de Deo. Socrat. p. 44.

adversātrix, īcis, *f.* [adversator] *A female antagonist* or *adversary* (only in Plaut. and Ter., and then again in Tert.): nunc assentatrix, dudum adversatrix, * Plaut. Most. 1. 3, 100; * Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4.

adversātus, a, um, *Part.*, from adversor.

adverse, *adv.* *Self-contradictorily*, v. adverto, *fin.*

* **adversĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [adverto] *A turning* or *directing one thing to* or *toward another*: animi, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 13.

‡ **adversĭpĕdes,** *'Αντίποδες.* *Antipodes*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

adversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [adversor] *Opposition, contrariety*: magnam adversitatem scorpionibus et stellionibus putat esse, *a great natural hostility, antipathy*, Plin. 11, 25, 30.—**2.** In Cassiod., *Misfortune, suffering.*

‡ **adversĭtor** (ADVORS.), ōris, *m.* [adversum itor, like *portitor*, from portum itor] *One who goes to meet another.* So the servant is called who went to meet his master, in order to take him home: Don. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 1, "advorsum ierant" proprie locutus est, nam adversitores dicuntur; cf. also Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 23 and 2, 32. Among the dramatis personae of the Mostellaria of Plaut. an advorsitor Phaniscus is found; but the word is nowhere used in the play itself.

adverso (advors.), are, *verb. freq.* [adverto] *To attend to* or *observe much*, or *assiduously*: animo adversavi sedulo. ne, *etc.*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 1, and only once more in Appuleius, with the signif.: *to oppress with calamity*, opp. to *prosperare*; cf. Salm. Exerc. p. 770.

adversor (advors.), atus, 1. *v. dep.*

[adversus] alicui. *To stand opposite to* or *over against one*, i. e. *to resist* or *oppose him, in his opinions, feelings, intentions*, etc. (while *resistere* and *obsistere* denote resistance through external action, Doed. Syn. 4, 303; Hab. Syn. 46; cf. adversarius), class., very freq. in Cic.: idem ego arbitror, nec tibi adversari certum est de istac re usquam, soror, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 21: meis praeceptis, id. As. 3, 1, 5; so id. Trin. 2, 1, 108: mihi. Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 32; so ib. 2, 2, 3: hujus libidini, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, 81: ornamentis tuis, id. Sull. 18, 50: Isocrati, id. Or. 51, 172: invita Minerva, id est adversante et repugnante natura, id. Off. 1, 31: non adversatur jus, quo minus, *etc.*, id. Fin. 3, 20: commodis, Tac. A. 1, 27: adversante vento, id. Hist. 3, 42: adversantibus amicis, id. Ann. 13, 12: adversans factio, Suet. Caes. 11: adversantibus diis, Curt. 6, 10: non adversata petenti Annuit, Virg. A. 4, 127, et al.

☞ **a.** In Tac. constr. also adversari aliquem, Hist. 1, 1; ib. 38; 4, 84; but here al. leg. aversari.—**b.** In Plaut. pleon., adversari contra, Cas. 2, 3, 35, and adversari adversus aliquid, Mer. 2, 3, 43.

1. adversus, a, um, v. adverto, *Pa.*, 1.

2. adversus, *praep.*, v. adverto, *Pa.*, 2.

ad-verto (advorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a. To turn a thing to* or *toward a place* (in this signif., without animus, of which v. below, mostly poet.), with *in* or *Dat.*, lit. and trop.: illa sese huc advorterat, in hanc nostram plateam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51: vultum et oculos in aliquam partem, Cic. Div. in Caec. 5: in quamcunque domus lumina partem, Ov. M. 6, 180; cf ib. 8, 482: malis numen. Virg. A. 4, 611: huc aures, huc, quaeso, advertite sensus, Sil. 16, 213; cf. 6, 105. Esp. a nautical expression for *turning* or *steering a ship to a place:* classem in portum, Liv. 37, 9 Drak.: terrae proras, Virg. A. 7, 35; so id. G. 4. 117, et al.: Colchos puppim, Ov. Her. 12, 23· hence also transf. to other things: aequore cursum, Virg. A. 7, 196: pedem ripae, ib. 6, 386: urbi agmen, ib. 12, 555: adverti with *Acc.* poet. for verti ad: Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. M. 5, 649 (cf. adducor litora remis, ib. 3, 598, and Rudd. 2, 327), trop.

2. Animum (in the poets and Livy also animos, rar. mentem) advertere ad aliquid, *or* alicui rei, *To direct the mind, feeling, thoughts*, or *attention to a thing, to observe, remark:* si voles advortere animum, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97: facete advortis animum tuum ad animum meum, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 39: nunc huc animum advortite ambo, id. ib. 3, 1, 169: animos ad religionem, Lucr. 3, 54: animos monitis, Ov. M. 15, 140: animum etiam levissimis rebus adverterent, Tac. A. 13, 49. With *ne* follg. when the object of attention is expressed: adverterent animos, ne quid novi tumultus oriretur, Liv. 4, 45;—hence.

3. Animum advertere, *To observe* or *recognize a thing by directing the mind to it* (in the classic period blended in one word, *animadvertere*, which v.); cf. attendo. Constr. with *two Accusatives*, animum advertere aliquid, or with the *acc. c. inf.* or *rel. clause.* (The first mode of construction most frequent with the pronouns id, hoc, illud, *etc.*; cf. admoneo 1, d; is for the most part ante-class., and appears in Caes. and Sall. only as an archaism; but in Cic. the reading *animadvertere aliquid* for animum advertere aliquid is preferable, *e. g.* Tusc. 5, 23, 65; Inv. 2, 51, 154; for in de Off. 2, 19, 68, jam illud non sunt admonendi, ut animum advertant, quum juvare alios velint; ne quos offendant, illud belongs to admonendi (v. admoneo 1, d), and animum advertant, is connected with, ne quos offendant; v. below; hence the mode of expression above named is not to be imitated): et hoc animum advorte, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 43: hanc edictionem, ib. 1, 2, 10: haec corpora, Lucr. 2, 124: id, Caes B. G. 1, 24 Oud. and Herz.; so ib 4, 12: Ligus quidam animum advortit inter saxa repentes cochleas, Sall. J. 93. In Vitruv. once with *hinc:* ut etiam possumus hinc animum adverte re, *as we can hence perceive*, Vitr. 10, 22, 262. With the *acc. c. inf.:* postquam tantopere id vos velle animum adverteram, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 16: animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium instructas, Caes. B. G. 5, 18. With the *rel. clause:* nunc quam rem vitio dent, quaeso, animum advortite, Ter. Andr. prol. 8; quid ille sperare possit animum adverte, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9: quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset . . . animum advertit, Liv. 24, 48. Sometimes advertere alone elliptically designates the same as animum advertere. So once in Cic. letters: nam advertebatur Pompeii familiares assentiri Volcatio, Fam. 1, 1 (although here also, as well as almost every where, the readings fluctuate between *advert.* and *animadv.*; cf. Orell. in h. l.) So Virg. in the *Imper.*: qua ratione quod instat, Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo, *attend!* Virg. A. 4, 115. In the histt., esp. Tac. and Pliny, more freq., Hirt. B. G. 8, 16 Oud.: donec advertit Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 54; ib. 12, 51: advertere quosdam cultu externo in sedibus senatorum, ib. 13, 54; 15, 30, et al.: hirudo quam sanguisugam appellari adverto, Plin. 8, 10, 10; 2, 67. Still more rare is the constr. advertere animo: animis advertite vestris, Virg. A. 2, 712; Plin. 25, 2, 3; cf. Drak. Liv. 4, 27, 8.

4. *To draw* or *turn something*, esp. *the attention of another, to* or *upon one's self* (in the histt.): adverterat ea res Sabinos tanti periculo viri, Liv. 1, 12; Tac. A. 1, 40: octo aquilae imperatorem advertere, ib. 2, 17: recentia veteraque odia advertit, *drew them on himself*, ib. 4, 21, et al.;—hence,

5. *To call the attention of one to a definite act*, i. e. *to admonish of it, to urge him to it* (cf. *no.* 2): non docet admonitio, sed advertit, Sen. Ep. 94: advertit ea res Vespasiani animum, ut, *etc.*, Tac. H. 3, 48.

6. Advertere in aliquem, for the more usual animadvertere in aliquem: *To punish one* (only in Tac.): in P. Marcium consules more prisco advertere, Tac. A. 2, 32: ut in reliquos Sejani liberos adverteretur, ib. 5, 9; cf. id. Germ. 7, 3;—hence,

1. adversus, a, um, *Pa. Turned to* or *toward a thing, with the face* or *front toward*; conseq., in a situation opposite to, confronting, the point of view of the observer, *before, in front of, fore*, opp. to *aversus:* solem adversum intueri, Cic. Somn. Scip.; cf. Virg. A. 4, 701; G. 1, 218: antipodes adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic. Ac. 2, 39: dentes adversi acuti (*the sharp fore* or *front teeth*) morsu dividunt escas, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: quod is collis, tantum adversus in latitudinem patebat, quantum, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 8 Herz. So hostes adversi, *who make front against one advancing* or *retreating*, ib. 2, 24: L. Cotta legatus in adversum os funda vulneratur, Caes. B. G. 5, 35; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1; Liv. 21, 7 *fin.*, et al.; hence vulnus adversum, *a wound on the front side of the body*; on the contr., vulnus aversum, *a wound on the back*, Cic. Har. resp. 19; cf. de Or. 2, 28: impetus hostium, Hirt. Bell. Al. 8: Romani adverso colle evadunt, Sall. J. 52: adversa signa, Liv. 30, 8: legiones quas Visellius et C. Silius adversis itineribus objecerant, *i. e. marches in which they went to meet the enemy*, Tac. A. 3, 42: sed adverso fulgure (*by a flash of lightning descending directly before him*) pavefactus est Nero, Suet. Ner. 48: armenta egit Hannibal in adversos montes, Quint. 2, 17, 19; cf. Lucr. 3, 1013. So Hor. S. 1, 1, 103; 2, 3, 205: qui timet his adversa, *the opposite of this*, id. Ep. 1, 6, 9, et al. Hence of rivers: flumen adversum, *up stream*; on the contr.: aqua secunda, down stream, Lucr. 4, 424; 6, 720; Liv. 21, 47, 3; Virg. G. 1, 201; Plin. 18, 6, 7; and of winds: *those which are opp. to the vessel's course, head winds, contrary winds*, conseq., *unfavorable, adverse*, opp. to *secundis*, i. e. sequundis, following, favorable, fair: adversissimi navigantibus venti, Caes. B. C. 3, 107.—Adversum, subst., *the opposite; the vis à vis:* hic ventus a septentrionibus oriens adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus, *holds the opposite to those sailing from Athens*, i. e. *blows against them*, Nep. Milt. 1. (That in, adversum tenere, adversum is not to be considered a preposition, as Hand Turs. 1, 183 supposes, appears from Plin. 4, 25: a Maro adversa Bastarnae tenent.) Ex adverso, also written exadverso and *adverb.* exadversum, *opposite to, over against*, ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 10. With *Gen.* follg.: Patrae ex adverso Aetoliae et fluminis Eveni, Plin. 4, 4, 5. Without case: cum ex adverso starent classes, Just. 2, 14; so Suet. Caes. 39; Tib. 33.—In adversum, *to the opposite side, against:* et duo in adversum immissi per moenia currus, Prop. 3, 9, 23; so Gell. 2, 30; cf. Virg. A. 8, 237; Liv. 1, 12.—Since the idea of opposition (standing opposite) is nearly related to that of hostility, ad versus signifies,

2. *In hostile opposition to, adverse to, unfavorable, unpropitious*, opp. to *secundus* (very freq., and class.): conqueri fortunam adversam, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: hic dies pervorsus atque advorsus mihi obtigit, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 1: adversus nemini, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 37: mentes improborum mihi infensae et adversae, Cic. Sull. 10: acclamatio adversa, id. de Or. 2, 83: adversâ avi aliquid facere, old poet. in Cic. Div. 1, 16; cf. adversissima auspicia, Suet. Oth. 8: adversum omen, id. Vit. 8.—Adversae res, *misfortune, calamity, adverse fortune:* ut adversas res sic secundas immoderate ferre levitatis est, Cic. Off. 1, 26; cf. adversi casus, Nep. Dat. 5: and poet.: adversae rerum undae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22: omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 9 (the *Sup.* is common in Caes.; v. above, B. C. 3, 107); Liv. 6, 40: adversus annus frugibus, id. 4, 12: valetudo adversa, *i. e. sickness*, id. 10, 32: adversum proelium, *an unsuccessful engagement*, id. 7, 29; cf. 8, 31: adverso rumore esse, *to be in bad repute, to have a bad reputation*, Tac. Ann. 14, 11: adversa subsellia, *on which the opposition sit*, Quint. 6, 1, 3, 9.—Sometimes metaph. of feeling: *contrary to, hated, hateful, odious:* quîs omnia regna advorsa sint, Sall. J. 83; cf. Lucan. 2, 229 Bentl.—*Comp.:* neque est aliud adversius, Plin. 32, 4, 14.—* *Adv.* adverse, *Self-contradictorily*, Gell. 3, 16.

3. Adversum subst., esp. in the Plur. adversa, *Misfortune, calamity, disaster, evil, mischief:* adversa ejus per te tecta sient, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 28: nihil adversi, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: si quid adversi accidisset, Nep. Alc. 8; cf. Liv. 22, 40; 35, 13: secunda felices, adversa magnos probant, Plin. Pan. 31. Esp. freq. in Tac.: prospera et adversa pop. Rom., Ann. 1, 1: adversa tempestatum et fluctuum, id. Agr. 25; so Ann. 3, 24, 45; 2, 69; 4, 13, et al.—Adversus, i, *m.* subst. *An opponent* (rare): multosque mortalis ea causa advorsos habeo, Sall. C. 52, 7. In Quint. also once adversa, ae, *f.* as a subst. *A female opponent* or *adversary:* natura noverca fuerit, si facultatem dicendi sociam scelerum, adversam innocentiae, invenit, Inst. 12, 1, 2.

4. In rhet., *Opposed to another of the same genus*, e. g. sapientia and stultitia "Haec quae ex eodem genere contraria sunt, appellantur adversa," Cic. Top. 11.

2. adversus or adversum (like rursus and rursum, prorsus and prorsum, quorsus and quorsum), *adv.* and *praep.*, denoting direction to or toward an object.

A. *adverb.: Opposite to, against, to*, or *toward a thing*, in a friendly or hostile sense: ibo advorsum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 29: facito, ut venias advorsum mihi, id. Men. 2, 3, 82: obsecro te, matri ne quid tuae advorsus fuas, Liv. Andr. in Non. s. v. fuam, 111, 12: quis est hic, qui advorsum sit mihi? ib. 3, 2, 22: advorsus resistere, Nep. Pelop. 1, 3: nemo adversus ibat, Liv. 37, 13, 8, et al. In Plaut. and Ter. advorsum ire, *or* venire: also of a slave: *To go to meet his master and bring him from a place* (hence adversitor, which v.): solus nunc eo advorsum hero ex plurimis servis, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 23: ei advorsum venimus, ib. 2, 32; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 2 Ruhnk.—But oftener,

B. *praep.* with *Acc.*, *Toward, against*, in a friendly and a hostile sense: **a.** In a friendly sense: (*a*) Of place: *Turned to or toward, opposite to, before, over against, vis à vis:* qui quotidie unguentatus adversum speculum ornetur, *before the mirror*, Scipio in Gell. 7, 12: adversus advocatos, Liv. 45, 7, 5: medicus debet residere illustri loco adversus aegrum (*opposite to him*), ut, *etc.*, Cels. 3, 6: adversus Scyllam vergens in Italiam, Plin. 3, 14: Lerina, adversum Antipolim, ib. 11; so 12, 22, et al. (*β*) *In the presence of any one, before:* egone ut te advorsum mentiar, mater mea? Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 9: idque gratum fuisse adversum te habeo gratiam, *I am thankful that this is acceptable before* (*to*) *thee*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 15: paullulum adversus praesentem fortitudinem mollitus, *somewhat agitated at such firmness* (of his wife), Tac. A. 15, 63. Hence very often with verbs of speaking, answering, complaining, *etc.*: *To declare* or *express one's self to any one, to excuse one's self* or *apologize*, and the like: te hoc proloqui oportet adversum illam mihi, Enn. in Non. 232, 24: immo si audias, quae dicta dixit me adversum tibi, *what he told me of you*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 47: de vita ac morte domini fabulavere advorsum fratrem illius, Afran. in Non. ib. 25: mulier, credo, advorsum illum res suas conqueritur, Titinn. ib. 21: utendum est excusatione etiam adversus eos, quos invitus offendas, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 68; Tac. A. 3, 71. —With that to which a reply is made: *to:* adversus ea consul .... respondit, Liv. 4, 10, 12; id. 22, 40, 1; cf. Drak. upon 3, 57, 1.—(*γ*) In comparison: *Held to* or *against a thing, compared with it; against, in comparison with, compared to:* repente lectus, adversus veterem imperatorem comparabitur, Liv. 24, 8, 8: quid autem esse duo prospera bella Samnitium adversus tot decora populi Rom., ib. 7, 32, 8.—(*δ*) Of demeanor toward one: *To, toward:* quonam modo me gererem adversus Caesarem, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 11: te adversus me omnia audere, gratum est, *i. e. on my account, in my behalf, for my advantage*, ib. 9, 22, 15: lentae adversum imperia aures, Tac. A. 1, 65. Esp. often of friendly feeling, love, esteem, respect toward or for one (cf. Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 15; Manut. Cic. Fam. 9, 22; Heus. Cic. Off. 1, 11, 1; Hab. Syn. 49): est enim pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 116; id. Off. 3, 6, 28: adhibenda est igitur quaedam reverentia adversus homines, ib. 1, 28, 99 Beier; so ib. 11, 33: adversus merita ingratissimus, Vell. 2, 69, 5: summa adversus alios aequitas erat, Liv. 3, 33, 8: ob egregiam fidem adversus Romanos, id. 29, 8, 2; so 45, 8, 4, et al.: beneficentia adversus supplices utendum, Tac. A. 11, 17.—More rar. (*ε*) *In relation, in respect*, or *in regard to a thing:* epistola, ut adversus magistrum morum, modestior, *as addressed to a censor of manners*, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 8: quasi adversus eos acquieverit sententiae, *in regard to the same*, Ulp. Dig. 49, 1; 3, 1.—**b.** In a hostile sense: *Against* (the most known, class. signif. of this word), [" Contra et adversus ita differunt quod contra, ad locum, ut: contra basilicam; adversus, ad animi motum, ut: adversus illum facio; interdum autem promiscue accipitur, Charis. p. 207; cf. Cort. upon Sall. J. 101, 8]: advorsum legem accepisti a plurimis pecuniam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 48: advorsum te fabulare illud, *against thy interest, to thy disadvantage*, id. Stich. 4, 2, 11: stultus est advorsus aetatem et capitis canitudinem, id. in Fest. s. v. canitudinem, p. 47: advorsum animi tui libidinem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 19: adversum leges, adversum rempublicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, 195: adversus aliquem, id. Att. 12, 3, et al.—In the histt., of a hostile attack, approach, *etc.*: gladiis districtis impetum adversus montem in cohortes faciunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: copiis quibus usi adversus Romanum bellum, Liv. 8, 2, 5; so id. 26, 25, 10, et al.: T. Quintius adversus Gallos missus est, Eutr. 2, 2: Athenienses adversus tantam tempestatem belli duos duces deligunt, Just. 3, 6, 12, et al.—Among physicians, of preventives against sickness: adversus profusionem in his auxilium est; Cels. 5, 26, et al.: cf. Tac. Ann. 15, 64. Trop.: egregium adversus tempestates receptaculum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4; so ib. 15, 36.—Hence firmus, invictus, fortis adversus aliquid, like contra, *protected against a thing, firm, fixed, secure:* advorsum divitias animum invictum gerebat, Sall. J. 43, 5: invictus adversum gratiam animus, Tac. Ann. 15, 21: adversus convicia malosque rumores firmus ac patiens, Suet. Tib. 28; Phaedr. 5, 10, 1.

☞ Adversus is rarely put after the word which it governs: egone ut te adversum mentiar, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 9: hunc adversus, Nep. Con. 2, 2 Br.: quos advorsum ierat, Sall. J. 101, 8.

ad-vespĕrascit, āvit, 3. *v. impers.* and *inch.* *It approaches evening, it is getting to be evening, twilight is coming on:* advesperascit, Ter. And. 3, 4, 2: cum jam advesperasceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65, *etc.*; id. Fin. 4, 28: nisi advesperasset, Hirt. B. Hisp. 24: cum advesperavisset, Plin. 7, 52, 53.

ad-vĭgĭlo, are, *v. n.* *To watch by* or *at, to keep guard over, to be watchful, vigilant*, constr. with *ad* or *Dat.*; Rudd. 2, 136.—**1.** Lit., ad custodiam ignis, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: parvo nepoti, Tib. 2, 5, 93: vallo, Claud. Eutr. 2, 419.—**2.** Trop.: *To bestow care* or *attention upon a thing, to watch, to watch for:* exquire, heus tu, advigila, Plaut. Per. 4, 4, 63; Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 26: si advigilamus pro rei dignitate, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. *fin.*: stupris, Claud. L. Stil. 2, 140.

ad-vīvo, ĕre, *v. n.* **1.** *To live with one:* CONIVGI DVLCISSIMO CVM QVO ADVIXIT SINE QVERELA PER ANNOS XX., Inscr. in Grut. 1145, 8; so ib. 1115, 8. (Orell. *no.* 3094.)—**2.** *To live*, with the accessory idea of continuance: donec advivet, Scaev. Dig. 34, 3, 28: quamdiu advixerit, ib. 3, 4, 4; 30.

advŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [advoco] *A calling to* or *summoning*, in the class. per. only as *t. t.* in judicial lang.—**1.** *Legal assistance, in abstracto, judicial aid* (v. advoco and advocatus): tu in re militari multo es cautior, quam in advocationibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10.—**2.** *Legal assistance, in concreto, the whole body of assistants, counsel* (=*the bar*): haec advocatio, Cic. Sest. 56; so id. Quint. 14; Rosc. Com. 5; Caec. 15; Sull. 29; Verr. 2, 1, 49; Dom. 21; Liv. 3, 47, et al.—**3.** *The time allowed* or *necessary for procuring legal assistance:* ut binas advocationes postulent, Cic. Fam. 7, 11 Manut.; Quint. Decl. 280.—Hence, **4.** In Seneca, repeatedly, *Any kind of delay* or *adjournment;* ratio advocationem sibi petit, ira festinat, de Ira 1, 16; so Cons. ad Marc. 10, and N. Qu. 7, 10.—* **5.** In Tert., *Consolation*, Patient. 11, v. advoco *no.* 3.

* **advŏcātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], qui advocat. *An advocate:* Deus divitum aspernator, mendicorum advocator, Tert. c. Marc. 4, 15.

advocatus, v. advoco, *Pa.*

ad-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To call* or *summon one to a place*, esp. for some definite object, for counsel, aid, *etc.*, constr. *absol.*, with *ad, in*, or *Dat.*: ego Tiresiam advocabo, et consulam quid faciendum censeat, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 76: concionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80: aliquem ad obsignandum, id. Att. 12, 18; so Liv. 1, 39: viros primarios in consilium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 7, 18; so Liv. 42, 33: ego vos, quo pauca monerem, advocavi, Sall. Cat. 60: eo (*i. e.* in aedem Concordiae) senatum advocat, id. ib. 47: advocari gaudiis, *to be invited*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 13: aegro, Ov. R. Am. 110: causis, Quint. 11, 1, 38.—Ellipt. expression in Ennius: eam secum advocant, eunt ad fontem, *they call her* (*to themselves and*) *with themselves to the fountain*, in Non. 144, 15. Trop.: animum ad se ipsum advocamus, *we turn the mind upon itself*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: non desiderat fortitudo advocatam iracundiam, ib. 4, 23; so Ac. 2, 27; Tusc. 5, 38.—But far oftener,

2. In judicial lang., *t. t.*, *To avail one's self of some one in a cause, as aid, assistant, counselor, witness*, etc. ("*advocatur* patrocinium daturus," Agroet. 2271 P.): aliquem alicui, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 6; so id. Bac. 2, 3, 28; Ps. 4, 7, 59: aliquot mihi Amicos advocabo, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 83: viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. Quint. 21: in his, quos tibi advocasti, ib. 2, et al. Also used of the friend of the plaintiff or defendant, who calls in his friends to aid in the suit. Oppianicus in judicio Scamandri aderat, frequens advocabat, Cic. Clu. 19. Hence, transf. to other things: *to call to one's aid, to call to for help:* desuper Alcides telis premit omniaque arma advocat, Virg. A 8, 249: secretas artes, Ov. M. 7, 138: ad conamina noctem, Sil. 9, 82; Sen. Troad. 613 aliquid in tute jam securitatis suae, Vell. 2, 108: vires suas, Sen. Ben. 6, 2. (* Also, *To get a respite, to delay*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8; v. advocatio, *no.* 4.)

* **3.** In Tert., *To give consolation*, in imitation of the Gr. παρακαλεῖν, adv. Marc. 14.

☞ The phrase ADVOCAPIT CONCTOS, in the well-known song of the *Fratres Arvales*, Grotef. takes for an old Imper. futur., instead of advocabite; v. his Gr. 2, 290;—hence

advŏcātus, i, *m.* **1.** In the class. per., in judicial lang.: *One who is called by one of the parties in a suit to aid as witness* or *counsel, a legal assistant, counselor* (different from *patronus*, who himself spoke for a client engaged in a suit; from *cognitor*, who appeared in the name of such parties as had themselves been at first in court; and from *procurator*, who appeared for such as were absent, Ascon. upon Cic. Div. in Caec. 4; Ruhnken. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 48; Heind. upon Hor. S. 2, 5, 38; Hab. Syn. 50, and Adam's Antiq. 1, 363): quaeso, ut advocatus mihi adsis neve abeas, Plaut. Am. 4, 3, 3; so Men. 5, 2, 47; Mil. 5, 26; Poen. 3, 1, 23; ib. 6, 11; Trin. 5, 2, 37, et al.: adversusne illum causam dicerem, cui veneram advocatus? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 43; so id. Eun. 2, 3, 49; 4, 6, 26; Ad. 4, 5, 11: quis eum umquam non modo in patroni, sed in laudatoris aut advocati loco viderat, Cic. Clu. 40; id. Phil. 1, 7: venire advocatum alicui in rem praesentem, id. Off. 1, 10, *etc.*; Liv. 42, 33, 1.—**2.** In the post-Aug. per., for patronus, orator, *etc.*, who conducted a process for any one, *Advocate, attorney*, etc., Quint. 12, 1, 13; cf. ib. 25; 5, 6 *extr.*; 9, 3, 22; Plin. Ep. 7, 23; Tac. A. 11, 5, 6; Suet. Cl. 15 and 33.

* **advŏlātus,** ūs, *m.* [advolo] *A flying to:* tristi advolatu, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, as a transl. from the Gr. of Aeschyl. Prometh. solut.; Schütz Aesch. tom. v. *no.* 179.

advŏlĭto, are, *v. freq.* *To fly often to, to fly* or *flutter about:* papilio luminibus advolitans, * Plin. 11, 19, 21: advolitans noctua, * Prud. adv. Symm. 2;—from

ad-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To fly to* or *toward.* Constr. with *ad, in, Dat.*, or *Acc.*, Rudd. 2, 136.—**1.** Lit. of birds: avis advolans ad eas aves, Cic. N. D. 2, 49; so Plin. 10, 29, 41, et al.: papilio luminibus lucernarum advolans, Plin. 28, 10, 45.—**2.** Metaph. of other things: *To come* or *hasten to* or *toward* (class.): vox mihi advolavit ad aures, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 69; so id. Rud. 2, 3, 3; Mer. 5, 2, 24: imago ad nos, * Lucr. 4, 316: ad urbem, Cic. Sest. 4 *extr.*: in Formianum, id. Att. 2, 13: Larino Romam, id. Clu. 6: ejus (Britanniae) εἴδωλον mihi advolabit ad pectus, id. Fam. 15, 16: hostes ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: classem advolaturam esse, id. B. C 2, 43: in auxilium, Suet. Galb. 20: fama advolat Aeneae, Virg. A. 10, 511; Manl. in Prisc. 760 P.—With *Acc.*: rostra Cato advolat, Cic. Att. 1, 14 *med.*; Val. Fl. 4, 300.

ad-volvo, vi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To roll to* or *toward, to get to by rolling:* robora focis, Virg. G. 3, 377; so Aen. 6, 182: advolvi (for advolvere se) ad ignem, Plin. 11, 37, 70.—So (esp. subsequent to the Aug. per.) of supplicants: *to throw one's self at the feet of any one, to fall at, fall prostrate before:* genibus ejus advolutus est, Vell. 2, 80: omnium genibus se advolvens, Liv. 8, 37 *fin.*: advolvi genibus, id. 28, 34: tuis advolvimur aris, Prop. 3, 15, 1.—With *Acc.*: genua patrum advolvuntur, Sall. Frgm. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 311 : cum Tiberii genua advolveretur, Tac. A. 1, 13: cf. ib. 6, 49; 15, 71. Trop.: magnusque advolvitur astris clamor, *rolls*, i. e. *rises* or *ascends* (the fig. from clouds of smoke rising upward), Stat. Th. 5, 143.

advorsum, advorsus, advorto, *etc.*, v. adversum, *etc.*

‡ **advosem,** "adversarium, hostem, dixere veteres," *An adversary*, Fest. p. 22.

ădy̆tum, i, *n.* [ἄδυτον, not to be entered] *The innermost secret part of a temple, the sanctuary, which none but priests could enter, and from which oracles were delivered;* Adam's Antiq. 1, 451; Hab. Syn. 51: in occultis ac remotis templi, quae Graeci ἄδυτα appellant, Caes, B. C. 3, 105: aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem, Virg. A. 2, 296: isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, ib. 115; so ib. 6, 98; Hor. Od. 1, 16, 5. Also *a grave* or *tomb*, Virg. A. 5, 84; Juv. 13, 205.—Trop.: ex adyto tamquam cordis responsa dedere, *the inmost recesses*, * Lucr. 1, 738.

☞ In Attius also *masc.* adytus, ūs: adytus augura, in Non. 488, 4.

* **adzēlor,** ari, *v. dep.* *To be zealous against one, to be angry with*, Vulg. Esr. 2, 16, 49.

Ae, old Latin ai (although we find even on the Colum. rostr. PRAEDA, AES, PRAESENTED; in the fifth inscription of the Scipios, AETATE, and in the SC. de Bacchan. AEDEM; v. Grotef. Gr. 2, 295, 296, 299 and 300), is, in a manner, a modification of *a*, as in Gr. *αι* for *α*; hence Aesculapius for Ἀσκληπιός. In the modification *ae* the *a* is orig. short, as in the plur. of the first decl., compared with *oi* in the second; old Lat. *oe*, as Adelphoe in Ter. But *ae* stands also for the original *āi* or *ą*, as in the *Gen.* and *Dat.* of the *Sing.*, and the diphthong *ae* is every where long except at the end of a word which is also the end of a dactyl before a vowel, where, like the Gr., it is short, as in Etesiae, v. Cic. Or. 45, 152, and in compds. with prae, as prăeacutus. That even in Varro's time the people pronounced œ like the Germ. ä = ā, is clear from its orthographical interchange with ae and oe, *e. g.* obscenus, obscaenus, or obscoenus; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 99; and from this inclination of the sound of ae to ä we may explain its transition to ī, as in caedo, *concido*; aequus, *inīquus*; aestimo, *existimo*; but the German Kaiser shows that the higher classes, even at a very late period, pronounced ae like ai.—Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 50–56.

Aea, ae, *f.* [Αἶα, land] In the fable of the Argonauts, *A peninsula in Colchis, around which the Phasis flowed*, Val. Fl. 1, 742, and 5, 426.

Aeăcĭdēĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to the Aeacidae* (the posterity of Aeacus): regna, *i. e. Aegina*, Ov. M. 7, 472.

Aeăcĭdēs, ae, Αἰακίδης, *patr. m.* (Voc. Aeacidā, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 56; Ov. H. 3, 87; Aeacidē, Ov. H. 8, 7; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 187: Atridă, Rudd. 1, 48) An *Aeacide, a descendant of Aeacus:* stolidum genus Aeacidarum, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 56; so Ov. M. 8, 3; Sil. 15, 292; Just. 12, 15.—**1.** *His son Phocus*, Ov. M. 7, 668.—**2.** *His son Peleus*, ib. 12, 365.—**3.** *His grandson Achilles*, Virg. A. 1, 99; Ov. M. 12, 82, 96, 365.—**4.** *His great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles*, Virg. A. 3, 296.—**5.** *His later descendant, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus*, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 56.—**6.** *Perseus, king of Macedon, conquered by Aemilius Paulus.* Virg. A. 6, 840, and Sil. 1, 627.

Aeăcĭdīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to the Aeacide* (*Achilles*): Aeacidinis minis animisque expletus, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 25.

Aeăcĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Aeacian:* flos, *the hyacinth* (as springing from the blood of Ajax, the grandson of Aeacus), Col. 10, 175.

Aeăcus, i, *m.*, Αἴακος (Gr. *Acc.* Aeacon, Ov. M. 9, 434), acc. to the fable, *Son of Jupiter by Europa, king of Aegina, father of Peleus and of Telamon, grandfather of Achilles and Ajax*, on account of his just government made judge in the lower regions, with Minos and Rhadamanthus: quam pene judicantem vidimus Aeacum! Hor. Od. 2, 13, 22; cf. Ov. M. 13, 25.

Aeaea, ae, *f.*, Αἰαίη, acc. to fable, *The island in the Tyrrhene Sea where the Circe of Homer had her abode, and where*, acc. to Plin. 3, 5, 9, *the later Circeii was situated*, now called *Monte Circello*, Virg. A. 3, 386. Acc. to Mela 2, 7 *med.*, it was the abode of Calypso.

Aeaeus, a, um, *adj.*, Αἰαῖος, *Pertaining to Circe* (v. the preced. word): artes, *magic arts, such as Circe practiced*, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 10: carmina, *magic words, charms, spells*, ib. 1, 8, 5.—**2.** *Belonging to Aea, in Colchis, Colchian:* Circe, since Circe is said to have been earlier in Colchis, Virg. A. 3, 386.—**3.** Aeaea puella, *Calypso*, because she had her residence in Aeaea (v. the preced. word), Prop. 3, 10, 31.

Aebūtĭa lex, so called from its author, the tribune Aebutius; enacted, acc. to Pigh., 520 A.U.C., Cic. Agr. 2, 8; Gell. 16, 10.

aedepol, v. edepol.

aedēs and **aedis** (the latter was the form before the class. per., esp. for the first signif., Charis. 20 P.), is, *f.* *A building for habitation:* [" *Aedis* domicilium in *edito* positum simplex atque unius aditus. Sive ideo *aedis* dicitur, quod in ea *aevum* degatur, quod Graece αἰών vocatur," Fest. p. 12. Others, more correctly, compare ἕδος, ἕδρα, and the like.]

1. In the sing. in a pregnant signif.: *A dwelling of the gods, a sanctuary, a temple*, and prop., *a simple edifice, without division into smaller apartments* (while *templum* is a large and splendid structure, consecrated by the augurs, and belonging to one or more deities; cf. Manut. Cic. Fam. 4, 7; Hab. Syn. 887; still, after the Aug. per. aedes was used for templum; cf. Suet. Caes. 78 with ib. 84): haec aedis, Var. in Non. 494, 7: senatum in aedem Jovis Statoris vocavi, Cic. Cat. 2, 6: aedis Martis, Nep. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 792 P.: aedes Mercurii dedicata est, Liv. 2, 21: hic aedem ex marmore molitus est, Vell. 1, 11, 5: aedes Veneris Genitricis, Suet. Caes. 78; v. above; ib. 10, et al.: haec ego ludo, quae nec in aede sonent, *i. e. in the temple of the muses*, or *of the Palatine Apollo, where poems were publicly recited*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 38; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 94: quanto molimine circumspectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus aedem; v. Schmid in h. l.—The plur. is used in this sense generally in connection with sacrae, divinae, deorum, and only when several temples are spoken of: aedes sacrae, Cic. Dom. 49; cf. Suet. Aug. 30, 100: Capitolii fastigium et ceterarum aedium, id. de Or. 3, 46; cf. Liv. 38, 41: Deorum aedes, Suet. Cat. 21; cf. Ner. 38; Claud. 21, et al.

2. *A dwelling for men*, usu. only in the plur., as a collection of several apartments for one object (that in the earliest per. the sing. might also have had this signif. can not, from the nature of the case, be doubted, although but few certain examples of it have been preserved in the written language). Cf. Plaut. As. 1, 3, 67: hic noster quaestus aucupii simillimu'st . . . aedis nobis area'st, auceps sum ego. But at a later period, as luxury required more than one apartment in a dwelling, the plural would naturally become predominant.—As a syn. of *domus*, a large house or palace with several entrances; in gen., the whole dwelling, with all its parts, and of *villa*, a country house, country seat, villa, aedes is a simple structure in the town, intended for a dwelling, with one entrance; cf. Fest., above): aedes probae et pulchre aedificatae, Plaut. Mer. 5, 2, 60; id. Most. 1, 2, 18: ultimae, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: apud istum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, 50, and soon after: in mediis aedibus; cf. Virg. A. 2, 512: liberae, *a house that is rent-free*, Liv. 30, 17: privatae, Suet. Ner. 44, et al.—Hence sometimes used for a part of the domus, *a dwelling-room:* insectatur omnes domi per aedes, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 31, Virg. G. 2, 462; cf. Aen. 2, 487; (* v. also Gell. 4, 14; Curt. 8, 6; Hor. Od. 1, 30, 4.)—In Plaut., by comic license, aedes for *familia*, Mil. 2, 3, 39: ut ego suffringam his talos totis aedibus, *to break the legs of this whole house* (family), Truc. 2, 8, 7; cf. Lindem. upon the first passage:—ab aedibus, denoting office (cf. ab C. *no.* 17), *a castellan:* CVM AB AEDIBVS ESSEM, Grut. 607, 1.

* **3.** Metaph. of the dwellings of bees, as analogous to human dwellings. *The cells* (or *hive*) *of bees:* clausis cunctantur in aedibus, Virg. G. 4, 258.

* **4.** Trop.: fac, sis, vacivas aedes aurium, mea ut migrare dicta possint, *the chambers of your ears*, with reference to migrare, to enter, as a comic pleonasm for ears alone, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 54.

* **5.** Aedes aurata, *A funeral structure on which the dead body of Caesar was laid, a catafalque*, Suet. Caes. 84.—Whence

aedĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* *A small building intended for a dwelling:* **1.** For gods, *A little chapel, a small temple:* quum aram et aediculam et pulvinar dedicasset, Cic. Dom. 53 *init.*: Victoriae, Liv. 35, 9; ib. 41; also *a niche for the image of a god:* in aedicula erant Lares argentei positi, Petr. Sat. 29 *fin.*; so Plin. 33, 1, 6; 36, 13, 19; App. M. 3. Hence on tombstones, *the recess in which the urn was placed*, Inscr. in Fabrett. c. 1, *no.* 68.—**2.** For men; mostly in the plur. (cf. aedes *no.* 2), Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 58; Cic. Par. 6, 3. In the sing. in Plaut., *A small room, a closet:* in aediculam seorsum concludi volo, Epid. 3, 3, 19 *sq.*

* **aedĭfex,** fĭcis, *m.* = aedificator: Tert. Idol. 12.

aedĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aedifico] **1.** *A building* or *constructing, building, in abstracto:* si ad horum luxuriam dirigas aedificationem, Var. R. R. 1, 13: immensa et intolerabilis, Cic. Pis. 21; so Q. Fr. 2, 2; ib. 7, et al.—**2.** *A building, in concreto, a structure* or *edifice:* Cato in Gell. 13, 23: domum tuam et aedificationem omnem perspexi, Cic. Fam. 5, 6.—Whence

* **aedĭfĭcātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* *A little building:* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.

aedĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [aedifico] **1** *A builder*, i. e. *erector of a building*, only trop. = δημιουργός: mundi, *the maker, architect*, Cic. Univ. 2: aedificatores mundi, id. N. D. 1, 9.—**2.** From the Aug. per. adject. (cf. Br. Nep. Ages, 4, 2) with the access. idea of inclination or passion: *Who is fond of building, has a passion for it:* nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus aedificator, Nep. Att. 13 Br.; Juv. 14, 86; Col. 1, 4, 8.

* **aedĭfĭcĭālis,** e, *adj.* *Pertaining to a building* [aedes]: Priamus ad aram Jovis aedificialis confugit (so called because he was worshiped in the building; cf. Fest. s. v. HERCEUS, p. 75), Dict. Cret. 5, 12.

aedĭfĭcĭum, i, *n.* [aedifico] *A building of any kind*, even although not suitable for a dwelling (while aedes designates only a structure for habitation). Hence aedes aedificiaque, Liv. 38, 38; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9 *extr.*: exstruere aedificium in alieno, id. Mil. 27: omnibus vicis aedificiisque incensis, Caes. B. G. 3, 29 *extr.*; Nep. Att. 13, 2; Sall. J. 23; Liv. 5, 41: aedificiorum prolapsiones, Suet. Aug. 30; cf. id. Oth. 8.

aedĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aedes-facio] lit. *To erect a building, house, temple, and the like;* then, in gen., *to build, raise, erect*, or *establish any thing:* "Aedificare quum sit proprie aedem facere, ponitur tamen καταχρηστικῶς in omni genere constructionis," Fest. p. 12. Hence in the first signif. for the most part absol.: aedificare diu cogitare oportet, Cato R. R. 3, 1: ecce aedificat; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 56: ad quem (usum) accommodanda est aedificandi descriptio, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; id. ib. 2, 23, 83: tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: lautius, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: belle, id. Att. 9, 13: strenue, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8, et al.: accuratius ad frigora atque aestus vitandos, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100; so id. Sat. 2, 3, 308.—With an object: domum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4.

2. *To build, construct*, etc., in gen.: navim, Plaut. Mer. prol. 87: piscinas, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 5: navem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18: urbem, id. ib. 2, 4, 53: porticum, id. Dom. 43: hortos, id. Att. 9, 13: equum, Virg. A. 2, 16: casas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247

3. Trop.: *To build up, to make, to establish, to found:* mundum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: rempublicam, id. Fam. 9, 2: tot adhuc compagibus altum aedificat caput, *i. e. makes it, by bands and hair ornaments, a high tower,* Juv. 6, 501 Rupert.

‡ **aedīlātus,** ūs, *m.*, for aedilitas [aedilis]: Fest. p. 12.

aedīlĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aedilis] *Pertaining* or *belonging to the aedile:* munus, Cic. Off. 2, 16: repulsa, *i. e.* in aedilitate petenda, id. Planc. 21: scriba, id. Clu. 45: largitio, Liv. 25, 2; cf. Cic. Off. 2, 16: vectigal aediliciorum, *sc.* munerum, *paid to the aediles to defray the expense of public exhibitions,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: aedilicius, i, *m. sc.* vir, *who had been an aedile* (as consularis, who had been consul), *an exaedile:* Var. R. R. 1, 7, 10: aedilicius est mortuus, Cic. Brut. 28; so Vatin. 7: aedilicium edictum, *an ordinance of the aedile on entering upon his office* (v. edictum), Dig. 21, 1; in Plaut. aediliciae edictiones, Capt. 4, 2, 43 Lind.

aedīlis, is, *m.*, cf. Prisc. 652 P. (Abl. aedili, Tac. A. 12, 64. But aedile is more usual, Charis. p. 96 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 221) [aedes] *An aedile, a magistrate in Rome who had the superintendence of public buildings and works, such as temples, theatres, baths, aqueducts, sewers, highways,* etc.; also *of private buildings* (to prevent them from becoming ruinous), *of markets, provisions, taverns, of weights and measures* (to see that they were legal), *of the expense of funerals, and other similar objects of internal police.* The class. passages applying here are: Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 42; Var. L. L. 4, 14; Cic. Leg. 3, 3; Verr. 2, 5, 14; Phil. 9, 7; Liv. 10, 37; Tac. A. 2, 85; Juv. 3, 162; 10, 101; Fest. s. h. v. p. 12; cf. Manut. Cic. Fam. 8, 3 and 6.—Further, the aediles, esp. the curule aediles (v. below), were expected to exhibit public spectacles; and they often lavished the most exorbitant expenses upon them, in order to prepare the way for higher offices, Cic. Off. 2, 16; Liv. 24, 33; 27, 6. They inspected the plays before exhibition in the theatres, and rewarded or punished the actors acc. to their deserts, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 148; Cist. Epil. 3. For this purpose, they were required by oath to decide impartially, Plaut. Am. prol. 72.—It was the special duty of the aediles plebeii (v. below) to preserve the decrees of the Senate and people in the temple of Ceres, and in a later age in the public treasury, Liv. 3, 55. The office of the aediles curules (so called from the sella curulis, the seat on which they sat for judgment, v. curulis, while the aediles plebeii sat only on benches) was created A.U.C. 387, for the purpose of holding public exhibitions, Liv. 6, 42, first from the patricians, but as early as the follg. year also from the plebeians, Liv. 7, 1.—Julius Caesar also created the office of the two aediles Cereales, who had the superintendence of the public granaries and other provisions, Suet. Caes. 41.—The free towns also had aediles, who were often their only magistrates, Cic. Fam. 13, 11; Juv. 3, 179; 10, 102; Pers. 1, 124. V. further in Adam's Antiq. 1, 204-206; Creuz. Antiq. 196 *sq.*; Niebuhr's Rom. Hist. 1, 689 and 690.

☞ Plaut. uses the word once adject.: aediles ludi, *Aedilic sports,* Poen. 5, 2, 52.—Whence

aedīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* *The office of an aedile, aedileship:* aedilitatem gerere, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 29: petere, Cic. Quint. 25: aedilitate fungi, id. Off. 2, 16, 57: praetermissio aedilitatis, Off. 2, 17; so Suet. Caes. 9; Vesp. 2; Claud. 38, et al.—In the plur.: splendor aedilitatum, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57.

aedilitius, a, um, v. aedilicius.

aedis, v. aedes.

* **aedĭtĭmor** or aedĭtŭmor [an earlier form for aedituor, like aeditimus for aedituus], ari, *v. dep.* *To keep, take care of a temple:* aeditumor in templo tuo, Pompon. in Gell. 12, 10. Nonius quotes the same passage, 75, 15, but reads *aedituor.*

aedĭtĭmus or aedĭtŭmus, an earlier form for *aedituus* (which first came into use in the time of Varro, v. the first quotation), i, *m.* *One who keeps* or *takes care of a temple, overseer of a temple,* ἱεροφύλαξ: in aedem Telluris veneram, rogatus ab *aeditumo,* ut dicere didicimus a patribus nostris, ut corrigimur a recentibus urbanis: ab *aedituo,* Var. R. R. 1, 2; so ib. 1, 69; L. L. 6, 2; cf. Gell. 12, 10; Cic. Top. 8, 36.

* **aedĭtŭa,** ae, *f.* [aedituus] *A female overseer of a temple,* Inscr. in Fabrett. c. 10, *no.* 435. Trop.: Tert. Cult. Fem. 1.

* **aedĭtŭālis,** e, *adj.* [aedituus] *Pertaining to a temple-keeper,* Tert. Pudic. 16.

* **aedĭtŭens,** entis, *m.* = aedituus, *Keeper of a temple:* Lucr. 6, 1273.

aedĭtŭus, i, *m.* [aedes-tueor] *A keeper of a temple, a sacristan, a sexton,* ἱεροφύλαξ (first came into use in polite language in the time of Varro for the longer form *aeditumus,* v. the word and the passage cited from Var.): Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 48: aeditui custodesque mature sentiunt, *etc.,* * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44 (good MSS. have also aeditumi, v. Orelli); Suet. Dom. 1, et al. It belonged also to the office of the aeditui, as to that of the modern sexton, to conduct strangers through the temple, and point out to their admiration all its curiosities; hence Horace says: quales aedituos habeat virtus, *what panegyrists,* Ep. 2, 1, 230 Schmid.

† **āēdon** (trisyl.), ŏnis, *f.* = ἀηδών, *The nightingale:* tristis aëdon, Sen. Agam. 670; so Petr. Sat. 131.—Hence

* **āēdŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (pentasyl.) *Pertaining to the nightingale:* vox, Auct. Pan. ad Pison. 257.

Aedŭi, ōrum, *m.* *A tribe in Gallia Celtica,* in Strabo Ἕδουοι, in Ptolem. Αἴδουοι, also Hedui in Mela, now *Departemens de la Côte d'Or, de la Nièvre, de Saône et Loire, et du Rhône,* Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 11, 23, *etc.*; Cic. Att. 1, 19.—Hence

Aedŭĭcus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to the Aedui:* stemma, Aus. Par. 4, 3.

Aeētaeus, a, um, *adj.* *Belonging to Aeetes, king of Colchis:* fines, *i. e.* Colchis, Catull. 64, 3;—from

Aeētes or **Aeēta,** ae, *m.*, Αἰήτης, *King of Colchis,* acc. to the fable, *son of the Sun and Persa, daughter of Oceanus; father of Medea,* by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece, Cic. N. D. 3, 21; Ov. H. 12, 29, 51; Hyg. 3, 22 and 23; Serv. upon Virg. G. 2, 140 and 141.—Whence

Aeētĭas, ĭădis, *patr. f.* *Daughter of Aeetes,* i. e. *Medea,* Ov. M. 7, 9.

Aeētīne, es, *f.* The same as preced. [from Aeetes, as Nerine fr. Nereus, Neptunine fr. Neptunus, and the like), Ov. H. 6, 103.

Aeētis, ĭdos, *patr. f.* The same as Aeetias. *Daughter of Aeetes,* Val. Fl. 8, 233; Albin. 2, 110.

Aeētĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Aeetes* = Aeetaeus, Val. Fl. 8, 379.

Aegaeon, ŏnis, *m.* **1.** *The name of a giant,* Virg. A. 10, 565; Stat. Ach. 1, 209.—**2.** *A sea-god,* acc. to the fable, *the son of Pontus and Terra,* Ov. M. 2, 9.—**3.** Meton. for *the Aegean Sea:* Stat. Th. 5, 288.

Aegaeus, a, um, *adj.* *Aegean;* hence Mare Aegaeum (Αἰγαῖον πέλαγος, or πόντος Αἰγαῖος, Xenoph. Oec. 20, 27), *The wide sea extending eastward from the coast of Greece to Asia Minor:* it is now *the Archipelago:* insula Delos in Aegaeo mari posita, Cic. Manil. 18. In the poets also absol. Aegaeum for Aegaeum mare: in patenti Aegaeo, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1; Pers. 5, 142; cf. Burm. Prop. 3, 5, 51. [The etymol. was unknown even to the ancients. Acc. to some, from Aegeus, father of Theseus, who threw himself into this sea; acc. to Var. L. L. 6, 2 *fin.* and Plin. 4, 11, 18, fr. αἶγες, goats, since the sea, from the many islands rising out of it, resembles a flock of goats; Strabo derives the name from Aegaeae, a town in Euboea.]—Hence *adj.* Aegaeus, *Pertaining to the Aegaean Sea:* gurges, Cic. Arat. 426: tumultus, Hor. Od. 3, 29 *fin.*: Neptunus, Virg. A. 3, 74: Cyclades, which lie in it, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 8: Venus, since she was said to have sprung from the Aegean Sea, Stat. Th 5, 49.

Aegātes, um, *f.* *The Aegates. islands in the Mediterranean, west of Sicily,* not far from the promontory of Lilybaeum, where the Carthaginians were conquered by the Romans, 241 B.C., Nep. Hamilc. 1; Liv. 21, 10; Sil. 1, 60; 6, 684.

aeger, gra, grum, *adj.* [perh. fr. ΑΙΓΡΟ-] designates *the state of ill health* in gen., or *indisposition, as well of mind as body* (while *aegrotus,* sick, is generally used only of physical disease, cf. Hab. Syn. 653; class., in Cic. far more frequent than aegrotus, q. v.)

1. Of the body: *Unwell, indisposed, ill, sick, diseased; suffering, feeble, weary* (so most freq. in Cels. for aegrotus; cf. *e. g.* 3, 4, 6, et al.): homines aegri morbo gravi, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: graviter aegrum fuisse, id. Div. 1, 25; id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: infirma atque aegra valetudo, id. Brut. 48 *fin.*: aegro corpore esse, id. ad Quir. 1 *fin.*: ex vulnere, id. Rep. 2, 21: vulneribus, Nep. Milt. 7: pedibus, Sall. C. 62; so Liv. 42, 28; Tac. H. 3, 38: sues aegri, Virg. G. 3, 496: stomachus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: anhelitus, *shortness of breath,* Virg. A. 5, 432.—At a later period constr. after the Gr. manner with *Gen.* or *Acc.*: Psyche aegra corporis, animi saucia, App. M. 4, 86, p. 310, ed. Oud. (cf. ib. 5, 102 p. 360 Oud.: Psyche corporis et animi alioquin infirma, and Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 725 P.: inops, aegra sanitatis, where, however, Bothe suspects aegra to be a gloss.): memini, me quondam pedes tunc graviter aegrum, Gell. 19, 10.—Subst.: Cic. Div. 2, 3: ne aegri quidem omnes convalescunt, id. N. D. 2, 4: aegro adhibere medicinam, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186.—Hence ab aegris servus, *an attendant on the sick* (cf. ab C. *no.* 17): D. M. SEXTORIO AVG. LIB. AB AEGRIS CVBICVLARIORVM. Orell. 2886.—Transf. to plants: seges aegra, Virg. A. 3, 142 (cf. id. G. 1, 1: quid faciat laetas segetes). So aegra arbor, Pall. Febr. 25, 23: vitis, id. Mart. 7, 4.

2. *Mentally diseased* or *indisposed,* and used of any agitation of the passions or feelings, of love, hope, fear, anxiety, sorrow: aeger animus, Sall. J. 74; cf. Drak. Liv. 2, 3, 5: aegri mortales, *i. e.* miseri (δειλοὶ βροτοί, ὀϊζυροί, πολύπονοι), Virg. A. 2, 268; constr. with *Abl.*, *Gen.*, and *ab.* —**a.** With *Abl.*: Medea animo aegra, amore saevo saucia, Enn. in Cic. Coel. 8: animus aeger avaritia, Sall. J. 31: amore, Liv. 30, 11: curis, Virg. A. 1, 208, et al.—**b.** With *Gen.* (cf. Drak. Liv. 30, 15, 9, and Rudd. 2, 73): aeger consilii, *unresolved, without fixed purpose,* Sall. Frgm. in Arusian, p. 212 Lind., and Stat. Th. 9, 141: animi, Liv. 1, 58; 2, 36; 6, 10; Curt. 4, 3, 11: rerum temere motarum, Flor. 3, 17, 9: morae, Lucan. 7, 240: delicti, Sil. 13, 52: pericli, id. 15, 135: timoris, id. 3, 72.—**c.** With *ab* in Plaut.: aeger ab animo, Ep. 1, 2, 26 (cf. ab C. *no.* 12).

3. Trop.: Of a diseased condition of the State: maxime aegra et prope deposita reipublicae pars, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2: qui et semper aegri aliquid esse in republica volunt, Liv. 5, 3; Flor. 3, 23, et al.—Of the eyes: *Evil-eyed, envious:* aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis introspicere, Tac. H. 2, 20. And so of abstract things: *Sad, sorrowful, grievous, unfortunate* (class., but for the most part poet.): plus aegri ex abitu viri, quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi, *more pain,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 11; Lucr. 5, 172: nunquam quidquam meo animo fuit aegrius, Plaut. ib. 3, 2, 29: dolores aegri, Lucr. 3, 918: luctus, ib. 946: amor, Virg. G. 4, 464: mors, ib. 3, 512: spes, *i. e. faint, slight hope,* Sil. 9, 543; so fides, *wavering, uncertain fidelity,* ib. 2, 392, et al.

Adv. aegre in the signif. of the Adj. above given (class. in all the degrees of comparison); also, **4.** *With difficulty* or *effort, scarcely, hardly* (i. e. ut aegri solent, *with great ado, not without pain and trouble.* Hab. Syn. 956) = vix, Gr. μόλις, opp. to *facile:* Liv. Andr. in Non. 170, 16: omnis conglutinatio recens aegre, inveterata facile divellitur, Cic. de Sen. 20: aegre ferre, v. fero: nihil aegrius factum est, quam ut, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65: aegre me tenui, id. Att. 16, 11: aegerrime conficere aliquid, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrime desinere, Sall. J. 85; Liv. 2, 27: aegre abstinere, quin. *etc.*, id. 2, 45: aegre stantes, Tac. Agr. 36, et al.—Hence often vix aegreque in connection, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27; Flor. 2, 10; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7; Saturn. 1, 7; App. M. 1, p. 111, 10 Elm.

Aegeria, v. Egeria.

1. Aegeus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m.*, Αἰγεύς, *Son of Pandion, king of Athens, and father of Theseus*, Hyg. F. 37, 41; Serv. upon Virg. A. 3, 74.

2. Aegēus, a, um (trisyl.), *adj.*, *i. q.* Aegaeus.

Aegĭăleus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, *m.*, Αἰγιαλεύς. **1.** *Son of Aeetes, brother of Medea, commonly called Absyrtus*; he was cut to pieces by his sister in her flight and scattered upon the sea-shore, Pac. acc. to Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48.—**2.** *The first king of Sicyon, from whom Achaia and Sicyon are said to have received the name Aegialea*, Apollod. 2, 1, 1.—**3.** *Son of Adrastus, one of the Epigoni before Thebes, slain by Laodamas*, Hyg. Fab. 71.

Aegīdēs, ae, *patr. m.*, Αἰγείδης. *A descendant of Aegeus*: **1.** *Theseus*, Ov. Her. 4, 59; so id. Tr. 5, 4, 26.—**2.** *Descendants in gen., children, grandchildren of Aegeus*, Ov. Her. 2, 67.

Aegilia, ae, *f.*, Αἰγιλία, *An island between Peloponnesus and Crete*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 22.

†**aegĭlōpĭum,** i, *n.*=αἰγιλώπιον, *A disease of the eyes, a lachrymal fistula, an ulcer in the corner of the eye*, Plin. 22, 21, 26;—from

†**aegĭlops,** ōpis and aegĭlōpa, ae, *f.* =αἰγίλωψ. **1.** *A disease of the eyes, a lachrymal fistula, a tumor in the corner of the eye* (so called from αἶγες, goats, and ὤψ, eye, since goats are most subject to this disease), Cels. 7, 7, *no.* 7; Plin. 35, 6, 14, and the form aegilopa, ib. 21, 19, 77.—**2.** *A kind of oak with edible fruit* (acorns), Quercus aegilops, L., Plin. 16, 6, 8; cf. Salmas. Exerc. p. 234.—**3.** *A weed or tare among barley*, Avena sterilis, L., or Aegilops ovata, L., Plin. 25, 13, 93; 18, 17, 44, *no.* 3.—**4.** *A kind of bulbous plant*, Plin. 19, 5, 30.

Aegīna, ae, *f.*, Αἴγινα. **1.** *An island near Attica, earlier called Oenone* or *Oenopia*: Mel. 2, 7.—**2.** *The mother of Aeacus*, Ov. M. 7, 473.—Whence

Aegīnensis, e, *adj.* *Of Aegina.* Subst. *A native* or *an inhabitant of Aegina*, Val. Max. 9, 2, *no.* 8 *extr.*—and

Aegīnēta, ae, *m.* The same as the preceding, Cic. Off. 3, 11.—and

Aegīnētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Aegina*: aes, Plin. 34, 2, 3.

Aegĭpan, ānis, or Gr. ānos (*Dat. plur.* Aegipanis, Cap. 6, p. 215), *m.*, Αἰγίπαν. **1.** *Goat-Pan*, i. e. *goat-shaped Pan, a well-known Sylvan deity with goat's feet and rough body*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 28.—**2.** Acc. to Mel. 1, 4, 8 and Plin. 5, 88, *A kind of goat-shaped men in Africa*, perh. *the baboon.*

aegis, ĭdis, *f.*, αἰγίς, ἰδος. **1.** *The Aegis*, **a.** *The shield of Jupiter*, Virg. A. 8, 354.—**b.** *The shield of Minerva, with Medusa's head*, ib. 8, 435: contra sonantem Palladis aegida, Hor. Od. 3. 4, 57; so Ov. M. 2, 753; 6, 78, et al.—Hence, ***2.** T r o p.: *A shield, protection, defense.* So only Ovid of the jewels by which maidens try to conceal their ugliness, R. Am. 346.—**3.** In the larch-tree, *the wood nearest the pith*, Plin. 16, 39, 73.—Whence

***aegĭsŏnus,** a, um, *adj.* *Sounding with the Aegis*: pectus, Val. Fl. 3, 88.

Aegisthus, i, *m.*, Αἴγισθος, *The son of Thyestes, who murdered Atreus and Agamemnon, with whose wife Clytemnestra he lived in incest, and was finally slain by Orestes*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38; Ov. R. Am. 161. —Hence Pompey called Caesar, Aegisthus, on account of his adulterous connection with Mucia, Suet. Caes. 50.

†**aegĭthus,** i, *m.*=αἴγιθος, *A small bird*, considered by some *the titmouse*, Parus caeruleus, L., by others as *the red linnet*, Fringilla linaria, L., Plin. 10, 74, 95.

Aegĭum, ii, *n.* *A town in Achaia*, Lucr. 6, 585.—Hence

Aegĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Aegium*, Liv. 38, 30; Mel. 2, 3, et al.

Aeglē, ēs, *f.*=αἴγλη, *Brightness*; **1.** *A nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neaera*: Aegle Naīadum pulcherrima, Virg. E. 6, 21.—**2.** *One of the Hesperides, daughter of Atlas*, Serv. upon Virg. A. 4, 484.—**3.** *A daughter of the Sun, sister of Phaëthon*, Hyg. F. 154 and 156.

†**aegŏcĕphălos,** i, *m.*=αἰγοκέφαλος (goat's head), *An unknown bird*, in Plin. 11, 37, 80.

†**aegŏcĕras,** ătis, *n.*=αἰγόκερας (goat's horn), *A plant, the fenugreek*: Trigonella foenum graecum, L., Plin. 24, 19, 120.

†**aegŏcĕrōs,** ōtis, *m.*=αἰγόκερως, *The wild goat*, commonly called capricornus, used only poetically as a sign of the zodiac, * Lucr. 5, 614: humidus, Lucan. 9, 536.

☞ C. Caesar Germanicus and Lucan have also the form aegoceros, aegoceri: sedem aegoceri, Caes. Germ. Arat. 213: Aegoceron Cancrumque tenet, Lucan. 10, 213.

†**aegŏlĕthron,** i, *n.*=αἰγόλεθρος (goat's bane), *A plant in Pontus*, prob. Azalea pontica, Linn., *which was noxious to neat-cattle, and esp. to goats, which fed upon it*, Plin. 21, 13, 44.

†**aegōlĭos,** i, *m.*=αἰγώλιος, *An unknown bird*, acc. to Harduin, *a kind of screech-owl*, Plin. 10, 60, 79.

Aegon, ōnis, *m.*, Αἴγων, *The Aegaean Sea* (only in the poets), Stat. Th. 5, 55; Val. Fl. 1, 629.—(***2.** *A shepherd*, Virg. E. 3, 2.)

†**aegŏny̆chos,** i, *f.*=αἰγόνυξ (goat's hoof), *A plant*, usu. called lithospermon, Plin. 27, 11, 74.

†**aegophthalmos,** i, *m.*=αἰγόφθαλμος (goat's eye), *An unknown gem*, Plin. 37, 11, 71.

Aegos flumen, *n.*, Αἰγὸς Ποταμοί (*Goat River*), *A river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, not far from the Hellespont, where Lysander defeated the Athenians*, 404 B.C., Nep. Lys. 1; Alc. 8; Con. 1; Plin. 2, 58, 50; Mel. 2, 2.

aegre, *adv.*, v. aeger at the end.

***aegréo,** ēre [aeger] *v. n.* *To be sick*, Lucr. 3, 836; cf. Prisc. p. 826 P.—Whence

aegresco, ĕre, *verb. inch.* *To become sick, to be taken ill* (not in Cic.): morbis aegrescimus īsdem, * Lucr. 5, 350. —T r o p.: **a.** *To grow worse, to be increased*: violentia Turni exsuperat magis aegrescitque (*i. e.* asperior fit) medendo, * Virg. A. 12, 45; Stat. Th. 1, 400.—**b.** *To be troubled, anxious, afflicted, grieved*: rebus laetis, Stat. Th. 2, 18: sollicitudine, Tac. A. 15, 25 *fin.*

aegrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [aeger, like acrimonia, from acer and the like] With exclusive reference to sickness of mind: *Sorrow, anxiety, trouble*, etc.: Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 5; so Rud. 4, 4, 146: ferrem graviter, si novae aegrimoniae locus esset, * Cic. Att. 12, 38: tristis, Hor. Epod. 17, 73: deformis, ib. 13, 18. (For its distinction from *aerumna*, v. that word.)

aegrio, aegrisco, another reading for *aegreo, aegresco.*

aegrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [aeger] *Indisposition, sickness* (*both of body and mind*, while *aegrotatio* denotes only physical disease; cf. Hab. Syn. 379 and 653): **1.** Of the body (only after the Aug. per.; in the earlier per. *aegrotatio* was used instead of it): visi sunt (elephanti) fessi aegritudine, Plin. 8, 1, 1: metu et aegritudine fessus, Tac. A. 2, 29; so ib. 69; Curt. 3, 5; Flor. 4, 7; Eutr. 9, 5, et al.—Far oftener, **2.** Of mind: *Grief, sorrow, care, and the like* (class., in the Ciceronian philos. innumerable times), Pac. in Non. 322, 18; id. ib. 13, 29: aegritudo animam adimit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 84; so id. Bac. 5, 1, 24; Capt. 4, 2, 2; Curc. 2, 1, 9; Men. prol. 35; Merc. 2, 3, 24, et al.: praeclare nostri, ut alia multa, molestiam, sollicitudinem, angorem propter similitudinem corporum aegrorum, aegritudinem nominaverunt; and soon after: ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10; so ib. 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 26; 4, 7, 15; Fam. 5, 13 *fin.*, et al.; Sall. J. 84.—In the plur.: Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28; Cic. Tusc. 3, 19; 4, 15; Sen. Ep. 50.

aegror, ōris, *m.* [aeger, like *acror* from acer, *nigror* from niger, *etc.*] *Sickness, disease*; only in Lucret. 6, 1257; ib. 1129.

aegrōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *Sickness, diseased* or *morbid condition*, prop. only of the body (while aegritudo also desig. that of the mind, v. the word; much used in the philos. writings of Cic.): *ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10: cum sanguis corruptus est, morbi aegrotationesque nascuntur, id. ib. 4, 10.—The distinction between *aegrotatio* and *morbus* Cic. himself gives in the following manner: "Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem; aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate; vitium, cum partes corporis inter se dissident, ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas, ib. 4, 13, 29.—Only by catachresis, of the mind, as its unhealthy, diseased state is viewed as anal. to that of the body; but never strictly for *aegritudo.* Thus Cicero says, after giving, in the passage above quoted, the distinction between morbus and aegrotatio, in reference to the body: sed in animo tantummodo cogitatione possumus morbum ab aegrotatione sejungere.—So also Tusc. 3, 4: nomen insaniae significat *mentis aegrotationem et morbum*, id est *insanitatem*, et aegrotum animum, quam appellarunt insaniam; and ib. 4, 37, 79: aegrotationes animi, qualis est avaritia, gloriae cupiditas, *etc.*—**2.** In Pliny, of plants, 17, 24, 37, *no.* 7.—From

aegrōto, avi, atum. 1. *v. n.* [aegrotus] *To be sick*: **1.** Of the body: vehementer diuque, Cic. Clu. 62: gravissime aegrotans, id. Fin. 2, 13: graviter, id. Tusc. 1, 35: leviter, id. Off. 1, 24: periculose, id. Att. 8, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 4: morbo, id. Sat. 1, 6, 30: quia armentum aegrotet in agris, ib. 1, 8, 6.—In Pliny of plants, 17, 24, 37, *no.* 6.—**2.** Of the mind: ea res, ex qua animus aegrotat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79: aegrotare vitio aliquo animi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 307.—**3.** Of other abstract things: *To languish*, etc.: in te aegrotant artes, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 34; ib. 1, 1, 8: languent officia, atque aegrotat fama vacillans, *duties are neglected, reputation and honor suffer*, * Lucr. 4, 1120.

aegrōtus, a, um, *adj.* [aeger] *Sick, ill, diseased* (in Cic. only three or four times, in the orations perh. only once, trop.), and prop. **1.** Of the body: facile omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9: aegroto, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, Cic. Att. 9, 10; id. Fam. 9, 14: corpus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48; id. ib. 1, 1, 73, et al.—**2.** Trop. of the mind: omnibus amicis morbum injicies gravem, ita ut te videre audireque aegroti sient, *i. e.* summa afficiantur aegritudine, moerore, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 39: animus, Att. in Non. 469, 23: Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 22; 3, 3, 27; Cic. Tusc. 3, 4. So of the State: hoc remedium est aegrotae et prope desperatae reipublicae, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21.

Aegyptĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* *Egyptian* (a later word for the class. Aegyptius): litus, Plin. 6, 28, 32: libri, Gell. 10, 10.—*Adv.* Treb. Poll.

aegyptilla, ae, *f.* *A certain precious stone once found in Egypt*, prob. *a kind of onyx*, Plin. 37, 10, 54; Isid. Orig. 16, 11.

‡ **Aegyptini,** "Aethiopes," Fest. p. 24.

Aegyptĭus, a, um, *adj.* Αἰγύπτιος, **1.** *Egyptian* (the class. word for the later Aegyptiacus, in Gell., Plin., and Treb.): rex, Cic. Pis. 21: acetum, *a superior kind of vinegar*, Cic. Hortens. in Non.: bellum, Nep. Dat. 3: mare, Plin. 5, 9, 10: classes, Suet. Caes. 39, et al. Hence, **2.** Subst. *An Egyptian*: quid igitur censes? Apim illum sanctum Aegyptiorum bovem, nonne deum videri Aegyptiis? Cic. N. D. 1, 29;—from

Aegyptus, i, Αἴγυπτος, **1.** *f.* *Egypt*, sometimes reckoned by the ancients as belonging to Asia: Asiae prima pars Aegyptus, Mel. 1, 9; proxima Africae incolitur Aegyptus, *etc.*, Plin. 5, 9, 9.—**2.** *m.* Acc. to the fable, *A king of Egypt, son of Belus* (acc. to others, of Neptune), *and brother of Danaus. He had* 50 *sons, to whom the* 50 *daughters of Danaus were co-*

poused; but they were all (except Lynceus, the husband of Hypermnestra) murdered by the latter in the same night, Hyg. F. 168.

Aeliānus, a, um, *adj.* *Originating from an Aelius*: oratiunculae, *composed by a stoic philosopher, L. Aelius*, Cic. Brut. 56 *fin.*: jus, *a collection of laws, now lost, compiled by Sext. Aelius Paetus*, in the 6th sec. A.U.C.; cf. Zimmern, Hist. of Law S. 103. 191, 269. Bähr's Rom. Lit. S. 253.

† **aelĭnos,** i, *m.* = *αἴλινος* (from the Interj. *αἴ* and *λίνος*; cf. Suid. tom. ii. p. 449 Kust.), *A song of lament (a dirge)*: Ov. Am. 3, 9, 23.

Aelĭus, a, (I.) *A Roman gentile name.* (II.) *adj.* *Aelian*; hence, **1.** Lex Aelia de comitiis, named after Q. Aelius Paetus, by whom it was proposed, in the year 596 A.U.C., Cic. Sest. 15, 33; Vatin. 9; Pis. 4; Att. 2, 9, et al.—**2.** Lex Aelia Sentia, proposed by the consuls Sex. Aelius and C. Sentius, in the year 757 A.U.C., containing regulations concerning the limitation of manumission, cf. Ulp. Frgm. tit. 1; Dig. 40, 2, 12; 15 and 10, *etc.*; Zimmern, Hist. of Law, 1, 81, and 761 *sq.*

Ăellō, ūs, *f.*, Ἀελλώ, **1.** *The name of a harpy*, so called from *ἄελλα*, tempest, because she came like it upon her prey: ales Aëllo, Ov. M. 13, 710.—**2.** *The name of a swift-running dog*, ib. 3, 219.

† **aelūrus,** i, *m.* = *αἴλουρος*, *A cat*: Gell. 20, 8; so Hyg. Astr. 2, 28; cf. Rupert. Excur. upon Juv. S. 15. 7.

‡ **aemidum,** "tumidum," Fest. p. 20.

Aemiliānus, a, um, *adj.* *Relating to the Aemilian* gens, *Aemilian.* Thus Scipio Africanus minor, the son of Paulus Aemilius, was called Aemilianus, Vell. 1, 10; Flor. 2, 15. So the name Aemiliana, *pl. n.* (*sc.* aedificia or loca), was given to a place just out of Rome, and not far from the Campus Martius, perh. thus named in honor of Scipio Aemilianus, Var. R. R. 3, 2. There was also, in the seventh region of the city of Rome, an Aemilian street, Sext. Ruf. de reg. urb. Rom.;—from

Aemĭlĭus, a, um, *adj.* *The name of a Roman* gens, *which was greatly distinguished for the illustrious men whom it furnished.* The most celebrated of them was L. Aemilius Paulus, the conqueror of Perseus, and the father of Corn. Scipio Africanus minor: domus, Manil. 1, 794: tribus, Cic. Att. 2, 14; Liv. 38, 36: Via, there were three so called; the first, constructed by M. Aemilius Lepidus as consul, 567 A.U.C., began at Placentia, and passed through Parma, Regium, Mutina, Bononia, Forum Cornelii, Faventia, Forum Livii, and Caesena to Ariminum, where it joined the Via Flaminia, Liv. 39, 2.—The second, constructed in 645, by M. Aemilius Scaurus as censor, led from Bononia, through Pisa and Luna, to Dertona, Strab. l. 5.—The third extended from Ariminum to Aquileja (yet some consider this as the same with the first), Mart. 3, 4.—Sometimes Aemilia stands absolute instead of Via Aem.: in ipsa Aemilia diu pugnatum est, Galba in Cic. Fam. 10, 30.—From the public way, Martial calls the region between Ariminum and Placentia (commonly Gallia Cispadana), regio Aemilia, Mart. 6, 85.—Aemilius pons, so called after its builder, M. Aemilius Scaurus, Juv. 6, 32 Rupert.—Aemilia ratis, poet.: *The ship on which the booty acquired by L. Aemilius Paulus, in the war with Perseus, was conveyed to Rome*, Prop. 3, 2, 8.—Aemilius ludus, *A gladiatorial exhibition introduced by P. Aemilius Lepidus*, Hor. A. P. 32.

Aemilius Macer, of Verona, *A poet, the friend of Virgil and Ovid*, who wrote, de virtutibus herbarum, de serpentibus et volucribus, of which nothing is extant, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 43; Serv. upon Virg. E. 5, 1.

Aemonia, Aemonides, Aemonis, Aemonius, v. Haemonia, *etc.*

aemula, v. aemulus.

aemulanter, v. aemulor, *ad fin.*

aemŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aemulor] *A striving after, emulation, an assiduous striving to do like another in any thing* (conseq. it denotes rather the mental effort, while *imitatio*, the endeavor to produce something similar to that of another by imitating, regards more the mode of action; but *rivalitas* is a jealous rivalry, and therefore used only in a bad sense, while aemulatio is employed both in a good and bad sense, Hab. Syn. 53). Cic. himself thus explains this word: "*Aemulatio* dupliciter illa quidem dicitur, ut et in laude et in vitio nomen hoc sit; nam et imitatio virtutis *aemulatio* dicitur ... et est aemulatio *aegritudo*, si eo, quod concupierit, alius potiatur, ipse careat," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17. So, **1.** In a good sense, *Emulation*: laudis, Nep. Att. 5; Vell. 1, 17: gloriae, Just. praef.; so Tac. A. 2, 44; Agr. 21; Suet. Cal. 19; Tib. 11, in which last example the construction with *cum* is employed in order to avoid two genitives.—Trop., Plin. 25, 2, 4.

2. In a bad sense: *Jealousy, envy, rivalry, malevolence, δυςζηλία*: aemulatio vitiosa, quae rivalitati similis est, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: infensa, Tac. A. 13, 19: municipalis, id. H. 3, 57: adversariorum, Suet. Ner. 23; cf. ib. 33 Br.: aemulatio nascitur ex conjunctione, alitur aequalitate, exardescit invidia, cujus finis est odium, Plin. Pan. 84, et al.

aemŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [aemulor] *An emulator* (in a good sense), *ζηλωτής*: ejus (*sc.* Catonis), * Cic. Att. 2, 1 *fin.*: animus aemulator Dei, Sen. Ep. 124 *fin.*; so Just. 6, 3, et al.—Hence

* **aemŭlātrix,** icis. *f.* *A female emulator, emulatress*, Cassiod. Variar. 7. 5.

aemŭlātus, ūs, *m.* Perhaps only in Tac. for the class. *aemulatio, Emulation, rivalry*, Hist. 3, 66; in plur., Ann. 13, 46.

* **aemŭlo,** are, *v. a.* An active form for the follg.: App. M. 1 p. 112, 40 Elm.

aemŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [aemulus] *To oppose one's self to another as an* aemulus, *to strive with zeal after another, to endeavor to equal* or even *to excel him, to emulate*; in a good and bad sense; cf. aemulatio; hence (as a consequence of this action), *to equal one by emulating, to attain to one.*

1. In a good sense: constr. *c. Acc.* v. *no.* 2: quoniam aemulari non licet, nunc invides, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 26: omnes ejus instituta laudare facilius possunt, quam aemulari, Cic. Fl. 26; Nep. Epam. 5; Liv. 1, 18; cf. Tac. H. 3. 81: Pindarum quisquis studet aemulari, * Hor. Od. 4, 2, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 62: severitatem alicujus, Tac. H. 2, 68: virtutes majorum, id. Agr. 15, et saep.—Trop.: Basilicae uvae Albanum vinum aemulantur, Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 4.

2. In a bad sense: *To strive after* or *vie with enviously, to be envious of, ζηλοτυπεῖν*, constr. always *c. Dat.*, while in the first signif. down to Quint. *c. Acc.*; v. Spald. upon Quint. 10, 1, 122; Rudd. 2, 151: iis aemulemur, qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19; cf. 4, 26; Just. 6, 9.—Also with *cum*: ne mecum aemuletur, Liv. 28, 43.

3. Aemulari umbras, Proverb.: *To fight with shadows*, Prop. 2, 25, 19 (cf. Cic. Att. 15, 20: qui umbras timet).—Whence

* aemŭlanter, *adv.* *Emulously*, Tert. c. Haer. 40.

aemŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with *ἁμιλλάομαι*] *Who strives after another earnestly, vies with* or *emulates, emulous* (cf. aemulatio and aemulor), in a good and bad sense; constr. *c. Dat.* or subst. *c. Gen.*

1. In a good sense: Att. in Cic. Her. 2, 26, 42: laudum, Cic. Phil. 2, 12: laudis, id. Coel. 14: aemulus atque imitator studiorum ac laborum, id. Marc. 1: Timagenis aemula lingua, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15: itinerum Herculis, Liv. 21, 41.

2. In a bad sense, both of one who, with a hostile feeling, strives after the possessions of another, and of one who, on account of his strong desire for a thing, envies him who possesses it; *Envious, jealous, grudging*: *c. Gen.* Carthago aemula imperii Romani, Sall. C. 10; Vell. 2, 1: Misenus, Virg. A. 6, 173: quem remoto aemulo, aequiorem sibi sperabat, Tac. A. 3, 8: Britannici, Suet. Ner. 6.—Hence subst.

3. *A rival* = rivalis: mihi es aemula, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 20; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 9; cf. ib. 2, 1, 8: si non tanquam virum, at tanquam aemulum removisset, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 31: et si nulla subest aemula, languet amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 436.—In a gen. signif.,

4. Mostly of things without life: *Vying with, rivaling a thing*, i. e. *comparable to, similar to*; *c. Dat.*; v. Rudd. 2, 70 (poet., and in prose after the Aug. per.): tibia tubae aemula, Hor. A. P. 203: labra rosis, Mart. 4, 42: Tuscis vina cadis, id. 13, 118; Plin. 9, 17, 29; id. 15, 18, 19, et al.: Dictator Caesar summis oratoribus aemulus, *i. e.* aequiparandus, Tac. A. 13, 3.

☞ Facta dictaque ejus aemulus for aemulans, Sall. Fragm. Hist. 3 (cf. celatum *indagator* for indagans in Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15).

Aenārĭa, ae, *f.* *An island on the western coast of Campania, the landing-place of Aeneas*; now *Ischia*, Cic. Att. 10, 13; Liv. 8, 22; Suet. Aug. 92; Fest. p. 17.

Aenĕădēs, ae (*Gen. plur. sync.* Aeneadum, Lucr. 1, 1; Ov. Tr. 2, 261), *patr. m.* **1.** *A descendant of Aeneas; his son Ascanius*, Virg. A. 9, 653.—**2.** In gen.: *Those who are related in any manner to Aeneas*; hence, **a.** *The Trojans*, Virg. A. 7, 616; 1, 565; but oftener, **b.** *The Romans*, Virg. A. 8, 648; Ov. M. 15, 682, 695, et al.—**3.** *An adulatory epithet of Augustus*, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 35; *of Scipio*, Sil. 13, 767.—From

Aenēas, ae, *m.* (also in the *Nom.* Aenea, Charis. p. 50 P., *Gen.* sometimes Aeneā, Apul. Orth. § 23 Osann. *Acc.* Aenean often, after the Gr. Αἰνείαν, Ov. F. 5, 568; Her. 7, 36. *Voc.* Aeneā, Ov. Her. 7, 9), Αἰνείας, *Aeneas, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's Epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans, worshiped after his death as* Juppiter Indiges. Cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, 207 *sq.*

aenĕātor, ōris, in Fest. p. 17, contr. AENATOR, *m.* [aes] *One who in war blows a brazen horn, a trumpeter*: "Aenatores cornicines dicuntur, id est cornu canentes," Fest. p. 17 (cf. Comm. in Fest. in Lind. C. Gr. II. 2, p. 328); Suet. Caes. 32; cf. Hab. Syn. 904; Adam's Antiq. 2, 74.

Aenēis, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f.* [Aeneas] *Virgil's exquisite epic, the Aeneid, the hero of which is Aeneas, the progenitor of the Romans*: Aeneïdos auctor, Ov. Tr. 2, 533: nec tu divinam Aeneïda tenta, Stat. Th. 12 *fin.*; Gell. 17, 10.

Aenēius, a, um (quadrisyl.) *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to Aeneas*: nutrix, Virg. A. 7, 1: virtus, Ov. M. 14, 481: pietas, id. Fast. 4, 799: fata, *his death*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 37.

aenĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aeneus] Of small things made of brass: *Brazen, brass*: aeneoli piscatores, *little figures of fishermen made of brass*, Petr. Frgm. Trag. 73 Burm. Cf. Fest. p. 23.

‡ **Aenesi,** ōrum, *m.* *The companions of Aeneas*, Fest. p. 17.

aenĕus or **ăhēnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of brass* [aes] **1.** *Brazen, of copper, of bronze*: equus, Cic. Off. 3, 9: statua, id. Phil. 9, 6: candelabra, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26: loricae, Nep. Iphicr. 1; so Hor. Od. 3, 3, 65; 9, 18; 16, 1; Ep. 2, 1, 248: aëneus (quadrisyl.) ut stes, *i. e. that a brazen statue may be erected to thee*, id. Sat. 2, 3. 183.—**2.** *Of the color of bronze*: barba, Suet. Ner. 2; cf. Aenobarbus.

* **Aenīdēs,** ae, *patr. m.* *A descendant of Aeneus, king on the Propontis.* So the inhab. of Cyzicus are called, because a son of Aeneus was the founder of that city, Val. Fl. 2, 3.

† **aenigmă,** ătis, *n.* = *αἴνιγμα* (a riddle) (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* aenigmatis, Charis. p. 38 P.) *That which is enigmatical* or *dark in a figurative representation, an allegory*; acc. to Quintilian's expl.: "allegoria, quae est obscurior," Inst. 8, 6, 52; Cic. de Or. 3, 42. Hence also, **2.** Of other things: *That which is dark, obscure*, or *inexplicable; a riddle, enigma*; obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, Cic. Div. 2, 64: aenigma numero Platonis obscurius, ib. Att. 7, 13: legum, Juv. 8, 50.—**3.** *A mystery, a mystical tenet or dogma in religion*: Arnob. 3.

† **aenigmătista** and **-tes,** ae, *m.* = *αἰνιγματιστής*, *One who proposes riddles*,

one who speaks in riddles, an enigmatist, Sidon. Ep. 8, 6; Aug. Quaest. in Num. 4. 45.

ăēnĭpes or **ăhēnĭpes,** ĕdis, *adj.* [aeneus-pes] *That has feet of brass, brazen-footed*, χαλκόπους: boves, Ov. H. 6, 32, and besides only Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 531.

aenitologium, i, *n.* In metre, *A dactylic verse with an iambic* penthemimeris, *e. g.* "Carmina bella magis vellem sonare," Serv. 1825 P.

Aēnŏbarbus (Ăhēn.) or **Ăēnĕŏbarbus,** i, *m.* *Red-beard* (cf. aeneus *no.* 2), *a family name of the Domitian* gens, Suet. Ner. 1 Oud.

aenŭlum, i, *n. dim.* *A small brazen vessel*, Fest. p. 23;—from

ăēnus (trisyl.) or **ăhēnus,** a, um, *adj.* [aes] *Of brass, latten, copper*, or *bronze* (only poet. for the prosaic *aheneus*; yet Horace uses the latter oftener than the former, v. aeneus *no.* 1): signa, *the brazen images of the gods*, Lucr. 1, 317: aënis in scaphiis, ib. 6, 1044: falces, ib. 65, 1293; cf. Virg. A. 4, 513: (*lux, *i. e.* armorum aënorum, ib. 2, 470): crateres, Virg. A. 9, 165. Hence aënum (*sc.* vas), *a brazen vessel*: litore aëna locant, Virg. A. 1, 217; so Ov. M. 6, 645; Fast. 3, 822, et al.; Juv. 15, 81; Sen. Herc. Oet. 663; Stat. S. 1, 2, 151, et al. (hence, aenulum, dim.)—**2.** Trop.: **a.** *Firm, invincible* (cf. adamantinus): manus, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18.—**b.** *Hard, rigorous, inexorable*: corda, Stat. Th. 3, 380.

Aeŏlēs, um, *m.*, Αἰολεῖς, *The Aeolians*, orig. in Thessaly, later in the Peloponnesus, on the coast of Asia Minor, in Lesbos, and other places, Cic. Flacc. 27. Their more usual name is Aeolii, v. Aeolius.

Aeŏlĭa, ae, *f.*, Αἰολία, *sc.* γῆ, **1.** *A group of islands near Sicily*, now *Isole di Lipari*, so called after Aeolus, who is said to have once reigned there, Plin. 3, 8, 9. —**2.** In mythol. *The abode of Aeolus, the god of the winds*, Virg. A. 1, 55.—(* **3.** *A country of Asia Minor*, Plin. 5, 29; Nep. Con. 5.)

Aeŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Αἰολικός, *Pertaining to the Aeolians, Aeolian, Aeolic*: gens, P. 6, 2, 2: digamma, Quint. 1, 4, 7: litera, id. 1, 7, 27: dicta, id. 8, 3, 59.

Aeŏlĭdēs, ae, *patr. m.*, Αἰολίδης, *A descendant of Aeolus; his son Sisyphus*, Ov. M. 13, 26; (* *Athamas*, ib. 4, 511: *Salmoneus*, Ov. Ibis, 473): *his grandson Cephalus*, ib. 7, 672; also *Ulysses*, whose mother, Anticlea, is said to have had intercourse with Sisyphus, before her marriage with Laertes, Virg. A. 6, 529; also *Phryxus*, Val. Fl. 1, 286.

* **aeŏlĭpĭlae,** ārum, *f.* [aeolus = ventus, wind, and pila, ball] *Vessels* (or *instruments*) *for investigating the nature of the wind, eolipiles*, Vitr. 1, 6.

1. Aeŏlis, ĭdis, *f.*, Αἰολίς, *A country in Asia Minor, north of Ionia, inhabited by the Aeolians*, Liv. 33, 8; 37, 8, 12; Plin. 5, 30, 32.

2. Aeŏlis, ĭdis, *patr. f.*, Αἰολίς, *A female descendant of Aeolus.* So *his daughters, Halcyone*, Ov. M. 11, 579, and *Canace*, id. Her. 11, 34.

Aeŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Αἰόλιος, *Pertaining to Aeolus, Aeolia*, or *Aeolis*: **1.** *Pertaining to Aeolus, the god of the winds*, or *to his posterity*: Euri, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 29: venti, Tib. 4, 1, 58: aurum, *the golden fleece* (of the ram) *on which Phryxus and Helle, the grandchildren of Aeolus, fled*, Val. Fl. 8, 79: virgo, *i. e. Arne* or *Canace*, Ov. M. 6, 116 (* postes, *i. e.* fores domus Athamantis Aeoli filii, Ov. M. 4, 486).—**2.** *Pertaining to Aeolia* or *Aeolis*: insulae, Plin. 36, 21, 42: pontus, Sil. 14, 233. Aeolii, orum, *m.* = Aeoles, *The Aeolians, the inhab. of Aeolis, in Asia Minor.* Hence, **3.** *Pertaining to the Aeolians*: puella, *i. e. Sappho*, as a Lesbian woman, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 12, and carmen, *a Sapphic* or *Alcaic ode*, ib. 4, 3, 12; cf. Aeoliis fidibus querentem Sappho, ib. 2, 13, 24: lyra, Ov. H. 15, 200: plectrum, Prop. 2, 3, 19.

Aeŏlus, i, *m.*, Αἴολος, **1.** *The god of the winds, son of Jupiter* (or Hippotas) *and of Menalippa, ruler of the islands between Italy and Sicily, where he kept all the winds shut up in caverns, and, at the bidding of Jupiter, let them loose* or *recalled them*, Virg. A. 1, 55: Aeolon Hippotaden, cohibentem carcere ventos, Ov. M. 14, 224.—**2.** *A king in Thessaly, son of Hellen and Doreïs, grandson of Deucalion, father of Sisyphus, Athamas, Salmoneus*, etc., Serv. Virg. A. 6, 585.

† **aeōn,** ōnis, *m.* = αἰών, *Eternity*; only in Tert. adv. Haeret. 33, 34, *etc.*, of the *animae mundi* of Valentinus.

aequābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aequare, v. Baumg. Crus. Suet. Clav. s. v. aequare] *That, in judging, can be placed opposite* or *over against another object, as fully equal, that, compared with, appears fully equal, equal, similar, like*: "*aequalis* alterius staturae par; *aequabile* quod aequari potest," Front. Differ. 2198 P. Upon this change of the meaning, by means of the future ending *bilis*, v. esp. Goer. Cic. Ac. 1, 63 *sq.*); class., esp. in Cic. very freq.: vis hostilis cum istoc fecit meas opes aequabiles, *has made my property equal to his*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 52: par est, quod in omnes aequabile est, Cic. Inv. 2, 22: praedae partitio, id. Off. 2, 11: in descriptione aequabili sumptus, id. Flacc. 14; so id. N. D. 1, 19, *et saep.*: mixtura vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3.

2. *That appears, in judging, as remaining equal to itself, without change, uniform, equable*: ut haec patientia dolorum .... in omni genere se aequabilem praebeat, *may appear as constantly equal to itself*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27: motus certus et aeq., id. N. D. 2, 9: moderati aequabilesque habitus, id. Fin. 5, 12: fluvius, *which always continues with the same current*, id. Rep. 2, 5; so pulveris vis, Sall. J. 57: aequabilior firmitas, Sen. Ep. 74: ver aequabile, Lact. 2, 11, 2.—Hence, of discourse, *which passes on in the same style, employs no ornament*: aequabile et temperatum orationis genus, *which is marked by a uniform, philosophic repose* (opp. to vis dicendi major in orationibus, Cic. Off. 1, 1): tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, id. de Or. 2, 13, 54: genus orationis fusum atque tractum et cum lenitate quadam aequabile profluens, id. ib. 15, 64.

3. In relation to morals: *That appears to sustain the same relation to all, equitable, just, right*; constr. with *in c. Acc.*: status reipublicae .... non in omnes ordines civitatis aequabilis, Cic. Rep. 2, 37; cf. jus aequabile, *that deals alike with all*, id. Inv. 1, 2: fidus Romanis, aequabilis in suos, Tac. A. 6, 31.—*Comp.* Cic. Att. 5, 20. —*Adv.* Cato R. R. 103; Var. R. R. 1, 6, 6; Cic. Off. 2, 11; N. D. 2, 45, *et saep.* *Comp.* Sall. C. 2.—*Sup.* does not occur either in the *Adj.* or *Adv.*—Whence

aequābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* *The quality of* aequabilis, *uniformity, equability* (in the class. per., perh. only in Cic.: Lact. 5, 15): motûs, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: universae vitae, tum singularum actionum, id. Off. 1, 31, 111; cf. ib. 26. Hence of law: *Equity, justice, impartiality* (cf. aequabilis *no.* 3): in rebus causisque civium aequabilitatis conservatio, ib. 1, 42: in laude justitiae explicandum est quid cum fide, quid cum aequabilitate factum sit, id. de Or. 2, 85. —Of the administration of the state: *An equal claim* or *title of all to the same, political equality*: ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, id. Rep. 1, 27.—Of discourse: *Uniformity of style, without rhetorical embellishment* (cf. aequabilis *no.* 2): elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi, id. Or. 16, 53.

aequābĭlĭter, *adv.* *Uniformly, equally, in like manner*, etc., v. aequabilis, *ad fin.*

aequaevus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus-aevum] *Of equal age, just as old, coeval* (in gen. only poet., esp. freq. in Claudian): amicus, Virg. A. 5, 452; so ib. 2, 561: aequaevi gregis Astyanax ducit turmas, *bands of youth of the same age with himself*, Sen. Agam. 639: majestas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 121: urbs aequaeva polo, id. Bell. Get. 54, *et saep.* In prose; in Pliny: lotos aequaeva urbi, Plin. 16, 44, 86.

aequālis, e, *adj.* [aequo] **1.** *That can be put on an equality* or *compared with another*, conseq., *equal, like.* (Upon this signif. of the adjectives in -lis, v. Goer. Cic. Ac. 2, 5; cf. the same author ib. 1, 63.) Constr. *c. Dat.* and *Subst. c. Gen.*: partem pedis esse aequalem alteri parti, Cic. Or. 56, 188: paupertatem divitiis etiam inter homines aequalem esse, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24; Bastarnis Scordisci lingua et moribus aequales, Liv. 40, 57: ut sententiae sint membris aequalibus, Quint. 9, 3, 80.—With *Gen.*: Creticus et ejus aequalis Paeon, Cic. Or. 64, 215. (Another constr., v. *no.* 2.)—Hence,

2. *That can be compared* or *is comparable with a thing in respect to age, equally old*; **a.** Of persons: (α) *One of the same age, an equal in years*: Pacuv. in Non. 470, 20: patris cognatum atque aequalem, Archidemidem, nostine? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 35: adolescens ita dilexi senem, ut aequalem, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10: P. Orbius, meus fere aequalis, id. Brut. 48 *in.*: Aristides aequalis fere fuit Themistocli, Nep. Arist. 1, et al.—(β) In gen., *A cotemporary, coeval*, without definite reference to equality in age: Livius (Andronicus) Ennio aequalis fuit, Cic. Brut. 18: Philistus aequalis illorum temporum, id. Div. 1, 20; Liv. 8, 40.—(γ) In the comic poets, esp. in connection with amicus: *Brother in age, friend of one's youth, comrade*: O amice, salve, mi, atque aequalis, ut vales? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 10; ib. 2, 2, 50; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 8; so id. Ad. 3, 4, 26: ne cuiquam suorum aequalium supplex siet, id. Ph. 5, 6, 47.—**b.** Of things: *Which belong to one and the same time*: Dejotari benevolentia in populum Romanum est ipsius aequalis aetati, *is as old as himself, has grown up with him*, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: in memoriam notam et aequalem incurro, *i. e. which belongs to our time*, Cic. Brut. 69; id. Leg 1, 2: ne istud Juppiter sierit, urbem in aeternum conditam fragili huic et mortali corpori aequalem esse, *i. e. should exist for an equally short time*, Liv. 28, 28.—A more unusual constr. with *cum*: aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, Virg. A. 3, 491; Plin. 16, 44, 86.

3. *Comparable in respect to size or form: of equal magnitude, looking alike, resembling, similar*: florentes aequali corpore Nymphae, Virg. Cir. 435: chorus aequalis Dryadum, *a chorus of Dryads alike in person*, id. G. 4, 460.

4. *Comparable with itself, continuing like* or *equal to itself*: *uniform, equable, unvarying*: virtutes sunt inter se aequales et pares, Cic. de Or. 1, 18; ib. 3, 14, 55: nil aequale homini fuit illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 9: imber, lentior aequaliorque (*and more uniform*), Liv. 24, 46: aequali ictu freta scindere, Ov. M. 11, 463: opus aequali quadam mediocritate, Quint. 10, 1, 54.—Hence of place: *Continuing equal and uniform, level, smooth, even, plain*, both in a horizontal and ascending direction: terra, Ov. M. 1, 34: gentes esse sine naribus aequali totius oris planitie, Plin. 6, 30, 35: mons aequali dorso continuus, Tac. A. 4, 47.—*Comp.* prob. not used. * *Sup.* Tert. Anim. 17 (aequalissima porticus).—*Adv.* (cf. Herz. Caes. B. G. 2, 18) Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70; Ac. 2, 11; Lael. 16, 58; Caes. B. G. 2, 18. *Comp.* Tac. A. 15, 21.—*Sup.* not used.—Hence

aequālĭtas, ātis, *f.* *The property of* aequalis, *equality, similarity, uniformity*: similitudo aequalitasque verborum, Cic. Partit. 6: fraterna, id. Ligar. 12; hence in Tac. freq. of *political equality*, = the Gr. ἰσοτιμία: omnes exuta aequalitate jussa Principis aspectare, Tac. A. 1, 4; id. ib. 3, 74; cf. ib. 26, and Hist. 2, 28.—Of *equality in age* (cf. aequalis *no.* 2): et aequalitas vestra et pares honorum gradus, Cic. Brut. 42.—*The equality, evenness of a place* (cf. aequalis *no.* 4): maris, *i. e.* mare tranquillum, γαλήνη, Sen. Ep. 53: Oesypum carnes excrescentes ad aequalitatem redigit, Plin. 30, 13, 39.

aequālĭter, *adv.* *Equally, similarly, uniformly, equably*; v. aequalis *fin.*

* **aequāmentum** (aequim.), i, *n.* [aequo] *An instrument for leveling* or *smoothing*, Var. in Non. 1, 28.

‡ **aequănĭmis,** [aequus-animus] *adj.* in Vet. Onomast. = εὐγνώμων, *Kind, mild.* *Adv.* aequanimiter, *with equanimity, calmly* (only in later Lat.): Macr. Sat.

2, 4; so Sulpic. dial. 1, 14; Amm. 19, 10.—Hence

aequănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* (a rare word for aequus animus) **1.** Before the class. per.: *Favor, good-will.* "Favor et propitius animus," Don. Ter. Ad. prol. 24: bonitas vestra atque aequanimitas, Ter. Ph. prol. 35; id. Ad. prol. 24.—**2.** In the post-Aug. per.: *Equanimity, patience, calmness* (cf. aequanimus and AEQUANIMIS): Plin. 18, 12, 31: patientia est malorum cum aequanimitate perlatio, Lact. 5, 22, 3.

aequănĭmus, a, um, [aequus-animus] *adj. Patient, composed, calm,* only in Aus. Sept. Sap. 3, and Idyll. 3, 9.

aequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aequo] *An equalizing, equal distribution:* gratiae et dignitatis, Cic. Mur. 23; cf. Liv. 34, 31: bonorum, id. Off. 2, 21: juris, Liv. 8, 4, et al.

‡ **aequator monetae,** *One who, in the coining of money, examines the equality of its weight, an assizer:* Orell. 3228.

aequatus, a, um, *Part.*, fr. aequo.

aeque, *adv.*, v. aequus *fin.*

Aequi, ōrum, *m. A warlike people of ancient Italy, in the neighborhood of the Latins and Volsci, on both sides of the Anio;* whose cities were Alba, Tibur, Praeneste, Carseoli, *etc.* They were almost entirely destroyed by the Dictator Cincinnatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 20; Liv. 1, 9; 4, 30, et al.: cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, 81.—Whence **Aequīcŭlus** or **-cŏlus,** a, um, *adj. Aequian:* gens, Virg. A. 7, 747; hence Aequiculus, i, *m.*, *One of the Aequi:* asper, Ov. F. 3, 93; so Suet. Vit. 1. So also **Aequiculani** = Aequiculi, Plin. 3, 12, 17.

* **aequĭ-crūrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [aequus-crus] = ἰσοσκελής, *Isosceles,* in math. of the triangle, Cap. 6, p. 230.

Aequĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Aequi] *Aequian:* bellum, Liv. 10, 1; cf. 3, 4.

‡ **aequĭdiāle,** is, *n.* [aequus-dies], formed after the anal. of aequinoctiale, and of the same signif.: "AEQVIDIALE apud antiquos dictum est, quod nunc dicimus aequinoctiale, quia nox diei potius, quam dies nocti annumerari debet. Graeci quoque in hoc consentiunt, ἰσημερίαν, id est aequidiale dicentes, Fest. p. 20.

aequĭdĭci (versus), [aequus-dico] *Verses containing corresponding words* or *expressions* (ἀντιθέτους), as (Virg. E. 2, 18): "Alba ligustra cadunt vaccinia nigra leguntur." Albis enim nigra opposuit, ligustris autem vaccinia attribuit, et cadentibus legenda assignavit," Diomed. p. 498 P.

aequĭ-distans, antis, *adj.* In math. *Equidistant, parallel:* circuli, Cap. 3 p. 276.

aequĭformis, e, [aequus-forma] *Single, simple;* versus, *composed of unconnected words,* as (Virg. A. 7, 171): urbe fuit media Laurentis regia Pici; where no two successive words are connected, Diom. p. 498 P.

* **aequĭlătātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [aequus-latus] *The equal distance of two parallel lines from each other,* Vitr. 9, 8.

* **aequĭ-lătĕrālis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Equilateral,* Censor. Nat. 8.

aequĭ-lătĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In math. *Equilateral,* Cap. 6, p. 229 and 230.

* **aequĭ-lătus,** ĕris, *adj.* [id.] In math. *Equilateral,* Aus. Idyll. 11, 50.

‡ **aequĭlăvĭum,** i, *n.* [aequus-lavo] *A half of the whole;* said of wool, when half of the weight remains after washing, Fest. p. 21.

* **aequĭ-lībrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [aequus-libra] the same as aequilibris, Tert. c. Hermog. 41.

* **aequĭ-lībris,** e, *adj.* [id.] *In perfect equilibrium* or *equipoise, level, horizontal,* Vitr. 5, 12.—Whence

* **aequĭ-lībrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* (a word coined by Cic. as a transl. of the Epicurean ἰσονομία), *The equal distribution of the powers of nature:* confugis ad aequilibritatem: sic enim ἰσονομίαν, si placet, appellemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109 (cf. ib. 19, 50).

aequĭ-lībrĭum, ii, *n.* [aequilibris] *A level* or *horizontal position, equilibrium:* quaedam ligna ad medium submersa ad aequilibrium aquae, Sen. Qu. Nat. 3, 25. Trop.: *A perfect equality,* Gell. 20, 1.

Aequĭmaelĭum and **Aequĭmēlĭum,** i, *n. The open space in Rome below the Capitol, not far from the Carcer, where had stood the house of the turbulent tribune of the people, Sp. Maelius, who was slain by Ahala, during the dictatorship of Cincinnatus,* now in the *Via di Marforio,* cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 474, Anm. 28. "Aequimaelium, quod aequata Maelii domus publice, quod regnum occupare voluit is," Var. L. L. 5, 32; cf. Liv. 4, 16. In the time of Cicero the cattle-market seems to have been there: Cic. Div. 2, 17.

aequĭ-mănus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus-manus] *Who can use both hands equally well, ambidextrous,* ἀμφιδέξιος, Aus. Idyll. 12; Beda Orth. 2329 P. Trop.: *Of equal skill in two departments* or *in two pursuits:* περιδέξιος, Symm. Ep. 9, 101 (110).

Aequimelium, v. Aequimaelium.

aequĭnoctĭālis, e, *adj.* [aequus-nox] *Pertaining to the equinox,* or *the time of equal day and night, equinoctial:* circulus (*the equator*) in coelo, Var. L. L. 9, 18: aestus, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28 (cf. aequinoctium *fin.*): horae, Plin. 2, 97, 99.—From

aequĭnoctĭum, i, *n.* [aequus-nox] *The time of equal days and nights, the equinox:* Cic. Att. 12, 28: autumnale, Liv. 31, 47: aestus duobus aequinoctiis maxime tumentes, et autumnali amplius quam verno, *etc.*, Plin. 2, 97, 99.

aequĭ-par, ăris, *adj.* [aequus] *Perfectly alike* or *equal;* only in later writers, *e. g.* Aus. Idyll. 12; App. Flor. *no.* 3.

aequĭpărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aequiparo] *That may be compared, comparable* (only in Plaut.): *c. Dat.* Diis aequiparabile, Curc. 1, 3, 11. And with *cum,* Trin. 2, 4, 65 (also in Non. 304).

* **aequĭpărantĭa,** ae, *f.* [aequiparo] *A comparison:* Tert. adv. Val. 16.

aequĭpărātĭo, ōnis, *f. An equalizing, a comparison:* aequiparatio et parilitas virtutum inter se consimilium, Gell. 14, 3: rex de aequiparatione aestimanda (*whether his army could be put on an equality with*) quaesierat, id. 5, 5.—From

aequĭpăro, avi, atum, 1. [aequipar] **1.** *v. a. To put a thing, in judging of it, on an equality with another thing, to compare, liken* (like *comparo,* to put together); *c. ad* or *Dat.:* suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 11: Jovis Solisque equis dictatorem, Liv. 5, 23: Hadrianus Numae aequiparandus, Frontin. Princ. Hist. p. 317 ed. Rom.

2. *v. n. To place one's self on an equality with another in worth, to become equal to, to attain to by equaling, to equal* (cf. aequo and adaequo); constr. *c. Dat.*, but more freq. *c. Acc.*—**a.** *c. Dat.:* nam si qui, quae eventura sunt, provideant, aequiparent Jovi, Pac. in Gell. 14, 1, 34.—**b.** *c. Acc.:* nemo est qui factis me aequiparare queat, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49: urbem dignitate, Nep. Them. 6, 1; so id. Alc. 11, 3; Liv. 37, 55: voce magistrum, Virg. E. 5, 48; Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 44.—**c.** In Pac. once *abs.:* in Non. 307, 11.

☞ **a.** Many good MSS. have *aequipēro,* which is anal. to vitupero.—**b.** Cicero does not use this word.

aequĭpĕdus, a, um, and **aequipĕs,** ĕdis, *adj.* [aequus-pes] *Having equal feet* or *legs, isosceles* (of a triangle), App. dog. Plat. 1 p. 5, 9 Elm. and Diom. p. 472 P.

aequipero, v. aequiparo.

aequĭ-pollens, entis, *adj. Of equal value* or *significance, equivalent,* a dialectic word, used several times in App. de dogm. Plat.

* **aequĭ-pondĭum,** i, *n.* [aequus-pondus] *An equal weight, a counterpoise,* Vitr. 10, 8.

aequĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequus] *The quality of* aequus: **1.** *The uniform relation of one thing to others, conformity, symmetry:* portionum aequitate turbata, Sen. Q. N. 3, 10: commoditas et aequitas (*proportion, symmetry*) membrorum, Suet. Aug. 79.

2. Trop.: *Just, equitable, humane,* or *kind conduct toward others, equity, courtesy, kindness,* etc., ἐπιείκεια (which is governed by a sense of duty, while *justitia,* justice, yields to another only what is legally due): pro aequitate contra jus dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: belli aequitas sanctissime fetiali jure perscripta est, id. Off. 1, 11, 36: a verbis recedere et aequitate uti, id. Caec. 13; Nep. Arist. 2, 2 Br.; cf. Milt. 2; Suet. Claud. 15. But it is sometimes used for justitia: summa bonitas et aequitas causae, Cic. Att. 16, 16: quam habet aequitatem, ut agrum qui nullum habuit, habeat? id. Off. 2, 22 *fin.*

3. *An equable, quiet, tranquil state of mind under disagreeable impressions* or *in exposure to excitement of the passions, moderation of desires, calmness, tranquillity, repose, equanimity;* often in connection with animus: quis hanc animi maximi aequitatem in ipsa morte laudaret, si? *etc.*; Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 97: novi moderationem animi tui et aequitatem, id. de Sen. 1; so id. Agr. 1, 5: ut animi aequitate plebem contineant, Caes. B. G. 6, 22; Nep. Thras. 4; Sall. C. 9.

aequĭter, *adv. Equally* = aeque, v aequus, *ad. fin.*

aequĭternus, a, um, *adj.* [aeque-aeternus] *Equally eternal,* Claud. Mam. Anim. 2, 4; Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

* **aequĭ-vălĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* [aequus] *To have equal power, be equivalent,* Auct. carm. de Phil. 6.

aequĭ-vŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus-vox] In gram.: verba aequivoca, *Words of various significations, ambiguous,* Isid Orig. 2, 26; so Cap. 4, 97.

aequo, avi, atum, 1. [aequus] **1.** *v. a. To make one thing equal to another;* constr. with *cum* and (in gen. in the histt.) *c. Dat.* (cf. adaequo): inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic. Leg. 3, 10: quum suas quisque opes cum potentissimis aequari videat, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: numerum (corporum) cum navibus, Virg. A. 1, 193:—*c. Dat.:* insedabiliter sitis arida corpora mersans Aequabat multum parveis humoribus imbrem, *an unquenchable, burning thirst..... made the most copious stream seem to them as only a few drops,* Lucr. 6, 1176: per somnum vinumque dies noctibus aequare, Liv. 31, 41: aequare dicta factis, *to make a speech as brilliant as the deeds were glorious,* id. 6, 2; cf. id. 33, 21; Vell. 2, 127: aequare solo templum, *to level with the ground,* Tac. A. 1, 51; so domum, Quint. 3, 7, 20, and in an extended sense: Scipio Numantiam excisam aequavit solo, *i. e. entirely demolished it,* Vell. 2, 4; hence, Trop.: solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, *entirely abolished,* Liv. 6, 18.—Poet.: si protenus illum Aequasset nocti ludum, *had played through the whole night,* Virg. A. 9, 338.—Hence also, **b.** In comparison: *To place a thing on an equality with, to compare;* in Cic. with *cum;* later *c. Dat.:* aequare et conferre scelera alicujus cum aliis, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 8: ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum, ne Carthaginiensibus Macedonas: Pyrrho certe aequabitis, Liv. 31, 7.—**c.** *To make a thing equal with itself,* i. e. of places: *To make level, even,* or *smooth:* aequata agri planities, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48 and trop.: aequato discrimine, *at an equal distance,* Lucr. 5, 689: aequato omnium periculo, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: aequato Marte, Liv. 1, 25: aequato jure omnium, id. 2, 3. Poet.: ibant aequati numero, *divided into equal parts,* Virg. A. 7, 698: foedera regum Vel Gabiis vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis, *i. e.* aequis legibus icta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25; cf. Livy: si foedus est, si societas aequatio juris est.. cur non omnia aequantur? Liv. 8, 4, *placed in the same circumstances?*—*Termini technici:* **a.** Aequare frontem, milit., *To form a front* (**to make an equal front*), Liv. 5, 38: aequatis frontibus, Tib. 4, 1, 102, v. frons.—**b.** Aequare sortes, *To see whether the lots are equal in number to those who draw, of the same material, and each with a different name.* The classical passage for this phrase is Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 35: conjicite sortes: uxor, aequa (*sc.* eas); v. the preceding verses. So Cic. Frgm. or. Corn. 1 p. 449 Orell.: dum sitella defertur: dum aequantur sortes: dum sortitio fit, *etc.*; cf. sors.

2. *v. n.* or *a. To become equal to one, to attain to or reach by equaling, to equal* (mostly in the histt.), construe *c. Dat.*, but oftener *c. Acc.* (cf. adaequo and aequiparo, and Zumpt, § 388, 1): qui jam illis fere aequarunt, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3 Beier; Ov. M. 6, 21: ea arte aequasset superiores reges, ni, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 53. So cursu equum, id. 31, 35; for which Curtius: cursum alicujus, 4, 1: gloriam alicujus, Suet. Caes. 55: eam picturam imitati sunt multi, aequavit nemo, Plin. 35, 11, 40; Lucan. 3, 456. Poet.: sagitta aequans ventos, *like the winds in swiftness*, Virg. A. 10, 248: munia comparis aequare nondum valet (juvenca), *i. e. can not yet draw even with her mate*, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 2.

aequor, ŏris, *n.* [aequus] *An even, level surface* (a poet. word in the ante-Aug. prose; only once in Cic. and once in Sallust): speculorum aequor, *a plane surface*, as of a mirror, Lucr. 4, 106, 291: in summo aequore saxi, *upon the polished, smooth marble surface*, id. 3, 905: camporum patentium aequora, * Cic. Div. 1, 42: campi, Virg. A. 7, 781; and without campus: Daren ardens agit aequore toto, ib. 5, 446: ac prius, ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor, id. Georg. 1, 50; ib. 1, 97. Of the desert, ib. 2, 105: immensum spatiis confecimus aequor, ib. 541: primus in aequore pulvis, Juv. 8, 61.—And in Attius once even of the heavens: aequora coeli Sensimu' sonere, in Non. 505, 8.

2. *The even, smooth surface of the sea in its quiet state, the calm, smooth sea*, ("aequor mare appellatum, quod aequatum quum commotum vento non est," Var. L. L. 7, 2, 85): "quid tam planum videtur, quam mare? ex quo etiam aequor illud poetae vocant," Cic. Ac. 26; Non. 65, 21. Also, *The sea* in gen., even when agitated by storms, *the raging, tempestuous sea*, Lucr. 1, 719: turbantibus aequora ventis, ib. 2, 1: silvaeque et saeva quierant aequora, Virg. A. 4, 523, *et saep.*: per undosum aequor, id. ib. 313: contracta pisces aequora sentiunt, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 33: juventus infecit aequor sanguine Punico, ib. 3, 6, 34, et al. Sometimes pleonast. with mare or pontus: vastum maris aequor arandum, Virg. A. 2, 780: tellus et aequora ponti, id. G. 1, 469. —In prose-writers after the Aug. period: placidum aequor, Tac. A. 2, 23: penetrare aequora, Val. Max. 9, 1, *no.* 1; so Curt. 4, 7; Plin. 4, 12; Mel. 1, 2. (Once even in Sallust: et aequore et terra, Frgm. in Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 13.)

3. In Virg. of the surface of the Tiber: Virg. A. 8, 89; and ib. 96: viridesque secant placido aequore silvas.—Whence

aequŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to the sea* (also only poet.): rex, *Neptune*, Ov. M. 8, 604: Britanni, *the Britons surrounded by the sea*, ib. 15, 753: genus, *fish*, Virg. G. 3, 243: aquae, Mart. 10, 51, et al.

aequus, a, um, *adj.* [ΕΙΚΩ, ἔοικα, εἰκός] **1.** Of place: *That extends* or *lies in a horizontal direction, plain, even, level, flat* (esp. freq. in the strategic descriptions of the histt.): locus ad libellam aequus, *level*, Var. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*: aequus et planus locus, Cic. Caec. 17 *fin.*: in aequum locum se demittere, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: legio, quae paullo aequiore loco constiterat, ib. 51: in aequum locum deducere, Sall. J. 42 (cf. in Gr. εἰς τὸ ἴσον καταβαίνειν, Xen. Anab. 4, 6, 18). Trop.: sive loquitur ex inferiore loco, sive aequo, sive ex superiore, *i. e. before the judges, sitting on raised seats, or in the Senate, or in the assembly of the people from the rostrum*, or *tribune*, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 23: meos multos et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos cum tua summa laude, *from the tribune, and on private matters*, id. Fam. 3, 8.—In the histt., sometimes aequum is a subst. with a *Gen.* follg.: *A level, a plain*: facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv. 5, 38: ut primum agmen aequo, ceteri per acclive jugum insurgerent, Tac. Agr. 35: in aequum digredi, id. ib. 18: in aequo astare, ib. 36; id. Hist. 4, 23. An eminence also, if it rises without inequalities, is called aequum: dum Romanae cohortes in aequum eniterentur, Tac. A. 2, 80.—Since, in warlike movements, a level place is far more favorable for an engagement than an uneven one, aequus has the signif., *Favorable, advantageous* (as its opp. *iniquus*, uneven, that of unfavorable, *etc.*, v. the word); first, **a.** Of place: locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 73 Oud.: etsi non aequum locum videbat suis, Nep. Milt. 5, 4: non hic silvas nec paludes, sed aequis locis aequos Deos, Tac. A. 1, 68.—**b.** Of time: judicium aequiore tempore fieri oportere, Cic. Corn. Frgm. in Ascon.: bellum difficillimum gessit, neque loco, neque tempore aequo, Suet. Caes. 35; and, **c.** In gen., of persons or things (very freq. and class.): *Favorable, kind, friendly, benevolent*, etc.; constr. *c. Dat.* or *in c. Acc.* (in poets *in c. Abl.*): consequeris, ut eos ipsos, quos contra statuas, aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. Or. 10, 34: nobilitate inimica, non aequo senatu, id. Qu. Fr. 2, 3 *med.*: meis aequissimis utuntur auribus, id. Fam. 7, 33: aequis oculis aspicere, Virg. A. 4, 372: aequa Venus Teucris, Pallas iniqua fuit, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 6; id. A. A. 2, 310: O dominum aequum et bonum, Suet. Aug. 53: boni et aequi et faciles domini, id. Tib. 29. With *in c. Acc.*: quis hoc statuit, quod aequum sit in Quintium, id iniquum esse in Maevium, Cic. Quint. 14.—With *in c. Abl.*: victor erat, quamvis aequus in hoste fuit, Tib. 3, 17, 28 Burm; cf. id. 3, 6, 19.—Hence, **d.** Aequus, i, *m.* subst., *A patron, friend*: ego ut me tibi amicissimum esse, et aequi et iniqui intelligant, curabo, Cic. Fam. 3, 6 *fin.*

2. *That is equal to another in any quality whatever, equal, like*; of things divided into two equal parts, *a half*: aequo censu censeri, Plaut. Trin. 3, 4, 93: utinam esset mihi pars aequa amoris tecum, *i. e.* aeque vicissim amaremus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 12: partes, Lucr. 3, 125: aequa dementia, ib. 1, 705. et al.: aequa manu discedere, Sall. C. 39; and so the well-known phrase, aequo Marte pugnare, Liv. 2, 6; Curt. 4, 15, 19; Flor. 4, 2, 28. et al.: urbs erat in summo nubibus aequa jugo, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 24: aequum vulnus utrique tulit, id. Met. 9, 719 (cf. ib. 7, 803: aequales urebant pectora flammae): sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Virg. A. 2, 724: pars aequa mundi, Plin. 2, 17, 81: non tertiam partem, verum aequam. id. 3, 1, et al. Here belong the adverbial phrases: **a.** *Ex aequo, in like manner, in an equal degree, equally*, Lucr. 1, 854: dixit et ex aequo donis formaque probata, *etc.*, Ov. H. 16, 87; so ib. 20, 123; Am. 1, 10, 33; A. A. 2, 682; Met. 3, 145; 4, 62; Liv. 36, 37: adversarum rerum ex aequo socii sunt (Fosi Cheruscis), quum in secundis minores fuissent, Tac. Germ. 36.—**b.** *In aequo esse* or *stare, to be equal*: qui cogit mori nolentem, in aequo est, quique properantem impedit, Sen. Phoen. 98: ut naturam oderint, quod infra Deos sumus, quod non in aequo illis stetimus, id. Ben. 2, 29: in aequo ponere aliquem alicui, *to make equal, to put on an equality*: in aequo eum (Philopoemenem) summis imperatoribus posuerunt, Liv. 39, 50 *fin.*

3. In a moral view, **a.** Of persons: *Fair, equitable in conduct toward others* (diff. from *justus*, just; v. aequitas *no.* 2); constr. *c. Dat.*, more rarely subst. *c. Gen.*: praetor aequus et sapiens, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65; id. ib. 2, 5, 59: aequissimus aestimator et judex, id. Fin. 3, 2: praebere se aequum alicui, id. Fam. 2, 1: absentium aequi, praesentibus mobiles, Tac. A. 6, 36.—**b.** Of things: *Equitable, reasonable, right, honorable*: quod aequom est decernite, Pac. in Non. 126, 22: et aequum est et rectum, id. ib. 261, 12: aequa et honesta postulatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2: postulo primum id, quod aequissimum est, ut, *etc.*, id. Clu. 2: aequa lex et omnibus utilis, id. Balb. 27: aequae conditiones, Vell. 2, 21.—Hence the *neutr.* subst.: jus atque aequum, Enn. in Non. 399, 10: utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98. Often with comparatives: *More than is right, proper, reasonable*: lamentari amplius aequo, Lucr. 3, 966: injurias gravius aequo habere (* *to feel too deeply*), Sall. C. 50: potus largius aequo, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215.—Hence aequum est, *it is reasonable*, etc., is commonly constr. with the *acc. c. inf.*, in good prose also *c. Dat. pers.* and *ut*, Rudd. 2, 235 *no.* 21; cf. Br. Nep. Them 7: in lustris nos quiescere aequum est, Enn. in Diom. 1: Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 6: quae liberum scire aequum est adolescentem, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25; Lucr. 5, 1022: sicut aequum est homini de potestate deorum timide et pauca dicamus, Cic. Manil. 16, 47. In Plaut. also *c. Abl.*: plus vidissem quam me atque illo aequum foret, *is becoming to me and him*, Bac. 3, 3, 84; so id. Rud. prol. 47.—**c.** aequum as subst. very freq. with *bonum*; both together designate what is implied in *aequitas*, *Equitable, kind, noble, generous conduct toward others*: neque quidquam queo aequi bonique ab eo impetrare, Plaut. Curc. 1. 1, 65: cum de jure civili, cum de aequo et bono disputaretur, Cic. Brut. 38: ex aequo et bono, non ex callido versutoque jure rem judicari oportere, id. Caec. 23: fit reus magis ex aequo et bono. quam ex jure gentium, Sall. J. 39.—Also without *et*: illi dolum malum, illi fidem bonam, illi aequum bonum tradiderunt, Cic. Top. 17. As aequum bonum, so also aequius melius, Cic. Off. 3, 15, and Top. 17: aequi bonique facere aliquid, in Appul.: *To receive a thing with indulgence, forbearance.* (The class. signif. of this phrase v. in the follg. *no.*)

4. Of a state of mind: *Remaining equal to* or *like one's self in good and ill fortune, equanimous, calm, composed, tranquil, patient, enduring* (cf. aequitas *no.* 3); esp. freq. with *animus* or *mens*: animus aequus optumum est aerumnae condimentum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 71: concedo, et quod animus aequus est, et quia necesse est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50: quod adest memento componere aequus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 32: tentantem majora, fere praesentibus aequum, id. Ep. 1, 17, 24; and so at the beginning of the exquisite 3 Ode of the 2 Book: aequam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, *etc.*—Esp. freq. in the *Adv. Abl.*: aequo (aequiore, aequissimo) animo, *with equanimity, quietly, with forbearance*: ego, nisi Bibulus adniteretur de triumpho, aequo animo essem, nunc vero αἰσχρὸν σιωπᾶν, Cic. Att. 6, 8: carere aequo animo aliqua re, id. Brut. 6: ferre aliquid, Nep. Dion. 6, 7: accipere, Sall. C. 3, 2: tolerare, id. Jug. 31: quo aequiore animo Germanicus celerem successionem opperiretur, Suet. Tib. 25: testem se in judiciis interrogari aequissimo animo patiebatur, id. Aug. 56, et al.—Here belongs also the phrase aequi bonique facere aliquid, *To take a thing pleasantly, not to take it ill* or *amiss, to put up with it*, etc.: istuc aequi bonique facio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40: tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc aequi boni facit, Cic. Att. 7, 7; Liv. 34, 22 *fin.* So also aequi bonique dicere (* *to propose any thing reasonable*), Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 32.—Whence

aeque, *adv.* *In like manner, equally, just so* = ex aequo, pariter, Gr. ἴσον, αὔτως, it indicates the entire equality of two objects compared (while *similiter* only denotes similitude): ea (benevolentia) non pariter omnes egemus .... honore et gloria fortasse non aeque omnes egent, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30: non possum ego non aut proxime atque ille aut etiam aeque laborare, id. Fam. 9, 13, 4.—In the comic poets with *cum* or the *compar. Abl.* (cf. adaeque), in Cic. and good class. authors gen. with *et, atque, ac, ac si* (in which copulative constr. the Roman's order of thought was: "*The one in like manner, and the other in like manner*"), Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 105 p. 36 ed. maj.—Less class. with *quam, ut, quam ut*; in Petron. with *tamquam.*

1. Aeque—cum: animum advorte, ut aeque mecum haec scias, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 66; id. Poen. prol. 47: novi aeque omnia tecum! Ter. Ph. 5, 9, 43. But in Plaut. As. 4, 1, 26: tecum una postea aeque pocula potitet, una belongs with tecum to potitet, and aeque is put *abs.* (*sc.* ut tu.)

2. Aeque with *compar. Abl.*: nullus est hoc meticulosus aeque, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 137: qui me in terra aeque fortunatus erit, id. Curc. 1, 2, 51.

3. Aeque—et *or* aeque—que (as in Gr. *ἴσον καί, ἴσα καί,* Soph. Oed. Tyr. 611; Thuc. 3, 14): nisi aeque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, *if we do not love our friends and ourselves equally*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: versus aeque prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192; id. Rosc. Comoed. 1, 2; so id. Mur. 13, 28; Clu. 69, 195; Tusc. 2, 26, 62, et al.: quod aeque neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 26.

4. Aeque—atque, -ac, -ac si: *As . . . as; as, as much as;* vide ne, quem tu esse hebetem deputes aeque ac pecus, is, *etc.*, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: pumex non aeque aridus atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 43; Var. R. R. 3, 8, 2: nisi haberes, qui illis aeque ac tu ipse gauderet, Cic. Lael. 6, 22: sed me colit et observat aeque atque patronum suum, id. Fam. 13, 69; id. ib. 2, 2; so id. Brut. 71, 248; Rosc. Am. 40, 116; Cels. 6, 15; Tac. H. 4, 5; Suet. Caes. 12, et al.: aeque ac si with the *Subj.*: *Just as if, altogether as if:* Egnatii absentis rem ut tueare, aeque a te peto, ac si mea negotia essent, Cic. Fam. 13, 43, 3; id. Her. 2, 13, 19: quo factum est, ut jumenta aeque nitida ex castellis educeret, ac si in campestribus ea locis habuisset, Nep. Eum. 5, 6; so Liv. 10, 7, 4; 44, 22, 5, et al.

5. Aeque—quam (only in Plaut. and the prose writers from the Aug. per.; neither in Cic. nor in Caes.): *As . . . as, in the same manner as, like, as well . . . as*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 55: nullum esse agrum aeque feracem, quam hic est, id. Epid. 2, 3, 1: nihil aeque eos terruit quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv. 28, 26, 14; id. 5, 6, 11; so 5, 3, 4; 31, 1, 3: in navibus posita aeque quam in aedificiis, Plin. 2, 83; so ib. 72; Tac. A. 14, 38; Hist. 2, 10; 4, 52; Suet. Aug. 64, 89; Galb. 4, et al.

6. Aeque—ut; a rare combination, and unworthy of imitation (in authors of the class. per. its reception rests, for the most part, upon false readings for aeque et *or* aeque ac): *Like, as much as:* cui nihil aeque in causis agendis ut brevitas placet, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 1; Plin. 23, 4, 45.—In Plaut. once aeque—ut quasi for the class. aeque ac (v. above, *no.* 4): quem videam aeque esse moestum, ut quasi dies si dicta sit, As. 5, 1, 11.

7. Sometimes aeque—aeque: *As well as, as much as:* aeque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aeque, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 25; Tac. Agr. 15.

8. The comparison is often to be supplied from the whole sentence or context; hence aeque stands *abs.* for aeque ac, *etc.* (anterior to the class. per. freq., and also in Cic. and Livy): *Equally, as much as, as:* eadem oratio non aeque valet, Enn. in Gell. 11, 4 (from Eurip. Hec. 295: *λόγος . . . . οὐ ταὐτὸν σθένει*): satin' habes, si feminarum nulla'st quam aeque diligam? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 11: Aetna mons non aeque altus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 73; ib. 4, 7, 10; Most. 1, 3, 85, *etc.*; Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 32; Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 1; so ib. 5, 21; Fin. 4, 33, 62: aeque sons, Liv. 29, 19, 2; so 29, 19, 4, et al.: aeque non est dubium, *it is as little doubtful*, Plin. 2, 13, 68.

9. With omnes, uterque, and definite numerals, in order to indicate that a thing applies in like manner to all the objects designated: *Equally:* non omnia eadem aeque omnibus suavia esse scito, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 51; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 2; so Cic. Off. 2, 8, 31; Fin. 4, 27, 75, et al.: etsi utrique nostrum prope aeque gratae erant (literae), Cic. Fam. 13, 18; so id. Quint. 28, 86; Virg. G. 3, 118; Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 33; Fast. 1, 226: aeque ambo pares, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 60: duae trabes aeque longae, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; Suet. Aug. 101.

10. Sometimes in connection with several substantives, abs.: *Alike, equally;* Plaut. Per. 4, 3, 4: quod aeque corpus tegeret et leve esset, curavit, Nep. Iphicr. 1, 5: imperium bonus et ignavus aeque sibi exoptant, Sall. C. 11.

11. In Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 42: nec est quisquam mihi aeque melius cui velim; melius velle is, perhaps, to be taken together as a phrase, and the compar. considered as used in a restricted sense, as in melius est. Others consider the compar. as used for the simple positive; cf. adaeque. Vide further upon this word, Hand Turs. 1, 189-199.

12. *Justly, with equity* mihi id a. factum arbitror, Plaut. Mil. 5, 22. *Comp.* ferro quam fame aequius perituros, *more willingly*, Sall. H. Frgm. *Sup.* judicas ut qui aequissime, Sid. 15, Ep. 11.

☞ An old adv. form: aequiter: praeda per participes aequiter partita est, Liv. Andr. in Non. 512, 31; so Pac. ib., Att. ib., and Plaut. acc. to Prisc. 1010 P.

āer, āëris, *m.* In Enn. once *fem.*, Gell. 13, 20, as also ἀήρ in Gr., in the earliest per., was *fem.*; v. the word in Passow; (*gen. Graec.* aëros, Stat. Th. 2, 693. *Acc.* aërem and Gr. aëra, Rudd. 1, 79, and Charis. 65 P.; in the old authors also aërum; cf. the same author, 97, ib. *Acc. plur. neutr.* aëra, Auct. Cul. 164) = ἀήρ, *The air*, and properly *the lower atmosphere*, the region of atmospheric phenomena, in distinction from *aether*, the upper pure air: istic est is Juppiter quem dico, quem Graeci vocant Aërem, qui ventus est et nubes, imber postea, Atque ex imbre frigus, ventus post fit, aër denuo, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 10, 19: itaque aër et ignis et aqua et terra primae sunt, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26; id. N. D. 2, 36; so ib. 45: Anaximenes aëra Deum statuit, ib. 1, 10: aërem in perniciem vertere, Plin. 18, 1, et al. Also in plur.: aëribus binis, Lucr. 4, 291: aëres locorum salubres aut pestilentes, Vitr. 1, 1 *fin.*—**2.** Poet.: aër summus arboris, *the airy summit*, for *the highest point*, Virg. G. 2, 123; cf. Juv. 6, 99.—**3.** Also poet. for *Clouds, vapor, mist:* Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, Virg. A. 1, 411: aëre septus, Val. Fl. 5, 401.—**4.** With an epithet, *the weather:* crassus, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81: fusus et extenuatus, id. N. D. 2, 39: purus et tenuis, ib. 16: temperatus, id. Div. 2, 42.

1. † aera (dissyl.), ae, *f.* = *αἶρα*, *A weed in grain, darnel, tare*, or *cockle*, Lolium temulentum, L., Plin. 18, 17, 44, *no.* 3.

2. aera, ae, *f.* [from aera, the plur. of aes], a word belonging to later Latin: **1.** In mathem.: *The given number, according to which a calculation is to be made:* Vitruvius (Vetrubius) Rufus in Salmas. Exercc. 1 p. 483.—**2.** *The item of an account*, for which in the class. per. aera, as plur. of aes, came into use: Ruf. Fest. in Breviar. *in.* (The passage of Lucil. cited by Nonius 2, 42, aera perversa, is prob. also plur.)—**3.** *The era* or *epoch from which time is reckoned:* Isidor. Orig. 5, 36.

aerāmentum, i, *n.* [aes] *That is prepared from brass;* hence, also, *a brazen* (*copper, bronze*, or *latten*) *vessel* or *utensil:* Plin. 33, 5, 30; id. 35, 15, 51.

‡ aerāmĭna, ōrum, *n.* [id.] *Large vessels* or *utensils of brass*, etc., Fest. p. 22.

aeraria and aerarium, v. aerarius, under B. and C.

aerārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aes] **1.** *That pertains to* or *is made of brass* (*copper, bronze*, etc.), *that is employed about it*, and the like: aerarium metallum, *copper mine*, Vitr. 7, 9; Plin. 33, 5, 26: fornaces, *smelting furnaces for copper*, Plin. 11, 36, 42: fabrica, *the preparation of copper*, id. 7, 56, 57: faber, *a brazier* or *copper-smith*, id. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 6 (also aerarius alone, v. below).

2. *Pertng. to money:* propter aerariam rationem non satis erat in tabulis inspexisse quantum deberetur, *on account of the standard of coin*, Cic. Quint. 4: milites aerarii, *mercenary troops*, Var. L. L. 5 *fin.*: tribunus aerarius, *who superintended disbursements of the public treasury:* "Aerarii Tribuni, a tribuendo aere sunt appellati," Fest. p. 2, or acc. to Var.: "Ab eo, quibus attributa erat pecunia, ut militi reddant, Tribuni aerarii dicti," L. L. 5, 36 v. Tribunus.—All three of the genders of this Adj. used Subst.

A. aerārĭus, i, *m.* **a.** *sc.* faber, *One who works in brass* (*copper*, etc.), *a copper-smith, brazier:* in aerariorum officinis, Plin. 16, 6, 8: aerariorum marculi, Mart. 12, 57, 6; so Orell. *no.* 4140.—**b.** *sc.* civis, *A citizen of the lowest class, who paid only a poll-tax* (aera pendebat), *and had no right of voting.* Other citizens, upon the commission of great crimes, were degraded (by the censors) into this class, and deprived of all previous dignities. (Cf. Gell. 4, 12 and 29; Drak. Liv. 24, 18, 6; Adam's Rom. Antiq. 1, 187, and Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 63 and 452.) Referre aliquem in aerarios, Cic. Clu. 43: eximere aliquem ex aerariis, id. de Or. 2, 66 *extr.*; Liv. 24, 18: omnes, quos senatu moverunt, quibusque equos ademerunt (censores) aerarios fecerunt et tribu moverunt, id. 42, 10, et al.

B. aerārĭa, ae, *f.* **a.** *sc.* fodina (like argentaria and ferraria; Liv. 34, 21; auraria, Tac. A. 6, 19, et al.), *A mine:* multis locis apud eos (*sc.* Aquitanos) aerariae structuraeque sunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 Herz.—**b.** *sc.* officina, *A smelting* or *refining house*, Var. L. L. 8, 33.—**c.** *sc.* fornax, *A smelting furnace*, Plin. 34, 13, 33.

C. aerārĭum, i, *n. sc.* stabulum, *The place in the Temple of Saturn at Rome where the public treasure was kept, the treasury:* *τὸ ταμιεῖον, τὸ κοινόν*: "AERARIVM sane populus Romanus in aede Saturni habuit, Fest. p. 2; cf. Plin. Pan. 92: referre pecuniam in aerarium, Cic. Agr. 2, 27 (for which *deferre* is often used in Liv. q. v.): dare alicui pecuniam ex aerario, id. Verr. 2, 3, 70.—Also for *the public treasure* or *finances:* C. Gracchus, quum largitiones maximas fecisset, et effudisset aerarium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48; Nep. Arist. 3, 1. (So also Att. 8 of *the private estate of Caesar.*)—In the time of the emperors the aerarium (public treasure) was distinguished from fiscus (the wealth of the emperor): bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fisco congerentur, Tac. A. 6, 2; Plin. Pan. 36; Suet. Vesp. 16 Baumg. Crus. cf. fiscus. In the treasury the public archives were also kept: factum senatusconsultum, ne decreta patrum ante diem decimum ad aerarium deferrentur, Tac. A. 3, 51; cf. ib. 13, 28; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Caes. 28.—The standards were also there preserved: signa ex aerario prompta, Liv. 4, 22.—The Quaestores aerarii (under Augustus and his immediate successors the Praetores) presided over the aerarium, with whom the Tribuni aerarii were associated as assistants; cf. Quaestor and Tribunus.—The aerarium contained also a fund, established after the invasion of Gaul, and augmented by the immense booty acquired in the wars with Carthage, Macedonia, Corinth, *etc.*, as well as by the tribute of the manumissi, which could be used only in cases of extreme public necessity, hence with the epithet sanctius, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: aurum vicesimarium, quod in sanctiore aerario ad ultimos casus servaretur, promi placuit, Liv. 27, 10; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13; Att. 7, 21. Hence trop.: Quint. 10. 3, 3.—From the different objects to which the money was applied the aerarium received different epithets. Thus the aerarium militare was destined by Aug. for defraying the expenses of war, Tac. A. 1, 78; Suet. Aug. 49; Plin. Pan. 92, 1.

aerātus, a, um, *Pa.* of a verb (aero, are) which occurs in no example, and is only mentioned in Priscian. (A metallorum quoque nominibus solent nasci verba, ut ab auro, *auro, as*, ab aere, *aero, as*; unde *auratus* et *aeratus*, p. 828 P.) **1.** *Furnished* or *covered with brass* (*copper* or *bronze*): ratis, Naev. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 85: lecti (*having brazen feet*), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, 60: naves, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 21: porta, Ov. Fast. 2, 785. Poet.: acies, *armed ranks*, Virg. A. 9, 462.—**2.** *Made of brass, wholly of brass:* catenae, Prop. 2, 16, 11.—* **3.** Sarcastic. of a *rich, opulent* man: tribuni non tam aerati, quam aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8.

aerelavina = aeraria, Var. L. L. 8, 33.

aerĕus (trisyl.), a, um, *adj.* [aes] **1.** *Made of brass* (*copper*, etc.): cornua, Virg. A. 7, 682: clavus, Plin. 16, 10, 20: tabulae, Suet. Vesp. 8.—**2.** *Furnished* or *covered with brass* (*copper*, etc.): clipeus, Virg. A. 12, 541: puppis, ib. 5, 198 (cf. aeratae naves, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 21).—Aereus, i, *m.*, *sc.* nummus, *A copper coin:*

aereos signatos constituere, Vitr. 3, 1.—Aereum, i, *n.*, *A copper color*, Plin. 8, 52, 78.

aĕreus, a, um, v. aërius.

* **aerifer** (trisyl.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (aes and fero] *Bearing brass* (*copper*, etc.), i. e. *brazen cymbals*, of the attendants of Bacchus: manus, Ov. F. 3, 740.

* **aerĭfĭce,** *adv.* [aes-facio] *With art, ingeniously:* Musae (*i. e.* Musarum statuae), quas aerifice duxti, Var. in Non. 69, 30.

‡ **aerĭfŏdīna,** ae, *f.* = aeris fodina, *A copper mine*, Var. L. L. 5, 1.

aerĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. aera] *Of darnel* or *cockle:* Plin. 18, 17, 44.

aerĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [aes] **1.** *Brazen-footed* (a poet. word): tauri, Ov. H. 12, 93: cerva, Virg. A. 6, 803 (since, acc. to fable, they had feet of brass; hence we need not with the grammarians, Charis. p. 249; Diom. p. 437 P., and Pomp. p. 449 Lind., take aeripedes for aëripedes fr. pes and aër, the air).—**2.** Metaph. *Strong, vigorous;* hence, *swift of foot, swift-footed* (as in Gr. χαλκόπους, sometimes = ἰσχυρόπους): cervi, Aus. Idyll. 11, 14.

aerĭ-sŏnus (quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.* [aes] *Sounding with brass:* antra, *in which the Curetes beat their brazen shields*, Sil. 2, 93; so mons, Val. Fl. 3, 28, et al.

āĕrĭus (quadrisyl.), more rar. **āĕrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀέριος, **1.** *Pertng. to the air, found in it, aerial* (a poet. word, which Cic. uses only in higher flights of speech): volucres, Lucr. 5, 823; Cic. Univ. 10: volatus avium atque cantus, id. Top. 20: aërias vias carpere, *to fly through the air*, Ov. A. A. 2, 44: aërias tentasse domos, *the heavens*, * Hor. Od. 1, 28, 5, et al.—Hence aërium mel, because it was believed that the bees collect their honey from the dew which falls from the air, Virg. G. 4, 1.—**2.** *Rising aloft in the air, high.* So esp. of mountains: Alpes, Virg. G. 3, 474; Ov. M. 2, 286: aërio vertice Taurus, Tib. 1, 7, 15: cacumen, Catull. 64, 240, et al. Of trees: quercus, Virg. A. 3, 680: ulmus, id. Ecl. 1, 59. And of other things: arces, id. Aen. 3, 291: capra cornibus aëriis, Ov. F. 5, 119.—* **3.** In Arnobius: aëria spes, *Airy*, i. e. *quickly flying away, vain, fleeting, transitory hope*, 2, p. 86.

† **āĕrĭzūsa,** ae, *f.* = ἀερίζουσα (*Part.* from ἀερίζω, to imitate or resemble air, to be as pure as air), *A kind of precious stone*, acc. to Salmas., *the turkois:* Plin. 37, 8, 37.

1. aero, are, v. aeratus.

2. † **aero,** ōnis, *m.*, αἴρω, *A braided* or *wicker basket, hamper:* Vitr. 5, 12; Plin. 36, 14, 21; so Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 72.

† **āĕrŏīdēs,** ae, *m.* = ἀεροειδής, *Of the color of air, like air, sky-blue:* berylli, Plin. 37, 5, 21.

† **āĕrŏmantīa,** ae, *f.* = ἀερομαντεία, *Prognostication from the state of the air, aëromancy:* Isid. Orig. 8, 9.

Āĕrŏpē, es, and **Āĕrŏpā,** ae, *f.*, Ἀερόπη, *The wife of Atreus:* Ov. Tr. 2, 391; Hyg. F. 86, 88.

aerōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aes] *Rich in brass*, Fest. p. 17. So, aerosum aurum, *gold that contains many parts of brass*, Plin. 33, 5, 29: ferrum, id. 34, 14, 41.

aerūca, ae, *f.* [aes] *A kind of verdigris:* Vitr. 7, 12.

aerūgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Full of copper rust, rusty, rusted* (only in Seneca): manus, Contr. 1, 2, *fin.:* lamellae, Br. Vit. 12.—From

aerūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [from aes, like ferrugo from ferrum] **1.** *Rust of copper:* aes Corinthium in aeruginem incidit, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 14; Plin. 15, 8, 8; id. 34, 17, 48.—**2.** *The verdigris prepared from the same:* Plin. 34, 11, 26.—**3.** Poet.: (as *pars pro toto*): *Money:* Juv. 13, 60.—**4.** Trop.: *Envy, jealousy, grudging, ill-will* (which seek to gnaw and consume the possessions of a neighbor, as rust corrodes metals): haec est aerugo mera, Hor. S. 1, 4, 101: versus tincti viridi aerugine, Mart. 10, 33, 5; id. 2, 61, 5.—**5.** *Avarice*, which cleaves to the mind of man like rust: animos aerugo et cura peculi cum semel imbuerit, Hor. A. P. 330.

aerumna, ae *f.* [contr. from aegrimonia, as alumnus is related to alimonium; and in regard to the suppressed g, cf. jumentum from jugum, Doed. Syn. 4, 420.] Others (cf. Comm. in Fest. in Lind. C. Gr. II., 2, 334) explain aerumna with Festus s. v. aerumnula, pag. 20, orig. for a frame for carrying burdens upon the back; hence trop.: *Need, want, trouble, hardship, distress, tribulation, calamity*, etc. (objectively, as it were a concrete, id quod aegrum aliquem reddere potest, while *aegrimonia*, like *aegritudo*, denotes, subjectively, the condition of mind, as aeger in consequence of the aerumna operating upon it, thus entirely abstract. Doed. l. c.).—Aerumna is, for the most part, only ante-class., except in Cic., who uses it several times, in order to designate by one word the many modifications and shadings of the condition of mental suffering: Enn. in Non. 215, 8: cum aerumnis exantlavi diem, id. ib. 292, 8; so id. ap. Gell. 6, 16, 9: uno ut labore absolvat aerumnas duas (the pains of parturition are here the subject of discourse), Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 26: animus aequus optimum est aerumnae condimentum, id. Rud. 2, 3, 71; id. Epid. 2, 1, 10; so id. Capt. 5, 4, 12; Curc. 1, 2, 54; Pers. 1, 1, 1: lapit cor cura, aerumna corpus conficit, Pac. in Non. 23, 8; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8; Lucr. 3, 50: aerumna gravescit, id. 4, 1065: quo pacto adversam aerumnam ferant, old poet. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: *moeror* est aegritudo flebilis: *aerumna* aegritudo laboriosa: *dolor* aegritudo crucians, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: Herculis aerumnas perpeti: sic enim majores nostri labores non fugiendos tristissimo tamen verbo aerumnas etiam in Deo nominaverunt, id. Fin. 2, 35: cf. ib. 5, 32, 95: mors est aerumnarum requies, Sall. C. 50; so id. Jug. 15, 26: Luculli miles collecta viatica multis aerumnis, ad assem perdiderat, *scraped together with much difficulty*, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26.

2. In later Lat. for *Defeat* (of an army): Amm. 15, 4; cf. ib. 8, et al.

☞ At a later period, also, ĕrumna was written with short *e*, Paulin. Petric. Hence the gramm. Ennius in Charis. p. 76 P. derives it from eruere ("quod mentem eruat"). Cf. Grotef. Gr. 2, 193, and Doed. Syn. 4, 420.—Whence

aerumnābĭlis, e, *adj.* *That may be regarded as wretched* or *miserable, lamentable, full of trouble, calamitous:* * Lucr. 6, 1230; so App. M. 1, 1, 8;—and

aerumnōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Full of trouble, misery, suffering, wretched, lamentable:* salum, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 67: inopes, aerumnosae, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 39; so id. Epid. 4, 1, 32: miseros, afflictos, aerumnosos, calamitosos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 82; so Parad. 2; Att. 3, 23 *fin.;* once also in his Orations: infelix et aerumnosus, Verr. 2, 5, 62: nihil est aerumnosius, Sen. de Ira, 2, 7. *Sup.* Cic. Clu. § 201; id. Att. 3, 23.

‡ **aerumnŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* from aerumna, acc. to Festus. *A traveler's stick for carrying a bundle*, Fest. p. 20.

* **aeruscātor,** ōris, *m.* *One who roves about the country, and obtains his living by exhibiting sleight-of-hand tricks, an itinerant juggler:* Gell. 14, 1, 2;—from

aerusco, are [aes], *v. a.* *To obtain one's living by going about and exhibiting tricks of legerdemain, to play the juggler:* "aeruscare, aera undique, id est pecunias colligere," Fest. p. 21; Gell. 9, 2; so Sen. Clem. 2, 6.

aes, aeris, *n.* (often in the plur. *Nom.* and *Acc.:* aeribus, Cato in Fest. p. 23, and Lucr. 2, 636. *Gen.* aerum, Orelli, 3551.) [The etymology is doubtful. Acc. to some, it is kindred with αἴθω, to burn, shine; whence αἶσις and Lat. aes; acc. to others, with as = αἶς or εἷς, the unit of coined copper; perhaps on account of the *r* in the *casib. obliquis* from αἴρω, to raise or draw forth from a mine.]

1. *Any crude metal dug out of the earth*, except gold and silver; but esp., **a.** Aes Cyprium, whence cuprum, *copper.* Thus scoria aeris, *copper-dross* or *scoria*, Plin. 34, 11, 24: flos aeris, *flowers of copper*, ib.: squama aeris, *scales of copper*, Cels. 2, 12 *in.:* aes fundere, Plin. 33, 5, 30: conflare et temperare, ib. 7, 56, 57.—**b.** *An alloy, brass* or *bronze:* statua ex aere, Cic. Phil 9, 6: simulacrum ex aere factum, Plin 34, 4, 9: valvas ex aere factitavere, ib. 3 7. Hence ducere aliquem ex aere, *to cast one's image in brass*, ib. 7, 37, 38; and in the same sense poet. ducere aera, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240.

2. Meton. (esp. in the poets) for *Every thing made* or *prepared from brass, copper, bronze*, etc. (*statues, weapons, armor, tables of laws, utensils of husbandry*, esp. in the earliest periods, before iron came into use, *tables, money*, etc.): aes sonat, franguntur hastae, *the brass*, i. e. *the trumpet sounds*, Enn. in Non. 504, 32: et prior aeris erat quam ferri cognitus usus: aere solum terrae tractabant, aereque belli Miscebant fluctus et volnera vasta serebant, et pecus atque agros adimebant: nam facile ollis omnia cedebant armatis nuda et inerma. Inde minuta tim processit ferreus ensis, vorsaque in obscoenum species est falcis ahenae, et ferro coepere solum proscindere terrae, Lucr. 5, 1286 sqq.: quae ille in aes incidit, in quo populi jussa perpetuasque leges esse voluit, Cic Phil. 1, 15; cf. Fam. 12, 1; Tac. H. 4, 40: ardentes clypeos atque aera micantia cerno, Virg. A. 2, 734: aere (*with the trumpet, horn*) ciere viros, ib 6, 165: non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98 (hence also rectum aes, the tuba, in contr. with the crooked buccina, Juv. 2, 118), et al., but esp.,

3. *Money*, since the first Rom. coins, acc. to the manner practiced in Italy from the earliest times, esp. by the Etruscans, were struck in copper (and these were quadrangular, either square or oblong, v stips); cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, 305, and Aes culanus: si aes habent, dant mercem, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 49: ancilla aere suo empta, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 26: aes circumforaneum, *which was borrowed from the brokers in the forum*, Cic. Att. 2, 1: donare aera alicui, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 2: hic meret aera liber Sosiis, *earns them money*, id. A. P 345: gravis aere dextra, Virg. E. 1, 36 etiam aureos nummos aes dicimus, Ulp Dig. 50, 16, 159.—Hence the phrases: **a** Aes alienum, lit. *the money of another, an other's property*, hence in reference to him who has it, *the sum owed, a debt*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 2: habere aes alienum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: suscipere, *to borrow*, id. Off. 2, 16: contrahere, id. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 8: facere, id. Att. 13, 46: conflare, Sall. C. 14 and 25: in aes alienum incidere, *to get* or *fall in debt*, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: in aere alieno esse, *to be in debt*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 4, 6: aere alieno oppressum esse, id. Font. 1: laborare ex aere alieno, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: liberare aliquem aere alieno, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: aes alienum dissolvere, id. Sull. 56: aere alieno exire, id. Phil. 11, 6.—**b.** In aere meo est, trop.: *He belongs, as it were, to my property, he is my friend* (only in the language of common conversation): in animo habui, te in aere meo esse, propter Lamiae nostri conjunctionem, Cic. Fam. 13, 62; ib. 15, 14.—* **c.** Alicujus aeris esse, *to be of some value*, Gell. 18, 5.—* **d.** In aere suo censeri, *to be esteemed according to its intrinsic worth*, Sen. Ep. 87.

4. Sometimes = as, *The unit of the coin standard* (cf. as); hence aes grave, *the old heavy coin* (which was weighed, not counted out): denis millibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit, Liv. 5, 12: indicibus dena millia aeris gravis, quae tum divitiae habebantur, data, ib. 4, 60; id. ib.—And so aes alone and in the *gen. sing.*, instead of assium: Aeris millies, tricies, Cic. Rep. 3, 10: qui millibus aeris quinquaginta census fuisset, Liv. 24, 11.—Also for coins that are smaller than an as (quadrans, triens, *etc.*): nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum aere, *i. e.* quadrante, lavantur (those who bathed paid each a quadrans), Juv. 2, 152 Ruperti.

5. *Wages, pay:* **a.** *A soldier's pay* = stipendium: negabant danda esse aera militibus, Liv. 5, 4. And soon after: an nua aera habes: annuam operam ede Hence in plur. like stipendia for *military service, a time of service*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, 32.—**b.** *Reward, payment*, in gen., Juv. 6, 125: nullum in bonis numero, quod ad aes exit, *that has in view* or *aims at pay, reward, gain*, Sen. Ep. 88.

6. In plur. aera, *Counters*; hence also *the single items of a computed sum* (for which, in a later age, a sing. form aera, ae, *q. v.* came into use): si aera singula probasti, summam, quae ex his confecta sit, non probare? Cic. in Non. 3, 18.

7. Aera = aeramentum, *A brazen vessel* or *utensil*: "AERIBVS pluraliter ab aere, id est aeramento," Cato dixit, Fest. p. 23.

Aesăcus, i, and Gr. **-os,** i, *m.*, Αἴσακος, *A son of Priam*, Ov. M. 11, 762.

† **aesălōn,** ōnis, *m.* = *αἰσάλων*, *A species of falcon* or *hawk*; acc. to Billerbeck, *the rust kite, moor buzzard*: Falco aeruginosus, L., Plin. 10, 74, 95.

Aesar, 1. *A name of God among the Etruscans*, Suet. Aug. 97.—**2.** Aesar, ăris, *m.* *A river in Lower Italy, in the neighborhood of Crotona*, now *Necete*, Ov. M. 15, 22. Hence Aesărēus, *Pertaining thereto*, ib. 54.

Aeschĭnes, is, *m.* (*Acc.* Gr. Aeschinen, Plin. Ep. 11, 20), Αἰσχίνης, **1.** *A disciple of Socrates*, Cic. Inv. 1, 31; Quint. 5, 11, 27.—But more celebrated, **2.** *The orator Aeschines, antagonist of Demosthenes*, Cic. de Or. 2, 23; 3, 56; Quint. 2, 1, 17; 10, 1, 22.—**3.** *A physician of Athens*, Plin. 28, 4, 10.

† **aeschrŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.* = *αἰσχρολογία*, in rhetoric, *An expression indecorous on account of its ambiguity*, Diomed. p. 445 P.

Aeschy̆lus, i, *m.*, Αἰσχύλος, **1.** *The first great tragic poet of Greece, the originator of the Greek drama*, Hor. A. P. 278; Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.—**2.** *A rhetorician of Cnidos, cotemporary of Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 95.

† **aeschȳnŏmĕne,** es, *f.* = *αἰσχυνομένη* (ashamed), *A plant which shrinks when touched*, Mimosa pudica, L., Plin. 24, 17, 102.

Aescŭlānus, i, *m. sc.* deus [aes], *The god of copper* or *copper money*, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21.

Aescŭlāpĭum, i, *n.*, 'Ασκληπίειον and *'Ασκληπιον, A temple of Aesculapius*, Vitr. 7, praef.—From

Aescŭlāpĭus, i, *m.*, 'Ασκληπιός, acc. to fable, *The son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis, deified after his death on account of his great knowledge of medicine*, Cic. Nat. D. 3, 22; Cels. 1, praef. He had a temple at Rome, on the island in the Tiber. Upon the kind of worship paid to him, and his attributes, v. Festus, p. 82. Huic gallinae immolabantur, id. ib. In the fine arts, he had the form of a man of mature age, with features like those of Jove, only less noble, with a mild, friendly expression, and with thick, long hair, encircled with laurel. He appeared standing in a posture ready to give assistance, with his robe (*ἱμάτιον*) gathered close around his left arm under his breast, and with a staff entwined around by a serpent in his right hand. But there were also other representations, one even as beardless, very common at an earlier period, Müll. Archaeol. d. Kunst, S. 534 and 535; cf. Spreng. Gesch. d. Medic. 1, 205.

☞ Adject.: anguis Aesculapius, Plin. 29, 4, 22.

* **aescŭlētum** (esc.), i, *n.* [aesculus] *A forest of winter* or *Italian oaks*, and poet., in gen., *an oak forest*: Hor. Od. 1, 22, 14.

aescŭlĕus (esc.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made of the Italian oak*, and poet. *of oak* in gen.: aesculeae capiebat frondis honorem, *i. e. an oaken garland*, Ov. M. 1, 449. So Pall. 1, 9.

* **aescŭlĭnus** (esc.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] = aesculeus, q. v., Vitr. 7, 1.

aescŭlus (esculus, as if from esca), i, *f.* *The tallest species of oak, the winter or Italian oak (with edible acorns), sacred to Jupiter*: Virg. G. 2, 290; cf. Voss. ib. 16: nec mollior aesculo, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 17, et al. Cf. Hab. Syn. 783.

Aesernĭa (Es.), ae, *f.* *A town in Samnium, on the River Vulturnus*, now *Isernia* or *Sergna*, Cic. ad Pomp. post. Att. 8, 11; Vell. 1, 14; Liv. Epit. 72, 73, et al.—Hence,

Aesernīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to, or a native of, Aesernia*: ager, Liv. 10, 31: turma, id. 44, 40. Also *a surname of M. Marcellus, who was taken prisoner there by the Samnites*, Liv. Epit. 73: Aeserini, orum, *m.* *The inhab. of Aesernia*, Liv. 27, 10; Plin. 3, 12, 17. Aeserninus was also *the name of a renowned gladiator*; hence the proverb, Aeserninus cum Pacidiano, *one champion against another*, when two equally great men are compared together or engaged in mutual conflict: Lucil. in Non. 4, 425; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4; so id. Opt. gen. orat. 6.

Aesōn, ŏnis, *m.*, Αἴσων, *A Thessalian prince, brother of King Pelias, and father of Jason, who, acc. to fable, was, in extreme old age, transformed, by the magic arts of Medea, into a youth*, Ov. M. 7, 2.—Whence

Aesŏnĭdes, ae, *patr. m.*, Αἰσονίδης, *A male descendant of Aeson*, i. e. *Jason*, Ov. M. 7, 164: Phasias Aesoniden, Circe tenuisset Ulixem, id. A. A. 2, 103: mobilis Aesonide, id. Her. 6, 109, et al;—and

Aesŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Aesonian*: Heros, *i. e.* Jason, Ov. M. 7, 156: domus, id. Her. 12, 134.

Aesopeus, v. Aesopius.

* **Aesŏpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [Aesopus], *Aesopic*. Acc. to Isid. Orig. 1, 40, fables are either Aesopic or Libystic; Aesopic, when brute beasts or things inanimate are represented as discoursing together; Libystic, when the discourse is between men and brute beasts.

Aesōpĭus, a, um, *adj.*, [id.] *Aesopic, Aesopian*: fabulae, Phaedr. 4, prol.: trimetria, Aus. Ep. 16, 74.

Aesōpus, i, *m.*, Αἴσωπος, **1.** *Aesop, the Gr. fabulist of Phrygia, in the time of Croesus, after whom all fables were subsequently called Aesopic*; cf. Phaedr. 4, prol. The difference between Aesopic and Libystic fables, v. under Aesopicus.—Cf. Quint. 5, 11, 19; Gell. 2, 29.—**2.** *A tragic actor, friend of Cic.*: noster Aesopus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 82; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 25; Div. 1, 37.

Aesquiliae, v. Esquiliae.

aestās, ātis, *f.* [kindred with *αἴθω*, to burn, and aestus, Var. L. L. 6. 2] in an extended sense, *The summer season, as one half of the year, from March 22 to Sept. 22* (the other half was *hiems*, the winter season); cf. Ulp. Dig. 43, 19. In a restricted sense: *The summer, the three months from the entrance of the sun into Cancer to the autumnal equinox* (the entrance into Libra): Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42: aestate ineunte, *at the beginning of summer*, Cic. Att. 4, 2: nova, Virg. A. 1, 430: jam adulta, Tac. A. 2, 23: summa, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31 *in.*: exacta, Sall. J. 65: cum affecta jam prope aestate uvas a sole mitescere tempus est, Cic. Oecon. in Non. 2, 702.—Gellius adds anni to it, Gell. 2, 21: aestate anni flagrantissima, id. 19, 5.—Since war among the ancients was carried on only in summer, aestas is sometimes (like *ϑέρος* in Gr.) used by the histt. for,

2. *A year*: Vell. 2, 47; id. ib. 81: quae duabus aestatibus gesta, Tac. A. 6, 39; cf. Arntz. Aur. Vict. Vir. Cel. 23, 3.

3. *Fair weather, summer air*: per aestatem liquidam, Virg. G. 4, 59; id. Aen. 6, 707.

4. *Summer heat*: ignea, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 3.

* **5.** *Freckles*: aestates, Plin. 28, 12, 50.

aestĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aestus-fero] **1.** *Bringing, causing*, or *producing heat*: ignis, Lucr. 1, 663; so id. 5, 612; Virg. G. 2, 353; Cic. Arat. 111; Sil. 1, 194; 14, 585, et al.—**2.** *Suffering heat, sultry, hot*: Libyes arva, Lucan. 1, 206: campi Garamantum, Sil. 17, 448.

* **aestĭmābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [aestimo] *Worthy of estimation, valuable, estimable*: aestimabile esse dicitur id, quod aliquod pondus habeat dignum aestimatione, contraque inaestimabile, quod sit superiori contrarium, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20

aestĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *The estimating a thing acc. to its extrinsic* (money) *value*: in censu habendo potestas omnis aestimationis habendae censori permittitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53: aestimatio frumenti, *the determination of the praetor (legate* or *quaestor), how much ready money one should pay, instead of the corn which he was to furnish*, id. ib. 3, 92: erat Athenis reo damnato, si fraus non capitalis esset, quasi aestimatio poenae, *i. e.* the condemned person should himself determine the punishment which he deserved, id. de Or. 1, 54: (* acc. to others, aestimatio poenae signifies *a commutation of corporeal punishment for a fine*): aestimatio litium, id. Clu. 41: aestimationem aequam facere, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: lex de multarum aestimatione, Liv. 4, 30.—After the close of the civil war, Caesar, in order to render it possible for debtors to cancel the demands against them, decreed an aestimatio possessionum, *i. e.* he made an estimation of real estate, acc. to the value which it had before the war, and compelled the creditors to take this in payment, instead of ready money; they were also obliged to deduct from the sum demanded any interest that had been paid; v. Caes. B. C. 3, 1; and, more fully, Suet. Caes. 42. Hence, in aestimationem accipere, *to accept* or *agree to such a valuation*, or *payment by real estate at a high price* (cf. accipio *no.* 5): a Marco Laberio C. Albinius praedia in aestimationem accepit, Cic. Fam. 13, 8.—And so meton., with an allusion to the law of Caesar: aestimationes = praedia, *the real estate received in payment*: quando aestimationes tuas vendere non potes, id. ib. 9, 18.—Since the creditor was a loser by this regulation, Cic., with sportive play upon words, uses aestimationem accipere for, *to suffer injury* or *loss*, ib. 16.

2. Trop.: *A valuation*, i. e. *an estimation of a thing acc. to its intrinsic worth* (while *existimatio* never denotes a valuation of an object, but always the consideration, regard, credit allowed it on account of its value; cf. Gron. Gell. 3, 1, and Hab. Syn. 61): bonum hoc est quidem plurimi aestimandum, sed ea aestimatio genere valet, non magnitudine, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 34; so ib. 13, 44; 3, 6: semper aestimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse, Liv. 3, 63: semper infra aliorum aestimationes se metiens, Vell. 1, 127; ib. 97; Plin. 3, 5, 9: aestimatione recta severus, deterius interpretantibus tristior habebatur, Tac. H. 1, 14, et al.

3. Poet.: *The worth* or *value of a thing*, Cat. 12, 11.

aestĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *One who estimates a thing acc. to its extrinsic value, a valuer, appraiser, taxer*: frumenti, Cic. Pis. 35 *fin.*: callidi rerum aestimatores prata et areas quasdam magno aestimant, id. Parad. 6, 3.—**2.** Trop.: *An estimator* or *valuer of a thing acc. to its intrinsic worth* (not a judge, for that is denoted by *existimator*, q. v.): nemo erit tam injustus rerum aestimator, qui dubitet, *etc.*, Cic. Marcell. 5: justus rerum aestimator, id. Or. 41: immodicus aestimator sui, Curt. 8, 1, et al.—Whence

aestĭmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Regarding a valuer* or *taxer*, only in the jurists: judicium, Gai. 18: actio, Ulp. Dig. 19, 3; 21, 1, 43 and 48.

aestĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [aestimo] = aestimatio; found only in the Abl.: in aestimatu est mel e thymo, Plin. 11, 15, 15: aetatis, Macr. Sat. 1, 16.

‡ **aestĭmĭa,** ae, *f.* [id.] = aestimatio, acc. to Fest. p. 22.

aestĭmĭum, i, *n.* [id.] = aestimatio (in later Lat.): Hyg. de Limit. p. 152 Goes.; so besides only Frontin. de Colon. p. 127 ib.

aestĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [at an earlier period aestŭmo, from aes with the ending *tumo*, which also appears in *autumo, legitumus, finitumus, maritumus*, later, legitimus, finitimus, maritimus; hence it should not be considered as compounded with *τιμάω*, in which, besides, the iota is long].

1. *To determine* or *estimate the extrinsic (money) value of a thing, to value, appraise, rate*, constr. *c. gen.* or *abl. pretii*, v. Grotof. § 189 *sq.*; Ramsh. § 109; Zumpt, § 73 and 444: domum emit prope dimidio carius, quam aestimabat, Cic. Dom. 44: frumentum III denariis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 92.

aliquid tenuissime, ib. 2, 4, 16: prata magno, id. Parad. 6, 3: perfecit (Aratus) aestimandis possessionibus, ut, *etc.*, id. Off. 2, 23, 82.—Hence litem alicui *or* alicujus, *to estimate the value of an object in question, and thus determine how much the convicted person shall pay, to fix the damages;* cf. Ascon. upon Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 13, and Beier Cic. Oratt. Frgm. Exc. IV. p. 265; Cic. Verr. l. 1.

2. Trop.: *To estimate the intrinsic* (*moral*) *worth of a thing, to weigh it* (while *existimare*, as a consequence of aestimare, signif. to judge a thing in any way after estimating its value, ex pretio rei judicare; cf. Burm. Phaedr. 3, 4; Goer. and Otto on Cic. Fin. 3, 26; Herz. Caes. B. G. 2, 17; Corte and Kritz Sall. Cat. 8, 2; Gronov. Liv. 4, 41; 34, 2; and aestimator): ii expendunt et aestimant voluptates, Cic. in Senat. 6 *fin.*—Constr.: **a.** That which serves as a standard by which a thing is estimated with *ex* or in the *Abl.*: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimant, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: aliquem ex artificio comico, id. ib.: quum in Aquitaniam pervenisset, quae pars, ex tertia parte Galliae est aestimanda, *etc.*, *to estimate acc. to the third part*, which is fixed upon as a standard (*i. e. *is to be reckoned as a third part*), Caes. B. G. 3, 20 Herz.: amicitias inimicitiasque non ex re, sed ex commodo, Sall. C. 10, 5: ex aequo, Liv. 7, 30.—*c. Abl.*: virtutem annis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 48: aliquid vita, *to measure a thing by life*, i. e. *to hold it as dear as life*, Curt. 5, 5: nec Macedonas veteri fama, sed praesentibus viribus aestimandos, Just. 30, 4.—**b.** The value attached to a thing in estimating it, in the *gen.* or *abl. pretii* (cf. *no.* 1), poet. also *c. Acc.* nihil: auctoritatem alicujus magni, Cic. Att. 7, 15: quod non minoris aestimamus quam quemlibet triumphum, Nep. Cato 1: aliquid unius assis, Cat. 5, 2: aliquid permagno, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, 13: non magno, id. Fin. 3, 3, 11; so id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: non nihilo aestimandum, id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: magno te aestimaturum, Liv. 40, 55: magno aestimantibus se, ib. 41. And with definite numerals which give the price-current for which a thing may be had; cf. Zumpt, § 456; Sall. Frgm. p. 974 ed. Corte: denis in diem assibus animam et corpus aestimari, Tac. A. 1, 17: emori nolo: sed me esse mortuum nihil aestimo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15.—**c.** Among the histt. with a *rel. clause*: aestumabitis, qualis illa pax aut deditio sit, ex qua, *etc.*, Sall. J. 35; Tac. Agr. 18: quantopere dilectus sit, facile est aestimare, Suet. Aug. 57.

aestiva, orum, v. aestivus.

aestīvālis, e, *adj.* = aestīvus, *Pertaining to summer, summer-like*: circulus, *i. e. the tropic of Cancer*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 24.

aestīve, *adv.* *In a summer-like manner*, v. aestivus.

aestīvo, avi, atum, 1. [aestivus] *v. n.* *To spend* or *pass the summer in a place*, (like *hiemo*, to pass the winter), Var. R. R. 2, 1: mihi greges in Apulia hibernabant, qui in Reatinibus montibus aestivabant, ib. 2; so Plin. 12, 5, 11; Suet. Galb. 4; Vesp. 24; Stat. S. 4, 22.

aestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [aestas] Of very general signif. and class.: *Pertaining in any way to summer, summer-like, summer:* quo pacto aestivis e partibus Aegocerotis brumaleis adeat flexus, *turns from the hot region of heaven to the wintery sign of Capricorn*, Lucr. 5, 614; so ib. 638: aestivos menses rei militari dare, hibernos juris dictioni, Cic. Att. 5, 14: tempora, dies, *summer time, summer days*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 31: locus, *i. e. suitable for a summer residence*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: sol, Virg. G. 4, 28: aura, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 18: umbra, Ov. M. 13, 793: rus, Mart. 8, 61: per aestivos saltus, deviasque calles exercitum ducimus, *through woods, where flocks were driven for summer pasture*, Liv. 22, 14: aves, *summer birds*, id. 5, 6: animalia, *fleas, bugs, and other noxious insects*, Plin. 9, 47, 71: expeditiones, *which were undertaken in summer*, Vell. 2, 114: castra, *summer camp* (which was constructed differently from a winter camp), Suet. Claud. 1. Hence also, aestiva, orum, absol., **1.** For *Summer camp*, τὰ ϑερινά: dum in aestivis essemus, Cic. Att. 5, 17; id. Fam. 2, 13: dimittere cohortes in aestiva, Suet. Caes. 49: aestiva praetoris, of a pleasure camp, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37.—**2.** *The time appropriate for a campaign* (cf. aestas *no.* 2, often continuing until December, v. Manut. Cic. Fam. 2, 7); hence *a military expedition, a campaign*, Cic. Pis. 40: aestivis confectis (which did not take place until the Saturnalia, XIV Kal. Januar.), id. Fam. 3, 9 *fin.*: perducere aestiva in mensem Decembrem, Vell. 2, 105.—**3.** *Pasture-grounds for cattle, a summer abode for them*, Plin. 24, 6, 19. And in Virg. meton. for *the cattle themselves*, Virg. G. 3, 472.

* *Adverb.*: aestive admodum viaticati sumus, *we are furnished in a very summer-like manner with money for our journey*, i. e. we have but little (the figure taken from the light dress of summer; or, acc. to others, from the scanty provisions which the soldiers took with them in summer), Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 30.

***aestŭābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [aestuo] *Foaming, fermenting*: confectio, Pall. 11, 17.

aestuans, antis, v. aestuo, *Part.*

aestŭārium, i, *n.* [aestus] **1.** *A part of the sea-coast which, during the flood-tide, is overflowed, but at the ebb-tide is left covered with mud* or *slime, the marshy sea-shore, an estuary*, ἀνάχυσις: "Aestuaria sunt omnia, qua mare vicissim tum accedit, tum recedit, Fest. s. h. v.: pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis, Caes. B. G. 3, 9; Plin. 5, 1, 1; Plin. Ep. 9, 23.—Also, **2.** *A channel extending into land from the sea, and only filled with water at flood-tide, a creek, inlet, frith*: Var. R. R. 3, 17: in aestuaria ac paludes, Caes. B. G. 2, 28 Herz.; Tac. A. 2, 8; cf. Agr. 22.—**3.** In the language of miners, *An air-hole, air-shaft*, Plin. 31, 3, 28; cf. Vitr. 8, 7, and Pall. 9. 9.

aestŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *A boiling up, foaming*, trop., *trouble* or *agitation of mind*, Plin. 18, 1, 1.—From

aestŭo, avi, atum, 1. = αἴθω, *v. n.* *To be in agitation, in violent commotion, to move to and fro, to rage, to toss, to boil up*: **1.** First of fire, *To rage, burn*: aestuat, ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis, *as the fire heaves and roars in the closed furnaces*, Virg. G. 4, 263: tectus magis aestuat ignis, Ov. M. 4, 64.—Hence of the effect of fire: *to be warm* or *hot*; both objectively: *I am warm* (Fr. *je suis chaud*), and subjectively: *It is warm to me, I feel warm* (Fr. *j'ai chaud*).—**a.** Objectiv.: nunc dum occasio est, dum scribilitae aestuant (*while the cakes are still warm*) occurrite, Plaut. Poen. prol. 43; Virg. G. 1, 107: torridus aestuat aër, *glows*, Prop. 2, 28, 3; Lucan. 1, 16.—**b.** Subjectiv.: *To feel warmth* or *heat* (but weaker than *sudare*, to sweat, and opp. to *algere*, to be cold, to feel cold; v. Doed. Syn. 3, 89): Lycurgi leges erudiunt juventutem esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, aestuando, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: ille quum aestuaret, umbram secutus est, id. Ac. 2, 22: sub pondere, Ov. M. 12, 514; Juv. 3, 103.

2. Of the undulating, heaving motion of the sea: *To rise in waves* or *billows* (cf. aestus): Maura unda, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 4: gurges, Virg. A. 6, 296.

3. Of other things: *To be in an undulating, waving motion, to be tossed, to heave*: in ossibus humor, Virg. G. 4, 308: ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, Lucr. 5, 1096; Gell. 17, 11, 5. So of an agitated crowd of people, Prud. 11, 228.

4. Trop.: *To move to and fro, to waver* or *vacillate from passion* (love, desire, envy, jealousy, love of conquest, *etc.*), *to be in violent, passionate excitement, to be agitated* or *excited, to be inflamed*: aestuare illi, qui dederant pecuniam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23: desiderio alicujus, id. Fam. 7, 18: invidiâ, Sall. C. 23: ingens in corde pudor, Virg. A. 12, 666: at rex Odrysius, in illa aestuat, Ov. M. 6, 490 (cf. uri in —, ib. 7, 21, 89; and ardere in —, ib. 9, 724); Mart. 9, 23: aestuat (Alexander) infelix angusto limite mundi (the figure is derived from the swelling and raging of the sea when confined), Juv. 10, 169. So also Lucan. 6, 63.

5. Esp. in prose: *To waver, to vacillate from uncertainty, to be uncertain* or *in doubt*, or, in reference to a conclusion, *to be undecided*: dubitatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30: quod petiit, spernit; repetit quod nuper omisit; aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99 (cf. the same thought as expressed by fluctuare, Sen. Vit. beat. 28, and Ep. 52): sic anceps inter utramque animus aestuat, Quint. 10, 7, 33; Suet. Claud. 4: aestuante rege, Just. 1, 10.

aestŭōsus, a, um, *adj* *Full of agitation* or *heat*: **1.** *Very hot*: aura, Pac. in Prisc. l. 6: aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14; Hor. Epod. 16, 57: auster, Plin. 2, 47, 48: aestuosissimi dies, id. 34, 12, 28: syrtes, *the burning hot syrtes*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 5; hence oraclum Jovis inter aestuosi, *i. e. of Jupiter Ammon in the Libyan desert*, Cat. 7, 5.—**2.** *Greatly agitated, in violent ebullition*: freta, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 16. *Adv.* aestuose, *Impetuously, hotly*: Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 67. *Comp.* Hor. Epod. 3, 17. *Sup.* prob. not used.—From

aestus, ūs, *m.* [aestuo] *An undulating, boiling, waving, tossing; a waving, heaving, billowy motion*: **1.** Of fire: hence, in gen., *Fire, glow* (orig. in relation to its flashing up, while *fervor* denotes a glowing, *ardor* a burning, scorching, and *calor* a warming heat, Hab. Syn. 2, 10; yet it was very early used even for warming heat, v. the following example): nam fretus ipse anni permiscet frigus et aestum, *heat and cold are blended*, Lucr. 6, 364 (for which calor, ib. 368, 371, et al.): exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras, Virg. A. 2, 759: caniculae, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 18; so id. Ep. 1, 8, 5: labore et aestu languidus, Sall. J. 55. In plur.: neque frigora, neque aestus facile tolerabat, Suet. Aug. 81.—So of mid-day heat: aestibus et mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem, Virg. G. 3, 331 (cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 22: ille quum aestuaret umbram secutus est).—And of the heat of disease (of wounds, fever, inflammation, and the like): ulceris aestus, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19: homines aegri cum aestu febrique jactantur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13.

2. *The undulating, heaving motion of the sea, the swell, surge*: fervet aestu pelagus, Pac. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39; hence meton. for *the sea in agitation, waves, billows*: delphines aestum secabant, Virg. A. 8, 674: furit aestus arenis, ib. 1, 111: aestus totos campos inundaverant, Curt. 9, 9, 18.—In Virg. once also of *the boiling up of water in a vessel*: exsultant aestu latices, Aen. 7, 462.—Esp.,

3. *The periodical advance of the sea upon, and retreat from, its shores, the tide* (cf. Var. L. L. 9, 19; Mel. 3, 1; Plin. 2, 97, 99); Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus dicam? quorum accessus et recessus (*flow and ebb*) lunae motu gubernantur, Cic. Div. 2, 14 *fin.*: secundus, Sall. Frgm. in Gell. 10, 26, 2: adversus, id. in Non. 2, 534.

4. Trop.: *The passionate rising up* or *commotion of the mind, the fire, glow, ardor of any* (*even a good*) *passion*; cf. aestuo *no.* 4: et belli magnos commovit funditus aestus (genus humanum), *has stirred up from their very bottom the waves of discord*, Lucr. 5, 1434. So Horat.: civilis belli aestus, Ep. 2, 2, 47; id. Od. 2, 7, 15: repente te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit atque in altum abstraxit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36: hunc absorbuit aestus quidam gloriae, id. Brut. 81: stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8: perstet et, ut pelagi, sic pectoris adjuvet aestum, *the glow of love*, Ov. H. 16, 25.

5. *A vacillating, irresolute state of mind, a fearful, anxious wavering, disquiet, trouble, embarrassment, anxiety*: qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae, Cic. Div. in Caec. 14: vario fluctuat aestu, Virg. A. 12, 486: amor magno irarum fluctuat aestu, ib. 4, 532; cf. ib. 8, 19: aestus curaeque graves, Hor. S. 1, 2, 110.

6. Aestus receives a peculiar signif. in the Epicurean philos. lang. of Lucr., *e. g.* it denotes, where he speaks of the influence of one object upon another, *the physical, atomic efflux*, which goes forth from one body, through the air, to another, and thus alone renders perception and influence possible (cf. affluo *no.* 1): perpetuoque fluunt certeis ab rebus odores, Frigus ut a fluvieis, calor a sole, aestus ab undeis Aequoris, exesor moerorum litora propter, *etc.*, *as a saline exhalation arises from the sea, which corrodes the walls upon its shores*, Lucr. 6, 926. And so in ib. vers. 1001 *sq.*, where the power of the magnet is treated of, the so-called magnetic fluid is several times designated by lapidis aestus.

☞ Anterior to the class. per. this word is sometimes varied acc. to the second declension: aesti forte ex arido, Pac. in Non. 8, 9.

Aesŭla, ae, *f.* *A town in the neighborhood of Tibur:* Hor. Od. 3, 29, 6; cf. Müll. Roms Campagn. 1, 272.—Hence **Aesŭlānus,** a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Aesula:* arx, Liv. 26, 9; and Aesulani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Aesula*, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

aetas, ātis, *f.* [contr. from the ante-class. *aevitas* from aevum; cf. Prisc. 595 P.] (*gen. plur.* usu. aetatum; but also aetatium, Vell. 2, 89; Liv. 1, 43; 9, 17; 26, 9; Gell. 14, 1; cf. Oud. Suet. Aug. 31). **1.** *The period of life, life*, and esp. *the life of man* (divided, acc. to Varro in Censor. 14, into 5 divisions: *pueritia*, from birth to the 15th year; *adolescentia*, from that time to the 30th; *juventus*, to the 45th; the age of the *seniores*, to the 60th; and, finally, *senectus*, from that time till death. Others make a different division, v. Flor. 1, prooem.; Isid. Orig. 11, 2; Gell. 10, 28; 15, 20, and others): populi aevitates, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: a primo tempore aetatis, ib. 1, 4, 13: ineuntis aetatis inscientia, id. Off. 1, 34: flos aetatis, *i. e. youth*, id. Philipp. 2, 2; Liv. 21; Suet. Caes. 49. So bona aetas, Cic. de Sen. 14; and poet. in the plur.: ambo florentes aetatibus, Virg. E. 7, 4: mala aetas, *old age*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 6: quamquam aetas senet, satis habeo tamen virium, ut te ara arceam, Pac. in Prisc. l. 10; id. in Non. 159, 19, and abs. *aetas* (aevitas) = senectus, *old age*, SI MORBVS AEVITASVE VITIVM ESCIT, Frgm. of the XII. Tables in Gell. 20, 1, 25; cf. Dirks. Transl. S. 148–154: aetate (*through age*) non quis obtuerier, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 154: sed ipse morbo atque aetate confectus, Sall. J. 9: graves aetate, Liv. 7, 39. On the contr., aetas is sometimes used abs. for *youth*, just as the context requires the one or the other, Cic. Verr. 1, 12; cf. id. Off. 2, 13: expers belli propter aetatem, Suet. Aug. 8: aetas consularis, *the legal age for the consulship*, i. e. the 43d year, Cic. Phil. 5, 17 (* id aetatis jam sumus, *we have now reached that time of life*, Cic. Fam. 6, 20).

2. *The lifetime of man, without reference to its different stages; life*, in gen.; Enn. in Gell. 18, 2, 16: aetas acta honeste et splendide, Cic. Tusc. 3. 25. Instead of agere, also gerere, id. Fam. 4, 5; Liv. 23, 23, et al.: tempus aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 19: aetatem consumere in studio aliquo, id. Off. 1, 1: conterere in litibus, id. Leg. 1, 20: degere omnem in tranquillitate, id. Fin. 2, 35; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 53, et al. (* In Ov. M. 12, 189, aetas = centum annos. So, acc. to some, Cic. Sen. 12, but acc. to others, aetas there means the average life of man, or about 30 years.)

3. *A space of time, an age* or *generation, time:* Heroicae aetates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: haec aetas, id. ib. 1, 3, 5; id. Rep. 1, 1: alia, id. Lael. 27, 101 Beier: (* nostra aetate, *in our times*, Quint. 1, 4, 20): cum primis aetatis suae comparabatur, Nep. Iphicr. 1; Vell. 1, 16: incuriosa suorum aetas, Tac. Agr. 1: omnia fert aetas, *time*, Virg. E. 9, 51; so Hor. Od. 4, 9, 9: crastina aetas, *the morrow*, Stat. Th. 3, 562.

4. *Abstractum pro concreto; The time* or *period of one's life* for *the man himself*, or *the age* for *the men living in it* (mostly poet., and in prose after the Aug. per.): sibi inimicus magis, quam aetati tuae, *i. e.* tibi, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 1: vae aetati tuae id, Capt. 4, 2, 105: quid nos dura refugimus aetas? Hor. Od. 1, 35, 34: impia, id. Epod. 16, 9: veniens, Ov. Fast. 6, 639: omnis aetas currere obviam, Liv. 27, 51: omnis sexus, omnis aetas, Tac. A. 13, 16: innoxiam liberorum aetatem miserarentur, *i. e.* innocentes liberos, id. Hist. 3, 68: sexum, aetatem, ordinem omnem, Suet. Cal. 4.

5. Also of things without life, *e. g.* of wine, its *age:* bibite Falernum hoc: annorum quadraginta est. Bene, inquit, aetatem fert, *it keeps well* (cf. fero), Cic. in Macr. Sat. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 23, 1, 20; id. 15, 2, 3. So of buildings: aetates aedificiorum, Papin. Dig. 30, 58.

6. Aetatem, in the ante-class. per., *adv.* **a.** = semper, perpetuo, *Through the whole life, during lifetime, continually:* ut aetatem ambo nobis sint obnoxii, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 18: at tu aegrota, si lubet, per me, aetatem quidem, id. Curc. 4, 3, 22: Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 38.—**b.** = diu, longo tempore, *A long time, a long while:* an abiit jam a milite? Jamdudum aetatem, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8: quod solis vapor aetatem non posse videtur efficere, *what the heat of the sun can not perhaps effect for years*, Lucr. 6, 236.

7. In aetate, also ante-class., *adv.* **a.** *At times, sometimes, now and then:* Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 1.—**b.** *Always, ever, at any time:* ib. 2, 4, 60.—Hence

aetātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* *A youthful, tender*, or *effeminate age:* in munditiis, mollitiis deliciisque aetatulam agere, Plaut. Ps. 1. 2, 40: in primis puerorum aetatulis, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55.—Hence, **2.** Metaph.: *Youthful passion, sensuality, voluptuousness:* monuit, ut parcius aetatulae indulgeret, Suet. Claud. 16 (cf. Galb. 20: Cupide fruaris aetate tua).

aeternābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aeterno] *That can last forever, eternal, ever-during:* divitia, Att. in Non. 475, 24: urbs, *i. e. Rome*, Cod. Th. 11, 20, 3.

aeternālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Enduring forever, eternal:* aeternali somno sacrum, *i. e. to death*, Grut. 752, 3: lex temporalis et aet., Tert. adv. Jud. 6.

aeternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aeternus] *Eternity:* fuit quaedam ab infinito tempore aeternitas, quam nulla temporum circumscriptio metiebatur, Cic. N. D. 1, 9: Deum nihil aliud in omni aeternitate cogitantem, ib. 1, 41; so ib. 3, 6; Div. 2, 7, et al.; hence, ex aeternitate, *from eternity:* hoc est verum ex aeternitate, Cic. Fat. 14: ex omni aeternitate fluens veritas, id. Div. 1, 55.—**2.** *Eternal duration*, synon. with *immortalitas:* mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. Pis. 3; so id. Phil. 14, 13: cedri materiae aeternitas, Plin. 13, 5, 11: cupido aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. Ner. 55, et al.—**3.** In the time of the emperors, *A title of the emperor*, like *divinitas, majestas*, and the like: rogatus per aeternitatem tuam, ut, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 10, 87 ad Trajan: adoratus aeternitatem nostram, Imp. Const. Cod. 11, 9, 2.

1. aeterno, *adv.* *Eternally, everlastingly*, etc., v. aeternus.

2. aeterno, are, *v. a.* *To perpetuate, to immortalize* (very rare, perhaps extant only in the two follg. exs.): literis ac laudibus aeternare, Var. in Non. 2, 57: virtutes in aevum, * Hor. Od. 4, 14, 3;—from

aeternus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. *aeviternus*, Var. L. L. 6, 2; Prisc. 2 *fin.* v. aevum with the temporal ending *ternus*, as in *sempiternus, hesternus*] *Eternal, everlasting* (differing in intensity from sempiternus. "*Sempiternus* denotes what is perpetual, what exists as long as time endures, and keeps even pace with it; *aeternus, the everlasting, that which is raised above all time, and can be measured only by Aeons* (indefinite periods); for, tempus est pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 39. Thus the sublime thought, without beginning and end, is more vividly suggested by aeternus than by sempiternus, since the latter has more direct reference to the long-duration between the beginning and end, without indicating that eternity has neither beginning nor end. Sempiternus includes a mathematical, aeternus a metaphysical designation of eternity," Doed. Syn. 1, 3): cibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 13: gratia, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 33, materies, Lucr. 1, 240; so ib. 246, 520 541, et al.: per aeviternam hominum domum, tellurem, propero gradum, Var. in Prisc. 595 P.: Deus, Cic. Fin. 2, 27: nihil quod ortum sit, aeternum esse potest, id. N. D. 1, 8: non modo aeternam sed ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi possumus, id. Rep. 6, 23: sollicitudo, Sall. J. 36: amor, Virg. A. 8, 394: ver, Ov. M. 5, 391. Hence Rome received, as an honorable appellation, aeterna urbs, *the eternal city*, Tib. 2, 5, 23; Imper. Const. Cod. 11, 16, 1; Symm. Ep. 3, 55. Adverbial phrases, **1.** In aeternum, or poet. aeternum: *For all future time, forever:* urbs in aeternum condita, Liv. 28, 28; cf. 4, 4; so Plin. Pan. 35; Quint. Declam. 6, 6: sedet aeternumque sedebit Infelix Theseus, Virg. A. 6, 617: serviet aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41.—**2.** Aeternum *or* aeterno: *Constantly, continually:* aeternum latrans, Virg. A. 6, 401; so id. G. 2, 400: aeterno virere, Plin. 2, 107, 111: aeterno manere, Inscr. in Viscont. Mus Pio-Clem. 1, 73 ed. Mil.

Aethălĭa, ae, *f.* **1.** *The Island Elba*, otherwise called *Ilva*, esp. celebrated for its iron mines, Virg. A. 10, 174; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, 240.—**2.** *An early name of Chios*, Plin. 5, 31, 38.

aethălus, i, *m.* = αἰθάλη, *A sort of grape in Egypt, the soot-grape*, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

aether, ĕris, and Gr ĕros, *m.* = αἰθήρ, **1.** *The upper, pure air, the ether*, opp. to aër, the lower atmospheric air, Lucr. 8, 499: restat ultimus omnia cingens et coercens coeli complexus, qui idem aether vocatur; extrema ora, et determinatio mundi: in quo cum admirabilitate maxima igneae formae cursus ordinatos definiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. In the poets, **a.** *Heaven*. quod nostri coelum memorant, Graii perhibent aethera, Pac. in Delr. Synt. 113; id. in Var. L. L. 5, 10, 18; Lucr. in Var. L. L. 5, 3, 7: fama super aethera notus, Virg. A. 1, 382: rex aetheris altus Juppiter, id. ib. 12, 140: regna profundi aetheros, Stat. Th. 3, 524.—**b.** *Air*, in gen.: clamor ad coelum per aethera vagit, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100; Lucr. 2, 1112: ferar per liquidum aethera Vates, * Hor. Od. 2, 20, 2: gelidi sub aetheris axe, Virg. A. 8, 28: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, id. ib. 7, 65; so ib. 1, 595; Sil. 2, 513, et al.—* **c.** In opp. to the Lower World: *The upper world, the earth:* aethere in alto duros perferre labores, Virg. A. 6, 436.—* **d.** *The brightness surrounding a deity:* aethere plena corusco Pallas, Val. Fl. 5, 183.—**2.** Aether personified, was, acc. to fable, *Son of Chaos, and father of Coelum*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, et al.; and also was put for *Jupiter himself* by the stoic philosophers, Cic. Ac. 2, 41. So in the poets often: Lucr. 1, 251: pater omnipotens Aether, Virg. G. 2, 325.—Hence

aethĕrĭus and **aethĕrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* = αἰθέριος, *Pertaining to the ether, ethereal:* sidera aetheriis affixa cavernis, Lucr. 4, 391: altissima aethereaque natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 24 *fin.*: post ignem aetheria domo subductum, * Hor. Od. 1, 3, 29.—Metaph. **2.** *Pertaining to heaven, heavenly, celestial* (cf. aether *no.* 1, a): arces, Ov. M. 15, 858: umbrae, *the shades diffused through the heavens*, Cat. 66, 55: pater, Mart. 9, 36: Olympus, id. 9, 4: Taurus mons aetherio vertice, *i. e. which touches heaven*, Tib. 1, 8, 15: aetherios animo conceperat ignes, *i. e. heavenly, holy inspiration*, ἐνθουσιασμόν, Ov. F. 1, 473.—**3.** *Pertng. to the air* in gen. (cf. aether 1, b): nubes, Lucr. 4, 182: aurae, id, 3, 406: aqua, *i. e. rain*, Ov. F. 1, 682.—**4.** *Pertng. to the upper world* (cf. aether 1, c): vesci aura aetheria, Virg. A. 1, 550. *Comp.* aetherior, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. ed. Maj. 3, 68.

Aethĭŏpĭa, ae, *f.*, Αἰθιοπία, *Ethiopia, a country in Africa on both sides of the equator.* Its limits can not be accurately defined; cf, Plin. 6, 30, 35; 5, 88.—Whence **Aethĭŏpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* *Ethiopian, Ethiopic*, Plin. 6, 30, 35; 29, 25; 37, 7, 35, et al.

† **aethĭŏpis,** ĭdis, *f.* = αἰθιοπίς, *A spe-*

cies of sage, prob. Salvia Aethiopis, L., *Ethiopian sage*, Plin. 27, 4, 3.

* **Aethĭŏpissa,** ae, *f.* *An Ethiopian woman*, Hier. ad Eust. Ep. 22, 1;—from

Aethĭŏps, ŏpis, *m.*, Αἰθίοψ, *An Ethiopian*, Plin. 2, 78, 80.—Appel.: **1** *A black man, blackamoor:* derideat Aethiopem albus, Juv. 2, 23: Aethiopas videri, Plin. 32, 10, 52.—**2.** *A coarse, dull, awkward man, a blockhead:* cum hoc homine an cum stipite Aethiope, Cic. de Sen. 6. Hence Aethiopis occursus is considered a bad omen, Juv. 6, 600; Flor. 4, 7.—Adj., hence also in the *fem.:* Aethiopes lacus, Ov. M. 15, 318. (*i* long, Sid. carm. 11, 18: Aethīops.)

Aethĭŏpus, i, *m.*=aethiops: rhinoceros velut Aethiopus, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 689 P.; so Serv. Virg. A. 1. 605.

Aethōn, ōnis, *m.*=*αἴθων*, burning, *The name of a horse in mythology:* **1.** In the chariot of Phoebus, Ov. M. 2, 153.—**2.** In that of Pallas, Virg. A. 11, 90.—**3.** In that of Aurora, Serv. Virg. A. l. c.—**4.** In that of Pluto, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1 *fin.*

1. aethra, ae, *f.*=*αἴθρα*, *The pure brightness of the sun, the clear, serene sky:* "Aetheris splendor, qui sereno coelo conspicitur," Serv. Virg. A. 3, 585 (a poet. word): caerula, Naev. in Var. L. L. 7, 81 Scalig.: flammea, Att. in Macr. 6, 4: siderea, Virg. A. 3, 585.—Metaph. **2.** For aether: summa pars coeli, quae aethra dicitur, where however others read aether, Cic. N. D. 2, 45;—and, **3.** Like aether, *The sky, air, heavens:* surgere in aethram, Lucr. 6, 467: volans ales in aethra, Virg. A. 12, 247; so Sil. 4, 103; Stat. S. 1, 2, 135, et al.

2. Aethra, ae, *f.*, Αἴθρα, **1.** *Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Hyas* (in Hyg. F. 192 called *Pleione*), Ov. F. 5, 171.—**2.** *The daughter of Pittheus and mother of Theseus*, acc. to Ov. H. 10, 131, and Hyg. F. 37.

† **aetĭŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*=*αἰτιολογία*, *An allegation of reasons, a bringing of proofs;* cf. Charis. 252 P.; Sen. Ep. 95 *prope fin.* (yet it is perh. better to read ethologia, cf. Rutil. Lupus de Fig. sent. 2): aetiologia est cum proponimus aliquid, ejusque causam et rationem reddimus, Isid. Orig. 2, 21.

† **āĕtītēs,** ae, *f.*=*ἀετίτης* (fr. *ἀετός*, eagle), *A stone found in the nest of the eagle, eagle-stone*, to us unknown, Plin. 10, 3. 4; 30, 14, 44; 36, 21, 39.

† **āĕtītis,** ĭdis, *f.*=*ἀετῖτις*, *A precious stone of the color of the eagle*, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

Aetna, ae, and Gr. **Aetnē,** ēs (cf. upon this ending, Burm. Ov. M. 2, 220, and Weber, Luc. 5, 99), *f.* Αἴτνη, **1.** *The volcano Aetna upon Sicily*, now *Monte Gibello*, in the interior of which, acc. to fable, was the forge of Vulcan, where the Cyclops forged thunder-bolts for Jupiter, and under which the latter buried the monster Typhoeus, Cic. Div. 2, 19; Ov. F. 4, 287, 491; 1, 574.—**2.** *A nymph in Sicily*, acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 9, 584.

Aetnaeus, a, um, *adj.* [Aetna] **1.** *Pertaining to Aetna:* ignes, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: fratres, *the Cyclops who forged in Aetna*, Virg. A. 3, 678: fulmen, Prop. 3, 15, 21: Deus, *i. e. Vulcan*, who is said to have had his work-shop in Aetna, Val. Fl. 2, 420: Aetnaei, *those who dwell on* or *near Aetna*, Just. 22, 1.—Hence, **2.** poet. *pars pro toto: Sicilian:* triumphi, Sil. 9, 196.

Aetnensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Pertng. to the town Aetna* (at the foot of Mount Aetna, v. Strab. 6, p. 185), *Aetnensian:* ager, Cic Verr. 2, 3, 18.—Hence Aetnenses, *The inhab. of Aetna*, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

Aetōlĭa, ae, *f.*, Αἰτωλία, *A province in Middle Greece, between Locri and Acarnania, south of Thessaly*, Cic. Pis. 37.—Whence

Aetōlĭcus, a, um. *adj.* *Aetolian:* aper (* *the Calydonian boar*), Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 3 (* cf. Ov. M. 8, 419): bellum, Liv. 37, 6;—and

* **Aetōlis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Αἰτωλίς, *An Aetolian woman:* pulsa Aetolide Dejanira, Ov. H. 9, 131;—and

* **Aetōlĭus,** a, um, *adj.* poet. for Aetolicus: heros, *i. e. Diomedes*, who first reigned in Aetolia, Ov. M. 14, 461;—and

Aetōlus, a, um, *adj.*, Αἰτωλός, *Aetolian:* arma, *i. e. of Diomedes*, who first reigned in Aetolia. Ov. M. 14, 528; so id. R. Am. 159; Sil. 7, 484: urbs, *i. e. Arpi in Apulia*, built by Diomedes and his companions, Virg. A. 11, 239; hence Arpi Aetoli, ib. 10, 28: plagae, *hunting-nets*, with reference to Meleager and the Calydonian chase, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 46 Schmid.—Hence Aetoli, orum, *The inhab. of Aetolia*, Liv. 37, 6; Virg. A. 11, 308. (This word has a false quantity in Plaut. Capt. Prol. 24: postquam belligerant Aétŏli cum aliis, while in ib. 59 it is correct: hence Lind. prefers to read posteáquam Aetōli bélligerant cum 'Aliis; v. h. l.)

aevitas, atis, v. aetas.

aeviternus, v. aeternus.

aevum, i, *n.* [aeFum, fr. *αἰών*, which according to Dr. Robinson's New Test. Lexicon, is kindred with *ἀεί*, or, perhaps from *ἄω*.] **1.** *Uninterrupted, never-ending time, eternity:* per aevum, Lucr. 1, 634; ib. 950, et al.—Hence in aevum, *for all time*. Hor. Od. 4, 14, 3; so Plin. 35, 2, 2.—**2.** In a more restricted sense of a definite time, *Period, lifetime, life, age:* aevum agitare, Enn. in Gell. 12, 2, 3: in armis aevum agere, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49; so degere, Lucr. 5, 1439: consumere, ib. 1430: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, *my age* or *time of life*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26: aevum omne et breve et fragile est, Plin. Pan. 78, 2: flos aevi, *youth* (cf. aetas *no.* 1), Ov. M. 9, 436: integer aevi, Virg. A. 9, 255: primum aevum, Val. Fl. 7, 338; hence (like aetas q. v. *no.* 1) for *old age:* confectus aevo, Virg. A. 11, 85: obsitus aevo, id. ib. 8, 307: annis aevoque soluti, Ov. M. 8, 718.—**3.** *Age* or *generation:* Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 83: ter aevo functus, of Nestor, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 13: ingenia nostri aevi, Vell. 2, 36: in nostro aevo. Plin. 2, 25, 23; cf. ib. 2, 13, 10: simulacrum tot aevis incorruptum, id. 14, 1, 2: hence—**4.** *The men living in the same* (cf. aetas *no.* 4): de quibus consensus aevi judicaverint, Plin. 14, 6, 8.

☞ In Plautus and Lucretius, once each, *masc.*, aevus, i, after the Gr. *αἰών*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 14; Lucr. 3, 605.

† **aex**=*αἴξ*, *The Goat: the name of a rock in the Aegaean Sea, between Chius and Tenus*, Plin. 4, 11, 18.

Āfer, fra, frum, *adj.* (a rare form of the name of a people; cf. Calaber) *African:* litus, Ov. Her. 7, 169: aequora, *the sea between Africa and Sicily*, id. Fast. 4, 289: avis, *i. e.* gallina Numidica, in high estimation, on account of its size and rareness, Hor. Epod. 2, 53: lanae Afro murice tinctae, *i. e.* Gaetulo, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 35; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 181, and Ov. F. 2, 318.—Afer and Afri, ōrum, *m.*, *Africans*, Cic. Balb. 18: sitientes Afri, Virg. E. 1, 65: Afri discincti, *ungirded*, i. e. *unwarlike*, id. A. 8. 724: dirus Afer, *i. e. Hannibal*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 42.

af-făber (adf.), bra, brum, *adj.* *Made* or *prepared ingeniously, with art, ingenious*, "AFFABRUM fabrefactum," Fest. p. 23. So the *adv.* affabre: affabre atque antiquo artificio factus, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5; Prisc. 1009 P.—**2.** In the act. sense, *Skilled in art, skillful, ingenious:* literas affabra rerum vel natura vel industria peperit, Symm. Ep. 3, 17.

affābĭlis (adf.), e, *adj.* [affor] *That can be easily spoken to, easy of access, courteous, affable, kind, friendly:* Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 8: cum in omni sermone omnibus affabilem se esse vellet, * Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: affabilis, blandus, Nep. Alc. 1, 3: nec dictu affabilis ulli, Virg. A. 3, 621 (cf. Attius in Macr. S. 6, 1: quem nec affari queas): affabilior, Sen. Ep. 79. *Sup.* prob. not used. *Adv.* affabilissime, Gell. 16, 3. In *Pos.* also, Macr. S. 7, 2, and Spart. in Carac. 3.—Whence

* **affābĭlĭtas,** ātis *f.* *The quality of* affabilis, *courtesy, kindness, friendliness:* comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48.

affābĭlĭter, *adv.* *Courteously, kindly*, etc., v. affabilis.

affăbre, *adv.* *Ingeniously, skillfully*, etc., v. affaber.

* **affăbrĭcātus** (adf.), a, um (*Part.* from AFFABRICO), *Fitted* or *added to by art:* consuetudo quasi affabricata natura, Aug. Mus. 6, 7.

affāmen (adf.), ĭnis, *n.* [affor] *An accosting, address, speech;* only in App. for the usual affatus: blando affamine. Met. 11, p. 260, 23 Elm.; ib. p. 272, 39.

affānĭae, arum, *f.* *Empty, trifling talk, chatter, idle jests:* dicta futilia, gerrae; only in two passages in App.: affanias adblaterare, Met. 9, p. 221, 25 Elm.: affanias effutire, ib. 10, p. 243, 14 ib. (Its etym. is not determined; acc. to Doed from affari; v. his Syn. 3, 88.)

af-fătim (adf.), also written ad fatim, *adv.* [fatis, kindred with fatisco, fatigo, and fastidium, hence, as it were, ad fastidium usque] *To satisfaction, sufficiently, enough* (so that one desires no more, therefore subjective; while *satis* signif. sufficient, so that one needs nothing more; therefore objective, Doed. Syn. 1, 108 *sq.*): affatim edi, bibi, lusi, Liv. Andr. in Fest. p. 11, after Hom. Od. 15, 372; cf. Herm. Doctr. Met. 625: edas de alieno, quantum velis, usque affatim, *till you have enough*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 31: miseria una uni quidem homini est affatim, id. Trin. 5, 2, 61 (where affatim, like satis, abunde, frustra, is constr. adject.): iisdem seminibus homines affatim vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: affatim satiata (aquila), id. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: affatim satisfacere alicui, id. Att. 2, 16: parare commeatum affatim, Sall. J. 47: de cytiso affatim diximus, Plin. 18, 16, 43.—Acc. to Fest. p. 11, Terence uses it (in a passage not now extant) for ad lassitudinem, *to weariness, satiety*, which may be derived from the etymol. above given.—Sometimes, like abunde and satis, subst. with the genitive; cf. Rudd. 2, 317: divitiarum affatim est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 33: hominum, id. Men. 3, 1, 10: copiarum. Liv. 34, 37: vini, Just. 1, 8.—**2.** In later Lat. adv. before an adj. (cf. abunde): *Sufficiently, enough:* onustus, App. Met. 9, p. 221, 31 Elm.: feminae af. multae, Amm. 14, 6.

☞ The poet and gramm. Annianus, in Gell. 7, 7, 1, accented the word ádfatim, while at an earlier period it was pronounced affátim, since it was considered as two words; cf. Doed. Syn. 1 110.

1. affātus (adf.), *Part.* from affor.

2. affātus (adf.), ūs, *m.* [affor] *A speaking to, accosting*, or *addressing, address*, (in the classical period only in the poets; later also in prose): quo nunc reginam ambire furentem audeat affatu? Virg. A. 4, 284: affatus reddere, Stat. Silv. 2, 4, 7; Sen. Med. 187: ora solvere ad affatus, Sil. 17, 340, et al.—In prose, Just. Cod. 5, 4, 23; Imp. Leo Cod. 1, 26. 6, et al.

affectātĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [affecto] *An eager longing* or *ardent desire for, a striving after*, in a good and bad sense (for the most part only in post-Augustan prose): philosophia sapientiae amor est et affectatio, Sen. Ep. 89: magna coeli affectatione compertum, *i. e.* perscrutatione, *investigation*, Plin. 2, 18, 82: decoris, id. 11, 37, 56: Nervii circa affectationem Germanicae originis (*in the endeavor to pass for Germans*), ultro ambitiosi sunt, Tac. G. 28: imperii, *aspiring to the empire*, Suet. Tit. 9.—Hence, **2.** In rhetoric, *A striving to give a certain character* or *quality to discourse, without possessing the ability to do it*, or *without hitting the right proportion in it;* also *an inordinate desire always to say something striking, affectation, conceit:* (ad malam affectationem) pertinent, quae in oratione sunt tumida, exilia, praedulcia, abundantia, arcessita, exsultantia, Quint. 8, 3, 56: nihil est odiosius affectatione, id. 1, 6, 11; so id. 8, 3, 27; 9, 3, 54; 10, 1, 82; Suet. Gramm. 10; Tib. 70.

affectātor (adf.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who earnestly strives for something:* justi amoris, Eutr. 10, 7.—In a bad sense: nimius risûs, Quint. 6, 3, 3, et al.—Whence

* **affectātrix** (adf.), īcis, *f.* *That eagerly strives for a thing:* sapientia aff. veritatis, Tert. Praescr. 1, 7.

affectatus (adf.), a, um, *Pa.*, from affecto.

affecte (adf.), *adv.* *Feelingly, sensibly*, etc., v. afficio, *Pa.*

affectio (adf.), ōnis, *f.*, is not the active state of afficiens, but the condition of affectus (a, um), accordingly not the production of a relation of a person to a thing, but *The relation to*, or *disposition toward, a thing produced in a person* (in this and the two follg. signif. almost peculiar to the philos. lang. of Cic.): comparantur ea, quae aut majora, aut minora, aut paria dicuntur: in quibus spectantur haec: numerus, species, vis, quaedam etiam ad res aliquas affectio, Cic. Top. 18, 68; and this is, § 70, illustrated by examples; cf. ib. 2, 7.—Hence,

2. *A change of physical*, but esp. *of mental state effected in one, a state* or *frame of mind* (but this is only transient, while *habitus* is lasting): "affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio, ut: laetitia, cupiditas, metus, molestia, morbus, debilitas, et alia, quae in eodem genere reperiuntur," Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36; ib. 2, 5; cf. ib. § 19. In Gellius = affectus, as transl. of the Gr. πάθος, Gell. 19, 12, 3.—But sometimes,

3. *A permanent state of mind, a frame of mind, a state of feeling*, Gr. διάθεσις: virtus est affectio animi constans conveniensque, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34 Kühn. (cf. in Gr. διάθεσις ψυχῆς συμφώνης αὐτῇ in Stob. Ecl. Eth. 2, p. 104.); id. Fin. 3, 26, 65 Goer.: non mihi est vita mea utilior, quam animi talis affectio, neminem ut violem commodi mei gratia, id. Off. 2, 6, 29 Beier.—Also of body, as anal. to the mind: *The fixed, permanent constitution of it:* tu qui definieris, summum bonum firma corporis affectione contineri, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 27.—And metaph. of the stars: *Their positon in respect to one another, grouping together, a constellation:* astrorum, id. Fat. 4: ex qua affectione coeli primum spiritum duxerit, id. Div. 2, 47 (cf. affectus, a, um, *no.* 2).

4. Esp. *A favorable disposition toward any one, love, affection, good-will* (in post-Aug. prose): simiarum generi praecipua erga fetum aff., Plin. 8, 54, 80: egit Nero grates patribus, laetas inter audientium affectiones, Tac. A. 4, 15: argentum magis quam aurum sequuntur, nulla affectione animi, sed quia, *etc.*, id. G. 5; Just. 24, 3: Artemisia Mausolum virum amasse fertur ultra affectionis humanae fidem, Gell. 10, 18, 1. In the concrete, *The loved object:* affectiones, *children*, Cod. Theod. 13, 9, 3.

5. In the Lat. of the Pandects: *Ability of willing, judging for one's self, will, volition, inclination* (cf. 2 affectus *no.* 5): furiosus et pupillus non possunt incipere possidere quia affectionem tenendi non habent, Ulp. Dig. 5, 16, 60.—Whence

* **affectiōsus,** a, um, *adj.* *Full of attachment* or *affection:* Tert. Anim. 19.—* *Adv.:* affectiose, *Affectionately:* Serv. upon Virg. E. 9, 27.

affecto (adf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [afficio] aliquid: *To strive energetically after a thing, to exert one's self to attain, to do* or *effect it*. "affectare est pronum animum ad faciendum habere," Fest. p. 2. So affectare viam *or* iter, trop.: *to enter on* or *take a way, in order to arrive at a destined point* (very freq. in Plaut. and Ter.): ut me defraudes, ad eam rem affectas viam (* *that is your aim*), Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 12; id. Aul. 3, 6, 37: hi gladiatorio animo ad me affectant viam (* *set upon me*), Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 71; so id. Heaut. 2, 3, 60: quam viam munitet, quod iter affectet, videtis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48. So in other cases: cur opus affectas novum? Ov. Am. 1, 1, 14: affectare spem, *to cling to* or *cherish*, Liv. 28, 18; cf. Ov. M. 5, 377: navem, *to seize a ship in order to draw it to one's self:* verum ubi nulla datur dextrâ affectare potestas (the giant Polyphemus is here spoken of), Virg. A. 3, 670.

2. *To endeavor to make one's own, to pursue, strive after, aspire to*, or *aim at:* munditiem, non affluentiam affectabat, Nep. Att. 13, 5; Cic. Her. 4, 22: diligentiam, Plin. 17, 1, 1: magnificentiam verborum, Quint. 3, 8, 61: elegantiam Graecae orationis verbis Latinis, Gell. 17, 20: artem, Val. Max. 8, 7, *no.* 1 *extr.*—Hence pass.: morbo affectari, *to be seized* or *attacked by disease*, Liv. 29, 10 *in.*

3. In a bad sense: *To strive after a thing passionately, to aim at* or *aspire to:* dominationes, Sall. Frgm. in Aug. Civ. D. 3, 17: coelum, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 51: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56: regnum, Liv. 1, 46: cruorem alicujus, Stat. Th. 11, 539: immortalitatem, Curt. 4, 7.—Also *c. Inf.* as object.: Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 9: non ego sidereas affecto tangere sedes, Ov. A. A. 2, 39; so Stat. Th. 1, 132: Sil. 4, 138; Quint. 5, 10, 28: qui esse docti affectant, id. ib. 10, 1, 97.

4. In the histt.: *To seek to draw to one's self:* civitates formidine affectare, Sall. J. 70: Gallias, Vell. 2, 39: Galliarum societatem, Tac. H. 4, 17; so id. ib. 1, 23; 4, 66; Germ. 37, 9; Flor. 2, 2, 3.

5. *To imitate a thing faultily*, or *with dissimulation* or *hypocrisy, to affect* (only post-Aug.): crebrum anhelitum, Quint. 11, 3, 56: imitationem antiquitatis, ib. 11, 3, 10: famam clementiae, Tac. H. 2, 63: studium carminum, id. Ann. 14, 16; so Suet. Vesp. 23; Plin. Pan. 20.—Whence

affectātus, a, um, *Pa.* In rhetoric: *Choice, select, far-fetched, studied:* auribus nitidius aliquid atque affectatius postulantibus, Quint. 12, 11, 45.—*Adv.* affectato, *Studiously, zealously*, Lampr. Heliog. 17.

affector (adf.), atus. 1. *verb. dep.* [afficio] * **1.** *To strive eagerly for something:* affectatus est regnum, Var. in Diom. p. 377 P.—**2.** In later Lat.: *To have an inclination for, to become attached to:* ad mulierem, App. Herb. 15.

affectŭōsus (adf.), a, um, *adj.* [affectus] In later Lat.: *Full of inclination, affection*, or *love, affectionate, kind:* piam affectuosamque rem fecisse, Macr. Sat. 2, 11; so Cassiod. Ep. 5, 2; Tert. c. Marc. 5, 14. *Adv.* affectŭōse, *Affectionately*, etc., Cassiod. Ep. 3. 4. *Sup.*, Sidon. Ep. 4, 11.

1. affectus (adf.), a, um, v. afficio, *Pa.*

2. affectus (adf.), ūs, *m.* [afficio] **1.** *A physical*, but more esp. *a mental state produced in one by some influence* (cf. affectio *no.* 1), *a state* or *disposition of mind, affection:* affectuum duae sunt species: alterum Graeci πάθος vocant, alterum ἦθος, Quint. 6, 2, 8: qualis cujusque animi affectus esset, talem esse hominem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 47: dubiis affectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: mentis, id. Trist. 4, 3, 32: animi, ib. 5, 2, 8: diversos affectus exprimere, flentis et gaudentis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 10: affectu concitati, Quint. 6, 2, 8: affectus dulciores, id. 10, 1, 101; so id. 1. 11, 2; 6, 1, 7; 2, 6, et al.—Of the states of the body: supersunt alii corporis affectus, Cels. 3, 18; id. 2, 15.

2. In the post-Aug. per.: *Love, desire, fondness, good-will, compassion, sympathy:* opes atque inopiam pari affectu concupiscunt, Tac. Agr. 30: si res ampla domi, similisque affectibus esset, Juv. 12, 10: parentis, Suet. Tit. 8: affectu jura corrumpere, Quint. Decl. 6, 11.

3. In Lucan and in later prose, meton. for *The beloved objects, the dear* or *loved ones* (in plur.): tenuit nostros Lesbos affectus, Lucan. Phars. 8, 132: milites, quorum affectus (*wives and children*) in Albano monte erant, Capit. Maxim. 23; id. Anton. phil. 24; hence affectus publici, *the judges* as representatives of the people, Quint. Decl. 2, 17, et al.

4. Since, in philosoph. strictness, every state of passionate excitement of mind is evil, in Seneca and Pliny affectus has by itself the signif.: *Low, ignoble passion* or *desire:* affectus sunt motus animi improbabiles subiti et concitati, Sen. Ep. 75; Plin. Pan. 79, 3.

5. In the Latin of the Pandects: *Ability of willing, will, volition* (cf. affectio *no.* 5): hoc edicto neque pupillum, neque furiosum teneri constat, quia affectu carent, Ulp. Dig. 43, 4, 1 (cf. the same thought with affectio under that word *no.* 5): Labeo Dig. 44, 7, 54; so Paul. Dig. 3, 5, 19, § 2, et al.

af-fĕro (adf.), attŭlī (adt.), allātum (adl.), afferre (adf.), *v. a.*, aliquid ad aliquem *or* alicui: **1.** *To bring, take, carry*, or *convey a thing to a place* (of portable things, while adducere denotes the leading or conducting of men, larger animals, *etc.*), lit. and trop.: **a.** Lit.: lumen, Enn. Ann. 1, 40: viginti minas, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 78; so ib. 87, et al.: attuli hunc.—Quid attulisti?—Adduxi volui dicere, id. Ps. 2, 4, 21: tandem bruma niveis affert, Lucr. 5, 745: allatus est acipenser, Cic. in Macr. S. 2, 12: affer huc scyphos, Hor. Epod. 9, 33: nuces, Juv. 5, 144: cibum pede ad rostrum, veluti manu, Plin. 10, 46, 63, et al. So of the carrying of letters: afferre literas, ad aliquem *or* alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 6; Manil. 2; Liv. 22, 11, et al.: afferre se ad aliquem locum, *to betake one's self to a place, to go* or *come to* (like its opp. *auferre se ab aliq.*, to withdraw from, to leave, only poet.): huc me affero, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 6; Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 12 Bentl.: fatis huc te poscentibus affers, Virg. A. 8, 477: sese a moenibus, Virg. A. 3, 345. Hence in the same sense the pass. afferri: urbem afferimur, Virg. A. 7, 217; and afferre pedem: abite illuc, unde malum pedem attulistis, Cat. 14, 21.—**b.** Trop.: pacem ad vos affero, Plaut. Am. prol. 32: hic Stoicus genus sermonum affert non liquidum, *i. e. makes use of*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre, ib. 3, 12, 45. non minus afferret ad dicendum auctoritatis quam facultatis, id. Mur. 2, 4: consulatum in familiam, id. Phil. 9, 2: animum vacuum ad scribendas res difficiles, id. Att. 12, 38: bellum in patriam, Ov. M. 12, 5: nisi etiam illuc pervenerint (canes), ut in dominum afferant dentes, *to use them even against their master*, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 9. So often vim afferre alicui for inferre, *to use force against* or *offer violence to one*, Cic. Phil. 2, 7; Verr. 2, 1, 26; Liv. 9, 16; 42, 29 Drak.; Ov. Her. 17, 21 Heins.; id. A. A. 1, 679; Suet. Oth. 12, et al.; and manus afferre alicui, in a good and bad sense: *to stand by, aid*, or *succor one*, or *to lay hands on, attack, assail him* (opp. to manus abstinere ab aliquo); Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Quint. 27; Caec. 17; Rep. 3, 17 Creuz., et al.: sibi manus, *to lay violent hands on one's self, to commit suicide*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23. Also of things: manus templo, *to rob* or *plunder it*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18; so also bonis alienis, id. Off. 2, 15: manus suis vulneribus, *to tear open*, id. Att. 3, 15 (a little before: ne scindam ipse dolorem meum): manus beneficio suo, *to take away from, to nullify, render worthless*, Sen. Benef. 2, 5 *extr.*

2. *To bring, bear*, or *carry a thing, as news, to report, announce, publish.* Constr *alicui* or *ad aliquem aliquid*, or *acc. c. inf* (classical, in the histt., esp. in Livy, very freq.): ea afferam eaque ut nuntiem, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. prol. 9: istud quod affers, aures exspectant meae, id. As. 2, 2, 65; Ter. Ph. prol. 22: calamitas tanta fuit, ut eam non ex proelio nuntius, sed ex sermone rumor afferret, Cic. Manil. 9, 25: si ei subito sit allatum periculum patriae, id. Off. 1, 43, 154: nihil novi ad nos afferebatur, Cic. Fam. 2, 14; id. Att. 6, 8: rumores, qui de me afferuntur, Cic. Fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21: Coelium ad illam attulisse, se aurum quaerere, id. Coel. 24; so id. Fam. 5, 2, et al.: magnum enim, quod afferebatur, videbatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 15 Oud.: cum crebri afferrent nuntii, male rem gerere Darium, Nep. 3, 3: haud vana attulere, Liv. 4, 37; id. 6, 31: exploratores missi attulerunt, quieta omnia apud Gallos esse, id. 8, 17 Drak.: per idem tempus rebellasse Etruscos allatum est (* *word was brought*), id. 10, 45, et al.: idem ex Hispania allatum, Tac. H. 1, 76: esse, qui magnum, nescio quid afferret, Suet. Domit. 16; Lucan. 1, 475: scelus attulit umbris, Val. Fl. 3, 172, et al.

3. *To bring a thing to* or *on one*, i. e. *to produce an effect in* or *on one, to cause, occasion, prepare, make, procure, impart*, most commonly of states of mind; alicui: aegritudinem alicui, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 2: alicui molestiam, id. Hec. 3, 2, 9: populo Rom. pacem, tranquillitatem, otium, concordiam, Cic. Mur. 1: alicui multas lacrimas, magnam cladem, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem affert voluptatis, id. Fin. 1, 11, 37. So afferre auctoritatem et fidem orationi, id. Phil. 12, 7: metum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25:

dolorem, id. Sull. 1: luctum et egestatem, id. Rosc. Am. 5: consolationem, id. Att. 10, 4: delectationem, id. Fam. 7, 1, et al.: detrimentum, Caes. B. C. 2, 82: taedium, Plin. 15, 2, 3: dolorem capitis, id. 23, 1, 18: gaudium Plin. Ep. 10, 2, 1, et al.

4. *To bring forward, introduce,* or *produce something in verification, confirmation, confutation of,* or *in excuse for, a fact* or *assertion.* So first with *causa:* quam causam afferam? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 23: justas causas affers, Cic. Att. 11, 15. But also without it: rationes quoque cur hoc ita sit afferendas puto, id. Fin. 5, 10, 27; cf. Fam. 4, 13: idque me non ad meam defensionem attulisse, id. Caec. 29, 85: ad ea, quae dixi, affer, si quid habes, Cic. Att. 7: nihil igitur afferunt, qui in re gerenda versari senectutem negant (* *i. e. they assert nothing to the purpose, who,* etc.), id. de Sen. 6; id. de Or. 2, 53, 215: quid enim poterit dicere? .... an aetatem afferet? *i. e. as an excuse,* ib. 2, 89, 364. Also abs.: et, cur credam, afferre possum, *and I can give my reasons for believing it,* id. Tusc. 1, 29, 70.

5. Afferre aliquid, *To contribute any thing to a definite object, to make use of for, to help, assist:* negat Epicurus, diuturnitatem temporis ad beate vivendum aliquid afferre, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 87: quidquid ad remp. attulimus, si modo aliquid attulimus, id. Off. 1, 44, 155: quid enim oves aliud afferunt, nisi, *etc.,* id. N. D. 2, 63: illa praesidia non afferunt oratori aliquid, ne, *etc.,* id. Mil. 1.

6. Very rare: *To bring forth as a product, to bear, produce:* agri fertiles, qui multo plus afferunt, quam acceperunt, Cic. Off. 1, 15.

af-fĭcĭo (adf.), affēci (adf.), affectum (adf.), 3. [facio] *v. a.* aliquem aliqua re. The fundamental meaning of this word of very various signif. is: *To affect one in some manner by active agency;* hence *to put him in some state* or *position, to do something, to cause* or *occasion, to bring on, to fill with, affect with,* and many other similar expressions, which can be deduced only from the annexed Abl. (used by the poets proportionally rarely, by Horace never): injuriâ abs te afficior, Enn. in Cic. Her. 2, 24, 38: ut vos in vostris voltis mercimoniis Emundis vendundisque me (*sc.* Mercurium) laetum lucris afficere, atque adjuvare in rebus omnibus, *that I, in all your undertakings, may procure for you advantage,* Plaut. Amph. prol. 3: et uti bonis vos vostrosque omnis nuntiis me afficere voltis, *and that I may gladden you and all yours with good news,* v. 8: (Amphitruo) praeda atque agro adoreaque affecit populares suos, *has enriched his countrymen with booty, and land, and renown,* id. ib. 1, 1, 38: exprimitur porro gemitus, quia membra dolore afficiuntur, *since the limbs were seized with pain,* Lucr. 3, 495: luce locum afficiens, *filling the place with light,* Var. in Non. 520, 3: afficere aliquem beneficio, *to benefit, favor,* or *befriend one,* Cic. Agr. 1, 4: praemio, *to reward* or *remunerate,* id. Mil. 29: laetitia, *to rejoice, gladden,* ib. 28: cruciatu, *to torture, torment,* id. Verr. 1, 4: poenâ, *to punish,* id. Rosc. Am. 39: honore, *to honor,* id. N. D. 1, 14: * populum servitute, *to bring into servitude, to subjugate,* id. Rep. 1, 44, 256 Mos.: sepultura, *to bury,* id. Div. 1, 27, 56, et saep.: eo quum venisset, magna difficultate afficiebatur (*a great difficulty occurred to him;* after which must be supplied, since he did not know) qua ratione ad exercitum pervenire posset, Caes. B. G. 7, 6 (cf. ib. 17: summa difficultate affecto exercitu): hoc itinere adeo gravi morbo afficitur oculorum, ut, *etc., he is attacked by so severe an affection of the eyes.* Nep. Hann. 4, 3 (cf. affici doloribus pedum, Cic. Fam. 6, 19): nec corpora modo affecta tabe, sed, *etc., not merely were their bodies assailed by pestilence, but,* etc., Liv. 4, 30, et al.

2. Without an Abl.: *To affect* or *exert an influence upon one physically,* but esp. *mentally, to lay hold of, to seize.*—**a.** Physically in gen.: *To affect injuriously, to weaken, debilitate:* ut prius aestus, labor, fames, sitisque corpora afficerent, quam, *etc.,* Liv. 28, 15: pulmo totus afficitur, Cels. 4, 7: Pisonem uno vulnere in mortem affecit, Tac. A. 4, 45: non simplex Damasichthona vulnus afficit, Ov. M. 6, 255.—**b.** Mentally: *To put into a certain state of mind* (either agreeable or the reverse), *to lay hold of, to seize:* nec nos afficit angor, Lucr. 3, 865: ut eorum, qui audirent, ita afficerentur animi, ut eos affici vellet orator, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87: literae tuae sic me affecerunt, ut, *etc.,* Cic. ad Anton. post. ep. 13, l. 14 ad Att.: affici a gratia aut a voluptate, id. Fam. 5, 12: quonam modo ille vos vivus afficeret, qui, *etc.,* id. Mil. 29: primum est, ut afficiamur antequam afficere conemur, Quint. 6, 2; Plin. Pan. 90: is terror milites hostesque in diversum affecit, Tac. A. 11, 19; Suet. Tib. 52; ib. 66.

3. In later Lat.: *To treat, use:* Papin. Dig. 37, 12, 5.—Whence

affectus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** With an *Abl.* acc. to *no.* 1: *Endowed* or *gifted, furnished, supplied with any thing:* lictores affecti ulmeis virgis, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 28: homo affectus audacia, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 84: (corpora) simili affecta figura, *endowed with a similar form, like-formed,* Lucr. 2, 341 (cf. v. 336): omnibus virtutibus, Cic. Planc. 33, 80; so, animi affecti virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertiis, id. Partit. 10: affectus honore, id. Mur. 2: praemio, id. Pison. 37: optima valetudine, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: senectute, id. de Or. 3, 18: aetate, id. de Sen. 14. *Sup.:* remiges inopia affectissimi, Vell. 2, 84.

2. Without an *Abl.* (acc. to *no.* 2, a and b) *Disposed, constituted,* or *endowed in some manner,* either physically or mentally (synon. with *comparatus, constitutus, dispositus*): et omnes quum ita simus affecti, ut non possimus plane simul vivere, Cic. Att. 13, 23; id. Fin. 5, 9, 24: oculus conturbatus non est probe affectus ad suum munus fungendum, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: ad rem pertinet, quomodo affecto coelo compositisque sideribus quodque animal oriatur, *under what constellation* (cf. affectio *no.* 3).—Hence, esp., **a.** Of the body: *Attacked, seized, weakened, suffering:* cum ita affectus esset, ut, si ad gravem valetudinem labor viae accessisset, sibi ipse diffideret, Cic. Phil. 9, 1: Caesarem Neapoli affectum graviter videram, id. Att. 14, 17; Liv. 28, 26. Trop.: only in the histt.: res affectae, *disordered, embarrassed circumstances, an ill condition:* (Cicero says, *male* affecta respublica, Fam. 13, 68): opem rebus affectis orare, Liv. 6, 3: affecta res familiaris, id. 5, 10: affectam fidem parum juvisse, *uncertain, broken credit,* Tac. H. 3, 65.—Hence affectus, of time: *almost at the end, near its end;* v. Gell. 3, 16, 7: bellum affectum videmus, et vere ut dicam paene confectum, C. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: nam ipse Caesar quid est quod in ea provincia commorari velit, nisi ut ea, quae per eum affecta sunt, perfecta reipublicae tradat? id. 12, 29: cum vero affecta jam prope aestate uvas a sole mitescere tempus est, Cic. Oec. in Non. So affecta aetas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 95, and Silius, apparently imitating Cic. Oec.: jamque hieme affecta mitescere coeperat annus, Sil. 15, 505. —**b.** Of the mind: *Disposed, inclined, affected, minded, humored:* sapiens eodem modo erit affectus erga amicum, quo in se ipsum, Cic. Fin. 1, 20; cf. Lael. 16: si sic erimus affecti, ut, *etc.,* id. Off. 3, 5: quemadmodum animo affecti simus, id. de Sen. 1, 9: varie sum affectus tuis literis, id. Fam. 16, 4, et al. *Adv.* affecte Tert. Anim. 45.

* **affictĭcĭus** (adf.), a, um, *adj.* [affigo] *Added to, annexed:* Var. R. R. 3, 12, 1.

affictĭo, ōnis (adf.), *f.* [id.] *An adding to:* Phaedr. 4, 13, 1.

affictus, a, um, *Part.* from affingo.

af-fīgo (adf.), ixi, ixum, 3. (affixet, syncop. for affixisset, Sil. 14, 536), *v. a. To join, annex, attach,* or *fasten to;* constr. *c. ad* or *Dat.:* sidera aetherieis affixa caverneis, Lucr. 4, 392: corpus, ib. 1104; ib. 1238: literam ad caput, *to affix as a brand,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 20 *fin.:* Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria affigunt, id. N. D. 3, 23: Prometheus affixus Caucaso, id. Tusc. 5, 3: aliquem patibulo, Sall. Frgm. in Non. 4, 355; aliquem cuspide ad terram, Liv. 4, 19: aliquem cruci affigere, id. 28, 37: signa Punicis affixa delubris, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19: te lecto affixit, id. Sat. 1, 1, 81 (cf. Sen. Ep. 67: senectus me lectulo affixit): radicem terrae, Virg. G. 2, 318: flammam lateri turris, id. A. 9, 536, et al.—Trop.: *To add to, attach, impress in* or *on:* aliquid animo, *to impress upon the mind,* Quint. 2. 7, 18, and Sen. Ep. 11: literas pueris, Quint. 1, 1, 25.—Whence

affixus, a, um, *Pa. Fastened to a person* or *thing, closely joined* or *fitted to, always remaining in some place;* constr. *alicui* or *ad rem:* jubes eum mihi esse affixum tanquam magistro, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 6: me sibi ille affixum habebit, id. Fam. 1, 8: nos in exigua parte terrae affixi, id. Rep. 1, 17: anus affixa foribus, Tib. 1, 6, 61: Tarraconensis affixa Pyrenaeo, *situated close to,* Plin. 3, 2.—Trop.: *Impressed on, fixed to:* causa in animo sensuque meo penitus affixa atque insita. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53: quae semper affixa esse videntur ad rem neque ab ea possunt separari, id. Invent. 1, 26, et al.—**2.** In the Latin of the Pandects, the affixa are, *All the appendages* or *appurtenances belonging to a possession:* domum instructam legavit cum omnibus affixis, *with all pertaining thereto,* Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18 *fin.*

* **af-fĭgūro** (adf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To form* or *fashion after a thing* (as a model): Gell. 4, 9, 12.

af-fingo (adf.), inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* **1.** *To form, fashion, devise,* or *invent a thing as an appendage to another, to add by inventing,* or *falsely;* lit. (esp. of artists) and trop.: nec ei manus affinxit, Cic. Univ. 6: faciam ut intelligatis, quid error affinxerit, quid invidia conflarit, id. Clu. 4: neque vera laus ei detracta oratione nostra, neque falsa afficta esse videatur, id. Manil. 4, 10; so id. Phil. 1, 3; Or. 22; Tusc. 3, 33: addunt ipsi et affingunt rumoribus Galli, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: cui crimen affingeretur, *might be falsely imputed,* Tac. A. 14, 62.—In a general signif., **2.** *To add* or *join to, to annex* (although always with the accessory idea of *forming, fashioning, devising*): multa natura aut affingit (*creating, she adds* thereto) aut mutat aut detrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 52: tantum alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, id. de Or. 3, 9, 36.—**3.** *To feign, forge:* literas, App. M. 4, 139, 34 Elm.

af-fīnis (adf.), e, *adj.* (Abl. regularly affini, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 66; once affine, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 9; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 222), *That is neighboring* or *a neighbor to one,* ("AFFINES in agris vicini," Fest. p. 10; cf. Comm. in Fest. in Lind. C. Gr. II., 2. p. 316), or *near by family relationship, allied* or *related to,* and, properly, *not by blood-relationship* (as are consanguinei, *συγγενεῖς*), *but by marriage, κηδεστεῖς.* Thus this word is explained by Modestin. Dig. 38, 10, 4: "affines dicuntur viri et uxoris cognati. Affinium autem nomina sunt socer, socrus, gener, nurus, noverca, vitricus, privignus, privigna, glos. levir, *etc:*" ego ut essem affinis tibi, tuam peti gnatam, Att. in Fest. s. v. NUMERO, p. 181: Megadorus meus affinis, *my son-in-law,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 14; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63: tu me affinem tuum, repulisti, Cic. in Sen. 7: ex tam multis cognatis et affinibus, id. Clu. 14; id. ad Quir. 5: quanto plus propinquorum, quo major affinium numerus, Tac. G. 20, 9: per propinquos et affines suos, Suet. Caes. 1: affinia vincula, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 9.—**2.** Trop.: *Intrusted with a thing, taking part in, privy to, sharing, associated with;* constr. *c. Dat.* or *Gen.;* in Pac. *c. ad:* qui sese affines esse ad causam volunt, Pac. in Non. 89, 11: publicis negotiis affinis, *i. e.* implicitus, particeps, *taking part in,* Plaut. Trin. 2. 2, 55; Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 1: duos solos video affines ei turpitudini judicari, Cic. Clu. 45; huic facinori, id. Cat. 4, 3: culpae, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18; so Inv. 2, 44, 129; id. ib. 2, 10: noxae, Liv. 39, 14.—Whence

affīnĭtas (adf.), ātis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* affinitatium, Just. 17, 3) *The state* or *condition of* affinis.—**1.** *Relationship by marriage,* esp. *between a father and son-in-law,* Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 12 (cf. affinis): astringere inter aliquos, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2

73: effugere, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 12; so Hec. 4, 4, 101: caritas generis humani serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitiis, post vicinitatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 68: affinitate se devincire cum aliquo, id. Brut. 26: cum aliquo affinitate conjungi, Nep. Paus. 2, 3: in affinitatem alicujus pervenire, id. Att. 19, 1: contrahere, Vell. 2, 44: facere inter aliquos, id. ib. 65: jungere cum aliquo, Liv. 1, 1: affinitate conjunctus, Suet. Ner. 35: in affinitatis jura succedit, Just. 7, 3.—Meton. for *the persons related*, like *kindred* in Eng.: patriam deseras, cognatos, affinitatem, amicos, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 75.—**2.** Trop.: *Relationship, affinity, union, connection* (rare): Var. R. R. 1, 16: literarum, Quint. 1, 6, 24: per affinitatem literarum, qui φώρ Graece, Latine *fur* est, Gell. 1, 18, 5: tanta est affinitas corporibus hominum mentibusque, id. 4, 13, 4.

affirmanter (adf.), *adv.*, v. affirmo *fin.*

affirmāte (adf.), *adv.*, v. affirmo *fin.*

affirmātĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [affirmo] *An affirmation, asseveration, confirmation*, or *averment of a fact* or *assertion*: est enim jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29; so Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21, and Cic. ib. 7: in spem venire alicujus affirmatione de aliqua re, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: constantissima annalium affirmatione, Plin. 28, 2, 4: multâ affirmatione abnuere, Curt. 6, 11.

* **affirmātīvus** (adf.), a, um, *adj.* [id.], in grammar: *Affirming, affirmative*: species verborum, Diomed. p. 390 P.

affirmātor (adf.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who asserts* or *affirms a thing* (only in late Lat.): Ulp. Dig. 27, 7, 4; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7; Min. Fel. Octav. 31.

af-firmo (adf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** *To present* or *represent a thing* (*a fact* or *assertion*) *as fixed, firm*, i. e. *certain, true; to affirm, assert, maintain, aver*: dicendum est mihi, sed ita, nihil ut affirmem, quaeram omnia, Cic. Div. 2, 3; so id. Att. 13, 23; Brut. 1, 1: jurejurando, Liv. 29, 23: quidam plures Deo ortos affirmant, Tac. G. 2; cf. id. Agr. 10: affirmavit, non daturum se, *he protested that he would give nothing*, Suet. Aug. 42.—Hence, **2.** *To give additional confirmation of the truth of a thing, to confirm, corroborate*, or *sanction*: affirmare spem alicui, Liv. 1, 1: opinionem, id. 32, 35: dicta alicujus, id. 28, 2: aliquid auctoritate sua, id. 26, 24: populi R. virtutem armis, Tac. H. 4, 73: secuta anceps valetudo iram Deûm affirmavit, id. Ann. 14, 22.—Whence

* affirmanter, *Adv.* of the *Pa.* affirmans, occurring in no example: *With assurance* or *certainty, assuredly*: praedicere aliquid, Gell. 14, 1, 24;—and

affirmāte, *Adv.* of the *Pa.* affirmatus, also nowhere occurring: *With asseveration, with assurance, certainly, assuredly, positively*: quod affirmate, quasi Deo teste promiserit, id tenendum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29. *Sup.* affirmatissime scribere aliquid, Gell. 10, 12, 9.

affixĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [affigo] *A joining, fixing*, or *fastening to* (only in late Lat.): continua, Non. 1, 327.—Hence, *A zealous, ardent attachment to a thing*: philologiae, Capell. 1 p. 14.

affixus, a, um, v. affigo, *Pa.*

* **afflāgrans** (adf.), antis, *Pa.* of a verb existing in no example, AFFLAGRO: *Blazing* or *flaming up*: in tempore afflagranti, *i. e. in an unquiet* or *turbulent time*, Amm. 21, 12 *fin.*

* **afflātor** (adf.), ōris, *m.* [afflo] *One who blows on* or *breathes into*, Tert. adv. Herm. 32.

1. afflātus (adf.), a, um, *Part.* from afflo.

2. afflātus (adf.), ūs, *m.* [afflo] **1.** *A blowing* or *breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath*, etc., *as of the wind, men*, or *animals*: ambusti afflatu vaporis, Liv. 28, 23: ignes coelestes adussisse levi afflatu vestimenta, id. 39, 22: Favonii, Plin. 6, 17, 21: noxius, id. 4, 12, 26, et al. So of the breath of animals: frondes afflatibus (apri) (*by his breath*) ardent, Ov. M. 8, 289: serpentis, Stat. Th. 5, 527; Plin. 9, 30, 48. And of the aspiration in speech: Boeotii sine afflatu vocant colleis Tebas, *i. e.* without *h*, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 6.—**2.** *A flash* or *glow of light* (cf. afflo *no.* 1): lenique afflatu simulacra refovente, Plin. 36, 15, 22.—**3.** Trop.: *The inspiring of the divine spirit, inspiration*: nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: sine inflammatione animorum, et sine quodam afflatu quasi furoris, id. de Or. 2, 46.

* **af-flecto** (adf.), exi, 3. *v. a. To turn, incline*, or *direct to a thing*: huic si sol afflexerit axes, Avien. Arat. 734.

af-flĕo (adf.), ēre, *v. n. To weep at a thing* (only twice in Plaut.): Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 72; so Poen. 5, 2, 148.

afflictātĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [afflicto] *Physical pain, torture, torment*, acc. to Cicero's explanation: "*Afflictatio*, aegritudo cum vexatione corporis," Tusc. 4, 8, 18: sollicitudo, molestia, afflictatio, desperatio, ib. 7, 16.

* **afflictātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who smites, causes pain* or *suffering, a tormentor*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

* **afflictĭo**, ōnis (adf.), *f.* [affligo] *Pain, suffering, torment*: irrita, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16.

afflicto (adf.), avi, atum, 1. [id.] *v. a. To greatly disquiet one, to agitate, toss, to trouble, injure, harass, vex, torment, torture*; lit. and trop.: **a.** Lit. (rare): naves tempestas afflictabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: quod minuente aestu (naves) in vadis afflictarentur, *were stranded*, ib. 3, 12: tempestate adversa, vehementique vento afflictari, Hirt. B. Hisp. 3: Batavos, Tac. H. 4, 79.—**b.** Far oftener trop.: afflictari amore, * Lucr. 4, 1151: morbo, Cic. Cat. 1, 13. So Liv. 29, 10; Suet. Tit. 2: afflictatur respublica, id. Har. Resp. 19: equites equosque afflictare, Tac. H. 3, 19: afflictare Italiam luxuria saevitiaque, id. Ann. 13, 30. Hence afflictare se *or* afflictari aliqua re, *to be greatly troubled in mind about a thing, to be very anxious* or *uneasy, to afflict one's self*: ne te afflictes, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 31: cum se Alcibiades afflictaret, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32; so ib. 27: de domesticis rebus acerbissime afflictor, Cic. Att. 11, 1: mulieres afflictare sese, manus supplices ad coelum tendere, Sall. C. 31, 3.

* **afflictor** (adf.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who strikes a thing to the ground*, and trop.: *one who pulls down* or *overthrows, a subverter*: afflictor et perditor dignitatis et auctoritatis senatus, Cic. Pis. 27 *in.*

1. afflictus, a, um, *Pa.* from affligo.

2. * **afflictus** (adf.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *A striking on* or *against, a collision*: nubes afflictu ignem dant, App. de Mund. p. 63, 36 Elm.

af-flīgo (adf.), ixi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* (afflixint = afflixerint, Frontin. ad M. Caes. 3, 3) *To strike* or *beat a thing to some point, to cast* or *dash somewhere by striking*, esp. of ships which are driven or cast away by the wind; and of pillars (often with terrae, telluri, solo) which are thrown from their erect position to the ground; constr. *c. ad* or *Dat.*: te ad terram, scelus, affligam, *I will dash thee to the earth*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 15: nolo equidem te affligi, id. Most. 1, 4, 19: ad terram, id. Rud. 4, 3, 71: statuam, Cic. Pis. 38; so: monumentum, id. Coel. 32: domum, id. Dom. 40: (alces) si quo afflictae casu conciderint, Caes. B. G. 6, 27. And ib.: infirmas arbores pondere affligunt. So in descriptions of a battle: equi atque viri afflicti, *etc.*, Sall. J. 101: ubi scalae comminutae, qui superstiterant, afflicti sunt, *were thrown down*, id. ib. 60 Gerl.: ubi Mars communis et victum saepe erigeret et affligeret victorem, Liv. 28, 19: imaginem solo, Tac. H. 1, 41: aquila duos corvos afflixit et ad terram dedit, Suet. Aug. 96 Ruhnk.; so id. Domit. 23.—Poet.: Ov. M. 12, 139; so ib. 14, 206; Sil. 9, 631.—Hence (the figure taken from ships),

2. Trop.: *To ruin, weaken, cast down, prostrate*: cum prospero flatu ejus (fortunae) utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos: et cum reflavit, affligimur, Cic. Off. 2, 6 Heus.: virtus nostra nos afflixit, Cic. Fam. 14, 4; id. Sest. 7: Pompejus ipse se afflixit, Cic. Att. 2, 19: senectus enervat et affligit homines, id. de Sen. 10: opes hostium, Liv. 2, 16: aliquem bello, id. 28, 39: Othonianas partes, Tac. H. 2, 33: amicitias, Suet. Tib. 51; so Aug. 66, et saep.

3. *To reduce, lower*, or *lessen in value*: hoc oratoris esse maxime proprium, rem augere posse laudando, vituperandoque rursus affligere, Cic. Brut. 12.—Trop. of courage: *To cast down, dishearten, to diminish, lessen, impair*: animos affligere et debilitare metu, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34.

4. Affligere causam susceptam, *To let a lawsuit which has been undertaken fall through, to give up, abandon*, Cic. Sest. 41, 89.—Whence

afflictus (adf.), a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *Bowed down, ill used, roughly handled, wretched, miserable, unfortunate*, lit. and trop.: naves (* *damaged, shattered*), Caes. B. G. 4, 31: Graecia perculsa et afflicta et perdita, Cic. Flacc. 7: ab afflicta amicitia transfugere et ad florentem aliam devolare, id. Quint. 30: non integra fortuna at afflicta, id. Sull. 31: afflictiore conditione esse, id. Fam. 6, 1 *fin.*: afflictum erigere, id. Manil. 29; hence res afflictae, like accisae and affectae, *disordered, embarrassed, ruined circumstances, affairs in a bad state, ill condition*, Sall. J. 46; so Lucan. 1, 496; Just. 4, 5: copiae, Suet. Oth. 9.—**2.** Of the mind: *Cast down, dejected, discouraged, desponding*. aegritudine afflictus, debilitatus, jacens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16: luctu, id. Phil. 9, 5: moerore, id. Cat. 2, 1: afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, Virg. A. 2, 92; Suet. Oth. 9.—**3.** Of character, like abjectus, *Abandoned, outcast, despised, low, mean, base, vile*: homo afflictus et perditus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10: nemo tam afflictis est moribus, quin, *etc.*, Macr. S. 6, 7.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* not used.

af-flo (adf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **1.** *To blow* or *breathe on*; constr. with *Acc.* or *Dat.* First of the air: udam (fabam) ventus, Plin. 18, 17, 44, *no.* 3: afflantur vineta noto, Stat. S. 5, 1, 146: afflare crinem sparsum cervicibus, Ov. M. 1, 542: afflatus aura, Suet. Tib. 72. But also of other things which exert an influence upon bodies, like a current of air; *e. g.* fire, light, lightning, vapor, *etc.* (cf. 2. afflatus *no.* 2): et calidum membris afflare vaporem, *and breathe a glow* (lit. *a warm vapor*) *upon our limbs*, Lucr. 5, 508: velut illis Canidia afflasset, Hor. S. 2, 8, 95: nos ubi primus equis oriens afflavit anhelis, Virg. G. 1, 250; cf. Aen. 5, 739: ignibus (fulminum) afflari, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 21: afflati incendio, *touched, scorched*, Liv. 30, 6: flammâ ex Aetna monte, Liv. Frgm. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 472. So afflari sidere = siderari, *to be seized with torpor* or *paralysis* (v. sideror and sideratio), Plin. 2, 41, 41: odores, qui afflarentur e floribus, Cic. de Sen. 17; Prop. 2, 22, 17.

2. Trop.: *To blow* or *breathe to* or *on*, i. e. **a.** As *v. act. To bear* or *bring to*, alicui aliquid: speret sibi auram posse aliquam afflari voluntatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13: rumoris nescio quid afflaverat, frequentiam non fuisse, id. Att. 16, 5: alicui aliquid mali faucibus afflare, id. Her. 4, 49. So poet.: afflare alicui honores, *to breathe beauty upon one*, i. e. *to make him more beautiful without being perceived*: Virg. A. 1, 591: indomitis gregibus Venus afflat amores, Tib. 2, 4, 57.—**b.** As *verb. n. To blow* or *breathe upon one*, i. e. *to be friendly, propitious to*: felix, cui placidus leniter afflat Amor, Tib. 2, 1, 80.

3. Of inspiration: *To blow on, to inspire, animate*, ἐνθουσιάζειν (the figure is taken from the wind which issued from the caverns of oracles; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 57, 117): poetam quasi divino quodam spiritu afflari, Cic. Arch. 8.

affluens (adf.), entis, v. affluo, *Pa.*

affluenter (adf.), *adv. In abundance, richly, copiously*, etc., v. affluo, *Pa.*

afflŭentĭa (adf.), ae, *f. A flowing to affluence*: Plin. 26, 10, 60.—Trop.: *Affluence, abundance, copiousness, fullness, profusion*: ex hac copia atque rerum omnium affluentia, * Cic. Agr. 2, 35: annonae, Plin. Pan. 29.—Hence also: *immoderate pomp* or *splendor in the management of one's household, extravagance*, opp. to *munditiei*: munditiem, non affluentiam affectabat, Nep. Att. 13, 5;—from

af-flŭo (adf.), xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **1.** *To flow* or *run to, toward,* or *by*; *c. ad* or *Dat.* **a.** Lit. of water: aestus bis affluunt bisque remeant, Plin. 2, 97, 99: Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam placidior affluens, Tac. A. 4, 6. In the language of the Epicurean philosophy, of the flow of atoms from an object, as the cause of perception (cf. aestus *no.* 6), Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49. Hence in Lucret. poet. aliquid aliqua re: *to breathe on one thing with another, to imbue with,* Lucr. 3, 685.—Poet. of time: Maecenas meus affluentes ordinat annos, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 19. Of persons: *To come to in haste, to hasten to* (only poet. and in the histt. from the Aug. per. onward): ingentem comitum affluxisse invenio numerum, Virg. A. 2, 796: copiae affluebant, Liv. 39, 31: affluentibus auxiliis Gallorum, Tac. H. 4, 25: multitudo affluens, id. Ann. 4, 41.—Of food: *To flow down*: cibo affluente, Suet. Claud. 44. Trop.: si ea sola voluptas esset, quae ad eos (sensus) cum suavitate afflueret et illaberetur, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: nihil ex istis locis literarum, affluxit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: incautis amor, Ov. R. A. 148: opes affluunt subito, repente dilabuntur, Val. Max. 6, 9 *fin.*

2. Aliqua re, *To flow with a thing in rich abundance, to overflow with, to have abundance, to be affluent with*; (more elevated than *abundo*, and more appropriate to elegant style; hence affluens in Cic. Oratt. is much more freq. than *abundans*): frumento, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 57: divitiis honore et laude, Lucr. 6, 13: voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93: cui quum domi otium atque divitiae affluerent, Sall. C. 36, 4: ubi effuse affluunt opes, Liv. 3, 26.—Whence

affluens (adf.), entis, *Pa.*, like *abundans*; *Flowing abundantly with a thing, having in abundance* or *superfluity*; *abundant, rich, copious, numerous*. Asiatico ornatu, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. l. 10: unguentis, Cic. Sest. 8: urbs eruditissimis hominibus, liberalissimisque studiis affl., id. Arch. 2; so id. Rosc. Com. 10; Verr. 2, 5, 54; Clu. 66; Agr. 2, 30; de Or 3, 15; Off. 1, 43; Lael. 16, et al.: uberiores et affluentiores aquae, Vitr. 8, 1.—Poet.: homo vestitu affluens, *in ample, flowing robes,* Phaedr. 5, 1, 22: ex affluenti, *in abundance, profusely*: Tac. H. 1, 57, et al. *Sup.* Sol. c. 50; Aug. Conf. 2, 6. *Adv.* App. M. 4. *Comp.* Cic. Tusc. 5, 6; Nep. Att. 14; Tac. A. 15, 54.

* **af-fŏdĭo** (adf.), ĕre, *v. a.* *To dig in addition to*: vicini cespitem nostro solo, Plin. 2, 68 *extr.*

af-for (adf.), ātus, 1. *v. dep.* (used in the *praes.* only in the *indicativ.* (and even there not in the first person), in the *partic., infin.*, and in the *imper.* 2. *pers.*, in gen. only poet.): aliquem, *To speak to, accost,* or *address one*: Att. in Macr. 6, 1: licet enim versibus iisdem mihi affari te, Attice, quibus affatur Flamininum ille, * Cic. de Sen. 1: aliquem nomine, id. Brut. 72, 253; so ib. 3, 13; Virg. A. 3, 492: hostem supplex affare superbum, ib. 4, 424: aliquem blande, Stat. Ach. 1, 251: ubi me affamini, Curt. 4, 11: affari deos, *to implore the gods by prayer,* Att. in Non. 111, 27; Virg. A. 2, 700: precando affamur Vestam, Ov. F. 6, 303: affari mortuum, *to say* vale *to the dead at the burial, to take the last adieu*: sic positum affati discedite corpus, Virg. A. 2, 644. So also affari extremum, ib. 9, 484.—* **2.** In augurial language, *To fix the limits of the auspices*: effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus; affantur qui in his fines sunt, Var. L. L. 6, 7, 65 (where the pass. use of the word should be observed; cf. App. M. 11 p. 265, 39 Elm.).

affore (adf.) and **afforem** (adf.), v. assum.

* **af-formīdo** (adf.), are, *v. n.* *To fall into fear, to be afraid*: magisque afformido, ne is pereat, Plaut. Bac. 4, 10, 3.

af-frango (adf.), ĕre (or affringo, ĕre), *v. a.* *To strike upon* or *against something, to break in pieces* (perhaps only in Statius, at all events very rare): postibus ungues, Stat. Th. 10, 47: plenis parvos uberibus, id. ib. 5, 150: hiemes bustis, id. Silv. 5, 1, 36.

af-frĕmo (adf.), ĕre, *v. n.* *To roar, rage, growl,* or *murmur at* (only in the post-Aug. poets): affremit his (Mars), Val. Fl. 1, 528; Sil. 14, 124.

* **affrĭcātĭo** (adf.), ōnis, *f.* *A rubbing on* or *against a thing*: Coel. Aurel. 1, 14.—From

af-frĭco (adf.), ui, ctum (App. M. 3 p. 212 Oud.), are, *v. a.* *To rub on* or *against a thing*; alicui (only in post-Aug. prose): herbae se affricans, Plin. 8, 27, 41; so ib. 29, 6, 38.—**2.** Trop.: *To communicate* or *impart something by rubbing upon*: rubiginem suam alicui, Sen. Ep. 7.—Whence

* **affrictus** (adf.), ūs, *m.* *A rubbing on* or *against*: Plin. 31, 6, 38.

affringo, v. affrango.

* **af-frĭo** (adf.), are, *v. a.* *To rub* or *crumble to pieces,* or *to crumble over*: Var. R. R. 1, 57.

af-fulgĕo (adf.), ulsi, 2, *v. n.* *To shine on a thing, to beam, be radiant, glitter* (poet., and in the Aug. and post-Aug. histt.): non Venus affulsit, Ov. Ib. 213; so Sil. 7, 467: instar veris vultus tuus affulsit, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 6.—Trop.: *To shine, dawn, appear*: defensurum se urbem, prima spes affulsit, Liv. 27, 28; cf. id. 23, 2: mihi talis fortuna, id. 30, 30: lux civitati, id. 9, 10: Cretensibus nihil praesidii, Val. Max. 7, 6 *no.* 1 *extr.*: occasio, Flor. 4, 9, et al.

af-fundo (adf.), ūdi, ūsum, 3. *v. a.* *To pour to* or *upon, to pour into, to sprinkle* or *scatter on* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): affusa eis aqua calida, Plin. 12, 21, 46: affuso vino, id. 28, 9, 38; cf. id. 16, 44, 91: Rhenum Oceano, Tac. H. 5, 23; affundere alicui venenum in aqua frigida, id. Ann. 13, 16.—Hence amnis affusus oppidis, *that flows by several towns,* Plin. 5, 29, 31; and so also oppidum affusum amne, *washed by a river,* id. 3, 3, 4.—Trop.: *To add to, to send* or *dispatch to some place in haste*: equorum tria millia cornibus affunderentur, Tac. Agr. 35: affundere vitam alicui, *to give life, vitality,* id. Ann. 6, 28.—**2.** Affundere se *or* affundi, poet.: *To cast one's self to the ground*: affusa (*stretched out, prostrate*) poscere vitam, Ov. M. 9, 605: affusaeque jacent tumulo, *prostrate upon the tomb,* id. ib. 8, 540; so Stat. Th. 686.—In prose: Cleopatra affusa genibus Caesaris, Flor. 4, 2.

aforem, v. abforem.

Afrānĭānus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Afranius* (*the general*): legio, Hirt. B. Hisp. 7.—From

Afrānĭus, a, um, *adj.* *A Roman gentile name, Afranian*: Afrania fabula, *written by the poet Afranius,* Cic. Coel. 30. As *n. pr.*: **1.** Lucius Afranius, *A celebrated Roman comic poet, cotemporary with or a little later than Terence, of whose works we possess only a few fragments.* Cf. concerning him, Cic. Brut. 45; Fin. 1, 3; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 57; Quint. 10, 1, 100, and Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. S. 70.—**2.** Afranius, *A general of Pompey in Spain,* Cic. Fam. 16, 12; Caes. B. G. 1, 38; Vell. 2, 48.

Afri, orum, v. Afer.

Afrĭca, ae, *f.* **1.** In an extended sense, *The whole of that quarter of the globe south of the Mediterranean Sea*: Mel. 1, 4. By meton. for *its inhabitants*: Africa, quae procul a mari incultius agebat, Sall. J. 89, 7 (cf. ib. 19, 5: alios incultius vagos agitare).—**2.** In a more restricted sense, *Libya,* or *the territory of Carthage*: Nilus Africam ab Aethiopia dispescens, Plin. 5, 9, 10; ib. 4, 3: regio, quae sequitur a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philaenorum, proprie nomen Africae usurpat, Mel. 1, 7; cf. with Cic. Man. 12; Lig. 7.—Whence

Afrĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Africa, African*: bellum Africanum, *the war of Caesar with the partisans of Pompey in Africa,* Cic. Dejot. 9. Here belong also rumores, ib., and causa, id. Fam. 6, 13: possessiones, *in Africa,* Nep. Att. 12: gallina, *a guinea-hen,* Var. R. R. 3, 9; Plin. 10, 26, 38: Africanae, arum, *sc.* ferae, *panthers*; Liv. 44, 18; so Plin. 8, 17. 24; 6, 34; Suet. Cat. 18; Claud. 21, et al.—**2.** *Surname of the two most distinguished Scipios*; **a.** Of P. Cornelius Scipio major, who defeated Hannibal at Zama (201 B.C.); and, **b.** grandson by adoption, P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus minor, who conducted the third Punic war, destroyed Carthage (146 B.C.), and subjected the whole Carthaginian territory to the Romans.—Whence

Afrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, for the most part a poet. word for the prosaic Africanus, *African*: Africa terra, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167; so also Livy, in the speech 29, 23 *fin.*: bella, Sil. 17, 11.—Vicus, *a place in Rome, on the Esquiline Hill, where the Carthaginian hostages were held in custody,* Var. R. R. 5, 32, 44.—But esp. freq. Africus ventus, or subst., Africus, *the southwest wind,* Gr. λίψ, blowing between the Auster and Favonius (λιβόνοτος and ζέφυρος), opp. to Vulturnus (καικίας), now called, among the Italians, *Affrico* or *gherbino*; cf. Plin. 2, 47, 46, and Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 16: creberque procellis Africus, Virg. A. 1, 90: praeceps, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 12: luctans, ib. 1, 1, 15: pestilens, id. ib. 3, 23, 5: protervus, id. Epod. 16, 22. Adj.: procellae, *the waves* or *storms caused by the* Africus, id. Od. 3, 29, 57.—In Propert.: Africus, *as the god of this wind* (all the other winds are personified deities), is called pater, 4, 3, 47.

afui, afore, aforem, afuturus, for abf., v. absum.

Ăgămēdēs, ae, *m.*, Ἀγαμήδης, *A brother of Trophonius, with whom he built a temple to the Delphic Apollo*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 114.

Ăgămemnon, ŏnis, *m.* (*Nom.* Agamenno, Enn. in Cic. Att. 13, 47; Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17; Stat. Ach. 1, 553), Ἀγαμέμνων, ονος, *King of Mycenae, son of Atreus and of Aerope, brother of Menelaus, husband of Clytemnestra, father of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces before Troy, and murdered by his wife, with the aid of Aegisthus, her paramour.* Poet.: for *his time*: vixere fortes ante Agamemnona Multi, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 25–28.—Whence

* **Ăgămemnŏnĭdēs,** ae, *patr. m.*, Ἀγαμεμνονιδης, *A male descendant of Agamemnon; his son Orestes*: par Agamemnonidae crimen, *i. e. the matricide of Orestes,* Juv. 8, 215;—and

Ăgămemnŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀγαμεμνονιος, *Pertng. to Agamemnon* (poet.): phalanges, *i. e. the Grecian troops before Troy, commanded by Agamemnon,* Virg. A. 6, 489: Mycenae Ag., *ruled by Agamemnon,* ib. 839: Orestes Ag., *son of Agamemnon,* ib. 4, 471: puella, *daughter of Agamemnon,* i. e. *Iphigenia,* Prop. 4, 1, 111.

* **ăgămus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄγαμος, *Unmarried, single*: Hier. adv. Jovian. 1 and 15.

Ăgănippē, ēs, *f.*, Ἀγανίππη, **1.** *A fountain in Boeotia, at the foot of Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and giving poetical inspiration*: Aonie Aganippe, Virg. E. 10, 12; Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 61.—**2.** *The wife of Acrisius and mother of Danaë*: Hyg. F. 63.—Whence

Ăgănippēus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀγανίππειος, *Pertng. to the fountain Aganippe*: lyra, *i. e.* Musarum, Prop. 2, 2, 30; Claud. Laud. Ser. 8;—and

* **Ăgănippis,** ĭdis, *f.* *That is sacred to the Muses* (v. Aganippeus): fontes Aganippidos Hippocrenes, Ov. F. 5, 7.

† **ăgăpē,** ēs, *f.* = ἀγάπη. **1.** *Christian love* or *charity*: Tert. ad Martyr. 2.—**2.** *The love-feast of the early Christians*: id. Apol. 39 *fin.*

† **ăgărĭcon,** i, *n.* = ἀγαρικόν, *Larch fungus, tinder fungus*: Plin. 25, 9, 57, and 26, 8, 48.

ăgāso, ōnis, *m.* [prob. from ago and asinus] *One who drives and takes care of a beast of burden, a stable-boy, stable-man*; but esp. *one who drives and takes care of horses, a hostler, groom*: Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11: duo equi cum agasonibus, Liv. 43, 5: agasonem cum equo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, *no* 29.—**2.** Contemptuously, *A low servant, coachman, lackey*: si patinam frangat agaso, Hor. S. 2, 8, 73; Pers. 5, 76.

Ăgăthŏcles, is, *m.*, Ἀγαθοκλῆς, **1.** *A king in Sicily, son of a potter, celebrated* *for his war with the Carthaginians for the possession of the island;* cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55; Val. Max. 7, 4, 1 *extr.*; esp. Just. 22, 1 *sq.*—**2.** *The author of a history of Cyzicus,* Cic. Div. 1, 24.—Whence

Ăgăthŏclēus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀγαθόκλειος. *Pertng. to King Agathocles:* tropaea, Sil. 14, 652.

† **ăgăthŏdaemon,** ŏnis, *m.* = ἀγαθοδαίμων (good genius), *A kind of serpent in Egypt to which healing power was ascribed,* Coluber Aesculapii, L., Lamprid. Hel. 28.

Ăgăthyrna, ae, *f. A town in Sicily,* Liv. 26, 40; 27, 12; Sil. 14, 260; Mel. 2, 5.

Ăgăthyrsi, ōrum, *m.*, Ἀγάθυρσοι, *A Scythian people in what is now Transylvania, and the Bannat of Temeswar, who commonly painted their face and limbs;* hence Virg.: picti Agathyrsi, A. 4, 146; cf. Plin. 4, 12, 26; and Mel. 2, 1.

Ăgāvē, ēs, *f.*, Ἀγαύη, **1.** *A daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, wife of Echion, king of Thebes, who tore in pieces with her own hands her son Pentheus, because he cast contempt upon the orgies of Bacchus,* Ov. M. 3, 725; Hyg. Fab. 184 and 240.—**2.** *One of the Nereids,* Hyg. praef. ad Fab.—**3.** *One of the Amazons,* id. Fab. 163.

age and **agedum,** v. ago *no.* IV.

‡ **agēa,** *A gangway in a ship,* so called acc. to Festus, "quod in ea maxime quaeque res agi solet," p. 9.

† **Ăgĕlastus,** i, *m.* = ἀγέλαστος (who never laughs) *A surname of M. Crassus, grandfather of the triumvir of the same name,* Plin. 7, 19, 18; cf. Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92, and Tusc. 3, 15, 31.

ăgellŭlus, i, *m.* [a double *dim.* of ager] *A very small field:* Cat. 20, 3; so Symm. Ep. 2, 30;—from

ăgellus, i, *dim. m.* [ager] *A small piece of ground, a little field:* Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26: agellus non sane major jugero uno, Var. R. R. 3, 16: minora Dii negligunt, neque agellos singulorum, nec viticulas persequuntur, Cic. N. D. 3, 35.

† **ăgēmă,** ătis, *n.* = ἄγημα, in the Macedonian army, *A corps* or *division of soldiers:* addita his ala mille ferme equitum: agema eam vocabant, Liv. 37, 40; id. 42, 51; so ib. 58; Curt. 4, 13, 26.

Ăgendĭcum, i, *n. A town in Gallia Lugdunensis,* acc. to the Tabul. Peuting. Agedicum, now *Sens* in Champagne (acc. to others, *Provins*), Caes. B. G. 6, 44; 7, 10.

Ăgēnor, ŏris, *m.*, Ἀγήνωρ, *A son of Belus, king of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido;* hence Carthage was poet. called Agenoris urbs, Virg. A. 1, 338.—Agenore natus, *i. e. Cadmus,* Ov. M. 3, 51, 97, 257.—Whence

Ăgēnŏrĕus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Agenor:* bos, *Jupiter, who, in the form of a bull, carried off Europa, the daughter of Agenor,* Ov. F. 6, 712: ahena, *Phoenician,* Sil. 7, 642; cf. Mart. 10, 16.—Also for *Carthaginian* (cf. Agenor): urbes, *Carthage,* Sil. 1, 14: nepotes, *the Carthaginians,* id. 17, 404: ductor, *Hannibal,* id. 17, 392;—and

Ăgēnŏrĭdēs, ae, *patr. m. A male descendant of Agenor,* **1.** *His son Cadmus;* Ov. M. 3, 8: so ib. 81, 90; 4, 563; Pont. 1, 3, 77.—**2.** *Perseus, whose grandfather, on the mother's side, Danaus, was descended from Agenor,* Ov. M. 4, 772.

agens, entis, v. ago, *Pa.*

ăger, gri, *m.* [The most simple derivation is from ἀγρός; for Varro's etym.: "ager, quod *agi* poterat," L. L. 5, 4, 10, with which Don. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 47 agrees: "ab *agendo* ager dictus est, quod in eo multa agenda sunt," is contested even by Quint. 1, 6, 37.] **1.** In an extended sense: *Territory, district, domain, the whole of the soil belonging to a community,* in contrast with *terra,* which includes many such possessions taken together; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 694 *sq.*: "Ager Tusculanus, ... non terra," Var. L. L. 7, 2, 84: praeda atque agro affecit familiares suos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 38: abituros agro Achivos, ib. 53, 71: ut melior fundus Hirpinus sit, sive ager Hirpinus (totum enim possidet), quam, *etc.*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: fundum habet in agro Thurino, id. Frgm. in Quint. 4, 2, 131 (pro Tull. 14): Rhenus, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 Herz.: ager Noricus, ib. 5: in agro Troade, Nep. Paus. 3: in agro Aretino, Sall. C. 36: his civitas data agerque, Liv. 2, 16.—In the Roman polity: "ager Romanus, *the Roman possessions in land,* was distinguished from ager peregrinus, *foreign territory,* and the first was divided into ager publicus, *public property, domains,* and ager privatus, *private estates.* The ager publicus was either sacer, consecrated to the gods, or humani juris, devoted to the uses of man. The latter was either redditus, *ceded* to those who had lost the right of possession therein, or occupatus, given into the possession of citizens. The private estates in land had been either taken from the public domain (ex publico factus privatus), or by granting the right of citizenship to foreign communities which had become Roman (ager municipalis). The former was either sold (quaestorius) or assigned (assignatus), and the assigned was given either to all the plebeians in equal shares (viritanus), or only to a definite number of them united together (colonicus)," Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 695 and 696; cf. with 153 *sq.*

2. In a more restricted sense: *Improved* or *productive land, a field, whether pasture, arable, nursery ground,* or *any thing of the kind;* cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 7 *sq.*; 1. 71; Hab. Syn. 68, and Herz. Caes. B. G. 7, 13: agrum nunc mercatus sum: hic me exerceo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94; so ib. 1, 1, 2, 11: agrum de nostro patre colendum habebat, id. Ph. 2, 3, 17: ut ager quamvis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5; id. Flacc. 29; agrum colere, id. Rosc. Am. 18: conserere, Virg. E. 1, 73.—* Of a piece of ground where vines or trees are planted, *a nursery,* Gell. 19, 12, 8.

3. *The open country, fields,* in opp. to the town (in prose writers in gen. only in the plur.): Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 2: homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44: non solum ex urbe, sed etiam ex agris, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8: annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6; ib. 32.—And even in opp. to a village or hamlet: *the open field:* Cels. 1, 1.

* **4.** Poet. in opp. to mountains, *Plain, valley, champaign:* ignotos montes agrosque salutat, Ov. M. 3, 25.

5. As *A measure of length,* opp. to frons, as breadth: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum Hic dabat, (*in depth,) Hor. S. 1, 8, 12.

† **ăgērătōn,** i, *n.* = ἀγήρατον (not growing old), *A plant that does not readily wither,* perhaps Achillea Ageraton, L., Plin. 27, 4, 4.—Ageratos, i, *m. One of the Aeons of Valentinus,* Tert. adv. Val. 8.

Ăgēsĭlāus, i, *m.*, Ἀγησίλαος, **1.** *One of the most valiant of the Spartan kings, who conquered the Persian satrap Tissaphernes, and the Athenians and Boeotians at Coronea.* Plutarch and Nepos wrote his life.—* **2.** *An epithet of Pluto* (from his driving together all people into his kingdom; v. Passow upon the word), Lact. 1, 11, 31.

ăgĕsis, *i. e.* age sis, v. ago, *no.* IV.

* **ag-gaudĕo** (adg.), ēre, *v. a. To be delighted with one, to delight in:* ego eram cui aggaudebat, Lact. 4, 6; as transl. of ἐγὼ ἤμην ᾗ προσέχαιρεν, Prov. 8, 30.

ag-gĕmo (adg.), ĕre, *v. a. To groan, sigh, wail, lament at a thing; abs.* or *c. Dat.* (only poet.): aggemit Alcides, Ov. F. 5, 400; id. Trist. 1, 3, 112: uterque loquenti aggemit, Stat. Th. 11, 247.

* **ag-gĕnĕro** (adg.), are, *v. a. To beget in addition to:* alicui: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 19.

* **ag-gĕnĭcŭlor** (adg.), ari, *v. dep.* [genu, geniculo] *To bow the knee before, to kneel before:* alicui: Tert. de Poen. 9.

agger, ĕris, *m.* [aggero] **1.** *Every thing which is gathered together, in order to form an elevation above a surface* or *plain,* as *rubbish, stone, earth, sand, brush-wood, materials for a rampart,* etc. (in the histt., esp. Caes., freq.; sometimes in the poets): ab opere revocandi milites, qui paullo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: aggere paludem explere, id. ib. 7, 58; cf. ib. 86: longius erat agger petendus, id. B. C. 1, 42; ib. 2, 15, et al.: superjecto aggere terreno, Suet. Cal. 19; cf. ib. 37: implere cavernas aggere, Curt. 8, 10, 27, et al.—Poet.: fossas aggere complent. Virg. A. 9, 567: e medio aggere vox exit, *from the midst of the pile of wood,* Ov. M. 12, 524.—But far oftener,

2. *The pile formed by masses of rubbish, stone, earth, brush-wood,* etc., *collected together;* acc. to its different destination: *a dam, dike, mole, pier, hillock, mound wall, rampart,* etc., esp. frequent in the histt. of artificial elevations for military purposes: *a dike, mole, rampart:* tertium militare sepimentum est fossa et terreus agger, *a clay* or *mud wall.* Var. R. R. 1, 14, 2: aggeribus niveis (*with snow-drifts*) informis terra, Virg. G. 3, 354: atque ipsis proelia miscent Aggeribus murorum, pleonast. for muris, id. Aen. 10, 24; cf. ib. 144; so also Prop. 3, 9, 22. So for *a dike of earth* for the protection of a harbor, Ital. *molo,* Vitr. 5, 12, 122; Ov. M. 14, 445; 15, 690. For *a causeway* through a swamp: aggeres humido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61: agger armorum, strues corporum, id. Hist. 2, 70.—Poet., for *mountains:* aggeres Alpini, Virg. A. 6, 831; so Thessalici aggeres, *i. e.* Pelion, Ossa, Olympus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 168. For *a funeral pile; a pile of wood,* Ov. M. 9, 234, and Sen. Herc. Fur. 1216. Of a heap of ashes, Lucan. 5, 524 Weber.—Of a high wave of the sea, Lucan. 5, 674: consurgit ingens pontus in vastum aggerem, Sen. Hip. 1015 (cf. mons aquae, Virg. A. 1, 105).—In milit. lang.: **a.** *A mound erected before the walls of a besieged city, for the purpose of sustaining the battering engines, and which was gradually advanced nearer and nearer to the town;* cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, 105, and Herz. Caes. B. G. 2, 12: aggere, vineis, turribus oppidum oppugnare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4; id. Att. 5, 20: celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, aggere jacto turribusque constitutis, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 2. 12; so with jacere also, Sall. J. 37, 4: aggerem exstruere, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: instruere, ib. 8, 41: promovere ad urbem, *to bring near to the city,* Liv. 5, 7; hence poet.: stellatis axibus agger Erigitur, geminasque aequantis moenia turres Accipit, *a mound is built provided with wheels* (for moving it forward), Luc. 3, 455, and imitated by Sil. 13, 109. Since such aggeres consisted principally of wood, they could be easily set on fire, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: horae momento simul aggerem ac vineas, incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7.—Trop.: Graecia esset vel receptaculum pulso Antonio, vel agger oppugnandae Italiae, Cic. Phil. 10, 4: Agger Tarquinii, *the mound raised by Tarquinius Superbus for the defence of the eastern part of the city of Rome,* in the neighborhood of the present *Porta S. Lorenzo:* Plin. 3, 5, 9; cf. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 2. Here belong the follg. passages: * Hor. S. 1, 8, 15; Juv. 5, 153; so id. 8, 43; Quint. 12, 10, 74.—Sueton. also uses agger for *the Tarpeian rock.* quoad praecipitaretur ex aggere, Calig. 27.—**b.** *The mound raised for the protection of a camp before the intrenchment* (fossa), *and from earth dug from it,* which was secured by a stockade (vallum), consisting of sharpened stakes (vallis); cf Hab. Syn. 68; Adam's Antiq. 2, 69: sedes in litore, castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit, Virg. A. 7, 159: zizipha et tubera in castrorum aggeribus sata, Plin. 15, 14.—**c.** *The tribune, in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers:* stetit aggere saltus Cespitis, intrepidus vultum meruitque timeri, Lucan. 5, 317: vix ea turre senex, quum ductor ab aggere coepit, Stat. Th. 7, 374; cf. Tac. A. 1, 18 Lips.—**d.** *Military* or *public roads,* since they were commonly graded by embankments of earth (in the class. per. only in Virg. and Tac., and always in connection with *agger viae;* agger alone belongs only to later Lat.): viae deprensus in aggere serpens, Virg. A. 5, 273: Aurelius agger, *i. e.* via Aurelia, Rutil. Itiner. 39: aggerem viae tres praetoriae cohortes obtinuere, Tac. H. 2, 24 and 42; id. 3, 21 and 23.—Hence

* **aggĕrātim,** *adv.* *In heaps*=acervatim: App. M. 4, 4, p. 146, 2 Elm.

aggĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *A heaping up*; in concreto, *that which is heaped up, a mole, dike* (not before the Aug. per.): Vitr. 10, 22, 263; Just. 2, 1 *fin.*—From

1. aggĕro, avi, atum. 1. [agger] *v. a.* lit., *To form an* agger, or *to heap up in the manner of an* agger; hence, in gen., *to heap up, accumulate*; cf. cumulare (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aggerat cadavera, Virg. G. 3, 556: Laurentis praemia pugnae aggerat, id. Aen. 11, 79: ossa disjecta vel aggerata, Tac. A. 1, 61; id. ib. 63.—**2.** *To increase by heaping up*: incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras, Virg. A. 4, 197, and 11, 342: omne promissum, Stat. Th. 2, 198.—**3.** *To fill*, or *fill up by accumulating*: spatium, Curt. 4, 2.—**4.** Aggerare arborem; in gardening: *To heap up earth around a tree, in order to protect the roots from too great heat*, Col. 11, 2, 46.

2. ag-gĕro (adg.), gessi. gestum, 3. *v. a.* *To bear to a place, to bring* or *convey to by carrying*; *c. ad* or *Dat.* (In Plaut. freq., in the class. per. rare—in Cic. perh. only once—then, again, more freq. in Tac.): cum eorum aggerimus bona: quin etiam ultro ipsi aggerunt ad nos, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 16: mihi his aggerunda etiam est aqua, id. Rud. 2, 5, 27; so id. Cas. 1, 1, 36; Var. R. R. 3, 17, 6: luta et limum aggerebant, Cic. in Non. 212, 16: ingens aggeritur tumulo tellus, Virg. A. 3, 63: quadrantes patrimonio, Phaed. 4, 19 (20): aggesta fluminibus terra, Plin. 17. 4, 3: aggerebatur cespes, Tac. A. 1, 19; and trop.: *to heap up, accumulate, bring forward, lay to one's charge*: probra, ib. 13, 14: falsa, id. ib. 2, 57.—* **2.** *To glue* or *stick together soft masses*: Vitr. 2, 3, 35.—Whence

* **aggestim** (adg.), *adv.* *Heaped up, in heaps, abundantly*: Vulg. Macc. 2, 13, 5.

* **aggestĭo** (adg.), ōnis, *f.* [aggero] *A bearing to a place, a heaping up*; in concreto, *mud, sand*, etc.: Pall. 2, 13; so id. 12, 15.

1. aggestus (adg.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *A bearing* or *carrying to a place, a collecting, an accumulation, collection* (post-Aug. and rare): pabuli, materiae, lignorum, Tac. A. 1, 35: copiarum, id. Hist. 3, 60: arenae, Aur. Vict. Ep. 3.

2. aggestus, i, *m.* or **aggestum,** i, *n.* [id.] *An elevation raised in the manner of a dike* or *mound*: Amm. 20, 11; so id. 19, 8.

ag-glŏmĕro (adg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit., *To wind to* or *on* (*as on a ball*); hence poet. (as it alone occurs), *to add* or *join to*, or *annex*; and se, *to join one's self to*: et (se) lateri agglomerant nostro, Virg. A. 2, 341: cuneis, ib. 12, 458: Sigeaque pestis agglomerare fretum, *raises it up, as a ball*, i. e. *heaps it up*, Val. Fl. 2, 499.

ag-glūtĭno (adg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To glue, paste, solder*, or *cement to a thing, to fit closely to, to fasten to*: tu illud (prooemium) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, *you may therefore remove that introduction, and add this instead of it*, * Cic. Att. 16, 6: aliquid fronti, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 1; so id. 7, 26, *no.* 4; Vitr. 10, 13, 245: agglutinando auro, Plin. 33, 5, 29; so id. 36, 26, 67.—Trop. only in the vulgar lang. of Plaut.: meretrices se agglutinant, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 63: ita mihi ad malum malae res plurimae se agglutinant, id. Aul. 4, 10, 71.

ag-grăvesco (adg.), ĕre, *v. inch.* *To become heavy*: propinquitate parti, Pac. in Non. 486, 5; and trop.: of sickness: *to become violent, severe, dangerous*: ne morbus aggravescat, *grow worse, be aggravated*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2.

ag-grăvo (adg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (first used in the Aug. per., and only in prose writers; perhaps formed by Livy, who uses it very often) *To make heavier*: aggravatur pondus, Plin. 18, 12, 30.—Trop.: quo (bello) si aggravatae res essent, Liv. 4, 12: odor aggravans capita, id. 12, 17, 40: ictus, id. 28, 4, 7: vulnera, id. 28, 3, 6: morbo aggravante, Suet. Caes. 1: dolorem, Curt. 8, 10.—Hence, **2.** *To oppress, to burden, annoy, incommode*: sine ope hostis, quae aggravaret, Liv. 44, 7 *fin.*: beneficia rationes nostras aggravatura, Sen. Ben. 4, 13: argumenta, quae per se nihil reum aggravare videantur, *appear to be without much weight*, Quint. 5, 7, 18.

ag-grĕdĭo, ĕre, an act. form of the follg. dep. (cf. adorio): *To go to, approach*: hoc si aggredias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 40. Hence also pass.: ut aggrederer dolis, Cic. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 792, 22 P.: facillimis quibusque aggressis, Just. 7, 6; cf. Ramsh. 187.

ag-grĕdĭor (adg.), gressus, 3. *v. dep.* (2 *pers. praes.* aggredire, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 124. *Inf.* aggrediri, id. Truc. 2, 5, 7, and aggredirier, id. Merc. 2, 1, 24, and Rud. 3, 1, 9. *Part. perf.* adgrettus, Enn. in Fest. p. 6) *To go to* or *approach a person* or *thing* (coinciding, both in signif. and constr., with *adire*, still, as designating direct and measured motion, it is more freq. in the signif. *no.* 3 and 4, *adire* in those of *no.* 1 and 2.—Horace never uses aggredi; Cic. and the histt. very freq.); constr. *c. ad* or *Acc.* (cf. Zumpt, § 387): saxa scrupea Bacchi aliaque templa prope aggreditur, Pac. in Delr. Synt. 120: ad hunc Philenium aggredimur? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 90: aggredior hominem, id. Curc. 2, 3, 59. And with *loc. adv.*: non enim repelletur inde, quo aggredi cupiet, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63.

2. Aliquem, *To go to* or *approach*, i. e. for the purpose of conversing or advising with, asking counsel of, entreating or soliciting something of, *etc.*: quin ego hunc aggredior de illa? Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 50: Locustam ego Romae aggrediar atque, ut arbitror, commovebo, *to apply to*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Damasippum velim aggrediare, *to solicit*, id. Att. 12, 33: legatos aggreditur, Sall. J. 46: aggredi aliquem pecunia, *i. e. to attempt to bribe, to tamper with*, id. ib. 28: reliquos legatos eadem via (*i. e.* pecunia) aggressus, ib. 16: aliquem dictis, *to accost*, Virg. A. 4, 93: aliquem precibus, Tac. A. 13, 37: animos largitione, id. Hist. 1, 78: acrius alicujus modestiam, id. Ann. 2, 16: crudelitatem Principis, *they spur on, stir up*, ib. 16, 18.

3. *To go to* or *against one in a hostile manner, as an enemy, to fall on, attack*, or *assault one* (prop. of *an open, direct attack*, while *adorior* denotes a secret, unexpected aggression, v. the word *no.* 1): quis audeat bene comitatum aggredi? Cic. Phil. 2, 10: milites palantes inermes aggredi, Sall. J. 70 *fin.*: aliquem vi, id. Cat. 43, 2: unus aggressurus est Hannibalem, Liv. 23, 9: regionem, Vell. 2, 109: somno gravatum ferro, Ov. M. 5, 659; so id. ib. 12, 402; 13, 333: senatum, Suet. Aug. 19; so id. ib. 10; Calig. 12; Oth. 6; Domit. 17: inopinantes aggressus, Just. 2, 8.

4. *To go to* or *set about an act* or *employment, to undertake* or *begin it*; cf. adeo *no.* 4, accedo *no.* 7, adorior *no.* 2 (so esp. often in Cic.), constr. *c. ad* or *Acc.* (so always in Sallust), in the poets and in post-Aug. prose, *c. Inf.*: adgrettus fari, Enn. in Fest. p. 6: qua de re disserere aggredior, Lucr. 6, 941; so ib. 981: qua prius aggrediar quam de re fundere fata, id. 5, 111: quidquam gerere, id. ib. 168;—*c. ad*: si aggredior ad hanc disputationem, id. N. D. 3, 3: ad dicendum, id. Brut. 37: ad crimen, id. Clu. 3: ad petitionem consulatus, id. Mur. 7: ad faciendam injuriam, id. Off. 1, 7 *fin.* *c. Acc.*: quum aggredior ancipitem causam, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: magnum quid, id. Att. 2, 14: in omnibus negotiis priusquam aggrediare (*sc.* ea), Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73 Beier.: aggrediar igitur (*sc.* causam), si, *etc.*, id. Ac. 2, 20, 64 Goer. Once in Cic. *c. Inf.*: de quibus dicere aggrediar, Off. 2, 1: aliam rem aggreditur, Sall. J. 92: aggrediturque inde ad pacis longe maximum opus, Liv. 1, 42: opus aggredior opimum casibus, Tac. H. 1, 2: multa magnis ducibus non aggredienda, Liv. 24, 19: ad rempubl., Vell. 2, 33.—Poet.: magnos honores, Virg. E. 4, 48: fatale aggressi avellere Palladium, id. Aen. 2, 165: quin aspice, quantum aggrediare nefas, Ov. M. 7, 71: Caesarem pellere aggressi sunt, Tac. Orat. 17: isthmum perfodere aggressus, Suet. Ner. 19; id. Cal. 13; so id. Claud. 41.

ag-grĕgo (adg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* * **1.** *To bring, add*, or *lead to a flock*: "ADGREGARE, ad gregem ducere," Fest. p. 20;—hence, **2.** *To add* or *join to something*; se aggregare, *to attach one's self to one, to follow* or *adhere to* (more rare than *adjungere*, and only in prose, but class.): si secum suos eduxerit, et eodem ceteros naufragos aggregaverit, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: filium ad patris interitum, *to involve in*, id. Vatin. 25: te semper in nostrum numerum aggregare soleo, id. Mur. 7, 16: meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem aggregassem, *had shown my zeal for the augmentation of his reputation*, id. Fam. 1, 9: ad eorum amicitiam, *had joined them* or *allied themselves to them*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12; Vell. 2, 91: oppidani aggregant se Amphotero, Curt. 4 5; and instead of se, pass.: ne desciscentibus aggregarentur, Suet. Ner. 43.

aggressĭo (adg.), ōnis, *f.* [aggredior] *A going to* or *toward a thing*; a very rare word; in the class. per. only in rhetor. lang. for *a proem, introduction to a speech* =prooemium: cumque animos prima aggressione occupaverit, infirmabit excludetque contraria, * Cic. Or. 15, 50. Also *a rhetorical syllogism*, Gr. ἐπιχείρημα, Quint. 5, 10, 4; ib. 28, 14, 27.—**2.** *An attack, assault* (cf. aggredior *no.* 3), only in App.: Met. 8, p. 208, 27 Elm.

aggressor (adg.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who attacks, assails, etc., an assailant, aggressor* (only in the Lat. of the Pandects): Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1 *fin.*; hence also for *a robber*, id. ib. 48, 9, 7, et al.

aggressūra (adg.), ae, *f.* [id.] *An attack, assault* (only in App. and in the Pandects): Dig. 49, 16, 5; so ib. 29, 5, 3; App. Met. 7, p. 190, 41 Elm.

1. aggressus (adg.), a, um, *Part.* fr. aggredior.

2. aggressus, ūs, *m.* * **1.** *An attack, assault* (cf. aggredior *no.* 3): Ulp. Dig. 36, 1, 17.—**2.** *A going to a thing, an entering upon, beginning*, opp. to exitus (cf. aggredior *no.* 4): Firmic. Mathes. 2. 10.

ag-gŭberno (adg.), āre, *v. a.* *To guide or direct by means of any thing, to govern, manage, rule*: a. iter pedibus, Flor. 3, 5, 16. **2.** Trop.: aggubernante fortuna, Flor. 2, 8, 1.

ăgĭlis, e, *adj.* [ago] **1.** Pass.: *That can be easily moved, is easy to move* or *be moved, movable* (mostly a poet. word; not in Cic.): qui restitissent agili classi naves tormenta machinasque portantes? Liv. 30, 10: haec querulas agili percurrit pollice chordas, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27: factus inops agili peragit freta caerula remo, id. Her. 15, 65; so agilis rota, id. Pont. 2, 10, 34: aër agilior et tenuior, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 10, et al.—**2.** *Act.* **a.** *That moves easily, quickly*; *agile, nimble, quick, rapid*: sic tibi secretis agilis dea saltibus adsit, *swift* or *fleet-footed Diana*, Ov. Her. 4, 169: sic super agilis Cyllenius, id. Met. 2, 720. Also of things: *quick, sudden*: agilem dari facilemque victoriam, Sisenn. in Non. 58, 1: argumentatio agilior et acrior et instantior, Quint. 11, 3, 164, et al.—**b.** With the access. idea of activity: *Quick, hasty*, or *precipitate in action*; *prompt, active, busy* (agilis has more direct reference to the action, and hence is used of inanimate things; while *sedulus*, diligent, assiduous, regards more the state of mind; both, however, refer to the simple idea of mobility, Doed. Syn. 1, 122; cf. Front. Differ. 2203 P. and actuosus): nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16 ("negotiosus, πρακτικός," Schol.): oderunt sedatum celeres, agilem gnavumque remissi, id. ib. 1, 18, 90: ipse quid audes? Quae circumvolitas agilis thyma, id. ib. 1, 3, 21: vir navus, agilis, providus, Vell. 2, 105; Ov. F. 2, 516 (opp. to *ignavus*); id. Am. 1, 9, 45: animus agilis et pronus ad motus, Sen. Tranq. 2. *Comp.* Sen. Ep. 74. *Sup.*, as given by Prisc. p. 606 P. and Charis. p. 89 is agillĭmus; on the contr. Charis. p 162 agillissĭmus, but both forms are given without examples; cf. Rudd. 1, 171 *no*

12. *Adv.* agĭlĭter, Amm. 14, 2; 28, 2.—*Comp.* Col. 2, 2.—Whence

ăgĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. The condition of* agilis, *the power of moving, mobility, nimbleness, activity, quickness, fleetness:* navium, Liv. 26, 51: rotarum, Curt. 4, 6: cursus et agilitas alicujus (*mobility*), Quint. 11, 3, 180.—Trop.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiaque naturae, * Cic. Att. 1, 17.

ăgĭlĭter, *adv. Quickly, rapidly,* etc., v. agilis.

ăgīna, ae, *f.* [ago] *The opening in the upper part of a balance, in which the tongue plays:* Fest. p. 9 (cf. also Tert. adv. Herm. 41; Pudic. 9).—Whence

‡ **ăgīnātōres** "dicuntur, qui parvo lucro moventur," Fest. p. 9.

‡ **ăgĭpes,** ĕdis, *m.* [ago-pes] in Lucilius = pedarius senator, *A senator who silently passes over to him, for* or *with whom he intends to vote:* Fest. s. v. PEDARIUM, p. 198.

Āgis, ĭdis (*Acc.* Agin, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80), *m.*, Ἆγις, **1.** *A king of Sparta, murdered by his own subjects,* Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80; cf. Plut. Agis.—**2.** *Brother of Agesilaus and son of Archidamus,* Nep. Ages. 1 (for the length of the A, v. Virg. A. 10, 751; cf. Crusius's Gr. Lex. of Proper Names, p. 7).

* **ăgĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [agito] *That can be easily moved, easily movable,* as an *epitheton ornans* of the air, *light, movable:* ag. aër, Ov. M. 1, 75.

ăgĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *The state of being in motion, motion, movement, agitation* (in good class. prose): agitationes fluctuum. Cic. Mur. 17: agitatio et motus linguae, id. N. D. 2, 54: lecticae, Liv. 27, 29, et al.—Trop. (mostly in philos. lang.): *Emotion, activity:* animus agitatione et motu vacuus esse nunquam potest, Cic. N. D. 2, 62: adhibenda est actio quaedam, non solum mentis agitatio, *contemplation,* id. Off. 1, 5 *fin.:* magnarum rerum agitatio et administratio, id. Inv. 2, 54: studiorum, *prosecution,* id. de Sen. 7: opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, *the practice,* Sen. Ep. 109: agitatione rerum ad virtutem capessendam excitari, Val. Max. 7, 2, *no.* 1.

ăgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] orig., *He who puts a thing in motion,* but used exclusively of those who drive animals (asses, horses, *etc.*), *a driver* (cf. agaso): aselli, poet. for *a rustic* or *peasant,* Virg. G. 1, 273: equorum Achillis, *i. e. the charioteer,* id. Aen. 2, 476.—Hence also agitator abs., *a charioteer, a combatant in the games of the circus;* cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, 18 *sq.;* Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 50: ego ut agitator callidus, priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. Ac. 2, 20; Suet. Calig. 55; so Orell. n. 2593 *sq.*—Whence

ăgĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who puts a thing in motion* (late Lat.): silvarum agitatrix Diana, *i. e. huntress,* Arnob. 4, p. 141; so Trop.; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 6, 15 Elm.

ăgĭtātus, ūs, *m. A state of motion, a being in motion, movement, agitation* (only ante- and post-class.): Var. L. L. 5, 1 *fin.:* anima corpori praestat agitatum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12: si agitatu suo aquam moverit, id. Sat. 7, 8.—Trop.: mentis, Var. L. L. 6, 6.—From

ăgĭto, avi, atum, 1. [ago] *verb. intens.* **1.** *To put a thing in motion, to drive* or *impel* (mostly poet., or in more elevated prose; from poetry it, like so many other words, passed, after the Aug. per., into common prose); first, **a.** Of driving cattle (cf. ago): calcari quadrupedem agitabo advorsum clivom, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 118: hanc in curru bijugos agitare leones, *drives her span of lions,* Lucr. 2, 602: agitantur quadrigae, Var. L. L. 6, 5, 62: ad flumina currus, Virg. G. 3, 18: lanigeros greges hirtasque capellas, *to drive,* poet. for *to tend,* ib. 287: sacros jugales (dracones), Ov. M. 5, 661: quadrigas bigasque et equos desultorios, Suet. Caes. 39.—**b.** Of the violent motion of other things, produced by men or animals: triremem in portu, Nep. Dion. 9: alas, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 21: manibusque leves agitavit habenas, id. Met. 7, 221: hastam, id. ib. 3, 667: caput, *to move the head (in token of assent* = annuere), id. ib. 1, 567.—Esp. of animals: *To disturb, hunt, chase, pursue:* etiamsi excitaturus non sis nec agitaturus feras, Cic. Off. 3, 17: aquila insectans alias aves atque agitans, id. Div. 2, 70: trepidas columbas, Ov. M. 5, 606; so ib. 10, 539; 11, 300 Jahn: cursu timidos onagros, Virg. G. 3, 409, et al.—**c.** Of the motion caused by the wind: ventus enim fit, ubi est agitando percitus aër, *when the air is violently agitated and driven,* Lucr. 6, 686: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49 *fin.*; id. Univ. 3, 7: freta ponti incipiunt agitata tumescere, Virg. G. 1, 357; Ov. A. A. 1, 553: Zephyris agitata Tempe, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24: ventis agitatur pinus, id. ib. 2, 10, 9: veteres agitantur orni, id. ib. 1, 9, 12: agitaret aura capillos, id. Ep. 1, 15, 9.—**d.** Of the motion caused by the water: agitata numina Trojae, *tossed* or *driven about upon the sea,* Virg. A. 6, 68; Prop. 2, 20, 5.—In gen., **e.** Of the motion caused by other things: magnes (lapis) agitat (ferri ramenta) per aes, Lucr. 6, 1054: agitari inter se concursu, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: pulsu externo agitari, id. Somn. Scip. 9.—Poet. of mist: *To produce it by motion* or *agitation:* dejectuque (Peneus) gravi tenues agitantia fumos Nubila conducit, *and by its impetuous descent* (into the valley) *raises clouds producing mist,* Ov. M. 1, 571.

2. Trop.: *To rouse up* or *excite one, to put in a certain state of mind, to move, urge, drive, impel to something,* aliquem, sometimes in aliquid (so in Florus very freq.): in furias agitantur equae, *are excited to fury,* Ov. A. A. 2, 487: agitare plebem, *to stir up, rouse,* Liv. 3, 11: populum, Flor. 2, 12, 2; so 11, 6, 2, et al.: agitatus cupiditate regni, Flor. 3, 1: gens sacratis legibus agitata in exitium urbis, id. 1, 16, 7.

3. *To disquiet one, to drive hither and thither, to vex, trouble, torment, torture* (the fig. taken from the sea when agitated by storm; cf. Gernh. and Beier upon Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82): Dii deaeque te agitant irati, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 115: atra bilis agitat hominem, id. Capt. 3, 4, 64; so Curc. 1, 1, 92; 2, 1, 24; ut eos agitent furiae, neque usquam consistere patiantur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24 (cf. Virg. A. 3, 331; scelerum furiis agitatus Orestes, id. ib. 4, 471:) suum quemque scelus agitat amentiaque afficit, id. ib.: multis injuriis jactata atque agitata, id. Quint. 2: est magni viri, rebus agitatis (*i. e.* "perturbatis," Beier) punire sontes, id. Off. 1, 24, 82: agitatur animus inopia rei familiaris et conscientia scelerum, Sall. C. 5: commotus metu atque libidine diversus agitabatur, *was drawn in different directions,* id. Jug. 25; Liv. 22, 12: ne te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 98: quos agitabat timor, Tac. Agr. 16: injuriis agitatus, Flor. 1, 8, 7: seditionibus, Just. 14, 4, 12.

4. *To attack* or *assail one with reproach, derision, insult; to reprove, blame, scoff, deride, mock:* agitat rem militarem, insectatur totam legationem, Cic. Mur. 9, 21; id. Brut. 28, 109: mea saevis agitat fastidia verbis, Hor. Epod. 12, 13, and without verbis; id. A. P. 341: vesanum poetam agitant pueri, id. ib. 456.

5. In a very gen. signif.: *To drive* or *urge on a thing, to accomplish* or *do, to occupy one's self with, be engaged in, to have, hold, keep, to celebrate:* v. ago III., 2–6 (in the histt., esp. Sallust, very freq.): vigilias, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 27: custodiam, id. Rud. 3, 6, 20; so Tac. A. 11, 18: hoc agitemus convivium vino et sermone suavi, *i. e.* celebremus, *let us celebrate,* Plaut. As. 5, 1, 7: Dionysia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11; so ib. Hec. 1, 2, 18: convivia, Ov. M. 7, 431; Suet. Claud. 32: festa gaudia, Sil. 15, 423: meum natalem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 16; so festos dies, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63: jocos, Ov. M. 3, 319: agraria lex a Flavio trib. pl. vehementer agitabatur, *was powerfully urged, supported,* Cic. Att. 1, 19: quae quum praecepta parentis mei agitarem, *was striving to comply with,* Sall. J. 14 ("modestius dictum pro: *studere, ut agerem,*" Cort.): laeti pacem agitabamus, *employed ourselves in the arts of peace,* id. ib.: dicit: se missum a consule venisse quaesitum ab eo, pacem an bellum agitaturus foret, id. ib. 109: quoniam deditionis mora induciae agitabantur, *there was a truce,* ib. 29; id. Cat. 24, et al. Poet.: ceu primas agitant acies, certamina miscent, *as if they formed the front rank,* Sil. 9, 330.—Hence of time, esp. lifetime, life: *to pass, spend it, to live:* vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. Cat. 2, 1: agitare aevum, Virg. G. 4, 154; id. Aen. 10, 235.—In Sallust, Tac., Flor., et al., agitare absol.: *to live, to abide, sojourn, be:* hi propius mare Africum agitabant, Sall. J. 18, 9; cf. ib. 19, 5; id. Frgm. H. 3, 11; so Jug. 54, 2; 59, 1; 94, 9: laeti Germani agitabant, Tac. A. 1, 50: secretus agitat, id. ib. 11, 21; so ib. 4, 46; Flor. 4, 12, 48.

6. Metaph. of the mind: agitare aliquid *or* de aliqua re (in corde, in mente, animo, cum animo, secum, *etc.*), *To pursue a thing in the mind,* i. e. *to turn it over, revolve it, to weigh* or *consider it;* and with the idea of action to be performed or a conclusion to be made: *to deliberate upon, to devise, plot a thing, to be occupied with, to design, intend a thing,* etc.: id ego semper mecum sic agito et comparo, Att. in Non. 256, 20: quum eam rem in corde agito, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 3: id agitans mecum, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 10; so Sall. J. 113, 3: habet nihil aliud quod agitet in mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: est tuum, sic agitare animo, ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 6, 1: in animo bellum, Liv. 21, 2; Vell 1, 16; Quint. 12, 2, 28. And with the Inf. as object.: ut mente agitaret, bellum renovare, Nep. Ham. 1. Poet.: aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, Virg. A. 9, 187.—Sometimes also without mente, animo, and the like, agitare aliquid, in the same signif.: quodsi ille hoc unum agitare coeperit, esse, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 96: rem a me saepe deliberatam et multum agitatam requiris, id. Ac. 1, 2: oratori omnia quaesita, disputata, tractata, agitata (*well considered* or *weighed*) esse debent, id. de Or. 3, 14: fugam, Virg. A. 2, 640: quae agitet fortuna, id. ib. 3, 609. So esp. freq. in Tac.: agitanti de Claudio, Ann. 6, 46; ib. 2, 36; so ib. 15, 36; 1, 12; H. 4, 59. With *de* de bello, H. 2, 1; and with *num:* Ann 11, 29.

7. *To treat, talk,* or *speak of* or *concerning a thing, to confer about* or *deliberate upon:* Romae per omnis locos et conventus de facto consulis agitari, Sall. J. 30: quum de foedere victor agitaret, Liv. 9, 5; id. 30, 3.

* **8.** Sat agitare, *c. gen.* in Plaut. = sat agere, *To have enough to do with, to have trouble with:* nunc agitas sat tute tuarum rerum, Bac. 4, 3, 23.

Āglāja, ae, and **Āglăĭă** or **Āglăĭē,** *f.*, Ἀγλαΐα and Ἀγλαΐη (brightness, splendor; hence, the shining or bright one), *One of the graces,* Sen. Ben. 1, 3; Virg. Cat. 11, 60.

Aglăŏphōn, ontis, *m.*, Ἀγλαοφῶν, *A very celebrated Greek painter, before Zeuxis,* Cic. de Or. 3, 7; Plin. 35, 9, 36; Quint. 12, 10, 3 Spald.

† **aglăŏphōtis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀγλαόφωτις (splendidly bright), *A magic herb of a brilliant color,* Plin. 24, 17, 102.—**2.** *The peony,* Paeonia officinalis, L., App. Herb. 65.

† **aglaspis,** ĭdis, *m.*, ΑΓΛΑΣΠΙΣ, *i. e.* ἀγλαος ἀσπίς (with a glittering shield), *Soldiers with bright shields,* Liv. 44, 41. (Others, perhaps more correctly, read *chalcaspides,* with brazen shields.)

Aglauros, i, *f. A daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosos,* changed by Mercury into a stone, Ov. M. 2, 560; 739, 819 *sq.;* Hyg. F. 166.

agmĕn, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from *agimen.* from *ago*] **1.** *A train,* i. e. *a collected multitude in motion* or *moving forward,* of things of any kind, but esp. (so most freq. in prose) of men or animals. So of streams of water: quod per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. in Macr. Sat. 6, 4: inde super terras fluit agmine dulci, Lucr. 5, 272; cf. 6, 638; so Enn., and, in imitation of him, Virg. and Val. Fl.: leni fluit agmine Thybris, Aen. 2, 782; cf. Val. Fl. 4, 721. Of a train or succession of clouds: denso sunt agmine

nubes, Lucr. 6, 100; and so Virg. of rain: immensum coelo venit agmen aquarum, id. G. 1, 322. Of atoms: agmine condenso naturam corporis explent, *crowded into a compact mass*, Lucr. 1, 607. Of oars: agmine remorum celerî, *with quick strokes of the oars*, Virg. A. 5, 211. Of a flock of birds: agmine magno corvorum, id. G. 1, 381. Of a snake winding onward: quum medii nexus extremaeque agmina caudae Solvuntur, id. G. 3, 424; cf. Aen. 2, 212; and of clouds of dust following any thing in rapid motion, as men, animals, *etc.*: agmina cervi pulverulenta, id. Aen. 4, 154. And as *subst. concret.* of birds: turba agminis aligeri, Aen. 12, 249. Of ants: frugilegas aspeximus agmine longo formicas, Ov. M. 7, 624; so ib. 638. Of the stars: diffugiunt stellae; quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, ib. 2, 114; so ib. 11, 97, et al.—Esp. of a company of men: *A multitude, troop, crowd, number, band*: ut a Brundisio usque Romam agmen perpetuum totius Italiae viderem, Cic. Pis. 22: ingens mulierum agmen, Liv. 2, 40: numerosum agmen reorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. Poet.: Eumenidum agmina, Virg. A. 4, 469.—But particularly,

2. *The train, procession, march of an army*: de castris, de agminibus, *etc.*, dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: ne miles gregarius in castris, neve in agmine servum aut jumentum haberet, Sall. J. 45, 2: pugnatum saepe directa acie, saepe in agminibus, saepe eruptionibus, Vell. 2, 47: effuso agmine abire, Liv. 44, 39: uno agmine victores cum victis in urbem irrupere, id. 2, 30, et al.—Hence,

3. *In concreto; An army* (cf. acies *no.* 4), and properly *considered as in motion, on a march* (while *exercitus* is a disciplined army, and *acies* an army in battle array, Hab. Syn. 415). As soon as the signal for marching was given, the Extraordinarii and the allies of the right wing, with their baggage, first put themselves in motion, then the legions, and last the allies of the left wing, with a part of the cavalry, which either rode behind the army, ad agmen claudendum *or* cogendum, to close the train, *i. e.* to keep it together, or on the side in such an order (composito agmine, non itineri magis apto quam proelio) that it might be easily put into the line of battle if the enemy ventured to attack it; cf. Sall. J. 46. An army in close ranks was called agmen justum, Tac. H. 1, 68, or agmen pilatum, Serv. Virg. A. 12, 121. When there was no apprehension of the enemy, less care was taken for the protection of the army: agmine incauto, *i. e.* minus munito, ut inter pacatos, ducebat, *sc.* consul, Liv. 35, 4.—The order of march was, however, different, acc. to circumstances and the nature of the ground, Liv. 35, 4; 27, 28; Adam's Rom. Antiq. 2, 75 and 76. Sometimes the army marched in the form of a square, agmen quadratum, with their baggage in the middle, so as, on meeting the enemy, to be immediately in battle array; hence agmen quadratum often means the same as acies triplex, *an army formed in line of battle*, only that the former indicates that they are on the march, and the latter that they are in repose; cf. Herz. and Möb. upon Caes. B. G. 8, 8. (Hence like acies with the epithet primum, *the van-guard*, Liv. 34, 28: medium, *the centre*, id. 10, 41: extremum, id. 34, 28; or novissimum, *the rear-guard*, Liv. 44, 33): ut inde agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet, Cic. Phil. 13, 8: pariter atque in conspectu hostium quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. J. 100, 1; cf. ib. 46, 6, 7: Hannibal agmine quadrato amnem ingressus, Liv. 21, 5; so ib. 31, 36; 37, 39: quadrato agmine velut in aciem irent, Curt. 5, 1, 19, et al.—Hence sometimes *abusivè*, esp. in the poets in the plur., agmen is used directly for exercitus *or* acies, *army, host, troops*: instructo agmine, Liv. 2, 49: huic tanto agmini dux defuit, Just. 12, 10: agmina curru Proterit, Virg. A. 12, 329: barbarorum Claudius agmina diruit, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 29; so id. Sat. 2, 1, 14; Epod. 17, 19; Ov. M. 3, 535; 5, 151, 161; 6, 423, et al.—For *military service, warfare*: rudis agminum Sponsus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9. Once also in the sing.: occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen, id. Od. 3, 8, 18.

4. Trop.: **a.** *A crowd, troop, band, multitude*: educenda dictio est ex hac domestica exercitatione et umbratili medium in agmen, in pulverem, in clamorem, in castra aciemque forensem (* *i. e. before the public*), Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: agmen occupationum, *i. e. multitude*, Plin. Ep. 2, 8.—**b.** *March, movement*: agmina fati et volumina, *the movements and windings of fate*, Gell. 6, 2, 5.—Whence

agmĭnālis, e, *adj.* *Pertaining to a march* or *train* (only in the Pandects): equi, *pack-horses*, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 21;—and

agmĭnātim, *adv.* *By troops, in trains, in crowds* = gregatim (only in late Lat.): elephanti oberrant agminatim, Sol. 25; App. M. 4, p. 151, 35 Elm. Also trop.: id. ib. p. 146, 2 ib.

1. agna, ae, *f.* [agnus] *A ewe lamb*: Var. R. R. 2, 2, 2; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 12; id. Epod. 2, 59; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 78; so id. Met. 1, 505; 5, 626; 6, 527; Pont. 2, 7, 11, et al.

‡**2. agna,** ae, *f.* *A blade, a straw*: Fest. s. v. PENNATUS, p. 116.

‡**agnālĭa,** ium, *n.* *A Roman festival*, usu. written Agonalia: Ov. F. 1, 325.

agnascor (adg.), nātus, 3. *v. dep.* **1.** *To be born in addition to*; commonly, **a.** Of children who are not born until after the father has made his will: constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241; so id. Caec. 25; Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 3.—Metaph., **b.** Of adopted children: qui in adoptionem datur, his, quibus agnascitur, cognatus fit, Paul. Dig. 1, 7, 23; cf. ib. 10. (* Of supernumerary limbs: Plin. 11, 52, 113.)—**2.** Of plants: *To grow to, at,* or *upon something*: viscum in quercu, agnasci, Plin. 16, 44, 92; so id. 27, 11, 73. (* Of teeth: *To grow afterward*, Gell. 3, 10. So of hair: Plin. 9, 39, 94.)—Whence

agnātus (adg.), a, um, *Pa.*, lit.: *Born to, belonging to,* or *connected with by birth*; by usage, even from the earliest per., limited to relatives on the father's side (*father, son, grandson*, etc.; *brother, brother's son, brother's grandson*, etc.; *uncle, cousin, second cousin*, etc.); accordingly of more limited signif. than *cognatus*, which includes blood relations on the mother's side; the idea in *gentilis* is still more extended, including all the persons belonging to a *gens*, and bearing the same gentile name, *e. g.* the Cornelii, Fabii, Aemilii, *etc.*, Hab. Syn. 71; Adam's Rom. Antiq. 1, 44, 66, 85; Gai. Inst. 1, 156; 3, 10; Ulp. 26, 1, 10, § 2; cf. Zimmern, Röm. Priv. Rechtsgesch. 1, 507 *sq.* Even the XII. Tables mention the Agnati: SI. (PATERFAMILIAS) INTESTATO. MORITVR. CVI. SVVS. HERES. NEC. SIT. ADGNATVS. PROXIMVS. FAMILIAM. HABETO., Cic. Inv. 2, 50, and Ulp. Frgm. Tit. 26, § 1. Cf. Dirks. Transl., *etc.*, p. 343 *sq.*—SI. ADGNATVS. NEC. ESCIT. (sit) GENTILIS. FAMILIAM. NANCITOR., Collat. Legg. Mosaic. et Rom. Tit. 16, § 4. Cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 356 *sq.*—SI. FVRIOSVS. EST. ADGNATORVM. GENTILIVMQVE. IN. EO. PECVNIAQVE. EIVS. POTESTAS. ESTO., Cic. Inv. 2, 5; Her. 1, 13. Cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 369 *sq.* From this last law came the prov.: ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, for a madman or insane person, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 8.—**2.** (cf. agnascor *no.* 1, a) Of after-born children: numerum liberorum finire aut quemquam ex agnatis necare flagitium habetur, Tac. G. 19; id. Hist. 5, 5;—hence

***agnātĭcius** (adg.), a, um, *adj.* *Pertng. to the* agnati (v. agnatus): jus, *the right of the* agnati *to enter upon an inheritance*, Justin. Cod. 6, 58, 15, § 3.

agnātio, ōnis, *f.* [agnatus] **1.** *The condition of the* agnatus, *consanguinity on the father's side* (v. agnatus): Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23 Creuz.; ib. 1, 8, 24: jura agnationum, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173.—**2.** As a verbal subst. fr. agnascor, **a.** *A birth after the last will* or *the death of the father* (cf. agnascor *no.* 1, a): Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 24, § 11; Cod. Justin. 3, 8, 1.—**b.** *A growing on* or *to a thing, growth to* (acc. to agnascor *no.* 2): App. Herb. 59.

***agnellus,** i, *dim. m.* [agnus] *A little lamb, lambkin*: Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77.

***agnĭcŭlus,** i, *dim. m.* [id.] *A lambkin*: Arn. 7, p. 219.

agnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertng. to a lamb*, αμνειος: lactes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 85: exta, id. ib. 95: pedes, Plin. 30, 8, 21.—**2.** Agnina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro) *The flesh of a lamb, lamb* (like ferina, Virg. A. 1, 215: vitulina, Nep. Ages. 8, 4): Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4: et duplâ (*at double price*) agninam danunt, id. Capt. 4, 2, 39 Lind.: patinas coenabat omasi vilis et agninae, * Hor. Ep 1, 15, 35.

agnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [agnosco] *An acknowledgment, admission, acceptance* = admissio: bonorum possessionis, Marcell. Dig. 38, 15, 5 (cf. agnosco *no.* 2). *a recognizing, recognition*: cadaveris, Plin. 10, 70, 90.—**2.** *A knowing, perceiving, apprehending, knowledge*, in gen.: ad agnitionem animi, *for the knowledge of the nature of mind*, * Cic. N. D. 1, 1 Creuz. So, besides, only in the later writers: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8; Cassian. de Incarn. 4, 2; Serv. on Virg. A. 8, 155.

agnĭtĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [agnitio] *That may be known, cognizable*: forma (Christi), Tert. adv. Val. 27.

agnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [agnosco] *One who knows, understands, perceives* (late Lat.): mediocritatis, Auct. Itin. Alex. Magn. 3: cordis, Auct. Vulgat. Siracid. 7, 5.

agnĭtus (adg.), a, um, *Part.* fr. agnosco.

agnōmen (adn.), ĭnis, *n.* *A surname.* (This word seems to have been first employed in later Lat. by the gramm. in order to distinguish the surname of individuals, *e. g.* Africanus, Asiaticus, Germanicus, Cunctator, and the like, from that belonging to all the members of a family (*the agnati*), *e. g.* Scipio, Cicero, Cato, and the like; while both these ideas were, through the whole class. per., designated by *cognomen* alone, q. v.): "Propriorum nominum quatuor sunt species: *Praenomen, Nomen, Cognomen, Agnomen*: praenomen est, quod nominibus gentilitiis praeponitur, ut Marcus, Publius. Nomen proprium est gentilitium, id est, quod originem gentis vel familiae declarat, ut Portius, Cornelius. Cognomen est, quod uniuscujusque proprium est, et nominibus gentilitiis subjungitur, ut Cato, Scipio. Agnomen vero est, quod extrinsecus cognominibus adjici solet, ex aliqua ratione vel virtute quaesitum, ut est Africanus, Numantinus, et similia," Diomed. p. 306 P.; so Prisc. 578 P., et al.; Capit. Ver. 3.

***agnōmentum,** i, *n.* = agnomen: App. Apol. p. 310, 38.

agnōmĭnātio (ann.), ōnis, *f.* *The bringing together* or *contrasting of two words different in meaning, but similar in sound, paronomasia*, a rhetor. fig., παρονομασία: venit a te antequam Romam venit. Hunc ăvium dulcedo ducit ad âvium. Si lenones tanquam leones vitasset. Videte judices, utrum homini navo an vano credere malitis, *etc.*, Cic. Her. 4, 21; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 66.

† **agnos,** i, *f.* = ἄγνος (ἡ, v. Passow) *A tall plant resembling the willow, the chaste-tree*, agnus castus, Plin. 24, 9, 38.

***agnoscĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* *That can be known, cognizable*: Tert. adv. Val. 27;—from

agnosco (adgn. or adn.), nōvi, nĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*Part. perf.* agnotus, Pac. in Prisc. p. 887 P. *Part. fut. act.* agnoturus, Sall. H. Frgm. 2, 31; cf. Diom. 383 P.) (class., used very freq. by Cicero).

1. Orig. as if aliquem or aliquid ad se noscere, *To know* or *apprehend a person* or *thing*, in relation to one's self, *to recognize* or *distinguish as one's own* (accordingly always a subjective knowing or cognition, while *cognoscere* designates an objective perception, knowing or cognition of something; another distinction, v. *no.* 3): in turba Oresti cognita, agnota est soror, *was distinguished by Orestes as his sister*, Pac. in Prisc. 887 P.: virtus quum se extollit et ostendit suum lumen et idem aspexit agnovitque in alio, *and when she has perceived the same in another, and has recognized it as her own*, Cic. Lael. 27, 100; Quint. 8, 3, 71.—Hence

2. As a result of this knowledge or

recognition: *To declare, announce, allow,* or *admit an object belonging to one's self as one's own,* i. e. *to acknowledge as one's own:* qui mihi tantum tribui dicis, quantum ego nec agnosco (*neither can admit as due to me*) nec postulo, id. Lael. 9: natum, Nep. Ages. 1, 4 Br.: Aeacon agnoscit summus proleinque fatetur Juppiter esse suam, Ov. M. 13, 27 (cf. in Pandects 25, Tit. 3: de agnoscendis vel alendis liberis): an me non agnoscetis ducem? *will you not acknowledge me as your general?* Liv. 6, 7: agnoscere bonorum possessionem, *to declare the property as one's own, to lay claim to it,* Gai. Dig. 26, 8, 11 (cf. agnitio *no.* 1). So also agnoscere aes alienum, *to acknowledge a debt as one's own, as due from one's self, to engage to pay it,* Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 1.—As that which is known stands in nearer relation to him who knows it, agnosco signif.

3. *To recognize an object already known* (while *cognosco* signif. to become acquainted with a thing not previously known), Hab. Syn. 72; Gernh. Cic. Lael. 1, 5; Ochsn. Eclog. Cic. p. 48; Kühn. Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: quum sė collegit animus atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: quod mihi de filia gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 7 (cf. on the contr. ib. 5, 2, where Cic., speaking of himself, says: *Cognosce* nunc humanitatem meam, *learn from this,* etc.: nomine audito, extemplo agnovere virum, Liv. 7, 39: veterem amicum, Virg. A. 3, 82: matrem, id. ib. 1, 405: Figulum in patriam suam venisse atque ibi agnosci, *and is there recognized* (by those who had already known him), Quint. 7, 2, 26.

4. As a consequence of knowing: *To confirm the truth of a thing, to acknowledge as true* (or with the idea of moral assent) *as right: to concede, grant, admit, assent to, approve* (also with *Acc. c. inf.*): facti gloriam, Cic. Mil. 14 *fin.*: susciperem hoc crimen, agnoscerem, confiterer, id. Rabir. perd. 6: sortilegos, id. Div. 1, 58, 132: et ego ipse me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, *and I myself confess, allow,* etc., id. Fam. 4, 4: id ego agnovi meo jussu esse factum, id. ib. 5, 20, 3: carmina spreta exolescunt; si irascare, agnita videntur, Tac. A. 4, 34.

5. *To receive a thing into one's understanding, mind* (as it were, noscendo ad se assumere), *to acquire the knowledge of, to perceive, know.* First, *to know, perceive by, from,* or *through something:* ut deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, sic ex memoria rerum et inventione, vim divinam mentis agnoscito, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 70; id. Planc. 14, 35: inde agnosci potest vis fortunae, Vell. 2, 116, 3. Also absol.: Augusti laudes agnoscere possis, *you can perceive the praise of Augustus therein,* * Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 29: accipio agnoscoque deos, Virg. A. 12, 200; cf. accipio *no.* 2, c.—In gen., *To become acquainted with, to know;* also, *to perceive, apprehend, understand, discern, remark, see:* quin puppim flectis, Ulixe, Auribus ut nostros possis agnoscere cantus, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49 (as transl. of Hom. Od. 12, 185, *Νῆα κατάστησον, ἵνα νωϊτέρην ὄπ' ἀκούσῃς*): haec dicta sunt subtilius ab Epicuro, quam ut quivis ea possit agnoscere, id. N. D, 1, 18, 49; Virg. A. 10, 843; Phaedr. 2, 5, 19: alienis pedibus ambulamus: alienis oculis agnoscimus, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

agnus, i. In the earliest per. *gen. comm.*, hence agnus mas and agna femina, v. the first two citations; and so in the ancient language of offerings, without femina in *gen. fem.* for the later agna; cf. Fest. p. 6 and 236; since the comm. of the class. per. always *m.*) (*Gen. pl.* agnûm, Porc. Licin. in Gell. 19, 9, 13) [from *ἀμνός*, Fest. p. 6], *A lamb,* usu. for sacrifice: TERTIA. SPOLIA. IANO. QVIRINO. AGNOM. MAREM. CAEDITO, from an ancient law (of Numa?), in Fest. s. v. OPIMA, p. 190. IVNONI. CRINIBVS. DEMISSIS. AGNAM. FEMINAM. CAEDITO., from a law of Numa in Gell. 4, 33, and Fest. s. v. PELLICES, p. 121: jam ego te hic agnum faciam et medium distruncabo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 54; Var. R. R. 2, 2, 4, et al.: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; id. Div. 2, 11, 39; Ov. M. 7, 320; Hor. Od. 3, 18, 13: ara avet immolato spargier agno, id. ib. 4, 11, 8, et al.—**2.** Agnum lupo eripere velle, proverb., *to try to rescue a lamb from a wolf,* i. e. to attempt an impossibility, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 31.

ăgo, ēgi, actum. 3. *v. a.* (axim = egerim, Pac. in Non. 505, 22; Fest. s. v. AXITIOSI, p. 3; cf. G. F. Grot. 1, § 114).

I. *To put in motion, to move.* **1.** First, of cattle and other animals: *To lead, drive, pasture, tend:* hac agit, ut pastor, per devia rura capellas, Ov. M. 1, 676; Virg. E. 1, 13: pasce capellas. Et potum pastas age, Tityre; et inter agendum, *etc.*, id. ib. 9, 24; Ov. F. 1, 322: caballum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 36.

2. Of men: *To lead, drive, conduct, impel, to drive* or *gather together:* ante se Thyum agebat, Nep. Dat. 3, 2: multis millibus armatorum actis ex ea regione, Liv. 44, 31: (adulteram) maritus per omnem vicum verbere agit, Tac. G. 19; Suet. Calig. 27.—Trop.: poemata dulcia sunto et quocunque volent animum auditoris agunto, Hor. A. P. 100.—Hence poet.: se agere, *to bring one's self,* i. e. *to come, to go* (in Plaut. very freq.; also in Terence, Virgil, *etc.*): quo agis te? Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 294: unde agis te? id. Most. 1, 4, 28; so id. ib. 3, 1, 31; Mil. gl. 3, 2, 49; Poen. 1, 2, 120; Pers. 4, 3, 13; Trin. 4, 3, 71: quo hinc te agis? *whither does the way lead you? where are you going?* Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 25: Aeneas se matutinus agebat, Virg. A. 8, 465: is enim se primus agebat, *for he strode on in front,* id. ib. 9, 696. Also without se in Plautus: unde agis? Bac. 5, 1, 20.—Even in prose, agi, in Livy, for, *To go, to march:* quo multitudo omnis consternata agebatur, 10, 29: si citius agi vellet agmen, *that the army would move,* or *march on quicker,* Liv. 2, 58: raptim agmine acto, id. 6, 28; so 23, 36; 25, 9.

3. *To take, and drive* or *carry off* (animals or men), *to steal, rob, or plunder* (usu. abigere): saepe domum veniunt praedonum sanguine laeti et redigunt actos in sua rura boves, Ov. F. 3, 64. So esp. freq. of men or animals taken as booty in war, while *ferre* is used of portable things; hence ferre et agere (as in Gr. *ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν*, Plut. Mar. 11; Aristoph. Nub. 240; cf. Passow, under *ἄγω*); in gen., *to rob, plunder:* ne pulchram praedam agat, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 3: urbes, agros vastare, praedas agere, Sall. J. 20, 8; id. ib. 32, 3: pecoris et mancipiorum praedas, id. ib. 44, 5: res sociorum ferri agique vidit, Liv. 22, 3: ut ferri agique res suas viderunt, id. 38, 15; so id. 3, 37. Cf. Gron. Obs. 3, 22, 633.

4. *To chase, pursue, press animals* or *men, to drive them about,* or *onward in flight;* for usu. agitare: apros, Virg. G. 3, 412: cervum, id. Aen. 7, 481; cf. ib. 4, 71: citos canes, Ov. H. 5, 20: feros tauros, Suet. Claud. 21.—Of men: ceteros ruerem, agerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21 ("prosequerer, premerem," Don.): Demoleus cursu palantes Troas agebat, Virg. A. 5, 265; cf. ib. 1, 574: aliquem in exsilium, Liv. 25, 2; so often in Justin. 2, 9, 6; 16, 4, 4; 17, 3, 17; 22, 1, 16, et al.: aliquem in fugam, Just. 16, 2, 3.

5. Of inanimate or abstract objects: *To move, impel,* or *push forward to* or *toward any point:* quid si pater cuniculos agat ad aerarium? *lead, make,* Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90; so often in the histt., esp. Caes. and Livy, as *t. t.* of moving forward the battering engines: celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, *to push forward,* Caes. B. G. 2, 12 Herz.; so id. ib. 3, 21; 7, 17; B. C. 2, 1; Liv. 8, 16, et al: cloacam maximam sub terram agendam, *to be carried under ground,* Liv. 1, 56: fugere colles campique videntur, quos agimus praeter navem, *i. e.* praeter quos agimus navem, Lucr. 4, 391: in litus passim naves egerunt, *drove the ships ashore,* id. 22, 19: ratem in amnem, Ov. F. 1, 500: naves in advorsum amnem, Tac. H. 4, 22. Poet.: agere navem, *to steer* or *direct a ship:* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114. So agere currus, *to drive a chariot:* Ov. M. 2, 62; id. ib. 388, et al. Of the collecting of money, esp. of taxes and other public revenues: *To manage, to collect* (cf. actor *no.* 3): fiscum, Suet. Dom. 12: publicum (*sc.* vectigal), id. Vesp. 1.

6. *To throw out, to stir up, excite, cause, to bring forth* (mostly poet.): scintillasque agere ac late differre favillam, *to throw out sparks and scatter ashes far around,* Lucr. 2, 675: spumas ore, Virg. G. 3, 203; so Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66: piceum flumen agit, id. Aen. 9, 814: et dum se laetus ad auras Palmes agit, *shoots up into the air,* id. Georg. 2, 364: qui vocem cubantes sensim excitant, eandemque quum egerunt, *etc., when they have brought it forth,* Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251.—Hence animam agere, *to expel the breath of life, to breathe one's last, give up the ghost, expire:* nam et agere animam et efflare dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; so Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13: eodem tempore et gestum et animam ageres, id. Rosc. Comoed. 8, and with a yet more extended play upon words: semper agis causas et res agis, Attale, semper. Est, non est, quod agas, Attale semper agis. Si res et causae desunt, agis, Attale, mulas; Attale, ne quod agas desit, agas animam, Mart. 1, 80.

7. *To drive, shoot,* or *extend downward, to the depths,* or *within:* Var. R. R. 1, 37, 5: per glebas sensim radicibus actis, Ov. M. 4, 254; so ib. 2, 583: robora suas radices in profundum agunt, Plin. 16, 31, 56 So rimas agere (more rar., ducere), *to drive cracks* or *clefts,* i. e. *to get them, to open in clefts, cracks, fissures,* etc.: tabernae rimas agunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9: tellus fissaque agit rimas, Ov. M. 2, 211 (on the contr., ducere, ib. 4, 65, and Sen. Oed. 575): perque cavas terrae, quas egit carmine, rimas, Luc. 6, 728.

II. Trop.: **1.** *To move, impel, excite, urge one to a thing, to prompt* or *induce to:* quae te, germane, furentem mens agit in facinus? Ov. M. 5, 14: si Agricola in ipsam gloriam praeceps agebatur, Tac. Agr. 41; so id. Ann. 14, 32.—**2.** *To put one in motion, to throw out of balance, to stir up, excite, rouse vehemently, agitate* (cf. agito *no.* 2): me amor fugat, agit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8: agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: perpetua naturalis bonitas, quae nullis casibus neque agitur neque minuitur, Nep. Att. 9, 1 Br.: opportunitas quae etiam mediocres viros spe praedae transversos agit, Sall. J. 6, 3; id. ib. 14, 20; so Sen. Ep. 109.—**3.** *To pursue with hostile intent, to persecute, disturb,* or *vex, to attack* or *assail* (for the usu. agitare, mostly poet.): reginam Alecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi, Virg. A. 7, 405: non res et agentia (*i. e.* agitantia, vexantia) verba Lycamben, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 25: acerba fata Romanos agunt, id. Epod. 7, 17: diris agam vos, id. ib. 5, 89: quem deus ultor agebat, Ov. M. 14, 750: futurae mortis agor stimulis, Lucan. 4, 517. Cf. Matth. Cic. Mur. § 21.

III. *To drive on* or *pursue a course of action,* i. e. *to make something an object of action;* either in the most general sense, like the Eng. *do* and the Gr. *πράττειν*, for every kind of mental or physical employment: *to think, reflect, deliberate, to treat of, to pursue, carry on, represent, exhibit, exercise, practice,* etc., or, in a more restricted sense; *to exhibit in external action, to act* or *perform, to deliver* or *pronounce,* etc., so that after the act is completed nothing remains permanent, *e. g. a speech, dance, play,* etc., while *facere,* signifying to make. *ποιεῖν*, denotes the production of an object which, after the act is completed, yet continues to exist, and *gerere,* the performance of the duties of an office or calling. On these significations, v. Var. 6, 6, 62, and 6, 7, 64, and 6, 8, 72. For the more restricted signif., v. Quint. 2, 18, 1 *sq.*; cf. Manut. Cic. Fam. 7, 12; Hab. Syn. 426.

1. In the most gen. signif., *To be in action, to do, act, labor,* in opp. to rest or idleness. **a.** With the gen. objects: aliquid, nihil, plus, *etc.*: nunquam se plus agere, quam nihil cum ageret, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 (cf. with Off. 3, 1: nunquam se minus otiosum esse, quam cum otiosus): mihi enim qui nihil agit, esse omnino non videtur, id. N. D. 2, 16, 46.—Hence, **b.** Without object: aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: industria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo, id. Manil. 10, 29.—**c.** In colloquial lang.: quid agitur? *how do you do? how are you?* Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 42; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40, et al.: quid agis? *what are you doing?* also, *how goes it with you? how are you? τί πράττεις*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 20; Cic. Fam. 7, 11, et al.: Hor. S. 1, 9, 4.—**d.** In a pregnant signif. with nihil or non multum: *To do*, i. e. *to effect, accomplish nothing*, or *not much* (orig. belonging only to lang. of conversation, but in the class. per. even in oratorical and poet. style: nihil agit: collum obstringe homini, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 29: nihil agis, *you effect nothing, it is of no use*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12: nihil agis dolor! quamvis sis molestus, nunquam te esse confitebor malum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61 Kühn.: Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 10: cupis, inquit, abire: sed nihil agis: usque tenebo, Hor. S. 1, 9: nihil agis, nihil assequeris, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15: ubi blanditiis agitur nihil, Ov. M. 6, 685: egerit non multum, Cur. in Cic. Fam. 7, 29; cf. Ruhnk. Rutil. Lup. p. 120.—**e.** In certain circumstances, *To conduct, proceed, act, manage* (for the most part belonging to the more familiar style): *Thr.* Quid nunc agimus?—*Gn.* Quin redimus, *What shall we do now?* Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 41: hei mihi! quid faciam! quid agam? *What shall I do? how shall I act?* id. Ad. 5, 3, 3: quid agam, habeo, id. Andr. 3, 2, 18 ("quid respondeam habeo," Don.), et al.

2. *To perform, do, pursue, transact* (the most usual signif. of this word, hence, continually occurring in authors of all periods): cui quod agat institutum est, nullo negotio id agit, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10, 12: ut quae egi, ago, axim, verruncent bene, Pac. in Non. 505, 23: homines quae agunt vigilantes, agitantque, ea si cui in somno accidunt, minus mirum est, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: observabo quam rem agat, *what he designs*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 114: postquam id actum'st, *after this is accomplished*, id. ib. 1, 1, 72: ne quid temere ac fortuitu, inconsiderate negligenterque agamus, Cic. Off. 1, 29: suum negotium agere, id. ib. 1, 9; Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 211: neque satis Bruto constabat, quid agerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: postquam res in Africa gestas, quoque modo actae forent, fama divolgavit, Sall. J. 30: sed tu delibera, utrum colloqui malis, an per literas agere, quae cogitas, Nep. Con. 3, 8, et al. And with the access. idea of completing, finishing: jucundi acti labores, a well-known proverb in Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 105.

3. *To pursue in one's mind, to revolve, to be occupied with, think upon, have in view, aim at* (cf. agito *no.* 6): nescio quid mens mea majus agit, Ov. H. 12, 212: hoc variis mens ipsa modis agit, Val. Fl. 3, 392: agere fratri proditionem, Tac. H. 2, 26: de intranda Britannia, id. Agr. 13.

4. *To do something by speaking.* So: gratias (never *gratiam*. poet. *grates*) agere, *to give thanks, to thank* (while *habere gratiam* is used of grateful feeling, and *referre gratiam* of actual return of favor, requital; cf. Br. Nep. Them. 8, 7: Diis gratias pro meritis agere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 26; so Cic. Fam. 1, 10, et al.: renunciate, gratias regi me agere; referre gratiam aliam nunc non posse, quam ut suadeam, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 37, 37: gaudet et invito grates agit inde parenti, Ov. M. 2, 152; so ib. 6, 435; 484; 10, 291, 681; 14, 506, et al.: diis immortalibus laudesque et grates egit, Liv. 26, 48.

5. With a verbal subst., as a favorite circumlocution for the action indicated by the subst., sometimes with the access. idea of the care bestowed upon it (so esp. often in the poets): vos qui regalis corporis custodias agitis, *ye who keep watch, guard*, Naev. in Non. 323, 1: agere triumphum, *to triumph*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10; so Ov. M. 15, 57: de quoque arbitria agere, *to decide without consideration concerning each one*, Liv. 24, 45; so id. 44, 15; cf. 9, 14: poenitentiam acturum, Quint. 9, 3, 12: otia agere, Ov. F. 1, 68; so ib. 4, 926: alta silentia, id. Met. 1, 349: sua vota, id. ib. 468: excubias alicui, id. Fast. 3, 245: cursus, id. Am. 3, 6, 95: delectus enim rerum, verborumque agendus est, Quint. 10, 3, 5, et al. Here belongs the *t. t.* forum *or* conventum agere, *to hold a session, to sit for judgment, to administer justice* (used of the governors of provinces): agere te forum Tarsi, dicebant, Cic. Fam. 3, 6; cf. id. Att. 5, 17. In Suet. also of the Rom. Senate: ne unquam eo die senatus ageretur, Suet. Caes. 88.

6. Of time: *To spend, pass, to pass through* (cf. agito *no.* 5, 6) (very freq. and class.): Romulus in cœlo cum Dîs agit aevom. Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 28; so Pacuv., id. ib. 2, 21, 49: Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 101: domi aetatem, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: aetatem in literis, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: senectutem, id. de Sen. 3, 7; cf. ib. 17, 60 Gernh.: dies festos, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48: ruri agere vitam, Liv. 7, 39: diem, Virg. A. 5, 51.—Pass.: menses jam tibi esse actos vides, *the months of your pregnancy are at an end*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 2: mensis agitur hic septimus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 34; Ov. M. 7, 700: acta est per lacrimas nox, id. Her. 12, 58 Ruhnk.: tunc principium anni agebatur, Liv. 3, 6: actis quindecim annis in regno, Just. 41, 5, 9, et al.—With annus and an ordinal: *To be of a certain age, to be so old:* quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: cf. Suet. Caes. 1 Ruhnk.—Hence also (although rare) abs.: *To live, to spend* or *pass time, to be, to be somewhere:* civitas laeta agere, Sall. J. 55, 2: tum Marius apud primos agebat, id. ib. 101, 6: Africa (*i. e.* Afri) quae procul a mari incultius agebat, ib. 89 (cf. ib. 99, 5: alios incultius vagos agitare): apud illos homines, qui tum agebant, Tac. A. 3, 19: Thracia discors agebat, id. ib. 3, 38, et al.

7. In the lang. of offerings, euphemistic *t. t.* *To give the blow to the victim*, and then, *to slay it, dispatch it.* In performing this rite, the sacrificer asked the priest, AGONE, *shall I do it?* and the latter answered, AGE or HOC AGE, *do it:* qui calido strictos tincturus sanguine cultros semper "Agone" rogat, nec nisi jussus agit, Ov. F. 1, 321 (cf. agonia and agonalia); Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32: a tergo Chaeream cervicem (Caligulae) gladio caesim graviter percussisse, praemissa voce "hoc age," Suet. Calig. 58; Galb. 20.—The call of the priest, HOC AGE, warned the assembled multitude to be quiet and give attention; hence hoc *or* id agere was very often, and even in the earliest per., used for: *To give attention to, to mind* or *heed, give the mind to;* and followed by *ut* or *ne: to pursue a thing, have it in view, aim at, design*, etc. Cf. Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 15, and Suet. Calig. 58: hoc agite, sultis, spectatores, Plaut. As. prol. *in:* hoccine agis, an non? Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 15; so id. ib. 2, 5, 4; Heaut. 3, 2, 47; Ph. 2, 3, 3, et al.: id et agunt et moliuntur, Cic. Mur. 38 (oculi, aures, *etc.*) quasi fenestrae sunt animi, quibus tamen sentire nihil queat mens, nisi id agat et adsit, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46 Kühn.: qui id egerunt, ut gentem Allobrogum in vestigiis hujus urbis collocarent, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12: qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, id. Off. 1, 13, 41; id. Att. 9, 16: certiorem eum fecit, id agi, ut pons dissolveretur, Nep. Them. 5: ego id semper egi, ne bellis interessem, Cic. Fam. 4, 7. And here we may add the contr.: aliud *or* alias res agere, *not to attend to, heed*, or *observe, to pursue secondary* or *subordinate objects, those foreign to the business in hand:* aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, Cic. Clu. 64: usque eo animadverti eum jocari atque alias res agere, id. Rosc. Am. 22: atqui vides, quam alias res agamus, id. de Or. 3, 14, 51; id. Brut. 66, 233.

8. In relation to public affairs: *To conduct, manage, carry on, administer.* So agere bellum, *to guide in, conduct, carry on* or *wage war* ("consequently embracing the whole theory and practice of war, while *b. gerere* designates the corporeal and mental effort, and the bearing of the necessary burdens; and *b. facere* the actual outbreak of hostile feeling, Herz. Caes. B. G. 3, 28): qui longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum agere instituerunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Antiochus si tam in agendo bello parere voluisset consiliis ejus (Hannibalis) quam in suscipiendo instituerat, *etc.*, Nep. Hann. 8, 3: Curt. 4, 10, 16: aliena bella mercedibus agere, Mel. 1, 16; Ov. A. A. 1, 182. (Also in id. Trist. 2, 230, Gron. Observ. 2, 3, 227 for the usu. obit, with one MS., reads *agit.*) Poet.: Martem for bellum: Lucan. 4, 2.—Agere proelium, *to give battle* (very rare): levibus proeliis cum Gallis actis, Liv. 22, 9.—And of offices, employments, *etc.: To administer, exercise, conduct:* participem atque tutorem imperii agere; and soon after: praefecturam praetorii, Suet. Tit. 6: urbis annonaeque curam, id. Claud. 18, et al.

9. Of public civil and political transactions in the senate, in the forum, before the tribunals of justice, *etc.: To manage* or *transact, to do, to discuss, speak, deliberate:* aliquid *or* de aliqua re: recordare velim quae ego de te in senatu egerim: quae in concionibus dixerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2; id. ib. 1, 9: Metellus quum agere coepisset, tertio quoque verbo orationis suae me appellabat, id. ib. 5, 2: de conditionibus pacis, Liv. 8, 37: de summa republica, Suet. Caes. 28: quum de Catilinae conjuratione ageretur in curia, id. Aug. 94.—Alcibiades praesente vulgo agere coepit, Nep. Alc. 8, 2: de poena alicujus, Liv. 5, 36: de agro plebis, id. 1, 46. Here belong the phrases: agere cum populo, of magistrates: *to address the people in a public assembly, for the purpose of obtaining their approval* or *rejection, acceptance* or *refusal of a thing* (while agere *ad* populum merely signif.: *to propose, to bring before the people*): "cum populo agere est: rogare quid populum, quod suffragiis suis aut jubeat aut vetet," Gell. 13, 15, 10. Cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, 114: agere cum populo de republica, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 12; id. Lael. 25, 96: ne quis de his postea ad senatum referat neve cum populo agat, Sall. C. 51, 22: hic locus (rostra) ad agendum amplissimus, Cic. Manil. 1.—And transf. from this political sphere to common life: **a.** Agere cum aliquo de re *or* ut: *To treat, deal, confer, talk with one upon any thing; by asking, admonishing, beseeching*, etc., *to endeavor to persuade* or *move one, that*, etc.: nihil ago tecum (*sc.* cum odore vini); ubi est ipsus (vini lepos)? *I have nothing to do with you*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 11: de quo et praesens tecum egi diligenter, et scripsi ad te accurate antea, Cic. Fam. 13, 75: egi cum Claudia et cum vestra sorore Mucia, ut eum ab illa injuria deterrerent, id. ib. 5, 2: misi ad Metellum communes amicos, qui agerent cum eo, ut de illa mente desisteret, id. ib.: Callias quidam egit cum Cimone, ut eam (Elpinicen) sibi uxorem daret, Nep. Cim. 1, 3. Also abs.: ut Lucretius agere varie, rogando alternis suadendoque coepit, Liv. 2, 2; Tac. A. 15, 14. In Suet. once agere cum senatu, with a follg. *acc. c. infin., to propose* or *state to the senate:* Tiberius egit cum senatu, non debere talia praemia tribui, Suet. Tib. 54.—And, **b.** With the advs. bene, praeclare, male, *etc.: To deal well* or *ill with one, to treat* or *use well* or *ill:* praeclare cum aliquo agere, Cic. Sest. 23; so id. Phil. 14, 11: bene, Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 *extr.:* (* nullo discrimine, Virg. A. 1, 574.) Frequently in pass.: *To stand, be* or *go well* or *ill with one, to be well* or *badly off:* intelliget secum actum esse pessime, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50: praeclare mecum actum puto, id. Fam. 9, 24; so ib. 5, 18: also without cum; agitur praeclare, si nosmet ipsos regere possumus, id. ib. 4, 14: exstat cujusdam non inscitus jocus "bene agi potuisse cum rebus humanis, si Domitius pater talem habuisset uxorem," *it would have gone well with human affairs, been well for mankind, if*, etc., Suet. Ner. 28.—Of transactions before a court or tribunal: rem agere ex jure, lege, causa, *etc.: To bring an action* or *suit, to sustain, make good one's claim, to manage a cause* or *suit.* Cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, 316 *sq.:* ex jure civili et praetorio agere, Cic. Caec. 12: tamquam ex syngrapha, agere cum populo, *to litigate*, id. Mur. 17: ex sponso egit, id. Quint. 9: agere lege in hereditatem, id. de Or. 1, 38, 175: summo jure agere, *to assert* or *claim one's right to the full extent of the law*, id. Off. 1, 11: non enim gladiis mecum, sed litibus agetur, id. Qu. Fr. 1, 4: causa quam vi agere malle, Tac. A. 13, 37, et al.—Hence, **a.** agere aliquem reum, *to accuse one*, Liv. 4, 42; 24, 25, and with the *gen. of the crime* with which one is charged: agere furti, *to accuse of theft*, Cic. Fam. 7, 22: adulterii cum aliquo, Quint. 4, 4, 8: injuriarum, id. 3, 6, 19, and so often in the Pandects.—**b.** Pass. of the thing which is the subject of accusation: *To be in suit* or *in question, it concerns* or *affects, is about*, etc.: non nunc pecunia, sed illud agitur, quomodo, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 67: non capitis ejus res agitur, sed pecuniae, id. Ph. 4, 3, 26: aguntur injuriae sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51: si magna res, magna hereditas agetur, id. Fin. 2, 17. The judicial formula: qua de re agitur: Cic. Brut. 79.—Hence, trop.: *To be at stake* or *at hazard, to be in peril, danger*: quasi istic mea res minor agatur quam tua, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 113: agitur populi Rom. gloria, agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, aguntur certissima populi Rom. vectigalia et maxima, aguntur bona multorum civium, Cic. Manil. 2, 6; id. ib. § 4: in quibus eorum aut caput agatur, aut fama, id. Lael. 17, 61; Nep. Att. 15, 2: non libertas solum agebatur, Liv. 28, 19; Sen. Clem. 1, 20, et al.: nam tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84 ("in periculo versatur," Lambin.): agitur pars tertia mundi, *is in danger of being lost to me*, or *I am in danger of losing*, Ov. M. 5, 372.

10. *To represent by external action, perform, pronounce*, etc.: **a.** Of an orator: Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142; cf. ib. 2, 19, 79: quae sic ab illo acta esse constabat oculis, voce, gestu, inimici ut lacrimas tenere non possent, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 214, et al.—**b.** Of an actor: *To represent, play, act*: ipse hanc acturu'st Juppiter comoediam, Plaut. Amph. prol. 88. So fabulam, Ter. Ad. prol. 12; Hec. prol. 22, et al.: partes, *to have a part in a play*, id. Ph. prol. 27: Ballionem illum quum agit, agit Chaeream, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7: gestum agere in scena, id. de Or. 2, 57: dicitur canticum egisse aliquanto magis vigente motu, Liv. 7, 2, et al. And transf. from this sphere to other relations: *To represent* or *personate one, to act the part of one, to act as* or *behave like one*: egi illos omnes adolescentes, quos ille jactitat, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: amicum, Tac. H. 1, 30: exulem, Tac. A. 1, 4: non principem sed ministrum, Suet. Claud. 29. *Impers.* Actum est, *it is all over, all is lost, I am ruined, undone*, Cic. Rosc. Am.; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 50: de me, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 63: de isto, Cic. Att. 12, 25; so, acta haec res est, *this is quite lost*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3. Actum *or* acta agere, proverb. *to do what has been already done, to act to no purpose*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 72; Cic. Am. 22; id. Att. 9, 6.

11. Se agere = se gerere, *To behave, deport one's self*: tanta mobilitate sese Numidae agunt, Sall. J. 56, 5: ferocius, Tac. H. 3, 2.

IV. *Imperat.* age, agite, also with the particles dum, vero, nunc, modo, sane, jam, sis, porro (hence sometimes agedum and agesis written in one word), an exclamation, a call to others; **a.** In encouragement, exhortation: *Up! on! come! come on! quick! haste thee!* age, adsta, mane, audi, Enn. in Delr. Synt. 1, 99: age i tu secundum, *come, follow me!* Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 1: agite pugni, "*up fists, and at 'em!*" id. ib. 1, 1, 146: age, perge, quaeso, id. Cist. 2, 3, 12: age, da veniam filio, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 14: age, age, nunc experiamur, id. ib. 5, 4, 23: en, age, rumpe moras, Virg G. 3, 43: eia age, id. Aen. 4, 569: agite dum, Liv. 3, 62. Also age in the sing., with a plur.; age igitur, intro abite, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 54: mittite, agedum, legatos, Liv. 38, 47.—**b.** In transitions in discourse: *Well then! well now! well!* (esp. in Cic. Orations very freq.) So in Plaut. for resuming discourse that has been interrupted: age, tu interea huic somnium narra, Curc. 2, 2, 5: nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari, *etc. well now, since I have taught*, etc., Lucr. 1, 266: nunc age, quod superest, cognosce et clarius audi, id. ib. 920; so id. ib. 952; 2, 62, 333, 730; 3, 418; 4, 109, et al.: age porro, tu, cur, *etc.?* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22; so id. Rosc. Am. 16; Part. 12; Att. 8, 3. And age with a verb. in the plur.: age vero, ceteris in rebus qualis sit temperantia considerate, id. Manil. 14; so id. Sull. 26; Mil. 21; Rosc. Am. 37.—**c.** As a sign of assent: *Well! very well! good! right!* age, age, jam ducat: dabo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 57: age, sit ita factum, Cic. Mil. 19: age sane, id. Fin. 2, 35, 119.—Hence

ăgens, entis, *Pa.* **1.** *adj.* **a.** *Efficient, effective, powerful* (only in the rhetor. lang. of Cic.): utendum est imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: acre orator, incensus et agens, Brut. 92, 317. *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.—**b.** Agentia verba, in the grammarians, for verba activa, Gell. 18, 12.—**2.** Subst. agentes, **a.** Under the emperors, *A kind of secret police*, also called *frumentarii* and *curiosi*, Aurel. Vict. Caes. 39 *fin.*; Dig. 1, 12; 1, 20; 21; 22; 23, *etc.*; Amm. 15, 3; 14, 11, et al.—**b.** For agrimensores, *Land surveyors*, Hyg. Lim. p. 179.—And

actus, a, um, *Pa.* Lit., *Transacted in the Senate, in the forum, before the courts of justice*, etc.; hence, **1.** actum, i, *n.* *A public transaction in the Senate, before the people*, or *before a single magistrate*: actum ejus, qui in republ. cum imperio versatus sit, Cic. Phil. 1, 7: acta Caesaris servanda censeo, id. ib.: acta tui praeclari tribunatus, id. Dom. 31. Hence, **2.** acta publica, or *abs.* acta, orum, *n.* *The register of public acts, records, journal.* Julius Caes., in his consulship, ordered that the doings of the Senate (diurna acta) should be made known publicly, Suet. Caes. 20; on which, cf. Ernest. Exc. 1. But, Augustus again prohibited it, Suet. Aug. 36. Still, however, the acts of the Senate were all written down, and, under the succeeding emperors, certain senators were appointed to this office (actis vel commentariis Senatus conficiendis), Tac. A. 5, 4.—They had also public registers of the transactions of the assemblies of the people, and of the different courts of justice; also, of births and deaths, marriages, divorces, *etc.*, which were preserved as sources of future history. Hence there was diurna urbis acta, *the city journal*, Tac. A. 13, 31: acta populi, Suet. Caes. 20: acta publica, Tac. A. 12, 24; Suet. Tib. 8; Plin. Ep. 7, 33: urbana, id. 9, 15; which were all together comprehended under the gen. name acta, Cic. Fam. 12, 8; Plin. 7, 54; Adam's Ant. 1, 22, 23; cf. with Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. 303.

† **ăgōgae**, arum, *f.* = ἀγωγαί (or -*oi*, a conduit or aqueduct), In mines, *Channels* or *passages for drawing off water*, Plin. 33, 4, 21 Hard.

‡ **ăgŏlum,** i, *n.* [from ago, like cingulum from cingo; cf. Comm. in Fest. in Lind. C. Gr. II., 2, 343] *A shepherd's staff* or *crook*, "pastorale baculum, quo pecudes aguntur," Fest. p. 25.

† **ăgōn,** ōnis, *m.* = ἀγών, ῶνος, *A struggle, contest*, or *combat in the public games*: gymnicus, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: non esse restituendum Viennensibus agona, ib. *fin.*: musicus, Suet. Ner. 22; so ib. 23.—Hence, **2.** nunc demum agon est, proverb. = νῦν γάρ ἐστι ἀγών, *now it is necessary to be active, now is the time for action*, Suet. Ner. 45.—Agones = montes in Fest.; v. AGONIUM.

Ăgōnālĭa, ĭum or ōrum (like Saturnalia, Parentalia, *etc.*; cf. Ramsh. 53), *n.* *A festival celebrated in Rome on the 9th of Jan.* (V. Id. Jan.) *and 21st of May* (XII. Kal. Jun.), *in honor of Janus.* Different etym. of the word were given by the ancients, concerning which see Ov. F. 1, 319–332. Ovid, in l. c., derives it from agonia, q. v. Still other etym., v. in the follg. art., and under AGONIUM.

Ăgōnālis, e, *adj.* *Pertaining to the Agonalia* (cf. preced. art.): dies Agonales, per quos rex in regia arietem immolat: dicti ab Agone (the leader, the chief); eo quod interrogatur a principe civitatis et princeps gregis immolatur, Var. L. L. 5, 3, 54: Janus Agonali luce piandus erit, Ov. F. 1, 318.

‡ **Ăgōnensis,** e, *adj.* **1.** porta, *One of the gates of Rome*, also called Collina and Quirinalis, Fest. s. v. AGONIUM, p. 9; cf. Adam's Ant. 2, 369.—**2.** AGONENSES SALII, *The priests who officiated upon the* Quirinalis (also called AGONUS, v. AGONIUM), Var. L. L. 5, 3, 55.

‡ **ăgōnĭa,** ae, *f.* **1.** *A victim*, v. AGONIUM.—**2.** = agonalia, Ov. F. 5, 721; cf. AGONIUM.

† **ăgōnistă,** ae, *m.* = ἀγωνιστής, *A combatant for a prize*, Aug. Serm. 343 *fin.*

‡† **ăgōnistarcha,** ae, *m.* = ἀγωνιστάρχης, *The superintendent of public games*, Grut. 38, 5.

‡ **ăgōnĭum,** ii, *n.* "Dies appellabatur, quo rex (sacrificulus) hostiam immolabat. Hostiam enim antiqui agoniam vocabant. Agonium etiam putabant deum dici praesidentem rebus agendis; Agonalia ejus festivitatem, sive quia agones dicebant montes. Agonia sacrificia, quae fiebant in monte. Hinc Romae mons Quirinalis Agonus et Collina Agonensis," Fest. p. 9; and immediately follg. ib.: AGONUM id est, ludum, ob hoc dictum, quia locus, in quo ludi initio facti sunt, fuerit sine angulo; cujus festa Agonalia dicebantur.

ăgōnŏthĕtă and **ăgōnŏthĕtēs,** ae, *m.* = ἀγωνοθέτης, *The superintendent of public games*, Spart. Hadr. 13; Tert Mart. 3, et al.

‡ **Ăgonus,** v. AGONIUM.

† **ăgŏrānŏmus,** i, *m.* = ἀγορανόμος (clerk of the market), *A Grecian magistrate, who had the inspection of provisions, and their purchase and sale*, the Aedilis plebis of the Romans: Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43; so id. Curc. 2, 3, 6.

Agrăgantīnus, a, um, *adj.* *i. q.* Acragantinus and Agrigentinus.

* **agrālis,** e, *adj.* = agrarius: vocabula, Frontin. de Colon. *fin.*

† **agrammătos,** i, *m.* = ἀγράμματος *Entirely ignorant, perfectly illiterate*: Vitr. 1, 1.

agrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ager] *Pertaining to the fields* or *lands* (a legal term), hence Agrariae leges, *agrarian laws*, the well-known, much-defended, and much-contested *laws about the division of public lands among the poorer citizens*, first proposed about 268 A.U.C., Liv. 2, 41; 4, 36; 48; 6, 11, et al. Cf. Nieb. R. Hist. 2, 188; 197; 482; 490, et al., with particular appellations from their authors: Flaminii, Sempronia, Thoria, Rulli, Flavii, Philippi, Plotia, Caesaris Julia, *etc.* Hence agrariam rem tentare, *to urge a division of public lands*, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: Triumvir agrarius, *superintendent of the division of public lands*, Liv. 27, 21: agrariae stationes, in military lang. *outposts*, Amm. 14, 3; Veg. Mil. 1, 3.—In the Pandects: agraria via, *a way through the fields, private way*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2.—**2.** Agrarii, orum, *m.* *Those who urged the agrarian laws, and sought the possession of public land*: Gracchus, qui agrarios concitare conatus est, Cic. Cat. 4, 2; id. Phil. 7, 6; Liv. 3, 1.

* **agrātĭcum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A revenue from land, a land-tax*, Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 11.

ăgrestis, e, *adj.* [id.], **1.** *Pertaining to land, fields*, or *the country, country-like, rustic*, in a good sense: Musa, Lucr. 5, 1397: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Att. 2, 16 *fin.*: vestitus, Nep. Pel. 2: poma, Virg. A. 7, 111: falx, Tib. 2, 5, 28, et al.—Subst. agrestis, is (*Gen. pl.* agrestum, Ov. M. 14, 653), *A countryman, rustic, swain*: Lucr. 5, 1382: non est haec oratio habenda aut cum imperita multitudine, aut in aliquo conventu agrestium, Cic. Mur. 29: collectos armat agrestes, Virg. A. 9, 11: Tib. 1, 1, 39.—**2.** *Rustic*, in opp. to the refinement of the citizen, *boorish, clownish, raw, uncultivated, ungenteel, wild, savage*.

barbarous, of persons and things; and of the former, in relation to mind, manners, and morals: sunt quidam vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: O rem dignam, in qua non modo docti, verum etiam agrestes erubescant, id. Leg. 1, 14, 41: aborigines genus hominum agreste, Sall. C. 6, 1; ego ille agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax duxi uxorem, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 12: quis nostrûm tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Arch. 8: dominus agrestis et furiosus, id. de Sen. 14: exculto animo nihil agreste, nihil inhumanum est, id. Att. 13, 45; so Ov. M. 11, 767: rustica vox et agrestis, Cic. de Or. 2, 11; id. ib. 2, 3. Hence agrestiores Musae, *the language of the bar*, in opp. to more refined and polished eloquence: Cic. Or. 3, 11.—**3.** *Wild, brutish:* vultus, Ov. M. 9, 96: agrestem detraxit ab ore figuram Juppiter (of Io), Prop. 2, 24, 13.—*Comp.* v. above.—* *Sup.* agrestissimus, Cassiod. Ep. 7, 4.—* *Adv. comp. neutr.* agrestius, Spart. Hadr. 3.

agrĭcŏla, ae, *m.* (*Gen. plur.* agricolûm, Lucr. 4, 588) [ager-colo], *A cultivator of land*, in a wider sense (including even *the vine-dresser, gardener, herdsman*, or *shepherd;* also *one who takes pleasure in agriculture*, etc.); or in a more limited sense: a *farmer, plowman, countryman, boor, peasant:* agricolae assidui, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16. So the same, commending the simple life of King Dejotarus: optimus paterfamilias et diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, *one devoted to agriculture and cattle-breeding*, id. Dejot. 9: agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 9: invisum agricolis sidus, id. ib. 1, 7, 26. Hence poet. of the gods: *patrons, tutelary deities of agriculture*, as *Ceres, Bacchus, Faunus*, etc.: redditur agricolis gratia coelitibus, Tib. 2, 1, 36.—Whence

agrĭcŏlāris, e, *adj. Relating to farmers:* opus, Pall. Insit. 3.

* **agrĭcŏlātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* = agricultura, *Agriculture, husbandry*, Col. 1, 9.—From

* **agrĭcŏlor**, ari, *v. dep.* [agricola] *To cultivate land, to pursue agriculture:* Capit. Albin. 11 *fin.*

agrĭcultĭo, ōnis, *f.*, also written apart, agri cultio, *Husbandry* (only twice in Cic.): Verr. 2, 3, 97, and de Sen. 16.

agrĭcultor, ōris, *m.*, also separated, agri cultor, *Agriculturist, farmer, husbandman* (in class. per. very rare): Liv. 26, 35; so Dig. 22, 3, 25, § 1.

agrĭcultūra, ae, *f.* (from agri cultura, also separate) *Agriculture:* Cic. Off. 1, 42: agriculturae studere, Caes. B. G. 6, 22.

Agrĭgentīnus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *from Agrigentum:* sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41. Hence Agrigentini, orum, *m. The inhab. of Agrigentum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50.—From

Agrĭgentum, i, *n. One of the largest and richest cities on the coast of Sicily, near Cape Pachynum*, acc. to the Gr. called Acragas, now *Girgenti.* Here was the temple of Juno Lucina, so renowned in antiquity, whose ruins are still to be seen: oppidum Acragas, quod Agrigentum nostri dixere, Plin. 3, 8, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26.

agrī-mensor, ōris, *m.* [ager] *A land-surveyor*, Amm. 19, 11; Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

agrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.*, ἀργεμώνη. *A plant, agrimony*, Cels. 5, 27 and 10; Plin. (* 5, 6, 56, 2 al. leg. argemonia *or* argemone.)

* **agrĭŏphyllon**, i, *n.* = ἀργιόφυλλον, *An herb*, otherwise called peucedanum, App. Herb. 95.

agrĭpĕta, ae, *m.* [ager-peto] *One who strives for the possession of land*, either honorably or dishonorably (only in Cic.): N. D. 1, 26; Cic. Att. 15, 29; id. ib. 16, 1.

Agrippa, ae, *m. A Roman family name*, e. g. Menenius Agrippa, who related to the people upon Mons Sacer the fable of the stomach and limbs. Still more renowned was Vipsanius Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, husband of Julia, and father of Agrippina; v. the follg. art. Also *the name of a king in Judea*, Tac. A. 12, 23.

Agrippīna, ae, *f. The name of several Roman women.*—**1.** The wife of the Emperor Tiberius, granddaughter of Atticus, Suet. Tib. 7.—**2.** A daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, granddaughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the Emperor Caligula, Tac. A. 2, 54.—**3.** Daughter of the preced. and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Aenobarbus, and mother of the Emperor Nero, Tac. A. 4, 75. From her, *Cologne*, on the Rhine, received the name Colonia Agrippina, Tac. A. 12, 27, and *its inhab.* were called **Agrĭppinenses**, id. Germ. 28.

† **agrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἄγριος, *Wild*, Plin. 31, 10, 46.—Agrius *or* -os, i, *m.* Nom. prop. Ov. H. 9, 153.

† **agrōstis**, is, *f.* = ἄγρωστις, *Couch grass, quitch grass*, App. H. 77.

* **agrōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [ager] *Rich in land:* Var. L. L. 5, 1, 7.

† **agrypnĭa**, ae, *f.* = ἀγρυπνία, *Sleeplessness*, Cap. 2, p. 27.

† **Ăgyīeus**, Ἀγυιεύς (trisyl.), ĕī *or* eos, *An epithet of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and ways*, since his statues stood in them: levis Agyieu, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 27.

Ăgylla, ae, *f. A town in Etruria*, called later Caere, now *Cervetere*, Virg. A. 8, 479; Plin. 3, 5, 8. *Its inhab.* were called **Ăgyllīni**, Virg. A. 12, 281.

Ăgy̆rĭum, i, *n. A very old town in Sicily, not far from Enna, the birth-place of Diodorus Siculus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28. *Its inhab.* were called **Ăgy̆rĭnenses**, id. ib.; or **Ăgy̆rīni**, Plin. 3, 8, 18.

ah, *interj.* (acc. to Prisc. 570 P. contract. from aha) *Ah! alas! ha! ah me!*—**1.** Of pain or grief, Gr. αἶ, αἴ: ah, nescis quam doleam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61; Virg. E. 1, 15.—**2.** Of entreaty to avert an evil: ah! noli, *do not, I pray!* Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 22.—**3.** Of indignation or reproach: ah stulte, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 6: ah, rogitas? id. Andr. 5, 1, 9; id. ib. 3, 1, 12.—**4.** Of admonition: ah, ne me obsecra, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 11: ah desine, ib. 5, 6, 8.—**5.** Of consolation: quid? ah volet, certo scio, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 50.—**6.** Of raillery or joy: Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 39.—*c. Acc.:* ah me, me, Cat. 21, 10.—Sometimes written *a* without *h*, v. *a.*

ăhă (acc. to Prisc. 570 P., primitive of the preced., but more rare): *Aha! ah! haha! interj.*—**1.** Of reproof or denial: aha, tace, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 36: id. Rud. 2, 4, 6: aha, minime, id. Bac. 1, 1, 54.—**2.** Of laughter: Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 11.

Ăhāla, ae, *m. A Roman family name*, e. g. C. Servilius Ahala, who, as magister equitum, slew the turbulent Maelius.

Ăharna, ae, *f. A town in Etruria*, Liv. 10, 25.

ăhēnātor, ōris, *m.* (probably a false reading for aeneator, q. v.): Amm. 16, 12.

aheneus, ahenipes, *etc.*, v. aen, *etc.*

1. ai, in old Latin, corresponding to ae: AIDILIS, CAISAR, AITERNOS, v. Aedilis, Caesar, aeternus; also, still later, sometimes in the poets in the genitive ending of the first Decl., but, as in Enn. and Lucr., *per diaeresin* always dissyl. with long penult: furit intus aquāī, Virg. A. 7, 464: aurāī simplicis ignem, id. ib. 6, 747: terrāī frugiferāī, Mart. 11, 91, 5. Cf. Quint. 1, 7, 18; Spald. Prisc. 728; Prob. 1438; Vel. Long. 2222; Mar. Victor. 2460 P.; Grotef. Gr. 1, 24. In prim. syllables as in Voc., Gaī, *ăi* could not be changed to *ae* if *i* was an ending; rather, *i* was changed, when the word received accession, to the conson. *j*, e. g. *Gajus.* Only when another conson. followed *ai*, as in CNAIVOS for ΓΝΑΙFΟΣ, acc. to the Gr. orthography (v. the Epitaphs of the Scipios, in the Append.), *ae* was written at a later per., as Gnaeus; hence from Γράιος both Graecus and Grajus; from Αἴακος, Aeacus, and Ajax, for Αἴας, were formed, just as Achaeus or Achivus with Achaïus or Achaïcus was used.

2. * **ai** = αἴ, *Interj.*, denoting grief: *Ah! alas!* Ov. M. 10, 215.

3. ai, *Imper.*, from ajo.

aiens, v. aio.

* **aientĭa**, ae, *f. An affirmation*, opposed to *negatio:* Cap. 4, p. 75 Vulc.—From

āio, *verb. defect.* The forms in use are: *Praes. Indic.* ăio, ăis, ait—aiunt. *Conj.* aias, aiat—aiant. *Imperf. Indic.* throughout aiebam, aiebas, *etc.* *Imper.* ai, rare. *Part. praes.* aiens, rare; once in App Met. 6, 118, p. 405 Oud.; and once as *Pa.* in Cic., v. below. From ais with the interrog. partic. ne, ain' is used in colloquy For *Imperf.* also aibas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 28; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22: aibat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 33; 5, 2, 16: aibant, ib. 1, 2, 175; 4, 2, 102; Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 2; the ai always dissyl.: but the *Imper.* ai also monosyl., Plaut. Truc. 5, 49; cf. Bentl. Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 5. Acc. to Prisc. 818 P., the *Praes.* ait takes the place of a perf., but, acc. to Val. Prob. 1482 P., there was a perf. ai, aisti, ait; cf. Ramsh. Gr. 155.

1. *To say yes*, opposed to *nego*, to say no (hence, when prolonged with the ending *tumo:* aiutumo, contract. autumo, opposed to *negumo*, v. autumo): vel ai vel nega, Naev. in Prisc. 473 P.: vel tu mihi aias vel neges, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 14: negat quis? nego. Ait? aīo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. Off. 3, 23: quasi ego id curem, quid ille aiat aut neget, id. Fin. 2, 22; so also id. Rab. Post. 12, 34.

2. *To assert something* (while *dicere*, to speak in order to inform, and *affirmare*, to speak in affirmation, Doed. Syn. 4, 6 *sq.* Therefore different from inquam, "I say," "I reply," since aio is commonly used in indirect, inquam, on the contrary, is interposed in direct discourse; cf. Doed. as cited above; Herz. Sall. C. 48, 3; and Ramsh. Gr. 800): insanam autem illam (*sc.* esse) aiunt, quia, *etc.*, Pac. in Cic. Her. 2, 23, 36; Plaut. Capt. 1, 1. 3: nisi quid pater ait aliud, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 4: hodie uxorem ducis? *Pa.* aiunt, id. ib 2, 1, 21: debere eum aiebat, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18: Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall. C. 49. In direct discourse: Ennio delector, ait quispiam, quod non discedit a communi more verborum; Pacuvio, inquit alius, Cic. Or. 11, 36.

3. Aiunt *or* ut aiunt, quomodo aiunt, quod aiunt, in quoting a proverbial phrase: *As they say, as is said, so to speak*, τὸ λεγόμενον, ὥς φασί, either placed after it or interposed: eum rem fidemque perdere aiunt, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2. 18: ut quimus, aiunt, quando ut volumus, non licet, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 10: docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem eum, Cic. de Or. 2, 57: claudus, quomodo aiunt, pilam, id. Pis. 28; so Prop. 2, 13, 35.—Also in quoting an amusing or ludicrous anecdote: *As it is related:* conspexit, ut aiunt, Abrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49; id. ib. 1, 17, 18.

4. In judicial lang., ait lex, ait praetor, *the law, the praetor says*, i. e. *prescribes, commands*, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 64; 49, 14, 16, et al.

5. Ain'? = aisne? also often strengthened, ain' tu? ain' tute? ain' tandem? ain' vero? in conversational lang. a form of interrogation which includes the idea of surprise or wonder, sometimes also of reproof or sorrow: *do you really mean so? is it possible?* often only an emphatic *what?* Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 73: *Merc.* Servus esne an liber? *Sos.* Utcumque animo conlibitum'st meo: *Merc.* Ain' vero? *Sos.* Aio enim vero, id. ib. 188; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 128: *Phil.* Pater, inquam, aderit jam hic meus. *Call.* Ain' tu, pater? id. Most 2, 1, 36; id. Epid. 5, 2, 33; id. Aul. 2, 2, 9; Curc. 2, 3, 44; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 1; Eun. 3, 5, 19, et al. Ain' tu? Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum nescit Censorem non fuisse? Cic. Att. 6, 1; id. ib. 4, 5, et al.: ain' tute, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 90: ain tandem ita esse, ut dicis? Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 19; so id. As. 5, 2, 47; Trin. 4, 2, 145; Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 4: ain' tandem? insanire tibi videris, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21 Manut.; id. Att. 6, 2. Also with a plur.: ain' tandem? inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv. 10, 25.

6. Quid ais? (also in conversation): **a.** With the idea of surprise, astonishment: *What? what do you say?* *Merc.* quis herus est igitur tibi? *Sos.* Amphitruo, quicum nupta'st Alcumena. *Merc.* quid ais? quid nomen tibi'st? Plaut. Am. 1, 1

208; so Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 42; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 27.—**b.** When one asks another for his meaning, opinion, or judgment: *What do you mean? what do you say* or *think?* *Th.* Ita me Di ament, honestus est: *Pa.* quid tu ais, Gnatho? Num quid habes, quod contemnas? quid tu autem Thraso? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 21.—**c.** When one wishes to try or prove another: *What is your opinion? what do you say?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 262.—Whence

†**aiens**, entis, *Pa.*, *Affirming*, *affirmative* (for the usu. affirmativus): negantia contraria aientibus, Cic. Top. 11.

ain = aisne, v. aio.

†**ăīthălēs**, *n.* = ἀειθαλές (ever-green), *A plant*, also called aizoon, *house-leek*, App. H. 123.

Āius Loquens or **Aius Locutius**, *A deity among the Romans, who made the announcement to them, "The Gauls are coming:"* Var. in Gell. 16, 17, 2: Aius iste Loquens, quando, *etc.*, Cic. Div. 2, 32: templum in Nova via Aio Locutio fieri, Liv. 5, 50.

†**ăīzōŏn**, i, *n.* = ἀείζωον (ever-living), *An ever-green plant:* **a.** Majus, *live-for-ever*, *house-leek*, Sempervivum tectorum, L.—**b.** Minus, *stone-crop*, Sedum album, L., Plin. 25, 13, 102.

Ājax, ācis, *m.*, Αἴας, *The name of two Greeks renowned for their bravery:* **1.** Ajax Telamonius (after his father Telamon), who contended with Ulysses for the possession of the arms of Achilles, and, when the former obtained them, he became insane and killed himself. From his blood the hyacinth sprung up, Ov. M. 13, 395.—**2.** Ajax Oileus (after his father Oileus), king of the Locri, who violated Cassandra, Virg. A. 1, 45; Cic. de Or. 2, 66.—**3.** *The title of an unfinished tragedy of the Emperor Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 85.

ajūga = abiga, Scrib. Larg. 167; cf. Rhod. Lex.

āla, ae, *f.* [contr. fr. axilla, like mala from maxilla, Cic. Or. 45, 153.] **1.** *A wing*, as of a bird: galli plausu premunt alas, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 26; Virg. A. 3, 226, et al.: hence the play upon words in Plaut. *Me.* Vox mihi ad aures advolavit. *So.* Nae ego homo infelix fui, qui non alas intervelli, *that I did not pluck off its wings*, Am. 1, 1, 170.—Poet.: mors alis circumvolat atris, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58; so id. Od. 2, 17, 25. Of sails: velorum pandimus alas, Virg. A. 3, 520. Of oars: classis centenis remiget alis, Prop. 4, 6, 47; cf. Hom. Od. 11, 124; so inversely remi is used of wings: super fluctus alarum insistere remis, Ov. M. 5, 558 (cf. πτεροῖς ἐρέσσει, Eur. Iphig. Taur. 264; Aeschyl. Agam. 52; and Lucr. 6, 743).—Of wind and lightning, on account of their swiftness: Nisus Emicat et ventis et fulminis ocior alis, Virg. A. 5, 319, et al.

2. In man, as analogous to wings, *The upper and under part of the arm, where it unites with the shoulder:* Liv. 9, 41; so id. 30, 34: aliquid sub ala portare, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 12. In a low sense: the under part of the shoulder, which is covered with hair, and has a disagreeable odor, *the armpit:* hirquinae, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 51: hirsutae, Hor. Ep. 12, 5: halitus oris et alarum vitia, Plin. 21, 20, 83: virus alarum et sudores, id. 35, 15, 52. (Many Romans were accustomed, on account of the bad odor, to pluck out the hair from the armpits, Sen. Ep. 114; Juv. 11, 157; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, 158; v. also alipilus.)

3. In animals: *The hollow where the fore leg is joined to the shoulder:* of elephants, Plin. 11, 40, 95: of frogs, id. 9, 51, 74.

4. In trees and plants: *The hollow where the branch unites with the stem:* Plin. 16, 7, 10; so 22, 18, 21; 25, 5, 18, et al.

5. In buildings: *The wings, the side apartments on the right and left of the court, the side halls* or *porches, the colonnades;* also called in Gr. πτερά, Vitr. 6, 4, 137; 4, 7, 92.

6. In military lang.: *The wing of the army*, commonly composed of the Rom. cavalry and the troops of the allies, esp. their horsemen; hence alarii in contrast with legionarii, and separated from them in enumeration, also with their own leaders, called praefecti alae, Tac. H. 2, 59, et al. Cf. Lips. de Milit. Rom. 1, 10 Manut.; Cic. Fam. 2, 17 *fin.*; Herz. and Möb. Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Adam's Ant. 2, 65, 78; Creutz. Ant. 366; Cincius in Gell. 16, 4, 6; cf. ib. 10, 9, 1: "Alae, equites, ob hoc alae dicti, quia pedites tegunt alarum vice," Serv. Virg. A. 4, 121: peditatu, equitibus atque alis cum hostium legionibus pugnavit, Cato in Gell. 15, 9, 5; Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: dextera ala (in alas divisum socialem exercitum habebat) in prima acie locata est: Liv. 31, 21; Vell. 2, 117, et al. An *ala* usu. consisted of about 500 men, Liv. 10, 29; but sometimes even of 1000, when it was called milliaria, id. 37, 40.—Such *alae* gave names to several towns, since they were either levied from, quartered in, or, after the expiration of their time of service, received the lands of, these towns. So Ala Flaviana, Ala nova, et saep.

Ălăbanda, ae, *f.* and orum, *n.* *A town in Caria*, distinguished for its wealth and luxury, founded by Alabandus, who was honored by the inhabitants as a deity, Cic. N. D. 3, 15; 19; Plin. 5, 29; Juv. 3, 70. Its inhab. were called **Alabandenses**, Cic. N. D. 3, 19; or **Alabandeni**, Liv. 45, 25.—**Alabandeus**, a, um (four syllab.), *Of Alabanda:* Hierocles Alabandeus, Cic. Brut. 95; Vitr. 7, 5.

Alabandicus, a, um, *Pertaining to* Alabanda, Plin. 19, 9, 56; 21, 4, 10, et al.

Alabandīna, *A precious stone*, named after Alabanda, Isid. Orig. 16, 13.

†**ălăbarches**, ae, *m.* = ἀλαβάρχης (from ἄλαβα, ink), *A receiver of taxes, a tax-gatherer.* So Cic. names Pompey, because he boasted that he had augmented the taxes so much: * Cic. Att. 2, 17 *fin.* Esp. were the officers of finance or customs in Egypt so named: Juv. 1, 130. (In both passages another reading is Arabarches.)

†**ălăbaster**, tri, *m.*, *plur.* also **alabastra**, *n.* = ἀλάβαστρος, *plur.* -ρα (v. Passow in h. v.).—**1.** *A box* or *casket for perfumes, tapering to a point at the top, a box for unguents:* alabaster plenus unguenti, * Cic. Frgm. in Non. 545, 15: redolent alabastra, Mart. 11, 8, 9; Plin. 13, 2, 3.—Hence, **2.** *The form of a rose-bud, pointed at the top:* in virides alabastros fastigato, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

†**ălăbastrītes**, ae, *m.* = ἀλαβαστρίτης. *A stone, composed of carbonate of lime* (not of gypsum, like the modern alabaster), *alabaster-stone*, also called onyx and onychites, from which unguent and perfume boxes were made, Plin. 36, 8, 12.—**2.** *A precious stone found in the region of the Egyptian town Alabastron*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

†**ălăbēta**, ae, *m.* = ἀλαβῆς, *A fish found in the Nile*, Silurus anguillaris, L., Plin. 5, 9, 10.

ălăcer, cris, e, *adj.* (also in *masc.* alacris, Enn., v. below; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13, and Virg. A. 5, 380; cf. Charis. p. 63 P. In more ancient times, alacer *comm.*; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 6, 685; and acer) [prob. lengthened from arere: arcer, whence alcer, ălăcer, like creber and cĕlĕber from cresco, and in Gr. κρύπτω and καλύπτω, Doed. Syn. 3, 247, and 1, 21. The etymol. of Asconius upon Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 6, ālis, ăcer is rendered improb. by the two short *a*'s in ălăcer], *Warmed* or *excited by any* (*noble* or *base*) *passion, inflamed, inspired, and thereby rendered more lively, and roused to action, lively, brisk, quick, eager* (opp. to *languidus*; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 247, and 4, 450. In the class. per., esp. in Cicero, with the access. idea of joyous activity: *glad, happy*): **a.** Of men: ignotus juvenum coetus, alterna vice Inibat alacris, Bacchio insultans modo, Enn. in Charis. p. 214 P.: quid tu es tristis? quidne es alacris? *why are you so disturbed? why so excited?* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13 ("incitatus, commotus," Ruhnk.): videbant Catilinam alacrem atque laetum, *active and joyous*, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: valentes imbecillum, alacres perterritum superare, id. Coel. 28: alacres animo sumus, *are happy in mind*, id. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.* Manut.: Virg. A. 6, 685, et al.—*c. ad:* alacriores ad reliquum perficiendum, Cic. Her. 2, 31: ad maleficia, id. ib. 2, 30: ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19; so Sall. C. 21, 5: ad rem gerendam, Nep. Paus. 2, 6. In Sall. once for *nimble, active:* cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat, Frgm. *no.* 62, p. 248 Gerl.—**b.** Of animals: equus, Cic. Div. 33, 73: bestiae, id. Her. 2, 19, 29.—**c.** Poet. of concrete and abstract things: alacris voluptas, *a lively pleasure*, Virg. E. 5, 58; so alacres enses, *quick, ready to cut*, Claud. Eutr. 2, 280: involant (in pugnam) impetu alacri, *with a spirited, vigorous onset*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 90.—*Sup.* not used; cf. Charis. 88 P.; Rudd. 1, 177 *no.* 48.—*Adv.:* alacriter, Amm. 14, 2.—*Comp.* Just. 1, 6, 10.—Whence

ălăcrĭtas, ātis, *f.* *The condition* or *quality of* alacer, *liveliness, ardor, briskness, eagerness, promptness, joy, gladness:* alacritas reipublicae defendendae, Cic. Phil. 4, 1: mira sum alacritate ad litigandum, Cic. Att. 2, 7; so ib. 16, 3: alacritas studiumque pugnandi, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: animi incitatio atque alacritas, id. B. C. 3, 92: finem orationis ingens alacritas consecuta est, Tac. Agr. 35; cf. id. Ann. 2, 6.—Of animals: canum in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 63.—Of a joyous state of mind, in so far as it is made known by external demeanor: *Transport, rapture, ecstasy:* inanis alacritas, id est laetitia gestiens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: vir temperatus, constans, sine metu, sine aegritudine, sine alacritate ulla, sine libidine, id. ib. 5, 16, 48.—With object. Gen.: *Joy on account of something:* clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, Liv. 2, 10, *med.*—* In plur.: vigores quidam mentium et alacritates, Gell. 19, 12, 4.

ălăcrĭter, *adv.* *Briskly, eagerly*, etc., v. alacer *fin.*

Ălămanni, v. Alemanni.

Ălāni, ōrum, *m.*, Ἀλανοί, *A very warlike Scythian nation upon the Tanais and Palus Maeotis:* Mart. 7, 30, 6; so Luc. 8, 223. Cf. Plin. 4, 12, 21; Suet. Dom. 2; Jos. Bell. Jud. 7, 7, 4. Poet.: *Wild, fierce, barbarous men:* Luc. 10, 454.

ălăpa, ae, *f.* [prob. onomatop.] *A stroke* or *blow upon the cheek with the open hand, a box on the ear:* ducere gravem alapam alicui, *to give*, Phaedr. 5, 3; esp. among actors, for the purpose of exciting a laugh among their auditors: * Juv. 8, 192; * Mart. 5, 61, 11. To the emancipation of a slave pertained such a light alapa, which was given by his master; hence poet.: multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt, *i. e. with me freedom is much more dearly purchased*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 25.—Hence

‡**ălăpus**, i, *m.* *A parasite, who submitted to the box on the ear for gold*, Gloss. Isid.; cf. Barth. Advers. 19, 22.

ālārĭus, a, um, rar. **ālāris**, e, *adj.* [ala] In milit. lang., *That is upon the wings* (of an army), *of the wing*, opp. to *legionarii*, v. ala *no.* 6: cohortes alariae et legionariae, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: alarii equites, Liv. 40, 40; so Tac. A. 3, 39; 4, 73; 12, 27, et al. *Subst.:* * Cic. Fam. 2, 17: ut ad speciem alariis uteretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 51; the form alaris, e, only twice, in Liv. and Tac.; Liv. 10, 40; Tac. A. 15, 10.

†**Ălastor**, ŏris = ἀλάστωρ (a tormentor), *m.:* **1.** *One of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses before Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 257.—**2.** *A name of one of the four horses in the chariot of Pluto:* Claud. R. Pros. 1, 284.

ălăternus, i, *f.* *A plant;* perhaps *the ever-green thorn*, Rhamnus Alaternus, L.; Col. 7, 6; Plin. 16, 26, 45.

ālātus, a, um, *adj.* [ala] *Furnished with wings, winged* (only poet.). Of Mercury: plantae, * Virg. A. 4, 259; so Ovid of the same: pes, Fast. 5, 666: Phoebus alatis aethera carpit equis, Ov. F. 3, 415.

ălauda, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word, lit., great songstress, from al, high, great, and aud, song]: **1.** *The lark*, Plin. 11, 37, 44.—**2.** *The name of a legion raised by Caesar, in Gaul, at his own expense* (prob. so called from the decoration of their helmet): Suet. Caes. 24; Cic. Att. 16, 8; id. Phil. 13, 2.

* **ălausa,** ae, *f. A small fish in the Moselle, the shad,* Clupea alosa, L.; Aus. Mos. 127.

1. † **ălāzōn,** ōntis, *m.*=ἀλάζων (*i. e.* gloriosus), *A braggart, boaster:* Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 8.

2. Ălāzon, ōnis, *m. A river in Albania,* now *Alasan,* Plin. 6, 10, 11.

1. * **alba,** ae, *f.* [albus] *A white precious stone, the pearl,* Lampr. Hel. 21.

2. Alba, or **Alba Longa,** ae, *f. The mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, upon the broad, rocky margin which lies between the Alban Lake and* Mons Albanus; destroyed by Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, and not since rebuilt, Enn. Ann. 1, 34, 88; Virg. A. 1, 274; 8, 48; Liv. 1, 27–30; cf. Nieb. Rom. Hist. 1, 220 *sq.*; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 97 *sq.* [the name Alba is connected with albus, Gr. ἀλφός, Sabine alpus, *Alp,* the name for a high mountain covered with snow]. Several other towns are also named Alba. Thus, **a.** Alba Fucentia, also abs. Alba, *A town northwest of* Lacus Fucinus, *on the borders of the Marsi,* Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Cic. Att. 9, 6; Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8 post. ep. 12; Plin. 3, 12, 17.—**b.** Alba Pompeja, *in Liguria, on the River Tanarus,* Plin. 3, 5, 7.—**c.** Alba Helvia, *in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Viviers,* Plin. 3, 4, 5.—**2.** *m., The name of a king in* Alba Longa, Ov. M. 14, 612; F. 4, 43.

albāmentum, i, *n.* [albus] *The white;* only in Apicius, of the egg: ovi, 5, 3; id. 6, 9.

Albānĭa, ae, *f. A province on the coast of the Caspian Sea,* Plin. 6, 13, 15; Gell. 9, 4; Sol. 25.

Albānus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to the town of* Alba, *Alban:* exercitus, Liv. 1, 28: pax, *the peace between the Romans and Albans,* id. ib. 27. Hence Albani, ōrum, *m.,* **a.** *The Albans, the inhab. of* Alba Longa: Liv. 1, 29.—**b.** *The Albanians, the inhab. of* Albania, *on the Caspian Sea,* Plin. 6, 10, 11, and 13, 15.—Esp. Lacus Albanus, *a deep lake in Latium,* south of Rome, and on the west side of old Alba, now *Lago di Castello Gandolfo,* Liv. 5, 15.—Mons Albanus, *a rocky mountain in Latium,* now *Monte Cavo, lying eastward from the Alban Lake,* 2500 feet above the surface of the Tyrrhene Sea, on whose western declivity, extending to the lake, was the old Alba Longa. Upon its summit, which afforded a noble view, stood the splendid temple of Juppiter Latiaris, up to which wound a paved way, still in part existing, for the festive processions in the holidays of the Latins (feriis Latinis), as well as for the ovations of the Roman generals, cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 139–146: lapis Albanus, *the kind of stone hewn from Mount Alba,* called in Ital. *peperino* or *piperno,* Vitr. 2, 7; hence Alb. columnae, *made of such stone,* Cic. Scaur. 2, 45: Albanum, i, *n., an estate at Alba,* Cic. Att. 7, 5; Quint. 5, 13, 40; Suet. Aug. 72.

albārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [albo] only in archit.: *Pertaining to the whitening of walls;* hence alb. opus, also abs. albarium, *white stucco,* a mortar composed of lime, some gypsum, and a little fine river sand, with which walls were covered and made white, Vitr. 5, 2, 10; 7, 2, 3; Plin. 36, 23, 55: alb. tector, *a worker in stucco, a plasterer,* Tert. Idol. 8; also abs. albarius, Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2, and Orell. 4142.

albātus, a, um, *adj.* [albus, like atratus, from ater] *Clothed in white:* cum ipse epuli dominus albatus esset, *Cic. Vat. 13; *Hor. S. 2, 2, 61; so Suet. Dom. 12. In the Circensian games, one party, which was clothed in white, was called albata, Plin. 8, 42, 65 Hard.

albēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *The white color, whiteness;* only in Eccl. Latin: Sev. Sulp. H. sacr. 1, 16; Cassiod. Ep. 12, 4.

albĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [id.] *To be white;* rare and orig. poet., and esp. often in Ovid; but also in post-Aug. prose: campi ossibus, *Virg. A. 12, 36: caput canis capillis, Ov. H. 13, 161. Esp. in the *part. praes.:* albentes rosae, Ov. A. A. 3, 183: spumae, id. M. 15, 519: vitta, id. ib. 5, 110, et al. In prose: equi, *Plin. Pan. 22. In Tac. several times: ossa, Ann. 1, 61: spumae, ib. 6, 37: in pallorem membra, ib. 15, 64.—The poet. express.: albente coelo, *at daybreak,* or *at the dawn of day,* was used (acc. to Caecilius in Quint. 8, 3, 35) in prose first by the hist. Sisenna (about 30 years before Caesar), and after him by Caes. and the author of the Bell. Afric.: *Caes. B. C. 1, 68; Bell. Afric. 11; ib. 80; cf. albesco.—Whence

albesco, ĕre, *v. inch. To become white,* mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; also once in Cic.: *Lucr. 2, 773; so Virg. A. 7, 528: albescens capillus, *Hor. Od. 3, 14, 25: maturis messis aristis, Ov. F. 5, 357: aquilarum pennae, Plin. 10, 3, 4. Esp. of becoming bright by fire or light: flammarum tractus, Virg. G. 1, 367: mare, quia a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, *Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105. Hence also of the appearance of daylight, of daybreak (cf. albeo): *To dawn:* lux, Virg. A. 4, 586: albescente coelo, Paul. Dig. 28, 2, 25.

‡ **albesia** (for albensia), ium, *n. A large shield used by the Albenses, a people of the Marsian race,* Fest. p. 4.

Albĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Albius] *Pertaining to Albius;* only in Cic.: judicium, Caec. 10: pecunia, Clu. 30.

* **albĭcasco,** ĕre [albico], *To become white, clear:* Phoebus, Matius in Gell. 15, 25 Gron.

albĭcēris, e, *or* **albĭcērus,** a, um, also **albĭcērātus,** a, um, *adj.* [albus-cera] *Whitish* or *light yellow:* olea albiceris, Cat. R. R. 6, and Var. R. R. 1, 24: olea albicera, Cat. in Plin. 15, 5, 6: albicerata figus, Plin. 15, 18 *in.*; cf. with Col. 10, 417.

albĭco, are [albus], * **1.** *v. a. To make white:* rivus offensus a scopulo albicatur, *becomes white, foamy,* Var. Poet. in Non. 75, 21.—**2.** *v. n. To be white* (very rare, and indeed poet. or in post-Aug. prose): prata canis pruinis, *Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4: albicans litus, Cat. 63, 87: ex nigro albicare incipit, Plin. 27, 5, 23: albicans cauda, id. 10, 3, 3.—Whence

*albĭcanter, *adv.,* from a *Pa.* albicans, not found in use, *Whitely:* albicantius, Sol. 43.

* **albĭcŏlor,** ōris, *adj.* [albus-color] *Of a white color:* campus, Coripp. 17, 329.

* **albĭcŏmus,** a, um, *adj.* [albus-coma] *White-haired;* hence of flowers; *having white leaves:* Venant. 4, 2.

* **albĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim. Whitish:* color, Pall. 3, 25, 12.—From

albĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [albus] *Whitish, white* (very rare): spuma, *Ov. M. 3, 74: pus albidius, Cels. 5, 28 *no.* 4: pus albidissimum, id. ib. 26 *no.* 20: color albidior, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4.—*Adv.* not used.

* **albĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Whitish:* color albineus, Pall. de Col. Eq. 4, 13.

Albĭnŏvānus, i, *m.* C. Pedo Albinovanus, *A cotemporary and friend of Ovid* (v. Pont. 4, 10), *an epic poet,* of whose greater epic, which had for its subject the deeds of Germanicus, we have only a fragment remaining, under the title: De navigatione Germanici per Oceanum septentrionalem, in Sen. Suas. 1, p. 11. See upon it, Quint. 10, 1, 90; Crinit. Poet. Lat. c. 64; Bähr's Lit. Gesch. 83; 217, and 18; Weich. Poet. Lat. 382. Diff. from this is, **2.** Celsus Albinovanus, *A cotemporary of Horace,* to whom the latter directs one of his epistles (Ep. 1, 8, v. Schmid. Einl.).

* **1. albīnus,** i, *m.*=albarius, *One who covers walls with stucco:* albini, quos Graeci κονιάτας appellant, Cod. Const. 10, 64, 1.

2. Albīnus, i, *m. A Roman family name.* Thus Albinus, the name of a Rom. usurer, in Hor. A. P. 327. But esp. A. Postumius Albinus, who was consul with Lucullus a short time before the third Punic war, 603 A.U.C., and the author of a Rom. Hist. in Greek, cf. Cic. Brut. 21, 81; Ac. 2, 45, 137; Gell. 11, 8; Macr. Sat. praef.

Albĭon, onis, *f.* [from Celt. alb, high. Alp, cf. Isid. Orig. 14, 8] *An ancient name for Britain,* in Ptol. Ἀλουΐων, Plin. 4, 16, 30.—ALBIONA, "ager trans Tiberim dicitur a luco Albionarum: quo loco bos alba sacrificabatur," Fest. p. 4.

Albis, is, *m.* [Alf, Elf, Elve, river] *The Elbe:* Tac. G. 41: Albin liquere Cherusci, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 452.

* **albĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [albus] *The white color, whiteness:* capitis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 32, v. Non. 73, 5.

Albĭus, a, um, *adj. A Roman gentile name.* Albius Tibullus, the Roman elegiac poet, v. Tibullus.

* **albo,** are, *v. a. To make white:* hoc albat gurgite nigras (lanas), Prisc. Perieg. 431.

‡ **albŏgălērus,** i, *m.* [albus-galerus] *The white hat of the flamen Dialis,* Fest. p 10. Cf. Var. in Gell. 10, 15 *fin.*

* **albŏgilvus,** a, um, *adj.* [albus-gilvus] *Whitish yellow,* Serv. upon Virg. G. 3, 82.

albor, ōris, *m.* [albus] *The white of an egg* = albamentum (post-class.): ovorum, Pall. 11, 14, 9: ovi, Scrib. Compos. 24.

albūcus, i, *m.*. **1.** In Plin. 21, 17, 68, *The stalk of the asphodel.*—**2.** In App. H. 32, *The plant itself.*

albŭēlis, is, *f. A kind of vine,* Col. 3, 2, and Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 4.

albūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [albus] (prob. only in Pliny.) **1.** *Whiteness, a white spot, a disease of the eye; albugo, film,* Plin. 32, 7, 2: oculorum albugines, id. 24, 5, 11: pupillarum, id. 29, 6, 38.—* **2.** In the plur.: *Scurf upon the head:* Plin. 26, 15, 90.

Albula, v. the follg.

albŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [albus] *Whitish, white:* columbus, Catull. 29, 9; esp. of the white color of water: freta, *i. e. through the foaming waves,* Mart. 12, 99, 4.—Hence Albula, ae, *f. sc.* aqua, **1.** *An earlier name for the River Tiber, in Middle Italy:* amisit verum vetus Albula nomen, Virg. A. 8, 331; Ov. F. 4, 68.—**2.** Albula, ae, or Albulae, ārum, *sc.* aquae, *Several sulphur-springs near Tibur,* mentioned in Strabo and Paus., which were beneficial to invalids both for bathing and drinking. Only three now remain, which form three small lakes, called *Bagni di Tivoli:* Mart. 1, 13; Plin. 31, 2, 6; so Suet. Aug. 82; Ner. 31; cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 1, 161 *sq.*

album, i, *n.* v. albus *fin.*

* **albūmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [albus] *The white of the egg:* ovi, Plin. 28, 6, 18.

albūmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *The white of the egg:* ovi, Veg. Vet. 2, 57.

Albūnĕa, in Tibull. (v. below), also **Albūna,** ae, *f. A fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks,* or poet. *the nymph who dwelt there,* near to which was the villa of Horace: domus Albuneae resonantis, *Hor. Od. 1, 7, 12; *Virg. A. 7, 83. Cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 1, 238 and 39—2. *A sybil worshiped in a grove at Tibur:* Lact. 1, 6, 12; Albuna, Tib. 2, 5, 69.

* **alburnum,** i, *n.* [albus] *The soft, thin layer between the bark and wood of trees, sap-wood, alburnum:* Plin. 16, 38, 72.

* **1. alburnus,** i, *m.* [id.] *A white fish,* prob. *the bleak* or *blay:* Aus. Mos. 126.

2. Alburnus, i, *m.* **1.** *A mountain in Lucania, not far from the River Silarus* (*now *Monte di Postiglione*): *Virg. G. 3, 146.—Hence, **2.** *A deity worshiped there,* Tert. cont. Marc. 1, 18.

albus, a, um, *adj.* ["album quod nos dicimus, a Graeco quod est ἀλφός appellatum. Sabini tamen *alpum* dixerunt. Unde credi potest, nomen Alpium a candore nivium vocitatum," Fest. p. 4]:

1. *White* (properly *dead white,* not shining; *e. g.* hair, complexion, garments, *etc.,* in opposition to *ater,* black that is without lustre, while *candidus* denotes a glistening, dazzling white, opp. to *niger,* shining black. Hence trop. albus and ater, a symbol of good or ill fortune; on the other hand, candidus and niger of moral worthiness or unworthiness; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 193 *sq.*; Hab. Syn. 76. So says Serv., Virg. G. 3, 82: aliud est *candidum,* i. e. quadam nitenti luce perfusum esse; aliud *album,* quod pallori constat esse vicinum." Cf. Virg. E. 7, 38: edera formosior alba, with ib. 3, 39: diffusos edera vestit pallente corymbos: still this distinction is freq. disregarded by the poets; v. below): barba, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15: corpus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 115: color albus praecipue decorus Deo est, maxime in textili, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45.—Albus calculus, *the small white stone used in voting*, as a sign of acceding to the opinion of any one, or of the acquittal of one who is under accusation, opp. to ater calculus (v. calculus). Hence trop.: alicui rei album calculum adjicere, *to allow, authorize*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5.—In Enn. an epithet of the sun and moon: Ann. 1, 106; ib. 10, 31.—Examples of the opposition of albus and niger (instead of ater) as exceptions to the gen. rule: so always in Lucret., who also uses albus and candidus or candens promiscuously: Lucr. 2, 810; id. ib. 822 *sqq.*; id. 2, 731 *sq.*; id. ib. 790; ib. 766–771. Once in Cic.: quae alba sint, quae nigra dicere, Div. 2, 3; so Phaedr. 3, 15, 10; Ov. M. 2, 541; cf. with 534 and 535; also 12, 403; 15, 46; Her. 15, 37, et al.

2. *Pale*, from sickness, terror, care, and the like: aquosus albo corpore languor, of dropsical persons, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: pallor, id. Epod. 7, 15: vivat et urbanis albus in officiis, *pale from the cares of his public office*, Mart. 1, 56 *fin.*, et saep.

3. Of clothing: *White:* alba decent Cererem: vestes cerealibus albas sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619. Hence poet. transf. to the person: *Clothed in white:* Hor. S. 1, 2, 36: pedibus qui venerat albis, *with feet covered with white* (* acc. to Schell., *barefooted*), Juv. 1, 111 Ruperti.

4. Trop.: *Favorable, fortunate, propitious:* simul alba nautis Stella refulsit, *i. e. the twin-star Castor, favorable to sailors*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 27: dies. Sil. 15, 53: sint omnia protenus alba, Pers. 1, 110.

5. Poet. of the wind: *Making clear, dispersing the clouds; hence, dry:* Notus, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15 (as a transl. of the Gr. λευκόνοτος): iapyx, id. ib. 3, 27, 19 (cf. clarus aquilo, Virg. G. 1, 460).

6. Proverbial phrases: **a.** Dentibus albis deridere, *to deride one by laughing so loud as to show the teeth*, for *to deride vehemently:* Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 48 (cf. id. Capt. 3, 1, 26).—**b.** Albus an ater sit nescio *or* non curo, *I care not whether he is white or black*, i. e. *he is entirely indifferent to me:* vide, quam te amarit is, qui albus aterve fueris ignorans, fratris filium praeteriit, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: unde illa scivit, ater an albus nascerer, Phaedr. 3, 15, 10; Cat. 92; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 38.—**c.** Albo rete aliquid oppugnare, *to attack* or *seize upon something with a white net*, i. e. in a delicate, skillful manner: qui hic albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 22 (so the passage seems to be more simply explained than acc. to the opinion of Gron.: qui albo (by the register of the praetor) *tanquam* rete, which omission of the tanquam is a Horatian, but not a Plautinian idiom).—**d.** Alba linea aliquid signare, *to make a white line upon a white ground*, i. e. to make no distinction in a thing: et amabat omnes, nam ut discrimen non facit ..... signat linea alba, Lucil. in Non. 282, 28 (where the common editions have neque before signare, which gives the expression a directly opposite sense): albâ, ut dicitur. lineâ sine cura discriminis converrebant, Gell. Praef. 11.—* **e.** Alba avis, *A white sparrow*, for *something rare, uncommon, strange:* quasi avem albam videntur bene sentientem civem videre, Cic. Fam. 7, 28 ("quasi novum quiddam; proverbium ex eo natum, quia rarae aves albae," Manut. ad h. l.).—* **f.** Filius albae gallinae, *A child of fortune*, Juv. 13, 141, prob. an allusion to the miracle that happened to Livia in regard to a white hen, v. Plin. 15, 30, 40; Suet. Galb. 1 (Ruperti in h. l. refers this expression to the unfruitfulness of a white hen, and compares Col. R. R. 8, 2, 7.)—* **g.** Equis albis praecurrere aliquem, *to excel, surpass him* (the figure drawn from the white horses attached to a triumphal chariot; cf. Suet. Ner. 25; Dom. 2).—Whence

album, i, subst. *n.* *Whiteness:* **1.** *The white color:* maculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56: sparsis pellibus albo, id. Ecl. 2, 41: columnas polire albo, Liv. 40, 51. Hence, **a.** *The white in the eye:* oculorum, Cels. 2, 6; so id. 7, 7, *no.* 6 and 12.—**b.** *The white in an egg:* ovi, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 7.—**c.** In Col. 6, 17, 7, *A white spot on the eye*, i. e. a disease of it=albugo.

2. In the lang. of political life, *A white tablet, on which any thing is inscribed* (like λεύκωμα in Gr.), **a.** *The tablets on which the* Pontifex Maximus *registered the principal events of the year, the* Annales maximi (v. annales): in album referre, *to enter or record in*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52; Liv. 1, 32, 2.—**b.** *The tablets of the praetor, on which his edicts were written.* and which were posted up in some public place, where they might be seen by all: Paul. Sent. l. 1, t. 14. Hence sedere ad album, *to be employed with the edicts of the praetor*, Sen. Ep. 48: se ad album transferre, Quint. 12, 3, 11 Spald. So esp., **c.** *A list of names, a register*, e. g. Album senatorium, *the tablet on which the names of the senators were enrolled*, which, by the order of Aug., was to be posted up annually in the senate-house, *the roll, register*, Dio. 55, 3, and Frgm. 137; cf. Adam's Ant. 1, 8: aliquem albo senatorio eradere, Tac. A. 4, 42 *fin.* Also *the list of the judges chosen by the quaestors:* aliquem albo judicum eradere, Suet. Claud. 16; so id. Dom. 8. And transf. to other catalogues of names: citharoedorum, Suet. Ner. 21.

Alcaeus, i, *m.*, Ἀλκαῖος, *A renowned lyric poet of Mitylene, cotemporary with Sappho*, inventor of the Alcaic verse named after him, which was imitated by the Latin poets, esp. often by Hor., v. Hor. Od. 2, 13, 27; 4, 9, 7; Ep. 1, 19, 29; 2, 99; Ov. H. 15, 29 *sq.*; Quint. 10, 1, 63.

Alcăĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀλκαϊκός, *Of* or *pertaining to Alcaeus:* versus, *the Alcaic verse;* v. the preced. art. Cf. Diom. 510 P.; Grotef. Gr. 2, 107.

Alcăthŏe, ēs, *f.*, Ἀλκαθόη, *The castle of Megara*, named after Alcathous, poet. for *Megara:* Ov. M. 7, 443 (cf. Paus. Attic. p. 98).

Alcăthŏus, i, *m.*, Ἀλκάθοος, *Son of Pelops, founder of Megara*, hence called Alcathoi urbs, Ov. M. 8, 8.

Alce, ēs, *f.* *A town in* Hispan. Tarraconensis, Liv. 40, 48; 49.

† **alcĕa,** ae, *f.*=ἀλκέα, *A species of mallows*, Malva alcea, L.; Plin. 27, 4, 6.

alcēdo (halc.), ĭnis, later † alcyon (halc.), ŏnis, *f.*=ἀλκυών, *The kingfisher*, Alcedo hispida, L.: "Alcedo dicebatur ab antiquis pro alcyone," Fest. p. 7: haec avis nunc Graece dicitur ἀλκυών, a nostris halcedo; sed hieme quod pullos dicitur tranquillo mari facere, eos dies halcyonios appellant (Gr. ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, Aristoph. Av. 1594 Beck.), Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 142; cf. Plin. 10, 32, 47.—Hence

alcēdōnĭa (halc.), ōrum, *n.*, *The fourteen winter days while the kingfisher broods and the sea is calm*, v. the preced. art. Hence trop.: *A calm, stillness, profound tranquillity:* ludi sunt, tranquillum est, alcedonia sunt circum forum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 26; Frontin. de fer. Alc. 3.

alces, is, *f.* [from the old Germ. Elch, Elg, or Aelg] *The elk*, living in the northern regions, Cervus alces, L.; Caes. B. G. 6, 27 Herz.; Plin. 8, 15, 16.

Alcestis, is, or **Alceste,** ēs, *f.*, Ἄλκηστις or Ἀλκήστη, in myth. *Daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Pherae*, for the preservation of whose life she, in accordance with an oracle, resigned her own; afterward brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband, v. Hyg. F. 51 and 251; Mart. 4, 75; Juv. 6, 652.

Alceus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Ἀλκεύς. *Father of Amphitruo and grandfather of Hercules*, who was named Alcīdes from him, Serv. Virg. A. 6, 392.

Alcībĭădes, is, *m.* (*Voc. graec.* Alcibiade, Liv. 39, 36). Ἀλκιβιάδης, **1.** *An Athenian general in the time of the Peloponnesian war*, distinguished for his beauty, wealth, and natural endowments, as well as for his changing fortunes and want of fixed principle. His life, v. in Plutarch, Nepos, and Just.—Hence * **Alcibiadēus,** a, um, *Pertaining to him:* Arn. 6, p. 198.—**2.** *The name of a later Greek in the time of the war with the Romans*, Liv. 39, 36.

Alcīdes, ae, *m.*, Ἀλκείδης, *A male descendant of Alceus; his grandson Hercules:* Virg. A. 8, 203; id. ib. 10, 320: quid memorem Alciden? id. ib. 66, 123; so Hor. Od. 1, 12, 25: non fugis, Alcide, Ov H. 9, 75, et al.

Alcĭmĕdē, ēs, *f.*, Ἀλκιμέδη, *A daughter of Autolycus, wife of Aeson, and mother of Jason*, Hyg. F. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 317; Stat. Th. 5, 236.

Alcĭmĕdon, ontis, *m.* *The name of an artist in wood carving*, of whom nothing more is known; perh. cotemporary with Virg., Virg. E. 3, 37, and 44 Wagn.

Alcĭnŏus, i, *m.*, Ἀλκίνοος, *A king of the Phaeacians*, known, from the poem of Homer, as a lover of justice, by whom Ulysses, when in his wanderings, was entertained as guest, Hyg. F. 23. 125. On account of the luxury that prevailed at his court, Horace called luxurious young men, juventus Alcinoi, *voluptuaries:* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29 (cf. the words of Alcinous in Hom. Od. 8, 248.)—His love for horticulture (cf. Hom. Od. 7, 112 *sq.*) was also proverbial: pomaque et Alcinoi silvae, *fruit-trees*, Virg. G. 2, 87: Alcinoi pomaria, Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 81. Hence Alcinoo dare poma, as in Gr. γλαῦκ' εἰς Ἀθήνας (v. noctua), of any thing superfluous, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 10; Mart. 7, 41.

1. † **Alcis,** ĭdis, *f.*=Ἀλκίς [from ἀλκή, strength, vigor], *An appellation of Minerva among the Macedonians:* Liv. 42, 51.

2. * **Alcis,** *m.* [Etym. not yet settled; acc. to some, the Gr. Ἄλκος; acc. to others, the old Germ. Elk, Ellen, *i. e.* force.] *A deity of the Naharvali*, Tac. G. 43; cf. Ruperti in h. l.

Alcĭthŏē, es, *f.*, Ἀλκιθόη, *One of the daughters of Minyas in Thebes*, who, on account of ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus, was changed to a bat, Ov. M. 4, 1, 274; 389 *sq.* Cf. O. Müll. Gesch. hellen Stämme 1, 167 *sq.*

Alcmaeo and **Alcmaeon,** ŏnis, *m.* (Alcmaeo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 30; and Cic. Ac. 2, 28), Ἀλκμαίων, *A son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle;* acc. to the command of his father he killed his mother, and on this account became insane, Hyg. F. 71 73 and 245.—Whence * **Alcmaeŏnĭus,** a, um, *Pertaining to Alcmaeon:* furiae, Prop. 3, 5, 41.

Alcmānĭum metrum, *The kind of verse named after the Greek poet Alcman, Alcmanian*, Serv. 1818 P.; cf. Grotef. Gr. 2, 110 and 142.

Alcmēna or **Alcŭmēna,** ae, also **Alcmēne,** ēs, *f.* (Always Alcumena in Plaut. Amphitruo; Alcmene, Ov. M. 9 276; *Gen. Gr. Dor.* Alcumenās, Plaut. Am. Argum. Alcmenes, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1825), Ἀλκμήνη, *A daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitruo, and mother of Hercules, son of Jupiter, and his twin-brother Iphiclus, son of Amphitruo*, Plaut. Am., Hyg. F. 29, et al.

alcyon or **halcyon,** v. alcedo.

Alcyŏne (Halc.), ēs, *f.*, Ἀλκυόνη, *A daughter of Aeolus, who, from love to her husband Ceyx, who had suffered shipwreck, threw herself into the sea and was changed into a kingfisher* (ἀλκυών, v. alcedo), Ov. M. 11, 384; 710 *sq.*—Whence

alcyŏnēus and **-nĭus** (halc.), a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Alcyone or to alcyon* (v. alcedo): **a.** Alcyonei dies=alcedonia, Col. 11, 2.—**b.** Alcyoneum medicamen, or abs. alcyoneum, or even alcyonium, *Sea-foam*, a good remedy for freckles on the face, Plin 32, 8, 27, cf. Cels. 5, 6, 18, *no.* 26

† **alcyŏnĭdes** (halc.) dies=ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, the same as alcedonia; cf. also alcedo, Plin. 10, 32, 47.

ālĕa, ae, *f.* Orig. *A die.*—Hence

1. *A game at dice*, and in gen. *a game of hazard* or *chance.* (There were among the Romans two kinds of dice: tesserae and tali, Cic. de Sen. 16, 58. The tesserae had six sides, which were marked with I. II. III. IV. V. VI. like dice; the tali had four sides, longwise, for the two ends were not regarded. Upon one side there was one point, unio, an ace like the ace on cards, called canis; on the opp. side, six points, called senio, six, sice; on the two other sides, three and four points, ternio and quaternio. In playing, 3 tesserae and 4 tali were used. They were put into a box made in the form of a tower, with a strait neck, and wider below than above, called fritillus, turris, turricula, phimus, orca, *etc.* This box was shaken, and the dice were thrown upon the gaming-board, forus, alveus, tabula lusoria, v. aleatoria. The highest or most fortunate throw, called Venus, *or* jactus venereus s. basilicus, was, of the tesserae, three sixes, and of the tali when they all came out with different numbers. The worst or lowest throw, called jactus pessimus s. damnosus—canes s. caniculae, was, of the tesserae, three aces, and of the tali when they were all the same. The other throws were valued acc. to the numbers. When one of the tali fell upon the end—in caput—it was said, rectus cadere vel assistere, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54; and the throw was repeated. While throwing the dice, it was customary for a person to express his wishes, to repeat the name of his mistress, and the like. Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia; cf. Hor. Od. 3, 24, 58; except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia, Mart. 4, 14, 7; 5, 85; 14, 1; Suet. Aug. 71; Dig. 11, 5. The character of gamesters, aleatores *or* aleones, was held as infamous in the time of Cicero, cf. Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; Phil. 2, 13; although there was much playing with aleae. Old men were esp. fond of this game, because it did not require physical exertion, Cic. de Sen. 16, 58; Suet. Aug. 71; Juv. 14, 4; Adam's Ant. 2, 192 and 194; cf. Jahn, Ov. Tr. 2, 472; Rupert. Tac. G. 24, 5: provocat me in aleam, ut ego ludam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75. The gramm. expression is: ludere alea *or* aleam, also sometimes in alea: in foro alea ludere, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56; Ulp. Dig. 11, 5, 1: ludit assidue aleam, fr. a poet in Suet. Aug. 70: aleam studiosissime lusit, id. Claud. 33; so id. Ner. 30; Juv. 8, 10: repetitio ejus, quod in alea lusum est, Paul. Dig. 11, 5, 4.—Other phrases: in alea aliquid perdere, Cic. Phil. 2, 13: exercere aleam, Tac. G. 24: indulgere aleae, Suet. Aug. 70: oblectare se alea, id. Dom. 21: prosperiore alea uti, id. Cal. 41.—Trop.: jacta alea esto, *let the die be cast! let the game be ventured!* the memorable exclamation of Caes. when, at the Rubicon, after long hesitation, he finally decided to march to Rome: Suet. Caes. 32 Casaub. and Ruhnk.

2. Metaph.: *Any thing uncertain, doubtful, contingent, an accident, chance, blind fortune, hazard, venture, risk, uncertainty:* alea domini vitae ac rei familiaris, Var. R. R. 1, 4: sequentes non aleam sed rationem aliquam, id. ib. 18: aleam inesse hostiis deligendis, Cic. Div. 2, 15: dare summam rerum in aleam, Liv. 42, 59: in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam ire, id. 1, 23: alea belli, id. 37, 36: talibus admissis alea grandis inest, Ov. A. A. 1, 376: periculosae plenum opus aleae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 6: M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, *raised above all doubt of his talents,* Plin. praef. § 7: emere aleam, in the Pandects: *to purchase any thing uncertain, contingent,* e. g. a draught of fishes: Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 8; so Paul, ib. 18, 4, 7.—Whence

* **ālĕārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to a game of chance:* amicitiae, *a connection* or *friendship formed at the gaming-table,* Amm. 28, 4.

ālĕātor, ōris, *m.* [alea] *A player with dice,* also *a gamester* in gen.: Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 29; Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23; id. Phil. 2, 27: aleatoris castra, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13; so Sidon. Apoll. Ep. 5, 17; Dig. 11, 5; Cod. 3, 43.—Whence

ālĕātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to a gamester:* damna, *loss in gaming,* * Cic. Phil. 2, 27: forum calfecimus, Augustus in Suet. Aug. 71: al. ritu, Gell. 18, 13. Abs. aleatorium, ii, *n., the place where games of chance are played, a gaming-house,* Sidon. Ep. 2, 2.

Ălēbas or **Ălēvas,** ae, *m.* *A tyrannical regent in Larissa, slain at last by his own servants,* Ov. Ib. 322 and 511.

‡ **ălebrĭa,** ium, *n., Nourishing food,* "bene alentia," Fest. p. 21.

ālec (hal., in some MSS. of Horace also allec.), ēcis, *n.,* or **ālex** (hal.), ēcis (so always in Pliny), *f.* and *m.* (v. Rudd. 1, 17 *no.* 93; Schneid. Gr. 2, 110 and 128), acc. to Plin. 31, 8, 44, *The sediment of a costly fish-sauce* garum; and in gen. *the sauce prepared from small cheap fish, fish-pickle,* or *fish-brine:* alec danunt, * Plaut. Frgm. in Non. 2, 395; 120, 3; Hor. S. 2, 4, 73; so id. ib. 2, 8, 9: putri cepas alece natantes, Mart. 3, 77.—The plur. not in use, v. Prisc. p. 686 P.

Ālecto, ūs, *f.,* 'Αληκτώ, οῦς (only found in Nom. and Acc.), *The name of one of the three furies:* Virg. A. 7, 341: Alecto torvam faciem exuit, id. ib. 415: luctificam Alecto ciet, id. ib. 324.

* **ălectŏrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to a cock,* ἀλέκτωρ: gemma, *a gem which is found in the maw of a cock,* Plin. 37, 10, 54.

† **ălectŏrŏlŏphos,** i, *f.*=ἀλεκτορόλοφος, *An herb good for a cough, cock's comb:* Rhinanthus crista Galli, L.; Plin. 27, 5, 23.

ālĕcŭla (hal.), ae, *f. dim.,* from alec, Col. 8, 17; 6, 8.

Ălēĭus, a, um, *adj.,* 'Αλήϊος, *Aleian, pertaining to Ale in Lycia:* Aleïi campi, *where Bellerophon, precipitated from Pegasus, and blinded by the lightning of Jupiter, wandered about a long time,* Hyg. F. 57; Ov. Ib. 257: qui miser in campis moerens errabat Aleïs (*per synaeresin* for Aleïis), Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 (as transl. of "Ητοι ὁ κὰπ' πεδίον τὸ 'Αλήϊον οἶος ἀλᾶτο, Hom. Il. 6, 201; cf. Plin. 5, 27, 22).

Ălĕmanni (Alam.), ōrum, *m.* *The Alemanni, a well-known German people orig. dwelling between the Danube, Rhine, and Maine:* Aurel. Vict. Caes. 21; Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 17; Sidon. 5, 375.—Hence

Ălĕmannĭa (Alam.), ae, *f.* *The country of the Alemanni,* Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 234.—And

Ălĕmannĭcus (Alam.), a, um, *adj.* *Alemannic, pertaining to the Alemanni:* tentoria, Amm. 27, 2. Hence, *A surname of Caracalla,* on account of his victory over the Alemanni, Spart. Carac. 10.—And

Ălĕmannus (Alam.), i, *m.* *A surname of the Emperor Gratian,* on account of his victory over the Alemanni, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 47.

Ălēmon, ŏnis, *m.* [ἀλήμων, a wanderer] *A Greek, father of Myscelus, who built Crotona in Lower Italy,* Ov. M. 15, 18.

* **Ălĕmōna** (Alim.), ae, *f.* [alo] *The name of a goddess who sustains the foetus,* Tert. Anim. 37.

Ălēmŏnĭdēs, ae, *m. patr.* *The son of Alemon, Myscelus, who founded Crotona in Lower Italy,* Ov. M. 15, 19 and 26.

ālĕo, ōnis, *m.* (a rare form for the class. aleator) *A gamester,* Naev. in Fest. 24: Catull. 29, 2; cf. ib. 6, 11; Tert. Fug. in pers. 13.

Ălĕrĭa, ae, *f.,* 'Αλερία, *The oldest town of the Island Corsica,* captured by L. Scipio: HEC. CEPIT. CORSICA (m). ALERIA (m) QVE. VRBE (m), the second epitaph of the Scipios in Grotef. 4, 298; cf. Mannert. Ital. 2, 516 *sq.*

āles, ālĭtĭs (*abl.* aliti, Sen. Med. 1014, like alipedi from alipes; *gen. plur.* alitum, Mart. 13, 6, and lengthened alituum, Lucr. 2, 928; 5, 799; 1038; 1077; 6, 1215; Virg. A. 8, 27, and Amm. 19, 2) [ala], lit. *adj.* *Winged,* but afterward subst. for *a bird, gen. comm.,* or, when it refers to a female bird, *gen. fem.,* and when it is poet. transf. to a winged deity, *gen. masc.;* cf. Rudd. 1, 21 (poetic or in post-Aug. prose).

1. *adj.* *Winged:* angues, Pac. in Cic. Inv. 1, 19; cf. Mos. Cic. Rep. 3, 9: ales avis, Cic. N. D. 2, 44 (as transl. of the Gr. αἰόλος ὄρνις, Arat. Phaen. 275): equus, *i. e. Pegasus,* Ov. Am. 3, 12, 24: Deus, *Mercury,* id. Met. 2, 714; so also Stat. Th. 4, 605: currus, Sen. Med. 1024: fama, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 408.—And with a trope common in all languages: *quick, hasty, rapid, swift:* rutili tris ignis et alitis Auster, Virg. A. 8, 430: passus, Ov. M. 10, 587: arundo, *the swift arrow,* Prud. Psych. 323.

2. Subst., *A bird* (in a more restricted signif. than volucris, which also includes insects that fly, while this word is used only of large birds), **a.** *Gen. comm.:* pennis delata, Lucr. 6, 822: exterrita pennis, id. ib. 5, 506: argentea, *the raven, before its metamorphosis,* Ov. M. 2, 536: superba, *the peacock,* Mart. 14, 67; id. 9, 56: longaeva, *the phoenix,* Claud. 35, 83: famelica, *the pigeon-hawk,* Plin. 10, 10, 12.—On the contr., *m.:* Phoebeïus, *the raven,* Ov. M. 2, 544: albus, *the swan,* Hor. Od 2, 20, 10: cristatus, *the cock,* Ov. F. 1, 455, et al.—**b.** *Fem.,* as referring to a female bird: Daulias ales=philomela, Ov. H. 15, 154: exterrita=columba, Virg. A. 5, 505. But ales, *i. e.* aquila, as the bird of Jove, is sometimes *masc.:* fulvus Jovis ales, Virg. A. 12, 247: minister fulminis, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 1: flammiger, Stat. Th. 8, 675; also *fem.:* Jovis ales lapsa plaga aetheria, Virg. A. 1, 394: regia ales, Ov. M. 4, 362: ales digna Jove, Manil. 1, 443.—**c.** For *A deity as winged, m.:* Cyllenius ales, of Mercury, Claud. 33, 77, or even for men: aureus ales, of Perseus, Stat. Th. 1, 544.—**d.** Ales canorus, *A swan,* for *a poet:* Hor. Od. 2, 20, 15. Also abs. ales: Maeonii carminis ales, of the singer of a Maeonian (Homeric) song, id. ib. 1, 6, 2 Jahn. (In Ov. M. 5, 297, if ales erant is read, *ales* is collective, as Mart. 9, 56; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 240; but the sing. seems to be more in accordance with the preced. hominem putat locutum: she supposed that she heard a man, but it was a bird.)—**e.** In the lang. of augury, alites are *Birds that make revelations by their flight,* as the buteo, sanqualis, aquila, *etc.;* but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, cornix, and noctua, Fest. p. 193 (cf. ib. p. 3); Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: tum huc, tum illuc volent alites: tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines, id. Div. 1, 53, 120; cf. Manut. Cic. Fam. 6, 6, p. 394; Plin. 10, 19, 22; Arn. adv. G. 7, 59. Hence poet. ales, *Augury, omen, sign:* cum bona nubit alite, Cat. 61, 20: mala soluta navis exit alite, Hor. Epod. 10, 1 Bentl.: secunda alite, id. ib. 16, 23.

Alesa, v. Halesa.

ălesco, ĕre, *v. n.* [alo] *To grow up, increase* (only before the class. per.): Var. R. R. 1, 44, 4; id. ib. 2, 4, 19: alescundi cacumen, * Lucr. 2, 1130.

Ălĕsĭa, ae, *f.,* in Strabo, 'Αλεξία, *A town in Gaul,* near which Caes. engaged in battle with the Gauls, now *Alise* in the *Dép. de la Côte d'or,* Caes. B. G. 7, 68; B. C. 3, 47; Vell. 2, 47; cf. Mannert Gall. S. 175.

Alesus. v. Halesus.

Alēthīa, ae, *f.*=ἀλήθεια, *One of the Aeons of Valentinus,* Tert. Valent. 12.

Aletinus, i, *m.* *An inhabitant of the town* Aletium, *in the land of the Hirpini,* now *Calitri* (* acc. to others, *Lecce*), Plin. 3, 11, 16.

Ălētrĭum, i, *n.* *A town in Latium,* now *Alatri;* whence. **a. Ăletrīnas** ātis, *Pertaining to* Aletrium: Cic. Clu. 16, and Aletrinates, *the inhab. of that town,* Cic. ib. 20; Plin. 3, 5, 9.—**b. Ăletrīnensis,** the same: foederatus, Cic. Balb. 22 dub.

‡ **ălĕtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [alo] *Fatness:* "corporis pinguedo," Fest. p. 23.

1. Ālĕus, another reading for Alius =Elius, in Plaut. Capt.; v. 1. Alius.

2. * **Ălĕus,** a, um, *adj.* Alea Minerva, *The Alean* or *Alic,* so called either from Aleus, king of Arcadia, or from Alea, a town in that province, Stat. Th. 4, 288.

alex, v. alec.

Alexander, dri, *m.* ['Αλέξανδρος, hence Charis. 64 P. asserts that there is also a Nom. Alexandrus, but gives no example] *The name of many persons of antiquity; among whom,* **1.** *The most renowned is Alexander, son of Philip and Olympia, surnamed* Magnus, the founder of the great Macedonian monarchy (which, however, was dismembered after his death), extending from Macedonia to the Indus. His life v. in Plut. and Curt. —**2.** *Alexander, son of Perseus, king of*

Macedonia, Liv. 42, 52; 45, 39.—**3.** *A tyrant of Pherae, in Thessaly;* hence also sometimes named Pheraeus, Cic. Div. 1, 25; Inv. 2, 49; Off. 2, 7; Nep. Pelop. 5.—**4.** *A king of Epirus*, Liv. 8, 3.—**5.** *Another name of Paris, son of Priam*, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96; Cic. Fat. 15; Her. 4, 30; hence sometimes Alexander Paris, Plin. 34, 8; 19, 16, et al.

Ălexandrīa (also **Ălexandrēa,** Hor. Od. 4, 14, 35; Prop. 3, 11, 33; like Antiochēa and Antiochīa: cf. Prisc. p. 588 P. and Ochsn. Eclog. 143), ae, *f.*, Ἀλεξάνδρεια, *A name of several towns of antiquity;* among which, **1.** The most distinguished is the city built by Alexander the Great, after the destruction of Tyre, upon the north coast of Egypt, the residence of the Ptolemies, and the emporium of eastern trade during the Middle Ages, sometimes with the appel. Magna, now *Scanderia*, Plin. 5, 10, 11.—**2.** *A town in Troas*, sometimes called Alexandria Troas, or merely Troas, Cic. Ac. 2, 4; Plin. 5, 30, 33; Liv. 35, 42; 37, 35; Plin. l. l.; Paul. Dig. 50, 15, 8.—**3.** *A town in Aria*, also called Alexandria Ariōn (*i. e.* Arionum), Plin. 6, 17, 21; 23, 25; and several other towns.—Hence

Ălexandrīnus, a, um, *adj. Pertng. to Alexandria:* vita atque licentia, *a luxurious and licentious life, like that of Alexandria, at that time the seat of luxury*, Caes. B. C. 3, 110. Hence pueri, *Alexandrian boys*, as indications of effeminacy among the Romans: Petr. Sat. 31. The same are also called Al. deliciae, Quint. 1, 2, 7 Spald.: Al. navis, *an Alexandrian merchant-ship*, Suet. Aug. 98; Ner. 45; Galb. 10: Bellum Al., *the history of the expedition of Caesar into Egypt, after the battle at Pharsalus.*

†**ălexĭpharmăcon,** i, *n.*=ἀλεξιφάρμακον, *Antidode for poison, a counterpoison*, only in Plin. 21, 20, 84.

alga, ae, *f. Sea-weed*, comprising several kinds, of which one (Fucus vesiculosus, L.) was used for coloring red, Plin. 26, 10, 66; 32, 6, 22. Freq. in the poets: Hor. Od. 3, 17, 9; Virg. A. 7, 590; so Mart. 10, 16, 5; Val. Fl. 1, 252; Claud. Ruf. 1, 387. In prose, Hirt. Bell. Afr. 24 *fin.*—Hence also for *a thing of little worth:* vilior algâ, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8; Virg. E. 7, 42.—Whence

* **algensis,** e, *adj. That supports itself on sea-weed, lives upon it*, Plin. 9, 37, 91.

algeo, alsi, 2. *v. n.* [acc. to Fest. from ἀλγέω] *To be cold, to feel cold; avoir froid;* cf. Consent. 2051 P.; opp. to aestuare (accordingly a subjective coldness; on the other hand, *frigere*, in opp. to calere, objective, Doed. Syn. 3, 89): si algebis, tremes, Naev. in Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 286: erudiunt juventutem, algendo, aestuando, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413: algentis manus est calfacienda sinu, Ov. A. A. 2, 214. Poet.: algentes togae, *i. e.* so torn to pieces that those who wear them must suffer from cold, Mart. 12, 36.—Trop.: probitas laudatur et alget, *virtue is praised, but freezes, dies from cold*, i. e. *is not cherished, fostered*, Juv. 1, 74 (an expression characteristic of the inhabitants of a southern climate; we of the north say, *and must starve, die of hunger*).—Hence

algens, *Pa.*, in the post-Aug. per.= algidus and frigidus, *Cold:* pruinae, Stat. Th. 3, 469: loci, Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 3; id. 16, 10, 19.

algesco, alsi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [algeo] *To come into the condition of* algens, *to catch cold:* ne ille alserit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11.—**2.** Post-Aug. (cf. algens) of things: *To become cold:* vites, Plin. 17, 24, 37: rabies flammarum, Prud. Apoth. 142.

* **Algĭdensis,** e, *adj. Growing upon the Mountain* Algidus, Plin. 19, 5, 26, *no.* 3.

Algidum, v. Algidus.

1. algĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [algeo] *Cold:* algida *sc.* regio, Naev. in Cic. Or. 45, 152: loca, Catull. 63, 70.—Whence,

2. Algĭdus, i, *m. A high snow-capped mountain, and the forest upon it, near Rome:* gelidus, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 6: nivalis, id. ib. 3, 23, 9; id. Carm. sec. 69.—Hence **Algidum,** i, *n. A town upon it*, now *Rocca de Papae*, Flor. 1 11,—**b.** *adj.* **Algidus,** a, um, *Pertaining to* Algidum: terra, Ov. F. 6, 721: secessus, Mart. 10, 30.

* **algĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [algus-facio] *That makes cold, chilling:* quod timor omnis sit algificus, Gell. 19, 4.

algor, ōris, *m.* [algeo] *The feeling of* algens, *cold* (subjective), *coldness* (class. word for the ante-class. algu; acc. to Char. 23 P., even in Cic.): Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 33: obest praegnantibus, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 10: corpus patiens inediae, vigiliae, algoris, * Sall. C. 5 (cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 20: illam praeclaram tuam patientiam famis, frigoris, inopiae rerum omnium); confectus algore, * Tac. H. 3, 22. In Pliny for cold in gen. (even in the plur.): corpus contra algores munire, Plin. 15, 4, 5.

algōsus, a, um, *adj.* [alga] *Abounding in sea-weed:* vivunt in algosis *sc.* locis, Plin. 32, 9, 31: litus, Aus. Ep. 7, 42.

algus, ūs, *m.* acc. to Prisc. 699 P. Rudd. 1, 122, or **algu,** *n.* acc. to Charis. 23; 98 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 342 *sq.* [algeo] *The feeling of* algens, *cold* (subjective), *coldness* (for the most part used only in the Abl.; hence the form of the Nom. is uncertain; only ante-class. for the class. algor): **a.** *gen. masc.:* algum, famem, Plaut. Frgm. in Prisc. 699 P.—**b.** *neutr.:* hiems sequitur, crepitans ac dentibus algu, Lucr. 5, 746 Forb.—**c.** *gen. incerti:* interficere aliquem fame atque algu, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 36: perire algu, id. Rud. 2, 7, 24; Att. in Non. 72, 9; Lucil. ib.; Lucr. 3, 732.

ălĭā, *adv.*, v. alius, *adv.*, B.

Ălĭacmon, v. Haliacmon.

ălĭās, *adv.*, v. alius, *adv.*, C.

ălĭbī, *adv.* [contr. of aliibi, from alius-ibi] *Elsewhere:* **a.** *At another place*, alio loco, ἄλλοθι (very freq. in the post-Aug. per., esp. in Pliny; in Cic. only twice, and then in connection with nusquam and nec usquam, v. 1, e. Never in Sall., Hor., and Juv.; in the other poets extremely rare): *St.* Hiccine nos habitare censes? *Ch.* Ubinam ego alibi censeam? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 72: scio equidem alibi jam animum tuum, Truc. 4, 4, 12: alibi gentium et civitatum, App. Flor. p. 356, 6; cf. 360, 4.—**b.** Alibi .... alibi (so several times): *At the one place .... at the other; here .... there*=hic .... illic; hence also sometimes, hic *or* illic .... alibi: alibi pavorem, alibi gaudium ingens facit, Liv. 3, 18; id. 8, 32; Sen. Ep. 98, et al.: exercitus, trifariam dissipatus, alibi primum, alibi postremum agmen, alibi impedimenta, inter vepres delituit, Liv. 38, 46; Plin. 2, 3; so id. 2, 95; 3, 3; 5, 27, et al.: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, arborei foetus alibi, Virg. G. 1, 54; Plin, 10, 50, 72. Once alibi .... deinde, Curt. 7, 4, 26.—**c.** Alibi alius *or* aliter, an abbrev. phrase (cf. alius *no.* 3; aliter *no.* 7; alias 1, c., *etc.*): *The one here, the other there: one in this, the other in that manner:* esse alios alibi congressus materiaï, Qualis hic est, *that matter has elsewhere other combinations, similar to that of the world*, Lucr. 3, 1065: exprobrantes suam quisque alius alibi militiam, Liv. 2, 23; so id. 9, 2; 44, 33: medium spatium torrentis, alibi aliter cavati, Liv. 44, 35.—**d.** Alibi atque alibi, *At one time here, at another there; now here, now there* (cf. aliubi c. and aliter *no.* 6); only twice in Pliny: Plin. 13, 1, 2: haec (aqua) alibi atque alibi utilior nobilitavit loca gloria ferri, id. 34, 14, 41.—**e.** With negatives: non, nusquam, nec usquam: nec tam praesentes alibi cognoscere divos, Virg. E. 1, 41: nusquam alibi, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 103: omnis armatorum copia dextra sinistra ad equum, nec usquam alibi, id. Att. 13, 52. And instead of a negative, an interrogation implying it: num alibi quam in Capitolio? Liv. 5, 52.—**f.** Alibi quam, a phrase indicating comparison: *Elsewhere than*, commonly with a negat.: non, nusquam, *etc.*, *nowhere else than:* qui et alibi quam in Nilo nascitur, Plin. 32, 10, 43: posse principem alibi quam Romae fieri, Tac. H. 1, 4; id. Ann. 15, 20: faciliusque laudes vestras alibi gentium quam apud vos praedicarim, App. Flor. 360, 4; nusquam alibi quam in Macedonia, Liv. 43, 9: ne alibi quam in armis animum haberent, id. 10, 20; Tac. A. 1, 77: nec alibi quam in Germania, * Suet. Aug. 23; so Col. R. R. 8, 11, 8.

2. Transf. from place to other objects: *In other things, in other respects, in something else:* si alibi plus perdiderim, minus aegre habeam, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 16: neque istic neque alibi tibi erit usquam in me mora, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 9; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 38: nec spem salutis alibi quam in pace, Liv. 30, 35, 11: alibi, quam in innocentia spem habere, id. 7, 41: alibi quam mos permiserit, *in other things than custom allows*, Quint. 11, 1, 47; id. 4, 1, 53.

3. Of persons: *With some other one* (very rare): priusquam hanc uxorem duxi, habebam alibi (*sc.* apud meretricem) animum amori deditum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 14; Liv. 29, 25.

4. In post-Aug. prose sometimes like alias (cf. that word, *no.* 3) for alioquin, *Otherwise:* rhinocerotes quoque, rarum alibi animal, in iisdem montibus erant, *an animal otherwise rare*, Curt. 9, 1, 5: nemus opacum arboribus alibi inusitatis, *with trees else rare*, id. 9, 1, 13.

ălĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [alo] *Affording nourishment, nutritious, nourishing* (perhaps only in Var.): lac, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 2: casei, id. ib. § 3. (* Pass. of that which readily grows or fattens; ita pulli alibiliores fiunt, Var. R. R. 3, 9.)

ălĭca, ae, *f.* [alo, Fest. p. 7] orig. *adj. Nourishing, sc.* farina, **1.** *A kind of grain, spelt*, Cato. R. R. 76 *in.*; Plin. 18, 7, 10.—**2.** *Grits prepared from it, spelt-grits*, Gr. χόνδρος, later ἄλιξ, Cels. 6, 6; Plin. 22, 25, 61.—**3.** *A drink prepared from these grits*, Mart. 13, 6.—Whence

ălĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *pertaining to spelt;* hence alicarius, i, *one who grinds spelt*, and alicaria, ae, *a prostitute who sat before the spelt-mills:* "ALICARIAE meretrices appellabantur in Campania (where the best spelt-grits were prepared, Plin. 18, 11, 29 *no.* 1)," Fest. p. 7; * Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 54: nemo est alicarius posterior te, Lucil. in Charis. p. 75 P.—And

* **ălĭcastrum,** i, *n.* sc. frumentum, *A kind of spelt, summer-spelt* (*i. e.* sown in the spring), Col. 2, 6; cf. Isid. Aug. 17, 3.

ălĭcŭbi (earlier written aliquobi, Cassiod. Orth. 2314 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 29) *adv.* [aliquo-ubi] *Somewhere, any where, at any place*, or *in any thing* ("Inter alicubi et usquam hoc interest: quod alicubi absolute profertur, ut: alicubi fuimus, *i. e.* in aliquo loco; usquam autem ad omnia loca refertur," Prisc. 1058 P.) (a very rare word): si salvus sit Pompejus et constiterit alicubi, Cic. Att. 9, 10; Suet. Gramm. 7: tu si alicubi fueris, dices, hic porcos coctos ambulare, *if you shall be any where*, i. e. *wherever you may be*, Petr. Sat. 45.—**b.** Alicubi, several times, like alius, alias, alibi, *etc.:* ut alicubi obstes tibi, alicubi irascaris, alicubi instes gravius, Sen. Tr. An. 2, 2; so id. Ep. 89, 21.—**c.** Strengthened by hic: *Somewhere here, near here, hereabouts:* utinam hic prope adesset alicubi, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7: hic alicubi in Crustumenio, Cic. Flacc. 29, 71.

alĭcŭla, ae, *f.* [ala] *A light upper garment* ("quod alas nobis injecta contineat," Vel. Long. 2230 P., but better acc. to Ferrar. de Re vest. 2, 3. c. 1. from the collar or cape upon it: * Mart. 12, 82: alicula subornatus polymita, *a light hunting-dress*, Petr. 40, 5; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 24.

ălĭcunde (earlier aliquunde; cf. Cassiod. Orth. 2314 P.) *adv.* [aliquo-unde] *From somewhere*, ab aliquo loco, Gr. ἀμόθεν: tu mihi aliquid aliquo modo alicunde ab aliquibus blatis, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 13; cf. verse 10; Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 3; * Lucr. 5, 523: praecipitare alicunde, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31; so id. Caecin. 16, 46: once pleonast. with quo: quod scribis non quo alicunde audieris, *whence thou mayest have heard it*, id. Att. 10, 1.—**2.** Of persons: alicunde exora mutuum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 44: non quaesivit procul alicunde, Cic. Verr. 2, 20, 48. Hence alicunde sumere *or* corradere, *to borrow from any one*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 70; Ad. 2, 2, 34.—**3.** Of things: nos omnes, quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labor, *from any thing*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6.

alid for aliud, v. alius.

* **Ălĭdensis,** e, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to Alinda, a town in Caria, where splendid garments were manufactured*; hence sc. vestimentum, *a full dress, court-dress*: Lucr. 4, 1126.

ălĭēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [alieno] **1.** *Act.* *The transferring of the possession of a thing to another, so as to make it his property*: "Alienatio tum fit, quum dominium ad alium transferimus," Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 67; Sen. Ben. 5, 10. So in Cic. alienatio sacrorum, *a transfer, by a feigned sale, of the* sacra, *sacred rites of one family*, gens, *to another*: Cic. Or. 42, 144; so id. Leg. 3, 20, 48.

2. *Neutr.* *The transferring of one's self*, i. e. *the going over to another*; hence with special reference to that which is left, trop.: *A separation, desertion* (and indeed the internal separating or withdrawing of the feeling of good-will, friendship, and the like; *an aversion, enmity*, while *disjunctio* designates merely an external separation; cf. Beier, Cic. Lael. 21, 76): tua a me alienatio ad cives impios, Cic. Phil. 2, 1: al. consulum, id. Qu. Fr. 1, 4: al. disjunctioque amicitiae, id. Lael. 21, 76: in Vitellium al. Tac. H. 2, 60; al. patrui, id. Ann. 2, 43.—But in Caes. alienatio exercitus is merely *the flight of the army*: B. C. 2, 31.

3. In medical lang., alienatio mentis, *Loss of consciousness, deprivation of reason, delirium*: Cels. 4, 2; so Plin. 21, 21, 89; also abs. without mentis: Sen. Ep. 78; Firmic. 4, 1.

ălĭēnĭgĕna, ae, *m.* (earlier, alienigenus, a, um, *adj.*; cf. Prisc. 677 P. and advena) [alienus and GENO, whence gigno] *Born in a foreign land*; hence, **1.** In gen., *Foreign, alien*; and subst., *A stranger, a foreigner, an alien*; **a.** Of persons, very freq. in Cic., esp. in his orations: homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Dejot. 3: alienigenae hostes, id. Cat. 4, 10; cf. Liv. 26, 13: testes, Cic. Font. 10: dii, id. Leg. 2, 10. Subst.: quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, id. Flacc. 27: si ipse alienigéna summi imperii potiretur, Nep. Eum. 7, 1; so Curt. 5, 11; 6, 3.—**b.** Of things: vino alienigena utere, Gell. 2, 24; and with the adj. form in us, a, um: ne alienigenae justitiae obliti videamur, Val. Max. 6, 5, 1 *extr.*: exempla, id. 1, 5, 1 *extr.*: studia, id. 2, 1 *fin.*: sanguis, id. 6, 2, 1 *extr.*—**2.** In Lucret.: *Produced from different materials, heterogeneous*: scire licet, nobis venas et sanguen et ossa et nervos alienigenis ex partibus esse, Lucr. 1, 861; 866; 870; 873; 5, 878.

alienigenus, a, um, v. the preced.

ălĭēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [alienus] In the medical lang. of Cael. Aurelianus, **1.** *The causes* or *materials of disease in the human system, which are extraneous to it*: Tard. 5, 4; so Acut. 3, 3.—**2.** For alienatio (q. v. *no.* 3): mentis, Acut. 2, 39.

ălĭēno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (a purely prosaic, but class. word), orig., *To make one person another*: facere ut aliquis alius sit. Thus, in Plaut., Sosia says to Mercury, who represented himself as Sosia, certe edepol tu me alienabis numquam, quin noster siem, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 243. So also Pliny: sagopenium, quod apud nos gignitur, in totum transmarino alienatur, *is entirely other than, different from, the transmarine one*, Plin. 20, 18, 75. Hence of things, a *t. t.* in the Rom. lang. of business, *To make something the property of another, to alienate, to transfer by sale* (in the jurid. sense, diff. from vendere: "*Alienatum* non proprie dicitur, quod adhuc in dominio venditoris manet, *venditum* tamen recte dicetur," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 67; the former, therefore, includes the idea of a complete transfer of the thing sold): pretio parvo ea, quae accepissent a majoribus, vendidisse atque alienasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60: venire vestras res proprias atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari, id. Agr. 2, 21, 54: vectigalia, opp. to frui, id. ib. 2, 13, 33: so Var. R. R. 2, 1; Ulp. Dig. 4, 7, 4. **b.** *To remove, separate, make foreign*: Sall. J. 48; Liv; Just.

2. Transf. to mental objects, and with esp. reference to that from which any person or thing is separated or removed (v. alienatio, *no.* 2), *To withdraw* or *remove any one from friendship for* or *love to any one, to alienate, estrange, set at variance, to make enemies* ("Abalienatus dicitur, quem quis a se removerit; *alienatus*, qui alienus est factus," Fest. p. 21) (class., esp. freq. in the *part.* alienatus): eum omnibus eadem respublica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9: alienari a Senatu, id. Att. 1, 14: voluntatem ab aliquo, id. Fam. 3, 6: tanta contumelia accepta omnium suorum voluntates alienare (*sc.* a se), Caes. B. G. 7, 10: voluntate alienati, Sall. J. 66, 2; Nep. Alcib. 5: falsa suspicione alienatum esse, *neglected, discarded*, Sall. C. 35, 3 Herz. and Kritz.: a dictatore animos, Liv. 8, 35: sibi animum alicujus, Vell. 2, 112; Tac. H. 1, 59; Justin. 1, 7, 18.

3. Mentem alienare alicui, *To take away* or *deprive of reason, make delirious, insane, to drive mad* (not used before the Aug. per., perhaps first by Livy): erat opinio Flaccum minus compotem fuisse sui: vulgo Junonis iram alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv. 42, 28: signum alienatae mentis, *of insanity*, Suet. Aug. 101: alienata mens, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 12, 6 (cf. Liv. 25, 39: alienatus sensibus). And abs.: odor sulphuris saepius haustus alienat, *deprives of reason*, Sen. Qu. N. 2, 53. Hence *passiv.* alienari mente, *to be insane, delirious*, Plin. 28, 8, 27.

4. In medical lang., alienari, of the deadened, palsied, corrupted members of the human frame: *To die, perish*: intestina momento alienantur, Cels. 7, 16; id. 8, 10; id. 5, 26 *no.* 23: in corpore alienato, Sen. Ep. 89: spodium alienata explet, Plin. 23, 4, 38.

5. Alienari ab aliqua re, *To keep at a distance from something*, i. e. *to be disinclined to*, or *have an aversion for, to avoid* = abhorrere (only in Cic.): a falsa assensione magis nos alienatos esse, quam a ceteris rebus, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 16: alienari ab interitu iisque rebus. quae interitum videantur afferre, id. ib. 3, 5, 18.

ălĭēnus, a, um, *adj.* [alius] **1.** *That pertains to another person, place, object*, etc., *belongs to another, foreign, alien* (opp. to *suus*).—NEVE. ALIENAM. SEGETEM. PELLEXERIS., Frgm. XII. Tab. in Plin. 28, 2, and Serv. Virg. E. 8, 99; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 539 *sq.*: plus ex alieno jecore sapiunt quam ex suo, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 57; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 111; cf. ib. 88, and Lind. ib. 2, 3, 3: quum sciet alienum puerum (*the child of another*) tolli pro suo, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 61: in aedis inruit alienas, id. Ad. 1, 2, 9; id. Andr. 1, 1. 125: tantumne ab re tua'st otii tibi, aliena ut cures? Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 24; id. ib. 3, 1, 95, et al.: alienae partes anni, Lucr. 1, 182; so Virg. G. 2, 149: pecuniis alienis locupletari, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: cura rerum alienarum, id. Off. 1, 9, 30; id. ib. 2, 23, 83: alienos mores ad suos referre, Nep. Epam. 1: semper regibus aliena virtus formidolosa est, Sall. C. 7: amissis bonis, alienas opes exspectare, id. ib. 58, 12 Herz.: mulier alieni viri sermonibus assuefacta, *of another woman's husband*, Liv. 1, 46: virtutem et bonum alienum oderunt, id. 35, 43: alienis pedibus ambulamus (lecticariorum), Plin. 29, 1, 8: oportet enim omnia aut ad alienum arbitrium aut ad suum facere, Plin. Ep. 6, 14; so Suet. Claud. 2: alienum cursum alienumque rectorem, velut capta nave, sequi, Plin. Pan. 82, 3; Tac. A. 15, 1 *fin.*: pudicitiae neque suae neque alienae pepercit, Suet. Cal. 36: epistolas orationesque et edicta alieno formabat ingenio, *i. e. caused to be written by another*, id. Dom. 20: te conjux aliena capit, Hor. S. 2, 7, 46; id. ib. 1, 1, 110; so ib. 1, 3, 116 (* vulnus, *intended for another*, Virg. A. 10, 781): aliena cornua, of Actaeon transformed into a stag, Ov. M. 3, 139: alieno Marte pugnabant *sc.* equites, *i. e. without horses, as footmen*, Liv. 3, 62. Subst.: **a.** Largiri ex alieno, Cic. Fam. 3, 8 *fin.*: alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. C. 5: abstinuit alieno, Suet. Tit. 7: aliena pervadere, *a foreign* (in opp. to the Roman) *province*, Amm. 23, 1.—**b.** Aes alienum, lit., *another's money* or *possessions*; hence, in reference to him who has it, the *money owed, a debt*; cf. aes *no.* 3, and the passages there cited. So also aliena nomina, *another's debt, debt contracted by another*, Sall. C. 35, 3 Herz.

2. In reference to relationship or friendship, *Not belonging to one, alien from, not related* or *allied, not friendly*: Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 43: alienus est ab nostra familia, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 28; id. Heaut. 5, 4, 6 Ruhnk. multi ex finibus suis egressi, se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv. 29, 29; Vell. 2, 76. Hence alienus and propinquus are antith.: Cic. Lael. 5, 19: ut neque amicis, neque etiam alienioribus desim, id. Fam. 1, 9 Manut.: ut tuum factum alieni hominis, meum vero conjunctissimi et amicissimi esse videatur, id. ib. 3, 6.—Trop.: alienum esse in aliqua re, *To be a stranger to a thing*, i. e. *not to be versed in* or *familiar with, not to understand*: in physicis Epicurus totus est alienus, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17: homo non alienus a literis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26.

3. *Foreign from a thing*, i. e. *not suited to it, incongruous, inadequate, inapposite, different from*; opp. to *aptus*, constr. *c. Gen., Dat., Abl.*, and *ab*: cf. Burm. Ov. F 1, 4; Manut. Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 5; Spald. Quint. 6, 3, 33; Zumpt's Gr. 384.—**a.** *c. Gen.*: pacis (deorum), Lucr. 6, 69: salutis, id. 3, 832: aliarum rerum, id. 6, 1064: dignitatis alicujus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: neque aliena consili (*sc.* domus D. Bruti), *and indeed convenient for consultation*, Sall. C. 40, 5 Kritz, et al.—**b.** *c. Dat.*: quod illi causae maxime est alienum, Cic. Caec. 9, 24: arti oratoriae, Quint. prooem. 5; id. 4, 2, 62; Sen. Qu. N. 4. praef.—**c.** *c. Abl.*: neque hoc Dii alienum ducunt majestate sua, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 83: homine alienissimum, id. Off. 1, 13, 41 Beier and Gernh.: dignitate imperii, id. Prov. Cons. 1: ami citia, id. Fam. 11, 27: existimatione mea, id. Att. 6, 1: loco, tempore, Quint. 6, 3, 33.—**d.** *c. ab*: alienum a vita mea, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 21: a dignitate reipublicae, Tib. Gracch. in Gell. 7, 19, 7: a sapiente, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: a dignitate, id. Fam. 4, 7: navigationis labor, alienus non ab aetate solum nostra, verum etiam a dignitate, id. Att. 16, 3.—**e.** *c. Inf.* or whole *clause* as subject: nec aptius est quidquam ad opes tuendas quam diligi, nec alienius quam timeri, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: non alienum videtur, quale praemium Miltiadi sit tributum. docere, Nep. Milt. 6.

4. *Averse, hostile*, or *unfavorable to*: illum alieno animo a nobis esse res ipsa indicat, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 40; Cic. Dejot. 9, 24: a Pyrrho non nimis alienos animos habemus, id. Lael. 8 *fin.*: sin a me est alienior, id. Fam. 2, 17: ex alienissimis amicissimos reddere, id. ib. 15, 4, et al.: Muciani animus nec Vespasiano alienus, Tac. H. 2, 74. Sometimes, though rarely, transf. to things; as in the histt., alienus locus, *a place* or *ground unfavorable for an engagement* (opp. to *suus* or *opportunus*; cf. Gron. Obs. 4, 17, 275): alieno loco proelium committunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: alienissimo sibi loco contra opportunissimo hostibus conflixit, Nep. Them. 4 Brem. So of time: *unfitting, inconvenient, unfavorable*: Var. R. R. 3, 16: vir egregius alienissimo reip. tempore exstinctus, Cic. Brut. 1; id. Fam. 15, 14.—And of other things: alienum (*dangerous, perilous, hurtful, noxious*) suis rationibus, Sall. C. 56 *fin.*: Cels. 4, 5.

5. In philos. lang., aliena = fortuita, and the Gr. ἀλλότρια, *Accidental, indifferent, useless things*: aliena ac nihil profutura, Sall. J. 1, 5 Corte.

6. In medical lang.: **a.** Of the body, *That which is dead, corrupted, paralyzed* (cf. alieno *no.* 4): Scrib. Comp. 201.—**b.** Of the mind, *Distracted, delirious* (cf. alieno *no.* 3 and alienatio *no.* 3): Sall. C. 37 Herz.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.*, as appears from the preced. examples, very freq.; no *Adv.* in use.

ālĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [ala-gero] *Bearing wings, winged* (a purely poet. word of the Aug. per.): amor, Virg. A. 1, 663: agmen, *i. e. of birds*, id. ib. 12, 249: aligero tollitur axe Ceres, *upon the wing-*

ed chariot (*i. e.* drawn by dragons), Ov. F. 4, 562: Jovis Nuncius, *i. e. Mercury*, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 80: genus, Sen. Hip. 338, et al. In prose, like many other poet. words, in Pliny: aligeri serpentes, Plin. 12, 19: Cupidines, id. 36, 5.—* **2.** Aligeri, subst. *The winged love-gods, Cupids*, Sil. 7, 458.

‡ **ālĭgĕro,** ōnis, *m.* = AQUILIGERO, *An eagle-bearer, standard-bearer:* Inscr. Reines., cl. 8. *no.* 30.

Alii, orum, v. Alis and 1 Alius.

ălĭmentārĭus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to* or *suitable for nourishing* (a legal term, in the class. per. only once, later in the lang. of law and in epitaphs): lex, *relating to the apportionment of provisions to the poor*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6 Manut.: causa, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8: ratio, Martian. ib. 48, 13, 4: res, Amm. 20, 8; cf. 21, 12. Hence alimentarius, i, *m. One to whom sustenance has been left by will:* Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, et al.—From

ălĭmentum, i, *n.* [alo] *Nourishment, nutriment;* and in concreto, *food, provisions, aliment* (in the poets only in the plur.): alimenta corporis, Cic. Univ. 6: plus alimenti est in pane quam in ullo alio, Cels. 2, 18; so id. 8, 1; Plin. 17, 13, 20: alimenta reponere in hiemem, Quint. 2, 16, 16; Suet. Tib. 54; cf. Tac. A. 6, 23: alimenta negare, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 13. In the jurists alimenta are *all things which pertain to the sustenance of life:* Dig. 34, tit. 1. "De alimentis," and . 6.—Poet. (very freq. in Ovid): picem et ceras, alimentaque cetera flammae, Ov. M. 14, 532: concipit Iris aquas, alimentaque nubibus affert, id. ib. 1, 271: lacrimae ei alimenta fluere, *tears were his food*, id. ib. 10, 75: ignis, id. ib. 8, 837.—Trop.: vitiorum, Ov. M. 2, 769: furoris, id. ib. 3, 479: addidit alimenta rumoribus, *gave new support to the rumors*, Liv. 35, 23 *fin.*: alimentum famae, Tac. H. 2, 96: alimentum virtutis honos, Val. Max. 2, 6, 5.

* **2.** For the Gr. τροφεῖα or θρέπτρα, *The reward* or *gratitude due to parents from children for their rearing:* quasi alimenta exspectaret a nobis (patria), Cic. Rep. 1, 4 Mos. (in Val. Fl. Arg. 6. 570, it is expressed by nutrimenta, in Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 14. by nutricia).

‡ **alimŏdi,** "pro alius modi," Fest. p. 23.

† **ălĭmŏn,** i, *n.* = ἄλιμον, *A shrub-like kind of orach*, Atriplex halimus, L.; Plin. 17, 24, 37.

ălĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [alo] an ante- and post-class. word for alimentum, *Nourishment, sustenance:* quaestus alimoniae, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 1: naturalis, Gell. 17, 15, 5: flammae, Prud. Cath. 5, 19; App. M. 2, p. 115, 27.

ălĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] only ante-class. and post-Aug. for the class. alimentum, *Nourishment, sustenance:* mellis, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 15; id. ib. 1, 8 *fin.*; so id. ib. 2, 1, 14: 5, 16: infectus alimonio, Tac. A. 11, 16: collationes in alimonium atque dotem puellae recepit, Suet. Calig. 42: quaerere, Juv. 14, 76: denegare, Paul. Dig. 25, 3, 4; Arn. 5, p. 167.

ălĭōquī, and with euphon. *n*, **alioquin** (as in ceteroquin, both forms used entirely promiscuously; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 165 and 497), *adv.*, prop. Abl. from alius quis for alio quo, *i. e.* alio quò modo, a word used in the whole ante-Aug. per. only once in Lucr.; but freq. since that per., esp. by the histt., and particularly by Pliny the younger:

1. To indicate that something has its firm existence, its full right, in all but the exception given: *In other respects, for the rest, otherwise*, Gr. ἄλλως, often with adjj., standing either before or after it: milites tantum, qui sequerentur currum, defuerunt: alioqui magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. 37, 46; id. 8, 9: Hannibal tumulum tutum commodumque alioquin, nisi quod longinquae aequationis erat, cepit, id. 30, 29, 10: atqui si vitiis mediocribus ac mea paucis Mendosa est natura, alioqui recta, Hor. S. 1, 6, 65; Tac. A. 13, 20; so id. ib. 4, 37; Curt. 7, 4, 8; id. 8, 2, 2.—Sometimes concessive, hence also with quamquam, quamvis, quum: *As for the rest besides:* triumphatum de Tiburtibus: alioquin mitis victoria fuit, *i. e. although in other respects the victory was*, etc., Liv. 7, 19: at si tantula pars oculi media illa peresa est, Incolumis quamvis alioqui splendidus orbis (*although in other respects the orb may be uninjured and clear*) occidit extemplo lumen, Lucr. 3, 414: ideo nondum eum legi, quum alioqui validissime cupiam, Plin. Ep. 9, 35; so Plin. 10, 72, 93.

2. To indicate that something exists, avails, or has influence in other cases besides those mentioned: *Yet besides, besides, in general, generally, moreover; praeterea:* Cels. 8, 4: ne pugnemus igitur, quum praesertim plurimis alioquin Graecis sit utendum, *yet many other Greek words besides*, Quint. 2, 14, 4: non tenuit iram Alexander, cujus alioquin potens non erat, *of which he had not the control at other times, generally*, Curt. 4, 2, 6; Tac. H. 3, 32: qua occasione Caesar, validus alioqui spernendis honoribus hujuscemodi orationem coepit, id. Ann. 4, 37. So in questions: Quint. 4, 5, 3.—Also et alioqui in Pliny: afficior cura; et alioquin meus pudor, mea dignitas in discrimen adducitur, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 1; so ib. 10, 42, 2; Pan. 45, 4; 68, 7; 7, 9.—And in copulative clauses with et....et, quum ....tum, *etc.*: *Both in general* (or *in other respects*) *....and;* et alioqui opportune situm, et transitus ea est in Labeates, Liv. 43, 19: mors Marcelli quum alioqui miserabilis fuit, tum quod, *etc.*, id. 27, 27, 11; so Quint. 5, 6, 4; 12, 10, 63.

3. To indicate that something, without the necessity of the concurrence of the following circumstance, in itself is situated so or so, or avails in a certain manner: *In itself, even in itself, himself*, etc.: corpus, quod illa (Phryne) speciosissima alioqui (*in herself even most beautiful*) diducta nudaverat tunica, Quint. 2, 15, 9 Spald.; id. 10, 3, 13; id. 2, 1, 4.

4. Ellipt. like the Gr. ἄλλως, and commonly placed at the beginning of a clause, to indicate that something must happen, if the previous assertion or assumption shall not be (which fact is not expressed): *Otherwise, else* (cf. aliter *no.* 5): vidistine aliquando Clitumnum fontem? si nondum (et puto nondum: alioqui narrasses mihi), Plin. Ep. 8, 8; id. ib. 1, 20; Quint. 2, 17, 33; so id. 4, 2, 23, 46: languescet alioqui industria, si nullus ex se metus aut spes, Tac. A. 2, 38.—Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 234–241.

ălĭorsum or **aliorsus,** also twice not contr. aliovorsum and alioversus, *adv.* **1.** *Directed to another place* (*other men, objects;* cf. alias, alibi, alio, *etc.*), *elsewhere* ("Aliorsum et illorsum sicut introrsum dixit Cato," Fest. p. 23; cf. Comm. in Fest. in Lind. C. Gr. II. 2, 338); only ante- and post-class.: **a.** Of place: mater ancillas jubet..., aliam aliorsum ire, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 47 (where aliam aliorsum is an abbreviated phrase, like alius alio, *etc.*): jumentum aliorsum ducere, Gell. 7, 15: lupi aliorsum grassantes, App. M. 8, p. 209.—**b.** Of persons: infantis aliorsum dati facta amolitio, Gell. 12, 1.—**c.** Of things: sed id aliorsum pertinet, Gell. 17, 1.

2. = in aliam partem *or* rationem, *In another manner.* So in Terence: aliorsum aliquid accipere, *to receive something in another manner* or *otherwise, to take it differently* (cf. accipio *no.* 2, c); vereor, ne aliorsum atque ego feci, acceperit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 1; cf. Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 8: atqui ego istuc, Anthrax, aliovorsum dixeram, *with another design, in a different sense.* So once alioversus uncontr. in Lactant. 1, 17, 1. Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 241 and 242.

alioversus, v. the preced.

ālĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* (*Abl.* alipedi Val. Fl. 5, 612, like aliti from ales) [ala-pes] (a purely poet. word, and rare, never in Hor.) **1.** *With wings on the feet, wing-footed.* So as an epithet of Mercury: sacra dei alipedis, Ov. F. 5, 100; cf. ib. 88; also simply Alipes for Mercurius: mactatur vacca Minervae, Alipedi vitulus, id. Met. 4, 573. So of the horses in the chariot of the Sun, id. ib. 2, 48. Hence, **2.** *Swift, fleet, quick* (cf. ales *no.* 1): cervi, * Lucr. 6, 766: equi, Virg. A. 12, 484; also alipes abs. for equus, id. ib 7, 277: alipedi curru, Val. Fl. 5, 612.

Alĭphae and **Aliphanus,** v. Allifae, *etc.*

Ălĭphēra, ae, *f.* Ἀλίφειρα, Polyb. Ἀλιφῆρα, Pausan., *A town in Arcadia*, Liv. 28, 8; 32, 5; *its inhabitants*, **Aliphiraei,** Plin. 4, 6, 10; cf. Crusius's Gr. Lex. of Proper Names, p. 42.

ālĭpĭlus, i, *m.* [ala-pilus] *A slave who, in the baths, plucked the hair from the armpits of the bathers* (cf. ala *no* 2): Sen. Ep. 56. So, besides, Grut. 812, 6.

† **ălīptēs** or **ălīpta,** ae, *m.* = ἀλείπτης, *The manager in the school for wrestlers*, who took care that the wrestlers anointed their bodies with unguents, in order to give them the necessary vigor and suppleness, and exercised them in the ring, *master of wrestling*, or *of the ring* * Cic. Fam. 1, 9 Manut.; Cels. 1, 1; Juv 3, 76 Rupert.

ălĭquā, *adv.*, v. aliquis, *adv.*, D.

ălĭquam, *adv.*, v. aliquis, *adv.*, C.

ălĭquando, *adv. temp.* [aliquis] **1** In oppos. to a definite, fixed point of time: *At some time, once* (i. e. at an indefinite, undetermined time; as it were, alio nescio quando, of the past, present, and future; and for the most part in affirmative clauses, while unquam is only used of past and fut. time, and in negat. clauses or those implying doubt; cf. Beier, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51. It differs from the enclit. *quando*, which, it may be added, is a primitive word, and not derived by rejecting *ali* from aliquando, as *ali*-quis from the enclit. quis, v. quis and quando, and cf. Ellendt. Cic. Brut. 41, 151; Moeb. Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20; Zumpt, § 710): of the past: neque ego unquam fuisse tale monstrum in terris ullum puto: quis clarioribus viris quodam tempore jucundior? quis turpioribus conjunctior: quis civis meliorum partium aliquando? Cic. Coel. 5, 12. Of the future: erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet aliquando ille dies, *etc.*, Cic. Mil. 26, 69: ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari, id. Off. 1, 11, 35. Of the present: de rationibus et de controversiis societatis vult dijudicari. Sero: verum aliquando tamen, *but yet once*, in opp. to not at all, never, Cic. Quint. 13, 43.—**b.** In connection with ullus, and yet oftener, esp. in Cic., with aliquis: quaerere ea num vel e Philone vel ex ullo Academico audivisset aliquando, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11: ego quia dico aliquid aliquando, et quia, ut fit, in multis exit aliquando aliquid, *etc.*, id. Planc. 14, 35: non despero fore aliquem aliquando, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95: docendo etiam aliquid aliquando, id. Or. 42, 144. More examples v. under aliquis 1, e.—**c.** Si forte aliquando *or* si aliquando, *If at any time, if ever;* or of a distant, but undefined, point of time: *if once, at one time*, or *one day:* si quid hujus simile forte aliquando evenerit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 40: quodsi aliquando manus ista plus valuerit quam vestra ac reip. dignitas, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20: ampla domus dedecori saepe domino fit, et maxime, si aliquando alio domino solita est frequentari, *once*, i. e. *at a former time*, id. Off. 1, 39, 139.—**d.** It is often used in contradistinction with *in praesentia, nunc, adhuc*, of an indefinite, past, or future time = *olim, quondam, Once, formerly; hereafter:* quod sit in praesentia de honestate delibatum, virtute aliquando et industria recuperetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 174: aliquando nobis libertatis tempus fuisse, quod pacis vobiscum non fuerit: nunc certe, *etc.*, Liv. 25, 29: Iol ad mare, aliquando ignobilis; nunc illustris, Mel. 1, 6: quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246.—Sometimes the point of time in contrast can be determined only from the context: veritus sum deesse Pompeji saluti, quum ille aliquando non defuisset meae, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 10; aut quisquam nostri misereri potest, qui aliquando vobis hostis fuit? Sall. J. 14, 17: Zacynthus aliquando appellata Hyrie, Plin. 4, 12, 19; id. Ep. 6, 10.

2. Of that which often happens, in contrast with that which never or seldom occurs: *Sometimes, occasionally* = nonnunquam, interdum (hence also in the contrasted clause, nunquam, raro, semper, saepe): **a.** Te nonnunquam a me alienarunt, et me aliquando immutarunt tibi, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3: liceret ei dicere, utilitatem aliquando cum honestate pugnare, id. Off. 3, 3, 12: sitne aliquando mentiri boni viri? id. de Or. 3, 29, 113; Quint. 5, 13, 31: multa proelia et aliquando non cruenta, Tac. Agr. 17; Suet. Aug. 43.—**b.** With nunquam, raro; semper, saepe in another clause: convertit se aliquando ad timorem, nunquam ad sanitatem, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: quod non saepe, atque haud scio an unquam, in aliqua parte eluceat aliquando, id. Or. 2, 7: raro, sed aliquando tamen, ex metu delirium nascitur, Cels. 3, 18; so id. 8, 4; 1 praef.: aliquando ... semper, Liv. 45, 23, 8: aliquando fortuna, semper animo maximus, Vell. 2, 18: aliquando ... saepe, Cels. 1, praef.: nec tamen ubique cerni, aliquando propter nubila, saepius globo terrae obstante, Plin. 2, 13, 10; Tac. A. 3, 27.—**c.** In partitive clauses, twice, or even several times, like modo—modo, sometimes also alternating with nonnunquam (so only in the post-Aug. per.): *At one time ... at another, now ... now:* confirmatio aliquando totius causae est, aliquando partium, Quint. 5, 13, 58; Plin. 17, 28, 47; Sen. Qu. N. 2, 36, 2: aliquando emicat stella, aliquando ardores sunt, aliquando fixi et haerentes, nonnunquam volubiles, id. ib. 1, 14; cf. Suet. Calig. 52.—**d.** In colloquial lang., to indicate that there is present occasion for a certain thing: *Once, for once, on this occasion, now:* aliquando osculando melius est, uxor, pausam fieri, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 1: sed si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, et nostro more aliquando, non rhetorico loquamur, *now in our own way*, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133: sed ne plura: dicendum enim aliquando est: Pompon. Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem, *I must for once say it*, id. Fam. 13, 1, 14.—**e.** In admonitions, wishes, and the like: *Sometime, at some time:* audite quaeso, judices, et aliquando miseremini sociorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 28, 72: modo scribe aliquando ad nos, quid agis, id. Fam. 7, 12, 6: et velim aliquando, quum erit tuum commodum, Lentulum puerum visas, id. Att. 12, 28; Sall. J. 14, 21.—Hence, **f.** Of that which happens after long expectation or delay, freq. in connection with *tandem: Finally, at length, now, at last:* quibus (questionibus) finem aliquando amicorum auctoritas fecit, Cic. Clu. 67, 191: collegi me aliquando, id. ib. 18, 51: aliquando idque sero usum loquendi populo concessi, *finally*, i. e. after I have for a long time previously spoken in another manner, id. Or. 48, 160: te aliquando collaudare possum, quod jam, *etc.*, id. Fam. 7, 17; Suet. Aug. 70: diu exspectaverant, dum retia extraherentur: aliquando extractis piscis nullus infuit, id. Clar. Rhet. 1.—With *tandem:* aliquando tandem huc animum ut adducas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe ejecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: ut tandem aliquando timere desinam, id. ib. 1, 7, 18; id. Quint. 30, 94: servus tandem aliquando mihi a te exspectatissimas literas reddidit, id. Fam. 16, 9, 4.—*In the same sense once: aliquando jam: utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, id. Att. 1, 4; cf. id. Marcell. 6, 18.

* **ălĭquantillus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [aliquantulus] *A very little, a little bit:* foris aliquantillum gusto, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 34.

ălĭquantisper, *adv. temp.* [aliquantus, in form anal. to paullisper] *For a moderate period of time* (neither too long nor too short), *a while, for some time* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): concedere aliquantisper hinc mihi intro libet, * Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 158; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 5; so id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: si illi egestate aliquantisper jacti forent, Caec. in Non. 511, 27; Flor. 2, 18, 14: sed ille simulato timore diu continuit se, et insultare Parthos aliquantisper passus est, Just. 42, 4, 8; so ib. 1, 8, 3.

aliquanto and **aliquantum,** v. aliquantus.

aliquantulum, v. aliquantulus.

ălĭquantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aliquantus] *Little, small:* aliquantulus frumenti numerus, Hirt. B. Afr. 21; the *neutr.* freq. subst. folld. by *gen. partit.:* aeris alieni, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: suspicionis, id. Inv. 2, 9: muri, Liv. 21, 12: agri, ib. 30: aquae tepidae, Suet. Ner. 48.—Hence

ălīquantŭlum, and once, aliquantulo, *adv.* *A little, a bit, some:* pansa aliquantulum, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 55: aliq. tibi parce, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: subtristis, id. Andr. 2, 6, 16: auri navem evertat gubernator an paleae, in re aliquantulum, in gubernatoris inscitia nihil interest, *in fact, reality, something*, ironic. for multum, aliquid, Cic. Parad. 3, 1; so id. Lael. 12, 40: aliquantulum progredi, id. Div. 1, 33, 73: a proposito declinare, id. Or. 40, 138. With the *Comp.:* brevior, Gell. 1, 1: aliquantulo tristior, Vop. Aurel. 38.

ălĭquantus, a, um, *adj.* [alius-quantus] It designates the undefined, relative medium between much and little, *Some, moderate, tolerable, considerable* (cf. Ernest. Suet. Caes. 87; Wolf, Suet. Caes. 10; Hotting. Cic. Div. 2, 1; Herz. Caes. B. G. 3, 13; 5, 10; Br. Nep. Dion. 3, 3; Kritz. Sall. C. 8, 2; Zumpt, Gr. S. 396): sed quaero, utrum aliquid actum superioribus diebus, an nihil arbitremur? *A.* Actum vero, et aliquantum quidem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: aliquantum negotii sustinere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: Romani signorum et armorum aliquanto numero, hostium paucorum, potiti, Sall. J. 74, 3: timor aliquantus, sed spes amplior, id. ib. 105 *fin.*: spatium, Liv. 38, 27: iter, id. 25, 35: pecunia, App. Apol. p. 320, 1.—In the *neutr.* subst. with the *gen. partit.: A little, some part:* aliquantum agri, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: animi, id. Att. 7, 13 *sub fin.*: noctis, id. Fam. 7, 25 *fin.*, et al.: itineris, Caes. B. G. 5, 10 Herz.: equorum et armorum, Sall. J. 62, 5: famae et auctoritatis, Liv. 44, 33; so id. 21, 28; 30, 8; 37, 42; 41, 17, et al.; Suet. Caes. 81. The plur. rare, and only in later Latin: aliquanti in cœlestium numerum referuntur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33: aliquanta oppida, Eutrop. 4 *sub fin.*; Spart. Hadr. 7 *fin.*: aliquantis diebus, Pall. 1, 19.—Whence

ălĭquanto or aliquantum, *adv.* (upon the proportionate use of both forms with the pos. and comp. v. Beier, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38; Herz. Caes. B. G. 5, 10; Web. Lucan. 2, 225) *Considerably, not a little, a little, rather, somewhat, in some degree* (acc. as it is nearer to the much or little; cf. aliquantus): nam ut in navi vecta es, credo timida es. *Ba.* Aliquantum, soror, *somewhat so*, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 73: quae (consolatio) mihi quidem ipsi sane aliquantum medetur, ceteris item multum illam profuturam puto, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, *not a little*, id. Fam. 9, 26, 9: atque ille primo quidem negavit: post autem aliquanto (*but after some time*), surrexit, id. Cat. 3, 5, 11: item qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum (*has come somewhat near*), nihilominus, *etc.*, id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: movit aliquantum oratio regis legatos, Liv. 39, 29; so id. 5, 23, et al.: huc concede aliquantum (*a little*), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 116: aliquantum ventriosus, id. As. 2, 3, 20: quale sit, non tam definitione, intelligi potest (quamquam aliquantum potest), quam, *etc., to some extent, in some degree*, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: literis lectis aliquantum acquievi, id. Fam. 4, 6: aliquanto superior, Liv. 5, 26, 6: terra etsi aliquanto specie differt, *etc.*, Tac. G. 5: adjutus aliquantum, Suet. Tib. 13.—Of time: quum in iisdem locis aliquanto ante (*some time before*) fuisset, Cic. Sull. 20, 56; so id. Caec. 4, 11; Off. 1, 23, 81; Inv. 2, 51, 154.

2. With comparatives it has greater or less force, acc. to the context: *Much more* or *a little more, some more* (the latter sometimes, instead of the former, in modest or ironical lang.; cf. Spald. Quint. 1, 12, 4) (in class. prose very freq.; most freq. prob. in Suet.; but never perh. in poetry, except in the examples from the ante-class. per.): abeamus intro hinc ad me. *St.* Atque aliquanto lubentius quam abs te sum egressus, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 43: aliq. amplius, id. As. 3, 3, 2: aliq. plus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, 140: melius aliq., id. Brut. 78, 270: sed certe iidem melius aliquanto dicerent, si, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 24, 103: carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, *much flatter*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13 Herz.: aliquanto crudelior esse coepit, *the more cruel*, Nep. Dion. 3, 3 Br.: cum majore aliquanto numero, quam decretum erat, Sall. J. 86, 4: so id. C. 8; J. 79: ad majus aliquanto certamen redit, Liv. 5, 29, 5; so id. 27, 36, 7; Quint. 1, 12, 4; Suet. Caes. 10; 86; Tib. 62, et al.: soluta est navis aliquanto prius, *some time before*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 15: maturius aliquanto lupinus seritur, Pall. R. R. 10, 5. With aliquantum: aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51; so id. Heaut. 1, 2, 27: aliquantum amplior augustiorque, Liv. 1, 7, 9: aliquantum tetrior, Val. Max. 5, 9 *no.* 3: Garumna aliquantum plenior, Mel. 3, 2, 5.

ălĭquātĕnus, *adv.* [aliquis-tenus] A post-Aug. word: **1.** Of place: *A distance from* or *away, some way:* aliq. procedere, Mel. 1, 2: Padus aliq. exilis et macer, id. 2, 4, 4.

2. Of actions: **a.** *To a certain degree, in some measure, somewhat:* aliq., inquit, dolere, aliq. timere permitte: sed illud aliq. longe producitur, Sen. Ep. 116, 4: aliq. se confirmare, Col. 4, 3, 4; Symm. Ep. 6, 59.—**b.** *In some measure, in some respects, partly:* sed istud (dicendi genus) defenditur aliquatenus aetate, dignitate, auctoritate (dicentium), Quint. 11, 1, 28; id. 11, 3, 78: hoc quoque Aristoteles aliq. novat, id. 3, 9, 5: caules aliq. rubentes, Plin. 27, 12, 80: aliquatenus culpae reus est, Gaj. Dig. 44, 7, 5, 6; so Paull. Dig. 1, 5, 14; Instit. 1, 68.

ălĭqui, aliqua, aliquod, *plur.* aliqui, aliquae, aliqua [alius-qui] (the *nom. fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.* were originally aliquae, analogous to the *simple* quae from qui; of the former one example is found: tamquam ali*quae* res verberet, Lucr. 4, 264; but the adj. signif. of the word caused the change into aliqua, just as the *acc. plur.* ambo and duo = ἄμφω and δύο, passed into ambos and duos, and the *fem.* of ipse, from the orig. eapse, into ipsa; on the other hand, a further change of the *gen.* and *dat. fem. sing.* alicujus and alicui into aliquae, which Charis. 133 P., gives, seems to have been little imitated.—Alicui, trisyl., Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7; cf. aliquis) *pron. indef. adj.*, as it were, alius nescio qui, *Some, any* (accordingly designating an object merely acc. to its properties or attributes; while by aliquis, aliquid, as *pron. subst.*, some one, somebody, something, an object is designated individually by name; cf. Jahn in his Jahrb. 1831, III. S. 73, and the commentators on the passages below):

1. In opp. to a definite object: quod certe, si est aliqui sensus in morte praeclarorum virorum, *etc.*, Cic. Sest. 62, 131: ex hoc enim populo, deligitur aliqui dux, id. Rep. 1, 44 Mos.: improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, id. ib. 3, 16 Mos.: si ab ea Deus aliqui requirat, id. Ac. 2, 7, 19 Goer.: an tibi erit quaerendus anularius aliqui? id. ib. 2, 26, 86: tertia (persona) adjungitur, quam casus aliqui aut tempus imponit, id. Off. 1, 32, 115 Beier; so id. ib. 3, 7, 33 Beier: harum sententiarum quae vera sit, deus aliqui viderit, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: aliqui dolor, ib. 34, 82: aliqui terror, id. ib. 4, 16, 35 Kühn.; so id. ib. 5, 21, 62: aliqui Deus, *etc.*, id. Lael. 23, 87; so id. Fam. 7, 1; 16, 12; Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, and many other passages, where transcribers or editors have ignorantly substituted aliquis; cf. also Heind. Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 42: aliqua significatio virtutis, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46: aliquae laudes, aliqua pars, id. Fam. 9, 14: evadet in aliquod magnum malum, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 64: qui appropinquans aliquod malum metuit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: esse in mentibus hominum tamquam oraculum aliquod, id. Div. 2, 48, 100: sive plura sunt, sive aliquod unum, *or one only*, id. de Or. 2, 72, 292: ne illa peregrinatio detrimentum aliquod afferret, Nep. Att. 2, 3; Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 1: qui alicui rei est (*sc.* aptus), *who is fitted for something*, id. Ad. 3, 3, 4;

demonstrativum genus est, quod tribuitur in alicujus certae personae laudem aut vituperationem, *to the praise* or *blame of some definite individual*, Cic. Inv. 1, 7: alicui Graeculo otioso, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: quoties alicui chartae sua vincula demsi, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7: invenies aliquo cum percussore jacentem, Juv. 8, 173, et al.

2. In opp. to no, none: *Some:* exorabo aliquo modo, Plaut. Stich, 4, 2, 41: ut huic malo aliquam producam moram, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 9: olim quum ita animum induxti tuum, quod cuperes, aliquo pacto efficiundum tibi, id. ib. 5, 3, 14 ("quoquo modo," Don.): haec enim ille aliqua ex parte habebat, *in some degree*, Cic. Clu. 24 *fin.*; so id. Fin. 5, 14. 38; id. Lael. 23, 86: nihil (te habere), quod aut hoc, aut aliquo reipublicae statu timeas, id. Fam. 6, 2: nec dubitare, quin aut aliqua republica sis futurus, qui esse debes; aut perdita, non afflictiore conditione quam ceteri, id. ib. 6, 1 *sub fin.*

3. In the *neutr. plur.* subst. = aliquid: *Some, several:* in narratione ut aliqua neganda, aliqua adjicienda, aliqua mutanda, sic aliqua etiam tacenda, Quint. 4, 2, 67. Hence also like aliquid followed by *Gen.*: trium rerum aliqua consequemur, Cic. Partit. 8. 30.

4. With numerals as in Gr. *τίς*, in order to express an indefinite sum or number: aliquos viginti dies, *some*, or *about* 20 *days*, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 47: quadringentos aliquos milites, Cato, Orig. in Gell. 3, 7, 6, and Non. 187, 24: aliqua folia quinque, Cato, R. R. 156, also quoted in Var. R. R. 1, 2, 28: tres aliqui aut quatuor, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62: introductis quibusdam septem testibus, App. Miles. 2 (cf. in Gr. *ἐς διακοσίους μέν τινας αὐτῶν ἀπέκτειναν*, Thuc. 3, 111; v. Shäfer, Appar. ad Demosth. III., p. 269).

5. Sometimes with alius, *Any other*, etc.: quae non habent caput aut aliquam aliam partem, Var. L. L. 9, 46, 147, *etc.*; cf. aliquis *no.* 8.

ăliquĭpĭam, ălĭquăpĭam, ălĭquodpĭam, *pron. indef. adj.* [aliqui] (only twice in Cic.), *Some, any:* etiamsi aliquapiam vi expelleretur ex hac urbe, Cic. Sest. 29, 63; and with the idea of alius predominant: *some* or *any other:* num manus, *etc.*, aut num aliquapiam membrum, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19; cf. Gron. Liv. 41, 6, 12.

ăliquis, aliquid, *plur.* aliqui (*fem. sing.* and *fem.* and *neutr. plur.* not used; for the forms usu. supplied here, aliquae, aliqua. properly belong to aliqui, q. v.; cf. Ramsh. Gr. S. 571 *sq.*—*Abl. sing.* aliqui, Plaut. Aul. prol. 24; Most. 1, 3, 18; Truc. 5, 30.—*Nom. plur.* aliques, anal. to ques, from quis, acc. to Charis. 133 P.—Alicui, trisyl., Tib. 4, 7, 1) [alius-quis] *pron. indef. subst.*

1. *Some one, somebody, any one, something*; in the plur., *some, any, many* (as it were, alius nescio quis; it is opp. to an object definitely stated, as also to, no one, nobody. The synonn. *quis, aliquis*, and *quidam* designate, in a more extended limitation, an object not denoted by name; and, indeed, *quis* leaves not merely the object, but even its existence, uncertain; hence it is in gen. used in hypoth. and conditional clauses, with si, nisi, num, quando, *etc.*; *aliquis* denotes that such an object really exists, but that nothing depends upon its individuality; no matter of what kind it may be, if it is only *one*, and not *none*; *quidam* indicates not merely the existence and individuality of an object, but that it is known as such to the speaker, only that he is not acquainted with, or does not choose to give, its more definite relations. Cf. also Hab. Syn. 83; Weber's Uebungsch. 1, 4; Jahn, Ov. M. 9, 429, and the works there referred to): fit plerumque, ut ii qui boni quid volunt afferre, affingant aliquid, quo faciant id, quod nuntiant, laetius, Cic. Phil. 1, 3: nam nos decebat, domum Lugere, ubi esset aliquis in lucem editus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (as a transl. of Eurip. Cresph. Frgm. ap. Stob. tit. 121. *Ἔδει γὰρ ἡμᾶς σύλλογον ποιουμένους Τὸν φύντα ϑρηνεῖν*, *etc.*): aut ture, aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, Plaut. Aul. prol. 24: hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, quum ex te esset aliquis, qui te appellaret patrem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 30: aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem, *I would do any thing whatever, provided I could avoid doing this*, id. Andr. 1, 5, 24; so id. Phorm. 5, 6, 34: quamvis enim demersae sunt leges alicujus opibus, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24: non est tua ulla culpa si te aliqui timuerunt, id. Marcell. 6 *fin.*: quaero utrum aliquid actum, an nihil arbitremur? id. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis (*i. e. if only his existence is certain*), qui, *etc.*, id. Brut. 73, 255; so id. Ac. 2, 43, 132, *etc.*; Liv. 2, 10 *fin.*: nunc aliquis dicat mihi "quid tu?" Hor. S. 1, 3, 19; so id. ib. 2, 2, 94, 105; 3, 6; 5, 42, and Ep. 2, 168, *etc.*—**b.** Sometimes in connection with adjectives: judicabant, esse profecto aliquid natura pulchrum atque praeclarum, Cic. de Sen. 13, 43: mihi ne diuturnum quidem quidquam videtur, in quo est aliquid extremum, *in which there is any thing final*, id. ib. 19, 69; cf. ib. 2, 5; Marcell. 9, 27: aliquid improvisum, inopinatum, Liv. 27, 43: aliquid magnum, Virg. A. 9, 186; so id. 10, 547.—Here belongs also its connection with unus, in order to designate a single, but not otherwise defined person: ad unum aliquem confugiebant, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41 Beier (cf. just after § 42: id si ab uno justo et bono viro consequebantur, *etc.*): sin aliquis excellit unus e multis; effert se, si unum aliquid affert, id. de Or. 3, 33, 136; so id. Verr. 2, 2, 52: aliquis unus pluresve divitiores, id. Rep. 1. 32: nam si natura non prohibet et esse virum bonum, et esse dicendi peritum: cur non aliquis etiam unus utrumque consequi possit? cur autem non se quisque speret fore illum aliquem? Quint. 12, 1, 31; id. 1, 12, 2.—**c.** Partitive with *ex, de*, or the *Gen.*: aliquis ex vobis, Cic. Coel. 3; Plin. 13, 3, 4: aliquis de tribus nobis, Cic. Leg. 3, 7: suorum aliquis, id. Phil. 8, 9: exspectabam aliquem meorum, id. Att. 13, 15: succurret fortasse alicui vestrum, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 1: cum popularibus et aliquibus principum, Liv. 22, 13.—**d.** Aliquid with the *Gen.* of a Subst. or Adj. of the second Decl. for the *adject.* aliqui: aliquid pugnae, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 54: monstri, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15: boni, id. ib. 2, 3, 24: virium, Cic. Fam. 11, 18: falsi, id. Caecin. 1, 3: indefensi, Liv. 26, 5, et al. Very rarely in a *cas. obliqu.*: aliquo loci morari, Ulp. Dig. 18, 7, 1.—**e.** Frequently, esp. in Cic., aliquis is joined with the kindred words aliquando, alicubi, aliquo, *etc.*, for the sake of oratorical exuberance of diction: Cic. Planc. 14, 35: asperius locutus est aliquid aliquando, id. ib. 13, 33; id. Sest. 6, 14; id. Mil. 25, 67: non despero fore aliquem aliquando, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95; id. Rep. 1, 9; id. Or. 42, 144; id. Fam. 7, 11 *med.*: evadat saltem aliquid aliquâ, quod conatus sum, Lucil. in Non. 293, 1; App. Apol. p. 295, 17, et al.—**f.** In condit. clauses with si, nisi, *etc.*; cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 710: si aliquid de summa gravitate Pompejus dimisisset, Cic. Phil. 13, 1: si aliquid (*really any thing*, in contr. with nihil) dandum est voluptati, id. de Sen. 13, 44: si aliquem, cui narraret, habuisset, id. Lael. 23, 88: si aliquem nacti sumus, cujus, *etc.*, id. ib. 8, 27: cui (puero) si aliquid erit, id. Fam. 14, 1: Pompejus cavebat omnia, ne aliquid vos timeretis, id. Mil. 24, 66: nisi alicui suorum negotium daret, Nep. Dion. 8, 2 Dähn.: si aliquid eorum praestitit, Liv. 24, 8.—**g.** In Plaut. and Ter. aliquis is used collectively with the plur. of the verb (cf. *τις*, Matth. Gr. S. 673; Passow, under *τις* 2, c.): aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate, *open, some one*, etc., Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 111 (cf. id. Ps. 5, 1, 37: me adesse quis nuntiate): aperite aliquis actutum ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 24.—**h.** In Virg. once with the 2 pers. sing.: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor: qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos, Aen. 4, 625: (* aliqua, ae, *f.*, *Some one*, is found in Ov. M. 10, 561; Var. L. L. 6, 7, 66, and Dig.).

2. With the idea of alius predominant (cf. aliqui *no.* 2), in opp. to a single definite object: *Some* or *any other, something* or *any thing else:* Cic. Brut. 44; so id. Fam. 3, 1: ecquis retulit aliquid ad conjugem et liberos praeter odia? Liv. 3, 68: aut ipse occurrebat aut aliquos mittebat, id. 34, 38; Vell. 1, 17; Tac. A. 1, 4: Tiberius neque spectacula omnino edidit, et iis, quae ab aliquo ederentur, rarissime interfuit, Suet. Tib. 47.

3. In a pregnant signif. as in Gr. *τις, τι*: *Something considerable, important*, or *great:* aliquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderunt, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45 Kühn. (cf. in Gr. *ὅτι οἴεσθέ τι ποιεῖν οὐδὲν ποιοῦντες*, Plat. Symp. 1, 4): non omnia in ducis, aliquid et in militum manu esse, Liv. 45, 36. Hence, **a.** Esse aliquem *or* aliquid in a pregnant sense: *to be something*, i. e. *to be of some worth, value*, or *note, to be esteemed:* atque fac, ut me velis esse aliquem, Cic. Att. 3, 15 *sub fin.*: si vis esse aliquis, Juv. 1, 73 Rup.: an quidquam stultius, quam quos singulos, contemnas, eos esse aliquid putare universos? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 104: si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, Cic. Att. 4, 2: ego quoque aliquid sum, id. Fam. 6, 18: quod te cum Culeone scribis de privilegio locutum, est aliquid (*it is no trifle*): sed, *etc.*, id. Att. 3, 15: est istuc quidem aliquid: sed, *etc.*, id. de Sen. 3; Cat. 1, 4: est aliquid, nupsisse Jovi, Ov. F. 6, 27: omina sunt aliquid, id. Am. 1, 12, 3; so id. F. 1, 484; M. 13, 241: sunt aliquid manes. Prop. 4, 7, 1: est aliquid eloquentia, Quint. 1, prooem. *fin.*—**b.** Dicere aliquid, like *λέγειν τι*, *to say something of importance* or *worth while, to assert something not wholly groundless:* Cic. Tusc. 1, 10; cf. Herm. ad Vig. 731; 755.—**c.** In colloquial lang., fiet aliquid, *something of importance* or *great, will, may come to pass* or *happen:* invenietur, exquiretur, aliquid fiet. *Eu.* Enicas. Jam istuc: aliquid fiet, metuo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 25: mane, aliquid fiet, ne abi, id. Truc. 2, 4, 15; Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13.

4. Aliquid, in figurative lang., for *The enjoyment of sensual love:* sertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? si vero aliquid etiam ... tum plane luctum omnem absterseris? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43 (cf. Terence: num quidquam amplius tibi cum illa fuit? Andr. 2, 1, 25); id. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*: quae si forte aliquid vultu mihi dura negarat, Prop. 2, 18, 11 Burm.

5. Ad aliquid, in gramm. lang., *A name which has not merely an independent existence, but refers to another*, e. g. pater, filius, frater, *etc.* (v. ad *fin.*): iidem cum interrogantur, cur aper apri et pater patris faciat, illud nomen simpliciter positum, hoc ad aliquid esse contendunt, Quint. 1, 6, 13.

6. Atque aliquis, poet. in imitation of *ὧδε δέ τις, and thus some one* (Hom. Il. 7, 178; 201, et al.): atque aliquis magno quaerens exempla timori, non alios, inquit, motus, *etc.*, Luc. 2, 67 Web.; Stat. Th. 1, 171; Claud. Eutr. 1, 350.

7. In the freer lang. of comedy, sometimes aliquis and aliquid are used for aliqui and aliquod: quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labos, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6 et al.

8. With alius, aliud: *Some* or *any other, something else, any thing else:* dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 5 (cf. with aliqui: quae non habent caput aut aliquam aliam partem, Var. L. L. 9, 46, 147): aliquid aliud promittere, Petr. Sat. 10, 5, et al.

9. Before qui, it is sometimes omitted, esp. in the phrase est—sunt, qui: praemittebatque de stipulatoribus suis, qui perscrutarentur, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: sunt quibus in satyra videar nimis acer, Hor, S. 2, 1, 1: sunt qui adjiciant his evidentiam, quae, *etc.*, Quint. 4, 2, 63 (cf. on the contr. § 69: verum in his quoque confessionibus est aliquid, quod ex invidia detrahi possit).

From aliquis the follg. adverbs are formed:

A. ălĭquid (prop. *acc. denoting in what respect*, with a *neut. verb* or *adjective*): *In some degree, to some extent, somewhat:* illud vereor, ne tibi illum succensere aliquid suspicere, Cic. Dejot. 13, 35: si in me aliquid offendistis, id. Mil. 36, 99:

quos tamen aliquid usus ac disciplina sublevarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40 Held.: perlucens jam aliquid, incerta tamen lux, Liv. 41, 2; Plin. 5, 9, 10.

B. ălĭquō (from aliquoi, old Dat. denoting direction whither; cf. alio, quo, *etc.*). **1.** *Somewhither, to some place, somewhere;* in the com. poets sometimes with a subst. which designates the place more definitely: ut aliquo ex urbe amoveas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 94: aliquo abjicere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: aliquo concludere, id. Eun. 4, 3, 25 (cf. id. Ad. 4. 2, 13: in cellam concludere); Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 51; id. Men. 5, 1, 3: in angulum aliquo abire, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10; so id. 3, 3, 6: aliquem rus aliquo educere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: aliquo exire, id. ib. 3, 1: aliquo advenire vel sicunde discedere, Suet. Calig. 4.—With a following *Gen.* like *quo, ubi, etc.*: migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 5.—**2.** = alio quo, *Somewhere else, to some other place* (cf. aliquis *no.* 2): dum proficiscor aliquo, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 28: at certe ut hinc concedas aliquo, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: si te parentes timerent atque odissent tui, ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17. Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 265.

C. ălĭquam, *adv.* orig. *acc. fem.* from aliquis = in aliquam partem, *In some degree;* only in connection with diu, multus, and plures:

1. Aliquam diu, and written together aliquamdiu, *A while, for a while, for some time:* also pregn.: *a considerable time* (most freq. in the histt. esp. Caes. and Livy; also several times in Cic.): ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Oppianicum, sed aliquam diu incolumem fuisse miremini, Cic. Clu. 9, 25: Aristum Athenis audivit aliquamdiu, id. Acad. 1, 3, 12: in vincula conjectus est, in quibus aliquamdiu fuit, Nep. Con. 5, 3; id. Dion. 3, 1: qua in parte rex affuit, ibi aliquam diu certatum, Sall. J. 74, 3; Liv. 3, 70, 4. —**b.** Often followed by deinde, postea, postremo, tandem, *etc.*: pugnatur aliquamdiu pari contentione: deinde, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 8, 19, 3: cunctati aliquam diu sunt: pudor deinde commovit aciem, Liv. 2, 10, 9; so id. 1, 16: quos aliquamdiu inermos timuissent, hos postea armatos superassent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 6: controversia aliquam diu fuit: postremo, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 32, 7; so id. 25, 15, 14; 45, 6, 6: ibi aliquam diu atrox pugna stetit: tandem, *etc.*, Liv. 29, 2, 15; so id. 34, 28, 4 and 11; Suet. Ner. 6.—* **c.** With donec, as a more definite limitation of time: *A considerable time ... until, some time ... until:* exanimis aliquam diu jacuit, donec, *etc.*, Suet. Caes. 82.—**d.** In Mela several times as a local designation: *A long distance;* most freq. of rivers: Rhodanus aliquam diu Gallias dirimit, 2, 5, 5; so ib. 3, 5, 6; 3, 9, 8, et al. Of the Corycian cave in Cilicia: deinde aliquam diu perspicuus, mox, et quo magis subitur, obscurior, 1, 13.

2. Aliquam multus, or together aliquam multus: *Considerable in number* or *quantity* (only post-class.; for in Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, 56, the reading is alii quam multi): aliquam multos non compăruisse, * Gell. 3, 10, 17: aliquam multis diebus decumbo, App. Apol. p. 320, 10. Also *adv.* aliquam multum, *to a considerable distance, considerably:* sed haec defensio, ut dixi, aliquam multum a me remota est, id. ib. p. 276, 7 dub.—And in *Comp.* * aliquam plures, *considerably more:* aliquam pluribus et amarioribus perorantem, Tert. Apol. 12 dub.—Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 243.

D. ălĭquā, *adv.*, orig. Abl.—**1.** *To some place, somewhere:* antevenito aliqua aliquos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 66: aliqua evolare si posset, * Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 67: si qua evasissent aliqua, Liv. 26, 27, 12.—**2.** Transf. to action: *In some manner:* aliquo modo: aliquid aliqua sentire, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 62: evadere aliqua, Lucil. in Non. 293, 1: aliquid aliqua resciscere, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 19; so ib. 4, 1, 19: aliqua nocere, * Virg. E. 3, 15: aliqua obesse, App. Apol. p. 295, 17.—Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 242.

ălĭquisquam, ălĭquidquam, *pron. indef. subst.* [aliquis] *Any one, any thing* (perh. only in the two follg. examples): qui negat, aliquidquam Deos nec alieni curare, nec sui, Cic. Div. 2, 50: nec ullos alicuiquam in servitutem dari placere, Liv. 41, 6 *fin.* Gron.

ăliquo, v. aliquis, *adv.*, B.

ălĭquot, *num. indef. indecl.* [alius-quot] *Some, several, a few, not many* (accordingly that which is undefined in number, whereas *nonnulli*, the one and the other, this and that, indicates an indeterminate selection from several persons, Caes. B. G. 2, 3; cf. Wolf Suet. Caes. 10): dies, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13: liberae, id. ib. 4, 4, 32: amici, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 82: saecula, Cic. Univ. 1: epistolae, id. Fam. 7, 18: aliquot de causis, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, et al.—Without subst.: aliquot me adierant, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 2.

* **ălĭquot-fārĭam,** *adv.* [fari] *In some or several places:* Var. R. R. 1, 2, 7.

ălĭquŏtĭes (once in Sall. aliquotiens, v. below), *adv.* [aliquot] *Some, certain, or several times, at different times* (used in several instances in Cicero; elsewhere rare): causam agere, Cic. Quint. 1: audire, id. Font. 11: tangere locum, id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: neque detrusus aliquoties terretur, Sall. H. Frgm. in Prisc. 1015 P.; cf. Lion Gell. 1, 18, 2: in campum descendere, Liv. 7, 18; Suet. Calig. 11.

* **ălĭquo-vorsum,** *adv.* *Toward some place, one way or other,* Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 18.

1. ălis, old form for alius, q. v.

2. Alis, *f.* = Elis, Ἆλις, Doric for Ἦλις (only in Plaut. Capt.), *A town in Achaia:* Eum vendidit in Alide, prol. 9: ib. 25. *Its inhab.* **Alii,** ib. 24, et al.

† **ălismă,** ătis, *n.* = ἄλισμα, *An aquatic plant, water-plantain:* Alisma Plantago, L.; Plin. 25, 10, 77.

Alĭso or **Alĭson,** ōnis, *m.*, Ἄλεισον Ptolem., *A fortress built by Drusus near the present Wesel,* Vell. 2, 120; Tac. A. 2, 7; cf. Mann. Germ. 81; 433.

ălĭtĕr, v. alius, *adv.*, D.

‡ **ălĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [alo] in Gloss. Gr. Lat. as a transl. of τροφή, *Nourishment.*

* **ălĭtūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A nourishing, rearing,* Gell. 12, 1, 20.

ălĭtus, *Part.*, from alo.

ălĭŭbī, *adv.* [alius-ubi] A rare form for the contr. alibi; *Elsewhere* (once in Var., besides only in Plin., and even there far less freq. than alibi; never in connection with the negatives non, nec, necusquam; and a few times in Seneca and in the Digg.): Vetant hoc aliubi venti, Plin. 14, 1, 3; so id. 17, 2, 2; 12, 14, 32; 13, 4, 7; 17, 31, 29; 17, 21, 35.—**b.** Repeated in diff. clauses: *Here .... there, in one place .... in another* (cf. alibi *no.* 2): aliubi cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quinto decimo, Var. R. R. 1, 44: aliubi pro aqua, aliubi pro pabulo pendunt, Plin. 12, 14, 32; so id. 22, 18, 21; 34, 14, 41; Sen. Ben. 1, 5, 5. —**c.** Aliubi atque aliubi, *Here and there, now here, now there,* Sen. Ep. 35 *sub. fin.*: a. atque a. diversa poena est, *in different places,* id. Ben. 3, 6, 2.

Alium, i, *n.*, v. Allium.

ălĭunde, *adv.* [alius-unde] *From another person, place,* or *thing, from elsewhere,* ἄλλοθεν (most freq. in Cic.): sive aliunde ipsei porro (nomen) traxere, *or if they have brought it from some other place,* Lucr. 3, 134; so id. 5, 523; 6, 1018: eum assumpto aliunde uti bono, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39.—Hence, **a.** With the verbs which are constr. with *ab* or *ex*, like pendere, mutuari, sumere, stare, *etc.*: non aliunde pendere, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 2; id. Or. 24, 80: aliunde mutuati sumus, id. Att. 11, 13: audire aliunde, id. Lig. 1, 1: aliunde dicendi copiam petere, id. de Or. 2, 9, 38; Catull. 61, 151; Plin. 13, 16, 30: nec aliunde magis sues crassescunt, id. 13, 18, 32: adeo ut totum opus non aliunde constet, *so that the whole work is made up of nothing else,* id. 30, 1, 2.—**b.** Repeated: Qui aliunde stet semper, aliunde sentiat, Liv. 24, 45; Plin. 37, 12, 75; so id. 13, 16, 30.—**c.** Together with the kindred words alius, alio, aliter, *etc.*, an abbreviated manner of speaking: aliis aliunde est periculum, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 19: qui alii aliunde coibant, Liv. 44, 12, 3: aliunde enim alio transfugiunt, Sen. Brev. Vit. 16, 2: aliunde alio commigratio est, id. Cons. ad Helv. 6, 6: aliunde alio transiliens, id. Ep. 64, 1.—**d.** With quam, *From elsewhere than.* nec fere aliunde (invehitur ad nos) quam ex Hispania, Plin. 33. 8, 40; so id. 2, 97, 99; 9, 34, 53. —With a somewhat changed expression in Cic.: itaque aliunde mihi quaerendum est, ut et esse deos et quales sint dii, discere possim, quam quales tu eos esse vis, for, quam a te, N. D. 3, 25, 64.

1. Ălius, a, um, *adj.* = Elius (v. Alis and Elis), *Elian:* subst. *A native of Elis, a town in Achaia* (only a few times in Plaut. Capt.): postquam belligerant Aetoli cum Aliis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 24; ib. 27. In some other passages of Plaut. Capt. prol. 31 and 2, 2, 30, the editions vary between Aleum and Alium; cf. Lind. Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 30 edit. min.

2. ălĭus, a, ud, *adj.* (old form, alis, alid, Lucr. 1, 264; 1108; 3, 983; 5, 258, 1304, 1455; Cat. 29, 16; 66, 28; cf. Prisc. 959 P.; Charis. 133 P., where also a passage is quoted from Sall.—*Gen. sing. m.* alii, Cato in Prisc. 694 P.; Var. R. R. 1, 2. —*Dat. m.* alī, Lucr. 6, 1226.—*Fem. gen.* aliae, Lucr. 3, 931; Cic. Div. 2, 13; Liv. 24, 27.—*Fem. dat.* aliae, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 206 Lind.; cf. the same author upon Fest. p. 23 not. 46 and Dac. in Comm. in Fest. in Lind. C. Gr. II., 2, 339.—*Dat. plur* alīs, Lucr. 4, 639) [ἄλλος].

2. *Another, other* (i. e. of many, whereas *alter* is one of two, Hab. Syn. 84: v. exceptt. under *no.* 8); very freq. with the *pron. indef.* aliquis, quis, quidam: eorum sectam sequuntur multi mortales ..... multi alii ex Troja strenui viri, Naev. Bell. Pun. 1, 16: nec nobis praeter med alius quisquam est servos Sosia, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 244: nec quisquam alius affuit, id. ib. 269: datum mihi esse a diis aliis, id. ib. prol. 12: adolescentulo, in alio occupato amore, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 10: aut aliae quojus desiderium insideat rei, Lucr. 3, 931: si verum est, Q. Fabium Labeonem, seu quem alium arbitrum a senatu datum, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: tuo (judicio) stabis, si aliud quoddam est tuum, id. Or. 71, 237: L. Aemilius alius vir erat, Liv. 44, 18, et al. Hence ALIO DIE, *t. t.* of the soothsayer, when he wished the Comitia postponed to another day, on the pretence of unfavorable omens: quid gravius, quam rem susceptam dirimi, si unus augur ALIO DIE dixerit? Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31 Mos.; id. Phil. 2, 33, 83 and 84 Wernsd.; cf. Creuz. Ant. 164. Perhaps there is a reference to the same thing in Plaut. Poen. 2, 52; ita res divina mihi fuit: res serias omnes extollo ex hoc die in alium diem.—In gen., alius is constr. with atque or ac and et, more rarely with nisi and quam; with the latter, indeed, in good class. authors, only when preceded by a negative clause, or by an interrog. implying a negative; cf. Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13, since in both a comparison is implied; hence also instead of quam, the *Abl. compar.* or praeter, and similar words, sometimes appear: **a.** Illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 35: alium esse censes nunc me atque olim quum dabam? Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13: potest non solum aliud mihi ac tibi, sed mihi ipsi aliud alias videri, Cic. Or. 71, 237: longe alia nobis, ac tu scripseras nunciantur, id. Att. 11, 10: non alius essem atque nunc sum, id. Fam 1, 9; Caes. B. G. 3, 9: aliud (se) esse facturum ac pronunciasset, Nep. Ages. 3, 4: alia atque antea sentiret, id. Hann. 2, 2: lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum, Cic. Coel. 28.—**b.** With nisi or quam (the latter is suspicious in Cic.; cf. Ochsn. Eclog. 252; Orell. Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75): amare autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, Cic. Lael. 27, 100: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. de Or. 2, 12: nihil aliud agerem, nisi eum, qui accusatus esset, defenderem, id. Sull. 12; id. Att. 5, 10: quid est aliud gigantum more bellare cum diis, nisi naturae repugnare? id. de Sen. 2, 5; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13; Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 25: pinaster nihil aliud est quam pinus silvestris, Plin. 16, 10; Nep. Arist. 2, 2; id. Paus. 1, 4: Lysander nihil aliud molitus est, quam ut omnes civitates in sua teneret potestate, id. Lys. 1, 4; id. Eum. 1, 2.—Here belongs the strengthened Graecism: nihil aliud nisi or quam = *οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἤ*, folld. by *verb. finit.*, *nothing else than*, *nothing but*, *only* (after these words, fecit, factum est may be supplied, or the phraseology changed to nulla alia re facta; cf. Matth. Gr. S. 903; Hoogev. ad Vig. p. 475): tribunatus P. Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit, Cic. Sest. 6, 13: ut nihil aliud nisi de hoste ac de laude cogitet, id. Manil. 22, 64; Liv. 2, 8: et hostes quidem nihil aliud (*i. e.* nulla alia re facta) quam perfusis vano timore Romanis citato agmine abeunt, id. 2, 63; id. 31, 24: sed ab lictore nihil aliud quam prehendere prohibito, quum conversus in Patres impetus esset, id. 2, 29: nihil aliud quam puerum basiavi, Petr. 86 Burm.: ut domo abditus nihil aliud quam per edicta obnunciaret, Suet. Caes. 20: mox nihil aliud quam vectabatur et deambulabat, id. Aug. 83.—Similar is quid aliud quam? *what other than? what else than?* quibus quid aliud quam admonemus, cives nos eorum esse, Liv. 4, 3; Flor. 3, 23 *med.*—In affirm. clauses rare, and only post-Aug.: te alia omnia, quam quae velis, agere, moleste ferrem, Plin. Ep. 7, 15, 2: quod alium quam se cooptassent, Suet. Ner. 2, et al.—**c.** With *Abl. comp.* (cf. in Gr. *ἄλλα τῶν δικαίων*, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 25; Passow, under *ἄλλος*): qui quaerit alia his, malum videtur quaerere, Plaut. Poen. prol. 22: nec quidquam aliud libertate communi quaesisse, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 2: neve putes, alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 20: alius Lysippo, id. ib. 2, 1, 240: accusator alius Sejano, Phaed. 3, prol. 41.—**d.** With *praeter:* nec quidquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5 Heus.: rogavit numquid aliud ferret praeter arcam? Cic. de Or. 2, 69: nec jam tela alia habebant praeter gladios, Liv. 38, 21, 5.

2. Alius, in distributive clauses several times repeated, sometimes also interchanged with nonnulli, quidam, ceteri, partim, *etc.*: *The one ..... the other*, plur. *some .... others:* quae minus tuta erant, alia fossis, alia vallis, alia turribus muniebat, Liv. 32, 5. So Cels. 3, 3, enumerating the different kinds of fever, repeats aliae seventeen times: Cic. Fam. 15, 4: proferebant alii purpuram, tus alii, gemmas alii, vina nonnulli Graeca, id. Verr. 2, 5, 56, 146: alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes; earum ipsarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas; immanes alias, quasdam autem cicures, nonnullas abditas, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: principes partim interfecerant, alios in exsilium ejecerant, Nep. Pelop. 1, 4: alii superstantes proeliarentur, pars occulti muros subruerent, Tac. H. 4, 23. Sometimes alius is omitted in one clause: Vejentes ignari in partem praedae suae vocatos deos, alios, votis ex urbe sua evocatos, *etc.*, Liv. 5, 21; Plin. 2, 43, 44: castra metari placuit ut opus et alii proelium inciperent, Tac. A. 1, 63. Also contr. with aliquis: putat aliquis, esse voluptatem bonum: alius autem, pecuniam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 60: alia sunt tanquam sibi nata, ut oculi, ut aures: aliqua etiam ceterorum membrorum usum adjuvant, id. Fin. 3, 19, 63; cf. Goer. Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 20. Sometimes, however, aliud .... aliud designate merely a distinction between two objects contrasted: *One thing ... another:* aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic. Coel. 3; Quint. 10, 1, 53: aliud est servum esse, aliud servire, id. 5, 10, 60, et al.; cf. below *no.* 6.

3. Alius repeated in another case, and with its derivatives, aliter, alias, alio, alibi, aliunde, *etc.*, forms an abbreviated expression in imitation of the Greek; cf. Ochsn. Eclog. 110: simul alis alid aliunde rumitant inter se, Naev. in Fest. p. 135 and 225; cf. Bothe, Frgm. Comic. p. 25: alius alium percontamur cuja est navis? *one another*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 46: fallacia alia aliam trudit, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 39: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, *some in one place and some in another*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22: ut ipsi inter se alii aliis prodesse possent, id. Off. 1. 7, 22; id. Leg. 1, 12, 33: ideo multa conjecta sunt, aliud alio tempore, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7: habes Sardos venales, alium alio nequiorem, id. Fam. 7, 24: quo facto quum alius alii subsidium ferrent, *one to another*, l'un à l'autre, Caes. B. G. 2, 26 Herz.: alius alio more viventes, Sall. C. 6, 3: alius alii tanti facinoris conscii, id. ib. 22, 2; so ib. 52, 28; Jug. 53, 8; Curt. 10, 5, 16: Just. 15, 2: quum ceteros alii alium alia de causa improbarent, Suet. Vesp. 6, et al.: illi alias aliud iisdem de rebus sentiunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 7 *fin.*: aliter ab aliis digeruntur, id. ib. 19: equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, *some in this way*, *some in that*, Liv. 44, 43: quum alii alio mitterentur, id. 7, 39; jussit alios alibi fodere, id. 44, 33.—Hence

4. Alius ex alio;—super alium;—post alium, *One following upon* or *after another*. So very often of the connection between ideas: aliud ex alio incidit, occurrit, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 37: sed, ut aliud ex alio, mihi non est dubium, quin, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 16, 14; so Plin. Pan. 18, 1: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: alias ex aliis nectendo moras, Liv. 7, 39: nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur, Virg. A. 5, 494: quae impie per biennium alia super alia es ausus, Liv. 3, 56; id. 23, 36: aliud super aliud scelus, id. 30, 26; Plin. Ep. 7, 8; Suet. Ner. 49: deinde ab eo magistratu alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall. J. 63, 5.

5. Alius atque alius *or* alius aliusque, *The one and the other; now this, now that; different:* eadem res saepe aut probatur aut rejicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, Cic. Or. 22, 72: alio atque alio loco requiescere, Sall. J. 72, 2: inchoata res aliis atque aliis de causis dilata erat, Liv. 8, 23: quum alia atque alia appetendo loca munirent, id. 1, 8: milites trans flumen aliis atque aliis locis trajiciebant, id. 2, 2: luna alio atque alio loco exoritur, Plin. 2, 10: febres aliae aliaeque subinde oriuntur, Cels. 3, 3: cancer aliis aliisque signis discernitur, id. 5, 26.—In Sall. also alius, deinde alius, *or* alius, post alius: saepe tentantes agros alia deinde alia loca petiverant, Jug. 18, 7: alias deinde alias morae causas facere, ib. 36, 2: aliis post aliis minitari, ib. 55, 8.

6. *Of another nature*, i. e. *different;* hence alium facere, *to make one entirely another*, *to transform*, and alius fieri, *to become entirely another* or *different*, *to be wholly changed:* nunc haec dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores postulat, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 18 ("aliam vitam pro *diversam, contrariam,*" Don.): longe alia mihi mens est, Sall. C. 52: ensesque recondit mors alia, Stat. Th. 7, 806: alium fecisti me, alius ad te veneram, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 123: alius nunc fieri volo, id. Poen. prol. *fin.*: homines alii facti sunt, Cic. Fam. 11, 12. Cf. above *no.* 2 *fin.*—Here belongs the expression: in alia omnia ire *or* transire *or* discedere, *sc.* vota, *to differ from the thing proposed;* and in gen. *to reject* or *oppose it*, *to go over to the opposite side:* "qui hoc censetis, illuc transite, qui alia omnia, in hanc partem:" his verbis praeit ominis videlicet causa, ne dicat: "qui non censetis," Fest. p. 221; cf. Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 19: frequens eum senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: de tribus legatis frequentes ierunt in alia omnia, id. ib. 1, 2 Manut.: quum prima M. Marcelli sententia pronunciata esset, frequens senatus in alia omnia iit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13: discessionem faciente Marcello, senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Caes. B. G. 8, 53: aliud *or* alias res agere, v. ago, III. *no.* 7.

7. Of that which remains of a whole: = reliquus, ceteri, *The rest*, *the remainder:* Divitiaco ex aliis Gallis maximam fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: inter primos atrox proelium fuit, alia multitudo terga vertit, Liv. 7, 26: vulgus aliud trucidatum, id. 7, 19; id. 2, 23; so id. 24, 1, et al.

8. Like alter: *One*, *the other of two:* huic fuerunt filii nati duo, alium servus surpuit, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 8 Lind.; cf. ib. Acrost. 2 and 9: his genus, aetas, eloquentia prope aequalia fuere, magnitudo animi par, item gloria, sed alia alii, Sall. C. 54 Kritz.: duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, Liv. 1, 25, 5: ita duo deinceps reges, alius alia via, civitatem auxerunt, id. 1, 21, 6; id. 24, 27. Also in the enumeration of the parts of any thing: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1 Herz. (cf. in Gr. *μείναντες δὲ ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν, τῇ ἄλλῃ ἐπορεύοντο*, Xen. Anab. 3, 4, 1). Here belongs also the use of alius with a proper name used as an appell. (cf. alter *no.* 3, d, *a*): ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, *a second Ariovistus*, Tac. H. 4, 73 *sub fin.*: alius Nero, Suet. Tit. 7.

9. A peculiar enhancement of the idea is produced by alius in connection with a negative and the comparative: mulier, qua mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, *to whom no other woman is equal in beauty*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 100; Sall. J. 2, 4: Sulla neque consilio neque manu priorem alium pati, id. ib. 96, 3: neque majus aliud neque praestabilius invenias, ib. 1, 2; Liv. 1, 24: non alia ante Romana pugna atrocior fuit, id. 1, 27; cf. id. 2, 31; Tac. A. 6, 7: quo non aliud atrocius visum, id. ib. 6, 24, et al. Cf. under aliter *no.* 8.

From alius are formed the following adverbs:

A. ălĭō, *adv.* (an old Dat. form, designating the direction to a place) *To another place*, *elsewhere*, *elsewhither*, *to another person* or *thing*, *ἄλλοσε* (class., esp. among poets; but not found in Lucr. and Juv.); first, **a.** Of place: Fortasse tu profectus alio fueras, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49: ut ab Norba alio traducerentur, Liv. 32, 2: translatos alio moerebis amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23: decurrens alio, id. Sat. 2, 1, 32: nam frustra vitium vitaveris illud, Si te alio pravum detorseris, id. ib. 2, 2, 55. Strengthened by quo: Arpinumne mihi eundum sit, an quo alio, Cic. Att. 9, 17; Liv. 38, 30.—**b.** Of persons or things (cf. alias, alibi, alicunde, *etc.*): illi suum animum alio conferunt, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 10 (cf. Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 62: ne ad illam me animum adjecisse sentiat): ne quando iratus tu alio conferas, id. Eun. 3, 1, 60 Don.: alio narrata referunt, Ov. M. 12, 57: tamen vocat me alio (*to another subject*) jamdudum tacita vestra exspectatio, Cic. Clu. 23, 63; id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, 139: sed si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, id. de Or. 1, 29, 133: quoniam alio properare tempus monet, Sall. J. 19, 2; so Tac. A. 1, 18, et al.—**c.** Of purpose or design: appellet haec desideria naturae: cupiditatis nomen servet alio, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27: hoc longe alio spectabat, Nep. Them. 6, 3. Cf. *no.* 4.

2. alio .... alio, *In one way .... in another; hither .... thither* = huc .... illuc: hic (*i. e.* in ea re) alio res familiaris, alio ducit humanitas, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89 Gernh. and Heus.—And: alio atque alio, *in one way and another:* nihil alio atque alio spargitur, Sen. Brev. vit. 11, 2.

3. alius alio, an abbreviated phrase: *One in one way .... another in another:* et ceteri quidem alius alio, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: aliud alio dissipavit, id. Div. 1, 34, 76; so Liv. 2, 54, 9; 7, 39. So also: aliunde alio, *from one place to another:* quassatione terrae aliunde alio (aquae) transferuntur, Sen. Qu. N. 3, 11, 1; cf. aliunde.

4. Like alius *or* aliter with a negative and the particles of comparison quam *or* atque; in questions with nisi: plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad serviendum, Liv. 7, 18, 7: non alio datam summam, quam in emptionem, *etc.*, *Suet. Aug. 98 Ruhnk.: quo alio, nisi ad nos confugerent? Liv. 39, 36, 11.—Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 232–234.

B. ălĭā, as *adv.* (*sc.* via) *In another way*, *in a different manner;* in the whole ante-class. and class. per. dub., for in Plaut. Rud. prol. 10: aliuta; in Lucr. 6, 986: alio; in Liv. 21, 56, 2: alii should be read; as in Liv. 44, 43, 2, via should be supplied from the preceding context. Certain only in Don. upon Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 5; cf. Hand Turs. 1, 219.

C. ălĭās, *adv.* (Prisc. 1014 P., an Acc. form like foras; acc. to Herz. upon Caes.

B. G. 5, 57, and Hab. Syn. 79, old Gen. like paterfamilias, Alcmenas, *etc.*) (In the ante-class. per. rare; only once in Plaut., twice in Ter., twice in Var.; in the class. per. most freq. in Cic., but once only in his orations; also in Plin.)

1. Of time. *At a time other than the present*, whether it be in the past or (more freq.) in the future: **a.** *At another time, at other times, autrefois* ("*alias* temporis adverbium, quod Graeci ἄλλοτε, *aliter* ἄλλως," Cap. Orth. 2242 P.; cf. Herz. and Hab., as cited above): alias ut uti possim causa hac integra, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 4; so id. Andr. 3, 2, 49 ("cur alias alio tempore," Don.): sed alias jocabimur, Cic. Fam. 7, 13: sed plura scribemus alias, id. ib. 7, 6: nil oriturum alias, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 17. So most freq. in giving a destination to a representation or statement in the future; hence freq. in contr. with nunc, in praesentia, tum, hactenus: recte secusne, alias viderimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: sed haec alias pluribus: nunc, *etc.*, id. Div. 2, 2 *fin.*; Liv. 44, 36 *fin.*: quare placeat, alias ostendemus: in praesentia, *etc.*, Cic. Her. 3, 16, 28: hactenus haec: alias justum sit necne poema, Hor. S. 1, 4, 63.—In the past: gubernatores alias imperare soliti, tum metu mortis jussa exsequebantur, Curt. 4, 3, 18.—Freq. with the advv. of time; as numquam, umquam, and the like: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, aut etiam si numquam alias fuimus, tum profecto, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: consilio numquam alias dato, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 45: numquam ante alias, Liv. 2, 22, 7: non umquam alias ante tantus terror senatum invasit, id. 2, 9, 5; id. 1, 28, 4: si quando umquam ante alias, id. 32, 5 (where the four advv. of time are to be taken together). Saturnalibus et si quando alias libuisset, modo munera dividebat, Suet. Aug. 75.—**b.** Alias—alias, as in Gr. ἄλλοτε .... ἄλλοτε; τότε μέν .... τότε δέ: *At one time .... at another; once .... another time; now .... now:* alias me poscit pro illa triginta minas, alias talentum magnum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 63; so Var. L. L. 8, 39, 122; R. R. 2, 1, 15: Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 120: nec potest quisquam alias beatus esse, alias miser, id. Fin. 2, 27, 87: contentius alias, alias summissius, id. de Or. 3, 55, 212: quum alias bellum inferrent, alias illatum defenderent, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; so id. ib. 5, 57, et al.; it occurs four times in successive clauses in Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99.—Sometimes plerumque, saepe, aliquando, interdum, *etc.*, in corresponding clauses: nec umquam sine usura reddit (terra), quod accepit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum foenore, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, leporem alias, id. de Or. 3, 54, 206: hoc alias fastidio, alias contumacia, saepius imbecillitate, *etc.*, evenit, Plin. 16, 32, 58; id. 7, 15, 13.—One alias omitted, as is alius sometimes: illi, eruptione tentata, alias cuniculis ad aggerem actis, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 21; Plin. 26, 3, 7.—**c.** Alias aliter, alias aliud, *etc.*, an abbrev. expression; cf. alius; *At one time in one way .... at another in another; now so .... now otherwise, now this .... now that:* et alias aliter haec in utramque partem causae solent convenire, Cic. Inv. 2, 13, 45: illi alias aliud iisdem de rebus judicant, id. de Or. 2, 7, 30; id. Or. 59, 200: ut iidem versus alias in aliam rem posse accommodari viderentur, id. Div. 2, 54, 111.—**d.** Saepe alias *or* alias saepe .... nunc, nuper, quondam, *etc.:* also quum saepe alias .... tum, *etc.*, a phraseology very common in Cic. for the purpose of indicating that something has often happened at other times, but especially at that one time, once lately, *etc.:* quod quum saepe alias, tum nuper, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 7: fecimus et alias saepe et nuper in Tusculano, id. ib. 5, 4, 11: quibus de rebus et alias saepe .... et quondam in Hortensii villa, id. Acad. 2, 3, 9: quorum pater et saepe alias et maxime censor saluti reipublicae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: quum saepe alias, tum apud centumviros, id. Brut. 39, 144: quum saepe alias, tum Pyrrhi bello, id. Off. 3, 22, 86; id. ib. 3, 11, 47 Beier and Gernh.: neque tum solum, sed saepe alias, Nep. Hann. 11 *fin.* In comparative sentences rare: nunc tamen libentius quam saepe alias, Symm. Ep. 1, 90.—In a similar manner, **e.** Semper alias, *Always at other times* or *in other cases* (apparently only post-Aug.): et super coenam autem et semper alias communissimus multa joco transigebat, Suet. Vesp. 22; id. Tib. 18; Gell. 15, 1.—And, **f.** Raro alias, *Rarely, at other times, on other occasions:* ut raro alias quisquam tanto favore est auditus, Liv. 45, 20; id. 3, 69.—**g.** Non alias, *Never, at no other time*=numquam (a choice poet. expression, which was often imitated by the histt.): non alias coelo ceciderunt plura sereno Fulgura, *never at any other time has so much lightning fallen from a clear sky*, Virg. G. 1, 487: non alias militi familiarior dux fuit, Liv. 7, 33; id. 45, 7; Suet. Tit. 8; Flor. 3, 6.

2. Of place: *At another place, elsewhere* or *in respect of other things, in other circumstances, otherwise* (so only twice in Cic., and besides only post-Aug.): alii enim sunt alias, nostrique familiares fere demortui, Cic. Att. 16, 11: facete is quidem sicut alias, *as in other passages*, id. Fin. 1, 3, 7: Idaeus rubus appellatus est, quoniam in Ida, non alias, nascitur, Plin. 24, 14, 75; Suet. Tib. 71 Oud.: nusquam alias tam torrens fretum, * Just. 4, 1, 9: sicut vir alias doctissimus Cornutus existimat, Macr. Sat. 5, 19.

3. So also only post-Aug. is the use of alias for alioquin, to indicate that something is in a different condition in one instance from that of the remaining: *Except that, for the rest, otherwise:* in Silaro non virgulta modo immersa, verum et folia lapidescunt, alias salubri potu ejus aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106; so id. 18, 7, 6; 19, 8, 48; 25, 2, 6, et al.

4. Non alias quam, in Tac., Curt., and in the Pandects: *From no other reason, on no other condition, in no other circumstances than, not other than;* and in the same authors non alias nisi, *on no other condition, not otherwise, except*, prob. taken from the lang. of common life: Tac. A. 3, 73: debilitatum vulnere jacuisse non alias quam simulatione mortis tutiorem, *by nothing safer than by feigning death*, Curt. 8, 1, 24; id. 8, 14, 16; Marcian. Dig. 29, 7, 6, 2: non alias (*on no other condition*) existet heres ex substitutione, nisi, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 6, 8; Paul. Dig. 23, 3, 37; so Ulp. 23, 3, 29.

5. First in the Lat. of the jurists (cf. Oud. Suet. Tib. 71; Drak. Liv. 21, 56, 2; Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 49) alias is used like aliter: *In another manner:* Ulp. Dig. 33, 8, 8, 8. Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 219–227.

D. **ălĭtĕr**, *adv.* [from the old alis, v. alius *init.*] *In another manner, otherwise*, ἄλλως.

1. With the comparative clause expressed; constr. both affirm. and negat. without distinction.—**a.** With atque, ac, quam: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23: sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, Cic. Fam. 2, 3, 4; Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 6: aliter ac nos vellemus, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: de quo tu aliter sentias atque ego, id. Fin. 4, 22, 60; id. Att. 6, 3: si aliter nos faciant, quam aequum est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 42: si aliter quippiam coacti faciant, quam libere, Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 29; so, Verr. 2, 1, 19, 24; Inv. 2, 22, 66; Virg. G. 1, 201: non aliter praeformidat, quam qui ferrum medici, priusquam curetur, aspexit, Quint. 4, 5, 5; so id. ib. 22; 2, 5, 11; 5, 8, 1; 5, 12, 17, et al.—**b.** Non (or haud) aliter, *not otherwise, per litoten=just as;* constr. with quam si, quam quum, ac si, *exactly, just as if:* dividor haud aliter quam si mea membra relinquam, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 73; Virg. A. 4, 669: nihil in senatu actum aliter quam si, *etc.*, Liv. 23, 4; id. 21, 63, 9: illi negabant se aliter ituros quam si, *etc.*, id. 3, 51, 12; nec aliter quam si mihi tradatur, *etc.*, Quint. prooem. 5; Juv. 6, 619; Suet. Aug. 40: non aliter, quam quum, *etc.*, Ov. F. 2, 209; so id. Met. 2, 623; 4, 348; 6, 516, et al.: nec scripsi aliter ac si, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 13, 51; Suet. Oth. 6; Col. 2, 14 (15), 8.—* **c.** Aliter ab aliquo (anal. to alius with the Abl. and alienus with ab): cultores regionum multo aliter a ceteris agunt, Mel. 1, 9, 6.—**d.** Non aliter nisi, *by no other means, on no other condition, not otherwise, except:* qui aliter obsistere fato fatetur se non potuisse, nisi, *etc.*, Cic. Fat. 20, 48; id. Fam. 1, 9: non pati C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, nisi exercitum et provincias tradiderit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14; so Lentul. ib. 12, 14, 18; Liv. 35, 39; id. 45, 11; 38; Just. 12, 14, 7; Suet. Ner. 36; Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 6; 48, 18, 9.—So also, **e.** Non aliter quam ut, *on no other condition than that*. neque aliter poterit palos, ad quos perducitur, pertingere, quam ut diffluat, Col. Arb. 7, 5; so Suet. Tib. 15; id. ib. 24; id. Galb. 8; Curt. 9, 5, 23.

2. Without a comparative clause expressed, denoting the opp. of that which is asserted: *Otherwise, in another manner, in other respects;* and in the poets: haud aliter, *per litoten, just so:* tu si aliter existimes, nihil errabis, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 16; Plin. Pan. 72, 7. And with negatives: non fuit faciendum aliter, Cic. Att. 6, 9: aliter haud facile eos ad tantum negotium impelli posse, Sall. Cat. 44; Curt. 8, 10, 27: quod uterque nostrum his etiam ex studiis notus, quibus aliter ignotus est, *to whom we are otherwise*, i. e. *personally, unknown*, Plin. Ep. 9, 23, 3 Schaef.: haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti, ignescunt irae (the comparison of the wolf precedes), Virg. A. 9, 65: haud aliter (*i. e.* like a wild beast) juvenis medios moriturus in hostes Irruit, id. ib. 554, et al.; Ov. M. 8, 473; 9, 643: non aliter (*i. e.* than I) Samio dicunt arsisse Bathyllo Anacreonta Teïum, Hor. Epod. 14, 10: neque mordaces aliter (*i. e.* than by means of wine) diffugiunt sollicitudines, id. Od. 1, 18, 4.—So also: fieri non potest aliter (never fieri non aliter potest): nihil agis: fieri aliter non potest, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 13: assentior fieri non potuit aliter, Cic. Att. 6, 6.

3. *Otherwise*, in a pregnant sense, *in the contrary manner:* *Pe.* Servos Epidicus dixit mihi. *Ph.* Quid si servo aliter visum est? *i. e.* if he does not speak the truth? Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 29: verum aliter evenire multo intelligit, Ter. Andr. prol. 4 ("aliter autem *contra* significat," Don.): amplis cornibus et nigris potius quam aliter, Var. R. R. 1, 20, 1: ne aliter quid eveniat providere decet, Sall. J. 10, 7: dis aliter visum, Virg. A. 2, 428: adversi ..... saevaque circuitu curvantem brachia longo Scorpion atque aliter (*in the opposite direction*) curvantem brachia cancrum, Ov. M. 2, 83: aliterque (*and in the opposite course*) secante jam pelagus rostro, Luc. 8, 197. Hence the phrase qui aliter fecerint, *who will not do that:* ne quis de his postea ad senatum referat, neve cum populo agat; qui aliter fecerint, *etc.*, Sall. C. 51 *fin.*; Just. 6, 6, 1; cf. Brisson. de Form. p. 200, and de Verb. Signif. p. 66.

4. Aliter esse for aliter se habere, *To be of a different nature, differently constituted* or *disposed:* sed longe aliter est amicus atque amator, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 70: ego hunc esse aliter credidi: iste me fefellit: ego isti nihilo sum aliter ac fui, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 44; id. Ad. 3, 4, 46; Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137.

5. For alioquin (q. v. *no.* 4), *In any other case, otherwise, else:* jus enim semper est quaesitum aequabile: neque enim aliter esset jus; and just after, nam aliter justitia non esset, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42; so id. ib. 1, 39, 139 Heus.; Lael. 20, 74: si suos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se remitterent, aliter illos numquam in patriam essent recepturi, Nep. Them. 7 *fin.:* aliter sine populi jussu nulli earum rerum consuli jus est, Sall. C. 29, 3 Cort. and Kritz.: aliter haud facile eos ad tantum negotium impelli posse, id. ib. 44, 1; cf. Charis. p. 175; Virg. A. 6, 147.

6. Like alius (q. v. *no.* 2) repeated in a distributive manner: sed aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; so id. ib. 1, 12, 38; Lael. 24, 89; Fam. 15, 21, 6: aliter Diodoro, aliter Philoni, Chrysippo aliter placet, id. Ac. 2, 47, 143; Quint. 3, 8, 49; Cels. praef. p. 15 Alm.

7. With alius or its derivatives in an abbrev. constr.: quoniam aliter ab aliis digeruntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 79; so id. Part. 14, 51; Att. 7, 8; Liv. 2, 21; so id. 39, 53: hoc ex locorum occasione aliter alibi decernitur, Plin. 18, 5, 6; so id. 25, 4, 10. Cf. alius *no.* 3; alio *no.* 3; alibi *no.* 1, c; alias *no.* 1, c, *etc.*

3. Non aliter, anal. to the more usual *non alius* (v. alius *no.* 9) with a comparative, is found only in Pliny: non aliter utilius id fieri putare, quam, *etc.*, Plin. 37, 2, 10: idque non aliter clarius intelligi potest, id. 37, 4, 15; so id. 22, 22, 36; 24, 11, 50; 28, 9, 41.—Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 267–276.

ălĭus-mŏdi [modus] (compounded in a manner similar to ejusmodi), *adv. Of another kind* (only in the two follg. examples: res aliusmodi est, ac putatur, * Cic. Inv. 2, 6, 21 (cf. aliter *no.* 4): quem aliusmodi atque omnes natura finxit, Caes. in Prisc. 694 P.)

* **ălĭus-vis,** ălĭăvis, ălĭudvis, *adj. Any other:* aliumvis magistrum quaerere, Cic. Att. 8, 4 dub.

ălĭūta, *adv.* (orig. *acc. plur.* of ALIUTUM, as a prolonged form for aliud, like actutum, astutus, *etc.*) *In another manner, otherwise:* "aliuta antiqui dicebant pro aliter. . . . . Hinc est aliud in legibus Numae Pompilii: SEI. QVIS. ALIVTA. FAXIT.," Fest. p. 5. And besides only in Plaut., acc. to the correction of Guilielm.: is (Juppiter) nos per gentes alium aliuta disparat, Rud. prol. 10.

al-lābor (adl.), apsus, 3. *v. dep. To fall to* or *toward something, to come to by falling* or *by any other kind of motion, to fly, flow, glide, slide,* and the like; constr. *c. Dat.* or *Acc.* (poet.—oftenest in Virg.—or in more elevated prose): viro allapsa sagitta est, Virg. A. 12, 319: fama allabitur aures, id. ib. 9, 474: Curetum allabimur oris, *we land upon*, etc., id. ib. 3, 131; cf. ib. 569: mare crescenti allabitur aestu, *rolls up with an increasing wave*, ib. 10, 292: allapsus genibus, *falling down at his knees*, Sen. Hip. 666.—In prose: humor allapsus extrinsecus, * Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: angues duo ex occulto allapsi, Liv. 25, 16.

al-lăbōro (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (only twice in Hor.) *To labor* or *toil at a thing:* ore allaborandum est tibi, Epod. 8, 20. And *c. Dat.: To add to with labor* or *pains:* simplici myrto nihil allabores, Od. 1, 38, 5.

al-lăcrĭmo (adl.), also allacrymo, are, or as *dep.* -or, ari, *To weep at a thing* (only in the two follg. exs.): Juno allacrimans, Virg. A. 10, 628: ubertim allacrimans, App. M. 10, p. 239, 28 Elm.

allaevo, v. 2. allevo.

al-lambo (adl.), ĕre, *v. a.* (only post-class.), *To lick at* or *on a thing, to lick:* virides allambunt ora cerastae, Prud. Ham. 135; Mart. Cap. 4, p. 63. Trop.: *To touch, come in contact with:* Aus. Mosell. 359: allambentes flammae, Quint. Decl. 10, 4.

1. allapsus (adl.), a, um, *Part.* from allabor.

2. allapsus (adl.), ūs, *m.* [allabor] *A gliding to, a silent* or *stealthy approach:* serpentium, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: fontis, App. M. 5.

al-lātro (adl.) avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To bark at;* not used before the Aug. per., and trop. of persons: *to assail one with harsh, noisy words, to revile, rail at;* and of the sea: *to break upon,* or *dash against, the shore:* Cato allatrare Africani magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv. 38, 54; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 9: allatres licet usque nos, Mart. 5, 61; so id. 2, 61; Sil. 8, 292: oram tot maria allatrant, Plin. 4, 5, 9; so id. 2, 68, 68; cf. latro.

allātus (adl.), a, um, *Part.*, fr. affero.

* **al-laudābĭlis** (adl.), e, *adj. Worthy of praise:* dedisti operam allaudabilem, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5. 1 dub.—From

* **al-laudo** (adl.), are, *v. a. To extol, to praise excessively:* ingenium allaudat meum, Plaut. Merc. prol. 84.

* **allectātĭo** (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [allecto] *An enticing* or *alluring:* Chrysippus nutricum, quae adhibentur infantibus, allectationi suum carmen (*a nursery song*) assignat, Quint. 1, 10, 32 dub. (Ruhnk. proposes lallationi; cf. Spald. in h. l.)

al-lectĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.*, in late Lat.: *A choice* or *election for something,* esp. *a levying of troops,* Capitol. M. Anton. Phil. 11; Tert. Monog. 12; Capell. 1, p. 2.—In the lang. of civilians, *A promotion to a higher office before one has performed the duties of a lower:* allectionis quaerendus est honos, Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 10; so Symm. Ep. 7, 97.

allecto (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [allicio] *To allure, entice* (prob. only in the three follg. examples): ad agrum fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16 *fin.*; id. Lael. 26, 98: boves sibilo, Col. 2, 3, 2.

1. allector (adl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who entices* or *allures:* turdi quasi allectores sint captivorum, * Col. 8, 10, 1.

‡ **2. allector,** ōris, *m.* [allĕgo] *An embassador under the emperors, who collected the taxes in the provinces:* ALLECTOR GALLIAE, Grut. 471, 9; so ib. 375, 3; 245, 7; 83, 4.

‡ **allectūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *The office of the* allector, Grut. 375, 3.

1. allectus, a, um, *Part.*, fr. allĕgo.

2. allectus, a, um, *Part.*, fr. allicio.

allēgātĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [allēgo] **1.** *A sending away, a dispatching, a mission to any one* (in the class. per. only twice in Cic.): quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, 136, and in a sarcastic pun: quibus allegationibus illam sibi legationem expugnavit, id. ib. 16.—**2.** Trop.: *An alleging* or *adducing by way of proof, excuse,* and the like: si maritus uxorem ream faciat, an lenocinii allegatio repellat maritum ab accusatione? Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2; so Hermog. ib. 4, 4, 17; Paul. ib. 23, 2, 60; App. M. 10, p. 241, 26.—**3.** In the Lat. of the jurists: *An imperial rescript,* Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 37 Gothofr.

* **allēgātus,** ūs, *m. An instigating to a deceit* or *fraud* (cf. allego 1, b): meo allegatu venit, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 18 Lind.; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 19.—From

1. al-lēgo (adl.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** *To send one away with a commission* or *charge, to dispatch* (the word is limited in use to private business, while the simple *legare* is used in a similar signif. of state affairs, v. Nolt. Lexic. Antib. p. 823) (most freq. in Plaut.; elsewhere rare, but class.): nae illi aliquem allegent, qui mi os occillet, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 28 (cf. delegare, ib. prol. 67 and 83); so id. Cas. prol. 52; id. ib. 3, 4, 14; 5, 2, 48; Ps. 4, 7, 66; 135; Stich. 5, 3, 8: ego si allegassem aliquem ad hoc negotium, id. Epid. 3, 3, 46: alium ego isti rei allegabo, id. Amph. 2, 2, 42: amicos allegat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 57, 149: homines nobiles allegat iis, qui peterent, ne, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 9: allegarem te ad illos, qui, *etc.*, id. Fam. 15, 10; so ib. 4 *fin.*: quum patrem primo allegando, deinde coram ipse rogando fatigasset, *first by the friends sent, and then by personal entreaties*, etc., Liv. 36, 11, 1 Gron. Hence allegati, *Deputies, embassadors:* inter allegatos Oppianici, Cic. Clu. 13, 39; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3.—**b.** Sometimes in the sense of subornare: *To instigate* or *incite any one to any act of fraud* or *deceit:* eum allegaverunt suum qui servum diceret cum auro esse apud me, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 28: ut ne credas a me allegatum hunc senem, * Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 28 Ruhnk.; cf. allegatus.

2. In the post-Aug. per.: *To bring something before one in speech, to relate, recount, mention:* exemplum, Plin. Ep. 3, 15: hoc senatui allegandum putasti, id. Pan. 70: decreta, id. ib. *fin.*: merita, Suet. Aug. 47; so id. ib. 5: priorem se petitum ab Alexandro allegat, Just. 15, 1; Stat. Ach. 2, 224. And in a zeugma in Tac.: (legati) munera, preces, mandata regis sui allegant, *they bring* or *offer the gifts, entreaties, and mandates*, Hist. 4, 84: allegare se ex servitute in ingenuitatem, a legal phrase: *To release one's self from servitude by adducing reasons* or *arguments*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 12, 27.

2. al-lĕgo (adl.), ēgi, ectum, 3. *v. a. To select for one's self, to choose* (as it were, ad se legere, like *adimere*=ad se emere), or *to choose one for* or *elect one to a thing,* or *into* (*a corporation*) (in the class. per. generally only in the histt.): Druidibus praeest unus . . . . hoc mortuo, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum allegitur, * Caes. B. G. 6, 13 Herz.: augures de plebe, Liv. 10, 6: octo praetoribus allecti duo, Vell. 2, 89: aliquem in sui custodiam, Suet. Aug. 49; so in senatum, id. Claud. 24: inter patricios, id. Vit. 1: in clerum, Hieron. adv. Jovian. 1, *no.* 34, et al. Poet.: allegi coelo, Sen. Agam. 804.—Whence

allectus, a, um, *Pa.*, subst.—**1.** *A member chosen into any corporation* (collegium): "collegae, qui una lecti, et qui in eorum locum suppositi, sublecti; additi Allecti," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 69.—**2.** *Those who were added to the senate from the equestrian order on account of the small number of the senators, were called* allecti, acc. to Fest. p. 6; cf. Suet. Caes. 41; Vesp. 9.

† **allēgŏrĭa,** ae, *f.*=ἀλληγορία, *An allegory,* i. e. *a figurative representation of a whole thought* or *of an abstract truth, under an image carried through to the end:* continuus (usus comparationis) in allegoriam et aenigmata exit, Quint. 8, 6, 14; so id. 52: allegoriarum explanationes, Arn. 5, p. 186 (in Cic. written in Gr., Or. 27, 94; Att. 2, 20).

† **allēgŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀλληγορικός, ή, όν, *Allegorical:* lex, Arn. 5, p. 183: ambages, id. ib. p. 186.—*Adv.* allēgŏrĭce, Arn. 5, p. 183; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5 *fin.*; Aug. ad Genes. tit. 4, 28.

allēgŏrīzo, avi, are, *v. n.*, Gr. deriv. =ἀλληγορέω, *To allegorize, to speak in allegories,* Tert. Res. carn. 27; Hier. Ep. 61 ad Pamm. 3.

* **al-lēnīmentum,** i. *n. A soothing remedy:* tumultus, Amm. 27, 3.

* **allĕvāmentum,** i, *n.* [allĕvo] *A means of alleviating, easing:* sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, Cic. Sull. 23 *fin.*

allĕvātĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A raising up, elevating:* humerorum allevatio atque contractio, Quint. 11, 3.—**2.** Trop.: *An alleviating, assuaging, easing:* ut (doloris) diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40: nullam allevationem, id. Fam. 9, 1.

* **allĕvātor** (adl.), ōris, *m. One who lifts* or *raises up, an elevator:* humilium, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 (acc. to the Heb. מַנְבִּיהַ שְׁפָלִים);—from

1. al-lĕvo (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** *To lift up, to raise on high, to raise, set up* (in the ante-Aug. per. very rare, perh. only twice in Sall. and Hirt.; later often, esp. in Quint. and the histt.): quibus (laqueis) allevati milites facilius ascenderent, * Sall. J. 94, 2: pauci elevati scutis (*borne up on their shields;* others: allevatis scutis, *with uplifted shields*, viz. for protection against the darts of the enemy), Hirt. Bell. Alex. 20 Moeb.: gelidos complexibus allevat artus, Ov. M. 6, 249: cubito allevat artus, id. ib. 7, 343: naves turribus atque tabulatis allevatae, Flor. 4, 11, 5: supercilia allevare, Quint. 11, 3, 79 (acc. to the Gr. τὰς ὀφρῦς ἀνασπᾶν). So brachium, id. 11, 3, 41: pollicem, id. ib. 142: manum, ib. 94: oculos, Curt. 8, 14: faciem alicujus manu, Suet. Cal. 36, et al.

2. Trop.: **a.** *To lighten, alleviate physical* or *mental troubles;* or referring to the individual who suffers: *to lift up, sustain, comfort, console* (class.): aliorum aerumnam dictis allevans, old poet. quoted, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 71 (acc. to Sophocl. Frgm. ap. Brunck. p. 588: Καλῶς κακῶς πράσσοντι συμπαραινέσας): ubi se allevat, ibi me allevat, * Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 3: onus, aliqua ex parte, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10; so sollicitudines, id. Brut. 3, 12: allevor quum loquor tecum absens, Cic. Att. 12, 39: allevare corpus, id. ib. 7, 1; Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 31: allevor animum, in a poet. manner, Tac. A. 6, 43.—**b.** *To diminish the force or weight of a thing, to lessen* or *lighten:* adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut allevatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 42, 78: allevatae notae, *removed*, Tac. H. 1, 52.—**c.** *To raise up,* i. e. *to make distinguished;* pass., *to be* or *become distinguished:* C. Caesar eloquentia et spiritu, et jam consulatu allevabatur, Flor. 4, 2, 10.

2. al-lēvo (adl.), less correctly, allaevo, are, *v. a.* *To make smooth, to smooth off* or *over* (only in Colum.): nodos et cicatrices allevare, Col. 3, 15, 3; so also 4, 24, 4; 6.

* **1. allex** (hall.), ĭcis, *m.* *The thumb* or *great toe;* hence, in derision, of a little man: tunc hic amator audes esse, allex viri? *thou thumbling? thou duodecimoman?* Plaut. Poen, 5, 5, 31.

2. allex or **alex** = alec, q. v.

Allĭa (more correct than Alia, Schneid. Gr. 1, 408), ae, *f.* *A little river* 11 *miles northward from Rome, near Crustumerium, in the country of the Sabines,* passing through a wide plain (cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 520; Müller Roms Camp. 1, 138; 141 *sq.*); it was made memorable by the terrible defeat of the Romans by the Gauls in the year 365 U.C., XV. Kal. Sextil. (18 July), which, hence called dies Alliensis, was considered ever after as a dies nefastus, Liv. 5, 37-39; 6, 1; Cic. Att. 9, 5; Virg. A. 7, 717; Luc. 7, 408; Suet. Vit. 11; cf. Fest. p. 6.

* **allĭātum,** i, *n.* [allium] orig. *adj. sc.* edulium, *A kind of food of the poorer class, composed of,* or *seasoned with, garlic:* sine me alliato fungi fortunas meas, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 45.

allĭcĕfăcĭo (adl.), ĕre, *v. a.* [allicio-facio] *To allure* (only in the two follg. exs.): quod invitat ad se, et allicefacit, Sen. Ep. 118 dub.: viros, ad societatem imperii allicefactos, Suet. Vit. 14.

al-lĭcĭo (adl.), lexi, lectum, 3. (acc. to Charis. 217 and Diom. 364 P. also alliceo, ēre, *perf.* allicui, Piso in Prisc. 877 P. and Hyg. Astron. 2, 7) *v. a.* [lacio] *To allure* or *entice to one's self, to draw to one's self by alluring* (in Cic. about twenty times, elsewh. rare, never in Ter., Hor., and Juv.): rex sum, si ego illum hodie hominem ad me allexero, * Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 58: allicit aures, * Lucr. 6, 183: allicere ad misericordiam, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: nostris officiis benevolentiam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, 182; so id. Muren. 35, 74; Planc. 4, 11; de Or. 1, 8, 30; 2, 78, 315; Off. 2, 14, 48; Tusc. 1, 3, 6; Div. 1, 39, 86; Lael. 8, 28; Fam. 1, 9; 2, 15, et al.: alliciunt somnos tempus motusque merumque, Ov. F. 6, 681: comibus est oculis alliciendus amor, id. A. A. 3, 510: gelidas nocturno frigore pestes, Luc. 9, 844: Gallias, Tac. H. 1, 61; so id. ib. 2, 5.

al-līdo (adl.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *To thrust, strike,* or *dash one thing upon* or *against another:* tetra ad saxa allidere, Att. in Non. 488, 14: ut si quis, prius arida quam sit Cretea persona, allidat pilaeve trabive, *who dashes an image of clay against a post,* etc., Lucr. 4, 298; so id. 4, 572: (remigum) pars ad scopulos allisa, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: in latus allisis clupeis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 627. Cf. Schneid. Col. 4, 20, 2.—Trop.: *To bring into danger;* pass., *to suffer damage* (the figure taken from a shipwreck; cf. affligo): in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allisus est, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6 *fin.;* so Sen. Tranq. Anim. 3 *fin.;* Col. 1, 3, 9.

Alliensis, e, v. Allia.

Allīfae, arum, also **Alifa,** ae, *f.* Ἄλλιφαι, *A town of Samnium, in a pleasant valley, near the left bank of Vulturnus, early colonized by the Romans,* Liv. 8, 25; 9, 38; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 789. Hence **Allifanus,** a, um, *Of* or *pertaining to Allifae:* ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: vinum (in high estimation among the Romans), Sil. 12, 526: Allifana, orum, *n. sc.* pocula, *drinking-cups of considerable size made there,* Hor. S. 2, 8, 39.—Allifani, *The inhab. of Allifae,* Plin. 3, 5, 9.

allĭgātĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [alligo] *A binding* or *tying to* (only in the follg. exs.): arbustorum, Col. 11, 2. Hence, **2.** *abstr. pro concreto, A band:* Vitr. 8, 7 *med.;* so id. 7, 3.

allĭgātor (adl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who binds to;* only in Col.: alligatoris cura, 4, 13, 1; so 4, 17, 5; 4, 20, 1; 4, 26, 4.

allĭgātūra (adl.), ae, *f.* [id.] *A band* or *tie* (only in the two follg. exs.): Col. Arb. 8. 3; Scrib. Larg. Comp. 209.

al-lĭgo (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** *To bind to something:* ad statuam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, 90. So ad palum, id. ib. 2, 5, 28, 71; and so in the well-known witticism of Cic., when he saw his rather small son-in-law girded with a very long sword: Quis generum meum ad gladium alligavit? Macr. Sat. 2, 3: leones alligati, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13.—In Col. of binding the vine to trees or other supports: 4, 13; so ib. 20.

2. In a gen. signif., *To bind, to bind round, bind up:* dolia, Cato R. R. 39. So of the binding up of wounds: vulnus, an old poet. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: alligatum vulnus, Liv. 7, 24: oculus alligatus, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123.—Of the binding of the hands: alliga, inquam, colliga, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 26: alligari se ac venire patitur, Tac. G. 24. Hence alligati *sc.* servi, *slaves who are fettered,* Col. 1, 9. And so of other things: alligare caput lana, Mart. 12, 91: alligat (naves) ancora, *makes* or *holds fast,* Virg. A. 1, 169. In Pliny of fixing colors, making them fast: colorem, Plin. 32, 6, 22; so id. 9, 38, 62. Poet.: lac alligatum, *coagulated* or *curdled milk,* Mart. 8, 64.

3. Trop.: *To bind, to hold fast, to hinder* or *detain;* or in a moral sense: *to oblige* or *lay under obligation* (cf. obligo) (very freq., but in the class. per., for the most part, only in more elevated prose): vultum alligat quae tristitas? *what sadness fixes, renders your countenance immovable?* Pac. in Non. 182, 1: caput suum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 33: jurejurando alligare aliquem, id. Rud. prol. 46; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 58: hic furti se alligat, *shows himself guilty,* id. Eun. 4, 7, 39 ("astringit, illaqueat, et obnoxium facit," Don.; cf. Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 27; homo furti se astringet, Cic. Flacc. 17: alligare se scelere, Cic. Planc. 33): alligatus sponsu, Var. L. L. 6, 7 *med.:* lex omnes mortales alligat, Cic. Clu. 54: beneficio alligari, id. Planc. 33, 81: ne existiment ita se alligatos, ut, *etc.,* id. Lael. 12, 42: ne forte qua re impediar et alliger, id. Att. 8, 16, et al.—* Alligatus calculus, in games of chess: *a piece that can not be moved:* Sen. Ep. 117 *sub fin.*

al-lĭno (adl.), lēvi, lĭtum, 3. (upon the formation of the *perf.* v. Struve p. 254 and 55; *inf.* allinire, Pall. 1, 41 *fin.,* Febr. tit. 33; Maj. tit. 8, 1) *v. a.* *To besmear, to varnish* or *color over, to draw over, to attach to, to impart to,* ἀλείφω (very rare); bulbos epiphoris, Plin. 13, 12, 23: schedam, id. 13, 12, 20.—Trop.: nulla nota, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse, * Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 7: incomptis (versibus) allinet atrum signum, * Hor. A. P. 446: allinere alteri vitia sua, Sen. Ep. 7.

Alliphae. v. Allifae.

* **allīsĭo** (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [allido] *A dashing against, a striking upon:* digitorum, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 8.

allīsus (adl.), a, um, *Part.,* from allido.

‡ **allīvescit** (adl.), "livere incipit, hoc est lividum fieri," Fest. p. 24.

allĭum (or **alium;** v. Schneid. Gr. 1, 408), i, *n.* *The garlic* (much used for food among the poor): oboluisti allium, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 38; so id. Poen. 5, 5, 34, et al.; Virg. E. 2, 11; Hor. Ep. 3, 3; Plin. 19, 6, 32.—Trop.: atavi nostri quum allium ac saepe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Var. in Non. 201, 6 (where the double trope olere—animati is worthy of notice).

Allŏbrox, ŏgis, and *plur.* **Allŏbrŏges,** gum, *m.* (*acc. sing.* Allobroga, Juv. 7, 714) *The Allobroges,* in Ptol. Ἀλλόβρυγες, *a warlike people, subjugated by the Romans in the time of Caesar,* in Gallia Narbonensis, on the east side of the Rhone, and to the north of l'Isère, now Savoy, Dép. de l'Isère, and a part of the Dép. de l'Ain, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, et al.; Cic. Div. 1, 21; Liv. 21, 31; Flor. 3, 2; cf. Mann. Gall. 57 and 91.—The sing. only in the poets: Hor. Epod. 16, 6: qui toties Ciceronem Allobroga (*i. e.* barbare loquentem) dixit, Juv. 7, 214.—Hence **Allŏbrŏgĭcus,** a, um, *Allobrogian:* vinum, Cels. 4, 5: vitis, Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 3, et al.—Hence, *A surname of* Q. Fabius Maximus, as conqueror of the Allobroges, Vell. 2, 10.

allŏcūtĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [alloquor] (first used after the Aug. per.) **1.** *A speaking to, an accosting, an address:* vertit allocutionem, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8: inchoata allocutione, Suet. Tib. 23.—**2.** Like the Gr. παραμυθία, *An address for consolation, consolation, comfort, exhortation:* qua solatus es allocutione? Cat. 38, 5 Dör., so Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1.—**3.** *An inciting to the conflict,* only upon coins, v. Eckh. D. N. V. 6. p. 268.

allŏcūtus (adl.), a, um, *Part.,* from alloquor.

† **allŏphўlus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀλλόφυλος, *Of another stock* or *race, foreign, alien:* conjugium allophylorum, Tert. Pud. 7; so Hier. Ep. ad Eust. 27, et al.—The orig. long *y* shortened in the poets: tyrannus, Prud. Ham. 502; Paul. Nol. de S. Fel. Nat. Carm. 8, 23, 70; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 37.

allŏquĭum (adl.), ii, *n.* *A speaking to, addressing,* esp. for exhortation, encouragement, consolation, *etc., an exhorting, inciting, consoling,* etc. (first used after the Aug. per.): alloquio leni perlicere homines ad dedendam urbem, Liv. 25, 24: fortunam benigno alloquio adjuvabat, id. 1, 34: blandioribus alloquiis prosequi, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: alloquio militem firmare, Tac. H. 3, 36; Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 17; * Hor. Epod. 13, 18, et al.—In Luc. in gen. = colloquium, *Conversation:* longis producere noctem alloquiis, 10, 174.—From

al-lŏquor (adl.), cūtus, 3, *v. a.:* aliquem, *To speak to one,* esp. in greeting, inciting, admonishing, consoling, *etc.,* hence, *to salute, exhort, rouse; to console* (cf. in Gr. παραμυθέομαι) (in the ante-class. and class. per. rare; in Cic. only twice; more freq. from the time of the Aug. poets): quem ore funesto alloquar? Att. in Non. 281, 6: Diis gratias agere atque alloqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 26; id. ib. 1, 1, 232: hominem blande alloqui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 22; so id. Andr. 2, 2, 6: quem nemo alloqui vellet, Cic. Clu. 61; so id. Her. 4, 23; Ov. M. 15, 22; id. ib. 8, 729; 11, 283; 13, 739; Virg. A. 6, 466, et al.: senatum, composita in magnificentiam oratione, allocutus, Tac. H. 3, 37; so id. Ann. 16, 19; Agr. 35. In consolation: allocutum mulieres ire ajunt, quum eunt ad aliquam locutum consolandi causa Var. L. L. 6, 7, 66: alloqui in luctu, Sen. Troad. 619: afflictum alloqui cupit, id Oed. 1007.

* **al-lŭbentĭa** (adl.), ae, *f.* [lubet], *A liking* or *inclination to:* jam allubentia proclivis est sermonis et joci, et scitum est cavillum, *i. e.* voluntas loquendi et jocandi, App. M. 1, p. 105, 12 Elm. (Al. leg.: jam ad lubentiam proclives erant sermones et joci.)

al-lŭbesco, ĕre [lubet], *v. inch.* * **1.** *To begin to please:* Hercle vero jam allubescit (femina) primulum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 14.—**2.** *To please, to be pleasing to* (post-class.): illa basiare volenti promptis saviolis allubescebat, App. M. 7, p. 192, 40; Capell. 1, p. 10.—* **3.** Allubescere aquis, *To find pleasure in, to drink with pleasure,* App. M. 9, p. 218, 27.

al-lūceo (adl.), xi, 2. *v. n.* *To shine upon* (very rare; in the lit. signification only post-Aug.): nisi aliqui igniculus alluxerit, Sen. Ep. 92: nobis alluxit, Suet. Vit. 8: alluxerunt fulgura ejus orbi terrae, Vulg. Psalm. 97, 4 (as a translation of הֵאִירוּ בְרָקָיו תֵּבֵל), et al.—Trop., as *v. a.,* faculam allucere alicujus rei, *to furnish a favorable opportunity for something,* * Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

allucinatio, allucinor, v. aluc.

al-luctor, ari, *v. dep.* *To struggle with* or *against* (only in App.): dein alluctari et etiam saltare (me) perdocuit, Met. 10, p. 247: alluctantem mihi saevissimam fortunam superaram, ib. 11.

al-lūdĭo, are, a less emphatic form for the follg.: *To jest at;* only twice in Plaut.: quando adbibero, alludiabo, Stich. 2, 2, 58: and of dogs: *to caress,* Poen. 5, 4, 64.

al-lūdo (adl.), ūsi, ūsum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **1.** *To play* or *sport with* or *at a thing, to joke, jest, to do any thing sportingly; c. ad* or *Dat.* (most freq. since the Aug. per.; never in Plaut.; in Ter. and Cic. only once each): ad scortum, * Ter. Eun. 3

1, 34: Galba autem alludens (*discoursing in jests*) varie et copiose, multas similitudines afferre, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: occupato, Phaedr. 3, 19 *fin.*; Ov. M. 2, 864: nec plura alludens, Virg. A. 7, 117: Cicero Trebatio alludens, *i. e.* cum eo jocans, Quint. 3, 11, 18 Spald.; so Suet. Caes. 22, et al.

2. Trop. of the sportive, dashing motion, **a.** Of the waves: *To sport with, to dash upon, to splash:* mare terram appetens litoribus alludit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: solebat Aquilius, litus ita definire, qua fluctus alluderet, id. Top. 7, 32; cf. Quint. 5, 14, 34: in alludentibus undis, Ov. M. 4, 324. *c. Acc.:* omnia, quae—fluctus salis alludebant, Cat. 64, 66.—**b.** Of the wind: summa cacumina silvae lenibus alludit flabris levis Auster, Val. Fl. 6, 664.—Hence also, **c.** Of the trees moved by the wind: Sen. Thyest. 157.—* **3.** Also trop.: *To allude to in discourse:* Homeri versibus, Val. Max. 3, 7, *no.* 4 *extr.*

al-lŭo (adl.), ŭi, 3. *v. n.* *To wash against, to flow near to,* of the sea, the waves, *etc.* (apparently first used by Cic.): non alluuntur a mari moenia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, 96: fluvius latera haec alluit, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: flumen quo alluitur oppidum, Plin. 6, 4; Virg. A. 8, 149: amnis ora vicina alluens, Sen. Hippol. 1232: alluit gentes Maeotis, id. Oed. 475. Trop.: (Massilia) cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus alluitur, Cic. Fl. 26, 63.

‡ **allus,** i, *m.*, "pollex scandens proximum digitum, quod velut insiluisse in alium videtur, quod Graece ἄλλεσθαι dicitur," Fest. p. 7; kindred with allex, q. v.

* **allūsĭo** (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [alludo] *A playing* or *sporting with:* Arn. 7, p. 229.

allŭvĭes (adl.), ei, *f.* [alluo] **1.** *A pool of water occasioned by the overflowing of the sea* or *a river:* in proxima alluvie pueros exponunt, * Liv. 1, 4.—**2.** *Land formed by alluvion:* fluminum alluvie, * Col. 3, 11, 8. In the plur.: mare quietas alluvies temperabat, App. M. 11, p. 260, 29 Elm.

allŭvĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An overflowing, an inundation:* terra aquarum saepe alluvionibus mersa, App. de Mund. p. 67, 41.—**2.** In the jurists: *An accession of land gradually washed to the shore by the flowing of water; an alluvion:* quod per alluvionem agro nostro flumen adjecit, jure gentium nobis acquiritur, Gaj. Dig. 41, 1, 7; Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13. Hence jura alluvionum et circumluvionum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; cf. Callistr. Dig. 41, 1, 12.

* **allŭvĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Added to land by the wash of water, alluvial:* ager, Auctor. Var. de Lim. p. 293 Goes.

Almo, ōnis, *m.* *A small stream, almost entirely dry in summer, on the south side of Rome, which, crossing the* Via Appia *and* Ostiensis, *flows into the Tiber* (* now the *Aquataccio*). In it the priests of Cybele annually washed the image and sacred implements of the temple of that goddess; v. Ov. F. 4, 337; 6, 340; Mart. 3, 47; Lucan. 1, 600. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 588; Müll. Roms Campagn. 2, 400 *sq.*—As *a river-god, father of the nymph Lara,* Ov. F. 2, 601.

‡ **almities,** *Benignity, kind behavior;* "habitus almarum rerum," Fest. p. 7; cf. Charis. p. 25 P., "almities, almitiei, εὐπρέπεια."—From

almus, a, um, *adj.* (contr. from alĭmus, from alo) *Nourishing, affording nourishment, cherishing,* poet. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, *etc.*; cf. Bentl. Hor. S. 2, 4, 13. Hence *genial, restoring, reviving, kind, propitious, indulgent, bountiful,* etc.: O Fides, Enn. in Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: nutrix, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 79: Venus, Lucr. 1, 2; Hor. Od. 4, 15, 31: mater terra, Lucr. 2, 992; id. 5, 231, et al. Ceres, Virg. G. 1, 7: Phoebe, id. Aen. 10, 215: Cybele, ib. 220: ager, id. ib. 2, 330: vites, *the refreshing vines,* ib. 2, 233, et al.—Faustitas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 18: Maia, id. ib. 1, 2, 42: Musae, ib. 3, 4, 42: dies, ib. 4, 7, 7: sol, id. Carm. Sec. 9: ova, id. Sat. 2, 4, 13: adorea, *i. e.* gloria, quae virtutem nutrit, id. Od. 4, 4, 41: Pales, Ov. F. 4, 722: sacerdos, Prop. 4, 10, 51: opera, Stat. Ach. 2, 383, et al.

alnĕus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *made of alder-wood:* palus, Vitr. 5, 12; so id. 3, 3.—From

alnus, i, *f.* *The alder,* which flourishes well only in moist places: Betula alnus, L.; cf. Plin. 16, 40, 79; Cat. 17, 18; Virg. G. 2, 110: alnorum umbracula, Cic. Frgm. in Macr. S. 6, 4. Poet.: *Things made of alder-wood.* So esp. of ships, for which it was much used: tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas, Virg. G. 1, 136; so ib. 2, 451; Lucan. 2, 426: amica fretis, Stat. Th. 6, 106, et al.; and of pales or posts: Lucan. 2, 486; so id. 4, 422.—The sisters of Phaeton, while they were bewailing his death, were changed to alders, acc. to Virg. E. 6, 62; cf. with it id. Aen. 10, 190; Claud. Fescenn. Nupt. Hon. 14.

ălo, alŭi, altum, and alĭtum, 3. (the ante-classical and classical form of the *part. perf.* from Plautus until after Livy is *altus;* in Cic. four times; *alitus* seems to have been first used in the post-Aug. per., in order to distinguish it from altus, as a form of the *Pa.* Altus is found in Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 36; Var. in Non. 237, 15; Cic. Planc. 33, 81; Brut. 10, 39; N. D. 2, 46. 118; Fam. 6, 1; Sall. J. 63, 3; Liv. 30, 28; on the contrary, alitus: Curt. 8, 10, 8; Val. Max. 7, 2, 7; 3, 4, 4; Ulp. Dig. 27, 3. 1. Hence alitura, Gell. 12, 1, 20. Cf. Prisc. 897; Diom. 371; Charis. 220 P.; Struve S. 214; Ramsh. S. 118; Wund. Planc. p. 201) [ΑΛΩ, ἀλδέω, OLO, adolesco] *v. a.* *To nourish, support, sustain, maintain* (and in gen. without designating the means, while *nutrire* denotes sustenance by animal food; cf. Herz. Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 7, 32; Hab. Syn. 77; Doed. Syn. 2, 99): quem ego nefrendem alui, Liv. Andr. in Fest. s. v. NEFRENDES, p. 106: Athenis natus altusque, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 36. In this connection with natus, educatus, or a similar word, several times: alui, educavi, Att. in Non. 422, 14: cum Hannibale alto atque educato inter arma, Liv. 30, 28 (cf. trop. below): aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30; id. Hec. 4, 4, 49: alere nolunt hominem edacem, id. Phorm. 2, 2, 21: quoniam cibus auget corpus alitque, Lucr. 1, 859; id. 5, 221, et al.: quum agellus eum non satis aleret, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72; so Nep. Phoc. 1, 4: locus ille, ubi altus aut doctus est, Cic. Planc. 33, 81: multa, quibus animantes aluntur, id. ib. 2, 19: aletur et sustentabitur iisdem rebus, quibus astra sustentantur et aluntur, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 43, et al.: latrociniis se suosque alebat, Caes. B. G. 8, 47; id. ib. 1, 18: quos manus aut lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat, Sall. C. 14, 2; cf. Kritz, ib. 37, 3; Nep. Arist. 3 *fin.*: velut amnis, imbres quem super notas aluere ripas, *have swollen,* Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5: alebant aequora rhombos, id. Sat. 2, 2, 48, et al.: Ov. M. 9, 339; id. ib. 3, 411; and in a paradoxical phrase: infelix minuendo corpus alebat, *and sustained his body by consuming it,* i. e. *nourished himself by his own flesh,* ib. 8, 878, et al. Hence in the pass. with the Abl. subjoined = vesci, *to nourish* or *sustain with* or *by something, to live upon something:* quia viperinis carnibus alantur, Plin. 7, 2, 2; id. ib. locustis eos ali, *etc.*—Trop.: honos alit artes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2: in ea ipsa urbe, in qua et nata et alta sit eloquentia, id. Brut. 10, 39: hominis mens alitur discendo et cogitando, id. Off. 1, 30: haec studia adolescentiam alunt, id. Arch. 7, 16; cf. Ochsn. Eclog. 134, et al.: civitas, quam ipse semper aluisset, *whose prosperity he had always promoted,* Caes. B. G. 7, 33: nolo meis impensis illorum ali augerique luxuriam, Nep. Phoc. 1 *fin.*: alere morbum, id. Att. 21 *fin.*: insita hominibus libido alendi de industria rumores, Liv. 28, 24: regina vulnus alit venis, Virg. A. 4, 2: divitiis alitur luxuriosus amor, Ov. Rem. 746: quid alat formetque poetam, Hor. A. P. 307, et al.—Whence

altus, a, um, *Pa.* Lit., *Grown* or *become great by nourishing, support, care,* etc.; *great* ("altus ab alendo dictus," Fest. p. 7), and

1. Seen from below upward, *High:* IN ALTOD MARID PVCNAD, *etc.*, Columna Duill. in Grotef. Gr. 4, 296. So also Liv. Andron.: maria alta, Macr. Sat. 6, 5; so id. in Prisc. p. 725 P.: aequor, Pac. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 85: parietes, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: altae sub arboris ramis, Lucr. 2, 30: acervus, id. 3, 198, et al.: columellam tribus cubitis ne altiorem, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: altior illis ipsa Dea est colloque tenus supereminet omnes, *taller,* Ov. M. 3, 181: altis de montibus, Virg. E. 1, 83: umbras altorum nemorum, Ov. M. 1, 591, et al. With the *accus. mensur.*: clausi lateribus pedem altis, Sall. Hist. Frgm. 4, 39 Gerl.; cf. Lind. C. Gr. 1, 215: *c. Gen.*: triglyphi alti unius et dimidiati moduli, lati in fronte unius moduli, Vitr. 4, 3: turrem ne minus altum cubitorum sexaginta, id. 10, 19: alta novem pedum, Col. 8, 14, 1: singula latera pedum lata tricenum, alta quinquagenum; Plin. 36, 13, 19, *no.* 4.—**a.** Trop.: altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic. Phil. 1, 14; so id. Clu. 55; Dom. 37. Of mind or thought: *Elevated, lofty, magnanimous, high-minded,* etc.: te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicientem genuit, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: homo sapiens et alta mente praeditus, id. Mil. 8: qui altiore animo sunt, id. Fin. 5, 20, 57, et al. So of gods, or persons elevated in rank, *etc.*; also of things personified: *Lofty, great, noble, august,* etc. (simil. to augustus, from augeo): rex aetheris altus Juppiter, Virg. A. 12, 140: Apollo, id. ib. 10, 875: Caesar, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 37: Aeneas, id. Sat. 2, 5, 62: Roma, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 33: Carthago, Prop. 2, 1, 23, et al.—Of the voice: *High, loud, shrill, clear:* conclamate iterum altiore voce, Cat. 42, 18: haec fatus alta voce, Sen. Troad. 196: altissimus sonus, Quint. 11, 3, 23 (cf. vox magna, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 24).—**b.** Altum, i, *n.* *A height:* sic est hic ordo (senatorius) quasi propositus atque editus in altum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, 98: quidquid in altum Fortuna tulit, ruitura levat, Sen. Agam. 100. Esp. (*a*) (*sc.* coelum) *The heavens, the height of heaven, the high heaven:* ex alto volavit avis, Enn. Ann. 1, 108: haec ait et Maja genitum demisit ab alto, Virg. A. 1, 301. And still more freq. (*β*) (*sc.* mare) *The high sea* (also in common prose): rapit ex alto naves velivolas, Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 224: ubi sumus provecti in altum, capiunt praedones navem illam, ubi vectus fui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 39; so id. Men. 1, 2, 2; Rud. prol. 66; 2, 3, 64: terris jactatus et alto, Virg. A. 1, 3: in altum vela dabant, id. ib. 1, 34: collectae ex alto nubes, id. Georg. 1, 324: urget ab alto Notus, id. ib. 1, 443, et al.: alto mersa classe, Sil. 6, 665: ab illa parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32: in alto jactari, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 95: naves nisi in alto constitui non poterant, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: naves in altum provectae, id. ib. 28: scapha in altum navigat, Sall. Frgm. Trop.: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6: imbecillitas—in altum provehitur imprudens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui in altum abstraxit, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145.

2. Seen from above downward: *Deep, profound* (hence sometimes opp. to *summus*): Acherusia templa alta Orci, salvete, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 81, and Cic. Tusc. 1, 21: quum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 14: altissimae radices, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: altae stirpes, id. Tusc. 3, 6: altissima flumina, Caes. B. C. 3, 77: altior aqua, id. ib. 1, 25: alta theatri fundamenta, Virg. A. 1, 428: gurgite in alto, *in the deep whirlpool,* id. Ecl. 6, 76: altum vulnus, id. Aen. 10, 557; Petr. Sat. 136; Sen. Troad. 48: altum tota metitur cuspide pectus, Sil. 4, 292; so id. 6, 580, et al. With the *abl. mensur.*: faciemus (scrobes) tribus pedibus altas, Pall. Jan. 10, 3.—Trop. (so more freq. in and after the Aug. per.): somno quibus est opus alto, Hor. S. 2, 1, 8; so Liv. 7, 35: sopor, Virg. A. 8, 27: quies, id. ib. 6, 522: silentium, id. ib. 10, 63; Quint. 10, 3, 22: altissima tranquillitas, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: altissima eruditio, id. ib. 4, 30: altiores artes, Quint. 8, 3, 2.—Altum, i, *n.* *The depth* *the interior; a distance:* ex alto dissimulare, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 16: non ex alto venire nequitiam, sed summo, quod ajunt, animo inhaerere, Sen. de Ira. 1, 16 *med.*, et al. Hence ex alto repetere, or petere, in discourse, *to bring from far*, as part. adj., *far-fetched:* quae de nostris officiis scripserim, quoniam ex alto repetita sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: quid causas petis ex alto? Virg. A. 8, 395 (cf. alte repetere in the same sense, Cic. Sest. 13; Rep. 4, 4, and others, v. below).

3. Poet. in reference to a distant (past) time: cur vetera tam ex alto appetissis discidia Agamemno? Att. in Non. 237, 22 (“altum *vetus, antiquum*,” Non.); cf. Virg. G. 4, 285: altius omnem expediam prima repetens ab origine famam, *beginning further back, I will, from its origin*, etc.; and with the access. idea of venerable (cf. antiquus *no.* 5): *Ancient, old:* genus alto a sanguine Teucri, Virg. A. 6, 500: Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, id. ib. 9, 697; Ov. F. 4, 305: alta gente satus, Val. Fl. 3, 202: altis inclitum titulis genus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 338.

Adv. alte, in the first two lit. and trop. signiff. of the *adj.* very freq. through all the degrees of comparison.—**1.** Cic. Phil. 2, 12; Or. 28; Somn. Scip. 7; Virg. A. 4, 443; Hor. S. 2, 8, 10, et al. *Comp.* altius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13. *Sup.* altissime, Suet. Aug. 94. Trop.: *Sup.* Vell. 2, 35; Plin. Ep. 8, 4.—**2.** Liv. 1, 41; Virg. G. 3, 422: Ov. M. 2, 266. *Comp.* Cic. Div. 2, 23.—Trop.: Cic. Rep. 6, 23. *Comp.* Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 7. *Sup.* Plin. Ep. 5, 15. Alte repetere, Cic. Rep. 4, 4; Leg. 1, 6, 18; Sest. 13, 31; and alte petere, Cic. Clu. 21.

† **ălŏē,** ēs, *f.*=*ἀλόη, The aloe*, Plin. 27, 4, 5; used as a medicine, Cels. 1, 3; 2, 12. On account of its bitterness, trop.: plus aloes quam mellis habet, * Juv. 6, 180.

Ălŏeus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.* Ἀλωεύς, *The name of a giant, father of Otus and Ephialtes*, Hyg. F. 28; Lucan. 6, 410; Claud. B. G. 68.

† **ălŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*=*ἀλογία*, **1.** *Irrational conduct* or *action, silliness, folly:* ne tibi alogias excutiam, Sen. de Mort. Claud. 7.—**2.** *Dumbness, muteness*, Aug. Ep. 86.

† **ălŏgus,** a, um, *adj.*=*ἄλογος.* **1.** *Destitute of reason, irrational:* animalia, Aug. Ep. 86.—**2.** In the Mathem., aloga linea, *which does not correspond with another, irrational*, Cap. 6 *sub fin.*—So, **3.** In verse: alogus pes, *irregular, which corresponds with no kind of measure*, id. 9, p. 329.

Ălōīdae, ārum, *m.*, Ἀλωεῖδαι, *The sons of Aloeus, Otus and Ephialtes*, Virg. A. 6, 582; Ov. M. 6, 117; Claud. B. G. 73.

Ălŏpē, ēs, *f.* Ἀλόπη, acc. to the fable, *Daughter of Cercyon, and mother of Hippothous by Neptune, who changed her into a fountain*, Hyg. F. 187.—**2.** *A town in Locris*, Liv. 42, 56; Plin. 4, 7, 12.

† **ălōpĕcĭa,** ae, *f.*=*ἀλωπεκία. The fox-sickness, in which the hair falls off, the fox-mange*, a disease common among foxes; hence the name (usu. in plur.), Plin. 20, 22, 87; id. ib. 5, 20; 22, 21, 30; 28, 8, 31, et al.

† **ălōpĕcĭas,** ae, *m.*=*ἀλωπεκίας, A kind of shark*, also called vulpes marina, *sea-fox*, Plin. 32, 11, 53; cf. id. 9, 43, 67.

† **ălōpĕcis,** ĭdis, *f.*=*ἀλωπεκίς, A kind of vine which produces clusters resembling the tail of a fox*, Plin. 14, 3, 4.

† **ălōpĕcūrus,** i, *f.*=*ἀλωπέκουρος, Fox-tail, a kind of plant*, acc. to Sprengel, Saccharum cylindricum, Plin. 21, 17, 61.

ălōsa, v. alausa.

Alpes, ĭum (sometimes in the sing., **Alpis,** is; cf. Rudd. 1, 157, *no.* 78) *f.* Ἄλπεις [albus, by reason of the snow, Fest. p. 4; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 10, 1: “omnes altitudines montium a Gallis Alpes vocantur”] *Alp, high mountain*, and κατ’ ἐξοχήν, *the high mountains of Switzerland, the Alps*, unknown to the Romans, in their whole extent, until the time of Augustus. The three principal ranges of them, running S.W. and N.E., are, **I.** The western division between Italy and France; **1.** Alpes Maritimae, *The Maritime Alps*, extending from the sources of the Var, in a S.E. direction, to the sea, between the present Nizza (Nice) and Piedmont, and forming the beginning of the Apennines. North of these are, **2.** Alpes Cottiae (so called from Cottius, a prefect in that region, under Augustus), *The Cottian Alps*, west of Augusta Taurinorum, whose highest peak was Alpis Cottia, now *Mont Genevre.* Next to these, on the north, **3.** Alpes Grajae [Grajae, a Celtic word of uncertain signif., sometimes falsely referred to Hercules Grajus, Nep. Hann. 3], *The Grajan Alps*, extending to Mont Blanc (Alpis Graja is *the Little Bernhard*). **II.** East of these, the middle division, as the northern boundary of Italy: **1.** Alpes Penninae [so called from the deity Penninus, worshiped there]; later, erroneously, with reference to Hannibal: Poeninae, *The Penninian* or *Vallisian Alps*, between Vallais and Upper Italy, whose highest peak, Mons Penninus, *the Great Bernhard*, seems to have been but little known even in the time of Caesar; v. Caes. B. G. 3, 1.—Connected with these on the N.E. are, **2.** Alpes Lepontinae, *The Lepontine Alps*, the eastern continuation of which are, **3.** Alpes Rhaeticae, *The Rhaetian* or *Tyrolese Alps*, extending to the Great Glockner.—**III.** The eastern division: **1.** Alpes Noricae, *The Norician* or *Salzburg Alps.*—**2.** Alpes Carnicae, *The Carnic Alps;* and the last chain on the south, **3.** Alpes Juliae (prob. so called from the Forum Julii, situated near), *The Julian Alps*, extending to the Adriatic Sea and Illyria. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 31 *sq.;* 263; 271; 192: 189; Germ. 546: Alpes aëriae, Virg. G. 3, 474: hibernae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41: gelidae, Lucan. 1, 183: saevae, Juv. 10, 166, et al. In the sing.: quot in Alpe ferae, Ov. A. A. 3, 150: Alpis nubiferae colles, Lucan. 1, 688: opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque, Juv. 10, 152: emissus ab Alpe, Claud. B. Gild. 82; id. Cons. Stilich. 3, 285.—**2.** Appel. for *Any high mountain;* only in the poets: geminae Alpes, *the Alps and Pyrenees*, Sil. 2, 333; Sid. Apoll. 5, 593; Prud. *στεφ.* 3, 538. Of Athos, Sid. Apoll. 2, 510; 9, 43.

† **alpha,** *n. indecl.*=*ἄλφα, The Gr. name of the first letter of the alphabet:* hoc discunt ante alpha et beta, *i. e.* before they learn to read, Juv. 14, 209. Hence prov. *The first in a thing:* alpha paenulatorum, Mart. 5, 26.

alphăbētum, i, *n.* [*ἄλφα-βῆτα*] *The Alphabet*, Tert. Haeret. 50; Hier. Ep. 125.

* **Alphēĭas,** ădis, *f.* Ἀλφηϊάς, *sc.* nympha, *The nymph and fountain Arethusa, which unites its waters with the river Alpheus*, Ov. M. 5, 487.

* **Alphĕsĭboea,** ae, *f.*, Ἀλφεσίβοια, acc. to the fable, *A daughter of the Arcadian king Phegeus, and wife of Alcmaeon, who afterward left her and married Callirrhoe.* When her brothers slew him on this account, she, from anger at the murder, killed them. Prop. 1, 15, 15.

Alphēus (trisyl.) or **Alphēos,** i, *m.* Ἀλφειός, *The chief river in the Peloponnesus.* It rises in the southern part of Arcadia, not far from Asea, unites with the Eurotas, and then loses itself under ground, and makes its appearance again in Megalopolis. It afterward flows, in a northwest direction, through Arcadia to Elis, and then turns west from Olympia, and falls into the Ionian Sea; now called *Alfeo*, also *Kosca.* At its mouth there was a grove consecrated to Diana or Alphiusa (Mann. Greece 467 *sq.* 503). Its disappearance under ground gives occasion for the fable that it flows under the sea, and appearing again in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa; hence personified as *the lover of the nymph Arethusa*, Ov. M. 2, 250; 5, 599; Am. 3, 6, 29. Whence, **2. Alphēus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἀλφεῖος. *Of*, or *pertaining to, the Alpheus:* Alpheae Pisae, founded by a colony from Pisa, in Elis, on the river Alpheus, Virg. A. 10, 179: Alpheae ripae, Claud. B. Get. 575.

† **alphus,** i, *m.*=*ἀλφός, A white spot upon the skin*, Cels. 5, 28, 19; Prisc. de Diaeta, 15.

Alpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Alpes], a rare form for the follg., *Alpine:* per montes Alpicos, Inscr. in Orell. 1613.—Subst.: *Inhabitants of the Alpine regions:* Alpicos conantes prohibere transitum concidit, Nep. Hann. 3, 4.

Alpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Alpes] *Of*, or *pertaining to, the Alps, Alpine:* rigor, Ov. M. 14, 794: nives, Virg. E. 10, 47: Padus, *which has its origin among the Alps*, Valgius in Serv. Virg. A. 11, 457: gentes, *dwelling upon the Alps, Alpine people*, Liv 21, 43: Alpinus hostis, *the Gauls who crossed the Alps and invaded Italy*, Ov. F. 6, 358: Alpini mures, *marmots*, Plin. 8, 37.—Horace, on account of a bombastic line of the poet M. Furius Bibaculus, in relation to the Alps (“Juppiter hibernas cana nive conspuit Alpes”), calls him jestingly Alpinus, Sat. 1, 10, 36; cf. ib. 2, 5, 41; S. Weich. Poet. Latin. 334 *sq.*

Alpis, v. Alpes.

Alsĭensis, e, *adj.* *Of*, or *pertaining to, the city of Alsium, Alsian:* in Alsiensi (*sc.* agro), Cic. Mil. 20: populus, Liv. 27, 38.

† **alsīne,** es, *f.*=*ἀλσίνη, A luxuriant plant*, perh. *chick-weed*, Stellaria nemoram, L.; Plin. 27, 4, 8.

alsĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [alsius] *Easily freezing, susceptible to cold* (only in the two follg. exs.): pecus, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 21, 10, 34.

1. alsĭus or **alsus,** a, um, *adj.* [algeo] *Chilly, cold, cool* (only once in Lucr. and twice in Cic. Ep.): alsia corpora, *cold bodies*, Lucr. 5, 1014. And the form alsus only in the *Comp. neutr.:* Antio nihil quietius, nihil alsius, nihil amoenius, Cic. Att. 4, 8: nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. Cf. Rudd. 1, 179 *no.* 52.

2. Alsĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Belonging to the maritime city Alsium, in Etruria* (Vell. 1, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 380): litus, Sil. 8, 476: tellus. Rutil. Itin. Anton. p. 300.

altānus, i, *m.* *A south-southwest wind, between the Africus and Libonotus*, Vitr. 1, 6, 10; cf. Plin. 2, 43, 44. [Acc. to Is. Orig. 13, 11, and Serv. Virg. A. 7, 27, the sea-winds were so called on this account, “quod ab alto spirant.”]

altar and **altāre,** āris, *n.*, v. the follg.

altārĭa, ĭum, *n.* (in the ante-class. and class. per. only in the plur.; later in the sing., and in three forms: *altare*, is, *n.*, Fest. s. v. ADOLESCIT, p. 5; Isid. Orig 15, 4: *altar*, āris, *n.*, Prud. *στεφ.*; Vincent. 2, 515, and 9, 212: and *altarium*, ii, *n.*, Orell. 2519; Hieron. Ep. 69. Whether for the Abl. *altari*, Petr. c. 135, the Nom *altare* or *altar* is to be assumed, is doubtful) [altus] *That which is placed upon the altar proper* (ara) *for the burning of the victim* (“altaria sunt, in quibus igne adoletur,” Fest. p. 5; cf. id. p. 24): structae diris altaribus arae, Lucan. 3, 404: aris altaria imponere, Quint. Decl. 12, 26; Sol. 9. Hence poet. (as *pars pro toto*) *A high altar* (built and ornamented with more splendor than the ara; cf. Voss Virg. Ecl. 5, 66; Hab. Syn. 129): conspergunt aras adolentque altaria donis, Lucr. 4, 1233: en quatuor aras: Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phoebo, *two high altars to Phoebus*, Virg. E. 5, 66 Wagn. and Voss: inter aras et altaria, *i. e.* in Capitolio, Plin. Pan. 1, 5.—Also of only one altar: a cujus altaribus, Cic. Cat. 1, 9 *fin.:* ab altaribus fugatus, id. Har. Resp. 5: Hannibalem altaribus admotum, Liv. 21, 1: altaria et aram complexa, Tac. A. 16, 31: sumptis in manus altaribus, Just. 24, 2.

altārĭum, ii, *n.*, v. the preceding.

alte, *adv.* *On high, highly, deeply*, v. alo, *Pa. fin.*

* **altĕgrădĭus** (altigr.), a, um, *adj.* =alte gradiens, *Walking erect:* Tert. vel. virg. 17.

‡ **Altellus,** i, *m.* *A surname of Romulus*, Fest. p. 7.

alter, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* (the measure of the *gen. sing.* āltĕrĭŭs as paeon primus is supported in good Latin only by examples from dactylic verse, in which īpsĭŭs, īllĭŭs, īstĭŭs, ūnĭŭs, *etc.*, are used as dactyls; on the contr., the regular measure āltĕrīŭs, as ditrochaeus, is sufficiently confirmed by the follg. verses of Enn., Ter., and Terent. Maur.: qui mox dum alterīus obligurrias bona, Enn. Frgm. in Hess. p. 189: alterīus sua com-

parent commoda? ah! Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 4: nec alteríus indigéns opís veni, Ter. Maur. p. 2432 P., and sescupló vel una víncet alteríus singulum, id. p. 2412 P.; Prisc. p. 695 P. Cf. Ritschl. Sched. Critic. p. 15-20; Schmid Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 57.—*Dat. sing. f.* alterae, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 45; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 30; Nep. Eum. 1, 6; Col. 5. 11, 10) [ἄλλος-ἕτερος, Fest. p. 6].

1. *The one, the other of two:* nam huic alterae patria quae sit, profecto nescio, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 45: necesse est enim, sit alterum de duobus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: mihi cum viris ambobus est amicitia: cum altero vero magnus usus, id. Clu. 42, 117: alter consulum, Liv. 40, 59: alter ex censoribus, id. ib. 52: consules coepere duo creari, ut si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum, coerceret, Eutr. 1, 8, et saep.—In the plur. with *plur. tantum,* and with substantives which, although plur. in number, are considered as a whole: binas a te accepi literas: quarum alteris mihi gratulabare: alteris dicebas, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: adductus sum tuis unis et alteris literis, id. Att. 14, 18: de alteris quatuor, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 1; 2, 2, 7: alteri totidem, Var. L. L. 8, 9 *fin.:* duplices similitudines, unae rerum, alterae verborum, Cic. Her. 3, 20: hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, *these other five,* id. Tusc. 5, 41, 121: utrique alteris freti, Sall. J. 18, 12; Cat. 5, 7 *sq.*—Here belongs the phrase alter ambove, *one or both* of two; commonly in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V. = ALTER AMBOVE SI EIS VIDERETUR: utique C. Pansa, A. Hirtius consules alter ambove S. E. V. rationem agri habeant, Cic. Phil. 5 *sub fin.* Wernsd.; cf. id. ib. 8, 11; 9, 7 *sub fin.*; 14, 14 *sub fin.*; cf. Brisson. de Form. p. 218 and 219: absente consulum altero ambobusve, Liv. 30, 23: ambo alterve, SC. in Frontin. Aquaed. 100 *fin.*

2. Alter ... alter, *The one .... the other:* alteram ille amat sororem, ego alteram, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 68; id. Amph. 1, 2, 19, 20; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 50: quorum alter exercitum perdidit. alter vendidit, Cic. Planc. 35; so id. Rosc. Am. 6. 16: namque altera ex parte Bellovaci instabant; alteram Camulogenus tenebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59 Herz.—**a.** Sometimes a subst. or hic, ille, or the like, stands in the place of the second *alter:* Epaminondas ... Leonidas: quorum alter. *etc.* .... Leonidas autem, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: alter gladiator habetur, hic autem, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, iste, qui adest, magnus vocatur, id. ib.: alterum corporis aegritudo, illum, *etc.*, Flor. 4, 7. Sometimes one alter is entirely omitted (cf. alius *no.* 2): duae turmae haesere: altera metu dedita hosti, pertinacior (*sc.* altera), *etc.*. Liv. 29, 33.—**b.** In the plur.: nec ad vivos pertineat, nec ad mortuos; alteri nulli sunt, alteros non attingit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38: alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, id. Fam. 6, 3: quorum alteri adjuvabant, alteri, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 17.—**c.** The second alter in a diff. case: alter alterius ova frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: uterque numerus plenus, alter altera de causa habetur, id. Somn. Sc. 2: qui noxii ambo, alter in alterum causam conferant, Liv. 5, 11: alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, Sall. J. 79, 4; so id. ib. 42; 53, et al. Also with unus: quum inter nos sorderemus unus alteri, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 30.—After two substt., the first alter generally refers to the first subst., and the second to the second: Cic. Off. 1, 26; cf. Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 21; Brem. Suet. Claud. 20. Sometimes the order is reversed: Cic. Quint. 1; so id. Off. 3, 18; 1, 12; cf. Spald. Quint. 9, 2, 6.

3. As a numeral = secundus, *The second, the next:* primo die, alter dies, tertius dies, deinde reliquis diebus, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7: proximo, altero, tertio, reliquis consecutis diebus non intermittebas, *etc.*, id. Phil. 1, 13 Wernsd.: quadriennio post alterum consulatum, id. de Sen. 9: alteris te mensis adhibet Deum, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 31: fortunàte puer tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *wilt be only the second after him,* Virg. E. 5, 49. Hence, **a.** Also with tens, hundreds, *etc.:* accepi tuas literas, quas mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo diè (*on the twenty-second day*) reddidit, Cic. Fam. 12, 25 Manut.: anno trecentesimo altero, quam condita Roma erat, *in the three hundred and second year,* Liv. 3, 33: vicesima et altera laedit, Manil. 4, 466.—Hence, **b.** Unus et alter, unus atque alter, unus alterque, *the one and the other,* and (*a*) For *Two* (as in Gr. εἷς καὶ ἕτερος): unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic. Clu. 26: adductus sum tuis unis et alteris literis, id. Att. 14, 18: et sub ea versus unus et alter erunt, Ov. H. 15, 182; so Suet. Tib. 63; id. Cal. 56; Claud. 12 (cf. id. de Clar. Or. 24: unum vel alterum, vel, quum plurimos, tres aut quatuor admittere solebat). But more freq. (*β*) Of an indefinite number, *One and another, this and that:* accessit amans unus et item alter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50: mora si quem tibi item unum alterumve diem abstulerit, Cic. Fam. 3, 9; so id. Clu. 38; id. ib. 26: versus paullo concinnior unus et alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74; so id. Sat. 1, 6, 102; 2, 5, 24; A. P. 15: ex illis unus et alter ait, Ov. F. 2, 394; id. Am. 2, 5, 22; Petr. S. 108; Plin. Pan. 45 Schwarz; cf. ib. 52, 2; Suet. Caes. 20; id. Galb. 14, et al.—**c.** Alterum tantum: *As much more* or *again, twice as much* (cf. in Gr. ἕτερα τοιαῦτα): etiamsi alterum tantum perdundum est, perdam potius, quam sinam, *etc.*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 81; so id. Bacch. 5, 2, 65: altero tanto aut sesqui major, Cic. Or. 56, 188: altero tanto longior, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; so Jul. Dig. 28, 2, 13: numero tantum alterum adjecit, Liv. 1, 37; so id. 10, 46; Hirt. Bell. Hisp. 30; Callistr. Dig. 49, 14, 3, et al.—**d.** To mark the similarity of one object to another in qualities, *etc.: A second, another* (as in Eng. *a second Cicero, a second father, my second self,* and the like). So first (*a*) With a *nom. proprium,* used as an appellative (cf. alius *no.* 8): Verres, alter Orcus. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50: alterum se Verrem putabat, id. ib. 5, 33 *fin.:* Hamilcar, Mars alter, Liv. 21, 10.—(*β*) With a *nom appellat.:* me sicut alterum parentem observat, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: altera patria, Flor. 2, 6, 42, et al.—(*γ*) Alter ego, *A second self,* of very intimate friends (in the class. per. perh. only in Cic. Ep.): vide quam mihi persuaserim, te me esse alterum, id. Fam. 7, 5: me alterum se fore dixit, id. Att. 4, 1: quoniam alterum me reliquissem, id. Fam. 2, 15; Auson. praef. 2, 15.—(*δ*) In Cic. once also alter idem, *second self* (on account of the singularity of the expression, introduced by tamquam): amicus est tamquam alter idem, Lael. 21, 82.

4. *The one of two,* without a more precise designation, for the usual alteruter: non uterque sed alter, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: fortasse utrumque, alterum certe, id. Att. 11, 18; Liv. 1, 13; Ov. A. A. 3, 520: ex duobus, quorum alterum petis, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 3: ex duobus (quorum necesse est alterum verum), *etc.*, Quint. 5, 10, 69: ac si necesse est in alteram errare partem, maluerim, *etc.*, id. 10, 1, 26; so id. 1, 4, 24; 9, 3, 6, et al. Once also with a negative: *Neither of two:* hos nec in alterius favorem inclinatos miserat rex, Liv. 40, 20.

5. When with one of all the objects of its kind, an individual object is contrasted: *Another, a neighbor, a fellow-creature,* ὁ πέλας; cf. Ochsn. Eclog. 90 and 458 (the similarity of the two objects distinguishes alter from alius, which designates a difference in the objects contrasted): SI. INIVRIAM. FAXIT. ALTERI., Frgm. XII. Tab. in Gell. 20, 1; cf. Dirks. Transl. S. 525 *sq.:* qui alterum incusat probri, eum ipsum se intueri oportet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 58; id. Amph. prol. 84, et al.: qui nihil alterius causa facit et metitur suis commodis omnia, Cic. Leg. 1, 14: ut aeque quisque altero delectetur ac se ipso, id. Off, 1, 17, 56; id. ib. 1, 2, 4: scientem in errorem alterum inducere, id. ib. 3, 13, 55, et saep.: cave ne portus occupet alter, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33 Schmid.: nil obstet tibi, dum ne sit te ditior alter, id. Sat. 1, 1, 40; id. ib. 1, 5, 33: canis parturiens cum rogasset alteram, ut, *etc.*, Phaedr. 1, 19: nec patientem sessoris alterius, Suet. Caes. 61; id. Tib. 58, et al. Here belongs the, in gen., ante-class. use of alter with a negative, or neg. question and the compar., as an emphatic expression (cf. alius *no.* 9): scelestiorem nullum illuxere alterum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 22: scelestiorem in terra nullam esse alteram, id. Cist. 4, 1, 8: qui me alter audacior est homo? id. Amph 1, 1, 1; id. Epid. 1, 1, 24.

6. Alter, *Opposite, different, another* alterius factionis principes, *the leaders of the opposite party,* Nep. Pelop. 1, 4 (cf. ib. § 2: *adversariae* factioni): studiosiorem partis alterius, Suet. Tib. 11; Hor. Od. 4, 10, 6.

7. In the lang. of augury, euphem. for infaustus, *Unfavorable, unpropitious,* Fest. p. 6.—Whence

☞ ‡**alteras,** *adv.*, for alias, acc. to Fest. p. 22.

* **altercābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [altercor] *Quarrelsome, contentious:* sermo, Arn. 5, p. 156.

altercātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A strife* or *contest in words, a dispute, debate;* either with or without passion, "ἀμοιβαῖος λόγος," Gloss. Philox. (it appears not to be entirely dignified, since Cic. uses it several times in his Epistt. and philos. writings, but never in his Oratt., where disceptatio and contentio generally take its place); *Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 11: dies consumptus est altercatione, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: redeo ad altercationem, id. Att. 1, 16 *med.*; so id. ib. 4, 13: oritur mihi magna de re altercatio cum Vellejo, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15; Liv. 4, 6: magna ibi non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio fuit, id. 38, 32; so id. 1, 7; 10, 40; 35, 17.—**2.** In rhetoric, *An altercation;* a kind of discourse in a court of justice, which is not continuous, but where one seeks to vanquish his opponent by interposed questions, sometimes mingled with abuse (cf. Quint. 6, 3, 4; 4, 1, 28, and altèrcor *no.* 2): Cic. Brut. 44, 164.

altercātor, ōris, *m.* *An orator who strives to conquer his antagonist by interrogatories, a disputant* (cf. altercatio *no.* 2): Quint. 6, 4, 10; so id. ib. 15; Front. Ver. Imper. 1.—From

alterco, are, act. form for the follg. (ante- and post-class.): *To wrangle, quarrel:* cum patre altercasti, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 29. Hence pass.: Inst. Just. 4, 13, 10.

altercor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [alter] *To have a discussion* or *debate with any one, to dispute;* and when it is conducted with passion, *to wrangle, quarrel,* etc.: cur illa hic mecum altercata est? Pac. in Non. 470, 7: Labienus altercari cum Vatinio incipit, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv. 3, 68: nimium altercando veritas amittitur, P. Syr. in Gell. 17, 14. Once *c. Acc.:* dum hunc et hujusmodi sermonem altercamur, App. M. 2, p. 115, 40.—**2.** In rhetor. lang., *To strive to gain the victory over an opponent in a court of justice by putting questions for him to answer* (cf. altercatio *no.* 2): Crassus in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic. Brut. 43. Hence poet. in gen., *To contend, struggle with:* altercante libidinibus pavore, *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 57.

altercum, i, *n.* *Henbane,* hyoscyamus, Plin. 25, 4, 17; Scrib. Comp. 181.

* **alternāmentum,** i, *n.*, for the usu. alternatio, *Alternation, change:* aeris, Claud. Mam. de Stat. anim. 3, 8.

alternātim, *adv.* [alternatus] *Alternately, by turns:* gaudium atque aegritudinem alternatim sequi, Claud. Quadrig Ann. in Non. 76, 11; so Amm. 29, 2 *fin.*

alternātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [alterno] *An alternation, an interchange:* "per vices successio," Fest. p. 7 (only post-class.); Macr. Sat. 7, 5: pedes incertis alternationibus commovere, App. M. 10, p. 243, 12.—**2.** In the jurists, a disjunct. expr., *An alternative, this or that,* Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 7; 13, 4, 2; 11, 3, 9.

alterne and **alternis,** *advv.*, *Alternately, by turns,* v. alternus.

alterno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [alternus], aliquid, *To do any thing by turns, to interchange with something, to alternate* (first in the poets of the Aug. per., later most freq. in Pliny): alternare vices, Ov. M. 15, 409: alternant spesque timorque idem, *make it at one time credible, at another not*, id. Her. 6, 38: hirundines in fetu summa aequitate alternant cibum, i. e. *give to the young their food in succession*, Plin. 10, 33, 49; so id. ib. 7, 13; 15, 3; 29, 4, 20; Col. 5, 6, 4; Sil. 1, 554; 354; 11, 60; * Suet. Ner. 1. Also without an object: haec alternanti potior sententia visa est, *hesitating*, Virg. A. 4, 287: alternantes proelia miscent, id. Georg. 3, 220: arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, *alternates*, i. e. *they bear every other year*, Plin. 16, 6, 8; so id. 31, 3. 23; 37, 10, 60. And with *cum*: cum symphonia alternasse, id. 10, 29, 43.

alternus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from alterinus, from alter] *One after another, by turns, alternate, interchangeable* (class. and also poet.): SEMVNIS ALTERNEI ADVOCAPIT CONCTOS (*i. e.* Semones alterni advocate cunctos), Carm. Fr. Arv.; v. advoco *sub fin.*: alterna vice inire, Enn. in Charis. p. 214 P.: alternae arbores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 138: alterno tenebras et lucem tempore gigni, Lucr. 5, 976: ex duabus orationibus capita alterna recitare, Cic. Clu. 51, 140: alternis trabibus ac saxis, *with beams and stones regularly interchanged*, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 Herz.: (bibere) alternis diebus modo aqua, modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2: alterno pede terram quatiunt, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 7: per alternas vices, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 6: vix hostem, alterni si congrediamur, habemus, Virg. A. 12, 233; so id. ib. 6, 121: alternum foedus amicitiae, Cat. 109, 6: alternus metus, *mutual* or *reciprocal fear*, Liv. 26, 25; cf. id. 23, 26: alternas servant praetoria ripas, *the opposite*, Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 25: aves, *the eagles which stand opposite to each other*, Claud. Mall. Theod. prol. 16 (v. the passage in its connection): alternis pene verbis T. Manlii factum laudans, *with almost every other (second) word*, Liv. 8, 30; alternis dicetis, amant alterna Camoenae, *responsive song*, Virg. E. 3, 59: versibus alternis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146: alternis aptum sermonibus, *to alternate discourse*, i. e. *dialogue*, id. A. P. 81.—Of verses: *interchanging between Hexam. and Pentam., elegiac*: pedes alternos esse oportebit, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193: epigramma alternis versibus longiusculis, id. Arch. 10, 25; Ov. H. 15, 5: canere alterno carmine, id. Fast. 2, 121; so id. Trist. 3, 1, 11, 56; 7, 10 (cf. modos *impares*, Trist. 2, 220).

2. In the Roman courts of justice the accused, and afterward the accuser, could for once reject all the judges appointed by the praetor; hence the expression: alterna consilia *or* alternos judices rejicere, Cic. Vatin. 11, 27; id. Planc. 15, 36: quum alternae civitates rejectae sunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 13.

Comp. and *Sup.* are not used.—*Adv.* (only in the *Posit.*) **a.** Alterne, only twice, in Plin. 11, 37, 51, and Sen. Q. N. 7, 12 *med.*—**b.** Alternis (*abl. plur. sc.* vicibus), *Alternately, by turns*; in poetry and prose, freq. in Lucr.; not in Cic.: Lucr. 1, 525; 768; 1010; 1065; 3, 374; 4, 792; 6, 570; Var. R. R. 3, 16, 9; Liv. 2, 2 *med.*; Sen. Ep. 120 *fin.*; Plin. Ep. 18, 2; Virg. E. 3, 59.—* **c.** Alterna, *neutr. plur.* in the Gr. manner: App. M. 10, p. 247, 8 Elm.

‡ **alterplex**, ĭcis, *i. e.* duplex, Fest. p. 7.

‡ **altertra**, *i. e.* alterutra, Fest. p. 7.

altĕr-ŭter, alterŭtra more freq. than altera utra, alterutrum more freq. than alterum utrum, *adj.* (and so in the *casib. obliqu.* alterutrius, alterutri, *etc.*; cf. Prisc. 667; 693 P.—*Gen.* and *Dat. fem.* alterutrae, Charis. 132 P.) *One of two, the one or the other*, without more definite designation, or *either*, no matter which (rare, but class.): video necesse esse alter utrum, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 18: si in alterutro peccandum sit, malo videri nimis timidus quam parum prudens, id. Marc. 7; so id. Fam. 6, 3; 9, 6; Att. 10, 1; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8 *fin.*: alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, * Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64; Nep. Dion. 4.—Both parts declined prob. only in the two follg. exs.: alteriusutrius causa, Cato in Prisc. 693 P.: longitudo alteriusutrius, Cic. Prot. Frgm. ib.—* **2.** = uterque, *Both*: necessarium fuit alterutrum, foris et sub dio esse. Col. praef. 12.

* **alter-utrimque**, *adv.* *On both sides, in both cases*: in causa alterutrimque modus est, Plin. 20, 7, 26.

1. † **althaea**, ae, *f.* = ἀλθαία, *Wild mallows, marsh-mallows*; Althaea officinalis, L.; Plin. 20, 21, 84.

2. Althaea, ae, *f.*, Ἀλθαία, *A daughter of Thestius, wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager*, whom, in revenge for the death of her brothers, slain by him in the Calydonian hunt, she killed, by burning the brand on the preservation of which his life depended, Ov. M. 8, 446; 511; 531; cf. Hyg. F. 171.

* **altĭcinctus**, a, um, *adj.* [alte-cinctus] *High-girded*, i. e. *active, employed* (cf. accingo *no.* 3): Phaedr. 2, 5, 11.

* **altĭcŏmus**, a, um, *adj.* [alte-coma] Of trees: *Having foliage high up*, or *on the summit*: Tert. Judic. Dom. c. 8.

* **altĭjŭgus**, a, um, *adj.* [alte-jugum] *That has a lofty summit*: montes, Paul. Nol. Nat. XIII. S. Fel. 660 ed. Mur.

altĭlis, e, *adj.* [alo] **1.** Pass. **a.** *Fattened*, esp. of domestic animals: boves, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 20: cochleae, Plin. 9, 56, 56. Hence abs.: altilis (*sc.* avis), *a fattened bird*, esp. of fowls: satur altilium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35: minor altilis, Juv. 5, 168; id. ib. 5, 115. Hence, **b.** *Fat, full, large*: gallina, Plin. 10, 50, 56; so id. 17, 24, 36 *no.* 3; Auct. Priap. 32. Also of plants: asparagi, Plin. 19, 4, 19 *no.* 2. And of Athletae: homines, Tert. de Spect. 18.—* **c.** In Plaut. once trop. for *Rich, abundant*: dote altili atque opima, Plaut. Cist. Frgm. in Non. 72, 18.—* **2.** Act.: *Nutritive, nourishing*: sanguis, Macr. Sat. 7, 4.

Altīnum, i, *n.*, Ἄλτινον, *A town in the north of Italy, near Venice, at the mouth of the river Silis, upon the shore of the Adriatic Sea*, distinguished for its fat sheep and magnificent villas; now *Altino*, Mart. 14, 155; Plin. 3, 16, 20; 18, 22; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 85, 86. Whence **Altīnus**, a, um, *Of* or *pertaining to it*, Col. 6, 24, and **Altīnas**, ātis, the same, Col. 7, 2, 3. Altinates, *Its inhabitants*, Plin. Ep. 3, 2.

* **altĭpĕta**, ae, *adj. gen. omn.* [alte-peto] *Aspiring high*: levitas, Paul. Nol. Ep. 12 *med.*

altĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [alte-sonus] **1.** *High-sounding, sounding down from on high* (very rare, and only poet.): cardo, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: in altisono coeli clupeo, id. in Var. L. L. 5, 3, 8: Juppiter, Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 47: parens, Sen. Herc. Oet. 530; so * Claud. Ep. 2, 27.—**2.** Trop.: *High, sublime*: Maro, * Juv. 11, 179.

altispex, ĭcis, *m.* [alte-SPICIO] *Looking down from a height*: Att. in Non. 4, 330.

altĭtŏnans, antis, *adj.* [alte-tonans] *Thundering down from on high*: Juppiter, Enn. Ann. 2, 6: pater, Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 12. Hence in gen. of wind, *loud-roaring*: Vulturnus, * Lucr. 5, 744.

* **altĭtŏnus**, a, um, *adj.* [alte-tonus] = altitonans: flammeae zonae, Var. in Prob. Virg. E. 6.

altĭtūdo, dĭnis, *f.* [altus] **1.** *Height, altitude*: altitudo aedium, Cic. Off. 3, 16: montium, id. Agr. 2, 19. Trop.: *Height, loftiness*: elatio atque altitudo orationis, Cic. Brut. 17: fortunae et gloriae, id. Rab. Post. 16: animi, *greatness of soul, nobleness of mind*, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; so Liv. 4, 6 *fin.*; Gell. 17, 2, et saep.—**2.** *Depth*: spelunca infinita altitudine, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; so id. ib. 5, 27; Div. 1, 43: fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: maris, id. ib. 25: plagae, Cels. 7, 7 *no.* 9. Trop.: *Depth of soul, that conceals its thoughts and purposes; unfathomableness, secrecy, reserve*, Gr. βαθύτης: exercenda est facilitas et altitudo animi, quae dicitur, *i. e. a serenity or calmness that conceals the real feelings*, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88 Beier and Gernh.: ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, Sall. J. 95, 3; Tac. A. 3, 44.

altĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [altus] *Rather high, a little too high* (only in the follg. exs.): usus est calceamentis alt., * Suet. Aug. 73.—*Adv.* (in the *Posit.*) App. Met. 8 *fin.*; 2, p. 117, 34 Elm.

altĭvŏlans, antis, *adj.* [alte-volans] *Flying high, soaring*: genus altivolantum (* *i. e.* aves), Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 48: alt. solis rota, * Lucr. 5, 434.

* **altĭvŏlus**, a, um, *adj.* [alte-volo], *Flying high, soaring*: aves, Plin. 10, 19, 21.

alto, are, *v. a.* [altus] *To make high, to raise, elevate* (only in the follg. exs.): Sidon. Ep. 8, 9: sol altatus, id. ib. 2, 2.

altor, ōris, *m.* [alo] *A nourisher, sustainer, foster-father*: educator et altor, * Cic. N. D. 2, 34: altore recepto, Ov. M. 11, 101: Curetes altores Jovis, * Sall. in Lact. 1, 21 *fin.*; so * Tac. A. 6, 37; * Stat. S. 2, 1, 69.

altrinsĕcus, *adv.* [lit. alterim-secus, from alter-secus] (only ante- and post-class.; ante-class. only in Plaut. in the following exs.), *At* or *on the other side*: quid, malum, astas? quin retines altrinsecus? Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 36; so id. Pseud. 3, 2, 73; id. Rud. 4, 4, 114; Merc. 5, 4, 16; Pseud. 1, 3, 123: fenestrae, quae foris (outwardly) urbem prospiciunt, et altrinsecus (*i. e. within*) fores, *etc.*, App. M. 1, p. 111, 41; so id. ib. 2, p. 122, 39: *c. Gen.*: aedium, App. M. 3, p. 137, 2.—**2.** Post-class.: *From both sides*, ab utraque parte: venientes altrinsecus, Lact. 8, 6; so Amm. 25, 7; Treb. Poll. Gall. p. 309; Fulg. de Prisc. Serm. p. 560, 9.—Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 282–284.

altrix, īcis, *f.* [altor] *A female nourisher, cherisher, sustainer* (for the most part poet.): thus: terra altrix (cf. alumnus *no.* 1): Calydonia altrix terra exsuperantum virum, Pac. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 84: eorum eadem terra parens, altrix, patria dicitur, Cic. Fl. 26; id. Univ. 10: altricem, Ulixi Virg. A. 3, 273. And without terra: altricis extra limen Apuliae, * Hor. Od. 3, 4, 10; and so once in Cic.: Romani nominis, Cic. *poet.* Div. 1, 12, 20: Ida altrice relicta (since Hermaphroditus had been brought up there), Ov. M. 4, 293; * Prop. 4, 1, 38: bellorum bellatorumque virorum, Sil. 1, 218. Specifically of *a wet-nurse*: Ov. M. 11, 683; so Stat. Th. 1, 602; Sil. 2, 1, 96; Sen. Hippol. 251; Herc. Oet. 450; Gell. 12, 20.

altrovorsum, contr. **altrorsus**, *adv.* [alter-versum] *On the other side*, ab altera parte: * Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 25; App. M. 9, p. 230, 7. (Not found elsewhere.)

1. altus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. alo.

2. * **altus**, ūs, *m.* [alo] *A nourishing, support*: terrae altu, Macr. Sat. 1, 20 *fin.*

ālūcĭnātĭo (all. or hall.), ōnis, *f.* [alucinor] *A wandering of mind, fickleness, dreaminess, reverie* (acc. to Non. 121, 20, it was used even by the "veteres:" but, except in the passage quoted by him from an author not named, it is found only in the follg. exs.); Sen. Vit. beat. 26; Arn. 4, p. 152, and 6, p. 194.

* **ālūcĭnātor** (all. or hall.), ōris, *m.* *One who is wandering in mind, a dreamer, a silly fellow*: Paul. ex Fest. p. 57.—From

ālūcĭnor (better than all. or hall.; cf. Gron. Gell. 16, 12, 3; Schneid. Gr. 1, 408), atus, 1, *v. dep.* [most prob. from ἀλύω, ἀλύσκω; cf. Gell. 16, 12, 3.] *To wander in mind, to talk idly, prate, dream*: "alucinari aberrare et non consistere, atque dissolvi et obstupefieri atque tardari," Non. 121, 20 (apparently not used before the time of Cic., yet cf. alucinatio): quae Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: suspicor hunc alucinari, id. Att. 15, 29; Gell. 16, 12, 3: indicium vagi animi et alucinantis, id. 4, 20, 8: epistolae nostrae debent interdum alucinari, *to follow no definite train of thought, but to treat sometimes of this and sometimes of that subject*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11: alucinans pastor, Col. 7, 3, 26.

* **alucĭta**, ae, *f.*; acc. to Fulgent., *A gnat*: vernales me alucitae molestabant, Petr. Frgm. 13; Expos. Serm. Antiqu 566, 25 ed. Lips.

alum (hal.), *n.* or **-us**, i, *f.* *Comfrey*, Symphytum officinale, L.; Plin. 27, 6, 24, 26, 7. 26; App. Herb. 59.—**2.** *A kind of garlic*, Plin. 19, 6, 34.

ălūmen, inis, *n.* *Alum*: Plin. 35, 15, 52; Vitr. 2, 6; 8, 3. Cf. Gell. 15, 1 (acc. to Beckm. Hist. of Invent. 2, 92 *sq.*, our *vitriol*).

‡ **Alumeto**, for Laumedon, acc. to

Fest. P. 16. The Gr. *Λαομέδων* was in the Tuscan manner, LAUMETO, as from 'Ὀδυσσεύς Ulixes, *etc.*; and for this Festus read, in some old classic author, ALUMETO, since AL might easily be written for LA; cf. also Scal. and Dac. upon Fest. 2, p. 325.

ălūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [alumen] *Tinctured with alum:* aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32; Marc. Emp. 25.

ălūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Aluminous, full of alum*; only in the follg. exs.: * Vitr. 8, 3; * Plin. 31, 3, 28.

ălumna, ae, v. alumnus.

ălumno, are, *v. a.* [contr. from alumino, as a lengthened form from alo] *To nourish, bring up, educate* (only post-class.): puellam prodidit vicinis alumnandam, App. M. 10, p. 249, 41; so id. 6, p. 182, 36; Cap. 9, p. 302. (In App. M. 8, p. 209, 8: canes rabidos, quos ad tutelae praesidia curiose fuerant alumnati, on account of which a depon. form, alumnor, ari, is assumed, quos is most prob. an error in copying, occasioned by the preced. os in rabidos, for qui.)

ălumnus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from alomenos, from alo] *That is nourished, brought up*; for the most part subst.—**a.** *A nursling, a pupil* or *scholar, foster-son* (most freq. in the poets): alumnûm = alumnorum, Pac. in Non. 243, 6: herus atque alumnus tuus sum, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 7: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8; Virg. A. 11, 33: Tityon, terrae omniparentis alumnum, id. ib. 6, 595; so Ov. M. 4, 524; cf. with 421: legionum alumnus, *i. e.* in castris educatus, Tac. A. 1, 44; cf. id. ib. 41: Vatinius sutrinae tabernae alumnus, id. ib. 15, 34. Hence of the inhabitants of a country (cf. altrix): Italia alumnum suum, summo supplicio fixum videret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66; and of the occupants of a river: alumni fluminum, Val. Fl. 8, 233 (?); and of cattle: Faune, abeas parvis aequus alumnis, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 3; so id. ib, 23, 7.—Trop.: ego itaque pacis, ut ita dicam, alumnus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: alumnus fortunae, Plin. 7, 7, 5. Hence of pupils: Platonis alumni, Cic. Fin. 4, 26: alumnus disciplinae meae, id. Fam. 9, 14.—**b.** Alumna, *fem.*, *A foster-daughter, a pupil:* nostra haec alumna, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 96: Italia omnium terrarum alumna eadem et parens (*i. e.* quae ab aliis terris alitur), Plin. 3, 5, 6: aliquam filiam et alumnam praedicare, Suet. Claud. 39. Of frogs: aquai dulcis alumnae, Cic. *poet.* Div. 1, 9, 15.—Trop.: cana veritas Atticae philosophiae alumna, *truth, the foster-child of the Attic philosophy*, Var. in Non. 243, 2: jam bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam, eloquentia, *the foster-child of an already well-ordered state,* * Cic. Brut. 12, 45: cliens et alumna Urbis Ostia (as a colony of the same), Flor. 3, 21.—**c.** The *neutr.:* numen alumnum, Ov. M. 4, 421.

2. In late Lat., Act., *Nourishing;* or subst., *nourisher, one who brings up* or *educates:* cygnus alumna stagna petierat, Cap. 1, p. 11.—Hence the declaration in Isidorus: et qui alit et alitur, alumnus dici potest, Orig. 10, 1.

Ăluntĭum, i, *n.*, 'Αλούντιον, Dion. Hal., 'Αλόντιον Ptol., *A town in the northern part of Sicily, not far from the coast, situated upon a hill,* Plin. 3, 8, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 410. Whence **Aluntīnus,** a, um, *belonging there:* civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43: vinum, Plin. 14, 9, 11; subst.: *an inhab. of Aluntium,* id. ib. 2, 4, 23.

ălūta, ae, *f.*, orig. *adj. sc.* pellis [prob. from alumen], *A kind of soft leather, tanned by means of an infusion of alum:* alutae tenuiter confectae, * Caes. B. G. 3, 13: nigra, Mart. 7, 35. Hence, *that which is made of it:* **a.** *A shoe:* nivea, Ov. A. A. 3, 271: rupta, Mart. 12, 26: nigra, Juv. 7, 192.—**b.** *A purse* or *pouch:* tumida superbus aluta, Juv. 14, 282.—**c.** *A patch put on the face for ornament:* Ov. A. A. 3, 201. —**d.** *i. e.* mentula languida: Mart. 11, 60.—Whence

ălūtācĭus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to soft leather:* pellis, Marc. Emp. 23 *sub fin.*; so id. 26. (Not used elsewhere.)—And

* **ălūtārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = alutacius: emplastrum, *a plaster made of soft leather,* Marc. Emp. 15 *med.*

alvĕārĭum, ii, *n.* (in Col. four times **alveare,** is), lit. a hollow vessel swelling out in the middle [alveus]: hence, **a.** *A bee-hive:* seu lento fuerint alvearia (four syl. *per synaeresin*) vimine texta, Virg. G. 4, 33; * Cic. Oecon. Frgm. in Charis. 82 P.; Plin. 12, 20, 43.—**b.** *A stand for bees, a bee-house:* circum villam totam alvearium facere, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 12.—* **2.** *A kneading-trough,* Tert. adv. Val. 31.

* **alvĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [alveus], *Hollowed out like a trough* or *tray:* sulcus, Cato R. R. 43, 1 Schneid.

* **alvĕŏlātus,** a, um, *adj. Hollowed out like a little tray, channeled:* stylobata, Vitr. 3, 3.—From

alvĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [alveus] *A small hollow* or *cavity:* **a.** *A little tray* or *trough, a pail, bucket, bathing-tub;* alv. ligneo, Phaedr. 2, 5; * Liv. 28, 45; so Juv. 5, 88; Col. 8, 5, 13.—**b.** (in Fest. p. 7, as *neutr.* alveolum "tabula aleatoria") *A hollow gaming-board, upon which the dice were thrown:* Var. in Gell. 1, 20: alveolum poscere, * Cic. Fin. 5, 20.—**c.** *A small channel of a river:* Curt. 6, 4.—**d.** *A weaver's shuttle,* Hier. Ep. 130.

alvĕus, i, *m.* (alveum, *n.* in Fest. s. v. NAUSTIBULUM, p. 208) [alvus] *A hollow, cavity:* vitiosae ilicis alveo, Virg. G. 2, 453. Hence

1. *A hollow, deep vessel, a basket, tub,* or *tray;* also *a deep cavity, excavation:* Cato R. R. 11, 5: in alveo, id. ib. 81: fluitans alveus, Liv. 1, 4; Plin. 11, 10, 10: alveus scrobis, Col. 4, 4, 2, et al.

2. *The hold* or *hull of a ship of similar form:* alveos navium, Sall. J. 21: alvei navium quassati, Liv. 23, 34.—Hence (as *pars pro toto*), *A small ship, a boat, skiff:* cavatus ex materia alv., Vell. 2, 107: accipit alveo Aeneam, Virg. A. 6, 412.

3. *A hollowed gaming-board:* Var. in Non. 108, 33: alv. cum tesseris lusorius, Plin. 37, 2, 6; Suet. Claud. 33: alveo et calculis vacare, Val. Max. 8, 8 *no.* 2.

4. = alvus and alvearium, *A bee-hive:* gens universa totius alvei consumitur, Col. 9, 4, 3; so id. ib. 1; ib. 9, 4: apes alveo se continent, Plin. 11, 16, 15; so id. ib. 10, 10; 7, 5, 13; App. M. 4, p. 150, 37.

5. *A tray-shaped vessel for water, a bathing-tub* (twice in Cic.): in balneum venit ....ut in alveum descenderet, *etc.*, Cic. Her. 4, 10; id. Coel. 28. — And hence transf. to a river.

6. *A river-bed:* fluminis alveo, Virg. A. 7, 33; id. Georg. 1, 203: fluminis Ritu medio alveo delabentis, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 34; so id. ib. 3, 7, 28, and not elsewhere: navigabilis, Plin. 4, 4, 5: pleno alveo fluere, Quint. 2, 1, 4, et al.

alvus, i, *f.* (*m.* Att. in Prisc. p. 654 P.; 718 ib. and Non. 193, 26; Calv., Ael. Cin. and Laber. in Charis. p. 61 P.) [alo, Fest. p. 7] *The belly, the abdomen:* purgatio alvi, Cic. N. D. 3, 22. Hence alvum purgare, ib. 2, 50: solvere, Cels. 1, 3: exonerare, Plin. 10, 44, 61: inanire, id. 20, 3, 8, et saep.: non descendit alvus, *is costive,* Cels. 2, 7: cui satis alvus reddit quotidie, id. 2, 12 *no.* 2: alvum bonam facere, Cato R. R. 114, and movere, ib. 115. The opp.: *to make costive, to obstruct:* astringere alvum, Cels. 1, 3; so also cohibere, comprimere, supprimere, firmare, sistere, inhibere, *etc.* Also in the plur.: ad eliciendas alvos, Plin. 19, 5, 26 *no.* 2.—Hence for *excrement, ordure:* varia, Cels. 2, 6: liquida, nigra, pallida, pinguis, id. ib.; and for *flux, diarrhoea:* alvus corpus ac vires carpit, Col. 6, 7.

2. *The womb:* in alvo gestare, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5. Twice in Cic.: cum praegnans Dionysium alvo contineret, Cic. Div. 1, 20: spes in alvo commendata, id. Clu, 12; so Hor. Od. 4, 6, 20; A. P. 340, et al.

3. In a broader sense, *The stomach, the digestive organs:* Cic. N. D. 2, 54; so id. ib. 50; Ov. M. 6, 651.—And, on account of similarity of form,

4. *A bee-hive* (very freq.): media alvo, qua introeant apes, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 15: alvi melle plenae, Plin. 21, 12, 43; Col. 9, 8, 1; id. ib. 14, 7; so ib. 15, 11, et al.

Ălyattes, is *or* ei, *m.*, 'Αλυάττης, *A king of Lydia, father of Croesus,* Plin. 2, 12, 19: regnum Alyattei, * Hor. Od. 3, 16, 41.

Ălymon, ŏnis, *m. The father of Iphimedia,* Ov. H. 19, 133.

† **ălўpŏn,** i, *n.* = ἄλυπον, *A plant;* acc. to Spreng., Globularia alypum, L., *Herb Terrible,* Plin. 27, 4, 7.

† **ălyssŏn,** i, *n.* = ἄλυσσον. *A plant used for the bite of a mad dog, mad-wort,* Plin. 24, 11, 57.

† **ălўtarcha** and **-es,** ae, *m.* = *ἀλυτάρχης, A magistrate who superintended religious exhibitions,* Cod. Theod. 10, 1, 12. *His office,* **alytarchia,** ae, *f.*, Cod. Just. 1, 36, 1.

Alyzia *or* **Alyzea,** ae, *f.*, 'Αλυζία, Thuc. and Strabo, 'Αλύζεια, Steph. Byz., *A small town in Acarnania with a temple dedicated to Hercules,* Cic. Fam. 16, 2; Plin. 4, 1, 2; cf. Mann. Greece, 76 and 77.

am, v. ambi.

ămābĭlis, e, *adj.* [amo] *That deserves to be loved, worthy of love, lovely* (class.): nimis bella es atque amabilis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 84; so id. Stich. 5, 4, 54: nec sine te (*sc.* Venere) fit laetum neque amabile quidquam, *without thee nothing lovely is obtained,* * Lucr. 1, 24: filiolam tuam et amo, et amabilem esse certo scio, Cic. Att. 5, 19: amabilior mihi Velia fuit, id. Fam. 7, 20: amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id. Lael. 14, 51: amabilis insania? Hor. Od. 3, 4, 5; so id. ib. 13, 10; 4, 3, 14: seu condis amabile carmen, *or dost make a pleasant song,* id. Ep. 1, 3, 24, et al.—*Adv.* amabiliter, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 148. In active signif., *Lovingly, amicably:* si amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Anton. in Cic. Fam. 14, 13: spectet amabilius juvenem, Ov. A. A. 3, 675: lusit, *pleasantly,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 148; Petr. Sat. 112.—Whence

ămābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. Amiableness, loveliness* (only ante- and post-class.): si amabilitas nostra tibi placet, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 58: qui amabilitati animum adjiceret, *devoted himself to loveliness,* id. Poen. 5, 4, 1.—Hence in late Latin as a term of endearment: ad amabilitatem tuam literas mitto, lit.: *to your amiability,* Symm. 7, 3.

ămābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. amabilis *fin.*

Ămalthēa, ae, *f.*, 'Αμάλθεια, acc. to fable, *A nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk,* Hyg. F. 139. Acc. to others, Amalthea is *the name of the goat itself,* one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amaltheae, or Cornu copiae, Hyg. Astron. 2, 13; 3, 12. From this horn nectar and ambrosia are said to have flowed, hence, the emblem of plenty, abundance, Ov. F. 5, 121; Hor. Od. 1, 17, 14; Carm. Saec. 59; Ep. 1, 12, 28. Hence Amalthea, ae, *f.*, or Amaltheum, i, *n.* in Cic., *The name of a library,* since full of books. (* Acc. to others, *An old sanctuary of Amalthea near the villa of Atticus, in Epirus, adorned with inscriptions,* etc., *by Atticus. In imitation of him, Cicero made a similar one in his Arpinum.*)-**2.** *The name of the Cumaean sibyl,* Tib. 2, 5, 67; Lact. 1, 6, 10; Var. Frgm. p. 217, Bip.) Amalthea mea te exspectat, Cic. Att. 2, 1 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 16 *fin.*

* **āmandātĭo,** ōnis, *f. A sending away, removing from one's self:* relegatio atque amandatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44.—From

ā-mando, avi, atum, are, *v. a. To send forth* or *away, to remove,* commonly with the access. idea of contempt, scorn (in the ante-Aug. per. only in Cic., who uses it very freq.): an amandarat hunc? Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44 Matth.: amandat hominem quo? Lilybaeum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 27; amandati et repudiati coloni, id. Scaur. Frgm. p. 205 Beier; so id. Dom. 25; Quir. 4 *fin.*; N. D. 2, 56 *fin.*; Att. 7, 13; Tac. H. 4, 56; Gell. 12, 1 *fin.*

* **Ămānĭenses,** ium, *m. The inhab of the mountain Amanus,* Cic. Fam. 2, 10.

amans, *Pa.*, v. amo.

amanter, *adv.*, *Lovingly,* v. amo *Pa*

Ămantĭa, ae, *f.*, 'Αμαντία, Ptol. A *maritime town on the Illyrian coast*, Cic. Phil. 11, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 40. *Its inhabitants*, **Amantiani,** Caes. B. C. 3, 12, and **Amantini,** Plin. 4, 10, 17 (* and **Amantes,** um, *m.*, Plin. 3, 23, 26).

āmānŭensis, is, *m.* [ab manus] *A clerk, secretary*, a manu servus (cf. ab C, 17), only twice, in Suet.: Suet. Tib. 3; so Ner. 44.

Ămānus, i, *m.* *A mountain range, running from N.E. to S.W., between Syria and Cilicia; its passes,* **Amanicae pylae,** Cic. Att. 5, 20; Fam. 2, 10; Plin. 5, 22; Luc. 3, 244, et al.

ămārăcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* *Of or prepared from marjoram:* oleum, Plin. 21, 22, 93: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2; also abs., **amaracinum,** i, *n.*, *sc.* unguentum, *Marjoram ointment*, Lucr. 2, 847; 4, 1173; very odious to swine, Lucr. 6, 974; hence the proverb: nihil cum amaracino sui, of people who will have nothing to do with a thing, Gell. praef. 19.—From

† **ămārăcus,** i, *com.*, and **ămārăcum,** i, *n.*=ἀμάϑακος, and -ον, *Marjoram*, Origanum majorana, L.; Plin. 21, 11, 39; 22, 93; 13, 1, 2; Cat. 61, 7.

† **ămărantus,** i, *m.*=ἀμάραντος (unfading), *Amaranth*, Celosia cristata, L.; Plin. 21, 8, 23; Ov. F. 4, 439.

ămāre, *adv.*, *Bitterly*, v. amarus.

* **ămāresco,** ĕre, *v. inch.* [from the unus. AMAREO, to be bitter] *To become bitter:* Pall. Jan. 15, 9.

* **ămārĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [amarus] *Bitterness:* succi, Vitr. 2, 9, *med.*

ămārĭter, *adv.*, *Bitterly*, v. amarus.

* **ămārĭtĭes,** ei, *f.* [amarus] *Bitterness:* dulcis, Cat. 68, 18.

ămārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Bitterness;* first of taste, opp. to *dulcedo* (not used in Cic. and the poets): Var. R. R. 1, 66; so Plin. 21, 21, 92; 24, 14, 77; 11, 64. Hence trop.: *Bitterness, severity, acrimoniousness, offensiveness:* ne in bilem et amaritudinem vertat injuria, Plin. Ep. 6, 8: quantum versibus leporis, dulcedinis, amaritudinis, inseris, id. ib. 1, 16: in *pl.* divitiarum frons hilaris multis intus amaritudinibus (*i. e.* miseriis) referta, Val. Max. 4, 4.—In rhetor., amaritudo vocis, *Too great vehemence* or *harshness of voice:* Quint. 11, 3, 169 Spald.

ămāror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *Bitterness* (poet. for the preced.; rare): Lucr. 4, 224, and 6, 931; * Virg. G. 2, 247 (not found elsewh.); cf. Gell. 1, 21.

ămārŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Very bitter, full of bitterness:* trop.: Timon am., Gell. 3, 17, 4: dicacitas, Macr. Sat. 1, 7 *fin.* (Not found elsewh.)

ămārus, a, um, *adj.* **a.** *Bitter;* of taste, opp. to *dulcis:* absinthi latex, Lucr. 1, 939 and 4, 15: amara atque aspera, id. 2, 404: sensus judicat dulce, amarum, Cic. Fin. 2, 12; so id. N. D. 3, 13: salices, Virg. E. 1, 78: Doris, for *sea*, id. ib. 10, 5: os, *the bitter taste in the mouth*, Cels. 1, 3: calices amariores, *i. e. harsh, old wine*, Cat. 27, 2.—**b.** Transf.; of the hearing: *Rough, sharp, shrill* (cf. acer): sonitus, Stat. Th. 10, 553, and, **c.** Of smell, *Disagreeable, odious:* fructus amarus odore, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

2. Trop.: **a.** *Calamitous, unpleasant, sad* (mostly poet.): amara dies et noctis amarior umbra, Tib. 2, 4, 11: casus, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 15: amores dulces aut am., Virg. E. 3, 109. Subst. *pl.*, *Bitterness, bitter things:* et amara laeto temperat risu, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 26: amara curarum, id. ib. 4, 12, 19: amarissimae leges necessitatis, Val. Max. 7, 6.—**b.** Of speech: *Bitter, biting, acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic, severe:* dictis amaris, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31; so id. Pont. 4, 14, 37: hostis, Virg. A. 10, 900: sales, Quint. 10, 1, 117.—**c.** Of conduct: *Morose, ill-natured, sour, irritable, sensitive:* mulieres, * Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 88: amariorem me senectus facit, Cic. Att. 14, 21.

Adv. **a.** Amare, *Bitterly*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 78; Sen. Ben. 5, 23.—*Comp.* Macr. S. 1, 2.—*Sup.* Suet. Tib. 54.—* **b.** Amariter, Hier. Ep. 23.—**c.** Amarum, App. M. 6, p. 178, 26; Amm. 21, 9 *fin.*

Ămărynthus, i, *f.*, Ἀμάρυνθος, *A village of Euboea, with a temple of Diana Amarynthis*, Liv. 35, 38. Cf. Mann. Gr. 261.

‡ **amasco,** ĕre, *v. inch.* [amo] *To begin to love:* Diom. p. 334 P.

Ămăsēnus, i, *m.* *A small river in Latium, eastward from the Pontine Marshes*, now *Amaseno*, Virg. A. 7, 685; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 626; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 235.

Ămăsīa, ae, *f.*, Ἀμάσεια, *A town in Pontus, on the River Iris, the birth-place of Strabo*, Plin. 6, 3, 31; cf. Mann. Asia Minor, 2, 461 *sq.*

ămāsĭo, ōnis, *m.*=amasius, *A lover, gallant, suitor* (only post-class.): App. M. 7, p. 197, 20 Elm; Prud. περὶ στεφ. 10, 181.

Ămāsis, is, *m.*, Ἄμασις, *A king of Egypt:* Luc. 9, 155; Plin. 5, 9, 11.

ămāsĭuncŭlus, -a, *dim.* from amasius, *A lover, sweetheart, m.* and *f.:* Petr. 45, 7; ib. 75. (Not found elsewhere.)

ămāsĭus, ii, *m.* [amo] *A lover, suitor, sweetheart*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 13; id. Cas. 3, 3, 27; Gell. 7, 8; id. 19, 9.

Amastris, is, *f.*, Ἄμαστρις, *A town in Paphlagonia, on the shore of the Pont. Eux.*, orig. called Sesamus, Cat. 4, 13; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 25 *sq.* Hence **Amastrĭăcus,** a, um, *Of* or *pertaining to Amastris*, Ov. Ib. 320; Plin. 6, 2, 2, and **Amastrĭāni,** orum, *The inhabitants of Amastris*, Plin. Ep. 10, 99.

Ămāta, ae, *f.* **1.** *The wife of King Latinus*, Virg. A. 7, 343.—**2.** *The name given to a vestal virgin*, Gell. 1, 12, 19.

Ămăthūs, untis, *f.*, Ἀμαθοῦς (*acc. Gr.* Amathunta, Ov. M. 10, 220), *A town on the southern coast of Cyprus*, rich on account of its mines, Virg. A. 10, 51; Ov. M. 10, 220; sacred to Venus, who is hence called **Ămăthūsĭa,** Ov. Am. 3, 15, 15; Cat. 68, 51; Tac. A. 3, 62.—Hence **Ămăthūsĭăcus,** a, um, *Of Amathus:* bidentes, Ov. M. 10, 227. (Heins. reads Amathusiadas, from Amathusias, ădis.)

ămātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amo] *Love* (sensual, voluptuous), *an intrigue, a caressing* (perhaps only in Plaut.): tua mihi odiosa est amatio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 20; so id. Poen. 5, 2, 136; Rud. 4, 5, 14; id. Capt. Epil. 2. In *plur.:* id. Merc. 4, 4, 53.

ămātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A lover*, in an honorable sense, *a friend:* vir bonus amatorque noster, Cic. Att. 1, 20: urbis, ruris, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 1. So sapientiae, Cic. Univ. *fin.:* pacis, id. Att. 14, 10: antiquitatis, Nep. Att. 18: amatores Catoni desunt, *i. e. readers of his writings*, Cic. Brut. 17, 66 (cf. just before: Catonem quis nostrorum oratorum legit?).—**2.** *Lover*, in a dishonorable sense, *paramour:* Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 28; so ib. 30: amator mulierum, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 43: Philocomasio amator (*dat.* for Philocomasii), id. Mil. 5, 38: adulter an amator, Cic. Coel. 20: aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, id. Tusc. 4, 12; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 38, et al.—* Adj.: amatores oculi, App. M. 5.—Whence

* **ămātorcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* *A little, pitiful lover:* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27.

ămātōrĭe, *adv.* of the following.

ămātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [amator] *Loving, amorous*, or *relating to love* (sensual), *amatory:* frui voluptate amatoria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34: Anacreontis tota poesis amatoria est, id. ib. 33: virus, *a love-potion*, Plin. 8, 22, 34; cf. id. 9. 25, 41; so also medicamentum, Suet. Cal. 50, and abs. amatorium, i, *n.*, *A means of exciting love, a philter*, φίλτρον: Plin. 20, 5, 15; so id. 28, 8, 27: ego tibi monstrabo amatorium: si vis amari, ama, Sen. Ep. 9; Quint. 7, 8, 2, et al.—*Adv.*, amatorie, *amorously*, * Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 20; * Cic. Phil. 2, 31.

ămātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A (female) lover*, both in an honorable and a dishonorable sense, *a mistress:* Sappho amatrix, Mart. 7, 69, 1: dicacula, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 8; Poen. 5, 5, 25.—*Adj.:* amatrices aquae, *amorous*, Mart. 7, 15; 10, 4.

‡ **ămātūrĭo,** ire, *verb. desid.* [amo] *To wish to love*, acc. to Diom. p. 336, and Prisc. p. 825 P.

Ămāzon, ŏnis, *f.*, Ἀμαζών, *plur.* Amazones [a Scythian word of unc. signif.], *Amazons, a community of warlike women, who dwelt on the River Thermodon.* Acc. to an etym. fancy [ἀ-μαζός, without breast], Just. 2, 4 relates that their right breast was removed in childhood, in order to make them more suitable for contest in war: Threiciae Amazones, Virg. A. 11, 659: exsultat Amazon, id. ib. 11, 648: Amazon Mavortia, Val. Fl. 5, 89: peltata, Sen. Agam. 218, et al.—Metaph.: **2.** *A heroine of love*, who, as it were, serves under the banner of Love: Ov. A. A. 2, 743: 3, 1.—Hence, **a.** **Ămāzŏnĭcus,** a, um, *Amazonian*, Plin. 3, 5, 6; Suet. Ner 44.—**b.** **Ămāzŏnis,** ĭdis, *f.*=Amazon, *An Amazon:* Amazonidum agmina, Virg. A. 1, 490; Val. Fl. 4, 602; so Prop. 3, 12, 15.—**c.** **Ămāzŏnĭus,** a, um, poet. for Amazonicus, *Amazonian*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 20; Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 95; Sen. Hip. 232: vir Amazonius, *i. e. Hippolytus*, the son of an Amazon by Theseus, Ov. H. 4, 2.

amb, v. ambi.

ambactus, i, *m.* [from Celt. *amb*= office, service, *andbaht* in Ulph., servant] *A vassal, a dependent upon a lord:* "ambactus apud Ennium lingua Gallica servus appellatur," Fest. p. 4. Only once in Caes.: plurimos circum se ambactos clientesque habent, Caes. B. G. 6, 15 Herz.

amb-ăd-ĕdo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To eat or gnaw around, to eat up entirely:* uxoris dotem ambadedisse, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 15, and 17.

ambāges, is, *f.* (the *nom.* and *gen. sing.* are mentioned in Charis. 25 P., but without a voucher; it is found only in the *abl. sing.*; but the *plur.* is complete, *gen.* ambagum, v. below; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 403) [ambi-ago] *A going around, a roundabout way* (a poet. word; in prose first since the Aug. per.): variarum ambage viarum (of the windings of the labyrinth), Ov. M. 8, 161; cf. Virg.: dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Aen. 6, 29: Luna multiformi ambage torsit ingenia contemplantium, Plin. 2, 9, 6: itinerum ambages, id. 36, 13, 19, *no.* 2: longis ambagibus, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 226.

2. Of speech: **a.** *Digression, circumlocution, evasion:* ambages mitte, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 81; so id. Ps. 5, 1, 10, and not found elsewh. in Plaut.: ambages mihi narrare occipit, * Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77: per ambages et longa exorsa tenere, Virg. G. 2, 45; Liv. 9, 11 *fin.:* ne te longis ambagibus morer, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 82: missis ambagibus, *without circumlocution, directly*, id. Sat. 2, 5, 9; Ov. M. 3, 692; so id. ib. 10, 19.—And since speech usually becomes dark and obscure by digressions, it means, **b.** *Obscurity, ambiguity* (kindred with ambiguus). So of the Theban Sphinx: immemor ambagum, Ov. M. 7, 760; id. F. 4, 261. And of the lang. of oracles: ambage nexa Arcana tegere, Sen. Oed. 214: ea ambage Chalcedonii monstrabantur, Tac. A. 12, 63; so id. ib. 2, 54; 11, 34. Also transf. to actions: per ambages, *in a secret, enigmatical manner*, Liv. 1, 56; so id. 1, 54; Plin. 10, 49, 70; 19, 8, 53.

‡ **ambāgĭo,** ōnis, *f.*, i. q. ambages, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87 (Speng. reads ADAGIO).

* **ambāgĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [ambages] *Full of digressions* or *windings:* lubrica atque ambagiosa conjectatio, Gell. 14, 1, 33.

* **ambāgo,** ĭnis, *f.*, another form for ambages: Manil. 4, 303.

‡ **ambarvālis,** e, *adj.* [amb-arvum] *That goes around the fields:* "AMBARVALES hostiae dicebantur, quae pro arvis a duobus fratribus sacrificabantur," Fest. p. 5: "AMBARVALE sacrificium dicitur, quod arva ambiat victima," Serv. Virg. E. 3. 77. Cf. ARVALIS.

‡ **ambaxi,** "qui circum eunt et catervatim," Fest. p. 22.

amb-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. (*praes.* 3. *pers.* AMBEST, Fest. p. 4, *part. praes.* ambens, Lucr. 5, 397) *v. a.* *To eat* or *gnaw around*, and with an extension of the idea (cf. adedo, aduro, accīdo), *to waste, consume* (very rare; before the Aug. per. only once in Lucr.): ignis ambens multa perussit, Lucr. 5, 397. Then twice in Virg.: robora ambesa flammis, Virg. A. 5, 752: ambesas absumere mensas, id. ib. 3, 257: vis locustarum ambederat quidquid herbidum, Tac. A. 15, 5; so Alfen. Dig. 41, 1, 38

ambens, v. ambedo.

ambēsus, *Part.*, from ambedo.

* **ambestrix,** īcis, *f.*, of an unus. *masc.*

ambestor [ambedo], *The (female) consumer, waster:* ursae saevae hominis ambestrices, Amm. 29, 3.

ambi (*or* ambe Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87), abbrev. **amb, am, an,** *praep.* [ἀμφί, Dor. ἀμπί, like *ab*, from ἀπό, *sub*, from ὑπό] *Around, round about;* used only in composition, and before vowels always amb: ambages, ambedo, ambigo, amburo, except amicio and anhelo; once also amp: ampulla: before consonants; ambi: ambidens, ambifariam, ambivium; am: amplector, amputo, amsegetes, amsanctus (where others write ampsanctus); an: anceps, ancisus, anquiro, anfractus, *etc.* Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 535 *sq.;* Hand Turs. 1, 284 *sq.*

† **ambĭ-dens,** *A sheep which has both upper and lower teeth:* Fest. p. 5.

* **ambĭenter,** *adv.*, from a form ambiens, not in use, *With zeal, eagerly:* expetere, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ambĭfărĭam, *adv.*, v. the follg. *fin.:*

ambĭ-fărius, a, um, *adj.* [for; cf. nefas and the Gr. διφάσιος, τριφάσιος, *etc.*] *That has two sides, of double meaning, ambiguous* (only post-class.): fabulae, Arn. p. 181: obtentio, id. ib. 182.—* *Adv.* ambĭfărie, Mamert. de Stat. Anim. 1, 3.—Whence

ambĭfărĭam, *adv.*, orig. *acc. fem. sc.* partem [ambifarius] *On two sides, in two ways, ambiguously,* in utramque partem (cf. aliquotfariam, bifariam): App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 360, 25: so id. Apol. p. 276, 2. (Not found elsewhere.)

ambĭ-formĭter, *adv.* [forma] = ambigue, ambifarie, *Ambiguously,* Arn. p. 183.

ambĭgă, ae, *f.* [ἄμβιξ] *A small pyramidal vessel* (post-class.), Apic. 6, 7; Coel. Aurel. Tard. 4, 7.

amb-ĭgo, ĕre (the *temp. perf.* not used), *v. n.* [ago] *To wander about with an irresolute mind, to waver, hesitate, be undecided, to doubt, be in suspense,* etc. (class., but mostly in prose). In this sense in Cic. either *impers.* or *pass.:* **a.** Quale quid sit ambigitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 26: omnis res habet naturam ambigendi, *i. e. can be questioned on either side,* id. ib. 3, 29: ambigitur quoties, uter utro sit prior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55: de nomine ipso ambigi video, Plin. 33, 1, 4: aspici aliquando eam volucrem non ambigitur, Tac. A. 6, 28. Personal: cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat, Just. 29, 4: Alexandrum regnum Asiae occupaturum haud ambigere, Curt. 3, 3; Tac. A. 12, 65: causa, de qua tu ambigis, Gell. 14, 2.—**b.** Pass.: ambigitur status, in quo, *etc.*, Lucr. 3, 1087: in eo jure, quod ambigitur inter peritissimos, Cic. de Or. 1, 57; id. ib. 2, 24: in iis causis, quae propter scriptum ambiguntur, ib. 26.—Since in disputation the arguments for and against a cause are adduced, it signifies,

2. *To argue, debate about something:* ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo agatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2: ambigere de vero, id. Or. 36. Hence transf. to a contest with words or weapons,

3. *To contend, dispute, wrangle,* etc.: vicini nostri ambigunt de finibus, * Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 94: ambigunt agnati cum eo, qui est heres, Cic. Inv. 2, 42: de fundo, id. Caec. 8: de hereditate, id. Verr. 2, 1, 45: de regno, Liv. 40, 15.

* **4.** Acc. to the etym. of the word: *To go about* or *around:* ambigens patriam et declinans, Tac. A. 6, 15 *fin.*

ambĭgŭe, *adv.*, v. ambiguus, *fin.*

ambĭgŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ambiguus] *Ambiguity, equivocalness, double sense:* sed nobis ambiguitas nominis, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: verbi, Liv 41, 18: in ambiguitatem incidere, Sen. Ep. 9; so Quint. 5, 10, 106; 6, 3, 47; 7, 9, 3, et al. In *plur.:* relictis ambiguitatibus, Sen. Ep. 108; Quint. 1, 10, 5.

ambĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ambigo] *Drifting* or *moving to both sides, hither and thither:* per ambiguum favorem gratiam victoris spectare, *i. e.* in that they show equal friendliness to both sides, Liv. 21, 52: ambiguus Proteus, *who sometimes takes one form, sometimes another, mutable, changeable,* Ov. M. 2, 9: ambiguus fuerit, modo vir, modo femina, Scython, id. ib. 4, 280: inque virum soliti vultus mutare ferinos Ambigui prosecta lupi, *they sometimes assume the form of a wolf and sometimes that of a man, a man-wolf,* id. ib. 7, 271: ambiguam promisit Salamina, *a second, like-named Salamis,* Hor. Od. 1, 7, 29.—Since with this idea that of vacillation or uncertainty is commonly associated, it signifies,

2. *Wavering, vacillating, uncertain, doubtful:* "ambiguum est quod in ambas agi partes animo potest. Hujusmodi apud Graecos ἀμφίβολα dicuntur," Fest. p. 15: quidquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 69; * Ter. Hec. 4. 4, 26: haud ambiguus rex, *i. e.* sine dubio rex futurus, Liv. 40, 8: ambiguum, subst., *Doubt, uncertainty:* in ambiguo est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 193: in ambiguo relinquere, Lucr. 4, 1133: non habui ambiguum, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 11: servet in ambiguo Juppiter, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 28. Also in Acc. *adv.* in the Gr. manner: ambiguum Clymene precibus Phaethontis, an ira Mota magis, *uncertain whether,* etc., Ov. M. 1, 765.

3. Of discourse: *Obscure, dark, ambiguous:* scriptum ambiguum, Cic. Top. 25: verba ambigua distinximus, id. Or. 29, 102: oracula ambigua, id. Div. 2, 56: responsa, Suet. Tib. 24. And ambiguum, subst., *An obscure, dark saying:* ambiguorum complura sunt genera, Cic. de Or. 2, 26, 111; so id. ib. 61, 250; Her. 1, 6; 12, et al.

4. Trop.: *Uncertain, wavering;* in respect to that which can not be depended upon; *not to be relied on, unreliable.* So of moral conduct: esse ambigua fide, Liv. 6, 2: puer acris ingenii sed ambigui, Plin. Ep. 4, 2: femina bonis atque honestis moribus, non ambigua pudicitia, Gell. 3, 14. Poet.: per ambiguas vias, Ov. H. 10, 62: domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilinguis, Virg. A. 1, 661; so id. ib. 2, 98. And of fortune: *Changing, fluctuating:* ambiguarum rerum sciens, Tac. A. 1, 64.

☞ In Tac. *c. Gen.:* ambiguus imperandi, Ann. 1, 7: pudoris, ib. 2, 40: futuri, H. 3, 43.

Adv. ambĭgue, *Ambiguously, doubtfully,* Cic. de Or. 2, 26; N. D. 1, 31; Aur. Vict. 35; Tac. A. 2, 21, et al.

amb-ĭo, ivi and ii, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* (although from the root eo, it is regularly conjugated throughout; hence *part. perf.* ambītus; only in the *Imperf.* together with ambiebat, also ambibat is found, Ov. M. 5, 361. Cf. Prisc. 910 P.; Zumpt Gr. § 215).

1. aliquid, *To go around* or *about a thing:* ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret, Cic. Univ. 9: ambibat Siculae cautus fundamina terrae, Ov. M. 5, 361: jubet urbem ambiri, Lucan. 1, 592.—Hence

2. *To surround, encircle, encompass:* insula, quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat, Vell. 2, 101: ambitae litora terrae, Ov. M. 1, 37: Thracam nec purior ambiat Hebrus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 13; Virg. A. 6, 550 (cf. Sen. Ben. 4, 5: flumina campos cingentia; v. also ambitus *no.* 1): muros praealtum mare ambiebat, Curt 4, 2; so Tac. A. 1, 68; 15, 43; Suet. Aug. 95: clypei oras ambiit auro, Virg. A. 10, 243; Plin. 37, 10, 60.

3. *t. t.* to designate the manner in which candidates for office sought to procure the vote of individual citizens (cf. Adam's Ant. 1, 132; v. also ambitio), *To solicit,* etc.: virtute ambire oportet, non fautoribus, Plaut. Am. prol. 18: quod si comitia placet in senatu habere, petamus, ambiamus, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: ambiuntur, rogantur a candidatis cives, id. Rep. 1, 31; Cic. Planc. 4: singulos ex senatu ambiundo nitebantur ne, *etc.;* Sall. J. 13, 8. With *Acc.* of the office: magistratum sibi, Plaut. Am. prol. 74. Hence, in gen.,

4. *To ask, entreat, solicit one for something, for his favor, friendship,* etc., *to strive for, seek to gain:* qui ambissent palmam histrionibus, Plaut. Am. prol. 69: nisi senis amicos oras, ambis, * Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 36: reginam ambire affatu, Virg. A. 4, 284: connubiis ambire Latinum, ib. 7, 333: te pauper ambit sollicita prece ruris colonus, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 5.—With *ut* or *ne* follg.: ambienti, ut legibus solveretur, Suet. Caes. 18: ambirent multi, ne filias in sortem darent, id. Aug. 31. And with *Inf.:* donec ultro ambiretur consulatum accipere, Tac. A. 2, 43: pauci, qui ob nobilitatem plurimis nuptiis ambiuntur, Tac. G. 18.—Whence

ambĭtĭo, ōnis, *f. A going around,* **1.** In the time of the republic, *t. t.* (v. ambio *no.* 3), *The going about of candidates for office in Rome, and the soliciting of individual citizens for their vote, a "candidating" for office* (and in use, there is this difference between ambitio and ambitus; the former designates a solicitation by just and lawful means, but the latter by unlawful, as by bribery, threats, *etc.;* cf. Hab. Syn. 91): quid de nostris ambitionibus, loquar? Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: mea me ambitio ab omni illa cogitatione abstrahebat, id. Sull. 4: quum ambitionis nostrae tempora postulabant, id Planc. 18, 45, et saep.

2. In gen. *A striving for one's favor* or *good-will,* or *to please him; an excessive desire to please, flattery, adulation:* ambitione labi, Cic. Brut. 69, 244: ambitionis causa, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35; so id. Clu. 27: in Scipione ambitio major, vita tristior, id. Off. 1, 30, 108 Heus. Beier and Gernh.: Dionysius Platonem magna ambitione Syracusas perduxit, *in an ostentatious manner,* for the purpose of securing his favor, friendship, Nep. Dion. 2, Br. and Dähn.: ambitio (*i. e.* studium Fabiis placendi) obstabat, Liv. 5, 36: ambitione relegata, *without any flattery,* Hor. S. 1, 10, 84: ambitionem scriptoris facile adverseris, Tac. H. 1, 1: nullo officii aut ambitionis genere omisso, *i. e.* nullis blanditiis, Suet. Oth. 4, et saep. Hence also *partiality:* jus sibi per ambitionem dictum non esse, Liv. 3, 47.

3. With the predominant idea of the design or end: *A desire* or *longing for honor, respect, reverence,* or *admiration from others, ambition, vanity.* So even in Lucr. in descriptions of the ambitious efforts of men: angustum per iter luctantes ambitionis, *struggling to press through the narrow way of ambition,* Lucr. 5, 1129: me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic. Att. 1, 17: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4, 2: aut ab avaritia aut misera ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: vita solutorum misera ambitione, id. ib. 1, 6, 129; so ib. 2, 3, 78; 6, 18; Ep. 2, 2, 207, et al.: licet ipsa vitium sit ambitio, tamen frequenter causa virtutum est, Quint. 1, 2, 22.

4. *Great exertion:* quum admitti magna ambitione aegre obtinuisset, Just. 1, 3

5. In the post-class. per. for ambitus: *A surrounding, encompassing,* after ambio *no.* 2: vimineos alveos circumdant ambitione tergorum bubulorum, (* *a covering*), Sol. 22; Min. Oct. 4.

ambĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ambitio] **1.** (Very rare, and mostly poet.) *Going around a thing, encompassing it;* poet. *embracing, twining around:* lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 20. Of a river: *making circuits, having many windings:* Jordanes amnis ambitiosus, Plin. 5, 15, 15. Hence also of oratorical ornament: *excessive, superfluous:* ambitiosa recidet ornamenta, coget, Hor. A. P. 447.

2. *That asks for a thing fawningly, obsequiously,* esp. *that solicits the favor, good-will,* etc., *of any one,* in a good and bad sense, *honor-loving, ambitious, courting favor:* qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes vos nosque quotidie persalutet, Cic. Flacc. 18: homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogando molestus, id. Fam. 13, 1: ne forte me in Graecos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirere, *desirous of the favor of the Greeks,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: pro nostris ut sis ambitiosa malis, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 84: pro nato caerula mater ambitiosa suo fuit, *i. e. begs fawningly of Vulcan for weapons for her son,* id. Met. 13, 289: malis artibus ambitiosus (* *seeking to ingratiate one's self*), Tac. H. 2, 57: salubris magis princeps, quam ambitiosus, Suet. Aug. 42, et al.

3. Pass. *That is willingly solicited* or *entreated, ambitious*, or *is much sought, honored, admired:* "ambitiosus et qui ambit et qui ambitur," Gell. 9, 12: turba coelestes ambitiosa sumus, Ov. F. 5, 297: sexus muliebris saevus, ambitiosus, potestatis avidus, Tac. A. 3, 33: si locuples hostis est, avari; si pauper, ambitiosi, id. Agr. 30: nota quidem sed non ambitiosa domus, *visited, frequented*, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 18 Jahn.: ambitiosae pulchritudinis scortum, Just. 30, 2.

4. Also of things: *Desirous to please, vain, ostentatious:* amicitiae, *which are founded merely on the desire to please, interested*, Cic. Att. 1, 18: rogationes, id. Fam. 6, 12; so ib. 6: gloriandi genus, Quint. 11, 1, 22: preces, *urgent*, Tac. H. 2, 49: sententiae, Suet. Dom. 8: mors, *i. e. to obtain fame in the lower regions*, Tac. Agr. 42: medicina ars, *boastful*, Plin. 29, 1: et quaesitorum pelago terraque ciborum Ambitiosa fames, Lucan. 4, 376: atria, *splendid, gorgeous*, Mart. 12, 69: ambitiosis utilia praeferre, Quint. 1, 2, 27: ambitiosius id existimans, quam domi suae majestas postularet, *more condescending, submissive*, Suet. Aug. 25.

5. In rhetor., orator ambitiosus, *who seeks to rouse attention by obsolete, unusual expressions:* antigerio nemo nisi ambitiosus utetur, Quint. 8, 3, 26.

Adv. ambĭtĭōse, *Ambitiously, ostentatiously*, etc.: Cic. Att. 15, 1; Liv. 1, 35; Tac. Hist. 1, 10, et al.—*Comp.* Cic. Fam. 3, 7.—*Sup.* Quint. 6, 3, 68.

ambītor, ōris, *m.* [ambio] *One who solicits a thing for himself, a candidate* (only post-class.): Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28; Paul. Nol. Ep. 13, 16.

1. ambītus, a, um, *Part.*, from ambio.

2. ambĭtus, ūs, *m.* [ambio] **1.** *A going around, a moving round about, a revolution:* cum se octo ambitus ad idem caput retulerint, Cic. Univ. 9: aquae per amoenos ambitus agros, Hor. A. P. 17 (cf. ambio *no.* 2): alligata mutuo ambitu (*i. e.* amplexu) corpora, Petr. S. 132: ambitu breviore luna currit quam sol, Plin. 2, 23, 21: saeculorum, Tac. A. 6, 28: verborum (*i. e.* ambages), Suet. Tib. 71.—Hence

2. *abstr. pro concreto: A circuit, circle, circumference, periphery, edge:* ambitus parmae, Plin. 36, 5, 4 *no.* 4: folia ambitu serrato, id. ib. 25, 6, 36: castra lato ambitu, Tac. A. 1, 61; id. ib. 4. 49: ambitus lacus, Suet. Claud. 21. Trop. of discourse: *Periphrasis, circumlocution* = ambages: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv. 27, 27.—Hence, *the small space left around a house, in which it may be surrounded:* "ambitus est quod circumeundo teritur," Var. L. L. 5, 4, 9; Cic. Top. 4: "ambitus proprie dicitur inter vicinorum aedificia locus duorum pedum et semipedis ad circumeundi facultatem relictus," Fest. p. 14. So also *The small space around sepulchres*, Pomp. Dig. 47, 12, 5.

3. *The unlawful striving for posts of honor*, esp. by bribery (cf. ambitio *no.* 1), prohibited by the very severe Leges: Calpurnia, Caecilia, Fabia, Julia, Licinia, Tullia de ambitu: legem ambitus flagitasti, Cic. Muren. 23: punire ambitum. id. ib. 32, 67. Cf. Sall. C. 18, 2 Kritz.: accusare aliquem ambitus, Cic. Clu. 41: deferre nomen alicujus de ambitu, id. Coel. 31: interrogare aliquem legibus ambitus, Sall. C. 18: damnatus ambitus, Cic. Clu. 41: condemnare de ambitu, Suet. Caes. 41, et al.: effusae ambitus largitiones, Nep. Att. 6.—Hence, also,

4. In gen., *The desire to make a display, ostentation, vanity, show, parade:* relinque ambitum: tumida res est vana, ventosa: Sen. Ep. 84: proprius quidam intelligendi ambitus, Quint. 12, 10, 3. Also of speech: *Bombastic fullness, parade:* imagine et ambitu rerum, Quint. 10, 1, 16 Fr.; id. Decl. 4 *sub fin.*

5. In rhetor., *The period:* comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum (si sic periodum appellari placet), Cic. Brut. 44, 162; id. Or. 12; so ib. 50.

Ambĭvarĕti, ōrum, *m. A Gallic people in the neighborhood of the Ambarri*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; 90.

Ambĭvarīti, ōrum, *m. A Gallic people near the Meuse, in the region of the present Breda*, Caes. B. G. 4, 9.

* **ambĭ-vĭum,** ii, *n.* [via] *A double way, a place where two ways meet:* Var. in Non. 451, 2.

Ambivius, i, *m.*, L.—Turpio, *A very distinguished actor in the time of Terence, in most of whose pieces he acted*, v. the title of Ter. Andr. Eun. Heaut. Hec. and Ph.; cf. Cic. de Sen. 14.

ambo, bae, bo, *num.* (*acc. pl.* was orig. ambo, anal. to the *Gr.* ἄμφω; but from the adj. use of the word ambos arose, as aliqua from aliquae; hence ambo is as often used as ambos. Passages with ambo are: Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 8; 5, 1, 67; As. 3, 3, 121; Curc. 5, 3, 14; Cist. 2, 1, 49; Epid. 2, 2, 19; Bac. 4, 8, 19; 5, 2, 69; Most. 3, 2, 140; Rud. 3, 5, 7; Afran. in Charis. 96 P.; Cic. (who never uses ambos) Fam. 5, 8; 9, 13; Virg. E. 6, 18; Georg. 4, 88; Aen. 12, 342; Hor. S. 2, 3, 180; 7, 60; Liv. 3, 62; 7, 19; 26, 7; 26; 27, 27; 30, 14; 35, 22; 38, 53; 40, 46; 41, 18; 45, 19; Mart. 7, 40; Sil. 4, 175; 17, 427, et al. Cf. Charis. 95; Prisc. 744 P.; Rudd. 1, 57; Ramsh. Gr. S. 73: ambo for ambae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 7, 1) [ἄμφω, Fest. p. 4] *Both* (of two objects whose duality is assumed as already known; when not already known. they are designated by *duo*. The difference between *ambo* and *uterque* is distinctly stated by Charis. p. 49 P.: "Ambo non est dicendum, nisi de his, qui uno tempore quid faciunt, utpote reges Eteocles et Polynices ambo perierunt quasi una; Romulus autem et Africanus non ambo triumpharunt sed uterque; quia diverso tempore." Cf. Hab. Syn. *no.* 93; Weber Uebungschr. 38, 54; Ramsh. Gr. p. 518): QVOM PERORANT AMBO PRAESENTES (*i. e.* actor et reus), Frgm. XII. Tab. in Gell. 17, 2, 10; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 168 *sq.:* ambo accusandi estis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 67; Cic. Att. 6, 1: ad exemplum ambarum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 88: una salus ambobus erit, Virg. A. 2, 710: partes se via findit in ambas, *two*, id. ib. 6, 540, et al.; Liv. 7, 42: Caesar atque Pompejus diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt. . . . eodemque die uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30.

Ambrăcĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἀμβρακία, *A town in the south of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name*, now *Arta* or *Larta*, Plin. 4, 1, 1; Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 6; Caes. B. C. 3, 36; Liv. 38, 4. Hence, **1. Ambrăcĭensis,** e, *Ambracian*, Liv. 38, 43; in the plur. *the inhab. of Ambracia*, id. ib.—**2.** † **Ambrăcĭōtēs,** ae, *m.*, Ἀμβρακιώτης, *Ambracian;* hence vinum (*masc.* like οἶνος, v. abrotonites), Plin. 14, 7, 9.—**3. Ambrăcĭus,** a, um, *Ambracian* (more freq. than Ambraciensis), Ov. H. 15, 164; Plin. 4, 1, 3; Sinus Ambracius, Liv. 38, 4; Mel. 2, 3; in which Octavius conquered Antony and Cleopatra in a naval engagement; hence Ambraciae frondes, *i. e.* the laurel crown of the victors in the Actian games (v. Actium and Actiacus), Stat. S. 2, 2, 8.

‡ **ambrices,** "regulae, quae transversae asseribus et tegulis interponuntur," Fest. p. 14.

† **ambrŏsĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀμβροσία, *The food of the gods;* as nectar is their drink: non enim ambrosia Deos aut nectare laetari arbitror, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26; Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 11: suaviolum dulci dulcius ambrosia, Cat. 99, 2. Hence orator ambrosia alendus, proverb. once in Cic., as it were, *a god among orators*, of a distinguished orator, in opp. to foenum esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 57. Also *food for the steeds of the gods:* equos ambrosiae succo saturos, Ov. M. 2, 120; ib. 4, 215 (acc. to Hom. Il. 5, 368 and 69).

2. *An unguent of the gods* (as ἀμβροσία, Hom. Il. 14, 170; 16, 670; 680): ambrosia cum dulci nectare mixta contigit os, Ov. M. 14, 606: liquidum ambrosiae diffundit odorem, Virg. G. 4, 415; id. Aen. 12, 419.

3. *The name of several plants*, esp. of the botrys or artemisia, *Turkish mug-wort*, Choenopodium botrys, L.; Plin. 27, 4, 11. Another plant of this name, id. ib. 8, 31.

4. *An antidote to poison*, Cels. 5, 23.—Whence

* **ambrŏsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj. Ambrosial:* ambrosiaca vitis, on account of the sweetness of its grapes, Plin. 14, 3, 4 *no.* 8.

Ambrŏsie, ēs, or **-a,** ae, *f.*, Ἀμβροσίη, *Ambrosia*, acc. to fable, *daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Hyades*, Hyg. F. 182 and 192.

1. † **ambrŏsĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀμβρόσιος, *Immortal, divine;* in gen., all that pertains to the gods, and their prerogatives and endowments; hence, an epithet for every thing *lovely, pleasant, sweet*, etc. (in gen. only poet.): comae, Virg. A. 1, 407; so Stat. Th. 9, 731: dapes, Mart. 8, 39: succi, Sil. 7, 210; Col. 10, 408: sinus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 110: corpus, App. M. 8. p. 205, 26: pedes, id. ib. 11, p. 258, 39: color, ib. 10, p. 254, 4: nectar, Prud. Symm. 1, 276.

2. Ambrosius, i, *m. A celebrated Church father of the fourth century, archbishop of Milan.*

Ambrȳsus or **Ambryssos,** i, *f.*, Ἄμβρυσος and Ἄμβρυσσος, *A small town in Phocis*, Liv. 32, 18; Plin. 4, 3, 4.

ambūbāja, ae, usu. in the *plur.*, ambubajae, ārum, *f.* [from Syr. אַנְבּוּבָא, *plur.* אַנְבּוּבַיָּא tibia, 1 Corinth. 14, 7] *A class of immodest Syrian girls in Rome, who supported themselves by their music and immorality:* ambubajarum collegia, * Hor. S. 1, 2, 1: ambubajarum ministeria, Suet. Ner. 27. In *sing.:* Petr. S. 74, 13.

ambubēja, ae, *f. The wild succory* or *endive*, Cels. 2, 30 (in Plin. 20, 8, 29, Hard. reads ambula, others ambugia *or* ambubaja, as in ib. 1 ind. 20, *no.* 30.

ambŭlācrum, i, *n.* [ambulo] *A walk near a house, planted with trees* (only ante- and post-class. for the class. ambulatio): Fest. p. 18; * Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 68; * Gell. 1, 2, 2; Pall. 1, 18, 2.

* **ambŭlātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Going up and down;* hence, *movable:* Vitr. 10, 13.

ambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A walking about, a walk* (only in prose, oftenest in Cic.): ambulationem pomeridianam conficere in Academia, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: compitaliciae, id. Att. 2, 3: recta, flexuosa, Cels. 1, 2.—Hence, **2.** *A walk; in concreto, a place for walking, a promenade* (usu. in connection with a dwelling; either covered or open): ambulatio sub dio, pedes lata denos, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 9; so Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. ib. 2; Vitr. 5, 9; Col. 1, 6, 2; Plin. 36, 12. 18.—Whence

ambŭlātĭuncŭla, ae, *dim. f. A short walk* (perhaps only in the follg. pass. of Cic.): Cic. Fam. 2, 12. And, **2.** concr. *A small place for walking:* tecta, id. Att. 13, 29.

ambŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [ambulo] *One who walks about*, i. e., **1.** *An idler, lounger:* villicus, ne sit ambulator, Cato, R. R. 5, 2 (cf. ib. 2: minus licebit ambulare); Col. 1, 8, 7.—* **2.** *A pedler, ragman:* transtiberinus, Mart. 1, 42. (Not found elsewhere.)—Whence

ambŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj. That moves back and forth* (rare; never in Cic.); hence, **1.** Of machines which can be moved hither and thither, *Movable:* praeterea alias (*sc.* turres) ambulatorias totidem tabulatorum contexerant, *movable towers with an equal number of stories.* Hirt. B. Alex. 2 Moeb.; Vitr. 10, 19; so Plin. 21, 14, 47. Hence, trop. of resolution, will: *wavering, fickle, changeable.* voluntas, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32; and of other things: actio, *a cause that passes from one to another*, Justin. Cod. 6, 2, 22.—* **2.** *Suitable for walking in:* porticus, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8.

* **ambŭlātrix,** īcis, *f.* [ambulator] *She who goes about, a female lounger*, etc.: villica ne ambulatrix siet, Cato, R. R. 143, 1.

ambŭlātūra, ae, *f.* [ambulo] *The act of walking, a going, pace, step, amble*, only of horses; Fr. *l'amble;* Ital. *ambio, ambiadura:* Veg. 6, 6, 6: id. ib. 7; 2, 5, 2.

* **ambŭlātus,** ūs, *m. A going, the ability* or *power to go:* Arn. 1, p. 28.—From

ambŭlo, avi, atum, **1.** *v. n.* [ἀμπολῶ-

= ἀναπολῶ] *To go back and forth*; hence, in the jurists, opp. to *ire*: iter est jus eundi ambulandi, Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1; id. ib.—Hence,

1. *To walk for recreation, to take a walk*: abiit ambulatum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 96: visus sum mihi cum Galba ambulare, Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 51: quum in sole ambulem, etiamsi aliam ob causam ambulem, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 14, 60: pedibus ambulare, Suet. Dom. 19.

2. In gen., *To go, to journey in chariots, ships*, etc. (class.): Plaut. Capt. prol. 12: quo ambulas tu? id. Amph. 1, 1, 185; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 17: biduo, aut triduo septingenta millia passuum ambulare, Cic. Quint. 25; Cic. Att. 9, 4 *fin.*: eo modo Caesar ambulat, ut, *etc.*, id. Att. 8, 14: aves aliquae ambulant, ut cornices, aliae saliunt ut passeres, Plin. 10, 38, 54: Aegyptii mures bipedes ambulant, id. ib. 65, 86, et saep. Hence, in the comic poets, bene ambula, as a form of greeting at the departure of any one: bene ambula et redambula, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 120: *Ty.* Bene ambulato. *Ph.* Bene vale, id. ib. 2, 3, 92. And in the same: ambulare in jus, *to go into court*: ambula in jus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 23; Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 43.

3. *To walk about with a certain gravity* or *importance*: Licet superbus ambules pecunia, Hor. Epod. 4, 5; id. Sat. 1, 2, 25; id. ib. 1, 4, 66.

4. Of inanimate things: amnis, qua naves ambulant, Cato R. R. 1, 3: Nilus immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans, Plin. 5, 9, 10; so id. 37, 9, 47.—*Impers.*: sedetur, ambulatur, *etc.*, Var. L. L. 6, 1; Gell. 2, 2, 9. Trop. (only post-Aug.): quod deinde caput translatum per omnes leges ambulavit, *was afterward added to all laws*, Plin. 10, 50, 71; Gaj. Dig. 4, 4, 15: ambulat cum domino bonorum possessio, Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 2.

5. *Act.*, esp. with cognate objects, as *iter*, *via*, and the like, *To navigate, sail*, etc.: quum Xerxes tantis classibus, tantisque copiis maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: perpetuas ambulat illa vias, Ov. F. 1, 122 (cf. ire iter, viam, *etc.*, Burm. Prop. 2, 19, 50): *Pass.* si bina stadia ambulentur, Plin. 23, 1, 16.

6. In milit. lang. *t. t.*, *To march*: ut ter in mense tam equites quam pedites educantur ambulatum, Veg. Mil. 1, 27; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, 75.

(* **amburbāle,** is, *n.* (*sc.* sacrificium), *i. q.* amburbium, Serv. Virg. E. 3, 77.)

‡ **amburbĭāles** hostiae, *The victims which were led around the bounds of the city of Rome*, Fest. p. 15.

amb-urbĭum, ii, *n.* [urbs] *The religious procession held annually around the city of Rome as an expiation for it, at which sacrifices were offered* (v. the preced.); Serv. Virg. E. 3, 77: lustrata urbs, cantata carmina, amburbium celebratum, ambarvalia promissa, Vopisc. Aur. 20. (Such a festival is described by Lucan: 1, 592 *sq.*)

amb-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a.* *To burn around, to scorch*; hence, in contr. with *exurere*, to burn entirely up; but also with an extension of the idea (cf. accīdo, adedo), *to burn wholly up, to consume* (most freq. in the *part. perf.*, like the remaining words of the kind; class.): Hadrianus vivus exustus est: Verres sociorum ambustus incendio, tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evasit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27: Herculis corpus ambustum, id. Sest. 68, 143: terret ambustus Phaëthon avaras spes, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 25, et al. So Cicero jestingly calls the tribune of the people Munacius Plancus, at whose suggestion the enraged populace set fire to the senate-house: tribunus ambustus, *the singed tribune of the people*, Cic. Mil. 5, 12 Moeb.—Of those whom the lightning had struck, but not killed: Sen. Agam. 537: tot circa me jactis fulminibus quasi ambustus, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 3; so Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 9; id. Mil. 3, 2, 22: Cassius, quem fama est esse libris Ambustum propriis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 64: magna vis frumenti ambusta, Tac. H. 5, 12: ambustum theatrum, Suet. Claud. 21, et al. Hence ambustum, i, *n.*, in medic. lang., *That which is burned, a burn*: inflammatio recentis ambusti, Plin. 24, 8, 35: sedare ambusta, id. ib. 4, 5; so id. 22, 20, 82; 35, 15, 52, et al.—**b.** *To injure by cold, benumb* (cf. aduro): ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. A. 13, 35: ambusta pruinis lumina, *i. e.* oculi, Val. Fl. 4, 70.

2. Trop.: **a.** Of property, *Wasted, lessened*: ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, Cic. Dom. 43.—**b.** Of one who, when tried for an offence, comes off with great trouble, scarcely with a whole skin: qui damnatione collegae et sua prope ambustus evaserat, Liv. 22, 35.—Whence

* **ambustĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *A burning, scorching, a burn*, Plin. 23, 4, 44;—and

* **amb-ustŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* *Burned* or *scorched around, roasted*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 65.

‡ **ameci** and **amecae** (a different orthography for amici and amicaē), Fest. p. 13.

amellus, i, *m.* *The purple Italian star-wort*: Aster amellus, L.; Virg. G. 4, 271 (cf. Servius in h. l.); Col. 9, 4, 4.

āmen, *adv.* [אָמֵן] *Let it be, be it so*: Aus. Eph. in Orat. *fin.*; so Prud. Cath. 4, 72. The *a* erroneously short in Paul. Nol. poem. 17 ad Nicet. 117.

Ămĕnānus, i, *m.*, Ἀμενάνος, *A river in Sicily, at the southern declivity of Aetna, flowing through Catana*, Ov. M. 15, 279. Also *adj.*: Amenana flumina, id. Fast. 4, 467.

ā-mens, entis, *adj.* *Out of one's senses, beside one's self, mad, senseless, frantic, distracted* (of every kind of passionate excitement; while *insanus* designates one who suffers from weakness of mind, and *ex-* or *vecors*, one who is without mind or heart, and as such is often in error, perverse, and acts like a fool or madman, Hab. Syn. 96: class.; among the poets, a favorite word with Virg.): inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 13: ne trepides coeli divisis partibus amens, *that thou tremble not senselessly at the divided heavens*, Lucr. 6, 86: homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: o vecors et amens, id. Pis. 9: arma amens capio, Virg. A. 2, 314: cursuque amens, id. ib. 321: aspectu amens, id. ib. 4, 279; so ib. 12, 776; and in the same *c. Gen.*: amens animi, ib. 4, 203 (cf. Rudd. 2, 73): lugubris et amens, Ov. M. 2, 334: terrore amens, Liv. 32, 12: amens invidiâ, id. 8, 31: amens metu, id. 23, 9; id. 1, 48: in dies amentior, Suet. Aug. 65: periculi magnitudine amens et attonitus, Curt. 6, 9. More rare for *foolish, stupid*: homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2 (cf. a little before: quod cum incredibili ejus audacia singularis stultitia conjuncta est).—Also of inanimate things: amentissimum consilium, Cic. Att. 7, 10: amenti caeca furore, Catull. 64, 197: impetus amens, Lucan. 4, 279, et al.—*Adv.* not used.

āmentātus, a, um, *Part.*, from amento.

āmentĭa, ae, *f.* [amens] *Want of reason, insanity, madness, stupefaction*: "animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque dementiam," Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: Dei monerint meliora, atque amentiam averruncassint, Pac. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100: heu cor ira fervit caecum, amentia rapior ferorque, Att. in Non. 503, 7; Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 16; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 21; Hec. 4, 4, 50 (not elsewhere in Ter.): flagrare cupiditate atque amentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34: amentia atque audacia praeditus, id. ib. 2, 2, 42; Ov. M. 5, 509: tanta vis amentiae verius quam amoris mentem turbaverat, Liv. 3, 47; id. 23, 9. Once in Hor. for *madness, folly* (cf. amens): si quem amentia verset, Sat. 2, 3, 249.

āmento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [amentum] *To furnish with a strap* or *thong*; esp. of the javelin, to the middle of which such a strap was fastened, so that it might be thrown with greater force (very rare, and only twice in Cic.): hastae amentatae, Cic. Brut. 78, 271. Trop. of discourse: amentatae hastae (*i. e.* apta et parata argumenta), id. de Or. 1, 57, 242. Hence **2.** Poet.: *To hurl or dart the javelin* by means of this thong: quum jaculum parva Libys amentavit habena, * Lucan. 6, 221. And of the wind, which gives an impetus to the motion, as a thong to the dart: amentante Noto, Sil. 14, 421.

āmentum, i, *n.*, ἅμμα, ἅπτω, *A strap* or *thong*, esp. upon missile weapons, in order to give a greater impulse in throwing them (cf. amento); more rarely for *a shoe-tie*: "AMENTA, quibus ut mitti possint, vinciuntur jacula, sive solearum lora," Fest. p. 11: epistola ad amentum deligata, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 Herz.: inserit amento digitos, Ov. M. 12, 321: amenta torquent, Virg. A. 9, 665: humor jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. 37, 41, et al.: soleae sine amento, Plin. 34, 6, 14 *fin.*

Ămĕrĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἀμερία, *A very ancient town in Umbria* (acc. to Cato, built before the Troj. war), now *Amelia*: Plin. 3, 14, 19; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, et al.

† **ămĕrimnŏn,** i, *n.* = ἀμέριμνον (care-dispeller), *Houseleek*, also called aizoon majus, Plin. 25, 13, 102.

Ămĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to Ameria*: municeps, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: corbulae, Cato R. R. 1, 15: salix, Plin. 24, 9, 37; *the supports for the vine therefrom*, Virg. G. 1, 265; Col. 4, 30, et al. **Amerini,** *The inhab. of Ameria*, Plin. 3, 14, 19.

āmes, ĭtis, prob. *m.* *A pole, support, fork* or *forked pole*, esp. for spreading bird-nets: "AMITES perticae aucupales," Fest. p. 18: aut amite levi rara tendit retia, * Hor. Epod. 2, 33; Pall. Sept. 12.—But also for bearing a litter, or sedan: amites basternarum, Pall. Jun. 2, 3.

ămĕthystĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [from the unus. AMETHYSTINO] *That wears a dress of the color of amethyst*: Mart. 2, 57.

ămĕthystĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [amethystus] **1.** *Of the color of amethyst*: vestes, Mart. 1, 97, 7. Also amethystina, abs. (*sc.* vestimenta): * Juv. 7, 136.—**2** *Set* or *adorned with amethyst*: trientes, Mart. 10, 49.

† **ămĕthystīzōn,** ontis, = ἀμεθυστίζων, *Resembling the amethyst in color*: carbunculi, prob. our violet ruby, Plin. 37, 7, 25.

† **ămĕthystus,** i, *f.* = ἀμέθυστος, **1.** *The amethyst, a precious stone of violet-blue color*, Plin. 37, 9, 50.—**2.** *A kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 24.

† **ămētor,** ŏris, *comm.* = ἀμήτωρ, *Motherless*, Tert. Praescr. cap. 53.

* **amflexus,** a, um, *part.* [from the unus. AMFLECTO] *Bent* or *curved around* ora, Mel. 3, 2.

amfractus, v. anfr.

† **ămĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀμία, *The tunny, a sea fish*, Plin. 9, 15, 19. The form amias = ἀμίας, is given in Fest. p. 18.

† **ămĭantus,** i, *m.* = ἀμίαντος (unspotted, pure) *The amianth, a stone which may be separated into threads and spun, and is inconsumable by fire, asbestos, earth-flax*, Plin. 36, 19, 31.

amica, v. amicus.

ămīcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [amicus] *Friendly, amicable* (only post-class., and rare): transactio, Just. Cod. 6, 58, 15, *no.* 5; so Firm. Mathes. 5, 5.

ămīcālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Friendly* (only post-class.): affectio, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 7: Deus hospitalis, amicalis, App. de Mund. p. 75, 9.

‡ **ămīcārĭus,** i, *m.* [amica] *One who procures a mistress, a procurer, pimp*, Diom. 313 P.

ămīce, *adv.*, *In a friendly manner, kindly, amicably*, v. amicus.

ămĭcīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [amicio] *A garment*, for the usu. amictus (only post class.): candidum, App. M. 11, p. 261, 9. rude, id. ib. (Not used elsewhere.)

‡ **amicinum,** *The rack of a wine-sack*, Fest. p. 13.

ăm-ĭcĭo, ĭcui, *or* ixi, ictum, 4. (*fut.* amicibor, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6; *perf.* only in the exs. below; cf. Struve p. 214; *inf. perf.* amicisse, Fronto.) *v. a.* [jacio] *To throw around, to wrap about*; exclusively of upper garments (on the contr., *induere*, of clothes put or drawn on; *vestire*, in gen., of those for the protection or ornament of the body, Hab. Syn. *no.* 97), and amicire se *or* pass. *to put about, to veil* or *throw around, one's self:* amictus epicroco, Naev. in Var. 7, 3, 92: palliolatim amictus, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 29: amicibor gloriose, id. Pers. 2, 5, 6: pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: amictus toga purpurea, id. Phil. 2, 34: qui te toga praetexta amicuit, Brut. in Diom. p. 364 P.: celerius mater amixit, Var. ib.: dum calceabat ipse sese et amiciebat, Suet. Vesp. 21, et al. Poet.: nube humeros (*Gr. Acc.*) amictus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 31; so Virg. A. 1, 516.—**2.** Trop. of other things: *To veil around, to clothe, wrap up:* loca amicta nive, Cat. 63, 70: amicitur vitibus arbor, Ov. F. 1, 153: et piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270: amicti vitibus montes, Flor. 1, 16; Fronto Fer. Als. p. 188.

ămīcĭter, *adv. In a friendly manner,* v. **1.** amicus, *fin.*

ămīcĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (*gen. sing.* amicitiaī, Lucr. 3, 83) [amicus] *Friendship* (very freq. in Cic., occurring, acc. to a hasty enumeration, more than 200 times): "est autem amicitia nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate summa consensio," Cic. Lael. 6: jam diu ego huic bene et hic mihi volumus, et amicitia est antiqua, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 4; Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 6; Lucr. 1, 142: vincula amicitiaī, id. 3, 83. The expressions usu. connected with it are: est mihi am. cum aliquo, Cic. Clu. 42: am. est inter aliquos, id. Planc. 33: esse in am. cum aliquo, Nep. Hann. 2: amicitiam colere, Cic. Fam. 15, 14: contrahere, id. Lael. 14: gerere, id. Fam. 3, 8: tueri, id. Fin. 1, 20: jungere, id. Dejot. 9: expetere, id. Lael. 13: comparare, id. Rosc. Am. 38: parere, Nep. Alcib. 7: conferre se ad amicitiam alicujus, Cic. Brut. 81: dedere se amicitiae alicujus, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: accedere ad amicitiam alicujus, Nep. Eum. 1: pervenire in intimam amicitiam alicujus, id. Alcib. 5: manere in amicitia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32: deserere jura amicitiae, id. Lael. 10: funditus evertere, id. Fin. 2, 25: dissociare, id. Lael, 2, 20: dimittere, dissuere, discindere, id. ib. 21: dirumpere, id. ib. 22 *fin.*: deficere ab amicitia alicujus, Nep. Con. 2: repudiare amicitiam alicujus, Cic. Planc. 19: renunciare amicitiam alicui, Liv. 42, 25.—**b.** In the histt., of *a league of friendship* between different nations: Ubii, qui amicitiam fecerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: amicitiam populi Romani colere, Sall. J. 8, 2; so id. ib. 14, 5, et al.: amicitia ac societas, Liv. 7, 31: amicitiae foedus, id. 42, 12: amicitiam petere, id. 38, 18: quae urbes in amicitia permanserant, id. 43, 21; id. 10, 45, et al.—**c.** In botany, of plants: rutae cum fico, Plin. 19, 8, 45: vitium, id. 16, 17, 29.—**d.** In post-Aug. Latin, meton. = amicus: hospitem nisi ex amicitia domini quam rarissime recipiat, Col. 11, 1, 23 (cf. before: hospitem nisi amicum familiaremque domini necessarium receperit): quin et parte ejusdem epistolae increpuit amicitias muliebres, Tac. A. 5, 2; Suet. Tib. 51.

* **ămīcĭtĭes,** ei, *f.* = amicitia: amicitiem jungere, Lucr. 5, 1018 Forbig.; cf. Charis. p. 94 P. and Schneid. Gr. 2, 483.

* **ămīco,** are, *v. a.* [amicus] *To make a friend,* or *to make friendly to one's self:* Oeclides solita prece numen amicat, Stat. Th. 3, 470.

‡ **ămīcōsus,** [id.] *Rich* or *abounding in friends,* Diom. p. 313 P.

ămictōrĭum, i, *n.* [amicio] *Any garment which is thrown over one, a light, loose garment,* esp. of women, *a scarf, a tie for the neck,* Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 48; Hier. Jesaj. 2, 3, v. 23.

1. ămictus, a, um, *Part.*, from amicio.

2. ămictus, ūs, *m.* [amicio] orig. *A throwing on of a garment;* hence, **1.** *The manner of dressing, fashion:* amictum imitari alicujus, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 91 (cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 2): est aliquid in amictu, Quint. 11, 3, 156. Hence meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*),

2 *The garment itself that is thrown on, any clothing, a mantle:* statuam esse ejusdem, status, amictus, anulus, imago ipsa declarat, Cic. Att. 6, 1 *med.*: frustra jam vestes, frustra mutatur amictus, Tib. 1, 9, 13: duplex, *made of a double texture,* Virg. A. 5, 421: Tyrii, Ov. A. A. 2, 297, et saep.—**a.** Trop. for *other kinds of covering:* coeli mutemus amictum, *the air which surrounds us,* i. e. to go into another region, * Lucr. 6, 1133: Phrygius, Virg. A. 3, 545: nebulae amictus, id. ib. 1, 416; Stat. Th. 1, 631: caecus, Sil. 12, 613: jam virides lacerate comas, jam scindite amictus, *i. e. the herbage that clothes the ground,* Col. 10, 69.—**b.** Quem mater amictum dedit, sollicite custodire, (proverb.) *do not give up the habits formed in early youth,* Quint. 5, 14, 31.

amicula, v. amiculus.

ămīcŭlum, i, *n.* [amicio] *That which one throws about him, a mantle, cloak:* "amiculum genus est vestimenti, a circumjectu dictum," Fest. p. 24: amicae amictus amiculo, Cic. Div. 2, 69: agreste duplex amiculum, Nep. Dat. 3: toga picta plerumque amiculo erat accumbenti, Sall. Frgm. in Macr. S. 2, 9. Trop.: novissimum homini sapientiam colenti amiculum est gloriae cupido, Front. de eloqu. p. 78, ed. Nieb.

ămīcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [amicus] *A little friend, a dear friend:* quid de Docimo amiculo meo? * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34: dulcis amiculus, Cat. 30, 2; * Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 3.—Hence ămīcŭla, ae, *f., a dear* (*female*) *friend:* de amicula rixatus, * Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 244; so Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 13; Suet. Calig. 33.

1. ămīcus (old form AMECUS, v. Fest. p. 13), a, um, *adj.* [amo] *That loves, or sustains a thing by word or deed; friendly, amicable, kind, favorable, inclined to;* constr. *c. Dat.*, or Subst. (v. below) *c. Gen.*, Zumpt Gr. § 410; Br. and Dähne Nep. Milt. 3, 6: animo esse amico erga aliquem, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 29: tribuni sunt nobis amici, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2 *fin.*: amicior Cilicum aerariis quam nostro, id. Att. 7, 1, 6; so id. Fam. 3, 2: successor conjunctissimus et amicissimus, id. ib. 3, 3: amicus non magis tyranno quam tyrannidi, Nep. Dion. 3; Nep. Att. 9: numen amicum, Virg. A. 2, 737; Ov. F. 3, 833: amica luto sus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26.—**b.** Of inanimate things (mostly poet.): vento amico, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 18: per amica silentia lunae, Virg. A. 2, 255: amici imbres, id. G. 4, 115: sidus amicum, Hor. Epod. 10, 9, et saep.—* **c.** Amicum est mihi, acc. to the Gr. *φίλον ἐστί μοι, it pleases me, it accords with my feeling:* nec Dis amicum est nec mihi, te prius obire, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 2.—*Adv.* **a.** Older form amiciter, Pac. in Non. 510, 26; Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 3.—**b.** Class. form amice, Cic. Lael. 2; Fin. 1, 10; Off. 1, 26.—* *Comp.* Front. ad M. Caes. 1, 6.—*Sup.* Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9; Caes. B. C. 2, 17.

2. ămīcus, i, *m.* [id.] (*Gen. plur.* amicûm, Ter. Heaut. prol. 24) subst. **a.** *A friend* (like φίλος from φιλέω, and אֹהֵב from אָהַב); both in the more noble, elevated sense of the word, and also the more general one, *good friend:* ex omnibus saeculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, Cic. Lael. 4: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 54 and 57: Alba tuus antiquissimus non solum amicus, verum etiam amator, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 63 *fin.*: amicos parare, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 60: paternus amicus ac pernecessarius, Cic. Flacc. 6, 14: magnanimi veritatis amici, id. Off. 1, 19, et saep.; Ov. M. 14, 496. Also for patronus, *patron, protector.* So Horace of Maecenas: Epod. 1, 2: potens, id. Od. 2, 18, 12: magnus, Juv. 3, 57; so id. 6, 313.—And for socius, *companion, colleague:* trepido fugam exprobravit amico, Ov. M. 13, 69.—**b.** In political relations, *A friend of the State* (who was not always socius, an ally, but the socius was always amicus; cf. also amicitia): Dejotarus ex animo amicus, unus fidelis populo Rom., Cic. Phil. 11, 13: socio atque amico regi, Liv. 37, 54: id. 7, 30, et saep.; Suet. Caes. 11.—**c.** In and after the Aug. per., *A counselor, courtier, minister of a prince:* Nep. Milt. 3, 2 Dähn.: fuerunt multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, id. de Reg. 3, 1; so Suet. Caes. 70, 72; 79; Aug. 16; 17; 35; 56; 66; Calig. 19; Ner. 5; Galb. 7, et al.; cf. Ernest. Suet. Excurs. XV.

3. ămīca, ae, *f.* **a.** *A female friend* (very rare): amicae cognatae, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16.—**b.** In opp. to wife, a euphemism for meretrix, *A concubine, mistress, courtesan;* cf. in Gr. ἑταίρα (so esp. freq. in the comic poets): eum suus pater ab amica abduxit, Naev. in Gell. 6, 8: mulierem pejorem quam haec amica est Phaedromi non vidi, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 3; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 25; id. 3, 4, 22; Cist. 2, 3, 28; Epid. 5, 2, 36; 39; Merc. 5, 4, 13; Ps. 5, 1, 31, et al.: sive ista uxor sive amica est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 52; id. ib. 1, 2, 15; 3, 3, 6; 4, 6, 15; Ad. 5, 3, 14; Hec. 4, 1, 26; 36; 4, 4, 62; Ph. 5, 9, 52, et al.; Cic. Att. 10, 10; Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 144.

Amilcar, v. Hamilcar.

Āmīnaeus (-ēus), a, um, *adj.*, Ἀμιναῖος, *Of,* or *pertaining to, Aminaea, a region in the Picentine country,* very much distinguished for the culture of the vine: vites, Virg. G. 2, 97; so Cato, R. R. 6, 4; 7, 2; Var. R. R. 1, 25 Schneid.; Col. 3, 2, 7; 9, 3; Plin. 14, 3, 4 *no.* 8; Pall. Febr. 9, 4; Orell. 3678.

Ămīsĭa, ae, **1.** *m. The river in Germany best known to the Romans, the Ems,* Tac. A. 1, 60; 63; 2, 23; in Plin. 4, 14, 28, and Mel. 3, 3, called **Amisius;** cf. Mann. Germ. 419.—**2.** *f. A fortress built by the Romans upon the Ems* (near the Fort Delf Zyl, in West Friesland), Tac. A. 2, 8; cf. Mann. Germ. 82.

ămissĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [amitto] *That may be lost* (only in the Church fathers): Aug. de Trin. 5, 4; so id. 15, 13, et al.

ămissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A losing, a loss* (several times in Cic., elsewh. rare): oppidorum, Cic. Pis. 17, 40; so id. ib. 18, 43: omnium rerum, id. Fam. 4, 3: foliorum, Plin. 17, 2; Sen. Ep. 4.

1. āmissus, a, um, *Part.*, from amitto.

2. * **āmissus,** ūs, *m.*, for the more usu. amissio, *A loss:* Siciliae, Nep. Alc. 6, 2.

Ămīsus, i, *f.*, Ἀμισός, *A town in Pontus,* now *Samsun,* Cic. Manil. 8; Plin. 37, 8, 37 (ib. 6, 2, 2: Amisum); Mel. 1, 19; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 2, 448 *sq.* **Amīsēni,** *Its inhabitants,* Plin. Ep. 10, 93.

ămĭta, ae, *f. A father's sister, a paternal aunt* (the mother's sister is called matertera; cf. Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10); Cic. Clu. 10; Liv. 39, 11, et saep. Hence, **a.** Amita magna, *A sister of a grandfather* (avi), *a great aunt,* Paul. l. c.—**b.** Amita major, *An aunt of a grandfather,* Paul. ib. and Fest. s. v. Major, p. 98.—**c.** Amita maxima, *An aunt of a great-grandfather,* also called abamita, Paul. ib.

Ămĭternum, i, *n.* [acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 5, 12, from am = amb and Aternus] Ἀμίτερνον, *A very ancient town, built by the Aborigines, in the Sabine country,* now *S. Vittorino;* cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 509; the birth-place of the historian Sallust.—Hence, **a. Ămĭternīnus,** a, um, *Belonging to Amiternum,* Col. 10, 422: Amiternini, *Its inhabitants,* Plin. 3, 12, 17.—**b. Ămĭternus,** a, um, poet. for the preced.: cohors, Virg. A. 7, 710; so Mart. 13, 20.

ămĭtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [amita] *Descended from a father's sister;* hence amitini, ōrum, *m.*, and amitinae, ārum, *f.*, *Cousins, those of whom the father of one and the mother of the other are brother and sister,* Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1, and 10.

ā-mitto, īsi, issum, 3. (amisti sync. = amisisti, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10; Hec. 2, 2, 9: amissis, sync. = amiseris, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 70) *v. a. To send away from one's self, to let go, let slip, to dismiss* (in gen. ante-class., esp. freq. in Plaut.): "quod nos dicimus *dimittere,* antiqui etiam dicebant *amittere,*" Don. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 71; Att. in Non. 75, 32: stulte feci, qui hunc (servum) amisi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 66; id. ib. 5, 25; so ib. 28: et te et hunc amittam hinc, id. Capt. 2, 2, 82; so id. Most. 2, 2, 2; Men. 5, 8, 6, et al.: ut neque mi jus sit amittendi, nec retinendi copia, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 24; so id. ib. 5, 8, 28; id. Andr. 5, 3, 27;

Heaut. 4, 8, 17, et al.: testis mecum est anulus, quem amiserat, *which he had sent away*, id. Ad. 3, 2, 49; Var. in Non. 83, 12: praeda de manibus amissa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20 (in Plaut. without *de*, with the simple Abl., Mil. 2, 5, 47): praedam ex oculis manibusque amittere, Liv. 30, 24; id. 29, 32, et saep.—Trop.: istam rem inquisitam certum est non amittere, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 217: tibi hanc amittam noxiam unam, *to remit, to pardon*, id. Poen. 1, 2, 191: occasionem amittere, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 58; so Cic. Caec. 5, 15; id. Att. 15, 11; Caes. B. G. 3, 18, et al.: servire tempori et non amittere tempus quum sit datum, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6: fidem amittere, *to break their word given on oath*, Nep. Eun. 10. 2 Dähn.; Ov. M. 15, 556, et al.

2. *To lose* (either with or without criminality, by mistake, accident, *etc.*; while *perdere*, the stronger word, usually designates a losing through one's own fault, with knowledge and will, needlessly, and the like, Hab. Syn. 100; diff. from *omittere*: *amittere, to lose what one has, even against his will*; *omittere*, to allow a thing to pass by or over, which he might have obtained, Goer. Cic. Fin. 1, 17. 56): multa amittuntur tarditie et socordia, Att. in Non. 181, 21: simul consilium cum re amisti? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: amittit vitam sensumque priorem, Lucr. 3, 769, et saep.: imperii jus amittere, Cic. Phil. 10, 5 *fin.*: ut totam litem aut obtineamus aut amittamus, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 10: classes optimae amissae et perditae, id. Verr. 1, 5, 13: filium amisit, *sc.* per mortem, id. Fam. 4, 6; so Suet. Vesp. 3; Cal. 12: oppidum Capsam et magnam pecuniam amiserat, Sall. J. 97: patrimoniis amissis, id. Cat. 37, 5: amittere optimates, *i. e.* favorem, animum eorum, Nep. Dion. 7, 2 Dähn.: patriam, Liv. 5, 53: exercitum, id. 8, 33: opera amissa (*sc.* incendio) restituit, id. 5, 7; so Suet. Claud. 6: si reperire vocas amittere certius, *i. e. to know more certainly that she is lost*, Ov. M. 5, 519: colores, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 27; so id. Sat. 1, 1, 60; 2, 5, 2 (not elsewh. in Hor.), et saep.—Amittere, opp. to *perdere*: Decius amisit vitam; at non perdidit: dedit vitam, accepit patriam: amisit animam, potitus est gloria, Cic. Her. 4, 44, 57.

† **ammi** (ami) and **ammium,** (amium), ii, *n.*=*ἄμμι* and *ἄμμιον*, *Ammi, an umbelliferous plant*, Plin. 20, 15, 58; 24, 100; Scrib. Comp. 121 *extr.*

Ammiānus Marcellīnus, *A Latin hist. of the fourth century.* Of his work, Rerum gestarum libri XXXI., which extended from the beginning of the reign of Nerva (91 A.D.) to the death of Valens (378), the first 13 books are lost. Cf. concerning him, Bähr Liter. Gesch. 349 *sq.*

Ammineus, v. Aminaeus.

ammiror and **ammitto,** v. admiror, *etc.*

ammium, v. ammi.

† **ammŏchrȳsus,** i, *m.*=*ἀμμόχρυσος* (gold sand), *A precious stone unknown to us*, perh. golden mica, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

† **ammŏdy̆tēs,** ae, *m.*=*ἀμμοδύτης* (sand-creeper), *A kind of serpent in Africa*: *Lucan. 9, 716; so Sol. 27, et al.

Ammōn (Ham.), ōnis, *m.*, Ἄμμων, *An appel. of Jupiter worshiped in Africa in the form of a ram* (upon the present oasis Siwah). Connected with his temple was an oracle often consulted by the ancients; cf. Catull. 7, 5; Curt. 4, 7; Lucan. 9, 511, et al.—Whence Ammonis cornu, *A gold-colored precious stone of the shape of a ram's horn, Ammonite*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.—And **Ammōnĭăcus,** a, um, *Belonging to Ammon* (*Africa, Libya*): sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39; Col. 6, 17, 7; Ov. Med. fac. 94.—Ammoniacum, i, subst., *A resinous gum, which distills from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon*, Plin. 12, 23, 49; 24, 6, 14; Cels. 5, 5.

ammoneo and **ammonitrix,** v. admoneo, *etc.*

† **ammŏnĭtrum,** i, *n.*=*ἀμμόνιτρον*, *Natron mingled with sand*, Plin. 36, 26, 26.

amnăcum, i, *n.* *An herbaceous plant, pellitory*, Plin. 21, 30, 104.

‡ **amnenses,** ium, *f.* *Towns situated near a river*, Fest. p. 15 (Lind. reads, acc. to MSS., *Amneses*).

† **amnestĭa,** ae, *f.*=*ἀμνηστία* (a forgetting), *An amnesty, a forgiving* or *overlooking of a state crime*, Vop. Aur. 39 (Nep. Thras. 3, uses for it oblivio; cf. Suet. Claud. 11: venia et oblivio; id. Tib. 4: abolitio facti; and Val. Max. 4, 1, 4: haec oblivio, quam Athenienses *ἀμνηστίαν* vocant).

* **amnĭcŏla,** ae, *comm.* [amnis-colo] *That which dwells upon* or *grows by a river*: salices, Ov. M. 10, 96.

* **amnĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [amnis] *A small river, rivulet, brook*, Liv. 36, 22 *fin.*

amnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of*, or *pertaining to, a river* (only post-class.): calami, Plin. 16, 36, 66: insula Metubarris amnicarum maxima, *i. e. of those formed by rivers*, id. 3, 25, 28: pisces, Sol. 37.

* **amnĭgĕna,** ae, *m.* [amnis-gigno] *Son of a river*: Val. Fl. 5, 585.

* **amnĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Born in a river*: pisces, Aus. Mos. 116.

amnis, is, *m.* (*f.* Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 18; Naev. and Att. in Non. 191, 33; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 9; cf. Prisc. 652 and 658 P.; Rudd. 1, 26 *no.* 37; Schneid. Gr. 2, 98.—*Abl.* regularly amne; on the contr. amni freq. in the poets, Virg. G. 1, 203; 3, 447; Hor. S. 1, 10, 62; Col. R. R. 10, 136; but also in prose: Liv. 21, 5; 27, et al.; cf. Prisc. 766; Rhem. Pal. 1374 P.; Rudd. 1, 85 *not.* 85; Schneid. Gr. 2, 227; Bentl. Hor. S. 1, 5, 72) [acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 5, 12, from ambio, on account of the winding course; on which account also the river-gods in fable are represented with horns: Aufidus tauriformis, Numicius corniger, Ἀχελῷος βούπρωρος, *etc.* In a similar manner, Fest. p. 15, derives it from *am*=amb, *ἀμφί* and *no*; Doed. in his Syn. 2, 6, from agere, agmen; hence the idea of rapidity], orig. *Any broad and deep flowing, rapid water*; hence, esp. in the poets (by whom it is oftenest used), it is employed sometimes for *a rapidly flowing stream*, or *a torrent rushing down from a mountain*=torrens; sometimes for *a large river*, opp. to *fluvius* (as a common river); sometimes also for *the ocean* as flowing around the land; it most nearly corresponds with our *stream*; cf. Doed. Syn. as above quoted; Hab. Syn. *no.* 458; Herz. Caes. B. G. 1, 1 (in prose not often used before the histt. of the Aug. per.; in Cic. only in Aratus and in his more elevated prose; never in his Epistt.); Naev. in Non. 191, 33: apud abundantem antiquam amnem et rapidas undas Inachi, Att. ib.; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 15: molibus incurrit validis cum viribus amnis, Lucr. 1, 288 (v. the whole magnificent description, V. 282–290): Nilus, unicus in terris, Aegypti totius amnis, id. 6, 714: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis (*i. e. a noiseless stream flowing on in majestic size and fullness*) fluit; alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur, Cic. Or. 12, 39, et saep.: ruunt de montibus amnes, Virg. A. 4, 164: amnes magnitudinis vastae, Sen. Qu. Nat. 3, 19; id. ib. Also in distinction from the sea: cum pontus et amnes cuncti invicem commeant, id. ib. 4, 2.—On the contr. of the *ocean*, acc. to the Gr. Ὠκεανὸς ποταμός (Hom. Od. 11, 638): oceani amnis, *the ocean-stream*, Virg. G. 4, 233; Tib. 2, 5, 62; id. 3, 4, 18, et al.—**b.** Poet. Of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanum cernes funestum magnis cum viribus amnem, Cic. Arat. 145 (as a transl. of the Gr. λείψανον Ἠριδανοῖο, *πολυκλαύστου ποταμοῖο*, Arat. Phaen. 360): Scorpios exoriens quum clarus fugerit amnis, Germanic. Arat. 648; cf. id. ib. 362.—**c.** Also poet. and in post-class. prose, *Any thing flowing, liquid*: Virg. A. 12, 417; id. ib. 7, 465: amnis musti, Pall. 11, 14, 18.—**d.** Like flumen, as *abstractum*: *A flowing, flow, current, stream*: secundo amni, *down stream*, Virg. G. 3, 447: adverso amne, *up stream*, Curt. 10, 1, et al.

ămo, avi, atum, 1. (amasso=amavero, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 22; Curc. 4, 4, 22; Mil. 4, 2, 16; cf. Fest. p. 23) *v. a.* [kindred with *ἅμα, ὁμός*; hence *ὁμόω, ὁμωθῆναι φιλότητι* (cf. Hom. Il. 14, 209), *etc.*, Beier Lael. 27, 100] *To love, have a kindness for*; in all the dif. grades from the pure love of wedlock, of parents or friends, to that for harlots (accordingly with the fundamental idea of affection, of feeling, opp. to *odisse*; while *diligere* designates the love that is produced by regard, esteem, admiration, reverence, *etc.*, hence from the exercise of the reasoning powers; opp. to *negligere* or *spernere*; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, 97; Hab. Syn. *no.* 90) (in an honorable sense in Cic. philos. writings and Epp.; very often in a low sense, esp. in the comic poets): "quid autem est amare, nisi velle bonis aliquem affici, quam maximis, etiamsi ad se ex iis nihil redeat," Cic. Fin. 2, 24: "amare autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, nulla indigentia, nulla utilitate quaesita," id. Lael. 27, 100 Beier: videas corde amare (eos) inter se, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 60; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: Cicerones pueri amant inter se, Cic. Att. 6, 1: magis te, quam oculos nunc amo meos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 67: quem omnes amare meritissimo debemus, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234. So amare aliquem ex animo, id. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 5: unice patriam et cives, id. Cat. 3, 5: aliquem amore singulari, id. Fam. 15, 20: dignus amari, Virg. E. 5, 89.—Amare in contr. with *diligere*, as stronger: Clodius valde me diligit, vel, ut *ἐμφατικώτερον* dicam, valde me amat, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 1; id. Fam. 9, 14: eum a me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, id. ib. 13, 47; id. Frgm. in Non. 421, 30 (Orell. IV. 2, p. 466); so Plin. Ep. 3, 9, et al.—On the contr. diligere, as indicative of a love founded on internal preference, is more emph. than amare, indicating that which is instinctive: non quo quemquam plus amem, aut plus diligam, eo feci, sed, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 16: homo nobilis, qui a suis et amari et diligi vellet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: te semper amavi dilexique, id. Fam. 15, 7, et al.—Here belongs the expression of asseveration in the colloq. lang. of the comic poets: ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament *or* amabunt, *so help me God, most assuredly*: ita me dii amabunt, *etc.*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 30 (v. the pass. in its connection): ita me dii ament, credo, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 44: non, ita me dii bene ament, id. Hec. 2, 1, 9: sic me dii amabunt, ut, *etc.*, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 54. Hence also ellipt.: ita me Juppiter! *sc.* amet *or* amabit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 30. And as a salutation: *Me.* Salvus atque fortunatus, Euclio, semper sies. *Eu.* Di te ament, Megadore, *God bless thee*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 6, et al.—Hence

2. Amare se, of vain men: *To be in love with, to be very much pleased with one's self* (perh. used only by Cic.): quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: nisi nosmetipsos valde amabimus, id. Off. 1, 9, 29 Heus.; so id. Att. 4, 16 *med.*; Harusp. 9.

3. Of unlawful love: Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 30: ut videas eam medullitus me amare! id. Most. 1, 3, 86 et saep.: meum gnatum rumor est amare, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 14; id. ib. 20, et al.: ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi R. amare, potare, *etc.*, Sall. C. 11, 6; Hor. S. 2, 3, 250 Heind. et al.

4. Trop.: *To love a thing, to be fond of, to find pleasure in*: nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum alicujus amare, Cic. Sest. 49, 105: amavi amorem tuum, id. Fam. 9, 16: Alexidis manum amabam, id. Att. 7, 2: amabat literas, Nep. Att. 1, 2: ea, quae res secundae amant, lascivia atque superbia incessere, Sall. J. 41, 3: amare nemus et fugere urbes, Tib. 3, 3, 77: amat bonus otia Daphnis, Virg. E. 5, 61: non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 58: amat janua limen, *loves to remain shut*, i. e. *is constantly closed*, id. Od. 1, 25, 3; so Plin. Pan. 31, 4, et al. And *c. Inf.* as object: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50.

5. Amare aliquem de *or* in aliqua re, quod, *etc.*, *To be obliged to one for something, to be under obligation, be thankful*: ecquid nos amas de fidicina istac? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3: de raudusculo multum te amo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7: et in Attilii negotio te amavi, id. Fam. 13, 62: te multum amamus, quod, *etc.*, id. Att. 1, 3: amas me, quod te non vidi? Domit. Afer. in Quint. 6, 3, 93. Also without *de* or *quod*: soror, parce, amabo. *Anter.* Quiesco. *Adelph.* Ergo amo te, *I am much obliged to you,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 40: bene facis: merito te amo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 22. Hence the ellipt. lang. of conversation, amabo *or* amabo te (but never amabo vos, *etc.*), lit. *I shall be under very great obligation to you* (*if you say, do*, etc., *that for me*). Hence in entreaties = oro, quaeso, precor (accordingly, with *ut* or *ne* follg.): *Be so good, I pray, entreat you* (in Plaut. and Ter. very freq.; still the latter always says merely amabo without te; in Cic. only in Epistt.): quis hic, amabo, est, qui, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 26: qui, amabo? id. Bac. 1, 1, 19: quid, amabo, obticuisti? id. ib. 28, et saep.: id, amabo, adjuta me, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70: id agite, amabo, id. ib. 50, et al.; Cat. 33, 1: id amabo te, huic caveas, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 10; id. Men. 4, 3, 4: amabo te, advola, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: cura, amabo te, Ciceronem nostrum, id. Att. 2, 2. With *ut or ne* follg.: scin' quid te amabo ut facias? Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 71; id. ib. 3, 3, 1: amabo ut illuc transeas, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 31: amabo te, ne improbitati meae assignes, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4.

6. Amare *c. inf. To do a thing willingly, to be wont* or *accustomed to* (cf. φιλέω in Passow; Quint. 9, 3, 17) (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): clamore, vultu, saepe impetu, atque aliis omnibus, quae ira fieri amat, Sall. J. 34, 1: aurum per medios ire satellites et perrumpere amat saxa potentius Ictu fulmineo, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9; so id. ib. 2, 3, 9; Epod. 8, 15; Plin. 13, 4, 7; Tac. A. 4, 9.—Whence

ămans, antis, *Pa., c. Gen.*: **a.** *Fond, loving, feeling kindly to, benevolent*; and subst., *a friend, patron*: continentem, amantem uxoris maxime, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 7: veterem amicum suum studiosum, amantem, observantem sui, Cic. Rabir. Post. 16: homines amantes tui, id. Fam. 9, 6: cives amantes patriae, id. Att. 9, 19; id. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 5: ad nos amantissimos tui veni, id. Fam. 16, 7: amans cruoris, Ov. P. 2, 9, 46.—**b.** Trop. of inanim. things, *Friendly, affectionate*: nomen amantius indulgentiusque, Cic. Clu. 5: lenissimis et amantissimis verbis utens, id. Fam. 5, 15, et al.—**c.** Sometimes in a bad sense = amator, *A paramour* (acc. to Wolf Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 22, *amator* designates him who must always have a mistress = scortator; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 38; *amans*, on the contr. indicates a feeling limited to particular cases or times, v. Doed. Syn. 102): amantium irae amoris integratio est, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 23: perjuria amantum, Ov. A. A. 1, 633.—*Adv.* Cic. Fam. 5, 19; Att. 2, 4. —*Comp.* Tac. A. 1, 43.—*Sup.* Cic. Lael. 1.

ā-mŏdo, *adv. From this time forward, henceforth*, ἀπὸ τούτου (only in Church fathers); Hier. Vit. Hil. 51, p. 157 ed. Francf., Paul. Nol. 8, 28; cf. Hand Turs. 1, 286.

ămoebaeus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀμοιβαῖος, *Alternate* (genuine Lat. alternus); hence amoebaeum carmen = ᾆσμα ἀμοιβαῖον, *a responsive song*, Fest.; Serv. Virg. E. 3, 28, 59, 66, et al. Hence in metre pes amoebaeus "ex duabus longis et totidem brevibus et longa," Diom. 478 P. (e. g. īncrēdĭbĭlēs; opp. to antamoebaeus, q. v.).

Ămoebeus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, Ἀμοιβεύς, *A distinguished Athenian harp-player*, Ov. A. A. 3, 399.

ămoene, *adv. Pleasantly, sweetly*, etc., v. amoenus, *fin.*

ămoenĭtas, ātis, *f.* [amoenus] *Pleasantness, delightfulness*; esp. of places, (as scenery, a garden, river, etc.; in the poets, besides Plaut., extremely rare; never in Ter., Lucret., and Hor.): nunc domus suppeditat mihi hortorum amoenitatem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: fluminis, id. ib. 1: amoenitates orarum et litorum, id. N. D. 2, 39; so id. Leg. 2, 1; Rep. 2, 4; Nep. Att. 13; Col. 1, 4, 8; Flor. 2, 11, 4, et al.—**2.** Metaph. of other things (so in Plaut. and the prose-writers of the post-Aug. per., but not in Cic.): amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5: hic me amoenitate amoena amoenus oneravit dies, id. Capt. 4, 1, 7: amoenitates studiorum, Plin. praef.: vitae, Tac. A. 5, 2: verborum, Gell. 12, 1 *fin.*: orationis, id. 10, 3, et al.—**3.** As a term of endearment in Plaut.: uxor mea, mea amoenitas, quid tu agis? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 13: mea vita, mea amoenitas, meus ocellus, id. Mil. 1, 2, 152.

ămoenĭter, *adv. Pleasantly*, etc., v. amoenus, *fin.*

ămoeno, are [amoenus] *v. a.* only in the Church fath., *To make pleasant*: regio amoenata lucis, Salv. Gub. Dei 7 *med.*—**2.** *To please, delight*: amoenare oculos, Cyprian. Ep. 2, 1; Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40, et al.

ămoenus, a, um, *adj.* [the etym. is dub.; acc. to Doed. Syn. 3, 36, contr. from animoenus, like Camoenae from Canimoenae; as it were, animo laxando idoneus] *Pleasant, delightful, charming*; in gen. of objects affecting the sense of sight: the beauties of nature, as a beautiful landscape, gardens, rivers, pictures, *etc.*: "amoena loca .... quod solum amorem praestent et ad se amanda alliciant," Var. in Isid. Orig. 14: "amoena sunt loca solius voluptatis plena," Serv. Virg. A. 5, 734 (on the contr. *jucundus* from juvare, refreshing, delightful, in gen. both phys. and mental.; *gratus*, desired, welcome, *etc.*; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 36 (Ramsh. 377); Hab. Syn. *no.* 564 (class. in prose and poetry): amoena salicta, Enn. Ann. 1, 44 in Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40: Ennius, qui primus amoeno detulit ab Helicone perenni frunde coronam, *who first from the charming Helicon*, etc., Lucr. 1, 118; so id. 4, 1021: locus, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 290: praediola, id. Att. 16, 3, 4: loca amoena voluptaria, Sall. C. 11, 5 Kritz.: amoena piorum Concilia, Virg. A. 5, 734: devenere locos laetos et amoena vireta Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas, id. ib. 6, 638: rus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: aquae, aurae, id. Od. 3, 4, 8: hae latebrae dulces, etiam, si credis, amoenae, *delightful to me* (subjective), *but also in and of themselves* (objectively) *pleasant*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 15 Schmid.; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 35: amoenae Farfarus umbrae, Ov. M. 14, 330: amoenissima aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 30; pictura, Plin. 35, 10, 37 *fin.*—In Tac. amoena, ōrum, *n.* (cf. abditus, *etc.*) *Pleasant places*: per amoena Asiae atque Achaiae, Ann. 3, 7: amoena litorum, Hist. 3, 76.

2. Transf. to other things (rare, and for the most part only post-Aug.): vita, Tac. A. 15, 55: ingenium, id. ib. 2, 64; 13, 3: animus, *i. e.* amoenitatibus deditus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1: amoenissima verba, Gell. 2, 26; so id. 16, 3; 18, 5, et al.

* **3.** Of dress: *Luxurious, too showy* (in reproach): cultus amoenior, Liv. 4, 44.

Adv. * **a.** Old form amoeniter, Gell. 20, 8.—**b.** Usu. form amoene: * in respect to smell, *Sweetly, fragrantly*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2; of a dwelling, *pleasantly* (in the *Sup.*), Plin. Ep. 4, 23; of discourse (in the *Comp.*), Gell. 14, 1, 32.

ā-mōlior, ītus, 4, *v. dep. To remove a person* or *thing from a place* (with effort or difficulty), *to move* or *carry away, to remove*: "amoliri dicuntur ea, quae cum magna difficultate et molimine summoventur et tolluntur e medio," Don. Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24 (rare in Lucret., never in Cic. and Hor.): Att. in Non. 75, 31: amoliri omnia, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 67; so id. Most. 2, 1, 44: impedimentum omne, Sisenn. in Non. 73, 15: omnia e medio, Plin. 11, 10, 10: obstantia silvarum, Tac. A. 1, 50: onus, Luc. 5, 354.—Hence amoliri se (ante-class.), *To take one's self away, to go away, be gone*: non tu te e conspectu hinc amolire? Pac. in Non. 73, 13; id. ib.; Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 68; so id. Ps. 1, 5, 144: hinc vos amolimini, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24.

2. Trop.: *To put away, avert*; in rhetor., *to refute, repel*: religiosum id gestamen amoliendis periculis arbitrantur, Plin. 32, 2, 11: invidiam crimenque ab aliquo, Tac. H. 3, 75: dedecus, id. Ann. 14, 14: amolior et amoveo nomen meum, *i. e.* omitto, *I pass over, lay no stress on*, Liv. 28, 28: videndum etiam, simul nobis plura aggredienda sint, an amolienda singula, *i. e.* refutanda, *to be refuted, rebutted*, Quint. 5, 13, 11; so id. 4, 1, 29; 2, 27, et al.

☞ *Pass.*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 24; Liv. 25, 36.—Whence

* **āmōlītĭo,** ōnis, *f. A removing, putting away, aside*: ex oculis, Gell. 2, 1 *fin.*

āmōlītus, *Part.*, from amolior.

† **ămōmis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀμωμίς, *A plant similar to the genuine amomum, but inferior in fragrance*, Plin. 12, 13, 28.

† **ămōmum** or **-on,** i, *n.* = ἄμωμον, *An aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly, fragrant balsam*, Cissus vitiginea, L.; Plin. 12, 13, 28; 16, 22, 34: Virg. E. 4, 25.—(* **2.** *The balsam itself*, Virg. E. 3, 89); Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 51; Mart. 5, 65; Pers. 3, 104.

ămor (old form amos, like honos, labos, colos, *etc.*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 2), ōris, *m.* [amo], *Love*; both in a good sense, to parents, spouse, friends, *etc.*; and in a bad sense, passionate, sexual love (accordingly, in gen., like amo, the affection that is based on sympathy, while *caritas*, like diligere, is that which arises from esteem, admiration, *etc.*; consequently, the result of reflection; hence amor is also used of animals, but caritas only of men): "Amicitiae caritate et amore cernuntur. Nam quum deorum, tum parentum, patriaeque cultus, eorumque hominum, qui aut sapientia, aut opibus excellunt, ad *caritatem* referri solet. Conjuges autem et liberi et fratres et alii, quos usus familiaritasque conjunxit, quamquam etiam caritate ipsa, tamen *amore* maxime continentur," Cic. Part. 25, 88; cf. id. ib. 16, 56; Doed. Syn. 4, 100; Hab. Syn. *no.* 101. But *amor* is related to *benevolentia* as the cause to the effect, or also as a higher to a lower degree; since benevolentia designates only an external, friendly treatment; but amor *a real, internal love*: "amor, ex quo amicitia nominata, princeps est ad benevolentiam conjungendam," Cic. Lael. 8, 26: "nihil enim est, quod studio et benevolentia, vel amore potius effici non possit," id. Fam. 3, 9; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, 105; Hab. Syn. *no.* 101) (very freq. in all periods, and in every kind of style; in a base sense most freq. in the com. and eleg. poets, Petron., and similar authors) constr. *c. in, erga*, or the object. *Gen.* (with the Gen. of the gerund, never in Cic., perh. in no prose writer; but in Lucr., Ovid, and Hor.): ab his initiis noster in te amor profectus, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: si quid in te residet amoris erga me, id. ib. 5, 5: amori nostro (*i. e.* quo a te amamur) plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, largiare, id. ib. 5, 12. So: amplecti aliquem amore, id. ib. 7, 1: habere amorem erga aliquem, id. ib. 9, 14: respondere amori amore, id. ib. 15, 21: conciliare amorem alicui, id. de Or. 2, 51, et saep.—Of passionate, sexual love: Medea amore saevo saucia, Enn. Med. in Cic. Her. 2, 22 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἔρωτι θυμὸν ἐκπλαγεῖσ' Ἰάσονος, Eur. Med. prol. 8): is amore projecticiam illam deperit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 43: amore perdita est, id. Mil. 4, 6, 38: in amore haec omnia sunt vitia; Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14: aeterno devictus volnere amoris, Lucr. 1, 35: qui vitat amorem, id. 4, 1069; Ov. M. 4, 256: ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 1: meretricis amore sollicitus, id. Sat. 2, 3, 252, et al.—**b.** In both significations also in the plur.: amores hominum in te, Cic. Att. 5, 10: amores sancti, the honorable love of youth of the Greeks, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68 Goer.; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 34, 72 (on the contr. that which is base, Nep. Paus. 4, 1): est is mihi in amoribus, *i. e.* valde a me amatur, id. Fam. 7, 33: meos amores eloquar, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 2: meretricii amores, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 10: amores et hae deliciae, quae vocantur, Cic. Coel. 19; Ov. M. 4, 259: insanos fateamur amores, id. ib. 9, 519, et saep.; Hor. Od. 3, 21, 3, et saep.—Also meton. for *The loved object itself*: amores et deliciae tuae, Cic. Div. 1, 36: Pompejus nostri amores, id. Att. 2, 19; id. ib. 16, 6; and ironic.: sed redeo ad amores deliciasque nostras, L. Antonium, id. Phil. 6, 5; Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 79; Ov. M. 1, 617; id. ib. 4, 137, et al.—And, **c.** Personified: Amor, *The god of love, Love, Cupid*, Ἔρως: Paret Amor dictis carae genetricis, Virg. A. 1, 693: nec quid Amor curat, Ov. M. 1, 480; so id. ib. 11, 797, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 1; Prop. 1, 2, 8; 2, 13, 2, et saep. Also in the plur., *Cupids, Loves*: corpora nudorum Amorum, Ov. M. 10.

516: lascivi Amores, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 7; parvi Amores, Prop. 3, 1, 11, et al.

2. Trop.: *A lively, strong, passionate longing for something, desire, lust:* consulatus amor, Cic. Sull. 26, 73: gloriae, id. Arch. 11, 28: amicitiae, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 70: lactis, Virg. G. 3, 394: vini, Liv. 9, 18: auri, Virg. A. 1, 349: argenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 78: numini, Juv. 14, 138: laudum, Virg. A. 9, 197, et saep.: cognitionis, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18; with gerund; edundi, Lucr. 4, 870: habendi, Ov. M. 1, 131; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85: scribendi, id. Sat. 2, 1, 10. Poet. also, *c. Inf.* as subject.: si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, Virg. A. 2, 10; Stat. Th. 1, 698.

* **3.** Poet.: *An object producing love:* quaeritur et nascentis equi de fronte revolsus Et matri praereptus amor, Virg. A. 4, 516; upon which passage Serv. remarks: "Secundum Plinium, qui dicit in Naturali Historia (8, 42, 66) pullos equinos habere in fronte quandam carnem, quam eis statim natis adimit mater: quam si quis forte praeripuerit, odit pullum, et lac ei denegat." Cf. hippomanes.

* **ămōrābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [amor] *Loving, amorous:* Lab. in Gell. 11, 15, 1.

Ămorgus or **-os,** i, *f.*, Ἀμοργός, *One of the Sporades in the Aegean Sea,* the birth-place of the poet Simonides; under the Rom. emperors, a place for the banishment of criminals; now *Amorgo* or *Morgo*. Plin. 4, 12, 23; Tac. A. 4, 30: cf. Mann. Gr. 734 *sq.*

* **ămōrĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [amor-fero] *Producing,* or *awakening love:* sagittae, Venant. 6, 2, 13.

* **ămōrĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [amor-facio] *Causing love:* App. Herb. 123.

ămos, v. amor.

āmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amoveo] *A removing, removal* (very rare; only twice in Cic.): doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; id. ib. 2, 3, 9: ordinis, Gaj. Dig. 47, 10, 43.

āmōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from

ā-mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a.* *To remove from a place, to put* or *take away, to withdraw,* esp. when it is done with effort or trouble: "proprie amovetur saxum de loco," Don. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 14; cf. amolior; (class.): me exinde amovit loco, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 64; id. Epid. 2, 2, 94; Bac. 4, 8, 64: testem hanc cum abs te amoveris, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 78; id. Ad. 4, 2, 14: illum ex istis locis amove, Cic. Att. 1, 12; lex Porcia virgas ab omnium civium corpore amovit, id. Rabir. Perduell. 4, 12: amoto custode, Prop. 1, 11, 15: alia amovimus ab hostium oculis, Liv. 5, 51: imagines, ex bibliothecis amovere, Suet. Cal. 34; id. Claud. 68; Ner. 47.—Hence amovere se, *to retire, withdraw:* te hinc amove, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 34: e coetu se amovissent, Liv. 3, 38: qui memet finibus umquam amorim Ausoniae, Sil. 17, 224: statuit repente recedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. Tib. 10.—Trop.: segnitiem amove, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6; id. Trin. 3, 3, 54: socordiamque ex pectore, id. Ps. 1, 2, 11; so crapulam, id. ib. 5, 1, 35: amoto metu, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 10; 3, 2, 30: amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 27: bellum, Liv. 5, 35, et al.—Poet. of time: *To take with itself:* quaecumque venustate amovet aetas, * Lucr. 1, 226.

2. In and after the Aug. per., *To take away by stealth, to steal;* as a more elevated desig. of *furari, furtum facere:* boves per dolum amotas, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 10: si filia familiares res amoverit, Paul. Dig. 25, 2, 3: aliquid ex heredidate, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 70, at al.

3. In the post-Aug. prose (perh. only in Tac.), *To remove by banishing, to banish:* amotus Cercinam quatuordecim annis exsilium toleravit, Tac. A. 1, 53: in insulam, id. ib. 4, 31: Cretam, id. ib. 21: per nomen obsidum amovere, id. ib. 13, 9; 14, 57.

† **ampĕlĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀμπέλινος, *Of the vine:* Caecil. in Non. 548, 15.

† **ampĕlītis,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἀμπελῖτις, *A kind of bituminous earth, with which the vine was sprinkled, in order to keep off worms,* Plin. 35, 16, 56.

† **ampĕlŏdesmos,** i, *m.*=ἀμπελόδεσμος, *A plant, used for tying up vines,* Plin. 17, 23, 35 *no.* 26.

† **ampĕlŏleucē,** ēs, *f.*=ἀμπελολεύκη (white vine), *The white vine, bryony,* Bryonia alba, L.; Plin. 22, 1, 16.

1. Ampĕlos, i, *m.*, acc. to the fable, *A beautiful youth, loved by Bacchus,* Ov. F. 3, 409.

2. ampĕlos, i, *f.* **1.** Agria, *Wild vine,* Labrusca, Plin. 23, 1, 14.—**2.** Ampelos Chironia, *Grease-wort,* vitis nigra *or* bryonia, Plin. 23, 1, 17; id. 24, 4, 16.

‡ **ampendices,** *Appendages,* so called by the ancients, acc. to Festus, "quod circumpenderent, quos nunc appendices appellamus," Fest. p. 18.

† **amphēmĕrĭnos,** a, on, *adj.*=ἀμφημερινος, *Daily,* quotidianus: genus febrium, *not intermittent,* Plin. 28, 16, 66.

Amphĭărāus, i, *m.*, Ἀμφιάραος, *A distinguished Grecian seer, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilochus.* Knowing that he was destined to lose his life in the Theban war, he concealed himself in his house; but his wife Eriphyle was prevailed upon to betray him, by the offer of a golden necklace, and he was compelled by Polynices to accompany him to the war, where he was swallowed up, with his chariot, in the earth, Cic. Div. 1, 40; Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 52.—Whence **Amphĭărāēus** (six sylb.), a, um, *Amphiarian,* Prop. 2, 34, 39; and **Amphĭărāīdes,** ae, *m. A descendant of Amphiaraus,* i. e. *Alcmaeon,* Ov. F. 2, 43.

† **amphĭbŏlĭa** (in Charis. 243 P.; Diom. 444; Isid. Or. 1, 33: amphibologia), ae, *f.*=ἀμφιβολία (ἀμφιβολογία), in rhetor., *Ambiguity, double-meaning,* Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116; Fam. 7, 32; Her. 2, 11; Quint. 7, 9, 1, et al.

† **amphĭbŏlus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀμφίβολος, *Ambiguous,* Cap. 5, 149.

† **amphĭbrăchys,** ÿos, *m.*=ἀμφίβραχυς (short before and after), in metre, *The foot* ◡—◡, Quint. 9, 4, 82. (Later gramm. sometimes give the word the Latin ending, amphibra*chus;* cf. Quint. 1. 1. § 105.)

* **amphĭbrĕvis,** the same as the preced., Diom. 475 P.

Amphictyŏnes, um (*acc. Gr.* **-as,** v. below), *m.*, Ἀμφικτύονες, *The political and religious assembly of the confederated Gr. States at Thermopylae, later at Delphi, the Amphictyons* (cf. Tittm. Amphyct. League, Heeren Ideen 3, 196): Thebani accusantur apud Amphictyonas, Cic. Inv. 2, 23; Quint. 5, 10, 111: decreto Amphictyonum, Tac. A. 4, 14.

Amphĭdămas, antis, *m.*, Ἀμφιδάμας, *One of the Argonauts, son of Aleus, from Arcadia,* Hyg. F. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 376.

Amphĭlŏchĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἀμφιλοχία, *A small province in Acarnania,* Cic. Pis. 40; Mann. Gr. 62 *sq.* Whence **Amphĭlŏchĭcus** or **Amphĭlŏchĭus,** a, um, *Amphilochian,* Liv. 38, 10; Plin. 4, 1; and **Amphĭlŏchi,** *The inhab. of Amphilochia,* Liv. 38, 3.

Amphĭlŏchus, i, *m.*, Ἀμφίλοχος, **1.** *Son of Amphiaraus, founder of* Argos Amphilochium, *in Epirus,* Plin. 4, 1, 2.—**2.** *Son of Alcmaeon and Manto, who, as a seer, had a temple at Oropus, in Attica,* Liv. 45, 27.

† **amphĭmăcrus,** i, *m.*=ἀμφίμακρος (long before and after), *The poet. foot* —◡— (also called Creticus), Quint. 9, 4, 81.

† **amphĭmallum,** i, *n.*=ἀμφίμαλλον (hairy on both sides), *A woolen cloth, which was hairy* or *shaggy on both sides,* Plin. 8, 48, 73.

Amphĭmĕdon, ontis, *m.* *A Libyan who, while fighting for Cepheus against Perseus, was slain by the latter,* Ov. M. 5, 75.

Amphĭnŏmus, i, *m.*, and **Ănāpis,** *Two youths of Catana, who, in an eruption of Aetna, bore their parents uninjured through the fire, and to whom, in consequence, monuments were erected by their fellow-citizens,* Sen. Ben. 3, 37; Sil. 14, 197; Val. Max. 5, 4 *no.* 4 *extr.*

Amphīon, ŏnis, *m.*, Ἀμφίων, *Son of Antiope by Jupiter, king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe;* renowned for his music, by the magical power of which, acc. to fable, the stones were collected for the building of the walls of Thebes, Hyg. F. 6 and 7; Hor. A. P. 394. He killed himself on account of grief for the loss of his children, slain by the arrows of Apollo and Diana, Ov. M. 6, 221; 271; 402: Amphionis arces, *i. e. Thebes,* id. ib. 15, 427.—Whence **Amphĭŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj. Amphionic,* Prop. 1, 9, 10.

Amphĭpŏlis, is, *f.*, Ἀμφίπολις, *A distinguished city in Macedonia,* now *Emboli,* Plin. 4, 10, 17; Liv. 45, 9; 29. Whence, **a. Amphipolītes,** ae, *m.*, Ἀμφιπολίτης, *An Amphipolitan,* Var. R. R. 1, 1.—**b. Amphĭpŏlitānus,** a, um, *Belonging to Amphipolis,* Just. 14 *fin.*

† **amphĭprostȳlos,** i, *m.*=ἀμφιπρόστυλος (with pillars before and behind), *A temple which had pillars in front and rear, but not at the sides:* Vitr. 3, 1.

† **amphisbaena,** ae, *f.*=ἀμφίσβαινα, *A kind of serpent in Libya, which can move forward or backward,* Plin. 8, 23, 35; Luc. 9, 719.

Amphissa, ae, *f.*, Ἄμφισσα, **1.** *The ancient chief town in Locri Azolae, near Phocis,* Luc. 3, 172; cf. Mann. Gr. 125.—**2.** *A promontory of Locri Epizephyrii, in Lower Italy;* whence **Amphissius,** a, um, Ov. M. 15, 703.

Amphissus or **-os,** i, *m.* *Son of Apollo and Dryope, the builder of the town Oeta, at the foot of the mountain of the same name,* Ov. M. 9, 356; 363.

amphĭtănē, es, *f.* *A kind of precious stone,* also called chrysocolla, perh. a magnetic pyrites, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

† **amphĭtăpa,** ae, *f.*=ἀμφιτάπης, *A coverlet, shaggy on both sides:* dormire super amphitapa bene molli, Var. in Non. 540, 30; Lucil. ib.; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 24.

† **amphĭthălămus,** i, *m.*=ἀμφιθάλαμος, *An antechamber,* Vitr. 6, 10, dub. (al. leg. antithalamus, a chamber opp. to the sleeping chamber).

amphĭthĕātrālis, e, *adj.* [amphitheatrum] *Of,* or *pertaining to, the amphitheatre, amphitheatrical:* spectaculum, Plin. 11, 24, 28: magistri, Mart. 11, 70: pompa, Claud. Cons. Mall. Th. 293.

amphĭthĕātrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, i. q. amphitheatralis: charta, *made near the amphitheatre,* of little value, Plin. 13, 12, 23: spectaculum, Symm. Ep. 4, 8.—From

† **amphĭthĕātrum,** i, *n.*=ἀμφιθέατρον, *An amphitheatre, a circular* or *oval building, in which each successive seat, raised above the last, furnished an unobstructed view;* in Rome it was used for public spectacles, and most often for gladiatorial shows, and was at first built of simple wood, but afterward with great splendor. The largest one, begun by Vespasian and finished by Titus, is said to have held 87,000 spectators: Plin. 19, 1, 6; Tac. A. 2, 62; H. 2, 67; Suet. Aug. 29; Calig. 18; Vesp. 9; Tit. 7; 40; Ner. 12; Isid. 15, 2, 35, p. 471 Lind., et al.; cf. Adam's Ant. 2, 27 *sq.*

Amphītrīte, es, *f.*, Ἀμφιτρίτη, *Amphitrite, the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the Sea,* Col. 10, 201; hence an appel. for *the sea:* Ov. M. 1, 14; Cat. 64, 11.

Amphĭtrȳo (**-ŭo**) or **ōn,** ōnis, Ἀμφιτρύων, ωνος, *Son of Alceus and Hipponome, king of Thebes, and husband of Alcmene,* who bore at the same time Iphicles his son and Hercules the son of Jupiter, Ov. M. 6, 112.—**2.** *The name of a comedy of Plautus.*—Hence

Amphĭtrȳōnĭădēs, ae, *patr. m.* *A descendant of Amphitryo,* i. e. *Hercules,* Catull. 68, 112; Ov. M. 9, 340; 15, 49; Virg. A. 8, 214.

amphŏra, ae (*gen. pl.* as a measure, usually amphorùm, v. below, *no.* 3; cf. Charis. 41 P.), *f.*=ἀμφορεύς, *A vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles* or *ears;* for liquids, esp. wine, *a flagon, pitcher, flask, bottle, jar,* etc.; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, 189: amphoras implere,. Cato R. R. 113, 2: amphora coepit institui, Hor. A. P. 22; so id. Od. 3, 8, 10; 16, 34; Petr. S. 34, et al. Hence poet. for the *wine* contained therein: Hor. Od. 3, 28, 8.—Also for holding oil: amphorae oleariae, Cato R. R. 10, 2; and honey: aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris, Hor Epod. 2, 15.—**2.** *A measure for liquids,* also called quadrantal; cf. Fest. p. 133=

2 urnae, *or* 3 modii, *or* 8 congii, *or* 48 sextarii, *etc.*; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, 275: in singulas vini amphoras, Cic. Font. 5, 9; Plin. 9, 30, 48. Since such a measure was kept as a standard at the Capitolium, amphora Capitolina signifies an amphora which holds the full measure: Capit. Max. 4.—**3.** *A measure of a ship:* naves, quarum minor nulla erat duum millium amphorum, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Plin. 6, 22, 24: navem, quae plus, quam trecentarum amphorarum esset, Liv. 21, 63.—Whence

* **amphŏrālis,** e, *adj.* *Containing the measure of an amphora:* vas, Plin. 37, 2, 10.

* **amphŏrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [amphora] *Contained in the amphora:* vinum, *kept therein*, Proc. Dig. 33, 6, 16.

Amphrȳsus or **-os,** i, *m.*, Ἄμφρυσος, *A small river in the Thessal. province of Phthiotis, on which, acc. to the fable, Apollo fed the flocks of King Admetus*, Ov. M. 1, 580; 7, 229; Virg. G. 3, 2.—**a. Amphrȳsĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Belonging to Amphrysus*, or poet. transf. *to Apollo:* vates, *i. e. the Sibyl*, Virg. A. 6, 394.—**b. Amphrȳsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: Am. gramen, Stat. S. 1, 4, 105.

ample, *adv.* *Spaciously, abundantly, copiously;* v. amplus.

am-plector (old form amploctor, Prisc. 552, 39 P.), exus, 3. (*act.* form **amplecto,** Liv. Andr. Odyss. in Diom. 379 P.; cf. Prisc. 797 P.; Struve S. 114.—In pass. Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 27; Lucil. in Prisc. 791 P.) *v. dep.*, lit. *To wind* or *twine around a person* or *thing;* as it were, plecti am (=circum) aliquem, πλέκεσθαι ἀμφί τινα; hence with exclusive reference to the other object (cf. adimo): *to surround, encompass, encircle a person* or *thing:* of living beings: *to embrace* (class. in prose and poetry): genua amplectens, Liv. Andr. Od. in Diom. 379 P. (as transl. of Hom. Od. 6, 142: γούνων λαβὼν): amplectimur tibi genua, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 16; so id. Cist. 2, 3, 25: serpens arboris amplectens stirpem, Lucr. 5, 35: quorum tellus amplectitur ossa, id. 1, 136: manibus saxa, *to grasp*, Liv. 5, 47: qui tanto amore possessiones suas amplexi tenebant, Cic. Sull. 20: munimento amplecti, Liv. 35, 28; so id. 41, 5, et saep.; Plin. 5, 1, 1: et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Virg. E. 3, 45: urbes amplecti muro, Hor. A. P. 209, et saep.: visne ego te ac tute me amplectare? Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 9; *Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 19: ille me amplexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Somn. Scip. 2, et al.

2. Trop.: **a.** *To embrace, encircle in mind*, i. e. *to understand, comprehend, see through:* quae si judex non amplectetur omnia consilio, non animo ac mente circumspiciet, Cic. Font. 7; also simply *to reflect upon, to consider carefully:* cogitationem toto pectore amplecti, Cic. Att. 12, 35.—**b.** In discourse, *To comprehend*, i. e. *to discuss particularly, to handle, treat:* quod ego argumentum pluribus verbis amplecterer, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: actio verbis causam et rationem juris amplectitur, id. Caec. 40: omnes res per scripturam amplecti, id. Inv. 2, 50: non ego cuncta meis amplecti versibus opto, Virg. G. 2, 42; Plin. 4, 12, 24. Also *to comprehend under a name:* quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30.—**c.** *To encircle in love*, i. e. *to love;* and of inanimate things, *to value, esteem, honor:* quem mihi videtur amplecti respublica, Cic. Cat. 4, 3: aliquem amicissime, Cic. Fam. 6, 6 *fin.*; Sall. J. 7: hoc se amplectitur uno, *i. e.* se amat, *values, esteems himself*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 53; opp. to repudiare, Cic. de Or. 1, 24: amplecti virtutem, id. Phil. 10, 4: nobilitatem et dignitates hominum amplecti, id. Fam. 4, 8; and, with a play upon the word, of one who robs the state treasury: rem publicam nimium amplecti, id. Flacc. 18.

amplexor, ātus, 1. (the act. form amplexo, anal. to amplecto, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 60; Att. in Non. 470, 11; Lucil. in Prisc. 791 P.; Petr. S. 63) *v. dep.* and *intens.* [amplector] *To encircle, embrace* (more rare than the simple v., and for the most part only ante-class., and in Cic.): aram amplexantes, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 33. Esp. *to encircle in love, to embrace:* Plaut. Truc. 5, 33; id. Mil. gl. 5, 40: mitto jam osculari atque amplexari, *Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 27: inimicum meum, sic amplexabantur, sic fovebant, sic osculabantur, Cic. Fam. 1, 9; Just. 24, 3.—**2.** Trop.: *To be in love, to love, honor*, etc. (perhaps only in Cic.): Appius totum me amplexatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: otium, id. Sest. 45, 98; so id. Clu. 44; de Or. 3, 17; Fin. 4, 14: species (*i. e.* ἰδέας) mirifice Plato erat amplexatus, *i. e.* adamaverat, suas fecerat, id. Acad. 1, 9, et al.

amplexus, ūs, *m.* [amplector] *An encircling, embracing, surrounding* (for the most part poet. and in post-Aug. prose): amplexu terrarum, *Lucr. 5, 320: serpentis amplexu, *Cic. Div. 1, 36: exuit amplexus, *my folds, my embrace*, Ov. M. 9, 52: occupat (serpens) hos morsu, longis amplexibus illos, id. ib. 3, 48: oceanus, qui orbem terrarum amplexu finit, Liv. 36, 17; so Plin. 5, 9, 9; Stat. Th. 6, 255, et al.—**2.** Trop.: *A loving embrace, caress* (mostly in plur.): cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet, Virg. A. 1, 687: aliquem impedire amplexu, Ov. M. 2, 433: dum petis amplexus, Ov. H. 14, 69 Ruhnk.; Sen. Thyest. 522. But also amplexu petere aliquem, Ov. M. 6, 604, et al.: circumfusus amplexibus Tiberii sui, Vell. 2, 123: tenere aliquem amplexu, Tac. A. 12, 68: in amplexus alicujus ruere, id. ib. 16, 32: in amplexus ejus effusus, id. ib. 12, 47, et al.—**3.** A euphem. expression for concubitus: in mediis ambo deprensi amplexibus haerent, Ov. M. 4, 184; Juv. 6, 64; Sil. 11, 399 Drak.

ampliātio, ōnis, *f.* [amplio], * **1.** *An extending, enlarging:* addita est sacramento, Tert. Bapt. 13.—**2.** As *t. t.* in judic. lang., *A deferring of the decision of the judge:* ampliata est et ipsa ampliatio, Sen. Contr. 1, 3 *fin.*; cf. amplio *no.* 2.

amplĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amplifico] *A widening;* hence, **1.** *An extending, enlarging, amplifying* (perh. only in Cic.): pecuniae amp., Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: rei familiaris amp., id. Off. 1, 8, 25. Trop.: honoris et gloriae, id. ib. 2, 12, 42.—**2.** In rhetor. *t. t.* *An exaggerated, extended description of an object, an amplification*, Cic. Her. 2, 30; Partit. 15; Quint. 2, 5, 9; 5, 10, 99.

amplĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A widener, an amplifier* (very rare): rerum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10; Orell. *no.* 1025. Trop.: dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 10, 12.—Whence

* **amplĭfĭcātrix,** īcis, *f.* *She who enlarges, amplifies:* amp. veri vetustas, Pacat. Paneg. Theod. 8.

* **amplĭfĭce,** *adv.* *Splendidly*, v. amplificus.

amplĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [amplus-facio] *To make wide, to extend, enlarge* (class., but for the most part in prose): dolorem, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21: divitias, Cic. Rep. 3, 12. So: fortunam, id. Lael. 16, 59: sonum, *to strengthen, increase*, id. N. D. 2, 57: urbem, id. Cat. 3, 1; Liv. 1, 44: rempublicam, id. N. D. 2, 3. Trop.: auctoritas amplificata, Cic. Manil. 16: honore et gloria amplificati, id. Leg. 3, 14: Aeduorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas, Caes. B. G. 2, 14, et saep.—**2.** In rhetor. *t. t.* *To place a subject in some way in a clearer light, to make its importance* or *insignificance more conspicuous, to amplify, dilate upon, enlarge, to augment* or *diminish:* summa laus eloquentiae est amplificare rem ornando, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104; cf. id. ib. 1, 51, 221; Acad. 2, 2, et al.; cf. amplificatio.

* **amplĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Splendid*, Fronto. Hence * Adv. amplifice, *Splendidly*, Cat. 64, 266.

amplĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [amplus] *To make wider, to extend, enlarge, amplify* (rare, esp. before the Aug. per., for the most part in prose): amplianda scalpello plaga est, Cels. 7, 5: rem, * Hor. S. 1, 4, 32: de ampliando numero, Plin. Pan. 54, 4; so Luc. 3, 276; Tac. H. 2, 78; Suet. Aug. 18; Ner. 22, et al. Trop.: nomen, *to render glorious*, Mart. 8, 66: Hannibalis bellicis laudibus ampliatur virtus Scipionis, Quint. 8, 4, 20.

2. Aliquem *or* aliquid, in judic. lang. *t. t.*, *To delay a judgment* or *decision*, in order to make further investigation, since the judges in such cases employed the expression AMPLIUS OR NON LIQUET, v. amplius *no.* c. (on the contr. *comperendinare*, to defer the sentence, after a full examination of the case, for three days; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, 372; Rupert. Tac. Or. 38, 1, p. 455): potestas ampliandi, Cic. Caecin. 10: lex ampliandi facit potestatem, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, 26: *c. Acc. pers.*, *to defer his business:* istum hominem nefarium ampliaveritis, id. Her. 4, 36: bis ampliatus tertio absolutus est, Liv. 43, 2; id 4, 44 *fin.*; Val. Max. 8, 1 *no.* 11.

amplĭter, *adv.* **1.** *Amply, copiously, abundantly, magnificently.* **2.** *Greatly, vehemently, much;* v. amplus.

amplĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [amplus] *The wide extent of a thing* in space, *width, amplitude, size, bulk* (class., but only in prose): membrorum, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 3: simulacrum modica amplitudine, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: urbis, Liv. 7, 30: oppidum stadiorum LXX. amplitudine, Plin. 6, 26, 30: platanus adolescit in amplitudinem, id. 12, 1, 3: valli, Tac. H. 4, 22, et al. In *plur.:* amplitudines bonorum, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18.—**2.** Trop.: **a.** *c. Gen.* *Greatness:* animi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: rerum gestarum, Nep. Att. 18: fortunae, Plin. praef. 3; in *plur.*, amplitudines virtutum, Gell. 4, 9.—**b.** *Abs.* *Dignity, grandeur, consequence* (more general than dignitas, auctoritas, *etc.*; cf. Manut. Cic. Fam. 1, 5; Hab. Syn. 363): homines, in quibus summa auctoritas est et amp., Cic. Rosc. Amer. 1: majestas est amp. et dignitas civitatis, id. de Or. 2, 39: splendor et amp., id. Off. 1, 20: ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, id. Brut. 81, 281, et al.—**c.** In rhetor., *Copiousness and dignity of expression:* "amplitudo orationis est copiosum et magnificum dicendi genus," Gell. 7, 14; cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 16 *fin.* Specif. amplitudo Platonis, Cic. Or. 1 *fin.* for the Gr. πλατύτης τῆς ἑρμηνείας, by Plin. Ep. 1, 10 more liter. called Platonica latitudo.

amplius, v. amplus, *adv.*

* **amplĭuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [amplus] *Somewhat larger*, or *more magnificent:* fortuna, App. Apol. p. 322, 19 Elm.—* *Adv.* amplĭuscŭle, *rather more;* Sidon. Ep. 3, 16.

* **amplo,** are, old form for amplifico, *v. a.* *To extend, enlarge;* trop., *to make glorious:* causam humilem dictis, Pac. in Non. 506, 26.

amploctor, v. amplector.

amplus, a, um, *adj.* [ἀνάπλεως, acc. to Doed. Syn. 3, 224, contr. from ambulus, from amb, like circulus from circum] **1.** *Of large extent* in space, *great, ample, spacious, roomy:* quanto est res amplior, *the larger a thing is in extent*, Lucr. 2, 1133: domus, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: amplissima curia et amplissimum gymnasium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 53: porticus, Virg. A. 3, 353; Plin. 6, 20, 23, et al. Hence transf. to other things: *Comprising much, abundant, great, ample, long, much:* pabula, Lucr. 5, 942: res pecuaria, Cic. Quint. 3: amplissima pecunia, id. Rosc. Am. 31: amplissimae fortunae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 8, and amplae divitiae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 101: ampliores aquae, Plin. 5, 9, 10: amplissima dies horarum quindecim, *the longest day*, id. 6, 34, 39: amplior exercitus, Suet. Vesp. 4, et al. Trop.: quidquid est, quamvis amplum sit, id certe parum est tum, cum est aliquid amplius, Cic. Marcell. 8: amplior potentia, Plin. 28, 10, 42: amplissimi effectus, id. 2, 40, 40. Also in *comp. n.* amplius subst. (not to be confounded with the adv. amplius, from ample, v. below) *More, further, yet:* daturus non sum amplius, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29: quid vultis amplius? id. Mil. 18; id. N. D. 2, 12: illa corona contentus Thrasybulus neque amplius requisivit, Nep. Thras. 4, 3. Hence also *c. Gen.:* liberorum amplius, *more children*, Plaut. Cist. 5, 4: amplius negotii, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: amplius obsidum, Caes. B. G. 6, 9 Herz.

2. In reference to internal, subjective power or force: *Strong, violent, impetuous, great, ample.* So twice in Ter.: haec irae factae essent multo ampliores, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 9: si forte morbus amplior factus siet, id. ib. 50: pro viribus amplis, *in proportion to the great strength*, Lucr. 5, 1173: poena sera sed ampla, Prop. 3, 6, 32: spes ampla nepotum, id. ib. 22, 41; so Suet. Claud. 7, et al.

3. In reference to external splendor: *Magnificent, splendid, glorious* (in this signif. very freq.): ne ullum munus aedilitatis amplius aut gratius populo esse possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5: praemia, id. Mil. 22: amplissimae res gestae, id. Att. 8, 9: triumphus, Nep. Cat. 1: funus, id. Eum. 4, 4: dona, Liv. 42, 14; id. 21, 43: amplius cognomen, *i. e.* Augusti, Suet. Aug. 7, et al.

4. In respect to the opinion of others: *Illustrious, renowned, distinguished, esteemed:* Cic. Rosc. Am. 30: homo spectata fide amplissimus, id. Caec. 36: amplae et honestae familiae, id. Mur. 7: amplissimo genere natus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12; in the *neutr.*, amplum, *honorable, glorious* (rare, perh. only in Livy): Liv. 2, 9: sibi amplum esse, urbem ab se captam frequentari, id. 9, 30; id. 28, 42.—Hence, in public life, amplissimus, as a title for persons high in office, consul, senator, decemvir, *etc.*: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: amplissimus honor, *i. e.* consulatus, id. Rep. 1, 3: amplissimus ordo, *i. e.* senatorius, Plin. Ep. 10, 3; Suet. Cal. 49; Oth. 8; Vesp. 9, et al.

5. Amplus orator, in rhetor., *Who speaks with dignity and suitable copiousness*, Cic. Or. 9; Brut. 68.

Adv. **a.** More ancient form, ampliter, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 65; Cist. 2, 3, 55; Stich. 5, 4, 10; Att. in Non. 511, 20; Lucil. ib.; Pompon. ib.; Gell. 2, 6; 10, 3.—**b.** Class. form, ample, *Splendidly, magnificently*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27; Phil. 5, 19; Brut. 55. *Sup.*, Plin. 18, 3, 3.—Whence

amplĭus, *comp.*, *More, longer, further;* in prevailing use of the extension of time and of number (while *plus* denotes more, in quantity, measure, *etc.; magis*, the comparative of action or quality: more; and *potius*, the choice between different objects: rather; cf. Hab. Syn. *no.* 615; Grysar, p. 488 *sq.;* Ramsh. p. 485), constr. with *comp. Abl.*, with *quam* (so only in the post-Aug. per.), or entirely *abs.* with the Nom., Acc., and Gen.; cf. Ramsh. p. 491, and Zumpt, § 485; Herz. Caes. B. G. 4, 12: quam vellem invitatum, ut nobiscum esset amplius, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 11: hora amplius permulti homines moliebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 95: (solem) amplius duodeviginti partibus majorem esse quam terram, id. Acad. 2, 26, 82: milites amplius horis quatuor fortissime pugnaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: nec amplius quam septem et viginti dies commoratus, Suet. Aug. 17, et al.: amplius sunt sex menses, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3: amplius centum cives, id. Verr. 1, 5, 14: Lacedaemonii, qui septingentos jam annos amplius unis moribus vivunt, id. Flacc. 26: Sabim flumen non amplius millia passuum decem abesse, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: duas amplius horas dubium certamen sustinuere, Liv. 36, 38: reliquum spatium, quod est non amplius pedum DC, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: sexdecim non amplius legionibus defensum imperium est, Liv. 27, 10: quinque non amplius dierum terreno itinere, Plin. 6, 17, 19.—**b.** Often with the negatives non, haud, nihil, ne, nec, *etc.* (in Cic. this combination is not found; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 94: non est jam in lege positus modus aestimandi; so also Liv. 30, 7): Lucr. 4, 875: non amplius XIV. cohortes, Pompej. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 C.: nec jam amplius ullae apparent terrae, Virg. A. 3, 192; so id. ib. 9, 518; 1, 683; Ecl. 3, 105: duo haud amplius millia peditum, Liv. 28, 2: non amplius quum plurimum quam septem horas dormiebat, Suet. Aug. 78; id. Tib. 26.—**c.** *t. t.* Of judges, when they wished to defer an important cause for future examination: "Amplius adeo prolixum temporis spatium significat, ut judices quotiescumque significarent, adhuc se audire velle, AMPLIUS dicebant. Itaque negotium differebant, unde hodieque *ampliari* judicium differri dicitur," Charis. 176 P.; Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 39; cf. also amplio and ampliatio: quum consules, re audita AMPLIUS de consilii sententia pronunciavissent, Cic. Brut. 22, 86; hence metaph.: ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 17.—**d.** Amplius non petere also, *t. t.* in judicial lang.: *To bring no further action, to make no further claim:* Cic. Rosc. Com. 12; id. Brut. 5; Fam. 13, 28; Att. 1, 8.—**e.** Sometimes = insuper, praeterea, *Besides, further, more:* quid ego aliud exoptem amplius? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 135: quid loquar amplius hoc de homine, Cic. Caec. 9; Sall. J. 44, 5. Hence the expression nihil dicam amplius, when one fears to wound by declaring his opinion: *I will say nothing further:* Plaut. As. 1, 3, 51: si, quod equitis Romani filius est, inferior esse debuit: omnes tecum equitum Romanorum filii petiverunt: nihil dico amplius, Cic. Planc. 7 ("tacite significat, eos dignitate inferiores fuisse Plancio," Manut.).—**f.** Hoc amplius, eo amplius, *Besides*, in adding a new object to the preceding = praeterea: Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 21: M. Atilius et ejus filius armatos ibi fuisse dixerunt: etiam hoc amplius: quum Aebutius Caecinae malum minaretur, *etc.*, id. Caec. 10; so id. N. D. 2, 12; Fin. 5, 4; Fam. 9, 25; Quint. 1, 1, 8; Suet. Caes. 38; Claud. 11, et al.; hence *t. t.* of senators, when they gave their sanction to a proposition, but made an addition to it: Servilio assentior et hoc amplius censeo, Magnum Pomp. . . . fecisse, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 13, 21; so Sen. Qu. Nat. 3, 15; de Vit. Beat. 3.—**g.** Nihil amplius quam and nec quidquam amplius, as a more emphatic periphrasis for tantum: *Nothing further, nothing else than* (cf. nihil aliud nisi, under alius *no.* 1, b): de sepulcris autem nihil est apud Solonem amplius quam, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 26: quibus natura nihil tribuit amplius, quam ut, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 12; Suet. Ner. 39; id. Vesp. 3.—**h.** Nihil amplius, an ellipt. phrase, to denote that there is nothing further than has been declared: sese ipsum abs te repetit: nihil amplius, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49; id. Fam. 12, 1, 7.—**i.** Also ellipt. si nihil amplius, like si nihil aliud *sc.* possit: excedam tectis? an, si nihil amplius, obstem? Ov. M. 9, 148.—V. upon this word, Hand Turs. 1, 287–296.

amp-ulla, ae, *f.* [olla] **1.** *A vessel for holding liquids, furnished with two handles and swelling in the middle, a flask, bottle, jar, pot,* etc. (also made of leather), Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 86; Pers. 1, 3, 44; Cic. Fin. 4, 12, et al.—* **2.** On account of their use for holding rouge, *etc.*, like λήκυθος, of turgid, inflated discourse, *Bombast:* projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, * Hor. A. P. 97; cf. Cic. Att. 1, 11, and ampullor.—Whence

ampullācĕus, a, um, *adj. In the form of a flask, big-bellied:* pira, *a tankard-pear*, Plin. 15, 15, 16; so Col. 8, 2, 15.—And

ampullārĭus, i, *m. A flask-maker:* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51; so besides only in Orell. *no.* 4143.

* **ampullor,** atus, 1. *v. dep.* [ampulla *no.* 2] *To make use of, employ, a rouged,* i. e. *an affected, bombastic style of discourse* = ληκυθιζω: in tragica arte, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14 Schmid.

ampŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f. A pruning, lopping off, a cutting off of branches, tendrils,* etc.: sarmentorum, * Cic. de Sen. 15.—Hence, **2.** Meton.: *The part itself that has been cut off, a cutting:* Plin. 12, 25, 54.—From

am-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To cut around, to cut away* or *off, to lop off;* esp. of plants: "Amputata id est circum putata," Fest. p. 21: vitem ferro, Cic. de Sen. 15: mergum, Col. 4, 15, 4: cacumen ulmi, Plin. 16, 32, 57; also of other things: pestiferum in corpore, Cic. Phil. 8, 5: humeros, *to mutilate*, Sen. Thyest. 761: caput, Suet. Galb. 20: manus, id. ib. 9, et saep.—In Pliny also of things that are bitten off: Plin. 9, 62, 88.—Trop.: *To curtail, shorten, lop off, diminish:* amputata inanitas omnis et error, *removed, banished*, Cic. Fin. 5, 13: volo esse in adolescente, unde aliquid amputem, id. de Or. 2, 21: longa colloquia, Sen. Med. 530: numerum legionum, Tac. H. 2, 69. In rhet., amputata loqui, *to discourse in a mutilated, abrupt, disconnected manner*, Cic. Or. 51.

Ampy̆cĭdes, ae, *m. patr. Son of Ampyx,* i. e. *the seer Mopsus*, Ov. M. 12, 455, and ib. 8, 316.—From

Ampyx, y̆cis (*acc. Gr.* -a, Ov. M. 12, 450), Ἄμπυξ, and **Ampy̆cus,** i, Ἄμπυκος (in Hyg. F. 120), *m. One of the Lapithae, father of the seer Mopsus.*—**2.** *One of the companions of Phineus, changed to stone by Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 183.—(* **3.** *A priest of Ceres*, ib. 110.)

Am-sanctus, i, *m. A lake in Italy, highly dangerous from its pestiferous exhalations* (hence in the poets the entrance to the infernal regions), the present *Lago d'Ansante*, Virg. A. 7, 565; Cic. Div. 1, 36; Plin. 2, 93, 95.

‡ **am-segĕtes,** *Those whose land borders on the highway*, Fest. p. 18.

‡ **am-termĭni,** "qui circa terminos provinciae manent," Fest. p. 15.

* **am-trŭo,** are, *v. n.* [trua] *To dance around*, in the Salian religious festivals: praesul ut amtruet, inde vulgus redam truat, Lucil. in Fest. p. 226, and II., 2, p. 638 Lind.

ămŭlētum, i, *n.* (*Arab. hamalet) *A sympathetic preservative against sickness,* etc., φυλακτήριον, *an amulet* (usu. hung around the neck): veneficiorum amuleta, Plin. 29, 4, 19; so id. 30, 15, 47, et al.

Ămūlĭus, i, *m. Son of Procas, king in Alba, who expelled his brother Numitor, and ordered his grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber;* hence dirus, Ov. F. 4, 53; cf. Liv. 1, 3 *sq.;* Ov. M. 14, 772, et al.

amulum, v. amylum.

ămurca, ae, *f.* = ἀμόργη (cf. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 194) *The watery part that flows out in pressing olives, the scum* or *dregs of oil*, Cato R. R. 91; 101; 103; Var. R. R. 1, 64; Col. 12, 50, 5; Plin. 15, 8, 8; Virg. G. 3, 448.—Hence * **amurcārĭus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining thereto:* dolia, Cat. R. R. 10, 4.

† **ămūsĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀμουσία, *Ignorance of music:* Var. in Non. 171, 30.

† **ămūsos,** i, *m.* = ἄμουσος, *Unskilled in music:* * Vitr. 1, 1 *prope med.*

ămussis, is, *f.* (*acc.* amussim, v. Schneid. Gr. 2, 206; *abl.* and *plur.* not used; only ante- and post-class.), *A ruler* or *level, a rule used by carpenters, masons,* etc.: Var. in Non. 9, 17; cf. Sisenn. in Charis. p. 178 P.; Fest. p. 6. Most freq. in the adv. phrase ad amussim, also written as one word, adamussim, *acc. to a rule* or *level*, i. e. *accurately, exactly:* ad amussim non est numerus, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 26: talionem ad amussim aequiparare, Gell. 1, 4, 1; 20, 1, 34, et al.—Whence

* **ămussĭto,** arc, *v. a. To make according to rule, accurately, nicely:* amussitata indoles, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 38.

ămussĭum, i, *n.* [amussis] *A horizontal wheel for denoting the direction of the wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.

Ămy̆clae, arum (also **Ămy̆cle,** ēs, Sil. 4, 360), *f.*, Ἀμύκλαι, **1.** *A town in Laconia, in a beautiful, fertile region, the residence of Tyndarus, and the birth-place of Castor and Pollux; also renowned on account of its temple and Colossus of Apollo*, the present *Slavo Chorion*, Mart. 9, 104; Ov. M. 8, 314; cf. Mann. Gr. 616.—**2.** *An unknown town in Latium, between Cajeta and Tarracina*, Virg. A. 10, 564, called Tacitae, since they were conquered because no one mentioned the approach of the enemy; cf. Serv. in h. l.: Sil. 8, 35, and Mann. Ital. 1, 681; whence, **a.** **Ămyclaeus,** a, um, *Of Amyclae (in Laconia)*, Virg. G. 3, 345: Amyclaei fratres, *Castor and Pollux*, Stat. Th. 7, 413; cf. Ov. Her. 8, 71: corona, *which were received in pugilistic games*, since these were very freq. in Amyclae, Mart. 9, 74. Poet. for *Spartan*, Sil. 6, 504.—**b.** **Ămyclānus,** a, um, *Belonging to Amyclae in Latium*, Plin. 14, 6, 8.

Ămy̆clīdes, ae, *m. patr. A male descendant of Amyclas, the builder of Amyclae,* i. e. *Hyacinthus*, Ov. M. 10, 162.

† **ămyctĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀμυκτικός, *Scratching;* hence of medical remedies, *sharp, biting*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 6; Theod. Prisc. 2, 5.

Amўcus, i, *m.*, Ἄμυκος, **1.** *Son of Neptune, king of the Bebrycians,* Val. Fl. 4, 148.—**2.** *A centaur slain in the contest with the Lapithae,* Ov. M. 12, 245.—(* **3.** *A Trojan,* Virg. A. 10, 704.)

† **ămygdăla,** ae, *f.* = ἀμυγδάλη, **1.** *An almond, the kernel of an almond,* Plin. 12, 9, 19; 13, 11, 20, et al.—**2.** = ἀμυγδαλῆ, *An almond-tree,* Col. 5, 10 *fin.*; Plin. 16, 26, 42.—Whence

* **ămygdălācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* *Similar to the almond-tree:* folium, Plin. 26, 11, 69;—and

* **ămygdălĕus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of an almond-tree:* ramus, Pall. Insit. 157;—and

ămygdălĭnus, a, um, *adj.* *Out of or from almonds:* oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.—**2.** Pruna, *i. e. ingrafted on an almond-tree,* Plin. 15, 13, 12;—and

(* **ămygdălītes,** ae, *m.* *Like the almond-tree,* Plin. 36, 8, 44.)

† **ămygdălum,** i, *n.* = ἀμύγδαλον, *i. q.* amygdala, **1.** *An almond, an almond kernel,* Ov. A. A. 3, 183: Pall. 2, 15 *fin.*—**2.** *An almond-tree,* Col. Arb. 25.

† **ămygdălus,** i, *f.* = ἀμύγδαλος, *An almond-tree,* Pall. 2, 15.

ămўlo, are, *v. a.* *To mingle with starch* (only post-class.): jus, Apic. 7, 6: lac, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.—From

† **ămўlum** or **ămŭlum,** i, *n.* = ἄμυλον, *Starch,* Cato R. R. 87; Cels. 2, 20; Plin. 18, 7, 17.

Ămўmōne, es, *f.*, Ἀμυμώνη, **1.** *Daughter of Danaë and grandmother of Palamedes,* Hyg. F. 169; Prop. 2, 20, 47.—**2.** *A fountain near Argos,* Ov. M. 2, 243. Whence **Ămўmōnĭus,** a, um, *Pertaining to Amymone,* Hyg. F. 169.

Ămyntas, ae, *m.*, Ἀμύντας, *The father of the Macedonian king, Philip,* Nep. Reg. 2; Just. 7, 4.—**2.** *A shepherd in* Virg. E. 3, 66.—Whence **Ămyntĭădēs,** ae, *m. patr.*, *A descendant of Amyntas,* i. e. *Philip,* Ov. Ib. 295.

Ămyntor, ŏris, *m.*, Ἀμύντωρ, *King of the Dolopians, and father of Phœnix,* Ov. M. 8, 307; Her. 3, 27; who is accordingly called **Ămyntōrĭdes,** ae, Ov. A. A. 1, 337.

† **ămystis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἄμυστις, *An immoderate, eager drinking, the emptying of a cup at one draught:* Hor. Od. 1, 36, 14.

Ămўthāōn (also Amith.), ŏnis, *m.*, Ἀμυθάων, *A Greek, the father of Melampus,* Ov. M. 15, 325; who is accordingly called **Ămўthāŏnĭus,** Virg. G. 3, 550; Prop. 2, 2, 18.

ăn, *conj.* [apparently not deriv. from ἄν, ἤ, αὖ, autne, *etc.*, but to be considered as a primitive word] It introduces the second half of a disjunctive interrogation, or a phrase implying doubt, and thus unites in itself the signif. of *aut* and *num* or *-ne:* *Or, or whether* (hence the clause with *an* is an entire parallel with that introduced by num, utrum, -ne, *etc.*, while *aut* forms only a subdivision in the single disjunctive clause; utrum . . . aut—an . . . aut, whether . . . or, *etc.*; cf. Ochsn. Eclog. p. 150; v. also aut):

1. In disjunctive interrogations, **a.** Direct: seditio tabetne, an numeros augificat suos? Enn. in Non. 76, 2: quo pacto eum potiti, pugna an dolis? Naev. ib. 481, 29; Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 11: servos esne an liber? id. Amph. 1, 1, 186: dicam huic an non dicam? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 26: utrum superbiam prius memorem an crudelitatem? Cic. Verr. 1, 47; id. Fam. 7, 13: numquid duas habetis patrias? an est illa patria communis? id. Leg. 2, 2: utrum enim defenditis an impugnatis plebem? Liv. 5, 3: eloquar an sileam? Virg. A. 3, 37; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 5, et al.—Sometimes an is used several times in succession: Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36: Romamne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugiam? id. Att. 16, 8; so ib. 9, 2, et al.: utrum hostem, an vos, an fortunam utriusque populi ignoratis? Liv. 21, 10, et al.—**b.** Indirect: vise, redieritne jam an nondum domum, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 5; Var. R. R. 1, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 16: quaesitum est in totone circuitu orationis, an in principiis solum, an in extremis, an in utraque parte, *etc.*, id. Or 61: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus, *etc.*, Sall. C. 52, 10.—**c.** Sometimes the opinion of the speaker or the probability inclines more to the second interrogative clause (cf. below 2, e.), and this is made emphatic, as a corrective of the former: *Or rather, or on the contrary:* ea quae dixi ad corpusne refers? an est aliquid, quod te sua sponte delectet? Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107. Hence, in the comic poets, an potius, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 31: an id flagitium est, an potius haec patri aequum est fieri, ut a me ludatur dolis? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 94.—**d.** The first question is freq. not expressed, but is to be supplied from the preceding context; then an begins the whole interrog.: *Or, or rather, or indeed* (but it never begins an absolute, *i. e.* not disjunctive, interrog.): *De.* Credam ego istuc, si esse te hilarum videro. *Ar.* An tu esse me tristem putas? (where nonne me hilarem esse vides? is implied), Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 10; Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 7: est igitur aliquid, quod perturbata mens melius possit facere quam constans? an quisquam potest sine perturbatione mentis irasci? Cic. Tusc. 4, 24; cf. id. Clu. 22; id. Off. 3, 29: debes hoc etiam rescribere, sit tibi curae Munatius; an male sarta gratia nequidquam coit, *or is perhaps*, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31. So esp. in Cic., in order to make the truth of an assertion more certain, by an argumentum a minore ad majus; cf. Grysar. S. 548; Möb. Cic. Cat. 1, 1: cur (philosophus) pecuniam magnopere desideret vel potius curet omnino? an Scythes Anacharsis potuit pro nihilo pecuniam ducere, nostrates philosophi non poterunt? Cic. Tusc. 5, 32: an vero P. Scipio, T. Gracchum privatus interfecit: Catilinam vero, nos consules perferemus? id. Cat. 1, 1; so id. Rabir. Perd. 5, et al.—**e.** An non, and in one word, annon, in direct questions more freq. than necne: isne est quem quaero an non? Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 12; id. Andr. 1, 2, 15; id. ib. 4, 4, 23: utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes annon? Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, et al. Besides also in indirect questions: Plaut. Amph. prol. 56.—**f.** An ne, commonly together, anne, pleon. for an: nec, aequom anne iniquom imperet cogitabit, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 19; Cic. Pis. 1, 2: quum interrogetur, tria pauca sint anne multa, id. Acad. 2, 29: Gabinio dicam anne Pompejo, an utrique, id. Manil. 19, 57; so id. Or. 61, 206; Fin. 4, 10, 23 Goer.; Augustus in Suet. Aug. 69 Brem., et al.

2. In disjunctive clauses of doubting: **a.** Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: ut nescias, utrum res oratione, an verba sententiis illustrentur, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56: nescio, gratulerne tibi an timeam, id. Fam. 2, 5; Caes. B. G. 7, 5: pecuniae an famae minus parceret haud facile discerneres, Sall. C. 25, 3; so id. ib. 52, 10; Suet. Aug. 19; id. Tib. 10; Claud. 15, et al.—**b.** Sometimes an alone, without a verb of doubting (dubito, dubium or incertum est, *etc.*), indicates doubt, uncertainty (yet in such cases the editors are divided between an and aut; cf. Mos. and Orell. Cic. Rep. 1, 12): verene hoc memoriae proditum est, regem istum Numam Pythagorae ipsius discipulum, an certe Pythagoreum fuisse? Cic. Rep. 2, 15; id. Fam. 7, 9.—Hence, **c.** It often = sive (so esp. in and after the Aug. per.): quod sit an non, nihil commovet analogiam, *whether this be so or not,* Var. L. L. 8, 61; Att. in Prisc. 677 P.; Ov. Rem. Am. 797: saucius an sanus, numquid tua signa reliqui, id. Fast. 4, 7: illa, mihi referet, si nostri mutua cura est, an minor an toto pectore deciderim, Tib. 3, 1, 19; Tac. A. 11, 26: sive nullam opem praevidebat inermis atque exsul, seu taedio ambiguae spei an amore conjugis et liberorum, id. ib. 14, 59.—**d.** The first distributive clause is freq. to be supplied from the gen. idea (cf. above 1, d.): qui scis, an, quae jubeam, sine vi faciat? (vine coactus is to be supplied), *whence knowest thou whether or not he will do it without compulsion?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 20: de L. Bruto fortasse dubitaverim, an propter infinitum odium tyranni effrenatius in Aruntem invaserit, *I might doubt whether or not*, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: quis scit an adjiciant hodiernae crastina summae Tempora di superi? Hor. Od. 4, 7, 17; Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 3; Quint. 2, 17, 38: tria sine dubio rursus spectanda sunt; an sit, quid sit, quale sit, id. 5, 10, 53: dubium an quaesita morte, Tac. A. 1, 5; id. ib. 6, 50; id. ib. 4, 74: multitudo an vindicatura Bessum fuerit, incertum est, Curt. 7, 5: diu Lacedaemonii, an eum summae rei praeponerent, deliberaverunt, Just. 6, 2, 4, et saep.—**e.** Since in such distrib. sentences of doubting, as in interrogations (v. above 1, c.), the opinion of the speaker or the probability inclines usu. more to the second, *i. e.* to the clause beginning with *an*, the expressions haud scio an, nescio an, dubito an (the latter through all the pers. and tenses), receive a modified affirmative signif.: *I almost think, I might assert, I might almost say, it is to be presumed that*, etc.; often also a mere circumlocution for *perhaps, probably* (hence the opinion is false that an in this situation stands for annon, for by annon a negation of the objective clause is expressed, *e. g.* nescio an non beatus sit, *I am almost of the opinion that he is not happy*, v. below, and cf. Beier Cic. Off. 1, Exc. XI. p. 335 *sq.*): atque haud scio an, quae dixit, sint vera omnia, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 44: crudele gladiatorum spectaculum et inhumanum nonnullis videri solet: et haud scio an ita sit, ut nunc fit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; id. Flacc. 26: testem non mediocrem, sed haud scio an gravissimum, id. Off. 3, 29: constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere, id. Ligar. 9; id. Fam. 9, 19: ingens eo die res, ac nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 23, 16; Quint. 12, 11, 7, et al.: si per se virtus sine fortuna ponderanda sit, dubito an Thrasybulum primum omnium ponam, Nep. Thras. 1 Br. and Dähn.: dicitur acinace stricto Darius dubitasse an fugae dedecus honesta morte vitaret, *i. e. was almost resolved upon*, Curt. 4, 5, 30: ego dubito an id improprium potius appellem, Quint. 1, 5, 46; Gell. 1, 3, et al. Hence a neg. objective clause must contain in this connection the words non, nemo, nullus, nihil, numquam, nusquam, and the like: dubitet an turpe non sit, Cic. Off. 3, 23: haud scio an ne opus quidem sit, nihil umquam deesse amicis, id. Lael. 14, 51: eloquentia quidem nescio an habuisset parem neminem, id. Brut. 33: quod cum omnibus est faciendum tum haud scio an nemini potius quam tibi, id. Off. 3, 2, 6 Beier: mea sententia haud scio an nulla beatior esse possit, id. de Sen. 16; id. Leg. 1, 21: non saepe atque haud scio an numquam, id. Or. 2, 7, et al.—**f.** But sometimes the distributive clause beginning with an designates directly the opposite, the more improbable, the negative: then nescio an, haud scio an, *etc.* must also mean, *I believe that not, I know that not*, etc.; and hence, in the object. clause, aliquis, quisquam, ullus, *etc.* must stand instead of the preceding, nemo, nullus, *etc.* (so for the most part only after Cic.): an profecturus sim nescio, *I know not* (i. e. *I doubt, I am not confident*) *whether I shall effect any thing,* Sen. Ep. 25: opus nescio an superabile, magnum certe tractemus, id. Qu. Nat. 3, praef. 4; Caec. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 6: haud scio an vivere nobis liceret, *I know not whether we*, etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 22: doleo enim maximam feminam eripi oculis civitatis, nescio an aliquid simile visuris, *for I know not whether they will ever see any thing of this kind,* Plin. Ep. 7, 19; Val. Max. 5, 2, 9: nescio an ullum tempus jucundius exegerim, *I do not know whether I have ever passed time more pleasantly,* id. ib. 3, 1: namque huic uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli, Nep. Tim. 1, 1; Sen. Cont., 3 praef.; Quint. 9, 4, 1: nostri quoque soloecum, soloecismum nescio an umquam dixerint, Gell. 5, 20, et al. Cf. upon this word the excellent discussions of Hand Turs. 1, 296–361, and Beier Excurs upon Cic. Lael. p. 202–238.

† **ănăbaptismus,** i, *m.* = ἀναβαπτισμός, *A second baptism,* Aug. in Ps. 38.

† **ănăbăsis,** is, *f.* = ἀνάβασις, *A plant, horse-tail,* equisetum, L.; Plin. 26, 7, 20, 13, 83.

† **ănăbāthrum,** i, *n.* = ἀνάβαθρον,

An elevated place for beholding spectacles, Juv. 7, 46.

‡ **ănăbolium,** ii, *n.* *A chirurgical instrument:* Orell. *no.* 1572.

ănăcampsĕrōs, ōtis, *m.*=ἀνακάμψερως (love-restoring), *An herb, the touch of which was said to have the power of restoring lost love,* Plin. 24, 17, 102.

† **Ănăces,** um, *m.*=Ἄνακες (v. ἄναξ, Passow), *An epithet of the Dioscuri,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

† **Ănăcharsis,** is, *m.*, Ἀνάχαρσις, *A distinguished Scythian philosopher in the time of Solon,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 32; Plin. 7, 56, 57, et al.

† **ănăchītes,** ae, *m.*=ἀναχίτης (that frees from anguish), *A name of the diamond, since it was considered as the best remedy for sadness and trouble of mind,* Plin. 37, 4, 15.

† **ănăchōrēsis,** is *or* eos, *f.*=ἀναχώρησις, *Retiredness, the life of the eremite,* Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

† **ănăchōrēta,** ae, *m.*=ἀναχωρητής, *A hermit, an eremite, recluse,* or *anchorite,* Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 18; Sid. Carm. 16, 97.

† **ănăclintērĭum,** i, *n.*=ἀνακλιντήριον, *A bolster for leaning upon on a couch,* Spart. Ael. Ver. 5.

Ănăcrĕōn, ontis, *m.*, Ἀνακρέων, *A distinguished lyric poet of Teos,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 33; Hor. Od. 4, 9, 9; Epod. 14, 9, et al.—Whence the adjj. **Anacreontēus,** a, um, Diom. 512 P.; **Anacreontius,** a, um, Quint. 9, 4, 78; Gell. 19, 9; and **Anacreonticus,** a, um, Fulgent. Myth. 1.

† **ănactŏrĭum,** i, *n.*=ἀνακτόριον, *A plant, sword-grass,* App. Herb. 78.

† **ănădēmă,** ătis, *n.*=ἀνάδημα, *An ornament for the head, a band, a fillet:* et bene parta patrum fiunt anademata, mitrae, *the well-earned property of fathers is converted into head-bands,* * Lucr. 4, 1125; so Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 27.

† **ănădiplōsis,** is *or* eos, *f.*=ἀναδίπλωσις, *The reduplication* or *repetition of the same word* (pure Lat. conduplicatio), Cap. 5, 175.

† **Ănădyŏmĕne,** es, *f.*=ἀναδυομένη (she who emerges), *An epithet of Venus emerging from the sea, a celebrated picture of the painter Apelles,* Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 12.

† **ănăgallis,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἀναγαλλίς, *A plant, pimpernel* or *chick-weed,* Plin. 25, 13, 92.

† **ănăglyptus** or **-phus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀνάγλυπτος (or -φος), in sculpture, *Wrought* or *carved in bass-relief:* Orell. *no.* 3838. Hence subst. Anaglypta, ōrum, *n.* *Work in bass-relief, bass-relief,* Plin. 33, 11, 49.—Whence

† **ănăglyptĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀναγλυπτικός, *Carved* or *engraved in bass-relief:* metallum, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

Ănagnĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἀναγνία, *A town in Latium, the chief seat of the Hernici,* now *Anagni,* Liv. 45, 16; Plin. 34, 6, 11; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 665. Whence **Ănagnīnus,** a, um, *Belonging to Anagnia,* Cic. Dom. 30; subst. Anagninum, i, *n.* *An estate near Anagnia,* Att. 12, 1; and in the plur. Anagnini, *Its inhabitants,* id. Phil. 2, 41; Plin. 3, 5, 9.

† **ănăgnostēs,** ae, *m.*=ἀναγνώστης, *A reader* (cf. acroama): noster, Cic. Att. 1, 12; Nep. Att. 13, 14; Gell. 3, 19; 18, 5.

† **ănăgÿros,** i, *f.*=ἀνάγυρος, *A strong-scented, pod-bearing shrub, bean-trefoil,* Anagyris foetida, L.; Plin. 27, 4, 13.

Ănăïtis, ĭdis, *f.* *An Armenian goddess:* it is said to be the name of Diana read backward (Anaid), Plin. 33, 4. 24.

ănălecta, ae, *m.*=ἀναλέκτης, *He who collected the crumbs,* etc. *left at meal-time,* Mart. 7, 20; 14, 82; Sen. Ep. 27.

* **ănălectris,** ĭdis, *f.*, ἀνά-λέκτρον, *A little cushion for the shoulders, used to improve the figure, shoulder-pads:* Ov. A. A. 3, 273.

† **ănălemmă,** ătis, *n.*=ἀνάλημμα, *A sun-dial, which showed the latitude and meridian of a place,* Vitr. 9, 4.

† **ănălŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*=ἀναλογία, *The resemblance* or *agreement of several things;* in gram., *the analogy of language, analogy,* Var. L. L. 9, 4, et al. (Cic. Att. 6, 2 it is written as a Greek word.)—Whence

† **ănălŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀναλογικός, *Pertaining to analogy, analogical:* in libris analogicis, Gell. 4, 16.

† **ănălŏgus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀνάλογος, *Analogous, conformably to, proportionate,* Var. L. L. 10, 3; 8, 16, et al.

† **ănancaeum,** i, *n.*=ἀναγκαῖον (that is necessary), *A large drinking-cup, which must be drained on a wager, a brimmer* or *bowl:* Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 33; so Var. in Non. 547, 33 dub.

† **ănanchītis,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἀναγχῖτις, *A precious stone,* unknown to us, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

ănăpaestĭcus, a, um, *adj.* *Consisting of anapests,* Sid. Ep. 4, 3; Serv. Virg. E. 8, 78.—From

† **ănăpaestus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀνάπαιστος (struck back): pes, *the foot in verse, anapest:* ◡ ◡ — (as it were a reversed dactyl), Cic. Tusc. 2, 16; de Or. 3, 47; also absol. without pes, Cic. Or. 56.—**2.** anapaestum, i, *n.* *sc.* carmen, *A poem consisting of anapests,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 24; Or. 56; Gell. praef. 20.

† **Ănăpauŏmĕnos,** i, *m.*=ἀναπαυόμενος (he who rests), *A painting of Protogenes, which represents a satyr as leaning idly against a tree,* Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 20.

Ănăphē, es, *f.*, Ἀνάφη, *An island that rose of itself* (*i. e.* volcanic) *in the Cretan Sea,* now *Nanfio,* Ov. M. 7, 461; Plin. 2, 87, 89.

† **ănăphŏră,** ae, *f.*=ἀναφορά, *A rising* or *mounting up, the rising of the stars:* Plin. 7, 49, 50.—**2.** In rhetor., **a.** *The repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences* or *members of a sentence* (*e. g.* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10: Verres calumniatores apponebat, Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, *etc.*), Don. 1773 P.; Charis. 250 ib.; Diom. 440 ib.—**b.** *The improper reference of a word to a preceding* (*e. g.* Sall. C. 18: conjuravere pauci, in quibus Catilina: de qua (*sc.* conjuratione), *etc.*, Diom. 440 P. (*Kritz reads there de *quo;* cf. the same editor in h. l.)—Whence

† **ănăphŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀναφορικός, **a.** In astronomy: *Adjusted according to the rising of the stars:* horologium, Vitr. 9, 9.—**b.** In medicine: *Spitting blood,* Firm. Math. 3, 13.

Ănāpis or **-us,** i, *m.* **1.** v. Amphinomus.—**2.** *A river in Sicily, which empties into the Bay of Syracuse,* Ov. M. 5, 417; Fast. 4, 469.

† **ănăplērōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀναπληρωτικός, *Suitable for filling up,* Veg. Vetr. 2, 26.

Anapus, v. Anapis.

anarrhinon, v. antirrhinon.

Anartes, ium, or **Anarti,** ōrum, *m.* *A people in Transylvania, on the Theis,* Caes. B. G. 6, 25.

1. ănas, ănătis (*gen. plur.* regular anatum, rarely anatium, Var. R. R. 3, 11 *in.;* cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 253), *f.* *The duck:* greges anatium, Var. R. R. 3, 11: anatum ova, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124, et al.—**2.** *A disease of old women:* Fest. p. 24.

2. Ănas, ae, *m.* *A river in Spain,* now *Guadiana,* Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Plin. 3, 1, 3; 4, 22, 35; Mel. 2, 6; 3, 1; cf. Mann. Hispan. 325.

Anassus, i, *m.* *A small river in the Venetian territory, which receives the Varranus,* now *Stella,* Plin. 3, 18, 22 Hard.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 82.

ănătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [anas] *Relating to the duck:* aquila, *the duck-eagle,* which stations itself by the water, and carries off the ducks: Falco haliaëtus, L.; Plin. 10, 3, 3.

1. † **ănăthēmă,** ătis, *n.*=ἀνάθημα, *An offering, a gift:* Prud. Psych. 540.

2. † **ănăthĕmă,** ătis, *n.*=ἀνάθεμα, in the Church fath., *The ban, the curse of excommunication,* Aug. Ep. 75; and meton. (like the Hebr. חֵרֶם), *The person excommunicated,* Tert. adv. Haer. 6.

† **ănăthĕmătīzo,** are, *v. a.*=ἀναθεματίζω, *To anathematize, to put under the ban,* Aug. Ep. 75; hence, **2.** *To detest:* aliquid, Hieron. Ep. 75.

† **ănăthÿmĭăsis,** is, *f.*=ἀναθυμίασις, *A rising vapor;* Petr. 47; Theod. Prisc. 2, 2, 1.

ănătĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [anas] *A little duck, a duckling:* * Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.—**2.** In Plautus, a term of endearment: *My duckling:* * Plaut. As. 3, 3, 103.

ănătīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the duck:* fortuna, * Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 49.—Hence Anatina *sc.* caro, *Duck-flesh, duck* Petr. S. 56, 3.

† **ănătŏcismus,** i, *m.*=ἀνατοκισμός, *Interest upon interest, compound interest* (twice in Cic.): centesimae cum anatocismo anniversario, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11; id. ib. 12; Orell. *no.* 4405.

† **ănătŏmĭa** or **ănătŏmĭca,** ae, also **ănătŏmĭcē,** es=ἀνατομία or ἀνατομική (*sc.* τέχνη), in medicine, *Anatomy,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 8; Macr. S. 7, 15. Whence **ănătŏmĭcus,** i, *m.*, *sc.* medicus, *An anatomist,* Macr. S. 7, 13; Amm. 28, 4 *fin.;* Aug. Civ. Dei 22, 24.

† **ănătŏnus,** a, um, *adj.*, ἀνάτονος, *Extending upward,* Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.*

Ănaurus, i, *m.*, Ἄναυρος, *A river in Thessaly, that takes its rise on Pelion,* Luc. 6, 370.

Ănāxăgŏras, ae, *m.*, Ἀναξαγόρας, *A very distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenae, teacher of Pericles and Euripides,* Lucr. 1, 830; Cic. de Or. 3, 33; Brut. 11; Acad. 2, 31; 37, et al.; Quint. 12, 2, 22; Val. Max. 5, 10, 3 *extr.;* Gell. 15, 20, et al.; cf. Diog. Laert. 2, 6.

Ănaxarchus, i, *m.*, Ἀνάξαρχος, *A philosopher of Abdera, and pupil of Democritus,* Val. Max. 3, 3 *no.* 4; Ov. Ib. 573.

Ănāxărĕtē, es, *f.* *A rich and beautiful maiden of Cyprus,* who disdained the love of Iphis, and was changed to a stone, Ov. M. 14, 699.

Ănāxĭmander, dri, *m.*, Ἀναξίμανδρος, *A distinguished Ionian philosopher of Miletus,* Cic. Div. 1, 50; N. D. 1, 10, et al.; Gell 3, 3; cf. Diog. Laert. 2, 1.

‡ **ancaesa,** ōrum, *n.* An old word for caelata; vasa sic dicta, quod circumcaedendo talia fiunt, Fest. p. 17.

Ancaeus, i, *m.*, Ἀγκαῖος, *An Arcadian, slain by the Calydonian boar,* Ov. M. 8, 315, 401, 519.

† **ancăla,** ae, or **-ē,** es, *f.*=ἀγκάλη (elbow), *The bend of the knee, the knee,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

Ancalites, um, *m.* *A people in Britain, otherwise unknown,* Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

ancarus, v. angarus.

anceps (anciently written in the Gr. manner, agceps, Var. L. L. Frgm. p. 592 Speng.; once ancipes, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114; cf. Charis. 67 and 96 P.—(*Abl. sing.* every where ancipiti, even in Gell. 12, 2 *fin.;* v. Lion. in h. l.); cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [an-caput; cf. Fest. p. 17].

1. *That has two heads, two-headed* (cf. biceps, praeceps, *etc.;* so only in the poets): Janus, Ov. M. 14, 334; so of the same, id. Fast. 1, 95 (cf. Janus bifrons, Virg. A. 7, 180). Hence also of a mountain which has two summits: *Two-peaked:* acumen, Ov. M. 12, 337.—Hence

2. In gen., of an object whose qualities have significance in two respects: *Double, that extends on two opposite sides* (on the contr., *duplex* is an object that exists in separate forms, twice. Thus anceps sententia is *an opinion which wavers, fluctuates between two decisions,* while duplex sententia is a two-fold opinion; cf. Hab. Syn. *no.* 106; Brem. and Dähn. Nep. Them. 3, 3): securicula ancipes, *a hatchet that cuts on two sides, two-edged,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114; so ferrum, Lucil. in Non. 245, 17, and Lucr. 6, 168: securis, Ov. M. 8, 397, et al. Hence also poet. of the contrast between very great heat and cold: Lucr. 2, 520: bestiae quasi ancipites in utraque sede viventes, *amphibious animals,* Cic. N. D. 1, 37. So in the histt. freq. of an attack, a march, a contest, hostility, *etc.*, on two different sides: Caes. B. G. 7, 76: ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est, id. ib. 1, 26 Herz.; so id. B. C. 3, 63; Nep. Them. 3, 3; Sall. J. 38, 5: ancipiti metu et ab cive et ab hoste, Liv. 2, 24; so anceps terror, id. 34, 21: tumultus, id. 32, 30: tela, *shot* or *hurled from both sides,* id. 37, 11: ancipitia munimenta, *on two sides,* id. 5, 1, et al. —Trop.: propter ancipitem faciendi dicendique sapientiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 16:

ancipites viae rationesque et pro omnibus et contra omnia disputandi, id. ib. 36; so id. Off. 1, 3, 9: jus anceps, *i. e.* de quo in utramque partem disputatur, Hor. S. 2, 5, 34, et al. Since every thing which oscillates in two diff. directions has no firm position, no stability, anceps signifies,

3. *Wavering, doubtful, uncertain, unfixed, undecided* (the prevalent signif. in Cic.): anceps fatorum via, Cic. Somn. Scip. 2: incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli, id. Marc. 5: oraculum, Liv. 9, 3: proelium, id. 2, 62; so esp. freq.: ancipiti Marte pugnare, *to contend without deciding the contest*, id. 7, 29; 21, 1, et al.: inter ancipitia deterrimum est media sequi, Tac. H. 3, 40, et al.: causa, Cic. de Or. 2, 44 (for it dubium, id. Inv. 1, 15; Her. 1, 3: "dubium vel anceps," Quint. 4, 1, 10): fides, *uncertain, insecure fidelity*, Curt. 3, 8; so also, animi, Luc. 9, 46: tractus in anceps (*i. e.* in ambiguum), Tac. A. 4, 73.—Also ellipt.: Lucanus an Appulus, anceps, *doubtful, whether*, etc., * Hor. S. 2, 1, 34.—And since hesitation in the issue of an undertaking freq. causes danger, anceps signifies,

4. *Dangerous, perilous, critical* (used first after the Aug. period, esp. freq. in Tac.; never in Cic.): viae, Ov. M. 14, 438: loca, Nep. Dat. 7, 3: dubia et interdum ancipiti fortuna, Vell. 2, 79: morbi, Plin. 7, 45, 46; so Suet. Aug. 59; Plin. 23, 1, 14: vox pro republica honesta, ipsi anceps, *pernicious*, Tac. H. 1, 5: adulatio anceps si nulla et ubi nimia est, id. Ann. 4, 17: scelus inter ancipitia probatum, id. ib. 11, 26, et al.

☞ *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

(* **Ancharĭus,** i, *m.* *A Roman family name*, Cic. Sext. 53; Pis. 38; ad Div. 13, 40. Hence **Ancharianus,** a, um, *Pertaining thereto*, Cic. in Quint. 4, 1, 74.)

Anchīses (old orthography Agchises, Var. L. L. Frgm. p. 592 Speng.—*Nom.* Anchisa, Naev. Frgm. 1, 10; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 61), ae, *m.*, 'Αγχίσης, *Son of Capys, father of Aeneas, who bore him forth from the burning Troy upon his shoulders*, Enn. Ann. 1, 30; Virg. A. 1, 621; 3, 710 *sq.*; Ov. M. 9, 425; 13, 640; 680, et al.—Whence **Anchisēus,** a, um, *adj* *Belonging to Anchises, Anchisean*: tumulus, Virg. A. 5, 761; and **Anchīsĭădēs,** ae, *m. patr.* *The son of Anchises, Aeneas*: Virg. A. 6, 348.

anchora and **anchoralis,** v. ancora, *etc.*

† **anchūsa,** ae, *f.*, ἄγχουσα, *A plant used as a cosmetic, ox-tongue*: Anchusa tinctoria, L.; Plin. 22, 20, 23.

ancīle (also ancule after ἀγκύλιον in Plut. Num.), is, *n.* (*gen. plur.* also ancíliorum, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 10; cf. Consent. p. 1898 P., and Schneid. Gr. 2, 265) [prob. from ἀγκύλος] *A small oval shield*: Virg. A. 7, 188 Serv.; Luc. 9, 480. But specif. *The shield which was said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa* (hence coelestia arma, Liv. 1, 20), *and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome was declared to be conditioned*; whereupon Numa caused eleven more exactly like it to be made by the artist Mamurius Veturius, so that it could not be determined whether the genuine one was lost. These shields were carefully preserved by the Salian priests in the temple of Mars, and every year in March carried about in solemn procession (ancilia movere), and then returned to their place (ancilia condere), Ov. F. 3, 377; Liv. 1, 20; Virg. A. 8, 664; Tac. H. 1, 89; Suet. Oth. 8; Orell. 2244; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, 390.

☞ Adj.: clypeis ancilibus, Juv. 2, 126: arma ancilia, Val. Max. 1, 1, *no.* 9.

ancilla, ae, *f. dim.* [ancula] *A maid-servant, hand-maid, female slave*: Liv. Andr. in Non. 153, 27: ancilla aere empta, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 26; so id. Andr. 3, 1, 3; 5, 1, 19; Heaut. 1, 1, 78; 5, 1, 20, et saep.: servi ancillaeque, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4: cum ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic. Mil. 10, et al.: occultat se in tugurio mulieris ancillae, Sall. J. 12, 5. In Horace in the follg. examples: Hor. Od. 2, 4, 1; id. S. 1, 2, 63; 117; 2, 3, 215; Ep. 1, 18, 72. Trop.: terra usus mortalium semper ancilla, Plin. 2, 63, 63.—As a term of reproach, of one who is servilely devoted to any one object: Fufidius ancilla turpis, Sall. H. 1, 15, p. 218 Gerl.—Hence

ancillārĭŏlus, i, *m.* *One who is fond of*, or *courts, the society of maid-servants, a lover of maid-servants* (very rare): Mart. 12, 58; Sen. Ben. 1, 9;—and

ancillāris, e, *adj.* *Relating to female servants*: artificium, *the service of hand-maid*, * Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. Trop.: adulatio, *servile, low flattery*, Amm. 26, 6.

* **ancillātus,** ūs, *m.* *The service of a female slave*, or in gen. *of a slave*: Arn. 7, p. 221.—From

ancillor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* and *n.* [ancilla] *To serve as a hand-maid*; hence in gen., *to serve slavishly, to attend upon, to be subservient to*, etc. (only ante-class. and post-Aug.): invita ancillans, Att. in Non. 72, 3: uxoribus ancillantur, Titinn. ib.: aestus (maris) ancillantes sideri avido, Plin. 2, 97, 99: cetera membra ancillari et subservire capiti, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 17.

ancillŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ancilla] *A little serving-maid, a young female slave*: Plaut. Rud. prol. 74; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 11; so id. Eun. 1, 2, 86; Phorm. 5, 5, 10, et al.: nec servus, nec ancillula, *etc.*, Ov. R. Am. 639, et al. Trop.: juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 *fin.*: praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69.

ancipes, v. anceps.

1. * **ancīsus** (also amc.), a, um, *Part.*, from ANCIDO. *Cut around* or *away*: omnia ancisa recenti volnere, *every part cut with fresh wounds*, Lucr. 3, 660.

2. * **ancīsus,** ūs, *m.* [ANCIDO] *A cutting around, a rounding off*, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 89 dub. (Speng. reads ambecisus).

‡ **anclăbris,** is. *A sacrificial table.* The vessels upon the same were called anclabria, Fest. p. 10.

anclo, are, *v. a.* [ἀντλῶ, Fest. p. 10; cf. Goer. Cic. Acad. 2, 34, p. 197] *To serve, to bring something as servant, to have the care of*; only twice in Liv. Andr.: florem anclabant, Fest. l. c.: vinum anclabatur, Prisc. 684 P.

1. † **ancōn,** ōnis, *m.* = ἀγκών (the bend of the arm, elbow), *t. t.* for the Latin cubitum, **1.** *The arms of a workman's square*, Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*; 8, 6.—**2.** *A stone in a wall, which projects above more than below, and supports something*; *a console* or *volute*, Vitr. 4, 6.—**3.** *The knobbed bars of a hydraulic engine*, Vitr. 10, 13.—**4.** *Forked poles for spreading nets* (pure Latin ames, Hor. Epod. 2, 33), Grat. Cyneg. 87.—**5.** *The arms of a chair*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.—**6.** *A kind of drinking-vessel in an ale-house*, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 13.

2. Ancon, ōnis, *f.* (also Ancona, Cic. Phil. 12, 9), 'Αγκών, *An ancient sea-port town in the north of Picenum, founded by the Syracusans*, Plin. 2, 72, 74; 14, 6, 8, *no.* 5; Juv. 4, 40; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 460 *sq.*

† **ancŏra,** ae (erroneously written anchora), *f.* = ἄγκυρα, *An anchor*: dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, Virg. A. 6, 3. The *t. t.* in which it is used are: jacere, *to cast anchor*, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: naves deligare ad ancoras, id. ib. 29: tenere navem in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8: consistere ad ancoram, *to lie at anchor*, Caes. B. C. 3, 102: naves in ancoris constiterunt, id. ib. 28, et saep.: solvere, *to weigh anchor, to cut the cable*, Cic. Att. 1, 13: tollere, Caes. B. C. 1, 31. Hence also in gen., *To depart, go away*, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 1: vellere, Liv. 22, 19: praecidere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, et al.—Trop. as a symbol of security, *Refuge, hope, support*: ancora jam nostram non tenet ulla ratem, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 42: ultima fessis ancora, Sil. 7, 24; App. Flor. p. 348, 35.—**2.** *An iron in the form of an anchor*: Pall. 1, 40, 5.

* **ancŏrāgo,** ĭnis, *m.* *A fish in the Rhine, now unknown*, Cassiod. Ep. 12, 4.

ancŏrālis, e, *adj.* [ancora] *Of* or *pertaining to an anchor*: strophia, App. M. 11, p. 265, 7. Hence ancorale, is, *n.* subst. *A cable*: Liv. 37, 30 *fin.*; so id. 22, 19; Plin. 16, 8, 13, et al.

* **ancŏrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ancora] *Pertaining to the anchor*: funes, *cables*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9.

‡ **ancunulentae,** ārum, *f.*, "feminae menstruo tempore appellantur, unde trahitur inquinamentum," Fest. p. 10.

† **ancȳlŏblĕphăron,** i, *n.* = ἀγκυλοβλέφαρον, *The growing together of the eyelids*, a disease of the eyes, Cels. 7, 7.

Ancȳra, ae, *f.*, Ἄγκυρα, **1.** *A town in Galatia, now Angora*, Liv. 38, 24; Curt. 3, 1; Plin. 5, 32, 42; Claud. Eutr. 2, 98.—**2.** *A town in Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 32, 41.—Whence **Ancyrānus,** a, um, *Of*, or *belonging to, Ancyra*, Claud. Eutr. 2, 416: monumentum Ancyranum, *several tablets found in Galatian Ancyra, on which the warlike deeds of Augustus are inscribed*, Wolf Suet. II., p. 369 *sq.*; cf. Bähr's Literaturgesch. p. 286.

andăbătă, ae, *m.* *A kind of Roman gladiator, whose helmet was without openings for the eyes, so that they fought like blind men, for the amusement of spectators*, * Cic. Fam. 7, 10 Manut.: more andabatarum, Hieron. adv. Helvid. 3; id. adv. Jov. 1, 36. Cf. Orell. *no.* 2577.

Andania, ae, *f.* *A very ancient (ante-Trojan) town of Messenia*, Liv. 36, 31.

Andegāvi or **Andecāvi,** ōrum, also Andes, ium, *m.* *A Gallic tribe in the region of the present Anjou*, Plin. 4, 18, 31; Tac. A. 3, 41; Caes. B. G. 2, 35; cf. Mann. Gall. 163.

Andes, 1. ium, *m.* v. the preced.—**2.** is, *m.* *The village Andes, near Mantua, the birth-place of Virgil*, now *Pietola*.—Hence **Andīnus,** a, um, *Of* or *from Andes*, i. e. Virgil, Sil. 8, 595.

† **andrachne,** ēs, *f.* = ἀνδρόχνη, *A plant, purslain*, Portulacca oleracea, L.; Col. 10, 376; Plin. 25, 13, 103.

1. Andraemon, ŏnis, *m.*, 'Ανδραίμων, *The father of Amphissus and husband of Dryope, who was changed to a lotus*, Ov. M. 9, 333; 363.

2. Andraemon or **Andremon,** ŏnis, *m.* *Father of Thoas, a combatant before Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 357; cf. Hom. Il. 2, 638.

andrĕmas = andrachne, App. Herb. 103.

(* **Andrĭcus,** i, *m.* *A servant of Cicero*, Cic. ad Div. 14.)

Andriscus, i, *m.*, 'Ανδρίσκος. *A slave, who claimed to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus, and occasioned the third Macedonian war*, Liv. Epit. 49; Vell. 1, 11; Flor. 2, 14.

Andrĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Born at Andros, one of the Cyclades*, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 3.—Hence Andrĭa, ae, *f.* *A woman of Andros; The Maid of Andros*, a comedy of Terence.

Andrŏcles, is, or **-clus,** i, *m.*, 'Ανδροκλῆς, *The well-known slave who cured the foot of a lion, and was afterward recognized and saved from death by it*, Sen. Ben. 2, 19; Gell. 5, 14.

† **andrŏdămas,** antis, *m.* = ἀνδροδάμας (man-taming), *A species of blood-stone* (so called from its great hardness), Plin. 36, 20, 38.—**2.** *A silver-colored, quadrangular, and cubical precious stone*; according to Bruckmann, a cubical, silver-colored marcasite, 37, 10, 54.

Andrŏgĕōn, ŏnis, *m.* The same as the follg., *acc. Gr.* Androgeona, Prop. 2, 1, 62.—Hence **Andrŏgĕōnēus,** a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Androgeon*, Cat. 64, 77.

Andrŏgĕōs and **-gĕus,** i, *m.*, 'Ανδρόγεως, *A son of the Cretan king Minos, whom the Athenians and Megarians slew; on account of which the enraged father made war upon them*, Ov. M. 7, 458; Her. 10, 99; Virg. A. 6, 20.

† **andrŏgȳne,** es, *f.* = ανδρογύνη, *A masculine, heroic woman*, Val. Max. 8, 3, 1.

† **andrŏgȳnus,** i, *m.* **-gȳne,** es, *f.* = ἀνδρόγυνος, ἀνδρογύνη, *A man-woman, hermaphrodite*: imberbus, Lucil. in Non. 493, 27; so * Cic. Div. 1, 43; Liv. 27, 11; Plin. 7, 2, 2; 3, 3, et al.; Lucr. 5, 837.

Andrŏmăchē, ēs, and **-a,** ae (Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96), *f.*, 'Ανδρομάχη, *A daughter of King Eetion, and wife of Hector.* After the destruction of Troy, she was carried by Pyrrhus to Greece, and subsequently married Helenus, son of Priam, Virg. A. 3, 319; 487.

Andrŏmĕda, ae, and **-ē,** es, *f.*, 'Ανδρομέδη, *A daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and Cassiope.* On account of the arrogance of her mother, she was bound to a rock by the command of the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, in order that she might be destroyed by a sea monster, but Perseus rescued and married her; after her death she was placed as a constellation in heaven, Ov. M. 4, 671 *sq.*; Hyg. F. 64; cf. Apollod. 2, 4, 3.—Cic. N. D. 2, 43; Col. 11, 2, 59, et al.

† **andrōn,** ōnis, *m.* = ἀνδρών, **1.** Among the Greeks, *The part of the house in which the men resided, the men's apartment;* also called andromitis: locus domicilii in quo viri morabantur, Fest. p. 19; cf. Vitr. 6, 10.—**2.** Among the Romans, *A passage between two walls* or *courts of a house*, Vitr. 6, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

Andrŏnīcus, i, *m.* *The surname of several Romans, among whom the most distinguished, L. Livius Andronicus, the first dramatic and epic poet of the Romans, lived in the middle of the third century B.C.*, Cic. Brut. 18; Tusc. 1, 1; Gell. 17, 21, et al.; cf. Bähr's Literaturgesch. p. 41 *sq.* 78.

† **andrōnītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀνδρωνίτις, v. andron *no.* 1.

Andros and **Andrus,** i, *f.*, Ἄνδρος, *One of the largest of the Cyclades, in the Aegean Sea, southeast of Euboea,* now *Andri*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 43, et al.; Ov. M. 7, 469; 13, 649; cf. Mann. Greece, 743.

† **andrŏsăcēs,** is, *n.* = ἀνδρόσακες, *A sea-plant*, now unknown, perh. zoophyte, Plin. 27, 4, 9.

† **andrŏsaemŏn,** i, *n.* = ἀνδρόσαιμον (man's blood), *A kind of St. John's-wort, with blood-red juice*, Hypericum perforatum, L.; Plin. 27, 4, 10.

‡ **andruare,** *To run back:* a Graeco verbo ἀναδραμεῖν, Fest. p. 9.

† **ănĕclŏgistus,** a, um, *adj.*, ἀνεκλόγιστος (not giving account), *A guardian who was not obliged to give account of his proceedings, had discretionary power*, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 5, § 7.

ānellus (ann.), i, *m. dim.* [anulus] *A little ring:* aureolus, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 33; * Lucr. 6, 912: cum tribus anellis, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 9.

† **ănĕmōnē,** ēs, *f.* = ἀνεμώνη, *Anemone* (that is, wind-flower, since it is easily despoiled of its leaves by the wind), Plin. 21, 11, 38; 23, 94.

(* **Anemurium,** i, *n.* *A promontory and town of Cilicia*, Liv. 33, 20; Plin. 5, 27, 22: hence, **Anemuriensis,** e, Tac. A. 12, 55.)

† **ănēthum,** i, *n.* = ἄνηθον, *Dill, anise*, Anethum graveolens, L.; Virg. E. 2, 48; Plin. 19, 8, 52.

† **ănĕtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀνετικός, *Remitting, abating:* of sickness, Theod. Prisc. 3, 3.

1. anfractus (amfr.), a, um, *Pa.* [from ANFRINGO, which was not used] *Winding, bending, crooked:* spatia, Amm. 29, 5. Hence anfractum, i, *n.* *A winding, a crook, curve* (ante-class. for the class. anfractus, us): terrarum anfracta, Att. in Var. L. L. 6, 2, 83: in anfracto, Var. ib.: cavata aurium anf., Var. in Non. 193, 5.

2. anfractus, ūs, *m.* [from the unus. ANFRINGO] *A recurving, a turning, bending* (in the ante-class. period rare; v. the preceding): quid pulchrius ea figura (*sc.* sphaerica) quae nihil incisum anfractibus, nihil eminens, habere potest? Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47. Hence of the circular motion of the sun (acc. to the ancient belief): solis anfractus, *a circuit, revolution*, Cic. Rep. 6, 12; cf. id. Leg. 2, 8. Of the crooking of horns: cornua convoluta in anfractum, Plin. 11, 37, 45. Of the coils of a serpent: Val. Fl. 7, 523; Stat. Th. 5, 520. Esp. freq., particularly in the histt., of the turning or winding of a way or other objects of space: *A tortuous, circuitous route:* si nullus anfractus intercederet, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: illa (via) altero tanto longiorem habebat anfractum, Nep. Eum. 8, 5: per anfractus jugi procurrere, Liv. 44, 4: anf. viarum, id. 33, 1: litorum anf., *the windings*, id. 38, 7, et al.; Luc. 1, 605.

2. Trop. of discourse = ambages, *Digression, prolixity:* quid opus est circuitione et anfractu? Cic. Div. 2, 61, 127: oratio circumscripta non longo anfractu, sed ad spiritum vocis apto, id. Partit. 6, 21; Quint. 6, 1, 15.—Of a court of justice: *Intricacies, prolixity, troublesomeness:* judiciorum, Cic. Clu. 56, 159: juris, Quint. 12, 9, 3.

* **angărĭus,** i, *m.* = ἄγγαρος (Persian), orig., *A messenger, a courier:* Lucil. in Non. 21, 21.—Hence

angărĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀγγαρία, *The service of the* angarius, and in gen. *service to a lord, villanage:* Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 29; so Hermag. ib. 50, 5, 11, et al.—Hence

* **angărĭālis,** e, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to service:* copia, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 4;—and

angărĭo, are, *v. a.* *To demand something as* angaria, *to exact villanage:* Ulp. Dig. 49, 18, 4; so Aug. Ep. 5 *med.*, et al.

Angea, ae, *f.* *A town in Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13.

† **angĕlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀγγελικός (suitable or pertaining to messengers), angelicum metrum, *a dactylic measure* (so called on account of its rapidity of movement), Diom. p. 512 P.; Victor. p. 2531 ib. —**2.** *Belonging to angels, angelic:* panes, Prud. Tetr. 11.

* **angĕlĭfĭcātus,** a, um, *Part.* of the unus. ANGELIFICO, *Changed into an angel:* caro, Tert. Res. Carn. 25.

angellus, i, *m. dim.* [angulus] *A little angle* or *corner* (only ante- and post-class.): * Lucr. 2, 428; Arn. 7, p. 253.

† **angĕlus,** i, *m.* = ἄγγελος, **1.** *A messenger:* Sen. Ep. 20 *med.*, *dub.*—**2.** *A messenger of God, an angel;* very freq. in the Church fathers, Augustin, Tertull., Jerome, *etc.*

Angĕrōna (**-ia,** Macr.), ae, *f.* *The goddess of Silence*, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Macr. S. 1, 10; Orell. *no.* 116. *Her festival*, **Angeronalia,** ium, *n.*, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58; Fest. p. 15.

angīna, ae, *f.* [ango] *The quinsy:* Lucil. in Non. 35, 9; so Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 61; Trin. 2, 4, 139; Cels. 2, 10; 4, 4; Plin. 23, 2, 29, et al.; cf. ango *no.* 1: "anginam vinariam habere dicuntur, qui vino suffocantur," Fest. p. 23.—Trop.: angīna mentis, *i. e. inactivity of mind, produced by physical disease*, Tert. Anim. 48.

angĭportus, ūs, *m.*, and angiportum, i, *n.*; cf. Prisc. 714 P. ["ab angendo et portu," Var. L. L. 5, 32, 40] *A narrow street, lane,* or *alley:* Fest. p. 15; cf. Ulp. Dig. 16, 59; Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 5; so id. Most. 5, 1, 5: viae omnes angiportusque, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69; * Hor. Od. 1, 25, 10: Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 5; so id. ib. 4, 7, 137; id. Cist. Frgm. in Non. 190, 10; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 39; id. Eun. 5, 2, 6, and not elsewhere: angiporto toto deerrare, Cic. Her. 4, 51, 64; Cat. 58, 4.

Angĭtĭa, ae, *f.* *A sister of Medea and Circe, who received divine honors from the Marsi*, Virg. A. 7, 759 (acc. to Serv. ib. 750, *Medea herself*); Sil. 8, 500; Orell. *no.* 115; 116; 1846. Hence Nemus Angitiae, *the region consecrated to Angitia, near the town Lucus, in the Marsian territory,* now *Luco*, Virg. l. c.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 515.

Angli, ōrum, *m.* *The Angli, a well-known Germanic tribe in Lower Germany*, Tac. G. 40 Rup.

ango, xi, ctum, and anxum, 3. [*perf.* and *sup.* rest only on the assertion in Prisc. 895 P.; Diom. 366 P.; *part.* anctus, Fest. p. 24; acc. to Prisc. l. c., the supine is sometimes anxum; cf. Struve S. 214) *v. a.* [ἄγχω].

1. *To bind, draw,* or *press together;* of the throat; *to throttle, strangle* (in this signif. antiquated; hence in class. per. only in the poets; in prose, instead of it, *suffocare;* cf. Diom. p. 361 P.): angit inhaerens Elisos oculos et siccum sanguine guttur, Virg. A. 8, 260; so id. G. 3, 497; Stat. Th. 6, 270; Sil. 13, 584.—Hence of plants: *To deprive of nourishment, to choke:* Col. 4, 2, 2; id. 6, 27, 7; 10, 149.

2. Metaph., **a.** *To drive into straits, to press upon, urge:* hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, * Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 64.—**b.** *To cause* (physical) *pain;* hence angi, *to feel* or *suffer pain:* Plin. 10, 60, 79.—**c.** But most freq. of the mind: *To torment, torture, vex, tease, trouble;* and angi, *to feel anguish, to suffer torment:* illum incommodis dictis angam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 11: cura angit hominem, * Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 8; * Lucr. 4, 1130: cruciatu timoris angi? Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: multa sunt quae me sollicitant anguntque, id. Att. 1, 15: angebatur singularum horarum exspectatione, id. ib. 9, 1, et saep.; Liv. 2, 7; id. 21, 1, et al.: ne munere te parvo beet, aut incommodus angat ("cruciet, quum non vult dare quod poscis," Cruqu.), Hor Ep. 1, 18, 75: poeta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit, *puts in torturing suspense*, id. ib. 2, 1, 211: ad humum moerore gravi deducit et angit, id. A. P. 110, et al.—With *de* (in respect to): de Statio manumisso et nonnullis aliis rebus angor, Cic. Att. 2, 18 *fin.*: de quo angor et crucior, id. ib. 7, 22.—In Plautus once in the Gr. manner, angor animi: Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 6. On the other hand, Cic. says angi animo, Brut. 2, 6 Ell., and Fam. 16, 14.—Whence

angor, ōris, *m.* = angina, **1.** *A compression of the neck, a strangling;* as an effect of disease, *the quinsy:* occupat fauces earum angor, Plin. 8, 27, 41: aestu et angore vexata, *i. e.* aestu angorem ac prope suffocationem efficiente, Liv. 5, 48. Far oftener, **2.** Trop.: *Anguish, torment, trouble* (as a momentary feeling on the contr. *anxietas*, solicitude, as an abiding quality): "est aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum; ut differt *anxietas* ab *angore;* neque enim omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando; nec qui anxii, semper anguntur," *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: "angor est aegritudo premens," id. ib. 4, 8, 18; Lucr. 3, 865: anxius angor, id. ib. 1006; so id. 6, 1157: animus omni liber cura et angore, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: angor pro amico saepe capiendus, id. Lael. 13, 48; Tac. A. 2, 42: angor animi, Suet. Tib. 7. So id. 49, et al. In plur.: confici angoribus, Cic. Phil. 2, 15; id. Off. 2, 1; Att. 2, 37.

Angrivarii, ōrum, *m.* *A German tribe in the neighborhood of the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser*, Tac. G. 33 Rup.; Ann. 2, 8; 19; 22; 24; 41.

anguen, v. anguis.

* **anguĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [anguis] *Of* or *pertaining to a serpent:* lapsus, Sol. 24.

anguĭcŏmus (four syl.), a, um, *adj.* [anguis-coma] *With snaky hair* (only in the poets): Gorgon, Ov. M. 4, 699; cf. ib. 801; Stat. Th. 1, 544.

* **anguĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [anguis] *A small serpent:* Cic. Fin. 5, 15.

anguĭfer (trisyl.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [anguis-fero] *Serpent-bearing:* caput, Ov. M. 4, 741: Gorgo, Prop. 2, 2, 8. Hence subst. Anguifer, eri, *m.*, as transl. of 'Οφιοῦχος, *The serpent-bearer, the constellation Serpentarius* or *Ophiuchus*, Col. 11, 2, 49; cf. anguitenens.

* **anguĭgĕna** (four syl.), ae, *m.* [anguis-gigno] *Engendered of a snake* or *dragon*, an epithet of the Thebans, who sprung from dragons' teeth: Ov. M. 3, 531; cf. draconigena, id. Fast. 3, 865.

anguilla, ae, *f.* [anguis, from the form, Var. L. L. 5, 12, 23] *An eel:* Muraena anguilla, Lin.; Plin. 9, 21, 38, et al.; Juv. 5, 103: anguilla est, elabitur, proverb. of a sly, cunning man, who easily glides away, Plaut. Ps, 2, 4, 56.—*The hard skin of the eel, used as a whip in the schools*, Verrius in Plin. 9, 23, 39; Isid. Orig. 5, 27.

anguĭ-mănus (four syl.), a, um, *adj.* [anguis-manus] *With serpent-arms*, an epithet of the elephant, because he makes quick, serpent-like motions with his trunk (manus), perh. only twice in Lucret.: Lucr. 2, 538; id. 5, 1302.

anguĭnĕus (four syl.), a, um, *adj.* [anguis] more rare than the follg., **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to the serpent, snaky:* Gorgonis comae, Ov. Tr. 4, 712.—**2.** *Similar to a serpent in form, serpent-like:* cucumis, Col. 2, 9, 10; 7, 10, 5.

anguīnus (trisyl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the serpent, snaky:* cervix, Pac. in Cic. Div. 2, 64: pellis, Cato R. R. 73: cucumis, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 25: adeps, Plin. 30, 5, 12, et al. Hence angunum, i, abs. *sc.* ovum, *A snake's egg*, Plin. 29, 3, 12.

* **anguĭ-pēs** (trisyl.), ĕdis, *adj.* [anguis-pes] *Serpent-footed*, an epithet of quick-moving giants: Ov. M. 1, 184; cf. serpentipedes Gigantes, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 17.

anguis (dissyl.), is (rare form anguen, like sanguen for sanguis, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 29 ed. Maj.—*Abl.* regul. angue; angui, Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2, 28; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30; cf. Prisc. 766 P.; in Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66 suspected by Schneid. Gr. 2, 227, on account of angue just before), *m.* and *f.*; cf. Charis. 70 P.; Rudd. 1, 25; Schneid. Gr. 2, 98 [from ango, on account of its windings] *The serpent*: jugati, Naev. in Non. 191, 18; Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 56: emissio feminae anguis . . . maris anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29: vertatur Cadmus in anguem, Hor. A. P. 187, et al. As *fem.*: caerulea, Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2, 28: angues volucres vento invectae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: torta, Var. Atac. in Non. 191, 22; Tac. A. 11, 11, et al.: torta, Ov. M. 4, 483: ater, Prop. 3, 5, 40; Stat. Th. 4, 485, et al.

2. Trop. for any thing hateful, odious, *A serpent, snake*: odisse aliquem aeque atque angues, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 21: cane pejus et angui, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30.

3. In fable, an emblem, **a.** Of terror; hence, the snaky head of Medusa, Ov. M. 4, 803.—**b.** Of rage; hence, the serpent-girdle of Tisiphone, Ov. M. 4, 483 and 511; her hair of snakes, Tib. 1, 3, 69; Prop. 3, 5, 40.—**c.** Of art and wisdom; hence, the serpent-team of Medea, Ov. M. 7, 223, and of the inventive Ceres, ib. 5, 642; cf. Voss Mythol. Br. 2, 55.

4. As a constellation: **a.** = draco, *The Dragon*, between the Great and Little Bear, Cic. N. D. 2, 42; Hyg. Astr. 2, 3; 3, 2; Virg. G. 1, 244; Ov. M. 2, 138.—**b.** = hydra, *The Hydra, water-serpent*, which extends over the constellations Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, carries on its back the Crater, and on its tail the Corvus, Ov. F. 2, 243; Manil. 1, 422; cf. Hyg. Astr. 3, 39. —**c.** *The Serpent*, which Anguitenens (Ὀφιοῦχος) carries in his hand, Ov. M. 8, 182.

5. Latet anguis in herba, proverb. for some concealed danger, Virg. E. 3, 93.

anguĭ-tĕnens, entis, *adj.* [anguis-teneo] *Serpent-holding*; hence, subst. *The constellation* = anguifer, transl. of the Gr. Ὀφιοῦχος, *Serpent-bearer*, Cic. N. D. 2, 42; Manil. 5, 384; cf. Ophiuchus.

angŭlāris, e, *adj.* [angulus] *Having angles* or *corners, angular, cornered*: lapis, *a square stone*, Cato R. R. 14, 1; Col. 5, 3, 2: pilae, *corner pillars of an arcade*, Vit. 7, 11.—Hence angularis, is, subst. *An angular vessel*: Apic. 5, 3, et al.

angŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *From corner to corner, from angle to angle* (post-class.): cuncta perlustrari, App. M. 9, p. 237, 26; so id. ib. 3, p. 103; Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

angŭlo, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To make angular* or *cornered*: Ambros. Ep. 42.—Hence

* angŭlātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Made angular*; hence, *with angles, angular, cornered* (cf. angustatus, from angusto): corpuscula, Cic. N. D. 1, 24.

angŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [angulus] *Full of corners* (post-Aug., perh. only in Pliny): folia, Plin. 16, 23, 35: acini, id. 15, 24, 29: recessus, id. 4, 4, 5: gemmae, id. 37, 12, 75, et saep.

angŭlus, i, *m.* [from ἀγκύλος, bent, crooked, angular, Fest. p. 10] *An angle, a corner*: obtusus, Lucr. 4, 356; so ib. 361: figura, quae nihil habet incisum angulis, nihil anfractibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 18; so id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: hujus lateris alter angulus qui est ad Cantium, Caes, B. G. 5, 13: extremus, *the extreme point, corner*, Ov. M. 13, 884: proximus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 8; Plin. 37, 10, 66: anguli oculorum, *the corners of the eye*, id. 24, 14, 77: anguli parietum, *the angles of walls*, id. 2, 82, 84.

2. *A retired, unfrequented place, a nook, corner, lurking-place*: in angulum abire, * Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: nemo non modo Romae, sed nec ullo in angulo totius Italiae oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4 *fin.*: ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 14: angulus hic mundi nunc me accipit, Prop. 4, 9, 65: gratus puellae risus ab angulo, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 22; Vell. 2, 102, 3.—Contemptuously, of the schools, in contr. with public, practical life: earum ipsarum rerum, quas isti in angulis personant, reapse, non oratione perfectio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2; Lact. 3, 16. On the contr. without contempt, in Seneca, Ep. 95.—So also, detractingly, of country possessions, in opp. to the great city: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 23 Schmid.—* Trop.: me ex hoc, ut ita dicam, campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias et ad omnes literarum angulos revocas, *into every strait, embarrassment* (the figure is taken from a contest or game in which one strives to get his antagonist into a corner, so as to prevail over or catch him more easily), Cic. Caec. 29.

* **3.** *A projecting of the sea into the land in the form of an angle, a bay, gulf*: Gallicus, Cato in Charis. p. 185 P.

anguste, *adv.* *Narrowly, closely; sparingly; briefly*: v. angustus.

angustĭae, arum, more rare in the sing. angustĭa, ae (cf. Charis. p. 20 P.), *f.* [angustus] **1.** *A narrow place, narrowness, straitness* (apparently only in prose): first, **a.** Of places: Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32; so id. N. D. 2, 7; Tusc. 1, 20: itineris, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: Italia coacta in angustias, Sall. H. Frgm. in Serv. Virg. A. 3, 400 (2, p. 250 Gerl.): loci, id. Cat. 58, 20: locorum, Nep. Dat. 8, 4: angustiae saltibus crebris inclusae, Liv. 28, 1: diu in angustiis pugnatum est, id. 34, 46: itinerum, Tac. A. 15, 43 *fin.*: per angustias Hellesponti, Suet. Caes. 63: vicorum, id. Ner. 38; so id. Aug. 45; Claud. 12; Oth. 9, et al.—**b.** Of other things: spiritus, *shortness of breath*, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181: urinae, *strangury*, Plin. 21, 21, 92.—Hence

2. Trop.: **a.** Of time: *Shortness, brevity, want, deficiency*: edidi quae potui, non ut volui, sed ut me temporis angustiae coegerunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 61; id. Verr. 2, 1, 56; Cic. Fil. ad Tir. Fam. 16, 21, 7.—**b.** Of money or other possessions: *Scarcity, want, indigence, penury*: aerarii, Cic. Agr. 2, 14: pecuniae publicae, id. Fam. 12, 30: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 38: stipendii, id. ib. 1, 35: ad eas rei familiaris angustias decidit, Suet. Claud. 9. Sometimes *abs.*: ex meis angustiis illius sustento tenuitatem, Cic. Fil. ad Tir. Fam. 16, 21, 4: paternae, Tac. A. 1, 75.—**c.** Of external circumstances, condition, *etc.*: *Difficulty, distress, perplexity*: in summas angustias adduci, Cic. Quint. 5; so id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: cum in his angustiis res esset, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: vereri angustias, Cic. Planc. 22: angustiae petitionis, *i. e. the difficulty of obtaining the consular dignity*, id. Brut. 47.—**d.** Of mind or feeling: *Narrowness, contractedness*: non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui, Cic. Pis. 11: cujus animus tantis angustiis invidiae continetur, *a narrow, envious soul*, Cic. Her. 4, 43.—**e.** Of scientific inquiries which go too deeply into details, and lay too much stress upon little things: *Subtile* or *minute verbal criticisms*: me ex campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias (*into a dilemma of verbal subtleties*) revocas, Cic. Caec. 29: cur eam (orationem) in tantas angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? id. Acad. 2, 35.—**f.** Of discourse, in contr. with a full, far-extended representation: *Brevity, simplicity*: angustia conclusae orationis non facile se ipsa tutatur, id. N. D. 2, 7, 20 (v. the passage in its connection). So in *sing.*, Non. 73, 26.

* **angustĭclāvĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [angustus-clavus] *Wearing a narrow stripe*; an appel. of a plebeian tribune, who, as a plebeian, could wear only a narrow stripe of purple on his tunic (while the tribune from the nobility had a broad stripe, v. laticlavius): Suet. Oth. 10 Br.

angustĭtas, ātis, *f.* = angustia (only in Attius): Att. in Non. 73, 25; id. ib.

angusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [angustus] *To make narrow, to straiten* (first used since the Aug. per.): iter caesis angustans corporum acervis, Catull. 64, 357: puteis ore angustatis, Plin. 17, 8, 4: servorum turba, quae quamvis magnam domum angustet, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11: maris angustat fauces, Luc. 5, 232; so id. 4, 326; Stat. Th. 4, 827; so id. 12, 665. Trop.: *To circumscribe, restrain*: gaudia sua, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 29: angustanda sunt patrimonia, id. Tranq. 8.

angustus, a, um, *adj.* [ango] *Narrow, strait*, esp. of local relations, *small, contracted, close, not spacious* (opp. to *latus*, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 92): fretus, Lucr. 1, 721: iter, id. 5, 1129; cf. Sall. J. 97: pontes angusti, Cic. Leg. 3, 17: domus, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: fauces portus angustissimae, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: fines, id. B. G. 1, 2 Herz.: cellae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 9: rima, id. Ep. 1, 7, 29, et al. Hence angustum, i, *n.* *Narrowness*: per angustum, Lucr. 4, 531: angusta viarum, Virg. A. 2, 332: pontes et viarum angusta, Tac. H. 4, 35.

2. Trop.: **a.** In angustum concludere, adducere, deducere, *etc.*: *To draw* or *bring a thing to the narrows, to reduce to a strait*, i. e. *to restrain, confine*, etc.: ab illa immensa societate humani generis in exiguum angustumque concluditur, Cic. Off. 1, 17: amicitia ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta est et adducta in angustum, ut, *etc.*, id. Lael. 5. And of the passions: *To curb, restrain, tame, moderate*: perturbationes animi contrahere et in angustum deducere, Cic. Acad. 1, 10.—**b.** Of other things: clavus angustus, *the narrow stripe upon the tunic*, v. clavus: spiritus, *short, difficult respiration*, Cic. de Or. 1, 61: odor rosae, *not diffused far*, Plin. 21, 4, 10. Once also of the point of an arrow = acutus, Cels. 7, 5, *no.* 2.—**c.** Of time: *Short, brief*: angusta dies, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 8; Stat. Th. 1, 442: nox, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 25: tempus, Luc. 4, 447.—**d.** Of means of living, and the like: *Needy, scanty, pinching*: pauperies, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 1: res angusta domi, Juv. 3, 164: mensa, Sen. Thyest. 452: domus, *poor*, i. e. *houses built without much expense*, Tac. A. 2, 33.—**e.** Of other external relations of life: *Critical, difficult, uncertain, wavering*: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 21: quum fides tota Italia esset angustior *weakened*, Caes. B. C. 3, 1.—Hence angustum. subst.: *A bad, critical condition, difficulty, danger*: in angustum cogi, * Ter Heaut. 4, 2, 2: res est in angusto, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: spes est in angusto, *hope is feeble, desperate*, Cels. 8, 4.—**f.** Of mind or character: *Narrow, base, low, mean-spirited, low-minded*: nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam amare divitias, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: animi angusti et demissi, id. Pis. 24, 57: ecce autem alii minuti et angusti, aut omnia semper desperantes, aut malevoli, invidi, *etc.*, id. Fin 1, 18, 61.—**g.** Of learned investigations which go into the most unimportant details, and lay too much stress upon minute things: *Subtle in the use of words, hair-splitting*: minutae angustaeque concertationes, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: pungunt (Stoici) quasi aculeis, interrogatiunculis angustis, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7.—**h.** Of discourse: *Brief, simple*: et angusta quaedam et concisa, et alia est dilatata et fusa oratio, Cic. Or. 56, 187: Callimachus angusto pectore, *i. e. simple style*, Prop. 2, 1, 40.—*Adv.* anguste, Cic. Mur. 13, 28; Brut. 84; Caes. B. C. 3, 16.—*Comp.* Cic. Tusc. 5, 31; N. D. 2, 7; Caes. B. G. 5, 24.—*Sup.* Caes. B. C. 3, 45.

ănhēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [anhelo] (post-Aug. for the earlier anhelitus, q. v.) *A difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing*: piscium aestivo calore, *the panting of fish*, Plin. 9, 7, 6. As a disease, *Asthma*, id. 23, 1, 24.

ănhēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (only post-Aug.) *One who has a difficulty in breathing, pants, breathes heavily*: Plin. 21, 21, 89; so id. 22, 23, 49.

ănhēlĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing* (the class. word for the post-Aug. anhelatio): ex cursura anhelitum ducere, *to pant*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 61: nimiae celeritates gressus cum fiunt, anhelitus moventur, *are occasioned*, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131. As a disease = ἆσθμα, *The asthma* (cf. anhelatio): Plin. 35, 15, 51.—Hence, **2.** In gen., *Breathing breath*: sufferre anhelitum, *to fetch a breath*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 4; so id. ib. 3, 4.

16: recipere, *to take breath, respire,* Epid. 2, 2, 21: aridus a lasso veniebat anhelitus ore, Ov. M. 10, 663: male odorati anhelitus oris, *bad breath,* Ov. A. A. 1, 521: sublimi fugies anhelitu, * Hor. Od. 1, 15, 31: vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus, Virg. A. 5, 432: anhelitum reddere ac per vices recipere, *to breathe,* Plin. 9, 7, 6, et al.—**3.** Metaph. of other things: *An exhaling, evaporation, vapor, exhalation:* terrae, Cic. Div. 2, 19; id. ib. 1, 50, 114: vini, *fumes,* id. de Sen. 7.

ănhēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [halo] **1.** *v. n.* lit. *To draw the breath from around the whole body,* i. e. *with great difficulty, to pant, puff, gasp,* etc.: in Lucret. perh. only in the follg. exs.: anhelat inconstanter, Lucr. 3, 490; id. 4, 865; * Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25: anhelans ex imis pulmonibus prae cura spiritus ducebatur, Cic. Her. 4, 33: anhelans Colla fovet, Virg. A. 10, 837; so id. ib. 5, 254, et al.: nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus, Ov. F. 2, 295: sudare atque anhelare, Col. 2, 3, 2.—**b.** Metaph. of fire: fornacibus ignis anhelat, *roars,* Virg. A. 8, 421. Of the roaring, crashing of the earth: subter anhelat humus, Stat. S. 1, 1, 56. Of the breakers or surge of the sea: Sil. 9, 286. Trop. of poverty panting for something: anhelans inopia, Just. 9, 1, 6. In Prudent. once for common breathing: Apoth. 919.

2. *v. a. To breathe out something strongly, to emit by breathing:* nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, nolo inflata, et quasi anhelata gravius, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 38: de pectore frigus anhelans Capricornus, id. *poet.* N. D. 2, 44: anhelati ignes, Ov. F. 4, 491; so id. Her. 12, 15: rabiem anhelare, Luc. 6, 92: anhelatis exsurgens ictibus alnus, *the strokes of the oars made with panting,* Sil. 14, 380. Trop.: *To pursue, pant for, strive after something with eagerness:* Catilinam furentem audacia, scelus anhelantem, *breathing out wickedness,* Cic. Cat. 2, 1: anhelans ex imo pectore crudelitatem, id. Her. 4, 55.—Hence

ănhēlus, a, um, *adj. Panting, puffing, attended with short breath* (only in the poets): * Lucr. 4, 877; equi, Virg. G. 1, 250; Ov. M. 15, 417: pectus, Virg. A. 6, 48: senes, *who suffer from shortness of breath,* id. Georg. 2, 135. So cursus, Ov. M. 11, 347: febres, id. Pont. 1, 10, 5: tussis, Virg. G. 3, 497: dies, Stat. Th. 4, 680: mons, Claud. Rapt. 3, 385. With *Gen.:* longi laboris anheli, *i. e.* on account of the long struggle, Sil. 15, 721.

1. † **ănhȳdros** (anydr.), i, *f.* = *ἄνυδρος* (without water), *The narcissus,* since it thrives in dry regions, App. Herb. 55.

2. Anhydros (Anydr.), i, *f. An island in the Aegean Sea,* Plin. 5, 31, 38.

† **ănĭātrŏlŏgētus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ἀνιατρολόγητος* (*ἀν-ἰατρολογέω*), *Ignorant of medicine:* Vitr. 1, 1.

ănĭcilla (later anucella), ae, *f. dim.* [anicula] *A little old woman:* Var. L. L. 9, 45, 146; Front. ad Amic. 1, 18 *fin.*

Ănĭcĭānus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Anicius, named from him, Anician:* pyra, Cato R. R. 7; Col. 5, 10; Plin. 15, 15, 16: lapicidinae, Vitr. 2, 7; Plin. 36, 22, 49: nota, [illegible] *of a wine whose age extends back to the consulship of L. Anicius Gallus* (594 A.U.C.), Cic. Brut. 83, 287 and 288: lectica, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10.

ănĭcŭla (sync. anicla, Prud. *στεφ.* 6 149), ae, *f. dim.* [anus] *An old woman, a little old woman,* in Ter. perh. only in the follg. passages: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 48; id. Andr. 1, 4, 4: haec ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic. Div. 2, 15: ista [illegible] tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, id. N. D. 1, 34; so id. ib. 1, 20; Flacc. 36; Sen. Ep. 97, et al.—Hence

* **ănĭcŭlāris,** e, *adj. Worthy of an old woman, after the manner of an old woman:* verba, Aug. in Psalm. 38.

Anien, v. Anio.

Ănĭēnĭcŏlă, ae, *m.* [Anio-colo] *A dweller near the Anio* (poet.): Sil. 4, 225: nymphae, id. 12, 751.

Ănĭensis, e, *adj.* [Anio] *Of or pertaining to the Anio:* tribus, *in the Tiburtine region, through which the Anio flows,* Liv. 10, 9 *fin.*; Cic. Planc. 22.

1. Ănĭēnus, i, *m.,* v. Anio.

2. Ănĭēnus, a, um, *adj.* [Anio] *Pertaining to the Anio:* fluenta, Virg. G. 4, 369: unda, Prop. 1, 20, 8: lympha, id. 3, 14, 4.

Ănīgros, i, *m., Ἄνιγρος, A little river in Elis, rising upon the Arcadian mountain Lapithum; its waters were muddy and of an unpleasant odor,* Ov. M. 15, 282; cf. Mann. Greece, 519.

ănīlis, e, *adj.* [anus] *Of* or *pertaining to an old woman, old womanish, anile:* voltus, Virg. A. 7, 416: passus, Ov. M. 13, 533: aetas, Col. 2, 1, 2.—Very often in a disparaging, contemptuous sense: ineptiae pene aniles, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39: superstitio imbecilli animi atque anilis, id. Div. 2, 60; so id. N. D, 2, 28; 3, 5; * Hor. S. 2, 6, 77; Quint. 1, 8, 19.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.—* *Adv.* dicere aliquid aniliter, Cic. N. D. 3, 39.—Hence

ănīlĭtas, ātis, *f. The old age of a woman, anility* (very rare): cana, Catull. 61, 162.

ănīlĭter, *adv. Like an old woman;* v. anilis, *sub fin.*

* **ănīlitor,** ari, *v. dep.* [anilis] *To become an old woman, to grow old:* App. de Mundo, p. 67, 39 Elm.

ănĭma, ae, *f.* (*gen.* animāī, Lucr. 1, 113; 3, 151; 162; 4, 889, et saep., *dat.* and *abl. plur.* regul. animis, Cic. Fam. 14, 14; not animabus; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 27) [kindred with *ἄνεμος,* from *ἄω, ἄημι,* whence also animus] lit., *That which blows* or *breathes;*—hence

1. *Air, a current of air, a breeze, a breath, wind* (mostly poet.): ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23 *sq.*: ventorum animae, Att. in Non. 234, 9: aurarum leves animae, Lucr. 5, 237: prece quaesit Ventorum pavidus paces animasque secundas, *and he anxiously implores a cessation of the storm and a favoring breeze of wind,* id. 5, 1229: impellunt animae lintea, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 2: ignes animaeque (of the wind in the work-shop of Vulcan), Virg. A. 8, 403. Hence also of the flame of fire (blowing like the air): noctilucam tollo, ad focum fero, inflo, anima reviviscit, Var. in Non. 234. 5.

2. In gen. *The air,* as an element, like fire, water, and earth (mostly poet.): aqua, terra, anima et sol, Enn. in Var. R. R. 1, 4, 1: qui quatuor ex rebus posse omnia rentur, Ex igni, terra atque anima, procrescere et imbri, Lucr. 1, 716; Cic. Univ. 2: utrum (animus) sit ignis, an anima, an sanguis, id. Acad. 2, 39, 124; Virg. E. 6, 32.—Hence

3. *The air inhaled, breath* (*in concreto,* on the contr. *spiritus,* orig. a breathing, *in abstracto;* cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: excipiat animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu) (very freq. in prose and poetry): Plaut. As. 5, 2, 44: animam compressi, aurem admovi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28 Ruhnk: animam recipe, *take breath,* id. Ad. 3, 2, 26: foetida anima, Titinn. in Non. 233, 5; Caec. ib. 9; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58: cum spiritus ejus (*sc.* Demosthenis) esset angustior, tantum continenda anima in dicendo est assecutus, ut, *etc.,* id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: ne circuitus ipse verborum sit longior, quam vires atque anima patiatur, id. ib. 3, 49, 191; so ib. 3, 46, 181; N. D. 2, 54, 136: animas et olentia Medi ora fovent illo, *with which the Medes correct their breath,* etc., Virg. G. 2, 134: respiramen iterque eripiunt animae, Ov. M. 12, 143; cf. id. Fast. 1, 425: animae gravitas, *bad smell of the breath,* Plin. 23, 9, 35; cf. id. 11, 37, 79; 23, 25, 64, et al.: artavit clusitque animam, Luc. 4, 370; so Tac. A. 6, 50.—Also of breath exhaled, *breath:* inspirant graves animas, Ov. M. 4, 498. Hence of the air breathed into a musical instrument, *a breath of air:* Var. in Non. 233, 13.—Since air is a necessary condition of life, anima signifies,

4. *The vital principle, life* ("animus est, quo sapimus, anima, qua vivimus," Non. 426, 27; therefore anima, *the pure animal,* in contr. with *animus,* the spiritual; reasoning, willing, *principle of life;* cf. Hab. Syn. *no.* 111) (very freq. in Lucr. and class.): mater est terra, ea parit corpus, animam aether adjugat, Pac. in Non. 75, 11: sapimus animo, fruimur anima: sine animo anima est debilis, Att. ib.: tunc cum primis, ratione sagaci, Unde anima atque animi constet natura, videndum, *whence spring life and the nature of the mind,* Lucr. 1, 132; id. 3, 158 *sq.*; so id. 3, 417; 564; 705; 2, 950; 4, 923; 945; 960; 6, 799; 1222; 1233, et saep.: Deus totus est sensus, totus visus, totus auditus, totus animae, totus animi, totus sui, Plin. 2, 5, 7: quaedam (animantia) animum habent, quaedam tantum animam, Sen. Ep. 58, et al.—Hence, **b.** *Life* (physical) *itself:* date ferrum, qui me anima privem, Enn. in Non. 474, 31: me dicabo atque animam devotabo hostibus, Att. in Non. 98, 12: adimere animam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137; so id. Men. 5, 5, 7: extinguere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16: relinquere, id. ib. 3, 4, 52: edere, Cic. Sest. 38: de vestra vita, de conjugum vestrarum ac liberorum anima judicandum est, id. Cat. 4, 9: si tibi omnia sua praeter animam tradidit, id. Rosc. Am. 50: libertas et anima nostra in dubio est, Sall. C. 52, 6: pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, *etc.,* id. Jug. 14, 15; cf. ib. 31, 20: animam agere, *to be at the point of death, to be in the death-struggle; "to give up the ghost," to die,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 9 *fin.*; so also efflare, id. ib.; id. Mil. 18 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 99; Dom. 4: exhalare, Ov. M. 15, 528: exspirare, id. ib. 5, 106 (cf. in Gr. *θυμὸν ἀποπνέειν, ψυχὴν ἐκπνέειν, βίον ἀποψύχειν, etc.*): deponere, Nep. Hann. 1, 3: emittere, id. Epam. 9, 3 Br.: projicere, Virg. A. 6, 436: vomere, id. ib. 9, 349, et saep.—Poet.: anima amphorae, *the fumes of wine,* Phaedr. 3, 1; so likewise anima putei, for *water,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 41.—Trop.: corpus imperii unius praesidis nutu, quasi anima et mente regeretur, Flor. 4, 3: accentus quasi anima vocis est, Pompon. p. 67 ed. Lind.—Prov.: animam debere, *to owe life,* of one deeply in debt: quid, si animam debet? Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56 ("Graecum proverbium: *καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ὀφείλει,*" Don.).—Metaph. applied to plants and other things possessing organic life: Sen. Ep. 58; so Plin. 17, 21, 35, *no.* 1; 31, 1, 1; 14, 1, 3, et al.—**c.** Meton.: *A creature endowed with* anima, *a living being:* ova parere solet genu' pennis condecoratum, non animam, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 10, 18; Stat. Th. 2. 246: animae rationis expertes, Lact. 3, 8. So esp. of men (as we also say *souls* for *persons*) (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis Hanc patriam peperere suo, *etc.,* Virg. A. 11, 24: animae quales nec candidiores, *etc.,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 41; Luc. 5, 322: vos Treveri et ceterae servientium animae, *ministering spirits,* Tac. H. 4, 32.—Hence also *Souls separated from the body, the shades of the lower world, manes:* tu pias laetis animas reponis Sedibus, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 17; cf. id. Sat. 1, 8, 29: animamque sepulcro Condimus, Virg. A. 3, 67; Ov. M. 7, 612; so id. ib. 8. 498; 10, 41; 14, 411; 15, 158; Suet. Caes. 88.—Hence, **d.** In the cordial lang. of love and friendship, of persons very dear (as sometimes with us: *my life, my soul*): vos meae carissimae animae, Cic. Fam. 14, 14; id. ib. 18: animae dimidium meae, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 8 (cf. id. ib. 2, 17, 5); id. ib. 3, 9, 12.

5. Sometimes for animus: *The rational soul of man, the mind:* anima rationis consiliique particeps, Cic. N. D. 1, 31: causa in anima sensuque meo penitus affixa atque insita, id. Verr. 2, 5, 53: ingenii facinora, sicut anima, immortalia sunt, Sall. J. 2.

ănĭmābĭlis, e, Cic. N. D. 2, 36; al. leg. animalis, q. v.

ănĭmadversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [animadverto] **1.** *The perception, notice,* or *observation of an object* (on the contr., *animi adversio,* the direction of the mind to something, consideration, meditation, exercise of mind; cf. Hab. Syn. *no.* 112) (in good prose, most freq. in Cic.): notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, Cic. Or. 55, 183: hoc totum est sive artis, sive animadversionis, sive consuetudinis, id. de Or. 2, 34 *fin.*; so id. Fin. 1, 9, 30, et al. Hence, in reference to one's self: *Self-inspection, observation of self* excitanda animadversio et diligentia, ut ne quid temere agamus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103; and in gen. *inquiry:* quaestio atque animadversio in aliquem, Liv. 21, 18.

2. *Reproach, censure:* nec effugere possemus animadversionem, si, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 57, 195.

3. *Chastisement, vengeance, punishment:* animadversio Dolabellae in audaces servos, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: paterna, id. Rosc. Am. 24: omnis autem animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, id. Off. 1, 25, 88; so id. Verr. 1, 17; Fin. 1, 10; Att. 2, 8; Suet. Aug. 24; Calig. 11, et al.—So for the punishment decreed by the censors for crime committed (usually called nota censoria): notationes animadversionesque censorum, Cic. Off. 3, 31: censoriae, id. Clu. 42, 119; cf. ib. 117. And by the dictator: dictatoria, Vell. 2, 68, 5; cf. Suet. Tib. 19 Br.

* **ănĭmadversor,** ōris, *m.* [animadverto] *An observer:* acres ac diligentes an. vitiorum, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.

ănĭmadverto (vort.), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* [contr. from animum adverto, which orthography is very freq. in the ante-class. per.; cf. adverto *no.* 2] (scarcely found in any poet besides Ter. and Virg.).

1. *To direct the thoughts* or *attention to a thing, to attend to, to consider, regard, observe:* Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 3: atque haec in bello plura et majora videntur timentibus, eadem non tam animadvertuntur in pace, Cic. Div. 2, 27: sed animadvertendum est diligenter, quae natura rerum sit, id. Off. 2, 20: dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quidquid facias, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7; Nep. Epam. 6, 2. Also with *ut* follg.: *To think of:* illud me non animadvertisse moleste ferrem, ut ascriberem, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5 (cf. animos advertere, *ne*, Liv. 4, 45).—Closely connected with this is the use of this word as *t. t.:* **a.** Of the lictor, whose duty it was *to give attention, to see*, that the consul, when he appeared, should receive the due homage (cf. Sen. Ep. 64; Schwarz Plin. Pan. 23, and Adam's Ant. 1, 166): consul animadvertere proximum lictorem jussit, Liv. 24, 44 *fin.*—**b.** Of the people to whom the lictor gave orders *to pay attention, to pay regard to:* consule theatrum introeunte, cum lictor animadverti ex more jussisset, Suet. Caes. 80 Ruhnk.—Hence as a consequence of the direction of the attention to a thing.

2. *To mark, notice, observe, perceive* (in a more general sense than above), *to see* (the most usu. signif. of this word): ecquid attendis? ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Cic. Cat. 1, 8: nutrix animadvertit puerum dormientem circumplicatum serpentis amplexu, id. Div. 1, 36, 79: illud etiam animadverto, quod, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 12 Beier.: quod quale sit, etiam in bestiis quibusdam animadverti potest, id. Lael. 8, 27: qui non animadverterit, innocentes illos natos, *etc.*, Nep. Epam. 6, 3; Liv. praef. *med.*: his animadversis, Virg. G. 2, 259; so id. ib. 3, 123, et saep.

3. In a pregnant sense: *To discern something*, or, in gen., *to apprehend, understand, comprehend* (more rare than the synn. *cognoscere, intelligere*, etc.): boni seminis sues animadvertuntur a facie et progenie, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 4: nonne animadvertis, quam multi effugerint? Cic. N. D. 3, 37: ut assint, cognoscant, animadvertant, quid de religione .... existimandum sit, id. ib. 1, 6, 14: animadverti enim et didici ex tuis literis, te, *etc.*, id. Fam. 3, 5.—Since the accurate, close consideration of a fault has as its result the punishment of it, animadverto very early received the signif.,

4. *To revenge a wrong, chastise, punish:* ea primum ab illo animadvertenda injuria est (* *deserves to be punished*), Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 129 ("animadvertenda *castiganda, vindicanda* est," Don.): O facinus animadvertendum, *O crime worthy of punishment*, id. ib. 4, 4, 28: animadvertenda peccata, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: res a magistratibus animadvertenda, id. Caec. 12; Tac. G. 7. Esp. freq. in judicial proceedings as *t. t.*, constr. with *in aliquem:* qui institueras animadvertere in eos, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30: qui in alios animadvertisset indicta causa, id. Fam. 5, 2; so Sall. C. 52; Liv. 1, 26; Tac. H. 1, 46; 68; 4, 49; Suet. Aug. 17; Tib. 61; Cal. 30; Galb. 20; Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8, et al. (* hence animadverti, *to offend, be censurable*, Cic. Or. 3, 12).

* **ănĭm-aequus,** a, um, *adj.* [animus] *Not easily moved;* also *of good courage:* animaequior esto = θάῤῥει, Vulg. Marc. 10, 49.

ănĭmăl, ālis (*Abl.* regularly animali, although Rhem. Palaem. p. 1372 P. gives animale; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 220), *n.* [anima] *A living being, an animal*, in the widest sense: "inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo, quod autem animal est, id motu cietur interiore et suo," Cic. Rep. 6, 26; cf. id. Ac. 2, 12: uti possint sentire animalia quaeque, Lucr. 2, 973: quum omne animal patibilem naturam habeat, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 12; id. ib. 2, 47; Plin. 28, 4, 6, et saep. Of men: animal providum et sagax homo, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22; so id. Fin. 2, 13. So also, sanctius his animal, Ov. M. 1, 76; Plin. 10, 63. Also of the universe, considered as an animated existence: hunc mundum animal esse, idque intelligens et divina providentia constitutum, Cic. Univ. 3; id. ib. 4.

2. Sometimes, however, in a more restricted sense, as antith. to man: *Animal, beast*, as in Hebr. חַיָּה, animal, from חָיָה, to live): multa ab animalium vocibus tralata in homines, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100. Hence, with contempt, of a man: funestum illud animal, ex nefariis stupris concretum, Cic. Pis. 9.

ănĭmālis, e, *adj.* [anima] **1.** *Consisting of air, aërial* (cf. anima *no.* 1 and 2): natura animantis vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 17: animalis spirabilisque natura, cui nomen est aër (al. leg. animabilis), id. N. D. 2, 36.—**2.** *Animate, living* (cf. anima *no.* 4): animalia corpora, Lucr. 2, 727: pulli animales, id. 2, 927: colligata corpora vinculis animalibus, Cic. Univ. 9: intelligentia, id. Acad. 2, 37: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo (*from the living original*) veritas transferatur, id. Inv. 2, 1.—**3.** In the lang. of sacrifice, hostia animalis, *an offering of which only the life is consecrated to the gods, but the flesh is destined for the priests and others*, Macr. S. 3, 5; Serv. Virg. A. 3, 231; 4, 56.—Dii animales, *Gods who were formerly men*, Serv. Virg. A. 3, 168.—**Adv.* animaliter, *Like an animal*, Aug. Retr. 1, 26 *fin.*

animans, v. animo, *Pa.*

ănĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [animo] *A quickening, animating* (extremely rare): arboris, Tert. de Anim. 19, and meton. for *The living being itself:* divinae animationis species, *Cic. Univ. 10, 31.

ănĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who quickens* or *animates* (post-class., oftenest in the Church fathers): animarum, Tert. Apol. 48; so Prud. περὶ στεφ. 10, 788. Trop.: marmoris signifex animator, Cap. 1, p. 13.—Hence

* **ănĭmātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who quickens* or *animates:* confessionis, Tert. adv. Gnost. 12.

1. ănĭmātus, a, um, v. animo, *Pa.*

* **2. ănĭmātus,** ūs, m. [animo] *Animation, life:* animatu carere, Plin. 11, 3, 2.

* **ănĭmĭcīda,** ae, *m.* [anima-caedo] *Soul-destroyer*, as transl. of the Gr. ψυχοφθόρος, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

‡ **ănĭmĭtus,** *adv.* [animus] *Heartily*, like oculitus, medullitus, Non. 147, 27.

ănĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [anima].

1. *v. a.* **a.** *To fill with breath* or *air* (cf. anima *no.* 1 and 2): duas tibias uno spiritu, *to blow upon*, App. Flor. 3, p. 341, 25: buccinas, Arnob. 6, p. 196.—More freq., **b.** *To quicken, animate* (cf. anima *no.* 4): quidquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, auget, creat, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 57; Lucr. 2, 717: vitaliter esse animata. id. 5, 146: formare, figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: stellae divinis animatae mentibus. id. Rep. 6, 15; Plin. 7, 15, 13.—* **c.** *To endow with, to give a particular temperament* or *disposition of mind:* utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, ex eoque ingenia, mores, animum fingi, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: Mattiaci ipso terrae suae solo ac coelo acrius animantur, *i. e.* ferociores redduntur, Tac. G. 29.—**d.** In Ovid in a pregnant signif.: animare in aliquid, *To transform a lifeless object to a living being, to transform to by giving life:* guttas animavit in angues, Ov. M. 4, 619: in Nymphas animata classe marinas, ib. 14, 565.—**e.** Trop. of colors, *To animate:* si quid Apellei gaudent animasse colores, Stat. S. 2, 2, 64. Of torches: *To light* or *kindle them:* animare ad crimina taxos, Claud. Rapt. 3, 386. Sometimes = recreare, *to refresh, revive:* cibo potuque animavit, Hyg. F. 126: florem, Plin. 11, 23, 27; so Pall. 4, 10, et al. And *c. Inf.* = incitare, *to move, incite to:* Macrob. Sat. 7, 3.—Hence

ănĭmātus, a, um, *Pa.* **a.** *Animated:* sed virum virtute vera vivere animatum addecet, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17.—**b.** (acc. to *no.* c.) *Put in a particular frame of mind, disposed, minded*, in some way (very freq. and class.): hoc animo decet animatos esse amatores probos, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 20: avi et atavi nostri, quum allium ac caepe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Var. in Non. 201, 7 (where the play upon olere and animati should be noticed): animatus melius quam paratus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: socii infirme animati, id. ib. 15, 1: sic animati esse debetis, ut si ille adesset, id. Phil. 9, 5: ut quemadmodum in se quisque sic in amicum sit animatus, id. Lael. 16: insulas nonnullas bene animatas confirmavit, Nep. Cim. 2; Liv. 29, 17: male animatus erga principem exercitus, Suet. Vit. 7: circa aliquem, Just. 14, 1: hostili animo adversus remp. animatus, Ulp. Dig. 48, 4, 1: animatus in necem alicujus, Macr. Sat. 1, 11.—In Plaut. *c. Inf.:* si quid animatus es facere, Truc. 5, 74.—**c.** *Endowed with courage, courageous, stout-hearted* (cf. animus *no.* II., 2, a, and animosus) (only in ante-class. poetry): milites armati atque animati probe, Pl. Bacch. 4, 9, 18: cum animatus iero, satis armatus sum, Att. in Non. 233, 18: hostis animatus, id. ib.—* *Sup.* Auct. Itin. Alex. 13.—*Adv.* not used.

2. *v. n.* *To be animate, living:* so only

ănĭmans, antis, **a.** *Pa.* *Animate, living:* Deos ne animantes quidem esse, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: mundum ipsum animantem sapientemque esse, id. ib. 1, 10, 23: mundus est animans composque rationis, id. ib. 2, 8.—Hence, **b.** Subst. *Any living, animate being; an animal* (orig. in a wider sense than *animal*, since it included men, animals, and plants; but usu. like that word for animals in opp. to men. The gender varies in the best classical writers, between the masc., fem., and neut. When it designates man, it is only masc. *Gen. plur.* animantum Lucr. v. below): sunt quaedam, quae animam habent, nec sunt animalia. Placet enim satis et arbustis animam inesse. Itaque et vivere illa et mori dicimus, Sen. Ep. 58; cf. Hab. Syn. 111; Lucr. 2, 668; id. ib. 944; id. 5, 821: genus omne animantum, id. 1, 4; so id. ib. 195; 351; 1032; 1037; 2, 77; 880; 920; 943; 1063; 1071; 3, 267; 720; 5, 432; 853; 917: animantium genera quatuor, Cic. Univ. 10; id. ib. 11 *fin.*: animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 47: cum ceteras animantes abjecisset ad pastum, solum hominem erexit, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26: animantia, quae sunt nobis nota, id. Univ. 4.—Of man: hic stilus haud petet ultro quemquam animantem, * Hor. S. 2, 1, 40.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

ănĭmōsĭtas, âtis, *f.* [animosus] (only post-class.) **1.** *Boldness, courage, spirit:* resistendi, Amm. 16, 12: equi, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.—**2.** *Vehemence in anger, impetuosity, ardor:* Macr. Somn. Sc. 1, 6; also in *plur.*, * id. ib. 2, 12.

1. ănĭmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [anima] **1.** *Full of air, airy:* Thessalia, Lucil. in Non. 233, 31: guttura, *through which the* *breath passes*, Ov. M. 6, 134. Hence of the wind, *Blowing violently*: Eurus, Virg. G. 2, 441: ventus, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 51.—**2.** *Full of life, living, animate*, of pictures, *etc.*: signa, Prop. 3, 7, 9.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

2. ănĭmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [animus] **1.** *Full of courage, bold, spirited, undaunted*: mancipia neque formidolosa, neque animosa, Var. R. R. 1, 17: in gladiatoriis pugnis timidos odisse solemus, fortes et animosos servari cupimus, Cic. Mil. 34: ex quo fit, ut animosior etiam senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, *shows more courage and valor*, id. de Sen. 20: equus, Ov. M. 2, 84; Tr. 4, 6, 3: animosum (equorum) pectus, Virg. G. 3, 81: bella, Ov. F. 5, 59: Parthus, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 11: Hector, id. Sat. 1, 7, 12: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, id. Od. 2, 10, 21: frigus animosum, *fear coupled with courage*, Stat. Th. 6, 395.—**2.** *Proud* on account of something: en ego (Latona) vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis, *proud to have borne you*, Ov. M. 6, 206; so spoliis, id. ib. 11, 551.—**3.** Corruptor animosus, *He who fears* or *avoids no expense in bribery*, Tac. H. 1, 24. So also emptor animosus, *sparing* or *fearing no expense*, Dig. 17, 1, 36 (cf. Suet. Caes. 47: gemmas semper animosissime comparasse prodiderunt).—*Adv.* animose, *Courageously, eagerly*, Cic. Phil. 4, 2; Off. 1, 26.—*Comp.* Sen. Ben. 6, 37; Val. Max. 8, 2 *sub fin.*—*Sup.*, Suet. Caes. 47.

1. ănĭmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [anima] *A little soul, life*: aegra et saucia, old poet in Gell. 19, 11, 4: mulierculae, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 11: vagula, blandula, *etc.*, Hadr. Imp. in Spart. Hadr. 25. So Orell. *no.* 2579 and 4761; Cic. Att. 9, 7.

†**2. Animula,** ae, *f.* "Urbs parvarum opum in Apulia," Fest. p. 21.

ănĭmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [animus] only in the voc.: mi animule! *My heart! my darling!* Plaut. Cas. 1, 46; Men. 2, 3, 11.

ănĭmus, i, *m.* [a kindred form with anima, the masc. gender of which designates power, activity, as רוּחַ, *θυμός*, the rational soul, mind, is opp. to the fem. נֶפֶשׁ, *ψυχή*, the animal spirit, life: "ipse animus ab anima dictus est," Cic. Tusc. 1, 9 *fin.*; cf. ib. 1, 18, 42. But it is related to *ἄνεμος* only mediately through the ground-form *ἄω*, *ἄημι*].

A. In a more general sense, *The rational soul* or *principle of life in man, the thinking being* (in opp. to the body and physical life; cf. anima *no.* 4, and the passages with *animus* cited there from Lucr.): omnium quidem animos immortales esse, sed fortium bonorumque divinos, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 27: humanus animus, decerptus ex mente divina, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: si nihil esset in eo (*sc.* animo), nisi id, ut per eum viveremus, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 24, 56: credo, deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, id. de Sen. 21, 77; and so very freq. in both prose writers and poets of all periods.

B. In a more restricted sense (acc. to the three principal developments of mental activity: the faculties of desiring, feeling, and thought): *The desiring, feeling, thinking soul* (v. Cic. Div. 1, 29, and Off. 1, 10, 20, acc. to the well-known Platonic division into *λογιστικόν*, *ἐπιθυμητικόν*, and *θυμοειδές*, Plat. Rep. 9 *init.*, et al.; cf., on the contr., Cic. Off. 1, 28, 101: duplex est enim vis animorum atque natura: una pars in appetitu posita est, quae est *ὁρμή* Graece, quae hominem huc et illuc rapit; altera in ratione, quae docet et explanat, quid faciendum, quid fugiendum sit; so id. ib. 1, 36, 132; Tusc. 2, 21, 47, et al.—Hence, when animus is opp. to mens, the former, in gen., designates *the desiring, feeling soul*; the latter, the thinking soul, the higher reason, v. below II. 1, and III. 1; cf. Ochsn. Eclog. Cic. p. 113 and 114; Herz. Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Duker Flor. 4, 11, 3.)

I. *The power of desire, impulse, longing, inclination, will, purpose, intention* (cf. Lucr. 2, 270: ex animique voluntate id procedere primum, *goes forth at first from the inclination of the soul*; so also Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 8: pro animi mei voluntate, v. Manut. in h. l.): teneo quid animi nostri super hac re siet, Plaut. Am. prol. 58: id. ib. 1, 1, 187; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 71: priusquam tuum, ut sese habeat, animum ad nuptias perspexerit, id. Andr. 2, 3, 4; so id. Ad. 3, 4, 46; Hec. 5, 2, 19: istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: nobis erat in animo Ciceronem ad Caesarem mittere, id. Fam. 14, 11; Serv. in Cic. ib. 4, 12: hostes in foro constiterunt, hoc animo, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: persequi Jugurtham animus ardebat, Sall. J. 39, 5 (others, less correctly, animo; cf. Gerl. in h. l.); so id. de Rep. Ord. 1, 8: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas, *I desire, I wish*, Ov. M. 1, 1. Hence est animus alicui, *c. Inf.*, *To strive to do something, to aim at*, etc.: omnibus unum opprimere est animus, Ov. M. 5, 150; Virg. A. 4, 639; Suet. Caes. 82 *fin.*; id. Oth. 6; cf. Calig. 56.—So also inducere animum *or* in animum, *to resolve upon doing something*; v. induco.

II. *The power of feeling, the heart*, or *the affections, inclinations, dispositions, passions* (either honorable or base) *springing from it.*

1. In gen., *Feeling, inclination, affection, passion*: Medea, animo aegra, amore saevo saucia, Enn. in Cic. Her. 2, 22 (cf. Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 36: animo hercle homo suo est miser): tu si animum vicisti potius, quam animus te, est quod gaudeas, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 27–29: mentem atque animum delectat suum, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10: mala mens, malus animus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 137; so Cic. Arch. 6 *fin.*; N. D. 2, 59; Virg. A. 6, 11 (cf. above B., and the Homeric *κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν*, in mind and soul. Still, in other cases, animus is for mens, as the reasoning soul: ab animo tuo quidquid agitur, id agitur a te, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52; cf. with id. Rep. 6, 24: mens cujusque is est quisque; so also Tusc. 1, 25, 61; Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 27: non tu tuum malum aequo animo feres, id. ib. 5, 4, 18; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: animus perturbatus et incitatus nec cohibere se potest, nec quo loco vult insistere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18: animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, id. ib. 4, 37, 81; id. Qu. Fr. 1, 1: sed quid ego hic animo lamentor, Enn. Ann. 6, 40: tremere animo, Cic. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 4: ingentes animo concipit iras, Ov. M. 1, 166: exsultare animo, id. ib. 6, 514, et al. (cf. in Gr. the connection of *θυμῷ* with verbs of feeling, Passow under *θυμός no.* 6); Hor. Od. 4, 9, 34, et al.: Aristides Thebanus omnium primus animum pinxit et sensus hominis expressit, quos vocant Graeci *ἤθη*, *etc.*, *exhibited in his pictures the heart, feelings, inclinations, passions of men*, Plin. 35, 10, 19.—**b.** *Disposition, character, nature*: Naev. in Non. 73, 18: nimis pene animo es molli, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21: petulans protervo, iracundo animo, Bac. 4, 3, 1; id. Truc. 4, 3, 1: ubi te vidi animo esse omisso ("negligenti," Don.), Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9; Cic. Fam. 2, 17 *fin.*: animis estis simplicibus et mansuetis nimium creditis unicuique, id. Her. 4, 37: eorum animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14: Hecube, non oblita animorum, annorum oblita suorum, Ov. M. 13, 550: sordidus atque animi parvi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 10; Vell. 2, 25, 3: Drusus animi fluxioris erat, Suet. Tib. 52.—Trop. of the nature of a serpent: illiusque animos, qui multos perdidit unus, Sumite serpentis, Ov. M. 3, 545; of the nature of plants: haec quoque exuerint silvestrem animum, *put off their wild nature*, Virg. G. 2, 51.

2. In particular, some one specific emotion, inclination (honorable or base), passion (in this signif., in the poets and prose writers, very freq. in the plur.). Here belong, acc. to the Rom. manner of thinking, first,

a. *Courage*: ibi nostris animus additus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 94; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 31; Andr. 2, 1, 33; virtute atque animo resistere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8: fac animo magno fortique sis, id. ib. 6, 14 *fin.*: Cassio animus accessit, et Parthis timor injectus est, id. Att. 5, 20, 3: nostris animus augetur, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: mihi in dies magis animus accenditur, Sall. C. 20, 6, Liv. 8, 19; Cic. Att. 5, 18; id. 44, 29: bellica Pallas adest, datque animos, Ov. M. 5, 47: pares annis animisque, id. ib. 7, 658: cecidere illis animique manusque, id. ib. 347 (cf. id. Fast. 3, 225: tela viris animusque cadunt), et saep. Hence bono animo esse, *to be of good courage*, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 5; Cic. Att. 5, 18, et al. So also satis animi, *sufficient courage*, Ov. M. 3, 559. Also for *hope*: magnus mihi animus est, hodiernum diem initium libertatis fore, Tac. Agr. 30.—Trop. of the violent, stormy movements of the winds of Aeolus: Aeolus mollitque animos et temperat iras, Virg. A. 1, 57; and of a top: dant animos plagae, *give it new force, quicker motion*, Virg. A. 7, 383; and of the fire of discourse: in Asinio Pollione et consilii et animi satis, Quint. 10, 1, 113.—**b.** *Haughtiness, arrogance, pride*: quae civitas est in Asia, quae unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? *could satisfy the arrogance and pride*, etc., Cic. Manil. 22 *fin.*: jam insolentiam noratis hominis: noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, id. Clu. 39, 109; so id. Caec. 11, et al.; Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 3 (cf. Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56: quia paullulum vobis accessit pecuniae, sublati animi sunt).—**c.** *Violent passion, vehemence, wrath*: ego meos animos violentos meamque iram ex pectore jam promam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 43: vince animos iramque tuam, Ov. H. 3, 85; id. Met. 8, 584; Prop. 1, 5, 12: parce tuis animis, id. 2, 5, 18: animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, *etc.*, Cic. Marc. 3; so Luc. 8, 28; Stat. Th. 11, 525, et al.—**d.** *Agreeable feeling, pleasure, delight*: cubat amans animo obsequens, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 134: indulgent animis, et nulla quid utile cura est, Ov. M. 7, 566. So esp. freq.: animi causa (in Plaut. once animi gratia), *for the sake of pleasure, enjoyment, delight, recreation* (cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 12: haec animalia alunt animi voluptatisque causa): post animi causa mihi navem faciam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 27; so id. Trin. 2, 2, 53; Epid. 1, 1, 43: liberare fidicinam animi gratia, id. ib. 2, 2, 90: qui illud animi causa fecerit, hunc praedae causa quid facturum putabis? Cic. Phil. 7, 6: habet animi causa rus amoenum et suburbanum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46 Matth.; cf. ib. § 134, and Goer. Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 56; id. Fam. 7, 2: Romanos in illis munitionibus, animine causa quotidie exerceri putatis? Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Plin. praef. § 17 ed. Sill.—**e.** *Disposition toward any one*: hoc animo in nos esse debebis, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.*: meus animus erit in te semper quem tu esse vis, id. ib. 5, 18 *fin.*: qui quo animo inter nos simus ignorant, id. ib. 3, 6; so id. ib. 4, 15; 5, 2: quod (Allobroges) nondum bono animo in populum Rom. viderentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6 *fin.* In the pregnant signif. of *kind, friendly feeling, inclination, affection*: tibi bene ex animo volo, *from the bottom of my heart*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: animum fidemque praetorianorum erga se expertus est, Suet. Oth. 8. Hence meton. of a person who is loved (like our phrases *my heart, my soul*): salve, anime mi, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 3: da, meus ocellus, mea rosa, mi anime, da mea voluptas, id. Asin. 3, 3, 74; so id. ib. 5, 2, 90; Curc. 1, 3, 9; Bac. 1, 1, 48; Most. 1, 4, 23; Men. 1, 3, 1; Mil. 4, 8, 20; Rud. 4, 8, 1; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15, et saep.—**f.** *Disturbed feeling, disquiet, unrest, care, anxiety, solicitude*: multae opiniones, quae mihi animum exaugeant, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3; Liv. 2, 7.

III. *The thinking, judging, deciding faculty, the mind*, in the more restricted sense: cogito cum meo animo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 13; so Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 55; Cic. Agr. 2, 24. So recordari cum animo, id. Clu. 25, 70; and without cum: animo meditari, Nep. Ages. 4; cf. id. Ham. 4: cogitare et volvere, Suet. Vesp. 5; statuere apud animum, Liv. 34, 2, et saep.: nisi me animus fallit, hi sunt, *etc.*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 23: in dubio est animus, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31; id. ib. prol. 1; cf. ib. 1, 1, 29; animum ad se ipsum advocamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: id. Ac. 2, 41, 127: ut oculus, sic animus, se non videns alia cernit, id. Tusc. 1, 27, 67: lumen animi, ingenii consiliique tui, id. Rep. 6, 12, et al. Hence the freq. expressions animum advertere, adjungere, applicare, appellere, inducere, *etc.*; v. these vv.—In particular as single powers of mind (cf. II., 2).

2. *The memory:* etiam nunc mihi scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 47: ex animo, effluere, Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 300: omnia fert aetas, animum quoque; ... nunc oblita mihi tot carmina, Virg. E. 9, 51.

3. *Recollection, consciousness:* reliquit animus Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 6, 38 Herz.: animusque reliquit euntem, Ov. M. 10, 459: nisi si timor abstulit omnem Sensum animumque, id. ib. 14, 177; Curt. 4, 6, 12.

4. In Plaut. very freq., and once also in Cic., meton. for judicium, *Opinion, judgment;* mostly in the connection meo quidem animo *or* meo animo, *in my opinion:* Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17: e meo quidem animo aliquanto facias rectius, si, *etc.*, id. Aul. 3, 6, 3: meo quidem animo, hic tibi hodie evenit bonus, id. Bac. 1, 1, 69; so id. Aul. 3, 5, 4; Curc. 4, 2, 28; Bac. 3, 2, 10; Epid. 1, 2, 8; Poen. 1, 2, 23; Rud. 4, 4, 94; Cic. Sest. 22: edepol lenones meo animo novisti, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 19: nisi, ut meus est animus, fieri non posse arbitror, Cist. 1, 1, 5 (cf. Orell. *no.* 3665: EX MEI ANIMI SENTENTIA; Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108).

IV. Sometimes poet. in the signif. of anima *no* 4 (ψυχή): *Vital power, life:* animo male est: aquam velim, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 6; cf. Curc. 2, 3, 33: una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur, Virg. A. 10. 487.

☞ The Gen. animi, instead of the Abl. animo, with Adjj. (aeger, miser, certus, anxius, ingens, validus, *etc.*), is used aside from the poets, very often by the histt.; cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 323.

Ănĭo, ēnis, *m.*, ’Ανίων, Strab., ’Ανίης, Plut. (the orig. form was Anien; as, acc. to Gell. 13, 22, for Nerio was Nerienes: non minus quam XV. millia Anien abest, Cato in Prisc. p. 684 P.; also in Statius: praeceps Anien, Silv. 1, 5, 25; so id. ib. 1, 3, 20. Still even Ennius, acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 7, 683, used the form Anio, ōnis, anal. to the Gr. ’Ανίων; cf. also Anionis in Frontin. Aquaed. § 92; and thus, during the whole class. per., Anio remained the principal form of the Nom., while the remaining cases of Anien were retained; only Aug. and post-Aug. poets, *e. g.* Prop. 4, 7, 86; Stat. S. 1, 3, 70, have as an access. form **Anienus,** i; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, 72; Prisc. p. 684 P.; Phoc. Ars, p. 1691 ib.; Schneid. Gr. 2, 148; Rudd. 1, 60) *The classic tributary stream of the Tiber, which, taking its rise in the Apennines, passes along the southern Sabine country, separating it from Latium, and at Tibur, besides its cataract* (hence praeceps Anio, * Hor. Od. 1, 7, 13), *it presents the most charming natural beauties;* now *Teverone*, Cic. Cornel. Frgm. in Prisc. 684 P.; Ov. M. 14, 329; Plin. 3, 12, 17, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 517; Müller, Roms Camp. 1, 157; 229; 241; 306, et al.

† **ănīsŏcȳcla,** orum, *n.* = ἀνισόκυκλα (with unequal rings or circles), *Screws* or *elastic springs*, Vitr. 10, 1.

† **ănīsum,** i, *n.* = ἄνισον, *Anise*, Pimpinella anisum, L.; Plin. 20, 17, 72; 19, 8, 53.

Ănĭus, ii, *m.* *A king and priest at Delos, who hospitably entertained Aeneas*, Virg. A. 3, 80 Serv.; Ov. M. 13, 632; cf. Lycophr. Cassandr. 570.

Anna, ae, *f.*, חַנָּה (cf. Gesen. Gesch. of Hebr. Lang. S. 228), *The sister of Dido; honored as a goddess after her death, under the name Anna Perenna*, Ov. F. 3, 654; Sil. 8, 50 *sq.* (Acc. to Macr. Sat. 1, 12, offerings were made to her, ut *annare perennareque* commode liceat, and hence her name.) Cf. Orell. Inscr. 1, *no.* 1847; 2, p. 412.

annālis, e, *adj.* [annus] **1.** *Continuing a year, annual:* tempus, cursus, Var. R. R. 1, 27, 1; so Ulp. Dig. 14, 2, 1; Paul. ib. 38, 17, 6.

2. *Relating to the year* or *the age;* lex, *the law which determined the age necessary for election to an office of State* (for the quaestorship, 30; for the office of aedile, 36; for the praetorship, 40; and for the consulship, 42 years): legibus annalibus grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, Cic. Phil. 5, 17; cf. Liv. 40, 44: eo anno (573 A.U.C.) rogatio primum lata est ab L. Villio tribuno plebis, quot annos nati quemque magistratum peterent caperentque. Inde cognomen familiae inditum, ut annales appellarentur. Cf. also Cic. de Or. 2, 65.—Hence

3. annalis, is (*Ablat.* only annali, Schneid. Gr. 2, 222), subst. *m. sc.* liber, most freq. in the plur. annales, ium *sc.* libri, *A historical work, in which the occurrences of the year are merely chronologically recorded, chronicles, annals* (diff. from *historia*, a philosophical narration, following only the internal relation of events: Verr. Flacc. in Gell. 5, 18; cf. Cic. Or. 20). From the most ancient per. down to the time of the Gracchi, when a literature had been formed, each pontifex max. wrote down the occurrences of his year on tablets, which were hung up in his dwelling for the information of the public. Such tablets, accordingly, received the name of Annales Maximi. See the class. passages, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51; Rep. 1, 16; Fest. s. v. MAXIMI, and cf. Creuz. Cic. N. D. 1, 30; Leg. 1, 2; Niebuhr, Rom. Hist. 1, 277 *sq.* From these sources the Rom. histt. drew, and hence called their works, in gen., Annales. The most renowned among the annalists of the most ancient per. are Q. Fabius Pictor, M. Porcius Cato, and L. Calpurnius Piso (cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51); in the time of the emperors, Tacitus named one of his excellent hist. works Annales, since in it the history of Rome, from the death of Aug. until the time of Nero, was given without artistic connection. Cf. Bähr's Literaturgesch. p. 255 *sq.*; 301 *sq.*; 313 *sq.*—Passages with annalis in the sing. are: Cic. Att. 12, 23; Brut. 15; Nep. Hann. 13; Plin. 7, 28, 29.—*Adj.* with liber Verr. Flacc. in the above-cited passage, and Quint. 6, 3, 68.—Here belongs also Cicero's sportive play upon words, which Quint. relates, 6, 3, 86.

annārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *Relating to the appointed year:* "annaria lex dicebatur ab antiquis, qua finiuntur anni magistratus capiendi," Fest. p. 23: lex, Lampr. Com. 2; Arn. 2, p. 91.

annascor, v. agnascor.

an-năto (adn.), are, *v. n.* **1.** *To swim to* or *toward:* ei insulae crocodili non annatant, Plin. 8, 25, 38; id. 9, 29, 46; Sil. 10, 610 (* with *ad*, Plin. 9, 29, 46; id. 9, 10, 12).—**2.** *To swim along by* or *by the side of:* comes lateri annatat, Sen. Agam. 452.

an-năvĭgo (adn.), are, *v. n.* *To sail to* or *toward, to come to by ship:* Plin. 36, 12, 16: quo cum annavigasset, id. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 11.

anne, v. an.

an-necto (adn.), exui, exum, 3. *v. a.* *To tie* or *bind to, to connect, annex, adjoin:* (animum) corporibus nostris, *Lucr. 3, 688: funiculus scapham annexam trahebat, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: ad linguam stomachus annectitur, id. N. D. 2, 54; Sall. Frgm. in Serv. Virg. A. 11, 770: annexa (ratis) erat vinculis, Liv. 21, 28; Plin. 5, 29, 31: epistolae annexae pedibus columbarum, id. 10, 37, 53; Suet. Oth. 12 (* remedia corporibus aegrorum, *to apply*, Val. Max. 2, 5 *sub fin.*).—Trop.: rebus praesentibus annectit futuras, Cic. Off. 1, 4: aliquod membrum annexum orationi, id. Inv. 1, 18; cf. id. Top. 13.

annellus, v. anellus.

* **annexĭo** (adn.), ōnis, *f.* [annecto] *A tying* or *binding to, a connecting:* Pall. Mart. 10, 36.

1. annexus (adn.), a, um, *Part.*, from annecto.

* **2. annexus** (adn.) ūs, *m.* [annecto] *A tying* or *binding to, a connection:* Cremona annexu connubiisque gentium floruit, Tac. H. 3, 34.

Annĭānus, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to Annius* or *Annia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46.—**2.** *The name of a Roman poet under the emperors Antonine and Adrian*, Gell. 7, 7; 20, 8; cf. Bähr Röm. Gesch. 71 and 194.

Annibal, v. Hannibal.

Annĭcĕrĭi, orum, *m.*, ’Αννικίρειοι, *A philosophical sect of Cyrene, so called from its founder, Anniceris*, Cic. Off. 3, 33.

an-nicto (adn.), are, *v. n.* *To wink with the eyes, to wink* or *blink to or at:* alii annutat, alii annictat, Naev. in Fest. p. 24.

annĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *A year old, of a year*, or *a yearling* (not found in Cic.): nuces, Cato R. R. 17, 2 Schneid.: taurus, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 12; so vinum, id. ib. 1, 65: Virgo, *Nep. Att. 19: aetas, Col. 7, 9, 2, et al.

annĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [annus-fero (Only in Plin. Hist. Nat.) **1.** *Bearing fruit the whole year:* Plin. 16, 26, 44.—**2.** *Producing annually a new stalk* (in Theophrast. ἐπετειόκαυλα), Plin. 19, 7, 36.

an-nĭhĭlo (adn.), are, *v. a.* *To annihilate;* introd. by Jerome: nullificasti, seu annihilasti, vel annullasti, Hier. Ep. 135 *fin.*

1. annīsus (adn.), a, um, *Part.*, from annitor.

* **2. annīsus** (adn.), ūs, *m.* [annitor] *A striving, pressing against, exertion:* ut alieno adjuventur annisu, Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

an-nītor (adn.), nīsus *or* nixus (cf Struve p. 265), 3. *v. dep.*

1. *To press upon* or *against, to lean upon;* with *ad* or *Dat.* (most freq. after the commencement of the Aug. per.): natura ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum annititur, Cic. Lael. 23 *fin.*: hasta ingenti annixa columnae, Virg. A. 12. 92: stant longis annixi hastis, id. ib. 9, 229: Latona oleae annisa, Tac. A. 3, 61.

2. Trop.: *To take pains about something, to exert one's self, strive;* constr. with *ut*, or a Gerund with *ad* (mostly pros.): quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut, *etc.*, Sall. J. 85; Liv. 6, 6: omni ope annisi sunt, ut, *etc.*, id. 8, 16; id. 22, 58; Plin. 7, 53, 54: omni ope anniti, ne quis e plebe, *etc.*, Plin. Pan. 25 *fin.*: ad ea patranda omnis civitas summo studio annitebatur, Sall. J. 43; Liv. 27, 14.—Other constructions: **a.** *c. de:* nisi Bibulus anniteretur de triumpho, Cic. Att. 6, 8; Liv. 5, 25.—**b.** With *pro:* patres non temere pro ullo aeque annisi sunt, Liv. 2, 61.—**c.** *c. Acc.* of the pron.: Plin. Ep. 6, 18.—**d.** *c. Inf.:* annitentibus retinere morem, Tac. H. 4, 8; id. ib. 5, 8.—**e.** *Abs.:* anni tente Crasso, Sall. C. 19; so id. Jug. 85, 47; Liv. 21, 8.

☞ annitendus, a, um, in *pass.* signif.: si in concordia annitenda (*i. e.* procuranda), Gell. 2, 12, 5.

Annĭus, ii, *m.* *A Roman gentile name*, e. g. T. Annius Milo, T. Annius Cimber, P. Annius Asellus, et al.—Hence Annianus, v. Annianus *no.* 1.

annĭversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [annus-verto] *That returns with the new year, happens, is used*, etc., *every year, returning* or *renewed annually, annual, yearly:* sacra, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39: festi dies, id. ib. 48 *fin.*: (coeli) vicissitudines, *the changes of the seasons of the year*, id. N. D. 2, 38; Var. R. R. 1, 16, 4: arma, Liv. 4, 45; so also hostes, Flor. 1, 12: valetudines, Suet. Aug. 81: pervigilium, id. Galb. 4, et al.—*Adv.* Aug. Ep. 118 *fin.*

1. annixus (adn.), a, um, *Part.*, from annitor.

2. annixus (adn.), ūs, v. 2. annisus.

1. an-no (adn.), are, *v. n.* **1.** *To swim to, toward*, or *along;* constr. *c. ad*, the *Dat.* or *Acc.:* pauci milites, qui naves annare possent, Caes. B. C. 2, 44: terrae, Virg. A. 6, 358: ad litus, Gell. 7, 8, 7.—*Abs.:* plures annabunt thynni, *Hor. S. 2, 5, 44.—Trop.: quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset annare, Cic. Rep. 2, 4.—**2.** *To swim with* or *along with:* pedites annantes equis, Tac. A. 14, 29.

* **2. anno,** are, *v. a.* [annus] *To pass* or *live through a year:* Macr. S. 1, 12; cf. Anna.

3. Anno, v. Hanno.

an-nōdo (adn.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To cut off knots, to cut away suckers* or *shoots of the vine*, in the lang. of gardening and the vintage, Col. 4, 22, 4; Schneid.; for which, as Col. 4, 24, 10, et al., other editions have abnodo.

annominatio, v. agnominatio.

annon, v. an.

annōna, ae, *f.* [from annus, like pomona, from pomum] **1.** *The yearly produce, the annual income of natural products,* in the widest sense: vectigal novum ex salaria annona, Liv. 29, 37: lactis, Col. 8, 17, 13: musti, id. 3, 21, 6; id. 3, 3, 10.

2. Κατ' ἐξοχήν, *Means of subsistence,* and, for the most part, *corn* or *grain:* annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98: vilitas annonae ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, id. Manil. 15, 44: uberrimus ager ad varietates annonae horreum populi Rom. fore videbatur, Liv. 7, 31: clausis annonae subsidiis, Tac. H. 3, 48 *fin.:* provincia annonae fecunda, id. ib. 1, 11; cf. Suet. Aug. 18: annonae curam agere, id. Claud. 18; cf. id. Tib. 8. Sometimes annona is contrasted with frumentum as provisions in general: copia frumenti et annona tolerabilis rerum aliarum, *a supply,* Liv. 35, 44.—Meton. (just as we say, instead of the price; corn has risen, sugar is down, *etc.*);

3. *The price of grain* or *other food:* quum cara annona sit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 35; id. Stich. 1, 3, 25; Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 7; Cic. Div. 2, 27 *fin.:* annona est gravis, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 53; so Suet. Aug. 25: incendere annonam? Var. R. R. 3, 2, 16: jam ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annona pervenerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: nihil mutavit annona, Liv. 5, 12 (cf. id. 2, 34: annona vetus): annona acris, Tac. A. 4, 6: gravitas annonae, id. ib. 6, 13: in annonae difficultatibus, Suet. Aug. 41: annona macelli, id. Tib. 34.—Trop.: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 140: vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, *small indeed is the price of friends,* Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24: his opibus numquam cara est annona veneni, Juv. 9, 100.—Hence sometimes, **b.** *Dearness:* coena hac annona est sine sacris hereditas, *at the present* (i. e. high) *market-price, at the present dearness,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 83: ob annonae causam, Cic. Dom. 5.

4. In milit. lang., *Provisions, supplies:* necessitas annonam pariter et arma portandi, Veg. Mil. 1, 19: annona decem et septem dierum, Amm. 17, 9. Hence, meton. *The loaves of bread themselves, rations* (in this sense only in the plur.): ceteri annonas binas aut ternas accipiebant, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 42; cf. Cod. Theod. 7, 5.

5. Personified, *The goddess of the yearly produce:* ANNONAE SANCTAE AELIUS VITALIO, *etc.*, Orell. *no.* 1810.—Hence

annōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to provisions:* frumentum, ceteraeque annonariae species, Veg. Mil. 3, 3: causa, Hermog. Dig. 49, 14, 46.

* **annōnor,** ari, *v. dep.* [annona] *To collect provisions:* Capit. Gord. 29.

annōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [annosus] *Length of years, old age* (post-class.): Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 113; Aug. Ep. 251.

annōsus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *Of many years, aged, old* (a favorite word of the Aug. poets and post-Aug. prose writers): anus, Ov. F. 2, 571: vetustas, id. Tr. 5, 2, 11: merum, Tib. 3, 6, 58: brachia, Virg. A. 6, 282; so id. ib. 4, 441; 10, 766, et al.: cornix, Hor. Od. 3, 17. 13: palatum, id. Sat. 2, 3, 274: volumina vatum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 26, and not elsewhere: gens, quos Hyperboreos appellavere, annoso degit aevo, Plin. 4, 12, 26; so id. 24, 1, 1.—*Comp.* Aug. Conf. 1, 7.—*Sup.* Ep. 3, 1 *fin.*, et al.

* **annŏtāmentum** (adn.), i, *n.* [annoto] *A remark, annotation* (perh. only in Gell.): Gell. 1, 7, 18; so id. 17, 2.

annŏtātĭo (adn.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] (a post-Aug. word) **1.** *A noting down in writing, a remark, annotation:* a te librum meum cum annotationibus tuis exspecto, Plin. Ep. 7, 20; Gell. praef.—**2.** In the jurists, *The registering of a person among the accused,* Macer. Dig. 48, 17, 4.—**3.** *A rescript of the emperor, signed with his own hand,* Cod. Theod. Frgm. 1, 2, 1.

* **annŏtātĭuncŭla** (adn.), ae, *f. dim.* [annotatio] *A brief annotation* (only in Gell.): Gell. 19, 7, 12; so id. 17, 21 *fin.*

annŏtātor (adn.), ōris, *m.* [annoto] (post-Aug.) *An observer, remarker, overseer:* Plin. Pan. 49.—**2.** In the jurists, *The controller of the annual income:* Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 3.

* **annŏtātus** (adn.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *A remark, mention:* mortes dignae annotatu. Val. Max. 9, 12 *no.* 1 *extr.*

annōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [from annus, like diutinus from diu] *A year old, of last year* (only in prose, and rare): cum annotinis (navibus), Caes. B. G. 5, 8 Herz. (the paraphrast: σὺν ταῖς τοῦ πρόσθεν ἔτους): ungues, Col. 4, 24, 8: novus fructus cum annotino, Plin. 16, 26, 44.

an-nŏto (adn.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To write down something, to note down, remark, comment on* (only in post-Aug. prose, like its derivatives annotatio, annotator, annotamentum, *etc.*): ut meminisset atque annotaret, quid et quando et cui dedisset, Col. 12, 3, 4: in scriptis annotare quaedam ut tumida, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 5: liber legebatur, annotabatur, id. ib. 3, 5, 10; so Suet. Gramm. 24: qua in re et aliud annotare succurrit, Plin. 7, 48, 49: quod annales annotavere, id. 34, 6, 11: de quibus in orthographia pauca annotabo, Quint. 1, 14, 7, et al.—Hence, **a.** = animadvertere, *To observe, perceive:* cum annotasset, insculptum monumento militem Gallum, *etc.*, Suet. Ner. 41.—**b.** Annotare librum, *To give a book some title, to entitle, denominate:* ausus est libros suos φιλαληθεῖς annotare, Lact. 5, 3 *fin.*—**c.** Annotari, *To be distinguished, noted for something:* haec litora pisce nobili annotantur, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

2. In judicial lang. *t. t.;* **a.** *To enter* or *register an absent person among the accused:* absens requirendus, annotandus est, ut copiam sui praestet, Martian. Dig. 48, 17, 1.—**b.** *To note* or *designate one already condemned to punishment:* quos, quia cives Romani erant, annotavi in urbem remittendos, Plin. Ep. 10, 97; so id. ib. 3, 16; 7, 20; Pan. 56 Schwarz; Suet. Calig. 27.

annŭālis, e, *adj.* [annus] *A year old; yearly* (post-class. and rare): agni, Paul. Sent. 3, 7.

* **an-nūbĭlo** (adn.), are, *v. a.* *To involve in clouds, to overcast:* velis annubilat aura secundis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 146.—Trop.: *To obscure:* virtutem, Amm. 27, 6.

annularis, annularius, annulatus, annulus, v. anul., *etc.*

an-nullo (adn.), avi, 1. *v. a.* [ad-nullus] *To annihilate, annul;* intr. by Jerome; v. annihilo.

* **annŭmĕrātĭo** (adn.), ōnis, *f.* *A numbering, counting:* dierum, Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 13.—From

an-nŭmĕro (adn.) avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** *To count to, to put to a person's account:* mihi talentum argenti annumerat, Plaut. Merc. prol. 88: argentum, * Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15: senatus singulos denarios alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84: non annumerare verba sed appendere, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 5: cuique sua, Col. 12, 3, 4.—**2.** *To add to by way of increase, to include with, reckon with;* with *dat.:* his libris annumerandi sunt sex de republica, Cic. Div. 2, 1: his duobus annumerabatur nemo tertius, id. Brut. 57; so Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 4; Tac. H. 4, 5, et al. With *in:* in grege annumeror, *I am included in, numbered with, the multitude,* id. Rosc. Am. 32; so Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 20. Also with *inter:* servos inter urbanos, Paul. Dig. 32, 97. In Plin. also, *To give the number of something:* Mandorum nomen iis dedit trecentosque eorum vicos annumerat, Plin. 7, 2, 2.—**3.** Trop.: *To attribute, impute to* (only post-class.): imperitia culpae est annumeranda, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 9.—* **4.** *To reckon for, consider equal to:* agni chordi duo pro uno ove annumerantur, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 5.

annuncĭātĭo (adn.) or **annuntiatio** (adn.), ōnis, *f.* [annuncio] *An announcing, annunciation* (only in late Latin), Lact. 4, 21; Aug. Serm. de Sanct. 18; Arn. 7 p. 248.

annuncĭātor (adn.) or **annuntiator** (adn.), ōris, *m.* *An announcer* (only in Eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7; Aug. Serm. de Sanct. 14.—From

an-nuncĭo (adn.) or **an-nuntio** (adn.), are, *v. a.* *To announce, make known, relate, proclaim* (only post-Aug.): annunciavere exanimatum illum, Plin. 7, 52, 53: sic annunciabat, App. M. 8 *init.*—Whence

annuncĭus (adn.) or **annuntius** (adn.), ii, *m.* *That announces* or *makes known* (only in late Lat.): signum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 28; so Ambros. Hex. 5, 9.

an-nŭo (adn.), ŭi (ūvi, Enn. in Prisc. 882 P.), ūtum (cf. Struve S. 212), 3. *v. n.* [NUO, whence nutum; cf. abnuo] *To nod with the head, to nod to:* ne illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 39: simul ac annuisset, *at the first nod,* Cic. Quint. 5: annuentibus ac vocantibus suis evadit, Liv. 1, 12: annuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. A. 9, 106 (* *to ask by a wink* or *nod,* opp. to renuo, Tac. A. 15, 58).—Hence also

2. *To give assent* or *approval by nodding, to nod assent, to promise to do* (as the opp. *abnuo,* to dissent, refuse, give a negative): daturine estis an non? annuunt, Plaut. Truc. prol. 4: annuo terram intuens modeste, * Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: id quoque toto capite annuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285; id. Phil. 13, 3: non adversata petenti annuit, Virg. A. 4, 128: audacibus annue coeptis, *be favorable, smile on our undertakings,* id. Geor. 1, 40; id. Aen. 9, 625; Plin. Ep. 1, 22 *fin.*—Poet.: omnia omnibus annuit, Cat. 61, 163. With *acc. c. Inf.:* annuvit, sese mecum decernere ferro, Enn. in Prisc. 882 P.: ego autem venturum annuo, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 9; Liv. 28, 17: Virg. A. 11, 19.

3. Annuere alicui aliquid, poet.: *To promise* or *grant something to one:* coeli quibus annuis arcem, Virg. A. 1, 250: sin nostrum annuerit nobis Victoria Martem, *shall grant us a successful engagement,* id. ib. 12, 187; Hor. Od. 4, 6, 22: annuite nutum numenque vestrum, *impart* or *give your assent,* Liv. 7, 30.

4. *To designate a person* or *thing by a nod* or *wink:* quos iste annuerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61. Hence, in gen., *To state, declare:* falsa annuere, Tac. A. 14, 60.

annus, i, *m.* [kindred with AN = ἀμφί, whence anus, anulus, ἔννος = ἐνιαυτός; lit., *A circuit, circular course, periodical return:* "tempus a bruma ad brumam, dum sol redit, vocatur annus; quod, ut parvi circuli anuli, sic magni dicebantur circites ani, unde annus," Var. L. L. 5, 2, 53; cf. Voss Virg. G. 2, 402; and in Hebr. חֹדֶשׁ, month, from חִדֵּשׁ, to renew.—Whence]

1. *The year* (consisting among the Rom. orig. of ten, but from the time of Numa of twelve months; cf. Adam's Ant. 2, 1 *sq.*): annos sexaginta natus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 10: principio circum tribus actis impiger annis Floret equus, Lucr. 5, 881: tempora mutare annorum, *the seasons,* id. 2, 170: anni tempus, Var. R. R. 1, 46: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. de Sen. 7 *fin.:* centum et septem complevit annos, id. ib. 5, et saep.: initio anni, Liv. 2, 52: principio anni, id. 2, 48: anno ineunte, Suet. Cal. 42; Tib. 54; anno exeunte, Cic. Div. 1, 25: extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64: extremo anni, Tac. A. 6, 27; and poet. anno pleno, *at the close of:* Hor. Od. 3, 18, 5; Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 30; id. Men. 2, 1, 9: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex, Cic. Off. 2, 21: lex anno post quam lata sit abrogata, id. Corn. Frgm. in Orell. IV. 2, p. 448: anno circumacto, Liv. 6, 1. Adverbial phrases: **a.** Anno, (α) *A year ago, last year,* πέρυσι (for the most part ante-class., not used by Cic.): Plaut. Am. prol. 91: quatuor minis ego emi istanc anno, id. Men. 1, 3, 22; id. Truc. 2, 4, 39: utrum anno an horno te abstuleris a viro, Lucil. in Non. 121, 8.—(β) *A full* or *whole year:* Liv. 3, 39 *fin.:* corpus ejus matronae anno luxerunt, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 10 *fin.* (in Livy, instead of it, annum, v. below b).—(γ) *In each year, yearly:* uno boum jugo conseri anno quadragena jugera justum est, Plin. 18, 18, 48. Still *in* is freq. added, when it is related how often a thing happened during the year: Var. R. R. 2, 11, 8: ter in anno, Cic Rosc. Am. 46, et al. (cf. on the contr.: bis anno, Plin. 2, 73, 75).—**b.** Annum, *A* *year, during a whole year:* matronae annum eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7.—**c.** Ad annum, *A year hence. for the coming year:* faciendum est ad annum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92: quem ad annum tribunum plebis videbam fore, id. Att. 5, 2.—**d.** In annum, *For a year:* prorogatum in annum imperium est, Liv. 37, 2 *fin.*: provisae frugis in annum copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 109.

2. Poet.: *A part of a year, a season of the year:* nunc frondent silvae, nunc formosissimus annus, *now the forest is clothed with verdure, now the season is most beautiful,* Virg. E. 3, 57; so pomifer annus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 8: hibernus annus, id. Epod. 2, 29: Pisaeumque domus non aestuat annum, *i. e. the summer* (in which season of the year the Olympic games were celebrated at Pisa), Stat. S. 1, 3, 8.

3. Poet. or in post-Aug. prose: *The produce of the year* (cf. annona *no.* 1): Luc. 9, 437: agricolae annum flevere, id. 3, 452; so id. 3, 70; Stat. Th. 4, 710; Val. Fl. 5, 424: nec arare terram aut exspectare annum, Tac. G. 14 Rup.; cf. Schwarz Plin. Pan. 29.

4. Also poet.: *Age, time of life:* dum rugis integer annus, Prop. 4, 5, 57; so id. 2, 15, 38.

5. In polit. life: *The year to which one must attain in order to be appointed to an office* (cf. annalis *no.* 2): quod hoc honore me affecistis prima petitione, quod anno meo, Cic. Agr. 2, 2: subito reliquit annum suum, seseque in annum proximum transtulit, id. Mil. 9, 24: qui anno suo petierint, id. ib.; id. Att. 1, 1; id. Fam. 10, 25.

(* **6.** In astronomy: annus magnus *or* mundanus, *The period of time in which the constellations return to the same place;* acc. to Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 11, 15,000 years; v. Cic. N. D. 2, 20; Auct. dial. de Or. 16.)

* **an-nūto** (adn.), are, *v. freq. To nod much* or *often to, to nod to* (only ante- and post-class.): alii annutat, alii annictat, Naev. in Fest. p. 24; Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 100; App. M. 10.

* **an-nūtrĭo** (adn.), ire, *v. a. To nourish* or *train up at* or *near to:* arboribus vites, Plin. 17, 23, 35 *no.* 22.

annŭus, a, um. *adj.* [annus] **1.** *That lasts a year* or *continues through a year, of a year's duration:* penus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 45: tempus, Cic. Att. 6, 5: provincia, id. Fam. 15, 14 *fin.*: magistratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16; so reges, Nep. Hann. 7: imperium, Tac. H. 3, 46, et al.: spatium, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 11: cultura, id. ib. 3, 24, 14: victus, Plin. 7, 46, 47, et saep.

2. *That returns, recurs, or happens every year, yearly, annual:* annuo in cursu, Att. in Non. 20, 28: tempora, Lucr. 5, 618: commutationes, *change of the seasons,* Cic. Inv. 1, 34: labor (agricolarum), id. Verr. 2, 3, 48: deponit flavas annua terra comas, Tib. 2, 1, 48: annua magnae sacra refer Cereri, Virg. G. 1, 338: vice, *annually,* Plin. 28, 8, 27: vicibus, id. 10, 20, 22, et al.—Hence annuum, i, and more freq. in the plur. annua, ōrum, *n., A pension, annuity, annual stipend:* publici servi annua accipiunt, Plin. Ep. 10, 40; Suet. Vesp. 18; id. Tib. 50; Gramm. 3, 23: si cui annuum relictum fuerit, Ulp. Dig. 33, 1, 14; so Papin. ib. 10.

† **ănōdўnos** (us), a, on (um), *adj.*= ἀνώδυνος, *Stilling pain:* medicamentum, *an anodyne,* Cels. 5, 25; Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; cf. ib. 2, 4: anodynon, i, *n.*, Marc. Emp. 25.

† **ănōmălĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀνωμαλία, in gramm., *Dissimilarity, unlikeness, irregularity, anomaly,* Var. L. L. 9, 1, et al.

† **ănōmălos** (us), a, on (um), *adj.*= ἀνώμαλος, in gramm., *In form not coming under the rule, unlike, not agreeing, irregular, anomalous,* Diom. p. 314 P.; Prisc. p. 833 ib.; Cap. 3, p. 71, et al.

ănōnis, v. ononis.

† **ănōnўmos,** i, *f.*=ἀνώνυμος (without name), *The name of a plant,* Plin. 27, 4, 14.

an-quīro, quisīvi, ītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *To seek from all sides,* i. e. *with care, to search after:* "anquirere est circum quaerere," Fest. p. 19: anquirere aliquem, apud quem evomet virus, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 23; so id. ib. 27; Off. 1, 4. Trop.: *To inquire into by searching, to examine into:* aut anquirunt, aut consultant, conducat id necne, Cic. Off. 1, 3: anquirentibus nobis omnique acie ingenii contemplantibus, id. de Or. 1, 33; so id. Fat. 9; Tac. A. 12, 6, et al.—**2.** In judic. lang. *t. t.*; **a.** *To institute a careful, judicial inquiry* or *examination:* de perduellione, Liv. 6, 20: de morte alicujus, Tac. A. 3, 12.—**b.** *To enter a complaint, to accuse one,* with the word designating the punishment in the *Abl.* or *Gen.*: capite anquisitus, Liv. 8, 33: quum capitis anquisissent, id. 2, 52; 26, 3: pecunia anquirere, id. 26, 3.—Whence

anquīsīte, *adv.*, from *anquisitus, Pa.*, which is not used: *Carefully* (only in Gell.): satis anquisite, satisque sollicite, Gell. 1, 3, 9; *Comp.*, id. 1, 3, 21.

* **anquīsītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [anquiro *no.* 2] *A judicial indictment:* anquisitionis M. Sergii, Var. L. L. 6, 9, 76.

ansa, ae, *f. A handle, by which something is taken hold of, haft;* first, of a vessel, pitcher, vase, and the like (cf. Adam's Ant. 2, 190): Cato R. R. 113; Virg. E. 3, 45: id. ib. 61, 17; Ov. M. 8, 653; Her. 16, 252; Mart. 14, 106, et al.—Of other things; *e. g.* of *an iron handle of a door:* ansa ostii, Petr. Sat. 96. Of *the loop on the edge of a sandal,* through which the shoe-tie was drawn: Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 12; so Tib. 1, 9, 14. Of *the handle of the rudder, the tiller,* Vitr. 10, 8. Of *the cheeks of a balance in which the lever moves,* id. ib. In architecture, *the cramp-iron* or *brace which holds together several stones,* id. 2, 8; Prop. 4, 1, 141.—Trop. as in the Gr. λαβή: *Occasion, opportunity* (rare; in the class. per., indeed, only in Cic.): illum quaerere ansam, infectum ut faciat? Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 19: reprehensionis ansa, Cic. Planc. 34: controversiarum, id. Caec. 6 *fin.*; so id. Sest. 10; Lael. 16 *fin.*; Amm. 28, 1.

Ansanctus, v. Amsanctus.

ansātus, a, um, *adj.* [ansa] *Furnished with* or *having a handle:* capulae a capiendo, quod ansatae, ut prehendi possint, Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35: vas, Col. 9, 15: tela, *darts having a thong,* Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 1. Hence also abs.: homo ansatus, jocosely *a man with handles,* i. e. with his arms a kimbo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.—Ansatae *sc.* hastae, Enn. in Non. 556, 25.

1. anser, ĕris, *m.* (*f.* Var. R. R. 3, 10, 3. et al.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 7; Bentl. Hor. S. 2, 8, 88) *The goose;* sacred to Juno, and thereby the savior of the Capitol in the Gallic war. Hence held in high honor by the Romans, Liv. 5, 47; Cic. Rosc. Am. 20; Plin. 10, 22, 26, et al. —Anser Amyclaeus, *A swan, into which Jupiter changed himself when he seduced Leda at Amyclae, in Laconia,* Virg. Cir. 488.

2. Anser, ĕris, *m. A petulant and obscene poet* (Ov. Tr. 2, 437), *a friend of the triumvir Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Falernum* (Cic. Phil. 13, 5). Acc. to Servius, Virgil makes a sportive allusion to him in Ecl. 9, 36: argutos inter strepere anser olores; cf. Prop. 2, 34, 83, and Weich. Poet. Lat. p. 159–167.

* **anserсŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [anser] *A little goose, a gosling:* Col. 8, 14, 7.

ansĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [anser] *Of* or *pertaining to geese:* genus, Col. 8, 5, 10: pedes, Plin. 11, 47, 107: adeps, *goose-grease,* id. 30, 8, 22, et al.: lana, *down,* Ulp. Dig. 32, 68.

Ansibarii, ōrum, *m. A Cheruscan tribe on the western shore of the Weser.* Tac. A. 13, 55; 56; cf. Mann. Germ. S. 156 *sq.*

ansŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ansa] *A little handle:* App. M. 11, p. 258. 37.—*A small ring* or *hook,* id. ib. 4, p. 143, 41. *A small loop at the edge of sandals for the ties,* Val. Max. 8, 12 *fin.*

† **antăchātēs,** ae, *m.*=ἀνταχάτης, *A precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 54.

antae, arum, *f. Pillars of a building on each side of the door,* Vitr. 3, 1; 4, 4. Hence aedes in antis, *a temple with pilasters on the corners,* id. 4, 7.

Antaeus, i, *m.*, Ἀνταῖος, *A huge giant in Libya, slain by Hercules,* Ov. M. 9, 184; Luc. 4, 590 *sq.*

† **antăgōnista,** ae, *m.*=ἀνταγωνιστής, *An adversary, opponent:* Hier. Vit. Hil. *fin.*

antămoebaeus, a, um, *adj.*, pes, in verse, opp. to amoebaeus, q. v., *composed of two short, two long, and a short syllable,* as, *e. g.* mānĭfēstārēt; cf. Diom. 3, p. 478 P.

Antandros (us), i, *f.*, Ἄντανδρος, *A maritime town in Mysia, at the foot of Ida* (acc. to Thuc. 8, 108, an Aeolic colony), Plin. 5, 30, 32; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 418. —Whence **Antandrius,** a, um, *adj. Of Antandros,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

† **antăpŏcha,** v. apocha.

† **antăpŏdŏsis,** is, *f.*=ἀνταπόδοσις, in rhet., *The application of a similitude to the object compared,* Quint. 8, 3, 77; v. apodosis.

† **antarctĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀνταρκτικός, *Southern:* Hyg. Astr. 1, 6; App. de Mundo, p. 57 (in Var. L. L. 9, 18, 132 still used as a Gr. word).

1. antārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ἀνταίρω, to set up against] *That serves for raising up:* funes, *the cables for raising a scaffold, stage, mast,* and the like, Vitr. 10, 3.

‡ **2. antarium bellum,** "quod ante urbem geritur," Fest. p. 8; cf. Comm. in Fest. in Lind. C. Gr. II. 2, 309.

antĕ (old form anti, whence antidea, antideo, antidhac; v. antea, anteeo, and antehac) [kindred with ἄντα, ἀντί, ἄντην], like the opp. *post,* both *praep.* and *adv.* (acc. to Max. Victor. p. 1953, as the former, with the grave, as the latter, with the acute accent on the last syllable)

I. *Praep. c. Acc. Before.*

A. In space, or trop. in regard to estimation, judgment, or rank cf. ab I, A, 4, and prae I, 2 (usu. only of objects at rest, while *prae* is used of those in motion; cf. Herz. Caes. B. G. 1, 21; v. exceptions below).

1. In space: quem ante aedes video, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 136: ante ostium me audivit stare, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 16: ante suum fundum, Cic. Mil. 10: ut ante suos hortulos postridie piscarentur, id. Off. 2, 14: ante sepulcrales infelix adstitit aras, Ov. M. 8, 480, et saep.—Of persons: ante hosce deos erant arulae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3: ante se statuit funditores, Liv. 42, 58. —Trop.: ante oculos collocata, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 192: ante oculos errat domus, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 57: causam ante eum diceret, *before him as judge,* Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 9. —Hence, homines ante pedes, in later Latin, of *servants;* cf. the annotators upon Juv. 7, 143.—In respect to motion: ante me ito, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 70. equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: ante ceteras cohortes extra aciem procurrere, id. B. C. 1, 55: praecurrit ante omnes, id. ib. 2. 34; so Nep. Dat. 3, 2; Liv. 7, 41; 45, 40, et al.

2. Trop. for the designation of preference in judgment, or regulations in respect to rank: *Before* (properly the signif. of *prae,* q. v.; hence more rare than that, and never used by Cic.): quem ante me diligo, *before myself, more than myself,* Balbus in Cic. Att. 8, 15. So ante aliquem esse, *to surpass, excel any one:* facundia Graecos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. C. 53, 3 Cort. and Kritz.: tum me vero et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante omnes alios imperatores esse, Liv. 35, 14: necessitas ante rationem est, Curt. 7. 7, 10.—Hence very freq., **a.** In the connection ante alios, ante omnes, ante ceteros, *etc.*, to designate a comparative relation; also sometimes pleon. with comparatives and superlatives: tibi, Neptune, ante alios deos gratias ago, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 5; so Ov. M. 10, 120; Plaut. As. 5, 2, 8: tua ante omnes experientia, Tac. A. 2, 76; so id. ib. 1, 27; Liv. 1, 9: O felix una ante alias Priameïa virgo, Virg. A. 3, 321: scelere ante alios immanior omnis, id. ib. 1, 347; Liv. 5, 42: ante alios pulcherrimus omnis Turnus, Virg. A. 7, 55; so Nep. Att. 3, 3; Liv. 1, 15; cf. Rudd. 2, 82; 101; 305, Ramsh. Gr p. 490.—**b.** Ante omnia: (*α*) *Before all others,* i. e. that happens, takes place first of all: alvus ante omnia ducitur, Cels. 7, 30: oportet autem ante omnia os nudare, id. 8, 2; Suet. Ner. 32; so id. Calig. 21.—(*β*) Comparatively: *Above* *all, especially, chiefly:* publica moestitia, eo ante omnia insignis, quia matronae annum ut parentem eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7; so id. 7, 4: quae natura multis et ante omnia ursis, Plin. 8, 35, 53: dulces ante omnia Musae, *the Muses pleasing above all things*, Virg. G. 2, 475.—(γ) In entering upon the discussion of several particulars, or in adducing arguments: *First of all, in the first place*, similar to ac primum quidem, *καὶ πρῶτον μὲν οὖν* (cf. Spald. Quint. 4, 2, 4): ante omnia quid sit rhetorice, Quint. 2, 15, 1: ante omnia igitur imitatio per se ipsa non sufficit, id. 10, 2, 4 Frotsch.; so id. ib. 1, 2, 9; 4, 2, 40; 52; 5, 13, 6; 9, 1, 23.

B. In time: **1.** *Before:* ANTE MERIDIEM CAVSAM CONIICITO, Frgm. XII. Tab. in. Cic. Her. 2, 13; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 177 *sq.:* ante lucem a portu me praemisisti domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 55; so Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259; Inv. 2, 4, 15; Suet. Galb. 22; ante hunc diem, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 23: ante brumam, id. Phorm. 4, 4, 28: ante noctem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 51: pereundum erit ante lucernas, Juv. 10, 339, et al.—The designation of time is very often expressed paraphrastically, **a.** By a person who lived at the time: jam ante Socratem, Cic. Acad. 1, 12, 44: qui honos togato habitus ante me est nemini, id. Cat. 4, 3: ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, Virg. G. 1, 125: vixere fortes ante Agamemnona multi, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 25: ante Helenam, id. S. 1, 3, 107: ante se, Tac. H. 1, 50: quod ante eum nemo, Suet. Caes. 26, et al.—**b.** By other objects pertaining to the time: ante hoc factum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 64: ante has meas literas, *i. e. before the reception of this my letter*, Cic. Fam. 13, 17: per hunc castissimum ante regiam injuriam sanguinem juro, Liv. 1, 59: ante mare et terras, et quod tegit omnia, coelum, Ov. M. 1, 5: ante sidus fervidum, Hor. Epod. 1, 27: ante cibum, id. Sat. 1, 10, 61: cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus? Virg. A. 11, 424.—Hence also by the statement of the office of a person: ante aedilitatem meam, Cic. Att. 12, 17: ante sceptrum Dictaei regis, Virg. G. 2, 536: ante imperium ducis, Flor. 4, 2, 66: relictis multis filiis et in regno et ante regnum susceptis, Just. 2, 10.—Very freq., for the sake of explanation, a *part. perf.* or *fut. pass.* is added to such substantives: ante hanc urbem conditam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: non multo ante urbem captam, id. Div. 1, 45: ante decemviros creatos, Liv. 3, 53, et al.

2. The follg. phrases receive particular access. ideas: **a.** Ante tempus, (α) *Before the fitting, right time:* ante tempus excitatis suis, Liv. 31, 36.—(β) *Before the established, fixed, lawful time:* factus est consul bis, primum ante tempus, Cic. Lael. 3; so Suet. Aug. 26 (cf. annus *no.* 3).—**b.** Ante diem, poet.: (α) *Before the time:* Caesaribus virtus contigit ante diem, Ov. A. A. 1, 184; Stat. S. 2, 1, 108.—(β) *Before the time destined by fate:* filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos, Ov. M. 1, 149: hic dolor ante diem Pandiona misit ad umbras, id. ib. 6, 675; id. A. A. 3, 739: sed misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore, *etc.*, Virg. A. 4, 697 (cf. in Gr. Soph. Antig. 461: *εἰ δὲ τοῦ χρόνου πρόσθεν ϑανοῦμαι*).—**c.** Ante hunc diem numquam, in Plaut. and Ter.: *Never before, never until now:* Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 60; id. ib. 4, 2, 7; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 19; 5, 4, 23 (cf. Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 17: neque eum ante usquam conspexi prius).

3. Ante in connection with dies (abbrev. a. d.) and an ordinal number, gives the date, not of the foregoing, but of the present day, *e. g.* ante diem quintum (a. d. V.) Calendas Apriles, *the fifth* (not the sixth) *day before the calends of April.* Orig. the ante belonged to Calendas, and they said either, ante die quinto Calendas (*i. e.* die quinto ante Calendas) *or* ante diem quintum Calendas (as we also say: on the fifth, or the fifth of March); the latter phraseology became the prevailing one, and ante was so united with diem, that to it, as to a compound word (as it were antediem, like proconsule), the prepos. in and ex could be added. Cf. Manut. Cic. Fam. 3, 12; other expll. v. in Duker Liv. 27, 23; Rudd. 2, 291; Ramsh. Gr. p. 408; Drak. Liv. 45, 2, 12): me ante diem XIII. Calendas Januarias principem revocandae libertatis fuisse, *the thirteenth before the calends of January*, i. e. the 20th of Dec., Cic. Phil. 14, 7, 20: ante diem XII. Calendas Novembres (the 21st of Oct.); ante diem VI. Calendas Novembres (the 27th of Oct.), id. Cat. 1, 3: a. d. VIII. Calendas Decembr. (the 24th of Nov.), id. Phil. 3, 8: a. d. IV. Id. Mart. (ante diem quartum Idus Martias, *i. e.* the 12th of March), Liv. 40, 59: a. d. III. Non. Jan. M. Cicero natus est (*i. e.* the 3d of Jan.), Gell. 15, 28, et al.: in ante diem quartum Cal. Dec. distulit, Cic. Phil. 3, 8: caedem te optimatium contulisse in ante diem V. Cal. Nov., id. Cat. 1, 3: ex a. d. VII. Id. Febr., Var. R. R. 1, 28, 1: nuncii venerant ex a. d. Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept., Cic. Att. 3, 17: supplicatio indicta est a. d. V. Id. Oct. cum eo die in quinque dies, Liv. 45, 2 *fin.*

4. Sometimes by ante in contr. with a definite time, the whole time until the passing moment is designated: ante id tempus et mari et terra duces erant Lacedaemonii, Nep. Arist. 2: qui honos huic uni ante id tempus contigit, id. Timoth. 2: invictus ante eam diem fuerat, Curt. 5, 3, 22.

II. As *adv.*, in like manner distinguished in respect to space and time (the latter most freq.):

A. In space: *Before, in front, forward:* post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 9: fluvius ab tergo, ante circaque velut ripa praeceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18; id. 22, 5; Tib. 2, 5, 98.—In motion (cf. above I, A, 1): si aut manibus ingrediatur quis, aut non ante sed retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 12: pallida Tisiphone morbos agit ante metumque, Virg. G. 3, 552.

B. In time: *Before, previously* (always in reference to another past time, while ante, as prep., is used in reference to the present. The more accurate designation of the time is in the *Abl.* or *Acc.*, acc. to the usu. use of these cases in relations of time; cf. also abhinc with the Abl. and Acc.; formerly in these cases ante was considered as a prep., which could also govern the Abl.; cf. Charis. p. 209 P.; Serv. Virg. E. 1, 30). (The position of ante is arbitrary, sometimes before and sometimes after the subst., and sometimes between the numeral and the subst.): illos septem et multis ante saeculis Lycurgum accepimus fuisse sapientes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3: etsi perpaucis ante diebus (*i. e.* before the departure of Theophilus, of whom mention is afterward made) dederam Q. Mucio literas ad te, id. Fam. 4, 9: paucis diebus ante, id. Phil. 2, 40: viginti annis ante, id. Lael. 12, 42: voverat eam annis undecim ante, Liv. 40, 52, 4 (cf. id. 40, 51: quae bello Ligustico ante annis octo vovisset): optimum erit ante annum (*a year before*) scrobes facere, Col. 4, 2; Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 7: Tyron urbem ante annum Trojanae cladis condiderunt, *a year before the fall of Troy*, Just. 18, 3, 5: ante quadriennium amissus es, *four years previous*, Tac. Agr. 45: aliquot ante annos, Suet. Caes. 12; v. id. ib. 81, et al.—With the Advv. multo, paullo, tanto, aliquanto, more rarely multum and paullum: multo ante prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: quae ante paullo breviter attigi, id. Rep. 2, 4; Suet. Caes. 21: tanto ante praedixeras, Cic. Phil. 2, 33: quod si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; id. de Or. 1, 7, 26; so Quint. 2, 4, 28: permultum ante certior factus eram literis, Cic. Fam. 3, 11; cf. Prisc. p. 1191 P.

2. Followed by *quam* (with which in abbrev. expressions it is united in one word, antequam): *Sooner than; before:* memini Catonem anno ante, quam mortuus, mecum disserere, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: anno ipso ante, quam natus est Ennius, id. Brut. 8, 72: ut te ante videret quam e vita discederet, id. Fam. 2, 2: ante aliquanto, quam tu natus es, id. ib. 10, 3. Thus separated in neg. clauses (not antequam): neque defatigabor ante, quam ....percepero, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145: neque ante dimisit eum, quam fidem dedit, *etc.*, Liv. 39, 10: nec ante vincere desierint, quam, *etc.*, id. 42, 52; so id. 22, 3; 41, 2; Suet. Caes. 67.—In the poets sometimes with quam before ante: Lucr. 3, 985; Tib. 4, 7, 7; Mart 9, 36, 6.—Also in the poets sometimes pleon. ante-priusquam: sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat ante, pudor, quam te violo aut tua jura resolvo, Virg. A. 4, 24: so prius-quam-ante; Prop. 2, 25, 25.—Antequam in one word: antequam de incommodis Siciliae dico, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1; id. Phil. 1, 1; id. de Or. 1, 59, 251: antequam aliquo loco consedero, Cic. Att. 5, 14, et al. (* See Zumpt's Gr. § 576.)

3. For the designation of order, hence folld. by tum, deinde, *etc.: First, in the first place* (only in later Lat. for the class. primum): ut ante caput, deinde reliqua pars auferatur, Cels. 7, 29: et ante dicam de his, quae, *etc.:* tum, *etc.*, id. 5, 26: ante tonderi.... deinde.... tum, *etc.*, id. 6, 6, 8; so Plin. 34, 13, 34, dub.

4. Very rare *adj.* (as in Gr. *ἡ χθὲς ἡμέρα*): neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum, *the earlier, previous calamities*, Virg. A. 1, 198; Quint. Decl. 5, 14.

III. In composition, for the most part only in reference to space, or in related trop. signif.: *Before, in front of, in preference:* antefigere, anteferre, antestare, anteponere, antemittere; antepotens, antepollens, *etc.* In designations of time only with adjj. and advv.: antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac, antelucio; with verbs ante is more correctly written separately: ante actus, ante factus, ante gestus, ante paro, *etc.*, although the editions differ very much in this respect, as a natural consequence of the blending of the signif. in respect to time with that of order, as in anteoccupo, anteoccupatio.

See more upon this word in Hand Turs. 1, 361-390 and 394-402.

antĕā, *adv. temp.* (old form *antidea *or* anteidea, like antidhac for antehac and antideo for anteeo, Liv. 22, 10) [ante-eā (Abl.), like antehāc, posteā, posthāc, quāpropter, *etc.*] of some (past or pres.) time: *Before, formerly, earlier, aforetime, erst, in time past*, etc. (accordingly relative, on the contr. antehāc properly only in reference to present time; before now, demonstrative; diff. from one another, as *is* from *hic.* The use of antea for prius is censured by Atticus in Cic. Att. 15, 13): Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 25: antea, quum equester ordo judicaret, improbi et rapaces magistratus in provinciis inserviebant publicanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41: ac fuit antea tempus, quum, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 24: quum antea semper factiosus fuisset, Nep. Lys. 1, 3: et antea laudatus, et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic. Phil. 10, 6, 13; so id. Fam. 12, 30; 13, 17, et al.: hunc audiebant antea, nunc praesentem vident, *etc.*, id. Manil. 5; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 57; Fam. 9, 16; Liv. 5, 17; 13, 41, et al.: si antea fuit ignotum, nuper est cognitum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23.—Freq. antith. to postea, post, posthac, tum, tunc, *etc.:* et clari fuerunt, et antea fuerant, nec postea defecerunt, Cic. Or. 2, 6; so id. Fam. 1, 9, 74; Suet. Dom. 2: hanc consuetudinem jam antea minuebamus, post Sullae victoriam penitus amisimus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 27; so id. Att. 1, 11: non accusabimur posthac: neque antea negligentes fuimus, Cic. Att. 7, 3: semper ille antea cum uxore, tum sine ea, Cic. Mil. 21; so Liv. 23, 19: so antea.... tunc, Liv. 29, 9.—More rarely for ante folld. by deinde, mox, *etc.:* clipeis antea Romani usi sunt: deinde scuta pro clipeis fecere, *formerly, at an earlier period.... then, in process of time*, etc., Liv. 8, 8: Poneropolis antea, mox Philippopolis, nunc Trimontium dicta, Plin. 4, 11, 18.

anteactus, a, um, and anteago are more correctly written separately, ante actus and ante ago.

antĕ-ambŭlo (in poetry four syl.), ōnis, *m.* [ambulo, are] *A forerunner, a servant* or *parasite who went before distinguished personages to clear the way*, etc.: anteambulo regis, Mart. 2, 18, 5; so id. 10, 74, 3; Suet. Vesp. 2 Brem. and Ruhnk.

antebasis, v. antibasis.

* **antĕ-cănis,** is, *m.*, Lat. transl. of *προκύων, A constellation, the Lesser Dog:* Antecanis Grajo Procyon qui nomine fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; Arat. 222 (*al. leg. antecanem).

* **antĕ-cantāmentum,** i, *n.* [cantamen] *A prelude, overture:* App. M. 11, p. 261, 24 Elm.

antĕ-căpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* **1.** *To obtain before, to receive before:* quam appellat *πρόληψιν* Epicurus, anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem, *an inborn, innate idea,* Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43; cf. anticipatio *no.* 1.—**2.** *To take possession of before, to preoccupy:* multa ante capere, quae bello usui forent, Sall. C. 32: pontem, Tac. H. 4, 66.—**3.** *To anticipate:* noctem, Sall. C. 55; so id. 13.

antĕ-cēdo, essi, essum, 3. *v. n. To go before, precede* (in space), *to gain precedence, to get the start; c. Dat., Acc.,* or *abs.:* ubi ambitionem virtuti videas antecedere, Titinn. in Non. 499, 8: si huic rei illa antecedit, huic non antecedit, Cic. Top. 23: Pompejus expeditus antecesserat legiones, id. Att. 8, 9: biduo me Antonius antecessit, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13; Curt. 4, 7, 15: magnis itineribus antecessit, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: antecedens scelestus, * Hor. Od. 3, 2, 31.—**2.** *To precede,* in time: haec (dies) ei antecessit, * Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 40: exercitatio semper antecedere cibum debet, Cels. 1, 2: antecedens annus, Plin. 13, 8, 16; so Suet. Tib. 5.—**3.** Trop.: *To have the precedence of any one, to excel, surpass; c. Dat.* and *Acc.* (cf. Rudd. 2, 136): virtute regi antecesseris, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 118: quantum natura hominis pecudibus antecedit, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105: so id. Brut. 21: scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: nemo eum in amicitia antecessit, Nep. Alc. 9: maltha duritiam lapidis antecedens, Plin. 36, 24, 58.—Also *abs.: To distinguish one's self, to become eminent:* ut quisque honore et aetate antecedebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64; so id. Inv. 2, 22.—Whence

antĕcēdens, entis, *Pa.* Subst. in rhet.: *The preceding, foregoing, antecedent:* locus ex antecedentibus, Cic. Top. 12; so id. Partit. 2;—and

antĕcessus, a, um, *Pa. That goes before;* only in the connection, in antecessum dare, solvere, accipere, *etc., t. t. To give, pay, receive,* etc., *beforehand, before the proper time, in advance* (post-Aug.): in antecessum dabo, Sen. Ep. 118; so id. ib. 7; Ben. 4, 32; Flor. 4, 12, 24, et al.

antĕ-cello, ĕre (*perf.* and *sup.* not used), *v. n.* [CELLO, whence celer, celox, excello, *etc.*] lit., *To project;* hence trop., *To be prominent, to distinguish one's self;* and with *Dat.* or *Acc.* (cf. Rudd. 2, 136), *to distinguish one's self above any one, to surpass, excel* (a favorite word with Cic., elsewh. rare): qui, qua re homines bestiis praestent, ea in re hominibus ipsis antecellat, Cic. Inv. 1, 4; so id. N. D. 2, 57 *fin.:* facile omnibus terris, id. Manil. 6; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 5; 4, 53; Mur. 13; Arch. 3; Corn. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 897 P.; Off. 1, 11, et al.: omnes, Plin. 8, 44, 69: peregrinam stirpem, Tac. H. 2, 3; so id. Ann. 14, 55; Val. Max. 3, 8 *no.* 1.—Without the oblique case of the person: humanitate antecellens, Cic. Mur. 17: cognitione astrorum sollertiaque ingeniorum, id. Div. 1, 41.—* *Pass.:* qui antecelluntur, Cic. Her. 2, 30, 48.

anteceptus, v. antecapio.

antĕcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [antecedo] **1.** *A going before, preceding:* quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic. Univ. 10.—**2.** *That which goes before, the antecedent cause* (perh. only in Cic.): homo causas rerum videt earumque progressus, et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, id. Off. 1, 4: consecutio, antecessio, repugnantia, id. Top. 13; cf. antecedens.

antĕcessor, ōris, *m.* [antecedo] *He who goes before, precedes;* hence, **1.** In milit. lang., antecessores, *The forerunners of the army, the advanced guard* (cf. antecursor): speculatores et antecessores, Hirt. B. Afr. 12: agminis antecessores, * Suet. Vit. 17.—**2.** In the jurists: **a.** *Law teachers, professors of law:* Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2.—**b.** *A predecessor in office,* opp. to *successor,* Paul. Dig. 5, 1, 55; Ulp. ib. 27, 9, 9.—**3.** Tertull. thus names the Holy Spirit, Tert. Virg. vel. 1 *fin.;* and the Apostles, id. adv. Marc. 1, 20; 5, 3.

antecessus, a, um, v. antecedo, *Pa.*, 2.

antĕ-coenĭum, i, *n.* [coena] *An ante-meal, food taken before the principal meal,* Isid. Orig. 20, 2. Hence trop., Veneris, App. M. 2, p. 121, 29 Elm.

antĕ-curro, ĕre, *v. n. To run before:* stella solem antecurrens, Vitr. 9, 4.—Whence

antĕcursor, ōris, *m. He who runs before;* hence, **1.** In milit. lang., antecursores, *The forerunners of the army, the advanced guard, precursors, pioneers:* Caes. B. G. 5, 47; id. B. C. 1, 16; 3, 36.—**2.** In Tertull. John the Baptist is so named, as the forerunner of Christ, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

antĕdīco and **antedictus,** more correctly written ante dico, *etc.*

antĕ-ĕo, ivi *or* ii, ire. (The old form antideo = anteeo, like antidea for antea, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3; antidit = anteit, id. Trin. 2, 4, 145. In verse the *e* in ante blends with the follg. *e* or *i, per synaloephen,* into one syllable; hence anteire trisyl., Lucr. 4, 142; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 35, 17; Ep. 1, 2, 70, et al. *Praes. conj. sync.* anteat, Ov. A. A. 2, 726; so also *fut. sync.* antibo, Tac. A. 5, 6; *perf. conj.* antissent, id. ib. 3, 69; *inf.* antisse, id. ib. 4, 40) *v. n.*

1. In space: *To go before, precede, to take the lead;* with *Dat., Acc.,* or *abs.:* Lucr. 4, 142: praetoribus anteeunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 34: te anteit necessitas, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 17: barbarum jubebat anteire, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; so Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70; Liv. 1, 59; Tac. A. 3, 69; Suet. Caes. 57; Aug. 64.

2. Trop.: **a.** *To excel, surpass any one:* virtus omnibus rebus anteit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 18: qui omnes homines supero atque antideo cruciabilitatibus animi, id. Cist. 2, 1, 3: aliquem sapientia, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 17: alicui aetate, Cic. Phil. 9, 1; id. Tusc. 1, 3: aliquem virtutibus, Nep. Thras. 1: aetatem meam honoribus vestris anteistis, Liv. 38, 51: candore nives, cursibus auras, Virg. A. 12, 84, et al.—Also pass.: se aequales tui, abs te anteiri putant, Cic. Sull. 8: a deterioribus honore anteiri, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 3; Tac. H. 2, 101.—More rare, **b.** *To anticipate, prevent any thing:* damnationem anteiit, Tac. A. 6, 29; so id. ib. 15, 38.—**c.** *To oppose, resist:* auctoritati parentis, Tac. A. 5, 3.—* **d.** Poet.: *To know beforehand, to foreknow:* quid vellet crastinus Auster, Anteibat, Sil. 14, 455.

antefactus, a, um, better separated, ante factus.

antĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a. To carry* or *bear before:* ut legum latarum tituli anteferrentur, Tac. A. 1, 8.—More freq., **2.** Trop.: *To place before, to prefer,* aliquem alicui: longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic. Or, 7; so id. Sull. 32; Att. 6, 8; Fam. 1, 9; 5, 20; 6, 6, et al.: cum ipse ceteris esset omni honore antelatus, id. Prov. Cons. 11; Nep. Them. 1.—* **3.** *To take before another, to anticipate:* quod dies est allaturus, id consilio anteferre debemus, *i. e. to consider before, to reflect upon* (i. e. in order to diminish the overpowering effect of it), Cic. Fam. 5, 16.

antĕfixus, a, um, *Part.*, from the unus. *v. a.* ANTEFIGERE, *Affixed to, fastened before, nailed to* (rare): truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. A. 1, 61.—Hence antefixa, orum, *n.* subst. *The little ornaments, images, statues,* etc., *affixed to the roofs and gutters of houses* or *temples,* Fest. p. 8: antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv. 34, 4; id. 26, 23; cf. Müll. Etrusc. 2, 247, and his Archaeol. § 284.

* **antĕ-gĕnĭtālis,** e, *adj. Before birth:* experimentum, *of that which was before our birth,* Plin. 7, 55, 56.

antegestus, a, um, better written separately, ante gestus.

antĕ-grĕdĭor, essus, 3. *v. dep.* [-gradior] *To go before, to precede* (perh. only in Cic.): stella Veneris cum antegreditur solem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20; so id. Off. 1, 27; Fat. 10; Div. 1, 14.

* **antĕ-hăbĕo,** ēre, *v. a. To prefer:* incredibilia veris, Tac. A. 4, 11.

antĕ-hāc, (old form antidhac, like antidea for antea, and antideo for anteeo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 79; Aul. 2, 8, 26; Casin. prol. 88; Cist. 1, 1, 1; 1, 3, 50; Epid. 4, 1, 12; Bacch. 3, 6, 10; Pseud. 1, 1, 14; 2, 2, 26; Poen. 3, 5, 7.—Antehac, dissyl., Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5) [hāc Abl., like anteā, posteā, quāpropter, *etc.*] *Before this* (present) *time, formerly, aforetime, in time past, previously* (demonstr.; on the contr. antea, before any fixed time, relat.; cf. antea): quod antehac imperitabam, nunc te oro, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 47; id. Mil. gl. 4, 8, 56: magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac, id. Poen. 3, 5, 7; Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 15: antehac sperare saltem licebat, nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 6; Hor. Od. 1, 37, 1, 5 *sq.:* utque antehac flagitiis, ita tunc legibus laborabatur, Tac. A. 3, 25.—But sometimes for antea (relat.): *Before any specified time, earlier, before that time:* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 302: ea saepe antehac fidem prodiderat, Sall. C. 25, 4.

anteidĕā = antidea, v. antea.

antĕlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from antefero.

† **Antēlii** (Anthelii), ōrum, *m.*, *'Αντήλιοι* or *'Ανθήλιοι, Images of the gods that stood before the house door,* Tert. Idol. 15.

* **antĕlŏgĭum,** ii, *n.* [*vox hybrida,* from ante-*λόγος*] *A prologue* or *preamble:* Plaut. Men. prol. 13.

antĕ-lŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [loquor] (post-class., and rare) **1.** *The right of speaking before another,* Macr. S. 7, 4; so id. 1, 24.—**2.** *Proem, preface:* Symm. Ep. 8, 23.

antĕ-lūcānus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *That is or takes place before daybreak* (only in prose, but class.): ex antelucano tempore, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: industria, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: coenae, *which continue the whole night until daybreak,* Cic. Cat. 2, 10: lucubratio, Col. 11, 2, 55: spiritus, *i. e.* ventus, Vitr. 1, 6; so aurae, Plin. 18, 6, 7 *no.* 2.

antĕ-lūcĭo, *adv.* [lux] *Before daybreak* (only in App.): aufugere, App. M 1, p. 107, 8 Elm.: recubare, id. ib. 9, p 223, 30.—Whence

* **antĕ-lūcŭlo,** *adv. Before daybreak:* App. M. 1, p. 108, 36 Elm.

* **antĕ-lūdĭum,** ii, *n.* [ludo] *A prelude:* App. M. 11, p. 260, 31 Elm.

* **antĕ-mĕrīdĭālis,** e, *adj.* (a rare form for the follg.) *Before mid-day* or *noon:* horae, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 195.

antĕ-mĕrīdĭānus, a, um, *adj. Before mid-day* or *noon:* sermo, Cic. de Or. 3, 6: ambulatio, id. ib. 30: literae, *received before mid-day,* id. Att. 13, 23.

antĕ-mitto, ĕre, *v. a. To send before* (rare; more freq. instead of it praemittere): equitatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 21 Herz.: antemissis equitibus, id. B. C. 1, 51; Sol. 25.

Antemnae, ārum (*sing.* Antemna, Cato Orig. in Prisc. p. 716 P.; Sil. 8, 367), *f. A very ancient town of the Sabines,* so called from its situation on the river (ante amnem) Anio, where it empties into the Tiber, Var. L. L. 5, 5, 12; Serv. Virg. A. 7, 631; cf. Plin. 3, 5, 9, and Mann. Ital. 1, 662.—Whence **Antemnas,** ātis, *Belonging to Antemnae;* hence Antemnates, *Its inhabitants,* Liv. 1, 9, 10.

* **antĕ-moenĭo,** ire, *v. a.* [munio] *To furnish with a front* or *protecting wall,* i. e. *a rampart, bulwark:* antemoeni aliquanos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 68 Lindem. (cf. ib. 75: magna moenis moenia).

* **antĕmūrāle,** is, *n. A protecting wall, an out-work, breast-work,* Hier. Hom. 2, and Vulg. Thren. 2, 8.

* **antĕ-mūrānus,** a, um, *adj.* [murus] *That is before the wall:* vallum, Amm. 22 (12).

antenna (less correctly, antemna), ae, *f. A sail-yard:* funes, qui antennas ad malos destinabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; Liv 30, 10: antennae gemunt, * Hor. Od. 1, 14, 6; Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 9: cornua velatarum antennarum, *the ends of the sail-yards covered with the sails,* Virg. A. 3, 549.—As *pars pro toto* = velum: pinus . . antennis apta ferendis, Ov. M. 13, 783.

Antēnor, ŏris, *m.*, *'Αντήνωρ, A noble*

Trojan, who was in favor of restoring Helen and making peace with the Greeks; after the fall of Troy, he went to Italy and founded Patavium (Padua), Serv. Virg. A. 1, 246; Ov. M. 13, 201; Fast. 4, 75; Liv. 1, 1.—Whence, **a. Antēnŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Antenor;* or, *Patavian, Paduan,* Mart. 1, 77; 4, 25.—**b. Antēnŏrĭdes,** ae, *m. A male descendant of Antenor,* Virg. A. 6, 484; also: *An inhabitant of Padua,* Serv. Virg. A. 1, 252.

antĕ-nuptĭālis, e, *adj. Before a marriage* (only in late Lat.), Justin. Novell. 2, 1, et al.

anteoccupatio and **anteoccupo,** better written separately, ante occ., *etc.*

antĕ-paenultĭmus (less correctly written paen.), a, um, *adj.* In gramm., *Pertaining to the third syllable from the end, antepenultimate,* Diomed. p. 425 P.; Marc. Cap. 3, p. 60, et al.

antĕ-pagmentum, i, *n.* [PAG, whence pango] In architecture, *Every thing that is used for investing* or *garnishing the exterior of a house, as the ornaments about the doors, windows,* etc.: Cato R. R. 14; cf. Vitr. 4, 6; Fest. p. 8; Müll. Archaeol. § 287.

anteparo and **antepartus,** more correctly written apart, ante paro and ante partus.

* **antĕ-passĭo,** ōnis, *f.* A transl. of the Gr. προπαθεια, *A presentiment of pain, suffering,* etc., Hier. Ep. 79 ad Salv. *no.* 9.

antĕ-pendŭlus, a, um, *adj. Hanging before* (only late Lat.): crines, App. M. 2, p. 125, 4 Elm.; so id. ib. 5, p. 168, 23 ib.

antĕpĕrĕo, more correctly written apart, ante pereo.

antĕ-pes, ĕdis, *m.* ***1.** *The forefoot:* Cic. Arat, 454.—**2.** = anteambulo, *A forerunner,* etc., Juv. 7, 143; Agroet. Orthogr. p. 2274 P.

antĕ-pīlānus, i, *m.* **1.** In milit. lang., *The soldiers who fought before the* pilani, *i. e.* triarii, therefore the hastati and the principes, Liv. 8, 8; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, 58.—**2.** In Ammian. = antesignanus, *who fought before the standards,* 16, 12, 20.—**3.** Trop.: *A competitor, a rival,* Amm. 28, 1.

antĕ-pollĕo, ēre, *v. n. To be more powerful, to excel, surpass, overtop* (late Lat.): alicui, App. M. 1, p. 104, 20 Elm.: toto vertice cunctos, id. ib. 7, p. 189, 35 ib.

antĕ-pōno, sui, sĭtum, 3. *v. a. To set* or *place before:* equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac. A. 15, 32: propugnacula anteposita, id. ib. 12, 56.—In Plaut., *To set (food) before one:* prandium pransoribus, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2;, so id. Curc. 1, 1, 73; Rud. 2, 6, 25.—**2.** Trop.: *To prefer, give the preference:* longe Academiae illi hoc gymnasium anteponam, Cic. de Or. 1, 21 *fin.*: amicitiam omnibus rebus, id. Lael. 5; Nep. Eum. 1, 3; Tac. A. 12, 69.

☞ As *tmesis:* pono ante: mala bonis ponit ante, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71; Tib. 1, 1, 20.

* **antĕ-pŏtens,** entis, *adj. Superior in power* or *fortune:* voluptatibus gaudiisque antepotens, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 1.

antĕquam and **ante quam,** v. ante II. B, 2.

† **antērĭdes,** um, *f.* = ἀντηρίδες, in architecture, *Counter-prop set against a wall to support it, a buttress,* Vitr. 10, 1.

† **antērĭdĭon,** i, *dim. n.* = ἀντηρίδιον, *A little prop* or *support,* Vitr. 10, 17 *fin.*; a doubtful reading.

antĕrĭor, ōris, *adj. comp.* [ante] (only in late Lat.) *That is before, foremost:* pars, Amm. 16, 8; so id. 25, 3. Of time: *That is previous, former, anterior:* literae tuae, Symm. Ep. 6, 59: reges, Sulpic. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 52, et al.—**Adv.* anterius, *Before, first,* Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

† **Antĕrōs,** ōtis, *m.* = Ἀντέρως (an opponent of Eros), *An avenger of slighted love,* Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 60.—**2.** *A kind of amethyst,* Plin. 37, 9, 40.

antes, ĭum, *m. Rows,* e. g. of vines: Virg. G. 2, 417; cf. Fest. p. 14: Adam's Antiq. 2, 347. Also of all kinds of plants: Col. 10, 376. And of *ranks* of soldiers: Cato in Philarg. Virg. G. 2, 417.

* **antĕ-schŏlānus,** i, *m.* [schola] *An under teacher:* Petr. Sat. 81.

antĕ-signānus, i, *m.* [signum] *That is before the standard;* hence, **1.** antesignani sc. milites, *A chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought in battle before the standards, and served for their defence,* Caes. B. C. 1, 43; 57; Liv. 22, 5; 9, 39; Var. in Non. 553, 10; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, 82.—Hence trop., *A leader, commander:* in acie Pharsalica, Cic. Phil. 2, 29; so App. M. 4, p. 147, 12.

antĕ-sto or **antisto,** stĕti, 1. *v. n. To stand before,* only in a trop. signif., *to excel, be superior to;* with *Dat.* or *Acc.;* also *absol.; to distinguish one's self, to be distinguished:* brassica, quae omnibus oleribus antistat, Cato R. R. 156; Cic. Inv. 2, 2: antestat eloquentia innocentiae, Nep. Arist. 1: virtute ceteris, Claud. Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13: aliquem, Met. Numid. in Gell. 12, 9: Scandinavia magnitudine alias (insulas) antestat, Mel. 3, 6: Herculis antestare si facta putabis, * Lucr. 5, 22.

antestor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [contr. from ante-testor, like adoptio from adoptatio] A word peculiar to judicial proceedings: *To summon as a witness* [testari] *before* [ante] *the opening of the cause, to summon as a witness* (the formula was: licet antestari? and the person gave his assent by offering the tip of his ear, which the summoner touched; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, 317). So in 1 Frgm. in XII. Tab.: SI. IN. IVS. VOCAT. NI. IT. ANTESTATOR. IGITUR. EM. CAPITO; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 129–144. *Ph.* Licet te antestari? *Th.* Non licet, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 23; cf. ib. 25; id. Pers. 4, 9, 10; so id. Poen. 5, 4, 59; 60: magna inclamat voce et "licet antestari?" Ego vero oppono auriculam, * Hor. S. 1, 9, 76: est in aure ima memoriae locus, quem tangentes antestamur, Plin. 11, 45, 103.—In Cic. once not pertaining to judic. proceedings: Cic. Mil. 25 *fin.*—In a pass. signif.: Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 792 P.—Whence

antestātus, a, um, *Pa.* Subst., *A witness,* Gaj. Inst. 1, 6, 3; cf. Adam's Antiq. p. 221.

‡ **antĕurbāna,** orum, *n.* "praedia urbi propinqua," Fest. p. 8.

antĕ-vĕnĭo, ēni, entum, 4. *v. n. To come before, get the start of: c. Dat.* or *Acc.* (cf. Rudd. 2, 137): tempori, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66 (tempus, Claud. 23, 152): exercitum, Sall. J. 48; so id. ib. 56: consilia et insidias (hostium), *to thwart,* id. ib. 88.—Pass.: omni tempore anteventum est, Cato in Non. 87, 17.—**2.** Trop.: *To exceed, surpass, excel* (very rare): amor omnibus rebus antevenit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 1: per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall. J. 4.—Also abs.: *To become greater, more distinguished:* beneficia, ubi multum antevenere, Tac. A. 4, 18.

antĕ-ventŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [venio] *Coming forth before, hanging before* = antependulus (perh. only in App.): comae, App. M. 9, 231, 5: crines, id. Flor. *no.* 3, p. 342, 2 Elm.

* **antĕversĭo,** ōnis, *f. An anticipating, preventing:* anteversio et praegressus, Amm. 21, 5 *fin.*—From

antĕ-verto (-vor-), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* (As *dep.* antevortar, Plaut. Bac. 3, 5, 1.) **1.** *To place one's self before something, to go* or *come before, to precede:* moerores antevortunt gaudiis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60: stella tum antevertens, tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: itaque antevertit, id. Mil. 17.—**2.** Trop.: **a.** *To anticipate, prevent:* miror, ubi ego huic antevorterim, * Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12: Fannius antevertit, Cic. Lael. 4: damnationem veneno, Tac. A. 13, 30.—**b.** *To prefer, to place before others:* rebus aliis antevortar, ut, *etc.,* Plaut. Bac. 3, 5, 1: Caesar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit, ut, *etc.,* Caes. B. G. 7, 7 (where omnibus consiliis are not, as Herz. in h. l. supposes, the Abl., but analog. to rebus aliis in the preced. example, in the Dat., *e. g.:* prae omnibus aliis consiliis id efficiendum existimavit ut, *etc.*).

antĕ-vĭo, are, *v. n.* [via] *To go before,* Venunt. F. 4, 26.

antĕvŏlo, are, *v. n. To fly before; c. Acc.* (only post-Aug.; Virg. A. 9, 47, and 12, 455 it is written apart, ante vol.): currum, Stat. Th. 3, 427: agmen, Sil. 12, 600: Zephyros, Claud. Phoen. 21.

Ante-vorta, ae, *f.* [verto] *The name of a goddess who reminds men of things past,* antith. to *Postvorta,* Macr. S. 1, 7 (in Ov. F. 1, 633, and Serv. Virg. A. 8, 336, called *Porrima*).

† **anthàlĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἀνθάλιον, *A kind of bulbous, esculent root,* Cyperus esculentus, L.; Plin. 21, 15, 50.

1. † **anthēdon,** ŏnis, *f.* = ἀνθηδών, *A species of the medlar-tree, the Greek medlar,* Mespilus tanacetifolia, L.; Plin. 15, 20, 22.

2. Anthēdon, ŏnis, *f.*, Ἀνθηδών, **1.** *A town and harbor in Boeotia, opposite the Island Euboea* (hence Euboica), the birthplace of Glaucus (cf. Hom. Il. 2, 508), and noted for its traffic in sea-sponges, Ov. M. 13, 905; 7, 232; cf. Mann. Gr. S. 220. —Whence **Anthēdŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Anthedonic,* Stat. Th. 9, 291; 328.—**2.** *A maritime town in Palestine,* afterward called *Agrippias,* Plin. 5, 13, 14.

† **anthĕmis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀνθεμίς, *The herb chamomile,* Anthemis, L.; Plin. 22, 21, 26.

† **anthĕmum,** i, *n.* = ἄνθεμον, *An herb good for the stone,* Plin. 26, 8, 55 *no.* 9.

Anthĕmūs, untis, *f.*, Ἀνθεμοῦς, **1.** *A region in Macedonia, in Mygdonia,* Plin. 4, 10.—**2.** *A town in Mesopotamia,* id. 6, 26; also **Anthemusias,** ădis, *sc.* urbs, Tac. A. 6, 41.—**3.** *The ancient name of the Island of Samos,* Plin. 5, 31.—Whence **Anthĕmūsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pertaining to Anthemus,* Eutr. 8, 2; Amm. 14, 9.

† **anthēra,** ae, *f.* = ἀνθηρά (blooming), *A medicine composed of flowers,* Cels. 6, 11 *med.*; Plin. 24, 9, 42.

† **anthĕrĭcos,** i, *m.* = ἀνθέρικος, *The stalk of the asphodel,* Plin. 21, 17, 68; 22, 22, 32.

† **anthĭas,** ae, *m.* = ἀνθίας, *A sea-fish unknown to us, which was difficult to be caught,* Plin. 9, 59, 85; Ov. Hal. 45.

† **anthĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀνθινός, *Gathered from flowers:* mel, Plin. 11, 14, 14.

† **anthŏlŏgĭca,** ōrum, *n.* = ἀνθολογικά, *Anthology, the title of a work consisting of choice thoughts, proverbs, poems,* etc., Plin. 21, 3, 9.

† **anthrăcĭas,** v. anthracitis.

† **anthrăcĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀνθράκινος, *Coal-black:* Var. in Non. 550, 5.

† **anthrăcītes,** ae, *m.* = ἀνθρακίτης, *A kind of blood-stone,* Plin. 36, 20, 38.

† **anthrăcītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀνθρακῖτις, *A kind of carbuncle, the coal-carbuncle,* Plin. 37, 11, 27; in Sol. 37 *fin.* the same is called anthracias, ae, *m.* = ἀνθρακίας.

† **anthrax,** ăcis, *m.* = ἄνθραξ (coal), **1.** *Natural cinnabar* (the color of which is like a burning coal), Vitr. 7, 8.—**2.** In medicine, *A virulent ulcer* (Lat. carbunculus), Aem. Macr. de Herb. c. de sabina.

† **anthriscus,** *f.*, or **-um,** *n.* i = ἄνθρισκος or -ον, *The southern chervil,* Scandix australis, L.; Plin. 22, 22, 38; 21. 15, 52.

† **anthrōpŏgrăphos,** i, *m.* = ἀνθρωπογράφος, *Man*—i. e. *portrait-painter,* an epithet of the painter Dionysius, Plin. 35, 10, 37.

† **anthrōpŏlătra,** ae, *m.* = ἀνθρωπολάτρης, *A man-worshiper,* Cod. Just. 1, 1, 5; 6.

† **anthrōpŏmorphītae,** ārum, *m* = ἀνθρωπομορφῆται, *Heretics who attributed to God a human form,* Aug. de Haeres.

† **anthrōpŏphăgus,** i, *m.*, ἀνθρωποφάγος, *A man-eater, a cannibal,* Plin. 4, 12, 26; 6, 17, 20; 30, 35.

† **anthus,** i, *m.* = ἄνθος, *A small bird,* prob. *the yellow wagtail,* Motacilla flava, L.; Plin. 10, 42, 57; 74, 95.

† **anthyllĭon,** ii, *n.* = ἀνθύλλιον, *A plant,* acc. to Sprengel, *the Cretan pitch-plant,* Cressa Cretica, L.; Plin. 26, 8, 51 (called by the same author, 21, 99, 103, anthyllum).

† **anthyllis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀνθυλλίς, *A plant,* acc. to Sprengel, *the musk-ivy,* Teucrium Iva, L.; Plin. 26, 15, 90.

† **anthȳpŏphŏra,** ae, *f.* = ἀνθυποφορά, *A rhetorical figure in which one repeats the arguments that his antagonist would employ, and refutes them,* Sen. Contr. 1, 7

(in Quint. 9, 2, 106, and ib. 3, 87, used as a Gr. word).

antĭae, ārum, *f.*; cf. Charis. p. 20 P. [ante] *The hair growing upon the forehead, fore-lock:* of Apollo, App. Flor. *no.* 3, p. 342, 1; so Tert. Pall. 4, of lions; Fest. s. h. v. p. 15, of the hair of women.

Antĭānus, Antias, Antiatinus, v. Antium.

† **antĭbacchīus,** i, *adj.* = ἀντιβακχεῖος, **1.** Pes, *A poet. foot, the antibacchic* or *reversed Bacchius:* ⏑ — — (*e. g.* nĕpōtēs), Ter. Maur. p. 2414 P.—(* Acc. to others, — — ⏑).—**2.** Versus, *A verse composed of this foot,* Diom. p. 513 P.; called palimbacchius by Quint. 9, 4, 82; Isid. 1, 16, p. 30 Lind.

† **antĭbăsis,** is, *f.* = ἀντίβασις (counter-basis), *The hindmost small pillar at the pedestal of the ballista,* Vitr. 10, 17; cf. ib. 15.

† **antĭbŏrēus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀντιβόρειος, *Turned toward the north:* horologium, Vitr. 9, 9.

† **antĭcătēgŏrĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀντικατηγορία, *A recrimination, counter-plea,* Aug. 3: contra Cresc. 26; 74 *fin.* (in Quint. 3, 10, 4, and 7, 2, 9, as a Gr. word).

Antĭcăto, ōnis, *m.* *The title of Caesar's lampoon against the treatise of Cic. in praise of Cato (Uticensis), called "Cato,"* Quint. 1, 5, 68; Juv. 6, 337; Gell. 4, 16; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. 267 and 462.

† **Antĭchristus,** i, *m.* = 'Αντίχριστος, *The Antichrist;* very freq. in the Church fathers.

† **antĭchthŏnes,** um, *m.* = ἀντίχθονες = antipodes (ἀντίποδες), *The antipodes,* Plin. 6, 22, 24; Mel. 1, 1.

antĭcĭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [anticipo] **1.** *A preconception, the innate notion of a thing formed before receiving instruction or information concerning it,* Gr. πρόληψις (only in Cic.): Deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 16; so ib. 17.—**2.** *The first movements of the body before properly walking,* Arn. 3, p. 107.—**3.** In rhetor., *A figure of speech* = occupatio and πρόληψις, Jul. Ruf. p. 30 Pith.

antĭ-cĭpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [capio] *To take before* or *before the time, to anticipate something:* ita est informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, *etc., already known,* Cic. N. D. 1, 27 (cf. anticipatio): qui anticipes ejus rei molestiam, quam triduo sciturus sis, id. Att. 8, 14: anticipata via, *traveled over before,* Ov. M. 3, 234: mortem, *to kill one's self before,* Suet. Tib. 61: seculares anticipati (*i. e.* justo maturius editi), id. Claud. 21, et al.—*Abs.*: *To anticipate:* Lucr. 5, 658; Var. in Non. 70, 43: venti uno die anticipantes, Plin. 2, 47, 47.—* **2.** *To surpass, excel:* alicujus acumen, Aus. Ep. 4. 69 emend. Salmas.

antĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [ante] *That is in front, before, foremost:* Fest. p. 119: antica (pars) ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem, Var. L. L. 7, 2, 81: pars, * Cic. Univ. 10.

Antĭcy̆ra, ae (also in the plur. Anticyrae, ārum, Pers. 14, 16), *f.*, 'Αντίκυρα, *An island in the Sinus Maliacus, in which hellebore was best prepared;* hence much frequented by hypochondriacs, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 53; Hor. S. 2, 3, 83; 166; A. P. 300; Plin. 22, 25, 64; 25, 5, 21; Gell. 17, 15.

† **antĭdacty̆lus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀντιδάκτυλος: pes, *A reversed dactyl:* ⏑ ⏑ — *e. g.* lĕgĕrēnt, Mar. Vict. p. 2488 P.

antĭdĕa or **anteidea,** v. antea.

antĭdĕo, v. anteeo.

antĭdhac, v. antehac.

† **antĭdōron,** i, *n.* = ἀντιδῶρον, *A gift in return,* Ulp. D. de Petit. hered. 25, § 8.

† **antĭdŏtum,** i, *n.* and -us or -os (cf. Scrib. Larg. compos. 99, 106, and passages cited there), i, *f.* = ἀντίδοτον (-ος), *A counterpoison:* Cels. 5, 23; Phaedr. 1, 14, 3; Quint. 7, 2, 25; Suet. Calig. 23; Ner. 34, et al.; Gell. 17, 16; so Gaj. Dig. 18, 1, 35.—Sometimes, in gen., *An antidote, counter-remedy:* Spart. Hadr. 23.—Trop.: antidotum adversus Caesarem, Suet. Calig. 29.

Antiensis, v. Antium.

† **antigerio,** an ancient word for valde, Fest. p. 8; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 40; 8, 3, 25.

Antĭgŏne, ēs, or **Antigona,** ae, *f.*, 'Αντιγόνη, **1.** *A daughter of the Theban king Oedipus,* Hyg. Fab. 72; Juv. 8, 228.—**2.** *A daughter of the Trojan king Laomedon,* Ov. M. 6, 93; Serv. Virg. G. 2, 320.

Antĭgŏnēa, ae, *f.*, 'Αντιγόνεια or 'Αντιγονία, *The name of several towns;* **1.** *In Epirus,* Liv. 32, 5; 43, 23.—Whence **Antigonensis** ager, Liv. ib.; and Antigonenses, *its inhabitants,* Plin. 4, 1, 1.—**2.** *In Macedonia,* Liv. 44, 10.—**3.** *In Arcadia,* Plin. 4, 6.—**4.** *In Troas,* Plin. 5, 30.

Antĭgŏnus, i, *m.*, 'Αντίγονος, *The name of several kings after Alexander the Great:* **a.** Antigonus I., *father of Demetrius Poliorcetes,* Nep. Eum. 5; Cic. Off. 2, 14; Just. 13.—**b.** Antigonus Gonatas, *son of Demetrius Poliorcetes,* Just. 17, 1; 24, 1, et al.—**c.** Antigonus Doson, Cic. Off. 2, 14; Just. 28, 3.

Antĭlĭbănus, i, *m.*, 'Αντιλίβανος, *A mountain range in Phoenicia, opp. Libanus,* Cic. Att. 2, 16; cf. Mann. Phoen. 270 *sq.*

Antĭlŏchus, i, *m.*, 'Αντίλοχος, *A son of Nestor, slain by Hector before Troy,* Hor. Od. 2, 9, 14; Ov. H. 1, 15; Juv. 10, 253.

Antĭmăchus, i, *m.*, 'Αντίμαχος, **1.** *A Greek poet of Colophon, cotemporary of Socrates and Plato, and author of a Thebaide,* Cic. Brut. 51; Cat. 96, 10; Prop. 2, 34, 45.—**2.** *A centaur slain by Caeneus in the contest with the Lapithae,* Ov. M. 12, 460.

† **antĭmĕtăbŏle,** ēs, *f.* = ἀντιμεταβολή, a rhetor. fig.: *A reciprocal interchange,* in Cic. Her. 4, 28, 39, called commutatio, *e. g.*: non ut edam vivo, sed ut vivam edo, Isid. Orig. 2, 21, p. 81 Lind. (in Quint. 9, 3, 85, as a Gr. word).

† **antĭnŏmĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀντινομία, *A contradiction between laws:* Quint. 7, 7, 1; so ib. 10, 2; 3, 6, 45.

1. Antĭŏchensis, e, *adj.* [Antiochia] *Of* or *belonging to Antiochia:* plebs, Amm. 14, 7. Hence, in the plur., *The inhabitants of Antiochia,* Caes. B. C. 3, 102; Tac. H. 2, 80; 82, et al.

* **2. Antĭŏchensis,** e, *adj.* [Antiochus] *Of* or *belonging to King Antiochus:* pecunia, *received of him,* Val. Max. 3, 7 *no.* 1 (cf. 2. Antiochenus).

1. Antĭŏchēnus, a, um, *adj.* [Antiochia] *Of* or *belonging to Antiochia:* ager, Ven. F. 8, 5 *fin.*

2. Antĭŏchēnus, a, um, *adj.* [Antiochus] *Of* or *belonging to King Antiochus:* pecunia, *received of him,* Gell. 4, 18; 7, 19 *fin.* (cf. 2. Antiochensis).

Antĭŏchēus (or **-īus**), a, um, *adj.*, 'Αντιόχειος, *Of* or *pertaining to the philosopher Antiochus,* Cic. Ac. 2, 36; Att. 13, 19.

Antĭŏchīa (also Antiochēa, like Alexandrēa with Alexandria; cf. Prisc. p. 588 P. and Ochsn. Eclog. 143), ae, *f.*, 'Αντιόχεια, *Antioch:* **1.** *The name of several cities* **a.** *The most distinguished is that founded by Seleucus Nicator, and named after his father, Antiochus; the chief town of Syria, on the Orontes,* now *Antakia,* Just. 15, 4; Cic. Arch. 3; cf. Mann. Syr. 363.—**b.** *A town in Caria, on the Maeander;* also called Πυθόπολις, Plin. 5, 29.—**c.** *In Mesopotamia,* afterward *Edessa,* id. 5, 24.—**d.** *In Mygdonia* (Mesopotamia), 'Α. ἡ Μυγδονική, now *Nisibis,* Plin. 6, 13, 16.—**e.** *In Macedonia,* id. 4, 10; *its inhabitants,* Antiochienses, id. ib.—**2.** *The province of Syria, in which Antiochia, on the Orontes* (v. above, a) *is situated,* Plin. H. N. 5, 12, 13; Mela, 1, 11, 12.

Antĭŏchīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Antiochus] *Of* or *pertaining to the philosopher Antiochus, the founder of the fifth Academy,* Cic. Fam. 9, 8.

Antĭŏchīus, v. Antiochēus.

Antĭŏchus, i, *m.*, 'Αντίοχος, **1.** *The name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus Magnus was most distinguished, on account of his war with the Romans,* Liv. 31, 14; 33, 13 *sq.*, et al.; Nep. Han. 2, 7; Cic. de Or. 2, 18; Verr. 1, 21; Sest. 27; Dejot. 13, et al.—**2.** *The name of an Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus,* Cic. Acad. 2, 43; N. D. 1, 3; Brut. 91.

Antĭŏpa, ae, *f.*, 'Αντιόπη, **1.** *A daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus.* She was bound to the neck of an ox by Dirce, whom Lycus had married, but was released by her sons, Hyg. F. 7.—**2.** *The name of a tragedy of Pacuvius,* Cic. Fi 1, 2; Pers. 1, 77.

Antĭpăter, tri (in later Latin Antipatrus, Orell. *no.* 4727), *m.*, 'Αντίπατρος **1.** *One of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, the father of Cassander,* Just. 11, 7; 12; 13, 5, et al.; Cic. Off 2, 14.—**2.** *His grandson, son of Cassander, and son-in-law of Lysimachus,* Just 16, 1.—**3.** *The name of several philosophers:* **a.** *Of a Cyrenaic,* Cic. Tusc. 5 36.—**b.** *Of a Stoic,* Cic. Off. 3, 12; Acad 2, 6; Div. 1, 3; 20.—**c.** *Of a cotemporary of Cicero, from Tyre,* Cic. Off. 2, 24.—**4** *A distinguished lawyer, friend of the orator L. Crassus,* Cic. de Or. 2, 12; Brut. 26; Leg. 1, 2, and others.

† **antĭpăthes,** is, *f.* = ἀντιπαθής, *A black, opaque stone, used as a preventive of witchcraft,* Plin. 37, 10, 54 (by Laev. in App. Apol. p. 294, 10 as *neutr.* = ἀντιπαθές).

† **antĭpăthīa,** ae, *f.* = ἀντιπάθεια, *The natural aversion of two things to one another, antipathy:* opp. to concordia, Plin. 37, 4, 15; so id. 20, 4, 13; 24, 9, 41, et al.

Antĭpătrĭa, ae, *f.*, 'Αντιπατρία, *A town in Macedonia,* Liv. 31, 27.

Antĭphătes, ae, *m.*, 'Αντιφάτης, **1.** *A king of the Laestrygones, who sunk in the sea the fleet of the Greeks returning home from Troy with Ulysses, and devoured one of his companions,* Ov. M. 14, 234 *sq.*; Juv. 14, 20; Sil. 8, 531.—**2.** *A son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus,* Virg. A. 9, 696.

† **antĭpherna,** orum, *n.* = ἀντίφερνα, *The return-present which the bridegroom brought to the bride,* Cod. Justin. 5, 3, 20.

Antĭphon, ontis, *m.*, 'Αντιφῶν, *A renowned sophist of Rhamnus, cotemporary of Socrates,* Cic. Brut. 12; Quint. 3, 1, 11; 12, 10, 22.—**2.** *The name of a dream-interpreter,* Cic. Div. 1, 20; 51.

† **antĭphrăsis,** is, *f.* = ἀντίφρασις, "est dictio e contrario significans, *The use of a word with the opposite of its real meaning,* as, *lucus,* quod minime luceat," Diom. p. 458 P.; cf. Charis. p. 247 ib., et al. (better written as a Gr. word).

† **antĭpŏdes,** um, *m.* = ἀντίποδες, *The antipodes,* Lact. 3, 23; Aug. Civ. D. 16, 9; Serv. on Virg. A. 6, 532; hence *ironic.* of men who in their reveling turn night to day, and day to night, Sen. Ep. 122. (In Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123, as a Gr. word.)

Antĭpŏlis, is, *f.*, 'Αντίπολις, *A city in Gaul,* now *Antibes,* Plin. 3, 4, 5; Mel. 2, 5. Hence **Antĭpŏlītānus,** a, um, *Of* or *from Antipolis, Antipolitan:* thynni, *found in that region,* Mart. 13, 103; cf. id. 4, 89.—**2.** *An ancient city in Latium, on the spot where Janiculum afterward stood,* Plin. 3, 5, 9.

† **antĭptōsis,** is, *f.* = ἀντίπτωσις, a gramm. fig., *The putting of one case for another,* Serv. Virg. A. 1, 577; 2, 283, 6, 727; 10, 653; 11, 56, et al.

antĭquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [antiquus] *Pertaining to antiquity:* ars, *the art of reading and copying ancient MSS.* (v. the follg. b), Hier. Ep. ad Flor. 5, 1. Hence **antiquarius,** ii, *m.*, **a.** *One who employs himself about antiquities, or loves them, an antiquarian, archaeologist* (a post-Aug. word): nec quemquam adeo antiquarium puto, ut, *etc.*, Tac. Or. 21; so * Suet. Aug. 86.—Also in the *fem.*, * Antiquaria, ae, *f.*, *She who loves antiquity, a female antiquarian:* Juv. 6, 454.—**b.** *One who understands reading and copying ancient MSS.:* Cod. Theod. 4, 8, 2; Aus. Ep. 16, et al.

* **antĭquātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [antiquo] In judicial lang., *An abrogating, annulling, repealing;* poenarum, Cod. Theod. 6, 55, 4.

antĭque, *adv.*, *Formerly,* v. antiquus.

antĭquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [antiquus] **1.** *Ancient time, antiquity, ancientness* (class., but only in prose): fabulae ab ultima antiquitate repetitae, Cic. Fin. 1, 20: habet ut in aetatibus auctoritatem senectus, sic in exemplis antiquitas, id. Or. 50: antiquitas dat dignitatem verbis, Quint. 8, 3, 24; Suet. Ner. 38, et al.

2. Meton.: **a.** *The occurrences of antiquity, the history of ancient times, antiquity:* tenenda est omnis antiquitas, Cic.

de Or. 1, 5: memoria antiquitatis, id. Brut. 59, 214: antiquitatis iter, id. de Or. 1, 60, 256, et al.: antiquitatis amator, Nep. Att. 18 Br. and Dähne; cf. id. ib. 20, et al.—So in the plur. *A title of historical* or *archaeological works* (cf. Plin. praef.), *antiquities:* Gell. 5, 13: Varro in antiquitatibus rerum humanarum scripsit, *etc.*, id. 11, 1, et saep.—**b.** *Men of former times, the ancients:* errabat multis in rebus antiquitas, Cic. Div. 2, 33; cf. Hand Wopk. Lectt. Tull. p. 209; id. Leg. 2, 11, 27: antiquitas melius ea, quae erant vera, cernebat, id. Tusc. 1, 12 Kühn.: fabulose narravit antiquitas, Plin. 12, 19, 42; id. 19, 4, 19, *no.* 1, et al.

3. With the access. idea of moral excellence (cf. antiquus *no.* 4): *Primitive virtue, integrity, honesty,* etc.: P. Rutilius documentum fuit virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. Rabir. Post. 10: his gravissimae antiquitatis viris probatus, id. Sest. 3: haec plena sunt antiquitatis, id. Planc. 18, 45; Sall. H. Frgm. in Serv. Virg. G. 2, 209: exemplar antiquitatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 15.

4. Rarely, *Great age* (cf. antiquus *no.* 6): generis, Cic. Font. 14; Nep. Milt. 1.

antīquĭtŭs, *adv.* [from antiquus, like humanitus, divinitus, from humanus, divinus; cf. Prisc. p. 1015] **1.** *In former times, of old, anciently* (only in prose; most freq. in the histt.; never in Cic.): Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transductos, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; id. ib. 7, 32: tectum ant. constitutum, Nep. Att. 13; Suet. Caes. 42; id. Aug. 60; 94.—**2.** *From ancient times, from antiquity;* hence sometimes with *inde* or *ab .... ad:* Plin. Pan. 31: quum Pythagoras acceptam sine dubio ant. opinionem vulgaverit, Quint. 1, 10, 12: jam inde ant. insita pertinacia, Liv. 9, 29: hi sunt jam inde ant. castellani, *etc.*, id. 34, 27; Plin. Pan. 82, 7: quum (hoc studium) ant. usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora apud omnes duraverit, Quint. 1, 10, 30.

antīquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [antiquus] Only used as *t. t.* relating to civil life: *To restore a thing to its former condition, to leave it in its ancient state* ("antiquare est in modum pristinum reducere," Fest. p. 22). Hence of a bill: *To reject it, not to adopt it* (cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, 141, 143): legem agrariam antiquari facile passus est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73; so Liv. 4, 58; 5, 30, 55, et saep.: Piso operam dat, ut ea rogatio antiquetur, Cic. Att. 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 1, 14; Liv. 31, 6; cf. id. 45, 35; 6, 39; 40: legem antiquastis, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38 (cf. the letter A, abbrev.): plebiscitum primus antiquo, abrogoque, Liv. 22, 30.

antīquus, a, um, *adj.* [a diff. orthog. for anticus, from ante] It designates *That which is before in time,* while *antīcus* denotes that which is before in space (cf. Vel. Long. p. 2223 P.).

1. *That has been* or *has been done before, old, ancient* (in opp. to *novus*, that has not previously existed, new; on the other hand, *vetus*, that has existed or been a long time, in opp. to *recens*, that has not been long in existence, recent; cf. Manut. Cic. Fam. 11, 21; Lind. Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 154; Capt. 1, 2, 29; Doed. Syn. 4, 82 *sq.;* Hab. Syn. *no.* 768): Juppiter Alcumenam rediget in antiquam concordiam conjugis, *into her former harmony with her husband*, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13: hoc timet, ne tua duritia antiqua illa (*thy former severity*) etiam adaucta sit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26; so id. Hec. 1, 2, 17; Lucr. 2, 900: causam suscepisti antiquiorem memoria tua, Cic. R. Perd. 9, 25: tres epistolas tuas accepi: igitur antiquissimae cuique respondeo, id. Att. 9, 9: antiquior dies in tuis erat adscripta literis (*an earlier* or *older date*), quam in Caesaris, id. Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 3; Liv. 3, 58: Nilus antiquo suo flumina reddidit alveo, Ov. M. 1, 423, et saep.—Hence antiqui, subst. *The ancients*, esp. *the ancient writers* (i. e. those whose age has been long past; on the other hand, *veteres*, those who have lived and acted for a long time): antiquorum auctoritas, Cic. Lael. 20; so Hor. S. 1, 4, 117; 2, 2, 89, et saep.: quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: habemus Scaurum in antiquis, id. Brut. 30, 116; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 78, et saep.: facere in antiquum, *to restore a thing to its former condition, to place on its old footing*, Liv. 33, 40 dub.—Antiquus and vetus are often connected together as synonyms: Veterem atque antiquam rem (*old and antiquated*) novam ad vos proferam, Plaut. Am. prol. 118; id. Mil. 3, 1, 154; id. Most. 2, 2, 45; Poen. 5, 2, 18; Pers. 1, 2, 1; Trin. 2, 2, 106; Plin. Ep. 3, 6: vetera tantum et antiqua mirari, Tac. Or. 15: simultas vetus et antiqua, Juv. 15, 53; so id. 6, 21, et al.

2. Poet.=praeteritus, *Past, gone by, former:* vulnus, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 37: hiemes, id. Tr. 3, 12, 2: carcer, Luc. 6, 721; Val. Fl. 2, 394.

3. Trop. in *comp.* and *sup.: That is before* or *first in rank* or *importance, more* or *most celebrated, famous, preferable* or *better* ("antiquior melior," Non. 425, 32): genere antiquior, Att. in Non. 426, 3: quanto antiquius quam, *etc.*, Lucil. ib.; Var. ib.: quod honestius, id mihi est antiquius, Cic. Att. 7, 3: antiquior ei fuit laus et gloria quam regnum, id. Div. 2, 37: antiquiorem mortem turpitudine habere, id. Her. 3, 3: neque habui quícquam antiquius, quam ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 11, 5: ne quid existimem antiquius, id. Phil. 13, 3: neque prius, neque antiquius quicquam habuit, quam ut, *etc.*, Vel. 2, 52; Suet. Claud. 11: judiciorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: navalis apparatus ei antiquissima cura fuit, id. Att. 10, 8; so id. ib. 12, 5; Liv. 1, 32; cf. id. 9, 31, et al.

4. Also trop.: *Old*, with the access. idea of simplicity, purity, innocence (cf. antiquitas *no.* 3, and our phrase the good old times, and the like): antiquis est adolescens moribus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 37; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 20: homo antiqua virtute et fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 78: homines antiqui (*good, honest people, people of the old stamp*), qui ex sua natura ceteros fingerent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: vestigia antiqui officii, id. ib. 10, 27: vide quam sim antiquorum hominum: id. Att. 9, 15: vir sanctus, antiquus, Plin. Ep. 2, 9.

5. With the access. idea of veneration, honor: *Old, venerable, illustrious:* "antiquum veteres etiam pro nobili posuere," Fest. p. 22: terra antiqua potens armis, Virg. A. 1, 531; 3, 164: urbs, id. ib. 11, 540.

6. But not rarely antiquus, like vetus, designates *That which has been in existence* or *done a long time, old:* Athenae, antiquum opulentum oppidum, Enn. in Non. 470, 5: mos, id. ib. 506, 1: amnis, Att. in Non. 192, 6: hospes, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 17 (cf. Virg. A. 3, 82: veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum): artificium, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: genus, Nep. Dat. 2: templa, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: antiquissima scripta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 28: saxum antiquum (*i. e. which for a long time had lain in this place*), ingens, *etc.*, Virg. A. 12, 897, et saep. Hence antiquum obtinere, *to retain an old custom* or *habit:* antiquum hoc obtines tuum, tardus ut sis, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 102; Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 22; cf. id Hec. 5, 4, 20: morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines.—Hence

7. *Aged:* antiqua herilis fida custos corporis, Enn. Medea in Non. 39, 2 (as a transl. of the Gr. Παλαιὸν οἴκων κτῆμα δεσποίνης ἐμῆς): cives antiqui, amici majorum meûm, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46; Virg. A. 9, 646; Ulp. Dig. 50, 3 1.

Adv.: antīque, *Like the ancients:* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66.—*Comp.*, Tac. G. 5.—*Sup.*, (* regnasse, *in very remote times*), Sol. 17.

† **antirrhīnon,** i, *n.*=ἀντίῤῥινον; also ănarrhīnon, i, *n.*=ἀνάῤῥινον, *A plant, wild lion's-mouth*, Antirrhinum Orontium, L.; Plin. 25, 10, 80; cf. App. Herb. 86.

† **antĭsăgōgē,** ēs, *f.*=ἀντεισαγωγή, *A figure of speech by which one thing adduced is opposed to another, a counter-assertion*, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 172.

† **antiscii,** orum, *m.*=ἀντισκιοι (counter-shadows), *People on the other side of the equator, whose shadows are cast in the opposite direction from ours* Amm. 22, 15 *fin.*

† **antĭsigmă,** ătis, *n.*=αντίσιγμα, **1.** *A character,* ƆC, *which the Emperor Claudius wished to introduce into the Lat. for* ps=the Gr. ψ, Prisc. p. 558 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 5.—**2.** *A critical mark,* Ɔ, *placed before a verse which is to be transposed*, Isid. Orig. 1, 20.

† **antĭsŏphista,** ae, *m.*=ἀντισοφιστής, *A counter-sophist,* i. e. *a grammarian who takes the opposite side of a question* (only post-Aug.): Quint. 11, 3, 127; Suet. Tib. 11; so id. Gramm. 9.

† **antispastus,** i, *m.*=ἀντίσπαστος, In metre *sc.* pes, *An antispast, a foot in verse:* ⏑ — — ⏑; *e. g.* Mĕdūllīnă, Diom. p. 478 P.—Hence antispasticum metrum, *A verse that is composed principally of antispasts*, id. p. 505 ib.

(* **antispŏdos,** i. *Ashes used instead of spodium*, Plin. 34, 13, 35.)

Antissa, ae, *f.*, Ἄντισσα, *A town in the southern part of the Island of Lesbos*, now *Petra*, Liv. 45, 31; Ov. M. 15, 287; Plin. 5, 31, 39. Hence **Antissaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *Inhabitants of Antissa*, Liv. 45, 31.

* **antistātus,** ūs, *m.* [antisto] *Superiority in rank:* angelorum, Tert. adv. Val. 13.

antistes, stĭtis, *adj. m.* and *f.* (*fem.* also antistita, ae, like hospita from hospes, sospita from sospes, clienta from cliens, Orell. *no.* 2200; cf. Charis. p. 77 P.; Prisc. p. 650 ib.) [antisto=antesto, q. v.] *Standing before*, only subst.

1. *An overseer, president,* in gen. (rare): vindemiatorum, Col. 3. 21, 6: imperii Romani, Tert. Apol. 1. In the *fem.: A female overseer:* latrinarum, id. Pall. 4 *fin.*—Far more freq.

2. *An overseer of a temple, a high-priest:* caerimoniarum et sacrorum, Cic. Dom. 39, 104; id. Div. 2, 54 *fin.:* Jovis, Nep. Lys. 3; Liv. 9, 34; id. 1, 7: sacrorum, Juv. 2, 113.—In the Christian writers: *The bishop*, Cod. Justin. 1, 3; 18, et saep. In *fem.: A female overseer of a temple, a chief priestess:* **a.** Antistes: assiduae templi antistites, Liv. 1, 20; so id. 23, 24; 31, 14: perita antistes, Val. Max. 1, 1, *no.* 1: templi aeditua et antistes pudicitia, Tert. Cult. fem. 1.—**b.** Antistita, ae: Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 10: Veneris antistita, Pollio in Charis. p. 77 P.: Att. in Non. 487, 19: fani antistitae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 45; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 22: antistita Phoebi, *i. e.* Cassandra, so called as prophetess, Ov. M. 13, 410: Cybeles antistita, Virg. Cir. 166; Corn. Sever. in Charis. p. 77 P.

3. Trop.: *A master in any science* or *art:* artis dicendi antistes, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 202; Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 1: artium, Col. 11, 1, 10: sapientiae, Plin. 7, 30, 31: juris, Quint. 11, 1, 69: justitiae, Gell. 14, 4.

Antisthĕnes, is and ae, *m.*, Ἀντισθένης, *A pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy*, Cic. N. D. 1, 13; de Or. 3, 17.—In plur.: Antisthenae multi, Gell. 14, 1, 29.

antistita, ae, v. antistes.

* **antistĭtium,** ii, *n.* [antistes] *The office of an* antistes, *the chief-priest's office:* Marc. Cap. 2, p. 34.

antisto, v. antesto.

† **antistrŏphē,** ēs, *f.*=ἀντιστροφή: **1.** In the chorus of the Greek and Roman tragedy, *The antistrophe answering to the strophe*, Victorin. p. 2051 P.—**2.** *A rhetorical figure, according to which several parts of a period end with the same word* (Cic. Fontej. Frgm.), Marc. Cap. 5, p. 175.

† **antĭthĕsis,** is, *f.*=ἀντίθεσις, a gramm. fig. *The putting of one letter for another* (e. g. olli for illi, impete for impetu), Charis. p. 249 P.; Diom. p. 437 ib.

† **antĭthĕton,** i, *n.*=ἀντίθετον, *Opposition, antithesis*, a rhetor. fig.: Cic. Or. 50, 166; Pers. 1, 85 (*e. g.* frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 81).

† **antĭthĕus,** i, *m.*=ἀντίθεος (a counter-deity), *One who pretends to be a God:* Arn. 4, p. 134.—Hence, *The devil*, Lactant. 2, 9.

Antĭum, ii, *n.*, Ἄντιον, *A town in Latium distinguished for the temple of Fortune* (Hor. Od. 1, 35, 1), *not far from the sea-coast*, now *Anzio*, the birth-place of Nero, Plin. 3, 5, 9; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 618; Müll. Roms Campagn. 2, 271 *sq.*—Hence, **1. Antiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Antian:* Hercules Antianus, *honored at Antium*, Cic. Frgm. in Non. 284, 1.—**2. An-**

tias, ātis, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Antium, Antian:* Liv. 8, 14; so id. 6, 9; 8, 12, et al. So: Valerius Antias, *A historian before Livy,* Gell. 1, 7, 10; cf. Bähr's Literaturgesch. S. 260.—Hence Antiates, um, *The inhabitants of Antium:* naves Antiatum, Liv. 8, 14 *fin.*—**3. Antiātinus,** a, um, *adj., Antian:* fortunae, Suet. Calig. 57.—**4. Antiensis,** e, *adj.,* the same: templum, Val. Max. 1, 8 *no* 2.

Antĭus, a, um, *adj. A Roman gentile name;* hence Antia lex (by Antius Restio), against prodigality, Gell. 2, 24; Macr. Sat. 2, 13.

† **antĭzeugmĕnon,** i, *n.* = ἀντιζεύγμενον, *A grammatical figure, by which several clauses are referred to one verb,* Marc. Cap. 5, p. 176.

† **antlĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀντλία, *A machine for drawing water, worked with the foot, a pump:* Mart. 9, 14, 3; * Suet. Tib. 51.

antlo, v. anclo.

Antoniānus, v. Antonius.

* **Antōnĭaster,** tri, *m. dim.* (Antonius; like surdaster from surdus, parasitaster from parasitus; cf. Prisc. p. 628 P.] *A servile imitator of the orator Antonius, a little Antonius,* in a reproachful sense: hic noster Antoniaster, Cic. Varen. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 617 P.

Antōnīnus, i, *m.* [Antonius] *The name of several Roman emperors;* among whom the most distinguished were Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus; Orell. *no.* 834 *sq.; 856 sq.*—Hence **Antōnīnĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Antoninian,* Eutr. 8, 10; Lampr. Elag. 24, et al.

Antōnĭus, ii, *m. A Roman gentile name:* **1.** M. Antonius, *a distinguished triumvir, conquered by Octavianus at Actium, a mortal enemy of Cicero.*—**2.** M. Antonius, *a celebrated orator just before the age of Cicero;* cf. Cic. Brut. 37; Ellendt Cic. Brut. p. LXII. *sq.;* Bähr's Literaturgesch. S. 355.—**3.** C. Antonius, *Cicero's colleague in the consulship.*—*Fem.* Antonia, ae, *A daughter of the triumvir Antonius,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 16.—Whence, **1. Antōnius,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *pertaining to Antonius:* lex, *proposed by the triumvir Antonius,* Lentul. in Cic. Fam, 12, 14 *fin.*—Hence Antonii, *The adherents of the triumvir Antonius,* Lepid. in Cic. Fam. 10, 34. (Others read in both passages Antoninus; still others, Antonianus.)—**2. Antōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.:* **a.** *Of* or *pertaining to the triumvir Antonius,* Cic. Fam. 12, 25 *fin.;* Vell. 2, 74; Sen. Ben. 2, 25; hence also Antonianae, ārum, *f.,* subst. *sc.* orationes, *The (Philippic) orations of Cicero against Antonius,* Gell. 7, 11; 13, 1 and 21.—**b.** *Of* or *pertaining to the orator Antonius:* dicendi ratio, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13.

† **antŏnŏmăsĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀντονομασία, *A rhetorical figure, by which, instead of the name, an epithet of a person is employed* (e. g. instead of Scipio, Eversor Carthaginis; instead of Achilles, Pelides; instead of Juno, Saturnia, *etc.*), Quint. 8, 6, 29; 43.

‡ **antroare,** "gratias referre," *To thank,* Fest. p. 9.

Antron, ōnis, *f.,* Ἀντρών (Hom. Il. 2, 697), *A town in Thessaly* (Phthiotis), Liv. 42, 42; 67.

† **antrum,** i, *n.* = ἄντρον, *A cave, cavern, grotto* (almost entirely confined to the poets): Virg. A. 6, 42: gelida, id. G. 4, 509: abdita, Ov. M. 13, 47: gratum, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 3; so id. ib. 2, 1, 39; 3, 4, 40; 25, 4; Prop. 4, 1, 99; 4, 3; Mart. 13, 60; Stat. S. 4, 6; Sil. 6, 149, et saep.—Of *the hollow of a tree:* exesae arboris, Virg. G. 4, 44. Of *a sedan* (deep, and, as it were, hollowed out), Juv. 4, 21. Later, of *any cavity:* narium, Sid. Ep. 1, 2: palati, id. ib. 9, 13.

Anūbis, is and ĭdis (*acc.* Anubin, Prop. 3, 9, 41; Anuben, Plin. 33, 9, 46), *m.,* Ἀνουβίς [Egypt. word]. *An Egyptian deity which was represented with the head of a dog* (cf. Müll. Archaeol. § 408), *tutelary deity of the chase:* latrator Anubis, Virg. A. 8, 698; so Ov. Am. 2, 13, 11.

ānŭlāris (ann.), e, *adj.* [anulus] *Relating to a signet ring;* hence anulare (*sc.* genus coloris), *a white color which was prepared from chalk, among which ring-gems of glass were mingled, ring-chalk:* Plin. 35, 6, 30. Cf. the follg. word.

ānŭlārĭus (ann.), a, um, *adj.* [anulus] *Of* or *pertaining to a signet-ring:* creta = anulare, v. the preced., Vitr. 7, 14: * Scalae anulariae, *A place in Rome, in the eighth district* (the origin of the name is unknown): Suet. Aug. 72.—Hence subst. anularius, ii, *m., A ring-maker:* Cic. Acad. 2, 26.

ānŭlātus (ann.), a, um, *Part.,* from the verb ANULO [anulus], not elswhere found: *Furnished* or *ornamented with a ring:* aures, * Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 21.—In App. anulati pedes, *fettered,* Met. 9, p. 222, 30; cf. ib. p. 234, 15.

1. ānŭlus (ann.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 422), i, *m.* [2. anus, like circulus from circum, not a dim.]

1. *A ring,* esp. *for the finger, a finger-ring;* and for sealing, *a seal-ring, signet-ring:* ille suum anulum obposuit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 76: de digito anulum detraho, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37; id. Ad. 3, 2, 49; id. Hec. 5, 3, 31, et saep.; Lucr. 1, 313; id. 6, 1007; 1013: (Gyges) anulum detraxit, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: gemmatus, Liv. 1, 11; Suet. Ner. 46; id. Caes. 33; Tib. 73, et saep.: anulo tabulas obsignare, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 67: sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 85; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; Plin. 33, 1, 6, et saep.—The right to wear a gold ring was possessed, in the time of the Republic, only by the knights (equites); hence equestris, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 53. And anulum invenit = eques factus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76. So also jus anulorum = dignitas equestris, Suet. Caes. 33: donatus anulo aureo, id. ib. 39; so id. Galb. 10; 14; Vitell. 12, et al.; cf. Adam's Ant. 1, 34.

2. Of other articles in the form of rings: **a.** *A ring for curtains:* velares anuli, Plin. 13, 9, 18.—**b.** *A link of a chain:* Plin. 34, 15, 43; Mart. 2, 29. *Irons for the feet:* anulus cruribus aptus, id. ib. 14, 169.—**c.** *A lock of hair in the form of a ring, a ringlet:* comarum anulus, id. 2, 66.—**d.** *A round ornament upon the capitals of Doric columns,* Vitr. 4, 3.

* **2. ānŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [1. anus] *The posteriors, rectum:* Cato R. R. 159.

1. ānus, i, *m. The posteriors, rectum, fundament* [so called from its round form]: * Cic. Fam. 9, 22; Cels. 7, 30; Scrib. Comp. 227.

* **2. ānus,** i, *m.* [related to AN = ἀμφί, prim. signif. *a rounding, a circular form;* hence also 1. anulus] *A ring:* Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9.

3. ănus, ūs (also uis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46, and Var. in Non. 494, 24; cf. Gell. 4, 16; Prisc. p. 718 P.; Schneid. Gr. 2, 329, and v. domus, fructus, victus), *f. An old woman (married* or *unmarried), a matron, old wife, old maid* (in an honorable sense, but most freq. as a term of contempt): tremulis anus attulit artubu' lumen, Enn. Ann. 1, 40; Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 75: quid nuncias super anu? id. Cist. 4, 1, 8: ejus anuis causa, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46: prudens, Hor. Epod. 17, 47: pia, Ov. M. 8, 631: huic anui non satis, id. Curc. 1, 2, 16: quae est anus tam delira, quae ista timeat? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48, et saep. —Sometimes also for *A female soothsayer, sibyl:* Hor. S. 1, 9, 30 Heind.; Ov. F. 4, 158.—**2.** Adj. *Old, aged:* anus matronae, Suet. Ner. 11: libertinam quamvis anum, id. Oth. 2.—Also of animals or lifeless things of the feminine gender: cerva anus, Ov. A. A. 1, 766: charta, Catull. 69, 45: testa, Mart. 1, 106: terra, Plin. 17, 55: fici, id. 15, 19, 21, et al.

anxĭe, *adv. Anxiously,* v. anxius.

anxĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [anxius] **1.** *The quality* or *mental state designated by* anxius, *anxiety* (accordingly a permanent condition, while *angor,* anguish, is only momentary, passing; cf. Hab. Syn. *no.* 108, and v. angor): Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: perpetua anx., Juv. 13, 211. But sometimes = angor, *temporary anguish, fear, trouble,* etc.: anx. animi, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 8; Curt. 4, 13: divortii anxietate mortuus, Plin. 7, 53, 54.—**2.** *Anxious care, carefulness in regard to a thing* (only post-Aug.): quaerendi, judicandi, comparandi anx., Quint. prooem. 8 *fin.:* anx. et quasi morositas disputationis, Gell. 1, 3, 12; cf. anxius *no.* 3.

anxietudo, v. anxitudo.

anxĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [anxius-fero] *Causing* or *bringing anxiety* (only in Cic. poems): curae, Div. 1, 13, 22; Tusc. 2, 9, 21.

anxĭo, are, *v. a.* [anxius] *To make uneasy* or *anxious* (only in late Lat.): anxiatum iri, App. M. 4, p. 155, 14; Vulg. Ps. 60, 3, and 142, 4.

* **anxĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of anxiety;* act. *causing anxiety, pain, uneasiness:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

anxĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (for the most part ante-class.), and anxĭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (post-class. for the class. anxietas) [id.] *Anxiety, trouble, anguish:* animi, Pac. in Non. 72, 33; Att. ib. 28; id. ib. 29.—Once also in Cic.: anx. prona ad luctum, Rep. 2, 41: macerabatur anxietudine, Aug. Conf. 9, 3: anxietudinis poena, Paul. Nol. Ep. 14.

anxĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ango] *Anxious, inclined to anxiety, solicitous, uneasy, unquiet, troubled* (as a permanent state of mind): "neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, nec qui anxii semper anguntur," Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; cf. anxietas and angor; but frequently momentary. anxiae aegritudines et acerbae, id. ib. 4, 15, 34: anxio animo et sollicito, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: senes morosi et anxii, id. de Sen. 18, 65: anxius curis, Ov. M. 9, 275: mentes, * Hor. Od. 3, 21, 17, et saep.—Tautol., anxius angor, Lucr. 3, 1006, and 6, 1157: anxium habere aliquem, *to bring one into trouble, to make anxious* or *solicitous:* Hirt. B. Afr. 71; Tac. A. 2, 65.—*c. Gen.* mentis *or* animi, Albinov. 1, 398, and Sall. J. 55, 4.—The object on account of which one is anxious or solicitous is put, **a.** In *Abl.:* gloria ejus, Liv. 25, 40: omine adverso, Suet. Vitell. 8: venturis, Luc. 7, 20.—**b.** In *Gen.* (diff. from the preced. Gen. mentis and animi): inopiae, Liv. 21, 48: furti (*i. e.* ne furtum fiat), Ov. M. 1, 623: vitae, id. Her. 20, 198: securitatis, Plin. 15, 18, 20: potentiae, Tac. A. 4, 12: sui, id. Hist. 3, 38 (* *c. Acc.* vicem, Liv. 8, 35).—**c.** *c. de:* de fama ingenii, Quint. 11, 1, 50: de successore, Suet. Calig. 19: de instantibus curis, Curt. 3, 2 (* with *pro,* Plin. Ep. 4, 21).—* **d.** *c. ad:* ad eventum alicujus rei, Luc. 8, 592.—**e.** *c. ne* and *an:* anxius, ne bellum oriatur, Sall. J. 6: anxius, an obsequium senatus, an studia plebis reperiret, Tac. A. 14, 13.

2. In an act. sense: *That makes anxious, troubles, awakens solicitude, troublesome:* curae, Liv. 1, 56 (cf. anxius curis, Ov. M. 9, 275): timor, Virg. A. 9, 89: accessu propter aculeos anxio, Plin. 12, 8, 18.

3. *Prepared with anxious care:* elegantia orationis neque morosa, neque anxia, Gell. 15, 7, 3; cf. anxietas *no.* 2.

Adv. anxie (not in Cic.), Sall. J. 82; Plin. 11, 52, 114; Suet. Ner. 23, et al.

Anxur (rarely written Anxyr, Prob p. 1459 P.), ŭris, *n.* (*m.* Mart. 5, 1, et al., as lying upon a mountain of the same name; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 136) *An ancient town in Latium, situated not far from the sea-shore,* also called Tarracina, Enn. in Fest. p. 19; Plin. 3, 5, 9; Hor. S. 1, 5, 26; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 626 *sq.* (The name *Anxur,* from a fountain in the neighborhood, Serv. Virg. A. 7, 799; Vitr. 27, 38.) Whence, **a.** Juppiter Anxŭrus, *who was worshiped there,* Virg. A. 7, 799; v. Serv. in h. l.—**b. Anxŭras,** ātis, *m. Belonging to Anxur,* Liv. 27, 38.

anydros, v. anhydros.

Ănȳtus, i, *m.,* Ἄνυτος, *One of the accusers of Socrates,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 3.

(* **Āoede,** es, *f. One of the first four Muses,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21.)

Āŏnes, um, *m.,* Ἄονες, *Boeotian.* Aonas in montes, Virg. E. 6, 65. Hence also *The inhabitants of Boeotia,* Serv. upon Virg. ib.

Āŏnĭa, ae, *f.,* Ἀονία, *A part of Boeotia, in which are the Aonian mountains Mount Helicon, and the fountain Aganippe,* Serv. Virg. E 6, 64; 10, 12. Also in gen. for *Boeotia,* Gell. 14, 6.

Āŏnĭdes, ae, *m. patr. An Aeonide,* i. e. *Boeotian;* of the Theban Eteocles, Stat. Th. 9, 95.

Āŏnis, ĭdis, *f. patr. A Boeotian woman;* hence in the plur. Aonides, *The Muses,* as dwellers by Helicon and Aganippe (cf. Aonia), Ov. M. 5, 333; 6, 2; Juv. 7, 58.

Āŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Aonia] *Of* or *belonging to Aonia,* i. e. *Boeotia* (purely poet.), *Aonian, Boeotian,* Ov. M. 3, 339; 7, 763; 12, 24, et al. Hence, Aonius vir, *Hercules, who was a native of Thebes,* Ov. M. 9, 112: Aonius juvenis, *Hippomenes,* Ov. M. 10, 589: Aonius deus, *Bacchus,* Ov. A. A. 2, 380: Aoniae aquae, *Aganippe,* Ov. F. 3, 456. And so also *An epithet of the Muses* (cf. Aonis), *and of objects that have reference to them,* Ov. F. 4, 245; Trist. 4, 10, 39; Am. 1, 1, 12; A. A. 3, 547; Stat. Ach. 5, 1, 113, et al.

Ăornos, i, Ἄορνος (without birds), **1.** *m., The Lake of Avernus,* Virg. A. 6, 242. —**2.** *f.,* **a.** *A very high, steep rock in India,* Curt. 8, 11.—**b.** *A place in Epirus,* Plin. prooem. 4.

Ăōus, i, *m. A river in Macedonia, which falls into the Ionian Sea,* Plin. 3, 23, 26.

† **ăpăgĕ,** *interj.*=ἄπαγε, *Away with thee: away! begone! avaunt!* etc.; or also: *Away with it! away! not surely!* constr. *c. Acc.* (like o, ah, en, *etc.*) or *abs.*; also with sis (=si vis) (only in the comic poets or in epist. style; never used by Cic.): apage te a me, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 32; id. Cas. 2, 8, 23; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 65; Cic. Her. 4, 51, 64; Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10: apage istas a me sorores, Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 5; id. Merc. 1, 2, 33: *abs.*; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154: apage, haud nos id deceat, id. Capt. 2, 1, 17: apage sis, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 15; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18: apage me sis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 19.—Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 403 *sq.*

† **ăpălă** (hap.), *adj. n. plur.*=ἁπαλά, *Soft, tender,* only with ova, Apic. 7, 17; Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 7; Scrib. Compos. 104.

Ăpămēa or **-īa,** ae, *f.,* Ἀπάμεια, *One of the most distinguished towns in Coele-Syria, on the Orontes,* Liv. 38, 13 (where there is an allusion to the origin of the name); Cass. in Cic. Fam. 12, 12; Plin. 5, 23, 19; cf. Mann. Syr. p. 360.—**2.** *A town in Bithynia,* earlier called Myrlea, Plin. 5, 32, 40; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 560.—**3.** *A town in Phrygia the Great.* Cic. Att. 5, 16; Fam. 2, 17; Plin. 5, 29, 29; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 120 and 122. Whence, **a. Apamensis,** e, *adj. Pertaining to Apamea* (in Phrygia Major): forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21.—**b. Apamēnus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: regio, Plin. 5, 29, 31: vinum, id. 14, 7, 9.—**c. Apamēus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Apamea* (in Bithynia); hence Apamei, *Its inhab.,* Trajan. in Plin. Ep. 10, 57.

† **ăparctĭas,** ae, *m.*=ἀπαρκτίας, *The north wind* (pure Lat. septentrio), Plin. 2, 47, 46.

† **ăpărīne,** ēs, *f.*=ἀπαρίνη, *A plant, clivers,* Galium Aparine, L.; Plin. 27, 5, 15.

† **ăpăthīa,** ae, *f.*=ἀπάθεια, *Freedom from passion* or *feeling, insensibility, the moral principle of the Stoics, Stoicism,* Gell. 19, 12 *fin.*

† **ăpătōr,** ŏris, *adj.*=ἀπάτωρ, *Without father,* Tert. de Praescr. c. 53 de Melchis.

Ăpătūros, i, *n. A place on the Cimmerian Bosporus, with a temple of Venus Apaturia:* Plin. 6, 6, 6. Hence **Apatūria,** ōrum, *n. A festival of Venus Apaturia,* Tert. Apol. 39.

‡ **ape,** an old word for prohibe, compesce, Fest. p. 19.

† **ăpēlĭōtes,** ae, *m.*=ἀπηλιώτης, *The east wind* (pure Lat. subsolanus). Plin. 2, 47, 46.

Ăpella, ae, *m.,* **1.** *The name of a Roman freedman,* Cic. Att. 12, 19; Fam. 7, 25; Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 17. Also, **2.** *The name of a credulous Jew who lived in the time of Horace;* hence appel. for *a credulous man:* Hor. S. 1, 5, 100.

Ăpelles, is (*voc.* Apella, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 101), *m.,* Ἀπελλῆς, *A distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 10; Cic. Brut. 18; Off. 3, 2; Fam. 1, 9; Prop. 3, 9, 11, et al. Hence **Apellēus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Apelles:* opus, Mart. 7, 83: tabulae. Prop. 1, 2, 22, et al.

‡ **Apellinem,** v. Apollo.

* **Āpennīnicŏla,** ae, *comm.* [Apenninus-colo] *An inhabitant of the Apennines:* Virg. A. 11, 700.

Āpennīnigĕna, ae, *comm.* [Apenninus-gigno] *Born upon the Apennines, originating there:* Ov. M. 15, 432; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 505.

Āpennīnus (also Apeninus, Grut. 204, 18), i, *m.* [from the Gallic *pen,* mountain-summit] *The mountain-chain that passes through the length of Italy,* Plin. 3, 5, 7; *conspicuous for height;* hence nubifer, Ov. M. 2, 226, and Virg. A. 12, 703, et al. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 264 *sq.*

1. ăper, pri, *m.*=κάπρος, **1.** *A wild boar, a wild swine,* Ov. M. 8, 282; 9, 192; 10, 550; 715; Virg. E. 7, 29; 10, 56; Aen. 1, 324, et al.: aper Erymanthius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, and Arcadius, Mart. 9, 104, *the Erymanthian boar slain by Hercules.* Among the Romans a delicacy, Juv. 1, 140.—Prov., **a.** Uno saltu duos apros capere, *to kill two birds with one stone,* Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 40.—**b.** Apros immittere liquidis fontibus, for something perverse, inconsiderate, Virg. E. 2, 59.—**2.** *A standard of the Roman legions:* Plin. 10, 4, 5.—**3.** *A kind of fish,* Enn. in App. p. 486; Plin. 11, 51, 112, where it is called caper.

2. Aper, pri, *m. A Roman surname,* Tac. Or. 2; Lampr. Comm. 2; Inscr. Grut. 692, 8.

Ăpĕrantĭa, ae, *f.,* Ἀπεραντία, *A small province in Thessaly, south of the Dolopians,* Liv. 36, 33; 38, 3; cf. Mann. Greece p. 39. Whence **Aperantii,** ōrum, *m. Its inhabitants,* Liv. 43, 22.

ăpĕrĭo, ĕrŭi, ertum, 4. (*fut.* aperibo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50; Pompon. in Non. 506, 30) *v. a.* [from ab-PARIO *or* PERIO, like the antith. ŏperio, from ob-PARIO, *etc.*; cf. ab I] **1.** *To uncover, make* or *lay bare:* patinas, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 51: apertae surae, Turp. in Non. 236, 16: apertis lateribus, Sisenn. ib. 26: capite aperto esse, Var. ib. 25; id. ib. 28: ut corporis partes quaedam aperiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35 *fin.*: caput aperuit, id. Phil. 2, 31; Sall. H. Frgm. in Non. 236, 20: capita, Plin. 28, 6, 17: aperto pectore, *with naked bosom,* Ov. M. 2, 339; and poet. transf. to the person: apertae pectora matres, *bare as to the breast,* id. ib. 13, 688: ramum, Virg. A. 6, 406, et al. Trop.: *To make visible, to show, reveal:* Liv. 22, 6: dispulsâ nebulâ diem aperuit, id. 26, 17 (cf. just before: densa nebula campos circa *intexit*): dies faciem victoriae, Tac. Agr. 38: lux aperuit bellum ducemque belli, Liv. 3, 15: novam aciem dies aperuit, Tac. H. 4, 29: his unda dehiscens Terram aperit, *permits the ground to be seen,* Virg. A. 1, 107. From the intermediate idea of making visible, Metaph.,

2. *To open, unclose:* aperto ostio alti Acheruntis, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16: aperite aliquis ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 24; so id. Heaut. 2, 3, 35: forem aperi, id. Ad. 2, 1, 13: fores, id. Eun. 2, 2, 53; Ov. M. 10, 457; Suet. Aug. 82: liquidas vias, *to open the liquid way,* Lucr. 1, 374; so Virg. A. 11, 884: succum venis fundere apertis, *to pour out moisture from its open veins,* Lucr. 5, 810: accepi fasciculum, in quo erat epistola Piliae: abstuli, aperui, legi, Cic. Att. 5, 11 *fin.*; so id. ib. 1, 13; 6, 3: testamentum, Plin. 7, 52, 53; Suet. Caes. 83: Aug. 17: ferro iter aperiundum est, Sall. C. 58: locum . . . asylum (* *to make it an asylum*), Liv. 1, 8: subterraneos specus, Tac. G. 16: navigantibus maria, Plin. 2, 47, 47: arbor florem aperit, id. 12, 11, 23, et saep.: aperire parietem, *to open a wall,* in order to put a door or window in it, Paul. Dig. 8, 2, 40.—Trop.: nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, Cic. Off. 2, 15: amicitiae fores, id. Fam. 13, 10: multus apertus cursus ad laudem, id. Phil. 14, 6 *fin.*: tibi virtus tua reditum ad tuos aperuit, id. Fam. 6, 11: philosophiae fontes, id. Tusc. 1, 3 *fin.*; id. Mil. 31, 85, et saep.: ventus incendio viam aperuit, Liv. 6, 2: occasionem ad invadendum, id. 4, 53; so id. 9, 27: si hanc fenestram aperueritis (*i. e. if you enter upon the way of complaint*), nihil aliud agi sinetis, Suet. Tib. 28 (cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris!) So of the new year: *to open it,* i. e. *begin:* annum, Virg. G. 1, 217: contigit ergo privatis aperire annum (since the consul entered upon his office the first of January), Plin. Pan. 58, 4 Gierig and Schaef. So also of a school: *to establish, set up, begin,* or *open it:* Dionysius tyrannus, Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 18; so Suet. Gramm. 16, and Rhet. 4.—Poet.: fuste aperire caput, *i. e. to cleave, divide the head,* Juv. 9, 98.

3. Aperire locum (populum, gentes. *etc.*), *To lay open a place, people,* etc., i. e. *to open an entrance to, render accessible* (cf. patefacio); most freq. in the histt., esp. in Tacitus: qui aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv. 42, 52; id. ib. 4: Syriam, Tac. A. 2, 70: omnes terras fortibus viris natura aperuit, id. Hist. 4, 64: novas gentes, id. Agr. 22: gentes ac reges, id. Germ. 1 Passow: Britanniam tamdiu clausam aperit, Mel. 3, 6, 4; Luc. 1, 465 Corte: Eoas, id. 4, 352: pelagus, Val. Fl. 1, 169.

4. Transf. to mental objects: *To disclose something unknown,* as it were veiled, *to unveil,* i. e. *reveal, make known, unfold, to prove, demonstrate;* or gen. *to explain, recount,* etc.: occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperiri, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: explicanda est saepe verbis mens nostra de quaque re atque involutae rei notitia definiendo aperienda est, id. Or. 33: tua probra aperibo omnia, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50: ne exspectetis argumentum fabulae, hi partem aperient, Ter. Ad. prol. 23: non quo aperiret sententiam suam sed, *etc.,* Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 84: eo praesente conjurationem aperit, Sall. C. 40: naturam et mores, id. ib. 53 *fin.*; so id. ib. 45; 47; Jug. 33: lux fugam hostium aperuit, Liv. 27, 2: aperiri error poterat, id. 26, 10: casus aperire futuros, *to disclose the future,* Ov. M. 15, 559: futura aperit, Tac. H. 2, 4. So also se aperire *or* aperiri, *To reveal one's true disposition, character:* tum coacti necessario se aperiunt, *show themselves in their true light,* Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 8: studio aperimur in ipso, Ov. A. A. 3, 371: exspectandum dum se ipsa res aperiat, Nep. Paus. 3 *fin.*; Quint. prooem. § 3. Sometimes constr. with *acc. c. inf., a relat. clause,* or *de:* quum jam directae in se prorae hostes appropinquare aperuissent, Liv. 44, 28: domino navis, quis sit, aperit, Nep. Them. 8; so id. Eum. 13: de clementia, Cic. Her. 2, 31.—In a gen. sense (as freq. in epistt.) is the expression in Cic. Att. 5, 1: de Oppio factum est, ut volui, et maxime, quod DCCC aperuisti, *you promised,* i. e. *that it should be paid to him:* "ostendisti te daturum," Manut.; cf. the more definite expression, ib. 4: de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei DCCC *exposuisti.*—Whence

ăpertus, a, um, *Pa.,* lit., *Opened;* hence *open, free.*

1. Lit.: **a.** Opp. to *tectus, Without covering, uncovered:* naves apertae, *without deck,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40; Liv. 31, 22 *fin.*; cf. id. 32, 21, 14: centum tectae naves et quinquaginta leviores apertae, et saep.; v. navis.—Poet.: Of the sky: *Unclouded, cloudless, clear:* coelo invectus aperto, Virg. A. 1, 155: aether, id. ib. 587. aperta serena prospicere, id. Georg. 1, 393.—**b.** Opp. to *clausus, Unclosed, open, not shut:* janua quum per se transpectum praebet apertum, *since this affords an open, free view through it,* Lucr. 4, 273: oculi, id. ib. 340: oculorum lumine aperto, id. ib. 1139, et saep.: nihil tam clausum, neque tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20: coelum patens atque apertum, Cic. Div. 1, 1 (diff. from *no.* a); so Ov. M. 6, 693: apertus et propatulus locus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: iter, Liv. 31, 2: apertior aditus ad moenia, id. 9, 28: campi, id. 38, 3: per apertum limitem (viae), Tac. H. 3, 21; Ov. M. 1. 285: aequor, id. ib. 4, 527; so id. ib. 8, 165; 11, 555, et saep.—Poet. of a battle: nec aperti copia Martis Ulli fuit, Ov. M. 13, 8.—Very freq. apertum subst. *That which is open, free, an open, clear space:* in aperto, Lucr. 3. 603: per apertum fugientes, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 8: impetum ex aperto facerent, Liv. 35, 5:

castra in aperto posita, id. 1, 33; so id. 22, 4: volantem in aperto, Plin. 10, 8, 9: in aperta prodeunt, id. 8, 32, 50; Tac. A. 2, 23.

2. Trop.: **a.** Opp. to that which is concealed, covered, dark: *Open, clear, plain, manifest, unobstructed:* nam nihil aegrius est, quam res secernere apertas ab dubiis, *nothing is, indeed, more difficult than to separate things that are evident from those doubtful,* Lucr. 4, 468; so id. ib. 598; 1, 914; 5, 1061: quum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: simultates partim obscurae, partim apertae, id. Manil. 24: quid enim potest esse tam apertum tamque perspicuum? id. N. D. 2, 2: quid rem apertam suspectam facimus? Liv. 41, 24: non furtim sed vi aperta, id. 25, 24: apertus animi motus, Quint. 10, 3, 21: invidia in occulto, adulatio in aperto, Tac. H. 4, 4, et saep. So in rhetor. of *well-arranged, clear, intelligible* discourse: multo apertius ad intelligendum est, si, *etc.*.... apertam enim narrationem tam esse oportet quam, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 80, 328; cf. id. Inv. 1, 20.—Hence in aperto esse, (*α*) *To be clear, evident, well known, notorious,* *ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι*: ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magisque in aperto, Sall. J. 5.—(*β*) *To be easily practicable, easy, facile* (the figure taken from an open field, where there are no hinderances in the way): agere memoratu digna pronum magisque in aperto erat, Tac. Agr. 1: hostes aggredi in aperto foret, id. Hist. 3, 56; id. Agr. 33.—**b.** Of character: *Without dissimulation, frank, open, candid:* animus apertus et simplex, Cic. Fam. 1, 9; id. Off. 3, 13, 57: pectus, id. Lael. 26.—Hence *ironic.* of one who freely exposes his crimes to view, does not seek to conceal them: ut semper fuit apertissimus, *as he has always been very open, frank* (for *impudent, shameless*), Cic. Mur. 35.

aperte, *Adv. Openly, clearly, plainly,* etc., Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 24; Heaut. 4, 3, 24; Cic. de Or. 2, 36; Ac. 2, 6; Hor. S. 1, 2, 83, et saep.—*Comp.* Cic. Planc. 14; Att. 16, 3.—*Sup.* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 64; Att. 14, 13.

‡ **Aperta,** *A surname of Apollo,* quia patente (*i. e.* aperta) cortina responsa ab eo darentur, Fest. p. 19; cf. therewith the references to Pacuvius by Scal. in Lind. C. Gramm. II. 2, 332.

ăpertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aperio] *An opening, unfolding* (only ante- and post-class.): recens, Var. R. R. 1, 63: floris, Pall. 1, 6, 4: templi, App. M. 11, p. 266, 22.

* **ăperto,** are, *v. freq.* [id.] *To lay entirely bare:* brachium, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 12.

* **ăpertor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who opens, begins* (cf. aperio *no.* 2): baptismi, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

ăpertūra, ae, *f.* [id.] (only post-Aug.) **1.** *An opening* (*in abstracto*): Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.*; Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 3.—**2.** *An opening* (*in concreto*), *aperture, a hole:* Vitr. 5, 5; so id. 10, 9.

apertus, a um, v. aperio, *Pa.*

ăpex, ĭcis, *m.* [the etym. is dub.; acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 10, 270, and Fest. p. 16, from apo, to join to, whence aptus; acc. to Doed. Syn. 2, 113, from apisci] Lit., *The extreme end of a thing, the point, summit;*—hence

1. *The small rod at the top of the flamen's* or *high priest's cap, wound around with wool:* Serv. Virg. A. 2, 683; id. ib. 10, 270. Hence as *pars pro toto*

2. *The conical cap of the flamen, ornamented with this rod* (cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, 410): QVEI. APICEM. INSIGNE. DIALIS. FLAMINIS. GESISTEI, Epitaph of Scipio in Grotef. 2, 299: apicem dialem, Liv. 6, 41: apex e capite prolapsus, Val. Max. 1, 1, *no.* 4.—Hence of the *priesthood* itself: homo honestus non apice insignis, Sen. in Lact. 17, 6.—Metaph.,

3. *Any hat* or *helmet, a crown:* ab aquila Tarquinio apicem impositum putent, Cic. Leg. 1, 1: regum apices, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 20: ardet apex capiti, Virg. A. 10, 270; id. ib. 2, 683. Of birds: *The crest,* Plin. 11, 37, 44.

4. *A projecting point* or *summit.* So of trees: lauri, Virg. A. 7, 66: sublimis, Juv. 12, 72; so Sil. 12, 709. Of the point of a sickle, Col. 4, 25, 1. Of the summit of a flame: Ov. M. 10, 279, et saep.—Hence

5. Trop.: *The highest ornament* or *honor, the decoration of a thing:* apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. de Senect. 17: hinc apicem Fortuna sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 14.

6. In gramm., **a.** *The long mark over a vowel,* Quint. 1, 7, 2; 1, 4, 10; 1, 5, 23; Victor. p. 2469 P. Hence trop.: nullum apicem quaestionis praetermittere, Arn. 3 *init.*—**b.** *The forms* or *outlines of the letters:* literarum apices, Gell. 13, 30, 10; so id. 17, 9, 12.—Hence, *per synecdochen,*

7. *A letter* or *any other writing:* apicum oblator, Sid. Ep. 6, 8: Augusti apices, *i. e. rescripts,* Cod. Just. 2, 8, 6 *fin.*

ăpexăbo, ōnis, *m.* [apex] *A kind of sausage* (perh. only in the two follg. examples): Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32; Arn. 7, p. 229.

† **ăphăca,** ae, *f.*=ἀφάκη, **1.** *A kind of pulse, field* or *chickling vetch,* Lathyrus aphaca, L.; Plin. 27, 5, 21.—**2.** *A wild plant, the common dandelion,* Leontodon taraxacum, L.; Plin. 21, 15, 52.

Ăphaea, ae, *f.*, Ἀφαία, *An epithet of Britomartis* (q. v.), Virg. Cir. 303 Wagn.

† **ăphaerĕma,** ătis, *n.*=ἀφαίρεμα, *A coarse kind of grits,* Plin. 18, 11, 29, *no.* 2.

† **ăphaerĕsis,** is, *f.*=ἀφαίρεσις, A gramm. fig., *The dropping of a letter* or *syllable at the beginning of a word* (e. g. ruere for eruere, temnere for contemnere, *etc.*), Prob. p. 1438 P.; Don. p. 1772 ib.; Charis. p. 248 ib.; Serv. Virg. A. 1, 546; 669, et al.

Ăphăreus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, Ἀφαρεύς, **1.** *A king of the Messenians;* hence his sons Lynceus and Idas are called Ăphărēïa proles, Ov. M. 8, 304.—**2.** *A centaur,* Ov. M. 12, 341 *sq.*

Ăphĕsas, antos, *m.*, Ἀφέσας, *A mountain in Peloponnesus, near Nemea,* Stat. Th. 3, 460 (in Plin. 4, 5, 9, called Aphesantus).

Aphidnae, ārum, *f.*, Ἄφιδναι, *A small place in Attica,* Sen. Hipp. 24; Aphidna, Ov. F. 5, 708; cf. Mann. Gr. S. 335.

† **aphractus,** i,=ἄφρακτος (uncovered, *sc.* *ναῦς*, hence), *f.* *A long vessel without a deck* (pure Lat. navis aperta) (only in Cic.): Cic. Att. 5, 13; so ib. 6, 8 (ib. 5, 11 and 12, used as a Gr. word, and as *neutr.* *ἄφρακτα*).

† **aphrōdes,** *adj. comm.*=ἀφρώδης, *Foamy, like foam:* mecon, *a wild poppy,* Plin. 27, 12, 93; cf. App. Herb. 53 (Plin. 20, 19, 79, called aphron).

† **Ăphrŏdīsĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, Ἀφροδίσια, *A festival of Venus:* Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 62; so id. ib. 1, 2, 44.

† **ăphrŏdīsĭăce,** ēs, *f.*=ἀφροδισιακή, *A precious stone of a reddish-white color,* unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

1. Ăphrŏdīsĭas, ădis, *f.*, Ἀφροδισιάς, **1.** *A region in Asiatic Aeolis,* Liv. 37, 21; Plin. 5, 30.—**2.** *A town and promontory in Caria, on the Maeander,* Plin. 5, 28, 29.—**3.** *An island near Gades,* Plin. 4, 22, 36.—**4.** *An island in the Persian Gulf,* Plin. 6, 25, 28.

2. ăphrŏdīsĭas = acorus, App. Herb. 6.

Ăphrŏdīsĭum, ii, *n.* *A maritime town in Latium, in the province of Lavinium, with a renowned temple of Venus, which, however, was destroyed as early as the time of Pliny,* Plin. 3, 5, 9; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 617; Müller Roms Camp. 2, 271.

aphron, v. aphrodes.

† **ăphrŏnĭtrum,** i, *n.*=ἀφρόνιτρον, *The froth of saltpetre,* Plin. 31, 10, 46 *no.* 3; Mart. 14, 58.

† **aphthae,** arum, *f.*=ἄφθαι, *An eruption in the mouth, the thrush,* Cels. 6, 11 (Greek); Marc. Emp. 11.

ăphўa, ae *or* **-e,** es, *f.*=ἄφυα, *A small fish,* usu. called apua, acc. to some the *anchovy,* Plin. 32, 11, 53; cf. id. 31, 8, 44.

ăpĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [apium] *Of* or *relating to parsley, similar to parsley:* brassica, Cato in Plin. 19, 8, 41 *no.* 1; cf. id. R. R. 157, 2. (Others read in the first passage apianam, in the latter apia.)

ăpiānus, a, um, *adj.* [apis] *Belonging to bees, of bees:* uva, as loved by bees, *the muscatel:* Plin. 14, 2, 4 *no.* 3; cf. Col. 12, 39, 3; so vitis, id. 3, 2, 17, and vinum, id. 12, 47, 6.—**2.** Apiana, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) *Chamomile,* App. Herb. 23.

ăpĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [apis] *Relating to bees,* only subst.: **1.** Apiarius, ii, *m.* *A bee-keeper:* Plin. 21, 10, 31. And **2.** Apiarium, ii, *n.* *A bee-house, bee-hive* (prob. first introd. by Columella into the written lang.; cf. Gell. 2, 20, 8): Col. 9, 5, 1; so id. 9, 3, 4; 5, 6; 7, 1; 12, 4, et al.

ăpiastellum, i, *n.* **1.** *The plant* batrachion *or* herba scelerata, App. Herb. 8.—**2.** *The plant* bryonia, id. ib. 66.

‡ **ăpĭastra,** ae, *f.* [apis] *A bird that lies in wait for the bees, a bee-eater,* commonly called merops (for apiaster *or* merops apiaster, Linn.), Serv. Virg. G. 4, 14.

ăpĭastrum, i, *n.* [apis] *Balm, a plant much loved by bees,* melissophyllon, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 10; Col. 9, 8, 13; Plin 21, 9, 29.

* **ăpĭātus,** a, um, *Part.* of the verb APIO, not otherwise used: *Dotted, spotted, sprinkled:* mensa, Plin. 13, 15, 30 Hard.

† **ăpīca,** ae, *f.* (*sc.* ovis)=ἄπεικος (without wool) *A sheep that has no wool on the belly:* Var. R. R. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 8, 48, 75: Fest. p. 22.

* **ăpĭcātus,** a, um. *Part.* of a verb APICO [apex], not elsewh. used: *Adorned with the priest's cap:* Dialis, Ov. F. 3, 397.

1. Ăpīcĭus, ii, *m.* *A notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius:* Plin. 10, 48. 68; cf. Tac. A. 4, 1.—Hence, **2.** *The title of a Latin cook-book yet extant, in ten books,* whose author is unknown, v. Bähr's Literaturgesch. S. 521.—And **Ăpĭcĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to Apicius:* coctura, Plin. 19, 8, 41: patina, Apic. 4, 2: condimenta, Tert. Anim. 33.

2. Ăpīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *relating to Apicius:* uvae, Cato R. R. 24, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 58; Plin. 14, 4, 5; Macr. S. 2, 16. Hence Apicium, i, *n. sc.* vinum, Cato R. R. 6, 5; 7, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 25.

ăpĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [apis] *A little bee:* * Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 10; Plin. 7, 21, 21.

‡ **ăpĭcŭlum** "filum, quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt," Fest. p. 19; cf. apex *no.* 1.

Āpĭdănus, i, *m.*, Ἀπιδανός, *A river in Thessaly, which, uniting with the Enipeus, flows into the Peneus,* Ov. M. 1, 580; 7, 228; Luc. 6, 373; Val. Fl. 1. 357.

Ăpĭna, ae, *f.* *A poor and small town in Apulia,* Plin. 3, 11, 16. Hence in the plur. proverb. (as Trica, *q. v.*) *Trifles, worthless things:* apinae tricaeque, Mart. 14, 1.

(* **Apiŏlae,** ārum, *f.* *A town of Latium,* Liv. 1, 35.)

1. ăpis or **-es,** is, *f.* (*nom. sing.* apis, Ov. M. 13, 928; Petr. Frgm. 32, 7; Col. 9, 3, 2; 12, 1. The form apes is given in Prisc. p. 613 and 703 P., and Prob. 1470 ib. as the prevailing one, to which the *dim.* apicula is no objection, since fides, is, also has fidicula. The *gen. plur.* varies between ium and um. The former is found: Var. R. R. 3, 16, 14; Liv. 27, 23; Col. 9, 3, 3; 9, 1, et al.; Plin. 7, 15, 13; 11, 7, 7; 11, 11, 11; 11, 16, 16; 17, 44, et al.; Just. 13, 7, 10; Ov. M. 15, 383; Juv. 13, 68; the form apum, Liv. 24, 10; Col. 9, 2, 2; Plin. 8, 42, 64; Pall. Apr. 8, 2; Jun. 7, 1; Aug. 7. Of the six examples in Cicero—Harusp. Resp. included—only in Div. 1, 33 *fin.* is apum found without variation; in other passages, Off. 1, 44, 157; de Sen. 15, 54; Ac. 2, 17, 54, and Harusp. Resp. 12 (twice) the MSS. give sometimes apium, sometimes apum: the Cod. Erfurt. has in opp. to Beier upon Off. 1, 1., Harusp. Resp. twice apium) [related prob. to AP, apo, ἅπτω: the clinging animal], *The bee:* Hor. Od. 4, 2, 27.—Their habits are taught in Var. R. R. 3, 16 *sq.*; Virg. G. 4, 1 *sq.*; Col. 9, 2 *sq.*; Plin. 11, 5 *sq.*; Pall. 1, 37 *sq.*, et al.

2. Āpis, is (īdis, Paul. Nol. 85), *m.* *The ox, honored as a god by the Egyptians, Apis,* Plin. 8, 46, 71; Ov. Am. 2, 13, 14.

ăpiscor, aptus, 3. *v. dep.* [apo; cf. Struve p. 207] (class., but more rare than the compd. adipiscor; in the post-Aug. per. most freq. in Tac.) orig. *To reach after something, in order to take, seize,* or *get possession of it;* hence in gen., **1.** *To pursue (with effort, zeal,* etc.): sine me hominem apisci, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 3. And so, as the result of the pursuit, **2.** *To take, attack, seize upon:* Lucr. 6, 1230.—**3.** *To reach, attain to, get, gain (by effort, trouble,* etc.; cf. adipiscor), both lit. and trop.: quod ego objectans vitam bellando aptus sum, Pac. in Non. 234, 25: hereditatem, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8: cupere aliquid apisci, Lucil. in Non. 74, 30; so id. ib. 23: aliquem, Sisenn. in Non. 68, 25: maris apiscendi causa, Cic. Att. 8, 14 *fin.*: laudem, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *fin.*: aliquid animus praegestit apisci, Cat. 64, 145: spes apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. 4, 3: jus, Tac. A. 6, 3; so id. ib. 4, 1; 16; 59; 6, 20, et al. Once in Tacitus, *c. Gen.* like the Gr. *τυγχάνειν τινός*: dominationis, Ann. 6, 45.—Poet.: *To take something into the mind,* i. e. *to perceive, understand:* Lucr. 1, 449.

☞ Apiscendus, *pass.*, Manil. 3, 145; Tac. A. 3, 31; 13, 20, et al. Cf. adipiscor.

ăpĭum, ii, *n.* [apis] *Parsley,* esp. loved by bees; an umbelliferous plant of several species (mountain parsley, celery, etc.), Plin. 19, 8, 37. The leaves of one species (water parsley, our celery, the Apium graveolens, Linn.) was very often used by the ancients for garlands, on account of its strong fragrance: Virg. E. 6, 68 Voss.; esp. in drinking-bouts: vivax, *that long remains green,* Hor. Od. 1, 36, 16; so id. ib. 2, 7, 24; 4, 11, 3 (cf. Theoc. 3, 23); and, among the Greeks, given as a prize to the victors in the Isthmian and Nemean games (cf. Passow under *σέλινον*): Juv. 8, 226; cf. Plin. 19, 8, 46.

† **aplănēs,** *adj.* = *ἀπλανής, Not moving about, standing firm,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 9, and 11.

aplūda (appl.), ae, *f.* [prob. from ab and PLU, pluo, fluo, *etc.*, that which flows or falls away; cf. Lind. Comm. Fest., p. 314] *Chaff:* Plin. 18, 10, 23: nec hercle apluda est hodie quam tu nequior, Naev. in Fest. p. 10.—**2.** *Bran:* apludam edit, Auct. ap. Gell. 11, 7, 3 *sq.*; cf. Non. p. 69.—**3.** "Sunt qui apludam sorbitionis liquidissimum putent genus," Fest. l. l.

ăplustre, is, *n.* (*nom. plur.* aplustra, Lucr. 2, 556, and Cic. in Prisc. 769 P.; *dat.* heterocl., aplustris, Lucr. 4, 438; on account of which it is unnecessary with Schneid. Gr. 2, 241, and others, to supply a *sing.* aplustrum) = *ἄφλαστον. The curved stern of a ship, with its ornaments (ribbons, streamers, and little flags upon a pole which stands upon planks joined together):* fluitantia quaerere aplustra, Cic. Arat. in Prisc. l. l. (Orell. IV. 2, p. 522): fulgent aplustria, Caes. Arat. in Prisc. l. l. (v. 345 ed. Orell.); Luc. 3, 585; id. ib. 672: torquet aplustribus ignes, Sil. 14, 422; so id. 1[illegible], 324 Drak.; cf. Rup. Juv. 10, 136.

† **aplysĭae,** arum, *f.* = *ἀπλυσίαι, The worst kind of sponges,* Plin. 9, 45, 69.

ăpo (or apio, Isid. 19, 30), ĕre, *v. a.* [stem AP, whence *ἅπτω*, apiscor, apis, apex; cf. Passow under *ἅπτω*].

1. *To fasten, attach, join, bind, tie to:* comprehendere antiqui vinculo *apere* dicebant, Fest. p. 16; cf. apex, used only in *part. perf. pass.* aptus (the part. adj. of like sound, v. below): uteri terrae radicibus apti, *fastened with their roots to the earth,* Lucr. 5, 806: brachia validis ex apta lacertis, *the arms united with the strong shoulders,* id. 4, 830: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: linguam vinclis de pectore imo aptis moveri, Gell. 1, 15.—Trop.: ex aliqua re, like pendere ex aliqua re, *to depend upon, to arise from* (so only in Cic.): rerum causae aliae ex aliis aptae et necessitate nexae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 70: honestum, ex quo aptum est officium, id. Off. 1, 18; id. Fin. 2, 14, 47: ex qua re (*sc.* virtute) una vita omnis apta sit, id. Acad. 2, 10, 31: causa ex aeternis causis apta, id. Fat. 15, 34: cui viro ex se apta sunt omnia, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 5, 12, 36 (as transl. of Plat. Menex. p. 302: *῞Οτῳ γὰρ ἀνδρὶ εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἀνήρτηται πάντα, etc.*); cf. id. Fam. 5, 13. Once also with pendere: non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, id. Caec. 18. Also without ex: vita modica et apta virtute perfrui, id. Leg. 1, 21, 56: rudentibus apta fortuna, id. Tusc. 5, 14.—Poet.: in aliquid: *To change into:* formas Deus aptus in omnes, Ov. M. 14, 765.

2. *To join, bind,* or *tie together:* "Aptum connexum et colligatum significat," Non. 234, 32 (so most freq. in Lucret.): conjugio corporis atque animae consistimus uniter apti, Lucr. 3, 858; id. 5, 559: validis aptum per viscera nervis, *bound together by the strong band of the sinews,* id. 5, 926; so id. ib. 538; 6, 1066, et al.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: qua ex conjunctione coelum ita aptum est, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Univ. 5: qui tam certos coeli motus, tamque omnia inter se connexa et apta viderit, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Gell. 6, 2.—Trop.: omnia inter se apta et connexa, Cic. Fin. 4, 19, 53: apta inter se et cohaerentia, id. N. D. 3, 1, 4: efficiatur aptum illud, quod fuerit antea diffluens ac solutum, id. Or. 70, 233.—Poet. *c. Abl.*: *Endowed, ornamented,* or *furnished with something:* fides alma, apta pinnis, *furnished with wings, winged,* Enn. in Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: stellis fulgentibus apta coeli domus, *the heavenly abode beautified with glittering stars,* Lucr. 6, 357 (cf. id. 5, 1204: stellis micantibus aethera fixum), imitated by Virg.: coelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Aen. 11, 202, and: axis stellis ardentibus aptus, ib. 4, 482: Lucr. 5, 1427; id. 2, 814: lucus opacus teneris fruticibus aptus, Var. in Non. 235, 9: Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 70.—Whence

aptus, a, um, *Pa.*, lit., *Fitted to something, accommodated to it;* hence *suited, fitted, appropriate, adapted, conformable to* (cf. accommodatus and appositus *no.* 2): "aptus is, qui convenienter alicui junctus est," Fest. s. v. Apex, p. 16 (so most freq. after the Cic. per.), constr. *c. ad* or *Dat.* (in respect to persons always *c. Dat.*): ossa habent commissuras ad stabilitatem aptas, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, id. ib. § 136: locus ad insidias aptior, id. Mil. 20: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, id. de Or. 1, 54: castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Caes. B. C. 2, 37; Liv. 36, 23, et al.: non omnia rebus sunt omnibus apta, Lucr. 6, 962; id. ib. 774: initia apta et accommodata naturae, Cic. Fin. 4, 17: quod verum, simplex sincerumque sit, id esse naturae hominis aptissimum, id. Off. 1, 4, 13: haec genera dicendi aptiora sunt adolescentibus, id. Brut. 95; so id. ib. 62; Tusc. 1, 36; Or. 22, et al.; Nep. Att. 16: apta dies sacrificio, Liv. 1, 45: venti aptiores Romanae quam suae classi, id. 25, 37, et al.: notavi portus puppibus aptos, Ov. M. 3, 596; so id. ib. 4, 160: armis apta tellus, Prop. 3, 22, 19: aptum Argos equis, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 9: aptus amicis, id. Sat. 2, 5, 43, et saep.—Other constrr.: **a.** With *in* (cf. Rudd. 2, 96, not. 60): in quod (genus pugnae) minime apti sunt, Liv. 38, 21.—**b.** With *qui* (cf. Ramsh. Gr. S. 737; Zumpt, Gr. § 568): nulla videbatur aptior persona, quae de aetate loqueretur, Cic. Lael. 1: est mihi, quae lanas molliat apta manus, Ov. Her. 3, 70.—**c.** Poet. *c. Inf.* (as an Acc.): (Circe) apta cantu veteres mutare figuras, Tib. 4, 1, 63: aetas mollis et apta regi, Ov. A. A. 1, 10.—Esp. freq. **d.** *Abs.: Fit, proper, suitable, apposite,* etc.: Sall. H. Frgm. in Non. 235, 16; Prop. 4, 9, 50: saltus, Ov. M. 2, 498: ars, Tib. 1, 7, 60: apta oscula, *kisses according to the heart's desire, abundant:* Tib. 1, 4, 54; Ov. H. 15, 130: lar aptus, *an extensive, satisfying possession:* Hor. Od. 1, 12, 43. So in prose, aptus exercitus, *an army good in fight, ready for battle:* Liv. 10, 25: tempus aptum, *the appropriate, right time,* id. 35, 19, and so al.—In rhetor., of the fitness, appropriateness of discourse: quid aptum sit, hoc est quid maxime decens in oratione, Cic. de Or. 3, 55: so apta oratio, which has the appropriate rhetor. fullness and periodic rounding: numerosa et apta oratio, id. Or. 50, 168; cf. ib. 70; so id. Brut. 17, 68: Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, *compact and brief in expression,* id. de Or. 2, 13.—Hence

apte, *Adv., Closely; fitly, suitably:* Cic. Univ. 5; Fin. 3, 14; Off. 1, 1; Or. 44; Liv. 4, 37, et saep.—*Comp.* Plin. 2, 62.—*Sup.* Cic. Or. 44; Plin. 19, 5, 24; Suet. Tib. 57.

† **ăpŏcălypsis,** is, *f.* = *ἀποκάλυψις, A disclosing, revelation, Apocalypse:* Joannis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

† **ăpŏcartĕrēsis,** is, *f.* = *ἀποκαρτέρησις, A voluntary starvation,* Tert. Apol. 46. (Quint. 8, 5, 23 used as a Gr. word.)

† **ăpŏcătastăsis,** is, *f.* = *ἀποκατάστασις, A restoring to a former position,* in astronomy, *the return of the stars to their position of the preced. year,* App. Ascl. 84, 6 Elm. (Col. 3, 6, 4 as a Gr. word.)—Whence

† **ăpŏcătastătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ἀποκαταστατικός, Returning:* Mars, *again at its position of the previous year* (cf. the preced. art.), Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

† **ăpŏchă,** ae, *f.* = *ἀποχή, The receipt of the creditor acknowledging the payment of a debt,* Ulp. Dig. 46, 4, 19; 47, 2, 27; Scaev. ib. 12, 6, 67, § 3. The opp. antapocha, ae, *f.* = *ἀνταποχή*, the writing by which the debtor showed that he had paid a debt, Just. Cod. 4, 21, 18.

† **Ăpoclēti,** ōrum, *m.* = *ἀπόκλητοι,* Among the Aetolians, *The members of the smaller council, a select committee,* Liv. 35, 34; 36, 28.

† **ăpŏcŏlŏcyntōsis,** is, *f.* = *ἀποκολοκύντωσις, The metamorphosis into a pumpkin,* the title of an insipid lampoon of the philosopher Seneca upon Claudius Caesar, who, acc. to this, instead of being transformed to a god, is changed to a pumpkin; cf. Bähr's Literaturgesch. p. 469 and 470.

† **ăpŏcŏpe,** es, *f.*—*ἀποκοπή*, a gramm. figure. *The dropping of a letter or a syllable at the end of a word (e. g.* bonu' for bonus, do for domo), Prob. p. 1438 P.; Don. p. 1772 ib.; Charis. p. 248 ib.; Victorin. p. 2499 ib.; cf. Virg. Cat. 2 Wagn.

ăpocrisĭārĭus or **apocrisarius,** ii, *m.* (in late Lat.) *A delegate, deputy, who performs a duty in the place of another* esp. *of a high Church officer,* called also responsales *or* ad responsum; cf. Just Nov. 6, 2; Honor. Aug. G. Anim. 1, 185.

† **ăpŏcrўphus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ἀπόκρυφος, Of an unknown author:* libri, in the Church Fathh., *the apocryphal books incorporated with the Bible.*

† **ăpŏcўnon,** i, *n.* = *ἀπόκυνον* (dog's-bane), *A little bone in the left side of the venomous frog,* Plin. 32, 5, 8.

apodes, v. apus.

† **ăpŏdictĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ἀποδεικτικός, Plainly showing, demonstrative:* argumentum, Gell. 17, 5, 3.

† **ăpŏdīxis,** is, *f.* = *ἀπόδειξις, A conclusive proof, demonstration,* Petr. S. 132, 10; Gell. 17, 5, 5. (In Quint. 5, 10, 7, et al. as a Gr. word.)

ăpŏdŏsis, is, *f.* = *ἀπόδοσις, A subsequent proposition,* or *a clause which refers to one preceding (protasis), by which it is explained and must be completed;* cf. Don. upon Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 44.

† **ăpŏdўtērĭum,** ii, *n.* = *ἀποδυτήριον, The undressing-room in a bathing-house:* * Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Plin. Ep. 5, 6; Orell. *no.* 3278.

† **ăpŏgaeus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ἀπόγαιος, That comes from the land:* venti, Plin. 2, 43, 44.

† **ăpŏgrăphon,** i, *n.* = *ἀπόγραφον, A transcript, a copy:* tabulae exemplar, quod apographon vocant, Plin. 35, 11, 40 (in Cic. Att. 12, 52 as a Gr. word.)

† **ăpŏlactīzo,** are, *v. a.* = *ἀπολακτίζω, To thrust from one's self with the foot;* hence, *to spurn, scorn:* inimicos, * Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 13.

† **ăpŏlectus,** i, *m.* = *ἀπόλεκτος* (chosen) **1.** *A kind of tunny-fish when not a year old:* Plin. 32, 11, 53.—**2.** Apolecti, *Pieces for salting, cut from the tunny-fish of that age* (pelamis), Plin. 9, 15, 18.

* **ăpollĭnārĭa,** ae, *f. The plant commonly called strychnos,* App. Herb. 74.

Ăpollĭnar, āris, *n.* [euphon. instead of Apollinal from Apollo, like Frutinal, Supercal, Fagutal, *etc.*] *The temple dedicated to Apollo:* Liv. 3, 63.

Ăpollĭnāris, e, *adj.* [Apollo] *Belonging or sacred to Apollo, of Apollo:* laurea, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 9. Hence Ludi Apollinares, *The games celebrated in honor of Apollo, annually, on the 5th of July*, Liv. 25, 12; 27, 23; Cic. Att. 2, 19; Phil. 10, 3; Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 19, et al.—**2.** Apollinaris, is, *f.* (*sc.* herba) *The herb commonly called hyoscyamus*, Plin. 26, 14, 87.—**b.** *A species of solanum*, App. Herb. 22.

Ăpollĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [Apollo] *Relating* or *belonging to Apollo* (only poet.): urbs, *i. e. Delos, where Apollo was esp. honored*, Ov. M. 13, 631: proles, *i. e. Aesculapius*, id. ib. 16, 533: mater, *i. e. Latona*, Stat. Th. 11, 12: vates, *i. e. Orpheus*, Ov. M. 11, 8: ars, both *the art of soothsaying*, id. ib. 11, 264, and *that of healing*, id. Trist. 3, 3, 10: cantus, id. Met. 11, 155, and so saep.

Ăpollo, ĭnis (earlier APELLO, like hemo for homo, Fest. p. 19. APOLONES = Apollini in one very ancient inscription: VICESIMA. PARTI. APOLONES. DEDERI., *i. e.* Vicesimam partem Apollini dedere, Orell. *no.* 1433), *m.*, Ἀπόλλων, *Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana, the sun-god. On account of his omniscience, god of divination; on account of his lightnings* (βέλη), *god of archery* (hence represented with quiver and dart), *and of the pestilence caused by heat*; but, since his priests were the first physicians, also *god of the healing art*; and since he communicated oracles in verse, *god of poetry and music, president of the Muses*, etc.; cf. Hor. Carm. Sec. 61 *sq.* In more ancient times, represented as a protecting deity, by a conical pillar in the streets and high-ways (Apollo Agyieus, v. Agyieus and Müll. Denkm. *no.* 2); since the class. per. of the arts, with weapons, the cithara, a crown of laurel, *etc.*, with hair upon the crown of the head commonly flowing down upon his neck, but sometimes collected together and fastened up (ἀκερσεκόμης), as a blooming, trim youth (μειράκιον); cf. Müll. Archaeol. § 359 and 360. The laurel-tree was sacred to him: Phaedr. 3, 17, 3; Ov. F. 6, 91; hence arbor Phoebi, *the laurel-tree*, id. ib. 3, 139; cf. arbor.—After the battle at Actium, Augustus there consecrated a temple to Apollo; hence Apollo Actiacus, Ov. M. 13, 715, and Actius Phoebus, Prop. 4, 6, 67 (cf. Strabo 10, 451, and v. Actium and Actius).—Whence, **a.** Apollinis urbs magna, *A town in Upper Egypt*, also called Apollonopolis, now the village *Edfu*, Plin. 5, 9; cf. Mann. Afr. 1, 328.—**b.** Apollinis promontorium, *in Zeugitana in Africa*, a mile east of Utica, now *Zibib* (previously called promontorium pulchrum), Plin. 5, 4; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, 293.

Ăpollŏdōrus, i, *m.*, Ἀπολλόδωρος, **1.** *A distinguished rhetorician, teacher of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 89; Tac. Or. 19. Hence Apollodorēus, *his pupil*, Quint. 2, 11, 2; 3, 1, 18, et al.—**2.** *A distinguished grammarian of Athens, author of a work on mythology yet extant*, Cic. Att. 12, 23; Macr. Sat. 1, 13.—(* **3.** *An Academic philosopher*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34.—**4.** *A tyrant of Cassandrea*, id. ib. 3, 33.)

Ăpollōnĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἀπολλωνία, *The name of several celebrated towns*; **a.** In Aetolia, Liv. 28, 8.—**b.** In Crete, Plin. 4, 12.—**c.** In Thrace, on the Pontus Euxinus, Plin. 34, 7; 4, 11; Mel. 2, 2.—**d.** In Macedonia, Liv. 45, 28; Plin. 4, 10.—**e.** In Illyria, Cic. Phil. 11, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 12.—**f.** In Cyrenaica, Plin. 5, 5; Mel. 1, 8, et al. Whence, **a. Ăpollōnĭātes,** ae, and **Apollonias,** ātis, *m.*, *A native of Apollonia:* Diogenes Apolloniates, Cic. N. D. 1, 12. Plur., *The inhab. of Apollonia:* Apolloniatae, Plin. 5, 29, 29; id. 4, 13, 27; id. 3, 11, 16; Liv. 24, 40; 26, 25.—**b. Ăpollōnĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Belonging to Apollonia, Apollonian:* civitas (in Sicily), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43. Plur., *Its inhab.*, Just. 9, 2. —**c. Ăpollōnĭātĭcus,** a, um. *adj.*, The same: bitumen, *dug in the neighborhood of Apollonia, in Epirus*, Plin. 35, 15, 51.

Ăpollōnĭdenses, ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of Apollonis in Lydia (between Pergamos and Sardes)*, Cic. Fl. 29; Plin. 5, 30, 33; Tac. A. 2, 47.

Ăpollōnĭus, ii, *m.*, Ἀπολλώνιος, *A very distinguished rhetorician in Rhodes*, Cic. de Or. 1, 28; Suet. Caes. 4.

† **ăpŏlŏgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [from ἀπόλογος, with the Lat. ending, -atio] *A fabulous narration in the manner of Aesop:* Quint. 5, 11, 20.

† **ăpŏlŏgētĭcus,** i, *m.* = ἀπολογητικός (suitable for defence) *sc.* liber, *Apology, the title of a writing of Tertullian in defence of Christianity against the heathen.*

† **ăpŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀπολογία, *A defence, apology*, Hier. in Ruf. 2, 4; 6, et al.—Also *the title of a writing of Apuleius*; cf. Bähr Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. 411.

† **ăpŏlŏgo,** avi, 1. *v. a.* = ἀπολέγω, *To reject, spurn* (only once in Seneca): ipse illum apologavit, Sen. Ep. 47.

† **ăpŏlŏgus,** i, *m.* = ἀπόλογος, **1.** *A narrative:* apologum agere, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 32; so id. ib. 38 and 64.—More freq. **2.** *The Aesopic fable:* narrationes apologorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264; so id. Inv. 1, 17; Her. 1, 6; Quint. 6, 3, 45; Gell. 2, 29.

Ăpŏnus, i, *m.*, Ἄπονος (pain-stilling). **1.** *A warm, medicinal fountain in the vicinity of Padua*, Plin. 2, 103, 106; Suet. Tib. 14; Mart. 6, 42, 4; Cassiod. Var. 2, 39; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 91.—Whence, **2. Aponus,** a. um, *adj.* *Aponian:* tellus, Mart. 1, 62, 3; Aponinus, dub. in Vopisc. Firm. Sat. c. 3.

† **ăpŏphlegmătismos,** i, *m.* = ἀποφλεγματισμός, *A remedy for expelling phlegm*, Coel. Aurel. Tard. 1, 4.

† **ăpŏphŏrēta,** ōrum, *n.* = ἀποφόρητα (to bear away), *Presents which guests received at the table, especially at the Saturnalia, to carry home with them*, Suet. Calig. 55; Vesp. 19; cf. Aug. 75; or *which the candidates distributed*, Symm. 2, 87, et al. Also *a title of the fourteenth book of the epigrams of Martial.*

† **ăpŏphȳgis,** is, *f.* = ἀποφυγή, in architecture, *The curve of a column at top* or *bottom, the apophyge*, Vitr. 4, 1; 7.

† **ăpŏplēctĭcus** or **ăpŏplectus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀποπληκτικός or ἀπόπληκτος, *Apoplectic*, Firm. Mathes. 3, 14 *no.* 8; Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, et al.

† **ăpŏplēxĭa,** ae *or* **-xis,** is, *f.* = ἀποπληξία or ἀπόπληξις, in medicine, *Apoplexy*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 5; Tert. Anim. 53; Firm. Mathes. 3, 7 *no.* 8.

† **ăpŏprŏegmĕnon,** i, *n.* = ἀποπροηγμένον, in the philos. lang. of the Stoics, *That which is to be rejected*, opp. to *proegmenon*, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

† **ăpopsis,** is, *f.* = ἄποψις (far-sight), *An eminence that furnishes an extended view*, Fronto Fer. Als. 3.

apor, v. apud.

ăpŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀπορία, *Doubt, perplexity, embarrassment*, Latin in the Vulg. Sirac. 27, 3, with the idea of confusion, disorder; Gr. in Cic. Att. 7, 21, et al.

ăpŏrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *Vacillation of mind, uncertainty, doubt*, Tert. adv. Haer. 49.—From

† **ăpŏrĭor,** ari, *v. dep.* = ἀπορέω, *To be in uncertainty, to doubt, vacillate*, Vulg. Jesaj. 59, 16; 2 Cor. 4, 8.

† **ăposcŏpeuōn,** ontis, *m.* = ἀποσκοπεύων (looking far off), *A painting of Antiphilus, in which a satyr is represented (* with his hand over his eyes) looking at something afar off*, Plin. 37, 11, 40 *no.* 32 Hard., other eds. aposcopon.

† **ăpŏsĭōpēsis,** is, *f.* = ἀποσιώπησις, *A breaking off in the midst of a speech*, a rhetor. figure (in Cic. called reticentia), Quint. 9, 2, 54. (Exs.: Virg. E. 3, 8; Aen. 1, 135; Ov. H. 13, 164; 20, 51, et al.)

† **ăposphrāgisma,** ătis, *n.* = ἀποσφράγισμα, *The figure engraved upon a signet-ring:* Plin. Ep. 10, 16 *fin.*

† **ăpŏsplēnos,** i, *f.* [ἀπό-σπλήν] *Rosemary*, App. Herb. 79.

† **ăpostăsĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀποστασία, *A falling away from religion, apostasy*, Salv. de Gub. D. 6, p. 128.

† **ăpostăta,** ae, *m.* = ἀποστάτης, *An apostate*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11; Sedul. 5, 138.

† **ăpostătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀποστατικός, *Relating to apostasy, apostatizing*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5; Sedul. 5, 375.—*Adv.* Cod. Just. 1, 1.

† **ăpostăto,** are, *v. n.* = ἀποστατέω, *To fall from faith, apostatize* Cypr. Ep. 1, 2.

† **ăpostēma,** ătis, *n.* = ἀπόστημα (the separation of corrupt matter into an ulcer), *An abscess, imposthume*, Plin. 30, 5, 12; 28, 15, 61.

ăpostŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [apostolus] *The office of an apostle, apostleship*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20; Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

† **ăpostŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀποστολικός, *Relating to an apostle, apostolic*. aetas, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 32: doctrina, id. ib.—Hence Apostolici, orum, *m.* *The pupils and friends of the apostles*, Tert. ib. *The name of a Christian sect*, Isid. 8, 5, p. 257 Lind., et al.

† **ăpostŏlus,** i, *m.* = ἀπόστολος (sent), **1.** In the jurists: *A notice sent to a higher tribunal* or *judge*, Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 106; Paul. Sent. 5, 33.—**2.** In the Church fathers, *An apostle*, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 20; Prud. Ham. v. 508.

† **ăpostrŏphe,** ēs, *f.* = ἀποστροφή (a turning away), *A rhetorical figure, where the speaker turns from the judges and addresses the plaintiff*, Quint. 9, 2, 38; 3, 24; Marc. Cap. 5, p. 171 (*e. g.* Cic. Lig. 3 *fin.*; Verr. 2, 1, 9, et al.)

† **ăpostrŏphos** (-phus), i, *f.* = ἀπόστροφος, in gram., *The apostrophe*, Don. p. 1742 P.; Diom. p. 430 ib.; Prisc. p. 1287 ib.

† **ăpŏtĕlesma,** ătis, *n.* = ἀποτέλεσμα (the effect), *The influence of the stars upon human destiny*, Firm. Mathes. 8, 5, 18.

† **ăpŏthēca,** ae, *f.* = ἀποθήκη, *Any place where a thing is laid up, deposited, a repository, store-house, magazine, warehouse*, etc.: for wine, *a store-room* (not wine-cellar, since the ancients kept their wine in the upper part of the house): Cic. Phil. 2, 27; so id. Vatin. 5; * Hor. S. 2, 5, 7; Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12; Plin. 14, 14, 16; id. ib. 4, 6; Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 21; Arn. 7, p. 236.—Whence

* **ăpŏthēco,** are, *v. a.* *To lay up in a store-house*, Ven. Ep. praef. carm. 6, l. 5.

† **ăpŏthĕōsis,** is, *f.* = ἀποθέωσις, *A deification*, Tert. Apol. 34.

ăpŏthĕsis, is, *i. q.* apophygis, Vitr 4, 1.

† **ăpŏzĕma,** ătis, *n.* = ἀπόζεμα, *A decoction*, Aem. Mac. Herb. c. de apio.

* **ap-pango** (adp.), ĕre, *v. a.* *To fasten to:* Fest. p. 8.

‡ **appărāmentum,** i, *n.* [apparo] *A preparing, preparation; in concreto, that which is prepared:* Orell. *no.* 2332; cf. APPARATOR.

appărāte (adp.), *adv.* *With great preparation*; v. apparo, *Pa.*

appărātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [apparo] *A preparing, preparation* (rare): popularium munerum, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56; Vitr. 2, 10.—Trop.: apparatio (*preparation*) atque artificiosa diligentia, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, so id. Her. 1, 8; cf. apparatus, *Pa.*

‡ **appărātor** (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who prepares:* Orell. *no.* 2325; cf. APPARAMENTVM.—Whence

appărātrix (adp.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who prepares*, Hier. Ep. 18.

1. apparatus (adp.), a, um, v. apparo, *Pa.*

2. appărātus (adp.), ūs, *m.* [apparo] **1.** *A preparing, providing, preparation, getting ready*, in abstracto (class.; but, except in Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1, scarcely to be found in any poet): requiro omnem totius operis designationem atque apparatum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8 *fin.*: totius belli instrumentum et apparatus, id. Acad. 2, 1, 3: sacrorum, id. Rep. 2, 14: operum ac munitionum, Liv. 21, 7: sacrificii, Suet. Ner. 56.—More freq. meton.,

2. *A preparation, provision*; in concreto, *equipment, apparatus* (*instruments, furniture, machines*, etc.): in reliquo Darii apparatu, *movables*, Plin. 13, 1, 1; so argenteus, id. 22, 23, 47: apparatus (*military engines*) et munitiones, Nep. Eum. 5 *fin.*: arma promta ex regio apparatu, Liv. 5, 5: apparatus oppugnandarum urbium, id. 34, 33; so id. 25, 14; 26, 47; also of men: auxiliorum apparatus, id. 9, 7, et al. With the access. idea of brilliancy, splendor,

3. *Magnificent preparation, splendor, pomp, magnificence, state:* magnifici apparatus vitaeque cultus cum elegantia et copia, Cic. Off. 1, 8; so id. Vat. 13; Or. 25; Fam. 9, 19: regio apparatu accepti, *etc.*, id. Rep. 6, 10; so Nep. Paus. 3. So also of the pomp and parade attending public spectacles or other festive celebrations: ludorum venationumque apparatus, Cic. Off. 2, 16 Beier; Liv. 27, 6; Suet. Caes. 10 (cf. apparo).

appārentĭa (adp.), ae, *f.* [appareo] *A becoming visible, appearing, appearance* (only late Lat.): Christi, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19.—Hence trop.: *The external appearance:* bona, Firm. Math. 5, 8.

ap-pārĕo (adp.), ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. n.* *To come to some thing* or *place for appearance, to come in sight, to appear* or *make one's appearance* (class. in prose and poetry): ego apparebo domi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 97: ille bonus vir nusquam apparet, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 18; Lucr. 3, 25; so id. ib. 989: rem contra speculum ponas, apparet imago, id. 4, 157: unde tandem appares, Cic. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 706 P.; id. Flacc. 12 *fin.*: equus mecum una demersus, rursus apparuit, id. Div. 2, 68; so id. Sull. 2, 5: quum lux appareret, Caes. B. G. 7, 82: de sulcis acies apparuit hastae, Ov. M. 3, 107: apparent rari nantes, Virg. A. 1, 118; Hor. Carm. Sec. 59, et al.—*c. Dat.*: anguis, ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, Cic. Div. 2, 30 *fin.*; id. Clu. 53; Tib. 4, 1, 65. Once in Varro *c. ad*: quod apparet ad agricolas, Var. R. R. 1, 40.—After laying aside the inchoative access. idea,

2. In gen., *To be evident, apparent; to be seen, to show one's self, be in public:* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 60: fac sis nunc promissa appareant, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 19: illud apparere unum, *this only is apparent*, Lucr. 1, 877; Cato R. R. 2, 2: ubi merces apparet? *i. e.* illud quod pro tanta mercede didiceris, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: quo studiosius opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, id. Rosc. Am. 41 *fin.*: Galbae orationes evanuerunt, vix jam ut appareant, id. Brut. 21, 82: apparet adhuc vetus inde cicatrix, Ov. M. 12, 444; id. ib. 2, 734: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 22: cum lamentamur, non apparere labores nostros, *are not noticed, considered*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 224; so id. ib. 250, et al.; Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 14; cf. id. Amph. 2, 2, 161 and 162.—Hence apparens, opp. to *latens*, *visible, evident:* tympana non apparentia obstrepuere, Ov. M. 4, 391: apparentia vitia curanda sunt, Quint. 12, 8, 10; so id. ib. 9, 2, 46.—Trop.: res apparet, and far more freq. *impers.* apparet with *acc. c. inf.* or *relat. clause: The thing* (or *it*) *is evident, clear, manifest, certain*, δῆλόν ἐστι, φαίνεται (accordingly objective certainty, while videtur, δοκεῖ, designates subjective belief, Web. Uebungssch. S. 258): ratio apparet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 17: res apparet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 7: apparet id etiam caeco, Liv. 32, 34: cui non id apparere, id actum esse, *etc.*, id. 22, 34; id. 2, 31 *fin.*: ex quo apparet antiquior origo, Plin. 36, 26, 67, et al.: apparet servum hunc esse domini pauperis, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33: non dissimulat, apparet, esse commotum, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: apparet atque exstat, utrum simus earum (artium) rudes, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72: quid rectum sit apparet, id. Fam. 5, 19; id. ib. 4, 7: sive confictum est, ut apparet, sive, *etc.*, id. Flacc. 16 *fin.*; Nep. Att. 4, 1; Liv. 42, 43: quo apparet antiquiorem fuisse, Plin. 35, 12, 44, et al. Also *c. Dat. pers.*: quas impendere jam apparebat omnibus, Nep. Eum. 10. And *per attractionem* with the *nom. c. Inf.* as in Gr. δῆλός ἐστι (cf. Krüg. Untersuchh. 3, § 162); Var. R. R. 1, 6, 2: membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse appareant, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 23 Otto: apparet ita degenerasse Nero, Suet. Ner. 1. Or without the inf., with an adj. as predicate: apparebat atrox cum plebe certamen (*sc.* fore, imminere, *etc.*), Liv. 2, 28; Suet. Rhet. 1.

3. *To appear with one as a servant* or *aid* (*a scribe, lictor*, etc.), i. e. *to attend, serve;* cf. apparitor (rare): sacerdotes diis apparento, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21; Nep. Eum. 13: quum appareret aedilibus, Liv. 9, 46 Drak.: lictores áp. consulibus, id. 2, 55: collegis accensi, id. 3, 33: tibi appareo atque aeditumor in templo tuo, Pompon. in Gell. 12, 10: Jovis ad solium, Virg. A. 12. 850 ("praesto ad obsequium," Serv.).

* **ap-părĭo** (adp.), ĕre, *v. a.* *To gain, obtain, acquire:* unde appareret spatium coeli domus, *to gain a great space*, Lucr. 2, 1110.

apparĭtĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [appareo *no.* 3] **1.** *A serving, service, attendance:* in longa apparitione singularem fidem cognovi, Cic. Fam. 13, 54; so Aug. Ep. 75.—**2.** Meton.: *Household, domestics, servants:* ex necessariis apparitionibus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; so Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 23; Amm. 15, 3.

appārĭtor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [appareo *no.* 3] *A servant*, esp. *a public servant* (*lictor, scribe, priget, milit. aid*, etc.): Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25; id. Phil. 2, 32 *fin.*; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; Hirt. Bell. Afr. 37; Liv. 1, 8; 40; 48; Suet. Aug. 14; Tib. 11; Dom. 14; Cod. Just. 12, 53 *sq.*; cf. Orell. *no.* 3202; ib. *no.* 1896; 2462; 2975; 4921, et saep.

* **appārĭtūra** (adp.), ae, *f.* [appareo *no.* 3] *A serving, service:* Suet. Gramm. 9.

ap-păro (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To prepare* or *make ready for something* (esp. with effort, care, expense) *to put in order, provide*, etc. (freq. and class.): alicui prandium, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 61; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74; Ad. 5, 9, 8; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20; *Hor. Epod. 2, 48; Suet. Claud. 33; cf. id. Caes. 26: nuptias, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 34; so id. Phorm. 4, 4, 20: bellum, Cic. Manil. 12: ludos magnificentissimos, id. Q. Fr. 3. 8 (cf. apparatus *no.* 3): iter ad caedem faciendam, id. Mil. 10, 28: aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: bellum armaque vi summa, Liv. 4, 1; so id. 6, 21: *c. ad*: ad hostes bellum apparatur, id. 7, 7: *c. in*: in Sestium apparabantur crimina, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 6. Trop.: nunc hoc consilium capio et hanc fabricam apparo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 139: ut tibi auxilium apparetur, id. Epid. 3, 2, 18.—Constr. *c. inf.* as object: delinire apparas, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 28: meam exscindere gentem apparat, Stat. Th. 4, 670: trajicere ex Sicilia, Suet. Aug. 47.—Without case (cf. Ruhnk. Dict. Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 19; Corte Sall. C. 6, 5; Br. Nep. Thras. 2, 2): dum apparatur, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: quum in apparando esset occupatus, Nep. Hann. 7, 1.—And *c. ut*: ut eriperes, apparabas, Plaut. Aul. 5, 18.—Se apparare *c. inf.* in Plaut.: qui sese parere apparent legibus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 11.—Whence

apparātus (adp.), a, um, *Pa.*, lit., *Prepared;* hence, **1.** Of persons: *Prepared, ready:* apparatus sum, ut videtis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 10: apparatus et meditatus ad causam accedo, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12.—**2.** Of things: *Well supplied, furnished with every thing:* domus omnibus instructior rebus et apparatior, Cic. Inv. 1, 34.—Hence *magnificent, splendid, sumptuous* (cf. apparatus *no.* 3): ludi apparatissimi et magnificentissimi, id. Sest. 54: apparatis accipere epulis, Liv. 23, 4 Drak.: apparatissimae epulae, Sen. Ep. 83: apparatissimum funus, Suet. Ner. 9: munus apparatissimum largissimumque, id. Tit. 7.—Trop. of discourse: *Too studied, far-fetched, labored:* ut non apparata oratio esse videatur, Cic. Her. 1, 7; so verba apparata, id. ib. (cf. apparatio).—*Adv.* apparate, *Sumptuously;* Cic. Att. 13, 52; Liv. 31, 4.—*Comp.* Plin. Ep. 1, 15.

* **ap-pectŏro** (adp.), are, *v. a.* [pectus] *To press to the breast:* Sol. 26 dub.

appellātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [appello] **1.** *A going up to any one in order to accost* or *make a request of him;* **a.** *An address, an accosting:* hanc nactus appellationis causam, *this opportunity for an address* or *appeal*, Caes. B. C. 2, 28. Hence, **b.** In judicial lang., *t. t.*, *An appeal:* intercessit appellatio tribunorum, *i. e.* ad tribunos, Cic. Quint. 20 *fin.*; so id. Vatin. 14 *fin.*: appellationem et tribunicium auxilium, Liv. 9, 26: appellatio provocatioque, id. 3, 56; Suet. Aug. 33: ut omnes appellationes a judicibus ad Senatum fierent, id. Ner. 17; so ad populum, Plin. 6, 22, 25, et al.

2. *A naming, a calling by name:* neque nominum ullorum inter eos appellatio est, Plin. 5, 8, 8. Hence meton. synon. with nomen, *Name, title, appellation* (mostly post-Aug.): voluit appellatione hac inani nobis esse par, Cic. Att. 5, 20. 4: regum appellationes venales erant, id. Dom. 50; Plin. 2, 45, 45; so id. 7, 13, 11; Tac. A. 3, 56; Suet. Ner. 55; id. Aug. 100; Dom. 13; Tib. 67; Vesp. 12: nihil esse remp., appellationem modo, *a mere name*, id. Caes. 77.

3. In gram., **a.** *Pronunciation, utterance:* suavitas vocis, et lenis appellatio literarum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259; Quint. 11, 3, 35 (cf. 2. appello *no.* 6).—**b.** *A substantive*, Quint. 9, 3, 9; cf. 1, 4, 20, and Scaurus in Diom. p. 306 P.

appellātīvus (adp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. appello] In gram., *Appellative, belonging to a species*, Charis. p. 126 P.; Prisc. 579 ib. et al.

appellātor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who appeals, an appellant:* * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65 *fin.*; Paul. Sent. 5, 4 *fin.*—Whence

appellātōrĭus (adp.), a, um, *adj.* *Relating to an appellant:* tempora, *within which an appeal is allowed*, Ulp. Dig. 49, 5, 5.

appellĭto (adp.), are, *v. freq. a.* [2. appello] *To name often, to be accustomed to call* or *name* (only post-Aug.): * Tac. A. 4, 65; Gell. 18, 9 *fin.*; so App. Apol. p. 279; cf. Fest. p. 22.

1. ap-pello (adp.), pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **1.** *To drive, move,* or *bring a person* or *thing any where;* constr. *c. ad* or *Dat.*: ad ignotum arbitrum me appellis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 104; * Lucr. 6, 752: armentum ad aquam, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 15; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 11: ad litora juvencos, Ov. M. 11, 353. And without a case: visum in somnis pastorem ad me appellere, *to drive toward me*, viz. *the herd, the flock*, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22; Caes. B. C. 1, 26; cf. Lucil.: dant operam, ut quam primum appellant, in Non. 238, 28: postquam paullo appulit unda (corpus), *drove a little toward me, brought near*, Ov. M. 11, 717, et al.—Trop.: animum ad scribendum appulit, *directed to writing*, Ter, Andr. prol. 1; so id. ib. 2, 6, 15, and (like adigo *no* 2 and adduco *no.* 5): *to bring into any condition:* argenti viginti minae me ad mortem appulerunt, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 43; id. Bacch. 3, 1, 11.—But esp. freq.

2. As a nautical *t. t.*, *To bring* or *conduct a ship somewhere, to land* (in Cic. only in this signif.), constr.: appellere navem, appellere nave, or *abs.* appellere and appelli, also navis appellit with appellitur (cf. applico *no.* 3); **a.** Navem appellere: abitu appellant huc ad molem nostram naviculam, Afran. in Non. 238, 24: quum Persae classem ad Delum appulissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18: si ille ad eam ripam naves appulisset, id. Phil. 2, 11, 26 Wernsd.: quum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, id. Att. 13, 21: Alexandrum in Italiam classem appulisse constat, Liv. 8, 3; so id. 28, 42: naves appulsae ad muros, id. 30, 10; so id. 44, 44; 45, 5, et al.—**b.** Nave appellere: quum Rhegium oneraria nave appulisset, Suet. Tit. 5; cf. Gron. Liv. 30, 10.—**c.** Appellere *abs.*: huc appelle, * Hor. S. 1. 5, 12: ad insulam appulerunt, Liv. 37, 21: cum ad litus appulisset, Quint. 7, 3, 31: quum ad Rhodum appulisset, Suet. Tib. 11; so id. Ner. 27.—**d.** Appelli: alios ad Siciliam appulsos esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28: ripae suorum appulsus est, Vell. 2, 107.—**e.** Navis appellit, *lands, comes to land:* Tac. A. 4, 27: Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram appulit, id. 2, 24; Suet. Aug. 98: Alexandrina navis Dertosam appulit, id. Galb. 10.—Poet., appellere aliquem: me vestris Deus appulit oris, Virg. A. 3, 715; so id. ib. 1, 377 (cf. ib. 1, 616: quae vis te immanibus applicat oris).—Trop.: timide, tamquam ad aliquem libidinis scopulum, sic tuam mentem ad philosophiam appulisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 37: nec tuas umquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 25.

2. appello (adp.), avi, atum, 1. (*conj. perf.* appellassis=appellaveris, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 15) orig. *v. n.*, as a secondary form of the preced.: *To drive to* or *toward, to go to in order to accost, make a request, admonish*, etc.; like adire, accedere, aggredi; hence like these constr. as *v. a. c. Acc.*

1. *To approach any one, to accost* or *address* (very freq. and class.): aggrediar hominem, appellabo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 26: accedam atque appellabo, id. Amph. 1, 3, 17: adeamus, appellemus, id. Mil. 2, 5, 10; cf. id. Poen. 5, 2, 22; 30; 32: te volo appellare, id. Aul. 2, 2, 23; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 50: quo ore appellabo patrem? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 22; Lucil. in Non. 238, 23: aliquem hilari vultu, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: hominem verbo graviore, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58: legatos superbius, id. Manil. 5: homines asperius, id. Agr. 2, 24: ibi a Virdumaro appellatus, *accosted*, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: Adherbalis appellandi copia non fuit, Sall. J. 22 *fin.*: milites alius alium laeti appellant, id. ib. 53; Tac. Agr. 40: senatu coram appellato, Suet. Ner. 41: id. Tib. 29, et al.: nec audet appellare virum virgo, Ov. M. 4, 682, et al.—Also, *to address by letter*: crebris nos literis appellato, Cic. Fam. 15, 20.—Freq.,

2. With the access. idea of entreating, soliciting: *To approach with a request, entreaty*, etc., *to entreat, implore*: vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, 188: quem enim alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? id. Flacc. 2: quem praeter te appellet, habebat neminem, id. Quint. 31; id. Fam. 12, 28: quo accedam, aut quos appellem? Sall. J. 14, 17: appellatus est a C. Flavio, ut, *etc.*, Nep. Att. 8, 3: appellatis de republica Patribus, Suet. Caes. 34.—Hence, **b.** Aliquem de aliqua re, *To address one in order to incite him to something* (*bad*): aliquem de proditione, Liv. 26, 38, 4: de stupro, Quint. 4, 2, 98; so also without *de*: aliquem, Sen. Contr. 2, 15, and Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 15.—And, **c.** In judic. lang. *t. t.*: *To appeal to one*; lit., *to call upon him for assistance* (in the class. per. always *c. Acc.*; hence also pass. first in Pandect. Lat. constr. *c. ad*): procurator a praetore tribunos appellare ausus, Cic. Quint. 20, 64: tribuni igitur appellabantur, id. ib. 63; so praetor appellabatur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65; Liv. 9, 26 Drak.: Volero appellat tribunos, id. 2, 55; Plin. 1 praef. 10: mox et ipse appellato demum collegio (*after he had appealed to the whole college of the tribunes*), obtinuit, *etc.*, Suet. Caes. 23: adversarii ad imperatorem appellarunt, Scaev. Dig. 4, 4, 39, et saep.

3. *To address in order to demand something*, esp. *the payment of money, to dun*: Tulliola tuum munusculum flagitat, et me ut sponsorem appellat, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.*; id. Quint. 12; id. Fam. 16, 24: appellatus es de pecunia, id. Phil. 2, 29, and without *de*: magna pecunia appellabaris a crediteribus, Quint. 5, 13, 12; Alphius in Col. 1, 7, 2. Trop.: cupressus in Creta gignitur etiam non appellato solo, Plin. 16, 33, 60.—Later also, appellare rem, *in order to demand, claim something*: mercedem appellas? Juv. 7, 158.

4. *To go to one with a complaint, to complain of, accuse, to summon before a court*: ne alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 89; so aliquem stupri causa, Val. Max. 6, 1, 11, et al.

5. *To accost by any appellation* (centurionibus nominatim appellatis, Caes. B. G. 2, 25); hence *to name* or *call, to entitle, to declare* or *announce as something* (cf. προσαγορεύω, and in Heb. קָרָא, to call, and to name) (it differs from *nominare* in this, that appellare gives a new predicate to the subject, while nominare only designates it by name, without a qualifying word; cf. Hab. Syn. *no.* 958; Herz. Caes. B. G. 7, 4): vir ego tuus sim? ne me appella falso nomine, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 181; so id. Mil. 2, 5, 26; Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 15: aliquem patrem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 30; Lucr. 4, 1231; id. 1, 55; 5, 10: O Spartace, quem enim te potius appellem? Cic. Phil. 13, 10: unum te sapientem appellant et existimant, id. Lael. 2, 6: hos viros bonos, ut habiti sunt, sic appellandos putemus, id. ib. 5, 19: quum fruges Cererem, appellamus vinum autem Bacchum, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: suo quamque rem nomine appellare, id. Fam. 9, 22, et al.: rex ab suis appellatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: me subditum et ex pellice genitum appellant, Liv. 40, 9: quem nautae Appellant Lichan, Ov. M. 9, 229: victorem appellat Achaten, *declares him victor*, Virg. A. 5, 540, et al.—Hence *To call by name*: quos non appello hoc loco, Cic. Sest. 50, 108: multi appellandi laedendique sunt, id. Verr. 2, 1, 60; id. Caecin. 19. So appellare auctores, *to declare, name them*, Plin. 28, 1, 1. Trop.: quos saepe nutu significationeque appello, *make known*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, *fin.*

* **6.** Appellare literas, *To pronounce*: Cic. Brut. 35, 133 (cf. appellatio).

appendeo, v. appendo.

appendĭcium, ii, *n.* A post-class., kindred form with appendix, *An appendage*: Hier. Ep. 10.

* **appendĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [appendix] *A small appendage*: Cic. Rab. Post. 4.

appendix, ĭcis, *f.* (acc. to Fest. p. 18 earlier ampendix, *m.*) [appendo] **1.** *That which hangs to any thing, an appendage*: App. M. 8, p. 211, 27; id. ib. 5, p. 169, 10.—More freq. **2.** Trop.: *An addition, supplement*, or *accession to any thing*: Var. R. R. 1, 16, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 2: vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, * Cic. Hort. Frgm. in Non. 42, 9: exigua appendix Etrusci belli, Liv. 9, 41 (cf. accessio): appendices majoris muneris, id. 39, 27: appendices Olcadum, id. 21, 5.—**3.** *A thorny shrub, the barberry-bush*, Berberis vulgaris, L.; Plin. 24, 13, 70.

ap-pendo (adp.), endi, ensum, 3. (kindred with appendeo, ēre, Apic. 8, 7 *fin.*) *v. a.* *To weigh something to one* (cf. pendo): si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, annumeravit, appendit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: aurum alicui, id. Verr. 2, 4, 25: ut appendantur, non numerentur pecuniae, id. Phil. 2, 38: nondum omni auro appenso, Liv. 5, 49; so Col. 12, 3, 9; Plin. 9, 55, 81; Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 34.—* Trop.: non verba me annumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tamquam appendere, *to have regard not to their number, but their weight* or *force*, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 5.—Whence

appensor (adp.), ōris, *m.* *He who weighs out, a weigher* (only in Augustin): verborum, Cres. 3, 73; so Tract. in Joann. 20 *fin.*

appensus (adp.), a, um, *Part.*, from appendo.

ap-pertĭnĕo (adp.), ēre, *v. n.* *To belong to, appertain to*: *c. Dat.* or *ad*: Innoc. p. 221 Goes.; id. p. 232 ib.

appĕtens (adp.), entis, v. appeto, *Pa.*

appĕtenter (adp.), *adv.* *Eagerly, greedily*, v. appeto, *Pa.*

appĕtentĭa (adp.), ae, *f.* [appeto] *A striving, longing after something, appetite*: cibi, Plin. 19, 8, 38: liberalium artium, id. 23, 1, 22: gloriae, Aur. Vict. Epit. 15. Without *Gen.*: *desire, longing*: libido effrenatam (efficit) appetentiam, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15.

appĕtībĭlis (adp.), e, *adj.* [id.] *Worthy of desire, desirable* (post-class.): App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19; Macr. Sat. 1, 1.

* **appĕtisso** (adp.), ĕre, *v. intens.* [id.] *To strive much for, to seek earnestly*: Att. in Non. 237, 22.

appĕtītĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] * **1.** *A grasping at something, a reaching after*: solis, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46.—Hence, **2.** Trop.: *A passionate longing* or *striving for something* (most freq. in Cic.): aliter appetitio (eam enim esse volumus ὁρμήν), qua ad agendum impellimur et id appetimus, quod est visum, moveri non potest, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 24; so id. Fin. 3, 7; N. D. 3, 13: alieni, id. Off. 3, 6, 30: societatis, Sen. Ep. 9.—* **3.** *A desire for food, an appetite* (cf. abstinentia *no.* 2): Gell. 16, 3, 2.

appĕtītor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who strives* or *longs for something* (late Lat.): boni linteaminis, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 40; so Amm. 25, 5; Arn. 4, p. 136.

1. appĕtītus (adp.), a, um, *Part.*, from appeto.

2. appĕtītus (adp.), ūs, *m.* * **1.** *An onset, attack, assault*: reprimebat barbaricos appetitus, Amm. 30, 5.—Far more freq. **2.** Trop.: **a.** *A passionate, eager longing* or *desire for a thing* (in the class. per. perh. only in Cic.): voluptatis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105.—Hence without *Gen.*, **b.** *The power* or *faculty of desire*: duplex est vis animorum atque naturae: una pars in appetitu posita est, quae est ὁρμή Graece, quae hominem huc atque illuc rapit; altera in ratione, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 29; so id. N. D. 2, 47; Div. 1, 32.—And, **c.** *The passions, appetites*, ut appetitus rationi obediant, Cic. Off. 1, 29; so id. N. D 2, 12 *fin.*

1. ap-pĕto (adp.), īvi *or* ii, ītum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (class.; in poetry rare).

I. *v. a.* *To strive after a thing in order to obtain it, to grasp after*: solem manibus, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46; so id. ib. 2, 41: placentam, Plin. 7, 53, 54. So appetere manum osculis, *to seize upon the hand with kisses*, i. e. *in order to kiss it*, Plin. 11, 45, 103; hence appeti, of old men whose hands one seizes and kisses: haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, *etc.*, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63. Hence like accedere, *to go* or *come somewhere, approach, arrive at*: Europam, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 2: urbem, Suet. Caes. 42. And so of things without life: mare terram appetens, *pressing* or *rushing on*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: crescebat interim urbs, munitionibus alia atque alia appetendo loca, *by continually advancing further*, Liv. 1, 8: Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems appetebat, *only snow and frost had approached*, Tac. Agr. 10.

2. *To attack hostilely, to fall* or *seize upon, assail*: ignominiis omnibus appetitus, Cic. Quint. 31: ferro atque insidiis, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30; id. Planc. 29 *fin.* humerum gladio, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; Liv 7, 26: aquila aquaticas aves appetit, Plin 10, 3, 3: morsu, Tac. H. 4, 42; Ulp. Dig 38, 2, 14; 48, 5, 27, et al.—Trop.: me amor appetit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8.

3. Trop.: *To strive after* (with eagerness), *to long for*: * Lucr. 5, 1278: ut bona natura appetimus, sic a malis natura declinamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6; cf. N. D. 3, 13: idem non modo non recusem, sed appetam etiam atque deposcam, id. Phil. 3, 14: inimicitias potentium, id. Mil. 36, so id. Rosc. Am. 18; Verr. 2, 5, 2; Agr. 2, 23; Fin. 1, 9, et al.: amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: adolescentium familiaritates, Sall. C. 14, 5: hereditates, Suet. Aug. 60: nihil ornamentorum, id. Vesp. 12, et al.: alienum, Phaedr. 1, 4, 1: nec abnuendum imperium, nec appetendum, Sen. Thy. 472, et saep. Also of food: *to have an appetite for it* (cf. appetitio): appetitur vilis oliva, Mart. 9, 27: pisciculos minutos, caseum, Suet. Aug. 76.—Constr. *c. Inf.* as object: ut appetat animus aliquid agere semper, Cic. Fin. 5, 20; Stat. Th. 1, 234.

II. *v. n.* *To draw on* or *nigh, to approach*; only of time and things having relation to it: cum appetit meridies, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 116: dies appetebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: nox, Liv. 8, 38; so id. 5, 44; 10, 42: tempus anni, id. 34, 13; so id. 22, 1; 29, 10, et al.: lux, Tac. Ann. 4, 51, et al.: partitudo cui appetit, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 36: consularia comitia appetebant, Liv. 41, 28: appetit finis, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 23 *fin.*—Whence

appĕtens (adp.), entis, *Pa.* (acc. to I. 3) lit., *Striving passionately after something*; hence *eager for*; constr. *c. Gen.* appetens gloriae atque avidus laudis, Cic. Manil. 3: nihil est appetentius similium sui, id. Lael. 14: studiosissimi appetentissimique honestatis, id. Tusc. 2, 24; so Sall. C. 5; Jug. 7; Plin. 31, 6, 36; Tac. A. 14, 57; Hist. 1, 49; 3, 39; 4, 6; 83; Gell. 16, 3.—**2.** *Eager for money* (cf. abundans), *avaricious*: homo non cupidus, neque appetens, Cic. Agr. 2, 8: grati animi, non appetentis, non avidi signa, id. de Or. 2, 43.—*Adv.* appetenter, Cic. Off. 1, 10; App. M. 7, p. 192, 40 Elm. *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.

* **2. appĕto** (adp.), ōnis, *m.* *He who strives eagerly for a thing*, Laber. in Non. 74, 8.

1. Appĭānus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Appia* (a town in Phrygia Major): legati, Cic. Fam. 3, 7; and subst. Appiani, *The inhabitants of Appia*, Plin. 5, 29, 29.

2. Appĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Appius] *Of* or *pertaining to Appius*: libido, Liv. 3, 51: caedes, Tac. A. 11, 29: mala, *apples* (of great excellence), Plin. 15, 14; and subst. Appianum, i, *n.*, *A kind of green color*, id. 35, 6, 29.

Appĭas, ădis, *f.* [Appius] **1.** *An epithet of the nymph at the fountain of Aqua Appia* (v. Appius), whose waters gushed forth near the Temple of Venus: Ov. Rem. A. 659; id. A. A. 1, 82. Hence, transf. to *her statues*, found at the neighboring temple of Venus: Appiadesque deae, id. ib. 3, 452.—**2.** *An epithet of Minerva*, given by Cic., jestingly, to flatter Appius Pulcher, in imitation of the appel. Pallas: Cic. Fam. 3, 1 Manut.

* **Appĭĕtas,** ātis, *f.* [Appius] *The ancient nobility of the Appian family*, a word jestingly formed by Cic.: Appietas aut Lentulitas (the nobility of Lentulus), Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5.

ap-pingo (adp.), ĕre, *v. a.* *To paint upon something* (very rare): delphinum silvis, fluctibus aprum, *Hor. A. P. 30: colorem vetusculum, Front. de Or. 1, p. 229; so id. ib. 2, p. 257; Laud. Neglig. 2, 371. In Cic. in epistolary style, also of writing: *To write, add by writing*: appinge aliquid novi, Cic. Att. 2, 8 *fin.*

Appĭus, ii, *m.*, and Appia, ae, *f.* *A Roman prænomen*, esp. of persons of the gens Claudia. Whence **Appius,** a, um, *adj.* *Appian*, **1.** Appia via, *A well-known high-road, begun by the Censor App. Claudius Caecus* (about 440 A.U.C.), which commenced in Rome at the Porta Capena, and passed in a direct line to the Albanian Mountains, and thence through the Pontine Marshes to Capua; later continued to Brundusium, perh. by Trajan. (The stones were large polygons of basaltic lava: isolated parts are yet in existence), Liv. 9, 29; Frontin. Aquaed. 5; cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 230.—**2.** Appia aqua, *The aqueduct which this same Appius constructed*, Liv. ib.; Frontin. ib.—**3.** Appii Forum, *A small market-town in Latium, founded by the same Appius, on the left side of the Via Appia, in the midst of the Pontine Marshes*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 3; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 637 and 638.

ap-plaudo (post-classical applōdo) (adp.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* **1.** *To strike one thing upon another, to clap*: cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. M. 4, 352: applauso latere, Tib. 2, 1, 66; so Sil. 16, 357: ovum applosum ad terram, Spart. Get. 3; so Lampr. Elog. 6: terrae (Dat.), App. M. 6, p. 184, 34; 9, p. 236, 21.—**2.** Trop.: *To clap the hands in approbation, to applaud*: applaudere atque approbare fabulam, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 33: nobis clare applaudite, id. Men. 5, 9, 100: agite applaudamus, id. Pers. 5, 2, 13: cui generi civium maxime applaudatur? *Cic. Sest. 54.—Whence

* **applausor** (adp.), ōris, *m.* *One who expresses approbation by clapping the hands, an applauder*: Plin. Pan. 46.

applausus (adp.), a, um, *Part.*, from applaudo.

* **applex** (adp.), ĭcis, *adj.* [applico] *Closely joined* or *attached to*: appliciore nexu inhaerebat, App. M. 10, p. 249, 21 dub.

applĭcātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] (only in Cic.) **1.** *A joining* or *attaching one's self to*; hence trop. *an inclining to, inclination*: animi, Cic. Lael. 8.—**2.** In judicial lang., *t. t.*, *A placing of one's self under the protection of a superior, clientship*; hence jus applicationis, *the right of inheriting the effects of such a client*, id. de Or. 1, 39 (cf. applico *no.* 2).

applĭcātus (adp.), a, um, v. applico, *Pa.*, 1.

applĭcĭtus (adp.), a, um, v. applico, *Pa.*, 2.

ap-plĭco (adp.), avi and ui, atum and ĭtum, 1. (the perf. applicui appears to have first become prevalent in the time of Cic.; cf. Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*; applicavi is used by Pac. in Prisc. p. 860 P.: Var. ib.; Ter. Heaut. prol. 23; Hirt. Bell. Alex. 17 *fin.*; and in Cic. Clu. 16, 46; 24, 66; de Or. 2, 13, 55, and Brut. 91, 316, this form is without variation; so in Inv. 2, 13, 27; 51, 153; Tusc. 5, 27, 77; Ac. 2, 20. 64; de Or. 1, 39, 177; and Fam. 3, 11, 3, it is found in the best MSS. and editions. Still later than applicui, the Supine applicitum became prevalent; v. below, *Pa.* Cf. plico and its compounds, complico, explico, implico, *etc.*) *v. a.*

1. Orig., *To join, fix, fasten*, or *attach to*; hence *to bring, add, put, place to* or *near to*, etc. (very frequent, esp. in trop. signif. and in more elevated style; in Cic. in his epistt. only once, Fam. 3, 11, 3); constr. usu. *c. ad*, more rarely *c. Dat.* (cf. ad I, A, 2, a, *a*): ratem (*sc.* rati), Liv. 21, 28, 5: se ad arbores, *to lean against*, Caes. B. G. 6, 27 (cf. Just. 12, 9, 9: trunco se, applicuit): humeros ad saxa, Ov. M. 5, 160: sinistrum (cornu) ad oppidum, Liv. 27, 2: flumini castra, id. 32, 30: corporibus applicantur, *join to one another*, id. 23, 27: se ad flammam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: (asellum) ulmo, Ov. F. 3, 750: boves illuc, id. ib. 1, 543: sudarium ad os, Suet. Ner. 25, et al.

2. Trop.: **a.** *To connect with by joining, to add to a thing* (cf. adjungo *no.* 4): ut ad honestatem applicetur voluptas, Cic. Fin. 2, 12: annum, Mart. 6, 28, 9: verba verbis, Quint. 7, 10, 17; so id. ib. 7, 3, 19.—**b.** Se (*or* animum, *etc.*), *To attach, apply*, or *devote one's self* (the mind) *to a person* or *thing* (in friendship, supplication, learning, labor, *etc.*): illae extemplo se applicant, agglutinant, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 67; Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 21: hi se ad vos applicant, id. Heaut. 2, 4, 13: ad Siculos se applicavit, Var. in Prisc. p. 860 P.: se ad alicujus familiaritatem, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: Sicilia se ad amicitiam fidemque populi Romani applicavit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1; so id. Lael. 9, 32; de Or. 1, 39, 177; Fam. 3, 11, 3, et al.: ad Atheniensium societatem, Nep. Arist. 2 *fin.*: ad frugem applicare animum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 34; Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 22: ad virtutem animus se applicat. Cic. Lael. 14, 48: aures modis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 8; so id. Carm. Sec. 72 (cf. admovere aures, under admoveo *no.* 3, and adhibere aures, Cic. Arch. 3): sese ad convivia, Cato in Gell. 11, 2, 5: se ad studium musicum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 23: me ad eundem, quem Romae audiveram, Molonem applicavi, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: se ad philosophiam, ad jus civile, ad eloquentiam, id. Off. 1, 32, 115: se ad scribendam historiam, id. de Or. 2, 13, 55, et al.—**c.** Crimen alicui, *to charge one with a crime*: Plin. Ep. 10, 66, 4.

3. Navem. or abs. applicari, and in the *Act.* as *v. n.* (cf. 1. appello *no.* 2), a nautical *t. t.*, *To drive, direct*, or *bring a ship any where, to land, to bring to land*: navim ad naufragum applicarunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 153: ad Heraeum naves applicuit, Liv. 33, 17; so id. 37, 12, 5: applicatis nostris ad terram navibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 101 Held.: Ceae telluris ad oras applicor, Ov. M. 3, 598: applicor ignotis (*sc.* terris), id. Her. 7, 117 Ruhnk. and Loers; and with *in c. acc.*: applicor in terras, id. ib. 16, 126 (cf. appellere in, Liv. 8, 3, and 28, 42): ad terram applicant, Hirt. Bell. Hisp. 37 *fin.*; so Just. 2, 4, 21; 12, 2; Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4: quocumque litore applicuisse naves hostium audissent, Liv. 44, 32, 4.—Poet.: quo accedam? quo applicem, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: quae vis immanibus applicat oris, *drives* or *brings you*, etc., Virg. A. 1, 616 (cf. id. ib. 1, 377: nos Libycis tempestas appulit oris): sublimis rapitur (Medea) et Creteis regionibus applicat angues, *i. e. her dragon-chariot*, Ov. M. 7, 223.—Whence

1. applĭcātus (adp.), a, um, *Pa.* **1.** Acc. to *no.* 1, *Placed upon, applied, lying upon* or *close to, attached to*: aures, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 5: Leucas colli applicata, Liv. 33, 17; so Plin. 4, 4, 5: nervi applicati ossibus, id. 30, 5.—**2.** Acc. to *no.* 2, *Inclined* or *adapted to, directed to*: omne animal applicatum esse ad se diligendum, *inclined to self-love*, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 34: vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata occupatio, id. Inv. 1, 25, 36.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

2. applĭcĭtus (adp.), a, um, *Pa.* acc. to *no.* 1. *Applied* or *joined to, found* or *present at, attached to*: applicitum cubiculo hypocaustum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23: trunco palus, Col. 4, 22, 2; so Quint. 1, 2, 26.—Trop.: pressus et velut applicitus rei cultus, Quint. 4, 2, 117.

applodo, v. applaudo.

ap-plōro (adp.), avi, 1. *v. n.* *To lament, deplore a thing, to weep at* or *on account of* (perh. only in the two follg. exs.): querebar applorans tibi, Hor. Epod. 11, 12: cum jam apploraveris, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.

applosus (adp.), a, um, *Part.*, from applodo, v. applaudo.

appluda, v. apluda.

ap-plumbo (adp.), are, *v. a.* *To apply lead to, to solder*; only found in the *part. perf.*: vas, Scrib. Comp. 271: statua, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 2; so id. 19, 1, 17, § 8; Paul. ib. 6, 1, 23.

ap-pōno (adp.), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. (*perf.* apposivi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 31, and App. in Prisc. p. 898 P.; cf. pono) *v. a.* *To place, put*, or *lay at, near, by the side of a thing*; *to apply to, add, unite*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry): appone hic mensulam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150; so Ov. M. 8, 571; 832: sitellam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 11: *Sy.* Onus urget. *Mi.* At tu appone, *put it down then*, id. Poen. 4, 2, 35: rastros, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 37; so id. Andr. 4, 3, 10, et al.: aër omnibus est rebus circumdatus appositusque, Lucr. 6, 1035; id. 3, 374: omnes columnae machina apposita dejectae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55: notam ad malum versum, id. Pis. 30; so Fam. 13, 6; cf. Suet. Claud. 16: manus ad os ("eorum more qui secreto aliquid narrant," Manut.), Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: scalis appositis urbem defenderunt, Liv. 37, 5: apposita aure ad glaciem, Plin. 8, 28, 42; Tac. A. 2, 31: paenulam ad vulnus, Suet. Ner. 49, et saep.; Prop. 2, 9, 12. So freq. of the putting on of garments, crowns, *etc.*: cur tam apposita velatur janua lauro, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 39: gemmas toris, id. Her. 9, 60 Loers; cf. the same ib. 7, 100: meretrix apposita populum submovet ante sera, id. Am. 3, 14, 10 (cf. ponere seram, Juv. 6, 347): candelam valvis, *i. e. to set fire to*, Juv. 9, 98, et al.

2. Esp. freq. as *t. t.* of food: *To serve up, set before one* (cf. in Gr. παρατίθημι): apposita sit coena, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 69: appositum est ampliter, id. Mil. 3, 1, 160: apposuit patellam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22; so id. Tusc. 5, 32; Att. 6, 1; 14, 21; Liv. 1, 7; Plin. 8, 51, 78; Suet. Caes. 43; Tib. 34; Galb. 12; Vitr. 13, et al.; Hor. S. 2, 8, 17; 69, et al.

3. Aliquem (alicui), *To appoint* or *designate one to any service* or *duty, to place him in any station, to join to as an aid*: custodem Tullio me apponite, Cic. Div. in Caec. 16, 51; so Tac. A. 4, 60; cf. appositus custodiae (Dat.), id. ib. 1, 6; 2, 68: accusator apponitur civis Romanus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 29, 74; so ib. 5, 41 *fin.*: calumniatores, id. 2, 2, 10: praevaricatorem, id. Phil. 2, 11: non illicitatorem venditor apponet, id. Off. 3, 15; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 54: custodes, Nep. Dion. 4, 5: moderator et magister consulibus appositus, Liv. 2, 18; so rectorem, Suet. Aug. 48: scrutatores, id. Claud. 35, et al.

4. *To put to something by way of augmentation, to add to, superadd* (rare) (cf. addo *no.* 3; adjicio *no.* 3): nihil his novum apposivi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 31; id. Trin. 4, 3 (4), 18: aetas illi, quos tibi dempserit, apponet annos, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 15: exemplum, Gell. 1, 13, 9.

5. Trop. with a *dat. effect.*: *To construe, interpret a thing in some way, to count, reckon*, or *consider as, to hold as* (very rare): cum is nil promereat, postulare id gratiae apponi sibi, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 32 ("addi in gratiam suam," Don.): aliquid lucro, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 15.—Whence

appŏsĭtus (adp.), a, um, *Pa.* *Put* or *applied to*, etc.; hence, **1.** Of relations of space: *Placed* or *situated at* or *near to, contiguous to*; constr. *c. Dat.*: regio mari apposita, Plin. 3, 18, 22: platanus itineri, id. 12, 1, 5: castellum flumini, Tac. A. 2, 7. Trop.: audacia fidentiae non contrarium, sed appositum ac propinquum, Cic Inv. 2, 54, 165.—Hence

2. Metaph.: **a.** *Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, apposite*, etc. (like aptus from apo, to fit to; hence in MSS. freq. interchanged with it; cf. Spald. Quint. 3, 11, 9); constr. *c. ad* (in this signif. very freq. in Varro and Cic.; elsewhere extremely rare; perh. not found except in Quint. and Gell.): ager ad vitem appositus, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 5: loca app. ad foenum, ad vinum, ad oleum, id. ib. 1, 23, 1: equus ad medendum app., id. ib. 2, 7, 5: (gallinae) appositissimae ad partum, id. ib. 3, 9, 9; so ib. 2, 10, 4: menses ad agendum maxime app., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11; so id. ib. 2, 5, 41 *fin.*; Att. 3, 14: multo appositior ad deferenda, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57: argumentatio appositissima ad judicationem, id. Inv. 1, 14.—*Adv.* apposite, id. Inv. 1, 5; cf. Spald. Quint. 2, 15, 3; Att. 8, 7; Gell. 2, 23, 11 (*comp.* and *sup.* not used).—* **b.** *Inclined to*; constr. *c. Dat.*: judex juri magis an aequo sit appositus, Quint. 4, 3, 11 (cf. acclinis falsis animus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6).—**c.** Appositum, i, *n.*, in rhetor. and gramm., *A qualification, epithet, adjective*: apposita, quae epitheta dicuntur, ut Dulce mustum, Quint. 8, 2, 10; so id. ib. 2, 14, 3; id. ib. 9, 4, 24.

* **apporrectus** (adp.), a, um, *Pa.* of the verb AP-PORRIGO, ĕre (adp.), not elswh. found, *Stretched* or *extended at* or *near a thing*: draco, Ov. M. 2, 561.

* **apportātĭo** (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [apporto] *A conveying, carrying to a place*: app. ad urbem, Vitr. 2, 9.

ap-porto (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bring, carry, conduct, convey to*; lit. and trop. (most freq. in ante-class. per. and in Cic.; still, in the latter, only in its lit. signif., and in poetry perh. only ante-class., later replaced by afferre): divitias domum, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 11: quidnam apportas? Ter. Andr. 5. 2, 17; id. Phorm. prol. 26 (cf. Plaut. Cas. prol. 70); so id. Andr. 1, 1, 46; Ad. 5, 4, 2; Heaut. 3, 1, 18; 4, 4, 25: insolitam rem auribus, Lucr. 5, 101: morbos, id. ib. 222, and perh. not elswh.: si nihil quidquam aliud vitii apportes tecum, Caec. in Cic. de Sen. 8, 25, and Non. 247, 6: cochleas de Illyrico, Var. R. R. 3, 14, 4: signa populo Romano, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21; so id. ib. 5, 48; Off. 1, 42: Indicum apportatur ex India, Plin. 35, 6, 25; Suet. Dom. 6.—In Plaut. apporto adventum for advenio, *to arrive, come to*, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 5.

ap-posco (adp.), ĕre, *v. a.* *To demand in addition to something* (only in the two follg. exs.): * Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 10 Bentl. and Ruhnk.; * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 100.

appŏsĭte (adp.), *adv.* *Conveniently, fitly, suitably*: ad aliquid; v. appono, *Pa.*

appŏsĭtĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [appono] *An applying* or *adding to, apposition*: cucurbitae, Coel. Aur. Ac. 3, 5: criminis, *the imputation of crime*, Lampr. Com. 5.

appŏsĭtum (adp.), i, *n.*, v. appono, *Pa. no.* 2, c.

1. appŏsĭtus (adp.), a, um, v. appono, *Pa.*

2. appŏsĭtus (adp.), ūs, *m.* [appono] In medicine, *t. t.*, *An applying, application* (only in post-Aug. prose and in the *abl. sing.*): Plin. 23, 9, 82; 24, 5, 13; 6, 15; Arn. 2, p. 91.

* **ap-postŭlo** (adp.), are, *v. a.* *To entreat for something much, importunately*: aliquid alicui, Tert. Mon. 10.

ap-pōtus (adp.), a, um, *adj.* *Drunk, fuddled* (only in Plaut. and Gell., in the follg. exs.): Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 126; Curc. 2, 3, 75; Rud. 2, 7, 8; cf. Gell. 7, 7, 7.

ap-prĕcor (adp.), ari, *v. dep.* *To adore, worship, pray to* (very rare, perh. only in Hor. and Appul.): rite Deos, * Hor. Od. 4, 15, 28; App. M. 11, p. 266, 23: Deam, id. ib. 4, 1.

ap-prĕhendo (poet. sometimes apprendo, Caec. in Gell. 15, 9; Stat. S. 3, 4, 43; Sil. 13, 653), di, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To seize, take hold of* (class., esp. in prose): aliquid manu, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 64: aliquem pallio, * Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 23: atomi aliae alias apprehendentes continuantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 20; so id. ib. 2, 47: morsu, Plin. 11, 24, 28. So of *seizing hold of the hand*, or *embracing*: quibus apprehensis, Tac. A. 4, 8: manum osculandi causa, Suet. Tib. 72 (on the contr., prehendere manum is found, Cic. Quint. 31; de Or. 1, 56, 240), et al. Also in entreaty: conscientia exterritus apprehendit Caecilium, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8.—Trop. **a.** Of discourse: quidquid ego apprehenderam (*whatever I had brought forward, alleged*), statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, id. Clu. 19, 52: nisi caute apprehenditur, *is laid hold of, employed*, Quint. 10, 2, 3.—**b.** *To take hold of by the mind*, i. e. *comprehend*: passio apprehensa, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 5, 70; so Tert. adv. Val. 11.—**c.** For the common complector in its signif., *To embrace, include*: casum testamento, Pomp. Dig. 28, 2, 10: personam filii, *sc.* in stipulatione, Julian. ib. 45, 1, 56.—Whence

2. *To seize, take* or *lay hold of, apprehend*: a militibus apprehensus, Gell. 5, 14, 26: furem, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 11. Hence, * in milit. lang., *To take possession of a place*: Hispanias, Cic. Att. 10, 8, *init.* (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 112: Pharon prehendit).—Hence

apprĕhensĭbĭlis (adp.), e, *adj.* *That can be understood, easily comprehensible, intelligible* (late Lat.), Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 15; Tert. adv. Val. 11;—and

apprĕhensĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* (also late Lat.), **1.** *A seizing upon, laying hold of*: arae, Macr. Sat. 3, 2.—**2.** *Apprehension, understanding, knowledge of*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 8; 2, 28; Tard. 5, 4, et al.

apprendo, v. apprehendo.

* **apprenso** (adp.), are, *v. intens.* [apprendo, *i. e.* apprehendo] *To seize upon something with eagerness*; of the air, *to catch, snuff up*: naribus auras, Grat. Cyn. 239 (cf. Virg. G. 1, 376: patulis captavit naribus auras).

ap-prĕtĭo (adp.), avi, atum, 1. [pretium] (only in eccl. Lat.) **1.** *To value* or *estimate at a price, to appraise, tax*: Tert. Res. Carn. 20 *med.*, et al.—**2.** *To purchase*, Vulg. Mat. 27, 9; in gen., *to appropriate to one's self*, Tert. Res. Carn. 9.

apprīme (adp.), *adv.* *Especially, very*; v. apprimus.

ap-prīmo (adp.), essi, essum, 3. *v. a.* *To press to* (only post-Aug. and rare): ad ossa carnes, Plin. 26, 1, 5: aliquid pectori, id. 8, 36, 54; 24, 9, 41, et al.: dextram, Tac. A. 16, 15: scutum pectori appressum, *fitting close to*, id. ib. 2, 21.

ap-prīmus (adp.), a, um, *adj.* *The first by far*, or *before all*; only once in Liv. Andron.: vir summus apprimus Patroclus, Gell. 7, 7, 11. Hence **apprīme** (adp.), *adv.* *Before all, by far, far, especially, exceedingly, very* (most frequent in the ante-and post-class. per.; in the class. per. only in Nep. Att. 13, 4; for in Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32, the reading should be *a primo*; v. Goer. in h. l., and Moser Cic. Rep. 2, 30, p. 297), with adjj. and verbs. **a.** With adjj.: app. nobilis, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 6; so Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 30: probus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 30; so id. Trin. 2, 2, 97 (92): utile, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34: obsequens, id. Hec. 2, 2, 5 (*vehementissime*, Don.): doctus, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 17: boni, * Nep. Att. 13, 4. Once with the *Sup.*: apprime summo genere gnatus, Quadrig. in Gell. 7, 11, 7.—**b.** With verbs (post-class.): apprime potuit obtingere Socrati, App. de Deo Socr. *sub fin.*; so id. Flor. *no.* 3. (Also in Virg. G. 2, 134, the reading of Servius and Arus. Mess. p. 214 Lind. is: flos apprima tenax; apprima as *adv.* like acerba, acuta, et al.; for which, however, the best MSS. and editt. have *ad prima*, v. Wagn. in h. l.)

apprŏbātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [approbo] **1.** *An approving, allowing, assenting to, satisfaction with, approbation, acquiescence* (most freq. in Cic.): id vulgi assensu et populari approbatione judicari solet, Cic. Brut. 49 *fin.*; so id. Tusc. 2, 1: hoc decorum movet approbationem, id. Off. 1, 28, 98: id. Acad. 2, 17: hominum, Liv. 23, 23. Also in plur.: non approbationes solum movere, Cic. Or. 71, 236.—Hence approbatio testium, *approbation*, i. e. *reception*, Cic. Her. 2, 6.—**2.** *Proof, confirmation* (only in Cic.): haec propositio indiget approbationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 36; id. ib. 37: assumptionis, *proof of the minor proposition*, id. ib. 1, 34. In a more restricted sense, Cic. Her. 2, 6.

apprŏbātor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who gives his assent* or *approval, an approver* (perh. only in the two follg. exs.): opp. to suasor et impulsor, * Cic. Att. 16, 7: verbi, * Gell. 5, 21, 6.

apprŏbe (adp.), *adv.* *Very well*; v. approbus.

ap-prŏbo (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** *To approve by assenting to*, as it were *annuendo probare, to approve, assent to, favor* (freq., and class.): id fama approbat, * Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 12: (populus Rom.) meum jusjurandum, una voce et consensu approbavit, Cic. Pis. 3, 7; id. Sest. 34, 74: aliquid magno clamore, id. Arch. 10, 24; so Livy: legiones clamore donum approbantes, 7, 37, and ib. 41: consilium vehementer, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, et saep. So of the gods: *To allow a thing to take place, to countenance* or *favor* (cf. admitto *no.* 7): quod actum est Dii approbent, Cic. Fam. 2, 15; id. ib. 1, 9, 19: musis omnibus approbantibus, id. ib. 7, 23, 2; cf. Plaut. Am. prol. 13.

2. *To represent a thing as true, evident, to prove, demonstrate, confirm, establish, evince*: hoc autem nihil attinet approbari, Cic. Inv. 1, 36 *fin.*: innocentiam, Tac. A. 1, 44. *Acc. c. Inf.*: vivere eos approbant, Plin. 9, 57, 83; Tac. Agr. 42; Suet. Aug. 17: Cajo talem et se et exercitum approbavit, ut, *etc.*, Suet. Galb. 6, et al.

3. *To do according to one's liking, to render acceptable, satisfactory*: opus approbavit, Phaedr. 4, 24, 11 Burm.; so Vitr. 9, 3; Tac. Agr. 5; Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 24; cf. Herz. Caes. B. G. 7, 63.

ap-prŏbus (adp.), a, um, *adj.* *Very excellent* or *good* (cf. apprimus), as an adj. once: adolescens, Caecil. in Gell. 7, 7, 9, and once as an adv., apprŏbe, *very perfectly* or *well*: Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 117.

apprōmissor (adp.), ōris, *m.* *One who is security for another, security, bail* (only in jurid. Lat.), Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 5; Ulp. ib. 46, 3, 43; cf. Fest. p. 13.—From

* **ap-prōmitto** (adp.), ĕre, *v. a.* *To promise in addition to*: Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

* **ap-prōno** (adp.), are, *v. a.* *To bow down forward*; hence se, *to fall down* (upon the knees), *to kneel*: App. M. 1, p. 62 Oud.

ap-prŏpĕro (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* (cf. accelero and propero) **1.** *Act.* *To hasten, accelerate*: opus adeo approperatum est, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 4, 9: quae (res) summa ope approperata erat, id. 26, 15; id. 27, 25; mortem, Tac. A. 16, 14 (cf. accelerare mortem, Lucr. 6, 773): promissum, id. Or. 87. *c. Inf.* as object: portas intrare Appropera, Ov. M. 15, 584.—**2.** *Neutr.* *To fly, hasten, hurry somewhere*: adde gradum, appropera, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 3; * Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 17; Cic. Att. 4, 6 *fin.*; id. Q. Fr. 2, 10 *fin.*; and trop., ad cogitatum facinus, id. Mil. 15.

apprŏpinquātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* *An approach* (in time), *drawing near* (very rare; perh. only twice in Cic.): mortis, Cic. Fin. 5, 11; so id. de Sen. 19, 66: partus Faustinae, Marc. Aur. in Front. ad M. Caes. 5, 45.—From

ap-prŏpinquo (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To approach, come* or *draw nigh to*, **a.** Of place: ad summam aquam, Cic. Fin. 4, 23 *fin.*: ad portam, Hirt. Bell. Hisp. 3; so ib. 2, et al.: ad juga montium, Liv. 40, 58. *c. Dat.*: finibus Bellovacorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 10 *fin.*: munitionibus, id. ib. 7, 82: quum ejusmodi locis esset appropinquatum, Caes. B. C. 1, 79 (id. B. G. 4, 10, and Hirt. Bell. Hisp. 5, the readings vary between the Dat. and Acc., just as id. Bell. Hisp. 30, some read appr. in iniquum locum, others, appr. iniquum locum; cf. Oud. in p. l.): moenibus, Flor. 1, 13, 8: castris, Suet. Galb. 10 *fin.*, et al. Trop.: illi poena, nobis libertas appropinquat, Cic. Phil. 4, 4 *fin.*: catulus ille, qui jam appropinquat ut videat, *approaches to see, will soon see*, id. Fin. 3, 14 *fin.*: centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquabant, *were near* (near obtaining), *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 44.—**b.** Of time: jamque hiems appropinquabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: dies comitiorum, Liv. 3, 34; so id. 5, 39, et al.: tempus, Suet. Dom. 14, et al.: tuus adventus, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: rei maturitas, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, et al.

* **apprŏprĭātĭo** (adp.), ōnis, *f.* *A making one's own, appropriation*: ciborum (*i. e.* converting into blood, *etc.*), Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.—From

* **ap-prŏprĭo** (adp.), are, *v. n.* *To make one's own, to appropriate*: cibum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *fin.*

* **ap-prōxĭmo** (adp.), are, *v. a.* *To approach, to be* or *draw near to*: Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

ap-pugno (adp.), are, *v. a.* *To fight against, attack, assault* (only in Tac. in the three follg. exs.): castra, Tac. A. 4, 48: castellum, id. ib. 15, 13: classem, id. ib. 2, 81.

Appŭlēius (Apul. cf. G. F. Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 204), i, *m.* *The name of several Romans;* among whom the most distinguished were, **1.** L. Appuleius Saturninus, *A turbulent tribune of the people* (about A.U.C. 653), "post Gracchos eloquentissimus," Cic. Brut. 62, 224.—**2.** *A native of Madaura, in Africa,* who was a spirited and flowery, but sometimes bombastic writer of the second century. His principal work yet extant is called Metamorphoseon s. de Asino aureo libri XI.; cf. Bähr's Literaturgesch. p. 422 *sq.*—Whence, **3. Appuleius,** a, um, *adj.* *Of Appuleius:* lex, brought forward by the tribune Appuleius, Cic. Balb. 21; de Leg. 2, 6; Flor 3, 16.

Appūlĭa (Apul., v. the preceding article, and Mart. Lagun. Luc. 2, 608; cf. also Jahn Hor. Od. 3, 4, 9), ae, *f.* *A province in Lower Italy, at the north of Calabria, and east of Samnium, on both sides of the Aufidus, which divides it into Daunia and Peucetia;* now *Puglia,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 77; Od. 3, 4, 10; Epod. 3, 16; Mart. 14, 155; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 3. Whence, **1. Appūlĭcus** (Apūl.), a, um, *adj.* *Apulian:* mare, *i. e. the Adriatic Sea,* Hor. Od. 3, 24, 4.—**2. Appŭlus** (Apūl.), a, um, the same: gens, Hor. S. 2, 1, 38: Daunus, id. Od. 4, 14, 26: Vultur, id. ib. 3, 4, 9, et al.

1. appulsus (adp.), a, um, *Part.,* from appello.

2. appulsus (adp.), ūs, *m.* [1. appello] *A driving somewhere:* **1.** In the lit. signif. only in the jurists: pecoris, *a driving of a flock to drink,* Ulp. Dig. 43, 19, 1.—**2.** Acc. to appello *no.* 2, *A landing, bringing to land:* ab litorum appulsu arcere, Liv. 27, 30: oppidum celerrimum appulsu, Tac. A. 3, 1; so id. ib. 2, 6.—**3.** *An approaching, approach,* in gen.: pars terrae appulsu solis exarsit, Cic. N. D. 1, 10.—Hence, **4.** *An effect, influence caused by approach:* frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire, Cic. N. D. 2, 56 *fin.*: deorum appulsu homines somniare, id. Div. 1, 30 *fin.*

‡ **apra,** ae, *f.* [aper] *A wild sow,* Plin. in Prisc. p. 698 P.

ăprārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aper] *Of or relating to wild hogs* (in jurid. Lat.): retia, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 22; so Sent. 3, tit. 7.

ăprīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [apricor] *A sunning, a basking in the sun* (very rare): Cic. Att. 7, 11; so id. de Sen. 16, and perhaps not elsewhere; Col. 8, 8, 4.

ăprīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [apricus] *The quality of* apricus, *sunniness, sunshine* (only post-Aug.): regio apricitatis inclytae, Plin. 6, 16, 18: tepidi aëris, Just. 36, 3. Hence diei, *the clearness of the day, sunshine,* Col. 7, 4, 5, and 8, 15, 4.

apriclus, v. apriculus.

ăprīco, are, *v. a.* [apricus] *To warm in the sun* (late Lat.): Pall. 1, 38; so Paul. Nol. Carm. 13 ad Cyther. 311.

ăprīcor, ari, *v. dep.* [apricus] *To sun one's self, bask in the sun:* in sole, Var. in Non. 76, 15: Alexander offecerat Diogeni apricanti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92; so Col. 8, 4, 6; Plin. 36, 25, 60.

ăprĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [aper] *A small fish, similar in appearance to the wild swine,* App. Apol. p. 296, 34 Elm. (Enn. ib. 299, 15 ib. contr. apriclus.)

ăprīcus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from apericus, from aperio, Doed. Syn. 3, S. 170; for the long *i,* cf. antīcus, postīcus] orig., *Lying open, uncovered:* qui tulit aprico frigida castra Lare, *under the open heaven,* Prop. 4 (5), 10, 18. Hence with esp. reference to the warmth of the sun: *Exposed to the sun* or *to the warmth of the sun* (like *apertus,* exposed to the light of the sun, Doed. as cited above), *open to the sun, sunny:* **a.** First of places (class. in prose and poetry): loci.... opaci an aprici, Cic. Part. 10 *fin.*: hortus, id. Fam. 16, 18, and perh. not elsewhere: colles, Liv. 21, 37: campus, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 3; A. P. 162: rura, id. Od. 3, 18, 2: agger, id. Sat. 1, 8, 15, et saep.—Also subst. apricum, i, *n.* *A sunny spot, place:* buxus amat aprica, Plin. 16, 16, 28: aprica Alnium, id. 21, 7, 20. * Trop.: **a.** In apricum proferre, *to bring to light.* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 24 ("*in apertum,*" Cruqu.).—**b.** Poet. of other objects exposed to the sun: arbor, Ov. M. 4, 331: mergi, Virg. A. 5, 128: flores, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 7: senes, Pers. 5, 179, et al.—Unusual, **c.** *Clear, pure* (only in Col.): coeli status, Col. 11, 3, 27: apricissimus dies, id. 9, 14, 13.—**d.** *Coming from the sunny quarter,* i. e. *from the south:* flatus, *the south wind,* Col. 1, 5, 8.—*Comp.* Col. 11, 3, 24.—*Adv.* not used.

Aprīlis, is [contr. of aperilis, from aperio] (orig. *adj.;* hence *sc.* mensis), *m.* *The month April* (as the month in which the earth opens for new fruit), Ov. F. 4, 901. *Adj.:* Apriles Idus, id. ib. 621.

aprīneus, a, um, *adj.,* v. the follg.

ăprīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aper] *Of or belonging to the wild boar:* viscus, Lucil. in Charis. p. 63 P.: pulmo, Plin. 28, 16, 62: vesica, id. ib. 15, 60.—As a secondary form, Hyg. Fab. 69, has twice aprīnĕus, a, um, if the reading is correct.

ăprōnĭa, ae, *f.* *The plant usually called* bryonia, Plin. 23, 1, 17.

Aprōnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* *Originating from Apronius, named after him:* convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30.

aproxis, is, *f.* *A plant, whose root,* acc. to Pythagoras, *takes fire at a distance,* Plin. 24, 17, 101.

aprūco, ōnis, *f.* *The plant commonly called* saxifraga, App. Herb. 97.

aprūgineus, a, um, v. the follg.

ăprūgnus (also written ăprūnus), a, um, *adj.* [aper] *Of or belonging to the wild boar:* callum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 4: adeps, Plin. 28, 11, 47: lumbus, id. 8, 51, 78.—Hence aprugna (apruna), ae, *f., sc.* caro, *the flesh of a wild boar,* Capit Max. Jun. 2.—A secondary form, aprūgĭnĕus, a, um, Sol. 32.

apsinthium, v. absinthium.

apsis, v. absis.

Apsus, i, *m.,* Ἄψος, *A river in Greece, on the Illyrian coast,* Caes. B. C. 3, 13; 19; Liv. 31, 27, now *Crevasta.*

† **apsyctos,** i, *f.* = ἄψυκτος (uncooled), *A precious stone unknown to us,* Plin. 37, 10, 54.

apsyrtis, *etc.,* v. absyrtis.

aptatus, a, um, v. apto, *Pa.*

apte, *adv.* *Fitly,* etc., v. apo, *Pa., fin.*

apto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens.* [apo] *To add a thing by fitting it, to adapt, fit, apply, put on, adjust,* etc. (cf. accommodo), more freq. *c. Dat.* than *c. ad* (in Cic. only once as *Pa.*): vincula collo, Ov. M. 10, 381: dexteris enses, Hor. Epod. 7, 2: nervo sagittas, Virg. A. 10, 131; cf. id. ib. 7, 731: os cucurbitulae corpori, Cels. 2, 11: digito (anulum), Suet. Tib. 73. Poet.: bella citharae modis, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 1; cf. id. Ep. 1, 3, 13: ad militares remus aptatur manus, *is taken in hand by the soldiers,* Sen. Agam. 425.—**2.** Trop. (without the access. idea of fitting): *To prepare a thing* or *get it ready* for some purpose, *to prepare;* constr. *abs., c. Dat.,* or *ad:* aptate convivium, Pomp. in Non. 234, 30: idonea bello, Hor. S. 2, 2, 110: arma pugnae, Liv. 22, 5; cf. Virg.: aptat se pugnae, Aen. 10, 588: ad pugnam classem, Liv. 22, 5: ad primum se velut aspectum orationis aptare, Quint. 10, 2, 16. Hence classem velis (Abl.), *to fit for sailing, to furnish with sails:* Virg. A. 3, 472; cf. Ovid: pinum armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456, and Liv.: ut quisque se aptaverat armis, *had fitted himself for battle, clad himself in armor,* 9, 31.—Hence

aptātus, a, um, *Pa.,* lit., *Adapted to something;* hence, *suitable, fit, appropriate, accommodated to* (cf. aptus *and* accommodatus): verbum ad aliquid, * Cic. de Or. 3, 40: ad popularem delectationem, Quint. 2, 10, 11; so Sen. Contr. 6, et al.: omnia rei aptata, Sen. Ep. 59.

† **aptōta** (nomina), *n.* = ἄπτωτα, in gramm., *Substantives that are not declined* (e. g. git, frit, fas, dicis, *etc.*), Diom. p. 287; Prisc. 5, p. 669.

aptus, a, um, v. apo, *Pa.*

apua, v. aphya.

ăpud, *praep. c. acc.* (in more ancient times written apor *or* apur, like ar for ad, Fest. p. 22; cf. p. 337; later, by many, aput, like at for ad; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4040; 4636; 4859; acc. to Bentley, in his Terent., Wunder, in his ed. of the Oration pro Plancio, and other purist philologists) [stem AP, whence apo, aptus, ἐπί, accordingly designating a joining to something, nearness to] *At, by, close by, with, near* (always in a condition of rest, while *ad* prop. designates only direction, motion, extension, *etc.;* apud also, in accordance with its origin, was primarily used only of the nearness of persons, and ad of nearness of places; the diff. between apud and penes is given in Fest. p. 19 thus: "apud et penes in hoc differunt, quod alterum personam cum loco significat, alterum personam et dominium ac potestatem," v. penes, and cf. Nep. Them. 7, 2: *Ad* ephoros Lacedaemoniorum accessit, *penes* quos summum imperium erat, atque *apud* eos [v. below 1, c] contendit, *etc.*)

1. In designating nearness in respect of persons: *With, near to:* "apud mutuam loci et personae conjunctionem demonstrat, ut quum dicimus *coeno apud amicum,*" Fest. p. 11: apud ipsum astas, Att. in Non. 522, 25: assum apud te genitor, id. ib. 32: quum in lecto Crassus esset et apud eum Sulpicius sederet, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 12; id. Rep. 3, 28: ut tuis nulla apud te sit fides, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 5; so Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 10; Phorm. 5, 3, 27; id. Hec. 4, 2, 8: plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, Cic. Lael. 4, 13: et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti? Virg. A. 4, 539; Liv. 29, 22, et saep. Hence, **b.** Apud me, te, se, *etc.,* for *the dwelling, the house of a person* (cf. ab A, 1 and ad A, 2, *a, β*): apud nympham Calypsonem, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 685 (cf. Hom. Od. 4, 557: Νύμφης ἐν μεγάροισι Καλυψοῦς): hic apud me hortum confodere jussi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 66: apud me domi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21; so id. ib. 1, 1, 110: apud quem erat educatus, Cic. Lael. 20, 75: fuisti apud Laecam illa nocte, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9: apud te est, id. Att. 1, 8: apud me, id. ib. 15, 2 *fin.*: ut secum et apud se essem quotidie, id. ib. 5, 6; Caes. B. G. 4, 8: apud eosdem magistros institutus, Suet. Cal. 24, et saep. Hence trop.: apud se esse, like our phrase *he is himself,* i. e. *has his senses, is sane* (only, however, in conversational lang.; most freq. in Ter.): sumne ego apud me? Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 36: non sum apud me, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 27: vix sum apud me, id. Andr. 5, 4, 34; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 48: num tibi videtur esse apud sese? id. Hec. 4, 4, 85 ("quasi ob amorem meretricis insanus," Don.): proin tu fac, apud te ut sies, id. Andr. 2, 4, 5 ("praeparatus sis," Don.): Petr. 129.—**c.** In respect of persons in whose presence or before whom any thing is done or takes place (esp. when discussions or debates are spoken of in which the persons have the right of decision, Web. Uebungsch. p. 33): *Before, in the presence of* = coram: apud herum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 44: apud alium, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14, and 15: apud judices reus est factus, Cic. Clu. 22, 59: verba apud senatum fecit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 20: causam apud centumviros, id. de Or. 2, 23 *fin.;* Caes. B. G. 7, 37 Herz.; id. ib. 5, 27, et al.: concio apud milites praeparata, id. ib. 1, 7; Nep. Lys. 4: apud populum, in senatu, Liv. 7, 11: apud Galbae aures, Tac. H. 1, 26.—**d.** In respect of persons among or near whom one is, or something is done or happens: CONSOL. QVEI. FVIT. APVD. VOS., epitaph of Scip. in Grotef. Gr. 2, 296: apud viros bonos gratiam consecuti sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 1; id. Off. 1, 11, 35: haec apud majores nostros factitata, id. ib. 2, 24, 85: apud Germanos difficilius tolerabatur, Tac. A. 4, 72; so id. ib. 1, 9; Hist. 2, 91; Curt. 5, 1, 38, et al.—**e.** In designating the author of a work or the maker of an assertion: *In, by,* etc.: ut scriptum apud eundem Coelium est, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, id. de Sen. 22, 79: apud Platonem, id. Off. 1, 9, 28: apud Agathoclem, id. Div. 1, 24, 50: apud Varronem est, Plin. 18, 35, 79, et al.: apud Solonem, *i. e. in his laws,* Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64. Also of speakers: apud quosdam acerbior in conviciis narrabatur, Tac. Agr. 22.—**f.** Instead of the Dat. (rare): apud novercam querere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 80 (cf. 2. adversus B, a, β); Cic. Att. 5, 21 *fin.*: sacrificasse apud deos, Tac. A. 11, 27: apud aliquem profiteri, Curt. 7, 7, 24: fidem apud aliquem obligare, Papin. Dig. 16, 1, 27.—Transf.

2. In designations of place: *At, near, in* (esp. freq. in the post-Aug. histt.): tibi servi multi apud mensam astant, Naev. in Prisc. p. 893 P.: quid apud hasce aedis negotii est tibi? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 194: apud ignem assidere, Turp. in Non. 522, 26; Sisenn. in Non. 86, 16: nos apud Alyziam unum diem commorati sumus, Cic. Fam. 16, 3: apud oppidum morati, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: imperator appellatus apud Issum, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 5: apud aquam noctem agitare, Sall. J. 98, 4: laudavit ipse apud rostra (for the usu. pro rostris), Tac. A. 16, 6.—So apud forum (cf. ad forum under ad A, 3, and in Gr. Sophocl. Trach. 371: *πρὸς μέσῃ ἀγορᾷ*; on the other hand, ib. 423: *ἐν μέσῃ ἀγορᾷ*, id. ib. 524: *τηλαυγεῖ παρ' ὄχθῳ*): Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 2; id. ib. 1, 5, 18; Liv. 41, 9 dub.—In the signif. *in, at*: Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 66: apud Orcum te videbo, id. As. 3, 3, 16: seditio militum coepta apud Sucronem, Liv. 28, 29, 12: cujus (scientiae) apiscendae otium apud Rhodum habuit, Tac. A. 6, 20; so id. ib. 1, 5; 3, 46; 48; 4, 13; 6, 11; 11, 8; 16; 12, 69; 13, 8; 15, 4, et al.; Suet. Aug. 92; 93; Tib. 14; Vesp. 5; Tit. 5; Eutr. 7, 13, et al.

3. For *ad* in respect of motion, only in vulgar lang.: atque apud hunc eo vicinum, Plaut. Mil. gl. 2, 5, 70: apud legiones venit, Sall. Frgm. in Pomp. Comm. Don. p. 395 Lind.

☞ Apud is sometimes placed after its subst.: Misenum apud et Ravennam, Tac. A. 4, 5: montem apud Erycum, id. ib. 43: ripam apud Euphratis, id. ib. 6, 31 (Suet. Dom. 9, the editt. vary between aerarium apud and apud aerarium; the latter is found in Oudend., Bremi, and Baumg.-Crus.): v. more on this word in Hand Turs. 1, 405–416.

Apulejus, v. Appulejus.

Apulia, Apulicus, and Apulus, v. Appul.

† **ăpūs,** ŏdis, *m.* = *ἄπους* (footless), *A kind of swallow, said to have no feet, the black martin,* Hirundo apus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 39, 55.

aput, v. apud.

† **ăpȳrĭnus** and **ăpȳrēnus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ἀπύρηνος* (without kernel), *With soft kernel* or *seeds*: apyrinus fructus, Col. 5, 10, 15. Subst., apyrenum, i, *n. A kind of pomegranate with soft kernels,* Plin. 13, 19, 34; Sen. Ep. 85; Mart. 13, 43.

† **ăpy̆ros,** on, *adj.* = *ἄπυρος, ον* (without fire): apyron sulphur, *Virgin-sulphur,* since it is prepared without fire, Plin. 35, 15, 50.

† **apyrotus,** v. acaustus.

ăqua, ae (aquāī, Lucr. 1, 284; 286; 308; 454, et saep.), *f.* [kindred with the Sanscr. apa and Celtic ach.]

1. *Water,* in its most gen. signif. (*as an element, rain-water, river and sea water,* etc.): aër, aqua, terra, vapores, quo pacto fiant, Lucr. 1, 568: SI. AQVA. PLVVIA. NOCET, Frgm. of the XII. Tab. in Pompon. Dig. 40, 7, 21; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 486; so also of titles in the Digg. 39, 3; cf. ib. 43, 20: pluvialis, Ov. M. 8, 335: fluvialis, Col. 6, 22: marina, Cic. Att. 1, 16, et al. Particular phrases: **a.** Praebere aquam, *to invite to a feast, to entertain* (with reference to the use of water at the table for washing and drinking): Hor. S. 1, 4, 88 (cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 69).—**b.** Aquam aspergere alicui, *to give new life* or *courage, to animate, refresh,* or *revive one* (the figure taken from sprinkling one who is in a swoon): ah, aspersisti aquam! jam rediit animus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 15.—**c.** Aqua et ignis, for the most common necessaries of life: non aqua, non igni, ut ajunt, pluribus locis utimur quam amicitia, Cic. Lael. 6. Hence aqua et igni interdicere alicui, *to deny intercourse* or *familiarity with one, to exclude from civil society, to banish* (cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, 100, and 289): Cic. Phil. 1, 9. So the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis, as a symbol of their union: "aqua et igni tam interdici solet damnatis, quam accipiunt nuptae, videlicet quia hae duae res humanam vitam maxime continent," Fest. p. 3 (this custom is diff. explained in Var. L. L. 5, 9, 18). And so aquam et terram petere from an enemy, like *γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ αἰτεῖν*, signif. *to demand submission*: Liv. 35, 17; cf. Curt. 3, 10, 8.

2. *Water,* in a more restricted sense. **a.** *The sea*: coge, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Ennenses metiantur, *on the sea-coast,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83: laborum quos ego sum terra, quos ego passus aqua, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 30: findite remigio aquas! id. Fast. 3, 586.—Trop.: id. ib. 2, 864.—**b.** = lacus, *A lake*: Albanae aquae deductio, Cic. Div. 1, 44 *fin.*—**c.** *A stream, a river*: in Tuscae gurgite mersus aquae, *i. e.* Albula, Ov. F. 4, 84: alii in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. 1, 27.—**d.** *Rain*: cornix augur aquae, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12; Ov. F. 3, 286: multa terra madescit aqua, id. ib. 6, 198: aquae magnae bis eo anno fuerunt, *much water, heavy rains, a flood, inundation,* Liv. 24, 9; id. 38, 28.—**e.** In the plur., *Medicinal springs, warm baths*: ad aquas venire, Cic. Planc. 27; so id. Fam. 16, 24. Hence as *nom. prop.* So Aquae in Picenum, v. Mann. Ital. 1, 493: Aquae Sextiae (in France, now Aix), Aquae Cumanae, the so much renowned (in later times) Bajae, in Campania, Liv. 41, 16; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 724, et al.—**f.** *The water in the water-clock.* From the use of this clock in regulating the length of speeches, etc. (cf. clepsydra), arose the trop. phrases: (*a*) Aquam dare, *to give the advocate time for speaking*: Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 7.—(β) Aquam perdere, *to spend time unprofitably, to waste it*: Quint. 11, 3, 52.—And (γ) Aqua haeret, *the water stops,* i. e. *I am at a loss*: Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: in hac causa mihi aqua haeret, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 7.—**g.** Aqua intercus, *the water under the skin* of a dropsical person; hence transf. *the dropsy*: Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 3: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 28: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5; cf. Cels. 2, 8.—Trop.: aquam in animo habere intercutem, Lucil. in Non. 37, 3.

3. Aqua, *The name of a constellation,* Gr. *Ὕδωρ*: hae tenues stellae perhibentur nomine Aquāī, Cic. Arat. 179 (as transl. from Arat. 399: *τοὺς πάντας καλέουσιν Ὕδωρ*), v. Orell. Cic. l. c.

ăquaeductĭo, or separated, aquae ductio, ōnis, *f. A conveyance* or *drawing off of water*: Vitr. 7, 14; Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 13.

ăquaeductus, us, *m.*, separ. aquae ductus (also aquarum ductus, Plin. 16, 42, 81), *A conveyance of water, a conduit, an aqueduct*: Cic. Att. 13, 6. Also *the right of conducting water to some place*: Cic. Caec. 26; cf. Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1.

ăquaelĭcĭum or **ăquĭlĭcĭum,** ii, *n.* [aqua-elicio] *A means* (*sacrifice,* etc.) *to produce rain*: "aquaelicium dicitur, quum aqua pluvialis remediis quibusdam elicitur, ut quondam, si creditur, manali lapide in urbem ducto," Fest. p. 3; Tert. Apol. 40.

* **ăquaemănālis,** e, *adj.* [aqua-manus] *Pertaining to the hand,* i. e. *to water for washing*; hence aquaemanalis, is, *m.*, *sc.* urceus (cf. aqualis), *A water basin for washing, a wash-basin*: Var. in Non. 547, 9. For which in Paul. Sent. 3, 6, aquiminale, is, *n.*; v. aquiminarium.

ăquăgĭum, ii, *n.* [aqua-ago] *A conveyance of water, an aqueduct*: Fest. p. 3; Pomp. Dig. 43, 20, 3; 8, 3, 15.

ăquālĭcŭlus, i. *m. dim.* [aqualis] lit., *A small vessel for water*; hence, **1.** *The ventricle, stomach, maw*: Sen. Ep. 90; Veg. Veter. 1, 40.—**2.** *The belly, paunch*: pinguis aqualiculus, Pers. 1, 57.

ăquālis, e, *adj.* [aqua] *Of* or *pertaining to water, water-*: nubes aquales, Var. in Non. 46, 2. Hence aqualis, is, substan. *comm.* (*sc.* urceus *or* hama), *A vessel for washing, a basin, wash-basin, ewer*: "ab aqua aqualis dictus," Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34: dare aqualem cum aqua, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 33: bilibris aqualis, id. Mil. 3, 2, 39.

ăquārĭŏlus, i, *m. An attendant, menial of bad women*: Fest. p. 19; App. Apol. 323, 35; Tert. Apol. 43.—From

ăquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua] *Of or relating to water*: rota, *a water-wheel for drawing water,* Cato R. R. 11: vas, Var. L. L. 5. 25, 34: provincia, *i. e.* Ostiensis, * Cic. Vat. 5, et al.—Hence subst., **1.** Aquarius, ii, *m.*—**a.** *A water-carrier*: veniet conductus aquarius, Juv. 6, 331.—**b.** *A conduit master* (in aqueducts, *etc*), *an inspector of the conduits* or *water-pipes*: cum tabernariis et aquariis pugnare, Coel. in Cic. Fam, 8, 6; so AQVARIVS AQVAE ANIONIS, Orell. *no.* 3203.—**c.** *The water bearer,* one of the signs of the Zodiac, Gr *Ὑδροχόος*: cervix Aquari, Cic. Arat. 56, id. 172; 176: inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36.—**2.** Aquarium, ii, *n. A watering-place for cattle*: Cato R. R. 1, 3.

ăquāte, *adv. Mixed* or *diluted with water. watery*; v. aquatus.

ăquātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua] **1.** *Living, growing,* or *found in* or *by the water, aquatic, water-*: aves, Plin. 8, 27, 41: arbores, id. 16, 37, 67: frutices, id. ib. 36, 64.—**2.** *Full of water, watery, moist, humid*: Auster, Ov. M. 2, 853: in aquaticis natus calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66.—**3.** Color, *of the color of water,* Sol. 30 *fin.*

ăquātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] **1.** *Living, growing,* or *found in, by,* or *near water, aquatic*: vescimur bestiis et terrenis et aquatilibus et volatilibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60; and subst. aquatilia, *n. Water-animals*: aquatilium in medicina beneficia, Plin. 31, 1, 1.—**2.** *Having a watery taste,* *ὑδαρής*: sunt amari absinthii; aquatiles cucumeris, cucurbitae, lactucae, Plin. 19, 12, 61.—**3.** Aquatilia. ium, *n. A disease of cattle, watery vesicles,* hydatides, Veg. Veter. 2, 49.

ăquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aquor] **1.** *A getting* or *fetching of water*: aquationis causa procedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 11; so Hirt. Bell. Afr. 51; Bell. Hisp. 8; Plin. 6, 23, 26.—**2.** *A watering, water*: mutare pabula, et aquationes, Col. 7, 5. Of plants: *A watering*: salices aquationibus adjuvandae, Pall. 4, 17 *fin.*; so id. 3, 19 *fin.*—**3.** *Water, rains*: ranae multae variaeque per aquationes autumni nascentes, Plin. 32, 7, 24.—**4.** *A place whence water is brought, a watering-place*: hic aquatio, * Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59.

ăquātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who fetches water, a water-carrier*: Caes. B. C. 1, 73; Liv. 41, 1.

ăquātus, a, um, *Pa.*, from the verb AQUO, are, not otherwise used; *Mingled with water*; hence *watery, thin*: lac vernum aquatius aestivo. Plin. 28, 9, 33; so Sen. Q. N. 1, 3 *fin.*; Pall. 4, 1: vinum aquatissimum, Aug. Conf. 6, 2.—*Adv.* aquate, *Comp.* Plin. Val. 1, 10.—*Sup.* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

Ăquenses, ium, *m.*, with the appel. Taurini, *A people in Etruria, whose chief city was Aquae Taurinae,* Plin. 3, 5, 8.

Ăquĭcaldenses, ium, *m. A people in Spain, whose chief city was Aquae Calidae* (now *Caldes*), Plin. 3, 3, 4.

†† **aquicelus,** i, *m.* Among the Taurini, *The name of pine-kernels boiled in honey*: Plin. 15, 10, 9.

* **ăquĭdūcus,** a, um, *adj.* [aqua-duco] *Drawing off water*: medicamina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

ăquĭfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [acus-folium, like antiquus from antīcus, aquipenser from acipenser] *Having pointed leaves*; hence aq. ilex, or also absol. aquifolia, ae, *f.* or aquifolium, ii, *n.*, *The holly-tree,* or *the scarlet holm,* Ilex aquifolium, L.; Plin. 16, 8, 12; 18, 30; 43, 84. And adj. vectes aquifolii, *made of holly-wood,* Cato R. R. 31.

* **ăquĭfŭga,** ae, *c.* [aqua-fugio] *One fearful of water, a hydrophobous person,* *ὑδροφόβος*, Coel. Aur. Auct. 3, 15.

* **aquĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [aqua-gigno] *Born in the water*: animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12.

ăquĭla, ae, *f.* (*Gen.* aquilāī, Cic. Arat. 372) [from *ἀγκύλος*, *i. e.* aduncus, curvus, perh. kindred with axilla = ala, the winged *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, the one that flies high; besides, also, cf. aquilus] *The eagle,* Falco Melanaëtus, L.; Plin. 10, 3, 3; Ov M. 1, 506; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 31; in poetry, *the lightning-bearer of Jupiter,* Plin. l. c., cf. Serv. Virg. A. 1, 398.

2. *The eagle, as the principal standard of a Roman legion* (while signa are the standards of the single cohorts of a legion; cf. Schwarz Plin. Pan. 82; Web. Luc. 7, 164 , Adam's Antiq. 2, 81): aquila argentea, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: aquilae duae, signa sexaginta sunt relata Antonii, Galba in Cic. Fam. 10, 30; Plin. 13, 3, 4, et saep. Poet.: ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus Afferat, *the office of a standard-bearer*, Juv. 14, 197; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, 64.—Hence meton.: *Legion:* erat acies tredecim aquilis constituta, Hirt. Bell. Hisp. 30; Luc. 5, 238.

* **3.** In architecture, aquilae, as in Gr. ἀετοί and ἀετώματα, *The highest parts of a building, which supported the front of a gable:* sustinentes fastigium aquilae, Tac. H. 3, 71.

* **4.** *The Eagle, a constellation:* Cic. Arat. 372.

5. *A species of fish of the ray genus, the sea-eagle*, Raja Aquila, L.; Plin. 9, 24, 40.

6. Aquilae senectus, proverb. acc. to Don. l. c. of a drink-loving old man (since it was believed that the eagle, in old age, drank more than it ate; or more prob. *a vigorous old age:* Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10 Don.

(* **7.** *m.* *A Roman proper name*, C. Phil. 11, 6; Tac. H. 2, 44.)

(* **Aquilarĭa,** ae, *f.* *A town of Zeugitana*, Caes. B. C. 2, 23.)

Ăquĭlēia, ae, *f.*, 'Ακυλήϊα, *A town in Upper Italy, not far from Tergeste*, built by the Romans after the end of the second Punic war, as a protection against the neighboring tribes, Liv. 40, 34; Mart. 4, 25; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 74 *sq.*—Hence Aquileiensis ager, Liv. 39, 45, and Aquileienses, ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of Aquileia*, Liv. 43, 17.

ăquĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua-lego] **1.** *Water-drawing:* rota, Tert. Anim. 33. —**2.** Subst. for aquilex, Cassiod. Var. 3, 53 dub.

* **ăquĭlentus,** a, um [aqua], *Full of water, humid, wet:* luna, *bringing rain*, Var. in Non. 4, 318.

ăquĭlex, ĕgis (ĭcis post-class., Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 109), *m.* [aqua-lego] *A conduit master, water inspector:* Var. in Non. 69, 21; Plin. 26, 6, 16; id. Ep. 10, 46; Sen. Q. N. 3, 15.

aquilicium, v. aquaelicium.

ăquĭlĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [aquila-fero] *Eagle or standard-bearer, bearer of the Roman eagle:* Caes. B. G. 5, 37; id. B. C. 3, 64; Suet. Aug. 10; Orell. 3389; 3477; 4729.

ăquĭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aquila] *Of* or *pertaining to the eagle, eagle-, aquiline:* ungulae, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 63: aspectus, *the sharp sight of an eagle*, App. M. 2, p. 115.

Ăquillĭānus (Aquilian.), a, um, *adj.* *Aquillian, proceeding from the jurist Aquillius (a friend of Cicero):* definitio, Cic. Off. 3, 15.—From

Ăquillĭus (Aquilius), a, um, *adj.* *A Roman gentile name;* hence, **1.** Subst. Aquillius, *m.*, and Aquillia, *f.*—**2.** Adj.: Aquillia lex de damno injuria dato, perh. introduced by the tribune Aquillius Gallus, Cic. Brut. 34.

ăquĭlo, ōnis, *m.* *The north wind;* in Gr. Βορέας: Nep. Milt. 1, 5. et saep. In plur. Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; Ov. M. 2, 132; 5, 285; 10, 77; acc. to accurate nautical designation, *north-one-third-east wind*, between the septentrio and vulturnus, opp. to the Auster Africanus *or* Libonotus, Plin. 2, 47, 46.—Meton. for *North:* spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48.—**2.** In mythol., *The husband of Orithyia and father of Calais and Zetes*, who dwelt in a cave of Haemus, Ov. M. 7, 3; 10, 77; 6, 709; cf. Hyg. F. 14.—Whence

ăquĭlōnāris, e. *adj.* **1.** *Northerly, northern:* regio tum aquilonaris, tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.* (v. aquilonius). —**2.** Piscis aquilonaris, *A constellation, the Northern Fish*, Vitr. 9, 6.

Ăquĭlōnĭa, ae, *f.* *A town of the Hirpini, upon the River Aufidus*, Liv. 10, 38, 39, 41 *sq.*; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 797; *Its inhabitants*, **Aquiloni,** ōrum, *m.*, Plin. 3, 11, 16.

* **Ăquĭlōnĭgĕna,** ae, *c.* [aquilo-gigno] *Born in the north, of northern extraction;* a poet. epithet of northern nations: Britanni, Aus. Mos. 407.

ăquĭlōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aquilo] (apparently not used before the Aug. per.; for Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.* should be read aquilonaris) **1.** *Northern, northerly, of the north:* hiems, Plin. 17, 2, 2: luna, *towards the north*, id. 2, 97, 99: Aquilonius piscis, *a constellation* (cf. aquilonaris), Col. 11, 2, 24, and 63; Plin. 18, 26, 65.—**2.** Acc. to aquilo *no.* 2: *Of* or *pertaining to Aquilo* (as a person): proles, *i. e. Calais and Zetes*, Prop. 1, 20, 25: pignora, Stat. Th. 5, 432.

ăquĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. uncertain; acc. to some, from aqua, acc. to others, from aquila; others still consider aquilus as the ground-word for aquila; cf. Fest. p. 18, and Corp. Gr. Lind. II. 2, 231] *Dark-colored, dun, swarthy* (very rare): "Aquilus color est fuscus et subniger," Fest. p. 18; Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 152: color inter aquilum candidumque, * Suet. Aug. 79 Oud.; Arnob. 3, p. 108.

aquiminale, v. aquaemanalis and aquiminarium.

ăquĭmĭnārĭum, ii, *n.* (post-class. form for aquaemanalis) *A water-basin for washing, a wash-basin:* Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, 12; Pompon. ib. 21. (Paul. Sent. 3, 6, has the form aquiminale, is, *n.*)

Ăquīnum, i, *n.* *A town in Latium, not far from Casinum*, now *Aquino*, the birth-place of the poet Juvenal, Cic. Phil. 2, 41; Fam. 16, 24; Plin. 3, 5, 9; Juv. 3, 319; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 674. Hence **Aquīnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *Belonging to Aquinum:* colonia, Tac. H. 2, 63: Nescit Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum, *i. e. the purple color of Aquinum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27, Crucq.; and Aquinates. ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Aquinum*, Cic. Clu. 68.

Ăquīnus, i, *m.* *An inferior poet, friend of Cic.:* Cic. Tusc. 5, 22 *fin.*; Cat. 14, 18.

Ăquītānĭa, ae, *f.* *A province in Southern Gaul, between the Loire and the Pyrenees*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 3, 20; Plin. 4, 17, 31.—Whence, **1. Ăquītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Aquitanian:* gens, Tib. 1, 7, 3; and Aquitani, *The inhabitants of Aquitania*, Plin. 33, 6, 31.—**2. Ăquītānĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Aquitanian:* sinus, Plin. 4, 19, 33: provincia, id. 26, 1, 3.

ăquor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [aqua] *To bring or fetch water for drinking* (a milit. *t. t.*): aquabantur aegre, Caes. B. C. 1, 78; id. B. G. 8, 40: miles gregarius castris aquatum egressus, Sall. J. 93. Metaph. of bees: Virg. G. 4, 193; Plin. 11, 18, 19; Pall. Apr. 8, 1.

ăquōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua] *Abounding in water, rainy, moist, humid, full of water* (not used in Cic.): aquosissimus locus, Cato R. R. 34; so Var. R. R. 1, 6, 6; Col. 5, 10: aquosior ager, Plin. 18, 17, 46: hiems, *rainy winter*, Virg. E. 10, 66; Plin. 18, 17, 46: nubes, *rain-clouds*, Ov. M. 4, 622; 5, 570; Virg. A. 8, 429; so Orion, id. ib. 4, 52; Prop. 2, 16, 51: Eurus, Hor. Epod. 16, 56: Ida, id. Od. 3, 20, 15: crystallus, *i. e. bright, clear, pellucid*, Prop. 4, 3, 52: languor, *i. e. the dropsy* (cf. aqua *no* 2, g), Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: Mater, *i. e. Thetis*, Ov. H. 3, 53: Aquosus Piscis, *a constellation*, Ov. M. 10, 165.

ăquŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A litle water, a small stream of water* (perh. only in the follg. exs.): suffundam **aquulam,** Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3; so id. Cist. 2, 3, 38; Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28. Trop.: non seclusa aliqua aquula, sed universum flumen, id. ib. 2, 39.

ar, an old form for ad, v. ad *init.*

āra, ae, *f.* (old form asa: PELLEX. ASAM. IUNONIS. NE. TAGITO, Lex Numae ap. Gell. 4, 3, 3; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 4, 219; Macr. Sat. 3, 2, and Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 342 *sq.*) [from αἴρω, to lift or raise up, hence] orig., *Any elevation* (*of wood, stone, earth*, etc.)

1. Most freq., *An elevation for sacred use* (cf. aedes *no.* 1), *for sacrifices*, etc.; *an altar:* Jovis aram sanguine turpare, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 1: omneis accedere ad aras . . . aras sanguine multo Spargere, Lucr. 5, 1197 *sq.*; so id. 1, 85; 2, 353 (ara turicrema, imitated by Virg. A. 4, 453), 417; 4, 1233 et al.: ara Aio Loquenti consecrata, Cic. Div. 1, 45: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. 1, 7; cf. Suet. Claud. 2: ara sacrata, Liv. 40, 22; cf. Suet. Tib. 14: exstruere, Suet. Aug. 15, et saep.—Altars were erected not only in the temples, but also in the streets and highways, in the open air: Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 20. Esp. were altars erected in the courts of houses (impluvia), for the family gods (penates), while the house gods (lares) received offerings upon a small hearth (focus) in the family hall (atrium); hence arae et foci, meton. for *home*, or *house and hearth*, and pro aris et focis pugnare, *to contend for house and hearth, for one's dearest possessions:* urbem, agrum, aras, focos seque dedere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 71: te amicum Dejotari regis arae focique viderunt, Cic. Dejot. 3: de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focis, decernite, id. Cat. 4, 11 *fin.*; id. Sest. 42: nos domicilia, sedesque populi Rom., penates, aras, focos, sepulcra majorum defendimus, id. Phil. 8, 3: patriae, parentibus, aris atque focis bellum parare, Sall. C. 52, 3: pro patria, pro liberis, pro aris atque focis suis cernere, id. ib. 39, 5; Liv. 5, 30, et saep.—Criminals fled to the altars for protection, since there, as it were under divine protection, they could not be touched: Don. Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 22): interim hanc aram occupabo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 45: Priamum quum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: eo ille inde confugit; in ara consedit, Nep. Paus. 4: Veneris sanctae considam vinctus ad aras: haec supplicibus favet, Tib. 4, 13, 23. Hence trop.: *Protection, refuge, shelter* Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 22: tamquam in aram confugitis ad Deum, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: ad aram legum confugere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3: hic portus, haec ara sociorum, id. ib. 2, 5, 48; Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 2; id. ib. 5, 6, 14; Her. 1, 110; Pont. 2, 8, 67.—One who took an oath was accustomed to lay hold of the altar in confirmation of it: Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 46: qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. Fl. 36, 90; Nep. Hann. 2, 5 (cf. the same narration with altaria, Liv. 21, 1): tango aras, medios ignes et numina testor, Virg. A. 12, 201; id. ib. 4, 219 —Out of the sphere of religious customs,

2. *A stone monument:* ara virtutis, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: Lunensis ara, *of Lunensian marble*, Suet. Ner. 50 *fin.* Also of tombstones: ARAM D. S. P. R. (de sua pecunia restituit), Orell. *no.* 4521; so ib. 4522; 4826.

3. Ara sepulcri, *A funeral pile:* Virg. A. 6, 177; Sil. 15, 388.

4. *The Altar, a constellation in the southern part of the heavens*, Gr. Θυτήριον (Arat. 403, et al.): Aram, quam flatu permulcet spiritus austri, Cic. *poet.* N. D. 2, 44; so id. Arat. 202; 213 Orell.; Hyg. Astr. 2, 39, and 3, 38; hence called pressa, Ov. M. 2, 139.

5. *The name of some rocky cliffs in the Mediterranean Sea, between Sicily, Sardinia, and Africa:* Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 108; Quadrig. Ann. ib.: Saxa vocant Itali, mediis quae in fluctibus, Aras, Virg. A. 1, 109.—**b.** Arae Philaenorum, v. Philaeni.

Arabarches, v. Alabarches.

Ărăbĭa (ăr-) (on account of the length of the A, Prop. 2, 10, 16, erroneously written by many Arrabia; cf. Jahn Hor. Od. 3, 4, 9), ae, *f.*, 'Αραβία, **1.** In an extended sense, *The country Arabia, divided by the ancients into Petraea* (from its principal place Petra), *Deserta, and Felix*, Plin. 5, 11, 12; Mel. 1, 10, et al.—**2.** In a more restricted sense, *A town in Arabia Felix*, Mel. 3, 8, 7.—Whence

Ărăbĭcus, a, um (**ăr-**), *adj.* *Arabian:* odor (*i. e.* tus), Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2: sinus, Plin. 2, 67, 67: resina, id. 14, 20, 25, et al. *Abs.* Arabica, ae, *f.* (*sc.* gemma) *A precious stone, similar to ivory*, perh. a kind of chalcedony or onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 54; Isid. Orig. 16, 14.—**Ărăbĭce,** *adv.* facite olant aedes Arabice, *make the apartments redolent with the perfumes of Araby* (*frankincense*, which was brought from Arabia), Plaut. in Diom. p. 378 P. ("Arabice olet, *id est ex odoribus Arabicis*," Fest.

p. 23): Arabice (*in Arabic*) sacri vocantur, Sol. c. 33.

* **ărābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [aro] *That can be plowed* or *tilled, arable:* campus nullis arabilis tauris, Plin. 17, 5, 3.

Ărăbĭus (incorrectly Arr., v. Arabia), a, um (**ăr-**), *adj.*, Ἀράβιος, a secondary form of Arabus and Arabs [Arabia], *Arabian:* advecti ad Arabiam terram, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 88: odor, id. Poen. 5, 4, 6 (Charis. p. 99 P. reads Arabus): bombyx, Prop. 2, 3, 15: limen, *furnished with Arabian curtains*, id. 1, 14, 19: genus capparis, Plin. 13, 23, 44.

Arabs, ăbis (**ăr-**), *adj.* (*acc. Graec.* Arabas, Ov. M. 10, 478) Ἄραψ [Arabia], *Proceeding from Arabia, Arabian:* pastor Arabs, Prop. 3, 13, 8: messor Arabs, Mart. 3, 65, 5. Hence subst.: *An Arab, Arabian:* Eoi Arabes, Tib. 3, 2, 24: Eoae domus Arabum, Virg. G. 2, 115. Meton. for *Arabia:* palmiferos Arabas, Ov. M. 10, 478.

1. Ărăbus, i, *m.*, Ἄραβις Ptol., Ἀράβιος Arrian, Ἄρβις Strab., *A river in Gedrosia*, now *Korkes*, Curt. 9, 10 Zumpt.

2. Arăbus, a, um (**ăr-**), *adj.* [a parallel form with Arabs, like Aethiopus with Aethiops; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 7, 605; Charis. p. 99 P.] *Arabian:* Lucil. in Charis. p. 99: ros, Ov. H. 15, 76 Heins.: lapis, Plin. 36, 21, 41.—Arăbi, ōrum, *m.*, subst.: *The Arabs, Arabians:* C. Cassius in Charis. p. 99; Virg A. 7, 605.

† **ărăchidna,** ae, *f.* = ἀράχιδνα, *A wild, leguminous plant, a kind of chickling vetch*, Lathyrus amphicarpos, L.; Plin. 21, 15, 52.

Ărachne, ēs, *f.*, Ἀράχνη (lit. *a spider*), **1.** Acc. to the fable, *A Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by the goddess into a spider*, Ov. M. 6, 5 *sq.* (another form, **Ărachnēa,** ae, Ἀράχνεια, like Calliopēa from Calliope, Manil. 4, 135).—**2.** *A kind of sun-dial*, Vitr. 9, 9.

Arachnea, v. the preced., *no.* 1.

Ărăchōsĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἀραχωσία, *A province of the Persian kingdom, separated by the Indus from India*, Plin. 6, 23, 25.—Whence, **1. Ărăchōsĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Arachosia*, Just. 13, 4.—**2.** Ărăchōtae, ārum, *m.*, the same, Prisc. Perieg. 1003.

1. ărăcĭa, ae, *f.* *A kind of white fig-tree*, Plin. 15, 18, 19.

2. Ărăcĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἀρακία, *An island in the Persian Gulf*, Plin. 6, 25, 28.

Ărăcynthus, i, *m.*, Ἀράκυνθος, **1.** *A mountain in Acarnania*, Plin. 4, 2, 3. —**2.** *A mountain between Boeotia and Attica*, Prop. 3, 15, 44; Stat. Th. 2, 239; with the epithet Actaeus (*Attic*), Virg. E. 2, 24.

Ārădĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Aradus*, now *Rouad, a Phoenician island-town* (Plin. 5, 20; Mel. 2, 7; cf. Mann. Phoenic. p. 309): Lucr. 6, 891 Forb.—Hence Aradii, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Aradus*, Plin. 5, 20.

† **ăraeostȳlos,** on, *adj.* = ἀραιόστυλος, *With columns standing far apart, areostyle*, Vitr. 3, 2 and 3.

ărānĕa, ae, *f.* [ἀράχνη] **1.** *A spider:* aranearum perdere texturam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 24: antiquas exercet aranea telas, Ov. M. 6, 145: invisa Minervae aranea, Virg. G. 4, 247: araneae textura, Sen. Ep. 121.—**2.** *A spider's web, cobweb:* (aedes) oppletae araneis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 6; Lucr. 4, 729: arcula plena aranearum, Afran. in Fest. s. v. Tanne, p. 154; Cat. 13, 8: summo quae pendet aranea tigno, Ov. M. 4, 179; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 158.—Hence also for *threads similar to spiders' webs:* salicis fructus ante maturitatem in araneam abit, Plin. 24, 9, 37.

* **ărānĕans,** antis, *Part.*, from a verb ARANEO, not otherwise used, *Containing spiders' webs:* fauces, *i. e.* through which no food has passed for a long time, App. M. 4, p. 152, 34.

* **ărānĕŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [aranea] *A small spider:* Cic. N. D. 2, 48.

* **ărānĕŏlus,** i, *m. dim.* [araneus] i. q. araneola: Virg. Cul. 2.

ărānĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [araneum] **1.** *Full of spiders' webs:* situs, Cat. 25, 3. —**2.** *Similar to cobwebs:* fila, Plin. 11, 19, 21; so id. 21, 15, 51; 24, 12, 66, et al.

araneum, i, *n.*, v. 2. araneus.

1. ărānĕus, i, *m.* [ἀράχνης; cf. Bachm. Anecd. Gr. 1, 140] **1.** *A spider:* Lucr. 3, 384; Cat. 23, 2: aranei (apibus) hostiles, Plin. 11, 19, 21; id. ib. 24, 29, et al.—**2.** *A sea-fish*, Draco trachinus, L.; Plin. 32, 11, 53.—Whence

2. ărānĕus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to the spider, spiders'-:* genus, Plin. 18, 17, 44 *no.* 3; cf. id. 8, 58, 83: texta, id. 29, 4, 27.—Hence subst. araneum, i, *n.*; **a.** *Spiders' web:* tollere haec aranea quantum est laboris? Phaedr. 2, 8, 23.—**b.** *A disease of the vine and of the olive-tree*, Plin. 17, 24, 36 *no.* 7.—**2.** Araneus mus, *A kind of small mouse*, acc. to some *the shrew-mouse*, Col. 6, 17; Plin. 8, 58, 83.

arapennis, v. arepennis.

Ărar (also Ărăris, Claud. Ruf. 2, 111; in Eutr. 1, 405.—Hence *acc.* Ararim, Virg. E. 1, 63; Plin. 3, 4, 5; and Ararin, Claud. B. Get. 298; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 214 and 298), is, *m.* *The Saone, a river in Gaul*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; Tib. 1, 7, 11; Plin. 3, 4, 5; Sil. 15, 504; Claud. M. Theod. 53; in Eutr. 2, 269: cf. Mann. Gall. p. 76 (in Amm. 15, 11, Sauconna, whence comes Saone).

ărāter, ri, *m.* A rare secondary form of aratrum, *The plough:* Hyg. de Lim. p. 204 Goes.

Ărātēus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀράτειος, *Of* or *belonging to Aratus*, the Gr. poet, *Aratean:* lucernae, Cinna in Isid. Orig. 6, 12. —Hence abs.: nostra quaedam Aratea, *i. e.* the Φαινόμενα of Aratus, transl. by Cicero into Latin, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 14.

ărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aro] **1.** *A ploughing*, and in gen. *the cultivation of the ground, agriculture:* iteratio arationis peracta esse debet, si, *etc.*, Col. 11, 2, 64: aratione per transversum iterata, Plin. 18, 20, 49 *no.* 3: ut quaestuosa mercatura, fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31.—**2.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*) *The ploughed field itself:* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47 (cf. aratiuncula): (calsa) nascitur in arationibus, Plin. 27, 8, 36. Esp. in Roman financial lang., *the public farms* or *plots of land farmed out for a tenth of the produce were called* arationes (cf. arator *no.* 1, b, and Adam's Antiq. 2, 331): Cic. Phil. 2, 39 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 3, 98.—Whence

* **ărātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* *A small arable field*, or *a small estate:* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 46.

ărātor, ōris, *m.* [aro] **1.** *One who ploughs, a ploughman;* very freq. poet. = agricola, *a husbandman, farmer:* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38; * Lucr. 2, 1165: luce sacra requiescat arator, Tib. 2, 1, 5; Ov. M. 7, 538; id. ib. 8, 218; 15, 553: neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni, * Hor. Od. 1, 4, 3, et saep.—**a.** Also adj.: taurus arator, Ov. F. 1, 698: bos arator, Suet. Vesp. 5 (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 943; Zumpt Gr. § 102).—**b.** In the Rom. lang. of finance aratores are *the cultivators of public lands* for a tenth of the produce; cf. aratio *no.* 2 (usu. the Rom. knights): aratorum penuria, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55; so id. ib. 2, 1, 37; 2, 13; 64; 3, 20; 27; 50; Phil. 3, 9; Orell. *no.* 3308; Suet. Aug. 42.—**2.** *The Ploughman, a constellation*, Nigid. and Var. in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 19.

* **ărātro** and contr. **artro,** are, *v. a.* *To plough over again, to plough after sowing:* quod nunc vocant artrare, id est aratrare, Plin. 18, 20, 49.

ărātrum, i, *n.* (the rare form arater v. above, under the word) [ἄροτρον] *A plough* (of which the parts are temo, stiva, manicula, vomer, buris, aures, and dentale; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, 334): Lucr. 1, 314; id. 5, 210; 931; 6. 1251; Cic. Rosc. Am. 18; Agr. 2, 25; N. D. 2, 63 *fin.*; Virg. G. 1, 19; 170, et saep.; used for marking boundaries, even those of new towns to be built, Cic. Phil. 2, 40; Cato in Isid. Orig. 15, 2; Hor. Od. 1, 16, 20; Serv. Virg. A. 5, 755; Orell. *no.* 3683.

Ărātus, i, *m.*, Ἄρατος, **1.** *A Greek poet of Soli, in Cilicia, author of an astronomical poem, entitled* Φαινόμενα, which Cic. and Caes. Germanicus translated into Latin, Cic. N. D. 2, 41; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 16; Stat. S. 5, 3, 23 (◡◡◡, Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 125; Sid. Carm. 23, 112). —**2.** *Aratus of Sicyon, a distinguished Greek general, the author of the Achaian League*, Cic. Off. 2, 23 (v. his life written by Plutarch).

Ărauris, is, *m.* *A river in Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Herault*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, Mel. 2, 5, 6; cf. Mann. Gall. 66.

Ărausĭo, ōnis, *f.* *A town in Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Orange*, Plin. 3, 4, 5; Mel. 2, 5, 2; cf. Mann. Gall. 93.

Ăraxes, is, *m.*, Ἀράξης, **1.** *A river in Armenia Major*, Virg. A. 8, 728; Plin. 6, 9, 9; Mel. 3, 5, 5.—**2.** *A river in Persia*, now the *Bendemir*, Curt. 5, 4 and 5.

Arbăces, is, *m.*, Ἀρβάκης, *The first king of Media*, Vell. 1, 6; called by Just. 1, 3, Arbactus.

Arbēla, ōrum, *n.*, Ἄρβηλα, *A town in Adiabene, a province of Assyria*, now *Arbil* or *Erbil*. *Between this town and Gaugamela Alexander the Great defeated Darius;* Curt. 4, 9; 5, 1.

‡ **arbilla,** ae, *f.* = arvina, id est pinguedo corporis, Fest. p. 18.

arbĭter, tri, *m.* [ar-beto = ad-eo, ire] orig., *One who goes to something in order to see or hear it;* hence, **1.** *A spectator, beholder, hearer, an eye-witness, a witness* (class. through all periods): Plaut. Am. prol. 16: mi quidem jam arbitri vicini sunt, meae quid fiat domi, Ita per impluvium introspectant, id. Mil. 2, 2, 3: ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari (*i. e.* speculari, v. arbitror) queant, id. Capt. 2, 1, 28; so id. ib. 34; Casin. 1, 1, 2; 55; Mil. 4, 4, 1; Merc. 5, 4, 46; Poen. 1, 1, 50; 3, 3, 50; Trin. 1, 2, 109: quis est decisionis arbiter? Cic. Fl. 36: ab arbitris remoto loco id. Verr. 2, 5, 31: remotis arbitris, *after the removal of*, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: loca abdita et ab arbitris libera, id. Att. 15, 16 B: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20, 1 Corte: arbitros ejicit, Liv. 1, 41: remotis arbitris, id. 2, 4: sine arbitro, id. 27, 28; Just. 21, 4: secretorum omnium arbiter, *i. e.* conscius, Curt. 3, 12, 9: procul est, ait, arbiter omnis, Ov. M. 2, 458 (cf. ib. 4, 63: conscius omnis abest).

2. In judic. lang., *t. t.*, prop., *He who goes to a lawsuit in order to inquire into it* (cf. adire hiberna, Tac. H. 1, 52, and intervenire) *and settle it;* hence *an umpire, arbiter, a judge*, in an *actio bonae fidei* (i. e. who decides acc. to subjective reasons, acc. to equity, aequitas, while the *judex* decides acc. to jus): Sen. de Ben. 3, 7 (cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, 336; Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 3 B. §§ 8; 42; 60 *sq.*, and the jurists there cited). So in the fragments of the Twelve Tables: JVDICI. ARBITROVE. REOVE. DIES. DIFFISVS. ESTO, in Fest. s. v. Reus, p. 227; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 199 *sq.* *Prae* TOR. ARBITROS. TRES. DATO. in Fest. s. v. Vindiciae, p. 279; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 715 *sq.*, and the ancient judicial formula: P. J. A. V. P. V. D., *i. e.* PRAETOREM JVDICEM ARBITRVMVE POSTVLO VTI DET, Val. Prob. p. 1539 P.: ibo ad arbitrum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 101; so ib. 104: vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus: me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 94 ("arbiter dabatur his, qui de finibus regendis ambigerent," Don.): arbiter Nolanis de finibus a senatu datus, Cic. Off. 1, 10 *fin.* Hence trop.: Taurus immensus ipse et innumerarum gentium arbiter, *that sets boundaries to numerous tribes*, Plin. 5, 27, 27: arbitrum familiae herciscundae postulavit, Cic. Caec. 7: arbitrum illum adegit (*i. e.* ad arbitrum illum egit; cf. adigo), id. Off. 3, 16, 66: quis in hanc rem fuit arbiter? id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12. In the time of Cic., when, acc. to the Lex Aebutia, the decisions were given acc. to definite formulae of the praetor, the formal distinction between judex and arbiter was abrogated, so that it could not be certainly known whether, in a particular case one performed the functions of a judex or an arbiter: Cic. Mur. 12 *fin.*—Transf. from the sphere of judicial proceedings: *A judge, an arbitrator, umpire*, in gen.: arbiter inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53. So of Paris: arbiter formae, Ov. H. 16, 69: pugnae, *the judge, umpire of the contest*, βρυβευτής, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 11: favor arbiter coronae, *which adjudged the prize of victory*, Mart.

7, 72, 10.—Since the arbitrator managed or decided a thing acc. to his judgment, arbiter signifies

3. *He who rules over something, governs, manages, is lord of,* etc. (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): arbiter imperii (Augustus), Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 47: armorum (Mars), id. Fast 3, 73: bibendi, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 25 (cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 18; nec regna vini sortiere talis, and in Gr. *βασιλεὺς τοῦ συμποσίου*): quo (*sc.* Noto) non arbiter Hadriae major, *who rules over the sea,* Hor. Od. 1, 3, 15: arbiter Eurystheus irae Junonis iniquae, *i. e. the executor, fulfiller of her wrath,* Ov. H. 9, 45, et al.—In prose: Tac. A. 1, 26: regni, id. ib. 13, 14: rerum, id. ib. 2, 73: dii potentium populorum arbitri, id. ib. 15, 24: (JOVI) RERVM RECTORI FATORVMQVE ARBITRO, Orell. *no.* 1269, et saep.

arbiterium, v. arbitrium.

* **arbĭtra,** ae, *f.* [arbiter] *A female witness:* arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 50.

* **arbĭtrālis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Of an arbiter* or *umpire:* judicatio, Macr. S. 7, 1.

arbĭtrārĭo, *adv.* *With uncertainty, probably,* v. arbitrarius.

arbĭtrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arbiter] **1.** *Of arbitration, arbitrating, done by umpire:* formula, Gaj. 4, 163: actio, Ulp. Dig. 13, 4, 2; cf. Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 3 B. §§ 67 and 68.—Hence, **2.** In Plaut. (with reference to the distinction in law lang. between certus and arbitrarius: judicium est pecuniae certae, arbitrium incertae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4; cf. Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 3 B. § 57) synon. with incertus: *Uncertain, not sure:* hoc certum est, non arbitrarium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 216; and arbitrario, *adv.:* nunc pol ego perii certo, non arbitrario, id. Poen. 3, 5, 42 (besides which there is no adv. of this word in use).—**3.** *Arbitrary, depending on the will:* motus in arteria naturalis non arbitrarius, Gell. 18, 10 *fin.*

arbĭtrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [arbitror] *The judgment, will*=arbitratus: Gell. 13, 20, 19; Imp. Valent. in Scriptt. R. Agr. p. 342 Goes.

arbĭtrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] In late Lat. synon. with arbiter *no.* 3: *The lord, master, ruler:* JVPPITER ARBITRATOR, Inscr. Gud. 7, 5. Thus a place in the tenth district at Rome is called Pentapylon Jovis arbitratoris, Publ. Victor. reg. 10.—Whence

* **arbĭtrātrix,** ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *Mistress, female ruler:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12 *fin.*

arbĭtrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The judgment* (as will, not as opinion, accordingly =voluntas, not=sententia), *free-will, inclination, pleasure, wish, choice* (class.; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 19: "hic *allegatus* et hic *arbitratus* pro *allegatione* proque *arbitratione* dicuntur. Qua ratione servata *arbitratu* et *allegatu meo* dicimus," which latter expression is also most freq. used): viri boni arbitratu resolvetur, Cato R. R. 149 *fin.*; so id. ib. 145, 3: nunc quidem meo arbitratu loquar libere, quae volam et quae lubebit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 2: vapulabis arbitratu meo et novorum aedilium, id. Trin. 4, 2, 150; so id. Capt. 3, 1, 35; Epid. 5, 2, 22; Men. 5, 5, 46; Mil. 4, 6, 6; Pseud. 1, 5, 13: tuus arbitratus sit: comburas, si velis, id. Asin. 4, 1, 21; so id. Rud. 5, 2, 68: tuo arbitratu, *according to your pleasure,* id. Aul. 4, 4, 20; id. Amph. 3, 2, 50; Curc. 3, 38; Most. 3, 2, 107; Capt. 4, 2, 87; Ps. 2, 2, 66; Truc. 5, 1, 19; Cic. Lael. 1, 3; id. Fin. 1, 21 *fin.*; 4, 1 *fin.*; Fam. 7, 1, 5: tuo vero id quidem arbitratu, id. Fin. 1, 8, 28; so id. Brut. 11; Tac. Or. 42 *fin.*: suo arbitratu, Plaut. Men. 1, ., 15; Suet. Tib. 68; Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 63 and 64; id. ib. 66, 96: Senatus arbitratu, Suet. Tib. 34; so id. Aug. 35.

2. *Oversight, direction, guidance:* considerare oportet, cujus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic. Inv. 1, 25; so Grut. 185, 2.

arbĭtrĭum (in good Codd. and inscriptions sometimes arbiterium), ii, *n.* [arbiter] *A being present, presence;* hence meton. for *persons present* (so only in post-Aug. poets): locus ab omni liber arbitrio, Sen. Hippol. 602; cf. id. Herc. Oet. 485; Auct. Aetnae, 195.

2. *The judgment, decision of the arbitrator* (cf. arbiter *no.* 2: "arbitrium dicitur sententia, quae ab arbitro statuitur," Fest. p. 13): "aliud est judicium, aliud arbitrium. Judicium est pecuniae certae: arbitrium incertae," Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: Q. Scaevola summam vim dicebat esse in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur EX FIDE BONA, id. Off. 3, 17, 70. So arbitrium rei uxoriae, Cic. Off. 3, 15; Top. 17, 66; cf. Javol. Dig. 24, 3, 66 *fin.*; Procul. ib. 46, 3, 82 *fin.*; Cic. Rosc. Com. 9 (id. Quint. 4, 13, some consider arbitrium as a gloss, others read arbitrio, ad arbitrium, ad arbitrum, and the like; v. Orelli in h. l.).—Transf. from the sphere of judic. proceedings to every kind of *judgment, arbitrary sentence, decision:* arbitrium vestrum, vestra existimatio valebit, Ter. Heaut. prol. 25: cum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21: de aliquo arbitria agere, Liv. 24, 45: arbitria belli pacisque agere, id. 44, 15; cf. Tac. A. 12, 60: agere arbitria victoriae, Curt. 6, 1 *fin.*; cf. Gron. Observ. 4, c. 11, p. 427, and Liv. 31, 11; 32, 37.—Trop.: res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctae, *where nothing is decided according to mere opinion,* Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 108: si volet usus, quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72; Sen. Clem. 2, 7: arbitrio consilioque usus auris, *to determine by the ear,* Gell. 13, 20, 3. Since authoritative sentence implies free-will and unrestricted power (cf. arbiter *no.* 3), arbitrium signifies

3. *Power, will, mastery, dominion, free-will:* dedunt se in ditionem atque in arbitrium cuncti Thebano poplo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 103: esse in pectore nostro quiddam, quojus ad arbitrium quoque copia materiaï cogitur interdum flecti per membra, per artus, *and at whose bidding the accumulated materials must yield obedience in every joint and limb,* * Lucr. 2, 281: cujus (Jovis) nutu et arbitrio coelum, terra mariaque reguntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum totum se fingere et accommodare, id. Or. 8; id. Verr. 1, 10, 30; id. ib. 2, 5, 63 *fin.*: aliquid facere arbitrio suo, id. Phil. 6, 2; id. de Or. 2, 16 *fin.*; so id. Parad. 5, 1 *fin.*: vixit ad aliorum arbitrium, non ad suum, id. Mur. 9; so Hor. Od. 3, 6, 40; 2, 20; Tac. A. 15, 17 *fin.*; Hist. 1, 46; Suet. Caes. 9; 20; Aug. 28; Tit. 8; Galb. 14: orationem tibi misi: ejus custodiendae et proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13; Liv. 37, 52; Plin. 29, 3, 12; Suet. Tib. 18; Claud. 2: mox rei Romanae arbitrium (*i. e.* imperium, *dominion, power*) tribus ferme et viginti (annis) obtinuit, Tac. A. 6, 51; so arbitrium orbis terrarum, Suet. Caes. 7; Nep. Con. 4: huic Deus optandi gratum sed inutile fecit muneris arbitrium, Ov. M. 11, 101: liberum mortis arbitrium, Suet. Dom. 8; so id. ib. 11; cf. Tac. A. 15, 60.

4. Arbitria funeris, *The expenses of a funeral* (since an arbiter was employed to designate them), Cic. Dom. 37; Pis. 9 *fin.*; post red. in Sen. 7; cf. Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 12, § 6.

arbĭtro, are, v. the follg., *ad fin.*

arbĭtror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [arbiter] **1.** *To be a hearer* or *beholder of something* (v. arbiter *no.* 1), *to observe, perceive, hear,* etc. (only ante- and post-class.): dicta alicujus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 24; id. Aul. 4, 1, 21; App. M. 10, p. 246, 16; id. ib. 3, p. 138, 23; 7 *init.*: domus attiguae fortunas arbitraturus, id. ib. 4, p. 148, 8. Hence of the mind: *To examine, consider, weigh:* diligentius carmina Empedoclis, Gell. 4, 11, 10.

2. *t. t.* of judic. lang. (cf. arbiter *no.* 2): *To make a decision, give judgment* or *sentence:* si in eo, quod utroque praesente arbitratus est, arbitrio paritum non esset, Scaev. Dig. 4, 8, 44; Paul. ib. 6, 1, 35. Hence fidem alicui arbitrari, in Plaut., *to adjudge credit to one, to put faith in:* Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 41.—Used of witnesses, ARBITROR indicates, as *t. t.*, the subjective opinion, in accordance with which the witness gives his testimony, without vouching for its objective reality; it is, accordingly, only a somewhat more deliberate and conscientious expression for *to testify, to declare* or *announce:* qui testimonium diceret, ut ARBITRARI se diceret, etiam quod ipse vidisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 47 *fin.*: qui primum illud verbum consideratissimum nostrae consuetudinis ARBITROR, quo nos etiam tunc utimur, quum ea dicimus jurati, quae comperta habemus, quae ipsi vidimus, ex toto testimonio suo sustulit, atque omnia se scire dixit, id. Font. 9; Liv. 3, 13; id. 4, 40.—Hence, in general,

3. *To hold as true, to be of an opinion, to believe, suppose, think, consider as* =*νομίζω* (most freq. in prose): benefacta male locata malefacta arbitror, Enn. in Cic. Off. 2, 18: gratum arbitratur esse id a vobis sibi, Plaut. Am. prl. 48: scelestissimum te arbitror, id. ib. 2, 1, 2: arbitror: certum non scimus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30: si hunc noris satis, non ita arbitrere, id. Andr. 5, 4, 12; id. Ad. 4, 7, 30: si hoc minus ad officium tuum pertinere arbitrabere: suscipiam partes, quas alienas esse arbitrabar, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37; id. de Or. 2, 16 *fin.*: tamen, ut arbitror, auctoritate advocatorum adducti in veritate manserunt, id. Clu. 63: ego quod ad me attinet (itemque arbitror ceteros) idcirco taceo, quod, *etc.*, id. Qu. Fr. 2, 1: arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Jugurtham arbitrati cum magno gaudio obvii procedunt, Sall. J. 69: non satis tuta eadem loca sibi arbitratus, Nep. Alc. 9; so id. Timoth. 3, 3, et al.

☞ **a.** *Act.* form, arbitro, are: te si arbitrarem dignum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 57; id. Stich. 1, 2, 87.—**b.** Arbitror in pass. signif.: continuo arbitretur (*i. e.* eligatur, quaeratur) uxor filio tuo, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 82: quum ipse praedonum socius arbitraretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41; id. Mur. 16 *fin.*; id. Att. 1, 11; cf. Zumpt on Cic. Verr. l. c.: quaestio in utramque partem a prudentibus viris arbitrata, *i. e.* judicata, Gell. 1, 13: sumptus funeris arbitrantur (*are estimated*) pro facultatibus defuncti, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 12; so id. ib. 4, 8, 27; 2, 15, 8: ex scriptis eorum, qui veri arbitrantur, "*ὑπολαμβάνονται,*" Coel. in Prisc. p. 792 P.

arbor, ŏris (poet. access. form, arbos—like labos, colos, honos, *etc.*—Lucr. 1, 774; 6, 787; Ov. M. 2, 212; Fast. 1, 153; Virg. E. 3, 56; Georg. 2, 57; 81; Aen. 3, 27, et al. Belonging to this form is the *acc.* ARBOSEM, Fest. p. 13; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 342, and 2, p. 176), *f.* as a fruit-bearing object, anal. to the female of animals.

1. *A tree:* alni, *the alder-tree,* Var. R. R. 1, 7, 7: fici, *the fig-tree,* Cic. Fl. 17, 41: abietis, *the fir-tree,* Liv. 24, 3: palmae, *the palm-tree,* Suet. Aug. 94: cupressus, id Vesp. 5. Among the poets: Jovis, *the oak-tree,* Ov. M. 1, 106; Phoebi, *the laurel-tree,* id. Fast. 3, 139 (cf. ib. 6, 91: Apollinea laurus): Palladis, *the olive-tree,* id. A. A. 2, 518 (cf. Phaedr. 3, 17, and Plin 12, 1, 2), *etc.*

2. Meton. for *Things made of wood* (cf. Plin. 12, 1, 2): **a.** *A mast,* with or without mali: adversique infigitur arbore mali, Virg. A. 5, 504; Luc. 9, 332; Sil. 3, 129; Paul. Sent. l. 2, t. 3.—**b.** *The lever* or *bar of a press, press-beam:* Cato R. R. 18, 4; ib. 12; Plin. 18, 31, 74.—**c.** *An oar:* centenaque arbore fluctus verberat assurgens, Virg. A. 10, 207.—**d.** *A ship:* Phryxeam petiit Pelias arbor ovem, *the ship Argo,* Ov. H. 12, 8.—**e.** *A javelin:* Stat. Th. 12, 769.—**f.** Arbor infelix, *A gallows, gibbet:* caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, Cic. Rabir. 4 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 26, 7; cf. Plin. 16, 26, 45.

3. *A sea-fish, unknown to us:* Plin. 9, 4, 3.—Whence

arbŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* (a technical form for arboreus) *Of* or *pertaining to trees, tree-:* falx, *i. e. for pruning trees,* Cato R. R. 10, 3; 31, 4; Var. R. R. 1, 22, 5 (perh. also L. L. 5, 31, 38, where the MSS. vary between arboriae and arboreae): picus, *a woodpecker,* Plin. 30, 16, 53: proventus, Sol. 11 and 23.

arbŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [arbor] *A pruner of trees:* Col. 11, 1, 12; Plin. 18, 33, 76.

* **arbŏresco,** ĕre, *v. inch.* [id.] *To become a tree, to grow to a tree:* Plin. 19, 4, 22.

* **arbŏrētum,** i, *n.* [id.] Another form for arbustum: "arboreta ignobiliu

verbum est, arbusta celebratius," Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 25.

arbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [arbor] *Of* or *pertaining to a tree, proceeding from a tree:* frondes, Ov. M. 1, 632; 4, 637: radix, id. ib. 8, 379: umbra, id. ib. 10, 129: foetus = poma, id. ib. 4, 125; 10, 665; 13, 820; 14, 625; 15, 97; Virg. G. 1, 55; Col. *poet.* 10, 401: coma = frondes, Prop. 3, 16, 28: folia, Plin. 21, 15, 51: amplitudo, *resembling a tree, tree-like,* id. 16, 36, 65.

arbos, v. arbor.

1. arbuscŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [from arbor, like majusculus, minusculus, from major, minor] **1.** *A small tree, shrub:* Var. R. R. 3, 15; Col. 5, 10, 7; 5, 11, 13; 11, 2, 79.—**b.** Transf. of a tuft of feathers, *The crown on the head of the peacock,* Plin. 11, 37, 44.—**2.** In mechanics, *A movable machine for propelling military engines,* Gr. ἁμαξόποδες, Vitr. 10, 20.

2. Arbuscŭla, ae, *f.* *The name of a mimic actress in the time of Cicero,* Cic. Att. 4, 15; Hor. S. 1, 10, 77.

arbustīvus, a, um, *adj.* [arbustum] (only in Col.) **1.** *Planted with trees:* locus, Col. 3, 13, 6.—**2.** *Bound* or *fastened to a tree:* vitis, Col. 4, 1, 8; Arb. 4, 1; 16, 4: genus musti, id. 12, 41: positio, id. 4, 1, 6.

* **arbusto,** are, *v. a.* [id.] *To plant with trees:* Transpadana Italia, cornu, populo, quercu arbustat agros, Plin. 17, 23, 35 *no.* 22.

arbustum, i, *n.* [contr. from arbosetum, from arbos = arbor, like virgultum from virguletum, salictum from salicetum, et al.; cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 238; another form, arboretum, v. under the word] *A place where trees are planted* (esp. trees around which the vine was trained), *an orchard, vineyard planted with trees,* δενδρών (while vinea was one in which the vine lay upon the earth, or was supported by poles; cf. Hab. Syn. *no.* 950): Cato R. R. 1 *fin.*; id. 7, 1; Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*; Col. 5, 6, 37; 5, 7, 1; Arb. 1, 3; 16, 2; Plin. 17, 23, 35 *no.* 22; Pall. Febr. 10, 1; Hor. Od. 3, 1, 10; Sat. 1, 7, 29, et al.—**2.** For the most part in the plur. collectively for arbores: Naev. in Non. p. 323, 2; e terraque, exorta repente, arbusta salirent, *trees springing up suddenly from the earth, shot forth,* Lucr. 1, 188; florescunt tempore certo arbusta, *plants and trees blossom at the destined time,* id. 5, 670; so id. 1, 352, 806, 808; 2, 189, 1016; 5, 910, 1377; 6, 141; Ov. M. 1, 286; 2, 710, et al. So also in the sing. for a single tree: arbusto vitem copulari, Cato R. R. 7, 1.

arbustus, a, um, *adj.* [arbos = arbor] **1.** *Occupied* or *planted with trees:* ager, * Cic. Rep. 5, 2: locus, Col. 3, 13, 6; Plin. 10, 29, 41.—* **2.** Arbusta vitis for arbustiva, *Fastened to* or *trained upon a tree,* Plin. 17, 23, 35 *no.* 25.—* *Comp.* arbustiores res, trop. *more firm, certain condition* or *circumstances* (the figure drawn from vines supported on trees more firmly than upon frames), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29.

arbŭtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [arbutus] *Of the strawberry* or *arbute-tree:* foetus, Ov. M. 1, 104: crates, Virg. G. 1, 166.—**2.** In gen. for arboreus, ligneus, *Of wood, wooden:* liber, Stat. Th. 1, 584.

arbŭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *The fruit of the strawberry* or *arbute-tree, the wild strawberry:* Lucr. 5, 939: glandes atque arbuta vel pira lecta (as the food of man in the state of nature; cf. Var. R. R. 2, 1, 4), id. 5, 963; so Virg. G. 1, 148; 2, 520.—Meton. **2.** = arbutus, *The strawberry* or *arbute-tree:* jubeo frondentia capris arbuta sufficere, *i. e.* frondes arbuti, *that you give the goats a supply of arbute-shoots,* Virg. G. 3, 300; cf. id. Ecl. 3, 82; so id. ib. 4, 181.—And, **3.** *A tree* in gen.: Rutil. Itin. 1, 31. (The gramm. Phocas considers arbuta in the signif. *no.* 2 and 3 as *heterogen.* from arbutus, v. his Ars, p. 1706 P. p. 338 Lind.)

arbŭtus, i, *f.* [kindred with arbor, since in Italy this tree is very abundant] *The wild strawberry* or *arbute-tree,* Arbutus Unedo, L.; Ov. M. 10, 102; cf. Virg. G. 2, 69; Col. 7, 9, 6; 8, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 24, 28; 23, 8. 79, et al. Its fruit, like that of the oak, the most ancient food of men; cf. arbutum. Under it the goats love to graze: dulce satis humor, depulsis arbutus haedis, *etc.,* Virg. E. 3, 82; so Hor. Od. 1, 17, 5. Idle men also delight to lie under it: nunc viridi membra sub arbuto Stratus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 21.

arca, ae, *f.* [arceo: "*Arcae* et *arx* quasi res secretae, a quibus omnes arceantur," Serv. Virg. A. 1, 262] *A place for keeping any thing, a chest, box:* arca vestiaria, Cato R. R. 11, 3: ex illa olea arcam esse factam eoque conditas sortes, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86; Suet. Tib. 63: arca ingens variorum venenorum plena, id. Cal. 59, et al.—Very freq. **b.** *A box for money, a coffer,* and particularly of the rich, while sacculus is the money-box (pouch) of the poor: Juv. 11, 26; cf. id. 10, 25 and 14, 259 Ruperti and Cat. 13, 8; Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50: populus me sibilat: at mihi Ipse plaudo domi, simulac numos contemplor in arca, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67.—Hence meton. like our purse, for *the money in it:* arcae nostrae confidito, *rely upon my purse,* Cic. Att. 1, 9; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12; id. Parad. 6, 1; Cat. 23, 1; Col. 3, 3, 5; 8, 8, 9; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 8; Sen. Ep. 26 *fin.*—Hence ex arca absolvere aliquem, *to pay in cash upon the spot,* opp. to de mensae scriptura abs., Don. Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 13; cf. with id. Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 29, and arcarius.—And of *public money, state treasure, revenues* (late Latin): frumentaria, Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1, § 2: vinaria, Symm. Ep. 10, 42, et al.—**c.** *A box for putting in a dead body, a coffin* (cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, 245): Liv. 40, 29; cf. Plin. 13, 13, 27; Val. Max. 1, 1: cadavera conservus vili portanda locabat in arca, Hor. S. 1, 8, 9; Luc. 8, 736; Gaj. Dig. 11, 7; Orell. *no.* 3560; so ib. *no.* 4429.—Transf.

2. Of every thing that has the form of a box or chest: **a.** *A small,* and hence *more strict, close prison, a cell:* (Servi) in arcas conjiciuntur, ne quis cum iis colloqui possit, Cic. Mil. 22 *fin.*; cf. Fest. s. v. ROBUM, p. 134.—**b.** In mechanics, *The water-box of a hydraulic machine,* Vitr. 10, 13.—**c.** *A water-cistern, a reservoir,* Vitr. 6, 3.—**d.** *A quadrangular landmark;* cf. Scriptt. Agrim. p. 119, 222, 223, 271 Goes.

Arcades, v. Arcas.

Arcădĭa, ae, *f.,* Ἀρκαδία, *A mountainous province in the midst of the Peloponnesus,* the Greek Switzerland, Plin. 4, 6, 10; Ov. M. 2, 405; 9, 192, et al.—Whence

Arcădĭcus, a, um, *adj.,* Ἀρκαδικός, *Arcadian:* asinus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 67; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 14; cf. Plin. 8, 43, 68; Pers. 3, 9.—Arcadicus juvenis for *a simpleton* (since the Arcadians, as mountaineers usually, were considered an uncultivated, simple people), Juv. 7, 160.

Arcădĭus, a, um, *adj.,* Ἀρκάδιος [Arcadia], *Arcadian:* Arcadius sus, *the Arcadian boar,* * Lucr. 5, 25: Dea, *i. e. Carmenta, who came from Arcadia to Italy,* Ov. F. 1, 462: virgo, *i. e. the nymph Arethusa,* id. Am. 3, 6, 30: Deus, *i. e. Pan,* Prop. 1, 18, 20: rupes, id. 1, 1, 14: agri, id. 2, 28, 23: sidus, *i. e. the Great Bear,* Sen. Oed. 476: virga, *the wand of Mercury* (since, acc. to the fable, he was born upon the Arcadian mountain Cyllene, and worshiped there), Stat. Th. 2, 70; so also galerus, *the helmet of Mercury,* id. ib. 7, 39.

arcāne, *adv.,* v. arcanus.

arcāno, *adv.* *In secret, privately;* v. arcanus.

‡ **Arcae,** ārum, *f.* *A Volscian town between Arpinum and Fabrateria,* now *Arce:* Orell. *no.* 149; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 676.

Arcānum, i, *n.* *A villa of Q. Cicero, in the neighborhood of Arcae and Arpinum,* Cic. Att. 5, 1; Q. Fr. 3, 1, et al.

arcānus, a, um, *adj.* [arca, arceo] Orig., *Shut up, closed,* hence trop. **1.** *That keeps a secret, trusty:* dixisti arcano satis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 155: petiit ut aliquem ex arcanis mitteret, Plin. 7, 52, 53.—Hence poet. of the night: omina arcana nocte petita, *in silent night,* or *night that keeps secret, conceals,* Ov. H. 9, 40; so Stat. S. 1, 3, 71.—**2.** *Secret, private, hidden, concealed* (class., although very rare in Cic.): at quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, quicum arcana, quicum occulta omnia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26 *fin.*: consilia, Liv. 35, 18; so Hor. Od. 3, 21, 15: secretae et arcanae opes, Plin. Pan. 34, 3: fontis arcani aqua, Tac. A. 2, 54: libidines, Suet. Tib. 43 et al.: litera celatos arcana fatebitur ignes, Ov. M. 9, 516: sensus, Virg. A. 4, 422, et al.—Esp. in the lang. of religion, of things sacred and incommunicable: ARCANA VRBIS PRAESIDIA, Orell. *no.* 2494; and of secret, mysterious usages: sacra, Ov. M. 10, 436: arcana quum fiunt sacra, Hor. Epod. 5. 52; so Stat. S. 3, 4, 92; Sil. 2, 427; Claudian. Rapt. Pros, 3, 402; and by poet. license transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries: qui Cereris sacrum Volgarit arcanae, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 27 Bentl.—Also arcanum, i, *n.,* abs., *A secret, a mystery:* nox arcanis fidissima, Ov. M. 7, 192: fatorum arcana, id. ib. 2, 639; so Virg. A. 7, 123: arcani Fides prodiga, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 16: Pythagorae arcana, id. Epod. 15, 21; cf. arcana Jovis, *his secret decrees,* id. Od. 1, 28, 9; Liv. 23, 22; Plin. Pan. 23, 5; Curt. 4, 6, et saep.—*Adv.* arcano (cf. Charis. p. 173 and 179 P.), *In secret, privately:* arcano tibi ego hoc dico, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 117: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, Cic. Att. 16, 3; cf. Charis. l. c.; Caes. B. C. 1, 19.—* *Comp.* arcanius, Col. 3, 2 *fin.*—*Sup.* and a *pos.* arcane not used.

arcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arca *no.* 1, b] *Of* or *pertaining to a money-box,* or *to ready money:* nomina, Gaj. Inst. l. 3, § 131 ed. Goesch.—Whence arcārĭus, i, *m.,* *A treasurer:* Scaev. Dig. 40, 5, 41. Also *a controller of public revenues, a cashier:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43.

Arcas, ădis, *m.,* Ἀρκάς, **1.** *Son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians,* after his death placed as a constellation (Arctophylax) in heaven, Ov. F. 1, 470; 2, 184; Met. 2, 468; 497; Hyg. F. 176, and Astr. 2, 4 (cf. Apollod. 3, 8, 2).—**2.** *An Arcadian;* plur. Arcădes, um, Ἀρκάδες, *The Arcadians,* who considered themselves as the most ancient men, Plin. 7, 48, 49; Ov. F. 2, 289, et al.; *acc. Gr* Arcadas, Virg. A. 10, 395.—Hence Arcas, **a.** Κατ' ἐξοχήν, *Mercury, who was said to have been born on the Arcadian mountain Cyllene* (cf. Arcadius), Mart. 9, 35, 6; Luc 9, 661; Stat. S. 5, 1, 107.—**b.** *Parthenopaeus, the son of Atalante from Arcadia* Stat. Th. 8, 745; 12, 805.—**c.** Tyrannus i. e. *Lycaon, grandfather of Arcas* (a poet prolepsis), Ov. M. 1, 218.—**d.** Bipennifer i. e. *Ancaeus,* id. ib. 8, 391.—**e.** *Adj.* = Arcadius, *Arcadian:* Virg. A. 12, 518; Mart 5, 65, 2; Stat. S. 5, 2, 123; Th. 7, 94; Sil 6, 636.

* **arcātūra,** ae, *f.* [arca] = arca *no* 2, d, *A square landmark of surveyors* Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

arcebĭon, i, *n.* *A plant,* usu. called onochiles *or* anchusa, *a kind of ox-tongue;* cf. Plin. 22, 21, 25.

arcella, ae, *f. dim.* [arca; cf. Fest. p 21] Among surveyors, *A square landmark* (cf. arca *no.* 2, d, and arcatura), Frontin. de Colon. p. 119; 260; 308 Goes

* **arcellacae vites,** *A species of the vine now unknown,* Col. 3, 21, 3.

‡ **arcellŭla,** ae, *f.,* a two-fold *dim.* of arcella, from arca, *A little box,* Diom. p 313 P.

arcĕo, cui, ctum (acc. to Prisc. p. 1263 P.; besides, only arctus *or* artus, as *Pa.,* is found in use, v. below), 2. *v. a.* = ἔργω, εἴργω, ἀρκέω.

1. *To shut up, to inclose:* "Arcere est continere," Fest. p. 14: alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 *fin.*: orbis coelestis arcens et continens ceteros, id. Rep. 6, 17: nos flumina arcemus dirigimus, avertimus, id. N. D. 2, 60 *fin.*: hos quidem ut famulos vinclis prope ac custodia arceamus, *shut in, confine,* id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 426 Trop.: videbam audaciam tam immanem non posse arceri otii finibus, Cic. Harusp. 3. Also, *to keep in order:* arcendae familiae gratia, Fest. s. v. Noverca, p. 109.

2. *To prohibit, restrain access to a thing, to keep* or *hold off, to keep at a distance:* "Arcere prohibere est," Fest. p. 14; constr. *abs.* aliquem, *c. ab,* the simple *Abl*, poet.

also *c. Dat.*: **a.** *Abs.* aliquem: ille tenet et scit ut hostium copiae, tu ut aquae pluviae arceantur, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: so in the Digests the phrase de aqua et aquae pluviae arcendae, Dig. 39, 3: platanus solem arcet, Plin. 12, 1, 5: somnos ducere et arcere, Ov. M. 2, 735: odi profanum vulgus et arceo, Hor. Od. 3. 1, 1. With an abstract object: transitum hostis, *to arrest, hinder*, Liv. 26, 41. Poet. and post-Aug. prose, *c. Inf.* as obj.: *To hinder, prevent:* quae (dicta) clamor ad aures Arcuit ire meas, Ov. M. 12, 427: plagamque sedere cedendo arcebat, id. ib. 3, 89, so id. Pont. 3, 3, 56; Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 34; Th. 1, 455; Sen. Hipp. 805; Sil. 13, 341, et al.; Tac. A. 3, 72.—And entirely without object: arcuit omnipotens, Ov. M. 2, 505.—**b.** *c. ab*: tu Juppiter hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13 *fin.*: homines ab injuria, *etc.*, id. Leg. 1, 14: haec aetas a libidinibus arcenda est, id. Off. 1, 34: homines ab improbitate, id. Parad. 3, 2, 23: famulas a limine templi, Ov. F. 6, 482: aliquem ab amplexu, id. Met. 9, 751: ignavum, fucos, pecus a praesepibus arcent, Virg. G. 4, 168.—**c.** With the simple *Abl.* (not with persons): Lucr. 1, 184: illum ut hostem arcuit Gallià, Cic. Phil. 5, 13 *fin.*: te dominus illis sedibus arcebit, id. ib. 2, 40 *fin.*; so Tusc. 1, 37: Virginiam matronae sacris arcuerant, Liv. 10, 23: aliquem aditu, Liv. 42, 6; so Suet. Ner. 46; Luc. 10, 499: aqua atque igni arcebatur, Tac. A. 3, 23; so id. ib. 50 (cf. aqua 1, c), et al.: arceor aris, Ov. M. 6, 209: patriis penatibus, id. ib. 9, 445, et al.: aliquem funesto veterno, *i. e. to protect, guard*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10: classes aquilonibus, id. A. P. 64, et saep.—**d.** *c. Dat.*: *To keep off something*: oestrum pecori, Virg. G. 3, 155 (cf. defendite pecori, id. Ecl. 7, 47: depulit mortem fratri, Ov. H. 14, 130; in Gr., ἀμύνειν νηυσὶ ϑοῇσι πῦρ, Hom. Il. 9, 435, so ib. v. 347; v. also Rudd. 2, S. 150).—Whence

arctus, or better, artus (cf. Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 211, and Schmid. Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29), a, um, *Pa.*, lit., *Shut up, pressed together.* Hence, **a.** *Narrow* (cf. angustus, from ango), *close, strait, confined, short, brief:* regiones, Lucr. 6, 120: claustra, id. 1, 71; so id. 3, 809; 5, 345: nec tamen haec ita sunt arta et astricta, ut ea laxare nequeamus, Cic. Or. 65 *fin.*: artioribus apud populum Romanum laqueis tenebitur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5; so id. Off. 3, 31: compages, Virg. A. 1, 294: nexus, Ov. M. 6, 242: arto stipata theatro, *pressed together in a contracted theatre*, Hor. Ep. 2, 160 Schmid: toga, *a narrow toga without folds*, id. ib. 1, 18, 30 (cf. exigua toga, id. ib. 1, 19, 13): nimis arta convivia, *i. e. very many guests, who are therefore compelled to sit close together*, id. ib. 1, 5, 29 Schmid, et saep. Hence artum subst.: *A narrow place or passage, the narrows*: Lucr. 6, 158: multiplicatis in arto ordinibus, Liv. 2, 50; so id. 34, 15: nec desilies imitator in artum, *nor, by imitating, leap into a close place*, Hor. A. P. 134.—**b.** Trop.: *Strict, severe, scanty, brief, small:* sponte sua cecidit sub leges artaque jura, *subjected himself to the severity of the laws*, Lucr. 5, 1146: so Plin. 16, 4, 5: vincula amoris artissima, Cic. Att. 6, 2: artior somnus, *a sounder* or *deeper sleep*, id. Rep. 6, 10: arti commeatus, Liv. 2, 34; Tac. H. 4, 26; cf., in arto commeatus, id. ib. 3, 13: artissimae tenebrae, *very profound darkness*, Suet. Ner. 46 (for which, in class. Latin, densus, v. Bremi in h. l., and cf. densus), et al.—So colligere in artum, *to compress, abridge:* Plin. 8, 16, 17.—So of hope: *Small, scanty:* spes artior aquae manantis, Col. 1, 5, 2: ne spem sibi ponat in arto, *diminish hope, expectation*, Ov. M. 9, 682: quia plus quam unum ex patriciis creari non licebat, artior petitio quatuor petentibus erat, *i. e. was harder, had less ground of hope*, Liv. 39, 32; and of circumstances in life, *etc.*: *needy, indigent, distressing, wretched* (so in and after the Aug. per. for the class. angustus, q. v.): artis in rebus, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 25: nunciaret, Tac. H. 3, 69: tam artis afflictisque rebus, Flor. 2, 6, 31; so Sil. 7, 310: fortuna artior expensis, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 117: ne in arto res esset, Liv. 26, 17.—*Adv.* arte *or* arcte, *Closely, strictly*, etc.: Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 29; Asin. 1, 1, 63; Cic. Div. 1, 46; Caes. B. G. 7, 23, et al. *Comp.* Cic. Fat. 14; Gell. 10, 6. *Sup.* Sall. J. 68 *fin.*; Plin. Ep. 6, 8.

arcĕra, ae, *f.* [arca] *A covered carriage for sick persons*: "quod ex tabulis vehiculum erat factum ut arca, arcera dictum," Var. L. L. 5, 31, 39; Gell. 20, 1, 29; Non. 55, 26. So even in the laws of the XII. Tables: Frgm. in Gell. 20, 1, 25; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 148–154; Varr. in Non. l. c. Acc. to Nonius ib. this word is found also in Cicero. At a later period the litter came into use, and hence arcera disappeared from the language.

Arcĕsīlas, ae (Arcesilaus, i, Gell. 3, 5), *m.*, Ἀρκεσίλας (–αος), *A Greek philosopher of Pitane, in Aeolia, a pupil of Polemon, and founder of the Middle Academy*, Cic. de Or. 3, 18; Acad. 1, 12; 2, 24; Fin. 5, 31; Sen. Ben. 2, 10; Pers. 3, 78 (cf. Diog. Laert. 4, 28).

Arcēsĭus, ii, *m.*, Ἀρκείσιος, *A son of Jupiter, father of Laertes and grandfather of Ulysses*, Ov. M. 13, 144.

arcessītor, ōris, *m.* [arcesso] *One who calls* or *fetches one* (perh. only in the two follg. exs.): nemo arcessitor ex proximo, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 45. Hence, in judic. lang., *an accuser*: Amm. 29, 1, 44.

1. arcessītus, a, um, *Part.*, from arcesso.

2. arcessītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A calling for, summons* (very rare; only used in the *abl. sing.*): tuo arcessitu venio huc, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 3: quum ad eum ipsius rogatu arcessituque venissem, * Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15; Amm. 31, 10.

arcesso, īvi, ītum, 3. *v. a.* (*inf.* arcessire and arcessiri, like lacessiri instead of lacessi, freq. and in the best class. writers, though the MSS. and editt. vary here very much; v. the follg. exs.: cf. Struve p. 198; Oud. Caes. B. G. 1, 31. A form of the same meaning with arcesso is accerso, which has been unjustly repudiated; just as *e. g.* arcesso is a *causativum* from accedo, anal. to incesso from incedo, since ar = ad, v. ad at beginning, so is accerso with the change of one *s* into *r* (or from ar = ad and cio); cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 281 *sq.*; Kritz Sall. Cat. 40, 6, and the ancient and modern grammarians cited by both).

1. Lit., *To cause any one to come*; hence, *to call, summon*, or *fetch one* (on the other hand, *accio* designates merely the calling, without indicating the coming of the person called; Doed. Syn. p. 283): aliquem ad aliquem, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 1: Blepharonem arcessat, qui nobiscum prandeat, id. Amph. 3, 2, 70: quaeso, hominem ut jubeas arcessi, id. Capt. 5, 1, 29; so id. Bacch. 2, 3, 120; 4, 6, 26; Truc. 1, 2, 28; so arcessiturus, id. Cas. 3, 2, 23; 3, 4, 12; and arcessitum, id. Rud. 4, 4, 12: jussit me ad se accersier, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 4 (acc. to Bentl. Ed.); so id. Ad. 3, 2, 56; 5, 7, 6; Eun. 3, 5, 44, et al.: quum ab aratro arcessebantur, qui consules fierent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: sacra ab exteris nationibus ascita atque arcessita. id. Verr. 2, 4, 51 *fin.*; so id. ib. 5, 18: ejus librum arcessivi, id. Att. 16, 11: ex continenti alios fabros arcessiri jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 11 Oud. and Held.: Gabinium accersit, Sall. Cat. 40, 6; so id. ib. 52, 24; 60, 4: cunctos Senatorii ordinis accersiri jubet, id. Jug. 62, 4; so id. ib. 113, 4: Agrippam ad se arcessiri jussit, Nep. Att. 21, 4; Liv. 3, 45; Tac. H. 1, 14, et al.: aliquem ab Epidauro Romam, Liv. 10, 47: Ityn huc arcessite, Ov. M. 6, 652; so id. ib. 15, 640; Hor. S. 2, 3, 261: sin melius quid (*sc.* vini) habes, arcesse, *let it be brought on*, id. Ep. 1, 5, 6, et al.—Trop.: Illic homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit jumento suo, proverb. *this man brings misfortunes upon his own neck*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 171: quies molli strato arcessita, Liv. 21, 4; so somnum medicamentis, Cels. 3, 18: gloriam ex periculo, Curt. 8, 13 *fin.*, et al.—**b.** Esp. in judic. lang., *To summon, arraign one before a court of justice*; hence, in gen., *to accuse, inform against*; constr. aliquem alicujus rei: ut hunc hoc judicio arcesseret, Cic. Fl. 6; so id. Rab. Perd. 9; Off. 2, 14: capitis arcessere, id. Dejot. 11: so pecuniae captae, Sall. J. 37: majestatis, Tac. A. 2, 50: tumultus hostilis, id. ib. 4, 29: veneni crimine, Suet. Tib. 53; also *abs.*: arcessiri statim ac mori jussus est, id. Claud. 37.—Trop.: inscitiae, Nigid. in Gell. 19, 14.

2. Transf. to mental objects: *To bring, fetch, seek*, or *derive a subject, a thought, &c., from somewhere*: a capite quod velimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 27; so id. Top. 9: translationes orationi splendoris aliquid arcessunt, id. de Or. 3, 38 *fin.*: ex medio res arcessere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 168: longe arcessere fabulas coepi, *to fetch from far*, Petr. S. 37.—Hence arcessitus in opp. to that which comes of itself, and is therefore natural: *far-fetched, forced, unnatural:* cavendum est, ne arcessitum dictum putetur, *that an expression do not appear forced, far-fetched*, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: frigidi et arcessiti joci, Suet. Claud. 21: in Lysia nihil est inane, nihil arcessitum, Quint. 10, 1, 78; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 3; 9, 3, 74; 12, 10, 40, et al.

† **arceuthĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρκεύθινος, *Of the juniper-tree*: ligna, Vulg. Paralip. 2, 2, 8.

Archaeŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, Ἀρχαιόπολις, *A town in Lydia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

† **archangĕlus**, i, *m.* = ἀρχάγγελος, *An archangel*, Hier. Ruf. 1, 6; Tert. adv. Val. 19.

† **arche**, es, *f.* = ἀρχή (beginning), **1.** *One of the Aeons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 35.—**2.** Arche, *One of the four muses; a daughter of the younger Jupiter.* Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

Archĕlāus, i, *m.*, Ἀρχέλαος, **1.** *A philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaxagoras, and teacher of Socrates*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4.—**2.** *A king of Macedonia, son of Perdiccas, and friend of Euripides*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12; Just. 7, 4; Gell. 15, 20, 9.—**3.** *A king of Cappadocia, in the time of Tiberius, and author of a work*, περὶ λίθων, Plin. 37, 3; cf. Tac. A. 2, 42; Suet. Tib. 37 *fin.*—**4.** *A general of Mithridates*, Gell. 15, 1, 4 *sq.*—**5.** *His son, the rival of King Ptolemy Auletes of Egypt, slain by Gabinius*, Cic. Rab. post. 8.

† **archēōta**, ae, *m.* = ἀρχειώτης, *A keeper of the archives, a recorder*, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 10.

† **archĕty̆pus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρχέτυπος, *That was first made, original* (very rare): archetypos servare Cleanthas, *i. e. the original statues of Cleanthes*, Juv. 2, 7. So Martial. calls the original MSS. of his epigrams, archetypae nugae, 7, 11, and, in jest, archetypi amici, friends who cost nothing, 12, 69.—Hence subst. archetypum, i, *n.*, *An original:* Var. R. R. 3, 5, 8; so Plin. Ep. 5, 10; Macr. S. 7, 14.

archēzōstis, is, *f.* *The bryony*; also called ampeloleuce, Bryonia alba, Linn.; Plin. 23, 1, 16.

Archĭas, ae, *m.*, Ἀρχίας, **1.** Aulus Licinius, *A Greek poet of Antiochia, who became distinguished by Cicero's defence of him.*—**2.** *A noted cabinet-maker*;—hence **Archiăcus**, a, um: lecti, *a kind of couch made by Archias*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1.

‡ **archĭā̆trĭa**, ae, *f.* = ΑΡΧΙΑΤΡΙΑ, *The rank of chief physician*, Cod. Theod. 13, 3, 8.

† **archĭā̆trus** (–os), i, *m.* = ἀρχίατρος, In the time of the emperors, *The head or chief of the physicians, who was at the same time physician in ordinary to the emperor*, Cod. Theod. 12, 13; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3994; 4017; 4226, et al.

‡ **archibūcŭlus** (bucol.), i, *m.* *A chief priest of Bacchus*, Orell. *no.* 2335; 2351; 2352 [ἀρχι-βούκολος].

† **archĭdĭā̆cŏnus**, i, *m.* = ἀρχιδιάκονος, *An archdeacon*, Hier. ad Pamm. Ep. 61, 4; Sid. Ep. 4, 25.

† **archĭĕpiscŏpus**, i, *m.* = ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, *An archbishop*, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 7.

† **archĭĕreus**, i, *m.* = ἀρχιερεύς, *A chief priest*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 *fin.*; so Orell. *no.* 2160; 2543; 2627.

† **archĭĕrōsy̆na**, ae, *f.* = ἀρχιερωσύνη, *The chief priest's office*, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 112.

archĭgallus, i, *m.* = ΑΡΧΙΓΑΛΛΟΣ (cf. Gallus), *A chief priest of Cybele*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 5; Tert. Apol. 25; Orell. 2320 *sq.*, et al.

archĭgĕron, ontis, *m.* = ΑΡΧΙΓΕ-

ΡΩΝ. *Chief of the old men*, a title under the emperors, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 1.

† **archĭgŭbernus,** i, *m.*, ΑΡΧΙΚΥΒΕΡΝΟΣ, *Chief pilot* or *chief helmsman*, Jabolen. Dig. 36, 1, 46; Orell. *no.* 3634.

Archĭlŏchus, i, *m.*, Ἀρχίλοχος, *A Greek poet of Paros*, who, acc. to Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, lived in the age of Romulus, and, acc. to Nep. in Gell. 17, 21, 8, was a cotemporary of Tullus Hostilius, the originator of the iambic verse, and the author of a very bitter satire, in consequence of which Lycambes hanged himself, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 23 *sq.*; A. P. 79; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 60. Hence **Archĭlŏchīus,** a, um, *Archilochian*: metrum, Diom. p. 509 *sq.* P.; Serv. Centim. p. 1819 *sq.* P.; also an appel. for *severe, bitter, acrimonious*: edicta, Cic. Att. 2, 21.

† **archĭmăgīrus,** i, *m.*=ἀρχιμάγειρος, *A master of the kitchen, chief cook*: Juv. 9, 109.

† **archĭmandrīta,** ae, *m.*=ἀρχιμανδρίτης, *A chief* or *principal of the monks, an abbot*, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

Archĭmēdes, is (*gen.* Archimedi, Cic. Rep. 1, 14; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 163 *sq.*; Rudd. 1, 58, *not.* 71), *m.*, Ἀρχιμήδης, *A celebrated mathematician of Syracuse*, who, with his burning-glasses, set fire to the ships of the Roman besiegers of his native city, Liv. 24, 34; Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 63; Fin. 5, 19; his monument, before unknown, was discovered by Cicero, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23.—Hence **Archimedēus** or **-īus,** a, um, *adj.* *Archimedian*: manus, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 191: loculus, Mar. Victor. p. 2547 P.

† **archĭmīmus,** i, *m.* = ἀρχίμιμος, *Chief mimic actor* or *pantomime*: *Suet. Vesp. 19; so Orell. *no.* 2625.—Hence *fem.* ARCHIMIMA, ae, *first mimic actress*, Orell. *no.* 4760.

† **archĭpīrāta,** ae, *m.*=ἀρχιπειρατής, *A leader of pirates, arch-pirate* Cic. Off. 2. 11, 40; so id. Verr. 2, 5, 25; 29; Liv. 37, 11.

† **archĭpresbўter,** ĕri, *m.*=ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος, *The chief of the* Presbyteri, *arch-priest*, Hier. Ep. 4 ad Rustic.

archĭ-săcerdos, ōtis, *m.* [vox hybrida] *Chief priest*, Venant. Carm. 3, 13, 1.

archĭsўnăgōgus, i, *m.*=ἀρχισυνάγωγος, *The priest who was chief ruler of the Synagogue*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 *fin.*; Cod. Theod. 16, 8, 13, et al.

* **architecta,** ae, *f.*, v. architectus *no.* 1.

architecton, v. architectus.

† **archĭtectŏnĭce,** ēs, *f.*=ἀρχιτεκτονική (*sc.* τέχνη), *The art of building, architecture*: Quint. 2, 21, 8.

† **archĭtectŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀρχιτεκτονικός, *Relating to architecture*: rationes, Vitr. 9, 4.

archĭtector, atus, ari, *v. dep.* [architectus] *To build, construct, fabricate* (very rare): situm loci cujusdam ad suum arbitrium fabricari et architectari, Cic. Her. 3, 19; Vitr. 9, 4: architectandus, id. 7 praef. *fin.*—Trop.: *To devise, invent, procure, make*: voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 52 (cf. ib. 1, 10, 32: Epicurus architectus beatae vitae).

☞ Pass.: Aedes Martis architectata ab Hermodoro, "ἀρχιτεκτονευθεῖσα," Nep. in Prisc. p. 792 P.

archĭtectūra, ae, *f.* [architectus] *The art of building, architecture*: *Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151; Vitr. 1, 1; 3; Plin. 11, 24, 28.

† **archĭtectus,** i, *m.*=ἀρχιτέκτων, the usual form, while † architecton, ŏnis, *m.*=ἀρχιτέκτων, is rare: **1.** Archĭtectus, **a.** *A master-builder, foreman, architect*: fabri architectique, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 44: Philo architectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; so id. Fam. 9, 2; Vitr. 1, 1; Plin. 34, 14, et al.—**b.** Trop.: *An inventor, deviser, author, maker*: bene factis Juppiter architectus, Plaut. Am. prol. 45 ("auctor atque opifex," Lambin.): inventor veritatis et quasi architectus beatae vitae Epicurus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 32 (cf. ib. 2, 16, 52: architectari voluptates): princeps atque architectus sceleris, id. Clu. 22: Stoici architecti pene verborum, id. Brut. 31.—Whence architecta, ae, *f.* *A female architect*: natura architecta vis, Plin. 10, 71, 91.—**2.** Architecton, **a.** *A master-builder, architect*, etc.: Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 73; Sen. Ep. 90; Sol. 32 *fin.*—**b.** Trop.: *A master in cunning, a crafty man*: Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 150.

‡ **Architis,** ĭdis, *f.* *The name of Venus among the Assyrians*, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 21.

archĭ-triclīnus, i, *m.* [vox hybrida, triclinium]=tricliniarcha, *One who presides over the table, the master of a feast*, Vulg. Joh. 2, 9.

† **archīum** or **archīvum** (from archiFum], i, *n.*=ἀρχεῖον, *The archives* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9, §.6; Mel. 3, 8 *fin.*: antiquissimarum gentium archiva, Tert. Apol. 19; so id. adv. Marc. 4, 7.

† **archōn,** ontis, *m.*=ἄρχων (a ruler), *The highest magistrate at Athens after the abrogation of royal authority, an archon*: *Cic. Fat. 9, 19; cf. Vell. 1, 2 and 8.

Archȳtas, ae, *m.* (*nom.* Archȳtă, Sidon. Carm. 2, 176), Ἀρχύτας, *A Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and friend of Plato*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36 *fin.*; 5, 23, 64; de Sen. 12.

arcĭfīnālis, e, or **arcĭfīnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [arceo-finis], among surveyors, agri, *Lands received in possession and built upon by victors after expelling the previous owners*, Sic. Fl. p. 3; Frontin. p. 38; Hyg. Lim. p. 160. Otherwise defined by Isid. Orig. 15, 13.

† **arcīon,** i, *m.*=ἀρκεῖον, *A plant*, called in pure Lat. persolata, Plin. 25, 9, 66.

* **Arcĭ-pŏtens,** entis, *adj.* [arcus] *Skillful with the bow, a skillful archer*, an epithet of Apollo, Val. Fl. 5, 17.

Arcĭ-tĕnens (in MSS. also arquitenens, like arquus for arcus, quur for cur, *etc.*; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 332), entis, *adj.* [arcus-teneo] *Carrying a bow, bow-bearing*, in imitation of the Gr. Τοξοφόρος, and like that, **1.** A poet. epithet of Apollo and of Diana: Naev. Bell. Pun. 2, 20: Deus Arcitenens, Ov. M. 1, 441 (cf. Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: Phoebus fulgente decorus arcu); id. ib. 6, 265: pius Arcitenens, Virg. A. 3, 75 ("Apollinem dicit," Serv.): Arquitenens Dea, Att. in Non. 341, 25: Arquitenentes Diana et Apollo, Arn. 1, p. 20.—**2.** As a constellation: *The Archer*: Cic. Arat. 182 (as a transl. from Arat. 400).

arcte, *adv.*, v. arceo, *Pa. fin.*

† **arctĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀρκτικός (pertaining to the constellation of the Bear, ἄρκτος; hence) *Northern, arctic*: circulus, Hyg. Astron. 1, 6.

† **arctĭon,** i, *n.*=ἄρκτιον, *A plant*; also called arcturus in Plin. 27, 5, 16.

arcto, v. arto.

† **Arctŏphўlax,** ăcis, *m.*=Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, *The Bear-keeper, a constellation*, usu. called Bootes: Cic. Arat. 359; also id. N. D. 2, 42, 109 (as transl. from Arat. 92); so Lucan. 8, 180.

arctophyllum, v. caerefolium.

† **arctos** (rar. arctus; *nom.* arctos, Virg. G. 1, 246; *acc.* arcton, Ov. M. 2, 132; 13, 293; Fast. 2, 192; Virg. G. 1, 138; *nom. plur.* arctoe, acc. to the ancient method, as in Ter. Adelphoe for Adelphi. C. German. Arat. 25 and 63), i, *f.* (cf. Rudd. 1, 27)=ἄρκτος, *The Great and Little Bear* (ursa major et minor), a well-known double constellation (hence geminae, Ov. M. 3, 45; Prop. 2, 18, 25) in the vicinity of the north pole cf. Hyg. Astron. 2, 1 *sq.* (Cic. N. D. 2, 41, as a Gr. word). Among the poets, on account of its place in the north, gelidae arcti, Ov. M. 4, 625; Virg. A. 6, 16; and since it never sets to our hemisphere: immunis aequoris, Ov. M. 13, 293: expers aequoris, id. ib. 13, 727: metuens aequore tingui, Virg. G. 1, 246 (an imitation of the Homeric: ἄμμορος λοετρῶν Ὠκεανοῖο, Il. 18, 489; Od. 5, 275; cf. also Arat. Phaen. 48: Ἄρκτοι κυανέου πεφυλαγμέναι Ὠκεανοῖο).—Metaph. **2.** *The north pole*: Ov. M. 2, 132.—**3.** *The night* (cf. luna): Prop. 2, 22, 25.—**4.** *The people dwelling in the north*: Luc. 3, 74: post domitas Arctos, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 246; id. VI. Cons. Honor. 336.

† **arctōus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀρκτῷος, lit., *Pertaining to the north star*; hence poet. *northern*: Mart. 5, 68; id. 10, 6, 2; Luc. 1, 53; 10, 250; Sen. Oed. 604, Herc. Oet. 1566.

† **arctūrus,** i, *m.*=ἀρκτοῦρος, **1.** As a star: **a.** *The brightest star in Bootes, whose rising and setting brings bad weather* (Plaut. Rud. prol. 71): stella micans radiis Arcturus, Cic. Arat. 99, and id. N. D. 2, 42 (as a transl. of Arat. 95), cf. Hyg. F. 130; Astr. 2, 4; Virg. A. 1 744; introduced in Plaut. Rud. as Prologus.—Transf. **b.** *The whole constellation*: Virg. G. 1, 204 Voss; and, **c.** *The rising of Arcturus*: Virg. G. 1, 68.—**2.** *A plant*, v. arction.

1. arctus, a, um, v. arceo, *Pa.*

2. arctus, i. *m.*, v. arctos.

arcŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arcus] *Pertaining to the bow, bow-*: fabricae, Veg. Mil. 2, 11.—Hence subst. arcuarius, ii, *m.* *A maker of bows*, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

* **arcŭātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [arcuo] *Bow-formed*: caminus, Sid. Ep. 2, 2; cf. the following.

arcŭātim, *adv.* [id.] *In the form of a bow* (perh. only in the follg. exs.): millepeda animal multis pedibus arcuatim repens, Plin. 29, 6, 39: sanguis arcuatim fluens, Fest. s. v. Tullios, p. 269.

arcŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An arch* (only in Frontin.): Aquaed. 121; ib. 18.

arcŭātus, a, um, **1.** *Part.*; from arcuo.—**2.** *Jaundiced, affected with jaundice*; v. arquatus.

arcŭ-ballista (balista], ae, *f.* [arcus] *A ballista furnished with a bow*; only Veg. Mil. 2, 15, and 4, 22.—Whence

* **arcŭballistārĭus** (balist.), ii, *m.* *He who shoots with an* arcuballista (v. the preced.), Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

‡ **arcubii,** ōrum, *m.*, qui excubabant in arce [ar=ad-cubo], Fest. p. 21; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 162.

arcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [arca] *A small chest* or *box, a casket*, etc. **1.** For depositing things, esp. ointments, ornaments, *etc.*—**a.** *A small perfume-box, a jewel-casket*: Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 91: arculae muliebres, Cic. Off. 2, 7.—Hence trop. of rhetor. ornament: omnes (Isocratis) discipulorum arculae, id. Att. 2, 1.—**b.** *A small money-box* or *casket*: arcula plena aranearum, Afran. in Fest. s. v. Tanne, p. 154 (cf. Cat. 13, 8: plenus sacculus est aranearum).—**2.** *The wind-box of an organ*, Vitr. 10, 13.—**3.** "ARCULA dicebatur avis, quae in auspiciis vetabat aliquid fieri." Fest. p. 14 [arceo; cf. Comment. Lind. p. 322].

* **arcŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [arcula] *One who makes little boxes* or *jewel-caskets*: Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

‡ **arculata,** ōrum, *n.* *Round sacrificial cakes made of flour*: Fest. p. 14 [ARCULUS].

‡ **arcŭlum** (from arcŭlus, *m.*) *A roll* or *hoop placed upon the head for the purpose of carrying the vessels at public sacrifices*: Fest. p. 14 [*dim.* from arcus].

‡ **Arcŭlus,** i, *m.* *The god who took care of chests, coffers*, etc.: Fest. p. 14.

‡ **arcŭma,** ae, *f.* *A kind of small carriage suitable for one person*: Fest. p 14.

arcŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [arcus] *To make in the form of a bow, to bend* or *curve like a bow* (not before the Aug. per.): curru arcuato vehi, *i. e. covered*, Liv. 1, 21: opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 46, 2: (millepeda) quae non arcuatur, *does not bend itself in the form of a bow*, Plin. 29, 6, 39 (cf. arcuatim).

arcus, ūs, *m.* (the ancient orthography, arquus, is yet freq. in MSS., like quur for cur, quojus for cujus, *etc.*; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 322 *sq.* Thus Charis. p. 92 P. upon Cic. N. D. 3, 20; and Non. p. 425, 5 upon Lucr. 6, 526, read arqui; but the distinction which the latter gramm. points out, "arcus suspensus fornix appellatur: arquus non nisi qui in coelo apparet, quam Irim poetae dixerunt," does not seem to be well founded.—*Abl. plur.* never used; acc. to the declaration of the gramm., Don. p. 1751; Diom. p. 285; Prisc. p. 779; Rhem. Palaem. p. 1371 P., et al., it is arcubus; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 335; Rudd. 1, 104 *not.* 48; Grotef. Gr. 1, p. 47.—*Gen. sing.* arqui, Lucr. 6, 526, and Cic. N. D. 3, 20.—*Nom. plur.* arci, Var. in

Non. 77, 12.—*Fem.* Enn. A. 15, 6 in Prisc. p. 712 P.; cf. id. 658 ib. and Schneid. Gr. 2, 324).

1. *A bow:* **a.** For shooting: intendit erinitus Apollo arcom auratom, Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2, 28; cf. Herm. Doctr. Metr. p. 386, and Beier Cic. Off. 2, p. 74: sumere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 102: arcus intentus in aliquem, Cic. Sest. 7; cf. Virg. A. 8, 704; 9, 665: adductus, Virg. A. 5, 507: remissus, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 67: arcu emittere sagittam, Plin. 9, 8, 11: arcum dirigere in aliquem, Pers. 3, 60, et saep.—**b.** *The rainbow:* Enn. A. 15, 2; * Lucr. 6, 526; arcus ipse ex nubibus efficitur quoddammodo coloratus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20: ceu nubibus arcus mille trahit varios adverso sole colores, Virg. A. 5, 88; so Ov. M. 6, 63; 11, 632; 14, 838; Hor. A. P. 18; Liv. 30, 2; 41, 21; Plin. 18, 35, 80; Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 and 6, et al.—**c.** *A bow* or *arch in building, a vault, triumphal arch,* etc.: efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, Ov. M. 3, 30; id. ib. 160; Juv. 3, 11; Suet. Ner. 25: marmoreus arcus, Suet. Claud. 1; so id. ib. 11; Domit. 13; cf. Schwarz Plin. Pan. 59, 2.—Hence

2. Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, *Any thing bowed, arched,* or *curved.* Thus of the breaking of the waves: niger arcus aquarum, Ov. M. 11, 568. Of the windings of a serpent: immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus, id. ib. 3, 42. Of the curving or bendings of a bay: sinus curvos falcatus in arcus, id. ib. 11, 229; and of a harbor: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. A. 3, 533. Of the bending of boughs of trees: id. Georg. 2, 26, et saep.—In Tac. of the back of a chair: Tac. A. 15, 57. And in an obscene sense, de membro virili, App. Met. 2.

3. *The mathematical arc:* Sen. Q. N. 1, 10; Col. 5, 2, 9. Hence of the five parallel circles of the globe, which bound the zones: via quinque per arcus, Ov. M. 2, 129.

1. ardĕa, ae, *f.* = ἐρωδιός, *The heron* (in Pliny usu. ardeola, q. v.), Virg. G. 1, 364.—Perh. from this is named

2. Ardĕa, ae, *f.*, Ἀρδέα, *The capital of the Rutuli, six leagues south of Rome;* acc. to the fable, it was burned by Aeneas, and from its ashes the heron was produced, Ov. M. 14, 571; Virg. A. 7, 411; cf. Serv. in h. l.; Mann. Ital. 1, 617; Müller Roms Camp. 2, 296-312.—Whence, **a. Ardĕas,** ātis, *adj.* (old *nom.* Ardeatis, like Arpinatis, Cato in Prisc. p. 629 P.) *Of* or *belonging to Ardea, Ardean:* in agro Ardeati, Cic. N. D. 3, 18: Ardeas templum, Plin. 35, 10, 37.—Hence in the plur. Ardeates, ium, *The inhabitants of Ardea,* Liv. 5, 44; 4, 7.—**b. Ardĕātīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, a rarer form for Ardeas, *Ardean:* praedium, Nep. Att. 14; also abs. in Ardeatino, *sc.* agro, Sen. Ep. 105.

ardĕlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [from ardeo, to urge on with zeal, busily] *A busy-body, a meddler, trifler,* πολυπράγμων: Phaedr. 2, 5, 1 *sq.*; cf. the epigrams of Martial. 2, 7, and 4, 79.

ardens, entis, *Pa.*, from ardeo.

ardenter, *adv.* **1.** *Ardently, hotly.*—**2.** *Vehemently, eagerly;* v. ardeo *fin.*

ardĕo, rsi, rsum, 2. (*perf. conj.* arduerint, Inscr. Fratr. Arval., of the time of the Emperor Alexander Severus, in Orell. Inscr. *no.* 961; cf. Struve p. 215) *v. n.* [kindred with areo; v. Doed. Syn. 4, p. 243 *sq.*] lit., *To take fire, to kindle;* hence also

1. *To be on fire, to burn, blaze:* nam multis succensa locis ardent sola terrae, *for the soil of the earth is on fire in different places,* Lucr. 2, 593; so id. 6, 145: tecta ardentia, id. 3, 1077: radii ardentes, id. 6. 619: circumstant cum ardentibus taedis, Enn. in Cic. Ac. 2, 28: caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti, Cic. Div. 1, 53 *fin.*: Praeneste ardentes lapides coelo decidisse, Liv. 22, 1: ardente domo, Tac. A. 15, 50 *fin.*, et al.: rogum parari Vidit, et arsuros supremis ignibus artus, Ov. M. 2, 620; the same form id. ib. 2, 245; 14, 747; Virg. A. 11, 77.

2. Trop.: **a.** Of the fire of the eyes: *To flash, glow, sparkle, shine:* ardent oculi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4. 62; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66; id. ib. 2. 5, 62.—**b.** From light transf. to color: *To sparkle, glisten, glitter, dazzle:* Tyrio ardebat murice laena, Virg. A. 4, 262: campi armis sublimibus ardent, id. ib. 11, 602.—**c.** In a very general signif., of every ardent, passionate emotion or excitement: *To burn, glow, be inflamed;* usu. *c. Abl.* (dolore, ira, studio, invidia, *etc.*), but often without such an Abl.: *To be strongly affected,* esp. *with love; to be inflamed, burn, glow, to be consumed,* etc.—(*a*) *c. Abl.*: quippe patentia quom totiens ardentia morbis Lumina versarent oculorum, expertia somno, *they rolled around the open eyeballs glowing with heat,* Lucr. 6, 1179: in fluvios partim gelidos ardentia morbo membra dabant, *their limbs burning with the heat of fever,* id. ib. 6, 1171: ardere flagitio, Plaut. Cas. 5. 3, 1: amore, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47: iracundia, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: cura, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 9: dolore et ira, Cic. Att. 2, 19: cupiditate, id. Pis. 24: studio et amore, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2: desiderio, id. Mil. 15; Tusc. 4, 17: podagrae doloribus, *to be tormented,* id. Fin. 5, 31: furore, Liv. 2, 29 *fin.*, et saep.: quum arderet Syria bello, Cic. Att. 5, 6; id. Fam. 4, 1; Liv. 28, 24 *fin.*, et al.—(*β*) *Without an Abl.*: ipse ardere videris, Cic. de Or. 2, 45; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 145: omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, Caes. B. G. 6, 34; Ov. M. 6, 609; Virg. A. 12, 3: ardet in arma, id. ib. 71; so in caedem, Tac. H. 1, 43; and poet. *c. Inf.* as *acc.* (cf. further below): *To desire ardently to do a thing:* ruere ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166; so Virg. A. 4, 281; 11, 895; Val. Fl. 6, 45. Esp., *To be strongly affected with love, to burn with love:* ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo, Ov. M. 8, 62: deus arsit in illa, id. ib. 8, 50: arsit virgine rapta, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 6; and with the Acc. of the loved object (as above, in constr. with the Inf.): formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, *Corydon was violently in love with,* etc., Virg. E. 2, 1: comptos arsit adulteri Crines, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 13; Gell. 7, 8; cf. Arusian. Mess. p. 209 Lind.

☞ * Pass. arsus, *Roasted:* Plin. Valer. 2, 9.

ardens, entis, *Pa.* of the preced., lit., *On fire, burning;* hence *glowing, fiery, eager, impatient,* lit. and trop.: **1.** Lit.: sol ardentissimus, Tubero in Gell. 6, 4, 3: ardentissimum tempus, Plin. 2, 47, 47: Austri ardentes, id. 12. 19, 42: quinta (zona) est ardentior illis, *hotter,* Ov. M. 1, 46: Africa, Luc. 9, 729.—**2.** Trop.: **a.** Of the eyes: oculi, *glowing eyes,* Virg. G. 4, 451.—**b.** Of color: ardentissimus color, Plin. 21, 4, 10: apes ardentes auro, *glowing, glittering as with gold,* Virg. G. 4, 99; so id. Aen. 10, 262. -**c.** Of wine: *Strong, fiery:* ardentis Falerni pocula, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 19.—**d.** Of an excitement of any passion or strong feeling: volneris ardenti dolore, *from the burning pain of the wound,* Lucr. 3, 663: avaritia, Cic. Fin. 3, 11: mortem ardentiore studio petere, id. ib. 2, 19, 61: ardentes in eum literas ad me misit, id. Att. 14, 10 *fin.*: ardentissimus dux, Flor. 4, 2, 42; id. 1, 8. 2: studia, Ov. M. 1, 199: miserere ardentis (*sc.* amore), id. ib. 14, 691. Poet. *c. Gen.*: ardens caedis, Stat. Th. 1, 662.—In Cic. freq. of passionate, excited discourse: nec umquam is qui audiret, incenderetur, nisi ardens ad eum perveniret oratio, Cic. Or. 38: verbum, id. ib. 8 (cf. id. Brut. 24 *fin.*): orator gravis, acer, ardens, id. Or. 28, 99, et al.—*Adv.* ardenter, q. v., Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39; Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6. *Comp.* Cic. Tusc. 5, 6; Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 7; Paneg. 85, 7; Suet. Calig. 25. *Sup.* Plin. Ep. 1, 4, 10; 6, 4, 3; Suet. Dom. 22.

ardĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [ardea] *A heron,* Plin. 10, 60, 79; 11, 37, 52; 30, 15, et al.

ardesco, arsi, 3. *v. inch.* [ardeo] *To take fire, to kindle, to be inflamed* (for the most part poet. or in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; on the contr. exardesco (q. v.) is very freq.), lit. and trop.: **1.** Lit.: ut omnia motu Percalefacta vides ardescere, Lucr. 6, 178: ardescunt coelestia templa, id. 6, 670: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. M. 1, 255; Plin. 37, 3, 12.—**2.** Trop. **a.** Of rays of light: *To gleam, glitter:* fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undae, Ov. M. 11, 523.—**b.** Of the gleaming of a sword: pugionem in mucronem ardescere jussit, Tac. A. 15, 54.—**c.** Most freq. of the passions: *To be inflamed, become more intense, increase in violence:* ardescere dira cupidine, Lucr. 4, 1086; so id. 5, 595: in iras, Ov. M. 5, 41 (cf. Virg. A. 7, 445: exarsit in iras, and Luc. 3, 134: accensus in iram); so in incestas nuptias, Tac. A. 11, 25: ardescit tuendo, Virg. A. 1, 713: fremitus ardescit equorum, id. ib. 11, 304: ardescente pugna, Tac. H. 5, 18: stimulo ardescit. Plin. 8, 45, 70: rabies arsit, Luc. 5, 359.

* **ardĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ardor-fero] *Flame-bearing;* hence poet. of a torch: *flaming, lighted:* lampas, Var. in Non. 4, 27.

ardor, ōris, *m.* [ardeo] *A flame, fire, burning heat:* lit. and trop. (cf. ardeo, *no.* 1 and 2): **1.** Lit.: solis ardor, Lucr. 2, 212: ardor ignium, id. 5, 587; so flammarum, id. ib. 1092; flammaï, ib. 1098, et al.: visas ab occidente faces ardoremque coeli, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: ardor coelestis qui aether vel coelum nominatur, id. N. D. 2, 41: ardore deflagrare, id. Acad. 2, 37: ardores corporum in morbis, Plin. 14, 16, 18, et al.—**2.** Trop.: **a.** Of the flashing, fire of the eyes, *Brightness, brilliancy:* fervescit et ex oculis micat acrius ardor, *and fire gleams forth from the eyes,* Lucr. 3, 290: ille imperatorius ardor oculorum, Cic. Balb. 21; and of the animation, fire, of the external appearance in gen.: vultuumque atque motuum, Cic. Div. 1, 39: oris, Vell. 2, 35.—**b.** Of any excitement of the passions or feelings: *Heat, ardor:* sive voluptas est, sive est contrarius ardor, *i. e.* dolor, *some tormenting pain,* Lucr. 3, 252: cupiditatum ardore restincto, Cic. Fin. 1, 13: ardor mentis ad gloriam, id. Coel. 31: ardor animi consedit, id. Brut. 24: vultus ardore animi micans, Liv. 6, 13: ardorem compescere, Tac. Agr. 8; id. 8, 16. Also transf. meton from the combatants to the weapons: tantus fuit ardor armorum, id. 22, 5: ardorem cupiens dissimulare meum, *glowing love,* Tib. 4, 12, 6; so Ov. M. 7, 76. With *obj. Gen.*: at te ejusdem virginis ardor perdiderat, Ov. M. 9, 101; so id. ib. 9, 140; Hor. Epod. 11, 27, et al. And meton.: *The object of ardent affection, love, flame:* tu primus, et ultimus illi ardor eris, Ov. M. 14, 683.

Ardŭenna, ae (Ardenna, Venant. Fort. Carm. 7, 4), *f.* [from Venna, a pasture, and Ard = hard] *The forest-covered mountains of Ardennes, in Gaul,* Caes. B. G. 5, 3; 6, 29 Herz.; Tac. A. 3, 42; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 203.

* **ardŭĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [arduus] *Steepness:* montium arduitas, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 3.

ardus, a, um, *adj.*, v. aridus.

ardŭus, a, um, *adj.* **a.** *Steep:* confragosus atque arduus clivis, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 4: ascensus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23; so Liv. 25, 13: ardua et aspera et confragosa via, id. 44, 3: via alta atque ardua, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16; so mons, Ov. M. 1, 316; Tmolus, id. ib. 11, 150, et al. Also arduum, i, *n. abs.*: *A steep place, a steep:* ardua dum metuunt, amittunt vera viaï, Lucr. 1, 660: in ardua montis ite, Ov. M. 8, 693: ardua terrarum, Virg. A. 5, 694: per arduum scandere, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 21: in arduo, Tac. A. 2. 47: ardua Alpium, id. Hist. 4, 70: castellorum, id. Ann. 11, 9, et al.—Hence, **b.** A poet. epithet of any object found in a high place: *High, elevated, lofty:* ardua Pergama, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: aether, Ov. M. 1, 151: sidera, id. ib. 1, 730: cedrus, id. Am. 1, 14, 12: cervix equi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 88: et campo sese arduus infert (Turnus), Virg. A. 9, 53. Also in prose in Gell.: supercilia, *i. e. proudly elevated,* Gell. 4, 1, 1.

2. Trop.: **a.** *That is difficult to reach* or *attain, difficult, arduous, hard:* magnum opus omnino et arduum conamur, Cic. Or. 10: rerum arduarum ac difficilium perpessio, id. Inv. 2, 54; so id. Leg. 1, 13: id arduum factu erat, Liv. 8, 16; Tac. A. 4, 4: victoria, Ov. M. 14, 453: virtus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 44: nil mortalibus arduum est, id. ib. 1. 3, 37.—Subst.: nec fuit societas in arduo, Tac. A. 12, 15.—**b.** *Trouble-*

some, unpleasant, δυσχερής, χαλεπός: im primis arduum videtur, res gestas scribere, Sall. Cat. 3, upon which Gellius remarks: "Arduum Sallustius non pro difficili tantum, sed pro eo quoque ponit, quod Graeci δυσχερές aut χαλεπόν appellant: quod est cum difficile, tum molestum quoque et incommodum et intractabile," Gell. 4, 15; Tac. A. 1, 11.—**c.** Of fortune: *Inauspicious, adverse, difficult*: aequam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 1.

☞ *Comp.* arduior: iter longius arduiusque erat, Cato in Prisc. p. 600 P.—*Sup.* arduissimus: asperrimo atque arduissimo aditu, id. ib.; cf. assiduus, egregius, industrius, perpetuus, and Rudd. 1, 180 *not.* 58.—*Adv.* not used.

are, v. arefacio.

ārĕa (upon inscriptions not rarely ARIA, Orell. *no.* 4130), ae, *f.* [acc. to Buttm. Lexil. 1, 244, from the stem ΕΡΑ, terra, earth] *A broad piece of level ground, a vacant place*, esp. in the town: "in urbe loca pura areae," Var. L. L. 5, 4, 11: "area proprie dicitur locus vacuus," Fest. p. 10: "locus sine aedificio in urbe area; rure autem ager appellatur, Florent. Dig. 50, 16, 211.—Acc. to its different uses,

1. *The ground for a house, building spot*: si ponendae domo quaerenda est area primum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13; Vitr. 1, 7: pontifices si sustulerint religionem, aream praeclaram habebimus, Cic. Att. 4, 1 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 16; id. 1, 55; Suet. Vesp. 8; Ulp. Dig. 7, 4, 10, et al.

2. *A vacant space around* or *in a house, the court*: resedimus in area domus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 4; so id. ib. 7, 27, 10; Ulp. Dig. 43, 22, 1; Gaj. ib. 8, 2, 1, et al.

3. *An open space for games, a place of exercise for youth*: Hor. Od. 1, 9, 18. Hence, in gen., *a field for effort*, etc.: Ov. Am. 3, 1, 25; and trop.: area scelerum, *i. e. where vices have full scope*, Cic. Att. 9, 18.—Also, *a race-ground*: Ov. F. 4, 10 (cf. id. ib. 2, 360); and trop.: *The course of life*: vitae tribus areis peractis (*i. e.* pueritia, juventute et senecta), Mart. 10, 24.

4. *A threshing-floor* (among the ancients, an open space in the vicinity of the house; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, 342): neque in segetibus, neque in areis, neque in horreis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8. Its construction may be learned from Cato R. R. 91 and 129; Var. R. R. 1, 51; Virg. G. 1, 178 Voss; Col. 5, 1, 4; 2, 20; Pall. 1, 36, et al.

5. *The halo around the sun* or *moon*: tales splendores Graeci areas (*sc.* ἅλωνας) vocavere, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2.

6. *A bed* or *border in a garden*: Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68; Col. 11, 3; Plin. 19, 4, 20; Pall. 1, 34.

7. *A fowling floor*: Plaut. As. 1, 3, 64: aedes nobis area est, auceps sum ego, id. ib. 67.

8. *A church-yard*, Tert. ad Scap. 3.

9. *A bald spot upon the head, baldness*, Cels. 6, 4; Mart. 5, 50.—Whence

* **ārĕālis,** e, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to the threshing-floor*: cribrum, Serv. Virg. G. 1, 166.

Arĕātae, ārum, *m.* *A Sarmatian tribe*, also called Arraei, Plin. 4, 11, 18.

Ăreccaeus, a, um, *adj.* [from אֶרֶךְ, acc. to Genes. 10, 10, an Assyrio-Babylonian town; cf. Amm. 23, 21] *Babylonian*: campi, Tib. 4, 1, 142.

āre-făcĭo (contr. arfacio, Cato R. R. 69; *per anastrophen*: facio are, Lucr. 6, 962; cf. Rudd. 2, p. 392), fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [areo] *To make dry, to dry up* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): Cato R. R. 69: principio terram sol excoquit et facit are, * Lucr. 6, 962; Var. L. L. 5, 4, 11; Vitr. 2, 1.—Pass.: arefieri in furno, Plin. 32, 7, 26: caulis arefactus, id. 13, 22, 33; so id. 34, 13, 35; Cels. 5, 27 *no.* 7; * Suet. Vesp. 5.

Ărĕlas, ātis (Arelāte, es, Suet. Tib. 4; Auson. Clar. Urb. 8), *f.*, 'Αρέλᾱται or 'Αρέλᾱτον, *A town in Southern Gaul, on the eastern branch of the Rhone*, now *Arles*, Caes. B. C. 1, 36; cf. Mann. Gall. 96.—Whence **Ărĕlātensis,** e, *adj.* *Arelatian*: ager, Plin. 10, 42, 57, and, in the plur., *The inhabitants of Arelas*: Scaev. Dig. 32, 2, 34.

Aremoricus, a, um, v. Armoricus.

ărēna (harena, Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 172; Prob. Virg. G. 1, 70; Charis. p. 80 P.; Vel. Long. p. 2238 ib.; Orell. *no.* 13; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 185), ae, *f.* [area] orig. *adj. sc.* terra, *Dry earth*;—hence

1. *Sand*: congestus arenae, Lucr. 6, 725: litoris incurvi bibulam pavit aequor arenam, *the bibulous sand of the curved shore*, Lucr. 2, 376; so Virg. G. 1, 114; Ov. H. 19, 201: sicca, Virg. G. 1, 189: sterilis, ib. 70: mollis, Ov. M. 2, 577, et al. Poet. arena nigra = limus, *slime, mud*, Virg. G. 4, 291; and arenae carae of the golden sand of Pactolus, Ov. M. 11, 88.—The plur., which Caesar (in Gell. 19, 8) rejects, is freq. employed since the Aug. per.: summae cauda verruntur arenae, Ov. M. 10, 701; so id. ib. 2, 456; 865; 11, 231; 499; 15, 268; 279; Am. 2, 11, 47; Virg. G. 2, 106; 3, 350; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 31; Stat. S. 4, 3, 23; Col. 1 praef. 24; 2, 10, 15, et al. (v. below).—Proverb. arenae mandare semina, *to commit seed to the sand*, i. e. *to begin a fruitless work, to scatter to the wind*: Ov. H. 5, 115 (cf. id. Tr. 5, 4, 48).

2. Meton., *A sandy place, sandy land*: ut arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, * Cic. Agr. 2, 27.—Hence (most freq. since the Aug. per.), esp. **a.** *A sandy desert*: quumque super Libycae arenae, Ov. M. 4, 617; so Luc. 2, 417; Prop. 4, 6, 83: disjectae et vix perviae arenae, Tac. A. 2, 61.—**b.** *The sea-shore, beach, coast* (cf. Lucr. 6, 727, quom mare, permotum ventis, ruit intus arenam, and Ov. M. 15, 725: litorea arena): doque leves saltus udaeque innitor arenae, Ov. M. 3, 599: carinae Phrygia potiuntur arena, id. ib. 12, 38; so id. ib. 13, 729; Virg. A. 1, 176; 5, 34; 6, 316; also in plur.: Ov. M. 11, 56.—**c.** *The place of combat* (covered with sand) *in the amphitheatre, the arena* (cf. Suet. Ner. 53, and Tit. 8: amphitheatri arena): missus in arenam aper, Suet. Tib. 72; id. Aug. 43; Juv. 4, 100.—Hence also, *the combat in the amphitheatre*: dare se in arenam, *to offer one's self for the contests*, Triph. Dig. 11, 4, 6: operas arenae promittere, Tac. A. 14, 14: in opera scenae arenaeque edenda, Suet. Tib. 35: scenae arenaeque devotus, id. Calig. 30.—Trop. **d.** *The place of combat, the scene* or *theatre of any kind of contention* (war, disputation, etc.): civilis belli arena, Flor. 4, 2, 18; so id. ib. 4, 7, 6; cf. 3, 21, 1; Luc. 6, 63: in arena mea, hoc est, apud Centumviros, *in my line* or *profession*, Plin. Ep. 6, 12, 2.—Whence

ărēnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* *Sandy* (perh. only in Pliny): terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4; so duritia, id. 30, 15, 46: semen, *like sand*, id. 21, 16, 59.

Ărĕnācum (Arenatium, Tab. Peut., Harenatium, Itin. Anton.), i, *n.* *A town in Belgium*, now *Arnheim*, Tac. H. 5, 20; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 242. (* Acc. to others, *A fortress on the Rhine.*)

ărēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arena] *Of* or *pertaining to sand*: lapis, *sandstone*, Serv. Virg. G. 2, 348 (as an explanation of the lapis bibulus of Virg.): arenaria fera, *a wild beast destined for the amphitheatre*, Amm. 29, 1.—Hence subst. in all three genders: **1.** Arenarius, ii, *m.*: **a.** *A combatant in the amphitheatre, a gladiator* (cf. arena *no.* 2, c): Arcad. Dig. 22, 5, 21; Maecian. ib. 36, 1, 5; Cod. Just. 3, 27, 11; Petr. Sat. 126, 6. In an inscription (in Orelli *no.* 4063), acc. to Muratori, arenarius is one who carries the sand from a sand-pit (v. the follg.); on the contr., Eichstadt considers it as a combatant in the amphitheatre; cf. Orelli upon the Inscr.—**b.** *A teacher of the elements of arithmetic* (because the figures were written upon the sand), Tert. Pall. 6 (cf. abacus).—**2.** Arenaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fodina; cf. aeraria, argentaria, auraria, *etc.*) (Another form, arenarium, ii, *n.*, Vitr. 2, 4; 6, 11) *A sand-pit*: Var. R. R. 1, 2, 23: in arenarias quasdam perductus occiditur, Cic. Clu. 13, 37.

ărēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ARENO, v. the follg.] lit., *A plastering with sand*; hence, meton., *a laying on of a fine lime mortar upon a wall*: Vitr. 7, 3.

ărēnātus, a, um, *Part.* of a verb, ARENO [arena], not otherw. used, *Furnished, mingled, sprinkled with sand, sanded* (very rare): calx, Cato R. R. 18, 7, so Grut. 207.—Hence subst. arenatum, i, *n.* (*sc.* opus), *sand-mortar*: Vitr. 7, 4, Plin. 36, 23, 55.

ărēnĭ-fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [arena] *A sand-pit* (late Lat. for the class. arenaria, v. arenarius *no.* 2): Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 5; id. ib. 24, 3, 7.

* **ărēnĭ-văgus,** a, um, *adj.* [arena] *Wandering through the sandy desert*. Cato, Luc. 9, 941.

ărēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [arena] *Full of sand, sandy*: Ladon, Ov. M. 1, 702: terra, *sc.* Africa, id. ib. 14, 82; litus, Virg. A. 4, 257 (cf. arena *no.* 2, a): urina, Plin. 23, 3, 36: lapis arenosior, id. 33, 6, 36: ut quod sit arenosissimum subsidat, id. 27, 4, 5.

arens, entis, *Pa.*, from areo.

* **ărēnŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [arena] *Fine sand, a grain of sand*: Plin. 30, 3, 8.

ārĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To be dry* (not in Cic.): Cato R. R. 76; id. ib. 69: uti quum exivissem ex aqua arerem tamen, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 50: (tellus) succis aret ademtis, Ov. M. 2, 211; so id. ib. 15, 268. Trop.: *To be dried up* or *withered, to languish* or *pant from thirst*: arentibus siti faucibus, Liv. 44, 38; so Sen. Ben. 3, 8: fauces arent, Ov. M. 6, 355: in media Tantalus aret aqua, id. A. A. 2, 606; so id. Am. 3, 7, 51.—Hence

ārens, entis, *Pa.* *Dry, arid, parched*: arentia saxa, Ov. M. 13, 691; so Virg. G. 1, 109; 4, 468; Aen. 3, 350; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 31; Tac. A. 15, 42. And trop.: *Languishing* or *fainting from thirst, thirsty*: trepidisque arentia venis Ora patent, Ov. M. 7, 556; so id. ib. 14, 277; faux, Hor. Epod. 14, 4. Poet. as an epithet of the thirst itself: sitis, Ov. H. 4, 174; Sen. Thyest. 5 (cf. arida sitis, Lucr. 6, 1175; Ov. M. 11, 129).

ārĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [area] **1.** After area *no.* 1, *A small, open place*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 21.—**2.** (After area *no.* 6) *A small garden-bed*: Col. 10, 362; id. 11, 2, 30.

† **Ărēŏpăgītes,** ae, *m.* = 'Αρειοπᾰγίτης, *An Areopagite, a member of the court of the Areopagus at Athens* (v. Areopagus): Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 84; Var. L. L. 7, 2, 84; Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14; id. Balb. 12 *fin.*; id. Off. 1, 22, 75; Div. 1, 25, 54: Macr. Sat. 7, 1.—Whence

† **Ărēŏpăgītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = 'Αρειοπαγιτικός, *Of* or *pertaining to an Areopagite*: gymnasia, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

† **Ărēŏpăgus** (-os), i, *m.* = "Αρειος πάγος, *Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the highest judicial assembly of the same name held its sessions*: "Areopagitae ab Areopago: is locus est Athenis," Var. L. L. 7, 2, 84; Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54: Sen. Tranqu. 3 *fin.* (In Att. 1, 14 used as a Gr. word; in Tac. A. 2, 55, called Areum judicium; and in Juv. 9, 101, Curia Martis; cf. Ov. M. 6, 70.)

†† **arepennis,** is, *m.* [a Gallic word, now *arpent*], syn. with semijugerum, *A half acre of ground*: Col. 5, 1, 6; arapennis, in Isid. 15, 15, p. 485 Lind.

1. ares, v. aries.

2. Ăres, is, *m.*, "Αρης, *The war-god Mars*; in Plautus, sportively made to correspond with bellator, warrior: si tu ad legionem bellator clues, at ego in culina Ares, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 54. (For the *A*, which is always short in Latin, cf. Lucil. in Scaur. Orth. p. 2255 P., and Mart. 9, 12, with reference to Hom. Il. 5, 31.)

āresco, ĕre, *v. inch.* [areo] *To become dry, to dry up*: dum mea (vestimenta) arescunt, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 17: nullo modo facilius arbitror posse herbas arescere et interfici, Cic. Oecon. in Non. 450, 1; so Plin. 8, 38, 57; Tac. A. 13, 57. Of tears: cito arescit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. 17; so id. Inv. 1, 56 *fin.*

Ărestŏrĭdes, ae, *m. patr.*, 'Αρεστορίδης, *Son of Arestor*, i. e. *Argus*, Ov. M. 1, 624.

† **ărĕtălŏgus,** i, *m.* = ἀρεταλόγος, *A prattler about virtue, a kind of philosophic babbler, trifler, boaster*: in gen. of a Cynic or Stoic: Suet. Aug. 74 Casaub.: mendax aretalogus, Juv. 15, 16; cf. ethologus.

Ārēte, es, *f.*, 'Αρήτη, *The wife of Al* *cinous, king of the Phaeacians,* Hyg. F. 23.

Ărĕthon, ontis, and Ărĕtho, ōnis, *m.,* Ἀρέθων, *A river in Epirus,* Liv. 38, 3, and 4.

Ărĕthūsa, ae, *f.,* Ἀρέθουσα, **1.** *A celebrated fountain near Syracuse,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53. Acc. to the fable, a nymph in the train of Diana, in Elis, pursued by the river-god Alpheus, fled to Sicily, Ov. M. 5, 572 (cf. Pausan. 5, 7); hence it was believed that it flowed under the sea with the Alpheus, and appeared again in Sicily, Virg. A. 3, 694; Plin. 2, 103, 106; 31, 5, 30; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 325, and Alpheus.—**2.** *A fountain in Euboea,* Plin. 4, 12, 21.—**3.** *A fountain in Boeotia,* Plin. 4, 7, 12.—**4.** *A lake in Armenia Major,* Plin. 2, 103, 106.—**5.** *A town in Macedonia,* Plin. 4, 10, 17.—**6.** *A town in Syria, on the Orontes,* Itin. Anton.

Ărĕthūsaeus, a, um, *adj.* [Arethusa] *Of* or *pertaining to the fountain Arethusa* (in Sicily), *Arethusian:* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 60.

Ărĕthūsis, ĭdis, *adj.* [id. *no.* 1] *Arethusian,* a poet. epithet for Syracuse, near which was the fountain Arethusa, Ov. F. 4, 873 (cf. id. ib. 5, 7: Aganippis Hippocrene).

Ărĕthūsĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **1.** *Arethusian;* hence poet. for *Syracusan* (cf. the preced. art.): proles, Sil. 14, 356.—**2.** Subst. Arethusii, orum, *m.:* **a.** *The inhabitants of Arethusa, in Macedonia* (v. Arethusa *no.* 5), Plin. 4, 10, 17.—**b.** *The inhabitants of Arethusa, in Syria* (v. Arethusa *no.* 6.), Plin. 5, 23, 19.

Ārĕtīnus (Arr.), a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to the town Aretium* (v. the follg.): testa, Mart. 1, 54: vasa, id. 14, 98; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, 244.—Subst. Aretini, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Aretium,* Plin. 3, 5, 8.

Ārētĭum (Arretium, Orell. *no.* 3547, et al.), ii, *n.* *A large town in Etruria,* now *Arezzo,* Plin. 35, 12, 46; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, 125; 128; 224; 233, et al.; Mann. Ital. 1, 402.

Ărēus, a, um, *adj.,* Ἄρειος, *Pertaining to Mars:* judicium, *the Areopagus,* Tac. A. 2, 55; cf. Areopagus.

‡ **arferia** aqua, quae inferis libabatur, Fest. p. 10 [ar = ad and fero].

Arganthōnĭus, ii, *m.,* Ἀργανθώνιος, *A Tartessian king who lived to a great age,* Cic. Sen. 19; Val. Max. 8, 13, 4 *extr.* (cf. Herod. 1, 163); Plin. 7, 48, 49; Censor. 17.—Whence **Arganthōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to Arganthonius,* Sil. 3, 396.

Arganthus, i, *m.* *A mountain in Mysia, near Bithynia,* Gr. Ἀργανθώνιον ὄρος, Prop. 1, 20, 33.

Argea and **Argeo,** v. Argei *no.* 1.

Argēi, ōrum, *m.* **1.** *A part of the city of Rome:* "Argeorum sacraria in septem et XX. partes urbis sunt disposita, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 14: "Argei loca Romae appellantur, quod in his sepulti essent quidam Argivorum illustres viri," Fest. p. 17 (Lindem. reads for the Argeo of the earlier editt. Argea, both of which are incorrect, since even in the Aug. per. Argei was the only prevailing form of this word): multa alia sacrificia locaque sacris faciendis, quae Argeos pontifices vocant, (Numa) dedicavit, Liv. 1, 21; Ov. F. 3. 791.—**2.** *Images of men* (*three-and-twenty in number*) *made of rushes, which were annually, on the Ides of May, thrown into the Tiber from the* Pons sublicius. Acc. to the belief of the ancients, it was necessary that these figures should take the place of the earlier human sacrifices, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 90; Ov. F. 5, 621 *sq.:* "Argeos vocabant scirpeas effigies, quae per virgines Vestales annis singulis jaciebantur in Tiberim," Fest. p. 14; cf id. s. v. Sexagenarios, p. 259 and Dion. Halic. 1, 19; Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 90.

† **argĕma,** ătis, *n.* = ἄργεμα [ἀργός, white; cf. albugo] *A small ulcer in the eye,* Plin. 28, 11, 78; 25, 13, 92.

† **argĕmon,** i, *n.* = ἄργεμον, *An herb;* called also lappa canaria, Plin. 24, 19, 116.

† **argĕmōne,** ēs, *f.* = ἀργεμώνη, *An herb;* called also inguinalis; Plin. 26, 9, 59.

argĕmōnĭa, ae, *f.* *A plant* similar to the preceding, Plin. 25, 9, 56.

‡ **argennon,** i. *n.* *Brilliant, white silver,* Fest. p. 13 [= ἀργεννός, white].

Argentānum, i, *n.* *A town in Bruttium,* Liv. 30, 19.

argentaria, ae, *f.,* v. argentarius.

argentarium, ii, *n.,* v. argentarius.

argentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to silver, silver-:* metalla, *silver mines,* Plin. 33, 5, 26: plumbum, *a mixture of tin and lead,* id. 34, 9, 20, and ib. 17, 48: creta, *for polishing silver, tripoli, rotten-stone,* id. 35, 17, 58: faber, *a worker in silver, silver-smith,* Jabol. Dig. 34, 2, 39.—**2.** *Of* or *pertaining to money:* amore pereo, et inopia argentaria, *from want of money,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 65; so opes, *possessions in money,* id. Epid. 5, 2, 7: auxilium, *aid of money, pecuniary assistance,* id. Pseud. 1, 1, 103: sunt meretrices omnes elecebrae argentariae, *who entice away money,* id. Men. 2, 3, 26: cura, *care of money,* Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 3: taberna, *a banker's stall, bank,* Liv. 26, 11; so mensa, *a banking table,* Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 4, et al.—Subst. in all three genders, like aerarius, arenarius, *etc.* (only thus in Cic., never as an adj.).

A. argentārĭus, ii, *m.* **1.** *A money-changer, banker* (by whom much business was transacted, since all business transactions were committed to writing by them, as by notarii publici among us; cf. Gaj. Dig. 2, 13, 10): Plaut. As. 1, 1, 103; so id. ib. 113; Aul. 3, 5, 53; Pers. 3, 3, 29, et al.; Cic. Caecin. 6: argentarii tabulae, id. ib.; Suet. Aug. 2; id. Ner. 5.—**2.** *sc.* faber, *A silver-smith,* Orell. *no.* 913; 995; 4146.

B. argentārĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* taberna) **1.** *A banking-house, a bank:* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1. 47; so id. ib. 51; Epid. 2, 2, 13; Liv. 9, 40; 26, 27; 40, 51.—**2.** (*sc.* ars) *The vocation* or *employment of a banker* or *broker:* M. Fulcinius, qui Romae argentariam non ignobilem fecit, Cic. Caecin. 4: argentaria dissoluta, *after the dissolution of the bank,* id. ib.; so exercere, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 4: administrare, ib.—**3.** (*sc.* fodina; cf. aeraria, arenaria, ferraria, *etc.*) *A silver mine:* Liv. 34, 21.

* **C. argentārĭum,** ii, *n.* *A place for keeping silver, a cupboard* or *safe for plate:* Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 8.

argentātus, a, um, *Part.* of the verb ARGENTO, are, not otherw. found in use, (cf. aeratus and auratus, and Prisc. p. 828 P.) **1.** *Plated* or *ornamented with silver:* sandalia, Albinov. 2, 65: sella, Lampr. Elag, 4 *fin.:* milites, *whose shields are silvered over, plated with silver,* Liv. 9, 40.—**2.** *Furnished with money* (cf. aeratus *no.* 3): semper tu ad me cum argentata accedito querimonia, *come only with silvered complaints,* i. e. *bring money with your complaints,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 78.

argentĕŏlus (argentiolus Fronto de Or. 1), a, um, *adj. dim.* [argenteus] *Of silver:* sicilicula, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

argentĕus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] **1.** *Of* or *from silver, made of silver:* polubrum, Liv. Andr. in Non. 544, 23: aquila, Cic. Cat. 9: bractea, Plin. 37, 7, 31: vasa, Hor. S. 2, 7, 73; Tac. G. 5: Triton, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.:* denarius, Plin. 19, 3, 15; for which also abs. argenteus, Tac. G. 5.—**2.** Metaph.: **a.** *Highly adorned with silver* = argentatus: scena, Cic. Mur. 19 *fin.:* acies, Liv. 10, 39 (cf. a little before: per picta atque aurata scuta, and v. argentatus *no.* 1).—**b.** *Of the glittering white silver color, silvery:* niveis argentea pennis Ales, Ov. M. 2, 536: color, id. ib. 10, 213. So fons, id. ib. 3, 407: lilia, Prop. 4, 4, 25: anser, Virg. A. 8, 655: crinis, Plin. 2, 25, 22, et al.—Hence Flumen Argenteum, or abs. Argenteus, *A river in Gaul,* now *Argens,* Lepidus in Cic. Fam. 10, 34, and Plin. 3, 4, 5; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 89.—**c.** *Of the silver age:* subiit argentea proles, Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov. M. 1, 114.—**3.** *Of* or *from money,* facetiously: salus, *a silver salutation,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 114 *sq.:* amica tua facta est argentea, *is turned into money,* i. e. has been sold, id. ib. 1, 3, 113.

* **Argentiextĕrĕbrōnĭdes,** *A word formed by Plautus in jest, as the name of one who is skilled in extorting money* [argentum—exterebro], *a sponger,* Pers. 4, 6, 21.

argenti-fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [argentum] *A silver mine:* Var. L. L. 8, 33, 119; Vitr. 7, 7; Plin. 33, 6, 31. In Var. R. R. 1, 2, 22; Vitr. 7, 7, et al., also separate: argenti fodina.

Argentīnus, i, *m.* [id.] *God of silver money,* August. Civ. D. 4, 21; cf. Aesculanus.

Argentŏrātus, i, *f.* *The city of Strasburg, in Alsace,* Amm. 15, 11; cf. Mann. Gall. S. 270. Hence **Argentŏrātensis,** e, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to Strasburg:* campi, Aur. Vict. Ep. 42: pugna, Amm. 17, 1.

* **argentōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [argentum] *Abounding in silver:* aurum, Plin. 33, 5, 29.

argentum, i, *n.* [ἀργήεις, ἀργής, Dor. ἀργᾶς, like Tarentum, from Τάρας, Doed. Syn. 3, S. 193*: whiteness, hence] *Silver,* whose mineralogical description is found in Plin. 33, 6, 31. Meton. for *things made of silver:* **a.** *Silver plate, silver work:* tu argentum eluito, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 29: nec domus argento fulget auroque renidet, Lucr. 2, 27; so, ridet argento domus, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 6: argentumque expositum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15: navis plena argenti facti atque signati, *full of wrought and stamped silver,* id. ib. 2, 5, 25; so Liv. 34, 25 and 6: apponitur coena in argento puro et antiquo, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artis Suspice, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 17; so id. ib. 1, 16, 76; 2, 2, 181; Sat. 1, 4, 28, et saep.—**b.** *Money coined from silver, silver money,* and, since this was the most current coin, for *money* in gen.: argenti ratio, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 15 *sq.* (Cic. Pis. 25 *fin.*): expetere, id. Cist. 4, 2, 73: annumerare, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15; so id. Heaut. 4, 4, 15; Ad. 3, 3, 56; 4, 4, 18; 5, 9, 20, et al.: argenti sitis famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: id. Sat. 1, 1, 86, et saep.—**2.** Argentum vivum, *Quicksilver,* Plin. 33, 6, 32.

† **argestes,** is, *m.* = ἀργέστης, acc. to Vitr. 1, 6, *The west-one-third-southwest wind;* acc. to Plin. 2, 47, 46, *The west northwest wind.*

Argeus, a, um, *adj.,* v. Argos, *adj. no.* 2.

Argi, orum, v. Argos.

Argīa, ae, *f.,* Ἀργεία, *Daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices:* Stat Th. 2, 266; id. ib. 12, 113.—**2.** *Wife of Inachus, and mother of Io,* Hyg. Fab 145.

Argīlētum, i, *n.* ["Argiletum sunt qui scripserunt ab Argola seu quod is huc venerit ibique sit sepultus; alii ab argilla quod ibi id genus terrae," Var. L. L. 5, 32, 44. "Sane Argiletum quasi Argilletum multi volunt a pingui terra," Serv. Virg. A. 8, 345; cf. Spald. Quint. 1, 6, 31] *A part of the city of Rome, in the* Vicus Tuscus, *between the* Circus Maximus *and* Aventinus, *where handicraftsmen and booksellers traded,* Cic. Att. 12, 32; Virg. A. 8, 345. Also separated *per tmesin:* Argique letum, Mart. 2, 17, 3; id. 1, 118, 9. Hence **Argīlētānus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the place Argiletum:* aedificium, *standing upon the Argiletum,* Cic. Att. 1, 14 *fin.:* tabernae, Mart. 1, 4 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1).

† **argilla,** ae, *f.* = ἄργιλλος, *White clay, potter's earth, marl;* cf. Col. 3, 11, 9; Pall. 1, 34, 3: homulus ex argilla et luto fictus, * Cic. Pis. 25: glandes ferventes ex argilla fusili, * Caes. B. G. 5, 53 ("ἐξ ἀργίλλης τετηγμένης," Paraphr.): idoneus arti Cuilibet, argilla quidvis imitabitur uda, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8; * Virg. G. 2, 180.—Whence

* **argillācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* *Clayey, of clay:* terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4.

argillōsus, a, um, *adj.* [argilla] *Full of clay, abounding in clay:* terra, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 2; so Plin. 12, 14, 30: collis, Col. Arb. 17.

Arginūsae (Argenussae, Plin. 5, 31, 39), ārum, *f.,* Ἀργινοῦσαι or -οῦσσαι, *Three small islands in the Aegean Sea, near Lesbos,* Cic. Off. 1, 24. In the sing., Arginussa, Plin. 8, 58, 83.

Argīphontes, is, *m.,* Ἀργειφόντης (Hom. Il. 2, 103), *The Argus-slayer,* an epithet of Mercury, who slew the hund.

red-eyed Argus, Arn. 6, p. 209; cf. Macr. S. 1, 19.

Argithĕa, ae, *f. A town in Athamania,* Liv. 38, 1.

argītis, ĭdis, *f.* [ἀργός, white] *A kind of vine with white clusters of grapes,* Col. 3, 2, 21 and 27; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 23.

Argivus, v. Argos, *adj., no.* 1.

Argo, ūs, *f.* (the decl. entirely Greek: *gen.* Argūs, Prop. 2, 26, 39; *acc.* Var. in Charis. p. 94 P.; Prop. 1, 20, 17; *dat.* and *abl.* prob. not used), 'Αργώ, *The ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece,* Enn. Medea in Cic. Tusc. 1, 20; Virg. E. 4, 34, et al. Later placed by Minerva as a constellation in heaven (cf. Hyg. F. 14): Cic. Arat. 126; also id. N. D. 2, 44, 114; Col. 11, 2, 66: Decimo Cal. Octobr. Argo navis occidit: tempestatem significat, interdum pluviam, id. ib. 24.—Acc. to the first signif. the *adj.* **Argōus,** a, um, 'Αργῷος, is formed, *Pertaining to the Argo,* and in gen. *to the Argonauts,* Prop. 3, 21, 13; Hor. Epod. 16, 57: Val. Fl. 5, 436; 6, 116; 7, 573; 8, 294.

Argolicus, a, um, *adj.,* v. Argos, *adj., no.* 3, b.

Argolis, idis, *f.,* v. Argos, *adj., no.* 3.

Argŏnautae, ārum, *m.,* 'Αργοναῦται (sailors in the Argo, v. Argo), *The Argonauts,* Val. Fl. 1, 353; Hyg. F. 14; Plin. 36, 15, 23, et al.—Upon ἀργός, in the signif. lazy, indolent, Martial plays in his Epigr. 3, 67: "De pigris nautis," since he makes Argonautae = pigri nautae. — Whence **Argŏnautĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Relating to the Argonauts:* Argonautica, ōrum, *n. The title of a poem of* Valerius Flaccus, *which has as its subject the Argonautic expedition;* cf. Bähr's Literaturgesch. p. 100.

Argonauticus, a, um, v. the preced.

Argos, *n.* (only *nom.* and *acc.*), more freq. in the *plur.* Argi, orum, *m.* (Var. L. L. 9, 50, 150: "Graecanice hoc Argos, cum Latine Argi," cf. Prob. p. 1447 P.; Phocae Ars, p. 1707 ib.; Schneid. Gr. 2, S. 273 and 288), Αργος, *Argos, the capital of the province Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno;* also called Argos Hippium and Argos Dipsion, Plin. 4, 5, 9; 7, 56, 57; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 641 *sq.:* quaerit Argos Amymonem, Ov. M. 2, 240; so id. ib. 6, 414; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 9: securum per Argos, Ov. H. 14, 34; so Luc. 10, 60: patriis ab Argis pellor, Ov. M. 14, 476; so id. ib. 15, 164; Virg. A. 7, 286; Hor. S. 2, 3, 132; Ep. 2, 2, 129; A. P. 118; Liv. 34, 25, et saep. The Acc. Argos, occurring in the histt., is best considered as plur., since the sing. seems rather to belong to the poets and geographers (*e.g.* Plin. above cited); cf. Daehne Nep. Them. 8, 1 in connection with Bremi in h. l.—Poet. Argos is sometimes put for *the whole of Greece:* Luc. 10, 60.

From this are formed the *Adjj.:* **1. Argīvus,** a, um (*i. e.* ArgiFus from ArgeiFos, like Achivus from 'Αχαιός), *Of Argos, Argive:* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 53: Argivus orator, Cic. Brut. 13: augur, *i. e. Amphiaraus,* Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11.—*An epithet of Juno* (as in the Iliad 'Αργεία is an appel. of Here) *as tutelary goddess of* Argos: Virg. A. 3, 547.—Poet. for *Greek* or *Grecian* in gen.: castra, Virg. A. 11, 242: phalanx, id. ib. 2, 254: ensis, ib. 2, 393: Thalia, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 25 (cf. ib. 2, 16, 38: Graja Camena). And so Argivi for *the Greeks:* classis Argivûm, Virg. A. A. 1, 40; so id. ib. 5, 672; Hor. Od. 3, 3, 67; Val. Max. 5, 1 *no.* 4 *extr.*—**2.** Without Digamma, **Argēus,** a, um, *Argive* or *Grecian* (only in the poets): Tibur Argeo positum colono (from the Gr. Tiburnus; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 7, 670), Hor. Od. 2, 6, 5; so Tibur Argeum, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 46.—**3. Argŏlis,** ĭdis, *f.,* 'Αργολίς, **a.** *Argive:* Alcmene, Ov. M. 9, 276: puppis, id. Rem. Am. 535.—**b.** *sc.* terra, *The province of Argolis, in Peloponnesus,* Plin. 4 prooem.; Mel. 2, 3. Hence **Argŏlĭcus,** a, um, 'Αργολικός, *Argolic:* sinus, Plin. 4, 5, 9: mare, Virg. A. 5, 52: urbes, id. ib. 3, 283: leo, *the Nemean lion,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 1932, et al.—Also *Grecian* in gen.: duces, *The Grecian leaders in the Trojan war,* Ov. M. 12, 627; so classis, id. ib. 13. 659, et al.—* **4. Argus,** a, um, *Argive:* Argus pro Argivus, Plaut. Am. (prol. 98): Amphitruo natus Argis ex Argo patre, Non, 487, 31. (So the much-contested passage seems to be better explained than when, with Gronov. Observv. 4, 298, Argo is considered as *abl.* from Argos, "begotten of a father from Argos," to which the often-occurring Argis in the plur. does not correspond.)

Argous, a, um, *adj.,* v. Argo.

* **argūmentālis,** e, *adj.* [argumentum] *Containing proof:* narratio, Ascon. in Cic. Div. in Caec. 1.—(* *Adv.* argumentaliter, * *By way of proof*), Aggen. Urb. Com. in Frontin. p. 64, ed. Goes.

argūmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [argumentor] (a rhetor. *t. t.,* most freq. in Cic.) **1.** *An adducing of a proof, an argumentation:* "argumentatio nomine uno res duas significat, ideo, quod et inventum aliquam in rem probabile aut necessarium, argumentatio vocatur et ejus inventi artificiosa expolitio," Cic. Inv. 1, 40: "argumentatio est explicatio argumenti," id. Part. 13: perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: probabilis, id. Fin. 5, 4; so Quint. 4, 2, 79; 5, 14, 35; 11, 3, 164, et al.—**2.** *The proof itself:* etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus argumentatio quaerenda est aut conjectura capienda? id. Rosc. Am. 35.

argūmentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who adduces proof of a thing, an arguer;* only in Tert. Anim. 38; Res. Carn. 24.—Whence

* **argūmentātrix,** īcis, *f. A female arguer:* Tert. Spect. 2.

argūmentor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [argumentum] **1.** *To adduce proof of a thing:* neque ego in causis, si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, argumentari soleo, Cic. N. D. 3, 4; id. Verr. 2, 1, 57; id. Att. 3, 12; Brut. 80; Liv. 39, 36 *fin.*—**2.** *To adduce something as proof:* atque ego illa non argumentabor, quae sunt gravia vehementer, eum corrupisse, *etc.,* Cic. Clu. 24: multa, Liv. 33, 28.—**3.** *To make a conclusion, to conclude:* de voluntate alicujus, Cic. Inv. 2, 44; cf. Her. 4, 35.

☞ Pass. omnia argumentata nomina "πιστωθέντα," Aufusius in Prisc. p. 792 P.

argūmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [argumentum] *Rich in matter* or *material:* opus, Quint. 5, 10, 10; so Sid. Ep. 9, 9; Acron. Hor. S. 2, 3, 70.

argūmentum, i, *n.* [arguo] **1.** *The means by which an assertion* or *assumption may be confirmed, an argument, proof* (*and in particular, that which rests more upon facts,* while ratio is that which depends upon reasoning): "argumentum est ratio, quae rei dubiae facit fidem," Cic. Top. 2, 7: "quid est argumentum? Probabile inventum ad faciendam fidem," id. Part. 2: "argumentum est ratio probationem praestans, qua colligitur aliquid per aliud, et quae, quod est dubium, per id quod dubium non est, confirmat," Quint. 5, 10, 11: de ea re signa atque argumenta paucis verbis eloquar, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 35; so id. ib. 1, 1, 267; Rud. 4, 3, 84; Truc. 1, 2, 68; 2, 6, 26, et al.: commemorando argumenta fidem dicteis conradere, Lucr. 1, 402; so id. ib. 418: argumenta multa, et firma ad probandum, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: aliquid exemplis magis quam argumentis refellere, id. de Or. 1, 19 *fin.:* argumento esse, Liv. 5, 44; so id. 39, 51: literae ad senatum missae argumentum fuere, *etc.,* id. 8, 30: inopia fecerat eam (rem parvam) argumentum ingens caritatis, id. 5, 47: libertatis argumentum, Tac. G. 25: addit pro argumento, Suet. Cal. 8: velut argumentum rursus conditae urbis, id. ib. 16: levibus utrimque argumentis, id. Galb. 7, et saep.—Hence also, **b.** *A sign by which anything is known, a mark, token, evidence:* animi laeti argumenta, *signs, indications,* Ov. M. 4, 762: voti potentis, id. ib. 8, 746: unguentarii myrrham digerunt haud difficulter odoris atque pinguetudinis argumentis, *according to the indications of smell,* etc., Plin. 12, 15, 35: amoris hoc est arg., non malignitatis, Petr. S. 137. 8: argumenta viri, *i. e.* indicia, Juv. 9, 85, et al.

2. *The matter which lies at the basis of any written* or *artistic representation, contents, subject, theme, argument,* ὑπόθεσις: "argumentum plura significat. Nam et fabulae ad actum scenicarum compositae argumenta dicuntur: et orationum Ciceronis velut thema ipse exponens Pedianus, argumentum, inquit, tale est: quo apparet, omnem ad scribendum destinatam materiam ita appellari," Quint. 5, 10, 9, and 10. So, **a.** Of *every kind of representation in writing:* argumentum est ficta res, quae tamen fieri potuit, Cic. Inv. 1, 19; id. Att. 15, 4, 3: tabulae novae, quid habent argumenti, nisi ut, *etc.,* id. Off. 2, 23, 84: epistolae, id. Att. 10, 13; so id ib. 9, 10; 1, 19. But esp. freq., *the subject-matter of a poem* or *fictitious writing, the subject; contents:* post argumentum hujus eloquar Tragoediae, Plaut. Am prol. 51; cf. ib. 96; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 84; Ter. Andr. prol. 6: fabulae, id. Ad. prol. 22: Livius Andronicus ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, *i. e. a scenic representation of a subject in its connection,* Liv. 7, 2: spectaculum quo argumenta inferorum explicarentur Suet. Cal. 57. Hence meton. (*pars pro toto*) *a poem* in gen.: explicare argumenti exitum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: hoc argumento se describi sentiat, Phaedr. 4, 8; so id. 4, 16; 5, 3; cf. Enn. in Gell. 2, 29 *fin.:* sumque argumenti conditor ipse mei, *I am myself the subject of my poem,* Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 10. Trop.: *Intrinsic worth, reality, truth:* haec tota fabella .... quam est sine argumento, *without value, reality,* Cic. Coel. 27: non sine argumento (*not without some reason*) maledicere, id ib. 3 *fin.*—**b.** *The subject of artistic representations* (*sculpture. painting, embroidery* etc.): ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4 56: (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon Myleus, et longo caelaverat argumento, Ov. M. 13, 685; cf. ib. 2, 5 *sq.:* vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, id. ib. 6, 69: Virg. A. 7, 791: Parrhasii tabulae, Suet. Tib. 44.—In philos. lang., *A conclusion, a syllogism,* Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 44, et al.

argŭo, ŭi, ŭtum (ŭĭtum, from which only arguiturus is found, Sall. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 882 P.), 3. *v. a.* [the best etym. is that given in Doed. Synon. 2, p. 161: arguere = argruere, *i. e.* adgruere, v. ad *init.,* anal. to congruere, ingruere, accordingly orig. synon. with adoriri aliquem, *To attack the person of any one:* quid undas (Jupiter) Arguit et liquidam molem camposque natantes? *why does he attack, make an onset upon?* Lucr. 6, 405. But since verbs of motion and of the most general action, of taking hold of, seizing, speaking, *etc.,* as the oldest in the lang., freq. appear as judicial *t. t.;* cf. arbiter, from arbitere = adire, arcessere, agere, reprehendere, accusare, inculpare, *etc.,* so also arguere, first: *To attack with an accusation;* and with the access. idea of success, *to convict;* from this, as in other verbs of complaining, transf. to the object of complaint: *to state this, to accuse, censure;* as well as trop. in respect to false assertions: *to show their falseness, to denounce as false;* hence in gen., *to assert a thing, to inform of, to make known.*]

1. Aliquem, *To accuse, censure, charge with:* "Indicasse est detulisse; arguisse accusasse et convicisse," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 197 (cf. Fest. 22: "Argutum iri in discrimen vocari"): tu delinquis, ego arguar pro malefactis? Enn. (as transl. of Eurip. Iphig. Aul. 384: Εἶτ' ἐγὼ δίκην δῶ σῶν κακῶν ὃ μὴ σφαλείς;) in Rufin. § 37: servos ipsos neque accuso, neque arguo, neque purgo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120; Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 25; id. ib. 2, 2, 37: hae tabellae te arguunt, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 10; Lucr. 4, 488: quod adjeci, non ut arguerem, sed ne arguerer, Vell. 2, 53, 4: coram aliquem arguere, Liv. 43, 5: apud praefectum, Tac. A. 14, 41, et al.—The cause of complaint in the *gen., abl., c. de;* also with *a clause as object,* or with *ut* (cf. Rudd. 2, p. 165; Ramsh. Gr. p. 326; Zumpt Gr. § 446): **a.** *c. Gen.:* malorum facinorum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56 (cf. below, argutus *no.* 2, b): aliquem probri, stupri, dedecoris. id. Amph. 3, 2, 2: viros mortuos summi sceleris, Cic. Rabir. Perd. 9, 26: aliquem tanti facinoris, id. Coel. 1; so criminis, Tac. H. 1, 48: repetundarum, id. Ann. 3, 33: occupandae reipublicae, id. ib. 6, 10: negligentiae, Suet. Caes. 53: noxae, id. Aug. 67: veneni in se comparati, id. Tib. 49: socordiae, id. Claud. 3: mendacii, timoris, id. Oth. 10; Virg. A. 11, 384, et al.—**b.** *c. Abl.:* te hoc crimine non arguo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18; Nep. Paus. 3 *fin.*—**c.** *c. de:* de eo crimine, quo de arguatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 11, 37: de quibus quoniam verbo arguit, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 29 *fin.*—**d.** With *a clause as object:* Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 36: quae (mulier) me arguit Hanc domo ab se subripuisse, id. Men. 5, 2, 62; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33: occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37; Suet. Claud. 16; id. Ner. 33; id. Galb. 7; Ov. M. 13, 297; id. ib. 15, 504.—**e.** *c. ut,* as in Greek, ὡς (post-Aug. and rare): Suet. Ner. 7: hunc ut dominum et tyrannum, illum ut proditorem arguentes, Just. 22, 3.

2. Transf. to the thing: *To accuse, censure, blame:* ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv. 1, 28: tribuni plebis dum arguunt in C. Caesare regni voluntatem, Vell. 2, 68; Suet. Tit. 5 *fin.:* taciturnitatem pudoremque quorumdam pro tristitia et malignitate arguens, id. Ner. 23; id. Caes. 75: arguebat et perperam editos census, *he accused of giving a false statement of property, census,* id. Cal. 38: primusque animalia mensis Arguit imponi, Ov. M. 15, 73.—Trop.: *To denounce a false representation as such, to show its falseness:* Suet. Vita Ter. 1. With reference to the person: *To refute, confute:* aliquem, id. Calig. 8.

3. In general, *To assert, show, prove, make known, declare,* μηνύειν: arguo, eam me vidisse intus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 66: non ex auditu arguo, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 65: M. Valerius Laevinus .... speculatores, non legatos, venisse arguebat, Liv. 30, 23: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg. A. 4, 13: amantem et languor et silentium arguit, Hor. Epod. 11, 9; id. Od. 1, 13, 7. Pass. in a middle signif.: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, *makes itself known,* Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 80: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, *betrays himself,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6 Schmid.

argūtus, a, um, *Pa.,* lit., *Let loose upon;* hence in an act. signif.: of every thing physical or mental that affects the sense or mind strongly (in most of its signiff. agreeing with *acutus;* hence very freq. interchanged with it).

1. Of physical objects, **a.** *That affects* or *makes itself perceptible to the sight* (by motion, form, *etc.*), *active, lively, fiery:* manus autem minus arguta, digitis subsequens verba, non exprimens, *not too much in motion,* Cic. de Or. 3, 59 (cf. id. Or. 18: nullae argutiae digitorum, and Quint. 11, 3, 119–123): manus inter agendum argutae admodum et gestuosae, Gell. 1, 5, 2: et oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: ocelli, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 9; id. ib. 3, 2, 83: argutum caput, *a head graceful in motion,* Virg. G. 3, 80 (the "*breve*" by which Servius expresses the idea is too prosaic): aures breves et argutae, *ears that move quickly* (not stiff, rigid), Pall. 4, 13, 2: arguta in solea, *in the elegant, neat sole,* Cat. 68, 72.—**b.** *That affects the hearing; penetrating, piercing,* both of pleasant and disagreeable sounds: *clear-sounding, noisy, rustling, whizzing, rattling, clashing,* etc. (mostly poet.): linguae, Naev. in Non. 9, 24: aves, Prop. 1, 18, 30: hirundo, *the chirping swallow,* Virg. G. 1, 377: olores, id. Ecl. 9, 36: ilex, *murmuring, rustling* (as moved by the wind), id. ib. 7, 1: nemus, ib. 8, 22, et al. Hence a poet. epithet of the musician and poet: *melodious, clear-sounding:* Neaera, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 21: poëtae, id. Ep. 2, 2, 90: fama est arguti Nemesis formosa Tibullus, Mart. 8, 73, 7: forum, *noisy,* Ov. A. A. 1, 80: serra, Virg. G. 1, 143: pecten, id. ib. 1, 294; Aen. 7, 14 (cf. in Gr. κερκὶς ἀοιδός, Aristoph. Ranae v. 1316), et al. Hence of *fluent prattling, verbose* discourse: sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro praefica, *etc.,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 12; id. Trin. 1, 2, 163.—Trop. of written communications: *Verbose, wordy:* obviam mihi literas quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus crebro mittas, Cic. Att. 6, 5: vereor, ne tibi nimium arguta haec sedulitas videatur, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1. And transferred to omens: *distinct, clear, conclusive, clearly indicative,* etc.: sunt qui vel argutissima haec exta esse dicant, Cic. Div. 2, 12 *fin.;* Prop. 2, 3, 24.—**c.** *That affects the smell; sharp, pungent:* odor argutior, Plin. 15, 3, 4.—**d.** *That affects the taste; sharp, keen, pungent:* sapor, Pall. 3, 25, 4; so id. 4, 10, 26.

2. Of mental qualities: **a.** In a good sense: *Sagacious, acute, witty:* quis illo (*sc.* Catone) acerbior in vituperando? in sententiis argutior? Cic. Brut. 17: orator, id. ib. 70 *fin.:* poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. 29; so dicta, id. de Or. 2, 61: sententiae, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 2: acumen, Hor. A. P. 364: arguto ficta dolore queri, *dextrously-feigned pain,* Prop. 1, 18, 26, et al.—**b.** In a bad sense: *Cunning, sly, artful:* meretrix, Hor. S. 1, 10, 40: calo, id. Ep. 1, 14, 42: milites, Veg. Mil. 3, 6. As a pun: ecquid argutus est? *is he cunning? Ch.* Malorum facinorum saepissime (*i. e. has been accused*), Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56 (v. above arguo *no.* 1).

Adv. argute, only in the signif. of *no.* 2: **a.** Cic. Coel. 8; Brut. 14; Or. 28.—*Comp.* Cic. Brut. 11.—*Sup.* Cic. de Or. 2, 4 *fin.*—**b.** Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 134; Arn. 5, p. 181.

Argus, i, *m.,* Ἄργος, **1.** *The hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter;* slain by Mercury at the bidding of Jupiter. His hundred eyes were placed by Juno in the tail of the peacock, Ov. M. 1, 624 *sq.;* 15, 385; Prop. 1, 3, 20 (cf. Eustath. Hom. Il. 2, p. 138; Schol. Eurip. Phoen. v. 1123; Heyne Apollod. p. 249 *sq.*—**2.** *The builder of the ship Argo,* Val. Fl. 1, 93 and 314.—**3.** **Argus,** a, um = Argivus, v. Argos *no.* 4.

* **argūtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [argutor] *A rustling, creaking:* lecti, Cat. 6, 11.

* **argūtātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A subtle disputant:* Gell. 17, 5, 13.

argūte, *adv. Subtly, acutely; craftily;* v. arguo, *Pa. ad fin.*

argūtĭae, ārum (the sing. argutia, ae, is rare, and only among later writers, v. below, and cf. Charis. p. 20, and Phocae Ars, p. 1708 P.; Schneid. Gr. 2, 404) *f.* [argutus] **1.** *That which affects the senses strongly; vigor of impression* or *expression, liveliness, animation;* so of works of art: Parrhasius primus symmetriam picturae dedit, primus argutias vultus, elegantiam capilli, *etc.,* Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 5: argutiae operum, id. 34, 18, 19 *no.* 6. Of *the quick, graceful motion of the fingers* (cf. argutus): nulla mollitia cervicum, nullae argutiae digitorum, Cic. Or. 18, 59.—Of *the chattering notes of the nightingale:* Plin. 10, 29, 43: of *chattering, prattling discourse:* Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 19; id. Most. 1, 1, 2.

2. Transf. to mental objects: **a.** *Genius, acuteness, wit:* hujus (C. Titii) orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, ut pene Attico stilo scriptae esse videantur. Easdem argutias in tragoedias transtulit, Cic. Brut. 45, 167: Demosthenes nihil Lysiae subtilitate cedit, nihil argutiis et acumine Hyperidi, id. Or. 31, 110.—**b.** *Subtlety, shrewdness in speech* or *action:* sed nihil est quod illi (Graeci) non persequantur suis argutiis, Cic. Lael. 13, 45: cujus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7. Only in this signif. also in the singular: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1, 6: levis et quasi dicax argutia, id. 12, 2 (cf. with it argutiola); Pall. Insit. prooem. 1; so also App. Met. 1, 1.

argūtĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [argutia, v. the preced., *sub fin.*] *A small subtilty, cavil, quirk,* or *quibble* (only in Gellius): Gell. 9, 14 *fin.;* id. 2, 7, 9; 18, 1, 12.

arguto, are, v. the follg. *no.* 1.

argūtor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [argutus] (except in Propertius only ante-class.) **1.** *To prattle, prate:* "argutari dicitur loquacium proloqui, Non. 245, 26: exerce linguam ut argutarier possis, Enn. in Non. l. c.: totum diem argutatur quasi cicada, Naev. ib.: superare aliquem argutando, Plaut. Frgm. ib. 67, 1; so id. Amph. 1, 1, 193: agite, fures, mendacia argutari, Lucil. in Non. 239, 15. In the act. form: illa mihi totis argutat noctibus ignes, Prop. 1, 6, 7.—* **2.** *To make a noise with the feet;* of the fuller, *to stamp:* Titinn. in Non. 245, 32.

argūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [argutus] * **1.** *A little talkative* or *loquacious:* famula, App. Met. 1, p. 117, 20.—**2.** *Somewhat subtle, acute, keen:* libri, Cic. Att. 13, 18.

argutus, a, um, *Pa.,* v. arguo.

Argynnus, i, *m.,* Ἄργυννος, *A boy from Boeotia, loved by Agamemnon.* He was drowned in the river Cephisus: Prop. 3, 7, 22.

† **argy̆ranche,** es, *f.* = ἀργυράγχη, *A sarcastic word formed in imitation of* συνάγχη (inflammation of the throat), *the silver quinsy,* Gell. 9, 9; cf. Pollux Onomast. 7, 24, and synanche.

† **argy̆raspis,** ĭdis, *adj.* = ἀργύρασπις, *Having a silver shield, armed with silver shields:* Liv. 37, 40; Curt. 4, 13, 15; cf. 8, 5, 4; Just. 12, 7.

Argy̆rĭpa or **Argyrippa,** ae, *f.,* Ἀργυρίππα [acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 11, 245, compounded of Argos Hippion) *A town in Apulia, founded,* acc. to the fable, *by Diomedes of Argos,* afterward called *Arpi,* Virg. A. l. c.; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 83. Argyrippa in Plin. 3, 11, 16.

† **argy̆rītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀργυρῖτις (containing silver) *A kind of silver dross, litharge of silver,* Plin. 33, 6, 35.

‡ † **argy̆rŏcŏrinthĭus,** a, um, *adj. Made of Corinthian brass* (which was similar in lustre to silver; cf. Plin. 34, 2, 3): CRATERA, Inscr. (a. p. Chr. 149) Orell. *no.* 1541.

† **argy̆rŏdămas,** antis, *m.* = ἀργυρόδαμας, *A silver-colored stone, similar to the diamond,* Plin. 37, 10, 54.

† **argy̆ros,** i, *f. A plant;* otherwise called mercurialis, App. Herb. 82.

arhythmus or **arhythmātus,** a, um, *adj.* [ἀ-ρυθμός] *Of unequal measure, inharmonious,* only in Marc. Cap. 9, p. 327; ib. p. 328.

Ārĭa, ae, *f.,* Ἀρεία acc. to Arrian, or Ἀρία acc. to Strabo and Ptolem.; cf. Crusius Lex. of Proper Names, under the word: *An Asiatic province between Hyrcania, Gedrosia, and India,* now the western part of Chorasan; hence with the appel. Ariana, *q. v.,* Plin. 6, 23. **Arii,** ōrum, *Its inhabitants,* Plin. 6, 25, 29.

Ărĭadna, ae (**-e,** es, Ov. H. 10, in the inscription, Hyg. Astr. 2, 5; Fab. 14, et al.), *f.,* Ἀριάδνη, *The daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece, but was deserted by him at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her, and placed her crown as a constellation in the heavens,* Ov. A. A. 3, 35 (cf. id. Her. 10): Fast. 3, 462; Prop. 3, 17, 8; 2, 3, 18. Also in prose: Mel. 2, 7, 12.—Hence **Ărĭadnaeus,** a, um, *adj.,* Ἀριαδναῖος, *Of* or *pertaining to Ariadne, Ariadnaean:* sidus, Ov. F. 5, 346: corona, Manil. 5, 21.

Ărĭāna, ae, *f. A general name of the eastern provinces of the great Persian kingdom,* now *Afghanistan,* Mel. 1, 2, 4; Plin. 6, 23, 25. Hence **Ărĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *pertaining to Ariana:* regio, Plin. 6, 23, 25, and Ariani, *The inhabitants of Ariana,* Plin. 6, 25, 29.

Ărĭānis, ĭdis, *f.* (*sc.* herba) = ἀριανίς, *A plant growing wild in Ariana,* Plin. 24, 17, 102.

Arianus, a, um, *adj.* **1.** From Ariana, *q. v.*—**2.** Arianus, from Arius, *q. v.*

Ărĭcĭa, ae, *f. An ancient town of Latium, in the neighborhood of Alba Longa, upon the Appian Way,* acc. to Virg. A. 7, 762 (v. under *no.* 2), named from the wife of its founder Hippolytus; with a grove consecrated to Diana, in which at a very early age human victims were sacrificed. Hence immitis, Sil. 4, 369 (cf. Nemus and Nemorensis), Plin. 19, 6, 33; Mart. 13, 19; Hor. S. 1. 5, 1; Sol. 2, p. 13; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 633; Müll. Roms Camp

2, 147-189.—Whence **Ărīcīnus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Aricia, Arician:* regio, Mart. 10, 68: vallis, Ov. M. 15, 488: nemus, Flor. 1, 11, 8. And Aricīni, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Aricia,* Liv. 2, 14. —**2.** Personified: *A nymph, the wife of Hippolytus, and mother of Virbius,* Virg. A. 7, 762.

Ărĭdaeus, i, *m.,* 'Αριδαῖος, *A natural son of Philip of Macedon by the dancer Philinna, brother of Alexander the Great, whom he succeeded in the government,* Just. 9, 8; 12, 15, et al.; Curt. 10, 17. Also called Philippus, Nep. Phoc. 3, 3; cf. Just. 13, 3.

ārĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aridus] *Dryness, drought:* Plin. 11, 35, 41: Myrtus siccata usque in ariditatem, id. 15, 29, 37. In the plur.: Arn. 2, 69.—**2.** In Pall. meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*): *The dry, withered, parched object itself:* cum fimi ariditate miscenda est, *i. e.* fimo arido, Pall. 3, 4; id. 3, 21, 2.

* **ārĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [aridus] *A little dry:* labellae, Cat. 64, 317.

ārĭdus (contr. ardus, like arfacio from arefacio, Luc. in Non. 74, 20), a, um, *adj.* [areo] *Dry, withered, arid, parched:* ligna, Lucr. 2, 881; so Hor. Od. 3, 17, 13: cibus, Lucr. 1, 809; so id. 1, 865: ficis victitamus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59: folia, Cic. Pis. 40, 97: Libye, Ov. M. 2, 238: quale portentum Jubae tellus leonum arida nutrix, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 16: terra arida et sicca, Plin. 2, 65, 65: montes aridi sterilesque, id. 33, 4, 21, et saep. Also subst. aridum, i, *n., a dry place, dry land:* ex arido tela conjicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: naves, in aridum subducere, id. ib. 29.—Meton. of thirst: sitis, Lucr. 3, 930; so id. 6, 1175. Of a fever: febris, Virg. G. 4, 458 (cf. Lucr. 4, 875). Of color, as that of dry leaves: arbor folio convoluto, arido colore, Plin. 12, 26, 59. And of a cracking, snapping sound, as when dry wood is broken: sonus, Lucr. 6, 119: aridus altis montibus (incipit) audiri fragor, *and a dry crackling noise is heard from the high mountain forest,* Virg. G. 1, 357.

2. Trop.: **a.** Of things which, like withered plants, are shrunk up, shriveled: *Meager, lean:* crura, Ov. A. A. 3, 272: nates, Hor. Epod. 8, 5: uvis aridior puella passis, Auct. Priap. 32, 1. Hence of food, or manner of living: *Meager, scanty:* in victu arido (*poor, scanty diet*), in hac horrida incultaque vita, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: vita horrida atque arida, id. Quint. 30. Hence transf. to men: *indigent, poor:* cliens, Mart. 10, 87, 5.—**b.** Of discourse which wants fresh, enlivening ornament: *Dry, jejune, unadorned:* genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159; so id. Her. 4, 11: narratio, Quint. 2, 4, 3: aridissimi libri, Tac. Or. 19. Meton. of the orator himself: rhetores, Sen. Contr. 34: orator, Quint. 12, 10, 13: magister, id. ib. 2, 4, 8. —Of scholars, as it were, like an unwatered plant, *ignorant:* sicci omnino atque aridi pueri, Suet. Gr. 4.—**c.** In comic lang., of an avaricious man, from whom, as it were, nothing can be expressed (cf. Argentiexterebronides): pumex non aeque est aridus atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18: pater avidus, miser atque aridus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15.—* **d.** In Plaut. of money: *Ready:* arido argento'st opus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 21.—*Adv.* not used.

* **ărĭēna,** ae, *f. The fruit of the Indian tree,* pala, *the banana,* Plin. 12, 6, 12.

ărĭes (old form ares, Var. L. L. 5, 19, 28; for the kindred forms arvix and harvix, in Varro and Festus, v. arvix), ĭĕtis, *m.* (poet. aries, sometimes dissyl., like abies; hence *a* long: ārjĕtis, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 20; Her. 2, 22; ārjĕtes, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22; ārjĕtĕ, Virg. A. 2, 492) [ἄρην, ἄῤῥην] *A ram,* Var. R. R. 2, 1, 24; 2, 13; Col. 7, 2, 4; 5; 3, 6, et al. Of the golden fleece: petebant (Argonautae) illam pellem inauratam arietis Colchis, Enn. in Cic. Her. 2, 22; cf. Cic. Or. 49; Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 7; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 6, et al.—**2.** *The Ram, a sign of the zodiac,* Hyg. F. 133; Astr. 2, 20; Manil. 2, 246; Ov. M. 10, 165; Vitr. 9, 5; Plin. 18, 25, et al.—**3.** From similarity of form: *An engine for battering down walls, whose head was thrust against them, a battering-ram,* Vitr. 10, 19; Veg. 4, 14, and Adam's Antiq. p. 107: quamvis murum aries percusserit, Cic. Off. 1, 11: ab ariete materia defendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: arietibus aliquantum muri discussit, Liv. 21, 12; so id. 31, 32; 46; 32, 23; 38, 5, et al.—**4.** *A beam for support, a prop* or *buttress:* quae (sublicae) pro ariete subjectae vim fluminis exciperent, * Caes. B. G. 4, 17 ("δίκην κριοῦ," Paraphr.); corresponding to capreolus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, *q. v.*—Trop.: ex quo aries ille subjicitur in vestris actionibus, Cic. Top. 17, 64.—**5.** *An unknown sea-monster, of the form of a ram* (of the animal or the battering-ram), *very dangerous to ships,* Plin. 9, 5, 4; 44, 67; 32, 11, 53 (where are two kinds of them): trux, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 163; cf. Aelian. H. A. 15, 2, and Oppian. Hal. 1, 372.—Whence

ărĭĕtārĭus, a, um, *adj. Relating to the battering-ram* [aries *no.* 3]: machina .... testudo, Vitr. 10, 19.

* **ărĭĕtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [arieto] *A butting like a ram:* Sen. Q. N. 5, 13.

ărĭĕtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aries] **1.** *Of* or *from a ram, ram's-:* ungula, Plin. 29, 4, 27: pulmo, id. 30, 8, 22: cornua, Pall. 4, 10, 28.—**2.** *Similar to a ram's head:* cicer, Col. 2, 10, 20; Plin. 18, 12, 32; Petr. S. 35.—**3.** Arietinum oraculum, *An ambiguous oracle* (the figure taken from the two divergent horns of a ram): Gell. 3, 3, 8 (cf. Serv. Virg. A. 4, 196).

ărĭĕto, avi, atum, 1. (arjetat, trisyl. Virg. A. 11, 890; Sil. 4, 149; Val. Fl. 6, 368; cf. aries) *v. a.* and *neutr.* [aries] *To butt like a ram;* hence in gen. *to strike violently* (poet. or post-Aug. prose, esp. freq. in Seneca), **1.** *Act.:* quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras aedes arietat? *beats so violently at,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 1: arietare in terram, Curt. 9, 7, 11: arietata inter se arma, Sen. Ep. 56: arietatos inter se dentes, id. de Ira, 3, 4: concurrentia tecta contrario ictu arietant, Plin. 2, 82, 84, et al.—**2.** *Neutr.:* in me arietare, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22: arjetat in portus, Virg. A. 11, 890: et labaris oportet, et arietes, et cadas (* *to stumble, totter*), Sen. Ep. 107. (* Trop., *To disturb, harass, disquiet,* Sen. Tranq. 1, 6.)

* **ārĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [areo-facio] *Making dry, drying,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1 dub.

Arii, ōrum, *m.,* v. Aria.

‡ **arilātor,** ōris, *m.* [the etym. unknown; cf. Fest. Comment. p. 329] *A haggler, chafferer*=cocio, Fest. p. 17; Gell. 16, 7, 12.

Ărĭmaspi, ōrum, *m.,* 'Αριμασποί, *A Scythian people in the north of Europe,* Mel. 2, 1; Plin. 7, 2, 2; Luc. 7, 756; Gell. 9, 4, 6; cf. Mann. Nord. p. 143 and 275.

Ariminensis, e, *adj.,* v. the follg.

Ărīmĭnum, i, *n. A town in Umbria, on the shore of the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name;* the most northern place of Italy proper, now *Rimini,* Plin. 3, 15, 20; Luc. 1, 231; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 455.—Hence **Ărīmĭnensis,** e, *adj. Pertaining to Ariminum:* ager, Plin. 10, 21, 25, and Ariminenses, ium, *the inhabitants of Ariminum,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 14.

†‡ **arinca,** ae, *f.* [Gallic] *A kind of grain,* otherwise called olyra, Plin. 18, 8, 19; 10, 20, *no.* 4; 22, 25, 57. Acc. to Harduin, rye (in Dauphiné, now riguet); acc. to others, the *one*-grained wheat, Triticum monococcum, L.

Ărĭŏbarzānes, is, *m.,* 'Αριοβαρζάνης, *A king of Cappadocia,* Cic. Att. 5, 20; Fam. 2, 17; 15, 2.

ariola, ariolatio, ariolor, ariolus, v. hariol.

Ărīon, ŏnis, *m.* (*nom.* Ario, Gell. 16, 19; *acc. Graec.* Ariona, Ov. F. 2, 83, et al.), 'Αρίων, **1.** *A celebrated cithara player of Methymna, in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin,* Ov. F. 2, 80; Gell. 16, 19; cf. Herod. 1, 23. Hence **Ărīŏnĭus,** a, um, 'Αριόνιος, *adj. Belonging to Arion:* nomen, Ov. F. 2, 93: lyra, id. A. A. 3, 326; Prop. 2, 26, 18.—**2.** *A horse endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Neptune to Adrastus;* hence vocalis, Prop. 2, 34, 37: fata movens, Stat. Th. 11, 443: Adrastaeus, id. Silv. 1, 1, 52; cf. Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 555, and Hom. Il. 2, 346.

Ariovistus, i, *m. The king of a German tribe in the time of Caesar,* Caes. B. G. 1, 31.

* **aris,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἀρίς, Galen; otherwise ἄρον, ἀρίσαρον, in Theophr. and Dioscor., *A kind of arum, dragon-root* or *green dragon,* Arum Arisarum, L.; Plin. 24, 16, 94.

Ărisba, ae, or **-e,** es, *f.,* 'Αρίσβη, **1.** *A town in Troas,* Virg. A. 9, 264; Plin. 5, 30, 33.—**2.** *A town in the Island of Lesbos,* Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 5, 31, 39.

ărista, ae, *f.* **1.** *The top, awn,* or *beard of an ear of grain:* arista, quae ut acus tenuis longa eminet e gluma; proinde ut granitheca sit gluma, et apex arista, Var. R. R. 1, 48; so * Cic. de Sen. 15; Ov. H. 5, 111; Trist. 4, 1, 57.—Meton. (*pars pro toto*): **a.** *The ear itself:* maturae aristae, Ov. F. 5, 357: pinguis arista, Virg. G. 1, 8. Also of the fruit of the nard: Ov. M. 15. 398.—Hence, * **b.** Poet. for *Summer:* Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 371.—**2.** Poet. transf.: **a.** Of *the hair of men* (cf. Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63): Pers. 3, 115.—**b.** Of *the bones of fishes:* Auson. Mosell. 85; id. ib. 119.—**c.** Of *plants* in gen.: Val. Fl. 6, 365.

Ărĭstaeus, i, *m.,* 'Αρισταῖος, *A son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught to men the management of bees and the treatment of milk, and to have first planted olive-trees. He was the husband of Autonoë, and father of Actaeon,* Virg. G. 4, 317 Serv.; Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 8; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57 Zumpt.

Ărĭstarchus, i, *m.,* 'Αρίσταρχος, *A distinguished critic of Alexandria, who animadverted very severely, especially upon the poetry of Homer, and contended that many of his verses are spurious,* Cic. Fam. 3, 11; Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 23. Hence appel. for *any critic:* Cic. Pis. 30: orationes meae, quarum tu Aristarchus es, id. Att. 1, 14.—Whence **Aristarchēi,** ōrum, *m. The disciples, followers of Aristarchus,* i. e. *severe critics:* Var. L. L. 8, 34, 119.

* **ărĭstātus,** a, um, *Part.* of a verb ARISTO, are, not otherwise used: *Having ears,* Fest. p. 137.

ariste, es, *f. The name of a precious stone*=encardia, Plin. 37, 10, 58 Hard.

Ărĭstīdes, is, *m.,* 'Αριστείδης, **1.** *An Athenian renowned for his integrity, a cotemporary and rival of Themistocles;* his life was written by Cornelius Nepos and Plutarch.—**2.** *A painter of Thebes, a cotemporary of Apelles,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 19.—**3.** *A distinguished sculptor,* Plin. 34, 8, 19.—**4.** *An obscene poet of Miletus, the author of a poem* Milesiaca, Ov. Tr. 2, 413; 443 Jahn.

ărĭstĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arista-fero] *Bearing ears of corn:* seges, Prud. Cath. 3, 51.

‡ **ărĭstĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arista-gero] *Ear-bearing,* an. epithet of Ceres, as goddess of corn: Orell. *no.* 1493.

Ărĭstippeus, a, um, *adj.,* v. the follg.

Ărĭstippus, i, *m.,* 'Αρίστιππος, *A philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school,* "qui voluptatem summum bonum dicit," Cic. Fin. 2, 6; so Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18 Schmid.—Hence **Ărĭstippēus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *pertaining to Aristippus:* Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18.

Ărĭstĭus, a, um, *adj., A Roman gentile name;* e. g. Aristius Fuscus, *a learned poet, rhetorician, and grammarian, and an intimate friend of Horace,* Hor. Ep. 1, 12 Schmid; Od. 1, 22; Sat. 1, 9, 61; cf. ib. 10, 83, and Bähr, Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. 52, *not.* 7.

Ărĭstō, ōnis, *m.,* 'Αρίστων, *A philosopher of Chios, a pupil of Zeno, founder of the skeptic philosophy, and cotemporary of Caesar,* Cic. N. D. 3, 31; Leg. 1, 13.—Hence **Ărĭstōnēus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *pertaining to Aristo, Aristonean:* vitia, Cic. Fin. 4, 15.

† **ărĭstŏlŏchĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀριστολοχία, *A plant that is useful in child-birth,*

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birth-wort, Plin. 25, 8, 54; Cic. Div. 1, 10; 2, 20.

Aristoneus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Aristo.

Ărĭstŏnīcus, i, *m.*, Ἀριστόνικος, *A son of King Eumenes, who carried on war with the Romans, but was conquered by the consul M. Perperna, and slain in prison*, Flor. 2, 20; Vell. 2, 4; Just. 36, 4; Eutr. 4, 9.

Ărĭstŏphănes, is, *m.*, Ἀριστοφάνης, **1.** *The most distinguished comic poet of Greece, from Lindus, on the Island of Rhodes, a cotemporary of Socrates*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 1.—Hence, **a. Ărĭstŏphănēus** or **-īus,** a, um, *adj.* *Aristophanean:* anapaestus, Cic. Or. 56: metrum, Serv. Centim. p. 1818 P.—**b. Ărĭstŏphănĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* The same, Hier. in Isaj. 1. 15, c. 54, v. 11.—**2.** *A distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, pupil of Eratosthenes, and teacher of the critic Aristarchus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33; Fin. 5, 19; Att. 16, 11.

‡ **ărĭstŏphŏrum** est vas, in quo prandium fertur, ut discus, Fest. p. 23 [ἄριστον = prandium, and φέρω = fero].

* **ărĭstōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [arista] *Abounding in awns* (* aristis abundans): cibaria, Venant. Ep. 9, 3.

Ărĭstŏtĕles, is (*gen.* Aristoteli, Cic. Att. 13, 28, like Archimedi, Achilli, Pericli, *etc.*; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 163 *sq.*; Rudd. 1, 58 *not.* 71), *m.*, Ἀριστοτέλης, *Aristotle, a very learned and distinguished pupil of Plato, from Stagira, in Macedonia, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10; 3, 38; Acad. 1, 4; Fin. 5, 5; Off. 3, 8; de Or. 2, 35, et al.—Hence **Ărĭstŏtĕlīus** and **-ēus,** a, um, *adj.* *Aristotelian:* vis, Cic. de Or. 3. 19, 71: pigmenta, id. Att. 2, 1: ratio, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23: Topica Aristotelea, id. ib. 7, 19.—**2.** *A guest of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 13, 52.

Ărĭstŏxĕnus, i, *m.*, Ἀριστόξενος, *A philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotle*, Cic. Fin. 5, 9; Tusc. 1, 10; de Or. 3, 33, et al.

† **ărithmētĭca,** ae, and **-e,** ēs, *f.* = ἀριθμητική (*sc.* τέχνη), *Arithmetic, the science of numbers:* -a, Sen. Ep. 88; -e, Vitr. 1, 1; Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 8.

† **ărithmētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀριθμητικός, *Of* or *pertaining to arithmetic:* ratio, Vitr. 10, 16. Subst. arithmetica, ōrum, *n.* *Arithmetic:* in arithmeticis satis exercitatus, Cic. Att. 14, 12 *fin.*

† **ărithmus,** i, *m.* = ἀριθμός (number): Arithmi, *A name of the fourth book of Moses* (pure Lat. Numeri), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23 and 28.

ārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [aridus] *Dryness, aridity, drought* (ante-class.): Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 39; Var. L. L. 5, 10, 18; also in Non. 71, 21; id. R. R. 1, 12, 3.

1. Ărīus, i, *m.* *A river in Aria*, now *Heri*, Plin. 6, 23, 25. In Amm. 23 *fin.*, Arias.

2. Ărīus (Arr.), i. *m.*, Ἀρεῖος, *A renowned heretic*, also Ārĭus, Prud. Psych. 794.—Hence **Ărīānus,** a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to the heretic Arius, Arian*, Hier. adv. Lucif. 7, and Ariani, *the followers of Arius, the Arians*, Hier. ib.; Aug. Haeres. 49.

Ărĭūsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, vina, *Wine of the region of Ariusia, in the Island Chios* (Ἀριουσία χώρα, Strabo), Virg. E. 5, 71: pocula, Sil. 7, 210.

arma, ōrum, *n.* (*gen. plur.* armûm, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46; Att. in Non. 495, 23, considered by Cic. in the connection armûm judicium as less correct than armorum [usu. derived from ἄρω, to fit to; but acc. to O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 17 *not.* 21, not of Greek origin].

1. *Armor fitted to the body for its protection, defensive armor*, as the shield, coat of mail, helmet, *etc.*: tot millia armorum, detracta corporibus hostium, Liv. 45, 39: induere arma, id. 30, 31: arma his imperata, galea, clypeum, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere, id. 1, 43: pictis et auro caelatis refulgens armis, id. 7, 10. Specifically, *the shield:* at Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant, Virg. A. 10, 841: coelestia arma, quae ancilia appellantur, Liv. 1, 20 (cf. ancile); id. 8, 30; id. 1, 37; cf. Virg. A. 1, 118 Heyne; Tac. G. 11 Rup.; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 43: Aeneas se collegit in arma, *protected himself with his shield*, Virg. A. 12, 491.—Hence in a more extended sense:

2. *Implements of war, arms, both of defence and offence;* but of the latter only those which are used in close contest, such as the sword, axe, club; in distinction from *tela*, which are used in contest at a distance; hence arma and tela are often contrasted (v. the follg., and cf. Bremi and Dähne Nep. Dat. 11, 3): arma rigent, horrescunt tela, Enn. in Macr. Sat. 6, 4; id. in Non. 469, 26: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic. Caec. 21: armis conditione positis aut defatigatione abjectis, aut victoria detractis, id. Fam. 6, 2; Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 16; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60: arma antiqua manus, ungues dentesque fuerunt et lapides, et item, silvarum fragmina, ramei, Lucr. 5, 1282; id. 2, 641, et al. So the phrases: capere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; Phil. 4, 3, 7; Rab. Perd. 6 and 7: sumere, id. Planc. 36, 88 Wund.; Tusc. 2, 24, 58: resumere, Suet. Calig. 48: aptare, Liv. 5, 49: induere, Liv. 30, 31; Ov. M. 14, 798; Fast. 1, 521; Virg. A. 11, 83; Luc. 1, 126: armis accingi, Virg. A. 6, 184: concitare ad arma, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: descendere ad arma, id. ib. 7, 33: vocare ad arma, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: vocare in arma, Virg. A. 9, 22: ferre contra aliquem, Vell. 2, 56: decernere armis, Cic. Att. 7, 3: decertare armis cum hoste, id. Off. 3, 22: certare, Virg. A. 12, 890: dimicare armis cum aliquo, Nep. Milt. 1: esse in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; Suet. Caes. 69: ponere, abjicere, Cic. Fam. 6, 2: relinquere, Liv. 2, 10: tradere, Nep. Ham. 1; Suet. Vit. 10: amittere, Virg. A. 1, 478: deripere militibus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19: dirimere, Luc. 1, 104, et saep.—So the common expressions: arma virosque, per arma, per viros, *etc.*; Liv. 8, 25; id. 8, 30, et al.; v. Burm. Virg. A. 1, 1, and cf. Liv. 9, 24: tela et armati: armorum atque telorum portationes, Sall. C. 42, 2; Liv. 1, 25; Col. 12, 3; Tac. G. 29; id. ib. 33: armis et castris, proverb. like remis velisque, viris equisque, *with vigor, with might and main:* Cic. Off. 2, 24.—**b.** Trop.: *Means of protection, defence, weapons:* tenere semper arma (*sc.* eloquentiae), quibus vel tectus ipse esse possis, vel, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: prudentiae, id. ib. 1, 38: senectutis, id. Lael. 4, 9: tectus Vulcaniis armis, id est fortitudine, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 12, 21: facundiae, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 16, 10: horriferum contra Borean ovis arma ministret, *i. e.* lanas, Ov. M. 15, 471: haec mihi Stertinius arma (*i. e.* praecepta) dedit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297; cf. id. Ep. 1, 16, 67.—**c.** Meton.: (*a*) *War* (once also in opp. to pax, v. below): silent leges inter arma, Cic. Mil. 4, 10; id. Att. 7, 3, 5: arma civilia, id. Fam. 2, 16: ab externis armis otium erat, Liv. 3, 14; id. 9, 1; id. 3, 69 Drak.; 9, 32; 42, 2; Tac. H. 2, 1, et al.: a rubro mári arma conatus sit inferre Italiae, Nep. Hann. 2, (for which more freq. bellum inferre alicui, v. infero): ad horrida promptior arma, Ov. M. 1, 126: qui fera nunciet arma, id. ib. 5, 4; 14, 479: compositis venerantur armis, Hor. Od. 4, 14 *fin.* So the beginning of the Aeneid: arma virumque cano; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 7: melius visum, Gallos, novam gentem, pace potius cognosci quam armis, Liv. 5, 35 *fin.*; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76: cedant arma togae.—Also for *battle, contest:* in arma feror, Virg. A. 2, 337; so id. ib. 655.—(β) (*abstr. pro concreto*) *The warriors themselves:* nulla usquam apparuerunt arma, Liv. 41, 12: nostro supplicio liberemus Romana arma, *i. e.* Romanum exercitum, id. 9, 9; id. 21, 26; Tac. H. 2, 32: expertem frustra belli et neutra arma secutum, *neither party*, Ov. M. 5, 91. So auxiliaria arma, *auxiliaries, auxiliary troops*, id. ib. 6, 424; cf. ib. 14, 528.

3. Since, among the warlike Romans, their weapons were their most valuable instruments, arma (like ὅπλον and ἔντεα in Greek) was transf. poet. to *Other implements, utensils*, etc. So of *implements for grinding and baking*: Cerealia arma, Virg. A. 1, 177 (cf. Hom. Od. 7, 232: ἔντεα δαιτός). Of *implements of agriculture:* Ov. M. 11, 35: dicendum est quae sint duris agrestibus arma, quis sine nec potuere seri, nec surgere messes, Virg. G. 1, 160. Of *the equipments, tackle of a ship* (*mast, sails, rudder*, etc.): colligere arma jubet validisque incumbere remis, id. Aen. 5, 15; id. ib. 6, 353. Hence used by Ovid for *wings, air-oars:* Ov. A. A. 2, 50 (cf. in the follg verse: his patria est adeunda *carinis*). And so of other instruments: Mart. 14, 36.

† **armămaxa,** ae, *f.* = ἁρμάμαξα, *A covered Persian chariot, especially for women and children*, Curt. 3, 3.

armāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [arma *no.* 3] *Implements* or *utensils for any purpose*, but esp. *the tackle of a ship* (*sails, cables*, etc.): armamentûm stridor, Pac. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 87; Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 62; id. ib. 80: omnia caute armamenta locans, * Cic. Arat. 197: aptarique suis pinum jubet armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456; Col. 4, 3, 1; Suet. Aug. 17. Sometimes the sails are excepted: quum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; Liv. 36, 44; Sen. Ben. 6, 15: armamenta vinearum, *supports, props*, Plin. 18, 11, 29 *no.* 2.

armāmentārĭum, ii, *n.* [armamentum] *An arsenal, armory:* ex aedibus sacris armamentariisque publicis arma populo Romano dantur, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7; so id. de Or. 1, 14; Liv. 26, 43; 29, 35; 31, 23; 42, 12; Orell. *no.* 975, et al. Facete: quidquid habent telorum armamentaria coeli, Juv. 13, 83.—*The tackle of a ship:* Plin. 7, 37, 38.

armārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [armarium] *A little chest* or *closet* (ante- and post-class.): Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 35.—*A cabinet, a book-cupboard*, Sid. Ep. 8, 16; Hier. in Matth. 3, 21.

armārĭum, ii, *n.* [arma] *A closet, chest*, or *safe, for food, clothing, money*, etc.: armarium promptuarium, Cato R. R. 11, 3: reclusit armarium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10; id. Men. 3, 3, 8; id. Epid. 2, 3, 3: quum esset in aedibus armarium, in quo sciret esse numorum aliquantum et auri, Cic. Clu. 64; so id. Coel. 21, 52; Verr. 2, 4, 12; Plin. 29, 5, 32; Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 3: armarium muricibus praefixum, *the box, set with sharp spikes, in which Regulus was put to death*, Gell. 6, 4 *fin.*

armātūra, ae, *f.* [armo] **1.** *A kind of armor, equipment:* armatura varia peditatus et equitatus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: cohortes nostrâ armaturâ, id. Att. 6, 1: Numidae levis armaturae, Caes. B. G. 2, 10.—**b.** Meton.: *The armed soldiers themselves;* and in class. lang. always with the adj. levis = velites; Veget. first used armatura absol. for *young troops:* nostrae sunt legiones, nostra levis armatura, noster equitatus, Cic. Phil. 10, 6 *fin.*: equites, pedites, levis armatura, id. Brut. 37; Liv. 27, 48; cf. id. 28, 14; Flor. 4, 2, 49: equitum triginta, levis armaturae centum millia, Suet. Caes. 66; Liv. 21, 55; id. 22, 18: manipuli levis armaturae, id. 27, 13: levis armaturae juvenes, id. 44, 2, et saep.—Trop.: haec fuerit nobis, tamquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio; nunc cominus agamus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26.—**2.** *A kind of exercise in arms*, Ammian. 14, 11; Veget. 1, 13; 2, 23.

1. armatus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. armo.

2. armātus, ūs, *m.* [armo] *A kind of armor* (only in the *abl.*): haud dispari, Liv. 33, 3: Cretico, id. 42, 55 *fin.*: armatu sustinendo assueti milites, Front. Prim. Hist. frgm. 2, p. 341.—**b.** Meton.: *The armed soldiers themselves* (cf. armatura *no.* 1, b): magna parte impedimentorum relicta in Bruttiis. et omni graviori armatu, Liv. 26, 5; id. 37, 41.

Armĕnĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἀρμενία, *A country of Asia, divided into* Armenia major (eastern, now Turcomania and Kurdistan) and minor (western, now Anatolia) Plin. 6, 9, 9: utraque, Luc. 2, 638; Flor. 3, 5, 21. Hence, **1. Armĕnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἀρμενιακός, *Armenian:* bellum, Plin. 7, 39, 40: triumphus, id. 30, 2, 6. Hence Armeniacus, *an epithet of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, on account of his conquest of Armenia*, Capitol. M. Anton. Philos. 9: Armeniacum malum, or abs. Armeniacum, *the fruit of the apricot-tree, the apricot*, Col. 5, 10, 19 (ib. 10, 404, called

Armenium). Armeniaca, ae, *f.*, *the apricot tree*, Col. 11, 2, 96; Plin. 15, 13, 12.—**2. Armĕnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Armenian:* lingua, Var. L. L. 5, 20, 29: reges, Cic. Att. 2, 7: tigres, Virg. E. 5, 29: pedites, Nep. Dat. 8: triumphi, Flor. 4, 2, 8.—Subst., **a.** Armenius, ii, *m.*, *An Armenian*, Ov. Tr. 2, 227; Mart. 5, 59.—**b.** Armĕnĭum, ii, *n.* (*α*) sc. pigmentum, *A fine blue color, which was obtained from an Armenian stone, ultramarine*, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Vitr. 7, 5 *fin.*; Plin. 35, 6, 12.—(*β*) sc. pomum, *The apricot*, v. above, *no* 1.

armenta, ae, *f.*, v. armentum.

armentālis, e, *adj.* [armentum] *Pertaining to a herd of cattle* (except once in Virg., only post-class.): equa, Virg. A. 11, 571: lac, Symm. Ep. 6, 17; id. 2, 2; Prud. Cath. 7, 166, et al.

armentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to a herd of cattle:* morbi, Sol. 11: equiso, App. M. 7. Hence subst. armentarius, ii, *m.* *A herdsman, neat-herd:* *Lucr. 6, 1251; Var. R. R. 2, 5, 18: omnia secum armentarius Afer agit, Virg. G. 3, 344.—**2.** *A surname of the Emperor Galerius Maximianus, whose ancestors were shepherds*, Aur. Vict. Ep. 40.

armentīcĭus or **armentitius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to a herd of cattle* (perh. only in Varro): pecus, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 16: greges, id. ib. 2, 10, 3 (Veg. 1, 18 Schneid. reads armentiva).

armentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to a herd:* Plin. 28, 17, 68 Hard.; so besides only Veg. 1, 18 Schneid. in varr. lectt.

* **armentōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Abounding in herds:* Italia armentosissima, Gell. 11, 1.

armentum, i, *n.* (old form armenta, ae, *f.*, Liv. Andr. and Enn. in Non. 190, 20; Enn. also in Fest. p. 4) [contr. from arimentum, from aro: Var. L. L. 5, 19, 28; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 2] *Cattle for ploughing*, and collectively *a herd* (on the contrary *jumentum*, contract. from jugimentum, from jugum: draught cattle, cf. Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 89), most freq. in the plur.: cornifrontes armentae, Liv. Andr. l. c.; Enn. l. c.: at variae crescunt pecudes, armenta feraeque, Lucr. 5, 229; cf. id. 1, 164: grex armentorum, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 7: greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 12 *fin.*: ut accensis cornibus armenta concitentur, Liv. 22, 17: armenta bucera, Ov. M. 6, 395. In the sing.: armentum aegrotat in agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 6: armentum agens, Liv. 1, 7.—Transf.

2. Of horses or other large animals: bellum haec armenta minantur, Virg. A. 3, 540; also in sing., id. Georg. 3, 71; Ov. F. 2. 277; Col. 7, 1, 2; Plin. 8, 42, 66; 11, 49, 110: hos (cervos) tota armenta sequuntur, Virg. A. 1, 188: armenta immania Neptuni, *the horrid sea-herd*, id. Georg. 4, 395.

3. *A herd, drove*, as a collective designation, *c. Gen.:* multa ibi equorum boumque armenta, Plin. Ep. 2. 17: cynocephalorum, id. 7, 2, 2.

4. For *a single cow, ox*, etc.: centum armenta, Hyg. F. 118.

armĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arma-fero] *Bearing weapons, armed;* also, *warlike* (perh. first used by Ovid; for the distinction between it and armiger, whose prevailing signif. was armor-bearer, v. the follg. art. *no.* 2). So as an epithet of Mars and Minerva: armifer armiferae correptus amore Minervae, Ov. F. 3, 681; id. Met. 14, 475: Leleges, id. ib. 9, 645: gentes, Sil. 4, 45: labores, *labors of war, warfare*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 96: irae, id. Theb. 6, 831: arvum, *the field in Colchis, sowed with dragons' teeth, from which armed men sprung up*, Sen. Med. 469 (for which armigera humus in Prop., and armigerum sulcus in Claud., v. the follg. *no.* 1 *fin.*).

armĭger (armigerus in a later inscription in Orell. *no.* 3631), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arma-gero] *Bearing weapons, armed, warlike* (in this last sense rare, instead of armifer, *q. v.*): pennigero non armigero in corpore, Att. in Cic. Fam. 7, 33: cum paucis armigeris, Curt. 3, 12: Phoebumque, armigerum Deum (*i. e.* Martem), Sil. 7, 87: humus and sulcus, the same as armiferum arvum (v. armifer, *sub fin.*), the former in Prop. 3, 11, 10; the latter in Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 324.

2. Subst. *An armor-bearer, shield-bearer, a female armor-bearer* (this is the prevailing signif. of the word): **a.** *masc.* armiger: Plaut. M. 5, 2, 11; id. Casin. prol. 55: Sergius armiger Catilinae, *i. e. an attendant, companion, adherent*, Cic. Dom. 5: regisque Thoactes Armiger, Ov. M. 5, 148; so id. ib. 12, 363: hic (Butes) Dardanio Anchisae Armiger ante fuit, Virg. A. 9, 648: armiger Jovis, *i. e.* aquila, Ov. M. 15, 386, and Virg. A. 9, 564 (cf. Hor. Od. 4, 4, 1: minister fulminis ales): armiger hac magni patet Hectoris, *i. e. the promontory of Misenus*, named after Misenus, the armor-bearer of Hector, Stat. S. 2, 77.—**b.** *fem.* armigera, Of the armor-bearer of Diana: Ov. M. 3, 165; id. ib. 5, 619.

armĭlausa, ae, *f.* [acc. to Isid. 19, 22 *fin.*, contr. from armiclausa] *A military upper garment* (post-class.): Paul. Nol. Ep. 22; id. Ep. 17; Schol. Juv. 5, 143.

armile, v. armillum.

armilla, ae, *f.* [acc. to Fest. p. 21, from armus; acc. to Prisc. p. 1220 P., from arma] **1.** *A circular ornament for the arm, a bracelet, an arm-ring*, for both men and women: "armillae, quae brachialia vocantur," Cic. in Prisc. l. c.; Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 13; cf. Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26: armillis decoratus, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 7: manipulum hastatorum armillis donavit, Liv. 10, 44; Plin. 28, 11, 47.—On account of its circular form, **2.** *An iron hoop, ferrule*, Vitr. 10, 6.

armillātus, a, um, *Part.*, from a verb ARMILLO, are [armilla] not elsewh. used, *Ornamented with a bracelet:* Suet. Calig. 52: armillata et phalerata turba, id. Ner. 30.—* **2.** *Wearing a collar:* canes, Prop. 4, 8, 24.

armillum, i, *n.* [acc. to Fest. from armus, v. infra] *A vessel for wine* (ante- and post-class.): armillum, quod est urceoli genus vinarii, Var. in Non. 547, 15: "armillum vas vinarium in sacris dictum, quod armo, id est humero deportetur," Fest. p. 2. Hence the proverb, ad armillum revertere, or redire, or briefly, ad armillum, *to return to one's old habits, to begin again one's old tricks:* Lucil. in Non. 74, 13: at illa ad armillum revertit, et ad familiares feminarum artes accenditur, App. M. 9, p. 230, 22. With a more pointed reference, App., speaking of Cupid, changes armillum in the proverb into armile = armamentarium, *armory:* App. M. 6, p. 132, 15.

Armilustrium, i, *n.* *The Roman festival of the consecration of arms*, v. the follg.

Armĭlustrum, i, *n.* *A place in Rome* (in the 13th district), *where was celebrated the festival* Armilustrium, consecration of arms, ὁπλοκαθαρμός (19th Oct., v. Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 411): "Armilustrum ab ambitu lustri," Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42; Liv. 27, 37: "armilustrium ab eo, quod in armilustrio armati sacra faciunt," Var. L. L. 6, 3, 57; Fest. p. 16; cf. Comm. p. 327.

Armīnĭus, ii, *m.* *A distinguished Cheruscan prince, who, A.D. 9, defeated Varus in the Teutoburg forest, and thus freed Germany from the dominion of the Romans*, Vell. 2, 118; Flor. 4, 12, 32; Tac. A. 1, 55; 60; 63; 2, 9; 17; 21; 88, et al.

armĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [arma-potens] *Powerful in arms, valiant, warlike;* a poet. epithet of Mars, Diana, *etc.:* Mavors, Lucr. 1, 34; Virg. A. 9, 717: Diva, id. 2, 425: Deiphobus, id. 6, 500: genitor, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 655: Ausonia, Stat. S. 3, 2, 20: Syria, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 1.—Whence

* **armĭpŏtentĭa**, ae, *f.* *Power in arms, valor:* Amm. 18, 5.

armĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [arma-sono] *Resounding with arms* (poet.): numina Armisonae, Virg. A. 3, 544: antrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 67.

‡ **armīta**, ae, *f.* *A virgin sacrificing, with the lappet of her toga thrown back over her shoulder*, Fest. p. 4; cf. Lind. *not.* 1 [lit. *Part.* of a verb ARMIO, ire, from armus (not elsewhere employed), *to cover the shoulder*].

‡ **armites**, ὁπλῖται οἱ ἐν ἐσχάτῃ τάξει *Soldiers of the rear-rank*, Philox. Gloss.

armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** *To fūrnish with weapons* [arma], *to arm, equip:* quum in pace multitudinem hominum coegerit, armarit, instruxerit, Cic. Caec. 12: milites, Pompej. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, A; Caes. B. C. 1, 28: ut quemque casus armaverat, sparos aut lanceas portabant, Sall. C. 56: copias, id. Jug. 13: nunc tela, nunc saxa, quibus eos affatim locus ipse armabat, *etc.*, Liv. 9, 35, et saep.: agrestisque manus armat sparus, Virg. A. 11, 682; Ov. M. 14, 464; id. ib. 12, 614, et al.—The object against which one arms, with *in, contra, adversus:* egentes in locupletes, perditi in bonos, servi in dominos armabantur, Cic. Planc. 35; id. Mil. 25: delecta juventus contra Milonis impetum armata est, id. Mil. ib. Adversus, v. below. That for which one is armed, with *in:* unanimos armare in proelia fratres, Virg. A. 7, 335.—Trop.: **a.** *To arm, equip, furnish:* temeritatem concitatae multitudinis auctoritate publica armare, Cic. Mil. 1: cogitavit, quibus accusatorem rebus armaret, id. Clu. 67: te ad omnia summum ingenium armavit, Caec. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: Pompejum senatus auctoritas, Caesarem militum armavit fiducia, Vell. 2, 49: ferae gentes non telis magis, quam suo coelo, suo sidere armantur, Plin. Pan. 12, 3: sese eloquentiâ, Cic. Inv. 1, 1: se imprudentiâ alicujus, Nep. Dion. 8, 3: irâ, Ov. M. 13, 544: nugis armatus, *armed with nonsense*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 16: armata dolis mens, Sil. 1, 183; cf. id. 11, 6; 15, 682.—**b.** As it were, *To bring into the harness, to excite, stir up:* (Hannibal) regem armavit et exercuit adversus Romanos, Nep. Hann. 10: Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunos, Liv. 4, 6; so id. 3, 57; Ov. M. 7, 347: mixtus dolor et pudor armat in hostes, Virg. A. 10, 398; Flor. 3, 12, 13; id. 4, 2, 1: Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor. A. P. 79.

2. *To furnish with something needful*, esp. *with the munitions of war, to fit out, to equip:* ea quae sunt usui ad armandas naves, ex Hispania apportari jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: muri propugnaculis armabantur, Liv. 30, 9; Tac. A. 12, 56.—Whence

armātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Armed, equipped, fitted with armor;* also subst. armatus, i, *m.* *An armed man, a soldier:* "armatos, si Latine loqui volumus, quos appellare vere possumus? opinor eos, qui scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt," Cic. Caec. 21, 60: quum animatus iero satis armatus sum, Att. in Non. 233, 18: id. ib. 495, 23: ab dracontis stirpe armata exortus, id. ib. 426, 2: armata manus, Lucr. 2, 630; so id. ib. 637; 640; 5, 1296; cf. ib. 1291: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33, 3: contra injurias armatus ire, id. Jug. 31, 6: facibus armatus, Liv. 5, 7: armatus falce, Tib. 1, 4, 8: classes armatae, Virg. G. 1, 255: armatus cornu, Plin. 11, 37, 45.—Meton. armati anni, *warlike years*, i. e. *years spent in war:* Sil. 11, 591. In the *Sup.* only twice and only in reference to an armatus in connection with it (*Comp.* and *Adv.* never used): Cic. Caec. 21, 61 (v. the passage in its connection): tam tibi par sum, quam multis armatissimis nudi aut leviter armati, Sen. Ben. 5, 4.—As a subst.: gravidus armatis equus (*sc.* Trojanus), Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: armatos educere, id. in Non. 355, 16: navem triremem armatis ornat, Nep. Dion. 9, 2: decem millia armatorum, id. Milt. 5: armatis in litora expositis, Liv. 37, 28; id. 42, 51; id. 9, 24; cf. arma *no.* 2; Suet. Caes. 30. (*Trop., *Armed, equipped, furnished*, etc., Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 26.)

†† **armon** or **armos** = armoracia in the language of Pontus, Plin. 19, 5, 26.

† **armŏrăcĭa**, ae, *f.* (armoracĕa, Col. 6, 17, 8; Pall. 4, 9, 5; 11, 11, 4: **armoracium**, ii, *n.*, Col. 12, 9 *fin.*) = ἀρμορακία, *Horseradish*, Cochlearia armoracia, L.; Col. 9, 4, 5; 20, 4, 12; cf. Dioscor. 2, 138.

Armŏrĭcae (later form Arēmŏrĭcae, Aus. Ep. 9, 35; Prof. 10, 15), ārum, *f.*, Ἀρμορικαί [ar = on, at, and mor = sea: coast-land, sea-coast], *Some of the north-*

ern provinces of Gaul, Bretagne, with a part of Normandy, Caes. B. G. 5, 53; 7, 75; Hirt. 8, 31; cf. Mann. Gall. 160.

Armŏsăta (Arsamosata, Tac. A. 15, 10), ae, *f.*, Ἀρμόσατα Polyb., Ἀρσαμόσατα Ptol., *A fortress in Armenia*, Plin. 6, 9, 10.

† **armus**, i, *m.* = ἁρμός [ἄρω, a joining together], *The shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore-shoulder* (opp. to *suffrago*), and, with few exceptions, of *the shoulder of an animal*, while humerus designates that of men: solus homo bipes: uni juguli, humeri; ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98: digiti (Hippomenae in leonem mutati) curvantur in ungues: ex humeris armi fiunt, Ov. M. 10, 700. So elephantis, Plin. 11, 40, 95: leonis, id. 11, 39, 94: pantherae, id. 8, 17, 23, et saep.: leporis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44; 8, 89: equi, id. ib. 1, 6, 106.—Of men: latos huic hasta per armos acta, Virg. A. 11, 645; Fest. s. v. ARMITA, p. 4. And of the arms of men: Luc. 9, 831.—* **2.** In a more extended sense: *The side of an animal*: equi fodere calcaribus armos, Virg. A. 6, 882.

Arna, ae, *f.* *A town in Umbria, a mile east of Perusia*, Sil. 8, 458; Orell. *no.* 91; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 483. Hence **Arnātes**, um, *m.* *The inhabitants of Arna*, Plin. 3, 14, 19; Orell. *no.* 90 and 5005.

‡ **arna**, ae, *f.* *A lamb*, Fest. p. 17.

† **arnăcis**, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀρνακίς, *A garment for maidens, a coat of sheep-skin*: Var. in Non. 543, 1.

Arnates, v. Arna.

1. Arne, ēs, *f.*, Ἄρνη, **1.** *A town in Boeotia*, Stat. Th. 7, 331.—**2.** *A town in Thessaly, a colony of Boeotia*, Plin. 4, 7, 14; cf. Crusius's Lex. Prop. Names, under the word.

2. Arne, ēs, *f.*, Ἄρνη, *A woman who betrayed her country (the Island Siphnos), and was changed into a jackdaw*, Ov. M. 7, 465 Jahn.

Arniensis, e, *adj.*, v. Arnus.

arnion, ii, *n.*, v. arnoglossa.

Arnŏbius, ii, *m.* *A Church father of Africa in the time of Diocletian.* His work, Adversus Gentes, is distinguished by strength and purity of diction.

† **arnoglossa**, ae, *f.* = ἀρνόγλωσσον, *A plant, sheep's-tongue* or *plantain*, Plantago major, L.; App. Herb. 1 (also called arnion; in Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 50, arnoglossos).

Arnus, i, *m.*, Ἄρνος, *A river of Etruria*, now the *Arno*, Plin. 3, 5, 8; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 328. Whence **Arniensis**, e, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to the Arnus*: tribus, *situated on the Arnus*, acc. to Liv. 6, 5, settled A.U.C. 396, the most distant from Rome, as Saburana was the nearest: a Saburana usque ad Arniensem, Cic. Agr. 2, 29.

ăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* = ἀρόω, *To plough, to till*: arare mavelim, quam sic amare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 21: in fundo fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: arare terram, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 16; cf. Col. 2, 4; Pall. 2, 3, 2: ager non semel aratus, sed novatus et iteratus, Cic. de Or. 2, 30: quum terra araretur et sulcus altius esset impressus, id. Div. 2, 23, et saep.—Trop.: **a.** Of the navigation of a ship: *To plough*: aequor, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 76; so id. Am. 2, 10, 33 Heins.; Virg. A. 2, 780; 3, 495: aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36 (cf. sulcare aquas, id. Met. 4, 707).—**b.** Of age: *To draw furrows over the body*, i. e. *to make it wrinkled*: jam venient rugae, quae tibi corpus arent, Ov. A. A. 2, 118.—**c.** Of sexual love: fundum alienum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 24; so id. Truc. 1, 2, 48, et al.—**d.** Proverb. arare litus for *to bestow useless labor*: non profecturis litora bobus aras, Ov. Her. 5, 116; so id. Trist. 5, 4, 48; cf. Juv. 7, 49.

2. In a more extended sense: *To cultivate land*, and abs., *to pursue agriculture, to live by husbandry* (cf. agricola and arator): quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, *i. e.* "in agricultura, navigatione, *etc.*, omnia ex virtute animi pendent," Sall. C. 2, 7 Corte: arat Falerni mille fundi jugera, Hor. Epod. 4, 13: cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5.—Hence

3. *To gain by agriculture, to acquire by tillage*: decem medimna ex jugero arare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47 (where, however, Zumpt, from conjecture, has received exarare into the text).

† **ărōma**, ătis, *n.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* aromatis, App. Flor. 4, 19, p. 362, 26; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 263; 267 *sq.*) = ἄρωμα, *A spice*; in sing. Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; Prud. στεφ. 8, 72; id. Apoth. 826. In plur. Col. 12, 20, 2.—Whence

ărōmătārĭus, ii, *m.* *A dealer in spice, spicer*, Orell. *no.* 114 and 4064.

† **ărōmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρωματικός, *Composed of spice, aromatic, fragrant*, Spartian. Hadr. 19; Sedul. 5, 324.

† **ărōmătītes**, ae, *m.* = ἀρωματίτης, **1.** *A precious stone, of the smell and color of myrrh, a kind of amber*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.—**2.** Aromatites vinum, *Aromatic wine*, Plin. 14, 13, 15; 16, 19 *no.* 5.

* **ărōmătīzo**, are, *v. n.* = ἀρωματίζω, *To smell of spices*: aromatizans odorem dedi, Vulg. Sir. 24, 20.

Ărōnēus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to the High-priest Aaron*: Paul. Nol. 22, 27.

†† **aros**, i, *f.*, also **aron** or **arum**, i, *n.* = ἄρον, *Wake-robin*, Arum, L.; Plin. 19, 5, 30, and 24, 16, 91.

Arpi, ōrum, *m.* *A city in Apulia*, earlier called *Argyripa* (q. v.), Plin. 3, 11, 16; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 82 *sq.* Whence **Arpīnus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *from Arpi*: Dasius Altinius Arpinus, Liv. 24, 45; and Arpini, ōrum, *The inhabitants of Arpi*, id. ib. 47. (* **Arpānus**, a, um. *adj.* *Pertaining to Arpi*; Frontin. de Col.: Arpāni, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Arpi*, Plin. 3, 11, 16.)

Arpīnum, i, *n.* *A town in Latium, the birth-place of Cicero and Marius*, Cic. Att. 2, 8; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 676. Whence, **1. Arpīnas**, ātis (*nom.* Arpinatis, Cato in Prisc. p. 629 P.; cf. Ardeatis), *adj.* *Pertaining to Arpinum, Arpinian*: fundus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: aquae, id. Att. 1, 16: iter, id. ib. 16, 13. Hence Arpinates, ium, *The inhabitants of Arpinum, the Arpinates*: Cic. Off. 1, 7; so id. Att. 4, 7; 15, 15; so also Orell. *no.* 571 (cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 11): Arpinates, Plin. 3, 5, 9: Arpinas *per antonomasiam* for *Cicero*, Symm. Carm. Ep. 1, 1, and for *Marius*, the countryman of Cicero (cf. Arpinum), Sidon. Carm. 9, 259.—**2. Arpīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Arpinum*: chartae, *i. e. Cicero's*, Mart. 10, 19.

Arpīnus, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *from Arpi*, v. Arpi.—**2.** *Of Arpinum*, v. Arpinum *no.* 2.

arquātus, a, um, *adj.* [arquus = arcus]; morbus, *The jaundice* (lit., the disease in which the skin turns to the yellow color of the rainbow): Cels. 3, 24. Hence subst. arquatus, i, *m.*, *He who has the jaundice*: Non. 425, 3: lurida praeterea fiunt, quaequomque tuentur arquatei, Lucr. 4, 334; Var. in Non. 35, 16; Col. 7, 5, 18, and Plin. 20, 11, 44.

Arquitenens, entis, *adj.*, v. Arcitenens.

‡ **arquĭtes** = sagittarii, *Bowmen, archers*, Fest. p. 18 [arquus = arcus].

arquus, us, *m.*, v. arcus.

arra, arrabo, arralis, v. arrha, arrhabo, arrhalis.

arrectārĭus (adr.), a, um, *adj.* [arrectus] *In an erect position, erect, perpendicular*; hence arrectaria, *the upright posts of a wall* (opp. to *transversarii*, cross-beams), only Vitr. 2, 8, and 7, 3.

arrectus (adr.), a, um, *Pa.*; v. arrigo.

ar-rēpo (adr.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* *To creep* or *move slowly to something, to steal softly to*, lit. and trop.; constr. with *ad*, post-Aug. *c. Dat.* **a.** Lit.: mus aut lacerta ad columbaria, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 3; so Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 19: rubetae arrepentes foribus, id. 11, 18, 19; so Val. Max. 6, 8 *fin.*—**b.** Trop.: sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam, * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68: leniter in spem, * Hor. S. 2, 5, 47: animis muliercularum, Tac. A. 3, 50; so id. ib. 1, 74.—Whence

* **arrepto**, are, *v. intens.* *To creep quickly to, steal upon*: arreptantibus Satyris, Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 22.

arreptīcius (adr.), or **arreptitius** (adr.), a, um, *adj.* [arreptus] *Seized in mind, inspired*; or, in a bad sense, *raving, delirious* (only in Church Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 4, et al.

arreptus (adr.), a, um, *Part.*; v. arripio.

Arretium, v. Aretium.

† **arrha**, ae, *f.* and arrhăbo (also without aspiration arra and arrabo), ōnis, *m.* (the latter form ante-class.; cf. Gell. 17, 2, 21. In Cic. the word is never used) = ἀῤῥαβών [from the Hebr. עֲרָבוֹן, from עָרַב, to give security] *The money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, purchase-money, a pledge.* *Arrha* differs from *pignus*: *arrha* is a part of the purchase-money, *pignus* is a pledge to be restored when the contract, for security of which it is given, has been performed, Isid. Orig. 5, 25: arrhaboni has dedit quadraginta minas, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 115; so id. Rud. prol. 46; Poen. 5, 6, 22; * Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 42: tantus arrhabo, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 20 ("*i. e.* sexcentos obsides," Gell.). Jestingly shortened into rabo: rabonem habeto, mecum ut hanc noctem sies, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 20 *sq.* And trop.: arrhabo amoris, id. Mil. 4, 1, 11; Gaj. Dig. 18, 1, 35; Plin. 33, 1, 6. Sarcastically, Pliny calls the money given to physicians mortis arrha, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

arrhabo, onis, v. the preceding.

* **arrhālis** (arral.), e, *adj.* *Pertaining to a pledge*: pactum, Diocl. Cod. 4, 49, 3.

arrhenicum, i, *n.*, v. arsenicum.

† **arrhĕnŏgŏnon**, i, *n.* = ἀῤῥενογόνον, *A species of the plant* satyrion, Plin. 26, 10, 63.

† **arrhētos**, i, *m.* = ἄῤῥητος, *One of the Aeons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 35.

Arrĭa, ae, *f.* *The wife of Paetus, distinguished for her magnanimity*, Mart. 1, 14; Plin. Ep. 3, 16; Tac. A. 16, 34.

ar-rīdĕo (adr.), rīsi, rīsum, 2. *v. n.* *To laugh at* or *with, to smile at* or *upon*, especially approvingly; constr. *abs.* or *c. Dat.*, more rarely *c. Acc.*; also *pass.*: Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26: oportet lenam probam arridere quisquis veniat, blandeque alloqui, id. Truc. 2, 1, 14: quum quidam familiaris (Dionysii) jocans dixisset: huic (juveni) quidem certe vitam tuam committis, arrisissetque adolescens, utrumque jussit interfici, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20 *fin.*; so id. de Or. 2, 56, 229; Rep. 6, 12 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 42 *fin.*: quum risi arrides, Ov. M. 3, 459; so Hor. A. P. 101: nulli laedere os, arridere omnibus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10; so id. Eun. 2, 2, 19: vix notis familiariter arridere, Liv. 41, 20: video quid arriseris, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79: Cn. Flavius id arrisit, *laughed at this*, Piso in Gell. 6, 9 *fin.*: vos nunc alloquitur, vos nunc arridet ocellis, Valer. Cato Dir. 108. Pass.: si arriderentur, esset id ipsum Atticorum, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 11.

2. Trop.: **a.** Subject. *To be favorable, kindly disposed to one*: quom tempestas arridet, Lucr. 2, 32: et quandoque mihi Fortunae arriserit hora, Petr. S. 133, 3, 12.—**b.** Object. (*i. e.* in reference to the effect produced in the person smiled upon) *To be pleasing to, to please*: inhibere illud tuum, quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21; Hor. S. 1, 10, 89.

ar-rĭgo (adr.), exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [rego] *To set up, raise, erect* (cf. ad I, A, 1, b) (not used in Cic.; for it, erigere): arma, Enn. in Macr. Sat. 7, 4: leo comas arrexit, Virg. A. 10, 726; so id. ib. 4, 280: aures, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 6; so Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 30; Ov. M. 15, 516; Virg. A. 2, 303 ("translatio a pecudibus," Don. Ter. l. c.; cf. opp. demittere aures, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 35): linguam, Mart. 11, 62, 10: tollit se arrectum quadrupes, Virg. A. 10, 892; so id. ib. 5, 426; 2, 206, et saep.—Obscenely, de membro virili, Mart. 3, 70; 10, 91; 11, 46, et al.; Suet. Aug. 69; Auct. Priap. 83, 43; and with a double meaning, id. 69, 24.

2. Trop.: *To encourage, animate, rouse, excite*: eos non paullum oratione sua Marius arrexerat, Sall. J. 84, 4: quum spes arrectae juvenum, *when hope was aroused*, Virg. G. 3, 105: arrectae stimulis haud mollibus irae, id. Aen. 11, 452: Etruria atque omnes reliquiae belli arrectae, *are in commotion, are roused*, Sall

Hist. 1, 19, p. 220 ed. Gerl.: arrecta civitas omnis, *excited with wonder*, Tac. A. 3, 11.—Hence esp. freq. arrigere aliquem *or* animos, *To incite, rouse the mind* or *courage to something, to direct to something* (sometimes with ad aliquam rem): vetus certamen animos arrexit, Sall. C. 39 Kritz.: sic animis eorum arrectis, id. Jug. 68, 4; id. ib. 86, et al.; Liv. 45, 30: arrexere animos Itali. Virg. A. 12, 251: his animum arrecti dictis, id. ib. 1, 579: arrecti ad bellandum animi sunt, id. 8, 37 (cf. erigo).—Whence

arrectus (adr.), a, um, *Pa.* Lit., *Set upright;* hence *steep, precipitous* (rare): pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, Liv. 21, 35 *fin.*: saxa arrectiora, Sol. c. 14.

‡ **arrilātor,** v. arilator.

ar-rĭpĭo (adr.), ĭpŭi, eptum, 3. v. *a.* [rapio] *To draw, seize, snatch a person* or *thing to one's self* (esp. with haste, quickly): ut eum eriperet, manum arripuit mordicus: vix foras me abripui atque effugi, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 7; cf. the first half of the word formed by Plaut., after the manner of Aristophanes: Quodsemelarripidesnumquamposteaeripides, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 23; arcus, Ov. M. 5, 64: ensem, id. ib. 13, 386.—Trop.: *To take to one's self, procure, appropriate, seize*: arripe opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 67: vox et gestus subito sumi et aliunde arripi non potest, Cic. Or. 1, 59, 252: cognomen sibi ex Aeliorum imaginibus arripuit, id. Sest. 32: non debes arripere maledictum ex trivio aut ex scurrarum aliquo convicio, id. Mur. 6: libenter arripere facultatem laedendi, id. Flac. 8, 19: aliquid ad reprehendendum, id. N. D. 2, 65: impedimentum pro occasione, Liv. 3, 35, et al.—Hence, in general,

2. *To seize, lay hold of, take possession of*: sublimem medium arriperem, et capite pronum in terram statuerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18; so Virg. A. 9, 561; Liv. 1, 48; existit sacer ignis, et urit, corpore serpens, quamcumque arripuit partem, Lucr. 6, 662: quemcumque patrem familias arripuissetis (*you might have taken*) ex aliquo circulo, Cic. de Or. 1, 34 *fin.*: nisi forte eum (dolorem) dicis, qui simul atque arripuit, interficit, id. Fin. 2, 28 *fin.*: arrepto repente equo, Liv. 6, 8: cohortes arreptas in urbem inducit, id. 34, 20.—Trop.: *To seize upon with eagerness* or *hastily, to learn quickly* or *with avidity*: pueri celeriter res innumerabiles arripiunt, Cic. de Sen. 21 *fin.*: quas (*sc.* Graecas literas) quidem sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, id. ib. 8, 26; cf. id. Muren. 30, and Nep. Cato 3: quaerit Socrates unde animum arripuerimus, si nullus fuerit in mundo, Cic. N. D. 3, 11; id. Div. 2, 11.

3. As a judicial *t. t.*, *To bring* or *summon hastily, violently before a tribunal, to complain of, accuse* (cf. rapio) (esp. freq. of those who are complained of after leaving their office): eum te arripuisse, a quo non sis rogatus, Cic. Sest. 22 *fin.*: ad quaestionem ipse abreptus est, id. Cluent. 33: tribunus plebis consules abeuntes magistratu arripuit, Liv. 2, 54: arreptus a P. Numitorio Sp. Oppius, id. 3, 58: arreptus a viatore, id. 6, 16; Plin. 4, 11, 11; Suet. Caes. 23: inter Sejani conscios arreptus, id. Vitell. 2.—Whence

4. In Horace, *To attack with ridicule* or *reproach, to ridicule, satirize*: primores populi arripuit, populumque tributim, Sat. 2, 1, 69: luxuriam et Nomentanum arripe mecum, ib. 2, 3, 224.

* **arrīsĭo** (adr.), ōnis, *f.* [arrideo] *A smiling upon with approbation*: Cic. Her. 1, 6, *fin.*

* **arrīsor** (adr.), ōris, *m.* [arrideo] *One who smiles on another, a flatterer, fawner*: stultorum divitum arrosor, et (quod sequitur) arrisor, et, quod duobus his adjunctum est, derisor, Sen. Ep. 27.

ar-rōdo (adr.), ōsi, ōsum, 3. *v. a.* *To gnaw* or *nibble at, to gnaw* (cf. aduro, accendo, accīdo, adedo, et al.): mures arrosis clypeis, *etc.*, Plin. 8, 57, 82; so id. 11, 30, 36; ib. 37, 85.—Trop.: ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula rempublicam conaretur arrodere, * Cic. Sest. 33, 72: ecclesiasticas caulas, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

arrogans (adr.), antis, *Pa.*, v. arrogo.

arrŏganter (adr.), *adv.* *Proudly, arrogantly;* v. arrogo, *Pa. fin.*

arrŏgantia (adr.), ae, *f.* [arrogans] *The vice of the* arrogans, **1.** *An assuming, arrogance, conceitedness*: quum omnis arrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, Cic. Div. in Caec. 11 *fin.*: P. Crassus sine arrogantia gravis esse videbatur et sine segnitia verecundus, id. Brut. 81, 282: illud γνῶθι σεαυτόν noli putare ad arrogantiam minuendam solum esse dictum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 6 *fin.*, et saep.; Tac. A. 13, 2. Hence also, **b.** *The proud, lordly bearing arising from a consciousness of real or supposed superiority, pride, haughtiness* (cf. arrogans): Liv. 5, 8: avaritia et arrogantia praecipua validorum vitia, Tac. H. 1, 51: tristitiam et arrogantiam et avaritiam exuerat: nec illi, quod est rarissimum, aut facilitas auctoritatem, aut severitas amorem deminuit, id. Agr. 9: quum magnitudinem et gravitatem summae fortunae retineret, invidiam et arrogantiam effugerat, id. Ann. 2, 72; id. Agr. 42.

* **2.** *A pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy*: Liv. 37, 56 *fin.*

arrŏgātĭo (adr.), ōnis, *f.* [arrogo] *A taking to one's self;* hence, as a juridical *t. t., the full adoption, in the* comitiis curiatis *in the presence of the* pontifices, *later of the emperor himself, of a* homo sui juris *in the place of a child* (cf. adoptio and the authors there cited): "arrogatio dicta, quia genus hoc in alienam familiam transitus per populi rogationem fit," Gell. 5, 19, 8. Otherwise Gajus: "arrogatio dicitur, quia et is, qui adoptat rogatur, id est interrogatur, an velit eum, quem adoptaturus sit, justum sibi filium esse, et is qui adoptatur, rogatur, an id fieri patiatur?" Dig. 1, 7, 2; Aur. Vict. Caes. 2.

arrŏgātor (adr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who takes* or *adopts one in the place of a child* (cf. the preced. art.), Gaj. Dig. 1, 7, 2; Ulp. ib. 1, 7, 19; 22; Modest. ib. 1, 7, 40.

ar-rŏgo (adr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** Jurid. *t. t.*, *To ask* or *inquire of one, to question him*: aliquem, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 45; cf. Gaj. Dig. 1, 7, 2.

* **2.** Alicui, *t. t.*, *To add one officer to another, to associate with, place by the side of*: huic (consuli) dictatorem arrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv. 7, 25.

3. Also *t. t.*, *To take a* homo sui juris *in the place of a child, to adopt* (v. arrogatio): Gell. 5, 19, 4; cf. Modest. Dig. 1, 7, 1; Gaj. ib. 1, 7, 2; Ulp. ib. 1, 7, 22, et al.—Whence transf.

4. *To appropriate to one's self that which does not belong to one, to claim as one's own*: quamquam mihi non sumo tantum, judices, neque arrogo, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 1: non enim mihi tantum derogo, tametsi nihil arrogo, ut, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 32: sapientiam sibi arrogare, id. Brut. 85: ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrogo, id. Fam. 4, 1 *fin.*: quod ex aliena virtute sibi arrogant, id mihi ex mea non concedunt, Sall. J. 85, 25; Tac. H. 1, 30; Hor. S. 2, 4, 35.—Whence

5. Poet.: alicui aliquid, *To adjudge something to another as his own, to confer upon* or *procure for* (opp. to *abrogare*): scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35; id. Od. 4, 14, 40: nihil non arroget armis, *to adjudge every thing to arms*, id. A. P. 121.—Whence

arrŏgans (adr.), antis, *Pa.*, acc. to *no.* 4, *Appropriating something not one's own;* hence *assuming, arrogant*: si essent arrogantes, non possem ferre fastidium, Cic. Phil. 10, 9: Induciomarus iste minax atque arrogans, Cic. Fontej. 12; id. Verr. 2, 1, 60: ne arrogans in praeripiendo populi beneficio videretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: pigritia arrogantior, Quint. 12, 3, 12: arrogantissima persuasio, id. Decl. 8, 9.—**2.** As a consequence of assumption: *Haughty, proud* (cf. arrogantia 1, b): proponit inania mihi nobilitatis, hoc est hominum arrogantium nomina, Cic. Verr. 1, 6: adversus superiores tristi adulatione, arrogans minoribus, inter pares difficilis, Tac. A. 11, 21.—*Adv.* arroganter acc. to *no.* 1: Cic. Att. 6, 1; Inv. 2, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 40, et al.—*Comp.* Suet. Caes. 79; Gell. 9, 15.—*Sup.* Oros. 7, 25.—Acc. to *no.* 2: Tac. Agr. 16.

ar-rōro (adr.), are, *v. n.* *To moisten, bedew*: herbam vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

* **arrōsor** (adr.), ōris, *m.* [arrodo] *One who gnaws at* or *consumes a thing*: stultorum divitum, Sen. Ep. 27.

arrosus (adr.), a, um, *Part.*, from arrodo.

arrōtans (adr.), antis, *Part.* of a verb ARROTO, are, not elsewhere in use. *In a winding, circular motion, winding;* and trop. *wavering*: arrotanti tactu, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

arrūgĭa, ae, *f.* *A pit in a mine*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

ars, artis, *f.* [ΑΡΩ, ἀρτύω, ἀρετή], acc to its origin: *Skill in joining something, combining, working it*, etc.; with the advancement of Roman culture, carried entirely beyond the sphere of the common pursuits of life, into that of artistic and scientific action, just as, on the other hand, in mental cultivation, skill is applied to morals, designating character, manner of thinking, so far as it is made known by external actions.

I. *Skill in bringing into existence any object of sense, handicraft, trade, profession* (τέχνη): Zeno censet artis proprium esse creare et gignere, Cic. N. D. 2, 22: quarum (artium) omne opus est in faciendo atque agendo, id. Acad. 2, 7 *fin.*; id. Off. 2, 3, 12 *sq.*

2. With the idea extended: *Any physical* or *mental activity, so far as it is practically exhibited: a profession, art* (*music, poetry, medicine*, etc.); acc. to Rom. notions, the liberales *or* ingenuae artes, arts of freemen (artificum), the noble arts, in distinction from the artes illiberales *or* sordidae, the arts, employments of slaves or the lower classes (opificum): Eleus Hippias gloriatus est, nihil esse ulla in arte rerum omnium, quod ipse nesciret: nec solum has artes, quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae continerentur, geometriam, musicam, literarum cognitionem et poetarum, atque illa, quae de naturis rerum, quae de hominum moribus, quae de rebuspublicis dicerentur: sed anulum, quem haberet, pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, se sua manu confecisse, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: jam de *artificiis* et *quaestibus*, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, haec fere accepimus. Primum improbantur ii quaestus, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, ut portitorum, ut feneratorum. Illiberales autem et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omniumque, quorum operae, non artes emuntur: est enim in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis.... Opificesque omnes in sordida arte versantur.... Quibus autem artibus aut prudentia major inest aut non mediocris utilitas quaeritur, ut medicina, ut architectura, ut doctrina rerum honestarum, hae sunt iis, quorum ordini conveniunt, honestae, Cic. Off. 1, 42; cf. id. Fam. 4, 3. And so with an adj. designating any single art: gymnastica, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 73: ars disserendi, *dialectics*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38: medicae artes, Ov. Her. 5, 145; cf. ars medendi, id. A. A. 2, 735: magica, Virg. A. 4, 493: rhetorica, Quint. 2, 17, 4: musica, Plin. 2, 25, 23: urbanae, *i. e. jurisprudence and eloquence*, Liv. 9, 42, et al. Sometimes the kind of art is distinguishable from the connection, so that ars is used absol. of a particular art: instruere Atriden num potes arte mea? *i. e* arte sagittandi, Ov. H. 16, 364: tunc ego sim Inachio notior arte Lino, *i. e.* arte canendi, Prop. 2, 13, 8: fert ingens a puppe Notus: nunc arte (*sc.* navigandi) relicta Ingemit, Stat. Th. 3, 29; so Luc. 7, 126; Sil. 4, 715: imus ad insignes Urbis ab arte (*sc.* rhetorica) viros, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 16.—Finally, in the highest gradation of the idea,

3. *Science, knowledge*: quis ignorat, ii, qui mathematici vocantur, quanta in obscuritate rerum et quam recondita in arte et multiplici subtilique versentur, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 10: nam si ars ita definitur, ex rebus penitus perspectis planeque cognitis atque ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctis, scientiaque comprehensis: non mihi videtur ars oratoris esse ulla, id. ib. 1, 23, 108: nihil est quod ad artem redigi possit, nisi ille prius, qui illa tenet, quorum artem instituere vult, habeat illam scientiam (*sc.* dialecticam), ut ex iis rebus, quarum ars nondum sit, artem efficere possit, id. ib. 1, 41, 186: ars juris civilis, id. ib. 1, 42, 190: Antiochus negabat ullam esse artem, quae ipsa a se proficisceretur. Etenim semper illud extra est, quod arte comprehenditur.... Est enim perspicuum, nullam artem ipsam in se versari, sed esse aliud artem ipsam, aliud, quod propositum sit arti, id. Fin. 5, 6; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9; id. Coel. 30, 72; Or. 1, 4: vir bonus optimisque artibus eruditus, Nep. Att. 12, 4: ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas, id. Dion. 1, 2, et al.

4. Meton.: **1.** *The theory lying at the basis of any art* or *science*: "ars est praeceptio, quae dat certam viam rationemque faciendi aliquid," Cic. Her. 1, 1; Asper, p. 1725 P.: non omnia, quaecumque loquimur, mihi videntur ad artem et ad praecepta esse revocanda, *not every thing can be traced back to theory and rules*, Cic. de Or. 2, 11: res mihi videtur esse facultate (*in practice*) praeclara, arte (*in theory*) mediocris: ars enim earum rerum est, quae sciuntur: oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientia continetur, id. ib. 2, 7, 30; id. Acad. 2, 7, 22. In later Lat. ars is used abs. for *grammatical analysis, grammar: curru;* non, ut quidam putant, pro currui posuit, nec est apocope: sed ratio artis antiquae, *etc.*, Serv. Virg. A. 1, 156; id. ib. 1, 95: et hoc est artis, ut (vulgus) masculino utamur, quia omnia Latina nomina in *us* exeuntia, si neutra fuerint, tertiae sunt declinationis, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 149: secundum artem dicamus honor, arbor, lepor: plerumque poetae *r* in *s* mutant, id. ib. 1, 153, et al. Hence also as a title of books in which such theories are discussed, and, indeed, prevalent in the class. per. for *rhetorical*, and at a later period for *grammat. treatises:* (*a*) *Rhetoric.*: quam multa non solum praecepta in artibus, sed etiam exempla in orationibus bene dicendi reliquerunt! Cic. Fin. 4, 3: ipsae rhetorum artes, quae sunt totae forenses atque populares, id. ib. 3, 1 *fin.*: neque eo dico, quod ejus (Hermagorae) ars mihi mendosissime scripta videatur: nam satis in ea videtur ex antiquis artibus (*from the ancient works on rhetoric*) ingeniose et diligenter electas res collocasse, id. Inv. 1, 6 *fin.*; id. Rep. 3, 4 Mos.—(β) *Grammar:* in artibus legimus superlativum gradum non nisi genitivo plurali jungi, Serv. Virg. A. 1, 96: ut in artibus lectum est, id. ib. 1, 535. So the titles "Donati Ars Grammatica," "Cledonii Ars," "Marii Victorini Ars," *etc.*; v. the grammarians in Gothofred., Putsch. Lindem.—**b.** *The knowledge, art, skill, workmanship, employed in effecting* or *working upon an object;* French *adresse:* majore quadam opus est vel arte vel diligentia, Cic. Acad. 2, 14 *fin.*: et tripodas septem pondere et arte pares, Ov. H. 3, 32: qui canit arte, canat; qui bibit arte, bibat, id. A. A. 2, 506: arte laboratae vestes, Virg. A. 1, 639: plausus tunc arte carebat, *was natural, sincere, unaffected*, Ov. A. A. 1, 113.—**c.** (*concr.*) *The object itself artistically formed, a work of art:* clipeum efferri jussit, Didymaonis artis, Virg. A. 5, 359: divite me scilicet artium, quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 5; id. Ep. 1, 6, 17.—**d.** Artes personified, *The Muses:* artium chorus, Phaedr. 3, prol. 19.

II. Transf. from the province of mind to morals: *The moral character of a man, so far as it is made known by actions, manner of acting, habit, practice;* as a *vox media*, acc. to the connection or a qualifying word, a virtue or a vice: si in te aegrotant artes antiquae tuae, *thy former manner of life, conduct*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 35; cf. Hor. Od. 4, 5, 12; Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 6 Lind.: nempe tua arte viginti minae pro psaltria periere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 24: quid est, quod tibi mea ars (*my assiduity*) efficere hoc possit amplius? id. Andr. 1, 1, 4: hac arte (*i. e.* constantia, perseverantia) Pollux et vagus Hercules innixus arces attigit igneas, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 9: multae sunt artes (*i. e.* virtutes) eximiae, hujus administrae comitesque virtutis (*sc.* imperatoris), Cic. Manil. 13; id. Fin. 2, 34, 115; id. Verr. 2, 4, 37 Zumpt: nam imperium facile his artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est, Sall. Cat. 2, 4 Kritz; so id. ib. 5, 7: cultusque artesque virorum, Ov. M. 6, 58: mores quoque confer et artes, id. Rem. Am. 713: praeclari facinoris aut artis bonae famam quaerere, Sall. Cat. 2, 9; so id. ib. 10: animus insolens malarum artium, id. ib. 3, 4; so Tac. A. 14, 57.—Hence also abs. *in malam partem*, as in Gr. τέχνη for *Cunning, artifice, fraud, stratagem:* haec arte tractabat virum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125 (cf. Ov. H. 17, 141): capti eadem arte sunt, qua ceperant Fabios, Liv. 2, 51; id. 3, 35: at Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat Consilia, Virg. A. 1, 657; so id. ib. 7, 477: ille dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, id. ib. 2, 152: talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonis Credita res, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 195; Luc. 4, 449; Suet. Tit. 1: summis artibus, πάσῃ μηχανῇ, id. Vitell. 2.

Arsăces, is, *m.*, Ἀρσάκης, *The first king of the Parthians*, Just. 41, 5. *His successors*, **Arsăcĭdae,** ārum, *m.* (*gen. plur.* Arsacidûm, Luc. 10, 51), Tac. H. 1, 40; Luc. 1, 108; 8, 217; 306, et al.—**b.** **Arsăcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Arsacian*, poet. for *Parthian*, Mart. 9, 36.

Arsamosata, v. Armosata.

arse verse, *A Tuscan-Latin incantation against fire:* "*arse verse* averte ignem significat," Fest. p. 16 (cf. Plin. 28, 2, 4). A pure Tuscan inscription found at Cortona with this formula reads: ARSES. VVRSEȘ. SETHLANL., *etc.*, *i. e.* ignem averte, Vulcane, Orell. *no.* 1384.

† **arsĕnĭcum** (arrhenicum, Plin. 28, 15, 60), i, *n.* = ἀρσενικόν (ἀῤῥενικόν), *Arsenic, orpiment*, Plin. 34, 28, 56 (Vitr. 7, 7 *fin.*, uses for it auripigmentum).

arsenogonon, v. arrhenogonon.

Arsĭa, ae, *m.* *A river in Illyria*, the present *Arsa*, Plin. 3, 26, 29; Flor. 2, 5; cf. Mann. Thrace S. 325.

Arsĭa Silva, *A forest in Etruria, distinguished by a battle between the Tarquinii and the Romans*, Liv. 2, 7; Val. Max. 1, 8; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, 553.

* **arsinĕum,** i, *n.* *A woman's head-dress:* Fest. p. 17; Cato Orig. in Fest. p. 223; cf. Dac. Comm. p. 630.

Arsĭnŏe, es, *f.*, Ἀρσινόη, **1.** *Daughter of Ptolemy Lagus and Berenice, wife of King Lysimachus, afterward of her brother Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Just. 17, 1; 2; 24, 2.—Hence **Arsĭnŏēum,** i, *n.* *The monument erected to her by the latter*, Plin. 36, 9, 14 *no.* 3.—**2.** *A daughter of Lysimachus, the first wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus; after her death worshiped as* Venus Zephyritis, Plin. 34, 14, 42.—**3.** *A daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, sister of Cleopatra*, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 4 and 33; Luc. 10, 521.—**4.** *One of the Hyades*, Hyg. F. 182.—**5.** *A name of several towns:* **a.** *In Lower Egypt*, Plin. 5, 9, 11.—**b.** *In Cyrenaica*, Mel. 1, 8, 2; 3, 8, 7; Plin. l. c.—**c.** *In Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22.—Hence **Arsĭnŏētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to Arsinoe:* aqua, Plin. 36, 22, 47.—**d.** *A town of Cyprus*, id. 5, 31, 35.

† **arsis,** is, *f.* = ἄρσις, in metre, *The elevation of the voice*, opp. to *thesis*, depression (pure Lat. sublatio, Diom. p. 471 P.), Marc. Cap. 9, p. 328; Don. p. 1738 P.; cf. Ter. Maur. p. 2412 P., and Mar. Vict. p. 2482 ib.

arsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. ardeo.

†† **artăba,** ae, *f.* *An Egyptian dry measure* = 3⅓ Rom. modii, Rhemn. Fann. de Ponder. 89.

Artăbānus, i, *m.* **1.** *A Parthian king of the family of the Arsacidae*, Just. 42, 2; Tac. A. 2, 3; 58; 6, 31 *sq.*; 11, 8.—**2.** *A general of Xerxes*, Nep. Reg. 1; Just. 3, 1.

Artăcĭe, ēs, *f.*, Ἀρτακίη (Hom. Od. 10, 108), *A fountain in the country of the Laestrygones:* Tibull. 4, 1, 59.

artatus (arct.), a, um, *Pa.*, v. arto.

Artăxăta, ōrum, *n.* (Artaxata, ae, *f.*, Tac. A. 2, 56), Ἀρτάξατα, *The capital of Armenia Major, on the Araxes, now Ardaschir, in Nakschiwan*, Juv. 2, 170.

Artăxerxes, is, *m.*, Ἀρταξέρξης, *The name of several Persian kings*, Nep. Reg 1; Just. 3, 1; 10, 3, et al.

arte (arcte), *adv.* *Narrowly, closely, tightly; briefly; vehemently*, etc., v. arceo, *Pa. fin.*

Artĕmis, ĭdis, *f.*, Ἄρτεμις, *The Greek name of Diana*, Plin. 25, 7, 36; cf. Macr. Sat. 1, 15; 7, 16.

Artĕmīsĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἀρτεμισία, **1.** *Wife of King Mausolus, in Caria, to whom, after his death, she built the renowned Mausoleum*, Gell. 10, 18.—**2.** Artĕmīsĭa, ae, *f.* *The plant mug-wort*, Plin. 25, 7, 36; App. Herb. 10.

Artĕmīsĭum, ii, *n.*, Ἀρτεμίσιον, *A promontory of the Island Euboea*, Nep. Them. 3.—**2.** *A town in Euboea*, Plin. 4, 12, 21.

† **artĕmon** (artemo, Lucil. in Charis. p. 99 P.), ōnis, *m.* = ἀρτέμων, *A smaller sail put upon the mast above the main-sail, a top-sail:* Jabolen. Dig. 50, 16, 242.—**2.** *The guiding-pulley, the third pulley of a machine for raising weights:* * Vitr. 10, 5.

† **artērĭa,** ae, *f.* (arterium, i, *n.*, v. below) = ἀρτηρία, **1.** *The windpipe* (since the lungs are attached to it): arteria ad pulmonem atque cor pertinens, Plin. 11, 37, 66; id. 20, 6, 22; so id. 22, 25, 66; Gell. 17, 11, 2, et al. On account of internal roughness, also called arteria aspera (Gr. τραχεῖα ἀρτηρία): quum aspera arteria (sic enim a medicis appellatur) ostium habeat adjunctum linguae radicibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; Cels. 4, 1. And since it consists of two parts, also in the plur.: laeduntur arteriae, Cic. Her. 3, 12: arteriae reticendo acquiescunt, id. ib.; Plin. 22, 23, 48; Suet. Ner. 25; id. Vitell. 2; Gell. 10, 26, 9. Once in the *neutr. plur.*: arteria, ōrum, * Lucr. 4, 530.—**2.** *An artery:* sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; cf. ib. *fin.*; Sen. Q. N. 3, 15: arteriarum pulsus citatus, aut tardus, *etc.*, Plin. 11, 37, 88: arteria incisa non coit, neque sanescit, Cels. 2, 10. Sometimes interchanged with vena; cf. Gell. 18, 10, 4 *sq.*

† **artērĭăce,** ēs, *f.* = ἀρτηριακή, *A medicine for the windpipe:* Plin. 23, 7, 71; cf. Cels. 5, 25 *no.* 17; Scribon. Comp. 74 and 75.

† **artērĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀρτηριακός, *Of* or *pertaining to the windpipe:* medicamenta, *which produce coughing*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

† **artērĭŏtŏmĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀρτηριοτομία, *An opening* or *incision in an artery*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *fin.*

† **arthrītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀρθριτικός, *Gouty, arthritic:* cocus, * Cic. Fam. 9, 23.

† **arthrītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀρθρῖτις, *A lameness in the joints, gout:* Vitr. 1, 6 (pure Lat. articularis morbus).

artĭcŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [articulo] *The articulation, juncture of the limbs, a joint* (late Lat.): Scribon. Comp. 214; id. 206, 263.

artĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [articulus] **1.** *Pertaining to the joints:* morbus, *gout*, Plin. 20, 17, 73; Suet. Galba 21; Scribon. Comp. 101.—**2.** In grammar, *Like the article:* pronomen, *i. e.* hic, iste, Prisc. p. 938 P.; 574 ib.; Serv. p. 1785 ib.

artĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the joints:* morbus, *gout*, Cato R. R. 157, 7; Plin. 23 prooem.; 22, 13, 15.

artĭcŭlāte, *adv.* *Distinctly, articulately:* loqui; v. articulo, *Pa. fin.*

artĭcŭlātim, *adv.* [articulatus] **1.** *Joint by joint, limb by limb, piecemeal:* aliquem concidere, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 52: membra (pueri) articulatim dividit, old poet. (Attius?) in Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67; cf. Planck Medea, p. 102: comminuere articulatim diem, Plaut. Frgm. in Gell. 3, 3, 5.—**2.** Trop. of discourse: *Properly divided;* hence *clearly, distinctly, point by point:* verba discernere articulatim, Lucr. 4, 557: articulatim aliquid explicare, Var. L. L. 10, 4, 179: aliquid articulatim distincteque dicere, * Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36.

artĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [articulo] (belonging to the lang. of the vineyard) **1.** *The putting forth of new joints* or *knots:* Plin. 16, 25, 41; id. 17, 21, 35 *no.* 5.—**2.** *A disease of the vine at the joints of the tendrils, the joint-disease,* Plin. 17, 24, 37 *no.* 6.

articulatus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. articulo.

artĭcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [articulus], lit., *To divide into single members* or *joints, to furnish with joints.* Hence trop. of discourse (in which sense alone the word is found): *To utter distinctly, to articulate:* hasce voces, mobilis articulat verborum daedala lingua, *the nimble tongue articulates,* Lucr. 4, 551. So verba, App. Flor. *no.* 12, p. 349, 5: sonos, Arnob. 3, p. 111.—Whence

artĭcŭlātus, a, um, *Pa.*, lit., *Furnished with joints;* hence *distinct:* verba, Sol. c. 65: vox, Arn. 7, p. 217, and in grammar: "articulata (vox) est, quae coarctata, hoc est copulata, cum aliquo sensu mentis ejus, qui loquitur, profertur," Prisc. p. 537 P.; so Isid. Orig. 1, 14.—* *Adv.* articulate; loqui, Gell. 5, 9, 2.

artĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [articulus] *Full of joints,* or (of plants) *full of knots:* radix, Plin. 24, 16, 93.—Trop. of discourse: vitanda concisa nimium et velut articulosa partitio, *cut up* or *broken into many divisions and subdivisions,* Quint. 4, 5, 24 (cf. just before: divisio in digitos diducta).

artĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [artus] *A small member connecting other members, a joint, knot, knuckle:* nodi corporum, qui vocantur articuli, Plin. 11, 37, 88: hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos, id. 11, 43, 99: summus caudae articulus, id. 8, 41, 63, et al.: crura sine nodis articulisque, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: ipso in articulo, quo jungitur capiti cervix, Liv. 27, 49: auxerat articulos macies, *i. e. had made more joints, had made the bones visible,* Ov. M. 8, 808: articulorum dolores habere, *i. e. gouty pains,* Cic. Att. 1, 5 *fin.*; cf. Cels. 5, 18: postquam illi justa chiragra Contudit articulos, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 16; cf. Pers 5, 58: gladiatorem vehementis impetus excipit adversarii mollis articulus, Quint. 2, 12, 2. Hence molli articulo tractare aliquem, *to touch one gently, softly:* Quint. 11, 2, 70.—Of plants: ineunte vere in iis (vitibus), quae relicta sunt, exsistit, tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum, ea quae gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; Plin. 16, 24, 36: ante quam seges in articulum eat, Col. 2, 11, 9; so Plin. 18, 17, 45. Of mountains: *A hill connecting several larger mountains,* Plin. 37, 13, 77.—**b.** With an extension of the idea: *Limbs, members* in gen. (cf. artus): *Lucr. 3, 697. Hence also for *the fingers:* Prop. 2, 34, 80; so Ov. H. 10, 140; Pont. 2, 3, 18: quot manus atteruntur, ut unus niteat articulus! Plin. 2, 63, 63.

2. Trop.: **a.** Of discourse: *A member, part, division:* "articulus dicitur, quum singula verba intervallis distinguuntur caesa oratione, hoc modo: acrimonia, voce, vultu adversarios perterruisti," Cic. Her. 4, 19: continuatio verborum soluta multo est aptior atque jucundior, si est articulis membrisque (κόμμασι καὶ κώλοις) distincta, quam si continuata ac producta, Cic. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.*: (genus orationis) fluctuans et dissolutum eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc et illuc, id. Her. 4, 11. Hence, *A short clause:* Julian. Dig. 36, 1, 27. Also, *a single word:* Pomp. Dig. 35, 1, 4: articulus *Est* praesentis temporis demonstrationem continet, id. ib. 34, 2, 35: hoc articulo *Quisque* omnes significantur, id. ib. 28, 5, 29.—In grammar, *the pronouns hic* and *quis,* in Var. L. L. 8, 23, 115: *The article,* in Quint. 1, 4, 19.—**b.** Of time: (*α*) *A point of time, a moment:* commoditatis omnes articulos scio, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 31: qui hunc in summas angustias adductum putaret, ut eum suis conditionibus in ipso articulo temporis astringeret, *at the most critical moment,* Cic. Quint. 5, 19: in ipsis temporum articulis, Plin. 2, 97, 99; so August. in Suet. Claud. 4. Also without tempus: in ipso articulo, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 21. And with res: in articulo rerum, Curt. 3, 5. Also in articulo = statim, Cod. Just. 1, 33, 3. Hence with the idea extended (cf. above, *no.* 1, b): (*β*) *A space, division of time:* hi cardines singulis articulis dividuntur, Plin. 18, 25, 59: octo articuli lunae, id. ib. 35, 79: articulus austrinus, *i. e. in which the* auster *blows,* id. 17, 2, 2.—**c.** Of other abstract things: *Part, division, point:* per eosdem articulos (*i. e.* per easdem honorum partes) et gradus producere, August. in Suet. Claud. 4: stationes in mediis latitudinum articulis quae vocant ecliptica, Plin. 2, 15, 13; Julian. Dig. 1, 3, 12: ventum est ergo ad ipsum articulum causae, ventum ad rei cardinem, Arnob. 7, p. 243.

artĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [ars-facio] **I.** Subst., **1.** *One who is master in the liberal arts* (while *opifex* is a master in the artes sordidæ; cf. ars I., *no.* 2), *an artist, artificer:* illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: reponendarum (tegularum) nemo artifex (*i. e.* architectus) inire rationem potuit, Liv. 42, 3: in armamentario multis talium operum (*sc.* tormentorum) artificibus de industria inclusis, id. 29, 35: ut ajunt in Graecis artificibus eos auloedos esse, qui citharoedi fieri non potuerint, sic, *etc.*, Cic. Muren. 13, 29; cf. Ov. M. 11, 169, et al.: artifices scenici, Cic. Arch. 5, 10; id. Quint. 25; Suet. Caes. 84. In this sense also abs. artifex: Plaut. Am. prol. 70: multi artifices ex Graecia venerunt, Liv. 39, 22; so id. 5, 1; 7; 2; 41, 20. So of *a charioteer,* as in Gr. τεχνίτης, Plin. 7, 53 *fin.* Of *a physician,* Liv. 5, 3. Also of *an orator* or *writer:* Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic. de Or. 1, 6 *fin.*: quum contra talem artificem (*sc.* Hortensium oratorem) dicturus essem, id. Quint. 24 *fin.*: politus scriptor atque artifex, id. Or. 51, 172.—Trop.: *A master in any thing, in doing any thing,* etc.: artifices ad corrumpendum judicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 71: artifex callidus comparandarum voluptatum, id. Fin. 2, 35: Cotta in ambitione artifex, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 12, 47: ferendae in alios invidiae artifex, Tac. H. 2, 86, et al.

2. *A maker, originator, author, contriver of a thing:* si pulcher est hic mundus, si probus ejus artifex, *etc.*, Cic. Univ. 2: artifex omnium natura, Plin. 2, 1, 1: si indocta consuetudo tam est artifex suavitatis, id. Or. 48 *fin.*: artificem (*sc.* malorum) mediis immittam Terea flammis, Ov. M. 6, 615: vadit ad artificem dirae, Polymestora, caedis, id. ib. 13, 551: sceleris infandi artifex, Sen. Agam. 975.—Ironic: O artificem probum! Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29.—Also for *a sly, cunning contriver, inventor of a thing* (cf. ars *no.* 5): et mihi jam multi crudele canebant artificis scelus, Virg. A. 2, 125; so id. ib. 11, 407.

II. *Adj.*: **1.** *Activ., Fitted for, skilled in a thing; artistical, ingenious, dextrous:* Bomilcar et per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. J. 35, 3: miles decollandi artifex, Suet. Cal. 32: tam artifices saltationis, id. Tit. 7. Also of inanimate things: artifices Natura manus admovit, Ov. M. 15, 218; so Prop. 4, 2, 62: artifex, ut ita dicam stilus, Cic. Brut. 25, 95: mobilitas ignea artifex ad formanda corpora, Plin. 6, 30, 35: vir tam artificis ingenii, id. 8, 16, 21, et al.—Poet. *c. Inf.*: venter, negatas artifex sequi voces, Pers. 10 prol.

2. Pass.: *Skillfully prepared* or *made, artificial, ingenious:* quatuor artifices vivida signa boves, Prop. 2, 31, 8: tantae tamque artifices argutiae, Plin. 10, 29, 63: manus libratur artifici temperamento, id. 12, 25, 54: artifex vultus, Pers. 5, 40, et al.—Poet. of a horse: *Broken, trained:* Ov. A. A. 3, 556.

artĭfĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [artificium] *Of* or *belonging to art, artificial, according to the rules of art* (perh. only in Quint.; in Cic. and the Auct. Herenn. for it artificiosus, *q. v.*): probationes, Quint. 5, 1, 1; so ib. 5, 9, 1; 12, 8, 19: ratio, ib. 6, 4, 4. Once subst.: artificialia, ium, *n.* *That which is according to the rules of art,* id. ib. 1, 8, 14.—*Adv.* id. ib. 2, 17, 42.

artĭfĭcĭālĭter, *adv.* *According to art;* v. the preceding.

artĭfĭcĭōse, *adv.* *With art, artificially;* v. the following.

artĭfĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [artificium] *Accomplished in art, skillful, artful, artistic* (apparently found only in Cic. and the Auct. Her.; cf. artificialis): rhetores elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi, Cic. Inv. 1, 35 *fin.*: quod si artificiosum est intelligere, quae sunt ex arte scripta, multo est artificiosius ipsum scribere ex arte, Her. 4, 4, 7: ipsius mundi natura non artificiosa solum, sed plane artifex, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: Zeno naturam ita definit, ut eam dicat ignem esse artificiosum ad gignendum progredientem via, id ib. § 57.—**b.** Pass. (cf. artifex II, 2) *On which much art has been bestowed, made with art, artificial, artistic:* utraeque (*sc.* venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: Epicurus autem nec non vult, si possit, plane et aperte loqui: nec de re obscura, ut physici; aut artificiosa, ut mathematici, id. Fin. 2, 5.—**c.** *According to the rules of art, artificial;* esp. freq. in opp. to naturalis, natural, according to nature: ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 33; so several times Herenn. 3. 16 *sq.*, et al.—*Adv.* artificiose: Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 186; Fin. 3, 9, 32; N. D. 3, 11, 27.—*Comp.* Cic. N. D. 2, 22.—*Sup.* Cic. Her. 4, 4, 7.

artĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [artifex] *The occupation of an* artifex, *the exercise of a profession, trade; an employment, a handicraft, an art:* jam de artificiis et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 42: ne opifices quidem tueri sua artificia possent, nisi, *etc.*, id. Fin. 3, 2: in artificio perquam tenui et levi (*sc.* scenico), id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: sordidum ancillareque, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so Tac. Or. 32; Sen. Ben. 6, 17: non tu in isto artificio accusatorio callidior es, quam hic in suo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 49; id. ib., et al.

2. *Skill, knowledge, ingenuity in any thing:* simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificioque perfectum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33; so id. ib. 21: quae certis signis artificii notata sunt, id. Herenn. 4, 4.

3. *Theory, system* (cf. ars I, *no.* 4): non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 146: existimant artificium esse hoc quoddam non dissimile ceterorum, cujusmodi de ipso jure civili Crassus componi posse dicebat, id. ib. 2, 19 *fin.*: scientia cujusdam artificii nonnumquam dicitur prudentia, id. Herenn. 3, 2: artificium memoriae, *mnemonics,* id. ib. 4, 16.

4. *Skill serviceable in the attainment of any object, ingenuity, art, dexterity;* and in a bad sense, *craft, cunning, artifice* (cf. ars I, *no.* 5): id ipsum, quod contra me locutus es, artificio quodam es consecutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 17: opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam artificio quodam singulari, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40 *fin.*: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 9: non virtute, neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: quorum artificiis effectum est, ut respublica in hunc statum perveniret, id. in Cic. Att. 9, 8, C. *fin.*

1. artĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [artus, *Pa.*] *To drive in tight, to fit close* (only anteclass.): surculum, Cato R. R. 40, 3; so id. ib. 41, 2: linguam in palatum, Novius in Non. 505, 30.

2. artĭo, ire, *v. a.* [ars] *To indue with art;* only in the two follg. exs.: "artitus: bonis instructus artibus," *skilled in arts,* Fest. p. 17 (cf. centum puer artium, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 15).—Hence also *endowed with cunning* (cf. ars I., *no.* 5), *artful:* artiti viri, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 19 in varr. lectt.

* **artĭsellĭum,** ii, *n.* [artus-sella] *An arm-chair:* Petr. S. 75, 4, ed. Anton.

arto (arcto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [artus, *Pa.*] *To draw* or *press close together, to bring into a small compass, to make close, to compress, contract* (not found in Cic.): omnia conciliatu artari possunt, * Lucr. 1, 577: libros, Mart. 1, 3, 3; Col. 12, 44, 2; vitis contineri debet vimine, non artari, Plin. 17, 23, 35 *no.* 26; id. 3, 6, 13.—Trop.: fortuna humana fingit artatque ut lubet, *i. e.* in angustias redigit, Plaut

Capt. 2, 2, 54 Lind.; Liv. 45, 56: tempus, *to limit, circumscribe, shorten,* Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 2; 38, 9, 1: se, *to limit one's self, to retrench,* id. ib. 1, 11, 2, et al.—* **2.** In gen. *To finish, conclude:* Petr. S. 85, 4.—Whence

artātus, a, um, *Pa.*, lit., *Contracted into a small compass;* hence *narrow, close;* and of time, *short:* pontus, Luc. 5, 234: tempus, Vell. 1, 16.

† **artŏcŏpus,** i, *m.* = ἀρτοκόπος, *A baker,* Firmic. Math. 8, 20.

† **artŏcrĕas,** ătis, *n.* = ἀρτόκρεας, *A dish composed of bread and flesh, a meat pie:* Pers. 6, 50; cf. Orell. *no.* 4937.

artŏlăgănus, i, *m.* = ἀρτολάγανον, *A kind of bread* or *cake (made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper,* Athen. 3, 28): * Plin. 18, 11, 17; Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

† **artopta,** ae, *m.* = ἀρτόπτης, * **1.** *A baker:* Juv. 5, 72 Ruperti.—**2.** *A vessel to bake in, a bread-pan:* Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 4; cf. Plin. 18, 11, 28.—Whence

artopticius, a, um, *adj.* (v. artopta *no.* 2) *Baked in the* artopta: panis, Plin. 18, 11, 27.

† **Artŏtrōgus,** i, *m.* [ἄρτος-τρώγω, bread-gnawer] *A name of a parasite in* Plaut. Mil.

† **Artŏtȳrītae,** ārum, *m.* [ἄρτος-τυρός] *Heretics who made offerings of bread and cheese,* Aug. de Haeres. *no.* 25.

artro, are, v. aratro.

artua, v. artus.

* **artŭātim,** *adv.* [artus] *Limb by limb:* Firmic. Math. 7, 1.

artŭātus, a, um, *Part.* of a verb ARTUO, are, not elsewh. found, *Torn in pieces:* Firmic. Math. 6, 31; *adv.* v. artuatim.

1. artus (arct.), a, um, *Pa.*, v. arceo.

2. artus, uum, *m. plur.* (artua, *n.* Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 102, also quoted in Non. 191, 12.—Hence *dat.* acc. to Vel. Long. p. 2229 P. and Ter. Scaur. p. 2260 ib. artibus; yet the ancient grammarians give their decision in favor of artubus, which form is also supported by the best MSS.; cf. arcus and Schueid. Gr. 2, p. 335 *sq.*—The singular only in Luc. 6, 754; Val. Fl. 4, 310, and Prisc. p. 1219 P.) [ἄρω, whence ἄρθρον.]

1. *A joint:* molles commissurae et artus (digitorum), Cic. N. D. 2, 60: suffraginum artus, Plin. 11, 45, 101: luxata corpora in artus redeunt, id. 31, 6, 32; Tac. H. 4, 81: dolor artuum, *gout,* Cic. Brut. 60, 217.—In impassioned or descriptive discourse, sometimes connected with membra: Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 102: copia materiaï cogitur interdum flecti per membra, per artus, *in every joint and limb,* Lucr. 2, 282; so id. 3, 703, et al.; Suet. Calig. 28; cf. Baumg. Crus. in the Clavis Suet.: cernere laceros artus, truncata membra, Plin. Pan. 52, 5.—Trop.: *The muscular strength in the joints;* hence, in gen., *strength, power:* Ἐπιχαρμεῖον illud teneto; "nervos atque artus esse sapientiae, non temere credere," Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 10.—More freq.

2. *The (larger, jointed) limbs* in gen. (very freq., esp. in the poets; in Lucret. alone about sixty times): quum tremulis anus attulit artubu' lumen, Enn. Ann. 1, 40; so Lucr. 3, 7; cf. id. 3, 488; 6, 1189; Cic. de Or. 1, 26 *fin.*: sic Poenei contremiscunt artubus, Naev. 3, 7: dum nati (*sc.* Absyrti) dissipatos artus captaret parens, old poet (Attius?) in Cic. N. D. 3, 26; Lucr. 2, 267; id. 3, 130, *etc.*: rogumque parari vidit et arsuros supremis ignibus artus, *etc.*, Ov. M. 2, 620, et al.: salsusque per artus sudor iit, Virg. A. 2, 173; id. ib. 1, 173, et al.: veste stricta et singulos artus exprimente, Tac. G. 17.—Of plants: stat per se vitis sine ullo pedamento, artus suos (*its tendrils*) in se colligens, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

ārŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ara] **1.** *A small altar:* ante hosce Deos erant arulae, * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3; so Jus Papir. in Macr. Sat. 3, 11; Arn. 3, p. 114; Orell. *no.* 1630.—**2.** †† Among the Campanians, *The turf laid around an elm-tree,* Plin. 17, 11, 15.

arum, v. aros.

* **āruncus,** i, *m.* = ἤρυγγος (Dor. ἄρυγγος), *The beard of the goat, goat's beard:* Plin. 8, 50, 76.

* **ărundĭfer** (har.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arundo-fero] *Reed-bearing:* caput, Ov. F. 5, 637 (cf. id. Met. 9, 3, and Virg. A. 10, 205; v. arundo *no.* 1).

* **ărundĭnācĕus** (har.), a, um, *adj.* [arundo] *Like a reed:* folium, Plin. 18, 7, 5.

‡ **ărundĭnārĭus** (har., v. arundo), ii, *m.* [arundo *no.* 2, b] *A dealer in lime-twigs,* Orell. *no.* 4199.

ărundĭnātĭo (har.), ōnis, *f.* [from the verb ARUNDINO, are (not elsewh. found), to support with reeds] *The propping up of the vine by reed poles* (cf. arundo *no.* 2, i), Var. R. R. 1, 8, 3, acc. to Schneider's conjecture, the lectio vulg. is harundulatio.

ărundĭnētum (harund., v. arundo), i, *n.* [arundo] *A thicket of reeds:* Cato R. R. 6, 3; Var. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Col. 4, 32, 3; Plin. 10, 8, 10.

ărundĭnĕus (harund., v. arundo), a, um, *adj.* [arundo] **1.** *Of reeds, reedy, reed-:* silva, Virg. A. 10, 710: paniculae, Plin. 8, 32, 50: cuneoli, Col. 4, 29, 10: ripae, *abounding in reeds,* Stat. Th. 6, 174.—Poet.: carmen, *a shepherd's song,* Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 12.—**2.** *Similar to a reed:* radix, Plin. 24, 16, 93.

* **ărundĭnōsus** (har.), a, um, *adj.* *Abounding in reeds:* Cnidus, Cat. 36, 13.—From

ărundo (acc. to Agroet. p. 2272 P., and Eutych. in Cassiod. Orth. 9, to be written harundo, as the word with its derivatives is still found in single MSS. and inscriptions; yet the pure lang., as in other similar words, seems to have taken the unaspirated form; cf. arena), ĭnis, *f.* [etym. dub.] *The reed, cane* (slender and taller than canna), Cato R. R. 6, 3; 47; Col. 4, 32; Plin. 16, 36, 64, et al.—In the poets as an attribute of the river-gods, as wound around their heads: Calydonius amnis redimitus arundine crines, Ov. M. 9, 3; so id. ib. 9, 100; Virg. A. 10, 205; 8, 34; cf. arundifer.

2. Meton. for things made of reeds: **a.** *An angling rod:* Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 5: haec laqueo volucres, haec captat arundine pisces, Catull. 2, 6, 23: hos aliquis tremula dum captat arundine pisces vidit, Ov. M. 8, 217; so id. ib. 13, 923; 14, 651, et al.—**b.** *Lime-twigs for catching birds:* parati aucupes cum arundinibus fuerunt, Petr. Sat. 40, 6; so id. ib. 109, 7; Mart. 14, 218; so id. 9, 55, 3; Hor. S. 1, 8, 6.—Trop.: duae unum expetitis palumbem; perii, arundo alas verberat, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 17.—**c.** *The shaft of an arrow:* quod fugat, obtusum est, et habet sub arundine plumbum, Ov. M. 1, 471. Hence (*pars pro toto*) *An arrow:* inque cor hamata percussit arundine Ditem, Ov. M. 5, 384 (cf. id. Trist. 3, 10, 63: hamatae sagittae); so id. ib. 8, 382; 10, 526; 11, 325: actaque multo perque uterum sonitu perque ilia venit arundo, Virg. A. 7, 499: haeret lateri letalis arundo, id. ib. 4, 73.—**d.** *A pen* (cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, S. 233): Mart. 1, 4, 10: inque manus chartae, nodosaque venit arundo, Pers. 3, 11. The best came from Cnidus: Cnidia, Aus. Ep. 7, 49, and Acidalia, Mart. 9, 14, 3.—**e.** *A reed pipe, shepherd's pipe, shalm,* σύριγξ (consisting of several reeds fastened together with wax, and diminishing gradually in size): junctisque canendo Vincere arundinibus servantia lumina tentat, Ov. M. 1, 685; cf. ib. 707 *sq.*; id. ib. 11, 154: agrestem tenui meditabor arundine Musam, Virg. E. 6, 8; cf. Culex, 99.—**f.** *A flute* (constructed from the κάλαμος αὐλητικός, Theophr. 4, 12): Ov. M. 6, 384.—**g.** *A comb made of reed, which brought the threads of a web into their place* (cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 313): stamen secernit arundo, Ov. M. 6, 55 (cf. Virg. G. 1, 294: arguto conjux percurrit pectine telas, and id. Aen. 7, 14).—**h.** *A reed for brushing down cobwebs:* Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 23.—**i.** *A post for supporting vines:* Var. R. R. 1, 8, 2.—**k.** For covering buildings: Vitr. 2, 1.—**l.** *A stick for chastising:* Prop. 4, 7, 25; Petr. S. 134, 3.—**m.** In medicine, *Splints for holding together the injured parts of the body:* Suet. Aug. 80 Baumg.-Crus.—**n.** *A measuring rod:* Prud. Psych. 826.—**o.** *A plaything for children, a hobby-horse:* equitare in arundine longa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248.

arundulatio (har.), v. arundinatio.

Aruns, ntis, *m.* *An Etruscan name of the younger sons,* while the elder were called Lar *or* Lars [pure Etruscan Arnth, Gr. Ἄῤῥων or Ἀῤῥοῦνς] **1.** *A brother of Lucumo* (Tarquin. Priscus), Liv. 1, 34.—**2.** *A younger son of Tarquin the Proud,* Liv. 1, 56; 2, 6.—**3.** *A son of Porsenna,* Liv. 2, 10.—**4.** *An Etruscan seer,* Luc. 1, 585; v. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 405 and 409; cf. with Grotef. in Seebodes' N. Arch. 1829, p. 110.

Ărūpĭum, ii, *n.*, Ἀρούπεινον Strabo, *A town in Illyria,* Itin. Anton.—Whence **Ărūpīnas,** ātis, *A native of Arupium,* Tib. 4, 1, 110. (* Al. leg. Arupinus.)

† **ărūra,** ae, *f.* = ἄρουρα, *A field, cornfield,* Marc. Emp. 8; Vel. Long. p. 2246 P.

aruspex, v. haruspex.

arvalis, e, *adj.* [arvum] *Pertaining to a cultivated field;* hence Fratres Arvales, *a college of twelve priests, who yearly made offerings to the field-Lares for the increase of the fruits of the field:* "Fratres Arvales dicti sunt, qui sacra publica faciunt propterea, ut fruges ferant arva," Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25; cf. Non. 560, 24 *sq.*; Müll. Etrusk. 2, S. 91 and 105. The existing inscriptions show that this college of priests continued in existence until the fourth century; cf. Orell. 1, p. 388 *sq.*; ib. *no.* 5054; 807; 840; 858; 903; 947; 961, et al. The song of these Arval brothers v. in the Appendix.

ar-vĕho, exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* (an old form for adveho, v. ad *init.*) *To bring, to procure* (only twice in Cato): Cato R. R. 138; id. ib. 135, 7.

Arverni, ōrum, *m.*, Ἀρβερνοί Plut., Ἀρουερνοι Strabo, *A people of Gaul, in the present* Auvergne, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 45; 7, 7; Luc. 1, 427; cf. Mann. Gall. S. 130. Whence **Arvernus,** a, um, *adj.* *Arvernian:* vinum, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

arviga (harv.), v. arvix.

arvīna, ae, *f.* **1.** *Grease, fat, suet, lard:* pinguis, * Virg. A. 7, 627 ("secundum Suetonium arvina est durum pingue, quod est inter cutem et viscus," Serv.).—**2.** *Greasiness, fatness,* in gen.: Prud. Cath. 7, 9; Sid. Ep. 8, 14.—**3.** *An appellation of the dictator,* A. Cornelius Cossus, Liv. 8, 38.

† **arvix** or with the aspiration HARVIX, īgis, *f.* = APIΞ, with digamma APFIΞ, also as *fem.* ARVIGA (HARV.), ae, *A ram for offering:* "*Aries* qui etiam dicebatur *Ares,* veteres nostri Arviga, hinc Arvigas," Var. L. L. 5, 19, 28 (acc. to Lind. Fest. Comm. p. 447): "Harviga dicebatur hostia, cujus adhaerentia inspiciebantur exta," Fest. p. 75; cf. Lind. Comm. l. c. (in Don. Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 28, haruga; in Vel. Long. p. 2233 P. ariuga).

arvum, i, *n.*, v. arvus.

arvus, a, um, *adj.* [instead of aruus from aro] *That has been ploughed, but not yet sown:* "ager arvus et arationes ab arando," Var. L. L. 5, 4, 11: "arvum quod aratum nec dum satum est," id. R. R. 1, 29; Fest. p. 22: aut arvus est ager, aut consitus, aut pascuus, aut florens, Isid. Orig. 15, 13; Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47: agri, arvi et arbusti et pascui, lati atque uberes, Cic. Rep. 5, 2 Moser.—Hence subst.

1. arva, ae, *f.* (*sc.* terra) *An arable field, cornfield;* only twice ante-class.: Naev. in Non. 192, 30; Pacuv. ib.—On the other hand, class.

2. arvum, i, *n.* (*sc.* solum) *An arable field, cultivated land, a field, ploughed land, glebe* (cf. Doed. Syn. 3, S. 8): nec scibat ferro molirier arva, Lucr. 5, 932; id. 1, 315: sol lumine conserit arva, id. 2, 211; cf. id. 2, 1163; Ov. M. 1, 598; 11, 33; Virg. G. 2, 263, et saep.: ex arvo aeque magno, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 2: prata et arva et pecudum greges diliguntur isto modo, quod fructus ex eis capiuntur, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122: Numidae pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, Sall. J. 90: ne perconteris, fundus meus, optime Quincti, Arvo pascat herum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2 ("*frugibus;* arvum autem ab arando dictum est," Crucqu.): arva per annos mutant, et superest ager, Tac. G. 26; Suet. Ner. 31; id. Dom. 7.—Trop.: muliebria arva, Lucr. 4, 1103: genitale arvum (*i. e.* partes genitales muliebres), Virg. G. 3, 136.—Meton.: **a.** *A region, country:* aspicis en, praeses, quali jaceamus in arvo, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 3.—**b.** Among the poets in gen.: *Fields, plains, regions:* arva putria, Liv. Andron. in Fest. p. 187; Lucr. 5, 923; id. 2, 1155: nec pisces (queunt) vivere in arvis, id. 3, 786: Circaea arva, Ov. M. 14, 348: Peneïa, id. ib. 12, 209; so id. ib. 15, 52; 276; 11, 62; 196; Virg. A. 5, 703, et saep.: pomosa, Prop. 4, 7, 81: qua tumidus rigat arva Nilus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 48; id. Epod. 16, 56.—Hence also, (*α*) For pascuum, *Pasture-ground:* arvaque mugitu sancite boaria longo: nobile erunt Romae pascua vestra forum, *i. e.* the later forum boarium at Rome, Prop. 4, 9, 19.—(*β*) Arva Neptunia, for *Sea:* Virg. A. 8, 695 (cf. id. ib. 6, 724: campi liquentes).—(*γ*) *A shore, coast:* jamque arva tenebant (angues), Virg. A. 2, 209.

arx, arcis, *f.* [arceo "arx ab arcendo, quod is locus munitissimus urbis, a quo facillime possit hostis prohiberi," Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 1, 20; Isid. Orig. 15, 2, 32; Doed. Syn. 4, S. 428] *A castle, citadel, fortress, ἀκρόπολις;* in Rome, *the Capitolium:* arce et urbe orba sum, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: optumates, Corinthum quae arcem altam habetis, id. ap. ejusd. Fam. 7, 6: edicite per urbem ut omnes qui arcem astuque accolunt, cives, *etc.*, Att. in Non. 357, 14; Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 59; so id. Pseud. 4, 6, 2; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 17; Lucr. 5, 1107: arcis servator, candidus anser, id. 4, 685: munire arcem, Cic. Pis. 34 *fin.:* quum Tarento amisso, arcem tamen Livius retinuisset, id. de Or. 2, 67, 273: arx intra moenia in immanem altitudinem edita, Liv. 45, 28: Romana, id. 1, 12: Capitolina, id. 6, 20; cf. id. 3, 18; Tac. H. 3, 69; Suet. Claud. 44, et saep. As the place on which auguries were received (cf. auguraculum): ut cum in arce augurium augures acturi essent, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66; so Liv. 1, 18, and 24.—Hence, **b.** Trop. as in all langg. (cf. Luther's "*A strong castle is our God*"): *Defence, protection, refuge, bulwark,* etc.: Castoris templum fuit te consule arx civium perditorum, receptaculum veterum Catilinae militum, castellum forensis latrocinii, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: haec urbs lux orbis terrarum atque arx omnium gentium, id. Cat. 4, 6; cf. id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: Africa arx omnium provinciarum, id. Ligar. 7, 22 (* Stoicorum, Cic. Div. 1, 6): arx finitimorum, Campani, Liv. 7, 29; so id. 37, 18: tribunicium auxilium et provocationem, duas arces libertatis tuendae, id. 3, 45: arx ad aliquid faciendum, Liv. 28, 3: eam urbem pro arce habiturus Philippus adversus Graeciae civitates, id. 33, 14; cf. Duker. Flor. 3, 6, 5: quasi arx aeternae dominationis, Tac. A. 14, 31.—**c.** As a common seat of tyrants, a poet. designation of *Tyranny* (cf. Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5): Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 293 Heins.: cupidi arcium, Sen. Thyest. 342; cf. id. Contr. 4, 27: nondum attigit arcem, Juris et humani culmen, Luc. 7, 593 Corte; cf. id. 8, 490, and 4, 800; Tert. Apol. 4.—**d.** Proverb.: arcem facere e cloaca, *to make much ado about a little thing, a mountain of a mole-hill,* Cic. Sest. 40.

2. Since castles were generally upon a height, arx, usually in the poets and in Aug. and post-Aug. prose, designates meton.: *Any height, summit, pinnacle, peak,* lit. and trop.: **a.** Lit.: summâ locum sibi legit in arce, *upon the extreme height,* Ov. M. 1, 27; cf. ib. 12, 43; so in particular, (*α*) Of mountains: Parnasi constitit arce, id. ib. 1, 467; id. ib. 11, 393, et al.: Rhipaeae arces, Virg. G. 1, 240: supremi montes; flerunt Rhodopeïae arces, id. ib. 4, 461: septemque una sibi muro circumdedit arces, id. ib. 2, 535: primus inexpertas adiit Tirynthius arces, *i. e.* Alpes, Sil. 3, 496; cf. Drak. ib. 15, 305; Val. Fl. 3, 565: impositum arce sublimi oppidum cernimus, Petr. S. 116; cf. id. ib. 123, 205 and 209. In the same, (*β*) Of houses built on an eminence: ib. 121, 107 and 293.—(*γ*) Of the citadel of heaven: quae pater ut summa vidit Saturnius arce, Ov. M. 1, 163; id. ib. 2, 306: sideream mundi qui temperat arcem, id. Am. 3, 10, 21.—(*δ*) Of the heavens themselves: aetheriae arces, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 19: arces igneae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10: coeli quibus annuis arcem, Virg. A. 1, 250; cf. ib. 259.—(*ε*) Of temples erected on an eminence: dextera sacras jaculatus arces, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 3.—(*ζ*) Of the head: arx corporis, Sen. Oed. 185; Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 235.—**b.** Trop. (rare): celsa mentis ab arce, Stat. S. 2, 2, 131: summae laudum arces, Sil. 13, 771; Sid. Carm. 2, 173: ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, Liv. 28, 42: arx eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 10 Ruperti.

† **ărȳtēna** or **ărŭtēna,** also contr. artena, ae, *f.* = *ἀρυταίνη, A vessel for taking up liquids:* "arytenam sive artenam vas ab hauriendo sic appellabant," Fest. p. 18; Lucil. in Charis. p. 95.

as, assis, *m.* (*nom.* assis, Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9, and Schol. Pers. 2, 59. An old access. form assarius, ii, *m.*, and in the *gen. plur.* assariûm, Var. L. L. 8, 38, 121; Charis. p. 58 P.) [εἷς, Dor. *αἷς*, Tarent. *ἆς.*]

1. *Unity, a unit.* As a standard for different coins, weight, measure, *etc.* (in Vitr. 3, 1, p. 61 Rod. perfectus numerus, the perfect number, fundamental number), acc. to the duodecimal system, divided into 12 parts, or uncias, with the following particular designations:

uncia=$\frac{1}{12}$ s. duodecima (*sc.* pars)	•
sextans=$\frac{2}{12}$=$\frac{1}{6}$ s. sexta	••
quadrans=$\frac{3}{12}$=$\frac{1}{4}$ s. quarta, also triuncis	•••
triens=$\frac{4}{12}$=$\frac{1}{3}$ s. tertia •••• or	∷
quincunx=$\frac{5}{12}$ s. sextans cum quadrante	⁙
semissis s. semis=$\frac{6}{12}$=$\frac{1}{2}$ s. dimidia	••••••
septunx=$\frac{7}{12}$ s. quadrans cum triente	•••••••
bessis s. bes=$\frac{8}{12}$=$\frac{2}{3}$, for beis s. binae partes assis . . .	••••••••
dodrans=$\frac{9}{12}$=$\frac{3}{4}$ s. terni quadrantes	•••••••••
dextans s. decunx=$\frac{10}{12}$=$\frac{5}{6}$ s. quini sextantes	••••••••••
deunx=$\frac{11}{12}$ s. undecim unciae . .	•••••••••••

The uncia was again divided into smaller parts:

semuncia=$\frac{1}{2}$ uncia =$\frac{1}{24}$ assis.
duella=$\frac{1}{3}$ uncia =$\frac{1}{36}$ assis.
sicilicus (-um) =$\frac{1}{4}$ uncia =$\frac{1}{48}$ assis.
sextula=$\frac{1}{6}$ uncia =$\frac{1}{72}$ assis.
drachma=$\frac{1}{8}$ uncia=$\frac{1}{96}$ assis.
hemisecla=$\frac{1}{12}$ uncia =$\frac{1}{144}$ assis.
scripulum (scrup.) =$\frac{1}{24}$ uncia =$\frac{1}{288}$ assis.

The multiples of the *as* received the following designations:

dupondius=2 asses.
tripondius s. tressis=3 asses.
(quadressis)=4 asses.
quinquessis=5 asses.
sexis (only in the connection decussissexis in Vitr. l. c.) =6 asses.
septissis=7 asses.
octussis=8 asses.
nonussis (novissis?) =9 asses.
decussis=10 asses.
bicessis=20 asses.
tricessis=30 asses, and so on to
centussis=100 asses. (Cf. Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47.)

2. As a copper coin, the *as* was, acc. to the well-known custom of the earliest antiquity of weighing money, originally *A pound* (asses librales *or* aes grave; cf. aes *no.* 4), of the value of about $16\frac{2}{3}$ cents of our money, and was uncoined (aes rude) until Servius Tullius stamped it with the images of animals (hence pecunia, from pecus); cf. Var. R. R. 2, 1, 9; Plin. 33, 3, 13. In the first Punic war, on account of the scarcity of money, the *as* was reduced to a sixth part of its original weight, *i. e.* two ounces; hence asses sextantarii (of the value of about 2·8 cents), and the state gained five sixths. In the second Punic war, and the dictatorship of Fabius, the *as* was again reduced one half, to one ounce; hence asses unciales, about equal to 1·4 cents of our money. Finally, the Lex Papiria (in the year U.C. 563, B.C. 191) reduced the *as* to half an ounce, hence asses semiunciales = 7–$9\frac{1}{3}$ mills of our money, which continued as a standard even under the emperors. In all these reductions, however, the names of coins remained, independent of the weight of the *as:* uncia, sextans, quadrans, *etc.* Cf. Grotef. Gr. 2, S. 253 *sq.;* Adam's Antiq. p. 468 *sq.*—From the small value of the *as* after the last reduction, the following phrases arose: quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cato in Sen. Ep. 94: quod (*sc.* pondus auri) si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: viatica ad assem Perdiderat, *to the last farthing* (cf. ad C, 2), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: ad assem impendium reddere, Plin. Ep. 1, 15: rumores omnes unius assis aestimare, Cat 5, 3: non assis facis? id. 42, 13. And the proverbs: **a.** Assem habeas, assem valeas, *your worth is estimated by your possessions,* Petr. S. 77, 6.—**b.** Assem elephanto dare, *to give something* (as a petition, and the like) *with trembling to a superior* (a metaphor derived from trained elephants, which, after playing their parts, were accustomed to take pay for themselves, which was given them with fear by the multitude; cf. Plin. 8, 5, 5), Augustus in Quint. 6, 3, 59, and Macr. S, 2, 4; Var. in Non. 531, 10 *sq.*

3. In inheritances and other money matters, where a division was made, the *as*, with its parts, was used as designations of the portions. Thus haeres ex asse, is *sole heir;* haeres ex semisse, *he who receives a half;* haeres ex dodrante, *he who receives three fourths of the inheritance;* and so haeres ex besse, triente, quadrante, sextante, *etc.;* ex semiuncia, ex sextula, ex duabus sextulis, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 50; Marcian. ib. 34, 9, 2; Suet. Caes. 83; Cic. Caec. 6, et saep.: Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse, Procul. Dig. 17, 2, 76: bessem fundi emere ab aliquo, Julian. 26, 21, 2, 39: quadrans et semissis fundi, Paul. ib. 6, 1, 8, et al. Hence in assem, *in all, entirely, completely:* Ulp. Dig. 36, 45: vendere fundum in assem, Modest. ib. 20, 6, 9; so Col. 3, 3, 8, and 9. In asse, the same: Col. 2, 12, 7: sic in asse fiunt octo menses et dies decem, id. ib. Ex asse, the same: ex asse aut ex parte possidere, Macer. Dig. 2, 8, 15; Sid. Ep. 2, 1; id. ib. 6, 12; 8, 6, et al.

4. As a measure of extent, **a.** *An acre,* acc. to the same division as above, from scripulum even to the *as*, Col. 5, 1, 9 *sq.:* proscindere semissem, iterare assem, Plin. 18, 19, 49 *no.* 2.—**b.** *A foot,* Col. 5, 3.

5. Of weight, *A pound,* acc. to the same division; cf. Fann. Ponder. 41; Ov. Med. Fac. 60.

☞ Mathematicians (v. Vitr. l. c.) called the number 6 perfectus numerus (since 1 + 2 + 3 = 6), and formed, accordingly, the following terminology:

1 = sextans, as dice-numbers unio.
2 = triens . . . . binio.
3 = semissis . . . . ternio.
4 = bessis (*δίμοιρος*) . . . quaternio.
5 = quintarius . . . . quinio.
6 = perfectus numerus . . senio.
7 = *ἔφεκτος*, sex adjecto asse = 6 + 1.
8 = adtertiarius, sex adjecta tertia = 6 + 2 (*ἐπίτριτος*).
9 = sesquialter, sex adjecta dimidia = 6 + 3 (*ἡμιόλιος*).
10 = bes alter, sex duabus partibus additis = 6 + 4 (*ἐπιδίμοιρος*).
11 = adquintarius, sex quinque partibus additis = 6 + 5 (*ἐπιπεντάμοιρος*).
12 = duplio (*διπλασίων*).

asa, v. ara.

† **asărōtum,** i, *n.* = ἀσάρωτον, *A floor laid in mosaic:* Stat. S. 1, 3, 36; cf. asarotos oecos = ἀσάρωτος οἶκος, Plin. 36, 25, 60. Whence asaroticus lapillus, *A little mosaic stone*, Sid. Carm. 23, 56.

† **ăsărum,** i, *n.* = ἄσαρον, *Hazel-wort, wild-spikenard:* Asarum Europ., Linn.; Plin. 12, 13, 27.

† **asbestĭnum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* linum) = ἀσβέστινον, *A kind of incombustible cloth*, Plin. 19, 1, 4.

† **asbestos,** i, *m.* (*sc.* lapis) = ἄσβεστος (incombustible), *A stone of an iron-gray color, which was found in Arcadia, differing from the common asbestos*, perh. amianthus, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

Asbŏlus, i, *m.* [ἀσβόλη, soot] *A black, shaggy dog of Actaeon*, Ov. M. 3, 218.

ascălăbōtes, ae, *m.* = ἀσκαλαβώτης, *A kind of lizard*, elsewh. called stellio, Lacerto Gecko, Linn.; Plin. 29, 4, 28.

Ascălăphus, i, *m.*, Ἀσκάλαφος, *A son of Acheron and Orphne, who made known to Pluto that Proserpine had eaten seven kernels of a pomegranate, on account of which he was changed by her into an ill-boding owl* (bubo), Ov. M. 5, 539 *sq.*; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 4, 462.

† **ascălĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀσκαλία, *The edible part of the artichoke*, Plin. 21, 16, 57.

Ascalonius, a, um, *adj.*, v. the follg.

Ascălo, ōnis, *f.*, Ἀσκάλων, *An important trading-town in the southern part of Palestine, between Gaza and Azotus upon the Sea*, now *Ascalon*, Mel. 1, 11, 3; Plin. 5, 13, 14; cf. Mann. Palest. p. 202.—Whence Ascălōnĭus, a, um, *adj. Of Ascalon:* caepa, *an eschalot*, Col. 11, 3, 57; 12, 10, 1; Plin. 19, 6, 32.

* **a-scalpo** (ads.), ĕre, *v. n. To scratch at:* aurem, App. Met. 6, p. 176.

Ascănĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἀσκανία, *A region in Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 32, 40; cf. the word in Crusius's Lex. of Prop. Names.

1. Ascănĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀσκάνιος: lacus, *in Bithynia, near Nicaea*, Plin. 5, 32, 43: portus, *in Troas*, id. 5, 30, 32: insulae, *in the Aegean Sea, before Troas*, id. ib. 31, 38.

2. Ascănĭus, ii, *m.*, Ἀσκάνιος, *Son of Aeneas and Creūsa, ruler at Lavinium, and founder of Alba Longa*, Virg. A. 1, 271; Liv. 1, 3; cf. Wagner Virg. A. l. c., and Exc. ad Aen. 2, *no.* XVII. p. 438.

† **ascaules,** is, *m.* = ἀσκαύλης, *A bagpiper:* Mart. 10, 3, 8 (called in Suet. Ner. 54 utricularius).

ascendĭbĭlis (adsc.), e, *adj.* [ascendo] *That can be ascended* or *climbed:* semita, Pomp. in Schol. Stat. Theb. 10, 841.

a-scendo (adsc.), ndi, nsum, 3. *v. n.* [scando] *To ascend, mount up, climb somewhere* (opp. to *descendere*, and differ. from *escendere*, which designates a climbing, mounting upon some high object, and involves the idea of exertion, struggling; cf. Oud. Caes. B. G. 7, 27; Suet. Caes. 61; Bremi and Dähne Nep. Them. 8, 6; Ochsn. Ecl. p. 287 and 288; Doed. Syn. 4, p. 60 and 61) (class.; in Cic. very freq.), constr. oftenest with *in*; but also with *ad*, *c. Acc.* and *abs.* (In Cic. in the lit. signif., except once with the Acc., always with *in*; but in the trop. signif. in all four ways.) **a.** With *in:* ascendi in lembum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 35: in navem, Nep. Them. 8, 6; so id. Alc. 4, 3; Epam. 4, 5: in Amanum (urbem), Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8; id. de Or. 2, 24: in equum, id. de Sen. 10 *fin.*; id. Lael. 23 *fin.*; so id. Tusc. 1, 29 *fin.*; Parad. 1, 2, 11; Mil. 35, 97; cf. id. Leg. 2, 8: ascensus in coelum; and Ovid: inque plagas coeli, Met. 11, 518; Cic. Vatin. 14, 34; Liv. 2, 28 Drak.: in concionem, id. Att. 4, 2, 3; so Liv. 3, 49; 5, 50: in Capitolium, Liv. 10, 7: in urbem, Virg. A. 2, 192.—**b.** *c. ad:* ad Gitanas, Epiri oppidum, Liv. 42, 38.—**c.** *c. Acc.:* navem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 69; so Phaedr. 4, 22, 9; and classem, Tac. A. 2, 75: montes altos, Lucr. 6, 469; cf. Caesar: summum jugum montis, B. G. 1, 21; and Juv.: montem, 1, 82; and Claud.: fastigia montis anheli, Rapt. Pros. 3, 383: currus, Lucr. 5, 1300: adversam ripam, Cic. Div. 1, 28: murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 27; so Virg. A. 9, 507: equum, Liv. 23, 14; so Suet. Caes. 61: ascendit Capitolium ad lumina, Suet. Caes. 37: Olympum, Tib. 4, 1, 12: magnum iter ascendo, Prop. 4, 10, 3: illuc, Ov. M. 8, 17; so id. ib. 11, 394: quo simul ascendit, id. ib. 7, 220. Also pass.: si mons erat ascendendus, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: primus gradus ascendatur, Vitr. 3, 3; Plin. 36, 13, 19 *no.* 2: ascenso simul curru, Suet. Tib. 2 *fin.*; Prop. 4, 3, 63.—**d.** Abs.: ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: qua fefellerat ascendens hostis, Liv. 5, 47.

2. Trop.: **A.** constr. in like manner: **a.** With *in:* in summum locum civitatis, Cic. Clu. 55: propter quem (ornatum) ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, id. Or. 36, 125.—**b.** *c. ad:* Lucr. 2, 137: aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, Cic. Part. 4, 12: propius ad magnitudinem alicujus, Plin. Pan. 61, 2: ad honores, Cic. Brut. 68 *fin.:* ad hunc gradum amicitiae, Curt. 7, 1, 14.—**c.** *c. Acc.:* ex honoribus continuis familiae unum gradum dignitatis, Cic. Mur. 27: altiorem gradum, id. Off. 2, 18, 62; so Nep. Phoc. 2, 3: altissimum (gradum), Plin. 3, 2, 4.—Poet.: ascendere thalamum, *i. e.* matrimonium contrahere, Val. Fl. 6, 45.—**d.** *Abs.:* ad summam amplitudinem pervenisset, ascendens gradibus magistratuum, Cic. Brut. 81, 281; Plin. Pan. 58, 3: altius ascendere, Brutus in Cic. Ep. Brut. 1, 4: gradatim ascendit vox, Cic. de Or. 3, 61: usque ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non ascendit, *i. e.* alios non tetigit, Liv. 7, 30.—**B.** Super, supra aliquem *or* aliquid ascendere, *to ascend above any person* or *thing, to far surpass, to stand higher* (only in Tacitus): liberti ibi super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt, Tac. G. 25 Ruperti: supra tribunatus et praeturas et consulatus ascendere, id. Or. 7.—Whence

ascendens (adsc.), entis, *Pa.* * **1.** machina, *A machine for ascending, a scaling-ladder:* Vitr. 10, 19.—**2.** In the jurists, ascendentes are *The kindred in an ascending line* (*parents, grandparents*, etc.), opposed to *descendentes* (children, grandchildren, *etc.*): Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 68.—Hence

* **ascensĭbĭlis** (adsc.), e, *adj. That may be ascended:* iter, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 1.

ascensĭo (adsc.), ōnis, *f.* [ascendo] *An ascending, ascent* (more rare than ascensus): ad hirundininum nidum, ascensionem ut faceret, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6: graduum, Vitr. 9, 1, p. 208 ed. Rode.—Trop.: quorum (oratorum) quae fuerit ascensio, et quam in omnibus rebus difficilis optimi perfectio, *etc.*, *an advancement, a soaring*, * Cic. Brut. 36, 137.

* **ascensor** (adsc.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who ascends:* montis Dominici, Hier. in Rufin. 1.

1. ascensus (adsc.), a, um, *Part.*, from ascendo.

2. ascensus (adsc.), ūs, *m.* [ascendo] *An ascending, ascent:* primos prohibere ascensu coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 32: homines audaces ab ejus templi aditu atque ascensu repulisti, Cic. Dom. 21; so Liv. 25, 36: summi fastigia tecti ascensu supero, Virg. A. 2, 303: ascensus siderum, *a rising of the stars to our hemisphere*, Plin. 29, 4, 15.—Also in plur.: hostes partim scalis ascensus tentant, Liv. 36, 24.—Trop.: ollisque ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus ascensus esto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: olla propter quae datur homini ascensus in coelum, id. ib. 2, 8.—**2.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*; cf. aditus, accessus, *etc.*): *A place where one ascends, an approach, ascent:* inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: difficilis atque arduus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 23: riget arduus alto Tmolus in ascensu, Ov. M. 11, 151: quae aedes tribunal habent et ascensum, *a flight of stairs, ascent:* Vitr. 4, 7, p. 93 ed. Rod.; so id. 5, 6, p. 111 ib.—Trop.: in virtute multi ascensus, *many degrees*, Cic. Planc. 25 Wund.

† **ascētērĭa,** orum, *n.* = ἀσκητήρια, *A place of abode for ascetics, a hermitage*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33.

† **ascētrĭae,** arum, *f.* = ἀσκήτριαι, *Women who have taken vows, female ascetics*, Novell. Constit. Just. 123.

ascĭa, ae, *f.* [kindred with ἀξίνη] *An axe for hewing wood, a carpenter's axe:* ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 23; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 661 *sq.*; so Plin. 7, 56, 57; 16, 40, 76, *no.* 3. Proverb.: asciam sibi in crus impingere *or* illidere, *to cut one's own legs, to wound one's self:* Petr. S. 74, 16; cf. App. M. 3, p. 139, 6.

2. *A mattock, a hoe:* asciae in aversa parte referentes rastros, Pall. 1, 43, 3.

3. *A mason's trowel:* Vitr. 7, 2; so Pall. 1, 14. Upon monuments such a trowel is found pictured, and in the inscription the expression: Sub ascia *or* ad asciam dedicatum, *i. e.* while yet under the trowel, devoted to a tomb (prob. this was done in order to protect the empty sepulchre from injury): Orell. *no.* 249; ib. *no.* 4464; 4465; 4466; 4467: PATER ET MATER FILIO DVLCISSIMO AD ASCIAM DEDICATVM POSVERVNT, ib. *no.* 4468.

Ascĭburgĭum, ii, *n. An ancient town in Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine*, now *Asburg* (acc. to Mann. Gall. p. 250, the village Essenberg, opp. Duisburg), Tac. G. 3, and H. 4, 33.

1. * **ascĭo,** are, *v. a.* [ascia *no.* 3] *To work* or *prepare with a trowel:* calcem, Vitr. 7, 2.

2. a-scĭo (adsc.), īvi (never ii), 4. *v. a.*, like adoptare, arrogare, *etc.*, transf. from the sphere of civil law to common life: *To take to one's self knowingly and willingly, to receive, admit*; as it were, sciendo (= sciscendo) assumere; cf. ascisco (like scio in this signif., very rare, perh. only in Virg. and Tac.): socios, Virg. A. 12, 38: generum, id. ib. 11, 472: asciri per adoptionem, Tac. A. 1, 3: sibi Tiberium ascivit, id. ib. 4, 57: asciri in societatem Germanos, id. Hist. 4, 24: asciri inter comites, id. ib. 4, 80: milites ascire, id. Agr. 19.—Whence

a-scisco (adsc.), īvi (in the ante-class. and class. Lat. never ii), ītum, 3. *v. a.* **1.** *To take, receive something with approbation, approve, receive as true*, sciscendo assumere: quum jussisset populus Romanus aliquid, si id ascivissent socii populi ac Latini, *etc.*, Cic. Balb. 8, 20: quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, asciverunt, id. ib. § 21: quibus (scitis) ascitis susceptisque, id. Leg. 2, 5: tu vero ista ne asciveris, neve fueris commenticiis rebus assensus, id. Acad. 2, 40, 125: ne labar ad opinionem, et aliquid asciscam et comprobem incognitum, id. ib. 2, 45, 138.

2. Of persons: *To receive* or *admit one in some character, as something* (*citizen, ally, son*, etc.): dominos acreis, Lucr. 5, 88, and 6, 63: perficiam ut hunc A. Licinium non modo non segregandum, quum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam, si non esset, putetis asciscendum fuisse, Cic. Arch. 2 *fin.*; cf. id. Balb. 13; Nep. Att. 3, 1: Numam Pompilium . . . . regem alienigenam sibi ipse populus ascivit eumque ad regnandum Romam Curibus ascivit, Cic. Rep. 2, 13: aliquem patronum, id. Pis. 11, 25: socios sibi ad id bellum Osismios, *etc.*, asciscunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 10; so id. ib. 1, 5, 4; Sall. C. 47: aliquem ducem, Hirt. B. Alex. 59, 2: gener inde provecto annis ascitus, Liv. 21, 2; so Tac. H. 1, 59: ascivit te filium non vitricus sed princeps, Plin. Pan. 7, 4; Tac. H. 2, 5 *fin.*: aliquem successorem, Suet. Tib. 23 *fin.*, et al.—In the histt. also in connection with *in* (in civitatem, societatem, senatum, nomen, *etc.*): asciti simul in civitatem et patres, Liv. 6, 40, 3: simul in civitatem Romanam et in familias patriciorum ascitus, Tac. A. 11, 24: aliquem in numerum patriciorum, id. ib. 25: inter patricios, id. Agr. 9: Chauci in commilitium asciti sunt, id. Ann. 1, 60: aliquem in penates suos, id. Hist. 1, 15: aliquem in nomen, id. Ann. 3, 30; Suet. Claud. 39: aliquem in bona et nomen, id. Galb. 17.—Transf. from the sphere of civil law to private life;

3. In gen., *To take, draw*, or *receive any person* or *thing to one's self*; of things also; *to appropriate to one's self* (differ. from adjungere and assumere, by the access. idea of exertion and mediation, or of personal reflection; cf. Herz. Caes. B

G. 3, 9, 10; Sall. Cat. 24, 3): quae neque terra sibi ascivit, nec maxumus aether, *which neither the earth appropriates to itself nor*, etc., Lucr. 5, 474: nemo oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc incredibile sceleris foedus asciverit, Cic. Cat. 2, 4 *fin.*: exsulibus omnium civitatium ascitis, receptis latronibus, *etc.*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30: ea tempestate plurimos cujusque generis homines ascivisse dicitur, Sall. Cat. 24, 3: Vejentes re secunda elati voluntarios undique ad spem praedae asciverunt, Liv. 4, 31, 3; Tac. H. 2, 8: in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, id. ib. 1, 25.—Poet. asciscere for asciscere se or ascisci, *To join* or *unite one's self to one* (cf. accingunt omnes operi, Virg. A. 2, 235): ascivere tuo comites sub numine divae centum omnes nemorum, Grat. Cyneg. 16.—**b.** Of things: Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10: sibi oppidum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10: Ceres et Libera, ... quarum sacra populus Romanus a Graecis ascita et accepta tanta religione tuetur, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 5, 72; so id. Harusp. Resp. 13, 27; Ov. M. 15, 625 Heins. (cf. Web. Luc. 8, 831): peregrinos ritus, Liv. 1, 20: opimum quoddam et tamquam adipatum dictionis genus, Cic. Or. 8, 25: nova verba, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119: quod ipsa natura asciscat et reprobet, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23: asciscere aut probare amicitiam aut justitiam, id. ib. 1, 21, 70; id. Leg. 1, 11; id. Fin. 3, 5, 17; cf. Beier Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13, p. 203: hanc consuetudinem lubenter ascivimus, id. Brut. 57 *fin.*—**c.** Sibi, like arrogo, *To assume* or *arrogate something to one's self* (very rare): eos illius expertes esse prudentiae, quam sibi asciscerent, id. de Or. 1, 19, 87: eloquentiae laudem uni sibi, Tac. A. 14, 52; cf. Cic. Dom. 36, 95.—**d.** Ascītus opp. to innate, native, inborn: *Derived, assumed, foreign*: in eo nativum quemdam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4: proles, Stat. Silv. 1, 1, 23: genitos esse vos mihi, non ascitos milites credite, Curt. 10, 3, 6: dapes, Ov. F. 6, 172.

* **4.** *To order, decree,* or *approve also,* etiam sciscere: Cic. Leg. 2, 8; Wytt.; v. Moser in h. l.

ascītes, ae, *m.* = ἀσκίτης *sc.* ὕδρωψ, *A kind of dropsy*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8; Plin. Valer. 3, 12 (in Cels. 3, 21 written as a Greek word).

1. ascitus (adsc.), a, um, *Part.*, v. ascisco.

2. * **ascītus** (adsc.), ūs, *m.* [ascisco] *An acceptance, reception*: Cic. Fin. 5, 7.

† **ascĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄσκιος (without shadow): loca, *countries under the equator*, Plin. 2, 73, 75.

Asclēpĭădes, ae. *m.*, Ἀσκληπιάδης, **1.** *A distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Cels. 3, 4; Plin. 7, 37, 37; 26, 3, 8; Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.—**2.** *A blind philosopher of Eretria*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113.—**3.** *A Greek poet, inventor of the metre named after him* metrum Asclēpĭădēum (*e. g.* Hor. Od. 1, 1: Maecenas atavis edite regibus), Diomed. p. 508 P.

Asclepiadeus, a, um, *adj.*, v. the preced, *no.* 3.

† **asclēpĭas,** ădis, *f.* = ἀσκληπιάς, *The common swallow-wort*, Asclepias Vincetoxicum, L.; Plin. 27, 5, 18.

Asclēpĭŏdŏtus, i, *m.* *A biographer of Diocletian*, Vop. Aurel. 44.

† **asclēpĭon,** ii, *n.* *A medicinal herb named from Aesculapius*, Ἀσκληπιός, Plin. 25, 4, 11.

Asclētārĭo, ōnis, *m.* *A mathematician of the time of Domitian*, Suet. Dom. 15.

Asclum, i, *n.*, v. Asculum.

Ascōnĭus, ii, *m.* Q. A. Pedianus, *A learned grammarian of Padua, who,* A.D. 41, *wrote a valuable commentary upon Cicero*; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. § 260; Weich. Poet. Lat. p. 274.

† **ascŏpēra,** ae, *f.* = ἀσκοπήρα, *A leathern traveling bag* or *sack*: Suet. Ner. 45.

Ascra, ae, *f.*, Ἄσκρα, *A village in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the birthplace of Hesiod*, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 31.—Whence **Ascraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἀσκραῖος, **a.** *Ascraean*: nemus, Prop. 2, 13, 4: poeta, *i. e. Hesiod*, id. 2, 34, 77: senex, the same, Virg. E. 6, 70; also subst. Ascraeus, i, *m.*, *Hesiod*, Ov. Am. 15, 11.—Whence, **b.** *Hesiodic* or *of Hesiod*: carmen, *i. e. rural*, Virg. G. 2, 176; Col. 10, 436: boves, *which Hesiod pastured*, Ov. F. 6, 14.—**c.** *Of Helicon, Heliconian*: fontes, Prop. 2, 10, 25.

a-scrībo (adscr.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* *To join to in writing, to add to a writing*; constr. *abs.*, *c. Dat.*, *ad*, *in c. acc.* or *abl.*: antiquior dies in tuis ascripta literis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: in altera epistola diem non ascribis, id. Att. 3, 23: Terentia salutem tibi plurimam ascribit, id. ib. 1, 5 *fin.*: illud minime auguris, quod ascripsit, ob eam causam, *etc.*, id. Div. 1, 16, 29: hoc tibi respondeo: ascripsisse eundem Sullam in eandem legem: SI QVID, *etc.*: nam nisi esset, hoc in omnibus legibus non ascriberetur, id. Caec. 33: nomen suum in albo profitentium citharoedorum jussit ascribi, Suet. Ner. 21; id. Tib. 51, et al.: coheredem sibi libertum ejus ascriptum, id. Vitell. 14. Esp. freq. of superscriptions and inscriptions: Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66: non credo ascripturum esse MAGNO, id. Agr. 2, 20: novo si marmori ascripserunt Praxitelem suo, Phaedr. 5, prol. 6: tumulo publice exstructo ascripserant, *Pro libertate eos occubuisse*, Suet. Aug. 12 *fin.*: ut qui statuarum titulis pronepotem se Q. Catuli Capitolini semper ascripserit, id Galb. 2; id. Ner. 45; id. Aug. 70.—**b.** Trop.: (*a*) *To impute, ascribe, attribute to one the cause of something*: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic. Inv. 1, 49: panaces Diis inventoribus ascriptum, Plin. 25, 4, 11; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 81. And *per hypallagen* (cf. Rudd. 2, p. 393): cur autem ascribimus illum his lacrimis (instead of illi has lacrimas), id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 419; cf. id. Eidyll. 6, 81.—(*β*) *To place, as it were, to one's credit,* i. e. *to settle, fix, designate, appoint*: eidem (servo) ascripsisse legatum, *bequeathed to him*, Plin. Ep. 4, 10. Poet.: culpam lues, olim quum ascriptus venerit poenae dies, Phaedr. 4, 11, 8.—Kindred with this, (*γ*) sibi aliquid, *To apply, refer something to one's self*: qui facere quae non possunt, verbis elevant, Ascribere hoc debebunt exemplum sibi, id. 4, 3, 6.

2. *t. t.* *To enrol, enter in a list* (*as citizen, soldier, colonist*, etc.): ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, *to be entered, received as citizen*, Cic. Arch. 4: si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent, id. ib.: urbanae militiae ascribebatur, Tac. H. 2, 94: "ascripti dicebantur qui in colonias nomina dedissent, ut essent coloni," Fest. p. 13: colonos Venusiam ascripserunt, Liv. 31, 49; so id. 32, 7; 33, 24; 34, 42; 35, 9, et al.: coloniam deduxit ascriptis veteranis, Suet. Ner. 9. So also of embassadors: Phaedr. 4, 17, 16.—**b.** Trop.: (*a*) *To reckon* or *number in a class, include among*: * Lucr. 4, 1183: Satyris poëtas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4 (cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 13: scribe tui gregis hunc): aliquem ordinibus Deorum, id. Od. 3, 3, 35; Tac. G. 46: aliquem antiquis temporibus, id. Or. 17.—(*β*) *To add* or *join to*: ad hoc genus ascribamus etiam narrationes apologorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: admiratus eorum fidem tyrannus petivit, ut se ad amicitiam tertium ascriberent, id. Off. 3, 10, 45; so id. Tusc. 5, 22; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: tu vero ascribe me in talem numerum, id. Phil. 2, 13: suae alicujus sententiam, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 6: unus A. Gabinius belli maritimi Cn. Pompejo socius ascribitur, *i. e.* additur, id. Manil. 19 *fin.*—Hence also of attributes of a deity: Jovi aquila ascribitur, *is ascribed*, Plin. 10, 5, 6.

ascriptĭcĭus (adscr.) (-tius), a, um, *adj.* [ascribo *no.* 2] *That is enrolled* or *received in any community* (*as citizen, soldier*, etc.): novi et ascripticii cives, * Cic. N. D. 3, 15 *fin.*: *ascripticii* veluti quidam scripti dicebantur, qui supplendis legionibus ascribebantur. Hos et *accensos* dicebant, quod ad legionum censum essent ascripti, Fest. p. 13; cf. ascriptivus: servi, *servants who, as property, pass from one possessor to another*, Cod. 11, 47, 6.

* **ascriptĭo** (adscr.), ōnis, *f.* [ascribo *no.* 1] *An addition in writing*: Cic. Caec. 33.

* **ascriptīvus** (adscr.), a, um, *adj.* [ascribo *no.* 2] *That is enrolled as a (supernumerary) soldier* (cf. ascripticius and accensus): Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 2; Var. L. L. 7, 3, 92.

ascriptor (adscr.), ōris, *m.* [ascribo *no.* 1] *He who willingly subscribes (his name)*; accordingly, trop. *he who assents to, agrees to any thing* (perh. only in the follg. exs.): ascriptores legis agrariae, Cic. Agr. 2, 9: venalis ascriptor et subscriptor tuus, id. Dom. 19; Red. in Senat. 4, 9, and 10, 26.

ascriptus (adscr.), a, um, *Part.*, from ascribo.

Ascŭlum (Asclum, Sil. 8, 440, and Itin. Anton.), i, *n.*, Ἄσκουλον, more freq. Ἄσκλον, **1.** *The capital of Picenum*, now *Ascoli*, Plin. 3, 13, 18: Flor. 1, 18, 9; 14; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, S. 492.—Whence **Ascŭlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Asculum, Asculanian*: triumphus, Plin. 7, 43, 44; and Asculani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Asculum*, Cic. Font. 14.—**2.** *A town in Apulia*, Flor. 1, 18, 9 Duker.; whence **Ascŭlīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Asculinian*: ager, Frontin. de Colon. p. 110.

† **ascȳrŏīdes,** is, *n.* = ἀσκυροειδές, *A plant similar to the* ascyron, Plin. 27, 5, 20.

† **ascȳron,** i, *n.* = ἄσκυρον, *A plant*, also called androsaemon, *St. John's-wort*, Plin. 27, 4, 10.

Asdrubal, v. Hasdrubal.

ăsella, ae, *f. dim.* [asina] *A small she-ass*: Ov. A. A. 3, 290.

Asellĭo, ōnis, *m.* *One of the more ancient Roman historians*, Cic. Leg. 1, 2.

* **ăsellŭlus,** i, *m. double dim.* [asinus, asellus] *A small, young ass*: Arnob. 3, p. 109.

ăsellus, i, *m. dim.* [asinus] *A little ass, an ass's colt*: dossuarius, Var. R. R. 2, 6 *fin.*: asellus onustus auro, * Cic. Att. 1, 16: tardus, Virg. G. 1, 273: lente gradiens, Ov. M. 11, 179; so id. 4, 27; Hor. S. 1, 9, 20, et al.—Proverb.: narrare fabulam surdo asello, *to preach to deaf ears*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 199 (an imitation of a Greek proverb, Ὄνῳ τις ἔλεγε μῦθον· ὁ δὲ τὰ ὦτα ἐκίνει; cf. Schmid upon Hor. l. c.)—Trop. of a man addicted to sensuality, Juv. 9, 92; Petr. S. 24 *fin.*; Hier. Vit. S. Hilar.—**2.** *A star*: sunt in signo Cancri duae stellae parvae, Aselli appellati, Plin, 18, 35, 80; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 23.—**3.** *A sea-fish much prized by the Romans*, perh. *cod* or *haddock*: Var. L. L. 5, 12, 23; cf. Plin. 9, 17, 28. (* Proverb. post asellum diaria non sumo, *after delicious fare I take no common food*, Petr. 24.)—**4.** *A Roman cognomen*, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258; Liv. 27, 41, et al.

† **ăsēmus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄσημος (without sign): tunica, *That has not the purple stripe*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33 *fin.*

1. Asĭa, ae, *f.* (**ăs-**) (in regard to the quantity of the A, cf. Jahn Ov. M. 5, 648), Ἀσία, **a.** Orig., *A town in Lydia*; afterward, *the region around it*; hence **Asĭus,** a, um (**ăs-**), *adj.* *Of Asia*: palus, *the marshy region on the river Cayster*, Virg. A. 7, 701; cf. id. G. 1, 383, and Hom. Il. 2, 461; and Asĭa, *A nymph*, Virg. G. 4, 343; cf. Hyg. F. prooem.—Then, **b.** In an extended signif., *Asia Minor*, Cic. Manil. 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 5; Virg. A. 2, 556; Sen. Troad. 6 Hence also for *Pergamos*, Liv. 26, 24; Vell. 2, 4, and, as a Roman province, κατ' ἐξοχήν (ἡ ἰδίως καλουμένη Ἀσία, Strabo 17, p 118) Asia comprehended Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia, Cic. Fl. 27; Manil. 6, et saep. Hence **Asius,** a, um (**ăs-**), *adj.* *Asiatic* (cf. Asiaticus): villa, Var. in Non. 466, 3.—For *Troas*, Ov. M. 13, 484.—And, finally, in its greatest extent, **c.** *The whole of the quarter of the globe Asia* (hence the distinction Asia Minor, Oros. 1, 2), Plin. 5, 9. A poet. form, **Asis,** ĭdis (**ăs-**), Ov. M. 5, 648; 9, 448.

2. †† **asĭa,** ae, *f.* Among the Taurini, *Rye* (Lat. secale), Plin. 18, 16, 40.

Asĭăgĕnes, is (**ăs-**), *m.*, Ἀσιαγενής, *A surname of* Scipio Asiaticus, Liv. 39, 44, and Sid. Carm. 7, 80; cf. Gron. Obs. 4, 391 (p. 531, ed. Frotsch.).

Asĭāne, *adv.* *In the Asiatic manner*, v. Asianus.

Asĭānus, a, um (**ăs-**), *adj.*, Ἀσιανός. *Asiatic, belonging to the Roman province*

Asia: res, Liv. 31, 2. Hence Asiani, subst., *The inhabitants of the province* Asia, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9; Plin. 21, 26, 98.—In rhetoric, Asiani are *the orators who employ a peculiarly bombastic* or *redundant manner of discourse* (cf. Asiaticus), Quint. 12, 10, 1; 12, 16. Hence *adv.* Asiāne (**ăs-**) loqui, id. ib. 12, 10, 17.

† **Ăsiarcha,** ae, *m.* = 'Ασιάρχης, *A high-priest, and overseer of games and theatrical exhibitions in the Roman province of Asia*, Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 2.

Asiātĭcus, a, um (**ăs-**), *adj.*, 'Ασιατικός, *Asiatic*: bellum, Cic. Manil. 7: mare, Plin. 5, 27, 28: persica, *a fruit from a tree in Asia, a kind of peach*, id. 15, 12, 11; also abs. Asiatica, Col. 10, 412: picturae genus, Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 7: genus dicendi, in rhet., *an overloaded, bombastic style of discourse, peculiar to Asiatics*, Cic. Brut. 95; cf. id. Or. 8 *fin.*, and Asianus.—Subst. Asiaticus, i, *m.* *An appellation of Cornelius Scipio, who conquered Antiochus, brother of* Scipio Africanus, Liv. 37, 58; Gell. 7, 19; cf. Asiagenes.

† **ăsīlus,** i, *m.* *A gad-fly, horse-fly, cattle-fly*, usu. tabanus (cf. Plin. 11, 28, 34); Gr. οἶστρος (cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 15): Virg. G. 3, 147 (cf. Hom. Od. 22, 297). (Even in Seneca's time the word was antiquated, v. Sen. Ep. 58; cf. Plin. 11, 28, 34.)

ăsĭna, ae, *f.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* asinabus rests only on the assertion of Prisc. p. 733 P.; Rhem. Pal. 1365 ib., and Phoc. p. 1707 ib.: asinis, Plin. 11, 40, 95, acc. to which it should be considered as *masc.*; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 26, with Charis. p. 39, and Rudd. 1, p. 50, *not.* 31) [asinus] *A she-ass*: Var. R. R. 2, 8, 1, and 6; so Col. 6, 37, 4; Plin. 8, 44, 69; Pall. 1, 35 *fin.*: molendaria, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18.—**2.** *A Roman* cognomen, *e. g.* Cn. Scipio Asina, Macr. Sat. 1, 6.

Asinaeus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Asine.

* **ăsĭnālis,** e, *adj.* [asinus] *Asinine, doltish, stupid*: asinali verecundia ductus, App. M. 4. p. 153, 3 Elm.

ăsĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining* or *belonging to the ass*: mola, Cato R. R. 10, 4, and 11, 4.—Subst.: **a.** ăsĭnārĭus, ii, *m.* *A keeper of asses, an ass-driver*, Cato R. R. 10, 1, and 11, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 18, 1.—**b.** Ăsĭnārĭa, ae, *f.* *The title of a comedy of Plautus.*—(That the Via asinaria, Fest. s. v. RETRICIBUS, p. 233, *a side-branch of the* Via Latina, and the Aurelian designation Porta Asinaria, earlier P. Coelimontana, were named from asinus, since upon this street and through this gate asses brought vegetables, fruit, *etc.*, to Rome to market, is, in opp. to Müll. Roms Camp. 2, p. 3 and 4, justly questioned in Platner's Besch. d. Stadt Rom. 3. 663.)

Ăsĭne, es, *f.*, 'Ασίνη, *A town in Messenia*, Plin. 4, 5, 7. Whence Asinaeus sinus, id. ib.: cf. Mann. Gr. p. 546.

Asinianus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Asinius.

ăsĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [asinus] *Of* or *produced by the ass*: stercus, Var. R. R. 1, 38, 2: pullus, *ass's foal, a young ass*, id. ib. 2, 8: pilus, Plin. 8, 21, 30, et al.: pruna, *a kind of plum of little value*, Plin. 15, 13, 12.

Ăsĭnĭus, a, um, *adj.* *A Roman gentile name; the most celebrated is* Asinius Pollio, *a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in Rome, and author of a history (now lost) of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey*, Cic. Fam. 10, 31 *sq.* Manut.; Vell. 2, 125; Hor. Od. 2, 1; Virg. E. 4; Tac. A. 4, 34; Suet. Caes. 30; Gramm. 10; cf. Bähr's Literaturgesch. § 192; Weich. Poet. Lat. p. 155; 293; 327; 395, et al. Whence **Ăsĭnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to the gens* Asinia, *or to an Asinius*: crimen, Cic. Clu. 13.

ăsĭnus, i, *m.* *An ass*: Cato R. R. 10, 1; 11, 1; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 14; 2, 6, 1, et al.; Col. 6, 37, 8; 7, 1, et al.; Plin. 8, 43, 68, et saep.—Proverb.: qui asinum non potest, stratum caedit, *he who can not find the chief offender avenges himself upon his relatives*, Petr. 45, 8: in tegulis, of an odd appearance, ib. 63: ad lyram, of an awkward man, acc. to Var. in Gell. 3, 16.—Trop. of a simple man: *An ass, a dolt, simpleton, blockhead*: neque ego homines magis asinos umquam vidi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4. Hence as a term of insult: id. Ad. 5, 8. 12; id. Eun. 3, 5, 50: quid nunc te, asine, literas doceam? Non opus est verbis sed fustibus, Cic. Pis. 30.

ăsĭnusca, ae, *f.* *A kind of grape of little value*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 9; Macr. S. 2, 16.

ăsĭo, ōnis, *m.* *A horned owl*, Plin. 10, 23, 33; 29, 6, 38.

Asis, idis, *f.*, v. 1. Asia, *fin.*

Asius, a, um, *adj.*, v. 1. Asia *no.* a.

† **ăsōmătus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀσώματος, *Incorporeal*: profatus, Mart. Cap. 3 *init.*

Āsōpĭădes, ae, *m. patr.*, 'Ασωπιάδης, *Grandson of Asopus*, i. e. *Aeacus*, Ov. M. 7, 484.

Āsōpis, ĭdis, *f.* (*gen. Gr.* Asopidos, Ov. M. 7, 616; *acc. Gr.* Asopida, id. ib. 6, 113), 'Ασωπίς. **1.** *Daughter of Asopus*, i. e. *Aegina, the mother of Aeacus by Jupiter*, Ov. M. 6, 113; 7, 616.—**2.** *His daughter Evadne*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 41.—**3.** *A name of the island Euboea* (after Euboea, the third daughter of Asopus), Plin. 4, 12. 21.—**4.** *Adj.* for *Boeotian* (v. Asopus), Stat. Th. 4, 370.

Āsōpus, i, *m.* (*nom. Gr.* Asopos, Stat. Th. 7, 315; *acc. Gr.* Asopon, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33), 'Ασωπός, *A river in Boeotia*; personified, *the father of Aegina, Evadne, and Euboea, and grandfather of Aeacus* (v. Asopis and Asopiades), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33.—**2.** *A river in Thessaly*, Liv. 36, 22.—**3.** *In Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 29, 29.

† **ăsōtĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀσωτεία, *Dissoluteness, sensuality*, Gell. 10, 17, 3; 19, 9, 8.

† **ăsōtus,** i, *m.* = ἄσωτος, *A sensual, dissolute man, a debauchee* (only in Cic.): Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22; id. ib. 2, 8, 23; N. D. 3, 31, 77.

† **aspălăthus,** i, *m.* = ἀσπάλαθος, *A thorny shrub, whose bark and roots yielded a fragrant oil, which was used in the preparation of spiced wine* (vinum aromatites), *rose-wood*, Plin. 12, 24, 52; id. 14, 16, 51; 15, 7, 7.

† **aspălax,** ăcis, *m.* = ἀσπάλαξ, *An herb now unknown*, Plin. 19, 6, 31.

Aspărāgĭum, ii, *n.* *A town in Illyria, on the river Genusus*, Caes. B. C. 3, 30 *fin.*; 41 and 76: now *Iskarpar*.

† **aspărăgus** (aspharagus, App. Herb. 84), i, *m.* = ἀσπάραγος (ἀσφ.), **1.** *Asparagus*: Cato R. R. 6, 3; 61; Col. 11, 3, 45; Plin. 19, 8, 42; 4, 19, *no.* 2; Juv. 11, 69; Suet. Aug. 87 (perh. also Var. in Non. 550, 11, asparagos should be read instead of sparagos).—**2.** *A sprout, a shoot*, Plin. 23, 1, 17; 21, 15, 54.

aspargo, inis, v. aspergo.

Aspāsĭa, ae, *f.*, 'Ασπασία, *The gifted friend of Socrates, afterward wife of Pericles*, Cic. Inv. 1, 31.—**2.** *The mistress of the younger Cyrus*, Just. 10, 2.

aspectābĭlis (adsp.), e, *adj.* [aspecto] (perh. only in the follg. exs.) **1.** *That may be seen, visible*: Cic. Univ. 4: animal, id. ib.—**2.** *That deserves to be seen*: nihil esse aspectabilius, App. Apol. p. 282, 14.

* **aspectāmen** (adsp.), ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A look, a sight*: Claud. Mam. de Statu An. 2, 12.

* **aspectĭo** (adsp.), ōnis, *f.* [aspicio] *A look, a view*: Fest. s. v. SPECTIO, p. 257.

aspecto (adsp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. act.* [id.] *To look at attentively, with esteem, longing*, etc. (rare, but classical): Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 18: quaeso edepol huc me aspecta et responde mihi, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 32: quid me aspectas stolide? id. Amph. 4, 2, 8; so Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 11; Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 16; id. Asin. 5, 1, 13; id. Amph. 1, 1, 114: quid me aspectas? * Cic. Planc. 42: ollum aspectari (*is gazed upon*), claro qui incedit honore, * Lucr. 3, 76: et stabula aspectans regnis excessit avitis, *and looking back upon (with regret)*, etc., Virg. G. 3, 228; id. Aen. 6, 185; id. ib. 10, 251.—**2.** Trop.: **a.** *To observe, pay attention to a thing*: jussa principis, Tac. A. 1, 4.—**b.** Of places as objects: *To look somewhere*, i. e. *to overlook, to be situated by the side of, to lie toward* (cf. the *simple* specto): collis, qui adversas aspectat desuper arces, Virg. A. 1, 420: mare, quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, Tac. A. 12, 32.

1. aspectus (adsp.), a, um. *Part.*, from aspicio.

2. aspectus (adsp.), ūs, *m.* (*gen.* aspecti, Att. in Non. 485, 21; cf. Prisc. p. 712 P.; Rudd. 1, p. 103, *not.* 46: *dat. sing.* aspectu, like jussu, manu, *etc.*, Virg. A. 6, 465; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, S. 332) [aspicio] **1.** Act.: *A seeing, looking at, a glance, look*: intelligens dicendi existimator uno aspectu et praeteriens de oratore saepe judicat, Cic. Brut. 54, 200: hic primo aspectu inanimum quiddam se putat cernere, id. N. D. 2, 35, 90: urbs situ est praeclaro ad aspectum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 52 *fin.* et saep. In plur.: sic orsus Apollo Mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit, Virg. A. 9, 657.—**b.** Physical.: *The sight, glance*: lubricos oculos fecit (natura) et mobiles ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: si contendemus per continuationem, acri aspectu utemur. id. Her. 3, 15, 27.—And, **c.** *The sense of sight*: sed mihi neutiquam cor consentit cum oculorum aspectu, Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2, 17: coelum ita aptum est, ut sub aspectum et tactum cadat, Cic. Univ. 5: aspectum omnino amittere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: res caecae et ab aspectus judicio remotae, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357.

2. Pass. (*i. e.* transferred to the object seen): **a.** *The visibility, appearance*: siderum, Plin. 2, 68, 68; id. 2, 54, 55.—**b.** *A kind of appearance, appearance, presence, mien, countenance*: quadrupes aspectu truci, Pac. in Cic. Div. 2, 64; Lucr. 1, 66: pomorum jucundus aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63; id. Phil. 2, 29: fuit (Iphicrates) et animo magno et corpore, imperatoriaque forma, ut ipso aspectu cuivis injiceret admirationem sui, Nep. Iphicr. 3: Canidia et Sagana horrendae aspectu, Hor. S. 1, 8, 26: apes horridae aspectu, Plin. 11, 18, 19: Bucephalus aspectu torvo, id. 8, 42, 64: Oceanus cruento aspectu, Tac. A. 14, 32, et al. Hence, (*a*) *The form, figure*: herba aspectu roris marini, Plin. 24, 19, 113; id. 10, 40, 56.—And, (*β*) *The color*: carbunculi aspectus nigrioris, Plin. 37, 7, 25: discolor, id. 31, 2, 20.

as-pello (abspello; cf. ab *init.*), ĕre (abspulsus, adduced without vouchers by Fronto Differ. Vocab. p. 473), *v. a.* *To remove, drive away* (only ante-class.): eos, qui advorsum eunt, aspellito, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 5; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 46; Amph. 3, 4, 17; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 20 Bentl. Trop.: longe a leto aspellor, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10 *fin.*: metum alicui, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 4.

† **aspendĭos,** ii, *m.* = ἀσπένδιος, *A kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 18, 22.

Aspendos, i, *f.*, Ἄσπενδος, *A town built by the Argives, in Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon*, now *Minugat*, Mel. 1, 14, 1. Hence **Aspendius,** a, um, *adj.* *Of Aspendos*: Aspendii, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Aspendos*, Liv. 37, 23; Nep. Dat. 8, 2. A harper of Aspendos was distinguished in antiquity for playing with the fingers of the left hand (* instead of the plectrum), and on the side of the instrument turned inward, and accordingly concealed from the view of the spectators. Hence Aspendius proverbially of a man who takes more thought for his own than for others' advantage: Aspendius citharista, quem omnia intus canere dicebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20 Ascon.; cf. id. Agr. 2, 26: atque hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non vobis, sed sibi intus canit.

asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (aspra = aspera, Enn. in App. Apol. in carm. aspris = asperis, Virg. A. 2, 379; aspro = aspero, Pall. Insit. 67; cf. aspratus and aspratilis. So also as *nom. propr.* regular *gen.* Asperi; cf. Aspero, Liv. 3, 65: Asperi Grammatici ars, p. 1725 P., et saep. On the other hand, Aspro, Prisc. p. 879 P.; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 51 *not.* 40) [etym. dub.]. It designates

1. That which by its unevenness, roughness, affects the sense of touch, *Rough, uneven*; opp. to *levis* or *lenis*: lingua aspera tactu, Lucr. 6, 1149; cf. Virg. G. 3, 508; Ov. M. 7, 556; Luc. 4, 325; mixta aspera levibus, Lucr. 2, 471: in locis (spectatur) plani an montuosi, leves an asperi, Cic. Part. Or. 10 *fin.*: quid judicant sensus? dulce, amarum;

lene, asperum, id. Fin. 2, 12, 36: tumulus asperi (*sc.* saxibus) soli, Liv. 25, 36. So saxa, Enn. in Cic. Pis. 19; Tusc. 1, 16; Pac. in Mar. Vict. p. 2522 P.; Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10; Lucr. 4, 148; Ov. M. 6, 76; cf. Leucas, Luc. 1, 42: loca, Caes. B. C. 3, 42; Hor. Epod. 5, 76; Plin. 3, 5, 9, et saep.: unda, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2; glacies, Virg. E. 10, 49: hiems, Ov. M. 11, 490; Claud. in Prob. Cons. 270: Phasis, *i. e. frozen, ice-bound*, id. Rufin. 1, 375; and of climate: aspera coelo Germania, Tac. G. 2: arteria, *the windpipe* (v. arteria), Cic. N. D. 2, 54; Cels. 4, 1. Of raised work (*i. e.* bass-relief, *etc.*), as in Gr. *τραχύς* (cf. also exaspero): aspera signis Pocula, Virg. A. 9, 263; so id. ib. 5, 267: signis exstantibus asper antiquus crater, Ov. M. 12, 235; so id. ib. 13, 701; Prop. 2, 6, 17. So ebur, Sen. Hippol. 899: balteus, Val. Fl. 5, 578: cingula baccis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 89; cf. Drak. Sil. 11, 279: numus, *not yet worn off*, i. e. *new*, Suet. Ner. 44; cf. Sen. Ep. 19: mare, *roused by a storm, tempestuous*, Liv. 37, 16. Of things that have *a rough, thorny, prickly* exterior: barba, Tib. 1, 9, 32: sentes, Virg. A. 2, 379: rubus, id. Ecl. 3, 89: mucro, Luc. 7, 139 (cf. Tac. A. 15, 54: pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit, v. aspero).—Meton. Of food obtained in rough, stony regions: asper meus victus sane est. Sentisne esitas? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 85; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 37; and of a cough producing hoarseness: Mart. 11, 86, 1.—Subst. asperum, i, *n. That which is rough, uneven, an uneven, rough place:* aspera maris, Tac. A. 4, 6: per aspera et devia, Suet. Tib. 60. Also in the superl. thus abs.: asperrimo hiemis Ticinum usque progressus, Tac. A. 3, 5.

2. From the sense of touch transf. to the taste: *Harsh, rough, sour, bitter, acrid, pungent:* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49: asper sapor maris, Plin. 2, 100, 104: allium asperi saporis; quo plures nuclei fuere, hoc est asperius, id. 19, 6, 34: asperrimum piper, id. 12, 7, 14: acetum quam asperrimum, id. 20, 9, 39.

3. Of sound: *Rough, harsh, grating,* etc.: (pronunciationis genus) lene, asperum, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216. Hence a poet. epithet of the letter *R.* (also called litera canina): Ov. F. 5, 481. In rhetoric, *Irregular, rough, rugged:* quidam praefractam et asperam compositionem probant: virilem putant et fortem, quae aurem inaequalitate percutiat, Sen. Ep. 114; cf. Cic. Or. 16, 53: duram potius atque asperam compositionem malim esse quam effeminatam et enervem, Quint. 9, 4, 142. And in grammar spiritus asper, the *h* sound, Prisc. p. 572 P.

4. Of odor: *Sharp, pungent:* herba odoris asperi, Plin. 27, 8, 41.

5. Trop. Of the moral qualities of men: *Rough, harsh, hard, violent, unkind, cruel, perverse* (cf. acerbus *no.* 3; acer *no.* 3; 5, b; Wagner Virg. A. 1, 14): quos natura putes asperos atque omnibus iniquos, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: orator truculentus, asper, maledicus, id. Brut. 34, 129: aspera Juno, Virg. A. 1, 279: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor. A. P. 163: patres vestros, asperrimos illos ad conditionem pacis, Liv. 22, 59; cf. id. 2, 27: rebus non asper egenis, Virg. A. 8, 365: cladibus asper, *exasperated*, Ov. M. 14, 485: asperaque est illi difficilisque Venus, *unfriendly*, Tib. 1, 9, 20; cf. id. 1, 6, 2: (Galatea) acrior igni; asperior tribulis; foeta truculentior ursa, Ov. M. 13, 830: aspera Pholoe, *coy*, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 6. Of a harsh, rigid view of life, or manner of living: accessit istuc doctrina (*sc.* Stoicorum) non moderata, nec mitis, sed paullo asperior et durior, quam aut veritas, aut natura patiatur, Cic. Mur. 29: (Stoici) horridiores evadunt, asperiores, duriores et oratione et verbis, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78 (cf. asperitas *no.* 5): (Cato) asperi animi et linguae acerbae et immodice liberae fuit: sed rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40: (Carthago) studiis asperrima belli, Virg. A. 1, 14 Wagner: Camilla aspera, id. ib. 11, 664; cf. Just.: gens laboribus et bellis asperrima, 2, 3; and Sen.: virgo aspera, *i. e.* Diana, Med. 87.—So **b.** Of animals: *Wild, savage, fierce:* (anguis) asper siti atque exterritus aestu, Virg. G. 3, 434: bos aspera cornu, *i. e.* minax, id. ib. 3, 57; cf. Hor. Epod. 6, 11: lupus dulcedine sanguinis asper, Ov. M. 11, 402: tigris aspera, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 9; so id. ib. 3, 2, 10: (equus) asper frena pati, Sil. 3, 387.

6. Of things: *Critical, adverse, calamitous, troublesome, cruel, perilous,* etc. (most freq. in the poets; cf. acer *no.* 6, and acerbus *no.* 4): in periculis et asperis temporibus, Cic. Balb. 9: qui labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res facile toleraverant, Sall. Cat. 10: mala res, spes multo asperior, id. ib. 21: venatus, Virg. A. 8, 318. So bellum, Sall. J. 48; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7: pugna, Virg. A. 11, 635, and 12, 124: fata, id. ib. 6, 883: odia, id. ib. 2, 96. Abs., multa aspera, Prop. 1, 18, 13; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 21, et al. Of discourse: *Severe, abusive, taunting:* asperioribus facetiis perstringere aliquem, Cic. Planc. 14; Tac. A. 15, 68: verba, Tib. 4, 4, 14; Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 8: vox, Curt. 7, 1.

7. *A Roman name,* e. g. the tribune L. Trebonius Asper, the grammarian Asper, et al.

Adv. **a.** More ancient form asperiter, Naev. in Non. 513, 21; Plaut. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.—**b.** Class. form aspere (in trop. signif.), Cic. Planc. 13; de Or. 1, 53; Fam. 1, 5; Quint. 11, 3, 23; Tac. A. 4, 31, et al.—*Comp.* Cic. Att. 9, 15.—*Sup.* Cic. Att. 2, 22, 5; Vell. 2, 7, 4, et al.

asperatus, a, um, *Part.*, v. aspero.

aspĕre, *adv. Roughly;* trop. *harshly, severely, rudely;* v. asper *fin.*

1. a-spergo (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes written aspargo, v. Cort. Luc. 1, 384, and Wagner Virg. G. 3, 419; cf. the follg. art.), ersi, ersum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo.]

1. aliquid (alicui rei), *To scatter, strew something somewhere;* or of liquids, *to sprinkle, spatter:* aequor Ionium glaucis aspergit virus ab undis, Lucr. 1, 720. So aquam for *to revive, refresh*, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 13; Truc. 2, 4, 15; cf. under *no.* 2, a, and aqua *no.* 1, b: guttam bulbo (with a play upon the names Gutta and Bulbus), Cic. Clu. 26, 71: pigmenta in tabula, id. Div. 1, 13 *fin.*; Plin. 8, 38, 57: liquor aspersus oculis, id. 12, 8, 18: corpus floribus aspersis veneratus est, Suet. Aug. 18: pecori virus (**to infect, poison*), Virg. G. 3, 419: huc tu jussos asperge sapores, id. ib. 4, 62; Prop. 1, 12, 16.—Trop.: quum clarissimo viro nonnullam laudatione tua labeculam aspergas, *fasten upon*, Cic. Vatin. 17, 41: ne qua ex tua summa indignitate labes illius dignitati aspersa videatur, id. ib. 6, 15: notam alicui, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 17 *fin.* (cf. *allinere* notam, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17).—So of an inheritance: *To bequeath something to, to set apart for:* Aebutio sextulam aspergit, Cic. Caec. 6, 17.—Poet.: alas: lacteus extentas aspergit circulus alas, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 175.—In gen.: *To add to, to join*, adjungere: si illius (*sc.* Catonis majoris) comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31 *fin.*: huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, id. Or. 26; id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: hos aspersi, ut scires, *etc.*, id. Fam. 2, 16 *fin.*

2. aliquem *or* aliquid aliqua re (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 362; Zumpt Gr. § 418) *To strew something over some person* or *thing, to splash over, besprinkle, bespatter, bedew,* as in *no.* 1. lit. and trop.: **a.** Lit.: ah, guttula pectus ardens mihi aspersisti (cf. above, aquam), Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 28: quas (sedes) nec nubila nimbis aspergunt, Lucr. 3, 20: ne aram sanguine aspergeret, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: vaccam semine, Liv. 41, 13: sanguine mensas, Ov. M. 5, 40: vinxit et aspersas altera vitta comas, *the sprinkled hair*, Prop. 4, 11, 34: imbre lutoque aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 12; Claud. Bell. Gild. 494, et al.—**b.** Trop.: *To asperse, defile, spot, stain:* hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis aspergis istis? Cic. Planc. 12, 30; also abs.: leviter aspersus, id. Fam. 6, 6, 9: istius facti non modo suspicione sed ne infamia quidem est aspersus, id. Coel. 10; so Liv. 23, 30: aspergebatur etiam infamia, quod, *etc.*, Nep. Alc. 3, *fin.*; so Suet. Ner. 3: aliquem lingua, Cic. Her. 4, 49, 62: e quibus imus amet quavis aspergere cunctos, *i. e.* quibusvis dicteriis perstringere, laedere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87.—More rare constructions: (Mons Idae) primo parvis urbibus aspersus erat, *sprinkled, dotted over*, Mel. 1, 18, 2: aures gemitu, *to fill*, Val. Max. 3, 3, *no.* 1 *ext.*: auditiuncula quadam aspersus, *i. e.* imbutus, *instructed*, Gell. 13, 19, 5.—Whence

2. aspergo (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes aspargo, *e. g.* Virg. A. 3, 534, acc. to Non. 405, 5, and Vel. Long. p. 2234 P., v. the preced. art.), ĭnis, *f.* (in the ante class. per. *com.* acc. to Prisc. p. 658 P.) **1.** *A sprinkling, besprinkling* (most freq. in the poets, never in Cicero): aquarum, Ov. M. 7, 108: (Peneus) Nubila conducit, summasque aspergine silvas impluit, id. ib. 1, 572: sanguis virides aspergine tinxerat herbas, id. ib. 3, 86; so id. ib. 3, 683, et al.: aquae, Petr. Sat. 102, 15; Plin. 36, 22, 48: parietum, *the moisture, sweat upon walls*, Cato R. R. 128; Vitr. 5, 11; Plin. 22, 21, 30.—Trop.: omni culparum aspergine liber, Prud. Apoth. 1005.—**2.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*): *That which is sprinkled, drops:* hic ubi sol radiis .... Advorsa fulsit nimborum aspergine contra, *opposite to the falling rain*, Lucr. 6, 525: objectae salsa spumant aspargine cautes (**the spray*), Virg. A. 3, 534; Ov. M. 14, 796: maduere graves aspergine pennae, id. ib. 4, 729: arborei foetus aspergine caedis (*by means of the sprinkled blood*) in atram Vertuntur faciem, id. ib. 4, 125, et al.

aspĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [asper] *The property* or *quality of* asper, *unevenness, roughness*, opposed to *levitas:* saxorum asperitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: asperitas viarum, id. Phil. 9, 1, 2: locorum, Sall. J. 75; Liv. 32, 12 *fin.*; 43, 21; 44, 5, et al.; linguae, Plin. 11, 37, 64: ventris, id. ib. 37, 79: squamarum, Gell. 2, 6: faucium, Plin. 30, 4, 11: animae, *hoarseness*, id. 22, 24, 51; also *abs.* asperitas: bibitur rhacoma contra asperitates, id. 27, 12, 165: ob asperitatem hiemis, Tac. A. 4, 56: frigorum, id. Agr. 12; so Ov. F. 4, 88, et al.: asperitas luti, *dryness, barrenness of the clay soil*, Vitr. 2, 3.—Of raised work (cf. asper *no.* 1 and aspero): vasa anaglypta in asperitatemque excisa, Plin. 33, 11, 49.

2. Of taste: *Harshness, sharpness, acidity, tartness:* vini, Plin. 14, 19, 24: pomi, id. 12, 10, 21: aceti, id. 9, 35, 58: aquarum, *the brackish taste of water*, id. 12, 9, 20, et al.

3. Of hearing: *Roughness, shrillness, harshness of tone;* vocis, Lucr. 4. 553: soni, Tac. G. 3.

4. Of sight: *Inequality, contrast:* quum aspectus ejus scenae propter asperitatem (*on account of the contrast of light and shade*) eblandiretur omnium visus, Vitr. 7, 5: intercolumniorum, id. 3, 3.

5. Trop. of the moral qualities of men: *Roughness, severity, harshness. fierceness:* si quis ea asperitate est et immanitate naturae, congressus ut hominum fugiat atque oderit, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: avunculi, Nep. Att. 5: patris, Ov. M. 9, 752: artibus ingenuis pectora mollescunt, asperitasque fugit, id. Pont. 1, 6, 8: asperitatis et invidiae corrector, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129.—Of a rough, severe, rigid manner of life: quam illorum (Stoicorum) tristitiam atque asperitatem fugiens Panaetius nec acerbitatem sententiarum, nec disserendi spinas probavit, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79; cf. asper *no.* 5. And of *rudeness in external appearance*, opp. to a polished, cultivated bearing: asperitas agrestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6 Schmid.

6. Of things: *Adversity, reverse of fortune, severity, difficulty* (cf. acerbitas *no.* 2, b): in his vel asperitatibus rerum, vel angustiis temporis obsequar studiis nostris, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: asperitas belli, Sall. J. 29: remedii, Tac. A. 1, 44. Of *pungent severity, vehemence, violence, harshness, tartness, causticity of discourse*, *τραχύτης* (cf. asper *no.* 6): oratio in qua asperitas contentionis oratoris ipsius humanitate conditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 53: judicialis asperitas, id. ib. 2, 15, 64; so Quint. 1, 8, 11; 10, 5, 14 (cf. 11, 3, 23): verborum, Ov. M. 14, 526.

aspĕrĭter, *adv.*, v. asper *ad fin.*

asperitudo, v. aspritudo.

aspernābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aspernor] *Worthy of contempt, despicable* (ante- and post-class.): Att. in Non. 179, 33; Gell. 16, 8, 16; id. 11, 3; 20, 1, 10; Arnob. 6, p. 203: aspernabilius, Aug. Mor. Manich. 8.

aspernāmentum, i, *n.* [aspernor] *A despising*; only Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14; Pud. 8.

aspernanter, *adv.* *Contemptuously*; v. aspernor *fin.*

aspernātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aspernor] *A despising, contemning, disdain* (very rare): rationis, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 14: naturalis, Sen. Ep. 121 *sub fin.*

* **aspernātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A despiser, contemner*: divitum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15.

aspernor, atus, 1. *v. dep. act.* [ab-spernor, like aspello from ab-pello, asporto from ab-porto; cf. ab *init.* and Doed. Syn. 2, p. 179. The derivation received by many from ad-spernor is opposed by the signif. of the primitive, which, = secernere, designates a severing, separation), lit., *To remove from one's self, to cast off a person* or *thing*: ab se spernari (cf. sperno and spernor); hence, *to disdain, reject, despise* (and simply with the access. idea of aversion = recusare, respuere, rejicere, and opp. to appetere, concupiscere; on the other hand, *contemnere*, not to fear, opp. to metuere, timere; and *despicere*, not to value a thing, opp. to revereri; cf. Doed. Syn. above cited) (class., very freq. in Cic., more rare in the poets): alicujus familiam, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 24 ("*aspernari*, recusare, avertere, non agnoscere," Don.): gustatus id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: nemo bonus, ... qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, id. Pis. 20; so id. Fat. 20, 47: hanc (proscriptionem) nisi hoc judicio a vobis rejicitis et aspernamini, id. Rosc. Am. 53: voluptatem appetit ut bonum: aspernatur dolorem, ut malum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 31; cf. Suet. Caes. 53: querimonias alicujus, aspernari, contemnere ac negligere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51: regis liberalitatem, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 91, et al.; Sall. Cat. 3, 4: diis aspernantibus placamina irae, Liv. 7, 3: deditionem alicujus, id. 8, 2; 9, 41, et saep.; Tac. A. 13, 14: panem, Suet. Ner. 48 *fin.*: imperium, Curt. 10, 5, 13, et saep.; Prop. 2, 13, 41: haud aspernanda precare, Virg. A. 11, 106; Phaedr. 5, 4, 4.—With Inf. as object: illa refert vultu non aspernata rogari, Stat. S. 1, 2, 105: dare aspernabantur, Tac. A. 4, 46.—In Cic. once: *To spurn* or *remove something* (not from one's self, but) *from something pertaining to one's self*: furorem alicujus atque crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis, Cic. Clu. 68 *fin.*—Trop.: qui colore ipso patriam aspernaris, *deny*, Cic. Pis. 1.

☞ Pass.: qui habet, ultro appetitur, qui est pauper, aspernatur, Cic. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 792 P.: regem ab omnibus aspernari, Hirt. Bell. Afr. 93: aspernata potio, Arnob. 5, p. 175.—Whence

aspernanter, *adv.* of a *Part.* aspernans, not found elsewhere as *Pa.* *With contempt, contemptuously*: aspernanter aliquid accipere, Amm. 31, 4; so Sid. Ep. 7, 2.—*Comp.* Aug. Mus. 4, 9.—*Sup.* prob. not used.

aspĕro (aspro, Sid. Ep. 4, 8; Carm. 2, 418), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [asper] *To make rough, uneven, harsh* (very freq. in the poets and Tac., not found in Cic.): asserculi asperantur, ne sint advolantibus lubrici, Col. 8, 3, 6: tum enim (apes) propter laborem asperantur (*become rough*): ac macescunt, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 20: cum torpent apes, nec caloribus asperantur, Pall. 7, 7, 2: (vinum myrtites) limum dysentericae passionis medicabiliter asperare, *i. e.* excrementa solidiora reddere, Pall. 3, 31, 2: et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, *throws into commotion*, Virg. A. 3, 285; so Luc. 8, 195; Val. Fl. 2, 435: Minervae pectus asperare hydris, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 14, 275.

2. *To furnish with a rough, wounding exterior* (cf. asper *no.* 1): sagittas inopia ferri ossibus asperant (* *to point*), Tac. G. 46. Hence also, *to whet, to sharpen*: pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit, id. Ann. 15, 54: abruptaque saxa asperat, Luc. 6, 801 (cf. id. 7, 139: nisi cautibus asper Exarsit mucro; and exaspero).

3. Trop.: *To make fierce, to rouse up, excite*: indomitos praeceps discordia fratres asperat, Stat. Th. 1, 137: hunc quoque asperavere carmina in saevitiam, Tac. A. 1, 72 *fin.*; so id. ib. 3, 12; Hist. 3, 38: ne lenire, neve asperare crimina videretur, *to make more severe* or *sharp*, id. Ann. 2, 29: iram victoris, id. Hist. 2, 48.

aspersĭo (adsp.), ōnis, *f.* [aspergo] *A sprinkling toward* or *upon*: aspersione aquae, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24; Macr. S. 3, 1.—Of *the laying on of colors*: aspersio fortuita, Cic. Div. 1, 13 *fin.*

1. aspersus (adsp.), a, um, *Part.*, from aspergo.

2. aspersus (adsp.), ūs, *m.* [aspergo] *A sprinkling upon* (used only in the Abl., and perhaps only in Pliny): calidae aquae, Plin. 8, 37, 56; id. 11, 53, 115; 13, 12, 26, et al.

aspĕrūgo, ĭnis, *f.* *A plant with prickly leaves*, Asperugo procumbens, L.; Plin. 26, 10, 65.

† **asphaltĭon,** ii, *n.* = ἀσφάλτιον, *A kind of clover with long leaves, and of a smell of asphaltum*; among the Gr. μινυάνθες, prob. *the common bituminous clover*, Psoralea bituminosa, L.; Plin. 21, 9, 30 (in Col. 6, 17, 2, written as a Gr. word).

Asphaltītes, ae, *m.*, 'Ασφαλτίτης, also Asphaltites lacus, 'Ασφαλτῖτις λίμνη, *Lake Asphaltis* (*the Dead Sea*), *in Palestine*, Plin. 5, 15, 15; 5, 16, 15; cf. Mann. Palest. p. 261.

† **asphŏdĕlus** (–ĭlus, Pall. 1, 37, 2), i, *m.* = ἀσφόδελος, *The asphodel, a kind of lily-shaped plant with many tubercles at the root*, Asphodelus ramosus, L.; Plin. 21, 17, 68 (acc. to Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 84, pure Lat. albutium).

a-spĭcĭo (adsp.), exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* (aspexit = aspexerit, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 25).

1. *To look upon some one* or *something, to look somewhere, to behold, look at, see*; constr. in the ante-class. per. sometimes with *ad*, but afterward continually with the *Acc.* or *Abs.*: **a.** With *ad*: aspice ad me, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 38: ad terram, id. Cist. 4, 2, 25: ad sinistram, id. Merc. 5, 2, 38: ad Scrofam, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 26; cf. the epitaph of Pacuvius: adulescens, tametsi properas, hoc te saxum rogat, Uti ad se aspicias, *etc.*, in Gell. 1, 24 *fin.*—**b.** With *Acc.*: aspice hoc sublime candens, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 2, 2: templum Cereris, id. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82: me, Pac. in Non. 470, 20: aliquem, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10: Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 25: me huc aspice, id. Amph. 2, 2, 118: faciem alicujus, id. Pseud. 1, 2, 9. And in the same twice with *contra* (adv.): aspiciam aliquem contra oculis, Cas. 5, 3, 2: aspice dum contra me, Most. 5, 1, 56: formam alicujus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 25: aspicite ipsum: contuemini os, *etc.*, Cic. Sull. 27: sic obstupuerant, sic terram intuebantur, sic furtim nonnumquam inter se aspiciebant, *etc.*, id. Cat. 3, 5 *fin.*: aspicis me iratus, id. Phil. 2, 30 *fin.*: aliquid rectis oculis, Suet. Aug. 16: aliquem torvis, Ov. M. 6, 34: aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalia justis, id. ib. 13, 70: aspice vultus ecce meos, id. ib. 2, 92, et al.: horrendae aspectu, Hor. S. 1, 8, 26: aliquid oculis aequis, Virg. A. 4, 372: aspice nos hoc tantum, *look on us this much only*, id. ib. 2, 690 Wagner: poet. in Suet. Tib. 59.—**c.** *Abs.*: Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 22: postquam aspexi, illico cognovi, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 43, et al.—**B.** Of things in space: *To lie in some direction, on one side*, or *toward*: tabulatum aspiciat meridiem, Col. 8, 8, 2: cryptoporticus non aspicere vineas, sed tangere videtur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 29: ea pars Britanniae, quae Hiberniam aspicit, Tac. Agr. 24.—**C.** With the access. idea of purpose (cf. adire, aggredi, *etc.*): *To look upon something in order to consider* or *examine it*; and in gen. *to consider, survey, inspect* (so esp. freq. in Liv.): hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, Ov. M. 6, 14: Boeotiam atque Euboeam aspicere jussi, Liv. 42, 37: in Boeotia aspiciendae res, id. 42, 67 *fin.*: Ap. Claudium legatum ad eas res aspiciendas componendasque senatus misit, id. 42. 5; id. 26, 51; 32, 5, et al.

2. Trop.: sic in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii per quaedam involucra perspexi: sed ea quum contemplari cuperem, vix aspiciendi potestas fuit, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: sic evolavit oratio, ut ejus vim atque incitationem aspexerim, vestigia ingressumque vix viderim, id. ib. So esp. *To look upon something with the mind*, i. e. *to reflect upon, weigh, consider, ponder* (most freq. in the Imper.: aspice, *ponder, reflect upon*, etc.): neque tanta (est) in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: aspice. ait, Perseu, nostrae primordia gentis, Ov. M. 5, 190: quin aspice, quantum Aggrediare nefas, id. ib. 7, 70: qui semel aspexit, quantum dimissa petitis Praestent, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 96; id. ib. 2, 2, 92; so id. ib. 2, 1, 170: qualem commendes, etiam atque etiam aspice, ib. 1, 18, 76; ib. 1, 17, 4. Also, *To take into consideration, to have in view*: si genus aspicitur, Saturnum prima parentem Feci, Ov. F. 6, 29.—**b.** *To look upon with respect, admiration*: erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed eum magis milites quam qui praeerant, aspiciebant, Nep. Chabr. 4.—**c.** Aliquem, *To look one boldly in the face, to meet his glance*: Lacedaemonii, quos nemo Boeotiorum ausus fuit aspicere in acie, Nep. Epam. 8, 3 (cf. above, *no.* 1, the passage from Suet. Aug. 16).—**d.** Lumen aspicere, *To behold the light of the world*, for *to live*: odi celebritatem, fugio homines, lucem aspicere vix possum, Cic. Att. 3, 7; id. Brut. 3, 12; cf. the follg. number. *fin.*

3. Ad inchoative (as in addubito, addormio, aduro, *etc.*), *To obtain a view of, to descry*: perii, si me aspexerit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 164: forte unam aspicio adolescentulam, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 91; id. Ad. 3, 3, 19: respexit et equum alacrem laetus aspexit, Cic. Div. 1, 33 *fin.*; so id. Harusp. Resp. 1, 2: tum vero Phaëthon cunctis e partibus orbem Aspicit accensum, Ov. M. 2, 228; id. ib. 7, 651: aspicit hanc visamque vocat, id. ib. 2. 443; id. ib. 714; 3. 69; 356; 486; 7, 384; 791, et saep.; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 90.—Hence trop.: lumen aspicere, *To behold the light of the world, to be born*: ut propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspexerit, eos indignissime luce privarit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.*; cf. above, *no.* 2 *fin.*

† **aspīlătes,** ae, *m.* = ἀσπιλάτης, *A precious stone of Arabia*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

* **aspīrāmen** (adsp.), ĭnis, *n.* [aspiro] *A blowing, breathing*; hence poet. *a communicating*: formae, Val. Fl. 6, 465.

aspīrātĭo (adsp.), ōnis, *f.* [aspiro] *A blowing* or *breathing to* or *upon*: animantes aspiratione aëris sustinentur, *by the blowing* or *breathing of the air* (not by respiration, as usu. transl.), Cic. N. D. 2, 33: ventorum, Lact. 7, 3 *fin.*—Trop.: superni numinis, *favor*, Amm. 15, 2.—Hence, **2.** *Evaporation, exhalation*: quae omnia fiunt et ex coeli varietate et ex disparili aspiratione terrarum, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; so id. ib. 1, 57, 130.—**3.** In gram., *The enunciation of a word with an* h *sound, a breathing, aspiration*: ita majores locutos esse, ut nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uterentur, Cic. Or. 48; so Quint. 1, 5, 19; 1, 4, 9 Spald.; 1, 6, 21; 6, 3, 55, et al.; cf. Apul. de Nota Aspirat. ed. Osann. Hence meton. *The letter* H *itself*: Prisc. p. 547; id. 1038, et al.; Phoc. de Aspir. p. 1721 *sq.* P.

a-spīro (adsp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *act*

A. *v. n.* *To breathe* or *blow somewhere, to breathe* or *blow upon*; constr. with *ad*, the *Dat.*, or *abs.*: ad quae (granaria) nulla aura humida ex propinquis locis aspiret, Var. R. R. 1, 57: ut ne ad eum frigus aspiret, Cels. 2, 17: pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, *exhaling*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: Lenius aspirans aura, Cat. 68, 62; Virg. A. 1, 694: aspirant aurae in noctem, *rise at* or *toward evening*, id. ib. 7, 8; Plin. 13, 22, 43: tibia aspirat choro (* *accompanies*), Hor. A. P. 204, et al.—Trop.: alicui, *to be favorable to, to assist, sustain* (the figure taken from a favoring breeze of wind): aspira mihi, Tib. 2, 1, 35: quibus aspirabat amor, id. 2, 3, 71: aspirat primo fortuna labori, Virg. A. 2, 385: aspirate canenti, id. ib. 9, 525: Di coeptis aspirate meis, Ov. M. 1, 3. Also *abs.*: magno se praedicat auxilio fuisse, quia paullulum in rebus difficillimis aspiravit, Cic. Her. 4, 34 (cf. afflo).

2. *To breathe toward* or *aspire to a person* or *thing*; i. e. *to approach to* (espec. with the access. idea of striving to attain to), constr. with *ad*, *in*, the *Dat.*, a *local adv.* or *abs.* (class., esp. freq. in Cic.): qui prope ad ostium aspiraverint, Lucil. in Non. 4, 142: quid enim quisquam ad meam pecuniam me invito aspirat? quid accedit? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54 *fin.*; so id. Div. in Caecil. 5 *fin.*: tu ad eum Ciceronem numquam aspirasti, id. Pis. 5 *fin.*; so id. Fam. 7, 10: omnes aditus tuos interclusi, ut ad me aspirare non posses, id. Tusc. 5, 9 *fin.*: aspirare in curiam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 31: in campum, id. Sull. 18, 52: ne non modo intrare, verum etiam aspicere aut aspirare possim, id. Caec. 14; Col. 8, 14, 9: nec equis aspirat Achillis, Virg. A. 12, 352: sed non incendia Colchis aspirare sinit, Val. Fl. 7, 584.—Trop.: sed haec ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare non possunt, Cic. Or. 41: bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, id. Brut. 21, 84: haec etiam in equuleum conjiciuntur, quo vita non aspirat beata, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13; Gell. 14, 3, 10.

3. In gram., *To give the* h *sound, to aspirate* (cf. aspiratio): consonantibus, Quint. 1, 5, 20: Graeci aspirare solent, id. ib. 1, 4, 14; Nigid. in Gell. 13, 6, 3.

B. *v. act. To breathe* or *blow to* or *upon, to infuse, instil*; lit. and trop. (among the poets or in post-Aug. prose): Juno ventos aspirat eunti, Virg. A. 5, 607: aspiravit auram quandam salutis fortuna, Amm. 19, 6: dictis divinum amorem, Virg. A. 8, 373: novam pectoribus fidem, Claud. Fesc. 14, 16: nobis tantum ingenii aspiret, Quint. 4 prooem. § 5.—* **2.** *To breathe* or *blow at* or *upon*; trop. of the sea; *to wash upon, to flow against*: insula aspiratur freto Gallico, Sol. 22.

† **aspis,** ĭdis, *f.* (*acc. Gr.* aspida, Luc. 9, 701; *plur.* aspidas, Cic. N. D. 3, 19) = ἀσπίς, **1.** *The asp, viper*: Coluber, Linn.; Plin. 29, 4, 18: aspide ad corpus admoto, Cic. Rab. Post. 9; so id. Fin. 2, 18 *fin.*; Isid. Orig. 12, 4, 12.—**2.** *A shield*, Justin. Novell. 85 *fin.*

† **asplēnum,** i, *n.* = ἄσπληνον, *Miltwort, spleen-wort*: Asplenum Ceterach, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 17; Vitr. 1, 4 (in Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 87, asplenos).

* **asportātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [asporto] *A carrying* or *taking away*: signorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49 *fin.*

as-porto (abs-porto; cf. ab *init.*), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bear, carry,* or *take something away* (in the class. per. only in prose; cf. Wagner Virg. A. 2, 778): simulacrum e signo Cereris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49 *fin.*; so id. ib. 2, 1, 20; Div. in Caecil. 9, 28; multa de suis rebus, Parad. 1, 2: sua omnia Salamina, Nep. Them. 2 *fin.*: res regum vehiculis, Liv. 2, 4; so id. 42, 3.—Also of men: *To carry away* (esp. by ship), *to transport*: aliquem trans mare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19: virginem, id. Rud. prol. 77: quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, * Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 18.

asprātĭlis, e, *adj.* [asper] *Rough* (late Lat. for asper): piscis, *with rough scales*, Plin. Val. 5; 8; 10, et al.; Edict. Diocl. p. 15: terminus, of a rough, unpolished stone, Auct. Lim. p. 305 Goes.: petra, ib. p. 228.

* **asprēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Roughness*; only Cels. 5, 28 *no.* 2 and 15 (where others read aspritudo).

asprētum, i, *n.* [id.] *An uneven, rough place*: Liv. 9, 24; so id. 27, 18; 35, 28; 36, 15; Grat. Cyneg. 241.

asprĭtūdo (asperitudo, App. M. 1, p. 103, 20), ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Roughness*: oculorum, Cels. 6, 6 *no.* 26; so id. 7, 7 *no.* 7; 15, et al.; Scrib. Comp. 113.

* **a-spŭo** (adsp.), ĕre, *v. a.* *To spit at* or *upon*: a nutrice aspui, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

assa, v. assus, a, um.

Assabinus, i, *m.* *A deity of the Ethiopians*, Plin. 12, 19, 42.

Assărăcus, i, *m.*, 'Ασσάρακος, *King in Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, father of Capys, and grandfather of Anchises*, Ov. M. 11, 756.—Hence Assaraci nurus, *Venus*, Ov. F. 4, 123: Assaraci Frater, *Ganymede, a constellation* (*Aquarius*), id. ib. 4, 943: Assaraci gens, *the Romans*, Virg. A. 9, 643.

* **1. assārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [asso] *Roasted*: daps pecuina, Cato R. R. 132, 2 Schneid.

2. assarius, ii, *m.*, v. as *init.*

assātūra, ae, *f.* [asso] *Roasted meat, a roast* (late Lat.), Vop. Aur. 49; Apic. 7, 5.

assĕcla or **assĕcŭla** (ads.), ae, *com.* acc. to Charis. p. 37 P. (still exs. are found only in *gen. masc.*) [assequor] *He who is in one's company, one of a train, an attendant, servant, sycophant* (thus always with the access. idea of contempt, different from assectator; cf. Ruhnk. Vell. 2, 83): assentatores eorum atque asseclae, Cic. Corn. Frgm. in Orell. IV. 2, p. 453; id. Verr. 2, 1, 25; Div. 2, 37 *fin.*; Nep. Att. 6, 4; Cic. Sest. 64 *fin.*; Orell. (ed. min.); Att. 6, 3, 6; Juv. 9, 48.

assectātĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assector] **1.** *An* (*assiduous, respectful*) *attendance* (as that of clients, *etc.*): in petitionibus opera atque assectatio, Cic. Mur. 34: so Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9.—**2.** *Observation, careful study*: Plin. 2, 20, 18.

assectātor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who is in attendance upon any one* (*as friend, servant, client*, etc.), *one of a suite, an attendant* (in an honorable, while assecla, *q. v.*, is used in a reproachful sense): quidam vetus assectator ex numero amicorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11: cum comitatu assectatoribusque, id. Balb. 27 *fin.*: hujus autem rei (*sc.* assectationis) tres partes sunt: una salutatorum, quum domum veniunt; altera deductorum, tertia assectatorum, *who are always in attendance upon the candidates*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9, et al.: cancer dapis assectator, Plin. 9, 42, 66.—Trop. of the adherents of a doctrine or teacher: *A disciple*: sapientiae, *i. e.* philosophus, Plin. 8, 17, 21: eloquentiae, ib. 29, 1, 5: dicendi, id. 20, 14, 57: auditor assectatorque Protagorae, Gell. 5, 10, 7.

as-sector (ads.), atus, 1. *v. dep. act.* *To attend one every where, with zeal, eagerness*, etc., *to accompany, follow, be in attendance upon* (esp. of the attendance of the friends of candidates for office): quum aedilitatem P. Crassus peteret, eumque major natu, etiam consularis, Ser. Galba assectaretur, * Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 239: studia adolescentulorum in suffragando, in assectando mirifice et magna et honesta sunt, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 8 *fin.*: quum assectaretur: Num quid vis? occupo, Hor. S. 1, 9, 6: omnis inferioris Germaniae miles Valentem assectabatur, Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin.*; id. Ann. 6, 19; id. Or. 2; cf. Plin. 33, 12, 54; Suet. Caes. 19.

2. In jurid. Lat.: feminam, *To follow a woman silently, to accompany her constantly* (considered as an injury): Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 22.

☞ Pass.: assectari se omnes cupiunt "ἀκολουθεῖσθαι," Enn. in Prisc. p. 792.

assecula (ads.), ae, *m.*, v. assecla.

* **assĕcūtor** (ads.), ōris, *m.* [assequor] *An attendant*: Cupidinis, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 306.

‡ **assēdo,** ōnis, *m.* = assessor, Non. 63, 23.

assĕfŏlĭum, ii, *n.* *A plant*; also called agrostis; App. Herb. 77.

as-sellor (ads.), atus, 1. *v. dep.* [sella] *To go to stool, to void* (prob. only in Veg.): multum stercoris assellatus, Veg. 2, 22, 2; so id. 5, 44, 1; 5, 56, 1: sanguinem, id. 5, 9, 1.

as-sĕnesco (ads.), ĕre, *v. inch.* *To become old at* or *in something, to grow old*: Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 13.

as-sensĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assentior] *An assent, agreement, approbation, applause* (esp. in rhetor. and philos. lang.; beyond this sphere assensus is more usu.): orationis genus exile, nec satis populari assensioni accommodatum, Cic. Brut. 30, 114; Inv. 1, 31: crebrae assensiones, multae admirationes, id. ib. 84, 290; id. Mil. 5: plurium, Sen. Ep. 7: simulata, Quint. 6, 3, 73; so Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 4; 4, 12, 6, et al. In philos. lang.: *An assent to the reality of sensible appearances*: nunc de assensione atque approbatione, quam Graeci συγκατάθεσιν vocant, pauca dicemus, Cic. Acad. 2, 12: non sunt neque assensiones, neque actiones in nostra potestate, id. Fat. 17 (v. the passage in its connection, and cf. ib. 19).

assensor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [assentior] *He who assents to* or *agrees with any one*: quotidie commemorabam, te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse assensorem, Cic. Fam. 6, 21; id. Herenn. 3, 23: vindictae, Val. Max. 6, 3 *no.* 6: irae, Sen. Hippol. 1207.

1. assensus (ads.), a, um, *Part.*, from assentior.

2. assensus (ads.), ūs, *m.* [assentior] *An assent, agreement, approbation*: assensu omnium dicere, Cic. N. D. 2, 2: vulgi assensu et populari approbatione, id. Brut. 49 *fin.*: omnium assensu, Liv. 5, 9; so id. 8, 5; id. 8, 4 *fin.*; cf. id. 3, 72: assensu senatus, Plin. Pan. 71: assensum consequi agendo, id. Ep. 7, 6, 13; so Tac. A. 14, 12; 15, 22; Suet. Aug. 68; Tib. 45, et saep. In the plur.: dicta Jovis pars voce probant; alii partes assensibus implent, Ov. M. 1, 245; id. ib. 8, 605: hinc ingentes exciri assensus, Tac. Or. 10 *fin.*—Also *joyful, loud assent*: exposuit cum ingenti assensu, Liv. 27, 51.—**b.** In philos. lang. like assensio: *An admission of the reality of sensible appearances*: concedam illum ipsum sapientem .... retenturum assensum, nec umquam ulli viso assensurum, nisi, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 57: tollendus assensus est, id. ib. § 59; id. ib. 33 *fin.*, id. Fin. 3, 9, 31, et al.—**c.** Poet.: *The re-echoing of sound, echo*: et vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Virg. G. 3, 45; id. Aen. 7, 615; Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 615.

assentātĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assentor] *A flattering assent, approbation, flattery, adulation*: istaec illum perdidit assentatio, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 7: nullam in amicitiis pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Lael. 25; ib. § 94: assentationes, blanditiae et pejor odio amoris simulatio, Plin. Pan. 85: Graeci diuturna servitute ad nimiam assentationem eruditi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: se blanditiis et assentationibus in Asinii consuetudinem penitus immersit, Cic. Clu. 13: inflatus assentationibus, Liv. 24, 6, et al.—**b.** More rare in a good sense: *Approbation, assent*: Vell. 2, 128: ad neutram partem assentationem flectere, Petr. S. 17.—Whence

assentātĭuncŭla (ads.), ae, *f. dim.* *Small, trivial flattery*: assentatiunculae ac perjuratiunculae parasiticae, * Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 75: non vereor ne assentatiuncula quadam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, * Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

assentātor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [assentor] *One who assents flatteringly, a flatterer* (most freq. in Cic.): semper enim auget assentator id, quod is, cujus ad voluntatem loquitur, vult esse magnum, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: ita fit, ut is assentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi assentetur et se maxime ipse delectet, id. ib. § 97; id. Off. 1, 14; id. ib. 26, 91; 2, 18, 63; id. Caec. 5, 14; * Hor. A. P. 420.—Trop.: non auctor sed assentator mali, *one who connives at*, Tert. adv Herm. 10.

* **assentātōrĭe** (ads.), *adv.* of the *adj.* assentatorius, a, um (not in use), [assentor], *In a flattering manner, fawningly*: dubitare te, non assentatorie (*i. e.* non tibi indulgens), sed fraterne veto, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, § 3.

* **assentātrix** (ads.), īcis, *f.* [ib.] *A female flatterer*: scelesta, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100.

assentio (ads.), v. the following.

as-sentĭor (ads.), sensus, 4. *v. dep* [sentio] (the orig. act. form assentio, ire, was out of use even in the time of Varro): Var. L. L. Frgm. in Gell. 2, 25, 9; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 55 Spald. The medial form of the word also corresponds far better with its signif. than the active; for while assentio prop. signif. only sentiendo accedere ad aliquem *or* aliquid, to make known one's inclination or feeling toward any object, whether this may be in favor of or against it, as acclamare, *i. e.* clamare ad aliquid, can designate both a friendly and a hostile call; the medial assentior = sentiendo se applicare, designates a friendly joining of one's self to any one. Hence consentire, whose *con* indicates the idea of a friendly union, is found only in the active, while the intensive verb assentor, formed from assentior, in which *the clinging to* is yet more strongly indicated, is used only as Dep. In like manner, adulor, kindred in sense with the latter, through the whole period of class. Lat., demanded the medial form; v. adulor and adulo; cf. also the dep. form in blandior. The active form assentio is found in Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 192; Rud. 4, 3, 36; Att. and Pomp. in Non. 469, 16 *sq.;* in Cic. only three times in epist. style [which is worthy of notice; cf. absque], Fam. 5, 2, 9; Att. 9, 9; and Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; cf. Diom. p. 377 P.; but since the time of the poets of the Aug. per. this appears often, with many other ante-class. words and forms of words, particularly in the post-Aug. histt., together with the class. medial form, used in like manner: Ov. M. 3, 406; 9, 259; 14, 592, et al.; Liv. 1, 54; Suet. Vesp. 6; Curt. 4, 13, 4; Gell. 6, 5, 5, et al.), lit.

To join one's self to any one with judgment, deliberation; hence, *to assent to, approve, give assent: c. Dat.* or *Abs.:* assensus sum homini, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 801: quum saepissime tibi senatus maximis sit de rebus assensus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214; id. Balb. 27; id. Acad. 2, 21: cui (sententiae) sunt assensi ad unum, id. Fam. 10, 16: in quibus assentior, sollicitam et periculosam justitiam non esse sapientis, Cic. Rep. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 801 P.: sapientem, si assensurus esset, etiam opinaturum, *etc.*, id. Acad. 2, 21: verbo assentiri, Sall. C. 52: omnes assensi sunt partibus dividundis, Liv. 25, 30; id. 41, 24, et al.: cui non assentior, Quint. 9, 3, 49 Spald.: ne assentiri necesse esset, Suet. Caes. 80, et saep.—With the gen. object. *aliquid, cetera,* etc.: non habeo autem, quid tibi assentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25: vitiosum est assentiri quidquam falsum, id. Acad. 2, 21: cetera assentior Crasso, id. de Or. 1, 9: illud quod a te dictum est, valde tibi assentior, id. ib. 28; so id. ib. 3, 48, 182; cf. Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 192.

☞ Pass.: (sapiens) multa sequitur probabilia, non comprehensa, neque percepta, neque assensa, *things which are held as true* (cf. assensio and assensus), Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 99. And *impers.:* Bibulo assensum est, Cic. Fam. 1, 2.

assentor (ads.), atus, 1. *verb. intens.* [euphon. for assensor, as inversely aggressus from aggrettus; mersare from mertare; tensum = tentum, *etc.;* from assentior] lit., *To join one's self to another in judgment* or *opinion* (opp. to *adversari*, to place one's self in opposition to any one; v. the preced. art.); hence *to fully assent to, to acknowledge one as right in every thing, to flatter zealously* or *much* (in the class. per. only in prose): alicui, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 70; cf. assentatrix: (callidus adulator) etiam adversando saepe assentetur et litigare se simulans blandiatur, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 26, 99; Vell. 2, 48: tibi assentabor, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 89: negat quis? nego: ait? ajo. Postremo imperari egomet mihi, omnia assentari, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22; so id. Ad. 2, 4, 6; 5, 9, 31; Eun. 3, 2, 37: ita fuit, ut is assentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi assentetur, et se maxime delectet, Cic. Lael. 26, 97: ut nihil nobis assentati esse videamur, id. Acad. 2, 14, 45: quia mihi ipse assentor fortasse, id. Fam. 3, 11: Bajae tibi assentatur (* *endeavors to ingratiate itself into your favor by its sanative powers*), id. ib. 9, 12; Just. 12, 6: cui ergo consilio as sentabimur? Tert. Exh. ad cast. 4.

* **assĕquēla** (ads.), ae, *f.* *A succeeding, succession:* Mar. Vict. p. 2500 P.—From

as-sĕquor (ads.), ĕcūtus (or ĕquutus; v. sĕquor), 3. *v. n.* **1.** *To follow one* any where (in order to reach him), *to pursue* (only ante-class. in the two follg. exs.): ne sequere, assequere, Plaut. Frgm. in Var. L. L. 6, 7, 71: assequere ac retine, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 89.—Far more freq.,

2. *To reach one by pursuing him,* sequendo pervenire ad aliquem: nec quidquam *sequi,* quod *assequi* nequeas, Cic. Off. 1, 31. Hence, *To overtake* or *come up with a person* or *thing* (it includes the idea of active exertion, struggling to reach a goal, while *consequi,* to reach something, designates merely a coming up with, a meeting with a desired object, the attainment of a wish; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, S. 147 *sq.* According to usage, the two verbs differ in this, that assequor is only prosaic, but consequor is also freq. found in the poets; v. consequor): si es Romae jam me assequi non potes, sin es in via, quum eris me assecutus, coram agemus, Cic. Att. 3, 5; poet. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: Pisonem nuncius assequitur, Tac. A. 2, 75. In the histt. also *abs.:* ut si via recta vestigia sequentes issent, haud dubie assecuturi fuerint, Liv. 28, 16: in Bruttios raptim, ne Gracchus assequeretur, concessit, id. 24, 20: nondum assecuta (*arrived*) parte suorum, id. 33, 8; Tac. H. 3, 60.—Trop.: *To gain, obtain,* eosdem honorum gradus assecuti, Cic. Planc. 25: immortalitatem, id. ib. 37: omnes magistratus sine repulsa, id. Pis. 1, 2; so Sall. J. 4: regnum, Curt. 4, 6, et al.: nihil quidquam egregium, Cic. de Or. 1, 30; id. Verr. 2, 1, 57: qua in re nihil aliud assequeris, nisi ut, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: assecutas virtute, ne, *etc.*, Just. 2, 4.

3. *To attain to one in any quality,* i. e. *to become like him, to equal;* more freq. in regard to the quality itself; *to attain to it:* Sisenna Clitarchum velle imitari videtur: quem si assequi posset, aliquantum ab optimo tamen abesset, Cic. Leg. 1, 2 *fin.:* benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, merita non assequar, id. Fam. 6, 4 *fin.;* so id. ib. 1, 4 *fin.;* id. Harusp. Resp. 9: ingenium alicujus aliqua ex parte, Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 5: ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum multitudinem alterius assequatur et exaequet, Cic. Her. 4, 20.

4. Transf. to mental objects: *To attain to the understanding of a case,* i. e. *to comprehend, understand it:* ut essent, qui cogitationem assequi possent et voluntatem interpretari, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139: quibus (ratione et intelligentia) utimur ad eam rem, ut apertis obscura assequamur, id. N. D. 3, 15: ut scribas ad me, quid ipse conjectura assequare, id. Att. 7, 13, A. *fin.;* Curt. 4, 16, 6; Sex. Caecil. in Gell. 20, 1, 5: quid istuc sit, videor ferme assequi, Gell. 3, 1, 3.

☞ Pass. acc. to Prisc. p. 791 P., but without a voucher; for in Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73 *fin.*, for the earlier reading it is better to read ut haec diligentia nihil eorum investigare et assequi potuerit; cf. Zumpt in h. l., and Gronov. Observ. 1, 12, 107.

asser, ĕris, *m.* [from 2 assero, "quod admoveantur haereantque parietibus," Perot., like agger from aggero] **1.** *A beam, pale, stake, post:* Vitr. 7, 3; Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 8: asseres pedum XII., cuspidibus praefixi in terra defigebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 2; Liv. 44, 5; id. 30, 10; 38, 5; Tac. H. 4, 30, et al.

2. *A pole on which a litter was borne:* Suet. Cal. 58; Juv. 3, 245; id. 7, 132.

3. *A lath,* Vitr. 4, 2.—Whence

assercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* (asserculum, i, *n.* Cato, v. the follg.) *A small beam* or *pale, a small pole:* Cato R. R. 12; id. ib. 152; Col. 12, 52, 4; id. ib. 8, 3, 6.

1. as-sĕro (ads.), ēvi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To sow, plant,* or *set near something* (very rare, not in Cic.): Agroet. de Orthogr. p. 2274 P.: vites, Cato R. R. 32 *fin.:* vitis assita ad olus, Var. R. R. 1, 16 *fin.:* vites propter cupressos, id. ib. 26: lenta qui velut assitas vitis implicat arbores, * Cat. 61, 106: populus assita limitibus, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 170 ("*quippe quae vitibus maritaretur,*" Agroet. l. c.).

2. as-sĕro (ads.), ĕrŭi, ertum, 3. *v. a.*, lit., *To join, fasten some person* or *thing to one's self;*—hence

1. As a jurid. *t. t.* (so this word is most freq. found; cf. assertor *or* assertio): manum *or* aliquem manu, in libertatem *or* liberali causa, also merely manu, and finally entirely *abs.* asserere) *To declare one* (a slave) *to be free by taking hold of him with the hand, to set free, to liberate* (cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, S. 322): asserere manum in libertatem ...., Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68: qui in libertatem asserebant, Suet. Vitell. 10: se asserit in libertatem, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 11 *fin.:* in his quae asserantur in libertatem, quia quivis lege agere possit, id juris esse, Liv. 3, 45. In a similar manner: in ingenuitatem, Suet. Aug. 74, and se ingenuitati, Saturn. Dig. 40, 14, 2: manu eas asserat suas populares liberali causa, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 83: manuque liberali causa ambas asseras, id. ib. 5, 2, 142: si quisquam hanc liberali asseruisset manu, id. Curc. 5, 2, 68: ego liberali illam assero causa manu, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40: neminem venire qui istas assereret manu, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 11; id. Pers. 1, 3, 83; and transf.: pisces manu asserere, id. Rud. 4, 3, 34: quum in causa liberali eum, qui asserebatur cognatum, suum esse diceret, * Cic. Fl. 17, 40: asserui jam me, rupique catenas, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 3; Suet. Vesp. 3; id. Gramm. 21.

2. Aliquem in servitutem, *To declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him* (cf. Adam's Antiq. above cited), *to claim as a slave:* M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit (Ap. Claudius), ut virginem in servitutem assereret, Liv. 3, 44. So also Suet. Tib. 2; Liv. 34, 18; id. 35, 16 *fin.*

II. After the poets of the Aug. per., transf. from the judicial sphere to common life: **1.** (acc. to I, 1) *To free from, to protect, defend, defend against* (esp. freq. in Florus and Suet.): habe ante oculos mortalitatem, a qua asserere te hoc uno munimento potes, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 4: se ab injuria oblivionis, id. ib. 3, 5, 9: liberatae Italiae assertique imperii nuncius, Flor. 3, 3, 19: post assertam a Manlio, restitutam a Camillo urbem, id. 1, 13, 19: Latini quoque Tarquinios asserebant, id. 1, 11, 1: Gracchanas leges, id. 3, 16, 1: easdem leges, id. 3, 17, 1; so id. 2, 18, 16; 3, 3, 19; 3, 17, 4: dignitatem, Suet. Caes. 16 (cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 7, and Suet. Caes. 33: defendere dignitatem, id. Caes. 72: tueri dignitatem): senatus in asserenda libertate consensit, *in the restoring of freedom,* Suet. Calig. 60; id. Claud. 10: namque asserit urbes sola fames ("*liberas facit urbes contra dominos,*" Schol.), Luc. 3, 56: hoc focale tuas asserat auriculas, *i. e. to guard against the hearing of bad verses,* Mart. 14, 142: non te cucullis asseret caput tectum (*sc.* a basiis), id. 11, 99.

2. (acc. to I, 2) Aliquid alicui (sibi) (like arrogo *no.* 5), *To appropriate something to one's self, to claim, declare it one's own possession:* nec laudes assere nostras, *claim not for yourself,* etc., Ov. M. 1, 462: haec (gaudia) utraque manu complexuque assere toto, Mart. 1, 16, 9; and *per hypallagen:* me assere coelo, *appoint me to the heavens,* for *claim for me the heavens (celestial origin), proclaim me to be of celestial birth,* Ov. M. 1, 761. In prose: Vell. 2, 60 Ruhnk.; cf. Val. Max. 4, 4, 4: felicis sibi cognomen, Plin. 7, 43, 44: sapientis sibi nomen, Quint. 12, 1, 20: sibi artem figurarum, id. 9, 3, 64: ipse te in alto isto pinguique secessu studiis asseris? *are you devoting yourself?* Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 3: dominationem sibi, Suet. Oth. 9: divinam majestatem sibi, id. Calig. 22; Just. 44, 3.

3. In gen. *To relate, affirm, assert, declare,* "*διαβεβαιοῦμαι,*" Gloss.: non haec Colchidos asserit furorem, Diri prandia nec refert Thyestae, Mart. 10, 35; Plin. 20, 9, 34: mollissimum quemque beatum fore asserebant, Aur. Vict. 28, 8; so id. 3, 5: non vacat asserere quae finxeris, Quint. Decl. 7, 6; Pall. 1, 19, 3; so Veg. 1, 17, 4; 5; 5, 25, 1, et al.—Whence

assertio (ads.), ōnis, *f.* **1.** *A judicial* (* or *formal*) *declaration that one is a freeman* or *a slave:* "assertio tam a servitute in libertatem, quam a libertate in servitium trahi significat," Prisc. p. 1208 P.; Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 72 *fin.:* perfusoriae assertiones, *unauthorized declarations of freedom,* Suet. Domit. 8: sitne liber qui est in assertione, Quint. 3, 6, 57: ut in reis deportatis et assertione secunda (*i. e.* judicio secundo, in quo assertor de libertate agit), id. ib. 5, 2, 1; so also ib. 11, 1, 78; cf. Just. Cod. 7, 17, 1.—**2.** *An assertion* (late Lat.): Arn. 1, p. 18: deorum assertio religiosa, *an assertion of the existence of God*, id. 4, p. 141.

assertor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [assero] *One who (*formally) asserts that another is free* or *a slave:* **1.** *An assertor, restorer of liberty:* "assertores dicuntur vindices alienae libertatis," Don. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 322, and 2. assero *no.* I, 1: populo detrectante dominationem atque assertores flagitante, Suet. Caes. 80: Catoni gladium assertorem libertatis extorque, Sen. Ep. 13.—Trop.: *A freer, protector, deliverer, advocate:* publicus assertor damnis suppressa levabo Pectora, Ov. R. Am. 73: senatus assertor, Luc. 4, 214 ("*qui in libertatem defendis senatum.*" Schol.); Mart. 1, 53, 5: assertores Camilli, id. 1, 25; Suet. Galb. 9: dignitatis ac potentiae patriciorum, id. Tib. 2: quaestionis, *he who carries an inquiry entirely through* (**is master of the subject*), Macr. S. 7, 4.—**2.** *He who claims* or *declares one to be a slave* (cf. 2. assero *no.* I, 2): quum instaret assertor puellae, Liv. 3, 46, and so besides only id. 3, 47.—Whence

* **assertōrĭus** (ads.), a, um, *adj. Pertaining to a restoration of freedom:* lites, Cod. Just. 7, 17, 1.

* **assertum** (ads.), i, *n.* [2. assero *no.* II, 3] *An assertion, proof:* Marc. Cap. 6, p. 195.

assertus (ads.), a, um, *Part.*, from 2. assero.

* **as-servĭo** (ads.), ire, *v. n. To serve, to render service, aid, assist:* contentioni vocis asserviunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24.

as-servo (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To keep, preserve, guard* (*carefully*) *any person* or *thing* (very freq. of things kept in custody; in the class. per. almost only in prose): asservatote haec sultis navales pedes (*i. e.* mercenarii), Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 75: tabulae negligentius asservatae, Cic. Arch. 5: corpora (mortuorum) in conditorio, Plin. 7, 16, 16: ignem in ferula, id. 7, 56, 57, § 198: thynni sale asservantur, id. 9, 15, 18; and in sale, id. 9, 25, 41: hunc quoque asserva (*watch*) ipsum, ne quo abitat, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72: sinito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent, Sed uti asserventur (*that they be observed, watched*) magna diligentia, id. Capt. 1, 2, 6: acerrime asservabimur, *we shall be very closely observed*, Cic. Att. 10, 16: portas murosque, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: arcem, Curt. 9, 7: ut vinctum te asservet domi, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 98: cura asservandum vinctum, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24; so id. Heaut. 3, 3, 32; 4, 4, 12: imperat dum res judicetur, hominem ut asservent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22; id. ib. 2, 5, 30: ut domi meae te asservarem, rogasti, id. Cat. 1, 8: Vitruvium in carcerem asservari jussit, Liv. 8, 20; id. 40, 23; id. 27, 19 *fin.*; id. 6, 30: sacra fideli custodiâ, id. 5, 40; Catull. 17, 16.

* **assessĭo** (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assideo] *A sitting by* or *near one* (to console him): oblitum me putas, quae tua fuerit assessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti? Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 4.

assessor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who sits by any person* or *thing, an assessor, aid:* Lacedaemonii regibus suis augurem assessorem dederunt, Cic. Div. 1, 43. In judic. lang., *The assistant of a judge, assessor* (cf. Zimm. Rechtsgesch. 3, p. 21 *sq.*; Hugo's Rechtsgesch. p. 685; Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 359 and 229): Paul. Dig. 1, 22; Suet. Galb. 14; Sen. Tranqu. 1, 3.—Whence

* **assessōrĭus** (ads.), a, um, *adj. Pertaining to an assessor:* Sabinus in assessorio (*sc.* libro de assessoris officio) ait, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 5, § 8.

assessūra (ads.), ae, *f.* [assessor] *The office of assessor, assessorship*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 3.

1. assessus (ads.), a, um, *Part.*, from assideo.

* **2. assessus** (ads.), ūs, *m.* [assideo] *A sitting by one:* assessu meo, *on account of sitting by me*, Prop. 4, 11, 49.

* **assestrix,** īcis, *f.* [assessor] *She who sits by, a female assistant:* Afran. in Non. 73, 29.

assĕvēranter (ads.), *adv.* [assevero] *With asseveration, earnestly, emphatically:* *Comp.* Cic. Ac. 2, 19.

assĕvērāte (ads.), *adv.* [assevero] *Earnestly.*

assĕvērātĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assevero] **1.** *An earnest pursuit of any thing;* hence, **a.** Of discourse, *A vehement assertion, affirmation, asseveration:* omni tibi asseveratione affirmo, Cic. Att. 13, 23: confirmatio est nostrorum argumentorum expositio cum asseveratione, id. Her. 1, 3; so Quint. 4, 2, 94; 11, 3, 2; Plin. Pan. 67; Tac. A. 6, 2; 4, 42; 52.—**b.** In Tacitus, of actions: *A persevering earnestness, vehemence, rigor:* igitur multa asseveratione . . . coguntur patres, *etc.*, Tac. A. 4, 19: accusatio tamen apud patres asseveratione eadem peracta, id. ib. 2, 31.—* **2.** In the old gramm. lang., *An affirming part of speech, a word of affirmation:* adjiciebant et asseverationem, ut *heu*, Quint. 1, 4, 20 ("asseverat *heu*, dum miserabili orationi ipsius qui dicit dolorem adjungit," Spald.).

as-sĕvēro (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [severus] lit., *To proceed in any thing with earnestness;* hence, *to pursue in earnest* (opp. to *jocari*, Cic. Brut. 85, 293): quae est ista defensio? utrum asseveratur in hoc (*is it here conducted in earnest*), an tentatur? id. Verr. 2, 2, 10. Hence of discourse, *To assert strongly, rigidly, firmly, with certainty, to affirm* (in the class. per. only in prose): neminem eorum haec asseverare audias, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 164: pulchre asseverat se ab Oppianico destitutum, Cic. Clu. 26 *fin.*: unum illud firmissime asseverabat in exilium se iturum, id. Att. 10, 14: periti rerum asseverant, non ferre (Arabiam) tantum, *etc.*, Plin. 12, 18, 41. (Others astruxerunt, v. astruo *fin.*) Tac. A. 4, 55; id. 6, 28; 12, 42; 14, 16; Hist. 2, 80: constantissime asseveravit fore ut, *etc.*, Suet. Vesp. 5. Also de aliqua re: neque hoc meum, de quo tanto opere hoc libro asseveravi, umquam affirmabo esse verius quam tuum, Cic. Or. 71 *fin.*: quemadmodum adversarius de quaque re asseveret, id. Brut. 57, 208: neminem ulla de re posse contendere neque asseverare, id. Acad. 2, 11, 35.—Of inanimate things: *To make known, to show, demonstrate:* asseverant magni artus Germanicam originem, Tac. Agr. 11.—**b.** In Tacitus, of conduct (cf. asseveratio): viri gravitatem asseverantes, *assuming an air of gravity*, Tac. A. 13, 18.

2. In Appul.: *To make grave* or *serious:* frontem, Met. 3, p. 135, 10 and 8, p. 203, 24.

as-sībĭlo (ads.), are, *v. n.* and *act. To hiss, murmur, whisper at* or *to a thing* (only in the post-Aug. poets): alno assibilat alnus, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 68: id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 225: moto assibilat aëre ventus, Aus. Mos. 258. As *verb act.*: serpens animam assibilat aris, *i. e.* sibilando amittit, Stat. Th. 5, 578.

* **as-siccesco** (ads.), ĕre, *v. inch. To become dry, to dry up:* Col. 12, 9, 1.

as-sicco (ads.), are, *v. a. To dry something entirely, to dry up* (only in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Col.): aliquid in sole, Col. 12, 15 *fin.*; id. 2, 9, 18; id. Arb. 28 *fin.*; id. 1, 6, 22: nebulam et rorem, id. 4, 19, 2; so id. 12, 16, 3; 33, 1, et al.: lacrimas, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 26.

assiculus, v. axiculus.

‡ **assĭdĕlae,** ārum, *f.* (*sc.* mensae.) *Tables at which the priests sat and offered sacrifices*, Fest. p. 17 [assideo].

as-sĭdĕo (ads.), sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *To sit by* or *near a person* or *thing:* apud carbones, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 48: in Tiburti, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224; id. Brut. 55, 200.—**b.** Trop.: *To sit, stand,* or *be at one's side, as aid, attendant, protector*, etc.; *c. Dat.:* quum lacrimans in carcere mater noctes diesque assideret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43: principes Macedoniae hujus (Plancii) periculo commoti huic assident, pro hoc laborant, id. Planc. 11 *fin.*: quum Pompejus P. Lentulo consuli frequens assideret, id. Pis. 32, 80: ut assidens implumibus pullis avis Serpentium allapsus timet, Hor. Epod. 1, 19. Hence, in judic. lang., *t. t.*, *To aid, assist one in the office of judge, to be an assessor* (cf. assessor): rarus in tribunali Caesaris Piso, et si quando assideret, atrox ac dissentire manifestus, Tac. A. 2, 57; Marc. Dig. 1, 22, 2; ib. 3; 6, et al.—Of attendance upon the sick, *To attend upon:* aegrae, Ov. H. 20, 137: assidet una soror, Prop. 4, 3, 41: si alius casus lecto te affixit, habes qui assideat, fomenta paret, medicum roget, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 82; Plin. Ep. 7, 19: assidente amantissima uxore, Tac. Agr. 45: assidere valetudini, id. ib.—**c.** *To be assiduously engaged about a thing:* literis, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 19: gubernaculis, *their direction*, id. Pan. 81 *fin.*

2. Of a place: *To station one's self before it;* and more freq. in a hostile sense, *to be encamped before it, to besiege, blockade;* constr. with *Dat.* or *Acc.*; hence also pass.: assidere sepultae urbis ruinis, Tac. H. 3, 35: prope moenia Romana, Liv. 26. 22: moenibus assidet hostis, Virg. Cir. 267; Liv. 23, 19; id. 21, 25; Curt. 4, 3; Tac. H. 2, 22, et al.: muros assidet hostis, Virg. A. 11, 304: assidendo castellum, Tac. A. 6, 43: arces, Sil. 9, 623: assidebat oppugnabatque oppidum, Gell. 7, 1, 8: Amisumque assideri audiebat, Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 830 P. (IV., *no.* 8 ed. Gerl.): assessos Capuae muros, Sil. 12, 453.

* **3.** Poet.: *To be near a person in qualities*, i. e. *to be similar to* or *like him* (in prose, instead of it, accedo; cf. accedo *no.* 6; opp. to *dissideo*): parcus assidet insano, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 14 ("*sedet stulto proximus eique simillimus est,*" Crucqu.; cf. in Gr. ἐγγὺς εἶναί τινι. Acc. to Schmid the figure is drawn from the sitting together of similar classes in the theatre).

as-sīdo, sēdi, without sup., 3. *v. n. To sit down, seat one's self somewhere:* in sella apud magistrum, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 28: assido, accurrunt servi, soccos detrahunt, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72: eo mulier assidat, Cato R. R. 157, 11: ut aves videre possint, ubi assidant, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 3: assidamus si videtur, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 14: super aspidem, id. Fin. 2, 18 *fin.* *c. Acc.* (cf. assideo): Hiempsal dextra Adherbalem assedit, Sall. J. 11, 3; Suet. Caes. 82: aquila in culmine domus assedit, id. Tib. 14: humi assidens, id. Ner. 53, et al. Sometimes of an orator who, after he has finished his discourse, sits down again in his place: peroravit aliquando, assedit; surrexi ego, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22; id. Or. 37, 129.

assĭdŭe (ads.), *adv. Continually, constantly;* v. 2. assiduus *fin.*

assĭdŭĭtas (ads.), ātis, *f.* [2. assiduus] *A constant presence with any one* (*in order to serve, aid*, etc.; cf. assideo *no.* 1, b) (most frequent in Cic.): medici assiduitas, *constant attendance*, Cic. Att. 12, 33: quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Qu. Cic. Petit. Cons. 1, 3: eorum, qui abs te defensi sunt, id. ib. 13: eandemque assiduitatem (*the same unceasing attendance*) tibi se praebuisse postridie, Cic. Dejot. 15, 42: summa assiduitate quotidiana aliquem tractare, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.—So of the constant attendance of candidates for office (cf. habitare in oculis, Cic. Planc. 27, 66): altera pars petitionis, quae in populari ratione versatur, desiderat nomenclationem, blanditiam, assiduitatem, *etc.*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11; id. ib. § 43: assiduitatis et operarum harum quotidianarum putat esse consulatum, Cic. Mur. 9, 21: valuit assiduitate, valuit observandis amicis, valuit liberalitate, id. Planc. 27 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 1, 39.—First in Suet., without access. idea, simply for *constant, continued presence:* Suet. Tib. 10.

2. With the leading idea of continuance in time: *The continuance, constancy, invariableness of an object;* sometimes *a frequent occurrence* or *repetition of it:* assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53 *fin.*; cf. id. N. D. 2, 38: bellorum, id. Off. 2, 21, 74: epistolarum, *unbroken epistolary correspondence*, id. Fam. 16, 25: orationis, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: dicendi assiduitas aluit audaciam, id. Inv. 1, 3. 4: contubernii, Tac. Or. 5; spectaculorum, Suet. Aug. 43: concubitus, id. Dom. 22: ejusdem literae, Cic. Her. 4, 12, 18.

1. assĭdŭo (ads.), *adv.*, *Continually, always:* v. 2. assiduus, *fin.*

* **2. assĭdŭo** (ads.), are, *v. a.* [2. assiduus] *To bring* or *apply to constantly:* filio flagella, Vulgat. Interpr. Sirac. 30, 1.

1. assĭdŭus, i, *m.* [as-do] *A tribute-payer.* So Serv. Tull. names the citizens of the upper and more wealthy classes, in opp. to proletarii, citizens of the lowest classes, who benefit the state only by their progeny (proles): quum locupletes assiduos (Servius) appellasset ab aere dando, Cic. Rep. 2, 22. So the word is found even in the Twelve Tables: ASSIDVO. VINDEX. ASSIDVVS. ESTO., in Gell. 16, 10, 5; cf. Dirks. Transl. S. 154 *sq.:* locuples enim est assiduus, ut ait Aelius, appellatus ab asse dando, Cic. Top. 2 *fin.;* Var. in Non. 67, 25: "quibus erant pecuniae satis locupletes, assiduos; contrarios proletarios," id. ib.: "*assiduum* ab aere dando," Quint. 5, 10, 55: "assiduus in duodecim tabulis pro locuplete dictus, ab assibus, id est aere dando," Gell. 16, 10, 15: "assiduus dicitur, qui in ea re, quam frequenter agit, quasi consedisse videatur. Alii assiduum locupletem, quasi multorum assium dictum putarunt. Alii eum, qui sumptu proprio militabat, ab asse dando vocatum existimarunt," Fest. p. 9: "ditiores qui asses dabant, assidui dicti sunt," Charis. p. 58 P.; cf. Vindex in Cassiod. Orth. p. 2318 P.: "assiduus dicebatur apud antiquos, qui assibus ad aerarii expensam conferendis erat," Isid. Orig. 10, 17; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 496–502: noctesque diesque assiduo satis superque est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 14. Trop. of a model classical writer: classicus, assiduusque aliquis scriptor, non proletarius, Gell. 19, 8, 15.

2. assĭdŭus (ads.), a, um, *adj.* [from assideo, like continuus from contineo, *etc.*] **1.** *That is, dwells,* or *stays continually somewhere, pursues something constantly:* 'qui adest assiduus," Var. L. L. 7, 5, 99: quum hic filius assiduus in praediis esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7: audivi Romae esse hominem et fuisse assiduum, id. Att. 4, 8, b, § 3: fuit assiduus mecum praetore me. id. Coel. 4, 10; Var. R. R. 2, 10, 6: semper boni assiduique domini (*i. e.* qui frequenter adest in praediis) referta cella vinaria, olearia, *etc.*, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: qui suos liberos . . . agricolas assiduos esse cupiunt, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: flagitator, id. Brut. 5; id. de Or. 2, 39; Prop. 2, 33, 44: campus, assiduis pulsatus equis, Ov. M. 6, 219: assiduus in oculis hominum fuerat, Liv. 35, 10: hostis, assiduus magis quam gravis, id. 2, 48 (*canes assiduiores, Var. 2, 9, *sub fin.*): circa scholas assiduus, Suet. Tib. 11, et saep. So of the constant attendance of candidates for office: Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9, 37 (cf. the passages in their connection). — Hence sarcastically of parasites, spongers: Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 165.

2. With the prominent idea of continuance in time: *Continual, unremitting, perpetual, constant* (very frequent both in prose and poetry): foro operam assiduam dare, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 22: ludis assiduas operas dare, Lucr. 4, 975: pars terraï perusta solibus assiduis, id. 5, 253: imbries, id. ib. 5, 342; Cic. Att. 13, 16; Lucr. 1, 994; 2, 96; 4, 105; 393; 5, 206; frequentia, Cic. Planc. 8 *fin.;* Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9, 37: febricula, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.:* assidua ac diligens scriptura, id. Or. 1, 33, 150: recordatio, id. Fin. 1, 12, 41: deorum assidua insidens cura, Liv. 1, 21: (portae) assiduus custos, id. 34, 9: longa temporum quies et continuum populi otium et assidua senatus tranquillitas, *etc.*, Tac. Or. 38: sterilitates, Suet. Claud. 18: barbarorum incursus, id. Vesp. 8: vasa aurea assiduissimi usus, id. Aug. 71: ignis, Tib. 1, 1, 6: aqua, Prop. 2, 1, 68; id. 2, 19, 31; 3, 11, 56, et al.: libidines, id. 2, 16, 14: ver, Virg. G. 2, 149: nubes, Ov. M. 1, 66: gemitus, id. ib. 2, 486, et saep.: noctes, *Hor. Epod. 15, 13: retes, *Juv. 5, 95, et saep.

Adv. Continually, constantly, without intermission: **a.** assiduo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 37; Mil. 1. 1, 50; Most. 4, 2, 60; Truc. 2, 4, 68; Plin. 26, 3, 8.—Far more freq., **b.** assidue, Ter. Heaut. prol. 39; 3, 1, 53; Ad. prol. 16; Hec. 2, 1, 20; Lucr. 2, 592; 4, 1124; 5, 281; 6, 461; 1158, et al; Cic. Mil. 34, 93; Div. 1, 34; Virg. E. 2, 4; Plin. 11, 53, 115; 24, 1, 1; Suet. Aug. 74; 91; Tib. 63; Calig. 51, et saep.—*Comp.* not found.—* *Sup.* assiduissime, Cic. Brut. 91, 316; cf. upon the comparison of the *adj.* and *adv.* (as in arduus, exiguus, egregius, industrius, perpetuus, *etc.*), Rudd. 1, p. 180 *not.* 58.

assignātĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assigno] *A marking, showing, assignment, allotment;* most freq. of the allotment of land to colonists (cf. assigno): with and without agrorum: haec agrorum assignatio, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14; id. 4, 4, 9; Agr. 2, 30 *fin.;* novae assignationes, id. ib. 3, 3; so id. Fam. 13, 8, 2: popularis assignationis modum non excessit, Val. Max. 4, 3, *no.* 7. Ulp. Dig. 38, 4; cf. assigno *no.* 2.

* **assignātor** (ads.), ōris, *m.* [assigno *no.* 2] *An assigner, appointer:* Ulp. Dig. 38, 4, 3.

as-signĭfĭco (ads.), are, *v. a.* **1.** *To show, make evident:* olim tonsores non fuisse, assignificant antiquorum statuae, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 10.—**2.** *To denote, point out:* locum, Var. in Gell. 10, 1.

as-signo (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To designate, appoint to one, to assign;* hence also, *to communicate, give by assigning*, as *t. t.* of the division of public lands to the colonists (cf. assignatio): ut ager militibus legionis Martiae ita daretur, assignaretur, ut quibus militibus amplissime dati, assignati essent, Cic. Phil. 5, 19 *fin.;* so id. ib. 2, 17, 43; Agr. 3, 3, 12; Liv. 21, 25; 26, 21; Sic. Fl. p. 18 Goes.—Whence transf., in gen.,

2. *To assign, impart something to some one, to confer upon:* mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes, quantum corpore meo occupari potest, Cic. Att. 3, 19 *fin.:* munus humanum assignatum a deo, id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.:* apparitores a praetore assignati, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25: ordines, id. Pis. 36, 88: quem cuique ordinem assignari e republica esset, eum assignare, Liv. 42, 33: equum publicum, id. 39, 19; so id. 5, 7: equiti certus numerus aeris est assignatus, id. ib.: agros, *to assign dwelling-places to those roaming about* (with ref. to *no.* I), * Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 8: natura avibus coelum assignavit, Plin. 10, 50, 72: de assignandis libertis, Dig. 38, 4, 1 *sq.*, et al.—**b.** Trop.: *To ascribe something to one as proceeding from him, to impute to as crime, guilt,* or *to reckon to as service* (in the last sense not before the Aug. per.; in Cic., at least, only in the first signif.): nec vero id homini tum quisquam, sed tempori assignandum putavit, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: haec si minus apta videntur huic sermoni Attico assigna qui, *etc.*, id. Brut. 19: ne hoc improbitati et sceleri meo potius quam imprudentiae miseriaeque assignes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4; so id. Fam. 6, 7, 3; Att. 6, 1, 11; 10, 4, 6; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2; Liv. 35, 31; Tac. H. 2. 60; Nig. in. Gell. 4, 9, 2; and without *Dat.:* me culpam fortunae assignare, calamitatem crimini dare; me amissionem classis objicere, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50 Zumpt: nos omnia, quae prospera tibi evenere, tuo consilio assignare; adversa casibus incertis belli et fortunae delegare, Liv. 28, 42, 7: Cypri devictae nulli assignanda gloria est, Vell. 2, 38: sua fortia facta gloriae principis, Tac. G. 14: hoc sibi gloriae, Gell. 9, 9 *fin.;* Plin. 2, 1, 1; id. 25, 4, 8, et al.

3. With the access. idea of object, design: *To commit something to one to keep* or *take care of* (rare, mostly post-Aug.): quibus deportanda Romam Regina Juno assignata erat, Liv. 5, 22: Eumenem assignari custodibus praecepit, Just. 14, 4 *fin.;* Modest. Dig. 18, 1, 62; Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1.—Trop.: bonos juvenes assignare famae, Plin. Ep. 6, 23, 2; so Sen. Ep. 110.

4. *To make a mark upon something, to seal it* (post-Aug.): tabellas, Pers. 5, 81: subscribente et assignante domino, Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 126; Scaev. ib. 26, 8, 20.—Trop.: verbum in clausula positum assignatur auditori et infigitur, *it is impressed upon*, Quint. 9, 4, 29

as-sĭlĭo (ads.), sĭlui (cf. Prisc. p. 906 P., and Jahn Ov. M. 11, 526), sultum, 3. *v. n. To leap* or *spring upon* or *up to something, to come to by leaping* (most freq. poet.): moenibus urbis, Ov. M. 11, 526: assiliens admissarius, Col. 6, 37, 9: torpedo assultantes pisciculos attrahens, donec tam prope accedant, ut assiliat, Plin. 9, 42, 67; Val. Fl. 1, 257: in ferrum, Sil. 10, 2, et saep. Poet. freq. of the splashing or rippling of water upon a thing (cf. salio): assiliens aqua, Ov. F. 5, 612; id. Met. 6, 106: assiliunt fluctus, id. Fast. 3, 591: (insulae) quas spumifer assilit Aegon, Stat. Th. 5, 56, et al.—Trop.: ad aliud genus orationis (**to jump to*), *Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 213; Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

assĭmĭlanter (ads.), *adv.*, for assimulanter, *Similarly, in like manner:* v. assimulo, *fin.*

assimilatio (ads.), v. assimulatio.

as-sĭmĭlis (ads.), e, *adj. Similar, like* (cf. ad *no.* D, 4); constr. *c. Gen.* or *Dat.* (rare; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; once in Cic.): quidquam assimile hujus facti, Plaut. Merc. 5, 3, 11; Lucr. 4, 313: assimilis sui, Ov. M. 1, 6, 27: cadenti, Virg. A. 6, 603: fratribus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 85: spongiis, *Cic. N. D. 2, 55: aeri assimilis capillus, Suet. Ner. 1; so id. Galb. 18; Vesp. 7.—In Plaut. once with *quasi:* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 12. And in Lucr. several times *abs.:* Lucr. 2, 493; id. 4, 426. * *Adv.* Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 27.

assĭmĭlĭter (ads.), *adv.* (**In like manner*), v. assimilis, *fin.*

assĭmŭlanter (ads.), *adv.*, *In like manner:* v. assimulo, *Pa.*, *fin.*

assĭmŭlātĭo (not assimilatio, v. assimulo, *fin.*) (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assimulo] *An assimilating* (only in the two follg. exs.); hence, **1.** *A being similar, similarity:* prodigiosa assimulatio, Plin. 11, 49, 109. —**2.** In rhetor.: *A dissembled adoption of the opinion of one's hearers:* "Est (assimulatio) quum id, quod scimus, facile omnes audituros, dicimus nos timere, quomodo accipiant; sed tamen veritate commoveri, ut nihilo secius dicamus," Cic. Her. 4, 37.

as-sĭmŭlo (not assimilo, v. below) (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **1.** Lit. *To make one thing similar to another, to consider as similar, to compare* (in the classical period rare): linquitur, ut totis animalibus assimulentur, *that they are in feeling entirely like complete animals*, Lucr. 2, 914: simile ex specie comparabili aut ex conferenda atque assimulanda natura judicatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: pictor, percepta semel imitandi ratione, assimulabit, quidquid acceperit, Quint. 7, 10, 9: deos in ullam humani oris speciem assimulare, Tac. G. 9: convivia assimulare freto, Ov. M. 5, 6: formam totius Britanniae .... bipenni, Tac. Agr. 10; so id. Ann. 1, 28; 15, 39: os longius illi assimulat porcum, Claud. Eid. 2, 6: quam (naturam) Gadareus primus assimulasse aptissime (*to have designated by very suitable comparisons*) visus est, Suet. Tib. 57.

2. *To represent something that is not, as real, to imitate, counterfeit, to pretend, to feign, simulate;* constr. usu. *c. Acc.;* ante-class. *c. Inf.*, *Acc. c. Inf.*, or *c. quasi*, v. assimilis (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): **a.** *c. Acc.:* bene nuptias, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 141: clipeum jubasque, Virg. A. 10, 638; Ov. M. 14, 656; id. 7, 298: fictos timores, Sil. 7, 136: sermonem humanum, Plin. 8, 30, 44: me sic assimulabam, quasi stolidum, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 40: se laetum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 15: amicum me, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 78.—**b.** With simple *Inf.:* furere assimulavit, Pac. in Cic. Off. 3, 26, 98: amare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 98.—**c.** With *Acc. c. Inf.:* ego me assimulem insanire, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 79: assimulet se tuam esse uxorem, id. Mil. 3, 1, 195: simulato me amare, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; so id. Mil. 4, 4, 27; Poen. 3, 1, 57; Truc. 2, 4, 36; 2, 5, 11; 19; Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 20; Phorm. 5, 6, 53, et al.—**d.** *c. quasi:* assimulato quasi hominem quaesiveris, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 11; id. Poen. 3, 2, 23; id. Stich. 1, 2, 27: assimulabo quasi nunc exeam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8. And *abs.:* quid si assimulo? Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 33.

☞ The much-discussed and variously-answered question, whether assimilo *or* assimulo is the best orthog. (cf. Gron. Diatr. Stat. c. 6, p. 72 *sq.*, and Hand in h. l.; Spald. Quint. 7, 10, 9; Frotscher ib. 10, 2, 11; Bremi Suet. Tib. 57; Passow Tac. G. 9; Walch Tac. Agr. 10; Bessel Misc. phil. crit. 1, 5, et al.), is perh. solved in the follg. remarks: The near affinity of the sound of *ŭ* and *ĭ* in Lat. (v. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 18 *sq.* and 33 *sq.*) has occasioned that, when they come to stand in two successive syllables, separated by the semivowel *l*, the *u* euphon. is accommodated to the *i*. Thus, from consŭl arises consĭlium; from exsŭl. exsĭlium; from famŭl, famĭlia; so the endings ĭlis and ŭlus, not ŭlis and ĭlus (these few, mutĭlus, nubĭlus, pumĭlus, rutĭlus, appear to be founded in the *u* of the first syllable; but for the heteroclites gracila, sterila, *etc.*, a *nom. sing.* gracilus, sterilus, *etc.*, is no more needed than for Bacchanaliorum, a *nom.* Bacchanalium, and for carioras, Afran. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86, a form cariorus, a um); and so it is also explained, that from the orig. facul and difficul (cf. the appendix to the preface) arose indeed faculter, facultas; difficulter, difficultas, but not facŭlis, facŭlĭter, facŭlĭtas; not difficŭlis, difficŭlĭter, difficŭlĭtas, but facilis, faciliter, facilitas; difficilis, difficiliter, difficilitas. This euphon. principle, applied to the derivatives of simul, shows the correctness of the orthography simulo, simulatio, simulator, with similis, similitudo, similitas; assimulo, assimulatio, assimulator, with assimilis; dissimulo, dissimulatio, dissimulator, with dissimilis and dissimilitudo, *etc.*; cf. Diom. p. 362 P.: "*Similo* non dicimus sed *similis est.* Sane dixerunt auctores simulat per *u* hoc est ὁμοιάζει." But since the copyists knew that the more rare signif. of making like, similar, was not generically connected in the words simulare and assimulare with the more usual one of imitating, dissembling, they wrote, in cases where the former was required, simĭlo, assimĭlo, with immediate reference to similis, assimilis, and gave occasion thereby to the entirely unfounded supposition that the ancients wrote for the signif. to make like, similo, assimilo; for that of imitating, feigning, simulo, assimulo.

assĭmŭlātus (ads.), a, um, *Pa.*, acc. to the signif. of the verb. **1.** *Made similar, similar, like:* Lucr. 2, 980: montibus assimulata nubila, id. 6, 189: literae lituraeque omnes assimulatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77: Italia folio querno assimulata, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43; id. 37, 10, 66.—**2.** *Imitated*, i. e. *feigned, pretended, dissembled, devised:* familiaritas, Cic. Clu. 13: virtus, id. Coel. 6, 14: assimulata castrorum consuetudine, Nep. Eum. 9, 4: alia vera, alia assimulata, Liv. 26, 19: Quint. 10, 2, 11; id. 9, 2, 31, et al.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not in use.

* assĭmŭlanter (ads.), *adv.* of the *Pa.* assimulans, which is not found: *In a similar manner:* dicta haec, Nig. in Non. 40, 25.

‡ * **assĭpondĭum,** ii, *n.* [as-pondus] *The weight of one* as, *a pound weight:* Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47.

‡ **assirātum,** i. *n.* *A drink composed of wine and blood;* as, acc. to Festus, the ancient Latins called blood *assir:* Fest. p. 14.

1. assis, is, *m.* = as, v. as *init.*

2. assis, is, *m.* and *f.* = axis, v. 1. axis.

as-sisto (ads.), astĭti, without Sup., 3. *v. n.* (cf. absisto). *To place one's self somewhere:* assiste illico, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 2: assistite omnes contra me, id. Pseud. 1, 2, 23: assiste altrinsecus, id. ib. 1, 3, 123: hic propter hunc assiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15: accede, assiste, Cic. *poet.* Tusc. 2, 9, 21: ad fores, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26: ut contra omnes hostium copias in ponte unus (Cocles) assisteret, *opposed himself upon the bridge*, id. Leg. 2, 4, 10: super assistens, Virg. A. 10, 490; Ov. M. 13, 125.

2. As indicating a completed action: *To stand somewhere* (* *to stand at* or *by*): Lucr. 2, 359: ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, *stand erect*, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54: regionibus, Lucr. 1, 964: lecto, Ov. F. 5, 457: precanti, id. ib. 1, 631: divinis, * Hor. S. 1, 6, 114: scribenti, ediscenti et cogitanti, Quint. 1, 2, 12.—*c. Acc.:* equos, Stat. Th. 3, 299. Trop.: consulum tribunalibus Italia et publicae provinciae assistunt, *i. e.* comparent jura accepturi, Tac. A. 13, 4.—**b.** Alicui, *To stand by one* (as counsel) *before a tribunal, to sustain, defend, assist, aid* (post-Aug. for the class. *adesse*): assistebam Vareno, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 3; id. ib. 10, 85; Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 54; App. de Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

assistrix, v. assestrix.

1. assĭtus (ads.), a, um, *Part.*, from 1. assero.

2. as-sĭtus (ads.), a, um, *adj.* *Situated near some place* (post-class.): atria viridantibus assita pratis, Aus. Mos. 335: neque longule dissita, neque proxime assita, App. Flor. 1.

Assĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to the city Assus* (in Troas): lapis, *a kind of limestone, which was used to hasten putrefaction*, Plin. 36, 17, 27.

asso, are, *v. a.* = ἄζω, *To roast, broil:* assari, App. M. 2, p. 119, 12: jecur, Apic. 2, 1.

as-sŏcĭo (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To join* or *unite with any person* or *thing* (post-Aug.): cornua malis, Claud. Bell. Gild. 480: associati principali curae, Arc. Dig. 1, tit. 11.—Poet.: passus, *to go with any one*, Stat. Th. 3, 454.

* **as-sŏcĭus** (ads.), a, um, *adj* *Associating with:* Cassiod. Var. 3, 47.

as-sŏlĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To be accustomed* or *wont* (to do, to happen, &c.), only in the 3d person *sing.* and *plur.* and *impers.*): ponite hic quae assolent (*sc.* poni), Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 7; id. Epid. 1, 1, 5: quae assolent, quaeque oportet signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse video, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 1 ("*assolent* ergo consuetudinis est; *oportet* rationis," Don.): quum multa assoleat veritas praebere vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54 *fin.*; id. 34, 44.—Hence the expression, much employed, esp. in matters pertaining to religion, ut assolet, *as is wont to happen, as usual, as is customary:* Cic. Leg. 2, 9: prima classis vocatur, renunciatur; deinde, ut assolet, secunda, *etc.*, id. Phil. 2, 33: sacrificio, ut assolet, rite facto, Liv. 37, 14; id. 1, 28: ob quem imbrem novemdiale, ut assolet, sacrum fuit, id. 23, 31 *fin.*; Tac. A. 6, 12; Suet. Vesp. 7: quum in hortis D. Bruti auguris commentandi causa, ut assolet, convenissemus, Cic. Lael. 2, 7; so Tac. A. 1, 24; 3, 1; Suet. Ner. 7, 34.

as-sŏlo (ads.), avi, 1. *v. a.* [ad-solum] *To level to the ground, to destroy*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10; id. ib. *fin.*

as-sŏno (ads.), are, *v. n.* *To sound to, respond to, to correspond to by sounding* (rare): plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov. M. 3, 507: Pers. 1, 102. With *Acc.* of similar signif.: ut canorae aviculae concentus suaves assonarent, *to cause to sound, to strike up, to begin*, App. M. 11, p. 260.

* **as-sūdasso** (ads.), ĕre, *v. intens.* [from sudo, like capesso from capio, lacesso from lacio] *To fall into a profuse, violent sweat, to sweat powerfully:* corculum assudassit jam ex metu, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 9 dub. (perh. assudescit, v. the follg.).

* **as-sūdesco** (ads.), ĕre, *v. inch.* [sudo] *To begin to sweat:* Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32.

assŭē-făcĭo (ads.), fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [assuetus] *To use* or *accustom to something;* constr., in Cicero's time, *c. Abl.*; later, *c. Dat.* or *ad* (cf. assuesco): aliquem puro sermone, Cic. Brut. 59; so id. de Or. 3, 10 *fin.*: alicujus rei exercitatione, id. Cat. 2, 5: armis, id. Brut. 2, 7; id. Fam. 4, 13, 3: nullo officio aut disciplina assuefactus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: genere quodam pugnae assuefacti, id. B. C. 1, 44.—*c. Inf.:* Caesar (ceteras nationes) domuit, imperio populi Romani parere assuefecit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13 *fin.*: equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2; Liv. 22, 12.—*c. ad:* ad supplicia patrum plebem, Liv. 3, 52 *fin.*—*c. Dat.:* operi, Liv. 24, 48: corvus assuefactus sermoni, Plin. 10, 43, 60; so Val. Max. 8, 7 *no.* 15 *extr.*: parvulos probitati, modestiae, Tac. Or. 29; aliquem lanificio, Suet. Aug. 64.

as-sŭesco (ads.), ēvi, ētum, 3. (assuĕtus, four syl., Phaedr. 3, prol. 14) *v. a.* *To use* or *accustom one to something*, or, more freq., *v. n.*, *to accustom one's self to, to be accustomed to;* constr. usu. *c. Abl.* or *Inf.*; after the Aug. per. also *c. ad, in*, or *Dat.:* **a.** *c. Abl.* (which manner of constr. is unjustly censured by Wunder, Rhein. Mus. 1829, 2 Heft, p. 288 *sq.* The idea of the *ad*, which would require the *Acc.* or *Dat.* case, is not, as at a later period, prominent in the word, but that of *suesco*; accordingly, lit., *To adopt some custom, to addict* or *apply one's self to a custom* or *habit, to become accustomed to something;* so that the *ablativus* as *respectivus*, as in amore affici, pedibus laborare, *etc.*, only designates more specifically the object which is the subject of that custom; cf. Gron. and Drak. Liv. 31, 35, 3; Kritz Sall. Cat. 2, 9; Rudd. 2, p. 137 *sq.*; Ramsh. Gr. p. 427; v. also assuefacio): homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, id. Planc. 9: genus assueta multo Venatu nemorum, Virg. A. 7, 746: Odrysius praedae assuetus amore, Ov. M. 13, 554: genus pugnae, quo assuerant, Liv. 31, 35 Gron.: assuetae sanguine et praeda aves, Flor. 1, 1, 7; id. 4, 12, 17; Just. 31, 1, 8; Curt. 6, 3, 9; Front. Princ. Hist. Frgm. 2, p. 341.—**b.** *c. Inf.:* fremitum voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: votis jam nunc assuesce vocari, Virg. G. 1, 42: assueti muros defendere, id. Aen. 9, 511; Ov. M. 11, 314; id. ib. 10, 533; Trist. 2. 504; id. Met. 8, 335: assuetus graecari. Hor. S. 2, 2, 11; Vell. 2, 33; Plin. 9, 30, 48; Suet. Aug. 49.—**c.** *c. ad* or *in:* uri assuescere ad homines ne parvuli quidem possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 707 P.: manus assuetae ad sceptra, Sen. Troad. 152: jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, Liv. 24, 5; Flor. 4, 12, 43.—**d.** *c. Dat.:* mensae assuetus herili, Virg. A. 7, 490; Prop. 3, 4, 6: caritas ipsius soli, cui longo tempore assuescitur, *to which one is accustomed*, Liv. 2, 1: ex more, cui assuerunt, Quint. 4, 2, 29; Tac. Agr. 21; Suet. Aug. 38, et al.—Acc. to more rare constr., **e.** *c. Acc. rei* in the Greek manner, εἴθισμαί τι: ne pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella (for bellis), *accustom not your minds to so great a war*, Virg. A. 6, 833: Galli juxta assueti invia ac devia, Liv. 21, 33.—**f.** *c. Gen.:* Romanis Gallici tumultus assuetis, id. 38, 17.

2. Alicui, *To be accustomed to carnal intercourse with one*, Curt. 6, 5.—Whence

assŭētus (ads.), a, um, *Pa.* *Accustomed, customary, usual:* tempus et assueta ponere in arte juvat, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 36: otium des corpori, assueta vicis, Phaedr. 3, prol. 14: assuetos potare fontes, Plin. 8, 43, 68: assuetam sibi causam suscipit, Vell. 2, 120. Hence with a *comp.* *c. abl.:* longius assueto, Ov. H. 6, 72: assueto propior, Stat. Th. 12, 306.

assŭētūdo (ads.), ĭnis, *f.* [assuetus] *A being accustomed to a thing, custom, habit* (rare; not in Cic.): amor assuetudinis, Var. L. L. 9, 14: longa assuetudo, Ov. M. 10 173; id. A. A. 2, 345: assuetudo mali, Liv. 25, 26, 5; so id. 27, 39; 44, 5: seu natura, sive assuetudine, Tac. A. 1, 11: confarreandi assuetudo, id. ib. 4, 16: assuetudo voluptatum, id. Hist. 2, 62: furandi, Gell. 11, 18, 17.—**2.** *Carnal intercourse* (v. assuesco *no.* 2): Tac. A. 13, 46.

assuetus (ads.), a, um, *Pa.*, v. assuesco.

* **as-sūgo** (ads.), ctum, ĕre, *v. a.* *To suck:* assuctis labris, Lucr. 4, 1190.

assŭla (in many MSS. astula), ae, *f. dim.* [axis] *A small piece of wood split lengthwise, a splinter, shaving, chip:* foribus facere assulas, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 20; Plin. 9, 15, 18; id. 16, 11, 22; 29, 2, 9. Of *pieces of marble, a chip, shiver:* Vitr. 7, 6.—* **2.** *A shingle*, σχίδη: Bibacul. in Suet. Gramm. 11.—Whence

assŭlātim, *adv.* *In shivers* or *splinters, piecemeal* (only in the follg. pass.): pultando assulatim foribus exitium afferre, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 52; id. Men. 5, 2, 105: sumere cibum, Naev. in Non. 72, 24.

* **assŭlōse,** *adv.* from an *adj.* assulosus, a, um [assula], not found in use:

In shivers or *splinters:* calamus, qui assulose frangitur, Plin. 12, 22, 48.

* **assultim** (ads.), *adv.* [assilio] *By leaps* or *bounds:* assultim ingredi, Plin. 11, 24, 28 Sillig.

assulto (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. intens.* [id.] *To jump* or *leap to a place impetuously* or *eagerly;* constr. *abs.*, *c. Dat.* or *Acc.* (only post-Aug.): canis assultans, Plin. 8, 40, 61; so Tac. A. 11, 31. Esp. of warlike operations: *To attack, assault:* tertia vigilia assultatum est castris, Tac. A. 2, 13: telis assultantes, id. ib. 12, 35; so id. ib. 13, 40; Hist. 4, 22: latera, id. ib. 1, 51: portarum moras frenis et hastis, Stat. Th. 4, 243; Sil. 7, 401.—Transf. of things: duo montes crepitu maximo assultantes, Plin. 2, 83, 85.

assultus (ads.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *A leaping to* or *toward, an attack, assault* (prob. only in the two follg. exs.): locum variis assultibus urget, Virg. A. 5, 441: assultibus et velocitate corporum uti, Tac. A. 2, 21.

as-sum (ads. and in the most ancient per. ars.; v. ad *init.*), affui, adesse. (The great antiquity of the use of assum for adsum appears from Plautus's pun upon assum, from assus, a, um, a roast: *Ag.* Milphio, heus Milphio, ubi es? *Mi.* Assum apud te, eccum. *Ag.* Ego elixus sis volo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 67.—*Praes. conj.* older form assiem, assies, assiet, *etc.*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 9; Phorm. 2, 1, 83, et al.—ADESENT = adessent, S. C. de Bac. in Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 300 and 301; *imperf. conjunc.* sometimes afforem, es, et, *etc.*, and *inf. fut.* affore, contr. from affuerem, affuere, v. sum; *part. praes.* not used), *v. n.* *To be at* or *near any person* or *place, to be somewhere, to be present* (in opp. to absum, to be distant, removed, absent): visus Homerus adesse poeta, Enn. Ann. 1, 5, imitated by Virg. A. 2, 271, and Ov. M. 7, 635; v. below: Hegio assum, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 1; so id. Truc. 2, 6, 33; 4, 3, 52: ad exercitum, id. Amph. 1, 3, 6: in tabernaculo, id. ib. 1, 1, 269: quasi affuerim simulabo, id. ib. 1, 1, 45: assum apud te, id. Poen. 1, 2, 67: Philolaches jam hic aderit, id. Most. 5, 1, 29; so id. Pseud. 1, 2, 48: assum praesens praesenti tibi, id. ib. 5, 1, 27; so Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 39; Lucr. 5, 1411: DVM. NE. MINVS. SENATORIBVS. C. ADESENT. S. C. de Bac. in Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 300 and 301: mulier ad eam rem divinam ne assit, Cato R. R. 83: ad portam, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: ut quasi coram adesse videare, quum scribo aliquid ad te, id. Fam. 15, 16; so id. Att. 5, 18, 3; Virg. A. 1, 595: ante oculos moestissimus Hector Visus adesse mihi, id. ib. 2, 271: ante oculos eadem mihi quercus adesse ... visa est, Ov. M. 7, 635.—*c. Dat.:* portis, Virg. A. 2, 330: senatui, Tac. A. 4, 55: convivio, Suet. Tib. 61 *fin.:* quaestioni, id. ib. 62: pugnae, id. Otho 9; cf. Liv. 7, 16.—**b.** Of time: *To be present, come:* dum tempestates assunt, Lucr. 1, 179: vesper adest, Cat. 62, 1: jamque dies aderit, Ov. M. 3, 519; so id. ib. 9, 285; 12, 150: aderat judicio dies, Liv. 3, 12: quum jam partus adesset, Ov. M. 9, 674.—**c.** Of other things: *To be present, to be at hand* (incorrectly made synon. with the simple esse): nunc adest occasio benefacta cumulare, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 63; id. Men. prol. 16: omnia assunt bona, quem penes est virtus, id. Amph. 2, 2, 21; Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 6; Lucr. 5, 1404: tanti aderant morbi vesicae et viscerum, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 30: vis ad resistendum nulli aderat, Vell. 2, 61; id. 2, 21: vim affore verbo crediderat, Virg. A. 10, 547: tantus decor affuit arti, Ov. M. 6, 18; id. ib. 5, 400: quantus sudor adest equis, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 9; id. Ep. 1, 17, 57: quousque patieris, Caesar, non adesse caput reipublicae? *to be*, as it were, *in his place, to be present*, Tac. A. 1, 13, et saep.

B. Trop.: animo *or* animis, *To be present in mind, with attention, interest, sympathy;* also *with courage* (cf. animus); *to give attention to something, to perceive* (cf. the opp. *absum no.* 1); also, *to be fearless:* ut intelligeretis eum non affuisse animo, quum ab aliis causa ageretur, Cic. Caec. 10 *fin.:* adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus, id. Sull. 11, 33; id. Phil. 8, 10, 30 (cf. Ter. Andr. prol. 24, and Phorm. prol. 31: adeste aequo animo): quamobrem adeste animis, judices, et timorem, si quem habetis, deponite, Cic. Mil. 2, 4: Ades animo, et omitte timorem, id. Rep. 6, 10 *fin.*

2. Poet.: *To be in company with one, to be associated with, to attend:* tu ducibus Latiis aderis, quum laeta triumphum vox canet, Ov. M. 1, 560. Of the cypress: aderis dolentibus, id. ib. 10, 142.

3. *To be present by one's agency, aid,* or *support: to stand by, to protect, defend, sustain* (esp. freq. of advocati, *q. v.*) (cf. the opp. absum *no.* 7): ibo ad forum, atque aliquot mihi amicos advocabo, ad hanc rem qui adsient, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 82; so id. Eun. 4, 6, 26: omnes enim hi, quos videtis adesse in hac causa, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1; id. Verr. 2, 2, 29; id. Sull. 29; Phil. 2, 37, 95; Quint. 1, 4; 8, 30, et saep.: ego tamen tuis rebus sic adero, ut difficillimis, id. Fam. 6, 14 *fin.*; so id. Att. 1, 1: Camulogenus suis aderat atque eos cohortabatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: dictator intercessioni adero, Liv. 6, 38: cui sententiae adest Dicaearchus, Plin. 2, 65, 65: aderam Arionillae, Timonis uxori, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 5; id. ib. 2, 11, 2: quod ille adversus privatum se intemperantius affuisset, *had taken part*, Suet. Claud. 38 Bremi, et al.—*c. Inf.:* non Teucros delere aderam, Sil. 9, 532.—So of the protecting, aiding divinity, esp. in wishes: assis, assit, *etc.:* assis, o Tegeaee, favens, Virg. G. 1, 18; id. Aen. 4, 578: ades Dea muneris auctor, Ov. M. 10, 673; so Tib. 1, 7, 49: di omnes nemorum adeste, Ov. M. 7, 198: nostris querelis assint (dii), Liv. 3, 25: frugumque aderit mea Delia custos, Tib. 1, 5, 21: si vocata partubus Lucina veris affuit, Hor. Epod. 5, 6: origini Romanae et deos affuisse, et non defuturam virtutem, Liv. 1, 9; id. 5, 51, et al.—**b.** *To be present as a witness, to be witness:* promissi testis adesto, Ov. M. 2, 45; id. Trist. 4, 1, 46.—Hence the *t. t.* scribendo adesse, *to be present as a witness to some writing* or *contract* (usu. placed at the beginning of the writing): S. C. de Bac. in Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 300; in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5 and 6, et al.

4. Involving the idea of coming: *To appear as coming somewhere;* hence, in gen., *to come to, to appear, come* (most freq. in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. perh. only once in the Epistt.): assum atque advenio Acherunte, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16: jam ego hic adero, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 7; Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 32; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 96; id. Eun. 4, 7, 41: hi ex Africa jam affuturi videntur, Cic. Att. 11, 15: Hymen ades, Cat. 62, 5: Galli per dumos aderant, Virg. A. 657; id. ib. 11, 100: huc ades, o formose puer, id. Ecl. 2, 45; id. ib. 7, 9; Ov. M. 8, 598; id. ib. 2, 513 (cf. also adesdum): ecce Arcas adest, *appears, has arrived*, id. ib. 2, 497; so id. ib. 3, 102; 528; 4, 692; 5, 46; 8, 418; 9, 200, 304, 363, 760; 11, 349; 12, 341; 13, 73, 82, 662, 906: affore tempus, quo, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 256; quum hostes adessent, *i. e.* appropinquarent, Liv. 2, 10: truci clamore aderant semisomnos in barbaros, Tac. A. 4, 25 (*infensi adesse et instare, Sall. J. 50): quod serius affuisset, Suet. Aug. 94, et al. As above with *huc*, so in App. *c. Acc.:* cubiculum adero, Met. 2, p. 119 Elm.: scopulum aderunt, ib. 5, p. 160.—**b.** As *t. t.:* *To appear before a tribunal:* C. Verrem altera actione responsurum non esse, neque ad judicium affuturum .... quod iste certe statuerat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1: augurem adesse jusserunt, Vell. 2, 10; so Cic. Dom. 21; cf. Brisson. de Form. V., p. 446.

* **assūmentum** (ads.), i, *n.* [assuo] *That which is fit to be sewed upon something, a patch:* Vulg. Marc. 2, 21.

as-sūmo (ads.), mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a.* *To take something to one's self, to receive, take:* plura sibi assumunt, quam de se corpora mittunt, Lucr. 2, 1124; id. 4, 1087; so of nourishment, Cels. 1, 3; 5, 27 *no.* 17; Scribon. Comp. 200: numquam committet, ut id, quod alteri detraxerit, sibi assumat, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: sacra Cereris assumpta de Graecia, id. Balb. 24, 55: socius et administer omnium consiliorum assumitur Scaurus, Sall. J. 29, 2: aliquem in societatem consilii; aliquem conscium, Liv. 2, 4: in societatem armorum, id. 2, 22. So in consilium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19; Pan. 8: in consortium, id. ib. 7, 3: nec decet aliter filium assumi, si assumatur a principe, *i. e. is adopted*, id. ib. 7, 4; so ib. 8, 3: uxorem, id. ib. 83, 4; Tac. A. 12, 2: in familiam nomenque, id. ib. 1, 8, et saep.: novas humeris alas, Ov. M. 11, 789; so id. ib. 12, 1: cautus dignos assumere, *to take* or *choose as friends only those worthy of you*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51.—Trop.: libero tempore, omnis voluptas assumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: laudem sibi ex aliqua re, id. Mur. 14, 31: ut acer equus pugnae assumit amorem, Ov. M. 3, 705: omne quod sumatur in oratione, aut ex sua sumi vi atque natura, aut assumi foras, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 163; so id. Top. 2; id. Planc. 23, 56 Wund.: orator tractationem orationis sibi assumet, id. de Or. 1, 12 *fin.* Also like arrogare, *to usurp, assume, arrogate* neque mihi quidquam assumpsi, neque hodie assumo, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 17; so id. Her. 1, 1; Ov. M. 3, 558.

2. Sometimes like accipio (*no.* 1, c, *β*), without designating the action of taking: *To receive, obtain:* foetus melliferarum apium sine membris corpora nasci, et serosque pedes, serasque assumere pennas, Ov. M. 15, 384: a ventis alimenta assumere, id. ib. 7, 79; id. ib. 15, 421.

3. *To take in addition to, to add to* (v. ad *no.* II, 4): si quis aliam quoque artem sibi assumpserit, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217; id. ib. 37, 170: aliquantum jam etiam noctis assumo, id. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.*; Liv. 21, 19; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 28.

4. In philos. lang., *t. t.* *To add* or *join to a syllogism the minor proposition*, Cic. Inv. 1, 36; Div. 2, 51, 106; 53, 109.

5. In gram., assumpta verba, **a.** *Epithets*, ἐπιθετα, Cic. Part. 7.—**b.** *Figurative, tropical expressions*, Quint. 10, 1, 121.—Whence

assumptĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* **1.** *A taking, receiving, assumption* (post-Aug. and very rare): assumptio culturae, Pall. 1, 6, 12.—**2.** *An eager reception, adoption:* artes propter se assumendas putamus, quia sit in his aliquid dignum assumptione, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18.—**3.** In logic, *The minor proposition* (v. assumo *no.* 4), Cic. Inv. 1, 37; Div. 2, 53; Quint. 5, 14, 5 *sq.*; Isid. Orig. 2, 9, 2.—**4.** In jurid. Lat., *An addition. circumstance* = circumstantia, Mart. Dig. 28, 5, 46 *fin.*

assumptīvus (ads.), a, um, *adj.* [assumptus] (belonging to law-lang.) *Taken in addition:* causa, *which takes the defence of an action from an extraneous cause, assumptive, extrinsical*, Cic. Inv. 1, 11; 2, 24; Her. 1, 14; cf. Quint. 7, 4, 7; Marc. Cap. 5, p. 146; Isid. Orig. 2, 5, 5.—**Adv.*, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 147 dub.

assumptus (ads.), a, um, *Part.*, from assumo.

* **as-sŭo** (ads.), ĕre, *v. a.* *To sew on, patch on:* purpureus assuitur pannus, Hor. A. P. 16.

as-surgo (ads.), surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. n.* *To rise up, lift up one's self, stand up* (cf. ad *no.* I, 1) (class.); quae dum laudatio recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite, Cic. Clu. 69, 196: ex morbo, Liv. 3, 24; so Tac. H. 2, 99: intortis assurgens arduus undis, Val. Fl. 3, 476: desine viso assurgere semper pulvere, Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 3. Hence, *alicui* or *abs.* assurgere, *to rise up to one out of respect:* an quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit? Cic. Pis. 12; Virg. E. 6, 66: ruricolae Cereri teneroque assurgite Baccho, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 53: honori numinis, Stat. Th. 2, 60; so Suet. Caes. 78; Tib. 31, et al.: neque assurgere, neque salutare se dignantem, Suet. Vesp. 13; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 48. In *pass. impers.*: ut majoribus natu assurgatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48; Liv. 9, 46: ludos ineunti semper assurgi, etiam ab senatu, in more est. Plin. 16, 4, 5; Suet. Aug. 56.—In a zeugma: haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia ... salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, *etc.*, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63.—Hence trop.: *To give the preference, to yield to:* sunt et Aminaeae vites ... Tmolius assurgit quibus, Virg. G. 2, 98.—Poet.: jamque assurgentis dextra plagamque ferentis Aeneae subiit mucronem, *i. e.* dextram attollentis, Virg. A. 10, 797.—**b.** Of inanimate things: colles assurgunt, Liv. 22, 4; Col. 2, 2, 1; Tac. A. 13, 38: Pyramis assurgit trecentis sexaginta tribus pedibus, Plin. 36, 12, 17: Delos assurgit Cyntho monte, id. 4, 12, 22.

2. *To mount up, to rise, to increase in size, tower up* (poet.): quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion, Virg. A. 1, 535: assurgens nox aurea, Val. Fl. 5, 566: tumores oriuntur, deinde desinunt, deinde rursus assurgunt, Cels. 2, 8: non coeptae assurgunt turres, Virg. A. 4, 86: septem assurgit in ulnas, *rises seven ells high*, id. Georg. 3, 355: assurgunt irae, id. Aen. 12, 494; Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 244.

3. Transf. to mental subjects: **a.** *To rise by longing and striving:* nunc sera querelis haud justis assurgis, *i. e. break out in complaints*, Virg. A. 10, 95: in ultionem assurgere, Flor. 3, 1, 10.—**b.** *To rise in courage, to rise* (cf. the opp. affligi): gaudet in adversis animoque assurgit Adrastus, Stat. Th. 10, 227.—**c.** Of oratorical elevation: *To soar, rise:* raro assurgit Hesiodus, Quint. 10, 1, 52: neque comoedia cothurnis assurgit, id. ib. 10, 2, 22; cf. ib. 1, 8, 5: sublimitate heroici carminis animus assurgat.

assus, a, um, *adj.* [ἄζω] *Roasted:* elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 66: mergi, Hor. S. 2, 2, 51; so id. ib. 2, 2, 74; 2, 8, 29: res eadem magis alit jurulenta quam assa; magis assa quam frixa, Cels. 2, 18; so pulmo, Plin. 30, 15, 51: ova, Scrib. Comp. 221. Also subst. assum, i, *n.* *A roast, roasted meat:* vitulinum, *roast veal*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20. The pun with assum = adsum, v. assum, *init.*—Since the dish of roast meat contains no addition of sauce, accordingly is dry or simple, assus signifies

2. *Dry, simple, mere:* sudatio, *a steam-* or *sweat-bath*, Gr. ξηροὶ ἱδρῶτες, Cels. 3, 27; also subst. assa, orum, *n.* = sudatorium, *an apartment for sweating* (without bathing), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; cf. "*assa cella ἀφιδρωτήριον*," Gloss. Vet.: sol, *a simple basking in the sun without a previous anointing*, Cic. Att. 12, 6: femina *or* nutrix, *a dry-nurse:* hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae, Juv. 14, 208; Front. Ep. ad Ant. 1, 5; Inscr. Mur. 1512, 6: lapides, *rough, unhewn stone*, Serv. Virg. G. 2, 417: vox, *the simple voice, unaccompanied by any instrument:* Non. p. 76 and 77; cf. Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caec. 17. So, inversely, assae tibiae, *not accompanied by any voice:* Serv. Virg. G. 2, 417.

as-suspīro (ads.), are, *v. n.* *To sigh at something;* only twice in App. Met. 4, p. 155.

Assўrĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἀσσυρία, *A province in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia*, now *Kurdistan*, Plin. 5, 12, 13; 6, 13, 16, et al.—Whence

Assўrĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀσσύριος, *Assyrian*, Virg. E. 4, 25; Luc. 6, 429; Stat. S. 3, 3, 212, et al.; and Assyrii, orum, *m.* *The Assyrians*, Cic. Div. 1, 1.—Sometimes poet. for *Median, Phrygian, Phoenician, Indian*, etc. So puella, *i. e. the Phoenician Europa*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 554: venenum, *i. e. Tyrian purple*, Sil. 11, 41: stagnum, *i. e. Lake Genesareth, in Palestine*, Just. 18, 3: ebur, *i. e. Indian*, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 40: malus, *i. e.* Medica, *the citron-tree*, Plin. 15, 14, 14, and 23, 6, 56; cf. Voss Virg. G. 2, 126; (* amomum, E. 4, 25.)

ast, *conj.*, v. at.

Asta, ae, *f.*, Ἄστα, *A town:* **1.** *In Liguria*, now *Asti*, Plin. 3, 5, 7.—**2.** *In Hispania Baetica*, Liv. 39, 21; Mel. 3, 1, 4; Plin. 3, 1, 3; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 286. Hence **Astensis,** e, *adj.* *Of Asta:* ager, Liv. 39, 21: and Astenses, *The Astensians*, Hirt. B. Hisp. 26.

Astăbŏres, ae, Ἀσταβόρας, *m.* *A branch of the Nile in Ethiopia*, now *Takazze*, Mel. 1, 9, 2; Plin. 5, 9, 10. In Vitr. 8, 2, Astaboras; cf. Mann. Afr. 1, S. 170 and 177.

1. † **astăcus,** i, *m.* = ἄστακος, *A kind of lobster*, Plin. 9, 31, 51; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 9.

2. Astăcus, i, *m.*, Ἄστακος, *The father of Menalippus, who is therefore called* Astacides, Ov. Ib. 515.

3. Astăcus (os), i, *f.*, Ἄστακος or Ἀστακός, *A town in Bithynia*, Mel. 1, 19, 4; in Plin. 5, 32, 43, "Astacum, unde et ex eo Astăcēnus sinus."

Astăpa, ae, *f.* *A town in* Hispania Baetica, Liv. 28, 22, and 23; cf. Mann. Hispan. S. 309.

Astape, v. Astapus.

† **astăphis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀσταφίς, **1.** *A raisin*, Plin. 23, 1, 12.—**2.** astaphis agria, v. staphis.

Astăpus, i, *m.*, Ἀστάπους, *A name of the Nile, so long as it flows in Ethiopia*, Plin. 5, 9, 10: "quod illarum gentium lingua significat aquam e tenebris profluentem." Of like signif. is the name Astusapes, ib. § 53 *fin.* (in Mel. 1, 9, 2, Astape; in Vitr. 8, 2, Astosabas, Gr. Ἀστοσάβας, Strab.; cf. Mann. Afr. 1, S. 170).

Astarte, ēs, *f.*, Ἀστάρτη (Phoen. עשתרת, Gesen. Gesch. d. Hebr. Spr. p. 229; Hebr. עַשְׁתָּרוֹת), *The Syro-Phoenician moon-goddess;* acc. to Cic. N. D. 3, 23, *the fourth Venus.*

† **astĕismos,** i, *m.* = ἀστεϊσμός, In rhetoric, *The more refined style of speaking* = urbanitas, Serv. Virg. A. 2, 547 (in Charis. p. 247 P., and Diomed. p. 458 ib. written as a Greek word).

Astensis, e, *adj.*, v. Asta.

† **aster,** ĕris, *m.* = ἀστήρ, *A star*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14.—**2.** Atticus, *The Italian star-wort, aster*, Aster amellus, L.; Plin. 27, 5, 19; App. Herb. 60; in Plin. l. l. bubonion.—**3.** Samius, *A kind of Samian earth, whose nature and healing power are described in* Plin. 35, 16, 53.

1. astĕrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀστερία, *A precious stone*, perh. *cat's-eye*, Plin. 37, 9, 47; in Isid. Orig. 16, 10, 3, asterites; in Marc. Cap. 1, p. 19, astrites.

2. Astĕrĭa, ae, or **-e,** ēs, *f.*, Ἀστερίη, **1.** *The daughter of Polus and Phoebe, mother of the fourth Hercules:* **-a,** Cic. N. D. 3, 16; **-e,** Hyg. F. prooem.—**2.** *Daughter of the Titan Coeus, changed by Jupiter into a quail, and thrown into the sea:* **-e,** Ov. M. 6, 108; Hyg. F. 53.—In the place where she was cast down the island of Delos arose (quail island, Ortygia); hence also called, **3.** Asteria, Plin. 4, 12, 22.—**4.** *A more ancient name of the Island of Rhodes*, Plin. 5, 31, 36.—**5.** **-e,** *A female proper name*, Hor. Od. 3, 7.

† **astĕrĭăce,** ēs, *f.* = ἀστεριακή, *A simple medicine*, Cels. 5, 14.

† **astĕrĭas,** ae, *m.* = ἀστερίας, *A kind of heron*, Plin. 10, 60, 79.

† **astĕrĭcum,** i, *n.*, ἀστερικόν, *A kind of plant;* in pure Lat. called urceolaris; Plin. 22, 17, 20.

1. † **astĕrĭŏn,** ii, *n.* = ἀστέριον, *A species of spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 27.

2. Astĕrĭōn, ontis, *m.*, Ἀστερίων, *A river in Argolis*, Stat. Th. 4, 122, and 714.

† **astĕriscus,** i, *m.* = ἀστερὶσκος, *A small star, as a grammatical sign, placed before the imperfect, deficient passages of authors, an asterisk:* "* *Asteriscus* apponitur in his, quae omissa sunt, Isid. Orig. 1, 20, 2. So Hier. in Ruf. 2, 8; Aug. Ep. ad Hier. 10, 2, et al.

† **astĕrītes,** ae, *m.* = ἀστερίτης, *A kind of basilisk*, App. Herb. 128.—**2.** = asteria, q. v.

* **a-sterno** (adst.), ĕre, *v. a.* *To strew at* or *upon;* hence medial: *to stretch one's self, to lie stretched out somewhere:* asternuntur sepulcro, Ov. M. 2, 343.

† **asthmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀσθματικός, *Afflicted with shortness of breath*, or *coughing* [ἆσθμα; cf. Cels. 4, 4, *no.* 2], *asthmatic*, Plin. 20. 21, 84; 26, 7, 19.

† **astĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀστικός, *Of* or *pertaining to the city, city-:* ludi, *exhibitions which were celebrated in the city in honor of Bacchus*, Suet. Calig. 20. (Another reading: *iselastici*, v. iselasticus.)

astĭpŭlātĭo (adst.), ōnis, *f.* [astipulor], lit., *An assent to* or *agreement with* (perh. only in the follg. exs.); hence, **1.** *An assenting to, affirming the same facts:* Plin. 29, 1, 5.—**2.** *A modulation of the voice according to the sentiment*, Quint. 11, 3, 175.

astĭpŭlātor (adst.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who joins another in a stipulation, a surety:* Gaj. Inst. 3, 110; so id. ib. 117. Hence, **2.** *An assistant in a trial*, in gen.: testes tot.... cum astipulatore tuo comparabuntur? Cic. Quint. 18, 58; so id. Pis. 9. And trop.: *He who assents to another:* illud falsum esse, et Stoici dicunt et eorum astipulator Antiochus, Cic. Acad. 2, 21: vanae opinionis, Val. Max. 7, 1 *fin.*

* **astĭpŭlātus,** ūs, *m.* = astipulatio, *An assenting to, assent:* Jovis astipulatu, Plin. 7, 47, 48.

a-stĭpŭlor (adst.), atus, 1. *v. dep.* (*act.* astipulo, are, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 18) *To assent to, to stipulate with:* Gaj. Inst. 3, 112.—Trop.: *To agree with one*, assentiri (only in the two follg. exs.): astipulari irato consuli, Liv. 39, 5: Hellanico astipulatur Damastes memorans, *etc.*, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154.

a-stĭtŭo (adst.), ūtum, ĕre. *v. a.* [statuo] *To place a person* or *thing somewhere* (very rare, perh. only in the follg. exs.): Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 66; id. Casin. 5, 2, 49: reum ad lectum (aegroti) astituemus, Cic. Her. 3, 20; App. M. 9, p. 222, 1; id. ib. 3, 130.

a-sto (adst.), stĭti, without Sup., 1. *v. n.* *To stand at* or *near a person* or *thing* (very freq., and class.); constr. *c. ad, in, ante, contra, supra*, etc.; *c. Dat., Acc.*, and *Abl.*, "*Astitit illum locum, et illo, et illi, et circa illum*," Prisc. p. 1181 P.: marinas propter plagas, Enn. in Fest. p. 246: si iste stabit, astato simul, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 75: ante ostium, id. Truc. 1, 2, 72; so id. Men. 4, 3, 2; Lucr. 1, 90; Virg. A. 3, 150: intra limen astate illic, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 16: ut mihi confidenter contra astitit! id. Capt. 3, 5, 6: postquam illic hinc abiit, tu astas solus! id. Pseud. 1, 4, 1; so id. Bacch. 5, 2, 16; Stich. 3, 2, 11; Mil. 2, 4, 5; 2, 5, 36; Poen. 1, 2, 49; 5, 4, 80, et al.: asta, atque audi, id. Cist. 2, 3, 53; so id. Epid. 1, 1, 61: Most. 1, 4, 11: cum patre astans, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 2: quum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: astat in conspectu meo, id. Cat. 4, 2; so in campis, Tac. A. 2, 17, et al.: supra caput, Virg. A. 4, 702; so id. ib. 5, 10: nec opinanti Mors ad caput astitit, Lucr. 3, 972: tribunali, Tac. A. 12, 37: mensae, Suet. Tib. 61; so Mart. 8, 56, 13: aliquem astare, Plin. Pan. 23, 2: limine divae astitit, Stat. Th. 9, 607.—Trop.: certa quidem finis vitae mortalibus astat, Lucr. 3, 1091. Also, *To stand at one's side as counsel* or *aid* (cf. assisto, assum, *etc.*): Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 10; id. Cas. 3, 3, 4.—Poet.: Of an object *yet existing* or *remaining:* astante ope barbarica, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, for which Virg.: Priami dum regna manebant, Aen. 2, 22.

2. *To stand up, to stand erect* (cf. ad *no.* I, 1): squamis astantibus, Virg. G. 3, 545: Minerva, quae est in Parthenone astans, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 1.

Astŏmi, orum, *m.*, Ἄστομοι (without mouths), *An Indian people, said to have no mouths*, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

† **Astrăba,** ae, *f.*—ἀστράβη, *A wooden saddle, a sumpter-saddle; the title of a comedy attributed to Plautus, the greater part of which is now lost.* Its authenticity was already suspected in ancient times, v. Gell. 11, 7; Non. p. 70; cf. with Var. L. L. 6, 7, 71; Fest. s. v. SUBSCUDES, p. 245.

Astraea, ae, *f.*, Ἀστραία, *The goddess of Justice, who, during the Golden Age, wandered about on the earth, but finally entirely abandoned it, and returned to heaven*, Ov. M. 1, 150; Juv. 6, 19; Sen. Octav. 424. As a constellation in heaven (* *Libra*, acc. to others, *Virgo*), Lucan. 9, 534; cf. Arat. Phaen. 98.

Astraeus, i, *m.*, Ἀστραῖος, *A Titan, husband of Aurora, and father of the winds, who are accordingly called* Astraei fratres, *the Astraean brothers*, Ov. M. 14, 545; cf. Caes. German. Arat. 105; Hes. Theog. 378 *sq.*

† **Astrăgălīzontes,** um, *m.* = ἀστραγαλίζοντες, *The dice-players* (children), a celebrated group of statuary of Polycletus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 2.

† **astrăgălus,** i, *m.* = ἀστράγαλος (the

ankle bone). **1.** In archit.: **a.** *A prominent, half-round ring, which encircles the upper part of a column*, Vitr. 3, 3.—**b.** Lesbius, *Carved to represent a string of pearls, a festoon, stem with seeds of grain* or *olives*, id. 4, 6.—**2.** *A leguminous plant, Spanish tragacanth*, Astragalus Baeticus, L.; Plin. 26, 8, 29.

* **astrālis,** e, *adj.* [astrum] *Relating to the stars:* fata, *known from the stars*, Aug. Civ. Dei 5, 7 *fin.*

* **a-strangŭlo** (adstr.), are, *v. a.* *To strangle any one:* Min. Felix c. 30.

† **Astrăpe,** es, *f.* = ἀστραπή, *The flashing of lightning* personified, *a painting of Apelles*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 17.

† **astrăpĭas,** ae, *m.* = ἀστραπίας, *A precious stone, black in color, with gleams of light crossing the middle of it*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

† **astrăpŏplēctus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀστραποπληκτος, *Struck by lightning:* tecta, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 15.

* **astrĕans,** antis, *adj.* *Gleaming like a star*, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 273 dub.

a-strĕpo (adstr.), ĕre, *v. n.* *To sound* or *make a noise at* or *to* (only post-Aug.; most freq. in Tac.): totum mare immugit, omnes undique scopuli astrepunt, Sen. Hipp. 1027: astrepebat vulgus diversis incitamentis, Tac. A. 1, 18. *c. Acc.:* irritis precibus surdas principis aures, Plin. Pan. 26, 2.—Twice also as *v. act.:* eadem, Tac. H. 4, 49, 4; so also id. Ann. 2, 12.—**2.** *alicui*, like acclamo, *To call to one in approbation, to applaud, huzza:* Tac. A. 11, 17: haec dicenti astrepere vulgus, id. ib. 12, 34; id. Hist. 2, 90.

astricte (adstr.), *adv.* *Concisely, briefly, strictly*, v. astringo, *Pa., fin.*

* **astrictĭo** (adstr.), ōnis, *f.* [astringo] *A power of contracting, astringency:* herba, gustus amari cum astrictione, Plin. 27, 10, 59.

* **astrictōrĭus** (adstr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Astringent, binding:* vis, Plin. 24, 13, 71.

astrictus (adstr.), a, um, v. astringo, *Pa.*

† **astricus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀστρικός, *Pertaining to the stars:* coeli choreae, Var. in Non. 451, 11.

* **a-strīdo** (adstr.), ĕre, *v. n.* *To hiss at:* Stat. Th. 11, 494.

astrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [astrum-fero] *Starry* (poet. and post-Aug.): axes, Stat. Th. 8, 83: umbrae, Val. Fl. 6, 752.—**2.** *Placed among the stars:* Mart. 8, 28.

* **astrĭfĭco,** are, *v. a.* [astrum-facio] *To prepare* or *make stars:* Archimedea astrificante manu, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 191.

astrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [astrum-facio] *Star-producing:* astrificis coelum scandebat habenis nox, Marc. Cap. 2 *in.*

astrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [astrum-gero] *Starry* (poet. and post-Aug.): axes, Stat. Th. 10, 828; so Claud. Bell. Get. 245.

* **astrĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [astrum-loquor] *Talking of the stars:* puella, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 273.

* **astrĭlūcus,** a, um, *adj.* [astrum-luceo] *Shining* or *gleaming like stars:* Divi, Marc. Cap. 9 *init.*

a-stringo (adstr.), inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* *To draw close, to press, bind, tie close together, to bind together by drawing closer, to tighten, contract*, etc.; cf. alligare: hunc astringite ad columnam fortiter, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 25; so Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42: manus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 9: vinculorum, id est aptissimum . . . quod ex se atque de iis, quae astringit quam maxume, unum efficit, Cic. Univ. 4 *fin.:* vincula motu, Ov. M. 11, 75: laqueos, Sen. de ira, 3, 16: Artius atque hedera procera astringitur ilex, *is twined around*, Hor. Epod. 15, 5: aspice . . quam non astricto percurrat pulpita socco, *not drawn close, loose*, poet. for *a negligent, loose style of writing*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 174: Balteus haud fluxos gemmis astrinxit amictus, Luc. 2, 362; so frontem, Mart. 11, 40; Sen. Ep. 106: labra, Quint. 11, 3, 81: frondem ferro, *to make shorter, to cut off, clip*, Col. 5, 6, 17, et al. So alvum, *to make costive* (opp. solvere, *q. v.*), Cels. 1, 3; 2, 30.—Of the contraction occasioned by cold: Ov. M. 9, 222; so id. Trist. 3, 4, 48; Pont. 3, 3, 26: ventis glacies astricta pependit, id. Met. 1, 120; Luc. 5, 436; Curt. 7, 3; 8, 4. Hence also *to make colder, to cool, refresh:* Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25: Mart. 1, 50, 11. (Acc. to Var. in a pass. sense in the *perf.*, also astrinxi for astrictus sum: Var. L. L. Frgm. in Gell. 2, 25, 7.) Of faintness of colors (* *to deaden*): ita permixtis viribus alterum altera excitatur, aut astringitur, Plin. 9, 38, 62 (differ. from alligare, which just precedes, v. alligo *no.* 2 *fin.*). Also of an astringent, harsh taste: radix gustu astringit, Plin. 27, 10, 60.

2. Trop.: *To draw together, make closer, circumscribe; to bind, put under obligation, oblige, necessitate:* affinitatem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 73: vellem, suscepisses juvenem regendum: pater enim nimis indulgens, quidquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, Cic. Att. 10, 6; so mores disciplinae severitate, Quint. 2, 2, 4 Spald.: fidem, Cic. Off. 3, 31; cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23; Suet. Caes. 84: hujus tanti officii servitutem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, *to confirm, secure*, Cic. Planc. 30 *fin.* Wund.: religione devinctum astrictumque, id. Verr. 2, 4, 42; so lege, id. Cluent. 57; Brut. 10; Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 3: voluptatibus, id. Parad. 1: suis conditionibus, id. Quint. 5: necessitate, id. N. D. 1, 7: orationem numeris, id. de Or. 3, 44, et saep.: astringi sacris, *to be bound to their maintenance*, id. Leg. 2, 19: inops regio, quae parsimonia astringeret milites, Liv. 39, 1: ad temperantiam, Plin. Ep. 7, 1 *fin.:* ad servitutem juris, Quint. 2, 16, 9: illa servitus ad certa se verba astringendi, id. ib. 7, 3, 16: milites ad certam stipendiorum formulam, Suet. Aug. 49; id. Tib. 18: me astringam verbis in sacra jura tuis, Ov. H. 16, 320; id. ib. 20, 28: ut ipsum sese et illum furti astringeret, *to make guilty*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 34; Poen. 3, 4, 27: magno scelere se astringeret, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9; id. Sest. 50 *fin.;* so id. Sull. 29, 82; perh. also Pis. 39 *fin.*—Of reasoning or discourse: *To compress, bring into short compass:* Stoici breviter astringere solent argumenta, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6 *fin.* (cf. ib. 10, 22: haec sic dicuntur a Stoicis, concludunturque contortius); id. Fat. 14: premere tumentia, luxuriantia astringere, Quint. 10, 4, 1 Frotsch.—Whence

astrictus (adstr.), a, um, *Pa. Drawn together, tight, straight, close:* limen astrictum, *shut*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 50: alvus fusior aut astrictior, Cels. 1, 3: corpus astrictum, *i. e.* alvus dura, id. 3, 6: genus morbi astrictum, *costiveness*, id. 1 praef.: gustu astricto, *a harsh, astringent taste*, Plin. 27, 12, 96.—**2.** Trop.: **a.** *Sparing, parsimonious, covetous* (not before the Aug. per.): pater, Prop. 2, 23, 18; Tac. A. 3, 55: parsimonia, Just. 44, 2.—**b.** Of discourse: *Compact, brief, concise, limited* (opp. to *remissus*): dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic. Brut. 90, 309: verborum astricta comprehensio, id. ib. 95 *fin.:* est enim finitimus oratori poeta, numeris astrictior paullo, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70; id. ib. 60.—*Sup.* not used.—*Adv.* only of discourse, *Concisely, briefly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 48.—*Comp.* Sen. Ep. 8 *fin.;* Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 20; 3, 18, 10.—*Sup.* not used.

† **astrĭos,** ii, *f.* in Isid. Orig. 16, 13, 7, astrion, ii, *n.* [ἀστήρ] *A crystalline precious stone, found in India*, considered by some as *a whitish kind of sapphire*, by others as our *adularia*, Plin. 37, 9, 48; Isid. l. c.

* **astrĭ-sŏnus,** a, um, *adj.* [astrum sono] *Sounding with the stars:* Juppiter, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 308.

astrites, v. asteria.

Astrŏarche, ēs, *f.*, Ἀστροάρχη, *The star-queen, a Phoenician goddess*, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 273.

† **astrŏbŏlos,** i, *f.* [ἀστήρ-βάλλω] *A precious stone; acc. to some, a species of onyx; acc. to others, chalcedon*, Plin. 37, 9, 50.

† **astrŏītes,** ae, *m.* = ἀστροΐτης, *An unknown precious stone, of magical power*, Plin. 37, 9, 49.

† **astrŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀστρολογία, *Knowledge of the stars* (class. for the later astronomia; for *astrology* exclusively, first in late Lat., Hier. adv. Pelag. 1, 8; cf. Isid. 8, 9), Cic. Div. 2, 42; de Or. 1, 16; Off. 1, 6; Plin. 7, 56, 57. Also *the title of a work upon astronomy:* Plin. 18, 25, 57.

† **astrŏlŏgus,** i, *m.* = ἀστρολόγος, **1.** *An astronomer* (class. word for the later astronomus, v. the preced. art.): Var. R. R. 2, 1, 7; id. ib. 2, 3, 7; Cic. Div. 2, 42, and in a pun: (Verres) novus astrologus, qui non tam coeli rationem quam caelati argenti duceret, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52.—**2.** *A star-interpreter, astrologer.* So Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58; and Cic. ib. 1, 6; 39; Fam. 6, 6; Juv. 6, 554; Suet. Ner. 36.

† **astrŏnŏmĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀστρονομία, *Knowledge of the stars, astronomy*, Sen. Ep. 95; Petr. S. 88, 7; Macr. Somn. Scipion. 2, 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 39.

† **astrŏnŏmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀστρονομικός, *Astronomical:* Astronomica, orum, *n.* *Title of an unfinished poem of Manilius, and of a writing of Hyginus.*

† **astrŏnŏmus,** i, *m.* = ἀστρονόμος, *An astronomer*, Firmic. Math. 5, 13.

‡ **astrosus,** i, [āstrum] *Born under an evil star, ill-starred*, Isid. Orig. 10, 13.

astructĭo (adstr.), ōnis, *f.* [astruo] (only in Capella) **1.** *An accumulation of proof*, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 149.—**2.** *A putting together, composition*, id. 9, p. 314.

* **astructor** (adstr.), ōris, *m.* [astruo] *One who adduces proof*, Venant. de vita Mart. 2 *fin.*

† **astrum,** i, *n.* = ἄστρον, *A star, a constellation* (* *any luminous celestial body*) (poet. or in more elevated prose): Virg. Ecl. 9, 47; Aen. 4, 352; 5, 838; 8, 590; Ov. M. 1, 73; 11, 389; Hor. Od. 3, 21, 24; 3, 27, 31; Epod. 16, 53; Ep. 2, 2, 187; Prop. 2, 32, 50; 3, 16, 15; Mart. 8, 21, et al.; Cic. Rep. 6, 22; N. D. 2, 46; Tusc. 1, 25; Univ. 12, et al.—**2.** Trop.: **a.** For *Height:* turris educta sub astra, Virg. A. 2, 460; Ov. M. 1, 316, et al.—**b.** *Heaven, and the immortality of the glory connected with it:* sic itur ad astra, Virg. A. 9, 641: aliquem inferre astris, Ov. M. 9, 272; ib. 15, 846: ad astra ferre, Virg. E. 5, 52: educere in astra, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 23: absentem rusticus urbem Tollit ad astra, *raised even to heaven*, i. e. *honored, extolled*, id. Sat. 2, 7, 29, et al.: Hortalus nostras laudes in astra sustulit, Cic. Att. 2, 25 (cf. the opp. decidere ex astris, *i. e.* summam gloriam perdere, id. ib. 2, 21, 4).

a-strŭo (adstr.), uxi, uctum, 3, *v. a.* *To build near* or *to a thing, to erect* (mostly in prose and post-Aug.; never in Cic.): cum veteri astruitur recens aedificium, Col. 1, 5 *fin.:* utrique (villae) quae desunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 7 *fin.:* sicut ante secunda fortuna tot victorias astruxerat; ita nunc adversa destruens quae cumulaverat, Just. 23, 3: medicamentum, Scribon. Comp. 227.

2. In gen., *To add to:* aliquid alicui, Ov. A. A. 2, 119: victus ab eo Pharnaces vix quidquam gloriae ejus astruxit, Vell. 2, 55: aliquid magnificentiae, Plin. 9, 35, 58; so dignitati, Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 5; famae, id. ib. 4, 17, 7: felicitati, id. Pan. 74, 2: alicui laudem, id. ib. 46, 8: nobilitatem ac decus, Tac. H. 1, 78; id. Agr. 44: astruit auditis . . . . pavor, Sil. 4, 8: ut quae Neroni falsus astruit scriptor, *ascribes, attributes*, Mart. 3, 20: ut Livium quoque priorum aetati astruas, *reckonest to, annumeres*, Vell. 1, 17.

3. Synon. with instruere, *To furnish with something:* contignationem laterculo, *i. e. to cover, fasten*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. Trop.: aliquem falsis criminibus, Curt. 10, 1.

☞ The signif. *affirmare*, which Agroet. p. 2268 P., and Beda, p. 2334 ib. give, is found in no Lat. author; for in Plin. 12, 18, 41, instead of astruxerunt, of some MSS., it is better, with others, to read asseverant; v. Sillig. in h. l.

† **astu** (asty, Vitr. 8, 3; 7 praef.), *n. indecl.* = ἄστυ, *A city*, esp. *Athens* (as Urbs κατ' ἐξοχὴν for Rome): omnes qui arcem astuque accolunt cives, Att. in Non. 4, 330, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 17; Cic. Leg. 2, 2 *fin.;* Nep. Them. 4; Alcib. 6.

astula, v. assula.

a-stŭpeo (adst.), ēre, *v. n.* *To be amazed at* or *on account of, to be astonished at* (rare, and mostly poet., perh. not before the Aug. per.): astupet ipse sibi, Ov. M. 3, 418; Stat. Th. 3, 406: divitiis, Sen. Tranq. Vit. 1, 8; so also Sid. Ep. 5, 5.—Of inanimate things: nemus astupet, Stat. Th. 2, 13.

1. astur, ŭris, *m.* *A species of hawk,* Firm. Math. 5, 7 *fin.*

2. Astur, ŭris, *m.* *Of* or *belonging to the province* Asturia, *in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *Asturian;* and subst. *An Asturian:* equus, Mart. 14, 199; v. Asturco: exercitus, Sil. 1, 252: belliger Astur, id. 12, 748: Asturum regio, Plin. 4, 20, 34: Cantabri et Astures validissimae gentes, Flor. 4, 12, 46, and 54.

Astŭra, ae, Ἄστυρα, **1.** *m.* *A river in Asturia,* Flor. 4, 12, 54.—**2.** *m.* *A river,* and *f.* *an island and town in Latium, near which Cicero had a villa,* Cic. Att. 12, 40; Fam. 6, 19; Liv. 8, 13; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 57; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 620.

Asturco, ōnis, *m.* [Astur] *An Asturian horse, an ambler,* distinguished for the beautiful motion of its limbs (cf. the epigram, Mart. 14, 199, and Sil. 3, 336), Cic. Her. 4, 50; Sen. Ep. 81; Plin. 8, 42, 67; Veg. 2, 28, 37. Also transf. to other horses of similar qualities: Asturco Macedonicus, Petr. S. 86.

Astŭrĭa, ae, *f.* *A province in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 4, 20, 34; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 353 *sq.*

Astŭrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Asturia] *Asturian:* gens, Plin. 8, 42, 67; Sil. 16, 584.—**2.** Subst. Astŭrĭca, ae, *f.* *The capital of Asturia, on the river* Astura, now *Astorga,* Plin. 3, 3, 4; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 355.

1. astus, a, um, *adj.*, v. astutus.

2. astus, ûs, *m.* [for its etym. v. astutus] Orig., *Adroitness, dexterity* (v. astutus and astutia); hence *in malam partem, craft, cunning* (as a single act, while astutia designates cunning, slyness, as a permanent quality). (Until the post-Aug. per. only astu, as an adv. abl., is found; cf. Fest. p. 5, and Prisc. p. 1012 P.): nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 30; id. Poen. 5, 4, 53; Trin. 4, 2, 123; Epid. 4, 1, 19; Tac. A. 2, 64; Plaut. Poen. prol. 111: astu providere, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 3: astu rem tractare, id. Eun. 5, 4, 2: consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu incipit haec, Virg. A. 11, 704: ille astu subit, id. ib. 10, 522: astus belli, Sil. 16, 32: hostium, Tac. A. 2, 20: libertae, id. ib. 14, 2; Petr. Sat. 97; Quint. 9, 1, 20: Ulixes nectit pectore astus callidos, Sen. Troad. 527: nunc advoca astus, anime, nunc fraudes, dolos, id. ib. 618; Gell. 11, 18, 17.

Astusapes, v. Astapus.

astūte, *adv.* *Craftily, cunningly;* v. astutus.

astūtĭa, ae, *f.* [astutus] *The quality of* astutus, orig. (like acumen, dolus, *etc.*) *dexterity, adroitness:* (quibus feris) abest ad praecavendum intelligendi astutia, Pac. in Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31. But even in an early age used in a bad sense: *Cunning, slyness, subtlety, craft* (diff. from astus, *q. v.*) (most freq. in the ante-class. and Ciceron. Lat.; later supplanted by astus, *q. v.*): inest spes nobis in hac astutia, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 59; so id. ib. 3, 3, 15; 3, 4. 7; Epid. 3, 2, 27; Mil. 2, 2, 82; Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 8; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 32: quodsi aut confidens astutia aut callida esset audacia, vix ullo obsisti modo posset, Cic. Clu. 65, 183; id. Fam. 3, 10, 9.—Also in plur.: in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 78; so id. Epid. 3, 2, 39; Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 25 Don.; Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68 and 71.

* **astūtŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *A little sly* or *cunning:* anus, App. Met. 6, p. 184, 29.

astūtus, a, um, *adj.* [a lengthened form of the ante-class. astus, a, um, like versutus from versus, cinctutus from cinctus, actutum from actus; but astus itself appears to be *Pa.* of a verb not in use, ASCO, ere (like pastus from pasco, mistus from misceo) = ἀσκέω, accordingly, lit., *well-practiced, skilled in something;* like versutus from vertere, very dextrous] *Wary, shrewd, sagacious, expert;* or (more freq. cf. astutia) in a bad sense: *sly, cunning, artful, designing,* etc.: * **A.** Ante-class. form astus, a, um: asta lingua, Att. in Non. 1, 54.—**B.** Class. form: malus, callidus, astutus admodum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 112; so id. Asin. 3, 2, 19: fallacia astutior, id. Cas. 5, 1, 7: non tam astutus, neque ita perspicax, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1; so id. Ad. 2, 2, 13: ratio, Cic. Verr. 1, 11 *fin.*: nihil astutum, id. Or. 19, 64: hoc celandi genus est hominis non aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui: versuti potius, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, id. Off. 3, 13 *fin.*: astuta et ingeniosa sollertia, Plin. 36, 26, 66: gens non astuta, nec callida, Tac. G. 22, et saep.: pro bene sano Ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 62, et al.—* *Sup.* Aug. Civ. Dei 21, 6.—*Adv.* astute: Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 10; Cist. 4, 2, 26, et al.; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 3; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 75; Cic. Att. 10, 6; Mattius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, et saep.—*Comp.* Var. L. L. 10, 1.—*Sup.* Gell. 18, 4, 10; Lact. 1, 22; Aug. Civ. Dei 19, 5.

asty, v. astu.

Asty̆ăges, is, *m.*, Ἀστυάγης, *King of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus, by whom he was deprived of his throne,* Just. 1, 4, *sq.*—(* *An enemy of Perseus*) Ov. M. 5, 203, *changed by him to stone by means of Medusa's head.*

Asty̆ănax, actis, *m.*, Ἀστυάναξ (*acc. Gr.* Astyanacta, Virg. A. 2, 457), **1.** *Son of Hector and Andromache; at the destruction of Troy cast down by Ulysses from a tower,* Virg. A. 2, 457; Ov. M. 13, 415.—**2.** *A tragic actor in the time of Cicero,* Cic. Att. 4, 15, 6.

astycus, v. asticus.

Asty̆los, i, *m.*, Ἄστυλος, *A centaur and soothsayer, who dissuaded the other centaurs from the war with the Lapithae,* Ov. M. 12, 308 (called by Hes. Scut. Herc. 185, Ἄσβολος).

Asty̆pălaea, ae, *f.*, Ἀστυπάλαια, *One of the Sporades, an island near Crete* (*now *Stampalia*), Mel. 2, 7, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 23; Ov. A. A. 2, 82.—Whence, **1. Asty̆pălaeenses,** ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of Astypalaea,* Cic. N. D. 3, 18.—**2. Asty̆pălaeĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* *Astypalaean:* cochleae, Plin. 30, 4, 11; 6, 15; 14, 43.—**3. Asty̆pălēïus,** a, um, *adj.*; a poet. form for the preced., Ov. M. 7, 461.

† **asty̆tis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀστυτίς, *A kind of lettuce,* Plin. 19, 8, 38.

† **asy̆la,** ae, *f.*, ἀσύλη, *A plant;* otherwise called ferus oculus: Plin. 25, 13, 92.

† **ăsy̆lum,** i, *n.* = ἄσυλον, *A place of refuge, a sanctuary, an asylum:* servus, qui in illud asylum confugisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33: Romulus asylum aperit, Liv. 1, 8; so Virg. A. 8, 342; 2, 761; Tac. A. 3, 60; Gell. 6, 2 *fin.*, et al.

† **ăsymbŏlus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀσύμβολος, *That contributes nothing to an entertainment, scot-free* (pure Lat. immunis, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 23): Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 25; cf. Gell. 6, 13 (opp. to symbolam dare, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 61).

† **ăsyndĕton,** i, *n.* = ἀσύνδετον, *A rhetorical figure by which the connecting particles are omitted* (pure Lat. dissolutio), *e. g.* veni, vidi, vici, Diom. p. 440 P.—*Adj.*: ăsyndĕtus, a, um, in astronomy, of stars: *Standing without any reference to a constellation:* Mercurius, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

at or **ast,** *conj.* (among the ancients sometimes, for the sake of softness of enunciation, written *ad,* as others inversely, for the prep. *ad* wrote *at;* cf. Quint. 12, 10; 32; 1, 7, 5; Charis. p. 203 P., where, instead of "*at* conjunctionem, *ad* vero praepositionem scribunt," the reading should be, "*ad* conjunctionem *at* vero praepositionem scribunt," v. the pass. in its connection. Cf. also Vel. Long. p. 2230 P.; Cassiod. p. 2287 ib.; Mar. Victor. p. 2458 ib.—The old form ast is still retained in the class. per. in the poets and in Cicero's letters) = ἀτάρ. Like ἀτὰρ, it joins to a previous thought a new and different one; and, indeed, in the ante-class. per., and in the poets of the class. per., not merely as in class. prose, a clause which is directly opposed to the preceding, but also one that comprises something simply different from what has been said. In the latter use, inasmuch as it merely designates a passing from one thought to another, it is like *autem,* which is related to it in origin, but rare in poetry; but from *sed* it is in both signiff. entirely distinct, since that word always adds to the preceding clause a new limitation; v. autem and sed.

I. It adds a diff., but not entirely opp thought: *But, yet, on the other hand, moreover;* sometimes an emphasized (but never copulative) *and:* SEI. PARENTEM. PUER. VERBERIT. AST. OLE. PLORASSIT. PUER. DIVEIS. PARENTOM. SACER. ESTO, *if the son strike his father, and the father complain, let the son,* etc., Lex. Serv. Tullii ap. Fest. s. v. PLORARE, p. 203; Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 687 *sq.*; Cic. Leg. 2, 8; ib. 3 4: hinc Remus auspicio se devovet atque secundam Solus avem servat. At Romulu' pulcer in alto Quaerit Aventino servans genus altivolantum, Enn. Ann. 1, 97 (in Cic. Div. 1, 48); Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 22: si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut dixit, non redit, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 5, 25: paret amor dictis carae genetricis. At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem irrigat, Virg. A. 1, 691: (Aeneas) finem dedit ore loquendi. At, Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro Bacchatur vates, id. ib. 6, 77; 11, 709 *sq.*: quo (odore) totum nati corpus perduxit, at illi Dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, id. Georg. 4, 416; so id. ib. 460; 513; Aen. 3, 259; 675; 7, 81; 8, 241; 9, 793; Prop. 4, 4, 15; 4, 7, 11; Luc. 3, 664; 4, 36, et al. Also in post-Aug. prose: ubi facta sunt, in unum omnia miscentur. At pastilli haec ratio est, *etc.*, Cels. 5, 17; so id. 6, 18; Tac. A. 4, 5; 6; Suet. Aug. 82; Tib. 51; Calig. 15; 44; Vesp. 5; Domit. 4; Galb. 7. et al.—And once in Caesar: una (navis) cum Nasidianis profugit: at ex reliquis una praemissa Massiliam, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 7.—Kindred with this is the use of *at* in the enumeration of particulars: dant alios aliae (silvae) fetus: dant utile lignum navigiis pinos . . . at myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello Cornus, Virg. G. 2, 447; so id. ib. 1, 401; 3, 87; Aen. 7, 691; Quint. 2, 49.—Hence

2. In passing to a new narration: so the well-known commencement of the fourth book of the Aeneid: at regina gravi jam dudum saucia cura, *etc.*, since the third book closes with the narrative of Aeneas. So the beginning of the third book of the Thebaid of Statius: at non Aoniae moderator perfidus aulae, *etc.*; so Virg. A. 4, 504; 5, 35; 545; 700; 779; 6, 679; 7. 5; 8, 370; 608; 9, 503; 10, 689; 11, 597; 12, 134, et saep. Also in the post-Aug. histt. and other prose writers. So Tac. A. 1, 38; 4, 13; 12, 62; 14, 23, et saep.

3. In passing to a wonderful, terrible, unexpected, or exciting occurrence or circumstance: clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit, *etc.* . . . . At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones Effugiunt, Virg. A. 2, 225; id. ib. 3, 225; Tib. 2, 5, 33; Stat. S. 1, 1, 46; Virg. G. 4, 471: consurgit Turnus in ensem et ferit. Exclamant Troes trepidique Latini, Arrectaeque amborum acies. At perfidus ensis Frangitur in medio, id. Aen. 12, 731; id. ib. 10, 763.

4. In passing to a passionate appeal, *etc.*; in which case the antecedent clause is not expressed, but must be considered as existing in the mind of the speaker; cf. in Gr. ἀλλὰ σὺ, σὺ δέ: **a.** In passing to an admonition, exhortation, request: *Ca.* Non adest. *Ps.* At tu cita, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 30; id. Merc. 1, 2, 16: satis habeo, at quaeso hercle etiam vide, id. ib. 5, 4, 53: at unum hoc quaeso . . . . ut, *etc.*, id. Capt. 3. 5. 89; Catull. 8, 19; Ov. M. 12, 367: at tu, qui laetus rides mala nostra, caveto Mox tibi, Tib. 1, 2, 89: at tu nauta, vagae ne parce malignus arenae Ossibus et capiti inhumato Particulam dare, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 23.—In prose: at vide quid succenseat, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 2: itaque pulsus ego civitate non sum, quae nulla erat: at vide, quam ista tui latrocinii tela contempserim, id. Parad. 4, 1, 28; id. Dom. 44; App. Met. 6, p. 179, 18—**b.** In expressions of passion, astonishment, indignation, anger, pain, *etc.* at tu scelesta sola secum murmurat, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 13; id. Mil. 2, 4. 46: at o deorum quidquid in coelo regit terras et humanum genus, quid iste fert tumultus? Hor. Epod. 5, 1: at quam sunt similes! at quam formosus uterque! Ov. F. 2, 395; cf. id. Am. 3, 7, 1; Stat. S. 2, 4, 11.—In prose: horum omnium studium una mater oppugnat: at quae mater? Cic. Clu. 70; id. Verr. 2, 2, 45: at per deos immortales! quid est, quod de hoc dici possit, id. ib. 2, 1, 46: tangit et ira Deos: at non impune feremus, Ov. M. 8, 279; id. ib. 10, 724: at tibi Colchorum, memini, regina vacavi, id. Her. 12, 1. Hence also in indignant imprecations: at te Juppiter Diique omnes perdant! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 37; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 59; id. Eun. 3, 1, 41: at tibi Di dignum factis exitium duint, id. Andr. 4, 1, 43; Catull. 3, 13: at tibi, pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis Di .... persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant Debita! Virg. A. 2, 535. In prose: Just. 14, 4, 10. More rarely of friendly inclination, disposition: at tibi Di benefaciant omnes, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 18; so id. Men. 5, 7, 32; Catull. 1, 7 *fin.*—**c.** In prayers: Virg. A. 8, 572: at tu pater deûm hominumque hinc saltem arce hostes, Liv. 1, 12.

II. In adding an entirely opp. thought: *But, but on the other hand, but indeed, on the contrary*, etc. (the strictly class. signif. of the word): "*at* differentiam rerum significat: ut quum dicimus, Scipio est bellator, at M. Cato orator," Fest. p. 11; Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9; so ib. 3, 4, 10; Plaut. Am. prol. 134; ib. 1, 1, 189; ib. 1, 1, 280: nefarius Hippias Pisistrati filius .... arma contra patriam ferens: at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinna recte, imo jure fortasse, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: fecit idem Themistocles .... at idem Pericles non fecit, id. ib. 7, 11, 3: non placet M. Antonio consulatus meus: at placuit P. Servilio, id. Phil. 2, 5, 12; Off. 1, 11, 35: brevis a natura nobis vita data est: at memoria bene redditae vitae sempiterna, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32; id. Leg. 2, 18: crebras a nobis literas exspecta: ast plures etiam ipse mittito, id. Att. 1, 16 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 1, 52; Sall. C. 52: hac iter Elysium nobis: at laeva .... ad impia Tartara mittit, Virg. A. 6, 542; id. Ecl. 1, 65: *Dam.* Malo me Galatea petit, lasciva puella .... *Men.* At mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis Amyntas, id. ib. 3, 66; so id. Ecl. 7, 35; 55; Georg. 1, 219; 242; 370; 2, 151; 184; 3, 331; 4, 18; 180; Aen. 2, 35; 687; 3, 424; 5, 264; 6, 489, et saep.—**b.** In order to strengthen a contrast, sometimes (esp. in Plaut. and Ter.) connected with *contra, e contrario, potius, etiam, vero*: (*a*) With *contra*: Lucr. 1, 367; so id. ib. 571; 1086; 2, 235: (Cornutus) taedio curarum mortem in se festinavit: at contra reus nihil infracto animo, *etc.*, Tac. A. 4, 28.—(*β*) With *e contrario*: apud nos mercenarii scribae existimantur; at apud illos e contrario nemo ad id officium admittitur, nisi, *etc.*, Nep. Eum. 1, 5; Col. 11, 3, 44.—(*γ*) With *potius*: at satius fuerat eam viro dare nuptum potius, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 44: at potius serves nostram, tua munera, vitam, Ov. Her. 3, 149.—(*δ*) With *etiam*: at etiam, furcifer, male loqui mi audes? *but do you even?* etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 31; id. Trin. 4, 2, 151; Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 23; Eun. 4, 4, 1; id. Rud. 3, 4, 6: at etiam cubat cuculus, surge amator, *but he is yet abed; but I believe he is still abed*, id. Asin. 5, 2, 73; so id. Capt. 2, 3, 98; Mil. 4, 4, 6; Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 8; Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: proinde aut exeant, aut quiescant, *etc.* .... at etiam sunt, Quirites, qui dicant, a me in exilium ejectum esse Catilinam, *on the contrary, there are people, certainly, who even*, etc., id. Cat. 2, 6, 12.—(*ε*) With *vero*: *But certainly*: Cic. N. D. 3, 36; id. Off. 2, 20, 70; 23, 80; Fin. 1, 10, 33; Verr. 2, 5, 17, et al.—**c.** In irony: Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 22: at, credo, mea numina tandem Fessa jacent, odiis aut exsaturata quievi, Virg. A. 7, 297; id. ib. 7, 363: at bene cautus eras et memor ante mei, Ov. H. 1, 44.

2. Very freq. in adding an objection, which one brings from his own mind or another's, against an assertion previously made: *But, on the contrary, in opposition to this*; sometimes we may supply, *one might say*, or *it might be objected*, and the like: sunt, quos signa quos caelatum argentum delectant. At sumus, inquiunt, civitatis principes, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 36; id. Fin. 4, 25 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 2 *fin.*: quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat: A quo? At patet, id. Mil. 6, 15; id. Phil. 2, 9: convivium vicinorum quotidie compleo, quod ad multam noctem, quam maxime possumus, vario sermone producimus. At non est voluptatem tanta quasi titillatio in senibus. Credo: sed ne desideratio quidem, id. de Sen. 14, 47; so id. Brut. 73, 256; Div. 2, 29; 31, 67; 32, 69, et al.; Hor. S. 1, 2, 18, et al.—In this case freq. strengthened, **a.** By *pol, edepol, hercule*: *So.* Non edepol volo profecto. *Me.* At pol profecto ingratiis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 215; so id. Asin. 2, 2, 34; 4, 2, 14; Capt. 3, 4, 64; Casin. 2, 3, 15; Cist. 4, 2, 70; Trin. 2, 4, 73: *Ha.* Gaudio ero vobis. *Ad.* At edepol nos voluptati tibi, id. Poen. 5, 4, 47; id. ib. 3, 1, 68: at hercle in ea controversia, quae de Argis est, superior sum, Liv. 34, 31; so Plin. 7, 50, 51; 29, 6, 39; Tac. A. 1, 3, 17, 26; 3, 54, et al.—**b.** By *enim*, which introduces a reason for an objection: *But certainly, but consider, but indeed it should be noted*, etc.: at enim nimis hic longo sermone utimur; diem conficimus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 78; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 21; Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 187: quum dixisset Sophocles, O puerum pulchrum, Pericle. At enim praetorem, Sophocle, decet non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere, *etc.*, ἀλλὰ γάρ, id. Off. 1, 40, 144 Beier; so id. Mur. 35, 74; Inv. 2, 17, 52; Liv. 21, 18; 34, 31; 39, 37, et al.; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 20: at enim inter hos ipsos existunt graves controversiae, Cic. Quint. 1; so id. Manil. 17, 51; 20, 60; Phil. 2, 2, 3; Acad. 2, 17, 52; Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 46: at enim cur a me potissimum hoc praesidium petiverunt? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 15: at enim quis reprehendet, quod in parricidas reip. decretum erit? Sall. Cat. 51, 25 Kritz; so Liv. 6, 15; 34, 32; Curt. 6, 10, 19.

3. With a preced. negative, sometimes no antithesis is appended by *at*, but it is indicated that if that which has been said is not true, yet at least something else is certain: *But at least, yet at least, yet on the contrary*; hence also sometimes with *tamen* or *certe*: Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 95: non cognoscebantur foris, at domi: non ab alienis, at a suis, Cic. Acad. 2, 11, 56: liceat haec nobis, si oblivisci non possumus, at tacere, id. Flacc. 25, 61: si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma: at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. A. 1, 543; so id. ib. 4, 615; 6, 406. With *certe*, Quint. 12, 11, 31; Cels. 2, 15; Suet. Calig. 12, et al.

4. The antithesis is sometimes not so much in the clause appended by *at*, as in the persons introduced in it; so esp. freq. in conditional clauses with *si, si non, etiamsi*, etc.; cf. Herm. ad Viger. *no.* 241: si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut dixit, non redit: at erit mi hoc factum mortuo memorabile, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 26: si ego digna hac contumelia Sum maxime, at tu indignus qui faceres tamen, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25; with *etsi*, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14; with *quodsi*, Liv. 9, 1; with *quoniam*, id. 1, 28: Bellona, si hodie nobis victoriam duis, ast ego templum tibi voveo, id. 10, 19.—See more upon this word in Hand Turs. I., p. 417–451; Wagner Quaest. XXXVII. ad Virg. IV., p. 581–585.

Ătābŭlus, i, *m.* *A burning, hot wind blowing in Apulia*, now called *Sirocco*, Plin. 17, 24, 37 *no.* 8; Hor. S. 1, 5, 77. Hence Horatianus, Gell. 2, 22, 25.

Ătăcīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to the river Atax, in* Gallia Narbonensis, *Atacian*: Atacini, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of* Gallia Narbonensis, Mel. 2, 5, 2: P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, *a poet from that region, flourishing in the time of Caesar, single fragments of whose writings are yet extant; the author of an* Argonautica, Hor. S. 1, 10, 46; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 15, 21; Prop. 2, 34, 86; Stat. S. 2, 7, 77; Quint. 10, 1, 87, and Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. p. 128. (Upon his measure and style, cf. Spald. and Frotsch. Quint. l. l.)

Ătălanta, ae (**-e,** es, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 29; A. A. 3, 775), *f.*, 'Αταλάντη, **1.** *A daughter of King Schoeneus, in Boeotia, distinguished for her swiftness in running, conquered by Hippomenes* (acc. to others, *by Milanion*) *by stratagem, and married by him*, Ov. M. 10, 565; 698 *sq.*; Hyg. F. 185; Serv. Virg A 3, 113.—**2.** *A daughter of Jasius of Arcadia, a participant in the Calydonian boar-hunt, and passionately loved by Meleager*, Ov. H. 4, 99 (called, Ov. M. 8, 380, Tegeaea, and ib. 426, Nonacria, v. h. v.). Hence, **a. Ătălantaeus** or **-ēus,** a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Atalanta*: aures, Stat. Th. 4, 309: labores, Manil. 5, 179: Schoenos, *A town in Arcadia, in the vicinity of which Atalanta established foot-races*, Stat. Th. 7, 267.—**b. Ătălantĭădes,** ae, *m.* *A son of Atalanta and Meleager*, i. e. *Parthenopaeus*, Stat. Th. 7, 789.

‡ **atanuvium,** i, *n.* *A kind of earthen bowl, used by the Roman priests in offering sacrifices*, Fest. p. 16.

Ătargătis, ĭdis, *f.*, 'Ατάργατις, *A Syrian deity*, called also Derceto (Δερκετώ), Plin. 5, 23, 19; Macr. p. 1, 23.

Atarnĕa, ae (Atarne, es, Plin. 37, 10, 56), 'Ατάρνεα, Steph. Byz., more usu. 'Αταρνεύς, *A town in Mysia*, Plin. 5, 30, 32; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, S. 398 and 415.

† **ătăt** or **attat,** also several times repeated atatatae, attatatatae, *or* atatte, atattate, *etc.*, *interj.* = ἀτταταί, ἀτταταταί, *etc.* (v. Passow under ἀτταταί), An exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, *etc.*: *Oh! ah! alas! lo! strange!* etc.: quid salve, atattatattatae, rivalis, salve; quid istuc attatae advertisti tam cito? Naev. in Charis. p. 214 P.: attatatae, cave cadas, amabo, id. ib. p. 213 P.: attat, perii hercle ego miser, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 8; id. Pers. 4, 7, 12: id. Poen. 4, 1, 5: atat eccam! id. Truc. 2, 7, 21; so id. Aul. 4, 8 12; Cas. 3, 4, 29; Curc. 3, 20; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 98; Eun. 4, 5, 7, et al.; cf. Hand Turs. I., p. 451 and 452; Bentl. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 98.

ătăvĭa, ae, *f.* [atavus] *The mother of the great-great-grandfather* (abavi) or *great-great-grandmother* (abaviae), *a fourth grandmother*, opp. to the adneptis, Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1; Paul. ib. 10.

ătăvus, i, *m.* [avus] *The father of the great-great-grandfather* (abavi), (* or *great-great-grandmother*), opp. to the adnepos; cf. Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1; Paul. ib. 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 9 and 10; 9, 6, 23 and 25; Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; Cic. Coel. 14.—**2.** Sometimes like avus, abavus, *etc.*, in gen. for *Ancestor, forefather*: Turnus avis atavisque potens, Virg. A. 7, 56: Ov. Am. 1, 8, 17: Maecenas atavis edite regibus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 1.

Ătax, ăcis, *m.*, Ἄταξ, *A small river in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Aude*, Mel. 2, 5; Plin. 3, 4, 5; Luc. 1, 403; Sid. Carm. 9, 15; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 63.

Ātella, ae, *f.*, 'Ατέλλα, *An ancient town of the Osci, in Campania, on the Clanius, near the present Aversa*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31; Suet. Tib. 75; Sil. 11, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 779.—**2.** Hence **Ātellānus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Atella, Atellan*: municipium, Cic. Qu. Fr. 2, 14 *fin.*: Atellani, orum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Atella*, Plin. 3, 5, 9.—But esp. freq. Atellana fabula, fabella, or abs. Atellana, ae, *f.* *A comic but not wanton kind of popular farce, that originated in Atella, which, with the comedy borrowed from Greece, was highly relished at Rome, especially by the youth, and continued to be represented even to the time of the emperors.* The class. pass. for it is Liv. 7, 2; cf. Juv. 6, 71; Suet. Tib. 45; Calig. 27; Ner. 39; Gell. 12, 10, 7; 17, 2, 8; Fest. s. v. PERSONATA, p. 199; Diom. p. 487 P.; 488 ib.; Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. p. 36 *sq.*; Schober de Atellanis.—Hence, **a. Ātellānus,** i, *m.* *An actor in an Atellan farce*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16 Manut.; Suet. Galb. 13.—**b. Ātellānĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to the Atellan farce*: versus, Cic. Div. 2, 10: ars, Macr. S. 1, 10.—**c. Ātellānĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* The same: exodium, Suet. Tib. 45, v. exodium: versus, Petr. Sat. 68, 5.—**d. Ātellānĭŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* *A small Atellan piece*: M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 3.

āter, tra, trum, *adj.* [acc. to Doed. Syn. 3 p. 196, from ardere] *Black*; and specif *coal-black, lustreless-black, sable, dark* (opp. to *albus*, lustreless-white, and diff from *niger*, raven, glossy black, v. albus *init.*): album an atrum vinum potas? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 17: atrior multo quam Aegyptii, id. Poen. 5, 5, 11: reddam tam atram quam carbo est, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63: alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: nigra scuta, tincta corpora; atras ad proelia noctes legunt, Tac. G. 43; Ov. M. 15, 42; so ib. 14; cf. albus *no.* 1. So fauces, Lucr. 6, 1146: nubes, id. 6, 180; Hor. Od. 2, 16, 2, and kindred with it, tempestas, Lucr. 6, 258; Virg. A. 5, 693: corvus atro gutture, Cat. 108, 5: venena, Virg. G. 2, 130: Tartara, Lucr. 3, 979; so Cocytus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17: mare, *dark, stormy*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 16, et al.—Poet. = atratus: *Clothed in black:* lictores, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 6; cf. albus *no.* 3.

2. Trop. of any thing troublesome, unfortunate: *Black, dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate, &c.*: funus, Lucr. 2, 581: formido, id. 4, 174; 6, 254; so timor, Virg. A. 9, 719: cupressus, id. ib. 3, 64: dies, id. ib. 6, 429; Prop. 2 11, 4: mors, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 13: fila trium sororum, id. ib. 2, 3, 16: Esquiliae, as a burying-place, id. Sat. 2, 6, 32: seu mors atris circumvolat alis, id. ib. 2, 1, 58: cura, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 40; 3, 14, 13; 4, 11, 35: lites, id. A. P. 423: comes, id. Sat. 2, 7, 115: serpens, Virg. G. 1, 129; Ov. M. 3, 63, et al.: genius . . . vultu mutabilis, albus et ater, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 189.—In Rom. civil life Dies atri are the days on which the state experienced some calamity, *unlucky days.* (This designation is said to have arisen from the custom of the Romans of marking every unfortunate day in the calendar with coal.) Cf. Var. L. L. 6, 4, 59; Liv. 6, 1; Gell. 5, 17; Fest. s. v. NONARUM, p. 110; s. v. RELIGIOSUS, p. 231; Macr. Sat. 1, 15 *fin.* and 16; Adam's Antiq. p. 370; Afran. in Non. 73, 33: si atro die faxit insciens, probe factum esto, Liv. 22, 10.

3. Rare and poet., of mind or feeling: *Malevolent, malicious, virulent* (the figure is prob. derived from the dark poison of serpents): versus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30: si quis atro dente me petiverit, id. Epod. 6, 15.

4. Also poet. of something difficult to be understood: *Dark, obscure:* latebrae Lycophronis atri, Stat. S. 5, 3, 157.

5. The proverb albus an ater, v. albus *no.* 6, b.

Comp. v. above *no.* 1.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* not used.

Aternĭus, ii, *m.* A.—Fontinalis, *A consul*, A.U.C. 300. Cic. Rep. 2, 35 Maj.; from him proceeded the Lex Aternia (or Tarpeja; cf. Festus s. v. PECULATUS, p. 206) de multa, Gell. 11, 1, 2.

Aternus, i, *m.*, Ἄτερνος, *A river in Samnium*, now *Pescara*, Plin. 3, 5, 6; § 44; 3. 12, 17. At its embouchure into the Adriatic Sea is the town **Aternum,** i, *n.*, Ἄτερνον, named after it, now also called *Pescara*, Liv. 24, 47; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 468. Whence Aternensis ager, Frontin. de Col. p. 120 Goes.

Ătĕste, is, *n.*, Ἀτέστε, *A town in the country of the Venetians:* Plin. 3, 19, 23; 17, 17, 26; Tac. H. 3, 6; later mutilated into Ad Este and Ab Este, whence arose the present name, *Este;* cf. Mann. Ital. 1, S. 97.—Hence **Ătestīnus,** a, um, *Of Ateste* or *Este*, Mart. 10, 93; and Atestini, orum, *m. The inhabitants of Ateste* or *Este*, Orell. *no.* 3110.

Ăthăcus, i, *f.*, Ἄθακος, *A town in Macedonia*, Liv. 31, 34.

Ăthămānĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἀθαμανία, *A district in Epirus, on* or *near the Pindus*, Liv. 36, 14.—Whence, **1. Ăthămānes,** um, *m.*, Ἀθαμᾶνες, *The inhabitants of Athamania*, Cic. Pis. 40; Liv. 31, 42; Plin. 4, 2, 3.—**2. Ăthămānis,** ĭdis, *f. An Athamanian woman*, Ov. M. 15, 311 Jahn.—**3. Ăthămānus,** a, um, *adj. Athamanian, of Athamania:* litora, Prop. 4, 6, 15.

Athamanteus, -tiades, -ticus, -tis, v. Athamas.

Ăthămas, antis, *m.*, Ἀθάμας, **1.** *Son of Aeolus, grandson of Hellen, king in Thessaly* (*first in Boeotia in* Ἀθαμάντιον πεδίον, among the Orchomeni, O. Müll. Orchom. 1, p. 161), *the father of Helle and Phryxus by Nephele, and of Melicerta and Learchus by Ino;* in a fit of madness he pursued Ino, who, with Melicerta, threw herself into the sea, and both were changed to sea-deities: Ino to Leucothea (Matuta), Melicerta to Palaemon (Portunus), Ov. M. 3, 264; 4, 421 *sq.;* Fast. 4, 903; 6, 489; Hyg. Fab. 2; Serv. Virg. A. 5, 241; cf. Apollod. 3, p. 171; Paus. Att. p. 108: Athamante dementior, Cic. Pis. 20, 47.—Whence, **a. Ăthămantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἀθαμάντειος, *Pertaining to Athamas, named after him, Athamantic:* sinus, Ov. M. 4, 497: pinus, Stat. S. 5, 3, 143: aurum, *i. e. the golden fleece of Phryxus*, Mart. 8, 28.—**b. Ăthămantĭădes,** ae, *m. patr.*, Ἀθαμαντιάδης, *Son of Athamas*, i. e. *Palaemon*, Ov. M. 13, 9, 9.—**c. Ăthămantis,** ĭdis, *f. patr.*, Ἀθαμαντίς, *Daughter of Athamas*, i. e. *Helle*, Ov. F. 4, 903; Her. 18, 137.—**2.** *A mountain in Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 8, 15. Whence **Ăthămantĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἀθαμαντικός, *Athamantic:* meum, *a plant; bear's-wort*, Athamanta meum, L.: Plin. 20, 23, 94 (by many of the ancients referred to Athamas *no.* 1, as named by him, v. Plin. l. l.).

Ăthănāgĭa, ae, *f. A town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 21, 61; cf. Mann. Hispan. S. 401.

Ăthănāsĭus, ii, *m.*, Ἀθανάσιος, *A celebrated archbishop of Alexandria in the time of the Emperor Constantine;* a zealous persecutor of the Arians, and by them much persecuted; he died in the year 377.

Ăthănătus, i, *m.* [ἀθάνατος, immortal] *A man of gigantic strength, of the time of Pliny*, Plin. 7, 20, 19.

Ăthēnae, arum, *f.*, Ἀθῆναι, **1.** *Athens, in the province of Attica;* cf. Mann. Gr. p. 308 *sq.*, *the Grecian city of the Muses*, Cic. Fl. 26. Hence sometimes meton. for *intelligence*, Juv. 15, 110, and Athenae novae, as an appel. of honor for Mediolanum, Plin. Ep. 4, 13.—**2.** *The name of other cities in Laconia, Caria, Euboea, Acarnania, Italy, Arabia*, etc., Var. L. L. 8, 18, 112; Liv. 45, 16, et al.

‡ **Athĕnaeŏpŏlītae,** arum, *m. Inhabitants of an otherwise unknown town, Athens*, Var. L. L. 8, 18, 112.

1. Ăthēnaeum, i, *n.*, Ἀθήναιον, *A castle in Athamania*, Liv. 38, 1, and 39, 25.

2. Athenaeum, i, *n.*, Ἀθήναιον, v. the follg.

1. Ăthēnaeus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀθηναῖος, **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to the city Athens, Athenian, of Athens*, Lucr. 6, 749; Plin. 1 in indic. l. 8, 11, 12, et al.—**2.** *Of* or *pertaining to Athene* (*Minerva*): **Athenaeum,** i, *n.*, Ἀθήναιον, *A temple of Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets were accustomed to read their works* (as the Rom. poets in the temple of Apollo at Rome; cf. aedes *no.* 1): Lampr. Alex. Sev. 35. *A similar building for the same object, built by the Emperor Adrian at Rome*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 14.

2. Ăthēnaeus, i, *m.*, Ἀθηναῖος, *A celebrated Greek grammarian of Naucratis, in the time of the Emperor M. Aurelius, author of the writing* Δειπνοσοφίσται.

Ăthēnĭensis, e, *adj.* [Athenae] *Of* or *pertaining to Athens, Athenian*, Nep. Epam. 4; Dion. 8; Val. Max. 4, 1 ext. *no.* 4, and Athenienses, ium, *The inhabitants of Athens, the Athenians*, Cic. Fl. 26, et saep.

Athēnĭo, ōnis, *m. A slave, leader in a slave-insurrection in Sicily*, U.C. 652, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26, and 54.—Applied contemptuously to Sex. Clodius, id. Att. 2, 12, 2.

† **ăthĕos** (us), i, *m.* = ἄθεος, *He who does not believe in a God, an atheist:* Diagoras, atheos qui dictus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 23 (in Orell. Greek); so Arn. 3, p. 116; 5, p. 178.

† **ăthēra,** ae, *f.* = ἀθήρα, *A medicine prepared from* arinca, Plin. 22, 25, 57.

Ătherĭānus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *pertaining to a jurist Atherius, Atherian:* jus, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 (al. leg. Atterianus, Aterianus; Orell.: Haterianus).

† **athĕrōma,** ătis, *n.* = ἀθέρωμα (ἀθήρωμα), *A swelling upon the head, a tumor filled with matter*, Cels. 7, 6; Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

Ăthĕsis, is, *m.*, Ἄταγις Strabo, *A considerable river in Upper Italy*, now *the Etsch*, Plin. 3, 16, 20; Virg. A. 9, 681; Sil. 8, 595; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 196; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 143.

athla, ae, v. athlon.

† **āthlēta,** ae, *m.* = ἀθλητής, *A wrestler, a prize-fighter, athlete:* Cic. de Sen. 9 id. Or. 68, 228; Tusc. 2, 23 *fin.*; 2, 17, 40; Nep. Epam. 2; Liv. 39, 22, et al.—Trop.: *One who, by exertion and practice, has acquired much skill in a thing, a hero, champion, master* (only ante- and post-class.): pecuarii athletae, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 2: athletae comitiorum, id. ib. 3, 5 *fin.*

athlētĭce, *adv.*, *Athletically*, v. *sq.*

† **āthlētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀθλητικός, *Of* or *pertaining to the athlete, athletic* (not in Cic.): victus, Cels. 4, 6 *fin.*: ars, Gell. 15, 16, 2; also without ars: Athletica, ae, *f. The athletic art, athletics*, Plin. 7, 56, 57.—*Adv.* only in Plaut.: valere pancratice atque athletice, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 14; id. Epid. 1, 1, 18.

† **āthlon,** i, *n.* (athla, ae, *f.*. Petr. Sat. 57 *fin.*, like schema, diadema, dogma; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 274) = ἆθλον, *A struggle, a work, labor, pains*, Manil. 3, 162; 172, 193, et al.; Hyg. Fab. 30.

Ăthōs̆ (Ătho, another form found in prose after the beginning of the Aug. per.; upon the length of the *o* in Athos, cf. Wagner Virg. G. 1, 332. *Gen.* not found; yet it may be assumed as Ăthōnis, on account of Athonem, Cic. Rep. frgm. in Prisc. p. 710 P., and Athōnes, Lucil. in Gell. 16, 9 *fin.*, and on account of the anal. of Minonis, from Minos *q. v. Dat.* and *Abl.* Atho. *Acc.* Atho, Athŏn, Athonem, and, acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 12, 701, also Athona; cf. Seyfert's Gr. § 1498–1500), *m.*, Ἄθως, later Ἄθων, ωνος, *Athos, a high mountain, on the Strymonian Gulf, in Macedonia, opposite Lemnos*, now *Monte Santo*, Mel. 2, 2, 9, and 10; 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 10, 17; 12, 23; 7, 2, 2; Liv. 44, 11; 45, 30; Virg. G. 1, 332 (as an imitation of Theocr. 7, 77); Aen. 12, 701; Ov. M. 2, 217; 11, 554; Val. Fl. 1, 664; Juv. 10, 173; Sen. Herc. Oet. 145; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 336; IV. Cons. Hon. 475; in Eutr. 2, 162; Bell. Get. 177; Gigant. 68; Laud. Stil. 1, 127.—In plur. Athōnes, Lucil in Gell. 16, 9 *fin.*

Atilianus, a, um, v. Atilius.

Ătīlĭus, a, um, *adj. A Roman gentile name*, e. g. M. Atilius Regulus, Atilius Rufus, Atilius Verus, *etc.* Hence, **1.** Atilia lex de dediticiis, *introduced by the tribune of the people, L. Atilius*, A.U.C. 544, Liv. 26, 33 and 34.—**2. Ătīlĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Atilius, Atilian:* praedia, Cic. Att. 5, 1: virtus, *that of Atilius Regulus*, Val. Max. 4, 4, *no.* 6.

Ātīna, ae, *f.*, Ἄτινα, **1.** *A town in Latium*, still called *Atina*, Liv. 9, 28; Virg. A. 7, 630; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 675.—Whence **Ātīnas,** ātis, *Of Atina, Atinatic*, or *Atinatian:* praefectura, Cic. Planc. 8; and abs.: in Atinati, *in the Atinatic territory*, id. Att. 15, 3. Atinates, *The inhabitants of Atina*, id. Planc. 8.—**2.** *A town of the Venetians*, Plin. 3, 19, 23; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 95.—**3.** *A town in Lucania;* hence Ātīnas, ātis, *adj. Atinatic* in Atinate, abs., *in the Atinatic territory*, Plin. 2, 103, 106.

Atinas, atis, v. Atina *no.* 1 and 3.

Atinia ulmus, v. Atinius *no.* b.

Ătīnĭus, a, um, *adj. A Roman gentile name*, e. g. C. Atinius Labeo, *etc.*—Hence, **a.** Atinia lex, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, Gell. 17, 7; Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 4; cf. Hugo Rechtsgesch. p. 381.—**b.** Atinia ulmus, *A kind of elm-tree, the loose-flowering elm*, Ulmus effusa, Willd.; Col. 5, 6, 2 and 9; de Arb. 16, 1; Plin. 16, 17, 29.

Ătintānĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἀτιντανία, *A region in Epirus, on the borders of Macedonia*, Liv. 27, 30; 29, 12; 45, 30.

Ătĭus, a, um, *adj. A Roman gentile name*, e. g. M. Atius Balbus, *etc.*, and Atia, ae, *f.*, *the daughter of Atius Balbus, and mother of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 4 and 94, cf. Atys.

† **ătīzōe,** es, *f.* = ἀτιζώη, *A precious stone of a silver lustre,* Plin. 37, 10, 54.

Atlantĭgĕna, ae (**ăt-**), *f.* [Atlas-gigno] *Begotten of Atlas, daughter of Atlas,* i. e. *Maia:* old poet. in Anthol. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 364.

† **ătlantĭon,** ii, *n.* [Atlas] *The lowest vertebra of the neck* (so called because it bears the whole burden of the head and the remaining vertebrae of the neck), Plin. 28, 8, 27.

Atlas, antis, *m.* (**ăt-,** so the derivatives), Ἄτλας, **1.** *Atlas, a high mountain in Mauritania, in the northwest part of Libya, on which,* acc. to the fable, *heaven rested,* Plin. 5, 1, 1; Ov. M. 2, 296; 15, 149; Fast. 5, 83; Virg. A. 4, 246; 6, 797; Vitr. 6, 10; 8, 12; Hyg. Fab. 150 (cf. Hom. Od. 1, 52; 4, 385; Herod. 3, 2, 4, 148; Apollod. 2, 5, 11; Diod. Sic. 3, 5).

2. In mythology: *A king of Mauritania, son of Japetus and Clymene, a lover of astronomy,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8; Ov. M. 4, 628 *sq.*; *changed by Perseus, with the aid of Medusa's head, into Mount Atlas, because he refused him a hospitable reception as guest,* Ov. M. 4, 657 *sq.* *He was the father, by Pleione, of the seven Pleiades, and, by Aethra, of the seven* (acc. to Hyg. five) *Hyades.*—Meton. for *a man of colossal height,* and so iron. for *a dwarf:* Juv. 8, 32.—Whence, **a. Atlantĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to Mount Atlas,* as a designation for *west-African, Libyan:* mare, *the Atlantic Ocean,* Cic. Rep. 6, 20: accola, *dwelling on Atlas,* Sil. 10, 185: munera, *i. e. citrus-wood,* Mart. 14, 89; cf. Atlantis *no.* (*a*).—**b. Atlantĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: litus, Sil. 13, 200: Olympus, *i. e. the heaven borne by Atlas,* Calpurn. 4, 83: profundum, Aus. Mos. 144.—**c. Atlantēus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to Atlas,* and (*a*) *Of Mount Atlas,* as a designation for *west-African, Libyan:* finis, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 11: Oceanus, *the Atlantic Ocean,* Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 280; cf. id. Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 35: gurges, Stat. Achill. 1, 223.—(*β*) *Of* or *belonging to King Atlas:* Pleiades, Ov. F. 3, 105.—**d. Atlantĭădes,** ae, *m. patr.* *A male descendant of King Atlas, an Atlantiade:* (*a*) *Mercury, the grandson of Atlas by Maia,* Ov. M. 2, 704, 834; 8, 628 (cf. Nepos Atlantis, Ov. F. 5, 663; Hor. Od. 1, 10, 1).—(*β*) *Hermaphroditus, great-grandson of Atlas and son of Mercury,* Ov. M. 4, 368.—**e. Atlantĭas,** ădis, *f. patr.* *A female descendant of Atlas:* sorores, *i. e. Pleiades, daughters of Atlas,* Sil. 16, 136: Calypso, Auct. Priap. 69 (cf. Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 685 P.: apud nympham, Atlantis filiam, Calypsonem).—**f. Atlantis,** ĭdis, *f.* (*a*) *Pertaining to Mount Atlas:* silva, *a citrus forest,* Luc. 10, 144; cf. Atlanticus.—Also *the name of several islands in the Atlantic Ocean,* of which the largest, acc. to Plato, was said to have sunk (some consider this as America), Plin. 2, 90, 92; 6, 31, 36.—(*β*) *Of* or *pertaining to King Atlas; his female posterity, Atlantide.* Thus the Pleiades and Hyades, connected as constellations in the heavens, are called *Atlantides,* Hyg. Fab. 192; Astr. 2, 21: Eoae Atlantides, *the Pleiades,* called Vergiliae, Virg. G. 1, 221 Serv.; Col. 10, 54; cf. Vitr. 6, 10.—In sing. *epithet of Electra,* one of the Pleiades, Ov. F. 4, 31; and *of Calypso,* Tib. 4, 1, 77.—**g. Atlantĭus,** ii, *m.* *A descendant of Atlas; Hermaphroditus, his great-grandson by Mercury* (cf. Atlantiades), Hyg. Fab. 271.

3. Atlantes, um, *m.* *A Libyan people,* Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 8, 5; Plin. 5, 8, 8; Sol. 31.

4. Atlantes = Gigantes: Naev. Bell. unic. in Prisc. p. 679 P.

† **ătŏcĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἀτόκιον, *A medicine that prevents conception,* Plin. 29, 4, 27.

† **ătŏmus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄτομος, *Undivided, indivisible:* tus, Plin. 12, 14, 32. Far more freq. subst. atomus, i, *f.* = ἡ ἄτομος, *The indivisible elements, of which,* acc. to the doctrine of Democritus, *all things are constituted, an atom:* Cic. Fin. 1, 6; id. N. D. 1, 20, 54; id. Fat. 11, 24; N. D. 1, 24; Acad. 1, 2, 6, et. al.; Vitr. 2, 2; Lact. Ira Dei 10 (where, as in Vitr. 2, 2, acc. to several editt., it stands as *masc.*): Isid. 13, 2, 1 *sqq.* In atomo = ἐν ἀτόμῳ, *in a moment, the twinkling of an eye,* Tert. Resur. Carn. 42 and 51; adv. Marc. 3, 24.

atque or **ac** (the latter in class. lang. only before consonants), *conj.* [from adque; hence in MSS. and inscriptions sometimes also written adque]: a copulative particle: *And also, and besides, and even, and;* it indicates an internal connection, an entire equality between single words and between whole clauses (while *et* designates an entirely external connection of diff. objects with each other, v. *et*).

I. In joining single words: aequum ac jus, Enn. in Non. 505, 19: jus atque aequum, id. ib. 399, 10: mentem atque animum delectare, id. in Gell. 19, 10, 12: feri ingeni atque animi acrem acrimoniam, Naev. in Non. 73, 18: talem, tali genere atque animo, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 10: ex animo ac vere dicere, id. Eun. 1, 2, 95: vitam parce ac duriter agebat, id. Andr. 1, 1, 47; Lucr. 1, 20: spargere ac disseminare, Cic. Arch. 12, 30: laborem minuere ac mollire, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: genus hominum liberum atque solutum, Sall. C. 6: aciem ac tela horrere, Liv. 21, 53: natura loci ac vallo tutari, id. 3, 42: aliquem secure ac prope negligenter exspectare, Plin. Ep. 1, 4, 3: augebantur alacritate militum in speciem ac terrorem, Tac. A. 2, 6; cf. with simul: Britannorum acies in speciem simul ac terrorem editioribus locis constiterat, id. Agr. 35 et saep.—Hence, **a.** Sometimes synon. with *et—et, ut—ita, aeque ac:* Enn. Med. 15 (as transl. of Eurip. Med. 57): hodie sero ac nequidquam voles, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 103 (cf. Cic. Quint. 25, 79: verum et sero et nequidquam pudet): copia sententiarum atque verborum, Cic. Coel. 19, 45: omnia honesta atque inhonesta, Sall. C. 30: nobiles atque ignobiles, id. ib. 30: caloris ac frigoris patientia par, Liv. 21, 4; id. 6, 41; Vell. 2, 127: vir bonus et prudens dici delector ego ac tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32: innocentes ac noxios juxta cadere, Tac. A. 1, 48.—**b.** In the uniting of two substt. into a hendyadis: utinam . . . isto animo atque virtute in summa republ. versari quam in municipali maluisset, *with this virtuous feeling,* Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36 Goer.: me eadem, quae ceteros, fama atque invidia vexabat, *i. e.* invidiosa fama, Sall. C. 5: clamore atque assensu, Liv. 21, 3: gaudio et impetu, Tac. A. 3, 74.—And, **c.** Joining to the idea of a preceding word one more important: *And indeed, and even, and especially* (* v. Kritz Sall. J. 4, 3): Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 15: rem difficilem (dii immortales) atque omnium difficillimam, Cic. Or. 16, 52: magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, *etc.*, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: hebeti ingenio atque nullo, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex media morte, id. Cat. 4, 9; id. Parad. 6, 1: fratre meo atque eodem propinquo suo interfecto, Sall. J. 14, 11: intra moenia atque sinu urbis, id. Cat. 52, 35; so with *adeo:* intra moenia atque adeo in senatu, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5; so id. ib. 2, 12, 27: insto atque urgeo, insector, posco atque adeo flagito crimen, id. Planc. 19 *fin.*: non petentem atque adeo etiam absentem. Liv. 10, 5; cf. with *etiam* without adeo: id jam populare atque etiam plausibile factum est, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8; Liv. 3, 46: *Ps.* Ecquid habet is homo aceti in pectore? *Ch.* Atque acidissimi, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 49; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 9; id. Men. 1, 2, 40; Mil. 2, 3, 66; 2, 4, 15; Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 6.—With the *pron. dem.* hic, is: negotium magnum est, navigare atque id mense Quintili, *and besides,* etc. (* *and that too*), Cic. Att. 5, 12; id. ib. 1, 14: maximis defixis trabibus atque eis praeacutis, Caes. B. C. 1, 27; so id. ib. 2, 2: duabus missis subsidio cohortibus a Caesare, atque his primis legionum duarum, id. B. G. 5, 15; id. B. C. 3, 70: flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc aegre, transiri potest, id. B. G. 5, 18: ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paullo facit humiliores . . . atque id eo magis, quod, *etc.*, id. B. G. 5, 1; cf. without id: qua (*sc.* virtute) nostri milites facile superabant, atque eo magis, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 8 *fin.*; id. ib. 8, 10.

2. In comparisons; these may have reference to, **A.** Equality, or **B.** Difference (cf. aeque, *init.*; Rudd. 2, p. 94; Ramsh. Gr. p. 813 *sq.*; Zumpt Gr. § 340).

A. With par, idem, item, aequus, similis, juxta, talis, totidem, *etc.* (* *As*): "et nota, quod ex hujusmodi structura Graeca (*sc.* ὅμοιος καί, *etc.*) frequenter Latini *ac* et *atque* in significatione similitudinis accipiunt," Prisc. p. 1192 and 1193 P.; cf. Gell. 10, 29; Passow Wörterb. under καί *no.* 11: si parem sententiam hic habet ac formam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 36: quom opulenti loquuntur pariter atque ignobiles, Enn. in Gell. 11, 4; Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 52: pariter nunc opera me adjuves ac re dudum opitulata es, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 36: neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 3; Nep. Dat. 3 *fin.*: magistrum equitum pari ac dictatorem imperio fugavit, id. Hann. 5, 3: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv. 2, 33: nam et vita est eadem et animus te erga idem ac fuit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 24; Cato R. R. 48; Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 70: equi quod alii sunt ad rem militarem idonei, alii ad vecturam . . . . non item sunt spectandi atque habendi, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15; id. L. L. 10, 4, 179: quum ex provincia populi Rom. aequam partem tu tibi sumpseris atque populo Rom. miseris, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19; Liv. 39, 37 (examples with aeque, v. aeque *no.* 4); Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83 *fin.*: et simili jure tu ulcisceris patrui mortem atque ille persequeretur fratris sui, si, *etc.*, id. Rabir. Perduell. 5: similem pavorem inde ac fugam fore, ac bello Gallico fuerit, Liv. 6, 28; Col. 5, 7, 3; Cic. Phil. 1, 4; id. Agr. 1, 4 *fin.*: contendant, se juxta hieme atque aestate bella gerere posse, Liv. 5, 6; cf. Drak. Liv. 1, 54, 9: faxo eum tali mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 39; Cic. Vatin. 4, 10: cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus, Nep. Milt. 7, 4.

B. With alius and its derivv., with dissimile, contra, contrarius, secus, *etc.* (* *Than*): illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 35, et al.; v. the passages under alius *no.* 1, a: aliter tuum amorem atque est accipis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23, *etc.*, v. the passages under aliter *no.* 1, a; cf also aliorsum *no.* 2, and aliusmodi: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium, Cic. Att. 2, 3: vides, omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, Cic. Div. 2, 24 *fin.*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 46: qui versantur retro, contrario motu atque coelum, id. Rep. 6, 17: membra paullo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id. de Or. 3, 30 *fin.*: cujus ego salutem non secus ac meam tueri debeo, id. Planc. 1 *fin.*, et al.; v. contra, contrarius, secus, *etc.*

C. Sometimes, in both cases, with *ut* or *si* (with aliter affirm. Cic. appears to connect only atque ut, not ac si; once, however, non aliter, ac si, Cic. Att. 13, 51; v. aliter *no.* 1, b): pariter hoc fit atque ut alia facta sunt, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 11; cf. id. Casin. 5, 1, 7: quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat decrevisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46: et qui suos casus aliter ferunt atque ut auctores aliis ipsi fuerunt, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 3, 30, 73; id. Att. 2, 18, 2; id. ib. 16, 13, c; cf. Wopk. Lect. Tull. 1, 15, p. 118; Ulp. Dig. 43, 13, 11: Egnatii absentis rem ut tueare, aeque a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, Cic. Fam. 13, 43: tu autem similiter facis ac si me roges, *etc.*, id. N. D. 3, 3 *fin.*: reliquis officiis, juxta ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit, id. post. Redit. in Sen. 8, 20: quod dandum est amicitiae, large dabitur a me . . . . non secus ac si meus esset frater, id. Mur. 4 *fin.*: haec sunt, tribuni, consilia vestra, non, hercule, dissimilia, ac si quis, *etc.*, Liv. 5, 5 *fin.*, et al.

D. More rare with nimis, in partem, pro eo, *etc.*; in Plaut. also with mutare = aliud esse: nimis bellus, atque ut esse maxume optabam, locus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 73: haud centesimam . . . . partem dixi atque, otium rei si sit, possim exprimere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 168: sane quam pro eo ac debui graviter molesteque tuli, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: debeo sperare, omnes deos, qui huic urbi praesident, pro eo mihi, ac mereor, relaturos gratiam esse, Cic. Cat. 4, 2: pro eo ac si concessum sit, concludere oportebit argumentationem, id.

Inv. 1, 32 *fin.*: non possum ego non aut proxime atque ille aut etiam aeque laborare, id. Fam. 9, 13, 2: numquid videtur demutare atque ut quidem dixi? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 37: neque se luna quoquam mutat atque uti exorta est semel, id. Amph. 1, 1, 118.

E. Sometimes the word indicating comparison (aeque, tantopere, *etc.*) is to be supplied from the connection (in the class. per. perh. used only once by Cassius in epist. style): nebula haud est mollis atque hujus est, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 21: quem esse amicum ratus sum atque ipsus sum mihi, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 20: quae succo caret atque putris pumex, Priap. 32, 7; Cassius in Cic. Fam. 12, 13; Paul. Dig. 2, 14, 4; id. ib. 19, 2, 54; Tryphon. ib. 23, 3, 76; Gruter. p. 475, 3.

F. Poet. or in post-Aug. prose also with comparatives for *quam*, *Than*: amicior mihi nullus vivit atque is est, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 56: non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 15 Ruhnk.; Catull. 61, 176: haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Virg. A. 3, 561: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46 Bentl. and Heind. (cf. just before: nihilo plus accipias *quam* Qui nil poterit): qui peccas minus atque ego, id. ib. 2, 7, 96: artius atque hedera procera astringitur ilex, id. Epod. 15, 5; Suet. Caes. 14 Ruhnk.

G. In the comparison of two periods of time, most freq. with *simul* (v. examples under simul); ante- or post-class. with *principio*, *statim*: principio atque animus ephebis aetate exiit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 40: judici enim, statim atque factus est, omnium rerum officium incumbit, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 25: quamvis, statim atque intercessit, mulier competierat, Paul. ib. 16, 1, 24.

3. To connect a negative clause which explains or corrects what precedes; hence sometimes with *potius* (class.; in Cic. very freq., but rare in the poets): *And not, and not rather*: Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6; so id. Eun. 1, 2, 60: perparvam vero controversiam dicis, ac non eam, quae dirimat omnia, Cic. Leg. 1, 20 *fin.*: quasi nunc id agatur, quis ex tanta multitudine occiderit, ac non hoc quaeratur, eum, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 33; id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: nemo erat, qui illum reum, ac non millies condemnatum arbitraretur, id. Att. 1, 16: velut destituti ac non qui ipsi destituissent, Liv. 8, 27; id. 7, 3 *fin.*: si hoc dissuadere est, ac non disturbare ac pervertere, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101: si res verba desideraret ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur, id. Fam. 3, 2 *fin.*; Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6; Tac. Or. 1.—With *potius*: Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79: quis (eum) ita aspexit, ut perditum civem, ac non potius ut importunissimum hostem? id. Cat. 2, 6.—Pliny the Elder commonly employs in this sense *atque* (not ac) *non*: Plin. 7, 25 *fin.*; 22, 24, 50; 29, 2, 9; 27, 9, 55; 31, 7, 39, et saep.

II. It connects whole clauses: *And, and so, and even, and too*; hence sometimes with *sic* or *similiter*: *Pamph.* Antiquam adeo tuam venustatem obtines. *Bacch.* Ac tu ecastor morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines, *and you too*, etc., Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 20; Cic. de Or. 3. 47 *fin.*: Africanus indigens mei? Minime hercle. Ac ne ego quidem illius, *and I indeed not*, etc., id. Lael. 9, 30; id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: quum versus facias, te ipsum percontor, *etc.*.... Atque ego cum Graecos facerem, natus mare citra, Versiculos, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 31: multa quippe et diversa angebant: Validior per Germaniam exercitus, *etc.*.... quos igitur anteferret? ac (*i. e.* similiter angebat), ne postpositi contumelia incenderentur, Tac. A. 1, 47: ac sic prope innumerabiles species reperiuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 67: ac similiter in translatione, *etc.*, id. 3, 6, 77.—So,

2. In adducing new arguments of similar force in favor of any assertion; cf. Beier Off. 3, 11, 487: maxima est enim vis vetustatis et consuetudinis: atque in ipso equo, cujus modo mentionem feci, si, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 19, 68; id. Leg. 1, 15, 42; so id. Off. 3, 11, 78; 15, 61, et saep.—Also,

3. In narration: aegre submoventes obvios intrare portam, qui adducebant Philopoemenem, potuerunt: atque conferta turba iter reliquum clauserat, Liv. 39, 49; id. 5, 21 *fin.*; Plin. 2, 25, 23: completur caede, quantum inter castra murosque vacui fuit: ac rursus nova laborum facies, Tac. H. 3, 30; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 28 *fin.* and 29 *init.*

4. In connecting comparisons, *atque ut*, *atque velut* (mostly poet., esp. in epic poetry): Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16 Beier: ac veluti magno in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio.... Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, *etc.*, Virg. A. 1, 148; so id. Georg. 4, 170; Aen. 2, 626; 4, 402; 441; 6, 707; 9, 59; 10, 405; 707; 803; 11, 809; 12, 365; 521; 684; 715; 908; Hor. Od. 3, 28, 6; Val. Fl. 6, 664; and so also Catull. 68, 63: ac velut in nigro jactatis turbine nautis, *etc.*.... Tale fuit nobis Manlius auxilium (for which Sillig reads: Hic velut, *etc.*).

5. In connecting two points of time in immediate contact; *And then*: hence the ancient grammarians assume in it the notion of quick succession, and explain it (though improperly) as synon. with statim, illico, without any accompanying copulative; v. Gell. 10, 29; Non. 530, 1 *sq.* (only in the poets and histt.): atque atque accedit muros Romana juventus (the repetition of the atque represents the approach step by step), Enn. Ann. 4, 22 (in Gell. and Non. l. l.): Quo imus una; ad prandium? Atque illi tacent, *and then they are silent*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 19: Ubi coenamus? inquam, atque illi abnuunt, id. ib. 21; id. Epid. 2, 2, 33: dum circumspecto atque ego lembum conspicor, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 45; so id. Merc. 2, 1, 32; 35; id. Most. 5, 1, 9: lucernam forte oblitus fueram exstinguere: atque ille exclamat derepente maximum, *and then he suddenly exclaimed aloud*, id. ib. 2, 2, 57: cui fidus Achates It comes.... atque illi Misenum in litore sicco Ut venere, vident, *etc.*, *and as they thus came*, etc., Virg. A. 6, 162; id. Georg. 1, 203: dixerat, atque illi sese deus obtulit ultro, Stat. Th. 9, 481; so id. ib. 12, 360; Liv. 26, 39, 16; Tac. H. 3, 17: tum Otho ingredi castra ausus: atque illum tribuni centurionesque circumsistunt, id. ib. 1, 82.—So sometimes with two imperatives, in order to indicate vividly the necessity of a quicker succession, or the internal connection between two actions: cape hoc argentum atque defer, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 3: abi domum ac deos comprecare, id. Ad. 4, 5, 65: tace modo ac sequere hac, id. ib. 2, 4, 16; so Virg. E. 8, 12; Georg. 1, 40; 3, 65; 4, 330; Aen. 2, 691; 3, 89; 250; 639; 4, 424; 9, 90; 10, 624; 11, 370.

6. (As above, *no.* I. c) To annex a thought of more importance: satisne videtur declarasse Dionysius, nihil esse ei beatum, cui semper aliqui terror impendeat? atque ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21 *fin.*; id. Tull. 4: hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt, incolumem esse civium conjunctionem, quam qui dirimunt, eos morte.... coercent. Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipsa naturae ratio, id. Off. 3, 5, 23; id. Fam. 6, 1, 4: hac spe lapsus Induciomarus... exsules damnatosque tota Gallia magnis praemiis ad se allicere coepit; ac tantam sibi jam iis rebus in Gallia auctoritatem comparaverat ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 55 *fin.*; Nep. Hann. 13, 2; Quint. 1, 10, 16.—Hence also in answers, in order to confirm a question or assertion: sed videone ego Pamphilippum cum fratre Epignomo? Atque is est, *yes, it is he*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 4; so id. Truc. 1, 2, 24: *Th.* Mihin' malum minitare? *Ca.* Atque edepol non minitabor, sed dabo, id. Curc. 4, 4, 15: *Ch.* Egon' formidulosus? nemo'st hominum, qui vivat, minus. *Th.* Atque ita opus't, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 20.—And in the expression of a wish, usu. atque utinam: videmus enim fuisse quosdam, qui iidem ornate ac graviter, iidem versute et subtiliter dicerent. Atque utinam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! Cic. Or. 7, 22; so id. Rep. 3, 5; Liv. 21, 42, 13; Virg. E. 10, 35; Aen. 1, 575; Prop. 2, 9, 47; 13, 42; 15, 25; 16, 19, et al.

7. To connect an adversative clause; hence often in connection with tamen: *Yet, notwithstanding*: mihi quidem hercle non fit verisimile; atque ipsis commentum placet, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 20 Ruhnk. ("*Atque* pro tamen," Don.): ego quia non rediit filius, quae cogito!... Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre, id. Ad. 1, 1, 15 ("Quasi dicat, ex me non est, et sic afficior: quid paterer si genuissem?" Don.; cf. Acron. in Charis. p. 204 P.); Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48 Beier; id. Mur. 34, 71 Matth.: ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quae ingenio exercentur, in primis magno usui est memoria rerum gestarum .... Atque ego credo fore, qui, *etc.*, *yet I believe*, Sall. J. 4 Corte; id. Cat. 51, 35; Plin. Pan. 26.—With *tamen*: nihil praeterea est magnopere dicendum. Ac tamen, ne cui loco non videatur esse responsum, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 27 Goer.; id. de Or. 3, 10, 35; Rep. 1, 7 Mos.; Off. 3, 33, 118; Pis. 1, 3; 13, 30; Prov. Cons. 7, 16; 15 *fin.* (cf. in reference to the last four passages Wund. Varr. Lectt. p. LVIII. *sq.*); Tac. A. 3, 29 and 73.

8. To connect the minor proposition (the assumptio *or* propositio minor of philos. lang.) in syllogisms: *Now, but now* (its diff. from atqui, v. under that word): Scaptius quaternas postulabat. Metui, si impetrasset, ne tu ipse me amare desineres.... Atque hoc tempore, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6. Sometimes the conclusion is to be supplied: nisi qui naturas hominum penitus perspexerit, dicendo, quod volet, perficere non poterit. Atque totus hic locus philosophorum putatur proprius (conclusion: ergo oratorem philosophiam cognoscere oportet), id. de Or. 1, 12, 53 and 54.

9. In anticipating an objection: ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 24: ac ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191; so id. Fam. 5, 12, 30: ac ne saepius dicendum sit, Cels. 8, 1: ac ne forte roges quo me duce, quo lare tuter, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 13: ac ne forte putes, id. ib. 2, 1, 208; Ov. R. A. 465. More rar. in an affirmative clause: atque ut omnes intelligant me, *etc.*, ..., dico, *etc.*, Cic. Manil. 8, 20.

10. Very freq. it serves merely for the general continuation of the thought in assertions or in narrative: *Now, and thus, accordingly*: Plaut. Aul. prol. 18. audistis, quum pro se diceret, genus orationis, facultatem, *etc.* .... perspexistis. Atque in eo non solum ingenium ejus videbatis, *etc.*, Cic. Coel. 19, 45; so id. de Or. 3, 32, 130; 2, 7, 27; 3, 10, 39, et al.; Caes. B. G. 2, 29; Nep. Ages. 7, 3; 8, 1; Eum. 10, 3 Br.; Tac. A. 14, 64; 15, 3; Virg. A. 9, 1; Sil. 4, 1, et al.: ac si, sublato illo, depelli a vobis omne periculum judicarem, *etc.*, *now if I*, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 3: atque si etiam hoc natura praescribit, *etc.*, id. Off. 3, 6, 27; so Quint. 10, 1, 26; 2, 8; 3, 8, 8.—So, **b.** In parentheses: vulgo credere, Penino (atque inde nomen et jugo Alpium inditum) transgressum, Liv. 21, 38; so Quint. 4, 3, 15.—And, **c.** At the conclusion of a discourse: atque in primis duabus dicendi partibus qualis esset, summatim breviterque descripsimus, *and thus have we, then, briefly described*, etc., Cic. Or. 15, 50; id. Off. 1, 6 *fin.*: ac de inferenda quidem injuria satis dictum est, id. ib. 1, 8 *fin.*; id. Inv. 2, 39 *fin.*

III. In particular connections and phrases:

1. *Alius atque alius* (* One and another; now this, now that): dilatisque alia atque alia de causa comitiis, Liv. 8, 23, 17; Col. 9, 8, 10, et al.; v. alius *no.* 6. Also separated by several words: aliud ejus subinde atque aliud facientes initium, Sen. Ep. 32, 2.

2. *Atque eccum* or *atque eccum video*, in colloquial lang., when one beholds something expected or desired: *See now, behold*, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 48; Eun. 3, 2, 2; Hec. 4, 1, 8.

3. *Atque omnia*, in making an assertion general: *And so generally*: atque in his omnibus, quae sunt actionis, inest quaedam vis a natura data, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 223; id. Or. 59, 200; id. de Or. 2, 64, 257: commoda civium non divellere atque omnes aequitate eadem continere, *and so rather*, etc., id. Off. 2, 23, 83: nibil acerbum esse, nihil crudele, atque omnia plena clementiae, humanitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: atque omnis vitae ratio sic constat, ut, quae probamus in aliis facere ipsi velimus, Quint. 10, 2, 2.

4. With other conjunctions: **a.** After *et:* equidem putabam virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247; so id. Off. 3, 1, 1; Quint. 8, 3, 3.—**b.** After *que*, as in Gr. *τέ-καί*: literisque ac laudibus aeternare, Var. in Non. 75, 20: submoverique atque in castra redigi, Liv. 26, 10: mus sub terris posuitque domos atque horrea fecit, Virg. G. 1, 182; id. ib. 3, 434; Aen. 8, 486.—**c.** After *neque* (only in the poets and post-Aug. prose): nec clavis, nec canis atque calix, Mart. 1, 32, 4: naturam Oceani atque aestus neque quaerere hujus operis est, ac multi retulere, Tac. Agr. 10; Suet. Vesp. 12.

5. *Atque* repeated: atque ut C. Flamininum atque ea, quae jam prisca videntur, propter vetustatem relinquam, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20; so id. Fam. 1, 5, 8. So esp. freq. in enumerations in the poets: haec atque illa dies atque alia atque alia, Catull. 68, 152: atque tubas atque arma ferunt crepitantia coelo audita, Tibull. 2, 5, 73; Virg. G. 4, 463: atque Ephyre atque Opis et Asia, id. ib. 4, 343.

☞ Atque poet., placed after the word connected: scinditur atque animo quoniam natura, Lucr. 3, 530, et saep.

More upon this difficult, and, although long, yet not completely developed art., v. in Hand Turs. I., p. 452–513.

at-qui (in MSS. sometimes adqui, *e. g.* Cic. Rep. 3, 5; cf. *at, init.*), *conj.* (the form atquin is doubtful, until the post-class. per.; for Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 55 should be read at quin separately; cf. Caper Orth. p 2441) [qui = quo].

1. It serves as an emphatic or close connection of an adversative assertion: *But, yet, notwithstanding, however, rather, but now, but nevertheless, and yet*, ἀλλὰ δή, ἀλλὰ δήπου, ἀλλὰ μήν (it is, accordingly, a purely adversative particle, a more emphatic *at*, while atque is orig. purely copulative; v. atque): Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9; Ad. 5, 5, 7: *Cl.* Satis scite promittit tibi. *Sy.* Atqui tu hanc jocari credis? *do you believe rather that she is jesting?* id. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: quum omnia vi et armis egeris, accuses eum, qui se praesidio munierit, non ut te oppugnaret, sed ut vitam suam posset defendere? Atqui ne ex eo quidem tempore id egit Sestius, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: tum, ut me Cotta vidit, peropportune, inquit, venis ... atqui mihi quoque videor, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, opportune, *rather I seem to myself*, etc., ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ἐμοὶ δοκῶ, id. N. D. 1, 7: vitas hinnuleo me similis Chloe .... atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera Gaetulusve leo, frangere persequor, *but yet*, ἀλλά τοι, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1–10; Cic. de Sen. 22, 81: tum dixisse (Lysandrum), mirari se non modo diligentiam, sed etiam sollertiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta: et ei Cyrum respondisse: Atqui (*intell.:* ne putes alium id fecisse) ego omnia ista sum dimensus, id. ib. 17, 59.

2. Just as *at* itself originally connects not a strictly antithetical clause merely, but any only slightly different thought (v. at, *init.*), atqui sometimes is used in adding a thought confirmatory of a preceding one: *Indeed, certainly, by all means:* Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 31: et Philus, praeclaram vero causam ad me defertis, quum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis. Atqui id tibi, inquit Laelius, verendum est, *etc.*, *certainly* (ironic.), Cic. Rep. 3, 5 Mos.; id. Leg. 1, 1, 4. Sometimes with *pol* or *sic:* atqui pol hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 80; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 11: hunc ego non diligam? non admirer? non omni ratione defendendum putem? Atqui sic a summis hominibus eruditissimis accepimus, *etc.*, *yet so we have certainly heard from*, etc., Cic. Arch. 8, 18.

3. So also atqui si: *If now, now indeed, if; well now, if;* or adversative: *but if now:* sine veniat. Atqui, si illam digito attigerit, oculi illi illico effodientur, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1; so Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15; Fin. 4, 23, 62: atqui, si ita placet, inquit Antonius, trademus etiam, *etc.*, *well now, if*, etc., de Or. 2, 50, 204: atqui si noles sanus, curres hydropicus, *well then, if you are unwilling*, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 33: atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, certe illud est, *etc.*, *but if now there is a time*, etc., Cic. Mil. 3, 9.

4. With a preceding negation or negative interrogation, its purport is not denied, but is modified by another thought: *Yet still, instead of that, whereas rather* (cf. *at no.* II., 3): *Ni.* Nunquam auferes hinc aurum. *Ch.* Atqui jam dabis, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 26; Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 27: O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem. Atqui explicanda est, Cic. Att. 8, 3; id. Acad. 2, 36, 114: magnum narras, vix credibile. Atqui sic habet, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 52; Curt. 6, 10, 5: modum statuarum haberi nullum placet? Atqui habeatur necesse est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59; id. ib. 2, 3, 86; id. Parad. 1, 1, 7; Flor. 4, 2, 53; Curt. 6, 10, 10.

5. To connect the minor proposition (assumptio, propositio minor of philos. lang.) in a syllogism (both an affirmative and a negative, while atque only connects an affirm. proposition; v. atque *no.* II., 8): *Now, but, but now:* Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40, and 41: qui fortis est, idem est fidens .... Qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit .... Atqui in quem cadit aegritudo, in eundem timor .... Ita fit, ut fortitudini aegritudo repugnet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: (mors) aut plane negligenda est ... aut etiam optanda, si, *etc.* Atqui tertium certe nihil inveniri potest. Quid igitur timeam, si, *etc.*, id. de Sen. 19, 66; id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40.—More upon this word, v. in Hand Turs. I., p. 513–524.

Atracides, -is, -ius, v. Atrax.

† **ătractylis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀτρακτυλίς, *A thistle-like plant, woolly carthamus*, Carthamus lanatus, L.; Plin. 21, 15, 53; 32, 107.

* **ātrāmentārium,** ii, *n.* [atramentum] *An inkstand*, Vulg. Ezech. 9, 2 (as transl. of the Hebr. קֶסֶת).

ātrāmentum, i, *n.* [ater] *Any black liquid:* sepiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 50 *fin.*—Artificially prepared acc. to the different uses: **1.** *Writing-ink, ink;* in Vitr. 7, 10, and Plin. 27, 7, 28, called atramentum librarium: calamo et atramento temperato, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6; Petr. S. 102, 13; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236.—**2.** *A black pigment* or *color:* Vitr. 7, 10; id. 7, 4; Plin. 35, 6, 25; also *a fine, dark varnish, lacquer*, id. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 18: Indicum, *Indian* or *China ink*, Plin. 35, 6, 25.—**3.** *Shoe-blacking for coloring leather, copperas, vitriol*, Plin. 34, 12, 32; Cic. Fam. 9, 21 *fin.*—**4.** Jestingly: *Sc.* Una opera ebur atramento candefacere postulas. *Phil.* Lepide dictum de atramento atque ebore, *i. e. you require something preposterous, impossible*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 102.

Atramītae, arum, *m.*, Ἀδραμῖται, *A people in the eastern part of Arabia Felix*, now *Hadramaut*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 154; 12, 14, 30; cf. Mann. Arab. S. 79. Hence **Atramītĭcus,** a, um, *Of* or *from the country of the Atramitae, Atramitic:* myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35.

1. atrātus, a, um, *Pa.* of a verb not in use, ATRO, are [ater], *Clothed in black on account of mourning, dressed in mourning* (cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 131): cedo, quis umquam coenarit atratus? * Cic. Vatin. 12 *fin.:* plebs, Tac. A. 3, 2; Suet. Galb. 18. Also of suppliants: Suet. Ner. 47.—Poet. of the horses in the chariot of the sun when in an eclipse: Solis et atratis luxerit orbis equis, Prop. 3, 5, 34 (cf. ib. 2, 15, 32: et citius nigros sol agitabit equos).

* **2. Atrātus,** i, *m.* *A small river in the vicinity of Rome*, Cic. Div. 1, 43 *fin.* Orell.

Atrax, ăcis (**ătr-**), Ἄτραξ, **1.** *m.* *A river in Aetolia*, Plin. 4, 2, 3. Hence, **a. Atrăces,** *Those living near the Atrax*, Plin. 4, 2, 3.—**b. Atrăcius,** a, um, *adj.* *Of Atrax, Atracian:* orae, Prop. 1, 8, 25.—**2.** *f.* *A town in Thessaly, on the Peneus*, Plin. 4, 8, 15; Liv. 32, 15; 36, 10. Hence, **a. Atrăcius,** a, um (**ătr-**), *Atracian*, poet. for *Thessalian:* ars, *i. e. magic art, which the Thessalians especially practiced much*, Stat. Th. 1, 105: venenum, Val. Fl. 6, 447.—**b.** (A patronymic instead of a gentile nom.; cf. Loers Ov. Her. 17, 248) **Ātrăcides,** ae, *m.* *The Thessalian Caeneus*, Ov. M. 12, 209.—So also, **c. Ātrăcis,** ĭdis, *f.* *The Thessalian woman, Hippodamia*, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 8; Her. 17, 248; called also Ātrăcia virgo in Val. Fl. 1, 141.

Atrĕbătes, um, *m.*, Ἀτρέβατοι Strab., Ἀτρεβάτιοι Ptolem., *A people in* Gallia Belgica, now *Artois* or *Dép. du Pas de Calais*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 16; 23; 7, 75; Plin. 4, 17, 31. In sing., Atrĕbas, ătis, *An Atrebatian*, Caes. B. G. 4, 35. Whence **Atrĕbătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* *Atrebatian:* sagum, Trebell. Gallien. 6.

Ātreus (dissyl.; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 24), ei, *m.*, Ἀτρεύς, *Son of Pelops* (hence Pelopeïus, Ov. Her. 8, 27) *and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenae*, Ov. M. 15, 855. Atrea (*Acc.*), id. Am. 3, 12, 39. Atreu (*Voc.*), Sen. Thyest. 486; 513.—Whence, **a. Ātrēïus** or **Atrēus,** a, um, *Of* or *belonging to Atreus*, poet. for *Argive:* Stat. Th. 8, 743; cf. Pompej. Gramm. p. 113 Lind.—**b. Atrīdes** (**ă-**) (ă, Prop. 2, 14, 1), ae, *m.* *A male descendant of Atreus; Atrides*, abs. usu. for *Agamemnon;* in plur., Atridae, *the Atrides*, i. e. *Agamemnon and Menelaus:* Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 1: non minor Atrides, non bello major et aevo, *i. e. not Menelaus, not Agamemnon*, Ov. M. 12, 623; cf. id. ib. 13, 359, and 15, 162. In (* Dat. and Abl.) plur.: Atridis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 203; Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 32: Atridas superbos, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 13.—In sing., (*a*) For *Agamemnon*, Prop. 3, 7, 23; Hor. Od. 2, 4, 7; Ep. 1, 2, 12; Sat. 2, 3, 187; Ov. M. 13, 189; 230; 365; 439; 655, et saep.—(*β*) For *Menelaus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 43; Ov. M. 15, 805.—Sarcastic. Juvenal calls Domitian, as ruler of Rome, Atrides, Juv. 4, 65.

* **atrĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [atrium] *A porter, door-keeper*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1.

‡ **atrĭcăpilla,** ae, *f.* *A bird of black plumage* (* *the black-cap*): Fest. s. v MELANCORYPHI, p. 93.—From

‡ **atricapillus,** a, um, μελαγκόρυφος, μελάνθριξ, *Black-haired*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

* **ātrĭ-cŏlor,** ōris, *adj.* [ater] *Black-colored:* Cadmi filiolis atricoloribus, *i. e. letters written with ink* (cf. atramentum), Aus. Ep. 7, 52.

Atrides, v. Atreus *no.* b.

ātrĭensis, is, *m.* [atrium] *The overseer of the hall* or *court* (atrium), and in gen. *of the house, a steward, major-domo:* Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 4; so id. Asin. 2, 1, 16; 2, 2, 80; Pseud. 2, 2, 15; Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38; Pis. 27 *fin.* (not elsewhere in Cic.; for in Parad. 5, 2, 36, atriensis et topiarii is a gloss.; v. Orell. in h. l.); so Phaedr. 2, 5, 11; Col. 12, 3, 9; Plin. 3, 19, 3; Petr. 29, 9; 53, 10; 72, 8; Suet. Calig. 57.

ātrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small hall, a fore-court, an ante-chamber* (only in the follg. exs.): Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Att. 1, 10, 3; so, however, Orell. *no.* 4509.

ătrĭplex, ĭcis (more ancient form ATRIPLEXUM, Fest. p. 24), *n.* (*m.* Plin. Val. 4, 7; *f.* Aemil. Macer cap. de Atripl.) *The orach, a kitchen vegetable;* Gr. ἀτράφαξις, Col. 10, 377; 11, 3, 42; Plin. 19, 6, 31; 7, 35; 20, 20, 83; Pall. 5, 3, 3.

* **ātrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [ater] *Blackness:* Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 11.

‡ **atrītus,** a, um, *Of a black color*, Fest. p. 24 (acc. to Cod. Lips.; Lind. reads ATRITAS).

ātrĭum, ii, *n.* [acc. to Scaliger, from αἴθριον, subdiale, since it was a part of the uncovered portion of the house (but the atrium of the Romans was always covered); acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45, more correctly from the Tuscan town Atria, where this style of architecture originated; cf. Fest. p. 12; Serv. Virg. A. 1, 726, and Müller's Etrusk. 1, p. 254 *sq.*] *The fore-court, hall, entrance-room, entry; that part of the Roman house into which one first came after passing the entrance* (janua); cf. Vitr. 6, 4; Adam's Antiq. 2,

p. 311, O. Müller's Archaeol. § 293, III., and Etrusk. above cited. In the atrium, in earlier times, they took their food, Cato in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 726. Here stood, opposite the door, the bridal bed, lectus genialis s. adversus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87 Schmid. Here sat the housewife with her maidens spinning, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, 67. Here clients were in attendance, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31; Juv. 7, 7, and 91. Here hung the family portraits and other paintings, Plin. 34, 8, 19; Mart. 2, 90; Val. Max. 5, 8, 3, et al.—Poet. in the plur. also of a single atrium: apparet domus intus et atria longa patescunt, Virg. A. 2, 483; so Ov. M. 14, 260; Juv. 8, 19, et al.—Meton. for *the house itself:* nec capient Phrygias atria nostra nurus, Ov. Her. 16, 184; id. Met. 13, 968.—So of *the entrance-room in the dwelling of the gods:* dextra laevaque Deorum Atria nobilium (as it were clients, v. above) valvis celebrantur apertis, Ov. M. 1, 172; Stat. Th. 1, 197.

2. Also, temples and other public buildings had such atria, *Halls, courts:* in atrio Libertatis, Cic. Mil. 22, 59; Liv. 25, 7; 45, 15; Tac. H. 1, 31; Suet. Aug. 29: Vestae, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 2: the same also called atrium regium, Liv. 26, 27; cf. Ov. F. 6, 263; Trist. 3, 1, 30; Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 412. So atrium auctionarium, *Auction halls, halls where auctions were held:* Cic. Agr. 1, 3; so Orell. *no.* 3439. Such halls were the Atria Licinia, Cic. Quint. 6, 25. So, finally, atrium sutorium, *The shoe-maker's hall,* a place in Rome: Calend. Praenest. in Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 386.

ā̆trōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [atrox] *The quality of* atrox, *a dark, gloomy appearance, any thing causing mischief, horribleness, hatefulness* (accordingly, having reference to the form, appearance, while *saevitas* relates to the mind, feeling; hence the latter is used only of persons, the former of persons and things; v. Doed. Syn. 1, p. 40) (class., but only in prose): si res ista gravissima sua sponte videretur, tamen ejus atrocitas necessitudinis nomine levaretur, Cic. Quint. 16, 52: ipsius facti atrocitas aut indignitas, id. Inv. 2, 17, 53; so facinoris, Suet. Calig. 12: sceleris, Sall. C. 22 *fin.*: temporum, Suet. Tib. 48; Calig. 6: poenae, id. Dom. 11.

2. Of the mind or manners: *Agitation* (like that of the sea, v. ater and atrocitas maris, Col. 8, 17, 10), *tumult, rage;* hence *savageness, barbarity, atrocity, cruelty, roughness:* ego quod in hac causa vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor (quis enim est me mitior?) sed, *etc.,* Cic. Cat. 4, 6: hae literae invidiosam atrocitatem verborum habent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6. So morum, Tac. A. 4, 13: consilium nefandae atrocitatis, Suet. Calig. 48. Of phil. and jurid. *severity, insensibility, coldness:* atrocitas ista quomodo in veterem Academiam irruperit nescio, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 136: atrocitas formularum, *the rigid strictness of judicial formulas,* Quint. 7, 1, 37 Spald.—In plur.: App. Met. 10.

ā̆trōcĭter, *adv. Violently, fiercely, cruelly, severely, harshly* (*— atrocius accipere labores, *impatiently, with reluctance,* Tac. H. 1, 23); v. atrox.

Atrŏpătēne, es, *f.* (**ătr-**), Ἀτροπατηνή, *The northern, mountainous part of Media,* now *Aderbeitschan,* Plin. 6, 13 *fin.* *Its inhabitants,* **Atropateni,** orum, *m.,* id. ib.

† **ătrŏphĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἀτροφία, *A wasting consumption, atrophy* (pure Lat. tabes), Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14; 3, 7; Theod. Prisc. 2, 11; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 27 (in Cels. 3, 22, still used as a Greek word).

† **ătrŏphus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄτροφος (not thriving), *Sick with the consumption, consumptive,* Plin. 28, 9, 33; 31, 10, 46: membra, *consumptive,* id. 22, 25, 73; 27, 8, 40.

Ātrŏpos, i, *f.,* Ἄτροπος, *One of the three Parcae,* Mart. 10, 44, 6; Stat Silv. 4, 8, 18; Theb. 3, 68.

† **ătrōtus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄτρωτος, *Invulnerable:* Hyg. Fab. 28.

ătrox, ōcis, *adj.* [from ater, like ferox from ferus, velox from velum. "Atrocem hoc est asperum, crudelem, quod qui atro vultu sunt, asperitatem ac saevitiam prae se ferunt," Perott.; cf. Doed. Syn. 1, p. 38 *sq.*] *Dark, gloomy, looking sad, frowning, horrible, hideous, terrible, frightful, dreadful, causing mischief;* and trop., *savage, cruel, fierce, harsh, severe, unyielding* (accordingly as well of things as persons; *saevus,* on the other hand, only of persons; v. Doed. as cited above) (very freq., and class.): exta, Naev. in Non. 76, 6: fortunam, Pac. in Cic. Her. 2, 23: re atroci percitus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 17: res tam scelesta, tam atrox, tam nefaria credi non potest, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: saevissimi domini atrocissima effigies, Plin. Pan. 52 *fin.*: Agrippina semper atrox, *always discontented, gloomy, reserved,* Tac. A. 4, 52; id. ib. 2, 57: filia longo dolore atrox, *wild,* id. ib. 16, 10: hiems, Plin. 18, 35, 80; so nox, Tac. A. 4, 50: tempestas, id. ib. 11, 31: hora Caniculi flagrantis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: atrocissimae literae, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3: bellum magnum et atrox, Sall. J. 5: facinus, Liv. 1, 26: non alia ante pugna atrocior, id. 1, 27: periculum atrox, *perilous, great,* id. 33, 5 (* so negotium, Sall. Cat. 29): atrox imperium (Manlii), id. 8, 7: odium, Ov. M. 9, 275, et saep.—Of discourse: *Violent, bitter:* tunc admiscere huic generi orationis vehementi atque atroci genus illud alterum.... lenitatis et mansuetudinis, Cic. de Or. 2, 49; Quint. 6, 1, 15: peroratio, Plin. 27, 2, 2: et cuncta terrarum subacta Praeter atrocem animum Catonis, *firm, inflexible, stern, unyielding,* Hor. Od. 2, 1, 24: fides (Reguli), Sil. 6, 378; so virtus, id. 13, 369: ut verba atroci (*i. e.* rigido) stilo effoderent, Petr. 4, 3.—Hence of that which is *fixed, firm, certain, not variable:* occisa est haec res, nisi reperio atrocem mi aliquam astutiam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 7 Lind. (perh. the figure is here drawn from the contest, the atrox pugna, and atrox astutia is ludicrously contrasted with occidit res: *the cause had been lost if I had not come to the rescue with powerful art*).—*Adv.* atrociter (only in prose), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62; Rosc. Am. 53 *fin.*; Or. 17, 56; Sall. J. 37; Liv. 3, 9; Tac. A. 13, 19 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 59, et al.—*Comp.* Liv. 42, 8; Tac. H. 1, 2; 2, 56.—*Sup.* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16; Cels. praef.; Suet. Tib. 58.

* **atrusca,** ae, *f. A kind of grape,* Macr. S. 2, 16.

‡ **1. atta,** like the Gr. ἄττα, *A salutation used to old men, father;* taken from the lang. of children (cf. Eust. Il. 1, 603): Fest. p. 11.

2. Atta, ae, *m. A surname for persons who walk upon the point of the sole:* Fest. p. 11 (prob. from ἄττω = ἄσσω, to spring, to hop). So the comic poet, C. Quintius Atta (†652 A.U.C.), from whom single fragments yet remain; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. S. 71; Both. Frgm. Poet. Scen. II. p. 97 *sq.*; Fest. l. l. Upon the signif. of the name Horace plays with the words: recte, necne, crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula, si dubitem, *etc.,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79; cf. Weich. Poet. Lat. p. 345 *sq.*—Also, the ancestor of the Gens Claudia is called Atta, Suet. Tib. 1.

1. attactus (adt.), a, um, *Part.,* from attingo.

2. attactus (adt.), ūs, *m.* [attingo] *A touching, touch* (very rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): Var. R. R. 2, 5, 8; Virg. A. 7, 350; Pall. 1, 35, 11.

† **attăcus,** i, *m.* = ἀττακός, *A kind of locust,* Vulg. Levit. 11, 22.

† **attăgen,** ēnis, *m.;* cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 131 (**attăgēna,** ae, *f.,* Mart. 2, 37, 3, and 13, 61) = ἀτταγήν, *A meadow-bird, the hazel-hen* or *heath-cock;* Tetrao bonasia, Linn.; Plin. 10, 48, 68; Hor. Epod. 2, 53.

†† **attăgus,** i, *m.* = hircus among the Phrygians, *A he-goat,* Arnob. 5, p. 199.

Attălenses, ium, *m. Inhabitants of the town Attalia;* **a.** *In Pamphylia,* Cic. Agr. 1, 2; 2, 19.—**b.** *In Mysia,* Plin. 5, 30, 33.

Attălis, ĭdis, *f.,* Ἀτταλίς, *The Attalian tribe in Athens, so called in honor of King Attalus* (v. Attalus), Liv. 31, 15.

Attălus, i, *m.,* Ἄτταλος, **1.** *The name of several kings of Pergamos, the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth from gold, was Attalus III., who made the Roman people his heir,* Plin. 8, 48, 74; 33, 11, 53; Flor. 2, 20, 2; 3, 12, 3; Hor. Od. 2, 18, 5.—Whence **Attălĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Attalian:* urbes, *i. e. Pergamean,* Hor. Epod. 1, 11, 5: vestes, *woven with gold,* Prop. 3, 18, 19: aulaea, id. 2, 32, 12; Sil. 14, 659; also absol. Attalica, orum, *n.* (*sc.* vestimenta), *garments of woven gold,* Plin. 8, 48, 74: torus, *ornamented with such cloth* or *tapestry,* Prop. 2, 13, 22; 4, 5, 24.—Meton. *Splendid, brilliant, rich:* Attalicis conditionibus numquam dimoveas, *etc.,* Hor. Od. 1, 1, 12: divitiae, Tert. Jejun. 15 *fin.*—**2.** *A general of Alexander the Great,* Curt. 4, 13.—**3.** *A Macedonian, enemy of Alexander,* Curt. 6, 9.

attămen, *adv.,* v. tamen.

at-tāmĭno (adt.), are, *v. a.* [ad-TAMINO, contr. instead of tagmino, from tago, tango; cf. contamino] *To touch;* and, in a bad sense, *to touch by robbing, to attack, rob, take* (only post-class. and rare): Capitol. Gord. 27. Hence, also, *To touch the honor, to dishonor, contaminate, defile:* virginem, Just. 21, 3: aliquem sacramentis Judaicis, Cod. Theod. 3, 1, 5.—Trop.: facta et consulta alicujus imprudentia, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16.

attat and **attate,** v. atat.

attĕgĭa, ae, *f.* [Arab. word; acc. to others from a verb not in use, ATTEGO, ĕre, to cover] *A cottage, hut:* Maurorum attegiae, Juv. 14, 196; Orell. *no.* 1396.

‡ **attegrare,** *To pour out wine in sacrifices:* attegrare enim est minus facere, ut integrare in statum redigere, Fest. p. 11. Festus seems to have written the word ategrare, and to have considered the *a,* as freq., privativum; the Cod. Berol. has also ategrare.

Attēĭus or **Atēĭus,** ii, *m. The name of several Latin grammarians.* **1.** Atteius Philologus, *a distinguished rhetorician and grammarian, a friend of Sallust and Asinius Pollio,* Suet. Gramm. 7 and 10; Serv. Virg. A. 1, 601; 273; 5, 45; Fest. p. 179; 182; 187; 248, et al.; Charis. p. 102 P.; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. S. 523; also active as a historian, Suet. Gramm. 10; cf Bähr's Lit. Gesch. S. 285.—**2.** Atteius Capito, *a cotemporary of Augustus and Tiberius,* Suet. Gramm. 10 and 22; Fest. p. 176; 208; 227; 234, et al.; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. S. 528; *he was also the founder of a distinguished law school, the antagonist of Antistius Labeo,* Tac. A. 3, 75; Gell. 1, 12, 8; 2, 24, 2; 4, 14, 1, et al.; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 553; Hugo's Rechtsgesch. p. 868; Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. I., p. 305 *sq.*

† **attĕlăbus,** i, *m.* = ἀττέλαβος, *A kind of very small locust, without wings,* Plin. 29, 4, 29; cf. Schneid. Aristot. H. A. 5, 13, 2.

attempĕrāte (adt.), *adv. Opportunely, in the nick of time;* v. attempero, *fin.*

* **at-tempĕrĭes** (adt.), ei, *f.* = temperies, Cod. Theod. 9, 3, 2.

at-tempĕro (adt.), are, *v. a. To fit, adjust, accommodate* (only in the follg. exs.): gladium sibi attemperare, *i. e.* accommodare, Sen. Ep. 30; Vitr. 10, 12.—Whence

* attempĕrāte (adt.), *adv. Opportunely, seasonably,* accommodate, commode: Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 13.

at-tendo (adt.), endi, entum, 3. *v. a.* Orig., *To stretch something* (e. g. the bow) *in some direction.* So only in Appul.: arcum, Met. 2, p. 122, 5. Hence, in gen., *To direct* or *turn toward,* advertere, admovere: aurem, *to turn to,* Att. in Non. 238, 10; cf. below *Pa.*: attendere signa ad aliquid, Quint. 11, 2, 29. So manus coelo (* *to stretch* or *extend toward*), App. Met. 11, p. 263, 5: caput eodem attentum, Hygin. Astr. 3, 20. And, far more freq.,

2. Trop. animum *or* animos attendere, or abs. attendere, also animo attendere, *To direct the attention, apply the mind to something, to attend to, consider, mind, give heed to* (cf. advertere animum and animadvertere) (freq., and class.): **a.** Animum *or* animos: animum ad quaerendum quid siet, Pac. in Non. 238, 15: dictis animum, Lucil. ib.; Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28:

quo tempore aures judex erigeret animumque attenderet? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10: si, quum animum attenderis, turpitudinem videas, *etc.*, id. Off. 3, 8: animum ad cavendum, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2: jubet peritos linguae attendere animum, pastorum sermo agresti an urbano propior esset, Liv. 10, 4. With a *relative clause* as object: nunc quid velim, animum attendite, Ter. Ph. prol. 25: praeterea et nostris animos attendere dictis atque adhibere velis, Luc. in Non. 238, 11: attendite animos ad ea, quae consequuntur, Cic. Agr. 2, 15.—**b.** *Abs.*: Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 25: rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attendite, Cic. Mil. 9: audi, audi, atque attende, id. Planc. 41, 98; so id. de Or. 3, 13, 50; Phaedr. 2, 5, 6; Juv. 6, 66; 11, 16, et al.—With *Acc. of the thing or person* to which the attention is directed: Glaucia solebat populum monere, ut, quum lex aliqua recitaretur, primum versum attenderet, Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 14: sed stuporem hominis attendite, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30; so id. de Or. 1, 35, 161; Sall. J. 88; Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 8; Luc. 8, 623, et al.: me de invidiosis rebus dicentem attendite, Cic. Sull. 11, 33; id. Verr. 2, 1, 10; id. Fin. 3, 12.—Pass.: versus aeque prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, Cic. de Or. 3, 50.—With *Inf.* or *acc. c. inf.* as obj.: quid futurum est, si pol ego hanc discere artem attenderim? Pompon. in Non. 238, 17: non attendere superius illud ea re a se esse concessum, Cic. Acad. 2, 34 *fin.*—With *relat. clauses*: quum attendo, qua prudentia sit Hortensius, Cic. Quint. 20, 63; id. Inv. 1, 6: forte lubuit attendere, quae res maxume tanta negotia sustinuisset, Sall. Cat. 53, 2: attende, cur, *etc.*, Phaedr. 2 prol. 14; Juv. 10, 251.—With *de*: quum de necessitate attendemus, Cic. Partit. Or. 24, 84. Post-Aug. with *Dat.*: sermonibus malignis, Plin. Ep. 7, 26: cui magis quam Caesari attendant? id. Pan. 65, 2; Sil. 8, 591. So in Suet. several times in the signif., *To study, engage in the study of* = *studere*: eloquentiae plurimum attendit, Suet. Calig. 53: juri, id. Galb. 5; id. Ner. 56.—**c.** Animo (ante- and post-class.): nunc quid petam, aequo animo attendite, Ter. Hec. prol. 20: quid istud sit, animo attendatis, App. Flor. *no.* 9.

* **3.** *To strive eagerly for something, long for*: puer ne attenderis petere a me id quod nefas sit concedi tibi, Att. in Non. 238, 19.—Whence

attentus (adt.), a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *Directed to something, attentive, intent on*: animus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 3: aureis animumque, Lucr. 6, 921; so Hor. S. 2, 1, 19: si attentos animos ad decoris conservationem tenebimus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 131: eaque dum animis attentis admirantes excipiunt, id. Or. 58, 197: acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio, *a very acute and close manner of thinking*, id. de Or. 3, 5: et attentum monent Graeci a principio faciamus judicem et docilem, id. ib. 2, 79, 323; so id. ib. 2, 19, 80; Inv. 1, 16, 23; Her. 1, 4: judex circa jus attentior, Quint. 4, 5, 21; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 172.

2. *Intent on, striving after something, careful*, esp. *attentive to gain, sedulous for wealth, frugal, industrious*: unum hoc vitium senectus affert hominibus, attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 48: id. ib. 5, 8, 31: tum enim quum rem habebas, quaesticulus te faciebat attentiorem, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7: paterfamilias et prudens et attentus, id. Quint. 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 91: asper et attentus quaesitis, id. Sat. 2, 6, 82 Heind.: vita, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44 Matth.: qui in re adventicia et hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48: antiqui attenti continentiae, Val. Max. 2, 5, *no.* 5.

Adv. attente, *Attentively, carefully*, etc., Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 14; Cic. Phil. 2, 5; Clu. 3 *fin.*; de Or. 2, 35, 148; Brut. 54, 200; Fam. 7, 19; Gell. 4, 15.—*Comp.* Cic. Clu. 23; Fin. 5, 2; Sall. Cat. 52, 18; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 197.—*Sup.* Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259.

* **attentātĭo** (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attento] *A trying, attempting*: Symm. Ep. 6, 9.

attente (adt.), *adv.* *Attentively, carefully, diligently*; v. attendo, *Pa.*, *fin.*

* **attentĭo** (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attendo] *Attentiveness, attention, application*: reliqua sunt in cura, attentione animi, cogitatione, vigilantia, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150.

at-tento (adtento *or* adtempto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, lit., *To strive after something, to attempt, essay, try*; hence, *to go to any person* or *thing* (*in a friendly* or *hostile manner*), *to solicit*; *to assail, attack* (class. in prose and poet.): digitis mollibus arcum, *attempts to draw*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 217; so aliquem lacrimis, Val. Fl. 4, 11: praeteriri omnino fuerit satius, quam attentatum (*begun*) deseri, Cic. de Or. 3, 28 *fin.*; attentata defectio, *the attempted revolt*, Liv. 23, 15: omnium inimicos diligenter cognoscere, colloqui, attentare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54: Capuam propter plurimas belli opportunitates ab illa impia et scelerata manu attentari suspicabamur, *i. e. moved by persuasion to revolt*, id. Sest. 4: ne compositae orationis insidiis sua fides attentetur, id. de Or. 1, 62: mecum facientia jura si tamen attentas, *i. e. attempt to shake, attack*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 23: nec hoc testamentum ejus quisquam attentavit (* *to seek to annul*), Val. Max. 7, 8 *no.* 3; so sententiam judicis, Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 23: pudicitiam, *to seek to defile* or *pollute*, Paul. ib. 47, 10, 10: annonam, *to enhance, make dearer*, Ulp. ib. 47, 11, 6.—Of a hostile, warlike attack: vi attentantem repellere, Tac. A. 13, 25; Phaedr. 5, 2, 7; Stat. Th. 4, 71.—Trop.: quae aegritudo insolens mentem attentat tuam, Pac. in Non. 322, 18.

1. attentus (adt.), a, um, v. attendo, *Pa.*

2. attentus (adt.), a, um, *Part.*, from attineo.

attĕnŭāte (adt.). *adv.* *Without rhetorical ornament, simply*; v. attenuo, *Pa. fin.*

attĕnŭātĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attenuo] *A diminishing, lessening* (only in the two follg. exs.): suspicionis, Cic. Her. 2, 2: verborum attenuatio, *simplicity*, id. ib. 4, 11; cf. attenuatus.

attenuatus (adt.), a, um, v. attenuo, *Pa.*

at-tĕnŭo (adt.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To make thin, weak*, or *lean*; *to thin, attenuate*; *to weaken, enfeeble*; *to lessen, diminish*: ahena signa manus dextras ostendunt attenuari saepe salutantum tactu, * Lucr. 1, 318 (cf. attritum mentum, Cic. Verr. 2. 4, 43): bellum (servile) exspectatione Pompeji attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic. Manil. 11, 30: legio proeliis attenuata, Caes. B. C. 3, 89: diutino morbo viribus admodum attenuatis, Liv. 39, 49; so id. 25, 11: sortes attenuatae, *diminished*, Liv. 21, 62; Plin. 21, 6, 16; id. 11, 37, 65, et al.: non falx attenuat frondatorum arboris umbram, Catull. 64, 41: attenuant juvenum vigilatae corpora noctes, Ov. A. A. 1, 735; cf. below, *Pa.*: patrias opes, id. Met. 8, 845; so id. Pont. 4, 5, 38.—Trop.: curas lyrâ, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 16; so id. ib. 4, 6, 18: luctus, Albinov. ad Liv. 342: insignem attenuat Deus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 13: hujusmodi partes sunt virtutis amplificandae, si suadebimus; attenuandae, si ab his dehortabimur, Cic. Her. 3, 3, 6.—Whence

attĕnŭātus (adt.), a, um, *Pa.* *Enfeebled, weakened, reduced, weak*: attenuatus amore, Ov. M. 3, 489: continuatione laborum, August. in Suet. Tib. 21: fortuna rei familiaris attenuatissima, Cic. Her. 4, 41: voce paullulum attenuata, *with a voice a little suppressed*, id. ib. 3, 14: acuta atque attenuata nimis acclamatio, id. ib. 12, 21.—Of discourse: **a.** *Shortened, brief*: Cic. Or. 30 *fin.*—**b.** *Polished, too much refined, affected*: itaque ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata, doctis et attente audientibus erat illustris, *etc.*, *hence his discourse was so delicately formed, through excessive scrupulousness, that*, etc., Cic. Brut. 82.—**c.** *Meagre, dry, without ornament*: attenuata (oratio) est, quae demissa est usque ad usitatissimam puri sermonis consuetudinem, Cic. Her. 4, 8: attenuata verborum constructio, id. ib. 4, 10, 15.—*Comp.* not in use.—* *Adv.* attenuate, Cic. Brut. 55.

* **at-termĭno** (adt.), are, *v. a.* *To set bounds to, to measure, limit*: Deos filo humano, Arnob. 3, p. 107.

at-tĕro (adt.), trīvi, trītum, 3. (perf atterui, Tibull. 1, 4, 48; cf. Vell. Long. p 2234 P.), *v. a.* *To rub one thing upon another*; hence, in gen., *to rub, and by rubbing to diminish*; *to waste, wear away weaken, impair, to exhaust* (most frequent since the Aug. per., in Cic. only once as *Pa.*; v. below): Cerberus leniter atterens caudam, *rubbing against* or *upon* (* *sc.* Herculi), * Hor. Od. 2, 19, 30: asinus spinetis se scabendi causa atterens, Plin. 10, 74, 95: aures, * Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 11 (cf. antestor): bucula surgentes atterat herbas, *bruises, tramples upon*, Virg. G. 4, 12: opere insuetas atteruisse manus, Tibull. 1, 4, 48; Prop. 4, 3, 24; Plin. 2, 63, § 158. So dentes, id. 7, 16, 15: vestem, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 10; Col. 11, 2, 16; Cels. praef.—Poet. of the sand worn loose by the water flowing over it: Ov. M. 2, 456.

2. Trop.: *To destroy, waste, weaken, impair*: postquam utrimque legiones, item classes saepe fusae fugataeque, et alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, Sall. J. 79, 4: magna pars (exercitus) temeritate ducum attrita est, id. ib. 85, 46: Italiae opes bello, id. ib. 5, 4; so Tac. H. 1, 10; 2, 56; Curt. 4, 6 *fin.*; cf. Drak. Sil. 2, 392; Tac. H. 1, 89: nec publicanus atterit (Germanos), *exhausts, drains*, id. Germ. 29: famam atque pudorem, Sall. Cat. 16, 2: et vincere inglorium et atteri (*and to suffer injury in his dignity* or *honor*) sordidum arbitrabatur, Tac. Agr. 9 Rup.: eo tempore, quo praecipue alenda ingenia atque indulgentia quadam enutrienda sunt, asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur, *are enervated, enfeebled*, Quint. 8, prooem. 4; Juv. 16, 50.—Whence

attrītus (adt.), a, um, *Pa.* *Rubbed off, worn off* or *away, wasted*: ut rictum ejus (simulacri) ac mentum paullo sit attritius, * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: ansa, Virg. E. 6, 17: vomer, *scoured bright*, id. Georg. 1, 96; cf. Juv. 8, 16 Rup.: caelaturae, Plin. 33, 12, 55; Petr. Sat. 109, 9.

3. In medicine, attritae partes or subst attrita, orum, *n.* (*sc.* membra) *Bruised, excoriated*: Plin. 24, 7, 28; id. 30, 8, 22.

4. Attrita frons, trop.: *A shameless, impudent face* (lit., *a smooth face, to which shame no longer clings*; cf. perfrico): Juv. 14, 242 Rup.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* not used.

* **atterrānĕus** (adt.), a, um, *adj.* [terraneus] *Coming from the earth*: fulmina, Sen. Qu. Nat. 2, 49 dub.

* **at-tertĭārĭus** (adt.), a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίτριτος, *The whole and a third*, Vitr. 3, 1; cf. as.

* **attertĭātus** (adt.), a, um, *Part.* of a verb not in use, ATTERTIO, are [adtertius] *Boiled down to a third part*: lixivium attertiatum, Plin. Valer. 1, 29.

attestātĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attestor] *An attesting, attestation, testimony* (only in the follg. exs.): Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 9; Trebell. XXX., Tyr. 30.

at-testor (adt.), atus, 1. *v. dep.* *To bear witness to, attest, confirm, corroborate* (very rare, and not before the Aug. per.; for in Cic. Sull. 29 *fin.* the reading should be, with Cod. Erf. and Lambin., ad testandam omnium memoriam; v. Frotsch. in h. l.): hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula, Phaedr. 1, 10, 3; Plin. H. N. praef. § 10: M. Cato id saepenumero attestatus est, Gell. 4, 12. Hence attestata fulgura, in the lang. of omens, *Lightnings which confirm that which was made known by previous lightnings, confirmatory* (opp. to *peremptalibus*, which cancel, annul, what was previously revealed): "attestata (fulmina), quae prioribus consentiunt," Sen. Q. N. 2, 49: "attestata dicebantur fulgura, quae iterato fiebant, videlicet significationem priorum attestantia," Fest. p. 11; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 170.

at-texo (adt.), exui, extum, 3. *To weave on* or *to something* (rare, and only in prose): turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: attexti capite crines, App. Met. 11, p. 260, 35. Hence, **2.** In gen., *To add to*: secundum actum, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 2: vos autem ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attexitote mortalem, Cic. Univ. 11 *fin.*

Atthis (Attis), ĭdis, *adj. fem.*, ’Ατθ ι, *Attic* or *Athenian:* matres, Mart. 11, 53: lingua, App. Met. 1 praef. Oudend.—Hence, **2.** Subst.: **a.** *An Athenian woman*, Sen. Hip. 107. Esp. *Philomela;* and since she, acc. to the fable, was changed to a nightingale, meton., *The nightingale:* Mart. 1, 54, 9. Also *Procne, the sister of Philomela*, acc. to the fable (cf. Sen. Herc. Oet. 200), changed into a swallow; hence, meton., *The swallow:* id. 5, 67.—**b.** *A female friend of Sappho*, Ov. H. 15, 18 Loers.—**c.** *A name for Attica:* Lucr. 6, 1115; Sidon. Carm. 5, 44; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 4; 7, 10.

Attĭanus, v. Attius, *no.* 1.

Attica, ae, *f.*, Ἀττική, **1.** *The most distinguished province of Greece, situated in Hellas proper, with Athens as capital*, Mel. 2, 3, 7; Plin. 4, 1, 1; 7, 11; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30, et al.—**2.** *The name of the daughter of T. Pomponius Atticus*, Cic. Att. 12, 1: of Atticula.

1. Attĭce, *adv. In the Attic* or *Athenian manner;* v. Atticus.

2. Attĭce, es, *f. adj.*, Ἀττική, *Attic:* ochra, quae Attice nominatur, Cels. 5, 18, *no.* 19 (cf. Plin. 37, 10, 66: Ochra Attica).

† **attĭcisso,** are, *v. n.* = ἀττικίζω, *To imitate the Athenian manner of speaking:* hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen non atticissat, verum sicilicissitat, Plaut. Men. prol. 12; App. Flor. *no.* 18, p. 362, 12.

Attĭcŭla, ae, *f. Daughter of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 6, 5; v. Attica, *no.* 2.

† **attĭcurges,** is, *adj.* = ἀττικουργής, *Made in the Attic manner:* Vitr. 3, 3; so id. 4, 6.

Attĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀττικός, *Of* or *pertaining to Attica* or *Athens, Attic, Athenian:* Athenae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 2; Rud. 3, 4, 36, et al.: civis, id. Poen. 1, 2, 159; Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 16: disciplina, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 24: fines, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 6: regio, Plin. 10, 12, 15: thymum, id. 21, 10, 31: mel, *of Mount Hymettus*, id. ib.: apis, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 32: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 40: columnae, *formed in the Attic manner*, id. 36, 23, 56; cf. atticurges: ochra, id. 37, 10, 66; cf. 2. Attice: pellex, *i. e. Philomela*, Mart. 10, 51; cf. Ov. M. 6, 537: fides, *i. e. sincere, firm*, proverb., Vell. 2, 23, 4: profluvius, a disease of animals, *the glanders*, Veg. Vet. 1, 17 and 38. (* Attici, orum, *The Athenians*, Phaed. 1, 2, 6.)—**2.** In reference to science and art, esp. eloquence, Atticus is an appel. for the highest grade or style of them: Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 3; cf. id. Brut. 82 *sq.:* Demosthenes, quo ne Athenas quidem ipsas magis credo fuisse Atticas, id. Or. 7: lepos, Mart. 3, 20.—Hence Attici, *Orators of the Attic stamp;* opp. to Asiani (v. Asianus): et antiqua quidem illa divisio inter Atticos atque Asianos fuit: quum hi pressi et integri, contra inflati illi et inanes haberentur; in his nihil superflueret, illis judicium maxime ac modus deesset, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 10, 16 *sq.*—*Adv.* Attice: Cic. Brut. 84; Quint. 12, 10, 18.—And transf. to other things, *Excellent, pre-eminent, preferable:* logi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 66.—**3.** *A surname of the Roman, T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero, given to him on account of his eloquence.* His biography is found in Nepos.—**4.** *The name of some other writers;* cf. Spald. Quint. 3, 1, 18.

attigo (adt.), v. attingo.

attĭgŭus (adt.), a, um, *adj.* [attingo, like ambiguus, assiduus, continuus, from ambigo, assideo, contineo, *etc.*] *Touching something, bordering on, contiguous to* (only post-class.): domus, App. Met. 4, p. 148, 7; nemus, id. ib. 6, p. 178, 18; so Paul. Nol. Nat. XIII. S. Fel. 333 ed. Murat.

* **at-tillo** (adt.), are, *v. a.* [from TILLO, whence titillo] *To tickle, please:* Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 41.

attĭlus, i, *m. A kind of large fish in the Po*, Acipenser huso, L.; Plin. 9, 15, 17 (* called by the Ital., Ladano *or* Adello).

Attĭn, v. Attis.

attĭnae (adt.), arum, *f.* [attineo] *Stones built up like a wall for a boundary mark*, Sic. Fl. p. 4 and 6 Goes.

at-tĭnĕo, tĭnui, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo].

I. *v. a.* (so only post-class., or among the histt.; most freq. in Plaut. and Tac.) *To hold something to something, to bring near by holding:* aliquem ante oculos, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 30.

2. *To hold to something, to detain at some point* (place, time, *etc.*), or *in some action, so that it can proceed no further* (for which, in the class. lang., retinere), *to hold fast, keep hold of, to hold, delay:* testes vinctos, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 63; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 3: animum, id. Mil. 4, 8, 17: lectos viros castris attinere, Tac. A. 2, 52; id. ib. 6, 17: prensam dextram vi attinere, id. ib. 1, 35; id. ib. 2, 10; id. ib. 3, 71 *fin.:* cunctos, qui carcere attinebantur, necari jussit, id. ib. 6, 19; id. ib. 3, 36 *fin.;* id. ib. 12, 68; 13, 15; 27; 15, 57: sed ego comperior Bocchum Punica fide simul Romanos et Numidam spe pacis attinuisse (* *detained, amused*), Sall. J. 108 *fin.:* ad ea Corbulo, satis comperto, Vologesen defectione Hyrcaniae attineri, *is detained, hindered*, Tac. A. 13, 37 *fin.;* so id. ib. 13, 50; 14, 33; 56 *fin.;* 16, 19; Hist. 2, 14 *fin.*—Hence

3. *To hold as possession, to have possession of, to occupy, keep, guard, preserve:* quamque attinendi magni dominatus sient, Terent. Frgm. in Cic. Or. 47: ripam Danubii, Tac. A. 4, 5.

II. *v. n.* **1.** *To stretch out to an object, to reach to:* nunc jam cultros attinet, *i. e.* ad cultros, *already he is reaching forth for the knife*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 16 Lind.—Hence of relations of place: *To extend* or *stretch somewhere:* Scythae ad Borysthenem atque inde ad Tanain attinent, Curt. 6, 2, 9.—Hence

2. *To belong somewhere;* only in the third person: hoc (res) attinet (more rar. haec attinent) ad me (still more seldom simply me) or abs. hoc attinet, *this belongs to me, concerns me, pertains* or *appertains to me, relates* or *refers to me;* cf. Rudd. 2, p. 209 (this the most usu. class. signif. of the word): **a.** Attinet (attinent) ad aliquem: negotium hoc ad me attinet, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 51: num quidnam ad filium haec aegritudo attinet? id. ib. 5, 1, 24: nunc quam ad rem dicam hoc attinere somnium, id. Rud. 3, 1, 19; id. Most. 1, 3, 4: quid istuc ad me attinet? id. Poen. 3, 3, 24; so id. Trin. 4, 2, 136; 4, 3, 58: quod quidem ad nos duas attinuit, id. Poen. 5, 4, 9, et saep.: comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 64; so id. ib. 1, 2, 16; Eun. 4, 6, 6; Ad. 1, 2, 54; 2, 1, 32; 3, 1, 9; Phorm. 3, 1, 17; Lucr. 3, 864; id. 4, 34: vobis alio loco, ut se tota res habeat, quod ad eam civitatem attinet, demonstrabitur (* *in respect to*), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5: quod ad me attinet, id. Qu. Fr. 2, 1; so id. Att. 5, 17; Fam. 1, 2, et al.: quod ad provincias attineret, Liv. 42, 10; so id. 23, 26, et al.: tamquam ad rem attineat quicquam, Hor. S. 2, 2, 27, et al.: sed quid istae picturae ad me attinent? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 36; id. Pers. 4, 3, 27; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 24: cetera quae ad colendam vitem attinebunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38.—**b.** Attinet (attinent) me: neque quemquam attinebat id recusare, Cic. Quint. 19: de magnitudine vocis nihil nos attinet commonere, id. Herenn. 3, 11 *fin.:* in his, quae custodiam religionis attinent, Val. Max. 1, 1, *no.* 14.—**c.** Hoc attinet (haec attinent), and more freq. attinet with an Inf. as subject. (*act.* and *pass.*), *It concerns, it matters, is of moment, is of consequence, is of importance:* ea conquisierunt, quae nihil attinebant, Cic. Her. 1, 1: nec patitur Scythas .... Parthum dicere, nec quae nihil attinent, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 12: de quo quid sentiam nihil attinet dicere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 3: nihil enim attinet quemquam nominari, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: quia nec eosdem nominari attinebat, Liv. 23, 3 *fin.:* nec attinuisse demi securim, quum sine provocatione creati essent, interpretabantur, id. 3, 36; so id. 2, 41; 6, 23; 38; 34, 3; 36, 11; 37, 15; Hor. Epod. 4, 17, et al.—And in pregn. signif.: *It belongs to, is serviceable, useful*, or *avails for*, etc.: quid attinuit cum iis, quibuscum re concinebat, verbis discrepare? Cic. Fin. 4, 22: ea re non venit, quia nihil attinuit, id. Att. 12, 18: nec victoribus mitti attinere puto, Liv. 23, 13: sin (frumenta) protinus usui destinantur, nihil attinet repoliri, Col. 2, 21, 6.

at-tingo (adt.), tĭgi, actum, 3. (ante-class. parallel form attĭgo, ĕre, v. below; cf. tango. ATTINGEM = attingam, acc. to Fest. p. 22; cf. Lindem. ib. *not.* 26, and Comment. p. 338. Concerning attigo, are, v. *fin.*) *To touch, come in contact with* (constr. regul. as *verb. act.* with the *Acc.;* but in the poets with *ad*, v. below, *no.* 3, c and e): mento summam aquam, old poet in Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: vestem, Att. in Non. 75, 32; Lucr. 4, 625: neque enim ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3: prius quam aries murum attigisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 32: pedibus terram, Nep. Eum. 5, 5: (medicus) pulsum venarum attigit, Tac. A. 6, 50: se esse possessorem soli, quod primum D. Augustus nascens attigisset, Suet. Aug. 5 (cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 46: tactaque nascenti corpus haberet humus, acc. to the practice of laying new-born children upon the ground; v. tollo).—Poet.: (Callisto) miles erat Phoebes, nec Maenalon attigit (*nor did there tread, touch*) ulla Gratior hac Triviae, Ov. M. 2, 415.

2. With particular access. ideas: **a.** *To touch one by striking*, or (rarely) *to seize upon, to catch*, etc., *in a hostile manner:* ne me attigas: si me tagis, *etc.*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 106; id. Truc. 2, 2, 21: ne attigas puerum istac causa, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 41 (also quoted by Non. 75, 33); Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 91. So of lightning: *To strike one:* ICTV. FVLMINIS. ARBORES. ATTACTAE. ARDVERINT., Frgm. Fratr. Arval. in Orell. *no.* 961; cf. Fest. s. v. SCRIBONIANUM, p. 258, *not.* 5, and s. v. OBSTITUM, p. 192: si Vestinus attingeretur, Liv. 8, 29; so Suet. Ner. 38.—**b.** Of lovers: aliquam, *To touch one lovingly* or *immodestly, to have sexual intercourse with:* virginem, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 61; so id. Phorm. 5, 8, 29; Catull. 67, 20; Tib. 1, 6, 53.—**c.** *To touch by feeding* or *cropping:* nulla neque amnem Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam, Virg. E. 5, 26.—**d.** Of local relations: *To come to a place, to approach, reach, arrive at*, or *attain to a place* (class., esp. freq. in the histt.): aedes ne attingite, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 37: ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, 24: cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: Siciliam, Nep. Dion. 5, 3: Syriam ac legiones, Tac. A. 2, 55: saltuosos locos, id. ib. 4, 45: Urbem, id. Or. 7 *fin.;* so Suet. Tib. 60; Calig. 44; Vesp. 4, et al.—Hence transf., **e.** Of boundaries in space: *To be neighboring to, to lie near, border upon, be contiguous to, touch:* Cappadociae regio, quae Ciliciam attingeret, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 4; id. Pis. 16 *fin.:* (stomachus) utraque ex parte tonsillas attingens, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: eorum fines Nervii attingebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: ITEM. COLLEGJA. QVAE. ATTINGVNT. EIDEM. FORO., Orell. *no.* 3314; Catull. 64, 75.

3. Trop.: **a.** In gen., *To touch, affect, reach:* nec desiderium nostri nos attigit ullum, Lucr. 3, 935: ante quam voluptas aut dolor attigerit, Cic. Fin. 3, 5: nimirum me alia quoque causa delectat, quae te non attingit, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: quo studio providit, ne qua me illius temporis invidia attingeret, id. Fam. 3, 10, 10: si qua de Pompejo nostro tuendo .... cura te attingit, id. Att. 9, 11 A.: erant perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. 27, 11, 6: gaudia (* *to enjoy*), Prop. 1, 19, 9: vox, sonus, attigit aures, Val. Fl. 2, 452; Claud. Bell. Get. 412; Manil. 1, 326.—Esp., **b.** *To touch upon something in speaking*, etc., *to mention slightly:* paucis rem, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 11: summatim attingere, Lucr. 3, 262: quod perquam breviter perstrinxi atque attigi, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201; id. Fam. 2, 4 *fin.:* si tantummodo summas attigero, Nep. Pelop. 1: invitus ea, tamquam vulnera, attingo, sed nisi tacta tractataque sanari non possunt, Liv. 28, 27: ut seditionem attigit, Tac. A. 1, 35; Suet. Galb. 3, et al.; Catull. 39, 13, et al.—**c.** *To come in contact with something by action*, i. e. *to undertake, enter upon some course of action* (esp. mental), *to apply one's self to, be occupied, meddle with, to take in hand, manage:* quae isti rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attigissent, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87; cf. id. Coel. 12; Arch. 8: egomet, qui sero ac leviter Graecas literas attigissem, id. ib. 1, 18

82: orationes, id. Or. 13, 41: poeticam, Nep. Att. 18, 5; so Suet. Aug. 85: liberales disciplinas omnes, Suet. Ner. 52: studia, id. Gramm. 9: ut primum forum attigi, *i. e.* accessi, adii, *applied myself to public affairs*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3: arma, Liv. 3, 19: militiam resque bellicas, Suet. Calig. 43: curam reip., id. Tib. 13: ad Venerem seram, Ov. A. A. 2, 701.—**d.** (acc. to *no.* 2, d) *To arrive somewhere:* quod ab illo attigisset nuncius, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 19 (cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 3: si a me tetigit nuncius).—**e.** (acc. to *no.* 2, e) *To come in contact with any thing in qualities, to come near to it, be similar;* or *to belong, appertain to, to concern, relate to:* quae nihil attingunt ad rem nec sunt usui, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 32: haec quemque attigit, id. ib. 20: attingit animi naturam corporis similitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30; id. Fam. 13, 7, 4; id. Qu. Fr 1, 1, 1: quae non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, id. Leg. 2, 5: Segestana, Centuripina civitas, quae cum officiis, fide, vetustate, tum etiam cognatione populi Romani nomen attingunt, id. Verr. 2, 5, 32: (labor) non attingit deum, id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: primus ille (locus), qui in veri cognitione consistit, maxime naturam attingit humanam, id. Off. 1, 6; id. Tusc. 5, 33; id. Fin. 5, 9.—* **f.** Si quid eam humanitus attigisset, for the usu. accidisset (v. accido *no.* 4, 6), *if any misfortune had happened to her*, App. Apol. p. 337.

☞ That in Turpil. in Non. 75, 30: ne me attiga atque aufer manum, the reading attiga for attigas *or* attige is correct, might yet be questioned.

* **at-tinguo** (adt.), tinctus, ĕre, *v. a.* *To moisten, to sprinkle* or *smear over with a liquid*, Veg. Vet. 1, 11, 7.

Attis, īdis (also Atthis *or* Atys, ÿos) (* and Attīn, īnis, Macr. S. 1, 21, p. 313 Bip.), *m.*, Ἄττις (Ἄττυς, Ἄτυς, Ἄττιν), *A young Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele loved, and made her priest on condition of perpetual chastity; but he broke his vow, became insane, and emasculated himself*, Catull. 63; Ov. M. 10, 104; Fast. 4, 223; Serv. Virg. A. 9, 116; Macr. S. 1, 21.

* **at-tĭtŭlo** (adt.), are, *v. a.* *To name, entitle:* Rufin. de Orig.

Attĭus (less correctly Accius, Grotef. Gr. 2 p. 200; Osann. Anal. crit. p. 60, although inscriptions have also Accius: cf. Garat. Excurs. VI. ad Cic. Planc. 24, p. 259), ii, *m.*, Ἄττιος, L.—*A distinguished Rom. poet of the ante-class. per., younger than Pacuvius, and his rival in tragedy and comedy.* Of his poems a considerable number of fragments yet remain; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 44 and 45, and Schmid Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 56.—Whence **Attĭānus** (Acc.), a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to Attius:* versus, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: Attianum illud: nihil credo auguribus, *etc.*, Gell. 14, 1, 34.—**2.** Attius Navius, *A soothsayer, who, in the presence and at the bidding of Tarquinius Priscus, cut in pieces a stone with a razor*, Liv. 1, 36; Val. Max. 1, 4 *no.* 1; Cic. Div. 1, 17; 2, 38.—**3.** P. Attius Varus, *A praetor in Africa at the time of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 1, 13; Cic. Att. 7, 13.—Whence **Attĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to Attius:* milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: legiones, Cic. Att. 7, 15 and 20. (* **4.** T. Attius, *An orator of Pisaurum, in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Clu. 23.)

* **at-tŏlĕro** (adt.), are, *a.* *To bear, support:* App. Met. 2, p. 90 ed. Oud.

at-tollo (adt.), without *perf.* and *sup.* 3. *v. a.* *To lift on high, lift* or *raise up, raise, elevate* (cf. assurgere and astare *no.* 2) (in the poets and post-Aug. prose writers very freq., but not in Cic.): super limen pedes, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 1: signa, id. ib. 2, 6, 5: pallium, *i. e.* accingere (v. accingo), Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 31: illum (regem) omnes (apes) . . . saepe attollunt humeris, Virg. G. 4, 217: nec semel irrisus triviis attollere curat fracto crure planum, *to raise up the juggler, to help him up*, * Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 58 Schmid: parvumque attollite natum, *lift up*, Ov. M. 9, 387: caput, id. ib. 5, 503. So oculos humo, id. ib. 2, 448: oculos contra, Prop. 1, 15, 37; Ov. M. 6, 605: timidum lumen ad lumina, id. ib. 10, 293: vultus jacentes, id. ib. 4, 144: corpus ulnis, id. ib. 7, 847: manus ad coelum, Liv. 10, 36: cornua e mari, Plin. 9, 47, 43: mare ventis, Tac. Agr. 10; cf. id. Ann. 6, 37: Euphratem attolli (* *swollen*), *etc.:* se in femur, *to lift one's self up, to rise*, Virg. A. 10, 856: se in auras, Ov. M. 4, 722: se recto trunco, id. ib. 2, 822: se a gravi casu, Liv. 8, 7, 6: a terra, Plin. 21, 11, 36. Also middle signif.: e mediis arenis hunc (*sc.* Atlantem) in coelum attolli prodiderunt, Plin. 5, 1, 1; id. 5, 29, 31.—Of buildings: *To erect, build:* immensam molem, Virg. A. 2, 185: arcem, id. ib. 3, 134: attollitur opus in altitudinem XXV. cubitis, Plin. 36, 5, 4 *no.* 9; Tac. H. 5, 11.—Poet.: Plin. Pan. 14, 3; cf. Virg. A. 9, 714.

2. Trop.: *To raise, elevate, sustain;* also, *to enlarge, aggrandize by raising, to render prominent* or *conspicuous, to extol* (so esp. freq. in Tac.): Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus, Virg. A. 4, 49: ultro implacabilis ardet attollitque animos, id. ib. 12, 4: ad consulatus spem attollere animos, Liv. 22, 26: rectos ac vividos animos non ut alii contundis ac deprimis, sed foves et attollis, Plin. Pan. 44, 6: frangit et attollit vires in milite causa, Prop. 4, 6, 51: attollique suum laetis ad sidera nomen vocibus, Luc. 7, 11: quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, *are praised, honored, distinguished*, Vell. 2, 65 Ruhnk. (cf. Cic. Phil. 11, 14; animadverti dici jam a quibusdam, exornari etiam nimium a me Brutum, nimium Cassium ornari.) So also Tacitus: insignibus triumphi, Tac. A. 3, 72; id. Hist. 2, 90; 3, 37; 4, 59; Agr. 39: res per similitudinem, Quint. 8, 6, 68: his (frons) contrahitur, attollitur (*is drawn up* or *raised*), demittitur, id. ib. 11, 3, 78: belloque et armis remp., Tac. H. 4, 52: cuncta in majus attollens, Tac. A. 15, 33: sua facta, suos casus, id. Agr. 25.

☞ Concerning Pacuv. in Non. 286, 4, v. attulo.

at-tondĕo (adt.), ondi, onsum, 2. *v. a.* (*perf. redupl. sync.* attotonse = attotondisse *or* attondisse, Virg. Cat. 8, 9: * attondi = attonderi, Veg. Vet. 2, 28, 36), *To shave, shear, clip, crop* (rare, and mostly poet.): rusticus Saturni dente relictam persequitur vitem attondens, *pruning, he cuts off the vine around*, Virg. G. 2, 407: caput attonsum, Cels. 4, 3. So ad cutem, Scribon. Comp. 10.—Poet.: *To eat away, gnaw at:* tenera attondent virgulta capellae, Virg. E. 10, 7: attonsa arva, *i. e. fed down*, Luc. 6, 84: attonsa prata, Aus. Mos. 203.—Trop.: consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Laconum, *shorn*, i. e. *diminished, lessened*, poet. in Cic. Tusc. 5, 17 (as transl. of the Gr. Ἡμετέραις-βουλαῖς Σπάρτη μὲν ἐκείρατο δόξαν, Plut. 2, p. 1098): attondere aliquem, *i. e. to cheat, fleece* (cf. admutilo), Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18. And in the pun: attonsae hae quidem ambae usque sunt (oves), id. Bacch. 5, 2, 7; id. ib. 5, 1, 9: metuo, si senex resciverit, ne ulmos parasitos faciat, quae usque attondeant, *to cudgel, beat me soundly*, id. Epid. 2, 3, 6.

attŏnĭte (adt.), *adv.* *Enthusiastically;* v. attono, *Pa. fin.*

attonitus (adt.), a, um, v. the follg. *Pa.*

at-tŏno (adt.), ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a.* *To thunder at;* hence, *to stun, stupefy*, affiare (a poet. word of the Aug. period; most freq. as *Pa.*): altitudo attonat, Maecen. in Sen. Ep. 19: quis furor vestras attonuit mentes! Ov. M. 3, 532; id. Her. 4, 50.—Whence

attŏnĭtus (adt.), a, um, *Pa.* *Struck by thunder;* hence trop. as in Gr. ἐμβροντηθείς, ἐμβρόντητος, *stunned, terrified, stupefied, alarmed, astonished, amazed, confounded, thunderstruck:* "*attonitus* est stupefactus. Nam proprie attonitus dicitur, cui casus vicini fulminis et sonitus tonitruum dant stuporem," Serv. Virg. A. 3, 172: "quo fragore edito concidunt homines, exanimantur, quidam vero vivi stupent, et in totum sibi excidunt, quos vocamus attonitos, quorum mentes sonus ille coelestis loco pepulit," Sen. Q. N. 2, 27: aures, Curt. 8, 4, 2; Petr. S. 101: talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum, Virg. A. 3, 172: attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum, Ov. M. 7, 614; so id. ib. 4, 802; 8, 778; 9, 409; 574; 11, 127, and 8, 682, et al.; Liv. 1, 47; 2, 12; 5, 46; 3, 68 *fin.*; 7, 36; 30, 30; 39, 15; 44, 10; Tac. H. 4, 49. Also without the addition of an abl.: Ov. M. 2, 463: mater . . . attonitae diu similis fuit, id. ib. 5, 510; so id. ib. 6, 600; 12, 498; Liv. 10, 29; Suet. Caes. 28; Claud. 38; Domit. 17.—Poet. *c. Gen.:* attonitus serpentis equus, Sil. 6, 231. Also poet. transf. to inanimate things: neque enim ante dehiscent attonitae magna ora domus, Virg. A. 6, 53 (but acc. to Serv. in an act. sense, synon. with *attonitos facientis, stupendae, stunning, terrifying*, as pallida senectus, *etc.*): mensa, Val. Fl. 1, 45: arces, Sil. 4, 7 Drak: quorundam persuasiones, Plin. 29, 1, 8.—**b.** *Seized with a furious inspiration, infuriated, inspired, frantic:* attonitae Baccho matres, Virg. A. 7, 580; so Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 116: Vates, * Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14.—* *Adv.* attonite, Plin. 30, 1, 4.

attonsus (adt.), a, um, *Part.*, from attondeo.

* **at-torqueo** (adt.), ēre, *v. a.* *To hurl, swing upward* (*ad* designating direction upward, as in assurgo, attollo; cf. ad. *init.*): jaculum attorquens, Virg. A. 9, 52 Heyne.

at-torrĕo (adt.), ēre, *v. a.* *To bake, roast* (cf. assicco) (only in Apic.): nuces, Apic. 4, 2; id. 7, 5.

attractĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attraho] *A drawing together, contraction* (very rare): literarum, Var. L. L. 5, 1, 5: rugarum, Pall. Apr. 4 *fin.*

* **attractōrĭus** (adt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Having the power of attraction, attractive:* virtus (sulphuris) est attractoria, Aem. Macer 4, 19.

1. attractus (adt.), a, um, *Part.*, from attraho.

* **2. attractus** (adt.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *A drawing to, attraction:* Dictys 5, 11.

at-trăho (adt.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To draw to* or *toward one's self, to attract, draw to with force, draw* (rare, but class.): adducitur a Veneriis atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: te ipsum putare me attractum iri, si de pace agatur, id. Att. 10, 1, 3: aliquem Romam, id. Fam. 7, 10 *fin.*: tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv. 29, 9 *fin.*; Cels. 7, 29: magnes attrahens ferrum, Plin. 36, 16, 25: pulmo attrahens ac reddens animam, id. 11, 37, 72: vultus tuus colligit rugas et attrahit frontem, Sen. Ben. 6, 7, et al.: quae causa attraxerit Arpos, Virg. A. 11, 250; Ov. M. 14, 63: ducem attrahite huc vinctum, id. ib. 3, 563: arcus, id. Rem. Am. 435: amnes attrahere auxilio sitientibus hortis, Col. 10, 24.—Trop.: nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: recepi causam Siciliae; ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit, *prompted, moved, incited*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1: quandoquidem in partes, ait, attrahor, Ov. M. 5, 93: discipulos, id. Fast. 3, 830.—Whence

* attractus (adt.), a, um, *Pa.* *Drawn* or *attracted;* of the brow: *contracted, knit:* frons attractior, Sen. Ben. 4, 31; cf. adductus.

attrectātĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attrecto] **1.** *A touching, handling* (post-Aug.): Gell. 11, 18, 23: boves, frequenti manus attrectatione mansuescere, Pall. Mart. 12, 1, et al.—**2.** In gramm., *A term applied to words which denote a taking of many things together;* as, fasceatim, Quint. 1, 4, 20.

* **attrectātus** (adt.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *A handling, touching, feeling:* Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21 *fin.*

at-trecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tracto] *To touch, handle*, esp. in an illicit manner: aliquem nimium familiariter, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 6: uxorem alicujus, Cic. Coel. 8 *fin.*; Suet. Nero 26; cf. contrecto: signum Junonis, Liv. 5, 22: patrios penates, Virg. A. 2, 719: feralia, Tac. A. 1, 62 *fin.*: libros contaminatis manibus, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 13: alienam rem, Sabin. Jus civ. ap. Gell. 11, 16, 20.—Trop.: facilis est illa occursatio et blanditia popularis; aspicitur, non attrectatur; procul apparet, non excutitur (the figure derived from paintings or other works of art), *it is* *looked at, but not touched, not taken in the hand*, etc., Cic. Planc. 12 Wund. Hence also, *To appropriate to one's self*: regias gazas, Liv. 34, 4, 2: fasces securesque, id. 28, 24: indecorum, attrectare quod non obtineret, Tac. A. 3, 52.

at-trĕmo (adt.), ĕre, *v. n.* *To tremble at a thing, to quake* (post-Aug., and very rare): alicui, Stat. Th. 8, 81: censurae alicujus, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

* **at-trĕpĭdo** (adt.), are, *v. n.* *To hobble along*: attrepidate saltem: nam vos approperare haud postulo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 41.

* **at-trĭbŭlo** (adt.), atum, are, *v. a.* *To press hard* (* *to thresh*): folliculus attribulatus, Aem. Mac. 4, 6.

at-trĭbŭo (adt.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To attribute to, to associate, add* or *join to, to assign, bestow, give* (class., but very rare in the poets): pueros attribue ei, quot et quos videbitur, Cic. Att. 12, 30: video, cui Appulia sit attributa, *assigned as a province*, id. Catil. 2, 3: insulae Rhodiis attributae, *annexed, subjected*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11; so Plin. 3, 20, 24: equos gladiatoribus, Caes. B. C. 1, 14; Liv. 24, 21: pontifici sacra omnia, id. 1, 20. So of the assigning of state domains or other possessions belonging to the public treasures: Suet. Tit. 8, et al. Hence of appropriations from the exchequer: pecuniam alicui, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 16: ad aliquem rem pecuniam dare, attribuere, solvere, id. ib. 14, 14 *fin.*; so Liv. 40, 51. Also of private assignments: Cic. Att. 13, 2. Hence also aliquem, *To assign to any one*: attributos quod appellas, valde probo, *i. e. my debtors, to whom I have referred you*, Cic. Att. 13, 22.—Trop.: timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4; Catull. 22, 20: si alicui rei hujusmodi, legi, loco, urbi, monumento attribuetur oratio, *i. e. if these are introduced speaking*, Cic. Inv. 1, 52 *fin.*: curam alicujus rei, Liv. 26, 49.

2. *To join in addition, to add by way of increase*: non attribuere ad amissionem amicorum miseriam nostram, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30.

3. Aliquid alicui, *To attribute* or *impute to one the cause* or *blame of a thing, to charge with, ascribe to* (cf. ascribo): si eruditius videbitur disputare, attribuito Graecis literis, Cic. de Sen. 1 *fin.*; id. de Or. 2, 3 *fin.*: bonos exitus diis immortalibus, id. N. D. 3, 37: aliis causam calamitatis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41.

4. *t. t.*, *To lay as a tax* or *tribute*: his rebus omnibus terni in millia aeris attribuerentur, Liv. 39, 44.—Whence

attrĭbūtus (adt.), a, um, *Pa.*, lit., *That is ascribed* or *attributed to an object*; hence subst. attributum, i, *n.* **1.** (acc. to *no.* 1) *Money assigned from the public treasury*, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 49.—**2.** In gram. lang., *The predicate, attribute*, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, and 26; Gell. 4, 1 *fin.*

attrĭbūtĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attribuo] **1.** *The assignment of a money debt* (cf. attribuo *no.* 1): de attributione conficies, Cic. Fam. 16, 24; id. Att. 15, 13, 5; so id. ib. 16, 1 and 3. Also of another kind of assignment: Graeci Fatum Νέμεσιν vocant, quod unicuique attributio sua sit ascripta, *i. e. his fate is decided, meted out*, App. de Mundo.—**2.** In gram.: *The predicate, attribute* = attributum, Cic. Inv. 1, 26.

attributus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*; from attribuo.

attrītĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attero] *A rubbing upon* or *against something, friction* (perh. only in the follg. exs.): Lampr. Elagab. 19; Marc. Cap. 3, p. 50.

1. attritus (adt.), a, um, v. attero *Pa.*

2. attrītus (adt.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *A rubbing on* or *against something* (post-Aug.): Plin. 8, 52, 78: id. 9, 45, 68; 16, 40, 77; 37, 3, 2; Sen. de Ira 3, 4.—Hence, **2.** In medicine: *An inflammation of the skin caused by rubbing* (cf. attero *Pa.*): ulcera ex attritu facta, Plin. 33, 6, 35; so id. 26, 8, 58; 28, 16, 62.

Attŭārii, orum, *m.* *A German tribe between the Rhine and the Elbe*, Vell. 2, 105; Amm. 20, 10 (perh. the Chasuarii of Tacitus, Germ. 34; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 179, and Rupert. Tac. l. c.)

‡ **attŭbernalis**, is, *m.* *One who inhabits an adjoining hut*, Fest. p. 11 [adtaberna, like contubernium from contaberna].

at-tŭlo (adt.), ĕre, *v. a.* A very ancient form for affero, *To bring to*: dotem ad nos nullam attulat, Novius in Diom. p. 376 P.: ne quis vim attulat, Pac. ib. p. 378 P. (The latter passage, Non. 246, 4, apparently less correctly, reads: ne eum qui attollat.)

Attys, v. Attis and Atys.

Ătūrus (on account of the length of the *u*, sometimes written Aturrus; cf. Arabia. Once *ŭ*, Luc. 1, 420), i, *m.*, Ἀτούριος, *A river in Aquitania*, now *Adour*, Aus. Par. 4, 11; Mos. 468; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 116.

† **ătȳpus**, um, *adj.* = ἄτυπος, *That stammers in speaking, stammering*: Coel. Sabin. in Gell. 4, 2, 5; so Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10.

Ātys or **Attys**, ȳos, *m.*, Ἄτυς, Ἄττυς (different from Attis. q. v.), **1.** *A son of Hercules and Omphale, father of Tyrrhenus and Lydus, and ancestor of the Lydian kings, who are therefore called* Atyadae, Tac. A. 4, 55.—**2.** *The ancestor of the* Gens Atia (cf. Atius), Virg. A. 5, 568 Wagner.

1. au, A diphthong, whose pronunciation in gen. differed but little from that of the same letters in German, was placed before consonants for *av*, e. g. nauta for navita, as inversely before vowels *av* for *au*, e. g. Agave for ἀγαυός, navis for ναῦς. But the Greeks sometimes pronounced *av*, even before consonants, as *av*; hence the soldiers of Crassus, acc. to Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84, would explain the exclamation *Καυνείας* as cave, ne eas. The form Janum clusit for clausit shows that even in early Lat. *au* often passed into *u*, which in ablŭo = ἀπολούω is also short, on account of the follg. vowel. Still more freq., esp. in low, popular lang., *au* was changed to *o*; hence Clodius for Claudius, plostrum for plaustrum (whence plostellum), plodo = plaudo, suffoco from fauces, sodes from si audes, *etc.*; cf. Var. R. R. 3, 3 *fin.*; Suet. Vesp. 22; Fest. s. v. ORATA, p. 189. The cases in which *au* appears to be put for *a* seem to rest either upon a misunderstanding, as Laurentia for Larentia, or upon the omission of a labial letter, as *lau*tumia for *la*tomia, or *la*picidina, *au*fero, and *au*fugio for *ab*fero and *ab*fugio (v. ab). On the other hand, it deserves to be remarked that, acc. to Terent. Maur. p. 2393 *sq.* P., *au* in many words, *e. g.* in auspicium, aurum, was pronounced with a long *a*, as in the Gr. *αὔριον*.—Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 58–62.

2. au, *interj.*, v. hau.

aucella (or aucilla), ae, *f. dim.* [contr. from avicella, from avis] *A little bird*; only post-class. (Var. L. L. 8, 40, 123, says expressly that it is not in use), App. Met. p. 656 Oud. and Apic. 4, 5; 5, 3, and 8, 7.

* **aucĕo**, ēre, *v. a.* [avis, anal. to aucupo] *To observe something attentively*: aliquem, Marc. Cap. 2, p. 46.

auceps, cŭpis (cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 183), *m.* [contr. for aviceps, from aviscapio] *A bird-catcher, fowler*: Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 7: veluti merulis intentus decidit auceps in puteum, Hor. A. P. 458: as *a bird-seller*, id. Sat. 2, 3, 227; Ov. A. A. 3, 669, et al.—Trop.: circumspice dum, ne quis nostro hic auceps sermoni siet, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 9 (cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 14: ne quis .... nostro consilio venator assit cum auritis plagis); id. Stich. 1, 2, 45: voluptatum auceps, Cic. Acad. Frgm. in Aug. contra Acad. 3, 7 (Orell. IV., 2, p. 470): auceps syllabarum, *a minute and trifling critic, a caviler*, id. de Or. 3, 55 *fin.*

‡ **auceta**, v. augeo.

Auchātes, ae, *m.*, v. the following.

Auchētae, arum, *m.*, Αὐχάται, *A Scythian people in the present Ukraine*, Plin. 4, 12, 26. In sing., acc. to the Greek Auchates, *An Auchatian*, Val. Fl. 6, 132.

aucilla, v. aucella.

* **auctārĭum**, ii, *n.* [augeo] *An addition* or *augmentation of a definite measure*: "*auctarium*" dicebant antiqui, quod super mensuram vel pondus justum adjiciebatur," Fest. p. 13; Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 23.

* **auctĭfer**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [auctus-fero] *Fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*: terrae, Cic. *poet.* in Aug. Civ. Dei 5. 8 (Orell IV., 2, p. 515) as a free transl. of Hom. Od. 18, 135 and 136.

auctĭfĭco, are, *v. a.* [auctus-facio] *To increase, enlarge*; in the lang. of sacrifice like mactare and adolere, *to honor by offerings* (only in Arnobius): cibis novis deos, Arn. 7, p. 224: honorem deorum, id. ib.; so id. ib. p. 233.

* **auctĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [auctus-facio] *Increasing, enlarging*: Lucr. 2, 572.

auctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [augeo] **1.** *An increasing, increase* (post-class.): dierum, Macr. Sat. 1. 14: rerum crescentium, Fest. p. 15.

2. *A public sale, auction* (auctions were held either in an open place, or in particular rooms or halls, called atria auctionaria. There was a spear set up therein, hasta; the price was called out by a Praeco, and the article sold was adjudged to the highest bidder by the magistrate who was present. A money-broker, argentarius, was also present to note down the price and receive the money or security for it; v. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 77 and 78) (this is the class. signif. of the word): auctionem facere, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 91–94; so id. Poen. 1, 3, 2; 5, 6, 27; Stich. 2, 2, 60; Cic. Quint. 4; Att. 12, 3, et al.: praedicare, *to make known, proclaim*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 55: proscribere, the same, Cic. Att. 13, 37: proponere, the same, Quint. 6, 3, 99: proferre, *to defer, adjourn*, Cic. Att. 13, 13: auctiones hastae, Suet. Caes. 50: auctio hereditaria constituta, Cic. Caec. 5.

3. Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*): *Goods to be sold at auction*: quum auctionem venderet, Cic. Quint. 5, 19 (dub., others *auctione*).

* **auctĭōnālis**, e, *adj.* [auctio] *Of of pertaining to an auction*: auctionalia, ium, *n.* *Catalogues of auction sales*, Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 1, § 3 (others *actionalia*).

auctĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to an auction, auctionary*: atria, *wherein auctions were held*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3; Orell. *no.* 3883 (v. atrium *no.* 2): tabulae, *catalogues of goods to be sold at auction*, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18 Moeb.

auctĭōnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To hold an auction, to sell at auction, put up at public sale*: Cic. Agr. 1, 3; id. Dejot. 9, 25; id. Agr. 2, 20; Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3.—* **2.** As *v. a.* *To buy at auction*: bona condemnatorum, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23.

auctĭto, are, *v. freq.* [augeo, aucto] *To increase* or *augment much* (only, however, in the two follg. exs.): pecunias fenore, Tac. A. 6, 16.—**2.** In the lang. of sacrifices (cf. augeo, auctifico, adoleo, macto, *etc.*), *To honor by offerings*: sacris numinum potentiam, Arn. 7, p. 220.

aucto, are, *v. freq.* [augeo] *To increase* or *enlarge much* (perh. only in the follg. exs.): lucro, Plaut. Am. prol. 6; Lucr. 1, 51: ope, Catull. 67, 2.

auctor (falsely written autor *or* author), ōris, *com.* (v. *fin.*) [id.] *He who promotes the prosperity, increase*, or *existence of any object, whether he first originates, makes*, or *creates it*, or *by his efforts gives greater permanence* or *continuance to it*; to be differently translated in Eng., according to the object: *creator, maker, author, inventor, producer, father, founder, teacher, composer, cause, voucher, leader, head*, etc.

1. Of persons: *He who begets, a genitor, father, ancestor*: L. Brutus, praeclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, *the founder, progenitor of thy nobility*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: generis, Virg. A. 4, 365, so Ov. M. 4, 640; Suet. Vitell. 2: tu sanguinis ultimus auctor, Virg. A. 7, 49; so Ov. M. 12, 558; 13, 142: tantae propaginis, Ov. F. 3, 157: originis, Suet. Ner. 1: gentis, id. Claud. 25: auctore ab illo ducit originem, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 5; id. ib. 1, 2, 36: mihi Tantalus auctor, Ov. M. 6, 172: auctores saxa fretumque tui, id. Her. 10, 132; so id. Met. 1, 615. Of animals: Col. 6, 27, 1.

2. Of buildings, *etc.*: *Founder, builder*: Trojae Cynthius auctor, Virg. G. 3, 36;

murorum Romulus auctor, Prop. 4, 6, 43; Ov. M. 15, 9: porticus auctoris Livia nomen habet, id. A. A. 1, 72: amphitheatri, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 8; Suet. Dom. 5.

3. *A preparer of other works of art, author, artist:* statua auctoris incerti, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 6: auctor statuae et tabulae pictae, id. ib. 8, 35; id. praef. § 27.

4. *The originator, executor, performer, cause, occasion* of other things (freq. interchanged with actor): tametsi haud quaquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et auctorem rerum, tamen, *etc.*, Sall. C. 3, 2 Kritz. (cf. without rerum: Suam quisque culpam auctores ad negotia transferunt, id. Jug. 1, 4): praeclari facinoris, Vell. 2, 120, 6: facti, Ov. M. 9, 206; Vell. 1, 8: optimi status auctor, Suet. Aug. 28. So funeris, Ov. M. 10, 199: necis, id. ib. 8, 449; 9, 214: mortis, id. ib. 8, 493: vulneris, id. ib. 5, 133; 8, 418: plagae, id. ib. 3, 329: honoris, id. ib. 10, 214. Also in gen., *One from whom any thing proceeds* or *comes:* auctor in incerto est: jaculum de parte sinistra Venit, *i. e. the sender*, Ov. M. 12, 419; so teli, id. ib. 8, 349: muneris, *the giver*, id. ib. 2, 88; 5, 657; 7, 157, et al.: meritorum, id. ib. 8, 108, et al.

5. *An author of scientific* or *learned productions:* **a.** *An investigator, author:* non sordidus auctor Naturae verique, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14.—And as imparting, communicating, *a teacher:* quamquam in antiquissima philosophia Cratippo auctore versaris, Cic. Off. 2, 2: dicendi gravissimus auctor et magister Plato, id. Or. 3, 10: divini humanique juris auctor celeberrimus, Vell. 2, 26, 2; so Gell. 2, 10; Modest. Dig. 19, 1, 39; Papin. Dig. 40, 7, 36.—**b.** *The author of a writing, writer:* ii, quos nunc lectito auctores, Cic. Att. 12, 18: ingeniosus poeta et auctor valde bonus, id. Mur. 14: scripta auctori perniciosa suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 68: Belli Alexandrini Africique et Hispaniensis incertus auctor est, Suet. Caes. 56; id. Aug. 31: sine auctore notissimi versus, *i. e. anonymous verses*, id. ib. 70; so id. Calig. 8; id. Domit. 8, et al.—Meton. for *the writing, work:* in evolvendis utriusque linguae auctoribus, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 89.—In particular, *The author of historical works*, with and without rerum, *a historian:* ego cautius posthac historiam attingam, te audiente, quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44; so Tac. A. 3, 3; 30 (diff. from auctor rerum in *no.* 4): Polybius bonus auctor in primis, Cic. Off. 3, 32; so Nep. Them. 10, 4; Liv. 4, 20; Tac. A. 5, 9; 14, 64, et al. Hence in gen., *One who relates, narrates, recounts, gives an account of, announces something, a narrator, reporter, informant* (orally or in writing): sibi insidias fieri: se id certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic. Att. 14, 8: celeberrimos auctores habeo, tantam victoribus irreverentiam fuisse, ut, *etc.*, Tac. H. 3, 51: criminis ficti auctor, *i. e.* nuncius, Ov. M. 7, 824; so id. ib. 11, 666; 12, 58; 61; 532. Hence auctorem esse, with a follg. *Acc. c. Inf.*, *to relate, recount:* auctores sunt, ter novenis punctis interfici hominem, Plin. 11, 21, 24: Fabius Rusticus auctor est, scriptos esse ad Caecinam Tuscum codicillos, Tac. A. 13, 20; so Suet. Aug. 94, et saep.

6. *One by whose influence, advice, counsel, command*, etc., *any thing happens* or *is done, the cause, occasion, contriver, instigator, counselor, adviser, promoter* (hence sometimes with *ut*, *acc. c. inf.*, or *gen. gerundii*): quid mihi es auctor? (*what do you counsel me?*) huic ut mittam? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 2; id. ib. 4, 7, 70; Poen. 1, 3, 1: idne estis auctores mihi? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: mihique ut absim, vehementer auctor est, Cic. Att. 15, 5; so id. Leg. 1, 20; Suet. Tib. 35; Claud. 25; Calig. 15: a me consilium petis, qui sim tibi auctor in Siciliane subsidas, an proficiscare, Cic. Fam. 6, 8: ego quidem tibi non sim auctor, si Pompejus Italiam reliquit, te quoque profugere, Atticus in Cic. Att. 9, 10: ne auctor armorum duxque deesset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47 Herz.: auctor facinori non deerat, Liv. 2, 54: auctores Bibulo fuere tantundem pollicendi, Suet. Caes. 19: auctores restituendae tribuniciae potestatis, id. ib. 5; so id. Domit. 8: auctor singulis universisque conspirandi simul et ut . . . communem causam juvarent, id. Galb. 10, et al.—So freq. in the *abl. abs.* me, te, eo auctore, *at my, thy, his instigation, by my advice, command*, etc.: non me quidem faciet auctore, hodie ut illum decipiat, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 23: an poenitebat flagitii, te auctore quod fecisset adolescens? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 12: quare omnes istos me auctore deridete atque contemnite, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54; so Suet. Aug. 81; 96; Galb. 19; Vitell. 2, et al.: agis Carminibus grates et dis auctoribus horum, *the promoters* or *authors of spells*, Ov. M. 7, 148.—In political language, *t. t.*; **a.** Auctor legis, (*α*) *One who proposes a law* (very rare): quarum legum auctor fuerat, earum suasorem se haud dubium ferebat, Liv. 6, 36; so Cic. Dom. 30, 80.—(*β*) *One who advises the proposal of a law, and exerts all his influence to have it passed* (therefore stronger than suasor; cf. Suet. Tib. 27: alium dicente, *auctore eo Senatum se adisse*, verba mutare et pro *auctore suasorem* dicere coegit): isti rationi neque lator quisquam est inventus neque auctor umquam bonus, Cic. Leg. 3, 16; so id. Agr. 2, 5; Att. 1, 19; Liv. 45, 31; Suet. Oth. 8; Vesp. 11, et al.; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 133. Sometimes in connection with suasor: atque hujus deditionis ipse Postumius suasor et auctor fuit, Cic. Off. 3, 30; cf. Tac. H. 3, 2, et al.—(*γ*) Of a senate which accepts or adopts a proposition for a law: *A confirmer, ratifier:* nunc quum loquar apud senatores populi Romani, legum et judiciorum et juris auctores, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67.—Poet. in gen., *a law-giver:* animum ad civilia vertet Jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor, Ov. M. 15, 833; and of one who establishes conditions of peace: leges captis justissimus auctor imposuit, id. ib. 8, 101. Hence auctores fieri, *to approve, accept, confirm a law:* Cic. Brut. 14, 55; Liv. 1, 17; 22; 2, 54; 56; 6, 42; 8, 12, et al.—**b.** Auctor consilii publici, *He who has the chief voice in the Senate, and exercises great influence over its decisions, a leader:* hunc reipublicae rectorem et consilii publici auctorem esse habendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 49 *fin.*; so id. ib. 3, 17, 63. Also *abs.:* regem Ariobarzanem, cujus salutem a senatu te auctore (*by your influence, and the decree of the Senate occasioned by it*) commendatam habebam, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 6; cf. Gron. Liv. 24, 43.

7. *One who is* or *is considered an exemplar, model, pattern, type of any thing:* Caecilius, malus auctor Latinitatis, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10: nec literarum Graecarum, nec philosophiae jam ullum auctorem requiro, id. Acad. 2, 2, 5 Goer.; cf. Wopk. Lect. Tull. p. 34: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, *i. e. who has done a similar thing*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26: Cato omnium virtutum auctor, id. Fin. 4, 16, 44, et al.

8. *One who becomes security for something, represents another, a voucher, bail, surety, witness:* gravis quamvis magnae rei auctor, Liv. 1, 16: auctorem levem, nec satis fidum super tanta re Patres rati, id. 5, 15 *fin.:* urbs auspicato diis auctoribus (as it were *under the guaranty of the deity*) in aeternum condita, id. 28, 28: id ita esse ut credas, rem tibi auctorem dabo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 70: auctorem rumorem habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: fama nunciabat te esse in Syria, auctor erat nemo, id. Fam. 12, 4: non si mihi Juppiter auctor spondeat, Virg. A. 5, 17. Also with the *acc. c. inf.:* auctores sumus, tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore, Liv. 2, 48.

9. In judic. lang., *t. t.* **a.** *A seller*; since he gives security for his ownership of an object to be alienated, and transfers it to the purchaser (sometimes the jurists make a distinction between auctor primus and auctor secundus; the former is the seller himself, the latter the bail, security, whom the former brings, Ulp. Dig. 21, 2, 4; cf. Salmas. Mod. Usur. p. 728 and 733): quod a malo auctore emissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22; so auctor fundi, id. Caec. 10; Scaev. Dig. 19, 1, 52; so Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 73; Epid. 3, 2, 21; Curc. 4, 2, 12.—Trop.: auctor beneficii populi Romani, Cic. Mur. 2.—**b.** *A guardian, trustee* (of women and minors): majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt, Liv. 34, 2: dos quam mulier, nullo auctore dixisset, Cic. Caec. 25: pupillus obligari tutori eo auctore non potest, Ulp. Dig. 26, 8, 5.—**c.** In espousals, auctores are *the witnesses who sign the marriage contract* (parents, brothers, guardians, relatives, *etc.*): nubit genero socrus, nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, Cic. Clu. 5.

10. *Agent, factor, spokesman, intercessor, champion:* praeclarus iste auctor suae civitatis, Cic. Fl. 22: (Plancius) princeps inter suos . . . maximarum societatum auctor, plurimarum magister, id. Planc. 13, 22: meae salutis, id. Sest. 50, 107: doloris sui, querelarum, *etc.*, id. Flac. 22 *fin.*

☞ In *gen. fem.* Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27; Liv. 40, 4 *fin.*; Virg. A. 12, 159; Ov. M. 8, 108; Fast. 5, 192; 6, 709; Her. 14, 110; 15, 3; Sen. Med. 968; cf. Fest. p. 24. The distinction which the grammarians, Serv. Virg. A. 12, 159; Prob. p. 1452 *sq.* P. et al., make between auctor *fem.* and auctrix (acc. to which auctrix must be referred more to the lit. signif. of augeo; while auctor *fem.* has more direct relation to the prevailing signif. of auctoritas) is unfounded, v. auctrix.

auctōrāmentum, i, *n.* [auctoro] **1.** *A binding* or *obligating to the performance of certain services*; hence, in concreto, *a contract, stipulation:* illius turpissimi auctoramenti (*sc.* gladiatorii) verba sunt; uri, vinciri ferroque necari, Sen. Ep. 37.—More frequently, **2.** *That for which one binds himself to some service* or *duty* (as that of soldiers, gladiators, etc.), *wages, pay, hire, reward:* est in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis, * Cic. Off. 1, 42 Beier; so Tert. Apol. 39: rudiariis revocatis auctoramento centenum millium, Suet. Tib. 7: jugulati civis Romani auctoramentum, Vell. 2, 28, 3; id. 2, 66, 3.—Trop.: nullum sine auctoramento malum est, Sen. Ep. 69: discriminis, Eum. Paneg. ad Constant. 12.

auctōrĭtas (not autor. *or* author.), ātis, *f.* [auctor] *The quality of* auctor; therefore, acc. to the different signiff. of that word,

1. *A producing of a thing, an inventing, cause* (very rare): quod si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas (*sc.* rumoris, *originator, inventor*), Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 180: ejus facti qui sint principes et inventores, qui denique auctoritatis ejus et inventionis comprobatores, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: utrum poetae Stoicos depravarint, an Stoici poetis dederint auctoritatem, non facile dixerim, id. N. D. 3, 38, 91.

2. *A view, opinion, judgment:* errat vehementer, si quis in orationibus nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas se habere arbitratur, Cic. Clu. 50, 139: reliquum est ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententia dicendum esse videatur, id. Manil. 20; so id. ib. 22; N. D. 3, 3; Lael. 4.—Now, according as this opinion, put into execution, exhibits itself sometimes as counsel, sometimes as will, auctoritas signifies,

3. *Counsel, advice, persuasion, encouragement to something* (esp. if it is made with energy, and is sustained by the authority and influence of the counselor: cf. auctor *no.* 6): Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 19: Jubeo, cogo, atque impero. Numquam defugiam auctoritatem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 99 Ruhnk.: attende jam, Torquate, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei, *how little pleased* (ironical) *I am that the occurrences of my consulship are ascribed to my exertions, my influence*, Cic. Sull. 11, 33: cujus (Reguli) quum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt, id. Off. 3, 27: jure, legibus, auctoritate omnium qui consulebantur, testamentum fecerat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42: id. Att. 10, 1: his rebus adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: ut per auctoritatem civitatium earum suae preces nuper repudiatae faciliorem auditum ad senatum haberent, *i. e.* agentibus, intervenientibus, Liv. 38, 3, et al. Also *consolatory exhortation, consolation:* his autem literis animum tuum .... amicissimi hominis auctoritate confirmandum etiam atque etiam puto, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2.

4. *The will, pleasure, decision, bidding, command, precept, decree:* si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, consilium autem eorum, qui scripserunt, et rationem et auctoritatem relinquamus? Cic. Caec. 18, 51: verba servire hominum consiliis et auctoritatibus, id. ib. § 52: legio auctoritatem Caesaris persecuta est, id. Phil. 3, 3: nisi legiones ad Caesaris auctoritatem se contulissent, *under his command, guidance,* id. Fam. 10, 28 *fin.* Hence, in political lang., *t. t.:* **a.** Senatus auctoritas, (*α*) *The will of the Senate:* agrum Picenum contra senatus auctoritatem dividere, Cic. de Sen. 4, 11. More freq., (*β*) *A decree of the Senate*=Senatusconsultum: Senatus vetus auctoritas de Bacchanalibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 15: sine senatus auctoritate foedus facere, id. Off. 3, 30: Senatus auctoritas gravissima intercessit, id. Fam. 1, 2 *fin.:* responditque ita ex auctoritate senatus consul, Liv. 7, 31: imperio non populi jussu, non ex auctoritate patrum dato, id. 26, 2; Suet. Claud. 12: citra Senatus populique auctoritatem, id. Caes. 28, et al. Hence the superscription to the decrees of the Senate: SENATVS CONSVLTI AVCTORITAS, abbrev. S. C. A., Cic. Fam. 8, 8. But sometimes between Senatus auctoritas and Senatus consultum this distinction is to be made: the former designates a decision of the Senate, invalidated by the protestation of the tribune of the people or by the people themselves; the latter, one that is passed without opposition, Cic. Fam. 8, 8; Liv. 4, 57; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 15 and 23.—So, **b.** Auctoritas populi, *The popular will* or *decision:* isti principes et sibi et ceteris populi universi auctoritati parendum esse fateantur, Cic. Manil. 22. So publica, Vell. 2, 62, 3; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 4.—So also, **c.** Auctoritas collegii (pontificum), Liv. 34, 44; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 19 and 21.—Hence also

5. *Free-will, liberty, ability, power, authority* to do according to one's pleasure: qui habet imperium a populo Romano, auctoritatem legum dandarum ab senatu, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49: Verres tantum sibi auctoritatis in republica suscepit ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 5, 58; id. N. D. 3, 35: Senatus faciem secum attulerat, auctoritatemque populi Romani, id. Phil. 8, 8.—With the notion of acting according to one's pleasure, or of a decisive voice in something, is connected, very naturally, that of power and authority (cf. arbiter and arbitrium); therefore,

6. *Might, character, standing, reputation, dignity, rank, influence, weight, estimation, authority* (very freq.): ut vestra auctoritas meae auctoritati fautrix adjutrixque siet, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 40: aequitate causae et auctoritate sua aliquem commovere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48: id maxima auctoritate philosophi affirmant, id. Off. 3, 29; Vell. 2, 32: optimatium auctoritatem deminuere, Suet. Caes. 11. So auctoritatem habere, Cic. Phil. 11, 10 *fin.*; de Sen. 17, 60: afferre, id. ib. 18; N. D. 3, 35: facere, *to procure, obtain,* id. Manil. 15: imminuere, id. de Or. 2, 37 *fin.:* levare, id. Acad. 2, 22, et saep.—Transf. to things: *Importance, significance, dignity, weight, power, worth, estimation:* bos in pecuaria maxima debet esse auctoritate, Var. R. R. 2, 5: sunt certa legum verba ...., quo plus auctoritatis habeant, paullo antiquiora, *more weight, force,* Cic. Leg. 2, 7 *fin.:* totius hujusce rei quae sit vis, quae auctoritas, quod pondus ignorant, id. Flacc. 4: utilitatis species falsa ab honestatis auctoritate superata est, id. Off. 3, 30: quum antea per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci (*of this honorable tribune, rostrum*) attingere auderem, id. Manil. 1; so id. de Or. 1, 44; Fam. 1, 7; Dolab. ib. 9, 9 *fin.:* auctoritas praecipua lupo (pisci), Plin. 9, 17, 28; so saporis, id. 8, 43, 68: unguentorum, id. 13, 1, 2: auctoritas dignitasque formae, Suet. Claud. 30. Also of *feigned, apparent authority:* nec cognovi quemquam, qui majore auctoritate nihil diceret, Cic. Div. 2, 67.

7. *An ensample, pattern, model:* omnium superiorum auctoritatem repudiare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: memoria dignam in republ. capessenda auctoritatem disciplinamque praescribere, id. Sest. 6: valuit auctoritas, id. Tusc. 2, 22; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 93; 5, 32; Leg. 1, 13; Rosc. Am. 6, et al.—Hence

8. *A warrant, security for establishing a fact, assertion, etc., credibility:* Cic. Off. 2, 9 *fin.:* desinant putare, auctoritatem esse in eo testimonio, cujus auctor inventus est nemo, id. Flacc. 22 *fin.*; quid vero habet auctoritatis furor iste, quem divinum vocatis? id. Div. 2, 54: tollitur omnis auctoritas somniorum, id. ib. 59 *fin.:* quum ad vanitatem accessit auctoritas, id. Lael. 25.—Meton.: *The things which serve for the verification* or *establishment of a fact:* **a.** *The record, document:* Cic. Verr. 1, 3: nihil putas valere in judiciis civitatum auctoritates ac literas, id. ib. 2, 3, 62 *fin.*—**b.** *The name of a person who furnishes the security for something, authority:* quum auctoritates principum conjurationis colligeret, Cic. Sull. 13, 37: sed tu auctoritates contemnis, ratione pugnas, id. N. D. 3, 4. Hence for the *names* of persons present at the drawing up of a decree of the Senate: Cic. de Or. 3, 2: Senatusconsultum, quod tibi misi, factum est auctoritatesque perscriptae, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8.

9. *Right of possession* (cf. auctor *no.* 9): lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium, Cic. Caec. 19: usus auctoritas fundi biennium est, id. Top. 4. 23; so id. Caec. 26 *fin.*; Harusp. 7; Lex Atin. in Gell. 17, 6; cf. Hugo's Rechtsgesch. p. 217 *sq.* So even in the laws of the XII. Tables: ADVERSVS. HOSTEM. AETERNA. AVCTORITAS. (**against a stranger the right of possession is perpetual*) (i. e. *a stranger can not, by prescription, obtain the right of possession to the property of a Roman*), in Cic. Off. 1, 12; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 262 *sq.*

10. In jurid. lang., *A guaranty, security:* Paul. Sent. 2, 17.

auctōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (access. form auctoror, ari, Pompon. Dig. 26, 8, 4; Ulp. ib. 27, 6, 9; App. Met. 9, p. 225, 40; Tert. Scapul. 1) [auctor] **1.** *To give a pledge as bondsman, to become security for:* Ulp. Dig. 27, 6, 9; so Pompon. ib. 26, 8, 4. Trop. in the pass.: observatio satis auctorata (*confirmed, supported*) consensus patrocinio, Tert. Cor. mil. 2.

2. More freq. se or pass.: *To obligate one's self to something, to hire one's self out for some service* (mostly post-Aug., never in Cic.): Vindemiator auctoratus, Plin. 14, 1, 3. Esp. of gladiators: quid refert, uri virgis ferroque necari Auctoratus eas, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 59 ("*qui se vendunt ludo* [gladiatorio] *auctorati vocantur; auctoratio enim dicitur venditio gladiatorum,*" Acro): proximo munere inter novos auctoratos ferulis vapulare placet, Sen. Apocol. (*p. 251, ed. Bip.): auctoratus ob sepeliendum patrem, Quint. Decl. 302; Orell. *no.* 4404. Hence in the pun: ipsum magis auctoratum populum Romanum circumferens, *i. e. brought into greater danger than the gladiators,* Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 8.—Hence, **b.** In gen., *To bind:* eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv. 36, 10; Manil. 5, 340.—* **c.** Sibi mortem aliqua re, *To bring death to one's self by some means:* Vell. 2, 30.

auctoror, ari, v. the preced.

auctrix, icis, *f.* (cf. auctor, *fin.*) [auctor] **1.** *She who originates a thing, an authoress* (very rare, and post-class.): materia auctrix universitatis, Tert. adv. Herm. 5: anima auctrix operum carnis, id. adv. Marc. 5, 10: comoediae scelerum et libidinum auctrices, id. Spectac. 18.—**2.** *A female seller* or *surety* (very rare, and post-class.): Cod. Diocl. et Max. 8, 45, 16; Tert. Anim. 57.

auctum, i, *n.*, v. augeo, *Pa.*

auctumnālis (aut.), e (an old form auctumnal, like facul to facile, volup to volupe, famul to famulus, Var. in Charis. p. 94; cf. App. to Pref.), *adj.* [auctumnus] *Of* or *pertaining to the autumn, autumnal:* aequinoctium auctumnal, Var. in Charis. 1. 1.: aequinoctium auctumnale, id. R. R. 1, 28 *fin.*; so Liv. 31, 47, Plin. 2, 97, 99. So tempus, Var. R. R. 1, 39, 1: lumen, *Cic. Arat. 285: agnus, Col. 7, 3, 11: rosa, Plin. 21, 4, 10: imbres, id. 19, 3, 13: pruna, Prop. 4, 2, 15: corna, Ov. M. 8, 666; 13, 816, et saep.

* **auctumnescit** or **-nascit** (aut.), *v. inch. impers.* [auctumnus] *Autumn approaches, is coming on:* Mart. Cap. 6, p. 196.

auctumnĭtas (aut.), ātis, *f.* [id.] *Autumnity* (only ante- and post-class.); hence, **1.** *The time of autumn, harvest-time:* Cato R. R. 5, 8: prima auctumnitate cum pluvius est, id. ib. 155, 1; Var. in Non. 71, 15; Arn. 2, 96.—**2.** *The produce of autumn, the harvest* (cf. 1. auctumnus *no.* 2 and annus *no.* 3): Var. in Non. 71, 18: ex olivis atque vinetis plenam faciant auctumnitatem fundi, Arn. 1, p. 12.

auctumno (aut.), are, *v. n.* [id.] *To cause* or *bring on autumn* (only in the two follg. exs.): corus auctumnat, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 124: aer aestate nimbosa semper quodammodo vernat vel auctumnat, id. 2, 50, 51.

1. auctumnus (sometimes erroneously written autumnus; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 451 *sq.*: Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 211), i, *m.* (auctumnum, i, *n.*, Var. in Non. 71, 20) *The season of abundance* [auctus-augeo] *i. e. The autumn* (from the 22d of September to the 22d of December; acc. to the designation of the ancients, from the entering of the sun into Libra until the setting of the Pleiades, comprising 91 days, Var. R. R. 1, 28): quae temporis quasi naturam notant, hiems, ver, aestas, auctumnus, Cic. Part. 11; Lucr. 5, 742; id. 1, 176. So pomifer, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11: varius purpureo colore, id. ib. 2, 5, 11: sordidus calcatis uvis, Ov. M. 2, 29: letifer, *sickly* (on account of the diseases that prevail in autumn), Juv. 4, 56: sub auctumno, Ov. A. A. 2, 315: auctumno adulto (**about the middle of autumn*), Tac. A. 11, 31: vergente (**drawing to a close*), id. ib. 4: flexus auctumni, id. Hist. 5, 23, et al.—In plur., Hor. Od. 2, 14, 15; Ov. M. 1, 117; 3, 327.—* **2.** Meton.: *The produce of the autumn, the harvest* (cf. auctumnitas *no.* 2 and annus *no.* 3): et multa fragrat testa senibus auctumnis, *i. e.* vino vetere, Mart. 3, 58, 7.—Whence,

2. auctumnus (aut.), a, um, *adj.* *Autumnal* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): frigus, Ov. M. 3, 729: sidera, Manil. 2 269: tempus, id. ib. 425: pruinae, Aus. Idyll. 8, 10: aequinoctium, Plin. 19, 6, 33: tempestas, Gell. 19, 7, 2.

1. auctus, a, um, v. augeo, *Pa.*

2. auctus, ūs, *m.* [augeo] *An increasing, augmenting; increase, growth, abundance* (esp. freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): corporis, Lucr. 2, 482; id. 5, 1170; id. 2, 1121; 5, 844; 6, 327, and, acc. to Forb., also 2, 1122 (v. adauctus): caedere arboris auctum, *the abundance of a tree,* poet. for *a large tree,* id. 6, 168. So also Luc.: nec lorica tenet distenti corporis auctum, Luc. 9, 797: auxilium appellatum ab auctu, Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26: vos (Divi Divaeque) bonis auctibus auxitis, Liv. 29, 27; id. 4, 2: aquarum, Plin. 4, 12, 24; Tac. A. 1, 56: diei, Plin. 2, 19, 17: imperii, Tac. A. 2, 33; so id. Hist. 4, 63: hujus viri fastigium tantis auctibus fortuna extulit ut, *etc.*, Vell. 2, 40, 4: bellum quotidiano auctu majus, id. 2, 129 *fin.:* immensis auctibus aliquem extollere, Tac. H. 4, 28: *augusta* dicantur ab *auctu*, etc., *from the increase, enhancement of a prosperous condition,* Suet. Aug. 7 *fin.* Bremi.

* **aucŭpābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [aucupor] = aucupans, *Watching, lurking for:* animas, Tert. Anim. 39.

* **aucŭpālis,** e, *adj.* [aucupium] *Pertaining to bird-catching* or *fowling:* perticae, Fest. p. 18.

aucŭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aucupor] *Bird-catching, fowling,* Quint. Decl. 13, 8.

aucŭpātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Belonging to* or *useful in bird-catching:* arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66: calami, Mart. 14, 218; Plin. l. l.

* **aucŭpātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] = aucupium, *Fowling:* Capitol. Anton. philos. 4.

aucŭpĭum, ii, *n.* [auceps] *Bird-*

catching, fowling: piscatu, aucupio, venatione, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8; Pall. Dec. 6, 2: noctuae, id. Sept. 12. Poet.: aucupium sagittarum, *bird-taking with arrows*, Att. in Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 32; cf. Hermann. Opusc. III. p. 121; Prop. 4, 2, 34.—Trop.: *A catching at, lying in wait for, chase after something:* facere aucupium auribus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 44 (cf. auceps and aucupor): hoc novum est aucupium, *a new means of gaining subsistence*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16 (cf. the preced. verse: quaestus): aucupium delectationis, Cic. Or. 25, 84, and 58, 197: aucupia verborum, *a catching, carping at words, quibbling;* cf. auceps, id. Caec. 23, 65: nomenclationis, Col. 3, 2, 31.—**2.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*) *A haul* or *draught of birds, the birds caught:* * Catull. 114, 3; so Cels. 2, 26; Senec. Provid. 3.

aucŭpo, are, v. aucupor, *fin.*

aucŭpor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* and *act.* [auceps] *To go a bird-catching* or *fowling:* Var. R. R. 1, 23, 5; Gaj. Dig. 41, 1, 3. Also *of taking bees:* spes aucupandi examina, Col. 3, 8, 8.

2. Trop.: *To chase after, give chase to, strive for, be on the look-out for, wait for; to look for*, etc. (a favorite figure in prose and poetry; in Cicero alone about twenty times): Viden' scelestus ut aucupatur? *how he gives chase?* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 49: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4: tempus, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: alicujus imbecillitatem, id. Flacc. 37, 92: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper, et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, id. Sest. 56; so id. Verr. 1, 3, 9; Or. 2, 7 *fin.;* 14, 59; 63, 256; Or. 19, 63; Fin. 2, 22, 71; Leg. 3, 16; Fam. 5, 12, 6, et al.: occasionem, Hirt. Bell. Afr. 3 *fin.:* obtrectatione alienae scientiae famam sibi, Plin. H. N. praef. § 30; so id. 33, 2, 8: studium populi ac favorem. Flor. 3, 13, 1: reconditas voces, Suet. Aug. 86: absentiam alicujus, Just. 29, 4: somnos, Ov. H. 13, 107.

☞ **a.** Act. form: aucupo, are: Enn. in Non. 467, 14: prospectum aucupo, Pac. ib.; Att. ib.: id ego aucupavi, Titin. ib.: Plaut. As. 5, 2, 31: num quis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, id. Most. 2, 2, 42; so Sen. Herc. Oet. 483: ex insidiis aucupa, Plaut. Men. 4, 1, 12: qui aucupet me quid agam, id. Mil. gl. 4, 2, 5; id. Truc. 5, 72.—* **b.** Aucupor pass.: Lact. 5, 22.

audācĭa, ae, *f.* [audax] *The quality of* audax, *boldness*, in a good and (most freq.) in a bad sense:

1. In a good sense: *Courage, intrepidity, valor, daring:* audacia in bello, Sall. C. 9, 3: audacia pro muro habetur, id. ib. 58, 17: frangere audaciam, Liv. 25, 38, 6: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostes, id. 2, 10; Tac. A. 4, 51: unam in audacia spem salutis, id. Hist. 4, 49; so Just. praef. 2, 9, et al.: in audaces non est audacia tuta, Ov. M. 10, 544; Prop. 2, 10, 5.

2. In a bad sense: *Audacity, temerity, presumption, insolence, impudence:* O hominis impudentem audaciam, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 13; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 72; Phaedr. 3, 5, 9: compositis mendaciis advenisti, audaciae columen, *shamelessness, impudence*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211; Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 84: audacia non contrarium (fidentiae) sed appositum est ac propinquum et tamen vitium est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: animus paratus ad periculum, si sua cupiditate, non utilitate communi impellitur, audaciae potius nomen habeat, quam fortitudinis, id. Off. 1, 19, 63; incredibili importunitate et audacia, id. Verr. 2, 2, 30: audacia et impudentia fretus, id. Flacc. 15; so id. Caec. 1; Phil. 10, 5; 13, 13 *fin.;* Clu. 65; Inv. 1, 33, et al.; Sall. C. 23; 51; 52; 61; Jug. 7; 14, et al.; Liv. 28, 22; 44, 6, et al.; Tac. A. 11, 26; Hist. 3, 66; 73; et al.; Suet. Vesp. 8; Curt. 6, 11; 8, 13, et saep.—In plur.: *Hazards* or (*abstr. pro concreto*) *daring acts*, audacter facta: quantas audacias, quam incredibiles furores reperietis, Cic. Sull. 27 *fin.;* so Cato, acc. to Fest. p. 22; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89; Catil. 2, 5, 10; Att. 9, 7; Tac. A. 1, 74.—In a milder signif.: *Freedom, boldness:* licentia vel potius audacia, Cic. Lig. 8: vitare audaciam in translationibus, Suet. Gramm. 10 *fin.*

audācĭter, *adv. Boldly, courageously; audaciously;* v. audax, *fin.*

audacter, *adv. Boldly*, etc.; v. audax.

audācŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [audax] *A little bold* (rare, and post-class.): Fest. p. 23: reprehensor audaculus verborum, Gell. 5, 21; so id. 15, 5; Firmic. 1 praef.

audax, ācis, *adj.* [audeo, like ferax from fero, capax from capio] *Daring*, in a good, and (oftener) in a bad sense, *bold, courageous, spirited; audacious, rash, presumptuous, fool-hardy:* qui me alter est audacior homo, aut qui me confidentior? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 1: quae non deliquit, decet audacem esse, id. ib. 2, 2, 207: da facilem cursum atque audacibus annue coeptis, Virg. G. 1, 40: poeta, *a poet who remains unmoved, unterrified, amid praise and blame*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 182 Schmid: o scelestum atque audacem hominem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42; id. Andr. 4, 4, 30: rogitas audacissime? id. Eun. 5, 5, 6: Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2 *fin.;* id. Rosc. Am. 1: temerarius et audax, id. Inv. 1, 3: petulans et audax, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4: audaces et protervi, id. Fin. 1, 18: de improbis et audacibus, id. Phil. 14, 3; Nep. Diom. 9: audax Iapeti genus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 25; id. ib. 3, 27, 28: conjux timidis (*dat.*) audacis Ulixei, Ov. M. 14, 671: furit audacissimus omni De numero Lycabas, id. ib. 3, 623, et al.—Constr.: **a.** *c. Abl.:* viribus audax, Virg. A. 5, 67: audax juventa, id. Georg. 4, 565.—**b.** *c. Gen.:* audax ingenii, Stat. S. 3, 2, 64; 5, 3, 135: animi, id. Theb. 10, 495; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 4; Sil. 14, 416.—**c.** *c. Inf.:* audax omnia perpeti, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 25: leges imponere, Prop. 4, 5, 13; Luc. 7, 246.—**d.** *c. ad;* ad facinus audacior, Cic. Cat. 2, 5.—**e.** Transf. to things: audax facinus, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 2; so id. Andr. 2, 3, 27; Phorm. 1, 3, 4. So animus, Sall. C. 5, 4; consilium, Liv. 25, 38: res, id. 26, 38: spes, Plin. 28, 4, 7: paupertas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51: dithyrambi, id. Od. 4, 2, 10: verba, *unusual, poetic*, Quint. 10, 5: hyperbole, id. ib. 8, 6: volatus, Ov. M. 8, 223, et al.

2. *Violent, fierce, proud:* nunc audax cave sis, * Catull. 50, 18: ambitiosus et audax, Hor. S. 2, 3, 165: Cerberus, Tib. 1, 10, 35: Hecate, Sen. Med. 844.

Adv. **a.** Audaciter (the original, but unusual form; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 17. Hence in Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104, contrary to Prisc. p. 1014 P., and also Fontej. 1, audacter should, perhaps, be read), Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Prisc. l. l.; Liv. 22, 25; 40, 55 Drak.; Sen. Prov. 4.—**b.** Audacter (the class. form), Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 82; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 6; Lucr. 2, 49; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54; Rosc. Am. 11; Fin. 2, 9; Acad. 2, 25; Liv. 9, 34; 44, 4; Catull. 55, 16, et al.—*Comp.* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 98; Cic. Or. 8, 26; 60, 202; Caes. B. G. 1, 15; 18; Nep. Epam. 9.—*Sup.* Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 28; Caes. B. G. 2, 10; 5, 15; Liv. 30, 30.

audens, entis, v. audeo, *Pa.*

audenter, *adv. Boldly, courageously;* v. audeo, *Pa. fin.*

audentĭa, ae, *f.* [audens] *The quality of* audens, *boldness, courage, spirit*, in a good sense (only post-Aug. and rare): "*audacia* et *audentia* hoc diversa sunt, quod audacia temeritatis est, audentia fortitudinis," Non. 431, 6; Tac. A. 15, 53: nec defuit audentia Druso Germanico: sed obstitit Oceanus, id. Germ. 24; so id. ib. 21.—Trop.: *Freedom in the use of words, license:* Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 4.

audĕo, ausus, 2. (*perf.* ausi = ausus sum, Cato in Prisc. p. 868 P. Whence freq. in the poets, and prose writers modeled after them, *conj. sync.* ausim, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 21; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 45; 65; Lucr. 2, 178; 5, 197; Virg. E. 3, 32; Georg. 2, 289; Tib. 4, 1, 194; Prop. 2, 5, 24; 19, 21; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 1; Stat. Th. 1, 18; 3, 165; Achill. 2, 266; Liv. praef. 1; Plin. Ep. 4, 4 *fin.;* Tac. Agr. 43: ausis, Att. in Non. 4, 62; Lucr. 2, 982; 4, 509; 5, 729; 6, 412; cf. Fest. p. 23: ausit, Catull. 61, 65; 70; 75; 66, 28; Ov. M. 6, 466; Stat. Th. 12, 101; Achill. 1, 544; Liv. 5, 3 *fin.:* * ausint, Stat. Th. 11, 126; cf. Prisc. l. l.; Struve p. 175 *sq.;* Ramsh. Gr. p. 140) *v. a. To venture something, apply one's self to something by venturing, to venture to do, to dare* (accordingly, with the idea of courage, boldness, prominent; while *conari* designates the idea of an attempted undertaking; cf. Dähne's Nep. Datam. 7, 1), constr. *c. Acc., Inf., quin*, and *abs.* **a.** *c. Acc.* (almost only in the poets and histt., esp. in Tacitus): qua audacia tantum facinus audet? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 17; so Tac. H. 1, 28: 2, 85; 3, 23; Suet. Calig. 49: quid domini faciant, audent quum talia fures! Virg. E. 3, 16: ausum talia deposcunt, Ov. M. 1, 199: so id. ib 13, 244: capitalem fraudem ausi, Liv. 23, 14; so id. 3, 2; 26, 40; Vell. 2, 24, 5; Tac. A. 1, 69; 2, 12; 62; 4, 49; 11, 9, 12, 28; 14, 25; Hist. 1, 48; 2, 12, 25; 69; 4, 15; 5, 8, et al.; Suet. Caes. 8; 19; Tib 37; Tit. 8; Just. 5, 9, et al. Hence also pass.: multa dolo, pleraque per vim audebantur, Liv. 39, 8 *fin.:* auderi adversus aliquem dimicare, Nep. Milt. 4 *fin.*, agenda res est audendaque, Liv. 35, 35, 6; Vell. 2, 56 *fin.:* patroni necem, Suet. Domit. 14. Also ausus, a, um, pass.: Tac. A. 3, 67 *fin.*—**b.** *c. Inf.* (this is the usual constr., occurring freq. both in prose and poetry): Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 23: ecquid audes de tuo istuc addere? *do you undertake, venture upon, &c.?* id. ib. 1, 2, 40: commovere me miser non audeo, *I venture not, &c.*, id. Truc. 4, 3, 44: nil jam mutire audeo, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25; so id. ib. 3, 5, 7; Heaut. 5, 1, 80; Phorm. 5, 1, 31: auderent credere gentes, Lucr. 2, 1036; id. 1, 68 (other passages, *init.*); and by poet. license transf. to things: vitigenei latices in aquaī fontibus audent misceri, *the juice produced from the vine ventured boldly to intermingle with the water*, id. 6, 1071: Mithridates tantum victus efficere potuit quantum incolumis numquam est ausus optare, Cic. Manil. 9, 25: imperatorem deposcere, id. ib. 5, 12: ut de Ligarii non audeam confiteri! id. Lig. 3, 8 audeo dicere, *I dare say, venture to assert* = *τολμῶ λέγειν*, id. Fin. 5, 28, 84, et saep.: qui pulsi loco cedere ausi erant, Sall. C 9, 4; so id. ib. 20, 3: vana contemnere, Liv. 9, 17, 9; Plin. 2, 1, 1, et al.; Catull. 81, 6: refrenare licentiam, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 28, et al. (v. the passages cited, *init.*)—* **c.** *c. quin:* ut non audeam ... quin promam omnia, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 11.—**d.** *Abs.* (Romani) audendo ... magni facti, Sall. Hist. Frg. 4 (*no.* 12 *fin.* Gerl.); Liv. 21, 40, 3: in ejusmodi consiliis periculosius esse deprehendi quam audere, Tac. Agr. 15 *fin.;* id. Hist. 4, 49; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166. With an object to be supplied from the context: hos vero novos magistros nihil intelligebam posse docere, nisi ut auderent (*sc.* dicere, orationes habere, *etc.*), Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 94; so Quint. 10, 1, 33 Frotsch.; 1, 5, 72: Judaei sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, rebus secundis longius ausuri (*sc.* progredi, *to advance further*), Tac. H. 5, 11; id. ib. 2, 25; cf. Virg. A. 2, 346.—Whence

1. audens, entis, *Pa. Daring, bold, intrepid, courageous;* mostly in a good sense (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito, Virg. A. 6, 95; audentes deus ipse juvat, Ov. M. 10, 568; so id. A. A. 1, 608 Burm.; Fast. 2, 782: spes audentior, Val. Fl. 4, 284: nil gravius audenti quam ignavo patiendum esse, Tac. A. 14, 58; id. Hist. 2, 2: audentissimi cujusque procursu, id. Agr. 33; id. Or. 14, et al.—*Adv.* audenter: Scaev. Dig. 28, 2, 29 *fin.*—*Comp.* Tac. A. 4, 68; 13, 40; Hist. 2, 78; Or. 18.—*Sup.* prob. not in use.

2. ausus, a, um, *Pa.*, pass., *That is ventured, undertaken;* hence subst. ausum, i, *n. A venture, an undertaking, attempt, enterprise* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose; acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 12, 351, perh not before Virg.): at tibi pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis, Virg. A. 2, 535; so id. ib. 12, 351: fortia ausa, id. ib. 9, 281: ingentibus annuat ausis, Ov. M. 7, 178; so id. ib. 2, 328; 3, 84, and 11, 12; 9, 620; 10, 460; 11, 242; Her. 14, 49, et al.; Stat. Th. 4, 368: ausum improbum, Plin. 3, 108, 112 *fin.*

audiens, entis, v. audio, *Pa.*

audientĭa, ae, *f.* [audio] *A hearing, a listening to something; audience, attention;* mostly in the connection audientiam facere, *to cause to give attention, to procure a hearing:* exsurge praeco, fac populo audientiam, *i. e. order, command silence,* * Plaut. Poen. prol. 11; so Cic. Her. 4, 55; Liv. 43, 16: quantam denique audientiam orationi meae improbitas illius factura, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42; so id. de Sen. 9, 28; de Or. 2, 80, 325. So tribuere, *to give a hearing,* App. Met. 3, p. 131, 14: praebere, Cod. 7, 19, 7: impertiri, ib. 2, 13, 1.—* **2.** Meton.: *The faculty of hearing, hearing:* Prud. περὶ στεφ. 954.—Hence, **3.** (concret. pro abstr.) *The ears, the hearing:* Arnob. 3, p. 117; so id. 5, p. 178.

audĭo, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4. (*imperf.* audibat, Ov. F. 3, 507: audibant, Catull. 84, 8: *futur.* audibo, Enn. in Non. 506, 1: audibis, Enn. ib.; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 86; Poen. 1, 2, 97; Caecil. in Gell. 7, 17 *fin.;* in Non. l. l.; cf. Struve p. 137 *sq.:* audin'=audisne, as ain'=aisne; v. the exs. below; *inf. perf.* audisse better than audivisse, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 17) [kindred with the Lacon. αὖς=οὖς; whence also auris and our *ear*].

1. *To hear, to perceive, understand by hearing:* auribus si parum audies terito cum vino brassicam, *etc.,* Cato R. R. 157 *fin.:* ubi molarum strepitum audibis maximum, Enn. in Non. l. l.: verba, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 97: quae vera audivi, taceo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23: vocem, id. Hec. 4, 1, 2: vera an falsa, id. Andr. 5, 4, 19: mixtos vagitibus aegris ploratus, Lucr. 2, 580; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 21: audi igitur ad omnes (*sc.* epistolas), Cic. Att. 9, 10, and numberless others.—**a.** Constr.: The person from whom one hears or learns, with *ex* (so most freq.), *ab,* also *de, accus. c. partic., quum:* verbum ex aliquo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 8; so id. Andr. 2, 1, 2; 5, 4, 24; Eun. 1, 2, 34; Hec. 4, 1, 35; id. Andr. 3, 3, 2: audivi ex majoribus natu, hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasica, Cic. Off. 1, 30 *fin.:* hoc ex aliis, id. Att. 5, 17: ex obviis, Liv. 28, 26; so Suet. Caes. 29; Domit. 12, et al.: saepe audivi a majoribus natu, Cic. de Sen. 13; so Suet. Claud. 15: a quibus quum audisset, non multum superesse munitionis, Nep. Them. 7: equidem saepe hoc audivi de patre et de socero meo, as it were, *from his mouth* (as we say, out of his mouth), Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133; so id. Off. 3, 19, 77; Brut. 26, 100.—With the *accus. c. partic. praes.* (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 664; Zumpt Gr. § 636; Weber Uebungsch. p. 244, *no.* 33): ut neque eum querentem quisquam audierit neque, *etc.,* Nep. Timol. 4; so Suet. Cal. 22; Catull. 9, 6; 61, 129; 67, 41, et al.—With the *acc. c. inf.:* saepe hoc majores natu dicere audivi, Cic. Mur. 28: Gellius audierat patruum objurgare solere, Catull. 74, 1: audiet cives acuissse ferrum, audiet pugnas juventus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 21 *sq.:* audire videor pios errare per lucos, id. ib. 3, 4, 5. Hence also pass. with the *nom. c. inf.* (cf. Zumpt Gr. § 607 Anm.): Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria, Cic. Att. 5, 18.—And with *quum* or *dum* (cf. Zumpt Gr. § 749): id quidem saepe ex eo audivi, quum diceret, sibi certum esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: quis umquam audivit, quum ego de me nisi coactus ac necessario dicerem? id. Dom. 35; so id. Brut. 56; Fin. 5, 19 *fin.;* de Or. 1, 28, 129; 2, 99; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 5: auditus est certe, dum ex eo quaerit, Suet. Dom. 4.—Diff. from the preced. constr. with *de* is audire de aliquo (aliquid), more freq. in pass. sense: *to hear (any thing) concerning any one:* de Psaltria hac audivit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 5: illos etiam convenire aveo, de quibus audivi et legi, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83; so id. Att. 7, 20; Acad. 2, 2: cf. with in aliquem, *to hear something bad of any one,* id. de Or. 2, 70, et saep.—**b.** In the lang. of conversation: (*α*) Audi, as a call to gain attention: *Hear, understand, give ear, listen; hoc age* (v. ago *no.* III., 7): quin tu hoc audi, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 9; so id. ib, 3, 4, 11; 4. 1, 36; Phorm. 3, 2, 1.—(*β*) audin' = audisne? *do you hear?* as a call of urging: cura adversandum atque audin'? quadrupedem constringito, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24.—**c.** Audito as *abl. absol.* in the histt.: *Upon the intelligence, at the tidings:* audito, Q. Marcium in Ciliciam tendere, Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 1130 P.; so Liv. 28, 7; Tac. A. 14, 7.

2. In a pregnant signif.: *To listen to any one* or *to any thing,* i. e. *to give it one's attention:* etsi a vobis sic audior, ut numquam benignius neque attentius quemquam auditum putem, Cic. Clu. 23, 63; so id. de Or. 1, 61, 259; Liv. 42, 48; 1, 32; 5, 6; Suet. Vesp. 24; Caes. 32; Ner. 22; 23, et al. Hence, **a.** Aliquem, of pupils: *To hear a teacher,* i. e. *to enjoy his instructions, to learn something from him:* te, Marce fili, annum jam audientem Cratippum, *etc.,* Cic. Off. 1, 1; so id. Acad. 1, 9, 34; N. D. 1, 14; Fat. 2, 4; Suet. Tib. 32; Gramm. 10, 20, et al.—*Abs.:* possumne aliquid audire? (*i. e. wilt thou communicate something to me?*) tu vero, inquam, vel audire vel dicere, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: ponere aliquid, ad quod audiam, volo, id. ib. 2, 4.—**b.** De aliqua re *or* aliquid and aliquem: Of judges: *To listen* or *hearken to something, to examine some one:* nemo illorum judicum clarissimis viris accusantibus audiendum sibi de ambitu putavit, Cic. Fl. 39, 98; so de capite, Sen. Ben. 2, 12, et al. Trop.: de pace, Liv. 27, 30: dolos, Virg. A. 6, 567: nequissimum servum, Suet. Dom. 11; so id. Aug. 93; Tib. 73; Claud. 15; Domit. 14; 16; Paul. Dig. 11, 3, 14 *fin.;* Papin. ib. 28, 6, 10; Paul. ib. 39, 2, 18, et saep.—**c.** Of prayer or entreaty: *To listen to, lend an ear, regard, hear, grant:* in quo dii immortales meas preces audiverunt, Cic. Pis. 19: Curio ubi .... neque cohortationes suas, neque preces audiri intellegit, Caes. B. C. 2, 42; Liv. 1, 12; Tibull. 3, 3, 28: audiit et coeli genitor de parte serena intonuit laevum, Virg. A. 9, 630; so Hor. Od. 1, 2, 27; 4, 13, 1, et al. Also aliquem, *to hear one:* puellas ter vocata audis, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3; so id. Carm. Sec. 34; 35; Ov. Am. 1, 6, 27; Met. 8, 598, et al.—Hence

3. Aliquem, aliquid, or *abs.* audio: *To hear any person* or *thing with assent, to assent to, agree with; to approve of, yield to, grant, allow:* nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymedem a Diis raptum ait, *etc.,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; so id. Fin. 2, 28; de Or. 1, 15, 68; id. ib. 5, 28, 83; id. Marcell. 8, 25: audio (*now, that is good, that I agree to, that is granted*): nunc dicis aliquid, quod ad rem pertineat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18 *fin.;* so Verr. 2, 2, 59; 2, 5, 27. So also non audio, *that I do not grant,* id. ib. 3, 34.

4. *To hear any one* or *any thing obediently, to obey, heed:* orig. and class. only *c. Acc.;* but, on account of its signif. (cf. animum advertere aliquid, under adverto *no.* 3), also constr. *c. Dat.:* tecum loquere, te adhibe in consilium: te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2; id. N. D. 1, 20, 55: nae ego sapientiam istam, quamvis sit erudita, non audiam, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6; so Liv. 9, 9; Hor. Od. 1, 13, 13; 4, 14, 50; Ep. 1, 1, 48, et al.—Poet. transf. to inanimate things: neque audit currus habenas, Virg. G. 1, 514; so Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 187 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 13: equi frenato est auris in ore; and Pind. Pyth. 2, 21: Ἅρματα πεισιχάλινα): nec minus incerta (sagitta) est, nec quae magis audiat arcum, Ov. M. 5, 382; so Sen. Herc. Oet. 977; Stat. Th. 5, 412; Luc. 3, 594; 9, 931; Sil. 14, 392; in prose, Plin. 16, 43, 83.—*c. Dat.:* nam istis....magis audiendum censeo, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 57 *fin.:* sibi audire, App. Apol. p. 326, 34. So dicto audientem esse, *to listen to, to obey:* dicto sum audiens, *I obey,* Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 71; so id. Trin. 4. 3, 55; Asin. 3, 1, 40; Men. 2, 3, 89: qui dicto audientes in tanta re non fuissent, Cic. Dejot. 8, 23.—And on account of the signif. *to obey* connected with a second personal Dat.: dicto audientem esse alicui, *to obey one* (freq. and class.); cf. Stallb. upon Rudd. 2, p. 124, *not.* 38; Ramsh. Gr. p. 353 *sq.,* and obedio (Bremi and Dähne upon Nep. Lys. 1, 2, erroneously consider dicto in this connection as Abl.): villicus domino dicto audiens sit, Cato R. R. 142: si habes, qui te audiat; si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quisquam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44; id. ib. 2, 4, 12; id. ib. 2, 5, 32; Nep. Lys. 1, 2; Iphicr. 2; Ages. 4; Liv. 1, 41; 4, 26; 29, 20; 41, 10, et al.: dicto audiens fuit jussis absentium magistratuum, Nep. Ages. 4, 2. Once pleonastically with obedio: ne plebs nobis dicto audiens atque obediens sit, Liv. 5, 3.

5. As in Gr. ἀκούω (cf. Passow under the word), *To hear one's self named somehow, to pass for some one;* and with *bene* or *male,* as in Gr. καλῶς or κακῶς ἀκούειν, *to be in good* or *bad repute, to be praised* or *blamed, to have a good* or *bad character:* tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 17: rexque paterque audisti coram, id. ib. 1, 7, 38; so id. Sat. 2, 6, 20: benedictis si certasset, audisset bene ("*Bene audire* est bene dici, laudari," Don.), Ter. Ph. prol. 21; Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57; id. Leg. 1, 19; Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 24; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 12; Cic. Att. 6, 1; Nep. Dion. 7, 3; Quint. 12, 10, 13, et al. In a play upon words: erat surdaster M. Crassus: sed aliud molestius, quod male audiebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40. So also minus commode: quod illorum culpa se minus commode audire arbitrarentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58.

6. As a consequence of hearing: *To understand something* (later subaudio): quum subtractum verbum aliquod satis ex ceteris intelligitur, ut, *stupere gaudio Graecus.* Simul enim auditur *coepit,* Quint. 9, 3, 58; ib. 8, 5, 12.—Whence

audĭens, entis, *Pa.* **1.** (acc. to *no.* 2, a) Subst.: *A hearer, auditor:* ad animos audientium permovendos, Cic. Brut. 23; id. ib. 80; Liv. 21, 10, et al. Hence in eccl. lang.: *Catechumens:* Tert. Poen. 6. —**2.** (acc. to *no.* 4) *Obedient to something;* with the *Gen.:* tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 25.

‡ **auditavi,** saepe audivi, Fest. p. 24.

audītĭo, onis, *f.* [audio] **1.** *A hearing, a listening to:* (pueri) fabellarum auditione ducuntur, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42; so id. de Or. 2, 30; Quint. 2, 2, 11; 10, 1, 10.—**2.** *Hearsay:* hoc solum auditione expetere coepit, quum id ipse non vidisset? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46. Hence meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*): *A report, hearsay, news* (also in plur.): si accepissent fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: fictae auditiones, id. Planc. 23, 56; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1; Caes. B. G. 4, 5; 7, 42; Tac. A. 4, 11 *fin.*—**3.** *The hearing of a pupil* (cf. audio *no.* 2, a); hence meton. (*abstr. pro concreto;* cf. acroasis *no.* 2): *A lecture, lesson, discourse* (perh. only post-Aug.): Plin. 26, 2, 6: egressus ex auditione, Gell. 14. 1; id. 18, 2; so id. 19, 8.—* **4.** For auditus, *The sense of hearing, the hearing:* App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9, 27.

* **audītĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [auditio] *A short discourse* (cf. auditio *no.* 3): Gell. 13, 19, 5.

audītor, ōris, *m.* [audio] *One who hears, a hearer, an auditor:* Cic. Or. 8; id. ib. 35; N. D. 3, 1; Brut. 51; Att. 16, 2; Suet. Aug. 86, et al. (auditores in Cic. is freq. periphrased by qui audiunt, Sest. 44; de Or. 1, 5, 17; 51, 219, et saep.).—**2.** *One who hears a teacher, a pupil, scholar, disciple* (cf. audio *no.* 2, a): Demetrius Phalereus Theophrasti auditor, Cic. Fin. 5, 19; so id. N. D. 1, 15; Div. 2, 42; Sen. Controv. 4, 25 *fin.;* Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 35. Varro improperly uses auditor once of *a reader of a book,* as anal. to the hearing of an oral discourse: Var. L. L. 6, 1.

audītōrĭālis, e, *adj.* [auditorium] *Of* or *pertaining to a school* (post-class.): scholastici, Aug. c. Pelag. 6, 11.

audītōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [auditor] *Relating to a hearer* or *hearing:* **1.** As *adj.* only once in Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 3: cavernae, *the auditory passages.* Far more freq., **2.** Subst. auditorium, ii, *n.* **a.** *A hearing of a cause at law, a judicial examination* (cf. audio *no.* 2, b): Callistrat. Dig. 4, 8, 41.—**b.** *The place where something* (a discourse, a lecture) *is heard, a lecture-room, hall of justice, tribunal* (not in Cic.; perh. in gen. not before the Aug. per.): Quint. 2, 11, 3; Tac. Or. 9; 10, 39; Suet. Aug. 85; Tib. 11; Claud. 41; Rhet. 6; Paul. Dig. 42, 1, 54; 49, 9, 1; Ulp. ib. 4, 4, 18, et al. Trop. of the forum: Tac. Or. 34.—**c.** *A school*, in opp. to public life: Quint. 10, 1, 36.—**d.** *The assembled hearers themselves, the audience, auditory* (cf. acroasis *no.* 1): nuper adhibito ingenti auditorio, Plin. Ep. 4, 7; so App. Apol. p. 320, 33.

1. auditus, a, um, *Part.*, from audio.

2. audītus, ūs, *m.* [audio] **1.** *A hearing, listening* (so perh. only post-Aug.): Tac. A. 4, 69: brevi auditu, id. Hist. 2, 59. Hence *the instruction listened to* (cf. audio *no.* 2, a): Luc. 10, 183.—And like auditio *no.* 2, *A rumor, report:* occupaverat animos prior auditus, Tac. H. 1, 76.—**2.** *The sense of hearing, the hearing* (class.): auditus autem semper patet, Cic. N. D. 2, 57; so id. Her. 2, 5; Plin. 8, 32, 50; 23, 4, 42, et al. In plur.: auditus hominum Deorumque mulcens, *i. e.* aures, App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

Aufēja lex (A.U.C. 630), named after a tribune of the people, Aufejus (of the otherw. unknown Gens Aufeja), Gell. 11, 10; cf. Meyer Orat. Fragm. p. 121.

aufĕro, abstŭli, ablātum, auferre, *v. a.* [ab-fero: cf. ab *init.* and au] *To take* or *bear away* or *off, to carry off, withdraw, remove by bearing* or *carrying* (very freq. in prose and poetry): ab janua stercus, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 18: dona, id. Amph. prol. 139: aurum atque ornamenta abs te, id. Mil. 4, 1, 36: vos istaec intro auferte, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 1; Lucr. 5, 460; so id. 3, 231; 440; 717; 5, 206; 724; 6, 623: Turpil. in Non. 422, 21: multa domum suam auferebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*: liberi per delectus alibi servituri auferuntur (a Romanis), *are carried away*, Tac. Agr. 31. So of sick persons, or those otherwise incapable of walking: auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 202 (cf. ib. 298: lumbifragium hinc auferes): asoti, qui in mensam vomant et qui de conviviis auferantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 8.—And auferre se, in colloquial lang., *To remove one's self, to withdraw, retire, go away:* te obsecro, hercle, aufer te modo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 93: aufer te domum, id. Asin. 2, 4, 63.—**b.** Of bodies that are borne away by wings, torn or swept away by the winds, waves, or any other quick motion (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): aliquem ad scopulum e tranquillo auferre, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 8 Bentl.: auferor in scopulos, Ov. M. 9, 592: auferet unda rates, Prop. 1, 8, 14; Ov. M. 15, 292, et al.: in silvam pennis ablata refugit, Virg. A. 3, 258; so id. ib. 11, 867: ne te citus auferat axis, Ov. M. 1, 75: vento secundo vehementi satis profecti celeriter e conspectu terrae ablati sunt, Liv. 29, 27; Plin. 10, 12, 16: (milites) pavore fugientium auferebantur. Tac. A. 4, 73.—Trop.: *To carry away, mislead:* te hortor, ut omnia gubernes prudentia tua, ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: abstulerunt me velut de spatio Graecae res immixtae Romanis, *i. e. borne away, removed, withdrawn from the subject of discourse*, Liv. 35, 40; so Plin. 27, 13, 120; and auferre aliquem transversum, id. 28, 4, 1; Quint. 4, 5, 6: somnus aufert, Hor. S. 1, 5, 83: auferimur cultu, *i. e.* decipimur, *are deceived, duped*, Ov. Rem. Am. 343.

2. *To take* or *snatch away by bearing;* in a good, and (more freq.) in a bad sense: *to take with one's self, to remove, withdraw, take away violently, rob, steal*, etc.: aliquid heris, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 8: quod auri, quod argenti, quod ornamentorum in meis urbibus fuit, id mihi tu, C. Verres, eripuisti atque abstulisti, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: ab hoc abaci vasa omnia abstulit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 16. So pecuniam de aerario, id. Att. 7, 21: pecuniam in ventre, *to squander, to swallow down*, id. de Or. 2, 66, 265: auriculam mordicus, *to bite off*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: hi ludi dies quindecim auferent, id. Verr. 1, 10, 31: imperium indignis, Liv. 3, 67; so legionem, Tac. H. 4, 48: auferat omnia irrita oblivio si potest, Liv. 28, 29: spem, voluntatem defensionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7; fervorem et audaciam, Liv. 3, 12: obsequia, Tac. H. 1, 80: misericordiam, id. ib. 3, 85: studium, Catull. 68, 19; Hor. Od. 3, 12, 5: metus, Virg. A. 12, 316: curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26: somnos, id. Od. 2, 16, 16; Epod. 5, 96: pudorem, Ov. M. 6, 617: fugam, *to hinder, prevent*, Flor. 3, 10, 3, et al. Hence also, **b.** *To sweep off* or *away, to destroy* by taking away, *to annihilate, kill, slay*, etc. (cf. absumo) (mostly poet. or the Aug. histt.): tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis, Catull. 3, 15: abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 30: so id. Epod. 5, 66; Sat. 1, 9, 31; Ov. M. 8, 710; 15, 157; Vell. 2, 55 *fin.*; Liv. 7, 8; Flor. 3, 17, 9, et al.: interea, quodcumque fuit populabile flammae, Mulciber abstulerat, *had consumed*, Ov. M. 9, 263; id. ib. 14, 575.—**c.** Of places: *To separate by taking away, to separate, sever, disjoin:* mare septem stadiorum intervallo Europam auferens Asiae, Plin. 4, 12, 24: Armenia Euphrate amne aufertur Cappadociae, id. 6, 9, 9.

3. *To remove some action, manner of speaking*, etc.; *i. e. to cease from it, to lay aside, omit:* proinde istaec tua aufer terricula, Att. in Non. 227, 31: jurgium hinc auferas, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 19: aufer abhinc lacrumas, Lucr. 3, 967: aufer nugas, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 8; id. Curc. 2, 1, 30: pollicitationes, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17: *Ge.* Id nosmet ipsos facere oportet, Phaedria. *Ph.* Aufer mi *oportet:* quin tu, quod faciam, impera, id. ib. 1, 4, 46 Ruhnk. (cf. Juv. 6, 170): insolentiam, Phaedr. 3, 6, 8 Burm. Once *c. Inf.* as object: aufer me vultu terrere, Hor. S. 2, 7, 43.

4. (*effectus pro causa*) *To bear something off as the fruit* or *result of one's labor, exertions, errors*, etc.; *to obtain, get, receive, acquire:* viginti minas ab aliquo per sycophantiam auferre, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 71; so id. ib. 90; Curc. 5, 2, 21; Epid. 1, 2, 56; 2, 2, 9; Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 62; Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 23: id inultum numquam auferet, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4; id. Ad. 3, 4, 8 (cf. id. Andr. 1, 2, 4: paucos dies ab aliquo, Cic. Quint. 5, 20: quis umquam ad arbitrum quantum petiit tantum abstulit? id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12; so responsum ab aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: decretum, id. Att. 16, 16, A.: diploma, id. Fam. 6, 12, 3: praemium, Suet. Gramm. 17. Also with *ut:* ut in foro statuerent (statuas), abstulisti, Cic. Verr. 2. 2, 59.—Trop.: *To carry away the knowledge of any thing, to learn something from something, to understand:* quis est in populo Romano, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulerit, omnia ante damnatorum scelera .... vix cum hujus (*sc.* Verris) parva parte aequari conferrique posse? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 8.

Aufĭdēna, ae, *f.*, Αὐφίδηνα, *A town in Samnium, on the River Sagrus*, now *Alfidena.* Liv. 10, 12 *fin.*; *its inhabitants*, **Aufĭdēnātes,** Plin. 3, 12, 17; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 801.

Aufĭdius, a, um, *adj. A Roman gentile name.* Whence, **1.** Cn. Aufidius, *A cotemporary of Cicero (though older), and author of a Greek history*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38 *fin.*; Fin. 5, 19.—**2.** T. Aufidius, *A Roman orator*, Cic. Brut. 48.—**3.** Sext. Aufidius, Cic. Fam. 12, 26 and 27. Whence **Aufĭdiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Aufidian:* nomen, *the debt of Aufidius*, Cic. Fam. 16, 19.—**4.** Aufidius Luscus, *A notorious gormandizer*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 34, and 2, 4, 24.

Aufĭdus, i, *m.*, Αὔφιδος, *A river in Apulia, distinguished for its swift and violent course;* now *Ofanto:* longe sonans, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 2: violens, id. ib. 3, 30, 10: acer, id. Sat. 1, 1, 58. On account of its divided outlet; tauriformis, id. Od. 4, 14, 25; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 30 *sq.*—Whence **Aufĭdus,** a, um, *adj. Of Aufidus, Aufidian:* stagna, Sil. 10, 171.

aufŭgio, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* [ab-fugio; cf. ab *init.* and au] *To flee* or *run off* or *away, to fly from* (rare, but class.): hinc, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 5; id. Aul. 1, 2, 16; Mil. 2, 6, 99; Capt. 4, 2, 95; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 10; id. Eun, 5, 2, 12: quum multos libros surripuisset, aufugit, Cic. Fam. 13, 77; so id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: ex eo loco, Liv. 1, 25: aspectum parentis, Cic. N. D. 2, 43 *fin.* dub.: blanditias, Prop. 1, 9, 30; Q. Catulus in Gell. 19, 9.

Auge, es, *f.*, Αὔγη, **1.** *Daughter of Aleus and Neaera of Tegea, in Arcadia, the mother of Telephus by Hercules*, Ov. H. 9, 49; Sen. Herc. Oet. 367; Serv. Virg. E. 6, 72; Hyg. F. 101.—**2.** *One of the Horae*, Hyg. Fab. 183.

Augeas, v. Augias.

augĕo, auxi, auctum, 2. (*perf. conj.* auxitis = auxeritis, Liv. 29, 27: "AUCETA saepe aucta," Fest. p. 22; better perh. to read, "AUCTATA saepe aucta," v. aucto) *v. a.* and *n.* [kindred with ΑΥΓ, whence αὐξάνω].

I. *v. a. To increase, to nourish;* and orig., *to make anew, to produce, bring forth that not already in existence;* in which signif. only the deriv. auctor q. v. *init.* is now found. On the other hand, very freq. through all periods,

1. *To increase, augment, enlarge, strengthen, advance, enhance that which is already in existence* (class. in prose and poetry): quidquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, auget, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 57 *fin.*: cibus auget corpus alitque, Lucr. 1, 861; in this connection with alere also, 1, 230; 5, 221; 323; 6, 947: vires, id. 6, 342: in augenda re, Cic. Rab. Post. 2; so id. ib. 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 61; 16, 68: opes, Nep Thras. 2: possessiones, Nep. Att. 12: rempublicam agris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, Tac. H. 1, 79: aerarium, Tac. A. 3, 25: vallum et turres, id. Hist. 4, 35: classem, Suet. Ner. 3: tributa, id. Vesp. 16: numerum, id. Aug. 37, et al.: morbum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 54: suspicionem, id. Eun. 3, 1, 46; Suet. Tit. 5: industriam, Ter. Ad. prol. 25: molestiam, Cic. Fl. 12: dolorem alicui, id. Att. 11, 22: vitium ventris, id. Coel. 19: benevolentiam, id. Lael. 9: animum alicujus, *to increase one's courage*, id. Att. 10, 14: animos, Stat. Th. 10, 23: vocem, *to strengthen, raise*, Suet. Claud. 33; Ner. 20: hostias, *to increase, multiply*, id. Aug. 96, et al.—Poet.: nuper et istae Auxerunt volucrum victae certamine turbam, *i. e. have been changed into birds*, Ov. M. 5, 301.—Trop.: *To exalt, amplify by words, to praise* or *honor, to extol, embellish:* homo tenuis non verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: aliquid augere atque ornare, id. de Or. 1, 21; so rem laudando, id Brut. 12: munus principis, Plin. Pan. 38, et al.

2. Aliquem (aliquid) aliqua re, *To furnish any one (any thing) abundantly with something, to heap upon, give to, enrich, bless, load with honors:* lunae pars ignibus aucta, *the part that is entirely filled with fire*, Lucr. 5, 722; so id. 3, 630; 5, 1176: tanta laetitia auctus sum, ut nil constet, old poet in Cic. Fin. 2, 4 *fin.*: eaque vos omnia bene juvetis, bonis auctibus auxitis, ancient form of prayer in Liv. 29, 27: alter scientia augere potest, altera exemplis, Cic. Off. 1, 1: aliquid divitiis, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: commodis, id. Phil. 11, 14 *fin.*: senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, sententia, id. de Sen. 6, 17; so gratulatione, id. Phil. 14, 6: honore, id. ib. 9, 6; Tac. A. 6, 8; Suet. Caes. 52; Vitell. 5: (* augeri damno (facete), *to be enriched by a loss*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 15): liberalitate, Tac. A. 3, 8: largitione, id. ib. 13, 18: nomine imperatorio, id. ib. 1, 3: cognomento Augustae, id. ib. 12, 26, et saep. Also without Abl.: Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 27; so id. Epid. 2, 2, 8: aliquem augere atque ornare (* *to advance*), Cic. Fam. 7, 17; id. Part. Or. 6: solum te commendat augetque temporis spatium, *honors*, Plin. Pan. 24; so id. ib. 26; Suet. Claud. 12.

3. In the lang. of religion, *t. t.* (like mactare, adolere, *etc.*), *To honor, reverence, worship by offerings:* Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 10: si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi, *etc.*, Virg. A. 9, 407.

II. *v. n. To grow, increase, become greater* (rare): eo res eorum auxit, Cato in Gell. 18, 12, 7: usque adeo pereunt fetus augentque labore, Lucr. 2, 1164: ignoscendo populi Romani magnitudinem auxisse, Sall. Hist. 1 (frgm. Orat. Philipp. contra Lepid. § 6): Catull. 64, 323: balinea Romae ad infinitum auxere numerum, Plin. 36, 15; Tac. A. 4, 41.—Whence

auctus, a, um, *Pa. Enlarged, increased, great, abundant.* tanto mi aegritudo auctior est in animo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 2: auctior est animi vis, Lucr. 3, 451:

auctior et amplior majestas, Liv. 4, 2; so id. 3, 68; 25, 16: auctius atque Di melius fecere, Hor. S. 2, 6, 3.—* *Sup.* Trebell. Gallien. 18.—*Adv.* prob. not in use, for App. Met. 4, p. 290 Oudend., altius is the only correct reading.

augesco, ēre, *v. inch.* [augeo] *To begin to grow, to become greater, to grow, increase*; lit. and trop.: Enn. Ann. 1, 121: fames augescit, Naev. 5, 1: mare et terrae, Lucr. 2, 1109; so id. 2, 76; 878; 5, 251; 334; 6, 616: semina, Cic. N. D. 2, 10; so id. ib. 19 *fin.*; de Sen. 15, 53; Liv. 27, 17; Plin. 11, 54, 118; Tac. Agr. 3: augescente flumine, Tac. H. 2, 34: mihi quotidie augescit magis de filio aegritudo, * Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 14: Jugurthae Bestiaeque et ceteris animi augescunt, Sall. J. 34 *fin.*; Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 3; id. Pan. 57 *fin.*: augescente licentia, Tac. H. 4, 1: augescente superstitione, id. ib. 4, 61.

Augīas or **Augēas,** ae (Augeus, Hygin. Fab. 30, and Apul. Orthog. frgm. 33), *m.*, Αὐγείας, *A son of the Sun and Naupidame, the daughter of Amphidamas, king of Elis, one of the Argonauts*, Hyg. Fab. 14. His stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleansed for thirty years, was cleaned, in one day by Hercules, at the command of Eurystheus, Serv. Virg. A. 8, 300. Hence the proverb: Cloacas Augiae purgare, *to cleanse an Augean stable*, i. e. *to perform a difficult and unpleasant labor*, Sen. Apocol. (Gr. καθαίρειν τὴν κόπρον τοῦ Αὐγείου.)

* **augĭfĭco,** are, *v. a.* [augeo-facio] *To increase*: numeros, Enn. in Non. 76, 1.

† **augīnos,** i, *f.* [αὐγή] *A plant, also called* hyoscyamos, App. Herb. 4.

† **augītes,** ae, *m.* = αὐγίτης, *A precious stone*, acc. to many, *the turkois*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

augmen, ĭnis, *n.* [augeo] *An increase, enlargement, augmentation, growth* (only ante- and post-class.): corporis, Lucr. 2, 495; id. 1, 435; 2, 72: 3, 269; 5, 1306; 6, 615: magni augminis coluber, Arn. 7, p. 249.—In plur.: Lucr. 2, 188: quum sumunt augmina noctes, id. 5, 680. Upon Arn. 7, p. 231, v. augmentum, *fin.*

* **augmento,** are, *v. a.* [augmentum] *To increase*: thesauros, Firmic. Math. 5, 6.

augmentum (in MSS. also augumentum), i, *n.* [augeo] *An increase, growth, augmentation* (very rare; mostly post-Aug.): augmentum aut deminutio, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 8: fundi, Pompon. ib. 30, 8: fulgoris, Plin. 37, 6, 21: lunae, Pallad. 13, 6, et al.—**2.** In the lang. of religion (cf. augeo *no.* 3): *A kind of sacrificial cake*: Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32; so Arnob. 7, p. 231 (where others read augmina).

augur, ŭris (earlier also AUGER, Prisc. p. 554 P.), *comm.* (cf. Prob. p. 1455 P., and Phoc. p. 1695 ib.) [prob. a Tusc. word] *An augur, diviner, soothsayer; at Rome, a particular college of priests, much reverenced in earlier ages, who foretold the future by observing the lightning, the flight* or *notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and other unusual occurrences* (v. dirae). The class. pass. are: Cic. Leg. 2, 8; Fest. s. v. Quinque, p. 133; Serv. Virg. A. 3, 537; and others cited in Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 116 *sq.*, and Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 412 *sq.* (diff. from auspex, orig. as a general idea from a particular one, since the auspex observed only the flight of birds; cf. Non. 429, 26. Yet, since this latter kind of augury was the most common, the two words are frequently interchanged or employed in connection. Even Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 48: dant operam simul auspicio augurioque). Transf. *Any soothsayer, diviner, seer*, in gen.: augur Apollo, as *god of prophecy* (v. Apollo), Hor. Od. 1, 2, 32; so aug. Phoebus, id. Carm. Sec. 61: Argivus, *i. e. Amphiaraus*, id. Od. 3, 16, 11; id. Ep. 1, 20, 9; Prop. 2, 21, 3: veri providus augur Thestorides, *i. e. Calchas*, Ov. M. 12, 19; so id. ib. 12, 307; 15, 596; 3, 349; 512, et al.: nocturnae imaginis augur, *interpreter of night-visions*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 31: pessimus in dubiis augur timor, *the basest prophet*, Stat. Th. 3, 6.—In *gen. fem.*: aquae nisi fallit augur Annosa cornix, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12; Stat. Th. 9, 629.

augura, v. augurium.

‡ **augŭrācŭlum,** i, *n.* [auguror] *The name by which the citadel of Rome was anciently called, because the augurs there observed the flight of birds*, Fest. p. 16.

augŭrālis (augurialis, Apul. de Not. aspir. § 8), e, *adj.* [augur] *Of* or *belonging to augurs, relating to soothsaying* or *prophecy, augurial*: libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33; id. Fam. 3, 4; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 122: jus, id. Brut. 77: coena, *which the augur gave on his entrance into office*, Var. R. R. 3, 6, 6; Cic. Fam. 7, 26: insignia, Liv. 10, 7: sacerdotium, Suet. Claud. 4; Gramm. 12: verbum, Gell. 6, 6, 4.—Whence subst. augurale, is, *n.* **1.** *A part of the head-quarters of a Roman camp, where the general made auguries* (cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 69): Tac. A. 15, 30: egressus augurali, id. ib. 2, 13. Hence (as *pars pro toto*), *The principal tent*: Quint. 8, 2, 8.—**2.** *The augur's wand* or *staff*, lituus: Sen. Tranq. 11.

augŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [auguror] **1.** *A divining, a soothsaying*: quae tandem ista auguratio est ex passeribus? * Cic. Div. 2, 30 *fin.*—**2.** *The art of divining*: Lact. 2, 16.

augurato, v. auguror, *fin.*

augŭrātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A place where auguries were made* (post-Aug.), Orell. *no.* 2286; P. Vict. Region. Urb. 10; Hyg. de Castr. p. 52 Schel.

augŭrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A female soothsayer* or *diviner* (post-class.): Fest. p. 87; Hieron. Jes. 57, 3 (as transl. of the Hebr. עֹנְנָה).

augŭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **1.** *The office of augur*: Cic. Vatin. 9; id. Div. 1, 17: scientia auguratus, id. ib.; Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 1.—**2.** = augurium, *Augury*, Tert. Anim. 26.

augurialis, v. auguralis.

Augŭrīnus, i, *m.* *A surname of the* Minucii *in the* Fasti Capitolini.

augŭrĭum, ii, *n.* (*plur.* augura, heterocl., like aplustra from aplustre, Att. in Non. 488, 2) [augur] *The observance and interpretation of omens, augury* (v. augur and the pass. there cited): agere, Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63; Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32; Off. 3, 16, 66: capere, Suet. Aug. 95: dare, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 36: nunciare, Liv. 1, 7: decantare, Cic. Div. 1, 47: accipere, *to understand* or *receive as an omen*, Liv. 1, 34; 10. 40; Val. Fl. 1, 161 (cf. accipio *no.* 2, c): augurium factum, Suet. Vitell. 18: augurio experiri aliquid, Flor. 1, 5, 3: augurium salutis, *an augury that was instituted in time of peace, for the inquiry whether one could supplicate the Deity for the prosperity of the state* (de salute), Cic. Div. 1, 47; Suet. Aug. 31; Tac. Ann. 12, 23; cf. Dio Cass. 37, 24, and Fabric. in h. l.—Transf.

2. *Every kind of divination, prophecy, soothsaying, interpretation*: auguria rerum futurarum, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: conjugis augurio (*interpretation of omens*) quamquam Titania mota est, Ov. M. 1, 395. And transf. to the internal sense: *presentiment, foreboding of future occurrences*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33: id. Fam. 6, 6; so Ov. H. 17, 234; Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 1, et al.

3. Object.: *A sign, omen, token, prognostic*: thymum augurium mellis est, Plin. 21, 10, 31; id. 28, 6, 19.

4. *The art of the augur, augury*: cui laetus Apollo Augurium citharamque dabat, Virg. A. 12, 394 (v. Apollo and augur); id. ib. 9, 328; Flor. 1, 5, 2.

augŭrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [augur] *Of* or *pertaining to the augur, augural* (very rare): jus, Cic. de Sen. 4 *fin.*; Fam. 3, 9, 3; Gell. praef. § 13.

auguro, v. auguror, *fin.*

augŭror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (the class. form for the ante-class. and poet. act. auguro, are, v. below) [augur] **1.** *To perform the services* or *fill the office of an augur; to make auguries, observe and interpret omens, to augur, prophesy, predict* (hence with the *Acc.* of that which is prophesied): Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic. Div. 1, 33; so id. ib. 15; Fam. 6, 6: aves quasdam rerum augurandarum causa esse natas putamus, id. N. D. 2, 64; Suet. Oth. 7 *fin.*; id. Gramm. 1.—Transf. from the sphere of religion: **2.** *To predict something future, to foretell*; or of the internal sense (cf. augurium *no.* 2), *to surmise, imagine, conjecture, suppose*: Theramenes Critiae, cui venenum praebiberat, mortem est auguratus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ex nomine istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, perridicule homines augurabantur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6; so id. Div. 1, 41; Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16 A.: futurae pugnae fortunam ipso cantu augurantur, Tac. G. 3, et al.: quantum ego opinione auguror, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: quantum auguror conjectura, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95; so mente aliquid, Curt. 10, 5, 13; Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 79: erant, qui Vespasianum et arma Orientis augurarentur, Tac. H. 1, 50; Curt. 4, 4, 4.

☞ The act. subordinate form auguro, are (by Plin. in Serv. Aen. 7, 273, erroneously distinguished from this in signif.) **1.** Acc. to *no.* 1: SACERDOTES. SALVTEM. POPVLI. AVGVRANTO., Cic. Leg. 2, 8. Trop.: oculis investigans astute augura, *explore, examine around like an augur*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 26.—Pass.: res, locus auguratur, *is consecrated by auguries*: certaeque res augurantur, Lucius Caesar in Prisc. p. 791 P.: in Rostris, in illo augurato templo ac loco, Cic. Vatin. 10; so Liv. 8, 5. And augurato (*abl. abs.*), *after making auguries* (cf. auspicato under auspicor, *fin.*): sicut Romulus augurato in urbe condenda regnum adeptus est, Liv. 1, 18; Suet. Aug. 7 *fin.*—**2.** Acc. to *no.* 2: hoc conjectura auguro, Enn. in Non. 469, 8; so Pac. ib.; Att. ib.; Cic. Rep. frgm. ib. (p. 431 ed. Moser): praesentit animus et augurat quodammodo, quae futura sit suavitas, id. Ep. ad Calv. ib. (IV., 2, p. 467 ed. Orell.): si quid veri mens augurat, Virg. A. 7, 273; Val. Fl. 3, 356.

Augusta, ae, *f.* [augustus] **1.** In the time of the emperors, *A title of the mother, wife, daughter, and sister of the emperor*; like *Imperial Majesty, Imperial Highness*, Tac. A. 1, 8; 15, 23; 4, 16; 12, 26; Hist. 2, 89; Suet. Calig. 10; 15; 23; Claud. 3; Ner. 35; Domit. 3; cf. Schwarz Plin. Pan. 84, 6.—**2.** *Name of several towns*, among which the most distinguished were, **a.** Augusta Taurinorum, now *Turin*, Plin. 3, 17; Tac. H. 2, 66; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, S. 191.—**b.** Augusta Praetoria, in Upper Italy, now (by a corruption of the word Augusta) *Aosta*, Plin. 3, 5 and 17; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p 186 *sq.*—**c.** Augusta Trevirorum, now *Treves*, Mel. 3, 2, 4 (colonia Treverorum, Tac. H. 4, 72).—**d.** Augusta Vindelicorum, now *Augsburg*, Itin. Anton.: cf. Rupert. Tac. G. 41 *not.* 4.—**e.** Augusta Emerida *on the* Anas, in Lusitania, now *Merida*, Plin. 4, 21, 35; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 331.

‡ **Augustālĭcius,** ii, *m.* *One clothed with the dignity of priest of Augustus* (v. Augustalis), Inscr. Fabrett. 6 *no.* 163.—From

Augustālis, e, *adj.* *Relating to the Emperor Augustus, of Augustus, Augustan*: ludi (or AVGVSTALIA in the Calendar. in Orell. II. p. 411), *celebrated in his honor on the 12th of October, as the day of his return to Rome*, Tac. A. 1, 15 and 54; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 12; cf. the same, p. 14: sodales, *a college of 25 priests formed* (in the manner of the Sodales T. Tatii) *in honor of Augustus, after his death, by Tiberius*, Tac. A. 1, 54; 3, 64; Suet. Claud. 6; Galb. 8; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1 p. 430. The same also sacerdotes, Tac. A. 2, 83; and abs. Augustales, id. ib. 3, 64; Hist. 2, 95; Orell. *no.* 610. In the municipal cities and colonies there were such colleges of priests of Augustus of six men, called Seviri Augustales, Petr. Sat. 30, 2; cf. Orell. II. p. 197 *sq.* Also *the prefect of Egypt* was called Praefectus Augustalis, Ulp. Dig. 1, 17; cf. Tac. A. 12, 60; the same, called vir spectabilis Augustalis, Cod. 10, 31, 57 and 59.—Aug. milites, *those added by Augustus*, Veg Mil. 2, 7.

Augustālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Augustalis] **1.** *The dignity of priest of Augustus*, Orell. *no.* 1858; 3213 and 3678.—**2.** *The dignity of prefect of Egypt*, Cod. Theod. 13, 11, 11.

Augustamnica, ae, *f.* [augustusamnis-Nilus] *A province in Egypt, in which were the cities Pelusium, Rhinocoluræ*, etc., Amm. 22, 16.

Augustānus (Augustianus, Suet. Ner. 25; Frontin. Colon. p. 1, 106 and 139 Goes.: Augustaneus, Auct. Limit. p. 265 Goes.), a, um, *adj.* [Augustus] **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to Augustus*: colonia, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 1: domus, Orell. *no.* 2350 and 2947. —**2.** *Of* or *belonging to an emperor, imperial*: Augustani, *Roman knights appointed by Nero*, Tac. A. 14, 15; Suet. Ner. 25.—**3.** Augustani, orum, *m. The inhabitants of the cities of which the name was Augusta*, Plin. 3, 1, 5, et al.

augustatus, a, um, *Part.*, v. augusto.

auguste, *adv. Respectfully, reverentially, reverently, sacredly*; v. 1. augustus, *fin.*

Augustēus, a, um, *adj.* [Augustus] *Of* or *belonging to Augustus, Augustan*: lex, Frontin. Col. p. 121 Goes.: termini, id. ib. p. 119; 121 and 122: charta, also called regia, Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 2 (cf. Plin. 13, 12, 23): marmor, v. 2. Augustus *no.* 2. Hence Augustēum, i, *n. A temple built in honor of Augustus, the Augusteum*, Cenot. Pisan. in Orell. *no.* 642.

Augustianus, v. Augustanus.

Augustīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Augustus] *Of* or *pertaining to Augustus*: currus, *the chariot of Augustus*, Suet. Claud. 11.

augusto, are, *v. a.* [augustus] *To render venerable, to glorify*: deos, Arn. 6, p. 201.—**2.** Augustātus, a, um, *adj. Consecrated, devoted*: mensa, Jus Pap. in Macr. Sat. 3, 11 dub.

Augustobrīgenses, ium, *m. The inhabitants of the city Augustobriga, in Lusitania*, Plin. 4, 21, 35.

Augustŏdūnum, i, *n. A town of the Aedui, in Gaul*, now *Autun*, Mel. 3, 2, 4; Tac. A. 3, 43 and 45.

1. augustus, a, um, *adj.* [from augeo *no.* 3, like angustus from ango] orig. belonging to the lang. of religion: *Consecrated, devoted*, i. e. *sacred, elevated, worthy of honor, majestic, august* (class. in prose and poetry; in Cic. for the most part in connection with sanctus; never in Plaut., Ter., Lucret., and Hor.): "sancta vocant augusta patres: augusta vocantur templa, sacerdotum rite dicata manu," Ov. F. 1, 609 *sq.*: "Πάντα γὰρ τὰ ἐντιμότατα καὶ τὰ ἱερώτατα Αὔγουστα προςαγορεύεται," Dio Cass. 53, 16: augurium, Enn. Ann. 1, 116 (in Var. R. R. 3, 1): Faventia, Att. in Non. 206, 1, and 357, 15: Eleusis sancta et augusta, Cic. N. D. 1, 42 *fin.*: sanctus augustusque fons, id. Tusc. 5, 12 *fin.*; so *Adv.*, auguste sancteque, id. N. D. 2, 24, and 3, 21: locus augustus, id. Dom. 53: templum, Liv. 1, 29; 42, 3 and 12 (augustissimum): fanum, id. 38, 13: solum, id. 45, 5: moenia, Virg. A. 7, 153 ("*augurio consecrata*," Serv.); so gravitas (coelestium), Ov. M. 6, 73; 9, 270: mens, id. ib. 15, 145, et saep.—Transf. to other things (so most freq. since the Aug. per.): tectum augustum, ingens, Virg. A. 7, 170; and of the abode of bees: sedes, id. Georg. 4, 228 ("Augustum abusive *nobile*, quasi majestatis plenum," Serv.): ut primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv. praef. § 5: habitus formaque viri, id. 1, 7; so species, id. 8, 6: conspectus, id. 8, 9: ornatus habitusque, id. 5, 41: augustissima vestis, id. ib.: currus, Plin. Pan. 92, 5: augustissimum tribunal, id. ib. 60, 2, et al.—*Adv. posit.* v. above.—*Comp.* Cic. Brut. 21.—*Sup.* prob. not in use.—Whence

2. Augustus, i, *m.* [v. the preced.] *A surname of Octavius Caesar after he attained to undivided authority* (acc. to Ov. F. 1, 589, after the year of Rome 727, Id. Jan.), and after him, *of all the Roman emperors*; equivalent to *majesty* or *imperial majesty* (cf. Suet. Aug. 7; Flor. 4, 12 *fin.*; Dio Cass. 53, 16: "ἐξ οὗπερ καὶ Σεβαστὸν αὐτὸν καὶ ἑλληνίζοντες πως ὥσπερ τινὰ σεπτὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ σεβάζεσθαι προςεῖπον"), Hor. Od. 1, 12; 4, 5; 14; 15; Ep. 2, 1, et al.; Ov. M. 15, 860; Fast. 1, 590; 4, 676; 5, 567, et saep. Later also semper Augustus, Germ., Allezeit Mehrer des Reichs, Symm. Ep. 2, 30, et al.—Whence a new adj. **2.** Augustus, a, um, *Of* or *relating to Augustus* or *the emperor, Augustan, imperial*: caput = Augustus, Ov. M. 15, 869: aures, id. Pont. 1, 2, 117: forum, id. ib. 4, 5, 10: postes, id. Met. 1, 562: domus, id. Pont. 2, 2, 76: pax, id. ib. 2, 5, 18; Vell. 2, 126, et saep.: marmor, in Egypt, Plin. 36, 7, 11 (cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 4: Augusteum): laurus, also called regia, the best species of it, Plin. 15, 30, 39; 17, 10, 11: ficus, Macr. S. 2, 16. But esp. Mensis Augustus, *the month August*, named after him; earlier, Sextilis (cf. Macr. S. 1, 12 *fin.*), Juv. 3, 9: Calendae, Col. 11, 12; Plin. 2, 47, 47, et al.: Idus, Mart. 12, 68, et saep.—Augusta aula, *i. e.* Domitiani, Mart. 7, 40: historia, *the history of the Roman emperors*, Vopisc. Tac. 10.

† **aula,** ae, *f.* (*gen.* aulaī, Virg. A. 3, 353; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, S. 22) = αὐλή, *The front court of a Grecian house* (mostly poet.): janitor aulae, *i. e. Cerberus*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 16; and *the court for the cattle* (cf. Passow under αὐλή; Serv. Virg. A. 9, 60): vacuam pastoris in aulam, Prop. 3, 13, 39; so Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66; Petr. Sat. 119; Grat. Cyneg. 167.—Also as *an inner court of a house, a hall* = atrium: Virg. A. 3, 356: lectus genialis in aula est, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87 (cf. atrium *no.* 1).

2. *A palace, the castle of a noble, the royal court*: illa se jactat in aula Aeolus, *in his dwelling, in his residence*, Virg. A. 1, 140 (cf. Hom. Od. 10, 1 *sq.*): fuscae deus aulae, *i. e. Pluto*, Prop. 4, 11, 5; cf. Hor. Od. 2, 18, 31: aula laeta Priami, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 16; so id. ib. 4, 14, 36, et al.: rarissimam rem in aula consequi senectutem, *in a court*, Sen. Ira, 2, 33; cf. Hor.: caret invidenda Sobrius aula, Od. 2, 10, 8.—Poet. of *the cell of the queen-bee*: aulas et cerea regna refingunt, Virg. G. 4, 202.—Meton. **a.** *The princely power, dignity*: rex omni auctoritate aulae communita imperium cum dignitate obtinuit, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: qui tum aula et novo rege potiebatur, *i. e. possessed the highest influence at the court*, Tac. A. 6, 43.—**b.** *The persons belonging to the court, the court, courtiers*: Tac. H. 1, 13 *fin.*: Suet. Ner. 6.

3. = olla, q. v. *init.*

† **aulaeum,** i, *n.* = αὐλαία, *A splendidly wrought* or *embroidered stuff, tapestry, arras*; esp. *a covering, a curtain, hangings*: "*aulaea* genus vestis peregrinum," Var. de Vita populi Rom. lib. III; Non. 537 *sq.*: "*aulaea* dicta sunt ab aula Attali, in qua primum inventa sunt vela ingentia," Serv. Virg. G. 3, 25.—**1.** *A curtain, canopy*: suspensa aulaea, *an arched, vaulted canopy*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54; so Prop. 2, 32, 12.—In particular, *The curtain of a theatre*; which, among the ancients, like the windows in our carriages, was fastened below; accordingly, at the beginning of a piece or an act, it was let down at the end, drawn up; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 49; hence the expression, aulaeum tollitur, at the end of a piece (act), Cic. Coel. 27; Ov. M. 3, 111; on the contr. mittitur, at the beginning of it, Phaedr. 5, 7, 23. Usually such curtains were inwrought with the figures of gods or men, esp. of heroes, which appeared, as it were, to draw up the curtain; hence, utque purpurea intexti tollant aulaea Britanni, *and how the Britons woven upon it lift the purple curtain*, Virg. G. 3, 25 Voss.; cf. also Ov. M. l. l. Bach.—**2.** *A covering for beds and sofas, tapestry*: Virg. A. 1, 701; so Hor. Od. 3, 29, 15; Curt. 8, 5, 21; 9, 15.—**3.** *An embroidered upper garment*: Juv. 10, 39.

Aulerci, orum, *m.*, Αὐλίρκιοι, *A people in Celtic Gaul*, Liv. 5, 34; acc. to Caesar, divided into three branches: **1.** Aulerci Eburovīces *or* Eburones in Ptolem. Αὐλίρκιοι Ἐβουραϊκοί, with the chief city Mediolanum, now *Dép. de l'Eure*, in Normandy, Caes. B. G. 3, 17; Plin. 4, 18.—**2.** Aulerci Cenomani, now *Dép. de la Sarthe*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Plin. 4, 18.—**3.** Aulerci Brannovīces, now *le Briennais*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75.

(* **Aulētes,** ae, *m. The flute-player, the surname of the exiled Egyptian king, Ptolemy*, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28.)

† **aulētica,** ae, *f.* = αὐλητική, *A plant*, also called chamaemelon, App. Herb. 23.

† **aulēticus,** a, um, *adj.* = αὐλητικός, *That is suitable for a pipe* or *flute*: calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66.

‡ **aulicocia,** v. olla.

† **1. aulĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = αὐλικός [αὐλή] *Of* or *belonging to the court of princes, princely*: apparatus, Suet. Domit. 4: luctatores, id. Ner. 45. Hence subst. Aulici, orum, *m. Courtiers*, Nep. Dat. 5; Suet. Calig. 19.

† **2. aulĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = αὐλικός [αὐλός] *Of* or *pertaining to the pipe* or *flute*: suavitas, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 314.

Aulis, is or ĭdis, *f.*, Αὐλίς, *A sea-port town in Boeotia, from which the Grecian fleet set sail for Troy*, Virg. A. 4, 426: Aulin (*acc.*), Luc. 5, 236.

† **aulix,** ĭcis, *m.* = αὖλαξ, *A furrow*, Veg. Vet. 2, 28, 38.

† **auloedus,** i, *m.* = αὐλῳδός, *One who sings to the flute*: Cic. Mur. 13 *fin.* (also quoted by Quint. 8, 3, 79); so Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 66.

Aulon, ōnis, *m. A vine-bearing mountain, and the valley by it, in Calabria*, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 10; Mart. 13, 125; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 3, 553.—**2.** *A town in Elis*, Plin. 4, 5, 6.

* **aulŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [aula = olla] *A small pipkin* or *pot*, App. Met. 5.

Aulŭlārĭa, ae, *f.* [aulula, *dim.* v. aula = olla] *A comedy of Plautus, so called from the money-pot of its avaricious hero.*

† **1. aulus,** i. *m.* = αὐλός (flute), *A flute-shaped male kind of scollop*, Plin. 32, 9, 29.

2. Aulus, i, *m. A Roman praenomen*, usu. abbrev. in writing to A.; *e. g.* A. Albinus, A. Cluentius Avitus, *etc.*

aumātĭum, ii, *n. A private place in the theatre*, Petr. in Fulg. *p.* 567, 20.

† **aura,** ae (*gen. sing.* aurāī, Virg. A. 6, 747; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, S. 22: auras, like familias, custodias, terras, *etc.*; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 21, et al. Servius has this word in Virg. A. 11, 801; still all the MSS. have aurae), *f.* = αὔρα [ἄω, αὔω, to blow].

1. *The air*, as in gentle motion, *a gentle breeze, a breath of air*: "agitatus aër auram facit," Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 17: semper aër spiritu aliquo movetur; frequentius tamen auras quam ventos habet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5: flatus, qui non aura, non procella, sed venti sunt, Plin. 2, 45, 45: et me . . nunc omnes terrent aurae, *every little breeze terrifies*, Virg. A. 2, 728; so Ov. A. A. 2, 650.—Hence, in general,

2. *Any wind, a breeze, blast* (even when violent): et reserata viget genitalis aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11; cf. Catull.: aura parit flores tepidi foecunda Favoni, 64, 282: omnes ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae, Virg. E. 9, 53: aurae vela vocant, id. Aen. 3, 356. So petulans, Lucr. 6, 111: rapida, Ov. M. 3, 209: stridens, Val. Fl. 2, 586: violentior, Stat. Th. 6, 157, et saep. —(* Also, *Breath*: flammas exsuscitat aura, Ov. Fast. 5, 507.)—**b.** Trop.: dum flavit velis aura secunda meis, *i. e. so long as I was in prosperity*, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 25: totam opinionem parva nonnumquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17: tenuis famae aura, Virg. A. 7, 646: quem neque periculi tempestas, neque honoris aura potuit umquam de suo cursu aut spe aut metu demovere, Cic. Sest. 47 *fin.*: aura spei, Liv. 29, 3; id. 42, 39: sperat, sibi auram posse aliquam afflari in hoc crimine voluntatis dissensionisque eorum, quibus, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13: nescius aurae (*sc.* amoris) fallacis, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 11: incerta Cupidinis aura, Ov. Am. 2, 9 33.—Hence espec. freq. aura popularis *popular favor*: Cic. Harusp. Resp. 20 *fin.* Liv. 3, 33; 30, 45; 42, 39; Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20; Quint. 11, 1, 45 (cf. ventus popularis Cic. Clu. 47; and, aura favoris popularis. Liv. 22, 26). Also in plur.: nimium gaudens popularibus auris, Virg. A. 6, 817. and aura abs. without popularis: Liv. 6, 11.

3. *The air* (mostly poet): quum Nubila portabunt ventei transvorsa per auras. Lucr. 6, 190; id. 3, 232: aurarumque leves animae calideique vapores, id. 5, 237: id. 3, 401; id. 6, 1128, et saep. Hence aurae aëris *or* aëriae freq. in Lucr.: Lucr. 1, 208; id. 1, 783; 801; 803; 1086; 2, 203; 3, 457; 569; 590; 4, 695; 5, 503; 6, 1228.

id. 1, 771; 4, 934; 5, 503; so also Tib. 4, 1, 127; Virg. A. 5, 520.—In particular of *the vital air:* vivit et aetherias vitales suscipit auras, *breathes a breath of ethereal air*, Lucr. 3, 406; imitated by Virg.: haud invisus coelestibus auras Vitales carpis, Aen. 1, 387: vesci vitalibus auris, *i. e.* vivere, Lucr. 5, 855, imitated by Virg. A. 1, 546, and 3, 339. So haurire auram communem, Quint. 6 prooem. § 12: captare naribus auras, *to snuff the air*, Virg. G. 1, 376.—Trop.: libertatis auram captare, *to catch at the air of freedom*, i. e. *to seize upon any hope of liberty*, Liv. 3, 37.—Meton.: **a.** For *A height, heaven, the upper air:* assurgere in auras, Virg. G. 3, 109; so id. Aen. 4, 176: dum se laetus ad auras palmes agit, id. Georg. 2, 363: ad auras aetherias tendit, id. ib. 2, 291; so also id. Aen. 4, 445: stat ferrea turris ad auras, poet. for ad alta, *rises, stands up high*, id. Aen. 6, 554: Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras Erigit alternos, id. ib. 3, 423; id. ib. 7, 466; 12, 795; 2, 759; 5, 427, et al.; cf. Wagner Quaest. Virg. X. 1.—**b.** In opp. to the Lower world, *The Upper world* (cf. aether *no.* 1, c): Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, Virg. G. 4, 486; so id. Aen. 6, 128; Ov. M. 5, 641; 10, 11 (cf. Virg. A. 6, 481: ad superos). So of new-born children: Ov. M. 9, 703.—In gen. for *publicity, daylight:* ferre sub auras, *i. e. to make known*, Virg. A. 2, 158: reddere ad auras, *to restore*, id. ib. 2, 259: fugere auras, *to seclude* or *hide one's self*, id. ib. 4, 388.

4. From the air transf. to other things, which exert an influence on bodies, like a current of air, as: *Light, heat, sound, vapor*, etc. (cf. afflo *no.* 1; afflatus *no.* 2): **a.** *A bright light, a gleam, glittering* (cf. φάεος ἀϋτμή, Callim. Hymn. Dian. 117): discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit, Virg. A. 6, 204 (“*splendor auri*,” Serv.).—**b.** *The warmth of sunlight:* solis calidior visa est aura, Var. in Non. 275, 25.—**c.** *Sound, tone, voice, echo:* si modo clamantis revocaverit aura puellae, Prop. 2, 27, 15; id. 1, 20, 50.—**d.** *Vapor, mist, odor, exhalation:* Lucr. 2, 851: at illi Dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, *a sweet odor exhaled*, Virg. G. 4, 417; so Mart. 3, 65; Val. Fl. 5, 589; cf. Heins. Ov. M. 15, 394: pingues ab ovilibus aurae, Stat. Th. 10, 46. Of the exhalation from the female animal: Virg. G. 3, 251; Hor. Od. 2, 8, 24.

1. aurārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum] *Of* or *pertaining to gold, golden, gold-:* statera, Var. in Non. 455, 21: metalla, *gold mines*, Plin. 37, 12, 74: fornax, *for smelting gold*, id. 34, 13, 34: negotium, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 51: canon, *a tax upon purchase and sale*, Cod. 10, 47, 10; cf. ib. 11, 61, 2: auraria pensitatio, and Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 29, abs. auraria.—Whence subst.: **A.** aurarius, ii, *m.* *A worker in gold, a goldsmith*, Orell. *no.* 3096.—**B.** auraria, ae, *f.* **a.** (*sc.* fodina) *A gold mine*, Tac. A. 6, 19.—**b.** *A female worker in gold*, or *a gold-dealer*, Orell. *no.* 4065 (v. Orell. in h. l.).

‡**2. aurarius,** ii, *m.* *A patron* [aura *no.* 2, b], acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 6, 817.

aurata, v. auro, *Pa.*

***aurātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [auratus] *Gold-colored:* pulviculus, Sol. 15 *fin.*

‡**aurātor,** ōris, *m.*, χρυσωτής, *A gilder*, Vet. Gloss.

aurātūra, ae, *f.* [aurum] *A gilding:* Quint. 8, 6, 28; and besides only Grut. 583, 4.

auratus, a, um, v. auro, *Pa.*

‡**aurĕa,** ae, *f.* *The bridle of a horse:* “*aureas* dicebant frenos, quibus equorum aures religantur,” Fest. p. 22; cf. ib. s. v. AUREAX, p. 8; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, S. 363.

***aurĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [aureus] *Adorned, decorated:* in castris hedera ter aureatus, Sidon. Carm. 9, 396.

‡**aureax,** v. auriga.

Aurēlĭānus, i, *m.* Flavius Claudius, *A Roman emperor, who reigned* A.D. 270–275; his life was written by Vopiscus, Orell. *no.* 489; 1026 *sq.*; 1535; 1856.—Whence, **a. Aurelianus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of Aurelian*. sodales, *priests like the* Augustales, Capitol. M. Anton. philos. 7 *fin.*: balneum, *built by him*, Inscr. Grut. 178, 3.—**b. Aurelianensis,** e; urbs, the present *Orleans*, Sidon. 8, 15.

Aurēlĭus (AUSELIUS, Fest. p. 20), a, um, *adj.* *A Roman gentile name*, e. g. M. Aurelius Antoninus, L. Aurelius Cotta, *etc.* Hence, **a.** Aurelia Via, *made by a certain Aurelius, otherwise unknown;* it consisted of two parts, vetus et nova, Orell. *no.* 3307; the former ran from the Porta Janiculensis (now *Porta di S. Pancrazio*) of the northern coast to Pisa, later to Arelate; the latter was a small branch which led from the Porta Aurelia (now *Castel S. Angelo*), 4000 paces, to the former. Of the former Cicero speaks in Cat. 2, 4; Phil. 12, 9.—**b.** Aurelia lex (*a*) judiciaria, *Of the pretor*, L. Aurelius Cotta (A.U.C. 684), acc. to which the Senatores, Equites, and Tribuni aerarii were invested with judicial power, Cic. Phil. 1, 8; Vell. 2, 32; Ascon. Div. in Caecil. 3.—(*β*) De ambitu, of unknown origin, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3 *fin.*—**c.** Forum Aurelium, *A town in Etruria, on the* Via Aurelia, *near the present village Castellacio*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 370.—**d.** Aurelium tribunal, *in the forum*, of unknown origin (perh. made by L. Aurelius Cotta), Cic. Sest. 15; ad Quirit. 5; by Cic. also called Gradus Aurelii, Clu. 34; Flacc. 28.

2. Sextus Aurelius Victor, *A Roman historian of the fourth century;* cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 342 *sq.*

aurĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aureus] **1.** *Of gold, golden:* anellus, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 34: ensiculus, id. Rud. 4, 4, 112: malum, Catull. 2, 12. Hence subst. aureus, i, *m.* (*sc.* numus), *a gold coin*, Mart. 5, 19; 12, 36.—**2.** *Covered* or *ornamented with gold, gilded:* cinctus, Lucil. in Non. 553, 2: laquearia, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 9, 196.—**3.** *Gold-colored:* collum, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 4; cf. color, Col. 9, 3, 2.—**4.** Trop.: *Golden, magnificent, splendid, brilliant, beautiful:* pedes, Catull. 61, 167: aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic. Acad. 2, 44; so oratiuncula, id. N. D. 3, 17.

***auresco,** ĕre, *v. inch.* [aurum] *To become the color of gold:* aër aurescit, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96.

aurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **1.** *Of gold, golden:* patera, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 104 and 263: torulus, id. ib. prol. 144: imber, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37: funis, Lucr. 2, 1155: simulacra, id. 2, 24: mala Hesperidum, id. 5, 33; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 6: pelles, id. ib.: corona (a gift for distinction in war), Liv. 7, 37; Orell. *no.* 363; 3453; 3475: numus, and abs. aureus, i, *m.* *A gold coin, gold piece*, first struck in the second Punic war, of the value of 25 denarii or 100 sestertii, equaling about a ducat, Cic. Phil. 12, 8; Plin. 33, 3, 13; 19, 1, 4; Suet. Cal. 42; Claud. 21; Vitell. 16; Oth. 4; Domit. 7, et al.; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 261 and 266.—Poet.: vis, *the power of changing every thing to gold*, Ov. M. 11, 142.

2. *Furnished with gold, wrought, interwoven*, or *ormamented with gold, gilded:* victimam auream polcram immolabat, *i. e. with gilded horns*, Naev. 1, 12 (cf. Hom. Od. 3, 426. So sella, Cic. Phil. 2, 34; Prop. 4, 10, 28: cingula, Virg. A. 1, 492: Capitolia, id. ib. 8, 347: templa, Prop. 4, 1, 5: cuspis, Ov. M. 7, 673: Pactolus, *whose waters bore with them gold*, id. ib. 11, 87; cf. Lucr. 5, 909, et al.

3. *Of the color of gold, glittering with gold, golden* (cf. Lucr. 6, 205: liquidi color aureus ignis; so with color, Ov. M. 12, 395; Plin. 37, 5, 20; Gell. 2, 26, 5; Pall. Mart. 13, 4): lumina solis, Lucr. 5, 462: aurea pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore Secla, *the golden species of peacock, full of laughing beauty*, id. 2, 502 Forbig. So Aurea Phoebe, Virg. G. 1, 431; Ov. M. 2, 722: luna, Ov. M. 10, 448: sol, id. ib. 7, 663: sidus, Virg. A. 2, 488; Hor. Epod. 17, 41: caesaries (**golden locks*), Virg. A. 8, 659: coma, Catull. 61, 99; Ov. M. 12, 395, et al.

4. Trop. of all physical and mental excellences: *Beautiful, magnificent, attractive, excellent, golden:* aurea Venus, *beautiful, with golden hair*, Virg. A. 10, 16; Ov. M. 10, 277; 15, 761: Amor, id. Am. 2, 18, 36: Copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 28; porticus, Prop. 2, 31, 1: litus, Mart. 11, 80: aether, Ov. M. 13, 587: medicamentum, Colum. 6, 14, 5, et al.: dicta, vita, Lucr. 3, 12 and 13; mores, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 23: qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea, *i. e. of good morals, of steadfast fidelity*, id. ib. 1, 5, 9; so Tibull. 1, 6, 58: mediocritas, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 5: aetas, *the golden age*, Ov. M. 1, 89: tempus, Hor. Epod. 16, 64. Hence Virgo = Astraea (q. v.), Albinov. 2, 23.

aurichalcum, v. orichalcum.

auricilla, v. oricilla.

‡**aurĭcoctor,** ōris, *m.* [aurum-coctor] *He who melts* or *purifies gold*, Inscr. Murat. 976, 6.

***aurĭ-cŏlor,** ōris, *adj.* [aurum] *Of the color of gold:* aethra, Juvenc. Evang de Bapt. Chr. 1, 359.

***aurĭ-cŏmans,** antis, *adj.* [aurum] *With golden hair*, χρυσοκόμης: crocus, Aus. Idyll. 6, 11.

aurĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum-coma] *With golden hair:* sol, Val. Fl. 4, 92: Batavus, Sil. 3, 608. Hence poet. also, *With golden foliage:* fetus (arboris), Virg. A. 6, 141.

aurĭcŭla (or oricula, Trog. in Plin. 11, 52, 114; cf. Fest. s. v. ORATA, p. 111 and 189; v. also *au* and Schneid. Gr. 1, S. 59), ae, *f. dim.* [auris] **1.** *The external ear, the ear-lap:* sine te prendam auriculis, sine dem suavium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 163; so id. Asin. 3, 3, 78: auriculam fortasse mordicus abstulisset, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: rubentes, Suet. Aug. 69: fractae, Plin. 20, 9, 40. On account of its softness: Proverbial: auricula infima mollior, *softer than the ear-lap*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15.—**2.** In gen., *The ear:* ut omne humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, *have too itching ears*, Lucr. 4, 596; Cic. Her. 4, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16; 1, 2, 53; Sat. 1, 9, 20; 77; 2, 5, 33; Pers. 2, 29.

aurĭcŭlārĭus (oricularius, like oricula for auricula, Cels. 5, 26, 12; 7, 26, 5; 7, 30, 3, et al.), ii, *m.* [auricula] **1.** Medicus, *A physician for the ears, aurist*, Ulp Dig. 50, 13, 1; Orell. *no.* 4, 227.—**2.** *An auditor, counselor*, Vulg. Sam. 2, 23, 23.—**3.** = “ὠτακουστής,” Vet. Gloss.

aurĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aurum-fero] *Bearing, producing*, or *containing gold, carrying along gold with itself* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): amnis, *i. e. Pactolus*, * Tibull. 3, 3, 29: arva, *i. e. Spain*, Sil. 16, 25: regio, Flor. 4, 12, 60: arenae, Plin. 4, 22, 35: nemus, id. 5, 1, 1: arbor, *i. e. bearing golden apples* (in the garden of the Hesperides), Cic. *poet.* Tusc. 2, 9; Sil. 4. 639.

aurĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [aurum-facio] *A worker in gold, goldsmith*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34; Men. 3, 3, 2; 4, 3, 8; Var. L. L. 8, 33, 119; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25; de Or. 2, 38, et al.

***aurĭflŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [aurum-fluo] *Flowing with gold:* Tagus, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 604.

aurĭ-fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [aurum] *A gold mine*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

aurīga, ae (AUREAX, Fest. p. 8), *comm.*; cf. Prisc. p. 677 P. [AUREA-ago] lit., *A conductor of the reins;* hence, *a charioteer, coachman, carriage-driver:* Virg. A. 12, 624; Hor. Od. 1, 15, 26; Sat. 1, 1, 115; Ov. M. 2, 327; Am. 3, 12, 37, et al. Also, *a groom, hostler*, Virg. A. 12, 85. In *fem.:* nec currus usquam videt aurigamque sororem, Virg. A. 12, 918. Also, *one who contended in the chariot-race, a charioteer in the games of the circus* (the four parties of whom were distinguished by the colors, Veneta [blue], Prasina [green], Alba and Russea s. Russata; cf. Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; Gesn. Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 2): auriga indoctus, Cic. Rep. frgm. in Non. 292, 32 (p. 328, ed. Mos.); so Suet. Aug. 43; Calig. 54; Vitell. 12; Domit. 7.—**b.** As a constellation: *The wagoner*, Gr. Ἡνιόχος, Cic. N. D. 2, 43; Hyg. Astr. 3, 12; Col. 11, 2, 73. Poet.: *A pilot, helmsman:* aurigam video vela dedisse rati, Ov. Tr. 1, 14, 16.—Trop.: Col. 11, 2, 9.

***aurīgālis,** e, *adj.* [auriga] *Pertaining to a charioteer:* corrigia, Edict. Dioclet. p. 26.

***aurīgans,** antis, *Pa.* of a verb not found in use, AURIGO, are [aurum], *Glit-*

tering with gold: color, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 58 *fin.*

aurīgārĭus, ii, *m.* [auriga] (for the class. auriga) *A charioteer in the races of the circus,* Suet. Ner. 5; Orell. *no.* 2596.

aurīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aurigo] *A driving of a chariot in the course* (very rare): Suet. Ner. 35.—Trop., of the dolphin, Gell. 7, 8. 4.

aurīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (for the class. auriga) *One who contends in the chariot-race,* Inscr. Grut. 340, 3. As a constellation: *The wagoner,* Avien. Phaen. Arat. 405.

Aurĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [aurum-gigno] *Sprung or produced from gold;* poet. epithet of Perseus, as son of Danae by Jupiter, transformed into a shower of gold, Ov. M. 5, 250; Sidon. Carm. 6, 14 (cf. χρυσόπατρος, Lycophr. 838).

aurĭgĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aurum-gero] *Bearing gold:* tauri, *i. e. with gilded horns,* Cic. *poet.* Div. 2, 30. So arbor, *on which the golden fleece hung,* Val. Fl. 8, 110.

* **aurĭgĭnĕus** (aurugin.), a, um, *adj.* [aurugo] *Jaundiced:* color, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

‡ **aurĭgĭnōsus** (AURUGIN.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Jaundiced,* ἰκτερικός, Gloss. Graec. Lat.; cf. Apul. de Orth. frgm. 41 Osann.

aurīgo, avi, atum, 1. (aurigor, ari, *v. dep.*, Var. in Non. 70, 17) *v. n.* [auriga] *To be a charioteer* or *a contender in the chariot-race, to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race* (post-Aug.; most freq. in Suet.): Plin. 33, 5, 27; Suet. Calig. 54; id. Ner. 24; ib. 4; 22; 53; Calig. 18; Vitell. 4; 17.—Trop.: *To rule, direct:* quo natura aurigatur non necessitudo, Var. in Non. l. l. ("*aurigatur* honeste positum pro *moderatur* ac *regit*"): si (homines) nihil sua sponte faciunt sed ducentibus stellis et aurigantibus, Gell. 14, 1, 23.

aurigor, ari, v. the preced.

aurĭlĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [aurum-lego] *One who seeks gold in the sand, a gold-picker, gold-collector,* Cod. Theod. 11, 19, 9; Paulin. Nolan. Carm. 17 ad Nic. 269.

Auringis, v. Oringis.

Aurinia, ae, *f. A prophetess, divineress reverenced by the Germans,* Tac. G. 8 *fin.* Rupert.

auri-pigmentum, i, *n.* [aurum] *Auri-pigment* (and corrupted therefrom), *orpiment;* composed of arsenic, sulphur, and earth, of a yellow, brilliant color, Vitr. 7, 7; Cels. 5, 5; Plin. 33, 4, 22.

auris, is, *f.* [from Lacon. αὖς, Dor. ὦς=οὖς], lit., *The ear;* and trop. *the hearing:* Enn. in Non. 506, 1; Cato R. R. 157 *fin.;* Lucr. 4, 487; Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 11; cf. antestor.—Facetiously: fac, sis, vacivas aedes aurium, *make the chambers of your ears vacant,* id. Pseud. 1, 5, 54; cf. aedes *no.* 4.—In connection with other words (gen. as in pairs, plur. aures): adhibere, *to be attentive, to listen to,* Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 41; Lucr. 1, 45; Cic. Arch. 3, 5: arrigere, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 30; Virg. A. 1, 152: admovere aurem, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28; Cic. de Or. 2, 36 *fin.*: dare, Cic. Att. 1, 4; Sen. Hippol. 413; Val. Fl. 7, 419: dedere, Cic. Arch. 10 *fin.*: erigere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 3; Sull. 11: applicare, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 8; Carm. Sec. 71: praebere aures, Liv. 38, 52 *fin.;* 40, 8; Ov. M. 3, 692; 5, 334; 6, 1; 15, 465; Pseudo-Cic. antequam iret in exil. 5, 13; and praebere aurem (esp. in the signif.: *to present* or *incline the ears in order to hear, to listen to*), Ov. M. 7, 821; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 8; Suet. Calig. 22; Hor. S. 1, 1, 22; Prop. 2, 21, 15, et al.: auribus accipere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 9; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 3; Lucr. 4, 983; 6, 164; Cic. de Or. 1, 50; Ov. M. 10, 62, et al.: auribus haurire, Ov. M. 13, 787; 14, 309: bibere aure, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32, et al.: obtundere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 120: tundere, id. Poen. 1, 3, 25: lacessere, Lucr. 4, 599: tergere, id. 6, 119: allicere, id. 6, 183: ferire, Cic. de Or. 84 *fin.*: implere, Tac. H. 1, 90, et saep.—Particular phrases: in *or* ad aurem, also in aure dicere, admonere, *etc., to say something in the ear, softly* or *in secret, to whisper in the ear:* in aurem Pontius, Scipio, inquit, vide quid agas, Cic. Frgm. in Macr. S. 3, 12; so Hor. S. 1, 9, 9; Mart. 1, 90; Petr. 28, 5: ad aurem admonere, id. Fin. 2, 21 *fin.*: in aure, Juv. 11, 59: aurem vellere, *to pull the ear,* as an admonition: Cynthius aurem Vellit et admonuit, *etc.*, Virg. E. 6, 3; so pervellere, Sen. Ben. 4, 36; Ep. 94: dare *or* servire auribus, *to gratify the ears, to flatter:* Trebon. in Cic. Fam. 12, 16; Caes. B. C. 2, 27: in utramvis *or* in dextram aurem dormire, *to sleep soundly,* i. e. *to be unconcerned:* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101 (cf. Menand. ap. Gell. 2, 23: 'Επ' ἀμφοτέραν .... μέλλει καθευδήσειν); Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 122; Plin. Ep. 4, 29.—**b.** Meton.: (*a*) *The hearing,* so far as it judges of the euphony of a discourse: offendent aures, quarum est judicium superbissimum. Cic. Or. 44, 150; so id. Her. 4, 23, 32: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae, id. Or. 9; so id. Brut. 32; Fontej. 6; Hor. A. P. 387.—(β) *Hearers, auditors:* Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19.

* **2.** *The ear of the plough, the mould* or *earth board by which the furrow is widened and the earth turned back:* Virg. G. 1, 172; cf. Voss. in h. l., Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 334, and Pall. 1, 43.

auriscalpĭum, ii, *n.* [auris-scalpo] *An ear-pick,* Mart. 14, 23.—**2.** *A chirurgical instrument, a probe,* Scribon. Compos. 41; 228; 230.

* **aurītŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [auritus] *The long-eared animal, the ass:* Phaedr. 1, 11, 6.

aurītus, a, um, *adj.* [auris] **1.** *Furnished with ears,* for hearing (* *having long* or *large ears*), *eared:* "*auritus* a magnis auribus dicitur, ut sunt asinorum et leporum, alias ab audiendi facultate," Fest. p. 8: lepores, Virg. G. 1, 308; so asellus, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 15: si meus aurita gaudet glaucopide Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87, 1. Hence subst. auritus, i, *m. The hare,* Avien. Phaen. Arat. 788.—**b.** Trop.: *Attentive, listening:* face jam nunc tu praeco omnem auritum poplum, Plaut. Asin. prol. 4: ne quis nostro consilio venator assit cum auritis plagis, id. Mil. 3, 1, 14; cf. aucupor. So of the trees and walls which listened to the music of Orpheus and Amphion's lyre: quercus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11: muri, Sid. Carm. 16, 4.—**c.** Testis auritus, *A witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something:* Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8.—* **d.** Pass.: (as if a *Part.* of a verb not in use, AURIO, ire) *Heard:* leges, Prud. Apol. 835.—* **e.** *Formed like the ear, ear-shaped:* Plin. 10, 49, 70.

* **2.** (acc. to auris *no.* 2) *Furnished with an ear* or *mould-board:* aratra, Pall. 1, 43.

auro, are, *v. a.* [aurum] *To overlay with gold, to gild:* "a metallorum quoque nominibus solent nasci verba, ut ab auro *auro, auras;* ab aere *aero, aeras,* unde *aeratus* et *auratus,*" etc., Prisc. p. 828 P. As *verb. finit.* only in one (doubtful) example in Tert. Coron. Mil. 12. But very freq. is

aurātus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *Furnished, overlaid,* or *ornamented with gold, gilded, gilt:* auratus aries Colchorum, Enn. in Cic. Or. 49, 163: aurata metalla, *metals rich in gold,* Lucr. 6, 812: templa, id. 2, 28: tecta, Cic. Parad. 6, 3: tempora, *covered with a golden helmet,* Virg. A. 12, 536: lacerti, Prop. 3, 13, 57: sinus, *ornamented with a golden buckle, clasp, pin,* etc., Ov. F. 2, 310: vestes, id. Met. 8, 448: amictus, id. ib. 14, 263: milites, *with golden shields,* Liv. 9, 40, et al.—*Comp.* Auratior hostia, Tert. Idol. 6 *fin.*—**2.** *Prepared from gold, golden:* pellis, Catull. 64, 5; Ov. M. 1, 470: monilia, id. ib. 5, 52; cf. Prop. 2, 1, 33. So lyra, Prop. 3, 3, 14; Ov. M. 8, 15, et al.—**3.** *Gold-colored:* gemma nunc sanguineis, nunc auratis guttis, Plin. 37, 10, 66. Hence subst. aurata, ae, *f.* (sometimes also written orata, Fest. p. 111 and 189; cf. *au* and Schneid. Gr. 1, S. 59; whence also the appel. of Sergius: Orata *q. v.*) *A fish, the gilt-bream,* Sparus aurata, L.; Cels. 2, 18; 28; Plin. 9, 16, 25; Mart. 13, 90.

† **aurōra,** ae, *f.* [αὔριος ὥρα or aurea hora, acc. to Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96, from aureus-aër, v. the pass. under auresco].

1. *The morning, dawn, daybreak* (mostly poet.): "est autem aurora diei clarescentis exordium et primus splendor aëris, quae Graece ἠὼς dicitur," Isid. Orig. 5, 31, 14; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 8; Lucr. 2, 143; so id. 2, 579; 4, 540; 713; 5, 656; Virg. A. 3, 521; Cic. Arat. 65: ad primam auroram, Liv. 1, 7; Plin. 11, 12, 12.—Personified: *The goddess of the morning,* Gr. 'Ηώς, *daughter of Hyperion* (hence Hyperionis, Ov. F. 5, 159), *wife of Tithonus* (hence Tithonia conjux, Ov. F. 3, 403, and Tithonia, id. 4, 943), *and mother of Memnon,* Virg. A. 4, 585; 6, 535; 7, 26; Ov. F. 1, 461; Met. 13, 576 *sq.* She robbed Procris of her husband Cephalus, Ov. M. 7, 703; but soon gave him back, ib. 713.

2. Meton.: *The Eastern country, the East, the Orient:* Ov. M. 1, 61; so Claud. Laus Seren. Reg. 116; in Eutrop. 1, 427; also, *the people of the East.* Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 154; id. in Rufin. 2, 100; Bell. Gild. 61; in Eutrop. 2, 527.

aurōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum] *Of the color of gold, like gold* (post-class.): pulvis, Pallad. 1, 5, 1: arena, Lamprid. Elag. 31 *fin.;* color, Veg. 3, 17, 1.

* **aurūgĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [aurugo] *Jaundiced, yellow:* color, Coel. Aur. Tard 2, 11.

* **aurūgĭno,** are, *v. n.* [id.] *To suffer with the jaundice, to be jaundiced:* Tert. Anim. 17.

aurūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [aurum] *The jaundice:* Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 13: "*aurugo,* quam quidam regium, quidam arquatum morbum vocant," Scribon. Comp. 110; so id. ib. 127; App. Herb. 85; cf. Apul. de Orth. § 41.

aurŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [aura] *A gentle breeze;* trop.: *A small part, a little* (in Ch. Lat.): famae aurula, Tert. Anim. 28; so Graecarum literarum, Hier. Ep. 34.

* **aurŭlentus,** a, um, *adj.* [aurum] *Of the color of gold;* lux, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 6, 49.

† **aurum** ("rustici *orum,*" Fest. p. 189 and 111; cf. *au;* Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 59 *sq.;* the Ital. *oro* and Fr. *or*), i, *n.*=αὖρον [from ἄω, αὔω, whence also αὔρα; therefore, acc. to aura *no.* 4, the glittering, shining metal].

1. *Gold:* Naev. 1, 14 (in Serv. Virg. A. 2, 797): ex auro vestis, id. 2, 22 (in Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 20), et saep.—Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, *to promise mountains of gold,* Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18 Don.

2. Meton.: *Things made of gold, an ornament of gold, a golden implement, vessel:* nec domus argento fulget nec auro renidet, Lucr. 2, 27. So, **a.** Of *a golden goblet:* Virg. A. 1, 539; Ov. M. 6, 488; Juv. 5, 39; 10, 27; Stat. Th. 5, 188; and in the hendyadis: pateris libamus et auro =pateris aureis, Virg. G. 2, 192.—**b.** *A golden chain, buckle, clasp, necklace, jewelry:* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43; Ov. M. 9, 411; 14, 394.—**c.** *A gold ring:* Juv. 1, 28.—**d.** *A golden bit:* fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, Virg. A. 7, 279; so id. ib. 5, 817.—**e.** *The fleece of gold:* auro Heros Aesonius potitur, Ov. M. 7, 155.—**f.** *A golden hair-band,* κρωβύλος: Virg. A. 4, 138 Serv.—**g.** Esp. freq.: *Coined gold, money:* Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 4; Cic. Att. 12, 6: aurum omnes, victa jam pietate colunt, Prop. 3, 13, 48 *sq.*: quid non mortalia pectora cogis auri sacra fames? Virg. A. 3, 56; cf. Plin. 37, 1, 3; so Hor. Od. 2, 16, 8; 18, 36; 3, 16, 9; Sat. 2, 2, 25; 3, 109; 142; Ep. 2, 2, 179, et saep.

3. *The color* or *lustre of gold, the glimmer, gleam,* or *brightness of gold:* Ov. M. 9, 689: anguis cristis praesignis et auro, hendyadis for cristis aureis, id. ib. 3, 32: saevo cum nox accenditur auro, *by the stars gleaming with gold,* Val. Fl. 5, 369.

4. *The Golden Age:* redeant in aurum tempora priscum, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 39: subiit argentea proles, auro deterior, Ov. M. 1, 115; id. ib. 15, 260.

Aurunci, orum, *m.*=Ausones, *q. v.*, Αὔρουγκοι Tzetz., *The Aurunci,* Virg. A 11, 318; Plin. 3, 5, 9.—Whence **Aurunca,** ae, *f. An old town in Campania* (acc. to the fable, built by Auson, the son of Ulysses and Calypso, Fest. s. v. Ausoniam, p. 15): Magnus Auruncae alumnus, *i. e. the satyrist Lucilius, whose paternal city,* Suessa Aurunca, *was a colony of the Aurunci,* Juv. 1, 20 Rup.—Whence **Au**

runcus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to Aurunca, Auruncian:* senes, Virg. A. 7, 206: patres, id. ib. 727: manus, id. ib. 795: Suessa, now *Sessa*, Vell. 1, 14.

‡ **ausculari** and **ausculum,** v. osculor and osculum.

auscultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ausculto] *A listening, attending to:* Sen. Tranq. 12.—**2.** *An obeying:* Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 18.

auscultātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A hearer, listener:* * Cic. Part. Or. 3 *fin.*—**2.** *One who obeys:* App. Met. 7, p. 195, 1.

auscultātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A hearing, listening:* App. Met. 6, p. 178, 21; Fulgent. Cont. Virg. p. 142.

ausculto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens.* (euph. for aurculto, which is contracted from aurĭcŭlĭto, from auricula] *To hear any person* or *thing with attention, to listen to, give ear to,* ἀκροᾶσθαι; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 293 *sq.* (in the ante-classical period very freq., only not in Lucret.; in the class. per. extremely rare): Cato in Gell. 1, 15, 9: ausculto atque animum adverto sedulo, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 40; so id. Pseud. 1, 3, 8; id. Trin. 3, 3, 50; id. Truc. 2, 4, 46; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 20; so id. Andr. 3, 3, 4 and 5: jam scies: ausculta, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 7; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 19; id. Aul. 3, 5, 22: illos ausculto lubens, Afran. in Non. 246, 15: nec populum auscultare, * Catull. 67, 39.—* **b.** *To listen believingly to something, to give credit to a discourse, speech,* etc.: crimina, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 12.—**c.** *To listen in secret to something, to overhear, lie in wait to hear:* quid habeat sermonis, auscultabo, Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 6: omnia ego istaec auscultavi ab ostio, id. Merc. 2, 4, 9.—**d.** Of servants: *To attend* or *wait at the door,* as in Gr. ὑπακούειν: ad fores auscultato atque serva has aedis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 1: jam dudum ausculto et cupiens tibi dicere servus Pauca, reformido, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 1 Heind.

2. Alicui or abs., *To hear obediently, to obey, heed* (cf. audio *no.* 4): Var. L. L. 6, 8, 74: "auscultare est obsequi: audire ignoti quod imperant soleo, non auscultare," Non. 246, 9 *sq.*; Cato in Gell. 1, 15, 9: istos, magis audiendum quam auscultandum censeo, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 57; Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 14; id. Asin. 1, 1, 50; Curc. 2, 1, 8; Most. 3, 1, 58; 99; Mil. 2, 6, 16; Pseud. 1, 5, 38; Poen. 1, 1, 69; 1, 2, 98; Rud. 2, 6, 56; 3, 3, 32; Stich. 1, 2, 89; Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 4; Heaut. 3, 3, 24; Ad. 3, 3, 66; 5, 8, 12: mihi ausculta: vide, ne tibi desis, * Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104.—*c. Acc.:* nisi me auscultas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 36 (we should perhaps here, in accordance with the general idiom, read mi).—In *passiv. impers.: De.* Ad portum ne bitas, dico jam tibi. *Ch.* Auscultabitur, *you shall be obeyed, it shall be done,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 127.

☞ It is difficult to believe, that in the verse of Afranius: videt ludos, hinc auscultavi procul; auscultare acc. to Non. 246, 16 = videre, spectare.

‡ **Auselius,** v. Aurelius.

Auser, ĕris (Ausar, Rutil. Itin. 1, 566), Αὔσαρ, Strabo, *m.* *A tributary stream of the River Arno, in Etruria, near Lucca,* now *Serchio*, Plin. 3, 5; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 350.

Ausētānus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to the city Ausa, in* Hispania Tarraconensis (northward of Catalonia): ager, Liv. 29, 2. Hence Ausetani, *The Ausetani*, Caes. B. C. 1, 60; Liv. 21, 23; 61; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 404.

ausim, v. audeo.

Auson, v. Ausones *no.* 5.

Ausŏna, ae, *f.* *An ancient town of the Ausones, not far from Minturnae,* Liv. 9, 25.

Ausŏnes, um, *m.*, Αὔσονες, *The Ausonians, a very ancient, perhaps Greek, name of the primitive inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy;* of the same import with Aurunci [Aurunici, Auruni = Ausuni, Ausones], Opici, and Osci; cf. Fest. s. v. AUSONIAM, p. 15; Serv. Virg. A. 7, 727; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 71 *sq.*; Wachsmuth Röm. Gesch. p. 65 *sq.*—Poet.: *The name for all the inhabitants of Italy:* Stat. Silv. 4, 5, 37. Whence, **1. Ausonia,** ae, *f.*, Αὐσονία, *The country of the Ausonians, Ausonia, Lower Italy,* Ov. M. 14, 7; 15, 647; and poet. for *Italy;* Virg. A. 10, 54; Ov. F. 4, 290, et saep.—**2. Ausŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* **a.** *Ausonian:* mare, on the south coast of Italy, between the Japygian Peninsula and the Sicilian Straits, Plin. 3, 10, 15; 14, 6, 8 *no.* 6; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 13 *sq.*—**b.** In the poets, *Italian, Latin, Roman:* terra, Virg. A. 4, 349: Tybris, id. ib. 5, 83: coloni, id. Georg. 2, 385: urbes, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 56: montes, Ov. F. 1, 542: humus, *Italy*, id. ib. 5, 658: Pelorum, id. Met. 5, 350 ("quod in Italiam vergens," Mel. 2, 7, 15): imperium, *Roman*, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 72: os, *Roman language*, Mart. 9, 87: aula, *the imperial court*, id. ib. 92.—Subst. Ausonii = Ausones, *The Ausonians*, or poet. *the inhabitants of Italy:* Virg. A. 12, 834.—**3. Ausŏnĭdae,** arum, *m.* *The Ausonidae*, i. e. **a.** *The inhabitants of Ausonia:* Virg. A. 10, 564; and, **b.** Poet.: *The inhabitants of Italy:* Virg. A. 12, 121; Luc. 9, 998.—**4. Ausŏnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.* *Ausonian;* and in the poets, *Italian:* ora, Ov. F. 2, 94: aqua, Sil. 9, 187: matres, Claud. Bell. Get. 627, et al.—**5. Auson,** ŏnis, *m.* *The mythical progenitor of the Ausonians, son of Ulysses and Calypso,* Fest. s. v. AUSONIAM, p. 15; Serv. Virg. A. 3, 171. As *Adj.:* Ausone voce, *i. e. Roman, Latin*, Avien. Arat. 102.

1. Ausonius, a, um. *adj.*, v. Ausones *no.* 2.

2. Ausŏnĭus, ii, *m.* Decimus Magnus —, *A distinguished poet, rhetorician, and grammarian of the fourth century, teacher of the Emperor Gratian:* cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 227 *sq.*

auspex, ĭcis, *comm.* [a contr. of avispex, from avis-spicio] *A bird inspector, bird-seer*, i. e. *one who observes the flight, singing,* or *feeding of birds, and makes predictions* or *auguries therefrom; an augur, diviner* (cf. augur; in a lit. signif. far more rare than this): latores et auspices legis curiatae, Cic. Att. 2, 7; Hor. Od. 3, 27, 8. Of the birds from which auguries were made: (galli gallinacei) victoriarum omnium auspices, Plin. 10, 21, 24.—Since almost nothing of importance was done in Rome without consulting the auspices, auspex signifies,

2. *The author, founder, director, leader, aider, protector, favorer:* divis auspicibus coeptorum operum, Virg. A. 3, 20; so id. ib. 4, 45; Ovid. F. 1, 615: auspice Musa, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 13: nil desperandum est Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, id. Od. 1, 7, 27; Ov. F. 1, 26.—**b.** As *t. t., The person who witnessed the marriage contract, the reception of the marriage portion, took care that the marriage ceremonies were rightly performed,* etc., *the groomsman,* παρανύμφιος: "nihil fere quondam majoris rei nisi auspicato ne privatim quidem gerebatur: quod etiam nunc nuptiarum auspices declarant, qui re omissa, nomen tantum tenent," Cic. Div. 1, 16; cf. Val. Max. 2, 1, *no.* 1; Serv. Virg. A. 1, 346; Plaut. Casin. prol. 86: nubit genero socrus nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, *etc.*, Cic. Clu. 5 *fin.*; so Liv. 42, 12; Tac. A. 11, 27; 15, 37; Suet. Claud. 26; Juv. 10, 336 Schol. Luc. 2, 371 Schol., and in *gen. fem.* Claud. in Rufin. 1, 1, 83: cf. pronubus; auctor *no.* 8, c, and Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 413.

3. *The beginning* (post-class.): Eumen. Pan. Const. 3; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 3.

4. Adj.: *Fortunate, favorable, auspicious, lucky* (post-class.): clamor, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 610: victoria, id. VI. Cons. Honor. 653: purpura, id. Ep. ad Seren. 57.

auspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [auspicor] *Of favorable foreboding* or *omen, auspicious* (post-class.): Arn. 4, p. 131; id. 7, 3, 237.

auspĭcālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to divination, suitable for auguries, auspicial:* pisciculus, Plin. 32, 1, 1: dies, Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 6.—* *Adv.* auspĭcālĭter = auspicato, *With the appropriate taking of auguries:* Hyg. Limit. constit. p. 153 Goes.

auspicato, v. auspicor, *fin.*

1. auspicatus, a, um, v. auspicor, *fin.*

* **2. auspĭcātus,** ūs, *m.* [auspicor] *The taking of auspices, augury:* Pici in auspicatu magni, Plin. 10, 18, 20 (concerning Cic. Rep. 2, 29, v. Moser).

auspĭcium, ii, *n.* [auspex] *The observation of the birds bred for auspices, augury from birds, auspices* (cf. augurium): Naev. 4, 2 (in Non. 468, 28); Enn. Ann. 1, 95–113: pullarium in auspicium mittit. Liv. 10, 40, et saep.; cf. the class. passages, Cic. Div. 1, 47 *sq.*; 2, 34 *sq.*; Liv. 6, 41. So auspicium habere, *to have the right of taking auspices* (which, in the performance of civil duties, was possessed by all magistrates, but, in a campaign, only by the commander-in-chief): OMNES. MAGISTRATVS. AVSPICIVM. IVDICIVMQVE. HABENTO., Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*: quod nemo plebejus auspicia haberet, Liv. 4, 6. Of the commander-in-chief: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 37: ut gesserit rempublicam ductu, imperio, auspicio suo, id. ib. 41; so id. ib. 2, 2, 25; Liv. 5, 46; 8, 31; 10, 7; 41, 28, et al.; Liv. 21, 40: recepta signa ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii, Tac. A. 2, 41; Plin. 2, 67, 67: alia ductu meo, alia imperio auspicioque perdomui, Curt. 6, 3; Suet. Aug. 21 Ruhnk. Hence for *the chief command, guidance:* tuis auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 254 Schmid; Ov. M. 15, 822.—And, in gen., *Right, power, inclination, will:* me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam Auspiciis et sponte meas componere curas, *etc.*, Virg. A. 4, 340: Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus Auspiciis, id. ib. 4, 103 ("*aequali potestate,*" Serv.).

2. *A sign, omen, a divine premonition* or *token:* liquido exeo foras auspicio, avi sinistra, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 2; so id. Pseud. 2, 4, 72: optimum, id. Stich. 3, 2, 6; Cic. de Sen. 4: melius, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 88: bonum, Catull. 45, 19: vanum, Prop. 1, 3, 28: felix, Just. 1, 10, et al. So auspicium facere, of things which give signs, tokens, omens: augurium haec (mustela) facit, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 10: cur aliis a laeva, aliis a dextera datum est avibus, ut ratum auspicium facere possint? Cic. Div. 2, 38; Liv. 1, 34 *fin.*—Poet.: cui (diviti) si vitiosa libido fecerit auspicium, *if a faulty inclination, a humorous desire gave him a token* (viz. for changing), *urged him to a new decision*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86.—Since the auspicium preceded every important act, it signifies,

3. Trop. the same as initium: *The beginning* (cf. auspicor *no.* 3, and auspex *no.* 3): auspicia belli a parricidio incipientes, Just. 26, 2, 2: auspicia regni a parricidio coepit, id. 27, 1.

auspico, are, v. the follg. *fin.*

auspĭcor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [auspex, like auguror from augur] *To make an observation of birds, to take the auspices:* Gracchus quum pomoerium transiret, auspicari est oblitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: tripudio auspicari, id. Div. 1, 35; id. 2, 36: Fabio auspicanti aves non addixere, Liv. 27, 16 *fin.*; id. 4, 6; 6, 41; 22, 1; 31, 7 *fin.*, et al.

2. Aliquid or abs., also *c. Inf.:* *To make a beginning, for the sake of good omens, to begin, enter upon a thing* (so first freq. after the Aug. per.): ipsis Cal. Januariis auspicandi causa omne genus operis instaurant, Col. 11, 2, 98: auspicandi gratia tribunal ingredi, Tac. A. 4, 36: non auspicandi causa, sed studendi, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8; cf. Ov. F. 1, 165 *sq.*: auspicatus est et jurisdictionem, Suet. Ner. 7: auspicabar in Virginem (aquam) desilire, Sen. Ep. 83.—Hence with the omission of the access. notion of a religious rite (cf. auspicium *no.* 3).

3. In gen., *To begin, enter upon a thing:* auspicari culturarum officia, Col. 11, 2, 3; id. 3, 1, 1: homo a suppliciis vitam auspicatur, Plin. H. N. 7 prooem. § 3: se militiam, Suet. Aug. 38: cantare, id. Ner 22.—Trop.: auspicari gradum senatorium per militiam, *to attain to, receive it, through military services*, Sen. Ep. 47.

☞ **a.** Act. access. form auspico, are: *To take auspices:* ubei quom praetor advenit, auspicat auspicium prosperum, Naev. 4, 2 (Non. 468, 28); Caecil. in Non. l. l.; so Atta, ib.; Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 12 mustelam, *to receive, accept as an augury*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 46: super aliqua re, Gell. 3, 2.—**b.** Pass.: Here belongs (*a*) the *abl. abs.* auspicato, *after a suitable taking of auguries:* Romulus non solum auspicato urbem condidisse, sed ipse etiam optimus augur fuisse traditur, Cic. Div. 1, 2; so id. ib. 16 (perh. also Rep. 2, 29, v. Mos. in h. l.); Liv. 6, 41; Tac. H. 1, 84; 3, 72, et al.—(*β*) Auspĭcātus, a, um, as *Part. Devoted, consecrated by auguries:* auspicato in loco, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4: non auspicatos contudit impetus nostros, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 9: auspicata comitia, Liv. 26, 2, et al.—And (*γ*) acc. to auspicor *no.* 3. *Begun:* in bello male auspicato, Just. 4, 5.—(*δ*) Auspĭcātus, a, um, as *Pa. Fortunate, favorable, lucky, prosperous, auspicious:* quum Liviam auspicatis reipublicae ominibus duxisset uxorem, Vell. 2, 79, 2.—*Comp.* Catull. 45, 26; Plin. 13, 22, 38.—*Sup.* Quint. 10, 1, 85; Plin. Ep. 10, 28, 2; Tac. G. 11.—*Adv.:* ut ingrediare auspicato, *at a fortunate moment, in a lucky hour*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 57; Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 12.—*Comp.:* auspicatius, Plin. 3, 11, 16; 7, 9, 7.

* **austellus,** i, *m. dim.* [auster] *A gentle south wind:* Lucil. in Non. 98, 22.

1. auster, tri, *m.* [ἄω, αὔω, to dry up, to make dry] *A dry, hot south wind* (opp. to the *aquilo*, north wind): auster fulmine pollens, Lucr. 5, 744: validus, id. 1, 898; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 15: vehemens, Cic. Att. 16, 7: turbidus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4: nubilus, Prop. 2, 16, 56: humidus, *bringing or producing rain*, Virg. G. 1, 462; so pluvius, Ov. M. 1, 66; hence also frigidus, Virg. G. 4, 261; Prop. 2, 26, 36: hibernus, Tib. 1, 1, 47, et saep.—**2.** Meton.: *The south country, the south:* in aquilonis austrive partibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 20 *fin.*; so Var. L. L. 9, 18 *fin.*; Plin. 2, 9, 6.

2. auster = austerus, q. v.

austĕrālis, is, *f. A plant*, usually called sisymbrium, App. Herb. 105.

austēre, *adv. Rigidly, severely;* v. austerus.

austērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [austerus] (perh. not before the Aug. period) **1.** Of taste: *Sourness, harshness:* Col. 11, 2, 68: vini, Plin. 12, 2, 4 *no.* 3, and ib. 6, 8 *no.* 3: caepae, id. 19, 6, 32: picis, id. 14, 1, 3; Pall. 1, 35, 11; and in plur., id. ib. 1, 35, 8.—**2.** Of colors: *Darkness, dinginess:* Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 18; id. 9, 38, 62; 35, 11, 29.—**3.** Trop.: *Severity, austerity, rigor:* magistri, Quint. 2, 2, 5; Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5.

* **austērŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [austerus] *Somewhat harsh:* trop.: App. Flor. *no.* 20.

† **austērus,** a, um, *adj.* (auster, Scribon. Comp. 188.—*Sup.* austerrimus, Messala Corv. de Progen. Aug. 5) = αὐστηρός, *That affects the tongue, contracting it, harsh, sour, tart* (so not before the Aug. per.): vinum nigrum, Cels. 3, 24: austerior gustus, Col. 12, 12, 2: herba austero sapore, Plin. 25, 5, 20: vinum austerissimum, Scrib. Compos, 142.—***b.** Transf. to the smell: *Pungent:* balsami succus: odore austerus, Plin. 12, 25, 54.—**c.** Of color: *Deep, dark:* sunt autem colores austeri aut floridi, Plin. 35, 6, 12; id. ib. 11, 29.

2. Trop.: *Severe, rigid, strict, austere;* as antith. to effeminate, wanton (not before Cic.): illo austero more ac modo, Cic. Coel. 14; id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: austerior et gravior esse potuisset, id. Pis. 29, 71: nec gravis austeri poena cavenda viri (the discourse is of a Laconian), Prop. 3, 14, 24.—Of discourse: *severe, rough:* ita sit nobis ornatus et suavis orator, ut suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam, non dulcem atque decoctam (the epithet borrowed from wine), *that he may have a severe and solid, not a luscious and effeminate sweetness*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26: austera poemata, Hor. A. P. 342: oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 128 Spald. And of style in statuary: genus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 7.

3. As the opp. of kindness, pleasantness: *Severe, gloomy, dark, sad, troublesome, hard, irksome* (so first after the beginning of the Aug. per.): labor, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12: quaelibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop. 4, 11, 49: aeger omnem austeram curationem recusans, Plin. 24, 7, 28.—* *Adv.* austere, acc. to *no.* 2: agit mecum austere et Stoice Cato, Cic. Mur. 35, 74.

austrālis, e, *adj.* [auster *no.* 2] *Southern:* regio, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: cingulus, *i. e. the torrid zone*, id. Rep. 6, 20: ora, the same, id. Tusc. 1, 28: polus, Ov. Met. 2, 132: nimbi, id. Pont. 4, 4, 1: annus, *Egyptian*, Claud. Eutrop. 1, 403.

Austrānĭa, ae, *f. An island of the north of Germany*, also called *Glessaria*, now *the island of Ameland, in West Friesland*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, *fin.*

* **austrĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [auster-fero], *Bringing the south wind:* vertex, Sil. 12, 2.

austrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [auster *no.* 2] *Southern* (poet.; also freq. in post-Aug. prose; esp. in Pliny): calores, Virg. G. 2, 271: dies, *on which the south wind blows*, Col. 11, 2, 37; Plin. 17, 2, 2: piscis (a constellation), Col. 11, 2, 63: coelum, Plin. 16, 26, 46: flatus, id. 17, 2, 2: tempus, id. 2, 47, 47: vertex, *the south pole*, id. 2, 68, 68, et al. Also subst. austrina, orum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *The southern region of a country:* Austrina Cypri, Plin. 6, 34, 39: Sardiniae, ib.: Cappadociae, ib.

‡ **Austro-Africus,** i, *m.* [auster] *The south-southwest wind:* Gr. Λιβόνοτος, between the Auster and the Africus, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 7 (Plin. 2, 47, 46, and Sen. Q. N. 5, 16 *fin.* call it libonotos, and the latter says expressly: "libonotos, qui apud nos sine nomine est").

‡* **austrō-nŏtĭus,** ii, *m.* [auster] (*sc.* polus) *The south pole*, Isid. Orig. 3, 32; 36; 13, 5, 5 (in the latter passage also once AUSTRONŎTUS).

ausum, v. audeo, *Pa.*

1. ausus, a, um, v. audeo, *Pa.*

2. ausus, ūs, *m.* [audeo] *Hazard* (* *attempt*): Petr. Sat. 123, 184; Impp. Leo et Anthem. Cod. 1, 2, 14.

aut, *conj.* [kindred with the Gr. αὖ, αὖτις] *Or;* and repeated: aut.... aut, *either.... or:* it puts in the place of a previous assertion another, objectively and absol. antithetical to it, while *vel* indicates that the contrast rests upon the subjective opinion or choice between the given objects: omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se posse profitetur, aut eloquentiae nomen relinquendum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 2 (cf. on the contrary, Tac. G. 8: quae neque confirmare argumentis, neque refellere in animo est: ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addat fidem). Ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. de Sen. 16, 57; Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 19: id. Heaut. 3, 1, 11 *sq.:* aut, quidquid igitur eodem modo concluditur, probabitis, aut ars ista nulla est, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 96: partem planitiae aut Jovis templum aut oppidum tenet, Liv. 44, 6: terra in universum aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5: quis umquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? Cic. Manil. 11, 31.—**b.** Also more than twice repeated: aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, aut ad philosophos, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 29; id. Ad. 1, 1, 7 and 8; so four times in Lucr. 4, 936 *sq.;* five times, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28; N. D. 3, 12, 30; Prop. 3, 21, 26.—**c.** Sometimes two disjunctive phrases with aut.... aut are placed together: Assentior Crasso, ne aut de C. Laelii, soceri mei, aut de hujus generi aut arte aut gloria detraham, Cic. Or. 1, 9, 35: res ipsa et reipublicae tempus aut me ipsum, quod nolim, aut alium quempiam aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, id. Pis. 39, 94.—**d.** In negative clauses for neque.... neque: ne aut ille alserit, aut uspiam ceciderit aut praefregerit aliquid, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11: neque enim sunt aut obscura aut non multa post commissa, Cic. Catil. 1, 6, 15; id. Off. 1, 20, 66; so id. ib. 1, 11, 36; 20, 68; de Or. 2, 45, 189; Tac. A. 3, 54; 14, 58; Germ. 13; Suet. Caes. 58; Ner. 34; Curt. 4, 15, 28, et al.—**e.** In interrogations; quomodo aut geometres cernere ea potest, quae aut nulla sunt, aut internosci a falsis non possunt, aut is, qui fidibus utitur, explere numeros et conficere versus? Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 22; so id. de Or. 1, 9, 37; Rosc. Am. 40, 118; N. D. 1, 43, 121.—**f.** In comparative clauses: talis autem simulatio vanitati est conjunctior, quam aut liberalitati aut honestati, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 44.

2. Placed singly, *aut* sometimes joins to something more important that which is less so; *i. e.* it indicates that if a previous assertion should not prove true, still another takes or may take its place: *Or at least* (Virg. A. 1, 69 *sq.*): *Incute vim ventis, submersasque obrue puppes, aut age diversas, et disjice corpora ponto.* Furens Juno et irata, quod gravissimum credebat, optavit, deinde quod secundum intulit, Diom. p. 411 P.: quaero, num injuste aut improbe fecerit, *or at least unfairly*, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54: a se postulari aut exspectari aliquid suspicantur, id. ib. 2, 20, 69: quare vi aut clam agendum est, *or at least by stealth*, id. Att. 10, 12: profecto cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium fidem mutavissent, Sall. J. 56, 6; Liv. 6, 18: pars a centurionibus aut praetoriarum cohortium militibus caesi, Tac. A. 1, 30: potentia sua numquam aut raro ad impotentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29.

3. It is used to connect something which must take place, if that which is previously stated does not: *Or, otherwise, else, in the contrary case*, alioquin: nunc manet insontem gravis exitus: aut ego veri Vana feror, Virg. A. 10, 630; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 76; Plin. 2, 70, 71: effodiuntur bulbi ante ver: aut deteriores fiunt, id. 19, 5, 30; so Quint. 1, 12, 5; 2, 17, 9; Suet. Caes. 66.

4. For explaining or correcting an expression which is too gen. or inaccurate: *Or rather, or more accurately:* de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33: ib. 5, 20, 57; id. Acad. 2, 8, 23: et scilicet tua libertas disserendi amissa est, aut is es, qui in disputando non tuum judicium sequare, id. Leg. 1, 13, 36. Hence sometimes potius is added: nemo est injustus, aut incauti potius habendi sunt improbi, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40: coenaene causa, aut tuae mercedis gratia nos nostras aedes postulas comburere? *or rather*, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 11.—In this signif. aut sometimes begins a new clause: Potestne igitur quisquam dicere, inter eum, qui doleat et eum, qui in voluptate sit, nihil interesse? Aut ita qui sentiat, non apertissime insaniat? *or is not rather*, etc., Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 21: quid est enim temeritate turpius? Aut quid tam temerarium tamque indignum sapientis gravitate atque constantia, quam, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 1; id. Fin. 4, 26, 72; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 3 Corte.

5. Only in the poets neque... aut sometimes takes the place of neque... neque: neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, ne finge, fugam; nec conjugis umquam Praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera veni, Virg. A. 4, 339: si neque avaritiam, neque sordes, aut mala lustra objiciet vere quisquam mihi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68 Bentl.; Lucan. 1, 287: nam neque plebejam aut dextro sine numine cretam Servo animam, Stat. Silv. 1, 4, 66; so Val. Fl. 1, 17.

6. Only the poets connect by aut... vel, vel... aut, instead of aut... aut, or vel... vel (in prose writers the two particles are unconnected with each other): quoties te vetui Argyrippum compellare aut contrectare colloquive aut contui? Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 19; so Ov. M. 13, 919: tellus aut hisce, vel istam, quae facit ut laedar, mutando perde figuram, Ov. M. 1, 546; Mart. 3, 3, 3: aut appone dapes, Vare, vel aufer opes, id. 4, 77, 6; Sil. 16, 32.

7. In connection with other particles: **a.** Aut etiam for the completion of an assertion (cf. above *no.* 4): quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam Xenocratem, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 51; id. Off. 1, 9, 28; id. Part. Or. 14 *fin.:* etsi omnia aut scripta esse a tuis arbitror, aut etiam nunciis ac rumore perlata, id. Att. 4, 1.—So with one aut: quod de illo acceperant, aut etiam suspicabantur, Cic. Fam. 1, 19, 36; so id. Div. 2, 26; Cels. 4, 18: si modo sim (orator) aut etiam quicumque sim, Cic. Or. 3, 12; id. de Or. 1, 17, 76.—**b.** Aut certe, for the restricting of a declaration (cf. *no.* 2): ac video hanc primam ingressionem meam aut reprehensionis aliquid, aut certe admirationis habituram, Cic. Or. 3, 11; Top. 17, 64: quo enim uno vincebamur a victa Graecia, id aut ereptum illis est aut certe nobis cum illis communicatum, id. Brut. 73; so Dolabella in Cic. Fam. 9, 9; Liv. 2, 1; 40, 46; Cels. 1, 2; 5, 26; Prop. 3, 21, 29. In Plaut. once aut modo: Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 22.—**c.** Aut vero for connecting a more important thought: *Or indeed, or truly:* quem tibi aut hominem, aut vero deum, auxilio futurum putas? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35; so id. de Or. 1, 9, 36.—* **d.** Aut ne... quidem: ego jam aut rem, aut ne spem quidem exspecto, Cic. Att. 3, 22 *fin.*—* **e.** Aut quidem: Suet. Caes. 66.

☞ In the poets sometimes in the second place in the clause: Saturni aut sacram me tenuisse diem, Tib. 1, 3, 18: justos aut reperire pedes, id. 2, 5, 112; Lucan. 2, 362.

More upon this word, v. in Hand Turs. I. p. 525–558.

autem, *conj.* [kindred with *αὖ, αὖτις, ἀτάρ*, at; v. at] *But, on the contrary, but on the other hand, yet, however, nevertheless;* sometimes an emphasized *and:* like *at*, it joins to a preceding thought a new one, varying from it (both as entirely antithetical and as simply different; v. at), and has its place not at the beginning, but after one or more words of the added clause; v. *fin.* (differing from the restricting *sed* just as *at;* v. at *init.*, and cf. Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: Popilius imperator tenebat provinciam; in cujus exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat. Quum autem Popilio videretur unam dimittere legionem, Catonis quoque filium... dimisit. Sed quum amore pugnandi in exercitu permansisset, Cato ad Popilium scripsit, *etc.*) (most freq. in philos. lang.; in the poets, very rare).

1. In joining an entirely antithetical thought: *But, on the contrary;* at quidem, at vero, *δὲ δή*, esp. freq. with the pronouns ego, tu, ille, qui, *etc.:* Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 9: nam injusta ab justis impetrare non decet, justa autem ab injustis petere insipientia 'st, id. Amph. prol. 35: ego hic cesso, quia ipse nihil scribo: lego autem libentissime, Cic. Fam. 16, 22; id. de Or. 1, 25, 115; Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 43: i sane cum illo, Phrygia; tu autem, Eleusium, huc intro abi ad nos, id. Aul. 2, 5, 7; Capt. 2, 3, 4; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 58; Mil. 4, 4, 13; Epid. 5, 2, 7; Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 61: mihi ad enarrandum hoc argumentum est comitas, si ad auscultandum vostra erit benignitas. Qui autem auscultare nolit, exsurgat foras, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 1; so id. Ep. 2, 2, 95; Capt. 3, 4, 24; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 22: e principio oriuntur omnia; ipsum autem nulla ex re alia nasci potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54.

2. In joining a thought that is simply different: *But, moreover, on the other hand* (* *also, too*): Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 91: quum Speusippum, sororis filium, Plato philosophiae quasi heredem reliquisset, duos autem praestantissimos studio et doctrina, Xenocratem Chalcedonium et Aristotelem Stagiritem, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 17; id. Off. 1, 5, 16: Alexandrum consultum, cui relinqueret regnum, voluisse optimum deligi, judicatum autem ab ipso optimum Perdiccam, cui anulum tradidisset, Curt. 10, 6, 16. So in adducing an example to a rule: Quint. 4, 1, 66 Spald. So also in passing from a particular to a general thought: et sane plus habemus quam capimus. Insatiabilis autem avaritiae est, Curtius 8, 8, 8. And so

3. In every kind of transition or change by which the discourse is continued (in the philos. works of Cicero very freq.; in his Orations rare): Cic. Or. 5, 18: hic (pater) prout ipse amabat literas, omnibus doctrinis, quibus puerilis aetas impertiri debet, filium erudivit: erat autem in puero summa suavitas oris, Nep. Att. 1, 2. Also in questions: Cic. Clu. 60, 167.—Freq. several times repeated: expetuntur autem divitiae cum ad usus vitae necessarios tum ad perfruendas voluptates: in quibus autem major est animus, in iis pecuniae cupiditas spectat ad opes, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 8 Heus.; cf. Wopkens' Lectt. Tull. p. 53 and 122; Mel. procem. 2.

4. In repeating a word from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: admoneri me satis est: admonebit autem nemo alius nisi reipublicae tempus, Cic. Pis. 38, 94: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, liberine vivamus, an mortem obeamus, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24. So esp. in impassioned discourse: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 84: humanum amare est, humanum autem ignoscere est, id. Merc. 2, 2, 48; id. Pseud. 4, 8, 1: quot potiones mulsi! quot autem prandia! id. Stich. 1, 3, 68; id. Epid. 5, 2, 6: qua pulchritudine urbem, quibus autem opibus praeditam, servitute oppressam tenuit civitatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57.

5. Like sed, vero, igitur, *etc.*, in resuming a train of thought interrupted by a parenthesis: omnino illud honestum, quod ex animo excelso magnificoque quaerimus, animi efficitur non corporis viribus: exercendum tamen corpus et ita efficiendum est, ut obedire consilio rationique possit in exsequendis negotiis et in labore tolerando: honestum autem id, quod exquirimus, totum est positum in animi cura, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 23; so id. ib. 43, 153.—But also,

6. In connecting a parenthetical clause itself: quae autem nos ut recta aut recte facta dicamus, si placet (illi autem appellant *κατορθώματα*) omnes numeros virtutis continent, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24; Liv. 6, 1, 10; Curt. 4, 6, 2.

7. In enumerations, for the purpose of adding an important circumstance: magnus dicendi labor, magna res, magna dignitas, summa autem gratia, Cic. Mur. 13, 29: animis omnes tenduntur insidiae .... vel ab ea, quae penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, imitatrix boni, voluptas, malorum autem mater omnium, *yea, the parent of all evil*, id. Leg. 1, 17 *fin.* Goer.; id. N. D. 2, 22, 58: docet ratio mathematicorum luna quantum absit a proxima Mercurii stella, multo autem longius a Veneris, id. Div. 2, 43, 91.

8. In logical syllogisms, to join the minor proposition (the assumptio *or* propositio minor; cf. atque *no.* II. 8, and atqui *no.* 5): aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem non, igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud: non autem hoc: illud igitur, Cic. Top. 14, 56: si lucet, lucet: lucet autem, lucet igitur, id. Acad. 2, 30, 96: si dicis te mentiri verumque dicis, mentiris: dicis autem te mentiri verumque dicis: mentiris igitur, id. ib.; id. Top. 2, 9; id. Tusc. 5, 16, 47.

9. Like the Gr. *δή* in adding an emphatic question (most freq. in the comic poets): quem te autem deum nominem? Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 126; Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 5; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 10: quomodo autem moveri animus ad appetendum potest, si id, quod videtur, non percipitur? *πῶς δή;* Cic. Acad. 2, 8, 25; so id. Fam. 7, 12, 5: veni ad Caesarem: quis est autem Caesar? Flor. 3, 10, 11.—So, **b.** In questions of rebuke, reproach: Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 70: pergin' autem? id. Amph. 1, 3, 21: *Th.* Ego non tangam meam? *Ch.* Tuam autem, furcifer? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 28.—**c.** In a question where a correction is made: num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? (* *Witness did I say?*) num accusator? Cic. Rab. Post. 5, 10; Plin. Pan. 28: quid tandem isti mali in tam tenera insula non fecissent? non fecissent autem? imo quid ante adventum meum non fecerunt? Cic. Att. 6, 2; so id. ib. 5, 13; 7, 1; Liv. 21, 44.—Hence in the poets sometimes,

10. In interrogations sed autem are connected: sed autem quid si hanc hinc abstulerit quispiam sacram urnam Veneris? Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 15; id. Truc. 2, 3, 14; Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 11: sed quid ego haec autem nequidquam ingrata revolvo? * Virg. A. 2, 101.—Once ast autem: Cic. Prognost. frgm. in Prisc. p. 1170 P. (IV. 2, p. 555 Orell.).—And so also,

11. With interjections: heia autem inimicos! Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 20: ecce autem litigium (* *but lo!*), id. Men. 5, 2, 34; so id. Curc. 1, 2, 41; Most. 2, 1, 35, Mil. 2, 2, 48; Most. 3, 1, 131; 146; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6 Ruhnk.: ecce autem subitum divortium, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; so id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; Leg. 1, 2, 5; Rep. 1, 35; Or. 9, 30; Liv. 7, 35: eccere autem capite nutat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 52; so id. Pers. 2, 4, 29: eccui autem non proditur revertenti? Cic. Mur. 33, 68.

☞ In good prose writers autem has in gen. its place after the first word of a clause; but if several words, a subst. and prep., the verb esse with the predicate, a word with a negative, *etc.*, together form one idea, then autem stands after the second or third word. But the comic poets allow themselves greater liberty, and sometimes place this particle, without any necessity in the nature of the clause, in the third or fourth place; but autem is never found at the beginning of a phrase; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 39.

See more upon this word in Hand Turs I. p. 558–588.

† **authenta,** ae, *m* = *αὐθέντης*, *A chief, prince, head:* Fulgent. Continent. Virg. p. 161 Muncker.

† **authentĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *αὐθεντικός*, *That comes from the author, authentic, original, genuine* (in the jurists and Church fathh.): testamentum, *the original of a will*, Ulp. Dig. 29, 3, 12: tabulae, the same, id. ib. 10, 2, 4. Also subst. authenticum, i, *n.* *The original writing, the original*, Paul. Dig. 22, 4, 2.

† **authepsa,** ae, *f.* = *αὐθέψης* [*αὐτός-ἕψω*, a self-cooker], *A utensil for cooking* (somewhat like our tea and coffee urns): in quibus (vasis) est authepsa illa, quam tanto pretio nuper mercatus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: argenteae, Lamprid. Elag. 19.

author, authoritas, *etc.*, v. auctor, auctoritas, *etc.*

† **autochthŏnes,** um, *m.* = *αὐτόχθονες*, *Native-born, aborigenes*, indigenae App. Met. 11, p. 259.

† **autŏgrăphus,** a, um, *adj.* = *αὐτόγραφος*, *Written with one's own hand original, autographal:* epistola, Suet. Aug. 71: literae, id. ib. 87. Also subst. autographum, i, *n.* *An autograph*, Symm. Ep. 3, 11.

Autŏlŏles, um, *m.* *A people in Mauretania* (* or, rather, *A Getulian people, on the west coast of Africa, north and south of Mount Atlas*), Plin. 5, 1, 2; 6, 31 *fin.*; Lucan. 4, 677; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 356: Sil. 3, 306; Sid. Carm. 5, 337.

Autŏlўcus, i, *m.*, Αὐτόλυκος, *Son of Mercury and Chione, father of Anticlea;* accordingly, *maternal grandfather of Ulysses* (cf. Hom. Od. 11, 85), *a very dextrous robber, who could transform himself into various shapes*, Ov. M. 11, 313; Serv. Virg. A. 2, 79; Mart. 8, 59. Hence meton.: *A thievish man:* Autolyco hospiti aurum credidi, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 41.

autŏmătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [automaton] *Of* or *pertaining to an automaton, automatous;* hence subst.: **a.** Automatarius, ii, *m.* *A maker of automata*, Orell. *no.* 4150; and, **b.** Automatarium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* opus) *Automaton-work*, Paul. Dig. 30, 41 *fin.*

† **autŏmătus,** um (os, on), *adj.* = *αὐτόματος*, *Acting from its own impulse, voluntary, spontaneous:* plausus, Petr. S. 50, 1. Hence subst. automaton or. -um, *A self-moving machine, an automaton:* Vitr. 9, 9; Petr. S. 54, 4; so id. ib. 140, 10; * Suet. Claud. 34 *fin.*

Autŏmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, Αὐτομέδων, *A son of Diores, and charioteer of Achilles*, Virg. A. 2, 477. Hence meton. for *A charioteer*, in gen., Cic. Rosc. Am. 35; Juv. 1, 61.

Autŏnŏe, es, *f.*, Αὐτονόη, *Daughter of Cadmus, wife of Aristaeus, and mother of Actaeon*, Ov. M. 3, 720; Ibis. 471.—Whence **Autŏnŏēĭus** heros = Actaeon, Ov. M. 3, 198.

† **autŏpўrus** (os), i, *m.* = *αὐτόπυρος*, *A coarse wheat bread, made of unbolted flour*, Plin. 22, 25, 68; Petr. S. 66, 2.

autor, autoritas, *etc.*, v. auctor, *etc.*

autumnalis, -nesco, -nitas, -no, -num, -nus, v. auctumnalis, *etc.*

autŭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [from ai tumo, as a lengthened form of ajo; cf. negumo for nego, and for the ending tumo, cf. aedĭtumus, finitumus, maritumus, *etc.*; v. aestimo] orig., *To say aye, to affirm*, opp. to *nego*, to say nay, to give a negative; hence, with the idea entirely generalized, *to say something asserting it, to assert, aver, relate, say, name* (mostly ante-class.; esp. freq. in Plaut.; not used by Cic.): Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 21: factum hic esse id non negat, et deinde facturum autumat, Ter. Heaut. Prol. 19: flexa non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. in Non. 237, 3; so Lucil. ib.: aut hic est, aut hic affore actutum autumo, id. ib.: quas (res) si autumem omnes, nimis longus sermo sit, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 8; id. Amph. 1, 1, 150; ib. 260; Capt. 4, 2, 5; 111; 5, 2, 2; 8; Epid. 5, 1, 37; Bacch. 4, 7, 24; Men. prol. 8; Merc. 5, 2, 103; Pers. 1, 3, 71; 2, 2, 32; Pseud. 4, 2, 28; Rud. 3, 3, 42; Trin. 2, 2, 48; 3, 2, 77; 3, 3, 15: te esse Thyburtem autumant, * Catull. 44, 2: bene quam meritam esse autumas, dicis male mereri (* acc. to others, *believe, think*), Auct. ap. Cic. Or. 49 *fin.* (repeated, Top. 13 *fin.*) (* Hor. S. 2, 3, 45): ab Elissa Tyria, quam quidam Dido autumant, Carthago conditur, Vell. 1, 6 Ruhnk. —Once in pass.: quasi salsa muriatica esse autumantur, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32.

Auvŏna, ae, *f.* *A river in Britain*, now *the Avon*, Tac. A. 12, 31; cf. Mann. Brit. p. 179.

* **auxĭlĭābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [auxilior] *Inclined to give aid, aiding, helping, helpful*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 10 Elm.

auxĭlĭāris, e, *adj.* [auxilium] **1.** *Suitable for aid, furnishing aid, aiding, helping, assisting, auxiliary*: undae, Ov. M. 1, 275: Dea (*sc.* Lucinia), id. ib. 9, 699: numen, Luc. 6, 523: carmen, *a formula of incantation in aid of Jason*, Ov. M. 7, 138; cf. Plin. 28, 2, 4: arma (poet. periphrastically for the prosaic auxilia; v. below), *auxiliaries*, Ov. M. 6, 424: aera, *the cymbals, trumpets, kettles*, etc., *by the rattling of which the ancients believed that they were able to drive away an eclipse of the moon*, id. ib. 4, 333: oleum auxiliare lethargicis, Plin. 23, 4, 40, et al.: auxiliaria fulmina, quae advocata seu advocantium bono veniunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49 *fin.*: auxiliares milites, cohortes, *etc.*, or absol. auxiliares, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries* (freq. opp. to legiones): "auxiliares dicuntur in bello socii Romanorum exterarum nationum," Fest. p. 15: cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 63; Tac. A. 12, 39: equites, Tac. A. 1, 39 *fin.* Abs. auxiliares, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; B. C. 1, 78; Vell. 2, 112; Liv. 30, 34; Tac. Agr. 18; Just. 2, 9, 9. Whence the Adj. auxiliaris, e, signifies

2. *Of* or *pertaining to auxiliaries*: stipendia, Tac. A. 2, 52; so id. ib. 11, 18: aes *or* stipendium (the lect. vulg. auxiliaris et diu meritus, is objectionable on account of the use of auxiliaris in the sing. as subst., not elsewh. found).

auxĭlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [auxilium] *Serviceable for aid, bringing aid, helping, aiding, auxiliary* (less freq. than the preced.): magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 6. So in milit. lang.: milites, equites, cohors, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries* (opp. to legiones): miles, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32 *fin.*: cohors, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7: Sall. J. 87; Hirt. Bell. Alex. 62; Liv. 40, 40; equites, Sall. J. 46.

* **auxĭlĭātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [auxilior] *An aiding, help*, Non. 4, 403. (?)

auxĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A helper, assistant* (post-Aug., and rare): litigantium, Quint. 12, 3, 2: haud inglorius, Tac. A. 6, 37: aegris auxiliator adest, Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 24.

* **auxĭlĭātrix**, īcis, *f.* [auxiliator] *She who aids, that which aids*: gratia, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40.

* **auxĭlĭātus**, ūs, *m.* [auxilior] *A helping, aid*: Lucr. 5, 1039.

auxĭlio, v. the follg., *fin.*

auxĭlĭor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [auxilium] *To give aid, to aid, assist, succor, help* (class., although rare; in Cic. perh. only once in his epistt.): alicui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 102: nonne id flagitium'st te aliis consilium dare tibi non posse auxiliarier? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 50; Cic. Fam. 5, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*; 4, 29; Sall. J. 24; Plin. 10, 8, 9: nihil Numantinis vires corporis auxiliatae sunt, Cic. Her. 4, 27.—**b.** In particular, of the aid of a physician, *To aid against something, to relieve, heal, cure*; constr. *c. Dat.* or *contra*: Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 23: ferulam quibusdam morbis auxiliari dicunt medici, Plin. 13, 22, 43: phalangites auxiliantur contra scorpionum ictus, id. 27, 12, 98.

☞ **a.** Act. access. form auxilio, are: alicui, Gracchus in Diom. p. 395 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.—**b.** Auxilior in pass. signif.: a me auxiliatus, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 791 and 927 P.; Vitr. 5, 8.

auxĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [augeo] *Help, aid, assistance, support, succor*: fer mi auxilium, Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2, 28: quo praesidio fretus, auxiliis quibus? Pac. in Non. 262, 32: auxilium argentarium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 103; id. Epid. 1, 2, 14: auxilium expetere, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 19 and 20, et al. So the phrases: auxilium esse alicui, *to assist one*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 17; and more freq. auxilio esse alicui, Enn. in Non. 111, 16; Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 18; 4, 105; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39; Nep. Milt. 5; Att. 11; Hor. S. 1, 4, 141; Ov. M. 12, 90, et al.: auxilium ferre alicui, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 115; Ad. 2, 1, 1; Lucr. 3, 1077; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3; (contra aliquem), id. Cat. 2, 9; Caes. B. G. 1, 13; Hor. Epod. 1, 21; Ov. M. 2, 580; 4, 693; 13, 71, et al.; once afferre, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 2: dare, Virg. A. 2, 691: auxilia portare, Sall. C. 6, 5 Kritz: auxilium sibi adjungere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: petere ab aliquo, id. Or. 41; Ov. M. 7, 507; 5. 178; 14, 461, et saep.—In plur.: quum (mare) tumet, auxiliis assidet ille (navita) suis, *instruments of aid*, i. e. *the rudder and other implements of navigation*, Ov. A. A. 3, 260: auxilia portare, Sall. l. l.: magna duo auxilia, *sources of aid*, Liv. 31, 33: ne auxilia liberorum innocentibus deessent, Quint. 7, 1, 56, et saep.

2. In milit. lang. very freq., and commonly in plur. auxilia, *Auxiliary troops, auxiliaries*; mostly composed of allies and light-armed troops; hence opp. to the legions: "auxilium appellatum est auctu, quum accesserant ei qui adjumento essent alienigenae," Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26; Veg. 2, 2; cf. auxiliares, and Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 57: quibus (copiis) rex Dejotarus imperatoribus nostris auxilia mitteret, Cic. Dejot. 8; so Sall. J. 7; Liv. 5, 5, et al.: auxiliis in mediam aciem conjectis, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: so dimittere, Sall. J. 8: accersere ab sociis, et nomine Latino, id. ib. 39; cf. ib. 84: facere mercede, Tac. A. 6, 33, et saep.—Opp. to the legions: sex legiones et magna equitum ac peditum auxilia, Cic. Parad. 6, 1; so Suet. Aug. 23; 49; Tib. 16; 30; Calig. 43; 44; Galb. 10, et al.—In sing.: Tac. A. 6, 34; so Ov. M. 11, 386.—Borrowed from milit. lang.: Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 10 *sq.*: auxilia et socios, jam pacto foedere, habebant, Lucr. 5, 1442.—**b.** But sometimes auxilia signif. in gen., *Military force, power*: Caesar confisus fama rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 106; Flor. 2, 8, 15; Just. 1, 6.

3. In medic. lang., *An antidote, remedy*, in the most extended sense of the word: corporis, Cels. 2, 9; so id. ib. 11 *fin.*; 4, 22; 5, 26, *no.* 21, et al.: adversae valetudinis, id. 1 praef.; Plin. 25, 3, 6.

4. Auxilium as a personified existence, like Fides, Salus, *etc.*, in Plaut. Cist. 1, 3.

‡ **auxilla**, "olla parvula," *A small pot*, Fest. p. 21; cf. olla.

auxim, is, it, *etc.*, v. augeo, *init.*

Auxĭmum, i, *n.* *A town of the Piceni*, now *Osimo*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Vell. 1, 15; Orell. *no.* 3868 and 3899. Hence **Auxĭmātes**, *The inhabitants of Auximum*, Caes. B. C. 1, 13; Plin. 3, 5; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 489 *sq.*

ăvāre, *adv.* *Covetously, eagerly, greedily*; v. avarus, *fin.*

Avārĭcum, i, *n.* *A large and fortified town of the Bituriges, in Gaul*, now *Bourges*, in the Dép. du Cher, Caes. B. G. 7, 13; 31; 47. Hence **Avaricensis**, e; praemia, id. ib. 47.

ăvārĭter, *adv.* *Covetously, greedily*; v. avarus, *fin.*

ăvārĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [avarus] *A greedy desire for possessions, avarice, covetousness* (opp. to *abstinentia*, Suet. Domit. 9; and periphrastically, pecuniae cupiditas, id. Vesp. 16): "est autem *avaritia* opinatio vehemens de pecunia, quasi valde expetenda sit, inhaerens et penitus insita," Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: "avaritia est injuriosa appetitio alienorum," id. Her. 4, 25: avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda luxuries, id. de Or. 2, 40: avaritia hians et imminens, *a gaping and eager avarice*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54: pueris talorum nucumque avaritia est: viris auri argentique et urbium, Sen. Const. Sap. 12: avaritiae (*sc.* nimiae parsimoniae) singulos increpans, Suet. Calig. 39, et saep.—In plur.: omnes avaritiae, *every kind of selfishness*, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75. Of gluttony: Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 13.—Trop.: gloriae, *eager desire for renown* or *glory*, Curt. 9, 2.

ăvārĭtĭes, ei, *f.*, parallel form with the preced., *Avarice*: Lucr. 3, 59; and perhaps besides only Claud. III. Cons Honor. 185.

ăvārus, a, um (*gen. plur. fem.* avarum = avararum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 9) [1. aveo, Gell. 10, 5, 13], *Eagerly desirous of something*, esp. *of possessions* (cf. abundans, appetens), *avaricious, covetous, greedy, greedy for money* (opp. to *largus*, Quadrig. in Non. 510, 20: "*avarum* et *avidum* ita discernuntur: avarum semper in reprehensione est: avidum autem malis aliquando, aliquando bonis adjungitur," Non. 442, 12 *sq.*; v., however, under *no.* b): meretrix, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 5; Catull. 110, 7; cf. Tib.: carmine formosae, pretio capiuntur avarae, Tib. 3, 1, 7: leno, Ter. Heaut. prol. 39: avarus et furax homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: semper avarus eget, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 56: quantum discordet parcus avaro, id. ib. 2, 2, 194: *c. Gen.*, publicae pecuniae, Tac. H. 1, 49: caedis, Claud. Bell. Get. 606, et saep.—Poet. transf. to inanimate things: fuge litus avarum, Virg. A. 3, 44 (*i. e.* "*avarorum*," Serv.): Troja, with reference to the perjured avarice of Laomedon, Ov. M. 11, 208 (cf. perjura Troja. Virg. A. 5, 810; Ov. M. 11, 215): fraus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 37: spes, id. ib. 11, 25: venter, id. Ep. 1, 15, 32: mare, id. Od. 3, 29, 61: Acheron, Virg. G. 2, 492: ignis, Prop. 2, 28, 56, et al.—**b.** In the poets sometimes without the access. idea of reproach, involving an active striving for something: Grajis praeter laudem nullius avaris, *eager only for glory*, Hor. A. P. 324 Hoched.: Agricola, Virg. G. 1, 48.—*Comp.* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157.—*Sup.* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37.—*Adv.* * **a.** Ante-class. form avariter, Cato and Quadrig. in Non. 510, 17; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35. Of gluttony: *Greedily*, id. Rud. 4, 7, 12; cf. avaritia.—**b.** Class. form avare, Ter. Heaut. prol. 48; Cic. Off. 3, 8 *fin.*; Nep. Lys. 4; Curt. 4, 7.—*Comp.* (*More eagerly, more greedily*), Col. 1, 7, 1.—*Sup.* Sen. Ot. Sap. 32.

ā-vĕho (in MSS. sometimes abveho; v. ab *init.*), exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* *To conduct, lead, bear*, or *carry off* or *away* (of chariots, ships, horses, *etc.*; v. veho) (class., although apparently not found in Cic.): Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 24 and 25 aliquem a patria, id. Men. 5, 9, 56: ex Samo, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 2: Athenis, id. Mil 2, 1, 36: domum, Liv. 45, 33: in finitimas urbes, id. 5, 51 *fin.*: in alias terras, Tac. H. 5, 3; so Suet. Caes. 66; Tit. 8: ad aras, Stat. Th. 6, 188. With the simple *Acc.*: penitusque alias avexerat oras, Virg. A. 1, 512 Wagn.: equites Aegyptum avexit, Liv. 31, 43.—Pass.: *To ride, be carried away, to depart*: avectus (*sc.* equo) ab suis, Liv. 9, 27: creditis avectos hostes? Virg. A. 2, 43, et al.

Avella, v. Abella.

Avellanus, v. Abella.

ā-vello, elli, *or* ulsi, ulsum, 3. (*perf.* avelli, Curt. 5, 6, 5: avulsi, Luc. 9, 764) *v. a.* *To tear off* or *away, to tear loose, to rend off, to pluck out* (class.): avellere tigna trabesque, *to tear away planks and beams*, Lucr. 6, 241: avolsa saxa montibus, *the rocks rent from the mountains*, id. 4, 141: avolsum humeris caput, Virg. A. 2, 558; so Ov. M. 3, 727; 2, 358: avolsos silices a montibus altis, Lucr. 5, 314:

avolsus radicibus oculus, id. 3, 562: poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vix avelluntur, Cic. de Sen. 19 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 4, 49 *fin.*; Hor. S. 1, 1, 58; 2, 8, 89; Ov. M. 2, 351, et al.; Plin. 4, 12, 23: Euboea avulsa Boeotiae, id. ib. 21.—Hence

2. *To take away by tearing loose, to tear away:* rus ab aliquo, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 14: pretium alicui, Hor. S. 1, 2, 104: fundum emptori, Marc. Dig. 23, 7, 17; Ulp. ib. 40, 7, 3.

3. *To separate from something by tearing loose, to remove:* aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Fontej. 17; Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 21: non potes avelli! simul, ah, simul ibimus ambo, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 81: complexu avulsus Iuli, Virg. A. 4, 616: ut avellerentur castris, Tac. A. 1, 44: se, *to tear one's self loose:* Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 39.—Trop.: aliquem a tanto errore, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 83.

ăvēna, ae, *f.* **1.** *Oats:* and specif. **a.** *The common oats,* Gr. βρόμος, Avena sativa, L.; Virg. G. 1, 77; Col. 2, 10, 32; Hor. S. 2, 6, 84.—**b.** *The wild* or *barren oats,* a weed, Gr. αἰγίλωψ, Avena fatua, L.; Cato, R. R. 37, 4; Cic. Fin. 5, 30; Virg. G. 1, 154 Serv.; "Plin. 18, 17, 44."

2. In gen. *Any stem* or *stalk of grass* or *grain, a straw,* etc.: (linum) tam gracili avena, Plin. 19, 1, 1; id. 24, 18, 103. Used for a shepherd's pipe: Ov. M. 8, 191.—Hence

3. Poet.: *The shepherd's pipe, the reed-pipe itself:* silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena, Virg. E. 1, 2; so Tibull. 3, 4, 71: est modulatus avena Carmen, Tibull. 2, 1, 53: pastor junctis pice cantat avenis, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 25: et structis cantat avenis, id. Met. 1, 677; Mart. 8, 3 *fin.*

ăvēnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [avena] *Of oats, oaten:* farina, Plin. 22, 25, 67; so id. 30, 8, 22.

* **ăvēnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to oats:* cicada, Plin. 11, 27, 32.

Avĕnĭo (Avennio Tab. Peuting.), ōnis, *f.*, Αὐενιών, *A town in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Avignon,* Mel. 2, 5, 2; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 94.

ăvens, entis, v. 1. aveo.

ăventer, *adv.* *Eagerly, earnestly;* v. 1. aveo.

Ăventīnus, i, *m.* **1.** (*sc.* mons) *The Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Coelian Hills;* until the reign of Ancus Marcius, without the city proper, Cic. Rep. 2, 18; Sen. de Brev. Vitae 14; Gell. 13, 4. The origin of the name is uncertain (*acc. to Liv. 1, 3, it was named from Aventinus, an Alban king buried there): v. other etymologies in Var. L. L. 5, 7, 14; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 7, 657, where, besides the etymologies given and referred to, another is given from Varro. Cf. Creuz. Antiq. p. 23 *sq.*; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 367 *sq.* In *gen. neutr.* **Aventinum,** i, Liv. 1, 33; 6, 67.—Whence the Adjj.: **a. Ăventīnus,** a, um, *Of Mount Aventine, Aventinian:* cacumen, Ov. F. 4, 816: jugum, id. ib. 3, 884: arx, id. ib. 6, 728: humus, id. ib. 6, 82; Remus, since he consulted the auspices there (wherefore its summit was called Remuria, v. REMURIUS), Prop. 4, 1, 50: Diana, because she had there an ancient and very distinguished temple, id. 4, 8, 29; cf. Hor. Carm. Sec. 69; Mart. 12, 18, 3; 7, 73, 1.—**b. Ăventīnensis** (Fest. s. v. NESI, p. 178) or **Ăventīniensis** (Val. Max. 7, 3, *no.* 1); Diana, who had upon the Aventine Hill a temple, v. above.

2. *A son of Hercules,* Virg. A. 7, 656.

1. ăvĕo or **hăvĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* [from ἄω, αὔω, to blow, to breathe; cf. Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 217] *To strive after something, to long for, desire earnestly, crave:* "Avere nihil aliud est quam cupere," Fest. p. 13; Enn. in Var. L. L. 6, 8, 74. Constr. *c. Inf., Acc.,* and *abs.*: **a.** *c. Inf.*: te imitari aveo, Lucr. 3, 6: illud in his rebus quoque te cognoscere avemus, id. 2, 216: res exponere, id. 4, 780: rationem reddere, id. 3, 260; so id. 4, 1199; Hor. S. 2, 4, 1; 6, 99; Ov. M. 2, 503; Val. Fl. 2, 123; Aur. Vict. Caes. 3: valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic. Att. 1, 15; so id. ib. 2, 18; Fin. 2, 14, 46; Off. 1, 4, 13; Div. 1, 6, 11; Catull. 46, 7: avet (ara) spargier agno, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 7; Liv. 45, 39; id. 33, 32; Col. 3, 21, 6; Tac. A. 4, 71; id. ib. 12, 36.—**b.** *c. Acc.*: quia semper aves, quod abest, praesentia temnis, Lucr. 3, 970; so id. 3, 1095; 1096; Hor. S. 1, 1, 94: aveo genus legationis ut, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 15, 11 *fin.* (acc. to Gronov. Conjecture, v. Orell. in h. l.); Sil. 9, 371.—**c.** *Abs.*: et mora, quae fluvios passim refrenat aventes, *and restrains the river in its course,* Lucr. 6, 531.

2. Avens = lubens, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7.—Whence

ăventer, *adv.* *Eagerly, earnestly* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 2, 2; v. Amm. 18, 5 and 19.

2. ăvĕo (or haveo; cf. Spald. Quint. 1, 6, 21, and Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 185), ēre, *v. n.* [from the stem ΑΕΩ, with the digamma ΑFΕΩ, whence also ΑFΕΚΩ, αὔγω, augeo; or. acc. to Doed. Syn. 1, 28, a weaker form for salvere, as inversely Volsci for Osci] *To be fortunate, blessed, well;* besides once in Mamertin (v. below), used only in the *Imper.*, ave, aveto, avete (hav.), and *Inf.*, avere (hav.), as a form of salutation, both in meeting and separating, like salve and χαῖρε (hence Fest. p. 13, explains it by *gaudere*): *God bless thee, be prosperous, be well, farewell* (prob. not found in Cic.): Caesar simulatque, Have, mihi dixit, statim exposuit, *etc.*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 4: numquam dicis Ave, sed reddis, Mart. 3, 95, 1. So Haveto in the conclusion of a letter, Cato in Sall. C. 35 *fin.*, and Ave at the beginning, Augustus in Gell. 15, 7, 3: Marcus avere jubet, Mart. 3, 5, 10, et al.—**b.** Esp. as a morning greeting (diff. from vale, as greeting at departure in the evening, Suet. Galb. 4): et matutinum portat ineptus ave, Mart. 1, 56, 6; so id. ib. 109 *fin.*; 4, 79, 4; 7, 39, 2. And, **c.** As a greeting to the dead at parting = vale: atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, * Catull. 101, 10; and so freq. upon inscriptions: Orell. *no.* 2663, 4732, 4734, 4742, et saep. But in Martial avere is distinguished as a greeting to the living, from *valere,* as a greeting to the dead: Mart. 9, 8 *fin.* And thus the ambiguity of avere in the anecdote in Suet. Claud. 21, is to be explained: Emissurus (Claudius) Fucinum lacum naumachiam ante commisit. Sed quum proclamantibus naumachiariis, *Ave (farewell), Imperator, morituri te salutant:* respondisset, *Avete vos* (i. e. *as dying*), neque post hanc vocem, quasi venia data (since they interpreted the exclamation as *live!*), quisquam dimicare vellet, *etc.*

☞ As *verb. finit.*: aveo plane Imperator et avebo . . . cum is avere jubeat, qui jam fecit ut averem, Mamert. Gratiar. Act. ad Julian.

Ăvernālis, e, *adj.* [Avernus] *Of* or *pertaining to Lake Avernus:* aquae, Hor. Epod. 5, 26: Nymphae, Ov. M. 5, 540: Naiades, Stat. Silv. 2, 6, 101: Sibylla, *dwelling by the lake,* Prop. 4, 1, 49.

† **Ăvernus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄορνος, *Without birds:* loca, *where no birds can live, on account of the pestiferous exhalations:* Lucr. 6, 741 *sq.*; id. 6, 819: aestus, *the vapor of Avernus,* id. 6, 831.—But specif. Avernus lacus or abs. Avernus, *Lake Avernus, which is found in the neighborhood of Cumae, Puteoli, and Baiae, almost entirely inclosed by steep and wooded hills* (now *Lago d'Averno*), *whose deadly exhalations killed the birds flying over it;* wherefore the myth placed near it the entrance to the Lower World, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Cic. Tusc. 1, 16; Lucr. 6, 747; Virg. A. 6, 201, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 718 *sq.* Heyne Excurs. II. ad Virg. A. 6. (The renowned Cumaean Sibyl also dwelt in a grotto by it.)—Poet. *The Lower World,* Ov. Am. 3, 9, 27; Luc. 6, 636; Mart. 7, 46, et al. Also = Acheron: pigri sulcator Averni, Stat. Th. 11, 588.—Personified as *a deity,* according to Servius Virg. G. 2, 162.—Whence a new Adj. **Avernus,** a, um, **a.** *Belonging to Lake Avernus;* or, **b.** *To the Lower World:* (*a*) Luci, Virg. A. 6, 118; 564: valles, Ov. M. 10, 51: freta, *Lake Avernus,* Virg. G. 2, 164. Also abs. Averna, orum, *n.* (*sc.* loca), Virg. A. 3, 442; 7, 91.—(*β*) Stagna, Virg. G. 4, 493: loca, Ov. M. 14, 105: tenebrae, Sil. 15, 76: Juno, *i. e. Proserpina,* Ov. M. 14, 114; Sil. 13, 601 (cf. Juno inferna, Virg. A. 6, 138).

☞ Acc. to Grotef. Avernus is even etymologically connected with Ἀχέρων.

* **ā-verro,** erri, ĕre, *v. a.* *To sweep* or *brush off* or *away;* hence, in gen., *to take away:* Licin. Macer. in Prisc. p. 900 P.

ā-verrunco, are, *v. n.* A very ancient word, peculiar to the lang. of religion: *To avert, hinder, remove:* uti calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, defendas averruncesque, Cato R. R. 141, 2: Dii averruncent, Att. in Cic. Att. 9, 2 A.: quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causa supplicationes senatus decrevit, Liv. 10, 23; id. 8, 6: haec procul a nobis averruncetur amentia, Arn. 1, p. 18.—So in the old Optat. form averruncassint = averruncent: Pac. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100, and Fest. s. v. VERRUNCENT, p. 160 (by Non. 74, 23 erroneously ascribed to Lucilius), and in the very ancient *inf. fut.*: possum ego istam capite cladem averruncassere, Pac. in Non. 74, 25.

Āverruncus, i, *m.* *The averting deity:* avertendo Averruncare, ut Deus, qui eis rebus praeest, Averruncus, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100; Gell. 5, 12 *fin.*

āversābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aversor] *That before which one is obliged to turn away, worthy of abhorrence, abominable* (perh. only in the two follg. exs.): Lucr. 6, 390: foeditas, Arn. 7, p. 249.

āversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aversor] *A turning of one's self away, aversion* (post-Aug., and rare): tacita aversatio, Quint. 8, 3, 65: alienorum processuum, Sen. Tranq. 2 *med.*

* **āversātrix,** īcis, *f.* [aversor] *She who abominates:* crudelitatis, Tert. Anim. 51.

* **āversim,** *adv.* [averto] *Avertedly, sideways:* lineae aversim positae, Mamert. de Stat. Anim. 1, 25, dub.

āversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [averto] **1.** *A turning away;* only in the adv. phrases, **a.** Ex aversione, *From behind:* illi de praesidio insecuti ex aversione legatos jugularunt, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 22 Moeb.—**b.** In the Latin of the jurists, per aversionem *or* aversione emere, vendere, locare, *etc.* *To buy, sell,* etc., *something* (turned away, *i. e.* without accurate reckoning). *in the gross, by the lot,* Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 4; Modest. ib. 18, 1, 62; Labeo, ib. 14, 2, 10; Florent. ib. 19, 2, 36; Ulp. ib. 14, 1, 1, et al.—**2.** In rhetoric, *A turning away, a figure by which the orator turns the attention of his hearers from the theme before them, by giving the discourse another turn, a kind of apostrophe* (e. g. Cic. Coel. 1; Rosc. Am. 49; Virg. A. 4, 425), Quint. 9, 2, 39; Aquil. Rom. 9 (p. 102, ed. Ruhnk. Frotsch.)—**3.** Trop.: *Aversion, loathing* (post-class.): non metu mortis se patriam deserere, sed Deorum coactum aversione, Dictys Bell. Troj. 4, 18: aversione stomachorum Dii laborant, Arn. 7, p. 231.

1. āversor, atus, 1. *v. intens.* [averto] *To turn one's self from, to turn away* (from displeasure, contempt, loathing, shame, etc.): nulla vis tormentorum acerrimorum praetermittitur; aversari advocati et jam vix ferre posse, Cic. Clu. 63, 177: haerere homo, aversari, rubere, id. Verr. 2, 76 *fin.*

2. Aliquem *or* aliquid, *To avert, repulse, repel a person or thing from one's self, to send away, to scorn, refuse, decline, shun, avoid:* filium (consul) aversatus, *i. e. permits not his presence,* Liv. 8, 7 Drak.: afflictum non aversatus amicum, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 5: principes Syracusanorum, Liv. 26, 31; Tac. Or. 20: petentes, Ov. M. 14, 672; id. ib. 1, 478; 10, 394, et al.: preces, Liv. 3, 12: effeminatas artes, Plin. Pan. 46, 4 Schwarz. So crimina, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 38: honorem, id. Fast. 1, 5: sermonem, Tac. A. 6, 26: adulationes, Suet. Tib. 27 Oud.: latum clavum, id. Vesp. 2: imperium, Curt. 3, 10: scelus, id. 6, 7.—(* *c. Inf.*, aversati sunt proelium facere, *to decline,* Auct. Bell. Hisp.)

☞ Pass.: vultu notare aversate, Aur. Vict. Epit. 28.

* **2. āversor,** ōris, *m.* [averto] *A thief, pilferer, embezzler:* pecuniae publicae, Cic Verr. 2, 5, 58.

aversus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from averto, q. v.

† **āverta,** ae, *f.* = ἀορτήρ, *A portmanteau* or *saddle-bags* hanging down from a horse (pure Lat. mantica; cf. Acron. Hor. p. 1, 6, 106), Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 47; Imp. Leo Cod. 12, 51, et al.

* **āvertārĭus,** ii, *m.* [averta] (*sc.* equus) *A horse which bears the portmanteau*, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 22.

ā-verto (vorto) (in MSS. also sometimes abverto; cf. ab *init.*), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.*

1. *To turn something away from a place, to avert, turn off, remove,* etc. (opp. to *adverto*), *to remove by turning away;* constr. *aliquem ab* or with the *simple Abl.;* the limit designated by *in* (more rar. by *ad*): ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 76: quo te abvortisti? *Alc.* Inimicos semper osa sum obtuerier, id. Amph. 3, 2, 18; so Cic. Phil. 5, 14; Balb. 5: aliquid ab oculis, Cic. N. D. 2, 56 *fin.*: nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, *turn off*, id. ib. 2, 60 *fin.*; so Liv. 41, 11: quod iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, *had turned aside their march*, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, et saep.: locis seminis ictum, Lucr. 4, 1269: Italia Teucrorum regem, Virg. A. 1, 42: a ceteris omnium in se oculos, Liv. 2, 5: in comitiorum disceptationem ab lege certamen, id. 3, 24: ab hominibus ad deos preces, id. 6, 20 (* se alicui instead of ab aliquo, Col. 6, 37, 10). And poet. *c. Acc.:* quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras, Virg. A. 4, 106. *c. Dat.:* quod mihi non patrii poterant avertere amici, Prop. 3, 23, 9; so Val. Fl. 3, 491.—Also without an antecedent *ab* (since this is already included in the verb) with *in:* in fugam classem, Liv. 22, 19: dissipatos in fugam, id. 34, 15; hence also entirely *abs.:* mille acies avertit. avertetque *sc.* in fugam, *put to flight*, id. 9, 19 *fin.*—**b.** Pass. in medial signif. with the Acc. in the Gr. manner: equus fontes avertitur, Virg. G. 3, 499 (cf. the Gr. ἀποστρέφεσθαι τὸ ὕδωρ and aversari): oppositas impasta avertitur herbas, Stat. Th. 6, 192; Petr. S. 124, 248.—**c.** As *v. n.* avertere = se avertere, *to turn one's self away, to retire:* ob eam causam huc abs te avorti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 83: ecce avortit, id. ib. 2, 2, 50: dixit et avertens rosea cervice refulsit, Virg. A. 1, 402: tum prora avertit, id. ib. 1, 104: avertit, et ire in Capitolium coepit, Gell. 4, 18, 4, et al.

2. *To purloin, steal, embezzle, to draw* or *appropriate to one's self:* pecuniam publicam. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4; so Tac. H. 1, 53: aliquid domum tuam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19; so Caes. B. G. 3, 59: intellexistis, innumerabilem frumenti numerum per triennium aversum a republica esse ereptumque aratoribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69 *fin.*. auratam Colchis pellem (* *to carry off*), Catull. 64, 5: quatuor a stabulis tauros, Virg. A. 8, 208: avertere praedas, id. ib. 10, 78; Hor. S. 2, 4, 37.

3. Trop.: *To divert, withdraw,* or *remove a person from a course of action, purpose, condition,* etc.: accusandi terrores et minae populi opinionem a spe adipiscendi avertunt, Cic. Mur. 21; so Liv. 9, 24: qui mentem optimi viri a defensione meae salutis averterant, Cic. Sest. 31: ut nec vobis averteretur a certamine animus, Liv. 1, 28: animum a pietate, id. 7, 5: aliquem ab incepto avertit, id. 23, 18: a philosophia, Suet. Ner. 52. Closely related to this

4. Aliquem: *To turn away in feeling from any one,* i. e. *to make averse* or *disinclined, to alienate, estrange:* legiones abducis a Bruto. Quas? nempe eas, quas ille a C. Antonii scelere avertit et ad rempublicam sua auctoritate traduxit, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: ipse Pompejus totum se ab ejus (*sc.* Caesaris) amicitia averterat, *had alienated himself*, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: civitates ab alicujus amicitia, id. ib. 3, 79: popularium animos, Sall. J. 111, 2: futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: nobis mentem Deorum, Catull. 64, 406. Whence

ăversus, a, um, *Pa.* *Turned off* or *away;* hence of relations of place: *Backward, behind, back* (opposed to *adversus*): et adversus et aversus impudicus es, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: canities hominis semper a priori parte capitis tum deinde ab aversa, Plin. 11, 37, 47; so id. 11, 52, 113: ne aversos nostros aggrederentur, *fall upon our troops in the rear*, Galba in Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3; so Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 2, 26; Nep. Dat. 11, 5: aversos boves caudis in speluncam traxit, Liv. 1. 7 (cf. Prop. 4, 9, 12: aversos cauda traxit in antra boves): aversa hosti porta, Tac. A. 1, 66: scribis in aversa Picens epigrammata charta, *upon the back side of the paper*, Mart. 8, 62 (cf. Juv. 1, 6: liber scriptus in tergo), and so al.—Trop. (acc. to *no.* 3): milites aversi a proelio, *withdrawn from the battle*, Caes. B. C. 2, 12.—Subst. aversum, i, *n.* *The hinder* or *back part, the back* (in gen. only in the plur.): per aversa castrorum receptus est, Vell. 2, 63 Ruhnk.: per aversa urbis fugam dederat, Liv. 5, 29, 3: aversa insulae, id. 37, 27: aversa montis, Plin. 4, 11, 18: aversa Indiae, *the back* or *remoter parts of India*, id. 37, 8, 33. So in aversum. *backward:* Plin. 11, 45, 101: collum circum agit (lynx) in aversum, id. 11, 47, 107.

2. (acc. to *no.* 4) *Disinclined, alienated, unfavorable, opposed, averse, hostile;* constr with *ab*, with *Dat.* or *abs.:* **a.** *c. ab* (so most freq. in Cic.): aversus a Musis, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: aversus a vero, id. Catil. 3, 9: turbidi animorum motus aversi a ratione et inimicissimi mentis vitaeque tranquillae, id. Tusc. 4, 15: Quintus aversissimo a me animo fuit, id. Att. 11, 5 *fin.;* Col. 11, 1, 14: aversissimus ab istis prodigiis sum, Sen. Ep. 50.—**b.** *c. Dat.:* aversus mercaturis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107: villicus aversus contubernio, Col. 12, 1, 2: defensioni aversior, Quint. 7, 1, 11. (Still, acc. to the MSS., adversior seems to deserve the preference; cf. Spald. and Zumpt in h. l.)—**c.** *Abs.:* aversa Deae mens, Virg. A. 2, 170: aversa voluntas, id. ib. 12, 647: aversos soliti componere amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: aversus animus, Tac. H. 4, 80, et saep.: vultus aversior, Sen. Ira 2, 24: aversi animis, Tac. A. 14, 26.—*Adv.* not used.

ăvĭa, ae, *f.* [avus] **1.** *A grandmother:* Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 34. Meton.: *A prejudice*, as it were, inherited from a grandmother: dum veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello. Pers. 5, 92.—**2.** *A plant otherwise unknown*, Col. 6, 14, 3; 6; Veg. 4, 14, 2; 4, 15, 4; cf. Schneider in h. ll.

aviarium, ii, *n.*, v. the follg.

ăvĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [avis] *Pertaining to birds, of birds, bird-:* rete, *bird-net*, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 13. Hence subst. (like apiarius. *etc.*), **1. aviarius,** ii, *m.* *A bird-keeper*, Col. 8, 3, 4; ib. 5, 14; 11, 12, et al.—**2. aviarium,** ii, *n.* *A place where birds are kept, an aviary,* ὀρνιθών, Var. R. R. 3, 3, 7; 4, 3; 5. 5; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Col. 8, 1, 3 *sq.;* Plin. 10, 50, 72; also, *the abode of wild birds in the forest*, Virg. G. 2, 430. ("Secreta nemorum, quae aves frequentant," Serv.)

avicella, v. aucella.

ăvĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [avis] *A small bird:* aviculae nidulus, Gell. 2, 29, 2: canorae, App. Met. 11, p. 260, 21.

* **ăvĭcŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [avicula] = aviarius, *A bird-keeper*, Apic. 8, 7.

ăvĭde, *adv.* *Eagerly, greedily;* v. avidus, *fin. no.* 6.

ăvĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [avidus] *An eagerness for something* (either lawful or unlawful), *avidity, longing, vehement desire:* habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quae mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, potionis et cibi sustulit, Cic. de Sen. 14: aviditas legendi, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7; so gloriae, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: pecuniae, Parad. 6, 1: rapiendi per occasionem triumphi, Liv. 31, 48: imperandi, Tac. H. 1, 52: vini, Suet. Tib. 42, et al.: ad cibos, Plin. 20, 16. 65.—In plur.: bestiolarum aviditates, Plin. 11, 6, 5: feminarum, id. 20, 21, 84.—In particular, **2.** *Eagerness for money, covetousness, avarice,* avaritia: Plaut. Merc. prol. 29: (justitia) eas res spernit et negligit, ad quas plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, Cic. Off. 2, 11; id. Rosc. Com. 7 *fin.*—**3.** *Greediness in eating, appetite:* lactuca in cibis aviditatem incitat inhibetque eadem, Plin. 20, 7, 26; so aviditatem excitare, id. 23, 1, 7, and facere, id. ib. 8, 75.

ăvĭdĭter, *adv.* *Eagerly, greedily;* v avidus, *fin. no.* a.

ăvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [1. aveo] *Longing eagerly for something* (either lawful or otherwise), *desirous, eager, greedy* (diff. from avarus, q. v.): constr. *c. Gen., in, Dat.,* or *abs.* **a.** *c. Gen.:* cibi, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 16: Romani semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentes atque avidi laudis, Cic. Manil. 3: festinatio victoriae avida, id. Phil. 3, 1. So potentiae, honoris, divitiarum, Sall. J. 15, 4: avidissimus privatae gratiae, id. Hist. (Orat. Cottae ad Popul. p. 245 ed. Gerl.): turba avida novarum rerum, Liv. 1, 8: avidus poenae (*sc.* sumendae), id. 8, 30: libidinum, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11: futuri, id. A. P. 172, et saep.: belli gerundi, Sall. J. 35, 3: malefaciundi, id. Hist. frgm. in Serv. Virg. A. 9, 343 (p. 251, *no.* 116 ed. Gerl.): avidior properandi, id. Hist. 4, 30 Gerl.: videndi, Ov. M. 10, 57, et saep. Poet., instead of *gen. gerund., c. Inf.:* avidi committere pugnam, Ov. M. 5, 75: cognoscere amantem, id. ib. 10, 472; so Luc. 6, 696, et al —A more remote Gen. relation is found in Lucret: humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum (* *in respect of*), Lucr. 4, 595.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.:* avida in novas res ingenia, Liv. 22, 21: avidae in direptiones manus, id. 5, 20.—* **c.** *c. Dat.* servorum manus subitis avidae, Tac. H. 1, 7.—**d.** *Abs.* and transferred to inanim things: ita sunt avidae (aures meae), *etc.*, Cic. Or. 29 *fin.;* so Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 19: avidae libidines, Cic. de Sen. 12. So amor, Catull. 68, 83: cor, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 58: pectus, id. Her. 9, 161: amplexus, id. Met. 7, 143.—In particular,

2. *Longing for gain, avaricious, covetous, greedy of money* = avarus: Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 24; Aul. prol. 9; 3, 5, 12; Bacch. 2, 3, 43; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15: divitias Conduplicant avidi, Lucr. 3, 71: aliquantum ad rem avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: grati animi, non appetentis. non avidi signa proferri perutile est, Cic. de Or. 2, 43; id Rosc. Com. 7 *fin.:* avidae manus heredis, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 19. et al.

3. *Desirous of food, voracious, ravenous, gluttonous:* avidos vicinum funus ut aegros exanimat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 126: convivae, id. ib. 1, 5, 75.—Poet.: mare, *the insatiable*, Lucr. 1, 1030; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 18: morbus, Lucr, 6, 1236: manus mortis, Tib. 1, 3, 4: ignis, Ov. M. 9, 234; 12, 280: flammae, id. ib. 9, 172: morsus, id. ib. 4, 724, et saep.

4. Trop.: in Lucret. of a space embracing, comprehending much: *Wide, large, vast:* inde avidam partem montes silvaeque ferarum possedere. Lucr. 5, 202 Forbig.: avido complexu quem tenet aether, id. 2. 1066; so id. 5, 471.—*Adv.* **a.** Ante-class. form aviditer, Valer. Antias in Arn. 5, p. 155; App. Met. 4, p. 145, 27.—**b.** Class. form avide, Enn. in Var. L. L. 6, 8, 74; Lucr. 4, 1104; Cic. de Sen. 8; 20; Att. 12, 40; 16, 10: jam bibit avide, Suet. Tib. 59: pransus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127, et al.—*Comp.* Liv. 23, 18; 34, 15: avidius vino ciboque corpora onerant, id. 41, 2; Suet. Calig. 18.—*Sup.* Cic. Phil. 14, 1.

Ăvĭēnus, i, *m.* Rufus Festus —, *A Roman poet in the last half of the fourth century, whose most distinguished work is a* Metaphrasis Periegeseos Dionysii, *and a metaphrase of the Phenomena of Aratus;* cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 128 *sq.*, and 153.

* **ăvĭ-pes,** ĕdis, *adj.* [avis] *Bird-footed, swift-footed:* avipedis animula leporis, Serenus in Marc. Cap. 5, p. 169 (also in Ter. Maur. p. 2415 P., and in Mar. Victor. p. 2546 and 2595 P.).

ăvis, is, *f.* (*abl. sing.* both avi and ave; cf. Var. L. L. 8, 37, 120; Prisc. p. 765 P.; Rhemn. Palaem. p. 1374 ib.; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 227; in the lang. of religion more freq. avi; v. below; Var. L. L. 7, 5, 99, yet ave is a gloss.; v. Spengel in h. l.) [ἄω, ἄημι, on account of the motion of the air in flight.]

1. *A bird;* or collect. *the winged tribe:* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 7; Lucr. 1, 257: arguta, Prop. 1, 18, 30: ista enim avi (*sc.* aquila) volat nulla vehementius, Cic. Div. 2, 70: ave ad perfugia litorum tendente, Plin. 10, 3, 3, et saep. In Var. once of bees: de incredibili earum avium natura audi, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 3. A description of birds is found in Plin. H. N. lib. 10. Their habits, in Var. R. R. 3, 3 *sq.*; Col. 8, 1 *sq.*

2. The Romans, as is well known, took their omens or auguries from birds (v. augurium and auspicium): postquam avem aspexit templo Anchises, Naev. in Prob. Virg. E. 6, 31. Hence avis meton. = omen, *A sign, omen, portent*, freq. with the epithets bona, mala, sinistra (= bona, v. sinister), adversa, *etc.* (cf. ales, *no.* 2, e): liquido exeo foras Auspicio, avi sinistra, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 2; id. Pseud. 2, 4, 72: solvere secundo rumore aversaque avi, old poet in Cic. Div. 1, 16: mala ducis avi domum, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5: este bonis avibus visi natoque mihique, Ov. F. 1, 513; so id. Met. 15, 640: Di, qui secundis avibus in proelium miserint, Liv. 6, 12, 6; Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 26: hac venias, Natalis, avi, Tib. 2, 2, 21.—In *Abl.* ave: tunc ave deceptus falsa, Ov. M. 5, 147.

3. Sportively for a man in the garb of a bird: Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 15.

4. Avis alba, v. albus, *no.* 6, e.

ăvīte, *adv. From ancient times, long ago*; v. avitus, *fin.*

* **ăvĭtĭum,** ii, *n.* [avis] *The winged race*: App. Flor. *sub fin.*

* **ăvītus,** a, um, *adj.* [avus] *Of* or *belonging to a grandfather, coming from a grandfather, ancestral*: paternae atque avitae possessiones, Cic. Agr. 2, 30: bona paterna et avita, id. Coel. 14 *fin.*: hospitium, id. Fam. 13, 34: divitiae, Catull. 68, 121; id. 25, 8, et saep.—Also of animals: asinus fortitudinem celeritatemque avitam refert, Col. 6, 37, 4: color, id. ib. § 7.—In gen., *Very old* or *ancient*: merum, Ov. A. A. 2, 695.—* *Adv.* ăvīte, *From ancient times*, Tert. adv. Val. 39 dub.

ā-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *That is at a distance from the right way, that goes out of the way, remote from it*; hence also *untrodden, unfrequented* (on the other hand, *devius*, leading from the right way, and *invius*, where there is no way, pathless; cf. ab II. 1) (in the poets and histt. freq.; not in Cic.): Silvani lucus extra murum est avius, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 8: Avia Pieridum peragro loca, nullius ante Trita solo, Lucr. 1, 925; 4. 1: nemora avia, id. 2, 144; so id. 5, 1385: virgulta, Virg. G. 2, 328: montes, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 2: aviis itineribus, *through by-ways*, Sall. J. 54, 9; Suet. Aug. 96: solitudines, Vell. 2, 55: avia commeatibus loca, Liv. 9, 19. Also subst. avium, ii, *n. A by-way, side path, a desert, wilderness*: in a pun with avium, from avis: hunc avium dulcedo ducit ad avium, Cic. Her. 4, 21. More freq. in plur. avia: avia cursu dum sequor, et nota excedo regione viarum, Virg. A. 2, 737: per avia ac derupta, Tac. A. 6, 21: per avia, Ov. M. 1, 701; 2, 305. So *c. Gen.*: avia itinerum, Vell. 2, 75: nemorum, Ov. M. 1, 479: saltuum, Tac. A. 2, 68: Oceani, id. ib. 2, 15: Armeniae, id. ib. 13, 37.—Poet. of persons found in by-ways: *Wandering, straying, erring*: continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos, Virg. A. 11, 810.—Trop.: avius a vera longe ratione vagaris, Lucr. 2, 81; so id. 2, 229; 748; id. 3, 464: init nunc avia coepto Consilia, *i. e. leading away from the undertaking*, Sil. 12, 493.

āvŏcāmentum, i, *n.* [avoco] *That which diverts from pain, trouble, etc., a means of removing a thing, an alleviation, diversion, relaxation, recreation* (post-Aug.): Plin. Ep. 8, 23; ib. 8, 5, 3; Pan. 82, 8; Lact. Op. Dei 28.

āvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A calling off from any action, care, etc., a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption* (very rare): avocatio a cogitanda molestia, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 15 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 56.

* **āvŏcātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who calls off* or *away*: Tert. Carn. Christ. 5 *fin.*

* **āvŏcātrix,** īcis, *f.* [avocator] *She who calls away*: veritatis, Tert. Anim. 1.

ā-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To call any one off* or *away from any where*: partem exercitus ad bellum, Liv. 4, 61; id. 1, 6; Messala in Gell. 13, 15, 8. With *Dat.* for *ab aliquo*: nec avocare alius alii posset, si concionem habere volunt, id. ib.—Trop.: a rebus occultis avocare philosophiam, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 15; so id. Or. 14, 45; Liv. 37, 9. Hence,

2. *To call one off from an action, purpose, wish,* etc., *i. e. to withdraw, divert, call off, remove, separate, abstract therefrom* (cf. abduco, *no.* 3) (the usu. signif. of the word): aliquem ab aliqua re voluptas avocat, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: si te laus allicere ad recte faciendum non potest, ne metus quidem a foedissimis factis potest avocare? id. Phil. 2, 45: aliquem ab alicujus conjunctione, id. ib. 2, 10; quos jam aetas a proeliis avocabat, id. Rosc. Amer. 32, 90: senectus avocat a rebus gerendis, id. de Sen. 5 *fin.*; so id. Balb. 26 *fin.*; Fin. 1, 1; Leg. 2, 4; Nep. Epam. 5, 3; Quint. 11, 3, 25; Suet. Aug. 40. Hence,

3. *To withdraw from the attention, to dispel, divert from*: **a.** *To withdraw by interrupting, to interrupt, hinder*: multum distringebar frigidis negotiis, quae simul et avocant animum et comminuunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 1.—**b.** *To dispel by cheering, to cheer, amuse*: ab iis, quae avocant, abductus et liber et mihi relictus, Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 2. Hence se, *to divert, entertain one's self*: Arn. 7, p. 215.

4. In the Latin of the jurists = revocare, *To reclaim, recall*: partem ejus, quod in fraudem datum esset, Scaev. Dig. 22, 3, 6; so possessionem, Pompon. ib. 19, 1, 3; also *c. Dat.* for *ab aliquo*: non potest avocari ei res, Paul. ib. 35, 2, 1.—Trop.: factum, *to revoke, disavow*: Ulp. ib. 39, 5, 6: arma, *to make a feint in fighting*, Quint. 9, 1, 20.

ā-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. To fly forth* or *away*: per aetherias umbras, Catull. 66, 55: auspicanti pullos avolasse, Suet. Galb. 18 *fin.*; Gaj. Dig. 41, 1, 5. Hence of persons: *To go away quickly, to hasten away,* *fly away*, and, as antith. to advolare, to fly to: experiar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic. Att. 9, 10; Virg. A. 11, 712: citatis equis avolant Romam, Liv. 1, 57; id. 3, 61. So of dying: Critoni non persausi, me hinc avolaturum, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103. Of the vanishing of pleasure: id. Fin. 2, 32, 106.

āvulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [avello], in gardening, *t. t. A plucking off, tearing off of the branches of a tree*, Plin. 17, 10, 9; 13, 21.

* **āvulsor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who tears off*, Plin. 9, 45, 69; cf. the preced.

avulsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. avello.

ăvuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [avus] *A mother's brother, maternal uncle* (a brother of the father is called patruus): Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 17; cf. Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10 P.: Cic. de Or. 2, 84.—Hence, **b.** Avunculus magnus, *a grandmother's brother* (aviae frater), *great-uncle*, Cic. Brut. 62; Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1, and Paul. ib. 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 16, 26.—**c.** Avunculus major, *A brother of the great-grandmother, great-great-uncle* (proaviae frater), Gaj. and Paul. l. l. (in Isid. Orig. l. l.: proavunculus).—**d.** Avunculus maximus, *A brother of the great-great-grandmother* (abaviae frater), Paul. l. l. (in Isid. Orig. l. l. abavunculus).—Still in the histt. sometimes avunculus major = avunculus magnus, *brother of the grandmother*, Vell. 2, 59; Suet. Aug. 7; Claud. 3; and avunculus abs. = avunculus major, Tac. A. 2, 43; 53; 4, 75.—**2.** *The husband of the mother's sister*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17.

ăvus, i, *m.* **1.** *A grandfather, grandsire*: pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; so Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 48; Cic. Coel. 14; Mur. 7; Hor. S. 1, 6, 131; cf. Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1; Paul. ib. 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 9; 6, 23.—Also transf. to animals (cf. avitus): Virg. G. 4, 209.—**2.** In gen., *Ancestor, forefather*: Hor. S. 1, 6, 3; Ov. F. 2, 30; Her. 16, 173; Met. 9, 490; 15, 425; Pont. 4, 8, 17, et al.—**3.** *An old man*: Albin. 2, 4.

‡ **axāmenta,** orum, *n.* [axis = tabula, v. axis *no.* 6, since they were inscribed on tables of wood] *Religious hymns written in Saturnian measure, which were annually sung by the Salii*: Fest. p. 3; cf. Comment. p. 301: "axamenta στίχοι ἐπὶ ϑυσιῶν Ἡρακλέους," Glossar. Cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 432. The beginning of such a Salian hymn (in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86) runs thus: Divom éxta cánte, Dívom Dío súpplicante; cf. Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 291.

‡ **axare,** nominare, Fest. p. 8.

‡ **axe glomerati,** universi stantes, id est cohortibus aut legionibus, Fest. p. 22; cf. Comm. p. 337.

* **axēdo,** onis, *m.* = axis, *A board, plank*: Marc. Emp. 33 *fin.*

† **Āxĕnus** = ἄξενος (inhospitable): Ax. Pontus, *An earlier name of the* Pontus Euxinus, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 55 *sq.*

* **axĭcĭa,** ae, *f.* [ASSECO] *A pair of scissors*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 22.

axĭcŭlus (assic.), i, *m. dim.* [axis] **1.** *A small axle-tree*: Vitr. 10, 14.—**2.** *A pin*. Vitr. 10, 21.—**3.** *A small beam* or *pole*. Col. 6, 19, 2.—**4.** *A small board* or *plank*: Amm. 21, 2; id. 16, 8.

‡ **axilla,** v. ala.

axim, axit = egerim, it, v. ago *init.*

† **axīnŏmantīa,** ae, *f.* = ἀξινομαντεία, *A kind of divination from axes*, Plin. 36, 19, 34; cf. id. 30, 2, 5.

† **axiōma,** ătis, *n.* = ἀξίωμα, *A principle, axiom*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3; cf. Gell 16, 8 (pure Lat. proloquium, pronunciatum, profatum, *etc.*; v. Gell. l. l.).

† **axis** (also sometimes written assis), is, *m.* = ἄξων, **1.** *An axle-tree, about which a round body,* e. g. *a wheel, turns*: faginus axis, Virg. G. 3, 172; and meton. (*pars pro toto*), *A chariot, car, wagon*: Ov. M. 2, 59; id. Her. 4, 160; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1442; Sil. 16, 360, et al.; and in plur. instead of sing.: Ov. M. 2, 148; id. ib. 4, 632.—**b.** *The axle of a water-clock*, Vitr. 9, 6.

2. *The axis of the earth*: mundum versari circum axem coeli, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, so id. Acad. 2, 39; Univ. 10; Lucr. 6, 1106.—Hence meton.: **a.** *The pole*: Luc. 7, 422: axis inocciduus, id. 8, 175: meridianus, Vitr. 6, 1.—And particularly, **b.** *The north pole*: Lucr. 6, 721; Cic. Tusc. 1, 28; Virg. G. 2, 270; 3, 351; Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 1; Manil. 4, 589.—**c.** *The whole heavens*: maximus Atlas Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum, Virg. A. 4, 482; so id. ib. 6, 536; Ov. M. 1, 255; 2, 75; 297; 6, 175; Trist. 1, 2, 46; Stat. Th. 5, 86: Silv. 3, 3, 76, et al.—Hence sub axe, *under the open heaven*: Virg. A. 2, 5, 12; id. ib. 8, 28.—**d.** *A region of the heavens, a clime*: boreus, *the north*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41: hesperius, *the west*, id. Met. 4, 214, and Luc. 3, 359.

3. *An iron* or *hook on which a hinge turns*: Stat. Th. 1, 346.

4. *The valve of a pipe*, Vitr. 10, 12.

5. Axes volutarum, in architec., *The axes of a volute*, Vitr. 3, 3.

6. *A board, plank*: Caes. B. C. 2, 9, Vitr. 4, 2; 7, 1; Col. 6, 30, 2; Plin. 36, 25, 62; Luc. 3, 455; Gell. 2, 12, et al.

7. *An unknown wild animal in India*, Plin. 8, 21, 31.

axĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ago] *One who pursues something in common with others* (only in the follg. passages): Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93; Fest. p. 3; cf. Comm. p. 301.

Axĭus, ii, *m.*, Ἄξιος, *A river in Macedonia*, now *the Vardar*, Liv. 39, 54; 44, 26; 45, 29; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10.

† **axon,** ŏnis, *m.* = ἄξων, **1.** *A line upon the sun-dial, its axis*, Vitr. 9, 5.—**2.** *A part of the* ballista, Vitr. 10, 17.—**3.** Axones, *The laws of Solon engraved on tables of wood* ("axibus ligneis," Gell. 2, 12), Amm. 16, 5.

Axŏna, ae, *f. A river in Gaul*, now *the Aisne*, Caes. B. G. 2, 5, 9; Aus. Mos. 461; cf. Mann. Gall. S. 206.

axungĭa, ae, *f.* [axis-ungo] *Axle-tree grease, wagon grease*, Plin. 28, 9, 37; 10, 43. Hence, **2.** *Grease, fat*, in gen., Pall. 1, 17, 3; Veg. 4, 10, 3; 12, 3.

Axurus, v. Anxur.

† **āzānĭae** nuces [ἰζάνω], *Pine-nuts, which open while yet on the tree*, Plin. 16, 26, 44.

† **azōni** Dii = ἄζωνοι, *Gods who possess no definite place in heaven* (pure Lat. communes): Serv. Virg. A. 12, 118; Marc Cap. 1, p. 17.

† **āzȳmus** (āzўmon, Prud. Apoth 421), a, um, *adj.* = ἄζυμος, *Unleavened* panis, Scribon. Compos. 133.

B.

B, b, *indecl. n.*, designates, in the Latin alphabet, the soft, labial sound between *v* and *p*, corresponding to the Gr. beta (Β, β), and briefly expressed by *be*, Ter. Maur. p. 2387 P. By it the Romans expressed the cry of different animals, as balare, barrire, baubari, blacterare, boare, bombitare, bubere, bubulare; as children, beginning to talk, called their drink bua, and in balbus the stammering sound was indicated, in bambalio the stuttering, in blatire and blaterare the babbling, in blaesus the lisping, in blandus the caressing. At the beginning of words *b* is found only in connection with the consonants *l* and *r:* for bdellium, instead of which Marc. Empir. also wrote bedella, is a foreign word; but in the middle of words it is also connected with other liquid and feeble consonants. Before hard consonants *b* is found only in compounds with *ob* and *sub*, which prepositions also, with *ab*, alone end in a labial sound; and these freq. rejected the labial, even when they were separated by the addition of an *s*, as aspello and asporto pass into appello and apporto, or the place of the labial is supplied by *u*, as in aufero and aufugio (cf. ab *init.* and *au*). Since in Lat., unlike the Gr. usage, the nom. of all substt. of the third decl. end in *bs*, whose genitives have the sound of *b* before the ending, as plebs from plebis, urbs from urbis, *etc.*, so in Arabs, Libs, chalybs (=Ἄραψ, Λίψ, χάλυψ), the Gr. ψ was represented by *bs*, which was also done in absis, Absyrtus, absinthium, and obsonium (=ἁψίς, Ἄψυρτος, ἀψίνθιον, ὀψώνιον), yet otherwise in the formation of words, *b* before *s* and *t* was changed to *p*, as scribo, scripsi, scriptum; nubo, nupsi, nuptum, *etc.* Still the grammarians not rarely vary in these words between *bs* and *ps;* cf. Prisc. p. 557 P.; 566 ib.; Vel. Long. p. 2224 ib.; 2261 ib.; Valerian. in Cassiod. p. 2289 ib.; Mar. Victor. p. 2465.—Of the liquids, *l* and *r* stand both before and after *b*, but *m* only before it, with the exception of abmatertera parallel with the equally anomalous abpatruus (cf. ab *init.* and *fin.*), and *n* only after *b;* hence *con* and *in* before *b* always become *com* and *im;* just as inversely *b* before *n* is sometimes changed to *m*, as Samnium for Sabinium and scamnum for scabinum, whence the dimin. scabellum.—*B* is so readily joined with *u*, that not only acubus, arcubus, *etc.*, were written for acibus, arcibus, *etc.*, but also contubernium was formed from taberna, and bubile was used for bovile, as also in dubius (=δοιός, duo) a *b* was inserted.—That *b* could be doubled, appears not only from the foreign words abbas and sabbatum, but also from obba and gibba, and the compounds with ob and sub. *B* appears transposed in abdomen for adipomen (from adeps), where *p* became *b*, as in the Gr. hebdomas; it is rejected in uro for buro, from πῦρ, while it is retained in comburo and bustum; reduplicated in bibo, from the Gr. πίω, as the shortness of the first syllable in the preterit bĭbi, compared with dĕdi and stĕti *or* stĭti, shows; although later bibo was treated as a primitive, and the supine bibitum formed from it. Sometimes before *b* an *m* was inserted, *e. g.* in cumbo for κύπτω, lambo for λάπτω, nimbus for νέφος; inversely, also, it was rejected in sabucus for sambucus and labdacismus for lambdacismus.—As in the middle, so at the beginning of words, *b* might take the place of any other labial, *e. g.* buxis for pyxis, balaena for φάλαινα, as carbatina for carpatina, publicus from poplicus, ambo for ἄμφω; as even Enn. wrote Burrus and Bruges for Pyrrhus and Phryges; Naev., Balantium for Palatium (v. the latter words, and cf. Fest. p. 26).—In a later age, intercourse with the Greeks occasioned the pronunciation of the *b* and *v* to be so similar, that Adamantius Martyrius in Cassiodor. p. 2295-2310 P., drew up a separate catalogue of words which might be written with either *b* or *v*. Thus even Petronius has berbex for verbex, and in inscriptions such errors as bixit for vixit, abe for ave, ababus for abavus, *etc.*, as inversely vene, devitum, acervus, vasis instead of bene, debitum, acerbus, basis, are not rare.—The interchange between labials, palatals, and linguals, as glans for βάλανος, bilis for fel *or* χολή, is rare at the beginning of words, but more freq. in the middle, as tabeo from τήκω, habeo from ἔχω, habena from ὀχάνη, terebra from τέρετρον, uber from οὖθαρ, with which esp. the change of tribus Sucusana into Suburana (Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15; Quint. 1, 7, 29) deserves consideration. This interchange is, however, most freq. in the syllables of derivation, like ber, cer, ter; brum *or* bulum, crum *or* culum, trum; bundus and cundus; bilis and tilis, *etc.*—Finally, the interchange of *b* with *du* at the beginning of words deserves special mention, as duonus for bonus, Bellona for Duellona, bellum for duellum, bellicus for duellicus, *etc.* (v. h. vv.), and bis from duis.—As an abbreviation, B usu. designates bonus *or* bene. Thus, B. D.=Bona Dea, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1524; 2427; 2822: B. M.=Bene Merenti, ib. *no.* 99; 114; 506, et saep.—Sometimes, also, it stands for Beneficiarius, and B. B. Beneficiarii, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3489; 3868; 3486, et al. See more upon this letter in Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 216–231.

Băal, *m., indecl.* בַּעַל (lord) *A Syrian deity:* Bāal, Prud. Apoth. 393: Băal, Sedull. 5, 147.

† **băbae** or **papae,** *interj.*=βαβαί or παπαῖ, an exclamation of wonder and joy: *Odds bodkins! wonderful! strange!* huic babae! basilice te intulisti et facete, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 25; so id. Pseud. 1, 3, 131; Cas. 5, 2. 26; Epid. 1, 1, 52; Men. 5, 5, 20, et al.; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 48; 3, 1, 26; Petr. 37, 9: *Ep.* Cadum tibi veteris vini propino. *St.* Papae! Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 24; so id. ib. 5, 7, 3.

‡ **baburrus,** a, um. *Foolish, silly,* Isid. Orig. 10, 31.

* **Băbȳlo,** ōnis, *m.* (prob. from Babylon, a Babylonian, foreigner) *A money-exchanger, banker:* Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17 Bentl.; v. Persicus.

Băbȳlon, ōnis, *f.* (*gen. Gr.* Babylonos, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 653; *acc. Graec.* Babylona, Prop. 3, 11, 21; Mart. 9, 76; Plin. 6, 26, 30), Βαβυλών, *Babylon, the ancient and renowned chief city of the empire named after it, Babylo-Assyrian, in Mesopotamia, on both sides of the Euphrates, whose ruins are found at Hille, in Irak Arabi,* Mel. 1, 11, 2; Plin. 6, 26, 30; Curt. 5, 6; Cic. Div. 1, 23 *fin.;* cf. Mann. Pers. S. 300 *sq.* Whence

2. Băbȳlōnĭa, ae, *f.*, Βαβυλωνία, **a.** *The Syrian province, named after its capital, Babylon* (v. preced.), *between the Euphrates and Tigris;* in a more extended sense, sometimes used for *all Syria, Assyria, and Mesopotamia;* now *Irak Arabi,* Mel. 1, 11, 1; Plin. 6, 26, 30; cf. Mann. Pers. p. 247 *sq.*—**b.** For Babylon, *the city Babylon,* Just. 1, 2; 12, 13.

3. Băbȳlōnĭus, a, um, *adj. Babylonian* (pertaining as well to the city Babylon as to Babylonia): miles, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 19: Euphrates, Ov. M. 2, 248: moenia, Luc. 6, 50: arx, Curt. 5, 1, 25: Seleucia, *situated in Babylonia,* Plin. 6, 26, 30: juncus (produced in the region of Babylon, of particular excellence), id. 21, 18, 72. Subst. Babylonii, *the Babylonians,* Cic. Div. 2, 46; Curt. 5, 1, 25, et al.; in *fem. sing.* **Babylonia,** *A Babylonian woman,* Ov. M. 4, 44; 99.—And, since Babylonia was the primitive seat of astronomy and astrology, Babylonii numeri, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 2 (cf. Cic. Div. 2, 47: Chaldaicae rationes), and appel. for *skilled in astronomy and astrology:* me creat Archytae soboles Babylonius Horos, Prop. 4, 1, 79.

4. Băbȳlōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=Babylonius, *Babylonian, Babylonic:* peristromata (skillfully woven and inwrought with figures; cf. Plin. 8, 48, 74), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53; so picta superbe texta, Mart. 8, 28, 17. Hence also subst. Babylonica, orum (more rare in sing. Babylonicum, i), *n. Babylonian coverings* or *tapestry:* Lucr. 4, 1026; so Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26; cf. Fest. s. v. SOLLA, p. 141 and 241; Publ. Syrus in Petr. 55, 6, 3: pelles, *coming from Babylonia* (a tribute in the time of the emperors), Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7. —With reference to astrology (cf. *no.* 3): doctrina, Lucr. 5, 726.

5. Băbȳlōnĭensis, e, *adj.*=Babylonius, *Babylonian;* only in Plaut.: miles, Truc. 1, 1, 66; 1, 2, 100; 2, 4, 38.

* **6. Băbȳlōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*= Babylonius, *Babylonian:* undae, *i. e. the Euphrates,* Manil. 4, 578.

baca, v. bacca.

‡ **bacar,** *A wine-vessel similar to the* bacrio, *a wine-glass,* Fest. p. 25; cf. Comm. p. 344.

bacca (in MSS. sometimes called baca), ae, *f.* **1.** *A small round fruit, a berry:* myrti, Cato R. R. 101; Ov. M. 11, 234: lauri, Virg. G. 1, 306: tinus, Ov. M. 10, 98: ebuli, Virg. E. 10, 27: cupressi, Plin. 16, 27, 50: platani, id. 15, 7, 7: hyssopi, id. 26, 12, 76, et al. Esp. freq., **b.** Of *the olive:* agricola quum florem oleae videt, baccam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16; Hor. S. 2, 4, 69; id. Ep. 1, 16, 2; Ov. M. 6, 81; 8, 295; cf. Mart. 13, 101. So of the olive in the poets also abs.: Hor. Od. 2, 6, 16: quot Sicyon baccas, quot parit Hybla favos, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 10. As sacred to Minerva: ponitur hic bicolor sincerae bacca Minervae, Ov. M. 8, 665; so id. ib. 13, 653. And of the fruit of the wild olive-tree, id. ib. 14, 525; cf. Virg. G. 2, 183.—**c.** In gen., *Any fruit of a tree:* * Lucr. 5, 1362: arbores seret diligens agricola, quarum aspiciet baccam ipse numquam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14; id. Div. 1, 51, 116; so id. de Sen. 2, 5; id. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: semen inclusum est in intima parte earum baccarum, quae ex quaque stirpe funduntur, id. N. D. 2, 51; so id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: felices, Sil. 15, 535.

2. *That which is like a berry in shape;* **a.** *A pearl:* Hor. Epod. 8, 14: aceto diluit insignem baccam, id. Sat. 2, 3, 241; so Ov. M. 10, 116; 265; Virg. Cul. 67; Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 592; Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 167; Laud. Stil. 2, 88; VI. Cons. Honor. 528.—**b.** *The dung of sheep or goats:* Pall. Jan. 14, 3.—**c.** *A link of a chain, in the shape of a berry:* Prud. περὶ στεφ. 1, 46; so id. Psych. prooem. 33.

* **baccālĭa,** ae, *f.* [bacca] *A kind of laurel abounding in berries,* Plin. 15, 30, 39.

baccālis, e, *adj.* [bacca] *Bearing berries:* laurus, Plin. 17, 10, 11.

† **baccar** (bacchar), ăris, *n.* (baccaris, is, *f.*, Plin. 12, 12, 26)=βάκχᾰρις, *A plant having a fragrant root, from which an oil was expressed;* also called nardum rusticum (cf. Plin. 12, 12, 26); acc. to Sprengel it is the Celtic valerian, Valeriana Celtica, Linn.; Plin. 21, 6, 16; Virg. E. 4, 19 ("baccar herba est, quae fascinum depellit," Serv.); ib. 7, 27.

baccātus, a, um, *Part.* of a verb not otherwise in use, BACCO, are [bacca, *no.* 2, a.] *Furnished, set,* or *adorned with pearls* (very rare): monile, * Virg. A. 1, 655; Sil. 8, 134; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41.

1. Baccha (old orthogr. BACA; v. Senat. Cons. de Bacchan. in Append.), ae (**Bacchis,** ĭdis, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 41), *f.* [Bacchus] Gr. Μαινάς or Θυιάς, *A Bacchant, a female companion of Bacchus, who, in company with Silenus and the Satyrs, celebrated the festival of that deity with a raving madness carried even to insensibility, with an ivy crown upon her head, a fawn skin upon her left shoulder, a staff wound with ivy in her hand, and with hair loose and flying wildly about;* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 71; Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97; Ov. M. 4, 25; 6, 587 *sq.;* 9, 642; 11, 89; Trist. 1. 1.; Her. 10, 48; Fast. 6, 507; Prop. 3. 22. 33; Lucan. 5, 74 (Matres Edonides, Ov. M. 11, 69; v. Bacchus). Represented in paintings: Bacchas istas cum Musis Metelli comparas, Cic. Fam. 7, 23. Bacchis initiare aliquem, *to initiate into the festivals of Bacchus,* Liv. 39, 9 and 10.—In a pun with Bacchis (q. v. *no.* 2): quia Bacchis, Bacchas metuo et Bacchanal tuum, Plaut.

Bac. 1, 1, 19: Bacchides non Bacchides sed Bacchae sunt acerrumae, id. ib. 3, 1, 4.—Whence **Bacchēus,** a, um, Βάκχειος, *Relating to the Bacchae* or *Bacchantes, Bacchantian:* vox, Col. 10, 223: sanguis, *spilt by them,* Stat. Th. 1, 328: bella, id. ib. 12, 791.

‡ **2. Baccha,** ae, *A kind of Spanish wine,* Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97.

bacchābundus, a, um, *adj.* [bacchor] *Reveling in the manner of the Bacchantes, being boisterous, noisy, like them, ranting, raving* (post-Aug. and rare): agmen, Curt. 9, 10, 17; App. Apol. p. 326, 8.

Bacchaeus = Baccheus, v. Bacchus, *no.* 3 c.

Bacchānal (old orthogr. BACANAL, v. Senat. Cons. de Bacchan. in App.), ālis, *n.* [from Bacchus, like Fagutal, Frutinal, Lupercal, *etc.*, v. App. 1 to the Pref.] *A place devoted to Bacchus, the place where the festivals of Bacchus were celebrated:* ad Bacchas veni in Bacchanal, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 3; id. ib. 8; Liv. 39, 18.

2. In gen., in the plur., Bacchanalia, ium (*gen.* sometimes Bacchanaliorum, Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Non. 489, 25; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 97; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 263), *A feast of Bacchus, the* (Gr.) *orgies of Bacchus* (diff. from the Roman festival of Liber, v. Liberalia); celebrated once in three years, at night, and in the most tumultuous and licentious manner (cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 397); hence prohibited in Rome, A.U.C. 568, 186 B.C., by a decree of the Senate, Senatusconsultum de Bacchanalibus, which is yet preserved (v. the same in Appendix), Liv. 39, 9-18; Cic. Leg. 2, 15; Liv. 39, 41; Tac. H. 2, 68.—In sing.: Bacchanal facere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 45; so exercere, id. Suppos. Amph. Tun' me mactes? v. 12: habere, in the abovementioned S. C.—Poet.: Bacchanalia vivere, *to live in the manner of the Bacchantes, to live very riotously and wantonly:* Juv. 2, 3.

Bacchānālis, e, *adj.* [Bacchus] *Relating to Bacchus, Bacchanalian:* sacra, Val. Max. 1, 3, *no.* 1: festum = Bacchanalia, Macr. Sat. 1, 4.

bacchar and baccharis, v. baccar.

* **bacchātim,** *adv.* [bacchor] *In the manner of the Bacchae* or *Bacchantes, in a riotous, wanton manner, furiously:* App. Met. 1, p. 108, 3.

bacchātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A celebrating of the orgies of Bacchus:* Hyg. Fab. 4; id. ib. 8.—Hence, **2.** *A reveling, raving,* or *ranting in the manner of the Bacchae* (very rare): * Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12.

Bacchēĭs, ĭdis, *adj. f.* *Of* or *pertaining to Bacchis, the ancestor of the Corinthian Bacchiadae* (v. Bacchiadae); hence poet. for *Corinthian:* Ephyres Baccheidos altum Culmen, *i. e. Corinth,* Stat. S. 2, 2, 34.

Bacchēĭus, a, um, v. Bacchus, *no.* 3, d.

Bacchēus, a, um, **1.** *Of Bacchus, Bacchic;* v. Bacchus, *no.* 3, c.—**2.** *Bacchantian;* v. Baccha, *fin.*

‡ **bacchĭa,** ae, *f.* *A kind of drinking vessel, a goblet, bowl:* Isid. Orig. 20, 5, 4.

Bacchĭădae, arum, *m.*, Βακχιάδαι, *The Bacchiadae, a very ancient royal family of Corinth, descended from Bacchis, one of the Heraclidae, which, being expelled from the throne by Cypselus, wandered to Sicily, and founded Syracuse,* Ov. M. 5, 407 (cf. Aelian, V. H. 1, 19; Pausan. Corinth. p. 120; Strabo 8, p. 260).

Bacchicus, v. Bacchus, *no* 3, a.

Bacchĭlĭdĭum (metrum) constat dimetro (troch.) hypercatalecto, ut est hoc: "*floribus corona texitur,*" Serv. Centim. p. 1819 P.

Bacchis, ĭdis, *f.*, Βακκίς, **1.** = 1. Baccha, q. v.—**2.** *The name of a female character in the* Heaut. *of* Ter.; and. in plur., Bacchides, *the name of a comedy of Plautus* (derived from the twin sisters, Bacchides, the chief personages of the piece).

* **Bacchĭsŏnus,** a, um, *adj.* [Bacchus-sono] *Sounding of Bacchus:* Paul. Nol. Nat. XI, S. Fel. 281 ed. Murat.

1. Bacchĭus, a, um, v. Bacchus, *no.* 3, b.

2. Bacchīus, a, um, v. Bacchus, *no.* 3, e.

bacchor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [Bacchus] *To celebrate the festival of Bacchus:* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 71: saxea ut effigies bacchantis prospicit Evoe, *i. e. which cries Evoe in the orgies,* Catull. 64, 61; so id. 64, 255; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 8. Hence bacchantes = Bacchae, *the Bacchantes:* sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu. Ov. M. 7, 252; id. ib. 3, 703; Curt. 8, 10; 9, 10.—Transf.

2. *To revel, rave, rage,* or *rant, like the Bacchae* (of every species of mental excitement, commotion, love, hatred, joy, *etc.*) (for the most part only poet. and in more elevated prose): quibus gaudiis exsultabis? quanta in voluptate bacchabere? Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: furor in vestra caede bacchantis, id. ib. 4, 6: non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26; Col. 10, 198; * Suet. Calig. 56; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 213; id. VI. Cons. Honor. 192, et al. So of poet. inspiration: Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 258, and with carmen as object: grande Sophocleo carmen bacchamur hiatu, Juv. 6, 636.—Also: *To go* or *run about in a wanton, wild, raving,* or *furious manner:* animans Omne, quod in magnis bacchatur montibu' passim, * Lucr. 5, 822: saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem Bacchatur, Virg. A. 4, 301 ("*discursitat,*" Heyne): immanis in antro Bacchatur vates. id. ib. 6, 78.—Hence, **b.** Transf. to inanimate things: so of a vessel of wine: ubi bacchabatur aula; casabant cadi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 43 Lind. Of winds: Thracio bacchante magis sub interlunia vento, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 11; Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 29. Of violent rain: Val. Fl. 6, 632. And of a rumor hastily and furiously diffusing itself like the wind: concussam bacchatur fama per urbem (* *spreads rapidly*), Virg. A. 4, 666. Of enthusiastic, flighty discourse: quod eos, quorum altior oratio actioque esset ardentior furere et bacchari arbitraretur, Cic. Brut. 80, 276: vitiosum dicendi genus, quod inanibus locis bacchatur, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 10, 73.

☞ Pass. (as in later Gr. βακχεύεσθαι, βακχευθῆναι) of the place in which the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated: virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Virg. G. 2, 488 Heyn.: bacchata jugis Naxos, id. Aen. 3, 125; Val. Fl. 3, 20; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 206.

Bacchus, i, *m.*, Βάκχος, *Son of Jupiter and a Theban woman, Semele,* Tib. 3, 4, 45; Ov. F. 6, 485: "bis genitus" (since, as Semele died before his birth, he was carried about by Jupiter in his hip until the time of his maturity), id. Trist. 5, 3, 26; cf. id. Met. 3, 310, and bimatris, ib. 4, 12; *The god of wine* (as such also called Liber, the deliverer, Lyaeus—λύειν—the care-dispeller; cf. Enn. in Charis. p. 214 P.; as intoxicating and inspiring, he is *god of poets,* esp. of the highly inspired, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 23; 15, 17; Trist. 5, 3, 33 *sq.*; Hor. Od. 2, 19, who, accordingly, also wore crowns of ivy, which was consecrated to him, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 15: Bacchica verba (poetae), id. ib. 1, 7, 2. He was worshiped (v. Bacchanal, *no.* 2, and Baccha), esp. in Thrace and Macedonia, and particularly upon Mount Edon: Hor. Od. 2, 7, 27; hence the Bacchae are called matres Edonides, Ov. M. 11, 69; Trist. 4, 1, 42. Vid. also Liber.—In the arts of design Bacchus, in the most ancient times, is represented as a god of nature by a Phallic Herma (v. such a statue in O. Müll. Denkm. *no.* 4); in the class. per. in the form of a beautiful youth (Tib. 1, 4, 37; Ov. F. 3, 773), with a crown of vine leaves or ivy upon his head, and sometimes with small horns upon his forehead (id. ib. 3, 481; 767; 6, 483). Hence corymbifer, id. ib. 1, 392.—Tib. 2, 1, 3; Hor. Od. 2, 19, 29; Fest. s. v. CORNUA, p. 30); his soft hair fell in long ringlets upon his shoulders ("depexus crinibus," Ov. F. 3, 465; cf. id. Met. 3, 421), with the exception of a fawn's skin (νεβρίς) thrown around him, usu. entirely naked in respect to his body, but with high and beautiful buskins, the Dionysian cothurni, upon his feet; in his hand he, as well as his attendants (a satyr, Silenus, and the Bacchae), carried the thyrsus (id. Fast. 3, 764; Met. 4, 7 *sq.*); cf. O. Müll. Arch. § 383.

2. Meton. **a.** *The vine:* apertos Bacchus amat colles, Virg. G. 2, 113; Manil. 5, 238; Luc. 9, 433.—And far more freq. **b.** *Wine:* Bacchi quom flos evanuit, Lucr. 3, 222: madeant generoso pocula Baccho, Tib. 3, 6, 5: et multo in primis hilarans convivia Baccho, Virg. E. 5, 69; so id. Georg. 1, 344; 4, 279; Aen. 5, 77: Hor. Od. 3, 16, 34; Ov. M. 4, 765; 6, 488; 7, 246; 450; 13, 639.

3. Whence the adjj.: **a. Bacchĭcus,** a, um, Βακχικός, *Of Bacchus, Bacchic:* serta, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 2; Mart. 7, 62: buxus, Stat. Th. 9, 479: Naxos, id. Achill. 2, 4: ritus, Macr. S. 1, 18: metrum, Diom. p. 513 P.—**b. Bacchĭus,** a, um, Βάκχιος, *Of Bacchus:* sacra, Ov. M. 3, 518.—**c. Bacchēus,** a, um, Βάκχειος, *Bacchic:* ululatus, Ov. M. 11, 17: cornua, Stat. Th. 9, 435.—**d. Bacchēĭus,** a, um, the same: dona, *i. e. wine,* Virg. G. 2, 454: sacra, Ov. M. 3, 691.—**e. Bacchīus** pes, *A metrical foot,* — — ⏑ (*e. g.* Rōmānūs), Ter. Maur. p. 2414 P., opp. to anti-bacchius (⏑ — —), although others directly reverse the signif.; v. Quint. 9, 4, 82; Ascon. Div. in Caec. 7; Don. p. 1739 P.

4. bacchus, i, *m.* *A sea-fish;* also called myxon: Plin. 9, 17, 28; 32, 7, 25; 11, 53.

baccĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bacca-fero] **1.** *Bearing berries:* taxus, Plin. 16, 10, 20: hedera, Sen. Oed. 414.—**2.** Acc. to bacca, *no.* 1. b, *Bearing olives:* Pallas, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8: Sabinus, Sil. 3, 596.

baccīna, ae, *f.* *A plant;* also called Apollinaris: App. Herb. 22.

baccŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [bacca] *A small berry,* Plin. 25, 8, 54; Arn. 1, p. 2; 2, p. 58; 5, p. 159.

Băcēnis (Βακέννη in the metaphrase of Caes. B. G. 6, 10), *A great forest in Germany;* acc. to Reichard, *the Hartz Forest;* acc. to Mann. *the western part of the Thuringian Forest, in Fulda,* Caes. B. G. 6, 10; cf. Barth's Urgesch. 2, p. 22 and 200.

* **bacĕŏlus,** used by Augustus for stultus [prob. from βάκηλος "ὁ ἀνόητος, Hesych.], acc. to Suet. Aug. 87.

băcillum, i, *n.* (bacillus, i, *m.*, Isid. Orig. 20, 13, 1) *dim.* [baculus] *A small staff, a wand:* Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33; Juv. 3, 28.—In particular, *the wand* or *staff of the lictor:* Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93; id. Verr. 2, 5, 54.

(* **Bacis,** ĭdis, *m.* (Βάκις, ιδος, Pausan.) *A soothsayer of Boeotia,* Cic. Div. 1, 18.)

‡ **bacrio,** ōnis, *m.* *A kind of vessel with a long handle, a ladle:* i. q. trulla, Fest. p. 25.

Bactra, orum (Bactrum, i, Plin. 6, 16, 18), *n.*, Βάκτρα, *The chief city of Bactria* or *Bactriana,* now *Balk,* Hor. Od. 3, 29, 28; Curt. 7, 4.—Whence, **1. Bactri,** orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of the kingdom of Bactriana,* Mel. 1, 2, 5; Var. in Plin. 6, 17, 19.—**2. Bactrĭānus,** a, um: **a.** *Relating to the city of Bactra, of Bactra:* regio, Curt. 6, 6: arx, id. 9, 7: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 15, 17.—**b.** *Relating to the kingdom of Bactriana, Bactrian;* hence **Bactriani,** orum, *m.* = Bactri, *The Bactrians,* Plin. 6, 23, 25; Curt. 4, 6; Tac. A. 11, 8. In sing., collect. for *The land of Bactriana:* Tac. A. 2, 60.—**3. Bactrīnus,** a, um, *Bactrian:* camelus, App. Met. 7, p. 194, 4.

† **bactrŏpērīta,** ae, *m.* [βάκτρον, a staff—πήρα, pouch] *Furnished with* or *carrying staff and pouch; a nickname for a Cynic philosopher,* Hier. Matth. 10; cf. Mart. 4, 53.

Bactrum, v. Bactra.

Bactrus (os), i, *m.*, Βάκτρος, *A river near Bactra,* now *Balk,* Luc. 3, 267; cf. Isid. Orig. 13, 21, 14; 14, 3, 30; 15, 1, 11; 9, 2, 43.

băcŭlum, i, *n.* (baculus, i, *m.*, extremely rare, and perh. first post-class. in App. Met. 7, p. 194, 30; Aus. Epigr. 53; Isid. Orig. 20, 13, 1; cf. bacillum; for in Ov. M. 2, 789, and Fast. 1, 177, baculum quem for quod may be owing to the copyists) [kindred with βάκτρον, from βάζω, βιβάζω, βαίνω, to go] *A stick, staff, as a support in walking;* while *scipio* is a staff as an ornament, and *fustis* a stick for striking, beating; Doed. Syn. 3, p. 266 *sq.*; but later used in all three signiff.) (not in Cic.; in its stead, bacillum): baculum agreste, Ov. M. 15, 655; so pastorale, Sil. 13, 334; Ov. M. 8, 218; so id. ib. 14, 655; 15, 659; 6, 27; 8, 695; Fast. 1, 177; Claud. Epigr. 2, 3; 26; 484. So baculum (us) et pera, *staff and pouch*, badges of Cynic philosophers, Mart. 4, 53; App. Apol. p. 288, 6; Aus. Epigr. 53; cf. bactroperita: Cels. 8, 20; Vitr. 10, 6; Plin. 30, 14, 44 Gron.: *The augural staff* or lituus, Liv. 1, 18. And for *a sceptre*: Flor. 3, 19, 10; cf. id. 4, 11, 3. And of the sceptre on the stage, in tragic representations, Suet. Ner. 24 Oud.:—corpora serpentum baculi violaverat ictu, Ov. M. 3, 325; Col. 2, 20 (21), 4: summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse, Liv. 1, 54: baculorum subactiones, *blows with small staves, sticks*, Vitr. 2, 4; 7, 3.

bădĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Brown, chestnut-colored* (rare, and used only of horses): Var. in Non. 80, 2; Pal. Mart. 13, 4; Grat. Cyn. 536.

† **bădīzo,** are, *v. n.* = βαδίζω, *To go, walk*: Plaut. As. 3, 3, 116.

Baduhennae lucus, *A forest in the north of Germany, in Friesland*, which can not now be more definitely designated, Tac. A. 4, 73 (* now *Hold Pade*).

Baebĭus, a, um, *adj.* *The name of a Roman gens*, e. g. M. Baebius, Cic. Pis. 35: Q. Baebius Tampilus, id. Phil. 5, 10; Liv. 40, 17 *fin.* Drak. Whence Baebia lex de praetoribus creandis, Liv. 40, 44; cf. Fest. s. v. ROGAT, p. 233.

Baecŭla, ae, *f.* **1.** *A small town in Spain, on the borders of Baetica*, Liv. 27, 18; 28, 13; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 382.—**2.** *Another town in Spain, on the Ebro, in the territory of the Ausetani*, Βαίκυλα, Ptol. Whence **Baecŭlōnenses,** *The inhabitants of* Baecula, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23.

* **Baetĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [Baetis] *Clothed in Baetican wool*: Mart. 1, 97.

Baetĭcŏla, ae, *adj.* [Baetis-colo] *Dwelling on the River Baetis*: Sil. 1, 146.

Baetĭcus, a, um, v. Baetis.

Baetĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* [Baetis-geno] *Born on the Baetis*: viri, Sil. 9, 234.

Baetis (Bĕtis, Paul. Nol Carm. ad Auson. 10, 236), is, *m.* (*acc.* Baetin, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 12; Mart. 9, 62, 2; Claud. Fesc. 12, 31; Mall. Theod. 285; Laud. Stil. 2, 238; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 298. *Abl.* Baete, Liv. 28, 22: Baeti, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 13), Βαῖτις, *A river in Southern Spain, called by the inhabitants there Certis*, now *Guadalquivir*, Mel. 3, 1, 5; Plin. 3, 1, 3, et saep.; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 281.—Whence **Baetĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *On* or *belonging to the Baetis*; hence provincia, Tac. H. 1, 53; and usu. subst. **Baetĭca,** ae, *f.*, Βαιτική, *The province of Baetica, lying on the Baetis, in Southern Spain, distinguished for its excellent wool*: now *Andalusia and a part of Granada*, Mel. 2, 6, 3; 4, 7; 3, 1, 6; 6, 1; Plin. 3, 1, 3; 11, 37, 76; Tac. H. 1, 78, et al.; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 277 *sq.* Whence Baetica lana, Plin. 8, 48, 73: lacernae, *the garments made of the Baetican wool*, Mart. 14, 133. And Baetici, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Baetica*, Plin. Ep. 1, 7.

Baetūrĭa, ae, *f.*, Βαιτουρία, *Baeturia, the northwest part of Hispania Baetica, between the Baetis and Anas*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 13; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 282 and 308.

Bagaudae, arum, *m.* *A class of peasants in Gaul, who rebelled under the Emperor Diocletian, and were finally conquered by Maximian*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39; Eutr. 9, 20. Whence **Bagaudica** rebellio, *Rebellion of the peasants*, Eumen. pro Restaur. Schol. 4.

†† **Băgōus,** i, and **Băgōas,** ae, *m.*, Βαγῶος and Βαγῶας [a Persian word] *A eunuch at the Persian court*: Bagou (*gen. Graec.* = Βαγῶου): Plin. 13, 4, 9; Quint. 5, 12, 21. Hence for *any guard of women*: Ov. Am. 2, 2, 1.

Băgrăda, ae, *m.*, Βαγράδας, *A river in Zeugitana, in Africa, near Utica*, now *Medscherda*, Caes. B. C. 2, 24; 26; Liv. 30, 25; Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 3, 4, 3; 8, 14, 14; Luc. 4, 588, et al.

Bāiae, arum, *f.*, Βαΐαι, *A small town in Campania, on the coast between Cumae and Puteoli, a favorite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant location*; acc. to the fable, built by one of the companions of Ulysses (Serv. Virg. A. 3, 441; cf. Strabo 5, p. 376), Cic. Fam. 9, 12; Prop. 1, 11, 1; 27; 3, 18, 2; Hor. Od. 2, 18, 20; 3, 4, 24; Ep. 1, 1, 83; 15, 2, 12, et saep.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 723 *sq.* Also called Aquae Cumanae, Liv. 41, 16.—Adj. Baiae aquae, Prop. 1, 11, 30.—Meton. for *any watering-place*: Cic. Coel. 16; so id. ib. 15 and 20; Tib. 3, 5, 3 Huschk.—Whence **Baiānus,** a, um, *Belonging to Baiae, of Baiae, Baian*: sinus, Plin. 2, 103, 106: lacus, id. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 1: negotia, Cic. Att. 14, 8: murex, *from the sea-coast there*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 32: soles, Mart. 6, 43: Lucrinus, *the Lucrine Lake, situated near Baiae*, id. 13, 82, et al. Subst. Baianum, i, *n.*, *The region of Baiae, the Baian territory*, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 9; Plin. 9, 8, 8; 54, 79.

‡ **bājŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *βασταγμός*, *A carrying of burdens*, Gloss. Vet.

‡ **bājŭlātor,** ōris, *m.*, *βαστακτής, ἀχθοφόρος*, *A bearer, porter*, Gloss. Cyrill.

* **bājŭlātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [BAJULATOR] *Of* or *belonging to a carrier*: sella, *a sedan*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

bājŭlo, are, *v. a.* [bajulus] *To bear a burden, to bear something heavy*, *βαστάζω* (very rare; not in Cic.): "*ferri* proprie dicimus quae quis suo corpore bajulat, *portari* ea, quae quis in jumento secum ducit, *agi* ea, quae animalia sunt," Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 235; Non. 79, 9; Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 70; id. Merc. 3, 1, 10: asinus bajulans sarcinas. Phaedr. 4, 1, 5; Auct. in Quint. 6, 1, 47.

bajŭlus, i, *m.* [kindred with the Germ. Bahre, Bürde; cf. Doed. Syn. 1, 151, and bajulo] *He who bears burdens* (for pay), *a porter, carrier, day-laborer, workman*, *βαστακτής*: quod genus Graeci ἀχθοφόρος vocant, Latine *bajulos* appellamus, Gell. 5, 3, 1: "*bajulos* dicebant antiqui, quos nunc dicimus operarios," Fest. p. 29; Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 17; Caecil. in Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40: utrum de bonis est quaerendum, quid bajuli atque operarii, an quid homines doctissimi senserint? Cic. Parad. 3, 2; so id. Brut. 73 *fin.*: literarum bajulus, Symm. Ep. 5, 7.—In late Lat. also *a bearer at a funeral*, Ammian. 14, 7; Sidon. Ep. 3, 12; cf. Fulgent. Expos. Serm. p. 558: "*vespillones* dicti sunt bajuli."

† **bālaena,** ae, *f.* = φάλαινα (cf. Fest. p. 25, and the letter B), *A whale*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 61: Plin. 9, 8, 7; ib. 13, 15; 11, 40, 95; Ov. M. 2, 9; Juv. 10, 14.

* **bălănātus,** a, um, *adj.* [balanus, *no.* 2, c] *Anointed* or *perfumed with balsam, embalmed* Pers. 4, 37.

† **bălănĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = βαλάνινος, *Made* or *prepared from the fruit of the balsam*, balanus (q. v. *no.* 2, c): oleum, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

† **bălănītes,** ae, *m.* = βαλανίτης (acorn-shaped), *An unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

† **bălănītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = βαλανῖτις, *Acorn-formed*: castanea, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

Balantium, v. Palatium.

† **bălănus,** i, *f.* and *m.* (*m.* Plin. 13, 4, 9; 15, 23, 25; Metell. in Macr. Sat. 2, 9; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 31) = *βάλανος*, **1.** *An acorn*, glans, Plin. 16, 6, 8; 17, 20, 34. Hence, **2.** *Any fruit of similar form*; **a.** *A kind of large chestnut*, Plin. 15, 23, 25.—**b.** *The Phoenician and Cilician date*, Plin. 13, 4, 9.—**c.** *A nut yielding a balsam*; otherw. called myrobalanus; *the Arabian behen-nut*, Hyperanthera semidecandra, Vahl.; Plin. 12, 21, 46: pressa tuis balanus capillis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 4. Also used for *the tree itself*, Plin. 13, 9, 17.—**3.** In general, *Any object in the form of an acorn*; **a.** *A suppository*, used to procure a stool, Plin. 20, 5, 20; 24, 6, 21; 26, 8, 34; Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 12.—**b.** *A shell-fish, a species of sea-muscle*, Col. 8, 16, 7; Plin. 32, 11, 53; Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8; Metell. in Macr. Sat. 2, 9.

bălātro, ōnis, *m.* [2. blatero] lit., *A babbler*; hence, *a jester, one who makes sport, a buffoon* (it seems to have designated a class of tragic actors, perh. *a harlequin, jester, jack-pudding*, or something similar): mendici, mimae, balatrones, hoc genus omne, Hor. S. 1, 2, 3; Vopisc. Carin. 21. Sportively in Var. as a designation of his friends when in dispute, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 1 Schneid. As *nom. propr. surname of* Servilius in Hor. S. 2, 8, 21; 33; 40; 64; 83; cf. Scurra.

bālātus, ūs, *m.* [balo] *The bleating of sheep*: Lucr. 2, 369: agni balatum exercent, Virg. A. 9, 62; so id. Georg. 3, 554; Ov. M. 7, 319; 320; Stat. Th. 10, 46. Also in plur.: Ov. M. 7, 540.—Of *the bleating of goats*, Plin. 20, 14, 55; Aus. Epig. 76, 3.

† **bălaustĭum,** ii, *n.* = βαλαύστιον, *The flower of the wild pomegranate*, Plin. 13, 19, 34; Col. 10, 297; Scribon. Comp. 85 and 112.

balbe, *adv.* *Stammeringly, stutteringly*; v. balbus, *fin.*

balbus, a, um, *adj.* *Stammering, stuttering* (opp. to *planus*, speaking fluently, without impediment): balba, loqui non quit? τραυλίζει, *does she* (*the loved one*) *stammer, can she not speak distinctly?* (*then he says*) *she lisps*, Lucr. 4, 1160. Demosthenes quum ita balbus esset, ut ejus ipsius artis, cui studeret (*sc.* rhetoricae), primam literam (*sc. r*) non posset dicere, perfecit meditando, ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260; and thus in ridicule: id. Fam. 2, 10 Manut.: os pueri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: senectus, id. ib. 1, 20, 18: verba, Tib. 2, 5, 94; Hor. S. 2, 3, 274: balba de nare loqui, *to speak through the nose*, Pers. 1, 33.—*Adv.* balbe: Lucr. 5, 1021, and Var. in Non. 80, 7.—Balbus, as *a surname*, freq. Cic. Att. 8, 9; Orat. pro Balbo; Coel. 11; de Or. 3, 21, et al.

balbūtĭo, ire, *v. n.* and *a.* [balbus] **1.** *v. n.* *To stammer, stutter*: "*balbutire* est cum quadam linguae haesitatione et confusione trepidare," Non. 80, 13; Cels. 5, 26, 31; Cod. 15, 6, 22. Transf. to birds, *Not to sing clearly*: merula hieme balbutit, Plin. 10, 29, 42.—Trop.: *To speak upon something obscurely, not distinctly* or *not correctly*: desinant balbutire (Academici), aperteque et clara voce audeant dicere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26 *fin.*; id. Div. 1, 3.—**2.** *v. a.* *To stutter, stammer*, or *lisp out something*: illum balbutit Scaurum pravis fultum male talis, *he, lisping* or *fondling, calls him Scaurus*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48. And trop., as above: Stoicus perpauca balbutiens, Cic. Acad. 2, 45.

Bălĕāres (in MSS. and inscriptions also Baliares) insulae or abs. Baleares, ium, *f.*, Βαλιαρεῖς, *The Balearic Islands, Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean Sea, whose inhabitants were distinguished by the art of fighting with the sling* (funda), Liv. 28, 37; Plin. 10, 48, 68; Mel. 2, 7, 20; Plin. 3, 5; 8, 58, 83, et al.—Whence, **a. Balearis,** e, *adj.*, *Balearic, of the Baleares*: terra, Plin. 35, 19, 59: funda, Virg. G. 1, 309: habena, Lucan. 3, 710: telum, Sil. 7, 279. Subst. Bălĕāres, ium, *m.*, Βαλιαρεῖς, *The inhabitants of the Balearic Islands*, Caes. B. G. 2, 7; Liv. 28, 37. In the sing., Balearis, *A Balearian*, Sil. 3, 365.—**b. Bălĕārĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Balearic*: mare, Plin. 3, 5, 10: grus, id. 11, 37, 44: funda, Ov. M. 2, 727; 4, 709. Subst. Balearici, orum, *m.* *The inhabitants of the Balearic Islands*, Plin. 8, 55, 81. And Balearicus, *surname of* Q. Caecilius Metellus, *on account of his conquest of these islands*, A.U.C. 631, Flor. 3, 8; Cic. Div. 1, 2 *fin.*; Rosc. Am. 50 *fin.*

balineae = balneae, v. balneum.

balineum, v. balneum.

* **balĭŏlus,** a, um, *adj.* [BALIUS = badius] *Dark, swarthy, chestnut-colored*: amplexari baliolum (*sc.* Afrum), Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 22 dub.

‡ **ballātor,** ōris, *m.* [ballo] *A dancer*: SODALES. BALLATORES. CYBELAE., Orell. *no.* 2337.

Ballio, ōnis, *m.* *The name of a worthless pimp in the Pseudolus of Plautus*; hence, in gen., for designating *any worthless man*, Cic. Phil. 2, 6.

† **ballista** (also balista, and in gloss. written ballistra), ae, *f.* [βάλλω] *A large military engine, resembling a bow, stretched with cords and thongs, by which masses of stone and other missiles were thrown to a great distance; a machine for project-*

iles, the ballista (orig. diff. from catapulta, which was rather used for throwing arrows, but afterward often interchanged with it; cf. Vitr. 10, 16–18; Veg. 4, 22; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 105): ballistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57; so Liv. 24. 40; Tac. A. 12, 56; Hist. 4, 23; Gell. 6, 3; Sil. 1, 334. Sportively: meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, humerus aries, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17.—For the throwing of other missiles: Caes. B. C. 2, 2; so Luc. 2, 686; 3, 465.—Meton. for *the missiles themselves:* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 42; "Lucil. lib. XXVIII.: ballistas jactans centenarias. Sisenna Hist. lib. IIII: ballistas quatuor talentarias," Non. 555, 24 *sq.*—Trop.: jam infortunii intenta ballista probe (**an instrument*), Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 73; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 58. (*Also, *a mountain in Liguria*, Liv. 39, 2, et al.)

ballistarium, v. the following.

ballistārĭus (balist. and in gloss. ballistrarius), a, um, *adj.* [ballista] *Of* or *pertaining to the ballista;* only subst.: **1.** Ballistārĭus, ii, *m.* **a.** *A maker of ballistae:* Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6: COLLEGIVM. BALLISTARIORVM., Orell. *no.* 4066.—**b.** *One who discharges the ballista, a slinger,* Veg. Mil. 2, 2; Amm. 16, 2.—* **b.** Ballistarium, ii, *n.*=ballista, *The ballista:* Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 73 (cf. ballista, *fin.*).

† **ballistēa** (balist.), orum, *n.* [βαλλίζω, to dance, to hop] *Music* or *songs accompanying dancing:* Vopisc. Aurel. 6, where an example of such dancing songs is given.

* **ballo,** are, *v. n.* [βάλλω, βαλλίζω] *To hop, dance:* Aug. Serm. 215. Hence Fr. *bal*, Eng. *ball.*

† **ballōte,** es, *f.*=βαλλωτή, *A plant;* also called porrum nigrum, *black hoarhound*, Ballota nigra, L.; Plin. 27, 8, 30.

†† **ballux** (bal.), ūcis, *f.* [a Spanish word] *Gold sand, gold dust, χρύσαμμος,* Plin. 33, 4, 21; Just. 44, 1 (less correctly, paludibus); Mart. 12, 57, 9 (less correctly, paludes); and Latinized, balluca (bal.), ae, *f.*, Cod. Valent. 11, 6, 1 and 2; Cod. Theod. 10, 19, 3 and 4; Veg. Vet. 1, 20, 2.

balneae, v. balneum.

balnĕāris, e, *adj.* [balneum] *Of* or *pertaining to the bath* (post-Aug. form of the follg.): argentum, *silver utensils used in baths*, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33: jocus, Spart. Hadr. 17. Subst. balnearia, ium, *n.*, *Bathing utensils*, App. Met. 3, p. 134, 36.

balnĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [balneum] *Of* or *pertaining to the bath* (class. form for the preced.). So fur, *lurking about baths:* Catull. 33, 1; cf. the title in Dig. 47, 17: de furibus balneariis: furtum, Paul. Dig. l. l. § 3: instrumentum, *a bathing implement*, Mart. Dig. 33, 7, 17.—Subst. balnearium, ii, *n.* *A place for bathing, a bathing-room, bath* (only in plur.): nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia et ambulationem et aviarium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. ib.; so id. Att. 13, 29; Col. 1, 6, 2; Sen. Q. N. 4, 9; Tranq. 9.

balnĕātĭcum, i, *n.* *A piece of money to be paid for a bath, bathing-money;* only in Schol. Juv. 2, 152, and in Vet. Gloss.: "balneaticum *βαλανικόν.*"

balnĕātor, ōris, *m.* (acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 12, 159, and Prob. p. 1452 P., as deriv. from no verb, *gen. comm.*, yet v. balneatrix) [balneum] *One who has the care of a bath, a bath-keeper, βαλανεύς:* Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 90; Truc. 2, 3, 4; Cic. Coel. 26; Phil. 13, 12, 26; Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 2; Alfen. ib. 19, 2, 30, § 1, et al.—Facetiously, of Neptune: edepol, Neptune, es balneator frigidus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 43.

* **balnĕatōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [balneator] *Of* or *pertaining to the bath*=balnearius: instrumentum, Marc. Dig. 33, 7, 17.

balnĕātrix, īcis, *f.* [balneator] *She who has the care of a bath*, Petr. in Serv. Virg. A. 12, 159.

balneolae, v. the following.

balnĕŏlum, i, *n. plur.* balnĕŏlae, arum, *f. dim.* [balneum] *A small bath:* balneolum angustum, tenebricosum, Sen. Ep. 86; Juv. 7, 4: primus balneolas suspendit, Cic. frgm. in Non. 194, 13; Aug. contra Acad. 3, 4.

† **balnĕum,** i, *n.* in plur. usu. heterocl. balneae, arum, *f.;* cf. Var. L. L. 8, 25, 115; since the Aug. per. sometimes balnea, orum, *n.;* cf. Phocae Ars, p. 1706 P.; Rudd. 1, p. 110; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 482 *sq.* [contr. from bălīnĕum, also in use, and in post-Aug. prose, as it appears, predominant, *plur.* bălīnĕae = *βαλανεῖον.* Cicero appears to use balineae only in his letters.]

1. *A bath, a place for bathing* (the public bath, as consisting of several apartments, only in plur., Var. L. L. 9, 41, 144; cf. aedes and aqua. But that only the sing. was used for private baths, as Var. l. l. seems to assert, is, at least for a subsequent age, not an unvarying rule; cf. Plin. 13, 3, 4; 33, 12, 54; Mart. 12, 15, 2, et al.). **a.** Balneum, *plur.* balneae: Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5; id. Pers. 1, 3, 10; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 25: balneae Seniae, Cic. Coel. 25: balneae Palatinae, id. Rosc. Am. 7; id. Clu. 51, 141; id. de Or. 2, 55, 223; Caecil. in Non. 196, 12; Vitr. 6, 8, et al.: Caesar ambulavit in litore: post horam octavam in balneum, Cic. Att. 13, 52: de structura balnei cogitare, Pall. 1, 40, 1.—**b.** Balineum, *plur.* balineae: balineum calfieri jubebo, Cic. Att. 2, 3 *fin.;* so id. ib. 15, 13, 5 (with the var. reading balneo): pensiles balineae, Plin. 9, 54, 79; so id. 13, 3, 4; 22, 22, 43; 32, 10, 38; 33, 12, 54, et al.; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11; 3, 14, 8; 8, 8, 6; 10, 75, 1; Suet. Aug. 76 Oud. 85; 94; Ner. 20; 35; Vesp. 21; Calig. 37; Ner. 31; Galb. 10, et al.—**c.** *Plur.* balnea, orum, *n.;* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92; id. ib. 1, 11, 13; 1, 14, 15; A. P. 298; Juv. 1, 143; 6, 375; 419; 7, 131; 178; 233, et al.; Mart. 9, 20; 12, 50, 2: continua balnea, Cels. 1, 6; so Orell. *no.* 3324; 4816; Liv. 33, 18; Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 2; id. ib. 7, 26, 2.

2. In Pliny, *A bath*, in abstracto; esp. in the connec. a balineis, *after the bath, after bathing:* Plin. 28, 19, 77; id. 13, 15, 30; id. 20, 14, 57; 24, 19, 118.

bālo (bēlo, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 7), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [onomatop.; cf. Fest. p. 25] *To bleat:* Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 20; Ov. F. 4, 740; Quint. 1, 5, 72; Sil. 15, 706.—Poet.: balantes hostiae=oves, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 21: pecus balans, Juv. 13, 233; and abs. balans=ovis: Lucr. 6, 1131: balantum grex, Virg. G. 1, 272; so id. ib. 3, 457.—Sportively in Var.: *To speak of sheep:* R. R. 2, 3, 1.—Trop.: *To talk foolishly:* Cornificius balare convincitur, Arn. 3, p. 122.

* **balsămĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [balsamum] *Balsamic, of balsam:* unguen, Auct. Carm. de Phoen. 118.

† **balsămĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*=*βαλσάμινος, Of balsam, composed of balsam:* oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 47.

† **balsămōdes**=*βαλσαμώδης, Abounding in balsam, like balsam:* casia, Plin. 12, 19, 43.

† **balsămum,** i, *n.*=*βάλσαμον, A fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balsam,* Virg. G. 2, 119; Plin. 13, 1, 2; Mart. 3, 63; Just. 36, 3.—**2.** *The balsam-tree, balsam-bush*, Amyris opobalsamum, Linn.; "Plin. 12, 25, 54; Sol. 35;" Tac. H. 5, 6.

‡ **baltĕārĭus,** ii, *m.* [balteus] *A maker of sword-belts*, Orell. *no.* 3501.

* **baltĕātus,** a, um, *Part.*, from BALTEO, are, Gloss. Isid. [balteus] *Furnished with a girdle* or *belt, girded, belted*, Marc. Cap. 5 *init.*

* **baltĕŏlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small girdle*, Capitol. Maxim. 2.

baltĕus, i, *m.*, more rare **baltĕum,** i, *n.* (only in plur. in the poets, on account of measure more frequently baltea; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 472; ante-class. also in prose, as it appears, only balteum, *e. g.* Var. L. L. 5, 24, 33; in Non. 194, 21; in Charis. p. 59 P.) [acc. to Var. in Charis. l. l. Tusc.] (not used in Cic.).

1. *A girdle, belt;* esp. *a sword-belt*, or *the band passing over the shoulder* (cf. Quint. 11, 3, 140; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 62): baltea, Att. in Non. 194, 21; Var. ib.: infelix humero quum apparuit alto Balteus, Virg. A. 12, 942: lato quam circumplectitur auro Balteus, id. ib. 5, 313 Serv.; so id. ib. 12, 273: verutum in balteo defigitur, Caes. B. G. 5. 44: aurata baltea illis erant, Liv. H. in Non. 194, 21.—**b.** Poet. like ζωστήρ (cf. Passow Lex.), *The girdle of women.* So of that of Amazonian queens at Thermodon: Ov. M. 9, 191. *The girdle of the wife of Cato:* Luc. 2, 362. *The girdle of Venus:* Mart. 14, 207.

2. *That which surrounds like a girdle, a border, rim, edge, circle.* So, **a.** *The belt of the heavens, the zodiac:* stellatus balteus, Manil. 1, 677; so id. 3, 361.—**b.** *The edge, the crust of a cake*, Cato R. R. 76, 3, and 78.—**c.** *The bark of the willow*, Plin. 16, 37, 68.—**d.**=praecinctio, and Gr. διάζωμα, *The vacant space between the seats in the amphitheatre*, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 47; Tert. Spect. 3.—**e.** Baltei pulvinorum, in architecture: *The broad band by which the cushions upon Ionic capitals are,* as it were, *held together, a cushion-band*, Vitr. 3, 3, p. 72 Rod.

baluca, balux. v. ball.

Bambălĭo, ōnis. *m.* [βαμβάλειν, to stammer], Βαμβαλίων, Dio Cass. 45, 47; 46, 7 and 28: M. Fulvius, *the father-in-law of Antonius*, Cic. Phil. 3, 6; 2, 36; v. Garaton. and Wernsd. in h. ll.

banchus or **bancus,** i, *m.* *A species of fish*, otherwise unknown, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

Bandŭsĭa, ae, *f.* *A pleasant fountain near Venusia, the birth-place of Horace, celebrated by him in song*, Od. 3, 13. (That this is entirely diff. from the celebrated Digentia of the Ep. 1, 16, 12 and 104, is shown by the Privilegium Paschalis II. anni 1103 ap. Ughell. Ital. Sacra, tom. VII. col. 30 ed. Ven. 1721. Cf. Fea and Jahn upon Hor. Od. 3, 13; Schmid Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 12; Capmartin de Chaupy Découverte de la maison d'Horace T. III. p. 364, 518, and 537.)

Bantĭa, ae, *f.*, Βαντία, *A town of Apulia, in the vicinity of Venusia, on the southern declivity of the mountain*, now *S. Maria de Vanze*, Liv. 27, 25; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 69. Hence **Bantīnus,** a, um: saltus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 15, and Bantini, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Bantia*, Plin. 3, 11, 15.

† **baphīum,** ii, *n.*=*βαφεῖον, A dyehouse*, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 40; Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 18, et al.

Baphўrus, i, *m.* *A river in Thessaly, near Mount Olympus*, Liv. 44, 6.

Baptae, arum, *m.*, Βάπται [the painters (*acc. to others, the baptists)], *Priests of the Thracian, afterward Athenian, goddess Cotytto, whose festival was celebrated in a most lewd manner:* Juv. 2, 92 Schol.; cf. Cotytto.

baptes, ae, *m.* *An unknown precious stone*, perh. *a colored amber*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

† **baptisma,** ătis, *n.*=*βάπτισμα,* **1.** *A dipping in, a dipping under, immersion, ablution*, Prud. Psych. 103; Apoth. 697.—In particular, **2.** *The Christian baptism;* in the Church fathers very freq. A parallel form **baptismum,** i, *n.*, Tert. Bapt. 15; Aug. Serm. de Temp. 36.

† **baptista,** ae, *m.*=*βαπτιστής, One who immerses, a baptizer, baptist, κατ' ἐξοχήν, of John, the forerunner of Christ* Sedul. de op. Pasch. 2, 143.

† **baptistērĭum,** ii, *n.*=*βαπτιστήριον,* **1.** *A bathing* or *swimming place, a vessel for bathing:* Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25; id. 2, 17, 11; Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**2.** In eccl. Lat., *A baptistery, a baptismal font*, Sid. Ep. 4, 15.

* **baptīzātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [baptizo] *A baptizing*, Ambros. Serm. de Temp. 17.

baptīzātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A baptizer* (cf. baptista): Joannes, Tert. Bapt. 12; Aug. Ep. 23.

† **baptīzo,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*=*βαπτίζω*, only in eccl. Lat.: *To baptize;* in Tert., Aug., Hier., et al., very freq.

† **bărăthrum,** i, *n.*=*βάραθρον, An abyss, chasm, a deep pit, the Lower World* (mostly poet.): Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 12: o barathrum ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens (words of one in despair), id. Bacch. 1, 2, 41; Lucr. 3, 979; ib. 6, 606; Catull. 68, 108; 117; 95, 5; Virg. A. 3, 421; 8, 245; Sil. 9, 497, et al.—*A pit made by art, a deep dungeon*, Vitr. 10, 22 *fin.*—Trop.: quid enim differt, barathrone Dones quidquid habes, an numquam uta

re paratis? *thou throwest into the abyss, i. e. squanderest*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 166.—Transf., **2.** Jocosely or satirically, *A maw* (as it were, unsatisfied, insatiable): Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 29; Mart. 1, 88, 4. Hence Horace calls a greedy man barathrum macelli, *an abyss, a chasm, gulf of the provision market*, Ep. 1, 15, 31.—**3.** In an obscene sense: i. q. pudenda feminea, Mart. 3, 81.

† **bărăthrus,** i, *m.* = βάραθρος ("βάραθρος ἀρσενικῶς· ὁ βαράθρου ἄξιος ἄνθρωπος," Thom. Magist. Lexic., v. Hemsterh.) *A man worthy of the pit* or *the infernal regions, a worthless fellow:* Lucr. 3, 967 Forb.

barba, ae, *f.* *The beard*, of men and animals: alba, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 15: mollis, Lucr. 5, 673: promissa, Nep. Dat. 3; Liv. 5, 41; Tac. A. 2, 31: submittere (as a sign of mourning), Suet. Caes. 67; Aug. 23; Calig. 24: prima, Juv. 8, 166: barbam tondere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: ponere, Hor. A. P. 298; Suet. Cal. 5; 10; Ner. 12: recidere, Ov. M. 13, 767: abradere, *to clip off*, Plin. 6, 28, 22; cf. Baumg.-Crus. Suet. Caes. 45: rasitare, Gell. 3, 4: barbam vellere alicui, *to pluck one by the beard* (a sore affront), Hor. S. 1, 3, 133; Pers. 1, 133, and 2, 28. Sometimes in plur. of a stout, long beard, Petr. Sat. 99, 5; App. Met. 4, p. 157, 1.—The statues of the gods had barbas aureas, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. Hence barbam auream habere = Deum esse, Petr. Sat. 58, 6.—The ancient Romans allowed the beard to grow long (hence barbati, Cic. Mur. 12; Coel. 14; Fin. 4, 23; Juv. 4, 103, and dignus barba capillisque majorum, of an upright, honest man, Juv. 16, 31; cf. antiquus, *no.* 4) until A.U.C. 454, when a certain P. Ticinius Menas brought barbers to Rome from Sicily, and introduced the custom of shaving the beard, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 10; Plin. 7, 59, 59. Scipio Africanus was the first who caused himself to be shaved daily, Plin. l. l. Still, this custom seems to have become generally prevalent first in the Aug. per. Cf. Boettig. Sabina 2, p. 57 *sq.*; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 156; Goer. Cic. Fin. 4, 23.—Young men allowed the beard to grow for some years; hence juvenes barbatuli or bene barbati (v. barbatulus and barbatus). It was the custom to devote the first beard cut off to some deity, esp. to Apollo, Jupiter, or Venus, Petr. Sat. 29; Juv. 3, 186; Suet. Ner. 12.—**b.** Of animals: hircorum, Plin. 12, 17, 37: caprarum, id. 26, 8, 30: gallinaceorum, id. 30, 11, 29: luporum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 42.—Transf. **c.** Of plants: nucum, Plin. 15, 22, 24; cf. id. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 22.

2. barba Jovis, *A shrub, the silver-leafed wool-blade*, Anthyllis barba Jovis, L.; Plin. 16, 18, 31.

barbara, ae, v. barbarum.

barbăre, *adv.* *In the manner of foreigners, barbarously, rudely*, etc.; v. barbarus.

barbari, orum, v. barbarus.

barbăria, ae (poet., or in post-Aug. prose **barbaries,** *acc.* -em. In Cic. perh. only once barbaries, Brut. 74), *f.* [barbarus],

1. *A foreign country*, in opposition to Greece or Rome: **a.** In gen.: a quo (philosopho) non solum Graecia et Italia, sed etiam omnis barbaria commota est, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 49; ib. 5, 4, *fin.*; id. N. D. 1, 29: quid tibi barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes Oceano numerem? Ov. M. 15, 829; Luc. 8, 812; Just. 9, 5, et al.—**b.** Esp. of a particular state, aside from Greece or Rome. Thus (in the mouth of a Greek) of *Italy*, as opp. to Greece (only in Plaut.): Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 21; id. frgm. in Fest. s. v. VAPULA, p. 278. Of *Persia*: Themistoclem non in Graeciae portus, sed in barbariae sinus confugisse, Cic. Rep. 1, 3. Of *Phrygia*: Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7 Schmid. Of *Gaul*, in opp. to Rome: Cic. Fontej. 16. Of *Scythia* and *Britain*: id. N. D. 34 *fin.*, et al.

2. Meton.: *The mental* or *moral quality of foreigners, according to the notion of the ancients*: **a.** *Rudeness, rusticity, stupidity*: barbaria forensis, Cic. de Or. 1, 26: grandis, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 4. Hence of *rudeness, barbarism in language*: omnes qui nec extra urbem hanc vixerant, nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, recte loquebantur, Cic. Brut. 74.—And of faulty reading: Petr. Sat. 68, 5.—**b.** *Savageness, barbarousness, rudeness, uncivilized manners*: inveterata barbaria, Cic. Balb. 19: tanta barbaries (Sarmatorum) est, ut pacem non intelligant, Flor. 4, 12, 20; Just. 43, 4.

barbărĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [barbarus, *no.* 1, b, β] = Phrygio, *A gold-weaver, an embroiderer in gold, a gilder*, Cod. Just. 12, 24, 7; Cod. Theod. 10, 22, 1; Orell. *no.* 4152.

barbărĭce, *adv.* *In the manner of foreigners*; v. the follg.

† **barbărĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = βαρβαρικός [barbarus], **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to a* barbarus, *foreign, strange, barbaric, barbarous*, in opp. to Grecian or Roman (not in Cicero): **a.** In gen.: alae, Luc. 1, 476: sermo, Amm. 18, 2: pyra, Plin. 15, 15, 16: equi, Veg. 6, 7, 1. Hence subst. barbaricum, i, *n.* (*a*) *A foreign land*: Albis in barbarico, longe ultra Rhenum est, Eutrop. 7, 8; id. 9, 4; Amm. 18, 2; Spart. Sever. 47.—(β) "BARBARICUM appellatur clamor exercitus, quod eo genere barbari utantur," Fest. p. 26.—(γ) So esp. of a particular country, in opp. to Greece or Rome. Esp. freq. for *Phrygian* (v. barbarus): astante ope barbarica, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: vestes, Lucr. 2, 500: barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Virg. A. 2, 504.—Thus (in the mouth of a Greek) for *Italian, Roman* (only in Plaut.): urbes, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 104: lex, id. ib. 3, 1, 32: Coenare lepide nitideque volo: nihil moror barbarico ritu (viz., *after the frugal manner of the ancient Romans*) esse, id. Casin. 3, 6, 19.—For *German, Germanic*: nomina, Suet. Calig. 47.

2. (acc. to barbarus, *no.* 2) *Barbarian, rough, rude, unpolished* (very rare): vita, Claud. Eutr. 2, 226.—Trop.: silva barbarica id est conseminea, Col. 11, 2, 83; cf. Mart. 3, 58.

Adv.: **a.** Barbaricum, *Barbarously*: barbaricum atque immane gemens, Sil. 12, 418.—**b.** Barbarice: barba barbarice demissa, Capit. Ver. 10.

barbaries, v. barbaria.

† **barbărismus,** i, *m.* = βαρβαρισμός, *A speaking in a foreign*, i. e. *faulty manner, an impropriety of speech, barbarism, a fault in language* (acc. to Gell. 13, 6, 14; cf. id. 5, 20, 1, not in use before the Aug. per.; in Nigidius, instead of it, rusticus sermo), Quint. 1, 5, 5 *sq.*; Cic. Her. 4, 12; Gell. l. l.; 5, 20, 4; Don. p. 1767 *sq.* P.; Charis. p. 237 *sq.*; ib. Diom. p. 446 *sq.* ib., et al.; cf. the follg.

† **barbărŏlexis,** eos, *f.* = βαρβαρόλεξις, *The wrong pronunciation of a foreign word* (while barbarismus is the erroneous pronunciation of a Latin word), Isid. Orig. 1, 31, 2 (in Charis. p. 237 P. used as a Gr. word).

† **barbărus,** a, um, *adj.* = βάρβαρος, **1.** *Foreign, strange, barbarous*; and subst.: *A foreigner, stranger, barbarian*; in opp. to Greek or Roman: **a.** In gen.: hospes, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 25: quo neque noster adit quisquam nec barbarus audet, Lucr. 5, 37: servi agrestes et barbari, Cic. Mil. 9 *fin.*: mixta facit Grajis barbara turba metum. Quippe simul nobis habitat discrimine nullo barbarus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 27 *sq.*; Hor. Od. 1, 29, 6: reges, id. ib. 1, 35, 11: barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoribus contenti, Tac. G. 18, et saep.—Hence in Tac., in barbarum, adv., *in the manner*, or *according to the custom of foreigners* or *barbarians*: Tac. A. 6, 42; id. Hist. 5, 2.—**b.** Specifically, of a particular people, in opp. to Greek or Roman (cf. barbaria, barbaricus, and Fest. s. v. BARBARI, p. 29). So (*a*) In the mouth of a Greek, or in opp. to Greek, *Italian, Roman, Latin.* (That the Romans ever called themselves abs. barbari, as is sometimes asserted, is entirely false): nam os columnatum poetae esse inaudivi barbaro (*sc.* Naevio) (words of the Ephesian, Periplectomenes), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58; id. Stich. 1, 3, 40: I, stultior es barbaro Poticio, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 15: absurdum erat aut tantum barbaris casibus Graecam litteram (φ) adhibere, aut recto casu Graece loqui, Cic. Or. 48, 160. And *Adv.* Demophilus scripsit, Marcus vortit barbare (* *i. e. into Latin*), Plaut. Asin. prol. 11; so id. Trin. prol. 19.—So also in the mouth of the Macedonians: cum alienigenis, cum barbaris aeternum omnibus Graecis bellum est eritque, Liv. 31, 29. And in reference to the inhabitants of Pontus: barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 37.—(β) *Phrygian*: tibia, Catull. 64, 264; cf. Forbig. Lucr. 4, 546: sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, hac Dorium, illis barbarum, Hor. Epod. 9, 6; Virg. A. 11, 777; Ov. M. 14, 163.—(γ) *Persian; a Persian*: Nep. Milt. 7 Dähne, so id. Them. 3; 6; 7; Curt. 3, 11, 16; 5, 10, 2, et saep. Thus the king of the Persians is called barbarus, Nep. Th. 4, 4; Con. 4, 3; and high officers of the same, barbari, id. Ages. 3.—(δ) In gen. for *Any hostile people* (among the Romans, after the Aug. per., esp. the German tribes, as among the Greeks, after the Persian war, the Persians); *the Gauls*, Liv. 6, 42. *The Germans*, Suet. Aug. 21; Tib. 9; Calig. 5; 47; 51; Galb. 6; Dom. 6; 12. *The Thracians*, Nep. Alc. 7, 4. *Carthaginians*, id. Timol. 1, 1. *Cilicians*, id. Thras. 4, 4. *Phoenicians* and *Cyprians*, id. Cim. 2, 3. *Parthians*, Suet. Vesp. 8. *Africans*, Cic. Att. 9, 7; Suet. Galb. 7; Claud. 42, et al. Hence even of the *Dassaretians*, a Greek people, Liv. 31, 33, while the Romans did not elsewhere use barbarus for Greek.

2. *Foreign, strange*; in respect to qualities, culture, manners, or character: **a.** *Uncultivated, ignorant; rude, unpolished*: qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9; Prop. 2, 16, 27. So *Adv.*: si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbare loqueretur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4 *fin.*; so Quint. 1, 5, 9: tota saepe theatra et omnem Circi turbam exclamasse barbare (*in a rude, improper manner*) scimus, Quint. 1, 6 *fin.*—**b.** Of character: *Wild, savage, cruel, barbarous*: neque tam barbari lingua et natione illi, quam tu natura et moribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50: immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum, id. Fontej. 10, 21; Tib. 2, 5, 48; tollite barbarum Morem, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 2. So Medea, id. Epod. 5, 61: domina, id. Od. 3, 27, 66: libidines, id. ib. 4, 12, 7: ignis, Ov. M. 14, 574, et saep.—* *Comp.* sacra barbariora, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 78.—*Adv.* barbare: dulcia barbare Laedentem oscula, *wildly, fiercely*, etc., Hor. Od. 1, 13, 15.—*Sup.* of the *Adj.*, and *Comp.* and *Sup* of the *Adv.*, are not used.

3. barbărum, i, *n.* In medicine, *A kind of plaster*, Cels. 5, 19, *no.* 1; 26, *no.* 23; Scribon. Comp. 207 (in Scrib. Lang. Comp. l. l. barbara, ae, *f.*).

* **barbātōrĭa,** ae, *f.* [barba] *A shaving of the beard*: facere, *to shave the beard for the first time*, Petr. Sat. 73, 6.

barbātŭlus, a, um, *dim.* [barbatus] *Having a small beard, a little bearded*: concursabant barbatuli juvenes, Cic. Att. 1, 14; so id. ib. 1, 16, 10; Hier. Ep. 117, *no.* 6 and 10.—Transf. to fishes: barbatuli mulli, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38.

barbātus, a, um, *adj.* [barba] **1.** *Having a beard, bearded*: dicere licebit Jovem semper barbatum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: quos aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22 Moeb. Poet. as a designation of age: Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 25: equitare in arundine longa, si quem delectet barbatum, * Hor. S. 2, 3, 249: sub Jove, sed Jove nondum barbato, *i. e. in the earliest time, when Jupiter was yet young*, Juv. 6, 16; id. ib. 13, 56. Hence meton.: **a.** For *A Roman of the olden time* (in which the beard was not shaved, v. barba): aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbatis illis, non hac barbula, sed illa horrida, quam in statuis antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Coel. 14, 33: unus aliquis ex barbatis illis, exemplum imperii veteris, imago antiquitatis, *etc.*, id. Sest. 8, 19; so id. Mur. 12, 26; Fin. 4, 23 Goer.; Juv. 4, 103.—**b.** For *A philosopher* (since they, also, did not cut the beard): Pers. 4, 1; Juv. 14, 12.

2. Of animals, *Bearded*: hirculus, Catull. 19, 16; also abs. barbatus for *a goat*, Phaedr. 4, 9, 10: mulli, Cic. Att. 2, 1 (cf. id. Parad. 5, 2, 28, and Plin. 9, 30): aquila, *a species of eagle*, also called ossifraga, Plin. 10, 3, 3 *fin.*

3. Transf. to plants (cf. barba, *no.* 1, c): Of *The wool* or *down of a nut*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, *no.* 3.

4. Trop.: ne toga barbatos faciat vel paenula libros, *i. e. wear out, make bearded*, Mart. 14, 84.

5. *A surname of* Lucius Corn. Scipio, whose epitaph v. in the Appendix.

‡ **barbesco,** ere, γενειάζω, *To get a beard*, Gloss. Cyrill.

barbĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [barba-gero] *Wearing a beard, bearded* (only in Lucret.): capellae, Lucr. 6, 971: pecudes, id. 5, 898.

barbĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [barba] = barba, *The beard* (perh. only in App.): App. M. 5, p. 162, 21; so id. ib. 11, p. 260, 40.

barbiton, v. the following.

† **barbĭtŏs,** *m.* and *f.* (only in *nom.*, *acc.*, and *voc.*; *plur.* barbĭta, *n.* Aus. Ep. 44) = βάρβιτον (-ος), *A lyre, a lute* (not before the Aug. per.): age, dic Latinum, Barbite, carmen, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 4; id. ib. 1, 1, 34; id. ib. 3, 26, 4; Claud. Praef. in Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 10.—Meton. for *the song played upon the lute*: non facit ad lacrimas barbitos ulla meas, Ov. H. 15, 8.

barbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [barba] **1.** *A little beard* (as the young Romans wore it; v. barba, barbatus, and barbatulus): *Cic. Coel. 14, 33.—Transf. to plants (cf. barba, *no.* 1, c): Plin. 27, 11, 74; id. 21, 8, 25.—**2.** *A surname of* Q. Aemilius, Liv. 9, 20.

barbus, i, *m.* [barba] *A barbel, a river barbel*, Cyprinus barbus, L.; Aus. Mosell. 94 and 134 (cf. barbatulus mullus, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38, and barbati mulli, id. Att. 2, 1).

barca, ae, *f. A small boat, a bark, barge* (post-class.): "*barca* est, quae cuncta navis commercia ad litus portat. Hanc navis in pelago propter nimias undas suo suscipit gremio," *etc.*, Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 19; used by Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 95.

Barcaei, v. Barce.

Barcas, ae, *m.*, Βάρκας [ברק, a gleaming, or a gleaming sword, as an epithet of heroes; cf. Ges. Gesch. d. Hebr. Spr. and Schr. p. 229], *Ancestor of the renowned Barcine family, in Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged.* Hence *a surname of Hamilcar*, Nep. Ham. 1.—Whence, **a. Barcīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Barcas*, or *pertaining to the family* or *party of Barcas*: familia Barcina, Liv. 23, 13: factio, id. 21, 9. And subst. Barcini, orum, *m.*, *The Barcini*, Liv. 21, 3. Poet.: Barcina clades, *the slaughter on the River Metaurus, in which Hasdrubal was conquered and slain*, Sid. Carm. 2, 532.—**b. Barcaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Barcas, Barcaean*: juvenis, *i. e. Hannibal*, Sil. 10, 355; 12, 200.

Barce, es, *f.*, Βάρκη, **1.** *A town in the Libyan province Pentapolis, afterward called Ptolemais*, now *Tolometa* or *Dolmeita* (*acc. to others, *the ruins of Merdsjeh*), Plin. 5, 5, 5. Hence **Barcaei,** orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of this town, enemies of Dido* (poet. prolepsis), Virg. A. 4, 43.—**2.** *The nurse of Sichaeus*, acc. to Virg. A. 4, 632.

Barcĭno or **-on,** ōnis, *f. The present city Barcelona, in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3, 4; Aus. Ep. 24, 89; Prud. στεφ. 33.—Whence **Barcinonensis,** e, *Of Barcelona*: muria, Aus. Ep. 21.

Barcinus, v. Barcas, *no.* a.

Bardaei, ōrum, *m. An Illyrian people* (in Cic. Fam. 5, 9 Vardaei.). Whence **Bardaicus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Bardaean*: calceus, *a kind of soldier's shoe* or *boot*; poet. for *the soldiers themselves*, Juv. 16, 13 (cf. Caligula). And abs. Bardaicus, i, *n.*, *A soldier's boot*, Mart. 4, 4, 5.

barditus, v. baritus.

bardŏcŭcullus, i, *m. A Gallic overcoat (cloak), with a hood* or *cowl, made of woolen stuff*: Mart. 14, 128; id. 1, 54, 5 (in Capitol. Pertin. cucullus Bardaicus).

† **1. bardus,** a, um, *adj.* = βραδύς, *Stupid, dull of apprehension* (very rare): Fest. p. 28; cf. Non. 10, 3 *sq.*; Adamant. ap. Cassiod. p. 2299 P.: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 2; so id. Epid. 3, 3, 40; id. Pers. 2, 1, 2 (quoted by Non. l. l.): Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, *Cic. Fat. 5, 10: Pictor bardior, Tert. adv. Herm. 36.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* not in use.

†† **2. bardus,** i, *m. A poet and singer among the Gauls, a bard, minstrel*: "*bardus* Gallice cantor appellatur, qui virorum fortium laudes canit, a gente Bardorum, de quibus Lucanus, 1, 449; Fest. p. 28; cf. Amm. 15, 9.

Bargūsii, ōrum, *m.*, Βαργούσιοι, Polyb. *A people in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *near the Pyrenees*, Liv. 21, 19; 23, et al.; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 396.

Bargȳlĭae, ārum, *f.*, Βαργύλια and Βάργυλα, τά, in Strabo; Βαργυλία, ἡ, in Stephan. Byzant., *A town in Caria*, Liv. 32, 33, and 33, 18.—Whence, **a. Bargȳlĭētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Bargyliae*: sinus, Liv. 37, 17.—And from the parallel form **Bargȳla,** ōrum, *n.* = Βάργῠλα, τά, Plin. 5, 29, 29, **b. Bargȳlētae,** arum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Bargyliae*, Cic. Fam. 13, 56.

‡ **barinulae** = aquileges, Serv. Virg. G. 1, 109.

†† **bāris,** ĭdos, *f.* [an Egyptian word] *A small Egyptian row-boat*, βᾶρις: Prop. 3, 11, 44 Kuin.; cf. Bähr, Herodot. 2, 96.

†† **barītus** (erroneously written barritus *or* barditus), ūs, *m.* [from the old Germ. *Bar, baren*, to raise the voice] *The war-cry of the Germans*; and in gen., *battle-cry*: clamor, quem *baritum* vocant, Veg. Mil. 3, 18: cornuti et bracati baritum civere vel maximum, Amm. 16, 12; so id. 26, 7 *fin.*; 31, 7. Tacitus confounds the battle-cry with the battle-song, Germ. 3. Vid. the Comm. in h. l.

Barĭum, ii, *n.*, Βάριον, *A town in Apulia, on the Adriatic Sea*, now *Bari*, Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11; Liv. 40, 18; Tac. A. 16, 9: "piscosum," Hor. S. 1, 5, 97; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 32.

bāro, ōnis, *m.* [varo, varro, a block] *A simple, foolish man, a simpleton, blockhead, dolt, dunce* (four times in Cicero, elsewh. rare): haec quum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, tu videlicet tecum ipse rides, Cic. Fin. 2, 23; so id. Div. 2, 70, 144; Fam. 9, 26, 3; Att. 5, 11, 6; Pers. 5, 138; Petr. Sat. 53, 11; 63, 7.

baroptĕnus or **barippe,** *An unknown precious stone of a black color, with white and red spots*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

‡ **bārōsus** βάκηλος, σοβαρός, stultus, mulierosus, mollis, Gloss. Philox.

* **barrīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [barro] *Of* or *belonging to an elephant, elephantine*: aures, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

barrĭo, ire, *v. n.* [barrus] *To cry*; of elephants: *barrire* elephantes dicuntur, sicut oves dicimus *balare*, utique a sono ipso vocis, Fest. p. 25: elephanti barriunt, ranae coaxant, equi hinniunt, Spart. Get. 5.

barrītus, ūs, *m.* [barrio] *The cry of the elephant*, App. Flor. *no.* 358, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. under barrus.

†† **barrus,** i, *m.* [an Indian word; cf. Lind. Fest. Comm. s. v. BARRIRE, p. 343] *The elephant*: "Apud Indos (elephantus) a voce (cf. barrio) barrus vocatur: unde et vox ejus barritus dicitur," Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 14; cf. id. ib. 16, 5, 19: "Ἐλέφας, elephantus, barrus," Gloss. Philox.; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 1, 592; *Hor. Epod. 12, 1 Porphyr.—**2.** *A surname of* T. Betucius, Cic. Brut. 46.

† **bărȳcĕphălus,** a, um, *adj.* = βαρυκέφαλος *or* bărȳcus, a, um [βαρύς], in architecture, *Top-heavy, with low walls and broad roofs*: Vitr. 3, 2.

† **bărȳpĭcron,** i, *n.* = βαρύπικρον (very bitter), *A Greek epithet of wormwood*, absinthium, App. Herb. 100.

† **bărȳthon,** ōnis, *m.* = βαρύθων, *A plant*, also called Sabina, App. Herb. 85.

†† **basaltes,** is, *m.* [African word] *A dark and very hard species of marble in Ethiopia*, Plin. 36, 7, 11; Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 6; cf. Strabo 17, p. 818.

† **bărsănītes lapis** = βασανίτης (βάσανος), *A touch-stone, test-stone, a very hard stone, used as a test for the precious metals, for whetstones, and, in medicine, for mortars*, Plin. 36, 20, 38; 22, 43; Isid. Orig. 16, 4, 36.

†† **bascauda,** ae, *f.* [a British word] *A rinsing-bowl, slop-basin*: Juv. 12, 46; Mart. 14, 99 (better perh., as the signif. is explained by the scholiasts, *basket*, Welsh, *basget, basgawd*: thus, perh. like canistrum, *a small braided bread-basket*).

Basculus, v. Bastuli.

* **băsella,** ae, *f. dim.* [basis] *A small base*: Pall. 1, 18, 2.

bāsĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [basio] *A kissing*, and meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*) *a kiss* (very rare): *Catull. 7, 1; Mart. 7, 95 *fin.*; id. 2, 23.

bāsĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A kisser, one who kisses*: Mart. 11, 98 (perh. not elsewhere).

Băsĭlēa (-ia), ae, *f. The town Basil* or *Basle, in Switzerland*, Amm. 30, 3.

Băsĭlīa, ōrum, *n.*, βασίλεια, τα (regal), *The name of the books of Kings in the Bible*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

basilica, v. basilicus.

băsĭlĭce, *adv. Splendidly, magnificently, royally; entirely, totally*; v. basilicus.

‡ **basiliciarius,** μαλακός, ἀγοραῖος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

basilicon, v. basilicus.

băsĭlĭcŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [basilica] *A small church, a little chapel*, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Sever. 32, *no.* 17.

† **băsĭlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = βασιλικός, **1.** *Kingly, royal, princely, splendid, magnificent*; *regalis* (in this sense perh. only ante-class.): basilicas edictiones atque imperiosas habet, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 31; id. Rud. 2, 4, 18: facinora, id. Trin. 4, 3, 23: victus, id. Pers. 1, 1, 32: status, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 43. And *Adv.*: exornatus basilice, *in princely, magnificent style*, id. Pers. 4, 2, 1; so id. ib. 1, 1, 29; 5, 2, 25, and in respect to severe pain: ut ego interii basilice! *how wholly, completely*, etc., id. Epid. 1, 1, 54.—**b.** vitis, *A kind of vine among the Dyrrhachians*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 4; Col. 3, 2, 19; 28; 3, 7, 1; 9, 1; 21, 3; so uva, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 22.

2. Subst., **a.** (*sc.* jactus) = Venereus, *The king's throw, the best throw in the game of dice* (v. alea, *no.* 1): Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 80.—Esp. freq., **b.** Basilica, ae, *f.* = βασιλική (*sc.* οἰκία s. στοά), *A public building in the forum with double colonnades, which was used both for judicial tribunals and as an exchange*; *a basilica, portico* (in the year of Rome 542 there were no such porticoes there, Liv. 26, 27; the first known by name was built by Cato in the year 568, and called Basilica Porcia, Liv. 39, 44, 7 Drak.; Aur. de Vir. ill. 47. The most considerable Basilicae in the Aug. age were the Porcia, Opimia, and Julia; the latter, built by Julius Caesar in the third year of his dictatorship, was the chief seat of judicial proceedings; v. "Vitr. 5, 1;" O. Müll. Archaeol. § 291; cf. with § 180; Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 182; 2, p. 377): forum plenum et basilicas istorum hominum videmus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58; so id. ib. 2, 4, 3; Mur. 34; Att. 2, 14; 4, 16, 14: Julia, Plin. 2, 14, 4; 8; 5, 21; 1; Quint. 12, 5, 6; Suet. Calig. 37. So Aemilia, Plin. 35, 3, 4: Pauli, id. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 1; cf. Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14: porticus Caji et Lucii, Suet. Aug. 29. Pure Lat. regia, Suet. Aug. 31 *fin.*; Stat. Silv. 1, 1, 30, v. regius.—In the fourth century they began to build churches in the style of such splendid basilicas (cf. Müll. Archaeol. § 194). Hence, since that time, basilica, *a metropolitan church, a Cathedral, a basilica*, Sulpic. Sever. H. Sacra 2, 33 and 38.—**c.** Băsĭlĭcum, i, *n.*, (*a*) *A princely robe*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 48.—(*β*) In the Gr. form băsĭlĭcon, i, *n.*, *A black plaster*, Scribon. Comp. 210; so also called, 238, basilice, es.—(*γ*) *The best kind of nuts*, Plin. 15, 22, 24.

† **băsĭlisca,** ae, *f.* = βασιλίσκη, *A plant, an antidote for the bite of the basilisk*, also called regula, App. Herb. 128.

† **băsĭliscus,** i, *m.* = βασιλίσκος, *A kind of lizard, a basilisk*, Lacerta basiliscus, L.; Plin. 8, 21, 33; App. Herb. 128. For the deriv. of the word from βασιλεύς (king): Luc. 9, 726.—**2.** *A surname of* Cn. Pompejus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11.

‡ **băsĭlĭum,** ii, *n.* [βασιλεύς] *A royal* or *princely ornament*: Orell. *no.* 2510.

bāsĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [basium] *To kiss, to give a kiss* (only poet., and rare; most freq. in Catull.; never in Plaut. and Ter.): basia multa basiare, Catull. 7, 9; id. 8, 18; id. 48, 1 *sq.;* Mart. 7, 95; 11, 98; Petr. 18, 4; 135, 2.

bāsĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A little kiss:* Petr. Sat. 85 *fin.;* so App. Met. 10, p. 248, 35.

† **băsis,** is, *f.* = βάσις, *A pedestal, foot, base:* in basi statuarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63; so id. ib. 4, 34; Phil. 9, 7, 16: quo (*sc.* ad sepulcrum) quum patefactus esset aditus, ad adversam basim accessimus, id. Tusc. 5. 23, 66: colossici Apollinis basis, Vitr. 10, 6: supra basim eriguntur regulae, id. 10, 13.—Of cattle: *a track, footstep,* Veg. 1, 25, 6; 26, 1; 2, 28, 27; 3, 46; 6, 1, 2. So: villae, *the foundation-wall,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.—**b.** In mathematics, trianguli, *The base of a triangle,* id. N. D. 2, 49, 125: arcus, *the chord of an arc,* Col. 5, 2, 9.—**c.** In architecture: *The lowest part of the shaft of a column,* Vitr. 4, 1 (our pedestal is expressed by spira, *q. v.*).—**d.** In gram.: *The primitive word, the root:* Var. in Non. 79, 33.—**e.** Proverb.: aliquem cum basi sua metiri, *To measure a pillar together with its pedestal;* i. e. *to give false measure, to estimate too high,* Sen. Ep. 76 *fin.*

bāsĭum, ii, *n.* [in the place of sāvĭum, suavium] *A kiss, a kissing of the hand* (rare, and mostly poet.; most freq. in Catull.; not in Plaut. and Ter.): da mi basia mille, Catull. 5, 7; so id. 5, 13; 7, 9; 16, 12: 99, 16; Mart. 11, 98; 12, 55; Petr. Sat. 21, 2: impingere alicui, id. ib. 31: jactat basia tibicen, *throws a kiss of the hand to,* Phaedr. 5, 8, 28; so Juv. 4, 118.

(**Bassānĭa,** ae, *f.* *A town in Illyria,* now *Elbassan,* Liv. 44, 30. Hence **Bassanītae,** arum, *m.* *The inhabitants* ib.)

Bassărĕus, ei, *m.*, Βασσαρεύς [βασσάρα, a fox, fox-skin, as clothing of the Bacchantes, v. Passow, sub h. v.], *A title of Bacchus:* candide Bassareu, * Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11.—Whence, **a. Bassărĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of Bacchus:* comae, *the hair of Bacchus,* Prop. 3, 17, 30.—**b. Bassăris,** ĭdis, *f.*, Βασσαρίς, *A Bacchant,* Pers. 1, 101 Schol.

(**Bassus,** i, *m.* *A family surname;* as, Q. Caecilius Bassus, Cic. Phil. 11, 13; Lucilius Bassus, Cic. Att. 12, 5, et al.)

† **bastăga** or **bastagĭa,** ae, *f.* = βασταγή, *A carriage of baggage (a carrying of public freight upon wagons),* Cod. Arcad. et Honor. 12, 58, 3.

bastăgārĭus, ii, *m.* [bastaga] *A baggage-master,* Cod Theod. 10, 20, 11; Cod. Valent. et Val. 11, 7, 4.

Bastarnae (also Basternae), ārum, *m.*, Βαστάρναι, *A German tribe which became known to the Romans very early (in the war with Pyrrhus), whose abode extended from the sources of the Vistula to the Carpates, and from the Lower Danube to its mouth (Podolia, Galicia, Ukraine),* Liv. 40, 5; 57; 58; 41. 19; 23; 44, 26; Plin. 4, 12, 25; Tac. A. 2, 65; Germ. 46; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 394 *sq.*

basterna, ae, *f.* *A sedan chair* or *litter, inclosed on all sides, and carried by mules:* Pall. 7, 2, 3; Lampr. Elag. 21; Amm. 14, 6; Hier. Ep. 22 ad Eustoch. *no.* 16; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 5.

basternārĭus, ii, *m.* [basterna] *A bearer of a sedan,* Symm. Ep. 6, 15.

* **1. bat,** A humorous transformation of the conj. *at:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 6.

2. bat, sonus ex ore cornicinis lituum eximentis, Charis. p. 213 P.

* **bătălārĭa,** ae, *f.* *A kind of warship,* Schol. Juv. 3, 134.

Bătāvĭa, ae, *f.*, Βαταούα Dio, Βαταβία Zosim. *The peninsula Batavia, Holland,* Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 5. (In class. per., Caes. B. G. 4, 10; Plin. 4, 15, 29; Tac. A. 2, 6; Hist. 5, 23, called only Batavorum insula.)

Bătāvŏdūrum, i, *n.* *A town in Holland,* now *Wyk by Duurstede,* Tac. H. 5, 20.

Bătāvus, a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Batavia, Batavian, of Holland, Dutch:* spuma, Mart. 8, 33, 20.—Hence Batavi, orum, *m.*, Βατάουοι, Ptol., *The Batavians, Hollanders, Dutch,* Tac. H. 4, 12; Germ. 29, et al.; Juv. 8, 51; Sil. 3, 608: Batavorum insula, v. Batavia. Vangiones Bătāvique truces, *etc.*, Luc. 1, 431.

Băthyllus, i, *m.*, Βάθυλλος, *A Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon,* Hor. Epod. 14, 9; cf. Anacr. 22.—**2.** *A very celebrated pantomime of Alexandria, a favorite of Maecenas, and rival of the equally celebrated Pylades,* Tac. A. 1, 54 Gron.; Juv. 6, 63; Pers. 5, 123 Schol.; cf. Suid. s. v. Ὄρχησις, Tom. II. p. 720 Kust.

bătĭa, ae, *f.* *An unknown kind of fish,* Plin. 32, 7, 25.

bătillum (in MSS. also vatillum), i, *n.* (batillus, i, *m.* Marc. Emp. 27) **1.** *A shovel, a fire-shovel, coal-shovel, dirt* or *dung shovel,* etc.: batilli ferrei, Plin. 33, 8, 44; Treb. Claud. 14; Var. R. R. 3, 6, 5.—Also, **2.** *A fire-pan, chafing-dish, perfuming-pan, incense-pan:* prunae batillum, * Hor. S. 1, 5, 36. (Jahn: vatillum.)

☞ Concerning Var. R. R. 1, 50, 2, v. Schneid. in h. l.

bătĭŏla, ae, *f.* *A small drinking-cup, a goblet:* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 11: batiola aurea, id. Frgm. in Non. 545, 20.

† **bătis,** īdis, *f.* = βατίς, **1.** *A prickly kind of roach* or *ray* (fish), Plin. 32, 11, 53.—**2.** *A plant, sea-fennel, samphire,* Crithmum maritimum, L.; Plin. 21, 15, 50; Col. 12, 7, 2; 13, 2.

† **bătrăchĭon,** ii, *n.* = βατράχιον, *A medicinal plant,* also called ranunculus, Plin. 25, 13, 109; App. Herb. 8 and 9.

† **bătrăchītes,** ae, *m.* = βατραχίτης, *A precious stone of a frog-green color,* Plin. 37, 10, 55; Isid. Orig. 16, 4, 20.

Bătrăchŏmy̆ŏmăchĭa, ae, *f.*, Βατραχομυομαχία, *The battle of the frogs and mice,* the title of a well-known poem falsely attributed to Homer, Stat. Silv. praef.; Mart. 14, 183.

† **bătrăchus,** i, *m.* = βάτραχος, *A fish, the sea-frog,* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

‡ **battalia,** v. ‡ **battualia.**

Battiades, v. Battus, *no.* 1, b.

Battis, īdis, *f.*, Βαττίς, *The sweetheart of the poet Philetas of Cos,* Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 2; Pont. 3, 1, 58.

‡ **battŭālĭa** or **battalia,** ium, *n.* [batuo] *The fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators:* inde etiam BATTUATORES τοὺς βασανιστὰς dici puto, Adamant. in Cassiod. p. 2300 P.

‡ **battŭārĭum,** ii, *n.*, κοπανιστήριον, *A mortar,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

battuo, v. batuo.

Battus, i, *m.*, Βάττος, **1.** *The founder of Cyrene,* Sil. 8, 57.—Whence, **b. Battĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *An inhabitant of Cyrene,* Sil. 2, 61; 3, 252; 17, 592. And κατ' ἐξοχήν, *The poet Callimachus, a native of Cyrene,* Ov. Tr. 2, 367; Ibis. 53; Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 157.—**2.** *A herdsman of Neleus, in Triphylia, near Elis, in the Peloponnesus, who, on account of his betraying a theft of Mercury, was transformed by him into the stone* Index, Ov. M. 2, 688 *sq.*

Bătŭlum, i, *n.* *A town built by the Samnites in Campania,* Virg. A. 7, 739 Serv.; Sil. 8, 566.

bātŭo (also written battuo), ui, ĕre, *v. a.* and *n.* *To strike, beat, hit,* Fr. *battre* (very rare): "*batuit* κατακόπτει," Gloss.: Naev. in Fulg. 562, 33; * Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 60. Of bruising in a mortar: Marc. Emp. de Medic. c. 36. Hence of fencing exercises as *v. n.*, like the Germ. *schlagen, to fence:* batuebat pugnatoriis armis, *he struck with sharp weapons* (not with the foil), Suet. Caligula, 54; id. ib. 32.—In an obscene sense, of copulation: Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

‡ **batus,** genus herbae, Fest. p. 25 (perh. parallel form with batis, *q. v.*).

* **baubor,** ari, *v. dep.* [onomatop. Gr. βαΰζω] Of dogs: *To bark gently* or *moderately* (while *latrare,* to bark, denotes the sound emitted in an excited state): et quom desertei baubantur in aedibus, Lucr. 5, 1070; v. the pass. in connection.

Baucis, ĭdis, *f.*, Βαῦκις, *The wife of Philemon, in Phrygia.* She, with her husband, received, in a very hospitable manner, Jupiter and Mercury, as they, in the form of mortals, turned in to them; on account of which they were changed to two sacred trees before their hut, which became a temple, Ov. M. 8, 623 *sq.*—Meton. for *an old woman* (cf. Baucis anus Ov. M. 8, 632): Pers. 4, 21.

Bauli, ōrum, *m.*, Βαῦλοι [according to the fable, from βοῦς and αὐλή, since here Hercules shut up the cattle taken from Geryon; v. Serv. Virg. A. 6, 107; 7, 662; Symm. Ep. 1, 1, both of whom understand the original form as Boaulia], *A place near Baiae,* now *Bacolo,* Var. R. R. 3, 17, 5; Cic. Acad. 2, 40; Tac. A. 14, 4; Suet. Ner. 34; Mart. 4, 63.

Băvĭus, ii, *m.* *A stupid poet, cotemporary with Virgil and Horace, and hated by both;* hence Virg.: qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Maevi, Ecl. 3, 90 ("pro poena ei contingat, ut diligat Maevium pejorem poetam. Nam Maevius et Bavius pessimi fuerunt poetae, inimici tam Horatio quam Virgilio," Serv.; cf. the same upon Georg. 1, 210, where is found the derision of Bavius upon Virg., because he used the plur. of hordeum; cf. also Philargyr. Virg. E. 1. l., and Weich, Poet. Lat. Rel. p. 308 *sq.*); (* Hor. Epod. 10.)

† **baxĕa,** ae, *f.* [πάξ "ὑπόδημα εὐυπόδητον," Hesych.] *A kind of shoe* (only ante- and post-class., and very rare): Plaut Men. 2, 3, 40; so App. Met. 2, p. 127, 6 11, 260, 39; Flor. *no.* 9; in sing., Tert. Idol. 8; Pall. 4; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 6 and 13.

† **bdellĭum,** ii, *n.* [bĕdella, ae, *f.*, Marc. Empir. 19; cf. the letter B) = βδέλλιον, *An Asiatic plant, distinguished for its fragrant gum, the vine palm,* Borassus flabelliformis, L.; Plin. 12, 9, 19; Isid. Orig. 17, 8, 6.—**b.** Meton.: *The costly gum exuding from it:* Arabicum, Veg. 6, 14, 1 and 5. Hence, as a term of endearment: tu crocinum et casia es, tu bdellium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

bĕāte, *adv.* *Happily;* v. beatus.

bĕātĭfĭco, are, *v. a.* [beatus-facio] *To make happy, to bless, beatify* (post-class.), Aug. Trin. 14, 14.

bĕātĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Blessing, making happy, beatific* (post-class.), App. Doct. Plat. 1, p. 3, 29; Aug. Conf. 2, 5.

bĕātĭtas, ātis, *f.* [beatus] *The condition of* beatus, *happiness, a blessed condition, blessedness, beatitude;* a word first used by Cic.: aut ista sive beatitas, sive beatitudo dicenda sunt (utrumque omnino durum, sed usu mollienda nobis verba sunt), Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95 (but he seems to have used neither of the two words again); Quint. 8, 3, 32. So besides only in Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 9, and App. Doct. Plat. 2.

bĕātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *The condition of* beatus, *happiness, felicity, beatitude, blessedness;* a word, like the preceding, coined by Cic.; cf. the pass. cited under the preceding word, and Quint. 1. l. In the post-Aug. per. several times: animi, Petr. S. 8, 5: vitae, App. Met. 6; Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 23, et al.

* **bĕātŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat happy, rather happy:* Pers. 3, 103.

beatus, a, um, v. beo, *Pa.*

†† **bebra,** ae, *f.* *A weapon of barbarian nations,* acc. to Veg. Mil. 1, 20.

Bebriacensis and Bebriacum, v. Bedr.

* **bebrīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [BEBER = fiber, a beaver] *Of* or *pertaining to the beaver:* pelles, Schol. Juv. 12, 34.

1. Bēbry̆ces, cum, *m.*, Βέβρυκες, *A tribe in the province of Asia Minor,* afterward named *Bithynia,* Plin. 5, 30, 33; Val. Fl. 4, 315.—Hence, **2. Bēbry̆cĭa,** ae, *f.*, Βεβρυκία, *The province inhabited by the Bebrycians,* afterward *Bithynia,* Sall. Hist. frgm. in Serv. Virg. A. 5, 373; Val. Fl. 5, 502; *y* long in Avien. Perieg. 974.—**3. Bēbryx, y̆cis,** *m.*, *A Bebrycian,* Val. Fl. 4, 315; and κατ' ἐξοχήν, *an ancient king in Bebrycia,* also called *Amycus, who, being powerful in the contest with the Caestus, was accustomed to sacrifice foreigners whom he had vanquished, but was finally himself overcome by Pollux, and slain,* Val. Fl. 4, 261 and 290: Bebryca (*acc. Gr.*), Stat. Ach. 1, 190.—**4. Bēbry̆cĭus,** a, um, *adj.:* **a.** *Pertaining to the province Bebrycia, of Bebrycia:* gens, Virg. A. 5, 373; regnum, Val. Fl. 4, 99: fretum, id ib. 220.—**b.** *Pertaining to King Bebryx:* arena, *upon which Pollux fought with Amycus*, Stat. Silv. 4, 5, 28: nemus, *in which Amycus lay in wait for foreigners*, id. Theb. 3, 352: cruor, *the blood shed by him*, Tert. Carm. de Sod. 2.—Also in reference to the Bithynian king, Prusias: hospes, Sid. Carm. 2, 304.

2. Bēbrȳces, cum, *m.*, Βέβρῦκες [perh. of kindred origin with the preced.], *A people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *on the Pyrenees*, Sil. 3, 423 *sq.* Hence, **2. Bēbryx,** ȳcis, *m.*, *A Bebrycian*, κατ' ἐξοχήν, *i. e. an ancient king of the Bebrycians, whose daughter Pyrene gave name to the mountains there*, Sil. 3, 423.—**3. Bēbrycĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pertaining to King Bebryx, Bebrycian:* aula, Sil. 3, 443: virgo, *i. e. Pyrene*, id. 3, 420.

† **beccus,** i, *m.* [a Gallic word, yet existing in Fr. bec] *A beak, bill*, esp. of a fowl, as *a surname of* Antonius Primus, Suet. Vit. 18.

† **bēchĭon,** ii, *n.* = βήχιον, *A plant good for a cough, colt's-foot*, Tussilago Farfara, L.; Plin. 26, 6, 16.

Bĕchīres, um (Bechiri, ōrum, Avien. Descr. Orb. 945), *m.*, Βέχειρες, *A Scythian people on the Pontus Euxinus;* perhaps kindred with the present Bashkirs, Plin. 6, 4, 3, § 11.

Bēdrĭăcum (incorrectly written Bebriacum; less erroneously, Betriacum; cf. the Comm. in h. ll.), i, *n.*, Βητρίακον, *A village in Upper Italy, between Verona and Cremona, distinguished in the civil war by two important battles between Otho, Vitellius, and the generals of Vespasian*, now *the village S. Lorenzo Guazzone*, Tac. H. 2, 23, 39 *sq.;* 44; 49; 3, 15; 20; 31; Suet. Oth. 9; Juv. S. 2, 106; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, S. 152 *sq.*—Whence **Bedriacensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Bedriacum:* campi, Tac. H. 2, 70: via, id. ib. 3, 27: acies, id. ib. 2; 66; Suet. Vesp. 5: pugna, Tac. H. 2, 86: copiae et duces, Suet. Vit. 15: victoria, id. ib. 10: bella, Plin. 10, 49, 69, where the orthography Bebriac. is still retained in Sillig's edition.

Beelzĕbūb, *indecl.*, or Beelzĕbūl, ūlis, *m.*, Βεελζεβούβ or Βεελζεβούλ, Hebr. בַּעַל - זְבוּב or בַּעַל - זְבוּל, in Eccl. Lat., *Beelzebub, the chief of the bad spirits*, Vulg. Luc. 11, 15; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26; Prud. περὶ στεφ. 2, 267.

Begorrītes lacus, *A lake in Macedonia*, Liv. 42, 53.

Belena, v. Helena.

‡ **Belenus,** i, *m.* *A deity worshiped in Noricum and Aquileja*, Tert. Apol. 24; Capitol. Max. 22; Orell. *no.* 823; 1967; cf. the Comm. on the last passage.

Belgae, ārum, *m.*, Βέλγαι [Balge, in Lower Germany, a low, swampy region], *The Belgians, an exceedingly warlike people, of German and Celtic origin, in the north of Gaul*, Caes. B. G. "1, 1; 2, 4;" Mel. 3, 2, 4; Tac. A. 1, 43; 3, 40; Hist. 4, 17; 76, et al.; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 18.—In sing., Belga, ae, *m.*, *A Belgian*, Luc. 1 426; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 226.—Whence **Belgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Belgic:* esseda, Virg. G. 3, 204: color, Prop. 2, 18, 26: calami, Plin. 16, 36, 65: canis, Sil. 10, 80. Hence Gallia Belgica, or abs. Belgica, *the northern part of Gaul, between the Rhine, Seine, Marne, and the North Sea, inhabited by the Belgians*, Plin. 4, 17, 31; 7, 16, 17; abs., id. 15, 25, 30: Tac. H. 1, 12; 58, et al.; cf. Mann. Gall. 33 and 182.

Belgĭum, ii, *n.* *A part of* Gallia Belgica, *on both sides of the Somme, comprehending the Bellovaci, Atrebates, and Ambiani*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; 25; 8, 46.

Belias, -lides, -lis, v. Belus.

bellaria, ōrum, *n.* *That which is used as a dessert, fruit, nuts, confectionery*, also *sweet wine*, etc.; *the dessert*, τράγημα, Fr. dragée [from bellus, like bellissimum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51 Don., and PULCHRALIA, Fest. p. 210]: Gell. 13, 11 *fin.;* Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 27; Suet. Ner. 27.

☞ Here also the corrupted passage in Fest. p. 29, seems to belong: "*Bellarium* et *bellaria* res bellis (epulis? acc. to Scal., *or* belle? Cod. Ber. and Lips. have belli) aptas appellabant.

bellātor, ōris (ancient form duellator, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68; cf. the letter B), *m.* [bello].

1. *A warrior, soldier* (with the idea of power, skill in fighting, while *miles* signifies a soldier who is raised above his class, position, calling) (class.): domi bellique duellatores optimi, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68: si tu ad legionem bellator clues, at ego in culina Ares, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 54; id. Trin. 3, 2, 97; id. Curc. 4, 3, 21; Bacch. 4, 9, 3; Epid. 3, 4, 56; Truc. 2, 7, 68; Cic. Balb. 23 *fin.:* quis est, qui aut bellatori aut imperatori aut oratori quaerat aliquid, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 4, 24: ecqua pacifica persona desideretur an in bellatore sint omnia, id. Att. 8, 12: adeo Sulla dissimilis fuit bellator ac victor, ut, *etc.*, Vell. 2, 25, 3: primus bellator duxque, Liv. 9, 1; id. 8, 8 *fin.;* id. 7, 26; 1, 59; Tac. A. 1, 67; Ov. A. A. 3, 359; Juv. 8, 10; 13, 168; Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 12, et al.—Humorously of drinking heroes: Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 5.

2. Adj. (like amator, arator, venator, *etc.;* v. Ramsh. Gr. p. 934; Zumpt's Gr. § 102): *Warlike, ready to fight, martial, valorous* (poet.): bellator Turnus, Virg. A. 12, 614: bellator deus, *the war-god, Mars*, id. ib. 9, 721. So esp. freq. equus, *a spirited, mettlesome horse*, Virg. G. 2, 145; Aen. 10, 891; 11, 89; Ov. M. 15, 368; Fast. 2, 12; Val. Fl. 2, 385; even abs. bellator = equus, Juv. 7, 127: taurus, Stat. Th. 12, 603. And transf. to inanimate things: campus (* *the field of battle*), Stat. Th. 8, 378: ensis, Sil. 13, 376, and of a stone used in play, Ov. A. A. 3, 359.

bellātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bellator] *Warlike, martial, useful in warlike expeditions* (very rare): pugnax et quasi bellatorius stilus, *a pugnacious, polemic style*, * Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 7: jumenta, Amm. 23, 5.

bellātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A female warrior;* or *adj.* (cf. bellator, *no.* 2), *warlike, skilled in war, serviceable in war* (mostly poet.): Penthesilea, Virg. A. 1, 493: diva, *i. e. Pallas*, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 76: Minerva, id. Met. 8, 264: Roma, id. Trist. 2, 321: Hispania, Flor. 2, 6, 38: cohors, Stat. Th. 6, 262: belua, *i. e. the elephant*, Sil. 9, 576. Transf. to inanimate things: carinae, Stat. Th. 7, 57: gleba, *i. e. producing warriors*, Val. Fl. 7, 612: pompa, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 2: aquilae, *ensigns, standards*, id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 193.—Trop.: ista bellatrix iracundia, *this warlike rage*, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 24 *fin.;* cf. ira, Claud. Ruf. 2, 118.

* **bellātŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus], humorously formed instead of bellulus, *Pretty, neat:* Bella bellatula, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 28.

* **bellax,** ācis, *adj.* [bello] *Warlike, martial:* gens, Luc. 4, 406; cf. Prisc. p. 1263 P.

belle, *adv.* *Finely, prettily, neatly, elegantly, well, excellently;* v. bellus.

Bellĕrŏphōn, ontis (Bellerophontes, ae, Aus. Ep. 25 *fin.;* Serv. Virg. A. 5, 118; 6, 288), *m.*, Βελλεροφῶν Theocr. (regularly formed Βελλεροφόντης), *Son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus:* he was sent by Proetus, at the calumnious instigation of his wife Stheneboea, with a letter to Jobates, in which the latter was requested to put him to death; he received from him the commission to slay the Chimaera, which he executed, riding upon the flying Pegasus, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 15; 12, 7; 4, 11, 28; Manil. 5, 97; Juv. 10, 325; "Hyg. Fab. 2; 57; Astr. 2, 18; Serv. l. l.; Fulg. Myth. 3, 1."—Proverb. for *any one who carries a letter whose contents are unfavorable to himself* (as, for a similar reason, Uriah's letter has passed into a proverb), Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 12.—Whence **Bellerophontēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Bellerophon:* equus, *i. e. Pegasus*, Prop. 3, 3, 2: habenae, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 560: sollicitudines, Rutil. Itin. 1, 449.

bellĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bellicus] *Warlike, martial, valorous* (mostly poet.): gentes immanes et barbarae et bellicosae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13 *fin.:* bellicosissimae nationes, id. Manil. 10 *fin.;* so id. Fam. 5, 11; Caes. B. G. 1, 10; 4, 1; Sall. J. 18 *fin.;* Nep. Ham. 4, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 1; 3, 3, 57, et saep.: provincia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: civitas, Suet. Gramm. 1.—Trop.: quod multo bellicosius erat, *i. e. fortius*, Liv. 9, 6 *fin.:* bellicosior annus, *a more warlike year*, id. 10, 9 (cf. the opp. imbellis annus, id. 9, 1).—*Adv.* not in use.

‡ **bellĭcrĕpa saltatio,** *An armed dance, a dancing in arms:* Fest. p. 29. (Gr. ἐνόπλιος ὄρχησις.)

bellĭcus (duellicus), a, um, *adj.* [bellum] *Of* or *pertaining to war, war-:* ars duellica, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 14: bellicam rem administrari majores nostri nisi auspicato noluerunt, Cic. Div. 2, 36: so Hor. Od. 4, 3, 6; Suet. Calig. 43: disciplina, Cic. N. D. 2, 64: jus, id. Off. 3, 29: virtus, id. Muren. 10: laus, id. Brut. 21; Caes. B. G. 6, 24: gloria, Tac. A. 1, 52: caerimoniae, Liv. 1, 32: certamina, Flor. 4, 12, 58: ignis, *proceeding from the enemy*, Liv. 30, 5: tubicen, Ov. M. 3, 705: rostra, Tib. 2, 3, 40: navis, Prop. 2, 15, 43: turma, id. 3, 14, 13: parma, id. 2, 25, 8: nomina, *appellatives, obtained by valorous deeds in war* (as Africanus, Asiaticus, Macedonicus, *etc.*), Flor. 3, 8, 1: nubes, *the misfortune of war*, Claud. Laus Seren. 196: columella, Fest. p. 27; cf. Bellona. Hence abs. bellicum, i, *n.*, *a signal for march* or *the beginning of an attack* (given by the trumpet; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 84), always in the connection bellicum canere, *to give the signal for breaking up camp, for an attack, for commencing hostilities:* Philippum, ubi primum bellicum cani audisset, arma capturum, *at the first signal will be ready to take arms*, etc., Liv. 35, 18: simul atque aliqui motus novus bellicum canere coepit, *causes the war-trumpet to sound*, Cic. Mur. 14; Just. 12, 15; App. de Mundo, p. 71, 37.—Trop.: iidem me bellicum cecinisse dicunt, *aroused, incited*, Cic. Phil. 7, 1 *fin.* And of fiery, inflammatory discourse: alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum, *sounds an alarm*, Cic. Or. 12 *fin.*

2. Poet. = bellicosus: *Warlike, fierce in war:* Pallas, Ov. M. 5, 46; so dea, id. ib. 2, 752; Fast. 3, 814: virgo, id. Met. 4, 754: Mars, id. Fast. 3, 1: deus, *i. e. Romulus*, id. ib. 2, 478: civitas, Vell. 2, 38. And of animals (cf. bellicosus): equorum duellica proles, * Lucr. 2, 661.

* **bellĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bellum-fero] *Warlike, martial:* Italia, Claud. Eutr. 1, 429.

bellĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bellum-gero] *Waging war, warlike, martial, valiant* (poet., esp. in the post-Aug. per freq.): gentes, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 13: viri, Sil. 3, 124: Augustus, Claud. in Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 74: Hannibal, Sil. 1, 38: numen, *i. e. Mars*, Stat. Achill. 1, 504: fera, *i. e. the elephant used in war*, Sil. 8, 261.—Of inanimate things: manus, Ov. A. A. 2, 672: ensis, id. Met. 3, 534: hasta, Mart. 5, 25: acies, Stat. Th. 12, 717: tropaea, id. ib. 10, 28: mens, Sil. 3, 162: ars, id. 8, 261: labores, Val. Fl. 5, 617: lusus, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 621.

bellĭgĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [belligero] *A warrior, combatant* (post-class., and very rare): Arimaspae, Avien. Perieg. 55; so Venant. de Vit. Mart. 3, 370.

bellĭgĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (belligeror, ari, *v. dep.* Hyg. Fab. 274 *fin.*) [bellum-gero] *To wage* or *carry on war, to fight* (very rare): nec cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12 *fin.:* postquam belligerant Aetoli cum Aliis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 24; id. Truc. 2, 7, 67: excitandus nobis erit ab inferis C Marius, qui Induciomaro isti par in belligerando esse possit, * Cic. Font. 12: cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, Liv. 21, 16: adversum accolas, Tac. A. 4, 46; Suet. Aug. 94.—Trop.: cum Geniis suis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 81. So cum fortuna, Cic. ad Quir. post Redit. 8, 19.

belligeror, ari, v. the preceding.

bellĭo, ōnis, *f.* *The yellow ox-eye daisy*, Chrysanthemum segetum, L.; Plin 21, 8, 25.

bellĭ-pŏtens, entis *adj.* [bellum] *Powerful* or *valiant in war* (poet., and rare): bellipotentes sunt magi' quam sapientipotentes, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 56 *fin*

Subst. Bellipotens, *i. e. Mars*, Virg. A. 11, 8: Diva, *i. e. Pallas*, Stat. Th. 2, 715; so Val. Fl. 1, 529; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 144; Laus Seren. 40; Tert. cont. Jud. 9; Firmic. p. 27.

bellis, īdis, *f.* *The white daisy, oxeye*, Bellis perennis, L.; Plin. 26, 5, 13.

* **bellĭ-sŏnus,** a, um, *adj.* [bellum-sono] *Sounding of war:* flumen, Paul. Nol. Natal. S. Fel. 8, 23 *fin.*

‡ **bellĭtūdo,** inis, *f.* [bellus] *Beauty, loveliness*, Fest. p. 29.

bello, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* (bellor, ari, *v. dep.*, Virg. A. 11, 660) [bellum] *To wage* or *carry on war, to war* (class. in prose and poetry): tamquam non, utrum bellandum esset, nec ne, consuleretur; sed, *etc.*, Liv. 35, 18; id. 40, 47 Drak.; so id. 42, 59: quum illa civitas cum Poenis bellaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33; so id. de Sen. 2, 5; Liv. 6. 42: adversus aliquem, Nep. Th. 9; Liv. 44, 29: pro aliquo adversus aliquem, Liv. 9, 42: contra aliquem, Val. Fl. 6, 373: de aliqua re, Tac. A. 12, 60: procul, Tac. H. 1, 89: ne quis, quoad bellatum esset, tributum daret, *i. e. until the war be ended* = debellatum esset, Liv. 6, 31: hoc bellum a consulibus bellatum, id. 8, 39 *fin.*: non ut ad pugnam sed ad bellandum profecti, Tac. H. 2, 40.—In the poets, like the Greek (πολεμεῖν τινι), constr. *c. Dat.*: Stat. Th. 8, 506; Sil. 9, 503; 16, 565.

2. Sometimes, esp. in the poets, in gen. *To fight, contend:* Ov. M. 5, 101: nec caestu bellare minor, Stat. Th. 6, 829; so manu, Sil. 8, 498: ense, id. 3, 235; Claud. Ep. 1, 30.

Bellocassi, ōrum (also Velocasses, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, and Velliocasses, id. ib. 8, 7), *m.* *A people on the right bank of the Seine, from the mouth of the Oise to the town Le Pont de l'Arche*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; cf. Mann. Gall. 168.

Bellōna (old form Duellona; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 91, and the letter B), ae, *f.* [“Bellona a bello nunc, quae Duellona a duello,” Var. L. L. 5, 10, 22.] “'Ενυώ, 'Ερινννύς, θεὰ πολεμική,” Gloss. *The horrible, blood-loving goddess of war* (Virg. A. 8, 703; Hor. S. 2, 3, 223), *sister of Mars (to whom a temple was built by Appius Claudius Caecus*, Orell. *no.* 539, *in the ninth district of the city, not far from the Circus Maximus*, Publ. Vict. Descr. Urb. *A place of assemblage for the senate for proceedings with persons who were not allowed entrance into the city*, Liv. 26, 21; 30. 21, et al.): “Bellona dicebatur dea Bellorum, ante cujus templum erat columella, quae Bellica vocabatur, super quam hastam jaciebant, quum bellum indicebatur,” Fest. p. 27, v. Comment. p. 348; cf. Ov. F. 6, 201 *sq.*; Serv. Virg. A. 9. 53: COS. SENATVM. CONSOLVERVNT. N. OCTOB. APVD. AEDEM. DVELONAI., SC. de Bacch. v. Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 300; Plaut. Am. prol. 43. Other passages: Ov. M. 5, 155; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1313; Claud. in Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 121; in Ruf. 1, 342; 2, 263; IV. Cons. Honor. 12; Eutrop. 1, 314; 2, 110; 145; Laud. Stil. 2, 371; Bell. Get. 34; 466; Petr. 124, 256; Orell. *no.* 1903; 2316. Her priests (Bellonarii, Acr. Hor. S. 2, 3, 223, dub.) and priestesses were accustomed, in their mystic festivals (dies sanguinis, Trebell. Claud. 6; cf. Orell. *no.* 2318), as if seized by madness, to gash their arms and shoulders with knives, and thus to offer their blood, Tib. 1, 6, 45 *sq.*; Juv. 4, 123; Luc. 1, 565; Tert. Apol. 9; Lact. 1, 21.

bellōnārĭa, ae, *f.* *The plant* solanum, *used by the priests of Bellona in her festivals* (v. Bellona), App. Herb. 74.

Bellonarii, v. Bellona.

bellor, ari, v. bello.

* **bellōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [bellum] *Warlike:* genus, Caecil. in Non. 80, 33.

Bellŏvăci, ōrum, *m.*, Βελλοάκοι Strab., Βελλο‹ακοι Ptol. *A people in Gallia Belgica, in the region of the present Beauvais*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 13; 7, 59; 75; Hirt. B. G. 8, 7; 14; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 194 *sq.*

bellua, bellualis, -ilis, -inus, v. belua, *etc.*

bellŭle, *adv.* *Prettily, finely;* v. the following.

bellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus] *Pretty, elegant, lovely, beautiful* (ante- and post-class.): edepol haec quidem bellula est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 43; so id. Cas. 4, 4, 22; Inscr. Murat. 1514, 3.—*Adv.* bellule: Plaut. in Fest. p. 29; App. Met. 10, p. 246, 23; 11, p. 272, 34.

bellum, i, *n.* (the orig. form dŭellum also is freq. found in the poets of the Aug. per.; *e. g.* Hor. Od. 3, 5, 38; 14, 18; 4, 15, 8; Ep. 1, 2, 7; 2, 1, 254; 2, 98; Ov. F. 6, 201; Juv. 1, 169, et al. For the contraction of *du* into *b.* v. the letter B, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 91; 5, 10, 22; Cic. Or. 45, 153; Quint. 1, 4, 15; Prisc. p. 1263 P.; cf. also bis for duis; *bellum* is found even in Ennius: Ann. 1, 91) [from duo “*duellum* bellum, videlicet quod duabus partibus de victoria contendentibus dimicatur,” Fest. p. 51: a contest between two, a duel].

1. *War:* horrida Romuleûm certamina pango duellûm (= bellorum), Enn. Ann. 1, 1; imitated by Lucret.: Lucr. 1, 476; id. 2, 6; and by Virg.: Aen. 10, 146 (cf. Lucr. 4, 844: certamina pugnae, and v. under proelia belli): pars occidit illa duellis, Enn. Ann. 16, 19: duello extincto maxumo atque internecatis hostibus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 34: QVIQVE. AGENT. REM. DVELLI., Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21; Liv. 22, 10; and thus in the ancient lang. of public business, Liv. 36, 2; 1, 32; 23, 11; 40, 52, et al.; cf. also Cic.: jam aes atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta, non fani, Leg. 2, 18.—Phrases: apparare, *to arm, equip for war*, Nep. Ages. 3, 2: parare, Cic. Att. 9, 13; Nep. Hann. 2, 6; Ov. M. 7, 456; Quint. 12, 3, 5: parare alicui, *against any one*, Nep. Alc. 9, 5: denunciare et indicere, *to declare*, Cic. Off. 1. 11: indicere, Liv. 1, 32 (where the manner of proclaiming war by the Fetiales is fully described; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1. p. 429; 2, 51 *sq.*; v. also Fetiales and clarigatio); Ov. M. 6, 92: inferre alicui, *to make war upon one*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1; 31; Nep. Them. 2, 4: inferre, parare, Virg. A. 3, 248: inferre contra aliquem, Cic. Phil. 2, 22: facere, *to enter upon, begin war with one*, Cic. Mil. 23; Cat. 3, 9; Caes. B. G 3, 29; 5. 28; 7, 2; Sall. C. 6, 5; Liv. 1, 32; Nep. Dion. 4. 3; Ages. 2, 1, et saep. (hence by Sen. Ep. 114, unjustly censured): agere, *to carry on, wage, urge on*, Caes. B. G. 3, 28 Herz.; Nep. Hann. 8, 3: administrare cum aliquo = contra aliquem, *to conduct as general*, Cic. Manil. 20 *fin.*: gerere cum aliquo, *to carry on, sustain* = sustinere, Cic. Fam. 1, 46; cf. Nepos: Chabrias multa in Europa bella administravit, quum dux Atheniensium esset; in Aegypto sua sponte gessit, Nep. Chabr. 2: gerere in aliquem, Nep. Lys. 1: sumere, Sall. J. 83; Tac. A. 2, 4; 45; Hist. 3, 43; Agr. 16: bello persequi aliquem, *to wage war against*, Nep. Con. 4, 1: trahere, *to protract*, Cic. Att. 10, 8; Sall. J. 23; 36; 83; Liv. 9, 27: ducere, *to protract*, Nep. Alc. 8; Dat. 8, 5; cf. molliter et per dilationes gerere, Liv. 5, 5: bella ex bellis serere, id. 21, 10; Tac. A. 2, 21: alere ac fovere omnibus consiliis, Liv. 42, 11: conficere, *to make an end of*, Nep. Th. 4, 4; Sall. J. 36: componere, Nep. Ham. 1, 5: delere, id. Alc. 8 *fin.*, et saep.—More unusual combinations: navare alicui, Tac. H. 5, 25: spargere, id. Ann. 3, 21; Agr. 38; cf. Luc. 2, 682: spargatque per aequora bellum: circumferre, Tac. A. 13, 37: exercere secunda, id. Ann. 6, 31: bellare, Liv. 8, 39 (in the manner of the Greek πόλεμον πολεμεῖν, and cf. also bellum belligerare, Enn. in Cic. Off. 12 *fin.*; v. Beier in h. l.), et al. In Cicero in more elevated prose, and in Florus: bellum navigat ascendit, serpit, *etc.*, *the war spreads upon the sea, upon land*, etc.: quam celeriter Cn. Pompejo duce belli impetus navigavit, Cic. Manil. 12, 34; so Flor. 2, 2, 17; id. 4, 12, 4; id. ib. 49; id. 2, 9, 4; 2, 2, 15.—The locative belli (like Carthagini, ruri, and even more like domi, militiae): *in war;* usu. in connection with domi: *in war and in peace* (cf. Zumpt Gr. § 400): domi bellique duellatores optumi, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68: quibuscumque rebus vel belli vel domi poterunt, rempublicam augeant, Cic. Off. 2, 24: belli domique, Sall. J. 41, 6; Liv 3, 43, et al.: animus belli ingens, domi modicus, id. ib. 63, 2. In Livy sometimes belli domoque, Liv. 9, 26 *fin.*—Once belli alone: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60 Ruhnk.; cf. militia. More usu. with this meaning, in bello, Cic. Fam. 9, 5; 12, 10, et saep.—The abl. of time bello sometimes for in bello, *in war;* esp. in connection with adjj. (cf. Zumpt Gr. § 475): apud Regillum bello Latinorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6. So Vejenti bello, id. Div. 1, 44, 100, et al.—Freq. bellum, as continued hostility, is opposed to proelium as a single hostile act: “*bellum* et *proelium* hoc differunt, quod proelia partes sunt belli hoc est in bello congressiones, Lucil. lib XXVI.,” Non. 437. 15 *sq.*: Hannibal fassus in curia est, non proelio modo se, sed bello victum, Liv. 30, 35 *fin.*; so id. 9, 18; Tac. A. 2, 88: Thucydides res gestas et bella narrat et proelia, Cic. Or. 9, 30; id. N. D. 2, 28: alios ad proelium ire videas, Chattos ad bellum, Tac. G. 30; id. Ann. 12, 39: inter proelia belli, Virg. A, 11, 541 (cf. above certamina belli, and below, *no.* 3).

2. Trop.: cum improbis bellum suscipere, Cic. Sull. 9 *fin.*: miror cur philosophiae prope bellum indixeris, id. de Or. 2, 37, 155; id. Fam. 12, 22: tribunicium bellum, *contention, quarrel with the tribunes*, Liv. 3, 24; so id. 3, 25: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. N. D. 2. 49, 125: ventri indico bellum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 7.

3. Like πόλεμος meton. for proelium, *A combat, fight, battle* (mostly in the poets or in post-Aug. prose): Var. L. L. 7, 3, 92: hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent, *etc.*, Virg. A. 2, 439; Ov. H. 1, 1, 69; Stat. Th. 3, 666; Just. 2, 12; id. 18, 1 *fin.*; 24, 8.

belluosus, v. beluosus.

bellus, a, um. *adj.* [contr. from benulus, from benus = bonus, Prisc. p. 556 P.] *Pretty, handsome, charming, fine, lovely, neat, excellent, agreeable*, etc. (of persons, things, actions, *etc.*: most freq. in the ante-class. per. and in the poets; in Cic. for the most part in his epistt.; in his orations it appears never to be found as an adj.; as an adv. only once): uxor, Var. in Non, 248, 17: nimis bella es atque amabilis, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 84; so id. Rud. 2, 5, 6; Catull. 8, 16; 43, 6; 69. 8; 78, 4; Ov. Am. 1, 9, 6; Mart. 1, 65; 2, 87: Piliae et puellae Caeciliae bellissimae salutem dices, Cic. Att. 6, 4: fui ego bellus (*civil, courtly, polite*), lepidus, bonus vir numquam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 3: hospes, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 111; Catull. 24, 7; 78, 3; 81, 2: durius accipere hoc mihi visus est quam homines belli solent, Cic. Att. 1, 1: homo et bellus et humanus, id. Fin. 2, 31: Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem plurimam dicit, id. Fam. 14, 7.—Hence *friendly, cheerful:* frons ac vultus, Cic. Att. 5, 10.—And *active, brisk, lively*, as the effect of health, *etc.*: Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 20: fac bellus revertare. Cic. Fam. 16, 18; cf. below, the *Adv.*: socius es hostibus, socius bellum ita geris, ut bella omnia (*every thing beautiful, costly*) domum auferas, Var. in Non. 248, 19: unum quodque, quod quidem erit bellissimum. carpam, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 51; so vinum bellissimum, Col. 12, 19, 2; cf. bellaria: illum pueris locum esse bellissimum duximus, Cic. Att. 5, 17: bella copia, id. Rep. 2, 40: recordor, quam bella paullisper nobis gubernantibus civitas fuerit, *in what a pleasant condition the state was*, id. Att. 4, 16 10: malae tenebrae Orci omnia bella devoratis, Catull. 3, 14: subsidium bellissimum existimo esse senectuti otium, Cic de Or. 1, 60, 255: fama, *Hor. S. 1, 4, 114: quam sit bellum (*how delightful, pleasant it is*) cavere malum, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: mihi jampridem venit in mentem, bellum esse, aliquo exire, id. Fam. 9, 2, 3; id. Att. 13, 49 *fin.*

* **2.** For bonus, *Good:* venio nunc ad alterum genus testamenti, quod dicitur physicon, in quo Graeci belliores quam Romani nostri, Var. in Non. 77, 30 (v., however, bonus, *init.*).

belle, *adv.* *Prettily, neatly, becomingly, finely, excellently, well, delightfully*, etc.: quare *bene* et *praeclare*, quamvis nobis saepe dicatur; *belle* et *festive*, nimium saepe noio, Cic. de Or. 3, 26; cf. id. Quint. 30, 93. So Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35; * Lucr. 1, 644; Cic. Att. 1, 1 *fin.*; 16, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 48, et al.—*Sup.* Cic. Fam. 14, 14; 16, 9, et al.—(*Comp.* apparently not in use): quod honeste aut sine detrimento nostro promittere non possumus .... belle negandum est, *in a courtly, polite manner*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11 *fin.*; so Publ. Syr. in Gell. 17, 14: belle habere, *to be in good condition, be well*, Cic. Fam. 9, 9; so also belle esse, id. Att. 14, 16: facere, in medical lang., *to operate well, to have a good effect*, Cato R. R. 157; Scrib. Comp. 136; 150.—With bellus, a, um: I sane bella belle, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 86; so id. Curc. 4, 2, 35.—Ellipt. belle, for belle se habere: sed ut ad epistolas tuas redeam, cetera belle, illud miror, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 7, 18.

‡ **bellutus,** v. BELUTUS.

‡ **belluus,** v. BELUUS.

belo, v. balo.

* **bĕlŏăcos** or bĕlŏtŏcos, *A plant*, also called dictamnus, App. Herb. 62.

† **bĕlŏne,** es, *f.*=βελόνη, *A sea-fish*, also called acus, *hornpike, gar-fish*, Plin. 9, 51, 76.

bēlŭa (also written bellua; v. Fest. p. 27), ae, *f.* (belua dissyl., Var. in Non. 201, 26) [perh. kindred with ϑήρ, fĕra, as uber with οὖθαρ, and paullus with παῦρος. Prop. *adj. sc.* bestia] *A beast*, distinguished for size or ferocity, *a monster*; as an elephant, lion, wild boar, whale, dolphin, *etc.*: elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic. N. D. 1, 35; so id. Fam. 7, 1, 3; Curt. 8, 9, 29: ea genera beluarum, quae in rubro mari Indiave gignantur, id. ib.; id. N. D. 3, 16; cf. * Lucr. 4, 143. So fera et immanis, Cic. Acad. 2, 34: vasta et immanis, id. Div. 1, 25: saeva, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 22: ingens, id. Sat. 2, 3, 316: centiceps, id. Od. 2, 13, 34, et al.—Trop.: amicos increpans, ut ignaros, quanta belua esset imperium, Suet. Tib. 24: avaritia, belua fera, Sall. Rep. Ordin. 2, 54 (p. 274 Gerl.).—Freq. κατ' ἐξοχήν: *the elephant* (gazed upon and feared by the Romans as a wonderful animal): Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 25 Ruhnk.: jam beluarum terror exoleverat, Flor. 1, 18, 9; cf. Graev. ib. 2, 6, 49; Sil. 11, 543: quis (gladiis) appetebant beluarum manus, Curt. 8, 14, 33, et al. Hence with the epithets, Inda, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 7: Gaetula, Juv. 10, 158.

2. Sometimes, in gen.: *A beast, animal* (even of small and tame animals): Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 26: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedat, Cic. Off. 1, 30; so id. ib. 2, 5; N. D. 2, 39; 47.—As a term of reproach, like our *beast, brute* (class.): Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 112; id. Most. 3, 1, 78; id. Rud. 2, 6, 59: age nunc, belua, credis huic quod dicat? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37; so id. Phorm. 4, 2, 11: sed quid ego hospitii jura in hac immani belua commemoro? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42; so id. Pis. 1; Phil. 8, 4, 13; Leg. 3, 9 *fin.*; Off. 3, 6, 32; Liv. 7, 10.

* **bēlŭālis** (bell.), e, *adj.* [belua] *Bestial, brutish*: educatio, Macr. S. 5, 11.

* **bēlŭātus** (bell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Ornamented* or *embroidered with figures of animals*: tapetia, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 14.

bēlŭīlis (bell.), e, *adj.* [id.] *Bestial, brutal* (post-class.): "beluile ϑηριῶδες," Gloss. Philox.: beluile saevientes, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 88.

bēlŭīnus (bell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Brutal, bestial* (post-class.): voluptates, Gell. 19, 2, 2: fauces, Prud. Cath. 7, 114.

bēlŭōsus (bell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Abounding in beasts* or *monsters*: Oceanus, * Hor. Od. 4, 14, 47; so Avien. Ora marit. 204.

Bēlus, i, *m.*, Βῆλος, Hebr. בַּעַל, **1.** *An Asiatic king of a primitive age, builder of Babylon and founder of the Babylonian kingdom*: priscus, Ov. M. 4. 213 (like Βῆλος ὁ ἀρχαῖος, Aelian. V. H. 13, 3; cf. Creuzer's Symbol. 4, p. 245 *sq.*).—**2.** *An Indian deity*, comparable with the Greek Hercules, Cic. N. D. 3, 16 *fin.*; cf. Robinson's Dict., under בַּעַל.—**3.** *A king in Egypt, father of Danaus and Aegyptus.* Hence, **a. Bēlīdes,** ae (for the length of the *i*, cf. Prisc. p. 584 P.), *m.*, Βηλίδης, *A descendant of Belus, Belides*: Belidae fratres, *i. e. Danaus and Aegyptus*, Stat. Th. 6, 291: surge, age, Belide, de tot modo fratribus unus, *i. e. Lynceus, son of Aegyptus*, Ov. H. 14, 73: Palamedes, Virg. A. 2, 82 ("septimo gradu a Belo originem ducens," Serv.).—**b. Bēlis,** ĭdis, *f.*, and usu. in plur., Belīdes, um, *The granddaughters of Belus, the Belides*=Danaides (v. Danaus), Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 62; id. A. A. 1, 73; id. Met. 4, 463; 10, 44.—**c. Bēlĭas,** ădis, *f.*=Belis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 961.—**4.** Beli oculus, *A precious stone, cat's-eye, a species of onyx*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.—(* **5.** *A river of Galilee, on the borders of Phoenicia*, Plin. 5, 19, 17.)

‡ **bēlūtus** (BELL.), a, um, bestiae similis, Fest. p. 28; cf. Comm. p. 349.

‡ **bēlŭus** (BELL.), a, um, beluinus, Gloss. Isid.

Bēnācus, i, *m.*, Βήνακος, Strabo: lacus, *A deep and rough lake in* Gallia Transpadana, *near Verona, through which the Mincius* (Mincio) *flows*, now *Lago di Garda*, Plin. 2, 103, 106; 9, 22, 38; and abs. Benacus, Virg. G. 2, 160; Aen. 10, 205.

Bendĭdĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Βενδίδειος, *Of* or *pertaining to Bendis* (Βένδις, *the Thracian Diana* or *goddess of the moon*): templum, Liv. 38, 41.

bĕne, *adv.* *Well, rightly, honorably, ably, beautifully, pleasantly, prosperously, etc.*; v. bonus, *fin.*

* **bĕnĕdīce,** *adv.* of the adj., not in use, BENEDICUS, a, um [bene-dico] *With good, friendly words, kindly*: ad se illicere blande ac benedice, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 54.

bĕnĕ-dīco, xi, ctum, ĕre, *v. n.* *To speak well of any one, to commend, praise*; with *Dat.* (in this signif. usu. written apart) (rare, but class.): Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 31: cui bene dixit umquam bono? bene dixit? imo, quem fortem et bonum civem non petulantissime est insectatus? Cic. Sest. 52; Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 9: eum indignissimum arbitror, cui a viris bonis benedicatur, Metell. Numidic. in Gell. 6, 11 *fin.*—And *abs.*: ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti (poetae), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 155; v. the passage in its connection; cf. Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 11.

2. In post-class. religious lang. *c. Acc.*: **a.** Deum, *To bless, praise*, or *adore* (the Hebr. בֵּרֵךְ): App. Trismeg. *sub fin.*—Hence also pass.: benedici deum omni tempore condecet, Tert. de Orat. 3: Deus benedicendus, App. Trismeg. *fin.*—**b.** Of men and human things: *To bless, consecrate, hallow* (the Hebr. בֵּרֵךְ and קִדֵּשׁ): requievit die septimo eumque benedixit, Lact. 7, 14; cf. Vulg. Genes. 2, 3: altarium, Sulpic. Sever. de Vita S. Martini 2, 2: benedictum oleum, Hier. Vit. Hilar. *a. med.*, Grut. 875, 3, et al.—In this signif. sometimes also, as in *no.* 1, constr. *c. Dat.*: domui justorum benedicetur, Vulg. Psalm. 112, 2 (as transl. of the Hebrew דוֹר יְשָׁרִים יְבֹרָךְ).

3. Herba benedicta, *The plant also called* lagopus *or* leporinus pes, App. Herb. 61.—Whence

bĕnĕdictum, i, *n.*, orig. *Part.*, from benedico; subst., *A speaking in praise of any one, a commending; praise, commendation* (very rare): Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 28; id. Pers. 4, 3, 24; Ter. Ph. prol. 21.

bĕnĕdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [benedico, *no.* 2] (only in eccl. Lat.) *An extolling, praising, lauding*: App. Trismeg. p. 82, 11; Tert. Test. Anim. 2.—Meton. for *a consecrated, sacred object*: benedictio crucis=frustum sanctae crucis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, c. 8.—**2.** *A benediction, blessing*: Sulpic. Sever. de Vita S. Martin. 2, 12.

benedictum, v. benedico, *fin.*

bĕnĕ-făcĭo, or separately bene facio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. n.*, alicui, *To do good to one, to benefit, show favor* (rare): bene si amico feceris, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 71: malo si quid bene facias, id. Poen. 3, 3, 22: tibi Di bene faciant omnes, id. Pers. 4, 3, 18: ego ne ingratis quidem benefacere absistam, Liv. 36, 35.—Also erga aliquem: Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 4. Pass.: quod bonis benefit beneficium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2 108 Lind.—Hence

bĕnĕfactum, i, *n.*, orig. *Part.*; subst (only in plur.) **1.** *A good, honorable, praiseworthy act, good, honorable action, a heroic deed* (class.): benefacta benefactis aliis pertegito, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46; Cic. Tusc. 2, 26 *fin.*: multorum benefactorum recordatio jucundissima est, id. de Sen. 3 *fin.*: benefacta mea reipublicae procedunt, Sall. J. 85, 5; id. Hist. frgm. 1, 19, p. 221 Gerl.: veteribus benefactis nova pensantes maleficia, Liv. 37, 1; Quint. 3, 7, 13: quid labor aut benefacta juvant? *what labor or service pleases?* Virg. G. 3, 525; Prop. 2, 1, 24; Ov. M. 15 850; Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 386.

2. =beneficium, *A benefit, kindness* (very rare, and only poet.): benefacta male locata malefacta arbitror, Enn. in Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: pro benefactis pretium reddere, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 20: benefacta referre, Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 182: tenere, id. ib. 2, 42.

bĕnĕfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [benefacio] *The performing of an act of kindness, a benefaction*: Tert. c. Marc. 4, 12 *fin.*

bĕnĕfactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who confers a favor, a benefactor* (late Lat.): Coripp. Laud. Anast. Quaest. 19; id. Laud. Just. 1, 314.

benefactum, v. benefacio, *fin.*

bĕnĕfĭce, *adv.* *Beneficently*; v. beneficus, *fin.*

bĕnĕfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [from beneficus, like magnificentia, munificentia, from magnificus, munificus; cf. Beier and Gernh. upon Cic. Off. 1, 7, 20] *The quality of* beneficus, *kindness, beneficence, an honorable and kind treatment of others* (in Cic. several times in his philos. writings; elsewhere rare): quid praestantius bonitate et beneficentia? Cic. N. D. 1, 43 *fin.*: beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, id. Off. 1, 7, 20; so id. ib. 1, 14; 2, 15, 52, and 53: comitas ac beneficentia, id. de Or. 2, 84, 343: uti beneficentia adversus supplices, Tac. A. 12, 20.

bĕnĕfĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [beneficium] *Pertaining to a favor*; as *adj.* only once: res, Sen. Ep. 90; but freq. subst. **2.** Beneficiarii, orum, *m.*, in military language, *Soldiers who, through the favor of their commander, were exempt from menial offices* (throwing up intrenchments, procuring wood and water, foraging, *etc.*), *free or privileged soldiers*: "*beneficiarii* dicebantur milites, qui vacabant muneris beneficio; e contrario munifices vocabantur, qui non vacabant, sed munus reipublicae faciebant," Fest. p. 27; cf. Comm. p. 347, and Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 72; Caes. B. C. 3, 88. Such beneficiarii were usually in attendance upon their commanders, and were promoted by them to office: "Βενεφικιάλιοι οἱ ἐπὶ ϑεραπείᾳ τῶν Μαγιστράτων τεταγμένοι," Gloss.: "*beneficiarii* ab eo appellati quod promoventur beneficio tribunorum, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Caes. B. C. 1, 75; Plin. Ep. 10, 32 and 36, et al. (Esp. freq. in inscriptions.)

bĕnĕfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [beneficus] **1.** *A benefaction, kindness, favor, benefit, service*, εὐεργέτημα ("sunt qui ita distinguunt, quaedam beneficia esse, quaedam officia, quaedam ministeria. *Beneficium* esse, quod alienus det: alienus est, qui potuit sine reprehensione cessare: *officium* esse filii, uxoris et earum personarum, quas necessitudo suscitat et ferre opem jubet: *ministerium* esse servi, quem conditio sua eo loco posuit, ut nihil eorum, quae praestat, imputet superiori," Sen. Ben. 3, 18) (in prose freq.; in poetry, for metrical reasons, only in play-writers; most freq. in Ter.): nullum beneficium esse duco id, quod, quoi facias, non placet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 12: beneficium accipere, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1: pro maleficio beneficium reddere, id. Phorm. 2, 2, 22: immemor beneficii, id. Andr. 1, 1, 17, et al.: nec enim si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, beneficium illud habendum est, sed feneratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117; id. Off. 2, 20, 70, collocare, id. ib. 1, 15 *fin.*, et al.; id. ib. 2, 20, 69. So dare, id. ib. 1, 15, 48; Fam. 13, 8, et al.: deferre, id. Off. 1, 15 *fin.*: conferre in aliquem, id. ib. 1, 14: debere alicui, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12; Petr. S. 126, 4, and so al.—Of the favor of the people in giving their vote: quidquid hoc beneficio populi Rom. atque hac potestate praetoria possum, Cic. Manil. 24; id. ib. *fin.*—**b.** Beneficio, *Through favor, aid, support, mediation:* beneficio tuo salvus, Cic. Fam. 11, 22; so id. ib. 13, 35: nostri consulatus beneficio, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1 *fin.*: servari beneficio Caesaris, Vell. 2, 71, 1: hoc beneficio, *by this means*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14: sortium beneficio, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 Herz.: longissimae aetatis, Quint. 3, 1, 9: ingenii, id. ib. 2, 11, 2; so ib. 5, 10, 121: eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 8, et al.; cf. fortunae beneficium, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 4: beneficio furis, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 46.

2. Transf. to political life: *A distinction* (proceeding from authority), *a favor, grant, promotion* (so esp. freq. after the Aug. per.): cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferebatur, Cic. Lael. 25 *fin.*; id. Phil. 2, 36, 91: in beneficiis (*among those recommended to favor*) ad aerarium delatus, id. Arch. 5 *fin.*: quum suo magno beneficio esset, *under great obligation to his recommendation*, id. Phil. 8, 6 Wernsd.; Flor. 4, 2, 92; cf. Suet. Tit. 8.—So esp. freq. of *military promotions* (whence beneficiarius, *q. v.*): ut tribuni militum . . . quae antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, Liv. 9, 30: beneficia gratuita esse populi Romani, id. 45, 42; Hirt. Bell. Afr. 54, 5: per beneficia Nymphidii, *promoted, advanced through the favor of Nymphidius*, Tac. H. 1, 25; id. ib. 4, 48 Lips.: beneficii sui centuriones, *i. e. his creatures*, Suet. Tib. 12: Liber beneficiorum or Beneficium, *the book in which the public lands that were bestowed were designated*, Hyg. Limit. const. p. 193 Goes.; Arcad. ib. p. 260. So SERVVS. A. COMMENTARIIS. BENEFICIORVM., Inscr. Grut. 578, 1.—Hence also,

3. *A privilege, right* (post-Aug.): anulorum, Tryphon. Dig. 48, 7, 42: religionis, Modest. ib. 3, 3, 18: militaris, Ulp. ib. 29, 1, 3.—Hence liberorum, *A release from the office of judge, received in consequence of having a specified number of children*, Suet. Claud. 15, Ern.

bĕnĕ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (*comp.* and *sup.* regularly formed, beneficentior, Sen. Ben. 4: beneficentissimus, Cic. Lael. 14 *fin.*; N. D. 2, 25, 64. * Ante-class. beneficissimus, Cato in Prisc. p. 603 P.) [facio] *Generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging, favorable* (rare, but class.): de Ptolemaeo rege optimo et beneficissimo, Cato l. l.; Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 14: ubi beneficus, si nemo alterius causa benigne facit? Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 49; id. Off. 1, 14, 42; id. ib. § 44; id. Mil. 8; Lael. 9, 31; cf. Gell. 17, 5.—* *Adv.* benefice facere, Gell. 17, 5, 13.

benefio, v. benefacio.

Bĕnĕventum, i, *n.*, Βενεούεντον and Βενούεντον, Strab. [bene-ventus] *A very ancient city of the Hirpini, in Samnium*, Liv. Epit. 15; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; according to fable (Serv. Virg. A. 8, 9; Sol. c. 11), founded by Diomedes; before it became a Rom. colony (485 A.U.C.), on account of its unwholesome air, called Maleventum: Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; cf. Fest. p. 28; Liv. 9, 27 *fin.*; 10, 15; situated on the high-road toward the south of Italy; hence much resorted to in warlike expeditions, as in the two Punic wars; after it was colonized by Augustus, it was called Julia Concordia, Frontin. de Colon. p. 103; now *Benevento* (abounding in the ruins of a former age); cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p 791 *sq.*—Whence **Bĕnĕventānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Beneventum:* ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15: sutor, Juv. 5, 46. And in plur. Beneventani, orum, *m.*, *The Beneventines*, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15.

bĕnĕvŏle, *adv.* *Benevolently, kindly;* v. benevolus.

bĕnĕ-vŏlens (in MSS. also benivolens), entis, *adj.* [volo] *Wishing well, benevolent, favorable, propitious, kind, obliging* (ante-class. for the class. benevolus, in Plaut very freq.): Pseud. 2, 4, 7, and 8: alicui benevolens, id. Truc. 2, 2, 61; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 24: amicus multum benevolens, id. Merc. 5, 2, 46; id. Cist. 1, 1, 25: ite cum dis benevolentibus, id. Mil. 4, 8, 41; id. Epid. 1, 1, 72; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 71, et al.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not in use; v. benevolus.—Subst.: *A well-wisher, friend:* Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 30: alicui amicus et benevolens, id. Most. 1, 3, 38; so id. Pers. 4, 4, 98; Trin. 5, 2, 24; 53, et al.; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 47.

bĕnĕvŏlentĭa (in MSS. also benivolentia; cf. Oud. Suet. Aug. 66), ae, *f.* [benevolus] *Friendly disposition, good-will, benevolence, kindness, favor, friendship* (diff. from *amor*, q. v.) (in good class. prose, most. freq. in Cic., esp. in Laelius and de Off.): amor, ex quo amicitia nominata, princeps est ad benevolentiam conjungendam, Cic. Lael. 8, 26; id. Fam. 3, 9, 1; * Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 63: capere, movere, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam allicere, id. ib. 2, 14, 48. So comparare, id. ib. 2, 15: adjungere sibi, id. Muren. 20: consequi, Nep. Dat. 5: acquirere sibi, Quint. 3, 8, 7: colligere, Cic. Her. 1, 4, et al.: desiderare benevolentiam, *good-will, readiness, willingness*, Cic. Or. 1, 1: benevolentia singularis, *an exceeding friendliness of feeling*, Suet. Calig. 3.—**b.** In the jurists, *Mildness, benignity, indulgence:* interponere benevolentiam, Marc. Dig. 29, 2, 52; so Justin. Inst. 2, 20.—**c.** In plur. (post-class.): *Kind conduct, friendly services:* non in benevolentiis segnis, Spart. Carac. 1; so Arn. 6 *init.*

bĕnĕ-vŏlus (in MSS. also benivolus), a, um, *adj.* [volo] *Well-wishing, benevolent, kind, friendly, favorable* (class. form for the ante-class. benevolens, from which it, however, borrows the *Comp.* and *Sup.*; cf. malevolus): erga aliquem benevolus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 100: facilis benevolusque, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 34: ut benevolos beneque existimantes efficiamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322; so Quint. 3, 7, 24; 4, 1, 5; 10, 1, 48; Cic. Verr. 1, 8 *fin.*: benevolentior tibi, Cic. Fam. 3, 12 *fin.*; so id. ib. 13, 60: officium benevolentissimi atque amicissimi, id. ib. 5, 16 *fin.*; Suet. Tit. 8.—**b.** Of servants: *Devoted, yielding willing service:* servus domino benevolus, Cic. Clu. 63, 176.—*Adv.* benevole: Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34; Fam. 13, 21.—*Comp.* apparently not used.—*Sup.* Aug. Ep. ad Aur. 64; ad Hier. 28.

bĕnigne, *adv.* *Kindly, benevolently, courteously, favorably, bountifully, mildly;* v. benignus.

bĕnignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [benignus] *The quality of* benignus, *an affable, kind bearing to others.*

1. In feeling or in external conduct: *Affability, kindness, friendliness, benevolence, benignity, mildness:* etsi me attentissimis animis summa cum benignitate auditis, Cic. Sest. 13, 31; id. Caec. 3, 9: justitia, cui adjunctae sunt pietas, bonitas, liberalitas, benignitas, comitas, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: benignitas animi, Tac. H. 2, 30; Marc. Dig. 48, 19, 11; Modest. ib. 1, 3, 25.—More freq.,

2. By deeds: *Beneficence, kindness, bounty, favor:* num solus ille dona dat? nunc ubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84 ("intelligit se et dona obtulisse, et id benigne saepe fecisse, Don.); Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 80: illa quanta benignitas naturae, quod tam multa ad vescendum, tam varia, tamque jucunda gignit, Cic. N. D. 2, 53: largitio, quae fit ex re familiari, fontem ipsum benignitatis exhaurit. Ita benignitate benignitas tollitur, id. Off. 2, 15; id. ib. § 54; id. Att. 4, 2 *fin.*: satis superque me benignitas tua Ditavit, * Hor. Epod. 1, 31; August. in Suet. Aug. 71. In plur.: vides, benignitates hominum ut periere, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 53.

bĕnignĭter, *adv.* *Kindly, benignly;* v. the follg., *fin.*

bĕnignus, a, um. *adj.* [contr. from benigenus, from bonus-genus, anal. with malignus and privignus, *q. v.*] *Of a good kind* or *nature, beneficent, kind.*

1. In feeling or external bearing toward others: *Good, kind, friendly, pleasing, favorable, mild, benignant:* benignus et lepidus et comis, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 39: boni et benigni, id. Phorm. 5, 2, 2: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: Apelles in aemulis benignus, Plin. 35, 10, 37, *no.* 13 id. Praef. § 21. So Divi, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 52: numen, id. ib. 4, 4, 74; cf. Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 34, et al.—**b.** Of inanimate things: *Friendly, favorable, pleasant, mild:* animus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22: oratio, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: sociorum comitas vultusque benigni, Liv. 9, 6; so id. 30, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 20: verba, Prop. 1, 10, 24. Thus in the jurists, interpretatio, *a mild, favorable interpretation* (opp. to *dura*, which follows the strictness of the letter), Ulp. Dig. 39, 5, 16: semper in dubiis benigniora praeferenda sunt, id. ib. 50, 17, 56: benignior sententia, Papin. ib. 37, 6, 8.—**c.** Poet. = faustus, *Lucky, propitious, favorable:* dies, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 108: nox, id. Theb. 10, 216.—More freq.,

2. By action: *Beneficent, obliging, that gives* or *imparts freely, liberal, bounteous*, etc.: erga te benignus fui, atque opera mea Haec tibi sunt servata, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 33; id. Trin. 3, 3, 12; id. ib. 2, 4, 58: fortuna . . . . nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 52: qui benigniores volunt esse, quam res patitur, peccant, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44; id. Leg. 1, 18, 48, et saep.—Poet. with *Gen.*: vini somnique benignus, *a hard drinker and a lover of sleep*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 3.—Opp. to frugi bonae = prodigus, *Prodigal, lavish:* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 20.—**b.** Of inanimate things (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): *Bestowing liberally, abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich:* et magnas messes terra benigna daret, Tib. 3, 3, 6. So ager, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 56: tellus, Plin. 18, 1, 1: vepres, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8 Bentl. *N. cr.* and Schmid: cornu, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 15: egens benignae Tantalus semper dapis, id. Epod. 17, 66: ingenî benigna vena est, id. Od. 2, 18, 10: quem (ordinem) persequi longa est magis quam benigna materia, *matter fruitful*, or *suitable for exhibition*, Mel. prooem. § 1. So Seneca: primus liber . . . . benigniorem habuit materiem, Sen. de Ira 2, 1, 1 (cf. also in Gr. ἄφθονος): Aestivam sermone benigno tendere noctem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 11 ("*sermone multo et liberali et largo*," Lamb.) Schmid: benignissimum inventum, *i. e.* beneficentissimum, Plin. 35, 2, 2.

Adv. In both signiff. of the Adj. very freq.: **1.** *In a friendly manner, kindly, benignly:* benigne et amice facere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 109: viam monstrare, *courteously, politely*, Cic. Balb. 16: polliceri, id. Fam. 4, 13: servire alicui, Catull. 76, 3: respondere, Sall. J. 11; Liv. 27, 4: appellare milites, Sall. J. 10: alloqui, Liv. 1, 28: audire aliquem, id. 1, 9: excipere aliquem, id. 2, 35; Tac. A. 1, 57: arma capere, *readily, willingly*, Liv. 3, 26, et saep. In the ante-class. form benigniter, Titinn. in Non. 510, 13, and Prisc. p. 1010 P.—**b.** *Mildly, indulgently* (in jurist. Lat.): in poenalibus causis benignius interpretandum est, Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 155; Gai. ib. 44, 7, 1, § 13: benignissime rescripserunt, Marc. ib. 37, 14, 4.—**c.** Benigne dicis, or abs. benigne, used in colloquial lang. in thanking one for something, both when it is taken and when it is refused (the latter a courtly formula like the Gr. αἰνῶ σε, ζηλῶ σε, καλῶς, κάλλιστα; cf. recte): *Very kind, obliging, I thank you very much, am under great obligation, no, I thank you:* (*α*) In receiving: *As.* Peregre quum advenis, coena detur. *Di.* Benigne dicis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 27; Ter. Ph. 5, 9, 62.—(*β*) In declining: Frumentum, inquit, me abs te emere oportet. Optime. Modium denario. Benigne ac liberaliter: nam ego ternis HS non possum vendere, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85: Dic Ad coenam veniat. . . . . Benigne Respondet.—Neget ille mihi? *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 62; so id. ib. 16 Schmid.

2. *Abundantly, liberally, generously, willingly:* pecuniam praebere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 37; so id. Aul. 4, 4, 20; Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 1; Cic. Off. 2, 15; Sall. J. 68; Liv. 9, 31; 32: benignius Deprome quadrimum, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 6: Paullo benignius ipsum te tractare voles, id. Ep. 1, 17 11, et saep. Hence, **b.** Benigne facere alicui = benefacere, *To do a favor, to show favor*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 24 Ruhnk.; Catull. 73, 3; Cic. Off. 1, 14; Inv. 1, 55 *fin.*; Orell. *N. cr.*; Liv. 4, 14 Drak.; Sen. de

Ben. 5, 19; Gell. 17, 5, 10, et al.; cf. Ruhnk. Rutil. Lup. p. 127 (175, ed. Frotscher).

‡**benna,** ae, *f.* (a Gallic word) *A kind of carriage;* whence those who sat in the same *benna* were called COMBENNONES, Fest. p. 27; cf. Comment. p. 347 (even now a wagon of wicker or basket work is called banne in Belgium, and benne in Switzerland).

‡**bennarius,** σκηνάρχης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

bĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [perh. kindred with the Gr. εὖ, the primitive of benus = bonus; cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 49] *To make happy, to bless* (as *verb. finit.* rare, and mostly poet.; not in Cic.). In gen., **1.** *To gladden, rejoice, refresh:* hoc me beat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 12: foris aliquantillum etiam quod gusto, id beat, id. Capt. 1, 2, 34: ecquid beo te? *does that rejoice thee?* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46. Hence in colloq. lang. beas *or* beasti, *that delights me, I am rejoiced at that,* Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 66; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 79.—**2.** Aliquem aliqua re, *To make happy, present with, reward with, enrich:* coelo Musa beat, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 29: seu te.... bearis interiore nota Falerni, id. ib. 2, 3, 7: ne dominus munere te parvo beet, id. Ep. 1, 18, 75: Latium beabit divite lingua, id. ib. 2, 2, 121.—Whence

beātus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *Happy, prosperous, blessed, fortunate* (very freq. in prose and poetry): "neque ulla alia huic verbo, quum *beatum* dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi *secretis malis omnibus, cumulata bonorum omnium complexio,*" Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: "qui beatus est, non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beatior: si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est," id. ib. 5, 8 *fin.:* beatus, ni unum hoc desit, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 18; Afran. in Non. 517, 17: beatus ille, qui procul negotiis, *etc.,* Hor. Epod. 2, 1: nihil est ab omni parte beatum. id. Od. 2, 16, 28: beatissima vita, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8 *fin.,* et saep.

2. In particular of earthly prosperity: *Opulent, wealthy, rich, in good circumstances:* Dionysius tyrannus fuit opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis (*sc.* Syracusarum), Cic. N. D. 3, 33; Plaut. Curc. 3, 1: ut eorum ornatus....hominis non beatissimi suspicionem praeberet, Nep. Ages. 8. 2; so Hor. Od. 2. 4, 13; 18, 14; 3, 7, 3; 16, 32; 29, 11; Sat. 2, 8, 1, Epod. 16, 41; Ov. Am. 1, 15. 34.—**b.** Poet. of inanimate things: *Rich, abundant, excellent, splendid, magnificent:* gazae, Od. 1, 29, 1: arces, id. ib. 2, 6, 21: Cyprus, id. ib. 3, 26, 9: copia, id. Carm. Sec. 59: rus, Ep. 1, 10, 14: nectar, Mart. 9, 12, 5; Catull. 68, 14: argentum felix omnique beatior auro, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 5.—Trop.: ubertas, *Overflowing:* Quint. 10, 1, 109: copia, id. ib. 61.

3. In late Lat., of the dead: *Blessed:* beatae memoriae, *of blessed memory,* Hier. Ep. ad Marc. 24, et al.

4. Beatissimus, in late Latin, *A title of the higher clergy,* Auct. Collat. 9, 6; Novell. 123, 3, et al.

Adv. beate: Catull. 14, 10: vivere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12; Fin. 2, 27; Parad. 1 *fin.,* et saep.—*Comp.* Sen. Ep. 92.—*Sup.* Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9.

berbex, v. vervex.

Bĕrĕcyntus, i, *m.,* Βερέκυντος, *A mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele, on the River Sangarius,* Serv. Virg. A. 6, 785, and 9, 82.—Whence the adjj.: **a. Bĕrĕcyntĭus,** a, um, Βερεκύντιος, (*a*) *Of or pertaining to the mountain Berecyntus, Berecyntian:* tractus, Plin. 5, 29, 29 (acc. to Pliny, in Caria; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, S. 273): juga, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 300: mater, *i. e. Cybele,* Virg. A. 6, 785; and abs. Berecyntia, id. ib. 9, 82; Ov. F. 4, 355.—(*β*) *Of or pertaining to Cybele:* heros, *i. e. son of Cybele, Midas,* Ov. M. 11, 106: Attin, *her favorite,* Pers. 1, 93: tibia, *the flutes of a crooked shape* (orig. employed only in her festivals), Ov. F. 4, 181. Hence for *the crooked Phrygian flute,* in gen., Hor. Od. 3, 19, 18; 4, 1, 22; Ov. M. 11, 16; cf. cornu, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13: furores, *the madness of the priests of Cybele,* Mart. 4, 43, 8.—**b. Bĕrĕcyntĭădes,** ae, *m., Berecyntian:* venator, perh. Attis (v. Attis), Ov. Ibis. 508 Heins.—**c. Bĕrĕcyntĭăcus,** a, um = Berecyntius, *no. β:* sacerdos, Prud. c. Symm. 2, 51.

Bĕrĕnīce (in MSS. also Beronice), es, *f.,* Βερενίκη, **1.** *Daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe, and wife of her own brother, Ptolemy Euergetes; her beautiful hair was placed as a constellation in heaven* (Coma *or* Crinis Berenices), Hygin. Astr. 2, 24; cf. the poem of Catullus: de Coma Berenices, 66. (Another constellation of the same name, Plin. 2, 70, 71.) Whence **Bĕrĕnīcēus,** a, um, *adj., Of Berenice:* vertex, Catull. 66, 8.—**2.** *A name of several towns;* among which the most distinguished was in Cyrenaica, earlier called Hesperis, Plin. 5, 1, 5; Sol. 27. Whence **Bĕrĕnīcis,** ĭdis, *f., The region around Berenice:* ardens, Luc. 9, 524: undosa, Sil. 3, 249; cf. Orell. *no.* 3880.

‡**Bergĭmus,** i, *m. A deity of the Galli Cenomani, in Upper Italy,* Orell. *no.* 1971 *sq.;* 2194.

Bergistāni or **Vergistani,** ōrum, *m. A community of robbers in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 34, 16; 17 and 21; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 397.

Bergŏmum, i, *n.,* Βέργομον, *A town in* Gallia Transpadana, now *Bergamo,* Plin. 3, 17, 21; Just. 20, 5.—Whence **Bergŏmas,** ātis, *adj., Of Bergomum:* municipium, Orell. *no.* 3349: respublica, ib. *no.* 3898; and Bergomates, ium, *The inhabitants of Bergamo,* Plin. 3, 17, 21; 34, 1, 2.

Bero, v. Berones.

Bĕrŏe, es, *f.,* Βερόη, **1.** *The nurse of Semele,* Ov. M. 3, 278.—**2.** *One of the Oceanidae,* Virg. G. 4, 341.—**3.** *The wife of Doryclus of Epirus,* Virg. A. 5, 620 Wagn.

Bĕroea or **Berrhoea,** ae, *f.,* Βέροια (Βέῤῥοια), *A town in Macedonia,* later called *Irenopolis,* north of the River Aliacmon (*now *Veria* or *Karaferga*), Plin. 4, 10, 17; Liv. 44, 45; 45, 29. Whence **Bĕroeaeus,** i, *m., A Beroean,* Liv. 23, 39; 42, 58; and **Beroeenses,** ium, *The Beroeans,* Plin. 5, 23, 9.

Bērōnes, um, *m.,* Βήρωνες, acc. to Strab. 3, p. 238, *A powerful people in* Hispania Tarraconensis. Perhaps there is a reference to these Berones in the obscure passage, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 53: semper enim Berones, *etc.* (perh. a bodyguard of Berones) (perh. also kindred with the Gallic baro, acc. to the Schol. Pers. 5, 138: "lingua Gallica *barones* vel *varones* dicuntur servi militum").

Beronice, v. Berenice.

Bērōsus, i, *m.,* Βηρωσσός, *A distinguished Babylonian astrologer of the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus,* Vitr. 9, 1 (4); Plin. 7, 37, 37; Tert. Apol. 19.

berŭla, ae, *f. An herb,* called also cardamine, Marc. Emp. 36.

†**bēryllus** (bĕryllus, Prud. Psych. 855; berillus, Isid. Orig. 16, 7, 5), i, *m.* = βήρυλλος, *A precious stone, of sea-green color, coming from India, beryl,* Plin. 37, 5, 20; Isid. Orig. l. l.; Sol. 53; Juv. 5, 37.—Meton. for *a ring with a beryl:* Prop. 4, 7, 9.—**2.** Beryllus aëroīdes = *βήρυλλος ἀεροειδής, The sapphire,* Plin. l. l.

Bērȳtus (Bērȳtus, Avien. Descr. Orb. Terr. 1080; cf. Wernsdorf poet. Lat. min. V., p. 1103), i, *f.,* Βηρῦτός, *A sea-port town of Phoenicia, distinguished for its excellent wine; as a Roman colony, called* Felix Julia, now *Beirût,* Plin. 5, 20, 17; Tac. H. 2, 81; Paul. Dig. 5, 15, 8; Prisc. Perieg. 853; cf. Mann. Phoen. 295.—**2.** Whence the adjj., **a. Bērȳtĭus** (Bērȳtĭus, Auson. Praef. ad Syagr. 20), a, um, *Of Berytus:* vinum, Plin. 14. 7, 9: uva, id. 15, 17, 18.—**b. Bērȳtensis,** e, *Berytensian, of Berytus:* colonia, Dig. 50. 15, 1; and Bērȳtenses, ium, *m., The inhabitants of Berytus,* Orell. *no.* 1246.

bes, bessis, *m.* (*nom.* bessis, Fest. p. 27; Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1348 P.) [be-is = binae partes assis; v. as, *no.* 1].

1. *Two thirds of a unit* (the as); as a coin, or, before money was coined, as a weight, measure, *etc.* (cf. as, *no.* 1–5): "bessis octo sunt unciae ($\frac{8}{12}=\frac{2}{3}$), triens quatuor," Fest. l. l.: fenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, *i. e.* instead of the previous monthly interest, $\frac{1}{3}\,\frac{0}{0}$, $\frac{2}{3}\,\frac{0}{0}$ was now reckoned; thus, acc. to the present mode of calculating for the year, the interest advanced from $4\frac{0}{0}$ $(12\times\frac{1}{3})$ to $8\frac{0}{0}$ $(12\times\frac{2}{3})$, * Cic. Att. 4, 15, 7: Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse, Proc. Dig. 17, 2, 76. So exsolvere bessem pretii, Ulp. ib. 17, 1, 12: emere bessem fundi, Julian. 16, 21, 2. 39: bisque novem, Nemeaee, dabis, bessemque (*i. e. eight months*) sub illis, Manil. 3, 367.—As *two thirds* of the whole: partes duae tertiae pedes decem novem millia et ducentos, hoc est bes, in quo sunt scripula CXCII., Col. 5, 1, 11. So bes sextarii, Scribon. Compos. 126.—As a weight = 8 *ounces:* in binos semodios farinae satis esse besses fermenti, Plin. 18, 11, 26: Scribon. Compos. 157.—**b.** Meton. for *Eight:* quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus, Caīus ut fiat Julius et Proculus (*i. e. so many letters were comprised in these names;* cf. 1. bibo, *no.* 4, d). Mart. 11, 36, 7 and 8.—**c.** Bes alter $=\frac{12+8}{12}=1\frac{2}{3}$, Fest. s. v. TRIENS, p. 275.

2. Among the mathematicians, whose ground number is six (cf. *as* ☞), bes = 4, Gr. *διμοιρος,* Vitr. 3, 1, p. 61 Rod, and bes alter $=\frac{6+4}{6}=1\frac{2}{3}$, Greek *ἐπιδίμοιρος* id. ib.

Besĭdĭae, arum, *f. A town in Bruttium,* perh. the present *Bisignano,* Liv 30, 19.

bessālis, e, *adj.* [bes] *Comprising the number* 8: laterculus, *a tile 8 inches long,* Vitr. 5, 10: scutula, Mart. 8, 71, 7.—Meton. for *something of small value* (cf. *as, no.* 1): comula, Petr. Sat. 58, 5.

Bessi, ōrum, *m.,* Βέσσοι, Strab.; Βησσοί, Herod., *A savage and marauding people in the northeastern part of Thrace, about the Haemus Mountains, and in the vicinity of the Hebrus:* Claud. Mall. Theod. 41; Veg. Mil. 2, 11; 4, 24; Plin. 4, 11, 18; Cic. Pis. 34, 84; Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 5; 4, 1, 67; Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 91; Orell. *no.* 3548; 3552. Whence **Bessĭcus,** a, um: gens, Cic. Pis. l. l.

Bessus, i, *m.* **1.** *A Bessian;* v. Bessi.—**2.** Βῆσσος, *A viceroy of Bactria, the murderer of Darius Codomannus,* Curt. 5, 8 *sq.;* Just. 12, 5.

bestĭa, ae, *f. A beast* (as a being without reason; opp. to man; while *animal,* a *living* being, includes man also. Subdivisions of bestia are *fera,* the beast as distinguished by fierceness, wildness, and *belua,* as distinguished by its size or ferocity; v. the distinction from *pecus,* under the word; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, p. 290 *sq.*) (in the class. per. almost only in prose; esp. freq. in Cic., who employs it in its most extended signif., of every kind of living creature excepting man): Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: quod si hoc apparet in bestiis volucribus, nantibus, agrestibus, cicuribus, feris, primum ut se diligant, *etc.* .... quanto id magis in homine fit natura, *etc.,* in. Lael. 21 *fin.* So of the serpent, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 75; Cic. N. D. 2, 24 *fin.* Of the crocodile and other amphibious animals, Cic. l. l. Of the dog, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56. Of the elephant (for belua, which is more usual, q. v.), Liv. 33, 9. Of the ass, Suet. Aug. 96. Of a caterpillar, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 62, et al.—With the *epithet. ornans* muta: Liv. 7, 4 (cf. mutae pecudes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 8, 24).—And for the designation of a wild animal with fera: vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, ut si feram bestiam captam duceret, Nep. Dat. 3, 2 Dähne; so Liv. 26, 13; 27; Cic. Her. 2, 19, 29; Just. Inst. 2, 1, 12 *sq.*—As a term of reproach (cf. belua and our *beast*): mala tu es bestia, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 21.—And humorously, of the bad, goatish smell under the arms (cf. ala and caper): * Catull. 69, 8.

2. When the contest with animals became more usual in the public spectacles at Rome (not yet customary in the year of the city 583, 171 B.C., Liv. 44, 9), bestia designated, without the addition of fera, *a beast destined for the public con-*

test with gladiators or *criminals* (v. bestiarius) (usu. lions, tigers, panthers, *etc.*; v. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 22). Hence ad bestias mittere aliquem, *to send to the contest with wild beasts*, Cic. Pis. 36, 89; so bestiis objicere aliquem, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: condemnare aliquem ad bestias, Suet. Calig. 27; Claud. 14: dare aliquem ad bestias, Modest. Dig. 48, 8, 11; Gell. 5, 14, 27: ad pugnam bestiarum datus, Gell. l. l., § 10: tradere aliquem ad bestias depugnandas, Modest. l. l.: bestiarum damnatio, *the condemnation to fight with wild beasts*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, et al. —Hence the expl. of Isidorus: "*bestiarum* vocabulum proprie convenit leonibus, pardis et lupis, tigribus et vulpibus, canibus et simiis ac ceteris, quae vel ore vel unguibus saeviunt, exceptis serpentibus," Orig. 12, 2, 1 (cf., on the other hand, above, *no.* 1).

* **3.** As a constellation: *The wolf:* Vitr. 9, 4 (7) (called by Cic. Arat. 211, Quadrupes vasta).

4. *Nom. propr. m., A surname in the Calpurnian family.* Thus *the consul* L. Calpurnius Bestia, Sall. J. 27; 29; Flor. 3, 1, 7. *The tribune of the people,* L. Bestia, Cic. Brut. 34; de Or. 2, 70, 283. Another *tribune of the people,* L. Bestia, *a confederate of Catiline,* Sall. Cat. 17 and 43.

bestĭālis, e, *adj.* [bestia] *Of a beast, bestial* (post-class., and rare): villi, Prud. Cathem. 7, 153: nationes, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

bestĭārĭus, a, um. *adj.* [id. *no.* 2] *Of* or *pertaining to beasts:* ludus, *a fight of* or *with beasts,* Sen. Ep. 70. Far more freq. subst. bestiarius, ii, *m., One who fights with wild beasts in the public spectacles, a beast-fighter,* ϑηριομάχης (persons hired, or criminals: the former with weapons, and as victors rewarded; the latter, unarmed, and sometimes bound, Vop. Aurel. 37; Tert. Pudic. 22): praeclara aedilitas! Unus leo, ducenti bestiarii, Cic. Sest. 64, 135 Schol.; so id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5; Sen. Ben. 2, 19; Ep. 1; *Suet. Claud. 34.

bestĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little beast, a small animal:* *Cic. N. D. 2, 48; Plin. 18, 17, 64, *no.* 3; 22, 25, 81; Veg. R. R. 3, 15, 10, et al.

Bestĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A rough and miserly man,* otherwise unknown, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 37; Pers. 6, 37.

1. bēta, ae (another form betis, is, Seren. Samm. 54, 9). *f. A very tender kitchen vegetable, the beet,* Beta vulgaris, L.; "Plin. 19, 8, 40; 20, 8, 27;" Col. 10, 254; 326; 11, 3, 17 and 42; Pall. Febr. 24, 10; *Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; *Cic. Fam. 7, 26; cf. *Catull. 67, 21; Mart. 13, 13; 3, 47, 9; Isid. Orig. 17, 10, 15.

2. † **bēta,** *n. indecl.* (beta, ae, *f.*, Aus. Technopaegn. c. de litt. monosyll.) = *βῆτα, The Greek name of the second letter of the alphabet* (pure Lat. *be,* v. B): hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae, *Juv. 14, 209. Hence proverb. *The second in a thing* (as alpha is the first): Mart 5, 26.

bētācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. beta] *From* or *of the beet:* pedes betacei, *beet-roots,* Var. R. R. 1, 2, 27. So also subst. betaceus, i, *m.* (*sc.* pes), *Beet-root* (cf. Charis. p. 24 and 128 P.; Prisc. p. 618, ib.); Apic. 3, 2; Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 2 (where others, less correctly, Baeticae), and Arn. 4, p. 133 (others, betis).

Betāsii, ōrum, *m. A Belgian people, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 4, 17, 31; Tac. H. 4, 56 and 66; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 202.

1. betis, v. 1. beta.

2. Betis, v. Baetis.

* **bētīzare** (or betissare), used by Augustus for languere [on account of the softness of the beet, 1. beta; cf. Catull. 67, 21: languidior tenera beta] acc. to Suet. Aug. 87 Ruhnk. and Baumg.-Crus.

bēto (in Plaut. bīto, v. below), ĕre, *v. n.* [kindred with vado, from *βάω, βῆμι*] *To go* (with its derivatives, abito, adbito, ebito, interbito, perbito, praeterbito, rebito, BITIENSES, only ante-class.): in pugnam betite, Pac. in Non. 77, 21: si ire conor, prohibet betere, id. ib.; Var. ib.; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 52: ad portum ne bitas, id. Merc. 2, 3, 127.

betonica, v. vetonica.

Betriacum, v. Bedriacum.

betŭla (also written betulla), ae, *f. The birch,* Plin. 16, 18, 30; 37, 69.

betŭlus, i, *m. A dark-colored and round precious stone, a species of* ceraunia, Plin. 37, 9, 51.

Bĭānor, ŏris, *m.* [*βία-ἀνήρ*] **1.** *A centaur, slain by Theseus at the marriage festival of Pirithous,* Ov. M. 12, 345.—**2.** *An ancient hero of Mantua,* Virg. E. 9, 60, acc. to Serv. in h. l. and upon Aen. 10, 198–200 = Ocnus, *and the founder of that city.*

† **bĭarchĭa,** ae, *f.* = *βιαρχία, The office of a* biarchus, *a commissaryship,* Cod. Const. 1, 31, 1.

† **bĭarchus,** i, *m.* = *βίαρχος, A commissary, superintendent of provisions,* Hier. adv. Joann. Hieros. *no.* 19; Imp. Leo Cod. 14, 20, 3.

Bĭas, antis, *m.*, Βίας, *A Greek philosopher of Priene, one of the seven wise men,* Cic. Lael. 16, 59; Parad. 1, 1; Val. Max. 7, 2.

Bĭbācŭlus, i, *m.* [bibax, a drinker] *A Roman surname;* e. g. of the poet M. Furius, v. Furius; of the praetor L. Furius, Liv. 22, 49.

bĭbax, ācis, *adj.* [bībo] *Given to drink:* Nigid. in Gell. 3, 12.

biber, v. bibo.

Bĭbĕrĭus Caldius Mero, *A name given in derision to the Emperor Tiberius Claudius Nero, on account of his love of drink,* Suet. Tib. 42.

‡ **Bibesia,** v. Perbibesia.

* **bĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [bibo] *Drinkable, potable:* cibus, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 2, 11 *fin.*

* **bĭbĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A small insect generated in wine:* = *mustio,* Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 16.—**2.** Vid. vipio.

* **bĭbĭtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A drinker, toper:* Sid. Ep. 1, 8.

bibitus, a, um, *Part.*, from bibo.

† **biblĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = *βίβλινος* (*βύβλινος*), *Of* or *made from the Egyptian papyrus:* epistolae, Hier. Ep. 51, *no.* 1.

† **biblĭŏpōla,** ae, *m.* = *βιβλιοπώλης, A bookseller* (not in Cic.): Plin. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.*; id. ib. 9, 11, 2; Mart. 4, 72; Isid. Orig. 6, 14, 1, et al.

† **biblĭŏthēca** (erron. bybl., Orell. *no.* 40; 41; 1172), ae, *f.* = *βιβλιοθήκη, A library;* and, as in Greek and English, both *a library-room, and a collection of books:* Fest. p. 28. The expl. of Isidorus applies to the first signif.: "*bibliotheca* est locus, ubi reponuntur libri, *βίβλος* enim Graece liber, *ϑήκη* repositorium dicitur," Isid. Orig. 15, 5, 5; cf. id. ib. 18, 9, 3, and 6, 3, 1. The first public library at Rome was collected by Asinius Pollio A.U.C. 715, B.C. 39, in the atrium of the Temple of Liberty, Plin. 7, 30, 31; 35, 2, 2; Isid. Orig. 6, 5, 2; Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 71; cf. Jahn ib. 2, 420, *not.* 103. Augustus founded two others: the Octavian, named after his sister Octavia, A.U.C. 721, B.C. 33, near the Theatre of Marcellus, Plut. Vit. Marc.; Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 60 and 69 Jahn, and five years after, the Palatine (Gr. and Lat.) Library, on the Palatine Hill, in the Temple of Apollo, Suet. Aug. 29; Dio 53, 1; Orell. *no.* 40 and 41. Besides these three, there were other considerable libraries in Rome; *e. g.* in the Temple of Peace, Gell. 16, 8, 2; in the house of Tiberius, id. 13, 19; but esp. one founded by Trajan, id. 11, 17, and united by Diocletian with his Thermis, Vop. Prob. 2. Individuals also possessed large libraries, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 2; Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5; Att. 4, 10; Plut. Lucull.; Hor. Od. 1, 29, 13; Sen. de Tranq. 9; esp. at their country-seats, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7; Mart. 7, 17; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 8, et al.—The books were arranged in presses or safes along the walls (armaria, foruli, loculamenta, capsae, v. h. vv.).—The *librarian,* or person who had the charge of the books, was called *a bibliothecâ,* Orell. *no.* 40 and 41 (or bibliothecarius, q. v.). Cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 295.

biblĭŏthēcālis, e, *adj.* [bibliotheca] *Of* or *belonging to a library* (post-class.): thesaurus, *a repository of books,* Sid. Ep. 8, 4: copia, Marc. Cap. 2, p. 55.

biblĭŏthēcārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A librarian* (late Lat.): M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5. "*Bibliothecarius* qui codices servat," Gloss. Isid.

* **biblĭŏthēcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [bibliotheca] *A small library:* Symm. Ep. 4, 18.

† **biblus,** i, *f.* = *βιβλος* (*βύβλος*), *The papyrus, growing in the Nile, from the inner bark of which paper was made* (poet. for the more usu. papyrus): fluminea, Luc. 3, 222; cf. Plin. 13, 11, 22.—Meton. for *paper:* Sedul. 1, 6.

1. bĭbo, bĭbi, 3. (after the form of a *sup.* bibitum, not in use, the post-class. forms bĭbĭtūrus, Hier. Isaj. 8, 25, 8, and bĭbĭtus, a, um, Aemil. Macer. c. de porro; Plin. Valer. 2, 18, are constructed.—*Infin. apocop.* biber, Cato, Titinn., and Fannii Annal. in Charis. p. 99) *v. a.* [from ΠΙΩ, *πίνω*; cf. the letter B).

1. *To drink* (from natural thirst; on the other hand, the intens. *potare* is to drink from strong love, to drink much; hence, also, to drink to excess; yet, from the want of supine form from bibo, in the class. per., potus and potatus are also used as participial forms to bibo; v. poto, and cf. Doed. Syn. 1, p. 149 *sq.*; 3, p. 313): Agite, bibite, festivae fores; Potate, fite mihi volentes, propitiae, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 88; Front. Fer. Alsiens. p. 181: Darius in fuga quum aquam turbidam bibisset, negavit umquam se bibisse jucundius; numquam videlicet sitiens biberat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: ex ipso fonte, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 18; cf. Tib. 2, 3, 68. So vinum, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 4; Ov. M. 12, 322; 15, 331, et saep.: Caecubum, Hor. Epod. 9, 4: mella, id. Sat. 2, 2, 16: nectar, id. ib. 3, 3, 12: potionem, Quint. 7, 2, 17: venenum, id. ib. 8, 5, 31: lac, *to suck,* Ov. Am. 3, 10, 22; Met. 9, 377; 615, et saep.: ex fonte, Prop. 4, 4, 14: e gemma, id. 3, 5, 4: ex solido auro, L. Varius in Macr. Sat. 6, 1: (*ab amne, Mart. 12, 11, 2) in argento potorio, Pompon. Dig. 34, 2, 21: in ossibus capitum, Flor. 3, 4, 2; cf. Seneca: venenum in auro bibitur, Thyest. 453; and with the simple *Abl.*: ossibus humanorum capitum bibere, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 12, with which cf. gemmâ, Virg. G. 2, 506: caelato, Juv. 12, 47: fictilibus, id 10, 25, et al.

2. Among the poets, pocula for e poculis (cf. in Gr. *πίνειν κρατῆρας*): Tib. 1, 5, 50; id. 1, 6, 27; 1, 9, 59; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 24 Schmid.: uvam, for *the wine pressed from it,* Hor. Od. 1, 20, 10. Once, also, nutricem, *to drink the milk of a nurse, to suck,* App. Met. 2, p. 115, 29; cf. below bibere flumen.

3. A Graecism, dare bibere, *To give to drink;* freq. even in prose (for bibitum, not in use): date illi biber, Titinn. in Charis. p. 99 P.: jubebat biber dari, Fannii, Annal. ib.: bibere da usque plenis cantharis, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 40: quod jussi ei dari bibere, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 4 Ruhnk.: ut Jovi bibere ministraret, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: ut bibere sibi juberet dari, Liv. 40, 47.

4. Particular phrases: **a.** Bibere pro summo, as it were, *to drain the last cup, to drink very eagerly, hastily:* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 38.—**b.** Bibe si bibis, a formula urging to drink, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 28 (cf. age, si quid agis, id. ib. 33 and 35: ite, si itis, id. ib. 5, 4, 67, and the comm. upon Theocr. Id. 5, 78).—**c.** Mandata, *to neglect commissions from drinking,* i. e. *to forget them in consequence of drink:* Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 3 (cf. id. Amph. 2, 1, 84: non ego cum vino simitu ebibi imperium tuum).—**d.** Nomen alicujus, *to drink as many cups as the name contains letters:* Mart. 8, 51 *fin.*: Naevia sex cyathis, septem Justina bibatur; Quinque Lycas, Lyde quatuor, Ida tribus, id. 1, 72; id. 9, 94; 11, 36.—**e.** Graeco more, *i. e.* propinando (q. v.), *to drink to one,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26 Zumpt.—**f.** Aut bibat aut abeat, transl. of the Gr. *ἢ πῖθι ἢ ἄπιθι, let him quaff or quit!* Cic. Tusc. 5, 41 Kühn.; v. Erasm. Adag. Chil. 1, cent. 10, 47.—**g.** Flumen, poet.: *To dwell* or *live by* or *near a river:* qui Thybrim Fabarimque bibunt, Virg. A. 7, 715; so id. Ecl. 1, 63; Hor. Od. 3, 10, 1; 4, 15, 21; Luc. 8, 213; Claud. in Prob. et Olyb Cons. 38; in Rufin. 1, 185, Cons. Stil. 3 158; cf. id. in Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 255:

bibunt pruinas Alpinas; and id. Rufin. 1, 312: bibens Maeotida.

5. Transf. to inanimate things: *To imbibe, drink in* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): Cato R. R. 100; Tib. 2, 1, 44: claudite jam rivos pueri; sat prata biberunt, Virg. Ecl. 3, 111: palma toto anno bibere amat, Plin. 13, 4, 6: amphora fumum bibere instituta, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 11: lanarum nigrae nullum colorem bibunt, Plin. 8, 48, 73; id. 31, 11, 47. So of the rainbow drawing water (acc. to the belief of the ancients): ecce autem bibit arcus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 41; Virg. G. 1, 381 Heyn.; Prop. 3, 5, 32 Kuin. (cf. Stat. Th. 9, 405: unde aurae nubesque bibunt, and v. Huschk. Tib. 1, 4, 44).—Hence (*effectus pro causa*) *To bring* or *draw forth liquid*, and thus *to drink*: hasta bibit cruorem, Virg. A. 11, 803.

6. *To inhale, breathe in*: fuliginem lucubrationum, Quint. 11, 3, 23.

7. Trop.: Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 12: quid eum (*sc.* Antonium) non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione, cujus sanguinem non bibere censetis? Cic. Phil. 11, 5: justitiae haustus, Quint. 12, 2, 31: omnem succum ingenii, id. Prooem. 24: longum amorem, Virg. A. 1, 749; so also (of love): totisque novum bibit ossibus ignem, Stat. Ach. 1, 303: maternos mores, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 231.—So bibere aure or auribus, of an eager listening to a discourse, *to drink in*: pugnas et exactos tyrannos Densum humeris bibit aure vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: suspensis auribus ista bibam, Prop. 3, 6, 8 (cf. haurire auribus vocem, Virg. A. 4, 359).—Whence

* **2. bĭbo,** ōnis, *m.* *A drinker, tippler, drunkard*: Firm. Math. 5, 4 *fin.*

‡ **bĭbōnĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.], πολυπότης, *A hard drinker, a tippler*, Vet. Gloss.

bĭbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Given to drinking, fond of drink*: Laber. in Gell. 3, 12, and besides only in Nigidius, acc. to Gell. l. l.

Bibracte, is, *n.*, Φρούριον Βίβρακτα, Strabo; Αὐγουστόδουνον, Ptolem., *The chief town of the Aedui*, later, *Augustodunum*, now prob. *Autun* en Bourgogne, Dép. de Saône et Loire, Caes. B. G. 1, 23; 7, 55; 63; 90; 8, 1; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 178.—As *a goddess*: DEAE BIBRACTI, *etc.*, Orell. *no.* 1973.

Bibrax, actis (Bibe, Tab. Peuting.), *n.* *A town in Gaul, in the territory of the* Remi; acc. to D'Anville, the present *Bièvre*, a small place between Laon and the River Aisne; acc. to Reichard, *Braine*, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 207.

bĭbrĕvis, e, *adj.* [bis-brevis] Latin transl. of the Gr. δίβραχυς in metre: *Consisting of two short syllables*: pes, Diom. p. 471 and 472 P.

Bibrŏci, ōrum, *m.* *A British people*, acc. to Camden, in the region of the present *Bray*, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

bĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [bibo] **1.** *Drinking readily, freely* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): bibulus Falerni, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 34; id. ib. 1, 18, 91.—More freq., **b.** Transf. to inanimate things: *That draws, sucks in*, or *absorbs mōisture*: arena, *sand that imbibes, drinks up moisture*, *Lucr. 2, 376; Virg. G. 1, 114; Ov. M. 13, 901: lapis, *a stone that absorbs moisture*, Virg. G. 2, 348 ("*qui arenarius vocatur*," Serv.): litus, Ov. H. 17, 139: favilla, Virg. A. 6, 227: radix, Ov. M. 14, 632: talaria, *moistened*, id. ib. 4, 730: medulla, id. ib. 4, 744: ollae, Col. 12, 45, 3: papyrus, *growing in moist places*, Luc. 4, 136: charta, *blotting-paper*, Plin. Ep. 8, 15, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 1: nubes, Ov. M. 14, 368 (cf. bibo, *no.* 5): lanae, *absorbing* or *taking color*, id. ib. 6, 9 (v. potare).

2. Trop. of the hearing (cf. bibo, *no.* 7): aures, *ready to hear, listening*, Pers. 4, 50.

3. *A proper name*: **a.** L. Publicius Bibulus, *A military tribune in the time of the second Punic war*, Liv. 22, 53.—**b.** M. (in Appian. Civ. 2, 8: Λεύκιος) Calpurnius Bibulus, *A cotemporary of Caesar, consul with him* A.U.C. 695, Suet. Caes. 19; 20; 49; cf. Cic. Vat. 9; Att. 2, 19; Fam. 15, 1; 3; 12, 19; Coel. ib. 8, 6, et al.—**c.** C. Bibulus, *An aedile*, A.U.C. 775, Tac. A. 3, 52.

* **bĭcămĕrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [bis-camera] *With a double vault, doubly arched*: Hier. ad Jovin. 1, 17.

bĭceps, cĭpĭtis (old form BICIPES, like ancipes for anceps, acc. to Prisc. p. 754 P.; BICEPSOS, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16; BICAPITES, δικέφαλοι, Gloss. Phil.), *adj.* [bis-caput].

1. *Having two heads, two-headed* (rare, but class.): puella nata biceps, *Cic. Div. 1, 53; so puer, Liv. 41, 21: Janus, Ov. F. 1, 65; Pont. 4, 4, 23.—Poet. of mountains: *With two summits*: Parnasus, Ov. M. 2, 221; cf. ib. 1, 316, and Luc. 5, 72.—**2.** Trop. of the state separated into parties: *Divided into two parts*: bicipitem civitatem fecit, discordiarum civilium fontem, Var. in Non. 454, 23; so also Flor. 3, 17, 3: argumentum, *i. e. a dilemma*, App. Flor. *no.* 18.

bĭcessis, is, *m.* [bis-as] *Twenty* asses, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47; cf. as, *no.* 1.

‡ **bĭcĭnĭum,** ii, *n.* [bis-cano] *A duett*: "cum duo canunt *bicinium* appellatur; cum multi, chorus," Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 6.

biclĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [vox hibrida, from bis-κλίνη; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 68] *A dining-couch for two persons* (only in Plaut.): Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 69; and only besides ib. 102.

bĭ-cŏlor, ōris (**bĭcŏlōrus,** a, um, Vop. Aur. 13), *adj.* [bis] *Of two colors, two-colored* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): equus, Virg. A. 5, 566: bacca, *green and black*, Ov. M. 8, 665: myrtus, *steel-colored*, id. ib. 10, 98; cf. ib. 11, 234; Plin. 10, 52, 74.

bĭcŏmis, e, *adj.* [bis-coma] *With hair falling down on both sides, with a double mane*: equus, Veg. 2, 28, 36.

* **Bĭcornĭger,** ĕri, *m.* [bis-corniger] *Bearing two horns, two-horned*, an epithet of Bacchus (v. Bacchus), Ov. Her. 13, 33 Loers.

bĭcornis, e [bis-cornu], **1.** *adj.* *Having two horns* or *points, two-horned* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): animal, Plin. 11, 46, 106: caper, Ov. M. 15, 304: fauni, id. Her. 4, 49.—Poet. of a *two-pronged* fork, Virg. G. 1, 264; Ov. M. 8, 647; Col. *poët.* 10, 148. Of the new moon, *Hor. Carm. Sec. 35. Of rivers flowing out in two mouths (perh. also only *epith. ornans*; cf. amnis, *init.*): Rhenus, Virg. A. 8, 727: Granicus, Ov. M. 11, 763.—**2.** *Subst.* bicornes, *Horned animals for sacrifice*: AVRATA. FRONTE. BICORNES., Orell. *no.* 2335.

bĭcorpor, ŏris, *adj.* [bis-corpus] *Having two bodies, double-bodied* (poet., and very rare. Prosaic form **bĭcorpŏrĕus,** Firm. Math. 2, 12): bicorpores Gigantes, Naev. Bell. Pun. 2, 14 (in Prisc. p. 679 P.): Pallas bicorpor, Att. in Prisc. p. 699 P. And so besides only in Cic. in a transl. from Sophocl. Trachin.: manus, Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

‡ **bicoxum,** *Having two thighs*, δίμηρον, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **bĭcŭbĭtālis,** e (*access. form **bĭcŭbĭtus,** a, um, App. Herb. 72), *adj.* [bis-cubitus] *Of two cubits*, Plin. 20, 23, 94.

bĭ-dens, entis (*abl.* bidenti, Lucr. 5, 209; Virg. Cir. 212; Pomp. in Gell. 16, 6, 7: bidente, Tib. 2, 3, 6; Virg. Catal. 8, 9; Plin. 17, 21: *gen. plur.* bidentium, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14: bidentum, Ov. M. 15, 575), *adj.* [bis] *With two teeth* or *points, two-toothed, two-pronged* (not in Cic.): amica, *i. e.* anus, Auct. Priap. 82: ancora, Plin. 7, 56, 57: forfex, Virg. Catal. 8, 9: ferrum=forfex, id. Cir. 212.—Hence,

2. *Subst.*, **a.** *m.* *A kind of hoe, a mattock, with two crooked iron teeth, for breaking the clods and heaping the earth around plants*; Gr. δίκελλα (cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 335), *Lucr. 5, 209; Tib. 1, 1, 29; 1, 10, 49; 2, 3, 6; Virg. G. 2, 400; Ov. F. 4, 927; Col. 4, 17, 8; Pall. Jul. 5; cf. 1, 43, 1; Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8, et al. Hence meton. for *agriculture*: bidentis amans, Juv. 3, 228. —**b.** *f.* (old form DUIDENS, Fest. p. 51; cf. the letter B) *An animal for sacrifice* (swine, sheep, ox): "*bidentes* hostiae, quae per aetatem duos dentes altiores habent," Jul. Hygin. in Gell. 16, 6, 14: "*bidentes* sunt oves duos dentes longiores ceteris habentes," Fest. p. 28; Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 9. It is more correct to understand by bidens *an animal for offering, whose two rows of teeth are complete, that has all his teeth*; cf. Fest. p. 5: "AMBIDENS sive BIDENS ovis appellabatur, quae superioribus et inferioribus est dentibus," and in Hebr. שִׁנַּיִם, the dual of שֵׁן, of the two rows of teeth; v. Gesen. Hebr. Lexicon, under שֵׁן: mactant lectas de more bidentis Legiferae Cereri, Virg. A. 4, 57; ib. 7, 93; 12, 170; *Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14; Ov. M. 10, 227; 15, 575; Pomp. in Gell. 16, 6, 7; Plin. 8, 51, 77.—Also from the lang. of offerings, transf. to a gen. use =ovis, *A sheep*: Phaedr. 1, 17, 8.

bĭdental, ālis, *n.* In the lang. of religion, *A place where lightning had struck, consecrated by the haruspices, and inclosed*; so called from the offering [bidens], with which the lightning was propitiated (v. also puteal): Fest. p. 27; Non. 53, 26; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 171; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 228 (perh. it is better to explain bidens here as=fulmen, from its forked form; thus Bidental, as it were =Fulminar, *the temple*, or *the consecrated place of lightning*): *Hor. A. P. 471; Pers. 2, 27; Sid. Carm. 9, 191; App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 41; Orell. *no.* 2483; cf. Luc. 1, 606; 8, 864.—*The priest of a* bidental: BIDENTALIS, Inscr. Grut. 96, 5 and 6.

‡ **bĭdentātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *A harrowing*, occatio, σκαφετός, Gloss. Gr. Lat. [bidens, *no.* 2, a].

Bidis, is, *f.* *A small town in Sicily, northwest of Syracuse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 440 (*Bidensis, e, *Of* or *pertaining to Bidis*); and Bidini, ōrum, *m.*, *Its inhabitants*, Cic. l. l.; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

bĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-dies] *Continuing two days, of two days*; adj. only once in the connection tempus, Liv. 27, 24 Drak. But very freq. and class. as a subst., **biduum,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* tempus) *A period* or *space of two days*: biduum supererat, Caes. B. G. 1, 23; Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 9; Planc. Cic. Fam. 10, 17: quae castra aberant bidui, Cic. Att. 5, 16 *fin.*: eximant unum aliquem diem aut summum biduum ex mense, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52: rus ibo: ibi hoc me macerabo biduum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 101 *sq.*; so id. ib. 2, 2, 52; 4, 2, 8; Cic. Att. 8, 14; Nep. Att. 22: supplicationes in biduum decretae, Liv. 10, 23: per biduum, Cic. N. D. 2, 38; so Quint. prooem. 7: per insequens biduum, Liv. 30, 8: uno die longior mensis aut biduo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52: biduo et duabus noctibus Adrumetum pervenit, Nep. Hann. 6: biduo post, Suet. Caes. 16: post biduum, id. ib. 43; Aug. 10: biduo continenti, id. Calig. 19.

* **bĭennālis,** e, *adj.* [biennium] *Continuing two years, of two years*: meta, Cod. Just. 5, 37, 27.

bĭennis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of two years, lasting two years, biennial* (very rare): "*biennis* quasi duorum annorum," Beda, p. 2331 P.: spatium, Suet. Galb. 15; cf. Nigid. in Gell. 16, 6, 13. (Plin. 2, 82, 84, the edd. vary between bienni, biennii, and biennio spatio; the latter is adopted by Hard. and Sillig, v. the follg. *fin.*)

bĭennĭum, ii, *n.* [bis-annus] *A period* or *space of two years*: jam biennium est, quum, *etc.*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 35: intra tempus biennii, Col. 3, 9, 6: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Plaut. Bac. 3, 2, 4 (imitated by Pseudo-Plaut. Merc. prol. 12): biennium ibi perpetuum misera illum tuli, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 12; Caes. B. G. 1, 3; Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7 Orell. and Wernsd. *N. cr.*: lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium, id. Caec. 19; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; id. Inst. 1, 12, 9: comitia biennio habita, Liv. 5, 14: matres, quae biennio durant, Plin. 11, 21, 24; Suet. Galb. 7: consulatum biennio post ultro petiit, id. Aug. 26.—Adj. once (dub.): biennio spatio, Plin. 2, 82, 84 Hard. and Sillig. (Others bienni *or* biennii, v. biennis. *fin.*)

bifariam, *adv.*, v. bifarius, *fin.*

bĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-for, anal. to the Gr. διφάσιος; cf. ambifarius, trifarius, multifarius, *etc.*] *Divided into two* *parts, two-fold, double;* as *adj.* only post-class.: ratio, Amm. 18, 4: illatio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 39, 16, dub. (Others: bifariam.)—Whence far more freq., and class.,

bĭfărĭam, *adv.* (*acc. fem. sc.* partem) *On two sides,* i. e. *two-fold, double* (* *in two ways*), *in two parts, in two places, twice,* etc.: dispartire obsonium bifariam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 3: annus bifariam divisus, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Liv. 25, 32; 41, 19: bifariam quatuor perturbationes aequaliter distributae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11; id. Univ. 9: gemina victoria duobus bifariam procliis parta, Liv. 3, 63: castra bifariam facta, id. 10, 21; Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4: bifariam laudatus est, Suet. Aug. 100: bifariam cum populo agi non potest, Messala in Gell. 13, 15, 8.

‡ **bifax,** difax, *Two-faced,* διπρόσωπος, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [bis-facies]

bĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bis-fero] *Bearing fruit twice a year:* arbor, malus, ficus, *etc.,* Var. R. R. 1, 7, 7; Col. 10, 403; Plin. 13, 22, 41; 16, 27, 50; Suet. Aug. 76: biferique rosaria Paesti, Virg. G. 4, 119 (acc. to Serv. the rose blossoms twice in a year at Paestum).—* **2.** *Of two-fold form:* biferum Centauri corpus, *of the form of a horse and man,* Manil. 4, 230.

* **bĭ-festus,** a, um, *adj.* [bis] *Doubly festive:* dies, *a two-fold festival,* Prud. στεφ. 12, 66.

* **bĭfĭdātus,** a, um, *adj.* [bifidus] *Cleft* or *divided into two parts* (v. bifidus): lateribus in sese bifidatis, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 30.

bĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-findo] *Cleft* or *divided into two parts* (the usual form; more unusual, bifidatus and bifissus, *q. v.*): bifidos relinquit rima pedes, Ov. M. 14, 303. So ridicae, Col. 4, 33, 4: lingua, Plin. 11, 37, 65: stirps, id. 17, 20, 34: cursus venarum, id. 16, 39, 76: iter, Val. Fl. 1, 570.

‡ **bĭfīlum,** i, *n.* [bis-filum] *A double thread,* Serv. Virg. A. 12, 375.

* **bĭfissus,** a, um, *adj.* [bis-findo] *Cleft* or *divided into two parts:* ungulae, Sol. 52 *med.* (v. bifidus).

bĭfŏris, e (access. form biforus, a, um, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.*), *adj.* [bis-foris] **1.** *Having two doors* or *door-folds:* valvae, Ov. M. 2, 4: fenestrae, id. Pont. 3, 3, 5.—Hence, **2.** *Having two openings* or *holes, double:* via (narium), App. Dogm. Plat. 1.—Poet.: ubi assuetis biforem dat tibia cantum, Virg. A. 9, 618 ("*bisonum, imparem,*" Serv.): biforis tumultus, Stat. Th. 4, 668.

* **bĭformātus,** a, um, *adj.* [bis] *Double-formed, two-shaped:* non biformato impetu Centaurus, poet. for biformatus Centaurus impetu, Cic. *poët.* Tusc. 2, 8 *fin.* Kühn.; v. the following.

bĭformis, e, *adj.* [bis-forma] *Double* or *two-formed, two-shaped* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose). So the Minotaur is called, Virg. A. 6, 25; Ov. M. 8, 156: Janus, id. Fast. 1, 89; 5, 424: Hermaphroditus, id. Met. 4, 387: Chiron, id. ib. 2, 64: Nessus, id. ib. 9, 121: Odites, id. ib. 12, 456: a Centaur, id. Am. 2, 12, 19; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 329; cf. biformatus; Pan, Col. 10, 427: Glaucus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 12: Cecrops, Just. 2, 6.—Trop. of a poet (as man and swan): Vates, * Hor. Od. 2, 20, 3: biformes hominum partus, Tac. A. 12, 64.

bĭforus, a, um, v. biforis.

bĭ-frons, ontis, *adj.* [bis] *With two foreheads;* or, in a more extended sense, *with two faces,* an epithet of Janus, only in Virg. A. 7, 180, and 12, 198.

bĭfurcus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-furca] *Having two prongs* or *points, two-pronged:* ramus, *two-forked,* Ov. M. 12, 442: surculi, Col. 5, 11, 3: arbores, Plin. 16, 30, 53: valli, Liv. 33, 5 *fin.* Also subst. bifurcum, i, *n., A fork:* Col. 3, 18, 6; id. 4, 24, 10. Of the connection of two veins upon the head of draught-cattle, Veg. 2, 40, 2. Hence: sudor mihi per bifurcum volabat, *over the cheeks down to the neck,* Petr. Sat. 62.

bīgae, arum (so in *plur.* through the whole ante-Aug. per.: cf. Var. L. L. 9, 39, 142; 10, 2, 165; 10, 3, 177; Serv. Virg. A. 2, 272; Charis. p. 20 P.; first in the post-Aug. authors also in *sing.* **biga,** ae; so Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 45; 3, 4, 46; Theb. 1, 338; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1520; Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 12; 35, 11, 40, *no.* 34; Tac. H. 1, 86; Suet. Tib. 26; Val. Max. 1, 8; Orell. *no.* 2545; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 158, *not.* 81; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 405; v. also trigae and quadrigae), *f.* [contr. from bijugae.]

A pair of horses, or rar. *of other animals* ("bigas primas junxit Phrygum natio: quadrigas Erichthonius," Plin. 7, 56, 57; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 355): Catull. 55, 26: Hector raptatus bigis, Virg. A. 2, 272; id. ib. 5, 721; id. ib. 7, 26, et al.: cornutae, *a team for ploughing,* Var. in Non. 164, 23; Isid. Orig. 18, 36, 1 and 2.—*Adj.* equis bigis meare, Manil. 5, 3.

‡ **bĭgămus,** *Twice married;* a numero uxorum vocatus, quasi duabus maritus, Isid. Orig. 9, 7, 15 [vox hibrida, bis-γαμέω].

‡ **bigarius,** ii, *m.* *A driver of a pair of horses,* Inscr. Murat. 621, 2.

bĭgātus, a, um, *adj.* [bigae] *Having the figure of a* bigae, exclusively of coin; *with the figure of a* bigae *stamped upon it* (cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 260): argentum, Liv. 33, 23; 37; 36, 21. Also subst. bigatus, i, *m.* (*sc.* numus), *A silver coin with the stamp of the* bigae: Plin. 33, 3, 13: "Numi quadrigati et bigati a figura caelaturae dicti," Fest. s. v. GRAVE AES, p. 73; Liv. 23, 15 *fin.;* Tac. G. 5.

bĭgemmis, e, *adj.* [bis-gemma] * **1.** *Set with two precious stones:* anulus, Valer. in Trebell. Claud. 14.—Hence, **2.** Transf. to plants: *Having two buds:* reseces, Col. 5, 5, 11.

bĭgĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bis-genus, like degener from de-genus, and bicorpor from bis-corpus] *Descended from two different races, hybrid, mongrel:* Fest. p. 28: muli et hinni bigeneri atque insiticii, Var. R. R. 2, 8, 1.

Bigerra, ae, *f.* *A town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *in the province of the* Bastitani, Liv. 24, 41; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 407.

Bĭgerrĭōnes, um (Bigerri, orum, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Auson. 10, 246), *m.* *A Gallic people in Aquitania,* now *Bigorre,* Départ. des hautes Pyrénées, Caes. B. G. 3, 27.—Whence, **a.** **Bĭgerrĭcus,** a, um, *Bigerric, of the Bigerri:* turbo, *blowing from thence,* Sid. Ep. 8, 12, and in *fem.* abs. Bigerrica, ae, *f.* (*sc.* vestis) *A warm, shaggy garment,* Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 2, 1; Venant. de Vita S. Mart. 3, 49.—**b.** **Bĭgerrĭtānus,** a, um, *Of the Bigerri:* patria, Aus. Ep. 11 *fin.*

‡ **bignae,** *Female twins:* Fest. p. 28 [contr. from BIGENAE, from bis-gigno].

‡ **bigrădum,** δίβαθμον: duos habens gradus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bĭjŭgis, e, *adj.* [bis-jugum] (a more rare form of the follg.) **1.** *Yoked two together:* equi, * Virg. G. 3, 91: colla bijugum lyncum, Ov. M. 4, 24: curriculum (* *drawn by a pair of horses*), Suet. Calig. 10.—**2.** In gen.: *Double:* uno bijuges tolli de limine fasces, *i. e. two brother-consuls from one family,* Claud. Prob. et Olyb. 233.

bĭjŭgus, a, um (access. form bijugis, e, v. in the preced.), *adj.* [bis-jugum] *Yoked two together* (poet.): leones, Lucr. 2, 602; so Virg. A. 10, 253: equi, Mart. 1, 13, 8: serpentes, Val. Fl. 7, 218: currus (* *drawn by two horses*), Lucr. 5, 1298; id. ib. 1299: temo, Stat. Th. 2, 723: certamen = bigarum, *the contest with the* bigae, Virg. A. 5, 144.—**b.** Subst. bijugi, orum, *m.* (*sc.* equi) *Two horses yoked abreast:* telo admonuit bijugos, Virg. A. 10, 587; ib. 399: (* desiluit Turnus bijugis, *i. e. a chariot drawn by two horses*), ib. 453.

* **bĭ-lanx,** ancis, *adj.* [bis] *Having two scales* or *basins:* libra, Marc. Cap. 2, p. 42.

Bilbĭlis, is, *f.* **1.** *A town in an elevated position in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the River Salo, the birth-place of the poet Martial,* now *Baubola, near Calatayud:* Bilbilis, Mart. 10, 103, 1: Bilbilin, id. 1, 50, 3: Bilbilin, id. 4, 55, 11; 10, 104, 6; Plin. 34, 14, 41; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 391.—Whence **Bilbĭlĭtānus,** a, um, *Of* or *belonging to Bilbilis:* aquae, *a medicinal spring in the vicinity of Bilbilis,* Itin. Anton.—**2.** *The River Salo, near Bilbilis* (* *now Xalon*), Just. 44, 3

* **bilbo,** ĕre, *v. n.* [onomatop.] *To make a noise like that of a liquid agitated in a vessel:* "*Bilbit* factum est a similitudine sonitus, qui fit in vase. Naevius *Bilbit amphora* inquit," Fest. p. 28; cf. Comm. p. 349: "*Bilbit* βομβύζει," Gloss.

* **bĭ-lībra,** ae, *f.* [bis] *Two pounds* bilibrae farris, Liv. 4, 15.

‡ **bĭlībrālis,** διλιτριαῖος, *Weighing two pounds,* Gloss. Cyrill.

bĭlībris, e [bilibra] *Of two pounds:* **1.** *adj.* **a.** *Weighing two pounds:* offae, Plin. 18, 11, 26: mullus, Mart. 3, 45, 5.—**b.** *Containing two pounds:* aqualis, * Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 39: cornu, * Hor. S. 2, 2, 61.—**2.** Subst., *A measure of two pounds:* Veg. Vet. 3, 6, 6; ib. 10.

bĭlinguis, e, *adj.* [bis-lingua] *Two-tongued, double-tongued.*

1. *Having two tongues;* humorously, of voluptuous persons, kissing with false tongues: Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 15; cf. Poen. 5, 4, 65 and proserpo.

2. *Speaking two languages:* "*Bilinguis* δίγλωσσος," Gloss.: "*Bilingues Bruttates* Ennius dixit, quod Bruttii et Osce et Graece loqui soliti sint," Fest. p. 29; cf. Comm. p. 350; * Hor. S. 1, 10, 30; Curt. 7, 5, 15.

3. Trop.: *Double-tongued, hypocritical, deceitful, false, treacherous:* tamquam proserpens bestia, est bilinguis et scelestus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 28; so id. Truc. 4, 3; 7 (cf. Poen. 5, 2, 74: bisulcilingua quasi proserpens bestia): quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilinguis, Virg. A. 1, 661: homo, Phaedr. 2, 4, 25. So socii, Sil. 16, 157: insidiae, Claud. Bell. Gild. 284: fabulae, *having a double meaning, allegorical,* Arnob. 5, p. 228.

bĭlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bilis] *Full of bile, bilious:* alvus, Cels. 2, 8: sputum, id. ib. 6: biliosa rejicere, Scribon. 168.—Subst.: *A bilious person:* Cels. 1, 3.—Trop.: *Hypochondriac:* "BILIOSUS, quod sit semper tristis, ab humore nigro, qui bilis vocatur," Isid. Orig. 10, 30.

bīlis, is (*abl.* bili, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 95; * Lucr. 4, 666; Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; later, bile, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 4; Petr. Sat. 124, 2; Plin. 22, 20, 23; Suet. Tib. 59; Pers. 2, 14; Juv. 13, 143; Inscr. Grut. 1040, 3; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 228), *f.* [kindred with fel and χολή].

1. *Bile* (*the bilious fluid,* while *fel* is the vessel in which the fluid is contained): rufa. viridis, nigra, Cels. 7, 18. So Cato R. R. 156, 4; Cic. N. D. 2, 55; Tusc. 4, 10, et saep.: bilem pellere, Plin. 23, 8, 74: trahere, id. 27, 4, 10: detrahere, id. ib. 12, 93. In the plur. biles, *the yellow and black bile,* Plin. 20, 9, 34: purgare, Scrib. Comp. 136 (cf. poet. purgor bilem, Hor. A. P. 302).—**b.** Bilis suffusa, *the overflowing of bile,* i. e. *the jaundice:* Plin. 22, 21, 26 (in Sen. Ep. 95, called suffusio luridae bilis).—And so bile suffusus, *having the jaundice, jaundiced:* Plin. 22, 20, 23.

2. Trop.: **a.** *Anger, wrath, choler, ire, displeasure, indignation:* non placet mihi coena, quae bilem movet, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 8; so Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 20: commovere (* *to stir up, excite*), Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2: bile tumet jecur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 4: meum jecur urere bilis, id. Sat. 1, 9, 66: bilis inaestuat praecordiis, id. Epod. 11, 16: jussit quod splendida bilis, id. Sat. 2, 3, 141: expulit bilem miraco, id. Ep. 2, 2, 137: bilem effundere (* *to vent*), Juv. 5, 159: turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8: cui sententiae tantum bilis, tantum amaritudinis inest, ut, *etc.,* Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 2.—**b.** Atra (or nigra) bilis, *Black bile,* for *melancholy, sadness, dejection,* μελαγχολία: Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: bilem atram generantes, quos μελαγχολικοὺς vocant, Scrib. Comp. 104.—Also as in Gr. = furor, *Rage, fury, madness:* *Am.* Delirat uxor. *So.* Atra bili percita est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 95; id. Capt. 3, 4, 64: bilis nigra curanda est, et ipsa furoris causa removenda, Sen. Ep. 94.

* **bĭlix,** icis, *adj.* [bis-licium] *With a double thread, two-threaded:* lorica, Virg. A. 12, 375 Heyn.; cf. trilix and Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 314.

‡†† **billis** apud Afros appellatur semen humanum humi profusum, Fest. p. 28.

bĭlustris, e, *adj.* [bis-lustrum] *Containing two lustra,* i. e. *ten years, of ten* *years' duration* (very rare): bellum, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 9; so Sid. Carm. 23, 299.

bĭlychnis, e, *adj.* [bis-lychnus] *Having two lights* or *tapers* (very rare): lucerna, Petr. 30, 3.

* **bĭmammĭus,** a, um. *adj.* [bis-mamma] *Having two breasts*, and trop. of the vine; *having two similarly-formed clusters:* vites, Plin. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 8.

bĭmăris, e. *adj.* [bis-mare] *Lying between two seas*, a common epithet of Corinth (poet.; a favorite word of Ovid): bimarisve Corinthi Moenia, * Hor. Od. 1, 7, 2; so Ov. M. 5, 407: Ephyre, Ov. H. 12, 27: Isthmos, id. Met. 7, 405; id. ib. 6, 19; ib. 20.—**2.** Trop.: Morbus, *The passion of one who practices unnatural unchastity, and permits it to be practiced with him*, Aus. Epigr. 131.

bĭ-mărītus, i, *m.* [bis] *The husband of two wives* (a word coined by Laterensis, the accuser of Plancius): Cic. Planc. 12, 30 Wund. And besides only in Hier.: adv. Jovin. 1, *no.* 49.

* **bĭmātris,** e, *adj.* [bis-mater] *Having two mothers*, poet. epithet of Bacchus (v. Bacchus, *init.*): ignigenamque satumque iterum solumque bimatrem, Ov. M. 4, 12.

bĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [bimus] *The age of two years* (belonging to the lang. of agriculture and natural science): Var. R. R. 2, 5, 17; Col. 7, 3, 6; id. 7, 4, 4: (polypi) ultra bimatum non vivunt, Plin. 9, 30, 48; id. 11, 21, 24: neque his bimatu longior vita, id. 9, 30, 48, § 93.

bĭmembris, e. *adj.* [bis-membrum] *Having double members:* puer, *half man, half beast*, Juv. 13, 64; most freq. a poet. epithet of the Centaurs (*half man, half horse;* cf. bicorpor and biformis): Centauri bimembres, Sil. 3, 41; cf. of the same: forma bimembris, Ov. Her. 9, 99. And usu. subst. bimembres = Centauri, *The Centaurs:* nubigenae, * Virg. A. 8, 293 Heyn. and Jahn; Ov. M. 12, 240; 494; 15, 283; Stat. Th. 12, 554.

‡ **bimenstruus** *διμηνιαῖος, Of two months*, Gloss. Cyrill.

bĭmestris, e (*abl.* regularly bimestri, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 15; by poet. license, bimestre, Ov. F. 6, 158; cf. coelestis, perennis, *etc.*), *adj.* [bis-mensis, v. mensis, *fin.*] *Of two months' duration, of two months* (rare): consulatus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 7: stipendium, Liv. 9, 43: triticum (* *which may be reaped two months after sowing*), Plin. 18, 7, 12, *no.* 3: porcus (* *two months old*), Hor. Od. 3, 17, 15: porca, Ov. F. 6, 158.

bĭmĕter, tra, trum, *adj.* (bis-metrum] = dimeter, *Consisting of two metres:* literae, Sid. Ep. 9, 15: ars, ib. 9, 13.

bĭmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bimus] *Two years old* (very rare, and only of man, as with him two years are but a small part of life): * Catull. 17, 13; * Suet. Calig. 8 *fin.*

bīmus, a, um, *adj.* [bis; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 195] *Two years old, of two years, continuing two years:* nuces, Cato R. R. 17, 2; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 13: una veterana legio, altera bima, octo tironum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24. So semen, Plin. 18, 24, 54: surculi, id. 17, 14, 24: plantae, *biennial*, Pall. Febr. 25, 2: merum, * Hor. Od. 1, 19, 15: nix, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 16: pensio, Mart. 12, 32, 3: honor, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 63: aestimatio ususfructus, Pomp. Dig. 33, 2, 6: si legatum sit relictum annua, bima, trima die, *etc.*, i. e. solvendum intra annum, biennium, triennium, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 33, 1, 3; cf. dies.

* **2.** In epist. style, as an abbreviated expression: bima sententia, *the vote concerning the continuance of his provincial government for two years:* Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 9.

* **bīnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [bini] *That contains* or *consists of two:* formae, *i. e. coins of the value of two gold pieces*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39.

Bingĭum, ii, *n.* *A town on the Rhine, near the present Bingen* (acc. to Mann. Gall. p. 257, opposite to it, on the west bank of the present Nahe), Tac. H. 4, 70.

bīni, ae, a (in the sing. only twice, Lucr. 4, 452, and 5, 877. *Gen. plur.* freq. binûm; Sisenna in Non. 80, 4; Sall. H. frgm. ib. 555, 2; Plin. 31, 6, 31; Scrib. Comp. 8), *num. distrib.* [bis],

1. *Two by two, two and two:* nam ex his praediis talenta argenti bina Statim capiebat, *constantly, every year two talents*, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 6: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53: si unicuique bini pedes (campi) assignentur, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85; Caes. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.:* annua imperia binosque imperatores sibi fecere, Sall. C. 6 *fin.:* Carthagine quotannis annui bini reges creabantur, Nep. Hann. 7, 4: illos binas aut amplius domos continuare, Sall. C. 20, 11: si inermes cum binis vestimentis velitis ab Sagunto exire, Liv. 21, 13; Liv. 10, 30: dentes triceni bini viris attribuuntur, Plin. 7, 16, 15.—**b.** With substantives plural only, or with those which have a diff. signif. in the plur. from the sing. (cf. Serv. Virg. A. 8, 168): binae (literae), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 9: bina castra, id. Phil. 12, 11, 27: binae hostium copiae, id. Manil. 4, et al.—**c.** Before other numerals: bina millia passuum. Quint. 6, 3, 77.

2. Of things that are in pairs or double: *A pair, double, two:* boves bini, *a yoke of oxen*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 16; Lucr. 5, 1299: binos (scyphos) habebam, *a pair, two of like form*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14: per binos tabellarios, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 9: aeribus binis, Lucr. 4, 292: bina hastilia, Virg. A. 1, 313: aures, id. Georg. 1, 172: frena, id. Aen. 8, 168.—**b.** Without subst.: nec findi in bina secando, Lucr. 1, 534: si bis bina quot essent didicisset, Cic. N. D. 2, 18 *fin.*

* **3.** BINI in an obscene, ambiguous sense with *βινεῖ* (from *βινέω, to have illicit intercourse*): Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

‡ **binio,** ōnis, *m.* *The number two:* "Jactus quisque apud lusores veteres a numero vocabatur, ut unio, binio, trinio, quaternio, quinio, senio," Isid. Orig. 18, 65. "BINIONES *δηνάρια*," Gloss. Phil.

bĭnoctĭum, ii, *n.* [bis-nox] *A period* or *space of two nights, two nights* (post-Aug., and very rare; perh. only in the two follg. exs.): * Tac. A. 3, 71: biduum et binoctium, Amm. 30, 1.

bĭnōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [bis-nomen, anal. to cognominis, e, from con-nomen] *Having two names* (only in Ovid and in *gen. sing.*): "*binominis*, cui geminum est nomen, ut Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius," Fest. p. 29 Lind. *N. cr.:* Ascanius (also called Julus), Ov. M. 14, 609: Ister (also called Danubius), id. Pont. 1, 8, 11; id. Ibis. 417.

binus, a, um, v. bini.

Bĭōn (in the class. per. perhaps more correct to assume Bio, anal. to Plato, Meno, Dio, *etc.*), ōnis, *m.*, *Βίων* (ὁ Βορυσθενίτης, Strab.), *A very witty philosopher of the Cyrenaic school, born at Borysthenes*, "facetum illud Bionis," Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. —Whence **Bĭōnēus,** a, um, *Bionian*, for *witty, satirical, biting:* hic delectatur iambis, Ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, Hor. Ep. 2. 2, 60. ("*Bioneis sermonibus*, lividis jocis, id est, satira," Acro; cf. Diog. Laert. 4, 52 Meibom.)

Bĭŏpător, ŏris, *f.* *The name of a town founded by the Trojans in Epirus*, otherwise unknown, Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 3, 349.

† **bĭos,** i, *m.* = *βίος* (life), *A very celebrated and wholesome Greek wine*, Plin. 14, 8, 10; 23, 1, 26.

† **bĭŏthănătus,** a, um, *adj.* = *βιοθάνατος* [*βια ϑανατος*] *That dies a violent death:* Lampr. Elag. 33; Firm. Math. 3, 14 *fin.;* 4, 1; Serv. Virg. A. 4, 386. In Tert. Anim. 57, biaeothanatus, from *βίαιος-ϑάνατος*, in the same signif.

† **bĭōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *βιωτικός, Of* or *belonging to common life, used in common life, practical:* epilogi, Serv. Virg. A. 3, 718: metrum, Mar. Victorin. p. 2494 P. (In Diom. p. 470 ib. written as a Greek word.)

bĭpālĭum, ii, *n.* [bis-pala] *A double mattock* (apparently used only in *abl. sing.*), Cato R. R. 6, 3; Var. R. R. 1, 37, 5; Col. 3, 5, 3; 11, 3, 11; Arb. 1, 5; Plin. 17, 21, 35, *no.* 4; 18, 26, 62.

bĭpalmis, e (access. form **bipalmus,** a, um, App. Herb. 7), *adj.* [bis-palmus] *Two spans long* or *broad* (very rare): tabulae, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 4; spiculum, Liv. 42, 65.

bĭ-partĭo (in MSS. also bipertio), no *Perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [bis] *To divide into two parts, to bisect* (as *verb. finit.* very rare; more freq. in *Part.* and *Adv.*): ver bipartitur, *is divided* (*in respect to weather*), Col. 11, 2, 36; so hiems bipertitur, id. ib. 5 Schneid. *N. cr.:* bipartita divisio, Var. L. L. 5, 3, 7: genus bipartitum, Cic. Top. 22, 85: bipertiti Aethiopes, Plin. 5, 8, 8.—Whence

bĭ-partīto (bipert.), *adv.* *In two parts* or *divisions, in two ways, in a twofold manner:* bipartito classem distribuere, Cic. Fl. 14: signa inferre, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 Oud. *N. cr.:* collocare insidias in silvis, id. ib. 5, 32: secta bipartito cum mens discurrit utroque, *in two different directions*, Ov. Rem. Am. 443.—With esse *or* fieri (cf. in Gr. *δίχα εἶναι* and *γίγνεσθαι*): ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5 Graev. and Moeb.: id fit bipartito, id. Inv. 2, 29.

bĭ-pătens, entis, *adj.* [bis] *Opening in two ways, open in two directions* (acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 10, 5, used by Enn.; but only two exs. in Virg. are preserved): portis alii bipatentibus assunt, *i. e.* portis duarum valvarum, Virg. A. 2, 330 Wagn. And of the doors of the dwellings of the gods: considunt tectis bipatentibus, id. ib. 10, 5 ("est autem sermo Ennianus tractus ab ostiis, quae ex utraque parte aperiuntur," Serv.).

bĭpĕda, ae, *f.* [bis-pes] *A tile* or *flagstone two feet long, for pavements* (several times in Palladius, elsewhere very rare) Pall. 1, 19, 1; id. 1, 40, 2, and 5; id. Maj. 11, 2 (twice); Inscr. Fabrett. p. 511, *no* 159 (cf. Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.:* tegulae bipedales).

bĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj.* [bis] *Two feet long, broad*, or *thick, measuring two feet*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry): fenestrae, Cato R. R. 14, 2: trabes, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: materia, id. B. C. 2, 10: sol huic (Epicuro) bipedalis fortasse videtur, * Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: adolescentulus bipedali minor, * Suet. Aug. 43: tegulae, Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.:* modulus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 308: latitudo, Col. 8, 3, 7.—Subst. BIPEDALE, is, *n.*, *A tile* or *flag-stone two feet long:* Inscr. Fabrett. p. 500, *no.* 39.

bĭ-pĕdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [bis] *Two feet long, wide*, or *thick*, etc. (a more rare access. form of the preced.; most freq. in Col.): scrobs, Col. 4, 1, 2: spatia, id. 4, 30, 5: humus, id. 2, 2, 21 Gesn. and Schneid. *N. cr.:* latitudo, id. 5, 5, 2; 11, 2, 28: pastinatus, Plin. 17, 20, 32.

bĭpennĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. bipennis] *Bearing a two-edged axe* (a word peculiar to Ovid): Lycurgus, Ov. M. 4, 22; Trist. 5, 3, 39: Arcas, id. Met. 8, 391.

1. bĭpennis, e, *adj.* [bis-penna] *Having two wings, two-winged* (very rare). insectum, Plin. 11, 28, 33 (cf. just before, binis advolat pennis); Var. in Non. 79, 17.

2. bĭpennis, e (*acc. sing.* regular, bipennem, Var. in Non. 79, 19; Virg. A. 5, 307; 11, 651; Petr. S. 132, 8; Juv. 6, 657; Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 333; Sil. 5, 64: bipennim, only once in Ov. M. 8, 768, with the var. lect. bipennem. *Abl. sing.* reg. bipenni, Virg. A. 2, 479; Ov. M. 12, 611; Petr. S. 89, 24; Sen. Herc. Oet. 800; Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 345; Rapt. Pros. 3, 79; 377; Sil. 16, 264; and in prose, Plin. 8, 8, 8: bipenne, only once, Tib. 1, 6, 47) [bis-pinna; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 12 Spald.; Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 46, and 19, 19, 11].

1. *Adj.* *Having two edges, two-edged;* securis, Var. in Non. 79, 19: ferrum, Virg. A. 11, 135.—Far more freq.

2. *Subst.* bipennis, is, *f.* (*sc.* securis; cf. Prisc. p. 652 P.) *An axe with two edges, double axe, battle-axe* (mostly poet.; only found in the *nom., dat., acc.*, and *abl. sing.*, and in *nom.* and *abl. plur.*): Ov. M. 5, 79; Tac. Agr. 10; Virg. A. 2, 627: duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 57; so Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 414; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 231. The exs. in *acc.* and *ablat sing.* v. above.

* **bĭ-pensĭlis,** e, *adj.* [bis] *That may be suspended on two sides:* forcipes, Var in Non. 99, 24.

bipertio, *etc.*, v. bipartio, *etc.*

bĭ-pēs (⏑⏑ Auson. Id. 11, 39), ĕdis, *adject.* [bis] *Two-footed* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): equi, Virg. G. 4, 389. So mensa, Mart. 12, 32, 11: Aegyptii mures bipedes (*on two feet*) ambulant, Plin. 10, 65, 85.—Subst. in contemptuous discourse, of men: Regulus omnium bipedum nequissimus (**as great a rogue as walks on two legs*), Modest. in Plin. Ep. 1, 14; Dom. 18 *fin.*; so also Lampr. Alex. Sever. 9; cf. bipes asellus, of a simple man, Juv. 9, 92.

bipinna, v. pipinna.

‡ **biplex,** duplex, διπλοῦς, *Double*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bĭprōrus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-prora] Of a ship: *Having two prows* (cf. Plin. 6, 22, 24): navis, Hyg. Fab. 168; and so only besides id. ib. 277.

bĭrēmis, e, *adj.* [bis-remus] **1.** *Two-oared, having two oars* (rare): lembi, Liv. 24, 40. So scapha, * Hor. Od. 3, 29, 62. Also subst. biremis, is, *f.*, *A small vessel with two oars*: Luc. 10, 56; id. 8, 562.—More freq.

2. In an extended signif.: *Furnished with two rows of benches, with two banks of oars*; only subst.: *a galley with two banks of oars* (cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 113. First used by the Erythraeans, acc. to Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 207): * Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 20; Caes. B. C. 3, 40; Tac. H. 5, 23; Claud. Bell. Gild. 369; Laud. Stil. 1, 367; Suet. Caes. 39; Aug. 16; Calig. 15, et al.

bĭrŏtus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-rŏta] *Two-wheeled, with two wheels* (post-class.): vehiculum, Non. 86, 30. More freq. subst. birota, ae (*gen. plur.* birotûm, Cod. Theod. 6, 29, 2; 8, 5, 9), *f.* (*sc.* rheda) *A cabriolet*, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 8.

† **birrus,** i, *m.* (birrum, i, *n.*, Aug. Serm. de divers. 49)=πυῤῥός (of yellow color) *A cloak thrown over the other garments to keep off rain* (made both of silk and wool): Edict. Diocl. p. 20; cf. Salmas. Vop. Carin. 20; Burm. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 408.

bis, *adv. num.* [from duis, from duo; like bellum from duellum]: Fest. p. 51; cf. Cic. Or. 45, 153, and the letter B.

1. *Twice, in two ways, in a two-fold manner*, δίς (very freq. in prose and poetry): bis periit amator, ab re atque animo simul, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 26; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 8; Lucr. 4, 316: in una civitate bis improbus fuisti, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23; id. Q. Fr. 3, 8 *fin.*; Hor. Epod. 5, 33; A. P. 358; 440; Ov. M. 4, 517, et al.: bisque terque, Mart. 4, 82, 3: semel aut bis, Quint. 11, 2, 34: bis ac saepius, id. 10, 5, 7: bis mori, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 15, et saep.: bis consul, *who has been twice consul* (diff. from iterum consul, who is a second time consul), Cic. Acad. 2, 5; Lael. 11 *fin.*; Liv. 23, 30 Drak.; Suet. Ner. 35. Sometimes (among later writers), however, for iterum: Mart. 10, 48, 20; Prid. Kal. Febr.; Coll. Leg. Mos. et Rom. 1, § 11.—**b.** Bis is followed by (α) Semel .... iterum: bis dimicavit: semel ad Dyrrhachium, iterum in Hispania, Suet. Caes. 36; so id. Aug. 25; Tib. 6; 72; Claud. 6; cf. Wolf ejusd. Tib. 6.—(β) Primo .... rursus, Suet. Aug. 17; id. ib. 28.—(γ) Et rursus, without a preceding primo: Suet. Aug. 22; id. Tib. 48.

2. Particular connections: **a.** Bis in die, mense, anno, *etc.*, or bis die, mense, anno, *etc.*, *Twice a day, month, year*, etc.; cf. Oudend. Suet. Aug. 31; Galb. 4; Vit. Terent. 2: bis in die, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: bis die, Tib. 1, 3, 31; Virg. E. 3, 34; Hor. Od. 4, 1, 25; Cels. 1, 1; 8; 3, 27, *no.* 2; Plin. 10, 53, 74; cf. quotidie, Liv. 44, 16: in mense, Plin. 11, 18, 19; Suet. Aug. 35: in anno, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 7: anno, Plin. 2, 73, 75.—**b.** With other numerals, and particularly with distributive numbers (class. in prose and poetry): bis binos, Lucr. 5, 1299; Cic. N. D. 2, 18 *fin.*: bis quinos dies, Virg. A. 2, 126; Mart. 10, 75, 3; Ov. F. 3, 124: bis senos dies, Virg. E. 1, 44, et al.: bis millies, Liv. 38, 55; Hirt. Bell. Afr. 90 Oud. *N. cr.*—With cardinal numbers for the expression of twice a given number: in the poets very freq., but not in prose: bis mille sagittae, Lucr. 4, 409; so Hor. Epod. 9, 17: bis sex, Var. in Prob. Virg. E. 6, 31, p. 354, ed. Lion.; Virg. A. 11, 9: bis quinque viri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24; Ov. M. 8, 500; id. ib. 580; id. ib. 11, 96: bis trium ulnarum toga, Hor. Epod. 4, 8: duo, Ov. M. 13, 642: centum, id. ib. 5, 208 and 209; id. ib. 12, 188; and so quatuor, id. ib. 12, 15: sex, id. ib. 6, 72; 571; 4, 220; 12, 553; 554; 15, 39: septem, id. ib. 11, 302: novem, id. ib. 14, 253, et al.—**c.** Bis tanto or tantum, *twice as great* or *as much*: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 62; id. Men. 4, 3, 6; id. Merc. 2, 2, 26: bis tantum quam tuus fundus reddit, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 15: Tartarus ipse bis patet in praeceps tantum, quantus, *etc.*, Virg. A. 6, 578.—**d.** Bis ad eundem (*sc.*, as in Ausonius Epist. 11 *med.* it is filled out, lapidem offendi): Proverbial: *To commit the same error twice*, Cic. Fam. 10, 20.—**e.** Bis minus, in an old enigma in Gell. 12, 6, whose solution is Terminus (ter-minus): semel minusne an bis minus, non sat scio: at utrumque eorum, ut quondam audivi dicier, Jovi ipsi regi noluit concedere.

☞ In composition, bis, like the Gr. δίς, loses the *s*: biceps, bidens, bifer, bigener, bijugus, bilix, *etc.* Hence in bissenus, Sen. Agam. 812; Herc. Fur. 1282; Stat. Th. 3, 574, and bisseni, Stat. Th. 12, 811; Auson. Monosyll. Idyll. 12, and Prud. Cath. 12, 192, it is better separated: bis senus (seni); cf. above, *no.* 2, b, just as bissextus or bisextus, or written apart, bis sextus (Stat. Silv. 4, 1, 9); v. bisextus.

* **bĭsaccĭum,** ii, *n.* [bis-saccus] *A double sack or bag, saddle-bags*: Petr. 31, 9.

Bīsaltae, arum, *m.*, Βισάλται, *A Thracian people on the Strymon*, Liv. 45, 29; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38. Hence *the land inhabited by them* was called **Bisaltica,** Liv. l. l., or **Bisaltia,** Gell. 16, 15 (Gr. Βισαλτία, Thuc.).

Bīsaltis, idis, *f.*, Βισαλτίς, *Theophane, a daughter of Bisaltes, changed by Neptune into a ewe*: Bisaltida (*acc. Graec.*), Ov. M. 6, 117; cf. Hyg. Fab. 188.

Bisanthe, es, *f.*, Βισάνθη, *A town in Thrace, on the Propontis, a colony of the Samians*, afterward called Ῥαιδεστός, now *Rodosto*. Mel. 2, 2, 6; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43; Nep. Alcib. 7, 4.

‡ **bĭsellĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [bisellium] *One who enjoys the honor of the* bisellium, Orell. *no.* 4055.

‡ **bĭsellĭātus,** ūs, *m.* [bisellium] *The honor of a* bisellium: Orell. *no.* 4043.

‡ **bĭsellĭum,** ii, *n.* [bis-sella] *A splendid ornamented seat of honor* (so called because there was room for two persons upon it, although only one sat thereon, Var. L. L. 5, 28, 36). Such a bisellium has been found represented upon a Pompeian tomb with the inscription: C. CALVENTIO. . . . . BISELLII. HONOR. DATVS. EST., Orell. *no.* 4044; cf. ib. 4046; 4047; 4048.

‡ **bĭsēta** porca dicitur, cujus a cervice setae bifariam dividuntur, *etc.*, Fest. p. 28 [bis-seta].

* **bĭsextĭālis,** e, *adj.* [bis-sextus] *Containing two* sextarii: olla, Marc. Emp. 15.

* **bĭsextĭlis,** e, *adj.* [bisextus] *Containing an intercalary day*: annus, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25 Lind.

bĭ-sextus (erroneously written bissextus; v. bis, *fin.*), i, *m.*, *sc.* dies (bisextum, i, *n.*, Censor. 20; Amm. 26, 1) [bis], *An intercalary day*; so called, since the 24th of February = VI. Cal. Mart., was doubled: "*Bisextus* est post annos quatuor unus dies adjectus," Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25; Cels. Dig. 50, 16, 98; Ulp. ib. 4, 4, 3, § 3; Macr. Sat. 1, 14; Aug. de Trin. 4; Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25–27.

* **bĭsŏlis,** e, *adj.* [bis-solea] *Having two foot-soles*, Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

‡† **bĭsōmum,** i, *n.* [vox hibrida, from bis-σῶμα] *A sarcophagus for two persons*, Orell. *no.* 8.

† **bĭson,** ontis, *m.* = βίσων [acc. to Oppian. Cyn. 2, 155, named from the Thracian βίστονες] *A species of wild ox living in northern regions, the Urus, the hump-backed ox, bison*, Bos Bison, L.; Plin. 8, 15, 15; Sen. Hip. 65; Mart. Spect. 23, 4; Sol. 20; cf. Barth's Urgesch. 2, p. 70 *sq.*

bissenus and **bisseni,** v. bis, *fin.*

bissextus, v. bisextus.

Bistŏnes, um, *m.*, Βίστονες, *The Bistones, a Thracian people, south of Mount Rhodope, not far from Abdera*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 42.—Hence, in the poets, **2.** In gen., for *The Thracians*, Luc. 7, 569; Val. Fl. 3, 83; Sil. 2, 76.—Whence, **a. Bistŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Βιστόνιος, *Pertaining to the Bistones*: (α) *Bistonian*: plagae, Lucr. 5, 30. And (β) in gen., *Thracian*: rupes, Prop. 2, 30, 36: viri, *the Thracians*, Ov. M. 13, 430: aqua, id. Her. 2, 90: sarissae. id. Pont. 1, 3, 59: Minerva (as goddess of the warlike Thracians), id. Ibis. 379: tyrannus, *i. e. the Thracian king, Diomedes*, Luc. 2, 163: aves, *i. e.* grues, id. 3, 200: turbo, *i. e. a violent north wind*, id. 4, 767: chelys, *i. e. the lyre of the Thracian Orpheus*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. praef. 2, 8, et al.—And subst. Bistonia, ae, *f.*, Βιστονία, for *Thrace*: Bistoniae magnus alumnus, *i. e. Orpheus*, Val. Fl. 3, 159.—**b. Bistŏnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Βιστονίς, *Pertaining to the Bistones*, for *Thracian*: ora, Ov. H. 16, 344: ales, *i. e. Procne, wife of the Thracian king, Tereus*, Sen. Agam. 670.—And subst., *A Thracian woman*: Bistonidum crines, *of the Thracian Bacchantes*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 20; so Virg. Cir. 164 Sill. *N. cr.*

* **bĭsulcĭlingua,** ae. *adj.* [bisulcus-lingua] *With a cloven tongue*; trop. of *a hypocrite, a double-tongued, deceitful person*: bisulcilingua, quasi proserpens bestia, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 74.

bĭ-sulcus, a, um, *adj.* [bis] (two-furrowed); hence, in gen., *Divided into two parts, cloven* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): lingua, *forked*, Pac. in Non. 506, 17; Ov. M. 9, 65; cf. the preced. article: pedes, * Lucr. 2, 356; so Ov. M. 7, 113; Plin. 11, 45, 105: ungula, *the cloven hoof*, Plin. 8, 21, 30; 10, 1, 1: cauda, id. 9, 29, 46: forcipes, id. 11, 28, 34.—**2.** Subst. bisulca, orum, *n.* (*sc.* animalia) *Animals with cloven feet* (opp. to the solidipedes, whole-hoofed): Plin. 11, 37, 85: cornigera fere bisulca, id. 11, 46, 106; id. 10, 65, 84; id. 10, 73, 93, et saep.—More rare in sing.: bisulcum oryx, id. 11, 46, 106.

* **bĭsyllăbus,** a, um, *adj* [bis-syllaba] *Dissyllabic*: Sic *Socer, Macer*, Var. L. L. 9, 52, 151.

Bīthȳnĭa, ae, *f.*, Βιθυνία, *A very fruitful province in Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea, where the Romans carried on a considerable trade* (its inhabitants were, acc. to Herod. 7, 75, Thracians who had wandered there); now *Ejalet Anadoli*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11; Fam. 13, 9; Plin. 5, 32, 43 *sq.*; Tac. A. 1, 74; 16, 18; Flor. 3, 5, 6, and 12; Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 247.

2. Whence the adjj.: **a. Bīthȳnĭcus,** a, um, *Bithynian, of Bithynia*: societas, Cic. Fam. 13, 9: civitates, Plin. Ep. 10, 115: Nicomedes, Flor. 3, 5, 3: Volusius, Juv. 15, 1. Also, *a surname of* Q. Pompejus, as conqueror of Bithynia, Fest. s. v. RUTRUM, p. 223; Cic. Brut. 68, 240. And of the son of the same, Cic. Fam. 6, 16 and 17 Manut.—**b. Bīthȳnĭus,** a, um, *Bithynian*: Diophanes, Col. 1, 1, 10. And in plur., Bithynii, orum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Bithynia*, Plin. 7, 16, 15.—**c. Bīthȳnus** (once Bĭthȳnus, Juv. 7, 15), a, um, *Bithynian*: carina. Hor. Od. 1, 35, 7: mare, Tac. A. 2, 60: tyrannus, Juv. 10, 162: equites, id. 7, 15: caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97: negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33 Schmid. And in plur., Bīthȳni, orum, *m.*, Βιθυνοί, *The inhabitants of Bithynia*, Mel. 1, 2, 6; 19, 1; 2, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 32, 41, and 43; Tac. A. 12, 22; 14, 46; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 201; 2, 239 and 467.—**d. Bīthȳnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Βιθυνίς, (α) *A Bithynian woman*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 25.—(β) *A town on the Island* Thynias, *in the* Pontus Euxinus, Mel. 2, 7, 2.—(γ) *An otherwise unknown town in Thrace*, Mel. 2, 2, 6.—**e. Bīthȳnĭon,** ii, *n.*, Βιθύνιον, *A town in Bithynia*, afterward called Claudiopolis, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 149.

‡ **bītĭenses,** ium, *m.* *Those who are continually wandering about*, Fest. p. 29 [beto].

1. bito, v. beto.

2. Bĭto or **Biton,** ōnis, *m.*, Βίτων, *A son of the Argive priestess, Cydippe, brother of Cleobis, distinguished for his* *filial affection*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113 (cf. Herod. 1, 31).

†† **bĭtūmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [perh. from the Hebr. דֹּמֶן, while the Gr. ἄσφαλτος, from אֲשְׁפּוֹת and אַשְׁפַּתּוֹת, mud] *A kind of asphaltum, Jews' pitch* or *fossil tar*; freq. found in Palestine and Babylon, Gr. ἄσφαλτος, "Plin. 35, 15, 51; Tac. H. 5, 7;" Just. 1, 2; Vitr. 2, 6; Lucr. 6, 808; Virg. G. 3, 451; Ov. M. 9, 660; 14, 792, et saep.: Judaicum, Veg. 1, 20, 1; 3, 56, 2; 5, 83, 3; 6, 14, 1: Apollonium, id. 6, 14, 1. For magical or religious use, Virg. E. 8, 82, and Hor. Epod. 5, 82; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 325.

* **bĭtūmĭnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [bitumen] *Impregnated with bitumen, bituminous*: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32.

* **bĭtūmĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Consisting of bitumen, bituminous*: vires, a poet. circumlocution for *bitumen*, Ov. M. 15, 350.

bĭtūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Abounding in bitumen, bituminous* (perh. only in the two following exs.): terra, Vitr. 8, 3: fontes, id. ib.

Bĭtŭrĭges, um (in *sing.* Biturix, Luc. 1, 423) *m.*, Βιτούριγες, *The Bituriges, a people in* Gallia Aquitania, *divided into two tribes*: **a.** Bituriges Cubi, Βιτ. Κοῦβοι, Strab., the present *Berry*, Départ. du Cher. et de l'Indre, with the town *Bourges*, Plin. 4, 19, 33; and without Cubi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 3.—**b.** Bituriges Ubisci, Βιτ. Οὐΐσκοί, Ptol., *in the vicinity of the present Bourdeaux*, Plin. l. l.—Whence,

2. Bĭtŭrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of the Bituriges*: vitis (very much valued), Col. 3, 2, 19; 7, 1; 9, 1; 21, 3 and 10; Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 3.

‡ **bĭūri,** orum, *m.* *The name of an otherwise unknown animal in Campania*, Plin. 30, 15, 52 [vox hibrida, from bis-οὐρα, *two-tailed*].

bĭ-vertex, ĭcis, *adj.* [bis] *With two summits* or *peaks*, an epithet of Parnassus, Stat. Th. 1, 628; Sid. Carm. 15, 9.

* **bĭvĭra,** ae, *f.* [bis-vir] *A woman married to a second husband*: Var. in Non. 79, 21 *sq.*

bĭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-via] *Having two ways* or *passages* (rare; not in Cic.): fauces, Virg. A. 11, 516. So calles, Val. Fl. 5, 395.—**2.** Subst. **bivium,** i, *n.* **a.** *A place with two ways*, or *where two ways meet*: in bivio portae, Virg. A. 9, 238: ad bivia consistere, Liv. 38, 45; Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 144.—**b.** Trop.: bivium nobis ad culturam dedit natura, experientiam et imitationem, *a two-fold means* or *method*, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 7. Of *a two-fold love*: Ov. R. Am. 486.

† **blactĕro,** are, *v. n.* [onomatop.] *To bleat*, of the ram: Auct. Carm. Philom. 56.

† **blaesus,** a, um, *adj.* = βλαισός, *Lisping, speaking indistinctly* (most freq. in poetry): "*blaesus*, cui literae sibilantes (s, z) molestae sunt vitioseque pronunciantur," Popm. de Differ. p. 133; Ov. A. A. 3, 294; Mart. 10, 65, 10. Of the words of a parrot: Ov. Am. 2, 6, 24.—Subst.: Ulpian. Dig. 21, 1, 10. And of intoxicated persons: Juv. 15, 48; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 598.—**2.** Blaesus, i, *m.*, *A surname in the Sempronian gens*, Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 191; Tac. A. 1, 16; 18; 21, et al.; id. ib. 6, 40.

Blanda, ae, *f.* **1.** *A maritime town in Lucania*, near the present village *S. Biasio*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72 (in Liv. 24, 20: **Blandae,** arum); cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 141.—**2.** *A small maritime town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, near the present village *Blanes*, Mel. 2, 6, 5 (in Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22: **Blandae,** arum); cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 423.

blande, *adv.* *Flatteringly, soothingly, courteously*; v. blandus, *fin.*

‡ **blandĭcella,** orum, *n. dim.* *Coaxing* or *flattering words*, Fest. p. 29.

* **blandĭcŭle,** *adv.* of an adj. not in use, blandiculus [blandus] *Flatteringly, soothingly, courteously*: respondere, App. Met. 10, p. 252, b.

* **blandĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [blandus-dico] *Speaking soothingly, coaxingly*, or *kindly*: Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 10.

* **blandĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [blandus-facio] *Flattering, soothing*: fax, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 301.

blandĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus-fluo] *Flowing* or *diffusing itself sweetly, plesantly*: odor, Venant. Carm. 11, 10, 10.

* **blandĭlŏquens,** entis, *adj.* [blandus-loquor] *Speaking courteously, flatteringly*, or *soothingly*: Laber. in Macr. Sat. 2, 7.

* **blandĭlŏquentĭa,** ae, *f.* [blandiloquus] *Coaxing language, softness of expression*: old poet (not Ennius; cf. Planc. Enn. Med. p. 100) in Cic. N. D. 3, 25 *fin.*

* **blandĭlŏquentŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [blandiloquens] *Speaking caressingly, fair-spoken*: Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 17.

* **blandĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n.* [blandiloquor] *Softness of language, flattering speech*: insidiosum, Aug. Ep. ad Hier. 19, 4.

blandĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus-loquor] *Speaking smoothly* or *flatteringly, fair-spoken*: ut blandiloqua est! Hei mihi metuo, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 54; Sen. Agam. 289.

blandīmentum, i, *n.* [blandior] **1.** *Flattering words, blandishments, complimentary speech, flattery* (class.; most freq. in plur. and in Tac.): nec eam (virtutem) minis aut blandimentis corrupta deseret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: pessum dedisti me blandimentis tuis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 23; id. Truc. 2, 2, 63; Liv. 2, 9: captus blandimentis, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 4: per blandimenta juvenem aggredi, Tac. A. 13, 13; id. ib. 12, 64: muliebribus blandimentis infectae epistolae, id. Hist. 1, 74. In sing.: Tac. A. 14, 4.—And in poet. exuberance: cui blandimenta precesque verbaque jactanti mitissima, desine, dixit, *etc.*, Ov. M. 2, 815.

2. Trop.: *Any thing that pleases the senses, an object that charms, an allurement, a pleasure, charm, delight*: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic. Coel. 17, 41: blandimenta vitae, Tac. A. 15, 64; id. Hist. 2, 53 (cf. delinimenta vitae, id. Ann. 15, 63): aestivi caloris, Pall. Sept. 17: vecturae, Veget. 2, 28, 37. And thus of *the spices, seasoning, condiments* in food: Petr. Sat. 141, 8; Tac. G. 23.—Hence also,

3. *Careful culture*: hoc blandimento (*i. e.* blanda cultura) impetratis radicibus, Plin. 17, 13, 21.

blandĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* [blandus] **1.** *To cling caressingly* or *fawningly to one, to fawn upon* (hence the mid. form; cf. assentior), *to flatter, soothe, caress, fondle, coax* (class. in prose and poetry): matri interfectae infante miserabiliter blandiente, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 2: inter se blandiri, id. 10, 37, 52; Ov. H. 21, 195; id. Met. 10, 416; Just. 1, 4, 12: Hannibalem puerilliter blandientem patri ut duceretur in Hispaniam, Liv. 21, 1: cessit immanis tibi blandienti Janitor aulae Cerberus, *Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15.—Hence

2. In gen., *To flatter, make flattering, courteous speeches, be complaisant to*: nostro ordini palam blandiuntur, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 37: quippe qui (*sc.* callidus assentator) etiam adversando saepe assentetur et litigare se simulans blandiatur, Cic. Lael. 26, 99: de Commageno mirifice mihi et per se et per Pomponium blanditur Appius, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2: durae supplex blandire puellae, Ov. A. A. 2, 527; id. Met. 4, 532; id. ib. 6, 440; 9, 569; 14, 705: auribus, *to tickle the ears*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.* So also sibi, *to flatter one's self with something, to fancy something, delude one's self*: Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 3, § 2. And poet.: votis suis: cur ego non votis blandiar ipse meis? Ov. Am. 2, 11, 54.

3. Transf. to inanimate things: *To flatter, please, be agreeable* or *favorable to; to allure by pleasure, to attract, entice, invite*: video, quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 139: si aliqua sententia blandiatur, Quint. 4, 1, 53; id. 10, 4, 2: blandiebatur coeptis fortuna, Tac. H. 2, 10: blandiente inertia, id. ib. 4, 4: ignoscere vitiis blandientibus, id. Agr. 16; *Suet. Ner. 20: opportuna sua blanditur populus umbra, Ov. M. 10, 555; Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 2 *med.*; Plin. 13, 9, 17; 31, 2, 19.

☞ **a.** Blandītus, a, um, *Pa.* *Pleasant, agreeable, charming* (rare): rosae, Prop. 4, 6, 72: peregrinatio, Plin. 10, 23, 33.—* **b.** Pass.: blanditusque labor molli curabitur arte ("κολακευθείς"), Verr. in Prisc. p. 792.

blandĭter, *adv.* *Soothingly, flatteringly, courteously*; v. blandus, *fin.*

blandĭtĭa, ae (**blandities,** ei, in Abl. App. Met. 9, p. 230, 11), *f.* [blandus].

1. *The quality of* blandus; *a caressing, flattering, flattery, fondling* (mostly in an honorable sense; on the contr., *assentatio* and *adulatio* in dishonorable) (class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in the plur.): **a.** *sing.*: Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 19; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 16: in cive excelso atque homine nobili blanditiam, ostentationem, ambitionem notam esse levitatis, Cic. Rep. 4, 7 (in Non. 194, 27), p. 428, ed. Mos.: occursatio et blanditia popularis, id. Planc. 12, 29; cf. Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 41; Prop. 1, 16, et al.—**b.** *plur.*: *Flatteries, blandishments, allurements* = blandimenta: puerique parentum blanditiis facile ingenium fregere superbum, *caressing of children*, *Lucr. 5, 1017; Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 8: quot illic (*sc.* in amore) blanditiae, quot illic iracundiae sunt! id. Truc. 1, 1, 7: quam (benevolentiam civium) blanditiis et assentando colligere turpe est, Cic. Lael. 17: hereditates .... malitiosis blanditiis quaesitae, id. Off. 3, 18, 74: id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5; id. Att. 1, 19, 9: muliebres, Liv. 24, 4; id. 1, 9: fallaces, Tac. A. 14, 56: verniles, id. Hist. 2, 59; Suet. Aug. 53, et al.; cf. also Tib. 1, 1, 72; 2, 93; 4, 71; 9, 77; Ov. Am. 1, 4, 66; Met. 1, 531; 4, 70; 6, 626; 632; 685; 7, 817; 10, 259; 12, 407; 14, 19; Her. 13, 153, et al.

2. Trop.: *Pleasure, delight, enticement, charm, allurement* (cf. blandus, *no.* 2, and blandior, *no.* 2): blanditiis praesentium voluptatum deliniti atque corrupti, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: attrita quotidiano actu forensi ingenia optime rerum talium blanditia (*i. e* lectione poetarum) reparantur, Quint. 10, 1, 27.

blandities, v. blanditia.

* **blandītim,** *adv.* [blanditus, from blandior] *In a flattering, caressing manner*: Lucr. 2, 173.

blanditus, a, um, v. blandior, *Pa.*

* **blandŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [blandus] *Pleasing, charming*: animula vagula, blandula, Hadrian. Carm. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

blandus, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of a smooth tongue, flattering, fondling, caressing* (very freq., and class.): blanda es parum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 21; id. Aul. 2, 2, 19; Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 24: unum te puto minus blandum esse quam me, Cic. Att. 12, 3: blandum amicum a vero secernere, id. Lael. 25 (Alcibiades) affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidissime inserviens, Nep. Alc. 1, 3: an blandiores alienis quam vestris estis? Liv. 34, 2; Quint. 9, 4, 133: id. ib. 11, 3, 72, et al.—**b.** Poet. constr.: (*α*) *c. Gen.*: precum, Stat. Ach. 2, 237.—(*β*) *c. Acc.*: genas vocemque, Stat. Th. 9, 155.—(*γ*) *c. Inf.*: blandum et auritas fidibus canoris Ducere quercus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11; Stat. Th. 5, 456.

2. Trop. (mostly of things): *Flattering, friendly, kind, pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring, charming* (cf. blandior, *no.* 2; blanditia, *no.* 2): blanda voce vocare, Enn. Ann. 1, 55 (in Cic. Div. 1, 20 *fin.*); so Catull. 64, 139: preces, Tib. 3, 6, 46; Hor. Od. 4, 1, 8; A. P. 395; Ov. M. 10, 642: querelae, Tib. 3, 4, 75: laudes, Virg. G. 3, 185: verba, Ov. M. 2, 575; 6, 360: dicta, id. ib. 3, 375; 9, 156: os, id. ib. 13, 555: pectus, Afran. in Non. 515. So voluptas, Lucr. 2, 966; 4, 1081; 1259; 5, 179; Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6: amor, Lucr. 1, 20: catulorum propago, id. 4, 999: amaracini liquor, id. 2, 847: tura, Tib. 3, 3, 2, manus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 18; cf. Ov. M. 2, 691: aquae, id. ib. 4, 344: caudae, id. ib. 14, 258, et al.: otium consuetudine in dies blandius, Liv. 23, 18: blandiores succi, Plin. 12, 1, 2; Suet. Tib. 27: blandissima litora, Bajae, Stat. 3, 5, 96; Plin. 9, 8, 9.—**b.** Of persons: nam et voluptates, blandissimae dominae (*the most alluring mistresses*), majores partes animi a virtute detorquent, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: filiolus, Quint. 6, prooem. § 8.

3. *Persuading to something by caressing:* nunc experiemur, nostrum uter sit blandior, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 56.

Adv.: **a.** Ante-class. form: blanditer, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 69; Pseud. 5, 2, 3; Titinn. in Non. 210, 6 (also 256, 15), and in Prisc. p. 1010 P.—**b.** Class. form: blande: Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 9: compellare hominem, id. Poen. 3, 3, 72: alloqui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 22: dicere, id. Ad. 5, 4, 24; cf. Quint. 12, 10. 71, and blande ac benedice, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 54: rogare, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: quaerere, Suet. Calig. 32: lingua lambere, Lucr. 5, 1066: colere fructus, *to treat carefully, gently,* Lucr. 5, 1368 (cf. blandimentum, *no.* 3): flectere cardinem sonantem, *softly, carefully,* Quint. Decl. 1, 13, et al.—*Comp.:* blandius petere, Cic. de Or. 1. 24, 112: ad aurem invocabat, Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 124: moderere fidem, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 13, et al.—*Sup.:* blandissime appellat hominem, Cic. Clu. 26, 72.—* **c.** blandum = blande: ridere, Petr. Sat. 127, 1.

† **blapsĭgŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*=βλαψιγονία, *A procuring of abortion, a disease of bees when they do not breed,* Plin. 11, 19, 20.

* **blasphēmābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [blasphemo] *That deserves reproach, execrable:* Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.

***blasphēmātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A reviling, reproach:* Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.

† **blasphēmĭa,** ae, *f.* (* **blasphēmĭum,** ii, *n.,* Prud. Psych. 715)=βλασφημία, *A reviling, slander, calumny, blasphemy* (late Lat.). Hier. Ep. 62, *no.* 2; Aug. Verb. Dom. serm. 11; 14; 15, et al.

† **blasphēmo,** are, *v. a.*=βλασφημέω, *To revile, reproach, blaspheme* (in eccl. Lat.): Christum, Prud. Apoth. 415: nomen Domini, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *fin.*

blasphēmus, a, um, *adj.*=βλάσφημος, *Reviling, defaming, blasphemous* (late Lat.): satelles, Prud. στεφ. 1, 75; and subst., *a reviler, blasphemer,* Tert. Res. Carn. 26; Hier. Ep. 9; Vulg. Lev. 24, 14 (as transl. of the Hebr. הַמְקַלֵּל).

blătĕrātus, ūs, *m.* [blatero] *A babbling, prating, chattering* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *fin.:* canini, Marc. Cap. 9 *fin.*

1. blătĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [kindred with βλάξ, simple, stupid; v. Fest. p. 28] **1.** *To talk idly* or *foolishly, to babble, prate* (mostly ante- and post-class.): Pac. in Fulg. 561, 17; Afran. in Non. 78, 32: illud memento, ne quid in primis blateres, id. ib.; cf. Neuk. Fab. tog. p. 220: desine blaterare, Caecil. ib. 79, 2: cum magno blateras clamore, furisque, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 35; Gell. 1, 15, 17: his et similibus blateratis, App. Met. 4, p. 153, 18; so id. Apol. p. 275, 8, et al.—**2.** Of the natural tones of frogs, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.* And of camels, acc. to Fest. l. l.

‡ **2. blătĕro,** ōnis, *m.* *A babbler, prater:* acc. to Gell. 1, 15 *fin.*

blătĭo, ire, *v. a.* [kindred with blatero, from βλάξ] *To utter foolish things, to babble, prate* (perh. only in Plaut.): nugas blatis, Plaut. Am. 2. 1, 79; so id. Curc. 3, 82, and Epid. 3, 1, 13; cf. Non. 44, 11 *sq.*

blatta, ae, *f.* **1.** *A fetid insect that shuns the light, and is hostile to bees;* of several kinds; *the cockroach, chafer, moth,* etc., "Plin. 29, 6, 39; 11, 28, 34:" lucifuga, Virg. G. 4, 243 ("per noctem vagans," Serv.); cf. Col. 9, 7, 5; Pall. 1, 37, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 119; Mart. 14, 37; cf. Voss Virg. l. l.—On account of its mean appearance: amore cecidi tamquam blatta in pelvim, Laber. in Non. 543, 27.—**2.** "BLATTA θρόμβος αἵματος," *A clot of blood,* Gloss.—Hence, **3.** (Access. form blattea, Ven. Carm. 2, 3, 19) *Purple* (since this is similar in color to flowing blood; cf. Salmas. Vop. Aur. 46, and Plin. 9, 38, 62) (late Lat.): purpura, quae blatta, vel oxyblatta, vel hyacinthina dicitur, Cod. Theod. 4, 40, 1: serica, ib. 10, 20, 18: blattam Tyrus defert, Sid. Carm. 5, 48; Lampr. Elag. 33; Cassiod. Var. Ep. 1, 2.

blattarĭa, ae, v. the follg., *no.* 2.

blattārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [blatta, *no.* 1] *Pertaining to the moth:* balnea, *i. e. dark bathing-rooms* (so called from the hatred of the moth to the light), Sen. Ep. 86; cf. Plin. 11, 28, 34; and, **2.** Subst.: blattaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) *Moth-mullein,* Verbascum Blattaria, L.; Plin. 25, 9, 60.

blattea, v. blatta, *no.* 3.

blattĕus, a, um, *adj.* [blatta, *no.* 3] *Purple-colored, purple:* tunicae, Vop. Aur. 46: funes, Eutr. 7, 9.

* **blattĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [blatta, *no.* 3, -fero] *Wearing purple, clothed in purple:* senatus, Sid. Carm. Ep. 9, 16.

Blaudēnĭus, a, um, *adj.* *A native of the town* Blaudus (Βλαῦδος, Strab.), *in Phrygia Major:* Zeuxis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

† **blēchnon,** i, *n.*=βλῆχνον, *A kind of fern* (filix), Plin. 27, 9, 55.

† **blēchon,** ōnis, *m.*=βλήχων, *Wild pennyroyal,* Plin. 20, 14, 55.

Blĕmўae (erroneously Blemmyae, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 44 and 46; Isid. Orig. 11, 3, 17; Sol. 3, 4), arum (also **Blemyes,** Avien. Descr. Orb. 329; and Blemyi, orum, Prisc. Perieg. 209, if it is not better to read here Blemyarum collibus), *m.,* Βλέμυες, *An Ethiopian people;* Mel. 1, 4, 4; 8 *fin.;* Vop. Aur. 33; Prob. 17; Claud. Nil. 19; acc. to the fable, without head and eyes, and with the mouth in the breast, Mel. 8 *fin.;* Plin. l. l. § 46; cf. Mann. Afr. 1, p. 210 *sq.*

† **blendĭus** (in MSS. and edd. also blennius, corresponding more nearly to the Gr.), ii, *m.* (blendea, ae, *f.,* Plin. 1 Ind. libr. 32, 32)=βλέννος Oppian., βέλεννος Athen., *A poor kind of sea-fish,* Plin. 32, 9, 32.

† **blennus,** i. *m.*=βλεννός, *A blockhead, dolt, simpleton:* stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 2; cf. Fest. p. 29.

blĭtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [blitum] *Tasteless, insipid, silly, foolish, stupid, useless* (ante-class.): Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 1: belua, Laber. in Non. 80, 26.

† **blĭtum,** i, *n.* (blitus, i, *m.,* Pall. Mart. 9 *fin.:* blitus seritur is written prob. from the corrupted or misunderstood blitūseritur, or perh. the obscure blitus eritur of the MSS.)=βλίτον, *A kitchen vegetable, in itself tasteless, but used as a salad, orache,* or *spinach,* Spinacia oleracea, L.; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; Var. in Non. 550, 15; "Pall. Mart. 4, 9 *fin.;*" Fest. p. 28; Isid. Orig. 17, 10, 15.

bŏa (another form bŏva, in the MSS. of Pliny and Festus), ae, *f.* [bos] *A kind of water serpent, which was supposed to suck cows,* Plin. 8, 14, 14; 30, 14, 47; Sol. 2; Fest. p. 25 (more correctly so called from its size).—**2.** *A disease producing red pustules, the measles,* Fr. *rougeole:* Plin. 24, 8, 35: "boam id est rubentes papulas," id. 26, 11, 73, *no.* 2: "boas fimum bubulum abolet: unde et nomen traxere," id. 28, 18, 75; Lucil. in Fest. s. v. TAMA, p. 155.—**3.** "Crurum quoque tumor viae labore collectus BOVA appellatur," Fest. p. 25 (the same author explains, p. 274, with these words the disease TAMA).

bŏārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to neat cattle:* forum, *a cattle market, an ox market* (in the eighth district of the city, near the Circus Maximus): Fest. p. 25. Acc. to Ov. F. 6, 478, so called from the large brazen statue of an ox placed there; cf. Plin. 34, 3, 5; Tac. A. 12, 24; acc. to fable, because Hercules fed here the herd which he took from Cacus, Prop. 4, 9, 19 (cf. arvum, *no.* b, *a*); Liv. 33, 27; id. 21, 62.—Lappa boaria, *A plant,* not further known, Plin. 26, 11, 66, *no.* 4.

* **bŏātus,** ūs, *m.* [boo] *A loud crying, a bellowing* or *roaring:* praeconis, App. M. 3, p. 130, 17.

Boaulia, ae, v. Bauli.

bobsequa, ae, v. bubsequa.

‡ **bocas,** v. box.

Bocchar, ăris (in MSS. also Bocchor, ŏris), *m., A king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war,* Liv. 29, 30.—Hence poet. for *An African,* in gen., Juv. 5, 90.

Bocchus, i, *m.* *A king of Mauritania, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he gave up bound to Sulla,* Sall. J. 19; 80; 81; 83; 97; 102 *sq.;* 110; Vell. 2, 12; Flor. 3, 1, 15; Plin. 5, 2, 1; 8, 5, 5.—**2.** *A plant, so called in honor of him.* "Βῶχ, βοτάνης εἶδος," Hesych.; Virg. Cul. 404.

Bŏdotrĭa, ae, *f.,* Βοδέρια, Ptol., *A bay in Scotland on which the present Edinburgh is situated,* now *Firth of Forth,* Tac. Agr. 23; cf. Mann. Brit. p. 63 and 199.

Boebe, es, *f.,* Βοίβη, **1.** *A village in the Thessalian province Pelasgiotis, on the shore of Lake Boebeis,* Ov. M. 7, 231.—**2.** Whence, **a.** Lacus **Boebēis** (Βοιβηΐ λίμνη, Hom. Il. 2, 712), *Lake Boebeïs,* Plin 4, 8, 15: because in the neighborhood of Ossa; Ossaea, Luc. 7, 176; and because Minerva was said to have once bathed her feet in it (cf. Hesiod. Fragm. 50, ed. Göttl. in Strab. 9, p. 640): sanctae Boebeidos undae, Prop. 2, 2, 11.—**b. Boebēius,** a, um, *adj., Boebeian = Thessalian:* proles, *i. e. the Thessalian nymphs,* Val. Fl. 3, 543.—**3.** = Boebeïs, *Lake Boebeïs,* Liv. 31, 41.

Boeōtarches, ae, *m.,* Βοιωτάρχης, *One of the chief magistrates in Boeotia, the Boeotarch,* Liv. 33, 27; 42, 43, et al.

Boeōtĭa, ae, *f.,* Βοιωτία, **1.** *Boeotia, a district of Greece proper, whose capital was Thebes, the birth-place of Bacchus and Hercules,* Plin. 4, 7, 12; acc. to fable, so called either after Apollo's cow (Βοῦς), Ov. M. 3, 13; or from Boeotus, the son of Neptune, acc. to Hyg. Fab. 186. Its inhabitants were noted for their stupidity, Cic. Fat. 4; Nep. Alcib. 11, 3; Epam. 5, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244; Tert. de Anim. c. 20; cf. the Comm. upon Aelian. Var. H. 13, 25; Schol. Apoll. Rhod. Argon. 3, 1241.—Whence the adjj.: **a. Boeōtĭus,** a, um, Βοιώτιος, *Boeotian:* Bacis, Cic. Div. 1, 18: Haemon, Prop. 2, 8, 21: moenia = Thebae, Ov. M. 3, 13: Thyas, Val. Fl. 5, 80. In plur. Boeōtii, orum, *m., The Boeotians,* Nep. Alcib. 11, 3, et saep.—**b. Boeōtus,** a, um, Βοιωτός, *Boeotian:* tellus = Boeotia, Ov. M. 12, 9: flumina, Stat. Th. 7, 424: urbes, id. ib. 4, 360: duces, Luc. 3, 174: Orion, Ov. F. 5, 493.—In plur. Boeōti, ōrum, *m., The Boeotians,* Liv. 33, 29; 42, 43, et al.: Boeotûm = Boeotorum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244.—**c. Boeōtĭcus,** a, um, Βοιωτικός, *Boeotian:* frumentum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, *no.* 2: cucumis, id. 19, 5, 23: napus, id. ib. 25.—**d. Boeōtis,** ĭdis, *f.,* Βοιωτίς = Boeotia, Mel. 2, 3, 4.—**2.** *The wife of Hyas, and mother of the Pleiades,* Hyg. Astr. 2, 21.

Bŏēthius, ii, *m.* Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, *A distinguished philosopher and theologian of the post-classic period under Theodoric;* born about A.D. 470; beheaded in prison (A.D 524), where he composed his most distinguished work: De consolatione philosophiae libri V.; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 484 *sq.*

† **bŏēthus,** i, *m.* = βοηθός, *The aid* or *assistant of a scribe* (pure Lat. adjutor): Cod. Valent. 10, 69, 4.—**2.** Bŏēthus, *nom. pr.* **a.** *A distinguished sculptor and graver in silver,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14; Plin. 33, 55.—**b.** *A Stoic philosopher,* Cic. Div. 1, 8; 2, 21.

Bogud (in MSS. also Bogus; cf. Oud. Hirt. Bell. Alex. 62), ŭdis, *m.* *A king of Mauritania,* Hirt. Bell. Alex. 59 and 62. Hence **Bogudiana** Mauretania, *that was ruled by Bogud,* Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19.

Bohemi, v. Boji.

Boja, ae, v. Boji.

bŏjae, arum, *f.* [bos] *A collar for the neck,* κλοιός (orig. of leather; hence the name; but later of wood or iron): Fest. p. 29; Isid. Orig. 5, 27, 12: "*boja κλοιός,*" Gloss. Vet.: pedicae bojae, Plaut. Asin. 3 2, 5: attrita bojis colla, Prud. Psych. praef. 34. For bojam terere, v. Boji, *fin.*

Boicus ager, v. Boji.

Bojemi or **Bohemi,** v. Boji.

Bŏji, orum, *m.,* Βοϊοι Polyb., Βόϊοι Strab., *A people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, now *the Bourbonnais,* Départ. de l'Allier Caes. B. G. 1, 5; 25; 28; Plin. 4, 18, 32, cf. Rupert. Tac. G. 28. *Their chief town* (*or, acc. to others, *their country*) was **Boja,** ae, *f.,* Caes. B. G. 7, 14.—A part of the Boji went to Upper Italy, and occupied the region of the present Parma and Modena, Plin. 3, 17, 21. Hence "*Bo* licus ager dicitur, qui fuit Bojorum Gallorum Is autem est in Gallia citra Alpes, quae togata dicitur, Fest. p. 30. In Germany they also established themselves, and were called there **Bojemi** or **Bohemi** (* **Boihemi**), the present *Bohemians*, Tac. G. 28.—In the sing. Boja, ae, *f.*, *A woman of the Boji*, in a pun with boja, the sing. of bojae, arum: Bojus est, Bojam terit (sensu obscoeno, quasi *subjungit*; v. tero), Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108 Lind.

Bōla, ae (in Liv. 4, 49: Bolae, arum), *f.*, Βωλα, *A very ancient town of the Aequi, in Latium*, Virg. A. 6, 776.—Whence **Bōlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Bola:* ager, Liv. 4, 49. And Bolani, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Bola*, Liv. 1. 1., Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

† **bolbĭton,** i, *n.*=βόλβιτον, *The dung of cattle*. Plin. 28, 17, 68.

bolētārĭa, ium (post-class. in sing. boletar, Apic. 2, 1; 5, 2; 8, 7; Treb. Claud. 17; cf. altaria) *n.* [boletus] *A vessel for mushrooms*, Mart. 14, 101. Hence, **2.** In gen., *A vessel for cooking and eating in*, Apic. 1. 1.

† **bōlētus,** i, *m.*=βωλίτης, *The best kind of mushrooms*, Plin. 22, 22, 46; Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 14; Mart. 1, 21; 14, 101; Juv. 14, 8; much loved by the Romans, Mart. 3, 60; 13, 48. The Emperor Claudius is said to have been poisoned with them. Plin. 1. 1.; Tac. A. 12, 67; Suet. Claud. 44; Juv. 5, 147.

† **bŏlis,** ĭdis, *f.*=βολίς (a missile, an arrow), *A fiery meteor of the form of an arrow*, Plin. 2, 26, 25.

† **bŏlītes,** ae, *m.*=βολίτης. *The root of the plant* lychnis, Plin. 21, 26, 98.

† **bōloe** (dissyl.)=βῶλοι (clods of earth), *A kind of precious stones*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

† **bŏlōnae,** arum. *m.* [from βόλος and ὠνέομαι] **1.** * *The draught of a net, set to sale* (post-class.): Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26. —**2.** *Dealers in fish, fish-mongers* (also only post-class.): Gloss. Isid.; Arn. 2, p. 70.

† **1. bŏlus,** i, *m.*=βόλος, *A throw* or *cast* (cf. 2, bolus). **1.** *Of dice in gaming* (only ante- and post-class. for the class. jactus): Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 13; id. Rud. 2, 3, 30; Aus. Prof. 1, 26.—**2.** *A cast of a fish-net*; and meton. (abstr. pro concreto) *the draught of fishes:* bolum emere, Suet. Rhet. 1.—Trop.: *A bait, an allurement:* is primus bolu'st, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 10; and bolo tangere *or* multare aliquem, *to deprive of gain, to occasion loss to:* Plaut. Poen. prol. 101; id. Truc. 4, 3, 70.—**3.** Trop.: *Gain, profit, advantage:* crucior, bolum tantum mihi ereptum tam subito a faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6 ("translatio ab animalibus, quibus aufertur *praeda*," Don.): dabit haec tibi grandes bolos, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 106; so id. Truc. 4, 2, 12; Lucil. in Non. 36, 19: magnum bolum deferunt aeris, Var. R. R. 3, 14 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 2, 16.

† **2. bōlus,** i, *m.*=βῶλος (a clod of earth, a clod; hence), *A bit, a morsel* (ante-class.): "*Bolus* apud Graecos si per *o* scribitur, significat *jactum retis*; si per *ω glebam terrae*, vel frustum cujusque rei," Don. Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6.

† **bombax,** *interj.*=βομβάξ (v. Eustath. Od. p. 1718, a), An exclamation of real or affected wonder, surprise: *Why the deuce! odds bodkins! indeed! possible! Ca.* Fur. *Ba.* Babae. *Ps.* Fugitive. *Ba.* Bombax, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131 Lambin.; cf. Hand Turs. II., p. 5.

bombicum, i, v. bombus.

‡ **bombio,** ire, βομβῶ, *To buzz, hum*, Vet. Gloss.

‡ **bombĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *The buzzing of bees:* est sonus apium ab ipso sonitu dictus: ut mugitus boum, hinnitus equorum, Fest. p. 25.

* **bombĭtātor,** ōris, *m.* [bombito]= apis, Marc. Capell. 9 *fin.*

bombĭto, are, *v. n.* [onomatop. like the Gr. βομβῶ] *To buzz, hum*; of bees (cf. BOMBIO, BOMBITATIO, bombus): Auct. Carm. Phil. 36.

Bombŏmăchĭdes, ae, *m.* *A name formed in ridicule of a boasting soldier*, from bombus = βόμβος and μάχομαι, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 14.

† **bombus,** i, *m.*=βόμβος [onomatop.] *A hollow, deep sound, a humming, buzzing* (of bees; of a horn; of the clapping of hands): si (apes) intus faciunt bombum, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 32; * Lucr. 4, 546: raucisonos efflabant cornua bombos, * Catull. 64. 263 Sillig. *N. cr.*; Pers. 1, 99; Marc. Cap. 2, p. 34: qui plausuum genera condiscerent (*bombos* et *imbrices* et *testas* vocabant), Suet. Ner. 20 Casaub.

bombȳcĭnus, a, um. *adj.* [bombyx] *Of silk, silken:* vestis, Plin. 11, 22, 26: panniculus, Juv. 6, 258: taenia, Mart. 14, 24.—Subst. bombycina, orum, *n.*, *Silk garments:* Mart. 11, 50, 5; id. ib. 8, 68, 7. —And BOMBYCINUM, i, *n.*, *A silk texture* or *web:* Isid. Orig. 19, 22. 13.

† **bombȳcĭae arundines**=βομβυκίας κάλαμος (Theophr. H. P. 4, 12), *The reed suitable for flutes*, βόμβυξ (v. Passow in h. v. *no.* 2), Plin. 16, 36, 66.

† **bombȳlĭus,** ii, *m.*=βομβύλιος, *The silk-worm in its chrysalis state*, Plin. 11, 22, 26.

† **bombyx,** ȳcis, *m.* (*f.* Plin. 11, 23, 27; Tert. Pall. 3)=βόμβυξ, **1.** *The silk-worm*, "Plin. 11, 22, 25 *sq.*;" Mart. 8, 33, 16; Serv. Virg. G. 2, 121; Isid. Orig. 12, 5, 8; 19, 27, 5. Hence, **2.** Meton.: *That which is made of silk, a silken garment, silk:* Arabius, *Arabian*, since in Arabia the best is woven, Prop. 2, 3, 15: Assyria bombyx, Plin. 11, 23, 27.—And, **3.** In gen., for *Any fine fibre*, e. g. *cotton:* Plin. 19, 1, 2, *no.* 3.

Bŏmilcar, āris, *m.* **1.** *A Carthaginian general, cotemporary with Agathocles*, Just. 22, 7.—**2.** *A companion of Jugurtha, afterward guilty of rebellion, and put to death by him*, Sall. J. 35; 61; 62; 70; 72.

† **bōmŏnīcae,** arum, *m.*=βωμονεῖκαι, *The Lacedemonian youth who allowed themselves to be whipped at the altar of Artemis Orthia upon a wager, in order to gain the honor of firmness*, Hyg. Fab. 261; Serv. Virg. A. 2, 116.

Bona Dea, v. bonus, *no.* 6.

† **bŏnăsus,** i, *m.*=βόνασος, *A species of ox in Paeonia, with the hair of a horse, and with horns unfit for fighting*; hence saving itself by flight, Plin. 8, 15, 16; Sol. 40; cf. Aristot. H. A. 9, 45.

‡ **bŏnĭfăcies,** Εὐπρόσωπος, *A handsome face*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

‡ **bŏnĭfātus,** Εὔμοιρος, *Lucky, fortunate*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

‡ **bŏnĭmōris,** Καλότροπος, *Well-mannered*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bŏnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [bonus] *The good quality of a thing, goodness, excellence* (cf. Herz. Caes. B. G. 1, 28) (class., but for the most part only in prose).

1. Of material objects: bonitas praediorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7 *fin.*: agrorum, id. Agr. 2, 16, 42; Caes. B. G. 1, 28: soli, Quint. 2, 19, 2: aquae, Phaedr. 4, 9, 8: vini, Plin. 14, 4, 6: arboris, id. 13, 9, 17: gemmarum, id. 37, 8, 37, et al.: vocis, Cic. Or. 18, 59: verborum, id. ib. 49, 164: naturae, id. Off. 1, 32 *fin.*: mutuum eadem bonitate solvatur qua datum est, Pomp. Dig. 12, 1, 3.

2. Of abstract objects: ingenii, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 14. Esp. freq., **b.** Of character: *Good, honest,* or *friendly, agreeable conduct*; *goodness, virtue, integrity, friendliness, kindness, benevolence:* Cic. Agr. 3, 3 *fin.*: rustici quum fidem alicujus bonitatemque laudant, dignum esse dicunt, quicum in tenebris mices, id. Off. 3, 19, 77: quae tuae fidei, justitiae bonitatique commendo, id. Fam. 13, 4, 3, so id. N. D. 3, 30 *fin.*: perpetua naturalis bonitas (*kind-heartedness, benevolence*), quae nullis casibus neque agitur, neque minuitur, Nep. Att. 9, 1: eam potestatem bonitate retinebat, *integrity, integritate animi*, id. Milt. 8, 3; so id. Timol. 5, 1: te oro per mei te erga bonitatem patris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 54; so Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: bonitas et beneficentia, Cic. N. D. 1, 43 *fin.*; so id. N. D. 3, 34, 84: homo liberalis et dissolutus et bonitate affluens, id. Rosc. Com. 10: bonitas, humanitas, misericordia, Quint. 6, 1, 22; Tac. H. 1, 52.—In particular, a desig. for *parental love, tenderness:* facit parentes bonitas, non necessitas, Phaedr. 3, 15, 18. And in later Lat., *filial love*= pietas; hence, in Cic. Top. 22 *fin.*, after the words of Cic., erga parentes pietas, the gloss, "vulgo autem *bonitas*."

Bonna, ae, *f.* *The city Bonn, on the Rhine*, Tac. H. 4, 19; 25; 70; 77; 5, 22. Whence **Bonnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Bonn:* castra, Tac. H. 4, 20; 62: proelium, id. ib. 20.

Bŏnōnĭa, ae, *f.*, Βονωνία, **1.** *The town of Bologna, in* Gallia Cisalpina, *in the neighborhood of* Mutina, *a Roman colony, founded* A.U.C. 563, Liv. 37, 57; Mel. 2, 4, 2; *previously a Tuscan town, called* Felsina, Plin. 3, 15, 20; Interpr. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 10, 198; Liv. 33, 37; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 226 *sq.*; Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 132 *sq.*, 2, p. 275.—Whence **Bŏnōnĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Bononia:* amnis Rhenus, Plin. 16, 36, 65. So C. Rusticellus Bononiensis, *of Bononia*, Cic. Brut. 46.—**2.** *A fortress in Pannonia* (*now *Banostor*), Amm. 21, 9; 31, 11; Itin. Anton.; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 670.—**3.** *A town in* Gallia Belgica, earlier called Gessoriacum, now *Boulogne*, Tab. Peuting.; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 186.

bonum, i, *n.*, v. bonus, *no.* 1, e, and *no.* 2, c.

bŏnus, a, um, *adj.* (old form duonus, like duellum, Duellona, duis=bellum, Bellona, bis, Fest. p. 51; cf. the letter B: quamvis induitium duonum negumate, *i. e.* quamvis initium bonum sit negate, Carm. Cn. Marci vatis in Fest. s. v. NEGUMATE, p. 177; cf. Herm. Doctr. Metr. p. 614; Liv. Andron. in Fest. s. v. TOPPER, p. 270; cf. Herm. l. l. p. 625.—From a form not in use, BENUS (comparable with hemo=homo, and APELLO=APOLLO, just as bellus=bēnŭlus), is derived the *adv.* bēne.—*Comp.* melior and the ancient form MELTOM=meliorem, Fest. p. 91; cf. Comm. p. 482.—*Sup.* optime) *Good, beautiful, pleasant, fit, suitable, right*; the most gen. designation of every kind of physical, mental, or moral excellence, opp. to *malus*, bad; hence very freq. in every per. and in every species of composition.

1. Physical: aedes, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 26: ager, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12: aquae, *healthful, wholesome, harmless*, opp. to wine, Prop. 2, 33, 28: aetas, *i. e. youth*, Cic. Sen. 14: cervix, *delicate, beautiful*, Suet. Calig. 33: coelum, *healthful, pure air*, Cato R. R. 1, 2: color, Lucr. 2, 418; Ov. Am. 2, 7, 9: canor cygni, clamor gruum, Lucr. 4, 182 and 911: coena, Catull. 13, 3: forma, *beautiful*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 13; Hor. S. 2, 7, 52: fruges, Catull. 34. 19: iter, Hor. A. P. 68: lucrum, Plaut. Am. prol. 6: numi, opp. to adulterinis, *genuine*, like our *good* silver, *etc.*, for *pure*, unadulterated, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 91: oculi, Prop. 2, 28, 12: pons, Catull. 17, 5: succus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 13: tempestas, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2 *fin.*: vina, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 34: valetudo, Lucr. 3, 103; Quint. 10, 3, 26; 11, 2, 35, et saep.; v. valetudo: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 13: vultus, Ov. M. 8, 679, et saep.—Hence, **b.** Like our phrases: a good half mile, a good mile, *etc.*, with substt. which designate magnitude or number, to enhance their signif. (hence sometimes connected with magnus), *Large, considerable:* bona pars sermonis, Cic. de Or. 2, 3 *fin.*; so Lucr. 6, 1248; Hor. S. 1, 1, 61; Od. 4, 2, 46; A. P. 297; Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 74: bona librorum Copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 109; so Ov. M. 9, 88: bonam magnamque partem ad te attulit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 43; so Lucr. 5, 1024.—**c.** For *Wealthy, rich* (of persons, prob. only in conversational and epistolary style): est miserorum, ut malevolentes sint atque invideant bonis (**the rich*), Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 51: boni homines atque dites, id. Curc. 4, 1, 14: video bonorum, id est lautorum et locupletium, urbem refertam fore, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 3; ib. 9, 12, 3.—Hence, **d.** Res bonae, (*a*) *Prosperous condition, good fortune:* bonis tuis rebus meas res irrides malas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 45; Cic. Att. 12, 21, 4; Hor. Od. 2, 3, 2; Sat. 2, 6, 110.—In sing.: in re bona, Laber. in Gell. 10, 17 *fin.*—(*β*) As in Gr. τὰ ἀγαθά, *Costly food, delicacies, tit-bits:* ignorantia bonarum rerum, Nep. Ages. 8, 5 Bremi and Dähne.—**e.** Esp. freq. subst. bona orum, *n.*, *Gifts of fortune, wealth, riches* *property, goods, fortune:* Cic. Par. 1, 1; Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 49; cf. Scaev. ib. 33, 2, 37: bona multa bene parta, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 71: bona edere, *i. e.* consumere, id. Truc. 4, 2, 29: patria qui abligurierat bona, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: ad incertum revocari bona, fortunas, possessiones omnium, Cic. Caec. 13, 38: bona vendere atque in publicum redigere, Liv. 4, 15; so bona petita in fiscum, Tac. A. 2, 48; cf. also Liv. 2, 14: bona paterna, Quint. 3, 11, 13: curationem bonorum, id. ib. 11, 1, 58; id. ib. 3, 6, 47: cedendum bonis, id. ib. 6, 1, 19.—Hence esse in bonis, *to be in possession of a thing, to possess it:* est hodie in bonis, Cic. Fam. 13, 30. Of similar signif. habere in bonis: Ulp. Dig. 27, 10, 10.—On the other hand: esse in bonis alicujus, in the Lat. of the jurists: *to be in possession of a person, to belong to him:* Gaj. Dig. 1, 8, 1; Paul. ib. 40, 12, 38, § 2.

2. Mental and moral: *Good, fit, able, excellent, skillful, noble, virtuous, upright, honest,* etc.: auctor, Cic. Att. 12, 5; Quint. 10, 1, 74: advocatus, id. 5, 13, 10: altercator, id. 6, 3, 10: defensor, id. 5, 13, 3: dux, id. 12, 1, 43; 5, 10, 48: gladiator, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 33: poeta, Cic. de Or. 2, 46 *fin.*: animus, *calm, clear,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 37; so bono animo esse, *to be of good courage,* Plaut. As. 3, 3, 48; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4; Caes. B. G. 1, 6; Liv. 26, 43; Quint. 7, 4, 15; Ov. M. 9, 432; cf. bonum habitote animum, Sall. J. 85, 45, and ut bonum animum haberet, Liv. 8, 32: ars, artes, Quint. 12, 1, 7; 41; Tac. A. 6, 46: compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 142: indoles, id. 1, 2, 5: oratio, id. 6, 1, 7: verba, id. 10, 2, 13: dicta = facete dicta, *witticisms, bons mots,* Cic. de Or. 2, 54, et saep.—Bonus vir, corresponding to the Gr. καλὸς κἀγαθός, comprehending all the excellent qualities of *an honorable and good man:* "quid dicam bonos, perspicuum est: omnibus enim virtutibus instructos et ornatos tum sapientes, tum viros bonos dicimus," Cic. Tusc. 5, 10: qui non ipso honesto movemur, ut boni viri simus, sed utilitate aliqua atque fructu, callidi sumus, non boni, id. Leg. 1, 14, 41: id. ib. 18, et saep. Also abs. boni (**the good, the virtuous,* etc.): ut bonos boni diligant asciscantque sibi, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: proprium est boni recte facere, Quint. 5, 10, 64: bonorum atque sapientium, id. 3, 8, 2: oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 52, et saep. So mulier, *modest, virtuous,* Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 16.—With more particular regard to the Roman virtus, bonus is often = fortis, opp. to *ignavus, brave, gallant, active* (so esp. freq. in Sall.): boni atque ignavi, Sall. J. 57 *fin.*; id. ib. 53 *fin.*: nam gloriam, honorem, imperium bonus ignavus aeque sibi exoptant, id. Cat. 11, 2: optumus quisque, id. Jug. 92 *fin.*—Or in reference to position in the state by birth or rank (cf. our phrase: *of good family*), *of high rank, honorable birth, noble origin:* bono genere nata, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 93; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 65: bonis viris quid juris reliquit tribunatus C. Gracchi? Cic. Leg. 3, 9: adhibenda est igitur quaedam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99. Hence optimi sometimes = optimates: mihi nihil umquam populare placuit, eamque optimam rempublicam esse duco .... quae sit in potestatem optimorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 17; cf. optimates.—**b.** Bona venia *or* cum bona venia, a form of speech = pace tua, vestra, *With your good leave* or *permission:* abs te hoc bona venia expeto, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 31 Ruhnk.: cum bona venia audiatis id quod invitus dicam, Liv. 29, 17: cum pace hoc vestra et cum bona venia dixerim, Arn. adv. Gent. 1, p. 5: cf. Drak. Liv. 3, 19, 7, and 7, 41, 3.—**c.** Subst. bonum, i, or, in *plur.*, bona, orum, *n.*, *A* (moral) *good* or *blessing, a gift, valuable possession, prosperity, happiness* (cf. above, *no.* 1, e): tria genera bonorum, maxima animi, secunda corporis, externa tertia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30: bona animi et corporis, id. Acad. 1, 5: qui audire de summo bono (*concerning the highest good*) potissimum velit: summum autem bonum si ignoretur, vivendi rationem ignorari necesse est, id. Fin. 5, 6; cf. id. 5, 28, et al.: amicitia haud scio an, excepta sapientia, nihil quicquam melius (*no greater good*) homini sit a diis immortalibus datum, id. Lael. 6: bonum mentis est virtus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23; so Quint. 5, 14, 21; id. 7, 4, 12: eloquentiae bonis male uti, id. Prooem. § 13: bona ingenii studiique corrumpant, id. ib. 27: bona pacis, Tac. H. 3, 81: bona foecunditatis, Pall. 1, 7, 1, et saep.

3. In reference to an object: bonus alicui, in aliquem *or* abs.: *Favorable, propitious, kind:* vicinis bonus esto, Cato R. R. 4: eo velim uti possem tam bono in me, quam Curione, Cic. Att. 10, 8 *fin.*: sis bonus o felixque tuis, Virg. E. 5, 65: vos o Manes este boni, id. Aen. 12, 647: bonus atque benignus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 51: des bonus veniam, id. ib. 2, 4, 5; id. Od. 4, 2, 38.—So bona verba, in the lang. of religion: *Words of good omen, favorable significance:* dicamus bona verba, Tib. 2, 2, 1 Broukh. And transf. from this sphere into common life: bona verba quaeso, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 33. ("Hic in εἰρωνείᾳ est εὐφημισμός, quasi dicat: meliora loquere, rogo te," Don.; cf. also Ruhnk. in h. l.)—Hence *An appellation of Jupiter:* Juppiter optimus maximus; and the very frequent formula in commencing any business: quod bonum faustum felix, fortunatumque sit, for which also: quod bonum atque fortunatum sit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 30.

4. Bonus ad aliquid *or* alicui, *Good for something,* i. e. *fit, suitable, proper, appropriate, serviceable:* terra cujusmodi sit refert, et ad quam rem bona aut non bona sit, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 1: campi militi Romano ad proelium boni, Tac. A. 2, 14: at myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello cornus, Virg. G. 2, 447: (mons) pecori bonus alendo, Liv. 29, 31.—Hence bonum est = prodest, Cato R. R. 157, 7. And subst. bonum = commodum, *Utility, profit, good:* publicum, *the public weal, public advantage,* Sall. C. 38; so Liv. 9, 38; 34, 5; Plin. H. N. prooem. *fin.*; Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 23. So bono esse alicui: *To be of service to one, to profit him:* accusant ii, quibus occidi patrem Sex. Roscii bono fuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: bono fuisse Romanis adventum eorum constabat, Liv. 7, 12. Hence: cui bono fuerit (**for whose advantage it was*), an expression of L. Cassius Pedianus, in judicial proceedings in reference to a murder that had been perpetrated; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84; Mil. 12; Phil. 2, 14; cf. Ascon. Cic. Mil. 12 (in Prisc. p. 1208 P. abbreviated: cui bono).

5. Bone, in addresses: **a.** In a friendly manner: dux bone, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 5; 37: O bone (**my good fellow*), id. Sat. 2, 3, 31; 6, 51: bone, id. ib. 2, 6, 95; Ep. 2, 2, 37: boni, id. Sat. 2, 2, 1.—**b.** In an ironical manner: bone serve salve, Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 6; so bone vir, id. Curc. 5, 2, 12; Pseud. 4, 7, 46; Pers. 5, 2, 11; Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 10: quid ais, bone custos defensorque provinciae? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6; so Stat. Th. 2, 460; Sil. 2, 240 Drak.

6. Bŏna Dĕa, *The goddess of chastity;* honored by the Roman women, whose temple it was unlawful for a man to enter, Macr. Sat. 1, 12; Lact. 1, 22; but afterward, when morals had degenerated, it became a place of the grossest licentiousness, Juv. 2, 84 *sq.*; 6, 314 *sq.*; 335 *sq.*—Whence

bĕnĕ, *adv.* (*comp.* melius, *sup.* optime) *Well, beautifully, ably, rightly, honorably, favorably, prosperously,* etc., acc. to the signif. of the adj. designating every kind of physical or intellectual and moral excellence: villa bona beneque aedificata, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: ager bene cultus, id. de Sen. 16, 57: curare aetatem suam, *to live well, pleasantly, enjoy the pleasures of life,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 34; so Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15; also habere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 2; Mil. 3, 1, 130: coenare, Catull. 13, 1, 7; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 56: habitare, *well, elegantly,* Nep. Att. 13, 1, et al.: olens, Virg. E. 2, 48, et al.: monere, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 36: praecipere, id. Ad. 3, 3, 80; Lucil. in Non. 372, 7: canere melius, Virg. E. 9, 67; Quint. 10, 1, 91: discere causam, id. 12, 8, 4: (*promittere, Cic., or polliceri, Sall., *to promise largely:* praebere vestem, *to furnish abundantly:*) dissimulare amorem, *i. e.* docte, callide, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 105 Ruhnk.: nosse aliquem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 1; Sat. 1, 9, 22: nosse causam, Quint. 12, 9, 19: pronunciare, id. ib. 11, 3, 12: respondere interrogationibus, id. ib. 5, 7, 28; 6, 3, 81: melius persuadere aliis, id. ib. 12, 1, 29: optime scribi ceris, id. ib 10, 3, 3: Jovem Phidias optime fecit, id. ib. 2, 3, 6, et al.: bene pudiceque asservatur lingua, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 193, et al.

2. Particular phrases: **a.** Bene dicere, (*α*) *To speak well, sensibly, correctly:* bene et sapienter dixti dudum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 30: planius ac melius dicere aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 4: qui optime dicunt, *i. e. the most eloquent,* Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119: optime dicta, Quint. 10, 1, 19.—(*β*) *To use words of good omen,* εὐφημεῖν: heia! benedicite, ite intro cito, valete, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 155.—(*γ*) Alicui, *to speak well of any one, to commend;* v. benedico.—**b.** Bene facere, (*α*) *To do* or *make something well, rightly, to do well in something:* vel non facere, quod non optime possis, vel facere, quod non pessime facias, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 196: quodque me non posse melius facere credidi, Afran. in Macr. Sat. 6, 1: bene fecit A. Silius, qui transegerit, Cic. Att. 12, 24: bene factum te advenisse, *it is well that you have come,* a form of salutation, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 6; cf. id. ib. 5, 4, 17; Phorm. 2, 1, 25.—(*β*) In medical lang.: bene facere, *to be of good* (medicinal) *effect, of use, to do good:* id bene faciet, et alvum bonam faciet, Cato R. R. 157, 6: ad capitis dolorem bene facit serpyllum, Scrib. Compos. 1; so id. 5; 9; 13; 41 *sq.*—(*γ*) Bene facis, bene fecisti, bene factum, *etc.*, a formula for expressing gratitude or joy, in conversational lang.: *Very well, excellent, well done, I am greatly obliged:* *Ph.* Faciendum est quod vis. *Th.* Merito amo te. *Ph.* Bene facis, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 106 ("in consuetudinem venit, *Bene facis* et *Bene fecisti,* non judicantis esse, sed gratias agentis," Don.); so id. Ad. 5, 8, 22: bene fecisti, gratiam habeo maximam, id. Eun. 5, 8, 61; Liv. 6, 18; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 129; cf. bene vocas, *I give you many thanks, you are very polite,* Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 36: bene hercle factum et gaudeo, id. Merc. 2, 2, 27: O factum bene! beasti, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 78.—(*δ*) Bene facere alicui, *to do one a favor;* v. benefacio.—**c.** Bene esse, (*α*) alicui, *to be well with one, to go well with, be fortunate for:* (ego deos) non curare opinor quid agat humanum genus, nam si curent, bene bonis sit, male malis, quod nunc abest, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 3, 32; Div. 2, 50; Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 31; id. Pseud. 4, 7, 36; so id. Trin. 2, 2, 71; Truc. 4, 2, 31; cf. also Capt. 4, 2, 70; Bacch. 1, 1, 51; Most. 3, 2, 1; Pers. 5, 2, 69; Truc. 2, 4, 92: nemini nimium bene est, Afran. in Charis. p. 185 P.: minore nusquam bene fui dispendio, id. Men. 3, 2, 20; so id. Truc. 4, 2, 28: jurat bene solis esse maritis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 88. Abs.: patria est, ubicumque est bene, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 108 (*and *c. abl. rei;* aliqua re bene esse alicui, *to be well with one in respect of something, to treat one's self to:* Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 37; Hor. S. 2, 2, 120).—Hence (*β*) bene est *or* bene habet, bene agitur, *it is well, it goes well, all is prosperous, I desire nothing more.* So freq. at the commencement of letters: si vales, bene est, ego valeo: quum salvus venis meliusque est, gratulor dis, Afran. in Prisc. p. 804 P.: bene hoc habet; age nunc jam, *etc., this is well,* Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 31: optume habet (**nothing can be better*), id. Pseud. 4, 1, 25: bene habent tibi principia, *i. e.* succedunt, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 82: bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, Cic. Mur. 6 *fin.*; so Liv. 8, 6; 9; Juv. 10, 72; Stat. Th. 11, 557; bene agitur pro noxia, Plaut. Mil. 5, 23; atque etiam bene dicat secum esse actum, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 2: INTER BONOS BENE AGIER, an old formula in Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; cf. ago, *no.* III., 1, c.—**d.** Bene emere (cf. in French, *à bon marché*), *well,* i. e. *cheap,* and bene vendere, *well,* i. e. *to sell high, dear:* Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 38: quo melius emptum sciatis, Cic. in Suet. Caes. 50 *fin.*; Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 34

3. With adjectives or adverbs, like the Fr. *bien*, to enhance the idea expressed by them: *Very, right, extremely* (class.): **a.** With adj. (standing regularly before them, only by poet. license separated from or after them; v. the follg.): foedus feri bene firmum, Enn. in Porphyr. Hor. Od. 3, 24, 50: bene morigerus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 13: bene munita templa, Lucr. 2, 7: bene robustus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48; so id. Cat. 2, 10, 22; de Or. 2, 88, 361; Fin. 2, 29, 94; Acad. 2, 7, 21; Mil. 34, 93: pectus bene fidum, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 15: bene notus, id. Ep. 1, 6, 25: pro bene sano, id. Sat. 1, 3, 61; id. ib. 1, 9, 44: bene magna caterva, Cic. Mur. 33 *fin.*; Hirt. Bell. Hisp. 4; bene multi. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4; Ov. H. 15, 67; Trist. 1, 7, 15: bene tempestate serena, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82: pleno bene lumine, Lucr. 5, 706. (Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18, is, with MSS. and old edd., to be read: Senatum sua sponte bene firmum.)—**b.** With advv. or adv. phrases: bene saepe libenter, Enn. Ann. 7, 95 (in Gell. 12, 4, 4): bene penitus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70 Zumpt.: bene longe, Hirt. Bell. Hisp. 25.—Of time: bene mane haec scripsi, Cic. Att. 4, 9 *fin.*; so id. ib. 10, 16: si ad te bene ante lucem venisset, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: bene diu (Fr. *bien long temps*), Suet. Vita Juv.—In Ovid, in connection with non = vix; hence also, vix bene: jam cinis est, et de tam magno restat Achille Nescio quid, parvam quod non bene compleat urnam, Ov. M. 12, 616: vix bene desieram, retulit illa mihi, id. Fast. 5, 278; cf. Hand Turs. II., p. 3 *sq.*

4. Ellipt: Quint. 10, 1, 56; id. 10, 3, 25; id. 10, 2, 24; 3, 8, 25; 9, 4, 107: optimeque in Verrem Cicero (* *sc.* dicit), *si pater ipse*, etc., id. 6, 1, 3; so ib. 9, 2, 91; 9, 4, 23. So, **b.** As an exclamation of approbation, applause (* *Good! excellent! bravo!*): "quare *bene* et *praeclare*, quamvis nobis saepe dicatur; *belle* et *festive*, nimium saepe nolo. Quamquam illa ipsa exclamatio '*non potest melius*' sit velim crebra," *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26.—And, **c.** With *Acc.* or *Dat.*: *Health to you! your health*, etc.: bene vos, bene nos, bene te, bene me, bene nostram etiam Stephanium, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 27; Tib. 2, 1, 31: bene te pater, optime Caesar, Dicite, Ov. F. 2, 637: bene mihi, bene vobis, bene amicae meae, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 20; cf. Heins. Ov. A. A. 1, 601; Hand. Turs. l. l.

bŏnuscŭla, ōrum, *n. dim.* [bonus] *Small possessions, a little estate* (post-class.): de bonusculis avitis et paternis, Sid. Ep. 9, 6; Cod. Theod. 10, 10, 29.

bŏo (with the digamma bovo, Enn.; v. below), are *or* ĕre, *v. n.* [onomatop. like the Gr. *βοάω*; cf. Var. L. L. 7. 5, 100; Non. 79, 4; acc. to Fest. p. 25, directly from the Gr.] *To cry aloud, roar* (mostly ante- and post-class., and in the poets): * **a.** Bŏvo, are: clamore bovantes, Enn. in Var. l. l.—**b.** Bŏo, ĕre: clamore et sonitu colles resonantes bount, Pac. in Non. l. l; Var. ib.—**c.** Bŏo, are (this is the usual form): boat Coelum fremitu, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 77; Ov. A. A. 3, 450; App. Flor. *no.* 17.

† **bŏōpes,** is, *n.* = *βοῶπες*, *A plant*, called in pure Lat. caerefolium, App. Herb. 104.

Bŏōtes, ae (*gen.* Bootae, Ov. A. A. 2, 55; Luc. 2, 722; Juv. 5, 23; Mart. 4, 3, 5; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 76, *not.* 48: Bootis, Hyg. Astr. 3, 24; Avien. Perieg. 364; 456; 856; Isid. Orig. 3, 70, 9: Booti, Cic. Arat. in Prisc. p. 706; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 40 and 163 *sq.*, for which Orell. IV., 2, p. 522 and 525, under Bootae, without Var. Lect., reads *dat.* Booti, Cic. N. D. 2, 42 *fin.*: *voc.* Boote, Ov. M. 2, 176), *m.*, Βοώτης, *The nearly stationary constellation Bootes, the Bear-keeper* = Arctophylax (*q. v.*; cf. also arcturus), Cic. Arat. 96; Ov. M. 10, 447, et al.: piger, Ov. F. 3, 405; Juv. 5, 23; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 190: tardus, Ov. M. 2, 176; Caes. Germ. Arat. 139; Sen. Med. 315; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 123.

† **bŏrēa,** ae, *f.* = *βόρεια* (northern), *A kind of jasper*, Plin. 37, 8, 37.—**2.** Bŏrēa, *A town in North Africa*, Cic. Att. 16, 4 dub.

borealis, e, v. boreas, *no.* 3, b.

bŏrĕas borras, Prud. Psych. 847; Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 245), ae, *m.*, Βορέας or Βοῤῥᾶς, **1.** *The north wind;* pure Lat. aquilo, Plin. 2, 47, 46; Nep. Milt. 2, 4; Virg. G. 1. 93; 2, 316; Aen. 3, 687; Ov. M. 1, 65; 2, 185; 13, 418; 15, 471; Col. *poët.* 10, 288; Stat. S. 5, 1, 82: *acc.* Borean, Ov. M. 15, 471; Fast. 2, 147; Luc. 4, 61; 5, 543; 705; 8, 183; 10, 289; Stat. S. 3, 2, 45; Theb. 7, 6; Manil. 4, 644; cf. Cort. Luc. 5, 705: Boream, Prop. 2, 26, 51; Claud. Epigr. 9, 3.—**b.** Meton. for *North:* Boreae finitimum latus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 38.—**2.** Personified: *The son of the river-god Strymon, and father of Calais and Zetes by Orithyia, daughter of Erectheus, king of Attica*, Ov. M. 6, 682; 711 *sq.*—**3.** Whence the adjj.: **a. bŏrīus** (bŏrĭus) or **bŏrēus** (bŏrēus) = *βόρειος*, *Pertaining to the north wind, northern:* sub axe boreo, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41; so Isid. Orig. 3, 32, 1 Lind. *N. cr.*; ib. 3, 36; 13, 5, 5: frigus, Prisc. Perieg. 271; so id. ib. 315; 789. And Borion promontorium, Βόρειον ἄκρον, *in Cyrenaica*, Mel. 1, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 28.—**b. bŏrĕālis,** e, *Northern* (rare; perhaps only in Avienus): flamina, *the north winds*, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 951; id Perieg. 84 and 292.

Borion, v. boreas, *no.* 3, a.

†† **bōrith** = בֹּרִית, *A plant, purifying like soap, soap-wort*, ("*herbe savonnière*," Jarchi Malach. 3, 2; cf. Ges. and Robinson's Hebr. Lex., under בֹּרִית), Vulgate Jerem. 2, 22, and Malach. 3, 2.

† **borsycītes,** ae, *m. A precious stone, now unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

Bŏrysthĕnes, is, *m.*, Βορυσθένης, *A large, but gently-flowing river in Sarmatia, which empties into the Black Sea*, now *the Dnieper*, Mel. 2, 1, 6; 2, 7, 2; Plin. 4, 12, 26; Gell. 9, 4, 6.—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Bŏrysthĕnius,** a, um, *Pertaining to the Borysthenes:* amnis, poet. circumlocution for *Borysthenes*, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 53.—**b. Bŏrysthĕnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Βορυσθενίς, the same: ora, Calvus in Valer. Prob. p. 1395 P. And subst. Borysthenis, ĭdis, *f.*, *A town on the Borysthenes, previously called Olbia, a colony from Miletus* (* now *Kudak*), *in the region of the present Oczakow*, or *of Nikolajew*, Mel. 2, 1, 6 (here erroneously distinguished from Olbia).—**c. Bŏrysthĕnĭdae,** arum, *m.*, *The dwellers on* or *near the Borysthenes:* hiberni, Prop. 2, 7, 18.—**d. Bŏrysthĕnītae,** arum, Βορυσθενῖται, the same, Macr. S. 1, 11.

† **bōs,** bŏvis (a lengthened and prob. orig. form of the *nom.*, bovis, like bovare for boare, Petr. S. 62, 13; cf. Var. L. L. 8, 38, 122, p. 447 Speng., where, acc. to Cod. B., the reading should be "nunc in consuetudine aliter dicere pro *Jovis Juppiter*, pro *Bovis Bos*, pro *Struis Strues*." To this belongs the *gen. plur.* bŏvĕrum, Cato R. R. 62 Schneid. *N. cr.*; cf. Var. L. L. l. l.: "alios dicere *Boum* greges, alios *Boverum*;" v. Juppiter, nux, rex, sus, and Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 171. Regular boum very freq.; traces of the uncontracted form bovum only in Cod. Sang. Colum. 6, 17, 6; 6, 37, 11, and Cod. Reg. ib. 6, 38, 4; cf. Prisc. p. 773 P.; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 255: *dat. plur. contr.* bōbus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 43: C. S. 49; Epod. 2, 3; Cic. N. D. 2, 63, § 159 twice; cf. Prisc. p. 773 *sq.* P.; but far more freq. and class. būbus; even Cato R. R. 6, 3; 54, 1; 60; 70; 73, et al.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 268. Once bŭbŭs, Aus. Epigr. 62, 2; cf., on the other hand, Serv. Virg. E. 8, 86. Exs. of the uncontracted form bovibus are entirely wanting), *comm.* Generally *masc.* (hence femina bos, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 17; Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 186, et al.) = *βοῦς*, Aeol. and Dor., *βῶς*; cf. Prisc. p. 709 P.

1. *An ox, bullock; a cow;* their nature and habits are described by Plin. 8, 45, 70; Cato R. R. 70 *sq.*; Var. R. R. 1, 20, 1; 2, 1, 12 *sq.*; 2, 5, 7; Virg. G. 3, 50 *sq.*; Col. lib. 6; Pall. Mart. 11, 1 *sq.*—In *gen. fem.*: actae boves, Liv. 1, 7: bove eximia capta de grege, id. ib.; Ov. M. 8, 874. So torva, Virg. G. 3, 52: cruda, Hor. Epod. 8, 6: intactae, id. ib. 9, 22: formosa, Ov. M. 1, 612: incustoditae, id. ib. 2, 684: vidisti si quas boves, id. ib. 2, 700: forda, fecunda, id. Fast. 4, 630 and 631, et al.—Proverb.: bovi clitellas imponere, *To put a pack-saddle upon the ox*, i. e. *to assign one a duty for which he is not qualified*, old poet in Cic. Att. 5, 15, 3, mentioned in a somewhat changed form by Quintillian: non nostrum onus: bos clitellas (*sc.* portabat), Quint. 5, 11, 21 Spald.; cf. also Amm. 16, 5.—Humorously, for *a whip cut from neat's leather, a raw hide:* Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 22: Bos Lucas, *the elephant;* v. Lucas.

2. Acc. to the Gr. (v. Passow, *βοῦς, no.* 3), *A kind of sea-fish of the genus of the turbot*, Plin. 9, 24, 40; Ov. Hal. 94; cf Plin. 32, 11, 54.

† **boscis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *βοσκάς*, *A kind of duck*, Col. 8, 15, 1 (perh., acc. to the Gr., more correctly boscas, ădis; v. Schneid. Comment. in h. l.).

Bosphorus, v. Bosporus, *init.*

Bospŏrus (in MSS. sometimes also Bosphorus), i, *m.* (* *fem.* Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 26. * *Neutr. plur.* Bospora, Prop. 3, 11, 60), Βόσπορος (*i. e.* the heifer's ford, on account of Io's passage here as a heifer) *The name of several straits*, and particularly, **a.** Thracius, Gr. Βοσπ. Θράκιος, *between Thrace and Asia Minor*, now *the Straits of Constantinople*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 8; Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 2, 2 and 6; 1, 19, 5 and 12; 2, 2, 6; 2, 7, 3; Plin. 4, 12, 24; 5, 32, 43; Hor. Od. 2, 13, 14; 20, 14; 3, 4, 30; Val. Fl. 4, 345.—**b.** Cimmerius, *The Cimmerian Bosporus, leading from the Black Sea to the Azof*, now *the Straits of Caffa*, Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 19, 15; 17; 18; 2, 1, 2 and 3; Plin. 4, 12, 24.—**2.** Whence adjj.: **a. Bospŏrius** (Bospŏrēus, Sid. Carm. 2, 55), a, um, Βοσπόριος, *Of the Bosporus:* mare, Ov. Tr. 2, 298 Jahn.—**b. Bospŏrĭcus,** a, um, the same: Gell. 17, 8 *fin.*—**c. Bospŏrānus,** i, *m.*, Βοσπορ ινος, *A dweller on* or *near the* Bosporus Cimmerius, Cic. Manil. 4; Tac. A. 12, 15, 16 Hence adj., bellum, id. ib. 63.

Bostar, ăris, *m. A Carthaginian seer*, Sil. 3, 647.

† **bostrўchītes,** ae, *m.* = *βοστρυχίτης*, *A precious stone*, otherw. unknown Plin. 37, 10, 55.

† **bostrўchus,** a, um, *adj.* = *βόστρυχος*, *Curled, in ringlets:* crines, Firm Math. 4, 12.

‡† **bŏtănĭcum** herbarium dicitur, quod ibi herbae notentur, Isid. Orig. 4, 10, 4.

† **bŏtănismus,** i, *m.* = *βοτανισμός*, *A weeding, a pulling up of weeds:* Plin. 18, 18, 47.

bŏtellus, i, *m. dim.* [botulus] *A small sausage* (very rare): Mart. 5, 78, 9; id. 11, 31, 13; cf. Apic. 2, 3; Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

† **bŏthȳnus,** i, *m.* = *βόθυνος*, *A fiery meteor in the form of a pit:* "sunt bothynoë" (acc. to the Gr. form = bothyni, like adelphoe, arctoe, *etc.*) cum velut corona cingente introrsus ingens coeli recessus est similis effossae in orbem speluncae," Sen. Q. N. 1, 14. So App. de Mundo, p. 58 and 64.

‡ **bŏtrax** dicta quod ranae habeat faciem. Nam Graeci ranam *βότρακα* (*βάτραχον*?) vocant, Isid. Orig. 12, 4, 35.

† **bŏ̆trōnātum,** i, *n.* [*βότρυς*] *An ornament for the hair of a female, of the form of a cluster of grapes*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 10.

bŏ̆trŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [botrus] *Full of clusters* (pure Lat. racemosus): App. Herb. 66.

botrus, v. botrys, *no.* 1.

† **bŏ̆trўītes,** ae, *m.* = *βοτρυΐτης*, *A precious stone in the form of a cluster of grapes*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

† **bŏ̆trўītis,** ĭdis (botrўōdes, Veget. 6, 11, 1), *f.* = *βοτρυῖτις* and *βοτρυώδης* (cluster-shaped), *A kind of calamine*, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 6; Plin. 34, 10, 22; Scrib. Comp. 24 and 220.

† **bŏ̆trўo** (botrio, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 14), ōnis, *m.* A parallel form to botrys = *βοτρυών* = *βότρυς*. **1.** *A cluster of grapes*, Pall. Febr. 33; Sept. 17; Nov. 12, 1; Mart. 11, 27, 4—**2.** *A kind of medicament*, Plin. 28, 4, 10.

† **bŏ̆trys,** ўos, *f.* = *βότρυς*, **1.** Latinized botrus (cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 14), *The grape*, Vulg. Mich. 7, 1 (as transl. of the

Hebr. אֶשְׁכּוֹל).—**2.** In the Greek form botrys, **a.** *A plant*, also called artemisia, *mug-wort*, Plin. 25, 7, 36; 27, 4, 11.—**b.** Botrys, Βότρυς, *A town in Phoenicia*, now *the village of Batron*, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; cf. Mann. Phoen. p. 299.

Bottĭaea, ae, *f.*, Βοττιαία, *A small province in Macedonia*, Liv. 26, 25, *whose inhabitants are called* **Bottiaei,** Βοττιαῖοι, Plin. 4, 11, 18 (acc. to the same in Thrace).

* **bŏtŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [botulus] *A sausage-maker, a dealer in sausages*, Sen. Ep. 56.

bŏtŭlus, i, *m.* (orig. like φύσκη and the Ital. *budello*, derived from the Latin; Fr. *boyau*: an intestine; hence like the somewhat differently-formed derivatives, Ital. *boldone* and *boldonuccio*, Fr. *boudin*, Eng. *pudding*) *A sausage* (very rare; acc. to Gell. 17, 7, 11, a vulgar word, used by Laberius for the more elevated farcimen): "*botulus* genus farciminis," Fest. p. 29; cf. Comment. p. 351; Mart. 14, 72; Petr. 49 *fin.*; Apic. 2, 5; Arn. 2, 73.—Meton.: *The stomach filled with delicacies*: Tert. de Jejun. adv. Psych. c. 1.

bova, v. boa.

‡ **bŏvātim,** *adv. After the manner of neat cattle*: Nigid. in Non. 40, 25 (others read BOATIM).

Bŏvĭānum, i, *n.*, Βοΐανον, *The name of two towns in Samnium*: **1.** *The principal place of the Pentri*, now *Bojano*, Liv. 9, 28; 31; 10, 43 *fin.*; in Plin. 3, 12, 17, with the appel. Vetus, to distinguish it from, **2.** Bov. Undecumanorum, prob. *a place in the neighborhood of the preceding, occupied by the veterans of the eleventh legion*, Plin. l. l.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 802.—Whence **Bŏvĭānĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Bovianum*: castra, Sil. 9, 566.

* **bŏvĭcīdĭum,** ii, *n.* [bos-caedo] *A slaughtering of cattle*, Sol. 1.

bovile, v. bubile.

‡ **bŏvilla,** βουστασία, *A cattle-stall*, Vet. Gloss.

Bŏvillae (Bobellae, Tab. Peut.), arum, *f.* (Bovilla, ae, *f.*, Frontin. de Colon. p. 103) **1.** *A small but very ancient town in Latium, a colony from* Alba Longa, *about* 10 *miles from Rome, on the Appian Way*; and, until some time in the Middle Ages, the first station on it, Tac. A. 2, 41; 15, 23; Hist. 4, 2; 46; Suet. Aug. 100; Flor. 1, 11, 6; Schol. Pers. 6, 55, et al.; suburbanae, Prop. 4, 1, 33; Ov. F. 3, 667; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 629 *sq.*; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, p. 244 *sq.* At an inn in this town, Clodius, previously attacked and wounded in the Temple of Bona Dea, was murdered by Milo, Ascon. Cic. Mil. argum. (V., 2, p. 32 *sq.* ed. Orell.) Hence Cic. sportively, and prob. with an allusion to bovillus, calls the murder pugna Bovilla (solecism for Bovillana), Cic. Att. 5, 13 (others Bovillana *or* ad Bovillas).—Whence also, **a. Bŏvillānus,** a, um, *Of Bovillae*: vicinitas, Cic. Planc. 9, 23.—And, **b.** BOVILLENSES, ium, *Inhabitants of Bovillae*: Inscr. Fabrett. p. 456, *no.* 74; so Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. p. 654.—**2.** Bovillanus fundus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, is referred to *another place of the same name in the territory of the Arpini*, otherwise unknown.

bŏvillus, a, um, *adj.* A very ancient form of the class. bubulus [bos] **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to neat cattle*: grex, in an old religious formula, Liv. 22, 10: carnes, Theod. Prisc. 1, 7.—**2.** Bovillus, a, um, v. Bovillae.

bŏvīnātor, ōris, *m.* [BOVINOR] **1.** *A brawler, blusterer, reviler*: acc. to the Gloss.: "BOVINATORES θορυβοποιοί, θρύλλον ποιοῦντες ἢ ταραχήν," v. BOVINOR.—* **2.** = tergiversator, *One who seeks evasions, tergiversations* (the figure drawn perh. from the holding back of draught cattle): Lucil. in Gell. 11, 7 *fin.*

‡ **bŏvīnor,** ari, *v. dep.* [bos] *To scream, brawl, revile*: "BOVINATUR conviciatur," Fest. p. 25; cf. Comment. p. 344: "*bovinator* conviciator, inconstans. *Bovinari* conviciari, damnare, clamare," Vocab. Vet.

* **bŏvīnus,** a, um, *adj.* A parallel form to bubulus [bos] *Of* or *pertaining to neat cattle*: medulla, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta 15.

bovis, v. bos.

bovo, v. boo.

‡ **bovus** non nisi singularem numerum capit, nam pluralem nemo dixit," Charis. p. 58. (The signif. of this word, not used elsewh., is not given by Charisius.)

† **bōx,** ōcis, *m.* = βῶξ, *A sea-fish*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 53. In Fest. p. 25, bocas: "*bocas* genus piscis a boando id est vocem emittendo appellatur;" cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 9.

† **brăbēum** or **-ĭum,** i, *n.* = βραβεῖον, *A prize in the games* (late Lat.): Prud. περὶ στεφ. 5, 538; Tert. adv. Marc. 3; Vulg. 1 Corinth. 9, 24.

† **brăbeuta,** ae, *m.* = βραβευτής, *One who presided at the public games, an overseer, umpire, one who assigned the prizes*: "designatores, quos Graeci βραβευτὰς appellant, artem ludicram non facere," Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 1; * Suet. Ner. 53.

brabyla, ae, *f.* *A plant*, otherw. unknown, Plin. 27, 8, 32.

†† **brācae** (in MSS. also braccae), arum (once in *sing.* **braca,** ae, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 33, and as access. form braces, Edict. Diocl. p. 20). *f.* *Trowsers, breeches*; orig. worn only by the Persians, Indians, Gauls, Germans, *etc.* ("barbara tegmina crurum," Virg. A. 11, 777); in the time of the emperors also among the Romans, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 49; poet in Suet. Caes. 80, et al.: virgatae, Prop. 4, 10, 43: pictae, Val. Fl. 6, 227: Sarmaticae, id. 5, 424: albae, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40 *fin.*, et al.; cf. Burm. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 518, and bracatus.

brācārĭus (bracc.), ii, *m.* [braca] *A maker of trowsers* or *breeches* (late Lat.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

brācātus (bracc.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] **1.** *Wearing trowsers* or *breeches*, **a.** A gen. epithet for *Foreign, barbarian, effeminate*: sic existimatis eos hic sagatos bracatosque versari, Cic. Font. 11: nationes, id. Fam. 9, 15: miles, Prop. 3, 4, 17: turba Getarum, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 47 Jahn: Medi, Pers. 3, 53.—**b.** As a geog. designation of *the land and the people beyond the Alps* = transalpinus, in distinction from togatus (q. v.), afterward called Gallia Narbonensis, Mel. 2, 5, 1; Plin. 3, 4, 5, et al. Hence sarcastically: O bracatae cognationis dedecus (kindred with the people of Gallia Bracata, through his maternal grandfather, Calventius), Cic. Pis. 23: bracatorum pueri, *boys from* Gallia Narbonensis, Juv. 8, 234.—**2.** In an entirely generalized signif.: *Wearing broad garments*: Satarchae totum bracati corpus, Mel. 2, 1, 10.

†† **brace,** es, *f.* *A Gallic name of a particularly white kind of corn*; acc. to Hard. *blé blanc de Dauphiné*, pure Latin, sandala, Plin. 18, 7, 11 (others read brance).

* **bracĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [braca] *Pertaining to breeches*: mala, Auct. Priap. 74 (others read braccica).

brāchĭālis, e, *adj.* [brachium] *Of* or *belonging to the arm*: nervus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 99: crassitudo, *the thickness of an arm*, Plin. 17, 17, 27; 20, 23, 96: torques, Vop. Aur. 7.—Hence also subst. brachiale, is, *n.* (*sc.* ornamentum), Plin. 28, 7, 23, and brachialis, is, *m.* (*sc.* torques), Treb. Claud. 14 (class. armillae): *an armlet, bracelet*; cf. Prisc. p. 1220 P.

brāchĭātus, a, um, *adj.* *With boughs* or *branches like arms* [brachium, *no.* 4, a] (very rare): vineae, Col. 5, 5, 9; id. ib. 12; so id. ib. 13: arbores, Plin. 16, 30, 53.

‡ **brāchīle,** v. redimiculum.

* **brāchĭŏlāris,** e, *adj.* [brachiolum, *no.* 2] *Pertaining to a muscle of a horse*: musculi, Veg. 1, 25, 5.

brāchĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [brachium] **1.** *A small, delicate arm*: puellulae, * Catull. 61, 181.—**2.** *A muscle in a horse's leg*: Veg. 1, 25, 4 and 5; cf. id. 6, 1, 1; 6, 2, 2; 5, 27, 7; 5, 70, 2.

‡ **brāchĭŏnārĭum,** ii, *n.*, ψέλλιον ἀνδρός, *A bracelet*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. [βραχίων].

† **brāchĭum,** ii, *n.* = ὁ βρᾰχΐων, *An arm*: and particularly,

1. *The lower arm, fore-arm, from the hand to the elbow* (while lacertus is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shou der): Lucr. 4, 830; id. 6, 397: brachia et lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 501; so Tac. G. 17; cf. Cels. 8, 1; 8, 10, *no.* 3.—Far oftener,

2. In gen., *The whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers*: Pac. in Non. 87, 26, and Var. L. L. 5, 1, 5; Var. in Gell. 16, 16 *fin.*; Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 253: multi ut diu jactato brachio praeoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; Suet. Dom. 17: brachium (*sc.* dextrum) cohibere togâ, Cic. Coel. 5 (cf. Sen. Controv. 5, 6: brachium extra togam exserere): eodem ictu brachia ferro exsolvunt (*i. e.* venas incidunt, as, soon after, crurum et poplitum venas abrumpit), Tac. A. 15, 63: collo dare brachia circum, *to throw the arms around the neck*, Virg. A. 6, 700; cf. circumdare collo, Ov. M. 9, 459: implicare collo, id. ib. 1, 762; injicere collo, id. ib. 3, 389: dare cervici, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 2, et al.—**b.** To the movements of the arms, acc. to the rules of art in speaking, are referred the following phrases: brachii projectione in contentionibus, contractione in remissis, Cic. Or. 18, 59; so Quint. 11, 3, 84: demissa brachia, id. ib. 2, 13, 9: a latere modice remota, id. ib. 11, 3, 159: ut brachio exserto introspiciatur latus, id. ib. 11, 3, 118: aliqui transversum brachium proferunt et cubito pronunciant, id. ib. 93: brachium in latus jactant, id. ib. 4, 2, 39: si contendemus per continuationem, brachio celeri, mobili vultu utemur, Cic. Her. 3, 15, 27.—And, **c.** To their movements in accordance with the notes of music in dancing: brachia in numerum jactare, Lucr. 4, 771; imitated by Ovid: numerosa brachia jactat (ducit, Jahn), Ov. Am. 2, 4, 29, and id. Rem. Am. 754; Lucr. 4, 792; imitated by Ovid: Ov. A. A. 1, 595; Prop. 2, 22, 6; imitated by Statius: Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 66.—**d.** Trop.: (*a*) levi *or* molli brachio agere aliquid, *to pursue something superficially, lightly, negligently, remissly* (prob. peculiar to the lang. of conversation): Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6; so molli brachio aliquem objurgare, id. ib. 2, 1, 6—(β) Dirigere brachia contra torrentem, proverb.: *to swim against the current*, Juv. 4, 89.

3. Meton.: For *The limbs of animals, analogous to the arms of men.* So of *the claws of craw-fish*, etc., Ov. M. 4, 624; 10, 127; 15, 369; Plin. 9, 31, 51; hence also of *the sign Cancer*, Ov. M. 2, 83; cf. also of *Scorpio*, Virg. G. 1, 34; Ov. M. 2, 82; 195. So of *the claws of the nautilus*, Plin. 9, 29, 47, and *other sea-fish*, id. 11, 48, 108.—**b.** For armus *or* femur (as inversely armus = brachium, v. armus), *The shoulder, the shoulder-blade of the elephant*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 26 *sq.* Lind.

4. For *Objects of a form similar to arms.* So, **a.** *The branches of trees* (cf Ov. M. 1, 550: in ramos brachia crescunt; v. also manus and coma): vitem sub brachia ungito, Cato R. R. 95 *fin.*; so also of the vine, Virg. G. 2, 368; Col. 4, 24, 2; 7, 8 *sq.*; 5, 5, 9 *sq.*; Pall. Febr. 9, 6; Maj. 2, 1: quatiens brachia Quercus, Catull. 64, 105: (aesculus) Tam fortes late ramos et brachia tendens, *etc.*, Virg. G. 2, 296; so Ov. M. 14, 630; Val. Fl. 8, 114.—**b.** *An arm of the sea*: nec brachia longo Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite, Ov. M. 1, 13.—And so, **c.** Of *The side branches of a mountain*: Taurus ubi brachia emittit, Plin. 5, 27, 27.—**d.** Poet. = antenna, *The sail-yards*: jubet intendi brachia velis, Virg. A. 5, 829; cf. Statius: Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 244.—**e.** In milit. lang., *A* (*natural* or *artificial*) *out-work, an arm for connecting two points in fortifications* or *preparations for besieging*; Gr σκέλη (more usu. called lingua, *q. v.*): alia parte consul muro Ardeae brachium injunxerat, Liv. 4. 9 *fin.*; id. 38, 5; so id. 22, 52 Drak.; 44, 35; Hirt. Bell. Alex. 30; Afr. 38; 49; 51; 56; Hisp. 5; 6; 13: Curt. 6, 4, 16; Luc. 3, 387; 4, 266.—So of *the side-works, moles, dikes, in the fortification of a harbor*: Liv. 31, 26; cf. Just 5, 8, 5 Gron.; Plin. 6, 31, 15; Suet. Claud 20; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 126.—**f.** *The arm of a catapult* or *ballista*, Vitr. 1, 1; 10, 15 *sq.*

Brachmānae, arum, and **Brach-**

mānes, ium, *m.*, Βραχμᾶνες, *The priests and learned caste of the Hindoos, the present Brahmins,* App. Flor. *no.* 15; Amm. 23, 6; 28, 1; Tert. Apol. 42; cf. Curt. 8, 9 (in Plin. 6, 17, 21, mentioned as separate tribes or nations: multarum gentium cognomen Brachmanae).

† **brăchy̆cătălēctum** (brăchy̆cătălēctĭcum, Serv. Centim. p. 1817 P.), i, *n.* (*sc.* metrum) = βραχυκατάληκτον or βραχυκαταληκτικόν, in metre: *A verse that is too short by a foot,* Diomed. p. 501 P.

† **brăchy̆syllăbus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* pes) = βραχυσύλλαβος (a short syllable), in metre: another name of the tribrachys ⏑⏑⏑, Diomed. p. 475 P.

bracicus or **braccicus,** v. braceus.

‡ **bracile,** v. redimiculum.

bractĕa, ae, *f.* [perh. kindred with βράχω, to rattle, crackle] *A thin plate of metal, gold-leaf* (thicker plates of metal are designated by laminae; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 18, 2: "*bractea* dicitur tenuissima lamina"): auri, *Lucr. 4, 729: leni crepitabat bractea vento, Virg. A. 6, 209; so Ov. A. A. 3, 232; Mart. 8, 33, 6.—**b.** Poet.: viva, *the golden fleece of Spanish sheep:* Mart. 9, 62, 4.—**c.** Meton. for *Thin layers of wood, veneers:* ligni, Plin. 16, 43, 84.

2. Trop.: *Glitter, splendor:* eloquentiae, Sol. praef. 2.

* **bractĕālis,** e, *adj.* [bractea] *Of metallic plates:* fulgor, *golden,* Prud. περὶ στεφ. 1024.

* **bractĕāmentum,** i, *n.* [bractea, no. 2] *Glitter, splendor:* Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 140.

bractĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [bractea] *A worker in gold-leaf, a gold-beater,* Firmic. Mathes. 4, 15; Inscr. Grut. 1074, 12.—In *fem.* BRACTEARIA, ae, Inscr. Don. cl. 8, *no.* 19.

bractĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A gold-beater,* Firmic. Mathes. 8, 16; Inscr. Don. cl. 9, *no.* 1.

bractĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Furnished or covered with gold-plate, gilt* (post-Aug. for the class. aureus): sellae, Sid. Ep. 8, 8: lacunar, id. ib. 2, 10. Hence, **b.** In gen., *Glistening like gold:* leo, *i. e. with a yellow mane,* Sen. Ep. 41: comae, Marc. Cap. 1, p. 20.—**2.** Trop. (cf. aureus, *no.* 4): *Beautiful, excellent, golden:* O mentis aureae dictum bracteatum! Aus. Grat. act. ad Gratian. 8.—**b.** *Shining only externally, gilded, delusive:* felicitas, Sen. Ep. 115.

bractĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A thin leaf of gold:* *Juv. 13, 152; so Arnob. 6, p. 205; Prud. Psych. 355.

brance, v. brace.

† **branchĭae,** arum (*sing.* **branchia,** ae, Aus. Mos. 266; Vulgat. Tob. 6, 4), *f.* = τὰ βράγχια, *The gills of fish,* Plin. 9, 7, 6; 9, 18, 33.

Branchĭdae, arum, *m.*, Βραγχίδαι, *The posterity of Branchus, a son of Apollo* (cf. Var. in Schol. Stat. Th. 3, 479, and 8, 198), *hereditary priests of the temple and oracle* (penetralia Branchi, Stat. Th. 8, 198) *of Apollo, at Miletus,* Mel. 1, 17, 1; Plin. 5, 29, 31; Curt. 7, 5, 16.

† **branchos,** i, *m.* = βράγχος, *Hoarseness,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 7; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 13.

Branchus, v. Branchidae.

† **brasmătĭae** (access. form brastae, App. de Mundo, p. 65, 25), arum, *f.*, — οἱ βρασματίαι (*sc.* ἄνεμοι) or βράσται, *A shaking of the earth, a kind of earthquake:* brasmatiae sunt (terrarum motus), qui terram molestius suscitantes sursum propellunt immanissimas moles, ut in Asia Delos emersit, *etc.*, Amm. Marcell. 17, 7 Wagn.

brassĭca, ae, *f.* *Cabbage;* of several varieties (very much prized by the ancients, and, esp. in medicine, employed very freq.), Cato R. R. 156 *sq.*; Col. 10, 127 *sq.* Schneid.; 11, 3, 23; Plin. 19, 8, 41; 20, 9, 33; Pall. Febr. 24, 7; Jun. 4; Sept. 13, 1; Aug. 5, 3; Veg. 3, 15, 12; Plin. Valer. 4, 29; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; Prop. 4, 2, 44, et al. (in Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120, perh. a gloss; v. Orell. *N. cr.*).

brastae, v. brasmatiae.

† **brathy,** ys, *n.* = βράθυ, *The savin-tree* (pure Lat. herba Sabina), Plin. 24, 11, 61; App. Herb. 85; Scrib. Comp. 154.

* **bratus,** i, *f.* *A tree similar to the cypress,* Plin. 12. 17, 39.

Bratuspantĭum, ii, *n.* *A town in* Gallia Belgica, *in the province of the* Bellovaci, afterward called Caesaromagus, Itin. Anton., now *Breteuil,* or in its vicinity, Caes. B. G. 2, 13; cf. Mann. Gall. 195.

Brauron, ōnis, *m.* (accesssory form **Brauronia,** ae, *f.*, Mel. 2, 3, 6), Βραυρών, *A village in Attica, not far from Marathon,* Plin. 4, 7, 11 *fin.*

†† **brechma** [an Indian word], *A defect of pepper* = abortus, Plin. 12, 7, 14.

‡ **Brenda,** v. Brundisium.

Brenni, v. Breuni.

Brennus, i, *m.*, Βρέννος, *A leader of the Gauls, and conquerer at the Allia,* Liv. 5, 38; Serv. Virg. A. 6, 826. Whence **Brennĭcus,** a, um: signa, Sid. Carm. 7, 561.

Brentēsĭa, ae, *m.* *The River Brenta, in Upper Italy,* Messal. Aug. Progen. 10.

† **brĕphŏtrŏphēum** or **-īum,** *n.* = βρεφοτροφεῖον, *A foundling hospital,* Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19.

† **brĕphŏtrŏphus,** i, *m.* = βρεφοτρόφος, *One who brings up foundlings* (cf. the preced.), Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42, § 9.

Breuci, ōrum, *m.*, Βρεῦκοι, *A people in Pannonia, on the Save,* Plin. 3, 25, 28; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 567.

Breuni (erroneously Brenni), ōrum, *m.* *A people in Rhaetia, in the Upper Valley of the Inn, and bordering upon the* Genauni, *in the Lower Valley of the Inn,* Hor. Od. 4, 14, 11; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 136; Flor. 4, 12, 4; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 517 *sq.*

brĕvĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [brevio] *Abridged:* rationes, Scaev. Dig. 33, 8, 26. More freq. subst. brĕvĭārĭum, ii, *n.*, *A summary, abridgment, abstract, epitome* (post-Aug.): "haec quae nunc vulgo *breviarium* dicitur, olim, cum Latine loqueremur, *summarium* vocabatur," Sen. Ep. 39: totius culturae, Plin. 18, 26, 62: rationum, Suet. Galb. 12: imperii, *public inventory, statistical view,* id. Aug. 101 (cf. id. ib. 28: rationarium imperii; and Calig. 16: rationes imperii): rerum omnium Romanarum, id. Gr. 10: officiorum omnium breviaria, *official narratives, reports,* id. Vesp. 21.

* **brĕvĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A shortening:* dierum, Aug. Ep. ad Hesych. 18.

brĕvĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] * **1.** *An abbreviator, epitomizer:* Oros. Hist. 1, 8.—* **2.** *The author of a* breviarium (*q. v.*), Novell. 105, 2, 4.

brĕvĭcŭlus, a, um. *adj. dim.* [brevis] *Somewhat short* or *small* (rare): homo, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54. So pinnae, Front. de Eloq.: grabatulus, App. Met. 1, p. 107, 18: tempus, id. ib. 6, p. 183, 35.—Subst. breviculus, i, *m.* (*sc.* liber) *A short writing, a summary,* Cod. Just. l. 7, tit. 44, and Cod. Theod. l. 4, tit. 17 dub.

* **brĕvĭlŏquens,** entis, *adj.* [brevis-loquor] *Speaking briefly, short, brief:* Cic. Att. 7, 20; cf. the follg.

* **brĕvĭlŏquentĭa,** ae, *f.* [brevis-loquentia] *Brevity of speech:* Cic. in Gell. 12, 2, 7.

‡ **brĕvĭlŏquus** (or **-quis**), βραχυλόγος, *Short in speech, speaking briefly,* Gloss. Labbaci.

brĕvĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [brevis] *To shorten, abbreviate, abridge, contract,* "βραχύνω brevio," Gloss. Vet. (post-Aug.; cf. Burm. Anth. Lat. 1, p. 76; most freq. in Quint.): Manil. 3, 461: breviare quaedam, Quint. 1, 9, 2; so id. ib. 5, 13, 41 Spald. *N. cr.*: prolixa (in scribendo), Lact. Epit. 8, 6; Sev. Sulp. Hist. sacr. 1, 1: breviatae horae, Paul. Nol. Carm. Nat. S. Fel. 24, 9, 13: humerorum raro decens allevatio atque contractio est. Breviatur enim cervix, Quint. 11, 3, 83: non breviatis augustatisque gradibus ascenditur, Sidon. Ep. 2, 2.—* **b.** Syllabam, *To pronounce short:* Quint. 12, 10, 57.

brĕvis, e, *adj.* (*abl.* breve, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 30 Lind. *N. cr.*) [βραχύς, Fest. p. 26] *Short, little, of small extent,* in space and time; opp. to *longus* (and in space in good class. prose, diff. from *parvus,* which designates that which fills a small space in length, breadth, and thickness, while *brevis* is used only of length in its different directions in breadth, height, or depth, and, indeed, even of a circle, as merely a line, and without reference to the space inclosed, v. below. Only poets and post-Aug. prose writers sometimes use brevis = parvus).

1. In space: **a.** In distance, extent: *Little, small, short, narrow;* opp. to *latus:* brevior via, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; Virg. E. 9, 23; Ov. M. 5, 253; Juv. 14, 223: iter brevissimus, Virg. A. 3, 507: cursu brevissimus Almo, Ov. M. 14, 329: quid mihi, quod lato non separor aequore, prodest? Num minus haec nobis tam brevis obstat aqua? *this so narrow a stream,* id. Her. 18, 174; cf. also brevis unda, opp. to the latum mare, id. ib. 19, 141 and 142: non Asiam brevioris aquae disterminat usquam fluctus ab Europa, Luc. 9, 957 ("*strictioris,*" Schol.); cf. id. ib. 317: brevissima terra, Plin. Ep. 10, 69, 2: in Euboïco scopulus brevis emicat alte gurgite, *a small, narrow rock,* Ov. M. 9, 226: scis in breve te cogi (*sc.* libellum), *that you are closely rolled together,* Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 8: quo brevius valent, *the nearer, the more powerful are they in conflict,* Tac. A. 6, 35.—Trop. of the journey of life: quid est, quod in hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculo et tam brevi tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus? Cic. Arch. 11, 28: tum brevior dirae mortis aperta via est, Tib. 1, 10. 4. And poet. of the thread of life: fila vitae breviora, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 46.—**b.** In height: *Short, small, low;* opp. to *altus.* So of the human figure: Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 245: ut statura breves in digitos eriguntur, Quint. 2, 3, 8: brevis corpore, Suet. Galb. 3; id. Vit. Hor. So of a maiden changed to a boy: Ov. M. 9, 789. —And of other things: ut pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, Liv. 21, 35 *fin.*: brevior ilex, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1641.—**c.** In depth: *Small, little, shallow;* opp. to *profundus:* puteus, Juv. 3, 226: vadia, Virg. A. 5, 221; Sen. Agam. 570. Hence also subst. brevia, ium, *n.*, as in Gr. τὰ βραχέα: *shallow places, shallows, shoals:* tris Eurus ab alto in brevia et syrtis urget, Virg. A. 1, 111 ("*brevia* vadosa dicit, per quae vadi pedibus potest," Serv.); Luc. 9, 338: neque discerni poterant incerta ab solidis, brevia a profundis, Tac. A. 1, 70: brevia litorum, id. ib. 6, 33 *fin.* Perhaps also in sing.: breve; id. ib. 14, 29 (where, however, MSS. and edd. give breve litus).—**d.** Of the line of a circle: ubi circulus (*i. e.* arcticus) axem ultimus extremum spatioque brevissimus ambit, *makes the shortest path,* Ov. M. 2, 517; cf. of similar orbits of stars: absides breviores, Plin. 2, 15, 13 *fin.* Of the circular course of a horse on the track: discit gyro breviore flecti, Sen. Hippol. 314.

2. In time (this is the common signif. of the word through all periods): *Short, brief, small, little:* brevior dies, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 51: brevis hora, Lucr. 4, 179; so Ov. M. 4, 696: *Pa.* Brevin' an longinquo sermone? *Mi.* Tribus verbis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 30: occasio, Ter. Eun. 3. 5, 57; Phaedr. 5, 8, 5: brevis hic est fructus homulleis, *short is this enjoyment for little men,* Lucr. 3, 927; cf. in the 6. inscription of the Scipios: MORS. PERFECIT. TVA. VT. TIBE. ESSENT. OMNIA. BREVIA. HONOS. FAMA. VIRTVSQVE. GLORIA. ATQVE. INGENIVM., in Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 299: omnia brevia tolerabilia esse debent, Cic. Lael. 27, 104; cf. id. Fin. 1, 12, 40; 2, 29, 94; Sen. de Ira 3 *fin.*: vita, Sall. C. 1, 3; so Hor.: vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 15; cf. id. ib. 1, 11, 6; Liv. 21, 15: brevissimum tempus, id. 5, 6, 4: detrimentum, Quint. 11, 1, 10: arbitrium mortis, Tac. A. 15, 60: breves populi Romani amores, id. ib. 2, 41: brevius visum, suburbana crimina incipi, id. ib. 13, 43: tempus, Suet. Ner. 20, et al.: nobis quom semel occidit brevis lux, nox est perpetua una dormienda, Catull. 5, 5. So aevum, Hor Od. 2, 16, 17: Sat. 2, 6, 97; Ep. 2, 1, 144; Plin. Pan. 78, 2: anni, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 22: ver, Ov. M. 1, 118; 10, 85: flores rosae, *quickly withering, short-lived,* Hor. Od. 2, 3. 13: lilium, id. ib. 1, 36, 16: coena, *frugal,* id Ep. 1, 14, 35: mensa, id. A. P. 198: dominus, *living but a short time,* id. Od. 2, 14.

24: ira furor brevis est, id. Ep. 1, 2, 62: nec gratius quicquam decore nec brevius, *that nothing is more acceptable, but nothing more perishable, fading, than beauty*, Suet. Domit. 18 Bremi, et saep.—**b.** In brevi spatio, brevi spatio, in brevi tempore, brevi tempore, and absol. brevi *or* in brevi, expressions corresponding with, *In a short time, shortly* (before or after) (of which brevi tempore and brevi are class.; the latter, as in Gr. ἐν βραχεῖ, to be considered as neuter, without supplying tempore): inque brevi spatio mutantur secla animantum, Lucr. 2, 77; so Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2; Suet. Claud. 12; Ner. 30; cf. Suet. Aug. 22: in multo breviore temporis spatio: multa brevi spatio simulacra geruntur, Lucr. 4, 160; so Sall. J. 87: respublica per vos brevi tempore jus suum recuperabit, Cic. Fam. 12, 2 *fin.*; so Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 11; Suet. Caes. 3: sic ille affectus, brevi postea est mortuus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54 *fin.* (Zumpt, acc. to MSS.: perbrevi): (Britanni) tantum usu quotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi (*in a short time*, i. e. *with great rapidity*) moderari ac flectere consuerint, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.* Herz. and Held.: fama tanti facinoris per omnem Africam brevi divolgatur, Sall. J. 13; Nep. Them. 4, 4: mirantur tam brevi rem Romanam crevisse, Liv. 1, 9, 4: brevi omnia subegit, Suet. Caes. 34; so id. Aug. 17; 65; Vesp. 5; Gramm. 3; Gell. 1, 15, 18: scire in brevi, Afran. in Charis. p. 186 P.; so Flor. 1, 1, 15.—* **c.** Brevi, *A short time, a little:* cunctatusque brevi, contortam viribus hastam in Persea misit, Ov. M. 5, 32; cf. in the same sense, * breve, Catull. 61, 187.—* **d.** Ad breve, *For a short time:* Suet. Tib. 68.

3. Transf. to things done or taking place in a short time. So most freq., **a.** Of discourse: *Brief, short, concise* (in Cic. and Quint. naturally most freq.): narratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 20; id. de Or. 3, 50 *fin.*: laudatio; comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum erat apud illum contractus et brevis, id. Brut. 44; cf. id. de Or. 2, 80, 326: nunc venio ad illa tua brevia: et primum illud, quo nihil potest esse brevius: bonum omne laudabile. *etc.*, id. Fin. 4, 18. et saep.: urbanitas est virtus quaedam in breve dictum coacta, Dom. Mars. in Quint. 6, 3, 104: Homerus *brevem eloquentiam* Menelao dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 64 (*brevis*=οὐ πολύμυθος, Hom. Il. 3, 214): breviores commentarii, Quint. 3, 8, 58: annotatio, id. ib. 10, 7, 31: brevia illa atque concisa, id. ib. 10, 7, 10. So sententiae, id. ib. 10, 1, 60: causae, id. ib. 6, 1, 8: docendi compendia, id. ib. 1, 1, 24: comprehensiones, id. ib. 12, 2, 19: quod ut brevissimo pateat exemplo, id. ib. 3, 6, 10, et saep.—Meton. of an orator: *Brief:* multos imitatio brevitatis decipit, ut quum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint, Cic. Inv. 1, 20: brevior in scribendo, id. Att. 5, 6, 2: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: in eloquendo brevis, Quint. 10, 1, 63: densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides, id. ib. 73.—Hence brevi, *adv.*: *Briefly, in few words* (freq. and class.): "*brevi* pro *breviter* M. Tullius de Orat. ad Quintum fratrem (1, 8 *fin.*): ac ne plura quidem quae sunt innumerabilia consecter, comprehendam brevi," Charis. p. 176 P.: id percurram brevi, Cic. Caec. 32, 94: aliquid explicare, id. Planc. 40 Wund.: circumscribere et definire, id. Sest. 45, 97; so ib. 5, 12 Orell. *N. cr.*; id. Fin. 1, 17: complecti, id. de Or. 1, 42, 190: exponere, id. ib. 1, 46 *fin.*: reprehendere, id. Inv. 1, 9: reddere, id. Leg. 2, 14: respondere, id. Fam. 3, 8, 1: perscribere, id. ib. 4, 5; so id. Her. 4, 26, 35; 35, 47, et al. So once in epistolary style, breve facere, corresponding with our phrase: *to be short* or *brief, I will be short:* quid scribam? breve faciam, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 6.—Once in breve cogere (diff. from above, *no.* 1, a), *To comprise in few words, bring into a small compass:* in breve coactae causae, Liv. 39, 47, 2.—And in late Lat. subst. brevis, is, *m.* (*sc.* liber) (acc. to another reading, also breve, is, *n.*) *A short catalogue, summary* = breviarium: brevis nominum, Vop. Aur. 36; so id. Bonos. 15; Lampr. Alex. Sever. 21; Hier. Ep. 5, *no.* 2, et al.—**b.** Of a *short* syllable (usu. abs. without syllaba): syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor. A. P. 251: dactylus, qui est e longa et duabus brevibus, Cic. Or. 64, 217 *sq.*: in fine pro longa accipi brevem, Quint. 9, 4, 93; id. ib. 86: plurimum habent celeritatis breves, id. ib. 91: *a* brevis, *gre* brevis, faciet tamen longam priorem, id. ib. 86, et saep.—Hence also once of a syllable long by position, but pronounced short: *indoctus* dicimus brevi prima litera, *insanus* producta: *inhumanus* brevi, *infelix* longa, Cic. Or. 48 Meyer *N. cr.*; cf. Gell. 2, 17, and Schütz Lex. Cic. s. v. brevis.

4. For parvus, exiguus, *Little, small:* exigua pars brevisque, Lucr. 5, 591: Canidia brevibus implicata viperis, Hor. Epod. 5, 15: Alecto brevibus torquata colubris, Ov. H. 2, 119: brevi latere ac pede longo est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93; cf. just before: breve quod caput, ardua cervix, v. 89, and brevis alvus, Virg. G. 3, 80 (on the other hand, Nemesian. 244: parvae alvi): mus, Ov. F. 2, 574: forma (*sc.* pueri in stellionem mutati), id. Met. 5, 457. So lapathi herba, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29 ("*brevis* parva, non excrescens in altum," Schol. Cruqu.): folia breviora, id. Ep. 1, 19, 26 ("minor corona," Schol. Cruqu.): census, id. Od. 2, 15, 13: coena, id. Ep. 1, 14, 35: impensa, Ov. H. 7, 188 Ruhnk.: sigillum, Ov. M. 6, 86: insulae, Pall. 1, 28, 1; cf. Juv. 1, 73: vasculum, Pall. Apr. 8, 4: offulae, id. 1, 29, 4.—With *nom. abstr.*: breve in exiguo marmore nomen ero, Prop. 2, 1, 72; Sen. Oed. 935. So pondus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 37, et al.

brĕvĭter, *adv.* **1.** Of space (acc. to *no.* 1) (extremely rare): seu libeat curvo brevius compellere gyro, *shorter*, i. e. *in a smaller circle*, Tib. 4, 1, 94: parvo brevius quam totus, *a little less than the whole*, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168.—But far more freq. in prose and poetry: **2.** (Acc. to *no.* 2, b and c) Of shortness in expression, or in the length of a syllable: **a.** In expression: *Briefly, in brief, with few words, concisely, summarily*: sed breviter paucis praestat comprendere multa, Lucr. 6, 1082: multa breviter et commode dicta (*sc.* ἀποφθέγματα; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104) memoriae mandabam, Cic. Lael. 1; so id. de Or. 2, 83 *fin.*: summatim breviterque describere, id. Or. 15 *fin.*: breviter tangere, id. Off. 3, 2, 8 Beier *N. cr.*: breviter et modice disserere, Sall. J. 111, et saep.; cf. also Virg. A. 2, 11; 4, 632; 6, 321; Ov. M. 2, 783: omnia soli Forsan Pacuvio breviter dabit (*i. e.* paucis testamenti verbis, quibus heres ex asse scribetur), Juv. 12, 125 Web. (cf. id. 1, 68: beatum exiguis tabulis).—*Comp.* Cic. Fin. 4, 10 *fin.*; Quint. 8, pr. 1; 8, 6, 61; 9, 2, 16; 10, 1, 49; 11, 1, 5, et al.—*Sup.* Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 3; Div. 1, 32, 70; Quint. 1, 10, 1; 4, 2, 113, et al.—**b.** In respect to the length of syllables: Cic. Or. 48.

brĕvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [brevis] *Shortness.*

1. In space (cf. brevis, *no.* 1) (very rare): brevitas angusti freti (* *the narrowness of the strait*), Gell. 10, 27, 6: hominibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est, *smallness of stature*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30 *fin.*: chamaeplatani coactae brevitatis, Plin. 12, 2, 6.

2. More freq. in time: *Shortness, brevity:* ita diei brevitas conviviis, longitudo noctis stupris conterebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26: temporis, id. Att. 1, 10. So horae, Sil. 3, 141.—But most freq., **b.** Of discourse: *Brevity, conciseness:* si brevitas appellanda est, quum verbum nullum redundat, brevis est L. Crassi oratio; sin tum est brevitas, quum tantum verborum est, quantum necesse est, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 326 *sq.*; id. Brut. 13, 50; id. ib. 17, 66; Inv. 1, 20; Verr. 2, 1, 40, et saep.: nos brevitatem in hoc ponimus, non ut minus, sed ne plus dicatur quam oporteat, Quint. 4, 2, 43: illa Sallustiana brevitas, id. ib. 4, 2, 45; 10, 1, 32: brevitas quoque aut copia non genere materiae sed modo constant, id. ib. 3, 8, 67; so id. ib. 10, 1, 46; 10, 5, 8; id. ib. 6, 3, 45; id. ib. 12, 10, 48: est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, * Hor. S. 1, 10, 9; so Phaedr. 2 prol. 12; 3, 10, 60, et saep.—So brevitatis causa *For the sake of brevity* or *conciseness:* Cic. Off. 2, 12 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 67; Plin. 18, 25, 57.—**c.** Of shortness of syllables: fluit numerus tum incitatius brevitate pedum, tum proceritate tardius, Cic. Or. 63: brevitas celeritas syllabarum, id. ib. 57, 191: contractio et brevitas dignitatem non habet, ib. § 193.—In plur.: omnium longitudinum et brevitatum in sonis.... judicium, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 51 *fin.*; cf. the follg. number.

3. For exiguitas, parvitas (cf. brevis, *no.* 3), *Littleness, smallness:* corporis, * Lucr. 2, 483: brevitates guttarum, Vitr. 7, 8. So crurum, Plin. 8, 34, 52: vineae, Pall. Aug. 2: doni, Claud. Epigr. 20, 11.

brĕvĭter, *adv.* *Shortly, briefly, concisely*, etc.; v. brevis. *fin.*

* **brĭa,** ae, *f.* *A wine-vessel*, "εἶδος ἀγγείου," Gloss. Philox.; Arn. 7, p. 235 (acc. to Charis. p. 63: hebria: "Hebria est vas vinarium, unde ebrius et ebria dicitur").

Brĭăreus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, Βριαρεύς, Callim. Del. 143 (old form Βριάρεως, Hom. Il. 1, 403; v. Crus. Wb. of Prop. Names), *The hundred-armed giant*, also called *Aegaeon:* centumgeminus, Virg. A. 6, 287 Serv. and Heyne: ferox, Luc. 4, 596 Schol.: immensus, Stat. Th. 2, 596; cf. also Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 304. Whence **Brĭărēĭus,** a, um, *Of* or *belonging to Briareus:* turba, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 188.

1. brĭgantes, um, *m.* *A species of small worm, nesting itself in the eyelashes*, Marc. Emp. 8.

2. Brĭgantes, um, *m.* *The most northern and powerful people in Roman Britain, subdued by Cerialis*, Tac. A. 12, 32; Hist. 3, 45; Agr. 17; cf. Mann. Brit. p. 186.—Whence Julius Briganticus, *a son of the sister of Civilis*, Tac. H. 4, 70; 2, 22; 5, 21.

Brĭgantĭum, ii, *f.*, or **Brigantia,** ae, *f.* **1.** *A town in Rhaetia*, now *Bregentz*, Itin. Anton. Whence **Brĭgantīnus,** a, um, lacus, *The Lake of Constance*, Plin. 9, 17, 29 (in Mel. 3, 2, 8: Lacus Venetus); cf. Mann. Germ. p. 519 and 520. **2.** *The town of Briançon, in France*, Amm. 15, 10, 7.

Brīmo, ûs, *f.*, Βριμώ (*the angry one*; cf. Arn. 5, p. 170), *A name of Proserpine*, Prop. 2, 2, 12. *Acc.* Brimo (cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 299), Stat. Silv. 2, 3, 38.

brīsa, ae, *f.* [kindred with the Gr. βρύτεα, τὰ] *The refuse grapes after they are pressed, grape-skins*, Col. 12, 39, 2.

Brīsēis, ĭdos, *f.*, Βρισηΐς, *Hippodamia, daughter of Brises, and slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon:* Briseis, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 3: Briseidos, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 11: Briseida (*acc.*), id. Her. 3, 137.

Brĭtannĭa, ae, *f.*, Βρεττανία, in its most extended sense, *Great Britain, consisting of* Albion (*England and Scotland*) *and* Hibernia *or* Ibernia (*Ireland*); hence also, in plur., Britanniae, Catull. 29, 20; 45, 42; in a more restricted sense, *the larger island, England and Scotland*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 4; N. D. 2, 34 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 4, 21; 5, 8; "12 *sq.*; Mel. 3, 6, 4; 6; Plin. 4, 16, 30; Tac. Agr. 10 *sq.*; 21; 24; Hist. 1, 9 *sq.*;" cf. Mann. Brit. p. 32 *sq.*, and the Comm. upon Tac. Agr. 1. 1.

2. Whence the adjj.: **a. Brĭtannus** (Brītannus, Lucr. 6, 1105), a, um; (α) *Of Britain, British:* esseda, Prop. 2, 1, 76: canes, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 301: litus, id. IV. Cons. Honor. 28: oceanus, id. Bell. Get. 202; Laus Seren. 40, et saep. And subst.: Britanni, *The Britons*, Lucr. 6, 1105; Caes. B. G. 4, 21; 5, 14; 21, et saep.; Tac. Agr. 11 *sq.*; Ann. 14, 29; Virg. E. 1, 67; Hor. Od. 1, 35, 30; 3, 4, 33; 3, 5, 3; 4, 14, 48, et saep. In sing.: Britannus catenatus, Hor. Epod. 7, 7.—[β) Britanni, *The inhabitants of Bretagne* or *Brittany, in France*, Sid. Ep. 1, 7, and 9, 9.—**b. Brĭtannĭcus,** a, um, *Britannic, British:* aestus, *the British Channel*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: mare, Mel. 3; 6, 3: oceanus, id. 1, 3, 1; 2, 6, 1: "inter Rhenum et Sequanam," Plin. 4, 19, 33 *fin.*: legiones, Tac. H. 1, 9; 60; 2, 57; 65; 3, 22, et al.: balaena, Juv. 10, 14: lingua, Tac. G. 45: herba, *water dock*, Rumex aquaticus, Plin. 25, 3, 6. And Britannicus, *a surname of the conquerors of Britain.* Thus of the son of the Emperor Claudius and Messalina, previously called Germanicus, Suet. Claud. 27; 43; Tac. A. 11, 4; 11; 26; 32; 12, 2; poisoned by Nero, Tac. A. 13, 16; Suet. Ner. 33. And of the Emperor Commodus, Lampr. Commod. 8. —**c. Brĭto** (in MSS. and inscriptions also Britto), ŏnis = Britannus, (*a*) *A Briton*, Aus. Epigr. 110.—(*β*) *An inhabitant of Bretagne, in France*, Juv. 15, 124 Web. *N. cr.*; Mart. 11, 21, 9.—**d. Brĭtannis,** ĭdis, *f., British, of Britain*: insulae, *i. e.* Albion et Hibernia, Prisc. Perieg. 577.—**e.** ‡ **Britannicianus,** a, um, *Britannic*: Inscr. Reines. cl. 1, *no.* 177.

Brito, onis, v. Britannia, *no.* 2, c.

Brĭtŏmartis, is, *f.*, Βριτόμαρτις (a Cretan word, BPITY, rich in blessing, and MAPTIΣ, maiden, Sol. 11), **1.** *A Cretan nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Carme, inventress of the hunting-net*; when pursued by Minos, she cast herself into the sea, Virg. Cir. 285 *sq.*—**2.** *An epithet of the Cretan Diana*: ignea, Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 251: Lucos Britomartis agit, id. ib. 303.

Brixellum, i, *n.* *A town in* Gallia Cisalpina, now *Bersello, on the Po, between Parma and Mantua*, Plin. 7, 49, 50; Tac. H. 2, 33; 39; 51; 54; Suet. Oth. 9.

Brixentes, um, *m.*, Βριξάνται, *A people in Rhaetia, in the present Brixen*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

Brixia, ae, *f.*, Βριξία, *A town in* Gallia Cisalpina, now *Brescia*, Liv. 5, 35; 32, 30; Plin. 3, 19, 23 *fin.*; Just. 20, 5; Catull. 67, 32 (ib. 33 and 34 suspicious; v. Sillig *N. cr.*); cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 158.—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Brixĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Brixia*: Galli, Liv. 21, 25 *fin.*: porta, Tac. H. 3, 27.—**b. Brixĭensis,** e, *Of Brixia* (post-class.): Episcopus, Aug. Ep. 222 (but id. Haeres. 41: Brixianus).

* **brŏchĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [brochus] *A projection of the teeth in animals*: dentium, Plin. 11, 37, 64.

brŏchon, i, *n.* *The gum flowing from the* bdellium, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

brŏchus, brocchus *or* broncus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. unknown] (ante-class. and rare) **1.** Of the teeth of animals: *Projecting*: dentes, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 3 Schneid.; id. ib. 2, 9, 3.—Whence transf. to animals: **2.** *With projecting teeth*: Lucil. in Non. 25, 27 *sq.*: Plaut. frgm. in Fest. s. v. VALGOS, p. 278.—**3.** *A Roman surname*: Brochus, Cic. Lig. 4, 11, and 11, 32; id. ib. 11, 33.

‡ **brōmătĭci,** orum, *m.* *Those who loathe food*, Isid. Orig. 5, 35, 6 [“*βρῶμα*, edacitas,” id. ib.].

Brŏme (Bromie, Hyg. Fab. 182), es, *f.* *A nymph who, with her sister, brought up Bacchus*, Serv. Virg. E. 6, 15.

Brŏmĭus, ii (*voc.* Bromie, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 62), *m.*, Βρόμιος (the noisy one), *A surname of Bacchus* (on account of the tumultuous celebration of his festivals): Enn. in Charis. p. 214 P.; Ov. M. 4, 11; Petr. Sat. 41, 6; Luc. 5, 73; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 132; IV. Cons. Hon. 132.—Whence, **2.** *Adj.* **Brŏmĭus,** a, um, *Of Bacchus*: auctumnitas, Var. in Non. 71, 18; so remi, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 365.

† **brŏmos,** i, *m.* = *βρόμος*, *Oats*, Plin. 18, 10, 20, *no.* 4; 22, 25, 79.

† **brōmōsus,** a, um, *adj.* = *βρωμώδης*, *Stinking, fetid*: caro, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37: qualitas, id. Tard. 3, 2.

Brŏmus, i, *m.*, Βρόμος (* *One of the Centaurs*), *slain by Caeneus, in the contest with the Centaurs*, Ov. M. 12, 459.

bronchus, v. brochus.

† **Bronte,** es, *f.* = Βροντή, **1.** *Thunder* (personified): Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 7.—**b.** As *nom. propr.*, *A name of one of the horses of the sun*, Hyg. Fab. 183.—**2.** *A precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 55; and so (not brontia) is also the reading, Isid. Orig. 16, 15, 24, for the corrupt bronia of MSS.

Brontes, ae, *m.*, Βρόντης, *A Cyclops, who labored in the work-shop of Vulcan*, Virg. A. 8, 424; Ov. F. 4, 288; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 193.

brontia, v. bronte, *no.* 2.

‡† **Bronton,** ontis, *adj.* = *βροντῶν* (the thunderer), *An epithet of Jupiter*: Inscr. Grut. 34, 5; ib. 17, 12.

Brŏtĕas, ae, *m.*, Βροτέας, **1.** *One of the Lapithae, slain by the Centaur Gryneus at the marriage festival of Perseus*, Ov. M. 12, 262.—**2.** *Twin-brother of Ammon, and with him slain by Phineus*, ib. 5, 107.

† **brūchus,** i, *m.* = *βροῦχος* or *βροῦκος*, *A kind of locust without wings*, Prud. Hamart. 229.

Bructĕri, ōrum, *m.*, Βρούκτεροι, *A German people, occupying the country between the Rhine, the Lippe, Ems, and Weser*, Tac. G. 33 Rup.; Ann. 1, 51; 60; 13, 56; Hist. 4, 21; 77; 5, 18; cf. Mann. Germ. p 160 *sq.*—In sing.: Bructĕrus, i, *m.*: Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 451. And adj.: natio, Tac. H. 4, 61.

Bruges, v. Phryges.

brūma, ae, *f.* [contr. from brevima, breuma = brevissima: “dicta *Bruma* quod *brevissimus* tunc dies est,” Var. L. L. 6, 2, 53; cf. Isid. Orig. 5, 35, 6; Gesn. Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 106; Ruhnk. Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 28].

1. *The shortest day in the year, the winter solstice*: * Lucr. 5, 745; Var. L. L. 6, 2, 53, p. 191 Speng.: solis accessus discessusque solstitiis brumisque cognosci, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 28: circa brumam serendum non esse, Plin. 18, 24, 56, et al.—Hence

2. In a gen. sense, *The winter time, winter* (mostly poet.): Cic. Div. 2, 14: novissimus dies brumae, Plin. 16, 39, 74: ver proterit aestas, interitura, simul pomifer auctumnus fruges effuderit, et mox bruma recurrit iners, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 12; Phaedr. 4, 23, 19: serite hordea campis usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem, *even to the last rain of rough winter*, Virg. G. 1, 211; cf. id. ib. 3, 321. So horrida cano gelu, id. ib. 3, 443: frigida, id. Aen. 2, 472: hiberna, Tib. 1, 4, 5; Prop. 1, 8, 9: tepidae, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 18: nives illinet agris, id. Ep. 1, 7, 10: per brumam, id. ib. 1, 11, 19, et al.—Finally

3. In the most gen. sense (*pars pro toto*), poet.: *The year*: Manil. 3, 603; so Mart. 10, 104, 9.

brūmālis, e, *adj.* [bruma] **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to the winter solstice*, or *shortest day*: dies, Cic. Div. 2, 14; Fat. 3: polus, Var. L. L. 9, 18, 132: signum, *Capricorn*, Cic. de Or. 3, 45: flexus, *the tropic of Capricorn*, Lucr. 5, 615; 639: orbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14 *fin.*: circulus, Plin. 2, 70, 70: oriens, Col. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 2, 47, 46: occasus, Plin. l. l.: meridies, Col. 9, 5, 1: revocatio, Cic. Univ. 9: hora, *the shortest* (since it was the twelfth part of the shortest day), Censor. 16.—**2.** (acc. to bruma, *no.* 2) *Wintery, of winter*: tempus, Cic. Arat. 61: Ov. Am. 3, 6, 95: brumales hiemis menses (hiemis, perh. gloss; cf. shortly after, etiam brumali mense), Plin. 10, 53, 74: horae, *the short winter hours*, Ov. M. 4, 199: frigus, Virg. A. 6, 205; Mart. 13, 16, 1: nix, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 4: venti, Luc. 5, 407.

* **brūmārĭa,** ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) [bruma] *A plant*, also called leontopodium, App. Herb. 7.

Brunda, ae, v. Brundisium.

Brundĭsĭum (in many MSS., but less correctly Brundusium; cf. Torrent. Suet. Caes. 34; Heins. and Drak. Sil. 8, 576; Duker. Flor. 1, 20; Cort. Luc. 2, 609; Fea Hor. S. 1, 5, 104; Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 187), ii, *n.* (access. form BRENDA, acc. to Fest. p. 27; cf. Comment. p. 347. And Brunda, Arn. 2, p. 50), Βρεντέσιον or Βρεντήσιον [“Βρένδον ἔλαφον,” Hesych.; cf. Strab. 6, p. 432; Steph. Byz.; Isid. Orig. 15, 1, 49; from the harbor extending beyond the town like the antlers of a stag], *A very ancient town in Calabria, with the most important harbor for those passing to and from Greece*, now *Brindisi*: Enn. Ann. 6, 53 (in Gell. 6, 6, 6): redeuntes Graecia, Brundisium navem advertimus, Gell. 16, 6, 1; so Cic. Phil. 1, 3; Planc. 40 *fin.*; 41; Att. 4, 1; 5, 5; 7; Hor. S. 1, 5, 104; Ep. 1, 17, 52; 1, 18, 20; “Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16; Just. 12, 2; Luc. 2, 609 *sq.*;” Vellej. 1, 14 *fin.*; Flor 1, 20; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 35 *sq.*—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Brundĭsīnus** (Brundus.), a, um, *Of Brundisium, Brundisian*: colonia, Cic. Sest. 63; Att. 4, 1 4: nuncii, id. Att. 8, 13: foedus, Tac. A. 1, 10.—Subst.: Brundisini, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Brundisium*, Cic. Sest. 63; Att. 4, 1, 4; Gell. 16, 6, 1. And in Brundisino (*sc.* agro), Var. R. R. 1, 8, 2.—**b. Brundĭsĭānus** (Brundus.), a, um, *Of Brundisium*: ostrea, *taken in the harbor of Brundisium*, Plin. 32, 6, 21.

Brundusianus, *etc.*, v. the preced.

bruscum, i, *n.*, *An excrescence on the maple-tree*, Plin. 16, 16. 27.

brūtesco, ĕre, *v. n.* [brutus] *To become brutish, rough, unreasonable* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 4, 1 *fin.*; so Lact. 7, 12, 24; Venant. Ep. praef. carm. 6, 5.

Brutianus, a, um, v. Bruttii, *no.* 2, b, and Brutus, *no.* 2, c, (*a*).

Brutinus, a, um, v. Brutus, *no.* 2, c, (*β*).

‡ **Bruttates,** v. Bruttii, *no.* 2, c.

Bruttĭi (in MSS. also written Brutii, Brutti, and Brittii), ōrum, *m.*, Βρέττιοι Polyb.. Βρούττιοι Steph., *The Bruttii, the inhabitants of the southern point of Italy*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 30, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 117 *sq.* In sing. Bruttius, ii, *m.*, *A Bruttian*, Flor. 1, 18, 27; Sil. 8, 570; 11, 10.—**b.** Meton. for *The country of the Bruttii*: Var. R. R. 2, 1, 2; Liv. 32, 1: ex Bruttiis, id. ib.; Gell. 10, 3 *fin.*: in Bruttios, Liv. 34, 53.

2. Whence adjj.: **a. Bruttĭus,** a, um, *Of the Bruttii*: ager, *the country of the Bruttii, Bruttium*, Liv. 27, 51 *fin.*; Mel. 2, 7, 14; Plin. 3, 5, 10: promontorium, Mel. 2, 4, 8 and 9: angulus, Flor. 3, 20, 13: litus, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72: pontus, Sen Thyest. 578: tellus, Col. 10, 139: saxa, Pers. 6, 27: pix (prepared there, of the best quality), Col. 12, 18, 7; Plin. 16, 11, 22; 24, 7, 23; Veg. 6, 14, 1, and abs. Bruttia. Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 8.—**b. Bruttĭānus** (Brutian.), a, um, *Of the Bruttii* caules, Plin. 19, 8, 41, *no.* 3. And subst. Bruttĭāni, orum, *m.*, *A class of servants to the magistrates*: “*Bruttiani* dicebantur, qui officia servilia magistratibus praestabant; eo quod hi primum se Hannibali tradiderant et cum eo perseveraverant usque dum recederet de Italia,” Fest. p. 26: Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17; cf. the expl. of the term by Gell. l. l. § 18 *sq.*—Whence adject.: “BRUTTIANAE parmae dicebantur scuta, quibus Bruttiani sunt usi,” Fest. p. 26.—**c.** BRUTTATES bilingues Ennius dixit, quod Bruttii et Osce et Graece loqui soliti sint, Fest. p. 29.

1. brūtus, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with *βαρύς*, and either contr. from bărūtus, which is a lengthened form of bărus, like actutum, astutus, cinctutus, versutus, from actu. astus, cinctus, versus, or directly = *βριθύς*, heavy, weighty.]

1. *Heavy, unwieldy, immovable* (rare): “brutum antiqui gravem dicebant,” Fest. p. 26: pondus, *falling down with heavy weight*, Lucr. 6, 105: tellus, * Hor. Od. 1, 34, 9 (cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 45: terra iners; Sen. Thyest. 1020: immota tellus; and Serv. Virg. A. 10, 102: terra semper immobilis. Unde Horatius. *Et bruta tellus*”): corpora neque tam bruta quam terrea, neque tam levia quam aetheria, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47, 5.

2. Trop.: *Dull, stupid, insensible, irrational*: “*brutum* dicitur hebes et obtusum .... Pacuvius Hermiona: et obnoxium esse aut brutum aut elinguem putes,” Non. 77, 31 *sq.*: fortunam insanam esse et caecam et brutam perhibent philosophi, Pac. in Cic. Her. 2, 23, 36: quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Naev. Bell. Pun. 1, 4 (in Fest. s. v. SARDARE, p. 146 and 252): T. Manlius relegatus a patre ob adolescentiam brutam atque hebetem, Sen. Ben. 3, 37: homo, Lact. 7, 4, 12.—Hence, **b.** Of animals, as *unreasoning, irrational, brute* creatures (so several times in Pliny the elder): animalium hoc maxime brutum (*sc.* sus), Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207; id. 9, 29, 46 *fin.*; id. 11, 37, 70; 11, 39, 92.—**c.** Of inanimate things: bruta fulmina et vana, ut quae nulla veniant ratione naturae (* *striking blindly*, as it were), Plin. 2, 43, 43 *fin.*: pira, *i. e. with a woolly covering, like the stupid sheep*, id. 15, 15, 16: scitum Caesaris, *thoughtless, inconsiderate*, Prud. *στεφ.* 5, 66.—* *Sup.* Jul. Valer. Res gestae Alex. Magn. 3, 67. —Hence

2. Brūtus, i, *m.*, Βροῦτος (**A Roman surname*).

1. L. Junius —, *The relative of Tarquinius Superbus, saved by his feigned stupidity* [hence the name], *and the freer of Rome from regal dominion*, Liv. 1, 56 *sq.*; Ov. F. 2, 717; 837; Virg. A. 6, 819, et saep. After him, Brutus was *the cognomen of the patrician* gens Junia.

2. From another plebeian gens Junia, **a.** M. Junius, *A son of Servilia, a sister of Cato Uticensis, and of M. Brutus* (not of Caesar; v. Ellendt Cic. Brut. p. CXXVII.: hence "*Καὶ σύ, τέκνον*," Suet. Caes. 82, is not to be forced), *an intimate friend of Cicero about the 21st year of his age* (cf. Ellendt, above cit.), *the murderer of Julius Caesar*, Suet. Caes. 80 *sq.*; Aug. 10; Vell. 2, 26 *sq.*; Tac. A. 1, 2; Cic. Phil. 1, 3; 4; 2, 12; 14; Fam. 3, 4, et al.; as a philos. and orator active and respected, Cic. Acad. 1, 3 *fin.*; Fin. 1, 3, 8; Tusc. 5, 1; Att. 12, 5; 13, 8; Plut. Brut. 4; Cic. Or. 71; Brut. 5; 94; Quint. 10, 1, 123; Tac. Or. 17 *sq.*; 21; cf. Ellendt, above cit.; Meyer Frgmm. Oratt. 205. To him Cic. dedicated his writings: Orator, Brutus, de Natura Deorum, de Finibus bon. et mal. and Tusc. Quaestiones.—**b.** D. Junius —, *A fellow-conspirator with the preceding*, Suet. Caes. 80 *sq.*; Aug. 10; Vell. 2, 56 *sq.*; Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 4; Fam. 10, 10; 11, 1; 21, et al.—To these two Cicero's witticism has reference: quid ergo? Ista culpa Brutorum? Minime illorum quidem, sed aliorum brûtorum, qui se cautos ac sapientes putant, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 2.—**c.** Whence the adjj.: (*a*) **Brūtiānus,** a, um, *Of* or *pertaining to* (*M. Junius*) *Brutus*; castra, Vell. 2, 72: Cassianaeque partes, id. 2, 74: bellum civile, Lact. 2, 7 *fin.*—(*β*) **Brūtīnus,** a, um, *Of* or *pertaining to Brutus* (*M. Junius*): consilia reipublicae liberandae, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 15.—Diff. from these,

3. D. Junius Brutus Callaicus, *Consul with* P. Corn. Scipio Nasica Serapio A.U.C. 616, Cic. Brut. 28; Leg. 3, 9; Balb. 17; Vell. 2, 5.

4. D. Junius Brutus Julianus, *Consul with* Mamercus Aemilius Lepidus A.U.C. 677, Cic. Brut. 47, 175; de Or. 2, 33; Att. 12, 22.

5. M. Junius Brutus, *The husband of Servilia, and father of the murderer of Caesar, a distinguished lawyer*, Brut. 62 Ellendt.

† **brўa,** ae, *f.* = *βρυά*, *The shrub*, also called myrice and tamarice, Plin. 13, 21, 37.

† **brўon,** i, *n.* = *βρύον*, **1.** *Moss*; esp. the kind otherwise called sphagnos, Plin. 12, 23, 50.—**2.** *The grape-formed blossom of the silver poplar*, Plin. 12, 28, 61.—**3.** *A plant growing upon the sea-shore, with leaves like lettuce*, Plin. 13, 25, 49; 27, 8, 33; 32, 9, 36.

† **brўōnĭa,** ae, *f.* = *βρυωνία*, *A wild vine, the bryony*; of two kinds: *the white*, Plin. 23, 1, 16; Scribon. Compos. 59; *the black*, Plin. 23, 1, 17; Col. 10, 250; App. Herb. 66.

† **1. bu** = *βου*, *A Greek prefix, which, in composition, expresses the idea of greatness, hugeness*: "Graeci assueti magnis et amplis rebus praeponere *βου*, a magnitudine scilicet bovis. Hic est, quod grandes pueri *βούπαιδας* appellant et mariscam ficum *βούσυκον*," Fest. p. 27; Var. R. R. 2, 5, 4.

‡ **2. bu,** v. the following.

‡ **bua,** ae, *f.* (BU, Fest. s. v. IMBUTUM, p. 81) *The natural sound of infants for designating their drink*, as pappa for their food: Var. in Non. 81, 1 *sq.*; cf. vinibua.

būbălīnus, a, um, *adj.* [bubalus] *Pertaining to the African gazelle*: laridum, Valer. Imp. in Vop. Prob. 4.

† **būbălĭon,** ii, *n.* = *βουβάλιον*, *A wild cucumber*, App. Herb. 113.

† **būbălus,** i. *m.* = *βούβαλος*, *A kind of African stag* or *gazelle*: Plin. 8, 15, 15. To the use of this word, for *urus*, censured by Pliny, is prob. to be referred Mart. Spect. 23, 4.

Būbassus, i, *f.*, Βύβασσος Steph., *A town in Caria*, Plin. 5, 28, 29.—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Būbassĭus,** a, um, *Of Bubassus*: sinus, Mel. 1, 16, 2.—**b. Būbăsis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Of Bubassus*, Ov. M. 9, 644.

Būbastis, is, *f.*, Βούβαστις, **1.** *A town in Egypt, on the Pelusian arm of the Nile*, now *Tell-Basta* (i. e. Hill of Bubastis), in the vicinity of the village Benalhassar, Mel. 1, 9, 9; cf. Mann. Afr. 1, p. 588. Whence **Bubastites nomos,** *Βουβαστίτης νόμος* Strab., Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.—**2.** *The goddess Bubastis, who was worshiped there*; corresponding to Diana, Ov. M. 9, 691; cf. Herod. 2, 137; 156. Whence **Bubastius,** a, um: sacra, Gratian. Cyn. 42.

būbīle (access. form bovile, unus. acc. to Var. L. L. 8, 30, 117; although used by Cato, acc. to Charis. p. 81; and by Veg. 4, 1, 3), is, *n.* (**bubilis,** is, *m. sc.* caula, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 18) [bos] *A stall for oxen* or *neat cattle*, Cato R. R. 4; Var. R. R. 1, 13, 1; Col. 1, 6, 4; Phaedr. 2, 8, 4.

‡ **bubinare** (buv.) est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare, Fest. p. 26; cf. Gloss. Isid.

‡ **bubleum,** i, *n.* *A kind of wine*, Fest. p. 27. [*Βύβλινος οἶνος*, Hesiod. Op. 587 Göttl.]

1. būbo, ōnis, *m.* (*f.* only once Virg. A. 4, 462; cf. Non. 194, 1; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 89. Hence given erroneously by Prisc. p. 683 P. and Rhemn. Palaem. p. 1370 *fin.* ib. as *comm.*; cf. Serv. and Wagn. Virg. A. l. l.) [*βύας*, *βῦζα*] *An owl, the horned owl*, Strix bubo, Linn., whose cry was considered as ill-boding, Plin. 10, 12, 16; Virg. A. 4, 462: ignavus bubo, Ov. M. 5, 550. So profanus, id. ib. 6, 432 (cf. the same, ib. 5, 543: profana avis): funereus, id. ib. 10, 453: Stygius (since Ascalaphus, son of Acheron or Styx, was changed to an owl; v. Ascalaphus), id. ib. 15, 791: rauci, id. Am. 1, 12, 19: bubone sinistro, Luc. 5, 396: trepidus, id. 6, 689: moestus, Sen. Med. 734: luctifer, id. Herc. fur. 687: infaustus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 407.

* **2. bŭbo,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To bump, cry like a bittern*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 42 (others: buto).

Būbōna, ae, *f.* [bos] *The protecting goddess of cattle among the Romans*, Aug. Civ. Dei 4, 34.

† **būbōnĭum,** ii, *n.* = *βουβώνιον*, *A plant useful against swellings in the groin*, also called aster Atticus, Plin. 27, 5, 19.

bubsĕqua (also written bobsequa and busequa), ae, *m.* [bos-sequor] *A neatherd, herdsman* (post-class.): App. Met. 8, p. 201, 13; Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

‡ **būbulcārĭus,** *βοώτης*, *A ploughman*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. (= bubulcus).

bŭbulcĭto, are, *v. n.* (**bubulcitor,** ari, *v. dep.*, Plaut. v. below) [bubulcus] *To be a herdsman, to keep, feed,* or *drive oxen* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 50; App. Flor. *no.* 6, p. 343, 14.—**2.** Trop.: *To cry* or *bawl like an ox-driver*: Var. in Non. 79, 29.

bŭbulcus, i, *m.* [bos, bubulus, *βοῦκος*] **1.** In a restricted sense, *One who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman* = arator; diff. from *pastor* and *armentarius*, a herdsman (so most freq. in the Script. rerr. rustt.): Var. R. R. 2 prooem. § 4 *sq.*; Juv. 11, 151; cf. Col. 1, 6, 8; 1, 9, 2; 2, 2, 25; 2, 5, 2; 2, 12, 1 *sq.*, et saep.; Cic. Div. 1, 27 *fin.*; Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30; Juv. 7, 116, et al.—Far more rare, and, indeed, not before the post-Aug. per. **2.** In a more general sense, *A herdsman*: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 6.—**3.** *A surname of several persons in the* gens Junia, Liv. 9, 20; 27, 6; Plin. 18, 3, 3.

būbŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [bos] An access. form for bubulus, *Of cattle, ox-* (but only in Veget.): stercus, Veg. 1, 13, 3: fimum, id. 3, 28 *fin.*: sevum, id. 4, 8, 2: urina, id. 4, 17.

* **búbŭlo,** are, *v. n.* [bubo] *To cry, hoot,* or *screech like the owl*: Auct. Carm. Phil. 37.

būbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [bos] *Of neat cattle* or *oxen* (class.; the post-Aug. form bubulinus, v. h. v.): cori, *thongs, straps of ox-hide*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 11; and humorously cottabi, *the snapping of such ox-whips* (cf. cottabus), id. Trin. 4, 4, 4 Lind., and so also monimenta, for *lashes*, id. Stich. 1, 2, 6, and exuviae, id. Most. 4, 1, 26: pecus, *neat cattle*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 13: armentum, Col. 1, praef. § 26: fimum, Cato R. R. 40, 2; Liv. 38, 18: utres, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176: lac (**cow's milk*), id. 11, 41, 96: caseus, Suet. Aug. 76: cornu, Plin. 13, 25, 51; used esp. freq. in medicine, Cels. 5, 22, 2; 5, 25, 4; Veg. 6, 27, 6, et al.: caro, *the flesh of neat cattle, beef*, Plin. 28, 10, 43; also abs. bubula, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro), Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4; Curc. 2, 3, 88; Cels. 2, 24; Apic. 8, 5: jus bubulae, Scrib. Comp. 188 *sq.*: lingua, *a plant*, also called buglossa, *ox-tongue*, Cato R. R. 40 *fin.*; Plin. 17, 14, 24.

* **būcaeda,** ae, *m.* [bos-caedo] *One who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide* (cf. bos and bubulus): Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 1.

† **būcardĭa,** ae, *f.* = *βουκαρδία* (ox heart), *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, perh. *a kind of turquoise*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bucca, ae, *f.* [kindred with *βύζω*, *βυκάνη*; v. Passow, under *βύω*] **1.** *The cheek* (puffed or filled out in speaking, eating, *etc.*) (diff. from *genae*, the mere superficies of the face, the cheeks) (mostly in plur.; class.): buccam implere, Cato in Gell. 2, 22, 29: sufflare buccas, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 42: inflare buccas, id. ib. 5, 6, 7: rumpere buccas (**to write bombast*), Pers. 5, 13: sufflare buccis, Mart. 3, 17.—In violent anger (cf. in Gr. *φυσᾶν τὰς γνάθους, δεινὰ φυσᾶν, etc.*): quin illis Juppiter ambas Iratus buccas inflet, *etc.*, * Hor. S. 1, 1, 21: pictus Gallus .... distortus, ejecta lingua, buccis fluentibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: fluentes cerussataeque buccae, id. Pis. 11, 25; cf. concerning cerussatae: purpurissatae (**rouged*), Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35.—In blowing the fire: bucca foculum excitat, Juv. 3, 262, et al.—Hence, **b.** Dicere (scribere) quod or quidquid in buccam venit, a colloquial phrase: *To speak* (*write*) *whatever comes uppermost*: Cic. Att. 1, 12 *fin.*; id. ib. 7, 10 *fin.*; 14, 7 *fin.*; Mart. 12, 24, 5. Also ellipt.: garrimus quidquid in buccam, Cic. Att. 12, 1 *fin.*—**c.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concr.*): *One who fills his cheeks in speaking, a declaimer, bawler*: Juv. 3, 34. Hence also of babbling orators, babblers: Curtius et Matho buccae, Juv. 11, 34 ("*Jactanticuli*, qui tantum buccas inflant et nihil dicunt," Schol.; cf. also Mart. 1, 42, 13: bucca loquax vetuli cinoedi, and Petr. Sat. 43, 3: homo durae buccae).—**d.** *One who stuffs out his cheeks in eating, a parasite*: Petr. Sat. 64, 12.—**e.** *A mouthful*: bucca panis, Petr. 44, 2; so Mart. 7, 20, 8; 10, 5, 5.

2. Transf. from men to animals. Thus of croaking frogs: Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 173.

3. In gen., *A cavity*: Plin. 11, 45, 103.

* **buccĕa,** ae, *f.* [bucca] *A morsel, mouthful*: Augustus in Suet. Aug. 76 *fin.*

buccella, ae, *f. dim.* [bucca; cf. buccea] *A small mouthful, morsel*: Mart. 6, 75, 3.—**2.** *A little bread divided among the poor*, Cod. Theod. 14, 17, 5; cf. Salmas. Vop. Aur. 35.

buccellāris, e, *adj.*, farina, *Meal ground from biscuit* [buccellatum], Plin. Valer. 1, 6.—Subst. buccellare, is, *n.*, *A cooking utensil*: Marc. Emp. 23 (others: bucculari, from buccula, in the same signif.).

buccellātum, i, *n.* [buccella] *Soldiers' biscuit*, Amm. 17, 8; Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 6; 5, 2.

buccina, buccinator, buccino, and buccinum; v. bucina, *etc.*

bucco, ōnis, *m.* [bucca, one who has distended cheeks] *A babbler, blockhead, fool* (very rare): "*bucco* garrulus, quod ceteros oris loquacitate, non sensu exsuperat," Isid. Orig. 10, 30: Stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 2: macci et buccones, App. Apol. p. 325, 30.

buccŏnĭātis vitis, *A species of vine in Thurium, the fruit of which is not gathered until after the first frost*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 7.

buccŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [bucca] **1.** *A cheek, a mouth*: * Suet. Galb. 4: pressa Cupidinis buccula, App. Met. 6, p. 182, 17; ib. 3, p. 137, 40; Arnob. 2, p. 73.—**2.** In milit. lang., *The beaver, that part of a hel-*

met which covers the mouth and cheeks, παραγναθίς: bucculas tergere, Liv. 44, 34; Juv. 10, 134.—**3.** Also in milit. lang., bucculae, *Two cheeks, on each side of the channel in which the arrow of the catapulta lies*, Vitr. 10, 15.

* **buccŭlentus,** a, um, *adj.* [buccula, *no.* 1] *Having full cheeks* or *a large mouth*: Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54.

Būcĕphălas, ae, (**-lus,** i, Plin. 8, 42, 64; Fest. p. 27: Bucephala, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 11), *m.*, Βουκεφάλας (Macedon.=Βουκέφαλος) (that which is marked with the figure of a bullock's head—*βοῦς, κεφαλή*—or so called from the breadth of its forehead), *The horse of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 6, 5, 18; Gell. 5, 2. (* **Būcĕphăla,** orum, *n.*, Plin. 6, 20, 23; or **-on,** i, *n.*, Curt. 9, 3, 23; or **-ia,** ae, *f.*, or **-e,** es, *f.*, Just. 12, 8,) *A town in India, on the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, and named after his horse*, Plin. 6, 20, 23; Gell. 5, 2; Solin. 45.

† **būcĕras,** ătis, *n.* = *βούκερας, A plant*, otherwise called fenum Graecum, *fenugreek*, Plin. 24, 19, 120.

bucerius, a, um, v. the follg.

† **būcĕrus** (būcĕrĭus, Lucr. 2, 662), a, um, *adj.*=*βούκερως, Having the horns of a bullock, ox-horned* (perh. only in the follg. exs.): "*bucerum* pecus de bubus dicimus," Fest. p. 26: bucera secla, *the race of horned cattle*, Lucr. 5, 864; so also id. 6, 1236; imitated by Ovid: armenta, * Ov. M. 6, 395: greges, Lucr. 2, 662 (quoted by Non. 80, 27, and 208, 21).

būcētum, i, *n.* [bos] *A pasture for cattle, cow-pasture* (very rare): Luc. 9, 185; Gell. 11, 1, 1.

† **būcĭna** (and in good MSS. and inscriptions buccina; cf. Drak. Liv. 7, 35; Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 402), ae, *f.*=*βυκάνη, A crooked horn* or *trumpet* (while *tuba* is usually the straight trumpet; cf. Veg. Mil. 3, 5 Stewech.); acc. to its different use,

1. *The shepherd's horn*: Var. R. R. 2, 4, 20: bucina inflata, id. ib. 3, 13, 1; Col. 6, 23, 3; Prop. 4, 10, 29 Broukh.

2. *A war-trumpet*: bello dat signum rauca cruentum Bucina, Virg. A. 11, 475. In gen. as a signal employed in changing the four night-watches, and for waking the soldiers (cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 74): te gallorum, illum bucinarum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: ubi secundae vigiliae bucina datum signum esset, Liv. 7, 35; Prop. 4, 4, 63. Hence a meton. expression, ad primam, secundam, *etc.*, bucinam for vigiliam (* *at the first, second,* etc., *watch*): ut ad tertiam bucinam praesto essent, Liv. 26, 15.—Also at the end of the evening meal the bucina was blown: Tac. A. 15, 30 Lips. and Gron.

3. Also used in other spheres of life. Thus, in early ages, for calling together assemblies of the people: bucina cogebat priscos ad verba Quirites, Prop. 4, 1, 13 Kuin.—As a designation of the hours of the day (which by it were divided into four parts): Sen. Thyest. 799; cf. bucino.

4. Poet., *A kind of circular, winding shell on which Triton blew, Triton's shell*, Ov. M. 1, 335 and 337; cf. bucinator.

5. Trop.: bucina famae, *trumpet*, Juv. 14, 152; cf. bucinator, *no.* 2.

būcĭnātor (bucc.), ōris, *m.* [bucino] *One who blew the* bucina, *a trumpeter*: Caes. B. C. 2, 35 *fin.*; Petr. Sat. 26, 9.—**2.** Trop. (cf. bucina, *no.* 5), *One who trumpets forth, blazes abroad*: bucinator existimationis meae, Cic. Fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2.

būcĭno (bucc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [bucina] *To blow the* bucina, *to sound* or *give a signal with the trumpet*: quum bucinatum est, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 20; Sen. Contr. 3 praef.: Triton concha sonaci leniter bucinat, App. Met. 4, p. 157, 3; cf. bucina, *no.* 4.

būcĭnum (bucc.), i, *n.* [id.] **1.** *The sound* or *blast of a trumpet*: Plin. 9, 33, 52; id. 11, 10, 10.—**2.** *A shell-fish used in dyeing purple, a sea-trumpet*, Plin. 9, 36, 61 *sq.*

* **būcĭnus** (bucc.), i, *m.* [id.]=bucinator, *A trumpeter*, of the cock: Petr. Sat. 74, 2.

† **būcŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=*βουκολικός, Pertaining to shepherds, pastoral, bucolic*: Bucolicon poema, *Virgil's pastoral poems, Bucolics*, Col. 7, 10 *fin.*, and Bucolica, orum, *n.*=*τὰ Βουκολικά, Bucolics*, Ov. Tr. 2, 538: Bucolica Theocriti et Virgilii, Gell. 9, 9, 4; cf. Serv. Virg. E. 1.—**2.** Bucolice tome=*βουκολικὴ τομή*, in metre, *when the fourth foot of a hexameter is a dactyl, and ends a word* (e. g. Ecl. 3, 1: Dic mihi, Damoeta, cujum pecus? an Meliboei?), Aus. Ep. 4, 88.—**3.** *A species of* panaces, Plin. 25, 4, 11.—**4.** Bucolici, orum, *m.*, *A class of Egyptian soldiers, so called from their place of abode*, Bucolica, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 21.

† **būcrānĭum,** ii, *n.*=*βουκράνιον, A plant like a bullock's head in shape*, App. Herb. 86.

bucula, ae, v. buculus, *no.* 2.

būcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [bos] *A young bullock, a steer*: Col. 6, 2, 4.—More freq. and class., **2.** Būcŭla, ae, *f.*, *A young cow, a heifer*: Virg. G. 1, 375; id. ib. 4, 11; Ecl. 8, 86.—**b.** As a work of art: Cic. Div. 1, 24. The cow of brass at Athens, the work of Myron, was esp. distinguished, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60; Div. 1, 24; cf. Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 3.

būfo, ōnis, *m.* *A toad*: Virg. G. 1, 184.

būgillo, ōnis, *m.* *A plant*, also called ajuga reptans, Marc. Emp. 8.

† **būglossa** (bŭglossa, Aem. Mac. de Buglossa, 1 and 10), ae (buglossos, i, Plin. 25, 8, 40), *f.*=*βούγλωσσος, Ox-tongue, bugloss, an herb*, App. Herb. 11; Seren. Sam. 424.

† **būgŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*=*βουγονία, The generating of bees from the putrid carcasses of cattle, the title of a work of Archelaus*, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 5.

† **būlăpăthum,** i, *n.*=*βουλάπαθον, The herb patience*, Plin. 20, 21, 86.

* **bulbācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [bulbus] *Bulbaceous, bulbous*: hyacinthi radix, Plin. 21, 26, 97.

† **bulbīne,** es, *f.*=*βολβίνη, A kind of bulbous plant*, Plin. 20, 9, 41; 19, 5, 30.

bulbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bulbus] *Bulbous*: radix, Plin. 21, 21, 90; id. 21, 17, 60.

bulbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small bulb*, Pall. 3, 21 *fin.*

bulbus, i, *m.* [βολβός] **1.** *A bulb, bulbous root* (tulips, hyacinths, lilies, *etc.*): Plin. 19, 4, 21; cf. Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 17, 20, 33; 21, 5, 11; 22, 22, 32.—**2.** *An onion*; a garden vegetable of several kinds, among which the Megarean was the best known, Cato R. R. 8, 2; Ov. Rem. Am. 797; Col. 10, 106; 4, 32, 2; "Plin. 19, 5, 30;" in Apic. 8, 7, and in Edict. Diocl. p. 16, called bulbus fabrilis.

† **būle,** es, *f.*=*βουλή, The (Greek) senatorial assembly, the senate*: Plin. Ep. 10, 117; 85, 1; 111; 113.

† **būleuta,** ae, *m.*=*βουλευτής, One who sits in council, a senator*: Plin. Ep. 10, 48, 5; 113, 3; 115, 3; Spart. Sever. 17.

† **būleutērĭum** (**-on**), ii, *n.*=*βουλευτήριον, The place where the Greek senate assembled, the senate-house*: in curia Syracusis, quem locum illi buleuterium nomine appellant, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21; Plin. 36, 15, 23.

†† **bulga,** ae, *f.* [a Gall. word; now *bougette*] *A leathern knapsack, bag*: "*Bulgas* Galli sacculos scorteos appellant," Fest. p. 28: "bulga est folliculus omnis, quam et cruminam veteres appellarunt: et est sacculus ad brachium pendens," Lucil. in Non.; Var. in Non. 78, 2 *sq.*—Hence, **2.** Humorously, *The womb*: Lucil. in Non. 78, 14.

† **būlīmus,** i, *m.*=*βούλιμος, Extreme hunger, bulimy*; hence also *weakness of the stomach, fainting, swoon*: Fest. p. 27; Gell. 16, 3, 9; cf. bu; Veg. 5, 34 (3, 35); id. 5, 37 (3, 38) (in Var. 2, 5, 4, written as Greek).

bulla, ae, *f.* [bullo] *Any object swelling up, and thus becoming round*: hence,

1. *A water bubble, bubble*: perlucida, Ov. M. 10, 734: crassior, Mart. 8, 33, 18; Plin. 31, 2, 8; App. M. 4, p. 145, 7. Hence, **b.** Trop. of any thing transitory, fleeting: si est homo bulla, eo magis senex, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 1; Petr. S. 42, 4.

2. *Any thing else rounded by art, a boss, stud* (upon a door, girdle, *etc.*): bullas aureas ex valvis, auferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56. (By such door-studs fortunate or unfortunate days were designated; Petr. Sat. 30 4.) Notis fulserunt cingula bullis Pallantis pueri, Virg. A. 12, 942; so id. ib. 9, 359 So *the head of a pin in the water-clock*, Vitr. 9, 6.—But in particular,

3. *The bulla worn upon the neck (mostly of gold)*, orig. an ornament of the Roman triumphers, in imitation of the Tuscan kings and Lucumones (Plut. Romul 25; Fest. s. v. SARDI, p. 252), but in the more brilliant era of the Romans, worn by noble youth, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58 (cf. Ascon. in h. l., acc. to whom such bullae of leather were hung upon the necks of the children of freedmen); laid aside when they arrived at maturity, and consecrated to the Lares, Pers. 5, 30; Petr. Sat. 60, 8; acc. to Plin. 33, 1, 4, first hung by Tarquinius Priscus upon the neck of his son; cf. also Macr. Sat. 1, 6. As an Etruscan custom: Juv. 5, 153. Cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 374 *sq.*—Hence the phrase, bulla dignus, for *childish*: Juv. 13, 33.—Also hung upon the forehead of favorite animals, Ov. M. 10, 114.

bullātus, a, um *adj.* [bulla] **1.** (acc. to bulla, *no.* 1, b) *Quickly passing* (*acc. to others, *inflated, bombastic*): Pers. 5, 19.—**2.** (acc. to bulla, *no.* 2) *Furnished with a boss* or *stud*: cingulum, Var. L. L. 5, 24, 33. So of the heavens *studded with stars*: aether, Fulg. Myth. 1.—**3.** (acc. to bulla, *no.* 3) *Wearing a bulla about the neck*: puer, Scipio African. in Macr. Sat. 2, 10: statua (* *of a child*), Val. Max. 3, 1, *no.* 1: heres (* *yet a child*), Juv. 14, 5.

Bullidenses, -ienses, -ini, and **-iones,** v. Byllis.

bullio, ire, v. bullo.

* **bullītus,** ūs, *m.* [bullio] *The bubbling, gushing up of water*: aquae, Vitr. 8, 3.

bullo, are, and **bullio,** īvi, itum, 4. *v. n.* [like our bubble, a sound of nature] *To be in bubbling motion, to be in a state of ebullition, to bubble*: **a.** Bullo, are: ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cato R. R. 105; so Cels. 2, 7; Plin. 9, 7, 6; 18, 31, 74.—**b.** Bullio, ire: bullientes fontes, Vitr. 8, 3; Cels. 5, 19 *fin.*; Pers. 3, 34. Trop.: indignatione, *to boil with rage, fly in a passion*, App. Met. 10, p. 250, 34. As *v. a.* in *part. pass.*: Ammoniacum cum vino et melle mittis in ollam et bullita (*sodden*, i. e. *half-cooked*) atteres, dabisque ad bibendum, Veget. 2, 17 *fin.* (1, 45 *fin.*).

bullŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [bulla] **1.** *A watery vesicle*: Cels. 2, 5 *fin.*: so id. 5, 28, *no.* 17.—**2.** *A small neck ornament* (bulla): Hier. Isaj. 2, 3, 18.

* **būmammus,** a, um, *adj.* [bu-mamma, having large breasts] Of the vine: *With large clusters*: uva, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 4; v. the follg.

† **būmastus,** i (bumasta, ae, Edict. Diocl. p. 18), *f.*=*βούμαστος sc. ἄμπελος* (having large breasts; cf. the preced.). *A species of grape with large clusters*, Virg. G 2, 102 Serv.; Cul. 405; Col. 3, 2, 1; cf. Plin. 14, 1, 3.

† **būmĕlĭa,** ae, *f.*=*βουμελία, A kind of ash-tree*, Plin. 16, 13, 24.

† **būnĭas,** ădis, *f.*=*βουνιάς, A kind of Swedish turnip*, Col. 10, 422: Plin. 20, 4, 11. Another kind is called **būnĭon,** ii, *n.*=*βούνιον*, Plin. 1. 1.

Būpălus, i, *m.*, Βούπαλος, *A statuary of Chios, who represented and exposed the deformed poet Hipponax, but in turn was severely satirized by him in his poems*, Hor. Epod. 6, 14; cf. Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 2.

† **būphthalmos,** i, *m.*=*βούφθαλμος*, **1.** *Ox-eye, a plant*, Plin. 25, 8, 42; Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 93.—**2.** *A species of* aizoon majus, *house-leek*, Plin. 25, 13, 102.

† **būpleuron,** i, *n.*=*βούπλευρον, An umbelliferous plant, hare's-ear*, Bupleurum Baldense, Host.; Plin. 22, 22, 35.

† **būprestis,** is, *f.*=*βούπρηστις* (*πρήθω*, to swell up), **1.** *A venomous beetle, whose sting caused a swelling in kine*, Plin. 30, 4, 10; 31, 10, 46, *no.* 4; Veg. 5, 14, 10; 5, 77, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 5.—**2.** *A kind of vegetable*, Plin. 22, 22, 36.

bura, ae, v. buris.

†† **burdo,** ōnis, *m.*=פֶּרֶד; *A mule*

(*the offspring of a horse and she-ass*, while *mulus* is the offspring of an ass and a mare; v. Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 61), esp. used for carrying litters: Ulp. Dig. 32, 49: onus duorum burdonum, Vulgat. 2, Reg. 5, 17 (as transl. of the Hebrew כַשָּׂא צֶמֶד־פְּרָדִים).

burdōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [burdo] *A mule driver*, Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

burduncŭlus, i, *m.* *A plant*, perh. *borage*, Marc. Emp. 5.

burgārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [burgus] *Inhabitants of a castle, defenders of the boundaries* (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 7, 14; cf. Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 28.

†† **burgus,** i, *m.* [a Germ. word] *A castle, fort, fortress* (post-class.): “castellum parvulum, quem *burgum* vocant, Veg. Mil. 4, 10: crebra per limites habitacula constituta *burgos* vulgo vocant,” Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 99; 9, 4, 28; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2.

Buri or **Burii,** ōrum, *m.*, Βουροί, *A German people in the neighborhood of the Marcomanni and Quadi*, Tac. G. 43; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 376 *sq.*

būris, is, *m.* (**bura,** ae, *f.*, Var. R. R. 1, 19, 2) [acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 1, 170; cf. also Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 2, contr. from βοῦς οὐρά, ox-tail] *The crooked hinder part of the plough of the ancients, its crooked timber*: Var. in Serv. l. l. *Acc.* burim, Virg. G. 1, 170 Serv. and Voss; Var. R. R. 1, 19, 2.

burĭus, ii, *m.* *A species of animal otherwise unknown*: Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 31.

‡ **burra,** v. burrum.

burrae, arum, *f.* *Trifles, silly stuff, nonsense* (post-class.): burras, quisquilias, ineptiasque, *etc.*, Aus. praef. ad Latin. Pacat. 3.

‡ **burrānĭca potio** [burrus], *A drink composed of milk and must*, so called on account of its red color, Fest. p. 30.

‡ **burrānĭcum,** i, *n.* *A kind of vessel*, Fest. p. 29 [prob. formed from the preced.].

† **burrhĭnon,** i, *n.* [βοῦς-ῥίν] *A plant, ox-nose*, App. Herb. 86.

burrĭcus or **būrĭcus,** i, *m.* [burrus] *A small horse*, Veg. 6, 2, 2; Paul. Nol. Ep. 29; cf. Schneid. Var. R. R. 2, 8, 1.

‡ **burrus,** a, um [πυῤῥός], An old word = rufus, rubens, *Red*, Fest. p. 26.

Burrus, v. Pyrrhus.

† **būsĕlīnum,** i, *n.* = βουσέλινον, *A plant, ox-parsley*, Plin. 20, 12, 47.

busequa, v. bubsequa.

Būsīris, ĭdis, Βούσιρις, **1.** *A king of Egypt, who sacrificed strangers, and was himself slain by Hercules*, Virg. G. 3, 5 Serv. *acc.* Busirin, Ov. M. 9, 183; A. A. 1, 649 (* Busirim, Amm. 28, 1, 46).—**2.** *f.* *A considerable town in Lower Egypt, with a temple of Isis*, now *Abusir*, Plin. 5, 10, 11; cf. Mann. Afr. 1, p. 574 *sq.*

‡ **bustar,** aris, *m.* [bustum] *A place where dead bodies were burned*, Charis. p. 25 P.

bustĭcētum, i, *n.* Post-class. access. form for bustum, *A place where dead bodies were burned*, Arn. 1, p. 24; 7, p. 222.

* **bustĭrăpus,** i, *m.* [bustum-rapio] *A robber of tombs*, a term of reproach: impudice, sceleste, verbero, bustirape, furcifer, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 127.

bustŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bustum] *Of* or *pertaining to the place where dead bodies were burned*: gladiator, *that fought at a funeral pile in honor of the dead*, Cic. Pis. 9; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 10, 519 (Cicero, in the passage cited, thus calls Clodius, on account of a tumult which he caused at the funeral that the brother of Cicero made in honor of Marius): moecha, *she who prostitutes herself among tombs*, Mart. 3, 93, 15: altare, *upon which men were offered*, Tert. Pall. 4.—**2.** Subst. bustuarius, ii, *m.*, *One who has the charge of burning corpses*, Amm. 28, 1.

bustum, i, *n.* [BURO = uro, whence also comburo, v. the letter B], orig. *The place at which a dead body was burned and buried*; later also, in gen., for *a tomb*: “bustum proprie dicitur locus, in quo mortuus est combustus et sepultus .... ubi vero combustus quis tantummodo, alibi vero est sepultus, is locus ab urendo ustrina vocatur; sed modo busta sepulchra appellamus,” Fest. p. 26.

1. *The place of burning and burying*: Lucr. 3, 919; Stat. S. 5, 1, 226.

2. *A tomb*, in gen. (most freq. in the poets): in busto Achilli, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 14: si quis bustum (nam id puto appellari τύμβον) violarit, Solon in Cic. Leg. 2, 26; Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101; Catull. 64, 363; Virg. A. 11, 850; 12, 863; * Hor. Od. 3, 3, 40; Prop. 3, 6, 29; 1, 19, 21; 2, 13, 33; Ov. M. 4, 88; 13, 452, et al.; Suet. Caes. 84; Ner. 33, 38.—**b.** Trop. of things that, like a tomb, give up a body to destruction. So of *the maw of an animal that eats men*: viva videns vivo sepeliri viscera busto, *seeing the living body inclosed in the living grave*, Lucr. 5, 991. So also Ovid makes Tereus, who devoured his son, call himself the grave of the same: flet modo, seque vocat bustum miserabile nati, Ov. M. 6, 665. And thus Cicero sarcastically calls one who annulled the laws, bustum legum omnium ac religionum, Cic, Pis. 5, 11, and bustum reipublicae, ib. 4 *fin.* Finally, for the designation of *a battle-field*: civilia busta Philippi, Prop. 2, 1, 27 Kuin.—Meton.: *The burned body itself, the ashes*, Stat. Theb. 12, 247.

3. Ad Busta Gallica, *A place in Rome, so called from the Gauls who were burned and buried there*, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43; Liv. 5, 48; 22, 14.

būtĕo, ōnis, *m.* *A kind of falcon* or *hawk*, Plin. 10, 8, 9; 11, 49, 110; Arn. 7, p. 280; Fest. p. 27; giving auguries by its flight, v. ales, *no.* 2, e.

Būtes, ae, *m.*, Βούτης, **1.** *Son of Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, slain by Dares at the tomb of Hector*, Virg. A. 5, 372.—**2.** *An Argonaut, the son of Teleon and Zeuxippe*, Hyg. Fab. 14.—**3.** *Son of the Athenian Pallas, sent with Cephalus to Aeacus*, Ov. M. 7, 500.—**4.** *An armor-bearer of Anchises*, Virg. A. 9, 647.—**5.** *A Trojan*, id. ib. 11, 690.

Būthrōtum, i, *n.* (**Buthrotos,** i, *f.*, Ov. M. 13, 721), Βουθρωτόν and Βουθρωτός, *A maritime town in Epirus*, now *Butrinto*, Plin. 4, 1, 1. Whence **Būthrōtĭus,** a, um, *Of Buthrotum*: ager, causa, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, and subst. Buthrotii, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Buthrotum*, id. ib.

† **būthysĭa,** ae, *f.* = βουθυσία, *A sacrifice of oxen*: Suet. Ner. 12 *fin.*

Būtĭcus, a, um, *Butic* or *of Butos, a town in Lower Egypt*: linum, Plin. 19, 1, 2, *no.* 3; cf. id. 5, 10, 10.

1. būtĭo, ōnis, *m.* *A bittern*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 42.

2. butio, ire, v. bubo.

bŭtŭbatta = nugatoria, *Trifles, worthless things*, Naev. in Fest. p. 29; cf. Comment. p. 351 *sq.*

† **būtȳrum** (ȳ, Sid. Carm. 12, 7: bŭtȳron, Aen. Mac. de Herb. c. de ruta. buturum, Edict. Diocl. p. 15), i, *n.* = βούτυρον, *Butter*, Cels. 4, 15; 18; 5, 26, *no.* 30; Col. 6, 12, 5; “Plin. 11, 41, 96 *fin.*; 28, 9, 35.”

buxans, antis, *adj.* [buxus] *Of the color of box-wood*: pallor, App. Met. 8, p. 211, 5.

Buxentum, i, *f.*, Πυξοῦς, *A town in Lucania, of Greek origin, colonized by the Romans after the second Punic war*, Vell. 1, 15, 3; Liv. 34, 45; now *Policastro*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Liv. 39, 23; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 137 *sq.*—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Buxentīnus,** a, um, *Of Buxentum*: ager, Frontin. de Colon. p. 90.—**b. Buxentĭus,** a, um, the same: pubes, Sil. 8, 585.

buxētum, i. *n.* [buxus] *A plantation of box-wood*: Mart. 2, 14, 15: tonsile, id. 3, 58, 3.

buxĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ib.] **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to the box-wood tree, made of box-wood, box-wood-*: luci, Sol. 52: forma, Col. 7, 8, 7: mola, Petr. S. 74, 5.—**2.** *Of the color of box-wood*: rostrum, Var. in Non. 460, 8: dentes, Mart. 2, 41, 7: anuli, perh. ironic. for *spurious* (on account of the paleness of box-wood), Petr. 58, 10; cf. pallor, App. Met. 1, p. 110, 30: luror, id. ib. 9, p. 231, 4.

* **buxĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [buxusfero] *Bearing box-trees*: Cytorus, Catull 4, 13.

* **buxōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [buxus] *Like box-wood*: xylobalsamum, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118.

buxum, i, v. buxus.

† **buxus,** i, *f.* (buxum, i, *n.*, Enn. Ann. 7, 26, in Phylarg. Virg. G. 2, 449; Virg. G. 2. 449; Aen. 7, 382; Prop. 4, 8, 42; Stat. Th. 7, 171; Sen. Agam. 688; Plin. 16, 43, 84; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 9, 619) = πύξος (cf. Prisc. p. 549, and the letter B).

1. *The pale, ever-green box-tree*: Enn. in Phylarg. l. l.: buxus densa foliis, Ov. A. A. 3, 691: crispata, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 110: horrida, id. ib. 268: perpetuo virens, Ov. M. 10, 97: ora buxo pallidiora, id. ib. 4, 134: buxoque simillimus pallor, id. ib. 11, 417, et al. Its natural history is in Pliny, 16, 16, 28.

2. Meton. *Box-wood*: Plin. 16, 43, 84: torno rasile buxum, Virg. G. 2, 449: multifori tibia buxi (*i. e.* e buxo), Ov. M. 12, 158.—Hence

3. For *Objects made of box-wood* (cf. Plin. 16, 36, 66): **a.** Esp. freq. *A pipe* or *flute*: tympana vos buxusque vocant Berecyntia, Virg. A. 9, 619; so Prop. 4, 8, 42; Ov. M. 4, 30; 14, 537; Stat. Th. 2, 77; 7, 171; 9, 480; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 286; Rapt. Pros. 1, 209; 3, 130.—**b.** *A top*: volubile buxum, Virg. A. 7, 382; so Pers. 3, 51.—**c.** *A comb*: crines depectere buxo, Ov F. 6, 229; so Juv. 14, 194.—**d.** *A writing-tablet* (cf. abies and acer); Prop. 3, 33, 8 Kuin.

Būzȳges, ae, *m.*, Βουζύγης, *An ancient Athenian hero, the inventor of the plough and ploughing with oxen* = Triptolemus and Epimenides, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200; cf. Var. R. R. 2, 5, 4; Aus. Ep. 22, 46; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 19.

Byblis, ĭdis, *f.*, Βυβλίς, **1.** *A daughter of Miletus and Cyanee, who fell in love with her brother Caunus, and, being repulsed, was changed to a fountain*, Ov. M. 9, 453; cf. Theocr. Id. 7, 114; acc. to Ov. A. A. 1, 282, and Hyg. Fab. 243, she hanged herself.—**2.** *Another name for the Island* Melos, *in the Aegaean Sea*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70.

Byblus (os), i, *f.*, Βίβλος, *A very ancient town in Phoenicia, distinguished by the worship of Adonis*, now *Dschebail*, Mel. 1, 12, 3; Plin. 5, 20, 17; cf. Mann. Phoen. p. 298 *sq.*

Byllis or **Bullis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Βυλλίς Steph., Βουλλίς Ptol., *A town in Grecian Illyria*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40; Cic. Phil. 11, 11.—Whence **Bullĭdenses,** Caes. B. C. 3, 14; **Bullienses,** Cic. Pis. 40; **Balliōnes,** id. Fam. 13, 42 (others Bullidenses); and **Bullīni,** Liv. 44, 30, *the inhabitants of Byllis.*

Byrsa, ae, *f.*, Βύρσα, *The citadel of Carthage*, Virg. A. 1, 367 Wagn.

† **byssĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = βύσσινος, *Made of byssus*: linum, Plin. 19, 1, 4; vestis, App. M. 11, p. 269, 10; Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 15: opus, Marc. Dig. 39, 5, 16, § 7. And subst. byssinum, i, *n.* (*sc.* opus) *A garment of byssus*; trop.: vestite vos serico probitatis, byssino sanctitatis, purpura pudicitiae, Tert. Cult. Fem. 13.

† **byssus,** i, *f.* (byssum, i, *n.*, Isid. Orig. 19, 27, 4) = βύσσος [Hebr. בּוּץ], *Cotton, cotton stuff*, App. M. 11, p. 258, 20. (* Acc. to others, *A fine kind of flax, and the linen made from it*; v. Liddell and Scott's Lex.)

† **bythos,** i, *m.* = βυθός (depth), *One of the Aeons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 7; adv. Haer. 49. (Access. form **bythios,** id. adv. Val. 8.)

Bȳzācĭum, ii, *n.*, Βυσσᾶτις, *A province in* Africa propria, *between the River Triton and the Lesser Syrtis*, Var. R. R. 1, 44, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3.—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Bȳzācēnus,** a, um, *Of Byzacium*: provincia, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2.—**b. Bȳzācĭus,** a, um, the same: rura, Sil. 9, 204.

Bȳzantĭum, ii, *n.*, Βυζάντιον, *A city in Thrace, on the Bosporus, opposite the Asiatic Chalcedon*, later Constantinopolis, now *Constantinople*, among the Turks *Stamboul*, Mel. 2, 2, 6; Plin. 4, 11, 18; 9, 15, 20; Nep. Paus. 2; Liv. 38, 16;

Fac. A. 12, 63 *sq.*; Hist. 2, 83; 3, 47, et al. Hence the adjj.: **a. Bȳzantĭus,** a, um, *Of Byzantium, Byzantine:* litora, *the Straits of Constantinople,* Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 31: portus, Plin. 9, 15, 20. And subst. Byzantii, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Byzantium,* Cic. Prov. Cons. 3 and 4; Nep. Timoth. 1; Liv. 31, 33.—**b. Bȳzantĭăcus,** a, um, *Of Byzantium:* lacerti, Stat. S. 4, 9, 13.—**c. Bȳzantīnus,** a, um, the same (post-class.): Lygos, Aus. de Clar. Urb. 2: frigora, Sid. Ep. 7, 17.

C.

C, c, *the third letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponded originally in sound to the Greek* Γ (as also the form of the latter in inscrr., esp. in the Doric, frequently was like the Lat. C; v. O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 295): LECIONES, MACISTRATOS, EXFOCIONT, [pu]GNANDOD, PVC[nad], CARTACINIENSI, upon the Columna rostrata for legiones, magistratos, effugiunt, pugnando, pugna, Carthaginiensi; hence the *praenomina* Gajus and Gnaeus, even to the latest times, were designated by C and Cn., while Caeso or Kaeso was written with K; cf. the letter G. Still, even as early as the time of the kings, whether through the influence of the Tuscans, among whom Γ sounded like K, or of the Sabines, whose language was kindred with that of the Tuscans, the C seems to have been substituted for K; hence even Cousul was designated by Cos., and K remained in use only before *a*, as in KAL. for Calendae, or also for Calumnia; because by this vowel K was distinguished from Q, as in Gr. Kappa from Koppa, and in Phoenician Caph from Cuph, while C was employed like other consonants with *e*. Q was used at the beginning of words only when *u*, pronounced like *v*, followed, as Quirites from Cures, Tanaquil from Thanchufil, Thanchfil, ΘανκFιλ; accordingly, C every where took the place of Q, when that accompanying labial sound was lost, or *u* was used as a vowel; so in the gentile name of Maecenas Cilnius, from the Etrusk. Cvelne or Cfelne (O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 414 *sq.*); so in coctus, cocus, alicubi, sicubi; so in relicŭūs (four syl.) for reliquus (trisyl.), *etc.*, and as in the Golden Age cujus was written for quojus *or* quujus, and cui for quoi *or* quui (corresponding to cum for quum); thus, even in the most ancient period, cur was used together with quare, cura with quaero, curia with Quiris, just as inversely inquilinus with incola, and in SC. de Bacchanal. OQVOLTOD = occulto. Hence at the end of words que, as well as ce in hic, sic, istic, illic, was changed to *c*, as in ac for atque, nec for neque, nunc, tunc, donec for numque, tumque, dumque; and in the middle of words it might also pass into *g*, as in negotium and negligo, comp. with necopinus. Since C thus gradually every where took the place of K and Q, with the single exception that our *kw* was throughout designated by *qu*, it was strange that under the emperors they began again to write *k* instead of *c* before *a*, in reference to which even Quint. 1, 7, 10, expressed his displeasure; as later, also, they wrote *q* before *u*, even when no labial sound followed, as in pequnia, or merely peqnia, for pecunia; cf. the letters Q and U.

The aspiration of the consonants was unknown to the Romans during the first six centuries, hence the letter C also represents the Gr. X, as BACA and BACANALIBUS for Baccha and Bacchanalibus (the single C instead of the double, as very freq. in the most ancient times); thus from σχίζω came scindo, from πολύχρυος, pulcer. But even in the time of Cicero scheda came into use for scida, and pulcher for pulcer, since even the name of the Gracchi was aspirated, as the name Cethegus and the word triumphus, which, however, in the song of the Arval brothers, is TRIUMPUS; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160, and the letter P. About this time aspiration became so prevalent, in imitation of Greek, that Catull. wrote upon it an epigram (84), which begins with the words: *Chommoda dicebat, si quando commoda vellet:* and in Monum. Ancyr. even, inchoo is used for the orig. incoho, acc. to which the ancient Romans also employed cohors for chors (v. cohors).

On account of the near relationship of *c* and *g*, as given above, they are very often interchanged with one another, esp. with liquids: Cygnus, Progne, Gnidus, Gnossus, from κύκνος, Πρόκνη, Κνίδος, Κνωσσός (even when *n* was separated from *c* by a vowel, as in Saguntum for Ζάκυνθος, or absorbed by an *s*, as in vigesimus and trigesimus for vicensimus and tricensimus); mulgeo for mulceo, segmen from seco, gummi for commi (κόμμι); gurgulio for curculio, grabatus for κράβατος, so that amurca was also written for amurga, from ἀμόργη, as inversely conger for gonger, from γόγγρος, and cunnus for gunnus, from γουνὸς: but also with other letters, mastruca and mastruga; misceo from μίσγω, mugio from μυκάομαι, gobius from κωβιός, gubernator from κυβερνήτης.—Not less freq. is the interchange of *c* and *t*, which is noticed by Quint. Inst. 1, 11, 5, and in accordance with which, in composition, *d* or *t* before *qu*, except with *que*, became *c*, as acquiro, nequicquam, iccirco for idcirco, ecquis for etquis, *etc.* Hence is explained also the rejection of *c* before *t*, as in Lutatius for Luctatius, and the arbitrariness with which many names were written with *cc* or *tt* for *ct*, as Vettones for Vectones; Nacca or Natta for Nacta (from the Gr. γνάπτω). It would be erroneous to infer, from the varied orthography of the names Accius, Attius, and Actius, *or* Peccius, Pettius, and Pectius, a hissing pronunciation of them; for, as the Romans interchange the endings *icius* and *itius*, and the orthography fetialis and fecialis, indutiae and induciae, with one another, they also wrote Basculi or Bastuli, anclare or antlare, *etc.*—Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 231-251, and for the *ch*, the same, p. 179 *sq.*, 198 *sq.*

As an abbreviation, C designates, as above remarked, *Gajus*, and reversed, Ɔ, *Gaja;* cf. Quint. 1, 7, 28. As a numeral, c = *centum*, and upon voting tablets = *condemno*, Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; cf. the letter A *fin.*; hence it is called litera tristis, opp. to A = absolvo, which is called litera salutaris, Cic. Mil. 6, 15 Moeb.

‡ **căballārĭus,** i, *m.*, κέλης, ἱππεύς, *A rider, horseman,* Gloss. Lat. Gr.: "Ἱπποκόμος (*i. e. a hostler*) Caballarius," Gloss. Vet.; hence It. *cavaliero*, Fr. *chevalier* [caballus].

căballātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [caballus] *Fodder for a horse, rations* (post-class.), Cod. Theod. 12, 38, 14.

căballīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the horse, horse-* (post-Aug.): caro, Plin. 28, 30, 31: dentes, id. 30, 8, 22: fimum, id. 30, 13, 38: fons, *i. e. Hippocrene,* Pers. prol. 1.

căballĭo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small horse, a pony:* marini, perh. = hippocampi, Veg. 1, 20, 2; 6, 12, 3.

căballĭon, i, *n.* *The plant also called* cynoglossa, *hart's-tongue, spleen-wort,* App. Herb. 96.

† **căballus,** i, *m.* = καβάλλης, *An inferior riding* or *pack-horse, a nag, pony* (in the ante-class. and class. per. only in the poets; later also in prose): tardus, Lucil. in Non. 86, 15; Var. ib.: media de nocte caballum Arripit, *his lean nag,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 88; so id. Sat. 1, 6, 59; 103; Ep. 1, 18, 36: Juv. 10, 60; 11, 193; Petr. 117, 12; Pompon. Dig. 33, 7, 15: Gorgoneus, jestingly for Pegasus, Juv. 3, 118.—**b.** Proverb.: (*a*) Optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus (**no one is content with his own condition*), Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43 Schmid.—(*β*) Caballus in clivo, for *one who walks wearily:* Petr. S. 134, 2 (cf. Ov. R. Am. 394: principio clivi noster anhelat equus).—**c.** *A Roman surname,* in the playful pun: qui Galbam salibus tuis, et ipsum Possis vincere Sextium Caballum. Non cuicumque datum est habere nasum. Ludit qui stolida procacitate, non est Sextius ille, sed caballus, Mart. 1, 42 *fin.* Hence It. *cavallo*, Fr. *cheval.*

Căbillōnum, i, *n.*, Καβυλλῖνον, *A considerable town of the Aedui in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Chalons sur Saône,* Caes. B. G. 7, 42 and 90; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 178.

Căbīri, ōrum, *m.*, Κάβειροι, *The Cabiri, deities worshiped by the Pelasgians as tutelary genii, in whose honor mysteries were celebrated at Lemnos and Samothrace: in connection with the Dioscuri, they were called the Great Gods* (Dei magni and potes, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 18; hence some derive it from the Hebr. כַּבִּיר potens): Lact. 1. 15; cf. Passow under Κάβειροι, and the authors there quoted.

* **cācăbācĕus** (cacc.), a, um, *adj.* [cacabus] *Of* or *pertaining to a kitchen-pot:* motus, *i. e. like the liquid boiling in a pot,* Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

* **cācăbātus** (cacc.), a, um. *adj.* [id.] *Black, sooty, besmeared like a cooking-pot*· aedificia, opp. to immaculata, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Serv. 32, 9.

cācăbo (⏑ ⏑ Auct. Frgm. de Aucup 12), are, *v. n.* *To cackle;* Gr. κακκαβιζω, as the natural cry of the partridge: cacabat hinc perdix, Carm. Philom. 19.

cācăbŭlus (cacc.), i, *m. dim.* [cacabus] *A small cooking-pot,* Tert. Apol. 13; Arn. 6, p. 200; Apic. 4, 1.

† **cācăbus** (cacc.), i, *m.* = κάκκαβος, *A cooking-pot:* "vas ubi coquebant cibum, ab eo caccabum appellarunt," Var. L. L. 5, 27, 36: aeneus, Col. 12, 46, 1: argenteus, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 20: novus, Col. 12, 48, 5: figuli, id. 12, 41, 2: fictilis, Scrib. Comp. 220; Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 45.

† **căcālĭa,** ae, *f.* = κακαλία, *A plant,* called also leontice, acc. to Sprengel, Cacalia verbascifolia, Sibth.; acc. to Schneid. *colt's-foot,* tussilago, Plin. 25, 11, 85.

* **căcātŭrĭo,** ire, *v. n. desiderat.* [caco] *To desire to go to stool:* Mart. 11, 77.

căcemphăton, i, *n.* = κακέμφατον, *An obscene, improper expression,* Isid. Orig 1, 83, 5; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 47.

căchecta, ae, *m.* = καχέκτης (in a bad physical condition), *One afflicted with consumption* or *cachexy:* Plin. 32, 10, 39.

† **căchectĭcus,** a, um. *adj.* = καχεκτικός, another form of the preced., *Hectic, consumptive, cachectic,* Plin. 32, 10, 39.

† **căchexĭa,** ae, *f.* = καχεξία, *A consumption, wasting, hectic, cachexy,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 (in Cels. 3, 32, used as Gr.).

căchinnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [cachinno] (an Appuleian word) **1.** *Capable of laughing, laughing:* homo animal cachinnabile, App. Dogm. Plat. 3.—**2.** *Of* or *pertaining to immoderate laughter:* risus, id. Met. 3, p. 132.

* **căchinnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A violent laughing, immoderate laughter:* ut si ridere concessum sit, vituperetur tamen cachinnatio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

1. căchinno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [like καχάζω or καγχάζω, and our titter, onomatop.] *To laugh aloud, laugh immoderately* (class., although rare): famulae furtim cachinnant, Lucr. 4, 1172; id. 1, 918; 2, 976: ridere convivae; cachinnare ipse Apronius, * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25 Zumpt *N. cr.*; * Suet. Vesp. 5; Aurel. Vict. Epit. 28.—Also with the *Acc.* of that concerning which one laughs: exitum meum cachinnant, App. Met. 3, p. 132.—* **b.** Poet. Graecism (v. Passow under καχλάζω, γέλως, γέλασμα, and Blomfield. Aesch. Prom. 90) of the water of the sea: *To plash, roar, rush upon:* Att. in Non. 463, 16.—Whence

* **2. căchinno,** ōnis, *m.* *One who laughs violently, a laugher, derider,* καγχαστής: Pers. 1, 12.

căchinnus, i, *m.* [1. cachinno] *A loud laugh, immoderate laughter, a laugh in derision, a jeering* (class. in prose and poetry; also in plur.): tum dulces esse cachinni consuerant, *loud laughter,* Lucr. 5, 1396; so ib. 1402: in quo Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse, *is said to have laughed loud, set up a loud laugh,* Cic. Fat. 5, 10; so Suet. Aug. 98: tollere, Hor. A. P. 113: edere, Suet. Calig. 57: cachinnos irridentium commovere, Cic. Brut. 60; Catull. 56, 2; id. 31, 14; id. 13, 5: securus, Col. 10, 280: perversus, Ov. A. A. 3, 287: major, Juv. 3, 100; so id. 11, 2; 10, 31: temulus, Pers. 3, 87: effusus in cachinnos, Suet. Calig. 32: cachinnos revocare, id. Claud. 41.—* **b.** Poet. of the sea (cf. 1. cachinno, *no.* b): *A plashing, roaring:* leni resonant plangore cachinni, Catull. 64, 273 (cf. Aesch. Prom. 90: *Ποντίων τε κυμάτων ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα*).

† **cachla,** ae, *f.* = *κάχλα*, *A plant*, also called buphthalmos, *ox-eye*, Plin. 25, 8, 42.

† **cachrys,** ўos, *f.* = *κάχρυς* (*κάγχρυς*), **1.** *An appendage to the catkin of certain trees in autumn, a cone*, Plin. 16, 8, 11; Cels. 5, 18, *no.* 5: admixta cachry, Plin. 22, 22, 32; 27, 13, 109.—**2.** *The capsule of rosemary*, Plin. 24, 11, 60.—**3.** *The white kernel of the plant* crethmos, Plin. 26, 8, 50.

căco, avi, atum, are, *v. n.* and *a.* = *κακάω*, *To go to stool:* **a.** *neutr.:* Pompon. in Non. 84, 2; so Catull. 23, 20; * Hor. S. 1, 8, 38; Mart. 3, 89; 12, 61, 10.—**b.** *act.:* Phaedr. 4, 17, 25. Also, *To defile with excrement:* cacata charta, Catull. 36, 1 and 20.

† **căcŏēthes,** is, *n.* = *κακόηθες* (badness), in medic. lang., *An obstinate, malignant disease:* Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 2; Plin. 24, 3, 3. In plur. cacoëthe = *τὰ κακοήθη*: Plin. 22, 25, 24; so id. 24, 10, 47.—Hence, **b.** Trop. of *The incurable passion for writing* or *scribbling:* insanabile scribendi cacoëthes, Juv. 7, 52.

† **căcŏsynthĕton,** i, *n.* = *κακοσύνθετον*, in rhetor., *An incorrect connection of words* (as, *e. g.* Virg. A. 9, 610): "quod male collocatum, id *κακοσύνθετον* vocant," Quint. 8, 3, 59; cf. Don. p. 1771 P.; Charis. p. 243 ib.; Serv. Virg. l. l.; Isid. Orig. 1, 33, 12; Lucil. in Vel. Long. p. 2214 P.

† **căcŏzēlĭa,** ae, *f.* = *κακοζηλία*, *An awkward, faulty, bad imitation:* Sen. Contr. 4, 24 *fin.*; so id. Suas. 7; Quint. 2, 3, 9 (id. ib. 8, 6, 73, written in Gr. as *κακόζηλον*, ib. 8, 3, 56); cf. Diomed. p. 446 P.

† **căcŏzēlus,** a, um, *adj.* = *κακόζηλος*, *A bad imitator* (cf. the preced.): * Suet. Aug. 86. So Ascon. Cic. Caecil. 6; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 6.

† **cactus,** i, *m.* = *κάκτος*, *A prickly plant with edible stalks*, etc., *Spanish artichoke*, Cynara Carduneulus, L.; Plin. 21, 16, 57.—**b.** Trop. for *Any thing thorny, unpleasant:* eradicato omni cacto et rubo subdolae familiaritatis, Tert. Pall. 2.

căcŭla, ae, *m.* [etym. uncertain; v. Fest. s. h. v. p. 35; s. v. PROCALARE, p. 123, and Comment. p. 364 *sq.*] *A servant*, esp. *the servant of a soldier:* "cacula servus militis" (militaris? cf. the passage follg., from Plaut.), Fest. p. 35: "cacula *δοῦλος στρατιώτου*," Gloss.: video caculam militarem me futurum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 98; so Pseud. Argum. 4, and perh., acc. to the MSS., also Juv. 9, 61, where the lect. vulg. is *casulis*; cf. Weber Juv. Excurs. in h. l.

‡ **căcŭlātum,** servitium, *Servitude*, Fest. p. 36 [cacula].

căcūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [acūmen with the prefix *c*; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 108] *The extreme end, extremity*, or *point of a thing; the peak, utmost point* (whether horizontal or perpendicular; on the contrary, *culmen* is an extremity projecting in height: v. Doed. Syn. above cited; its diff. form acumen, v. under that word) (in the poets freq.; in prose rare before the Aug. per.; esp. a botanical term for *tree-top;* in Cic. never): ut altis arboribus vicina cacumina summa terantur inter se, *the extreme top*, Lucr. 1, 897; so of *tree-tops*, also, Virg. E. 3, 2; 6, 28; 9, 9; Georg. 2, 29; 307; Ov. M. 1, 346; 552; 567; 8, 257; 715; 758; 9, 389; 10, 140; 193; 13, 833; 15, 396; Quint. 8, 3, 10; 1, 2, 26; Col. 3, 21, 11; 5, 11, 14 and 15; 11, 3, 37; Pall. Jan. 15, 15; Febr. 25, 28; Mart. 10, 23; 35; Apr. 4, 1; Veg. 4, 4, 9, et al.; even of grass, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 12: praeacutis (ramorum) cacuminibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 73; Lucr. 6, 459; and so of *the summits, peaks of mountains*, id. ib. 464; Catull. 64, 240; Virg. A. 3, 274; Hor. Epod. 16, 28; Ov. M. 1, 310; 317; 666; 6, 311; 8, 798; 7, 804; 9, 93; Luc. 7, 75; Plin. 3, 16, 20; 6, 7, 7, et al.—And of other things: atomi, Lucr. 1, 600: cujusque rei, ib. 750: ovi, Plin. 10, 52, 74 *fin.*; 54, 75: pyramidis, id. 36, 12, 17, *no.* 3: membrorum, id. 11, 37, 88: ignis, Luc. 1, 551.

2. Trop.: *The end, limit:* donec alescundi summum tetigere cacumen, *until they have completely attained the limit of their growth*, Lucr. 2, 1130: ad summum donec venere cacumen, *to the height of perfection*, id. 5, 1456: famae, Laber. in Macr. Sat. 2, 7.

3. As a grammat. *t. t.*, *The mark of accent placed over a letter*, Marc. Cap. 3, p. 63.

căcūmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cacumen] *To point, make pointed* (prob. formed by Ovid): summas cacuminat aures, Ov. M. 3, 195: Saxoque cacuminat ensem, Sid. Carm. 7, 414: ova cacuminata, Plin. 10, 52, 74: apex in conum cacuminatus, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

Cācus, i, *m.*, Κᾶκος, *Son of Vulcan, cotemporary with Evander, a giant of immense physical strength, who dwelt in a cave on Mount Aventinus, and troubled the whole region around by his robberies; he robbed even Hercules of the cattle of Geryon, and was on that account slain by him*, Ov. F. 1, 543 *sq.*; Liv. 1, 7; Virg. A. 8, 190 *sq.*, and Serv. in h. l.; Prop. 4, 9, 7; 16; Col. 1, 3, 6; Juv. 5, 125.

cădāver, ĕris, *n.* [cado, *no.* II, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 35, and the Gr. *πτῶμα*],

1. *The dead body of men* or *animals, a corpse, carcass* (class.): **a.** Of men: tetra cadavera, Lucr. 2, 415; so id. 3, 719; 4, 682; 6, 1154; 1273: aqua cadaveribus inquinata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34; and so also of the dead bodies of those who fell in war, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Sall. C. 61, 4; 8; Jug. 101 *fin.*; Flor. 2, 6, 18; 3, 2, 85, et saep.: Clodii cruentum cadaver, Cic. Mil. 13; Suet. Calig. 59: semiustum, id. Dom. 15, et al.: informe, Virg. A. 8, 264, et saep.—**b.** Of beasts: aggerat ipsis In stabulis turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Virg. G. 3, 557. Hence as a term of reproach of a despised, worthless man: ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expetebam? Cic. Pis. 9, 19; so ib. 33 *fin.*

* **2.** Meton., *The remains, ruins of desolated towns:* tot oppidûm cadavera, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4.

* **cădāvĕrīna,** ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro) [cadaver] *The flesh of a dead body*, Tert. Anim. 32, 9.

* **cădāvĕrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous:* facies, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 27 ("sublivida, ac personata rubore et livore," Don.).

Cādi, ōrum, *m.* *A town in Phrygia, on the borders of Lydia*, Prop. 4, 6, 8; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 111.

* **cădĭālis,** e, *adj.* [cadus] *Of* or *pertaining to a jar:* resina, *contained in it*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 7.

cădīvus, a, um, *adj.* [cado] (an access. form of caducus) **1.** Of fruit: *Falling of itself:* malá, Plin. 15, 16, 18; so id. ib. 17, 18, *no.* 2.—**2.** In medic. lang.: *Having the falling sickness* or *epilepsy* (* *epileptic*), Marc. Emp. 20.

cadmea, ae, v. cadmia.

Cadmeis, *etc.*, v. Cadmus.

† **cadmĭa** (cadmea, Fest. p. 36), ae, *f.* = *καδμεία* or *καδμία*, *Calamine, cadmia*, Plin. 34, 1, 2; ib. 10, 22; Fest. l. l.; Isid. Orig. 16, 20, 2 and 11.—**2.** *The dross formed in a furnace*, Plin. 34, 10, 22; Isid. Orig. 16, 20, 12.

Cadmus, i, *m.*, Κάδμος, **I.** *Son of the Phoenician king Agenor, brother of Europa, husband of Harmonia, father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoë, and Agave; founder of the* Cadmea, *the citadel of the Boeotian Thebes*, Ov. M. 3, 15 *sq.*; Fast. 1, 490; *the inventor of alphabetic writing*, Plin. 7, 56, 57 (hence letters are called Cadmi filiolae atricolores, Aus. Ep. 29, and Cadmi nigellae filiae, id. ib. 21); at last changed, as well as his wife, into a serpent, Ov. M. 4, 563 *sq.*; Hor. A. P. 187; cf. Hyg. Fab. 6; 148; 179.

2. Whence the adjj.: **a. Cadmēus,** a, um, *Καδμεῖος*, *Of* or *pertaining to Cadmus, Cadmean:* Thebae, Prop. 1, 7, 1: juventus, *i. e.* Thebana, Stat. Th. 8, 601: Dirce (because in the neighborhood of Thebes), Luc. 3, 175: mater, *i. e. Agave, the mother of Pentheus*, [illegible] 1005: cistae, *i. e. of Bacchus* (because Bacchus was the grandson of Cadmus by Semele), id. Herc. Oet. 595: Tyros (because Cadmus came from Phoenicia), Prop. 3, 13, 7; in like manner gens, stirps, manus = Carthaginiensis, Sil. 1, 6; 106; 17, 582.—Subst. Cadmēa, ae, *f.* (sc. arx), *The citadel of Thebes founded by Cadmus*, Nep. Pelop. 1; Epam. 10.—**b. Cadmēĭus,** a, um, *Cadmean:* genitrix, *i. e. Agave*, Stat. Th. 4, 565: seges, *the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus*, Val. Fl. 7, 282: heros, *i. e. the Theban, Polynices*, Stat. Th. 3, 366; so Haemon, id. 8, 458 and 520.—**c. Cadmēïs,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Καδμηΐς*, *Of Cadmus, Cadmean:* domus, Ov. M. 4, 545: arx, id. ib. 6, 217: matres, *i. e. Theban women*, id. ib. 9, 304.—Subst., *A female descendant of Cadmus.* So of *Semele*, Ov. M. 3, 287; of *Ino*, id. Fast. 6, 553; and in plur. Cadmeïdes, *the daughters of Cadmus, Agave, Ino, and Autonoë*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 758.

II. *A historian of Miletus, said to have been the first prose writer*, Plin. 5, 29, 31; 7, 56, 57, § 205.

III. *A blood-thirsty executioner in the time of Horace*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 39; Schol. Crucq.

cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3. *v. n.* [kindred with *κατά*, down],

I. Lit., **1.** In an extended sense: *To be driven* or *carried by one's weight from a higher to a lower point, to fall down, be precipitated, sink down, fall* (so almost only in the poets; in prose, in place of it, the compounds decĭdo, occĭdo, excĭdo, *etc.*): (aves) praecipites cadunt in terram aut in aquam, *fall headlong to the earth or into the water*, Lucr. 6, 745; cf. ib. 828; imitated by Virg.: (apes) praecipites cadunt, Virg. G. 4, 80: nimbus, ut picis e coelo demissum flumen, in undas Sic cadit, *etc.*, Lucr. 6, 258: cadit in terras vis flammea, id. 2, 215; so with *in*, id. 2, 209; 4, 1282; 6, 1006; 1125; Prop. 4, 4, 64; Ov. F. 2, 832; A. A. 3, 428, et al.—The place from which is designated by *ab*, *ex*, *de:* a summo cadere, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 15; Ov. F. 3, 20; Plin. 10, 38, 54: ut cadat (avis) e regione loci, Lucr. 6, 824; so ex equo, Cic. Clu. 62 *fin.*: cadere de equo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 125 (for which Caesar, Nepos, and Pliny employ decidere, q. v.): de coelo, Lucr. 5, 791; Ov. M. 2, 322: de matre (*i. e.* nasci), Claud. Ruf. 1, 92.—With the adv. *altius:* altius atque cadant summotis nubibus imbres, *and poured forth from a greater height*, etc., Virg. E. 6, 38.—And *abs.:* Lucr. 6, 297: ut pluere in multis regionibus et cadere imbres, id. ib. 415: cadens nix, id. 3, 21; id. ib. 402, et saep.—So, **b.** Of the stars: *To decline, sink, set:* oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem, Virg. A. 4, 480; Tac. G. 45: qua (nocte) tristis Orion cadit, Hor. Epod. 10, 10: Arcturus cadens, id. Od. 3, 1, 27.—**c.** *To separate from something by falling, to fall from* or *off, fall out, to drop off*, etc.: dentes cadere imperat aetas, Lucr. 5, 671: quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo Lapsa cadunt folia, Virg. A. 6, 310; cf. Catull. 11, 22; Hor. A. P. 61: lanigeris gregibus sponte sua lanae cadunt, Ov. M. 7, 541; so setae, id. ib. 14, 303: poma, id. ib. 7, 586: cecidere manu, quas legerat, herbae, id. ib. 14, 350: elapsae manibus cecidere tabellae, id. ib. 9, 571: et colus et fusus digitis cecidere remissis, id. ib. 4, 229. In prose: de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 77.—**d.** Of the downward motion of streams: *To fall, empty:* amnis Aretho cadit in sinum maris, Liv. 38, 4: flumina in pontum cadent, Sen. Med. 406.—**e.** Of dice: *To be thrown* or *cast, to turn up:* illud, quod cecidit forte, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 22 *sq.*; so Liv. 2, 12 *fin.*

2. In a more restricted sense: *To fall, pass involuntarily from an upright to a horizontal position, to fall down, drop, fall to, be precipitated down*, etc.; *to sink down*, etc.; *to sink, settle* (this is the usual class. signif. in prose and poetry): cadere in plano, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 17 *sq.:* deorsum, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 89: uspiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 12; Brutus, velut si prolapsus cecidisset, Liv.

1, 56 *fin.;* cf. ib. 5, 21; 1, 58 *fin.:* dum timent, ne aliquando cadant, semper jacent, Quint. 8, 5, 32: sinistra manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit (Caesar), quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82: cadere supinus, id. Aug. 43 *fin.:* in pectus pronus, Ov. M. 4, 579: cadunt toti montes, Lucr. 6, 546: radicitus exturbata (pinus) prona cadit, Catull. 64, 109: concussae cadunt urbes, Lucr. 5, 1236: multaque praeterea ceciderunt moenia magnis motibus in terris, id. 6, 588: languescunt omnia membra; brachia palpebraeque cadunt, *their arms and eyelids fall*, id. 4, 953; so ceciderunt artus, id. 3, 453.—Hence

3. In a pregnant signif. (as in most langg., to fall in battle, to die), *To fall so as to be unable to rise again, to fall dead, to fall, die;* hence opp. to *vivere*, Prop. 2, 28, 42 (usually of those who die in battle; hence most freq. in the histt.): hostes crebri cadunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 79 *sq.:* aut in acie cadendum fuit aut in aliquas insidias incidendum, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: optimus quisque cadere aut sauciari, Sall. J. 92 *fin.;* so id. Catil. 60, 6; Jug. 54 *fin.;* Nep. Paus. 1, 2; Thras. 2 *fin.;* Dat. 1 *fin.;* 6, 1; 8, 3; Liv. 10, 35; 21, 7; 23, 21; 29, 14; Tac. G. 33; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 27; Ov. M. 7, 142, et saep.: pro patria, Quint. 2, 15, 29.—Not in battle: inque pio cadit officio, Ov. M. 6, 250: suoque Marte (*i. e.* sua manu) cadunt, id. ib. 3, 23; cf. Tac. A. 3, 42 *fin.* (* and sua manu cecidit, *fell by his own hand*, 15, 71): muliebri fraude cadere, Tac. A. 2, 71: cecidere justa Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendae Flamma Chimaerae, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 14 *sq.*, et saep.—In connection with *ab* (cf. ab, *no.* C, 1): torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat (* *should be slain by*, etc.), Ov. H. 9, 36; so id. Met. 5, 192; Suet. Oth. 5.—And with the simple *Abl.:* barbarae postquam cecidere turmae Thessalo victore, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 9; imitated by Claudian: IV. Cons. Honor. 89.—**b.** Of victims: *To be slain* or *offered, to be sacrificed, to fall:* multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra, Virg. A. 1, 334: si tener pleno cadit haedus anno, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 5; so Tib. 1, 1, 23; 4, 1, 15; Ov. M. 7, 162; 13, 615; Fast. 4, 653.

4. In an obscene sense = succumbo, *To lie with, yield to:* Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 104; Tib. 4, 10, 2.

II. Trop.: **1.** *To come, happen,* or *fall somewhere involuntarily, to be subjected to something* (more rare than its compound incidere, but class.); constr. usu. *c. sub* or *in*, sometimes *c. ad:* sub sensus cadere nostros, *i. e. to be perceived by the senses*, Lucr. 1, 448; so sub sensum, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: sub oculos, id. Or. 3: in conspectum (**to become visible*), id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: sub aurium mensuram, id. Or. 20, 67: sponte sua (genus humanum) cecidit sub leges artaque jura, *subjected itself to law and the force of right*, Lucr. 5, 1146; so id. 3, 848: ad servitia, Liv. 1, 40: in servitutem, Cic. Rep. 1, 44. So sub imperium ditionemque Romanorum, id. Font. 1, 2: in potestatem unius, id. Att. 8, 3, 2: in cogitationem (**to suggest itself to the thoughts*), id. N. D. 1, 9: in hominum disceptationem, id. de Or. 2, 2, 5: in deliberationem, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: in offensionem alicujus, id. N. D. 1, 30 *fin.:* in suspicionem alicujus, Nep. Paus. 2 *fin.:* in calumniam, Quint. 9, 4, 57: abrupte cadere in narrationem, id. 4, 1, 79, et al.—Hence, in a general sense,

2. In *or* sub aliquem *or* aliquid, *To belong to any object, to be in accordance with, agree with, refer to, be suited to, to fit, suit, become* (so esp. freq. in philos. and rhetor. lang.): non cadit in hos mores, non in hunc pudorem, non in hanc vitam, non in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic. Sull. 27, 75: cadit ergo in bonum virum mentiri, emolumenti sui causa? id. Off. 3, 20, 81; so id. Coel. 29, 69; Quint. 3, 7, 6; 4, 2, 37; 93; 6 prooem. § 5; 7, 2, 30 and 31; Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 11; Virg. E. 9, 17; Cic. Or. 27, 95; so id. ib. 11, 37; Quint. 3, 5, 16; 6, 91; 5, 10, 30; 6, 3, 52; 9, 1, 7; 3, 92, et saep.: hoc quoque in rerum naturam cadit, ut, *etc.;* Quint. 2, 17, 32: in iis rebus, quae sub eandem rationem cadunt, Cic Inv. 1, 30, 47; so Quint. 8, 3, 56,

3. *To fall upon a definite time* (rare): considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 4. Hence, in mercantile lang., of payments: *To fall due:* in eam diem cadere (*were due*) numos, qui a Quinto debentur, id. Att. 15, 20, 4.

4. (acc. to *no.* I, 1, e) Alicui, *To fall to one* (as by lot), *fall to one's lot, fall* or *happen to one, befall, turn out;* and *abs.* (for the compound accidere), *to happen, come to pass, occur, result, fall out* (esp. in an unexpected manner; cf. accido, *no.* 4) (very freq. in prose and poetry): **a.** Alicui: nihil ipsis jure incommodi cadere possit, Cic. Quint. 16, 51: hoc cecidit mihi peropportune, quod, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 4, 15; so id. Att. 3, 1: insperanti mihi, cecidit, ut, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 21; id. Att. 8, 3, 6; id. Mil. 30, 81: mihi omnia semper honesta et jucunda ceciderunt, id. Qu. Fr. 1, 3: haec aliis maledicta cadant, Tib. 1, 6, 85; so Hor. S. 1, 2, 40, et al.—**b.** *Abs.:* Afran. in Charis. p. 195 P.; Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33: verebar quorsum id casurum esset (* *how it would turn out*), id. Att. 3, 24: aliorsum vota ceciderunt, Flor. 2, 4, 5: quum aliter res cecidisset ac putasses, Cic. Fam. 5, 19: sane ita cadebat ut vellem, id. Att. 3, 7; so id. Div. 2, 52, 107; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12; Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 73; Nep. Milt. 2, 5 Dähne; Liv. 22, 40; 35, 13; 36, 34; 38, 46; Plin. Pan. 31, 1; Tac. A. 2, 80; 6, 8; Suet. Tib. 14, et al.; Virg. A. 2, 709: vota cadunt, *i. e.* rata sunt, *are fulfilled, realized*, Tib. 2, 2, 17 (diff. from Prop. 1, 17, 4; v. under *no.* 6).—Hence, **c.** In (ad) irritum *or* cassum, *to be frustrated, fail, be* or *remain fruitless:* omnia in cassum cadunt, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 147; Lucr. 2, 1166: ad irritum cadens spes, Liv. 2, 6; so Tac. H. 3, 26: in irritum, Tac. A. 15, 39. Also irritus, *adj.:* ut irrita promissa ejus caderent, Liv. 2, 31; id. 6, 35 *fin.*

5. *To become lower, inferior* (i. e. in strength, power, worth, *etc.*), *to decrease, diminish, lessen:* cadunt vires, Lucr. 5, 410: mercenarii milites pretia militiae casura in pace aegre ferebant, Liv. 34, 36 *fin.*—And more freq. in an extended signif. (acc. to *no.* I, 3),

6. *To entirely lose strength, worth*, etc., *to perish, vanish, decay, cease;* of the wind: *to subside, die away, abate*, etc.: cadit Eurus, Ov. M. 8, 2; Liv. 25, 27: venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv. 26, 39; cf. id. 36, 43; sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, Virg. A. 1, 154; id. Ecl. 9, 58; Georg. 1, 354 Serv. and Wagn.; Lucr. 3, 982: pellis item cecidit, vestis contempta ferina, *so also the value of garments of the skins of animals diminished*, id. 5, 1417: turpius est enim privatim cadere (*i. e.* fortunis everti) quam publice, Cic. Att. 16, 15 *fin.;* so id. Fam. 6, 10, 2: atque ea quidem tua laus pariter cum republica cecidit, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: non tibi ingredienti fines ira cecidit? Liv. 2, 40; so Pers. 5, 91: amicitia non debilitari animos aut cadere patitur, Cic. Lael. 7: (*animus, *to fail*), Liv. 1, 11, Ov. M. 11, 537; 7, 347: non debemus ita cadere animis, *etc.*, *to lose courage, be disheartened*, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 4; cf. id. Off. 1, 21, 73. So in the lang. of the jurists, causâ *or* formulâ, *to lose one's cause* or *suit:* causâ cadere, Cic. Inv. 2, 19, 57; so id. de Or. 1, 36, 166 *sq.;* Fam. 7, 14; Quint. 7, 3, 17; Suet. Calig. 39: formulâ cadere, Sen. Ep. 48; id. de Clem. 2, 3; Quint. 3, 6, 69. In this signif. also absol., cadere, Tac. H. 4, 6; and criminibus repetundarum, id. ib. 1, 77: conjurationis crimine, id. Ann. 6, 14: ut cecidit Fortuna Phrygum, Ov. M. 13, 435: omniaque ingrato litore vota cadunt, *i. e.* irrita sunt, *remain unfulfilled, unaccomplished*, Prop. 1, 17, 4 (diff. from Tibull. 2, 2, 17; v. above, *no.* 4, b): multa renascentur, quae jam cecidere, cadentque Quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula (* *to fall into disuse, grow out of date*), Hor. A. P. 70.—Hence of theatrical representations: *To fall through, to fail, be condemned, gain no favor* (opp. to *stare*, to win applause; the figure is most naturally derived from combatants): securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176.

7. In rhetor. and gram. *t. t.* of the falling tone at the end of a word or clause; *To be terminated, end, close:* verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic. Or. 57, 194; id. ib. 67, 223: qua (litera *sc.* m.) nullum Graece verbum cadit, Quint. 12, 10, 31: plerique censent cadere tantum numerose oportere terminarique sententiam, Cic. Or. 59, 199; so id. Brut. 8 *fin.:* apte cadens oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 32: numerus opportune cadens, id. ib. 27: ultima syllaba in gravem vel duas graves cadit semper, id. ib. 12, 10, 33 Spald.: similiter cadentia = ὁμοιόπτωτα, *the ending of words with the same cases* or *verbaforms*, diff. from similiter desinentia = ὁμοιοτέλευτα, similar endings of any kind, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint. 9, 4, 42; cf id. ib. 18; 9, 3, 78; 79; 1, 7, 23; Aquil Rom. de Figur. § 25 and 26.

cădūcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caducus, *no.* 4] *Relating to property without a master:* lex Julia (introduced by Augustus), Ulp. Lib. regul. § 28.

cādūcĕātor, ōris, *m.* [caduceum] **1.** *A herald sent to the enemy, an officer with a flag of truce:* "*caduceatores* legati pacem petentes. Cato *caduceatori*, inquit, *nemo homo nocet*," Fest. p. 36; so Liv. 26, 17; 31, 38 *fin.;* 32, 32; 37, 45; 44, 46; Curt. 3, 1, 6; 4, 2, 15, et al.—**2.** *A servant to a priest*, Arn. 5, p. 174.

‡ **cādūcĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [caduceus] *Having* or *bearing the herald's wand:* Inscr. Grut. 927, 6.

cādūcĕum, i, *n.* (*sc.* sceptrum *or* baculum), or **caduceus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* scipio) (which form was predominant in the class. per. is doubtful, since neither Cicero, Nepos, Livy, nor Pliny use the word in the Nom.) [kindred with κηρύκειον, Aeolic καρύκιον, — ῡ —, r changed to d, as ad = ar, inversely meridies = medidies, v. the letters D and R], *The herald's staff* (orig. an olive stick, with στέμμασι, which afterward were formed into serpents, O. Müll. Archaeol. § 379, 3): "caduceus pacis signum, Var. de Vita Pop. Rom. lib. II.; Non. 528, 17: caduceo ornatus, * Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202; so cum caduceo, Nep. Hann. 11, 1; Liv. 44, 45: caduceum preferentes, Liv. 8, 20; Plin. 29, 3, 12. Also an attribute of Mercury, as a messenger of the gods, "Macr. S. 1, 19; Hyg. Astr. 2, 7; Serv. Virg. A. 4, 242;" Petr. 29, 3; Suet. Calig. 52; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 391; O. Müll. Archaeol. above cited; v. also caducifer.

cādūcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [caduceus-fero] *Bearing a herald's staff*, an epithet of Mercury in Ovid: Atlantiades, Ov. M. 8, 628; and abs. id. ib. 2, 708; Fast. 4, 605; 5, 449.

cădūcĭter, *adv. Precipitately;* v. the following, *fin.*

cădūcus, a, um, *adj.* [cado] **1.** *That falls* or *has fallen, falling* (mostly poet.): baccae glandesque caducae, * Lucr. 5, 1362; cf. Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 30: "glans caduca est, quae ex arbore cecidit;" so oleae, Cato R. R. 23, 2: spica (*that fell in mowing*), Var. R. R. 2, 2, 12: aqua, id. ib. 3, 5, 2; Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 40: frondes, Virg. G. 1, 368; Ov. M. 7, 840; Trist. 3, 1, 45: folia, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 45: lacrimae, id. Met. 6, 396: poma, Prop. 2, 32, 40: fulmen, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 44: te triste lignum, te caducum in domini caput immerentis, id. ib. 2, 13, 11; cf. Var.: Var. L. L. 6, 7, 69: tela, Prop. 4, 2, 53: moro coma nigrior caduco, Mart. 8, 64, 7.—Hence, **b.** "Caduca auspicia dicunt quum aliquid in templo excidit, veluti virga e manu," Fest. p. 49.—**c.** Caduci bello (acc. to cado, *no.* I, 3), *Falling in war, that have fallen in war:* bello caduci Dardanidae, Virg. A. 6, 481.—Hence, **d.** In gen., *Devoted to death, destined to die:* juvenis, Virg. A. 10, 622.

2. *That is inclined to fall, that easily falls* (rare): vitis, quae natura caduca est et, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52; cf. id. ib. 2, 5.—Hence, **b.** In medic. lang.: homo, *Epileptic*, Firm. Math. 3, 6, *no.* 8; Aemil. Mac. c. de Paeonia: equus, Veg. 1, 25, 2; and morbus, *The falling sickness, epilepsy*, App. Herb. 60; Aemil. Mac. c. de Aristoloch.; Isid. Orig. 14, 7, 5.—Hence

3. Trop.: *Frail, fleeting, perishable, vain* (class., esp. in prose): in eo, qui ex animo constet et corpus caducus et infirmus, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: ignis, *quickly extinguished*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: res humanae fragiles caducaeque, Cic. Lael. 27, 102: nihil nisi mortale et caducum praeter animos, id. Rep. 6, 17: alia omnia incerta sunt, caduca, mobilia; virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, id. Phil. 4, 5 *fin.*: tituli, Plin. Pan. 55, 8: tempus, id. Ep. 3, 7, 14: labores, id. ib. 9, 3, 2: fama, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 46: spes, *vain, futile*, Ov. M. 9, 597: preces, id. Fast. 1, 181: votum, id. Ibis. 86.

4. In jurid. lang., caduca bona were *those possessions which fell not to the heir mentioned in a will because he was childless, and hence passed to other heirs who had children* (in default of the same to the exchequer); *vacant, having no heir* (cf. Hugo Rechtsgesch. p. 760 *sq.*): "Quod quis sibi testamento relictum, ita ut jure civili capere possit, aliqua ex causa deinde non ceperit, *caducum* appellatur, veluti ciciderit ab eo, *etc.*," Ulp. Lib. regul. tit. 10: hereditates, Cic. Phil. 10, 5; Juv. 9, 86 *sq.* Web.—Hence, **b.** Trop. of other things: nostra est omnis ista prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, in quam homines, quasi caducam atque vacuam, abundantes otio, nobis occupatis, involaverunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122; Just. 19, 3, 6.

Adv. "*Caduciter* praecipitanter; Varro: aquai caduciter ruentis," Non. 91, 1 *sq.*

Cădurci, ōrum, *m.*, Καδοῦρκοι, *A people in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Cahors*, Caes. B. G. 7, 4; Plin. 4, 19, 33; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 127; in Caes. B. G. 7, 75, with the appel. Eleutheri (perh. a division of the former people, in the present *Alby.*).—Hence **Cadurcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to the Cadurci*: Natales, Sid. Carm. 9, 282: sedes, Aus. Prof. *no.* 17.—Abs. cadurcum, i, *n.*, *A Cadurcian coverlet, a coverlet of Cadurcian linen*, Juv. 7, 221; and meton., *a bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, a marriage bed*, Juv. 6, 537 Schol.

† **cădus**, i, *m.*=κάδος, **1.** *A* (**large earthen*) *vessel for containing liquids*, esp. *wine; a bottle, jar, jug*: **a.** *A wine-jar, wine-flask*: "*Cadi* vasa, quibus vina conduntur," Non. 544, 11: cadus erat vini: inde implevi hirneam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 273; so id. Asin. 3, 3, 34; Aul. 3, 6, 35; Mil. 3, 2, 36; 37; Poen. 1, 2, 47; Stich. 3, 1, 24: cadum capite sistere, *to upset*, id. Mil. 3, 2, 36: vertere, id. Stich. 5, 4, 39; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 187; Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 1: vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes, Virg. A. 1, 195: fragiles, Ov. M. 12, 243. Hence poet., *wine*: Chius, Tib. 2, 1, 28; Hor. Od. 3, 19, 5: nec parce cadis tibi destinatis, id. ib. 2, 7, 20; id. ib. 3, 14, 18.—**b.** For other uses: Thus, for containing honey, Mart. 1, 56, 10; oil, id. 1, 44, 8; hence olearii, *oil-jars*, Plin. 18, 30, 73; for containing fruits, id. ib.; figs, id. 15, 9, 21; aloes, id. 27, 4, 5, et saep. As *a money-pot*: Mart. 6, 27, 6; also=urna, *a funeral urn*: aënus, Virg. A. 6, 228 Heyne.

2. *A measure for liquids*; synon. with amphora Attica, usu.=1½ amphorae, or 3 urnae, or 4½ modii, or 12 congii, or 72 sextarii, Rhemn. Fann. de Ponder. 84; Plin. 14, 15, 17; Isid. Orig. 16, 26, 13; *gen. plur.* cadum, Lucil. and Var. in Non. 544, 13 and 16; Plin. 14, 14, 17.

Cădūsii (Caddusii, Liv. 35, 48), ōrum, *m.*, Καδούσιοι, *A people in Media, on the Caspian Sea* (Atropatene), Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 6, 16, 18; **Cadusia**, ae, *f.*, *their country*, Plin. 6, 13, 15.

† **cadytas**, ae, *m.*=καδύτας, *A Syrian parasitical plant*, Plin. 16, 44, 92.

* **caecātor**, ōris, *m.* [caeco, one who makes blind, hence] *He who stops* or *obstructs a fountain*: Paul. Nol. Carm. Nat. S. Fel. 24, 9, 618 (with reference to Genes. 26, 15).

† **caecĭas**, ae, *m.*=καικίας, *The northeast wind* (acc. to more accurate nautical designation, *northeast, one third east*), Plin. 2, 47, 46; Vitr. 1, 6; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Gell. 2, 22, 24.

* **caecĭgĕnus**, a, um ("CAECIGĔNA τυφλογενής," Gloss. Philox.), *adj.* [caeco-gigno], *Born blind*: Lucr. 2, 741.

caecĭlĭa, ae, *f.* *A kind of lizard*, Col. 6, 17, 1; 4; Veg. 4, 21, 1 (in Plin. 9, 51, 76: caecus serpens).—**2.** *A kind of lettuce*, Col. 10, 190; cf. Caecilius, *fin.*

Caecĭlĭus, a, *A Roman gentile name*; e. g. C. Caecilius, Cic. Fl. 36: Q. Caecilius Metellus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: Caja Caecilia, *a Roman name of* Tanaquil, Plin. 8, 48, 74: Caecilia, *daughter of* Metellus Balearicus, Cic. Div. 1, 44, and 2, 40. Esp. celebrated is Caecilius Statius, *a Roman comic poet, of the ante-class. per., of Gallic origin, a cotemporary of Ennius*; his comedies were by the ancients considered equal to those of Plaut. and Ter., and by many even preferred to them; Var. in Non. 374, 8; Cic. de Or. 2, 10; Att. 7, 3; Brut. 74; Hor. A. P. 53 *sq.*; Quint. 10, 1, 99; Vulcatius Sedigitus in Gell. 15, 24; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 70; Both. Poet. Scenic. V., 2, p. 125 *sq.*—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Caecĭlĭus**, a, um, *Caecilian, of Caecilius*: familia, Vell. 2, 11: lex de ambitu, Cic. Sull. 22: lex de repetundis, Val. Max. 6, 9, *no.* 10: et Didia lex de legibus ferendis, Cic. Att. 2, 9; Phil. 5, 3.—**b. Caecĭlĭānus**, a, um, *Caecilian*: fabula, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 15: senex (in a comedy of Caecilius), id. Rosc. Am. 16; so pater, Quint. 11, 1, 39; Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30: lactuca (named after Q. Caecilius Metellus), Plin. 19, 8, 38; cf. Col. 10, 182.—Also Caecilianus, i, *m.*, *A Roman proper name*, Tac. A. 3, 37; 6, 7; 16, 34.

Caecīna, ae, *m.* *A surname in the* gens Licinia, *originating in Etruria* (pure Etrusc. Ceicna, O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 416), among whom the most celebrated is Licinius Caecina, for whose Roman citizenship Cicero made the oration pro Caecina. Hence Caeciniana oratio, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 172.

caecĭtas, ātis, *f.* [caecus] *Blindness* (rare, but used in good prose): Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113; id. ib. 38, 111; Fin. 5, 28, 84; Plin. 11, 37, 55; 12, 8, 18.—**b.** Trop.: in furore animi et caecitate, Cic. Dom. 50: mentis, id. ib. 40: libidinis, id. Harusp. Resp. 18.

* **caecĭtūdo**, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Blindness*: Opilius Aur. in Fest. s. v. NUSCICIOSUM, p. 182.

caeco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make blind, to blind*: sol caecat, *Lucr. 4, 326; Paul. Nol. Carm. Nat. S. Fel. 20, 7; 292. Hence, in gardening: oculum, *to destroy*, Col. 4, 9, 2; 24, 16; cf. caecus, *no.* I, 3, and oculus.—**b.** Trop.: qui largitione caecarunt mentes imperitorum, Cic. Sest. 66 *fin.*: ut (animi acies) ne caecetur erroribus, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 39: caecati libidinibus, id. ib. 1, 30: caecata mens subito terrore, Liv. 44, 6 *fin.*: pectora.... serie caecata laborum, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 45: caecabitur spes vindemiae, Pall. 1, 6, 11.—**2.** *To make dark, to obscure*: caecantur silvae, Avien. Per. 504.—**b.** Trop., of discourse: celeritate caecata oratio, Cic. Brut. 76, 264.

Caecŭbum, i, *n.*, Καίκουβον, *A marshy place in Southern Latium, near* Amyclae, *distinguished for producing the most excellent kind of Roman wine*, Mart. 13, 115; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 680.—Whence, **2.** adj. **Caecŭbus**, a, um, *Caecuban*: ager, Plin. 2, 95, 96: vites, id. 17, 4, 3: vina, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15. And subst. Caecubum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Caecuban wine*, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 9; 1, 37, 5, 2, 14, 25; Epod. 9, 1; 36; Mart. 13, 115. (From a neglect of the plants, and still more from a canal made by Nero, which drew off the water, the vineyards here, even in the time of Pliny the elder, were in a state of decay, Plin. 14, 6, 8.)

* **caeculto**, are, *v. n.* [contr. from caeculĭto, from caecus, as ausculto from ausculito, from auris] *To be like one blind, to be dim-sighted*: "*caecultare* est caecos imitari," Fest. p. 35: "caeculto ἀμβλυώττω," Gloss.; Plautus: numnam mihi oculi caecultant? Fest. p. 47; cf. caecutio.

Caecŭlus, i, *m.* *Son of King* Latinus, *founder of* Praeneste, Virg. A. 7, 678 *sq.* Serv.

caecus, a, um, *adj.* [etymol. dub.] *Having no light, devoid of light.*

I. *act.*, *Not seeing, blind*: **1.** Lit.: Lucr. 5, 839: catuli, qui jam dispecturi sunt, caeci aeque et hi qui modo nati, Cic. Fin. 4, 23 *fin.*: si facie miserabili senis, caeci, infantis, Quint. 4, 1, 42: corpus, *the back*, Sall. J. 107 (cf. below, vulnus and ictus, *wounds upon the back*).—Hence *a surname of* Appius Claudius, *on account of his blindness.*—Proverbial phrases: ut si Caecus iter monstrare velit, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 4: apparet id quidem etiam caeco, Liv. 32, 34: caecis hoc, ut ajunt, satis clarum est, Quint. 12, 7, 9.

2. Trop.: *Mentally* or *morally blind, blinded* (freq. in prose and poetry): O pectora caeca! Lucr. 2, 14: non solum ipsa Fortuna caeca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est, id. Lael. 13, 54: caecus atque amens tribunus, id. Sest. 7, 17: caecum me et praecipitem ferri, id. Planc. 3: mater caeca crudelitate et scelere, id. Clu. 70, 199, et al.—*c. ad*: caecus ad has belli artes, Liv. 21, 54.—*c. Gen.*: caecus animi, Quint. 1, 10, 29; Gell. 12, 13, 4: fati futuri, *ignorant of*, Luc. 2, 14; cf. Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 138.—**b.** Meton. of the passions themselves: caeca honorum cupido, Lucr. 3, 59: ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2; id. Pis. 24, 57: exspectatio, id Agr. 2, 25, 66: timor, id. Leg. 1: pavor, Tac. H. 1, 82: festinatio, Liv. 22, 39: furor, Hor. Epod. 7, 13: et sopita socordia, Quint. 1, 2, 5, et saep.

3. Transf. to plants: *Without buds* or *eyes*: rami, Plin. 16, 30, 54; cf. caeco and oculus.

II. *pass.*, *That can not be seen*; or trop., *that can not be known, invisible, concealed, hidden, secret, occult, obscure, dark*:

1. Lit.: sunt igitur venti nimirum corpora caeca, *winds are accordingly bodies, although invisible to the eye*, Lucr. 1, 278; 296; id. 1, 329; 2, 713: vallum caecum, Caes. B. C. 1, 28; cf. Festus: "caecum vallum dicitur, in quo praeacuti pali terrae infixi herbis vel frondibus occuluntur," p. 34; so fossae (**covered*), Col. 2, 2, 9; Pall. Maj. 3, 1: fores (**private*), Virg. A. 2, 453: colubri, Col. 10, 231: ignis, Lucr. 4, 929: venenum, Ov. 6, 823: tabes, Ov. M. 9, 174: viae, Tib. 2, 1, 78: insidiae armaque, id. Fast. 2, 214; cf. Sil. 5, 3: vulnus, *a concealed, secret wound*, Lucr. 4, 1116; but also, *wounds upon the back*, Virg. A. 10, 733; cf. in the same sense, ictus, Liv. 34, 14 *fin.*; Sil. 9, 105 (v. above, caecum corpus, *the back*): caeca manus, *i. e.* abscondita, Ov. M. 12, 492, et al.

2. Trop.: caecas exponere causas, Lucr. 3, 317: improba navigii ratio, tum caeca jacebat, *lay still concealed*, id. 5, 1004. So venti potestas, id. 3, 248; 270: fluctus, Sisenn. in Non. 449, 10: et clandestina natura, Lucr. 1, 779: res caecae et ab aspectus judicio remotae, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: obscurum atque caecum, id. Agr. 2, 14, 36: fata, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 16: sors, id. Sat. 2, 3, 269, et al. In Plaut. once, prob. taken from the vulgar lang., caeca die emere, *upon a concealed (pay-) day*, i. e. *to purchase on credit*; opp. to oculata dies, *i. e.* for ready money: *Ca.* Pereo inopia argentaria. *Ba.* Eme die caeca hercle olivum, id vendito oculata die, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 67.

3. By poet. license, transf. to the hearing: murmur, Virg. A. 12, 591 (as we, by another, but similar meton., say, *a hollow sound*; cf. on the other hand, in Gr. *τυφλὸς τὰ ὦτα*); so clamor, Val. Fl. 2, 461.

III. *neutr.*: *That in which one can see nothing*; or, trop., *can understand* or *comprehend nothing, dark, gloomy, obscure*:

1. Lit.: nox, Lucr. 1, 1108; Catull. 68, 44; Ov. M. 10, 476; 11, 521: caligo, Lucr 3, 305; 4, 457; Catull. 64, 908; Virg. A. 3 203: tenebrae, Lucr. 2, 54; 746; 798; 3, 87; 6, 35; Virg. A. 3, 87: silentia, *i. e.* nox, Sil. 7, 350: latebrae, Lucr. 1, 409: cubiculum si fenestram non habet, dicitur caecum, Var. L. L. 9, 38, 141; so domus (**without windows*), Cic. Or. 67, 224: parietes, Virg. A. 5, 589: gemmae, *not transparent, opaque*, Plin. 37, 6, 22: smaragdi, id. ib. 5, 18: acervus, of chaos: *chaotic, confused*, Ov. M. 1, 24; Col. 4, 32, 4.

2. Trop.: *Uncertain, doubtful*: obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendero. *i. e. of an uncertain consequence or result*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: eventus, Virg. A. 6, 157: caeci morbi, quorum causas ne medici quidem perspicere queunt, Col. 1, 5, 6; so dolores, Plin. 29, 2, 10; 3, 13: crimen, *uncertain, that can not be proved*, Liv. 45, 31.—Hence

3. *Ineffectual, fruitless, empty, vain:* caeci in nubibus ignes, Virg. A. 4, 209: execrationes, Liv. 40, 10.

* *Compar.* Hor. S. 1, 2, 91.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* not in use.

caecūtĭo, ire, *v. n.* [from caecus, like balbutio from balbus] *To be blind, to see badly* (ante- and post-class.): Var. in Non. 35, 4: omnes quodammodo caecutimus, App. Flor. *no.* 2: utrum oculi mihi caecutiunt, Var. in Non. 86, 12.

caedes, is (*gen. plur.* regularly caedium; but caedum, Sil. 4, 353; 423; 796; 5, 220; 10, 233; cf. Prisc. p. 771 P.; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 243), *f.* [caedo]

1. *A cutting* or *lopping off* (post-class. and rare): ligni atque frondium caedes, Gell. 19, 12, 7: capilli, qui caede cultrorum desecti, App. Met. 3.

2. (acc. to caedo, *no.* 3; cf. cado, *no.* I., 3) *A casting down in death, a cutting down, a slaughter*, esp. in battle or by an assassin; *a murdering, murder* (both that which is inflicted and that which is suffered) (this is the usu. class. signif. of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the histt.; in Sueton. alone more than twenty times): pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr. 3, 648: caedem caede accumulantes, id. 3, 71: caedem (*the deadly slaughter, conflict*) in qua P. Clodius occisus est, Cic. Mil. 5: caedes et occisio, id. Caec. 14 *fin.*: magistratuum privatorumque caedes, id. Mil. 32, 87: Notat (Catilina) et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, id. Cat. 1, 1: Silvestres homines ... caedibus et victu foedo deterruit Orpheus, Hor. A. P. 392: magna caede facta multisque occisis, Nep. Epam. 9: caedes civium, id. ib. 10, 3: caedem facere in aliquem, Sall. J. 31, 13; Liv. 2, 64: edere, id. 5, 45; 40, 32; Just. 2, 11: perpetrare, Liv. 45, 5: committere, Ov. H. 14, 59; Quint. 5, 12, 3; 10, 1, 12; 7, 4, 43; Curt. 8, 2: admittere, Suet. Tib. 37: peragere, Luc. 3, 580: abnuere, Tac. A. 1, 23: festinare, id. ib. 1, 3: ab omni caede abhorrere, Suet. Dom. 9: portendere, Sall. J. 3, 2; Suet. Calig. 57, and so freq.; cf. in the poets, Catull. 64, 77; Virg. A. 2, 500; 10, 119; Hor. Od. 1, 8, 16; 2, 1, 35; 3, 2, 12; 3, 24, 26; 4, 4, 59; Ov. M. 1, 161; 4, 503; 3, 625; 4, 160; 5, 69; 6, 669, et saep.—**b.** *The slaughter of animals*, esp. *of victims*: studiosus caedis ferinae, *i. e.* ferarum, Ov. M. 7, 675; so id. ib. 809; cf. ferarum, id. ib. 2, 442; 15, 106: armenti, id. ib. 10, 541: boum, id. ib. 11, 371: juvenci, id. ib. 15, 129: bidentium, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14.

3. Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*) *The person slain* or *murdered, the slain*: caedis acervi, Virg. A. 10, 245: plenae caedibus viae, Tac. H. 4, 1.

4. Also meton. as in Gr. φόνος (cf. Blomf. Gloss. Aesch. Prom. 363), *The blood shed by murder, gore*: Lucr. 3, 643; 5, 1312: permixta flumina caede, Catull. 64, 360: respersus fraterna caede, id. ib. 181: madefient caede sepulcra, id. 368: sparsae caede comae, Prop. 2, 8, 34: caede madentes, Ov. M. 1, 149; 14, 199; id. ib. 3, 143; 4, 97; 125; 163; 6, 657; 8, 444; 9, 73; 13, 389; 15, 174.

5. In post-class. Lat., *A striking with the fist, a beating*: contumeliosa, Don. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46: nimia, id. ib. 4, 2, 19; id. ib. 2, 1, 18.

caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, 3. *v. a.* [*causat.* from cado, to cause to fall; hence]

1. *To cut, fell, lop, cut down, hew, throw down, cut off, cut to pieces*: caesa abiegna trabes, Enn. Med. 2 (in Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75): frondem querneam caedito, Cato R. R. 5, 8: arbores, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: robur, id. ib. 2, 41; so Ov. M. 8, 770: lignum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 63: silvam, Var. in Non. 272, 5; Lucr. 5, 1265; Caes. B. G. 3, 29; Ov. M. 8, 329; Suet. Aug. 94 *prope fin.*; Pall. Maj. 4, 1: nemus, Ov. M. 2, 418; cf. id. ib. 1, 94; 9, 230; 374; 14, 535: arboris auctum, Lucr. 6, 167: comam vitis, Tib. 1, 7, 34: foenum, Col. 2, 18, 1: murus latius quam caederetur ruebat, Liv. 21, 11; caesis montis fodisse medullis, Catull. 68, 111; so caedi montes in marmora, Plin. 12, prooem. § 2: lapis caedendus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56: toga rotunda et apte caesa, *cut out*, Quint. 11, 3, 139: caedunt securibus humida vina, *with axes they* (in winter) *cut out the liquid wine*, Virg. G. 3, 364: volutas, *to carve* or *hollow out volutes*, Vitr. 3, 3.—**b.** Proverb.: ut vineta egomet caedam mea, *i. e. I cut my own flesh, carry my own hide to market*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 220 ("proverbium in eos dicitur, qui sibi volentes nocent," Schol. Crucq.; cf. Tib. 1, 2, 100; Virg. A. 5, 672).—**c.** Ruta caesa, v. ruo, *Pa.*

2. In gen., *To strike* or *cut something* or *upon something, to thrust at, to beat, strike, cudgel*, etc.: ut lapidem ferro quom caedimus evolat ignis, *strike upon with iron*, Lucr. 6, 314: caedere januam saxis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27; so silicem rostro, Liv. 41, 13: femur, pectus, frontem, Quint. 2, 12, 10; cf. ib. 11, 3, 123, et al.: verberibus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 45; so Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 28; pugnis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 43: aliquem ex occulto, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 17: at validis socios caedebant dentibus apri, *they fell with their strong tusks upon their own party*, Lucr. 5, 1325; cf. Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 71: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28; so Hor. S. 1, 2, 42; Suet. Ner. 26; 49; Domit. 8: caeduntur (agrestes) inter potentium inimicitias, Sall. Hist. frgm. 3, 22 *fin.* p. 236, ed. Gerl.: nudatos virgis, Liv. 2, 5: hastilibus caedentes terga trepidantium, id. 35, 5: servum sub furca caesum medio egerat circo, *i. e.* ita ut simul caederet, id. 2, 36, et saep.—**b.** Proverb.: stimulos pugnis caedere, *to aggravate an evil by foolish opposition*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 55.—**c.** Trop.: in judicio testibus caeditur, *is pressed, hard pushed*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3.

3. In pregnant signif. (cf. cado, *no.* I., 3) *To strike mortally, to kill, murder*: ille dies, quo Ti. Gracchus est caesus, Cic. Mil. 5 *fin.*: caeso Argo, Ov. M. 2, 533; so id. ib. 5, 148; 12, 113; 590; 603; Suet. Caes. 76, et al. Poet. transf. to *the blood shed in slaying*: caeso sparsuros sanguine flammam, Virg. A. 11, 82.—Esp. freq. **b.** In milit. lang.: *To slay a single enemy*; or when a hostile army as a whole is spoken of, *to conquer with a great slaughter, cut to pieces, vanquish* (cf. Oudend. Wolf and Baumg.-Crus. upon Suet. Vesp. 4): Romani insecuti (hostem), caedentes spoliantesque caesos, castra regia diripiunt, Liv. 32, 12 *fin.*; so id. 2, 47; 4, 61; 22, 7; Quint. 12, 10, 24; Suet. Aug. 21, 23; Vesp. 4; Curt. 7, 5, et al.: caesus (hostis) per calles saltusque vagando circumagatur, Liv. 44, 36 Kreyss.: consulem exercitumque caesum, id. 22, 56: legiones nostras cecidere, id. 7, 30; so Nep. Datam. 6, 4; Tac. Agr. 18; Suet. Claud. 1. And poet. the leader is put for the army: Pyrrhum et ingentem cecidit Antiochum Hannibalemque dirum, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 36. In poet. hypallage: caesi corporum acervi (for caesorum), Catull. 64, 359. And, **c.** *To slaughter animals*, esp. *for offerings, to kill, slay, sacrifice*: caedit greges armentorum, Cic. Phil. 3, 12 *fin.*; so Ov. M. 15, 141: deorum mentes caesis hostiis placare, Cic. Clu. 68 *fin.*; so id. Att. 1, 13; Liv. 8, 6; 10, 7; 45, 7; Tac. A. 2, 75; Suet. Caes. 81; Calig. 14; Ner. 25; Oth. 8; Galb. 18; Claud. 25; Just. 11, 5, 6, et al.; Virg. A. 5, 96; Hor. Epod. 2, 59; Ov. M. 13, 637; Juv. 6, 48; 447; 8, 156; 12, 3, et al.: inter caesa et porrecta, v. porrigo.

4. In an obscene sense: *To cohabit with, to defile*, paedicare: Catull. 56, 7; Auct. Priap. 25, 10; Tert. Pall. 4.

5. Trop.: sermones, a Graecism = κόπτειν τὰ ῥήματα, *To chatt, talk, converse*: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 1; cf. Non. p. 272, 13, and Prisc. p. 1188 P.—Whence

* caesum, i, *n.*, *Pa.*, subst. in gram. synon. with comma, *A stop, pause, comma*: Marc. Cap. 5, p. 173.

caeduus, a, um, *adj.* [caedo] *That can be cut without injury*; a *t. t.* of agriculture: Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 30: silva, Cato R. R. 1 *fin.*; Var. R. R. 1, 7, 9; Col. 3, 3, 1; cf. Plin. 12, 19, 42; 16, 37, 68; 17, 20, 32 and 34.

caelāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [caelo] *A bass-relief* (probably formed by Ovid; extremely rare): clypei caelamina, Ov. M. 13, 291; App. Flor. *no.* 7; de Deo Socr. p. 40, 30 Elm.

caelātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An artisan in basso-relievo, a carver, graver*: Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24; id. ib. 27; Quint. 2, 21 *fin.*; Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 25; Juv. 9, 145; Tert. Idol. 3; Inscr. Grut. 583, 5, et al.

caelātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A carving, an executing of raised work* or *reliefs, in metals and ivory, a forming of figures, an engraving, the art of the graver, celature*: "*caelatura*, quae auro, argento, aere, ferro opera efficit: nam *sculptura* etiam lignum, ebur, marmor, vitrum, gemmas, praeterea quae supra dixi, complectitur," Quint. 2, 21, 8: caelatura altior, id. ib. 2, 4, 7.—**b.** In other substances, *e. g.* in clay: Plin. 35, 12, 46; cf. caelo, *no.* 1, b.—**2.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*) *The engraved figures themselves, carved work*: Suet. Ner. 47: usque adeo attritis caelaturis, ne figura discerni possit, Plin. 33, 12, 55; Sen. Ep. 5.

caelebs (also written coelebs; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 56), lĭbis, *adj.* *Unmarried, single* (whether of a bachelor or a widower): (CENSORES) EQVITVM. PEDITVMQVE. PROLEM. DESCRIBVNTO: CAELIBES. ESSE. PROHIBENTO., Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7; Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 11; Quint. 5, 10, 26; Suet. Galb. 5 Baumg.-Crus.: caelebs senex. Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 37: caelebs quid agam Martiis Calendis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 1; so id. Sat. 2, 5, 47; Ov. M. 10, 245, et al.—**b.** Meton.: vita (* *the life of a bachelor*), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 88; Ov. Tr. 2, 163; Gell. 5, 11, 2: lectus, Catull. 68, 6; Ov. H. 13, 107.—**2.** Transf. **a.** Of animals: caelebs aut vidua columba, Plin. 10, 34, 52.—And, **b.** Of trees by which no vine has been planted (cf. marito): caelebs platanus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4; so Ov. M. 14, 663; Plin. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 23.

caeles, caelestis, v. coeles and coelestis.

‡ **caelĭbāris** (CAELIBALIS hasta, Prisc. p. 631 P.; cf. App. I. to the preface), *A small spear, with the point of which the bride's hair was divided into six locks.* Respecting the origin of this custom, v. Fest. p. 48; cf. Ov. F. 2, 559.

caelĭbātus, ūs, *m.* [caelebs] *Celibacy, single life, the condition of being unmarried* (severely punished by the leges Julia and Papia Poppaea) (a post-Aug. word): Sen. Ben. 1, 9; Suet. Claud. 16; 26; Galb. 5.

caelicolae, caelicus, caelifer, caelifluus, caeligenus, caelipotens, caelispex, caelitus, v. coel.

caelo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. caelum] **1.** Answering to the Gr. τορεύω (v. Passow in h. v.): *To engrave in relief upon metals* (esp. silver) or *ivory* (later also *to cast, found*), *to make raised work, to carve as an artist, to engrave* (cf. Salmas. Exerc. Plin. p. 737; Heyne Antiq. Aufs. 2, p. 127; O. Müll. Archaeol. § 311 *sq.*; so also the passage from Quint. 2, 21, 8, under caelatura; Fest. s. v. ANCAESA, p. 17; Isid. Orig. 13, 4, 1; 19, 7, 4; 20, 4, 7): ab initio sic opus ducere, ut caelandum, non ex integro fabricandum sit, Quint. 10, 3, 18: hanc speciem Praxiteles caelavit argento, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: caelata in auro fortia facta patrum, Virg. A. 1, 640: clypeo quoque flumina septem argento partim, partim caelaverat auro, Ov. M. 5, 189; cf. ib. 2, 6; 13, 685; so scuta auro, argento, Liv. 9, 40: vasa magnifica et pretiose caelata, Cic. Inv. 2, 40: vasa caelata, Liv. 34, 52: aliquid in auro, Plin. 33, 12, 55: libidines in poculis, id. ib. prooem., et al.; Liv. 23, 24 *fin.*: caelatum aurum et argentum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21; Or. 70; id. Verr. 2, 4, 24; Rosc. Am. 46.—**b.** *To carve* or *engrave upon other materials* (cf. caelatura, *no.* 1, b): upon wood: pocula ponam Fagina, caelatum divini opus Alcimedontis, Virg. E. 3, 36. In marble: caelavit Scopas pteron ab oriente, Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 9.—Hence

2. Meton. of other works of art. So, **a.** Of skillful weaving or embroidering:

velamina caelata multa arte, Val. Fl. 5, 6. And, **b.** Of poetry: carmina compono, hic elegos. Mirabile visu caelatumque novem musis (*i. e.* a novem musis) opus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 92 Schmid.

1. caelum (cēlum, Serv. Virg. A. 1, 640), i, *n.* *The chisel* or *burin of the sculptor* or *engraver, a graver*: "caelata vasa....a *caelo* vocata, quod est genus ferramenti, quem vulgo cilionem vocant," Isid. Orig. 20, 4, 7: Quint. 2, 21 *fin.*; Var. in Non. 99, 18; Stat. Silv. 4, 6, 26; Mart. 6, 13, 1.

2. caelum, i, *n.* *Heaven*; v. coelum.

caelus, i, *m.*, v. coelum.

caementa, ae, *f.*, v. caementum.

caementārĭus, ii, *m.* [caementum] *A stone-cutter, a mason, a builder of walls*: Hier. Ep. 53, 6.

caementĭcĭus (-tĭtĭus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to quarry-stones, consisting of them*: structurae, Vitr. 2, 4: parietes, id. 2, 8 *post. med.*: saxum (unhewn), *quarry-stone*, opp. to quadratum, id. ib.

caementum, i, *n.* (access. form **caementa,** ae, *f.*, like armenta, ae, to armentum, Enn. in Non. 196, 30) [contr. from caedimentum, from caedo], **1.** *A rough, unhewn stone, as it comes from the quarry, quarry-stone*, used for walls (most freq. in plur.): Vitr. 2, 7; id. 1, 2; 5; 2, 4; 8, et al.: in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma convexit, Cic. Mil. 27, 74; so id. Div. 2, 47 *fin.*; Q. Fr. 3, 9, 7; Liv. 36, 22 *fin.*; id. 21, 11.—In sing. Vitr. 1, 5; 8, 7; Plin. 35, 14, 48; Mart. 9, 76, 1.—**2.** Caementa marmorea, *Pieces that fly off from marble in working, chips of marble*: caementae marmoreae, sive assulae, Vitr. 7, 6.

caena and its derivv., v. coena, *etc.*

Caeneus (dissyl.), ei, *m.*, Καινεύς, orig. *A girl, named* Caenis, Ov. M. 12, 189; 195; 201; 470 *sq.*, *the daughter of Elatus, afterward changed by Neptune to boy*; he was subsequently present at the Calydonian hunt, and at the contest of the Centaurs and Lapithae, and finally was metamorphosed to a bird, Ov. M. 12, 189; 459 *sq.*; 507 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 14; acc. to Virg. he again became a female, Aen. 6, 448 Serv.

Caenīna, ae, *f.*, Καινίνη, *A small but very ancient town in Latium, near Rome*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Caenīnensis,** e, *Of Caenina*: Caeninenses, *the inhabitants of Caenina*, Liv. 1, 9; 10 Drak.—**b. Caenīnus,** a, um, *Of Caenina*: arx, Prop. 4, 10, 9: Acron, *king of the Caeninenses*, id. ib. 7: nomen = Caeninenses, Liv. 1, 10.

Caenis, idis, v. Caeneus.

caepa (also written cepa), ae, *f.*, and equally used **caepe** (cepe), is (*gen.* caepis, Charis. p. 43 P., without voucher; but the assertion of the gramm. Diomed. p. 314 ib.; Prisc. p. 681 ib.; Phocae Ars, p. 1706 ib., and Serg. p. 1842 ib., that caepe is indecl., is also unsubstantiated, since the form of the Gen. caepe cited by Prisc. l. l. from App., is the well-known later orthog. for caepae. Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 366; and concerning Charis. p. 23 P., v. the App. III. to Pref.), *n.*; in *plur.* only cepae, arum, *f.*; cf. Don. p. 1747 P.; Prisc. l. l.; Phoc. l. l.; Serg. l. l.; Rudd. 1, p. 114, *not.* 36; Schneid. Gr. above cited (a rarer form caepitium, Arn. 5, *in.*) [etym. dub.; acc. to Charis. p. 43 P., a *nom. propr.* appears to lie at the basis], *An onion*; Gr. κρόμυον; cf. Plin. 19, 6, 32: **a.** Caepa, ae, *f.*, Naev. and Lucil. in Prisc. l. l.; Lucil. and Var. in Non. 201, 8 *sq.*; Cels. 2, 21; 22; Col. 12, 8, 1; Ov. F. 3, 340; Isid. Orig. 17, 10, 12.—**b.** Caepe, is, *n.*, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 5; Naev., Nov., and Var. in Prisc. l. l.; Lucil. and Var. in Non. 201, 1 *sq.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21; Pers. 4, 31; Gell. 20, 8 *fin.*—**c.** Caepae, arum, Col. 11, 3, 58; Plin. l. l.; Mart. 3, 77, 5. Among the Egyptians considered as a sacred plant, Plin. l. l.; Juv. 15, 9.

* **caepārĭa,** ae, *f.* [caepa] *A disease in the privy members*, Marc. Emp. 33.

* **caepārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.] *A trader in onions*: Lucil. in Non. 201, 10.

caepīna, ae (**caepulla,** ae, Pall. Februar. 24, 2; Oct. 11, 4), *f.* [caepa, anal. to napina, porrina, rapina; lit., *adj.*, *sc.* planta] *A field* or *bed of onions*: Col. 11, 3, 56 *sq.*

caepitium, ii, *n.*, v. caepa.

caepulla, ae, v. caepina.

Caere, *n.* *indecl.* (*gen.* Caeritis, *f.*, Virg. A. 8, 597: *abl.* Caerēte, id. ib. 10, 183), Καίρη Steph., Καιρέα Strab., *A very ancient city of Etruria, one of the twelve*; previously called Agylla, now *Cervetere*, Plin. 3, 5, 8; Serv. Virg. A. 8, 597; 10, 183; Liv. 1, 60; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 376 *sq.*; O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 87; 92; 349.

2. Whence the adjj.: **a. Caeres,** ītis and ētis, *Of* or *pertaining to Caere, Caeritic*: populus, Liv. 7, 19: aquae, Val. Max. 1, 6, *no.* 9; cf. Liv. 22, 1. And in plur., Caerītes (Caerētes), um, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Caere*, Liv. 7, 19; 20; 5, 50. They, in consequence of assisting the Romans in the Gallic war, received the privilege of Roman citizenship, but without the jus suffragii. Whence the catalogues of such quasi-citizens were called tabulae Caerites or Caeritum; and Roman citizens, in consequence of disfranchisement inflicted by the censor, were enrolled in these as being deprived of the right of voting; hence the odious access. idea of the expression: in tabulas Caerites (um) referri, *to be degraded*, Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caec. 3, 8; Gell. 16, 13, 7 *sq.*; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 64 *sq.*; 77 *sq.* Hence: Caerite caera (= tabula) digni, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 62 ("nota infamiae et omni ignominia digni sumus," Schol. Crucqu.).—**b. Caerētānus,** a, um, *Of* or *belonging to Caere*: amnis, Plin. 3, 5, 8.—Subst. Caeretana, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* vina), Mart. 13, 124. Caeretani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Caere*, Val. Max. 1, 1, *no.* 1.

† **caerĕfŏlĭum,** ii (a form more nearly corresponding with the Greek, chaerephylum, Col. 10, 110), *n.* [χαιρέφυλλον, whence the Fr. *cerfeuil*, and Germ. *kerbel*] *Chervil*, Plin. 19, 8, 54; Pall. Febr. 24, 9; Sept. 13, 3; App. Herb. 104.

Caeretanus, a, um, v. Caere, *no.* 2, b.

caerĭmōnĭa (also written cērĭmōnĭa, cĕrĭmōnĭa, Prud. c. Symm. Praef. 1, 5), ae, *f.* [from Caeres, which seems to have stood in a very ancient religious connection with Rome; hence the Romans in the Gallic war carried their sacred relics there, Val. Max. 1, 1, *no.* 10; Fest. p. 34; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 428. Acc. to others, from Ceres] *The sacred, the divine, that which has reference to the Deity* (in class. prose).

1. Objectively: *Sacredness, sanctity* (in this sense rare, and only in sing.): sanctitas regum, et caerimonia Deorum, Caes. in Suet. Caes. 6. So legationis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 113; Tac. A. 4, 64 *fin.*; 3, 61; 14, 22 *fin.*

2. Subst.: *A holy dread, awe, reverence, veneration of the Deity* (acc. to usage, limited to the external expression of it by religious action; while religio, as a more elevated idea, has regard both to internal and external reverence for God) (rare, except in the sing.): Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161: sacra summâ religione caerimoniaque conficere, id. Balb. 34, 55; so Harusp. Resp. 10; 17; Nep. Them. 8, 4; Liv. 29, 18; Gell. 4, 9, 9; Tac. A. 4, 55: esse in magna caerimonia, *to be greatly honored*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 135; also in plur.: habere aliquid in caerimoniis, id. 37, 7, 28.—Hence,

3. Meton. (*abstr. pro concr.*) *A religious action* or *usage, a sacred rite, religious ceremony* (on the other hand, *ritus* designates both religious and profane rites, Herz. Caes. B. G. 7, 2) (so esp. freq. in the histt., and mostly in the plur.): in sacerdotio caerimoniisque diligentissimus, Cic. Rab. perd. 10: sepulcrorum, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; Caes. B. G. 7, 2; Liv. 1, 20 (twice): polluere, id. 6, 41; Tac. H. 1, 2; Suet. Caes. 74: fetiales, Liv. 9, 11: auspiciaque, id. 22, 9; Flor. 1, 2, 2: novae, Tac. A. 1, 54: vetustissimae, id. ib. 62: deorum, ib. 3, 60; 16, 28: publicae, id. Hist. 2, 91; Suet. Caes. 6: antiquae, Suet. Aug. 31: peregrinae, veteres ac praeceptae, id. ib. 93: externae, id. Tib. 36.—In sing.: Suet. Aug. 94 *med.*

* **caerĭmōnĭālis,** e, *adj.* [caerimonia] *Pertaining to religious rites, ceremonial, ritual*: officia, Arn. 7, p. 237; cf. the follg.

caerĭmōnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining* or *devoted to religious rites*: dies, Amm. 22, 15 (37); cf. the preceding.

Caerites, um, v. Caere, *no.* 2, a.

* **caerŭlans,** antis, *adj.* [caerulus = caeruleus] *Dark-colored, sky blue*: Musa caerulanti peplo circumdata, *i. e. astronomy*, Fulg. Myth. 1.

* **caerŭlĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [caeruleus] *Dark-colored, dark blue, sky blue*: Plancus, *i. e. of the color of a sea-god*, Vell. 2, 83.

caerŭlĕus, and in poetry equally common, **caerŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [caesius; cf. the letter R].

1. *Dark-colored, dark blue, cerulean, azure*, κυάνεος; poet. epithet of the heavens, of the sea, and other kindred objects (as dark, opposed to albus and marmoreus color, Lucr. 2, 771 *sq.*, and synon. with ater, Virg. A. 3, 63; v. under *no.* 2): **a.** Of the heavens: coeli caerula templa, Enn. Ann. 1, 54 (in Cic. Div. 1, 20 *fin.*); id. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 81; without templa repeated in Ov. M. 8, 814, acc. to Lucret.: per coeli caerula, Lucr. 1, 1089; id. 6, 96, and even without coeli, id. 6, 482. So of the universe: magni per caerula mundi, Lucr. 5, 770; and of the brightness of the stars: bigae, Virg. Cir. 37.—**b.** Of the sea: ponti plaga caerula, Lucr. 5, 482; cf. id. 2, 772 *sq.*: pontus, Catull. 36, 11; Ov. M. 13, 838: mare, Cic. Acad. frgm. in Non. 162, 30: aequora, Catull. 64, 7; so campi = mare, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 15: aquae, Ov. M. 8, 229; 15, 699: undae, Tib. 1, 3, 37; 1, 4, 45: vada, Virg. A. 7, 198: gurges, Ov. M. 2, 528.—Also (as *no.* 1) subst. caerula, ōrum, *The sea, the blue surface of the sea*: caerula verrunt, Virg. A. 4, 583; id. ib. 3, 208; ib. 8, 622; 672; Stat. Th. 3, 250.—Of objects that have relation to the sea: dii, *sea-deities*, Ov. M. 2, 8 *sq.*: deus, κατ' ἐξοχήν, *Neptune*, Prop. 3, 7, 42; cf. of the same: Jovis frater, Ov. M. 1, 275: Triton, id. ib. 1, 333: Nereus, id. Her. 9, 14: Thetis, Tib. 1, 5, 46; and of the same: mater (*sc.* Achillis), Hor. Epod. 13, 16; Ov. M. 13, 288: Psamathe, *a sea-nymph*, Ov. M. 11, 398: oculi Neptuni, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: currus (Neptuni), Virg. A. 5, 819: equi (Tritonis), Ov. H. 7, 50: puppis, Ov. F. 2, 112: via, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 10; Ov. H. 16, 104.—Hence, **c.** Also of rivers, and things that are connected therewith: Caeruleus Thybris, Virg. A. 8, 64: amnis, Tib. 3, 4, 18; Stat. S. 1, 5, 51: Cydnus, Tib. 1, 7, 14: crines, Ov. M. 5, 432: guttae, id. ib. 5, 633.—**d.** Of other dark-blue objects: olearum plaga, Lucr. 5, 1372: draco, Ov. M. 12, 13: angues, Virg. G. 4, 482: serpens, Ov. M. 3, 33: guttae (serpentis), id. ib. 4, 577: vestis, Juv. 2, 97: vexillum, Suet. Aug. 25: oculi (Germanorum), Tac. G. 4. Hence Germanorum pubes, Hor. Epod. 16, 7, and Britanni, Mart. 11, 53, 1.—Hence subst. caeruleum, i, *n.*, *A blue color, steel color*, both natural and artificial, Plin. 33, 13, 57; Vitr. 7, 11; 9, 1.

2. In gen., *Dark, gloomy, dun, sable, black*; poet. epithet of death, the night, rain, *etc.*: stant Manibus arae Caeruleis moestae vittis, Virg. A. 3, 63 Serv.; so equi (Plutonis), Ov. F. 4, 446: ratis fati, Prop. 2, 18, 40: puppis (Charontis), Virg. A. 6, 410: mors, Albinov. ad Liv. 1, 93: nox, Stat. S. 1, 6, 85; umbra noctis, id. Theb. 2, 528; Virg. Cir. 214: imber, Virg. A. 3, 194: panis, Juv. 14, 128.

3. *Dark green* (**green, greenish*): cucumis, Prop. 4, 2, 43: quercus, Ov. M. 11, 158: arbor Palladis, Ov. A. A. 2, 518: baccis tinus, id. Met. 10, 98. Also (as in *no.* 1, a and b) subst. caerula, ōrum, *The blue*: campi caerula laetaque prata, Enn. in Macr. Sat. 6, 3.

caesa, ae, *f.* [caedo] (only in the milit. lang. of Veget.) *A cut*: Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

† **caesăpon,** i, *n.* *A kind of lettuce*, Plin. 1 ind. libr. XX. *no.* 25; 20, 7, 25.

Caesar, ăris, *m.*, Καῖσαρ ["a caeso matris utero," Plin. 7, 9, 7; cf. Non. 556, 32: "a caesarie dictus, qui scilicet cum caesarie natus est," Fest. p. 44; cf. Comment. p. 383. Both etymm. also in Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 12, and Spart. Ael. Ver. 2. Far better acc. to Doed. Syn. 3, p. 17, from caesius, caeruleus, the color of the skin; cf. Rufus] *A surname in the* gens Julia. *Of these the most celebrated*, C. Julius —, *alike distinguished as general, orator, statesman, and author, was murdered by Brutus and Cassius*, B.C. 44. After him all the emperors bore the name Caesar, with the title Augustus, until, under Adrian, this difference arose: Augustus designated the ruling emperor, Caesar, *the heir to the throne, the crown-prince*, etc., Spart. Ael. Ver. 1; Aur. Vict. Caes. 13 *fin.*

2. Whence the adjj.: **a. Caesărīnus,** a, um, *Of* or *relating to the triumvir*, (**Julius*) *Caesar, Caesarian*: celeritas, Cic. Att. 16, 10 Orell. *N. cr.*—**b. Caesărĭānus,** a, um: (*α*) *Of the triumvir Caesar, Caesarian*: bellum civile, Nep. Att. 7, 1. Hence Caesariani, ōrum, *The adherents of Caesar in the civil war* (as Pompejani, his opponents), Hirt. Bell. Afr. 13: orationes, *the orations of Cicero in which Caesar was much praised* (pro Marcello, Dejotaro, Provinciis Consular., *etc.*), Serv. Virg. G. 2, 131.—(*β*) *Imperial*, Vop. Carin. init.: Pallas (esp. honored by Domitian), Mart. 8, 1. Hence Caesariani, ōrum, *m.*, *A class of provincial officers*, Cod. Just. 10, 1, 5; 7; Cod. Theod. 10, 7.—(*γ*) Caesarianum, i, *n.*, *A kind of eye-salve*, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 27.—**c. Caesărĕus,** a, um: (*α*) *Of* or *pertaining to the triumvir, Caesar, Caesarean* (mostly poet.): sanguis, Ov. M. 1, 201: Penates, id. ib. 15, 864: Vesta, id. ib. 865: forum, *founded by him*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 85.—(*β*) *Imperial*: amphitheatrum, *built by the Emperor Domitian*, Mart. Spect. 1, 7: leones, *presented by Domitian in the fight of wild beasts*, id. Epigr. 1, 7, 3.—**d. Caesărĭensis,** e, *Of Caesarea, Caesarean, an appellation of several districts*: Mauretania, Tac. H. 2, 58; 59: Colonia, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 1.

Caesăraugusta, ae, *f.*, Καισαραυγούστα, *A town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Ebro, so called after the Emperor Augustus, who colonized it*; acc. to some, the native town of Prudentius, now *Saragossa*, Mel. 2, 6, 4; Plin. 3, 4, § 23; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 416.

Caesărēa (-ĭa), ae, *f.*, Καισάρεια, **1.** *A very important town in Palestine*, previously called Stratonis turris, Plin. 5, 13, 14; cf. Mann. Palest. p. 195 *sq.* **Caesărĭenses,** *Its inhabitants*, Plin. 5, 29, 31; Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 8.—**2.** *A town in Mauretania*, earlier called Iol, now *Algiers*, (*or, according to others, *Tniz* or *Tenez*), Mel. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 5, 2, 1; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 416 *sq.*—**3.** *The capital of Cappadocia*, now *Kaisariah*, Plin. 6, 3, 3; Eutr. 7, 6; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 2, p. 258.

Caesareus, a, um, v. Caesar, *no.* 2, c.

Caesarianus, a, um, v. Caesar, *no.* 2, b.

caesărĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [caesaries] (very rare): **1.** *Covered with hair, having long hair*: "*caesariati* comati," Fest. p. 35: miles usque caesariatus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 171: Numidae equis caesariati, *i. e. with the helmet ornamented with horse-hair*, Tert. Pall. 4.—***2.** Trop.: *Ornamented with foliage, having leaves*: terra, App. de Mundo, p. 67, 37; cf. coma.

Caesariensis, e, v. Caesar, *no.* 2, d, and Caesarea, *no.* 1.

caesărĭes, ei, *f.* [kindred with caesius, caeruleus; v. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 17] *A dark* (acc. to Rom. taste, *beautiful*) *head of hair*, either of men or women (for the most part poet.; only in sing.): Plaut. Mil. 1, 2, 64; *Catull. 66, 8: ipsa decoram caesariem nato genitrix afflarat, Virg. A. 1, 590: nitida, id. Georg. 4, 337: flava, *Juv. 13, 165: pectes caesariem, *Hor. Od. 1, 15, 14: humeros tegens, Ov. M. 13, 914: densum caesarie caput, id. Am. 3, 1, 32: terrifica, id. Met. 1, 180: horrida fieri, id. ib. 10, 139: horrifica, Luc. 2, 372, et saep.—In prose: promissa, Liv. 28, 35.—***b.** Transf.: *The hair of dogs*: Grat. Cyn. 272.—***2.** Barbae, *The hair of the beard* (very rare): Ov. M. 15, 656.

Caesarinus, a, um, v. Caesar, *no.* 2. a.

Caesārĭo, ōnis, *m.*, Καισαρίων, *Son of Caesar by Cleopatra, put to death by the command of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 17; cf. id. Caes. 52.

Caesēna, ae, *f.*, *A town in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Cesena*, Plin. 3, 15, 20. Hence **Caesēnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *Of Caesena*: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 5.

Caesia Silva, *A forest in ancient Germany, in the western part of Westphalia*, now *Daemmerwald* and *Heserwald*, on the borders of Cleves and Münster, Tac. A. 1, 50; cf. Comm. in h. l.

caesicius, a, um, v. caesitius.

caesim, *adv.* [caedo] *By cutting, with cuts*: **a.** Of the cutting of plants by striking: major pars operis in vinea ductim potius quam caesim facienda est .... qui caesim vitem petit, *etc.*, Col. 4, 25, 2 and 3.—**b.** *t. t.* of milit. lang. (**With the edge*), opp. to *punctim*, with the point: punctim magis quam caesim petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46; cf. Veg. Mil. 1, 12; Liv. 7, 10: gladio caesim percutere aliquem, *Suet. Calig. 58.—***2.** Trop. of discourse: *In short clauses*: membratim adhuc, deinde caesim diximus, Cic. Or. 67, 225 (cf. the same, and § 223, incisim aut membratim); so Quint. 9, 4, 126; cf. ib. 11, 3, 102 Spald. *N. cr.*

caesĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] ***1.** *A cutting, lopping*, of trees: castanea fere usque in alteram caesionem perennat, Col. 4, 33, 1.—***2.** *A wounding, killing*: Tert. Apol. 39.

* **caesĭtĭus** (also written caesicius), a, um, *adj.* [caesius] *Bluish, dark blue*: linteolum, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 46; cf. Doed. Synon. 3, p. 17.

caesĭus, a, um, *adj.* (primitive of caeruleus) *Bluish gray*; very rare, and only of the eyes, *cat-eyed*: virgo caesia, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18; v. Don. in h. l. and Gell. 2, 26, 19: isto modo dicere licebit caesios oculos Minervae, caeruleos esse Neptuni, Cic. N. D. 1, 30 (cf. in Gr. γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη): caesia, Παλλάδιον, *Has she gray eyes? she is the impersonation of Pallas*, *Lucr. 4, 1157: caesius, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26 ("Glaucis oculis, quasi felis oculos habens et glaucos," Don.). So leo, Catull. 45, 7: sub septentrionibus nutriuntur gentes immanibus corporibus oculis caesiis, Vitr. 6, 1.—*Sup.* caesissimus, acc. to Var. L. L. 8, 39, 122, who at the same time declares that the *Comp.* is not in use.

2. Caesius, i, *m.* *A Roman proper name*: M. Caesius, Cic. Fam. 13, 11. Another M. Caesius is id. Verr. 2, 1, 50: P. Caesius, id. Balb. 22: Sex. Caesius, id. Flacc. 28.

Caeso (Kaeso, v. the letter K), ōnis, *m.* ["a caeso matris utero dictus," Plin. 7, 9, 7; cf. Fest. p. 44; Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 12] *A Roman surname in the* gens Fabia, Liv. 2, 43; 48; 3, 11, et saep.

Caesōnĭus, a, *A Roman gentile name.* So M. Caesonius, *aedile with Cicero*, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, 29. (*Caes. Paetus, *consul under Nero*, Tac. A. 14, 29. Hence **Caesōnĭānus,** a, um, Col. 1, 4, 1.)

caesor, ōris, *m.* [caedo] *One who hews something* (post-class.): lignorum caesores, *hewers of wood*, Hier. Ep. 53, *no.* 6; cf. Val. Prob. II., p. 1458 P.

caespes (also written cespes; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 53), ĭtis, *m.* [caesus, caedo] **1.** *A turf, sod cut out*: caespes est terra in modum lateris caesa cum herba, sive frutex recisus et truncus, Fest. p. 35; cf. Comment. p. 363: "caespes χορτόπλινθος, χορτόβωλος, πλίνθος," Gloss.: non esse arma caespites, neque glebas, *Cic. Caec. 21, 60. Used for altars, mounds (of tombs), for covering poor houses (hovels), *etc.*, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 9; Met. 4, 752; 7, 240; 15, 573; Virg. A. 3, 304; Tac. G. 27; Ann. 1, 62; Virg. E. 1, 69 Voss; Sen. Ep. 8, et saep. Hence, **b.** Meton.: *A hut, hovel, shed*: nec fortuitum spernere caespitem, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17. Also, *an altar*: positusque carbo caespite vivo, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 4; so id. 1, 19, 13; Tac. H. 4, 53; App. Flor. *no.* 1.—**c.** Also meton.: *Any object of similar form, a knot, knob*: Plin. 17, 21, 35, *no.* 1.—And, **d.** *A clump, group of plants*: id. 21, 7, 20.

2. In gen., *A grassy field, a green field, turf*: Virg. A. 11, 566: de caespite virgo se levat, Ov. M. 2, 427; 4, 301; 10, 556, 13, 931; Petr. S. 120, 72; Plin. 16, 31, 56; 17, 4, 3.—Hence

3. Late Lat. *The earth, ground*, in gen.: Avien. Perieg. 227; so id. ib. 388.

‡ **caespitatores** suffusi equi, Serv. Virg. A. 11, 671 dub.

caespĭtĭcĭus (cesp.), a, um, *adj.* [caespes] *Made of turf* (post-class.): tribunal, Vop. Prob. 10: murus, Capitol. Anton. Pius 5.

* **caespōsus** (cesp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Abounding in grass* or *turf*: litus, Col 10, 130.

caestus (also written cestus; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 53), ūs, *m.* (*dat. plur.* caestis, Var. in Non. 492, 11) [caedo] *A strap of bull's hide with balls of lead* or *iron sewed in, wound around the hands and arms, a caestus, a gauntlet, boxing-glove for pugilists* (pugiles), Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; Virg. A. 5, 69; 379; 479; Prop. 3, 14, 9; Stat. Th. 6, 764; 829; Val. Fl. 4, 251; Plin. 11, 37, 45; cf. Fest. p. 35; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 20.—**2.** *A female ornament*; v. cestus.

‡ **caesullae,** arum, a caesiis oculis, *Having gray eyes*, Fest. p. 136 and 228.

caesūra, ae, *f.* [caedo] **1.** *A cutting, felling, hewing, hewing off*: ligni, Plin. 16, 43, 84: silvae, id. 17, 20, 34.—**b.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concr.*) *That which is hewed* or *cut off*: Plin. 8, 26, 40.—**2.** In metre: *A division, a stop, caesura*; called incisio, Diom. p. 496 P.; Bed. Metr. p. 2368 ib.

* **caesūrātim,** *adv.* [caesura] *With pauses, in short clauses* (for the class. caesim): dictio caesuratim succincta, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

1. caesus, a, um, v. caedo.

* **2. caesus,** ūs, *m.* [caedo] *A cutting, a cutting off*: frondium, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. p. 102, ed. Maj.

caeterus, a, um, with its derivatives; v. ceter.

caetra, ae, v. cetra.

1. Caeus, a, um, v. Cea.

2. Caeus, i, v. Coeus.

Caeyx, ycis, v. Ceyx.

Căīcus (Căÿcus, Ov. M. 12, 111), i, *m.*, Κάϊκος, **1.** *A river of Greater Mysia, which takes its rise on Mount Teuthras, passes near Pergamus, and flows into the sea at Lesbos*, now the *Mandragorai*, Mel. 1, 18, 1; Plin. 5, 30, 32; Virg. G. 4, 370; Ov. M. 2, 243; 15, 278; cf. Mann. Asia Minor 3, p. 397.—**2.** *One of the companions of Aeneas*, Virg. A. 1, 183; 9, 35.

Caïus, v. Cajus.

1. Caja, v. Cajus.

‡ **2. caja,** ae, *A cudgel*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 7, 7 [cajo].

Cajanus, a, um, v. Cajus, *no.* 2, b.

‡ **cājātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [cajo] *A striking, a cudgeling* or *beating of children*, Fulg. Cont. Virg.

Cājēta, ae, (* and **-e,** es), *f.*, Καιήτη, **1.** *The nurse of Aeneas*, Virg. A. 7, 2; Ov. M. 14, 443.—**2.** *A town and harbor in Latium*, now *Gaëta*, Serv. Virg. l. l.; Aur. Vict. Orig. Rom. 10; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 681 *sq.* Whence **Cājētānus,** a, um; villa, Val. Max. 1, 4, *no.* 5.

* **cājo,** are, *v. a.* [2. CAJA] *To beat, cudgel*: Fulg. Cont. Virg.

Cājus (trisyl. Cāīus, Catull. 10, 30; Mart. 9, 93 *fin.*; 11, 36 *fin.*; cf. Stat. S. 4, 9, 22) (pronounced as Gajus, Gaīus; v. the letter C) (*voc.* Cai, Mart. 10, 16, 1), *A Roman praenomen*, whose *fem.*, Caja, was written as an abbrev. Ɔ, Quint. 1, 7, 28; Vel. Long. p. 2218 P.; Prob. p. 1502 ib. In marriage festivals the bridegroom and bride were customarily called Cajus and Caja; cf. Fest. s. v. Gaja, p. 71; Quint. l. l.; Cic. Mur. 12 *fin.*; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 216.

2. Particular important personages of this name: **a.** *The distinguished Roman jurist* (in more recent editions usu. written Gajus) *of the first half of the second century* (born under Adrian, and flourishing under the Antonines), whose principal work, Institutionum libri IV., was again discovered in a palimpsest found at Verona, by Niebuhr, in 1816; cf. Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 1, § 93; Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 557.—**b.** In the post-Aug. histt., *κατ' ἐξοχήν, The emperor, C. Caligula.* Hence **Cājānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *relating to Caligula:* custodia, Sen. Tranq. 11: clades, id. ib. 14 *fin.:* expeditiones, Tac. H. 4, 15: nex, Suet. Tit. 1: Cajanus as, by him considerably lessened in value, Stat. S. 4, 9, 22 Barth.—**c.** Caja Caecilia, *A Roman name of (the Etruscan)* Tanaquil, Fest. s. v. GAJA, p. 71.

† **cāla,** ae, *f.* [κᾶλον] *A piece* or *billet of wood:* scinde puer calam ut caleas, i. e. scinde fustes et fac focum, Lucil. in Serv. Virg. A. 6, 1.

‡ **calabarriunculos** dicit (Laberius) quos vulgus CALABARRIONES, Gell. 16, 7, 6 (the signif. of both words is unknown).

Călăber, bri, v. Calabria, *no.* 2, a.

Călăbra Curia, *A Curia at the Capitol, so called from the proclamation* [calare] *of the calendar dates in this place by the priests* (hence the class. "ἱππών, βουλή," for which should be read: ἱερῶν βουλή); cf. Var. L. L. 5, 1, 7; 6, 4, 59; Macr. S. 1, 15; Fest. s. v. CURIA, p. 37; cf. Comm. p. 369; and Serv. Virg. A. 8, 654.

Călābrĭa, ae, *f.*, Καλαβρία, *The country in Lower Italy from Tarentum to the promontory Japygium,* now *Terra d' Otranto,* Plin. 3, 11, 16; Hor. Od. 1, 31, 5; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 3 *sq.*—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Călăber,** bra, um, *Of Calabria, Calabrian:* hospes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 14: pascua, id. Epod. 1, 27: apes, id. Od. 3, 16, 33: litus, Plin. 3, 26, 30: oves (gen. of superior quality), Col. 7, 2, 3: Pierides, *i. e. the poems of Ennius, who was a native of Calabria,* Hor. Od. 4, 8, 20.—And subst. **Călābri,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Calabria,* Mel. 2, 4, 2; Sil. 12, 396.—**b. Călābrĭcus,** a, um, *Calabrian* (post-Aug.): oliva, Col. 12, 49, 3. Subst. Călabrĭca, ae, *f., A certain medical bandage,* Plin. Valer. 3, 13.

călābrix, ĭcis, *f. A shrub,* perhaps *the Turkey-berry buck-thorn, used in dyeing,* Rhamnus infectorius, L.; Plin. 17, 10, 14; Pall. Sept. 14, 3 Schneid.

Călacta, ae, *f.*, Καλὴ ἀκτή (beautiful beach), *A town on the north coast of Sicily,* now *Caronia,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43 Zumpt, *N. cr.* **Călactīnus,** i, *m., An inhabitant,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22; Fam. 13, 37. In plur. Calactini, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.

Călăgūris or **Călăgurris** (for the orthography, cf. Oud. Caes. B. C. 1, 60. with Duk. Flor. 3, 22 *fin.*), is, *f.*, Καλαγοῦρις, **1.** *A town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *in the region of the* Ilergetes, *north of Osca,* now *Loharra,* Liv. 39, 21; Flor. 3, 22 *fin.* **Calaguritāni,** *Its inhabitants,* Caes. B. C. 1, 60; Suet. Aug. 49; acc. to Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24, with surname Fibularenses; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 400.—**2.** *A town of the* Vascones, *in Spain, birth-place of Quintilian, and,* acc. to some, *of Prudentius,* now *Calahorra:* Calaguritani Nassici, *its inhabitants,* Plin. l. l.; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 368.

Călăis, ĭdis, *m.*, Κάλαις, *The winged son of Boreas and Orithyia, and brother of Zetes, with whom he accompanied the Argonauts,* Ov. M. 6, 716; Hyg. Fab. 14; 19; Val. Fl. 4, 465 *sq.;* Serv. Virg. A. 3, 209; 10, 350; Prop. 1, 20, 26.

călămārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [calamus] *Pertaining to a writing-reed:* theca, *a pen-case,* Suet. Claud. 35; cf. Mart. 19, 14.

cālāmentum, i, *n.* [cala] *Withered, dry wood on the vine,* Col. 4, 27, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.*

Călămīnae insulae, *Floating islands in Lydia,* Plin. 2, 95, 96; cf. Var. R. R. 3, 17. 4; Marc. Cap. 9, p. 3; 14.

† **călămintha,** ae, *f.* = καλαμίνθη, *An aromatic plant,* called also mentastrum, *a kind of mint,* Plin. 19, 10, 57.

Călămis, ĭdis, *m.*, Κάλαμις, *A distinguished Greek sculptor and artificer in metals* (about Olymp. 78), Cic. Brut. 18; Quint. 12, 10, 7; Plin. 34, 7; 8 Hard.; Prop. 3, 9, 10; Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 33.

călămister, tri, *m.* (ante- and post-class. also **calamistrum,** i, *n.*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 21; Var. L. L. 5, 29, 36; Non. p. 546, 16; Serv. Virg. A. 12, 100; Isid. Orig. 20, 13, 4: *plur.* calamistra, Var. in Charis. p. 61 P.) [calamus] *A hollow, tubular iron for curling the hair, a curling-iron, crisping-pin:* "calamistrum quod his calfactis in cinere capillus ornatur," Var. L. L. l. l.; Serv. Virg. A. 12, 100; cf. Isid. Orig. l. l.; 10, 57; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 147; Plaut. Curc. l. l.: calamistri vestigia, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 7, 15: crines calamistro convertere, Petr. S. 102, 15: L. (*i. e.* libertae) A CALAMISTRO, *women who curl hair,* Inscr. Mur. 991, 2.—**2.** Trop. Of discourse: *Excessive* or *artificial ornament, affectation, flourish of words:* tum removebitur omnis insignis ornatus quasi margaritarum, ne calamistri quidem adhibebuntur, Cic. Or. 23 *fin.;* so id. de Or. 75 *fin.:* calamistri Maecenatis et tinnitus Gallionis, Tac. Or. 26.

călămistrātus, a, um, *adj.* [calamister] *Curled with the curling-iron, crisped, curled* (of men, a reproach for effeminacy; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 12, 100): cinaedus, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 37: coma, Cic. Sest. 8: saltator, id. post Red. in Sen. 6.

călămĭtas, ātis, *f.* [orig. pertaining to agriculture (* acc. to some, from calamus): *The mutilation* or *injury of crops.* Hence]

1. *Loss, mischief, harm:* "*sed ecca ipsa egreditur, nostri fundi calamitas* (Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34). Proprie *calamitatem* rustici grandinem dicunt," Donat.; cf. the same on Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 15: "Robigo genus est vitii, quo culmi pereunt, quod a rusticanis *calamitas* dicitur," Serv. Virg. G. 1, 151: postquam calamitas plures annos arvas calvitur, Pac. in Non. 192, 30; Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 34; id. Capt. 4, 3, 4: non ut legatus populi Rom., sed ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17; cf. calamitosus, *no.* 1, a: in calamitate fructuum, *in the failure,* id. ib. 2, 3, 98: gregem afficere magna calamitate, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 27.

2. Trop.: *Loss, misfortune, mishap, injury, calamity, disaster, ruin, adversity* (freq. in class. prose, and also in iambic verse; excluded from hexameters only by the measure): Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 101; Cic. Agr. 2, 3 *fin.:* videbam, perniciem meam cum magna calamitate reip. esse conjunctam, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11; cf. id. Manil. 7, 18: calamitatem capere, id. Div. 1, 16: in calamitate esse, Sall. C. 44, 5: calamitates perferre, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: tolerare, Cic. Att. 3, 14: ferre, Nep. Tim. 4, 1; cf. calamitates ferre, id. Ham. 1, 3: calamitate prohibere aliquem, Cic. Manil. 7, 18: ignominiam et calamitatem in domum referre, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; Phaedr. 1, 3 *fin.;* cf. id. 3, prol. 40.—**b.** Among the histt. esp., *The misfortunes of war, disaster, defeat:* magnam inde calamitatem pulsos accepisse quibus proeliis calamitatibusque fractos, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: magna clades atque calamitas rempublicam oppressisset, Sall. C. 39, 4: accipere, Nep. Con. 1 *fin.:* accidit illa calamitas apud Leuctra, id. Ages. 6, 1: calamitatem inferre alicui, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. Hence opp. to victoria: Suet. Caes. 60.

† **călămītes,** ae, *m.* = καλαμίτης, *The green frog,* Plin. 32, 10, 42; so id. ib. 50; ib. 7, 24.

călămĭtōse, *adv. Unfortunately, miserably;* v. the follg. *fin.*

călămĭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calamitas] **1.** *act., That causes great damage* or *loss, very ruinous, destructive:* **a.** Lit.: uti (regio) bonum coelum habeat, ne calamitosum sit, Cato R. R. 1, 2: per omnes partes provinciae te tamquam aliquam calamitosam tempestatem pestemque pervasisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38; cf. calamitas, *no.* 1: tempestas, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 2.—**b.** Trop.: *Destructive, disastrous, ruinous, calamitous:* acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: incendium, Sall. C. 48: victoriae, * Suet. Calig. 23: quid hac clade tristius? quid calamitosius, Flor. 3, 18, 15.—**2.** *pass., Suffering great damage, exposed to injury, very unfortunate* or *miserable, unhappy:* **a.** Lit.: loca, Cato R. R. 35, 1: agri vectigal, Cic. Agr. 2, 29 *fin.:* hordeum, Plin. 18, 7.—**b.** Trop.: "*calamitosum* dicitur malis et calamitatibus praegravatum," Non. 33, 26: homines miseri et fortuna magis quam culpa calamitosi, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 3; so id. Tusc. 4, 38, 82; Div. in Caecil. 21, 70: otium, id. Fin. 5, 19 54.—* *Adv.* calamitose, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105

†**călămochnus,** i, *m.* [κάλαμος-χνοῦς] *A kind of sea-foam;* called in pure Latin adarca, Plin. 32, 10, 52.

† **călămus,** i, *m.* = κάλαμος, **1.** *A reed, cane* (pure Lat. arundo), "Plin. 16, 36, 65 *sq.;*" 16, 21, 33; Col. 3, 15, 1; 4, 4, 1; Pall. Nov. 22, 3, et al.: aromaticus, a native of Syria and Arabia, *sweet calamus,* Col. 12, 52, 2; Plin. 12, 22, 48; Veg. 6, 13, 3; also abs. calamus, Cato R. R. 105, 2; Plin. 13, 1, 2: Syriacus, Veg. 4, 13, 4.

2. Meton. for *objects made of reeds* (cf. arundo, *no.* 2, and Passow under κάλαμος): **a.** *A reed-pen* (cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 283) (class.; also in prose): quicumque calamus in manus meas inciderit, eo utar tamquam bono, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6: sumere, id. Att. 6, 8: quoad intinguntur calami, Quint. 10, 3, 31: transversus, Hor. A. P. 447: scriptorius, Cels. 7, 11; 27; Scribon. 10, 47.—**b.** *A reed-pipe, reed* (cf. Lucr. 5, 1380 *sq.;* the form, which is like the arundo, is described in Tib. 2, 5, 31; Ov. M. 1, 711): unco saepe labro calamos percurrit hiantes, *and with a curved lip runs over the open reeds,* Lucr. 4, 590; so id. 5, 1406; Virg. E. 2, 34; id. ib. 5, 48; id. ib. 1, 10; 2, 32; 5, 2; Catull. 63, 22; Prop. 3, 17, 34; 4, 1, 24; Ov. M. 11, 161, et al.—**c.** *An arrow:* hastas et calami spicula Gnosii, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 17; so Virg. E. 3, 13; Prop. 2, 19, 24; Ov. M. 7, 778; 8, 30; Juv. 13, 80; cf. Plin. 16, 36, 64.—**d.** *An angling-rod:* calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. M. 3, 587.—**e.** *A lime-twig for snaring birds:* Prop, 3, 13, 46; Mart. 13, 68; 14, 218; Sen. Octav. 411.

3. Transf. to things of a similar form: **a.** In gen., of *Any straw of grain, a stalk, stem, blade:* lupini calamus, Virg. G. 1, 76; Plin. 18, 7, 10, *no.* 7.—**b.** *A graft, a scion:* Plin. 17, 14, 24; id. ib.; 17, 18, 30, *no.* 2; 24, 14, 75; Col. 4, 29, 9.—**c.** *A small rod, used in Egypt for pointing out the way:* Plin. 6, 29, 33, § 116.

calantica, ae, v. calautica.

Călănus, i, *m.*, Κάλανος, *An Indian philosopher (gymnosophist) in the time of Alexander the Great, who, in old age, burned himself upon a pile,* Cic. Tusc. 2. 22, Div. 1, 30.

Calaris and **Calaritanus,** v. Caralis.

‡ **calasis,** *A kind of tunic which the Greeks call καλάσιρον:* alii dicunt nodum esse tunicae muliebris, Fest. p. 39.

călăthĭāna viola, acc. to Sprengel, *The early gentian,* Gentiana verna, L.; Plin. 21, 6, 14 dub.

† **călăthiscus,** i, *m.* = καλαθίσκος, *A small wicker basket:* virgati calathisci, Catull. 64, 319; Petr. S. 41, 6 Burm.

† **călăthus,** i, *m.* = κάλαθος, *A wicker basket, a hand-basket* (pure Lat. quasillum, of the form of a lily blossom, widening toward the top). Acc. to diff. uses. *A flower-basket, a wool-basket, a thread* or *fruit basket,* etc.; cf. Plin. 21, 5, 11; Vitr. 4, 1; Virg. E. 2, 46; Ov. F. 4, 435: calathi Minervae, Virg. A. 7, 805; Ov. A. A. 2, 219; Her. 9, 73; 76; Juv. 2, 54; Ov. A. A. 2, 264.

2. Any other vessel of similar form, of metal or wood, **a.** For milk or cheese: *A milk-bowl, milk-pail:* Virg. G. 3, 402; Col. 10, 397; cf. id. 7, 8, 3.—**b.** For wine: *A wine-cup:* Virg. E. 5, 71; so Mart. 9, 60, 15; 14, 107.

3. Transf. to *the cup of a flower:* Col. 10, 99 Schneid.; so id. ib. 240; Aus. Idyll. 14, 31.

Călătĭa, ae (Calatiae, arum, Plin. 3, 5, 9), *f.*, Καλατία, *A town in Campania, on the* Via Appia, *between Capua and Beneventum,* now *Guajazzo,* Cic. Att. 16, 8; Liv. 23, 14; 27, 3; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 774 *sq. Its inhabitants,* **Calatīni,** Liv. 22, 61; 26, 34.—In sing. Calatinus, *Surname of M. Atilius,* Cic. Agr. 2, 24; de Sen. 17 61.

* **călātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* (calo] *A calling, summoning:* Var. L. L. 5, 1, 7.

călātor, ōris, *m.* [calo], lit. a servant for calling, *etc.*, a crier; hence, in gen.] *A servant,* esp. *of priests:* Suet. Gramm. 12; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 268. So freq. in inscriptions.—**2.** Gen., *Any servant, at-*

tendant; cf. Fest. p. 31: egomet mihi comes, calator, equus, agaso, armiger, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11; id. Pseud. 4, 2, 52; Rud. 2, 3, 5.

‡ **cālātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [calator] *Relating to priests' servants:* Inscr. Fabrett. p. 449, *no.* 58.

calatus, a, um, v. calo.

Călaurĭa (Calaurēa, Ov. M. 7, 384), ae, *f.*, *Καλαύρεια* or *-ια*, *An island on the eastern coast of Argolis* (*now *Porro*), Mel. 2. 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 662; *consecrated to Latona*; hence Calaurea Latois, Ov. l. l.

† **călautĭca** (in many MSS. and edd. erroneously calantica), ae, *f.* [of uncertain etym.; acc. to Beier, Cic. Clod. et Cur. 5, p. 107, perh. kindred with *καλύπτω*, as auris, through the Cretan form *αὖς*, with *οὖς*] *A covering for the head of women which fell down over the shoulders* (perh. simil. to our veil): "*calautica* est tegmen muliebre, quod capiti innectitur," Non. 537, 2 *sq.*; mitrae, semimitrae, calautica, *etc.*; cf. Maj. and Orell. in h. l. (Orell. Cic. V., 2, p. 336); Beier Cic. l. l.; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10; cf. also Arn. 2, p. 59, and Gloss. Philox.: "*εἶδος ζώνης*" (Serv. Virg. A. 9, 616, erron. considers it as of like signif. with mitra).

‡ **calbeos,** v. galbeum.

calcānĕum, i, *n.* (calcaneus, i, *m.*, Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 14) [calx] (a more rare form for calx) *The heel:* Virg. Moret. 36: camelorum, Lampr. Elag. 20.

calcar, āris, *n.* [1. calx] *A spur:* "*calcaria* dicta, quia in calce hominis ligantur, ad stimulandos equos," Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 6 (good class. in prose and poetry; esp. freq. trop.): calcari quadrupedem agitare, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 118: incendere equum calcaribus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; so also concitare, Liv. 2, 6; Curt. 7, 4, 18: stimulare, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9: subdere equo calcaria, Curt. 7, 2, 4: equi fodere calcaribus armos, Virg. A. 6, 882.—**b.** Trop.: *Spur, stimulus, incitement:* calcaribus ictus amoris, *Lucr. 5, 1074: dicebat Isocrates se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 36; cf. the same thought, id. Brut. 56, 204; Quint. 2, 8, 11, and 10, 1, 74: anticipate atque addite calcar, Var. in Non. 70, 13; *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217: immensum gloria calcar habet, Ov. Pont. 4, 36. So also of the driving winds: ventus calcar admovere, Var. in Non. 451, 29.—Proverb.: addere calcaria sponte currenti, Anglicè, *to spur a willing horse*, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 1.—**2.** Transf.: *The spur upon the foot of a cock*, Col. 8, 2, 8.

‡ **calcārĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [calcarius] *Of* or *pertaining to burning lime:* Inscr. Grut. 641, 1.

* **calcārĭensis,** is, *m.* [id.] *A lime-burner:* Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 37.

calcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. calx] *Of* or *pertaining to lime, lime-:* fornax, *a lime-kiln:* Cato R. R. 38, 1; Plin. 17, 9, 6; also abs. calcaria, ae, *f.*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 10 (* acc. to others, *sc.* fodina); Amm. 27, 3, and from this calcarius, ii, *m.*, *a lime-burner*, Cato R. R. 16.

calcāta, ae, *f.*, an uncertain reading in Auct. Bell. Hisp. 16, which, acc. to the context, signifies *The material for filling ditches, fascines*; a marginal reading is crates; other MSS. cultatas and culcatas; v. Oudend. in h. l..

calcātor, ōris, *m.* [calco] *One who treads something*, esp. *grapes, a treader of grapes, a wine-treader* (very rare), Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 124: uvarum, Hier. Jesaj. 5, 16, *no.* 9.

calcātōrĭum, ii, n. [id.] *A wine-press*, Pall. 1, 18, 1 and 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 6, 8.

* **calcātrix,** īcis, *f.* [calcator] *She who treads upon something*, i. e. trop. *despises it, she who contemns:* mundi, Prud. Psych. 587.

* **calcātūra,** ae, *f.* [calco] *A treading:* operarum, Vitr. 10, 10.

1. calcatus, a, um, v. calco.

2. calcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A treading* (very rare): calcatu assiduo, Pall. Jun. 13, 17; Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 77, ed. Maj.

calceāmen (also written calciamen), inis, *n.* [an abbrev. and rare form of calceamentum] *A shoe:* Plin. 19, 2, 7; so id. 15, 8, 8.

‡ **calcĕāmentārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *ὑποδηματάριος*, caligarius, *A shoemaker*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

calcĕāmentum (calcĭām.), i, *n.* [calceo] *A covering for the feet*, as a collective idea, *a shoe* (class.; subordinate forms calceamen and calceatus): Cic. Tusc. 5, 32; Cels. 8, 22; Suet. Aug. 73; Col. 12, 3, 1: induere, Plin. 28, 4, 7: inferre, id. 36, 17.

calcĕārĭum (calcĭar.), ii, *n.* [calceus, lit. *adj. sc.* argentum] *Money for shoes, shoe-money:* Ulp. Dig. 34, 1, 21; id. ib. 2, 15, 8, § 14; *Suet. Vesp. 8.

‡ **calcĕātor** (CALCIATOR), ōris, *m.* [calceo] *A shoemaker*, Inscr. Mur. 909, 12.

1. calceatus (calciatus), a, um, v. calceo.

2. calcĕātus (calcĭāt.), ūs, *m.* [calceo] *A covering for the foot, a sandal, shoe* (post-Aug. for the class. calceamentum): in calceatu, Plin. 8, 57, 82; id. 23, 6, 59; 28, 16, 62; Suet. Calig. 52; Plin. 11, 45, 105.

calceo (calcio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calceus] *To furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe* (class. in prose and poetry): calceati et vestiti, *Cic. Coel. 26, 62; so Suet. Aug. 78: cothurnis, Plin. 7, 20, 19: soccis, id. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 13: calceandi pedes, *Phaedr. 1, 14, 16; Plin. 7, 53, 54: fibrinis pellibus, id. 32, 9, 36: calceabat ipse sese, Suet. Vesp. 21, et al.—**b.** Of animals (whose feet were also furnished with shoes to be taken off and put on, not shod as with us): Spartea qua animalia calceantur, Pall. 1, 24, 28: mulas, Suet. Vesp. 23: simias, Plin. 8, 54, 80: calceatis pedibus, Veg. 3, 58, 2.—**c.** Calceati dentes, facetiously, *well prepared for biting:* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 84 Lind.

* **calcĕōlārĭus** (calciol.), ii, *m.* *One who makes shoes, a shoemaker:* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38.—From

calcĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [calceus] *A small shoe, a small half-boot, ὑποδημάτιον* (rare): *Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.*; Memmius in Serv. Virg. A. 4, 261; Scrib. Comp. 208.

‡ **calces,** *Leaden bottles*, Fest. p. 36; cf. Comm. p. 366.

calcĕus (also written calcius; cf. Burm. and Oud. Suet. Aug. 73, and Calig. 52), i, *m.* [calx] *A shoe, a half-boot* (covering the foot above and below, while *soleae*, sandals, covered only the lower part; v. solea, and cf. Passow under *ὑπόδημα*, and Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 142) (very freq. and class.): calcei muliebres sint an viriles, Var. L. L. 9, 29, 136; Titin. in Fest. s. v. MULLEOS, p. 169; cf. Neukirch. Fab. Tog. p. 133: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231; Quint. 11, 3, 137; cf. id. ib. 143; 6, 3, 74: laxus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 32: laxatus, Suet. Oth. 6: pede major subvertet, minor uret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 42. The Romans, when they reclined at table, laid aside their shoes; hence calceos poscere (like soleas poscere, v. solea), *i. e. to rise from table*, Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 3. The senators wore a peculiar kind of this half-boot; cf. Ruben. de Re vest. 2, c. 3, and Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 9; hence calceos mutare, *i. e. to become senator:* Cic. Phil. 13, 13.

Calchas, antis (*gen.* Calchae, Gell. in Charis, p. 50 P. *Acc.* Calchan, Pac. and Plaut. ib. *Abl.* Calcha, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 48; cf. Prisc. p. 702 P.; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 275), *m.*, *Κάλχας*, *Son of Thestor, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks before Troy:* Calchas, Virg. A. 2, 182: Calchantem, Cic. Div. 1, 40. *Acc. Gr.* Calchanta, Virg. A. 2, 122.

Calchedon, v. Calcedon.

calciarium, calciatus, *etc.*, v. calcearium, *etc.*

calcĭfrăga, ae, *f.* [2. calx-frango] *An herb that crushes stones in the bladder*, perh. *hart's tongue:* Asplenium Scolopendrium, L.; Plin. 27, 9, 51; Scrib. Comp. 150; 153; cf. Dioscorid. 3, 151.

calcio, v. calceo.

* **calcĭtrātus,** ūs, *m.* *A striking with the heel, a kicking:* mulae, Plin. 8, 44, 69; cf. calcitro, *no.* 1.—From

1. calcĭtro, are, *v. n.* [1. calx] **1.** *To strike with the heels, to kick*, of animals (very rare): Plin. 30, 16, 53; cf. calcitratus.—**b.** Trop.: *To resist, to be stubborn* or *refractory:* calcitrat, respuit, *Cic. Coel. 15 *fin.*—**c.** Proverb.: calcitrare contra stimulum, *to kick against the pricks*, Amm. 18, 5; cf. 1. calx.—* **2.** In gen., *To strike convulsively with the feet, to writhe*, of one dying: Ov. M. 12, 240.—Hence

2. calcĭtro, ōnis, *m.* **1.** *One who strikes with his heels, a kicker:* equus mordax, calcitro, Var. in Non. 45, 2.—**2.** Of men: *A boisterous fellow, a blusterer:* Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 11.

calcĭtrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calcitro] *Kicking, apt to kick:* juvencus, Col. 2, 2, 26; Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1; 21, 1, 4.

calco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. calx] **1.** *To tread something* or *upon something, to tread under foot* (very freq., but mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): astructos morientum acervos, Ov. M. 5, 88; id. ib. 12, 391: calcata vipera, *trodden upon*, id. ib. 10, 23; id. 12, 391; 13, 804: alius manu aeger, ut pede ac vestigio Caesaris calcaretur, orabat, Tac. H. 4, 81: calcata lacinia togae, Suet. Calig. 35: uvam, *to tread grapes*, Cato R. R. 112 *fin.*; Var. R. R. 1, 54, 2; Ov. M. 2, 29; Trist. 4, 897. (**To stamp, beat:* in mortario, Apic. 2, 3: solum ferratis vectibus, Plin. 36, 52.)—**b.** Trop.: (*a*) *To tread down, to oppress, trample upon* (the figure is taken from a victorious warrior who tramples upon his prostrate opponents): amorem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 5; cf. hostem, Juv. 10, 86; and gentem, Just. 12, 16, 11: libertas nostra in foro obteritur et calcatur, Liv. 34, 2: calcatum jus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 125.—Hence also (*β*) *To scorn, contemn, spurn, despise, abuse:* insultetque rogis, calcet et ossa mea, Prop. 2, 8, 20: aliquid quasi fastidiendo calcare, Quint. 5, 13, 22: calcatum foedus, Stat. Th. 3 208.

2. Of objects in space: *To travel, visit, go upon, tread, pass over:* calcanda semel via leti, *Hor. Od. 1, 28, 16; Petr. S. 118, 5: scopulos, litora, Ov. Her. 2, 121: aequor durum, *the frozen sea*, id. Tr. 3, 10, 39: campum, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 515: calcatos lucos Jovi, *frequented* or *inhabited by*, Sil. 3, 675.

3. Of the cock: *To tread:* Col. 8, 5, 24.

4. (Of the consequence of treading) in a very gen. sense: *To press together close, firm, to press in:* oleas in orculam calcato, Cato R. R. 117 *fin.*: tomentum in culcita, Var. L. L. 5, 35, 46; Cato R. R. 52, 1; 28, 2; Pall. Jan. 20; Plin. 36, 23, 52; Virg. G. 2, 244.

* **calcŭlārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [calculus] *Of* or *pertaining to calculation:* error, *an error in reckoning*, Modest. Dig. 50, 8, 8.

1. calcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [calculo] *A computation, calculation, reckoning*, Cassiod. Ep. 1, 10; Venant. ad Syagr. Ep. 5, 6.

2. calcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [calculus] *The stone*, a disease, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

calcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* (calculo] *A calculator, computer, accountant* (post-Aug.): Mart. 10, 62, 4; Ulp. Dig. 38, 1, 7; Isid. Orig. 1, 3, 1; cf. id. ib. 10, 43.

calcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [calculator] *Of* or *pertaining to an accountant:* tabula, Schol. Juv. 7, 73.

* **calcŭlensis,** e, *adj.* [calculus] *Of* or *pertaining to stones:* genus purpurarum a calculo maris, Plin. 9, 37, 61.

1. calcŭlo, are, *v. a.* [id] *To calculate, compute, reckon* (late Lat.): Prud. *περὶ στεφ.* 3, 131.—**b.** Trop.: *To consider as, to esteem:* Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—Hence

* **2. calcŭlo,** ōnis, *m.* *A computer, accountant:* Aug. de Ord. 2, 12.

calcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calculus] **1.** *Full of small stones* or *pebbles, stony, pebbly, gravelly* (post-Aug.): loca, Col Arb. 21: ager, id. 3, 11, 7: solum, Plin. 35, 14, 49.—**2.** *Afflicted with the stone* or *gravel:* Cels. 7, 26, *no.* 2; Plin. 28, 4, 9, Scrib. Comp. 150 and 153; Veg. 2, 18.

calcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. calx] **1.** In gen., *A small stone, a pebble:* conjectis in os calculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 61 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 54; Vitr. 7, 2: et dumosis calculus arvis, *and gravel in the thorny fields*, Virg.

G. 2, 180 Serv.; Plin. 4, 8, 15.—**b.** Trop. of the flow of discourse: qui tenui venula per calculos fluunt, Quint. 12, 10, 25.

2. Of a peculiar nature or use: **a.** *A stone in the bladder* or *kidneys*, Cels. 7, 26: curare, Plin. 20, 21, 86: comminuere et ejicere, id. ib. 4, 13; cf. ejicere, Suet. Aug. 80: ciere, movere, Plin. 20, 22, 91: exturbare, id. ib. 10, 42: frangere, id. 22, 21, 29: rumpere, id. 23, 8, 80.—**b.** *A draughtsman, a stone* or *counter used in playing in the game of draughts*, called duodecim scripta, in which, as in our chess, by driving a piece from one square to another, the person beaten could not finally move at all (ad incitas redactus est): in lusu duodecim scriptorum quum prior calculum promovisset, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 2, 38; cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 207; 3, 357; Plin. Ep. 7. 24, 5; Mart. 14, 20; Isid. Orig. 18, 67; and Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 193.—Trop.: calculum reducere, *to take back a move, withdraw*, Cic. Hortens. frgm. in Non. 170, 30 (IV., 2, p. 483, *no.* 48, ed. Orell.); so id. Att. 8, 12.—**c.** *A stone for reckoning on the counting-board*; hence meton., *a reckoning, computing, calculating:* Quint. 11, 3, 59; id. 7, 4, 35; id. 8, 3, 14; 12, 11, 18 Spald.: subducere, *to compute, reckon*, or *cast up*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19: ponere, Col. 3, 3, 7: ponere, cum aliquo, Plin. Pan. 20, 5: ad calculos vocare aliquid, *to subject to an accurate reckoning*, Cic. Lael. 16: aliquem, *to settle accounts with one, to reckon with*, Liv. 5, 4.—Trop.: cum aliqua re parem calculum ponere, *i. e. to render equal for equal*, Plin. Ep. 5, 2, 1; id. ib. 2, 19 *fin.*—**d.** In the most ancient per., *A stone for voting, a vote, sentence, decision, suffrage* (as, later, the voting tablet); a white one for assent or acquittal, a black for denial or condemnation; cf. Ov. M. 15, 41 *sq.* Hence judicialis, Imp. Justin. Cod. 3, 1, 12: deteriorem reportare (* *i. e. an adverse decision*), Impp. Diocl. et Max. Cod. 7, 62, 10.—Trop.: si modo tu fortasse errori nostro album calculum adjeceris, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5.—**e.** The Thracians were accustomed to preserve the recollection of fortunate occurrences by white stones, and of unfortunate by black stones, Plin. 7, 40, 41. Hence trop.: O diem laetum, notandumque mihi candidissimo calculo! Plin. Ep. 6, 11, 3; cf. Mart. 12, 34, 9, 53; Pers. 2, 1 *sq.*

3. In late Lat., *A small weight: calculus* constat ex granis ciceris duobus, Auct. de Ponder. in Goes. Agr. p. 322 (in Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 8, called calcus).

calcus, i, v. the preced. *no.* 3.

calda, ae, v. calidus.

caldārĭus (calidarium, v. below), a, um, *adj.* [caldus = calidus] *Pertaining to* or *suitable for warming:* cella, *a warm bath, hot bath*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 26; so also abs.: **caldarium,** ii, *n.*, Vitr. 5, 10; 8, 2; Sen. Ep. 86; calidarium, ii, *n.*, Cels. 1, 4; and **caldaria,** ae, *f.*, Marc. Emp. 25.—But caldarium signif. also *A vessel containing warm water for bathing*, Vitr. 5, 10; and so the access. form caldaria, ae, *f.*, App. Herb. 59: calidaria maltha, *for plastering the walls in baths*, Pall. 1, 41, 1: caldarium aes, *that is prepared by heat* or *fusion*, Plin. 34, 8, 20.

Caldĭus, i, *m.* [calda] *A nickname formed from Claudius, and given to the Emperor Tiberius, on account of his love of drink*, Suet. Tib. 42; cf. Biberius and Mero.

caldor, ōris, *m.* [caldus = calidus] *Warmth, heat* (ante- and post-class.): Var. R. R. 3, 9, 15; id. ib. 1, 41, 1; 55, 6; Gell. 17, 8, 10; 19, 4, 4 and 5; Arn. 7, 240.

caldus, a, um, v. calidus.

Călēdŏnĭa, ae, *f.*, Καληδονία, *The province of the ancient Britons, situated on the Highlands, in the northwest part of the present Scotland*, Tac. Agr. 10, 11, 25, 31; cf. the commentt. in h. ll., and Mann. Brit. p. 86 and 212.—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Călēdŏnĭus,** a, um, *Caledonian:* silva, Plin. 4, 16, 30; Flor. 3, 10, 18: saltus, id. 1, 17, 3: ursus, Mart. Spect. 7: Britanni, id. 10, 44; Luc. 6, 68: Oceanus, Val. Fl. 1, 8.—**b. Călēdŏnĭcus,** a, um, *Caledonian:* angulus, Sol. 22.

călĕfăcĭo, or contr. calfăcĭo (like caldus = calidus, caldarius = calidarius, *etc.* In the time of Quint. the contracted form seems to have been the prevailing one, v. Quint. 1, 6, 21; also Charis. p. 220 P. gives as *pass.* calfio. In the poets usage varies according to the demands of prosody; *e. g.*, câlfăcĭt, Ov. F. 4, 698; cālfăcĭenda, id. A. A. 2, 214; cālfācti, id. Ibis. 48, and călĕfēcit, Lucr. 6, 687; călĕfacta, Virg. A. 12, 66; 269, et al. In prose writers, even in Quint.—Inst. 5, 10, 58—the best MSS. vary between the two forms), ēci, actum, 3. (*imper.* calface, Cic. Fam. 16, 18.—*Pass.* regularly calefio, v. below; once by a solecism calefacientur, Vitr. 5, 10; cf. concalefaciuntur, id. 4, 7) *v. a.* [caleo-facio],

1. *To make warm* or *hot, to warm, heat:* ventus ubi percaluit calefecitque omnia, *Lucr. 6, 687: dolium calfacito, Cato R. R. 69, 2: ad calefaciendum corpus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: focum igne, Ov. F. 4, 698, et al.—Pass.: calamistris calefactis, Var. L. L. 5, 29, 36: balineum calfieri jubebo, Cic. Att. 2, 3 *fin.*, et al.

2. Trop.: **a.** In colloquial lang., *To disquiet, trouble, vex:* calface hominem, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2: si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4: Gabinium calefecerat Memmius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2.—**b.** In the poets: *To heat, to rouse up, excite* any passion: calefacta corda tumultu, Virg. A. 12, 269: vino calefacta Venus, Claud. Bell. Gild. 182.—**c.** *To pursue something with zeal:* forum aleatorium calfecimus, Suet. Aug. 71 Ruhnk.

călĕfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [calefacio] *A warming, heating* (post-Aug.): balnei publici, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18. In plur., calefactiones thermarum, Hermog. ib. 1.

călĕfacto, are, *v. freq. act.* [id.] *To make warm, to warm, heat* (very rare, not in Cic.): aquam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 80: ahenum, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 169: corpora, Gell. 17, 8, 12.—* **2.** Trop.: aliquem virgis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 48.

călĕfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [calefactus, calefacio] *Having a warming* or *heating power*, Plin. Val. 1, 38; Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta 10.

calefactus or **calfactus,** a, um, v. calefacio.

calefio, ĕri, v. calefacio.

Călendae (in MSS. and inscriptions freq. written Kal.), ārum, *f.* [calo, are, from the proclaiming of calendar dates upon them by the pontifices; proclamation day; cf. the Hebr. קְרָא מִקְרָא, Jes. 1, 14] *The first day of the Roman month, the Calends:* "Primi dies nominati Calendae, ab eo quod his diebus calantur ejus mensis nonae a pontificibus, quintanae an septimanae sint futurae," Var. L. L. 6, 4, 59; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 325 *sq.*; consecrated to Juno, Var. l. l.; Ov. F. 1, 55; Macr. S. 1, 15. On the Calends interest was paid, Hor. Epod. 2, 67; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 273; hence for the debtor, tristes, Hor. S. 1, 3, 87; cf. Ov. R. Am. 561: timet celeres Calendas. And, since the Greek division of time had nothing corresponding to the Roman Calends, proverb.: ad Calendas Graecas solvere, *i. e. never to pay*, Augustus in Suet. Aug. 87.—On the Calends of March married people and lovers celebrated the Matronalia (q. v.); hence Martiis caelebs quid agam Calendis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 1.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** (*pars pro toto*) *A month:* Ov. F. 3, 99: intra septimas Calendas, Mart. 1, 100, 6; Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 46; Mart. 10, 75, 7.—**b.** Calendae sextae, poet.: *The Calends of June*, Ov. F. 6, 181.

Călendalis, e, v. the follg.

Călendārĭs (also written Kal.—Access. form **Călendālis,** Just. Edict. 13; tributa), e, *adj.* *Pertaining to the Calends:* Juno, since she was worshiped on the Calends (v. Calendae), Macr. S. 1, 14.

călendārĭum (Kal.), ii, *n.* [Calendae, *no.* 1] *An interest-* or *account-book* (post-Aug., esp. freq. in the jurists): Sen. Ben. 7, 10; id. ib. 1, 2; Ep. 14; 87; African. Dig. 12, 1, 41; Scaev. ib. 15, 1, 58; 40, 7, 40, et saep.—**b.** Trop.: graciles aurium cutes calendarium expandunt, *i. e. an entire fortune*, Tert. Hab. Mul. 9 *fin.*—**2.** In late Lat., *The calendar*, Inscr Grut. 133 *sq.*

Calenum, i, and **Calenus,** a, um, v. Cales.

călĕo, ui, 2. (*part. fut. act.* călĭtūrus, Ov. M. 13, 590: caleor = caleo, Caper. in Prisc. p. 797 P.; prob. it is said only in reference to the *impers.* caletur, referring to Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 12; Truc. 1, 1, 46; v. Lind. upon the first pass.) *v. n.*

1. *To be warm* or *hot, to glow* (object. *être chaud*, opp. to *frigere*, to be cold, *être froid*, while *aestuare*, to feel, experience warmth, *avoir chaud*, opp. to *algere*, to feel cold, *avoir froid*; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 89): sentiri hoc putat, ut calere ignem, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: os calet tibi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 39: sole calente, Tib. 1, 5, 22: terrae alio sole calentes, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 18: calens favilla, id. ib. 2, 6, 22: ture calent arae, Virg. A. 1, 417: calentibus aris, Ov. M. 12, 152: calituras ignibus aras, id. ib. 13, 590: guttae calentes, id. 7, 283 et saep. —From poet. license sometimes for aestuare, subject.: *To feel warm:* semper calent, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 48: febre, Juv 10, 218.

2. Trop.: **a.** *To glow* in mind, *to be roused, warmed, inflamed* (class., although in prose less freq. than ardere): (leones) permixta caede calentes, *inflamed by indiscriminate slaughter*, Lucr. 5, 1312; cf. id. 3, 643: calentes ab recenti pugna, Liv. 25, 39; Hirtius in Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2: admirando, irridendo calebat, Cic. Brut. 66, 234: animis jam calentibus, Quint. 4, 1, 59: animi calent spe (*are animated), Curt. 4, 1, 29: femina calere (*to become enamored of*), Hor. Od. 4, 11, 33; id. ib. 1, 4, 19: amore, Ov. A. A. 3, 571; Mart. 7, 32, 12: igne, id. 5, 55, 3: desiderio conjugis abrepti (*to be inflamed with desire*), Ov. M. 7, 731, et al. (*also, *to be troubled, perplexed:* te calere puto, Cic. Att. 7, 20): alio mentis morbo (*to labor under*) (the figure derived from fever, v. above, *no.* 1). Hor. S. 2, 3, 80; and so of the passion for scribbling: mutavit mentem populus levis et calet uno Scribendi studio, *now the rage for writing and versifying is the general disease of our people*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 108 Wiel. and Schmid, et saep.: mero calere, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 12; Stat. Th. 5, 263.—*c. Inf.:* tubas audire, Stat. Th. 4, 261; Claud. de Nupt. Hon. 10, 287; Ep. 1, 29.—With *ad:* ad nova lucra, Prop. 4, 3, 62.—**b.** Of abstract things: *To be warmed, to be urged on by zeal* or *fire:* illud crimen de numis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic. Planc. 23: judicia calent, *i. e.* magna diligentia et ardore exercentur, id. Att. 4, 16: calebant nundinae, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11: posteaquam satis calere res Rubrio visa est, *seemed sufficiently warmed*, i. e. *ripe for execution*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26: Veneris bella calent, Tib. 1, 10, 53.—**c.** *To be yet warm, new*, or *fresh* (the figure taken from food): Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 92: illi rumores de comitiis caluerunt. Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2.—**d.** (*effectus pro causa*) Of place: *To be eagerly* or *zealously sought, to be frequented* (rare): ungularum pulsibus calens Ister, Mart. 7, 7, 2.

Căles, ium, *f.* (as *sing.* in *acc.* Calen. Sil. 12, 525: Calenum, i, *n.*, Plin. 3, 5, 9), Καλησία, *A town in Southern Campania. celebrated for its good wine*, now *Calvi*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Phil. 12, 11 *fin.*; Att. 7, 14; Hor. Od. 4, 12, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 773.—Whence **Călēnus,** a, um, *Of Cales, Calenian:* municipium, Cic. Fam. 9, 13 (* *abs.* Att. 8, 3): ager, Plin. 2. 103, 106: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 3: prelum, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 9: falx, id. ib. 1, 31, 9; also *abs.* Calenum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) *Calenian wine:* molle Calenum, Juv. 1, 69.—In plur., Caleni, ōrum, *The inhabitants of Cales*, C. Gracchus in Gell. 10, 3, 3. (*In sing., Cic. Fam. 9, 13.)

călesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [caleo] *To grow* or *become warm* or *hot* (rare, but class.): (vortex) sua cum mobilitate calescit, Lucr. 6, 280: calescere vel apricatione vel igni, umbris aquisve refrigerari. Cic. de Sen. 16, 57; id. N. D. 2, 55, 138: unda calescit, Ov. M. 15, 310; cf. Curt. 4, 7, 22.—**2.** Trop.: *To become mentally hot* or *excited, to glow, be inflamed*; esp. of the ardor of love: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 5 Don.: quo propius nunc est, flamma propiore calesco, Ov. Her. 18, 177; so also id. Met. 3, 372: est deus in nobis: agitante calescimus illo, Ov. F. 6, 5.

(* **Calĕtes,** um, and **Calĕti,** ōrum, *m.*, *A people of Belgic Gaul*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; 2, 4.)

calfacio, v. calefacio.

‡ **călĭcāta aedificia,** calce polita, *Plastered with lime*, Fest. p. 36; cf. Comm. p, 366 and 367; cf. DECALICATUM.

‡ **călĭclārĭum,** ii, *n.* [calix] *ποτηριοθήκη, A place where cups stand, a cupboard*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

călĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small cup*, Cato R. R. 108, 1; Cels. 2, 11; Plin. 9, 30, 48; Pall. Nov. 7, 11.

calida, ae, v. calidus, *no.* 1, b, (*a*).

calidarium, *etc.*, v. caldarium, *etc.*

călĭde, *adv.* *Quickly, immediately, promptly*; v. calidus, *fin.*

Calidonia, *etc.*, v. Caledonia, *etc.*

călĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (the contr. access. form caldus in the ante-Aug. per. freq. only in Cato and Varro; Lucret. has more than thirty times only calidus; Cic. also does not use caldus; acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 19, caldus appears to have been predom. in the Aug. per., although not used by Aug. poets except when demanded by the rules of prosody, as *comp.* caldior, Hor. S. 1, 3, 53 [caleo, like aridus, frigidus, fervidus, *etc.*].

1. *Warm, hot, θερμός*: fons luce diurna Frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 850; id. ib. 749; 888: corpora secreta omnino calidi vaporis, *entirely devoid of warmth*, id. 2, 844; id. 2, 858; 3, 127; 216; 5, 568; 595; 796; 6, 859; 949, et al.: fervor, id. 6, 657; id. 5, 604: fornaces, id. 6, 148: lavacra, id. 6, 800: corpus, id. 6, 856: febres, id. 2, 34. As *epitheton ornans* with ignis, Lucr. 1, 648; 1087; 2, 431; 6, 516; 689, and with flamma, id. 3, 903: omne quod est calidum et igneum, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: calidior est enim vel potius ardentior animus quam hic aër, id. Tusc. 1, 18 *fin.*: calidissimae hiemes, Vitr. 2, 1.—Contr. form: in agro caldo, Cato R. R. 6, 1; 2: sole caldo, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 1: calda puls, id. L. L. 5, 27, 36, et al.—**b.** Subst.: (*a*) Calida *or* calda, ae, *f.* (*sc.* (aqua), *Warm water*: Cato R. R. 156, 3; Sen. Ep. 77; Plin. 25, 7, 38; Tac. G. 22; cf. Just. 44, 2, 6, and contr. calda, Col. 6, 13 *fin.*; 6, 30, 5; Plin. 23, 4, 41; Sen. Ep. 85; Mart. 1, 12.—(*β*) Calidum *or* caldum, i, *n.* = *τὸ θερμόν, sc. ὕδωρ, i. e. a hot drink* (a mixture of wine and boiling hot water): Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 14: calix a caldo, quod in eo calda puls apponebatur et caldum eo bibebant, Var. L. L. 5, 27, 36.

2. Trop.: *Fiery, rash, eager, spirited, fierce, impassioned, vehement* (of living beings, only in the poets): equus calidus animis, *of a fiery spirit*, Virg. G. 3, 119: redemptor, *eager, active*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 72: calidus juventa, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 27: calidior est, id. Sat. 1, 3, 53: rixa, id. Od. 3, 27, 70. So esp. freq. (also in prose) consilium, of a conclusion made under excitement, *inconsiderate, hasty, rash* = *temerarium, praeceps* (v. Drak. Sil. 15, 337; Ruhnk. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 88; Doed. Syn. 2, p. 124; cf. also Passow under *θερμός, no.* 2): reperias multos, quibus periculosa et calida consilia quietis et cogitatis et splendidiora et majora videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82; Hirt. in Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2; Liv. 22, 24; 35, 32; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 88. Hence also as *A Roman proper name*, Caldus (*hothead*): iccirco aliquem Caldum (*al.* Calidium) vocari, quod temerario et repentino consilio sit, Cic. Inv. 2, 9. So C. Coelius Caldus, Cic. Fam. 2, 19.—**b.** With the prevailing idea of haste, rapidity: *Quick, ready, prompt* (rare, perh. only ante-class.): huic homini opus est quadraginta minis celeriter calidis, *quickly procured*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 39: pedes, Var. in Non. 263, 20: consilium, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 71: mendacium, id. Most. 3, 1, 136. So * *adv.* calide: calide quicquid acturus, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 99.

călĭendrum, i, *n.* [*κάλλυντρον*, ornament] *An unknown kind of head-dress of Roman women* (very rare): "caliendrum *κόσμιον κεφαλῆς*," Gloss. Philox.; * Hor. S. 1, 8, 48 ("caliendrum hoc est galericulum," Porphyr., acc. to whom it was also used by Varro); Arn. 6, p. 209; cf. Boettig. Sabina p. 104 and 141.

călĭga, ae, *f.* [kindred with calceus, from calx] *A shoe of leather*, esp. *that worn by the Roman soldiers* (cf. Dio 48, 12; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 62), *a half-boot, a soldier's boot*: * Cic. Att. 2, 3; Just. 38, 10, 3; * Suet. Calig. 52; * Juv. 16, 24; Edict. Diocl. p. 241. — **2.** Meton.: *Military service, military life*: Plin. 7, 43, 44; Sen. Brev. Vit. 17; id. Ben. 5, 16; Grut. 445, 9.

călĭgāris, e, *adj.* [caliga] *Of or pertaining to the* caliga or *soldier's boot* (access. form of the follg.): clavus, Plin. 9, 18, 33; 22, 22, 46: formae, Edict. Diocl. p. 23.

călĭgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the soldiers boot*: clavus, Plin. 34, 14, 41; cf. the preceding article. Hence sutor, or subst. caligarius, ii, *m.*, *A maker of soldiers' boots, a shoemaker*: Grut. 649, 1; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

* **cālĭgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. caligo] *Darkness, mistiness*: Plin. 29, 6, 38.

călĭgātus, a, um, *adj.* [caliga] *Wearing soldiers' boots, booted*: milites, Suet. Vitell. 7 *fin.*; Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 2; Venulej. ib. 48, 3, 9; Grut. 279, 3. Also subst. caligatus, i, *m.* (*sc.* miles) *A common soldier, a private*, gregarius: Suet. Aug. 25; cf. Modest. Dig. 27, 1, 10.

* **cālīgĭneus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. caligo] *Dark, gloomy*: fumus, Grat. Cyneg. 56.

cālīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of mist, covered with mist, dark, obscure, gloomy* (rare, but class. in prose and poetry): coelum et humidum et caliginosum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: obscurior et quasi caliginosa stella, opp. to illustris et pellucida, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: tractus, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 9: tenebrae, Val. Max. 1, 7, *ext. no.* 1.—**b.** Trop.: nox, * Hor. Od. 3, 29, 30: caliginosissima quaestio, Aug. Ep. 7.—*Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

1. cālīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [perh. kindred with hālo; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 165 *sq.*] *A thick atmosphere, a mist, vapor, fog* (mostly poet. or in Aug. prose): suffundere coelum caligine, Lucr. 6, 479; id. 6, 461; id. ib. 6, 92; Virg. G. 2, 309; cf. Aen. 9, 36; Liv. 29, 27: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, id. 33, 7; cf. Suet. Ner. 19: humidam a terra exhalari caliginem, Plin. 2, 42, 42: caligo aestuosa, Col. 11, 2, 53 (for which ib. 57: nebulosus aestus): pruinae et caligo, id. 3, 2, 4; cf. Pall. Febr. 9, 2.—Also in plur.: inter caligines, Col. 3, 1, 7.

Hence, **2.** (*causa pro effectu*) *Darkness, obscurity* (produced by mist, fog, *etc.*), freq. in connection with tenebrae; cf. Doed. above cited) (class. in prose and poetry): mi ob oculos caligo obstitit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 51 (* cum altitudo caliginem oculis obfudisset, *i. e. had occasioned dizziness*, Liv. 26, 45): nox terram caligine texit, Lucr. 6, 853; id. 5, 649: caeca noctis, id. 4, 457: caecae umbra, id. 3, 305; cf. Virg. A. 3, 203, and Ov. M. 4, 454: ara obscurâ caligine tecta, Cic. Arat. 194; cf. the follg. art.—In connection with tenebrae: Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44; Curt. 9, 4, 18; Lampr. Comm. 16; among later writers also in a Genit. relation: caligo tenebrarum, Quint. Decl. 18, 7; cf. Heins. Sen. Agam. 472, and inversely: tenebris illunae caliginis impeditus, App. M. 9, p. 214.—**b.** Trop.: quod videbam equidem, sed quasi per caliginem: praestrinxerat aciem animi D. Bruti salus, Cic. Phil. 12, 2; so id. Fin. 5, 15 *fin.*; Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 8: caeca mentem caligine consitus, * Catull. 64, 207.—Of dark, difficult circumstances: *Calamity, affliction*: vide nunc caliginem temporum illorum, Cic. Planc. 40, 96; so superioris anni, id. post Red. in Sen. 3, 5: ecce illa tempestas, caligo bonorum, tenebrae reipublicae, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: tantum caliginis, tantum perturbationis offusum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16: quaedam scelerum offusa caligo, Quint. 9, 3, 47: Augustus omnibus omnium gentium viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, *i. e. to obscure by his glory*, Vell. 2, 36.

3. In medic. lang. as a disease of the eyes: *Dim-sightedness, weakness of the eyes*, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 32; Plin. 20, 7, 26; 23, 95; 25, 13, 92; 32, 9, 31; 34, 11, 27; Scrib. Comp. 179.

2. cālīgo, are, *v. n.* and *a.* [1. caligo.] **I.** *neutr.* * **1.** *To emit vapor* or *steam, to steam, reek*: amnes aestate vaporatis, hieme frigidis nebulis caligent, Col. 1, 5, 4.—**2.** *To be involved in darkness, to be dark, gloomy*: caligare oculos, *darkness covers the eyes*, Lucr. 3, 157: Centaurus caligans, * Cic. Arat. 205; Virg. G. 4, 468; Stat. Th. 1, 95.—**b.** Trop. (cf. 1. caligo, *no.* 2, b): orbatae caligant vela carinae, Stat. S. 5, 3, 238; Sen. Vit. Beat. 1; Plin. 30, 1, 1; Quint. Decl. 18 *fin.*—Proverb.: caligare in sole, *to grope in clear light*, i. e. to understand nothing in the greatest clearness, Quint. 1, 2, 19.—**3.** In medic lang., of the eyes: *To suffer from weakness, be weak.* Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 32; Plin. 20, 22, 87; cf. id. 11, 37, 54. Transf. to the person: *To be troubled with weakness of the eyes, to be dim-sighted*: caligans Thyestes, Mart. 10, 4, 1; Scrib. Comp. 184.

II. *act. To veil in darkness, to make dark, to obscure* (very rare): Virg. A. 2, 606: altae caligantesque fenestrae, *i. e. by their height rendering obscure the objects beneath*, Juv. 6, 31.

călĭgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [caliga] *A small military boot*, only post-class. in Ambros. Ep. 7, 53; Schol. Hor. S. 1, 3, 128, and Schol. Juv. 3, 67. Hence as *nom. propr.* Caligula, ae, *m.*, *A surname of the successor of Tiberius, since from his earliest youth he employed himself in military service*; cf. Suet. Calig. 9; Tac. A. 1, 41 and 69; Aur. Vict. Caes. 3.

calim, v. clam.

‡ † **caliptra,** [illegible] *kind of covering for the head*, Fest. p. 36 [= *καλύπτρα*, where fore vulg. and Lind. in opp. to the best MSS.: CALYPTRA].

† **călix,** ĭcis, *m.* = *κύλιξ* (for the change of *v* to *a*, v. the letter A), **1.** *A cup, goblet, a drinking vessel*: "*κύλιξ* poculi genus, quod nos una litera immutata *calicem* dicimus," Macr. S. 5, 21; Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 8; Cic. Pis. 27, 67; Tusc. 3, 19; Tibull. 2, 5, 98; Prop. 2, 33, 40; Hor. S. 2, 4, 79; 6, 68; 8, 35, et al. Hence, **b.** Meton. = vinum, Catull. 27, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19, et al.—**2.** *A cooking vessel, pot*, Cato R. R. 39, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 8, 7; L. L. 5, 27, 36; Ov. F. 5, 509.—**3.** *A small tube in aqueducts*, Frontin. Aquaed. 36.

calla, v. calsa.

Callaecia, Callaecus, and **Callaicus,** v. Gallaecia.

† **callaïs,** ĭdis, *f.* = *καλλαΐς*, *A sea-green precious stone, the turquoise*, Plin. 37, 10, 56; another kind of the same, id. ib. 8, 33 (in Sol. 20, called callaica).—Whence, **2. callăīnus,** a, um, *Turquoise-colored*: lacernae, Mart. 14, 139; and subst.: callaina, ae, *f. sc.* gemma, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

† **callărĭas,** ae, *m.* = *καλλαρίας*, *A kind of cod-fish*, Plin. 9, 17, 28; 33, 11, 56.

callens, entis, v. calleo, *Pa.*

callenter, *adv.* *Skillfully, cunningly*, etc.; v. calleo, *Pa.*

callĕo, ēre, *v. n.* and *a.* [callum] **I.** *neutr.* **1.** Lit.: *To have calluses, to be thick-skinned* (rare): plagis costae callent, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4; Caecil. in Non. 258, 10: callent rure manus, Auct. Aetn. 260; Plin. 11, 37, 84.—**2.** Trop.: * **a.** *To be hardened, obtuse, insensible*: in illis rebus exercitatus animus callere jam debet atque omnia minoris existimare, Serv. Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 2; cf. callisco.—**b.** *To be practiced, to be wise by experience, to be skillful, versed in*: Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 1 and 2; so also id. Pers. 2, 5, 4: omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent, id. Truc. 5, 40 (cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 62: callidus ad quaestum): melius quam viri callent mulieres, Att. in Non. 257, 31: satin' astu et fallendo callet? id. ib. 258, 6: quod periti sumus in vita atque usu callemus magis, id. ib. 5; Plin. 8, 25, 38: augurandi studio Galli praeter caeteros callent, Just. 24, 4, 3: arte, Seren. in Non. 258, 2; Sol. 8: fidibus, App. Flor. *no.* 18.—Hence

II. *act. To know by experience* or *practice, to know, have the knowledge of, understand* (freq., esp. in the poets; only in Cic. extremely rare): memini et scio et

calleo et commemini, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 8; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 52; Poen. 3, 1, 71: cuncta callet, id. Most. 1, 3, 122: alicujus sensum, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 17; Afran. in Non. 482, 10: in colubras callet canticulum, Pompon. ib. 9: jura, Cic. Balb. 14, 32, Gell. 16, 10, 3: urbanas rusticasque res pariter, Liv. 39, 40: artem, Tac. A. 13, 3: legitimum sonum digitis callemus et aure, Hor. A. P. 274, et al.—With *Inf.* as obj.: multaque de rerum mixtura dicere callent, *Lucr. 2, 978; so Hor. Od. 4, 9, 49.—With *Acc. c. inf.*: quem Marcellini consiliarium fuisse callebant, Sisenna in Non. 258, 8.—With *a relative clause:* quo pacto id fieri soleat, calleo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 37.—Whence

callens, entis, *Pa.* *Acquainted with, versed in* (very rare): qui sunt vaticinandi callentes, Plin. 21, 31, 105; so utriusque linguae, Gell. 17, 5, 3: bellandi, Amm. 16, 12.—* *Adv.* callenter, *Skillfully, cunningly, slyly*; for the class. callide, App. Met. 4, p. 150, 3.

† **callĭblĕphărus,** a, um, *adj.*=καλλιβλέφαρος, *With beautiful eyelids:* ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21 dub.—**2.** Subst. **calliblephărum** (calliblepharium, Marc. Emp. 8 *fin.*), i, *n.*=καλλιβλέφαρον (*sc.* φάρμακον), *A means* or *dye for coloring beautifully the eyebrows,* Var. in Non. 218, 22; Plin. 21, 19, 73; 23, 4, 51; 33, 6, 34.

callĭcĭa, ae, *f.* *A plant that,* acc. to Pythagoras, *made water freeze,* Plin. 24, 17, 99.

Callĭcrătĭdas, ae, *m.*, Καλλικρατίδας, *A Spartan general, successor of Lysander, conquered and slain near the Arginusae,* Cic. Off. 1, 24.

Callĭcŭla, ae, *f.* *A low mountain in Campania, not far from Casilinum,* Liv. 22, 15 and 16; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 765.

callĭde, *adv.* **1.** *Skillfully, dexterously, shrewdly, expertly, well.* **2.** *Cunningly, craftily, artfully*; v. callidus, *fin.*

callĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [callidus] *The quality of* callidus, *wisdom, practical skill in life,* in a good or bad sense: **1.** In a good sense: *Shrewdness, skillfulness, readiness, aptness* (so several times after the Aug. per.): calliditas ingenii, Nep. Eum. 1, 3; Ov. F. 3, 380; Plin. 37, 12, 74; Tac. Agr. 9; Flor. 2, 17, 15; Cic. Harus. Resp. 9 *fin.*—Far more freq. and class., **2.** In a bad sense: *Cunning, craft, slyness, artfulness:* scientia, quae est remota ab justitia, calliditas potius quam sapientia est appellanda, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63; so id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; Off. 3, 32, 113; Quint. 2, 5, 7; 4, 2, 126; Ov. H. 16, 300; 20, 126; Mart. 11, 50, 2, et al. So of *stratagem in war,* Liv. 42, 47; Flor. 3, 4, 3, and trop. of *oratorical artifice,* Cic. Part. Or. 39, 137.—In plur.: Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 14; Lact. 2, 12, 17.

* **callĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [callidus] *A little cunning* or *sly:* fraus, Arn. 2, p. 91.

callĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [calleo] *That is taught wisdom by experience and practice, shrewd, expert, worldly-wise, experienced, skillful:* “*Versutos* eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur: *callidos* autem, quorum, tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit,” Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 216 *sq.*, and 221.

1. In a good sense: *Ingenious, prudent, dexterous, skillful* (class.): ad suum quaestum, callidus, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 34; Truc. 2, 4, 62 (cf. id. Truc. 5, 40: omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent): id. Ps. 2, 4, 35; Epid. 3, 3, 47; Poen. 1, 2, 25: callida Musa, Calliope, *Lucr. 6, 93: ego ut agitator callidus, priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 94: natura nihil potest esse callidius, id. N. D. 2, 57: Demosthene nec gravior exstitit quisquam nec callidior, nec temperatior, id. Or. 7, 23; Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 11, et saep.—In reference to art: *Excelling in art, skillful:* Hor. S. 2, 3, 23 Heind.; ib. 2, 7, 101.—**b.** Esp. combinations: (*a*) *c. Gen.:* rei rusticae, Col. 2, 2, 1: rerum naturae, id. 7, 3, 12: rei militaris, Tac. H. 2, 31: temporum, id. Ann. 4, 33.—(*β*) In the Gr. manner, *c. Inf.:* callidus condere furto, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 7; 3, 11, 4; Pers. 1, 118.—**c.** Meton., Of things: callidissimum artificium (naturae), Cic. Tusc. 1, 20 *fin.*: inventum, Nep. Eum. 5, 4: junctura, Hor. A. P. 47.

2. In a bad sense: *Crafty, cunning, artful, sly* (also class.): Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 112: malum crudumque et callidum atque subdolum, id. Poen. 5, 2, 148; id. Pers. 4, 4, 70; Cist. 4, 2, 61; Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 27; id. Eun. 5, 6, 10; Petr. 4, 2, 1: hi saepe versutos homines et callidos admirantes, malitiam sapientiam judicant, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 10 Beier; id. Caec. 19, 55; cf. id. Off. 3, 13 *fin.*; Quint. 6, 3, 96: homo luteus etiam callidus ac veterator esse vult, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14: gens non astuta nec callida, Tac. G. 22, et saep.: ad fraudem callidi, Cic. Clu. 65, 183; cf. Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 9: in disputando mire callidos, Quint. 12, 2, 14: amici accendendis offensionibus callidi, Tac. A. 2, 57.—**b.** Meton., Of things: doli, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 4: consilium, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 10: audacia, Cic. Clu. 65, 183: juris interpretatio, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: liberalitas, *craftily calculating,* Nep. Att. 11, 3: malitia inimici, Liv. 38, 44: cunctatio, Suet. Tib. 24: saevitia, id. Dom. 11, et saep.

Adv. callide: In both signiff. of the adj. freq. and class.: **1.** Nosse, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 82: intelligere, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 30: callide arguteque dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 98: dicere, id. de Or. 1, 20 *fin.*: callide et perite versari, id. ib. 1, 11, 48: sine quo nihil satis caute, nihil satis callide agi posset, id. Caec. 5 *fin.*, et al.—*Comp.* Tac. A. 6, 37.—*Sup.* Nep. Them. 1 *fin.*—**2.** Callide et facete exordiri rem, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 7: accedere, Cic. Fl. 10, 22: occultare vitia sua, Sall. J. 15, 4: callide et cum astu confiteri aliquid, Gell. 12, 12, 1.

Callĭfae, arum, *f.* *A town, now unknown, in the region of the Hirpini,* perh. the present *Carife,* Liv. 8, 25; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 797.

† **callĭgŏnon,** i, *n.*=καλλίγονον, *A plant,* also called polygonon mas, Plin. 27, 12, 91.

Callĭmăchus, i, *m.*, Καλλίμαχος, **1.** *A distinguished Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene* (hence Battiades, v. Battus, *no.* 1, b), *who lived in Alexandria in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus,* B.C. 250, Quint. 10, 1, 58; Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84; 39, 93; de Or. 3, 33, 32; Ov. R. Am. 759; Pont. 4, 16, 32. Hence **Callĭmăchĭus,** a, um; metrum, Serv. Centim. p. 1823 P.—**2.** *A celebrated sculptor,* Plin. 34, 8, 19, 35.—**3.** *A physician,* Plin. 21, 3, 9.

☞ Apollas Callimachus, in Quint. 11, 2, 14, is yet unexplained; v. Spald. in h. l.

† **callĭmus,** i, *m.*=κάλλιμος (beautiful), *A kind of eagle-stone,* Plin. 36, 21, 39.

† **callĭon,** ii, *n.*=κάλλιον, *A plant,* called in pure Lat. vesicaria, Plin. 21, 31, 105.

† **callĭōnўmus,** i, *m.*=καλλιώνυμος, *A sea-fish,* also called uranoscopus, Plin. 32, 7, 24.

Callĭŏpe, es (Callĭŏpēa, ae, Virg. E. 4, 57; Prop. 1, 2, 28; Ov. F. 5, 80; cf. Prisc. p. 563 P.), *f.*, Καλλιόπη and Καλλιόπεια (having a beautiful voice) *The chief of the Muses, goddess of Epic poetry, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry* (e. g. *the Lyric,* Hor. Od. 3, 4, 2; *of amatory poetry,* Ov. Tr. 2, 568; *of rural poetry,* Col. 10, 225; cf. Jahn Trist. p. 198); *the mother of Orpheus, by Oeagrus,* Hyg. Fab. 14, *and of Hymenaeus, who is, therefore, called* Callĭŏpēĭus in Auct. Epith. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 641, v. 77; acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 5, 864, the mother of the Sirens by Achelous; Lucr. 6, 94; cf. Prop. 2, 1, 3; Ov. M. 5, 339, et al. To her Hor. Od. 3, 4, is directed.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** (*per syllepsin*) *All the Muses:* Virg. A. 9, 525.—**b.** (*per synecdochen*) *Poetry:* Ov. Tr. 2, 568.

callĭpĕtălon, i, *n.*=καλλιπέταλον, *A plant,* called in pure Lat. quinquefolium, App. Herb. 2.

Callĭphon (not **-o**; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 279; Wolf Cic. Tusc. 1, [illegible]4, 57; Otto Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 19), ontis, *m.*, Καλλιφῶν, ῶντος, *A Greek philosopher who considered virtue, joined with pleasure, as the highest good,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 30; Acad. 2, 42; Fin. 2, 6; 11; 4, 18; 5, 8; 25.

Callirrhŏē (in the poets Callĭrhŏē), es, *f.*, Καλλιῤῥόη (epic Καλλιρόη), **1** *Daughter of the Achelous, and second wife of Alcmaeon,* Ov. M. 9, 414 *sq.*—**2.** *The wife of Piranthus, and mother of Argus, Aristorides, and Triopas,* Hyg. Fab. 145.—**3.** *A daughter of Oceanus, wife of Chrysaor, and mother of Geryon,* Hyg. praef. and Fab. 151.—**4.** *A celebrated fountain at Athens, southeast of the Acropolis,* Stat. Th. 12, 629, with the appel. Enneacrunos ('Εννεάκρουνος, *i. e.* conducted by nine channels or pipes into the city), Plin. 4, 7, 11.—**5.** *A warm medicinal fountain in Palestine, two hours west of Lake Asphaltis,* Plin. 5, 16, 15; cf. Mann. Palaest. p. 257.—**6.** *Another name of the Arabian city* Edessa, *from a fountain of that name,* Plin. 5, 24, 21.

callis, is, *m.* (*fem.* Lucr. 6, 92; Liv 22. 14 Drak., acc. to Non. 197, 19; Amm 30, 1, 15; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 99) [acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 4, 405, and Isid. Orig. 15, 16, 10, from callum; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, p. 68; more correctly, perh., kindred with χάλιξ and 2. calx; therefore] *A stony, uneven, narrow foot-way, a foot-path, a mountain-path,* etc. (most freq., *a path that is made by the treading of cattle*; hence the expll.: “*callis* est iter pecudum inter montes angustum et tritum, a callo pecudum perduratum,” Isid. Orig. l. l.: “*callis* via pecorum vestigiis trita,” Vet. Gloss.): per calles silvestres, Var. R. R. 2, 9 *fin.*; ib. 2, 10, 1 and 3; Cic. Sest. 5, 12 Orell.: per aestivos saltus deviasque calles exercitum ducere, Liv. 22, 14; cf. id. 32, 11; Virg. A. 4, 405; cf. Ov. M. 7, 626, et al.; Suet. Caes. 19: per calles ignotos, Liv. 31, 42; id. 35, 27; 36, 15; 38, 2; 44, 36; Curt. 4, 9, 22; 16, 11; 5, 4, 4; 7, 11, 7, et al.: secreti, Virg. A. 6, 443: occulti, id. ib. 9, 383: surgens, Pers. 4, 57, et al.

2. Poet.: *A way, path, road,* in gen.: Val. Fl. 3, 568; id. 5, 394.—Hence

3. Also poet. for *A course, race-ground,* * Lucr. 6, 92 Forb. *N. cr.*

* **callisco,** ĕre, *v. inch.* [calleo] *To become dull, insensible:* aures nobis calliscerunt ad injurias, Cato in Non. 89, 27 *sq.*

Callisthĕnes, is, *m.*, Καλλισθένης, *A philosopher of Olynthus, sister's son and pupil of Aristotle, and a youthful friend of Alexander the Great; finally put to death by him for his freedom of speech,* Curt. 8, 5; Cic. Rabir. post. 9. Theophrastus bewailed his death in the work, Καλλισθένης ἢ περὶ πένθους, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10; 5, 9.

Callisto, ūs (onis, Serv. Virg. G. 1, 67), *f.*, Καλλιστώ, *Daughter of an Arcadian king, Lycaon* (hence Lycaonis, Ov. F. 2, 173: Tegeaea virgo, id. ib. 2, 167: Maenalia, id. ib. 2, 192: Virgo Nonacrina, id. M. 2, 409), *and mother of Arcas by Jupiter; changed by Juno, on account of jealousy, into a she-bear, and then transferred to the heavens by Jupiter, as* Helice *or* Ursa major, Hyg. Fab. 176; 177; Prop. 2, 28, 23; Ov. F. 2, 156 *sq.*; cf. id. Met. 2, 401 *sq.* *dat.* Callisto Lycaonidi, Catull. 66, 66.

† **callistrūthĭa,** ae (**callistruthis,** ĭdis, Col. 10, 416), *f.* (*sc.* ficus)=καλλιστρούθια, *A very delicate kind of figs, especially loved by the sparrow* [στρουθός], Col. 5, 10, 11; Plin. 15, 18, 19; pure Lat. ficus passerariae, Capit. Albin. 11.

† **callithrix,** ĭchos, *f.* = καλλίθριξ (fair-haired), **1.** *A plant coloring the hair,* also called trichomanes, Plin. 26, 15, 90; 14, 87; 25, 11, 36.—**2.** Callitriches, um, *A kind of ape* or *monkey in Ethiopia*; acc. to Lichtenstein, Simia Faunus, L.; Plin. 8, 54, 80.

† **callĭtrĭchos,** i, *f.* = καλλίτριχος (fair-haired) *A plant, commonly called* adi antum *or* Capillus Veneris, *maiden-hair,* Plin. 22, 21, 30.

callōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [callosus] *Hardness of skin, callousness* (post-class.): Scrib. Comp. 36: fistulae, Veg. 3, 27, 3. Trop.: *Hardness, a hardening:* usus communis, Tert. Testim. Anim. 8.

callōsus, a, um, *adj.* [callum] *With a hard skin, hard-skinned, thick-skinned, callous* (perh. not before the Aug. per.): ulcus, Cels. 6, 3: Crassior callosiorque cutis, Plin. 11, 39, 92. Hence, **2.** In gen., *Close, thick, hard, solid:* ova, * Hor. S. 2, 4, 14: acini uvae, Col. 3, 1, 5: tactus, Pall. Sept. 17: olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4, et al.

callum, i, *n.* (**callus,** i, *m.*, Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 12; Domit. Mars. in Charis. p. 55 P.) **1.** *The hardened, thick skin upon animal bodies:* Lucr. 4, 937: calceamentum solorum callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: pedum, Plin. 22, 25, 60; cf. Suet. Aug. 80, et al.—Hence, **b.** Meton.: *The hard flesh of certain animals:* aprugnum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 2; id. Pers. 2, 5, 4; for which also abs. callum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 4; Pseud. 1, 2, 33: manus elephanti, Plin. 8, 10, 10 *fin.*: locustarum, id. 9, 30, 50.—**c.** *The hard skin* or *the hard flesh of plants:* uvarum, Plin. 14, 1, 3: pirorum ac malorum, id. 15, 28, 34: fungorum, id. 22, 23, 47: foliorum, Plin. 16, 22, 34; Pall. Mart. 10, 28, et al.—**d.** *The hard covering of the soil:* terrae, Plin. 17, 5, 3; 19, 2, 11; 31, 4, 30; also of *the hardness of salt:* salis, id. 16, 12, 23.—**2.** Trop.: *Hardness, callousness, insensibility, stupidity* (rare; most freq. in Cic.): ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, *renders callous to pain,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 15 *fin.*; ib. 3, 22, 53; Fam. 9, 2, 3: ducere, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 8: inducere, Quint. 12, 6, 6.

† **1. călo** (as a very ancient word, with its derivatives also written kalo; v. the letter K), are, *v. a.*=καλῶ, *To call, call out, proclaim, call together, summon, convoke;* only as *t. t.* in reference to religious matters; v. Calendae, and the ancient formulary in Var. L. L. 6, 4, 59; cf. Macr. Sat. 1, 15. CALATA COMITIA, *A kind of comitia held for the purpose of consecrating a priest* or *a king.* Of these, some were *curiata,* others *centuriata,* Laelius Felix in Gell. 15, 27 *sq.*: Calata in Capitolium plebe, Macr. Sat. 1, 15; Quint. 1, 6, 33. Hence, sarcastically, calatis granis (instead of comitiis, as might have been expected), Cic. Sest. 33, 72 Orell.

2. cālo, ōnis, *m. A servant in the army, a soldier's servant:* "*Calones* militum servi dicti, qui ligneas clavas gerebant, quae Graece κᾶλα vocant," Fest. p. 47; Serv. Virg. A. 6, 1; cf. Non. 62, 16; Veg. Mil. 3, 6; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 71. So Caes. B. G. 6, 36; Liv. 27, 18; 30, 4; Tac. H. 1, 49; 3, 20 *fin.*; 33; Suet. Calig. 51; Galb. 20, et al.—On account of their stupidity: sambucam citius caloni aptaveris alto, Pers. 5, 95.—**2.** Transf., *Any low servant, drudge,* Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 42; Sat. 1, 2, 44; 1, 6, 103. —**3.** Acc. to Isidorus, some called *the tragic buskins* calones, because they were made of willow, Orig. 19, 34, 6.

călor, ōris, *m.* [caleo; cf. Var. in Non. 46, 22],

1. *Warmth, heat, glow* (very freq. in prose and poetry): neque mihi ulla obsistet amnis, nec calor; nec frigus metuo, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 19; so opp. to frigus also, Lucr. 2, 517; 6, 371; Cic. Univ. 14 *med.*; Virg. G. 2, 344; 4, 36, and opp. to refrigeratio, Vitr. 1, 4: calor ignis, Lucr. 1, 425: solis, id. 5, 571; 6, 514: fulminis, id. 6, 234, et saep.—In plur., Cic. Off. 2, 4, 13; N. D. 2, 60, 151; Hor. Od. 3, 24, 37, et al.; v. the follg.—Esp., **b.** *Vital heat,* with vitalis, Lucr. 3, 129; Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27; and abs.: omnis et una Dilapsus calor, Virg. A. 4, 705.—**c.** *Summer heat, the warmth of summer:* vitandi caloris causa Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, Cic. Att. 13, 34; id. de Or. 1, 62 *fin.* Hence also for *summer,* opp. to ver and auctumnus: Lucr. 1, 175; Col. 11, 2, 48: mediis caloribus, Liv. 2, 5.—**d.** *The glow of a hot wind* (cf. Lucr. 6, 323: vis venti commixta calore): dum ficus prima calorque, *etc., the burning heat of the parching Sirocco,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 5: calores austrini, Virg. G. 2, 270 (cf. calidi Austri, Ov. M. 7, 532).—**e.** *The heat of a fever:* Tib. 4, 11, 2.

2. Trop.: *A mental warmth, the heat of passion, fire, zeal, ardor, impetuosity, vehemence* (so perh. not before the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Quint.): si calor ac spiritus tulit, Quint. 10, 7, 13: Polus juvenili calore inconsideratior, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: calor cogitationis, qui scribendi mora refrixit, id. ib. 10, 3, 6; cf. id. 9, 4, 113, and 8 praef. § 27: et impetus, id. 10, 3, 17: dicendi, id. 11, 3, 130: dicentis, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 11: pietatis, id. Pan. 3, 1: iracundiae, Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 48: Martius, Stat. Ach. 2, 26; Luc. 2, 324, et saep.—Esp., **b.** *Ardent love, the fire of love:* trahere calorem, Ov. M. 11, 305; so id. Her. 19, 173; Sil. 14, 223.—In plur. (cf. amores): Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11; Ov. A. A. 1, 237.

călōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [calor] *Heated;* in a trop. sense, *incited, furious* (post-class. and rare): juventutis impetus, App. Met. 6, p. 182, 37: juventus, Fulg. Myth. 3, 4 *fin.*

* **călōrĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [calor-facio] *Causing warmth, warming, heating:* oleum calorificum est, Gell. 17, 8, 12.

‡ **calpar,** aris, *n.* [κάλπη=κάλπις] *A vessel for liquids,* esp. *for wine, a wine-cask, wine-pitcher* (cf. *no.* 2): Non. 546, 32 *sq.*: "CALPAR genus vasis fictilis," Fest. p. 36.—**2.** "CALPAR vinum novum, quod ex dolio demitur sacrificii causa, antequam gustetur," Fest. p. 50.—Cf. upon this art. App. I. to the Pref.

Calpe, es, *f.*, Κάλπη, *One of the Pillars of Hercules in* Hispania Baetica, now *Gibraltar,* Mel. 1, 5, 3; 2, 6, 8; Plin. 3, prooem. *fin.*, and 1, 3, § 7; Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: Ibera, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1254; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 297.—Whence the adjj., **Calpētānus,** a, um, *Of Calpe:* gurges, Avien. Progn. 1620, and **Calpētĭtānus,** a, um, *Of Calpe:* vada, id. Arat. 1023.

Calpurnĭus, a, um, *adj.* ["a *Calpo* Numae regis filio," Fest. p. 36] *The name of the very distinguished Calpurnian* gens: familia, Cic. Pis. 23.—Thus, **a.** *m.*: L. Calpurnius Piso, *The intimate friend of Antonius,* Anton. in Cic. Att. 10, 8: L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, *consul with* P. Mucius Scaevola, A.U.C. 621, id. Verr. 2, 4, 49, et al.—**b.** *f.*: Calpurnia, ae, *The wife of Caesar,* Vell. 2, 57, 2. *The wife of Antistius, and daughter of* Bestia, id. 2, 26 *fin.*, et al.—Whence, **2.** Calpurnia lex: **a.** De pecuniis repetundis, *introduced by the tribune of the people,* L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, A.U.C. 605, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84; 4, 25; Brut. 27; Off. 2, 21 *fin.* Beier.—**b.** De ambitu, *by the consul* C. Calpurnius Piso, A.U.C. 687, Cic. Mur. 23; Corn. Frgm. Ascon. (V. 2, p. 68 ed. Orell.); Tac. A. 15, 20.—**c.** Militaris, Sisenna in Non. 107, 16.—**3. Calpurnĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *pertaining to a Calpurnius:* equites, *serving under the praetor Calpurnius,* Liv. 39, 31.

calsa (in some editt. calla), ae, *f. A plant, of two kinds,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 27, 8, 36.

caltha, ae, *f.* (**calthum,** i, *n.*, Prud. Cath. 5, 114) *A strong-smelling, yellow flower,* prob. our *pot marigold,* Calendula officinalis, L.; Plin. 21, 6, 15; Virg. E. 2, 50; Col. 10, 97; 310.

* **calthŭla,** ae, *f.* [caltha, corresponding in color with it; cf. Non. 548, 21] *A garment for ladies, a robe of a yellow color:* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 47.

călumnĭa (as a very ancient word, written kalumnia; v. the letter K), ae, *f.* [calumnior],

1. A jurid. *t. t.*: *Artifice, chicanery, trick, wiles, perversion of law, false accusation* (hence opp. to *veritas,* Quint. 12, 1, 26, and to *fides,* Suet. Calig. 16) (very freq.): calumnia et malitia, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27: calumnia litium aliquid petere, id. Mil. 27, 74: existunt saepe injuriae calumnia quadam et nimis callida et malitiosa juris interpretatione, id. Off. 1, 10, 33; so id. Caec. 21 *fin.*; Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3, et al.: Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, *i. e. spoke intentionally until,* etc., Cic. Att. 4, 33: religionis calumnia, *a pretext derived from religious scruples,* id. Fam. 1, 1, 1.—In plur., Cic. Fam. 1, 4; Suet. Caes. 20; Tib. 49; Calig. 38; Ner. 32; Dom. 9.—Hence, **b.** Meton. for actio calumniae, *An action concerning such an intrigue:* calumniam effugere, Cic. Clu. 59, 163: calumniam afferre ad pontifices, Liv. 39, 4: ferre, *to be declared a false accuser,* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1: condemnatus calumnia, Tac. A. 14, 41: calumniam jurare, *to swear that one does not bring a malicious accusation,* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 3; Liv. 33, 47; also de calumnia jurare, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 13; cf. jusjurandum de calumnia, id. ib. 12, 2, 34; and qui juraverit, non calumniae causa id se postulare, *etc.*, id. ib. 39, 2, 7.

2. Transf. from a judicial sphere to common life: *Intrigue, chicanery, trick, artifice, a false, sophistical interpretation, a perverting, wresting of a matter, sophistry, a sophistical attack of a person* or *thing:* impediti, ne triumpharent, calumnia paucorum, Sall. C. 30: nullam adhibere calumniam, Cic. Fat. 14: causas ingenii calumnia ludificari, id. Rep. frgm. in Non. 263, 15; id. Acad. 2, 5, 14; cf. also Quint. 2, 17, 18; Phaedr. 3, prol. 37.

3. Trop.: *The anxiety, apprehension produced by sophistry:* in hac calumnia timoris et caecae suspicionis tormento, *in this misgiving produced by the illusions of fear,* Caec. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: nimia contra se calumnia, Quint. 10, 1, 115 (cf. Cic. Brut. 82, 283).

călumnĭātor (kalumniator, v. the letter K), ōris, *m.* [calumnior] mostly *t. t. A contriver of tricks* or *artifices, a pettifogger, a perverter of law, a chicaner* (not rarely, acc. to the conjecture of some, branded on the forehead with the letter K = calumniator; cf. Voss Arist. 1, 17; Ernest. Clav. Cic. Ind. Leg. s. v. Remmia): "*si calvitur et moretur et frustratur.* Inde et *calumniatores* appellati sunt, quia per fraudem et frustrationem alios vexarent litibus," Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 223: scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse: boni judicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic. Caec. 23, 65; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 10; 2, 2, 8; Clu. 59, 163; Quint. 28, 87; Suet. Rhet. 4.—**2.** Trop.: calumniator sui, *One who is too anxious in regard to his work, over-scrupulous,* Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 25; cf. calumnia, *no.* 3, and calumnior, *no.* 3.

călumnĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [calumniator] *She who plots against* or *makes false accusations,* Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 14 and 16.

călumnĭor (as a very ancient word also written kalumnior; cf. the letter K), atus, 1. *v. dep. act.* [contr. from calvuminor as a lengthened form from calvor, like attamino, contamino, finitumus, *etc.*]

1. Jurid. *t. t.*: *To contrive artifices* or *false accusations, to attack with artifice* or *false accusations:* jacet res in controversiis, isto calumniante biennium, Cic. Quint. 21, 67: calumniandi quaestus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 15; so Suet. Aug. 32: ludificari et calumniari, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: calumniatur accusator actione sacrilegii, Quint. 4, 2, 8: petitorem, id. 7, 2, 50, et al: verba juris, *to interpret in a sophistical manner, to pervert, wrest,* Paul. Dig. 10, 4, 10.

2. Without the sphere of courts: *To censure, attack, in a sophistical* or *unfair manner:* nam quod antea [te] calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam, Cic. Fam. 9, 7 Orell. *N. cr.*: festinationem meam, Quint. 2, 1, 12; so Phaedr. 1, prol. 5; Tac. H. 3, 75; Gell. 7, 3, 23.

3. Trop.: *To torment one's self with groundless care* or *anxiety:* sed calumniabar ipse: putabam qui obviam mihi venisset, suspicaturum, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 3; cf. calumnia, *no.* 3.—Hence se, *To correct one's self too anxiously, to depreciate one's own work* (cf. calumnia, *no.* 3, and calumniator, *no.* 2); Quint. 8 prooem. § 31; so id. ib. 10, 3, 10.

☞ Pass.: interdum analogia calumniatur "συκοφαντεῖται," Staverius in Prisc. p. 793 P.

călumnĭōse, *adv. Artfully, by trick;* v. the follg.

călumnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calumnia] *Full of tricks* or *artifices* (post-Aug.): accusatio, Ulp. Dig. 38, 2, 14: criminationes, Arn. 1 *init.*—*Sup.* Aug. Ep. 152 *fin.* —*Adv.* calumniose: Papin. Dig. 46, 5, 7; Aug. Ep. 48.—*Sup.* Symm. Ep. 10, 76.

calva, ae, v. calvus, a, um.

calvārĭa, ae, *f.* [calva, calvus] *The brain-pan, skull,* of man and beasts, Cels. 8, 1: canis, Plin. 30, 6, 28: equae, asinae, Pall. 1, 35, 16 (access. form calvarium, ii, *n.* App. Apol. 2).

calvārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] **1.** *A kind of round sea-fish without scales,* Enn. in App. Apol. p. 299 dub.—**2.** *The skull;* v. calvaria.

calvatus, a, um, v. calvus, a, um.

Calvēna, ae, *m.* [calvus] *A fictitious* *name for the bald-headed Matius, a friend of Caesar*, Cic. Att. 14, 5; 9; 16, 11 (ib. 14, 2, so also the fictitious name Madarus = *μαδαρός*, bald).

* **calvĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* [calvus] *To be bald*: Plin. 11, 37, 47.

calvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [calveo] *To become bald* (post-Aug.): Col. 6, 14, 7; Veg. 3, 4, 27; Plin. 10, 29, 41.—**2.** Transf. to plants: *To grow up thin* or *far apart*: Col. 4, 33, 3.

calvio, ire, v. calvor.

calvĭtĭes, ei, *f.* [calvus] *Baldness* (a rare access. form of the follg.): prae calvitie, *Suet. Galb. 20; Petr. S. 108, 1.

calvĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *Baldness* (class.; access. form: calvities, q. v.): in luctu capillum sibi evellere, quasi calvitio moeror levaretur, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62; Plin. 11, 37, 47; Suet. Caes. 45; Domit. 18.—**2.** Of places destitute of herbage: Col. 4, 29, 11.

calvor, 3. *v. dep. a.* (access. form calvo, ĕre, v. below, calvio, ire, Serv. Virg. A. 1, 720) *To devise tricks, use artifice, seek evasions, attack one with artifice* or *intrigue, to deceive* (Sallust excepted, only ante-class. for the class. calumnior): SI. CALVITVR. PEDEMVE. STRVIT., Frgm. XII. Tab. in Fest. s. v. STRUERE, p. 248; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 144 *sq.*; the same law is fragmentarily mentioned by Lucil. in Non. 7, 2, and Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 233.—**2.** Beyond the sphere of judicial proceedings: *To deceive, delude* (cf. calumnior, *no.* 2; calumnia, *no.* 2): me calvitur suspicio, Pac. in Non. 7, 6: calamitas arvas calvitur, id. ib. 192, 32; Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 4: sed memet calvor, Att. in Non. 6, 33.

☞ Pass. (cf. calumnior, *fin.*): te vocis calvi similitudine, Pac. in Non. 6, 29; Sall. Hist. frgm. ib. 7 8, and Prisc. p. 883 P.

calvus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. kindred with the Germ. *kahl*] *Bald, without hair*, (whether by nature, or by shaving, or shearing) (very rare; never in Lucretius, Cicero, Horace, or Virgil): Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 306: senex, Petr. S. 27; Suet. Calig. 27.—**b.** Subst.: calva, ae, *f.*, *The scalp without hair*: Liv. 23, 24 *fin.*; Mart. 10, 83; 12, 45.—**c.** Calvus, i, *A surname of several persons, especially of the poet and orator C. Licinius*; v. Licinius.—**d.** Venus Calva, *worshiped in a particular temple after the irruption of the Gauls* (as it is pretended, because at that time the women sheared themselves bald, and gave their hair for bow-strings), Lact. 1, 20; Veg. Mil. 4, 9; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 1, 720.

2. Transf. to plants: vinea a vite calva, Cato R. R. 33, 3 (quoted in Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 20, where the MSS. give the var. lect. calvata): nuces, *with smooth shells*, Cato R. R. 8, 2 (quoted in Plin. 15, 22, 24, where in MSS. the var. lect. galbas prob. arose merely from a false orthography of a later time; cf. the letter B, *fin.*); also subst. calva, ae, *f.*, *A nut with a smooth shell*, Petr. 66, 4.

1. calx, calcis, *f.* (*m.*, Pers. 3, 105; dub. Virg. A. 11, 714; Sil. 7, 696; cf. Oud. App. Met. 7, p. 483, and Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 119. Whether Lucil. in Charis. p. 72 P. belongs here or to 2. calx, is also undecided) [perh. transp. from λάξ, whence, also, λακτίζω; acc. to Doed. Syn. 2, p. 157, from cellere] *The heel*: calces deteris, *you tread on my heels*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 111; Lucr. 3, 792; 5, 136: incursare pugnis, calcibus, πὺξ καὶ λάξ, Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 3; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: uti pugnis et calcibus, id. Sull. 25 *fin.*: concisus pugnis et calcibus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 23: ferire pugno vel calce, Quint. 2, 8, 13, et saep.: quadrupedemque citum ferrata (al. ferrato) calce fatigat, Virg. A. 11, 714; Stat. S. 5, 2, 115; Sil. 7, 697; 13, 169; 17, 541.—Also of the heels of animals, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 8; Col. 8, 2, 8.—Hence caedere calcibus, *to strike, kick*, λακτίζω, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 71: petere aliquem (* *to kick*), Hor. S. 2, 1, 55: ferire, Ov. F. 3, 755: extundere frontem, Phaedr. 1, 21, 9: calces remittere, *to kick*, Nep. Eum. 5, 5: rejicere, Alfen. Dig. 9, 1, 5, et al.—**b.** Prov.: adversus stimulum calces (*sc.* jactare, *etc.*) = λακτίζειν πρὸς κέντρον, *to kick against the pricks*, i. e. *to offer foolish, useless resistance*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 28 Don. and Ruhnk.; cf. Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 55: calcem impingere alicui rei, *to give up occupation with any thing* (the figure drawn from victorious warriors): Anglice, *to hang a thing on the nail*, Petr. 46.—**c.** Meton. (*pars pro toto*): *The foot*, in gen.: calcemque terit jam calce, Virg. A. 5, 324 Serv. and Heyn.

2. Transf. to similar things: **a.** In architecture: calces scaporum, *the foot of the pillars of a stair-case*; Fr. *patin de l'échiffre*, Vitr. 9, 1.—**b.** In agriculture, *The piece of wood cut off with a scion*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, *no.* 3.

2. calx, calcis, *f.* (*m.*, Var. in Non. 199, 24, and Cato R. R. 18, 7; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 86; dub. Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15; and Cic. Rep. frgm. ap. Sen. Ep. 108 *fin.*; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 37, *not.* 3, and Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 119 and 120) [χάλιξ],

1. *A small stone used in gaming, a counter* (more rare than the *dim.* calculus, q. v.): Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 86: Lucil. in Prisc. p. 687 P.

2. *Limestone, lime*, whether crude or slacked: Lucr. 6, 1067; Cic. Mil. 27, 74: viva, *unslaked, quick-lime*, Vitr. 8, 7: coquere, *to burn lime*, Cato R. R. 16; Vitr. 2, 5: exstincta, *slaked*, Vitr. l. l.: macerata, Vitr. 7, 2; Plin. 36, 23, 55: arenatus, *mingled with sand, mortar*, Cato R. R. 18, 7; so also materies ex calce et arena mixta, Vitr. 7, 3.—Since, in a more ancient time, the goal or limit in the race-ground was designated by lime (as later by chalk, v. creta), calx signifies,

3. Trop.: *The goal, end,* or *limit in the race-course*; opp. to *carceres*, the beginning, starting-point of the same (mostly ante-Aug.; esp. freq. in Cic.): Sen. Ep. 108 *fin.*; Var. in Non. 199, 24: ad calcem pervenire, Cic. Lael. 27, 101; so ad carceres a calce revocari, *i. e. to turn back from the end to the beginning*, id. de Sen. 23, 83: nunc video calcem, ad quam (*al.* quem) quum sit decursum, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: ab ipsa (*al.* ipso) calce revocati, id. Rep. frgm. in Sen. l. l.; Quint. 8, 5, 30 dub.; v. Spald. *N. cr.*—**b.** Proverb.: extra calcem decurrere, *to go far* or *digress from a theme*, Amm. 21, 1 *fin.*

(* **Călўcadnus,** i, *m.* *A river and promontory of Cilicia*, Amm. 14, 25 (8); Plin. 5, 27, 22; Liv. 38, 38.)

călўcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [calyx] *A small flower-bud, the cup of a flower*, Plin. 20, 19, 88; 21, 5, 20.

Călўdon, ōnis, *f.*, Καλυδών, *A very ancient town in Aetolia, on the River Evenus, built by a hero of the same name*, Ov. M. 8, 495; *the residence of Oeneus, father of Meleager and Dejanira, and grandfather of Diomedes*, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 2, 3; Ov. M. 6, 415; Mart. 9, 49: *acc.* Calydonem, Plaut. Poen. prol. 72: *Gr.* Calydona, Virg. A. 7, 306; Ov. M. 9, 147; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 101.—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Călўdōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Calydonian*: sus, *the Calydonian boar, sent by the enraged Diana, and killed by Meleager*, Mart. 11, 19: heros, *i. e. Meleager*, Ov. M. 8, 324: amnis, *i. e. the Achelous*, id. ib. 8, 727; 9, 2: hasta Tydidae, *of Diomedes*, id. ib. 15, 769: regna, *the kingdom of Diomedes, in Lower Italy* (Daunia), id. ib. 14, 512.—Calydoniae, arum, *f.*, *The Calydonian women*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 583.—* **b. Călўdōnĭăcus,** a, um, *Calydonian*: rupes, Manil. 5, 180. (Others: Călўdōnēa, in a simil. signif.)—**c. Călўdōnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *A Calydonian woman*: Calydonides matres, Ov. M. 8, 527; cf. Stat. Th. 2, 736. And κατ' ἐξοχήν = *Dejanira*, Ov. M. 9, 112.

Călymne, es, *f.*, Καλύμνα, *An island in the Aegean Sea, not far from Rhodes, distinguished for its honey*, Ov. M. 8, 222; A. A. 2, 81.

Călypso, ūs (e. g. Tib. 4, 1, 77; Plin. 3, 10, 15; Serv. Virg. A. 3, 171; on the contrary, Calypsonis, App. M. 1, p. 107: *acc.* regularly Calypso, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 13; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 63; Plin. in Charis. p. 102 P.; Prisc. p. 685 ib.; Rudd. 1, p. 60, *not.* 84; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 146 *sq.* and 287 *sq.*; while it is Calypsōnem, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. l. l., and Calypsōnem, Pac. ib. and in Charis. p. 47 P.), *f.*, Καλυψώ, *A nymph, daughter of Atlas* (or *Oceanus*), *who ruled in the Island Ogygia*, Plin. 3, 10, 15 (acc. to Mel. 2, 7, 18, erroneously in Aeaea), *in the Siculian Sea*; she received Ulysses as a guest, bore by him Auson (v. Ausones, *no.* 5), and, with the greatest unwillingness, allowed him to continue his voyage, Prop. 1, 15, 9; 2, 21, 13.

‡ **calyptra,** v. CALIPTRA.

† **călyx,** ўcis, *m.* = κάλυξ [καλύπτω, accordingly, any covering, husk, hull, shell], **1.** *The bud, cup,* or *calyx of a flower*: narcissi, Plin. 21, 5, 12: rosae, id. ib. 4, 10; 18, 73: papaveris, id. 20, 18, 76: lilii, id. 21, 5, 11.—**2.** *The shell of fruits*, Plin. 15, 23, 25; ib. 22, 24; 23, 4, 43.—Hence, **3.** *An egg-shell*, Plin. 28, 2, 4.—**4.** *The covering of shell-animals, the shell*, Plin. 9, 31, 51; ib. 56, 82; 32, 4, 14.—**5.** *A covering of wax around fruit*, to preserve it, Plin. 15, 17, 18, *no.* 4.

‡ **cama,** ae, *f.* [χαμαί] *A small bed near the ground*, Isid. Orig. 20, 11, 2.

cămăcum, i, *n.* *A kind of cinnamon growing in Syria*, Plin. 12, 28, 63 Sill. *N. cr.* Also comacum, ib. 13, 2, 2 and 1, ep. libri XII. 63.

camara, ae, v. camera.

Cămărīna (in MSS. also Cămĕrīna; cf. camera), ae, *f.*, Καμαρίνα, *A city on the southwest coast of Sicily, a colony from Syracuse*, now *Camarana*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89; Virg. A. 3, 701 Serv.; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 59: *acc.* Gr. Camarinan, Ov. F. 4, 477. Cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 343 *sq.*

camarus, i, v. cammarus.

cambio, ire, *v. n.* (*perf.* CAMPSI, acc. to Charis. p. 219 and 233 P., and Prisc. p. 906 ib.) [perh. of barbarous origin] *To exchange, barter*: "muto, ἀμείβομαι," Charis. l. l. (post-class., and very rare): App. Apol. p. 284; Sic. Fl. de Cond. Agr. p. 13 Goes. (Whence the Ital. and mercantile *cambio, cambiare, cambiatura*, etc.—Fr. *change, changer*, etc.; but diff. therefrom campso, *q. v.*).

‡ **cambĭtas,** atis, *f.* *Exchange, trade*, ἀντικαταλλαγή, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Cambўses, is, *m.*, Καμβύσης, **1.** *The husband of Mandane, and father of the elder Cyrus*, Just. 1, 4.—**2.** *The son and successor of the elder Cyrus*, Just. 1, 9; Val. Max. 6, 3; Luc. 10, 280.—**3.** *A river in Albania, which rises on the Caucasus and empties into the Cyrus*, Mel. 3, 5, 6; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 39.

‡ **camelae,** arum, *f.* *Of* or *pertaining to a marriage festival*: virgines, Fest. p. 48 [CAMELAE = GAMELAE; v. the letter C = γαμήλιοι; cf. Comm. p. 391].

cămēlārĭus, ii, *m.* [camelus] *A camel driver*, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 11; Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

† **cămēlēlāsĭa,** ae, *f.* = καμηληλασία, *A camel-driving, the care of the camels belonging to the state*, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 11.

cămēlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [camelus] *Of* or *relating to a camel, camel's-*: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33: genitale, id. 11, 49, 109: ossa, Arn. 6, p. 200.

cămella, ae, *f.* *A kind of drinking vessel, a wine-goblet, wine-cup, cup*, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7, 9; Ov. F. 4, 779; Petr. 135, 3; 137, 10; 64, 13; cf. Pollux 10, 24.

† **cămēlŏpardălis,** is, *f.* (camelopardalus, i, *m.*, Capitol. Gord. III. 33; Vop. Aur. 33: camelopardus, Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 19) = καμηλοπάρδαλις, *A camelopard, giraffe*, Cervus Camelopardalis, L.; Var. L. L. 5, 20, 29; cf. Plin. 8, 18, 27.

† **cămēlŏpŏdĭon,** ii, *n.* = καμηλοπόδιον, *A plant, camel's foot*, perh. *horehound*, App. Herb. 45.

†† **cămēlus,** i, *m.*, κάμηλος = גָּמָל, *A camel*, both with one and two humps, "Plin. 11, 37, 62;" Var. L. L. 5, 20, 29; Cic. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.*; Liv. 37, 40; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195, et saep. In Trebellius once *fem.*: Treb. Claud. 14, where, however, Salmas. and Grut. read camelas.

Cămēna (also written Camaena and Camoena), ae, *f.* (old form CASMENA, acc. to Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86; Fest. s. v. DUSMOSO, p. 51, and PESNIS, p. 196) [contr. either from canimena or from carmena, from [illegible]; cf. Fest. p. 34; Serv. Virg. E. 3, 59; Macr. Somn. Sc. 2, 3], pure Lat. (perh. Ital.) name of the Gr. Μοῦσα, *A Muse* (esp. freq. in Hor., not in Lucr.): Liv. Andr. in Gell. 18, 9, 5: acceptus novem Camenis, Hor. Carm. Sec. 62: amant alterna Camenae, Virg. E. 3, 59 (cf. id. ib. 7, 19); so Hor. Od. 3, 4, 21; Sat. 1, 10, 45; Ep. 1, 19, 5; A. P. 275; Prop. 3. 10, 1; Ov. M. 14, 434; 15, 482; Plin. H. N. praef. § 1; Pers. 5, 21, et al.: Grajae, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 38; Col. 2, 2, 7.—Numa devoted a grove to them in the vicinity of Rome before the Porta Capena, Liv. 1, 21; Vitr. 8, 3. They also had, probably in the same place, a temple, Plin. 34, 5, 10.—**b.** Meton., *Poetry:* summa dicende Camena, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 1; id. Od. 1, 12, 39; 4, 9, 8; Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 33; Tib. 4, 1, 24; 192; 4, 7, 3.—Whence **Cămēnālis,** e, *adj., Of* or *relating to the Muses* (post-class.): Hippocrene, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 495: modi, Sid. Ep. 3, 3: familia, Symm. Ep. 1, 53.

† **cămĕra** (in MSS. and editt. also cămăra; cf. Charis. p. 43 P.), ae, *f.* = καμάρα, *A vault, an arched roof, an arch:* Var. R. R. 3, 7, 3; id. 3, 8, 1; Lucr. frgm. in Charis. l. l.; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1; Sall. C. 55; Prop. 3, 2, 10; Col. 4, 17, 8; 11, 3, 60, et saep.; also in ships, Suet. Ner. 34. Cf. upon the manner of building them, Vitr. 7, 3: camerae coelum, *the interior of a vault* or *arch*, id. 7, 3.—**2.** *A flat ship with an arched covering, used by those dwelling on the Black Sea,* Tac. H. 3, 47; Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*

cămĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [camera]: cucurbitae, *Which climb over something, climbing,* opp. to *plebeiae,* that creeps upon the ground, Plin. 19, 5, 24.

* **cămĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [camero: an arching; hence *abstr. pro concr.*] *A vault, arch:* Spart. Carac. 9.

Cămĕrĭa, ae, *f.*, Καμερία, *A town in Latium,* Liv. 1, 38 (in Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68: Camerium).—Whence **Cămĕrīni,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Cameria,* Val. Max. 6, 5, *no.* 1, and Camerinus, i, *m., A surname of the very distinguished* gens Sulpicia, Liv. 3, 31 *fin.*; 5, 14; 29, et al. Hence for *people of rank* in gen., Juv. 7, 90; 8, 38 Rup.

Cămĕrīnum, i, *n. A mountain town in Umbria, on the borders of Picenum,* now *Camerino,* Cic. Att. 8, 12, B, *fin.*; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 488.—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Cămers,** ertis, *Camertian, of Camerinum:* ager, Cic. Sull. 19, 53. And subst., Camertes, ium, *m., The Camertes,* Plin. 3, 14, 19; friends of the Romans, both in opp. to the Etruscans, and later against Hannibal, Cic. Balb. 20, 47; Liv. 9, 36; 28, 45.—In sing.: laudande Camers, Sil. 8, 463.—* **b. Cămertīnus,** a, um, *Of Camerinum:* foedus, Cic. Balb. 20, 46.

Camerinus and **Camerium,** v. Cameria.

* **cămĕro,** are, *v. a.* [camera] *To vault* or *arch over:* Plin. 10, 30, 50.

Camers and **Camertinus,** v. Camerinum.

Cămĕses, is, *m. A mythic king in Italy, cotemporary with Janus,* Macr. Sat. 1, 7 *med.*

1. camilla or **casmilla,** ae, *f.*, v. 1. camillus, *no.* 2.

2. Cămilla, ae, *f. A Volscian heroine, who perished in the war between Aeneas and Turnus,* Virg. A. 7, 803; 11, 535.

‡ **1. camillum,** v. 1. camillus, *no.* 3.

2. camillum, i, *n.*, in architecture = loculamentum, Vitr. 10, 15 dub. (Rode supposes *scamillum,* a little bench; Bald. Lexic. Vitruv. *batillum*).

1. cămillus (also written casmillus; cf. Camena and Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86), i, *m.* [etym. unknown; with difficulty connected with the Samothracian Kabiren-Hermes, Κάδμιλος and Κάδμος; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88, and Macr. Sat. 3, 8; O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 70 *sq.*] *A noble youth employed in the sacrifices of the* Flamen Dialis, and then, in gen., *in religious offices:* Fest. p. 34: Hiberno pulvere, verno luto, grandia farra Camille metes, Fest. p. 69. The same verse is given by Serv. with the expl.: "*Camillus* adolescens est;" upon Virg. G. 1, 101: "Romani pueros et puellas nobiles et investes *Camillos* et *Camillas* appellant, flaminicarum et flaminum praeministros," Macr. Sat. 3, 8; repeated by Serv. Virg. A. 11, 543.—Hence, **b.** = pusillus, *Small:* Quint. 8, 3, 19.—Whence

2. camilla, ae, *f. A female servant of a priest:* Pac. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88; cf. Macr. and Serv. l. l.—And

3. "*Cumeram* vocabant antiqui vas quoddam, quod opertum in nuptiis ferebant, in quo erant nubentis utensilia, quod et CAMILLUM dicebant, eo quod sacrorum ministrum κάσμιλον appellabant," Fest s. v. CUMERAM, p. 48; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88.

2. Cămillus, i, *m. A surname of several persons in the* gens Furia; the most distinguished of whom was M. Furius Camillus, *who conquered Veii, and freed Rome from Gallic servitude,* Liv. 5, 19 *sq.*

cămīno, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [caminus] *To make like an oven* or *furnace* (very rare; perh. only in the follg. passages): Plin. 16, 6, 8: caminata fossura, id. 17, 11, 16.

† **cămīnus,** i, *m.* = ἡ κάμινος, *A furnace:* **1.** *A smelting furnace for the working of metals, a forge,* Ov. M. 7, 106; Pers. 5, 10.—**b.** Poet.: *The forge* or *smithy of Vulcan and the Cyclopes, under Aetna,* Virg. A. 3, 580; 6, 630; 8, 418; Ov. F. 4, 473.—**c.** Trop.: *An incessant, zealous labor:* Juv. 14, 118.—**2.** *A warming furnace, a fire-place,* Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 19; Suet. Vit. 8.—Hence, **b.** Meton. = ignis, *Fire:* camino luculento uti, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2; so Hor. S. 1, 5, 81; Sen. Thyest. 766.—**c.** Proverb.: oleum addere camino, *to pour oil upon the fire, to aggravate an evil,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 321.

Cămīrus or **-os,** i, *m.*, Κάμειρος, *Son of the fourth Hercules, brother of Jalysus and Lindus, and founder of the town named after him in Rhodes,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21 *fin.*; Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 36.

‡ **camĭsĭa,** ae, *f. A linen night-gown:* camisias vocari, quod in his dormimus in camis id est stratis nostris, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 29; cf. id. ib. 21, 1; Hier. Ep. de Vest. mul. 64, *no.* 11; Paul. in Fest. s. v. SUPPARUS, p. 144 (whence the Ital. *camicia,* and the Fr. *chemise*).

† **cammăron,** i, *n.* = κάμμαρον, *A plant,* also called aconitum, Plin. 27, 3, 2.

† **cammărus** (also written gammarus), i, *m.* = κάμμαρος, *A sea-crab, lobster,* Var. R. R. 3, 11, 3; Col. 8, 15, 6; 17, 4; Plin. 27, 3, 2; Juv. 5, 84, et al.

Camoena, ae, v. Camena.

campa, ae, v. campe.

campăgus, i, *m.* In late Latin, *A kind of boot worn by military officers,* Treb. Gall. 16; Capitol. Maxim. jun. c. 2; Edict. Diocl. p. 24.

campānĕus or **campānĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [campus] In the land surveyors = campestris, *Of* or *pertaining to the fields, field-:* loca, Innocent. ap. Goes. p. 239 and 240.

Campānĭa, ae, *f.*, Καμπανία [campus, the plain, the level country], *The very fruitful and luxurious* (Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95) *province of Campania, in Middle Italy, whose chief city was Capua,* now *Terra di Lavoro,* Mel. 2, 4, 2 and 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9; Flor. 1, 16, 3, et saep.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 692 *sq.*—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Campānus,** a, um, *Campanian, of Campania:* ager, Cic. Agr. 1, 7; 2, 32 *fin.*; Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20: rus, Mart. 9, 61, 4: colonia, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 86: matres, Liv. 26, 13: merum, Mart. 1, 19, 6; cf. 13, 118: rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10; cf. Mart. 9, 61: supellex, Hor. S. 1, 6, 118: trulla, id. ib. 2, 3, 144: luxuria, Liv. 23, 45: morbus, *a kind of wart endemic in Campania,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 62 (v. Schol. Crucq.): Campanus pons, *near Capua, over the* Savo, *toward* Sinuessa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 45; Plin. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 2: Via, *a branch of the* Via Appia, Suet. Aug. 94; Vitr. 8, 3; Inscr. Grut. 374, 5; 611, 13, et al.—In plur. Campani, orum, *m., The inhabitants of Campania, the Campanians,* Cic. Agr. 1, 7; 2, 35, et al.—**b. Campānĭcus,** a, um, *Campanian:* aratra, Cato R. R. 135, 2: fiscinae, id. ib. and 153: serta, id. 107, 1 (Plin. 21, 9, 29: sertula Campana): peristromata, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 13.—* **c. Campānĭus,** a, um, *Campanian:* terra = Campania, Tib. 1, 9, 33 (cf. terra Arabia, Celtiberia, *etc.*).—* **d. Campas,** ātis, *Of Campania:* genus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 144 Lind. (also quoted by Non. 486, 24, where the reading Campans is wrong).

† **campe** (Col. *poët.* 10, 324; 366), ēs (the Lat. form of the *nom.* campa is not used), *f.* = κάμπη, * **1.** *A crooking, writhing:* campas dicere, *to seek evasions,* Plaut. Truc. 5, 50.—**2.** *A caterpillar,* pure Latin eruca, Col. l. l. (cf. id. 11, 3, 63: κάμπαι); Pall. 1, 35, 6 and 13.

Campensis [campus] *A surname of Isis, who had a temple on the Campus Martius,* App. Met. 11, p. 270, 27.

campester (campestris, Cato in Prisc. p. 696 P.: Col. 3, 13, 8; 7, 2, 3; id. 3, 14, 1, is suspicious; v. Schneid. in h. l.), tris, tre, *adj.* [campus],

1. *Of* or *pertaining to a level field, even, flat, champaign, level;* opp. to montanus and collinus: cf. Liv. 10, 2; 40, 37; 53, et al.: tria genera simplicia agrorum campestre, collinum et montanum, Var. R. R. 1, 6, 2: campester locus, id. ib. § 6; cf. vineae collinae et campestres, Col. 12, 21, 1: resina, Plin. 24, 6, 22: acer, id. 16, 15, 26, et al.: locus, Col. 3, 13, 8: pars, id. 1, 2, 3: situs, id. 7, 2, 3: sationes, id. 11, 3, 21; positio, id. 1, 2, 4: culta, Plin. 25, 5, 18: campestres ac demissi loci, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: iter, id. B. C. 1, 66; Liv. 21, 32: vici, Liv. 40, 58: urbs, id. 23, 45: oppidum, id. 27, 39: barbari, *dwelling in plains,* id. 39, 53; cf. Scythae, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 9: hostis, *fighting on a plain,* Liv. 22, 18, et al.—**b.** Subst. campestria, ium, *n., Plain, flat land, level ground:* Tac. G. 43: in campestribus, Plin. 6, 26, 30.

2. *Relating to the Campus Martius,* and, **a.** *Relating to the bodily exercises upon it:* ludus, Cic. Coel. 5, 11: proelia (* *contests in the same*), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 54: exercitationes, Suet. Aug. 83; Ner. 10: decursio, id. Galb. 6 *fin.*: arma (* *used in the contests held there*), Hor. A. P. 379.—Hence subst., (*a*) Campestre, is, *n.* (*sc.* velamentum), *A leather apron worn about the loins, a wrestling apron* (orig. of the combatants in the Field of Mars; hence the name): *campestria,* Latinum verbum est, sed ex eo dictum, quod juvenes, qui exercebantur in Campo, pudenda operiebant; unde qui ita succincti sunt CAMPESTRATOS vulgus appellat," Aug. Civ. Dei 14, 17. So Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18; Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 4, and others later.—(*β*) CAMPESTRES, ium, *m., The deities who presided over contests,* Grut. 1015, 2; Don. 59, 5.—**b.** *Pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius:* gratia, Liv. 7, 1: operae, Suet. Aug. 3: temeritas, Val. Max. 4, 1, *no.* 14.

‡ **campestrātus,** i, *m.*; v. the preced., *no.* 2, a, (*a*).

* **campĭ-cursĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [campus] *Military exercise upon the* Campus Martius, Veg. Mil. 3, 4 (in Suet. Ner. 7 and Galb. 6, called decursio).

campĭ-doctor, ōris, *m.* [campus] *One who drills* or *exercises soldiers on the* Campus Martius, *a drill-master,* Veg. Mil. 3, 6; 8; 1, 13, et al.

* **campso,** are, *v. a.* [κάμπτω, to bend around] *To turn around a place, to sail by:* Leucatem, Enn. Ann. 10, 36 (in Prisc. p. 906 P.; cf. campter and flecto).

* **camptaules,** ae, *m. An unknown kind of musician,* Vop. Carin. 19.

† **campter,** ēris, *m.* = καμπτήρ, *A bending, turning, an angle:* Pac. in Non. 65, 1; cf. Both. Frgmm. Scenn. 1, p. 111.

1. campus, i, *m.* [prob. kindred with κῆπος, whose signif., garden, is itself a derived one] *An even, flat place, a plain, field* (suitable for agriculture, pasturage, warlike operations, large assemblies of men, *etc.*; opp. to mons, collis, silva, *etc.*; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 8 *sq.*) (very freq. in prose and poetry): saxum plani raptim petit aequora campi. Lucr. 3, 1015; cf. id. 5, 950; Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93; Virg. A. 7, 781: campos pedibus transire, Lucr. 4, 460; cf. id. 5, 493; campos et montes peragrantes, Cic. N. D. 1, 42 *fin.*; cf. N. D. 2, 64, 161; Col. 1, 2, 4; Lucr. 5, 1372: campus in prata et arva salictaque et arundineta digestus, Col. 1, 2, 3; cf. Cic. Her. 4, 18, 25; Curt. 8, 1, 4; Lucr. 5, 782; Tib. 4, 3, 1: virentes, Lucr. 1, 19; Hor. Od. 2, 5, 6: pingues Asiae, id. Ep. 1, 3, 5: redeunt jam gramina campis, id. Od. 4, 7, 1: herbosus, id. Od. 3, 18, 9: herbidus aquosusque, Liv. 9, 2: opimus, id. 31, 41: campi frumenti ac pecoris et omnium copia rerum opulenti, id. 22, 3: pigri, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 17, et al. Meton.: *The produce of the field*: Stat. Th. 5, 528.—Campus adjusts itself to *ager*, according as the former is used in a wider or more restricted sense (cf. ager, *no.* 1 and 2), as the subordinate or the higher idea: in agro publico campi duo millia jugerum immunia possidere, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22: agros Vaticanum et Pupiniam, cum suis opimis atque uberibus campis conferendos, id. Agr. 2, 35, 96: si pinguis agros metabere campi, Virg. G. 2, 274 and 276; Lucr. 2, 324 *sq.*, id. 2, 5: campus terrenus, Liv. 33, 17: dimicaturum puro ac patenti campo, id. 24, 14: (praefecti regii) suas copias in campum Marathona deduxerunt, Nep. Milt. 4, 2: numquam in campo (*in the free, open field*) sui fecit potestatem, id. Ages. 3 *fin.*; so id. Hann. 5 *fin.*; Ov. M. 10, 151; cf ib. 13, 579, et al.—**b.** In poets like aequor, in gen., *Any level surface* (of the sea, a rock, *etc.*): caeruleos per campos, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 15; Lucr. 5, 489; 6, 405; 1141; Virg. A. 6, 724; 10, 214; Ov. M. 1, 41; 43; 315; 11, 356: immota attollitur unda campus (*i. e.* saxum), Virg. A. 5, 128.—**c.** Trop.: feratur eloquentia non semitis sed campis, Quint. 5, 14, 31: (oratio) aequo congressa campo, id. ib. 12, 92: velut campum nacti expositionis, id. 4, 2, 39.

2. Campus κατ' ἐξοχήν, *A grassy plain in Rome along the Tiber, in the ninth district*, orig. belonging to the Tarquinii, after whose expulsion it was consecrated to Mars (Liv. 2, 5); hence called Campus Martius, *a place of assemblage for the Roman people at the* comitia centuriata, Cic. Cat. 1, 5; Q. Fr. 2, 2; Rab. Perd. 4; Hor. Od. 3, 1, 11; Quint. 11, 1, 47, et al. Hence meton.: *The comitia itself*: "*curiam* pro senatu, *campum* pro comitiis," Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167: fors domina campi, Cic. Pis. 2: venalis, Luc. 1, 180. Also, *A place much sought by the Romans for games, exercise, and recreation, a place for military drills*, etc. (cf. campicursio and campidoctor), Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104; Quint. 18, 59; Fat. 4, 8; 15, 34; de Or. 2, 62, 253; 71, 287; Hor. Od. 1, 8, 4; 1, 9, 18; 3, 7, 26; Sat. 1, 6, 126; 2, 6, 49; Ep. 1, 7, 59; 11, 4; A. P. 162, et saep. Hence, **b.** Trop.: *A free, open space for any kind of action, a place of action, a field, a theatre* (cf. area, *no.* 3) (a favorite figure of Cicero): me ex hoc ut ita dicam campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias revocas, Cic. Caec. 29, 84: quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, cur eam tantas in angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? id. Acad. 2, 35; cf. id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: in hoc tanto tamque immenso campo quum liceat oratori vagari libere, id. de Or. 3, 31, 124: magnus est in republica campus, multis apertus cursus ad laudem, id. Phil. 14, 6 *fin.*; cf. id. Mur. 8, 18; Plin. Pan. 31, 1: honoris et gloriae campus, id. ib. 70, 8: rhetorum campus de Marathone, Salamine, Plataeis, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 18 *fin.*; Juv. 1, 19.

3. One of the few remaining considerable Campi at Rome (there were in all 8; acc. to others, 17; cf. Creuz. Antiq. p. 33) is the Campus Esquilinus, Cic. Phil. 9, 7 *fin.*; Wernsd. and Suet. Claud. 25.

† **2. campus,** i, *m.* = κάμπος. *A sea-animal*: marini = hippocampi, Mart. 9, 43, 1.

‡ **Cămŭlus,** i, *m. A surname of Mars*, Inscr. Grut. 56, 11; 40, 9.

camum, i, *n. A kind of beer*, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12; Edict. Diocl. p. 28.

cămŭrus, a, um, *adj.* [acc. to Macr. S. 6, 4 *fin.* "peregrinum verbum;" prob. kindred with camera, καμάρα; cf. Non. 30, 8; Fest. p. 34; Serv. Virg. G. 3, 55; Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 35; 15, 8, 5] *Crooked, turned inward* (perh. only in the two following passages): camuris hirtae sub cornibus aures, Virg. G. 3, 55 ("*camuris*, i. e. curvis; unde et camerae appellantur," Serv.: "*camuri* boves sunt, qui conversa introrsus cornua habent," Philarg.): arcus, *an arch, vault*, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 12, 53.

† **camus,** i, *m.* = κημός (Dor. καμός), *A muzzle put upon horses, a muzzle*; so only in Church Lat., Vulg. Ps. 32, 9 (Hebr. רֶסֶן); Ambros. Hex. 6, 3.—* **2.** Perh. *A kind of collar for the neck*: Att. in Non. 200, 16.

‡ † **cana,** Gr. (* κάνεον, plur. κάνεα κάνη, a wicker basket) for canistra, acc. to Fest. p. 35; cf. Comm. p. 365.

cānăba (cannaba), ae, *f.* [kindred with κάναβος and κάννα; acc. to others, with καλύβη] *A hovel, hut*, Aug. Serm. 61, de temp.; Inscr. Grut. 4, 66; ap. Fea Framm. di Fasti Cons. p. 77.

cănăbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [canaba] *A small hovel*, Auct. de limit. p. 257 Goes.

Cănăce, es, *f.*, Κανάκη, **1.** *Daughter of Aeolus, who lived in impure love with her brother Macareus, and bore a son to him, and was on that account forced by her father to kill herself*, Ov. Her. 11; Trist. 2, 384.—**2.** *A name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 217; Hyg. Fab. 181.

* **canacheni,** ōrum, *m. A class of thieves*, Arn. 6, p. 207 dub.; cf. Orell. in h. l.

‡ **Cănālĭcŏlae,** arum, *Poor people living near the Forum, at a place called the Canalis*, Fest. p. 35; cf. Comm. p. 365.

canalicius, a, um, v. canaliensis.

cănālĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [canaliculus] *Like a channel* or *pipe, channeled*: Plin. 19, 7, 36; 27, 9, 55.

cănālĭcŭlus, i, *m.* (**cănālĭcŭla,** ae, *f.*; ante- and post-class., Var. R. R. 3, 5, 14; Lucil. in Non. 198, 7; Gell. 17, 11, 2; cf. canalis) *dim.* [canalis] *A small channel, pipe*, or *gutter*. **1.** *A water-channel*, Vitr. 10, 14 *fin.*; Col. 8, 15, 6.—**2.** *A groove* or *channel of a triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3.—**3.** *The channel of the catapult*, id. 10, 15.—**4.** In surgery, *A splint for holding broken bones together*, Cels. 8, 2 *fin.*

* **cănālĭensis,** e, and **cănālĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [canalis] *Dug in shafts* or *pits*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

cănālis, is, *m.* (more rare, and ante- and post-class., *f.*, Cato R. R. 18, 6; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 2; 3, 7, 8; 3, 11, 2; Auct. Aetn. 127 and 149; cf. the *dim.* canaliculus, *etc.*, Rudd. 1, p. 25, *not.* 35; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 99) [orig. *adj.* from canna, pipe or reed formed; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 16.—Hence]

1. *A pipe, groove, channel*, esp. *a water-pipe* or *channel, a conduit, a canal*, Cato R. R. 1. 1.; Var. R. R. 1. 1.; Virg. G. 3, 330; Caes. B. C. 2, 10; Liv. 23, 31; Suet. Claud. 20; Vitr. 8, 7; Plin. 6, 22, 24; Stat. S. 1, 2, 205; Auct. Aetn. 127, et al. So of *a channel* or *trench in mines*, Plin. 33, 4, 21; of *the wind-pipe*: animae, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29.—As *nom. propr., A place in Rome in the Forum*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 15; cf. CANALICOLAE.—**b.** Trop. (not in Cic., who, in general, seems not to have used this word): aliquid velut canali dirigere, Plin. 11, 37, 55. And of *the flow of speech*: pleniore canali fluere, Quint. 11, 3, 167: certo canali cuncta decurrere, Gallicanus in Non. 198, 5.—**2.** In architecture, *The groove* or *fluting upon Ionic capitals*, Vitr. 3, 3.—**3.** *The channel for missiles in the catapult*, id. 10, 19.—**4.** In surgery, *Splints for holding broken limbs together*, Cels. 8, 10.—**5.** *A household utensil of unknown form and use*, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21.

cănārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [canis] *Of* or *pertaining to dogs, dog-*: augurium, *i. e. in which dogs were offered*, Auct. in Plin. 18, 3, 3; Fest. s. v. RUTILAE, p. 234 (cf. Ov. F. 4, 936; Col. 10, 342 *sq.*; Fest. s. v. CATULARIA, p. 35): herba, *a kind of grass*; acc. to Sprengel, *finger-formed panic*, Panicum dactylon, L.; Plin. 25, 8, 51: lappa, id. 24, 19, 116.—**2.** As *adj. propr.* **Canaria insula,** *One of the* insulae fortunatae *in the Atlantic Ocean, so called from its large dogs*, Plin. 6, 32, 37.—**Canarii,** orum, *m.*, *A people of Mauretania living on dog's flesh*, Plin. 5, 1, 1.

‡ **cānaster,** μιξοπόλιος, *Half-gray, grizzled*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. cānus].

‡ **cănātim,** *adv.* [canis] *In the manner of a dog*: Nigid. in Non. 40, 26.

† **cancămum,** i, *n.*, κάγκαμον, *An Arabian gum used for incense*, Amyris Kataf, Forsk., Plin. 12, 20, 44.

cancellārĭus, ii, *m.* [cancelli] (late Lat.) **1.** *A kind of porter, door-keeper*, Vop. Carin. 16.—**2.** *A director of chancery, the head of the clerks in chancery, chancellor*, Cassiod. Var. 11, 6.

cancellātim, *adv.* [cancellatus, cancello] *Lattice-formed, trellis-like* (post-Aug.; most freq. in Pliny the elder): Plin. 7, 20, 19; 9, 33, 52; 11, 37, 79; Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

cancellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cancello] In the Agrimensores, *The fixing of boundaries, the measuring of land*, Frontin. de Col. p. 109 Goes.; Sicul. Flacc. p. 16.

cancelli, ōrum (*sing.* cancellus, Ulp. Dig. 43, 24, 9), *m. dim.* [2. CANCER] *A lattice, inclosure, grating, grate, balustrade, bars, railings*: scenici et theatri, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 4: aenei rivorum, Col. 8, 17, 6: fori, in the courts of justice, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59; and in public spectacles, id. Sest. 58, 124 Orell.: circi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 64: aedium, Ulp. Dig. 30, 41, § 10; 33, 7, 12, § 26.—Of the *reticulated skin* of the elephant, Plin. 8, 10, 10; cf. cancello.—**b.** Trop.: *Boundaries, limits* (so perhaps only in Cicero): si extra hos cancellos egredi conabor, quos mihi ipse circumdedi, Cic. Quint. 10 *fin.*: esse certam rerum forensibus cancellis circumscriptam scientiam, id. de Or. 1, 12, 52.—**2.** Meton.: *The space inclosed by boundaries*: Hirt. Bell. Afric. 15 *fin.*

cancello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cancelli] (post-Aug.) *To make like a lattice, to lattice*: solum, Col. 4, 2, 2: cancellata cutis (elephanti), Plin. 8, 10, 10; cf. cancelli: cancellato brachiorum implexu, id. 9, 51, 75.—**2.** In the Lat. of the jurists: *To strike through a writing in the form of a lattice* (×), *to strike* or *cross out, to cancel*. testamentum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 2: chirographum, Modest. ib. 22, 3, 24: tabulae cautionesque cancellatae, Paul. ib. 47, 2, 84; Scaev. ib. 2, 14, 47.

1. cancer, cri (*gen.* canceris, Lucr. 5, 616; Arn. 1. p. 30: *acc. plur.* canceres, Cato R. R. 157, 3), *m.* (*n.* Claudius Hist. frgm. in Prisc. p. 697 P.; Scrib. Comp. 206 and 240) [transf. from καρκῖνος],

1. *A river-crab, sea-crab*, "Plin. 9, 31, 51; 19, 10, 58; Pall. 1, 35, 7;" Ov. M. 15, 369; Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 45; Virg. G. 4, 48, et saep.—* **b.** Meton. for *Hands that cling fast like the claws of crabs*: Orci cancri, App. Met. 6, p. 176, 26.—**2.** As *nom. propr. The Crab, the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is found at the time of the summer solstice*, Lucr. 5, 616; Ov. M. 2, 83; Luc. 10, 259; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 23; Macr. S. 1, 17 *fin.*: acc. to the fable, *as an animal hostile to Hercules in the contest with the Lernaean hydra*; cf. Hyg. l. l. Hence Lernaeus, Col. 10, 313.—**b.** Poet. for *The region of the south*: Ov. M. 4, 624.—**c.** To designate *Great* or *violent heat*: Ov. M. 10, 127.—**3.** In medicine, *An eating, suppurating ulcer, a cancer*, Cels. 5, 26, *no.* 31; 6, 18, *no.* 3; Ov. M. 2, 825.

‡ **2. cancer,** cri, *m.* [kindred with κιγκλίς] *A lattice*, the ground form of cancelli, q. v.: [illegible]st. p. 35.

* **cancĕrātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [CANCERATUS, v. cancero] *Like a cancer, cancerous*: foetor, Veg. 3, 43, 1.

cancĕro, avi, 1. *v. n.* [cancer, *no.* 3] *To be afflicted with a cancer, to suppurate like a cancer* (post-class.): Plin. Val. 1, 10: App. Herb. 36.

† **cancĕrōma** (contr. **cancrōma,** Veg. 6, 19, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Salvian. adv. Avarit. 1, p. 232, and corrupted **canchrēma,** Veg. 3, 22, 15), ătis, *n.* = καρκίνωμα, *A cancer*, App. Herb. 19; 31. In Cels. 5, 28, 2, both as Gr. and Lat. carcinoma, q. v.

‡ **candacus** or **caudacus,** for suavis *or* mansuetus, Naev. in Var. L. L. 7, 6, 101. Acc. to Aus. Pop. saudatus.

Candāvĭa, ae, *f.*, Κανδαουΐα, *A mountainous district in Illyria*, Plin. 3, 23, 26; Cic. Att. 3, 7; Luc. 6, 331.

candĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [candeo] **1.** (cf. candeo, *no.* 1, and candidus) *To make dazzlingly white* (only ante- and post-class.): Gell. 6, 5, 9; and jestingly: ebur atramento candefacere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 102; cf. atramentum, *no.* 4.—**2.** *To make glowing, to make red hot* (very rare, not in Cic.): quae candefieri non possunt, Plin. 33, 3, 20: lapides candefactos, id. 34, 8, 20; id. 25, 10, 76; Cels. 6, 8.

candefio, v. the preced.

candēla, ae, *f.* [candeo] *A (white) light made of wax* or *tallow, a wax-light, tallow candle, taper*, Var. in Serv. A. 1, 727; Col. 2, 22, 3; Vitr. 7, 9; Plin. 33, 7, 40; as a light of the poor, diff. from lucerna, used by the rich, Mart. 14, 43. Hence brevis, Juv. 3, 287, and ancilla lucernae, Mart. 14, 40; freq. used in funeral processions, Plin. 16, 37, 70; Pers. 3, 103.—Hence, **b.** Meton., *Fire:* candelam apponere valvis, *i. e. to set the house on fire*, Juv. 9, 98 (cf. id. 13, 146).—**2.** *A cord covered with wax* (which preserved it from decay): Liv. 40, 29 Duker.

candēlābrum, i, *n.* (old form candelaber, *m.*, like arater for aratrum, acc. to Arn. 1, p. 36, candelabrus, Petr. 75, 10. *Acc.* candelabrum ardentem, Caecil. in Non. 202, 16) [candela] "in quo figunt candelam candelabrum appellant," Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 2, 225; cf. id. L. L. 5, 25, 34; Fest. p. 36: *A candlestick, a branched candlestick, a chandelier*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74; 2, 4, 26; 28 *fin.*; Vitr. 7, 5; Quint. 6, 3, 99; Plin. 36, 3, 6, et al.; Serv. Virg. A. 1, 727.

candens, entis, v. candeo.

* **candentia.** ae, *f.* [candens] *A white, clear lustre, whiteness:* lunae, Vitr. 9, 4.

candeo, ui, 2. *v. n.* [from caneo, like ardeo, from areo, Doed. Syn. 3, p. 193; 4, p. 248] *To be of brilliant, glittering whiteness, to shine, glitter, glisten* (cf. candidus and albus) (mostly poet.; most freq. in the *Pa.* candens = candidus): candet ebur soliis, Catull. 64, 45: ubi canderet vestis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 103; Manil. 1, 753: candens lacteus humor, *the bright, milky fluid*, Lucr. 1, 259; so marmor, id. 2, 767: lūcidus aer, id. 4, 341: lumen solis, id. 6, 1196: lumen, id. 5, 720: luna, Vitr. 9, 4: ortus, Catull. 4, 1, 65: candentior Phoebus, Val. Fl. 3, 481: sidus candentissimum, Sol. 52: ut candens videatur et album, Lucr. 2, 771: lana, Catull. 64, 318: lacerti, Tib. 1, 8, 33: humeri, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 31: vacca, Virg. A. 4, 61: taurus, id. ib. 5, 236: cygnus candenti corpore, id. ib. 9, 563: candenti elephanto, *i. e. ivory*, id. ib. 6, 895: saxa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 26: lilia, Ov. M. 12, 411. Opp. to ater, Ov. M. 11, 315, et al.—Transf.

2. *To glow* (*with a glistening color*), *to be glowing hot* (so sometimes also in prose): ut calidis candens ferrum e fornacibus olim Stridit, *as the glowing iron taken from the hot furnace hisses*, Lucr. 6, 148, imitated by Ov. M. 9, 170: candenti ferro, Var. R. R. frgm. in Charis. p. 100 P.: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: candentes laminae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 36: siccis aer fervoribus ustus Canduit, Ov. M. 1, 120; Col. 1, 4, 9: aqua candens, id. 6, 5, 2 (while Veg. 1, 17, 14: calens aqua).—**b.** Trop., *To glow from passion, to be excited* (very rare): Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 226; id. Laud. Stil. 2, 82.

candesco, ui, 3. *v. inch.* [candeo] *To become of a bright, glittering white, to begin to glisten* or *radiate* (rare, mostly poet.): ut solet aer candescere solis ab ortu, Ov. M. 6, 49; Tib. 1, 10, 43.—**2.** *To become red hot, to begin to glow:* ferrum candescit in igni, Lucr. 1, 491; Ov. M. 2, 230; Vitr. 7, 9 *fin.*

†† **candētum,** i, *n.* A Gallic word signifying *A space of* 100 or 150 *square feet*, Col. 5, 1, 6; cf. Auct. de Limit. p. 292 Goes.; Isid. Orig. 15, 15, 6.

candicantia, ae, A false reading in Plin. 37, 13, 76, for candicantium.

candĭco, are, *v. a.* [candeo, like albico, from albeo] *To be whitish* or *white* (first used by Pliny the elder): Plin. 37, 11, 73; id. 34, 12, 32; App. M. 5, p. 168; Scrib. Comp. 237; Marc. Cap. 1, p. 19; Plin. 11, 16, 16: candicans vadum, id. 3, 1, § 4; so gemma, id. 37, 10, 16: cardamomum, id. 12, 13, 29: nube candicante, id. 18, 35, 82; Plin. 37, 13, 76 Hard.

‡ **candĭdārius** pistor, *A baker of white bread*, Inscr. Mur. 304, 3 [candidus].

* **candĭdātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [candidatus] *Of* or *pertaining to a candidate for office:* munus, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2.

candĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [candidus, like albatus, atratus, from albus, ater],

1. *Clothed in white* (so only in Plaut. and in post-Aug. prose; Cic., Hor., and Pliny use albatus): Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 12; id. Cas. 2, 8, 10; *Suet. Aug. 98; Prud. περὶ στεφ. 1, 67.—Far more freq.

2. Subst., *A candidate for office*, because clothed in a glittering white toga; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 131 *sq.*: praetorius, Cic. Mur. 27 *fin.*: tribunicii, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 6 *fin.*: consulatus, Plin. Pan. 95 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 24; Aug. 4: aedilitatis ac mox praeturae, id. Vesp. 2: quaesturae, id. Tib. 42: summae equestris gradus, *i. e.* praefecturae, id. Galb. 14: sacerdotiorum, Sen. Ben. 7, 28. On account of their obsequious demeanor toward the electors: officiosissima natio candidatorum, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: candidatus Caesaris, *a candidate especially recommended by Caesar*, Vell. 2, 124; cf. Suet. Caes. 41; Aug. 56.—Hence proverb. petis tamquam Caesaris candidatus, *i. e. certain of the result*, Quint. 6, 3, 62.—So in the time of the emperors, candidati Principis, *an appellation for the quaestors, who, appointed by the emperor himself, read his speeches and rescripts:* Ulp. Dig. 1, 13; cf. Tac. A. 16, 27 Lips.; Suet. Aug. 65; Tit. 6; v. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 210 and 31.

3. Trop.: *He who strives zealously for something, lays* or *can lay claim to something* (only post-Aug.): candidatus non consulatus tantum, sed immortalitatis et gloriae, Plin. Pan. 63, 1: majus est opus atque praestantius, ad quod ipse (*sc.* orator) tendit, et cujus est velut candidatus, Quint. 12, 2, 27: Atticae eloquentiae, id. prooem. § 13: crucis, *i. e. is soon to suffer crucifixion*, App. M. 1, p. 108.

candĭde, *adv.* **1.** *In dazzling white.* **2.** Trop.: *Clearly, candidly;* v. candidus, a, um.

candĭdo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [candidus] *To make glittering* or *bright, to make white* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Gnost. 12; Aug. Ep. 168.

candĭdŭle, *adv.* *Candidly, sincerely;* v. the follg.

candĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [candidus] *Shining white:* dentes, * Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: grex, Prud. Cath. 3, 157.—* *Adv.* candidule, in trop. signif. (cf. candidus, *fin.*): *Candidly, sincerely:* Arn. 2, p. 50.

candĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [candeo] *Of a glistening, dazzling white, white, clear, bright* (opp. to *niger*, a glistening black; while *albus* is a lustreless white, opp. to *ater*, a lustreless black; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 3, 82; Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 51; Doed. Syn. 3, p. 193 *sq.*; Hab. Syn. *no.* 56; v. albus, *no.* 1) (class., and, esp. in the poets, very freq., but in Cic. extremely rare): stella splendens candida, Plaut. Rud. prol. 3: sidera, Lucr. 5, 1209: luna, Virg. A. 7, 8: lux clara et candida, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 49; in a similar manner, loca clara luce, Lucr. 5, 777. Hence, also, an epithet of the gods or persons transformed to gods: Cupido, Catull. 68, 134: Liber, Tib. 3, 6, 1: Bassareus, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11 (cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 31): Daphnis, Virg. E. 5, 56 Wagn.: anser, Lucr. 4, 685: avis, *i. e.* ciconia, Virg. G. 2, 320; cf. Ov. M. 6, 96: ales, *i. e.* cygnus, Auct. Aetnae 88: candidior cygnis, Virg. E. 7, 38: aries, id. G. 3, 387: agnus, Tib. 2, 5, 38: equi, Tac. G. 10, et saep.: candidum alta nive Soracte, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1; so of the dazzling whiteness of snow, id. ib. 3, 25, 10; Ov. H. 16, 250; Met. 8, 373.—Of resplendent beauty of person: *Fair, beautiful:* Dido, Virg. A. 5, 571: Maja, id. ib. 8, 138 Serv.; cf. Serv. Virg. E. 5, 56: et pulcher puer, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4: puella, Catull. 35, 8; Hor. Epod. 11, 27: dux, id. ib. 3, 9: Lampetie, Ov. M. 2, 349: membra, id. ib. 2, 607: pes, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 27: humeri, id. ib. 1, 13, 9: brachia, Prop. 2, 16, 24: colla, id. 3, 17, 29: cervix, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 2: ora, Ov. M. 2, 861: sinus, Tib. 1, 10, 68: dentes, Catull. 39, 1 (cf. candidulus), et al. Of the snowy whiteness of the hair: *Hoary, white* (more poet. than canus): Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 27: candidior barba, Virg. E. 1, 29: crinis, Val. Fl. 6, 60: populus, *the white* or *silver poplar*, Virg E. 9, 41: lilia, Prop. 1, 20, 38; Ov. M. 4 355: folium nivei ligustri, id. ib. 13, 789: piper, Plin. 12, 7, 14: vela, Catull. 64, 235: tentoria, Ov. M. 8, 43: vestis, Liv. 9, 40: toga, made esp. brilliant by fulling (cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 131; Liv. 4, 25; v. candidatus, *no.* 2), Plin. 7, 34, 34; cf. Titinn. in Non. 536, 23. So Cicero's Oration: "in toga candida," the fragments of which are in Orell. Opp. II. 1, p. 521 *sq.*, and the commentary of Asconius, ib. V. 2, p. 82 *sq.*—*Sup.* candidissimus color, Vitr. 10, 7; cf. Var. L. L. 8, 7, 108.—**b.** Opp. to niger: Lucr. 2, 733; Virg. E. 2, 16; Georg. 3, 387; Plin. 12, 19, 42. Proverb. of deception, falsehoods: candida de nigris facere (**to make black white*), Ov. M. 11, 315, and nigrum in candida vertere, Juv. 3, 30.—**c.** Like the last, without subst.: ut candido candidius non est adversum, Quint. 2, 17, 35; and with a *Gen.*: candidum ovi, *the white of an egg*, Plin. 29, 3, 11 (twice); cf. album ovi, under album, *no.* 1, b.—* **d.** Poet. of the winds: *Making clear, cloud-dispelling, purifying* (cf. albus, *no.* 5): Favonii, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 1.—**e.** Also poet. for candidatus (cf. albus, *no.* 3 = albatus), *Clothed in white:* turba, Tib. 2, 1, 16: pompa, Ov. F. 2, 654; 4, 906: Roma, *i. e.* Romani, Mart. 8, 65, 6.—**f.** Candidus sententia = candidus lapilli, Ov. M. 15, 47; v. the pass. in connection, and cf. albus, *no.* 1, and calculus, *no.* 2, d.—**g.** Calculus, v. calculus, *no.* 2, e.

2. Trop.: A general epithet for any thing *Pure, clear, serene, clean, spotless,* etc. So, **a.** Of the voice: *Distinct, clear, pure, silver-toned;* opp. to *fuscus:* Quint. 11, 3, 15; Plin. 28, 6, 16, and prob. also Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146, where the MSS. have canorum; cf. Moser. and Orell. *N. cr.*—Nearly related to this, **b.** Of discourse: *Clear, perspicuous, flowing, artless, unaffected:* elaborant alii in puro et quasi quodam candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 16, 53: candidum et lene et speciosum dicendi genus, Quint. 10, 1, 121; Gell. 16, 19, 1.—And meton. of the orator himself: Messala nitidus et candidus, Quint. 10, 1, 113: dulcis et candidus et fusus Herodotus, id. ib. 73: candidissimum quemque et maxime expositum, id. 2, 5, 19; v. Spald. in h. l., and Frotsch. upon 10, 1, 101; cf. under *adv.* and candor.—**c.** Of purity of mind, character: *Unblemished, pure, guileless, honest, upright, sincere, fair, candid, frank, open:* judex, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 1 ("integer, verax, pure, sine fuco, sine fallacia," Schol. Crucq.): Maecenas, Hor. Epod. 14, 5: Furni, id. Sat. 1, 10, 86: animae, id. ib. 1, 5, 41: pectore candidus, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 43: ingenium, Hor. Epod. 11, 11: humanitas, Petr. 129, 11.—**d.** Of conditions of life: *Cheerful, joyous, happy, fortunate, prosperous, lucky:* convivia (**joyful*), Prop. 4, 6, 71: nox, id. 2, 15, 1: omina, id. 4, 1, 67: fata, Tib. 3, 6, 30; Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 34: pax, Tib. 1, 10, 45: natalis, id. 1, 7, 64.

3. As *adj. propr.* Candidum Promontorium, *in Zeugitana, in the vicinity of Numidia*, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3.

Adv. candĭde: **a.** Acc. to *no.* 1: *In dazzling white:* vestitus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10.—**b.** Acc. to *no.* 2: *Clearly, candidly, sincerely:* et simpliciter, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6; Quint. 12, 11, 8; Petr. 107, 13.

* **candĭfĭco,** are, *v. a.* [candeo-facio] *To make a glossy white:* Aug. Civ. Dei 21, 7.

* **candĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [candifico] *That makes glossy white:* pulvisculus, *tooth-powder*, App. Apol. p. 277.

candor, ōris, *m.* [candeo, like algor from algeo, *etc.*] **1.** *A dazzling, glossy whiteness, a clear, light lustre, clearness, radiance, brightness, brilliancy, splendor, glitter,* etc. (class.): Lucr. 5, 283; 4, 233; cf. id. 2, 322: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: splendidissimus, id. Rep. 6, 16; cf. Ov. M. 1, 169: coeli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: marmoreus, Lucr. 2, 765: nivalis, Virg. A. 3, 538: niveus, Ov. M. 3, 423; and so of *the snow* also abs.: solis aestu candor quum liquesceret, Naev. in Non. 334, 32: simplex lanarum, Quint. 1, 1, 5: tunicarum, Liv. 10, 39.—Of dazzling, resplendent beauty of person: *Beauty:* fusus ille et candore mixtus rubor (in Venere Coa), Cic. N. D. 1, 27; cf. Ov. M. 3, 423; 491; 10, 594; Cic. Coel. 15, 36; Tib. 3, 4, 29; Prop. 1, 20, 45; 2, 25, 41; 3, 24, 8, et al.; Plin. 34, 18, 54: dentium, Plin. 22, 25, 65: equi candore eximio, Suet. Aug. 64.—In plur.: Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 67.

2. Trop.: **a.** Of discourse: (*a*) *Brilliancy, splendor:* fucatus, Cic. Or. 23 *fin.* But also, (β) In opp. to an artificial manner, affectation (cf. candidus, *no.* 2, b), *Simplicity, naturalness:* T. Livius, in narrando mirae jucunditatis clarissimique candoris, Quint. 10, 1, 101 Frotsch.; cf. Spald. upon 2, 5, 19.—**b.** Of mind or character: *Purity, integrity, sincerity, openness, frankness, candor* (poet., or in post-Aug. prose): animi, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 7; id. ib. 2, 467; id. Her. 4, 31; Pont. 2, 5, 5; 3, 4, 13; Phaedr. 3, prol. 63: justus sine mendacio, Vell. 2, 116 *fin.*: tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor! Plin. Pan. 84.

* **3.** (after candeo, *no.* 2) *Glow, heat:* aestivus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 219.

†† **candosoccus,** i, *m.* [a Gallic word]. In husbandry: *A layer of a plant;* pure Lat. mergus, Col. 5, 5, 16 Schneid.

1. cānens, entis, v. caneo.

2. cănens, entis, v. cano.

‡ **canentas** (Cod. Mon.; CANENTES), *An ornament for the head*, Fest. p. 35.

cānĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. To be gray* or *hoary;* poet., or in post-Aug. prose esp. freq.; in *Pa.* canens, entis, *gray, grayish, hoary:* temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Virg. A. 5, 416; cf. Tac. G. 31: canens senecta, Virg. A. 10, 192; Ov. A. A. 2, 440: canens gelu, id. Tr. 5, 2, 66; Sil. 1, 206: pruina, Sil. 3, 534: dum gramina canent, Virg. G. 3, 325; 2, 13; Ov. F. 3, 880; Juv. 14, 144; Ov. M. 1, 110 (cf. 6, 456; and id. Fast. 5, 357); Sil. 4, 362.

† **Cănēphŏros,** *f.* = Κανηφόρος, ἡ (she who bears a basket, v. Passow under *κανηφόρος*, and cf. Ov. M. 2, 711 *sq.*), *Paintings* or *statues of Greek artists, representing Athenian maidens, who, in the festivals of Minerva, Ceres, and Bacchus, bore different sacred utensils in wicker baskets* (*κάνη*) *on their heads: nom. sing.* Canephoros (a work of Scopas), Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 7: *nom. plur.* Canephoroe = *κανηφόροι* (cf. Adelphoe, arctoe, *etc.*), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3 Zumpt *N. cr.*: *acc. plur.* Canephoros, id. ib. 8 Zumpt *N. cr.*

canes, is, v. canis.

cānesco, ere, *v. inch.* 3. [caneo] *To become gray* or *hoary:* pabula canescunt (*sc.* calore), Ov. M. 2, 212; Plin. 31, 10, 46: canescant aequora remis, Ov. H. 3, 65: canescunt tecta, id. Am. 1, 8, 52: Col. 3, 2, 12: capilli canescunt, Plin. 30, 15, 46; id. 7, 2, 2. Hence = senescere, *To grow old:* Ov. M. 9, 421. So trop. of discourse: quum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret, Cic. Brut. 2, 8; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 31.

canĭa, ae, *f. A kind of wild nettle*, Plin. 21, 15, 55 Hard.

canĭcae, arum, *f. A kind of bran:* "canicae furfures de farre a cibo canum vocatae," Fest. p. 35; Non. 88, 16 *sq.*

cănīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [canis] *A small dog* or *bitch:* Plin. 32, 7, 26. Hence trop. of a passionate, quarrelsome woman: Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 8.—**2.** *The heat-bringing Dog-star, in the mouth of the constellation* Canis, Plin. 2, 47, 47; 18, 28, 68, *no.* 2: flagrans, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: flammans. Manil. 5, 207: rubra, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: sitiens, Ov. A. A. 2, 231: insana, Pers. 3, 5: caniculae aestus, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 17.—**3.** *A kind of sea-dog* (cf. canis, *no.* 3), Plin. 9, 46, 70.—**4.** *The worst throw in a game at dice, the dog-throw* (v. canis, *no.* 4, and alea, *no.* 1), Pers. 3, 48.

cănīcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [canicula, *no.* 2] *Of* or *pertaining to the Dog-star* (post-class.): dies. *dog-days*, Pall. Jul. 1 and 7: sol. Veg. 5, 35: inclementia, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

Cānĭdĭa, ae, *f. A sorceress, often mentioned by Horace*, Hor. Epod. 3, 8; Sat. 1, 8, 24; 2, 1, 48; 8, 95; to whom Epod. 5 and 17 are directed.

‡ **cānĭfĕra,** ae, *f.*, mulier, quae fert canuam, id est qualum, quod est cistae genus, Fest. p. 49.

* **cănĭformis,** e, *adj.* [canis-forma] *Having the form of a dog, dog-shaped:* Anubis, Prud. Apoth. 263.

Caninĕfātes (Cannin.), um, *m. A people dwelling upon the Batavian peninsula*, Vell. 2, 105; Tac. H. 4, 15; 32; 56; 79; 85; Plin. 4, 15, 29 (where Sillig. reads Cannenufatum).—In sing. **Caninefas,** Tac. A. 11, 18.—**2.** *Adj.* Caninefas, ātis, *Of Caninefas:* ala, Tac. A. 4, 73: tumultus, id. Hist. 4, 16: cohortes, id. ib. 4, 19, et al.

Cănīnĭus, ii, *m. The name of several Romans*, e. g. C. (L.) Caninius Gallus, *a friend of Varro and Cicero, tribune of the people* A.U.C. 698, Cic. Fam. 2, 8; 7, 1; 9, 2; 6; 1, 2: C. Caninius Rebilus, *legate of Caesar in Gaul*, Cic. Att. 12, 37; *and consul only some hours after midnight of the last day of December* (A.U.C. 709); hence Cicero's jesting: Cic. Fam. 7, 30 Manut.—Whence **Caninianuus,** a, um; tempus, *the time when Caninius proposed that Pompey should restore the dethroned king Ptolemy*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7 Manut.

cănīnus, a, um, *adj.* [canis] *Of* or *pertaining to a dog, canine, dog-:* **a.** Lit.: lac, Ov. Ib. 229: pellis, Scrib. Comp. 161: stercus, Juv. 14, 64: rictus, id. 10, 271: far, *spelt-bread for dogs*, id. 5, 11.—Abs. canina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *Dog's flesh*, Auct. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87: dentes, *eye-teeth, dog-teeth*, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 3; Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 61: scaeva canina, *a favorable augury taken from meeting a dog* or *from his barking*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 4.—**b.** Trop.: prandium, *in which no wine is drunk, mean*, Var. in Gell. 13, 30, 12 *sq.*; v. the pass. in its connection, and cf. with our *dog-cheap:* litera. *i. e. the letter* R, Pers. 1, 109: facundia, *i. e. abusive, insulting, snarling*, Appius in Sall. H. frgm. p. 256, ed. Gerl. (from Non. 60, 24): eloquentia, Quint. 12, 9, 9, and Lact. 6, 18; cf. Spald. Quint. l. l.: studium, *i. e.* causidicorum, Col. 1, praef. § 9: verba (* *cutting words*), Ov. Ib. 232: nuptiae, *amorous* (on account of the shamelessness of the dog; hence canis obscoena, v. canis), Hier. Ep. 69, *no.* 2: philosophi = Cynici, Aug. Civ. Dei 14, 20; hence caninae aequanimitatis stupor, Tert. Pat. 2.

‡ **cānĭpa,** ae, *f.* = canistrum, *A fruit-basket for religious uses:* Frat. Arv. in Marin. *no.* 3.

cănis (canes, like aedes, apes for aedis, apis, *etc.*, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 3. 87; Lucil. ib., and in Charis. p. 100; Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 133 and 135; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 468), is, *com.*; cf. Wagn. Virg. G. 1, 470 *N. cr.*

A dog; his nature and habits are described by Var. R. R. 1, 21; 2, 9; Plin. 8, 40, 61; Col. 7, 12 *sq.*; Echidnea, *i. e.* Cerberus, Ov. M. 7, 409: Molossi, Hor. S. 2, 6, 115: Suburanae, id. Epod. 5, 58, et al.—**b.** On account of its shamelessness, with the epithet obscoena. Virg. G. 1, 470; Ov. F. 4, 936.—**c.** A term of reproach, *Dog:* Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 40; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33; Hor. Epod. 6, 1; Petr. 74, 9; cf. Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 18; Hor. S. 2, 2, 56.—**d.** A contemptuous designation of *A hanger-on, a follower, parasite, creature:* Cic. Verr. 2, 1. 48; id. ib. 2, 3, 11 *fin.*; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22.—**e.** Proverb.: (*a*) Venatum ducere invitas canes, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 82.—(β) Cane pejus et angui vitare aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30 Schmid.—(γ) Canis a corio numquam absterrebitur uncto, *the dog will never be frightened from the greasy hide*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 83 Döring.—(δ) A cane non magno saepe tenetur aper, Ov. R. Am. 422.—(ε) Canis timidus vehementius latrat quam mordet (* *his bark is worse than his bite*), Curt. 7, 4, 7.—**f.** CAVE CANEM, an inscription upon doors near which a chained dog lay, admonishing to caution: Petr. 29; Var. in Non. 153, 1. Hence *the title of one of the satires of Varro*, of which there is a fragment in Non. 75, 22.

2. *A constellation; the Dog*, definitely, major, whose brightest star is the Dog-star (canicula), and minor, commonly called antecanis (hence in plur. canes, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 8), Hyg. Astr. 3, 34; Vitr. 9, 7; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 218; Col. 11, 2, 37; Ov. F. 4, 904. Acc. to the fable, the dog of Erigone, daughter of Icarius; hence Erigoneïus, Ov. F. 5, 723, and Icarius, id. ib. 4, 939.

3. *The sea-dog*, Plin. 9, 35, 55; and mythically, of *the dogs of Scylla*, Lucr. 5, 890; Virg. A. 3, 432; Luc. 1, 549 Cort.; Sen. Med. 351.

4. *The worst throw in a game at dice, the dog-throw* (cf. alea, *no.* 1): damnosi, Prop. 4, 8, 46; Isid. Orig. 18, 65.—Hence proverb.: tam facile quam canis excidit, Sen. Apocol. 10.

5. *A kind of fetter:* Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 37 dub. (*al.* camum, v. camus); cf. 1. catulus.

cănĭstella, orum, *n. dim.* [canistrum; Fest. s. v. CANA, p. 35] *A bread-basket, a fruit-basket:* argentea, Symm. Ep. 2, 81.

† **cănistra,** orum, *n.* (canistri, orum, *m.*, Pall. Nov. 17, 1) = *κάναστρα, A basket woven from reeds, a bread-, fruit-, flower-,* etc., *basket* (esp. for religious use in sacrifices), Cic. Att. 6, 1; Tib. 1, 10, 27; Prop. 3, 13, 28; 4, 8, 12; Virg. A. 8, 180; Georg. 4, 280; Hor. S. 2, 6, 105; Ov. M. 2, 713; 8, 675; Fast. 2, 650; 4, 451; Col. 10, 277; Juv. 5, 74.—**b.** CANISTRA SICCARIA, *A basket in which wine stood upon a table*, acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 1, 706.

canitia, ae, v. the follg.

cānĭtĭes (cānĭtĭa, Plin. 31, 7, 42; cf. Charis. p. 41 P.; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 484), em, e (other cases do not appear to be in use), *f.* [canus] *A gray* or *grayish-white color, hoariness* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): Ov. M. 1, 238; Plin. 21, 20, 84: sparti, id. 37, 11, 73: sparsa marmoris, id. 36, 7, 11.—Esp. freq. of the gray color of hair: Ov. M. 10, 425; 7, 289; Plin. 11, 37, 64; cf. ib. 47.—Hence, **2.** Meton.: **a.** (*abstr. pro concr.*) *Gray hair itself:* canitiem terra atque infuso pulvere foedans, Catull. 64, 224; imitated by Ovid: Ov. M. 8, 529; cf. also Virg. A. 12, 611; id. ib. 6, 300; Ov. M. 13, 493; Luc. 8, 57, et saep.—**b.** (*effect. pro causa*) *A hoary age* (cf. Virg. A. 10, 549: canitiem sibi et longos promiserat annos): donec virenti canities abest Morosa, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17; 2, 11, 8.

cānĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [canus] Ante-class. access. form of the preced.: *A gray color, hoariness:* capitis, Plaut. in Fest. p. 47; abs. Var. in Non. 82, 24.

Canius, ii, *m. A Roman proper name*, Cic. Off. 3, 14; de Or. 2, 69.

† **canna,** ae, *f.* = *κάννα, A reed, cane* (far more rare than arundo), Col. 7, 9, 7; 4, 32, 3: palustris, Ov. M. 4, 298: tremulae, ib. 6, 326, et al.—**2.** Meton.: *Objects made of reed:* **a.** *A reed-pipe, flute*, Ov. M. 2, 682; 11, 171; Sil. 7, 439.—**b.** *A small vessel, gondola*, Juv. 5, 89; cf. Plin. 7, 2, 2; 56, 57.—**3.** Gutturis, in later medical writers, *The wind-pipe*, Coel. Aur. Auct. 2, 16; Tard. 2, 12.

† **cannăbĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = *καννάβινος, Of hemp, hempen:* retis, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 11: tegeticulae, id. ib. 2, 8, 2: funes, Col. 6, 2, 3; 12, 50, 8.

† **cannăbis,** is, *f.*, and **cannabum,** i, *n.* = *κάνναβις* and *κάνναβος, Hemp: nom.* cannabis, Col. 2, 10, 21; Plin. 19, 9, 56: *acc.* cannabim, Var. R. R. 1, 23, 6: *abl.* cannabi, Plin. 19, 2, 8: cannabe, Pers. 5, 146: cannabum (*nom.*), Isid. Orig. 19, 27, 3: *gen.* cannabi, Isid. l. l. 2: *acc.* cannabum, Pall. Febr. 5; Mart. 5; Isid. l. l. 3: *abl.* cannabo, Var. in Gell. 17, 3, 4.

Cannae, arum, *f.*, Κάνναι (Κάννα, Polyb.), *A village in Apulia, north of Canusium, famous for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans; it lay on the east side of the Aufidus* (which is hence called Amnis Canna, Marcius vates in Liv. 25, 12), now *Canne*, Liv. 22, 44 *sq.* (Polyb. 3, 113); Sil. 9, 10; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 75 *sq.* Appellative: Capuam Hannibali Cannas fuisse, *a second Cannae*, Liv. 23, 45; Flor. 2, 6, 21.—Whence **Cannensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Cannae, Cannensian:* pugna, Liv. 33, 1; 11; Prop. 3, 3, 10, et al.: acies, Liv. 33, 18: calamitas, Cic. Brut. 3, 12: clades, Liv. 22, 50, 25, 12; 33, 30: ruina, id. 33, 25: dies, Flor. 4, 12, 35: exercitus, *which was cut to pieces at Cannae*, Liv. 29, 24: animae, *of those who fell at Cannae*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 87.—Appellat. of the proscription of Sulla: te pugna Cannensis accusatorem sat bonum fecit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89; and of an immoderate drinking banquet: Cannensis pugna nequitiae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 11 *fin.*

Cannenufates, um, v. Caninefates.

cannētum, i, *n.* [canna] *A thicket of reeds;* only in Pall. Febr. 23, 2 and 24, 13.

* **cannĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [canna] *Made of reeds, reed-:* tegetes, Col. 12, 50, 8.

cannŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [canna] * **1.** *A small, low reed*, App. Met. 4, p. 145.—* **2.** (cf. canna, *no.* 3) pulmonis, *The windpipe*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

căno, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3. (A very ancient *imper.* cante = canite, Carm. Sal. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86; *fut. exact.* canerit = cecinerit, Lib. Augur. in Fest. s. v. RUMENTUM, p. 226 *init.*; *perf.* CANUI = cecini, acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 2, 384, predominant in the compos. concino, occino, *etc.*; v. h. vv., and cf. Struve p. 218. Examples of *supin.* cantum and *partic.* cantus, canturus, a, um, appear not to be in use; the trace of an earlier use is found in Fest. p. 36: “CANTA pro cantata ponebant.” Once canituri, Apocalyps. 8 *fin.*)

Orig. *v. n.*, *To produce melodious, artistic sounds*, whether of men or animals; and in respect to the former, by the voice or an instrument; later, with a designation of the subject-matter of the melody, as, *v. a.*, *to make something the subject of one's singing or playing, to sing of, to celebrate*, or *make known in song*, etc.

I. *To utter melodious notes, to sound, sing, play.*

1. Of men: si absurde canat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4 *fin.*; Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 9: celebrare dapes canendo, Ov. M. 5, 113: si velim canere vel voce vel fidibus, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122; Quint. 5, 11, 124; 1, 8, 2; Gell. 19, 9, 3: quemadmodum tibicen sine tibiis canere non possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 338; cf. tibia canentum, Lucr. 4, 587; 5, 1384; Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; Quint. 1, 10, 14: curvo calamo, Catull. 63, 22: arundine, Ov. M. 1, 683; Suet. Caes. 32: cithara, Tac. A. 14, 14: lituus quo canitur, Cic. Div. 1, 17; Virg. E. 2, 31: movit Amphion lapides canendo, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 2; Serv. Virg. G. 2, 417, et al.; Cic. Brut. 50, 187.—**b.** In rhetoric, of the faulty, singing utterance of an orator: *To speak in a sing-song tone:* Cic. Or. 8 *fin.*; cf. canto and canticum.

2. Of animals (usu. of birds, but also of frogs): volucres nulla dulcius arte canant, Prop. 1, 2, 14; Cic. Div. 1, 7: merula canit aestate, hieme balbutit, Plin. 10, 29, 42; 32, 47, et saep.: ranae alio translatae canunt, Plin. 8, 58, 83. Esp. a standing expression for the crowing of a cock: galli victi silere solent, canere victores, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56; v. the whole §; id. ib. § 57, et saep. (cf. also cantus): gallina cecinit, interdixit hariolus (the crowing of a hen being considered as an auspicium malum), Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 28.—In the lang. of the Pythagoreans, of the heavenly bodies (considered as living beings): Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27.

3. Transf. Of the instruments by which, or (poet.) of the places in which, the sounds are produced: *To sound, resound:* canentes tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8 *fin.*: moestae cecinere tubae, Prop. 4, 4, [illegible]: frundiferasque novis avibus canere undique silvas, *and the leafy forest every where resounds with young birds*, Lucr. 1, 257; Auct. Aetnae 295.

II. *v. act.*, *To make something* (or person) *an object of one's singing* or *playing* (and, since in a primitive age poetry was accompanied by both, of one's poem).

1. With the homogeneous or general objects carmen, cantilenam, versus, verba, *etc.*: *To sing, play, rehearse, recite, compose:* quum Simonides cecinisset id carmen, quod in Scopam scripsisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352: carmina quae in epulis canuntur, id. Brut. 18, 71: Ascraeum cano carmen, Virg. G. 2, 176; Suet. Caes. 49, et al.: canere versus Enn. Ann. 7, 2 (in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88; Cic. Or. 51, 171; Brut. 18, 71): neniam, Suet. Aug. 100: idyllia ἐρωτικά, Gell. 19, 9, 4; ib. § 10: verba ad certos modos, Ov. F. 3, 388: Phrygium, Quint. 1, 10, 33 Spald.—Only rarely is the homog. noun connected as subject with the *mod. activ.*: quum in eis conviviis symphonia caneret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44.—**b.** Proverb.: (α) Carmen intus canere, v. Aspendius.—(β) Cantilenam eandem canis, like the Gr. *τὸ αὐτὸ ᾄδεις ᾆσμα*, *ever the old tune*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10; v. cantilena.

2. With particular, definite objects: *To sing, to cause to sound, to celebrate* or *praise in song:* Lucr. 5, 328: canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2; Quint. 1, 10, 10; 31; the same thought with *de:* canere ad tibicinem de clarorum hominum virtutibus, id. ib. 1, 2; cf. cantito: praecepta, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11: jam canit effectos extremus vinitor antes, Virg. G. 2, 417 Wagn. *N. cr.*: nil dignum sermone, id. ib. 2, 3, 4: quin etiam canet indoctum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 9 Schmid: grandia elate, jucunda dulciter, moderata leniter canit, Quint. 1, 10, 24; Catull. 63, 11: Io! magna voce, Triumphe, canet, Tib. 2, 5, 18; Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 52; cf. Hor. Od. 4, 2, 47: haec super arvorum cultu pecorumque canebam, Virg. G. 4, 559 Wagn., et saep.: et veterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam (* *croaked*) (according to the ancient manner, kekinere kuerelam, an imitation of the Aristophanic Βρεκεκεκέξ; v. the letter C), Virg. G. 1, 378; Lucr. 2, 601: anser Gallos adesse canebat, Virg. A. 8, 656: motibus astrorum nunc quae sit causa, canamus, Lucr. 5, 510: sunt tempestates et fulmina clara canenda, id. 6, 84. And proverb.: canere aliquid surdis auribus, *to preach to deaf ears*, Liv. 40, 8: Dianam, Catull. 34, 3: deos regesve, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 13: Liberum et Musas Veneremque, id. ib. 1, 32, 10: rite Latonae puerum, id. ib. 4, 6, 37; id. ib. 1, 10, 5: plectro graviore Gigantas, Ov. M. 10, 150: reges et proelia, Virg. E. 6, 3; Hor. Od. 4, 15, 32: arma virumque, Virg. A. 1, 1: pugnasque virosque, Stat. Th. 8, 553: maxima bella et clarissimos duces, Quint. 10, 1, 62, et al.

3. Since the responses of oracles were made in verse, canere signifies also: *To prophesy, foretell, predict:* Sibylla. Abdita quae senis fata canit pedibus, Tib. 2, 5, 16; cf. Virg.: horrendas ambages, Virg. A. 6, 99; id. ib. 3, 444: fera fata, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 4; cf. id. Epod. 13, 13; Sat. 2, 5, 58; Tib. 1, 7, 1; cf. id. 3, 3. 36; 1, 6, 50; Hor. C. S. 25: et mihi jam multi crudele canebant Artificis scelus, Virg. A. 2, 124; Hor. S. 1, 9, 30, et saep.—In prose: ut haec quae nunc fiunt, canere dii immortales viderentur, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18: eum, qui ex Thetide natus esset, majorem patre suo futurum cecinisse dicuntur oracula, Quint. 3, 7, 11; Just. 11, 7, 4; 76, 1; Tac. A. 2, 54; Hist. 4, 54: cecinere vates, idque carmen pervenerat ad antistitem fani Dianae, Liv. 1, 45; id. 5, 15: id. 1, 7; Tac. A. 14, 32; Liv. 30, 28; cf. Nep. Att. 16.

III. In milit. lang., *t. t.*, both *act.* and *neutr.*, Of signals: *To blow, to cause to sound, to give;* or *to be sounded, resound:*

1. *Act.:* bellicum (lit. and trop.), v. bellicus: classicum, v. classicus: signa canere jubet (* *to give the signal for battle*), Sall. J. 99, 1: Pompejus classicum apud eum (*sc.* Scipionem) cani jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 82.—Once abs. without *signum*, etc.: tubicen canere coepit, Hirt. B. Afr. 82; cf. Flor. 4, 2, 66.

2. *Neutr.:* priusquam signa canerent, Liv. 1, 1: ut attendant, semel bisne signum canat in castris, id. 27, 47: id. 24, 46: repente a tergo signa canere, Sall. J. 94, 5; id. ib. 99, 1; Liv. 7, 40; Virg. A. 10, 310; Flor. 3, 18, 10, et saep.: classicum apud eos cecinit, Liv. 28, 27 *fin.*—Hence

3. Receptui *To sound* or *be sounded for a retreat*. Hasdrubal receptui propere cecinit (*i. e.* cani jussit), Liv. 27, 47; Tac. H. 2, 26.—Poet.: receptus: cecinit jussos receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340.—And in Livy also without definite subject: nisi receptui cecinisset (*if it had not sounded for a counter-march*), Liv. 26, 44: ut referrent pedem, si receptui cecinisset, id. 3, 22.—**b.** Trop.: revocante et receptui canente senatu, Cic. Phil. 12, 3 *fin.*: ratio abstrahit ab acerbis cogitationibus a quibus quum cecinit receptui, id. Tusc. 3, 15 *fin.*: antequam (orator) in has aetatis (*sc.* senectutis) veniat insidias, receptui canet, Quint. 12, 11, 4.

☞ Examples for the signif.; to practice magic, to charm, *etc.*, which is found in the derivv. cantus, canto, *etc.*, are entirely wanting.

† **cănon,** ōnis, *m.* = κανών, **1.** In architecture, *A channel of boards in the hydraulic organ passing over the wind-chest for each* clavis, Vitr. 10, 13, Rod.—**2.** *A marking* or *measuring line, a ruler; a rule, canon, model* (cf. Passow under κανών). Acc. canona, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 2; Acc. plur. canonas, Aus. Ep. 136 (in Cic. Fam. 16, 17, used as a Gr. word).—**3.** Under the emperors, *An annual tribute, established by law, in grain, gold, silver, clothing*, etc., Spart. Sever. 8; Lampr. Eleg. 27.—**4.** In eccl. Lat.: *A catalogue of sacred writings, a list, roll, the canon;* cf. Isid. Orig. 6, 15 and 16.

cănŏnĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [canon, *no.* 3] *A collector of an annual tribute*, Justin. Novell. Const. 30.

† **cănŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = κανονικός, *Regular, according to rule*, **1.** In music: ratio, *Theoretical music, the theory of sounds*, Vitr. 1, 1; 5, 3; cf. Gell. 16, 18.—**2.** In astronomy: defectiones solis, *following at regular intervals*, Aug. Civ. Dei 3, 15; and subst. canonici, orum, *m.*, *theorists*, Plin. 2, 17, 14; and canonica, orum, *n.* = canonica ratio, *theory:* luminum, id. 1 ep. libri 2, c. 12.—**3.** *Of* or *pertaining to an annual tribute:* pensitationes, Cod. 12, 62, 2: equi, ib. 11, 17, 3: vestes, ib. 9, 1.—**4.** In later eccl. Lat. subst., *A spiritual person found in a list; a canon, prebendary.*

Cănōpus, i, *m.*, Κάνωβος, rar. Κάνωπος; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 13. **I.** *An island-town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile;* acc. to the fable, named after the pilot of Menelaus, who died there, Canopus (Canobus in Serv. Virg. G. 4, 287), Mel. 2, 7, 6; Plin. 5, 31, 34; Tac. A. 2, 60; on account of its luxury: famosum, Juv. 15, 46.—**b.** Meton. for *Lower Egypt* (cf. Prop. 3, 11, 40): Virg. G. 4, 287 Heyne; and for *the whole of Egypt:* Luc. 10, 64.—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a.** **Cănōpĭcus,** a, um, *Of Canopus:* Nili ostium, Mel. 1, 9, 9; 2, 7, 6; Plin. 5, 10, 11; 31, 34; arbor, Plin. 12, 24, 51.—**b.** **Cănōpēus** (four syl.), a, um, *Of Canopus:* litora, Catull. 66, 58.—**c.** **Cănōpītis,** e, the same: collyrium, Cels. 6, 6.—**d.** **Cănōpītānus,** a, um, the same: ostium, Sol. 31.—**e.** Subst. **Cănōpītae,** arum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Canopus*, Cic. in Quint. 1, 5, 13.—**II.** *The brightest star in the ship Argo* (invisible in Europe), Manil. 1, 215; Vitr. 9, 4 (7); Plin. 2, 70, 71; Luc. 8, 181.

cănor, ōris, *m.* [cano] *Melody, tone, sound, song* (poet., or in post-Aug. prose, and rare): Quint. 1, 10, 22: cygni, Lucr. 4, 182; 911: res est blanda canor; discant cantare puellae, Ov. A. A. 3, 315: natus mulcendas ad aures, id. Met. 5, 561: Martius aeris rauci canor, *martial clang*, Virg. G. 4, 71: lyrae, Ov. H. 16, 180: bella truci memorata canore, *in heroic poetry*, Petr. 5, 19.

cănōre, *adv.* *Harmoniously;* v. the following, *fin.*

cănōrus, a, um, *adj.* [canor] *Of* or *pertaining to melody, melodious, harmonious, euphonious;* neut. or act. (of sound, men, animals, instruments, *etc.*) (class. in prose and poetry):

1. Neut.: profluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, *flowing language and a melodious voice*, Cic. de Or. 3, 7 *fin.*; Tac. A. 4, 61; cf. Cic. de Sen. 9, 28: voce suavi et canora, id. Brut. 66, 234: vox Sirenum, Ov. A. A. 3, 311; Petr. 59, 3. On the contrary, in rhetoric, opposed to vox languens, it is reckoned as a fault: *singing:* sine contentione vox, nec languens, nec canora, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133; cf.

cano, *no.* I. 1 *fin.*: canoro quodam modo proclamare, Quint. 11, 3, 170; Juv. 7, 18: hinnitus edere canoros, Suet. Ner. 46: versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 76: nugae, *mere jingling* (Voss), id. A. P. 322: plausus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 175.

2. Act.: **a.** Of men: canorus orator et volubilis et satis acer, Cic. Brut. 27, 105: turba, Ov. F. 6, 671: ut Gaditana canoro incipiat prurire choro, *in song and dance*, Juv. 11, 162 Web.: Triton, Ov. M. 2, 8: Aeolides, *i. e.* Misenus, id. ib. 14, 102.—**b.** Of animals: quum hoc animal (gallus) sit canorum sua sponte, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57: aves, Virg. G. 2, 328; so ales, *i. e.* cygnus, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 15: olor, Prop. 2, 34, 84: Peneus canorus avium concentu, Plin. 4, 8, 15 *fin.*—**c.** Of instruments: fides, Virg. A. 6, 120; Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11: aes, *i. e.* tubae, Virg. A. 9, 503; Ov. M. 3, 704: chelys, Sen. Troad. 325: fila lyrae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2 praef. 14.

* *Adv.*, canore, *Harmoniously*: musice mundus et canore movetur, App. Doctr. Plat. 1; cf. cano, *no.* I. 2.

‡ **canta,** v. cano, *init.*

Cantaber, bra, brum, v. Cantabria, *no.* 2.

cantăbrārĭus, ii, *m.* [cantabrum] *A standard-bearer on festive occasions*, Cod. Theod. 14, 7, 2.

Cantăbrĭa, ae, *f.*, Κανταβρία, *A province in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *east of Asturia, in the region of the present Biscaya*, Plin. 34, 14. 42; 16, 47; Suet. Aug. 20; 81; Galb. 8; Flor. 4, 12, 48; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 360; cf. with p. 257 *sq.*—**2.** Whence adjj.: **a. Cantăber,** bra, brum, *Cantabrian*: Oceanus, Claud. Laud. Seren. 74. Far more freq. subst. Cantăber, ăbri, and in plur. Cantăbri, orum, *m.*, *Cantabrians*, Mel. 3, 1, 9, 10; Plin. 4, 20, 34; *an exceedingly wild and warlike people, whose subjugation was attempted in vain by Augustus* (729 U.C.), *but was accomplished, after a bloody battle, by Agrippa* (734 U.C.); hence bellicosus, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 1: indoctus juga ferre nostra, id. ib. 2, 6, 2: non ante domabilis, id. ib. 4, 14, 41: Agrippae virtute cecidit, id. Ep. 1, 12, 26: sera domitus catena, id. Od. 3, 8, 22; cf. Flor. 4, 12, 46; Just. 44, 5.—**b. Cantăbrĭcus,** a, um, *Of Cantabria*: terrae, Mel. 3, 2, 1: litora, id. 3, 2, 7: populi, Plin. 3, 3, 4: bella, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 55: bellum, Suet. Aug. 20; 85: expeditio, id. 29; Tib. 9.—Subst. Cantabrica, ae, *f.*, *A plant, Cantabrian bind-weed*, Convolvulus Cantabrica, L.; Plin. 25, 8, 47.

Cantabricus, a, um, v. the preced. *no.* 2, b, and the follg. *no.* 1.

cantăbrum, i, *n.* [etym. unknown; the connection with Cantabria is merely a supposition] **1.** *A kind of bran* (late Lat.), Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2; 4, 3; Apic. 7, 1; Schol. Juv. 5, 11 (as an explanation of far caninum). Whence cantabricus succus, Veg. 5, 56. 3.—**2.** *A kind of banner* or *standard under the emperors*, Min. Fel. Oct. 29; Tert. Apol. 16.

cantābundus, a, um, *adj.* [canto] *Singing* (very rare, perh. ἅπ. λεγόμ.): Petr. 62, 4; Quadrigiar. 9, 13, 16 dub.

cantāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [canto, *no.* II.; cf. cano, *no.* II., 3 cantus and carmen; lit., A charming with words; hence *abstr. pro concr.*] *A spell, charm, magic sentence, incantation* (very rare): Prop. 4, 4, 51; App. Met. 2, p. 114: magicum, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 176.

cantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [canto, lit., a singing, a playing; hence *abstr. pro concr.*] **1.** *Music, song*; mentioned in Var. L. L. 6, 7, 71, but before Appul. found in no other ex. than the uncertain one in Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 19, where there is a var. lect. cantio, App. Met. 2, p. 125.—* **2.** *A charm, spell, incantation*: Firmic. Mathes. 3, 6.

cantātor, ōris, *m.* [canto] *A musician, a singer, minstrel* (the word is mentioned by Var. L. L. 8, 32, 118, but found, as far as is known, in no ante-Aug. ex.): Gell. 16, 19 (transl. of the Gr. κιθαρῳδός, Herod. 1, 23 Bähr); Mart. 13, 77.

cantātrix, īcis, *f.*, *adj.* [cantator] (post-class.) *Musical, singing*: choreae, Claud. Bell. Gild. 448.—**2.** *Speaking in incantations, using enchantments*: anus, App. Met. 2, p. 128: aniculae, id. ib. p. 123.

* **cantĕrĭātus** (canth.), a, um, *adj.* [canterius] *Supported upon props, underpropped*: vineae, Col. 5, 4, 1.

cantĕrīnus (canth.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to a horse, horse-*: ritus (*like a horse*), Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 44: hordeum, *i. e. winter barley*, Col. 2, 9, 14; 2, 10, 31; Pall. Oct. 1, 2: lapathum=rumex, Plin. 20, 21, 85.

* **cantĕrĭŏlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small trellis for supporting plants*, Col. 11, 3, 58.

cantĕrĭus (canth.), ii, *m.* [perh. κανθήλιος, a beast of burden] **1.** *A gelding*: Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15; cf. Fest. p. 36; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 21; Capt. 4, 2, 34; Cic. N. D. 3, 5; Fam. 9, 18; Sen. Ep. 87.—**b.** Meton., *A man deprived of virility by age*: Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 83.—**c.** Proverb., canterius in fossa, *i. e. to be in a helpless condition*, Liv. 23, 47.—**2.** In architecture, *A spar under the roof, a rafter*, Fr. *chevron*, Vitr. 4, 2.—**3.** In the lang. of vine dressing, *A pole furnished with cross-pieces for supporting the vine, a trellis*, Col. 4, 12, 1; 4, 14; 11, 3, 62.—**4.** Among veterinary surgeons, *A kind of frame for suspending sick horses*, Veg. 3, 47, 3.

Canthăra, ae, *f.* *The name of an old woman in* Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 30.

† **canthărĭas,** ae, *m.* [κανθαρ΄ς] *A precious stone having on it the figure of a Spanish fly*, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

† **canthăris,** ĭdis, *f.*=κανθαρίς, *A genus of the beetle*, of several species, Plin. 11, 28, 34; also freq. used in medicine, id. 11, 35, 41; 29. 4, 30. Esp. the (very poisonous) *Spanish fly, cantharides*, Meloe vesicatorius, L.; Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117; Fam. 9, 21; Ov. Ibis. 308; cf. Plin. 29. 4, 30, and 11, 35, 41.—**2.** *A weevil*, Plin. 18, 17, 44, *no.* 2.—**3.** *A worm injurious to the vine and rose*, Pall. 1, 35, 6, and 4.

† **canthărītes vinum** = κανθαρίτης οἶνος, *A kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

* **canthărŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [cantharus] *A small drinking vessel*, Arn. 6, p. 209.

† **canthărus,** i, *m.*=κάνθαρος, **1.** *A large, wide-bellied drinking vessel with handles, a tankard, pot* (very frequent in Plaut.), Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 56; Bacch. 1, 1, 36; Men. 1, 2, 64; 1, 3, 5; Most. 1, 4, 33; Pseud. 4, 2, 2; 4, 4, 13; 5, 1, 34; Pers. 5, 2, 22; 40; Rud. 5. 2, 32; Stich. 5, 4, 23; 48; Hor. Od. 1, 20, 2; Ep. 1, 5, 23, et al. Esp. of Bacchus and his followers, as scyphus, that of Hercules, Virg. E. 6, 17 Voss.; Macr. S. 5, 21; hence Marius was reproached, because he, after the conquest of the Cimbri, as a triumphing Bacchus, drank from the cantharus, Plin. 33, 11, 53; Val. Max. 3, 6, *no.* 6.—**2.** *A water pipe*, Paul. Dig. 30, 41, § 11; Inscr. Grut. 182, 2.—**3.** *A kind of sea-fish*, Ov. Hal. 105; Plin. 32, 11, 32.—**4.** *A black spot under the tongue of the Egyptian Apis*, Plin. 8, 46, 71.

cantherius, ii, and its derivv., v. canterius, *etc.*

† **canthus,** i, *m.*=κανθός (lit., *The iron ring around a carriage-wheel, the tire*: Quint. 1, 5, 88, where it is also considered as barbarian—African or Spanish; whence meton. *pars pro toto*), *A wheel*: Pers. 5, 71.—**2.** *Nom. propr.* Cánthus, i, *m.*, Κάνθος, *An Argonaut*, Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 3 and 6.

canticŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [canticum] * **1.** *A little song, sonnet*: Zephyri, Septim. Afer. in Ter. Maur. p. 2427 P.—**2.** *A short incantation*: Pomp. in Non. 482, 9.

canticum, i, *n.* [cantus] *A song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing; a monody, solo*: nosti canticum (in Demiurgo Turpilii), meministi Roscium, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: agere, Liv. 7, 2: desaltare, Suet. Calig. 54: histrio in cantico quodam, id. Ner. 39: Neroniana, id. Vit. 11: Atellanis notissimum canticum exorsis, id. Galb. 13; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. § 37, and the authors there quoted.—Hence, **2.** *A song*, in gen.: chorus canticum Insonuit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 25: canticum repetere, id. ib. 31: omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, Quint. 1, 2, 8; id. 1, 10, 23; cf. id. 1, 8, 2; 1, 12, 14; 9, 2, 35: 11, 3, 13.—Hence, **b.** *A singing tone* in the delivery of an orator: Cic. Or. 18; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 13; cf. Quint. 1, 8, 2; 11, 3, 13.—**3.** *A lampoon, a song of derision*, Paul. Recept. Sentent. 5, 4.—* **4.** Adj. canticus, a, um, *Musical*: delinimenta, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3.

cantĭlēna, ae, *f.* [cantillo] **1.** In ante-class. and class. lang., *An oft-repeated song, an old song* or *air*; vulg. for *silly, trite prattle, gossip*, or *conversation often repeated*: ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 8: totam istam cantilenam ex hoc pendere, ut quam plurimum lucri faciant, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 2: qui non Graeci alicujus quotidianam loquacitatem sine usu, neque ex scholis cantilenam requirunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 105: cantilenam eandem canis, *ever the old song*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10.—**2.** In the post-class. per., without the odious access. idea, *A song*, in gen.: Gell. 9, 4; so id. 19, 9, 8.

cantĭlēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cantilena] (post-class.) *Pertaining to song, poetic*: nugae, Sid. Ep. 3, 14; so id. 4, 1.

cantillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. dim. a.* [canto] *To sing* (post-class.; perh. only in Appul.): App. Met. 4, p. 146; id. Flor. *no.* 3 and 4.

cantĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cano: lit., a singing, playing; hence meton. *abstr. pro concr.*] **1.** *A song* (rare; mostly ante-class.): Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 25; id. ib. 5, 6, 8; Suet. Ner. 25; Front. ad Ver. 1 (perh. also Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 19; cf. cantatio).—**2.** *An incantation, charm, spell*: Cato R. R. 160: subito totam causam oblitus est, idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum dicebat, * Cic. Brut. 60, 217.

cantĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq. act.* [canto; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 7, 71; 8. 33, 119] *To sing* or *play often* or *repeatedly* (rare): Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 32: carmina in epulis esse cantitata a singulis convivis de clarorum virorum laudibus, Cic. Brut. 19, 75 (cf. cano, *no.* II. 2); Suet. Ner. 39: dulce cantitant aves, App. Met. 6, p. 175.

Cantĭum, ii, *n.*, Κάντιον, *A promontory in Britain*, now *Kent*, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; 22; cf. Mann. Brit. p. 9, 182; 194.

* **cantĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [cantio] *A flattering, alluring song*: si cantiunculis (*sc.* Sirenum) tantus vir irretitus teneretur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18 *fin.*

canto, avi. atum, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [cano, with which it agrees in most of its signiff., *q. v.*],

I. *v. n.*, *To produce with energy melodious sounds* (by the voice or an instrument), *to sound, sing, play* (class. in prose and poetry, but rare in Cic.).

1. Of men: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 53: Arcades ambo et cantare pares, Virg. E. 7, 5; id. ib. 10, 32: cantando victus, *vanquished in responsive song*, id. ib. 3, 21; Tib. 2, 1, 66: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9: ut (cantores) numquam inducant animum cantare rogati, id. Sat. 1, 3, 2; Suet. Tit. 3.—Of a play actor: cantante eo (Nerone) ne necessaria quidem causa excedere theatro licitum erat, Suet. Ner. 23; id. ib. 20; id. Vesp. 4, et al.; cf. under *no.* II. 2, b: conducta veni, ut fidibus cantarem seni, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 64: avenis, Ov. M. 1, 677: ad chordarum sonum, Nep. Epam. 2: tibiis, id. ib.; Praef. § 1: ad manum histrioni, in comedy, *to sing and play while the actor accompanies the song with gestures* or *dancing*, Liv. 7, 2; cf. Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.—Proverb.: surdo, Prop. 4, 8, 47, and ad surdas aures Ov. Am. 3, 7, 61, *to preach to deaf ears*, cf. cano, *no.* II. 2.—**b.** In rhetoric, of the faulty, singing pronunciation of an orator: *To declaim in a singing tone, to sing, drawl*: si cantas, male cantas, si legis, cantas, C. Caesar in Quint. 1, 8, 2; 11, 1, 56; 11, 3, 57; 58; 59; 60.

2. Of animals: deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic. Div. 2, 26 *fin.*: cantantes aves, Prop. 4. 9, 30.

3. Transf.: Of instruments: pastoris bucina cantat, Prop. 4, 10, 30: cantabat tibia ludis, Ov. F. 6, 659 and 660.

II. *v. a.*, *To make some person* or *thing an object of one's singing, playing*, or *poem* (cf. cano, *no.* II.).

1. With the homog. or gen. objects, carmen, versus, *etc.*: *To sing, play, recite*: carmina non prius audita canto.

Hor. Od. 3, 1, 4 : rustica verba, Tib. 2, 1, 52 : Hymen cantatus, Ov. H. 12, 137 ; cf. Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7 : Hymenaeum qui cantent.

2. With particular, definite objects : *To sing, to celebrate* or *praise in song, sing of :* jampridem istum canto Caesarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 : celebrem Deum, Tib. 2, 1, 83 : absentem amicam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 15 : rivos, id. Od. 2, 19, 11 : convivia, proelia, id. ib. 1, 6, 19 : Augusti tropaea, id. ib. 2, 9, 19 : Pythia (*sc.* certamina), id. A. P. 414, et saep. : dignus cantari, Virg. E. 5, 54 : per totum cantabimur orbem, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 25 ; id. ib. 2, 17, 33 ; cf. Mart. 9, 50 : cantatus Achilles, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 29. —Esp., **b.** Of a play actor : *To represent something* (a part) *by acting, to act* (cf. above *no.* I. 1) : cantavit (Nero) Orestem matricidam, Oedipodem excaecatum, *etc.*, Suet. Ner. 21 : Nioben, id. ib. : tragoedias, id. ib. : fabulam, id. ib. 46 *fin.* : epinicia, id. ib. 43 *fin.*

3. *To point out, indicate, make known :* vera cantas ? vana vellem, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 64 ; Tib. 2, 5, 12 : urna haec literata est : ab se cantat cuja sit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 21 ; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 61.—Hence, **b.** *To bring something repeatedly to recollection, to inculcate, forewarn :* haec dies noctes tibi canto, ut caveas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 13 ; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 19.

III. In the lang. of religion, as *v. n.* or *a.* : *To use enchantments, to utter spells, charms, incantations, to call forth by spells, to enchant, to charm :* Cato R. R. 160, 1 ; Var. R. R. 1, 2, 27 : frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg. E. 8, 71 : et chelydis cantare soporem, Sil. 8, 498 : cantatum carmen, *an incantation*, Ov. M. 14, 369 : cantata Luna, *exorcised by magic*, Prop. 4, 5, 13 ; so falx, Ov. H. 6, 84 : herbae, id. Met. 7, 98 : umbra, Luc. 6, 767 : ignis, Sil. 1, 430.

cantor, ōris, *m.* [cano] *A musician, singer, poet :* omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 1 ; so id. ib. 129 ; 1, 2, 3 ("mutato nomine *cantorem* pro *musico* dicit," Acr.) : Thamyras, Prop. 2, 22, 19 : cantor Apollo, Hor. A. P. 407 (cf. Apollo) : (Caligula) Threx et auriga idem cantor atque saltator, Suet. Calig. 54. In a contemptuous sense : cantor formularum, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 *fin.* ; cf. Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 132.—And with *Gen.* of the person (conformably to cano, *no.* II. 2) : *An extoller, eulogist :* cantores Euphorionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 45.—**b.** In the lang. of the drama = χορευτής, *An actor, player* (cf. G. Herm. Opusc. I. p. 298) : Cic. Sest. 55, 118 : donec cantor "*vos plaudite !*" dicat, Hor. A. P. 155.

cantrix, īcis, *f.* [cantor] *A female musician* or *singer, a songstress :* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 23 ; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5.—*Adj.* : aves cantrices, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 14.

* **cantŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [cantus] *A little song :* Firmic. Math. 3, 12.

cantŭrĭo, ire, *v. n.* and *a.* [cano] *To sing, chirp* (post-class., and rare) : canturire melicam, belle diverbia dicere (so it seems to be necessary to read ; *vulg.* : canturire belle diverbia, adjicere melicam), Petr. 64, 2, *N. cr.* ; Fest. s. v. DAGNADES, p. 52.

cantus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Tone, sound, melody, singing ; a song, a poem* (very freq., and class.) : levia carmina cantu concelebrare, Lucr. 5, 1379 ; ib. 1405 : cantus vocum et nervorum et tibiarum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134 : symphoniae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13 : bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur, id. Arch. 8 *fin.*, et saep. ; Liv. 7, 2 : ut cantus vocis plurimum juvat sociata nervorum concordia, Quint. 5, 10, 124 ; cf. ib. 11, 3, 23 ; Tib. 1, 7, 37 ; ib. 44 : cantu tremulo (*i. e.* voce anili), Hor. Od. 4, 13, 5 : lugubres cantus, id. ib. 1, 24, 3 : est autem in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior, Cic. Or. 18, et saep. ; Lucr. 2, 620 ; imitated by Virg. A. 8, 2 : bucinarum, Cic. Mur. 9 *fin.* : tubarum, Liv. 25, 24 : tibiae, Catull. 64, 264 ; Tib. 1, 7, 47 ; Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30 : citharae, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 20, et al. ; Lucr. 5, 1083 : avium et volatus, Cic. Div. 1, 42 *fin.* : galli (* *crowing*), id. Muren. 9 *fin.* ; Hor. Od. 3, 1, 20 ; Ov. M. 11, 597 ; cf. Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 26 *fin.* : perdicis, Ov. M. 8, 238 ; fulicis, Cic. *poet.* Div. 1, 8 *fin.*, et al.

2. (conform. to cano, *no.* II. 3) *A prophecy, prediction :* veridicos edere cantus, Catull. 64, 306 ; Tib. 1, 8, 4.

3. (cf. canto, *no.* III.) *An incantation*, ἐπῳδή : cantus e curru Lunam deducere tentat, Tib. 1, 8, 19 *sq.* ; so id. 1, 2, 47 ; 55 ; 62 ; 4, 1, 63 ; 4, 4, 10 ; Ov. H. 12, 167 ; M. 4, 49 ; 7, 195 ; 201 ; Col. 10, 367 ; Val. Fl. 6, 448.

‡ **canua,** ae, v. CANIFERA.

Cănŭlējus, a, um. *The name of a Roman gens.* Thus C. Canulejus, *A tribune of the people.* Acc. to a law proposed by him, Canulejum plebiscitum, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, A.U.C. 310, marriage between patricians and plebeians was allowed ; cf. Liv. 4, 1 *sq.* ; Flor. 1, 25 ; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, p. 434 *sq.*

cānus, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with κάω, καίω, lit., burned ; hence] *Gray, ash-colored, hoary* (mostly poet.) : fluctus, Lucr. 2. 767 ; Cic. Arat. 71 ; hence aqua, *foamy, frothy*, Ov. H. 2, 16 : nix (* *white*), Lucr. 3, 21 ; Hor. S. 2, 5, 41 : gelu, Virg. G. 3, 442 : pruina, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4 : salicta, Ov. M. 5, 590 : segetes, id. ib. 10, 655 : aristae, id. ib. 6, 456 : lupus, id. ib. 6, 527 ; 7, 550 : color equi, Pall. Mart. 14, 4 : arborum villi, Plin. 12, 23, 50, et saep. Esp. freq. of *the gray hair of the old :* cano capite atque alba barba, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 15 ; id. Asin. 5, 2, 84 ; Catull. 68, 124 : Tib. 1, 1, 72 ; Ov. F. 5, 57. So capilli, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 15 ; Ov. M. 1, 266 ; 2, 30 ; 4, 473 : crinis, Catull. 64, 350 ; Ov. M. 13, 427 : barba, Mart. 4. 36, et al. Also subst. in plur. cani, orum, *m.* (*sc.* capilli), *Gray hairs :* non cani, non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. de Sen. 18, 62 ; Ov. M. 3, 275 ; in Aug. and post-Aug. poets (esp. freq. in Ovid) even with other epithets : falsi, Ov. M. 6, 26 : honorati. id. ib. 8, 9 : positi, id. ib. 14, 655 : rari, id. ib. 8, 567 : sui, id. ib. 10, 391 : miseri, Pers. 5, 65 : venerandi, Sen. Herc. fur. 1249.—Hence, **b.** Meton. Of age and of aged persons : *Old, aged, ancient :* senectus, Catull. 108, 1 : anilitas, id. 61, 162 : amator, Tib. 1. 8, 29 : cana veritas, Var. in Non. 243, 1. So fides, Virg. A. 1, 292 : Vesta, id. ib. 5. 744.

Cănŭsĭum, ii, *n.* (CANUSIA, ae, *f.* Inscr. Murat. 1037, 3) *A very ancient town in Apulia, founded by the Greeks*, now *Canosa* (hence bilinguis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 30), *celebrated for its excellent wool*, Mel. 2, 4, 7 ; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104 ; 8, 48, 73 ; Hor. S. 1, 5, 91 ; 2, 3, 168 ; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 73 *sq.*—**2.** Whence adjj. : **a. Cănŭsīnus,** a, um, *Of Canusium, Canusian :* ager, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 2 : fuscae, *garments made of Canusian wool*, Mart. 14, 127 : rufae, id. ib. 129 : birri, Vop. Carin. 20. Hence, **b. Cănŭsīnātus,** a, um, *Clothed in Canusian wool :* muliones, Suet. Ner. 30 : Syrus, Mart. 9, 23, 9.

‡ **cānūtus,** πολιός, canus, Gloss. Philox.

căpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [capax] *A capability of holding much, largeness, capaciousness, capacity* (rare) : utrum capacitatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo tamquam in aliquod vas, ea, quae meminimus, infundantur ? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61 : uteri, Plin. 10, 47, 66 : moduli, Front. Aq. 26.—**2.** In the Lat. of the jurists : *A capability of entering upon an inheritance, right of inheritance* (cf. capio, *no.* VII. ; capax, *no.* 3) : Gaj. Dig. 31, 55.

căpācĭter, *adv. Capaciously ;* v. capax.

Căpăneus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, Καπανεύς, *A son of Hipponous and Astynome*, Hyg. Fab. 70, *one of the seven before Thebes, struck with lightning by Jupiter*, Veg. Mil. 4, 21 ; Stat. Th. 10, 549 ; 898 *sq.* : *gen.* Capanei, Prop. 2, 24, 40 : *acc.* Capanea, Plin. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 40 : *voc.* Capaneu, Ov. A. A. 3, 21.—Whence, **2. Căpănēus** (four syl.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Capaneus, Capanean :* tela, Stat. Th. 10, 811 : signa, id. ib. 832. And access. form **Căpănēia ;** conjux, id. ib. 12, 545.

căpax, ācis, *adj.* [capio, like audax, ferax, rapax, sagax, *etc.*] *That can contain, receive,* or *hold much, wide, large, spacious, roomy, capacious* (in poets and in post-Aug. prose freq. ; in Cic. perh. only once, and then trop., v. below) : mundus, *Lucr. 6, 123 : conchae, Hor Od. 2, 7, 22 : urna, id. ib. 3, 1, 16 ; Ov. M. 3, 172 : capaciores scyphos, Hor. Epod. 9, 33 : pharetram, Ov. M. 9, 231 : putei, id. ib. 7, 568 : urbs, id. ib. 4, 439 : ripae, id. Am. 3, 6, 19 : uterus, Plin. 10, 33. 49 : spatiosa et capax domus, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5 : villa usibus capax, id. ib. 2, 17, 4 : forma capacissima, Quint. 1, 10, 40, et saep. —With *Gen.* : circus capax populi, Ov. A. A. 1, 136 : cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv. 9, 16 : flumen onerariarum navium capax, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99 ; id. 12, 1, 5.

2. Trop. : *Susceptible, capable of, good, able, apt, fit for :* Demosthenes non semper implet aures meas : ita sunt avidae et capaces, *etc.*, *Cic. Or. 29 *fin.* So ingenium (**great, capacious*), Ov. M. 8, 533 : animi ad praecepta, id. ib. 8, 243 : capaci majora animo, id. ib. 15, 5.—With *Gen.* : mentis altae animal (*i. e.* homo), Ov. M. 1, 76 : laboris ac fidei, Vell. 2, 127 : imperii, Tac. H. 1, 49 ; cf. Ann. 1, 13 : molis tantae mens, id. Ann. 1, 11 : secreti, *that can keep* or *conceal*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 7 : doli, *fit, suitable for*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 4, 1.—*Adv.*, capaciter, Aug. de Trin. 11, 2.

3. In the Lat. of the jurists (conform. to capio, *no.* VII.), *That has a right to an inheritance :* Paul. Dig. 34, 3, 29.

* **căpēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [capis] *A bowl* or *cup used in sacrifices :* Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11 ; cf. the follg. and capis.

* **căpēduncŭla,** ae, *f.* [capedo] *A small bowl* or *dish used in sacrifices :* Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

căpella, ae, *f. dim.* [caper] *A she-goat*, Col. 7, 6, 4 ; Catull. 19, 16 ; 20, 10 ; Tib. 1, 1, 31 ; Virg. E. 7, 3 ; 10, 7 ; Hor. Epod. 16, 49 ; Sat. 1, 1, 110 ; Ep. 1, 7, 86 ; Ov. M. 13, 691, et al. As a work of art, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35.—**b.** As a term of reproach, *A dirty fellow*, Amm. 17, 12 ; 24, 8.—**2.** *A star on the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga* (usu. called capra), Plin. 18, 26, 67 ; *rising in the rainy season ;* hence signum pluviale, Ov. M. 3, 594 ; Fast. 5, 113.—**3.** *Nom. propr.* Marcianus Mineus Felix Capella, *A learned grammarian of Madaura, in Africa, in the second half of the fifth century ;* his work Satyricon treats of the liberal arts ; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. § 358.

* **căpellĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* [capella] *Of* or *pertaining to goats :* ruta, *readily eaten by them*, Mart. 11, 31, 17.

‡ **căpellus,** i, *m. dim.* [caper] *A small goat*, acc. to Prisc. p. 617.

Căpēna, ae, *f. A Tuscan town founded by the Vejentes, or at least dependent upon them*, Cato in Serv. Virg. A. 7, 697 ; Liv. 22, 1 ; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 112 and 350 ; *in their territory were the grove and temple of Feronia*, Liv. 27, 4 ; 33, 26 ; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 65 ; S. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 428.—**2.** Whence the adjj. : **a. Căpēnas,** ātis (old form Capenatis lucus, Cato in Prisc. p. 629 P.), *Of Capena :* fundus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12 : ager, id. Fam. 9, 17 : bellum, Liv. 5, 24. *Abl.* Capenati bello. id. 5, 16 : in agro Capenate, id. 27, 4 ; and abs. : in Capenate, id. 33, 26. In plur., Capenates, *The inhabitants of Capena*, Liv. 5, 8 ; 26, 11 ; Plin. 3, 5, 8.—In sing., Capenas, also *A little stream in the grove of Feronia*, Sil. 13, 84.—**b. Căpēnus,** a, um, *Of Capena :* luci, Virg. A. 7, 697 : porta, *a gate in Rome, in the eastern district*, now *Porta S. Sebastiano*, Cic. Att. 4, 1 ; Mart. 3, 47 ; Juv. 3, 11.

căper, pri, *m. A he-goat, a goat*, Col. 7, 6, 4 ; Virg. E. 7, 7 ; Hor. Epod. 10, 23 ; Ov. M. 15, 305 ; cf. Var. in Gell. 9, 9 ; sacrificed to Bacchus (because injurious to the vine), Ov. M. 5, 329 ; 15, 114 ; Hor. Od. 3, 8, 7.—**b.** Meton., *The disagreeable smell in the armpits :* Catull. 69, 6 ; imitated by Ovid, Ov. A. A. 3, 193.—**2.** *A star in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga* (also called capella), Manil. 2, 178 ; 658 ; Col. 11, 2, 94.—**3.** *A grunting fish in the River Achelous*, Plin. 11, 51, 112.

căpĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [caper] (ante- and post-class.) **1.** *v. a. To wrinkle, to draw together in wrinkles*. "a frontibus crispis caprorum," Non. 8, 31 : frons caperata, Naev. in Var. L. L. 7, 6, 101 ; Var. in Non. 9, 3 : caperatum supercilium, App. Met. 9, p. 224: vela, *furled* or *drawn together*, id. Flor. *no.* 23.—**2.** *v. n.* *To be wrinkled:* Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 3 (also in Non. 9, 1).

căpesso (capisso, Pac. in Non. 227, 1), īvi (Sall. H. frgm. in Prisc. p. 902 P.; Tac. A. 15, 49), or ii (Tac. A. 12, 30: CAPESSI, given by Diom. p. 367 P., and by Charis. in Prisc. p. 902 P., but apparently erroneously, taken only from the contracted form capessisse; cf. Struve p. 198, and lacesso), ītum (acc. to Prisc. l. l. *Part. fut.* capessiturus, Tac. A. 6, 48), 3. *v. desider. a.* [capio],

1. *To seize, take,* or *catch at eagerly* or *earnestly* ("*Capesso* desidero capere," Prisc. l. l.), *to lay hold of* (rare, but class.): alia animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.* So arma, Virg. A. 3, 234; Ov. M. 11, 378.—More freq.

2. Of relations of place: *To strive for a place* or *limit, to move thither, to go to, repair* or *resort to;* constr. usu. with *Acc.;* ante-class. also capere se *in* or *ad* aliquem locum: (*a*) With *Acc.:* omnes mundi partes undique medium locum capessentes nituntur aequaliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45: superiora capessere, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: Melitam, id. Att. 10, 9: Italiam, Virg. A. 4, 346.—(*β*) Se in *or* ad aliquem locum: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 6: nunc pergam....me domum capessere, id. Amph. 1, 1, 106; Titin. in Serv. Virg. A. 4, 346: quo nunc capessis te, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 5; id. Rud. 1, 2, 89; id. ib. 1, 2, 83.—**b.** Trop.: quam (filius) se ad vitam et quos ad mores praecipitem inscitus capessat, Plaut. Bac. 4, 10, 2.—Hence, **c.** With the idea of completed action, *To attain to, to reach a person* or *thing:* Enn. Ann. 1, 48 (in Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40).

3. Trop., *To take hold of any thing with zeal, to take upon one's self, take charge of, to undertake, enter upon, engage in, execute, perform, manage* (this is the most usu. signif.): Pac. in Non. 227, 1: nunc ad senem cursum capessam, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 9: iram, Liv. 44, 2: alicujus imperia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 23: jussa, Virg. A. 1, 77; Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 4. So rempublicam, *to undertake affairs of state, to engage in public affairs. to labor, exert one's self for the common weal* (differing, by the idea of zealous co-operation and activity, from accedere ad remp., which designates merely the entering upon a public office or duty), Cic. Sest. 6, 14; de Or. 3, 29, 112; Att. 1, 17, 10; 16, 7, 7; Sall. C. 52, 5; Jug. 85, 47; Nep. Them. 2; Liv. 3, 69; Tac. A. 1, 24; 12, 41; 16, 26; Hist. 4, 5; 39; Suet. Tib. 25; Quint. 12, 3, 1, et saep.; so civitatem, Plin. Pan. 39, 5: orbem terrae, Tac. A. 11, 34; 12, 5: magistratus, id. Agr. 6: imperium, id. Ann. 13, 4; 14, 26: vigintiviratum, id. ib. 3, 29: provincias, id. ib. 6, 27: officia in republica, id. ib. 6, 8: curas imperii, Plin. Pan. 66, 2: laborem cum honoribus, Sall. H. frgm. 1, 15, p. 216 ed. Gerl.: bellum, Liv. 26, 25; 13, 21; Hist. 4, 79: pugnam, Liv. 2, 6; Tac. A. 12, 30; Hist. 3, 16; 5, 17: proelium, Just. 2, 12: partem belli, Liv. 31, 28: partem pugnae, id. 26, 5: fugam (**to take to flight*), id. 1, 25: principium facinoris, Tac. A. 15, 49: inimicitias, id. ib. 5, 11: noctem in castris tutam et vigilem (**to pass*), id. ib. 4, 48: diversa, Sall. H. frgm. in Prisc. p. 902 P.: tuta et salutaria, Tac. A. 15, 29: parata, id. ib. 6, 37: meliora, id. ib. 6, 48, et saep.: libertatem, Sall. H. frgm. III. 22, p. 232 ed. Gerl.; Cic. Phil. 10, 9 *fin.*: recta, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 7.—(* **b.** *To lay hold of with the mind, to comprehend, understand,* Gell. 12, 1, 11.)

Căpĕtus, i, *m.* *A fabulous king of Alba,* Liv. 1, 3; Ov. M. 14, 613.

Căphāreus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, Καφαρεύς, *A rocky promontory on the southern coast of Euboea, where the homeward-bound fleet of the Greeks was shipwrecked, being misled by Nauplius, who was king there, and father of Palamedes, who had been slain before Troy;* now *Capo del Oro*, Serv. Virg. A. 11, 260; Hyg. Fab. 116; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21; Ov. M. 14, 481: *acc. Gr.* Căphārĕă, Ov. M. 14, 472; Trist. 1, 1, 83: *voc.* Caphareu, Val. Fl. 1, 371.—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Căphārēus,** a, um (four syl.), Καφήρειος, *Of Caphareus:* aqua, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 36.—Access. form Căphārēa: saxa, Prop. 3, 7, 39.—**b. Căphāris,** ĭdis, *f.*, Καφηρίς, *Of Caphareus:* petrae, Sen. Herc. Oet. 805.

‡ **căpĭdŭlum,** *A kind of covering for the head,* Fest. p. 37.

căpillācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [capillus] *Hairy.* **1.** *Similar to hair:* coma arboris, Plin. 12, 25, 54: folium, id. 13, 25, 48.—**2.** *Made of hair:* zona, Aug. Civ. Dei 22, 8.

* **căpillāgo,** ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *The hair,* collect.: Tert. Anim. 51.

căpillāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *The hair,* collect., Plin. 16, 10, 16; esp. *false hair, a peruke,* Suet. Calig. 11; Petr. 110, 5.—**2.** *The hairy threads* or *fibres of the roots* or *leaves of plants,* Plin. 19, 6, 31; 27, 12, 80, et saep.

căpillāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the hair, hair-:* herba, *the plant* otherwise called Capillus Veneris, App. Herb. 47. Subst. capillare, is, *n.* (*sc.* unguentum) *Pomatum, an unguent for the hair,* Mart. 3, 82, 28.

căpillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *The hair,* Paul. Nol. Ep. ad. Sever. 23, 23.—**2.** *A disease of the urethra,* Gr. τριχίασις, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

căpillātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *The hair* (*esp. *false hair*) (post-class.), Tert. Cult. Fem. 7; Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

căpillātus, a, um, v. 1. capillor, *Pa.*

căpillĭtium, ii, *n.* [capillus] *The hair,* collect., Cels. 4, 2; App. Met. 2, p. 115.

1. căpillor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To be hairy* or *pilose.* As *verb. fin.* extremely rare: polytrichos in viridi capillatur, Plin. 37, 11, 73. More freq. capillatus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Having hair, hairy* (cf. barbatus): adolescens bene capillatus (**with a fine head of hair*), Cic. Agr. 2, 22; Suet. Vesp. 23: capillatior quam ante, Cic. Agr. 2, 5. As a designation of a primitive age (since the hair was not then shorn, v. barba and barbatus): (vinum) capillato diffusum consule (**i. e. very old wine*), Juv. 5, 30.—**b.** CAPILLATA vel CAPILLARIS arbor, *A tree on which the Vestal virgins suspended their shorn hair,* Fest. p. 44; cf. Plin. 16, 44, 85.—**2.** Transf. to plants: *Consisting of slender fibres:* radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31: folia, 16, 24, 38.

‡ **2. capillor,** species stativi augurii, cum auspicato arbor capitur et consecratur Jovis fulguri, Serv. Virg. A. 10, 423.

* **căpillōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [capillus] *Full of hair, very hairy:* sedimen, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

* **căpillŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.] *Fine, soft hair:* Corn. Gall. 6.

căpillus, i, *m.* (capillum, i, *n.*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 97, acc. to Non. 198, 20) [dimin. form from the stem CAP, whence also caput and κεφαλή; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 11, lit., *adj. sc.* crinis],

1. *The hair of the head* (while crinis is any hair; v. Doed. above cit.), collect. (hence acc. to Var. in Charis, p. 80 P. in his time used only in the sing.; still the plur. is found once even in Cic., and since the Aug. poets very freq.): capillus passus, prolixus, circum caput rejectus negligenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49; cf. ib. Phorm. 1, 2, 56. So versipellis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 48: compositus (or -um, acc. to Non. l. l.), id. Most. 1, 3, 97; Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 4 Ruhnk.: id. ib. 5, 2, 21: compositus et delibutus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: horridus, id. Sest. 8, 19: promissus, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: longus barbaque promissa, Nep. Dat. 3: horrens, Tac. G. 38: ornatus, Prop. 1, 2, 1: tonsus, Ov. M. 8, 151: niger, Hor. A. P. 37: albus, id. Epod. 17, 23: albescens, id. Od. 3, 14, 25: fulvus, Ov. M. 12, 273, et saep.—In plur.: Cic. Pis. 11, 25; Prop. 1, 15, 11; 3, 6, 9; Hor. Od. 1, 12, 41; 29, 7; 2, 11, 15; 3, 20, 14; Quint. 8, 2, 7; 11, 3, 160, et saep. (in Ovid's Met. alone more than fifty times).

2. Transf. **a.** *The hair of men* gen., both of the head and beard: Dionysius cultros metuens tonsorios, candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25 Beier (cf. id. Tusc. 2, 20, 58: ut barbam et capillum sibi adurerent): ex barba capillos detonsos negligimus, Sen. Ep. 92; Suet. Ner. 1.—**b.** *The hair of animals:* cuniculi, Catull. 25, 1; Col. 9, 10, 1; Pall. Jun. 7, 7: haedi, Gell. 12, 1, 15: membranae, Pers. 3, 10.—**c.** *The threads* or *fibres of plants:* Plin. 21, 6, 17: capillus in rosa, id. ib. 18, 73. Hence capillus Veneris, *a plant,* also called herba capillaris, *maiden-hair,* App. Herb. 47.

1. căpĭo, cēpi, captum, 3. (a very old form of the *fut. exact.* capso, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 61: capsit, id. Pseud. 4, 3, 6; Att. in Non. 483, 12; cf. Fest. p. 44: capsimus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 15: CAPSIS, acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 154, erroneously treated by him as if contracted from cape si vis; Quint. 1, 5, 66 Spald.—Old orthog. of the *perf.* CEPET = cepit, like EXEMET, DEDET, *etc.*, Column. Rostr. v. below).

I. In the most gen. signif.: *To take, lay hold of, seize:* capere fustem aut stimulum in manum, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 9: cepit manibus tympanum, Catull. 63, 8: cape saxa manu cape robora, Virg. G. 3, 420: cape hoc flabellum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47: arma, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7; Caes. B. G. 7, 4; Sall. C. 27; Jug. 58; 99; Ov. M. 3, 115; 116; 12, 91; 13, 221: ensem, Ov. M. 13, 435: tela, id. ib. 3, 307; 5, 366: flammeum, Catull. 61, 8: acria pocula, Hor. S. 2, 6, 69: lora, Prop. 3, 9, 57: baculum, Ov. M. 2, 789: colum cum calathis, id. ib. 12, 475, et saep.: cibum, *to take, partake of,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 60; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 76; Sall. J. 91: pignus capere togas, *to take in pledge,* Plaut. Am. prol. 68.—**b.** Of abstract things: alicujus formam et statum in se, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 110: occasionem id. Pseud. 4, 3, 6: exemplum de aliquo, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 27: conjecturam ex aliqua re, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 25: documentum ex aliquo, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: fugam (**to fly*), Caes. B. G. 7, 26: consilium, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 86; Sall. C. 16: tempus adeundi ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, et saep.

II. Esp. *To take in a hostile manner,* or *by force:* **a.** Of living beings: *To seize, lay hold of, catch.*—**b.** Of inanimate things: *To take, capture, seize, acquire;* or also merely = occupare, *to occupy:* **a.** Legiones Teleboarum vi pugnando cepimus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 258: reges capiuntur, Lucr. 4, 1010: quos Byzantii ceperat, Nep. Paus. 2, 3; id. Alcib. 9, 2, et al.: belli nefarios duces captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, Cic. Cat. 3, 7: captos ostendere civibus hostes, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 33. Hence subst. captus = captivus, *A captive:* capta nobilis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 47: quae sit fiducia capto, Virg. A. 2, 75, et al.—Of animals: si ab avibus capiendis auceps dicatur, *etc.*, Var. L. L. 8, 33, 119; cf. Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: cervum, Phaedr. 1, 5, 5.—**b.** MACEL*am opidom oppu*CNANDOD CEPET, Column. Rostr., v. Appendix: TAVRASIA. CISANNA. SAMNIO. CEPIT, epitaph of Scipio Barbatus, v. the same; HEC. CEPIT. CORSICA. ALERIAQVE. VRBE, second epitaph of the Scipios, the same: Liv 6, 12. So oppida, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10; Sall. J. 92, 3: unam urbem, Nep. Epam. 5 *fin.*: Troja capta, Hor. S. 2, 3, 191; A. P. 141, et saep.: castra, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; Nep. Dat. 6, 7: moenia scalis, Liv. 42, 63: naves, Nep. Con. 4: classem, id. Cim. 2, 2: magnas praedas, id. Dat. 10, 2: patriam suam, Liv. 3, 50 *fin.*: ... locum editiorem, Sall. J. 58, 3: ... locum editum, Nep. Ages. 6, 2.

2. Trop.: **a.** *To rob one of the free use of his powers:* (*a*) Of physical powers. So only pass. capi: *To be injured, impaired, weakened:* Lucr. 5, 927: Hannibal altero oculo capitur, Liv. 22, 2 *fin.*; so Suet. Vit. 6: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21; Liv. 2, 36: pedibus, id. 43, 7: oculis et auribus captus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117; Liv. 21, 58: captus luminibus, Liv. 9, 29. Hence poet. of the purblind mole: Virg. G. 1, 183.—(*β*) Of the intellectual powers. So usu. only in the expressions mente captus, *Deprived of sense, silly, insane, crazed, mad,* and mens capta, *Loss of sense, insanity, craziness, madness:* ex somno, quasi mentibu' capti vix ad se redeunt, Lucr. 4, 1019; Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94; id. Acad. 2, 17, 53; Quint. 8, 3, 4, et al.; Liv. 24, 26. In Seneca once captus animum, like the Greek, Sen. Herc. Fur. 107: viros velut mente capta cum jactatione fanatica corporis vaticinari, Liv. 39, 13.—(γ) Of the power of will: *To win* or *gain one by fair* or *foul means, to captivate, enchain; to mislead, seduce, delude, deceive* (very freq. in prose and poetry; in gen. with the specification of the means in the *Abl.*, but also freq. without it): Lucr. 2, 651: animum adolescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi ac deleniri potest, Cic. Clu. 5, 13: quamvis voluptate capiatur, id. Off. 1, 30, 105; so Quint. 5, 11, 19, et saep.: quem adeo sua cepit humanitate, Nep. Alcib. 9, 3; Hor. A. P. 362: te conjux aliena capit, id. Sat. 2, 7, 46; so Ov. M. 4, 170; 6, 465; 7, 802; 8, 124; 435; 9, 510; 10, 529; 14, 373, et al.; cf. with amore, Liv. 30, 12: dulcedine vocis, Ov. M. 1, 709; 11, 170: voce nova, id. ib. 1, 678: temperie aquarum, id. ib. 4, 344, et saep.: quosdam elatior ingenii vis capit, Quint. 10, 1, 44: non me capit paeon, id. 9, 4, 110 Spald.; cf. Ov. M. 4, 271, and v. Phaedr. 2, prol. 6, et al.; Lucr. 1, 940; 4, 16: sapientis hanc vim esse maximam, cavere ne capiatur, ne fallatur videre, Cic. Acad. 2, 20 *fin.*: ne oculis quidem captus in hanc fraudem decidisti, id. Verr. 2, 4, 45: adulescentium animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14, 5; so id. Jug. 14; Nep. Dat. 10; Virg. A. 2, 196: quas callida Colchis (*i. e.* Medea) amicitiae mendacis imagine cepit, Ov. M. 7, 301.—Concerning desiderium, *etc.*, me capit, v. under *no.* VII.—**b.**=*αἱρέω*, *To overcome one before a tribunal, to convict of crime*: tu si me impudicitiae captas, non potes capere, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 189.

III. With the access. idea of design: *To take a person* or *thing for a definite purpose*, or *as something*, *to choose, elect*: de istac sum judex captus, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 34: me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 94 ("*cepere* id est elegerunt," Don.): te mihi patronum capio, id. Eun. 5, 2, 48: quum illum generum cepimus, id. Hec. 4, 1, 22: loca capere castra munire, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: castris locum capere, Liv. 9, 17; Quint. 12, 3, 5; Suet. Aug. 94: ut non fugiendi hostis sed capiendi loci causa cessisse videar, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294: ante locum capies oculis, Virg. G. 2, 230 ("*capies* eliges. Ut Aen. 1, 396: terras ordine longo aut capere aut captas jam despectare videntur," Serv.).—Here (not to *no.* II., since a taking away by force can not be supposed) belongs the prevalent use of this word in the lang. of religion, for the choosing of the vestal virgins and the flamens: .... in libro primo Fabii Pictoris, quae verba Pontificem Maximum dicere oporteat, cum virginem capit, scriptum est. Ea verba haec sunt: SACERDOTEM. VESTALEM. QVAE. SACRA. FACIAT. QVAE. JVS. SIET. SACERDOTEM. VESTALEM. FACERE. PRO. POPVLO. ROMANO. QVIRITIVM. VTEI. QVAE. OPTVMA. LEGE. FOVIT. ITA. TE. AMATA. CAPIO. Plerique autem capi virginem solam debere dici putant. Sed flamines quoque Diales, item pontifices et augures capi dicebantur, Gell. 1, 12. So of a vestal, Tac. A. 2, 86; 4, 16; 15, 22; Suet. Aug. 31; of a flamen, Liv. 27, 8, and of priests in gen.: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51.—So also of the choosing of sacred places for religious usages: vitio sibi tabernaculum captum fuisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6 *fin.*; cf. augurium.

IV. Of things occupying space: *To take an object into itself, to receive, comprehend, contain it*: Lucr. 6, 1028: terra feras cepit, volucres agitabilis aer, Ov. M. 1, 75: plenos capit alveus amnes, id. ib. 1, 343: undas, id. ib. 8, 558: et populi, quos dives Achaia cepit, id. ib. 268, et saep.—Hence, **b.** Making the idea of fitness, capacity, prominent with a negative: *Not to be able to hold something, not to have space for something*: quod turbae est! aedes nostrae vix capient, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 13: quum una domo jam capi non possint, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: neque enim capiebant funera portae, Ov. M. 7, 607: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46: Graeciam omnem vix capere ejus (*sc.* Xerxis) exercitum potuisse, Just. 2, 10.

2. Trop.: *To receive something into the mind, to comprehend in all its circumstances, to take in the whole view, comprehend mentally, apprehend* (while *intelligere* signifies to penetrate with the mind, understand; cf. Spald. Quint. 11, 1, 45): mentem nostram intelligentiamque capere, quae sit et beata natura et aeterna, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49; id. Fam. 2, 6: quod mentes eorum capere possent, Liv. 9, 9: ne judex eam (orationem) vel intelligere vel capere non possit, Quint. 11, 1, 45; id. ib. 1, 1, 15: senatus ille, quem qui *ex regibus constare dixit*, unus veram speciem Romani senatus cepit, Liv. 9, 17.—**b.** With the access. idea of fitness, capacity: *To embrace something mentally*; mostly negatively; *not to embrace something, not to be able to glance over, take in at a view, to be incapable, unfit, not ripe for it*: non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui, non recipit levitas ista tantam personam, Cic. Pis. 11: quaedam dicendi primordia, quibus aetates nondum rhetorem capientes instituant, Quint. 1, 9, 1; cf. id. 5, 7, 1: vix spes ipse suas animo capit, Ov. M. 11, 118.—Affirm.: Quint. 2, 4, 17: praemiis etiam quae capit illa aetas, evocetur, id. ib. 1, 1, 20; cf. capax.

V. Also of localities: *To reach, attain, arrive at a place* (esp. by ship): insulam capere non potuerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.*; so Hirt. Bell. Alex. 17: nostrae naves quum ignorarent, quem locum reliquae cepissent, Caes. B. C. 3, 28; id. B. G. 4, 36 *fin.* Hence trop. of those who hold the helm of state: ut tenere cursum possint et capere otii illum portum et dignitatis, Cic. Sest. 46, 99.—**b.** More unus. for capesso, *To endeavor to reach a place, to fly to it*: omnes Samnitium copiae montes proximos fuga capiunt, Liv. 9, 43.

VI. For the most part among the histt., esp. in Sueton., for suscipio: *To take upon one's self some employment, a calling, an office, to undertake, enter upon* (cf. also capesso, *no.* 3): hunc (*sc.* Catilinam) lubido maxuma invaserat reipublicae capiundae, Sall. C. 5, 6: consulatum, id. Jug. 63, 2: in magistratibus capiundis, id. Hist. 1, 15, p. 218, ed. Gerl.: magistratum, Liv. 2, 33: imperii primordia, Tac. A. 6, 50: magistratum, Suet. Aug. 2: magistratus atque honores, id. ib. 26: magistratus et imperia, id. Caes. 75: imperium, id. Claud. 10: pontificatum maximum, id. Vitell. 11: moderamina (navis), Ov. M. 3, 644: sceptra loci rerumque moderamen, id. ib. 6, 677.

VII. When the idea of the activity of the person undertaking or entering upon a thing is thrown into the back-ground, capio very freq. merely indicates that a person *participates in a thing*=*To take, get, obtain, receive, gain.* So, first, of taxes, revenues, income from possessions: ex his praediis talenta argenti bina statim (*i. e.* perpetuo) capiebat, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 7; cf. id. Eun. 1, 1, 35; Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 49: ex quo quinquagena talenta vectigalis capiebat, Nep. Alcib. 9, 4: vectigal ex agro, Liv. 28, 39; Suet. Gramm. 23: stipendium capere jure belli, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, et al.—So of an inheritance: Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48: si ex hereditate nihil ceperit, id. Off. 3, 24 *fin.* Hence in the Lat. of the jurists, abs. for *To inherit*: qui usque ad certum modum capere poterat, Scaev. Dig. 22, 3, 27; so Hermogen. ib. 28, 6, 6; Gaj. ib. 39, 6, 30; Quint. 5, 14, 16; cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 71: abdicatus ne quid de bonis patris capiat, Quint. 3, 6, 96: si capiendi jus nullum uxori, Juv. 1, 55. And with the access. idea of lawful authorization: *To have a right of inheritance*: Valens. Dig. 49, 14, 42.—Of other things, lit. and trop.: ut ego hodie raso capite calvus capiam pileum, *i. e.* manumittar (cf. pileus), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 306: coronam, Lucr. 6, 95: consulatum, Cic. Pis. 2; Suet. Aug. 37; Vesp. 2: honores aut divitias, Nep. Att. 7, 2: regnum Tiberinus ab illis cepit, Ov. M. 14, 615: fructum, lit. Phaedr. 4, 5, 16; 19, 8; and trop Lucr. 2. 971; 5, 1409; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 59, esp. freq. in Cic., e. g. Pis. 14; Brut. 62, 222; de Sen. 18, 62; Div. 2, 2, 5; Fam. 10, 5; Att. 1, 4, et al.: postulat, ut capiat quae non intelligit arma, Ov. M. 13, 295. So faciem, id. ib. 1, 421; 13, 605: figuras, id. ib. 15, 309: formam, id. ib. 10, 212: vires, id. ib. 7, 417: duritiem ab aëre, id. ib. 4, 750: nomen, Caes. B. G. 1, 13 *fin.* So the well-known formula used when the state was in peril: VIDEANT CONSVLES NE QVID RESPVBLICA DETRIMENTI CAPIAT, in Cic. and the histt. freq.

VIII. Acc. to the two-fold view in which the relation of man to his emotions and passions may be considered, *i. e.* since he receives them to himself, and they seize upon him, a varied phraseology arises: capio desiderium, satietatem, odium, *etc.*, and (poet. and more forcible) capit me desiderium, odium, satietas, *etc.*—**a.** Satietatem capere, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 10; cf. id. ib. prol. 114: inimicitias in aliquem, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 23; cf. id. Andr. 4, 2, 12: desiderium, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54: laetitiam, id. Att. 4, 18 *fin.*: taedia coepti, Ov. M. 9, 616: taedium vitae, Nep. frgm. in Gell. 7, 18 *fin.*, et al.—**b.** Cupido cepit miseram nunc me proloqui, *etc.* (transl. of Eurip. Med. 58: *ἵμερος μ' ὑπῆλθε, etc.*), Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 26 *fin.*: te desiderium Athenarum arbitror cepisse saepe, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 14: audivi, cepisse odium tui Philumenam, id. ib. 2, 1, 22: sicubi eum satietas hominum ceperat, id. Eun. 3, 1, 14; so Liv. 27, 49 *fin.*; Mel. 3, 5, 2: adeo ut te satias caperet totae familiae, Afran. in Prisc. p. 694 and 717 P.: ubi senatum metus cepit, Liv. 23, 14; id. 23, 20: ingens et luctus et pavor civitatem cepit, id. 25, 22: hostes primum admiratio cepit, id. 44, 12; id. 1, 57 *fin.*: cupido eum ceperat in verticem Haemi montis ascendendi, id. 40, 21.

2. Rarely of intellectual qualities: **a.** ex pracalto tecto lapsus matris et affinium cepit oblivionem, Plin. 7, 24, 24 *fin.*—**b.** Nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat, Cic. Phil. 3, 9; so Liv. 27, 13; Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 11.

IX. Capta, *A surname of Minerva*; but for what reason is not known, Ov. F. 3, 837 *sq.*

2. căpĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. capio], in the Lat. of the jurists: **1.** *A taking*: dominii, Paul. Dig. 39, 2, 18; Gell. 7, 10 *fin.*—**2.** Usucapio, *The right of property acquired by prescription*, Paul. Dig. 41, 1, 48; Jabol. ib. 3, 21; 5, 4.

† **căpis,** ĭdis, *f.* *A bowl with one handle, especially used in sacrifices*: "Invenitur etiam haec *capis* capidis, cujus diminutivum est capidula: et vide quod magis Graecum esse ostenditur, cum in *as* protulit accusativum pluralem," Prisc. p. 708 P.; cf. also Fest. p. 37; Var. in Non. 547, 17; Liv. 10, 7; Plin. 37, 2, 7; Petr. 52, 2; v. also capedo.

capisso, ere, v. capesso.

† **căpistērium,** ii, *n.* *A vessel for cleansing grains of corn*, Col. 2, 9, 11 Schneid.

căpistro (avi), atum, 1. *v. a.* [capistrum] **1.** *To halter, tie with a halter*: jumenta, Col. 6, 19, 2; so Plin. 18, 19, 49, *no.* 2; Ov. Her. 2, 80; Sid. Carm. 22, 23.—* **2.** Transf. to the vine: *To bind fast, to fasten*: Col. 11, 2, 95.

căpistrum, i, *n.* **1.** *A halter, a muzzle of leather* for animals, Gr. *φορβειά*, Var. R. R. 2, 6, 4; Ov. M. 10, 125; Virg. G. 3, 188; 399.—**b.** Trop.: maritale capistrum, Juv. 6, 43.—**2.** Transf. to plants: **a.** *A band for fastening up vines*, Col. 4, 20, 3.—**b.** *A band for the wine-press*, Cato R. R. 12.

capital, v. the follg.

căpĭtālis, e, *adj.* [caput] **1.** *Relating to* or *belonging to the head.* So only extant in the subst. CAPITAL, *A head covering of priests*: Var. L. L. 5, 29, 37. Somewhat differently Festus: "CAPITAL linteum quoddam, quo in sacrificiis utebantur," p. 43.

2. *Relating to life, by which life is endangered, capital*: periculum, *peril of life*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 81; so id. Rud. 2, 3, 19: caedis, id. Most. 2, 2, 44: morbus, *endangering life, dangerous*, Gell. 16, 13, 5.—**b.** Esp. freq. as jurid. *t. t.* of those crimes by which life is forfeited: reus rerum capitalium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 39: accusare aliquem rei capitalis, id. ib. 28: cui rei capitalis dies dicta sit, Liv. 3, 13: manifesti rerum capitalium, Sall. C. 52: rerum capitalium condemnati, id. ib. 36: damnati, Tac. A. 1, 21 *fin.*: in rerum capitalium quaestionibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28: judex rei capitalis, Quint. 7, 3, 33: capitalium rerum vindices, Sall. C. 55, et al.: facinora, Poeta in Cic. N. D. 1, 6: fraudem amittere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: causae, Quint. 8, 3, 14: judicia, id. ib. 4, 1, 57; cf. Paul. Dig. 48, 1, 2: noxa, Liv. 3, 55: poena afficere aliquem, Suet. Caes. 48, and condemnare, id. Dom. 14: animadversione punire, id. Aug. 24: supplicio incesta coercere, id. Dom. 8: "*Capitalis* locus ubi si quid violatum est, caput violatoris expiatur," Fest. p. 50.—Also subst. capital (in the post-Aug. per. sometimes capitale, as also in poorer MSS. of earlier authors; v. App. I. to Pref.), *plur.* capitalia, *A death* (*real* or *civil*) (* *banishment*, etc) *in consequence of crime, capital crime*: "*Capital* facinus quod capitis poena luitur," Fest. p. 37: "*Capital κεφαλικὴ τιμωρία*," Vet. Gloss.—(*a*) Capital, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 16; id. Merc. 3, 4, 26: scimus capital esse irascier, Lucil. in Non. 38, 17: QVIQVE. NON. PARVERIT. CAPITAL. ESTO., Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*; id. Inv. 2, 31, 96: praesidio decedere apud Romanos capital esse, Liv. 24, 37 Gronov.; Mel. 1, 9, 7 Tzschuck; Curt. 8, 4, 17; id. 8, 9, 34; Just. 2, 7, 8; Suet. Calig. 24 Oud. and Wolf; Sil. 13, 155; cf. Oud. Frontin. 4, 6, 3.—(*β*) Capitale: capitale est objicere anteacta, Quint. 9, 2, 67: digredi via capitale leges fecere, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 63; id. 10, 23, 31; Tac. Agr. 2.—(*γ*) *Plur.* capitalia: CAPITALIA. VINDICANTO., Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: capitalia ausi plerique, Liv. 26, 40; so Suet. Tib. 58.—**c.** Trop.: inimicus, *a mortal enemy*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 57: hostis, *very dangerous, chief enemy*, Cic. Cat. 2, 2: odium, *deadly hatred*, id. Lael. 1, 2: ira, Hor. S. 1, 7, 13: oratio, *very pernicious, dangerous*, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: et pestifer Antonii reditus, id. Phil. 4, 1 *fin.*: totius autem injustitiae nulla capitalior quam eorum, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 13 *fin.*: nulla capitalior pestis quam, *etc.*, id. de Sen. 12, 39.

3. Rare: *That is first* in something, *pre-eminent, distinguished*: capitale vocamus ingenium sollers (as we often use *capital*), Ov. F. 3, 839: Siculus ille (*sc.* Philistus) capitalis, creber, acutus, *etc.*, *a writer of the first rank*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 *fin.*: jocus, *a capital joke*, Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 10.

Adv. căpĭtālĭter: lacessere, *mortally, capitally*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 4: odisse, *mortally*, Amm. 21, 16.

* **căpĭtānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [caput] *Prominent from size*: literae, Auct. Rei Agr. p. 270 Goes.

‡ **capitarium** aes quod capi potest, Fest. p. 50; cf. Comm. p. 395.

căpĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [caput] In the Lat. of jurists: *A poll-tax*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 3; Arcad. ib. 50, 4, 18 *fin.* (in Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: exactio capitum).

căpĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Having a head* (very rare): clavulus, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 15: et crassa natrix, Lucil. in Non. 65, 31: caepa, Plin. 19, 6, 32: porrum, id. 20, 6, 22; Pall. Febr. 24, 11: herba, Plin. 24, 19, 113: vinea, *a vine that grows in a head* (opp. to brachiata), Col. 5, 5, 9 and 11.

căpĭtellum, i, *n. dim.* [caput, capitulum] (perh. first post-class., for in Plin. 24, 19, 113, and 36, 23, 56, the MSS. and edd. vary between capitellum and capitulum; in the time of Varro certainly not yet in use; v. Var. L. L. 8, 40, 123) **1.** *A small head*: paracenterii, Veg. 3, 17, 2.—**2.** In architecture = capitulum, *The capital of a column*, Corip. 4, 59; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 15; 19, 10, 24.

Căpĭtīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the town Capitium* (Καπύτιον, Ptol., in Southern Sicily, now perh. *Capizzi*): civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 423.

căpĭtĭum, ii, *n.* *A covering for the breast* (of a female), *an under waistcoat, bodice, stomacher*: "*Capitium* ab eo quod capit pectus id est, ut antiqui dicebant, comprehendit indutui," Var. L. L. 5, 30, 37; Var. in Non. 542, 26 *sq.*; Laber. in Gell. 16, 7, 9; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 24.

căpĭto, ōnis, *m.* [caput] **1.** *That hath a large head, big-headed*: Cic. N. D. 1, 29.—**2.** *A sea-fish with a large head*, called also cephalus, Cato R. R. 158, 1.—**3.** *A kind of fish with a large head*, Cyprinus Dobula, L.; Aus. Mos. 85.—**4.** *A Roman surname*: Attejus Capito; v. Attejus, *no.* 2. Esp. in the gens Sestia; v. Fast. Capitol. in Grut. 289. And sarcastically, *A name of parasites*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 8; v. the expl. in h. l.

Căpĭtōlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Capitolium] *Of* or *pertaining to the Capitol, Capitoline*: clivus, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11, 31: collis, Mart. 12, 21: area, Suet. Calig. 22; 34; Gell. 2, 10, 2: Juppiter, Cic. Dom. 57; Suet. Caes. 84; Aug. 30; 91; 94; Tib. 53; Domit. 4, et saep.: dapes, *that was given to Jupiter*, Mart. 12, 48: Venus, Suet. Calig. 7: amphora, q. v.: ludi, Liv. 5, 50: certamen, Suet. Domit. 13; cf. ib. 4: quercus, *a crown of oak given to victors in the Capitoline games*, Juv. 6, 38; and subst. Capitolini, orum, *m.*, *Persons who had the charge of these games*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5.—In sing., *A surname of* M. Manlius, *on account of his rescue of the Capitol*, Aurel. Vict. Vir. illustr. 24.

Căpĭtōlĭum, ii, *n.*, Καπιτώλιον [= capitulum, from caput], In a restricted sense, *The Capitol, the temple of Jupiter, at Rome, built on the summit of* Mons Saturnius *or* Tarpejus, *by the Tarquinii, and afterward splendidly adorned*, Liv. 1, 55; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 558; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 371 *sq.*; Virg. A. 9, 448; opp. to the Arx, and separated from it by the Intermontium; in a more extended sense, *the whole hill* (hence called mons *or* clivus Capitolinus), *including the temple and citadel*, separated from the Palatine Hill by the forum Romanum, now *Campidoglio*. Acc. to a fanciful etym., this word is derived from the discovery of a man's head in laying the foundations of the temple, Var. L. L. 5, 7, 13; Liv. 1, 55; which Serv. Virg. A. 8, 345, and Arn. 6, p. 194, also give as the head of a certain Tolus or Olus.—Poet. in plur.: Virg. A. 8, 347; Ov. A. A. 3, 115; Prop. 4, 4, 25.—**2.** Transf., *The citadels of other towns*, e. g. in Capua, Suet. Tib. 40; Calig. 57; in Beneventum, id. Gramm. 9; cf. also Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 19; Sil. 11, 267.—And, **3.** In eccl. Lat., *Any heathen temple*: Prud. contr. Symm. 1, 632.

căpĭtŭlārii, ōrum, *m.* [capitulum] *Assistants of tax-gatherers and revenue officers*, Cod. 12. 29, 2; Cassiod. Var. 10, 28.

căpĭtŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *By heads, summarily* (very rare, perh. only in the follg. exs.): Nep. Cato 3, 4; Plin. 2, 12, 9 *fin.*

căpĭtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Having a small head*: costae, Cels. 8, 1: surculus, Plin. 17, 21, 35, *no.* 3.

căpĭtŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [caput] **1.** *A small head*: Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 14. Hence, in the lang. of comedy, for *a man*: Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 89; and as a term of endearment: O capitulum lepidissimum, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25; cf. caput: haedi, Cels. 2, 22: caepae, Col. 11, 3, 15: sarmenti, id. 3, 77, 4: torcularii, Cato R. R. 18, 4, et al. (perh. also ramulorum, Plin. 24, 19, 113; cf. capitellum).—**2.** In architecture: **a.** *The capital of a column, the head, top*, Vitr. 3, 3; 4, 1; Plin. 36, 23, 56.—**b.** *The capital of a triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3.—**c.** *The cross-beam or architrave of warlike engines*, Vitr. 1, 1; 10, 17.—**3.** In late Lat., *A covering for the head of females*, Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 3.—**4.** Also late Lat., *A prominent part* or *division of a writing, a chapter, section*, Tert. adv. Jud. 9, 19; Hier. in Ezech. c. 47 *fin.*—Also, *A section of a law*, Just. Cod. 5, 37, 28.

† **căpītum** or **căpētum,** i, *n.* = καπητόν, *Fodder for cattle* (late Lat.), Aurel. Imp. in. Vop. Aurel. 7; Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 7 and 13.

† **capnĭas,** ae, *m.* = *καπνίας* (smoky), **1.** (*sc. οἶνος*) *A kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4.—**2.** *A precious stone, of a smoky hue*; of several varieties: **a.** *A kind of jasper*, Plin. 37, 9, 37 (called, ib. 10, 56, capnites = *καπνίτης*).—**b.** *A kind of chrysolite*; prob. our *smoky topaz*, Plin. 37, 9, 44.

† **capnion,** i, v. capnos.

† **capnites,** ae, v. capnias, *no.* 2, a.

† **capnītis,** idis, *f.* = *καπνῖτις* (smoky), *A kind of Cadmia*, Plin. 34, 10, 22.

† **capnos,** i, *f.* = *καπνός* (smoke), *A plant*, also called pes gallinaceus, *fumitory*, of several species, Plin. 25, 19, 98 (ib. 25, 13, called capnion = *καπνίον*).

† **cāpo,** ōnis (an access. form capus, i, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15; 3, 9, 3; Col. 8, 2, 3), *m.* = *κάπων*, *A capon*, Var. l. l.; Col. l. l.; Mart. 3, 58, 38; Pall. Nov. 1, 3; Apic. 4, 3.

Cappădŏcĭa, ae, *f.*, Καππαδοκία, *A country of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia, between the Taurus and Pontus Euxinus*, now *Caramania*, Plin. 6, 3, 3; Cic. Att. 5, 18; Fam. 15, 2, et al.—**2.** Whence, **a. Cappădox,** ŏcis, *m.*, Καππάδοξ, *A Cappadocian*, Cic. post. Red. 6. In plur., Mel. 1, 2, 5; 3, 8, 5; Plin. 6, 3, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 39: *acc. Graec.* Cappadocas, Pers. 6, 77.—**b. Cappădŏcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cappadocia, Cappadocian*: gens, Col. 10, 184: catastae, Mart. 10, 76; cf. Pers. 6, 77: sal, Col. 6, 17, 7; cf. Plin. 31, 7, 39: lactuca, Col. 10, 191; cf. ib. 184; also abs. Cappadoca, Mart. 5, 78.—**c. Cappădŏcĭus,** a, um. *Cappadocian*: lactuca, Col. 11, 3, 26; cf. the preced.: zizipha, Plin. 21, 9, 27.—**d.** CAPPADOCICUS EXERCITUS, upon a coin of Adrian, in Eckh. Doct. Num. 6, p. 493.—**e. Cappădŏcarchĭa,** ae, *f.*, Καππαδοκαρχία, *The priest's office in Cappadocia*, Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 6.

Cappădox, ŏcis, *m.*, Καππάδοξ, **1.** *A river in Cappadocia, from which this province is said to have derived its name*, Plin. 6, 3, 3.—**2.** *A Cappadocian*; v. Cappadocia, *no.* 2, a.

cappăra, ae, *f.* *A plant*, also called portulacca, App. Herb. 103.

† **cappari,** v. the follg.

† **cappăris,** is, *f.*, and (rare) cappări, *indecl. n.* = *κάππαρις* or *κάππαρι*, *The caper-bush*, or *the caper*, "Col. 11, 3, 17; 54; Plin. 13, 23, 44; Pall. Oct. 11, 4" (* *acc.* -im), Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 90; Var. in Charis, p. 79 P. (* *acc.* -in), Mart. 3, 77; Cels. 4, 9.

‡ **cappas,** marinos equos Graeci a flexu posteriorum partium appellant, Fest. p. 34.

capra, ae, *f.* [caper] *A she-goat*: Cato in Charis. p. 79 P.; Var. R. R. 2, 3, 1 *sq.*; Col. 7, 6 *sq.*; Plin. 8, 50, 76; Cic. Lael. 17, et al.: fera = caprea, Virg. A. 4, 152.—*A nickname for a man with bristly hair*, Suet. Calig. 50; cf. caper.—**2.** *A star in Auriga* (which is Amalthea, transf. to heaven, v. h. v.), Hor. Od. 3, 7, 6.—**3.** *The strong smell under the armpits* (cf. ala and caper), Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29.—**4.** *A cognomen of the* Annii, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 10.—**5.** Caprae Palus, *A place in Rome where Romulus disappeared*, Liv. 1, 16 (in Ov. F. 2, 491: Caprea Palus; acc. to Fest. p. 49, also called Capralia).

căprāgo, ĭnis, *f.* *A plant*, also called cicer columbinum, App. Herb. 108.

căprārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [capra] *Of* or *pertaining to the goat*; subst. caprarius, ii, *m.*, *a goatherd*, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 10.—**2. Capraria** or **Caprasia,** ae, *f.*, *An island near Corsica, so called from the great number of its goats*, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 3; Plin. 3, 6, 12. Whence **Caprārĭensis,** e; plumbum, Plin. 34, 17, 49.

Caprāsĭa, ae, *f.* **1.** = Capraria, v. the preced. *no.* 2.—**2.** *One of the mouths of the Po*, Plin. 3, 16, 20.

căprĕa, ae, *f.* [capra] *A kind of wild she-goat, a roe, a roebuck*, "Plin. 11, 37, 45;" Virg. G. 2, 374; A. 10, 725; Ov. F. 5, 372; Mart. 13, 99; on account of the hostility between it and the wolf the proverb arose: jungere capreas lupis, for something impossible, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 8.—**2.** Caprea Palus, v. capra, *no.* 5.

Caprĕae, arum, *f.* *An island in the Tyrrhene Sea, near Campania*, now *Capri*, Plin. 3, 6, 12; celebrated as the dwelling-place of the Emperor Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 67; 6, 1; 2, 10; Suet. Tib. 39; 40; 60, 62; 74; who was thence, and in derision of his wantonness, called **Caprĭnēus**, Suet. Tib. 43.—Whence **Caprĕensis**, e; secessus, id. ib.

* **căprĕīda**, ae, *f.* *A plant promoting urine*, Cato R. R. 122.

‡ **căprĕŏla**, ae, *f.*, δορκάς, *The roe, doe*, Gloss. Philox.

* **căprĕŏlātim**, *adv.* [capreolus] *In a winding, twining manner:* App. M. 11, p. 268.

căprĕŏlus, i, *m.* [CAPREUS, whence caprea] **1.** *A kind of wild goat, chamois, roebuck*, Virg. E. 2, 41; Col. 9, 1, 1.—Named from the form of their horns, **2.** *An implement with two prongs for cutting up weeds, a weeding-hoe*, Col. 11, 3, 46.—**3.** Capreoli, in mechanics: *Short pieces of timber inclining to each other, which support something, supports, props, stays*, Vitr. 4, 2; 5, 1; 10, 15; 20; 21; Caes. B. C. 2, 10 Oud.; Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 11.—**4.** In vines: *The small tendrils which support the branches*, "Col. 1, 31, 4; Fest. p. 44;" Plin. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 25.

Căprĭcornus, i, *m.* [caper-cornu; cf. in Gr. *αἰγοκερεύς*] *Capricorn, a constellation of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the winter solstice*, opp. to Cancer, Var. 2, 1, 8; Cic. Arat. 59; Hor. Od. 2, 17, 20; Macr. S. 1, 17; Hyg. Fab. 196; Astr. 2, 28.

căprĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [caprifico] *A ripening of figs by the stinging of the gall-insect*, Plin. 15, 19, 21; 17, 47, 43.

căprĭfīco, are, *v. a.* [caprificus] *To ripen figs by the stinging of the gall-insect*, Plin. 16, 27, 50; Pall. Mart. 10, 28.

căprĭ-fīcus, i, *f.* [caper] *The wild fig-tree and its fruit, the wild fig*, Col. 11, 2, 56; Plin. 15, 19, 21; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 38; Hor. Epod. 5, 17; Prop. 4, 5, 73; Mart. 10, 2; and in a play upon the word with caper and ficus, Mart. 4, 52. Since the gall-insect, Cynips Psenes, L., springing from this tree, ripens by its sting the fruit of the cultivated fig-tree (ficus) (cf. Plin. 17, 27, 44, caprifico and caprificatio), poet. for *something strange, foreign:* Pers. 1, 25.

căprĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper-gigno] *Proceeding from a goat, of the goat kind* (poet.): genus, Pac. in Macr. S. 6, 5; and in Prisc. p. 677 P.: pecu, Cic. Progn. frgm. in Prisc. l. l.—Subst. caprigeni, ae = capri, ae: caprigenum (= caprigenorum *or* -arum) trita ungulis, Att. in Macr. S. l. l.: caprigenum pecus, Virg. A. 3, 221; cf. Prisc. l. l.—To the sickliness of the goat (cf. Var. R. R. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 202), the humor of Plautus has reference: Epid. 1, 1, 16.

căprīle, is, *n.* [caper, like equile, ovile, bubile, *etc.*] *A stable* or *stall for goats*, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 8; Col. 7, 6, 6; Plin. 28, 10, 42; Vitr. 6, 9. (* *Adj.* caprīlis, e, *Of* or *pertaining to the goat:* semen, *i. e.* capellae, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 3.)

Căprīlĭus, ii, *m.* *A Roman proper name*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 10.

căprĭmulgus, i, *m.* [caper-mulgeo] * **1.** *A milker of goats*, poet. for *countryman:* Catull. 22, 10.—**2.** *A bird that sucks the udders of goats, a goat-sucker*, Plin. 10, 40, 56.

Caprineus, i, *m.*, v. Capreae.

căprīnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper] *Of* or *pertaining to goats:* grex, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 1; 2, 10, 3; Liv. 22, 10: genus, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 19: pecus, Col. 7, 6; 7, 7, 1: stercus, Cato R. R. 36; Var. R. R. 1, 38, 2: pellis, Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.*: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33: sanguis, id. ib. 17, 68: de lana caprina rixari, proverb, *to contend about trifles* or *things of no value*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15 Schmid.—Subst. caprina, ae (*sc.* caro), *goat's flesh*, Valer. Imp. in Vop. Prob. 4.

căprĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [id.] *Goat-footed*, a poet. epithet of rural deities: Satyri, * Lucr. 4, 582; * Hor. Od. 2, 19, 4: Panes, Prop. 3, 17, 34.

căprōnae (in MSS. also -neae), arum, *f.* *The hair of men and animals hanging down upon the forehead, forelocks* (cf. antiae) (ante- and post-class., and extremely rare): "*capronae* dicuntur comae, quae ante frontem sunt quasi a capite pronae, Lucil. in Non. p. 22, 3 *sq.*; App. Flor. *no.* 3, p. 342; Fest. p. 37.

Căprōtīnae Nonae, *The Nones of July, as a festival of Juno Caprotina*, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 56; cf. Macr. S. 1, 11; Aus. Ecl. de Fer. Rom. 9.

‡ **capruncŭlum**, i, *n.* *An earthen vessel*, Fest. p. 37; cf. Comm. p. 369.

1. capsa, ae, *f.*, *A repository, chest, box, satchel, case*, esp. for books, * Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51; Hor. S. 1, 4, 22; 1, 10, 63; Ep. 2, 1, 268; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 288 and 297; but also for fruit, Plin. 15, 17, 18, *no.* 4; ib. 19, 21; Mart. 11, 8.

2. Capsa, ae, *f.* *A town in Gaetulia surrounded by large sand-heaths, plundered by Marius in the Jugurthine war*, Sall. J. 89, 4; 91 *sq.*; Flor. 3, 1, 14; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 344 *sq.*—Whence **Capsenses**, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Capsa*, Sall. J. 92, 3 *sq.*; in Plin. 5, 4, 4 *fin.*, called Capsitani.

capsārĭus, ii, *m.* [capsa] **1.** *A slave, who carried the books of boys going to school*, Suet. Ner. 36; Ulp. Dig. 40, 2, 13; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 288.—**2.** *A slave who took care of the clothes in baths*, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3; Edict. Dom. p. 22; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 172.

capsella, ae, *f. dim.* [capsa] *A small box* or *coffer*, Petr. 67, 9; Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12.

Capsenses and **Capsĭtāni**, v. 2. Capsa.

capso, is, it, *etc.*, v. capio.

capsŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [capsa] *A small box* or *chest*, Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15, 14; Catull. 68, 36; Plin. 30, 11, 30. Hence homo de capsula, *one who is excessively neat, nice:* de capsula totus, *as if just taken out of the band-box*, Sen. Ep. 115; cf. id. Tranq. 1.

capsus, i, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A wagon-body, coach-body*, Vitr. 10, 14; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 3.—**2.** *An inclosure for animals, a pen*, Vell. 1, 16, 2.

captātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [capto] *A reaching after* or *catching at something* (rare): verborum, Cic. Part. 23, 81: puerilis vocum similium, Quint. 8, 3, 57: testamenti (* *legacy-hunting*), Plin. 20, 14, 56; Quint. 8, 6, 51.—**2.** In fencing *t. t.*, *A feint*, Quint. 5, 13, 54.

captātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who eagerly reaches after, endeavors to obtain*, or *strives for something* (rare; not in Cic.): **1.** Lit. only in Prudent. περὶ στεφ. 5, 17.—**2.** Trop.: aurae popularis, Liv. 3, 33.—Esp. *One who strives for an inheritance, a legacy-hunter:* Hor. S. 2, 5, 57; Petr. 141; Juv. 10, 202.

captātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [captator] In the Lat. of the jurists: *Of* or *pertaining to legacy-hunters:* institutiones, *the establishing of a person as one's heir on the condition of being also made heir by him*, Papin. Dig. 28, 5, 70; Paul. ib. 69 and 70; in the same sense scripturae, Gaj. ib. 28, 30, 63.

* **captātrix**, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who strives after* or *aims at any thing:* App. Dogm. Plat. p. 16.

* **captensŭla**, ae, *f.* [captio] *A fallacious argument, a sophism*, Marc. Cap. 4, p. 135 dub.

captĭo, ōnis, *f.* [capio: a taking, seizing; trop.] **1.** *A deceiving, deception, fraud, deceit:* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 112; id. ib. 5, 2, 36; Most. 5, 2, 23; Truc. 2, 7, 65: si in parvula re captionis aliquid vererere, Cic. Quint. 16, 53: incidere in captionem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 1, 1.—**b.** Esp. freq. in dialectics: *A fallacious argument, a sophism, quirk:* omnes istius generis captiones eodem modo refelluntur, Cic. Fat. 13, 30: praestigiis quibusdam et captionibus depelli, id. Acad. 2, 14 *fin.*: dialecticae, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: captiones discutere, id. Acad. 2, 15, 46; so metuere, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 45: induere se in captiones, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 41: in captione haerere, Gell. 16, 2, 5: explicare, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 41; id. Brut. 53, 198; cf. ib. § 197; Att. 10, 15.—**2.** Meton. (*causa pro effectu*), *An injury, a disadvantage:* Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 19; Gaj. Dig. 29, 3, 7.

captĭōse, *adv.* *Captiously, insidiously*; v. the follg. *fin.*

captĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [captio] **1.** (acc. to captio, *no.* 1, a) *Fallacious, deceptive:* societas, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29; so in *Comp.* id. ib. 17, 52.—**b.** (Acc. to captio, *no.* 1, b) *Captious, sophistical* (most freq. in Cic.): animi fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 46; so Gell. 16, 2 *fin.*: probabilitas, Cic. Fin. 3, 21 *fin.*: genus, id. Acad. 2, 16, 49; so in *Sup.* id. ib.—Abs.: captiosa, *sophisms*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22.—*Adv.* captiose: interrogare, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 94.

captĭto, avi, 1. *v. intens. a.* [capto, capio] *To strive eagerly after, to snatch at any thing* (very rare): App. de Deo Socr. p. 52; cf. Gell. 9, 6 *fin.*

captiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [captio] *A quirk, sophism, fallacy*, Cic. Att. 15, 7; Gell. 16, 2.

* **captīvātor**, ōris, *m.* [captivo] *He who takes captive:* Aug. Ep. 199.

captīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [captivus] *The condition of* captivus (q. v. and capio, *no.* II.) (a post-Aug. word; cf. Madvig. Cic. Cornel. frgm. in Orell. V. 2, p. 71): **1.** Of living beings: *Captivity:* Sen. Ep. 85; Tac. A. 12, 51; 4, 25; 11, 23; Hist. 5, 21; Just. 3, 5; 4, 3; 5; 11, 3; 14, et saep. Also of animals, Plin. 8, 37, 56; Flor. 1, 18, 28.—**2.** Of inanimate things: *A taking, capture:* urbium, Tac. A. 16, 16; Hist. 3, 83: Africae, Flor. 2, 6, 8. Also in plur., Tac. H. 3, 70.—**b.** (Acc. to capio, *no.* II. 2, a, *a*): oculorum, *blindness*, App. Met. 1.

captīvo, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To take captive* (in eccl. Lat.): Aug. Civ. Dei 1, 1; Vulg. Rom. 7, 23.

captīvus, a, um, *adj.* [captus, capio, *no.* II. 1 and 2],

1. Of living beings: **A.** Of men: *Taken prisoner, captive; a captive in war, a captive, prisoner* (freq. and class.): Cic. N. D. 3, 33 *fin.*; Phil. 8, 11; Tusc. 3, 22, 54; Off. 1, 12, 38; 13, 39; Fam. 5, 11 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 1, 22; 50; Nep. Hann. 7; Quint. 5, 10, 115, et al.: Virg. A. 9, 273, Hor. S. 1, 3, 89; Ep. 1, 16, 69; Ov. M. 13, 251; Juv. 7, 201, et al.—In *fem.:* tristis captiva, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 39; Met. 13, 471; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 264: Tecmessa, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 6: pubes, id. ib. 3, 5, 18: matres, Ov. M. 13, 560.—**b.** Poet., *That pertains* or *belongs to captives:* sanguis, Virg. A. 10, 520: cruor, Tac. A. 14, 30: crines, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 45: lacerti, id. Met. 13, 667: colla, id. Pont. 2, 1, 43, et al.—**c.** Corpora, *The booty (prey) in men and animals*, opp. to the urbs, Liv. 31, 46.—**d.** Of persons, *Taken captive* or *made prisoners*, otherwise than in war: Ov. A. A. 2, 587.—**B.** Of animals: *Caught* or *taken:* pisces, Ov. M. 13, 932: ferae, id. ib. 1, 475: vulpes, id. Fast. 4, 705: crocodili, Plin. 8, 25, 38: mullus, Mart. 10, 37, et al.

2. Of inanimate things: *Captured, plundered, taken as booty, spoiled, taken by force:* naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 5; Liv. 26, 47: navigia, Liv. 10, 2: carpenta, id. 33, 23: pecunia, id. 1, 53; 10, 46: aurum argentumque, id. 45, 40: signa, id. 7, 37: arma, id. 9, 40: solum, id. 5, 30: agri, Tac. A. 12, 32: res, Plin. 33, 1, 3: vestis, Virg. A. 2, 765: portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 193: coelum, Ov. M. 1, 184, et al.—**b.** Trop.: mens, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 30.

capto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. act.* [capio].

I. *To strive to seize, lay hold of a thing with zeal, longing*, etc., *to catch at, snatch, make chase for*, etc.: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68; so id. ib. 1, 2, 108; A. P. 230; Ov. M. 3, 432; 10, 42: laqueo volucres, arundine pisces, Tib. 2, 6, 23; so Virg. G. 1, 139; Hor. Epod. 2, 36; Ov. M. 8, 217; cf. Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 31: muscas, Suet. Dom. 3: modo cervicem, modo crura, Ov. M. 9, 37: collum, id. ib. 3, 428; Her. 8, 93: auram patulis naribus, Virg. G. 1, 376; Ov. M. 7, 557; 4, 72: plumas ore, id. ib. 8, 198: Hesperie captata, *watched, sought for*, id. ib. 11, 768.

2. Trop.: *To strive after, long for desire earnestly, try, seek to obtain* (class.): sermonem, *to watch, listen to*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 8; Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 29, and sonitum aure admota, Liv. 38, 7; but otherwise in Ovid: captato (*i. e. assumed, entered upon*) sermone, Ov. M. 3, 279: novos mores, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 37: aliquid con sili (*to adopt), id. Asin. 2, 2, 91; Ter Andr. 1, 1, 143; 2, 4, 1: assensionem alicujus, Cic. Inv. 1, 31: plausus (*to covet), id. Pis. 25, 60: misericordiam, id. Phil. 2, 34, 86: voluptatem, id. Fin. 1, 7, 24: risus, id. Tusc. 2, 7; Quint. 6, 3, 26; 8, 3, 48; Phaedr. 1, 29, 1: favorem, Quint. 6, 1, 25; Suet. Tib. 57: libertatis auram, Liv. 3, 37: occasionem, id. 38, 44; Suet. Caes. 7: tempus rei, Quint. 4, 2, 70; Liv. 4, 36: tempestates, Liv. 5, 6: brevitatem, Quint. 10, 1, 32: elegantiam actoris, id. ib. 11, 3, 184: leporem propositionum et partitionum, id. ib. 11, 1, 53: solas sententias, id. ib. 8, 5, 30: auctoritatem contemptu ceterorum, id. 12, 3, 12; id. 9, 2, 98; cf. 11, 3, 142: non captata, sed velut oblata vox, id. 9, 3, 73.—With *Inf.* as object: prendi et prendere captans, Ov. M. 10, 58: laedere aliquem, Phaedr. 4, 8, 6: opprimere, id. 5, 3, 2: acquirere voluptatem, Col. 8, 11, 1.—And with a clause as object: quum, an marem editura esset variis captaret (*i. e.* magno studio quaereret) ominibus, Suet. Tib. 14.

II. (acc. to capio, *no.* II. 2) *To catch* or *take any one in a crafty manner, to seek to win, to entice, allure*: magnum hoc vitium vino est, pedes captat primum, luctator dolosu'st, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 6; cf. captatio: Att. in Non. 512, 12; Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 16: tu si me impudicitiae captas, non potes capere, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 189; 1, 1, 266; 2, 2, 163; Men. 4, 2, 83; id. Most. 5, 1, 20: quid ad illum qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te an loquentem? Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 94: est quiddam quod sua vi nos allicit ad sese, non emolumento captans aliquo, sed trahens sua dignitate, id. Invent. 2, 52: hostem insidiis, Liv. 2, 50: inter se captare, id. 44, 24; id. 44, 25; id. 42, 12; id. 22, 28: verba (*to interpret sophistically*; cf. captio), Paul. Dig. 10, 4, 19.—Hence

III. A standing expression for: *To practice legacy-hunting, to hunt for legacies*: testamenta senum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 23; Petr. 116, 6; Mart. 6, 63; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7; 4, 2, 2; 8, 18, 2; Juv. 16, 56, et al.; cf. captator and captatorius.

* **captor,** ōris, *m.* [capio] *He who catches (animals), a hunter, huntsman*: Poet. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 453 Burm.

* **captrix,** īcis, *f.* [captor] *That paralyzes, weakens, an enfeebler* (physically): virium captrices, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.

captūra, ae, *f.* [capio] (a post-Aug. word) **1.** *A taking, catching (of animals)*, in abstracto: piscium, Plin. 9, 19, 35: alitum, id. 19, 1, 2, *no.* 2: pantherae, id. 28, 8, 27.—**b.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*) *That which is taken, a capture, prey*: pinxit venatores cum captura, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 19; 10, 40, 56; Suet. Aug. 25.—Hence, **2.** *Gain, profit* (acquired by low or immoral employments), *reward, pay, hire, wages*: prostitutarum, Suet. Calig. 40: inhonesti lucri, Val. Max. 9, 4: sordidissimae mercis, id. 3, 4, *no.* 4; cf. Plin. 24, 1, 1; Sen. Contr. 1, 2.—**3.** *Alms obtained by begging*: Val. Max. 6, 9, *no.* 8.

1. captus, a, um, *Part.*, from capio.

2. captus, ūs, *m.* [capio] **1.** *A taking, seizing; that which is taken* or *grasped* (so post-Aug., and rare): flos hederae trium digitorum captu, *i. e. as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch*, Plin. 24, 10, 47: piscium vel avium vel missilium, Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 8: bonorum, Val. Max. 3, 3 *fin.*—**2.** (acc. to capio, *no.* IV. 2) *Power of comprehension, discernment, understanding, capacity* (this is the usu. class. signif.): hic Geta, ut captus est servorum, non malus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34 ("ut se habet conditio servorum," Don.): so Afran. in Don. ib.: civitas ampla atque florens, ut captus est Germanorum, *according to German notions* ("ὥς γε κατὰ Γερμανοῖς," Metaphr.), Caes. B. G. 4, 3 Herz.: Graeci homines non satis animosi, prudentes, ut est captus hominum, satis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; Gell. 1, 9, 3: pro captu meo, App. Apol. p. 277.

Căpŭa, ae, *f.*, Καπύη, *The chief city of Campania, celebrated for its riches and luxury*, now the village *St. Maria*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Cic. Pis. 11; Agr. 1, 7; Hor. Epod. 16, 5: "Capua ab campo dicta," Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; cf. Liv. 4, 37. Other fabulous etymologies v. in Serv. Virg. A. 10, 145, and Fest. p. 34; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 701 and 766: "Hannibalis Cannae," Flor. 2, 6, 21; cf. Cannae.—The adj. Campanus, deriv. from it, v. under Campania, *no.* 2, a.

‡ **căpŭlae** [*dim.* from capis; cf. capedo] *Small bowls with handles*, Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35.

căpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [capulus] *Pertaining to a coffin*: "capularem nominari volunt senem jam morti contiguum; quin et reos capulares dicebant, qui capulo digni forent, Fulg. p. 563, 11 *sq.*: cadaver, Lucil. in Fulg. l. l.: homo (senex), *near the grave*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 33 (Serv. Virg. A. 6, 222; 11, 64).

căpŭlātor (contr. CAPLATOR, Inscr. Grut. 1088, 3), ōris, *m.* [capulo] *He who pours out of one vessel into another*, Cato R. R. 66, 1; Col. 12, 50, 10.

căpŭlo, are, *v. a.* [capulus] **1.** Oleum, *To pour off*, Cato R. R. 67, 1; Plin. 15, 6, 6, dub.—**2.** Of animals: *To catch*: Mel. 2, 5, 7; Col. 6, 2, 4.

căpŭlus, i, *m.* [capio] **1.** *A coffin*, Var., Lucil., and Novius in Non. 4, 29 *sq.*; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 6, 222; 11, 64; Fest. p. 47. Hence ire ad capulum, *to go to the grave*, Lucr. 2, 1175; and sarcast. capuli decus, *one who deserves a coffin* = capularis, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 42.—**2.** *The handle of any thing*: aratri, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 57: sceptri, id. Met. 7, 506. Esp. *The hilt of a sword*, Cic. Fat. 3, 5; Virg. A. 10, 536; Ov. M. 7, 422; 12, 133; 491; Petr. 82, 2; Tac. A. 2, 21; cf. Fest. l. l.—Hence, **3.** Membrum virile, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 26; with the addition of coleorum, Auct. Priap. 24, 7.—**4.** CAPULUM, *A halter for fastening cattle*, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5; cf. capulo, *no.* 1.

capus, i, v. capo.

căpŭt, ĭtis (*abl. sing.* regularly capite; capiti, Catull. 68, 124; cf. Huschk. Tib. 1, 1, 72, where the MSS., as well as Caes. German. Arat. 213, vary between the two forms), *n.* [kindred with κεφαλή and the Germ. Kopf],

I. *The head*, of men and animals: tun' capite cano amas, senex nequissime? Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 35; so cano capite, id. Asin. 5, 2, 84; Cas. 3, 1, 4; Tib. 1, 1, 72; Pers. 1, 83, et al.; cf. Tib. 1, 10, 43, and capitis nives, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12, and Quint. 8, 6, 17 Spald.: raso capite calvus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 306: irraso, id. Rud. 5, 2, 16: intonsum, Quint. 12, 10, 47; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: capite operto, Cic. de Sen. 10 *fin.*: involuto, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77 Orell. *N. cr.*: caput aperire, id. ib.: demittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32; Catull. 88, 8; Virg. A. 9, 437: extollere, Cic. Planc. 13, 33, et al.: ire praecipitem in lutum per caputque pedesque, *over head and heels*, Catull. 17, 9: capita conferre (like our phrase, *to put heads together*, for, *to confer together in secret*), Liv. 2, 45.—Of animals, Tib. 2, 1, 8; Hor. S. 1, 2, 89; 2, 3, 200; Ep. 1, 1, 76, et al.—**b.** Capita aut navim, *heads* or *tails*, a play in which a piece of money is thrown up, to see whether the figure-side (the head of Janus) or the reverse-side (a ship) will fall uppermost, Macr. Sat. 1, 7; Aur. Vict. Orig. 3.—**c.** Proverb.: nec caput nec pedes, *neither beginning nor end*, Cic. Fam. 7, 31; cf. Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 139, and Cato in Liv. epit. libr. 50.

2. Transf., Of inanimate things: *The head, top, summit, point, end, extremity* (beginning or end): ulpici, Cato R. R. 71: allii, Col. 6, 34, 1: porri, id. 11, 3, 17: summa papaveris, Liv. 1, 54, et al.: pontis, *a tête de pont*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18 *fin.*: jecoris, Cic. Div. 2, 13 *fin.*; Liv. 8, 9; cf. id. 27, 26 *fin.*; 41, 14, et al.; Ov. M. 15, 795; Luc. 1, 627; Plin. 11, 37, 73: tignorum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: columnae, Plin. 34, 3, 7; 36, 14, 20: pinus, Poet. in Quint. 9, 4, 90: silvae, Sen. Troad. 177. Of rivers: *Their origin, source (head)*, Lucr. 5, 271; 6, 637; 730; Tib. 1, 7, 24; Hor. Od. 1, 1, 22; Virg. G. 4, 368; Ov. M. 2, 255; Hirt. B. G. 8, 41; Liv. 37, 18: Vitr. 8, 1; Mel. 3, 2, 8; Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 5; 10, 91, 1, et al.; also (though more rar.) *the mouth, embouchure*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; Hor. S. 1, 10, 37; Luc. 2, 52; 3, 202, and perh. also Virg. G. 4, 319; cf. Jahn in h. l.; Weich. Poet. Rell. p. 338 *sq.*, and the authors there quoted.—So also of plants, sometimes *the root*, Cato R. R. 36; 51: vitis, id. 33, 1; 95, 3; Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 20; also in reference to the vine, *vine branches*, Col. 3, 10, 1; 4, 2, 1; Cic. de Sen. 15, 53. Of a boil that swells out, Cels. 8, 9; hence facere, *to come to a head*, Plin. 22, 25, 76; 26, 12, 77.

II. Meton. (*pars pro toto*) *The man, the person*, or *the animal itself* (very freq. in prose and poetry; cf. κεφαλή, רֹאשׁ, in the same signif. v. Passow and Robinson): Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 54; cf. ib. 85; Pers. 1, 1, 37; Rud. 4, 2, 24: isti capiti dicito, id. Rud. 3, 6, 47: hoc corruptum 'st caput, id. Epid. 1, 1, 86: siquidem hoc vivet caput, *i. e.* ego, id. Pseud. 2, 4, 33; so id. Stich. 5, 5, 10; cf. id. Capt. 5, 1, 26: ridiculum caput! Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 34: festivum, id. Ad. 2, 3, 8: lepidum, id. ib. 5, 9, 9: carum, Virg. A. 4, 354; Hor. Od. 1, 24, 2: liberum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32 *fin.*: vilia, Liv. 25, 6: viliora, id. 9, 26: vilissima, id. 24, 5: ignota, id. 3, 7; cf. 2, 5: libera servaque, id. 29, 29 et al. (*capitum Helvetiorum millia CCLXIII., Caes. B. G. 1, 29): quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27; id. Ep. 2, 2, 189; cf. id. Od. 1, 28, 20; Epod. 5, 74, et al. So in capita in distribution: *To* or *for each person* (cf. in Hebr. also לַגֻּלְגֹּלֶת, for each head, poll = for each individual, v. Robinson in h. v.), Liv. 2, 33 *fin.*; 32, 17; 34, 50, et al. (cf. in singulos, id. 42, 4.—Of animals, Virg. A. 3, 391; Col. 6, 5, 4; 8, 5, 4; 8, 5, 7; 8, 11, 13; Veg. 1, 18.

III. Trop.: **1.** *Life*, and specif., **a.** *Physical life*: carum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 38 *sq.*: capitis periculum adire (**to risk one's life*), Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 53; id. Hec. 3, 1, 54; cf. Phorm. 3, 2, 6 Ruhnk.: capitis poena (**capital punishment*), Caes. B. G. 7, 71: pactum pro capite pretium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: cum altero certamen honoris et dignitatis est, cum altero capitis et famae, id. ib. 1, 12, 38: in judicio capitis, id. de Or. 1, 54; cf. id. Brut. 12, 47, et al.: patrium tibi crede caput, *i. e.* patris vitam et salutem, Ov. M. 8, 94. So capitis accusare, *to accuse of a capital crime*, Nep. Paus. 2 *fin.*: absolvere, id. Milt. 7, 6: damnare, id. Alcib. 4, 5; Eum. 5, 1: tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55 *fin.*: caput Jovi sacrum, sacratum, id. ib. 10, 38, et al.; cf. Ov. M. 9, 296.—**b.** *Civil* or *political life*, acc. to the Roman idea, including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family (libertatis, civitatis, familiae): its loss or deprivation was called deminutio *or* minutio capitis, acc. to the follg. jurid. distinction: "capitis deminutionis tria genera sunt: *maxima, media, minima*; tria enim sunt, quae habemus: libertatem, civitatem, familiam. Igitur cum omnia haec amittimus (as by servitude or condemnation to death), *maximam* esse capitis deminutionem; cum vero amittimus civitatem (as in the interdictio aquae et ignis) libertatem retinemus, *mediam* esse capitis deminutionem; cum et libertas et civitas retinetur, familia tantum mutatur (as in adoption, or with women, by marriage) *minimam* esse capitis deminutionem constat," Paul. Dig. 4, 5, 11; cf. Justin. Inst. 1, 16; Cic. de Or. 1, 40; cf. Liv. 22, 60; Hor. Od. 3, 5, 42. Of the deminutio media: Cic. Brut. 36; Verr. 2, 2, 40; Quint. 2, et al. Of the deminutio minima: Cic. Top. 4.

2. Poet.: *The head*, as the seat of the understanding, *the judgment, sense*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 132: tribus Anticyris caput insanabile, id. A. P. 300: aliena negotia per caput saliunt, *run through the head*, id. Sat. 2, 6, 34.

3. *That is pre-eminent, the first, the chief person* or *thing* (very freq.): scelerum, *an arrant knave*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 19; Bacch. 4, 7, 31; Mil. gl. 2, 6, 14; Pseud. 1, 5, 31; 4, 5, 3; Rud. 4, 4, 54: perjurii, id. Rud. 4, 4, 55; id. Asin. 3, 3, 138 *sq.*; cf. above, *no.* I. 1, c: illic est huic rei caput, *author, contriver*, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 27; so id. Ad. 4, 2, 29: sed quid sine capite manabit (the figure is from the source of rivers, v. above, *no.* I. 2) aut erit ejus modi, ut non exstet auctor, *etc.*, Cic. Fl. 23 *fin.*: caput est omnium Graecorum concitandorum .... Heraclides, id. ib. 18: capita conjurationis, Liv. 9, 26: rerum Masinissam fuisse, id. 28, 35; cf. id. 26, 16 and 40: caput rei Romanae Camillus, id. 6, 3: capita nominis Latini, *the heads, chiefs*, id. 1, 52: corpori valido caput deerat, *guide, leader*, id. 5, 46: esse aliquod caput (*i. e.* regem) placebat, id. 1, 17; cf. ib. 23; id. 28, 42; cf. id. 45, 7, et al. The predicate in *gen. masc.*: capita conjurationis ejus (* *the heads, leaders*) virgis caesi ac securi percussi, Liv. 10, 1.—Of things: jus nigrum, quod coenae caput erat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: caput esse artis, decere, id. de Or. 1, 29, 132: caput esse ad beate vivendum securitatem, id. Lael. 13, 45: ad consilium de republica dandum caput est nosse rempublicam; ad dicendum vero probabiliter, nosse mores civitatis, id. de Or. 2, 82, 337; ib. 1, 19, 87; id. Att. 1, 17, 4; Fam. 3, 7, 4: literarum, *summary, chief contents*, id. Phil. 2, 31: caput Epicuri, *the fundamental principle, dogma*, id. Acad. 2, 32; cf. Quint. 3, 11, 27: rerum, *the chief* or *central point, head*, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: Thebas caput fuisse totius Graeciae, Nep. Epam. 10 *fin.*; so Liv. 9, 37; 10, 37; 23, 11; 37, 18; 42, 47, et saep.: Romam, orbis terrarum caput, Liv. 21, 30; id. 26, 7.—So in writings: *The principal clause* or *division, paragraph, chapter*, etc.: a primo capite legis usque ad extremum, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15; cf. id. ib. 10 *fin.*; Verr. 2, 1, 46 Ascon.; Gell. 2, 15, 4, et al.; Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223; Quint. 10, 7, 32.—And of money: *The principal sum, the capital, stock*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4; 2, 3, 35; Att. 15, 26; Liv. 6, 36; Hor. S. 1, 2, 14.

Căpys, ўos, *m.*, Κάπυς, **1.** *Son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises*, Ov. F. 4, 34 and 35.—**2.** *A companion of Aeneas*, Virg. A. 1, 183; 10, 145 Serv.—**3.** *The eighth king of Alba, in Latium*, Ov. M. 14, 613 *sq.*; Liv. 1, 3; cf. Ov. F. 4, 45.

Car, Cāris, v. Caria, *no.* I. 2, a.

cārăbus, i, *m.*=κάραβος, **1.** *A kind of sea-crab*, acc. to Beckmann, Cancer Cursor, L.; Plin. 9, 31, 51.—**2.** CARABUS, *A small wicker boat, covered with raw hide*, Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 26; cf. Vossius in Oud. Caes. B. C. 1, 54.

†† **cărăcalla,** ae, and caracallis, is, *f.* [Gall. word] *A Gallic mantle, made of different materials*, Spart. Sev. 21; Edict. Diocl. p. 21; Hier. Ep. 64, *no.* 15 (in Mart. 1, 93, 8: Gallica palla).—From this garment was named, **2.** *m.*, The Emperor Antoninus Caracalla.

† **cărăgōgos,** i, *f.* [κάρα-ἄγω, carrying off from the head] *A medicinal plant*, App. Herb. 27.

Cărălis (in MSS. also Călăris), is, *f.*, Κάραλις, *The chief city of Sardinia*, now *Cagliari*, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Claud. Bell. Gild. 521: *acc.* Caralim, Flor. 2, 6, 35. Access. form **Carales,** um, Liv. 23, 40, and Hirt. Bell. Afr. 98. Cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 490 *sq.*—Whence, **2. Cărălītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Caralis*: ager, Liv. 27, 6: promontorium, Plin. 3, 7, 13, and ib. 8, 14. And in plur. subst. Cărălītāni, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Caralis*, Caes. B. C. 1, 30; Plin. 3, 7, 13.

Cărambis, is, *f.*, Καραμβίς, *A promontory in Paphlagonia*, now *Kerempe*, Plin. 6, 2, 2; Val. Fl. 5, 107: *acc.* Carambin, id. 8, 214.

Carbas, ae, *m.* *The east-northeast wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.

carbăsĕus (access. form **carbăsĭnĕus,** Var. in Non. 541, 21; and **carbăsĭnus,** Plin. 19, 1, 6; App. Met. 8, p. 214, 5; Marc. Cap. 2, p. 35), a, um, *adj.* [carbasus] *Of* or *made of carbasus*: vela, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12 and 31: sinus, Virg. A. 11, 776; Stat. Th. 7, 658; cf. also Tib. 3, 2, 21.

† **carbăsus,** i, *f.* (*acc. sing. n.* carbasum leve, Pacat. Paneg. in Theod. 33) *plur.* heterocl. carbăsa, orum, *n.* (*acc. m.* carbasos supremos, Amm. 14, 8 *fin.*); cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 475=κάρπασος [Hebr. כַּרְפַּס; cf. Gesen. Gesch. Hebr. Spr. and Schrift p. 66] *Very fine Spanish flax*, Plin. 19, 4, 2, *no.* 2; Catull. 64, 227: *plur.* carbasa, Col. 10, 18.—**2.** Meton.: *Things made from it*: **a.** *A garment*, Virg. A. 8, 34 Serv.; cf. Non. 541, 13 *sq.*; Curt. 8, 9, 21; Val. Max. 1, 2, *no.* 7; cf. Prop. 4, 11, 54; in plur. Ov. M. 11, 48; Luc. 3, 239; Val. Fl. 6, 225, and adj. carbasa lina, Prop. 4, 3, 64.—**b.** *A sail* (* carbasus, *a curtain*), Lucr. 6, 109; Virg. A. 3, 357; in plur., Ov. M. 6, 233; 11, 477; 13, 419; 14, 533; Her. 8, 171; Fast. 3, 587; Luc. 3, 596, et al.—**c.** *The Sibylline books, written upon linen*: Claud. Bell. Get. 232.

†* **carbătĭna,** ae, *f.* = καρπατίνη, Pollux. 7, 22 (καρπάτινον, Hesych.) *A kind of rustic shoe*, Catull. 98, 4.

carbo, ōnis, *m.* *A coal, charcoal* (both dead and burning; cf. the follg.; hence the assertion of Servius, Virg. A. 11, 788: "cum pruna exstincta fuerit *carbo* nominatur," is incorrect; cf. also carbunculus), Cato R. R. 38 *fin.*; Plaut. Truc. 5, 12; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63; Var. R. R. 1, 7, 8, et al. Of *glowing, burning coals*, Cato R. R. 108; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 47; Lucr. 6, 803; Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; Plin. 2, 20, 18; 16, 10, 19; 34, 10, 22; Petr. 135, 3; Hor. Od. 3, 8, 3; Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 47, et al.—**b.** From the black color of the same are derived the trop. expressions: impleantur meae fores elogiorum carbonibus, *i. e. with songs of derision*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 74: sani ut creta an carbone notandi? Hor. S. 2, 3, 246; imitated by Persius, 5, 108; cf. the opp. albus: miror proelia, rubrica picta aut carbone, Hor. S. 2, 7, 98.—**c.** Also trop. for *Something unimportant, trifling*; hence proverb.: carbonem pro thesauro invenire, Phaedr. 5, 6, 6.—**2.** *A bad tumor*, Ser. Sammon. 39, 725; cf. carbunculus, *no.* 4.—**3.** Carbo, *A Roman surname in the* gens Papiria, Cic. Fam. 9, 21; cf. Plin. 7, 16, 15, et al.

carbōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [carbo] *Of* or *relating to coals*: negotium, *traffic in coals*, Aur. Vict. Vir. illustr. 72.—Subst.: **a.** Carbōnārĭus, i, *m.*, *A collier, a burner of coals*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 2.—**b.** Carbōnārĭa, ae, *f.*, *A furnace for coals*, Tert. Car. Christ. 6.

carbōnesco, ĕre, *v. n.* [id.] *To become charcoal*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13; 5, 1.

carbuncŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [carbunculo] *A disease of trees*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 4; cf. carbunculus, *no.* 4, b.

carbuncŭlo, are, *v. n.* [carbunculus] *To have* or *suffer with a* carbunculus: **a.** Of men, Plin. 24, 13, 69; 23, 3, 34.—**b.** Of plants, Plin. 18, 28, 68, *no.* 3; and in a dep. form, id. 12, 7, 14; 14, 2, 4, *no.* 5.

* **carbuncŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id. *no.* 2] *Containing carbuncle*: ager, Col. 3, 1, 9.

carbuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [carbo] **1.** *A small coal*, Cic. Her. 4, 6, 9.—**b.** Trop: amburet misero ei corculum carbunculus, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 70.—**2.** *A kind of sandstone, red toph-stone*, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 2 Schneid.; Vitr. 2, 4; 6; 8, 1; Plin. 17, 4, 3; Pall. 1, 10, 1 Schneid.—**3.** *A reddish, bright kind of precious stone* (comprising the ruby, carbuncle, hyacinth, *etc.*), Plin. 37, 7, 25.—Hence, **b.** Trop.: probitas est carbunculus, Publ. Syrus in Petr. 55, 6, 14.—**4.** *A disease*: **a.** Of men: *A kind of tumor, a carbuncle*, Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 1; Plin. 26, 1, 4.—**b.** Of plants, Col. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 18, 28, 68, *no.* 3; ib. 29, 70.

carcer, ĕris, *m.* [Siculian κάρκαρον; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 13; kindred with ἕρκος and the Lat. arceo, as cacumen with acumen] *An inclosing, inclosed place*; hence

1. *A prison, jail*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 3; Poen. 3, 3, 79; Lucr. 3, 1029; Cic. Cat. 2, 12; Verr. 2, 5, 28; Virg. A. 1, 54, et al. In Rome, close to the forum, built by Ancus Martius, Liv. 1, 33; extended under ground by Servius Tullius; hence this part of the prison is called *Tullianum*, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42; Sall. C. 55, 3; Liv. 29, 22; and on account of the strength of its construction, Robur *or* Robus, Liv. 38, 59; Tac. A. 4, 29; Val. Max. 6, 3, 1; Fest. s. v. ROBUM, p. 134. Cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 375.—**b.** Trop.: qui ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14; id. Tusc. 1, 30 *fin.*; Luc. 6, 721.—**c.** Meton.: *An imprisoned criminal*: in me carcerem effudistis, Cic. Pis. 7 *fin.* And as a term of reproach: carcer vix carcere dignus, Lucil. in Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 26; Ter. Ph. l. l.

2. *A barrier* or *starting-place in the race-course*, opp. to the meta *or* calx (the goal, end; v. h. vv.); cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 16; usu. in plur., carceres, Lucr. 2, 264; 4, 991; Cic. Brut. 47, 173; Lael. 27, 101; Virg. G. 1, 512; * Hor. S. 1, 1, 114; Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 26; Stat. Th. 6, 522; Suet. Caes. 21, et al. In sing., Enn. Ann. 1, 102 (in Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107); Tib. 1, 4, 32 (imitated by Ov. Her. 18, 166); Virg. G. 3, 104; Aen. 5, 145 Serv.; Ov. A. A. 3, 595; Met. 10, 652; Trist. 5, 9, 29.—**b.** Trop., *The commencement, beginning of a course of action* or *of a condition*: a quibus carceribus decurrat ad metas, Var. R. R. 1, 3: ad carceres a calce revocari, *i. e. to begin life anew*, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83; Var. R. R. 2, 7, 1.

carcĕrālis, e, *adj.* [carcer] *Of* or *pertaining to a prison* (post-class.): caecitas, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 5, 269: stipes, id. ib. 551.

* **carcĕrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a prison*: quaestus, *of keeping* (opening, *etc.*) *a prison*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 20; cf. Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 26. Hence subst. carcerarius, ii, *m.*, *A prison-keeper, jailer*, Inscr. Grut. 80, 5.

carcĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to a prison* (post-class., like carceralis): catena, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 6, 16: antrum, adv. Symm. 2, 468.

carcĕro, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To incarcerate, imprison* (post-class.), Salv. de Prov. 2, p. 53; Auct. de Prog. Aug. 29.

† **carchărus,** i, *m.*=καρχαρίας, *A kind of dog-fish*, Squalus Carcharias, L. Col. 8, 17, 12.

† **Carchēdŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Καρχηδόνιος, *Carchedonian*, i. e. *Carthaginian* (since Καρχηδών=Carthago): Plaut. Poen. 53: carbunculus, *a brilliant precious stone frequently found in the country of the Carthaginians*, Plin. 37, 7, 25, cf. Publ. Syrus in Petr. 55, 6, 13.

† **carchēsĭum,** ii, *n.*=καρχήσιον. **1.** *A cup that is contracted in the middle*, Virg. G. 4, 380; Aen. 5, 77; Ov. M. 7, 246; 247; 12, 318; 326; Val. Fl. 2, 656; Sil. 11, 302.—**2.** *The similarly-formed upper part of a mast, a scuttle bower* or *trundle-head* (the former acc. to Non. 546, 23, and Serv. Virg. A. 5, 77; the latter acc. to Schneid. Vitr. 10, 5), in plur., Lucil. and Catull. in Non. l. l.; Luc. 5, 418; cf. Macr. S. 5, 21.—**3.** *The upright post of the crane*, Vitr. 10, 5; 15, 22 Schneid.

† **carcĭnēthron,** i, *n.*=καρκίνηθρον, *A plant*, also called polygonon, and pure Lat. geniculata, Plin. 27, 12, 91.

† **carcĭnĭas,** ae, *m.*=καρκινίας, *A precious stone of the color of the crab*, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

† **carcĭnōdes,** is, *n.*=καρκινῶδες, *A cancerous disease*, Plin. 20, 17, 73.

† **carcĭnōma,** ătis, *n.*=καρκίνωμα, *A cancerous ulcer*, called in pure Lat. cancer, *a cancer*, Cato R. R. 157, 4; Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 2; Plin. 29, 2, 10, et al.; Veg. 1, 28, 2.—As a term of reproach for Julia and her son Agrippa, on account of their incorrigible wickedness, given to them by Augustus, Suet. Aug. 65.

† **Carcĭnos,** i, *m.*=καρκίνος, *The constellation Cancer*, Luc. 9, 536.

Carda, ae, v. Cardea.

Cardăces, um, *m.*, Κάρδακες [carda (Persian), strong, warlike, acc. to Strabo 15, 3], *A class of Persian soldiers*, Nep Dat. 8, 2.

† **cardămīna,** ae, *f.*=καρδαμίνη, *A cress-like plant*, App. Herb. 20.

† **cardămōmum,** i, *n.*=καρδάμωμον, *A spice, cardamom*, Plin. 12, 13, 29; 13, 1, 2.

† **cardămum,** i, *n.*=κάρδαμον, *A kind of cress*, pure Lat. nasturtium, App Herb. 20; Scrib. Comp. 129.

Cardĕa or **Carda,** ae, *f.* *A goddess who presided over the hinges of doors* (i. e. *over family life*), Tert. Idol. 15; adv Gnost. 10; Aug. Civ. Dei 4, 8; cf. Carna.

Cardĭa, ae, *f.*, Καρδία, *A town on the Thracian Chersonesus, on the gulf* Melas, *the birth-place of Eumenes*, Mel. 2, 2, 8;

Plin. 4, 11, 18. Whence **Cardĭānus,** a, um, *Of Cardia:* Eumenes, Nep. Eum. 1.

† **cardĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = καρδιακός, *Of* or *pertaining to the stomach:* morbus, Cels. 3, 19; Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 30 *sq.*; Plin. 11, 37, 71. Hence subst. cardiacus, i, *m., One who has a disease of the stomach*, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 81; Hor. S. 2, 3, 161; Sen. Ep. 5; cured by wine, Cels. l. c.; Plin. 23, 1, 23; Juv. 5, 32.

cardĭmōna, ae, *f.* = καρδιωγμός and καρδιαλγία, *A pain in the stomach*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 35.

cardĭnālis, e, *adj.* [cardo] **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to a door-hinge:* scapi, Vitr. 4, 6.—**2.** In late Lat., *Principal, chief:* venti, *the principal* or *cardinal winds*, Serv. Virg. A. 1, 131. And in gram. numeri, *the cardinal numbers* (unus, duo, tres, *etc.*), Prisc. de Pond. p. 1351 P. * *Adv.* cardinaliter: praesidere, *especially*, Firm. Mathes. 410.

cardĭnālĭter, *adv. Chiefly, principally;* v. the preced. *fin.*

* **cardĭnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [cardo] *Joined, fitted to:* tignum, Vitr. 10, 21.

* **cardĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to a door-hinge:* tumultus, Sept. Afer. in Ter. Maur. p. 2424 *fin.* P.

cardo, ĭnis, *m.* (*f.* Gracch. in Prisc. p. 683 P.; Grajus in Non. 202, 20; cf. below in Vitr.) *The hinge of a door:* effringere, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 6; Asin. 2, 3, 8; Virg. A. 2, 480: cardo stridebat, id. ib. 1, 449; cf. id. Cir. 221: num muttit cardo? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 94: immoti, Plin. 16, 43, 84, et al.

2. Cardines, in mechanics, *Beams that were fitted together*, and specif. cardo masculus, *a tenon*, Vitr. 9, 6, and cardo femina, *a cavity, pan*, or *socket, a mortise*, id. ib.—Hence, **b.** In garlands, *The place where the two ends meet*, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

3. In astron., *The point about which something turns, a pole.* So of *the North pole:* coeli, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 4: mundi, Plin. 4, 12, 26; cf. Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 45; hence anal. to this, *a line drawn through a place from north to south*, Plin. 18, 33, 76; 17, 22, 35, *no.* 7; cf. Fest. s. v. DECIMANUS, p. 54, and accordingly the mountain Taurus is called cardo, Liv. 37, 54.—Of *the cardinal points of the world:* Quint. 12, 10, 67.—Of *the earth as the centre of the universe*, acc. to the belief of the ancients, Plin. 2, 64, 64; ib. 9, 6.—Of *the summer solstice:* anni, Plin. 18, 28, 68; and so of *the epochs of the different seasons:* temporum, id. ib. 25, 29. Hence, of *the time of life:* extremus, *old age*, Luc. 7, 381.

4. Trop.: *That about which every thing else revolves, on which it depends, the chief point* or *circumstance* (so not before the Aug. per.): haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, Virg. A. 1, 672 ("hoc est in articulo," Serv.; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 7, 6; Gr. ἀκμῇ): fatorum in cardine summo, Stat. Th. 10, 853: ubi litium cardo vertatur, Quint. 12, 8, 2: hic causae cardinem ponit, id. ib. 5, 12, 3.

cardŭēlis, is, *f.* [carduus] *A thistlefinch*, Plin. 10, 42, 58; Petr. 46, 4; cf. Serv. and Prob. Virg. G. 3, 338; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 74.

cardŭētum, i, *n.* [id.] *A thicket of thistles*, Pall. Mart. 9, 4.

carduus, i (access. form cardus, us, Edict. Diocl. p. 17), *m. A thistle:* **a.** *The wild thistle*, Virg. G. 1, 152; Plin. 20, 23, 99; Veg. 1, 7, 14.—**b.** *The esculent thistle*, cinara, Col. 11, 3; Plin. 19, 8, 43; Pall. Mart. 9, 1, 3; Oct. 11, 1.

cāre, *adv. Dearly, at a high price;* v. carus.

cārectum, i, *n.* [carex] *A place covered with sedge*, Virg. E. 3, 20; Col. 6, 22, 2; Pall. Aug. 3.

* **cărēnārĭa,** ae, *f.* (*sc.* olla) [carenum] *A vessel for making* carenum, Pall. Jul. 7 Schneid.

† **cărēnum** (or **caroenum**), i, *n.* = κάροινον, *A sweet boiled wine*, Pall. Oct. 18; Apic. 2, 1; 1, 33, et al.

căreo, ui, ĭtum (ĭtūrus, Ov. H. 4, 1; Met. 2, 222; 14, 132; Pont. 4, 5, 41; Plin. 20, 21, 84; Curt. 10, 2, 27; Juv. 6, 39, et al.; cf. Struve, p. 210), 2. (*praes. conj.* carint = careant, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 1; cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 140. Depon. form CAREOR, acc. to Caper in Prisc. p. 797 P.) *v. n.* [kindred with κείρω, καρῆναι]

To be without, to want, be in want of, be free from, not to have; whether in a good or bad sense; but κατ' ἐξοχήν, *to be devoid of, to want, to be without some good;* with reference to the subjective state of mind, *to miss it* (accordingly, of a good that is merely desirable, while *egere* is used of the want of that which is necessary; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 114), constr. regularly with *Abl.;* in ante-class. poets also with *Gen.* or *Acc.* (the latter also in late Latin).

I. *To be without, free from, devoid of, not to have* (hence corresponding with abesse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20).

1. Of living subjects: carere culpa, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41; Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 1; Ov. M. 7, 724; Quint. 6, 3, 28: calumnia, id. ib. 9, 4, 57: malis, Lucr. 2, 4: dolore, Cic. Lael. 6, 22; Fin. 1, 11, 38; Tusc. 3, 18, 41: febri, Cic. Fam. 16, 15, and by poet. license with an inverted construction: caruitne febris te heri? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 17: morbis, Cic. Acad. 1, 10, 38: malo, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 40: suspicione, id. Rosc. Am. 20; Quint. 2, 2, 14; 4, 2, 96: vitiis, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 39; Quint. 8, 3, 1; 41; 2, 4, 9; 6, 3, 10: lubidinibus, Sall. C. 13 *fin.* Kritz.: stultitia, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 42: ambitione, ib. ib. 2, 2, 206; appellatione, Quint. 8, 2, 5: arte oratoria, id. ib. 8, 3, 52: loquendi facultate, id. ib. 10, 1, 10 et al.: communi sensu, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: morte, *to be immortal*, id. Od. 2, 8, 12; Ov. M. 15, 158: pudore, id. ib. 3, 552: timore, id. ib. 11, 426: suis figura, id. ib. 14, 286, et saep.—**b.** (cf. absum, *no.* 3) *To be without a thing from free-will*, i. e. *to deprive one's self of a thing, not to make use of it* (hence opp. to utor, v. the follg.): temeto, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59; Cic. Rep. frgm. in Non. 5, 18: nec Veneris fructu, *renounces not the enjoyment of it*, Lucr. 4, 1069: amicorum facultatibus, Nep. Epam. 3, 4.—Hence, **c.** Of localities: *To hold one's self aloof from, not to go to;* or merely, *to be absent from* (cf. abstineo, *no.* 2): foro, senatu, publico, Cic. Mil. 7, 18: forensi luce, id. Brut. 8, 32: libens patria, Tac. A. 4, 58: Roma, Cic. Att. 9, 19.

2. Of inanimate subjects: terra caret sensu, Lucr. 2, 652; cf. id. 2, 990, and 1, 574; id. 3, 357; cf. Ov. M. 12, 325: haec duo tempora carent crimine, Cic. Lig. 2, 4: oratio, quae astu caret, Quint. 9, 1, 20: oeconomia nomine Latino caret, id. ib. 3, 3, 9: quae ora caret cruore nostro? Hor. Od. 2, 1, 36: ripa caret ventis, id. ib. 3, 29, 23: aditu carentia saxa, Ov. M. 3, 226: nivibus caritura Rhodope, id. ib. 2, 222, et saep.

II. *To be deprived of, to be without, to want* something that is desirable: "voluptate virtus saepe caret, nunquam indiget," Sen. Vit. Beat. 7: patriâ, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85: quam huic erat miserum carere consuetudine amicorum, societate victus, sermone omnino familiari! Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63: hac luce, id. ib. 1, 6, 12: voluptatibus, id. de Sen. 3: commodis omnibus, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: tali munere, Virg. A. 5, 651: cithara, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 20: vate sacro, id. ib. 4, 9, 28: patrio sepulcro, id. Sat. 2, 3, 196: libertate, id. Ep. 1, 10, 40: honore, Ov. M. 15, 614: laude, Quint. 2, 20, 10: virque mihi dempto fine carendus abest, Ov. H. 1, 50.—**b.** With *Gen.:* tui carendum quod erat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20; so Laev. in Gell. 19, 7, 7.—**c.** With *Acc.:* quia id quod amo careo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 46; cf. id. Poen. 4, 1, 4: meos parentes careo, Turpil. in Non. 466, 8: DVLCEM. CARVI. LVCEM. CVM. TE. AMISI., Inscr. Grut. 572, 7; so ib. 770, 9; hence careri, pass., Marc. Empir. 36 *med.*

III. With the access. idea of the subjective state of mind or feeling: *To feel the want of a thing, to miss it.* Thus pregnant in the class. passage in Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 87 and 88.

Cares, um, v. Caria, *no.* I. 2, a.

‡ **căresco,** ere, *To want*, στέρομαι, Gloss. Philox.

† **cārĕum,** i, *n.* = κάρον, *Cumin, caraway*, Carum carvi, L.; Col. 12, 51, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Plin. 19, 8, 50; Apic. 7, 2; Paul. Dig. 33, 9, 5.

cārex, ĭcis, *f. Reed-grass, sedge*, Virg. G. 2, 231; Catull. 19, 2; Col. 11, 2, 62; Pall. 1, 22.

Cārĭa, ae, *f.*, Καρία, **1.** *A province in Asia Minor, south of Lydia*, Mel. 1, 2, 6; 16, 1; 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 27, 29 *sq.*, et al.; cf. Mann. Asia Minor, 3, p. 184 *sq.*—**2.** Whence, **a. Car,** āris, *A Carian* (Nep. Dat. 1), and in plur. Cares, um, *m., the inhabitants of Caria, the Carians; acc. Gr.* Caras, Virg. A. 8, 725; Ov. M. 4, 297; 9, 645; notorious for their treachery; hence the proverbial expression: quid? de tota Caria nonne hoc vestra voce vulgatum est, si quid cum periculo experire velis, in Care id potissimum esse faciendum? Cic. Fl. 27, 65.—**b. Cārĭcus,** a, um, *Carian:* creta, Var. R. R. 1, 57, 1; Plin. 18, 30, 73.—Subst.: **Carica,** ae (*sc.* ficus), *A kind of dry fig*, Pall. 1, 26, 2; 1, 30, 4; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; Stat. S. 4, 9, 26; also for *dried figs*, in gen., Ov. M 8, 675; Fast. 1, 185; Plin. 13, 5, 10.—**II.** *A town in Caria*, Liv. 37, 56.—**III.** *A harbor in Thrace*, Mel. 2, 2, 5.

(* **cărĭans,** antis, *adj.* [caries] *Decayed, rotten:* tripus, Marc. Cap. 1, p. 5.

cărĭes, em, e (other cases of it appear not to be in use), *f.* **1.** *Rottenness, decay, caries:* of wood, Var. in Non. 83, 12; Vitr. 7, 3; Col. 11, 2; Plin. 16, 39, 74; 76; ib. 40, 78; 23, 1, 22; 35, 10, 36, *no.* 15; Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 27; of walls, Amm. 16, 2; of bones, Lucil. in Non. 21, 24; Cels. 8, 2; of dry soil, Col. 3, 11; of the peculiar taste of old wine (* *mellowness, ripeness*), Col. 3, 2, 17; Plin. 15, 2, 3; 23, 1, 22; 14, 4, 6; of old fruit, Mart. 13, 29. Hence, **2.** Trop. in ridicule, Of old, withered persons: Afran. in Non. 21, 27; Turpil. ib.

cărīna, ae, *f. The bottom of a ship, the keel*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 44; Caes. B. G. 3, 13; B. C. 1, 54; Liv. 22, 20; 28, 2; Tac. A. 2, 6, et saep.—In the poets very freq. (in Ovid's Met. alone about thirty times): **b.** Meton. (*pars pro toto*): *A vessel, boat, ship*, Catull. 64, 10; 249; Prop. 3, 9, 35, 3, 24, 15; Virg. G. 1, 303; 360; 2, 445, Aen. 2, 23; 4, 398; 5, 158; 8, 93; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 2; 1, 14, 7; 1, 35, 8; Epod. 10, 20; Ov. M. 1, 134; 3, 604; 639; 6, 444; 511; 721, et al.—**2.** Transf. to objects of similar form. So of *the shells of nuts*, Plin. 15, 22, 24; of *the bodies of dogs*, Nemes. Cyneg. 110 Wernsd.; cf. Schol. Stat. Th. 11, 512 and 2. carino.—Esp. freq. as *nom. propr.* **Carinae,** arum, *f., The Keels, a place in Rome, between the Coelian and Esquiline hills*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3 *fin.*; Har. Resp. 23 *fin.*; Liv. 26, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 48; Suet. Gramm. 15; on account of its splendid buildings: lautae, Virg. A. 8, 361 Serv. Here stood also the house of Pompey, Suet. Tib. 15; Gramm. 15; hence his humorous play upon the word carinae, *ships' keels*, in Vellej. 2, 77 Ruhnk.; Aur. Vict. de Vir. ill. 84; cf. Dio. Cass. 48, 38, p. 555.

† **cārīnārĭus,** ii, *m.* [καρός = κηρός, cerus, wax] *He who colors wax-color, a dyer of yellow*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 184.

1. cărīno, are, *v. a.* [1. caro = κείρω; v. Dacier in Fest. Comm. p. 376] *To abuse, revile:* Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 8, 361; cf. Fest. p. 36.

2. cărīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [carina, *no.* 2] * **1.** Se, of muscles: *To provide one's self ships' keels*, i. e. meton., *with shells, to obtain a shell*, Plin. 9, 33, 52.—**2.** Carinatus, a, um, *keel-formed:* concha acatii, Plin. 9, 30, 49: pectus hominis, id 11, 37, 82; cf. carina, *no.* 2.

cărĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [caries] *Decayed, rotten, carious:* palmula, Var. R. R. 1, 67: vitis partes, Plin. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 27: terra (* *too dry*), Cato R. R. 5, 6; 34, 1; 37, 1; Col. 2, 4, 5; Plin. 17, 5, 4: os, Cels. 8, 2; dentes, Phaedr. 5, 10, 5; Plin. 32, 7, 26: vina (* *mellow, ripe*), Mart. 13, 120: amphora Falerni, id. 11, 50.—**2.** Trop.: nemo illa vivit carie cariosior, Afran. in Non. 21, 27: senectus, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 29: vetustas, Prud. Cath. 10, 149: Dii, *i. e.* statuae Deorum, id. in Symm. 1, 435 (*Sup.* and *Adv.* not found.)

† **cāris,** ĭdis, *f.* = καρίς, *A kind of sea crab*, Ov. Hal. 130.

Carissa, ae, *f.* *An artful woman,* Lucil. in Fest. p. 34; cf. Comm. p. 362.

cārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [carus] **1.** *Dearness, scarcity, high price* or *value:* annonae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18 *fin.*; 92 *fin.*; Off. 3, 12, 50; Liv. 44, 7; Suet. Ner. 45: rei frumentariae, Cic. Manil. 13, 44: numorum, id. Att. 9, 9 *fin.*: olei, Plin. 18, 28, 68, *no.* 3: vini, Suet. Aug. 42. Also abs. caritas (*sc.* annonae), *Dearth of provisions, expense of living:* Cato R. R. 3: ut tum vendas, quum caritas est, Var. R. R. 1, 69: quum alter annus in vilitate, alter in summa caritate fuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 93; so id. Off. 2, 17, 58 Beier.

2. Trop.: *High regard, respect, esteem, love* (cf. amor, *no.* 1) (in good prose): "quum deorum tum parentum patriaeque cultus, eorumque hominum, qui aut sapientia aut opibus excellunt, ad caritatem referri solet; conjuges autem et liberi, et fratres et alii, quos usus familiaritasque conjunxit, quamquam etiam caritate ipsa, tamen amore maxime continentur," Cic. Part. 25, 88: "*amor πάθος,* caritas *ἦθος,*" Quint. 6, 2, 12: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Lael. 8, 27; Quint. prooem. § 6; Cic. Lael. 9, 32: liberalitate qui utuntur benevolentiam sibi conciliant et caritatem, id. Fin. 1, 16. 52; id. Lael. 27, 102; Quint. 11, 1, 72: ingenita erga patriam caritas, Liv. 1, 34: omnes caritate cives amplexus, id. 7, 40; Curt. 3, 6, 1; Tac. A. 6, 46: innocens Bolanus et nullis delictis invisus caritatem paraverat loco auctoritatis, id. Agr. 16 *fin.* The subjoined Gen. is usu. objective: patriae et suorum, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100; cf. Nep. Alcib. 5: reipublicae, Liv. 2, 2: domini, id. 1, 51: Syracusanorum, id. 25, 28: Hieronis, id. 24, 5: liberum, id. 8, 7; filiae, Tac. A. 12, 4: ipsius soli, Liv. 2, 1: sedium suarum, id. 5, 42; Quint. 6, 2, 14.—But sometimes also subjective: Cic. de Or. 2, 58 *fin.*: caritatem civium et gloriam concupere, id. Phil. 1, 12, 29.—**b.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*): *The object loved* (cf. amor, *no.* 1): in plur.: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, id. Off. 1, 17, 57; reliqui cum caritatibus suis et suppellectile Chalcida transmissi sunt, Amm. 24, 1; id. 18, 8 *fin.*

‡ **cărĭtōres** [1. caro] *Wool-carders,* Gloss. Papiae.

Carmāni, orum, *m.*, Καρμανοί, *A people on the Persian Gulf,* Mel. 3, 8, 4 and 6 (in both places Tzschuck. reads: Carmanii); Luc. 3, 250; *whose country was called* **Carmania,** now *Kerman,* Plin. 6, 23, 25 *fin.*

Carmēlus, i, *m.*, כַּרְמֶל, Κάρμηλος, **1.** *Mount Carmel, a high, steep mountain in Phoenicia, on the sea-coast,* now *El-Karmel,* Tac. H. 2, 78; Suet. Vesp. 5; Carmelum promontorium in Plin. 5, 19, 17; cf. Mann. Phoeniz. p. 276.—**2.** *A small town in Judaea, with a mountain of the same name, near the Dead Sea,* Vulg. Jos. 15, 55; Sam. 1, 15, 12; 25, 2, et al.; cf. Hier. de Locis; Mann. Palaest. p. 220.

carmen, ĭnis, *n.*, old form casmen [cano] *A tune, song; poem, verse; an oracular response, a prophecy; a form of incantation* (cf. cano, cantus, and canto).

1. *A tune, song, air, strain;* both vocal and instrumental (mostly poet.; in prose, instead of it, cantus): levia carmina cantu concelebrare, Lucr. 5, 1379: carmine vocali clarus citharaque Philammon, Ov. M. 11, 317; cf. vocum, id. ib. 12, 157: per me (*sc.* Apollinem) concordant carmina nervis, id. ib. 1, 518; cf. ib. 11, 5; 5, 340: carmina, quae apud Homerum et in Phaeacum et in procorum epulis canuntur, Cic. Brut. 18, 71; cf. id. ib. 19, 75: solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo visa queri, Virg. A. 4, 462; so Ov. M. 10, 453: cygnorum, Ov. M. 5, 387; cf. ib. 14, 430; Mart. 13, 77: citharae liquidum carmen, Lucr. 4, 982; cf. id. 2, 506: lyrae carmen, Prop. 2, 1, 9: canere miserabile carmen, Ov. M. 5, 118: arundineum, id. Trist. 4, 1, 12: socialia carmina, id. Her. 12, 139: hoc carmen hic tribunus pl. non vobis sed sibi intus canit, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 68; cf. Aspendius. Also, *Sound,* Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 319; cf. Auct. Aetnae 295.

2. *A poem; poetry:* **a.** In a broader sense, of *Every kind of poetic production,* epic, dramatic, lyric; opp. to prose; or, **b.** In a more restricted sense, for *Lyric poetry:* **a.** Quum hanc felicitatem non *prosa* modo multi sint consecuti sed etiam *carmine,* Quint. 10, 7, 19; cf. id. ib. 1, 8, 2; 10, 1, 95; id. 8, 6, 27; Lucr. 5, 1443: Maeonii carminis aliti, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 2: epicum carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 62: heroici sublimitas, id. ib. 1, 8, 5; cf. Prop. 3, 3, 16: Iliacum, Hor. A. P. 129: historia quodammodo solutum carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 31: Pierium, Lucr. 1, 945; 4, 21: tragicum, Hor. A. P. 220: carmina Livi, id. Ep. 2, 1, 69; id. ib. 2, 2, 69; cf. Tac. A. 11, 13: Saliorum carmina, Quint. 1, 6, 40; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 1, 80; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 86 Schmid.; Liv. 1, 20, 4: lyricorum carmina, Quint. 9, 4, 53; Prop. 4, 6, 32: Aeolium, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 13: Lydis remixto carmine tibiis, id. ib. 4, 15, 30; cf. id. Epod. 9, 5: carmen funebre proprie Naenia, Quint. 8, 2, 8: lascivum, Quint. 9, 4, 108: obscena, *satirical, abusive poems,* Prop. 1, 16, 10; famosum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31 Schmid.: malum, id. ib. 2, 1, 153; cf. id. Sat. 2, 1, 82 Heind.: obliquum, Stat. S. 1, 2, 27: probrosum, Tac. A. 4, 31; cf. id. ib. 6, 39, et saep.—**b.** Carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 59 Schmid.: carmina compono, hic elegos, id. ib. 91; cf. ib. 99: amabile carmen, *i. e. a love poem* or *song,* id. ib. 1, 3, 24.—And opp. to the drama for *An epic* or *lyric poem:* fabula, quae versatur in tragoediis atque carminibus, Quint. 2, 4, 2.—* **c.** *A part of a great epic poem, a book, canto:* in primo carmine, Lucr. 6, 938.—**d.** *A poetic inscription:* et tumulum facite et tumulo superaddite carmen: "DAPHNIS. EGO.," *etc.*, Virg. E. 5, 42; id. Aen. 3, 287; Prop. 2, 18, 43; Ov. H. 7, 194; Met. 14, 442; Fast. 3, 547; Sil. 9, 266; 15, 491.—**B.** Phrases: condere, Lucr. 5, 1; Hor. S. 2, 1, 82; A. P. 436: disponere, Lucr. 3, 421: pangere, id. 1, 933; 4, 9: fingere, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 33; Ep. 2, 1, 227; A. P. 331; dicere, id. ib. 4, 12, 10; Carm. Sec. 8: dictare, id. Sat. 1, 10, 75; Ep. 2, 1, 110: docere, id. Od. 2, 19, 1: ad umbilicum adducere, id. Epod. 14, 7: deducere ad sua tempora, Ov. M. 1, 4: fundere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26: componere ad lyram, Quint. 1, 10, 29; cf. ib. 11, 2, 11, et saep.

3. *A response of an oracle, a prophecy, prediction:* Ultima Cumaei venit jam carminis aetas, Virg. E. 4, 4; so Ov. M. 6, 582; Liv. 1, 45; 23, 11; 29, 10; 38, 45; Tac. A. 3, 63; 4, 43; 6, 12, et al.

4. *A magic formula, an incantation:* Frgm. XII. Tab. in Plin. 28, 2, 4; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 619 *sq.*: carmina vel coelo possunt deducere lunam; carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulixi, Virg. E. 8, 69 *sq.*; so id. Aen. 4, 487; Hor. Epod. 5, 72; 17, 4; Sat. 1, 8, 19; Prop. 2, 28, 35; Ov. M. 7, 137; 14, 58; Quint. 7, 3, 7; Tac. A. 2, 69; 4, 22, et al.

5. On account of the very ancient practice of composing forms of religion and law in Saturnian verse, also *A formula in religion* or *law, a formulary:* diro quodam carmine jurare, Liv. 10, 38; id. 31, 17; 39, 15; 1, 24; Plin. 28, 2, 3: ut totum illud VTI. LINGVA. NVNCVPASSIT., non in XII. tabulis sed in magistri carmine scriptum videretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 *fin.*: cruciatus carmina, id. Rab. Perd. 4 *fin.*; cf. id. Mur. 12, 26: lex horrendi carminis erat (* *i. e. of a terrible import*): DVVMVIRI. PERDVELLIONEM. IVDICENT, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 26: rogationis carmen, id. 3, 64.

2. carmen, ĭnis, *n.* [1. caro] *A card,* for wool or flax, Claud. Eutr. 2, 458 dub. (The existence of this word, if not in the suspected passage, is proved by the derivative 2. carmino.)

Carmentis, is (Carmenta, ae, Hyg. Fab. 277), *f.*, Καρμέντις [from carmen], a prophetess: **1.** *The mother of Evander, who went with him from Arcadia* (hence Arcadia dea, Ov. F. 1, 462; Parrhasia dea, id. ib. 618: Tegeaea parens, ib. 627: Tegeaea sacerdos, id. ib. 6, 531, and Maenalis nympha, id. ib. 1, 634) *to Latium, and uttered oracles on the Capitoline Hill;* honored afterward as a goddess, Ov. F. 1, 462 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 277; Virg. A. 8, 336 *sq.*, and Serv. in h. l.—Whence, **b. Carmentālis,** e, *Of* or *pertaining to Carmentis:* flamen, Cic. Brut. 14, 56: porta, *a gate at Rome near the temple of Carmentis, in the eighth district, through which the Fabii marched to the contest so destructive to themselves,* Liv. 2, 49; Virg. A. 8, 338; hence as ominous, also called Porta Scelerata, Fest. p. 148; 258; cf. Ov. F. 2, 201, and Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, p. 222: CARMENTARII, *the priests of Carmentis, who recorded her responses,* Serv. Virg. A. 8, 336.—**2.** Carmentes, *The two prophetic goddesses* Postverta and Prorsa, Var. in Gell. 16, 16; Serv. Virg. A. 8, 336.—**3.** Whence subst. **Carmentālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *The festival of Carmentis:* **a.** That of Carmentis, *no.* 1, celebrated on the 11th of January, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 54; Ov. F. 1, 585.—**b.** That of the Carmentes, celebrated on the 15th of January, Ov. F. 1, 617.

carmĭnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [1. carmino] *Versifying,* Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

carmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. carmino] *A carding:* unguium, Plin. 11, 23, 27.

‡ **carmĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [2. carmino] *A carder,* Inscr. Fabr. 701, 221.

1. carmĭno, are, *v. a.* [carmen] *To make verses* (post-class.): votivum quippiam, Sid. Ep. 1, 9: verba Graeca, id. ib. 9, 15.

2. carmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [2. carmen] *To card:* Var. L. L. 7, 3, 92. So linum, Plin. 19, 1, 4: lana carminata, id. 9, 38, 62.

Carna, ae, *f.* *A goddess,* previously called Crane, *guardian of door-hinges* (i. e *of domestic life*) *and the life of man; her festival was celebrated on the 1st of June by Junius Brutus, after the expulsion of the kings was accomplished,* Ov. F. 6, 102 *sq.*; Macr. S. 1, 2 (as goddess of the door-hinges = Cardea q. v.).

carnālis, e, *adj.* [2. caro] *Fleshly, carnal* (late Lat.): Tert. Poen. 3: oculi, Min. Fel. Oct. 32: stirps, Prud. Apoth. 1051.—*Adv.* carnaliter, Tert. Bapt. 7 *fin.*; Hier. Ep. 54, *no.* 9; Prud. Apoth. 436.

* **carnālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [carnalis] *Fleshliness, carnality:* Aug. Serm. 186; de Temp. 2.

carnālĭter, *adv.* *Carnally;* v. carnalis, *fin.*

carnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. caro] *Of* or *belonging to flesh;* subst. (cf. aerarius, arenarius, argentarius, *etc.*) **1.** Carnārĭus, ii, *m.*: **a.** Humorously: *One who loves flesh-meat,* Mart. 11, 100.—**b.** ‡ CARNARIUS κρεοπώλης, *A dealer in flesh, a butcher,* Gloss. Vet.—**2.** Carnārĭum, ii, *n.*: **a.** *A flesh-hook,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 6; Pseud. 1, 2, 64; Cato R. R. 13, 1; 14, 1; Var. R. R. 2, 4, 3; Col. 12, 53, 3; Petr. 95, 8; 135, 4; 136, 1.—**b.** *A larder, pantry,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 45; Plin. 19, 4, 19, *no.* 3. (* Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 6.)

* **carnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Fleshiness, corpulency,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

* **carnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Corpulent, fleshy,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 105.

Carnĕădes, is, *m.*, Καρνεάδης, *A distinguished philosopher of Cyrene, a pupil of the Stoic Diogenes, the founder of the New Academy, and a zealous opponent of Zeno,* Cic. Acad. 1, 13; 2, 6; 30; Tusc. 3, 22; 4, 3; de Or. 2, 38; N. D. 1, 2, et saep.; Gell. 17, 15; Lact. 5, 14.—Whence, **2. Carnĕădēus** (also **Carneadĭus**), a, um, *Of Carneades:* sententia, Cic. Acad. 2, 48: divisio, id. Fin. 5, 6: finis, id. ib. 4, 18: vis, id. de Or. 3, 19.

carnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. caro] *Of flesh* (post-class.): tunica, Aug. Serm. 344: membra. Maximian. Gall. 1, 85.—**b.** Trop.: lex, Prud. Apoth. 438.

Carni, orum, *m.* *A mountain people in Upper Italy, east of Aquileia, extending to Cārnthen;* prob. of Illyrian origin, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 18, 22; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 71 and 73; *their chief town was* **Carnus,** untis, Vell. 2, 109; Liv. 43, 1.—Whence **Carnĭcus,** a, um; Alpes, *the Carnic Alps,* Plin. 2, 25, 28.

carnĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [caro-facio] *An executioner, hangman,* Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 37; Capt. 5, 4, 22; Rud. 3, 6, 19; Lucr. 3, 1030; "Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45;" Phil. 11, 37; Quint. 15, 20; Quint. Inst. 5, 10, 59; Suet

Tib. 54; 61; Calig. 32: Claud. 15; 34 et saep.; Cic. Rabir. Perd. 5, 15; cf. Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 98; he was not permitted to reside within the city; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 254.—**b.** Trop.: *A tormenter, murderer:* meus carnifex, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 27 Don.: fortuna gloriae carnifex, Plin. 28, 4, 7. Adj.: *Murderous:* carnifex avis, Mart. 11, 84: pedes *sc.* podagrici, id. 12, 48: manus, Sil. 1, 173: epulae, *deadly,* Claud. Bell. Gild. 178.—**c.** As a term of reproach, *Scoundrel, villain,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 220; 206; 2, 1, 41; Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 12; Eun. 4, 4, 3; Cic. Pis. 5; Verr. 2, 1, 3; Liv. 42, 23 *fin.*

carnĭfĭcīna, ae, *f.* [carnifex] **1.** *The office of hangman:* facere = carnificem esse, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 29 Lind.; cf. id. Cist. 2, 1, 1; Suet. Tib. 62.—**2.** *The place of torture,* Liv. 2, 23. Hence, **3.** Meton.: *The rack, torture, torment:* dolores atque carnificinas facere, Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17, and in Non. 187, 30; so Cic. Tusc. 5, 27. 78; Aus. Epigr. 108, 10.—**b.** Trop.: quum omnis perturbatio miseria est, tum carnificina est aegritudo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13; cf. id. Sest. 65.

carnĭfĭco, atus, are, *v. a.* [CARNIFICOR, ari, *v. dep.* acc. to Prisc. p. 791 P.] [carnifex] *To execute, behead:* carnificari (hostes) jacentes, *to cut in pieces, mangle,* Liv. 24, 15: vitam cum dolore et insigni cruciatu carnificatus amisit. Sisenna in Prisc. p. 793 P.; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 2.

carnis, is, v. 2. caro.

carnĭvŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [caro-voro] Of animals: *Feeding on flesh, carnivorous,* only Plin. 9, 24, 40; 10, 73, 93.

carnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. caro] **1.** *Abounding in flesh, fleshy:* palatum aquatilium, Plin. 11, 37, 65: manus, id. ib. 43, 98: crura, id. ib. 45, 105.—**b.** Of plants: resina, Plin. [illegible] 20, 25: folia, id. 16, 6, 7: radices, [illegible] 31, 66: misy carnosius, id. 19, 3, 12: carnosissimae olivae, id. 15, 3, 4; so also cortex, id. 25, 5, 21.—**2.** *Like flesh, flesh-colored:* lignum, Plin. 16, 38, 72: candor, id. 11, 37, 54.

carnŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Like flesh* (post-class.): tactus, Sol. 2: pectora, Prud. στεφ. 10, 372.

Carnus, untis, v. Carni.

Carnūtes, um, *m.*, Καρνοῦτοι, *A people in Gaul, on both sides of the Liger, whose chief town was Autricum,* now *Chartres,* in the *Départ. d'Eure et Loire,* Caes. B. G. 2, 35; 2, 25; 56; 6, 2; 4; 7, 2; 8, 31; in Tib. 1, 8, 12, and Plin. 4, 18, 32 Carnuti. Cf. Mann. Gall. p. 170.

1. cāro, ui, 3. *v. a.* [κέρω, κείρω] *To card* (extremely rare): Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 46; and in Naev. acc. to Var. L. L. 7, 3, 92; cf. 2. carmen, carmino, *etc.*

2. căro, carnis (*nom.* carnis, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 684 P.; Liv. 37, 3 dub.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 148. *Abl.* carni, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 6; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 232), *f.*, *Flesh:* Cic. Planc. 9; Pis. 27, 67; Caes. B. G. 5, 14: cruda, Suet. Ner. 37: tosta, Ov. M. 12, 156: male viva, id. ib. 15, 83, et saep. So also freq. in plur.: carnes vipereae, Ov. M. 2, 769; id. ib. 14, 208; Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 195; id. 23, 7, 64, et saep.—**b.** Trop. of discourse (* *Floridness*): Aeschines carnis plus habet, minus lacertorum, Quint. 10, 1, 77 Spald. and Frotsch.—**c.** In contempt: istius pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium, Cic. Pis. 9, 19. *The body,* in opp. to the spirit, as the seat of the passions: animus liber habitat: numquam me caro ista compellet ad metum, Sen. Ep. 65.—**2.** Transf., **a.** *The flesh* (*pulp*) *of fruits:* Plin. 15, 24, 27: carnes cucurbitae, id. 28, 14, 58; so in plur. olivarum, Pall. Nov. 17, 1: pirorum, id. Febr. 25, 12.—**b.** In trees: *The inner, white part of the wood, under the alburnum,* Plin. 16, 38, 72.—**c.** In precious stones: *The soft part,* Plin. 37, 5, 18.

caroenum, i, v. carenum.

cărōta, ae, *f.* *A carrot,* Apic. 3, 21.

Carpăthus (**-os,** Mel. 2, 7, 13), i, *f.*, Κάρπαθος, *An island in the Aegean Sea, between Crete and Rhodes,* now *Scarpanto,* Plin. 4, 12, 23; 5, 31, 36.—Whence, **2. Carpăthĭus,** a, um, Καρπάθιος, *Carpathian:* mare, *the sea named from Carpathus,* Mel. 2, 7, 13; Plin. 4, 12. 23, § 71; Hor. Od. 4, 5, 10; the same, gurges, Virg. G. 4, 387, and pelagus, Col. 8, 16, 10: vates, *i. e. Proteus, who had his abode there,* Ov. M. 11, 249; cf. Virg. l. l. and Serv.; so also senex, id. Am. 2, 15, 10.

carpentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [carpentum] *Of* or *pertaining to a wagon* or *chariot:* fabricae, Plin. 16, 8, 13: artifex, *a wagon-* or *carriage-maker,* Lampr. Alex. Sever. 52: vehiculum = carpentum, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 29.—**2.** Subst. carpentārĭus, ii, *m.*, *A carriage-maker, cart-wright,* Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

carpentum, i, *n.* *A wagon, carriage, coach,* or *chariot,* esp. used by women on festal occasions, Ov. F. 1, 619; Liv. 5, 25; 1, 48; 34, 3; Suet. Claud. 17, 11; Calig. 15; Tac. A. 12, 42; Juv. 8, 147, et al.; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 357: Gallica, Liv. 31, 21; cf. Flor. 1, 18, 26: Cimbrorum, Flor. 3, 3, 16: Britannorum, id. 3, 10, 17: stercoris, Pall. Sept. 1, 2.

†† **carphĕōtum,** i, *n.* *An excellent kind of white frankincense,* Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 60.

† **carphŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.* = καρφολογία, Of sick persons: *A picking of pieces of straw from the walls,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4 and 5.

† **carphos,** *n.* = κάρφος, *A plant,* called in pure Lat. foenum Graecum, *goat's-horn, fenugreek,* Plin. 24, 19, 120.

Carpi, orum, *m.* *A people on the Danube, in Dacia,* Eutr. 9, 25; Aur. Vict. Caes. 39; Vop. Aur. 30.

carpīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [carpinus] *Made of horn-beam:* manubria, Col. 11, 2, 92; Plin. 16, 42, 83.

carpīnus, i, *f.* *Horn-beam,* Carpinus Betulus, L.; Col. 5, 7, 1; Plin. 16, 15, 26; 18, 30; 40, 76, *no.* 3: atra, Cato R. R. 32; Plin. 16, 39, 75.

carpo, psi, ptum, 3. [kindred with κάρφω, ἁρπάζω, rapio],

1. In lit. signif. A standing expression for the plucking of plants, flowers, fruits, *etc.*: *To pick, pluck, pluck off, crop, gather* (class. in prose and poetry, esp. in the latter very freq., although never in Lucr.): (Flos) tenui carptus ungui, Catull. 62, 43; so Hor. Od. 3, 27, 44; Ov. M. 9, 342: flores ab arbore, Ov. M. 9, 380; cf. under *no.* II.: rosam, Virg. G. 4, 134: violas et papavera, id. Ecl. 2, 47; violas, lilia, Ov. M. 5, 392; Virg. E. 2, 54: frondes uncis manibus, id. Georg. 2, 366: frondes arbore, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 32: poma, Virg. E. 9, 50: id. Georg. 4, 134: pomaria plenis ramis, Ov. H. 4, 29: vindemiam de palmite, Virg. G. 2, 90: fructus, id. ib. 2, 501: frumenta manu, id. ib. 3, 176: herbas manibus, Col. 5, 6, 7.—Hence

2. Of animals: *To take something as nourishment;* cf. Burm. Phaedr. 1, 28, 4; first, of nourishment from plants: *To crop, pluck off, graze on,* etc.; then also (although rare) of flesh: *to eat, devour:* alia (animalia) sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: carpunt gramen equi, Virg. A. 9, 553; id. Georg. 2, 201; Ov. M. 1, 299: herbam, Virg. G. 3, 296; 465; Ov. M. 13, 927: pabula, Ov. M. 4, 217; Fast. 4, 750: alimenta, id. Met. 15, 478: apes carpunt ex olea arbore ceram, e fico mel, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 24 *sq.*: apis carpens thyma, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 29. Poet. of personified envy: summa cacumina carpit, Ov. M. 2, 792: nec carpsere jecur volucres, id. ib. 10, 43; Phaedr. 1, 28, 4.—Sometimes transf. to men: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52: carpe cibos digitis, Ov. A. A. 3, 755: leporem, mullum, Mart. 3, 13. Also, *to carve;* hence the pun in Petr. 36 *fin.*

3. Poet. of other things: *To tear off, tear away:* summas carpens media inter cornua saetas, Virg. A. 6, 245. Of wool: *To pluck it:* vellera, Virg. G. 4, 335. Hence poet. *to spin:* pensum, id. ib. 1, 390; Prop. 3, 1, 16; Hor. Od. 3, 27, 64 (* hence, facete; stolidum pecus, *to pluck,* i. e. *to fleece rich lovers,* Prop. 1, 13 (16), 8; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 91): ex collo furtim coronas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 256: crinem genasque, *to tear, rend, lacerate,* Val. Fl. 8, 7; so of Servius's inaccurate account of a fragment of the Twelve Tables: "mulier faciem ne carpito," Serv. Virg. A. 12, 606 (instead of the real words: MVLIERES. GENASNE. RADVNTO.; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 668): artus in parva frusta, Sen. Thyest. 1061.

II. Trop.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. 1) Ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, Cic. Sest. 56; id. de Or. 1, 42 *fin.*; Gell. 9, 4, 5: oscula, *to pluck,* as it were, *from the lips, to snatch,* Prop. 1, 20, 27; Ov. H. 11, 117 Loers. *N. cr.*; Met. 4, 358; Phaedr. 3, 8, 12, et al.

2. (acc. to *no.* I. 2) **a.** In a good sense, *To enjoy, use, make use of:* breve ver et primos carpere flores, Ov. M. 10, 85 (cf flore aetatis frui, Liv. 21, 3): illa mihi sedes, illic mea carpitur aetas, *spent, lived, passed,* Catull. 68, 35: diem, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 8: regni commoda carpe mei, Ov. F. 3, 622: fugitivaque gaudia carpe, *and snatch pleasures as they fly,* Mart. 7, 47, 11: somnos sub dio, Virg. G. 3, 435: equitem, id. Aen. 7, 414: soporem, id. ib. 4, 522: noctes securas, Val. Fl. 5, 48: vitales auras, Virg. A. 1, 388; and merely auras, Sil. 3, 712. A poet. circumlocution for vivere, degere, *etc.*—**b.** In a bad sense (α) *To gnaw,* as it were, *with envious tooth, to lower in reputation by words, to detract, slander, calumniate, revile:* more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant: non illo inimico, sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: quae non desierunt maligni carpere, Quint. 11, 1, 24: maligno sermone, Suet. Aug. 27: obliquis orationibus, id. Domit. 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 17: aliquem sermonibus, Liv. 7, 12; Just. 12, 5, 2: sinistris sermonibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 5; Liv. 44, 38: Ciceronem in his, Quint. 9, 4, 63: te ficto quaestu, Catull. 62, 36 and 37: meliores, Phaedr. 2, 8, 17: et detorquere recte facta, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 6: famam vitamque, id. Pan. 53, 4; Suet. Calig. 34.—**c.** *To rob of strength, to weaken, enfeeble, wear away, consume;* or poet. with the idea extended (cf. absumo), *to completely consume, to destroy:* vires, Virg. G. 3, 215; Liv. 3, 5; 9, 27; Col. 6, 7, 2: regina caeco carpitur igni, Virg. A. 4, 2; Ov. M. 3, 490; 10, 370; Virg. A. 4, 31: invidia carpit et carpitur una, Ov. M. 2, 781; Prop. 3, 5, 3; Ov. Am. 3, 680: lividas obliviones, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 33; cf. Pliny: aras etiam templaque demolitur et obscurat oblivio, negligit carpitque posteritas, Plin. Pan. 55, 9.—So (β) in milit. lang. *To inflict injury upon an enemy* (esp. by single, repeated attacks), *to weaken, to harass:* agmen adversariorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 63; Liv. 22, 32; 27, 46; 48; Tac. A. 12, 32; Luc. 4, 156, et saep.: novissimum agmen, Caes. B. C. 1, 78: novissimos, Liv. 8, 38: extrema agminis, id. 6, 32.

3. *To separate a whole into single parts, to cut to pieces, divide:* neque semper utendum est perpetuitate, sed saepe carpenda membris minutioribus oratio est, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: in multas parvasque partes carpere exercitum, Liv. 26, 38: summam unius belli in multa proelia parvaque, id. 3, 61 *fin.*: fluvium, *to draw off into canals,* Curt. 8, 9.

4. Viam, iter, *etc.*, or with definite local substantives, terram, mare, litora, *etc.*: *To go, tread upon, pass over, navigate, sail along* or *through, to take* or *pursue one's way:* viam, Virg. A. 6, 629; Hor. S. 2, 6, 93; Ov. Am. 2, 230; Met. 8, 208; 11, 139: vias, Ov. M. 2, 12: iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95; Ov. H. 18, 34; Met. 2, 549; 10, 709; 14, 122; Fast. 3, 604; Petr. 116, 1, and supremum iter = mori, Hor. Od. 2, 17 12: gyrum, *to go in a circle,* Virg. G. 3 191: volatus raptim, Stat. Th. 1, 310: fugam (* *to fly*), Sil. 10, 62: prata fuga, Virg. G. 3, 142: pedibus terras et pontum remis, Prop. 1, 6, 33; campos, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 23: mare, id. Met. 11, 752: litora, id. ib. 12, 196; 15, 507: aëra alis, id. ib. 4, 616: aethera, id. ib. 7, 219: carpitur acclivus per muta silentia trames, id. ib. 10, 53.

† **carpŏphyllos,** i, *f.* [καρπός-φύλλον] *A shrub similar to the laurel-tree,* Plin. 15, 30, 39.

carptim, *adv.* [carptus, carpo] (in the ante-Aug. per. extremely rare: never in Cicero) *By pieces, by detached parts, in parts, separately, in single, small parts:* res gestas carptim perscribere, Sall. C. 4, 2 Kritz.; cf. Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 7; 6, 22, 2:

divisis agris, *into small pieces*, Suet. Dom. 9: carptim breviterque perstringi, Plin. Pan. 25, 1 Schwarz.—**2.** *At different places or points, on different sides:* aggredi, Liv. 44, 41: lacessere hostem, id. 22, 16.—**3.** Opp. to that which happens at once: *At different times, at one time and another, now and then:* ut ad stipendium petendum convenirent Carthaginem, seu carptim partes, seu universi mallent, Liv. 28, 25: dimissi carptim ac singuli, Tac. H. 4, 46: si (corvi) carptim vocem resorbebunt, Plin. 18, 35, 87.

* **carptor,** ōris, *m.* [carpo] *A carver of food*, Juv. 9, 109.

* **carptūra,** ae, *f.* [carpo, a plucking from] Of bees: *A sucking* or *gathering from flowers*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 26.

carptus, a, um, *Part.*, from carpo.

‡ **carrăcūtĭum,** ii, *n.* [carrus] *A kind of two-wheeled carriage*, Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 3.

(* **Carrae,** arum, *f.* *A city of Mesopotamia, the Charan* or *Haran of the Scriptures, where Crassus was defeated by the Parthians*, Luc. 1, 105; Flor. 3, 11, 8, et al.)

carrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [carrus] *A fortification made of wagons* (post-class.), Treb. Gall. 13; Veg. Mil. 3, 10.

carrŏ-ballista, ae, *f.* [id.] *The ballista mounted on a carriage*, Veg. Mil. 3, 24; 2, 25.

†† **carrŏco,** ōnis, *m.* [a Celtic word] *A sea-fish*, perh. *a sturgeon*, Acipenser Sturio, L.; Aus. Ep. 4, 57.

carrūca, ae, *f.* *A sort of four-wheeled traveling carriage*, καροῦχα, Hesych., Plin. 33, 11, 40; Suet. Ner. 30; Mart. 3, 62; 12, 24; cf. Scheffer de Re vehic. 2, 27.

carrūcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [carruca] *Pertaining to the* carruca: mulae, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38: mulio, Cap. Max. jun. 4.

carrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [carrus] *A little wagon* or *cart*, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52.

carrus, i, *m.* (**carrum,** i, *n.*, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 6; cf. Non. 195, 26, and Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 1) *A kind of four-wheeled wagon for transporting burdens*, Var. and Sisenna in Non. 195, 26 *sq.*; Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 3 Herz.; Liv. 10, 28.

Carsĕŏli, ōrum, *m.*, Καρσέολοι, *A town of the Aequi, in Latium*, now the village *Carsoli*, Ov. F. 4, 683, and Liv. 29, 15; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 506.—Whence, **2. Carsĕŏlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Carseoli:* ager, Col. 3, 9, 2: lex, Ov. F. 4, 710. And subst. Carseolani, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Carseoli*, Plin. 3, 12, 17.

Cartēja, ae, *f.*, Καρτηΐα, **I.** *A very ancient sea-port town in* Hispania Baetica, now *San Roque*, Mel. 2, 6, 9; Plin. 3, 1, 3; Liv. 28, 30; 43, 3; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 295, and Tzschuck. Mel. l. l.—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Cartējānus,** a, um, *Cartejan, of Carteja:* ora, Plin. 3, 2, 3.—**b. Cartējensis,** e, the same: legati, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 36.—**II.** *The chief town of the Olcades, in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Ἀλθαία in Polyb. and Steph. Byz., now *Orgaz*, Liv. 21, 5; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 395.

Carthaea, ae, *f.*, Καρθαία, *A town on the west coast of the Cycladic Island Ceos* (*now *Poles*), Plin. 4, 12, 20.—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Carthaeus,** a, um, *Carthaean, of Carthaea:* arva, Ov. M. 10, 109.—**b. Carthēïus,** a, um, the same: moenia=Carthaea, Ov. M. 7, 368.

Carthāgo (also written Karth.), ĭnis (*locat.* Carthagini, like Tiburi, ruri, domi, *etc.*, Plaut. Casin. prol. 71; Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90; Liv. 28, 26; Vitr. 8, 3; v. the commentt. in h. l., and cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 236), *f.*, קרת חדשת (New town: "istam urbem *Carthadam* Elissa dixit, quod Phoenicum ore exprimit *Civitatem Novam*," Sol. c. 40; cf. Gesen. Gesch. d. Hebr. Spr. and Schr. p. 228 and 229, and Robinson's Lexic. s. v. קֶרֶת), *The city of Carthage, in Northern Africa*, Gr. Καρχηδών, *whose ruins are in the vicinity of Tunis:* cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 264 *sq.* Personified, *The daughter of the fourth Hercules*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16 *fin.*—Whence, **2. Carthāgĭnĭensis** (upon the Column. Rostr. twice CARTACINIENSIS), e, *adj.*, *Carthaginian:* copiae, Column. Rostr.; res, Liv. 21, 2, et saep. Subst., *A Carthaginian*; freq.—**II.** Carthago, also with the appel. Nova, *A large sea-port town founded by the Carthaginians after the first Punic war, in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *New Carthage*, now *Cartagena*, Liv. 26, 42; Mel. 2, 6, 7: Nova, Liv. 21, 5; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 235 and 408.—Whence (cf. *no.* I.), **2. Carthaginiensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to New Carthage:* ager, Var. R. R. 1, 57, 2: conventus, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 18.

Cartheïus, a, um, v. Carthaea, *no.* 2, b.

‡ **cartĭbŭlum,** i, *n.* *A kind of oblong table of stone, standing on one foot:* a gerendo gertibulum, unde cartibulum post dictum, Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35.

cartĭlāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cartilago] *Cartilaginous, gristly:* genus, Plin. 19, 5, 23. Subst. cartilaginea, orum, *sc.* animalia, *cartilaginous fishes*, Plin. 9, 24, 40.

cartĭlāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of cartilage, very gristly, cartilaginous:* caput, Cels. 8, 1: galbanum, Plin. 12, 25, 56.

cartĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* **1.** *Cartilage, gristle*, in animals, Cels. 8, 1: narium, id. ib. 5; Veg. 3, 33, 1: auris, Cels. 8, 6: rupta, Plin. 11, 37, 87.—**2.** Transf. of plants, Plin. 15, 28, 34; 16, 36, 64, et al.

căruncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [caro] *A little piece of flesh*, * Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52; Cels. 2, 7; 8, 4; Val. Max. 3, 7, *no.* 6 *ext.*

cārus, a, um, *adj.* *Dear, costly, of a high price:* Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 116: venio ad macellum, rogito pisces: indicant caros, agninam caram, caram bubulam, cara omnia, id. Aul. 2, 8, 3 *sq.*; Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 5. So annona, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 25; Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 7; (*comp.*) Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59; (*sup.*) Dom. 6, 14, et saep. Heterocl. *acc. comp.:* carioras nuptias, Manil. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86.

2. Trop.: *Dear, precious, valued, esteemed, loved* (freq. and class. in prose and poetry): "*Carum* ipsum verbum est amoris, ex quo amicitiae nomen est ductum," Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122; Off. 2, 8, 29; Fin. 3, 20, 66; 5, 10, 29: ego illum scio, quam cordi sit carus meo, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 21; id. Epid. 1, 2, 30, and (*comp.*) Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 121; Lucr. 1, 731: parentes, id. 3, 85: cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares: sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: mater carissima, Asin. in Quint. 9, 2, 34. So pater, Virg. A. 2, 707: genitor, Ov. M. 2, 649; Virg. A. 10, 798; Ov. M. 1, 486: genitrix, Virg. A. 1, 689: nutrix, id. ib. 4, 634: conjux, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 21; Met. 11, 727; 4, 143: natae, id. Met. 4, 222: nepotes, Catull. 64, 320: pignora, nati, Ov. F. 3, 218; so also pignora, nepotes, id. Met. 3, 134; cf. caput nepotis, Catull. 68, 120, and Virg. A. 2, 707: frater carissimus atque amantissimus, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3: homines mihi carissimi et amicissimi, id. de Or. 2, 4; Quint. 5, 10, 74; cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 7 *fin.*: omnium societatum nulla est carior, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: patria, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: Athenae, Catull. 64, 87: carmina legenti, Prop. 3, 2, 13: crines, id. 1, 17, 21: simulacra, Ov. M. 14, 112: amplexus, id. ib. 9, 750, et saep.; Catull. 68, 159: O me mihi carior, Ov. M. 13, 405; id. ib. 7, 847; Catull. 104, 2; 82, 2: carior auro, Tib. 1, 9, 31; cf. Catull. 107, 3; Claud. Bell. Get. 308.—Subst. cari, *The loved ones:* Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 29, et al.—In a double sense with *no.* 1: Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 75 *sq.*; id. Men. 1, 1, 29 *sq.*

Adv. (rare; not in Cic.): **1.** Aves pingues care veneunt, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 2: *Comp.* * Suet. Calig. 27.—*Sup.* Sen. Ep. 42.—**2.** Carius aestimare, Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2; Pseudo-Brutus in Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16.

Carventāna arx, *The citadel of Carventum, in Latium*, Liv. 4, 53 and 55.

(* **Carvilius,** i, *m.* *A Roman proper name*, Cic. Or. 2, 61; also, *the name of one of the four kings in Cantium* (Kent), *in the time of Julius Caesar*, Caes. B. G. 5, 22.)

Căryae, arum, *f.*, Καρύαι, **1.** *A village in Laconia, with a temple of Diana*, Vitr. 1, 1.—**2.** Whence: **a. Căryātes,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Caryae*, Vitr. 1, 1, twice.—**b. Căryātis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Καρυᾶτις. (α) *An epithet of Diana*, Serv. Virg. E. 8, 30.—(β) Căryātĭdes, *The maidens of Caryae serving in the temple of Diana*, a statue of Praxiteles, Plin. 36, 5, 4.—(γ) In architecture, *Female figures which are used instead of columns for support in buildings, Caryatides*, "Vitr. 1, 1" (v. the representation of such a Caryatide from the temple of Pallas Polias, at Athens, in O. Müller's Denkm. d. alt. Kunst, *no.* 101)—**c. Căryus,** a, um: Diana, Stat. Th 4, 225.—**II.** *A village in Arcadia*, Liv 34, 26.

† **căryĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = καρύϊνος, *Made from nuts:* oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7; 23, 4, 45.

† **căryītes,** ae, *m.*=καρυΐτης, *A species of the plant* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 40.

† **căryon,** ii, *n.*=κάρυον, *A nut*, Plin. 15, 22, 24.

† **căryōta,** ae (căryōtis, ĭdis, Mart. 11, 31; Stat. S. 1, 6, 20), *f.*=καρυῶτις, *A kind of nut-shaped date*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 27; Plin. 15, 28, 34; 19, 5, 29; Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 6; Scrib. Comp. 74; Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37; these the poor were accustomed to send on New-year's day as a present to their patrons, Mart. 8, 33; 13, 27.

Cărystos, i, *f.*= Κάρυστος, *A very ancient town on the south coast of Euboea, distinguished for its excellent marble*, Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21; Tib. 3, 3, 13; Sen. Troad. 836; Mart. 9, 76; Stat. S. 2, 2, 93; 1, 2, 149; cf. Mann. Greece 262 *sq.*—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Cărystēus,** a, um, *Of Carystos, Carystian:* vada, Ov. F. 4, 282.—**b. Cărystĭus,** a, um, the same: marmor, Plin. 4, 12, 20; 36, 6, 7: columellae, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 36.—In plur. subst. Carystii, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Carystos*, Sol. c. 11.—**II.** *A town in Liguria*, Liv. 42, 7.

Caryus, a, um, v. Caryae, *no.* I, 2, c.

căsa, ae, *f.* *Any simple or poorly-built house, a hut, cottage, cabin, shed, garden house, a country house;* in war *a barrack, tent, etc.*, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 6, Lucr. 5, 1009: 6, 1253; Cic. Tusc. 5, 34 97; Vitr. 2, 1; Quint. 2, 17, 10; 9, 4, 4, Virg. E. 2, 29; Hor. S. 2, 3, 247 and 275; Ov. M. 8, 700; 5, 283, et saep.; Cic. Fam 16, 18; Mart. 6, 43; Caes. B. G. 5, 43 Herz.; Auct. Bell. Hisp. 16; Veg. Mil. 2, 10.—**b.** Proverb.: ita fugias, ne praeter casam, like, *run not into the lion's jaws*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3 Ruhnk.; cf. Gron. Obs. 3, 9, p. 511 *sq.*—**c.** Casae, in late Latin meton., *A country estate, a farm:* Cassiod. Var. 5, 14.

* **cāsābundus** (in the best MSS. written cassab., probably on account of the first long *a*, like cassus, caussa, Juppiter, *etc.*), a, um, *adj.* [caso] *Ready to fall, tottering:* Naev. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 91; cf Fest. p. 37.

căsārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [casa] *Of* or *belonging to a cottage;* only subst.: **1.** Casarius, ii, *A dweller in a cottage, a cottager*, Cod. Theod. 9, 42, 7.—**2.** CASARIA, quae custodit casam, Fest. p. 37.

Casca, ae, *m.* *A Roman surname in the* gens Servilia, Cic. Att. 13, 44; 16, 15; Phil. 13, 15; 2, 11; Suet. Caes. 82.

casce, *adv.* *In an old-fashioned manner;* v. the follg.

cascus, a, um, *adj.* *Old:* "*cascum* significat vetus: ejus origo Sabina quae usque radices in Oscam linguam egit (cf. Otfr. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 41, with G. F. Grotef. in Seeb. N. Arch. 1829, *no.* 31; v. also CASNAR): Enn. Manil. and Papin in Var. l. l.; Att. ib. (* Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27): sal. Aus. Ep. 22, 27.—* *Adv.* casce nimis et vetuste loquens (*in an old-fashioned manner*), Gell. 1, 10.

cāsĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cascus] *Of* or *pertaining to cheese, cheese-:* taberna, *in which cheese was smoked and kept*, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8.

cāsĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Mixed with cheese:* polenta, App. Met. 1, p. 103, 35: montes, *where much cheese was made*, Hier. Ep. 66, 10.

* **cāsĕŏlus,** i, *m.* [id.] *A small cheese*, Virg. Cop. 17.

cāsĕus, i, *m.* (caseum, i, *n.*, Cato R. R. 76, 4; Plaut. and Novius in Non. 200, 9 *sq.*) *Cheese:* Var. R. R. 2, 11, 3; Col. 7, 8, 1; 12, 12 *sq.*; Pall. Maj. 9; Plin. 11, 42, 97; Cic. de Sen. 16, 56, et al.: facere, Var. l. l.: premere, Virg. E. 1, 35: figurare, Plin. 16, 38, 72.—As a term of endearment, in the lang. of comedy, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 154 and 177.

† **căsĭa** (more rar. **cassia,** e. g. Pall. Oct. 14, 13; Veg. 6, 13, 3 and 4), ae, *f.*=κασία or κασσία, **1.** *A tree with an aromatic bark, similar to cinnamon,* prob. *the wild cinnamon,* Laurus Cassia, L.; Plin. 12, 19, 42 and 43; Virg. G. 2, 466; Mart. 6, 55; 10, 97; 11, 54; Cels. 5, 23, *no.* 1 and 2; Scrib. Comp. 93; 125, et al.—**2.** *A fragrant, shrub-like plant, mezereon,* also called cneoron *or* thymelaea, Plin. 21, 9, 10; Virg. E. 2, 49; Georg. 4, 30.

Căsĭlīnum, i, *n.*, Κασίλινον, *A town in Campania, on the Vulturnus, near the ancient Capua.* In its place stands the present Capua, Liv. 22, 15; 23, 17; 19; Cic. Att. 16, 8; Phil. 2, 40; Plin. 3, 5, 9 *fin.*; cf Mann. Ital. 1, p. 763 *sq.*—**2.** Whence, **a. Căsĭlīnenses,** *The inhabitants of Casilinum,* Cic. Inv. 2, 57.—**b. Căsĭlīnātes,** the same, Val. Max. 7, 6, *no.* 2.—**c. Căsĭlīnus,** a, um: limina, *i. e.* Casilini portae, Sil. 12, 426.

Căsĭna, ae, *f.* *The name of a comedy of Plautus, from its chief heroine;* cf. Fest. p. 46.

Căsīnum, i, *n.*, Κάσινον, *A Roman colony in Latium, east of Aquinium;* its citadel the present *Monte Casino,* Liv. 9, 28; Plin. 3, 5, 9; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 674.—**2.** Whence the *adjj.*: **a. Căsīnas,** ātis, *Of Casinum:* ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: fundus, id. Phil. 2, 40, and abs. in Casinate, *in the region of Casinum,* Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227.—**b. Căsīnus,** a, um, *Of Casinum:* Nymphae, Sil. 12, 527 dub. (others: Casini Nymphae).

Căsĭus mons, Κάσιον ὄρος, **1.** *A very high mountain in Syria, on the Orontes,* now *Okrab,* Plin. 5, 22, 18.—**2.** *A mountain between Lower Egypt and Arabia, with a temple of Jupiter, near which Pompey was murdered,* now *El Kas,* Mel. 1, 10; 3, 8, 3; Plin. 5, 12, 14.—Hence **Casius,** a, um, *adj.*: rupes, Luc. 10, 434: arenae, id. 8, 539: Juppiter, Plin. 5, 12, 14.

‡ **casnar,** in the lang. of the Osci, *An old man,* Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86; cf. cascus, Fest. p. 36; cf. Comm. p. 367. Here perhaps belongs the fragment of Varro, in Non. 86, 20: quum more majorum ultro carnales arripiunt, where Voss. Etym. s. v. Cascus prefers the reading casnares (hence carnales is perh. a euphonic form for casnares, from a Lat. sing. carnal=casnar, as foedesum, plusima, asa, asena =foederum, plurima, *etc.*; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86, and the letter R; v. also App. to Pref.).

☞ Quint. 1, 5, 8, the MSS. give instead of CASNAR, which is certainly wrong, the words, CASAMI, CASAMO, CASAMUM, and the like; v. Spald. and Zumpt *N. cr.* in h. l.

cāso, are, *v. intens. n.* [cado] *To be ready to fall, to totter* (perh. only in the two follg. passages): Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 38; id. ib. 43.

Caspĕrĭa, ae, *f.* *A town of the Sabines,* Virg. A. 7, 714; Sil. 8, 417; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 527.

Caspĭum mare, τὸ Κάσπιον πέλαγος, *The Caspian Sea,* Mel. 1, 2, 1; 3, 5, 3; 3, 6, 10: Plin. 6, 11, 12; 17, 19; Curt. 6, 4: pelagus, Mel. 1, 19, 13: Caspius oceanus, Plin. 6, 13, 15.—**2.** Whence adjj.: **a. Caspius,** a, um, *Of* or *belonging to the Caspian Sea, Caspian:* sinus, Mel. 1, 2, 3 and 4; 3, 5, 3, 4 and 8; Plin. 2, 68, 18: litora, Plin. 6, 15, 17: mons, *i. e. a part of Taurus,* Mel. 1, 19, 13; hence pylae *or* portae, *narrow passes in the Taurus,* Mel. 1, 15, 2; Plin. 6, 11, 12; 14, 17; Suet. Ner. 19; so also via, Tac. A. 6, 33, and abs. Caspiae, arum (*sc.* portae), id. Hist. 1, 6: regna, *the country on the Caspian Sea,* Virg. A. 6, 799: tigris, Stat. Th. 10, 288: jaspis, Plin. 37, 8, 37: gens, *the inhabitants on the Caspian Sea,* id. 6, 15, 17; cf. Caspii, Mel. 3, 5, 4.—**b. Caspĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, The same people, Mel. 1, 2, 4; Curt. 4, 12.—**c. Caspĭădae,** arum, *m.*, the same, Val. Fl. 6, 106.—**d. Caspĭācus,** a, um: porta=Caspia porta, Stat. S. 4, 4, 64.

cassabundus, a, um, v. casabundus.

Cassander, dri, *m.*, Κάσσανδρος, *A son of Antipater, and king of Macedonia after the death of Alexander the Great,* Just. 15, 1, *sq.* After him was named the town Cassandrea, Liv. 44, 11.

Cassandra (in the most ancient per. written in the Etruscan manner, CASSANTRA, Quint. 1, 4, 16), ae, *f.*, Κασσάνδρα, *A daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who continually proclaimed the approaching evil, but was believed by no one. After the destruction of Troy she became the bondmaid of Agamemnon, and was murdered with him by Clytemnestra,* Serv. Virg. A. 2, 247; Hyg. F. 93 and 117.

Cassandrēa, ae, *f.* *A town in Macedonia, upon the peninsula Pallene, previously called Potidaea, but rebuilt by Cassander,* Liv. 44, 11; Mel. 2, 3, 1.—**2.** Whence, **a. Cassandrenses,** ium, *m*, *The inhabitants of Cassandrea,* Liv. 44, 10.—**b. Cassandreus** (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, Κασσανδρεύς, *Of Cassandrea, a surname of the tyrant* Apollodorus, *who reigned there,* Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 45; ib. 463; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 33; Sen. Ira 2, 5.

casse, *adv.* *Fruitlessly, in vain, to no purpose;* v. cassus, a, um.

casses, ium (in sing. *acc.* cassem, Grat. Cyneg. 28: *abl.* casse, Ov. A. A. 3, 554; Sen. Agam. 885), *m.* *A hunting-net, a snare, toil* (poet. word): Virg. G. 3, 371: cassibus impositis (*sc.* humero) venor, Prop. 4, 2, 33: decidere in casses, Ov. A. A. 2, 2: ponere, id. Met. 5, 579: laxi, id. A. A. 1, 392; Mart. 3, 58, 28; Tib. 4, 3, 17.—**b.** Meton. for *Spider's web,* Virg. G. 4, 247; Mart. 3, 93, 5; Arn. 6, 202.—**c.** Trop.: *Snares, plots:* Tib. 1, 6, 5; Ov. A. A. 3, 554.

cassia, v. casia.

Cassianus, a, um, v. Cassius, *no.* 2–4.

cassĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [casses] *A small net, a cobweb,* Hier. Ruf. 3, 6; cf. Fest. p. 36.

cassida, ae, v. 1. cassis.

‡ **cassĭdārĭus,** ii, *m.* *A helmet-maker,* Inscr. Mur. 959, 5.

‡ **cassila,** v. 1. cassis.

Cassĭŏpe, es (Cassiopēa, ae, Manil. 1, 354), *f.*, Κασσιόπη and Κασσιόπεια, *The proud wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda, who was punished on her account; placed, finally, as a constellation in heaven,* Hyg. F. 64; Astr. 2, 10; 3, 10; Prop. 1, 17, 3; Ov. M. 4, 738.

1. cassis, ĭdis (access. form cassida, ae, like chlamyda from chlamys, Prop. 3, 11, 15; Virg. A. 11, 775; cf. Prob. II. p. 1473 P. ed. Lind. and the letter A. Also Fest. p. 37, instead of CASSILAM, the reading should be CASSIDAM; v. Comm. p. 368), *f.* [an Etruscan word, acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 14, 1; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 392] *A helmet* (*of metal,* while galea was of leather, Isid. Orig. 18, 14, 1), Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 103; Caes. B. G. 7, 45; Hirt. Bell. Afr. 16; Ov. M. 12, 89; 13, 107; 14, 806; Luc. 7, 586; Juv. 11, 103, et al.; Tac. G. 6. But also promiscuously: Ov. M. 8, 25 (cf. galea aerea, Virg. A. 5, 490).—**b.** Meton. for *War:* Plin. 13, 3, 4, *fin.*; Juv. 7, 33.

2. cassis, is, v. casses.

cassīta, ae, *f.* [cassis, like galerita from galerus] *The crested* or *tufted lark,* Alauda Cristata, L.; Gell. 2, 29, 3 *sq.*

Cassĭtĕrĭdes, um, *f.*, Κασσιτερίδες, *The tin-islands, Cassiterides,* now prob. *the Scilly Islands, in the extreme west of Europe,* Mel. 3, 6, 2; Plin. 4, 22, 36; cf. Mann. Brit. p. 7 and 22; named, from the tin found there, cassiteros=κασσίτερος, Plin. 34, 16, 47.

Cassĭus, a, um. *A Roman gentile name.* Esp. distinguished, **1.** L. Cassius, *A very severe judge;* cf. bonus, *no.* 4; hence scopulus reorum, *a judge,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60. Also from him the Lex tabellaria Cassia proceeded, A.U.C. 617, by which the judges were obliged to vote with little tablets, Cic. Leg. 3, 16; Sest. 48; Brut. 27 *fin.*, and Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 10, § 30.—**2.** (* Hence **Cassĭānus,** a, um, Cic. Mil. 12, 32; Phil. 2, 14) *The consul* L. Cassius, *who,* A.U.C. 647, *was conquered and slain by the Helvetii,* Caes. B. G. 1, 7 and 12.—Hence bellum Cassianum, Caes. B. Gall. 1, 13.—**3.** C. Cassius. *The murderer of Caesar,* Cic. Att. 5, 21; Fam. 6, 6; 7, 33, et saep.; Vell. 2, 46; 56; 58; 69 *sq.*; 87; Suet. Caes. 80 *sq.*; Aug. 10; Tac. A. 1, 2; 10; 4, 34; Hist. 2, 6, et al. To him were directed Cic. Fam 12, 1–10; from him to Cic., ib. 11–13.—Whence Cassianae partes, *His adherents,* Vel. 2, 7.—**4.** C. Cassius Longinus, *A distinguished jurist under Tiberius, the persecutor of Sabinus;* his adherents were Cassiani and Cassiana schola, opposed to the Proculiana; v. Proculus, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8; Tac. A. 12, 12; cf. Zimmern Rechtsgesch. 1, § 85.—**5.** After a Cassius not now known was named the Cassia Via, *a branch of the* Via Flaminia, Cic. Phil. 12, 9; cf. Fest. p. 37.

casso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cassus] (late Lat.) * **1.** *To annihilate, ruin, destroy,* trop.: Sid. Ep. 1 *fin.*—**2.** In the Lat. of the jurists, *To annul, make null* or *void,* Cassiod. Var. 5, 14; Cod. Just. 1, 2, 16.

cassus, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with cavus; cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 6] **I.** *Empty, void, hollow* (mostly poet.): nux, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 137; Hor. S. 2, 5, 36: glans, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 37: canna, *unfruitful,* Ov. F. 6, 406: granum inane cassumque, Plin. 18, 17, 45: annulus, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15.—Subst.: palearum cassa, Sol. c. 52 *fin.*

2. Trop.: *Vain, empty, useless, futile, null, fruitless:* cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 119. So formido, Lucr. 3, 394: copia verborum, id. 4, 513: vota, Virg. A. 12, 780: fertilitas terrae, Ov. M. 5, 482: fraus, Luc. 5, 130: consilia, Sen. Troad. 574: viae, *vain, profitless,* Stat. Th. 11, 449: labores, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 6: manus, *without effect,* Stat. Th. 9, 770: augur futuri, id. ib. 629.—Subst.: cassa memorare (**to talk idly*), Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 16; Tac. H. 3, 55. Esp. freq. (also in prose, although not in Cic.) in cassum, or in one word incassum, adv., *In vain, uselessly, to no purpose:* ex multis omnia incassum cadunt, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 147: temere, incassum, *without aim* or *purpose, fortuitously,* Lucr 2, 1060; so id. 5, 1000; 1429; id. 2, 1166 Forb.: defessi, *wearied in vain,* id. ib. 1128; Virg. G. 3, 100: longos ciebat incassum fletus, id. Aen. 3, 345: tot incassum fusos patiere labores? id. ib. 7, 421. In prose: quae profecto incassum agebantur, Sall. H. frgm. III. 22, p. 234 ed. Gerl.: vana incassum jactare tela, Liv. 10, 29: incassum missae preces, id. 2, 49; Tac. A. 1, 4. Also merely cassum: quid cassum times? Sen. Herc. Oet. 353; cf. "μάτην, frustra, nequicquam, cassum," Gloss. Cyrill. In like sense; **adv.* casse: casse ne tempus tereretur, Liv. 24, 26 Drak. Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 6–8.

II. With the addition of *abl. respect.*=*Wanting, devoid of, deprived of, without:* sanguine cassa (cochlea), *bloodless,* Poet. in Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133. So Virgo dote cassa, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 14: lumine aer, Lucr. 4, 369: lumine corpus, id. 5, 718; 756: anima corpus, id. 3, 561: sensu rerum simulacra, id. 4, 127.—With *Gen.*: cassus luminis ensis, Cic. Arat. 369.—Poet. lumine cassus, *deprived of life, dead:* Virg. A. 2, 85; imitated by Stat. Th. 2, 15; and in like sense aethere cassus, Virg. A. 11, 104.

Castălĭa, ae, *f.*, Κασταλία, *A fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses,* Virg. G. 3, 292; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 61; Stat. Th. 1, 697.—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Castălĭus,** a, um, *Castalian:* aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 16, 35: fons, Plin. 4, 3, 4; Sen. Oed. 229: arbor (**the laurel*), Prop. 3, 3, 13; hence umbra, Tib. 3, 1, 16: antrum, *i. e. the cave of the oracle at Delphi,* Ov. M. 3, 14.—**b. Castălis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Castalian:* unda, Mart. 9, 19 *fin.*: sorores, *i. e. the Muses,* Mart. 4, 14; also subst. Castalidum grex, id. 7, 12, 10.

† **castănĕa,** ae, *f.*=κάστανον, **1.** *The chestnut-tree,* "Col. 4, 33; 5, 10, 14; Pall. Febr. 25, 33; Nov. 7, 17;" Plin. 16, 40, 78; 17, 20, 34.—**2.** *A chestnut,* Virg. E. 1, 82; Plin. 13, 18, 32; 15, 28, 34; also with nuces, Virg. E. 2, 52.

castănētum, i, *n.* [castanea] *A*

chestnut-grove, Col. 4, 30, 3; 33, 3; Pal. Nov. 7, 21.

caste, *adv.* *Cleanly, purely, without stain, uprightly, honestly, chastely, modestly; devoutly, religiously;* v. castus, *fin.*

castellānus, a, um, *adj.* [castellum] *Of* or *pertaining to a castle* or *fortress:* triumphi, *for the capture of a castle*, * Cic. Brut. 73, 256: miles, Cod. Theod. 11, 59, 2.—**b.** Subst.: castellani, orum, *The occupants of a castle*, Sall. J. 92, 7; Hirt. Bell. Alex. 42; Liv. 34, 27; 38, 45.

castellārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *The superintendent of a reservoir*, Front. Aq. 117; Inscr. Grut. 601, 7 and 8.

castellātim, *adv.* [id.] *Castle-wise:* dissipati, *scattered about, as it were, in different fortresses*, i. e. *in different bodies*, Liv. 7, 36: grumulis imponere allium, *i. e. in heaps*, Plin. 19, 6, 34.

castellum, i, *n. dim.* [castrum] *A castle, fort, citadel, fortress, strong-hold*, Sisenn. in Non. 514, 7; Caes. B. G. 1, 8; 2, 30; B. C. 3, 36; Cic. Phil. 5, 4; Att. 3, 7; Fam. 11, 4; Sall. J. 54; 86; 89; Nep. Milt. 2; Alcib. 7; Dat. 4; 10, et al.; Liv. 10, 46; 21, 11; 22, 39; 33, 36, et saep.—**b.** Trop.: *Shelter, defense, refuge* (cf. arx, *no.* 1, b): Templum Castoris fuit arx civium perditorum.... castellum forensis latrocinii, Cic. Pis. 5, 11; id. Div. 2, 16, 37: castellum omnium scelerum, Liv. 3, 57.—**2.** Meton.: *Dwellings in an elevated position:* Virg. G. 3, 475.—**3.** In mechanics, *A structure in which the water of an aqueduct is collected, to be distributed by pipes* or *channels in different directions, a reservoir, cistern*, Vitr. 8, 7; Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 9; Front. Aq. 35; Ulp. Dig. 43, 19, 1; 30, 41, § 8.

* **castērĭa,** ae, *f.* *A part of a ship, where rowers were accustomed to rest:* Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 16; acc. to Nonius, p. 85, 26, *a place where the tackling of ships is laid up.*

castĭfĭco, are, *v. a.* [castificus] *To purify, make pure;* only in eccl. Lat., Aug. Conf. 9, 9; Tert. Pud. 19; Ambros. Serm. 14.

castĭfĭcus, a, um [castus-facio] * **1.** *Purifying:* lavacrum = baptisma, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 188.—* **2.** *Pure:* mens, Sen. Hipp. 170.

* **castīgābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [castigo] *Worthy of chastisement, deserving punishment:* culpa, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 6.

castīgāte, *adv.* *Briefly, restrictedly;* v. castigo, *fin.*

castīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [castigo] *A correcting, chastising, punishment, correction, reproof*, etc. (in good prose): omnis et animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88; cf. Tusc. 4, 20: admonitio frequens, interdum et castigatio, vindicta rarissima, Vell. 2, 114; Quint. 3, 8, 54: verborum, Liv. 27, 15; Sen. Ep. 47: tacita, Liv. 27, 10: censoria, Plin. 18, 6, 7. In plur., Cic. Tusc. 4, 20; Liv. 36, 15, et al.; Quint. 1, 3, 14: fustium, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3: flagellorum, Callistr. ib. 48, 19, 7.—**2.** In gardening, *A trimming, lopping of plants*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 9; ib. 28, 47.

castīgātor, ōris, *m.* [castigo] *One who corrects* or *chastises, a corrector, reprover* (not in Cic.): Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 150: ib. 3, 1, 14: minorum, * Hor. A. P. 174: lacrimarum et inertium querelarum, Liv. 1, 59: seri tot seculorum, Col. 8, 16, 6.—**2.** *He who restrains, holds close:* Plin. Pan. 40, 1 Gesn.

castīgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [castigator] *After the manner of reprovers* or *correctors* (post-Aug., and very rare): solatium, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 10: severitas, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

castīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [castum-ago, as purgo = purum-ago; the *i* long on prosodial grounds] *To set right by word* or *deed, to correct, chastise, punish; to blame, reprove, chide, censure, find fault with* (more forcible than *reprehendere* and *vituperare*, weaker than *culpare*; cf. Doed. Syn 2, p. 160 *sq.*) (class. in prose and poetry): pueros verbis, verberibus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27: quo saepius (magister) monuerit, hoc rarius castigabit, Quint. 2, 2, 5: laudat Pompejus... segniores castigat, Caes B. C. 1, 3; cf. Tac. Agr. 21; castigando increpandoque plus quam leniter agendo, proficere, Liv. 27, 9: aliquem dictis plurimis, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 67; Virg. A. 5, 387; Liv. 36, 20: literis, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: per literas, Tac. A. 3, 35: graviter, Just. 2, 15: vehementissime, Petr. 109, 1: leniter, Liv. 30, 15; 36, 31: in hoc me ipse castigo quod, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 4: servos bubulis exuviis, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 26: segnitiem hominum atque inertiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 41; cf. Liv. 31, 6: nimiam lenitatem, Liv. 39, 55: moras, Virg. A. 4, 407: dolos, id. ib. 6, 567: immodicos dolores voce, Luc. 8, 71: vitia, Juv. 2, 35: metus, Val. Fl. 6, 660, et al.

2. *To correct some error, to set right, mend* (poet., or in post-Aug. prose): carmen, * Hor. A. P. 294: verba amicae, Juv. 6, 454: lapsus, Stat. Th. 6, 700: vitia sua, Plin. Pan. 46, 6.

3. *To hold in check, to restrain;* lit. and trop. (rare): equum tenacem non parentem frenis asperioribus castigare, Liv. 39, 25; Tac. A. 6, 13: castigatus animi dolor? Cic. Tusc. 2, 21 *fin.*: risum crebris potiunculis, Petr. 47, 7; cf. under *Pa.* Hence, **b.** Of relations of space: *To inclose, surround, encompass, invest:* insula castigatur aquis, Sil. 12, 355: examen in trutina, trop., *to correct the judgment*, Pers. 1, 7, Dübner.—Whence

castīgātus, a, um, *Pa.* (poet., or in post.-Aug. prose) *Confined, compressed;* hence, **1.** As a designation of physical beauty: *Small, slender, close:* pectus, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 21: frons, Stat. S. 2, 1, 43: mamillae, Seren. 20, 357.—**2.** Trop.: *Restrained, checked:* luxuria tanto castigatior, quanto posset esse liberior, Aug. Civ. Dei 5, 24: castigatissima disciplina (** the strictest*), Gell. 4, 20, 1 dub. (*Cod. Reg.:* castissima.)—*Adv.* castigate: **a.** Acc. to *no.* 1: castigatius, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: castigatius eloqui, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 4, 14.—**b.** Acc. to *no.* 2: vixit modeste, castigate, *etc.*, Sen. Contr. 6, 8.

castĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* (CASTIMONIUM *ἁγνεία*, Gloss. Phil., perh. also App. M. 11, p. 279, 29) [castus, like acrimonia, aegrimonia, et al.] *Physical purity, such as is requisite for religious services* (abstaining from sexual intercourse, from delicate food, *etc.*), *purity, chastity, abstinence:* rare, but class.: quae sacra per summam castimoniam virorum ac mulierum fiant, eadem per istius stuprum ac flagitium esse violata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45 *fin.* Zumpt: caste jubet lex adire ad deos; animo videlicet, in quo sunt omnia; nec tollit castimoniam corporis, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24: decem dierum castimonia, Liv. 39, 9: superstitio castimoniarum, Plin. 31, 8, 44; App. M. 11, p. 279, 29; Tert. Jejun. 2.—* **2.** *Purity of morals, morality*, in gen.: Cic. Coel. 5, 11.

* **castĭmōnĭālis,** e, *adj.* [castimonia] *Pertaining to abstinence* or *continence:* liquamen, Pall. Febr. 25, 12.

‡ **castimonium,** v. castimonia.

castĭtas, ātis, *f.* [castus] *Moral purity* (rare, but class.) **1.** Usu. with reference to abstinence from sexual intercourse: *Chastity:* ut sentiant mulieres naturam feminarum omnem castitatem pati, * Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29 Orell.; so * Hor. Od. 3, 24, 22; Plin. 24, 9, 38; Plin. Pan. 20, 2; Tac. Agr. 4; Ann. 1, 33; Val. Max. 9, 1, *no.* 2.—Hence person. Castitas = Minerva, Pall. 1, 6, 14.—**2.** In gen., *Purity of morals, morality:* Vitr. 1, 1: castitate vitae sanctus, Gell. 15, 18: praeturae maxima castitate, Macr. S. 7, 3.

* **castĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [id.] ante-class. access. form to castitas (cf. bellitudo, canitudo, *etc.*), *Moral purity:* antiquam castitudinem, Att. in Non. 85, 11.

1. † **castor,** ŏris, *m.* = *κάστωρ*, *A castor, beaver;* pure Lat. fiber: Plin. 32, 3, 13; cf. id. 8, 30, 47; Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 21; 19, 27, 4; Ov. Nuc. 165: *acc.* castorem, App. M. 1, p. 106, 10: *Gr.* castora, Juv. 12, 34.

2. Castor, ŏris, *m.*, Κάστωρ, *The son of a Spartan king, Tyndarus, and Leda, brother of Helena and Pollux, with whom, as twin star* (Gemini; hence even Castores, Plin. 10, 43, 60; 35, 4, 10; 7, 22, 22; and alter Castor, Stat. S. 4, 6, 15), *he served as a guide to mariners*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 5; Epod. 17, 43; 42; Od. 4, 5, 35: gaudet equis, id. Sat. 2, 1, 26; cf. id. Od. 1, 12, 25, and Ov. M. 12, 401. *Their festival was celebrated in Rome on the 28th of January*, Ov. F. 1, 705; *on which day* (A.U.C. 769) *Tiberius consecrated a temple to them near the* Lacus Juturnae, id. ib. 708.—Whence **Castŏrĕus,** a, um: manus, Sen. Hip. 810.—The Romans (not merely the Roman women, as Gell. 11, 6, and Charis. p. 183 P. assert; cf. Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 46; 80; Cas. 5, 4, 13) freq. swore by Castor, making use of the form with the demonstrative prefix = e *or* me, ecastor *or* mecastor, *by Castor* (like eheu, ehem, equirine; mehercule, medius fidius, *etc.*, Hand. Turs. p. 341 *sq.* and cf. art. ce): ecastor, re experior, quanti facias uxorem tuam, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 10; ib. 39; id. Cist. 4, 2, 61; id. Truc. 2, 5, 28; id. Poen. 1, 2, 71; Stich. 1, 3, 89; id. Asin. 1, 3, 36; Truc. 2, 2, 60; id. Asin. 3, 1, 30; id. Stich 1, 3, 81: ecastor vero, id. Merc. 4, 1, 25: per ecastor scitus (*i. e.* perscitus ecastor) puer est natus Pamphilo, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 6: nec nunc mecastor quid hero ego dicam queo comminisci, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 28; cf. id. Merc. 4, 1, 6; id. Cas. 2, 3, 30; id. Men. 4, 2, 50; id. Mil. 1, 1, 63; cf. also id. Stich. 1, 3, 86; Truc. 2, 2, 36; 2, 7, 30; 3, 2, 11; 4, 4, 9; 5, 1, 26. *Sy.* Salve mecastor, Parmenio. *Pa.* Et tu edepol, Syra, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 8 Don. (* **b.** Castor, ŏris, *m.*, *A grandson of Dejotarus*, Cic. Dejot. 1.)

castŏrĕum, ei, *n.* [1. castor] *Castor* or *castoreum*, Plin. 8, 30, 47; Lucr. 6, 795; Cels. 6, 7, *no.* 8; Veg. 5, 24, 7; 9; 12; Scrib. 3. In plur.: Virg. G. 1, 58; Plin. 32, 9, 32; Nemes. C. 224.

Castoreus, a, um, v. 2. Castor.

castŏrīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [castor] *In garments of beaver-skin*, Sid. Ep. 5, 7.

castŏrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to the beaver, beaver-:* oleum, Marc. Emp. 35: pellis, Edict. Diocl. p. 23.

castra, orum, v. castrum.

castrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [castro] **1.** *An emasculating, castration of animals*, Col. 6, 26; 7, 11, 1; Pall. Maj. 7, 3.—**2.** *A pruning of plants*, Plin. 16, 40, 76, *no.* 3.

castrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who castrates* (late Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

* **castrātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [castrator] *Pertaining to castration:* ferramenta, Pall. 1, 4, 3.

castrātūra, ae, *f.* [castro] * **1.** *An emasculation, castration of animals*, Pall. Maj. 7, 2.—**2.** *A pruning, cleansing of plants:* siliginis, Plin. 18, 9, 20, *no.* 1.

castrensĭāni, ōrum, *m.* [castra] *Soldiers for protecting the borders, boundary-keepers*, Cod. Just. 12, 36, 14.

‡ **castrensĭārĭus** negotiator, *A purveyor for the camp, a suttler*, Inscr. Grut. 649. 5.

castrensis, e, *adj.* [castra] *Of* or *pertaining to the camp, camp-:* ratio et militaris, Cic. Coel. 5, 11: latrocinium, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: consilium, Liv. 44, 35: triumphus, id. 7, 36: jurisdictio, Tac. Agr. 9: ludi, Suet. Tib. 72 Oud.: jocus, id. Calig. 9: vigilia, Plin. 10, 21, 24: arma, Prop. 3, 9, 19: exsilium, sarcastically, for *continual military service*, Just. 14, 4, 14: corona, *awarded to him who first penetrated the enemy's camp*, Gell. 5, 6; Fest. p. 43 (also called vallaris, q. v., and the plate in Adam's Antiq. 2, Tab. VI. *no.* 6): verbum, *a military phrase* (*e. g.* conterraneus, copiari, q. v.), Plin. H. N. praef. § 1; Gell. 17, 2, 9: peculium, *obtained in military service*, Macer. Dig. 49, 17, 11; Paul. Sent. 3, 4; cf. Ulp. Dig. 37, 6, 1.

(* **Castricius,** a, um, *A Roman gentile name*, Cic. Fl. 23; Att. 12, 28, et al. Hence **Castriciānus,** a, um, Cic. Att. 12, 28.)

castro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** *To deprive of generative power* (both of male and female), *to emasculate, castrate, geld:* Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 1 and 4; Aul. 2, 2, 73; Var. R. R. 2, 2, 18; 3, 9, 3; Plin. 8, 51, 77: 10, 21, 26; 11, 51, 112; Suet. Dom. 7; Amm. 14, 6.—**b.** Transf. to plants: *To prune, lop, trim*, Cato R. R. 32, 2; Plin. 17, 20, 33; 24, 8, 33; Vitr. 2, 9.—(*β*) Trop.: vina saccis, *To pass through a sack* or *bag, to filter*, and thus *to remove roughness*, Plin. 19, 4 19; cf. id. 14, 22, 28: siligo castrata, *i. e. purified, cleaned*, id. 18, 9, 20: semen, id. 15, 14, 15.—**2.** In gen., *To shorten, cut off, curtail:* caudas catulorum, Col. 7, 12, 14; cf. Plin. 8, 41, 63: alvos apum, *to take up, to take out*, Col. 9, 15, 4; 11; so libellos, *to remove obscenity, to expurgate*, Mart. 1, 36.—**b.** Trop.: vires, *To diminish*, Plin. 11, 18, 19: avaritiam (* *to check, restrain*), Claud. Eutr. 1, 192. Concerning the expression castrata respublica morte Africani, v. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164; Quint. 8, 6, 15.

castrum, i, *n.* [kindred with casa, a hut, tent.]

I. In sing: *Any fortified place: a castle, fort, fortress* (more rare than castellum): ei Grunium dederat in Phrygia castrum, *etc.*, Nep. Alc. 9, 3. More usual as *nom. propr.:* Castrum Laurens, Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 9, 7: Castrum Truentinum, Pompej. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, B.: Castrum Inui, Virg. A. 6, 776. The same place also called Castrum Novum, acc. to Serv. in h. l.; cf. Liv. 36, 3; Mann. Ital. 1, p. 375. Another Castrum Novum was founded in Picenum at the beginning of the first Punic war by the Romans, Plin. 3, 13, 18; also called abs. Castrum, Vell. 1, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 467: Castrum Altum, in Spain, Liv. 24, 41: Castra Poenorum, Serv. Virg. A. 6, 776.—Far more freq.

II. In plur.: castra, orum, *n.* (castra, ae, *f.*: castra haec vestra est, Att. in Non. 200, 30).

1. Lit. *Several soldiers' tents situated together*; hence, *a military camp, an encampment*; among the Romans a square (quadrata), later, after the manner of the Greeks, sometimes circular, or adjusted to its situation, Veg. Mil. 1, 23. It was surrounded by a trench (fossa) and a wall (vallum), and had four gates: Porta Praetoria, the front, chief gate, on the opp. side from the enemy, from which the legions marched, Liv. 40, 27; opp. to this, Porta Decumana, the back gate, Porta principalis dextra, and Porta principalis sinistra, situated on the two sides of the camp (principia), Liv. 40, 27; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 68 *sq.*—**b.** Phrases: (*α*) *c. adj.:* stativa, *occupied for a long time, permanent*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12; Sall. J. 44, 4; Tac. A. 3, 21: aestiva, *summer camp*, Suet. Claud. 1: hiberna, Liv. 29, 35 (both more freq. abs. aestiva and hiberna): navalia, *an encampment on the shore for protecting the fleet and the troops while landing; sometimes connected with the ships drawn to land*, Caes. B. G. 5, 22 Herz.; cf. ib. 11; Liv. 29, 35; the same also called nautica, Nep. Alc. 8, 3 Bremi and Dähne; Hann. 11, 6 (cf. ib. § 4; Liv. 44, 39): lunata, *crescent-shaped*, Auct. B. Afr. 80; Liv. 4, 27, et saep.—(*β*) *c. verb.:* antecapere locum castris, Sall. J. 50, 1: capere, Liv. 4, 27; Quint. 12, 3, 5; and montes castris capere, Tac. A. 12, 55: castra metari, Sall. H. frgm. III. 106: ponere, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: ponere et munire, Sall. J. 75: munire, Caes. B. G. 4, 9; B. C. 3, 80; Sall. H. frgm. III. 100; Liv. 44, 39: communire, Liv. 23, 28; 14, 27: castris conferre, Liv. 10, 32; 23, 28; Tac. A. 11, 8; Hist. 2, 30: facere, Tac. H. 4, 26: erigere, id. ib. 5, 22: vallare, id. ib. 2, 19: castris se tenere, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: castra movere, *to break up, to decamp*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; also synon. with, *to march forth from a camp*, Caes. B. G. 1, 15 Herz.; id. ib. 1, 22; 2, 2; 7, 41; B. C. 3, 80; Nep. Dat. 8, 4; Eum. 12 *fin.* et saep.—Hence also promovere, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: movere retro, Liv. 2, 58: removere, id. 9, 24.—**c.** Castra Praetorianorum, *The barracks of the Praetorians in the suburbs of Rome*, Suet. Tib. 37; Aug. 29; Claud. 36; Tac. A. 4, 2; Capitol. Max. 10; Aur. Vict. Caes. 36.—**d.** Castrorum filius, *A surname of Caligula, as he was brought up in the camp*, Suet. Calig. 22: Aur. Vict. Caes. 3. And so Castrorum mater, *an appellation of Faustina, the wife of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, because she accompanied him in an expedition against the Quadi*, Capitol. Marc. Aurel. 26.—Whence both appell. in later inscriptions as *titles of the Roman emperors and empresses.*—**e.** As *nom. propr.* like castrum. Castra Cornelia, or Corneliana, *on the north coast of Africa, near Utica*, so called because the elder Scipio Africanus first pitched his camp here, after his landing in Africa, in the second Punic war, Caes. B. C. 2, 24; 37 Oud. *N. cr.*; Plin. 5, 4, 3; cf. Mann. Afr 2, p. 286. Castra Julia, Castra Caecilia, *in Lusitania*, Plin. 4, 21, 35: Castra Hannibalis, *a sea-port town in Bruttium*, Plin. 3, 10, 15, et saep.

2. Meton.: **a.** Since, in military expeditions, a camp was accustomed to be pitched each evening; in the histt. (esp. Livy) for *A day's march:* secundis castris pervenit ad dium, Liv. 44, 7; so Tac. H. 3, 15; cf. álteris castris, Liv. 38, 13; Curt. 3, 7. So tertiis castris, id. 38, 24; 44, 46 *fin.*; Tac. H. 4, 71: quintis castris, Liv. 28, 19: septimis castris, id. 40, 22: decimis castris, id. 27, 32 *fin.*; 28, 33.—**b.** *Military service:* Nep. Epam. 5, 4; Vell. 2, 125, 4; Tib. 4, 1, 39: qui magnum in castris usum habebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39.

3. Trop.: **a.** Of *philosophical sects:* Epicuri castra, Cic. Fam. 9, 20; id. ib. 7, 12; Hor. Od. 3, 16, 23; Sen. Ep. 2 and 83. —**b.** Of *bee-hives*, Pall. 1, 37, 4.

‡ **castŭla,** ae, *f.* *A garment used by women, a kind of bodice:* Var. in Non. 548, 30 *sq.*

Castŭlo, ōnis, *f.*, Καστούλων, *A town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the borders of* Baetica, now the village *Cazorla* (* acc. to others, *Cazlona*), Liv. 28, 19; Plin. 3, 2, 3; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 381.—Whence, **2. Castŭlōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Castulo:* saltus, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31; Liv. 22, 20; and in plur., Castulonenses, ium, *The inhabitants of Castulo*, Plin. 3, 3, 4. § 25.

1. castus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. from candere, v. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 196 *sq.*] **1.** In gen., *Morally pure, unpolluted, spotless, guiltless* (and gen. only in respect to the person himself, while candidus signifies pure, just, in respect to other men; v. Doed. above cited) (class. in prose and poetry): decet nos esse a culpa castas, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 13: quis hoc adulescente castior? quis modestior? quis autem illo qui maledicit impurior? Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15; id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: castissimum quoque hominem ad peccandum potuisse impellere, id. Inv. 2, 11, 36: nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen, Virg. A. 6, 563: populus frugi castusque verecundusque, Hor. A. P. 207: qui (animi) se integros castosque servavissent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72; id. Div. 1, 53 *fin.*, et al.—**b.** Of inanimate things: res familiaris casta a cruore civili, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 8: mentes tam castae, tam integrae, id. Font. 8, 22: purissima et castissima vita, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17. So signa, *signs, indications of innocence*, Ov. M. 7, 725: fides, *inviolable*, Sil. 13, 285; cf. Lucr. 5, 1024: Saguntum, Sil. 3, 1.

II. In respect to particular virtues: **1.** Most freq., esp. in prose, in regard to sexual intercourse: *Pure, chaste, unpolluted, continent:* Catull. 16, 5; Tib. 1, 3, 83; Catull. 62, 23; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 43; Met. 2, 544; 711: hostia = Iphigenia, Lucr. 1, 99: Bellerophon, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 15: Minerva, id. ib. 3, 3, 23: matres, Virg. A. 8, 665: maritae, Ov. F. 2, 139: castus ab rebus venereis, Col. 9, 14, 3.—Of inanimate things: Veneris connubia, Lucr. 5, 1011: lectulus, Catull. 64, 87: cubile, id. 66, 84: flos virginis, id. 62, 46: gremium, id. 65, 20; 56: vultus, Ov. M. 4, 799: domus, Catull. 64, 384; Hor. Od. 4, 5, 21, et al.—**b.** Trop. of style: *Pure, free from barbarisms:* Gell. 19, 8, 3.

2. In a religious respect: *Pious, religious, holy, sacred*, pius: hac casti maneant in religione nepotes, Virg. A. 3, 409 Wagn. So Aeneas (for which elsewhere pius in Virg.), Hor. C. S. 42: sacerdotes, Virg. A. 6, 661: et sanctus princeps, Plin. Pan. 1, 3: ego qui castam concionem, sanctum campum defendo (in respect to the preceding: in Campo Martio, comitiis centuriatis, *auspicato in loco*), Cic. Rab. Perd. 4.—Of inanimate things: sacrae, religiosae castaeque res, Var. in Non. 267, 8: haud satis castum donum deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 18; cf. festa, Ov. Am. 3, 13 3; taedae, Virg. A. 7, 71 Serv.; ara castis vincta verbenis, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 6: crines, Ov. M. 15, 675: laurus, Tib. 3, 4, 23: castior amnis (*sc.* Musarum), Stat. S. 4, 7, 12; cf. castum flumen (on account of the nymphs), Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 260: luci, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 59: nemus, Tac. G. 40: pura castaque mens, Plin. Pan. 3 *fin.*: "CASTA mola genus sacrificii, quod Vestales virgines faciebant," Fest. p. 49. As *epith. ornans* of poetry, since it is used in defence of the Deity: casta poesis, Var. in Non. 267, 14 (it is erroneously explained by Non. by *suavis, jucundus*).

3. In respect to the property and rights of others: *Free from, abstinent, disinterested:* "Castum a furtis et rapinis abstinens," Var. Andab. in Non. 267, 10 *sq.*: homo castus ac non cupidus, Cic. Sest. 43: castissimus homo atque integerrimus, id. Flacc. 28, 68.

Adv. Caste, **1.** Conform. to *no.* 1: agere aetatem suam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 148: et integre vivere, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 63; id. Manil. 1.—**2. a.** Conform. to *no.* 2, a: se habere a servis aliorum, C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12, 3: tueri eloquentiam ad adultam virginem, Cic. Brut. 95, 330: se gerere, Lact. 6, 28: pureque lingua Latina uti, Gell. 17, 2.—**b.** Conform. to *no.* 2, b: placare deos, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 33; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 2; Suet. Aug. 6.—*Comp.* Liv. 10, 7.—*Sup.* Cic. Fam. 14, 4.

2. castus, ūs (*abl.* heterocl. casto, Tert. Jejun. 16; Fest. s. v. MINUITUR, p. 103 and 172), *m.* [castus, candeo], ante- and post-class. form for castimonia, *An abstinence from sensual enjoyments on religious grounds* (cf. the Hebr. נֵזֶר, נָזִיר, *no.* 1 Gesen.): Naev. in Non. 197, 16; Var. ib.; Gell. 10, 15, 1; Arn. 5, p. 167.

cāsŭālis, e, *adj.* [casus] **1.** *Casual, fortuitous* (post-class., and very rare): conditio, *depending upon chance*, Cod. Just. 6, 27, 6.—*Adv.* casualiter: Sid. Ep. 9, 11.—**2.** In gram., *Relating to or declined with cases:* Casuale, ut ab *equo: equum*, Var. L. L. 8, 29, 116: formae, Prisc. p. 672 P.

cāsŭālĭter, *adv.* *Accidentally*; v. the preced. *no.* 1.

căsŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [casa] *A little cottage* or *hut, a small house*, Petr. 44, 15; 46, 2; 77, 4; Plin. 35, 10, 37; Juv. 11, 153.—**2.** *A sepulchre* = hypogeum, Petr. 111, 5.

cāsus ("Ciceronis temporibus paullumque infra *s* geminabatur: *cassus*, etc.," Quint. 1, 7, 20; cf. causa, divisio, Juppiter, et al.), ūs, *m.* [cado],

I. Lit., *A falling*, and (conform. to cado, *no.* I. 1 and 3),

1. *A falling down*, etc.: stillicidi, Lucr. 1, 314: geli, id. 5, 206: nivis, Liv. 21, 35: fulminum, Plin. 2, 50, 51; Ov. M. 8, 259: celsae graviore casu Decidunt turres, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10. In plur.: Lucr. 2, 231.

2. *A fall, an overthrow, a throwing down:* eoque ictu me ad casum dari, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: casus, quo (infantes) in terram toties deferuntur, Quint. 1, 12, 10; Lucr. 5, 1332: vehiculi, Plin. 28, 2, 4, et al.: quum loci inciperent casus, *i. e. the fall, destruction* (by an earthquake), Ov. M. 8, 715.

II. Trop.: * **1.** Of time: *The end:* extremae sub casum hiemis, Virg. G. 1, 340

2. *A moral fall, a false step, an error, fall:* Cic. Coel. 17 *fin.*

3. *That which comes to pass, turns out* or *happens unexpectedly, an occurrence, event, accident, chance* (this and *no.* 4 most freq.): "quid est enim aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid casus, quid eventus, nisi quum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire, vel aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit?" Cic. Div. 2, 6; cf. id. N. D. 1, 32, 90: novi casus temporum novorum, id. Manil. 20, 60: ut quemque casus armat, Sall. C. 56: si quos locus aut casus conjunxerat, id. Jug. 97: rem in casum ancipitis eventus committunt, Liv. 7, 27: se in aleam tanti casus dare, id. 42, 50: ludibrium casûs, id. 30, 30: casum potius quam consilium sequatur, Quint. 7, prooem. § 3: parata ad omnes casus eloquentia, id. 10, 1, 2: bellorum, Tac. A. 1, 61: satis jam eventuum, satis casuum, id. ib. 2, 26: adversi, secundi, Nep. Dat. 5, 4; cf. Suet. Caes. 25; Oth. 9: mirabiles, Nep. Timol. 5, 1: rariores, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: dubii, Catull. 64, 216; Hor. S. 2, 2, 108: varii, Virg. A. 1, 204: subiti repentinique, Suet. Aug. 73, et saep. Hence in Abl. casu adverbially, *By chance, casually, by accident*: quod si haec habent aliquam talem necessitatem, quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: id evenit non temere nec casu, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6; sive casu sive consilio deorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; cf. Suet. Claud. 13: necessitate an casu, Quint. 3, 6, 26: casu an persuasu et inductu, id. 5, 10, 69: casu an manibus impeditus, Tac. A. 1, 13: casu ipse non aderat, Cic. Clu. 27, 74: accidit casu ut legati, *etc.*, Nep. Hann. 12; cf. still Hor. S. 1, 6, 53; 1, 9, 36; Ep. 1, 19, 18; Ov. M. 5, 118; 6, 359; 7, 84; 12, 324, et saep.—Hence also, **b.** *An occasion, opportunity* for something (esp. freq. in Sall. and Tac.): aut vi aut dolis se casum victoriae inventurum, Sall. J. 25: praeclari facinoris casum dare, id. ib. 56; so Tac. A. 1, 13; 11, 9; Sall. J. 97: invadendae Armeniae, Tac. A. 12, 50: pugnae, id. ib. 28: bene gerendae rei, id. ib. 13, 36; Quint. 8, 4, 17.—Since the idea of suddenness, unexpectedness, easily passes into that of hostility, adverseness (cf. accido, *no.* 4), casus signifies

4. *An adverse event, a misfortune, mishap, calamity*, *συμφορά*: meum illum casum tam horribilem, tam gravem, tam repentinum, Cic. Sest. 24, 53: civitatis casum dolens, Sall. C. 40; cf. id. Jug. 14; 23; 62; Liv. 37, 17; 23, 22; Quint. 6, 1, 18; 6, 2, 34; Suet. Tib. 25; Domit. 15; Catull. 68, 1; 105; 23, 11; Hor. S. 1, 1, 81; 2, 5, 49; Ov. M. 4, 142; 14, 473; 15, 494, et saep. Hence, **b.** Euphemist. for *Death*: Saturnini atque Gracchorum casus, Caes. B. C. 1, 7; so Suet. Aug. 65; cf. id. Caes. 89; Calig. 10.

5. In gramm. *t. t.*: *A case*: rectus (** the Nominative*), Cic. Or. 48, 160; Quint. 1, 5, 61: obliqui, id. ib. 1, 6, 22: nominativo, dativo, ablativo. id. ib. 7, 9, 13: genitivo, id. ib. 5, 62: accusativi, id. ib. 7, 9, 10: Latinus, sextus, *i. e. the Ablative*, Var. in Diom. p. 277 P.: conversi, *i. e.* obliqui, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64: interrogandi, *i. e.* genitivus, Nigid. in Gell. 12, 25: vocandi, id. ib.

Cătăbathmos, i, *m.*, Καταβαθμός, *A tract of land in Libya, on the borders of Egypt, with a city of the same name*, Sall. J. 19; Mel. 1, 8, 1, and 2, 9, 1; Plin. 5, 5, 5; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 33.

cătăbŏlenses, ium, *A class of day-laborers, who transport burdens by means of draught animals*, Cod. Theod. 14, 3, 9; Cassiod. Var. Ep. 3, 10.—From

‡ **cătăbŏlum**, clausura animalium, Pap. [=*κατάβολον*].

Cătăcĕcaumĕne, es, *f.*=Κατακεκαυμένη, *A region of Mysia, scorched by the sun, but abounding in vines*, Vitr. 8, 3.—Hence **Cătăcĕcaumĕnītes**, ae, *m.* =Κατακεκαυμενιτης (*sc.* οἶνος), *The wine of this region*, Plin. 14, 7, 9; cf. Vitr. 2, 6.

† **cătăchāna**, ae, *f.*=*καταχήνη*, *A tree inoculated with buds of different fruit-trees*, M. Aurel. in Front. 1, pag. 77.

† **cătăchrēsis**, is, *f.*=*κατάχρησις*, A rhetor. figure: *An improper use of a word*; pure Lat. abusio: Fest. p. 45; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 34; 8, 2, 5; and Don. p. 1775 P. (where it is, as in Cic. Or. 27, 94, written as Greek).

† **cătaclīsta vestis**=*κατάκλειστον ἱμάτιον* [worthy to be kept shut up], *A splendid garment for festal occasions*, App. Met. 11, p. 261, 21; Tert. Pall. 3.—Whence **cataclisticus**, a, um: fila, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4 *med.*

† **cătăclysmos**, i, *m.*=*κατακλυσμός*, **1.** *A deluge, flood, inundation*: Ogygi, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 3; Hyg. F. 153; Lact. 2, 10; Aug. Civ. Dei 18, 10; Tert. Apol. 40.—**2.** In medicine: *A pouring of water upon a diseased member, a shower-bath, douche*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; 4; 2, 3.

† **cătădrŏmus**, i, *m.* = *κατάδρομος*, *An inclined rope stretched out at an elevation, upon which trained elephants walked*, Suet. Ner. 11; v. the commentators in h. l.

Cătădūpa, orum, *n.*, Κατάδουπα, *A very celebrated waterfall of the Nile, near Syene, on the borders of Egypt* (cf. cataracta), now *Chellal*, Cic. Rep. 6, 18; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4. Catadupi, *Those dwelling near*, Plin. 5, 9, 10; 6, 29, 35, who are said to be made deaf by the noise, Cic. l. l.

† **cătaegis**, ĭdis, *f.*=*καταιγίς*, *A violent storm of wind, a hurricane*, App. de Mund. p. 62; esp. in Pamphylia, Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 17.

† **Cătăgĕlăsĭmus**, a, um, *adj.*=*καταγελάσιμος*, *Serving for ridicule* (** a banterer, jeerer*), in a pun with the name of a parasite, Gelasimus, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 50.

† **cătăgrăphus**, a, um, *adj.*=*κατάγραφος*, **1.** *Painted, colored, depicted*: Thyni, Catull. 25, 7.—**2.** Catagrapha, orum, *n.*, *Profile paintings*: Plin. 35, 8, 34.

† **Cătăgūsa**, ae, *f.* = *κατάγουσα* (bringing back), *A statue of Praxiteles, representing Ceres as bringing back Proserpine to Pluto*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 10; cf. Sill. Catal. Artif. p. 380, *not.* 1.

† **Cătălecta**, orum, *n.*=Κατάλεκτα, *The title of a collection of poems falsely ascribed to Virgil*, Aus. Tech. 12; cf. Wagn. Virg. IV. p. 341 *sq.*

† **cătălēctĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = *καταληκτικός*: versus, *A verse in which a syllable is wanting at the end*, Prisc. p. 1216 P.; also called **cătălēctus**, a, um= *κατάληκτος*, Diom. p. 501 P.

† **cătălŏgus**, i, *m.*=*κατάλογος*, *An enumeration* (post-class.): virtutum, Hier. Ep. 83. Esp., *A list of names, a catalogue*, Macr. S. 5, 15; Aus. Perioch. Iliad. 2.

Catamitus, i, v. Ganymedes.

‡ **catampo**, *A kind of play*, Fest. p. 34; cf. Comm. p. 362.

Catana, ae, v. Catina.

† **cătănance**, es, *f*=*καταναγκη*, *A plant used in magical love potions*, Plin. 27, 8, 35.

Cătăŏnĭa, ae, *f.*, Καταονία, *A province in Southern Cappadocia*, Plin. 6, 3, 3; Nep. Dat. 4.

† **cătăphăgas**, ae, *m.*=*καταφαγάς*, *A glutton. gormandizer*, Petr. 39, 9.

cătăphractārĭus, ii, *m.* [cataphractes] *Mailed, clad in mail*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 56; Treb. Claud. 16; cf. cataphractus.

† **cătăphractes**, ae, *m.*=*καταφρακτής*, *A coat of mail furnished with iron scales*, Tac. H. 1, 79; Veg. Mil. 1, 20: *acc.* cataphracten, Tert. Pall. 4.

† **cătăphractus**, a, um, *adj.*=*κατάφρακτος*, *Mailed, in mail* (of soldiers and their horses), Sisenn. and Sall. H. frgm. in Non. 556, 16 *sq.*; Liv, 37, 40; Prop. 3, 12, 12; Serv. Virg. A. 11, 770.

catapirates, v. cataprorates.

† **cătăplasma**, ătis, *n.* (*dat. plur.* heterocl. cataplasmis, like aenigmatis, poematis, *etc.*, Cels. 7, 26, *no.* 5; 4, 4, *no.* 3; 7, 2; Veg. 5, 2, 2; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 267; once cataplasmatibus, Veg. 3, 25. Of an access. form cataplasmus only *abl.* cataplasmo, Lucil. in Non. 311, 25)=*κατάπλασμα*, in medicine: *A poultice, plaster, cataplasm*, Cels. 3, 19, and l. l.; Plin. 36, 17, 28; Veg. 2, 14, 2.

cătăplasmo, are, *v. a.* [cataplasma] *To furnish with* or *apply a poultice*: praecordia, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19; cf. id. Tard. 5, 1: equum, Veg. 5, 2, 2.

cătăplus, i, *m.* = *κατάπλους* (*The landing* or *coming to shore of a fleet* or *ship*; hence *abstr. pro concr.*), *The ship* or *fleet that comes to land*, * Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40 dub.; Mart. 12, 74; Aus. de Urb. 13; Sid. Ep. 6, 8; 7, 7.

† **cătăpŏtĭum**, ii, *n.* = *καταπότιον* (that which is swallowed down), In medicine: *A pill*, Cels. 4, 8; Plin. 28, 1, 2; Scrib. Comp. 89; cf. id. 87.

cătăprōrātes, ae, *m.*, *A sounding lead and line*, Isid. Orig. 19, 4 *fin.* Lind. *N. cr.*

† **cătăpulta**, ae, *f.*=ὁ *καταπέλτης*, *A large engine of war for throwing arrows, lances, etc., a catapult* (cf. ballista), Vitr. 10, 15 *sq.*; Veg. Mil. 4, 22; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 105.—**b.** Meton. like ballista, for *The missile itself*: Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 28; id. Curc. 3, 24; Naev., Titinn., and Var. in Non. 552, 11 *sq.*

cătăpultārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [catapulta] *Belonging to the catapult, that is thrown by it*: pilum, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 11.

† **cătăracta** (also catarracta), ae, *f.* (catarractes, ae, *m.*, Plin. and Sol., v. the follg.)=ὁ *καταῤῥάκτης* or *καταράκτης*, **1.** Lit. *a waterfall*, in gen.; hence meton. and *κατ' ἐξοχὴν*) *The region on the borders of Egypt in which is the celebrated fall of the Nile, the Cataract*: novissimo catarracte, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: acc. catarracten, id. ib. § 59; Sol. 32: pervenit ad cataractam, Vitr. 8, 2; Sen. Q. Nat. 4, 2: praecipites cataractae, Luc. 10, 317; Amm. 22, 15.—**2.** *A draw-gate, portcullis*, in milit. use: Veg. Mil. 4, 4; Liv. 27, 28; id. ib.—**3.** *A water-sluice, flood-gate*, Plin. Ep. 10, 69, 4; Rutil. 1, 481.—**4.** *A water-bird* (that pounces down quickly), Plin. 10, 44, 61.

Cătăractes, ae. *m.*, Καταῤῥάκτης, *A considerable river in Pamphylia*, now *the Duden*, Mel. 1, 14, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 26; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 2, p. 128 and 148.

* **cătăractrĭa**, ae, *f.* *A word coined for the designation of a kind of spice*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 47.

† **cătarrhus**, i, *m.* = *κατάῤῥους*, *A flowing, the catarrh*, Marc. Emp. 5; Plin. Valer. 1, 2; Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 17; Aemil. Macr. c. de colubrina.

† **cătascŏpus**, i, *m.* (CATASCOPIUM, ii, *n.* Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*)=*κατασκόπος* (exploring, spying), *A spy-ship, a vessel sent out to reconnoitre* (pure Lat. navigium speculatorium), Auct. Bell. Afr. 26; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 18.

† **cătasta**, ae, *f.* [*κατάστασις*] (post-Aug.) *A scaffold, stage*, **1.** *On which slaves were exposed to sale*, Tib. 2, 3, 82; Pers. 6, 77 Schol.; Mart. 6, 29; Plin. 35, 18, 57; Suet. Gramm. 13; Stat. S. 2, 1, 72.—**2.** *For the public burning* (*of criminals, martyrs*, etc.), Prud. *περὶ στεφ.* 1, 56; 2, 399, et al.

† **cătastactĭce**, es, *f.*=*καταστατική*, *A plant*, called in pure Lat. scelerata, App. Herb. 8.

† **cătastaltĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*=*κατασταλτικός*, in medicine: *Restraining, checking*: medicamentum, Veg. 3, 22, 2; also abs. catastalticum, id. 6, 28, 2.

† **cătastēma**, ātis, *n.* [ΚΑΤΑΣΤΗΜΑ=*κατάστασις*] *A usual station* or *position*: recursu catastematis (*sc.* solis et siderum), Veg. 1, 17, 5.

† **cătastrŏpha**, ae, *f.*=*καταστροφή*, *The turning-point of an action, catastrophe*, Petr. 54, 3.

Catatechnos, i, v. the following.

† **Cătătēxĭtechnos**, i, *m.*=Κατατηξιτεχνος (he who enervates art by excessive polishing), *An epithet of the artist Callimachus*, Plin. 34, 8, 19 (in Vitr. 4, 1: Cătătechnos=Κατάτεχνος; cf. Sillig. Catal. Artif. p. 123–128.

† **cătătŏnus**, a, um, *adj.*=*κατάτονος*, *Stretching down, depressed*, opp. to anatonus: capitulum, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.*

cătax, ācis, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Limping, lame*: Fest. p. 35; cf. Comm. p. 363; Lucil. in Non. 25, 18 *sq.*

căte, *adv.* *Wisely, sagaciously; skillfully, dexterously*; v. catus.

† **cătēchēsis**, is, *f.*=*κατήχησις*, in Eccl. Lat. *Instruction*, Hier. Ep. 61, 4.

† **cătēchismus**, i, *m.*=*κατηχισμός*, *A book of religion, a catechism*, Aug. de Fide et Oper. 13.

† **cătēchista**, ae, m.=*κατηχιστής*, *A religious teacher, catechist*, Hier. Ep. 50, 1.

† **cătēchīzo**, are, *v. a.*=*κατηχίζω*, *To instruct in religion*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 11; adv. Marc. 4, 29; Idol. 10; Aug. de Fide et Oper. 13.

† **cătēchūmĕnus**, i, *m.* and -a, ae, *f.* =*κατηχουμενος*, *η*, *One who is instructed in religion, a catechumen*, Tert. Praescr. 41; Hier. Ep. 69, *no.* 2, et saep.—In *fem.* Aug. Ep. ad Euseb. 169; Ambros. Ep. 34.

† **cătēgŏrĭa**, ae, *f.*=*κατηγορία* (post-class.), **1.** *An accusation*, Hier. Ep. 82, 9; and perh. also Macr. S. 7, 3 (where others write it as a Greek word).—**2.** In logic, *The predicament applied to any object, a category* (pure Lat. praedicamenta): Aristotelicae, Isid. Orig. 2, 26, 1; Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

† **cătēgŏrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*=*κατηγορικός*, *Relating to a category, categorical* spirae, Sid. Ep 9, 9.

††**cătēja,** ae, *f.* [a Germ. word] *A kind of missile weapon*, Virg. A. 7, 741 Heyne; Sil. 3, 277; Val. Fl. 6, 83; Gell. 10, 25, 2; cf. Serv. Virg. l. l.; Isid. Orig. 18, 7, 7.

cătella, ae, *f.* **1.** *A little* or *young bitch;* v. 1. catellus.—**2.** *A small chain;* v. 2. catellus.

‡**cătellŭlus,** *dim.* from catellus, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

1. cătellus, i, *m.* and -a, ae, *f. dim.* [catulus, canis] *A little dog, puppy, whelp:* **a.** *m.* Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 40; Var. in Non. 94, 24; Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103 Orell. *N. cr.;* Val. Max. 1, 5, *no.* 3; Mart. 1, 84; Juv. 9, 61; and as a term of endearment, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 103; Hor. S. 2, 3, 259.—**b.** *fem.* Mart. 3, 82, 19; Juv. 6, 654; and as a term of endearment, mi catella, Hier. Ep. 22, 29.

2. cătellus, i, *m.*, and far more freq. cătella (once not contr. cătēnŭla, Paul. Nol. 26, 462), ae, *f. dim.* [catena; cf. Prisc. p. 556 P.] *A small chain:* **a.** *m.*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 13.—**b.** *f.*, Cato R. R. 135, 1; Caecil. in Non. 199, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55; Liv. 39, 31, et al.; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 15; 11.

cătēna, ae, *f.* **1.** *A chain, a fetter:* catenis vincire aliquem, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 3; Ov. M. 15, 601, et al.: catenas indere alicui, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 3: in catenas conjicere aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 47; Liv. 29, 21: catenas injicere alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41: catena restrictus membra, Catull. 64, 296: in catenis aliquem Romam mittere, Liv. 29, 21: eximere se ex catenis, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 8: catenas alicui exsolvere, Tac. H. 3, 31, et al.—Also of wooden bands which hold two other pieces of wood together: *A wooden clamp, clincher*, Cato R. R. 18, 9; Vitr. 7, 3; Pall. 1, 3, 1.—**2.** *A series of things connected together, a chain, series:* Lucr. 6, 911. So of the rows of dancers: id. 2, 631.—**3.** Trop.: *A barrier, restraint, bond:* legum sacratarum, Cic. Sest. 7: hunc (animum) frenis, hunc tu compesce catena, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: (praecepta oratoria) in catenas ligare, Quint. 5, 14, 32.

cătēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [catena] *Of* or *pertaining to a chain:* canis, Petr. 72, 7; Sen. de Ira 3, 37.

cătēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cateno; a binding; hence *abstr. pro concr.*] *A band, clamp, clincher, pin*, Vitr. 2, 9; 10, 1; Petr. 34, 9.

cătēno, ātus, 1. *v. a.* [catena] *To chain* or *bind together* (apparently not ante-Aug.): Col. 6, 19, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.;* Ven. Carm. 2, 14; Fortunat. 8, 4, 268; cf. "cateno, πεδέω," Gloss. Vet.—More freq. in *part. perf.* cătēnātus, a, um, *Bound with a chain, chained, fettered:* Britannus, *Hor. Epod. 7, 8: janitor, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 1; Col. 1 praef. § 10; Quint. 8, 3, 69; Suet. Aug. 13; Tib. 64, et al.: equorum linguae, Stat. Th. 4, 731: palaestrae (on account of their twining their limbs around one another), id. Silv. 2, 1.—**b.** Trop.: versus ex pluribus syllabis catenatos, Quint. 1, 1, 37: labores, *continued, unremitting*, Mart. 1, 16.

catenula, ae, *f.*, v. 2. catellus.

căterva, ae, *f.* **1.** *A crowd, troop, a band of men;* both in the sing. and plur. (class. in prose and poetry): comitum, Lucr. 2, 629; cf. ib. 612; Virg. A. 1, 497; 11, 533; Ov. M. 12, 216: Postumius obviam cum bene magna caterva sua venit, Cic. Mur. 33, 69; so id. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.;* cf. Sall. C. 14: catervae testium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43: contra dicentium, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 77: pugilum, Suet. Calig. 18; Tac. H. 2, 42: infernae, Tib. 1, 2, 49: juvenum, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 5; Liv. 3, 37: Graecorum (poetarum), Hor. S. 1, 10, 35, et saep.—**b.** In milit. lang. freq., *A body of soldiers, a troop, company, band;* esp. of barbarian nations, in opp. to the Roman legions, *legiones;* cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 2; Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 46. So Tib. 1, 2, 69; Hor. Od. 1, 8, 16; 4, 4, 23; Tac. A. 1, 56; 2, 17; 45; 12, 33, et al. Rare of Roman troops, Petr. *poët.* 124, 281: or of cavalry, Sen. Agam. 598.—**c.** In dramatic lang.: *The whole company* or *troop of actors*, usu. called grex, Plaut. Capt. *fin.* Lind.; and perhaps also Cas. *fin.*—**2.** Of animals (very rare): pecudum, Lucr. 6, 1091: avium (**a flock*), Virg. A. 11, 456.—**3.** Of abstract things: incondita verborum caterva (**a farrago of words*), Gell. 15, 2, 3.

cătervārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caterva] *Of* or *pertaining to a crowd* or *troop:* pugiles, *fighting in bands*, Suet. Aug. 45 (cf. catervae pugilum, id. Calig. 18); Hirt. B. Afr. 32.

cătervātim, *adv.* [id.] *In companies, in troops*, Lucr. 6, 1143; Virg. G. 3, 556; Sall. J. 97; Liv. 23, 27; 44, 41; Col. 3, 19 *fin.;* Plin. 10, 24, 35.

†**cătharticum,** i, *n.* = καθαρτικόν, *A means of purifying, a cathartic*, Tert. Pall. 5 *fin.;* Hier. in Ezech. 7, 23.

†**cathĕdra,** ae, *f.* = καθέδρα, *A chair, a stool*, esp. *one furnished with cushions and supports for women, an arm-chair*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 91; Phaedr. 3, 8, 4 Burm.; Prop. 4, 5, 37; also, *a sedan chair*, Juv. 1, 65; 9, 52 Rup. et al. Cf. Böttig. Sabin. p. 29; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 353.—Hence, **b.** Meton.: cathedrae molles, for *effeminate women*, Juv. 6, 90 Rup.—**2.** *A teacher's* or *professor's chair*, Juv. 7, 203; Mart. 1, 77 *fin.*—Hence, **b.** Meton., *The office of teacher:* usurpare, Aus. Prof. 10, 1. Also, *of a bishop:* tenere, Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

* **căthĕdrālĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [cathedra] *Pertaining to an arm-chair:* ministri, *i. e. effeminate*, Mart. 10, 13; cf. cathedra, *no.* 1, b.

căthĕdrārĭus, a, um (access. form cathedralis, e, acc. to some, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 5), *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to an arm-chair:* subsellia, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 5: servi, *who carry a chair*, Sid. Ep. 1, 11: philosophi, *teachers*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10; cf. cathedra, *no.* 2. So oratores, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

†**căthĕter,** ēris, *m.* = καθετήρ, *A surgical instrument for drawing off the urine when it is impeded, a catheter*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, *no.* 13.

†**cathĕtus,** i, *f.* = κάθετος (that is sunk down), *A perpendicular line, a perpendicular*, Vitr. 3, 3.

căthŏlice, *adv.* *Universally; agreeably to orthodoxy;* v. the follg.

†**căthŏlĭcus** (cāthŏlĭcus, Prudent. Apoth. 70), a, um, *adj.* = καθολικός, **1.** *Universal, relating to all* (post-Aug.; in Quint. 2, 13, 14, transl. by *universalis* s. *perpetualis*, in Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 5, 46, by the new-coined *percunctatus*): catholica et summa bonitas Dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 17.—*Adv.* in medium proferre, Tert. Praescr. 26.—More freq. subst. in plur.: catholica siderum (**general properties*), Plin. H. N. 1, epit. II. *no.* 15. So fulgurum, ib. *no.* 55: coelestes dii catholicorum dominantur (**all things*), App. Trism. p. 100.—**2.** In eccl. Lat., *Orthodox, catholic:* fides, Prud. στεφ. 11, 24, et saep.—*Adv.* dictum, Hier. in Ruf. 2, 3.

‡**Cati fons,** *The fountain of Catus, from which the* aqua Petronia *flows into the Tiber*, named from a certain Catus, in whose field it was, Fest. p. 35.

Catianus, a, um, v. Catius, *no.* 2.

Cătĭlīna, ae, *m.*, L. Sergius, *Catiline, a Roman who was notorious for several times attempting insurrections against his country*, "Sall. C.; Cic. Cat.;" Luc. 7, 64, et saep. Whence **Cătĭlīnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pertaining to Catiline, Catilinarian:* seminarium, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23 Orell. *N. cr.:* bellum, Quint. 3, 8, 9 (*Cod. Flor. Ambros.* 1: Catilinae, cf. Zumpt Suppl. ad h. l.): prodigia, Plin. 2, 51, 52 Sillig. *N. cr.:* res, id. 23, 2, 8.

‡**cătillātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *A plundering of provinces friendly to the Roman people*, Fest. p. 35;—from

1. cătillo, atum, are, *v. a.* [1. catillus] *To lick a plate:* Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 2; Auct. ap. Fulg. 563, 7.

2. cătillo, ōnis, *m.* [1. catillo, a plate-licker; hence] *A gormandizer, glutton*, Lucil. in Macr. S. 2, 12 *fin.;* cf. Fest. p. 34 (where the best MSS. have CATILIONES).

1. cătillus, i, *m.* (*plur.* heterocl. catilla, orum, *n.*, Petr. 50, 6; cf. Prisc. p. 556 P. An uncontr. access. form catinulus, Var. in Charis. p. 61 P.) *dim.* [catinus] **1.** *A small bowl, dish,* or *plate*, Asinius in Charis. p. 61 P.; Col. 12, 57, 1; Val. Max. 4, 3, *no.* 5.—**2.** Of objects in the form of a plate: **a.** *An ornament on a sword-sheath*, Plin. 33, 12, 54.—**b.** *The upper millstone:* est autem meta inferior pars molae, catillus superior, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 5.

2. Cātillus (Cātĭlus, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 2: Cātillus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 100), i, *m.* *A brother of Tiburtus, with whom he built Tibur*, Virg. A. 7, 672 Serv.; cf. Sol. c. 8.

Cătĭna (in MSS. also written Catana), ae (Cătăne, es, Sil. 14, 196), *f.*, Κατάνη, *A town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Aetna*, now *Catania*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Plin. 3, 8, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 287 *sq.*—Whence, **2. Cătĭnensis** (Catiniensis, Just. 4, 3, 4), e, *adj.*, *Belonging to Catina, of Catina:* pumex, Juv. 8, 16: L. Manlius Catiniensis, Cic. Fam. 13, 30. And in plur. Catinienses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Catina*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49; 3, 43.

cătīnus, i, *m.* (cătīnum, i, *n.*, Cato R. R. 84, 1; cf. Prisc. p. 556 P.; on the contr. Charis. p. 60 P.) [kindred with the Siculian κάτινον, Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 13] *A deep vessel for serving up* or *cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot*, Var. R. R. 1, 63, 1; id. ap. Non. 546, 14; Maecen. in Charis. p. 61 P.; Hor. S. 1, 6, 115; 2, 2, 39; 2, 4, 77; 1, 3. 92; Juv. 6, 342; 11, 109; Pers. 3, 111; 5, 182. Also for melting metals, *a crucible*, Plin. 33, 4, 21; ib. 6, 35; for incense, *a censer*, Suet. Galb. 18.—**2.** Of things of similar form: **a.** *The air-vessel in a hydraulic instrument*, Vitr. 10, 12.—**b.** Saxi, *A (natural) hollow in a rock*, Plin. 34, 12, 32.

Cătĭus, ii, *m.* **1.** *A Roman deity who was the protector of boys*, Aug. Civ. Dei 4, 21.—**2.** *An Epicurean philosopher*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. Whence **Cătĭānus,** a, um: spectra, ib.—**3.** *A feigned name* in Hor. S. 2, 4, 1, 88.

catlaster, tri, *m.* [contr. from catulaster; cf. Charis. p. 65 P., Prisc. p. 618 ib. and 628 ib.] *A boy, lad, stripling:* "*catulaster* βούπαις, πάλληξ," Gloss. Phil.; Vitr. 8, 4.

Căto, ōnis, *m.* *A surname of several celebrated Romans:* **1.** M. Porcius Cato *the elder, distinguished as a rigid judge of morals;* hence with the appel. Censorius, whose most celebrated works were the Origines and de Re rustica. Cf., concerning him, Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 515; 258; 354, et al.: Ellendt. Cic. Brut. p. XIX.-XXV. Whence, **b. Cătōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cato:* familia, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: aetas, Sen. Tranq. 7: praecepta, id. Ep. 94: lingua, Mart. 9, 28 *fin.*—**2.** *His descendant*, M. Porcius Cato *the younger, the enemy of Caesar, who committed suicide after the battle of Pharsalia, at Utica;* hence *with the appel.* Uticensis.—**b. Cătōnīni,** orum, *m.*, *The adherents* or *friends of Cato*, Cic. Fam. 7, 25; cf. Catonium. Concerning both, and the Cato family in gen., v. Gell. 13, 19.—On account of their serious and austere character, appel. for *serious*, or *gloomy, morose men*, Sen. Ep. 120; Juv. 2, 40; Phaedr. 4. 7, 21.—**3.** Valerius Cato, *A celebrated grammarian of Gaul, and poet of the time of Sulla*, Catull. 56; Ov. Tr. 2, 436; Suet. Gramm. 2; 4; 11.

†**cătōblĕpas,** ae, *m.* = κατώβλεψ or κατωβλέπων (that looks down), *A species of bull in Africa, with the head hanging down*, now unknown, Mel. 3, 9, 9; Plin. 8, 21, 32.

†**cătŏchītes,** ae, *m.* = κατοχίτης, *An unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

†**cătōmĭdĭo,** are, *v. a.* = κατωμίζω, *To lay one over the shoulders, and thus to beat thoroughly*, Petr. 132, 2 Burm. *N. cr.;* Spart. Hadr. 18.

* **catomitarii** or **catomecarii,** A word of unknown signif., Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 9, 329.

Catonianus, a, um, v. Cato, *no.* 1. b.

Catonini, orum, v. Cato, *no.* 2. b.

†**cătōnĭum,** ii, *n.* [κάτω] *The Lower World*, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7, 4; cf. Schol. Juv. p. 65, ed. Cram.—Hence the play upon the word: vereor, ne in catonium Catōninos, Cic. Fam. 7, 25.

†**cătŏpўrītes,** ae, *m.* = κατοπυρίτης, *A precious stone*, unknown to us, Plin. 37,

10, 56 (al. leg. cătōpȳrītis, ĭdis, *f.* = κατοπυρῖτις).

† **cătorchītes vinum** = κατορχίτης οἶνος, *A wine made from figs*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, *no.* 3.

* **catta,** ae, *f.* *An unknown species of animal* (acc. to Gloss. Vet. = αἴλουρος), Mart. 13, 69.

Catti, orum, v. Chatti.

catula, ae, v. catulus.

‡ **Cătŭlārĭa Porta,** *One of the gates of Rome, so called because dogs were sacrificed near it*, v. Fest. p. 35; cf. Comm. p. 364 and Fest. s. v. RUTILAE, p. 234.

‡ **catulaster,** v. catlaster.

cătŭlīnus, a. um, *adj.* [catulus] *Of* or *pertaining to a little dog, dog's:* caro, Plaut. in Fest. p. 35; and abs. catulina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro), Plin. 29, 4, 14.

cătŭlĭo, ire, *v. n.* [id.] *To desire the male*, of dogs, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 11; of the she-wolf, Laber. in Non. 90, 33.

* **cătŭlītĭo** or contr. **catlītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [catulio] *A desire for the male;* trop.: Plin. 16, 25, 39.

Cătullus, i, *m.* **1.** C. Valerius —, *A celebrated Roman writer of elegies and epigrams, born on the peninsula Sirmio, in the territory of Verona*, 87 B.C.; as a learned imitator of the Greeks: doctus, Tib. 3, 6, 41; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 62; Mart. 1, 62; 7, 99; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 184 *sq.* Whence, **b. Cătullĭānus,** a, um, *Of Catullus:* basia, Mart. 11, 6, 14.—**2.** *A mimographer of the time of Juvenal*, Juv. 8, 186 Rup.; 12, 29; 37; 13, 111.

† **cătūlōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = κατουλωτικός, *Good for healing over:* medicamentum, Veg. 6, 28, 4.

1. cătŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [canis; cf. Var. L. L. 9, 45, 146; Prisc. p. 556 P.] *A young dog, a whelp, puppy:* Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38; Lucr. 4, 999; 5, 1066; Virg. E. 1, 22; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 67, et saep.—**b.** Proverb.: aliter catuli longe olent, aliter sues, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 9.—**2.** Transf.: *The young of other animals;* cf. Non. 457, 8 *sq.* So of swine, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 13; of a panther, Lucr. 5, 1035; of a lion, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 2; Ov. M. 13, 547; of a tiger, Plin. 8, 4, 5; of a cat, Phaedr. 2, 4, 24; of a wolf, Virg. A. 2, 357; of a bear, Ov. M. 13, 836; 15, 379; of a serpent, Virg. G. 3, 438, et al.; cf. in gen., catulos ferae celent inultae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 41.—**3.** *A kind of fetter* (cf. canis), Lucil. in Non. 36, 26; cf. Fest. p. 35.

2. Cătŭlus, i, *m.* *A surname in the gens Lutatia;* v. Lutatius.

Cătŭrĭges, um, *m.*, Κατόριγες, *A Gallic people in the former Dauphiné, now Départ. des Hautes-Alpes*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Plin. 3, 20, 24; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 107.

1. cătus, a, um, *adj.* [Sabine = acutus, acc. to Var. L. L. 7, 3, 90] * **1.** *Operating acutely upon the hearing, clear-sounding, shrill* (cf. acutus, *no.* 2): jam cata signa ferae sonitum dare voce parabant, Enn. in Var. l. l.—**2.** Transf. to intellectual objects, in a good and bad sense: **a.** In a good sense: *Clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious, wise;* opp. to *stultus* (in prose probably never naturalized; hence Cic., in prose, adds "ut ita dicam;" v. the follg.): catus Aeliu, Sextus, Enn. in Var. l. l. and in Cic. de Or. 1, 45; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 29; id. Pseud. 2, 3, 15; Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 14 Don. and Ruhnk.; Hor. Od. 1, 10, 3: prudens et, ut ita dicam, catus, Cic. Leg. 1, 16 *fin.*—Constr. *c. Inf.:* jaculari, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 8: canere, App. Flor. *no.* 3. *c. Gen.:* legum, Aus. Mos. 400.—**b.** In a bad sense: *Sly, crafty, cunning, artful* = callidus: cata est et callida, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 70; id. Poen. 5, 2, 147; Pseud. 2, 3, 15; Most. 5, 2, 21; Trin. 3, 2, 51; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 39.—Of abstract things: dicta, Enn. in Var. l. l.: consilium, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 73.—*Adv.* cate, conform. to *no.* 2, a: sapienter, docte et cordate et cate, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 3; id. Men. 2, 3, 61; Mil. 3, 1, 9; Cic. Arat. 304.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use in the *adj.* nor in the *adv.*

2. cătus, i, *m.* *A male cat* (post-class.), Pall. Mart. 9, 4; Poet. in Anth. Lat. 5. 162 Burm.

† **caucălis,** ĭdis, *f.* = καυκαλίς, *An umbelliferous plant;* acc. to Sprengel, Caucalis Orientalis, L.; Plin. 22, 22, 40.

Caucăsĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Caucasus-gigno *Born on* or *near the Caucasus:* Alani, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

Caucăsus, i, *m.*, Καύκασος, **1.** *The rough Caucasian chain of mountains, inhabited by wild tribes, in Asia, between the Black and Caspian Seas*, Mel. 1, 15, 2; Plin. 6, 13, 15: inhospitalis, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 7; Epod. 1, 12; Sen. Med. 43; cf. Virg. A. 4, 367: *acc. Graec.* Caucason, Ov. M. 8, 799; Stat. Th. 4, 394.—Whence, **b. Caucăsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pertaining to Caucasus, Caucasian:* montes, Mel. 1, 19, 13; 2, 4, 8: vertex, Virg. G. 2, 440: rupes, Prop. 2, 1, 69; aves, id. 2, 25, 14: volucres, Virg. E. 6, 43: arbores, Prop. 1, 14, 6: Portae, *A narrow pass between the Caucasus and the* mare Hyrcanum, Plin. 6, 11, 12.—**2.** *A name of a horse*, Sil. 16, 357.

‡ **caucŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* *A reckoner*, ψηφιστής, Gloss. Lat. [= calculator].

† **caucus,** i, *m.* = καῦκα, *A drinking-vessel*, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 14.

Cauci, orum, v. Chauci.

cauda (another orthog. cōda, like codex, plostrum, *etc.*, Var. in Non. 86, 19; R. R. 2, 7, 5; Petr. 44, 12), ae, *f.* **1.** *The tail of animals*, Lucr. 2, 806; 3, 658; Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 222; Fin. 3, 5, 18, et saep.—**b.** Proverb.: (*a*) Caudam jactare popello, *To flatter, fawn upon* (the figure taken from dogs), Pers. 4, 15.—(*β*) Caudam trahere, *To have a tail stuck on in mockery* (the figure taken from boys who were wont to fasten a tail, or something of the kind, upon those whom they wished to make sport of), Hor. S. 2, 3, 53.—(*γ*) Cauda leonem facit, Quint. 10, 7, 26; cf. Plin. 8, 16, 19: leonum animi index cauda.—* **c.** Humorously: *The end of a word:* Verris, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78.—**2.** Membrum virile, Hor. S. 1, 2, 45; 2, 7, 49.

* **caudĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [perh. instead of caudĭcĕus, from caudex] *Of wood, wooden:* cistella, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 65. An access. form of this word is "CAUDECAE cistellae ex junco," Fest. p. 36; cf. Comm. p. 366.

caudex, ĭcis, *m.* (the more recent orthography **cōdex;** cf. Art. *au* and *o*, rare in the signif. *no.* 1; dub. in *no.* 2, but every where prevalent in *no.* 3 and its derivatives),

1. *The trunk of a tree, the stock, stem:* (*a*) Caudex, Plin. 16, 30, 53; 12, 15, 34; Virg. G. 2, 30, et saep.—(*β*) Codex, Ov. M. 12, 432; Col. 5, 6, 21; 12, 19, 5.—Hence, **b.** *The block of wood to which one was bound for punishment:* codex, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 34.—**c.** A term of reproach: *Block, dolt, blockhead:* caudex, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4 Don.

2. *A boat* or *vessel made thereof:* Sen. Brev. Vit. 13 (v. caudicarius, and upon Caudex as *a surname of Appius Claudius*, cf. Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 37); cf. Var. in Non. 535, 20.

3. (Since the ancients orig. wrote upon tablets of wood smeared over with wax) *A book, a writing* (its leaves were not, like the volumina, rolled within one another, but, like those of our books, lay over one another; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 290): Cic. Verr. 21, 46: in codicibus membraneis, vel chartaceis vel etiam eboreis, Ulp. Dig. 32, 52; Quint. 10, 3, 28; id. ib. 32. Esp. of *an account-book*, and particularly of *a ledger* (while adversaria signifies the waste-book; hence only the former was of any validity in law): non habere se hoc nomen (*this item*) in codice accepti et expensi relatum confitetur: sed in adversariis patere contendit, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2; v. the passage in connection; cf. ib. 3, 9: in codicis extrema cera (*i. e. upon the last tablet*), id. Verr. 2, 1, 36: referre in codicem, id. Sull. 15, 44.—And of *codes of laws:* Codex Theodosianus, Justinianus; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 312.

* **caudĭcālis,** e, *adj.* [caudex] *Pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood:* provincia, humorously: *the employment of wood-splitting*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 25.

caudĭcārĭus (codic.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the trunks of trees:* naves, *made of rough, stout trunks of trees* (cf. under caudex, *no.* 2, the pass. from Seneca), Var. and Sall. H. frgm. in Non. 535, 15 *sq.;* cf. also Fest. p. 36: "*caudicariae* naves ex tabulis crassioribus factae." Subst. caudicarii, orum, *m.*, *Those who sail on such ships*, Cod. Theod. 14, 4, 9; Inscr. Grut. 462, 1; 1086, 6.

* **caudĭcĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to the trunk of a tree:* lembus, Aus. Mos. 197.

Caudium, ii, *n.*, Καύδιον, *A small, but ancient town in Samnium, near Benevento, celebrated for the narrow mountain pass where the Roman army was shut in by the Samnites*, 434 U.C., Liv. 9, 2 *sq.*, Cic. Off. 3, 30, et saep.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 776 *sq.*—Whence, **2. Caudīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Caudium, Caudine:* Furculae, Liv. 9, 2; 11; Flor. 1, 16, 9: fauces, Col. 10, 132; Sil. 8, 566: saltus, Liv. 9, 7: proelium, Cic. de Sen. 12, 41: clades, Liv. 9, 16: legiones, id. 25, 6: jugum, Quint. 3, 8, 3: pax, Liv. 9, 7: foedus, Flor. 2, 18, 7.

caulae, arum, *f.* [apparently contr. from CAVILE, Var. L. L. 5, 3, 8, from cavus; cf. Fest. p. 36] **1.** *An opening, hole, passage* (so only in Lucret.): Lucr. 2, 951; cf. id. 3, 707. So per caulas corporis, id. 3, 256; 702; 6, 840: per caulas palati, id. 4, 622; 662: per caulas aetheris, id. 6, 492—Hence, **2.** *A sheep-fold* or *cote*, Virg A. 9, 60.—* **3.** *An inclosure:* Inscr. Mur. 191, 3.

† **caulias,** ae, *m.* = καυλίας, *Taken* or *derived from the stalk:* succus, opp. to rhizias (from the root), Plin. 19, 3, 15.

caulĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [caliculus] *Furnished with* or *having a stalk:* rami, App. Herb. 90.

caulĭcŭlus, (cōlĭc. v. below), i, *m. dim.* [caulis] *The small stalk or stem of a plant*, Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 23, 7, 63; Suet. Gram. 11; Scrib. Comp. 128; Veg. 2, 6, 2. The orthog. coliculus, Cato R. R. 158, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 31, 4: 42, 4; Col. 5, 9, 12; 11, 2, 10; 12, 7, 1; 56, 1.—**2.** In architecture, *A stalk* or *stem as an ornament on the capitals of columns*, Vitr. 4, 1; 7, 5.

caulis (also written cōlis, Cato R. R. 35, 2; Var. R. R. 1, 31, 2; 41, 6; Col. 5, 6, 36; Arb. 9, 2; cf. cauliculus), is, *m.* = καυλός, *The stalk* or *stem of a plant:* brassicae, Cato R. R. 157, 2: cepae, Col. 11, 3, 21 and 58: fabarum, Plin. 18, 12, 30, et saep. Of the vine: *The tendrils*, Cato R. R. 33, 4; Col. 4, 7, 2.—**b.** κατ' ἐξοχήν, *A cabbage-stalk, a cabbage, cole-wort:* Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Hor. S. 1, 3, 116; 2, 4, 15; 2, 2, 62; 2, 3, 125; Col. 10, 369; 12, 7, 5; Plin. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 10.—**2.** Of things of a similar form: **a.** Pennae, *A quill*, Plin. 11, 39, 94.—**b.** Membrum virile, Lucil. in Non. 4, 434; (colis), Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 2.

† **caulōdes,** is = καυλώδης, *Stalk-like:* brassica, *a kind of cabbage with large leaves*, Plin. 20, 9, 33.

Caulōnĭa, ae, (**Caulon,** ōnis, *m.* Virg. A. 3, 553; Ov. M. 15, 705; Plin. 3, 10, 15), *f.*, Καυλωνία, *A town founded by the Achaeans on the east coast of Bruttium, in the vicinity of the present Castel Vetere*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Liv. 27, 12; 15, 16; cf. Serv. Virg. l. l.; Mann. Ital. 2, p. 194 *sq.*

Caunus, i, *f.*, Καῦνος, *A very ancient town on the coast of Caria*, now *Copi* (* or, acc. to others, *Kingi*), Mel. 1, 16, 1; Plin. 5, 28, 29; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 196; acc to the fable, built by Caunos, a son of Miletus, Ov. M. 9, 453.—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Caunĕus** or **-ĭus,** a, um, *Pertaining to Caunus, of Caunus.* Subst. Cauneae (*sc.* ficus), Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; Cels. 5, 21; Plin. 15, 19, 21. Also for *figs* in gen. in the access. form Caunae, Col. 10, 414; Stat. S. 1, 6, 15. In the plur. Caunei *or* Caunii, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Caunus*, Cic. Fam. 13, 56; Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11.—**b. Caunītes,** is, Καυνίτης, *Caunian:* sal, Plin. 31, 9, 45.

caupo (in late Lat. also CUPO, Charis. p. 47 P.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 6, 7), ōnis, *m.* (*fem.* caupona, v. the follg. art.) *A petty tradesman, huckster, inn-keeper*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 51; Hor. S. 1, 5, 4; Mart. 1, 57; Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, et al. (but not in Hor. S. 1, 1, 29, where now it is justly supplanted by campo; cf. inversely cauponulam, for campo nullam of the MSS, Schol. Bobiens. in Cic. Mil. p. 275 Orell.) —* **2.** Trop.: sapientiae, Tert. Anim. 3.

caupōna, ae, *f.* (upon the form cf. Prisc. p. 684 P.) [caupo] **1.** *A female shop-keeper, huckster, a landlady, hostess,* Lucil. in Prisc. l. l.; App. Met. 1.—**2.** *A retail shop, an inn, tavern,* Cic. Pis. 22 *fin.*; Hor. S. 1, 5, 51; Ep. 1, 11, 12; 17, 8; Gell. 7, 11, 4.

‡ **caupōnārĭa,** ae, *f.* καπηλική, *A female shop-keeper,* Onom. Vet.

‡ **caupōnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, κάπηλος, *A shop-keeper,* Gloss. Cyr.

caupōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caupo] *Of* or *belonging to a retail shop-keeper,* or *to an inn-keeper:* puer, *a shop* or *tavern boy, waiter,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 19: taberna, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 43; Paul. ib. 33, 7, 13: artes exercere, Just. 1, 7.—**b.** Subst. caupōnĭum, ii, *n.* = caupona, *no.* 2, *A tavern, an inn,* Pomp. Dig. 33, 7, 15.

* **caupōnor,** ari, *v. dep.* [id.] *To traffic* or *trade in any thing:* bellum, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12 *fin.*

caupōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [caupona, *no.* 2] *A small inn* or *tavern,* * Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77; Schol. Bobiens. Cic. Mil. p. 275 Orell. *N. cr.*

‡ **caupŭlus,** i, *m.* *A kind of small ship,* Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*; cf. Isid. Orig, 19, 1, 25, where ed. Lind. has CAUPILUS.

caurus (also written cōrus, as colis = caulis, plostrum = plaustrum, *etc.*), i, *m.* *The northwest wind,* Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Plin. 2, 47, 46; Gell. 2, 22, 12 and 22; Lucr. 6, 135; Caes. B. G. 5, 7; Vitr. 1, 6; Virg. G. 3, 356.

causa (by Cicero, and also, after him, by Virgil, written caussa, Quint. 1, 7, 20; cf. casus), ae, *f.* [etym. dub.],

I. *That by, on account of,* or *through which any thing takes place* or *is done, a cause, reason, motive, inducement;* also, in gen., *an occasion, opportunity* (opp. to *effectis,* Quint. 6, 3, 66; 7, 3, 29; to *factis,* id. ib. 12, 1, 36; 4, 2, 52, et al.) (very freq. in all periods, and in all kinds of discourse): "*causa* ea est, quae id efficit, cujus est causa; ut vulnus mortis; cruditas morbi; ignis ardoris. Itaque non sic causa intelligi debet, ut quod cuique antecedat, id ei causa sit, sed quod cuique efficienter antecedat," Cic. Fat. 15, 34: causa, quamobrem, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 18; id. Eun. 1, 2, 65; Heaut. 2, 3, 95; Hec. 3, 3, 22; 3, 5, 2; 4, 4, 73: causa, quare, *etc.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60: causa, cur, *etc.*; id. Acad. 1, 3, 10; Quint. 11, 3, 16; 2, 3, 11; Hor. Od. 1, 16, 19, et al.; causa quod, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46; Phil. 6, 1, 1; Quint. 2, 1, 1; 5, 10, 30, et al.: ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 7; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 6; Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 4, et al.: haud causa quin, *etc.*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 4: quae causa est quin, id. Capt. 2, 2, 103: quid causae est quin, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 21; Hor. S. 1, 1, 20; nihil causae est cur non, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 3, 59: causae propter quas, *etc.*, id. 4, 2, 12; 5, 7, 24; 8, 6, 23; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 55: causas evolvere belli, Enn. Ann. 6, 49 (in Quint. 6, 3, 86); so Virg. A. 7, 553; Hor. Od. 2, 1, 2; Sat. 1, 3, 108; Ep. 1, 2, 9: vera objurgandi causa, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 131; cf. *c. ad:* causa ad objurgandum, id. ib. 1, 1, 123; id. Hec. 4, 4, 71; and poet. *c. Inf.:* consurgere in arma, Virg. A. 10, 90: perire, Tib. 3, 2, 30: gestare carinas, Luc. 5, 464: salutis, Lucr. 3, 335; 349: morbi, id. 3, 501; Virg. G. 4, 397; Hor. Od. 2, 2, 14, et saep.: explicandae philosophiae, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6: hanc nactus appellationis causam, Caes. B. C. 2, 28, et al.—**b.** In a pregnant signif. = justa causa, *Good reason, full right, just cause:* meum fuit, cum causa accedere ad accusandum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 8; id. Att. 7, 3.—**c.** Causa, in Abl. as prep. patris causa, mea causa, *on account of, for the sake of:* honoris tui causa huc ad te venimus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 25; Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 35; Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2, et al.: animi causa, v. animus, *no.* II. 2, d, *etc.:* causa mea, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 47; Poen. 1, 2, 157; Amph. 1, 3, 42, et al.; Ter. Heaut. prol. 41; 5, 5, 23, et al.: causa meapte, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: nostra causa, Phorm. 4, 4, 15; Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 120; Quint. 7, 4, 9: vestra magis hoc causa volebam quam mea, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162: aliena potius causa quam sua, Quint. 3, 7, 16.

2. *A feigned cause, a pretext, pretence,* πρόφασις: Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 44: fingere falsas causas, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71; id. Andr. 1, 3, 8 Ruhnk.; 4, 1, 19; Phorm. 2, 1, 4: fingit causas ne det, id. Eun. 1, 2, 58; cf. Tib. 1, 6, 11: bellandi, Nep. Ham. 3, 1: belli, Tac. A. 12, 45: jurgii, Phaedr. 1, 1, 4, et al. On the other hand, causa, as a true cause, is opp. to *praetextus,* a pretext: Suet. Caes. 30.—So freq. per causam, *under the pretext:* per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi, Caes. B. G. 7, 9 Herz.; id. B. C. 3, 24; 76; 87; Liv. 2, 32 Drak.; Suet. Caes. 2; Oth. 3; Vesp. 1; Tib. 1, 6, 26; Ov. H. 20, 140; Trist. 2, 451.—**b.** *An apology, excuse:* causam accipere, *to admit,* Cic. Fam. 16, 19.

3. In medic. lang., *A disease* (that hinders action): causam metuere, Cels. 3, 3; so Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 11 *fin.*; Plin. 28, 15, 61; Veg. 3, 6, 11; 3, 45, 5; 4, 4, 2, et al.; cf. sontica, Tib. 1, 8, 51.

II. In gen., *That which lies at the basis of a rhetorical representation, matter, subject,* ὑπόθεσις, Cic. Top. 21; Inv. 1, 6; Her. 1, 11; Quint. 3, 5, 7 *sq.*—Hence

2. In judic. lang. *t. t.*, *A cause in law, judicial process, lawsuit:* privatae, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: publicae, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74; Rosc. Am. 21, 59: capitis aut famae, id. Fam. 9, 21: causam agere, id. de Or. 2, 48 *fin.*; Quint. 6, 1, 54; 7, 2, 55; 10, 7, 30; 11, 1, 67, et saep.: constituere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1: perorare, id. Quint. 24, 77: defendere, Quint. 3, 6, 9; 12, 1, 24; 37; Suet. Caes. 49: exponere, Quint. 2, 5, 7: perdere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: obtinere, id. Fam. 1, 4: causa cadere, v. cado, *no.* II. 6, et saep.: causam dicere, *to defend one's self, to make a defence* (as an advocate), Cic. Rosc. Am. 5; Sest. 8; Quint. 8; Liv. 29, 19; Quint. 5, 11, 39; 8, 2, 24; Suet. Caes. 30, et saep.—Hence

III. Out of the sphere of judicial proceedings: **1.** *The party, faction, cause that one defends:* Cic. Dejot. 10, 28: ne condemnare causam illam, quam secutus esset, videretur, *etc.*, Cic. Lig. 9, 27 *sq.*: suarum partium causa, Quint. 3, 8, 57: causa Caesaris melior, id. ib. 5, 11, 42. Hence, humorously: familiae, *i. e. care for its support,* Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 17.—Hence, **b.** Meton.: *A relation of friendship, connection:* quicum tibi affinitas, societas, omnes denique causae et necessitudines veteres intercedebant, Cic. Quint. 15, 48: explicare breviter, quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 40; id. Fam. 13, 19. The latter idea entirely generalized:

2. *A condition, state, situation, relation, position:* ut nonnumquam mortem sibi ipse consciscere aliquis debeat, alius in eadem causa non debeat: num etiam alia in causa M. Cato fuit, alia ceteri, qui se in Africa Caesari tradiderunt? Cic. Off. 1, 31, 112; Caes. B. G. 4, 4 Herz.: (Regulus) erat in meliore causa quam, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100; id. Agr. 3, 2 *fin.* (where for causa in the follg. clause is conditio): atque in hoc genere mea causa est, ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 2, 4, 1; cf. id. ib. 9, 13, 1.

3. *A cause, business undertaken for any one, an employment:* cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 73: quod nemo eorum rediisset, qui super tali causa eodem missi erant, Nep. Paus. 4, 1.

4. Nullam *or* non causam dicere, quin, *To make no objection, not to refuse, hinder, prevent that,* etc.: Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 92: non causam dico quin, quod meritus sit, ferat, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 42 ("*non recuso, non deprecor,*" Don.).

causālis, e, *adj.* [causa] (rare, and only late Lat.) *Of* or *pertaining to a cause, causal:* ratio, Aug. de Gen. 7, 23.—**2.** In gramm.: conjunctiones, *which annex a reason for what precedes,* e. g. nam, enim, itaque, *etc.*, Charis. p. 199 P.; Diom. p. 410 ib.; Prisc. p. 16, 1027 ib. — *Adv.* **causālĭter,** *Causally,* Aug. l. l. 5 *fin.* 6, 5.

causārĭe, *adv.* *On account of sickness;* v. the follg. *fin.*

causārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [causa, *no.* I. 3] *Sick, diseased, ill* (not ante-Aug.): corpus, Sen. Q. N. 1 praef.: partes, quibus adhibenda curatio est, id. Sen. Ep. 68: dens, Marc. Emp. 12. Subst.: causarii vel latere vel faucibus, Plin. 25, 5, 25: oculorum, Marc. Emp. 8.—**2.** In milit. lang., *Discharged on account of ill health, invalid:* Liv. 6, 6. Hence missio, *A discharge from military service on account of sickness, a liberation from service,* Macer. Dig. 49, 16, 13.—* *Adv.:* qui causarie missus est, Macer. l. l.

* **causāte,** *adv.* [from an unused adj. causatus, from causa] *With reason:* causatius, Plin. H. N. praef. § 8.

causātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [causa] (post-class.) **1.** *A pretext, an excuse, apology:* causatio aegri corporis, Gell. 20, 1, 30; Marc. Cap. 5, p. 151.—**2.** *A disease:* rara, Pall. 1, 4, 1.

causātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [causa] **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to a lawsuit:* causativum litis, *a cause that establishes jurisdiction,* Marc. Cap. 5, p. 154.—**2.** In gram.: casus = accusativus, *The accusative,* as it were, the arraigning case, Prisc. p. 671 P.

† **causĭa,** ae, *f.* = καυσία, *A white hat with a broad brim, worn by the Macedonians as a protection against the sun,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42; Pers. 1, 3, 75; Val. Max. 5, 1, *no.* 4; Mart. 14, 29.—Hence, **2.** In milit. lang., *A kind of roof for the protection of besiegers,* Veg. Mil. 4, 15.

* **causĭdĭcālis,** e, *adj.* [causidicus] *Of* or *pertaining to an advocate:* odium et taedium, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5.

* **causĭdĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *The office of advocate,* Front. Ep. ad M. Anton. (2, p. 298).

‡ **causĭdĭcātus** (ūs), *m.* *Forensic oratory,* δικολογία, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

causĭdĭcīna, ae, *f.* [causidicus] *The office of advocate* (post-class.), Amm. 30, 4; Symm. Ep. 5, 75; Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 30; 12, 1, 188.

causĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [causa-dico] *A pleader, advocate* (in a contemptuous sense as one who pleads for money and without skill, diff. from *orator;* cf. Burm Petr. 46, 7): "litium advocatus," Quint 12, 1, 25 Spald.; Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202 cf. id. Or. 9, 30; Lucr. 4, 467; Suet. Claud 15; Vesp. 13; Tac. Or. 1; App. Apol. p 305, 20. In connection with praeco, Juv 6, 39; Petr. 46, 7.

causĭfĭcor, ari, *v. n.* [causa-facio] *To allege a cause, to make a pretext* or *pretence, to pretend* (perhaps only in the two follg. exs.): Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 25; App. M 10, p. 242.

causor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [causa] **1.** In the ante-class. per. conform. to causa, *no.* II. 2: *To conduct a cause in law, to be an advocate, to make a defence:* Pac. in Non. 89, 12; Att. ib.: vide ut facunde contra causeris patrem, Afran. ib. —**b.** Trop.: *To plead, dispute concerning a subject, to discuss it for and against, to debate a question:* * Lucr. 1, 399.

2. Since the Aug. per. (in Ciceronian Latin the word is not used), according to causa *no.* I. 1 and 2: *To give a reason* (a real, and more frequently a feigned one) *for something, to make a pretext, to pretend, to plead:* ego sum causatus aves aut omina dira, Tib. 1, 3, 17 *sq.*; Ov. M. 9, 768: tumidos euros, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 13: stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur inique: In culpa est animus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 12; Liv. 23, 8: consensum Patrum, id. 3, 64: negotia, Tac. A. 1, 47 *fin.*: valetudinem, id. Hist. 3, 59 *fin.*: adversam patris voluntatem, id. Ann. 13, 44: senium atque imbecillitatem, Suet. Calig. 44: diei tempus, Curt. 4, 16, 18, et al.—**b.** Particular constructions: (*α*) *Abs.:* causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg. E. 9, 56.—(*β*) With *a clause* as object: Liv. 5, 15: causando corrumpi equos inclusos in insula, id. 28, 35; Suet. Ner. 49; Gell. 18, 4, 9.—(*γ*) With *quod.* causatus in utroque, quod hic non esset secutus, *etc.*, Suet. Calig. 23; so Ulp. Dig 16, 3, 3.

3. In late Lat.: *To dispute, contend with any one upon any thing:* Treb. XXX. Tyr. *fin.*: causaris quid sit illud, quod, *etc.*, Salv. Gub. D. 3 *init.*

☞ In Quint. 11, 1, 59, instead of the causanti of the Vulg., most probably accusanti should be the reading; v. Spald. *N. cr.*, and Zumpt Suppl. in h. l. p. 430.

† **caustĭcē,** ēs, *f* =καυστική, *A caustic plant*, called scelerata in pure Latin, App. Herb. 8.

† **caustĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=καυστικός, *Burning, caustic, corrosive:* vis, Plin. 32, 10, 53: natura, id. 27, 9, 54: spuma, *a kind of soap with which the Germans colored their hair*, Mart. 14, 26.—Subst. causticum, i, *n.* (sc. medicamentum) *A burning, corroding medicament*, Plin. 26, 8, 39; 34, 18, 56.

causŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [causa] * **1.** *A petty lawsuit:* Cic. Opt. Gen. 3 *fin.*—**2.** *A slight, unimportant occasion:* Auct. B. Afr. 54.

caute, *adv.* *Cautiously, carefully,* etc.; v. caveo, *Pa. fin.*

cautēla, ae, *f.* [cautus, caveo] (post-class.) **1.** *Caution, precaution:* App. Met. 5.—**2.** In jurid. Lat.=cautio, *A surety, security:* idonea praestanda, Pomp. Dig. 13, 7, 6: reddere, Gaj. ib. 16, 3, 14: interponere, Ulp. ib. 3, 3, 15.

† **cautēr,** ĕris, *m.*=καυτήρ (an access. form to cauterium, and only post-class.), **1.** *A burning* or *branding iron*, Pall. 1, 41, 2; 43, 3; Prud. στεφ. 10, 490.—Trop.: cauter adigere ambitioni, Tert. de Pall. 5. —**2.** *A wound made by burning:* igneus, Prud. στεφ. 5, 229.

cautērĭo, are, *v. a.* [cauterium] *To burn*, and trop., *to mark with a branding-iron*, in eccl. Lat., Paul. ad Tim. 1, 4, 2; Novatian. de Trin. c. 29, et al.

† **cautērĭum,** ii, *n.*=καυτήριον, *A burning* or *branding iron for marking*, e. g. *a mark in the flesh of animals*, Veg. 1, 14, 3; 1, 28; or in medicine, *a cautery*, Plin. 25, 8, 29; 22, 23, 49; Scrib. Comp. 240.—**2.** In painting, *An instrument held against the wall for cauterizing a painting*, Mart. Dig. 33, 7, 17; Tert. adv. Herm. 1.

† **cautērīzo,** are, *v. a.*=καυτηριάζω, *To burn with a hot iron, to brand*, Veg. 5, 1.

* **cautērōma,** ătis, *n.* [cautor] *A brand*, Plin. Valer. 3, 47.

cautēs (*e. g.* Tib. 2, 4, 9: cautĭs, Prud. στεφ. 10, 701), is, *f.* *A rough, pointed rock:* saxa et cautes timere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: durae, Virg. A. 4, 366; Ov. M. 4, 672; 7, 418: praerupta, id. ib. 1, 719: solida, id. ib. 12, 124; id. ib. 1, 575: inviae, Plin. 37, 2, 10. As a symbol of insensibility: Ov. M. 11, 330.

cautim, *adv.* [cautus, caveo] *Cautiously, warily*=caute (perh. only in the follg. exs.): cautim adire ad virum, Att. in Non. 512: cautim et paullatim dabis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 30.

cautĭo (old uncontr. form CAVITIO, acc. to Fest. p. 46; cf. caveo), ōnis, *f.* [caveo],

1. *Wariness, precaution, caution, circumspection*, εὐλάβεια (so, besides the comic poets, almost only in Cic.): "a malis natura declinamus: quae declinatio si cum ratione fiet, *cautio* appelletur; quae autem sine ratione nominetur metus," Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: cautio et timiditas, id. de Or. 2, 74, 300: omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, ut ne, id. Lael. 21, 78: cautio ac diligentia, id. Fontej. 1, 2; Att. 1, 19; id. Fam. 9, 24.—**b.** Mihi cautio est=cavendum est, *Foresight, caution is necessary* (a colloquial phrase): Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 15; Poen. 1, 3, 36; id. Pseud. 1, 2, 37; so Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 26; Ad. 3, 3, 67: mea cautio est, *I must see to it*, Cic. Att. 5, 4 *fin.*—**c.** Res cautionem habet: (*a*) *The matter requires caution:* Cic. Off. 1, 14.—(*β*) *The matter permits* or *allows foresight:* Cic. Fam. 11, 21.

2. *t. t.*, of the affairs of life: *That by which one places himself or another in safety, an obligation, security, bond, warranty, bail* (it consists in a writing, obligation, or pledge): quando vestrae cautiones infirmae sunt, graeculam tibi misi cautionem chirographi mei, Cic. Fam. 7, 18; v. such a written bond in Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 40: proferre cautionem, Sen. Ben. 3, 7: cavere, Venul. Dig. 46, 8, 6: offerre, Papin. ib. 40, 4, 50: interponere, Julian. ib. 44, 1, 11: cautionem praebere alicui indemnitatis, Papin. ib. 3, 5, 30, et saep. With a follg. *acc. c. infin.*, Suet. Aug. 98. —**b.** Trop.: *An oral warranty, pledge:* Cic. Sest. 7, 15.

* **cautĭōnālis,** e, *adj.* [cautio, *no.* 2] *Of* or *belonging to security:* stipulationes, Ulp. Dig. 46, 5, 1.

cautor, ōris, *m.* [caveo] * **1.** *One who is on his guard* or *is wary:* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 7.—**2.** *One who is surety for any one:* Cic. Sest. 7, 15; cf. cautio, *fin.*

cautus, a, um, v. caveo, *Pa.*

cavaedium, v. cavus, a, um, *no.* 1, b.

* **căvāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [cavo] *A cavern, hollow:* Sol. c. 9.

căvātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [cavus] *Born* or *living in caves:* cochleae, Plin. 8, 39, 59; 30, 6, 15.

căvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cavo] *A cavern, hollow* (only twice in Var.): Var. L. L. 5, 3, 8; ib. 26, 35.

* **căvātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who hollows* or *excavates:* arborum (aves), Plin. 10, 18, 20.

căvātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A hollow, cavity* (post-class.): temporum, Veg. 1, 25, 2: vulneris, id. 3, 26, 1: dentium, Marc. Emp. 12.

căvĕa, ae. *f.* (*gen.* caveāī, Lucr. 4, 76) [cavus] **1.** *An excavated, hollow place, a cavity:* Plin. 11, 2, 1.—Hence, **2.** *An inclosure for animals* (cf. caulae), *a stall, cage, den, coop, bee-hive,* and the like: Lucr. 6, 198; 3, 684; Hor. A. P. 473; Mart. 9, 58, 10; 89, 4; Suet. Calig. 27; Ner. 29, et al.—Of *a bird-cage*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 66; Curc. 3, 1, 79; cf. Capt. 1, 2, 15; Cic. Div. 2, 35, 73; N. D. 2, 3, 7; Mart. 14, 77.—Of *a bee-hive*, Virg. G. 4, 58; Col. 9, 7, 4; 15, 7; 9.—Hence. **b.** Analog., *A hedge about a young tree, in order to protect it from injury*, Col. 5, 6, 21; 5, 9, 11; Pall. Febr. 10, 5; and, **c.** *A hedge before the windows of a cage*, Col. 8, 8, 4.—**3.** *A part of the theatre in which spectators sat, spectators' seats* or *benches*, Plaut. Am. prol. 66; Cic. Lael. 7, 24; Virg. A. 5, 340; 8, 636; on account of the ascending rows of benches, ima (*the seat of the nobility*), media and summa (*the seat of the lower classes*), Cic. de Sen. 14, 48; Suet. Aug. 44; Claud. 21; Sen. Tranq. 11; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 27 and 48.—**b.** Meton. (*pars pro toto*), *The theatre* in gen., Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 39; Lucr. 4, 76; Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

căvĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [cavea] (a word of Pliny) **1.** *Encaged, cooped up*, Plin. 9, 6, 5.—**2.** (conform. to cavea, *no.* 3) *Arranged like the cavea in a theatre:* urbes, Plin. 4, 8, 15.

căvĕo, cāvi, cautum (căvĭtum, Lex Thor. ap. Goes. 330; cf. cautio), 2. (*imper.* regul. cāvē; but also căvē, Catull. 50, 18, 19; 61, 152; Hor. S. 2, 3, 38; 177; 5, 75; Ep. 1, 13, 19, et al.; cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 1043), *v. n.*

To be on one's guard, either for one's self or (more rar.) for another; hence

I. With and without sibi: *To be on one's guard, to take care, take heed, beware, guard against, avoid*=φυλάσσομαι, הִשָּׁמֵר, *se garder, prendre garde*, etc., constr.; *abs.*, *c. ab* (cf. ab, *no.* C, 5= הִשָּׁמֵר מִן; and in a course of action with *ne* (= הִשָּׁמֵר מִן, also ellip. with the simple subj.; v. the follg.) and *ut*; or in the manner of the Greek, with an *acc.* (=φυλάσσομαί τι); hence also pass. and *c. Inf.* (cf. הִשָּׁמְרוּ לָכֶם עֲלוֹת, Exod. 19, 12), and once with *cum* (= הִשָּׁמֵר בְּ, 2 Sam. 20, 10): **a.** *Abs.:* ipsus sibi cavit loco, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 12: qui consulte, docte atque astute cavet, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 14: faciet, nisi caveo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 8; Ad. 4, 2, 12; 1, 1, 45: quum animum attendisset ad cavendum, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2; Suet. Claud. 37: metues, doctusque cavebis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 68: cave sis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 29.—**b.** With *ab:* mihi abs te caveo cautius, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 42; so id. Pseud. 1, 5, 59; 4, 7, 129: si abs te modo uno caveo, id. Most. 3, 3, 24; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 44: ille Pompeium monebat, ut meam domum metueret, atque a me ipso caveret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133: caveo ab homine impuro, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25: a Cassio, Suet. Calig. 57: a veneno, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64: ab insidiis, Sall. J. 108, 2, et al.—(*β*) With the *simple Abl.:* caveo malo, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 39; Cas. 2, 6, 59; Men. 1, 2 13; Pers. 3, 1, 41.—**c.** With *ne: To take heed, that, to be on one's guard, lest:* qui cavet ne decipiatur, vix cavet, quum etiam cavet, etiam quum cavisse ratus est, saepe is cautor captus est, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 5 and 6: caves, ne videat, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6; Afran. in Non. 111, 14; Lucr. 4, 1141: cavete judices, ne nova . . . proscriptio instaurata esse videatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53; so id. Div. 2, 40 *fin.*; Fam. 3, 12 *fin.*; 11, 21, 4; Sall. J. 55, 3; Suet. Tib. 37: cave, ne. Catull. 61, 152; Hor. Od. 3, 7, 24; Sat. 2, 3, 177; Ep. 1, 6, 32; 13, 19; Ov. M. 2, 89; 10, 685: cave sis, ne, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 215: caveto ne, Cato R. R. 5, 6: caveas, ne, Hor. S. 2, 1, 80: caveant, ne, id. A. P. 244: cavendum est, ne, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 140; Quint. 4, 3, 8; 12, 11, 2; Suet. Tib. 67; Quint. 9, 4, 23; 5, 11, 27.—(*β*) Without *ne* with a simple subj. So only in Imper.: cave *or* cavete: cave geras, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79: dixeris, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 12: faxis, id. Andr. 4, 4, 14; Heaut. 1, 12, 13; Hor. S. 2, 3, 38: contingas, Lucr. 2, 755: despuas, Catull. 50, 19: ignoscas, Cic. Lig. 5, 14: existimes, id. Fam. 9, 24 *fin.*: putes, id. ib. 10, 12, 1, et al.: audiam, sentiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 8, 9: resciscat quisquam, id. Phorm. 5, 1, 37: te fratrum misereatur, Cic. Lig. 5, 14: roget te, Hor. S. 2, 5, 75: cave quisquam floccifecerit, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 5: cavete concurrant arma, Virg. A. 11, 293.—And like age (v. ago, *no.* IV.) cave with a verb in plur.: cave dirumpatis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 117.—**d.** With *ut: To take care, that.* tertium est, ut caveamus, ut ea, quae, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 39 *fin.*; Plin. Pan. 39, 1: cavebitur, ut, *etc.*, Col. 2, 8, 3; cf. under *no.* II. 3.—**e.** With *Acc.:* Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23; Lucil. in Non. 437, 23: caveamus fulminis ictum, Lucr. 6, 406: cave canem; v. canis, *no.* 1, d: interventum alicujus, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1: omnia, id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: vallum caecum fossasque, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: vim atque opes, Tac. A. 11, 1; cf. Suet. Tib. 72: puerum, Suet. Caes. 45: periculum, id. ib. 81; Galb. 19: insidias, id. Caes. 86: exitum, id. Tib. 83: annum, id. Ner. 40: maculas, Hor. A. P. 353: hunc tu caveto, id. Sat. 1, 4, 85.—(*β*) *Pass.:* cavenda etiam gloriae cupiditas, id. Off. 1, 20, 68; id. Att. 10, 16, 2; Quint. 8, 2, 2; 9, 4, 143; 11, 3, 27; cf. 6, 5, 2: quod multis rationibus caveri potest, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84; so Sall. J. 67, 2; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 14: ego tibi cautum volo, id. Pers. 3, 1, 41: satis cautum tibi ad defensionem fore, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35: quid quisque vitet, numquam homini satis cautum est, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 14: cauto opus est (* *care must be taken*), Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 29; Cist. 2, 1, 55; Most. 4, 2, 22; Merc. 2, 3, 128.—(*γ*) With *Inf.:* caveret id petere a populo Romano, quod, *etc.*, Sall. J. 64, 2: pedes cavent tingere, Plin. 8, 43, 68: caveto laedere, Catull. 50, 21: occursare capro caveto, Virg. E. 9, 25: commisisse cavet, quod, *etc.*, Hor. A. P. 168, et al.—* **f.** Cavere cum aliquo=ab aliquo: Hercle mihi tecum cavendum est, *with you, I must look out for myself*, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 21.

2. *t. t.* cavere ab aliquo. *To make one's self secure, to procure bail* or *surety:* Cic. Brut. 5, 18; Verr. 2, 2, 23; cf. under II. *no.* 2, and cautio, *no.* 2.

3. In the lang. of boxing, *t. t.:* *To parry, to ward off a blow:* adversos ictus cavere ac propulsare, Quint. 9, 1, 20; id. ib. 5, 13, 54 Spald.; cf. ib. 9, 4, 8; id. ib. 4, 2, 26.

II. Cavere alicui, *To keep something from one, to protect, have a care for:* scabiem pecori et jumentis caveto, Cato R. R. 5, 7; Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 8 *sq.:* melius ei cavere volo, quam ipse aliis solet, Cic. Fam. 3, 1 *fin.:* securitati, Suet. Tit. 6.

2. In the lang. of business: *To make one secure by bail* or *surety* (either written or real), *to give security, to guarantee* (cf. above *no.* I. 2, and cautio): Cic. Clu. 59, 162; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1. 54: pecunia, quam mihi Stichus Titii servus caverat, Scaev. Dig. 46, 3, 89: cavere summam, id. ib. 29, 2, 97: chirographum, id. ib. 46, 3. 89: cautionem, Venul. ib. 46, 8, 6: civitates obsidibus de pecunia cavent, Caes. B. G. 6, 2; cf. Liv. 9, 42; 24, 2. So cavere capite pro re aliqua, Plin. 34, 7, 17: jurejurando et chirographo de ea re, Suet. Calig. 12: cavere in duplum, id. Aug. 41.—Hence

3. In the lang. of law and of the expounders of law, *t. t.*, *To take care for, provide, order something*, legally, or (of private relations) *to order, decree, dispose of in writing, by will*, etc.: duae sunt praeterea leges de sepulcris, quarum altera privatorum aedificiis, altera ipsis sepulcris cavet, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61: cautum est in Scipionis legibus, ne plures essent, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50: cautum est lege XII. Tab., ut, *etc.*, Plin. 16, 5, 6; Suet. Aug. 1; so id. ib. 65; Tib. 75: quae legibus cauta sunt, Quint. 5, 10, 13; Cic. Inv. 2, 41, 119; Suet. Caes. 10; cf. id. Aug. 40: heredi cavere, Cic. Inv. 2, 41, 120; cf. id. Fam. 7, 6: si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere noluisset, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53: testamento cavere ut dies natalis ageretur, id. Fin. 2, 31 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Aug. 59; Dom. 9; Tib. 50.—Whence

cautus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *neutr.*, *Careful, circumspect, wary, cautious, provident* (class. in prose and poetry): ut cautus est, ubi nihil opus'st, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 3: parum cauti providique, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: cauti in periculis, id. Agr. 1, 9, 27: in scribendo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9: in verbis serendis, Hor. A. P. 46: mensor, Ov. M. 1, 136: magistri, id. ib. 9, 750, et saep.: dubium cautior an audentior, Suet. Caes. 58.—Constr. *c. ad:* ad praesentius malum cautiores, Liv. 24, 32; Tib. 1, 9, 46; Quint. 6, 1, 20. *c. adversus:* parum cautus adversus colloquii fraudem, Liv. 38, 25. *c. erga:* erga bona sua satis cautus, Curt. 10, 1, 18. *c. Inf.:* cautum dignos assumere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51. *c. Gen.:* rei divinae, Macr. S. 1, 15.—**b.** Transf. to inanimate things: consilium, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 6; Tac. A. 11, 29: cautissima senectus, id. Hist. 2, 76: pectus, Prop. 3, 5, 8: manus, Ov. F. 2, 336: terga, id. Trist. 1, 9, 20: arma, Sil. 14, 188: timor, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 65.—**c.** In a bad sense: *Sly, artful, cunning:* vulpes, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 73: Myrtale, Mart. 5, 4, 3.

2. *pass.* (acc. to *no.* I. 2, and II. 2) *Made safe, secured:* cautus numi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105 Schmid.: quo mulieri esset res cautior (*that her property might be made more secure*), curavit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11.—**b.** Trop.: *Safe, secure* (rare): in eam partem peccare, quae est cautior, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: ab incursu belli, Luc. 4, 409: (urbes) murorum firmitate cautissimas, Amm. 14, 8.

Adv. **1.** Acc. to *no.* I. 1: caute et cogitate rem tractare, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46: pedetentimque dicere, Cic. Clu. 41 *fin.*: et cum judicio, Quint. 10, 2, 3, et saep. *Comp.* Cic. Dejot. 6, 18; Quint. 2, 15, 21; 9, 2, 76; Hor. Od. 1, 8, 10, et al.—*Sup.* Cic. Att. 15, 26, 3.—**2.** Acc. to *no.* I. 2, *With security, cautiously:* Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 53: aliter nec caute nec jure fieri potest, id. Att. 15, 17, 1.

căverna, ae, *f.* [cavus] *A hollow, cavity, cave, cavern, grotto, hole:* caverna terrae, Lucr. 6, 597; Cic. N. D. 2, 9 *fin.*; 60, 151: silicum, *rocky vaults* (of the interior of Aetna), Lucr. 6, 684, for which cavernae curvae, Virg. A. 3, 674: imae, Ov. M. 5, 502; 6, 698: caecae, id. ib. 5, 639; 15, 299: navium, *the holds of ships*, Cic. de. Or. 3, 46, 180 Orell. *N. cr.*: puppis, Luc. 9, 110: aurium loco, Plin. 11, 37, 50: vasorum fictilium, 12, 3, 7: arboris, *clefts*, Gell. 15, 16, 3, et al.: coeli, *the vault of heaven*, Lucr. 4, 172; 6, 252; Cic. Arat. 252: aetheriae, Lucr. 4, 392: aëris, Manil. 1, 202: *the hollow in the hinder part of animals*, Plin. 8, 55, 81; 28, 8, 27; 30, 15. 47; hence meton. for *the posteriors* in gen.: utraque, Aus. Epigr. 71.

* **căvernātim,** *adv.* [caverna] *Through caverns:* Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

* **căverno,** are, *v. a.* [id.] *To make hollow:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

căvernōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of hollows* or *cavities:* radix, Plin. 26, 8, 37; id. 27, 5, 17.

* **căvernŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small cavity*, Plin. 27, 11, 74.

‡ **căvĭārĭae,** arum, *f.* *Victims*, so called from CAVIAE, the hollow in the hinder part of animals, Fest. p. 44 [CAVIAE = cavernae, v. caverna, *fin.*

cavile, v. caulae.

căvilla, ae, *f. dim.* [cavus, lit. an empty, vain speech; hence] **1.** *Bantering jests, raillery, jesting, scoffing* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): aufer cavillam: non ego nunc nugas ago, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 11. Access. form cavillum, i, *n.* App. M. 1, p. 66; Aur. Vict. Epit. 9, 14; cf. Fest. p. 36.—**2.** *Sophistry:* Marc. Cap. 4, p. 135; cf. cavillatio.

* **căvillābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [cavillor] *Deceiving by sophisms:* Tert. Anim. 34 *fin.*

căvillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A humorous jesting, a jeering, raillery, scoffing, irony* in jest or in earnest; "quum duo genera sint facetiarum, alterum aequabiliter in omni sermone fusum, alterum peracutum et breve: illa a veteribus superior *cavillatio*, haec altera *dicacitas* nominata est," Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 75; id. Truc. 3, 2, 17; Suet. Vesp. 23; Gell. 5, 5, 2; Liv. 42, 32: acerba, Suet. Tib. 57: nominis, id. Gramm. 3; cf. Fest. p. 35: "*cavillatio* est jocosa calumniatio."—**2.** *An empty, sophistical discourse, sophistry* (so most frequent in Quint.): Sen. Ep. 111; Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 177; 17, 65: ineptae, Quint. 7, 9, 4: infelix verborum, id. ib. 10, 7, 14; cf. id. ib. 2, 17, 7: omissis, id. ib. 8, 6, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 5, 38; 12, 2, 14: manifesta, id. ib. 9, 1, 15: juris, id. ib. 7, 4, 37: sine metu cavillationis, id. ib. 2, 14, 5.

căvillātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A humorist, jester, jeerer, saviller:* facetus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 46: probus, id. Truc. 3, 2, 15; *Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2; Gell. 4, 20, 3.—**2.** *A sophist*, Sen. Ep. 102.

căvillātrix, īcis, *f.* [cavillator, *no.* 2] (only twice in Quint.) *She who seeks to take by sophistry, a female sophist:* conclusio, Quint. 7, 3, 14. Hence also *Sophistry*, id. 2, 15, 25.

* **căvillātus,** ūs, *m.* [cavillor] *A humorous raillery* = cavillatio, App. M. 8, p. 213.

căvillor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [cavilla] **1.** *To practice jesting*, or (*act.*) *to censure, criticise; to satirize* in jest or earnest, *to jest*, etc. familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac jocor, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5; cf. Liv. 39, 13; Suet. Tib. 8: in eo etiam cavillatus est, aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: facetissime, Gell. 5, 5, 1: togam ejus praetextam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: hanc artem ut tenuem ac jejunam, Quint. 1, 4, 5: verba patrum, Tac. A. 1, 46: tribunos plebis, Liv. 2, 58: milites Romanos, id. 5, 15, et saep.—**2.** *To use sophisms, to quibble:* Liv. 3, 20.

☞ Pass.: App. M. 9, p. 230, 5.

* **căvillōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [cavillor] *Full of irony:* Firm. Mathes. 5, 8.

* **căvillŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [cavilla] *A little cavil, jest*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 18.

cavillum, i, v. cavilla, *no.* 1.

căvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cavus] *To make hollow, to hollow out, excavate* (class., but not in Cicero; for in Leg. 2, 18, 45, dedicato is the correct reading, v. Orell. and Mos. *N. cr.*): stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 314; cf. Ov. M. 4, 525: naves ex arboribus, Liv. 21, 26: lintres arbore, Virg. G. 1, 262: buxum, id. ib. 2, 450: dentes cavantur tabe pituitae, Plin. 7, 16, 15: cavati oculi, Lucr. 6, 1193: cortices, Virg. G. 4, 33: rupes, id. Aen 3, 229; Ov. M. 9, 211: oppida crebris cuniculis, *undermined*, Plin. 2, 82, 84, et saep.: luna cavans cornua (in waning), Plin. 8, 17, 23: parmam galeamque gladio, *i. e. to pierce through, perforate*, Ov. M. 12, 130: tegmina tuta cavant capitum, *to hollow out*, poet. for *to round off, bend around, to fabricate*, Virg. A. 7, 632.

căvōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [CAVOSUS, from cavus] *A hollow, cavity;* post-class. in Tert. Anim. 55, and Pudic. 20.

cavum, i, v. the following.

căvus, a, um, *adj.* *Hollow, excavated, concave;* opp. to *plenus*, full, round (class.): cava conveniant plenis, Lucr. 6, 1084: cicutae, id. 5, 1382: tibia, id. 2, 621: concha, Virg. A. 6, 171: aes, id. ib. 3, 240: testudo, id. Georg. 4, 464; Hor. Epod. 14, 11: bucina, Ov. M. 1, 335, et saep.: fornaces, Lucr. 7, 202: montes, id. 5, 953: cavernae, Virg. A. 2, 53: trabe, id. ib. 3, 191, et saep.: trunci, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 12: ilex, id. Epod. 16, 47: saxa, id. Od. 3, 13, 14, et saep.: vena, *the hollow vein*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: nubes, Lucr. 6, 127; 176; 272; Virg. A. 1, 516; 5, 810; Ov. M. 5, 251; 623; 6, 696; 9, 271, et al. Hence also of a darkness enveloping one as a cloud: umbra, Virg. A. 2, 360: flumina, *the deep-channeled mountain streams*, Virg. G. 1, 326; so ib. 4, 427; cf. Luc. 1, 396: luna, *waning* (cf. cavo), Plin. 8, 54, 80.—**b.** Subst. cavum, i, *n.* (access. form cavus, i, *m. sc.* locus, Var. R. R. 3, 15, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 33; Sat. 2, 6, 117; Col. 12, 8) **1.** *A hollow, cavity, hole*, Cato R. R. 128; Lucr. 5, 1381; Liv. 24, 34; Plin. 2, 79, 81; 11, 51, 112, et saep. Hence cavum aedium (contr. cavaedium, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 5), *The front court of Roman houses*, of like signif. with atrium (cf. Schneid. Vitr. 6, 3; O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 255, and Archaeol. § 293, III.), Var. L. L. 5, 33, 44; Vitr. 6, 3.—**2.** In late Lat., trop. = inanis, *Vain, empty*, gloria, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 139: opes, id. ib. 21, 912.—* **3.** Menses, *which have only* 30 *days*, opp. to menses pleni, which have 31 days, Censor. 20.

Caycus, i, *m.*, v. Caicus.

Căystros or **-us,** i, *m.*, Κάϋστρος, *A river in Lydia, which falls into the sea at Ephesus*, celebrated for the great number of its swans: Caystros, Ov. M. 5, 386; Mel. 1, 17, 2: Caystrus, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2: Caystri, Virg. G. 1, 384; Prop. 3. 22, 15: Caystro, Ov. M. 2, 253; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 115; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 305 *sq.*—Whence **Căystrĭus,** a, um; ales = cygnus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 11.

-cĕ, an inseparable strengthening demonstrative particle, answering etymol. to the Gr. γέ, in signif. to the demonstrative ι (in οὑτοσί, τουτί, *etc.*), appended both at the beginning and end of words in different forms: **1.** Unchanged *ce:* **a.** At the beginning: cedo (v. 2. cedo), ceu.—**b.** At the end (so most freq.): hicce, haecce, hocce (in MSS. and inscriptions sometimes one *c:* hice, *etc.*); *plur.* hice, haece, haecce; *genit.* hujusce; *acc.* huncce, hancce, *etc.*; *adv.* hicce, hucce, hincce, illicce, *etc.*, sicce (v. the simple words hic, ille, sic, *etc.*).—**2.** Ci before the interrog. particle *ne*, in like manner appended: hiccine, hoccine, siccine, nuncine, *etc.* (v. hic, sic, nunc, *etc.*)—**3.** By a rejection of *c* abbreviated to *ĕ* at the beginning, orig. only before another *K*-sound; ĕcastor, ĕcere, ĕquirine, ĕquidem; but afterward in accordance with anal. elsewhere; ĕjuno, ĕdi, ĕheu, ĕhem.—**b.** This demonstrative *e* is changed (*α*) by prefixing an *m* (cf. this letter), into *me:* mĕhercle, mecastor, medi, medius fidius; (*β*) lengthened into *ēde:* ēdĕpol, v. Pollux; (*γ*) before the *K*-sound into *ec:* ecquis, ecquando, and itself strengthened by *ce:* ecce; (*δ*) by attaching to it, standing alone, a concluding *n* into *en*, v. h. v.—Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 8 *sq.*; 341 *sq.*

Cēa, ae, *f.* (Ceos, acc. to Plin. 4, 12, 20) **1.** Gr. Κέως (Κία Ptolem.), *One of the most important of the Cyclades, over against the promontory Sunium;* the birth-place of the poet Simonides, also celebrated for its splendid female clothing; now *Zia*, Plin. 4, 12, 20; Var. ib.; Virg. G. 1, 14; Ov. H. 20, 222 Heins.; Met. 7, 368; Col. 9, 2, 4; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 741. Whence, **2.** Adj **Cēus,** a, um, *Of Cea:* gens, Ov. M. 10, 120: Simonides, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 351 Orell. *N. cr.* And with reference to the same: Camenae, *his poems*, Hor. Od. 4, 9. 8: naeniae, id. ib. 2, 1, 38.—In the plur. **Cēi,** orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Ceos*, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130.—**3.** = Cos, q. v.

Cēbrēn, ēnis, *m.*, Κεβρήν, *A river-god in Troas, father of Oenone*, Sabin. Ep. 89, *and of Hesperie*, who is thence called **Cēbrēnis:** *gen.* Cebrenĭdos, Stat. S. 1, 5, 21: *acc.* Cebrenida, Ov M. 11, 769.

Cēcrops, ŏpis, *m.*, Κέκροψ, *The most ancient king of Attica, who went there from the Egyptian Sais, and was founder of the citadel of Athens* (which is hence called Cecropia, v. below), Hyg. Fab. 48 and 158; acc. to the fable, half man and half serpent (or half man and half woman); hence geminus, Ov. M. 2, 555. — **2.** Whence, **a. Cēcrŏpĭus,** a, um, (*α*) *Of* or *pertaining to Cecrops, Cecropian*: **Cecropia,** ae, *f.*, *The citadel of Athens, built by Cecrops*, Plin. 7, 56, 57: arx, Ov. M. 6, 70: 15, 427. Hence meton. for *Athens*, Catull. 64, 79.—Far more freq. (*β*) *Pertaining to Athens* or *Attica, Athenian, Attic*: fines, *the Attic territory*, Lucr. 6, 1138: coloni, Prop. 2, 33, 29: Eumolpus (born at Athens), Ov. M. 11, 93: thymus, Virg. G. 4, 270: apes, id. ib. 4, 177; Mart. 9, 14: mel, id. 13, 24: cothurnus, *tragedy, which was native to Athens*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 12: domus opprobrium (after Procne, the daughter of the Athenian king Pandion; cf. Atthis), id. ib. 4, 12, 6: fides, *i. e. the fidelity of the friends Theseus and Pirithous*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 55: docte madent pectora, *full of Athenian wisdom*, Mart. 7, 69, 2; cf. id. 1, 40.—**b. Cēcrŏpĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *A male descendant of Cecrops*: voc. Cecropida (*i. e. Theseus*), Ov. M. 8, 551. Appel. for *One of noble descent*, Juv. 8, 46 *sq.*—*Plur.* Cecropidae, arum, *Athenians*, Ov. M. 7, 486; 502.—**c. Cēcrŏpĭs,** ĭdis, *f.*, *A female descendant of Cecrops.* So *his daughter Aglauros*, Ov. M. 2, 806; cf. ib. 797. In plur.: *Procne and Philomele, daughters of Pandion*, id. ib. 6, 667. Also *An Athenian woman*, Juv. 6, 186 and adj. for *Attic, of Attica*: terra, Ov. H. 10, 100.

cēdenter, *adv.* *By yielding*; v. the follg. *fin.*

1. cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.*
I. In gen., *To go*, i. e. *to be in motion, move, go along* (in a lit. sense, extremely rare, and only poet.; for which, in the common lang., incedo): Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 10: ex transverso, quasi cancer, id. Pseud. 4, 1, 45; cf. id. Cas. 2, 8, 7; Hor. S. 2, 1, 65 Bentl. More freq.

2. Trop.: like ire, *To succeed, prosper, to have some result, to eventuate, happen, result, turn out, to work*: gesta quae prospere ei cesserunt, Nep. Dat. 1, 2; Sall. C. 26 *fin.*; Tac. A. 1, 28; Suet. Aug. 91; Gell. 4, 5: bene, Hor. S. 2, 1, 32; Ov. M. 8, 863; Plin. Pan. 44 *fin.*: optime, Quint. 10, 7, 14: male, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31; and male alicui, Ov. M. 10, 80; Suet. Claud. 26; cf. Virg. A. 12, 148; Quint. 10, 2, 16: utcumque cesserit, Curt. 7, 4; cf. Suet. Calig. 53; Tac. Agr. 18: parum, Suet. Claud. 34; id. Ner. 33: pro bono, id. Tit. 7: in vanum (labor), Sen. Hippol. 183.—So also

3. Cedere pro aliqua re, *To be equivalent to, to go for something*: oves, quae non peperint, binae pro singulis in fructu cedent, Cato R. R. 150, 2; Col. 12, 14; Tac. G. 14; Pall. Sept. 1, 4.

II. In particular: **A.** In respect to the terminus *a quo*: *To go from somewhere, to remove, withdraw, go away from, depart, retire* (so freq. and class.): Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 29: ego cedam atque abibo, Cic. Mil. 34, 93: cedens carina, Catull. 64, 249; cf. ib. 53; id. 66, 4: quoquam, Lucr. 5, 841: sucus de corpore, id. 3, 224: coma de vertice, Catull. 66, 39: e toto corpore anima, Lucr. 3, 219: ex ingrata civitate, Cic. Mil. 30, 81: e patria, id. Phil. 10, 4, 8: patriâ, id. Mil. 25 *fin.*: Italiâ, id. Phil. 10, 4, 8; Nep. Att. 9, 2; Tac. A. 2, 85 *fin.*—**b.** Milit. *t. t.*: de oppidis, *To abandon, go away from*, Cic. Att. 7, 22: loco, *to yield, give up his post*, Nep. Chabr. 1, 2; Liv. 2, 47; Tac. G. 6; Suet. Aug. 24, et saep.: ex loco, Liv. 3, 63: ex acie, id. 2, 47.—**c.** In commercial lang., *t. t.*: foro, *To withdraw*, as it were, *from the market, to be insolvent, stop payment*, Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 7, § 2; Sen. Ben. 4, 39; Juv. 11, 50. So also, **d.** Bonis *or* possessionibus (alicui), *To give up* or *cede one's property* or *interest* (in favor of a person): alicui hortorum possessione, Cic. Mil. 27 *fin.*; id. Off. 2, 23, 82; cf. Suet. Tib. 10; Caes. 72; Ner. 35; Gramm. 11. Hence of debtors: *To make over their property* instead of payment; cf. Dig. 42, 3, tit. de cessione bonorum.

2. In a pregnant signif. (cf. abeo, *no.* 2): *To pass away, disappear*; and specif.: **a.** Of men: *To die*: e vita, Cic. Brut. 1, 4; so also vita, Tac. H. 2, 55.—**b.** Of time: *To pass away, vanish*: horae quidem cedunt et dies et menses et anni, Cic. de Sen. 19, 69.—**c.** Of other things: pudor ex pectore cessit, Lucil. in Non. 250, 26: aliquid memoriâ, Liv. 2, 33 *fin.*; cf. id. 26, 13: non cessit fiducia Turno, Virg. A. 9, 126: cedant curaeque metusque, Stat. S. 1, 2, 26, et saep.; cf. cesso.

3. Trop.: cedere alicui or abs.: *To go*, as it were, *out of the way of one*, i. e. *to yield to one* (to his superiority), *to give the preference* or *precedence, give place to, submit to* (class.; esp. freq. in the histt. of the weaker party, withdrawing, fleeing from): **a.** *To yield to, give place to*: Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 48: quacumque movemur (aer) videtur quasi locum dare et cedere, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83; Lucr. 5, 1270: ubi vinci necesse est, expedit cedere, Quint. 6, 4, 16; 11, 1, 17; 12, 10, 47; cf. Sall. J. 51, 1: Viriatho exercitus nostri imperatoresque cesserunt, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; Nep. Hamilc. 1, 2; Sall. J. 51, 4; Liv. 2, 10; Tac. A. 1, 56; 4, 51; Suet. Tib. 16, et saep.: Pelides cedere nescius, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 6: Di, quibus ensis et ignis cesserunt, *i. e. who remained unhurt in the destruction of Troy*, Ov. M. 15, 862: eidem tempori, eidem furori, eisdem consulibus, eisdem minis, insidiis, periculis, Cic. Sest. 29 *fin.* So fortunae, Sall. C. 34, 2: invidiae ingratorum civium, Nep. Cim. 3, 2: auctoritati majorum natu, id. Tim. 3, 4: nocti, Liv. 3, 17; 60; 4, 55; cf. Quint. 5, 11, 9: loco iniquo, non hosti cessum, Liv. 8, 38: oneri, Quint. 10, 1, 24: vincentibus vitiis, id. 8, 3, 45: malis, Virg. A. 6, 95, et saep.—**b.** *To yield to in rank, in distinction*, i. e. *to be inferior to*: quum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet, fascesque summitteret, Cic. Brut. 6: nulla alia re nisi immortalitate cedens coelestibus, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153: neque multum cedebant virtute nostris, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; Quint. 1, 6, 36: Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia succo, nam facie praestant, Hor. S. 2, 4, 69; so anseribus (candore), Ov. M. 2, 539: laudibus artis lanificae, id. ib. 6, 6; ib. 5, 529: alicui in aliqua re, Nep. Chabr. 2 *fin.*; Quint. 10, 1, 108: alicui de aliqua re, Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 10: per aliquod. id. 33, 3, 29.—Pass.: ut non multum Graecis cederetur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5.—**c.** *To comply with the wishes, to yield to one*: cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri vel potius paruit, Cic. Lig. 7, 21; cf. Tac. A. 12, 5: precibus, Cic. Planc. 4, 9: cessit tibi blandienti Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15; cf. id. Ep. 1, 18, 43 *sq.*: Virg. A. 2, 704; 3, 188; Ov. M. 6, 32; 151; 9, 13; 16; Tac. A. 3, 16; cf. id. ib. 12, 10 and 41.—Through the latter signif. of complying with, yielding to, cedo becomes a *verb. act.*, since the object conceded is annexed in the Acc.; thus

4. Cedere alicui aliquid, *To grant, concede, allow, give up, yield, permit something to some one*: permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, do adolescentiae, cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: multa multis de jure suo cedentem, id. Off. 2, 18, 64: currum ei, Liv. 45, 39: victoriam hosti, Just. 32, 4: alicui pellicem et regnum, id. 10, 2: imperium, id. 22, 7: possessionem, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 1. Also with a clause as object: si pleraque dure dicere cedit eos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67 Bentl. (Others, e. g. Jahn and Schmid: credit, v. Bentl. and Schmid in h. l.); Stat. Th. 1, 704.—And with *ut c. conj.*: Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 10.

B. In respect to the terminus *ad quem*: *To arrive, attain to, come somewhere.* cedunt, petunt, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42: ibi ad postremum cedit miles, aes petit, id. ib. 52.—Hence

2. Trop.: hoc cedere ad factum volo, *come to its execution*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 102.

3. In unum, *To be of one opinion*: omnes in unum cedebant, Tac. A. 6, 43.

4. Cedere alicui *or* in aliquem, *To come to, fall* (*as a possession*) *to one, to fall to his lot* or *share, accrue*: ut is quaestus huic cederet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70: captiva corpora Romanis cessere, Liv. 31, 46; Virg. A. 3, 33; Hor. Od. 3, 20, 7; Ov. M. 5, 368; 4, 533; 1, 74, et al.: alicui in usum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 134: Lepidi atque Antonii arma in Augustum cessere, Tac. A. 1, 1; so id. Hist. 3, 83; Agr. 5; Ann. 2, 23. Also with abstr. substantives: praedae alia militum cessere, Liv. 43, 19: aurum ex hostibus captum in paucorum praedam cessit, id. 6, 14; so id. 1, 52; Tac. A. 15, 45; Hist. 3, 69; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 174.

5. Cedere in aliquid, like abire in aliquid (v. abeo, *no.* 4), *To be changed* or *to pass into something, to be equivalent to* or *become something*: poena in vicem fidei cesserat, Liv. 6, 34: ipsa injuria cessit in gloriam artifici, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 15.

* cēdenter, *adv.* of the *part. praes.* cedens not used as *Pa.*, *By yielding* (according to *no.* II. A, 3): Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 16.

2. cĕdo, old Imper. form, whose contr. plur. is cette (cf. Prob. II. p. 1486 P., and Lind. *N. cr.*) [compounded of a word perh. kindred with the Gr. δός, and the demonstr. syllable *ce*, q. v.; cf. also the Imper. apage, entirely borrowed from the Gr.], *Hither with it! here! give! tell, say* (by the notion of great haste, familiarity, or even imperiousness, diff. from its synn. praebe, dic, *etc.*).

1. *Hither with it, give* or *bring here*: cette manus vestras, measque accipite, Enn. in Non. 85, 1; Att. ib.; Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 146: cedo aquam manibus, *give water!* id. Most. 1, 3, 150: puerum, Phidippe, mihi cedo: ego alam, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 86. So dextram, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 28; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 84; and cette dextras, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 4: senem, *bring hither the old man*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 7: convivas, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 101: quemvis arbitrum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 43.

2. *Let us hear, tell, out with it*: age, age, cedo istuc tuum consilium: quid id est? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 91: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26 *fin.*: cedo mihi unum, qui, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 3, 12: cedo cujum puerum hic apposuisti? dic mihi, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 24; cf. Naev. in Cic. de Sen. 6, 20; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 8; 1, 2, 82; Pac. in Non. 85, 6: cedo igitur, quid faciam, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 9; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 43; Part. Or. 1, 3; Div. 2, 71, 146: ego statim, cedo, inquam, si quid ab Attico, Cic. Att. 16, 13: nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum, Facti crimen habet: cedo. si conata peregit, *tell how, if*, etc., Juv. 13, 210; so id. 6, 503.

3. Cedo ut, in respect to action = fac, ut: *Grant that, let me*: cedo, ut bibam, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 26: cedo, ut inspiciam, id. Curc. 5, 2, 54.

4. As merely calling attention: cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furias, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42: cedo mihi ipsius Verris testimonium, id. ib. 33; id. N. D. 1, 27, 75; cf. Brut. 86, 295; Sest. 50, 108: cedo experiamur, App. Apol. p. 298, 14.

* **5.** Cedodum, like agedum, *Here then; out, then, with it*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 15.—Cf. in h. v. Hand Turs. II. p. 9–14, et al. V II. 1833, *no.* 57, p. 455.

cĕdrĕlăte, es, *f.* = κεδρελάτη, *A cedar fir-tree*, Plin. 13, 5, 11, and 24, 5, 11.

* **cĕdrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [cedrus] *Of cedar*: oleum, Vitr. 2, 9.

† **cĕdrĭa,** ae, *f.* = κεδρία, *Cedar-wood* (* acc. to others, *the pitch* or *resin from cedar*), Col. 6, 32, 1; Plin. 29, 3, 11; Veg. 5, 70, 3; 81, 3, et al.

† **cĕdrĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = κέδρινος, *Of cedar-wood, cedar-*: trabes, Plin. 16, 40, 79: Apollo, id. 13, 5, 11.

† **cĕdris,** ĭdis, *f.* = κεδρίς, *The fruit* or *berry of the cedar*, Plin. 24, 5, 12.

† **cĕdrĭum,** ii, *n.* = κέδριον, *Cedar oil*, Plin. 16, 11, 21.

† **cĕdrus,** i, *f.* = κέδρος, *The cedar, juniper-tree*, Juniperus Oxycedrus, L., which has a very fragrant wood, and furnishes an oil that protects from decay. Plin. 16, 39, 76; 40, 78; Vitr. 2, 9.—Hence, **b.** Meton., *Cedar oil*: carmina linenda cedro, *i. e. worthy of immortality*. Hor. A. P. 332: cedro digna locutus, Pers. 1, 42.

Cĕlaenae, arum, *f.*, Κελαιναί, *A town in Great Phrygia, on the Maeander*, where, acc. to the fable, was the place of the contest of Marsyas with Apollo, Luc. 3, 206;

Stat. Th. 4, 186. Whence, **2. Cĕlaenaeus** or **-ëus,** a, um, *Of* or *pertaining to Celaenae* or *to Marsyas:* concubinus, *i. e. of Atthis,* who was born in Celaenae, and loved by Cybele, Mart. 5, 41: amores, *i. e. of Cybele,* id. 14, 204: Marsyas, id. 10, 62: buxus, *i. e.* tibia, Stat. Th. 2, 668.

Cĕlaeno, ûs, *f.* **1.** *A daughter of Atlas, placed as one of the Pleiades in the heavens,* Ov. Her. 19, 135.—**2.** *One of the Harpies:* dira, Virg. A. 3, 211; hence appel. for *an avaricious woman,* Juv. 8, 130.

cēlāte, *adv. Secretly;* v. celo, *fin.*

cēlātim, *adv.* [celatus-celo] *Secretly, privately* (very rare; perh. only in the follg. exs.): Sisenn. in Gell. 12, 15; App. M. 4, p. 151, 39.

* **cēlātor,** ōris, *m.* [celo] *A concealer, hider:* Luc. 10, 286.

cĕlĕber, bris, bre, *adj.* (*masc.* celebris; cf. acer, Tac. A. 2, 88; 13, 47; 14, 19; Cic. Her. 2, 4, 7; and perh. also heterocl. *fem.* celebra urina, Gell. 19, 4 *fin.*) [euphon. access. form to creber],

1. *That exists in abundance,* or *happens often, frequent, numerous* (so rare; for it more freq. creber and frequens): gradus, *a quick step,* Att. in Non. 89, 25 (cf. glomerare gressus, Sil. 12, 518): verba, Ov. A. A. 2, 705.—Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry,

2. *Where there is a multitude,* or *where a multitude comes together:* Of places: *much frequented* or *resorted to, populous, abounding in, rich in:* "Celeber πολύανδρος," Gloss. Vet.: in locis illa fortuita: culti an inculti, celebres an deserti, *etc.,* Cic. Part. Or. 10 *fin.;* id. Sest. 67, 140; Her. 2, 4, 7: loco celebri an secreto, Quint. 11, 1, 47: in foro celeberrimo, tanta frequentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58. So via, Cato R. R. 1, 3: portus celeberrimus atque plenissimus navium, Cic. Manil. 12, 33: celeberrimo virorum mulierumque conventu, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48; cf. id. Pis. 15, 34: celebri urbe et copiosa, id. Arch. 3, 4; Nep. Dion. 10 *fin.;* cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 7; 8, 6, 14: pars oppidi, Suet. Aug. 1: loca, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 28: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37: convivium, Tac. A. 14, 48; Hist. 1, 81: celeberrima fontibus Ide, Ov. M. 2, 218; cf. id. ib. 8, 626; Am. 3. 5, 3.

3. *That is celebrated, honored by a great assembly, procession, train,* etc.; *renowned, distinguished, celebrated, famous* (in prose and poetry, but not before the Aug. per., at least no example of its use is found in Cic. and Caes.; cf., however, celebresco): gentis Aquitanae celeber Messala triumphis, Tib. 2, 1, 33: dies omni caerimoniarum genere, Liv. 25, 12; cf. ludi. Suet. Aug. 44: Tiresias fama, Ov. M. 3, 339: Daedalus ingenio artis, id. ib. 8, 159: vir arte grammatica, Plin. 24, 17, 102: pons illecebris nocturnis, Tac. A. 13, 47: quisque ingenio, id. Agr. 1; Vell. 2, 18, 5, et saep.; Plin. 36, 25, 60: in annalibus, Gell. 6, 7.—Abs.: Diana, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 20: dea, Ov. M. 1, 747; cf. id. ib. 1, 690; 5, 412: templa, Quint. 1, 4, 16: duces, Vell. 2, 17, 2: juvenis, id. ib. 78: patroni, Suet. Ner. 7: discipulus, Plin. 34, 11, 40: Arminius, Tac. A. 2, 88: nomen Maenii, Liv. 4, 53: responsum eorum, id. 21, 19: vox ejus, Suet. Ner. 40.

* *Adv.* acc. to *no.* 1. Celeberrime acclamatum est, Suet. Tib. 52 Oud.

* **cĕlĕbrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [celebro] *Commendable:* favor, Amm. 29.

cĕlĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *An assembling together in great numbers, a numerous assemblage, concourse* (in good prose): hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: quae domus? quae celebratio quotidiana? id. Sull. 26, 73.—**2.** *The celebrating of a festival in great numbers, a festal celebration, a festival:* ludorum, Cic. Att. 15, 29, 1; cf. Tac. A. 1, 15: epuli, Vell. 2, 56: sacri, Plin. 30, 1, 3.—* **3.** *An honoring, a commending, praising:* celebrationem habere, *to be valued, esteemed, distinguished:* Plin. 34, 5. 10.

* **cĕlĕbrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who extols, a celebrator:* triumphi, Mart. 8, 78.

celebratus, a, um, v. celebro, *Pa.*

* **cĕlĕbresco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [celeber] *To become renowned:* Att. in Non. 89, 15.

cĕlĕbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A great number, a multitude, a large assembly, a numerous concourse* or *gathering, a crowd* (in good prose): in multitudine et celebritate judiciorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 2; Tac. A. 16, 29: odi celebritatem; fugio homines; esset mihi ista solitudo non amara, Cic. Att. 3, 7; cf. id. ib. 12, 13; Off. 3, 1, 3; Quint. 1, 2, 18: virorum ac mulierum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65: audientium, Quint. 1, 2, 29, et al.: loci, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 7; Tac. A. 3, 9: viae, Cic. Att. 3, 14; Tac. H. 2, 64: totius Graeciae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9.—**2.** *A festal celebration, a splendid pageant:* supremi diei, *a solemn procession for the dead,* Cic. Mil. 32; cf. Liv. 30, 38 *fin.*—**3.** *Fame, renown, celebrity:* celebritas sermonis hominum, Cic. Rep. 6, 19: causa celebritatis et nominis, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: famae, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: nominis, Sall. H. frgm. 5, 6, p. 243 Gerl.; Suet. Gramm. 23: in docendo, Gell. 7, 17, 1: aeris, Plin. 34, 1, 12.

cĕlĕbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **1.** *To resort* or *go to a place* or *person in great numbers* or *often, to frequent* (class.): deûm delubra festis diebus, Lucr. 5, 1166: viam, Cic. Coel. 14 *fin.;* Sest. 63, 131: domum alicujus, id. Mur. 34, 70; Ov. M. 10, 118: limina, Prop. 1, 16, 3: atria, Ov. M. 1, 172: silvas, id. ib. 10, 703: tecta, id. ib. 4, 444: forum, id. ib. 4, 144: foetum, id. ib. 14, 558: stagna, id. ib. 4, 46: penates, *i. e.* domum redire, Tib. 1, 3, 33: me magistrum, id. 1, 4, 75, et al.—**b.** Of a desired action (cf. celeber, *no.* 1): *To do something frequently* or *in multitudes, to practice, engage in, say, use, employ, repeat* = frequento, *etc.:* intro abite atque haec cito celebrate, *i. e. in company, all together,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 35: ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas inter nosque recolendas, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2. So cognitionem exercitationemque, id. ib. 3, 28 *fin.:* genus divinationis, id. Div. 1, 2; cf. genus mortis, *a kind of death suffered by many,* Tac. H. 2, 49 *fin.:* necessitatem, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155: jurisdictionem, Liv. 6, 32: popularem potestatem, id. 2, 42; Quint. 10, 1, 96.—**c.** Aliquid aliqua re, *To do something frequently with something, to fill up with something:* Cic. Sest. 55, 118: ripas carmine, Ov. M. 2, 252 (cf. concelebrant ripas, Lucr. 2, 345): neu juvenes celebret multo sermone, *talk frequently, much with them,* Tib. 1, 6, 17; cf. with cum: cum his seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv. 1, 4 *fin.:* cujus literis, fama, nunciis celebrantur aures quotidie meae, *i. e. are filled full,* Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 22.

2. *To go in great numbers to a celebration;* hence in gen. *to celebrate, solemnize, keep a festival:* festos dies, Cic. Arch. 6, 13; cf. id. Pis. 22, 51; Cat. 3, 10, 23; Sall. J. 66, 2; Liv. 10, 37; Tac. A. 15, 53; Suet. Aug. 75; Tib. 54; Claud. 11; cf. also Hor. S. 2, 2, 61; Ov. M. 4, 4; 6, 588; 9, 642; 10, 431; Catull. 64, 259, et saep.: convivium omnium sermone laetitiaque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1. 26; cf. Tac. A. 4, 59: nuptias, Liv. 36, 11; cf. solemnia nuptiarum, Tac. A. 11, 26 *fin.:* officium nuptiarum, Suet. Claud. 26; and poet. taedas jugales Thetidis, Catull. 64, 302: funus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117; cf. exsequias, Liv. 25, 17, and abs.: tota celebrante Sicilia sepultus est, Nep. Tim. 5 *fin.*

3. *To honor, praise, celebrate the praises of any person* or *thing, to celebrate in song:* laus, quae non poetarum carminibus, non annalium monumentis celebratur, Cic. Rab. Post. 16; cf. id. Planc. 39: vestrum egressum ornando atque celebrando, id. Pis. 13 *fin.;* id. Phil. 9, 5: nomen alicujus scriptis, id. Fam. 5, 12: facta pro maxumis, Sall. C. 8: domestica facta, Hor. A. P. 287: pass., Nep. Iphicr. 2, 3; id. Chabr. 1, 3: memoriam, Tac. H. 1, 78: victoriam ingenti fama, id. Agr. 39, et al.: virum aut heroa lyra, *etc.,* Hor. Od. 1, 12, 3; Ov. M. 7, 50; Tac. A. 4, 2, et al.: sepulcrum hominum conventu et epulis, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: memoriam nominis epulis, id. Fin. 2, 31 *fin.:* litora ludis, Virg. A. 3, 280: sententiam magno assensu, Tac. A. 15, 22: mortem funere censorio, id. ib. 6, 27: aliquem admiratione, id. Hist. 2, 71: obsequio, id. Ann. 16, 33: funere publico, id. ib. 6, 11 *fin.*

4. Without the access. idea of extolling, in gen., *To make something known, to publish abroad, proclaim:* Cic. Mur. 41, 89; id. Coel. 3, 6: qua re celebrata, id. Div. 1, 17, 31.

cĕlĕbrātus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** (acc. to *no.* 1, b) *Customary, usual, frequent:* tritum atque celebratum, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: celebratum est usque in proverbium, Quint. 1, 10, 21. So schemata, id. ib. 9, 2, 92: missile, Sil. 3, 319: usus anuli celebratior, Plin. 33, 1, 6: verbum celebratius, Gell. 17, 2, 25 (cf. ib. § 17: verbum crebrius, and § 18: verbum creberrimum).—**2.** (acc. to *no.* 2) *Solemn, festive, brilliant:* dies celebratior, Ov. M. 7, 430: supplicatio celebratior, Liv. 3, 63.—**3.** (acc. to *no.* 3) *Known, celebrated, famous.* quo Actiacae victoriae memoria celebratior in posterum esset, Suet. Aug. 18.—*Adv.* not in use.

celebrus, a, um, v. celeber.

cĕler, ĕris, e (*m.* celeris, Cato in Prisc. 760 P.; *fem.* celer, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. l. l.; cf. acer. *sup.* celerissimus, Enn. and Manlius in Prisc. l. l.) [CELLO; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 123 and 93, urging, pressing forward], *Swift, fleet, quick, speedy* (with the access. idea of energy, struggling, and even power; v. Doed. above cited): face te propere celerem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 1: hasta, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. l. l.: sagitta, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 9; Ov. M. 5, 367; Tib. 4, 1, 89: configebat tardus celeres (*sc.* aves), Att. in Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 32: pennae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 53: Mercurius, id. ib. 2, 7, 13: Cynthia, id. ib. 3, 28, 12: Diana, Ov. M. 4, 304: Deae, id. ib. 2, 119: rivi, id. ib. 3, 11, 14: curriculum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 13: flamma, Lucr. 2, 192; cf. 5, 302; Tib. 4, 6, 17: ignis, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 76: motus, Lucr. 4, 177: lapsus, id. 4, 324; Ov. M. 6, 216: ictus, Lucr. 3, 636: impete, id. 4, 334: turbo, Virg. A. 11, 855: venti, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 10; 1, 15, 3; 1, 14, 5: cerva, Catull. 64, 341: canis, Tib. 4, 3, 14: equus, id. 1, 2, 70; 4, 1, 91: lupi, id. 2, 1, 20: classis, id. ib. 53: ratis, id. 63, 1: navis, id. 4, 2: carina, Ov. M. 9, 447: lintres, Prop. 1, 14, 3: pedes, ib. 3, 9, 18, et saep.

2. Of mental and abstract objects: oderunt sedatum celeres (**lively*), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90; cf. Vellej. 2, 73: mens, qua nihil est celerius, Cic. Or. 59, 200; cf. Lucr. 3, 183: oratio celeris et concitata (**rapid, hurried*), Cic. de Or. 2, 21; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 138; id. ib. 9, 4, 83; 9, 4, 111; cf. ib. 135: consilium, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 1; and in a bad sense, *Rash, hasty, precipitate:* consilia, Liv. 9, 32; so id. 22, 38; cf. ib. 2, 51; and so iambi (of the fire of youth), *rash, precipitate, hasty,* Hor. Od. 1, 16, 24; v. also below, celer irasci: victoria, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: desperatio rerum, Liv. 21, 1: ratione geri, Lucr. 4, 144; 255: fieri, ib. 775: fata celerrima, Virg. A. 12, 507: mors, Tib. 4, 1, 205.—**b.** *c. Inf.:* excipere aprum, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 10: pronos volvere menses, id. ib, 4, 6, 39: irasci, id. Ep. 1, 20, 25: *c. gen. gerundii:* nandi, Sil. 4, 587. (* Also, *A Roman surname,* Cic. Brut. 89; Cat. 1, 8; 2, 3; Fam. 5, 1, 2.

Adv. **a.** Cĕlĕre, Enn. and Novius in Non. 510, 9 *sq.;* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 4.—**b.** Cĕlĕrĭter, id. ib. 5, 2, 2; Cic. Att. 15, 27; Fam. 3, 1; 9, 11 *fin.;* Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 52, et saep.—*Comp.* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24; Lentulus in Cic. Fam. 12, 15; Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 2, 3; Nep. Cim. 3, 2, et al.—*Sup.* Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45; Caes. B. G. 1, 37, et al.

cĕlĕranter, *adv. With speed;* v. celero, *fin.*

* **cĕlĕrātim,** *adv.* [celero] *Quickly:* Sisenn. in Non. 87, 2.

Cĕlĕres, um, Κέλερες (CELLO, those who are prominent in position = celsi]. The orig. general name for *Patricians* or *knights,* Plin. 33, 2, 9; Fest. p. 42 (cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 367 *sq.;* O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 382); in particular, *the body-guard of the king,* Plin. l. l.; Cic. Rep. 2, 20; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 15; cf. Nieb. and Müll. above cited.

cĕlĕrĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [celer-pes] *Swift-footed* (very rare): * Cic. Att. 9, 7, 1; so besides only Aus. Epigr. 141, and Parent. 27, 4.

cĕlĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [celer] *Swiftness, quickness, speed, celerity* (in good prose): velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, quae eadem ingenii laus habetur, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 *fin.*: celeritas et vis equorum, id. Div. 2, 70, 144: navis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34: pedum, id. Acad. 1, 5, 19: peditum, Caes. B. G. 1, 48 *fin.*; Cic. N. D. 1, 20: belli, id. Phil. 5, 9 *fin.* (opp. to mora et tarditas belli); Caes. B. G. 7, 45: in capiendis castris, id. ib. 7, 46; Liv. 41, 10, et saep.: veneni, *the quick effect*, Cic. Coel. 24 *fin.*—In plur.: cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.—**2.** Of intellectual and abstract objects: animorum, Cic. de Sen. 21: ingenii, v. above; cf. calliditas et celeritas ingenii, Nep. Eum. 1, 3: cogitationis, Quint. 10, 3, 19: consilii, Nep. Ages. 6, 2: orationis, Cic. Or. 16, 53; Quint. 11, 3, 111: dicendi, Cic. Fl. 20, 48; Quint. 12, 10, 65: syllabarum, Cic. Or. 57, 191; Quint. 9, 4, 91; 88; 140; 11, 3, 107.

cĕlĕrĭter, *adv.* *Quickly, speedily, immediately*; v. celer, *fin.*

* **cĕlĕrĭtūdo**, ĭnis, *f.* [celer] = celeritas, *Swiftness*: Var. R. R. 3, 12, 6 (considered by Schneid. as a gloss).

* **cĕlĕrĭuscŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat quickly*, in *adv.*: celeriuscule dicere, Cic. Her. 3, 14, 24.

cĕlĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] (mostly poet., or in post-Aug. prose) **1.** *act. To quicken, hasten, accelerate*: casus, Lucr. 2, 231: fugam in silvas, Virg. A. 9, 378: gradum, id. ib. 4, 641: viam, id. ib. 5, 609: gressum, Sil. 1, 574: iter, id. 9, 96: vestigia, id. 7, 720: opem, Val. Fl. 3, 251: imperium alicujus, *to execute quickly*, id. 4, 80 and 385; Lucr. 5, 302: celeratis itineribus, Amm. 31, 11: celerandae victoria intentior, Tac. A. 2, 5.—**2.** *neutr. To hasten, make haste, be quick* (cf. accelero and propero): circum celerantibus auris, Lucr. 1, 388; so Catull. 63, 26; Sil. 12, 64; Eutr. 4, 20 (but hardly in Cic. Univ. 10, v. Orell. *N. cr.*).—Whence

* cĕlĕranter, *adv.* *With speed, in haste*: Att. in Non. 513, 25.

† **cēles**, ētis, *m.* = κέλης, **1.** *A racer, race-horse*, Plin. 34, 5, 10; Serv. Virg. A. 8, 635.—**2.** *A swift-sailing vessel, a yacht*, pure Lat. celox, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208; cf. Gell. 10, 25, 5.

† **Cĕlētizontes**, um, *m.* = κελητίζοντες, *Riders upon race-horses*, a piece of statuary by Canachus and Hegias, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 14.

Cĕlĕus, ei, *m.*, Κελεός, *A king in Eleusis, father of Triptolemus. He or his son was taught agriculture by Ceres, whom he entertained as a guest*, Hyg. Fab. 147; Ov. F. 4, 508; Virg. G. 1, 165 Serv. and Philarg.

† **cĕleusma** (also cĕleuma), ătis, *n.* (celeusma, ae, *f.*, Venant. Vita S. Mart. 4, 423) = κέλευσμα (κέλευμα), *A command or call given by the chief oarsman to commence rowing*, Mart. 3, 67, 4; Rutil. 1, 370; cf. Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55.

†† **celia**, ae, *f.* [Span. word] *A kind of beer made in Spain*, Plin. 22, 25, 82; Flor. 2, 18, 12; Oros. 5, 7; Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 18; cf. Lindenb. Amm. 26, 22.

cella, ae, *f.* [etymology dub., acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45; Fest. p. 50, from celo] *A store-room, chamber*, **1.** In agricul. lang., *A place for depositing grain or fruits*, or *for the abode of animals, a granary, stall*, etc.: olearia, vinaria, penaria, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 3, 2; Var. R. R. 1, 11, 2; Col. 1, 6, 9; 12, 18, 3; Cic. de Sen. 16; Verr. 2, 2, 2; 2, 3, 87, et al.; cf. id. Pis. 27 *fin.*; Hor. Od. 1, 37, 6; Sat. 2, 8, 16; Vitr. 6, 9: columbarum (**dove-cotes*), Col. 8, 8, 3: anserum, id. 8, 14, 9; also, Of the *cells of bees*, Virg. A. 1, 433; Plin. 11, 11, 10. Hence dare, emere, imperare aliquid in cellam, *to furnish, purchase, procure the things necessary for a house, for the kitchen*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87; Div. in Caecil. 10. Facetiously, promptuaria = carcer, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 4; cf. ib. 3.—**2.** Transf., Of the small, simple dwelling apartments of men: *A chamber, closet, cabinet, hut, cot*, etc., Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 13; esp. of servants, Cato R. R. 14; Vitr. 6, 10; Petr. 29, 1; 77, 4; and of slaves, Cic. Phil. 2, 27; Hor. S. 1, 8, 8; Sen. Contr. 21, 3. Specif. **a.** *The part of a temple in which the image of a god stood, the chapel*, Vitr. 3, 1; 4, 1; Cic. Phil. 3, 12; Liv. 5, 50; 27, 25, et al.—**b.** *An apartment in a bathing-house*, Pall. 1, 40, 4; Veg. 2, 6, 3.—**c.** *A room in a brothel*, Petr. 8, 4; Juv. 6, 122; 128; Mart. 11, 45, 1.

* **cellārĭŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [cellarium] *A little chamber*, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 29.

cellaris, e, v. cellarius.

cellārĭum, ii, *n.* [cellarius] Post-class. access. form to cella, *A receptacle for food, a pantry*, Scaev. Dig. 32, 39.—**2.** Meton.: *Food, provisions*, Cod. Theod. 1, 10, 3.

cellārĭus, a, um (access. form *acc. plur.* cellares, perh. for the purpose of avoiding the *os* four times repeated, Col. 8, 8, 1), *adj.* [cella] *Of* or *pertaining to a store-room*: sagina, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 32.—Hence, **b.** Subst. cellarius, ii, *m.*, *One who keeps provisions, a steward, butler*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 115; Col. 11, 1, 19; 12, 3, 9; 12, 4, 2.

* **cellātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A store-room* = cella, Petr. 77, 4.

‡ **cello**, ground form of celer, celox, celsus, antecello, excello, percello, *etc.*, kindred with the Gr. κέλλω, *To impel, urge on*: cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 93 *sq.*—Hence

celsus, a, um, *Pa.* (lit. driven to a high place; cf. altus, from alo; hence) *Raised high, extending upward, high, lofty*.—**1.** Physically: (Deus homines) humo excitatos, celsos et erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: celsissimo Germano procerior (Judaeus), Col. 3, 8, 2: status (oratoris) et erectus et celsus, Cic. Or. 18, 59; cf. Liv. 30, 32, and celsus ingressus, Plin. 11, 16, 16: in cornua cervus, Ov. M. 10, 538; Col. 1, 2, 4: turres, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10; Ov. M. 3, 61: Acherontia, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 14: Apenninus, id. Epod. 16, 29; cf. vertex montis, Cic. *poet.* Div. 1, 7 *fin.*: ne si celsior (ibis), ignis adurat (*opp.* demissior), Ov. M. 8, 205: eques, Stat. S. 1, 4, 41.

2. Morally: **a.** In a good sense: *High, lofty, elevated above that which is common, great*: celsus et erectus et ea, quae homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: generosior celsiorque, Quint. 1, 3, 30: mente, Sil. 16, 188. Also *elevated in rank* or *station, noble, eminent*: celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris, Cic. Sull. 2, 5; cf. under *adv.* and Celeres.—**b.** In a bad sense (cf. our phrase, turning up the nose): *Haughty, proud, high-spirited*: haec jura suae civitatis ignorantem, erectum et celsum, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.*: celsi et spe haud dubia feroces, Liv. 30, 32: celsi Ramnes, Hor. A. P. 342; Sil. 2, 454.

Adv. celse, **1.** (acc. to *no.* 1) *High*: *Comp.* Col. 4, 19, 2; Eutr. 1, 387; Amm. 25, 4.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* 2) *Nobly*: nati, Stat. S. 3, 3, 145.

cellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cella] *A small store-room* or *apartment*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18; Col. 8, 9, 3; and acc. to cella *no.* 2, c, Petr. 11, 1.

* **cellŭlānus**, i, *m.* [cellula] *A hermit, recluse*, Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

Celmis, is, *m.*, Κέλμις, *One of the Dactyli* or *Corybantes, priests of Cybele*; for despising Jupiter, changed by him to adamas, Ov. M. 4, 282.

cēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To hide something from one, to keep secret, to conceal*; constr.

A. With *a double Acc.*, as in Gr. κρύπτω τινά τι; cf. Zumpt Gr. § 391; Ramsh. Gr. p. 386 (class. in prose and poetry): "Neque enim id est celare, quidquid reticeas; sed quum, quod tu scias, id ignorare emolumenti tui causa velis eos, quorum intersit id scire," *etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57: id vos celavi, Ter Andr. 3, 4, 6; id. Hec. 3, 3, 24: ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium, id. Ad. 1, 1, 29; so also id. Hec. 3, 1, 40; Lucr. 4, 1182: non te celavi sermonem T. Ampii, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3: iter omnes celat, Nep. Eum. 8 *fin.*: ut tegat hoc celatque viros, Ov. F. 4, 149 (others, viris). Rare, aliquem de aliqua re: de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare te noluit? Cic. Dejot. 6, 18; id. Fam. 7, 20 (more freq. in pass., v. the follg.).—Pass. celor rem, *something is concealed from me*: nosne hoc celatos tam diu, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 23. More freq. celor de re: non est profecto de illo veneno celata mater, Cic. Clu. 66, 189: credo celatum esse Cassium de Sulla uno, id. Sull. 13, 39; id. Fam. 5, 2, 9 More rare is the phrase, mihi res celatur: id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2; so perh. also in Bell. Alex. 7 (v. Oud.).

B. With *one Acc.* and, **a.** With the acc of the direct object: aliquid, *To conceal, hide, cover*, and of persons: aliquem, *To hide, conceal one*: (α) aliquid (so most freq.): celem tam insperatum gaudium? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5: iras, id. Hec. 2, 2, 11; id. ib. 4, 1, 61; Lucr. 1, 515: sententiam, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 60: crudelia consilia dulci forma, * Catull. 64, 175: perjuria, Tib. 1, 9, 3: aurum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 42: fontium origines, id. ib. 4, 14, 45: sol diem qui promis et celas, id. Carm. Sec. 10: uterum manibus, *to conceal by covering*, Ov. M. 2, 463: vultus manibus, id. ib. 4, 683.—Pass.: Quod celatum est atque occultatum usque adhuc, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 10; cf. Trin. 1, 2, 128: amor celatus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 105: ut celetur suspicio, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 28; so Lucr. 1, 904; 5, 1159; Tib. 1, 2, 34; Prop. 3, 25, 11; Hor. Od. 4, 9, 30; Ov. M. 9, 516, et saep.—(β) Aliquem, *To hide, conceal one*: Caes. B. C. 1, 76: fugitivum celare, Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1: nec se celare tenebris amplius potuit, Virg. A. 9, 425.—Pass.: Diu celari (virgo) non potest, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 4; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 20: celabitur auctor, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11, Suet. Calig. 11; cf. id. Dom. 1.—**b.** With the acc. of the remote object: celare aliquem (diff. from the preced.), *To conceal, hide from one*: Jovis hospitalis numen numquam celare potuisset, homines fortasse celavisset, Cic. Dejot. 6, 18; so id. Off. 3, 13, 57; Ov. H. 18, 13, et al.—Pass.: celabar, excludebar, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12: non ego celari possim, quid, *etc.*, Tib. 1, 8, 1.—Whence

* cēlāte, *adv.* of the part. celatus, not used as *Pa.*: *Secretly*: saevire, Amm. 14, 7.

* **celostrata antepagmenta**, Vitr. 4, 6, 6, of unknown signif. and various readings (others propose cerostrota, inlaid with horn, and others clathrata, furnished with a trellis, v. Schneid. in h. l.).

cĕlox, ōcis, *f.* [celer, CELLO] (orig. *adj.*, related to celer, as atrox to ater, ferox to ferus, *etc.*; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 123; later subst. *sc.* navis, ratis, *etc.*) *A swift-sailing ship, a cutter, yacht*, κέλης, Enn. in Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 22; Verr. and Turpil. in Non. 533, 5 *sq.*; Liv. 21, 17; Plin. 7, 56, 57, et saep.; cf. Isid. Orig. l. l.: publica, *a packet-boat*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 94. Humorously for a full belly, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 12.—**2.** Adj., *Swift, quick*, but with reference to the first signif.: Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 40; cf. ib. 4; so id. Mil. 4, 1, 40 *sq.*

celse, *adv.* *High, nobly*; v. CELLO, *fin.*

celsĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [celsus]—**1.** *A lofty carriage of the body*: corporis, Vellej. 2, 94.—**2.** In late Lat., *A title*, like (your) *highness*, Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 8; 8, 5, 23, et al.

1. celsus, a, um, *adj.* v. CELLO.

2. Celsus, i, *m.* A. Cornelius, *The greatest of all the Roman physicians*; cf. upon him, Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 509 *sq.*

Celtae, arum, *m.*, Κελταί, *A great parent-stock of people in the north of Europe, the Celts*; among the Romans, in a more restricted sense, *the inhabitants of Southern Gaul*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; Liv. 5, 34; Mel. 3, 2, 4; cf. Plin. 4, 17, 31, and Mann. Gall. p. 19 *sq.*—**2.** Whence deriv. **Celtĭcus**, a, um: **a.** *Celtic, of Southern Gaul*: Gallia, Plin. 4, 17, 31: spolia, id. 8, 3, 3. And * *Adv.* Celtice loqui, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 27.—**b.** (acc. to the wide signif. of the Greeks) Celtici, orum, *m.*, *A people in interior Spain and on the River Guadiana*, Mel. 3, 1, 8; 6, 2; Plin. 4, 20, 34; also adj. Celtica gens, Mel. 3, 1, 9; and Promontorium, Mel. 3, 1, 7, Plin. 4, 20, 34; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 230 *sq.*—**c.** (likewise in a broader sense) *Celtic* = *Of Upper Italy*: rura, Sil. 1, 46.

Celtĭbēri, orum, *m.*, Κελτίβηρες, *Celtiberians*, a people in Middle Spain, which originated (cf. Luc. 4, 10) by a mingling of the Celts with the native-born Iberians, Plin. 3, 3, 4; Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Flor. 2, 17, 9; 13; 3, 22, 1, et al.; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 382 *sq.* In sing. Celtĭber, ēri, *A Celtiberian*, Catull. 39, 17 Sill. *N. cr.*—Whence deriv.: **a. Celtĭbēr,** ēra, ērum, *Celtiberian:* terrae, Mart. 12, 18: urbes, Val. Max. 5, 1, *no.* 5.—**b. Celtĭbērĭa,** ae, *f.*, Κελτιβηρία, *The land of the Celtiberians, Celtiberia*, Caes. B. C. 1, 61; Cic. Phil. 11, 5; Flor. 4, 2, 28; 87, et al.: Celtiberia terra, Catull. 39, 17.—**c. Celtĭbērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Celtiberian:* viriae, Plin. 33, 3, 12: bellum, Liv. 42, 3; Val. Max. 3, 2, *no.* 21.

Celtĭce, *adv.* (** In the Celtic language*), v. Celtae, *no.* 2, a.

Celticus, a, um, v. Celtae, *no.* 2.

†† **celtis,** is, *f.* *An African species of lotus*, Plin. 13, 17, 32.

† **cēmos,** i, *m.* = κημός, *An unknown plant*, Plin. 27, 8, 35.

cena, ae (meal-time), and its derivv., v. coena, *etc.*

Cēnaeum, i, *n.*, Κηναῖον, *A promontory in Euboea*, Mel. 2, 7, 9. Hence **Cēnaeus,** a, um: Juppiter, who had a temple there, Ov. M. 9, 136 (cf. Sophocl. Trach. 238).

Cenchrĕae, arum, *f.*, Κεγχρεαί, *One of the three harbors of Corinth, on the Saronic Gulf*, now *Cenchrea:* Corinthiacae, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 9; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 7. Whence, **2.** Adj.: **Cenchraeus,** a, um: manus, Stat. Th. 4, 60.

Cenchrēĭs, ĭdis, *f.* **1.** *The wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha*, Ov. M. 10, 435; Hyg. Fab. 58.—**2.** *An island in the Aegean Sea*, Plin. 4, 12, 19.

† **cenchris,** ĭdis = κεγχρίς, **1.** *f.* *A kind of hawk*, Plin. 10, 52, 73 *sq.*; 29, 6, 38.—**2.** *m.* (*acc.* cenchrin, Plin. l. l.); cf. Passow under κεγχρίας, *A kind of spotted serpent*, Plin. 20, 22, 90; Luc. 9, 712.

† **cenchrītes,** ae, *m.* = κεγχρίτης, *A millet stone*, a kind of precious stone now unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

† **cenchros,** i, *m.* = κέγχρος (millet), *An unknown kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 4, 15.

‡ **Cenīna,** ae, *f.* *A city near Rome*, Fest. p. 35 (prob. the same as Caenina, *q. v.*).

Cĕnŏmāni, orum, *m.*, Κενομανοί, *A Celtic people in* Gallia Cisalpina, Plin. 3, 19, 23; Liv. 5, 35; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 134 *sq.*

† **cĕnŏtăphĭum,** ii, *n.* = κενοτάφιον, *An empty tomb, the monument of one whose body is elsewhere, a cenotaph*, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 6; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 63.

1. cēnsĕo (*c* long by nature; hence in Gr. κήνσωρ = censor), ui, censum (CENSITA CAPITA, Monum. Ancyr.; Frontin. de Col. p. 146 Goes.; cf. recensitus), 2. *v. a.* [perh. dialect. kindred with pendo, like jecur with ἧπαρ, lupus with λύκος, *etc.*; v. the letters P and Q],

1. *To weigh, poise*, in order to determine the value, *to value, estimate, tax, assess* (cf. pendo and aestimo): Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 54; cf. censio: si censenda nobis atque aestimanda res sit, utrum tandem pluris aestimemus pecuniam Pyrrhi, an continentiam Fabricii, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 48; cf. Ov. Am. 2, 15, 2.—Hence

2. *t. t.*, *To take an account of the names and property of Roman citizens, to estimate, enumerate* (the office of the censor; v. censor): CENSORES. POPVLI. AEVITATES. SVBOLES. FAMILIAS. PECVNIASQVE. CENSENTO., Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur: erat censa praetore Peducaeo, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 56: ne absens censeare, id. Att. 1, 18 *fin.*; Liv. 9, 19: millia octoginta eo lustro civium censa dicuntur, id. 1, 44: qui centum et viginti quinque millia aeris censi erant, Gell. 7, 13: capite censi, *the lowest, poorest class of citizens, whose persons only were taken into account:* "qui in plebe Romana nullo aut perquam parvo aere censebantur, *capite censi* vocabantur," Jul. Paulus in Gell. 16, 10, 10: esse censui censendo, *to become a fit subject for the censor's lists:* illud quaero, sintne ista praedia censui censendo, Cic. Fl. 32, 80 ("*censui censendo* agri proprie appellantur, qui et emi et venire jure civili possunt," Fest. p. 44): censui censendo dicere, a formula for renewing a census that had been intermitted, Liv. 43, 14.—**b.** Also of a person to be entered in the lists of the censor: *To give an account of one's property, to give an inventory of it* (so also as *depon.* censeor, census, 2): in qua tribu denique ista praedia censuisti? .... Si aliena censendo Decianus sua facere posset, Cic. Fl. 32, 80: magnum agri modum censeri .... servos esse censum, id. ib.—* **c.** Subst. censum, i, *n.* = census, *no.* 4: Cic. in Non. 202, 23 (IV. 2, p. 456 Orell.).

II. Trop.: **1.** *To estimate the intrinsic value of a thing, to value* or *estimate it* (cf. aestimo, *no.* 2) (mostly post-Aug., for Cic. Arch. 6, 13, crescit, instead of censetur, is the better reading of the MSS.; v. Orell. *N. cr.*): anule formosae digitum vincture puellae, In quo censendum nil nisi dantis amor, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 2. Hence censere aliqua re, *To be valued, to be in high estimation for something:* id in quoque optimum est, cui nascitur, quo censetur, Sen. Ep. 76; Plin. Pan. 15, 5; cf. Mart. 1, 62, 3: Eratosthenes multiplici variaque doctrina censebatur, Suet. Gramm. 10; Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 2; Val. Max. 8, 7, *no.* 4 *ext.*; Mart. 9, 17.

2. In gen., *To be of an opinion concerning a thing* (after weighing all the circumstances), *to judge of it, to think, deem, hold, judge, to hold* or *value as, to think of as pleasant* or *profitable:* non vidisse undas me majores censeo, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 78: quid te futurum censes? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 53: an prohibere aliquid censes obstareque posse? Lucr. 1, 972: quid censetis .... nullasne insidias pertimescendas? Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: vereminì, censeo, ne, *etc.*, id. Catil. 4, 6 *fin.*: quid censes munera terrae? Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 5, et saep.; Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 32; Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 21: qui aequum esse censent, nos jam a pueris illico nasci senes, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 2; so id. Phorm. 2, 4, 17: sed nunc, quoniam id temporis est, surgendum censeo, Cic. de Or. 2, 90 *fin.*: censeo eas, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 22; so Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: tibi igitur hoc censeo, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 4 (cf. ib. § 2: tibi autem idem consilium do).—**b.** In the lang. of conversation, an abs. expression of assent: *Pl.* Quid, patri etiam gratulabor? *Tr.* Censeo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 5 (v. the whole scene); so id. Cas. 4, 3, 9; Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11; Heaut. 3, 3, 27, et al.—Hence

3. *t. t.*, Of public life: *To assent to something in council, to vote for, to vote* (constr. with *acc. c. inf.* or *ut*): captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: erant sententiae, quae castra oppugnanda censerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 30; Liv. 2, 4, et saep.: plerique censebant, ut noctu iter faceret, Caes. B. C. 1, 67; so Cic. Phil. 3, 15; Liv. 1, 52: impudens postulatio visa est, censere, nê, *etc.*, Liv. 21, 20.—Also with the simple Acc., to which a verb is to be supplied in sense: pars deditionem pars eruptionem censebant (*sc.* faciendam), *decided for*, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 77.—And in particular, **b.** *t. t.* in reference to the decisions of the Senate (like jubere, of those of the populus): *To decree, resolve, ordain:* quae Patres censuerunt, vos jubete, Liv. 31, 7 *fin.*: Senatus censuit, uti, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: S. P. Q. R. verbis nuncient, velle et censere, eos ab armis discedere, Sall. J. 21 *fin.*, et saep.: bellum Samnitibus Patres censuerunt, Liv. 10, 12; cf. censere alicui aliquid (aram, triumphi insignia, *etc.*), Tac. A. 4, 74; 12, 38; 13, 8; Tac. A. 2, 83.

* **2. censeo** = succenseo, *To be angry:* ne vobis censeam, si, *etc.*, Var. in Non. 267, 24.

cēnsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. censeo] (only ante- and post-class.) **1.** *An estimating, taxing, assessing:* at sume quidem, ne censionem semper facias, *make a final collection, be not always making assessments*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 9; cf. Lind. Trin. 2, 4, 12.—Hence, **b.** *The censor's estimating, rating, appraising:* capitis, Gell. 10, 28; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 14. And hence, **c.** *The punishment, chastisement (of the censor)*, cf. Fest.: "censionem facere dicebatur censor, quum multam equiti irrogabat," p. 41, and id. p. 42. Hence, in the lang. of comedy: censio bubula, *A scourging.* Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 15.—* **2.** *An opinion, judgment:* Ep. 1, 3.

censītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [censeo, censītus] * **1.** *A taxing, tax, tribute:* levare, Spart. Pescenn. Nigr. 7 *fin.*—**2.** *A declaration of the will, a command:* Vespasiani censitione et jussu, Frontin. de colon. p. 146 Goes.

censitor, v. censor.

censitus, a, um = census, v. censeo.

censor (censītor, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 4; Inscr. Grut. 417, 15, 439, 5, et al.), ōris, *m.* [censeo] *A censor, a Roman magistrate*, of whom there were two, chosen orig. every 5, and afterward every 1½ years, who at first only had the charge of the Roman people and their property, in respect to their division according to rank or circumstances; but gradually came to the exercise of the office of censor of morals and conduct, and punished the moral or political crimes of those of higher rank by consigning them to a lower order (senatu movebant, equiti equum adimebant, civem tribu movebant, in aerarios referebant, aerarium faciebant, *etc.*; cf. aerarius, A, b, which punishment of the censor, whether inflicted in consequence of a judicium turpe, acc. to a tribunal authorized therefor—cf. Briss. s. v. turpis—or in accordance with the decision of the censors themselves, was called animadversio censoria *or* ignominia = ἀτιμία). They also, even from the most ancient times, let out the tolls, public salt-works, the building and repairing of public works, the procuring of victims for public sacrifice, *etc.* Cf. "Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7; Liv. 4, 8;" Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, p. 446 *sq.*; Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 185-194; Creuz. Antiq. § 103-110.—Also in the Roman colonies there were such censors, Liv. 19, 15.—**2.** Trop.: *A rigid judge of morals, a censurer, critic:* pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic. Coel. 11, 25: castigator censorque minorum, Hor. A. P. 174: cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti, id. Ep. 2, 2, 110.

Censōrīnus, i, *m.* **1.** *A surname in the* gens Marcia.—**2.** *A grammarian of the third century*, whose work, De die natali, is extant; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 483.

censōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [censor] *Of* or *pertaining to the censor, censorian:* tabulae, *the lists of the censor*, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: lex, *a contract for leasing buildings*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55; *public revenues*, id. Prov. Consul. 5, 12; Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 12 (the same: locatio, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6); sometimes, also, *the order, decisions of the censor* (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, *etc.*), Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 15; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 16: edictum (de rhetoribus Latinis), Suet. Rhet. 1: severitas, Cic. Clu. 46, 129: animadversio atque auctoritas, id. ib. 42, 117 and 119; 46, 129; cf. animadversio, *no.* 3: nota, Liv. 24, 18; Quint. 5, 11, 13; 5, 13, 32 (cf. Cic. Clu. 46, 129: censoriae severitatis nota): opus, *a fault* or *crime which was followed by the punishment of the censor*, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367; Suet. Caes. 41 Ruhnk. Bremi; Gell. 4, 12, 1; 14, 7, 8; for which also, probrum, Plin. 18, 3; but censorius opus, *the punishment itself of the censor*, Col. 12, praef. *fin.*: homo, *any one who had been censor*, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367. Hence Cato Censorius, Quint. 12, 1, 35.—**2.** Trop.: *Rigid, severe:* gravitas, Cic. Coel. 15: virgula, Quint. 1, 4, 3: lima, Mart. 5, 80, 12.

censŭālis, e, *adj.* [census] *Of* or *pertaining to a census* (in late and jurid. Latin): forma, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 4: vincula, id. ib.: professiones, Arcad. ib. 4, 18.—**2.** Subst. censuales, ium: **a.** *Those who make out the censor's lists*, Capitol. Gord. 12; Cod. Theod. 8, tit. 2; Symm. Ep. 10, 43.—**b.** *The censor's lists*, Tert. Apol. 19.

censūra, ae, *f.* [censor] **1.** *The office of censor, censorship*, Liv. 4, 8; 24; 9, 34; 46, et saep.; Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48; Ov. F. 6, 647, et saep.—**2.** Trop.: **a.** *A judgment, opinion*, in gen. (not., prob., ante

Aug.), Ov. R. Am. 362: vivorum, Vell. 2, 36 *fin.*: vini, Plin. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 8: deque omni scripto Senecae judicium censuramque facere, Gell. 12, 2, 2.—**b.** *A severe, rigid judgment, severity*: parentis, Treb. Gall. 3; Capitol. M. Aurel. 22.

1. census, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. censeo.

2. census, ūs, *m.* [censeo] **1.** *A registering and rating of Roman citizens, property*, etc., *a census*; cf. Liv. 1, 42; Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, and the compendiums referred to under censor: habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53: agere, Liv. 3, 22; 40, 46; Suet. Aug. 27; Tib. 21; facere, Gell. 10, 28, 1: censere, cf. censeo: censu prohibere, *to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens*, Cic. Sest. 47, 101; so censu excludere, Liv. 45, 15.—Hence meton., **2.** *The register of the census, the censor's lists*, P. African. in Gell. 7, 11, 9; Cic. Balb. 2, 5; Arch. 5, 11; Coel. 32, 78; Liv. 39, 44; Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 4; Marc. Dig. 22, 3, 10.—**3.** *The registered property of Roman citizens*: census senatorum (800,000 sesterces), Suet. Aug. 41; Vesp. 17: census equester, (400,000 sesterces), id. Caes. 33; Aug. 40; cf. Juv. 14, 326.—And so, **4.** *Wealth, riches, property, possessions*, in gen.: homo egens, sine censu, Cic. Fl. 22, 52; so Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13; Sat. 2, 3, 324; Ov. F. 1, 217; Am. 1, 10, 41; Plin. 14 prooem.; Tac. A. 2, 37; Suet. Ner. 38; 44, et al.: exiguus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: tenuis, id. ib. 1, 7, 56: opimo onerare digitos, Plin. 33, 1, 6.—Trop.: censu Tullius oris (*by eloquence*) Emeritus coelum, Manil. 1, 792; cf. id. 1, 12; 3, 71.

† **centaurēum** or **-ĭon,** i, *n.* (access. form centauria, ae, *f.*, App. Herb. 34 and 35) = κενταί ρειον and κενταύριον, *A plant, of two kinds*: majus, Centaurea Centaurium, L.; and minus, Gentiana Centaurium, L.; Plin. 25, 6, 30; Lucr. 2, 401; Virg. G. 4, 270.

Centaurēus, a, um, *adj.* [Centaurus] *Pertaining to a Centaur, of the Centaurs*: rixa, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8.

Centaurĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to a Centaur*: lustra, Stat. Achill. 1, 266.

centaurion, ii, v. centaureum.

† **centauris,** ĭdis, *f.* = κενταυρίς, *A species of* centaureum, Plin. 25, 6, 32.

Centaurŏmăchĭa, ae, *f.* *The name of a country*, formed in jest, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75.

Centaurus, i, *m.*, Κένταυρος, *A Centaur; the Centaurs were wild people in the mountains of Thessaly, who fought on horseback* (hence nubigenae, Virg. A. 7, 674); acc. to the fable, monsters in Thessaly of a double form (the upper parts human, the lower those of a horse), sons of Ixion and Juno (* or of a cloud in the form of Juno), Lucr. 5, 876; 889; Ov. M. 9, 191; 12, 219 *sq.*; Hor. Od. 4, 2, 15, et al.: nobilis, *i. e.* Chiron, Hor. Epod. 13, 16; cf. bimembris.—**2.** *A constellation in the southern heavens*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 38; 3, 37; Cic. Arat. 203 *sq.*; Manil. 1, 408.—**3.** *The name of a ship* (hence, *sc.* navis, *fem.*: magna, Virg. A. 5, 122).

centēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [centeni] *Composed of the number one hundred, consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred*: numerus, Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26: grex, id. R. R. 2, 4, 22; 3, 6, 6: pondera, Plin. 7, 20, 19: ballistae, *throwing stones weighing a hundred pounds*, Lucil. in Non. 555, 25: fistula, *Of a hundred inches*, Vitr. 8, 7; Front. Aquaed. 29; 62; Pall. Aug. 12: basilicae, *a hundred feet long*, Capitol. Gord. 32: rosae, *i. e. hundred-leaved*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 14: libertus, *possessed of a hundred thousand sesterces*, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 16; cf. Justin. Inst. 3, 8, 2: coenae, Fest. p. 41; cf. Tert. Apol. 7.—* **2.** Subst. Centenarii = centuriones, Veg. Mil. 2, 13.

centēnĭōnālis numus, *A small coin*, Cod. Theod. 9, 23, 1 and 2.

centēni, ae, a (among the poets and in post-class. prose also in the sing.; cf. bini, terni, *etc.*: *gen. plur.* centenum, like binum, *etc.*; Plin. 7, 49, 50, et al.), *num. distrib.* [centum] *A hundred each, a hundred*: centenos sestertios militibus est pollicitus, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 48; Cic. Parad. 6, 3: vicies centena millia passuum, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 13.—In sing., Virg. A. 10, 207; Mart. 8, 45; Stat. S. 4, 4, 43; Pers. 5, 6.—**b.** Subst. centenum, i, *n.*, *A kind of grain* = secale (because it bears a hundred-fold), Edict. Diocl. p. 27; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 12, and Plin. 18, 16, 40.

* **centēsĭmo,** āre, *v. a.* [centesimus] *To take out* or *select every hundredth*: milites, Capitol. Macrin. 12.

centēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [centum], *The hundredth*: pars, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 166: lux ab interitu Clodii, Cic. Mil. 35 *fin.*, et al.—**b.** Subst. centesima, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *The hundredth part of a thing*, as a revenue, tax, a per-centage: rerum venalium, Tac. A. 1, 78; cf. id. ib. 2, 42. —And of interest, 1 per cent. monthly; therefore, acc. to our manner of computing interest, 12 per cent. annually (considered as usury-interest), Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11 *sq.*; Sen. Ben. 7, 10.—**2.** For centuplex, *A hundred-fold*: frux, Plin. 5, 4, 3: grano, id. 18, 16, 40.

* **centĭceps,** cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [centum-caput] *Hundred-headed*: belua, *i. e.* Cerberus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34.

centies, *adv.* [centum] *A hundred times*: eadem imperare, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 16: dictum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 18: sestertium et octogies (*sc.* millia), Cic. Pis. 35, 86, et saep.

* **centĭfĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [centum-findo] *Divided into a hundred parts*, or, in gen., *into a great many parts*: iter, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 888.

centĭfŏlia [centum-folium] rosa, *The hundred-leaved rose*, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

centĭgrānĭum [centum-granum] triticum, *Wheat that has a hundred grains*, Plin. 18, 10, 21.

† **centĭmālis** [κέντημα] fistula, *A surgical instrument*, Veg. 2, 15, 4; 5, 24.

centĭmănus, a, um, *adj.* [centum-manus] *Having a hundred hands*, an epithet of Gyges, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 14; and of Typhoeus, Ov. M. 3, 303.

centĭmĕter, tri, *m.* [centum-metrum] *He who employs a hundred*, or, in gen., *very many metres*: Terentianus, Sid. Carm. 9, 265.

centĭmetrum, i, *n.* [id.] *The title of a metrical writing of Servius* in Putsch. p. 1817 *sq.*

centĭnōdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [centum-nodus] *With a hundred knots*: herba, *an unknown plant*, Marc. Emp. 31.

centĭpĕda, ae, *f.* [centum-pes] *A centiped, a worm*, called also millepeda *or* multipeda, Plin. 29, 6, 39; Arn. 2, p. 79 (in Isid. Orig. 12, 4, 33: centupeda).

centĭpellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [centum-pellis] *The second maw of ruminating animals*, Plin. 28, 9, 42.

centĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [centum-pes] *Hundred-footed*: scolopendrae, Plin. 9, 43, 67.

centiplex, v. centuplex.

cento, ōnis, *m.* [κέντρων] *A garment of several bits* or *pieces sewed together, a rag-covering, patch-work*, etc., Cato in Fest. s. v. PROHIBERE, p. 206; id. R. R. 2, 3; 10, 5; 59; Lucil. in Non. 176, 1; Col. 1, 8, 9; Sisenn. in Non. 91, 27; Caes. B. C. 2, 9; 3, 44; Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, et al.—**b.** Proverb.: centones sarcire alicui, *to impose upon by falsehoods*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 18.—**2.** *The title of a poem made up of various verses of another poem, a cento.* So the Cento Nuptialis of Ausonius (the 13th of his Idyls), *etc.*; cf. Isid. Orig. 1, 38, 25.

* **centŏcŭlus,** i, *m.* [centum-oculus] *Hundred-eyed*, or *with a multitude of eyes*: Argo, Hier. in Ezech. 1, 1.

centōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cento] *Of* or *pertaining to patch-work*: mos, Tert. Praescr. 39.—**2.** Subst. centōnārĭus, ii, *m.*, *A maker of patch-work, a dealer in rags*, Petr. 45; Cod. Theod. 14, 8, and others later.

centrālis, e, *adj.* [centrum] *In the middle, central*: terra, Plin. 2, 23, 21.

* **centrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *In the middle* or *centre, central*: Fulg. Mythol. 1.

† **centrīnae,** arum, *m.* = κεντρίναι, *A kind of beetle* or *wasp*, Plin. 17, 27, 44.

Centrōnes, um, *m.*, Κέντρωνες, *A people of Gaul*, **1.** in Gallia Narbonensis, the present *Savoy*, now *Centron, in the valley Tarantaise*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Plin. 3, 20, 24. Hence Centronici Alpes, Plin. 11, 42, 93.—**2.** In Gallia Belgica, acc. to Reich. *Thorout*, not far from Brügge, Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

* **centrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [centrum] *In the central point*: scobe, *i e inward, internal*, Plin. 37, 7, 36.

† **centrum,** i, n. = κέντρον (a prickle, sharp point), **1.** Centrum circini, *The stationary foot of the compasses, around which the other is carried in making a circle*, Vitr. 3, 1; 9, 5.—Hence, **2.** *The middle point of a circle, the centre*, Vitr. 3, 1; 9, 1; Plin. 2, 15, 13; 19, 17, et saep. In plur.: Solis terraeque centra, Plin. 18, 29, 69, *no.* 2 (in Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40, used as a Gr. word).—**3.** Transf., *A kernel, a hard knot* or *knar in the interior of wood, precious stones*, etc., Plin. 16, 39, 76, *no.* 1; id. 37, 2, 10; 9, 39, et al.

centum, *indecl. num.* **1.** *A hundred* (freq.)—**2.** Poet. for *an indefinite, large number*: centum clavibus servata, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 26: puer artium, id. ib. 4, 1, 15: jugera, id. Sat. 1, 1, 50: greges, id. Od. 2, 16, 33: cyathi, id. ib. 3, 8, 14: chlamydes, id. Ep. 1, 6, 41, et al.; cf. Quint. 7, 10, 8, and Huschk. Tib. 1, 7, 49.

centumcăpĭta, *A plant*, also called eryngium, Plin. 22, 8, 9. Also **centumcaput,** id. 1, epit. 22, *no.* 9.

Centum Cellae or **Centumcellae,** arum, *f.* *A sea-port town in Etruria*, now *Civita Vecchia*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 373 *sq.*

centum-gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* *A hundred-fold*, poet. epithet of the hundred-armed Briareus, Virg. A. 6, 287 Heyne, and of the hundred-gated Thebes, Val. Fl. 6, 118.

centum-pĕda, ae, *m.* [pes] *Hundred-footed*, Aug. Civ. Dei 7, 11.

centumpondium or **centŭpondĭum,** ii, *n.* [centum-pondus] *A weight of a hundred pounds*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 37; Cato R. R. 13 *fin.*

centumvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [centumviri] *Of* or *pertaining to the centumviri*: judicium, Cic. Caec. 18, 53; Quint. 11, 1, 78; Suet. Vesp. 10: causae, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; Quint. 5, 2, 1 Spald.; Gell. 16, 10, 8: hasta, Suet. Aug. 36: lis, id. Rhet. 6.

centum vĭri, orum, *m.* *A college* or *bench of judges chosen annually for civil suits, especially those relating to inheritances; consisting of* 105 (in the time of the emperors, of 180) *persons*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38; Caecin. 24; Quint. 3, 10, 3; 4, 2, 5 Spald.; 4, 1, 57; 7, 4, 10; Suet. Aug. 36; Dom. 8; Plin. Ep. 6, 33, et al.; cf. Fest. s. v. centumviralia, p. 42, and Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 388 *sq.*

centuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cento] **1.** *A small patch* or *patch-work*, Liv. 7, 14; Sen. Ep. 80.—**2.** *A plant, bind-weed, knot-weed*, Polygonum convolvulus, L.; Plin. 24, 15, 88.

centŭplex (in MSS. also centiplex), ĭcis, *adj.* [centum-plico] *A hundred-fold*: murus, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 11: fructus, Prud. Cath. 7, 220.

centŭplĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* of a verb not otherwise in use, centuplico, are [centuplex], *Increased a hundred-fold, centuple*: fructus, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 1050. Hence centuplicato venire, *to be sold a hundred times dearer*, Plin. 6, 23, 26.

centupondium, v. centumpondium.

centŭrĭa, ae, *f.* [centum], orig., *A division of a hundred things of a kind*, hence in gen. *Any division*, even if it consists not of a hundred. So, **1.** In agriculture, *A number of acres of ground*: Var. L. L. 5, 4, 10; cf. id. R. R. 1, 10 *fin.*; 18, 5; Col. 5, 1, 7; Hyg. de lim. p. 154 Goes.—**2.** In milit. lang., *A division of troops, a century, company*: "Centuriae, quae sub uno centurione sunt, quorum centenarius justus numerus," Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26: centuriae tres equitum, Liv. 1, 13: in legione sunt centuriae sexaginta, manipuli triginta, cohortes decem, Cincius in Gell. 16, 4 *fin.*; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 13 *sq.*—**3.** Of the Roman people: *One of the* 193 *orders, into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people according to* *their property, a century*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22 Moser.; Liv. 1, 43; cf. Dion. Halic. 4, 16 *sq.*; Godofr. Herm. Epist. ap. Steinack. Cic. Rep., and Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 477 *sq.* Hence the assemblies, in which they voted acc. to centuries, were called comitia centuriata; v. 1. centurio: Liv. 10, 13. The century designated by lot as voting first was called centuria praerogativa, Cic. Planc. 20; v. praerogativus.

centŭriālis, e, *adj.* [centuria] *Pertaining to a century* (post-class.): lapides, *boundary-stones for single centuries*, Auct. de lim. p. 298 Goes.: civis, *appointed to* or *placed in any century*, Fest. s. v. NI. QVIS. SCIVIT., p. 185.

centŭrĭātim, *adv.* [id.] **1.** *By companies* or *centuries*: Caes. B. C. 1, 76 Oud. *N. cr.*; Liv. 6, 20: tributim et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic. Fl. 7, 15.—* **2.** Trop.: *In masses* or *crowds, by hundreds*: Pompon. in Non. 18, 12.

centŭrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. centurio] *A dividing into centuries*, only in the Agrimensores, Hyg. de lim. p. 206 Goes.; Sic. Fl. de condit. agr. p. 16 ib.

1. centuriatus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. centurio.

2. centŭrĭātus, ūs, *m.* [1. centurio] **1.** *A division into centuries*: Liv. 22, 38. —**2.** [2. centurio] *The office of centurion, the place of head man*, Cic. Manil. 13, 37; Pis. 36, 88; Suet. Gramm. 24.

1. centŭrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [centuria] *To divide into centuries*; and (acc. to centuria, 1–3), **1.** Of land: agrum, Hyg. de lim. p. 195 Goes.; Sic. Fl. de condit. agr. p. 23 ib.; cf. Fest. p. 41.—**2.** Of the army: juventutem, Liv. 25, 15; so id. 6, 2; 29, 1: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, id. 22, 38; so id. 10, 21; Val. Max. 3, 2, *no.* 8.—**b.** Facetiously: Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 3; cf. id. Curc. 4, 4, 29.—**3.** Of the people in the meeting of the council: rem gerit palam; centuriat Capuae; dinumerat, Cic. Att. 16, 9 *fin.*: comitia centuriata, *in which all the Roman people voted according to centuries* (this was done in the choice of higher magistrates, in decisions in respect to war and peace, in gen. in all important matters; cf. Messala in Gell. 13, 15, 4; Lael. Felix ib. 15, 27, 4; Pseudo-Cic. post Red. in Sen. 11): Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44: quod ad populum centuriatis comitiis tulit, id. Phil. 1, 8, 19.—Facetiously: Pseudolus mihi centuriata habuit capitis comitia, *i. e. an extremely cunning and pernicious plan*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 134: centuriata lex, *advised in the* comitiis centuriatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 11.

2. centŭrĭo (in many inscriptions before the time of Quintilian erroneously aspirated *ch*enturio, like *ch*oronae, prae*ch*ones, *etc.*, Quint. 1, 5, 20; cf. the letter C), ōnis, *m.* (access. form CENTURIONUS, like CURIONUS and DECURIONUS, acc. to Fest. p. 38) [centuria, *no.* 2] *The commander of a century, a captain, centurion*, occupying a station below the tribunus, Liv. 8, 34; Caes. B. G. 6, 39; Cic. Balb. 15; Liv. 2, 27; 7, 41; Hor. S. 1, 6, 73, et saep.; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 64 *sq.*

* **centŭrĭōnātus**, ūs, *m.* [centurio] *An election of centurions*, Tac. A. 1, 44.

Centŭrĭpae, arum, *f.* (access. form **Centŭrĭpīnum**, i, *n.*, Mel. 2, 7, 16), Κεντόριπα, τά, Thuc., *A very old town in Sicily, near Aetna*, now *Centorbi*, Sil. 14, 204; Plin. 31, 7, 41; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 416. Whence, **2. Centŭrĭpīnus**, a, um, *Of Centuripae*: legati, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49: populus, id. ib. 58; 3, 45: crocum, Plin. 21, 6, 17. And subst. Centuripini, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Centuripae*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23; 2, 3, 45; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

centussis, is, *m.* [centum-as] *A hundred* asses, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47.—*Gen.* centussis, Var. in Gell. 15, 19; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 27, *not.* 38.—*Abl.* centusse, Pers. 5, 191.—*Plur.* centussibus, Fest. s. v. PECULATUS, p. 207.

Ceos, v. Cea.

cepa, v. caepa.

† **cēpaea**, ae, *f.*=κηπαία, *A plant similar to the portulacca, the portulacca leaved sedum*, Sedum Cepaea, L.; Plin. 26, 8, 52.

† **cĕphălaea**, ae, *f.*=κεφαλαία, *A continued pain in the head, a lasting headache*, Plin. 20, 13, 51; Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

† **cĕphălaeōta**, ae, *m.*=κεφαλαιώτης, *A collector of a capitation tax*, Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6.

† **cĕphălalgĭa** or euphon. **cĕphălargĭa**, ae, *f.*=κεφαλαλγία, *A headache*, Plin. Valer. 1, 3; Aemil. Macer. cap. de acidula.

† **cĕphălalgĭcus** or euphon. **cĕphălargĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*=κεφαλαλγικός, *Sick with a headache*: equus, Veg. 1, 25, 2.

† **cĕphălĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*=κεφαλικός, in medicine: *Of or relating to the head, head-*: emplastrum, Cels. 5, 19, *no.* 7; Veg. 6, 28, 1.

Cĕphălēnĭa (also written Cephall.), ae, *f.* Κεφαληνία or Κεφαλληνία, *The largest island in the Ionian Sea*, now *Cephalonia*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19.—**2.** Whence, **a. Cĕphălēnes**, um, *m.*, Κεφαλῆνες, *The inhabitants of Cephalenia*, Sil. 15, 305.—**b. Cephalenitae**, arum, *m.*, the same, Serv. Virg. E. 8, 68.

cĕphălo, ōnis, *m.* = ἐγκέφαλον, *A palm-tree*, Pall. Apr. 5, 2 Schneid.

Cĕphăloedis, is, *f.* (**Cĕphăloedĭum**, ii, *n.* acc. to Prisc. p. 596 P.), Κεφαλοιδίς Ptolem., Κεφαλοίδιον Strab., *A small fortified town in Sicily, in the region of Himera*, now *Cefali*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52 Zumpt *N. cr.*; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 406.—**2.** Whence deriv.: **a. Cĕphăloedĭtānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cephaloedis*: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43. And subst. Cephaloeditani, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Cephaloedis*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52.—**b. Cĕphăloedĭas**, ădis, *adj. fem.*, *Of Cephaloedis*: ora, Sil. 14, 252.

cĕphălōtes, ae, *m.* = κεφαλωτός, *Having a head*: Seren. Sam. 23, 427.

Cĕphălus, i, *m.*, Κέφαλος, *A son of Deïoneus* (Hyg. Fab. 189) or *of Pandion* (id. ib. 279), *a grandson of Aeolus* (hence Aeolides, Ov. M. 6, 681), *the husband of Procris*, whom he, when watched by her, unintentionally shot, Ov. M. 6, 681; 7, 661 *sq.*; 841; Hyg. Astr. 2, 35; Serv. Virg. A. 6, 445.

Cephēĭs, ĭdis, v. Cepheus, *no.* 2, c.

Cephēĭus, a, um, v. Cepheus, *no.* 2, a.

† **cēphēnes**, um, *m.* = κηφῆνες, **1.** *The drones in a swarm of bees*, pure Lat. fuci, Plin. 11, 16, 16.—**2. Cēphēnes**, um, *A people of Ethiopia* (so called from their king, Cepheus), Ov. M. 4, 764; 5, 1; 97.

1. Cēpheus (dissyl.), ei (*genit.* Cēphĕos, Germ. Arat. 189; *acc.* Cēphĕă, Ov. M. 5, 42; Mel. 1, 11, 3), *m.*, Κηφεύς, *A king of Ethiopia* (acc. to Mel. l. l. at Joppa, in Phoenicia), *husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus*, finally placed with these three among the stars, Ov. M. 4, 738; 5, 12; Hyg. Fab. 64; Astr. 2, 9; 3, 8; Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8; N. D. 2, 43; Germ. Arat. 184, et al.—**2.** Whence adjj.: **a. Cēphēĭus**, a, um, *Of Cepheus*: Andromeda, Prop. 1, 3, 3; Ov. H. 15, 33: virgo, the same, Ov. A. 3, 3, 17.—(β) For *Ethiopian*: arva, Ov. M. 4, 668.—**b. Cēphēus** (trisyl.), a, um, *Of Cepheus = Ethiopian*: Meroe, Prop. 4, 6, 78.—**c. Cēphēĭs**, ĭdis, *f.* = *Andromeda*, Ov. A. A. 3, 191; Manil. 1, 426.

Cēphīsus (os) or Cēphissus, i, *m.*, Κηφισός or Κηφισσός, **I.** *A river in Phocis and Boeotia*, Ov. M. 3, 19; Luc. 3, 175; Plin. 4, 7, 12; *as river-god, father of Narcissus*, Ov. M. 3, 343; Stat. Th. 7, 340.—**2.** Whence, **a. Cēphīsĭus** or Cēphissius, i, *m.* = Narcissus, Ov. M. 3, 351.—**b. Cēphīsis** or Cēphissis, ĭdis, *adj. fem.*, *Of Cephisus*: undas, Ov. M. 1, 369.—**II.** *A river on the west side of Athens, emptying into the Saronic Gulf*, Ov. M. 7, 388. —Whence, **2. Cēphīsĭas** (Cephissias), ădis, *adj. fem.*, *Of Cephisus*: ora, *the banks of the Attic Cephisus*, where Procrustes had his abode, Ov. M. 7, 438.

cepina, ae, v. caepina.

cēpītis or **cēpŏlătītis**, ĭdis, *f.* *A precious stone* unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cēpŏnĭdes, um, *f.* *A precious stone* now unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

† **cepos Aphrŏdītes**=κῆπος 'Αφροδίτης, *A plant*, usu. called cotyledon, Appul. Herb. 43.

† **cēpŏtăphĭum**, ii, *n.*=κηποτάφιον, *A tomb in a garden*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4514 *sq.*; cf. Wolf's Mus. 1, 3, p. 583.

cepulla, ae, v. caepina.

† **cēpūrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*=κηπουρικός, *Of or pertaining to gardening*: loca, Firmic. Mathes. 2, 12.

† **cēpūrus**, i, *m.*=κηπουρός, *A gardener*, the title of the third book of Apicius.

cēra, ae, *f.* [kindred with κηρός] *Wax*, Lucr. 6, 516; 966; Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177; Tusc. 1, 45; Col. 9, 15, 8; 16, 1; Plin. 11, 7, 6, et saep. In the plur., Virg. G. 4, 57; 162; Col. 9, 15; 7 *sq.*; Plin. 11, 8, 8, et al.—**2.** Meton. acc. to its diff. use, **a.** Most freq., *A writing-tablet smeared over with wax*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 59; Curc. 3, 40; Cic. Verr. 2, 41, 36; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 62; Sat. 2, 5, 54; Ov. M. 9, 521; 529; 565; 600; Liv. 1, 24; Quint. 1, 1, 27; 10, 3, 31; 11, 2, 32; Suet. Ner. 17; Caes. 83, et al.—**b.** *A seal of wax*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 96; Cic. Fl. 16, 37; Ov. Am. 2, 15, 16; Plin. 2, 51, 52.—**c.** *A waxen image of ancestors, a wax figure*, Sall. J. 4; Ov. F. 1, 591; Juv. 8, 19.—**d.** *Wax used in encaustic painting*, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 4 Schneid.; Plin. 35, 7, 31; ib. 11, 39 and 41; Stat. S. 1, 1, 100.—**e.** *A colored wax for painting*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 39: cf. cerula.

† **cērăchātes**, ae, *m.*=κηραχάτης, *A precious stone, the wax-agate* (so called from its color), Plin. 37, 10, 54.

Cĕrambus, i, *m.*, Κέραμβος, *A mythological person, changed, in the time of the flood of Deucalion, into a beetle*, Ov. M. 7, 353.

1. Cĕrămīcus, i, *m.*, Κεραμεικός (the pot-market), *The name of two places, one within and the other without Athens*; in the latter were the monuments and statues of heroes that had fallen in war, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39; Leg. 2, 26; Attic. in Cic. Att. 1, 10; Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 5 (cf. Pausan. 1, 29, 2 Siebel. and Meurs. in Thes. Gron. IV. p. 1006 *sq.*).

2. Ceramicus, a, um, v. Ceramus.

† **cĕrămītes**, ae, *m.*=κεραμίτης, *A precious stone of the color of brick*, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

Cĕrămus, i, *m.*, Κέραμος, *A town on the coast of Caria*, after which the Ceramicus sinus is named, Mel. 1, 16, 2; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 107; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 236.

cērārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cera] *Pertaining to wax*, only subst. **1.** CERARIUS, **a.** "Κηροπώλης," Gloss. Gr. Lat.—**b.** *He who writes upon wax tablets*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4109.—* **2.** Ceraria, ae, *f.*, *She who makes wax-lights*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 101 dub. v. Lind. in h. l.—* **3.** Cerarium, ii, *n.*, *A revenue for wax used, a fee for affixing a seal*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78.

† **cĕras**, ătis, *n.*=κέρας (a horn), *A kind of wild parsnep*, App. Herb. 80.—**2.** Hesperion ceras, 'Εσπεριον κέρας, *A mountain on the west coast of Libya*, Plin. 6, 30, 35 *fin.*; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 531.

cĕrăsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cerasus] *Cherry-colored*: cingulum, Petr. 28, 8: tunica, id. ib. 67, 4.

† **cĕrastes**, ae *or* is, *m.*=κεράστης (horned), **1.** *A horned serpent, the cerastes*, Coluber cerastes, L.; Plin. 8, 23, 35; 11, 37, 45, § 126; Luc. 9, 716; as an attrib. of the hair of the Furies, Stat. Th. 11, 65; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 96; Rapt. Pros. 2, 346.—**2.** *A kind of horned worm injurious to trees*, Plin. 16, 41, 80; 17, 24, 37, *no.* 3.—**3.** As *nom. propr.* Cerastae, arum, *m.*, acc. to the fable, *A horned people in Cyprus*, changed by Venus into bullocks, Ov. M. 10, 222 *sq.*

cerasum, i, *n.*, v. cerasus, *no.* 2.

1. cĕrăsus, i, *f.*=κέρασος, *The cherry-tree*, brought by Lucullus from Cerasus, in Pontus, to Italy, Var. R. R. 1, 39, 2; Col. 11, 2, 96; Ov. Nuc. 32, et al.—**2.** *A cherry*, Prop. 4, 2, 15; in prose, instead of it, *neutr.* **cerasum**, i, Cels. 24, 2; Pall. Oct. 12, 7. Of doubtful gender: ceraso, Pers. 6, 36: cerasorum, Plin. 15, 25, 30.

2. Cĕrăsus, untis, *f.*, Κερασοῦς, *A town in Pontus, where the cherry is native* (v. the preced.), now *Keresun*, Mel. 1, 19, 11; Plin. 6, 4, 4; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 2, p. 383 and 386.

† **cĕrātĭa,** ae, *f.* = *κερατία, A plant with a single leaf,* Plin. 26, 8, 34, *no.* 8.

† **cĕrātĭas,** ae, *m.* = *κερατίας, A kind of comet, resembling a horn,* Plin. 2, 25, 22.

† **cĕrātĭna,** ae, *f.* = *κερατίνα, The sophistical argument concerning horns* ("quod non perdidisti habes; cornua non perdidisti: habes igitur cornua," Gell. 18, 2, 9; cf. Sen. Ep. 45, 7), Quint. 1, 10, 5 Spald.; Front. de Eloqu.

† **cĕrătītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *κερατῖτις* (horned), *A kind of wild poppy,* Plin. 20, 19, 77.

† **cĕrātĭum,** ii, *n.* = *κεράτιον* (St. John's bread), *A Greek weight, corresponding to the Latin* siliqua = 2. calculi, Auct. de ponder. in Goes. Agrar. p. 322 (in Col. 5, 10, 20, and Arb. 25, 1, written as Greek).

cērātum, i (**cērōtum,** i, Mart. 11, 98; Plin. 22, 24, 56; Pall. 1, 41, 3; Veg. 3, 7, 2: cērātōrĭum, ii, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 11; Tard. 2, 3; Marc. Empir. 35: cērōtūrĭum, ii, Theod. Prisc. 1, 9), *n.*, *κηρωτόν, A wax plaster, wax salve, wax pomatum,* Cels. 4, 20; 24; Col. 7, 7, 4; Plin. 23, 6, 54; Scrib. Comp. 250.

* **cērātūra,** ae, *f.* [cera] *A smearing over* or *covering with wax,* Col. 12, 50, 16.

ceratus, a, um, *Part.*, from cero.

† **cĕraula,** ae, *m.* = *κεραύλης, A horn-blower, corneter,* App. Met. 8, p. 213; id. Flor. *no.* 4.

† **cĕraunĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = *κεραύνιος* (pertaining to thunder or lightning), **1.** Gemma (also ceraunium, Claud. Laud. Seren. 77, and ceraunus, Prud. Psych. 470; Marc. Cap. 1, p. 19), *A precious stone,* perh. *a kind of onyx,* Plin. 37, 9, 51; 10, 65; Lamp. Elag. 21; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2510.—**2.** Vites, *Of a red color,* Col. 3, 2, 1: uvae, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 17.—**3.** *nom. propr.* **Ceraunii: a.** (also **Ceraunia,** orum, *n.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 6; Virg. G. 1, 332; Aen. 3, 506; Prop. 1, 8, 19, and perh. also Hor. Od. 1, 3, 20; cf. Acroceraunia and Ceraunium saxum, Prop. 2, 16, 3), Κεραύνια ὄρη, *A ridge of mountains in Epirus, on the borders of Grecian Illyria,* now *Monti della Chimaera,* Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 15, 29, 36; Suet. Aug. 17; Flor. 2, 9, 4.—**b.** *A mountain in Asia Minor, between the Black and Caspian Seas,* Mel. 1, 19, 13; 3, 5, 4.

† **Cĕraunŏbŏlĭa,** ae, *f.* = Κεραυνοβολία, *The hurling of the thunder-bolts, a painting of Apelles,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 17.

ceraunus, a, um, v. ceraunius.

Cerbĕrus, i, *m.*, Κέρβερος, *The three-* (acc. to others, the hundred-) *headed monster, Cerberus,* Lucr. 3, 10, 24; Virg. A. 6, 417; Prop. 3, 5, 44; 4, 5, 3; Tib. 1, 3, 71; Hor. Od. 2, 19, 29; 3, 11, 17; Ov. M. 4, 459; 7, 413; 9, 185; Hyg. Fab. 151 (cf. Virg. A. 6, 400; Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34).—Whence, **2. Cerbĕrĕus,** a, um, *Of* or *pertaining to Cerberus:* facies canum, Lucr. 4, 735: os, Ov. M. 4, 501: latratus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 249: portae, *i. e. of the Lower World,* id. Theb. 8, 56.

‡ **cercēris,** *A bird living in the water and on land,* Var. L. L. 5, 13, 23 Speng. *N. cr.*

† **cercītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *κερκῖτις, A species of olive-tree,* Col. 5, 8, 3 Schneid. *N. cr.*

cercius, ii, v. circius.

‡ **cercolips,** v. CORCHOLOPIS.

† **cercŏpĭthēcus,** i, *m.* = *κερκοπίθηκος, A monkey with a tail,* Var. in Non. 201, 26; "Plin. 8, 21, 30;" Mart. 14, 202; 128; divine honors were paid to it by the Egyptians, Juv. 15, 4.—**2.** *A proper name,* Suet. Ner. 30.

† **cercōps,** ōpis, *m.* = *κέρκωψ,* **1.** *A species of long-tailed apes,* Manil. 4, 664; Amm. 22, 14.—**2. Cercōpes,** um, *m.*, Κέρκωπες. *A cunning, trickish people on the Island of Pithecusa, changed by Jupiter into monkeys,* Ov. M. 14, 92; cf. Fest. p. 43.

† **cercūrus,** i, *m.* = *κέρκουρος, A kind of light vessel peculiar to the Cyprians,* Plaut. Merc. prol. 86; Stich. 2, 2, 43; 3, 112; Lucil. in Non. 533, 27; Liv. 33, 19; Plin. 7, 56, 57.—**2.** (also written cercyrus) *A sea-fish,* Ov. Hal. 102; Plin. 32, 11, 54.

Cercўo, ŏnis, *m.*, Κερκύων, *A celebrated robber in Attica, conquered and slain by Theseus at Eleusis,* Ov. M. 7, 439; Hyg. Fab. 187: *acc. Gr.* Cercyona, Stat. Th. 12, 577.—Whence, **2. Cercўŏnēus,** a, um, *adj., Pertaining to Cercyon:* corpora, Ov. Ib. 412.

cercyrus, i, v. cercurus, *no.* 2.

† **cerdo,** ōnis, *m.* = *κέρδων* [*κέρδος*] *A handicraftsman,* Juv. 4, 153; 8, 182; Pers. 4, 51: sutor, *a cobbler,* Mart. 3, 59.—**2.** *A proper name,* esp. *of slaves,* Papin. Dig. 38, 1, 42; Inscr. Grut. 186, 4; 648, 9, et al.

Cĕrĕālis (also written Cĕrĭālis; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 1, 177. So Orell. Cic. Att. 2, 12), e, *adj.* [Ceres] *Pertaining to Ceres, devoted to her,* and, meton., *pertaining to the cultivation of land, grain,* or *agriculture:* nemus, *sacred to Ceres,* Ov. M. 8, 742: sacrum, id. Am. 3, 10, 1: Eleusin, id. Fast. 4, 507; Met. 7, 439 (cf. Mel. 2, 3, 4: Eleusin Cereri consecrata): papaver (as her symbolic attribute), Virg. G. 1, 212 Heyne; Col. 10, 314: coenae, *i. e. splendid, like those at the festivals of Ceres,* Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25: sulci, Ov. Tr. 2, 12, 11: munera, id. Met. 11, 121; 13, 639: dona, id. ib. 11, 122: Fast. 1, 683; 6, 391 (cf. dona Cereris, id. Met. 5, 655): herbae, id. ib. 4, 911: libum, id. ib. 1, 127: semina, id. Met. 1, 123: arma, Virg. A. 1, 177 (cf. arma, *no.* 3): solum, id. ib. 7, 111: aediles, *who had the superintendence of provisions;* v. aedilis, *sub fin.*—Whence, **2.** Subst. Cerealia, ium, *n.* (also in *appos.:* Cerealia ludi, Liv. 30, 39 *fin.;* cf. Megalesia ludi, et al.), *The festival of Ceres, celebrated on the 10th of April;* cf. Ov. F. 4, 389 *sq.;* Cic. Att. 2, 12, et al.

‡ **Cĕrĕālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [Cerealis] *The office of a Cereal edile,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3994.

cĕrĕbellāre, is, *n.* [cerebellum] *A brain-covering,* i. e. *a head-covering;* only Veg. 3, 7, 1; 11, 3; 12, 6; 5, 32, 3.

cĕrĕbellum, i, *n. dim.* [cerebrum] *A small brain,* Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 30, 13, 38; * Suet. Vit. 13.

cĕrĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Having a madness of the brain, hare-brained, hot-brained, passionate:* Non. 22, 8 *sq.;* * Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36; so * Hor. S. 1, 5, 21.—**2.** Of animals: boves, Col. 2, 11, 11.

cĕrĕbrum (*per tmesin:* Saxo cerecomminuit-brum, Enn. in Don. p. 1777 P., and in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 412), i, *n. The brain,* Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 19; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 32; 5, 2, 7; Eun. 4, 7, 33; Virg. A. 5, 413; Lucr. 6, 804; Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; Plin. 33, 13, 19, et saep.—**b.** Meton. for *Understanding:* Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 29; Hor. S. 2, 3, 75; Phaedr. 1, 7, 2; Suet. Calig. 50.—**c.** For *Anger, choler:* Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 25; cf. id. Bacch. 2, 3, 17: O te, Bolane, cerebri felicem! Hor. S. 1, 9, 11.—* **2.** Transf. to plants: *The pith in the upper part,* Plin. 13, 4, 8.

* **cērĕŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [cereus] *Of the color of wax:* pruna, Col. 10, 404 (in Plin. 15, 13, 12, called cerina).

Cĕrēs (cf. Virg. G. 1, 96; Mart. 3, 58, 6), ĕris (*gen.* CERERUS, Inscr. Fabrett. p. 626, 225; cf. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1364), *f.* ["Sabini Cererem panem appellant," Serv. Virg. G. 1, 7] *The daughter of Saturn and Ops,* Ov. F. 6, 285, *sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, goddess of agriculture,* esp. *of the cultivation of corn and of the growth of fruits in gen.* (cf. Cerealis); represented as upon a chariot drawn by dragons, with a torch in her hand, and crowned with poppies or ears of corn, Ov. F. 4, 497; 561; 3, 786; 4, 616; Am. 3, 10, 3; Tib. 1, 1, 15; 2, 1, 4; Hor. Carm. Sec. 30; cf. O. Müll. Archaeol. § 357 *sq.:* Cereri nuptias facere, i. e., *without wine,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 5; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 343.—**2.** Meton.: *Food, bread, fruit, corn, grain,* etc., Fest. s. v. cocus, p. 45; Virg. A. 1, 177; 701; Hor. Od. 3, 24, 13; Epod. 16, 43; Ov. M. 3, 437; 8, 292; 11, 112, et al. So the proverb. expression, sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60.

1. cērĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cera] *Waxen, of wax,* Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: effigies, Hor. S. 1, 8, 30; 22: imago, id. ib. 1, 8, 43; Epod. 17, 76; cf. Ep. 2, 1, 265 Schmid: castra, *cells of wax, honey-comb,* Virg. A. 12, 589.—**b.** Subst. cereus, i, *m., A wax light, wax taper,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 9; Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; Sen. Ep. 122; Brev. Vit. 20; Tranq. 11. Such wax lights were brought by clients to their patrons as presents at the time of the Saturnalia, Fest. s. v. CEREOS, p. 42; Macr. S. 1, 7 and 11; Mart. 5, 18.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Wax-colored:* pruna, Virg. E. 2, 53; cf. Ov. M. 13, 818: abolla, Mart. 4, 53: turtur, id. 3, 58.—* **b.** *Pliant, soft, like wax:* brachia Telephi, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 2.—Hence, **3.** Trop.: *Easily moved or persuaded:* cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163.

2. cērĕus, i, *m. A wax-light, wax taper,* Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80.

cerevisia, ae, v. cervisia.

†† **cerĭa,** ae, *f. A Spanish drink, prepared from corn,* = celia and cerevisia, Plin. 22, 25, 82.

* **cērĭfĭco,** avi, 1. [cera-facio] lit., *To make wax;* hence of the purple fish: *to slime over, to prepare a slimy nest for eggs,* Plin. 9, 38, 62.

Cĕrilli, orum, *m.*, Κηρίλλοι, *A small town on the sea-coast of Bruttium, destroyed by Hannibal,* Sil. 8, 579; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 155.

† **cērintha,** ae (**-e,** es, Plin. 21, 12, 41), *f.* = *κηρινθη, A plant of which bees are fond, wax-flower,* Cerinthe major, L.; Virg. G. 4, 63.

† **cērinthus,** i, *m.* = *κήρινθος, Bee-bread;* called also erithace, *gum-sandarach:* Plin. 11, 7, 7.

† **cērĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = *κήρινος, Wax-colored, yellow like wax:* pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12: berylli, id. 37, 5, 20.—**2.** Subst. cerinum, i, *n. A wax-colored garment,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49; cf. Non. 548, 33.

‡ **cērĭŏlārĭum,** ii, or **ceriolare,** is, *n. A candlestick for wax tapers,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2505 *sq.;* 2515; Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 1, *no.* 273; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4068.

† **cērĭum,** ii, *n.* = *κηρίον* (v. Passow under the word, *no.* 2) *A bad species of swelling* or *ulcer,* Plin. 20, 2, 6; 23, 7, 63 (in Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 13, written as Greek).

† **cērītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, or **cerites,** ae, *m* = *κηρίτης, A precious stone,* now unknown, *wax-stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 56.

Cermalus, i, v. Germalus.

* **cernentĭa,** ae, *f.* [cernens, cerno] *The sight, seeing,* opp. to *caecitas,* Marc. Cap. 4, p. 115.

cerno, crēvi, crētum (the *part. pass.* cretus is apparently used only once: cineris bene creti, Pall. 12, 22, 3; but freq. in the compounds of cerno; for the *simplex* in one example the orig. form certus also is used, v. under *Pa.:* certa deinde sorte senatus consultum factum est, Liv. 36, 2, v. under *no.* II. 3, a, and *Pa. no.* I) 3. *v. a.* [kindred with *κρίνω,* from the stem CER, with *n* inserted; cf. Struve, p. 308],

I. *To separate, sift* (rare): per cribrum, Cato R. R. 107; so farinam cribro, Plin. 18, 11, 19, *no.* 3; cf. id. 33, 5, 26; Pall. Jun. 1; Veg. 3, 28, 6: in cribris omnia cerne cavis, Ov. Medic. Fac. 62; cf. ib. 89. Far more freq.

II. Trop.: **1.** *To separate, distinguish by the senses,* and almost exclusively *by the eyes,* i. e., *to perceive, see, discern:* class. in prose and poetry, most freq. prob. in Lucret., where it is used about a hundred times: Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73: sed quis illic est, procul quem video? estne hic Hegio? si satis cerno, is hercle'st, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85: tum porro varios rerum sentimus odores, nec tamen ad nareis venienteis cernimus umquam: nec voces cernere suemus, Lucr. 1, 300; id. 4, 598; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 40; Lucr. 1, 601; cf. quod nequeunt oculis rerum primordia cerni, id. ib. 1, 269; v. also id. 2, 314 *sq.;* id. 4, 242; cf. id. 2, 837: acute, id. 4, 811; cf. cerno acutum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26: altaria exhalare vapore, Lucr. 3, 432; id. 2, 928, *etc.:* nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videmus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: quae cernere et videre non possumus, id. de Or. 3, 40, 161; cf. id. Rep. 6, 20: omnia sic aperiam, ut ea cernere oculis videamini, id. Clu. 24, 66; id. Acad. 2, 25, 80 Goer. *N. cr.:* in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni, Quint. 8, 5, 29: simile quiddam facientes aves cernimus, id. 2, 6, 7, et al.: quos ad resistendum concucurrisse cernebat, * Suet. Caes. 15 *fin.;* Ov. M. 3, 710: constitit alma Venus, nulli cernenda, id. ib. 15, 844: cernis ut insultent Rutuli?

Virg. A. 10, 20: cerne quam tenui vos parte contingat, Cic. Rep. 6, 20.—Ante class., of the hearing: vox illius certe est: idem omnes cernimus, Att. in Non. 261, 11, and perh. also, Titin. in Prisc. p. 898 P.—Hence, **b.** Cerni aliqua re or in aliqua re, *To become distinguished* or *known in something:* fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66; so id. Tusc. 5, 8, 22: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic. Lael. 17 *fin.:* atque hae quidem virtutes cernuntur in agendo, Cic. Part. Or. 23 *init.;* id. Top. 21, 80 (also in Quint. 3, 5, 18).—* **c.** Aliquem, *To look up to, have respect to, regard any one,* Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 49.

2. Transf. to intellectual objects, *To perceive, comprehend, understand:* neque tanta in rebus obscuritas, ut eas (res) non penitus acri vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124; so id. Fin. 1, 19, 64; Top. 5, 27; N. D. 1, 19, 49; Fam. 5, 12, 2: ut consuetum facile amorem cerneres, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 108.

3. *To decide something that is contested* or *doubtful* (judicially), *to decree, determine* (more rare than the *compos.* decernere): QVOTCVMQVE. SENATVS. CREVERIT. POPVLVSQVE. JVSSERIT. TOT. SVNTO., Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8: QVODCVMQVE. SENATVS. CREVERIT. AGVNTO., id. ib. § 6: jurati cernant, Pac. in Non. 261, 13: illum locum tempusque consilio destinatum quid de Armenia cernerent, Tac. A. 15, 14: priusquam id sors cerneret, Liv. 43, 12.—Hence also, **b.** *To decide by contending* or *fighting* (more rare than the *intens.* certare, and even in Seneca's time out of use; cf. Sen. Ep. 58): ferro non auro vitam (*acc. Graec.*=de vita) cernamus utrique, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; id. in Non. 261, 19, and in Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73; Pac. in Non. 261, 21: nisi esset qui armis secum vellet cernere, Att. in Non. 261, 17; Enn. in Non. 511, 9: cernere ferro, Virg. A. 12, 709 (also in Sen. Ep. 58). So cernere certamen, Plaut. Bac. 3, 2, 15; Cas. 3, 1, 2; Lucr. 5, 394: pro patria, pro liberis, pro aris atque focis suis, * Sall. C. 59, 5 Kritz. *N. cr.*—Humorously: Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77.—Whence

4. In gen., *To decide for something, to conclude upon, resolve* (also rare): praesidium castris educere. Lucil. in Non. 261, 5: acribus inter se cum armis confligere, id. ib. 6; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 1 ("*crevi* valet, *constitui,*" Var. L. L. 7, 5, 99); Catull. 64, 150.—Hence

5. In judic. lang. *t. t.*, Of inheritances: **a.** First: *To resolve to enter upon an inheritance:* Var. L. L. 7, 5, 99; cf. Ulp. Tit. 22, 27, and cretio.—Whence, **b.** *To make known this determination,* Ulp. Tit. 22, 28 and 30; Cic. Att. 11, 2.—And finally, **c.**=adire, *To enter upon an inheritance,* Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 40; Liv. 24, 25; 40, 8; Plin. Ep. 10, 79, 2; Quint. Decl. 261; Fest. p. 41.—(β) Trop.: Cic. Att. 6, 1; so id. Fam. 9, 14, 3; Val. Max. 5, 3 *ext.* 3. —Whence

certus, a, um [orig. *Part.*, from cerno, acc. to the stem CER, whence also certo; hence] *Pa. Determined, resolved.*

I. (acc. to cerno, *no.* II. 4) certum est (mihi), *It is determined, it is* (*my, thy, his,* etc.) *decision, resolution, will* (for the most part ante-class.; most freq. in Plaut.): (* *c. Inf.*): quorum virtuti belli Fortuna pepercit, Eorundem me libertati parcere certum est, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12 *fin.;* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 109; ib. 183; ib. 2, 2, 155; id. Aul. 2, 1, 21: tibi credere, id. ib. 4, 9, 7, et saep.; cf. also id. Capt. 3, 1, 32; 3, 5, 98; 107; Curc. 2, 1, 1; 4, 2, 46; Cas. 2, 4, 15; 3, 1, 8; Cist. 3, 1, 16; 5, 1, 8; Epid. 5, 1, 57; Bacch. 5, 2, 37; Most. 1, 3, 80; Men. 5, 6, 13; Mil. 2, 3, 32; 2, 6, 91; Merc. 3, 1, 7; 3, 4, 59; 78; Pseud. 1, 5, 138; 4, 7, 137; Poen. 5, 5, 25; Pers. 2, 2, 39; Rud. 3, 3, 22; Stich. 5, 4, 2; Trin. 2, 1, 34; 2, 4, 110; 184; 4, 1, 19; 4, 3, 56; Truc. 2, 6, 68; Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 11: Eun. 1, 2, 108; 2, 3, 96: certum est deliberatumque, quae ad causam pertinere arbitror, omnia dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. 2, 45: certum est igni circumdare muros, Virg. A. 9, 153; Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 94; id. ib. 3, 3, 23; Cas. 1, 1, 3; Mil. 3, 1, 154; Pseud. 4, 8, 2; Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144; Liv. 35, 46 *fin.:* (* *c. subj.*): certum est, malam rem potius quaeram cum lucro, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 15: experiar, ut opinor, certum est, id. Most. 4, 1, 41: certum est, jam dicam patri, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 15: (* *c. Indic. fut.*): certum est, ibo ad medicum, id. Merc. 2, 4, 4; so besides also id. ib. 3, 2, 2.—*An.* Certumn' est tibi? *Ly.* Certum, Plaut. Poen. 2, 48; cf. id. Stich. 4, 2, 33.—*Ar.* Certumne'st tibi istuc? *He.* Non moriri certius, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 74; so further with istuc, id. ib. 2, 1, 20; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 30: mi autem abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.:* ad eum senem oppugnare certum est consilium, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 60: quae nunc sunt certa ei consilia, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 16: certa res hanc est objurgare, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 73; so id. Merc. 5, 2, 16; Mil. 2, 4, 45; Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 31; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 17.—**b.** (from the time of the Aug. poets) Transf. to the person who is determined upon something: (*a*) *c. Inf.:* certa mori, Virg. A. 4, 564 (cf. ib. 475: decrevitque mori): certa sequi, Val. Fl. 5, 47.—(*β*) *c. Gen.* (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 323; Zumpt Gr. § 437): certus eundi, Virg. A. 4, 554: desciscendi, Tac. H. 4, 14: relinquendae vitae, id. Ann. 4, 34: necis, Sil. 6, 27: fugae, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12: destinationis, Tac. A. 12, 32: sceleris, id. ib. 66: consilii, id. Hist. 2, 46.

II. An epithet of all those objects whose existence or reality is *fixed, determined* (hence in connection with definitus, Quint. 7, 10, 7, and with praefinitus, Suet. Galb. 14), or in respect to which there can be no doubt (hence opp. to dubius, Quint. 7, 6, 3; 5, 12, 3; 12, 3, 6, et al.). So first

A. Object.: **1.** Of things whose external qualities, number, *etc.*, are invariable: *Established, settled, fixed* (class.): Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: concilium in diem certam indicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 30 *fin.;* so with dies, Cato R. R. 149, 1; Nep. Chabr. 3, 1; Liv. 1, 50; Tac. G. 9; Suet. Caes. 43; Aug. 91; Gramm. 2, et al.: quaerere ab judicibus cur in certa verba jurent, cur certo tempore conveniant, certo discedant, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132; cf. Suet. Aug. 41: certum praefinitumque tempus, id. Galb. 14. and certum statumque vectigal, id. Cal. 40: pecunia (*opp.* arbitraria) v. arbitrarius: finis aerumnarum, Lucr. 1, 108; cf. id. 2, 512; 8, 1091; Hor. S. 1, 1, 106; Ep. 1, 2, 56: limites, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 170: orbis, id. Carm. Sec. 21: conviva, *i. e. a daily, constant guest,* id. Ep. 1, 7, 75 Schmid, et al.—**b.** But sometimes also like quidam, and our *certain,* Of things, the certainty of whose existence is given, but whose nature is not more definitely designated, or comes not into consideration (cf. aliquis, *no.* 1): Cephaloedi mensis est certus, quo mense sacerdotem maximum creari oporteat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52: habet certos sui studiosos, id. Brut. 16, 64: (hunc) certis rebus imperatis regnare jussit, id. Sest. 27, 58.—Hence in Quint. several times in connection with quidam and aliquis: ad certas quasdam dicendi leges alligati, Quint. 8 prooem. § 2; so id. ib. § 12; 4, 2, 28; 5, 10, 2; 5; 9, 4, 8; 11, 2, 28: aliquos compositionis certos pedes, id. ib. 10, 2, 13; so id. ib. 7 prooem. § 4; and subst., in his certos aliquos docebit, id. ib. 2, 8, 13.

2. Trop.: Of things whose internal moral qualities are established, fixed, can be relied upon: *Certain, sure, unerring, to be depended upon, true, faithful,* etc. (so most freq. in all periods and species of composition): **a.** Of persons: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic. Lael. 17 *fin.;* cf. Plaut.: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 57; Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1; cf. id. Cat. 3, 7, 16; Nep. Paus. 2, 4; Alcib. 10, 1; Eum. 9, 3; Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 53; id. Verr. 2, 2, 64 *fin.:* certus enim promisit Apollo, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 28: auctor (mortis), Quint. 6, 3, 68; cf. Suet. Tib. 5: adversus hostem nec spe nec animo certiorem, *i. e.* firmiorem, Liv. 10, 35; Sall. H. frgm. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 576 (p. 230, *no.* 92 ed. Gerl.); cf. Nep. Dion. 9, 2: per litora certos dimittam, Virg. A. 1, 576.—**b.** Of things: satis animo certo et confirmato, Cic. Quint. 24, 77; cf. pectora, Virg. A. 9, 249, and certior indoles, Suet. Ner. 10 Baumg.-Crus.: paratam dicendi copiam et certam, Quint. 10, 6, 6; id. 6 prooem. § 9: jus, id. 12, 3, 6, et saep.: jactus (telorum), Tac. A. 14, 37; cf. in this sense certa hasta, Virg. A. 11, 767: sagitta, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 23: fides segetis, id. ib. 3, 16, 30: spes, id. Carm. Sec. 74: trames, id. Sat. 2, 3, 49: lar, id Ep. 1, 7, 58, et al.: plana et certa, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 1: certa et clara, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 1 Ruhnk.; so Liv. 22, 39 *fin.;* cf. Hor. S. 2, 6, 27.—Subst., *c. Gen.:* certa maris. Tac. H. 4, 81.

B. Subject.: Standing firm, adhering to one's perceptions or convictions; *Certain, sure, true* (class., esp. freq. in *neutr.*): postremo certior res, Liv. 29, 6: certiora esse dicunt quam, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 13; id. Att. 3, 11 *fin.;* Liv. 10, 35: *So.* Satin hoc certum'st? *Ge.* Certum: hisce oculis egomet vidi, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 31: id parum certum est, Liv. 5, 35: quum de altero intellectu certum est, de altero dubium, Quint. 7, 6, 3; cf. id. ib. 7, 3, 4. nec quicquam certi respondes mihi? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 84: neque tanto spatio certi quid esset explorari poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv. 5, 33: *Ph.* Civemne? *Th.* Arbitror: certum non scimus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 31 cf. id. Phorm. 1, 2, 98; Cic. Att. 12, 23. So certum scire (* *to know for a certainty*), Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 12; Hec. 3, 1, 44; Cic. Fam. 9, 23; certum habere, Cic. Att. 1, 13; Liv. 36, 28; id. 5, 3; Quint. 2, 3, 9; Col. 2, 22, 5, et al. So also pro certo habere, Cic. Att. 10, 6; Matius in Cic. Att. 9, 15, A.; Sall. C. 52, 17; Suet. Dom. 23: negare, Cic. Att. 5, 21: polliceri, id. Agr. 2, 37 *fin.:* dicere aliquid, id. Brut. 3, 10; id. Agr. 2, 37: scire, Liv. 25, 10: affirmare, id. 27, 1; cf. Drak. Liv. 1, 3: creditur, Sall. C. 15, 2 Kritz.: coeperit esse, Quint. 5, 12, 2, et al.—So also the expression of Plaut. certum *or* certius facere alicui, *To give certainty to one concerning any thing:* Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 17; id. Pseud. 2, 2, 4; id. Men. 5, 2, 12.

2. Transf. to the person who is made certain in reference to a thing: *Certain, sure:* num quid nunc es certior? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 191: certus de sua genitura, Suet. Vesp. 25: damnationis, id. Tib. 61: exitii, Tac. A. 1, 27: spei, id. Hist. 4, 3: matrimonii, id. Ann. 12, 3: certi sumus, *etc.*, Gell. 18, 10, 5. Most freq. in the phrase certiorem facere aliquem (de aliqua re, alicujus rei, with a follg. *acc. c. inf.*, with a *relative clause* or *abs.*), *To inform, apprise one of a thing:* me certiorem face, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 69; Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 32: uti se (*sc.* Caesarem) de his rebus certiorem faciant, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: qui certiorem me sui consilii fecit, Cic. Att. 9, 2 A, 2: Caesarem certiorem faciunt, sese non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: faciam te certiorem quid egerim, Cic. Att. 3, 11, et saep.: quod crebro certior per me fias de omnibus rebus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1; so Caes. B. G. 1, 7: Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; so id. ib. 1, 21; 41; 2, 1, et saep.—Also in Posit., though rarely: fac me certum quid tibi est, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 16; so id. ib. 4, 6, 35; Virg. A. 3, 179.—Whence the Advv.: A. certo, B. certe.

A. certo, *adv. With certainty, certainly, surely, of a truth, in fact, really;* as well object. as subject. (cf. above, *no.* II. A and B) (found only in the comic poets, and sometimes (most freq. in his epistt.) in Cic., while the adverbial form *certe* belongs to all periods and all species of composition. The difference between the two forms might also be considered as merely historical.

1. Object.: perii certo, haud arbitrario, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 42; cf. id. Merc. 2, 3, 107: certo comperi, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9: decrevi, id. Hec. 4, 2, 10; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 213; id. ib. prol. 93: mihi certo nomen Sosia'st, id. ib. 1, 1, 176; id. Men. 2, 2, 39; so Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 12: nihil ita exspectare quasi certo futurum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81 (cf. the passages cited under certe, *no.* I. 1, from Div. 2, 7, 18).—**b.** In affirm. answers: *Me.* Liberum ego te jussi abire? *Mes.* Certo (* *yes, certainly*), Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 9; so id. ib. 5, 9, 50; 2, 3, 38; Poen. 5, 5, 21; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9.

2. Subject.: So only in the formula of asseveration, certo scio, *I certainly know, I am fully persuaded, beyond all doubt:* certo edepol scio, me vidisse, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. gl. 2, 3, 2; id. Truc. 1, 1, 49; Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 26; id. Ad. 4, 5, 14; id. Eun. 1, 2, 119; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 19: quod te moleste ferre certo scio, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 3; id. ib. 2, 23, 2; id. Fam. 4, 13, 6; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: veniunt in mentem mihi permulta: vobis plura, certo scio, id. Caec. 19, 55. (Cf. under certe, *no.* I. 2.)

B. certe, *adv.* (class.; cf. above, certo, init.),

I. Affirming strongly: *With certainty, certainly, undoubtedly, assuredly, surely, really.*

1. Object.: certe edepol, tu me alienabis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 243: certe hercle, id. Asin. 2, 1, 15; cf. Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 8; Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 71; Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 10; certe captus est! id. ib. 1, 1, 55; id. ib. 4, 1, 17; * Lucr. 4, 762: si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18; id. N. D. 1, 2 *fin.*: fuit certe id aequum et certe exspectatum est, *etc.*, id. Planc. 16, 38: ea certe vera sunt, id. Mil. 35, 96; id. Rep. 1: jam illa perfugia certe minime sunt audienda, id. ib. 5, et saep.; Sall. H. III. *no.* 22, p. 234, ed. Gerl.; Quint. 8, 5, 28; id. ib. 10, 1, 56, et saep.: postremo expellet certe vivacior heres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 132: placuit tibi, Delphice, certe, dum, *etc.*, Ov. M. 2, 543, et al.—*Comp.*: si reperire vocas amittere certius, Ov. M. 5, 519.—**b.** In an answer of affirmation: estne ipsus an non est? Is est, certe is est, is est profecto, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 65; so Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 53; Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 9; Clu. 54, 149; Phil. 1, 15, 37; Acad. 2, 35, 113; and in confirmation of a preced. fact: venerat, ut opinor, haec res in judicium. Certe, *certainly, surely*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42; id. Fam. 4, 2, 5; id. Or. 42, 144; cf. id. Off. 3, 29, 105; id. Fin. 2, 27, 91.

2. Subject.: certe edepol scio, si aliud quicquam est quod credam aut certo sciam, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 115: edepol certe scio, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 20: scelestiorem me hac anu certe scio Vidisse numquam, id. Aul. 1, 1, 21; Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 23; Cic. Arch. 12 *fin.*; ex literis certe scire potuistis, id. Fontej. 4, 8 (Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 21; Phil. 3, 6, 17; 12, 12, 29; de Sen. 1, 1; 1, 2; Sall. C. 51, 16, the MSS. vary between certo and certe); Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 27.—**b.** In the interrog.: *Ar.* Ain' vero? *Le.* Certe, inquam, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 132. *Ch.* Ain' tu? *So.* Certe, sic erit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 12. Kindred with this, **c.** In a subjective supposition or presumption that a thing is so: *Certainly, surely, assuredly;* Gr. ἴσως: ah nugas agis, certe habes, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 25; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 58: si me tanti facis, quanti certe facis, Cic. Fam. 11, 16; id. ib. 7, 8; cf. Virg. A. 1, 234: jam certe navigat inquam, Ov. H. 19, 47; id. Met. 2, 423; Prop. 2, 7, 1.—(β) In interrogation: Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3: certe patrem tuum non occidisti? Suet. Aug. 33.

II. Affirming with restriction: *Yet surely, yet indeed, at least, notwithstanding* (very freq. in prose and poetry, esp. after the class. per.): si non ipsa re tibi istuc dolet: simulare certe est hominis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 16; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 152: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel certe timere desistant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: res fortasse verae, certe graves, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7; cf. Liv. 9, 11; Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 7, et saep.: consulatum unum certe plebis Romanae esse, Liv. 22, 34 *fin.*, et saep.; Hor. Od. 2, 4, 15: quos quoniam coeli nondum dignamur honore, Quas dedimus certe terras habitare sinamus, Ov. M. 1, 195, et saep.: quo quid sit beatius, mihi certe in mentem venire non potest, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81. So ego certe, Quint. 8, 3, 55; 9, 4, 57: certe ego, Sall. J. 31, 4; Ov. H. 19, 81; Met. 13, 840; Trist. 4, 5, 13: mihi certe, Quint. 10, 3, 23: ipse certe, id. ib. 8, 6, 30.—Sometimes in connection with *tamen:* Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22; id. de Sen. 23, 84.—With *at;* cf. at, *no.* II. 3.—With *quidem:* ubi ubi sit animus, certe quidem in te est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 70: certe quidem vos estis Romani, *etc.*, Liv. 45, 22. (But quidem does not belong with certe in such passages as the follg.: hic quidem certe memorat, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 261, et al.; v. quidem.)

Cf. upon both these advv. Hand Turs. II. p. 14–29.

* **cernŭālĭa,** ium, *n.* [cernuo] *A public festival, at which it was customary to dance upon smooth skins, and thus to fall down:* Var. in Non. 21, 6 *sq.*

cernŭlo, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To throw down* (only in Seneca): Sen. Ep. 8: cernulat se, id. Tranq. 3 *fin.*

cernŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [cernuus] *To throw or fall head foremost* (only ante- and post-class.): Var. in Non. 21, 8; Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 350; Front. Princ. hist.; Sol. c. 17: equus de industria cernuatus, id. 45.

cernŭus, a, um, *adj.* [cerno] *With the face bowed down to the earth, inclined forward, stooping* or *bowing forward* (extremely rare, and only poet.): "*cernuus* dicitur proprie inclinatus, quasi quod terram cernit, Lucil. in Non. 20, 33 *sq.*; * Virg. A. 10, 894; v. Serv. in h. l.—Hence, **2.** *That describes a circle, turns a summerset; a tumbler, mountebank,* κυβιστητήρ, πεταυριστής: Lucil. in Non. 21, 6; cf. Gloss. Philox.: CERNULI πεταυρισταί.

cēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cera] *To cover, overlay,* or *smear with wax, to wax:* dolia, Col. 12, 52, 15. More freq. in *part. pass.*: cerata tabula, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 18: tabella, * Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: pennae, * Hor. Od. 4, 2, 2: taedae, Ov. H. 7, 23: rates, id. ib. 5, 42; cf. puppes, id. Rem. Am. 447.

‡ **Ceroliensis** locus, *A place in Rome, near the Carinae,* Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15.

† **cērōma,** ătis, *n.* (*dat. plur.* ceromatis, Plin. 35, 13, 47: *nom. sing.* ceroma, ae, *f.*, Arnob. 3, 114) = κήρωμα, *An ointment for wrestlers, much used in the time of the emperors,* Plin. l. l.; 28, 4, 13; 29, 1, 8; Mart. 4, 19; 7, 32; 14, 50.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *The place for wrestling:* Sen. Brev. Vit. 12; Plin. 35, 2, 2.—* **b.** *The ring, the combat:* Mart. 5, 65.—**3.** *A swelling, tumor;* perh. = cerion, Plin. Val. 1, 25 *fin.*

† **cērōmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = κηρωματικός, *Smeared over with wax ointment:* collum, Juv. 3, 68.

† **cĕrōnĭa,** ae, *f.* = κερωνία, *St. John's bread,* Plin. 13, 8, 16.

celostrota, v. celostratus and cestrotus.

* **cērōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [cera] *Full of wax:* mel, Plin. 32, 3, 13.

cerotarium, ii, v. ceratum.

cerotum, i, v. ceratum.

cerrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cerrus] *Of the Turkey oak:* glans, Col. 9, 20, 5; Plin. 16, 6, 8: manubria, id. 43, 84.

* **cerrītŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [cerritus] *Frantic, mad,* Mart. Cap. 8, p. 272.

cerrītus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from cĕrĕbrītus, from cerebrum; cf. cerebrosus] *Having a crazed brain, frantic, mad:* "*Cerritus* furiosus," Fest. p. 42 (rare, and only poet.): Plaut. frgm. in Non. 44, 31; so id. Amph. 2, 2, 144; Rud. 4, 3, 67; * Hor. S. 2, 3, 278.

‡ **cerrones,** *Idlers, triflers;* v. gerrones, Fest. p. 32; cf. Comm. p. 356.

cerrus, i, *f.* *A kind of oak, Turkey oak,* Col. 7, 9, 6; Plin. 16, 5, 6; 6, 8; Vitr. 2, 8; Pall. 1, 9, 3; Febr. 18, 3.

* **certābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. certo] *Contending, disputing:* Appul. Apol. p. 288, 23.

certāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [certo] *A contest, a strife,* inasmuch as it includes a measuring of the strength of the two parties, *a contest, contention,* whether it be friendly or hostile, physical or intellectual; most freq. of a pugilistic contest of any kind; but also of contention in war: **1.** *A contest, struggle* in games or otherwise: **a.** Lit.: Cic. Tusc. 2, 26; cf. id. de Or. 2, 78, 317: luctandi, Quint. 12, 2, 12: saliendi, id. 10, 3, 6: citharoedorum, id. 4, 1, 2: sacra, id. 2, 8, 7 Spald.: quinquennale triplex, musicum, gymnicum, equestre, Suet. Ner. 12; cf. id. Vitell. 4; Dom. 4: bijugum, Virg. A. 5, 144: quadrigarum, Suet. Claud. 21: pedum, Ov. M. 12, 304: cursus, id. ib. 7, 792; 10, 560: disci, id. ib. 10, 177, et saep.—**b.** Trop.: Lucr. 5, 785: certamen honestum (Stoicorum et Peripateticorum), Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, id. N. D. 3, 40: honoris et gloriae, id. Lael. 10, 34; cf. id. Off. 1, 12, 38; Sall. J. 41, 2; Hist. 1, 5; Quint. 10, 5 5: pugna forensium certaminum. id. 5, 12, 22: eloquentiae inter juvenes, id. 2, 17, 8: verborum linguaeque, Liv. 10, 22: laboris ac periculi, id. 28, 19: amicitiae, benevolentiae, id. 37, 53: bonae artis ac virtutis, id. ib. 54: irarum, id. 1, 7; so id. 3, 39: conferendi (pecuniam), id. 4, 60: regni ac cupido, id. 1, 17; cf. id. 21, 31: leti (inter mulieres Indas), Prop. 3, 13, 19: diu certamen fuit, vine corporis an virtute animi, *etc.*, Sall. C. 1, 5; cf. Tib. 4, 1, 37. Poet.: mite vini (* *a drinking bout*), Tib. 3, 6, 11. And also poet. certamina ponere, synon. with certamina instituere = ἀγῶνα προτίθεναι. *To order, arrange a fight* or *contest:* prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis, Virg. A. 5, 66; Georg. 2, 530 Wagn.

2. *A military strife, battle, engagement, contest, fight, combat:* **a.** Subjective, diff. from the objective proelium, pugna, bellum, *etc.*: Horrida Romuleum certamina pango duellum, Enn. Ann. 1, 1; id. 1, 476; id. 2, 6; 5, 1295; Planc. in Cic Fam. 10, 18, 2; Lucr. 4, 844; Ov. M. 12, 180; Liv. 36, 19: aeterno certamine proelia pugnasque edere, Lucr. 2, 117: fit proelium acri certamine, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28; id. B. Alex. 16 (* certamine, *with zeal, emulously, earnestly,* Virg. A. 5, 197; Curt. 9, 4; Sil. 10, 536).—**b.** Objective = proelium, pugna, *etc.*: vario certamine pugnatum est, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: bella atque certamina, Sall. C. 33, 4: ubi res ad certamen venit, id. Jug. 13, 3: in certamine ipso, Liv. 2, 6, 44: navalia, *a naval engagement, sea-fight,* 31, 14: classicum, Vell. 2, 85: saevit medio in certamine Mavors, Virg. A. 8, 700, et saep.—Hence

3. In the post-Aug. histt. for *War* in gen.: Flor. 1, 20; Eutr. 1, 16; Just. 7, 2, 6; 6, 6.

certātim, *adv.* [certatus, certo] *Emulously, in an emulous manner, earnestly, eagerly* (class. in prose and poetry): certatim de alicujus salute dicere, Cic. Sest. 34, 74; Liv. 1, 54: certatim alter alteri obstrepere, id. 1, 40 *fin.*: hoc Cicero atque Asinius certatim sunt usi, * Quint. 6, 1, 21: currere, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118: ascendere, Liv. 26, 44 *fin.*: exsurgere, Tac. A. 3, 65: erumpere curia, id. ib. 12, 7: amare aliquem, * Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 5; cf. besides, Suet. Aug. 100; Tib. 70; Calig. 57; Ner. 7; Vitell. 15; and in poetry: * Catull. 64, 392; Virg. G. 4, 38; Aen. 3, 290; 5, 778; 7, 146; * Hor. S. 1, 5, 17; Ov. M. 3, 244; 12, 241; Stat. S. 3, 1, 179, et al.

certātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [certo] **1.** *A contending, striving, struggling, a combat, strife, contest,* etc. (in good prose, most freq. in Cic.): **a.** Lit.: jam ludi publici sint corporum certatione, cursu, *etc.*, Cic Leg. 2, 15, 38; cf. ib. 2, 9, 22: certationes xysticorum, Suet. Aug. 45.—**b.** Trop.: * Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 4; Vitr. 2, 1: relinquitur non mihi cum Torquato sed virtuti cum voluptate certatio, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 44; id. Quint. 22 *fin.*: haec inter eos (amicos) fit honesta certatio, id. Lael. 9, 32. So in the lang. of political life: certatio multae, *A public discussion concerning a punishment to be inflicted,* Cic. Leg. 3, 3; Liv 25, 4 (cf. ib. 3).

* **2.** *A military contest, a fight:* Sisenn. in Non. 196, 1.

certātor, ōris, *m.* [certo] *A contender in disputation* (rare, and post-class.): Gell. 12, 10, 3; App. Dogm. Plat. p. 47.

1. certātus, a, um, *Part.*, from certo.

2. certātus, ūs, *m.* [certo] *A contention, fight:* Stat. S. 3, 1, 152.

certe, *adv.* *Certainly, assuredly, surely; yet, at least,* etc.; v. cerno, *Pa.*, *Adv.* B.

* **certim,** *adv.* [certus, anal. to certa-

tim, from certatus] *Certainly:* scire, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 31.

certĭōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [certior] =certiorem facere, *To inform, apprise, show* (only in jurid. Lat., and most freq. used by Ulpian): Jul. in Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 8; Ulp. ib. 19, 1, 1 *fin.:* certioratus, id. ib. 29, 4, 1, § 4; id. ib. 43, 29, 3, § 6.

1. certo, *adv. With certainty, certainly,* etc.; v. cerno, *Pa., Adv.* A.

2. certo, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [stem CER, whence cerno and certus] *To decide something by a contest* (cf. cerno, *no.* II. 3, b); hence, *to fight, struggle, contend, combat,* with the access. idea of summoning and measuring strength, in order to bring the decision upon one's side (class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in a trop. signif.): utrum igitur utilius Fabricio .... armis cum hoste certare an venenis? Cic. Off. 3, 22, 87: manu, Sall. H. frgm. *no.* 17, p. 245 ed. Gerl.: proelio, id. Jug. 81, 3: cum Gallis pro salute, id. ib. 114, 2; cf. Tac. Agr. 5: de ambiguo agro bello, Liv. 3, 71: de imperio cum populo Romano, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 76: de principatu armis, Tac. H. 2, 47; cf. Suet. Vesp. 5: odiis etiam prope majoribus certarunt quam viribus, Liv. 21, 1: acie, Virg. A. 2, 30, et saep. Impers.: Pac. in Non. 473, 16: die quo Bedriaci certabatur, Tac. H. 2, 50: qua in parte rex pugnae affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, Sall. J. 74, 3: in cujus (amnis) transgressu multum certato pervicit Bardanes, Tac. A. 11, 10; id. Hist. 4, 16.—Poet. in pass. signif.: certatam lite Deorum Ambraciam (for the possession of which Apollo, Diana, and Hercules contended), Ov. M. 13, 713: certatus nobis orbis, Sil. 17, 342.

II. Out of the sphere of milit. operations: *To contend, struggle, strive, emulate, vie with:* haud doctis dictis certantes sed maledictis, Enn. Ann. 8, 32 (in Gell. 20, 10, 4): benedictis, Ter. Ph. prol. 21: certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate, Lucr. 2, 11: cum aliquo dicacitate, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: officiis inter se, id. Fam. 7, 31; cf. certatum inter collegas maledictis, Liv. 5, 8 *fin.;* and, eo modo inter se duo imperatores certabant, Sall. J. 52; Liv. 2, 45: cum civibus de virtute, Sall. C. 9, 2: pro sua quisque potentia, id. ib. 38: cum usuris fructibus praediorum, *to contend against interest with the produce of estates,* Cic. Cat. 2, 8 *fin.* Moeb.: quum a Cheruscis Longobardisque pro antiquo decore aut recenti libertate; et contra, augendae dominationi certaretur, Tac. A. 2, 46: ob hircum, Hor. A. P. 220: joco, id. Od. 2, 12, 18: mero, id. ib. 4, 1, 31: parsimonia et vigiliis et labore cum ultimis militum, Liv. 34, 18: sententiis, Tac. A. 1, 29, et al.: ut si nautae certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87: certemus, spinas animone ego fortius an tu evellas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4.—Poet.: *c. Dat.* instead of cum: solus tibi certat Amyntas, Virg. E. 5, 8; so Hor. S. 2, 5, 19; Epod. 11, 18; 2, 20; Od. 2, 6, 15; Virg. G. 2, 138; Ov. M. 14, 794.

2. Particularly of judicial disputations: *To contend at law:* inter se, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 16; cf. ib. 13: si quid se judice certes, Hor. S. 2, 1, 49: foro si res certabitur olim, id. ib. 2, 5, 27.

3. (mostly poet.) *c. Inf.: To strive to do something, to labor, endeavor, struggle earnestly, to exert one's self:* certantes ad summum succedere honorem, Lucr. 5, 1123: so inter se cernere, id. 5, 394: dimittere se (nubes), id. 6, 509: populum alium suorum sepelire, id. 6, 1247: Phoebum superare canendo, Virg. E. 5, 9: superare, Ov. M. 5, 394: vincere, Virg. A. 5, 194: tollere (hunc) tergeminis honoribus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8: inter se eruere quercum, Virg. A. 4, 443: certat quisque evadere, Curt. 9, 4 *fin.:* frangere fluctus, Plin. Pan. 81 *fin.*

certus, a, um, v. cerno, *Pa.*

† **cĕrūchi,** orum, *m.* = κεροῦχοι (= κεραιοῦχοι, holding the sail-yards), *Ropes fastened to the sail-yards:* Luc. 8, 17; 10, 495; Val. Fl. 1, 469.

cērŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cera] *A small piece of wax:* miniata, *a kind of crayon,* Cic. Att. 15, 14 *fin.* (with which the Romans were accustomed to strike out exceptionable passages in books): miniatula, the same, id. ib. 16, 11.

‡ **cerus manus,** in carmine Saliari intelligitur creator bonus, Fest. s. v. MATREM MATUTAM, p. 91; cf. Comm. p. 482. Here perh. belongs also another passage from the Carm. Saliorum: DUONUS. CERUSES. JANUS. VENET., Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86.

cērussa, ae, *f. White-lead, ceruse,* used by painters, by women for making the skin white, also in medicine, and in large doses as a poison, Plin. 34, 18, 54; Vitr. 7, 12; Plin. 35, 6, 19; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 101; Ov. Medic. fac. 73; Mart. 10, 22.

cērussātus, a, um, *adj.* [cerussa] *Colored* or *painted with white-lead:* buccae, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: cutis, Mart. 7, 25, 2: tabulis, Cod. Theod. 11, 27, 1.

cerva, ae, *f.* [cervus] *A hind,* Plin. 11, 37, 45; Ov. M. 6, 636; 12, 34.—**2.** Poet. for *Deer* in gen., Virg. A. 4, 69; Hor. Od. 1, 1, 27; 3, 5, 32; Ov. M. 7, 546; 11, 722; A. A. 3, 670; Tib. 4, 3, 13.

cervārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to deer;* lupus, *a lynx,* Plin. 8, 22, 34; 11, 37, 79: venenum, *an herb with which arrows were smeared,* Plin. 27, 11, 76; Fest. s. v. TOXICUM, p. 271: "CERVARIA OVIS, quae pro cerva immolabatur (Dianae)," Fest. p. 43.

cervīcal, ālis, *n.* [cervix] *A pillow* or *bolster:* sing. Mart. 14, 146; Juv. 6, 353; Petr. 56, 8; plur. Petr. 32, 1; 78, 5; Suet. Ner. 6.

* **cervīcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Stiff-necked, obstinate,* Vulg. Sir. 16, 11.

* **cervīcōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [CERVICOSUS, from cervix; cf. cervicatus] *Stubbornness, obstinacy,* Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

cervīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cervix] *A small neck,* * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19 *fin.;* App. Flor. p. 348: contracta, Quint. 11, 3, 180. —* **2.** In mechanics, *The neck of a hydraulic machine,* Vitr. 10, 13.

cervīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cervus] *Of* or *pertaining to a deer:* cornu, *deer's horn,* Var. R. R. 3, 9, 14; Col. 8, 5, 18, et al.: pellis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 56: vellera, * Ov. M. 6, 592: pilus, Plin. 28, 19, 77: color equi, Pall. Mart. 13, 4: senectus, i. e., *great age* (because the deer is said to live to be very old; cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; Plin. 8, 32, 50 *fin.;* Aristot. H. A. 9, 6), Juv. 14, 251.—**2.** Subst. cervīna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro) *Deer's meat, venison,* Edict. Diocl. p. 15.

†† **cervisia** or **cerevisia,** ae, *f.* [a Gallic word] *Beer,* Plin. 22, 25, 82; Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 9; Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 17.

cervix, īcis (*gen. plur.* cervicum, Cic. Or. 18, 59; Plin. 23, 2, 33), *f. The neck,* including the back of the neck, *the nape* (in ante-Aug. prose usu. in plur.; so always in Cic. and Sallust; acc. to Var. L. L. 8, 5, 107; 10, 4, 180, and Quint. 8, 3, 35, Hortensius first used the sing.; it is, however, found even in Ennius and Pacuvius, v. the follg.): caput a cervice revulsum, Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 10, 396: quadrupes tardigrada, capite brevi, cervice anguina, Pac. in Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; so in sing., Lucr. 1, 36; 6, 745; * Catull. 62, 83; * Tib. 3, 4, 27; Prop. 3, 17, 31; Virg. G. 3. 52; 4, 523; Aen. 1, 402; 2, 707; 10, 137; Hor. Od. 1, 13, 2; 2, 5, 1; 3, 1, 18; 9, 3; Sat. 1, 2, 89; Ep. 1, 2, 64; 1, 3, 34; A. P. 1, et al.; Liv. 35, 11; Quint. 1, 11, 9; 11, 3. 82; 83; 4, 2, 39 Spald.; Plin. 11, 37, 67, et saep.—In plur.: eversae cervices tuae, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131 Ruhnk. (cf. versa, Ov. H. 16, 231): ut gladius impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: aliquo praesidio caput et cervices tutari, id. Sest. 42, 90; id. Verr. 2, 5, 42 *fin.;* cf. id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; Hor. Od. 2, 13, 6: so cervices securi subjicere, Cic. Phil. 2, 21, 51; cf. offerre cervicem percussoribus, Tac. A. 1, 53, and praebere cervicem gladio, Juv. 10, 345.

2. Trop.: **a.** (the figure taken from bearing the yoke; cf. Liv. 9, 6) Imposuistis in cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54; cf. Liv. 42, 50: qui suis cervicibus tanta munia atque rempublicam sustinent, id. Sest. 66; so id. Verr. 2, 5, 42; Mil. 28, 77; Cat. 3, 7, 17. Hence in cervicibus alicujus esse, of too great or dangerous proximity, Liv. 44, 39; 22, 33; Curt. 7, 7.—**b.** For *Obstinacy, boldness:* qui tantis erunt cervicibus recuperatores, qui audeant, *etc.,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59.

II. Transf. to inanimate things: *The neck:* amphorae, Petr. 34, 6; Mart. 12, 32: cucumae, Petr. 136, 2: fistulae, Vitr 10, 13: cupressi, Stat. Th. 6, 855; cf. Col. 4, 7, 3: Peloponesi, *i. e.* Isthmus, Plin. 4, 3, 4; cf. id. 6, 29, 44.

cervus (old orthogr. CERVOS; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 26), i, *m. A stag, a deer,* "Plin. 8, 32, 50:" alipedes, Lucr. 6, 765: fugax, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 34; Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 11: fugientes, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 9: pavidi, Ov. F. 5, 173: surgentem in cornua, Virg. A. 10, 725, et al. As a type of fleetness: vincere cervum cursu, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 27.—**2.** Transf. (from the horns of a stag; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 24, 34): cervi, *Forked stakes,* * **a.** As *supports of the vine,* Tert. Anim. 19.—More freq. **b.** In the art of war, as a protection against the enemy; *a chevaux de frise,* Caes. B. G. 7, 72 Herz.; Liv. 44, 11; Tib. 4, 1, 84; Sil. 10, 414.

† **cērȳcĭum** or **cērȳcēum,** ii, *n.* = κηρύκιον or κηρύκειον, a pure Gr. form for caduceus, *The herald's staff,* Marcian. Dig. 1, 8, 8; Marc. Cap. 4, p. 95.

† **cērȳx,** ȳcis, *m.* = κήρυξ, *A herald,* Sen. Tranq. 3.

cespes, is, v. caespes.

cessātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cesso] **1.** *A tarrying, delaying:* non datur cessatio, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 103. Hence, **2.** In a strengthened signif.: *An omitting, an idling, cessation, omission, idleness:* furtum cessationis quaerere, Q. Cic. Fam. 16, 26: cessatio libera atque otiosa, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 10 Orell. *N. cr.:* pugnae, Gell. 1, 25, 8; Epicurus, quasi pueri delicati, nihil cessatione melius existimat...deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, *etc.,* Cic. N. D. 1, 36 *fin.* and 37 *init.* So, * **b.** Of ground: *A lying fallow:* Col. 2, 1, 3.

cessātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A loiterer, an idler, a dilatory person:* non quo cessator esse solerem, praesertim in literis, * Cic. Fam. 9, 17 *fin.:* nequam et cessator Davus, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 100; * Col. 11, 1, 16.—Hence

cessātrix, īcis, *f. A (female) loiterer, idler,* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 24.

cessĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [cessus, cedo] In jurid. lang., *Of* or *pertaining to giving up, ceding:* tutor, tutela, Gaj. Instit. 1, 169; Ulp. Lib. reg. tit. 11.

cessim (also written cossim *or* coxim), *adv.* [cesso, cedo] *Bending* or *turning in;* hence also, *turned backward, backward* (mostly ante- and post-class.): quum domum ab Ilio cossim revertero, Var. in Non. 247, 26, and 267, 9: cessim ire, Alfin. Dig. 9, 2, 52, § 2; Just. 2, 12, 7: lagena orificio cessim (*obliquely*) dehiscente patescens, App. M. 2, p. 121. 8.—And, **2.** Of the position of the feet: *Turned inward,* varicatus (cf. Scal. Fest. s. v. CUSSILIRES, p. 372): qui cossim cacant, Pomp. in Non. 40, 29: coxim insidens, App. M. 3, p. 129.—Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 29-31.

cessio, ōnis, *f.* [cedo] Only in jurid. lang.—**1.** *A giving up, surrendering:* abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, Cic. Top. 5 *fin.;* Dig. 42, 3 tit.: de cessione bonorum.—* **2.** Diei, *The approach of a term,* Ulp. Dig. 36, 2, 7.

cesso, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [id.] Lit., *To stand back very much;* hence, *to be remiss in any thing, delay, loiter,* or, in gen., *to cease from, stop, give over* (indicating a blamable remissness, while desinere, intermittere, requiescere do not include that idea: "*cessat* desidiosus, requiescit fessus," Don. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 15. Diff. from cunctari in this, that the latter designates inaction arising from want of resolution, but cessare that which is the result of slothfulness. Cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 300 *sq.*) (class. in prose and poetry): Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 5; 4, 6, 16; Ad. 4, 2, 49: si tabellarii non cessarint, Civ. Prov. Cons. 7: in suo studio atque opere, id. de Sen. 5, 13: ne quis in eo, quod me viderit facientem, cesset, Liv. 35, 35; cf. id. ib. 18: ab apparatu operum ac munitionum nihil cessatum, id. 21, 7; 34, 16; 31, 12; Tac. A. 3, 28: muliebri audacia, Liv. 1, 46; ad arma cessantes concitet, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 15, et saep. So the formula of admonition, quid cessas? Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 15; Tib. 2, 2, 10; cf. Virgil: cessas in vota precesque (poet. for cessas facere vota), Tros, ait, Aenea? cessas? Virg. A. 6, 51 *sq.*; Tib. 3, 6, 57.—**b.** *c. Inf.*: ego hinc migrare cesso, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 6 *sq.* So adire, alloqui, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 6; 5, 2, 4; Phorm. 2, 1, 22: adoriri, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 9: introrumpere, id. Eun. 5, 6, 26: detrahere de nobis, Cic. Att. 11, 11: mori, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 58, et saep.

2. In gen., *To be inactive, idle, at leisure, to do nothing*: cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur? cur non rebus humanis aliquos otiosos deos praeficit? Cic. N. D. 39 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 22, and Off. 3, 1, 1: et si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbra, Virg. E. 7, 10: cessabimus una, Prop. 3, 23, 15; Ov. Am. 3, 18, 3; id. Met. 4, 37: cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi praeferat, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 183 ("*cessare* otiari et jucunde vivere," Schol. Crucq.); so id. ib. 1, 7, 57: per hibernorum tempus, Liv. 36, 5: cessatum usque adhuc est: nunc porro expergiscere, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 21: cessatum ducere curam, *put to rest*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31 Schmid.—**b.** Of inanimate things: *To be at rest, to rest, be still, idle, inactive, unemployed* or *unused*, etc.: quid ita cessarunt pedes? Phaedr. 1, 9, 5: et grave suspenso vomere cesset opus, Tib. 2, 1, 6; Ov. F. 6, 348: Achilles cessare in Teucros pertulit arma sua, Prop. 2, 8, 30: cur Berecyntiae Cessant flamina tibiae, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 19: cessat ira deae, Liv. 29, 18; Plin. 34, 8, 19: solas sine ture relictas Praeteritae cessasse ferunt Letoïdos aras, *i. e. remained unsought, unapproached*, Ov. M. 8, 278; cf. Propert.: at nunc desertis cessant sacraria lucis, Prop. 3, 13, 47, and cessaturae casae, Ov. F. 4, 804: cessans honor, *a vacant office*, Suet. Caes. 76. So (β) Of land: *To lie uncultivated, fallow* (cf. cessatio): alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, Virg. G. 1, 71; Plin. 18, 23, 52; cf. Suet. Aug. 42. And *pass.*: cessata arva, Ov. F. 4, 617. Trop. of a barren woman: Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 48.—**c.** Sometimes cessare alicui rei, like vacare alicui rei, *To have leisure for something*, i. e. *to attend to, apply one's self to*: amori, Prop. 1, 6, 21: officio, Liv. 42, 6.

3. Rarely (prob. not ante-Aug.), *Not to be at hand* or *present, to be wanting*: cessat voluntas? non alia bibam mercede, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 13: augendum addendumque quod cessat, Quint. 2, 8, 10.—Hence, **b.** *t. t.* of judic. lang.: (*a*) Of persons: *Not to appear before a tribunal, to make default*: culpane quis an aliqua necessitate cessasset, Suet. Claud. 15 (where, just before, absentibus; cf. absum, *no.* 8): quoties delator adesse jussus cessat, Callistr. Dig. 49, 14, 2, § 4; so Ulp. ib. 47, 10, 17, § 20.—(β) Of things (a process, verdict): *To be invalid, null, void*: cessat injuriarum actio, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 17, § 1: cessat revocatio, id. ib. 42, 8, 10, § 1: cessat edictum, id. ib. 39, 1, 1: cessare senatus consultum, Paul. ib. 14, 6, 12, et saep.

4. Also rare: In a moral view: *To depart from a right way*, i. e. *to mistake, err*: ut scriptor si peccat ... Si qui multum cessat, Hor. A. P. 357: oratoris perfecti illius, ex nulla parte cessantis, Quint. 1, 10, 4.

‡ **cestĭcillus,** i, *m.* *A small ring* or *hoop placed upon the head to support a burden*, Fest. p. 35 [*dim.* from cestus; cf. Comm. p. 363].

† **cestron,** i, *n.* = κέστρον, *The plant betony*, Betonica officinalis, L.; Plin. 25, 8, 46.

† **cestrosphendŏne,** ēs, *f.* = κεστροσφενδόνη, *A military engine for hurling stones*, Liv. 42, 65.

† **cestrōtus,** a, um, *adj.* = κεστρωτός, *Represented by means of a graver* (κέστρον), Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 126.

† **cestrum** or **-on,** i, *n.* = κέστρον, *A graver, graving tool*, used in encaustic painting, Plin. 35, 11, 41.

† **1. cestus** or **-os,** i, *m.* = κεστός (lit., *stitched, embroidered*; hence subst.; cf. Passow under κεστός), *A girdle, tie, girth, strap*, Cato R. R. 25 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Var. R. R. 1, 8, 6. Particularly, *The girdle of Venus*, Mart. 6, 13; 14, 206 *sq.*

2. cestus = caestus, *A boxer's glove*; caestus.

cētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cetus] *Of* or *pertaining to fish*; only subst.: **1.** Cetarius, ii, *m.*, *A fish-monger*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26 (also in Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150); Var. in Non. 49, 15; Col. 8, 17, 12.—**2.** Cētārĭum, ii, *n.*, *A fish-pond*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 44. Access. form cetaria, ae, *f.*; *acc. plur.*: cetarias, Plin. 9, 15, 19; 37, 5. 17; an uncertain form, *abl. plur.* cetariis, Plin. 9, 30, 48; 31, 8, 43.

cete, v. cetus.

cetera, cetero, ceterum, v. CETERUS, *Advv.*

cētĕrōqui or **-quin** [ceterus-qui] (like alioqui and alioquin; v. alioqui, and cf. Hand Turs. I. p. 235), *adv.* *For the rest, in other respects, otherwise*, ἄλλως (extremely rare, and, even in the few passages where it is found, not critically certain): Cic. Att. 12, 3; id. Fam. 6, 19; Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 35, § 3; Gell. 20, 1, 27. (Upon Cic. Or. 28, 83; N. D. 1, 22, 60; Att. 14, 16; 16, 4; Fam. 9, 10 *fin.*, v. the crit. editt. in h. ll.). Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 44 and 42.

‡ **cētĕrus** (not CAETERUS), a, um (the *nom. sing. m.* not in use; the *sing.*, in general, rare; in Cic. perh. only three times), *adj.* [ce-ἕτερος] *The other, that which exists besides, comes to, can be added to what is already named of a like kind with it.* *The other part* (while *reliquus* is, that which yet remains of an object, the rest; e. g. stipendium pendere et cetera indigna pati, *and endured other indignities of the kind*, Liv. 21, 20, 6. On the other hand: jam vero reliqua (not cetera) quarta pars mundi ea et ipsa tota natura fervida est, et ceteris naturis omnibus salutarem impertit et vitalem calorem, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27; cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 33; Doed. Syn. 1, p. 83. All these ideas, esp. after the Aug. per., very often pass over to one another, and the English, *the rest*, and the adverbial phrase, *for the rest*, etc., can be used interchangeably for both words).

1. *sing.*: **a.** *m.*: si vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem pretii majoris habeat, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51 (also in Quint. 5, 11, 28); Nep. Dat. 3, 1: vestitu calciatuque et cetero habitu, Suet. Calig. 52; Cato Orig. in Gell. 3, 7, 19: cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidiis locat, Sall. C. 59, 5: a cetero exercitu, Curt. 5, 9, 11; Tac. Agr. 17; Suet. Galb. 20 *fin.*: de cetero numero candidatorum, id. Caes. 41.—**b.** *f.*: cetera jurisdictio, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5: vita, Sall. C. 52, 31: aetas, Ov. M. 12, 579: silva, id. ib. 8, 750: turba, id. ib. 3, 236; 12, 286; Hor. S. 2, 8, 26: classis, Liv. 35, 26: deprecatio, Liv. 42, 48; ib. 21, 7: inter ceteram planitiem mons, Sall. J. 92, 5: Graeciam, Nep. Paus. 2, 4: aciem, Liv. 6, 8: multitudinem, id. 35, 30: (super) turbam, Suet. Calig. 26: manum procerum, Tac. Or. 37: pro cetera ejus audacia atque amentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2: pluvia (aqua) utebantur, Sall. J. 89, 6: cetera (ex) copia militum, Liv. 35, 30; Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 1: cetera (pro) reverentia, id. ib. 3, 8, 1: cetera (cum) turba, Suet. Claud. 12, et al.—**c.** *n.*: quod satis in usum fuit sublato, ceterum omne incensum est, Liv. 22, 20; Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 6: quum a pecu cetero absunt, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 20: non abhorret a cetero scelere, Liv. 1, 48; Suet. Aug. 24: cetero (e) genere hominum, id. ib. 57: quanto violentior cetero mari Oceanus, Tac. Ann. 2, 24, et al.

2. *plur.*: *The rest, the others* (freq. in all periods, and in all species of composition): de reliquis nihil melius ipso est: ceteri et cetera ejusmodi, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4 *fin.*: nam ceteri fere, qui artem orandi literis tradiderunt, ita sunt exorsi, quasi, *etc.*, Quint. Prooem. § 4; id. ib. 10, 1, 80: ceterae partes loquentem adjuvant, hae ipsae loquuntur, id. ib. 11, 3, 85: sane ceterarum rerum pater familias et prudens et attentus, una in re paullo minus consideratus, Cic. Quint. 3: hanc inter ceteras vocem, Quint. 9, 4, 55: de justitia, fortitudine, temperantia ceterisque similibus, id. ib. Prooem. § 12; id. ib. 3, 5, 5; id. ib. 2, 4, 38, et saep.—Nearly related to the latter, **b.** Et cetera *or* cetera, *And so forth*, καὶ τὰ ἑξῆς, when one refers to a well-known object with only a few words, or mentions only a few from a great number of objects: Cic. de Or. 2, 32 *fin.*: ut illud Scipionis, *Agas asellum* et cetera, id. ib. 64, 258; so id. Att. 2, 19, 3: solem, lunam, mare, cetera, Lucr. 2, 1085: fundum, aedes, parietem, supellectilem, penus, cetera, Cic. Top. 5, 27.

II. Whence the advv.: **A.** Ceterum (orig. *acc. respectiv.*), lit., *That which relates to the other, the rest* (besides what has been mentioned); hence, **1.** *For the rest, in other respects, otherwise* (in good prose): nihil, nisi ut ametis impero: ceterum quantum lubet me poscitote aurum, ego dabo, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 52: tu aurum rogato: ceterum (*for the rest, in respect to the rest*) verbum sat est, id. ib. 4, 8, 37: filium istinc tuum te meliust repetere. Ceterum uxorem, quam primum potes, abduce ex aedibus, id. Truc. 4, 3, 72; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 91: ego me in Cumano et Pompejano, praeterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode oblectabam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1; Liv. 1, 24; Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 21.

2. In passing to another new thought: *Besides, for the rest.* So very freq. (esp. in the histt.; usu. placed at the beginning of a new clause; only in the comic poets in the middle): Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 31; Sall. J. 4, 1; 20, 7; 29, 1; Quint. 6, 1, 8; 8, 6, 51; 9, 2, 14, et al.; Suet. Caes. 4; 16; Tib. 42; Claud. 1, et saep.: dehinc ceterum valete, Plaut. Poen. prol. 125; cf. id. ib. 91.

3. With a restricting force, commonly contrasted with *quidem* or a neg. phrase; often to be translated by *But, yet, notwithstanding, still, contrariwise, on the other hand* (so esp. freq. from the Aug. per. onward): quum haud cuiquam in dubio esset, bellum ab Tarquiniis imminere, id quidem spe omnium serius fuit: ceterum, id quod non timebant, per dolum ac proditionem prope libertas amissa est, Liv. 2, 3; Plin. Pan. 5, 4; Flor. 3, 1, 11; Suet. Aug. 8; 66; Tib. 61 *fin.*; Gramm. 4, et al.: id quamquam, nihil portendentibus diis, ceterum negligentia humana acciderat, tamen, *etc.*, Liv. 28, 11; id. 9, 21; id. 21, 6, 1: ut quisquis factus est princeps, extemplo fama ejus, incertum bona an mala, ceterum aeterna est, Plin. Pan. 55, 9: pauca repetundarum crimina, ceterum magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac. A. 12, 59.—Other forms for ceterum are, cetera and cetero.

B. Cetera = τἆλλα, τὰ λοιπά, *As for the rest, otherwise*; in connection with adjj., advv., and (in poets) with verbs (in Quint. not found; in Cic. dub.): (*a*) *c. adj.* Bocchus praeter nomen cetera ignarus populi Rom., Sall. J. 19, 7: hastile cetera teres praeterquam ad extremum, Liv. 21, 8: excepto quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50 (cf. the passages cited under ceterum, *no.* 1, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1): cetera Grajus, Virg. A. 3, 594 (so prob. also Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 2, where others read ad cetera): virum cetera egregium secuta, Liv. 1, 35: vir cetera sanctissimus, Vell. 2, 46, 2 Ruhnk.; Plin. 8, 15, 16; 12, 7, 13; 22, 25, 64; Tac. G. 29.—(β) *c. adv.*: quem nisi quod solum, cetera recte quidem vocant Atticum, Cic. Or. 25, 83 Meyer *N. cr.*; id. Att. 14, 16; id. N. D. 1, 22, 60 (in all three passages others read ceteroquin).—(γ) *c. verbis*: cetera, quos peperisti, ne cures, Enn. in Serv. Virg. 9, 656: quiescas cetera, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 53: cetera parce puer bello, Virg. A. 9, 656; Sil. 17, 286: ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, Virg. A. 2, 438: cetera non latet hostis, Sil. 2, 332; Mart. 13, 84.

C. Cetero, peculiar to the Nat. Hist. of Pliny: *For the rest, in other respects, otherwise*: cetero viri quam feminae majus, Plin. 11, 37, 49; so id. 3, 11, 16; 6, 26, 30; 8, 3, 4; 10, 1, 1; 14, 20, 25, et al.: est et alia iris, cetero similis, at praedura, id. 37, 9, 52. Of time: palumbes incubat femina post meridiana in matutinum, cetero mas, id. 10, 58, 79.

☞ The form ceteris, in Curt. 6, 5, 3, ego ceteris laetus, hoc uno torqueor, quod, *etc.*, would more rightly be treated as *ablat. causae.*

Cf. upon these advv. Hand Turs. II. p. 31-44.

(* **Cĕthēgus,** i, *m. A Roman surname in the Cornelian gens:* Cic. Cat. 3, 3; Sall. C. 17.)

Cēto, ūs, *f.*, Κητώ, *The wife of Phorcus, and mother of Medusa and the Gorgons,* Luc. 9, 646.—**2.** *A sea-monster, honored upon the Phoenician coast,* Plin. 5, 13, 14.

cetos, i, v. cetus.

* **cētōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [cetus] *Of* or *pertaining to sea-fishes:* viscera, Avien. Arat. 1300.

†† **cētra** (in MSS. also caetra), ae, *f.* [prob. a Spanish word] *A short Spanish shield,* Virg. A. 7, 732 Serv.; Liv. 28, 5; Plin. 11, 39, 93; Tac. Agr. 36; Suet. Calig. 19; Luc. 7, 232; Sil. 3, 278; 348; 10, 231; 16, 30, et al.—Proverb.: quis rotundam facere cetram nequeat? Var. in Non. 82, 18.

cētrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cetra] *Armed with a* cetra, *shield-bearing:* cohors, Caes. B. C. 1, 39; Liv. 31, 36; and subst. cetrati, Caes. B. C. 1, 70; Liv. 31, 36; 33, 4; 8; 35, 30, et saep.

cette, v. 2. cedo.

† **cetus,** i, *m.* (acc. to the Gr., cētos, *n.*, Plin. 32, 1, 4; and accordingly entirely common in the plur. cēte, Virg. A. 5, 822; Plin. 9, 24, 40; 50, 74; Sil. 7, 476; in *dat. plur.* cetis, Plin. 11, 37, 75)=κῆτος, *Any large sea-animal, a sea-monster,* particularly, *a species of whale, a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin,* etc., Plin. l. l.; Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 5; Capt. 4, 2, 71; Cels. 2, 18.—**2.** As a constellation: *The whale,* Vitr. 9, 7; Manil. 1, 612.

ceu, *adv.* [contr. from ce-ve, like neu and seu, from neve and sive] A particle of equality or comparison: *As, like as, just as* (in the ante-Aug. per., only peculiar to more elevated poetry; after it, also in prose, in Seneca and Suet., and esp. freq. in Pliny, Hist. Nat.): pars vertere terga, ceu quondam petiere ratis, Virg. A. 6, 492: intus ceu stella lucet, Plin. 37, 9, 48: ceu talpae, id. 9, 6, 7: ceu notamus in muscis, id. 11, 48, 108; id. 9, 37, 61; Suet. Vitell. 17; Plin. 19, 12, 62.—Hence

2. In poet. comparisons and imagery (hence haud aliter follows in a corresponding clause, Virg. A. 9, 797; 10, 360, or sic, ib. 729, and perh. also Val. Fl. 3, 558): *Like, as, like as:* tenuis fugit ceu fumus in auras, Virg. A. 5, 740; so id. Georg. 3, 542; * Catull. 64, 239: praecipites atra ceu tempestate columbae, Virg. A. 2, 515; so * Hor. Od. 4, 4, 43: ceu nubibus arcus Mille jacit varios adverso sole colores, Virg. A. 5, 88; so id. ib. 527; Stat. Th. 4, 95.—**b.** In connection with quum: *As when:* Virg. G. 1, 303; id. ib. 4, 96; Aen. 7, 673; 9, 30; 792; 10, 97; Sen. Q. N. 6, 24.—**c.** With si (twice in Lucr.): Lucr. 4, 620; id. 6, 161.

3. Sometimes in a conditional sense: *As if, as it were, like as if,* etc.: Enn. in Non. 483, 2: per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, aequora, Virg. G. 3, 194; Plin. 34, 18, 54; Suet. Tib. 52; Curt. 7, 4, 40; Stat. Th. 1, 320. Hence with a subj.: ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, Virg. A. 2, 438; Sil. 2, 378; Stat. S. 3, 1, 6; Theb. 2, 417; Plin. 16, 10, 18; 31, 1, 1; 34, 6, 13, et al.

4. In the Nat. Hist. of Pliny sometimes ceu vero=quasi vero, in refuting another's opinion (* *Just as if*): Plin. 11, 39, 92; id. 7, 55, 56; 12, 1, 5; 13, 22, 43, et al.

Cf. upon this word, Hand Turs. II. p. 45-49.

Ceus, a, um, v. Cea, *no.* 2.

†† **cēva,** ae, *f.* [Germ. word] *A kind of small cow,* Col. 6, 24, 5.

cēveo, ēre (*perf.* CEVI, without voucher in Prob. p. 1482 P.), *v. n.* **1.** *To move the haunches* (in re venerea), Plaut. frgm. in Non. 84, 18; Juv. 2, 21; 9, 40; Mart. 3, 95, 13.—* **2.** Trop. (the figure taken from the wagging of the tail of a dog), *To fawn, flatter,* Pers. 1, 87 Passow.

Cēyx, ÿcis, *m.*, Κήϋξ, *A son of Lucifer, King of Trachis, and husband of Alcyone.* Having suffered shipwreck at Delphi, he and his wife were changed to kingfishers, Ov. M. 11, 739; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 399: *acc. Gr.* Ceyca, Ov. M. 11, 727.—**2.** In plur., appel. ceyces, um, *m.* (*male*) *kingfishers* (the female, halcyones), Plin. 32, 8, 27.

ch=χ, Gr. aspirate; v. the letter C.

Chabrĭas, ae, *m.*, Χαβρίας, *A distinguished Athenian general;* v. his life in C. Nepos.

chaerephylum, i, v. caerefolium.

Chaerōnēa, ae, *f.*, Χαιρώνεια, *A Boeotian town on the Cephisus, where Philip of Macedon conquered the Greeks;* the birth-place of Plutarch; now the village *Kaprena,* Plin. 4, 7, 12; Liv. 35, 46; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 202 *sq.*

† **chălastĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=χαλαστικός, *Of* or *pertaining to alleviating, soothing:* aqua, Theod. Prisc. 1, 7 and 15: unctiones, Veg. 1, 28, 6.

† **chălātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [χαλάω] *Pertaining to loosing:* funes, Veg. Mil. 4, 15.

† **chălāzĭas,** ae, *m.*=χαλαζίας [χάλαζα, hail], *An unknown precious stone, of the form and color of hail,* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

† **chălāzĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [χάλαζα, hail] *Pertaining to hail:* lapis, *a precious stone,* Plin. 36, 22, 43.—**2.** Subst. chalazion, ii, *n.*=χαλάζιον, *A pimple* or *small tubercle on the eyelids,* Cels. 7, 7, *no.* 2, Caption: de chalazio palpebrarum (written as Gr. in the text).

† **chalbane,** es, v. galbanum.

† **chalcanthum,** i, *n.*=χάλκανθον [χαλκός-ἄνθος], *Copperas water,* pure Lat. atramentum, Plin. 34, 12, 32.

chalcaspides, um, v. aglaspis.

Chalcēdon (in MSS. also Calchedon), ŏnis, *f.*, Χαλκηδών, *A town in Bithynia, on the Thracian Bosporus, opposite to Byzantium,* Mel. 1, 19, 5; Plin. 5, 32, 43: *acc. Gr.* Chalcedona, Luc. 9, 959; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 176, et al.; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 581 *sq.*—Whence,

2. Chalcēdŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Chalcedon, Chalcedonian:* Thrasymachus, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: arenae, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 55.—And subst. Chalcedonii, orum, *m.*, *The Chalcedonians,* Tac. A. 12, 63.

† **chalcēos,** i, *f.*=χάλκειος, *A prickly plant,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 16, 56.

† **chalcētum,** i, *n. An unknown plant,* Plin. 26, 7, 25.

† **chalcĕus,** a, um, *adj.*=χάλκεος, *Brazen, of brass:* Mart. 9, 95, 4.

Chalcidensis, e, v. Chalcis, *no.* I. 2, b.

† **chalcĭdĭcē,** ēs, *f.*=χαλκιδική, *A kind of lizard*=chalcis, Plin. 29, 5, 32.

Chalcidicensis, e, v. Chalcis, *no.* I. 2, c.

Chalcidicus, a, um, v. Chalcis, *no.* I. 2, a.

† **Chalcĭoecos,** i, *m.*=Χαλκίοικος (among the Greeks, an epithet of Athene, from her temple of brass), among the Romans, *A temple of Minerva:* Liv. 35, 36 *fin.* (in Nep. Paus. 5, 2, written as Greek, and used with uncertainty, whether in the Greek or Roman sense).

Chalcĭŏpe, ēs, *f.*, Χαλκιόπη, **1.** *A daughter of Aeetes, sister of Medea, and wife of Phrixus,* Hyg. Fab. 21; Ov. Her. 17, 232; Val. Fl. 6, 479.—**2.** *Wife of Mnesylus, and mother of Antiphus,* Hyg. Fab. 97.

† **chalcis,** ĭdis, *f.*=χαλκίς, **1.** *A fish of the herring kind,* Plin. 9, 47, 71; 51, 74.—**2.** *A lizard with copper-colored spots on its back,* Plin. 32, 3, 13; 5, 17.

Chalcis, ĭdis, *f.*, Χαλκίς, **I.** *Chief town of the Island Euboea, opposite to Aulis, connected by a bridge with the main land,* now *Egribos,* Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, et al.; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 254 *sq.*: *gen. Gr.* Chalcidos, Luc. 5, 227: *acc. Gr.* Chalcida, id. 2, 710.—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Chalcĭdĭcus,** a, um, *Of Chalcis, Chalcidian:* Euripus, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: creta, Var. R. R. 1, 57, 1: galli, id. ib. 3, 9, 6: gallinae, Col. 8, 2, 4 and 13: ficus, Var. R. R. 1, 41, 6; Col. 5, 10, 11; 10, 414: arenae, Val. Fl. 1, 454: versus, *of the poet Euphorion, a native of Chalcis,* Virg. E. 10, 50 Heyne and Voss; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 56: Nola, *founded by the Chalcidians,* Sil. 12, 161.—(β) Since Cumae was a colony of Chalcis: *Cumaean:* arx, *Cumae,* Virg. A. 6, 17: turres, Stat. S. 2, 2, 94: litora, id. ib. 4, 4, 78.—(γ) Subst. Chalcidicum, i, *n.*, *A chamber at the corner of a basilica, on each side of the tribunal,* Vitr. 5, 1; Hyg. Fab. 184; Orell. *no.* 1303; 3287; 3290 *sq.*; cf. Fest. p. 40, and Comm. p. 374. Also *a spacious chamber in Grecian houses,* Aus. Per. Odyss. 1; 23; Arn. 4, p. 149; 3, 105.—**b. Chalcĭdensis,** e, *Chalcidian:* Timagoras, *of Chalcis,* Χαλκιδεύς, Plin. 35, 9, 35.—**c. Chalcĭdĭcensis,** e, the same: colonia, *i. e. Cumae* (cf. above, *no.* 2, a, β), Gell. 10, 16, 8.

II. *A town in Arabia,* Plin. 6, 28, 39, § 159.

III. *A town in Syria,* Plin. 5, 23, 19; cf. Mann. Phoen. p. 335.

† **chalcītes,** ae, *m.*, or **chalcītis,** ĭdis, *f.*=χαλκίτης or χαλκῖτις, **1.** *Copperstone, copper ore:* Plin. 34, 12, 29; Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 31; 7, *no.* 7.—**2.** *A precious stone of a copper color,* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

† **chalcŏphōnos** (**chalcophthongos,** Sol. 37), i, *f.* = χαλκόφωνος or χαλκόφθογγος, *A precious stone ringing like brass,* Plin. 37, 10, 56.

† **chalcosmăragdos,** i, *f.*=χαλκοσμάραγδος, *An emerald with veins of brass,* perh. *malachite,* Plin. 37, 5, 19.

† **chalcus,** i, *m.* = χαλκός, *A copper coin,* the tenth (acc. to Gr. authors, the sixth or eighth) part of an obolus, Plin. 21, 34, 109.

Chaldaei, orum, *m.*, Χαλδαῖοι, *The Chaldaeans, a people of Assyria, distinguished, in an early age, for their knowledge of astronomy and astrology,* Mel. 3, 8, 5; Cic. Div. 1, 1; 2, 42; Val. Max. 3, 1, *no.* 2; Favor. in Gell. 14, 1, et saep.: *sing.* Chaldaeus, *A soothsayer,* Cato R. R. 5, 4: *gen. plur.* Chaldaeûm, Lucr. 5, 726.—**2.** Whence, **a. Chaldaeus,** a, um, *adj. Chaldaean:* regnum, Luc. 8, 226: grex, Juv. 10, 94.—**b. Chaldăĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: genus praedicendi, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88: rationes, id. ib. 47, 98.

† **chălo,** atus, 1. *v. a.* = χαλάω, *To slacken, let down:* cymbala, Vitr. 10, 13: culcitas, Veg. Mil. 4, 23.

† **chălÿbēĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = ΧΑΛΥΒΕΙΟΣ [χάλυψ] *Of steel, steel-:* massa, Ov. F. 4, 405.

† **chălybs,** ÿbis, *m.*, χάλυψ, *Steel,* Plin. 34, 14, 41: vulnificus (because weapons were made of it), Virg. A. 8, 446. On account of its hardness: ferro durior et chalybe, Prop. 1, 16, 30; cf. Sen. Herc. Oet. 152.—**2.** Meton.: *The things made of it:* **a.** *A sword:* strictus, Sen. Thy. 364.—**b.** *A horse's bit,* Luc. 6, 398.—**c.** *The point of an arrow,* Luc. 7, 518, *etc.*—Whence,

Chălÿbes, um, *m.*, Χάλυβες, *A people in Pontus, noted for their mines and their preparation of steel* [hence the name; acc. to others, on the contr., steel, χάλυψ, was named from them], Plin. 6, 4, 4; 7, 56, 57, § 197; Virg. G. 1, 58; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 2, p. 407 and 429.

† **1. chăma,** ătis, *n. A lynx,* Plin. 8, 19, 28.

† **2. chāma,** ae, *f.*=χήμη, *A gaping muscle, a cockle,* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

† **chămaeacte,** ēs, *f.* = χαμαιάκτη, *Dwarf elder, dane-wort,* Sambucus ebulus, L.; Plin. 24, 8, 35; 26, 11, 73.

† **chămaecĕrăsus,** i, *f.*=χαμαικέρασος, *The dwarf cherry-tree,* Prunus chaemaecerasus, Jacq.; Plin. 15, 25, 30.

† **chămaecissos,** i, *f.*=χαμαίκισσος, *Ground ivy,* Glecoma hederacea, L.; Plin. 16, 34, 62; 24, 15, 84 (ā Seren. Samm. 44, 799).—**2.** *A kind of* cyclaminus, Plin. 25, 9, 69.

† **chămaecÿpărissos,** i, *f.*=χαμαικυπάρισσος, *Ground cypress,* Plin. 24, 15, 86.

† **chămaedaphne,** ēs, *f.* = χαμαιδάφνη, *Dwarf laurel,* Plin. 15, 30, 39; 21, 11, 39; ib. 27, 99; 24, 15, 39.

† **chămaedrăcon,** ontis, *m.* = χαμαιδράκων, *A kind of serpent in Africa, creeping only upon the earth,* Sol. 27.

† **chămaedrys,** yos, *f.* = χαμαίδρυς, *The plant wall germander,* Teucrium chamaedrys, L.; Plin. 14, 16, 19; 24, 15, 80.

† **chămaelĕon,** ōnis and ontis = χαμαιλέων, **1.** *m. A kind of lizard that changes its color, the chameleon,* Plin. 8, 33, 51; 10,

52, 73; Gell. 10, 12, 1 *sq.*—**2.** *m.* and *f.* *A plant, the carline thistle: m.*, Plin. 22, 18, 21; 27, 13, 118; *fem.* id. 30, 4, 10.

† **chămaeleuce,** ēs, *f.*=χαμαιλεύκη, *A plant, colt's-foot*, Plin. 24, 15, 85; 26, 6, 16.

† **chămaelȳgos,** i. *f.*=χαμαίλυγος, *A plant*, otherwise called verbenaca, App. Herb. 3.

† **chămaemēlon,** i, *n.*=χαμαίμηλον, (lit., earth-apple, on account of the apple-like smell of the blossoms) *Chamomile*, Plin. 22, 21, 26.

† **chămaemyrsīne,** ēs, *f.*=χαμαιμυρσίνη, *Dwarf myrtle, butcher's broom*, Plin. 23, 9, 83; 15, 7, 7.

† **chămaepeuce,** ēs, *f.*=χαμαιπεύκη, *The ground larch, a plant*, Plin. 24, 15, 86.

† **chămaepĭtys,** ȳos, *f.*=χαμαίπιτυς, *A plant*, called in pure Latin, abiga, *ground-pine*, said to have the power of producing abortion, Plin. 24, 6, 20: *gen.* id. 14, 16, 19, *no.* 7: *dat.* chamaepityi, id. 21, 29, 103: *acc.* chamaepityn, id. 26, 8, 53.

† **chămaeplătănus,** i, *f.*=χαμαιπλάτανος, *Dwarf platane*, Plin. 12, 2, 2.

† **chămaerĕpes,** um, *f.*=χαμαιρεπεῖς (creeping on the earth), *A dwarf palm*, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

† **chămaerops,** ōpis, *f.*=χαμαίρωψ = chamaedrys, Plin. 24, 15, 18; App. Herb. 24; Marc. Emp. 20 (others, chamaedrops=χαμαίδρωψ).

† **chămaesȳce,** ēs, *f.*=χαμαισύκη, *A plant, wolf's-milk, ground-fig*, Euphorbia, chamaesyce, L.; Plin. 24, 15, 83; in App. Herb. 91, erroneously interchanged with chamaeacte.

† **chămae-tortus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from χαμαί and tortus] *That creeps on the ground*, Fronto de Oratt. 2, p. 254.

† **chămaezēlon,** i, *n.*=χαμαίζηλον, *A plant*, called also gnaphalion, Plin. 27, 10, 61.

Chămāvi, orum, *m.*, Χαμαυοί Ptolem., *A German people*, orig. on the north shore of the Rhine even to the Lippe; later, between the Weser and the Hercynian forest, Tac. G. 33; 34; Ann. 13, 55; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 151 and 210.

† **chămēdȳosmos,** i, *f.*=χαμηδύοσμος [χαμαί-ἡδύοσμος] *Rosemary*, App. Herb. 79.

† **chămĕlaea,** ae, *f.*=χαμελαία, *The dwarf olive, a shrub*, Cneorum tricoccon, L.; Plin. 24, 15, 82; 15, 7, 7.

† **chămūlcus,** i, *m.*=χαμουλκός, *A kind of machine*, Amm. 17, 4.

† **chāne** or **channe,** ēs, *f.*=χάνη or χάννη, *A kind of sea-fish*, Ital. *canna*, Perca cabrilla, L.; Ov. Hal. 108; Plin. 9, 16, 23; 32, 11, 54.

† **chanĭus pes** = Molossus: *A foot consisting of three long syllables*, — — —, Diom. p. 475 P.

Chāŏnes, um, *m.*, Χάονες, **1.** *A people in the northwest part of Epirus, named after a hero*, Chaon, *the brother of Helenus; the Chaonians*, Plin. 4, prooem. § 2; Serv. Virg. A. 3, 334 *sq.*: *acc. plur. Gr.* Chaonas, Claud. B. Get. 135; *their country* was called **Chāŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, Virg. A. 3, 335; Plin. 4, prooem. § 2; Cic. Att. 6.—**2.** Whence, **a. Chāŏnĭus,** a, um, *Chaonian*, also *of Epirus*: campi, Virg. A. 3, 334: sinus, Ov. M. 13, 717: glans, Virg. G. 1, 8: pater, i. e., *Jupiter*, whose oracle was at Dodona, id. ib. 2, 67: columbae, *which revealed the future at Dodona*, id. Ecl. 9, 13: nemus, i. e., *the oak forest*, Stat. Th. 6, 99: truncus, Val. Fl. 8, 461: victus, i. e., *of acorns*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 47.—**b. Chāŏnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Chaonian*: ales, *i. e.* columba (v. the preced.), Ov. A. A. 2, 150: arbos, *i. e.* quercus, id. Met. 10, 90; quercus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1621.

Chăos, *abl.* Chao (other cases were not used in the class. per.: *gen.* Chaī, Serv. Virg. A. 1, 664; Prisc. p. 720 P.), *n.*=χάος, **1.** *The boundless, empty space:* as the kingdom of darkness, *the Lower World:* ingens, Ov. M. 10, 30: inane, id. Fast. 4, 600: caecum, Sen. Med. 741: impersonated: Virg. A. 4, 510; id. ib. 6, 265; Ov. M. 14, 404.—**b.** Hence also, *Immeasurable darkness, deep obscurity:* Cimmerium, Stat. S. 3, 2, 92: horridum, Prud. Cath. 5, 3.—**2.** *The confused, formless, primitive mass out of which the universe was made, chaos:* Ov. M. 1, 7; Lact. 1, 5.

† **chara,** ae, *f.* *A root* unknown to us, perh. *wild cabbage*, Caes. B. C. 3, 48.

chărăcātus, a, um, *adj.*, χάραξ, *Provided with stakes, propped up:* vineae, Col. 5, 4, 1; 5, 5, 16.

† **chărăcĭas,** ae, *m.*=χαρακίας, *Fit for making poles* or *stakes:* calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66.—**2.** *A name of the plant wolf's-milk*, Plin. 26, 8, 39; ib. 11, 73.

† **chăracter,** ēris, *m.*=χαρακτήρ, **1.** *An instrument for branding* or *marking*, etc.: "CHARACTER est ferrum coloratum, quo notae pecudibus inuruntur, χαρακτήρ autem Graece, Latine forma dicitur," Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 7.—**2.** Usu., *The mark* or *sign burned* or *imprinted* (esp. upon animals), Col. 11, 2, 14; Pall. Jan. 16; Aug. contr. Cresc. 1, 30.—**3.** Trop.: *A characteristic, mark, character, style*, etc. (only ante- and post-class.): Luciliano charactere libelli, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 17; Serv. Virg. E. 3, 1 (cf. Cic. Or. 39, and Gell. 7, 14, in which two passages it is written as a Greek word).

† **chăraxo,** are, 1. *v. a.*=χαράσσω, *To scratch, engrave* (late Lat.): ungulis genas, Prud. στεφ. 10, 557; Aug. de alterc. Eccl. et Synag.

Chăraxus, i, *m.* **1.** *One of the Lapithae*, Ov. M. 12, 272.—**2.** *A brother of Sappho*, Ov. H. 15, 117.

Chărĭclo, ūs, *f.* *A nymph, whom Ocyrhoe bore by the Centaur Chiron*, Ov. M. 2, 636.

Charis, itis, v. Charites.

† **chărisma,** ătis, *n.*=χάρισμα, *A gift, present*, Prud. prooem. Apotheos. 11; στεφ. 13, 61.

† **chăristĭa,** orum, *n.*=χαρίστια, *An annual family repast made three days after the Parentalia, on the 20th of February; a family banquet, at which existing family feuds were settled*, Ov. F. 2, 617 *sq.*; Val. Max. 2, 1, *no.* 8.

† **chăristĭcum,** i, *n.*=χαριστικόν, *A gift, present*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 10, 6.

Chărĭtes, um, *f.*, Χάριτες, *The Charites* or *Graces* (pure Lat. Gratiae), usu. three: *Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia* (cf., however, Passow under the word), Ov. F. 5, 219; Sen. Ben. 1, 4; Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 10: *dat. plur. Gr.* Charisin=Χάρισιν, Prop. 4, 1, 75 (cf. Rudd. 1, p. 100, *not.* 40; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 311, and Heins. Ov. A. A. 3, 672).—In sing. *acc. Gr.* Charita, *One of the Graces*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 10.

† **chărĭtŏblĕphăron,** i, *n.*=χαριτοβλέφαρον (with graceful eyelids), *A magical plant producing love*, Plin. 13, 25, 52.

Chăron, ontis (ōnis, Fulg. Myth. 1), *m.*, Χάρων, *Charon, a ferryman in the Lower World*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17; Virg. A. 6, 299; Cul. 2, 15; Sen. Herc. fur. 771.—Whence, **2. Chărōnēus,** a, um, *Of Charon, of the Lower World:* scrobes, Plin. 2, 93, 95.

Chărondas, ae, *m.*, Χάρωνδας, *A distinguished lawgiver in Catana*, Cic. Leg. 1, 22; Val. Max. 6, 5.

† **charta,** ae (chartus, i, *m.*, Lucil. in Non. 196, 19), *f.*=ὁ χάρτης (cf. the letter A), *A leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper*, "Plin. 13, 11 *sq.*;" Lucr. 6, 112; 114; Cic. Att. 5, 4 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: dentata, *smooth*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6, et saep.; Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 2–5, somewhat diff. from Plin. 11, 12, 23, q. v.

2. Meton., **a.** *The papyrus plant itself*, Plin. 13, 11, 21.—Far more freq., **b.** *That which is written upon paper, a writing, letter, poem*, etc.: Lucr. 3, 10; id. 4, 971; Cic. Coel. 17, 70; Att. 2, 20, 3; Catull. 1, 6; 68, 46; Hor. Od. 4, 9, 31; Sat. 1, 10, 4; Ep. 2, 1, 35; 161; 270; A. P. 310: Arpinae, *i. e.* Ciceronis, Mart. 10, 19.

3. Transf.: *A thin leaf, plate, lamina, tablet* (cf. Passow under χάρτης, *no.* c): plumbea, Suet. Ner. 2.

chartācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [charta] *Made of paper, paper-:* codices, Ulp. Dig. 32, 50.

chartārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to paper, paper-:* officinae, Plin, 18, 10, 19, *no.* 2: calamus, App. Flor. *no.* 9.—**2.** Subst., CHARTARIUS, ii, *m.*, *A paper-merchant*, Diom. p. 313 P.; Inscr. Grut. 480, 1.

chartĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to paper, paper-* (ante- and post-class.): studium, *occupation in writing*, Var. in Non. 248, 13: supellex, Aus. Ep. 10, 40: pulvis, id. Praef. ad Griph.

‡† **chartŏphy̆lax,** ăcis, *m.*=χαρτοφύλαξ, *A keeper of archives*, Inscr. Grut. 587, 11.

chartŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [charta] *A little paper, a small writing*, * Cic. Fam. 7, 18 2; Gaj. Inst. 2, 77; Front. Ep. ad Amic 1, 15; Cod. Theod. 8, 2, 2, et al.

chartŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [chartula] In late Lat., *A keeper of the archives of court* Cod. Just. 3, 26, 10; 12, 21, 1, et al.

chartus, i, v. charta.

Chărybdis, is, *f.*, Χάρυβδις, *A dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Scylla*, Plin. 3. 8, 14: vasta, Lucr. 1, 723; Catull. 64, 156; Prop. 2, 27, 54: implacata, Virg. A. 3, 420: irrequieta, Ov. M. 13, 730, et saep.: *acc.* Charybdin, Hor. A. P. 145; Ov. M. 14, 75; Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: Charybdim, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56 Zumpt *N. cr.*; cf. the follg.: *abl.* Charybdi, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 19 (v. the follg.); Juv. 15, 17.—**2.** Trop.: *Any thing dangerous* or *destructive:* Hor. Od. 1, 27, 19: sanguinis, Prud. Cathem. 6, 107: "*Charybdim bonorum voraginem* potius (dixerim), Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 163.

† **chasma,** ătis, *n.*=χάσμα, *An opening of the earth, a chasm, abyss*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 9; Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 4; 18, 6, 10.—**2.** *A kind of meteor*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14; Plin. 2, 26, 26.

† **chasmătĭas,** ae, *m.*=χασματίας, *An earthquake, which leaves chasms* or *openings*, Amm. 17, 16; App. de Mundo 65, 25.

Chatti (written, less correctly, Catti), orum, *m.*, Χάττοι Strab., *A German people in the present Hesse* (which name is formed from Chatti) *and Thuringia*, Tac. G. 30 Rup.; 31 *sq.*; Ann. 1, 55 *sq.*; 2, 7; 25; 41; 88, 11, 16; 12, 27 *sq.*; 13, 56 *sq.*, Hist. 4, 12; 37; Plin. 4, 14, 28; Juv. 4, 147, et al.; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 183 *sq.*

Chauci (in MSS. perh. better Chauchi, Cauci; cf. upon the signif. and orthog. of the word, Rup. Tac. G. 35: Cajici, trisyl., Luc. 1, 463; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 379; and in sing. Cajico, id. Laud. Stil. 1, 225), orum, *m.*, Καῦχοι Ptolem., Καῦκοι Strab., Χαυκίς Dio Cass., *A people in Lower Germany, on the ocean, from the Ems to the Elbe, in the south to the region of Oldenburg and Bremen, divided into* majores and minores, Tac. G. 35; Ann. 2, 24; 11, 19; 38; 60; 2, 17; 11, 18; Hist. 4, 79; 5, 19; Suet. Claud. 24; Plin. 16, 1, 1; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 275 *sq.* On account of his conquest of them, Gabinius Secundus received the surname Chaucius, Suet. Claud. 24.

† **chēle,** es, *f.*=χηλή (the claws or arms of animals), * **1.** In mechanics, *The part of the ballista of similar shape, the trigger*, manicula, Vitr. 10, 15 and 17. —**2.** *Plur.* Chelae, in astron., lit., *The arms of Scorpio*; but, since these extend into Libra, meton. *Libra*, Virg. G. 1, 33; Cic. Arat. 293; Col. 10, 56; Luc. 1, 659; Manil. 4, 203; cf. Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 120.

† **chĕlīdŏnĭas,** ae, *m.*=χελιδονίας (Pertaining to the swallow), *The west wind, blowing after the 22d of Feb.* (after the arrival of the swallows), Plin. 2, 47, 47.

† **chĕlīdŏnĭus,** a, um. *adj.*=χελιδόνιος, *Pertaining to the swallow:* lapilli, *found in the crop of young swallows, swallow-stone*, Plin. 11, 37, 79: ficus, *a particular reddish species of fig*, Col. 10, 415; Plin. 15, 18, 19: gemma, Plin. 37. 16, 56. —**2.** Subst. chelidonia, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *Swallow-wort, celandine*, Plin. 25, 8, 50; also herba chelidoniae in Serenn. 37, 699.

† **chĕlōnĭa,** ae, *f.*=χελωνία, *A precious stone, tortoise stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

† **chĕlōnītis,** ĭdis, *f.*=χελωνῖτις, *A precious stone like the tortoise*, Plin. 37, 10, 56; cf. Isid. 16, 15, 29.

† **chĕlōnĭum,** ii, *n.*=χελώνιον (lit., *A tortoise-shell*; hence), in mechanics, *The similarly-formed shield clamp for moving machines*, Vitr. 10, 2; 4; 8; 15; 18, 21.—**2.** *A plant*, also called cyclaminos, App. Herb. 17.

† **chĕlȳdrus,** i, *m.*=χέλυδρος, *A fetid serpent, living, for the most part, in water,* Virg. G. 3, 415 Heyne and Voss; Luc. 9, 710.

† **chĕlȳon,** i, *n.*=χέλυον, *The shell of the horned tortoise,* Plin. 6, 29, 34; 9, 10, 12.

† **chĕlys,** *acc.* chelyn, *voc.* chely (other cases apparently not in use), *f.*=χέλυς, * **1.** *The tortoise,* Petr. frgm. 32, 5.—Hence, **2.** As in Gr. (cf. Passow in h. v.), *The lyre* or *harp made of its shell,* pure Lat. testudo (except Ovid, in post-Aug. poets only; most freq. in Statius): chelys, Stat. S. 2, 60; 4, 4, 33; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. praef. 18; Cons. Mall. Theod. 313; IV. Cons. Hon. 123; Prud. Apoth. 455: chelyn, Ov. Her. 15, 181; Stat. S. 1, 5, 11; 2, 2, 120; 4, 6, 30; 4, 8, 38; Theb. 6, 366; Sen. Troad. 325; Herc. Oet. 1034; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2 praef. 8: chely, Stat. S. 4, 3, 119.—**3.** *The constellation Lyra,* Avien. Arat. 617 and 631.

† **chēme,** ēs, *f.*=χήμη, *A measure for liquids, the third part of a* mystrum, Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 77.

† **chēnălōpĕces,** um, *f.*=χηναλώπεκες, *A species of goose or duck,* Plin. 10, 22, 29.

† **chēnĕrōtes,** um, *f.* (*χηνέρως), *A species of small goose* or *duck,* Plin. 10, 22, 29.

† **chēniscus,** i, *m. dim.*=χηνίσκος, lit., *A gosling;* hence *the ornament in the form of a goose on a ship's stern,* App. Met. 11, p. 264.

† **chēnŏboscīon,** ii, *n.*=χηνοβοσκεῖον, *A pen for geese,* Col. 8, 14, 1 (in Var. 3, 10, 1, written as a Gr. word).

† **chēnŏmȳchon,** i, *n.*=χηνόμυχον, *An unknown plant,* Plin. 21, 11, 36.

cheragra, ae, v. chiragra.

† **chernītes,** ae, *m.*=χερνίτης, *A stone resembling ivory,* Plin. 36, 17, 28.

Cherrŏnēsus or **Chersŏnēsus,** i, *f.*, Χεῤῥόνησος or Χερσόνησος (a peninsula; hence), *The Thracian peninsula at the west of the Hellespont, the Chersonese,* Mel. 2, 2, 7; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48; Liv. 31, 16. Whence **Cherronenses** or **Chersonenses** (contr. instead of Cherronesenses), *The inhabitants of the Chersonese,* Cic. Pis. 35 *fin.*; Just. 9, 1, 7.—(* Cherronesus Taurica, *The Crimea,* Plin. 17, 5, 30.)—**2.** *A promontory in Argolis, not far from Troezene,* Mel. 2, 3, 8.

† **chersĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*=χέρσινος, *Living upon dry land:* testudines, Plin. 9, 10, 12 *fin.* (in Mart. 14, 88, called chersos=χέρσος).

† **chersȳdros,** i, *m.*=χέρσυδρος, *An amphibious serpent,* Luc. 9, 711.

Chĕrub, *m. plur.* Chĕrūbim (also written Cherubin), כְּרוּב, *pl.*, כְּרוּבִים, *The name of a rank of angels mentioned in the Old Testament,* Prud. Cath. 4, 4; cf. Hier. Ez. 9 and 28; Isid. Orig. 7, 5, 22 *sq.*; 14, 3, 4.

Chĕrusci, orum, *m.*, Χηροῦσκοι Strabo, Χερουσκοι Dio., Χαιρουσκοί Ptolem., In a more restricted sense, *A German people on the south side of the Hartz Mountains;* but far more freq. in a more extended sense, *the combined German tribes, which became distinguished by their war with the Romans, living on both sides of the Weser and Lippe,* Tac. G. 36 Rup.; Ann. 2, 46; 1, 55 *sq.*; 2, 9 *sq.*; 12, 28, et saep.; Flor. 4, 12, 24; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 452; B. Get. 420; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 205 *sq.*

Chīliarchus, i, *m.* (**Chiliarcha,** ae, Curt. 5, 2, 2)=χιλιάρχης (also χιλίαρχος, v. Passow), *A commander of* 1000 *soldiers, a chiliarch,* Curt. l. l. Also in the navy, Tac. A. 15, 51.—**2.** Among the Persians, *The highest officer of state next to the king, chancellor of state,* Nep. Con. 3, 2.

† **chīlĭŏdȳnăma,** ae, *f.* [χίλιοι-δύναμις] *An unknown medicinal plant, thousand-virtues,* Plin. 25, 6, 28.

† **chīlĭŏphyllon,** i, *n.* [χίλιοι-φύλλον] *An unknown plant, thousand-leaves,* App. Herb. 18.

‡ **1. Chīlo,** ōnis, *m.* *A surname, signifying having large lips,* Fest. p. 34 [χεῖλος, lip; cf. Comm. p. 361; Charis. p. 78 P.; Vel. Long. p. 2234 ib.].

2. Chīlo, ōnis, *m.*, Χίλων or Χείλων (v. Crusius's Lex. in h. v.), *A Lacedaemonian, one of the seven wise men,* Plin. 7, 32, 32; Aus. in Ludo, p. 293.

Chĭmaera, ae, *f.*, Χίμαιρα (lit., a goat), *A fabulous monster in Lycia, which vomited fire; in front a lion, in the hinder part a dragon, and in the middle a goat;* slain by Bellerophon, Lucr. 5, 903; 2, 705; Tib. 3, 4, 86; Hor. Od. 1, 27, 24; 2, 17, 13; 4, 2, 16; Virg. A. 6, 288; Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 13; 2, 397, et al.; Hyg. Fab. 57; Serv. Virg. A. 5, 118; 6, 288.—**2.** *A mountain in Lycia that sent forth flames, and is said to have given rise to the preceding fable,* Plin. 2, 106, 110; 5, 27, 28; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 6, 288.—Whence deriv., **b. Chĭmaerēus,** a, um, *Of* or *pertaining to the Mountain Chimaera:* liquor, Virg. Cul. 14 Wagn.—**3.** *One of the ships of the companions of Aeneas,* Virg. A. 5, 118 and 223.

* **Chĭmaerĭfĕra** [Chimaera-fero] Lycia, *That produced the Chimaera* (cf. Chimaera, *no.* 1), Ov. M. 6, 339.

Chĭŏne, es, *f.*, Χιόνη, **1.** *A daughter of Daedalion, mother of Autolycus by Mercury; and of the musician Philammon by Apollo, shot by Diana,* Ov. M. 11, 301 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 200.—**2.** After *another Chione, the mother of Eumolpus is named;* hence **Chīŏnĭdes,** ae=Eumolpus, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 40.

Chĭos (Chīus, Cic. Arat. 422), ii, *f.*, Χίος, *An island in the Aegean Sea, on the coast of Ionia,* distinguished in ancient times for its excellent wine and marble, now *Scio,* Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 38; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 1; 21; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 48.—Whence, **2. Chīus** (Chĭus, Avien. Arat. 251 and 1179), a, um, *adj.*, Χῖος, *Of Chios, Chian:* insula, Var. R. R. 2 prooem. § 3: terra, Plin. 35, 16, 56: marmor, id. 5, 31, 38: lapis, id. 36, 17, 28: vinum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 79; Hor. Epod. 9, 34: cadus, Tib. 2, 1, 28; Hor. Od. 3, 19, 5; also *abs.* Chium (*sc.* vinum) *Chian wine,* Hor. S. 1, 10, 24; 2, 3, 115; 2, 8, 15 and 48: ficus (also of peculiar excellence), Var. R. R. 1, 41, 6; also *abs.* Chia, Col. 10, 414; Mart. 7, 25; 13, 23.—Fine cloth also was made at Chios: Lucr. 4, 1126.—To the generous style of living of the Chians there is an allusion in, a puero vitam Chiam gessi, Petr. 63, 3.—Chius is also a name for *the constellation Scorpio,* since, acc. to the fable, Orion was put to death at Chios by Diana by means of a scorpion, Avien. Arat. 1136; 251, et al.; cf. Cic. Arat. 422 *sq.*—In plur., subst. Chii, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Chios,* Cic. Arch. 8; Liv. 37, 27, et al.

† **chĭrăgra** (in consequence of the shortness of the *i* deviating from the Gr. measure, also written chĕragra), ae, *f.*=χειράγρα, *Gout in the hand:* chĭrāgra, Hor. S. 2, 7, 15; Ep. 1, 1, 31: chĭrāgra, Mart. 1, 99, 2.

chīrăgrĭcus, a, um=χειραγρικός, *Having the gout in the hand, subst.* Cels. 4, 24; Petr. 132, 14; rarely, *adj.*: manus, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

chīrămaxĭum, ii, *n.*=χειραμάξιον, *A small carriage drawn by slaves, a hand-wagon,* Petr. 28, 4.

† **chīrĭdōtus,** a, um, *adj.*=χειριδωτός, *Furnished with sleeves:* tunica, Scipio Afric. in Gell. 7, 12, 5; cf. Gell. ib. § 1 *sq.* Subst. chiridotae, arum (*sc.* tunicae), Capitol. Pert. 8.

† **chīrŏgrăphārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [chirographum] *Of* or *pertaining to handwriting, manuscript-:* creditores, *who have the obligation of the debtor in his own handwriting,* Paul. Dig. 42, 5, 38.

† **chīrŏgrăphum,** i, *n.* (access. form * chirographus, i, *m.*, Fulvius in Quint. 6, 3, 100 Spald., together with chirographum, Quint. ib. 5, 13, 8)=χειρόγραφον, **1.** *One's own handwriting, autograph;* pure Lat. manus (in good prose; very freq. in Cic.): Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 8: neque utar meo chirographo neque signo, id. Att. 2, 20, 5: imitari, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74; Suet. Aug. 64; Tit. 3, et al.—Hence, **2.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concr.*): *That which is written with one's own hand, his own manuscript:* credidi chirographis ejus (*assurances in his own handwriting*), Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: extrema pagella pupugit me tuo chirographo, Cic Fam. 2, 13, 3; id. Brut. 80, 277; id. Fam. 12, 1, 2; so also id. Phil. 1, 7, 16; Quint. 9, 2, 73; Suet. Aug. 87; Tib. 6; Calig. 24.—**b.** In the lang. of business, *t. t.*: *A bond, surety,* or *obligation under one's own hand* (diff. from syngrapha, q. v.) (not found with this meaning in Cic.), Gaj. Inst. 3, 134; Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 26; Callistr. ib. 49, 14, 3; Suet. Caes. 17; Calig. 12; Domit. 1; Gell. 14, 2, 7.

Chīron (*nom.* Chīro, Liv. Andron. in Fest. s. v. OCREM, p. 187), ōnis, *m.*, Χείρων, *A Centaur distinguished for his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination, son of Saturn and Phillyra* (hence Phillyrides Chiron, Virg. G. 3, 550), *the tutor of Aesculapius* (Ov. M. 2, 630 *sq.*), *Hercules, and Achilles; at last translated to heaven as a constellation,* Hyg. Praef. and Fab. 274; Astr. 2, 38; Serv. Virg. G. 3, 91; 550; 4, 270: *acc. Gr.* Chirona, Ov. M. 6, 126. As *a constellation,* Luc. 9, 536.—**2.** Whence, **a. Chīrōnĭus** or **-ēus,** a, um, *Named after Chiron* (the physician and botanist). So subst. Chironia, ae (*sc.* herba), *A name of several plants,* Plin. 24, 14, 77; 25, 4, 13 and 16, and Chironium vulnus, Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 5; App. Herb. 22.—* **b. Chīrōnĭcus,** a, um, *Of* or *pertaining to Chiron:* ars, Sid. Ep. 2, 12 *fin.*

† **chīrŏnŏmĭa,** ae, *f.*=χειρονομία, *The art of moving the hands in gesturing, gesticulation:* "quae est lex gestus," Quint. 1, 11, 17.

† **chīrŏnŏmos,** i, *com.*, and **chīrŏnŏmōn,** ontis (also Gr. untis), *m.*, χειρονόμος or χειρονομῶν, *One who moves his hands according to the rules of art, correctly, a pantomime:* Juv. 6, 63; id. 5, 121; Sid. Ep. 4, 7 *fin.*

† **chīrurgĭa,** ae, *f.*=χειρουργία, *Surgery, chirurgery,* Cels. 7 praef.; Scrib. Comp. 200; Veg. 3, 13, 1.—* **2.** Trop.: chirurgiae taedet, *i. e.* vim et arma detestor, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3.

† **chīrurgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=χειρουργικός, *Surgical, chirurgical:* medicina, Hyg. Fab. 274.

† **chīrurgus,** i, *m.*=χειρουργός, *A surgeon, a chirurgeon,* Cels. 7 praef.; Mart. 1, 31; Scrib. Comp. 201; 209, et al.; Auct. Priap. 38; Inscr. Grut. p. 400 7; Reines. 611, 7.

Chius, a, um, v. Chios.

chlamyda, ae, v. chlamys.

chlămȳdātus, a, um, *adj.* *Dressed in a military cloak,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 8; 4, 6, 39; 4, 7, 44; Poen. 3, 3, 6; 31; Rud. 2, 2, 9; * Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27;—from

† **chlămys,** ȳdis (chlamyda, ae, as cassida=cassis, et al., App. Met. 10, p. 253, 31; 11, p. 269, 11; and perh. Verr. in Non. 539, 9, where, however, chlamyda may be *acc. Gr.* from chlamys), *f.*=χλᾰμύς, *A broad, woolen upper garment worn in Greece, sometimes purple, and inwrought with gold,* worn esp. by distinguished milit. characters, *a Grecian military cloak, a state mantle,* Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 13; Epid. 3, 3, 55; Mil. 5, 30; Pseud. 2, 4, 45; 4, 7, 88; Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Virg. A. 5, 250; 9, 582; 11, 775; Ov. M. 5, 51; 14, 345; 393. Hence, also, the cloak of Pallas, Virg. A. 8, 588; Suet. Calig. 25.—**2.** Also worn by persons not engaged in war, e. g. by Mercury, Ov. M. 2, 733; by Dido, Virg. A. 4, 137; by Agrippina, Tac. A. 12, 56 (in Plin. 33, 3, 19, instead of it, paludamentum); by children, Virg. A. 3, 484; Suet. Tib. 6; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 24; cf. Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 71; by actors, Cic. Her. 4, 47, 60; App. Flor. *no.* 15; by the chorus in tragedy, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 40 Schmid.

† **chlōreus** (dissyl.), ei, *m.*=χλωρεύς, *A greenish bird,* Plin. 10, 74, 95.

† **chlōrĭōn,** ōnis, *m.*=χλωρίων, *A yellow bird, the yellow thrush,* Plin. 10, 29, 45.

Chlōrĭs, ĭdis, *f.*, χλῶρις (greenness) =Flora, *The goddess of flowers,* Ov. F. 5, 195.—**2.** *The daughter of Amphion and Niobe, wife of Neleus, and mother of Nestor,* Hyg. Fab. 10.

† **chlōrītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, or **chlōrītes,** ae, *m.*=χλωρῖτις or χλωρίτης, *A precious stone of a grass-green color,* perhaps the *smaragdoprasus,* Plin. 37, 10, 56.

Chŏaspes, is, *m.*, Χοασπης, **1.** *A river in Susiana, distinguished for its pure water, from which the Persian kings drank,* now *Karun* (*al. dic. *Kerrah* or *Kara-su*), Plin. 6, 27, 31; 31, 3, 23: regia lympha, Tib. 4, 1, 140; cf. Mann. Pers. p. 346. Personified as *a river-god,* Val. Fl. 5, 584.—**2.** *A river in India,* now *Kabul* (*acc. to others, the *Attok*), Curt. 5, 2, 9; 5, 3, 1, et al.; cf. Mann. Ind. p. 23.

chŏaspītis, ĭdis, *f.* [Choaspes] *A precious stone found in the Choaspes,* Plin. 37, 10, 56.

† **choenix,** ĭcis (**choenica,** ae, Pall. Oct. 14, 5; Nov. 20, 1; cf. Fest. p. 40), *f.* = χοῖνιξ, *An Attic measure for grain, containing* 2 sextarii, Fann. de Pond. 68.

† **choeras,** ădis, *f.* = χοιράς, *The scrofula* (*pure Lat. struma), Theod. Prisc. 1, 9; App. Herb. 2, *no.* 10.

Choerĭlus, i, *m.*, Χοιρίλος, *A wretched Greek poet, in the train of Alexander the Great,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 232 Schmid; A. P. 355 Acro and Porphyr.; Curt. 8, 5, 8; Auson. Ep. 16, 3.—After him, or another poet of the same name (cf. Schmid Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 232), is named **Choerilium** (or **-eum**), metrum, *A dactylic species of verse,* Serv. Centim. p. 1820 P.; Victorin. p. 2558 ib.

† **chŏĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = χοϊκός, *Of earth* or *clay:* homo, Tert. adv. Val. 24; id. Anim. 40; Res. Carn. 49.

† **cholas,** ae, *m.* *A species of emerald,* Plin. 37, 5, 18.

† **chŏlĕra,** ae, *f.* = χολέρα, **1.** *The gall, bile,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 17.—**2.** *The jaundice,* Cels. 2, 13; 4, 11, et al.; Plin. 24, 13, 73; in plur. Plin. 20, 14, 52; 20, 12, 48.

† **chŏlĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = χολερικός, *Bilious, jaundiced,* Plin. 24, 13, 72; Scrib. Compos. 256.

† **chōlĭambus,** i, *m.* = χωλίαμβος (the limping iambus), *Iambic verse, whose last foot, instead of an iambus, is a spondee* or *trochee,* Diom. p. 5039.

† **chōma,** ătis, *n.* = χῶμα, *A dam, bank,* or *mound* (pure Lat. agger), Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 10.

chondrille, es, *f.* or **chondrillon,** i, *n.* = χονδρίλλη, *Chondrilla, Spanish succory,* Plin. 22, 22, 45.

† **chondris,** is, *f.* *A plant, a kind of horehound, resembling marjorum,* Marrubium pseudodictamnus, L.; Plin. 25, 8, 53; 26, 8, 31.

† **chŏrāgĭum,** ii, *n.* = χορήγιον, **1.** *The place where the chorus was prepared and practiced,* Vitr. 5, 9; Orell. *no.* 3209.—**2.** (= χορηγία; cf. Passow) *The preparing and bringing out of a chorus,* Plaut. Capt. prol. 61; App. Apol. p. 282, 1; cf. Fest. p. 40; in plur.: Val. Max. 2, 4, *no.* 6.—Hence, **b.** Transf. Of *any other splendid preparation* or *equipment:* Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 7: nuptiarum, App. Met. 4, p. 157, 35: funebre, id. ib. 2, p. 123, 25. Trop.: gloriae, *means of acquiring,* Cic. Her. 4, 50, 63.—**3.** In mechanics: *A spring,* Vitr. 10, 13.

† **chŏrāgus,** i, *m.* = χορηγός, *He who had the care of the chorus and the supplies necessary for it, the choragus,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 79; Trin. 4, 2, 16; Curc. 4, 1.—Hence, **2.** Transf.: *He who supplies the costs for a banquet,* Poeta in Suet. Aug. 70 Ruhnk.

‡ **chŏraule,** ēs, *f.* [χοραύλης] *She who accompanies the chorus-dance with the flute, a* (*female*) *flute-player,* Orell. *no.* 2610.

† **chŏraules,** ae (*acc.* choraulem, Plin. 37, 1, 3; Petr. 52 *fin.:* choraulam, Suet. Ner. 54; a *nom.* choraula is apparently found only in the later glossaries), *m.* = χοραύλης, *He who accompanies with a flute the chorus-dance, a flute-player,* Mart. 5, 56; 9, 78; Petr. 69, 5; Suet. Galb. 12 *fin.;* Sid. Ep. 9, 13; Orell. *no.* 2609; cf. Diom. p. 489 P.

chŏraulĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [choraules] *Of* or *belonging to the flute-players of the chorus:* tibiae, Diom. p. 489 P.

† **chorda,** ae, *f.* = χορδή, * **1.** *An intestine, as food,* Petr. 66, 7.—Far more freq. **2.** *Catgut, a string* (*of a musical instrument*): chordae intentae, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 214; id. N. D. 2, 59 *fin.;* Lucr. 2, 412; 505; 4, 586; 982; Tib. 2, 5, 3; 3, 4, 70; Hor. Od. 4, 9, 4; Sat. 1, 3, 8; A. P. 348; 356; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27; Met. 5, 340; 10, 145, et saep.—**3.** *A rope, cord,* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55.

* **chordăcista,** ae, *m.* [chorda] *A player on a stringed instrument,* Marc. Cap. 9, p. 313.

chordapsus, i, *m.* = χόρδαψσος, *A disease of the intestines,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17 (in Cels. 4, 14 written as Greek).

chordus (also written cordus, v. the letter C), a, um, *adj.* [a very ancient word relating to husbandry, of unknown etym.] *Late-born,* or *produced late in the season:* "dicuntur agni chordi, qui post tempus nascuntur," Var. R. R. 2, 1, 29; cf. Plin. 8, 47, 72; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 19; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 5: fenum (**after-math*), Cato R. R. 5 *fin.;* Col. 7, 3, 21; Plin. 18, 28, 67, *no.* 5: olus, Col. 12, 13, 2; cf. Fest. p. 50. Also used as *a proper name,* Quint. 1, 4, 25.

chŏrēa (chŏrĕa, Tib. 1, 3, 59; Prop. 2, 19, 15; Virg. A. 6. 644), ae, *f.* = χορεία (most freq. in plur.), *A dance in a ring, a dance:* (*a*) *sing.* *Lucr. 2, 636; Virg. Cul. 19.—(*β*) *plur.* Tib. 1, 7, 49; Prop. 1, 3, 5; 3, 10, 23; Virg. A. 9, 615; 10, 224; Hor. Od. 1, 9, 16; 2, 19, 25; 4, 6, 15; Ov. M. 8, 582; 748; 14, 520, et saep. Of *the circular motions of the stars:* choreae astricae, Var. in Non. 451, 11; Manil. 1, 668.

† **chōrĕpiscŏpus,** i, *m.* = χωρεπίσκοπος, *A deputy of a bishop for a village, a suffragan bishop,* Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42.

† **chŏrēus** or **-īus,** i, *m.* = χορεῖος (*sc.* πούς, pes), in verse: **1.** *A foot,* later called trochaeus: —◡, Cic. Or. 63, 212; Quint. 9, 4, 80; 82; 96; 102; 104; 111; 136; 140 Spald.; M. Victorin. p. 2487 P.—**2.** In later metrists, for the earlier tribrachys: ◡◡◡, Diom. p. 261 and 475 P.

† **chŏrĭambus,** i, *m.* = χορίαμβος, in verse, *A foot composed of a choreus and an iambus:* —◡◡—, Diom. p. 178 P.; M. Victorin. p. 2490 ib., et al. Adj.: choriambum carmen, *Consisting of the choriambus,* Aus. Ep. 10, 37. Hence **chŏrĭambĭcus,** a, um, *Choriambic:* metrum, Diom. p. 509 P.; Serv. Centim. p. 1822 ib.: versus, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

† **chŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = χορικός, In metre: metrum, *A kind of anapaestic verse, consisting of a* monometr. hypercatal., e. g, *animus male fortis,* Serv Centim. p. 1821 P.; Aus. Curt. praef.

chorius, v. choreus.

† **chōrŏbătes,** ae, *m.* = χωροβάτης, *An instrument for finding the level of water, a ground-level,* Vitr. 8, 6.

† **chŏrŏcĭthărista,** ae, *m.* = χοροκιθαριστής, *He who plays the cithara for a chorus,* Suet. Domit. 4.

† **chōrŏgrăphus,** i, *m.* = χωρογράφος, *He who describes countries, a geographer,* Vitr. 8, 2, Schneid. (Others read, instead of chorographis, chorographiis, from **chŏrŏgraphia** = χωρογραφία, *Geography.*)

chors, rtis, v. cohors.

† **chortĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = χόρτινος, *Of* or *from grass:* oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

† **chŏrus,** i, *m.* = χορός [= κύκλος, acc. to Hesych.; cf. Passow under χορός] **1.** *A dance in a ring, a choral dance, a dance* = *chorea:* chorus et cantus, Tib. 1, 7, 44; cf. Prop. 4, 6, 70: leves Nympharum chori, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 31; id. ib. 2, 12, 17; Tib. 2, 1, 56; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1; 4, 7, 6; cf. choros agere, Prop. 2, 3, 18: agitare, Virg. G. 4, 533: exercere, id. Aen. 1, 499: ostentare, Stat. Ach. 2, 148 *sq.:* instaurare, id. ib. 4, 145: celebrare, Sen. Herc. Oet. 594: nectere, id. ib. 367: dare, Mart. 4, 44.—**b.** Of *the harmonious motions of the heavenly bodies* (cf. chorea): Tib. 2, 1, 88.

2. Meton. (*abstr. pro concr.*) *A dancing and singing troop* or *band, a chorus, choir:* saltatores, citharistas, totum denique comissationis Antonianae chorum, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 5, 6; Catull. 63, 30: Phoebi chorus, Virg. E. 6, 67; cf. Prop. 3, 5, 20; Hor. Carm. Sec. 75: chorus Dryadum, Virg. G. 4, 460: Nereidum, id. Aen. 5, 240; Ov. M. 3, 685. Of the chorus in tragedy: actoris partes chorus officiumque virile defendat, *etc.*, Hor. A. P. 193; cf. ib. 283; Ep. 2, 1, 134; Gell. 19, 10, 12.—**b.** *The heavenly hosts moving in harmony* (cf. above, *no.* 1, b): Pleiadum, Prop. 3, 5, 36; Hor. Od. 4, 14, 21: astrorum, Stat. Ach. 1, 643.

3. In gen., *Any multitude, band, troop, crowd:* chorus juventutis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: philosophorum, id. Fin. 1, 8; id. Att. 14, 8, 1. So vatum, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 15: scriptorum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 77: puellarum, id. Od. 2, 5, 21: (piscium), Sen. Agam 452: virtutum, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116.

Chrĕmes, ētis, *The name of an avaricious old man in the Andria, Heaut., and Phormio of Terence;* also mentioned Hor. Epod. 1, 33; A. P. 94: *acc. Gr.* Chremeta, Hor. S. 1, 10, 40.

Chrestus, i, *m.* **1.** A mutilated form for Christus, whence also Chrestiani, instead of Christiani, was employed by many; cf. Tert. Apol. 3 *fin.;* Lact. 4, 7.—**2.** *A Jew at Rome under the Emperor Claudius,* Suet. Claud. 15, v. the commentators in h. l.

† **chrīa,** ae, *f.* = χρεία, in rhetoric, *A sentence* or *theme, with its further logical development,* Quint. 1, 9, 3 *sq.;* 1, 9, 4 *sq.;* 2, 4, 26 Spald.; Diom. p. 289 P.

† **chrisma,** ătis, *n.* = χρίσμα, in eccl. Latin. *An anointing, unction,* Tert. Baptism. 7; adv. Jud. 13; Prud. Cath. 6, 128; Psych. 361.

Christĭāne, *adv.* *Christianly;* v Christianus, a, um.

Christĭānismus, i, *m.*, Χριστιανισμός, *Christianity.* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

Christĭānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Christus] **1.** *Christianity* = Christianismus, Cod. Theod. 16, 8, 19.—**2.** Meton.: *The Christian clergy,* Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 123.

† **Christĭānizo,** are, *v. n.* = χριστιανίζω, *To profess Christianity,* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 21.

Christĭānus, i, *m.*, Χριστιανός, *A Christian,* Tac. A. 15, 44; Suet. Ner. 16; Plin. Ep. 10, 97, and very frequent in the Church fathers.—*Sup.* Christianissimus, *The most Christian,* Hier. Ep. 57, 12.—*Adv.* Christiane regunt, Aug. Ep. 89.

Christĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [*Christus-colo] *A worshiper of Christ,* a poet. designation for *Christian* in Prud. Cath. 3, 56; 8, 80: *gen. plur.* Christicolum, id. contr. Symm. 2, 1002; στεφ. 3, 72.

Christĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* [*Christus-gigno] *Of the lineage of Christ:* domus, *i. e. the posterity of Ruth,* Prud. Ham. 789.

* **Christĭ-pŏtens,** entis, *adj.* [Christus] *Strong in Christ:* juvenis, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 709.

Christus, i, *m.*, Χριστός (the anointed, Hebr. מָשִׁיחַ), *Christ,* Tac. A. 15, 44; Plin. Ep. 10, 97; and in the Church fathers very frequent.

† **chrōma,** ătis, *n.* = χρῶμα, in music, *A chromatic scale* (a species of harmony, in which the tones of the tetrachord measure two and a half tones, as a half, again a semitone, and then a tone and a half follow each other), Vitr. 5, 4. Hence **chrōmătĭce,** es, *f.*, *The science of this species of harmony,* Vitr. 5, 5; and **chromaticus,** a, um, *Chromatic:* genus, the same, id. ib. Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4 *fin.*

† **chrŏmis,** is, *f.* = χρόμις, *A sea-fish,* Plin. 10, 70, 89; 32, 11, 54. Also *nom. propr. m.*, Of a faun or satyr, Virg. E. 6, 13: of a Trojan, id. Aen. 11, 675: of a Centaur, Ov. M. 333, et al.

† **chrŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = χρονικός, *Of* or *pertaining to time:* libri, *chronicles,* Gell. 17, 21, 1; so also abs.: chronica, orum, τὰ χρονικά, Plin. 35, 9, 35; Gell. 17, 4, 5; 17, 21, 3; 15, 1: morbi, *chronic, lingering,* Isid. Orig. 4, 7; opp. to acuti morbi. Hence the work of Coelius Aurelianus is entitled De morbis acutis et chronicis; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 512.—In the latter sense, chrŏnĭus, a, um = χρόνιος, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 28 *fin.;* 3, 16.

† **chrŏnŏgrăphus,** i, *m.* = χρονογράφος, *A chronographer, annalist,* Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *fin.*

† **chrȳsallis,** ĭdis, *f.* = χρυσαλλίς, *The gold-colored chrysalis of the butterfly,* Plin. 11, 32, 37; ib. 35, 41.

† **chrȳsanthĕmum,** i, *n.* = χρυσάνθεμον, *The gold-flower, marigold,* also called heliochrysos, Plin. 21, 25, 96. Access. form **chrysanthes,** Virg. Cul 403, Sillig.

Chrȳsas, ae, *m.* *A river in Sicily,* now *Dittaino,* near which is *St. Asaro,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44 Zumpt.

Chryseis, idis, *f.* v. Chryses.

† **chrȳsēlectrum,** i, *n.* = χρυσήλεκτρον, **1.** *Gold-colored amber, a precious stone,* Plin. 37, 3, 12.—**2.** *A dark-yellow precious stone,* perh. *amber-colored hyacinth,* Plin. 37, 9, 43.

† **chrȳsendĕtus,** a, um, *adj.* = χρυσένδετος, *Set in gold, inlaid with gold:* vasa, Mart. 2, 43; 6, 94; 14, 97: lances, id. 14, 97.

Chrȳses, ae, *m.*, Χρύσης, *A priest of Apollo, from Chryse, in Troas, the father of Astynome,* on account of whose close captivity by Agamemnon, Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Grecian hosts, Hyg. Fab. 121; Ov. A. A. 2, 401; Auct. Priap. 70.—Whence **Chrȳsēïs,** ĭdis, *f.* = Χρυσηΐς, *His daughter Astynome,* Ov. Tr. 2, 373; Rem. Am. 469.

† **chrȳsĕus,** a, um, *adj.* = χρύσεος, *Golden:* Mart. 9, 95: basiliscus, *i. e. gold-colored,* App. Herb. 128.

Chrȳsippus, i, *m.*, Χρύσιππος, *One of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers, from Soli, in Sicily, a pupil of Cleanthes and Zeno,* Cic. Acad. 2, 23; 24; 27; 29, et al.; de Or. 1, 11 *fin.*; Fat. 7, et saep.; Pers. 6, 80.—(* **2.** *A freed man of Cicero,* Att. 7, 2, and 11, 2.) Whence **Chrȳsippēus,** a, um, *adj., Of Chrysippus:* Cic. Acad. 2, 30: sophisma, Hier. Ep. 69, 2.—Subst., Chrysippea, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) *A plant, named after its discoverer,* Plin. 26, 9, 69.

† **chrȳsītes,** ae, *m.* = χρυσίτης, **1.** *A precious stone,* also called phloginos, Plin. 37, 10, 66.—**2.** *Another gold-colored precious stone,* Plin. 36, 22, 43.

† **chrȳsītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = χρυσῖτις, **1.** Adj., *Gold-colored:* chrysitis spuma, found in silver mines, Plin. 33, 6, 35.—**2.** Subst., *A plant,* also called chrysocome, Plin. 21, 8, 26; ib. 20, 85.

† **chrȳsŏbēryllus,** i, *m.* = χρυσοβήρυλλος. *Chrysoberyl,* Plin. 37, 5, 20.

† **chrȳsŏcălis,** is, *f.* *A plant,* also called parthenium, App. Herb. 23.

† **chrȳsŏcanthos,** i, *f.* *A kind of ivy, which bears gold-colored berries,* App. Herb. 119; the same is called in Plin. 16, 34, 62, **chrysocarpus.**

† **chrȳsŏcĕphălos,** i, *m.* *A golden basilisk,* App. Herb. 128.

chrȳsŏcoccus, a, um, *adj.* *Having golden grains:* flos, App. Herb. 28.

† **chrȳsŏcolla,** ae, *f.* = χρυσοκόλλα, **1.** *Mountain-green, copper-green, borax.*—**a.** Natural, Plin. 33, 5, 26 *sq.*; Vitr. 7, 9 *fin.*—**b.** Made by art, Plin. 33, 5, 27.—**2.** *A precious stone,* called also amphitane, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

chrysocome, es, v. chrysitis.

(* **Chrȳsŏgŏnus,** i, *m. nom. propr.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 7, 8, et al.)

† **chrȳsŏlăchănum,** i, *n.* = χρυσολάχανον, *Garden orach,* called also atriplex, Atriplex hortensis, L.; Plin. 27, 8, 43.

† **chrȳsŏlampis,** ĭdis, *f.* = χρυσόλαμπις (gold-gleaming), *A precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 56.

† **chrȳsŏlĭthus,** i, *m.* and *f.* = χρυσόλιθος, *Chrysolite, the topaz of the Greeks and of modern mineralogists,* Plin. 37, 9, 42; Prop. 2, 16, 44.

† **chrȳsŏmēlum,** i, *n.* = χρυσόμηλον (golden apple), *A kind of quince,* Plin. 15, 11, 10. Hence **chrysomelinus,** a, um; mala, the same, Col. 5, 10, 19.

† **chrȳsŏpastus,** i, *m.* *A species of our topaz,* Sol. 30 *fin.*

† **chrȳsōphrys,** ȳos, *f.*, χρυσόφρυς, *A kind of fish that has a gold-colored spot over each eye,* Ov. Hal. 110.

† **chrȳsōpis,** ĭdis, *f.* = χρυσωπίς, *A more precious variety of our topaz,* Plin. 37, 10, 86.

† **chrȳsŏprăsus,** i, *m.* = χρυσόπρασος, *The chrysoprase, a precious stone of a golden-yellow and a leek-green color,* Plin. 37, 5, 20; Prud. Psych. 865; the same also is called chrysoprasius lapis, Plin. 37, 8, 34.

† **chrȳsoptĕros,** i, *m.* = χρυσόπτερος, *A kind of jasper,* Plin. 37, 8, 32.

† **chrȳsos,** i, *m.* = χρυσός. **1.** *Gold:* Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 6.—**2.** *A gold-colored fish,* Plin. 32, 11, 54.

† **chrȳsŏthăles,** is, *n.* = χρυσοθαλές, *A kind of house-leek, wall-pepper,* Plin. 25, 13, 102.

(* **Chthonius,** i, *m. nom. propr.*, Ov. M. 12, 441, et al.)

Chunni, orum. v. Hunni.

chus, v. congius.

† **chȳdaeus,** a, um = χυδαῖος (abundant; hence), *Common:* dactyli, Plin. 13, 4, 19; 14, 16, 19.

† **chȳlisma,** ătis, *n.* = χύλισμα, *The extracted juice of a plant,* Scrib. Comp. 23.

† **chȳmus,** i, *m.* = χυμός (juice), *The fluid of the stomach, chyle,* Seren. Samm. 48, 900.

† **chytrŏpūs,** ŏdis, *m.* = χυτρόπους, *A pot with feet,* Vulg. Lev. 11, 35.

(* **Cĭāni,** orum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Cios, a town in Bithynia,* Liv. 31, 31, et al.)

* **cĭbālis,** e, *adj.* [cibus] *Of* or *pertaining to food:* fistula, *the oesophagus* or *gullet,* Lact. opif. Dei 11, 5.

cĭbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to food* (class.; in Aug. poets perh. only once in Hor. S. 1, 1, 32): res, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 1: leges, *i. e. sumptuary laws, laws restraining luxury,* Cato in Macr. S. 2, 13: uva, *which are suitable only for eating, not for wine,* Plin. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 7; cf. uva vilitatis cibariae, id. ib. 2, 4, *no.* 6.—**b.** Subst. cĭbārĭa, orum, *n., Food, nutriment, victuals, provisions, fare, ration, fodder* (in the jurists a more restricted idea than alimenta, which comprises every thing necessary for sustaining life: Javol. Dig. 34, 1, 6; cf. Paul. ib. 12; Scaev. ib. 15, and in gen. the whole tit. 1: "de alimentis vel cibariis legatis"): Plaut. Truc. 5, 44; so Cato R. R. 56; Col. 12, 14; Suet. Tib. 46; Hor. l. l.; Javol. l. l., et al.—Of soldiers: Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26: inopia cibariorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 18; id. ib. 8, 15; 1, 5; Nep. Eum. 8 *fin.*; Liv. 31, 49; Cic. Tusc. 2, 16; Quint. 5, 13, 17; Suet. Galb. 7, et al.—Of the provincial magistrates: *Corn allowed to deputies:* cibaria praefecti, Cic. Att. 6, 3; id. Verr. 2, 3, 93 (twice); 2, 3, 30; Fam. 5, 20 *fin.* —Of cattle: Cato R. R. 60; Var. R. R. 2, 9, 6; 3, 16, 4; Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56; Col. 4, 8, 5, et al.—In sing.: Sen. Ben. 3, 21.—**2.** Meton. (in accordance with the fare given to servants): *Ordinary, common:* panis, *black bread,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 79 (cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15: "panis cibarius est, qui ad cibum servis datur, nec delicatus"); so subst. cibarium, ii, *n., The coarser meal which remains after the fine wheat flour,* Plin. 18, 9, 20: vinum, Var. in Non. 93, 14: oleum, Col. 12, 50, 18 *sq.*: sapor, id. 12, 11, 2 Schneid.—**b.** Trop.: tuus frater cibarius fuit, Var. in Non. 93, 15.

cĭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cibo] *A feeding; a meal, repast* (post-class.), Sol. 27; Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; 4, 3.

cĭbātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], concret. *Food, victuals, nutriment* (except Pliny, only ante- and post-class.): Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 71; Var. 1, 63, 2; 2, 4, 15; 2, 9, 8; 3, 8, 3; Lucr. 1, 1093; 6, 1126; Plin. 8, 55, 81; 8, 10, 10; 10, 61, 81; 10, 73, 93; Gell. 9, 4, 10; App. M. 1, p. 113; Sol. 25.

† **cibdēlus,** a, um, *adj.* = κίβδηλος, *False, deceptive, that can not be depended on:* fontes, Vitr. 8, 3.

* **cĭbĭcīda,** ae, *m.* [cibus-caedo] *Bread-waster, bread-consumer,* prob. a humorous designation of a slave: Lucil. in Non. 88, 8.

cĭbo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cibus] *To give food to animals, to feed* or *fodder* (post-Aug. and rare): Col. 8, 10 *fin.*: locustae utiles cibandis pullis, id. 8, 11, 15; * Suet. Tib. 72; Epitom. Liv. 19.

cĭbōrĭa, ae, *f.* *The Egyptian bean,* App. Herb. 67.

† **cĭbōrĭum,** ii, *n.* = κιβώριον, *A drinking-cup* (made from the large leaves of the Egyptian bean), Hor. Od. 2, 7, 22.

cĭbus, i, *m.* *Food* for man and beast, *victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder, feed* (class. in prose and poetry, both in sing. and plur.): Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 46 Lind.: cibum capere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 60; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 76: petere, id. ib. 3, 2, 38; Heaut. 5, 2, 25: capessere (of animals), Cic. N. D. 2, 47: sumere, Nep. Att. 21; Plin. 30, 5, 12: tantum cibi et potionis adhibendum, *etc.*, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: digerere, Quint. 11 2, 35; cf. ib. 11. 3, 19: coquere, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 7; Sall. J. 45; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 34; cf. Phaedr. 3, 7, 14; Lucr. 1, 351 cf. id. 2, 125; 879; 1136; 3, 703; 4, 1088, 6, 947, et saep.: cibos suppeditare, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: (Cleanthes) negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24; cf. suavissimus et idem facillimus ad concoquendum, id. Fin. 2, 20, 64: flentes orabant, ut se cibo juvarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 78 *fin.*, et saep.: cibus animalis, *the means of nourishment in the air:* Cic. N. D. 2, 55; Var. R. R. 2, 11, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 23, 2: cibus erat caro ferina, Sall. J. 18; Plin. 18, 14, 36: quum tenues hamos abdidit ante cibus, *the bait,* Tib. 2, 6, 24; Ov. M. 8, 857; 15, 476.—**b.** Transf. to the nourishment of plants, *The nutritive juice:* Lucr. 1, 353: cibus arborum imber, Plin. 17, 2, 2.

2. Trop.: *Food, sustenance* (rare): quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54: cibus furoris, Ov. M. 6, 480: causa cibusque mali, id. Rem. Am. 138.

Cĭbȳra, ae, *f.*, Κίβυρα, **I.** *A town in* Magna Phrygia, *on the borders of Caria, abounding in manufactures, and the seat of a Roman tribunal,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13; Plin. 5, 28, 29; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 143 *sq.*—**2.** Whence, **a. Cĭbȳrāta,** ae, *com.*, Κιβυράτης, *Of Cibyra:* fratres quidam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13: pantherae, id. Att. 5, 21, 5.—**b. Cĭbȳrātĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *pertaining to Cibyra:* forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9: negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33: jurisdictio, Plin. 5, 28, 29.—**II.** *A town in Cilicia,* Plin. 5, 27, 22; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 2, p. 122.

cĭcāda, ae, *f.* *The cicada, tree-cricket,* Cicada orni, L.; "Plin. 11, 26, 32;" Lucr. 4, 56; 5, 801; Virg. E. 2, 13; 5, 77; Georg. 3, 328; Cul. 151, et al. Worn as an ornament in the hair of the Athenians, Virg. Cir. 127 Sillig.; cf. Passow under τέττιξ.—**2.** Meton.: *Summer:* Juv. 9, 68.

cĭcātrīco, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cicatrix] *To produce scars, to cicatrize;* hence pass., *to be scarred over* (late Lat.): Fest. p. 50; Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8.—**2.** Trop.: Sid. Ep. 6, 7; id. ib. 6, 1 *fin.*

cĭcātrīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of scars, covered with scars:* tergum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 290: facies, Quint. 4, 1, 61: vitis, Col. Arb. 11, 1: putatio, id. 4, 27, 3.—**2.** Trop. of a writing, *amended* or *polished* here and there: Quint. 10, 4, 3; v. the passage in connection.

cĭcātrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small scar,* Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*; 7, 7, *no.* 1.

cĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* *A scar, cicatrice* (freq. and class.): neque cicatrices suas ostentat, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 29; Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17; Quint. 5, 9, 5; 6, 1, 21; 6, 3, 100; Suet. Aug. 65, et al.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 60; Od. 1, 35, 33; Ov. Am. 3, 8, 19; Met. 12, 444; Rem. Am. 623, et al.: cicatrices adversae, *of wounds in front* (therefore honorable), Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; Sall. H. frgm. in Gell. 2, 27, 2 (incert. *no.* 65, ed. Gerl.): aversa (* *on the back*), Gell. 2, 11, 2; cf. cicatrices adverso corpore, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1; Sall. J. 85, 29; Liv. 2, 28: cicatricem inducere, Cels. 7, 28; contrahere, Plin. 12, 17, 38: reducere ad colorem, id. 28, 18, 76: ducere (* *to cicatrize*), Liv. 29, 32: emendare, Plin. 20, 13, 51: tollere, id. 24, 6, 14, et saep.; cf. also *no.* 2.—**b.** Transf. to plants: *A mark of incision,* Virg. G. 2, 379; Plin. 16, 12, 23; 17, 24, 37, *no.* 9; Quint. 2, 4, 11.—And, * **c.** Humorously, of *the seam of a patched shoe:* Juv. 3, 151.—**2.** Trop.: refricare obductam jam rei publicae cicatricem (* *to open a wound afresh*), Cic. Agr. 3, 2; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 22 *fin.*: recentem cicatricem rescindere, Petr. 113, 8; id. ib. 91, 6; cf. Sen. de Ira 1, 16.

† **ciccus,** i, *m.* = κίκκος, *The core of a pomegranate;* hence for *something unimportant, worthless, a trifle:* Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98; cf. Fest. p. 33: ciccum non interduim (* *I would not give a straw*), Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 22.

cĭcer, ĕris, *n.* *The chick-pea* (used only in sing., acc. to Var. L. L. 8, 25, 115; 9, 39, 142, and 10, 3, 174), "Col. 2, 10, 19; Plin. 18, 12, 32 *sq.*; Pall. Mart. 4," Hor

S. 1, 6, 115; 2, 3, 182; Mart. 1, 104; Pers. 5, 177; Petr. 14, 3: frictum, Plaut. Bac. 4, 5, 7; Hor. A. P. 249.

cĭcĕra, ae, *f. Pulse similar to the chick-pea, chickling vetch,* Lathyrus cicera, L.; Col. 2, 11, 1; 12; Pall. Mart. 6.

cĭcercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cicera] *A kind of small chick-pea,* Col. 2, 10, 19; Plin. 18, 12, 32; Pall. Jan. 5; Febr. 4.

cĭcercŭlum, i, *n. An African species of the pigment* sinopis, Plin. 35, 6, 13.

Cĭcĕro, ōnis, *m.,* Κικέρων, (* *A Roman surname in the* gens Tullia) **1.** M. Tullius —, *The greatest of the Roman orators and writers;* born on the 3d of Jan., 106 B.C. (648 A.U.C.), at Arpinum (hence Arpinae chartae, Mart. 10, 19, 17); murdered, at the age of 63 years, by the soldiers of Antonius, 43 B.C. (711 A.U.C.): v. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 357 *sq.*, and the references there given.—Whence, **b. Cĭcĕrōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Ciceronian:* simplicitas, Plin. H. N. praef. § 22: mensa, id. 13, 16, 30: aquae, *in the villa of Cicero, at Puteoli, medicinal to the eyes,* id. 31, 2, 3: Ciceronianus es, non Christianus, *i. e. a friend of Cicero,* Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 30.—**2.** Q. Tullius —, *The brother of the former,* whose work, De petitione consulatus, is yet extant; v. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 429.

Cĭcĕrŏmastix, īgis, *m.* (*The Scourge of Cicero,* a word formed after the Greek Ὁμηρομάστιξ) *A lampoon of Largius Licinius against Cicero:* Gell. 17, 1, 1.

† **cĭchŏrĭum** (**cĭchŏrēum,** * Hor. Od. 1, 31, 16), ii, *n.*=*κιχόρια* (usu. *κιχώριον*), *Chiccory, succory,* or *endive,* Plin. 20, 8, 30 *sq.*; 19, 8, 39.

†† **cīci,** *indecl. n.,* κίκι, *An Egyptian tree, palma Christi* or *castor-oil tree,* also called croton, Ricinus communis, L.; from its fruit, an aperient oil, oleum cicinum, is expressed, Plin. 15, 7, 7; 16, 22, 35; 23, 4, 41; 28, 11, 48; Cels. 5, 24, *no.* 3.

cicilendrum and **cicimandrum,** i, *n. Feigned names for spice,* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 42; ib. 3, 2, 46.

cicindēla, ae, *f.* [candela] *A glowworm,* Plin. 23, 4, 41; 18, 26, 66, *no.* 2; cf. Fest. p. 33.

‡ **Cicinnia,** *θεὰ κιναίδων,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cicinus, a, um, v. cici.

Cĭcŏnes, um, *m.,* Κίκονες, *A Thracian people near the Hebrus,* Mel. 2, 2, 8; Plin. 4, 11, 18; Virg. G. 4, 520; Prop. 3, 12, 25; Sil. 11, 475; Tib. 4, 1, 54.

cĭcōnĭa, ae, *f. A stork,* "Plin. 10, 23, 32;" Hor. S. 2, 2, 49; Juv. 14, 74, et al.; at Praeneste called conia, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 23.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *A figure in the shape of a stork's bill, made with the hand, for the purpose of deriding one,* Pers. 1, 58; Hier. Prol. in Sophon. Ep. 125, *no.* 18.—**b.** *An implement in the form of a* T, *used by rustics,* Col. 3, 13, 11.—**c.** Acc. to Isid., *A swipe* or *transverse pole, moving upon a perpendicular post, for drawing water,* etc., Isid. Orig. 20, 15, 3.

‡† **cicuma,** ae, *f. An owl,* Fest. (for which CECUMA, in Gloss. Isid.) [=*κικυμίς*].

cĭcur, ŭris, *adj. Tame:* "quod a fero discretum id dicitur *cicur*," Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98 (apparently not employed after Cic.): cicurum vel ferarum bestiarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99; id. Lael. 21 *fin.*: immanes, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38; Var. R. R. 3, 16, 19.—**2.** Trop.: Auct. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98: concilium, *i. e.* sapiens, "Pac. in Fest. s. v. INCICOREM, p. 80; Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98.

‡ **Cĭcŭrīni,** orum, *m. A surname in the Veturian gens* (*sc.* a *cicure*), Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98.

* **cĭcūro,** are, *v. a.* [cicur] *To tame:* Pac. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98.

cĭcūta, ae, *f. The hemlock given to criminals as poison,* Cicuta virosa, L.; Plin. 25, 13, 95; Lucr. 5, 897; Hor. S. 2, 1, 46; Ep. 2, 2, 53, et al.; drank, as is well known, by Socrates; hence magister sorbitio tollit quem dira cicutae, *i. e.* Socrates, Pers. 4, 1 *sq.*—To the extraordinary coldness produced by it reference is made in Pers. 5, 145.—**b.** Meton.: *A pipe* or *flute made from the stalks of the hemlock, a shepherd's pipe,* Lucr. 5, 1382; Virg. E. 2, 36; 5, 85; Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 12.—**2.** Cicuta, ae, *m., The name of a usurer* in Hor. S. 2, 3, 69 and 175.

* **cĭcūtĭcen,** ĭnis, *m.* [cicuta, *no.* 1, b] *He who blows upon a reed-pipe:* Sid. Carm. 1, 15.

†† **cidăris,** is, *f.* (cidar, ris, *n.,* Auct. Itin. Alex. M. p. 64, ed. Maj.) [a Persian word, Hebr. כֶּתֶר] *An ornament for the head of Persian kings, a diadem, tiara,* Curt. 3, 3, 19.—**2.** *A head-dress of the high-priest of the Jews* (cf. the Talmud, כֶּתֶר כְּהוּנָּה), Hier. Ep. 64, *no.* 3; id. in Ezech. 7, 21, 25; Lact. 4, 14 (as transl. of the Hebr. צָנִיף, Zach. 3, 5).

cĭĕo, cīvi, cĭtum, 2. (from the primitive form cio, cire, prevailing in the compounds accio, excio, *etc.*; cf. Prisc. p. 865; 905 and 908 P.; Struve, p. 222 and 204, are also found: *praes.* cio, Mart. 4, 90, 4: cit, Col. 6, 5, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.*: cimus, Lucr. 1, 213: ciunt, Lact. Ep. 4 dub.: *inf.* cire, App. Flor. *no.* 17), *v. a.* [kindred with *κίω*, to go; cf. Passow upon the word; and by the addition of the causative signif. like *κινέω*, *causat.* from *κίω*] literally,

To make to go; hence, *to move, to put in motion, to shake* (class. in prose and poetry): calcem (* *to make a move in the game of chess*), Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 86: natura omnia ciens et agitans, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27; id. Univ. 7: inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo: quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interiore et suo, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54 (for which, in the same chapter, several times movere; cf. also id. N. D. 2, 9, 23): remos, Stat. Th. 6, 801: monimenta virum demoliri atque ciere, Lucr. 6, 242: imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo, *stirs up,* Virg. A. 2, 419; Lucr. 1, 996: puppes sinistrorsum citae, Hor. Epod. 9, 20.—**b.** In judic. lang. *t. t.*: ciere erctum (lit., *To put in motion* i. e.) *to divide the inheritance:* Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237; cf. erctum.—**c.** Trop.: *To put in motion, to rouse up, disturb:* Liv. 28, 27: saltum canibusque ciere, Lucr. 5, 1250: fontes et stagna, Poet. in Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15: tonitru coelum omne ciebo, Virg. A. 4, 122: loca sonitu cientur, Lucr. 4, 610.

2. With reference to the *terminus ad quem:* *To move, excite,* or *call to* (poet., or in Aug. and post-Aug. prose for the common accire): ad sese aliquem, Catull. 68, 88: ad arma, Liv. 5, 47; Sil. 7, 43: in pugnam, Sil. 4, 272: armatos ad pugnam, Vell. 2, 6, 6: aere ciere viros, Virg. A. 6, 165: aliquem ex aliquo loco, Tac. A. 15, 33: aliquem in aliquem, id. Hist. 1, 84, 5: ab ultimis subsidiis cietur miles (*sc.* in primam aciem), Liv. 9, 39: ille cieri Narcissum postulat, Tac. A. 11, 30.—Hence, **b.** *To call upon by name for help, to invoke.* So of invoking superior beings: nocturnos manes, Virg. A. 4, 490: lucificam Alecto Dirarum ab sede sororum, id. ib. 7, 325: vipereasque ciet Stygia de valle sorores (*i. e.* Furias), Ov. M. 6, 662: numina nota ciens, Val. Fl. 4, 549: foedera et deos, Liv. 22, 14. And so, **c.** In gen., *To call upon any one, to call by name, mention by name:* herum, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 11: comites magna voce, Lucr. 4, 578: animamque sepulcro Condimus et magna supremum voce ciemus, Virg. A. 3, 68; Ov. F. 4, 484; Tac. A. 1, 21; 14, 64: lamentatione flebili majores suos ciens ipsumque Pompejum, Tac. A. 3, 23: singulos nomine, id. ib. 2, 81; so * Suet. Ner. 46: triumphum nomine ciere, *i. e. to call* Io triumphe! Liv. 45, 38. Hence (β), In a civil sense: patrem, *To name one's father,* i. e. *show one's free birth:* Liv. 10, 8 *fin.*

3. *To put any course of action in progress* or *any passion in motion,* i. e. *to excite, stimulate, rouse, to produce, effect, cause, occasion, begin* (very freq., esp. in poetry): solis uti varios cursus lunaeque meatus Noscere possemus quae vis et causa cierent, Lucr. 5, 773. So motus, id. 3, 379; Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: varias voces, Lucr. 5, 1059: tinnitus aere, Catull. 64, 262; Virg. G. 4, 64 (cie tinnitus): singultus ore, Catull. 64, 131: gemitus, Virg. G. 3, 717: fletus, id. Aen. 3, 344; lacrimas, id. ib. 6, 468: mugitus, id. ib. 12, 103: murmur, id. Georg. 1, 110; Liv. 9, 7: bellum, id. 5, 37; Vell. 2, 54; Tac. H. 3, 41 *fin.*; Virg. A. 1, 541: belli simulacra, id. ib. 5, 674: seditiones, Liv. 4, 52: tumultum, id. 28, 17; 41, 24: vires intimas molemque belli, Tac. A. 15, 2 *fin.*: cf. Hist. 3, 1: pugnam, Liv. 1, 12; 2, 47; 9, 22; Tac. A. 3, 41: proelium, Liv. 2, 19; 4, 33; 7, 33; 10, 28: Martem, Virg. A. 9, 766: acies, stragem, id. ib. 6, 830; cf. Liv. 22, 39: rixam, Vell. 1, 2, et al.—**b.** In medic. lang.: alvum, *To cause evacuation,* Plin. 20, 9, 38; so urinam, id. 26, 15, 90: menses, *to cause menstruation,* id. 27, 7, 28, et al.—Whence

cĭtus, a, um, *Pa,* lit., *Put in motion,* hence, *quick, swift, rapid* (opp. to tardus, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216; Sall. C. 15 *fin.*) (class.; esp. freq. in poetry; very rare in Cic.): ad scribendum citus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 86: quod jubeat citis quadrigis citius properet persequi, id. Aul. 4, 1, 14; Virg. A. 8, 642: bigae, Catull. 55, 26: puppis, id. 64, 6; Tib. 4, 1, 69: classis, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 24: navis, Ov. M. 15, 732; Tac. A. 2, 6: axis, Ov. M. 2, 75: fugae, id. ib. 1, 543: plantis, id. ib. 10, 591: ingressus, Sall. C. 15 *fin.*: via, Liv. 33, 4: venator, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 18: cum militibus, Tac. A. 11, 1: legionibus, id. ib. 14, 26: agmine, id. ib. 1, 63; 4, 25: cohortes, id. ib. 12, 31: mors, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 29; Sat. 1, 1, 8: pes, *i. e.* iambus, id. A. P. 252.—*Comp.*: nullam ego rem citiorem apud homines esse quam famam reor, Plaut. frgm. in Fest. p. 47; Val. Max. 3, 8, *no.* 1 *ext.*—*Sup.*: Quint. 6, 4, 14 dub.; v. Spald. and Zumpt in h. l.

2. In the poets very freq. (also a few times in Tacitus) instead of the adv. *cito*. citi ad aedis venimus Circae, Liv. Andr. in Fest. s. v. TOPPER, p. 270; equites parent citi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 88; id. Stich. 2, 2, 66; Lucr. 1, 386: somnus fugiens citus abiit, Catull. 63, 42: citi solvite vela, Virg. A. 4, 574; cf. id. ib. 9, 37; 12, 425; Hor. S. 1, 10, 92; cf. id. Od. 3, 7, 27; ite citi, Ov. M. 3, 562; Tac. H. 2, 40: si citi advenissent, id. Ann. 12, 12.—Whence

cĭtŏ, *adv. Quickly, speedily, soon* (freq. in prose and poetry of all periods): quam tarda es! non vis citius progredi? Phaedr. 3, 6, 2; Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 44; id. Cist. 4, 2, 82: abi cito et suspende te, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 20; id. ib. 3, 1, 16: labascit, victus uno verbo: quam cito! id. Eun. 1, 2, 98: quod eum negasti, qui non cito quid didicisset, umquam omnino posse perdiscere, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 146; cf. Quint. 12, 8, 3; 11, 2, 2; id. ib. 10, 6, 2: non multum praestant sed cito, id. ib. 1, 3, 4, et saep.: sat cito si sat bene, a moral saying of Cato in Hier. Ep. 66, *no.* 9.—*Comp.* citius, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 14; Pers. 3, 3, 30; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 23; Lucr. 1, 557; 2, 34, et saep.: dicto, Hor. S. 2, 2, 80: suprema die, *i. e.* ante supremam diem, id. Od. 1, 13, 20: serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam (for which serius ocius, id. ib. 2, 3, 26), *sooner* or *later,* Ov. M. 10, 33.—*Sup.* citissime, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.*; Plin. 16, 40, et al.

2. With the negative sometimes equivalent to non facile, *Not easily* (cf. the Gr. *τάχα*): Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 89: neque verbis aptiorem cito alium dixerim, neque sententiis crebriorem, Cic. Brut. 76, 264: quem tu non tam cito rhetorem dixisses quam *πολιτικόν*, id. ib. § 265.

3. Sometimes in comp. without negative=potius, *Sooner, rather:* ut citius diceres, *etc.,* Cic. Brut. 67 *fin.*: citius dixerim, jactasse se aliquos, *etc.,* id. Phil. 2, 11, 25.

cignus, i, *m. A measure*=8 scrupuli, Plin. Valer. 2, 30 and 31.

Cĭlĭcĭa, ae, *f.,* Κιλικία, *A province in the southern part of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Syria,* now *Ejalet Itschil,* Mel. 1, 2, 6; 11, 2; 13, 1 *sq.*; 2, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 27, 22; Cic. Fam. 15, 1, et al.—**2.** Whence, **a. Cĭlix,** ĭcis, *adj.,* Κίλιξ, *Cilician:* Cilici croco (of special excellence, Plin. 21, 6, 17), Lucr. 2, 416; Virg. Cul 399 Sillig; cf. Stat. S. 2, 1, 160; 3, 3, 34: Taurus, Ov. M. 2, 217: tonsor, Mart. 7 95: Tamira, Tac. H. 2, 3.—Subst. in plur

Cĭlĭces, um, *m., The Cilicians,* Cic. Div. 1, 1; 2, 41; Fam. 15, 1; Tib. 1, 2, 67; Mel. 1, 12, 5; Tac. A. 2, 78; 80; 13, 33, et al.: agrestium Cilicum nationes, quibus *Clitarum* cognomentum, Tac. A. 12, 55: *acc. Gr.* Cilicas, Tib. 1, 7, 16.—Whence, (β) *fem.* **Cĭlissa,** ae, *Cilician* (cf. Phoenissa, from Phoenix): terra Cilissa, Ov. Ib. 200: spica, *i. e.* unguentum crocinum, Prop. 4, 6, 74: spica, *i. e.* crocus, Ov. F. 1, 76.—**b. Cĭlĭcius,** a, um, *adj., Cilician:* mare, Plin. 5, 27, 26: cotes, id. 36, 22, 47: crocum, id. 21, 6, 17.—(β) Subst. **Cĭlĭcĭum,** ii, *n.,* Κιλίκιον, *A covering, originally made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen,* Var. R. R. 2, 11, 12; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38 Ascon.; Col. 12, 46; Liv. 38, 7; Veg. 2, 14, 3; also adj.: vela, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12; id. ib. 19, 1, 17. Cf. also udones, *made of Cilician goats' hair,* Mart. 14, 148.—**c. Cĭlĭciensis,** e, *adj., Cilician:* legio, Caes. B. C. 3, 88: provincia, Cic. Fam. 13, 67: vicinus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 *fin.*

‡ **cĭlĭcĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [cilicium, v. Cilicia, *no.* 2, b, β] *A maker of hair coverings,* Inscr. Grut. 648, 6.

cĭlĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id., v. Cilicia, *no.* 2, b, β] *Made of hair-cloth:* tentoria, Sol. 33: tunica, Hier. Vit. Hil. *sub fin.*

Cilicium, Cilicius, and **Cilissa,** v. Cilicia.

cĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [kindred with κυλίς, κῦλα, v. Passow under the latter word] *An eyelid* (rare): "Cilium est folliculus, quo oculus tegitur, unde fit supercilium," Fest. p. 33; Plin. 11, 39, 93; Lact. 10 *in.*—**2.** CILIUM, transf., *An eyelash:* Plin. 11, 37, 57.

Cilix, ĭcis, v. Cilicia, *no.* 2, a.

Cilla (Cylla, Ov. M. 13, 174), ae, *f.,* Κίλλα, *A town in Aeolis, distinguished for the worship of Apollo,* Plin. 5, 30, 32; Ov. l. l.; Sen. Troad. 231 (cf. Hom. Il. 1, 38).

‡ **cillĭbae,** arum, *f. Round tables,* Fest. p. 34; cf. Comm. p. 360 *sq.* The same, acc. to Varro, is called CILIBANTUM: Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35 [= κιλλίβας; cf. Passow in h. v.].

‡ **cillo,** ĕre, *To move,* Serv. Virg. G. 2, 389; Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 11.

Cilnĭus, a, um, *adj.* (pure Etrusc. *Cfelne* or *Cfenle*) *A designation of a very distinguished Etruscan* gens, *from which Maecenas originated; Cilnian:* Liv. 10, 3 *sq.;* Sil. 7, 29; Tac. A. 6, 11; Macr. Sat. 2, 4; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 376; *414 *sq.*

‡ **cilo,** ōnis, *m. Having a prominent forehead, pressed in upon the sides,* Fest. p. 34; cf. Charis. p. 78 P. A *dim.* of it, cilunculus, Arn. 3, p. 108.

‡ **Cim,** *indecl. n.:* "nomen vici," Cels. in Prisc. p. 644 and 688 P.

Cimbri, orum, *m.,* Κίμβροι ["*Cimbri* lingua Gallica latrones dicuntur," Fest. p. 34] *A people of Northern Germany* (in Holstein, Schleswic, and Jutland); on their irruption into Italy, conquered by Marius, Mel. 3, 3 *fin.;* Plin. 2, 67, 67; 4, 13, 27 *sq.;* Tac. G. 37 Rup.; Caes. B. G. 1, 33; 40; 2, 4; 7, 77; Liv. epit. libr. 63–68; Flor. 3, 31 *sq.;* cf. also Plut. Mar.; Mann. Germ. p. 26 and 282. In sing. **Cimber,** bri, *m., A surname of* L. Tillius, *one of the murderers of Caesar,* Cic. Phil. 2, 11; Cassius in Cic. Fam. 12, 13; Suet. Caes. 82; Sen. de Ira 3, 30; cf. Cic. in Quint. 8, 3, 29; and *adj. Cimbrian:* triumpho, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 45.—**2.** Whence **Cimbrĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Cimbrian:* scutum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: manubiae, id. Dom. 38 *fin.:* bellum, Plin. 36, 25, 61: victoria, Flor. 3, 3, 20.—* *Adv.* **Cimbrĭce,** *In the manner of the Cimbrians:* loqui, Quint. Decl. 3, 13.

† **cīmēlĭarcha,** ae, *m.* = κειμηλιάρχης, *A treasurer, keeper of treasure,* Cod. Just. 7, 72, 10.

† **cīmēlĭarchĭum,** ii, *n.* = κειμηλιάρχιον, *A place where jewels are deposited, a treasury,* Cod. Just. 7, 72, 20; 11, 47, 19.

cīmex, ĭcis, *m.* (*fem.* Plin. 32, 10, 47, very dub.; cf. Rudd. 40, *no.* 20) *A bug,* Var. R. R. 1, 2, *fin.;* Col. 6, 18, 2; Plin. 30, 14, 45; 29, 4, 17; Veg. 2, 33, 2; 5, 14, 21; Catull. 23, 2; Petr. 98, 1; Mart. 11, 32, et al. As a term of reproach: Men' moveat cimex Pantilius? * Hor. S. 1, 10, 78.

‡ **cīmĭco,** are, κορίζω, *To purify from bugs,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Cĭmīnus, i, *m. A lake in Etruria, near Sutrium* (* now *Lago di Ronciglione*), *with a mountain forest lying near it,* Virg. A. 7, 697; also **Ciminius,** a, um, *Ciminian:* lacus, Col. 8, 16, 2; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 387: silva, Liv. 9, 36; Plin. 2, 96, 98: saltus, Liv. 9, 36; cf. Flor. 1, 17, 2: mons, Liv. l. l.

Cimmĕrii, orum, *m.,* Κιμμέριοι, **1.** *A Thracian people in the present Crimea, on both sides of the Dnieper, whose chief town was* Cimmerium, Mel. 1, 19, 15; Plin. 6, 6, 6. In sing. *adj.:* **Cimmerius,** a, um, *Cimmerian:* Bosporus, Plin. 4, 12, 24: litus, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 1.—**2.** *A fabulous people who, in very ancient times, dwelt in caves, between Baiae and Cumae:* Fest. p. 33 *sq.;* cf. Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; Cic. Acad. 2, 19; Sil. 12, 132. Perpetual darkness prevailed among them, Tib. 4, 1, 64; Val. Fl. 3, 398; here Somnus had his abode, Ov. M. 11, 592 *sq.*—Poet.: *The Lower World:* Cimmerii lacus, Tib. 3, 5, 24; cf. Virg. Cul. 230.

Cĭmōlus, i, *f.,* Κίμωλος, *An island of the Cyclades, distinguished for its chalky soil,* now *Cimoli,* Plin. 4, 12, 23; Ov. M. 7, 463.—**2.** Whence **Cĭmōlĭus,** a, um, *Of* or *pertaining to Cimolus:* creta (freq. used in medicine), Cels. 2, 33; Col. 6, 17, 4; Scrib. Comp. 245; Veg. 2, 29, 2; 3, 4, 36; cf. Plin. 35, 17, 57.

Cīmon, ōnis, *m.,* Κίμων, **1.** *Father of Miltiades,* Nep. Milt. 1.—**2.** *A son of Miltiades, a distinguished general of the Athenians, whose life is written by Nepos.*

† **cĭnaedĭas,** ae, *m.* = κιναιδίας, *A precious stone,* unknown to us, *found in the brain of the fish* cinaedus, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cĭnaedĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [cinaedus, *no.* 1] *Pertaining to one who is unchaste* or *lewd* (ante-class.): Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 19; 5, 7, 1; Var. in Non. 176, 19.

* **cĭnaedŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.] *One who is unchaste or lewd:* Scip. Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10.

† **1. cĭnaedus,** i, *m.* = κίναιδος, **1.** *He who practices sodomy,* or *allows it to be practiced with him, a sodomite,* Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 37; Poen. 5, 5, 40; Pers. 5, 2, 23, et al.; Scip. Afric. in Gell. 7, 12, 5; Catull. 16, 2; 25, 1; 32, 3; 51, 1; 10, et al.; Petr. 21, 2; 23, 2; 24, 2; Juv. 2, 10, et al.—**b.** *Adj.:* **cinaedus,** a, um, *Wanton, unchaste:* ut decuit cinaediorem, Catull. 10, 24.—Trop.: *Impudent, shameless:* homo cinaeda fronte, Mart. 6, 39.—Hence, **2.** *He who performs a wanton dance,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 73; Lucil. in Non. 5, 31.—**3.** *The name of a sea-fish,* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

2. cinaedus, a, um, v. the preced. *no.* 1, b.

† **cĭnăra,** ae, *f.* = κινάρα, *A kind of artichoke,* Cinara Scolymus, L.; Col. 10, 235; 11, 3, 14 and 28.

cĭnăris, is, *f. An unknown plant,* Plin. 8, 27, 41 *fin.;* Sol. 19.

cincinnālis, e, *adj.* [cincinnus] *Curled:* herba, *a plant,* also called polytrichon, App. Herb. 51.

* **cincinnātŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [cincinnatus] *With curled hair:* Hier. Ep. 130, *no.* 19.

cincinnātus, *adj.* [cincinnus] *With curled hair, having locks* or *ringlets of hair* (as an indication of luxurious effeminacy): Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 115; so id. Mil. 3, 3, 49; Truc. 2, 7, 49; Cic. Sest. 11, 26; Coel. Quint. 1, 5, 61.—Of comets, Schol. Juv. 6, 207 (Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14, better crinitas).—As *a surname of the renowned* L. Quinctius, *taken from the plough to the dictatorship,* Liv. 3, 26; 4, 13 *sq.;* Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12; de Sen. 16, 56; Col. 1 praef. § 13; Plin. 18, 3; Val. Max. 4, 4, et al.

* **cincinnŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little lock* or *curl of hair,* Var. in Non. 456, 8 dub.

† **cincinnus,** i, *m.* [kindred with κίκιννος; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 22 *sq.*] *Curled hair, a lock* or *curl of hair,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 32; Var. R. R. 1, 31, 4; Cic. Pis. 11, 25.—**2.** Trop.: Of *too artificial* or *elaborate oratorical ornament* (cf. calamister, *no.* 2): in oratoris aut in poetae cincinnis ac fuco offenditur, quod, *etc.,* Cic. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.;* * Suet. Aug. 86 (cf. Tac. Or. 26).

Cincĭus, a, um, *The name of a Roman* gens. Whence, **1.** M. Cincius Alimentus, *A tribune of the people,* A.U.C. 549, *whose legal enactment was called* Lex Cincia de donis et muneribus ("qua cavetur antiquitus, ne quis ob causam orandam pecuniam donumve accipiat," Tac. A. 11, 5); cf. Cic. de Sen. 4; de Or. 2, 71, Att. 1, 20, 7; also Lex muneralis, Plaut. in Fest. s. v. MUNERALIS, p. 99. Cf. Savigny upon the Lex Cincia, *etc.,* in his Zeitschr. für Gesch. Rechtswissenschaft IV., I. 1, p. 1–59; Rudorff de L. Cincia.—**2.** L. Cincius Alimentus, *A distinguished Roman historian in the time of the second Punic war;* cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 257, and esp. Kraus. frgmm. Hist. Rom. 63 *sq.*—**3.** L. Cincius, *The business-agent of Atticus,* Cic. Att. 1, 1; 7 and 16.—**4.** "CINCIA, locus Romae, ubi Cinciorum monimentum fuit," Fest. p. 43.

Cinctia, ae, v. Cinxia.

* **cinctĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [2. cinctus] *A little girdle,* Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 28.

‡ **cinctor,** ōris, *m.,* ζώστης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **cinctōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [2. cinctus] *A sword-belt,* balteus: Mel. 2, 1, 13 dub.

cinctūra, ae, *f.* [2. cinctus, cingo] *A cincture, a girdle* (very rare): fluxior cinctura, * Suet. Caes. 45; * Quint. 11, 3, 139.

1. cinctus, a, um, *Part.,* from cingo.

2. cinctus, ūs, *m.* (post-class. access. form cinctum, i, *n.,* Scrib. Comp. 163; Isid. Orig. 19, 33) [cingo] **1.** *Abstr., A girding* (rare): quotidiani cinctus, Plin. 28, 6, 17: cinctus Gabinus, *a manner of girding, in which the toga was tucked up; its corner being thrown over the left shoulder, was brought under the right arm, around to the breast* (this manner was customarily employed in religious festivals): Liv. 5, 46: incinctus cinctu Gabino, id. 8, 9 (for which id. 10, 7, incinctus Gabino cultu): Quirinali trabea cinctuque Gabino Insignis, Virg. A. 7, 612, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1014; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 7, 612; Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 7; Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 109.—**2.** Concr. *A girdle, belt:* "cinctus et cingulum a cingendo, alterum viris, alterum mulieribus attributum," Var. L. L. 5, 23, 33; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 33, 1 (in good prose, although not in Cic.); Plin. 28, 4, 9; 23, 6, 59; * Suet. Ner. 51, et al.

cinctūtus, a, um, *adj.* [a prolonged form from cinctus, like astutus, actutum, versutus, *etc.,* from astus, actus, versus, *etc.*] *Girded, girt* (rare, perh. only in the two follg. exs.): * Ov. F. 5, 101: Cethegi, *i. e. the ancients* (who did not, like the more effeminate men of a later time, wear the tunic ungirded), * Hor. A. P. 50.

Cīnĕas, ae, *m.,* Κινέας, *The friend of King Pyrrhus of Epirus, who counseled him to make peace with the Romans;* he is said to have had a remarkably good memory, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; Plin. 7, 24, 24; Sen. Controv. prooem.

* **cĭnĕfactus,** a, um, *adj.* [cinis-facio] *Reduced to ashes:* Lucr. 3, 919.

cĭnĕrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis] *Similar to ashes:* terra, Plin. 17, 5, 4: color, *ash-colored,* id. 27, 7, 27.

cĭnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to ashes:* **1.** As adj. only very rarely: fines, *boundaries of land bordering upon graves,* Auct. de Lim. p. 296 Goes.—**2.** More freq. subst.: **a. cĭnĕrārĭus,** ii, *m., A servant who heated in glowing ashes the iron necessary for curling hair, a hair-curler,* Var. L. L. 5, 29, 36; Catull. 61, 138; Sen. Const. Sap. 14; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 23.—**b.** CINERARIUM, ii, *n.,* in tombs, *The receptacle for the ashes of the dead,* Inscr. Grut. 850, 10; 418, 11; 663, 3; 850, 10, et al.

* **cĭnĕresco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [id.] *To turn to ashes* (late Latin), Tert. Ap. 40; Fulg. Myth. 2, 18.

cĭnĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Similar to ashes, ash-colored:* color, Col. 2, 2, 16; Plin. 37, 10, 68: terra, Plin., 35, 16, 54: uva, id. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 9.

* **cĭnĕrĭcius** or **-tius,** a, um, *adj*

[cinis] *Similar to ashes:* terra, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 7.

cĭnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of ashes:* App. Met. 7, p. 199.

Cinga, ae, *f.* *A small river in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *in the territory of the* Ilergetes, Caes. B. C. 1, 48; Lucan. 4, 21.

Cingetŏrix, ĭgis, *m.* **1.** *A Gaul, rival of his step-father, Indutiomarus, in respect to dominion over the* Treviri, Caes. B. G. 5, 3; 56, et al.—**2.** *A king of the region about Cantium, in Britain,* Caes. B. G. 5, 22.

cingillum, i, *n. dim.* [cingulum] *A small girdle,* Petr. 67, 4.

cingo, xi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* **1.** *To go around in a circle, to surround, encompass, environ, gird, wreathe, crown,* etc. (class. in prose and poetry). So

1. *To surround the body with a girdle, to gird on* (the sword), *to gird,* esp. freq. in *pass.* with follg. *abl., to be girded, encircled with something:* jam quasi zona, liene cinctus ambulo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 5; Curt. 3, 3, 19; cf. Suet.: ut cingeretur fluxiore cinctura, Suet. Caes. 45: Hispano cingitur gladio, Liv. 7, 10; id. 38, 21 *fin.*; Suet. Calig. 49: ferro, Suet. Aug. 35: ense, Ov. F. 2, 13: cincti fulgentibus armis, Virg. A. 11, 188: ense latus cingit, Ov. F. 2, 784; cf. Stat. Th. 4, 41: cinctas resolvite vestes, Ov. M. 1, 382.—Poet. in pass. *c. Acc.* (cf. accingor, *no.* 2, and Zumpt, Gr. § 458): inutile ferrum cingitur, Virg. A. 2, 511: cinctaeque ad pectora vestes Brachia docta movent, Ov. M. 6, 59.—Without case: Ov. M. 1, 695: puer alte cinctus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10; id. ib. 1, 5, 6; Quint. 11, 3, 138. Hence cinctus in late Lat. sometimes equiv. to armis instructus, armatus: cinctus (*armed, equipped, enrolled*) in alia militia, Paul. Dig. 39, 1, 38; Marcell. ib. 25. A girding up of the Roman dress was necessary in pursuits requiring physical action; hence cingor (cf. accingor, *no.* 3), *To make one's self ready or prepared for any thing, to prepare:* cingitur, certe expedit se, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 152; cf. the pass. above cited, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10; 1, 5, 6; Ov. M. 6, 59.

2. *To surround, encircle the head with a crown, to crown* (very freq., esp. in the poets): muralique caput summum cinxere corona, Lucr. 2, 607; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 392: tempora floribus, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 20: ramis, Virg. A. 5, 71: spicis, Tib. 2, 1, 4, et saep.: comam lauro, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 16; cf. Ovid: Grajas barbara vitta comas, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 78; Virg. A. 12, 163: de tenero cingite flore caput, Ov. F. 3, 254.—**b.** Poet.: Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri, Virg. A. 4, 248; id. ib. 7, 658; Prop. 4, 1, 61.

* **3.** *To surround, encircle other parts of the body:* cujus lacertos anuli mei cingant, Mart. 11, 100, 2.

II. Of places: *To surround, encircle, invest, inclose* (this is the prevailing signif. in prose, esp. in the historians): (Tellus) oras maris, Lucr. 6, 633; Catull. 64, 185: Tempe silvae, id. ib. 286: flumen Dubis pene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: provincia mari cincta, Cic. Fl. 12, 27: urbe portus ipse cingitur et continetur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 37 Zumpt: quod moenibus cingebatur, Tac. A. 13, 41: cingitur insula tribus millibus passuum, *i. e. has a circuit of,* etc., Plin. 6, 12, 13.—Poet.: cinxerunt aethera nimbi (* *to cover*), Virg. A. 5, 13: medium diem cinxere tenebrae, Sen. Herc. fur. 939.—Trop.: diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, Cic. N. D. 3, 40.

2. In military lang., *To surround* or *invest a place* or *army for defence,* or (more freq.) *in a hostile manner:* castra vallo, Liv. 7, 39: ultimum agmen valida manu, *to cover,* Curt. 4, 13: urbem obsidione (* *to besiege*), Virg. A. 3, 52: (hostem) stationibus in modum obsidii, Tac. A. 6, 34: cingi ab armis hostium, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 69; Tib. 2, 3, 37; Prop. 3, 3, 42.—Trop.: Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, Cic. Manil. 11, 30.

III. *To encompass one in a social manner, to be in his retinue* or *escort, to accompany* (rare, and prob. not ante-Aug.): dum latus sancti cingit tibi turba senatus, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 17; Tac. A. 1, 77: reginam casto cinxerunt agmine matres, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 322.

IV. In the lang. of gardening, *To peel off the bark around,* Plin. 17, 24, 36, *no.* 9.

cingula, ae, v. cingulum.

‡ **cingŭlus,** i, *m.* [cingo] *Having a slender waist,* Fest. p. 34.

cingŭlum, i, *n.* (access. form **cingulus,** i, *m.*, and **cingula,** ae, v. below.) [id.] **1.** *The girdle encircling the hips, a zone* (mostly poet.; in Virg., Ov., and Claud. freq.; elsewhere rare; in Lucret., Catull., Tibull., and Hor. never).—**a.** For men: (*a*) Cingulum, Claud. Fesc. 11, 37: cingulo, Petr. 21, 2. More freq. in plur., cingŭla, Virg. A. 1, 492; 9, 360; 12, 942; Val. Fl. 6, 470; Claud. III. Cons. 28; Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 166; Eutr. 2, 321, et al.: (* *a money-belt,* Just. Nov. 12, 1: *a sword-belt,* Virg. A. 12, 942; hence, trop., *soldiership, military service,* Cod. Just. 7, 38, 1 Prud.) Concerning *the bride's girdle,* cf. Fest. p. 48.—(*β*) Cingula, ae, Titin. in Non. 536, 19; Ov. A. A. 3, 444.—**b.** For animals: cingula, ae (* *A girth, belt*), Ov. R. Am. 236; Calpurn. Ecl. 6, 41: *plur. abl.* cingulis, Flor. 2, 18, 14.—**2.** Meton.: *A girdle of the earth, a zone:* cingulus, i, * Cic. Rep. 6, 20; Macr. Sat. Somn. Scip. 2, 5.—**3.** *Nom. propr.* Cingulum, i, *n., A small town in Picenum,* now *Cingulo,* Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Cic. Att. 7, 11; also **Cingula saxa** in Sil. 10, 34; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 490. *Its inhabitants* were called **Cingŭlāni,** Plin. 3, 13, 18. Also Cingulanus ager, Front. de Colon. p. 121 Goes.

† **cĭnĭfes** or **cĭnĭphes** (cyn.), um, *f.* = σκνῖπες, *A kind of stinging insect* (eccles. Lat.), Aug. Trin. 3, 7; Hier. in Joel. 2, 25; Sulpic. Sever. Hist. sacr. 1, 14; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 14.

* **cĭnĭflo,** ōnis, *m.* [cinis-flo, or instead of cinilio; cf. Doed. Synon. 3, p. 214] = cinerarius, *A hair-curler,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 98; Tert. Uxor. 2.

cĭnis, ĕris, *m.* (in *sing. f.* Lucr. 4, 927; Catull. 68, 90; 101, 4; Caesar, acc. to Non. 198, 11; Calvus in Non. l. l. and in Charis. p. 78 P.; Scrib. Larg. c. 226; 230; 232; 245, et al.; Seren. c. 44; Aus. Parent. 27, 3; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 26; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 100) [kindred with κόνις] *Ashes:* Lucr. 1, 872; cf. id. ib. 890, and 4, 927; Cato in Charis. p. 78 P.; Suet. Tib. 74; Col. 2, 15, 6; 11, 3, 28; 12, 22, 1; Hor. Od. 4, 13, 28, et saep.—**b.** From the use of ashes for scouring vessels, the proverb is derived: hujus sermones cinerem haud quaeritant, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 10 *sq.*

2. In particular, **a.** *The ashes of a corpse that is burned;* so very freq. in both numbers; in plur. esp. freq. in the poets and post-Aug. prose: (*a*) In sing.: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, 113: dare poenas cineri atque ossibus clarissimi viri, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: obsecravit per fratris sui mortui cinerem, id. Quint. 31, 97 (cf. in plur.: Jura per patroni tui cineres, Quint. 9, 2, 95); Catull. 101, 4; Tib. 1, 3, 7; 1, 6, 54; 2, 6, 34; Virg. A. 10, 828; 11, 211; Hor. Epod. 17, 33; Ov. M. 7, 521; 12, 615; 13, 503; 615; 699; Sil. 8, 129, et saep.—Poet.: Troja virum et virtutum omnium acerba cinis, Catull. 68, 90: et cedo invidiae, dummodo absolvar cinis, *i. e. after my death,* Phaedr. 3, 9, 4: post cinerem (*after burning the corpse*) cineres haustos ad pectora pressant, Ov. M. 8, 539.—(*β*) In plur.: Catull. 68, 98: expedit matris cineres opertos fallere, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 9; id. A. P. 471; Ov. M. 8, 539; 13, 426; Suet. Calig. 15; Domit. 17; Rhet. 6; Quint. 7, 9, 5; 9, 2, 95; Orell. *no.* 4834, et al.—**b.** *The ruins of a city laid waste and reduced to ashes:* cineres patriae, Virg. A. 10, 59: patriae cinis, Cic. Her. 4, 8 *fin.*; cf. Ov. M. 2, 216.—**c.** Trop. as in all languages, an emblem of destruction, annihilation: si argentum'st, omne id ut fiat cinis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 31: quicquid erat nactus praedae majoris, ubi omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, *i. e. had consumed, spent,* Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39; cf. Tib. 1, 9, 12; Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 68.

* **cĭniscŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [cinis] *A few ashes:* arens, Prud. Cathem. 10, 149.

Cinna, ae, *m.* *A surname of several Romans:* **1.** L. Cornelius Cinna, *A confederate of C. Marius in the Roman civil war with Sylla,* Vell. 2, 20 *sq.*; Flor. 3, 21; Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 54.—Hence Cinnānus, a, um, *Of Cinna:* partes, *his party, adherents,* Vell. 2, 24; Nep. Att. 2: rabies, Flor. 4, 2, 2: tumultus, Nep. Att. 2.—**2.** C. Helvius Cinna, *A Roman poet, friend of Catullus,* the author of a not entirely chaste poem, now lost, called Smyrna, Ov. Tr. 2, 437; Catull. 10, 30; 95; 96; Virg. E. 9, 35; Mart. 10, 21, 4; Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 5; Quint. 10, 4, 4, et al.; cf. concerning him, Weich. Poet. Lat. Rell. p. 148–202.

† **cinnăbăris,** is, *f.* (**cinnabari,** is, *n.*, Plin. 33, 7, 38 dub.) = κιννάβαρι, **1.** *A pigment obtained from the gum of the dragon's-blood tree, dragon's blood,* Plin. 33, 7, 39; 29, 1, 8.—**2.** Some erroneously give this name to cinnabar, vermilion (minium), Plin. 33, 7, 38.

cinnămĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cinnamum] *Of* or *from cinnamon* (* *smelling of cinnamon*): nidus, Aus. Idyll. 11, 17: odor, App. Met. 8, p. 205.

† **cinnămolgos,** i, *m.* *A bird in Arabia* (prob. = κινναμολόγος; v. Passow under the word), Plin. 10, 33, 50.

† **cinnămōmĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = κινναμώμινος, *Of* or *from cinnamon:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15.

† **cinnămōmum** or **cinnămum,** i, *n.* (post-class. access. form cinnamus, i, *m.*, Solin. 33, in the signif. of *no.* b) = κιννάμωμον or κίνναμον [קִנָּמוֹן], *Cinnamon,* Laurus cinnamomum, L.: (*a*) Cinnamomum, Plin. 12, 19, 42 *sq.* As a term of endearment: tu mihi stacte, tu cinnamomum, tu rosa, *etc.*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 6.—(*β*) Cinnamum, Plin. 12, 19, 43; Ov. M. 10, 308; Luc. 10, 167; Mart. 4, 13, 3; Stat. S. 4, 5, 32; Sen. Oed. 117; Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 95.—**b.** Meton. for *Twigs of cinnamon,* Ov. M. 15, 399; Stat. S. 2, 6, 87; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 420.

Cinnanus, a, um, v. Cinna, *no.* 1.

* **cinnus,** i, *m.* [kindred with κυκεών; perh. also a mutilation of it] *A mixed drink of spelt-grain and wine,* Arn. 5, 174; cf. Non. 59, 30.

‡ **Cinxia,** ae, *f.* [cingo] *An appellation of Juno, as tutelary goddess of marriage,* because, acc. to Fest., initio conjugii solutio erat cinguli, quo nova nupta erat cincta, Fest. p. 48; cf. Comm. p. 391, and Arn. 3, p. 115. Access. form CINCTIA, acc. to Marc. Cap. 2, p. 37.

Cīnyps, nȳpis, *m.*, Κίνυψ, *A river flowing through a very fruitful region in Libya, between the two Syrtes* (* now *Cinifo* or *Wadi Quasam*), Mel. 1, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 4, 4; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 251; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 123.—**2.** Whence **Cīnȳphĭus,** a, um, *Pertaining to the Cinyps, found about the Cinyps:* chelydri, Ov. M. 7, 272: hirci, Virg. G. 3, 312: tonsor, Mart. 8, 51: aristae, Claud. Eutr. 1, 405; cf. Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 25: Macae, *living near the Cinyps,* Sil. 3, 275: Pelates, Ov. M. 5, 124.—**b.** In gen., *Libyan, African:* Juba, Ov. M. 15, 754: orae, Claud. B. Gild. 9: pestes, *i. e.* serpentes, Luc. 9, 787.

Cĭnȳras, ae, *m.*, Κινύρας, **1.** *A king in Assyria; afterward in Cyprus; father of Myrrha, and, by her, of Adonis,* Ov. M. 10, 299 *sq.*; cf. Hyg. Fab. 58; 242; 270: *acc. Gr.* Cinȳran, id. ib. 6, 98.—**2.** Whence, **a.** **Cĭnȳrēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cinyrean:* virgo, *i. e. Myrrha,* Ov. M. 10, 369; Col. 10, 172: juvenis, *i. e. Adonis,* Ov. M. 10, 712; so also heros, ib. 730.—**b.** **Cĭnȳrēus** or **Cinyraeus,** a, um, *adj., Of Cinyras:* litora Cypri, Luc. 8, 716: germina, *i. e.* myrrha, Stat. S. 5, 1, 214.

cio, ire, v. cieo.

cippus, i, *m.* *A pale, stake, post, pillar;* and specif., **1.** *A grave-stone, tombstone,* * Hor. S. 1, 8, 12; Pers. 1, 37; Prud. Apoth. 361; Orell. *no.* 4524, et al.—**2.** In the Agrimensores, *A landmark, boundary-stone* or *post,* Simplic. in Goes. p. 88.—* **3.** In milit. lang., cippi, *A bulwark formed of sharpened stakes,* Caes. B. G. 7, 73; v. the comm. in h. l.

circā, a later access. form to circum; first freq. after the Aug. per., esp. in Livy and Quintilian.

I. *Adv.*: **1.** (in the signif. of circum, *no.* I. 2) (rare) *Around, round about, all around, in the environs of*: gramen erat circa, Ov. M. 3, 411: circaque qua tumor est, Cels. 5, 28, 3; id. 5, 28, 4: fluvius ab tergo; ante circaque velut ripa praeceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18, 5; id. 28, 33 (and prob. also id. 21, 43: circa Padus amnis, where others read contra).—Hence

2. Circa esse, *To be in the region around, in the neighborhood*: ex montibus, qui circa sunt, Liv. 1, 4: eversa est turris quodque circa muri erat, id. 34. 29; Plin. 24, 9, 42; Quint. 10, 7, 16. Also freq. without esse, in connection with a subst.: multarum circa civitatum irritatis animis, *the towns lying around*, Liv. 1, 17; id. 1, 4 *fin.*; 9, 2 Drak.; 27, 30; 29, 29; 42, 64.

3. Strengthened: circa undique and circa omnia (=circum), *Round about, all around*: frumento undique circa ex agris convecto, Liv. 42, 56: nam et circa omnia defecerunt, id. 9, 23; quum tam procul Romani unica spes, circa omnia hostium essent, id. 21, 11; cf. Drak. Liv. 9, 2: exhausto circa omni agro, id. 31, 38; id. 24, 3; Val. Fl. 8, 2; Flor. 1, 18, 12 Duker.; Quint. 9, 2, 45.

II. *Praep. c. acc.*

A. In space: **1.** (It designates the part of a circle which is within one's view, or lies on the side next to one, *etc.* =circum, *no.* II. 2) *About, around, on the side of*: noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in qua quiescebat, Nep. Alcib. 10, 4: circa flumina et lacus frequens nebula est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3: circa equum Alexandri, Curt. 4, 15: illi robur et aes triplex circa pectus erat, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 10; id. Sat. 2, 6, 34: quem circa tigres jacent, Ov. M. 3, 668.

2. (=circum, *no.* II. 3) *Into ... around, to ... round about*, etc.: Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv. 1, 9; id. 4, 23; 31, 3; Plin. 7, 37, 37; Suet. Aug. 49; Ner. 28: literis circa praefectos dimissis, Liv. 42, 51: custodes circa omnes portas missi, id. 28, 26; id. 26, 13.

3. (=circum, *no.* II. 4) With the prevailing idea of neighborhood, vicinity: *In the region of, near to, near by*: plenum est forum, plena templa circa forum, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 14 dub.; Quint. 6, 3, 38: circa Armeniae montes, Curt. 5, 1, 13: Acesinem amnem, Plin. 12, 5, 11: domum auream, Suet. Ner. 38: sacrificantem, id. Claud. 36.—Hence also, **b.** As a less definite designation of place for *in*: Orestis liberi sedem cepere circa Lesbum insulam, Vell. 1, 2, 5; Curt. 4, 9, 1: quod circa Syriam nascitur, Plin. 9, 3, 16; Quint. prooem. § 20: initia statim primi libri, id. ib. 1, 5, 44; cf. finem, id. ib. 4, 3, 5: virentes campos, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 5: quum amor saeviet circa jecur, id. ib. 1, 25, 13 (cf. Petr. 17, 8: dolor saevit *in* praecordiis). So esp. freq. in medic. lang.: circa faciem, nares, aures, labra, Cels. 5, 28, 2; id. ib. 2, 8, et saep.

4. (=circum, *no.* II. 5) In respect to persons who surround one (as attendants, friends, adherents, *etc.*): *Around, about*: multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus (sarcast. for indagatoribus) suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48: ex iis trecentos juvenes inermes circa se habebat, Liv. 29, 1; Suet. Aug. 48; Calig. 43, et al. Hence also without a verb, circa aliquem =οἱ περί τινα, *The attendants, companions of a person*: omnibus vero circa eum gratuito aut levi fenore obstrictis, Suet. Caes. 27; id. Domit. 9; cf. Drak. Liv. 21, 49.

B. (Peculiar to the form circa) in time, designating nearness, proximity to a definite point of time, *About*: postero die circa eandem horam in eundem locum rex copias admovit, Liv. 42, 57: circa eum mensem, Plin. 9, 18, 33: lucis ortum, Curt. 5, 3, 7: lucem, Suet. Oth. 11: mediam noctem, id. Claud. 2: vernum aequinoctium, Col. 5, 6, 19: Calendas et Idus Octobr., id. 5, 10, 8; id. 5, 10, 12; 5, 12, 2, et al.; Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 4; Pall. 2, 4; 7, et al.—With definite numbers: septimum diem, Cels. 2, 6: undecimam horam, Suet. Caes. 88: lustra decem, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 6.—With general designations of time: tempora illa, Quint. 11, 3, 143: tempora Peloponnesia, id. ib. 12, 10, 4: Murenae Cepionisque conjurationis tempus, Vell. 2, 93: Magni Pompeji aetatem, Plin. 33, 12, 55: mortem, id. 11, 38, 72: initia imperii, Suet. Claud. 7.—And in the designation of periods of time by persons who belonged to them (cf. ante I. B, 1, a): circa Demetrium Phalerea, *about the time of Demetrius Phalereus*, Quint. 2, 4, 41 Spald.: Tisiam et Coraca, id. ib. 2, 17, 7: Philippum, id. ib. 12, 10, 6: Ciceronem, Sen. Contr. 1 *praef.*: Attium, Vell. 1, 17.—Kindred with this,

2. In numerical designations, *About, nearly, almost* (for the more usual circiter): ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. 45, 34: quingentos Romanorum, id. 27, 42: decem millia Persarum, Curt. 4, 6, 30: sestertium vicies, Suet. Claud. 6: quartum milliarium, id. Ner. 48: selibram, Cels. 4, 19: singulas heminas, id. 7, 15.

C. (Also peculiar to the form circa, and only in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Quint., occurring more than 70 times) Trop. for the designation of an object, about which, as if it were a centre, any thing moves, is done, *etc.*: *Around, about, in, in respect to*, etc.; depending upon substt., adjj., or verbs: (*α*) Upon substantives: Quint. 11, 1, 57: circa eosdem sensus certamen atque aemulatio, id. ib. 10, 5, 5: circa S literam deliciae, id. ib. 1, 11, 6: verba dissensio, id. ib. 3, 11, 5: memoriam suam vanitas atque jactatio, id. ib. 11, 2, 22: hoc opiniones, id. ib. 2, 15, 1; Plin. 8, 16, 9: quem pugna est, Quint. 8, 6, 1; 7, 1, 15: voces inani studio, id. ib. 8 prooem. § 18, et saep.; Plin. 29, 1, 5: rura sermo, id. 18, 1, 1: classicum brevis et expeditus labor, id. Ep. 3, 9, 13: hospitia nullum fastidium, id. Pan. 20, 3: bonas artes publica socordia, Tac. A. 11, 15: principem novo exemplo, *i. e.* in principe, Suet. Claud. 14.—(*β*) Upon adjectives: non *circa* plurium artium species praestantem, sed in omnibus eminentissimum, Quint. 12, 10, 12: jus nostrum attentior, id. ib. 4, 5, 21: studia mentis erectae, id. ib. 1, 3, 10: lites raras ridiculi, id. ib. 7, 1, 43: praecepta utiles sententiae, id. ib. 10, 1, 52; 6, 1, 42, et al.: corporis curam morosior, Suet. Caes. 45: victum indifferens, id. ib. 53: deos ac religiones negligentior, id. Tib. 69: administrationem imperii vacuus, id. Domit. 3, et al.: summa scelera distentum, Tac. A. 16, 8 *fin.*: affectationem Germanicae originis ultro ambitiosi, id. Germ. 28: excessus otiosus, id. Or. 22: se animati, Just. 14, 1, 3, et al.—(*γ*) Upon verbs: facetum quoque non tantum circa ridicula opinor constitere, Quint. 6, 3, 19: hoc disputatum est, id. ib. 1, 5, 34: priores erratur, id. ib. 2, 5, 26: formas literarum haerere, id. ib. 1, 1, 21; cf. 5, 10, 114; Suet. Aug. 71: res tenues morari, Quint. 1, 1, 35, et saep.: consilium eligendi successoris in duas factiones scindebantur, Tac. H. 1, 13: Medeam, Thyestem (tragoedias) tempus consumas, id. Or. 3: successorem omnia ordinari, Suet. Claud. 45: ceremonias, item circa omnium ordinum statum quaedam correxit, id. ib. 22, et al.

† **circaea**, ae, *f.*=κιρκαία, *A plant, used as a charm*, Plin. 27, 8, 38.

† **circaeum**, i, *n.* = κιρκαῖον, *The plant* also called mandragoras, Plin. 25, 13, 94.

Circaeus, a, um, *Pertaining to Circe*; v. Circe, *no.* 2.

‡ **circānĕa**, ae, *f.* [circa] *A bird, so named from its circular flight*, Fest. p. 33.

Circe, ēs (Lat. access. form *gen.* Circae, Liv. Andron. in Fest. s. v. TOPPER, p. 270; Virg. A. 3, 386; Prop. 3, 12, 27: *acc.* Circam, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 34; Cic. N. D. 3, 21 *fin.*; together with Circen, ib. 19, 48, v. Orell. *N. cr.*: *abl.* Circa, Hor. Epod. 17, 17), *f.*, Κίρκη, *The daughter of the Sun and of Perse* or *Perseis, sister of Aeetes, a sea-nymph, distinguished for her magic arts, whose abode, after fleeing from Colchis, was said to be in the region of the promontory of Circeii, in Latium*, Cic. N. D. 3. 19; Ov. M. 4, 205; 13, 968; 14, 10; 247 *sq.*; 312 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 125; 156; 199; Plin. 25, 2, 5; Tib. 2, 4, 55; Hor. Od. 1, 17, 20; Ep. 1, 2, 23, et saep. Traces of divine homage paid to her among the Circeji, v. in Orell. *no.* 1849; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 19, and Creuzer Symbol. 4, 27.—**2.** Whence **Circaeus**, a, um, *Pertaining to Circe, Circean*: poculum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17 *fin.*: gramen, *i. e. magical, poisoning*, Prop. 2, 1, 53: campi, *i. e. the region of Colchis, the native land of Circe*, Val. Fl. 5, 328; 6, 426, where also is the town Circaeum, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13: litus, *the Circeian promontory*, Ov. M. 14, 248; cf. antra, nomine dicta suo, id. ib. 348: terra, *Circeii*, Virg. A. 7, 10: moenia, *i. e. Tusculum*, after its builder, Telegonus, the son of Circe, Hor. Epod. 1, 30; cf. dorsum, *the Hill of Tusculum*, Sil. 7, 692.

Circēii, orum, *m.*, Κιρκαῖον, *The town of Circeii, near the promontory of the same name, in Latium*; acc. to the fable, named after Circe, who fled hither from Colchis (cf. the preced. art.), now *S. Felice*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9; Cic. Att. 15, 10 *fin.*; Liv 1, 56, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 622 *sq* Müll. Roms Camp. 2, p. 227: distinguished for its excellent oysters, Hor. S. 2, 4, 33 Heind.—**2.** Whence **Circēiensis**, e, *adj.*, *Of Circeii*: ostreae, Plin. 32, 6, 21. In plur. Circeienses, ium, *The inhabitants of Circeii*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19.

* **circellus**, i, *m. dim.* [circulus] *A small ring*, Apic. 2, 5.

* **circen**, ĭnis, *n.*=circinus, *A circle, a circular course*: solis, *a year*, Poet. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 4, 274.

Circensis, e, v. Circus, *no.* 2, b.

circes, ĭtis, *m.* [kindred with circus, circinus] *A circle* (ante- and post-class.): ut parvi circuli Anuli, sic magni dicebantur circites Ani, Var. L. L. 6, 2, 53; Sid. Carm. 22, 222. So of *the circumference of the circus*, Sid. Carm. 23, 381.

circĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circino] (lit., The describing of a circle; hence concrete) *The circumference of a circle, a circle* (a word of Vitr.), Vitr. 1, 6; 9, 8; 3, 3; 10, 10, et al. Of *the circular path of the planets*, id. 9, 4.

circĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [circinus] *To make round, to round* (perh. not ante-Aug.): arbores, quae in orbem ramos circinant, Plin. 17, 12, 17; id. 16, 38, 73: circinatum tympanum, id. 18, 34, 77, *no.* 1: folia circinatae rotunditatis, id. 16, 23, 35.—**b.** Poet.: (Cyllenius) inclinat cursus et easdem circinat auras, *flies through in a circular course*, *Ov. M. 2, 721: utque suos arcus per nubila circinat Iris, *vaults, arches*, Manil. 1, 710.

† **circĭnus**, i, *m.*=κίρκινος, *A pair of compasses*: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: diducere, Vitr. 9, 8: circino spatia dimetiri, id. ib.; id. 10, 9, et al.: ratio circini, Plin. 2, 15, 13.

circĭter, *adv.* [from circus, whence also circum],

1. Of place: * **a.** *Round about, on every side*: lapidem fuisse quadratum circiter (*i. e. cubical*) in media arca vinctum candelis quaquaversum, Cass. Hemina in Plin. 13, 13, 27; cf. the passages cited under circum, I. 1, a, from Var. R. R. 3, 10, 3.—* **b.** *In the neighborhood of*: ubi ea (*sc.* cistella) sit, nescio; nisi, ut opinor, loca haec circiter excidit mihi, *here in this region, near here*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 8.—Far more freq.

2. Of time, designating nearness to a fixed point: *About, near* (the *Abl.* or *Acc.* added is, as with ante and post, independent of circiter; hence circiter is not to be considered as a preposition): circiter meridie, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 52: circiter duobus mensibus, Var. R. R. 3, 10, 6: diebus circiter quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: hora diei circiter quarta, id. ib. 4, 23: circiter hora decima noctis, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1: circiter luminibus accensis Uticam pervenit, Auct. B. Afr. 89 *fin.*: circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: octavam circiter horam, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 47: nos circiter Calendas in Formiano erimus, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 6: Idus Novembres, id. Fam. 14, 5 *fin.*: Calendas Junias, Sall. C. 17; Cic. Att. 2, 17, 1; Var. R. R. 2, 11, 7: circiter messem. id. ib. 3, 8, 3.—Closely related to this,

3. Of number: *About, near, not far from:* circiter quingentae species, Var. L. L. 6, 5, 61: circiter CCXX. naves eorum paratissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: circiter millia hominum CXXX. superfuerunt, id. ib. 1, 26; so id. ib. 1, 27; 31, et saep.: circiter pars quarta, Sall. C. 56, 3: mons suberat circiter mille passuum, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: circiter duum millium intervallo, Sall. J. 106, 5: circiter parte tertia (armorum) celata et in oppido retenta, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 32 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 25: illic noster est fortasse circiter triennium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 79: ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: circiter passus sexcentos, id. ib. 1, 49: circiter quinquaginta millia passuum pervenerunt, 1, 53, et saep.: quum decem circiter millia ab hoste abessent, Liv. 28, 1.—Cf. upon this art. Hand Turs. II. p. 71-73.

circĭtor, ōris, *m.* [circumitor, from circumeo, lit., One who goes around; hence] *A watchman* (*of gardens, buildings,* etc.) (a post-class. word), Auct. Priap. 16, 1; Front. Aquaed. 117 (Petr. 53, 10, some read circumitor *or* circuitor).—Hence, **b.** In milit. lang., *Those who go the rounds and visit the posts of sentinels, patroles,* Veg. Mil. 3, 8; Hier. Ep. 61, *no.* 7.—**2.** *A peddler,* Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5. § 4.

circĭus (cercius, Cato in Gell. 2, 22, 28 *sq.*), ii, *m.* [either from circus, on account of its circular motion, or a Gallic word] *A violent wind blowing in* Gallia Narbonensis; to the Romans, *a west-northwest wind,* Plin. 2, 47, 46; Sen. Q. N. 5, 17; Phavorin. in Gell. 2, 22, 20 *sq.*; Suet. Claud. 17; Vitr. 1, 6.

† **circos,** i, *m.*=κίρκος (a top), *A precious stone* unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

circueo, ire, v. circumeo.

circŭĭtio (circumitio, Front. de Or. 3; Amm. 24, 2; cf. Drak. Liv. 3, 6 *fin.*; Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 536), ōnis, *f.* [circumeo] **1.** *A going round;* in milit. lang., *the rounds:* circuitio ac cura aedilium plebei erat, Liv. 3, 6 *fin.*—**b.** Trop.: *A digression, circumlocution, an indirect procedure:* ita aperte ipsam rem modo locutus, nil circuitione usus est, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 31: quid opus est circuitione et amfractu? Cic. Div. 2, 61 *fin.*; cf. Her. 4, 32; 43: Epicurus circuitione quadam (in an indirect manner) deos tollens, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40.—**2.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concr.*): *A place for going round something, a way, passage, corridor,* Vitr. 4, 4; 6, 3; 10, 19.—Hence, **b.** *A circumference, circuit:* Vitr. 1, 5; id. 2, 10.

circuitor, oris, v. circitor, *no.* 1.

1. circuitus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumeo.

2. circŭĭtus (in many MSS. circumitus; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 536), ūs, *m.* [circumeo] (class. in prose and poetry),

1. *A going round in a circle, a circling, revolving, a revolution:* circuitus solis orbium V. et LX. et CCC. quarta fere diei parte addita conversionem conficiunt annuam, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: nox et dies unum circuitum orbis efficit, id. Univ. 9: Asiae Syriaeque circuitu Aegyptum petit, Suet. Aug. 17.—**b.** In medic. lang., *The periodic return of a disease,* Cels. 3, 5; Seren. Samm. 95.—Far more freq.

2. Meton. (*abstr. pro concr.*): *A circuit, compass:* plurimum refert, cujus sit formae ille circuitus, Quint. 1, 10, 40; cf. id. ib. 42; 1, 5, 26; Augur. in Gell. 13, 14, 1: collis, quem propter magnitudinem circuitus opere complecti non poterant, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: illi operibus vincebant, quod interiore spatio minorem circuitum habebant, id. B. C. 3, 44: XV. millia passuum circuitu amplexus, id. ib.; so id. B. G. 1, 41; Plin. 4, 12, 19: qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, Caes. B. G. 1, 21; so id. ib. 2, 29; 30, et al.; Virg. A. 11, 767: saevaque curvantem circuitu brachia longo, Ov. M. 2, 82.—Hence, **b.**=ambitus, *An open space left around a building:* Var. L. L. 5, 4, 9; cf. Inscr. Fratr. Arval. p. 369 Marin.

3. Trop.: **a.** In rhetoric, *A period:* in toto circuitu illo orationis, quem Graeci περίοδον, nos tum *ambitum,* tum *circuitum,* tum *comprehensionem* aut *continuationem* aut *circumscriptionem* dicimus, Cic. Or. 61, 204; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 124; so Cic. de Or. 3, 49 *fin.*; 51, 198; Or. 23, 78; Quint. 8, 6, 59; 11, 1, 6; in plur.: oratio longiores habet saepe circuitus, Quint. 9, 4, 60.—**b.** In the post-Aug. per.: *A digression, circumlocution, a roundabout way in speech* or *action; a periphrasis; an indirect procedure:* ea, quae proprie signari poterant, circuitu coeperint enunciare, Quint. 12, 10, 16: circuitu res ostendere et translationibus, id. ib. 41; so id. 5, 7, 16; 10, 1, 12; Mart. 11, 15, 8: negavi circuitu agendum, sed plane jure civili dimicandum, Petr. 13 *fin.*

circŭlāris, e, *adj.* [circulus] *Circular, round* (post-class.): flexus, Marc. Cap. 6, 190; cf. id. 8, 274.

circŭlātim, *adv.* [circulor] *Circularly, in a circle* (post-Aug. and rare): pectori cerotaria apponere, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29: multitudo circulatim (*gathering together in circles* or *companies*) suo quaeque more lamentata est, * Suet. Caes. 84 *fin.*

* **circŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A going round, revolving in a circle, a circular course, revolution:* Mercurii, Vitr. 9, 4.

circŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A mountebank, quack,* Cels. 5, 27, *no.* 3; Petr. 68, 6; Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 11; Sen. Ben. 6, 11. As a term of reproach: auctionum, *i. e. One who goes around to all the auctions, and takes the wares purchased to the markets, a peddler,* Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32.

circŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [circulator] *Of a mountebank, quackish* (post-Aug.): circulatorius jactatio, Quint. 2, 4, 15: volubilitas, id. ib. 10, 1, 8: praestigiae, Tert. Apol. 23.

circŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A female mountebank* or *rover,* Auct. Priap. 18, 1. *Adj.*: lingua, *of a mountebank,* Mart. 10, 3, 2.

circulo, are, v. the following.

circŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (*act.* access. form, v. at the end) [circulus] **1.** *To form a circle* (of men) *about one's self,* or *to gather in a company* or *circle for conversation:* * Cic. Brut. 54, 200: totis vero castris milites circulari et dolere, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 64.—Hence, **2.** Of mountebanks: *To collect people around one's self,* Sen. Ep. 52; 40.—**3.** Act. access. form circulo, are, *To make circular* or *round* (post-class.): App. Flor. *no.* 9: circulatus gressus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

circŭlus, i, *m.* (contr. circlus, like vinclum=vinculum, Virg. G. 3, 166) [kindred with κίρκος, κύκλος, circinus] *A circular figure, a circle:* circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: muri exterior, Liv. 36, 9; Plin. 14, 21, 27: circulus ad speciem coelestis arcus orbem solis ambiit, Suet. Aug. 95.—**b.** In astronomy, *A circular course, orbit, circle:* stellae circulos suos orbesque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: aequinoctialis, solstitialis, septemtrionalis, Var. L. L. 9, 18, 131; Ov. M. 2, 516: lacteus, *the Milky Way,* Plin. 18, 29, 69, *no.* 2.

2. Meton.: **a.** *Any circular body: a ring, hoop, chain,* Virg. G. 3, 166; Plin. 14, 21, 27; Suet. Aug. 80.—**b.** *A circle* or *company for social intercourse* (very frequent): in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, Cic. Balb. 26; so with convivia also, Liv. 32, 20; 34, 61; 44, 22; Domit. Mars. in Quint. 6, 3, 105; Tac. A. 3, 54: circulos aliquos et sessiunculas consectari, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56: per fora et circulos locuti sunt, Tac. Agr. 43; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 74: quemcumque patrem familias arripuissetis ex aliquo circulo, Cic. de Or. 1, 34 *fin.*; so id. ib. 38, 174: de circulo se subducere (* *to withdraw from the assembly*), ad Q. Fr. 3, 4; Quint. 2, 12, 10 Spald.

circum [properly *acc.* from circus=κίρκος: in a circle, ring; cf. in Hebrew סָבִיב, circuitus and circum, from סָבַב, circumivit], *adv.* and *praep.* designates both an entire encompassing or surrounding of an object, and a proximity only partially embracing or comprehending it: *Around, about, all around,* περί, ἀμφί

I. *Adv.* **1.** *Around, round about, all around,* etc., πέριξ: furcas circum offigito, Cato R. R. 48, 2; Var. R. R. 3, 14, 1; Virg. A. 3, 230; Tac. A. 4, 25: molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Virg. E. 3, 45; Manil. 1, 312; Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 33; Caes. B. C. 2, 10: interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant, Virg. A. 10, 118 ("*i. e.* circumcirca fusi: nam modo *circum* adverbium loci est," Serv.): omnem, quae nunc ... humida circum Caligat, nubem eripiam, id. ib. 2, 605; Tib. 1, 3, 77: sed circum tutae sub moenibus urbis aquantur, *round about under the walls,* Virg. G. 4, 193: faciundum haras quadratas circum binos pedes, *all around.* i. e. *on every side, two feet,* Var. R. R. 3, 10, 3 Schneid.—**b.** Strengthened circum undique (in later Latin also sometimes written as one word, circumundique): *Every where, from every direction around, around on all sides:* circum undique convenere, Virg. A. 4, 416; Lucr. 3, 404: clausis circum undique portis, Stat. Silv. 2, 5, 13; id. ib. 5, 1, 155; Theb. 2, 228: oppositu circumundique aliarum aedium, Gell. 4, 5, 3; 13, 24, 1; 14, 2, 9.

2. Sometimes circum designates, not an entire circumference, but only the part of it that meets the view, lies on the side toward one, *etc.* (v. under *no.* II. 2): hostilibus circum litoribus, Tac. A. 2, 24, id. ib. 4, 67: gentibus innumeris circum infraque relictis, Ov. M. 4, 667; Stat. Ach. 1, 56: corpus servans circumque supraque vertitur, Stat. Th. 9, 114; Albinov. Carm. in Maecen. 46.

II. *Praep. c. acc.*: *Around, about:* armillas quatuor facito, quas circum orbem indas, Cato R. R 21, 4: terra circum axem se summa celeritate convertit, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123; Quint. 2, 17, 19 Zumpt *N. cr.*: ligato circum collum sudario, Suet. Ner. 51: terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges, Virg. G. 1, 345: at genitor circum caput omne micantes deposuit radios, Ov. M. 2, 40.

2. As above, in *adv. no.* 2, only designating a particular segment of a circle: capillus sparsus, promissus, circum caput rejectus negligenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: flexo circum cava tempora cornu, Ov. M. 7, 313; 10, 116; 11, 159; Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87; Virg. A. 8, 285: varios hic flumina circum fundit humus flores, *on the borders of the rivulets,* id. Ecl. 9, 40: urgeris turba circum te stante, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135; cf. id. Od. 2, 16, 33: circum renidentes Lares, id. Epod. 2, 66; Virg. G. 2, 484; cf. Luc. 2, 557: illi indignantes, magno cum murmure montis, circum claustra fremunt, Virg. A. 1, 56: oras et litora circum errantem, id. ib. 3, 75.

3. Circum very freq. expresses, not a relative motion around a given central point, but an absol. circular movement, in which several objects named form separate points of a periphery: *In, into ... around, to ... around,* etc.: ego Arpin. volo esse pridie Cal., deinde circum villulas nostras errare, not: *round about our villas,* but: *in our villas around,* Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3; cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 58: tum Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, *to friends around,* Cic. Quint. 6, 25; Suet. Ner. 47: quum praetorem circum omnia fora sectaretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70: lenonem quondam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, id. Catil. 4, 8, 17: demissis circum municipia literis, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: legatio sub idem tempus in Asiam et circum insulas missa, Liv. 42, 45; Suet. Aug. 64; Caes. 41; Calig. 28; 41; Hor. S. 2, 3, 281; id. Ep. 1, 1, 49: et te circum omnes alias irata puellas Differet, *to* or *among all the other maidens around,* Prop. 1, 4, 21.

4. With the prevailing idea of neighborhood, vicinity: *In the environs of, in the vicinity of, at, near:* circum haec loca commorabor, Cic. Att. 17: Cn. Magnus, ib. 8, 12, C.: exercitu in foro et in omnibus templis, quae circum forum sunt, collocato, Cic. de Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 10: urbes, quae circum Capuam sunt, id. Agr. 1, 7, 20; id. Phil. 2, 26, 64 Wernsd. *N. cr.*: non succurrit tibi, quamdiu circum Bactra haereas? Curt. 7, 8, 21; Tac. A. 4, 74.—Hence

5. Of persons who surround one (as attendants, friends, *etc.*); in Gr. *περί* or *ἀμφί τινος*: paucae, quae circum illam essent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 33; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 4: omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se tamquam stipatorum catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14, 1; cf. ib. 26, 4: Hectora circum, Virg. A. 6, 166.—Unfreq. is circum pedes=ad pedes, of servants in attendance: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36.

☞ Circum is sometimes placed after its subst., Lucr. 1, 935; Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105; Virg. A. 1, 32; 3, 75; 6, 166; 329; Stat. Th. 3, 395.

III. In composition the *m* remains unchanged before consonants; before vowels it was, acc. to Prisc. p. 567 P., and Cassiod. p. 2294 ib., written in like manner, but (except before *j* and *v*) not pronounced. Yet in the best MSS. we find the orthography circuitio, circuitus, and even circueo together with circumeo. Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 335 *sq.*—Signif.: **a.** Acc. to *no.* II. 1: circumcido, circumcludo, circumculco, circumfluo, circumfodio, circumfundo, *etc.*—**b.** Acc. to *no.* II. 2: circumcolo, circumflecto, circumjaceo, circumjicio.—**c.** Acc. to *no.* II. 3: circumcellio, circumcurso, circumduco, circumfero, circumforaneus.—In many compounds, circum has sometimes one and sometimes another signif., as in circumdo, circumeo, circumsisto, *etc.*; v. h. vv.

☞ With verbs compounded with circum, this preposition is never repeated before the following object; e. g. circumcursare circum aliquid, and similar phrases are not found.

circumactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumago] **1.** *A turning around, revolving* (very rare): solis, Vitr. 9, 9; Marc. Cap. 8, p. 299.—* **2.** Trop.: Of discourse: *A turning, turn, compass,* Gell. 17, 20, 4.

1. circumactus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumago.

2. circumactus, ūs, *m.* [circumago] *A moving* or *turning round* (post-Aug.): coeli, Sen. Q. N. 7, 2; Censor. de Die nat. 23: corporis, Plin. 8, 30, 44; 50, 76: rotarum, id. 28, 9, 37.

circum-aggĕro, without *perfect,* atum, 1. *v. a.* *To heap up around* (very rare): terram, Col. 5, 12, 3: fimo radices, Plin. 19, 5, 23.

circum-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* **1.** *To drive* or *turn in a circle, turn round* (most freq. since the Aug. per.; never in Cic. and Quint.): impera suovitaurilia circumagi, Cato R. R. 141, 1. And with two Accus. (on account of circum): terram fundumque meum suovitaurilia circumagi jussi, id. ib. § 2: aratro circumagebant sulcum, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 40: (annus) qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv. 1, 19; Suet. Ner. 31.—Hence, * **b.** *t. t.* Of the manumitting of a slave, since he, in such a case, was taken by his master with the right hand, and turned around in a circle (cf. vertigo, Casaub. Pers. 5, 75 *sq.*, and Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 75). Trop.: qui se illi (philosophiae) subjecit et tradidit, statim circumagitur: hoc enim ipsum philosophiae servire libertas est, Sen. Ep. 8.—**c.** Trop.: (*a*) Of time: se, and more freq. in *pass.*: *To pass away, to be spent,* as it were, completing its circle (so most freq. in *temp. perfect.* and in Livy): in ipso conatu rerum circumegit se annus, Liv. 9, 18; so id. 23, 39: prius circumactus est annus, quam, *etc.*, Liv. 6, 38; id. 6, 1; 9, 32; 33; 26, 40; 27, 30; 44, 36; Plin. 7, 16, 17; and in Tmesis: circum tribus actis annis, Lucr. 5, 881. In *temp. praes.*: nobis in apparatu ipso annus circumagitur, Liv. 24, 8.—(*β*) Of other abstr. things: quum videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 6.

2. *To turn, turn about, wheel around:* equos frenis, Liv. 1, 14 *fin.*; so id. 8, 7; 10, 11; Curt. 3, 11: navem in proram, Plin 11, 47, 107: corpora, Tac. H. 4, 29: se ad dissonos clamores, Liv. 4, 28; Lucr. 4, 317: circumagente se vento, Liv. 37, 16: aciem, id. 42, 64: signa, id. 10, 36; 6, 24; Curt. 4, 6: legiones, *to lead back,* Flor. 3, 21, 6.—**b.** Hic paullulum circumacta fortuna est, *changes, is changed,* Flor. 2, 2, 22: sed una voce, qua *Quirites* eos pro *militibus* appellarat, tam facile circumegit et flexit, Suet. Caes. 70: quo te circumagas? *Whither will you now turn?* Juv. 9, 81 Rup.: universum prope humanum genus circumegit in se (* *brought over to his side*), Plin. 26, 3, 7.

3. (acc. to circum, *no.* II. 3) *To run, drive about, proceed from one place to another:* (milites) huc illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac. H. 3, 73: nil opus est te circumagi, *i. e. that you wander about with me,* * Hor. S. 1, 9, 17.—**b.** Trop.: non pendere ex alterius vultu ac nutu, nec alieni momentis animi circumagi, Liv. 39, 5: rumoribus vulgi circumagi, id. 44, 34.

* **4.** Post-class.: aliquem aliqua re=circumdare, *To surround with something:* aliquem muro, Lact. 1, 14.—Whence

circumactus, a, um, *Pa.* *Bent around, crooked, curved* (perh. only in the two Plinys): in orbem circumactus, Plin. 9, 33, 52; 15, 14, 15; 16, 34, 621: sensim circumactis curvatisque litoribus, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12.

* **circum-ambŭlo,** are, *v. n.* *To walk round:* omnes glebas, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3.

* **circum-ămictus,** a, um, *adj.* [amicio] *Enveloped, invested:* circumamictus, Petr. 100, 1; (* Vulg. Apoc. 4, 4.)

circum-ăro, are, *v. a.* *To plough around:* Liv. 2, 10; Plin. 18, 3, 3.

circum-caesūra, ae, *f.* *The external contour* or *outline,* circumscriptio (only twice in Lucr.): Lucr. 3, 220; 4, 649.

circum-calco (in MSS. also circumculco), are, *v. a.* *To tread* or *trample upon all around:* Col. 5, 6, 21; id. ib. § 8.

circumcellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [cella] *A class of monks, who, without fixed abode, wandered about from cell to cell,* Aug. in Psalm. 132.—**2.** *A class of heretics,* Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 15; Isid. Orig. 8, 5, 53.

circumcīdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [circumcido], mustum, *Which was pressed out after the ordinary pressing, when a cutting was made in the grapes,* Cato R. R. 23, 4: mustum circumcisitium, Var. R. R. 1, 54, 3.

circum-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *To cut around, cut, clip, trim* (orig. pertaining to agriculture): ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, amputet, erigat, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: gemmam acuto scalpello circumcidito .... ejusdem spatii corticem circumcidito, Col. Arb. 26, 8; id. 12, 36: arbores, Plin. 16, 39, 74; Lucr. 3, 412: caespitem gladiis, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: ungues, Cels. 7, 26, *no.* 2: vulnus, Plin. 25, 5, 25: genitalia (Judaeorum), Tac. H. 5, 5; cf. Petr. 102, 14.

2. Trop.: *To make less, to diminish, abridge, circumscribe, cut off* (very freq. in prose): testatur saepe Chrysippus, tres solas esse sententias, quae defendi possint, de finibus bonorum: circumcidit et amputat multitudinem, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 138; so with amputo, id. de Or. 1, 15, 65; Fin. 1, 13, 14: sumptus circumcisi aut sublati, Liv. 32, 27; so impensam funeri, Phaedr. 4, 19, 25: circumcisa omni negotiosa actione, Cels. 4, 25: circumcidendum vinum est in totum annum, *to be abstained from,* id. ib. 20; ib. 6, 9.—Of discourse: *To abridge, remove:* circumcisis rebus, quae non arbitror pertinere ad agriculturam, Var. R. R. 1, 1 *fin.*: circumcidat, si quid redundabit, Quint. 10, 2, 28; id. ib. 4, 2, 42 Spald.: (oratio) rotunda et undique circumcisa, id. ib. 8, 5, 27; id. ib. 10, 1, 104.—Whence

circumcīsus, a, um, *Pa.*, lit., *To cut off around;* hence, **1.** Of localities=abscisus, abruptus: *Cut off from connection with the region around, steep, precipitous, inaccessible:* ut ita munita arx circumjectu arduo et quasi circumciso saxo niteretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: Enna ab omni aditu circumcisa atque directa est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48: collis ex omni parte circumcisus, Caes. B. G. 7, 36.—**2.** Trop.: *Abridged, short, brief* (so prob. not before the Aug. per.): quid enim tam circumcisum, tam breve, quam hominis vita longissima? Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 11. Of discourse: circumcisae orationes et breves, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 4; cf. above, Quint. 8, 5, 27. And in adv.: rem ante oculos ponere circumcise atque velociter, Quint. 8, 3, 81; * Suet. Rhet. 6; Macr. 5, 1.

circum-cingo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To inclose around, surround* (post-Aug.): Sil. 10, 2; Cels. 7, 15.

circum-circa, *adv.* A strengthened circum *or* circa, *All around* (cf. the Hebr. סָבִיב סָבִיב, Ezech. 40, 5; the Gr. *ἀμφὶ περί*; and our *round about*) (very rare, perh. only in the follg. exs.; and acc. to Serg. in Don. p. 1855 P.; also in Cato): ubi erat haec defossa, occoepit scalpturire ibi ungulis circumcirca, * Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 9: coepi regiones circumcirca prospicere, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Auct. B. Hisp. 41; App. M. 11, p. 258, 23.—Cf. Prisc. p. 989 *sq.* P.; Serg. in Don. 1. 1.; Hand Turs. II. p. 73.

(* **circumcirco,** are, *v. n.*=circumeo, *To go round:* regiones, Amm. 31, 2, *sub fin.*)

circumcīse, *adv.* *Briefly*; v. circumcido, *Pa.*, *fin.*

circumcīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumcido] *A cutting around, circumcision,* physical and moral (only in eccl. Latin): carnis; cordis ac spiritus, Lact. 4, 17; Tert. adv. Jud. 2; 3, et saep.

* **circumcīsōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *An instrument for cutting around,* Veg. Veter 1, 26, 2; cf. id. 2, 28, 31.

* **circumcīsūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A cutting around plants,* Plin. 16, 40, 79.

circumcisus, a, um, v. circumcido, *Pa.*

circum-clāmo, are, *To cry out, roar on every side,* poet. of the raging waves: Sid. Carm. 2, 506.

circum-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] *To shut in, inclose on every side* (in good class. prose): ne duobus circumcluderetur exercitibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 30; cf. * Suet. Tib. 20; Auct. B. Hisp. 6: cornua ab labris argento, *to surround with silver,* Caes. B. G. 6, 28 *fin.*; Plin. 18, 35, 78.—**2.** Trop. (only in Cic.): L. Catilina consiliis, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus ac debilitatus, Cic. Cat. 2, 7; id. ib. 1, 3, 7.

* **circumcŏla,** ae, *adj.* [circumcolo] *Dwelling around:* gentes, Tert. adv. Gnost. 3 *fin.*

circum-cŏlo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To dwell round about, to inhabit around:* sinum maris, Liv. 5, 33 *fin.*; id. 31, 41; Ulp. Dig. 43, 12, 1.

circum-cordĭālis, e, *adj.* *Around the heart* (post-class.): calor, Tert. Anim. 43: sanguis, id. ib. 15.

circumculco, are, v. circumcalco.

circum-curro, ĕre, *v. n.* *To run round* or *about* (not ante-Aug.): Vitr. 4, 6: circumcurrens linea, Quint. 1, 10, 41.—* **2.** Trop.: eam artem circumcurrentem vocaverunt, quod in omni materia diceret, Quint. 2, 21, 7.

* **circumcursĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [circumcurro] *A running around:* App. Met. 9, p. 222, 41.

circum-curso, are, *v. intens. a.* and *n.* *To run round about, to run about in, at,* or *near something* (ante- and post-class.; Cic. Fam. 7, 1 *fin.*, more recent editt. read concursare): omnia, * Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 4: hinc illinc, * Catull. 68, 133: hac illac, * Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 1; * Lucr. 4, 401: per omnes portas, Lact. 6, 12.

circum-do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, *v. a.* Lit., *To put, set,* or *place around,* i. e. both *to wrap around* (e. g. a mantle), and also *to inclose* (e. g. a town with a wall), with a two-fold construction (cf. Zumpt Gramm. § 418).

1. Aliquid (alicui rei), *To place something around something, to put, set around,* etc. (class. in prose and poetry): (*a*) Followed by a *Dat.*: aer omnibus est rebus circumdatus appositusque, Lucr. 6, 1035: tectis ac moenibus subjectos prope jam ignes circumdatosque restinximus, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2. So circumdare fossam latam cubiculari lecto, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: satellites armatos concioni, Liv. 34, 27;

id. 3, 28: milites sibi, Tac. A. 13, 25; Liv. 30, 19: arma humeris, Virg. A. 2, 510: licia tibi, id. Ecl. 8, 74: vincula collo, Ov. M. 1, 631: brachia collo, id. ib. 9, 459; 605; 6, 479; and in Tmesis: collo dare brachia circum, Virg. A. 6, 700 (cf. the *simplex:* dare brachia cervici, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 3).—(β) Without a Dat.: caedere januam saxis, instare ferro, ligna et sarmenta circumdare ignemque subjicere coeperunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27: ignes, id. Pis. 38, 93: custodias, id. Catil. 4, 4, 8: armata circumdatur Romana legio, Liv. 1, 28: exercitu circumdato summa vi Cirtam irrumpere nititur, Sall. J. 25, 9: circumdatae stationes, Tac. A. 1, 50: murus circumdatus, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: lauream (*sc.* capiti), Suet. Vit. 9.—With an *ablat. loci:* toto oppido munitiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34 *fin.*: equites cornibus, Liv. 33, 18: pecuniam aut carissima sibi ipsi, Tac. H. 4, 62; and without Dat., id. Ann. 14, 53.

2. Trop. (most freq. in Tac.): cancelli, quos mihi ipse circumdedi, Cic. Quint. 10 *fin.*: nescio an majora vincula majoresque necessitates vobis quam captivis vestris fortuna circumdederit, Liv. 21, 43: egregiam famam paci circumdedit, *i. e. obtained, acquired,* Tac. Agr. 20 Rup.; cf. id. Hist. 4, 11; Or. 27: ministeria principi, id. Hist. 2, 59; id. Ann. 14, 15.—In a Gr. construction: infula, virgineos circumdata comptus, *encompassing,* Lucr. 1, 88; Tac. H. 4, 45; id. Ann. 16, 25.

II. Aliquem *or* aliquid (aliqua re), *To surround some person* or *thing* (*with something*), *to encompass, inclose, encircle with:* animum (deus) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic. Univ. 6; cf. Lucret.: aether corpore concreto circumdatus undique, Lucr. 5, 469: (oppidum) vallo et fossa circumdedi, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10: oppidum quinis castris, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: oppidum corona, Liv. 4, 47: moenia fossa, Sall. J. 23, 1: portum moenibus, Nep. Th. 6, 1: regio insulis circumdata, Cic. Fl. 12, 27: villam statione, Tac. A. 14, 8: Othonem vexillis, id. Hist. 1, 36: saltus canibus, Virg. E. 10, 57, et saep.: circumdato me brachiis: meum collum circumplecte, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 106; * Catull. 64, 377: furvis circumdatus alis Somnus, * Tib. 2, 1, 89: ad talos stola demissa et circumdata palla, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99: circumdedit se zona, Suet. Vit. 16: circumdato corpus amictu, Ov. M. 4, 313; cf. ib. 3, 666: tempora vittis, id. ib. 13, 643: Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo, Virg. A. 4, 137.

2. Trop.: omni autem totam figuram mundi levitate circumdedit, Cic. Univ. 6: exiguis quibusdam finibus oratoris munus, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264: pueritiam robore, Tac. A. 12, 25: fraude, Sil. 7, 134; cf. id. 12, 477: monstrorum novitate, Quint. Decl. 18, 1.

* **circum-dŏlĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To suffer on every side:* spiratio circumdolens, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 14.

* **circum-dŏlo,** are, *v. a.* *To hew off around:* Plin. 16, 32, 57.

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. (*imper.* circumduce, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 84; Most. 3, 2, 160; Mil. 2, 2, 68) *v. a.* *To lead* or *draw around* (class.; esp. freq. in milit. lang.; in Cic. perh. only once): circumduce exercitum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 68; cf. Liv. 1, 27; 8, 13: miles circumducitur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 21: quatuor cohortibus longiore itinere circumductis, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: alas ad latus Samnitium, Liv. 10, 29: agmen per invia circa, *etc.* id. 21, 36: pars devio saltu circumducta, id. 41, 19; cf. id. 36, 24, et al. Also as the simple verb abs.: praeter castra hostium circumducit, *marches around,* Liv. 34, 14: aliquem vicatim, Suet. Calig. 35: per coetus epulantium, id. ib. 32: quosdam per organa hydraulica, id. Ner. 41.—With *two Accus.:* eho istum, puer, circumduce hasce aedes et conclavia, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 157. And in Tmesis: circum in quaestus ducere Asinum, Phaedr. 4, 1, 4.—**b.** Of inanimate things: Casilinum coloniam deduxisti, ut vexillum tolleres, ut aratrum circumduceres (as usu. in founding a new city; v. aratrum), * Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; cf. Varro: oppida, quae prius erant circumducta aratro, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 40: brachium (v. brachium, *no.* 4, e), Auct. B. Hisp. 6; Suet. Claud. 20: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: literas subjicere et circumducere, *i. e. to place letters remaining at the end of a line below it, and draw circular marks around them, to indicate that they belong above,* Suet. Aug. 87 *fin.*; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 3, 204 and 226: umbra hominis lineis circumducta, *i. e. to designate* or *represent by outlines, to sketch,* Plin. 35, 3, 3.

2. Trop.: **a.** In Plaut. several times: *To deceive, cheat, impose upon* (** c. Abl. rei*): aliquem argento, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 39; so id. ib. 1, 5, 14: quadragintis Philippis filius me et Chrysalus circumduxerunt, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 64; cf. besides, id. ib. 2, 3, 77; Asin. 1, 1, 84; Poen. 5, 5, 8; 5, 2, 16; Pseud. 1, 5, 115.—* **b.** Of discourse: *To use circumlocution, to prolong:* quum sensus unus longiore ambitu circumducitur, Quint. 9, 4, 124.—**c.** In prosody: *To speak drawlingly, to drawl out;* also only in Quint. 11, 3, 172; 12, 10, 33; 1, 5, 23 Spald. and Zumpt.—**d.** In jurid. Lat., *To draw lines around a law,* i. e. *to cancel, annul* (cf. cancello, *no.* 2), *expunge, abrogate,* Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 73; 40, 12, 27; Papin. ib. 49, 1, 22.

circumductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumduco] **1.** *A leading* or *conducting about:* aquarum, Vitr. 8, 7: sphaerae, *the circumference,* Hyg. Astr. 1, 2.—**2.** Trop.: * **a.** *A cheating, defrauding, deceiving:* nec pueri suppositio nec argenti circumductio, Plaut. Capt. Grex. 3.—**b.** *The extension* or *expansion of a thought, a period,* only Quint. 11, 3, 39; 9, 4, 118.

* **circumductum,** i, *n.* [circumduco, *no.* 2, b] In rhetoric, *A period,* Quint. 9, 4, 22.

1. circumductus, a, um, *Part.,* from circumduco.

2. circumductus, ūs, *m.* [circumduco] **1.** *The circumference of a figure,* Quint. 1, 10, 43.—* **2.** *Motion in a circle, a revolution:* orbium, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.

circum-ĕo or **circuĕŏ** (cf. circum, *no.* III.), ivi *or* ii, circuĭtum, ire, *v. n.* and *a.*

I. *To go around, travel* or *march around,* etc. (class.): sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu flagrantes circuit aras, Ov. M. 7, 258: per hortum circuit (*made a circuit,* Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 152; cf. Quint. 2, 13, 16: quasi mare omnes circumimus insulas, *i. e. from one to another* (cf. circum, *no.* II. 3), Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 6: ipse Caecina quum circuiret praedia, venit in istum fundum, Cic. Caecin. 32, 94: haec una opera circuit per familias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 53: Marcio et Atilio Epirus, Aetolia et Thessalia circumeundae assignantur, Lentuli circumeuntes Peloponnesi oppida, *etc.,* Liv. 42, 37: civilis avia Belgarum circumibat, Tac. H. 4, 70: non potuere uno anno circumirier, Plaut. Curc. 3, 81: proximis insulis circuitis, Suet. Aug. 98: circuitis templis, id. Ner. 19, et al.: at pater omnipotens ingentia moenia coeli Circuit, Ov. M. 2, 402: circueunt unum Phineus et mille secuti Phinea, *surround* (cf. circum, *no.* II. 5 (*?)), id. ib. 5, 157: circuit extremas oleis pacalibus oras, poet. for circumeundo pingit, id. ib. 6, 101 (cf. Virg. A. 10, 243: oras ambiit auro).

2. Freq. in milit. lang., *To surround, encircle, inclose, encompass:* totam urbem muro turribusque circumiri posse, Caes. B. C. 2, 16: aciem, sinistrum cornu, id. ib. 3, 93: multitudine circumiri Nep. Them. 3, 2; id. Dat. 7, 3; Liv. 41, 26; Gall. in Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 4: ab iisdem acies Pompejana a sinistra parte erat circumita, Caes. B. C. 3, 94.

3. *To go from one to another, entreating, admonishing,* etc., as it were, *to go the rounds* (stronger than ambire, which signif. to go to this one and that; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 46 *sq.*) (most freq. from the time of the Aug. per.; in Cic. perh. only once, in his epistt.): itaque prenso amicos, supplico, ambio domos stationesque circumeo, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 5: (Antonium) circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 2; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2: Quinctilius circumire aciem Curionis atque obsecrare milites coepit, Caes. B. C. 2, 28; *cf.* Liv. 1, 9; 47; 3, 47; Tac. A. 2, 29; Plin. Pan. 69, 2; Suet. Aug. 56; Tib. 11.

II. Trop.: totius belli fluctibus circumiri, Cic. Phil. 18, 9, 20 · ne superante numero et peritia locorum circumiretur, Tac. Agr. 25 *fin.*; Stat. S. 4, 4, 26.

2. Similar to our *circumvent, To deceive, impose upon, cheat:* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 109: facinus indignum, sic circumiri, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 9 Ruhnk.; Mart. 8, 59 *fin.*

3. Of discourse: *To express by circumlocution* (post-Aug.): res plurimae carent appellationibus, ut eas necesse sit transferre aut circumire, Quint. 12, 10, 34; id. ib. 8 prooem. § 24 Spald.; id. ib. 8, 2, 17: Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumibant, *went around, avoided mentioning it,* Tac. H. 3, 37.

* **circum-ĕquĭto,** are, *v. a.* *To ride round:* moenia, Liv. 10, 34.

circum-erro, are, *v. n.* *To wander round, stroll about:* neque turba lateri circumerrat, Sen. Contr. 2, 9; App. de Mundo, p. 71, 11.

* **circum-farcĭo,** fartus, 4. *To fill up all around, to stuff;* Plin. 17, 13, 21 Hard.

circumfĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [circumfero] *A circumference* (post-class.), App. Flor. *no.* 18; Marc. Cap. 8, 276; Frontin. Expos. Form. p. 33 Goes.

circum-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* *To bear around,* or, in gen., *to move* or *carry round* or *about* (class. in prose and poetry): age circumfer mulsum, *pass around,* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 40; Liv. 26, 13 *fin.*; Curt. 7, 4: sanguinem in pateris, Sall. C. 22, 1; the same, Flor. 4, 1, 4 Duker.: reliquias coenae, Suet. Galb. 22 Baumg.-Crus.: lyram in conviviis, Quint. 1, 10, 19: codicem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42: filium suis manibus, Quint. 2, 15, 8: infantem per omnium dearum templa, Suet. Calig. 25: pavimenta in expeditionibus, id. Caes. 46: ubique pellem vituli marini, id. Aug. 90; id. Caes. 85. Of books carried about for sale, Quint. 2, 13, 15; 2, 15, 4, et al.: huc atque huc acies circumtulit, Virg. A. 12, 558: oculos, Ov. M. 6, 169; 15, 674; Liv. 2, 10; 5, 41; Val. Max. 7, 2 *ext.* 2: vultus, Ov. M. 3, 241; Suet. Caes. 85.—Medial: sol ut circumferatur, ut, *etc.* (** to revolve*), Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178.

2. Trop. (mostly in the poets and histt.): bellum, *To spread around,* Liv. 9, 41; 45; 10, 17; 28, 3; Tac. A. 13, 37 (for which spargere bellum, id. ib. 3, 21): belli umbram, Sil. 15, 316: arma, Liv. 30, 9; Flor. 1 prooem. § 2; 3, 12, 1: signa, id. 3, 5, 29: incendia et caedes et terrorem, Tac. A. 2, 52; terrorem nominis sui late, Flor. 2, 2, 21: Caesar circumferens terrarum orbi praesentia pacis suae bona, Vell. 2, 92; Plin. Pan. 7, 5.—**b.** Of a narrative or discourse: *To publish abroad, proclaim, divulge, disseminate among the people, report* (not thus prob. ante-Aug.): ut circumferetur M. Philippi factum atque dictum. Col. 8, 16, 3; Plin Ep. 3, 11, 1; 6, 8, 2; 3, 16 *fin.* *c. Acc.* et *Inf.* novi aliquam, quae se circumferat esse Corinnam, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 29.—**c.** In the lang. of religion, *To expiate, lustrate, purify any one by carrying around him consecrated objects* (torches, offerings, *etc.*) = lustrare, purgare: quaeso quin tu istanc jubes pro cerrita circumferri? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 144; id. frgm. in Serv. Virg. A. 6, 229; Lucil. in Non. 261, 27: idem ter socios purâ circumtulit undâ, *carried around pure water,* i. e. *for purification* (poet. constr. for undam circum socios), Virg. A. 6, 229 Serv. and Wagn.—* **d.** In rhetoric: oratio circumlata, *expanded, drawn out into periods,* Quint. 4, 1, 60 Spald.

circum-fīgo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To fix* or *fasten round* (very rare): columellam ferream cuneis salignis, Cato R. R. 20, 1: duo scelesti circumfiguntur Christo, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 42.

* **circum-fingo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To form around:* carnem, Tert. Anim. 23.

* **circum-fīnĭo,** ire, *v. a.* *To close up a circle, to bring to an end:* Sol. 3.

* **circum-fīrmo,** are, *v. a.* *To fasten round:* vitem, Col. 4, 17, 7

* **circum-flagro,** are, *v. n. To burn* or *scorch all around:* Avien. Arat. 274.

circum-flecto, xi, xum, 3. *v. a. To bend* or *turn about* (very rare in the class. per.; perh. only in Virg.): longos circumflectere cursus, Virg. A. 5, 131; id. ib. 3, 430.—**b.** Trop.: circumflexa saecula, *returning upon themselves,* Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 391: anceps labyrinthus et error circumflexus (**full of windings and turnings*), Prud. Apoth. 71.—**2.** In later gramm. *t. t., To mark with a circumflex, to pronounce as long* (in Quint., instead of it, circumducere, *q. v.*): penultimam, Gell. 4, 7, 2: syllaba circumflexa, id. ib. § 4; Diom. p. 425 P.; Prisc. p. 1287, ib. et saep.

* **circumflexĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [circumflecto] *A bending* or *winding round:* obliqua circuli, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

1. circumflexus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumflecto.

2. circumflexus, ūs, *m.* [circumflecto] *A bending round, a vault, arch:* mundi, Plin. 2, 1: coeli, id. 6, 34, 39.

circum-flo, are, *v. n. To blow round about;* of the wind (extremely rare; in the class. per. only in the follg. exs.): circumflantibus Austris, * Stat. Th. 11, 42.—**b.** Trop.: ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflari, * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41 *fin.*

circum-flŭo, xi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. To flow round, to surround by flowing* (class. in prose and poetry): utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda, Ov. M. 13, 779: Cariam circumfluunt Maeander et Orsinus, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108; cf. Pompon. Dig. 41, 1, 30, § 2; Ov. M. 3, 74; Plin. 2, 65, 68, § 163; cf. Curt. 8, 8.

2. Trop.: **a.** In gen., *To flock around, encompass, surround:* mulos circumfluxisse (lupum) et ungulis caedendo eum occidisse, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 2: tanta circumfluxit nos cervorum, aprorum, *etc.* . . . . multitudo, ut, id. ib. 3, 13 *fin.*; Luc. 3, 421.—**b.** *To be present* or *exist in rich abundance, to abound:* locuples circumfluentibus undique eloquentiae copiis, * Quint. 12, 10, 78: circumfluentibus quietae felicitatis insignibus, Just. 18, 7, 10. Also *c. Acc. pers.:* secundae res, quae circumfluunt vos, Curt. 10, 2, 2.—**c.** Circumfluere aliqua re, like abundare, *To have an abundance, to be rich in* (only in Cic.): circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere? Cic. Lael. 15, 52: circumfluens gloria, id. Att. 2, 21: Catilina circumfluens colonorum Arretinorum exercitu, id. Mur. 24, 49. Also *abs.:* istum circumfluere atque abundare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4. Of too great copiousness of diction: nec redundans tamen nec circumfluens oratio, Cic. Brut. 55 *fin.*

circumflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [circumfluo] (poet. or in post-Aug. prose) **1.** *Act., Flowing around, circumfluent, circumfluous:* humor, Ov. M. 1, 30: amnis, id. ib. 15, 739: mare, Plin. 2, 66, 66.—More freq., **2.** *Pass., Flowed around, surrounded:* insula, Ov. M. 15, 624; tellus Hadriatico ponto, Luc. 4, 407: urbs Ponto, Val. Fl. 5, 442: campi Euphrate et Tigre, * Tac. A. 6, 37, et al.—**b.** In gen., *Surrounded, encircled:* chlamys limbo Maeonio, Stat. Th. 6, 540: genitrix gemmis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 138: mens luxu, id. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 40.

circum-fŏdĭo, without *perf.*, fossum, ĕre (*inf. pass.* circumfodiri, Col. 5, 9, 12; cf. fodio), *v. n.* and *a. To dig all around something, dig about* (pertaining to agricultural lang.): Cato R. R. 161, 4: truncum, Col. 5, 6, 17: platanos, Sen. Ep. 12: arbores, Plin. 17, 19, 21: plantas, Pall. Febr. 20, 2: *inf. pass.* circumfodi, id. Mart. 10, 19: circumfosso stipite, Plin. 17, 27, 43.

circum-fŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [forum] * **1.** *Found in markets:* aes, *debts* (because the bankers' shops were at the forum), Cic. Att. 2, 1, 11.—More freq., **2.** *Strolling about from market to market, that attends markets:* pharmacopola, Cic. Clu. 14, 40: lanista, * Suet. Vitell. 12: mendicabulum, App. M. 9, p. 218, 41.—**3.** In gen., *That is carried about, ambulatory, movable:* domus, App. M. 4, p. 148, 29: hostiae, *which are carried about for expiation* (cf. circumfero, *no.* 2, c), App. M. 3, p. 130, 5.

* **circum-fŏrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [foro] *Bored round:* circumforato stipite, Plin. 17, 27, 43.

* **circumfossor,** ōris, *m.* [circumfodio] *One who digs round,* Plin. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 6.

* **circumfossūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A digging round,* Plin. 17, 26, 39.

circum-fractus, a, um, *Part.* [frango] *Broken off around:* turbo, Amm. 22, 8: colles, *steep,* id. 29, 4.

circum-frĕmo, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a. To make a noise around something* (post-Aug. and rare): nidos, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 7; Prud. Cath. 479: globi circumfrementium, Amm. 31, 43.

* **circum-frĭco,** are, *v. a. To rub around, to scour:* Cato R. R. 26.

* **circum-fulcĭo,** ire, *v. n. To support, hold up around:* togam, Tert. Pall. 5.

* **circum-fulgĕo,** ēre, *v. n. To shine around:* Plin. 2, 37, 37.

circum-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a.* Lit., *To pour out around,* i. e. as in circumdo, **1.** Either with the Acc. of that which is poured round something, *To pour around;* or, **2.** With the Acc. of that around which something is poured, *To surround with a liquid* (both class. in prose and poetry).

1. Amurcam cum aqua commisceto aequas partes: deinde ad oleam circumfundito, Cato R. R. 93: Tigris urbi circumfunditur, *is poured around,* i. e. *surrounds, environs the town,* Plin. 6, 27, 31. More freq. in *part. perf. pass.:* mare circumfusum urbi, *the sea flowing around the town,* Liv. 30, 9 *fin.*: Gens . . . circumfusis invia fluminibus, Ov. F. 5, 582: circumfusus nobis spiritus, Quint. 12, 11, 13; nec circumfuso pendebat in aëre tellus, Ov. M. 1, 12; imitated by Tib. 4, 1, 152.—Once medial: quum fervet (lac), ne circumfundatur, *etc., pour itself out around,* i. e. *run over,* Plin. 28, 9, 33.

2. (Mortuum) cera circumfuderunt, Nep. Ages. 8: terram crassissimus circumfundit aër, *encompasses, envelopes,* Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17: terra circumfusa illo mari, quem oceanum appellatis, id. Rep. 6, 20: et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu (Tmesis), Virg. A. 1, 412.

II. Transf. to objects that do not flow, esp. if there is a great multitude, as it were, heaped upon a thing. **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. 1) Medial: *To scatter themselves about in multitudes, to press upon, to embrace closely, to cling to* (so freq. in the historians): circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 37; id. ib. 7, 28; B. C. 3, 63; Liv. 2, 28; 4, 46; 25, 34; 27, 19; 44, 23: (Nymphae) circumfusae (* *surrounding*), Dianam Corporibus texere suis, Ov. M. 3, 180. With the *Dat.* of the person upon which a multitude presses: circumfundebantur obviis sciscitantes, Liv. 22, 7; 14; 26, 27; 29, 34, et al.: circumfusa turba lateri meo, id. 6, 15.—*c. Acc.* (on account of circum): ut haberent facultatem turmas Julianas circumfundi, *to surround, encompass them,* Hirt. B. Afr. 78 Oud. *N. cr.* Poet. also of a single person: et nunc hac juveni, nunc circumfunditur illac, i. e. *clings to, or closely embraces him,* Ov. M. 4, 360; id. ib. 14, 354; cf. with *Acc.:* hunc (*sc.* Mavortem), tu, Diva te recubantem corpore sancto circumfusa super, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 40.—(*β*) In Tac. once in *activ.:* circumfudit eques, Tac. A. 3, 46.—**b.** Trop.: undique circumfusae molestiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41 *fin.*: non est tantum ab hostibus aetati nostrae periculum, quantum ab circumfusis undique voluptatibus, Liv. 30, 14: circumfuso nitore, Quint. 4, 1, 59.

2. (acc. to *no.* I. 2) *To place around any one* or *any thing, to inclose, environ, surround:* legionarias cohortes circumfundunt, Tac. A. 12, 38; so id. Hist. 2, 19; 4, 20; Ann. 13, 40; Plin. 5, 12, 13: circumfusus hostium concursu, Nep. Chabr. 4, 2; Cic. Mil. 26 *fin.*: M. Catonem vidi in bibliotheca sedentem, multis circumfusum Stoicorum libris, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7; Quint. 9, 4, 91, et al.—**b.** Trop.: quum has terras incolentes circumfusi erant caligine, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19 *fin.*: latent ista omnia crassis occultata et circumfusa tenebris, id. Acad. 2, 39, 122: ut, quanta luce ea circumfusa sunt, possint agnoscere, id. Acad. 2, 15, 46.

circumfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumfundo] *A pouring around, circumfusion* (post-class.): Firm. Math. 1, 4: Oceani, id. ib. praef.

circumfusus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumfundo.

* **circum-garrĭens,** entis, *Part.* [garrio] *Blabbing* or *babbling about:* Claud. Mamerc. de Stat. an. 2, 9.

* **circum-gĕlo,** atus, 1. *v. a. To freeze all around:* corpus, Tert. Anim. 23: cortex circumgelatus, Plin. 13, 22, 40.

* **circum-gĕmo,** ĕre, *v. n. To roar around:* circumgemit ursus ovile, Hor. Epod. 16, 51.

circum-gesto, are, *v. a. To bear* or *carry around:* epistolam, * Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: deam, App. M. 8, 213, 37.

* **circum-glŏbātus,** a, um, *Part.* [globo] *Rolled together, conglobated:* circumglobata escae saepe extrahuntur, *i. e. small insects,* Plin. 9, 47, 71.

* **circum-grĕdĭor,** gressus, grĕdi, *v. dep. To go around, travel about* (esp. in a hostile manner) (post-Aug., several times in Tac., elsewhere rare): exercitum, * Sall. H. 4, *no.* 12, p. 24 ed. Gerl.: Barbari lacessunt, circumgrediuntur, occursant, Tac. A. 1, 64; so id. 2, 17; 12, 28; id. ib. 2, 25: Syriam, Aur. Vict. Caes. 21: lacunam, Amm. 16, 12.

1. circumgressus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumgredior.

2. circumgressus, ūs, *m.* [circumgredior] (perh. only in Amm.) * **1.** *A going about:* rapidi, Amm. 22, 2.—* **2.** *The compass, circuit of a thing:* amplissimi palus Maeotis, id. ib. 8.

‡ **circumhăbĭtātōres,** περίοικοι, Gloss. Philox.

* **circum-hisco,** ĕre, *v. n. To stare about with open mouth,* Arn. 5, p. 176.

* **circum-hŭmātus,** a, um, *Part.* [humo] *Buried around:* corpora, Amm. 22, 12 *fin.*

* **circum-injĭcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a. To cast in round about:* vallum, Liv. 25, 36.

* **circum-involvo,** ĕre, *v. a. To involve all around:* singula puncta, Vitr. 10, 11.

circumitio, v. circuitio.

circumitor, v. circitor, *no.* 1.

circumitus, v. circuitus.

circum-jăcĕo, ēre, *v. n. To lie round about, border upon* (rare, not in Cic.): Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123: Lycaonia et Phrygia circumjacent Europae, Liv. 37, 54: ingenti luctu provinciae et circumjacentium populorum, Tac. A. 2, 72.—* **2.** Trop. in rhetor.: circumjacentia, ium, *n., The circumjacent words, the context:* Quint. 9, 4, 29.

circumjacio, v circumjicio, *init.*

circumjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumjicio] *A throwing around, casting about* (post-class.): humani corporis, Arn. 2, p. 73.—* **2.** *A putting on:* manuum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 2.

1. circumjectus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumjicio.

2. circumjectus, ūs, *m.* [circumjicio] *A casting around, a surrounding, encompassing* (rare, but class.): (aether) qui tenero terram circumjectu amplectitur, Cic. *poët.* N. D. 2, 25 *fin.* (as transl. from Euripides: Καὶ γῆν πέριξ ἔχονθ' ὑγραῖς ἐν ἀγκάλαις); id. Rep. 2, 6: rudi parietum circumjectu vox devoratur, Plin. 11, 51, 112.—**2.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concr.*): *That which is thrown around one as clothing, dress,* Var. L. L. 5, 30, 37 Speng. *N. cr.*; Tert. Pall. 5.

circum-jĭcĭo (access. form circumjacio, Liv. 33, 18; more recent editt., however, read for it circumagere), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* **1.** *To cast, throw,* or *place around* (in good class. prose): vallum, Liv. 35, 4: fossam, id. 38, 19: multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; Liv. 33, 18: custodes, Tac. A. 6, 19: vehicula, id. ib. 14, 37, et al. In *pass.* with an *acc.* (on account of circum): quod anguis domi vectem circumjectus fuisset, *had wound itself around* Cic. Div. 2, 28 *fin.*—Hence circumjectus, a, um, Of localities: *Lying around, surrounding:* aedificia muris, Liv. 9, 28: silvae itineri, id. 35, 30; cf. Suet. Aug. 100; Curt. 3, 10: planities saltibus, Tac. A. 2, 11: moenia regiae, id. Hist. 5, 11 *fin.*: oppida, id. Ann. 4, 27: nationes, id. ib. 6, 31; 13, 31: civitates, id. Hist. 3, 42 *fin.*: tecta, id. Ann. 15, 37.—Trop. of discourse (cf. circumjaceo, *no.* 2): circumjectae orationis copia, *Quint. 4, 2, 117.—* **2.** Aliquid aliqua re, *To encompass* or *environ something with something, to surround:* Cic. Univ. 8.

* **circum-lambo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To lick around:* ora, Plin. 11, 37, 65.

* **circum-lăquĕo,** are, *v. a.* *To wind around:* cassem, Grat. Cyneg. 29.

* **circumlātĭcĭus** or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [circumlatus, from circumfero] *Pertaining to carrying about, portable:* carcer, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *fin.*

circumlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumfero] *A carrying about* (post-class.): arcae, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12: victimae, Serv. Virg. A. 6, 229.

circumlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who carries about* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19; 21 *fin.*

circum-lātro, are, *v. a.* *To bark around:* hominem, Sen. Cons. adv. Marc. 22.—**2.** Trop. (post-class.): totum hoc circumlatrat aestus, *roars around,* Avien. Perieg. 48. Pass.: Symm. Ep. 8, 17.

circumlatus, a, um, *Part.,* from circumfero.

circum-lăvo, are and ĕre, *v. a.* Lit., *To wash around;* hence of waters, *to overflow all around* (only in the follg. exs.): Aegyptus, quam Nilus circumlavat, Hyg. Fab. 275: insula superjactis fluctibus circumlavit (*sc.* se), Sall. Hist. frgm. in Non. 504, 1 dub.

* **circum-lĕvo,** are, *v. a.* *To raise up all around:* tegmina, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

circum-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** Aliquid alicui, *To bind something to something:* habilem (natam) mediae circumligat hastae, *Virg. A. 11, 555; Plin. 31, 11, 47.—More freq., **2.** Aliquid aliqua re, *To bind something with something, to encompass, surround:* stirpem salice scissa, Cato R. R. 40: ferrum stuppa, Liv. 21, 8 *fin.*; Stat. Th. 8, 675: Roscius circumligatus angui, *Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66; Plin. 28, 2, 5.

circum-lĭno, without *perf.,* lĭtum, 3. (access. form **circumlinio,** īre; cf. Struve, p. 255 and 195, and lino. So circumliniunt, Quint. 12, 9, 8 Spald. *N. cr.*: circumlinire, id. ib. 1, 11, 6: circumliniendus, Col. 6, 17 *fin.* Schneid. *N. cr.*).

1. Aliquid alicui, *To smear, stick,* or *spread something all over something, to besmear:* vulneribus his circumlinitur, Plin. 22, 24, 49: Galbanum ramis hellebori circumlitum, id. 24, 5, 13: circumlita taedis sulfura, Ov. M. 3, 373. Far more frequent,

2. Aliquid aliqua re, *To besmear something all over with something, to anoint* (class.; most freq. in *partic. perf. pass.*): oculus pice liquida, Col. 6, 17 *fin.*; Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 2: alvos fimo bubulo, Plin. 21, 14, 47; id. 28, 11, 47. In *part.*: *Lucr. 2, 745: circumliti mortui cera, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: fictile argilla, Plin. 33, 9, 46, et al.: pictura, in qua nihil circumlitum est, *is painted around,* Quint. 8, 5, 26.—So, **b.** Trop.: quidam etiam si forte susceperunt negotia paullo ad dicendum tenuiora, extrinsecus adductis ea rebus circumliniunt, *they elevate them,* as it were, *by strong coloring,* Quint. 12, 9, 8. And (the figure is derived from besmearing musical instruments with wax, in order to produce a deep tone): simplicem vocis naturam pleniore quodam sono circumlinire, quod Graci *καταπεπλασμένον* dicunt, Quint. 1, 11, 7 Spald. (cf. ib. 11, 3, 20).

3. Poet. in gen., *To surround, cover, clothe:* circumlita saxa musco, *Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: (Midas) auro, Ov. M. 11, 136.

circumlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumlino] **1.** *A smearing* or *spreading over, anointing:* oris, Plin. 24, 7, 24.—**2.** In painting: *A laying on of colors around,* Plin. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 28; Sen. Ep. 86.

circumlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumloquor] *Circumlocution, periphrasis, περίφρασις,* *Quint. 8, 6, 61; Gell. 3, 1, 5; Arn. 6 *fin.*

circum-lŏquor, lŏqui, *v. n.* *To make use of circumlocution* or *periphrasis* (post-class.), Aus. Ep. 6, 7; 146.

* **circum-lūcens,** entis, *Part.* [luceo] *Shining* or *glittering around,* trop.: fortuna, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2 *fin.*

circum-lŭo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To flow around* or *wash upon* (perh. only in the follg. exs.): Rhenus amnis tergum ac latera circumluit, Tac. H. 4, 12: pars arcis circumluitur, Liv. 25, 11.

* **circum-lustrans,** antis, *Part.* [lustro] *Lighting all around:* mundi templum (Tmesis), Lucr. 5, 1436.

* **circum-lŭvĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [luo] (* *Circumluvion, the separation of a piece of land into the form of an island by the gradual encroachment of a river;* Georges) (cf. alluvio), Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173 (in Fest. p. 49: CIRCUMLUVIUM, and Isid. 14, 8, 42, "*land around which water flows*").

circum-mĕo, avi, are, *v. a.* and *n.* *To go around:* insulam, Mel. 3, 7; Tert. Pall. 1.

* **circum-mētĭor,** iri. *To measure around:* columnas, Vitr. 4, 4.

circum-mingo, nxi, 3. *v. a.* *To make water around something:* illum, Petr. 57, 3: vestimenta, id. 62, 6.

circum-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* *To send around:* legationes in omnes partes, Caes. B. G. 7, 63; id. B. C. 3, 55; B. G. 5, 51; B. C. 1, 12; Liv. 2, 50 *fin.*; 4, 18; 29, 33; 36, 14 *fin.*: scaphas, id. 29, 25.

circummoenio, v. circummunio.

* **circum-mulcens,** entis, *Part.* [mulceo] *Caressing, licking gently around:* linguae, Plin. 28, 3, 6.

circum-mūnĭo (old orthogr. circummoenio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 4), īvi, ītum, 4. *To wall up around, to fortify, secure* (a number of times in the histt., elsewhere rare; the MSS. of Caesar and Columella fluctuate almost every where between circummunire and circumvenire; cf. Oud. Caes. B. C. 1, 18; 81; 84; 2, 16; 3, 97; Schneid. Col. 5, 9, 11; 5, 10, 1); Col. 5, 10, 1: plantas caveis, id. 5, 9, 11: oppidum, Hirt. B. Afr. 79: Thapsum operibus, id. ib. 80; cf. id. B. Hisp. 38; Caes. B. C. 1, 84: crebris castellis circummuniti, id. B. G. 2, 30; Hirt. B. Hisp. 34 *fin.*; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 4.

circummūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circummunio] In milit. lang.: *An investing of a town, circumvallation,* Caes. B. C. 1, 19 *fin.*; B. Hisp. 38 *fin.*

circum-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus] *Beyond the walls, foreign* (perh. only in Amm.): bella, Amm. 14, 6; id. 21, 13.

* **circum-nascens,** entis, *Part.* [nascor] *Growing up around:* absinthio, Plin. 2, 103, 106.

* **circum-nāvĭgo,** are, *v. a.* *To sail around, circumnavigate:* sinus oceani, Vell. 2, 106.

circum-necto, nexus, ĕre, *v. a.* *To wrap* or *bind around, surround, envelope* (post-Aug.): fulgor, qui sidera circumnectit, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2: elephanti flammis conjectis undique circumnexi, Amm. 19, 7; Lact. 14.

Circum-pădānus, a, um, *adj.* *Found around the Po:* campi, Liv. 21, 35: lanae, Plin. 8, 48, 73.

* **circum-păvītus,** a, um, *Part.* [pavio] *Beaten* or *trodden close around:* area, Plin. 12, 14, 32.

(* **circum-pendeo,** ēre, *n.* *To hang around:* margaritis circumpendentibus, Curt. 8, 9, 24.)

* **circum-plaudo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To applaud* or *greet on all sides by clapping of hands:* Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 49.

circumplecto, ĕre, v. the follg.

circum-plector, plexus, 3. (active access. form *imper.* circumplecte, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 106: circumplectito, Cato R. R. 21, 2) *v. dep. a.* *To embrace, clasp around, to surround, encompass* (class. in prose and poetry): Cato l. l.: meum collum, Plaut. l. l.: conjunctiones, Cic. Univ. 7 *fin.*: domini patrimonium quasi thesaurum draco, id. Phil. 13, 5, 12: arborem, Plin. 19 4, 22: pharetram auro, Virg. A. 5, 312: collem opere, *to circumvallate,* Caes. B. G. 7, 83: oppidum, Hirt. B. Hisp. 32; Suet. Tib. 6; id. Domit. 6.—**2.** Trop.: animum, imago quaedam ... circumplectitur, Gell. 10, 3, 8.

☞ circumplexus, Pass.: circumplexa (turris) igni, Gell. 15, 1, 6; so App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

circumplexus, ūs, *m.* [circumplector] *An encompassing, embracing,* or *folding around;* only in *abl. sing.*: Plin. 8, 11, 11; 10, 63, 83.

circum-plĭco, avi, atum, *v. a.* *To wind, fold,* or *twine around:* tum esset ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset, Cic. Div. 2, 28 *fin.*; Gell. 17, 9, 14 (cf. ib. § 9: belua circumplicata serpentibus, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49; id. ib. 1, 36, 79.

* **circum-plumbo,** are, *a.* *To solder around:* modiolos, Cato R. R. 20, 2.

circum-pōno, sui, sĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To set, put,* or *place around* (perh. only ante-Aug.): piper catillis, *Hor. S. 2, 4, 75: nemus stagno, Tac. A. 14, 15; id. Hist. 2, 59: circumpositi armati, *Suet. Caes. 30.

* **circumpŏsĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [circumpono] *A setting* or *placing around* (eccl. Lat.): auri, Augustin. Ep. 199.

‡ **circumpōtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [poto] *A drinking around in succession,* Frgm. XII. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60 Orell. *N. cr.*; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 676.

* **circum-pulso,** are, *v. a.* *To strike* or *beat around,* of sounds: Stat. Th. 6, 228.

* **circum-purgo,** are, *v. a.* *To cleanse* or *purify around:* clavum pedis, Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 14.

* **circum-quaque,** *adv.* *Every where around, on every side, all round:* Aur. Vict. de Orig. gent. Rom. 17, 6.

circum-rādo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To scrape, shave,* or *pare around:* tonsillas digito, Cels. 7, 12, *no.* 2: dentem, id. ib.: sarmentum circumrasum, Col. 4, 29, 14.

* **circumrāsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [circumrado] *A scraping off around,* Plin. 17, 26, 39.

circum-rētĭo, tītum, 4. *v. a.* *To inclose with a net, insnare;* only trop.: *Lucr. 5, 1151: aliquem fraude, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: quum te implicatum severitate judicum, circumretitum frequentia populi Rom. esse videam, *Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58.

circum-rōdo, si, 3. *v. a.* **1.** *To gnaw* or *nibble all round:* escam, Plin. 32, 2, 5. —**2.** Trop.: dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum est, *i. e. I have long hesitated to speak out,* *Cic. Att. 4, 5: qui dente Theonino quum circumroditur, *i. e. is slandered, calumniated,* *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.

* **circum-rōrans,** antis, *Part.* [roro] *Sprinkling around:* App. Met. 11, p. 268, 21.

circum-rŏto, are, *v. a.* *To turn round in a circle:* coeli orbem, C. German. frgm. 3, 9: machinas, App. Met. 9, p. 222.

* **circum-saltans,** antis, *Part.* [salto] *Dancing around in a circle:* chorus, Prud. adv. Symm. 135.

* **circum-scalptus,** a, um, *Part.* [scalpo] *Scraped around:* dentes, Plin. 20, 5, 15.

circum-scărĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [scarifico] *Scarified around:* clavi pedum, Plin. 22, 23, 49: dens, id. 30, 3, 8.

* **circum-scindo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To rend* or *tear off around:* Liv. 2, 55.

circum-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To describe a circular line around,* or *to circumscribe, inclose in a circle* (in good prose; very freq. in Cic.): orbem, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23: lineas extremas umbrae, Quint. 10, 2, 7; virgula stantem circumscripsit, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23; Liv. 45, 12: aenea fibula pars auriculae latissima circumscribitur, Col. 6, 5, 4.—Hence

II. Trop.: **1.** *To draw,* as it were, *the circumference of a body* (cf. Quint. 12. 10, 5), *i. e. to define, determine the limits of an object, to fix the boundaries:* nullis ut terminis (orator) circumscribat aut definiat jus suum, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70; cf. id. Sest. 45, 97; Phil. 6, 3: exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae. id. Rab. perd. 10 *fin.*: si, quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, *etc.*, id. Arch. 11 *fin.*. ante enim circumscribitur mente sententia confestimque verba concurrunt, id. Or. 59, 200: locum habitandi alicui, id. Parad. 2, 18; Plin. 22, 2, 3: Oceanus undique circumscribit omnes terras et ambit, Gell. 12, 13, 20: uti mihi dicas et quasi circumscribas verbis, quid homo sit, id. 4, 112.—Closely related to this,

2. *To bring a thing within narrow bounds, to draw together, contract, hem in, circumscribe, to hinder free action, to restrain, confine, limit*, etc.: Senatus credo praetorem eum circumscripsisset, Cic. Mil. 33, 88 (cf. just before: an consules in praetore *coercendo* fortes fuissent); so id. Att. 7, 9, 2; Phil. 13, 9, 19; Caes. B. C. 1, 32; Auct. in Quint. 9, 3, 72: uno genere genus hoc oratorum, quod, *to limit to this one*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61 Zumpt: gulam et ventrem, Sen. Ep. 108: corpus et animo locum laxare, id. ib. 15: laudes, parce transcurrere, id. Cons. ad Helv. 17: totum Dionysium sex epitomis circumscripsit, *abridged*, Col. 1, 1, 10. Hence, **b.** In later medic. lang. circumscribi = minui, *To abate, subside:* gravedo circumscribitur, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 10; so id. Acut. 2, 10 *fin.*

3. *To encircle one*, as it were, *by writing*, scribendo circumdare, *i. e. to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap, insnare:* fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 46; Plin. 7, 40, 41; Sen. Q. N. 5, 1; Ep. 82 *fin.* So, **b.** In mercantile lang., *To deprive of money, to overreach, defraud:* adulescentulos, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7; Juv. 10, 222; 14, 237: ab Roscio HS IↃↃↃ circumscriptus, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: vectigalia, *to embezzle*, Quint. Decl. 340. And, **c.** In the lang. of law, *To evade the true meaning of a law, a will*, etc., *by explaining it according to the letter*, Paul. Dig. 4, 3, 18 *fin.*; Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 4; Front. Aquaed. 112; Lact. de Ira Dei 8.

4. By encircling a thing, as it were, *To declare invalid, to annul, remove, obviate, set aside* (cf. circumduco, *no.* 2, d): hoc omni tempore Sullano ex accusatione circumscripto, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16 *fin.* ("*sublato, circumducto, praetermisso*," Ascon.): circumscriptis igitur iis sententiis, quas posui, *etc.*, id. Fin. 3, 9, 31.—Whence circumscriptus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** (acc. to *no.* II. 1) In rhetoric: *Bounded, limited, periodic:* circumscripti verborum ambitus, Cic. Or. 12, 38; cf. Her. 4, 32; Quint. 12, 10, 5, and circumscriptio.—*Adv.:* circumscripte, *In periods:* numeroseque dicere, Cic. Or. 66, 221: complecti singulas res, id. N. D. 2, 59, 147.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II. 2) *Restricted, limited:* in concionibus eadem, quae in orationibus vis est; pressior tamen et circumscriptior et adductior, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4.—* *Adv.* circumscripte, *Summarily:* circumscripte et breviter ostendere, Lact. 5, 14; cf. ib. 9.—*Sup.* of the *adj.*, and *comp.* and *sup.* of the *adv.* not in use.

circumscripte, *adv.*, v. circumscribo, *Pa. no.* 1 and 2.

circumscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumscribo] * **1.** (acc. to circumscribo, *no.* 1) *An encircling, a circle* (concrete): nisi prius respondisset, quam ex illa circumscriptione excederet, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23.—**2.** (acc. to circumscribo, *no.* II. 1) *A boundary, limit, outline, contour, circuit, compass* (most freq. in Cic.): terrae situm, formam, circumscriptionem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: aeternitas, quam nulla temporis circumscriptio metiebatur, id. N. D. 1, 9, 21: corporeae forma circumscriptionis, Arnob. 2, 93.—Hence, **b.** In rhetoric: (*a*) *A period*, Cic. Or. 61, 204; Brut. 8, 34; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 124.—(* *β*) *A figure of speech*, not definitely characterized, Quint. 9, 1, 35 (very dub., on account of the omission of the word in the best MSS., Ambros. 1, and Turic., and on account of 9, 4, 9).—**3.** (acc. to circumscribo, *no.* II. 3) *A deceiving, cheating, overreaching, defrauding* (esp. in pecuniary transactions, and by judicial artifice, by pettifogging): adolescentium, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: praediorum proscriptiones cum mulierculis aperta circumscriptione fecisti, id. Flacc. 30, 74. In *plur.* Cic. Clu. 16, 46; Sen. de Ira 2, 9.—In gen., of deception, deceit. fraud, Sen. Ep. 82 *fin.*; Tert. Pat. 5.

circumscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] * **1.** (acc. to circumscribo, *no.* II. 3) *A cheater, defrauder*, * Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7; * Juv. 15, 136.—* **2.** (acc. to circumscribo, *no.* II. 4) *He who makes void, annuls:* sententiae suae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27.

circumscriptus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from circumscribo, q. v. *ad fin.*

circum-sĕco, sectus, 1. *v. a.* *To cut* or *pare around:* radices vitium, Cato R. R. 114, 1: ungulas, Col. 6, 6, 4: aliquid serrula, * Cic. Clu. 64, 180: circumsecta aluta, Scrib. Comp. 229.—* **2.** Of the circumcision of the Jews (usu. circumcido): Suet. Dom. 12.

circum-sĕcus, *adv.* *Round, round about, in the region around* (only in App.): astantes, App. M. 2, p. 121, 11; id. ib. 11, p. 264, 33; id. ib. 5, p. 166, 23. Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 74.

circum-sĕdĕo (also written circumsideo), ēdi, essum, 2. *v. a.* *To sit around a person* or *thing:* florentes amicorum turba circumsedet: circa eversos ingens solitudo est, Sen. Ep. 9; Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—Esp., **2.** *To encamp around in a hostile manner, to besiege, blockade, invest, encompass, beset* (in Cic. and Liv. several times; elsewhere rare): qui Mutinam circumsedent, Cic. Phil. 7, 8; so id. ib. 10, 4 *fin.*; Dejot. 9, 25; Att. 9, 12; 18; 14, 9; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1; Sall. J. 21, 3; Liv. 9, 21; 23, 15; 25, 13; 22; 42, 65; Tac. A. 1, 42; Val. Max. 3, 8, *no.* 5: legatus pop. Rom. circumsessus, non modo igni, ferro, manu, copiis cppugnatus, sed aliqua ex parte violatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 31; id. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Tac. A. 4, 36: opem circumsessis ferre, Liv. 25, 22: castra circumsessa, id. 3, 4; 9, 42: Capitolium, id. 5, 53.—**b.** Trop.: non ego sum ille ferreus, qui .... non movear horum omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3; so circumsessum muliebribus blanditiis, Liv. 24, 4: circumsederi urbem Romanam ab invidia et odio finitimorum, Liv. 6, 6.

circum-sēpĭo, septus, ire, *v. a.* *To hedge* or *fence around with something, to surround, inclose* (not ante-Aug.): circumsepta loca parietibus albis, Col. 1, 6, 4; Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3: stagnum aedificiis, * Suet. Ner. 31; id. ib. 50: (Tarquinius) armatis corpus circumsepsit, Liv. 1, 49.

* **circum-sĕro,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To sow, set*, or *plant around something:* genistas alveariis, Plin. 21, 12, 42.

* **circumsessĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [circumsedeo, *no.* 2] *A hostile encompassing, a besieging:* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33.

circumsessus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumsedeo.

circumsideo, ere, v. circumsedeo.

circum-sīdo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To set, lay, put*, or *place one's self around something* (hostilely) (several times in Liv., elsewhere rare): Plistiam, Liv. 9, 21; id. 36, 13; 41, 19; Tac. H. 4, 84.

circum-signo, are, *v. a.* *To mark around:* gemmam, Col. 5, 11, 19; de Arb. 26, 8; Pall. Jun. 5, 3.

circum-sĭlĭo, ire, *v. n.* **1.** *To spring, leap*, or *hop around* (perh. only in the two follg. exs.): (Passer) circumsiliens modo huc, modo illuc, * Catull. 3, 9.—**2.** Trop.: morborum omne genus, * Juv. 10, 218.

circum-sisto, stĕti (Caes. B. G. 3, 15 Oud. *N. cr.*; Tac. A. 15, 15; Hist. 4, 79), 3, *To place one's self* or *take one's stand around a person* or *thing, to surround, go* or *stand around* (class., most freq. in the histt.; in Cic. perh. only once): (*a*) *c. acc.:* quid me circumsistitis? Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 9; so * Catull. 42, 10; Caes. B. G. 5, 7 *fin.*; 7, 5; B. C. 1, 20; 2, 42; B. G. 4, 26 Oud. *N. cr.*; Liv. 1, 28; 51; 2, 2; Curt. 7, 5; Virg. A. 8, 490, et al. So naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: curiam, Liv. 2, 23; Tac. A. 5, 4: lectum, id. ib. 14, 8: vias, id. ib. 15, 15: signa sua, id. Hist. 2, 41.—Pass.: ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur (Caesar), Caes. B. G. 7, 43 Herz.; App. Dogm. Plat. 2.—(*β*) *Abs.:* Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 28: haec quum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores circumsistunt, *sc.* loquentem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, 142 Zumpt *N. cr.*

* **circum-situs,** a, um, *adj.* *Lying,* or *situate around, neighboring:* populi, Amm. 23, 6.

circum-sŏno, are, *v. n.* and *a.* (rare, but class.) **1.** *Neutr., To sound, resound* (*with something*) *on every side, to be filled with any sound:* locus, qui circumsonat ululatibus cantuque symphoniae, Liv. 39, 10; Vitr. 5, 8: talibus aures tuas vocibus undique circumsonare (* *to ring with, be filled with*) nec eas quicquam aliud audire, * Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5 Orell. *N. cr.* (Beier corrects, in accordance with the pass. in Ovid in *no.* 2, circumsonar*i*; but cf. personare aures vocibus, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 4); * Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 268; Liv. 27, 18.—**2.** *Act., To make something to echo* or *resound, to fill every where with a sound:* clamor hostes circumsonat, Liv. 3, 28: Rutulus murum circumsonat armis, Virg. A. 8, 474.—(*β*) In pass.: Threicio Scythioque fere circumsonor ore, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 47; id. ib. 4, 10, 111; 5, 3, 11.

circum-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* *Sounding all around*, and, * **1.** *Act., Filling with sounds:* turba canum, *barking around*, Ov. M. 4, 723.—* **2.** *Pass., Filled with sounds, resounding around:* Thisbe avibus, Stat. Th. 7, 261.

* **circum-spectātrix,** īcis, *f.* [spectator] *She who looks around* or *gazes about, a spy*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 2; App. Apol. 323, 10.

circumspecte, *adv.* *Cautiously, circumspectly*, etc.; v. circumspicio, *Pa.*, *fin.*

circumspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumspicio] * **1.** *A looking on all sides, a looking about:* singulorum sibi horizontem facit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16.—* **2.** Trop.: *Foresight, circumspection, caution* (v. circumspicio, *no.* I. 2): circumspectio et accurata consideratio, Cic. Acad. 2, 11, 35.

circum-specto, avi, atum, **1.** *v. intens. a.* *To look about with attention, precaution, desire, eagerly*, etc.; *to cast a look around about, to search around;* and *c. Acc.: to look about one's self* (*attentively, longingly*, etc.) *after something, to look all around upon something* (class.): Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 54; 2, 2, 60; Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 45: quanto se opere custodiant bestiae ut in pastu circumspectent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 *fin.*; Plin. 8, 4, 5; so circumspectare ora principum, Liv. 26, 18; cf. Tac. H. 4, 8: omnia, Cic. Pis. 41, 99; Sall. J. 72, 2; cf. Tac. Agr. 32 Roth.; and pass.: muta atque inanima, tectum et parietes circumspectabantur, Tac. A. 4, 69 *fin.*—**2.** Trop.: dubitans, circumspectans, haesitans, tanquam rate in mari immenso nostra vehitur oratio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: circumspectantes defectionis tempus, *to watch, wait, be on the look out for*, Liv. 21, 39: initium erumpendi, Tac. H. 1, 55, 2, 74; so fugam et fallendi artes, id. ib. 3, 73: medicamina quasso imperio, Sil. 15, 7; Quint. 12, 8, 14.

1. circumspectus, a, um, v. circumspicio, *Pa.*

2. circumspectus, ūs, *m.* [circumspicio] **1.** *A looking around eagerly, cautiously; a spying, searching around* (rare, but class.): cervix flexilis ad circumspectum, Plin. 11, 37, 67; cf. Sen. Ot. Sap. 32.—**b.** Trop.: malique in circumspectu stat sine fine sui, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 44: ut detineret regem ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, Liv. 44, 35.—**2.** Object.: *A view around:* facilis est circumspectus, unde exeam, quo progrediar, * Cic. Phil. 12, 11: eo se progressos, unde in omnes partes circumspectus esset, Liv. 10, 34.—Trop.: *Consideration*, Liv. 44, 35.

circum-spergo (spargo, Apic. 8, 8; cf. aspergo), ĕre, *v. a.* **1.** *To sprinkle, strew*, or *scatter around:* quaternos modios stercoris caprini, Col. 11, 2, 87.—**2.** *To sprinkle something all around:* se aqua, Plin. 8, 1, 1.

* **circumspĭcĭentĭa,** ae, *f.* [circumspicio, *no.* II. 2] *Consideration, deliberation:* Gell. 14, 2, 3.

circum-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. (*perf sync.* circumspexti, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 55: *inf sync.* circumspexe, Var. in Non. 106, 16) *v. n.* and *a.* (class.).

I. *Neutr., To look about one's self, to cast a look around:* circumspice dum num quis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 41; ib. 43; Ter Andr. 2, 2, 20; Var. l. l.; Ov. M. 1, 605: circumspicere late, Quint. 10, 3, 29: qui in auspicium adhibetur nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72: circumspicere magnifice, id. Rosc. Com. 2: circumspicit, aestuat, of one in trouble or perplexity, id. ib. 14 *fin.* Once circumspiciere se, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 109.

2. Trop.: *To exercise foresight, be cautious, take heed:* esse circumspiciendum diligenter, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3. —Esp. frequent,

II. *Act., To view on all sides, to survey:* tam lata acie ne ex medio quidem cornua sua circumspicere poterant, Liv. 37, 41: lucos, Ov. M. 5, 265: amictus, *to review*, id. ib. 4, 318: so habitum suum, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 3; cf. under circumspectus, *Adv.*—**b.** Sometimes, *To descry, get sight of by looking around:* saxum circumspicit ingens, Virg. A. 12, 896; Ov. M. 5, 72.

2. Trop.: **a.** *To view something mentally, to survey, ponder upon, weigh, consider:* reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspiciebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: circumspicite paullisper mentibus vestris hosce ipsos homines, Cic. Sull. 25, 70; cf. se, id. Parad. 4, 2, 30: circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis summam feci, id. Fam. 1, 9: permulta sunt in causis circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, id. de Or. 2, 74, 301; id. Agr. 1, 8; id. Fam. 5, 13, 3; Liv. 23, 20; cf. Tac. H. 2, 6; Suet. Aug. 63: quum circumspicerent Patres quosnam consules facerent, Liv. 27, 34.—**b.** *To cast about for something with desire, to strive after, seek for*, etc. (so mostly since the Aug. per.): nec, sicut aestivas aves, statim auctumno tecta ac recessum circumspicere, Liv. 5, 6: circumspicere externa auxilia, id. 1, 30; cf. Just. 22, 5, 4: fugam, Tac. A. 14, 35; Just. 2, 12 *fin.* et al.; Virg. G. 3, 390; Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 3: peregrinos reges sibi, Just. 40, 1.—Whence

circumspectus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *Weighed with care, well considered, considerate, circumspect* (perh. not ante-Aug.): verba non circumspecta, Ov. F. 5, 539: judicium, Quint. 10, 1, 26: interrogatio, id. ib. 5, 7, 31: moderatio animi, Val. Max. 4, 3, *no.* 4: circumspectissima sanctio decreti, id. 1, 1, *no.* 20.—From this, **b.** Transf. to the person who carefully weighs a thing: *Circumspect, exercising precaution, cautious, wary, provident, heedful:* modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus et praeceps, Suet. Claud. 15: circumspectissimus et prudentissimus princeps, id. Tib. 21; Quint. 12, 10, 23; Cels. 3, 9 *fin.*; so Col. 1, 8, 16; 7, 12: sive aliquis circumspectior est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1 *fin.*—Of dogs: assidui et circumspecti magis quam temerarii, Col. 7, 12, 5.

2. In late Lat.: *Worthy of consideration, respected, distinguished:* circumspectum et verecundum nomen populi R., Amm. 14, 6: colores, id. 28, 4: circumspectus genere, fama potentiaque, id. 18, 10.—Whence

circumspecte, *Adv.*, *With consideration, with mature deliberation, warily, cautiously, considerately*, etc.: circumspecte compositeque indutus et amictus, Gell. 1, 5, 2 (cf. above circumspicio, *no.* II. 1): circumspecte vestiti, Amm. 27, 3: circumspecte facti versus, Gell. 9, 10 *fin.*: parcius et circumspectius faciendum est, *Quint. 9, 2, 69; Sen. Ben. 3, 14.

* **circum-stagno,** are, *v. n.* *To be poured forth all around:* Tert. Pud. 22.

circumstantĭa, ae, *f.* [circumsto] (post-Aug., and very rare) **1.** *A standing around, a surrounding:* hostium, Gell. 3, 7, 5: aquae, aëris, Sen. Q. N. 2, 7 (as transl. of the Gr. περίστασις).—* **b.** Concr., *A surrounding circle, a band, troop:* angelorum, Tert. Or. 3.—**2.** Trop.: *The state, condition, circumstances, attribute, quality:* rerum negotiorumque, Gell. 14, 1, 15; id. 14, 2, 2; Tert. Bapt. 17: hoc genus argumentorum sane dicamus ex *circumstantia*, quia περίστασιν dicere aliter non possumus, *Quint. 5, 10, 104.

* **circumstătĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A standing around:* militum, Gell. 7, 4, 4.

circum-stīpo, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To surround, accompany, attend* (in post-Aug. poetry, and very rare): Sil. 10, 453; Claud. L. Stil. 2, 356; id. VI. C. Hon. 595.

circum-sto, stĕti, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To stand around in a circle, to take a station around;* and, with the *acc.*, *to stand around a person* or *thing, to surround, encircle, encompass* (very freq., and class.): (*a*) Without *acc.*: circumstant cum ardentibus taedis, Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2, 28, 29: circumstant lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. 3, 470; Caes. B. G. 4, 37: ad circumstantes tendens sua brachia silvas, Ov. M. 3, 441, et saep.—Hence circumstantes, subst., *The by-standers*, Quint. 4, 2, 22; 127; Tac. A. 1, 21; 22; Suet. Caes. 84; Aug. 93; Curt. 6; 10 *fin.* et saep.—(*β*) *c. acc.*: equites Rom. qui circumstant senatum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8 *fin.*: sellam, Liv. 8, 32; Suet. Aug. 35: solem, Ov. M. 2, 394: sacra, id. ib. 2, 717, et al.—**b.** In particular, *To surround in a hostile manner, to beset, besiege:* circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: quem tres Curiatii circumsteterant, Liv. 1, 25: urbem Romanam, id. 27, 40, et al.; cf. the following,

2. Trop.: *To surround, encompass* (very freq. in post-Aug. prose writers): quum dies et noctes omnia nos undique fata circumstent, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: quum tanti undique terrores circumstarent, Liv. 6, 2; cf. id. 30, 3; id. 3, 38; cf. id. 34, 27; Quint. 10, 3, 30: haec me cura, haec difficultas sola circumstat, Plin. Pan. 3, 4; Tac. Or. 8: at me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror, Virg. A. 2, 559; so id. 10, 905, et al.

circum-strĕpo, without *perf.*, pitum, *v. a.* **1.** *To make a noise around, to echo around noisily* (post-Aug.): (legatus) clamore seditiosorum circumstrepitur, Tac. H. 2, 44: fenestrae canticis circumstrepitae, App. Apol. p. 322, 8; Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—**b.** Trop.: tot humanam vitam circumstrepentibus minis, Sen. de Vit. beat. 11.—**2.** *To make something sound around noisily, to say* or *cry out clamorously* (so only twice in Tacitus): quidam atrociora circumstrepebant, Tac. A. 3, 36 *fin.*: ceteri circumstrepunt, *irent in castra*, etc., id. ib. 11, 31.

* **circum-strīdens,** entis, *Part.* [strido] *Shrieking, gibbering around:* Amm. 14, 11.

circum-stringo, without *perf.*, strictum, 3. *v. a.* (post-class.) * **1.** *To bind about, to put on:* habitus cervicibus circumstrictus, Tert. Pall. 1.—**2.** *To tie around, to surround, clothe with:* pallium, Tert. Pall. 5; id. de Cor. Mil. 8.

circum-strŭo, without *perf.*, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To build round about, surround with buildings* (post-Aug., and mostly in *part. pass.*): fores alveorum, Plin. 11, 6, 5; Col. 9, 6, 4; Plin. 19, 8, 48: circumstructo juxta Tiberim lacu, *Suet. Domit. 4.

* **circum-stŭpĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To look around with amazement, be amazed:* Auct. Aetn. 331 dub. (Others: circumstrepit.)

* **circum-sūdans,** antis, *Part.* [sudo] *Sweating on all sides:* Plin. 14, 1, 3.

circum-surgens, entis, *Part.* [surgo] *Rising all around* (post-Aug.): Tac. A. 1, 64; Cels. 7, 15.

circum-sūtus, a, um, *Part.* [suo] *Sewed together all around* (post-Aug.): linamenta, Cels. 8, 5: navigia corio, Plin. 4, 16, 30; 34, 16, 47.

circum-tĕgo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To cover round about* (ante- and post-class.): *Lucr. 1, 1094: corpus veste, Dict. Cret. 3, 11.

circum-tentus, a, um, *Part.* [tendo] *Stretched* or *drawn around, begirt* (ante- and post-class.): *Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 82: vasculo linteolis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

* **circum-tergeo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To wipe around:* Cato R. R. 76, 2.

* **circum-tĕro,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To rub around*, poet. for, *to stand close around, crowd around:* hunc juvenis turba circumterit arta, Tib. 1, 2, 97.

* **1. circum-textus,** a, um, *Part.* [texo] *Woven all around:* Virg. A. 1, 649 (cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 10).

‡* **2. circum-textum** vocant quod amictui habet purpuram circum, Var. L. L. 5, 30, 37; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 10.

* **circum-tinnĭo,** ire, *v. a.* *To ring* or *tinkle around:* Var. R. R. 3, 16, 30.

* **circum-tollo,** ĕre. *To remove on every side:* corticem, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

circum-tŏno, ui, 1. *v. a.* *To thunder around, to surround with thundering*, or poet. *with noise, clamor, to make a noise around:* qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem, Ov. M. 1, 187 (Jahn.: circumsonat): aulam strepitu, Sil. 6, 216.—**2.** Trop.: hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis (the figure taken from the clanging of the war-trumpets), Hor. S. 2, 3, 223.

circum-tonsus, a, um, *Part.* [tondeo] *Shorn all around* (of the hair), *shorn round* (rare; not in Cicero): Var. in Non. 179, 8; *Suet. Aug. 45: pinus, Petr. 131, 8, 3.—* **2.** Trop. of discourse: *Too much labored, artificial*, Sen. Ep. 115.

* **circum-torquĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To twist* or *turn around:* me retrorsum, App. Met. 6, p. 186.

circum-trăho, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To draw* or *drag around* (post-class.): Dict. Cret. 3, 15 *fin.*; Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

circumtrĕmo (Lucr. 1, 1088), more correctly written apart, circum tremo.

* **circum-tuĕor,** ēri, *v. dep. n.* *To look around:* App. Flor. p. 341.

circumundique, v. circum, *no.* I. 1, b.

circum-vādo, si, 3. *v. a.* *To assail* or *attack on every side, to encompass, beset around* (not ante-Aug.): naves, Liv. 10, 2: aliquem clamoribus turbidis, *Tac. A. 12, 43; Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92: pass., Amm. 20, 6.—**2.** Trop. of terror falling upon one (so only a few times in Livy): Liv. 9, 40; id. 34, 21 and 38.

circum-văgor, ari, *v. dep.* *To stray* or *wander about:* Vitr. 5, 8 *fin.*

circum-văgus, a, um, *adj.* *Flowing around, moving about in a circle* (very rare): oceanus, *Hor. Epod. 16, 41; Auct. Pan. ad Pison. 19.

circum-vallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To surround on every side with a wall, to circumvallate:* in milit. lang., *to blockade, invest, encompass in a hostile manner* (class., esp. in the histt.): circumvallare loci natura prohibebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 17; ib. 7, 11; B. C. 3, 43; Liv. 10, 35 (twice); 28, 3, and in *part. perf. pass.* Caes. B. G. 7, 44 *fin.*; Cic. Att. 9, 12; Liv. 43, 19.—* **b.** Trop.: tot res repente circumvallant, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4 Don. and Ruhnk.—**2.** In gen., *To surround, encompass:* locum duobus sulcis, Col. 11, 3, 4; Claud. IV. C. Hon. 11.

circumvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumveho] (only twice in Cicero) **1.** *A carrying around* (of merchandise), Cic. Att. 2, 16 4.—**2.** Solis, *The circuit, revolution*, Cic. Univ. 9.

circum-vector, ari, *verb. intens.* (*Prop., *To be carried around*; hence) *To ride* or *sail around* (rare: perh. only in the follg. exs.): oppida circumvectabor, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 28: Ligurum oram, Liv. 41, 17 *fin.*—* **b.** Poet.: *To go through, describe:* fugit irreparabile tempus, Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore, Virg. G. 3, 285 ("*dum speciatim cuncta describimus*," Serv.). (*The inf. active, *To carry around*, is found in Sil. 3, 291.)

circumvectus, a, um, *Part.* of the following.

circum-vĕhor, vectus, 3. *v. dep.* *To ride around* (*in a carriage* or *on horseback*), *to sail around* (class., but not in Cic.): in terras solas orasque ultimas sum circumvectus, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 4; so id. Men. 2, 1, 13: classe Pharon, Hirt B. Alex. 14; cf. Tac. Agr. 10: classe ad Romanum agrum, Liv. 8, 26: circumvectus Brundisii promontorium, Liv. 10, 2; cf id. 44, 28: ab urbe ad aversa insulae, id 37, 27; Caes. B. C. 3, 63: equo, Liv. 3, 28: equites circumvectos ab tergo Gallicam invadere aciem, id. 10, 29: muliones collibus circumvehi jubet, Caes. B. G. 7, 45; Liv. 27, 47.—In *part. praes.*: circumvehens Peloponnesum, Nep. Timoth. 2, 1.—**2.** Trop. of discourse (very rare): frustra circumvehor omnia verbis (*i. e. I describe at large, seek to express by circumlocution*, circumeo), Virg. Cir. 270 Sillig.; Sol. 3.

* **circum-vēlo,** are, *v. a.* *To veil around, envelop:* aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov. M. 14, 263.

circum-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *To come around something*; hence (the coming being considered as accomplished; cf. advenio and adventus, *no.* 2), *to be around* (a thing), *to encircle, encompass, surround it* (thus gen. rare): Petr. 92, 8: Cocytos sinu labens circumvenit atro, Virg. A. 6, 132: Rhenus insulas circumveniens, *flowing around*, Tac. A. 2, 6: planities locis paullo superioribus circumventa, Sall. J. 68, 2: rami, quos comprehensos manus possit circumvenire (**to grasp*), Col. 5, 9, 2; cf. id. 4, 29, 10; Val. Fl. 1, 400.—Far more freq. (esp. in the histt.)

II. Specif., *To surround in a hostile manner, encompass, invest:* ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur, id. ib. 1, 42, et saep.: multos ab tergo; Sal. J. 97 *fin.*: cuncta moenia exercitu, id. ib. 57, 2; cf. id. ib. 76, 2: legio circumventa, Liv. 10, 26; cf. id. 10, 2; Tac. A. 3, 74, et saep.: armis regiam, Tac. A. 12, 50 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 25.

2. Trop.: *To encompass, beset, oppress, distress, afflict, overthrow:* circumventus morbo, exilio atque inopia, Enn. in Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 62; Ter. Hec. prol. 2, 46: quasi committeret contra legem, quo quis judicio circumveniretur, Cic. Brut. 12 *fin.*; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; Quint. 5, 13, 32; 6, 2, 31: aliquem per arbitrum circumvenire, *i. e. to lay hold of*, Cic. Rosc Com. 9, 25: te a Siciliae civitatibus circumveniri atque opprimi dicis? id. Verr. 2, 4, 8: potentis alicujus opibus circumveniri urgerique, id. Off. 2, 14 *fin.* So falsis criminibus, Sall. C. 34, 2: omnibus necessitudinibus, id. ib. 21; cf. Tac. A. 1, 13: his difficultatibus, Sall. J. 7, 1: odio accolarum, simul domesticis discordiis, Tac. A. 12. 29: securitate pacis et belli malo, id. Hist. 2, 12: testimonio, id. ib. 4, 10: multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, * Hor. A. P. 169.—**b.** (cf. circumeo, *no.* 2, b) *To circumvent, deceive, cheat, defraud one:* circumventum esse innocentem pecunia, Cic. Clu. 29, 79: an placeret, fenore cicumventa plebs, Liv. 6, 36 *fin.*: ignorantiam alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 29: non sine calliditate circumventus, id. ib. 43, 28, 3; cf. id. ib. 23, 3, 12.—**c.** In the Lat. of the jurists: *To evade, to violate by evading:* leges, Marc. Dig. 30, 120 *fin.*: voluntatem defuncti, Ulp. ib. 29, 4, 4: orationem, id. ib. 2, 15, 8.

circumventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumvenio, *no.* II. 2, b] *A circumventing, defrauding* (post-class., and rare): Hermog. 4, 4, 17; Aug. Civ. Dei 22, 22.

* **circumventor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A deceiver, defrauder*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 66.

* **circumventōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [circumventor] *Deceitful, fraudulent:* Aug. Conf. 3, 3.

circumventus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumvenio.

circumversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumverto] *A turning around in a circle, a moving around, revolving* (post-Aug., and rare): manus (in gesturing), * Quint. 11, 3, 105 Spald.: cursus annui, Ammian. 26, 1.

circum-verso (vorso), are, *v. intens. a.* *To turn around* (only three times medial): quaerentesque viam circumversantur, Lucr. 5, 521, and 6, 200: Avien. Arat. 1528.

* **circum-versus,** a, um, *Part.* [verro] *Brushed, swept around:* focus, Cato R. R. 143, 2.

circum-verto (vorto) ĕre, *v. a.* **1.** *To turn around* (rare; not in Cic.): rotula circumvortitur, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 38; cf. Ovid: rota circumvertitur axem, *turns* or *is turned around on its axis*, Ov. M. 15, 522: ubi circumvortor, cado, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 32: circumvertens se, *turning one's self to the right side*, * Suet. Vitell. 2; v. the commentt. in h. l.: mancipium, *to declare free*, Quint. Decl. 342; v. circumago, *no.* 1, b).—* **2.** *To lead about, to cheat, defraud, deceive:* qui me argento circumvortant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 127; cf. circumduco, *no.* 2, a.

circum-vestĭo, ire, *v. a.* *To clothe around, cover over* (very rare): arborem, Plin. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 25.—* **b.** Poet.: se circumvestire dictis, as it were, *to clothe one's self in mail, protect one's self*, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 158.

circum-vincĭo, inctum, 4. *v. a.* *To bind around:* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27; Avien. Perieg. 331.

* **circum-vīso,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To look around:* Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 58.

* **circumvŏlĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [circumvolito] *Flying round:* aer, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 191.

circum-vŏlĭto, avi, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* (mostly post-Aug.) **1.** *To fly around something:* lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, * Virg. G. 1, 377: circumvolitare thyma, * Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 21: circumvolitantium alitum, Tac. H. 2, 50.—**2.** In gen., of men: *To rove about a place, to hover around:* et circumvolitant equites, * Lucr. 2, 329: limina potentiorum, Col. praef. 1, § 9; so Sen. de Ira 8; Sil. 9, 420.

circum-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (not ante-Aug.) **1.** *To fly around:* seu (me) mors atris circumvolat alis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58; so Virg. A. 6, 867; Ov. M. 2, 719; Quint. 2, 6, 7; * Suet. Aug. 97: pass. nave circumvolata ab halcyone, Plin. 10, 32, 47.—**2.** In gen., *To run* or *hasten around:* Vell. 2, 27, 2; Sil. 17, 416.

* **circum-vŏlūto,** are, *v. a.* *To roll around*, medial: Plin. 8, 17, 21.

circum-volvo, without *perf.*, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To roll round, revolve, wind,* or *twine around* (prob. not ante-Aug.): magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, Virg. A. 3, 284: herba arboribus circumvolvens se, Plin. 16, 44, 92: serpentes circumvolutae sibi ipsae, id. 10, 62, 82; Gell. 11, 9, 1.

* **circum-ustus,** a, um, *Part.* [uro] *Burned all around*, Fest. s. v. AMBUSTUS, p. 5.

† **circus,** i, *m.*=κίρκος (kindred with κύκλος).

I. *A circular line, circle*, in astronomy (more rare than circulus): quot luna circos annuo in cursu institit, Att. in Non. 20, 28: circus lacteus (**the Milky Way*), Cic. Arat. 248: globus et circi zonaeque ac fulgida signa, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 191 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47, and Rep. 6, 15, the MSS. fluctuate between circus and circulus).

II. Circus Maximus, and more freq. κατ' ἐξοχήν Circus, *The oval Circus built by Tarquinius Priscus between the Palatine and Aventine hills, which could contain more than* 100,000 *spectators.* It was surrounded by galleries three stories high, and a canal called Euripus. Through its whole length, in the middle, a wall 4 feet high and about 12 broad was built, called spina, at the ends of which there were three columns upon one base, meta, around which the combatants were compelled to pass seven times before the prize was awarded. In the middle of the spina Caesar erected the obelisk, 132 feet high, brought from Egypt. Cf. Dion. Hal. 3, 68; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 16 *sq.*, and Tab. 1, given at the end. Passages with Circus Maximus, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42; Liv. 1, 35; Suet. Ner. 25; 27; Gell. 5, 14, 5, et al. With Circus, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58; Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38; Liv. 42, 10; Tac. H. 1, 4; Quint. 1, 6, 45; Suet. Caes. 39; Aug. 43; 74; Calig. 18, et saep.—In the Circus many jugglers and soothsayers, *etc.*, stationed themselves; hence Circus fallax, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113 Schol. Crucq.—Besides the Circus Maximus, there were at Rome still other Circi, among which the most celebrated was the Circus Flaminius, Liv. 27, 21; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 151. Also without the walls of Rome, Circus maritimus, Liv. 9, 42.—**b.** Whence **Circensis,** e, *adj.*, *Pertaining to the Circus:* ludi, *the contests in the* Circus Maximus, also called ludi magni (Liv. 4, 27; 5. 19; 22, 9, et al.; cf. Baumg.-Crus. Suet. Aug. 23), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15; Suet. Ner. 7; 11: ludicrum, the same, Liv. 44, 9. Also abs. Circenses, ium, *m.*: edere, Suet. Caes. 39; Calig. 18: committere, id. Claud. 21: spectare, id. Aug. 45: Circensium die, id. Dom. 4: plebeji, prepared by the ediles annually in November, id. Tib. 26. Whence Circensi pompa, id. Claud. 11.

2. Transf., *Any race-course*, Virg. A. 5, 109; 289; 551; Sil. 16, 313; 323.—And, **b.** Meton., *The spectators in the Circus*, Sil. 16, 535.

† **cīris,** is, *f.*=κεῖρις, *A bird* (acc. to Hyg. Fab. 198, *a fish*=κίῤῥις, Etym. M.), *into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed*, Ov. M. 8, 151; Virg. Cir. 488 *sq.*

cirrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cirrus] **1.** *Curled, having ringlets* (post-Aug.), Mart. 9, 30; Pers. 1, 29; Amm. 14, 6.—**2.** Vestes, *fringed*, Capitol. Pert. 8.

Cirrha, ae, *f.*, Κίῤῥα, *A very ancient town in Phocis, near Delphi;* hence devoted to Apollo, Luc. 3, 172; Mart. 1, 77; cf Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 3, 4.—Whence, **2.** **Cirrhaeus,** a, um, *Of* or *pertaining to Cirrha*, or (in the post-Aug. poets freq.) *to Apollo:* campi, Plin. 4, 3, 4: templa, Sen. Herc. Oet. 92: vates, *i. e. of Delphi, Delphic*, id. Oed. 269; Luc. 5, 115: antra, *i. e. the Delphic oracle*, Luc. 5, 95; Sil. 3, 9: hiatus, Stat. Th. 8, 331.

cirrus, i, *m.* (mostly used only in *plur.*) *A* (natural) *lock, curl, ringlet*, or *tuft of hair* (rare), Var. in Non. 94, 21; Mart. 10, 83; Juv. 13, 165.—Also *the hair on the forehead of a horse*, Veg. 2, 28, 34; 6, 2, 1.—**2.** Transf., **a.** *A tuft of feathers* or *crest of birds*, Plin. 11, 37, 44.—**b.** *The arms of polypi*, Plin. 26, 8, 37.—**c.** *Filaments of plants similar to tufts of hair*, Plin. 26, 7, 20; 27, 4, 5.—**d.** *A fringe upon a tunic*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 13.

† **cirsĭon,** i, *n.*=κίρσιον, *A kind of thistle*, Plin. 27, 8, 39.

Cirta, ae, *f.*, Κίρτα, *An important town in Numidia*, Mel. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 5, 3, 2; Sall. J. 21; 26; 101 *sq.*, et al.; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 310 *sq.*—**Cirtenses,** ium, *m.*, *Its inhabitants*, Tac. A. 3, 74.

cis, *praep.* [kindred with is and hic, with the prefixed Demonstrative c; v. ce] (far more rare than the kindred citra) *On this side;* opp. to uls and trans.—c. acc.

1. In space: eo die cis Tiberim redoundum est, Var. in Non. 92, 11: Gallia cis Rhenum perdomita, Sall. frgm. ib. 8: cf Liv. 38, 38: cis Taurum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4: cis Euphratem, id. Att. 7, 2, 6: Germanos, qui cis Rhenum incolunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: cis Tiberim, Liv. 8, 14: cis Padum ultraque, id. 5, 35.

2. In time: *Within* (only in Plaut. and post-class. writers; in the former always in connection with pauci): cis dies paucos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 27: paucos cis menses, id. Merc. 1, 2, 42: cis paucas tempestates, id. Most. 1, 1, 17: pauculos dies, Mamertin. Grat. act. Jul. 15: cis mensem decimum, Aur. Vict. de Caes. 42, 1.

3. Acc. to Priscian, also in other designations of limits: cis naturae leges, ut ultra naturae," Prisc. p. 987 P. But for this usage no other exs. are found; for Tac A. 11, 30, is critically dub.—Cf. upon this art. Hand Turs. II. p. 74–77.

Cis-alpīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Lying on this side of the Alps, Cisalpine* (very freq.): Gallia, Cic. Manil. 12, 35; Caes. B. G. 6, 1, et saep.: Gallos, Liv. 27, 38.

cĭsĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [cisium] **1.** *The driver of a cabriolet*, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 13.—**2.** *The maker of a cabriolet*, Inscr. Mur. 979, 6; 108, 4.

cĭsĭum, ii, *n.* *A light two-wheeled vehicle, a cabriolet* ("vehiculi biroti genus," Non. 86, 30), Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77; Rosc. Am. 7, 19; Vitr. 10, 1; Aus. Ep. 8, 6; Virg. Catal. 8, 3 Burm.; cf. Scheff. de Re vehic. II. 18, p. 237 *sq.*; Böttig. Sabina. p. 315.

* **Cis-montānus,** a, um, *adj.* *Situated on this side of the mountain:* Aufinates, Plin. 3, 12, 17.

* **cīsōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [caedo] *A cutting instrument:* ossis, Veg. 3, 22, 1.

Cispĭus (also CESPIUS, old form in Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16) mons, *One of the peaks of the* Mons Esquilinus, now the church *S. Maria Maggiore*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16; Gell. 15, 1, 2; Fest. p. 33.

Cis-Rhēnānus, a, um, *adj.* *Situated on this side of the Rhine:* Germani, Caes. B. G. 6, 2.

† **cissanthĕmos,** i, *f.*=κισσάνθεμος, *A plant similar to ivy, a species of* cyclaminos, Plin. 25, 9, 68.

† **cissaros,** i, *f.*, or **-on,** i, *n.* *The plant also called* chrysanthemon, App. Herb. 17.

Cissēïs, idis, v. Cisseus.

Cisseus, ĕi, *m.*, Κισσεύς, *A king of Thrace; according to a later mythus, father of Hecuba* Hyg. Fab. 91; 911 (cf.

Eurip. Hec. 3; Apollod. 3, 12, 5); who is, on this account, called Cissēïs, Virg. A. 7, 320; cf. Serv. in h. l., acc. to whom Enn. and Pac. also follow this fable.

† **cissītis,** is, *f.*=κισσῖτις, *A precious stone of the color of ivy-leaves,* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

† **cissos,** i, *f.*=κισσός, *Ivy,* Plin. 16, 34, 62.

† **cista,** ae, *f.*=κίστη, *A chest, box for keeping money, clothes, books, fruit,* etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85; * Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54; Poet. in Quint. 8, 3, 19; Juv. 3, 206; Col. 12, 54, 2; Ov. M. 2, 554; Juv. 6, 44, et saep.; particularly, employed in mystical religious festivals, for holding the sacred utensils, Catull. 64, 259; Ov. A. A. 2, 609; Tib. 1, 7, 48; Val. Fl. 2, 267; *a box for depositing the votes in assemblies of the people,* Sisenn. in Non. 91, 24; Auct. Her. 1, 2; Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 141.

cistella, ae, *f. dim.* [cista] *A small chest* or *box,* Plaut. Cist. 3, 7; 4, 1, 3 *sq.*; Rud. 4, 4, 65; 68; 89; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 15; Auct. Her. 1, 12.

Cistellārĭa, ae, *f.* [cistella] *The title of a comedy of Plautus.* (Whether this was given by Plaut. himself is questioned by Rost. Plaut. Cuped. ferc. 18, p. 7; still it is very ancient, since even Varro was familiar with it, v. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93, just as there also are found Asinaria, 7, 4, 95; Aulularia, ib. 7, 4, 100; Cornicularia, 5, 32, 42; 7, 3, 91; Frivolaria, 7, 3, 92; and Nervolaria, 7, 3, 94).

* **cistellātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who has charge of the money-box* (a kind of female slave), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31.

cistellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little box* or *chest,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 141; Rud. 2, 3, 60; 4, 4, 34.

cisterna, ae, *f.* [cista] *A subterraneous reservoir for water, a cistern,* Var. R. R. 1, 11, 2; Col. 1, 5, 2; Plin. 36, 23, 52; Pall. 1, 17, 3; Tac. H. 5, 12, et al.

cisternīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cisterna] *Of* or *pertaining to cisterns, cistern-:* aqua, Col. 12, 43, 6; Sen. Ep. 86; Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 10; Veg. 2, 28, 18; 6, 8, 3.

† **cisthos,** i, *m.*=κίσθος (usu. κίστος), *A shrubby plant, with red blossoms,* Plin. 24, 10, 48.

* **cistĭfer,** ĕri, *m.* [cista-fero] *The bearer of a box* or *chest,* Mart. 5, 17.

† **cistŏphŏrus,** i, *m.*=κιστοφόρος (box-bearer), *An Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachms, on which a* cista *was stamped,* Cic. Att. 2, 6 *fin.*; 16 *fin.*; 11, 1; Dom. 20: *gen. plur.* cistophorum, Liv. 37, 46; Fest. s. v. EYBOICUM, p. 59.

cistŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cista] *A little box* or *chest,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 264; Rud. 2, 3, 58; 4, 4, 38 *sq.*; Mart. 4, 46.

cĭtātim, *adv.* [citatus, cito] *Quickly, speedily, hastily* (very rare): Hirt. B. Afr. 80: scribere, * Cic. Att. 14, 20 dub.

* **cĭtātōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [cito] *A summoning before a tribunal,* Imp. Anast. Cod. 12, 22, 2.

citatus, a, um, v. 2. cito, *Pa.*

cĭter, a, um (*comp.* citerior, *sup.* citimus; most freq. in *comp.*; in *posit.* only Cato in Prisc. 599 P. and Afran. ib. p. 607 ib.), *adj.* [cis]

1. *On this side:* citer agnus (ager) alligatus ad sacra erit, Cato in Prisc. p. 599, and 989 P.: alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter citeriorem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: citerior provincia (*i. e.* Gallia Cisalpina), Caes. B. G. 1, 10: in Gallia citeriore, id. ib. 1, 24 Oud. *N. cr.*; so Suet. Caes. 56: citerior Hispania, Tac. H. 1, 49; Flor. 4, 2, 29: Arabia, Plin. 6, 34, 39: Oceanus, Flor. 4, 12, 46.

2. Inasmuch as that which is this side is nearer to us than its opposite: *Lying near, near, close to;* and, **a.** In space: (stella) ultima a coelo, citima terris, Cic. Rep. 6, 16; so id. Univ. 7: citima Persidis (*sc.* loca), Plin. 6, 34, 39; Val. Max. 9, 12, *no.* 6.—(β) Trop.: deduc orationem tuam de eo loco ad hæc citeriora, Cic. Rep. frgm. in Non. 85, 20: ut ad haec citeriora veniam et notiora nobis, id. Leg. 3, 2; cf. id. Fam. 2, 12.—**b.** In time (post-Aug.), (* *Earlier, sooner*): Africano consulatus citerior legitimo tempore datus est, Val. Max. 8, 15, *no.* 1; v. citeriore die, Gaj. Dig. 23, 4, 15.—**c.** In measure or degree: *Small, little:* citerior tamen est poena quam scelus, Quint. Decl. 299: Val. Max. 8, 7, *no.* 10 *ext.*—Whence

A. citrā, *adv.* (* *Comp.* citerius, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16.—*Sup.* CITIME, acc. to Prisc. p. 1016 P.) and *praep. c. acc., On this side;* opp. to ultra (more freq. than the more ancient and kindred form cis, *q. v.*): Germani qui essent citra Rhenum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: is locus est citra Leucadem stadia CXX., Cic. Fam. 16, 2; so citra Veliam, id. Att. 16, 7, 5: citra flumen intercepti, Liv. 21, 48: citra Tauri juga, id. 38, 48, et al.—With verbs of motion: ut exercitum citra flumen Rubiconem educeret, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: ut omnes citra flumen eliceret, Caes. B. G. 6, 8.—Abs.: citra est Oglasa, Plin. 3, 6, 12; id. 6, 11, 12: ultra citrave pervolare, Plin. 10, 23, 31: nec citra mota nec ultra, *i. e. neither in this direction nor that, neither hither nor thither,* Ov. M. 5, 186.

2. (acc. to citer, *no.* 2) Of that which takes place, or is within a fixed boundary, and yet does not reach that boundary: *Before, within, beneath, short of, less than:* **a.** In space: Liv. 10, 25: tela hostium citra cadebant, *i. e. reached not to the Romans,* Tac. H. 3, 23; Plin. 2, 17, 14; cf. ib. 15: nec a postrema syllaba citra tertiam, *before the third syllable,* Cic. Or. 18, 58 (cf. Quint. 1, 5, 30: acuta *intra* numerum trium syllabarum continetur): non erit necesse id usque a capite arcessere. Saepe etiam citra licet, id. Top. 9, 39 (not elsew. in Cic.); Quint. 8, 6, 76.—Once also in *Comp.:* citerius debito resistit, Sen. de Ira 1, 16.—(β) Trop.: pronepos ego regis aquarum; nec virtus citra genus est, *is not behind my family,* Ov. M. 10, 607: glans quum citra satietatem data est, *not to satiety,* Col. 7, 6, 5; cf. id. 9, 13, 2; so fatigationem, Cels. 1, 2: acorem, Plin. 2, 9, 19; cf. 19, 8, 54: scelus, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 23: domi praesume dapes et desine citra quam capias, id. A. A. 3, 757; so citra quam debuit illa, id. Pont. 1, 7, 55.—**b.** In time (very rare, perh. not ante-Aug.): citra Calendas Octobris, Col. 2, 8, 3; cf. Gell. 12, 13: Trojana tempora, Ov. M. 8, 365: juventam, id. ib. 10, 84.

3. Since the Aug. per. (most freq. in Quint. and Pliny the elder; in the former more than 20 times), in gen. of that which does not belong to, is without or beyond something: *Without, out of, except, without regard to, setting aside* (for the class. sine, praeter. Hence the Gloss.: “ Ἄνευ sine, absque, praeter, citra,” Gloss. Cyr.; “ *Citra* δίχα, χωρίς, ἐκτός,” Gloss. Phil.): plus usus *sine* doctrina, quam *citra* usum doctrina valet, Quint. 12, 6, 4: Phidias in ebore longe citra aemulum, id. ib. 12, 10, 9: vir bonus citra virtutem intelligi non potest, id. ib. 12, 2, 1; so accusationem, id. ib. 7, 2, 26; 3, 8, 21; 7, 10, 3, et saep.: tranare aquas citra docentem natura ipsa sciunt, id. ib. 2, 16, 13: citra invidiam, Plin. 7, 29, 30: citra ullum aliud incommodum, id. 2, 51, 52: citra dolorem, id. 12, 17, 40; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 4: morsum, Plin. 8, 38, 57: vulnus, id. 20, 21, 84, et al.: citra fidem, Tac. Agr. 1: citra speciem aut delectationem, id. Germ. 16: citra Senatus populique auctoritatem, Suet. Caes. 28: commoda emeritorum, id. Aug. 24: spem omnium fortuna cessit, Flor. 3, 1, 2 Duker. et saep.: etiam citra spectaculorum dies, *i. e. even out of the time of the established spectacles,* Suet. Aug. 43: citra magnitudinem (*excepting its size*) prope Ponto similis, Mel. 1, 19, 17; Tac. Agr. 10; Quint. 2, 4, 22; so id. ib. 7, 2, 13; Papin. Dig. 3, 6, 9: lana tincta fuco citra purpuras placet, Ov. frgm. in Quint. 12, 10, 75. Cf. upon this art. Hand Turs. II. p. 79–86.

B. citro, *adv.*, always in the connection and position ultro citroque, ultro et citro, ultro ac citro, or without copula ultro citro (which of the forms belongs to any given passage can be decided only by the MSS.; in respect to signif. a distinction could with difficulty be sustained, still less can the assertion of Beier upon Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56, which several more recent commentt. follow, that ultro citro is the only correct form, be substantiated in opposition to the best MSS.; cf. Klotz. Cic. Lael. 22 *fin.*).

Hither and thither, here and there, to and fro, on both sides, mutually, reciprocally; French, *par ci par là, ça et là* (in good prose; not in Quint. or Tac.): ultro ac citro commeare, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 16: sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: ultro citroque commeare, Hirt. B. Afr. 20; Plin. 2, 38, 38; * Suet. Calig. 19; Lucr. 4, 36: qui ultro citroque navigarent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66 *fin.*: cursare ultro et citro, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60 (in Prisc. p. 1011 P., perh. only from memory written ultro citroque): bis ultro citroque transcurrerunt, Liv. 40, 40, et al.: quum saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42; id. B. C. 1, 20; Liv. 5, 8: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 9 *fin.*; cf. Liv. 9, 45; 7, 9: beneficiis ultro et citro datis acceptisque, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56: ut obsides ultro citroque darentur, Liv 44, 23: data ultro citroque fide, id. 29, 23: implicati ultro et citro vel usu diuturno vel etiam officiis, Cic. Lael. 22 *fin.* Klotz. *N. cr.:* alternatis ultro citro aestibus, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 29.—Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 86–89.

“Citeria appellabatur effigies quaedam arguta et loquax ridiculi gratia, quae in pompa vehi solita sit. Cato in M. Caecilium.” Fest. p. 46; cf. Comm. p. 386

citerior, v. citer.

citerius, *adv.*, v. citer, *Adv.* A. 2.

Cĭthaeron (Cĭthĕron, Auson. Idyll. 11, 32), ōnis, *m.*, Κιθαιρών, *A mountain in the southwest of Boeotia, sacred to Bacchus and the Muses, famous for the death of Pentheus and Actaeon,* Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 7, 12; Virg. G. 3, 43; Aen. 4, 303; Ov. M. 2, 223; 3, 702 *sq.*; Sen. Oed. 930; Phoen. 256 (in all these passages only in *nom.*): *gen.* Cithaeronis, Prop. 3, 2, 3; 3, 15, 27: *acc.* Cithaeronem, Lact. 1, 22, 15; Serv. Virg. A. 7, 641; 10, 163; Georg. 3, 291. Cf. Mann. Gr. p. 234.

† **cĭthăra,** ae, *f.*=κιθάρα, *The cithara* or *cithern* (very freq. in the poets, esp. in Hor.; not in Cic.), Lucr. 2, 28; 4, 982; Tib. 2, 3, 12; 2, 5, 2; Virg. A. 6, 120; 9, 776; Hor. Od. 1, 15, 15; 2, 12, 4; 3, 1, 20, et saep.; Quint. 1, 10, 3 Spald.; 1, 10, 10; 2, 8, 15; 5, 10, 124; 12, 10, 68; Tac. A. 14, 14; 15, 65, et al.—**2.** Meton.: (α) *The music of the cithara,* or, gen., *of a stringed instrument:* Prop. 2, 10, 10; Hor. S. 2, 3, 104; 105.—And, (β) *The art of playing on the cithara:* Hor. Od. 1, 24, 4; Virg. A. 12, 394.

† **cĭthărista,** ae, *m.*=κιθαριστής, *A player on the cithara* (almost only in Cic.), Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 15; Verr. 2, 1, 20; Div. 2, 64 *fin.*

† **cĭthăristrĭa,** ae, *f.*=κιθαρίστρια, *She who plays on the cithara,* only Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 32; 94, and Sid. Ep. 9, 13, 2.

† **cĭthărīzo,** are, *v. n.*=κιθαρίζω, *To play on* or *strike the cithara,* Nep. Epam. 2, 1.

‡ **citharoeda,** ae, v. citharoedus.

† **cĭthăroedĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=κιθαρῳδικός, *Of* or *pertaining to the citharoedi:* ars, Suet. Ner. 40: habitu, id. ib. 25; Eutr. 7, 14 Tzschuck: carmina, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

† **cĭthăroedus,** i, *m.*=κιθαρῳδός, *One who plays on the cithara, accompanying it with the voice* (diff. from citharista by the accompanying singing), Cic. Mur. 13, 29; de Or. 2, 80; Tusc. 5, 40, 116; * Hor. A. P. 355; Quint. 1, 12, 3; 4, 1, 2; 11, 3, 88: Suet. Ner. 20, 21; 22; 41; Vit. 4; Domit. 4, et al.—In *gen. fem.* CITHAROEDA, ae, *A female player and singer on the cithara,* Inscr. Grut. 654, 2; Mur. 941, 1.—**b.** Proverb.: non omnes, qui habent citharam, sunt citharoedi, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 3.

† **cĭthărus,** i, *m.*=κίθαρος, *A fish of the sole kind,* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

Citiensis and **Citiēus** (Citt.), v. Citium.

citimus, a, um, v. citer.

* **cĭtĭ-pes,** pĕdis, *adj.* [citus] *Swift-footed, fleet, swift, quick:* Diom. p. 472 P.

* **cĭtĭrēmis,** e, *adj.* [citus-remus] *Rowed swiftly:* Argo, Var. in Charis. p. 94 P.

Cĭtĭum (more rar. Cittium; cf. Goer. Cic. Fin. 4, 20), i, *n.*, Κίτιον (Κίττιον), **I.**

A sea-port town in Cyprus, the birth-place of the Stoic Zeno, Plin. 5, 31, 35.—**2.** Whence, **a. Cĭtiēus,** i, *m., A Citian:* Zeno, Cic. Tusc 5, 12. In plur., id. Fin. 4, 20.—**b. Cĭtiensis,** is, *m.*, the same: Zeno, Gell. 17, 21. In plur., Ulp. Dig. 50, 12, 1.—**II.** *A town in Macedonia*, Liv. 42, 51.

Cĭtius, i, *m. A mountain in Macedonia*, Liv. 43, 21.

1. cito, *adv. Soon, shortly, quickly*, etc.; v. cieo, *Pa. fin.*

2. cĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [cieo], **I.** *To put into quick motion, to move* or *drive violently* or *rapidly, to hurl, shake, rouse, excite, provoke, incite, stimulate, promote*, etc. (so most freq. post-Aug. and poet.; in earlier authors usu. only in *Pa.*, v. below): citat hastam, Sil. 4, 583: arma, Stat. Th. 8, 124: gradum, Claud. VI. C. Hon. 510: urinam, Cels. 2, 19: pus, id. 5, 28, *no.* 13: humorem, id. 4, 6: alvum, Col. 7, 9, 9; Stat. Th. 6, 834.—**b.** Of plants: *To put* or *shoot forth*, Col. 3, 6, 2; 4, 15, 2; 5, 5, 5; Arb. 10, 3; Pall. Feb. 9, 6.—**2.** Trop.: isque motus (animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 24 Orell. *N. cr.* (cf. cieri motus, ib. 1, 10, 20).

II. (like cieo, *no.* 2) with reference to the *termin. ad quem, To urge to, call* or *summon to* (class.; esp. freq. in lang. of business): decursus aquaï Claru' citat late sitientia secla ferarum, Lucr. 5, 945 Forbig. *N. cr.:* patres in curiam per praeconem ad regem Tarquinium citari jussit, Liv. 1, 47; id. 3, 38: senatum, id. 9, 30; 27, 24: senatores, id. ib. 3, 38: tribus ad sacramentum, Suet. Ner. 44; cf. Catull. 61, 43: judices, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7: citari nominatim unum ex iis, *etc., i. e.* for enrollment for milit. service, Liv. 2, 29; id. Epit. libr. 14; Val. Max. 6, 3, *no.* 4.—So especially,

2. In the lang. of law, *To call the parties, to see whether they are present:* citat reum: non respondit. Citat accusatorem ... citatus accusator non respondit, non affuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 40; so of those accused, id. ib. 38; Mil. 19, 50; Suet. Tib. 11; 61, et al. Hence, *To accuse:* omnes abs te rei capitis citantur, Cic. Rabir. perd. 11, 31; id. Sest. 15, 35; Vitr. 7 praef., and facetiously, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 6.—Of witnesses: in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59; Suet. Caes. 74; Quint. 6, 4, 7.—Hence, **b.** Also beyond the sphere of judic. proceedings: testem, auctorem, *To call one to witness, to call upon, appeal to, quote, cite:* quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75: quos ego testes citaturus fui rerum a me gestarum, Liv. 38, 47; Ov. F. 5, 683: poetas ad testimonium, Petr. 2, 5: libri, quos Macer Licinius citat identidem auctores, Liv. 4, 20.

3. (after cieo, *no.* 2, c) In gen., *To mention any person* or *thing by name, to name, mention, call out, proclaim, announce* (rare, but class.): omnes Danai reliquique Graeci, qui hoc anapaesto citantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18; cf. Nep. praef. § 5; Liv. 29, 37; Stat. Th. 6, 922: paeanem, *to rehearse, recite*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251: io Bacche, *to call*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7 (cf. triumphum ciere, Liv. 45, 38, under cieo, *no.* 2, c); Col. 11, 1, 22.—Whence,

citātus, a, um, *Pa. Driven, urged to, i. e. hastened, hurried, quick, rapid, speedy* (class.). So freq. citato equo, *at a full gallop*, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; Liv. 1, 57; 3, 46, et al.: citatis jumentis, Suet. Ner. 5: citato pede, Catull. 63, 2: citatis tripudiis, id. 63, 26: citato gradu, Liv. 28, 14: citatum agmen, id. 35, 30: citatiore agmine ad stativa sua pervenit, Liv. 27, 50; so citatissimo agmine, id. 22, 6, et al. Also instead of an adv. (cf. citus, *no.* 2): Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: ferunt citati signa, Liv. 41, 3: penna citatior ibat, Sil. 10, 11.—**b.** Trop.: argumenta acria et citata, Quint. 9, 4, 135; and transf. to persons: in argumentis citati atque ipso etiam motu celeres sumus, id. ib. 9, 4, 138: Roscius citatior, Aesopus gravior fuit, id. ib. 11, 3, 111; id. ib. 11, 3, 17: pronunciatio (opp. to pressa), id. ib. 111: citatior manus (opp. to lenior), id. ib. 102: soni tum placidi tum citati, Gell. 1. 11, 15.

Adv. (only in Quint. in the two follg. examples): piscatores citatius moventur, Quint. 11, 3, 112: ut versus quam citatissime volvant, id. ib. 1, 1, 37.

citra, v. citer, *adv.* A.

cĭtrāgo (also citreago in MSS.), ĭnis, *f.* [citrus] *The citrus-plant, balm*, Pall. 1, 37, 2; Apr. 8, 6.

* **cĭtrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [citrus] *Covered with citrus leaves:* libri, Plin. 13, 13, 27.

* **cĭtrētum,** i. *n.* [id.] *A garden of citrus-trees*, Pall. Febr. 24, 14.

cĭtrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to the citrus-tree:* mensam, *of citrus-wood* (which was much prized by the ancients), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17 Zumpt; Petr. 119, 29; cf. Mart. 14, 89: lecti, Pers. 1, 53: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 45.—**b.** Subst. **citrea,** ae, *f.* = citrus, Plin. 16, 26, 44.—**2.** *Pertaining to the citron-tree;* only subst. **citreum,** i, *n., The citron*, Plin. 23, 6, 56; Pall. Mart. 10, 15.

citrĭum, ii, *n. A kind of gourd*, Apic. 1, 21; 4, 3.

citro, *adv.*, v. citer, *adv.* B.

cĭtrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [citrus] *Emitting the odor of citrus:* vestis, Naev. in Macr. Sat. 2, 15 (cf. θυώδεα εἵματα, Hom. Od. 5, 264, et al.) (in Fest. p. 33, prob. erron.: "*citrosa* vestis appellata est a similitudine citri;" so also Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 20).

cĭtrum, i, *n.* [id.] *Citrus-wood*, Plin. 16, 43, 84.—**2.** Meton.: *The household furniture*, esp. *tables, made of it* (very costly), Mart. 10, 98; 80; 9, 60; 14, 138; cf. citrus, *no.* 1.

† **cĭtrus,** i, *m.* [prob. a mutilation of κέδρος, cedrus] **1.** *The citrus, an African tree* (hence Atlantis silva, Luc. 10, 144, and Massyla robora, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94), whose very fragrant wood was used in making household furniture, and was prized very highly, "Plin. 13, 15, 29 *sq.;*" Var. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Luc. 9, 428; cf. citreus, *no.* 1, and citrum.—**2.** *The citron-tree* (also called malus Medica, Persica, *etc.*), Citrus Medica, L., whose fruit and leaves were laid between the folds of clothing to preserve them from worms; and also used as a counter-poison, Plin. 12, 3, 7; 13, 16, 31; Cloatius and Oppius in Macr. Sat. 2, 15; Pall. Mart. 10, 16; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 2, 126.

Cittium, Cittiensis, *etc.*, v. Citium.

cĭtus, a, um, v. cieo, *Pa.*

cīvĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [civis] *Of* or *pertaining to citizens, civil, civic, citizen's* (more rare than the class. civilis, and except civica corona, v. below, mostly poet.): jura, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23: motus, id. Od. 2, 1, 1: rabies, id. ib. 3, 24, 26; Flor. 3, 21, 5; cf. furor, Flor. 4, 2, 75: bella, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 126: invidia, Sil. 8, 21: arma pro trepidis reis, *i. e. defence before a tribunal*, Ov. F. 1, 22: corona, *the civic crown, made of oak leaves* (hence civilis quercus, Virg. A. 6, 772, and querna corona, Ov. F. 1, 614; Trist. 3, 1, 36), the highest mark of distinction, which was bestowed upon him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war. Its inscription was: OB. CIVEM. (CIVES) SERVATUM (SERVATOS); cf. Plin. 16, 4, 3; Gell. 5, 6, 11 *sq.;* Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 88. So Cic. Planc. 30, 72; Pis. 3, 6; Liv. 10, 46, et al.; also abs. civica, ae, *f.*, Sen. Clem. 1, 26; Quint. 6, 3, 79 Spald.: "servati civis decus." Tac. A. 12, 31 *fin.* Such a crown was bestowed upon Augustus, and after him upon the emperors, as preservers of the state; cf. Val. Max. 2, 8 *fin.;* Ov. F. 1, 614; 4, 953; Met. 1, 562; Trist. 3, 1, 36; Dio Cass. 53, 16; Suet. Tib. 26 Baumg.-Crus.—* **2.** *Of* or *pertaining to the Roman state:* advena, non modo civicae, sed ne Italicae quidem stirpis, Liv. 1, 40.—* **3.** *Of* or *pertaining to a town* or *city:* muri, Plaut. frgm. in Charis. p. 181 P.

cīvīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to citizens, civil, civic* (class. in prose and poetry, and very freq.): sanguine civili rem conflant, *by the blood of citizens*, * Lucr. 3, 70; Cic. Fam. 15, 15: conjuratio, id. ib. 5, 12, 2: genus belli, id. Att. 7, 13, a; Sall. C. 47, 2; Quint. 12, 1, 16; Flor. 3, 22, 10; 3, 23, 7, et saep. So de Bello Civili, the title of the well-known Commentaries of Julius Caesar, Flor. 4, 2, 4: discordia, Sall. C. 5, 2: dissensio, id. Jug. 41 *fin.:* discidii specie, Tac. A. 14, 60: irae, id. ib. 1, 43: arma, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6; Tac. A. 1, 9: Mars, Ov. H. 6, 35: busta Philippos, Prop. 2, 1, 27: victoria, Nep. Epam. 10, 3; Sall. J. 95, 4; Tac. H. 4, 38 *fin.*, et al.: praeda, Tac. H. 3, 15, et saep.: si quid consuetudo, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148; cf. just before, instituta civilia: conciliatio et societas, id. N. D. 2, 31, 78: facinus, id. Att. 7, 13, a: clamor, Liv. 3, 28; cf. in the same, robur, 28, 44: curae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 17: quercus = corona civica (v. civicus, *no.* 1), Virg. A. 6, 772: jus, either in a broader sense, opp. to jus naturale, *the political rights of citizens*, Cic. Sest. 42, 91; Top. 2, 9; Liv. 9, 46; Quint. 12, 3, 1; 12, 11, 9; Hor. S. 1, 9, 39; Justin. Inst. 2, 2; Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 6; Papin. ib. 7; or in a narrower signif., opp. to jus publicum, *civil, private rights*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42; Caec. 2, 4: ac publica lege, id. Caec. 26, 74. So civilis dies, *the civil day* (*from midnight to midnight*; opp. to the naturalis dies, from the rising to the setting of the sun), Var. R. R. 1, 28, 1; Plin. 2, 77, 79; Macr. Sat. 1, 3: amor (opp. to naturalis), *between citizens*, Gell. 12, 1, 23.—Hence, **b.** *Relating to public* or *political life, political, public, state-:* scientia (* *political economy*), Cic. Inv. 1, 5; Quint. 2, 15, 33: quaestiones, id. ib. 2, 15, 36: officia, id. ib. and 2, 4, 27: rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5: mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16 Schmid: vir, *a statesman, πολιτικός*, Quint. Prooem. § 10; 11, 10, 15; 12, 2, 7; 21; 11, 1, 35.

2. Trop. (cf. popularis, and the Gr. κοινός) *Demeaning one's self as a citizen;* hence of distinguished persons: *courtly, courteous, polite, civil, affable, pleasing* (so not before the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Suet., in Quint. only once): quid enim civilius illo? Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 13: so sermo, Liv. 6, 40: animus, Tac. A. 1, 72; Suet. Caes. 75; Claud. 1; Domit. 12; cf. id. Calig. 3; Vesp. 12, et al.: et humano ingressu, Quint. 3, 8, 59 Spald.: incessu, Plin. Pan. 83, 7: civile ingenium, mira comitas, Tac. A. 1, 33; cf. 2, 82; id. Hist. 4, 3: civile rebatur, misceri voluptatibus vulgi, id. Ann. 1, 54; cf. id. ib. 2, 34; 3, 22; Plin. Pan. 78, 4; 87, 1: civilis circa amicos, Eutr. 7, 13; so in cunctos, id. 10, 16.—*Sup.*, Eutr. 8, 1; Spart. Hadr. 20.

Adv., cīvīlĭter, **1.** acc. to *no.* 1: contendere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 3; Liv. 38, 56; 33, 46; Juv. 5, 112; Gell. praef. § 13.—**2.** Acc. to *no.* 2: Ov. M. 12, 583; Tr. 3, 8, 41; Tac. A. 3, 76; 4, 21; Hist. 2, 91.—*Comp.*, Plin. Pan. 29, 2.—*Sup.*, Eutr. 7, 8.

cīvīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [civilis] **1.** (acc. to civilis, *no.* 1, b) *The art of government, politics*, only three times in Quint. as transl. of the Gr. πολιτική, Inst. 2, 15, 25 Spald.; 2, 15, 33; 2, 17, 14.—**2.** (acc. to civilis, *no.* 2) *Courteousness, politeness, affability* (post-Aug., and rare), Suet. Aug. 51; Claud. 35; Eutr. 7, 21; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 20.

cīvīlĭter, *adv.* **1.** *After the manner of a citizen, citizen-like.*—**2.** *Civilly, courteously, kindly;* v. civilis, *fin.*

cīvis (CEIVIS, S. C. de Bacchan. v. Append.), is, *com.* (*abl.* usually cive, civi, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 6; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 32 and 33 Zumpt *N. cr.;* Planc. 40, 96; Sest. 12 *fin.;* Balb. 19, 43; Att. 7, 3, 4; 14, 11; cf. Prisc. p. 766 P.; dub. Cic. Phil. 5, 19), *A citizen* (male or female) (very freq. in all periods and all kinds of composition), Enn. Ann. 1, 4 (in Pers. 6, 9); Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 220: optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae omnes, Date viam, *etc.*, id. Aul. 3, 1, 1, et saep.; Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 22: quod civis cum cive agat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13: cives cum civibus de virtute certabant, Sall. C. 9, 2, et al.—**b.** In *fem.*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 159; Pers. 4, 3, 6; Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 16; 5, 1, 14; Eun. 5, 2, 19; Ad. 4, 7, 7; Cic. Balb. 24, 55; Nep. Them. 1, 2, et al. Concerning the political rights of the civis Romanus (opposed to peregrinus or hostis), v. Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 2, § 123 *sq.;* Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 61 *sq.*—**2.** Civis meus, tuus, *etc., my, thy fellow-citizen* (class., for which, in late Lat., concivis): cives tui, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 63; Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17; Mil. 34, 93; Div. 2, 2, 6; Fin. 1, 4, 10.—**b.** In *fem.:* defende cives tuas senex, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 37.

cīvĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* civitatium, Caes. B. G. 4, 3; Sall. C. 40, 2 Kritz.; Liv. 33, 20 Drak.; 1, 45; 9, 31; 42, 30; 44; 45, 34, et saep.; Vellej. 2, 42, 2; Quint. 2, 16, 4 *N. cr.*; Suet. Tit. 8 Oud.; Cornut. in Charis. p. 100 P.; cf. Var. L. L. 8, 37, 120; Prisc. p. 771 P.; Rudd. 1, p. 93; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 253), *f.* [civis],

I. *Abstr.*, *The condition* or *privileges of a* (*Roman*) *citizen*, *citizenship*, *freedom of the city* (upon its conditions, v. Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 2, § 123 *sq.*; Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 61 *sq.*): Cato, quum esset Tusculi natus, in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est: ita, quum ortu Tusculanus esset, civitate Romanus, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: aliquem civitate donare, id. Balb. 13, 20; so Suet. Caes. 24; 42; 76; Aug. 47; Tib. 51; Ner. 24: civitatem dare alicui, Cic. Arch. 4, 7; 5, 10; Liv. 1, 28; 8, 14; Suet. Aug. 40; Galb. 14: impertiri, Cic. Arch. 5, 10: non furatus est civitatem, id. Balb. 2, 5: petere, Suet. Caes. 8: Romanam assequi, Tac. A. 11, 23: adipisci, Suet. Aug. 40: Romanam usurpare, id. Calig. 38; Claud. 25: amittere civitatem, Cic. Caecin. 34: adimere, id. ib. Suet. Caes. 28: negare, Suet. Aug. 40: jus civitatis, Cic. Caec. 34; Arch. 5, 10.—**b.** Trop.: ut oratio Romana plane videatur, non civitate donata, Quint. 8, 1 *fin.*—More freq.

II. *Concr.*, *The citizens united in a community*, and inasmuch as this forms the body-politic, *the state* (consisting of one city and its territory, or of several cities; diff. from urbs, the compass of the dwellings of collected citizens; but sometimes meton. = urbs, v. *no.* 2): "concilia coetusque hominum jure sociati, quae *civitates* appellantur," Cic. Rep. 6, 13: tum conventicula hominum, quae postea *civitates* nominatae sunt, tum domicilia conjuncta, quas *urbes* dicimus, *etc.*, id. Sest. 42, 91: non dubitavisset, quin et Roma urbs (esset), et eam civitas incoleret, id. Acad. 2, 45, 137: aucta civitate magnitudine urbis, Liv. 1, 45: Orgetorix civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 Oud.; so id. ib. 4; 19; 31, et saep.; cf. Sisenn. in Non. 429, 15; Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; cf. Sall. C. 31, 1; Liv. 21, 1: "Io triumphe" non semel dicemus civitas omnis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 51; cf. id. Epod. 16, 36, and 18: quum civitas in foro exspectatione erecta staret, Liv. 3, 47; so id. 2, 37; 26, 18; 34, 41; Tac. A. 3, 11; Suet. Calig. 6; Tib. 17; 42, et saep.: civitates aut condere novas aut conservare jam conditas, Cic. Rep. 1, 7 *fin.*; id. Sull. 9, 28; id. Rep. 1, 8; id. ib. 1, 3, et saep.: omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: quae pars civitatis Helvetiae, *etc.*, id. ib.: non longe a Tolosatium finibus, quae civitas est in provincia, id. ib. 1, 10: Ubii, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, id. ib. 4, 3: Rhodiorum civitas, magna atque magnifica, Sall. C. 51, 5; cf. id. Jug. 69, 3: Heraclea quae est civitas aequissimo jure ac foedere, Cic. Arch. 4, et saep. (but not Cic. Mur. 23, 47, where the best reading is vicinitatibus, v. Orell. in h. l.): administrare civitatem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: mutari civitatum status, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32; so civitatis status, Quint. 6, 1, 16; 11, 1, 85: (legibus) solutis stare ipsa (civitas) non possit, id. ib. 11, 1, 85: lege civitatis, id. ib. 12, 10, 26; cf. 5, 10, 25: mos civitatis, id. ib. 10, 1, 107; 12, 3, 7; 1, 2, 2, et saep.

b. Trop.: Plaut. Rud. prol. 2: ut jam universus hic mundus una civitas sit communis deorum atque hominum existimanda, Cic. Leg. 1, 7 *fin.*: civitatem Stoicorum, Tac. Or. 31 dub.

2. Meton. = urbs, *A city* (rare, and mostly post-Aug.; in Cic. and Caes. prob. never): civitatem incendere, Enn. in Non. 429, 5: cum errarem per totam civitatem, Petr. 8, 2; cf. id. ib. 141 *fin.*; Sen. Ben. 6, 32: expugnare civitatem, Quint. 8, 3, 67; cf. in the same: expugnandae civitates, Inst. 12, 9, 2: plurimas per totum orbem civitates, terrae motu aut incendio afflictas restituit in melius, Suet. Vesp. 17; cf. id. Tit. 8; Tib. 84 *fin.*, et saep.

cīvĭtātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [civitas] * **1.** *Citizenship in a small city*: Sen. Apocol. p. 852.—* **2.** *A small city*: App. M. 10, p. 238.

clacendix or **claxendix,** *A kind of shell-fish*, Fest. p. 36; cf. Comm. p. 366; Prisc. p. 655 P.

clādes, is (*gen. plur.* reg. cladium; cladum, Sil. 7, 505; 9, 353; 16, 672), *f.* [kindred with κλάω, κλαδάω, κλαδεύω, to break, break in pieces],

I. Orig. prob. (like calamitas) belonging to the lang. of economy: *A breaking* or *beating to pieces of plants* (by hail, rain, *etc.*), *the mischief* or *injury caused in this way.* So only once trop.: Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 3.—Hence

II. Beyond the sphere of economics:

1. *Injury*, *mischief*, *disaster*, *loss*, *detriment*, *calamity*; in gen. (class. in prose and poetry): Lucr. 6, 1124; id. 5, 348: cladem mortiferam conflare, id. 6, 1090, et al.: magna clades atque calamitas rempubl. oppressisset, Sall. C. 39, 4; cf. id. Jug. 14, 15: socordia atque ignavia Lentuli quantam ipsi cladem nobisque attulerit, id. Cat. 58, 4: etsi cursum ingenii tui premit haec importuna clades civitatis, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: privatae quoque per domos clades vulgatae sunt, Liv. 22, 56; id. 6, 20, et al.: hoc fonte derivata clades in patriam fluxit, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 19: clade sui Thracum gens irritata tyranni, Ov. M. 13, 565, et saep.: Mucius cui postea Scaevolae a clade dextrae manus cognomen inditum, *loss of his right hand*, Liv. 2, 13.—* **b.** Meton. of persons who cause destruction: *Destroyer*, *scourge*: geminos, duos fulmina belli, Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, *etc.*, Virg. A. 6, 844.

2. In milit. lang., specif. *Defeat*, *discomfiture*, *slaughter* in war (class., and naturally most freq. in the histt.): qui risus (P. Claudii) classe devicta multas ipsi lacrimas, magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7; so cladem inferre, Liv. 29, 3: ni pedites cum equitibus permixti magnam cladem in congressu facerent, Sall. J. 59 *fin.*: binaque castra clade una deleta, Liv. 30, 6; id. 39, 1; id. 22, 4; id. 3, 26; cf. clades apud Chaeroneam accepta, Quint. 9, 2, 62, et saep.; Prop. 3, 4, 9: tristis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 62: sine clade victor, id. ib. 4, 14, 32: ut subita turbaret clade Latinos, Virg. A. 12, 556.

clam (old access. form CALIM, or, acc. to *Cod. Gu.* 1, CALAM, Fest. p. 36), *adv.* and *praep.* [from celo; in form like palam, coram] *Hidden*, *secretly*, *in private*, opp. to palam.

1. *Adv.* (except once in Caes., in this signif. only in good class. prose; never in Hor.; perh. also never in Quint., since Inst. 7, 1, 30, claret is the reading of the best MSS.; v. Spald. and Zumpt *N. cr.*): Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; cf. Herm. Doctr. Metr. 2, p. 9: mea nunc facinora aperiuntur, clam quae speravi fore, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 21; cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46; Lucr. 5, 1156: nec id clam esse potuit, Liv. 5, 36: clam mordax canis (Gr. *λαθροδήκτης κύων*), Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 27; Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 13; Catull. 21, 5; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 14, 8: clam peperit uxor, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15: hanc tu mihi vel vi, vel clam, vel precario Fac tradas, a jurid. formula, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27; cf. Cic. Caec. 32, 92; Lucr. 1, 477; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10; cf. Plin. 36, 2, 2: qui propter avaritiam clam depositum non reddidit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 17: soli Aetoli id decretum clam mussitantes carpebant, Liv. 33, 31; Suet. Tib. 6: praemissis confestim clam cohortibus, id. Caes. 31; id. Ner. 34: ille Sychaeum clam ferro incautum superat, Virg. A. 1, 350; Ov. R. Am. 694: cui te commisit alendum clam, id. Met. 13, 432; cf. id. ib. 14, 310, et al.—**b.** In connection with furtim, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 49. With furtive, id. ib. 5, 2, 62. With tacitus and similar words, Tib. 1, 10, 34; 4, 6, 16; 1, 8, 60.—**c.** Opp. to palam, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 63; Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23; Fam. 1, 1 *fin.*; Tib. 2, 1, 84; Suet. Caes. 80; Dom. 2; cf. above, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 8; and opp. to propalam, Suet. Ner. 22.

2. (Mostly in comic poets only) *praep. c. abl.*, *acc.*, and once in the Greek manner *c. gen.* (in Ter. only clam me, te and clam me, te est; v. the follg.) *Without the knowledge of*, *unknown to*: (*a*) *c. abl.*: clam uxore mea et filio, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 2. So hero, id. Curc. 1, 3, 17: patre, id. Truc. 2, 1, 37: viro, id. Amph. prol. 107, and viro si clam, *etc.*, id. Merc. 4, 6, 5: non sibi clam vobis salutem fuga petivit? Caes. B. C 2, 32.—(*β*) *c. acc.*: clam uxorem, Plaut. Asin. Grex. 1: matrem, id. Mil. 2, 1, 34: patrem, id. Merc. 2, 3, 8; 3, 4, 75; Gell. 2, 23, 16: senem, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 13; id. Casin. 2, 8, 32; Grex. 5; Men. 1, 2, 43; 5, 9, 78; Merc. 4, 6, 3: virum, Casin. 2, 2, 27: alterum, id. Casin. prol. 51: illum, id. Merc. 2, 3, 26; Hirt. B. Hisp. 3; ib. 35 Oud.: nostros, ib. 16 Oud.—Dub. whether *acc.* or *abl.*: haec clam me omnia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 46.—* (*γ*) *c. gen.*: clam patris, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 43.—**b.** Clam me *or* mihi est, *it is unknown to me*, *I know not* (thus only in Plaut. and Ter.): neque adeo clam me est, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 19: haud clam me est, id. ib. 3, 4, 10; so id. ib. 4, 1, 53; 4, 2, 1: mihi clam est! Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 9.—* **c.** Clam aliquem habere, *To keep secret from one*, *conceal from*: Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 35.—Cf. upon this art. Prisc. p. 988 P.; Pomp. Comm. Art. Don. p. 399; Hand Turs. II. p. 89–93.

clāmātor, ōris, *m.* [clamo] *A bawler*, *noisy declaimer* (in oratory; prob. only in the follg. exs.): ut intelligi possit, quem existimem clamatorem, quem oratorem fuisse, Cic. Brut. 49, 182; id. de Or. 3, 21, 81; * Gell. 19, 9, 7.

* **clāmātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [clamator] *Screeching*, *clamorous*: avis = prohibitoria, *a bird of bad omen*, Plin. 10, 14, 17.

* **clāmĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [clamito] *A violent crying*, *clamor*, *noise*: Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 6.

clāmĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [clamo] Act., *To cry out violently* or *aloud*, *to bawl out*, *vociferate* (class., esp. freq. since the Aug. per.; in Cic. only twice; not in Quint.): Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 117; cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 28; Ad. 1, 1, 35: quidam in portu caricas Cauno advectas vendens, *Cauneas* clamitabat, Cic. Div. 2, 40 *fin.*: saepe clamitans *Liberum se liberaeque civitatis esse*, Caes. B. G. 5, 7 *fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 2, 24; 11, 34; 36; Suet. Calig. 58: *ad arma, cives!* clamitans, Liv. 9, 24: Claudius, *quid ergo praecipiti cursu tam longum iter emensi sumus?* clamitans militibus, id. 27, 48: saeva et detestanda alicui (* *to imprecate*), Tac. A. 3, 23; cf. id. ib. 12, 7; 35; Hist. 2, 29; 3, 10; Suet. Aug. 40; Tib. 75; Ner. 25, et al.—Neut.: Liv. 1, 9.—* **b.** Of animals: Phaedr. 1, 9, 7.—* **c.** Aliquem, *To call after one loudly*: clamitabant me, ut revortar, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 30.—* **2.** Trop.: clamitare calliditatem (* *to show*, *betray*), Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.

clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [kindred with καλέω],

1. *Neutr.*, *To call*, *cry out*, *shout aloud*, *to complain with a loud voice* (class., and very freq.): populus convolat; tumultuantur, clamant, pugnant de loco, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 33: dic mihi, non clamas? non insanis? id. Ad. 4, 7, 9; cf. ib. 5, 3, 3; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 59: clamare de pecunia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 7 *fin.* et al.—Of a vehement bawling before a tribunal: qui quid in dicendo posset, numquam satis attendi: in clamando quidem video eum esse bene robustum atque exercitum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, et al.—**b.** Poet.: Of the chirping of a cricket: (Cicada) multo validius clamare occoepit, Phaedr. 3, 16, 7. Of the roaring of waters, the rustling of trees, *etc.*: Sil. 4, 526; id. 9, 516; Stat. Th. 10, 94: clamant amnes, freta, nubila, silvae, Stat. Th. 11, 116. In the lang. of comedy, Of snoring: Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 11.—Also of abstract things (cf. under *no.* II. 2): et non ulla meo clamat in ore fides? *i. e. does my truth never plainly proclaim itself?* Prop. 1, 18, 18.—But esp. freq.

II. *Act.*, *To call* or *cry aloud to some thing* or *some one*, *to proclaim*, *declare*, *to invoke*, *call upon*, etc.; constr. with the *Acc.* or *a clause* as object, in direct and (more freq.) in indirect discourse: (*a*) *c acc.*: e somno pueros clamo, Lucil. in Diomed. p. 372 P.: so janitorem, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 10: comites, Ov. M. 6, 106: matrem ore, id. ib. 5, 398; cf. ora clamantis nomen, id. ib. 8, 229; 11, 665: morientem nomine, Virg. A. 4, 674: se causam id. ib. 12, 600: me deum, Prop. 3, 9, 46: te insanum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 130: aliquem furem, id. Ep. 1, 16, 36: clamato parente

Ov. M. 5, 525: divum atque hominum fidem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 20: aquas, Prop. 4, 8, 58: triumphum, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 25: Saturnalia, Liv. 22, 1: *pulchre, bene, recte*, Hor. A. P. 428.—(β) With a clause as object, in direct discourse (mostly poet.): ad me omnes clamant: *Janua culpa tua est*, Catull. 67, 14; so Ov. F. 4, 451; Hor. S. 2, 3, 62; Ep. 1, 17, 48; 1, 19, 47; A. P. 460; Suet. Caes. 82; Sen. Ep. 27, et al.—(γ) With a clause as object, in indirect discourse: clamant omnes indignissime factum esse, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 11: Cic. Mur. 37, et saep.: solos felices viventes clamat in urbe, Hor. S. 1, 1, 12, et saep.

2. Trop. of abstract things: Cic. Rosc. Com. 13: eum ipsum (*sc.* Regulum) clamat virtus beatiorem fuisse quam potantem in rosa Thorium, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65; cf. id. ib. 4, 19 *fin.*: quae (tabulae) se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 42 *fin.*; so id. ib. 2, 1, 5 *fin.*; Catull. 6, 7.

clāmor (old form **clamos,** like arbos, labos, *etc.*, Quint. 1, 4, 13), ōris, *m.* [clamo] *A loud call, a shout, cry*; of men, and (poet.) of animals (very freq. in all periods and species of composition): facere clamorem, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 33: tollere, id. Curc. 2, 2, 27; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43; Q. Fr. 2, 1 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 28; Quint. 5, 10, 46; Virg. A. 3, 672, et al.: tollere in coelum, id. Aen. 11, 745: ad aethera, id. ib. 2, 338; cf. clamorem ferunt (mergi) ad sidera, id. Georg. 1, 362, and clamorem mittere ad sidera, Stat. Th. 12, 521: edere, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: profundere, id. Flacc. 6 *fin.*: compesce, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 23, etc.—**b.** In particular, (*a*) *A friendly call, acclamation, applause*: dixi de te tanto clamore consensuque populi, Cic. Fam. 12, 7: clamore coronae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53: militum gaudentium, Tac. H. 1, 62 *fin.* et al. In plur.: Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152; so id. Brut. 95, 326; Att. 1, 14, 4; Plin. Pan. 73, 1; 2, 6; Phaedr. 5, 5, 28.—(β) *A hostile call, clamor, complaint*: clamoribus maximis judices corripuerunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2; so Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *fin.*; Verr. 2, 1, 5, et al.—**2.** Poet. of inanimate things: *Noise, sound, din*: ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere, Virg. A. 3, 566; so Hor. Od. 3, 29, 39.

clāmōse, *adv.* *Loudly, clamorously*; v. the following, *no.* 1.

clāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [clamor] (a post-Aug. word) *Full of clamor* or *noise*, i. e., **1.** *Act.*, *Clamoring* or *bawling continually* or *loudly*, *clamorous*: turbidus et clamosus altercator, Quint. 6, 4, 15: pater, Juv. 14, 191. * *Adv.* clamose ne dicamus omnia, Quint. 11, 3, 45.—**2.** *Pass.*, *Filled with noise* or *clamor*, *noisy*: urbs, Stat. S. 4, 4, 18; theatri turba, id. ib. 3, 5, 16: valles, id. Th. 4, 448: circus, Mart. 10, 53; Juv. 9, 144.—**b.** *Accompanied with noise* or *clamor*: actio, Quint. 5, 3, 2: Phasma Catulli, Juv. 8, 186: acceleratio, Cic. Her. 3, 13.

clancŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [clanculum] *Secret, concealed* (post-Aug., and rare): poeta quidam, *unknown*, Mart. 10, 3: Lydia, Tert. Pall. 4.

clancŭlo, v. the following.

clancŭlum (post-class. access. form clanculo, App. Met. 3, p. 133, 5; 9, p. 221, 13; 10, p. 245, 26; Macr. Sat. 5, 18; Amm. Marc. 21, 12, 13; August. Ep. 54), *adv.* and *praep. dim.* [clam] *Secretly, privately* (only in Plaut. and Ter., but in them very freq.): (*a*) *Adv.*: aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 31: clanculum abii a legione, id. Amph. 1, 3, 25: noctu advenit, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 83; 3, 1, 8; id. Casin. 2, 8, 8, et saep.; cf. however Cist. 1, 1, 93; Most. 5, 1, 4; Men. 3, 2, 13; 4, 2, 41; Mil. 2, 1, 52; Trin. 3, 3, 69; Truc. 2, 4, 54; 3, 2, 2; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18; 3, 1, 21; 3, 5, 41; 54; Heaut. 3, 1, 63; Phorm. 5, 6, 33.—* (β) *praep. c. acc.*: clanculum Patres, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 27.—Cf. upon this art. Hand Turs. II. p. 93 *sq.*

clandestīno, *adv.* *Secretly, clandestinely*; v. the following.

clandestīnus, a, um, *adj.* [clam] *Secret, hidden, concealed, clandestine* (class. in prose and poetry): clandestina suspicio, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 28: nuptiae, id. Cas. 5, 3, 6: natura, Lucr. 1, 779: motus materiai, id. 2, 127: scelere, Cic. Sull. 11, 33; cf. Liv. 42, 18: introitu urbe est potitus, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81; cf. Suet. Ner. 48: colloquia cum hostibus, Cic. de Sen. 12, 40: consilia, Crassus in Cic. Or. 66, 223; Caes. B. G. 7, 1; Liv. 42, 24: nunciis legationibusque, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: fuga, ib. 8, 33: foedus, Liv. 3, 36 *fin.*; Sil. 7, 267: denunciatio, Liv. 4, 36: coetus, Tac. A. 2, 40; 4, 27.—*Adv.* clandestino only Lucil. in Non. 38, 19, and Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 10.

clango, ĕre, *v. n.* [onomatop.] *To clang, to sound, resound* (rare; only in ante-class. and post-Aug. poets): crepitu clangente, Att. in Non. 463, 16: horrida clangunt signa tubae, Stat. Th. 4, 342; Val. Fl. 3, 349: clangunt aquilae, Auct. Carm. Phil. 28.

clangor, ōris, *m.* [clango] *A sound, clang, noise* (mostly poet., and in Aug. prose): **a.** Of wind instruments: tubarum, Virg. A. 2, 313; 8, 526; 11, 192; Luc. 1, 237; Sil. 2, 19; Stat. Th. 3, 651; Flor. 4, 2, 67; cf. Ov. M. 3, 707.—**b.** Of birds (in crying or flying), Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 24; Cic. *poet.* Div. 2, 30, 63; Ov. M. 12, 528; 13, 611; Liv. 1, 34; 5, 47; Col. 8, 13, 2; Plin. 18, 35, 87; 10, 8, 10, et al.; Flor. 1, 13, 15; * Suet. Dom. 6, et al.—In plur.: Virg. A. 3, 226.

Clănĭs, is, *m.* *A river in Etruria, which falls into the Tiber*, now *Chiare* (* or *Chiana*), Sil. 8, 455; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 401.

Clănĭus, ii, *m.* **1.** *A river in Campania, destructive by frequently overflowing the country around, especially the town of Acerrae* (v. Acerrae), now *Clanio Vecchio*, Virg. G. 2, 225 Heyne; Sil. 8, 537; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 711.—**2.** *A name of fabulous persons*, Ov. M. 12, 379; 5, 143: *acc. Gr.* Clanin, id. ib. 5, 140.

clāre, *adv.* *Brightly, clearly, distinctly, illustriously*, etc.; v. clarus, *fin.*

clārĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [clarus] **1.** *To be clear* or *bright, to shine* (poet.): hoc lumen candidum claret mihi, Enn. in Non. 85, 25; Cic. Arat. 107; id. ib. 5.—**2.** Trop.: **a.** *To be intellectually obvious* or *clear, evident* or *manifest* (very rare): quod in primo quoque carmine claret, *which from the first canto is already evident*, * Lucr. 6, 938; * Quint. 7, 1, 30 Spald. and Zumpt *N. cr.* Of character: **b.** *To be brilliant, distinguished, illustrious, famous, renowned* (ante-class.): (Fab. Maximi) gloria claret, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 4, 10; Turpil. in Non. 85, 22.

clāresco, ui, 2. *v. inch.* [clareo] (poet. or in post-Aug. prose) *To become* or *grow bright or clear*.—**a.** Of the sight: *To begin to shine, become visible*: tecta luminibus clarescere, Tac. A. 15, 37: clarescit dies, Sen. Herc. fur. 123; Val. Fl. 7, 3; cf. Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 185, et al.—**b.** Of the hearing: *To sound clear, to become audible*: clarescunt sonitus armorum, Virg. A. 2, 301; Quint. 1, 11, 7; Gabius Bassus in Gell. 5, 7 *fin.*

2. Trop.: **a.** *To become intellectually clear, manifest, evident, obvious*: alid ex alio clarescet, Lucr. 1, 1108; 5, 1455: verba ipso materiae nitore clarescunt, Quint. 3, 8, 61; so id. ib. 8, 5, 19; 6, 4, 9; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12.—**b.** In character: *To become brilliant, illustrious, famous, renowned*: quoquo facinore clarescere, Tac. A. 4, 52: magnis inimicitiis, id. Hist. 2, 53: quia facilius inter ancipitia clarescant, id. Germ. 14; id. Or. 36; Claud C. Mall. Theod. 3: ex gente Domitia duae familiae claruerunt, Suet. Ner. 1; cf. id. Gramm. 17; Just. 2, 1.

(* **clārĭcĭto,** are, *v. a.* [clare-cito] *To summon clearly* or *distinctly*, Lucr. 5, 945. Al. leg. claru *or* clare-cito.)

clārĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [clarifico] *A glorification* (eccl. Lat.): Domini, Aug. Qu. 83, 62; Cyprian. Ep. 77, 2.

clārĭfĭco, are, *v. a.* [clarus-facio] *To make illustrious* or *famous* (eccl. Latin): nomen suum grandi aliquo facinore, Lact. 3, 18; so Sedul. 4, 173; 5, 8; Paul. Nolan. 26, 304, et al.

clārĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [clarigo] *A religious solemnity with which the* Fetialis *declared war upon an enemy* (* *in case they refused to give satisfaction within* 33 *days for injuries sustained* (cf. "Serv. Virg. A. 9, 53; 10, 14; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 52), Plin. 2 epit. libr. 22, 2; Quint. 7, 3, 13.—* **2.** *The seizure of a man who is found beyond the place prescribed to him*, Liv. 8, 14.

* **clārĭgo,** atum, 1. *v. n.* [clarus] *t. t.* Of the Fetiales: *To proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies* (cf. "Liv. 1, 32; Serv. Virg. A. 9, 53; 10, 14;" Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 52; 1, p. 429); Plin. 22, 2, 3.

clārĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Clear-sounding* (poet. and rare): vox, Catull. 64, 320; 125: aurae, Cic. Arat. 280.

clārissĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [clarissimus, v. clarus, *no.* II. 2] *The dignity of a* Clarissimus (late Lat.), Amm. 2, 16, et al.

clārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [clarus] *Clearness, brightness* (in good prose, most freq. in the post-Aug. per.): **a.** Of objects affecting the sight (so for the most part only in Pliny the elder): sidus Veneris claritatis tantae (est), ut, *etc.*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 37; cf. ib. § 30; 23, 4, 41: matutina, id. 9, 35, 54: visus, id. 31, 10, 46, *no.* 4; cf. id. 20, 10, 42.—**b.** Of objects affecting the hearing: claritas in voce, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19: sonituum chordarum, Vitr. 5, 3 *fin.*: vocis jucunditas claritasque, Quint. 6 prooem. § 11: vocalium, id. ib. 9, 4, 131; id. ib. 11, 3, 41.

2. Trop.: **a.** *An intellectual clearness, distinctness, perspicuity* (perh. only in Quint.): pulchritudinem rerum claritas orationis illuminat, Quint. 2, 16, 10; so id. ib. 8, 3, 70.—**b.** *A moral brightness*, i. e. *celebrity, renown, reputation, splendor, high estimation* (so most freq.; several times in Cicero, who never employs the kindred claritudo, while in Sallust only claritudo is found, q. v.): num te fortunae tuae, num amplitudinis, num claritatis, num gloriae poenitebat? Cic. Phil. 1, 13, 38; id. Div. 2, 31, 66; cf. Quint. 3, 7, 11; Cic. Fam. 13, 68: viri quum claritate, tum usu belli praestantes, Nep. Eum. 3, 3: nominis, Hirt. B. Afr. 22: generis. Quint. 8, 6, 7; cf. 5, 11, 5; 3, 7, 11: natalium, Tac. H. 1, 49; Quint. 10, 1, 72: Herculis, Tac. G. 34 *fin.*: vino Maroneo antiquissima claritas, Plin. 14, 4, 6: herbarum (*i. e.* nobiliores herbae), id. 24, 19, 120: operum, id. 35, 8, 34: ingeniorum, id. 37, 13, 77.

clārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [clarus] *Clearness, brightness* (access. form of the preced.; in lit. signif. very rare; in tropical, in Sallust a few times, in Tac. very freq., but never in Cic., Caes., Quint., and Sueton., who also does not use claritas): **1.** Lit.: * **a.** Of objects affecting the sight: fulgor et claritudo deae (*sc.* lunae), Tac. A. 1, 28.—* **b.** Of objects affecting the hearing: vocis claritudo, Gell. 7, 5, 1.—**2.** Trop. (cf. claritas, *no.* 2, b): *Renown, celebrity, splendor, fame, reputation*: Sisenn. in Non. 82, 7: artes, animi, quibus summa claritudo paratur, Sall. J. 2 *fin.*; id. ib. 7, 4; Vellej. 2, 130, 1: Caesarum, Tac. A. 12, 2: principis, id. ib. 16, 24: materni generis, id. ib. 2, 43; cf. 14, 47: familiae, ib. 15, 35: militiae, id. ib. 4, 6: studiorum, id. ib. 12, 8: virtutum, id. ib. 15, 65: nominis, id. ib. 15, 71, et al.

‡ **clārĭtus,** *adv.* = clare (a form like antiquitus, divinitus, humanitus, *etc.*), acc. to Cels. in Charis. p. 190 P.

Clārĭus, a, um, v. Claros.

* **clārĭvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [clare-video] *Seeing clearly, clear-sighted*: sensus, Marc. Emp. 18.

clāro, avi, 1. *v. a.* [clarus] *To make bright* or *clear, to illuminate*. (poet., and very rare): Juppiter excelsa clarabat sceptra columna, *showed, exhibited*, Cic. *poët.* Div. 1, 12 *fin.*: aestatis primordia, id. Arat. 39; Stat. Th. 5, 286.—**2.** Trop.: **a.** *To make mentally clear, evident, distinct*, or *obvious, to explain, illustrate, set forth*: animi naturam versibus, Lucr. 3, 36; id. 4, 780: obscura, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51.—* **b.** *To make illustrious, to render famous*: illum non labor Isthmius Clarabit pugilem, * Hor. Od. 4, 3, 4.

* **clāror,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *Clearness, brightness*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 112.

Clăros, i, *f.*, Κλάρος, *A small town in Ionia, near Colophon, upon a point of land, celebrated for a temple and an oracle of Apollo*, now the village *Zille*, Ov. M. 1, 516; cf. "Tac. A. 2, 54;" Mann. Asia Min.

3, p. 315.—Whence, **2. Clărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or pertaining to Claros, Clarian;* most freq., an epithet of Apollo: Clarii Apollinis fanum, Mel. 1, 17, 2: specus, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 232: oraculum, Tac. A. 2, 54: simulacrum, id. ib. 12, 22: Deus, Ov. A. A. 2, 80; and abs.: Clarii taurus, Virg. A. 3, 360 Serv.: fores, Stat. Th. 8, 199.—Also, an epithet of the poet Antimachus, of Colophon; prob. since Claros was near Colophon, and as devoted to Apollo, it appeared a suitable appel. of a poet, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 1 Jahn; Cic. Brut. 51, 191.

clārus, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with the Germ. klar] *Clear, bright;* opp. to obscurus, caecus (very freq. in all periods, and in all kinds of composition).

I. Lit.: **1.** Relating to the sight: *Clear, bright, shining, light, brilliant,* etc.: luce clara et candida, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 49: lumen, Lucr. 3, 1: oculorum lumina, id. 4, 826; cf. lumina mundi (*i. e.* sol et luna), Virg. G. 1, 5: scintillae ignis, Lucr. 6, 163: fulmina, id. 6, 84: splendor vestis, id. 2, 51: color, id. 5, 1257; cf. clarissimus color, id. 2, 830: candor, id. 4, 233: loca, id. 5, 777, et al.: clarissimae gemmae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27; cf. lapides, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 14: vitrum, Ov. M. 4, 355: sidere clarior, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 42, et saep. —(β) *c. Abl.:* argento clari delphines, Virg. A. 8, 673. So rutilis squamis, id. Georg. 4, 93: ferrugine, id. Aen. 9, 582; cf. id. ib. 11, 772 Wagn.: auro gemmisque corona, Ov. M. 13, 704; cf. id. ib. 2, 2; 11, 359, et al.—* **b.** Poet. of the wind (cf. albus, *no.* 5; candidus, *no.* 1, d, and in Gr. λαμπρὸς ἄνεμος; v. Passow under λαμπρός): *Making clear,* i. e. *bringing fair weather:* aquilo, Virg. G. 1, 460 Serv.

2. Relating to the hearing: *Clear, loud, distinct:* clara voce vocare, Lucr. 4, 713; Cic. Clu. 48, 134; Caecin. 8, 22; Liv. 7, 31 *fin.*; 42, 25; Ov. M. 3, 703, et saep.; and clariore voce, Caes. B. G. 5, 30; cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 19: sonor, Lucr. 4, 569: clamor, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 27: plausus, id. Asin. Grex. 6: plangor, Ov. M. 4, 138: latratus, id. ib. 13, 806: ictu, id. ib. 2, 625, et saep.: vox, opp. to obtusa, Quint. 11, 3, 15; id. ib. 9, 4, 136 Spald.: spiritus, id. ib. 11, 3, 55; cf. ib. 41 and 82: syllabae clariores, id. ib. 8, 3, 16.

II. Trop.: **1.** *Intellectually clear, distinct, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible:* Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 1 Ruhnk.; cf. Liv. 22, 39 *fin.:* clara res est, quam dicturus sum, tota Sicilia celeberrima atque notissima, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25; so id. ib. 2, 5, 38 *fin.:* luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, id. Catil. 1, 3: caecis hoc satis clarum est, Quint. 12, 7, 9: lumen eloquentiae, id. ib. 3, 8, 65; cf. ib. 12, 10, 15; id. ib. 11, 1, 75; id. ib. 10, 1, 51: in narrando (T. Livius) clarissimi candoris, id. ib. 10, 1, 101 Spald. and Frotsch.: Massinissam regem post LXXXVI. annum generasse filium clarum est, Plin. 7, 14, 12; Ov. F. 3, 28.

2. *Morally brilliant, celebrated, renowned, illustrious, honorable, famous, glorious,* etc. (a favorite epithet, esp. in the *sup.*, like fortissimus, designating the highest praise of the honor-loving Roman; hence, a standing *title,* at all times, *of distinguished public characters,* as *consuls, proconsuls, pontifices, senators,* etc.; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 17 and 213); opp. to obscurus, Lucr. 1, 640; so Quint. 5, 10, 26: certe non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores, aut auctoritate graviores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: vir fortissimus et clarissimus, id. Verr. 1, 15; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 58; de Or. 1, 45; Cluent. 48, 134, et saep.: clara et commemorabilis pugna, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 111: animus abunde pollens potensque et clarus, Sall. J. 1, 3; so clara pollensque facundia, id. ib. 30, 4: clara et magnifica, id. ib. 4, 8: clari potentesque fieri, id. Catil. 38, 1: clarus acceptusque popularibus suis, id. Jug. 70, 2; Tac. A. 12, 29, et al.—(β) *c. abl.:* clara gloriâ, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154, v. above: arte medicinae, Quint. 3, 6, 64: eloquendi suavitate, id. ib. 10, 1, 83: sententiis, id. ib. 10, 1, 90: Juppiter giganteo triumpho, Hor. Od. 3. 1, 7: agendis causis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 47: Ajax toties servatis Achivis, id. Sat. 2, 3, 194, et al.—(γ) *c. in:* in arte tibiarum, Quint. 2, 3, 3; cf. clarissimi in ea scientia, Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 2: in literis, Quint. 1, 6, 35: in agendo, id. ib. 12, 10, 49: in foro, id. ib. 10, 5, 14: in concionibus, id. ib. 12, 2, 7.—* (δ) *c. ex:* ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, Cic. Rab. Post. 9. —(ε) *c. ob:* ob obscuram linguam, Lucr. 1, 640: ob id factum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 32.—(ζ) *c. ab:* Trojanoque a sanguine clarus Acestes, Virg. A. 1, 550.—(η) *c. Gen.:* artis ejus, Plin. 37, 1, 4.—**b.** As a title: clarissimus vir, Cic. Att. 15, 20; cf. id. ib. 14, 11: vereor, clarissimi consules, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 8; cf. Mart. Dig. 49, 14, 18; Lamprid. Elag. 4; Alex. Sev. 21, et al.: permitto tibi vir clarissime Vejento (a senator), dicere, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 19; so ordo=senatorius, Vopisc. Aurel. 18 *fin.*; cf. also Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 12.—(β) Meton. of the wives of such distinguished public characters: clarissimae feminae, Ulp. Dig. 1, 9, 8.—**c.** Very rare as a *vox media* in a bad sense: *Notorious:* populus (*sc.* Campanus), luxuria superbiaque clarus, Liv. 7, 31.

Adv. clare (very freq. and class.), **I. 1.** (acc. to *no.* I. 1) *Brightly, clearly:* clare oculis video, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 36: clare fulgens caesaries, Catull. 66, 9.—*Comp.* Plin. 10, 20, 22; Stat. S. 4, 1, 4.—*Sup.* Vitr. 9, 4. —**2.** (acc. to *no.* I. 2) *Clearly, distinctly, plainly, aloud:* clare recitare, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 30: plaudite, id. Amph. *fin.*; cf. Bacch. *fin.:* clare dic, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 15 Ruhnk.: ut varietas in re nulla sit aperteque loquantur et jam clare gemant, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 3: res clare, atque ut cerni videantur, enunciare, Quint. 8, 3, 62: clare sonante, id. ib. 11, 3, 55: clare exscreare, id. ib. 11, 3, 160: clare maledicere, Suet. Vit. 14, et saep.: palam et clare, id. Claud. 3; cf. Mart. 7, 92, 5.—*Comp.* Suet. Calig. 22.—*Sup.* Vitr. 5, 3.—**II. 1.** (acc. to *no.* II. 1) *Distinctly, intelligibly, clearly:* clare atque evidenter ostendere, Quint. 8, 3, 86; cf. 4, 1, 1.—*Comp.* eo clarius id periculum apparet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2. So clarius intelligi, Quint. 2, 5, 7: clarius elucebit, id. ib. 12, 1, 26: clarius ostendemus, id. ib. 2, 17, 25, et al.—*Sup.* pisces clarissime audiunt, Plin. 10, 70, 89; Quint. 9, 1, 19.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II. 2) *Illustriously, honorably* (very rare): clarius exsplendescebat, Nep. Att. 1, 3.

classĭārĭus, i, *m.* [classis, *no.* 2, b] **1.** (*sc.* miles) *A marine;* in plur., *sea* or *naval forces,* Nep. Milt. 7, 3; Them. 3, 2; Hirt. B. Alex. 20; Tac. A. 4, 27; 12, 56; 15, 51; Suet. Tib. 62; Galb. 12; Oth. 8; Vesp. 8.—*Adj.:* centurio, *a captain of a ship,* Tac. A. 14, 8.—**2.** (*sc.* nauta) *A sailor, seaman, mariner,* Caes. B. C. 3, 100; Hirt. B. Alex. 12; Tac. A. 14, 4.

* **classĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little fleet, flotilla,* Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4.

classicum, i, v. classicus, no. 2, a.

classĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [classis] **1.** *Of* or *relating to the classes of the Roman people:* (* **a.** *A trumpeter who summoned the classes of the Roman people to the* comitia:) "*Tubicines* a tuba et canendo, similiter *Liticines,* et CLASSICOS a classe, qui item cornu vocant, ut tum quum classes comitiis ad comitatum vocant," Var. L. L. 5, 16, 27: IN. ARCE. CLASSICVS. CANAT., *etc.*, Edictum vet. in Var. L. L. 6, 8, 76.—**b.** κατ' ἐξοχὴν classicus, i, *m.*, *A citizen of the first class:* "*Classici* dicebantur non omnes, qui in classibus erant, sed primae tantum classis homines, qui centum et viginti quinque millia aeris ampliusve censi erant. *Infra classem* autem appellabantur secundae classis ceterarumque omnium classium, qui minore summae aeris, quam supra dixi, censebantur," Gell. 7, 13; cf. Fest. s. v. INFRA CLASSEM, p. 84. —(β) Trop., *Superior, of the first rank, classical* (cf. classis, *no.* I. b): classicus assiduusque aliquis scriptor non proletarius, Gell. 19, 8, 15: "*Classici* testes dicebantur, qui signandis testamentis adhibebantur," Fest. p. 43.

2. *Relating to the army,* and, **a.** In gen. as well the land as the sea forces. So only subst. classicum, i, *n.*, *A field-* or *battle-signal given with the trumpet:* classicum cecinit, Liv. 28, 27 *fin.:* classicum canere jubet, Tac. A. 2, 32; cf. classicum cani jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: classico ad concionem convocat, Liv. 7, 36; cf. Hor. Epod. 2, 5; Suet. Caes. 32; Vit. 11; Quint. 2, 11, 4, et al. Since only the leader commanded it to be given: classicum praetorium, Prop. 3, 3, 41; cf. Caes. l. l.; Liv. 28, 27 *fin.*; Veg. Mil. 2, 22.—(β) Meton., *The war-trumpet,* Virg. G. 2, 539; Tib. 1, 1, 4. —**b.** Adj., particularly *Pertaining to the fleet:* classicos milites, Liv. 21, 61; 26, 48: legio, Tac. H. 1, 31: bella, *naval,* Prop. 2, 1, 28; so certamen, Vellej. 2, 85, 2: corona=navalis, id. 2, 81, 2.—Subst. classici, orum, *m.*, *Marines,* Tac. H. 1, 36; 2, 11; 17; 22; 67; 3, 55.—Also for *mariners, seamen* (cf. classiarius, *no.* 2), Curt. 4, 3.

classis (old orthog. CLASIS, Columm. Rostr.; v. under *no.* II. 2, b), is (*abl.* usu. classe; classi, Virg. A. 8, 11; Vellej. 2, 79; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 228: *gen. plur.* usu. classium; classum, Liv. Andr. in Non. 335, 22), *f.* [κλᾶσις=κλῆσις, lit. concrete: The people as assembled or called together], hence,

I. After the division of the Roman people by Servius Tullius into six (or the citizens who paid tribute alone being reckoned, into five) classes: *A class,* "Liv. 1, 42 *fin.*; 43; Cic. Rep. 2, 22; Gell. 7, 13;" cf. Dion. Halic. 4, 16 *sq.*; 7, 59; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 489 *sq.:* prima classis vocatur .... tum secunda classis, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 23.—Upon infra classem, v. classicus, *no.* 1, b.—**b.** Trop.: qui (philosophi) mihi cum illo collati, quintae classis videntur, *i. e. of the lowest rank,* Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 73; cf. classicus, *no.* 1, b, β.—Hence,

2. In milit. lang., *An army,* and, **a.** Of *the land army,* mostly very ancient: procincta, Lex Numae in Fest. s. v. OPIMA, p. 190: classis procincta [id est exercitus armatus, Gloss.], Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15, 4; Gell. 1, 11, 3; cf. Fest. p. 43: "*Classes clipeatas* antiqui dixerunt, quos nunc exercitus vocamus," Fest. ib.: Hortinae classes populique Latini, Virg. A. 7, 716 Serv.—**b.** Of men at sea: *The fleet,* including the troops in it (this is the common signif. of the word in prose and poetry): CLASESQVE. NAVALES. PRIMOS. ORNAVET..... CLASEIS. POENICAS....., Columm. Rostr., v. Append.: nomina in classem dare, Liv. 28, 45 *fin.*; id. 35, 26: ut classem duceret in Ligurum oram, id. 40, 26; id. 41, 24; cf. id. 42, 48: classibus hic locus est, Virg. A. 2, 30: posteaquam maximas aedificasset ornassetque classes, Cic. Manil. 4. So classem instruere atque ornare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51: classem ornandae reficiendaeque causa, Liv. 9, 30: comparare, Cic. Fl. 14, 33: facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 42, et al.: classe navigare, *by ship,* Cic. Fl. 14; cf. Virg. A. 1, 382; 8, 11; Hor. Od. 3, 11, 48, et saep.

II. In the post-Aug. per., sometimes, *A class, division,* in gen.: pueros in classes distribuerant, Quint. 1, 2, 23; so id. ib. 24; 10, 5, 21; Suet. Tib. 46: operarum, Col. 1, 9, 7: servorum, Petr. 74, 7.

† **clāthri** (in MSS. also clatri), orum, *m.* (clatra, orum, *n.*, corresponding to the Greek, prob. Prop. 4, 5, 72, where the MSS. give *caltra, coltra, cultra;* the lect. vulg., *claustra*)=κλῆθρα, τά, *A trellis, grate* (esp. to the cages of animals), Cato R. R. 4; Col. 8, 17, 10; Hor. A. P. 473, Plin. 8, 7, 7; Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 272.

clāthro (in MSS. also clatro), atum, 1. *v. a.* [clathri] *To furnish with a grate* or *lattice, set with bars* (very rare): fenestra, * Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 26; * Col. 9, 1, 4: faliscae clatratae, * Cato R. R. 4.

claudeo, ēre, *or* claudo, without *perf.*, sum, ĕre, *v. n.* [claudus, ground form of the more common claudico] *To limp* or *halt, to be lame, to falter* (mostly trop.): (*a*) Claudeo, ēre: an ubi vos sitis, ibi consilium claudeat, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 889 P. —(β) Claudo, ĕre: Sall. frgm. in Don. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84; id. in Prisc. p. 889 P. (perhaps the preced. frgm. mutilated); Front. Ep. p. 122 ed. Nieb.: nisi tertia syllaba de Hannibalis nomine circumflexa promatur, numerus clausurus est, Gell. 4, 7 *fin.*—(γ) Of dub. form (yet it may be supposed that the passages in Cic. belong to claudeo, ēre, as the regular form; cf. albeo=albico, candeo=candico, *etc.*; while the passages in Sall. and Gell. (v. *no.* β) belong to claudo, ĕre): beatam vitam, etiam si ex aliqua parte clauderet, tamen, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 22 Davis; id. Or. 51, 17 Meyer. *N. cr.*: in quacumque enim una (parte) plane clauderet, orator esse non posset, id. Brut. 59, 214 Orell. *N. cr.*: nihil socordia claudebat, Sall. frgm. in Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84, and 2, 3, 39; Gell. 1, 7, 20; id. 13, 20, 10.

Claudĭālis, e, *adj.* [Claudius] *Pertaining to the Emperor Claudius, Claudian*: flaminium, Tac. A. 13, 2 *fin.*

1. Claudĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to a Claudius* (esp. to the emperor of this name): castra (*i. e.* Ap. Claudii Pulchri), Liv. 23, 31: tonitrua (*named after the same*), Fest. p. 44: tempora (*of the emperor*), Tac. A. 14, 11: Hist. 5, 12: cometa, *visible in his time*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 21 and 29.

2. Claudĭānus, i, *m.* [Claudius] *A Roman poet of Alexandria, of the time of Theodosius the Great and his sons, from whom several panegyric, epic poems are extant*; v. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 109 *sq.*

claudĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [claudico] *A limping* (rare): non deformis, Cic. N. D. 1, 30; so id. de Or. 2, 61, 249; Col. 6, 12, 1; Val. Max. 8, 11.

claudĭco (clōdico, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249, like Claudius and Clodius, codex and caudex, *etc.*, v. au), are, *v. n.* [claudeo like albico, candico from albeo, Candeo] *To limp, halt, be lame* (class.): Carvilio graviter claudicanti et vulnere ob remp. accepto, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249; so Ov. F. 3, 758; Col. 6, 12, 3; * Suet. Aug. 80; Just. 6, 2, 6.—**b.** In Lucret. meton., Of the lameness of the wings of birds, Lucr. 6, 835; of the wavering of balances or scales, id. 4, 516; and of the inclination of the earth's axis, id. 6, 1106.

2. Trop.: *To halt, waver, to be wanting, incomplete* or *defective*: claudicat ingenium, Lucr. 3, 454: tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107: tota amicitia quasi claudicare videatur, id. Fin. 1, 20, 69; so id. Brut. 63, 227; Liv. 22, 39; Col. 4, 2, 1; Just. 6, 2, 5 and 6: ut constare possimus nobismet ipsis nec in ullo officio claudicare, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 119; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 99. So of discourse: ne sermo in aequalitate horum omnium sicut pedum claudicet. Quint. 11, 3, 43: si quid in nostra oratione claudicat, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 198. And once of the measure of a verse: claudicat hic versus, Claud. Epigr. 79, 3.

* **claudīgo,** ĭnis, *f.* [claudus] *A lameness, limping*, Veg. 1, 26, 1.

claudĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *A lameness, limping* (post-Aug.), Plin. 8, 43, 68; 28, 4, 7; Appul. Flor. 16. In plur., Plin. 28, 4, 6.

Claudĭus (another orthog. Clōdius, like claudo and clodo, codex and caudex, plostrum and plaustrum, *etc.*, v. au), a, um, *adj.* *The name of two very celebrated Roman* gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian; cf. Suet. Tib. 1 and 2; Virg. A. 7, 708; Liv. 2, 16): (*a*) Claudius; so App. Claudius Caecus (v. Appius); *the historian* Q. Claudius Quadrigarius, *a cotemporary of Sulla and Sisenna* (v. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 260, and Kraus. Frgmm. vet. Hist. Rom. p. 243 *sq.*); *the emperor* Claudius, *etc.*—(*β*) Clodius. Thus *the restless tribune of the people, and enemy of Cicero*, P. Clodius Pulcher, *murdered by Milo, in the year of Rome* 702, *at Bovillae*; v. Moeb. Cic. Mil.—Hence **Clōdĭānus,** a, um; crimen, *his murder*, Cic. Mil. 27: incendia, *caused by him*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1: operae, ib. 3.—**2.** *Adj.*, Claudius (Clod.) a, um: (*a*) Via Claudia (Clodia), *A branch of the* Via Cassia, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 44; Frontin. Aquaed. 11.—**b.** Aqua Claudia, *An aqueduct begun by the Emperor Caligula and finished by the Emperor Claudius*, Frontin. Aquaed. 13 *sq.*; Suet. Claud. 20 Bremi.—**c.** Tribus Claudia, *beyond the Anio, named after the progenitor of the* gens Claudia, Liv. 2, 16; Virg. A. 7, 708; cf. Serv. in h. l.—**d.** Leges Clodiae, *proceeding from the tribune of the people, Clodius*, Cic. Sest. 25 and 26; cf. Ernest. Ind. Leg. s. h. v. Of others of the Claudii, Liv. 21, 63; 41, 9, et al.

1. claudo (another orthog. * clōdo: clodunt ita oculos, Plin. 18, 33, 76; and far more freq., although not in Cic., cludo, as in the compounds exclusively, v. the follg.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [kindred with κλάζω, κληΐζω, κλείς, clavis] *To shut.*

I. *To shut something that is open, to close, shut to, shut up*; opp. to aperire (very freq. in prose and poetry): (*a*) *Claudo*: forem cubiculi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; cf. Quint. 10, 3, 25, and clausae fores, Tib. 1, 9, 44; Suet. Ner. 47, et al.: januam sera, Tib. 1, 2, 6: ostia, Catull. 6, 231: portas, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 23, et al.: omnes aditus, Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 25: rivos, *to dam up*, Virg. E. 3, 111: ad claudendas pupulas, ne quid incideret, et ad aperiendas, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: ocellos (in dying), Prop. 2, 13, 17; cf. so oculos, Luc. 5, 28; and lumina, Virg. A. 10, 746; Ov. M. 3, 503.—(*β*) *Cludo*: clusis foribus, Lucr. 4, 600: domum, Tac. H. 1, 33: Janum Quirinum ter clusit, Suet. Aug. 22 Baumg.-Crus.; Flor. 4, 12, 64.—**b.** Trop.: nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, Cic. Off. 2, 15 *fin.*: habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, patentem cupiditati et voluptatibus, id. Quint. 30, 93; cf. Fam. 4, 13, 6: aures ad doctissimas voces, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 2; cf. Liv. 40, 8 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 123: fugam hostibus, as it were, *to block up, to cut off, prevent*, Liv. 27, 18; so Ov. M. 6, 572: alicui iter, Ov. F. 1, 272; Met. 8, 549: alios incessus, Tac. A. 6, 33: vocem Evandri, Liv. 44, 45: sideritis sanguinem claudit, *i. e., stops, stays, stanches*, Plin. 26, 13, 83; Just. 15, 3 *fin.*: clausa consilia habere, *i. e. to conceal*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25 *fin.*; cf. Sall. C. 10, 5; Ov. M. 2, 641; Fast. 4, 846; Sil. 1, 140.—**c.** Poet.: animam laqueo, Ov. M. 7, 604 (cf. ib. 2, 828: vitalesque vias et respiramina clausit): animam clusit dolor, Luc. 8, 59.—Hence

2. *To close, end, conclude* (so, except the milit. expression, agmen, only poet. or in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Quint.): (*a*) *Claudo*: cujus octavum trepidavit aetas Claudere lustrum, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24: opus, Ov. F. 3, 384: epistolam, id. Her. 13, 165; 20, 242: coenas lactuca, Mart. 13, 14; Quint. 9, 4, 13: quum ventum est ad ipsum illud, quo veteres tragoediae comoediaeque clauduntur, *Plaudite*, id. ib. 6, 1, 52; cf. ib. 1, 8, 1; 2, 15, 27.—(*β*) *Cludo*: cludere bella, Stat. Th. 11, 58: cludendi inchoandique sententias ratio, Quint. 9, 4, 18; cf. *opp.* incipere, ib. 67 (as claudere, *opp.* incipere, ib. 1, 8, 1): cum versus cluditur, id. ib. 9, 4, 65; cf. id. ib. 26; 71; 73; 93; 102; 104; 105; 12, 10, 31.—**b.** Agmen, in milit. lang., *To close the procession* or *train, to bring up the rear*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; Curt. 3, 3, 21; 4, 12, 4, et saep.

II. (in the place of the compounds includo, concludo) claudere aliquid aliqua re, *To shut up* or *in something by something, to inclose, encompass, surround* (class., esp. freq. in poetry and in the historians): (*a*) *Claudo*: locum aquâ, Var. R. R. 3, 14, 1; cf. the follg. under cludo: quae (Syracusarum urbs) loci natura terra marique clauderetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2: claudens textis cratibus pecus, Hor. Epod. 2, 45; cf. Ov. M. 2, 554; 4, 646, et saep.: rivus praealtis utrimque clausus ripis, Liv. 21, 54; cf. id. ib. 43; 41, 27; Quint. 1, 10, 45, et saep. Without Abl.: insula ea sinum ab alto claudit, Liv. 30, 24; cf. Tac. G. 34; Quint. 1, 10, 42; cf. Ov. M. 1, 568, et al. In milit. lang., of a hostile encompassing, *To encompass, invest, besiege*, etc.: urbem operibus, Nep. Milt. 7, 2; Liv. 25, 22, et al.: urbem obsidione, Nep. Epam. 8, 5: adversarios locorum angustiis, id. Dat. 8, 4; cf. id. Epam. 7, 1; Ham. 2, 4: multitudine, id. Milt. 5, 3: hinc Tusco claudimur amni, Virg. A. 8, 473, et al.—(*β*) *Cludo*: Var. R. R. 3, 3, 5: venti clusi nubibus, Lucr. 6, 197; Flor. 3, 20, 13.—**b.** Trop.: qui non claudunt numeris sententias, Cic. Or. 68 *fin.*; ib. 58 *fin.*: verba pedibus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28; cf. ib. 1, 10, 59: quod clausae hieme Alpes essent, Liv. 27, 36; cf. Virg. G. 2, 317: rura gelu tum claudit hiems (and Aen. 2, 111: illos aspera ponti *interclusit* hiems).—Whence

clausum (clusum), i, *Pa.* subst. *An inclosed place* (for confining or keeping any thing): (*a*) Clausum: in clauso linquere, *in confinement*, Virg. G. 4, 303; (Cic. Oecon.?), Col. 12 praef. § 3: sub uno clauso, Col. 7, 6, 5.—(*β*) Clusum: clusa domorum, Lucr. 1, 355: clusa viarum, id. 4, 614.

2. claudo, ĕre, *To be lame*; v. claudeo.

claudus (cludus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 64), a, um, *adj.* *Limping, halting, lame*: Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34; Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83; Nep. Ages. 8, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 61; Od. 3, 2, 32; Virg. A. 5, 278, et al.—**b.** Proverbial: iste claudus, quemadmodum aiunt, pilam, *i. e. who can not make a right use of a thing*, Cic. Pis. 28, 69.—**2.** Trop.: *Wavering, uncertain, defective* (rare, mostly poetical): clauda navigia aplustris, * Lucr. 4, 437; cf. Liv. 37, 24; Tac. A. 2, 24: clauda carmina alterno versu, *i. e. elegies* (since every second verse is a foot shorter than the preceding), Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 11; Quint. 9, 4, 116; cf. id. ib. 70: clauda pars officii tui, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 86; cf. clauda fides, Sil. 13, 33.

claustra (another orthogr. clostra, Cato R. R. 13, 3; 135, 2), orum, *n.* (in *sing.* claustrum, i, very rare, Caes. Germ. Arat. 197; Curt. 4, 5; 7, 6; Petr. 89, 2, 7; Gell. 14, 6, 3, and in the orthogr. clostrum, Sen. Ben. 7, 21) [clausum, claudo],

That by which any thing is shut up or *closed, a lock, bar, bolt*: claustra revellere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23; Liv. 5, 2: januae pandere, * Catull. 61, 76: laxare, Virg. A. 2, 259: relaxare, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 17: rumpere, id. ib. 9, 758: discutere, Petr. 11, 2, et al.: sub signo claustrisque reipubl. positum vectigal, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 21.—**b.** Trop.: *A bar, band, barrier, bounds*: arta portarum naturae effringere, *i. e. to disclose its secrets*, Lucr. 1, 72; cf. tua fregerunt versus, *i. e. have become known, public*, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 3: pudoris et reverentiae refringere, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 4: vitaī claustra resolvere, *to loose the bands of life*, Lucr. 1, 416; id. 3, 397; 6, 1152: (animus) amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra (the figure drawn from the bounds of a racecourse), Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9 Schmid.

II. In a more extended sense: *A door that closes* or *shuts up, any place that is shut up, a dam, dike*, etc.: urbis relinquant, Ov. M. 4, 86; cf. Stat. Th. 10, 644: maris, *i. e. a harbor, haven*, Sil. 12, 442: undae, *a dam*, id. 5, 44; cf. addita Lucrino, Virg. G. 2, 161: Daedalea (* *i. e. the labyrinth*), Sen. Hippol. 1166, et al.—Hence, **b.** In military lang., *A barricade, bulwark, key, defence, frontier, fortress, wall, bank*, etc., for warding off an enemy: claustra loci, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32: Corinthus in faucibus Graeciae, sic ut terra claustra locorum teneret, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: Aegypti, Liv. 45, 11; Tac. H. 2, 82; Suet. Vesp. 7: tutissima praebet, Liv. 42, 67; cf. id. 6, 9; 32; 44, 7; Tac. A. 2, 61, et al.: montium, (* *the defense*), Tac. H. 3, 2: Caspiarum, id. ib. 1, 6: maris, id. ib. 3, 43; cf. id. Ann. 2, 59: suis claustris (*walls, intrenchments*), impeditos turbant, id. Ann. 12, 31; cf. ib. 4, 49.

2. Trop.: quum ego claustra ista nobilitatis refregissem, ut aditus ad consulatum pateret, Cic. Mur. 8: annonae Aegyptus, Tac. H. 3, 8.

claustrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [claustra] *Of* or *pertaining to locks*: artifex, *a locksmith*, Lamprid. Elag. 12.

* **claustrĭtŭmus,** i, *m.* [from claustrum, like aeditumus from aedes] *A warden of locks.* Liv. Andr. in Gell. 12, 105.

clausŭla, ae, *f.* [claudo] **1.** *A close, conclusion, end* (cf. claudo, *no.* I. 2) (in good prose, most freq. in Quint.): Cic. Coel. 27 *fin.*; cf. Sen. Ep. 77 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 99: epistolae, Cic. Phil. 13, 21; Fam. 2, 4, 2: edicti, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14: clausulam imponere disputationi, Col. 3, 19, 3: peracti operis, id. 12, 57: summae nervorum, Plin. 11, 45, 101, et al. Hence, **b.** In rhetoric, *The close of a period*, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 173; 46, 181; 50, 192; Or. 64; Quint. 8, 5, 13; 9, 3, 77; 9, 4, 50; 70; 101, et saep.; opp. to *initium*, id. ib. 8, 5, 4; 9, 3, 45; 9, 4, 62; 67; 107, et al.: et calx, id. ib. 8, 5, 30.—**2.** In the Lat. of the jurists, *A law formula, a clause*, in gen., Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 25; 6, 23; 26, et saep.

clausum, i, v. claudo, *Pa.*

clausūra, ae, *f.* [claudo] (cf. claustrum, *no.* 2, b) *A castle, fort* (late Lat.), Cod. Justin. 1, 27, 2; Cassiod. Var. 2, 5.

clausus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from claudo.

clāva, ae, *f.* [clavus] **1.** *A knotty branch, bough,* or *stick, a staff, a cudgel, club,* etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43; Plin. 19, 1, 3. As a weapon for exercising, used by young men, and esp. by soldiers, *a foil,* Cic. de Sen. 16 *fin.*; Veg. Mil. 2, 11. As a well-known badge of Hercules, Prop. 4, 9, 39; Ov. H. 9, 117; Met. 9, 114; 236; * Suet. Ner. 53; cf. Fest. p. 47. Hence, proverb., clavam Herculi extorquere, for something impossible, Macr. Sat. 5, 3; Don. Vit. Virg. (* *a bar, lever:* Cato R. R. 13, *ed. Bip.*).—Also, the plant otherw. called nymphea is named Clava Herculis, Marc. Emp. 33.—**2.** In the language of economy, *A graft, scion,* Pall. Mart. 10, 12 and 13; cf. clavula.

* **clāvārĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *Money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe nails* (cf. calcearium), Tac. H. 3, 50 *fin.*

* **clāvātor,** ōris, *m.* [clava] *One who carries clubs* or *foils, used in military exercises, after one, or uses them himself, a cudgel-bearer,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 25; cf. Fest. s. v. CALONES, p. 47.

clāvĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [clavus] * **1.** *A small key,* Caes. Germ. Arat. 195.—**2.** *A little twig* or *tendril, by which the vine clings around its props,* Cic. de Sen. 15, 52; Col. 4, 6, 2; Plin. 23 prooem.

1. clāvĭger, ĕri, *m.* [clava-gero] *A club-bearer,* an epithet of Hercules (v. clava, *no.* 1), Ov. M. 15, 22; 284; Fast. 1, 544; 4, 68; Ib. 253. Also of the robber Periphetes, Ov. M. 7, 437.

2. clāvĭger, ĕri, *m.* [clavis-gero] *A key-bearer,* an epithet of Janus, as the god of doors, Ov. F. 1, 228; cf. Macr. Sat. 1, 9.

clāvis, is, *f.* (*acc.* commonly clavem; clavim, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 78; Tib. 2, 4, 31; cf. Don. p. 1750 P.; Charis. p. 101, ib.; *abl.* clavi, Var. R. R. 1, 22 *fin.*; App. Met. 1, p. 52; 4, p. 278, ed. Oud.; cf. Charis. l. l. clave, Juv. 15, 158; App. Met. 9, p. 631, ed. Oud.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 207 and 228) [the digam. Dor. κλαΐς = κλείς] *A key:* clavim cedo, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 78: clavem abduxi, id. Casin. 5, 2, 7: adulterinae portarum, *false keys,* Sall. J. 12, 3; cf. clavis adultera, Ov. A. A. 3, 643: sub clavi esse, *to be shut up,* Var. R. R. 1, 22 *fin.*; cf. Caecuba servata centum clavibus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 26: claves tradere, as an indication of the delivering up of the household (for possession or oversight), Papin. Dig. 18, 1, 74; 31, 77, § 21. Hence, claves adimere uxori, equival. to *to separate from her,* Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69.—**2.** Clavis trochi, *An instrument in the form of a key, by which a top was set in motion,* Prop. 3, 14, 6.—* **3.** Clavis torculari, *A lever, bar;* French *barre:* Cato R. R. 13, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.*, and Comm. p. 57, (* v. clava.)

clāvo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [clavus] (rare, not ante-Aug.; mostly in *part. perf.*) **1.** *To furnish* or *fasten with nails, to nail:* Paul. Nol. 21, 103: clavata concha, *i. e. furnished with points or prickles,* Plin. 9, 36, 61.—**2.** *To furnish with a purple stripe* (cf. clavus, *no.* II. 4): Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37: clavatam auro tunicam, Vopisc. Bonos. 15; cf. Fest. s. v. CLAVATA, p. 43.

clāvŭla (clavola), ae, *f. dim.* [clava] *A scion, graft,* Var. R. R. 1, 40, 4; cf. Non. 414, 29.

clāvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [clavus] **1.** *A small nail, a tack,* Cato R. R. 21, 3; Var. R. R. 2, 9, 15.—* **2.** *A small swelling* (cf. clavus, *no.* II. 2), Marc. Emp. 33.

clāvus, i, *m.* [etymol. unknown] **1.** *A nail:* figere aliquid clavis ferreis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 32 Lind.; cf. thus clavi ferrei, Cato R. R. 18 *fin.*; Vitr. 7, 3, et al.: clavis corneis occludere, Cato R. R. 18 *fin.*: clavis ferreis confixa transtra, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: clavis religare tigna, id. B. C. 2, 10.—**b.** Acc. to a Tuscan usage, the ancient Romans designated the number of the year by nails, which the highest magistrate annually, at the Ides of September, drove into the wall of Jupiter's temple, " Liv. 7, 3; 8, 18; 9, 28; Fest. s. v. CLAVUS, p. 43;" cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 329, *sq.* Also, even in a later age, country people seem to have kept an account of the years in this way, Petr. 135, 8, 9.—(β) Trop.: ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, *i. e. reckon the beginning of the year,* Cic. Att. 5, 15.—**c.** As *a symbol of immovable firmness,* clavus is an attribute of Necessitas, who (like the Tuscan Athrpa = Atropos) drives it into the wall with a hammer, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18; 3, 24, 7; cf. O. Müll. as above cit., p. 331.—So also, **d.** Trop.: fixus animus clavo Cupidinis, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 4.—And, **e.** Proverb.: beneficium trabali clavo figere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21 Zumpt.

II. Meton. of objects of like form,

1. (Lit., *the handle of the rudder, the tiller;* hence as *pars pro toto*) *The rudder, helm,* in gen.: ut clavum rectum teneam, Enn. in Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 12; cf. Virg. A. 5, 177 Serv.; 10, 218.—Hence, **b.** Trop.: clavus tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula reip. tractare, Cic. Sest. 9: abjicere, *to leave off the care of a thing,* Arn. 3, 106.—**c.** Dum clavum rectum teneam, *If I keep a steady helm, am in my place, not negligent* (as in Gr. ὀρθὰν τὰν ναῦν), Quint. 2, 17, 24 Spald.; cf. the passage of Ennius above.

2. In medic. lang., *A painful tumor* or *excrescence, a wart, a corn, a kernel:* on the feet, Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 14; Plin. 22, 23, 27, *no.* 11; 26, 11, 66, *no.* 4; 28, 16, 62; on the eye, Cels. 6, 7, *no.* 12; in the nose, Plin. 24, 14, 77; upon the neck of cattle, Col. 6, 14, 6. Also *a disease of the olive-tree,* Plin. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 4.

3. *A kind of abortion of bees,* Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 50.

4. *A purple stripe on the* tunica, which, among the senators, was broad (latus; cf. laticlavius); among the equites, narrow (angustus; cf. angusticlavius). In the time of the emperors, however, the sons of the senators and equites also, who were preparing for civil office, wore the latus clavus: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 29 Jahn; cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 36; 6, 28; Quint. 11, 3, 138; Suet. Aug. 94, et al. Hence the phrase, latum clavum ab Caesare impetravi, equiv. to, *I have become senator,* Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 2; cf. clavum alicui tribuere, Suet. Claud. 24: impetrare, id. Vesp. 4: adimere, id. ib. Tib. 35; and adipisci, id. Vesp. 2.—**b.** Poet. for *A tunic* in gen., *either wide* or *narrow striped:* mutare in horas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: depositum sumere, id. ib. 1, 6, 25.

claxendix, v. clacendix.

Clāzŏmĕnae, arum, *f.*, Κλαζομεναί, *A town on the coast of Ionia, upon a peninsula of the Bay of Smyrna,* Mel. 1, 17, 3; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 328.—Whence, **2. Clāzŏmĕnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Clazomenae, Clazomenian:* Anaxagoras, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 138: vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

Clĕanthes, is, *m.*, Κλεάνθης, *A Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno and teacher of Chrysippus,* Cic. Acad. 2, 23; 41; Fat. 7; Div. 1, 3; Fin. 2, 21; 4, 3; Sen. Ep. 44; Val. Max. 8, 7, *no.* 11; Juv. 2, 7.—Whence, **2. Cleanthēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Cleanthes = Stoic:* fruge, *i. e.* praeceptis, Pers. 5, 64: turbae, *i. e.* discipuli, Claud. Mall. Theod. 85.

† **clēma,** ătis, *n.*, κλῆμα, *A plant,* also called polygonon, Plin. 27, 12, 91.

† **clēmătis,** ĭdis, *f.* = κληματίς, *A climbing plant* (* *The periwinkle,* Vinca minor, L.), Plin. 24, 10, 49.

† **clēmātītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = κληματῖτις, *A creeping plant, traveler's joy,* Clematis vitalba, L.; Plin. 25, 8, 94.

clēmens, entis, *adj.* [prob. from the same root as the Ital. *calma* and the Fr. *calme*].

I. Orig. (although in the class. period very rare) of the quiet, placid, pleasant state of the air, wind, or weather: *Mild, calm, soft, gentle:* the class. *placidus, quietus:* undae clementi flamine pulsae, * Cat. 64, 272. So clementior Auster vela vocat, Stat. Th. 5, 468: aura Favoni, Claud. Cons. Prob. Olyb. 272; cf. id. III. C. Hon. 165; Val. Fl. 6, 747: clementior dies, Col. 11, 2, 2: clementior Arctos, Sil. 1, 198: clementiores plagae, opp. to Septentrio, Pall. Febr. 12, 1.—Hence,

2. Of the gentle motion of the sea, rivers, *etc.*: *Placid, calm,* etc.: mare, Gell. 2, 21, 1: Pasitigris clementiore alveo praeterit, *etc.* (preced. by: *praeceps* inter saxa devolvitur), Curt. 5, 3, 1: qua sit clementissimus amnis, Ov. M. 9, 116.—Kindred with this,

3. Of places, opp. to praeceps, *Smooth, of a gentle ascent:* clivulus, App. M. 4, p. 144.—Far more freq.,

II. Trop.: **1.** Of a calm, unexcited, passionless state of the mind of men (comparable, as so freq., with the mirror of the sea): *Quiet, mild, gentle, tranquil, compassionate, kind, clement:* vita urbana atque otium, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 17 (cf. with Cic. Rabir. Post. 7, 17: vita *quieta* atque otiosa): ille suam semper egit vitam in otio, in conviviis: clemens, placidus, id. ib. 5, 4, 10; Liv. 38, 17 (cf. the passages under Clementia, cited from Florus): cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem: cupio in tantis reip. periculis me *non dissolutum* videri, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: etsi satis clemens sum in disputando, tamen interdum soleo subirasci, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12: (Arimphaeis) ritus clementes, Plin. 6, 13, 14.—* **b.** Transf. to animals: *Tame, domesticated:* clementius genus columbarum (opp. to *agrestes*), Var. R. R. 3, 7, 2.

2. Specif., *Mild in respect to the faults and failures of others,* i. e. *forbearing, indulgent, compassionate, merciful* (this is the class. signif. of the word): Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 37; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22: clementes judices et misericordes, Cic. Planc. 13, 31; cf. * Hor. Od. 3, 11, 46; Tac. A. 2, 57: vir et contra audaciam fortissimus et ab innocentia clementissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30 *fin.*; Nep. Epam. 3, 2: legis interpres, Liv. 1, 26: dominus facilis et clemens, Suet, Aug. 67: justa et clemens servitus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 9: castigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: sententia, Liv. 8, 31 *fin.*—More unusual, rumor, *i. e.* non nimius (* *moderate, not exaggerating*), πρᾶος (acc. to Prisc. p. 1202 P.), Sall. J. 22.

* **3.** Poet. of places: pars (insulae) ratibus clemens, *Accessible,* Claud. B. Gild. 511.

III. Clemens, entis, *A well-known proper name,* in later Lat. very freq., Tac. A. 1, 23; 26; 15, 73; Hist. 1, 87; 2, 12, 4, 68; Suet. Domit. 11; 15; Tib. 25, et saep.

Adv. clementer, **I. 1.** Acc. to *no.* I. 1: *Gently, softly, mildly:* agitant venti oleas, Pall. Nov. 5: spirant clementius Austri, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 27.—So of moderate, slow action gen.: *Eu.* Sequere sis. *Ch.* Sequor. *Eu.* Clementer quaeso, calces deteris, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 111; so id. Stich. 4, 1, 26; Epid. 2, 2, 21.—**2.** Acc. to *no.* I. 3: *By degrees, gradually, gently:* clementer et molliter assurgens collis, Col. 2, 2, 1; cf. Tac. A. 13, 38: editum jugum, Tac. G. 1; Sil. 1, 274; Sen. Oed. 280: accedere, Tac. A. 12, 33; cf. in *Comp.* id. Hist. 3, 52.—**II. 1.** Acc. to *no.* II. 1: *Quietly, placidly, tranquilly, calmly:* accipere aliquid clementius aequo, * Lucr. 3, 314: si quid est factum clementer, ut dissolute factum criminer, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8; so ferre aliquid, id. Att. 6, 1, et al.: quo id pacto fieri possit clementissime, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 5.—* **b.** Leo caudam clementer et blande movet, Gell. 5, 14, 12.—**2.** Acc. to *no.* II. 2: *With forbearance, mildly, with indulgence, mercifully:* clementer et moderate jus dicere, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: c. a consule accepti, Liv. 27, 15: c. ductis militibus, *i. e. peacefully, without plundering,* id. 29, 2: c. tractare aliquem, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, et al.—*Sup.* clementissime scribere de aliquo, Gell. 1, 18, 3.

clēmentĭa, ae, *f.* [clemens] **I.** *A calm, tranquil state of the air and of the weather, calmness, mildness, tranquillity* (like clemens in this signif. mostly post-Aug.): ventorum, tranquillitas maris, App. de Deo Socr.: in Venetia ipsa soli coelique clementia robur elanguit, Flor. 3, 3, 18; cf. emollit gentes clementia coeli, Luc. 8, 366. So aestatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5: hiemis, Col. 5, 5, 6: nascentis anni, id. 11, 3, 9; diei, id. 9, 13, 4.

II. (acc. to clemens, *no.* II. 2) *Indulgent, forbearing conduct toward the errors* *and faults of others, moderation, mildness, humanity, forbearance, benignity, clemency, mercy* (the class. signif.; very freq., esp. in prose): “*clementia* (est), per quam animi temere in odium alicujus concitati invectio comitate retinetur,” Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 164; cf. Sen. de Clem. 3; * Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 7; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: illam clementiam mansuetudinemque nostri imperii tantam in crudelitatem inhumanitatemque esse conversam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44; cf. id. Qu. Fr. 1, 18 *fin.*: lenitas et clementia, id. Att. 14, 19, 2, et saep.: clementia et probitas vestra, Sall. Hist. frgm. 1, 15, ed. Gerl.; Liv. 3, 58; Ov. M. 8, 57; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 28; Tac. H. 3, 19, et saep.: juris, Quint. 7, 4, 18 Spald., and antith. to jus asperius, id. ib. 9, 2, 90: elephanti contra minus validos, Plin. 8, 7, 7: leonis in supplices, id. ib. 16, 19.—More infreq., **2.** *Kindness, sympathy*: satrapes violare clementiam quam regis opes minui maluit, Nep. Alcib. 10, 3 Dähne.

III. Clementia, person. as *a deity*, Plin. 2, 7, 5; Stat. Th. 12, 482 *sq.*; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 6 *sq.*

IV. *A title of the emperor*: et multos et Clementiam tuam, *your grace*, Spartian in Geta I. *in.*

Cleobis, is, v. Bito.

(* **Clĕombrŏtus,** i, *m.* **I.** *An Ambraciot*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34.—**II.** *A Lacedaemonian general*, Cic. Off. 1, 24 post med.)

Clĕōnae, arum (Cleona, ae, Mel. 2, 2, 9), *f.*, Κλεωναί, **I.** *A small town in Argolis, near to Nemea, where Hercules killed the lion*, Ov. M. 6, 417; Plin. 4, 5, 6.—Whence, **2. Clĕōnaeus,** a, um, *Of* or *pertaining to Cleonae*: leo, *i. e. the Nemean lion*, Luc. 4, 612; Sil. 3, 34: sidus = leo, Stat. S. 4, 28; Mart. 4, 60: stirpis, *i. e.* Herculeae, Stat. Th. 6, 887.—**II.** *A town in Macedonia, on Mount Athos*, Mel. 2, 2, 9; Plin. 4, 10, 17.

† **clĕōnīcĭon,** ii, *n.* = κλεωνίκιον, *A plant*, also called clinopodion, Plin. 24, 15, 87.

Clĕŏpātra (cf. Juv. 2, 109; Luc. 9, 1071; 10, 56), ae, *f.*, Κλεοπάτρα, **1.** *Queen of Egypt and daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, notorious for her amorous intercourse with Caesar, and afterward with Antony; conquered at Actium by Augustus.*—**2.** *A sister of Alexander the Great*, Liv. 8, 24 *fin.*; Just. 9, 6; 13, 6, et al.—**3.** *A daughter of Mithridates, and wife of Tigranes*, Just. 37, 3.

clĕpo, psi, ptum, 3. (*perf. conj.* CLEPERIT and CLEPSIT; v. the follg.), *v. a.* [κλέπτω] *To steal* (rare, and mostly ante-class.): QVI. CLEPERIT., *etc.*, XII. Tab., acc. to Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: SI. QVIS. CLEPSIT., *etc.*, old formula in Livy, 22, 10; Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; id. ib. N. D. 3, 27, 68; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 6; Lucr. frgm. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98; Cic. Rep. frgm. in Non. 20, 14; Manil. 1, 27; Prud. Psych. 562.—**2.** Trop. (* *To listen secretly to*): sermonem hic nostrum ex occulto clepit, Pac. in Non. 20, 18; so verba nostra auribus, Att. ib. 12: se, *to conceal one's self*, Sen. Med. 156; Herc. fur. 799. (The passage from Varro, in Non. 20, 20, is unintelligible on account of its corruption.)

clepsȳdra, ae, *f.* = κλεψύδρα, *A water-clock, clepsydra*, Sen. Ep. 24; Veg. Mil. 3, 8, et al.; used by speakers to measure the length of their discourse, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 14; 6, 2, 5; 1, 23, 2.—Hence petere, *to wish to speak*, and dare, *to give permission to speak*, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 138; Mart. 6, 35; cf. aqua, *no.* 2, f.

‡ **clepsȳdrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [clepsydra] *A maker of water-clocks*, Inscr. Mur. 935, 8.

† **clepta,** ae, *m.* = κλέπτης, *A thief*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 9.

clērĭcālis, e, *adj.* [clericus] *Clerical, priestly* (eccl. Lat.): tirocinium, Sid. Ep. 6, 7: comitatus, id. ib. 7, 2.

clērĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The clerical office* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 60, *no.* 10; 125, *no.* 8, et saep.

† **clērĭcus,** i, *m.* = κληρικός, *A clergyman, priest* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 60, *no.* 10, et al.

† **Clērūmĕnoe,** orum, *m.* = Κληρούμενοι (those who draw lots), *The name of a comedy of Diphilus*, Latin Sortientes, Plaut. Cas. prol. 31; cf. Rost. Plaut. Cuped. XVIII. p. 5 *sq.*

† **clērus,** i, *m.* = κλῆρος, *The clerical order, the clergy* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 12; Prud. στεφ. 4, 78.

clībănārius, ii, *m.* [clibanus] *A soldier clad in mail, a cuirassier*, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 56; Amm. 16, 10, et al.

‡ **clībănĭcĭus** panis [id.], *Bread baked in a* clibanus, Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15.

† **clībănus,** i, *m.* = κλίβανος, *An earthen* or *iron vessel for baking bread, broader at the bottom than at the top*, Plin. 18, 11, 27; 23, 6, 34; cf. Col. 5, 10, 4; Arb. 19, 2. As a utensil of the rich, also of silver, Petr. 35, 6.—**2.** Generally, *An oven* or *furnace*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 30; Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 18.

† **Clīdūchus,** i, *m.* = Κλειδοῦχος (key-bearer), *The name of two statues of Phidias and of Euphranor*, Plin. Ep. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 1.

clĭens, entis (*gen. plur.* usu. clientium; clientum, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 53), *com.* (acc. to Charis. p. 77 P.; cf., however, clienta) [for cluens, from clueo, to hear]. *One who hears, a protégé*, in relation to his protector (patronus), *a client* (“Dion. Halic. 2, 9 and 10, p. 83–85;” cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 359 *sq.*; Wachsmuth ält. Gesch. p. 186 *sq.*; Gell. 5, 13; 20, 1, and clientela): clientes sibi omnes volunt multos, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 4 *sq.*: PATRONVS. SI. CLIENTI. FRAVDEM. FECERIT. SACER. ESTO., Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 6, 609; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 604 *sq.*; Cato in Gell. 5, 13, 4: neque clientes sine summa infamia deseri possunt, C. Caesar ib. *fin.*; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19, et saep.—**2.** Without the Rom. state: *A client*; e. g. of an adherent of the Gaul Orgetorix, Caes. B. G. 1, 4 (*Metaphr.* ὑπηκόους); 6, 15; 19; of Segestes, Tac. A. 1, 57, et al.—**b.** Of whole nations, *The allies* or *vassals of a more powerful people*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 5, 39; 6, 12, et al.

clĭenta, ae, *f.* [cliens] *A protégé, female client*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 193; Poen. 5, 4, 7; Rud. 4, 1, 2; Afran. in Charis. p. 77 P.; * Hor. Od. 2, 18, 8; Aus. Par. 24; Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, 120 Orell. *N. cr.*

clĭentēla, ae, *f.* [id.] *The relation of patron and client, clientship; patronage, protection*; the intimate and reciprocal duties of attachment and interest, based on the private relations in Rome between a Roman of a lower grade (plebeian or freedman) or a foreigner, and the patron chosen by him (cf. Dion. Halic. 2, 9 and 10, p. 83–85; Gell. 5, 13; 20, 1; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 359, *sq.*; Wachsmuth ält. Gesch. p. 186 *sq.*): Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam et fidem, * Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 9; cf. esse in fide et clientela, (* *to be the client of*), Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 93; and conferre se in fidem et clientelam alicujus, id. ib. 37, 106: scis quam diligam Siculos et quam illam clientelam honestam judicem, id. Att. 14, 12, et saep.—**b.** Trop.: poetae sub clientela Musarum, Suet. Gramm. 6.—**c.** Very freq., but for the most part only in plur., concrete: *Clients, dependents*: amplissimas clientelas acceptas a majoribus confirmare poterit, Cic. Fam. 13, 64 *fin.*; so id. Cat. 4, 11; Caes. B. C. 2, 18 *fin.*; Sall. J. 85; Vellej. 2, 29; Tac. A. 3, 55; 12, 36; 14, 61; Or. 3; 36; Suet. Tib. 2; Calig. 3. In sing., Just. 8, 4, 8.—**2.** Out of the Roman state, *Clientship, alliance* (cf. cliens, *no.* 2), Caes. B. G. 6, 12.

clĭentŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small* or *insignificant client*, Tac. Or. 37 dub.

† **clĭma,** ătis, *n.* = κλίμα, **1.** *A clime, climate* (late Latin), App. Trismeg. p. 98, 23; Marc. Cap. 8, p. 296; Tert. Anim. 49; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 246 (in Vitr. 1, 1, used as Greek).—Hence, **b.** In gen. for *Region*: clima medium ventris, Veg. 1, 43, 3.—**2.** *A land measure of 60 feet square*, Col. 5, 1, 5.

† **clīmăcis,** ĭdis, *f.* = κλιμακίς, *A small stair-case* or *ladder*, Vitr. 10, 17.

† **clīmacter,** ēris, *m.* = κλιμακτήρ (gradation), *A critical epoch in human life, a climacteric* (in accordance with the ancient belief, the years 7, 14, 21, 28, et al.), Plin. 7, 49, 50; Gell. 3, 10, 9; Firm. Math. 4, 14.

† **clīmactērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = κλιμακτηρικός, *Of* or *pertaining to a dangerous epoch in life, climacterical*: annus, Gell. 15, 7, 2: tempus, Plin. Ep. 2, 20; Censor d. D. Nat. 14; cf. climacter.

† **clīmax,** ăcis, *f.* = κλῖμαξ (a ladder), *A rhetorical figure, according to which there is a gradual increase in force of expression, a climax* (pure Lat. gradatio), Marc. Cap. 5, p. 176 (in Quint. 9, 3, 54, used as Gr., and transl. by gradatio).

* **clīnāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [CLINO, cf. the follg.] *The inclination* of a thing: principiorum, Lucr. 2, 292.

clīnātus, a, um, *Part.* [CLINO = κλίνω] *Inclined, bent, sunk* (only in the follg. exs.): * Lucr. 6, 563 Forbig.; Cic. Arat. 86; id. ib. 53.

Clīnĭas, ae, *m.*, Κλεινίας, *The father of Alcibiades*, Nep. Alcib. 1; hence the latter is called **Clīnĭădes,** Ov. Ib. 635.

† **clīnĭce,** es, *f.* = κλινική (*sc.* τέχνη), *The science of clinical medicine* Plin. 29, 1, 2; 30, 11, 28.

† **clīnĭcus,** i, *m.* = κλινικός [κλίνη, the bed], **1.** *A physician who attends patients sick in bed*, Mart. 9, 97; Prud. Apoth. 273.—**2.** *The patient sick in bed*, Hier. Ep. 105, *no.* 5.—**3.** *A bearer of the bier, sexton, grave-digger*, Mart. 3, 93.

† **clīnŏpăle,** ēs, *f.* = κλινοπάλη, *A wrestling* or *contest in bed* (obscene), Domitian. in Suet. Dom. 22 (in Aur. Vict. Caes. 11, used as a Gr. word).

† **clīnŏpŏdĭon,** ii, *n.* = κλινοπόδιον, *A plant, wild basil*, Plin. 24, 15, 87.

† **clīnŏpūs,** ŏdis, *m.* = κλινόπους, *The foot of a bed*, Lucil. in Macr. S. 6, 4.

Clīo, ūs, *f.*, Κλειώ, **1.** *The Muse of history*: Clio Cliusque sorores, Ov. A. A. 1, 27.—**2.** *A daughter of Oceanus*, Virg. G. 4, 341.

clĭpĕo (clypeo), without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [clipeus] *To arm* or *furnish with a shield* (very rare): clamyde contra astu clipeat brachium, *as with a shield*, Pac. in Non. 87, 26: clipeata agmina, Virg. A. 7, 793: seges virorum, Ov. M. 3, 110 (transl. from Eurip. Phoen. 885): frontem adversus clipeatos habebat, Liv. 44, 41; Curt. 7, 9.—**2.** Clipeata imago, *Represented upon a shield-formed surface* (cf. clipeus, *no.* 2, d), Macr. S. 2, 3.

* **clĭpĕŏlum** (clyp.), i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small shield*, Hyg. Fab. 139.

clĭpĕus (in MSS. also clypeus; and clupeus, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 4, 94; cf. Charis. p. 59), i, *m.* (**clipeum,** i, *n.*, Virg. A. 9, 709; Liv. 1, 43; 34, 52; 35, 10; 41; 38, 35; 40, 51; Licin. and Laber. in Non. 196, 22 *sq.*) [etym. unknown],

A round, brazen shield of Roman soldiers (diff. from *scutum*, which was oval, and made of wood covered with bull's hide; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 60 *sq.*), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 195; 3, 2, 96; Truc. 2, 6, 25; Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; Div. 1, 44, 99; Tusc. 1, 15, 34; de Or. 2, 17 *fin.*; Nep. Iphicr. 1, 3; Liv. 8, 8; 9, 19; Virg. A. 2, 443; 7, 626; 8, 447, et saep.; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 11; Ov. M. 8, 27; 12, 621, et saep.—* **b.** Trop.: *A shield, protection, defence*: Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 433.—**c.** Proverb.: clipeum post vulnera sumere, *i. e. to do something when it is too late*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 35.

2. Meton. of *objects in the form of a shield*: * **a.** *The vault of heaven*: in altisono Coeli clupeo, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 4, 94.—* **b.** *The disk of the sun*: Ov. M. 15, 192.—**c.** *A round meteor*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1 *fin.*—But esp. freq., **d.** *A bust of the gods* or *distinguished men, represented upon a shield-formed surface* (of gold, silver, *etc.*, skillfully prepared, and often laid up as sacred gifts in the temples): “Scutis qualibus apud Trojam pugnatum est, continebantur imagines, unde et nomen habuere *clipeorum*,” Plin. 35, 3, 4. So Liv. 25, 39; 35, 10; Tac. A. 2, 83; Suet. Calig. 16; Dom. 23; Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5 *fin.*—**e.** “*Clipeum* antiqui ob rotunditatem etiam corium bovis appellarunt, in quo foedus Gabinorum cum Romanis fuerat descriptum,” Fest. p. 43.

(* **Clītarchus,** i, *m.* *Son of the historian Dinon, and companion of Alexander the Great, of whose life he wrote a history*, Cic. ad Div. II. 10; Cic. Legg. 1, 2, *extr.*)

clītellae, arum, *f.* *A pack-saddle put upon beasts of burden, especially upon asses, a sumpter saddle*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 91, Cic. frgm. in Quint. 5, 13, 40; Hor. S. 1, 5, 47; Ep. 1, 13, 8 Schmid.; Phaedr. 1, 15, 8.—**b.** Proverb.: bovi clitellas imponere, v. bos, *no.* 1.—**2.** "*Clitellae* dicuntur etiam locus Romae propter similitudinem, et in via Flaminia loca quaedam devexa subinde et accliva.—**3.** Est etiam tormenti genus eodem nomine appellatum," Fest. p. 45; cf. Comm. p. 386.

clītellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [clitellae] *Of* or *pertaining to a pack-saddle, bearing a pack-saddle:* asini, Cato R. R. 10, 1: mulus, Col. 2, 21, 3: homines, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 94.

Clīternīni, ōrum, *m. The inhabitant of the town Cliternum, in the territory of the Aequi,* Cic. Fam. 9, 22 Manut.; Plin. 3, 12, 17.

Clītŏmăchus, i, *m.*, Κλειτόμαχος, *An Academic philosopher of Carthage, a disciple and follower of Carneades,* Cic. Acad. 2, 4 *sq.*; Tusc. 3, 22; 5, 37; de Or. 1, 11; Or. 16.

Clītŏrĭum, ii, *n.* (access. form *abl.* **Clitore,** Liv. 39, 35 *fin.*) *A town in Arcadia,* Plin. 4, 6, 10. Whence **Clitorius,** a, um; fons, Ov. M. 15, 322: lacus, Plin. 31, 2, 13.

Clītumnus, i, *m. A small river in Umbria, celebrated in ancient times, whose source received divine homage as* Juppiter Clitumnus, now *Clitumno,* "Plin. Ep. 8, 8;" Virg. G. 2, 146 Serv. and Heyne; Prop. 2, 19, 25; 3, 22, 23; Sil. 4, 547; Suet. Calig. 43; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 476 *sq.*—**2.** *Adj.:* Clitumna novalia, Stat. S. 1, 4, 128.

(* **Clītus,** i, *m. A friend of Alexander the Great, who was killed by him in a fit of drunkenness,* Cic. Tusc. IV. 37.)

‡ **clivius,** a, um; auspicia, *Which forbid any thing to be done,* Fest. p. 49: avis, Plin. 10, 14, 17.

clīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [clivus] *Hilly, full of hills, steep* (poet., or in post-Aug. prose): rus, Virg. G. 2, 212: trames, id. ib. 1, 108: locis et aridis, Col. Arb. 4, 3; and opp. to planus, id. ib. 2, 15, 1: solum, Plin. 18, 24, 55: Olympus, Ov. F. 3, 415: Ida, id. Am. 1, 14, 11.—**2.** Trop.: tramite vitae, *steep, difficult,* Sil. 6, 120.

clīvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little hill,* Col. 6, 37, 10; App. M. 4, p. 144.

clīvus, i, *m.* (clivum, i, *n.*, Cato in Non. 195, 2; Front. de Lim. p. 43 Goes.) [CLINO, to incline] *A gently ascending height* (cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 120), *a hill, eminence* (class.): qua se subducere colles Incipiunt, mollique jugum demittere clivo, Virg. E. 9, 8; cf. id. Georg. 3, 293; Ov. M. 11, 151; 8, 191.—So Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 118; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 36; Caes. B. C. 3, 46; Liv. 21, 32; Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10, et saep.: Capitolinus, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7; Liv. 3, 18; the same, sacer, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 35; and abs. clivus, Petr. 44, 18.—As antithet. to a plain, with the epithet arduus, Ov. F. 1, 264.—* **b.** Meton. for *Any thing sloping, a slope, unevenness:* mensae, Ov. M. 8, 663.—And, **c.** Proverb. for *A great hinderance* or *difficulty to be overcome:* clivo sudamus in imo, Ov. Her. 20, 41; cf. id. Rem. Am. 394; Petr. 47, 8; Sen. Ep. 31; Sil. 4, 605.

clŏāca, ae, *f.* [etym. unknown] *An artificial canal in Rome, constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, by which the filth was carried from the streets into the Tiber; a sewer, drain,* Cic. Sest. 35 *fin.*; Caecin. 13; Hor. S. 2, 3, 242, et al.; cf. Liv. 1, 38, 56; Plin. 36, 15; Cassiod. Var. 3, 30; Dion. Halic. 3, 67.—* **b.** Humorously, *The stomach of a drunken woman,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 29.—* **c.** Proverb., arcem facere e cloaca, v. arx, *no.* 1, d.

clŏācālis, e, *adj.* [cloaca] *Of* or *pertaining to a* cloaca (ante- and post-class.); flumen, Cato, acc. to Fest. p. 45: faeculentia, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

‡ **cloacare,** inquinare, Fest. p. 50.

Clŏăcīna, ae, v. Cluacina.

Clōdĭānus, a, um, v. Claudius, *no.* 1, b.

clōdĭco, are, v. claudico.

Clōdĭus, v. Claudius.

clōdo, ere, v. claudo.

Cloelia, ae, *f. A Roman maiden, who, when a hostage to Porsenna, with several companions, swam back to Rome,* Liv. 2, 13; Virg. A. 8, 651.

clonos, i, *f. A plant,* also called batrachion or scelerata, App. Herb. 8.

* **clōstellum,** i, *n. dim.* [clostrum = claustrum] *A small lock,* Petr. 140, 11.

clostrum, i, v. claustrum.

Clothō (apparently used only in *nom.* and *acc.*), Κλωθώ, *The spinner, among the three Parcae,* Ov. F. 6, 757; Ib. 243; Juv. 9, 135: ferrea, Stat. Th. 3, 556.—**2.** Trop.: longam = vitam, Sil. 5, 404.

Clŭăcīna (also written Cloacina, on account of a derivation from cloaca, Lact. 1, 20), ae, *f.* [CLUO] *The purifier:* Cluacina Venus, so called because the Romans, after the end of the Sabine war, purified themselves in the vicinity of her statue with myrtle branches, Plin. 15, 29, 36; Serv. Virg. A. 1, 720; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 9; Prud. Apoth. 265.

cludo, ere, v. claudo.

cludus, a, um, v. claudus.

clueo, ēre (cluo, ĕre, Prud. in Symm. 2, 585; Symm. Ep. 1, 1), *v. n.* and *a.* [κλύω; cf. Passow under the word, *no.* 5] like audio, *no.* 5. *To hear one's self called in some way, to be named, called, spoken of, reputed, esteemed,* or *famed in some way,* dicor (only ante- and post-class.; most freq. in Plaut. and Lucr., but not in Ter.) both in the act. and pass. form: (*α*) *Act.:* ut meus victor vir belli clueat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 16; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 33; 36; Rud. 1, 5, 27: ut Acherunti clueas gloriâ, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 31; cf. id. Trin. 2, 4, 95; 3, 1, 19: corona, per gentes Italas hominum quae clara clueret, Lucr. 1, 120: si quod agit, cluet victoriâ, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 20: nam quaecumque cluent, *every thing that has a name,* Lucr. 1, 450; cf. id. 1, 481; 581; 2, 351; 525; 791; 3, 120; 4, 50; Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23.—*c. Inf.:* per gentes esse cluebat omnium miserrimus, Enn. in Non. 88, 1; Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 1.—(*β*) *Pass.:* sed hi cluentur hospitum infidissimi, Pac. in Non. 88, 3: stratioticus homo qui cluear, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 12.

Cluilius, ii, *m.*, Κλοίλιος, *A king of Alba,* Liv. 1, 23; after whom the Cluiliae fossae were named, id. 2, 39 (in Plut. Coriol. p. 227: Κλοιλεῖαι τάφροι).

‡ **clūmae,** arum, *f.:* folliculi hordei, Fest. p. 43.

‡ **clūnācŭlus** culter, *The sacrificial knife;* so called acc. to Festus: vel quia ad clunes dependet, vel quia clunes hostiarum dividit, Fest. p. 38.

* **clūnālis,** e, *adj.* [clunis] *Pertaining to the hinder parts, hind-:* pedes, Avien. Arat. 361.

‡ **clūnae,** arum, *f. Apes;* so called acc. to Festus: a clunibus tritis, Fest. p. 42.

* **clūnĭcŭlus,** i, *m.*, or **-a,** ae, *f. dim.* [clunis] *Small hinder-parts:* avium, Favorin. in Gell. 15, 8, 2.

clūnis, is (*abl.* clune, Hor. S. 2, 8, 91; Juv. 11, 164; Mart. 11, 100, 3; Plin. 29, 6 *fin.*; Petr. 23, 3), *m.* and *fem.* (hence the grammarians vary in the designation of the gender; cf. Voss. Arist. 1, 29, p. 498; Rudd. 1, p. 25, *not.* 35; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 105) *A buttock, haunch:* (*a*) *m.*, Plaut. frgm. in Fest. p. 47, and in Non. 197, 1; Juv. 11, 164; Mart. 11, 100, 3.—(*β*) *fem.*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 89; Cels. 7, 29; Plin. 8, 8, 8; 29, 6 *fin.*—(*γ*) *dub.:* * Lucr. 4, 1266; Hor. S. 2, 7, 50; 2, 8, 91; * Liv. 44, 5; Col. 8, 5, 19; 8, 7, 2; Petr. 21, 2; 23, 3; Juv. 2, 21; 5, 167; 6, 334; App. M. 8, p. 208; Arn. 7, p. 239.

‡ **1. clŭo** = purgo, acc. to Plin. 15, 29, 36, and Serv. Virg. A. 1, 720 (where, instead of pugnare, *purgare* should be read).

2. clŭo = clueo, v. clueo.

clŭpea, ae, *f. A kind of small river fish, a shad,* Clupea alosa, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 17.

Clŭpĕae (also written Clypeae), arum (**Clupea,** ae, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3; Flor. 2, 2, 19), *f. A town in* Africa propria, Caes. B. C. 2, 23; Hirt. B. Afr. 3 Oud. *N. cr.* (also called Aspis, Sil. 3, 244; Sol. 27); cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 250 *sq.*

clupeus, i, v. clipeus.

‡ **clura,** ae, *f.*, πίθηκος, *An ape,* Vet. Gloss. (cf. CLUNAE).—Hence

* **clūrīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *pertaining to apes:* pecus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 14, dub. (Others read cluninum, from CLUNA, V. CLUNAE.)

clūsāris, e, *adj.* [cludo = claudo] *Easily shutting* or *closing* (post-class.): anguli, Hyg. ap. Goes. p. 181: portio quadrata, id. ib. 156. Access. form * **clūsārĭus,** a, um: latus, id. ib. 183.

* **clūsĭlis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Easily closing:* clusiles mordacesque conchae, Plin. 9, 37, 61.

Clūsĭum, ii, *n.*, Κλούσιον, *One of the oldest and most important towns of Etruria, the residence of Porsenna;* previously called Camars or Camers: Liv. 10, 25, et saep.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 403 *sq.*; Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 102; 233 *sq.*; 2, p. 342.—Whence, **2. Clūsīnus,** a, um, *adj., Pertaining to Clusium, of Clusium:* vulgus, Sil. 8, 480: fontes (*cold baths*), Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 9 Schmid.: far (of special whiteness and excellence), Col. 2, 6, 3; Plin. 18, 7, 12, *no.* 2: pultes, Mart. 13, 8.—In plur., Clusini, orum, *m., The inhabitants of Clusium,* Liv. 5, 33; Plin. 3, 5, 8.

Clūsĭus, ii, *m.* [cludo = claudo] *A surname of Janus, whose temple was closed in peace,* Ov. F. 1, 130; cf. Macr. S. 1, 9.

* **clūsor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who incloses* or *encompasses,* Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

clusura, ae, v. clausura.

clusus, a, um, v. claudo, *Pa.*

‡ **clutus** = Gr. κλυτός, (* *Famous, renowned*). Hence inclitus, Fest. p. 43.

† **clўbătis,** is, *f.* = κλύβατις, *A plant* also called heline, App. Herb. 81.

Clўmĕne, ēs, *f.*, Κλυμένη, **1.** *The wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaethon by Sol,* Ov. M. 2, 37; 43; 1, 333; 765; 4, 204: *acc. Gr.* Clymenen, id. ib. 1, 756.—**2.** Whence, **a. Clўmĕnēïus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *pertaining to Clymene:* proles = Phaethon, Ov. M. 2, 19.—**b. Clўmĕnēïs,** ĭdis, *f., A daughter of Clymene,* Albin. ad Liv. 1, 111.—**II.** *One of the daughters of Oceanus,* Virg. G. 4, 345.—**III.** *A female servant and confidant of Helen,* Ov. Her. 17, 267; Dict. Cret. 1, 3; 5, 13.—**IV.** *An Amazon,* Hyg. Fab. 163.

† **clўmĕnus,** i, *m.* = κλύμενος, *An unknown plant,* Plin. 25, 7, 33.—**2.** Clymenus, *A surname of Pluto,* Ov. F. 6, 757.

Clypeae, arum, v. Clupeae.

clypeo, v. clipeo.

clypeum and **clypeus,** v. clipeus.

† **clysmus,** i, *m.* = κλυσμός, *A clyster* (late Lat. for the follg.), Scrib. Comp. 155, 194; 197.

† **clyster,** ēris (*abl.* clystēre, Aemil. Mac. de Herb. c. de anetho), *m.* = κλυστήρ, **1.** *A clyster* (pure Lat. *lotio,* Cels. 2, 12), Cels. 7, 27; Scrib. Comp. 154; 179, et al.; Plin. 25, 5, 23; Suet. Ner. 20, et al.—**2.** *A clyster-pipe* or *syringe,* Suet. Claud. 44; Plin. 31, 6, 33; Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9: oricularius, *an ear-syringe,* Cels. 7, 27, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

† **clystērĭum,** ii, *n.* = κλυστήριον, *A clyster* (late Lat.), Scrib. Comp. 114; 118; Fest. s. v. EUDIAEON, p. 59.

† **clystērīzo,** are, *v. a.* = κλυστηρίζω, *To apply a clyster* (late Lat.), Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4; Veg. 2, 15, 5; 2, 17, 3. (*In Veg. de Re Vet. I. 42, *clysterio* is used.)

Clўtaemnēstra (later mutilated into Clytemestra, Cass. Hemin. in Serv. Virg. A. 7, 631; hence the second syl. short in Aus. Epit. Her. 1, 1, 4), ae, *f.*, Κλυταιμνήστρα, *The daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra;* she, with her paramour Aegisthus, murdered her husband on his return from Troy, and was on that account put to death by her son Orestes, Hyg. Fab. 117 and 240; Serv. Virg. A. 2, 601; 3, 331; 4 471; Ov. Nuc. 26.—**2.** Appellative for *an unfaithful wife,* Coel. in Quint. 8, 6, 53, cf. Coa.

Clўtĭe, ēs, *f.* = Κλυτίη, *One of the daughters of Oceanus, changed to the plant* heliotropium, Ov. M. 4, 206; 234, 256 *sq.*

Cnaeus or **Cnēus,** i, *m.*, abbrev. Cn., *A Roman praenomen,* pronounced Gnaeus; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 28; the letter C, and Cajus (Festus brings Cnaeus, as well as Caja, under G, and writes Gnaeus and Gaja, v. Fest. p. 72 and 71).

‡ **cnasonas** acus, quibus mulieres caput scalpunt, Fest. p. 40.

cnecus, i, v. cnicus.

† **cnēdĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = κνήδινος, *Of nettles, nettle-:* oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7 Hard. *N. cr.*

† **cnĕōron,** i, *n.* = κνέωρον, also **cnēstron,** i, *n.* = κνῆστρον, *A plant,* also called thymelaea, *mezereon,* Daphne gnidium, L.; Plin. 13, 21, 35.

‡ **cnĕphōsus,** a, um (κνέφας), *Dark,* Fest. p. 39.

† **cnīcus** (cnēcus, Col. 7, 8, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.*), i, *m.* = κνῆκος, *Safflower* (* Carthamus tinctorius, L.), Plin. 21, 15, 53; 32, 107; Scrib. Comp. 135.

† **cnīde,** es, *f.* = κνίδη, *A sea-nettle;* pure Lat. urtica (q. v.), *a zoophyte,* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

Cnidius and **Cnidus,** v. Gnidus.

† **cnissa,** ae, *f.* = κνισσα, *The steam* or *odor of a sacrifice,* Arn. 7, p. 212.

† **cnōdax,** ăcis, *m.* = κνώδαξ, In mechanics, *A pin, pivot, gudgeon;* Fr. *pivôt, boulons:* Vitr. 10, 6.

* **Cŏa,** ae, a word difficult of explanation, in the enigmatical expression of Coelius to the dissolute Clodia, wife of Metellus, in Quint. 8, 6, 53: quadrantariam Clytaemnestram et in triclinio Coam, in cubiculo Nolam, upon which Spald. says: "Equidem cum Gesnero amplector eam interpretationem, quae feminam ostendit procacem lascivamque in triclinio et ad *coitum* ultro allicientem, *nolendo* deinde, ubi in cubiculum atque ad rem ventum èsset, amatores ludentem;" cf. also Eichstaedt. Progr. 1824.

* **cŏ-accēdo,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To come to* or *be added besides:* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 65.

cŏăcervātim, *adv.* [coacervatus, from coacervo] *By* or *in heaps:* App. Flor. *no.* 9; cf. Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

cŏăcervātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coacervo] * **1.** *A heaping together:* Gaj. Dig. 2, 1, 11.—**2.** *A rhetorical figure,* * Cic. Part. 35 *fin.;* * Quint. 9, 3, 53; Decl. 5, 13 *fin.*

cŏ-ăcervo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To heap together, heap up, collect in a mass* (class., esp. in prose; most freq. in Cic.): pecuniae coguntur et coacervantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 27; cf. id. ib. 1, 5. So coacervare magnam vim emblematum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24: multitudinem civium, id. ib. 2, 5, 57: cadavera, Caes. B. G. 2, 27; cf. hostium cumulos, Liv. 22, 7: armorum cumulos, id. 5, 39: bustum, * Catull. 64, 363.—Sarcastically: agros non modo emere verum etiam coacervare, *not merely to purchase* (perh. to sell again), *but to heap, collect together in a mass,* Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66 Orell.—**2.** Trop.: verisimilia partim singula movent suo pondere, partim, etiamsi videntur esse exigua per se, multum tamen, quum sunt coacervata, proficiunt, Cic. Part. 11 *fin.:* coacervati luctus, * Ov. M. 8, 485.

cŏ-ăcesco, acui, 3. *v. n.* *To become completely acid* or *sour* (rare, but in good prose): Var. R. R. 1, 65, 2; cf. ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis aetas vetustate coacescit, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65; Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 9: secunda mensa in imbecillo stomacho coacescit, Cels. 1, 2; id. 4, 5 *fin.*—* **2.** Trop. (the figure drawn from wine): *To have deteriorated* or *become corrupt:* Cic. Scaur. frgm. § 43 Beier.

coacte, *adv.* **1.** *Quickly, in haste.*—**2.** *Constrainedly.*—(* **3.** *Strictly.*) v. cogo, *Pa. fin.*

‡ **cŏactĭlĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [coactilis] *A maker of thick, fulled cloth,* Inscr. Grut. 648, 4.

cŏactĭlis, e, *adj.* [coactus-cogo] *Made thick;* hence subst. coactilia, ium, *n.*, *thick, fulled cloth* or *felt,* Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26, cf. Edict. Diocl. p. 21.

* **cŏactim,** *adv.* [id.] (of expression) *Concisely, briefly:* Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

cŏactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cogo] (a post-Aug. and rare word) * **1.** *A collecting, calling in:* coactiones argentarias factitavit, Suet. Vesp. 1.—**2.** *A short abridgment* or *epitome of a discourse:* Gaj. Inst. 4, 15.—**3.** *A disease of animals,* Veg. 2, 9, 1; 2, 10, 5; 2, 15, 5.

cŏacto, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To constrain, force* (only twice in Lucr.): Lucr. 6, 1160; id. ib. 1121.

cŏactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A collector of money* (from auctions, of revenues, *etc.*), * Hor. S. 1, 6, 86; cf. Acron. and Porphyr. in h. l. and Auct. Vit. Hor. 1.—* **2.** Agminis, *The rear,* Tac. H. 2, 68—* **3.** *One who forces to something:* adjutor, et, ut ita dicam, coactor, Sen. Ep. 52.—**4.** COACTOR LANARIUS = COACTILIARIUS, *A fuller,* Inscr. Grut. 648, 3.

* **cŏactūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] concrete, *A collection:* baccarum, Col. 12, 52, 2.

1. coactus, a, um, *Part.*, v. cogo.

2. coactus, ūs, *m.* [cogo] *A forcing, constraint, compulsion* (rare, and only found in *abl. sing.*): coactu, * Lucr. 2, 273: coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29: civitatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: tuo scribam, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17

cŏ-addo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To add together with:* Cato R. R. 40, 2; Plaut. Casin. 3, 1, 4 (not elsewhere).

cŏ-ădŏlesco, ēvi, 3. *v. n.* *To grow up along with* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Anim. 19; id. ib. 16.

cŏ-ădōro, are *v. a.* *To worship* or *adore along with* (late Lat.): coadoratur in Patre Christus, Ambros. Spir. S. 3, 12; so Cod. Just. 1, 1, 4.

* **cŏădūnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [coaduno] *A uniting, summing up:* totius calculi, Cod. Just. 5, 12, 31 *fin.*

cŏ-ădūno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To unite by adding* or *joining together,* etc. (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 7; Paul. ib. 2, 14, 9; Aur. Vict. Vit. 1; Dict. Cret. 4, 13.

cŏ-aedĭfĭco, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To build to* or *upon* (only twice in Cic.): Campum Martium, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4: loci coaedificati an vasti, id. Part. 10 *fin.*

* **cŏ-aegrōto,** are, *v. n.* *To be sick at the same time with:* Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 47.

cŏ-aequālis, e, *adj.* *Of equal age, coeval* (post-Aug.): sinciput, Petr. 136, 1.—Subst.: *A comrade, companion in age:* Just. 23, 4, 9. Transf., of geese: Col. 8, 14, 8.

* **cŏaequālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [coaequalis] *An equality:* Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 8.

cŏ-aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** *To make one thing equal* or *even with another, to even, level* (rare, but in good prose): aream, Cato R. R. 91 and 129: montes, Sall. C. 20, 11: pastinatum, Col. 3, 16, 1: sulcum, id. 11, 3, 48: glebas, id. 2, 17, 4; cf. Pall. 1, 13 *fin.*—**2.** Trop.: *To make equal in worth, dignity, power,* etc., *to place on the same footing, equalize:* ad libidines injuriasque tuas omnia coaequasti, * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41: gratiam omnium, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 11, 3: aliquem cum aliquo, Lact. de Ira D. 7: coaequati dignitate, pecunia, virtute, *etc.*, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2.

cŏ-aestĭmo, are, *v. a.* *To estimate together with:* Cels. Dig. 47, 2, 69.

* **cŏaetānĕo,** are, *v. n.* [coaetaneus] *To be of the same age:* Tert. Res. Carn. 45.

cŏ-aetānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [aetas] *Of the same age; a cotemporary* (post-class.): App. Met. 8, p. 204; Tert. adv. Herm. 6.

cŏ-aeternus, a, um, *adj.* *Coëternal* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 11; Hier. Ep. 16, *no.* 4, et al.

cŏ-aevus, a, um, *adj.* [aevum] *Of the same age, coetaneous, coeval* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Serm. 38; de verb. Dom. 7; Prud. Cathem. 12, 137.

cŏ-aggĕro, atum, 1. *v. a.* * **1.** *To heap together:* Serv. Virg. A. 5, 273.—* **2.** Aliquid aliqua re, *To cover by heaping upon:* Col. 8, 6, 1.

cŏ-ăgĭto, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To move, agitate,* or *shake together* (in late medical lang.), Apic. 2, 1; 4, 3; Marc. Emp. 8.

‡ **cŏagmentārĭus,** ii, *m.* *Joining together,* ἁρμολογος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cŏagmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coagmento] *A joining* or *connecting together, a conjoining, combination, union* (several times in Cic.; elswh. rare): corporis, Cic. Univ. 5 *fin.;* id. N. D. 1, 8, 20; 2, 46 *fin.:* plur. Vitr. 2, 9; Plin. 36, 22, 51.

cŏagmento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [coagmentum] *t. t.*, *To join, stick, glue, cement,* etc., *together, to connect* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.): opus ipsa suum eadem, quae coagmentavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72: nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; cf. id. Fin. 3, 22, 74: tubulum, Vitr. 8, 7: fissuram, Col. 4, 29, 8: allium nucleis, Plin. 19, 6, 34; Curt. 4, 7, 23.—**2.** Trop. (only in Cic. and Quint.; in the former infreq., and mostly with quasi *or* quodammodo): verba compone et quasi coagmenta, Cic. Brut. 17, 68; so of discourse and with quasi, id. Or. 23, 77; with quodammodo, id. de Or. 3 43, 171; cf. without the same, Quint. 8, 6, 63, and 12, 10, 77: pacem (* *to conclude*), Cic. Phil. 7, 7 *fin.*

cŏagmentum, i, *n.* [cogo] *A joining together;* in concreto, *a joint* (in good prose, although not in Cic.): Non. 42, 20 *sq.;* Cato R. R. 18, 9; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 144; Caes. B. C. 3, 105 *fin.;* Vitr. 2, 3; 8; 4, 4.—* **2.** Trop.: *A joining* or *connecting together:* syllabarum, Gell. 17, 9, 2.

cŏāgŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coagulo] *A curdling, coagulating,* of a liquid (only in the elder Pliny) lactis, Plin. 23, 1, 18; 28, 10, 45.

cŏāgŭlo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [coagulum] *To cause to curdle* or *coagulate* (mostly in the elder Pliny): lac, Plin. 12, 25, 54; 20, 14, 53: picem, id. 16, 11, 22: aquam, id. 20, 23, 97: sudorem, id. 35, 15, 52: caseum, Pall. Maj. 9, 1, et al. later.

cŏāgŭlum, i, *n.* [cogo] *A means of coagulation* (the curdled milk in the stomach of a sucking animal, the stomach itself, *etc.*), *rennet* or *runnet,* Var. R. R. 2, 11, 4; Col. 7, 8, 1; Plin. 11, 41, 96; 23, 7, 63; Ov. M. 13, 830; 14, 274; Fast. 4, 545, et al.—**b.** Trop.: *That which holds* or *binds together, union, alliance* (only ante- and post-class., and rare): Var. in Non. 28, 23: animi atque amoris, Gell. 12, 1, 21: omnium aerumnarum, *i. e.* causa, Amm. 29, 2.—* **2.** Meton. (*causa pro effectu*): *The curdled milk itself,* Plin. 28, 10, 45.

cŏ-ălesco (sometimes, without any dialectical necessity, written coolesco; e. g. Lucr. 6, 1067 Forbig. *N. cr.*), ălŭi, ălĭtum (*part. perf.* only in Tac. and subseq. writers), *v. inch.* (most freq. since the Aug. per.; never in Cic.).

I. *To grow together with something, to join by growing together, to unite:* Lucr. 2, 1061: saxa vides solâ coalescere calce, id. 6, 1067: ne prius exarescat surculus quam coalescat, as it were, *is amalgamated with the soil, takes root,* Var. R. R. 1, 41, 2; so Col. 2, 17, 5; 3, 5, 2; 2, 6 *fin.;* 3, 18, 5 and 6; Gaj. Dig. 41, 1, 9; cf. arbor cum terra mea coaluit, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 9, § 2: cilium vulnere aliquo diductum non coalescit, Plin. 11, 37, 57; cf. vulnus, id. 9, 51, 76.—In *part. perf.:* cujus ex sanguine concretus homo et coalitus sit, Gell. 12, 1, 11; so App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

2. Trop. (* *To unite, agree together, coalesce*) (so in the histt., esp. Liv. and Tac., very freq.): Trojani et Aborigines facile coaluerint, Sall. C. 6, 2; cf. id. Jug. 87, 3; Tac. H. 2, 7: ut cum Patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv. 2, 48: multitudo coalescere in populi unius corpus poterat, id. 1, 8; so *c. in,* Quint. 1, 7, 26: in bellum atrox, Tac. A. 3, 38: in nomen nostrum, id. ib. 11, 24: in hunc consensum, id. Hist. 2, 37; cf. coalescere animo obsequium, id. Ann. 6, 44: brevi tanta concordia coaluerant omnium animi, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 23, 35; cf. id. 1, 11; 26, 40: vixdum coalescens foventis regnum (the figure taken from the growing together of a wound), Liv. 29, 31; cf. Vellej. 2, 90, 1; 4, 8, 5: (voces) e duobus quasi corporibus coalescunt, ut *maleficus,* Quint. 1, 5, 65; id. ib. 2, 9, *fin.* (v. the pass. in connection).

II. *To grow up by taking root, to spring up, thrive, gather strength, become strong by growing:* forte in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall. J. 93, 4; * Suet. Aug. 92; dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov. A. A. 2, 649.

2. Trop.: dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset, Tac. H. 1, 21.—In the *part. perf.:* coalitam libertate irreverentiam eo prorupisse, Tac. A. 13, 26; so id. 14, 1; Hist. 4, 55.

1. coalitus, a, um, *Part.*, from coalesco.

* **2. cŏălĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [coalesco] *Communion, fellowship:* humani generis, Arn. 4, p. 150.

* **cŏ-ălo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To sustain* or *nourish with itself:* Hier. in Jovin. 1, *no.* 36.

* **cŏ-ămātor,** ōris, *m.* *A fellow-lover* or *suitor*, Caecil. in Non. 127, 16 dub.

cŏ-ambŭlo, are, *v. n.* *To go with*, Claud. Mam. de Stat. an. 1, 3.

cŏ-angusto, atum, are, *v. a.* *To contract by bringing together, to confine, compress, contract, narrow, inclose, hem in* (rare, and mostly post-Aug.): alvos, * Var. R. R. 3, 16, 15: quo facilius fistula claudatur vel certe coangustetur, Cels. 7, 27 *fin.*; Hirt. B. Hisp. 5; cf. Aur. Vict. Epit. 42: aditum aedium, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19.—* **2.** Trop. (* *To circumscribe, limit*): haec lex dilatata in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, * Cic. Leg. 3, 14 *fin.*

cŏaptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coapto] A word coined by Augustin for translating the Gr. ἁρμονία (* *A skillful joining together*), Aug. Trin. 4, 2; Civ. D. 22, 24.

cŏ-apto, ātum, 1, *v. a.* *To fit, join, adjust together with something* (eccl. Lat.): Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 14; id. Ep. 23 *fin.*; Civ. D. 22, 24; Prud. Psych. 557.

coarctatio and **coarcto,** v. coart.

* **cŏ-ăresco,** ui, 3, *v. n.* *To dry* or *become dry together*: Vitr. 7, 11.

cŏ-argŭo, ŭi, 3, *v. a.* Orig., *To assail a person* or *thing in different directions with powerful reasons*, etc. (cf. arguo, *init.*); hence, jurid. *t. t.*

1. Aliquem, *To arraign, indite one for crime, to convict of* (class., most freq. in Cic.): omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, convincitur a testibus, urgetur confessione sua, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47: ut illum natura ipsius consuetudoque defendat, hunc autem haec eadem coarguant, id. Mil. 14; Liv. 39, 28: Lentulum dissimulantem coarguunt praeter literas sermonibus, *etc.*, Sall. C. 47, 2 Kritz: in exprobrando et coarguendo acer (gestus), Quint. 11, 3, 92, et al.—With the *Gen.* of the crime: aliquem avaritiae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 59: commutati judicii, id. Sull. 15 *fin.*: facinoris, Tac. A. 13, 20.

2. Aliquid, *To prove incontestably, to demonstrate, show, establish* (cf. arguo, *no.* 2): sin autem fuga laboris desidiam coarguit, nimirum, *etc.*, Cic. Mur. 4, 9: so certum crimen multis suspicionibus, id. Rosc. Am. 30: errorem, id. Acad. 1, 4: perfidiam, id. Fam. 3, 8, 7: Lacedaemoniorum tyrannidem, Nep. Epam. 6, 4 Dähne: temeritatem artis, Suet. Domit. 15, et al.: quam (legem) usus coarguit, *proves to be useless*, Liv. 44, 6; cf. id. 31, 25: quod coarguunt fici, *disprove*, Plin. 16, 31, 56: domini coarguit aures, *betrays, publishes, makes known*, Ov. M. 11, 193 (cf. arguo, *no.* 3 *fin.*)—With a clause as object: Hirt. B. Alex. 68: quod falsum esse pluribus coarguitur, Quint. 4, 2, 4.

cŏartātĭo (coarct.), ōnis, *f.* [coarto] *A drawing* or *crowding together* (very rare): laxatio aut coartatio, Vitr. 9, 9: plurium in angusto tendentium, Liv. 27, 46; so militum eo loco, Hirt. B. Alex. 74 *fin.*

cŏ-arto (coarcto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To press together, compress, bring into a small compass, to narrow, contract, confine*: opp. to laxare, dilatare, *etc.* (class.): fenum in struem, Col. 2, 19, 2; id. 8, 7, 2: alveum Tiberis (*opp.* laxare), Suet. Aug. 30: angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv. 28, 5; so id. 33, 6: viam, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2: forum, Tac. Or. 39; Frontin. Aquaed. 35; Val. Max. 9, 7, et al.: Cnaeus in oppidis coartatus, Cic. Att. 7, 10.—**b.** Trop.: (*a*) Of time: *To abridge, shorten*: tempus sponsas habendi, Suet. Aug. 34 *fin.*: consulatus aliorum, Tac. H. 2, 71: nox coartat iter, Ov. F. 5, 546.—(*β*) Of discourse: *To abridge, compress*: ut Crassus haec quae coartavit et peranguste refersit in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163; cf. plura in unum librum, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 8.—* **2.** = cogo, *To compel, constrain*: Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 57.

cŏ-artĭcŭlo, are, *v. a.* *To cause to articulate*: ora mutorum, Arnob. 1, p. 31.

coassatio and **coasso,** v. coaxatio, *etc.*

Cŏātrae, arum, *m.* *A people on Lake Maeotis*, Plin. 6, 7, 7 (where Choatrae is written); Luc. 3, 246; cf. Mann. Nord. p. 345.

(* **cŏauctĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [coaugeo] *A joint increase, increase, addition*: Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 81 (82): dub. al. leg. conjectio, q. v.).

cŏaxātĭo (coassatio), ōnis, *f.* [coasso] *A joining of timber (boards, planks) together*, in concreto; hence, *a boarded floor*, Vitr. 6, 5; and in plur., Plin. 36, 25, 62.

* **1. cŏaxo** (coasso), are, *v. a.* [axis] *To join boards* or *planks together, to plank, floor*: Vitr. 7, 1.

2. cŏaxo, are, *v. n.* [The natural sound of frogs], *To croak*, Suet. Aug. 94; Auct. Carm. Phil. 62; Spart. Get. 6.

cŏbĭon, ii, *n.* *A species of the plant* tithymalus (*wolf's milk*), Plin. 26, 8, 45.

Cōcălus, i, *m.* *A mythic king in Sicily, who gave protection to Daedalus when he fled from the persecution of Minos, and by the aid of his daughters put the latter to death by pouring hot water upon him in the bath*, Ov. M. 8, 261; cf. Ib. 289 *sq.*—Whence, **2. Cōcălĭdes,** um, *f.*, *The daughters of* Cocalus, Sil. 14, 42.

* **coccĭnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [coccinus] *Clothed in scarlet*: puerulus, Suet. Domit. 4.

coccĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [coccum] *Of a scarlet color*: acini, Plin. 21, 31, 105: pallium, Petr. 32, 2: tomentum, id. ib. 38, 5: lacernae, Mart. 14, 131.—(*β*) Access. form **coccĭnus,** a, um: gausapa, Petr. 28, 4: laena, Juv. 3, 283: aluta, Mart. 2, 29.—**b.** In plur. subst., coccina, orum, *n.* *Scarlet garments*, Mart. 2, 39; 43; 14, 131.—**c.** In sing. subst. coccinum, i, *n.* = coccum, Hier. in Jesaj. 1, 1, 18.

† **coccum,** i, *n.* = κόκκος (a berry, and specif.), **I.** *The berry that grows upon the scarlet oak* (Quercus coccifera, L.) (acc. to modern botany, a kind of insect, cochineal kermes), *with which scarlet was colored*, Plin. 16, 8, 12; 9, 41, 65. Also used in medicine, Plin. 24, 4, 4, et al.—Hence, **2.** Meton., **a.** *Scarlet color*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 102; Mart. 5, 23; 10, 76; Virg. Cir. 31; Quint. 11, 1, 31.—**3.** *Scarlet garments, cloth*, etc., Sil. 17, 396; Suet. Ner. 30.—**II.** Gnidium, also called granum Gnidium, *A grain of the shrub* thymelaea, used in medicine, Plin. 13, 21, 35; 27, 9, 46; Cels. 5. 5; 8; Scrib. Comp. 134.

† **coccȳgĭa,** ae, *f.* = κοκκυγία, *A kind of sumach used in coloring*, perh. Rhus cotinus, L.; Plin. 13, 22, 41.

† **coccȳmēlum,** i, *n.* = κοκκύμηλον, *A plum*, Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 15; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 10.

† **coccyx,** ȳgis, *m.* = κόκκυξ, *A cuckoo*, Plin. 10, 9, 11.

* **cocētum,** i, *n.* [coquo] *A kind of food prepared from honey and poppies*, Tert. Val. 12; cf. Fest. p. 31.

‡ **cochlacae,** arum, *f.* *Round stones from a river, resembling snails' shells*, Fest. p. 31.

cŏchlĕa (also without aspiration, coclea; cf. the letter C), ae, *f.* [κοχλίας, ὁ; cf. the letter A] *A snail*, "Plin. 9, 56, 82; Var. R. R. 3, 14;" Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; Her. 4, 49, 62; Hor. S. 2, 4, 59, et al.; an emblem of slowness, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 29.—**b.** In cochleam —, *Snail-formed, spiral*, Cels. 8, 10, *no.* 1; Col. 8, 17, 2.—**2.** Meton., **a.** *A snail-shell*, Mart. 11, 18.—**b.** *A screw of a press*, Vitr. 6, 9.—**c.** *A machine for drawing water, a water snail, water screw*, Vitr. 5, 12; 10, 8; 11.—**d.** *A door that moves easily*, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 3 Schneid.

cŏchlĕar, āris (**cochlearium,** ii, Plin. 20, 22, 89; Scrib. Comp. 122; 96, and **cochleare,** Mart. 14, 121; cf. App. I. to Pref.), *n.* [cochlea, of the form of a snail-shell] *A spoon*, Mart. l. l.; Cels. 6, 14; Plin. 28, 2, 4; Petr. 33, 6, et al. As *a measure for liquids*, esp. in medicine: *a table-spoon*, Col. 12, 21, 3; Plin. 23, 4, 38; 27, 4, 5, and the above passages with cochlearium.

cŏchlĕārĭum, ii, *n.* [cochlea] **1.** *A snail shell*, Var. R. R. 3, 12, 2; 3, 14, 1.—**2.** *A spoon*; v. cochlear.

* **cŏchlĕātim,** *adv.* [id.] *Spirally*: Sid. Ep. 4, 15 *fin.*

* **cochlĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Spiral* or *screw-formed*: equuleus, Pomp. in Non. 105, 15, and 182, 14.

cochlĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small snail*, perh. only in Hier. Ep. 64, *no.* 19; in Jov. 2, 6.

† **cochlis,** ĭdis, *f.* = κοχλίς, *A precious stone like a snail-shell in form*, Plin. 37, 12 74.

‡ **cōcĭātor,** ōris, *m.*, μεταβόλος, cocio, *A broker*, Gloss. Vet.

cōcĭo (apud antiquos cucio, acc. to Fest. s. v. COCTIONES, p. 39), ōnis, *m.* [etym. unknown] *A broker, factor*; acc. to Gell. more usu. called arilator (v. h. v. and cf. Fest. p. 17), Laber. in Gell. 16, 7, 12 (Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 51, critically uncertain).

‡ **cōcĭōnātura,** ae, *f.*, μετάπρασις, *Brokery*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **cōcĭōnor,** ari, *v. dep.* [cocio] *To be a broker*, Quint. Decl. 12, 21 dub.

Cŏcles, ĭtis, *m.* [perh. kindred with κύκλωψ; acc. to Var. L. L. 7, 3, 94, from oculus] *Surname of a person blind with one eye*: Plin. 11, 37, 55. So Enn. in Var. l. l.; Plaut. Curc. 3, 23. Also *a surname of a Roman, Horatius*, who, in the war with Porsenna, defended a bridge alone, Liv. 2, 10; Prop. 3, 11, 65; Sen. Ep. 120.

* **coco,** acc. to others cocococo, *The sound naturally made by the hen, clucking*, Petr. 59, 2.

†† **cŏcŏlŭbis,** is, *f.* *A Spanish name for a kind of grape*, Col. 3, 2, 19; Plin. 14. 2 *fin.* (where cocol*o*bis is the reading).

coctana, v. cottana.

coctĭlis, e, *adj.* [coquo] *Burned*: lateres, Var. R. R. 1, 14 *fin.*: laterculus, Plin. 7, 56, 57; Curt. 5, 1, 25: muri (Babylonis), *built of burned bricks*, Ov. M. 4, 58; cf. Curt. l. l., and Just. 1, 2, 7 (cocto latere).—**b.** Subst. coctilia, ium, *n.* (*sc.* ligna) *Very dry wood, that burns without smoke* (cf. acapnos), Treb. Claud. 14; cf. Ulp. Dig. 32, 55, § 7.

* **coctĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] lit., *A cooking*; hence *a digesting of food*, Plin. 20, 9, 39.

coctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That is easily cooked* or *ripens early*: castaneae, Plin. 15, 23, 25: condimenta, Apic. 9, 4.

coctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (more rare than coquus) *A cook*, Petr. 95, 8: calcis, *a lime-burner*, Edict. Diocl. p. 19; Cod. Theod. 14, 6, 1.

coctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A cooking; a melting; a smearing with pitch*, etc., Col. 11, 3, 23; Plin. 19, 8. 41, *no.* 3; 34, 8, 20; Apic. 6, 2, et al.; Col. 12, 18, 7; Pall. Nov. 1, 3.—* **b.** Trop., *The ripening* (*of fruit*): Plin. 14, 4, 61.—**2.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concr.*), *A boiling liquid*, Col. 12, 20, 4.

‡ **coctūrārĭus,** ii, *m.* *A cook*, ἑψητής, Gloss. Vet.

coctus, a, um, *Part.*, from coquo.

* **cŏcŭla** (also coquula), ae, *f. dim.* [coquus] *A female cook*, Var. in Non. 531, 32.

cŏcŭlum, i, *n.* [coquo] * **1.** *A vessel for cooking*, Plaut. frgm. in Isid. Orig. 20, 8, 1; cf. Fest. p. 31.—**2.** Acc. to some, *Small wood for cooking*, Fest. l. l.

cocus, i, v. coquus.

Cōcȳtus (**-os**), i. *m.*, Κωκυτός [river of lamentation, from κωκύω, to howl, weep], **1.** *A mythic river in the Lower World*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; N. D. 3, 17, 43; Virg. G. 3, 38; 4, 479; Aen. 6, 132; 297; 323; Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17; Sen. Herc. fur. 686; Petr. 121, 103; 124, 278: *acc. Gr.* Cocyton, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 353. Cf. Heyn. Virg. A. 6 Excurs. IX.—**2.** *Adj.*. Cocytius, a, um, *Of Cocytus*: aqua, Petr. 120, 69; and Cocytia aequora, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 471.

coda, ae, v. cauda.

Codeta, ae, *f.* [coda = cauda] *The name of a field beyond the Tiber, in which grew shrubs resembling the tails of horses*. Fest. p. 44; cf. p. 31: Codeta minor, Suet. Caes. 39.

codex, icis, v. caudex.

codicarius, a, um, v. caudicarius.

cōdĭcillāris, e (access. form **codicillarius,** a, um: dignitates, Cod. Theod. 6, 22, 7), *adj.* [codicilli] *Appointed, named by a codicil* (in the emperor's hand writing; v. codicilli, *no.* 2, a): Auguratus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

cōdĭcilli, ōrum (*sing.* post-class. and rare: Cod. Theod. 8, 18, 7; 16, 5, 40; cf. Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 148), *m. dim.* [codex = caudex] **I.** *A small trunk of a tree*, only in Cato R. R. 37 *fin.*; 130.—**II.** (acc. to caudex, *no.* 3, a writing-tablet; hence) *A writing, letter*, esp. *a short writing, note, billet, a petition*, etc.; cf. Plin. 13, 13, 27, and 33, 1 4. So Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 28; Fam. 6, 18, 9

26 Manut.; Q. Fr. 2, 11; Att. 4, 8, 2; Suet. Tib. 51; Claud. 5; Oth. 10; Gramm. 14, et saep.; Tac. A. 4, 39; 6, 9; Suet. Ner. 49; Sen. Clem. 15, et al.—**2.** Specif. in the time of the empire: **a.** *A writing of the emperor, a diploma, a cabinet order,* Suet. Tib. 42; Calig. 18; Claud. 29; Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 23; Suet. Tib. 22; Calig. 55. —**b.** *An individual, testamentary order, an addition, appendix to a will, a codicil,* Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 1; Tac. A. 15, 64 *fin.*; cf. Dig. 29, 7 tit.: de jure codicillorum.

* **cōdĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [coda=cauda] *A little tail,* Apic. 7, 1 dub.

Cōdrus, i, *m.*, Κόδρος, **1.** *A well-known Athenian king, who voluntarily devoted himself to death in order to obtain for his people victory over the Spartans,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; Fin. 5, 22, 62; N. D. 3, 19, 49; Hor. Od. 3, 19, 2; Just. 2, 6, 19; Val. Max. 5, 6, 1 *ext.*—**2.** *A wretched poet, hostile to Virgil,* Virg. E. 5, 11; 7, 22; Juv. 1, 2; 3, 203; cf. Weich. Poett. Latt. Rell. p. 402 *sq.*

Coela (orum, *n.*), Euboeae, Κοῖλα τῆς Εὐβοίας, *A deeply-indented maritime region in Euboea,* Val. Max. 1, 8, *no.* 10.

Coelē Sȳrĭa, or in one word, Coelēsȳrĭa, ae, *f.*, Κοιλη Συρία (*Hollow Syria*), *Coelesyria, between Libanus and Antilibanus,* Mel. 1, 11, 1; Plin. 5, 20, 17; 12, 17; Liv. 42, 29: *gen.* Coeles Syriae, Inscr. Fab. 10, *no.* 215: *acc.* Coelen Syriam, Liv. 45, 11. Cf. Mann. Phoen. p. 313.

coelebs, coelibatus, *etc.*, v. cael.

* **cŏ-ēlĕmentātus,** a, um, *adj.* [elementum] *Composed of elements,* Tert. adv. Val. 23.

coeles (cael.), ĭtis, *adj.* [coelum] *Heavenly, celestial* (poet., access form of the follg.): regna, Ov. F. 1, 236: aula, Marc. Cap. 1, p. 17: sub coelite mensa, Paul. Nol. Carm. S. Fel. 24, 9, et al.—Esp. freq. subst. Coelites, *The inhabitants of heaven, the gods,* Plaut. Rud. prol. 2; Cic. (poeta? v. Moser) Rep. 6, 9; Catull. 11, 13; 61, 48; 49; Hor. Epod. 16, 56; Ov. M. 5, 322; 6, 151. So rare in sing.: Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 17; id. ib. 9, 132; Tert. Pall. 4.

coelestis (cael.), e (*abl. sing.* regularly, coelesti: coeleste, Ov. H. 16, 277 Loers; Met. 15, 743; cf. bimestris, cognominis, perennis, patruelis, *etc.*: *gen. plur.* coelestium: coelestum, Lucr. 6, 1273; Catull. 64, 191; 205; Virg. A. 7, 432; Ov. M. 1, 150), *adj.* [coelum] *Pertaining to heaven, found in heaven, coming from heaven,* etc., *heavenly, celestial* (class. and very freq.): ignis fulminis, Lucr. 2, 384; cf. turbine correptus et igni, id. 6, 395; and flammae, id. 5, 1093: arcus (* *the rainbow*), Plin. 11, 14, 14; Suet. Aug. 95: nubes, Ov. A. A. 2, 237: aqua (* *rain*), Hor. Od. 3, 10, 20: aquae, id. Ep. 2, 1, 135; Liv. 4, 30: templa, Lucr. 5, 1203; 6, 388; 671: solum, Ov. M. 1, 73: plagae, id. ib. 2, 40, et al.: astra, id. ib. 15, 846, et al.: prodigia, Liv. 1, 34; cf. minae, Tac. H. 1, 18, and Fest. p. 49: "*coelestia* auspicia vocant, quum fulminat aut tonat." Cogitantes supera atque coelestia, haec nostra, ut exigua et minima, contemnimus, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127; cf. id. Div. 2, 44, 93.

2. Meton.: *Divine:* and subst. (most freq. in plur.; cf. coeles), *The deity, the gods:* **a.** *Adj.:* numen, Catull. 66, 7; Tib. 3, 4, 53; Ov. M. 1, 367: stirpe, id. ib. 1, 760; cf. specie, id. ib. 15, 743: nectar, id. ib. 4, 252; cf. pabula, id. ib. 4, 217: sapientia, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 27: auxilium, *of the gods,* Ov. M. 15, 630: dona, id. ib. 13, 289, et al.: cognitio coelestium et mortalium, Quint. 1, 10, 5; cf. id. ib. 10, 1, 86. —* *Comp. neutr.* Sen. Ep. 66.—**b.** Subst., (*α*) In *plur.*: DIVOS. ET. EOS. QVI. COELESTES. SEMPER. HABITI. COLVNTO., Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: coelestum templa, Lucr. 6, 1273: in concilio coelestium, Cic. Off, 3, 5, 25; so id. Phil. 4, 4 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 16; 9, 1; Tac. G. 9, et al.; Catull. 64, 191; 205; 68, 76; Tib. 1, 9, 5; Virg. A. 1, 387; 7, 432; Ov. M. 1, 150; 4, 594; 6, 72; 171, et al.—(*β*) In *sing.*: Tib. 2, 4, 35.

3. As in most languages, an epithet of any thing splendid or excellent: *Celestial, divine, magnificent, pre-eminent,* etc. (so most freq. since the Aug. per., esp. as a complimentary term applied to eminent persons and their qualities; in Cic. only once): coelestes divinasque legiones, Cic. Phil. 5, 11: ingenium, Ov. A. A. 1, 185: in dicendo vir (*sc.* Cicero), Quint. 10, 2, 18; cf. coelestissimum os (Ciceronis), Vellej. 2, 66: judicia, Quint. 4 prooem. § 2 Spald.: praecepta, Vellej. 2, 94, 2: anima, id. 2, 123 *fin.*: animus, id. 2, 60, 2: coelestissimorum ejus operum, id. 2, 3: quos Elea domum reducit Palma coelestes, *glorified, like the gods,* Hor. Od. 4, 2, 18.—*Adv.* not in use.

† **coelĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*=κοιλιακός, *Relating to the abdomen* or *to the stomach:* dolor, Cato R. R. 125 (in Cels. 4, 12, written as Greek): medicamenta, Plin. 20, 18, 76.—**2.** *Afflicted with a disease of the bowels:* apes, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 22; and subst. *One diseased in the bowels,* Plin. 28, 14, 58; 30, 7, 19; Scrib. Comp. 95.

Coelianus, a, um, v. Coelius, *no.* I. and II.

coelĭcŏla (cael.), ae (*gen. plur.* coelicolum, Virg. A. 3, 21; together with coelicolarum, Juv. 13, 42), *adj.* [coelum-colo] **1.** *Dwelling in heaven,* poet. designation of *a deity, a god,* Virg. A. 2, 641; 6, 554; 788; Ov. M. 1, 174; 8, 638, et al. —**2.** *A worshiper of the heavens,* Cod. Just. 1, tit. 9; cf. Cod. Theod. 16, tit. 8.

Coeliculus, v. Coeliolus.

coelĭcus (cael.), a, um, *adj.* [coelum] *Celestial, heavenly, magnificent* (very rare): tecta, Stat. S. 2, 3, 14.

coelĭfer (cael.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [coelum-fero] *Supporting the heavens,* poet. epithet of Atlas, Virg. A. 6, 797. And of Hercules: manum, Sen. Herc. fur. 528.

coelĭflŭus (cael.), a, um, *adj.* [coelum-fluo] *Flowing from heaven:* fontes, Paul. Nol. Nat. S. Fel. 12, 780.

coelĭgĕnus (cael.), a, um, *adj.* [coelum-gigno] *Heaven-born:* Victoria et Venus, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 19: stellae, App. de Mundo, p. 57, 29.

Coelĭmontānus (Cael.), a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to Coelimontium:* porta, Cic. Pis. 23 *fin.*—From

Coelĭmontĭum (Cael.), ii, *n.* [Coelius-mons] *The second region of Rome, including the Coelian Hill,* P. Vict. Reg. Urb. R.

Coelĭŏlus (Cael.), i, *m. dim.* [Coelius] *A part of the Coelian Hill,* Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15 (in Cic. Harusp. Resp. 15: Coeliculus).

† **coelĭōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=κοιλιωτικός, *That cleanses the stomach:* medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

* **coelĭ-pŏtens** (cael.), entis, *m.* [coelum] *Powerful in heaven:* dii, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 3.

Coelĭspex (Cael.), ĭcis, *m.* [Coelius? -spicio] *Looking toward the Coelian Hill:* Apollo, *a place at Rome,* perh. named after the statue of Apollo placed there, Sex. Ruf. and P. Vict. Reg. Urb. R.

Coelĭus (Caelius), a, um, **1.** *A Roman gentile name,* e. g. *the orator* M. Coelius Rufus, *for whom Cicero made an oration,* and whose letters to Cicero are contained in the 8th book of the Epp. ad Famil.; cf. Manut. Cic. Fam. 8 praef.; Ellendt Cic. Brut. p. CIX. *sq.*; Meyer Frgmm. Oratt. p. 193 *sq.* Whence Coelianae orationes, *Coelian,* Tac. Or. 21.—L. Coelius Antipater, *A distinguished historian and jurist in the time of the Gracchi, teacher of Crassus,* Cic. Brut. 26; de Or. 2, 12; Leg. 1, 2, et al.; cf. Kraus. Frgm. Hist. Rom. p. 182 *sq.*; and Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 1, p. 283.—Coelius Aurelianus, *A physician of the post-classic period,* cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 512.—**II.** Coelius Mons, *The Coelian Hill at Rome, which was south of* Palatinus, *and east of* Aventinus, named after the Tuscan Coeles Vibenna (pure Etrusc. KAILE FIPNE), now *the Lateran Mount,* Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15; Tac. A. 4, 65; Fest. p. 34; cf. Creuz. Antiqq. § 20, and Nieb. Gesch. 1, p. 423 *sq.*—*The soldiers of this* Coeles are called Coeliāni, Var. l. l.

coelo, are, v. caelo.

coelum (on account of a deriv. from caelare, in many MSS. freq. written caelum; cf. Aelius in Var. L. L. 5, 3, 8; Plin. 2, 4, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52), i, *n.* (old form **coelus,** i, *m.*, Enn. in. Non. 197, 759, and in Charis p. 55 P.; Petr. 39, 5; 45, 3; cf. the follg. *no.* 1, b; plur. only coeli, by poet. license, Lucr. 2, 1097, and in ecc writers for the Hebr. שָׁמַיִם. Cf. Caes in Gell. 19, 8, 3, *sq.* and Charis. p. 21 P., who consider the plur. in gen. as not in use, v. Rudd. 1, p. 109; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 476. From Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 3: unum coelum esset an innumerabilia, nothing can be positively inferred) [perh. kindr. with κοῖλος, hollow, vaulted. Or is it kindr. with caerulus, consequently the blue, and on this account, in mythology, son of Aether and of Dies? v. the follg. *no.* 1, b; and cf. the subst. use of caerula under caeruleus, *no.* 1, a, b, and *no.* 3].

Heaven, the heavens (in Lucret. alone more than 150 times): "hoc inde circum supraque, quod complexu continet terram, id quod nostri coelum memorant," Pac. in Var. L. L. 5, 3, 7: ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia coelum, Ov. M. 1, 5; cf. Var. L. L. 9, 18, 131; ib. 5, 3, 7; Enn. in Var. l. l.: quis pariter (potis est) coelos omneis convortere, Lucr. 2, 1097: boat coelum fremitu virum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 78; cf. Tib. 2, 5, 73; Cic. Rep. 6, 18; cf. Catull.; Catull. 62, 26: quicquid Deorum in coelo regit, Hor. Epod. 5, 1, et saep.: lapides pluere, fulmina jaci de coelo, Liv. 28, 27. Hence the phrase, de coelo tangi, *to be struck with lightning,* Cato R. R. 14, 3; Liv. 26, 23 Drak.; 29, 14; Virg. E. 1, 17; Suet. Aug. 94; Galb. 1; Tac. A. 13, 24; 14, 12. So also e coelo ictus, Cic. Div. 1, 10 *fin.*—**b.** Personified, Coelus (Coelum, Hyg. Fab. praef.), *Son of* Aether *and* Dies, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 *fin.*, *father of Saturn,* Enn. in Non. 197, 9; *of Mercury and the first Venus,* Cic. N. D. 3, 23; Serv. Virg. A. 1, 297.—**c.** In the lang. of augury, de coelo servare, *To observe the signs of heaven,* Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3. So de coelo fieri, of celestial signs: *to come to pass,* id. Div. 1, 42.—**d.** Proverb.: (*a*) Quid si nunc coelum ruat? of a vain fear, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41 Don.; cf. Var. in Non. 499, 24.—(*β*) Toto coelo errare, *To err very much, be much* or *entirely mistaken,* Macr. Sat. 3, 12.—**e.** The *gen.* coeli in a pun with Coeli, *gen.* of Coelius, Virg. E. 3, 105 Serv. Philarg. Voss. and Wagn.

2. Meton.: **a.** *Heaven,* in a more restricted sense; *the horizon, region of heaven, climate, zone, region:* cuicumque particulae coeli officeretur, quamvis esset procul, mutari lumina putabat, *to whatever part of the horizon, however distant, the view was obstructed,* Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 179; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 45: hoc coelum, sub quo natus educatusque essem, Liv. 5, 54; so Plin. 8, 54, 80; 17, 2, 2; Flor. 4, 12, 62: coelum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27.—**b.** Also, *The aērial region over the earth, the air, sky, atmosphere, temperature, weather* (very freq.): "in hoc coelo qui dicitur aer," Lucr. 4, 133; Plin. 2, 38, 38: coelum hoc, in quo nubes, imbres ventique coguntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: pingue et concretum coelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: commoda, quae percipiuntur coeli temperatione, id. N. D. 2, 5; cf. coeli intemperies, Liv. 8, 18; Quint. 7, 2, 3; Col. prooem. 1: intemperantia, id. ib. 3: spiritus, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15: gravitas, id. Att. 11, 22; Tac. A. 2, 85: varium morem praediscere, Virg. G. 1, 51: varietas et mutatio, Col. 11, 2, 1: qualitas, Quint. 5, 9, 15: coeli solique clementia, Flor. 3, 3, 13: subita mutatio, id. 4, 10, 9, et al.—With Adj.: bonum, Cato R. R. 1, 2: tenue, Cic. Fat. 4: salubre, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: serenum, Virg. G. 1, 260: palustre, Liv. 22, 2: austerum, Plin. 18, 12, 31: foedum imbribus ac nebulis, Tac. Agr. 12: atrox, Flor. 3, 2, 2, et saep.: hibernum, Plin. 2, 47, 47: austrinum, id. 16, 26, 46: Italum, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 4: Sabinum, id. Ep. 1, 7, 77; cf. id. ib. 1, 15, 1: quae sit hiems Veliae, quod coelum, Vala, Salerni.—**c.** *Daytime, day* (very rare): albente coelo (* *at break of day*), Sisenn. in Quint. 8, 3, 35; Hirt. Afr. 11; 80; cf. albeo: Nep. Pelop. 2, 5 Dähne. —**d.** *Height:* mons in coelum attollitur, *toward heaven, heavenward,* Plin. 5, 1, 1, cf. Virg.: aequata machina coelo, Virg. A. 4, 89. So of *the earth,* in opposition to the Lower World: falsa ad coelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg. A. 6, 897.—And (*β*)

Trop., as in other languages, for *The summit of prosperity, happiness, honor, etc.*: Caesar in coelum fertur, Cic. Phil. 4, 3; so id. Att. 14, 18; 6, 2, 9; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 9; Tac. Or. 19. Cf. coelo tenus extollere aliquid, Just. 12, 6: in coelo ponere aliquem, id. 5, 4, 14; and exaequare aliquem coelo, Lucr. 1, 80; Flor. 2, 19, 3: coelo Musa beat, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 29; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 22. More rarely, the opp.: collegam de coelo detraxisti, *deprived of his exalted honor*, Cic. Phil. 2, 42 Wernsd.: in coelo sum, *I am in heaven*, i. e. *am very happy*, Cic. Att. 2, 9: digito coelum attingere (* *to be extremely fortunate*), id. ib. 2, 1, 7: coelum accepisse fatebor, Ov. M. 14, 844: tunc tangam vertice coelum, Aus. Idyll. 8 *fin.* (* Hence, *The gods themselves*, Ov. A. A. 3, 549.)

3. In gen., *A vault, arch, covering*: coelum camerae, *the interior surface of a vault*, Vitr. 7, 3; Flor. 3, 5, 30 dub. (perh. for sub *aureo uti* coelo we should read sub *aurato* coelo; cf. 1 Kings. 6, 20 *sq.*): capitis, Plin. 11, 37, 49.

coelus, i, v. the preceding.

cŏ-ēmendātus, a, um, *Part.* [emendo] *Amended at the same time*, Arn. 2, p. 56.

† **coemētērĭum,** ii, *n.* = κοιμητήριον (a sleeping-chamber; hence) *A churchyard, cemetery, burying-ground* (eccles. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 51, et al.

cŏ-ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* *To purchase many commodities together, to buy up* (class.): Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 17; Caes. B. G. 1, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59; Cassius in Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 3; Hor. S. 1, 2, 9; Petr. 112, 4; Quint. 11, 1, 80; Suet. Vesp. 16: coemptarum rerum pretia, id. Ner. 5; Juv. 14, 293.

cŏëmptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coemo] jurid. *t. t.* (* **1.** *A pretended purchase of an estate, which was subjected to a mock sale for the purpose of divesting it of the burden of certain sacrifices attached to it*, Cic. Mur. 12, 27.)—**2.** *A marriage, consisting in a mutual mock sale of the parties, by which the wife was free from the* tutela legitima *and the family* sacris, "Gaj. Inst. p. 41 *sq.*;" Cic. Mur. 12, 27 Moeb.; Flacc. 34, 84; de Or. 1, 56, 237; Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63; cf. in Non. 531, 10 *sq.*; Serv. Virg. A. 4, 103; cf. Hugo's Rechtsgesch. p. 157 and 492.

cŏëmptĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [coemptio] *Pertaining to* (* *a sham sale* or) *a sham marriage*: senex, *who was made use of in such a performance* (cf. Cic. Mur. 12, 27); accordingly, *poor, worthless*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 52; Cur. in Cic. Fam. 7, 29.

cŏëmptor, ōris, *m.* [coemo] *One who purchases* (*many things*), *buys up*; trop.: testium, App. Apol. p. 321.

cŏëmptĭōnātor, ōris, *m.* [coemptio] jurid. *t. t.* *One who enters into the* coemptio, Gaj. Dig. § 117; 118; 166; Ulp. 11, 5.

cŏëmptus, a, um, *Part.*, from coemo.

coena (also written caena and cēna; in the most ancient period COESNA, like CASMENA = Camena, Fest. s. v. PESNIS, p. 196), ae, *f.* [kindred with ϑοίνη] *The principal meal of the frugal Romans of an earlier period, taken about midday, dinner, supper* (Fest. s. v. COENA, p. 41); subsequently, as the prandium was at first partaken of at this hour, the coena was usually begun about the 9th hour, *i. e.* at 3 o'clock P.M.: "*coena* apud antiquos dicebatur quod nunc est prandium. *Vesperna*, quam nunc coenam appellamus," Fest. p. 41; Cic. Fam. 9, 26; Mart. 4, 8, 6; Cic. Her. 4, 51; Plin. Ep. 3, 1. To begin sooner was an indication of gluttony, Juv. 1, 49; Plin. Pan. 49, 6; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 161 *sq.*—Phrases: coenam apparare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74: curare, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 32: coquere, id. Aul. 2, 7, 3; Casin. 3, 6, 16; 4, 1, 8; 4, 2, 2; Rud. 4, 7, 38, et al.; Nep. Cim. 4, 3: coenas facere, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6; cf. Fam. 9, 24: praebere ternis ferculis, Suet. Aug. 74: instruere pomis et oleribus, Gell. 2, 24, et al.: ad coenam invitare aliquem, Cic. Fam. 7, 9; Quint. 7, 3, 33; Suet. Claud. 4, et al.: vocare, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 9; Hor. S. 2, 7, 30; Suet. Tib. 6: devocare, Nep. Cim. 4, 3: coenam dare alicui, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 2; 3, 1, 34; Cic. Fam. 9, 20: coenae adhibere aliquem, Quint. 11, 2, 12; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 13; Suet. Caes. 73; Aug. 74; Claud. 32; Calig. 25; Tit. 9, et al.: ire ad coenam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6: venire ad coenam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 61: itare ad coenas, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 2: obire coenas, id. Att. 9, 13 *fin.*: coenam condicere alicui, *to engage one's self to any one as a guest, promise to be one's guest*, Suet. Tib. 42. So also promittere ad coenam, Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 1: redire a coena, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, et saep.: inter coenam, *at table*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6; id. Frgm. in Quint. 9, 3, 58; Quint. 6, 3, 10; Suet. Galb. 22; in this sense in Suet. several times, super coenam, Suet. Aug. 77; Tib. 56; Ner. 42; Vit. 12; Vesp. 22; Tit. 8; Domit. 21.—**b.** Proverb.: coena comesa venire, *i. e. to come too late*, post festum, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 11.

2. Meton: * **a.** *A dish, course*, at dinner: prima, altera, tertia, Mart. 11, 31, 5 and 6.—* **b.** *A company at table*: ingens coena sedet, Juv. 2, 120.—* **c.** *The place of an entertainment* (cf. coenatio and coenaculum): Plin. 12, 1, 5.

coenācŭlārĭus (caen. and cēn.), a, um, *adj.* [coenaculum] *Pertaining to a garret*; only twice subst.: **a.** Coenacularius, ii, *m.*, *A tenant of a garret*, Ulp. 13, 7, 11, § 5. And, **b.** Coenacularia, ae, *f.*, *A leasing of a garret*: exercere, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5.

coenācŭlum (caen. and cēn.), i, *n.* [coena] orig., *A dining-room*, usu. in an upper story; hence, in process of time (and only so in written language),

An upper story, an upper room, a garret, attic (later, the dwelling of the poorer class of people): "ubi cubabant *cubiculum*, ubi coenabant *coenaculum* vocitabant. Posteaquam in superiore parte coenitare coeperunt, superioris domus universa *coenacula* dicta," Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45: "*coenacula* dicuntur, ad quae scalis ascenditur," Fest. p. 42; cf. Liv. 39, 14. So Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Vitr. 2, 8; Quint. 6, 3, 64; Suet. Aug. 45; 78; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 91; Juv. 10, 18; Suet. Vit. 7.—**2.** Transf.: maxima coeli, Enn. in Tert. adv. Val. 7; cf. in Plaut. humorously of Jupiter: in superiore qui habito coenaculo, Plaut Am. 3, 1, 3.

coenātĭcus (caen. and cēn.), a, um, *adj.* [coena] *Pertaining to a dinner* (very rare): est illic mi una spes coenatica, *i. e.* coenandi, * Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 36.—In late Lat. subst. coenaticum, i, *n.*, *The money given instead of food* (to soldiers, priests, *etc.*), Cod. Just. 12, 38, 3; Inscr. Fabrett. p. 171, *no.* 33.

coenātĭo (caen. and cēn.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] (lit., an eating, dining, meton. like coena, *no.* 2, c) *A dining-room, a dining-hall* (only in post-Aug. prose), Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10 and 12; Plin. 36, 7, 12; Sen. Prov. 4; Cons. ad Helv. 9; Ep. 90; 95; Q. N. 13; Col. 1, 6, 2; Petr. 77, 4; Suet. Ner. 31 (twice); Juv. 7, 183; Mart. 2, 59.

* **coenātĭuncŭla** (caen. and cēn.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small dining-room*, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 2.

‡ **coenātor,** *A diner, guest*, δειπνητής, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

coenātōrĭus (caen. and cēn.), a, um, *adj.* [coeno] *Of* or *pertaining to dinner*, or *to the table* (only post-Aug.): fames, Sid. Ep. 2, 9 *fin.*: vestis, Capitol. Maxim. jun. 4; so also subst. coenatōrĭa, orum, *n.*, *Dinner dress*, Petr. 21, 5; Mart. 10, 87; 14, 135; Pomp. Dig. 32, 2, 34.—In sing. also = coenatio, *A dining-room*, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. Marin. p. 533; cf. "COENATORIUM οἴκημα, δειπνητήριον," Gloss. Cyr.

coenātŭrĭo (caen. and cēn.), *v. desider.* [id.] *To have an appetite for dinner*: Mart. 11, 77.

coenatus (caen. and cēn.), a, um, v. coeno, *fin.*

coenĭto (caen. and cēn.), are, *v. freq.* [coeno] *To dine often* or *much, to be accustomed to dine* (* *to dine*) (rare, but class.): si foris coenitarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 16: apud aliquem, id. ib. 9, 7; 9, 16, 7; Suet. Aug. 76; Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45: nonnunquam et in publico, Suet. Ner. 27, et al.—*Pass. neutr.*: Macr. Sat. 2, 13.

coeno (caen. and cēn.), avi (e. g. Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154; Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 3; Suet. Aug. 64; Calig. 24, et al. Acc. to Var. in Gell. 2, 25, 7; also coenatus sum, but of that only the *part.* coenatus is in use; v. below, and cf. poto and prandeo), atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [coena]

I. *Neutr.*: *To take a meal, to dine, eat* (class., and very freq.): coenavi modo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154: lepide nitideque, id. Cas. 3, 6, 19: bene, Lucil. l. l.; cf. Juv. 5, 166; and melius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: lauto paratu, Juv. 14, 13, et al.: apud aliquem, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 7; Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 3; Appius in Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246; Suet. Caes. 39, et al.: cum aliquo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70; Suet. Calig. 24; Juv. 10, 235, et al.: una, Hor. S. 2, 8, 18; Suet. Aug. 64; Ter. 2: in litore, Quint. 7, 3, 31, et saep.—(β) *Pass. neutr.*: coenaretur, Suet. Tib. 42: apud eum coenatum est, Nep. Att. 14; so Liv. 2, 4.—(γ) *Part. perf.*: coenatus, *That has taken food, having dined* (class.): "*coenatus* ut pransus, ut potus, ut lotus, id est confecta coena, Var. in Non. 94, 14 *sq.*: coenati atque appoti, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75; Cic. Dejot. 7, 20; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 6; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; Att. 2, 16; Hor. S. 1, 10, 61.

II. *Act.*: aliquid, *To make a meal of something, to eat, dine upon* (so only poet. or in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Plaut. and Hor.): coenam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 24: coctum, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 56: alienum, id. Pers. 4, 3, 4: aves, Hor. S. 2, 8, 27: aprum, id. ib. 2, 3, 235: olus, id. Ep. 1, 5, 2; 2, 2, 168: pulmenta, id. ib. 1, 18, 48: patinas omasi, id. ib. 1, 15, 34: septem fercula, Juv. 1, 95: centum ostrea, id. 8, 85: remedia, Plin. 24, 1, 1; id. 10, 51, 72: olla coenanda Glyconi, Pers. 5, 9.—**b.** Trop.: magnum malum, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 86: divorum adulteria, *i. e. represents at table*, Poet. in Suet. Aug. 70 (v. the pass. in connection).—* **c.** Of time: *To pass in feasting* or *banqueting*: coenatae noctes, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 24.

coenŏbīta, ae, *m.* [coenobium] *A cloister-brother, a monk*, Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 34, et al.

† **coenŏbĭum,** ii, *n.* = κοινόβιον, *A cloister, convent*, Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 36, et al.

* **coenōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [coenosus] *A dirty place*; trop.: Fulg. Contin. Virg p. 156.

coenōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coenum] *Dirty foul, miry, boggy, marshy* (rare): lacus, Col. 7, 10, 6: gurges (*i. e.* Styx), Juv. 3 266: coenosior liquor, Sol. 49 *fin.*

coenŭla (caen. and cēn.), ae, *f. dim* [coena] *A small dinner*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91; Fam. 9, 24, 2; Suet. Claud. 21; Mart. 5, 78 *fin.*

* **coenŭlentus,** a, um, *adj.* [coenum] *Covered with mud, muddy, filthy*: pedes Tert. Pall. 4.

coenum (caenum), i, *n.* [CUNIO] *Dirt, filth, mud, mire* (always with the access. idea of loathsomeness, diff. from limus, lutum, *etc.*: omnes stultos insanire, ut male olere omne coenum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 37) (freq. and class. in prose and poetry): pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus coeno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 93; 4, 2, 4; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 68; Lucr. 6, 977; Virg. G. 4, 49; Ov. M. 1, 418; * Hor. S. 2, 7, 27; * Suet. Vit. 17: cloacarum, Col. 2, 15, 6, et al.—**2.** Trop.: ut eum ex lutulento coeno propere hinc eliciat foras (*sc.* ex amore meretricum), Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 17: ipsei se in tenebris volvi coenoque queruntur, Lucr. 3, 77; cf. Livy: ex coeno plebeio consulatum extrahere, Liv. 10, 15.—Also as a term of reproach (* *Dirty fellow, vile fellow*): Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3; Pseud. 1, 3, 132; Cic. Sest. 8, 20; Dom. 18, 47.

cŏ-ĕo (among pedants in Latin sometimes CONEO, Quint. 1, 6, 17; cf., on the contrary, ib. 1, 5, 69), īvi or ii (e. g. coierunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: coiere, Lucr. 6. 452; Prop. 3, 24, 18; Ov. M. 4, 83, et al.: cŏīisse, Virg. A. 12, 709: coisse, Prop. 3, 15, 8; Quint. 5, 9, 5; 5, 11, 35), ĭtum, ire, *v. n.* and *a.*

I. *To go* or *come together, to meet, assemble, collect together* (so mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose); constr. *abs.*, *c. ad*, *in* *locum*, more rar. *in loco:* coimus in porticum Liviae, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 9: ad solitum coire locum, Ov. M. 4, 83: Pharsaliam coeunt, * Catull. 64, 37: quo (*sc.* in sedilia theatri) populus coibat, Hor. A. P. 207: in quem (locum) coibatur, Tac. A. 4, 69: in cujus templo coiretur, Suet. Aug. 35: millia crabronum coeunt, Ov. F. 3, 753; so id. Her. 7, 123 Loers.; Tac. A. 16, 5; Hist. 1, 27; 2, 52.—**b.** Poet.: vix memini nobis verba coisse decem, *i. e. have passed between us*, Prop. 3, 15, 8.

2. Specif., *To go* or *come together in a hostile manner, to encounter:* inter se coisse viros et cernere ferro, Virg. A. 12, 709; cf. id. Georg. 4, 73; Ov. M. 3, 236.

II. Pregnant: *To form a whole by coming together, to be united into a whole, to unite, combine* (this is the usual class. signif.); constr. *abs.*, with *cum* or *Dat.*

1. Lit., **A.** Of living beings: neque se conglobandi coeundique in unum datur spatium, Liv. 6, 3; so Virg. A. 9, 801: ut vaga illa multitudo coiret in populos, Quint. 2, 16, 9: qui una coierint, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: reliqui (milites) coeunt inter se, *assemble*, id. B. C. 1, 75; so Liv. 7, 37; Liv. 2, 50: ut coeat par jungaturque pari, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25.—Hence, **b.** Of the coition of the sexes (both of men and animals): *To copulate*, Lucr. 4, 1051; cf. Ov. M. 11, 744: cum aliena uxore, Quint. 7, 3, 10: coisse eam cum viro, id. ib. 5, 9, 5: dominum cum ancilla, id. ib. 5, 11, 35: cum hospitibus stupro, Curt. 5, 1, 37, et al.: privigno, Ov. H. 4, 129; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 17: sic et aves coeunt, Ov. M. 9, 733; id. ib. 10, 324; A. A. 2, 615; Col. 6, 27, 3 *sq.*, et al.; Ov. F. 3, 193, et al.

B. Transf., Of inanimate things: Ov. M. 4, 377; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 96: ignes coire globum quasi in unum, *roll together, as it were, into a ball*, etc., Lucr. 5, 664; cf. id. 2, 564: sanguenque creari Sanguinis inter se multis coeuntibu' guttis, *out of many little drops running together*, id. 1, 838; cf. ut coeat lac (**to curdle*), Var. R. R. 2, 11, 4; so also, Col. 12, 20, 4: bitumen spissatur et in densitatem coit (* *thickens*), Plin. 35, 15, 51; also trop.: gelidus coit formidine sanguis, Virg. A. 3, 30; Lucr. 3, 396; cf. id. 1, 770; 5, 191; 426: tum digiti coeunt, Ov. M. 2, 670; Quint. 11, 3, 21: ut cornua tota coirent Efficerentque orbem, Ov. M. 7, 179; cf. Virg. A. 11, 860; Prop. 3, 24, 18; so Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 41; 5, 2, 9: ad cicatricem, Veg. 3, 27, 2; and trop.: an male sarta Gratia necquicquam coit et rescinditur, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23: palpebrae dormientis non coeunt, *do not close*, Cels. 2, 8: labris coeuntibus, Quint. 8, 3, 45, et saep.: perfectum quiddam fieri, cum omnia coierunt, necesse est, Quint. 11, 3, 9; 9, 1, 9; 2, 19, 2; cf. ib. 1, 5, 67: quae (litera) cum quaque optime coeat, id. ib. 9, 4, 91: ut placidis coeant immitia, Hor. A. P. 12.

2. Trop.: *To unite together for some object, in feeling, will, conclusions*, etc., *to join together, assimilate, agree:* heri aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeo (Pi*raeum* in Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10); Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1 ("*consensimus ac pepigimus*," Don.): duodecim adolescentuli coierunt ex his, qui exilio erant multati, *etc.*, *conspired together*, Nep. Pelop. 2, 3; cf. the same: se neque cum quoquam de ea re collocuturum neque coiturum: sic, ille consensionis globus hujus unius dissensione disjectus est, Att. 8, 4: hac gener atque socer coeant mercede suorum! Virg. A. 7, 317: mos est regibus, quotiens in societatem coeant, implicare dextras, *etc.*, Tac. A. 12, 47; hence poet.: coeant in foedera dextrae, Virg. A. 11, 292; Tac. H. 3, 12; Suet. Aug. 32: and like this, with changed construction, **b.** *Act.:* coire societatem (cum aliquo or abs.), *To enter into an alliance, to make a compact* (with some one), (so several times in Cic., who otherwise very seldom uses this word): utinam, Cn. Pompei, cum C. Caesare societatem aut numquam coisses aut numquam diremisses! Cic. Phil. 2, 10 *fin.*; so Nep. Con. 2, 2: societatem sceleris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: de municipis fortunis, id. ib. 31, 87; Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 65, § 10: qui societatem in tempus coiit, Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 65, § 6.—**c.** *Pass.:* ad eam rem societas coitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7 *fin.*; so Gell. 1, 9 *fin.*: si unius rei societas coita sit, Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 65 *init.*; cf. ib. § 2; 9; 10; 15.

coepĭo, coepi, coeptum, 3. (the *tempp. praess.* only a few times in the ante-class. per., and coepturus in Quint. 10, 1, 46; Plin. 16, 25, 41; Suet. Calig. 46; the *tempp. perff.*, both in *act.* and *pass.* form, very freq.) *v. a.* and *n.* [contr. from co-ăpio = apo], lit., To lay hold of something on different sides, to lay hold of; hence of an action: *To begin, commence, undertake.*

I. A. *Act.* **1.** *Tempp. praess.:* Fest. p. 45: lubido extemplo coepere est convivium, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 41: neque pugnas neque ego lites coepio, id. Men. 5, 5, 57: ubi nihil habeat, alium quaestum coepiat, id. Truc. 2, 1, 23: mane coepiam, Caecil. in Non. 89, 17 (Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 43, acc. to Prisc. p. 879 P.: coeperet, acc. to the MSS.: coeperit): nos rite coepturi ab Homero videmur, Quint. 10, 1, 46: nemine opinante quidnam coepturus esset, Suet. Calig. 46.

2. *Tempp. perff. act.;* the object usu. an *inf. act.;* rarely an *inf. pass.* or the *acc.* of a noun or pronoun: (*a*) *c. inf. act.:* quum ver esse coeperat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10; Ov. A. A. 1, 615 *sq.:* discere coepit, Enn. Ann. 1, 16 (in Fest. s. v. SAM, p. 146): amare coepi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 20: coeperunt foras ire, Lucr. 4, 532: coeperit inter se vesci, *etc.*, id. 5, 73, et saep.—(*β*) *c. inf. pass.* (in the poets and histt.): per terrarum orbeis fruges coepisse creari, Lucr. 2, 614: alia hujuscemodi fieri coepere, Sall. C. 51, 40: cum Lacedaemoniis pugnari coepit, Nep. Epam. 10, 3. So haberi urbanus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 27: verti, id. ib. 2, 1, 149: institui, Hor. A. P. 21: moveri, Ov. M. 3, 106; Suet. Tib. 75: expleri, id. Caes. 26: eligi, Tac. H. 1, 16: occidi, id. ib. 3, 24: prohiberi, Just. 14, 5, 9.—(*γ*) *c. acc.:* coepit cursum, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22 *fin.:* novam mapalibus urbem, Sil. 15, 420: nam cur non ego id perpetrem, quod coepi? Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 57: si quicquam hodie hic turbae coeperis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 30: quae coeperamus, Quint. 6 prooem. 15.—(*δ*) *Abs.* (the object to be supplied acc. to the context): nam primum .... non coepisse fuit: coepta expugnare secundum est, Ov. M. 9, 619: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40; Quint. 9, 4, 74; cf. id. ib. 117: si coepisset a toto corpore, id. ib. 9, 4, 23; cf. ib. 7, 1, 2; id. ib. 8, 6, 50.—So, (*ε*) With an ellipsis also not rare in other languages for dicere coepi, *To begin to speak:* coram data copia fandi, Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit, Virg. A. 1, 521: tum ita coepit: numquam mihi, *etc.*, Liv. 28, 27; Tac. A. 1, 41 *fin.:* ad hunc modum coepit, id. ib. 2, 37, et al.; Phaedr. 4, 23, 3.

B. *Pass.* only in the *tempp. perff.* and with the *inf. pass.:* jure coepta appellari est Canis, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 18: ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset coepta deberi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37; id. Div. 2, 2 *fin.:* velle se de iis rebus, quae inter eos agi coeptae, neque perfectae essent, agere cum eo, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: bello premi sunt coepti, Nep. Timoth. 3, 1, et saep.; Catull. 95, 2.—**b.** In *part.:* jussis Carmina coepta tuis, Virg. E. 8, 12. So belli, id. Aen. 2, 162: amori, Ov. Her. 17, 189: iter, id. Fast. 1, 188: arma, Tac. H. 2, 6; 4, 61: dies, id. Ann. 4, 25 (cf. under *no.* II.): luce, id. ib. 1, 65; 15, 55: nocte, id. ib. 2, 13: hieme, id. ib. 12, 31.—Hence, **c.** Subst. coeptum, i, *n.*, *A work begun, a beginning, undertaking* (most freq. after the Aug. per., and in the plur.; perh. never in Cic.; also not in Hor.): Lucr. 1, 419: nec taedia coepti ulla mei capiam, Ov. M. 9, 616: coepti poenitentia, Quint. 12, 5, 3; Suet. Oth. 5: manus ultima coepto defuit, Ov. Tr. 2, 555: ne audaci coepto deessent, Liv. 42, 59; cf. Virg. G. 1, 40; Sil. 11, 202, together with bene coepto, Liv. 45, 15; bene coepta, Vellej. 2, 14, and temere coepta, Liv. 36, 15: *plur.* meis, Ov. M. 1, 2: nostris, id. ib. 9, 486: audacibus, Virg. G. 1, 40: immanibus, id. Aen. 4, 642: ingentibus, id. ib. 2, 295, et al.—Without adj.: Ov. M. 8, 67; 463; Liv. 23, 35; 41; 24, 13: Tac. H. 2, 85; 3, 52; Suet. Ner. 34; Vesp. 6, et saep.

II. *Neutr.: To begin, commence, originate, arise* (a few times in Sall.; freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): post ubi silentium coepit .... verba facit, *etc.*, Sall. J. 33, 4: quum primum deditio coepit, id. ib. 62, 7: ubi dies coepit, id. ib. 91, 4 (cf. above, B, b); so, vere coepturo, Plin. 16, 25, 41: pugna coepit, Liv. 2, 6; Quint. 2, 4, 42; 9, 4, 50; cf. id. ib. 55; 9, 3, 43; 3, 1, 1; 3, 2, 2: quando coeperit haec ars, id. ib. 2, 17, 8: obsidium coepit per praesidia, Tac. A. 4, 49: a quo jurgium coepit, Quint. 5, 10, 72; so with *ab*, Tac. H. 2, 47, and *c. ex*, id. Ann. 15, 54 and 68; cf. Sall.: quibus, uti mihi, ex virtute nobilitas coepit, Sall. J. 85, 17.

cŏ-ĕpiscŏpus, i, *m. An associate bishop*, Hier. adv. Lucif. 9; Sid. Ep. 4, 25, et saep.

coepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [coepio] (mostly poet., and in Tac.; in Cic. in prose only once, apparently for a change with coepit and incipit).

I. *Act.: To begin eagerly, to begin, undertake, attempt:* **a.** *c. inf.:* ne qua forte tamen coeptes diffidere dictis, Lucr. 1, 268: coeptant oculi non posse tueri, id. 4, 112; 4, 406; 6, 255: contingere portus, Cic. Arat. 131: appetere ea, quae, *etc.*, id. Fin. 5, 9, 24 (v. the passage in connection): coercere seditionem, Tac. H. 2, 29: discedere et abire, * Suet. Oth. 11: coeptata libertas, Tac. H. 4, 44.—**b.** *c. acc.:* quid coeptas, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 1; so also id. Phorm. 4, 3, 21; and (acc. to Bentley's correction) Heaut. 4, 4, 12: seditionem, Tac. A. 1, 38; 45; 2, 81: defectionem, id. ib. 4, 24: insidias, id. Hist. 3, 73: pontem, id. Ann. 1, 56.

II. *Intr., To begin, commence, make a beginning* (only post-Aug., and very rare): coeptantem conjurationem disjecit, Tac. A. 4, 27: Olympiade septima coeptante, Sol. 1: coeptante nocte, Amm. 20, 4.

coeptum, i, v. coepio, *no.* I. B, c.

1. coeptus, a, um, *Part.*, from coepto.

2. coeptus, ūs, *m.* [coepio] *A beginning, undertaking* (perh. only in the two follg. exs.): primos suos quasi coeptus appetendi fuisse, ut, *etc.*, * Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 41 (cf. coeptat appetere, id. ib. 5, 9, 24): dignas insumite mentes Coeptibus, * Stat. Th. 12, 644.

* **cŏ-ĕpŭlōnus,** i, *m.* [epulo] *A fellow-banqueter* or *companion at a feast*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20.

‡ **coerātor,** v. curator.

cŏ-ercĕo, cui, cĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [arceo] *To inclose something on its several sides* or *wholly, to hold together, to surround by inclosing, to surround, encompass;* and esp. with the access. idea of hindering free motion by surrounding; *to restrain, confine, hold in confinement* (very freq. and class.): Lucr. 4, 649; cf. ib. 659: qua circum colli lorica coercet, *where the coat of mail incloses the neck*, id. 6, 955; cf. of a band holding the hair together, Ov. M. 1, 477; 2, 413; Hor. Od. 2, 19, 19; 1, 10, 18: est animus vitaï claustra coercens, *holds together the bands of life*, Lucr. 3, 397: mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: omnia cingens et coercens coeli complexus, ib. 40, 101; cf. also Ov. M. 1, 31: (amnis) nullis coercitus ripis, Liv. 21, 31; cf. Ov. M. 1, 342: (aqua) jubetur ab arbitro coerceri, *to be kept in, repressed*, Cic. Top. 9, 39 (cf., just before, the more usual *arcere*, v. arceo, *no.* 2): vitem serpentem multiplici lapsu et erratico, ferro amputans coercet ars agricolarum, id. Sen. 15, 52; so of the vine also, Col. 3, 21, 7; 4, 1, 5; Quint. 9, 45; cf. 8, 3, 10. Hence sacrum (lucum), *to trim, clip*, Cato R. R. 139: quibus (operibus) intra muros coercetur hostis, Liv. 5, 5: (mortuos) novies Styx interfusa coercet, Virg. A. 6, 439; cf. Hor. Od. 2, 18, 38; Plin. 10, 50, 72, et saep.—Poet.: Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent Tyrrhidae juvenes, *hold together*, i. e. *command, lead on*, Virg. A. 9, 27.

II. Trop.: **1.** Of discourse: *To keep within limits, confine, restrain, limit:* ut quasi extra ripas diffluentes coerceret, Cic. Brut. 91 *fin.*; cf. id. Fin. 2, 1 *fin.*, Quint. 12, 1, 20; 9, 2, 76; and the figure taken from bridling or curbing horses (cf. Ov. M. 5, 643: frenisque coercuit ora, and 6, 226: spumantiaque ora coercet): exsultantia, Quint. 10, 4, 1; cf. id. ib. 10, 3, 10.—Of words bound by measure: coercere verba numeris, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 73.—But most freq.,

2. *To hold some fault, some passion,* etc., or *the erring* or *passionate person in check, to curb, restrain, tame, correct, punish,* etc.: cupiditates, Cic. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.*: Quint. 12, 2, 28: temeritatem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21: improbitatem, id. Verr. 2, 3, 89: rabiem gentis, Liv. 41, 27: foenus, id. 32, 27: imperium intra terminos, Tac. A. 1, 11: procacitatem hominis manibus, Nep. Timol. 5, 2: suppliciis delicta, Hor. S. 1, 3, 79, et al.: aliquid poenae aut infamiae metu, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: omnibus modis socios atque cives, Sall. C. 29 *fin.*: genus hominum mobile, infidum, neque beneficio, neque metu coercitum, id. Jug. 91 *fin.*: miles coercitus, Liv. 36, 24; 31, 43; 39, 32, et saep.: verberibus potius quam verbis, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 5; so Cic. Cat. 1, 1 *fin.*; Off. 3, 5, 23; Hor. S. 1, 3, 134; Tac. G. 25.

cŏercĭtĭo (in MSS. also contracted coerctio, coertio, coercio), ōnis, *f.* [coerceo, *no.* 2] *A restraining, coercing, correcting; coercion, restraint, chastisement, punishment* (not ante-Aug.): coercitionem inhibere, Liv. 4, 53; so *Quint. 9, 2, 2 Spald. *N. cr.*; Sen. de Ira, 2, 27, et al.—**2.** *The right of coercing* or *punishing*: popinarum, Suet. Claud. 38: in histriones, id. Aug. 45.

* **cŏercĭtor,** ōris, *m.* [coerceo] *One who keeps in order* or *restrains*: disciplinae militaris, Eutr. 7, 20.

coercitus, a, um, *Part.*, fr. coerceo.

‡ **coero,** are, v. curo.

* **cŏ-erro,** are, *v. n.* *To go* or *wander about together*, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

coeruleus, a, um, v. caer.

coetus, us, v. 2, coitus.

Coeus (dissyl. Coe-us), i, *m.*, Κοῖος, *A Titan, father of Latona*, Virg. G. 1, 279 Serv.; Ov. M. 6, 185; 366; Prop. 3, 9, 48; Val. Fl. 3, 224; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 347; Tac. A. 12, 61.

* **cŏ-exercĭtātus,** a, um, *Exercised together* or *at the same time*: artem constare ex perceptionibus consentientibus et coexercitatis ad finem vitae, Quint. 2, 17, 41 (as a transl. of the Gr. *ἐγγεγυμνασμένων καταλήψεων*, Lucian. Paras. 7, p. 105 Bipont.; v. Reitz. in h. l.).

cōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [cogito] *Conceivable, imaginable* (post-Aug. and very rare): Sen. Ep. 58; App. Apol. p. 315, 4.

* **cōgĭtābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Thinking, thoughtful*: Socrates, Gell. 2, 1, 2.

* **cōgĭtāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Thinking, thought*: Tert. Trin. 6.

* **cōgĭtāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A thought* (late Latin), Vulg. 4 Esr. 7, 22; cf. "COGITAMENTUM, ἐνθύμημα," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cōgĭtāte, *adv.* *Considerately, deliberately*; v. cogito, *fin.*

‡ **cōgĭtātim,** *adv.*, pro cogitate, Fest. p. 46.

cōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cogito] **1.** *Abstr.*, *A thinking, considering, deliberating; thought, reflection, meditation* (in good prose, and very freq.): cogitatio in se ipsa vertitur, eloquentia complectitur eos, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: cogitatione aliquid complecti, Quint. 11, 2, 19: subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; cf. Quint. 10, 6, 1 *sq.*: speciem dei percipere cogitatione, non sensu, Cic. N. D. 1, 37 *fin.*: cogitatione aliquid comprehendere, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50; cf. ib. § 51; Tusc. 4, 13, 29: acerrima et attentissima, id. de Or. 3, 5: tacita, Quint. 5, 7, 2; cf. 6, 1, 44: provisa et formata, id. ib. 10, 7, 8: fortuita, id. ib. 10, 3, 29: male cohaerentem, id. ib. 10, 6, 6: simplices, magnas, Tac. G. 22.

2. *Concr.*, *A thought*, as well *an opinion, judgment*, as a *resolution, design, plan, project*: omnes meas curas cogitationesque in rempublicam conferebam, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2; cf. id. Lael. 9, 32; Liv. 35, 28: versantur in animo meo multae et graves cogitationes, *etc.*, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5; cf. Curt. 8, 3 14; Quint. 11, 2, 17; cf. ib. 3, 8, 41: posteriores enim cogitationes (ut ajunt) sapientiores solent esse, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5 (transl. of *Αἱ δεύτεραί πως φροντίδες σοφώτεραι*); Quint. 12, 11, 27: redit autem illa cogitatio, quosdam fore qui, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 7, 33: de his rebus rogo vos, ut cogitationem suscipiatis, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, C; cf. Cic. Att. 14, 20, 4: cogitatione rerum novarum abstinere, Tac. H. 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 1, 23; 2, 74; id. Ann. 15, 54: vix a tam praecipiti cogitatione revocatus, Suet. Calig. 48.

3. In Cic. several times: *Thought* as an intellectual power, *the ability of thinking, power* or *faculty of thought, the reasoning power*: (homo) solus ex tot animantium generibus atque naturis particeps rationis et cogitationis, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22; id. N. D. 3, 9; 2, 7; Verr. 2, 2, 54.

* **cōgĭtātōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [cogitatus] *A receptacle of thought*: cogitatorium animae caro, Tert. Res. 15.

1. cogitatus, a, um, *Part.*, from cogito.

2. cōgĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [cogito] *A thinking, thought* (except in Seneca, mostly in eccl. Lat.), Sen. Ep. 11; Tert. Idol. 23, et al.; Vulg. Eccles. 9, 23, et al.

cōgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [contracted from cŏ-ăgĭto] *To pursue something in the mind* (cf. agito, *no.* 6), *i. e.*

I. *To consider in all parts, to ponder well, to weigh, reflect upon, to think* (class. in prose and poetry); constr. with *aliquid, de aliqua re,* or *a rel. clause*: cogitate cum animis vestris si quid, *etc.*, Cato in Gell. 16, 1 *fin.*; so Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 13; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 55; 5, 3, 32; Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64; cf. cogitare in animo, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 5: toto animo, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3: coepi egomet mecum aliam rem ex alia cogitare, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 3; so id. ib. 7; 1, 1, 19; Ad. 5, 3, 22; Cic. Leg. 2, 1: placuit tum id mihi. Sic cogitabam: hic, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 83; cf. id. Eun. 1, 1, 11; 3, 3, 1; 4, 6, 21, et al.: severa fronte curas cogitans, *i. e.* animo volvens, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2. 48 Lind.; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 10; cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: aedificare diu cogitare (patrem familiae) oportet, Cato R. R. 3; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 19; cf. id. ib. 291: quid agam cogito, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 21; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 7 *sq.*; Ad. 4, 2, 30, et saep.; Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 10; Lucr. 4, 789; cf. ib. 782; Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: ad haec igitur cogita, vel potius excogita, id. Att. 9, 6 *fin.*—Hence, **b.** Cogitata, orum, *n.*, subst., *Reflections, thoughts, ideas*: postquam ad judices ventum est, non potuit cogitata proloqui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 53; so cogitata mentis eloqui, Cic. Brut. 72 *fin.*: perficere, id. Dejot. 7, 21: patefacere, Nep. Paus. 3, 1: sapientum, Cic. Agr. 1, 1: Naevii, id. Quint. 29 *fin.*—Rare in sing.: quo neque acutius ullius imperatoris cogitatum neque celerius factum usquam legimus, Nep. Dat. 6 *fin.*

2. Cogitare *in, adversus* aliquem, with an adv.: *To think in some way in respect to one, to be disposed toward him* (very rare): si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, *etc.*, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13 A.: adversus se, Suet. Caes. 75 Bremi; cf. with de aliquo: si quid amice de Romanis cogitabis, Nep. Hannib. 2 *fin.*; and *abs.*: male cogitantes, Cato R. R. praef. 4.

II. In respect to a work to be undertaken or a conclusion to be made: *To have something in mind, to intend, meditate upon, think upon, design, plan, purpose,* etc.: **a.** *c. inf.*: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 163: cogitat recipere hunc in aedes, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 58: facere, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 46: recipere me, Cic. Att. 2, 9 *fin.*: uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 50: dare lucem ex fumo, id. A. P. 144: deducere exercitum, Suet. Ner. 18, et al. —**b.** *c. acc.*: proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare, Cic. Cat. 2, 9 *fin.*: caedem principis et res novas, Tac. A. 4, 28 *fin.*: Curt. 8, 7, 10: cogitatum facinus, Suet. Tib. 19: and parricidium, id. Calig. 12: quid bellicosus Cantaber et Scythes cogitet, *what he plots, devises*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 2; and so poet. of the (personified) wind: quid cogitet humidus Auster, Virg. G. 1, 462 Heyne.—**c.** *c. de*: Suet. Caes. 9: cogitavit etiam de Homeri carminibus abolendis, id. Calig. 34: de reddenda Rep., id. Aug. 28: de consciscenda morte, id. Caes. 36; Claud. 31.—**d.** In epistolary style, a few times ellipt.: in Pompejanum cogitabam (*sc.* ire) inde Aeculanum, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4; id. ib. 9, 1, 2.—Whence

cōgĭtāte, *adv.* *With mature reflection, considerately* (rare): tractare rem suam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 51: facere verba, id. Poen. 5, 4, 51: meditari, id. Mil. 3, 3, 69: quae vero accurate cogitateque scripsisset, * Cic. Arch. 8, 18.

cognātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cognatus] **I.** *Blood-relationship, kindred, connection by birth*: **a.** Of men, Cic. Fin. "5, 23, 65;" 5, 1; Verr. 2, 2, 10; 43; 2, 4, 33, et saep.; Nep. Praef. § 7; Liv. 26, 33; Suet. Ner. 3; Plin. Pan. 37, 3, et saep.—**b.** Transf.: (*a*) Of animals: caprarum, Plin. 8, 50, 76: equorum, id. 8, 42, 64.—(*β*) Of plants: arborum, Plin. 16, 12, 23: caeparum, id. 19, 6, 33.—**2.** Trop.: *Relationship, connection, agreement, resemblance,* etc. (very freq., and class.): cognatio studiorum et artium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37 *fin.*; cf. id. Arch. 1; id. N. D. 3, 11, 28: numerus non habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione, id. Or. 56; so with *cum*, Quint. 1, 4, 12; 16; 1, 10, 36; Plin. 6, 33, 39; 16, 36, 64: est quaedam inter hos status cognatio, Quint. 7, 10, 1.

II. *Concr.*, as in Eng.: *Kindred, relatives*: quum tibi tota cognatio sarraco advehatur, Cic. Pis. frgm. in Quint. 8, 3, 21; cf. Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 8; ib. 11, 40, *no.* 30

co-gnātus, a, um, *adj.* [natus-nascor] *Belonging together by birth, related by blood, connate,* and subst., *a blood-relation, kinsman* (both on the father's and the mother's side; accordingly, a more comprehensive word than agnatus, q. v.) (naturally very freq., and class.): (*a*) *m.*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 86; Stich. 4, 2, 2; 48; Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96; Hor. S. 1, 9, 27, et saep.: *gen. plur.* cognatum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 211.—*c. Dat.*: is mihi cognatus fuit, Ter Andr. 5, 4, 23; id. Ad. 5, 8, 24.—(*β*) *fem.*, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16; Phorm. 2, 3, 6; 5, 3, 20.—*c. Dat.*: Plaut. Poen. prol. 97: negat Phanium esse hanc sibi cognatam, Ter Ph. 2, 3, 5.—**b.** Poet. of objects relating to kindred: rogi, Prop. 3, 7, 10: latus Ov. M. 9, 412: corpora, id. ib. 2, 663; 13 615: pectora, id. 6, 498: urbes, Virg. A 3, 502: acies (*i. e. between Caesar and Pompey*), Luc. 1, 4, et saep.

2. Transf.: **a.** Of animals: Plin. 10, 3, 4.—**b.** Of plants: arbores, Plin. 16, 10, 16.—**c.** Of other things. So (acc. to Pythagorean notions) of the soul, kindred with the Deity, Ov. M. 1, 81 (cf. Cic. de Sen. 21, 78; N. D. 1, 32; Lucr. 2, 990; Diog. Laert. 1, 28, et al.). Of Thebes: moenia Baccho, Stat. Th. 1, 11. Of beans: cognata Pythagorae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 63, et al.

3. Trop.: *Kindred, related, connected, like, similar*: nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces, Cic. de Or. 3, 51: (deus mundo) formam et maxime sibi cognatam et decoram dedit, id. Univ. 6: gypsum calci, Plin. 36, 24, 59: vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 49.

cognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cognosco] **1.** *A becoming acquainted with, a knowing, knowledge, acquaintance, cognition* (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.): cognitio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: in studiis sententiae cognitionisque versabitur, id. ib. 1, 6 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 158; Fin. 5, 12, 34: illi, quorum studia vitaque omnis in rerum cognitione versata est, id. Off. 1, 44, 155; cf. ib. § 157, et saep.; Quint. 1, 10, 10; 12, 11, 17; 4, 2; 10, 1, 34; 124; 128; cf. 57; 1, 1, 36; 1, 10, 31; 3, 1, 3; 5, 10, 119; 12, 1, 31: omnia, quae cognitione digna sunt, id. ib. 1, 43, 153; id. ib. 2, 2, 5; Fin. 3, 11, 37; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 90: cognitio et aestimatio rerum, Quint. 2, 18, 1; id. ib. 4, 2, 40.—**b.** *Concr.*: *A knowledge, conception, notion, idea*: intelligi necesse est esse deos, quoniam insitas eorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44:—plur. id. Fin. 3, 15, 49.

2. *t. t.* of judicial lang., *A judicial examination, inquiry* (very freq.): amici recusare, ne quod judicium, neve ipsius cognitio illo absente de existimatione ejus constitueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25; so principum et senatus, Quint. 3, 10, 1; 7, 2, 20: patrum, Tac. A. 1, 75: magistratuum, Suet. Claud. 12: praetoria, Quint. 3, 6, 70: rerum capitalium, Liv. 1, 49: falsi testamenti, Suet. Claud. 9: caedis, id. Rhet. 6: vacantium militiae munere, Liv. 4, 26: de famosis libellis, Tac. A. 1, 72: de ejusmodi criminibus ac reis, Suet. Tib. 28: de Votieno Montano, Tac. A. 4, 42: inter patrem et filium, Liv. 1, 50.

3. In Terence twice for agnitio, *Recognition, discovery* (cf. cognosco, *no.* II.): Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 33; so id. Eun. 5, 3, 12.

cognĭtĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [cognitio, *no.* 2] *Pertaining to judicial inquiry:* sententiae, Cod. Just. 7, 42, 1; 45, 13. * *Adv.* cognitionaliter introductus, *by judicial investigation,* Cod. Just. 7, 63, 5 *fin.*

cognĭtor, ōris, *m.* [cognosco] **1.** *t. t.* of judic. lang., lit., *One who has made himself familiar with a case in law;* hence, *an advocate* (acting in the name of the parties, who had previously appeared before the tribunal: "*Cognitor* est, qui litem alterius suscipit coram ab eo, cui datus est," Fest. p. 44; cf. Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11; and v. advocatus), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11; Verr. 2, 2, 43; Rosc. Com. 18; Cat. 4, 5, 9; Liv. 39, 5; * Quint. 3, 6, 71; * Hor. S. 2, 5, 38 Heind.; Ov. Am. 1, 12, 24.—**b.** Trop.: *A defender, protector:* Liber dithyramborum cognitor, Front. de Eloqu. p. 217.—Hence, **2.** *A witness, who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher:* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65 *init.*; cf. ib. *fin.* and 2, 1, 5.

cognĭtūra, ae, *f.* [cognitor] *The office of a fiscal agent, who looks up the unknown debtors to the treasury; a state's attorneyship, a state agency,* Gaj. Inst. 4, § 124; Suet. Vitell. 2, v. the comm. in h. l.

1. cognĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from cognosco, *Known.*

* **2. cognĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [cognosco] *A becoming acquainted with, a knowing:* variorum populorum, App. M. 9.

cognōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That can be understood, intelligible* (only in the two follg. exs.): libri, Gell. 20, 5, 9, as a translation of the Aristotelian ξυνετοί, and in imitation of the Catonian cognobilior cognitio, Cato ib. *fin.*

cognōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [nomen] *A surname, family name, epithet* (e. g. Cicero, Scipio, *etc.*, Africanus, Asiaticus, *etc.*; more comprehensive than agnomen, q. v., and cf. Quint. 7, 3, 27) (very freq. in prose and poetry): T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto cognomen invenit, Cic. Off. 3, 31 *fin.*; cf. id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: duo isti T. Roscii, quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, id. Rosc. Am. 6 *fin.*; so with the Dat., Liv. 2, 33; 32, 2 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 59; Aug. 7; Vitell. 18; Claud. 26; Hor. S. 1, 3, 58; cf. Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 8: sapientis habere, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: Augusti, Suet. Aug. 7: Arabiae felicis dare, Plin. 12, 13, 30: Felicem addere, id. 22, 6, 6: P. Crassus cum cognomine dives, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57: ex contumelia traxerit, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; so ex vero ductum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: Aristides … cognomine Justus sit appellatus, Nep. Arist. 1, 2; cf. Virg. A. 3, 163, et saep.—**2.** Poet., or in post-Aug. prose sometimes, gen. for nomen, *A name:* cognomina prisca locorum, Prop. 4, 1, 69; so Virg. A. 3, 163; 8, 48; Claud. B. Get. 555; Gell. 10, 12, 6.

cognōmentum, i, *n.* [access. form for cognomen] *A surname* (most freq. in Tacitus, probably not used by Cicero; v. Orell. Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15, and Mil. 17 *fin.*), Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 20; Pers. 1, 2, 8; Poet. in Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15 Orell.; Sall. frgm. in Gell. 18, 4, 4; Messala in Sen. Suas. 2; Tac. A. 12, 55; 14, 27; Gell. 18, 7, 1.—**2.** *A name,* in gen., Tac. A. 1, 31; 2, 60; 11, 11; 4, 65; 2, 6; 15, 40.

* **cognōmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [access. form to id.] *A surname,* Afran. in Non. 87, 23; cf. Neukirch. Fab. Tog. p. 181.

cognōmĭnis, e (*abl.* cognomine, v. the follg.; cf. bimestris, coelestis, et al.), *adj.* [id.] *Like-named, of the same name* (poet., or in post-Aug. prose) (* *c. gen., dat.*, or *abs.*): duae germanae meretrices cognomines, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 5; so Plin. 4, 12, 26; 6, 2, 2; Suet. Vit. 2; id. frgm. in Serv. Virg. A. 6, 383: gaudet cognomine terra, Virg. A. 383: cognominem patriae suae Salamina constituit, Vellej. 1, 1; so Suet. Oth. 1.

cognōmĭno, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **1.** *To furnish with a surname, to surname, denominate* (mostly post-Aug.; only in *part. perf.* once in Cic.): Phrygium, Plin. 21, 11, 39; id. 29, 1; 21, 3, 7; * Quint. 4, 1, 2; Suet. Tib. 17: Augustum Thurinum cognominatum, Suet. Aug. 7; so Plin. 35, 10, 37; Flor. 3, 5, 1: verba, *i. e. synonyms,* * Cic. Part. 15, 53.—**2.** Rarely in gen., *To name, call:* Macedonia … Emathia cognominata est, Just. 7, 1; so id. 15, 2, 11; Gell. 2, 22, 8.

cognoscens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from cognosco.

cognoscenter, *adv.* *Knowingly;* v. cognosco, *Pa.*, *no.* 1.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3. (*tempp. perf.* contr. cognosti, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 7: cognostis, id. Hec. prol. 8: cognoram, Cic. de Or. 1, 31 *fin.*; Catull. 66, 26: cognoro, Cic. Att. 7, 20 *fin.*; Fam. 2, 11 *fin.*; cognoris, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 35; Lucr. 6, 534: cognorit, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 11: cognossem, Cic. Fl. 21, 51; Catull. 91, 3: cognossent, Nep. Lys. 4 *fin.*: cognosse, Lucr. 1, 332; Catull. 90, 3; Ov. M. 15, 4, et al.) *v. a.* [nosco],

I. *To become acquainted with on all sides* (by the senses or mentally), *to examine, investigate, perceive, see, understand, learn;* and, in the *tempp. perf.* (cf. nosco), *to know, have knowledge of* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition); constr. *c. Acc., a clause as object* or *a relat. clause, c. de,* etc.

1. By the senses: credit enim sensus ignem cognoscere vere, Lucr. 1, 697; id. 6, 194; Enn. Ann. 1, 4 (in Pers. 6, 9); cf. doctas cognoscere Athenas, Prop. 1, 6, 13. So regiones, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: domos atque villas, Sall. C. 12, 3: Elysios campos, *etc.*, Tib. 3, 5, 23: totum amnem venatu assiduo, Virg. A. 9, 245: sepulcra, Suet. Calig. 3: Aegyptum proficisci cognoscendae antiquitatis, Tac. A. 2, 59: infantem, Suet. Calig. 13: si quid dignum cognitu, *worth seeing,* Suet. Aug. 43; Lucil. in Non. 275, 22: ab iis Caesar haec dicta cognovit, qui sermoni interfuerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 18 *fin.*: si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros Et breviter Trojae supremum audire laborem … Incipiam, Virg. A. 2, 10: verum, quod institui dicere, miserias cognoscite sociorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27: aliquid ex literis et nunciis cognoscere, Cic. Fam. 1, 5; so id. 2, 10; 14, 5; Sall. C. 57; Jug. 112, et al.: per exploratores cognovit, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: deditio per nuncios cognita, Sall. H. frgm. 2, 22, ed. Gerl.: de Marcelli salute, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: de Bruto, id. Att. 5, 21; Sall. J. 73: his (quibus) rebus cognitis, very freq. in the historians, Caes. B. G. 1, 19; 33; 2, 17; 4, 30, et saep.: so in *abl. abs.*, cognito, vivere Ptolemaeum, Liv. 33, 41; so id. 37, 13; 44, 28, et al.: Caecigeni … cognoscant corpora tactu, Lucr. 2, 742.—Hence, **b.** Like the English *to know,* the Hebr. יָדַע (v. Gesen. Lex. s. h. v. *no.* 3), and the Gr. γιγνώσκω (v. Passow under the word, *no.* 3), Euphem. of sexual intercourse, Ov. H. 6, 133; Just. 5, 2, 5, 22, 1, 13: cognita, Catull. 61, 147; Tac. H. 4, 44.

2. Mentally, *To become acquainted with, learn, recognize, know:* nihil certum sciri, nihil plane cognosci et percipi possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222; Lucr. 2, 840. So naturam rerum, id. 3, 1085: quod Divitiaci fratris summum in populum Romanum studium cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19; cf. Sall. C. 51, 16: quem tu, quum ephebum Temni cognosses, Cic. Fl. 21, 51, et saep.: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *knew by their weapons and insignia* (diff. from ex and ab aliquo, to learn from any one; v. ab, *no.* C. 10), Caes. B. G. 1, 22; so Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 1; Phaedr. 4, 21, 22; Lucr. 3, 118: sed Metello jam antea experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum …. esse, Sall. J. 46, 3, et al.: tandem cognosti qui siem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 7: id socordiane an casu acciderit, parum cognovi, Sall. J. 79, 5, et al.

II. *To recognize that which is already known* (rare, and mostly poet.; usually agnosco, q. v.): vereor, ne me quoque, quum domum ab Ilio cessim revertero, Praeter canem cognoscat nemo, Var. in Non. 276, 9; so Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 32; Lucr. 2, 349; Liv. 24, 16; Ov. F. 2, 185: video et cognosco signum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 45; so faciem suam, Ov. A. A. 3, 508: mores, id. Pont. 3, 2, 105.

III. With the access. idea of individual exertion (cf. γιγνώσκω, *no.* 4 Passow; יָדַע, *no.* 7 Gesen.), *To seek* or *strive to know something, to inquire into, to investigate, examine* (so freq. only as a jurid. and milit. *t. t.*; v. the follg.): accipe, cognosce signum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 31.—Specifically,

1. Jurid. *t. t., To examine a case in law, to investigate judicially* (cf. cognitio): Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 21; Ulp. Dig. 13, 4, 4, et al.: causam, Quint. 4, 1, 3; cf. 11, 1, 77 Spald. *N. cr.*: de agro Campano, Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53: de Caesaris actis, id. Att. 16, 16 B.: de hereditate, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6: hac de re, id. ib. 2, 1, 10; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 85; 7, 4, 35; 8, 3, 62, et al.; Suet. Aug. 55; 93; Tib. 33; Calig. 38, et al.: super aliqua re, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 13: familiae herciscundae, *i. e.* ex actione fam. her., id. ib. 28, 5, 35; cf. ib. 27, 2, 2.—**b.** Transf. of critics and the criticising public: Ter. Eun. prol. 42; cf. id. Hec. prol. 1, 8. And of private persons in gen.: et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus, id. Heaut. 2, 1, 6.

2. Milit. *t. t.*: *To reconnoitre, to act the part of a scout:* qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21, et al. Also merely *To inquire into, examine:* numerum tuorum militum reliquiasque, Cic. Pis. 37 *fin.*—Whence

* cognoscens, entis, *Pa.* *Acquainted with:* cognoscens sui, Cic. Her. 4, 18.—* *Adv.* cognoscenter, *With knowledge, distinctly:* ut cognoscenter te videam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22.

cōgo, cŏēgi, cŏactum, 3. (COGVIT = cogit, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. p. 170 Marin.) *v. a.* [contr. from co-ago] *To drive together to one point, to collect, bring,* or *urge together, to assemble, gather together* (class., and very freq.).

I. Lit.: cogantur (oves) intro, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 15; Virg. E. 3, 9, 8; cf. pecus, id. ib. 20: oves stabulis, id. ib. 6, 85; Lucr. 6, 274; cf. id. 6, 464; so id. 6, 735: oleam, *to collect,* Cato R. R. 64, 1; 65, 2; 144, 1; so of the collecting together of fruits, also in Var. R. R. 1, 6, 3; Col. 11, 2, 70; 12, 3, 9; cf. Gron. Observv. p. 359 ed. Frotsch.: quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi, *received, collected,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94 Ruhnk.; so Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48; Att. 6, 2, 8; Rab. Post. 11, 30: Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam undique coegit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; cf. multitudinem hominum ex agris, id. ib.—So of the collecting of troops: Caes. B. C. 1, 15 *fin.*; cf. Sall. J. 35, 1: copias in unum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; 6, 10, et al.: exercitum in unum locum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: multitudinem in unum, Sall. J. 80: milites in provinciam, Liv. 43, 15: exercitum Dyrrhachium, Sall. H. 1, 31 ed. Gerl.: ad militiam aliquos, id. Jug. 85, 3, et saep.—And of the calling together of a senate: quam cito senatum illo die coegerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 3; so Liv. 3, 39, et al.: dum senatus cogeretur, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7; Liv. 1, 48, et al.; cf. Prop. 4, 1, 13.—And of a single senator: Cic. Phil. 1, 5: ex duabus syllabis in unam cogentes, *contracting, combining,* Quint. 1, 5, 23 Spald. and Zumpt: quod ex omnibus partibus cogitur, id. ib. 5, 14, 9.

2. Of liquids: *To thicken, condense, curdle, coagulate:* mella frigore, Virg. G. 4, 35: lac in duritiam, Plin. 23, 7, 64; cf. Ov. M. 8, 666. Similarly, coacta alvus, *hard faeces,* Cels. 2, 8; 3, et al.

3. Of places: *To draw together* or *contract into a narrow place:* Italia coacta in angustias, Sall. H. frgm. in Serv. Virg. A. 3, 400: saltus in arctas coactus fauces, Liv. 22, 15.

4. Agmen, milit. *t. t.*, lit., *To keep together the train, i. e. to bring up the rear* (cf. claudo, *no.* I. 2, b), Liv. 34, 28; 44, 4; 35, 27; 42, 64; 10; Curt. 3, 3, et al.—**b.** Trop.: ut nec duces simus, nec agmen cogamus, *nor be the last*, Cic. Att. 15, 13: sic ordinandus est dies omnis, tamquam cogat agmen, Sen. Ep. 12 *fin.*

II. Trop.: hac re in angustum oppido nunc meae coguntur copiae (the figure borrowed from milit. lang.), Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coegisti, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 6: in eam desperationem, ut, Suet. Caes. 20: verba in alternos pedes, *i. e. to write in Elegiac verse*, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 10.—Esp. freq.

2. With *Inf.*, *ut*, *ad*, *Acc.* or *abs.*: *To urge one to any action, to force, compel, constrain:* Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 44: coactus legibus eam uxorem ducet, id. Andr. 4, 4, 41; cf. id. Ad. 1, 1, 44; Phorm. 1, 4, 36.—(*α*) *c. Inf.:* omnia vertere, Lucr. 5, 829; id. 5, 1166; 6, 838: mori me, Virg. E. 2, 7: plerasque ad officium redire, Nep. Milt. 7, 1; Liv. 38, 13: neque cogi pugnare poterat, id. 45, 41, et saep.—(*β*) *c. ut:* vi coepi cogere ut rediret, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26; so id. Andr. 4. 1, 30; Ad. 5, 3, 65; Lucr. 1, 975; 6, 127; Caes. B. G. 1, 6; Cic. de Or. 3, 3; Fam. 5, 6; Nep. Alcib. 4, 5; Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 2, et saep.—(*γ*) *c. ad:* omnes ingratiis ad depugnandum, Nep. Them. 4, 4.—(*δ*) *c. Acc.* aliquid, *etc.:* cogi aliquid pro potestate ab tribuno, Liv. 4, 26: quid non mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra fames! Virg. A. 3, 56: adulterium, Ov. A. A. 2, 367; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 44; v. above.

3. Sometimes in philos. lang., *t. t.* = colligo, *To infer, conclude:* ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33; so Cic. ad Brut. 2, 7.—Whence

coactum, i, *Pa.* Subst., *A thick, fulled covering, a mattress* (cf. coactilis), Caes. B. C. 3, 44 *fin.*—*Adv.* coacte (post-class., and rare) **1.** *Quickly, in haste:* coactius quid factum et festinantius, Gell. 10, 11, 8.—**2.** *In a forced, constrained manner:* Tert. Bapt. 12; Anim. 42.

cŏhăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cohabito] *A dwelling together*, Aug. Ep. 137 *fin.*

cŏhăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who dwells with any one* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 3, 48; Aug. Serm. 1; Fer. 2 Pentec.

cŏ-hăbĭto, are, *v. n.* *To dwell together* (late Lat.), Auct. de Prog. Aug. 23; 26; Hier. Ep. 101; Aug. Ep. 12.

cŏhaerenter, *adv.* *Continuously;* v. cohaereo, *fin.*

cŏhaerentĭa, ae, *f.* [cohaereo] *A cohering, coherence, connection* (rare): mundi, * Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155: regionum, Macr. 5, 15: mortis et vitae, Gell. 6, 13, 11: vocis, id. 15, 3, 6.

cŏ-haerĕo, si, sum (cohaesa, *f.* = cohaerens, Gell. 15, 16 *fin.*), 2. *v. n.* *To be connected with something, to be united by cohering, to adhere to, cleave to;* constr. *abs.*, with *cum* or the *Dat.* (class., but rare in the poets): mundus ita apte cohaeret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat, nisi ab eodem, a quo est colligatus, Cic. Univ. 5; cf. id. Acad. 1, 6, 24; Lucr. 1, 611; 2, 66; 6, 1009; Quint. 8, 3, 68: scopuloque affixa cohaesit, Ov. M. 4, 553; cf. ib. 5, 125; 11, 76: margaritae cohaerentes in conchis, Plin. 9, 35, 54: fructus quamdiu solo cohaerent, fundi sunt, Afric. Dig. 47, 2, 63; Cic. Top. 12 *fin.*—Of combatants: conferti et quasi cohaerentes tela vibrare non poterant, Curt. 3, 11, 4; cf. ib. 4, 3, 14.—**b.** Trop.: turpes ac perniciosos, etiamsi nobis sanguine cohaereant, amputandos, Quint. 8, 3, 75; cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 7; Curt. 6, 3, 8: collocabuntur igitur verba ut inter se quam aptissime cohaereant extrema cum primis, Cic. Or. 44, 149; cf. thus of discourse that is connected together, id. Coel. 7, 15; de Or. 3, 43 *fin.;* Caecin. 18, 52; Quint. 7 prooem. § 3; 9, 4, 66; 7, 10, 16: illa quae dicuntur, congruunt et cohaerent cum causa, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19; cf. id. Fin. 27, 79; Phil. 2, 8.

2. (rare) *To hold together, to cohere in its parts,* i. e. *to have a connection, to continue, subsist:* omnibus enim modis fulciendi sunt, qui ruunt nec cohaerere possunt propter magnitudinem aegritudinis, the figure borrowed from buildings, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 61 Kühn.; cf. Harusp. Resp. 27 *fin.:* nec enim virtutes sine beata vita cohaerere possunt, nec illa sine virtutibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: paullulum obsoni; ipsus tristis; de improviso nuptiae: non cohaerent, *i. e. all can not be true at the same time*, * Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 24.—Hence, * **b.** Aliqua re, *To have an existence in something, to be based upon it:* quum alia, quibus cohaerent, homines e mortali genere sumpserint.... animum esse ingeneratum a deo, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24.—Whence

* cohaerenter, *adv.* *Continuously, uninterruptedly:* dimicatum est, Flor. 2, 17, 5.

cŏ-haeresco, si, ĕre, *v. n.* [cohaereo] *To hang together, cohere* (very rare): atomi cohaerescunt inter se, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54; so id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: pituita in gula cohaerescens, Plin. 24, 15, 80; id. 20, 16, 64.—**2.** Trop.: quod viri optimi mihique amicissimi adeo cohaesistis, ut, *etc.*, * Plin. Ep. 7, 7, 1; cf. cohaereo, *no.* 1, b.

cohaesus, a, um, *Part.*, from cohaereo.

cŏ-hēres, ēdis, *c.* *A co-heir, fellow-heir*, Cic. Verr. 2, 48 *fin.;* Fam. 13, 46; 7, 2; Quint. 5, 14, 16: *gen. plur.* coheredum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: alicui, Hor. S. 2, 5, 54; Petr. 76, 2.—In the *fem.*, Papin. Dig. 34, 9, 16.

cŏ-hĭbĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] **I.** *To hold together, to hold, contain, confine* (class.): Lucr. 1, 537; id. 1, 516; 518: (nubes) ut fumus constare nequirent, nec cohibere nives gelidas et grandinis imbres, id. 6, 107; id. 2, 1031; cf. Cic. Fat. 9, 19: animam, Lucr. 3, 442 and 444; cf. id. 3, 572: universa natura, omnes naturas ipsa cohibet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35: semen occaecatum, id. de Sen. 15, 51: crines nodo, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22: lacertos auro, *to encircle*, Ov. H. 9, 59: brachium toga, Cic. Coel. 5: deos parietibus, Tac. G. 9.

II. With the access. idea of hindering free motion: *To hold, keep back, hinder, stay, restrain, stop*, etc. (in a lit. sense, in prose rare, but trop. very freq.): cohibete intra limen etiam vos parumper, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 1: Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Virg. A. 3, 424; so ventos carcere, Ov. M. 14, 228: ventos in antris, id. ib. 15, 346: cervos arcu, *to stop*, poet. for *to kill*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 34: Stygia cohibebor unda, id. ib. 2, 20, 8: Pirithoum cohibent catenae, id. ib. 3, 4, 80: claustra cohibentia Janum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 255: ab aliqua re, Liv. 22, 3; Tac. A. 1, 56.

2. Trop.: **a.** Cohibere aliquid or cohibere se, *To stop something* (or *one's self*), *to hold in check, to restrain, repress, tame, subdue:* motus animi perturbatos, Cic. Off. 2, 5 *fin.:* furentis impetus crudelissimosque conatus, id. Phil. 3, 2 *fin.;* cf. ib. 5, 13 *fin.:* temeritatem, id. Acad. 1, 12, 45: gaudia clausa in sinu tacito, Prop. 2, 25, 30: iras, Virg. A. 12, 314: pravas aliorum spes, Tac. A. 3, 56: ac premeret sensus suos, id. ib. 3, 11: bellum, Liv. 9, 29: malum, Tac. A. 6, 16: altitudinem aedificiorum, id. ib. 15, 43: (provinciae) quae procuratoribus cohibentur, *i. e. are ruled*, Tac. H. 1, 11: non tu te cohibes? *be moderate in grief*, * Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 46; so Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5; Gell. 4, 9.—(*β) With *quominus:* vix cohibuere amici, quominus eodem mari oppeteret, Tac. A. 2, 24.—(*γ) *c. Inf.:* timor cohibebat... committere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23.—**b.** Aliquid ab aliqua re *or* aliquo, *To keep something from something* (or *somebody*), *to ward off:* manus ab alieno, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 12: manus, oculos, animum ab auro gazaque regia, Cic. Manil. 23: effrenatas suas libidines a liberis et a conjugibus vestris, id. Mil. 28, 76: assensionem a rebus incertis, id. N. D. 1, 1.

cŏhĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [cohibeo] *Abridged, short* (very rare): oratio Herodoti, Gell. 16, 19, 1 dub.—*Adv.* cohibiliter cogere fabulam, App. Flor. *fin.*

cŏhĭbĭlĭter, *adv.* *Briefly;* v. the preced.

cŏhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cohibeo, *no.* 2] *A restraining, governing* (post-class.): irae, Lact. Ira D. 18: sui, ib.

cŏ-hŏnesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To honor abundantly, in common, do honor to, to honor, grace* (rare, but in good prose): exsequias, Cic. Quint. 15 *fin.* · funus solennibus, Tac. A. 3, 76: statuas, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 69 *fin.:* victoriam, Liv. 38, 47: aliquid virtute, id. 25, 16: patrem deorum, Arn. 5, 172: res turpes, *to call by honorable names*, id. 5, 187.—**2.** Trop.: defluvia capitis, *i. e. To heal, cure*, Plin. 22, 13, 15.

cŏ-horresco, ui, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To shudder together* (* *to tremble, shake, shiver, to have a chill* or *ague fit*): quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic. Rep. 6, 10 *fin.:* ex quo (sudore) quum cohorruisset, id. de Or. 3, 2, 6. In Cic., not elsewh., besides perh. only Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21.

cŏhors (or cors; cf. Non. 83, 14 *sq.*, later aspirated orthogr. of MSS. chors; cf. the letter C, and Schneid. Comment. ad Var. R. R. 1, 13, 3), rtis, *f.* [kindred with χόρτος),

I. *A place inclosed around, a court, inclosure*, etc., esp. for cattle; *a cattle-yard* (*a*) Cohors, Var. R. R. "1, 13, 2 *sq.;*" 2, 2, 9; Col. 8, 3, 8; 7, 3, 8; Ov. F. 4, 704.—(*β*) Cors, Var. in Non. l. l.; Col. 2, 14, 18; Vitr. 6, 9; Mart. 3, 58, 12; 13, 45, 2; Pall. 1, 22.

II. Meton. (cf. chorus): lit., *The multitude inclosed, fenced in;* hence, in milit. lang., *a company of soldiers, a division of an army, a cohort*, the tenth part of a legion, comprising 3 manipuli or 6 centuriae (always written cohors), Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26; cf. Gell. 16, 4 *fin.;* Veg. Mil. 2, 6. So Caes. B. G. 3, 1; B. C. 1, 73; Sall. J. 46; 90; 105; Virg. G. 2, 279; Aen. 11, 500, et al.: praetoria, *a body-guard*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; Sall. C. 61, et al.—Per synecdochen, for *An army* in gen.: cohors Inachiae servatrix, Stat. Th. 5, 672.—**b.** Specif., *The train* or *retinue of the pretor in a province:* praetoria, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 14; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 27; Catull. 10, 10; Tib. 1, 3, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6; 8, 14.—**2.** *A crowd, multitude, throng, attendants* in general (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): vaga, Catull. 63, 25: gigantum, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 22: fratrum stipata, Virg. A. 10, 328: cf. Ov. M. 11, 89; Hor. Epod. 16, 62; Tac. A. 6, 9; Suet. Calig. 19; Ner. 5; Galb. 7, et al.: febrium, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 31.

cŏhortālīnus (cortal., Paul. Nol. Ep. 22, 2), a, um, *adj.* [cohortalis] (late Lat.) *Pertaining to an imperial body-guard:* militia, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 48; cf. ib. 6, 35, 14.

cŏhortālis, e, *adj.* [cohors] **1.** *Pertaining to a cattle-yard* (freq. in Col.; else very rare): aves, Col. 1, prooem. § 27, 6, 27, 4; 8, 1, 3: gallina, id. 8, 2, 1: pullus, Cels. 2, 18: officina, Col. 8, 3, 8: ratio, id. 8, 2, 6.—**2.** *Pertaining to an imperial body-guard* (late Lat.): officium, Cod. Theod. 12, 58, 13: conditio, id. 16, 62, 3, et al.

cŏhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cohortor] *An exhorting, inciting, exhortation, encouragement* (very rare, but in good prose): militum, Nep. Hann. 11, 1: ducis, Tac. A. 14, 30: judicum, Cic. Clu. 50, 138: incredibiliter me commovet tua cohortatio, id. Att. 16, 13, C.; so id. Fam. 1, 7, 9; de Or. 1, 47, 204.

* **cŏhortātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [cohortatio] *A short exhortation:* Ambros. Ep. 4, 33.

* **cŏhortĭcŭla,** ae, *f.* [cohors] *A small cohort:* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4.

cohorto, are, v. the follg.

cŏ-hortor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* *To animate* or *encourage by forcible language, to incite, exhort, admonish;* orig. a standing expression for the hortatory address of the general before a battle, or in other milit. proceedings: cohortatus suos proelium commisit, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum, id. ib. 2, 20: militem ad proelium, Quint. 12, 1, 28; cf. also below the passage from Cato.—(*β*) *c. Inf.:* Hirt. B. Alex. 21; cf. Tac. A. 12, 49.—(*γ*) *c. ut* or *ne:* Scipionis milites cohortatur, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 82; Tac. Agr. 36: cohortatur, ne labori succumbant, Caes. B. G. 7, 86; cf. *no.* 2.—But also,

2. Without the sphere of milit. operations (in good prose): hac (eloquentia) et cohortamur, hac persuademus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148; Quint. 11, 3, 124; Cic. de Or. 1, 8; 61: aliquem ad virtutem, id. ib. 2, 9: ad studium summae laudis, id. Fam.

2, 4: ad pacem, id. Att. 15, 1, A. 3: ad concordiam, Suet. Claud. 46: ad libertatem recuperandam, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: fratrem cohortatus, ut, *etc.*, Suet. Oth. 10: cohortantibus invicem, ne, *etc.*, id. Galb. 10.

☞ **a.** Act. form: atque hos cohortarent, uti, *etc.*, Claud. Quadrig. in Non. 472, 19.—**b.** *Part. perf.* in pass. signif.: Cato in Gell. 15, 13, 5.

cŏ-hospes, ĭtis, *m.* *A fellow-guest* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 385; 24, 438 (id. Ep. 32, 6: cohospitans).

‡ **1. cohum,** i, *n.* *The strap by which the plough-beam was fastened to the yoke;* so called, acc. to Festus, a cohibendo, Fest. p. 31.

2. cohum poetae dixerunt chaos (Codd. a chao?), ex quo putabant coelum esse formatum, Fest. p. 31: vix solum complere coum terroribu' coeli, Enn. Ann. 1, 159; v. Column. in h. l. (for the unaspirated form coum, like cors, Baca, triumpus, *etc.*; v. the letter C).

cŏ-hūmĭdo, are, *v. a.* *To moisten all over, to wet:* genas lacrimis, App. Met. 8, p. 205, 14.

cŏ-imbĭbo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To imbibe along with,* or *at the same time,* Arnob. 5, 178.

‡ **Cŏinquenda,** ae, *f.* *A deity who presided over the felling of trees,* Inscr. Fratr. Arv. in Orell. Inscr. 1, 390.

cŏ-inquĭno, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To defile on all sides, to wholly pollute, to contaminate* (rare; not in Cic.): stercore, Col. 8, 5, 19 Schneid. *N. cr.*; 8, 7, 2.—**2.** Trop.: * **a.** Of infectious disease: *To infect, taint:* totam progeniem, Col. 7, 5, 6.—More freq., **b.** Of vices: matres coinquinari regum, Poeta in Cic. N. D. 3, 27: se crimine stupri, Val. Max. 6, 1, *no.* 6: se maximo scelere, id. 9, 7: cor vitiis, Prud. Cath. 6, 53: famam alicujus, Arnob. 4, 151.

‡ **cŏ-inquo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To cut off, cut down* (belonging to econ. lang., and found only in inscriptions), Inscr. Fratr. Arv. in Orell. 1, 390 *sq.*; cf. COINQVERE deputare, Fest. p. 49; v. Comm. p. 392.

cŏĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coeo] * **1.** *A coming or meeting together, a meeting, assembling:* prima coitio est acerrima, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 32.—**2.** *A uniting, banding together,* always in a bad sense; *a conspiracy, plot, coalition* (several times in Cic. and Livy; else rare): suspicio coitionis, Cic. Planc. 22, 53: non factionibus modo nec per coitiones usitatas nobilibus, *etc.*, Liv. 7, 32; cf. id. 2, 35; id. 3, 35: candidatorum consularium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: Memmii, id. ib. 2, 15: tribunorum, Liv. 3, 65: facere, Cic. Planc. 22, 53; Liv. 9, 26: dirimere, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 3.—**b.** *A carnal union, coition* (post-class. for coitus), Macr. Sat. 7, 16; Sol. 49 *fin.*; Lact. 1, 8.

1. coitus, a, um, *Part.*, from coeo.

2. cŏĭtus, and another orthography **coetus** (only distinguished in signif. by use; v. below), ūs (*dat.* coetu, Catull. 64, 385; 66, 37; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 332), *m.* [coeo],

I. *A coming* or *meeting together, an assembling:* eos auspicio meo atque ductu primo coetu vicimus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 25.—Hence,

2. Concr., *An assemblage, crowd, company.* In this signif. coetus alone is used: quae (opiniones) in senatu, quae in omni coetu concilioque proferendae sunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 24; so id. Rep. 6, 13; de Senect. 23, 84; de Or. 1, 8, 30; Verr. 2, 5, 72; Liv. 27, 35; Quint. 2, 15, 18; 2, 9, 2; 8, 4, 8, et saep.; Catull. 46, 8; 64, 407; Virg. A. 5, 43; Ov. M. 3, 403; 11, 766; 15, 66, et al.

II. *A uniting, joining together, combination.* So in both forms: (*a*) Coetus, Lucr. 2, 1003; id. 1, 1016; 1047; 2, 919; 5, 429; 6, 483, et al.: stellarum coetus et discessiones, Gell. 14, 1.—(*β*) Coitus: ut recens coitus venae resolvatur, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*: humoris, id. 5, 18, *no.* 31: syllabarum, Quint. 9, 4, 59; Gell. 1, 25, 16: amnium, Curt. 9, 4: luna morata in coitu solis biduo (viz., at new moon), Plin. 2, 9, 6.

2. *A carnal union, coition* (not in Cic.). In this signif. only coitus is used. Of men, Ov. M. 7, 709; Suet. Calig. 25; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 24.—Of animals. Col. 6, 24, 3; 6, 23, 3 (Cod. Polit.: coetus); Cels. 2, 1 *fin* et al.—**b.** Transf. of plants: palmarum, Plin. 13, 4, 7. Also of *ingrafting,* id. 17, 14, 24.

† **cŏix,** ĭcis, *f.* = κόϊξ, *A kind of Ethiopian palm,* Plin. 13, 4, 9.

† **cŏlăphīzo,** are, *v. a.* = κολαφίζω, *To box one's ears,* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12.

† **cŏlăphus,** i, *m.* = κόλαφος, *A blow with the fist, a box on the ear:* icere, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 65: ducere, Quint. 6, 3, 83 Spald.: in cerebro colaphos abstrudere, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 68; cf. infringere alicui, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46; Plin. 8, 36, 54: incutere, Juv. 9, 5: perpeti, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 20; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 37.

* **cōlātūra,** ae, *f.* [2. colo] *That which has been strained,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

Colchis, ĭdis, *f.*, Κολχίς, *A province in Asia, east of the Black Sea, celebrated on account of the golden fleece and Medea;* now *Mingrelia; acc.* Colchida, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Val. Fl. 5, 505, et al.—**2.** Whence, **a. Colchis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Adj., *Colchian:* gens, Val. Fl. 3, 418. And subst., *A Colchian woman,* κατ' ἐξοχήν = *Medea,* Hor. Epod. 16, 58; Prop. 2, 34, 8; Ov. M. 7, 301; 348: *acc. Gr.* Colchida, Prop. 2, 21, 11: *voc.* Colchi, Ov. R. Am. 262: *abl.* Colchide, Ov. M. 7, 331; Juv. 6, 643.—**b. Colchus,** a, um, *Colchian:* litora, Ov. M. 13, 24: domus, id. Fast. 3, 876: venena, *i. e. of Medea,* id. Met. 7, 394: rhombo, *i. e. magical, enchanting,* Mart. 12, 57.—Subst. Colchus, i, *m.*, *A Colchian,* Hor. A. P. 118; and in *plur.* Colchi, orum, *The Colchians,* Plin. 6, 4, 4; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 63.—**c. Colchĭcus,** a, um, *Colchian:* venena, *of Medea,* Hor. Epod. 17, 35; cf. the preced. *no.* Subst. Colchicum, i, *n.*, *A plant with a poisonous root,* Colchicum auctumnale, L.; Plin. 28, 9, 33.

* **cōlĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [colis = caulis, *no.* 2, b] Ad membrum virile pertinens: cuspis, Pompon. in Non. 470, 31.

coleus, i, v. culeus.

† **cŏlĭas,** ae, *m.* = κολίας, *A kind of tunny-fish,* Plin. 32, 11, 52.

† **cōlĭce,** ēs, *f.* = κωλική, *A remedy for the colic,* Cels. 5, 25, *no.* 12; Scrib. Comp. 120 *sq.*

coliculus, i, v. caul.

† **cōlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = κωλικός, *Pertaining to the colic, suffering from* or *sick with the colic,* Plin. 20, 12, 48.

cōlīphĭum (in MSS. also coll.), ii, *n.* *A kind of nourishing food for athletae,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12; Mart. 7, 67; Juv. 2, 53.

colis, is, v. caulis.

* **col-lăbasco** (conl.), ĕre, *v. n.* *To begin to fall, to be ready to fall, to totter, waver;* trop.: si res lassa labat, Itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 17.

col-lăbĕfacto (conl.), are, *v. a.* **1.** *To make to reel, shake,* or *totter* (perh. only in the two following exs.): motu collabefactat onus, Ov. F. 1, 566.—**2.** Poet. of liquefying hard bodies: Lucr. 1, 493; cf. the following.

col-lăbĕfīo (conl.), factus, fieri, *v. pass.* *To be made to reel* or *totter, to be brought into ruin* (perh. only in the follg. exs.): haec. ipso cum corpore collabefiunt, *sink together,* Lucr. 3, 600 Forbig. *N. cr.*: altera (navis) praefracto rostro tota collabefieret (* *was dashed in pieces*), Caes. B. C. 2, 6.—**b.** Poet. of the liquefaction of hard bodies, Lucr. 4, 699 (cf. collabefacto, *no.* 2, and labefacta, Virg. A. 8, 390).—**2.** Trop.: *To overthrow:* a Themistocle collabefactus, Nep. Arist. 1, 2.

col-lābor (conl.), lapsus, 3. *v. dep.* *To fall together on itself, to fall in ruins,* esp. of buildings, *to fall in, fall from age* (in the ante-Aug. period very rare; not found in Cic., Hor., nor Quint.): Liv. 35, 9; id. 29, 18; Tac. A. 2, 47; Suet. Aug. 30; Claud. 25; Calig. 21; Caes. 81; Sil. 7, 727: succisis asseribus collapsus pons, Liv. 44, 5.—Of persons, *To fall* or *sink down in a swoon* or *in death:* suscipiunt famulae collapsaque membra Marmoreo referunt thalamo, Virg. A. 4, 391; so Ov. M. 7, 826; 5, 96; 6, 295; Tac. A. 2, 31; Suet. Ner. 42; Curt. 8, 2 *fin.*; cf. ferro, Virg. A. 4, 664.—**b.** Transf.: collapsa tempora, oculi concavi, *temples fallen in* or *sunken,* Cels. 2, 6: iter urinae senectute collapsum, id. 7, 26.—**c.** Trop. (very rare): in corruptelam suam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 3: ira in se ipsa collapsa, Val. Max. 6, 2, *no.* 10.

* **col-lăbōro** (conl.), are, *v. n.* *To labor with* or *together,* Tert. Poen. 10.

col-lăcĕrātus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [lacero] *Completely torn to pieces, lacerated:* corpus, Tac. H. 3, 74 *fin.*

* **col-lăcrĭmātĭo** (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [col-lacrimo] *A weeping at something, a weeping together,* Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190.

col-lăcrĭmo (conl.), avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To weep together* or *very much, to bewail, deplore* (rare): **a.** *Neutr.*: simul omnes collacrimarunt, Plaut. frgm. in Gell. 1, 24, 3; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 82: complexus me senex collacrimavit, Cic. Rep. 6, 9.—**b.** *Act.*: histrio casum suum toties collacrimavit, Cic. Sest. 58.

col-lactānĕus (conl.), a [lacteo], *A brother* or *sister nourished at the same breast, a foster brother* or *sister* (post-class.), *m.*, Paul. Dig. 40, 2, 13: *fem.*, Scaev., ib. 34, 4, 30.

col-lactĕus (conl.), a, *A foster-brother, foster-sister:* *m.*, Hyg. Fab. 224; Inscr. Grut. 585, 8: *fem.*, Juv. 6, 307 Rup. *N. cr.*; Marc. Cap. 1, p. 3; 2, p. 27.

* **col-laetor** (conl.), ari, *v. dep.* *To rejoice together,* Tert. Idol. 14.

collaevo (conl.), are, v. collevo.

* **collapsĭo** (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [collabor] *A falling together, precipitation:* fulminum, Jul. Firm. de Err. prof. relig. 21.

collapsus (conl.), a, um, *Part.*, from collabor.

collāre (*nom. sing.* first in Apic. 7, 5 *sq.*), is (COLLARIUM, ii, acc. to Prisc. p. 590 P.), *n.* [collum] *A band* or *chain for the neck, a collar:* *abl.* collari, Lucil. in Non. 36, 26; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 107 Lind. *N. cr.*: *nom. plur.* collaria, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15.

(* **collātātus,** a, um, *Pa.*, from collato, not in use, *Extended, diffuse:* oratio, Cic. Or. 56 dub.)

* **col-lătĕro** (conl.), are, *v. a.* [latus] *To admit on both sides:* C vocales utrimque collaterat, Marc. Cap. 3, p. 56.

Collātĭa, ae, *f.*, Κολλατία, *An ancient town of the Sabines, in the vicinity of Rome,* Liv. 1, 38; 57; Fest. p. 30; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 663.—**2.** Whence **Collātīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Collatia:* populus, Ov. F. 2, 733; 1, 38: arces, Virg. A. 6 774 Heyne: porta, Fest. l. l.—Subst. Collatini, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Collatia,* Liv. 1, 38 (diff. from a people of the same name in Apulia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105). And Collatinus, *surname of* L. Tarquinius, *husband of Lucretia,* since he lived there, Liv. 5, 7 *sq.*: penetralia, *of Collatinus,* Ov. F. 2, 787.

collātĭcĭus (conl.) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [confero] *Brought together, contributed, mingled* (post-Aug.): instrumenta, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10: stipe, App. M. 8, p. 213, 36: myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35: aere, Tert. adv. Val. 12: sepultura (* *effected by contributions*), Quint. Decl. 6, 11.

Collatinus, a, um, v. Collatia, *no.* 2.

collātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [confero] **1.** *A bringing together, collecting;* **a.** Of money: *A contribution, collection, a gratuity collected together for the emperor* (not before the Aug. per.): stipis aut decimae, Liv. 5, 25; id. 4, 60; 6, 14; Tac. G. 29; Suet. Calig. 42; Ner. 38; 44; Tit. 7; cf. Plin. Pan. 41, 1 Schwarz.—In jurid. Lat. also, *The putting together the possessions of several, in order to divide them equally among themselves, a uniting.* So Dig. 37, 6 tit.: de collatione bonorum, Cod. 6, 20: de collationibus, et saep.—* **b.** Of the standards in war (* *A hostile meeting*): de exercitu, de castris, de agminibus, de signorum collationibus, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210.—**c.** Trop.: malitiarum, *A union, combination,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 67.—**2.** *A comparison, similitude,* παραβολή (class.): "collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens," Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49; Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 75; N. D. 3, 28; Div. 2, 17, 38; Tusc. 4, 38 *fin.* (cf. Quint. 5, 11, 23), Hirt. B. G. 8, 8; Quint. 8, 3, 77; 7, 7, 2; Plin. 37, 9, 42.—**3.** In grammar, *The comparative,* Fest. s. v. OCRIS, p. 187.

collatitius (conl.), a, um, v. collaticius.

collātīvus (conl.), a, um, *adj.* [collatus, confero] *Brought* or *carried together, united* (very rare): "*collativum* sacrificium dicitur, quod ex collatione offertur," Fest. p. 30: "collativum ventrem magnum et turgidum dixit Plautus (Curc. 2, 1, 16), quia in eum omnia edulia congeruntur," Fest. p. 45: favor, Macr. Somn. Sc. 116: vis, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 18 *fin.*—**b.** Subst., collativum, *n.* = collatio, *no.* 1, *A contribution in money*, Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 3.

collātor (conl.), ōris, *m.* [confero] **1.** *He who bears, brings, places together*, etc. (ante- and post-class.): symbolarum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13.—Also, *One who contributes, a contributor*, Cod. Theod. 7, 6, 5.—**2.** *One who makes comparisons, a comparer*: et disputator, Aug. Ep. 147.

* **col-lătro** (conl.), are, *v. a.* *To bark* or *yelp fiercely at*; trop.: philosophiam, *i. e. to inveigh against*, Sen. Vit. beat. 17.

1. collatus (conl.), a, um, *Part.*, from confero.

2. collātus (conl.), ûs, *m.* [confero] *A bringing together* (perh. only in the two follg. exs.): **a.** Of weapons in war, *i. e. An attack*: Hirt. B. Hisp. 31.—**b.** *A contributing*, trop., *to knowledge, teaching*: Censorin. de Die nat. 1.

* **collaudābĭlis** (conl.), e, *adj.* [collaudo] *Worthy of praise in every respect* Prud. Hamart. 694.

collaudātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Warm praise* (perh. only in the two follg. exs.): scriptoris, Cic. Inv. 2, 43; id. Her. 2, 9.

* **collaudātor** (conl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who praises warmly, a praiser*, Aug. Cons. 4, 14 *fin.*

col-laudo (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To praise* or *commend in all respects, extol very much* (class.): quantis laudibus suum herum servus collaudavit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 61: collegam, id. Asin. 3, 2, 30: alios, se, id. Truc. 2, 6, 15; cf. id. Poen. 5, 4, 11: me, *Hor. S. 1, 6, 70: collaudati milites, Caes. B. G. 5, 2; Hirt. B. Afr. 35; so Liv. 1, 52; Suet. Caes. 16; Curt. 7, 5, 38; Stat. Th. 6, 490: magis utrumque collaudandum videri, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: mores majorum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 17: collaudo consilium et probo, id. ib. 5, 2, 24: facta et virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 60; cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 28: clementiam ejus per literas, id. Att. 9, 16: eorum benevolentiam erga se diligentiamque, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62: militum virtutem, Liv. 26, 48, et al.

* **col-laxo** (conl.), are, *v. a.* *To extend in all its parts, to widen, to make loose*: omnia lateramina circum, Lucr. 6, 233.

collecta (conl.), ae, *f.* (orig. *adj. sc.* pecunia) [colligo] ***1.** *That which is brought together in money, a contribution*: a conviva exigere, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 7, 69.—***2.** *A meeting, assemblage*: virginum, Hier. Ep. 108, *no.* 19.

* **collectācŭlum** (conl.), i, *n.* [id.] *A place of assembling, a reservoir*: aquae, Innocent. cas. lit. p. 230 Goes.

collectānĕus (conl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Gathered* or *collected together* (very rare): aes, Plin. 34, 9, 20: Dicta collectanea, the title of a work of Caesar, now lost, Suet. Caes. 56 (perh. his Ἀποφθέγματα, mentioned by Cic., Fam. 9, 16, 4).

collectārĭus (conl.), ii, *m.* [id.] *A money-changer* (post-class.), Cod. Theod. 4, 2, 16; Symm. Ep. 10, 49; Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

collectĭcĭus (conl.), or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Collected, gathered together* (very rare): exercitus, *quickly swept together*, *Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: ignis, Sen. Q. Nat. 7, 23.

* **collectim** (conl.), *adv.* [id.] *Summarily, briefly*: Claud. Mamert. de Statu An. 3, 14.

collectĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *Abstr.*, *A collecting together*: membrorum (Absyrti), Cic. Manil. 9.—Hence, **2.** In rhetor. lang., **a.** *A summing up of things said, a short repetition, recapitulation, summary*, ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, *Cic. Brut. 88, 302; Quint. 4, 4, 2.—***b.** *A syllogism*, Quint. 9, 2, 103.—**3.** In post-Aug. philos. lang., *A conclusion, inference*, Sen. Ep. 45, 85; Plin. 2, 23, 21; Arn. 1, 35.—**II.** *Concr* in medic. lang., Of a collecting together of corrupt humors, *A swelling, tumor*, Plin. 22, 25, 58; 24, 4, 7; 26, 12, 79; 27, 12, 70, et saep.; Sen. Ep. 68; Scrib. Comp. 206.

collectitius (conl.), a, um, v. collecticius.

collectīvus (conl.), a, um, *adj.* [colligo] ***1.** *Collected, gathered together*: humor, Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 7.—**2.** In the rhet. lang. of Quint.: *Pertaining to a syllogism*: status, Quint. 3, 6, 46; 66: quaestio, id. ib. 7, 1, 60.—**3.** In the lang. of grammar: nomen, *a collective noun*; as exercitus, populus, *etc.*

* **col-lector** (conl.), ōris, *m.* *A fellow-student*, Aug. Conf. 1, 17.

1. collectus (conl.), a, um, *Part.*, from 1. colligo.

* **2. collectus** (conl.), ūs, *m.* [1. colligo] *A collection*: aquae pluvialis, Frontin. de Limit. p. 43 Goes.

col-lēga (conl.), ae, *m.* [lego] Lit., *One who is chosen at the same time with another*: "Collegae, qui una lecti," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 69. Hence, *A partner in office, a colleague* (freq. and class.): bis una consules, collegas in censura, Cic. Sest. Lael. 11, 39: Pericles quum haberet collegam in praetura Sophoclem, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: habere, id. Phil. 2, 34, 85: dare alicui, Nep. Alc. 3, 1; 7, 1: esse alicui, Tac. H. 3, 6: se destinavit consulatui ejus, id. Ann. 2, 42.—So of *a joint guardian*, Paul. Dig. 26, 7, 13 and 45.—**2.** *A companion, comrade*, in gen. So of *fellow-slaves*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 10 and 30; of *a fellow-actor*, Juv. 8, 197; of *joint heirs*, Hermog. Dig. 27, 1, 41; Paul. ib. 42 and 46.

col-lēgātārĭus (conl.), i, *m.* *To whom something is bequeathed by will with others, a collegatary, joint-heir*, Gaj. Inst. 2, § 199; Ulp Dig. 7, 2, 10 and 30.

collēgĭārĭus (conl.), a, um, *adj.* [collegium] *Collegial*: ministri, Tert. Spect. 11.—Access. form: COLLEGIALI. FIDEI. VESTRAE., Inscr. Grut. 322, 4.

collēgĭātus (conl.), i, *m.* [id.] *He who is with one in a college, corporation*, etc., Cod. Just. 11, 17: De collegiatis; so also Inscr. Grut. 449, 6; 860, 13.

collēgĭum (conl.), ii, *n.* [collega] **I.** Abstr., *The connection of associates, colleagues*, etc., *colleagueship* (rare): Decium, expertum mihi concordi collegio virum, mecum consulem faciatis, Liv. 10, 13; so id. ib. 22 and 24: magister equitum ex collegio prioris anni, id. 4, 17; so id. 5, 18; cf. Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54; Tac. A. 3, 31; Hist. 1, 52 *fin.*: P. Decius consul per tot collegia expertus, Liv. 10, 26.—**2.** Trop.: auxiliatur (noctuis) accipiter collegio quodam naturae, *association, partnership*, Plin. 10, 17, 19.

II. Concr., *Persons united by the same office* or *calling, a college, guild, corporation, company, fraternity*, ἑταιρία (so most freq.): Cic. Sest. 14: tribunorum plebis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 41; Suet. Caes. 23: praetorum, id. Off. 3, 20, 80: pontificum, Caes. B. C. 1, 72; Liv. 31, 9: sacerdotum, Suet. Calig. 16: Flavialium, id. Dom. 4, et saep.: Tribuni . . . . pro collegio pronunciant, *according to the decree of the college*, Liv. 4, 26; cf. ex collegii sententia, id. ib. 53: mercatorum dissoluta, Tac. A. 14, 17 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Caes. 42; Aug. 32, et al.

† **collēma,** ătis, *n.* = κόλλημα, *That which is glued* or *cemented together*: fruticis Niloticae, Marc. Cap. 3, p. 49.

* **col-lēprōsus** (conl.), i, *m.* *A fellow-leper*, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

† **collētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = κολλητικός, *Suitable for gluing, sticking*, or *adhering together*: clysteria, Veg. 2, 18, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.*

† **collētis,** is, *f.* = κολλητίς, *A plant*, App. Herb. 3.

col-lēvo (conl.), are, *v. a.* *To make entirely smooth, to smooth* (post-class. and rare): plagam arboris falce, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 19: asperitatem oculorum, Sen. Ep. 64; Plin. 23, 1, 18.

col-lībertus (conl.), i, *m.* *A fellow-freedman*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 88.

col-lĭbet (conl.) or **collŭbet** (conl.), buit *or* bĭtum est, 2, *It pleases, it is agreeable* (very rare): si quid collibuit, *Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 26: si collibuisset, *Hor. S. 1, 3, 6; Col. 11, 1, 2: quae victoribus collibuissent, *Sall. C. 51, 9: utcumque animo collibitum est meo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 187; so id. Most. 1, 3, 137; Merc. 2, 1, 34; Cic. N. D. 1, 38 *fin.*; Fam. 15, 16, 2.

* **col-lībro** (conl.), are, *v. a.* *To measure off*: Cato R. R. 19, 2.

col-lĭciae or **collĭquiae,** *f.* [liquor: a flowing together; hence] *Channels* or *gutters for conducting water in the fields, upon the roofs of buildings*, etc., Col. 2, 8, 3; Plin. 18, 19, 49, *no.* 2; Vitr. 6, 3; cf. Fest. p. 84.

* **col-lĭcĭāris** (conl.), e, *adj.* [colliciae] *Pertaining to water channels*: tegula, *a roof-tile, hip-tile*, Cato R. R. 14, 4.

collĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [collis] *A little hill*, Mart. 12, 25; App. Flor. 1.

col-līdo (conl.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *To clash, strike, dash, press together*, etc. (rare, mostly post-Aug., most freq. in Quint.): *Lucr. 1, 533: humor ita mollis est, ut facile premi collidique possit, *Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31: collidere manus (**to clap*), Quint. 2, 12, 10: dentes, Sen. Ep. 11: anulus ut fiat, primo colliditur aurum, Ov. A. A. 3, 221: mare inter se navigia collidit, Curt. 4, 3: amnis uterque colliditur, id. 8, 9: argentum factum, si fractum vel collisum est, *etc.*, *bruised*, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 28; cf. Paul. ib. 50, 16, 14.—**2.** Trop.: *To bring into collision* or *into hostile contact, to set at variance*; in pass.: *to become hostile, to be at variance, contend* (not ante-Aug.): ambitiosa pios collidit gloria fratres, Stat. Th. 6, 435; Sil. 11, 45: Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7: collisa inter se duo reipublicae capita, Vellej. 2, 52, 3: si binae (consonantes) collidantur, *come in contact*, Quint. 9, 4, 37: colliduntur aut pares (leges) inter se aut secum ipsae, Quint. 7, 7, 2 *sq.*; so id. ib. 7, 2, 11; 5, 7, 32; cf. 7, 10, 17.

collĭgāte (conl.), *adv.* *Connectedly*; v. 2. colligo, *fin.*

collĭgātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* (2. colligo] *A binding together, connection* (very rare): tota operis colligatio, Val. Max. 8, 14, 6.—**b.** In mechanics, *A joint*, Vitr. 10, 1.—**2.** Trop. (only in Cic.): colligatio causarum omnium, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127: colligatione naturali omnia fiunt, id. Fat. 14, 31: arctior est societatis propinquorum, id. Off. 1, 17, 53.

1. col-lĭgo (conl.), ēgi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [lego],

I. *To gather* or *collect together into a whole* or *to a point, to assemble, draw* or *bring together, collect* (class., and very freq.).

A. Of things: omnia praesegmina, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 34; cf. Lucil. in Non. 273, 28: apes in vas, Var. R. R. 2, 16, 37: ossa, Tib. 3, 2, 19; cf. Suet. Tib. 54 *fin.*; cf. also id. Calig. 3; Lucr. 3, 859 (and Hom. Il. 24, 793): capillos sparsos per colla in nodum, Ov. M. 3, 170; so id. ib. 8, 319; and poet. transf. to the person: surgit et immissos hedera collecta capillos Calliope, *etc.*, id. ib. 5, 338; so Virg. A. 1, 320: flores, Ov. M. 5, 399: olus horto riguo, id. ib. 8, 647: uvas de purpureis vitibus, id. ib. 8, 677: fructus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 1: spolia, Tit. in Fest. p. 193: omnia venena, *Catull. 14, 19.—So the *part.* collectum, subst., *That which is collected* (*as food*): Plin. 11, 37, 60: pecuniam, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 47: viatica, id. ib. 2, 2, 26; cf. stipem a tyrannis, *to obtain by begging*, Liv. 38, 45: aer humorem colligens, Cic. N. D. 2, 39 *fin.*: imbres, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 15; cf. pluvias aquas, Quint. 10, 1, 109, and id. ib. 5, 14, 31; Lucr. 6, 558; cf. id. 6, 571; 124: collectae ex alto nubes, *heaped together*, Virg. G. 1, 324: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31; and poet.: pulverem Olympicum collegisse juvat, *i. e. to have covered himself with it*, id. Od. 1, 1, 4: luna revertentes colligit ignes, Virg. G. 1, 427: antiqua verba et figuras, Suet. Gramm. 10: librum, *to catch a falling book*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5: apparatu nobis (*sc.* oratoribus) opus est et rebus exquisitis, undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92; cf. id. ib. 1, 42 *fin.*: multa multorum facete dicta, id. Off. 1, 29 *fin.*: vasa, milit. *t. t.*, *to pack together, pack up*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19; Liv. 21, 47, et al.

B. Of persons, mostly milit.: *To collect, assemble, bring together*: exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, Cic. Cat. 2, 3; cf. ib. 2, 4, 8: milites, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51: reliquos ex fuga, Nep. Hann. 6 *fin.*: manu collecta in Thraciam introiit, id. Alcib. 7, 4; cf. Liv. 1, 5, and Tac. Agr. 37: de pagis omnibus bonos viros, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: se ad aciem, Hirt. B. Afr. 70.—**b.** Medial: quos in aestuaria ac paludes collectos dixeramus, *had collected together, taken refuge*, Caes. B. G. 2, 28 Oud. *N. cr.* and Herz.

2. With the prevailing idea of abridging, shortening, by bringing together, *To contract, draw up, compress, collect, concentrate* (mostly poet. for the more usual contrahere, coercere, *etc.*): in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, Virg. G. 2, 154; cf. Livy: cogebantur breviore spatio et ipsi orbem colligere, Liv. 2, 50; Tib. 1, 8, 14: alitis in parvae subitam collecta figuram, Virg. A. 12, 862 Wagn. *N. cr.*: apicem collectus in unum, Ov. M. 13, 910: volumina collecta in arctum, Plin. 8, 16, 17; Prop. 3, 9, 29 Kuinoel: se in arma (**covered himself with* or *concealed himself behind his shield*), Virg. A. 12, 491; 10, 412 ("post scutum se clausit," Serv., Gr. *συσταλεὶς ἐν ἀσπίδι, ἐπ' ἀσπίδος*): togam (**to gather up, adjust*), Mart. 7, 33; id. 12, 48, 5: per vulnera colligit hostes, *causes them to retreat*, Sil. 10, 3.—Hence, **b.** medic. *t. t.*, *To make thick, to thicken* cf. cogo), Scrib. Comp. 95; 129; 138; 169; cf. Plin. 34, 11, 27.

II. Trop.: **1.** *To bring together, collect, to get, gain, acquire, produce*, etc. very freq. and class.): sexcentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 63: collectis omnibus bellis civilibus, *i. e. brought together in speaking, adduced*, Cic. Fam. 1, 3; cf. id. Sest. 6 *fin.*; Lucr. 1, 724; cf. Hor. A. P. 160; Val. Fl. 7, 335: spiritum, Quint. 11, 3, 53: omnes rumorum et concionum ventos, Cic. Clu. 28, 77: rumorem bonum, id. Leg. 1, 19: existimationem multo sudore, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: benevolentiam civium blanditiis, id. Lael. 17, 61: magnam gratiam magnamque dignitatem ex hoc labore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16: auctoritatem, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: famam clementiae, Liv. 21, 48 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 12; Prop. 2, 14, 9: invidiam crudelitatis ex eo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8: crimina majestatis, Plin. Pan. 33 *fin.*: sitim, Virg. G. 3, 327; Ov. M. 5, 446; 6, 341 (cf. adducere sitim, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 13): frigus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 13: rabiem, Virg. A. 9, 63; Ov. M. 1, 234; 9, 212: odium, id. ib. 3, 258: usum patiendi, id. Am. 1, 8, 75: vires usu, id. A. A. 2, 339; cf. Liv. 29, 30; Sil. 4, 307.—**b.** Of designations of numbers, *To amount* or *come to, comprise, include, to reckon, count, number, compute* (rare, and only in post-Aug. prose): ut LX. passus plerique (rami) orbe colligant, Plin. 12, 5, 11: ambitus per frontem centum duos pedes colligit, id. 36, 12, 17: ad quos (consules) a regno Numae colliguntur anni DXXXV., id. 13, 13, 27; so Tac. Germ. 37; Or. 17.

2. Colligere se *or* animum, mentem, *etc.*, *To collect one's self*, i. e. *to recover one's senses, to compose one's self, to recover one's courage, resolution*, etc. (very freq. and class.): "quid est autem se ipsum colligere, nisi dissipatas animi partes rursum in suum locum cogere?" Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: se, Afran. in Charis. p. 195 P.; Lucr. 3, 938; Cic. Quint. 16 *fin.*; Div. 1, 27, 57; Fam. 5, 18; de Or. 1, 7; Tusc. 1, 24, 58; Caes. B. C. 1, 14; 3, 65; Suet. Calig. 50: animos, Liv. 3, 60 *fin.*; cf. in pass.: id. 10, 41: animum, Tac. A. 1, 12; Suet. Ner. 48: animum cogitationemque, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 14: mentem, Ov. M. 14, 352; cf. mentem cum vultu, id. Am. 1, 14, 55.

3. *To place together in the mind, to think upon, to weigh, consider*: quum et nostrae reipublicae detrimenta considero, et maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic. Inv. 1, 1: levis haec insania quantas Virtutes habeat, sic collige, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 119; cf. sic collige mecum, id. Sat. 2, 1, 51.—Esp. freq., **b.** *To place together in a logical manner*, i. e. *to conclude, deduce, infer from what precedes* (most freq. in Quint.): ex eo colligere potes, quanta occupatione distinear, Cic. Att. 2, 23: so *c. ex*, Quint. 5, 10, 80; 7, 2, 3; 7, 8, 6; 8, 4, 16; 4, 4, 5, et al.; Suet. Tib. 67; Quint. 5, 10, 11; so *c. per*, id. ib. 4, 2, 81: quod multis et acutis conclusionibus colligunt, id. ib. 2, 20, 5; so *c. Abl.*, id. ib. 3, 6, 103; 5, 13, 14; 6, 3, 37; 7, 4, 1, et al.; Col. 4, 3, 2, et al.: paucitatem inde hostium colligentes, Liv. 7, 37: bene colligit, haec pueris et mulierculis esse grata, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57; so *abs.*, Quint. 5, 14, 22; 7, 3, 18; 1, 10, 42, et al.; Pers. 5, 85.

2. col-lĭgo (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bind* or *fasten together, connect, bind* (in good prose): omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. Univ. 11, 35: corpora colligata vinculis naturalibus, id. ib.: vasa (of warlike implements; cf. the preced. art., *no.* I. 1), Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 16: manus, id. Epid. 5, 2, 23; cf. ib. 26, and the common expression in the formula, I LICTOR, COLLIGA MANUS, Cic. Rab. perd. 4 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 26, et al.; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 13: scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, *fastened to one another*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 Moeb.: bitumen vulnera colligat, Plin. 35, 15, 51; cf. colligatis vulneribus, * Suet. Tib. 61.—**2.** Trop. (almost only in Cic.): homines inter se sermonis vinculo, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: officiorum genera inter se colligata atque implicata sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 15; cf. (res) omnes inter se aptae colligataeque, id. N. D. 1, 4 *fin.*: (solum) herbis colligatum, *thickly overgrown*, Col. 2, 17, 5: sententias verbis, *to join together rhetorically*, Cic. Or. 50, 168: annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro, *to comprehend, comprise*, id. ib. 34, 120.—**b.** With the access. idea of preventing free motion: *To restrain, stop, hinder*: impetum furentis (Antonii), Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4: Brutum in Graecia, *i. e. to command that he remain there for protection*, id. ib. 11, 11: se cum multis, id. Fam. 9, 17.—(* Adv. *Comp.* Aug. doct. Christ. 1, 28.)

* **col-līmĭtānĕus** (conl.), a, um, *adj.* (*c. Dat.*) *Bordering upon*: Phrygia Galatiae, Sol. 40.

col-līmĭtĭum (conl.), ii, *n.* [limes] *The boundary between two places*, Sol. 49; Amm. 15, 4.

col-līmĭto (conl.), are, *v. n.* (*c. Dat.*) *To border upon* (post-class. and very rare): Amm. 31, 2.—In pass.: Sol. 25.

col-līnĕo (conl.), atum, are, *v. a.* *To direct something in a straight line, to aim* somewhere (rare, and, except in Cic., only post-class.): hastam aut sagittam, Cic. Fin. 3, 6 *fin.* Otto *N. cr.*: manum et oculos, Julianus in Gell. 9, 1, 6: oculos ad umbram, App. Met. 9 *fin.*; id. Flor. *no.* 23.—* **2.** As a consequence of aiming: *To hit the mark, take a right aim*: Cic. Div. 2, 59 Orell. *N. cr.*—Whence

collīnĕāte, *adv.* *In a direct line*; trop., *skillfully, artistically*: Jul. Val. Alex. M. 3, 48; so id. ib. 58.

collinio, ire, v. the follg.

col-lĭno (conl.), lēvi, lĭtum, 3. (access. form *part. perf.* collinītus, Col. 6, 17, 8 dub.; v. Schneid. *N. cr.*) *v. a.* *To besmear, to cover over, defile, pollute: aliquid, aliqua re* (very rare; not in class. prose): ora venenis, Ov. R. Am. 351: tabulas cera, Gell. 17, 9, 17: crines adulteros pulvere, * Hor. Od. 1, 15, 20 (cf. Virg. A. 12, 99: foedare in pulvere crines): coeno collitus, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 4.—**b.** Trop.: pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus coeno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133; id. Poen. 1, 2, 93.

collīnus, a, um, *adj.* [collis] *Of* or *pertaining to a hill, found* or *growing on a hill, hilly, hill-* (class.): genus agrorum (opp. to campestre and montanum), Var. R. R. 1, 6, 2: vineae, id. ib. 1, 6, 5; Col. 12, 21, 1: loca, Col. 3, 2, 6: aqua, id. 1, 5, 3: vina, id. 12, 21, 4: frumentum, Cels. 2, 18: Porta, *the gate in Rome near the Quirinal Hill*, called also Agonensis and Quirinalis Porta (cf. Fest. s. v. AGONIUM, p. 9; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 369 *sq.*), Liv. 5, 41, et al. Through this gate Hannibal rode to the temple of Hercules, and threw a lance into the city, without advancing further, Liv. 26, 10; Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22; Plin. 34, 6, 15; cf. Juv. 6, 290. In the vicinity stood the temple of Venus Erycina, Liv. 40, 34; Ov. R. Am. 549; Fast. 4, 871; and near it was the Sceleratus Campus, Fest. p. 148 and 258: herbae, *growing in the vicinity of this gate*, Prop. 4, 5, 11.

colliphium, i, v. coliphium.

col-liquèfactus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [liquefio] *Made liquid, dissolved, melted* (very rare): glacies, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 6: venenum in potione, * Cic. Clu. 62, 173.

col-lĭquesco (conl.), lĭqui, ĕre, *v. n.* *To become liquid, melt, dissolve* (very rare): aurum colliquit, Var. in Non. 334, 27 *sq.*: quum aes colliquisset, id. ib.: in pice, Col. 12, 22, 2: igni, App. Apol. p. 306.

colliquiae, v. colliciae.

collis, is (*abl.* regular. colle, *e. g.* Ov. M. 1, 698; 14, 90; 333; 822; 836; Caes. B. G. 1, 24; Sall. J. 59; Liv. 1, 3, et saep.; colli only in Lucr. 2, 317 and 322; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 228: *gen. plur.* collium, Tac. Agr. 37; Lact. Opif. D. 10), *m.* [CELLO] *High ground, a hill* (very freq., esp. in the poets and historians): Lucr. 5, 1373; id. 2, 317; cf. Cic. Verr 2, 3, 18, et saep.: inter Palatinum Capitolinumque, Liv. 1, 12; cf. id. 1, 3; 5, 54: Dianae, *i. e.* Aventinus, Mart. 12, 18, 3: Heliconii cultor, Catull. 61, 1.—In plur., colles, for *A chain of mountains*, Sil. 3, 420.

* **collīsĭo** (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [collido] *A dashing* or *striking together, a concussion*: Just. 11, 12, 6.

1. collisus (conl.), a, um, *Part.*, from collido.

2. collīsus (conl.), ūs, *m.* [collido] *A striking together, collision* (very rare): Plin. 9, 35, 56; Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 12.

collitus (conl.), a, um, *Part.*, from collino.

collŏcātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colloco] *A setting up, erecting, putting, placing, collocation* (except in the rhetor. use, very rare): moenium, Vitr. 5, 3: verborum, Cic. de Or. "3, 43, 171;" 2, 13, 54; Or. 70, 232; Quint. 1, 10, 22; cf. 8 prooem. § 6; 8, 3, 41; 9, 4, 58; 89; 3, 3, 8 Spald.; 7, 9, 6: siderum, Cic. Univ. 9, 26.—**b.** Filiae, *An endowing, giving in marriage* (v. colloco, *no.* 2), Cic. Clu. 66 *fin.*

col-lŏco (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To lay, put, place, set, set up, erect*, etc., *a thing* (or *person*) *somewhere* (class. in prose and poetry).

I. Lit., constr. usu. with *in c. abl.* (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 467 *sq.*; Zumpt, Gr. § 489), more rarely with *in c. acc.* (v. the follg.); also with other prepositions, or entirely *abs.*: (*a*) *In c. abl.*: in Rostris collocati, Cic. Sest. 38 *fin.*: aliquem in cubili, id. Tusc. 2, 17: in navi, id. Planc. 41: in custodia, id. Phil. 7, 7; id. Parad. 3, 2, 25: in solitudine, id. Lael. 23, 87: Herculem in concilio coelestium, id. Off. 3, 5, 25: legiones in cervicibus nostris, id. Fam. 12, 23, 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 1: exercitum in hibernis, id. ib. 3, 29 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 21; Catull. 66, 56: juvenem in latebris, Virg. G. 4, 424; Ov. M. 2, 526, et al.; Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 67: tabulas bene pictas in bono lumine, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; id. Pis. 25 *fin.*: saxum, in supremo monte, Hor. Epod. 17, 68; Suet. Aug. 100; Catull. 10, 23.—Closely connected with this is the locativ. in *nom. propr.*: classem Miseni et alteram Ravennae, Suet. Aug. 49: singulas cohortes, Puteolis et Ostiae, id. Claud. 25: se Athenis, *established themselves, settled there*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2.—(*β*) *In c. acc.*: in tabernam vasa et servos, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 28: me in arborem, id. Aul. 4, 8, 6: eam in lectum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 45 ("ipsum verbum *collocant* proprium est, et ascribitur pronubis," Donat.; cf. abs.: collocate pullulam, Catull. 61, 188): exercitum in provinciam hiemandi gratia, Sall. J. 61, 2, cf. above Caes. B. G. 3, 1, and 3, 29.—(*γ*) With simple *Abl.*: oculos pennis, Ov. M. 1, 723.—(*δ*) With other prepositions (freq. in Suet., elsewh. rare): comites apud ceteros hospites, *are lodged, quartered*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24: legiones propius Armeniam, Tac. A. 13, 7; cf. Sall. J. 49: obsides super se, Suet. Aug. 43: singulas infra se, id. Calig. 24: juxta se, id. Ner. 13: circa se, id. Tit. 9: consulares super pulpitum, id. Calig. 54: lecticam pro tribunali, id. Aug. 33.—(*ε*) *Abs.*: sine tumultu praesidiis collocatis, Sall. C. 45, 2: tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, Cic.

de Or. 1, 35, 161: columnas neque rectas, neque e regione, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: lecticae collocabantur, id. Phil. 5, 6 *fin.*; Quint. 7 prooem. § 1: postquam impedimenta collocata animadvertit, Liv. 44, 37 (cf. constituere impedimenta, id. 44, 36): chlamydem, ut pendeat apte, Ov. M. 2, 734: collocat hasta sues, *lays prostrate, kills*, Mart. 5, 65, 10: reliqua signa in subsidio (*i. e.* ad subsidium) artius collocat, Sall. C. 59, 2 Kritz. *N. cr.*; so ceterum exercitum in subsidiis, id. ib. § 5 Kritz. *N. cr.*: ut ante suum fundum Miloni insidias collocaret, *to lay snares for*, Cic. Mil. 10, 27.

2. Specif.: aliquam: *To give in marriage*: filiam, Tac. Agr. 9 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Claud. 27. So alicui, Cic. Brut. 26, 98; Nep. Att. 19 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 21; Aug. 64; Calig. 24; Claud. 27; Domit. 22, et al.: matrem homini nobilissimo, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 6: in matrimonium, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104, together with in matrimonio, Scaev. Dig. 36, 1, 77; Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 122: sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; so nuptum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 7; Col. 4, 3 *fin.*—Entirely *abs.*: Nep. Epam. 3, 5; id. Arist. 3 *fin.*; cf. in collocanda filia, Tac. A. 4, 39, and collocantis filiam, Just. 9, 6, 2.

3. Collocare pecuniam, dotem, fenus, *etc.*, a mercantile *t. t.*, *To give, lay out, invest, advance, place money, a dowry, wealth*, etc.: Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 2: in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent, Cic. Manil. 7, 18; cf. pecunias in emptiones praediorum, Gaj. Dig. 17, 1, 2: pecunias graviore fenore, Suet. Aug. 39: curavit, ut in eo fundo dos collocaretur, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: duas patrimonii partes in solo, Suet. Tib. 48; cf. in like manner, duas fenoris partes in agris, Tac. A. 6, 17.—Hence sometimes, **b.** In gen., *To employ, invest* money in some way: patrimonium suum non effudit: in reipublicae salute collocavit, Cic. Phil. 3, 2 Wernsd. and Orell. *N. cr.*: millies sestertium ea munificentia collocatum, Tac. A. 6, 45.

II. Trop. (in good prose, most freq. in Cic. and Quint.):

1. Acc. to *no.* I. 1: (*a*) *In c. abl.*: ut totos se in optimo vitae statu exquirendo collocarent, *employed, occupied themselves*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2; cf. so totum se in cognitione et scientia, id. Off. 1, 44 *fin.*: sese palam in meretricia vita, id. Coel. 20, 49: in animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos condi et collocari volo, *to be placed, deposited*, Cic. Cat. 3, 11: omne suum studium in doctrina ac sapientia, *to apply, employ*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10: spem in incerto reliqui temporis eventu, id. Quint. 26 *fin.*: adolescentiam suam in amore et voluptatibus, *to employ, spend*, id. Coel. 17: omnium longitudinum et brevitatum in sonis judicium ipsa natura in auribus nostris collocavit, *placed*, id. Or. 51 *fin.*: in conspectu, Quint. 7, 1, 4: famam in tuto, id. ib. 12, 11, 7.—(*β*) *In c. acc.*: aliquem in otium, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 10: homines quatuor in soporem, as it were, *to put into the sleep of death*, id. Amph. 1, 1, 148.—(*γ*) With simple *Abl.*: et propriis verbis et ordine collocatis, Quint. 9, 1, 7; so ordine collocati sensus, id. ib. 7, 10, 16.—(*δ*) With other prepositions: est et in nominibus ex diverso collocatis sua gratia, Quint. 9, 3, 86.—(*ε*) *Abs.*: Poeta in Cic. de Or. 3, 58 *fin.* So rem militarem, Cic. Fam. 2, 13 *fin.*—In rhetoric: ut apte collocentur (verba), Quint. 8 prooem. § 26; cf. § 31; 10, 2, 13; 8, 1, 1; 10, 1, 4; 9, 4, 1, et al.—Rare, collocare de aliqua re, Tac. A. 6, 27 *fin.*

2. Acc. to *no.* I. 3: quamobrem melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto, *to put* or *place at interest*, as it were, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70; id. Fam. 13, 28 *fin.*

col-lŏcŭplēto (conl.), avi, 1. *v. a. To make very rich, to enrich* (prob. only in the two follg. exs.): Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 17.—**2.** Trop.: *To embellish, adorn, dignify, honor*: rei honestandae et collocupletandae causa, Cic. Her. 2, 18.

collŏcūtĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colloquor] *A* (*familiar* or *private*) *conversation, conference* (very rare): Cic. Att. 12, 1 *fin.* In plur.: id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; cf. Fam. 1, 9 Manut.: venit cum hostium ducibus in collocutionem, Cic. Her. 1, 15 *fin.*

collŏcūtor (conl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who talks with one* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Prax. 5; Aug. Conf. 9, 6.

collŏquĭum (conl.), ii, *n.* [id.] *A conversation, conference, discourse* (class. in prose and poetry; not in Hor.): "*colloquium* quum conveniunt in unum locum loquendi causa," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 66; Titin. in Non. 256, 16: eo ad colloquium venerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 43; so in colloquium venire, id. ib. 1, 35; and in Antonii congressum colloquiumque veniendum est, Cic. Phil. 12, 11; cf. id. ib. 9, 1, 2: denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: facere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 5: occulta habere cum aliquo, Liv. 27, 1; so secreta serere cum aliquo, id. 34, 61; cf. nocturnis impellere aliquem, Tac. A. 1, 16; and secretis componere, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 40: petere, Ov. M. 13, 552; Suet. Aug. 27: dare, Prop. 4, 10, 32, et saep.: colloquio alterius non egere, Cic. Off. 3. 1: fruiturque deorum colloquio, Virg. A. 7, 91: praeceptoris, Petr. 9 *fin.*: colloquia amicorum absentium, *i. e. epistolary discourse, communication by letter*, Cic. Phil. 2, 4.—**2.** Transf. to animals: alitum colloquia, Plin. 10, 49, 70, repeated by Gell. 10, 12, 7.

☞ Lucr. 4, 600, is very probably not genuine.

col-lŏquor (conl.), cūtus, 3. *v. depon. To converse, talk with one, to hold a conversation, a parley*, or *conference together*; esp. of the generals of two hostile armies (in good prose; not in Quint.); constr. commonly *cum aliquo, inter se*, or *abs.*, in Plaut. several times as *v. act. acc.*: (*a*) *Cum aliquo*: Cic. Brut. 60, 218; id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; Div. 1, 30, 64; Att. 16, 8; Fam. 1, 9; Nep. Paus. 2, 4, et al.: cum aliquo per aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 19; Nep. Alc. 5, 3: cum aliquo per literas, Cic. Fam. 1, 7; Att. 6, 1.—(*β*) *Inter se*: hoc uno praestamus vel maxime feris, quod colloquimur inter nos, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32; so id. Div. 1, 41; Hirt. B. Afr. 56; Curt. 8, 4, 14: inter se multum de aliqua re, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: deinde utrique imperatores colloquuntur simul, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 69; so Caes. B. G. 1, 43; 47, et al.: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 75; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10; Liv. 3, 36; Curt. 7, 1, 24; 8, 13, 24, et al.—(*δ*) *c. Acc.*: te volo, uxor, colloqui, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 17; so id. Asin. 1, 2, 24; Most. 3, 2, 96; Men. 2, 3, 77; Mil. 4, 2, 18; Pseud. 1, 3, 16; 22; Trin. 5, 2, 11; 26; hence also prob. Asin. 3, 1, 20.

col-lūcĕo (conl.), ēre, *v. n. To give light on every side, to shine, to be wholly illuminated, to be clear, bright* (class. in prose and poetry; not in Hor.): (*a*) *Abs.*: sol, qui tam longe lateque colluceat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40; id. Univ. 9; *Lucr. 6, 883: collucent ignes, Virg. A. 9, 166; so faces, id. ib. 4, 567; Curt. 3, 8, 22; cf. Tac. A. 3, 4: lampades undique, Ov. H. 14, 25: pocula, Catull. 64, 45; Plin. 10, 47, 67.—(*β*) *c. Abl.*: Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32: aedes ignibus, Ov. M. 4, 403: moenia flammis, Virg. A. 5, 4; Liv. 38, 6: castra magno fulgore ignis, Curt. 3, 3, 3; *Suet. Tib. 14: polus ignibus, Stat. S. 1, 6, 89: omnia luminibus, Liv. 24, 21: totus veste atque insignibus armis, Virg. A. 10, 539.—(*γ*) *Ab aliqua re* (cf. ab, *no.* C. 1): (mare), qua a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 105.—**2.** Trop.: vidi collucere omnia furtis tuis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22: agri collucent floribus, Ov. F. 5, 363; cf. Col. 3, 21, 3; id. 10, 293.

col-lūco (conl.), are, *v. a.* [lux] *To make the forest light, to clear* or *thin it*: "*collucare* est succisis arboribus locum luce implere," Fest. s. v. SUBLUCARE, p. 151 (explained in a different manner, p. 30). So lucum, Cato R. R. 139: arborem, Col. 2, 21, 3.

colluctātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colluctor] *A struggling, contending with something* (in post-Aug. prose): in colluctatione vel pancratio, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 7; so of the fighting of oxen, Col. 6, 2, 4.—**2.** Trop.: *The death-struggle*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18. Of an embracing in love, App. M. 9, p. 219, 12; Lact. 1, 17. Of a difficult utterance: Quint. 11, 3, 56.

* **colluctātor** (conl.), ōris, *m. A wrestler, fighter*, Lact. Opif. D. 1.—From

col-luctor (conl.), ari, *v. n. To struggle, contend, wrestle with one* (post-Aug. and rare): cum agro, Col. 1, 3, 9: cf. Plin. 27, 2, 2: cum petulantia morbi, Gell. 12, 5, 9: praedonibus, Prud. Ham. 523; App. M. 2 *fin.*

collūdĭum (conl.), ii, *n.* [colludo] (a post-class. word) **1.** *A sporting, playing together*: delphinorum, Sol. 12; so Symm. Ep. 3, 5.—**2.** *A secret, deceptive understanding, collusion*, Amm. 19, 5; Cod. Theod. 9, 49, 7; Symm. Ep. 4, 20.

col-lūdo (conl.), si, sum, 3. *v. n. To play* or *sport together, play with one* (very rare, but class.): (puer) gestit paribus colludere, *Hor. A. P. 159. Poet.: aut summa nantes in aqua colludere plumas, *Virg. G. 1, 369.—**2.** Jurid. *t. t.*, *To keep up false appearances with one to the injury of a third person, to have a secret understanding with one, to act covertly*, *Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 24; Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 3; Jul. ib. 41, 5, 7; cf. collusio and colludium, *no.* 2.

col-lūgĕo (conl.), ēre, *v. n. To lament, grieve together*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 5.

collum, i, *n.* (ante-class. access. form **collus,** i, *m.*, Naev., Cato, Lucil., Att., Caecil., Var. in Non. 200, 14 *sq.*; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 107; 4, 3, 2; and, acc. to Non. l. l., also id. Amph. 1, 1. 289: "nec *collos* mihi Calvus persuaserit," Quint. 1, 6, 42)

The neck, of men and animals: accipite si vultis hoc onus in vostros collos, Cato l. l.: anseris, Lucil. l. l.: pavonis, Var. l. l.: columbarum, Lucr. 2, 802; cf. Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 19; N. D. 2, 47 *fin.*, et al.: in collum invasit, *fell upon the neck*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: amplexu petebat, Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 124: pendentia brachia collo, Tib. 3, 6, 45: collo dare brachia circum, Virg. A. 6, 700: implicuit materno brachia collo, Ov. M. 1, 762: colloque infusa mariti, id. ib. 11, 385; cf. ib. 14, 585; id. ib. 14, 306: colla cingere lacertis, id. A. A. 2, 457: complecti lacertis, id. Met. 10, 407: captare lacertis. id. Her. 8, 93: adducere lacertis, id. Met. 6, 625, et saep.: avaritiae poenam collo et cervicibus suis sustinere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42; Ov. M. 10, 381: conjecta vincula collo, id. Trist. 4, 1, 83: collum in laqueo inserere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37. Hence, **a.** As a symbol of servitude: dare colla triumpho, Prop. 2, 10, 15: eripe turpi colla jugo. Hor. S. 2, 7, 92.—And, **b.** As in Eng. (it costs him his neck, *etc.*), A symbol of life: actum'st de collo meo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 194; cf. posuit collum in pulvere Teucro, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 11.—**c.** Collum torquere, obtorquere, obstringere alicui, legal *t. t.*, *To drag before a tribunal* or *to prison by seizing about the neck*: priusquam obtorto collo ad praetorem trahor, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 45 (cf. obtorta gula de convivio in vincula abripi jussit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10 *fin.*); Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 15; Liv. 4, 53.

2. Transf. of *The neck of a flask, bottle*, Phaedr. 1, 26, 10; Plin. 17, 21, 35, *no.* 4; 28, 11, 48; of the poppy, Virg. A. 9, 436; of *the middle part of Mount Parnassus*, Stat. Th. 9, 643.

col-lūmĭno (conl.), are, *v. a. To illuminate on all sides* (post-class., and very rare): Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 830; App. de Deo Socr. p. 145.

col-lŭo (conl.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. To wash something thoroughly, to rinse* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): Cato R. R. 100; Pers. 1, 18; Plin. 23, 4, 38: decocto, id. 23, 6, 56: dentes aqua, id. 20, 6, 23: gemma melle colluta, id. 37, 10, 56.—* **b.** Poet.: ora, *To moisten, wet*, i. e. *to quench thirst*, *Ov. M. 5, 447 (cf. abluere sitim, Lucr. 4, 877).—* **2.** *To wash up* (earth) *by the waves*, Pompon. Dig. 41, 1, 30.

col-lurcĭnātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [lurcor] *Gross gluttony, gormandizing* (post class., and rare), App. Apol. p. 322, 33; Claud. Mam. de Stat. an. 2, 9 *fin.*

collus, i, v. collum.

collūsĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colludo, *no* 2] *A secret, deceptive understanding, collusion*, *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 13; Sen. Contr. 5, 31 *fin.*; Dig. 40, 16: de collusione detegenda, Ulp. ib. 4; Mart. ib. 8, 5, 19; Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 8.

collūsor (conl.), ōris, *m.* [colludo] **1**

A companion in play, play-mate (in good prose), Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56; 39, 101; 5, 5, 13; * Suet. Calig. 41; Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 8.—* **2.** (acc. to colludo, *no.* 2) *He who has a secret understanding with one to the injury of a third*, Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 2.

* **collūsōrĭe** (conl.), *adv.* [collusor, *no.* 2] *In a concerted manner, collusively:* litigare de hereditate, Ulp. Dig. 30, 50.

col-lustro (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To furnish on all sides with light, to illumine* (rare, but class.; most freq. in Cic.): sol omnia clarissima luce collustrans, Cic. N. D. 2, 36 *fin.*; id. Div. 2, 43, 91.—* **b.** Transf.: collustrata in picturis, of a clear, brilliant coloring, *bright*, Cic. Or. 11, 36.—**2.** Trop.: *To consider a thing on all sides, to inspect it:* omnia oculis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; so omnia, Virg. A. 3, 651: cuncta equo, Tac. A. 2, 45.

* **collūtĭo** (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colluo] *A rinsing, washing*, Scribon. Comp. 53.

* **col-lŭtŭlo** (conl.), are, *v. a. To soil, defile much;* trop.: Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 67.

collutus (conl.), *Part.*, from colluo.

‡ **collŭvĭāris** porcus dicitur, qui cibo permixto et colluvie nutritur, Fest. p. 44.

colluvies (conl.), ei, v. the follg.

collŭvĭo (conl.), ōnis, and **colluvies,** em, e (the latter form not frequent before the Aug. per.; not in Cic., Livy, nor Suet.; on the other hand, exclusively used in Col., Pliny the elder, and Tac.; Quint. does not use the word at all), *f.* [colluo] *A conflux* or *collection of filth, washings, draff, hog-wash, swill:* (*a*) *Colluvies:* Ulp. Dig. 43, 22, 1: cohortis et aedificii, Col. 2, 15, 8; cf. id. 1, 6, 24; id. 1, 5, 6: turbida nigro limo, Luc. 4, 311; Plin. 24, 19, 116.—(* *β*) *Colluvio:* colluvionibus sentinarum, Arnob. 5, p. 172.—**2.** More freq. trop., *The impure conflux of different objects, impurities, impure mixture, vile medley, offscourings:* (*a*) *Colluvio:* mixtorum omnis generis animantium, Liv. 3, 6: quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 85: omnium scelerum, id. Sest. 7, 15: rerum, Liv. 3, 11: deterrima verborum, Gell. 1, 15, 17: colluvionem gentium afferre, *a* (*polluting*) *mixture*, Liv. 4, 2; so mixti ex omni colluvione exsules obaerati, *etc.*, Liv. 26, 40; cf. id. 22, 43: in colluvione Drusi, *the dregs of the people adhering to him, the rabble*, Cic. Vat. 9, 23.—(*β*) *Colluvies:* Atticus in Cic. Att. 9, 10, 7: rerum, Tac. H. 2, 16 *fin.*; cf. abs. id. ib. 14, 15; Hist. 5, 12: nationum, id. Ann. 2, 55: collecta populi, Just. 2, 6.

† **collȳbista,** ae, *m.* = κολλυβιστής, *A money-changer, banker*, Hier. Matth. 21, 12.

† **collȳbus** (also collubus), i, *m.* = κόλλυβος [prob. of Phoenicio-Semitic origin, kindred with the Hebr. חָלַף, to change], *Exchange, agio*, Cic. Att. 12, 6; Suet. Aug. 4.—Hence, * **2.** Transf.: *Banking business, money changing*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78.

† **collȳra,** ae, *f.* = κολλύρα, *A kind of pastry of a round, elongated form, maccaroni, vermicelli*, customarily shred into broth, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12. Hence **collyricus,** a, um: jus, *vermicelli-broth, vermicelli-soup*, id. ib. 1, 3, 15 and 17.

* **collȳrĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [collyrium] *A small* collyrium, *tent, pessary*, etc., Macer. 4, 12.

† **collȳris,** ĭdis (access. form collyrida, ae, Vulg. 2 Sam. 6, 19; cf. cassida, chlamyda, *etc.*), *f.* = κολλυρίς, **1.** *A roll or cake*, Aug. de Gen. 8, 5 *fin.*; Vulg. Levit. 7, 12; 8, 26 (transl. of the Hebrew חַלָּה).—**2.** *A head-dress of women*, Tert. Cult. fem. 7.—**3.** *A plant*, also called malva erratica, App. Herb. 40.

† **collȳrĭum,** ii, *n.* = κολλύριον (a mass similar to the collyra-dough; hence, in medic. lang.), **1.** *A tent, pessary, suppository*, etc., Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 12; Col. 6, 6, 5; 6, 30, 8; Plin. 26, 12, 78; 28, 9, 37; Scrib. Comp. 142.—**2.** *A liquid eye-salve*, Cels. 7, 7, *no.* 4; * Hor. S. 1, 5, 30; Veg. 3, 16, 2; 8; 3, 18, 2.

Colminiana (Cato R. R. 6, 1), Colminia (Var. R. R. 1. 24, 1), Culminia (Col. 5, 8, 8), Cominia (Plin. 15, 3, 4; Pall. Febr. 18, 4): olea, *An unknown kind of olive-tree* (concerning the varying readings, v. Schneid. *N. cr.*).

1. cŏlo, ŭi, cultum, 3. *v. a.* [from the stem ΚΟΛ, whence βουκόλος, βουκολέω, *etc.*] (orig. pertaining to agriculture),

I. *To work upon the earth, a field, garden*, etc.; *to cultivate, till, tend, take care of* (freq. in all periods and species of composition): fundum, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 2: agrum, id. ib. 1, 2, 14: agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: arva et vineta et oleas et arbustum, Quint. 1, 12, 7: praedia, cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 17 *fin.*: rura, Catull. 64, 38; Tib. 1, 5, 21: hortos, Ov. M. 14, 624, et al.: vitem, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38: arbores, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 22: fruges, Ov. M. 15, 134: poma, id. ib. 14, 687, et saep.; cf. under *Pa.*—Inasmuch as the idea of cultivating, caring for, involves that of abiding in a place,

2. Without reference to economics: *To abide, dwell, stay in a place, to inhabit it* (most freq. since the Aug. per.): (*a*) *c. acc.:* nemora atque cavos montes silvasque colebant, Lucr. 5, 953: regiones Acherunticas, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 21: colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53 *fin.*: urbem, urbem, mi Rufe, cole, id. Fam. 2, 12, 2: has terras, id. N. D. 2, 66: loca Idae, Catull. 63, 70: Idalium, id. 36, 12 *sq.*; 61, 17: Sicaniam, Ov. M. 5, 495: Maeoniam Sipylumque, id. ib. 6, 149: Elin Messaniaque arva, id. ib. 2, 679: flumina, id. ib. 2, 380: regnum nemorale Dianae, id. ib. 14, 331: hoc nemus, id. ib. 15, 545: stagna, Virg. G. 3, 430: haec loca, Ov. M. 14, 681; Liv. 1, 7: Britanniam, Tac. Agr. 11: Rheni ripam, id. Germ. 28: victam ripam, id. Ann. 1, 59: terras, id. ib. 2, 60; cf. Hist. 5, 2: insulam, id. Ann. 12, 61; Germ. 29.—Poet. of poets: me juvat in prima coluisse Helicona juventa, *i. e. to have written poetry in early youth*, Prop. 3, 5, 19.—(*β*) *Abs.:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 68; id. Most. 3, 2, 78; Liv. 42, 67 *fin.*: colunt discreti ac diversi, Tac. G. 16: proximi Cattis Usipii ac Tencteri colunt, id. ib. 32: circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. 21, 26: prope Oceanum, id. 24, 49: usque ad Albim, Tac. A. 2, 41: ultra Borysthenem fluvium, Gell. 9, 4, 6.

II. Trop. (also very freq., and class.):

1. Colere aliquid, *To bestow care upon a thing, to care for, to pursue carefully, cultivate, attend to, regard, foster, cherish, practice*, etc.; *to dress, clothe, adorn:* Juppiter, qui genus colis alisque hominum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 14; cf. also of the protection, care of the gods: Jovis omnia plena: ille colit terras, illi mea carmina curae, Virg. E. 3, 61: quam (*sc.* Carthaginem) Juno fertur unam coluisse, id. Aen. 1, 16 Wagn.; Cic. Att. 10, 8, 9: (Castor et Pollux) dum terras hominumque colunt genus, *i. e. improve, polish*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7 Schmid; cf. pectus ingenuas per artes, Ov. A. A. 2, 121; Var. in Non. 251, 32: formamque augere colendo, *by attire, dress*, Ov. M. 10, 534; cf. corpora, id. A. A. 3, 107; and tu quoque dum coleris, id. ib. 3, 225; and *c. Abl.:* lacertos auro, Curt. 8, 9, 21: capillos, Tib. 1, 6, 39; 1, 8, 9: suum quaestum colit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 127: pietatem, id. Asin. 3, 1, 6; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 33: virtutem, Cic. Arch. 7, 16; Cic. Off. 1, 41 *fin.*: amicitiam, justitiam, liberalitatem, id. ib. 1, 2, 5: virginitatis amorem, Virg. A. 11, 584: pacem, Ov. M. 11, 279; cf. Martem, Sil. 8, 464: studium philosophiae, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: disciplinam, id. ib. 31, 117: aequabile et temperatum orationis genus, id. Off. 1, 1, 3: patrias artes militiamque, Ov. F. 2, 508; cf. artes liberales, Suet. Tib. 60: servitutem apud aliquem, *to be a slave*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 7: nunc plane nec ego victum, nec vitam illam colere possum, nec, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 12, 28; and poet. in gen.: vitam *or* aevum = degere, *to take care of life*, for *to live:* vitam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 74; Casin. 2, 1, 12; Rud. 1, 5, 25: vitam inopem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 84: aevum vi, Lucr. 5, 1144 and 1149.

2. Colere aliquem, *To regard one with care*, i. e. *to honor, revere, reverence, treat respectfully*, etc. So, **a.** Most freq. of the reverence and worship of the Deity, and the respect paid to objects pertaining to him: *To worship, honor, reverence, respect:* quid est enim cur deos ab hominibus colendos dicas? Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 115; hos deos et venerari et colere debemus, id. ib. 2, 28, 71; cf. ib. 1, 42, 119; Agr. 2, 35; Liv. 39, 15; Catull. 61, 48: Phoebe silvarumque potens Diana ... o colendi semper et culti, Hor. Carm. Sec. 2 and 3; cf. Ov. M. 8, 350; Plin. Pan. 11, 3: per flamines et sacerdotes, Tac. A. 1, 10; Suet. Vit. 1: quo cognomine is Deus quadam in parte urbis colebatur, id. Aug. 70; deum precibus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 580: testimoniorum religionem et fidem, Cic. Fl. 4, 9; cf. id. Fontej. 10, 21; and colebantur religiones pie magis quam magnifice, Liv. 3, 57; and apud quos juxta divinas religiones humana fides colitur, id. 9, 9: sacra, Ov. M. 4, 32; 15, 679: aras, id. ib. 3, 733; 6, 208; cf. Liv. 1, 7; Suet. Vit. 2, et saep.: caerimonias sepulcrorum tanta cura, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: sacrarium summa caerimonia, Nep. Th. 8, 4; Suet. Galb. 4.—**b.** Of the honor bestowed upon men: ut militiae Africanum ut deum coleret Laelius, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: quia me colitis e magnifacitis, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 23; Ter. Ad 3, 2, 54: a quibus diligenter observari videmur et coli, Cic. Mur. 34, 70; cf. id. Off 1, 41 *fin.*: Sall. J. 10 *fin.*: civitatem, Cic. Fl. 22; cf. in amicis et deligendis et colendis, id. Lael. 22 *fin.*; id. ib. § 82: colere et ornare, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2: si te colo, Sexte, non amabo, Mart. 2, 55: aliquem donis, Liv. 31, 43: literis, Nep. Att. 20, 4: (* aliquem arte, *to treat rigorously*, Sall. J. 85). —Whence

cultus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I) **1.** *Cultivated, tilled:* ager cultior, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 20: ager cultissimus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: fundus cultior, Quint. 8, 3, 8: cultiora loca, Curt. 7, 3.—**b.** Subst. culta, orum, *n.*, *Tilled, cultivated land, gardens, plantations*, etc., Lucr. 1, 165; 210; 5, 1370; Virg. G. 4, 372; Plin. 24, 10, 49.—Hence, **2.** Trop.: *Ornamented, adorned, polished, elegant, cultivated:* matrona vetitâ purpurâ culta, Suet. Ner. 32: filia cultior, Mart. 10, 98: sermone cultissimus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 45.—*Adv.* culte: dicere, * Quint. 8, 3, 7; Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 6.—*Comp.* dicere, Sen. Suas. 4 *fin.*: (*sc.* veste) progredi, Just. 3, 3, 5: incubare strato lectulo, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.—*Sup.* apparently not in use.

2. cōlo, atum, are, *v. a.* [colum] *To filter, strain something, to cleanse, purify* (post-Aug.): ceram, Col. 9, 16, 1: mel, id. 12, 11, 1: vinum sporta palmea, Pall. Febr. 27: aliquid per linteam, Scrib. Comp. 271: ad colum, Veg. 2, 28, 19: per colum, Apic. 4, 2: aurum, App. Flor. p. 343, 20: ter colans, Plin. 31, 3, 23: faex colata, id. 31, 8, 44.—Poet.: amnes, *i. e. to spread out a fish-net*, Manil. 5, 193.—Whence

cōlātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Cleansed, purified* (post-class.): nitor (beryllorum), Tert. Anim. 9.—**b.** Trop.: colatiora somniari, Tert. Anim. 48.

† **cŏlŏbĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = κολοβικός, *Mutilated*, Firmic. Math. 3, 14.

† **cŏlŏbĭum,** ii (**colobum,** i, Cod Theod. 14, 10, 1), *n.* = κολόβιον, *An under garment with short sleeves*, Serv. Virg. A 9, 616.

† **cŏlŏbos,** on, *adj.* = κολοβός, *Mutilated, curtailed*, only in measure: versus, *in which one syllable is wanting* = catalectus, Mall. Theod. de Metr. 7: metrum, id. ib 5; Mar. Vict. p. 2504 P.

† **cŏlŏcāsĭa,** ae, *f.* (**cŏlŏcāsĭum,** ii, *n.*, * Virg. E. 4, 20; Mart. 8, 33, 13) = κολοκασία or κολοκάσιον, *An Egyptian bean*, a magnificent plant of the lily kind, growing in the lakes and marshes of Egypt. whose beans, roots, and even the stalks and stems, were considered as luxuries, and from its large leaves drinking-cups (ciboria) were made, "Plin. 21, 15, 51 Col. 8, 15, 4; Pall. Febr. 24, 14; Apr. 3, 5;" cf. Voss Virg. l. l.

cŏlŏcynthis, ĭdis, *f.* = κολοκυνθίς. *The colocynth* or *coloquintida*, used as a purgative, Cucumis colocynthis, L.; Plin. 20, 3, 8; Pall. 1, 35, 9.

cōlon or **cōlum,** i, *n.* (access. form colus, i, *m.*, Seren. Samm. 31, 1) = κῶλο (a member), **1.** *The colon* (the largest of the intestines), Plin. 11, 37, 79; Scrib. Comp. 122.—Hence, **b.** *A disease of the colon, the colic*, Plin. 20, 15, 57; 31, 9, 45

Scrib. Comp. l. l.; Seren. Samm. l. l.—**2.** Transf., *A member of a verse*, * Quint. 9, 4. 78; of a poem, Aug. in Don. Vit. Virg. c. 12; of a period, Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 43 dub. (Orell.: capita).

cŏlōna, ae, *f.* [colonus] *A country woman*, Ov. F. 4, 692; 2, 646; Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 54 *fin.*

Cŏlōnae, arum, *f.*, Κολωναί, *A town in Troas*, now prob. *Chemali*, Nep. Paus. 3, 3.

cŏlōnātus, ūs, *m.* [colonus] *The condition of a rustic* (post-class.), Cod. Theod. 14, 18, 1; 12, 1, 33.

Cŏlōnēus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to the Attic demos Colonos* (Κολωνός): Oedipus (Οἰδιποῦς ἐπὶ Κολωνῷ), Cic. de Sen. 7, 22: locus, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3.

cŏlōnĭa, ae, *f.* [colonus] **1.** (acc. to colonus, *no.* 1) *A possession in land, a landed estate, a farm*, Col. 11, 1, 23; Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 24; Scaev. ib. 33, 7, 20.—**b.** *Abode, dwelling* in gen. (cf. colo, *no.* I. 2), Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 40; and humorously: molarum, for *a mill*, Pseud. 4, 6, 38.—Far more freq., **2.** (acc. to colonus, *no.* 2) *A colony, colonial town, settlement*: "*Colonia* dicta est a colendo: est autem pars civium aut sociorum, missa ubi rempublicam habeant ex consensu suae civitatis aut publico ejus populi unde profecti sunt consilio." Hae autem coloniae sunt, quae ex consensu publico, non ex secessione sunt conditae, Serv. Virg. A. 1, 12: in coloniam aliquos emittere, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 29: mittere, Liv. 4, 49: coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 73: condere, Vellej. 1, 15.—Also freq., (β) Meton. for *The persons sent for the establishment of such a town, a colony, colonists, planters*; hence the expression, coloniam deducere aliquo, Cic. Rep. 2, 4; Phil. 2, 40; id. Agr. 1, 5, 16; 2, 27, 73; 2, 34, 92; Brut. 20, 79; Liv. 9, 4; 28; 46; 10, 1; 39, 55; Vellej. 1, 14; Suet. Tib. 4; Ner. 9, et al.: mittere aliquo, Cic. Div. 1, 1 *fin.*—Cf. upon the diff. kinds of Roman colonies, and their laws and regulations, Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, p. 49 *sq.*; Creuz. Antiq. p. 319 *sq.*; Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 109 *sq.*—Hence Colonia as *nom. pr.*, e. g. Colonia Agrippina, the present *Cologne*; Colonia Aurelia, the present *Nassenfels*, etc.—Transf. of *the colonies of bees*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 9 and 29.

cŏlōnĭārĭus, ii, *m.*, and **-a,** ae, *f.* [colonia, *no.* 2] *Native of a colony*, Gaj. Inst. 3, § 56; 1, § 28.

cŏlōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [colonus] **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to agriculture* or *husbandry*: leges, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 17: genus ovium, *found upon any farm, common*, Plin. 8, 47, 72; 26, 10, 62.—**b.** Subst. colonica, ae, *f.*, *A farm-house, a rustic's hut*, Aus. Ep. 4, 6.—**2.** *Pertaining to a colony*: cohortes, *levied from colonies*, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: decuriones, Suet. Aug. 46.

cŏlōnus, i, *m.* [colo] **1.** *A husbandman, farmer*, Cato R. R. prooem. § 2; Var. R. R. 2 prooem. § 5, et al.; Col. 1, 7, 1; Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287; Hor. Od. 1, 35, 6; 2, 14, 12; Sat. 2, 1, 35; 2, 2, 115, et saep. —**2.** *A colonist, inhabitant of a colonial town*, ἄποικος, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 75; Phil. 2, 40, 102; N. D. 3, 19, 48; Nep. Milt. 1, 1; Liv. 4, 11; 9, 26, et saep.—**b.** Poet. for *An inhabitant* in gen., Virg. A. 7, 63; 409. —Humorously: catenarum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 32.

1. Cŏlŏphon, ōnis, *m.*, Κολοφών, *One of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situated near the sea, and renowned for its cavalry, which was always victorious*, now *Altobosco*, Mel. 1, 17, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 3; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 313 *sq.*—**2.** Whence **Cŏlŏphōnĭus,** a, um, *Colophonian*: resina, Plin. 14, 20, 25 (also abs. Colophonia, Scrib. Comp. 137 *sq.*): Idmon, Ov. M. 6, 8.—In plur., Colophonii, rum, *m.*, *the Colophonians*, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.*—**b. Cŏlŏphōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: Homero (since the inhabitants of Colophon considered him as their countryman; v. Cic. Arch. l. l.), Virg. Cir. 64.

‡**2. cŏlŏphōn,** ōnos, *m.*: colophon dixerunt, quum aliquid finitum significaretur, Fest. p. 30; cf. Comment. p. 353 [= κολοφών, the summit, the top; cf. in Gr. κολοφῶνα ἐπιθεῖναι, v. Passow under κολοφών].

cŏlor (ancient form **colos,** like arbos, clamos, honos, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43; Lucr. 6, 208; 1073; Sall. C. 15 *fin.* Kritz. *N. cr.*, acc. to Prob. II. p. 1456 and 1467 P.; Plin. 13, 15, 30; 35, 11, 42), ōris, *m.*

Color: **I.** Lit., **1.** In gen.: varii rerum, Lucr. 2, 786: esse sine luce nequeunt, id. 2, 795; Lucr. 2, 737: aureus ignis, id. 6, 205; id. 2, 1030: arqui. id. 6, 526: purpureus conchyli, id. 6, 1073: Tyrios mirare, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18; Ov. M. 10, 261; cf. ib. 6, 65; Virg. A. 4, 701, et saep.: colorem accipere, Plin. 11, 38, 91: bibere, id. 8, 48, 73: inducere picturae, id. 35, 10, 35, *no.* 20.—Poet.: ducere, of grapes: *to take, acquire color, become colored*, Virg. Ecl. 9, 49; Ov. M. 3, 485.

2. Specif., *The natural color of men, the complexion, tint, hue*: qui color, nitor, vestitus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 11: venusti oculi, color suavis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: verus (opp. to paint), Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26 Donat.; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 164; and fucatus, Hor. Epod. 12, 10: senex colore mustellino, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 22: niveus, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 3: albus, Ov. M. 2, 541: verecundus, Hor. Epod. 17, 21; cf. Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 7: colorem mutare, perdere, *to change* or *lose color* (on account of any excitement of the passions, from shame, fear, pain, *etc.*), *to blush*, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38; cf. Cic. Clu. 19 *fin.*: color excidit, Ov. M. 2, 602; id. ib. 3, 99; Liv. 39, 34; cf., on the other hand, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 32 Lamb. and Lind. —* (β) Proverbial: homo nullius coloris, *an unknown man*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 99 (like the phrase, albus an ater sit; v. albus, *no.* 6, b).—**b.** Sometimes pregnant, as in most languages, for *Beautiful complexion, fine tint, beauty*: O formose puer nimium ne crede colori, Virg. Ecl. 2, 17: quo fugit Venus, heu, quove color? Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17; Ov. H. 3, 141.

II. Trop.: **1.** In gen., *External quality, state, condition, position, the exterior, outward appearance* (predominant in rhetoric, v. *no.* b; elsewh. rare, and mostly poet.): amisimus omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: vitae, Hor. S. 2, 1, 60; cf. omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res, *every color became him*, i. e. *he accommodated himself to every condition*, id. Ep. 1, 17, 23 Schmid.: novimus quosdam, qui multis apud philosophum annis persederint, et ne colorem quidem duxerint (* *have not acquired even the outward appearance*, i. e.), *have imbibed* or *learned nothing*, Sen. Ep. 108; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 59.—**b.** Of diction: *Its general character, fashion, cast, coloring, style*: Cic. de Or. 3, 25; cf. id. ib. 52: non unus color prooemii, narrationis, argumentorum, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 10, 71: qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis color? Cic. Brut. 46, 171: color dicendi maculis conspergitur, Quint. 8, 5, 28; cf. color totus orationis, id. ib. 6, 3, 110: simplicis atque inaffectati gratia, id. ib. 9, 4, 17: tragicus, Hor. A. P. 236: operum colores, id. ib. 86.

2. Pregnant (cf. above *no.* I. 2, b): *A beautiful, brilliant quality* or *nature, splendor, lustre, brilliancy* (also freq. only in rhetor. lang.): nullus argento color est avaris Abdito terris, *lustreless*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 1.—**b.** Of diction: (α) *A high, lively coloring, embellishment*: Cic. Brut. 87, 298; id. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.*; Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2. (β) (ornament negatively considered) *t. t.*, *An artful, modest concealment of a fault, a dextrous turn, pretext, palliation, excuse*: Quint. 4, 2, 88 Spald.; id. ib. 6, 5, 5; 10, 1, 116; 11, 1, 81; 12, 1. 33 Ernest. Lex. Technol. s. h. v.; cf. Sen. Contr. 3, 21; 25: res illo colore defenditur apud judicem, ut videatur ille non sanae mentis fuisse, *etc.*, Marc. Dig. 5, 2, 5: sub colore adipiscendae possessionis, Cod. Theod. 3, 6, 3; Juv. 6, 280 Rupert.

cŏlōrāte, *adv.* *Speciously, plausibly*; v. coloro, *Pa. fin.*

‡**cŏlōrātor,** oris, *m.* *A polisher*, στιλβωτής et ἰνδικοπλάστης, Gloss. Lat.; Inscr. Mur. 887, 3.

coloratus, a, um, v. coloro, *Pa.*

cŏlōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [color] *Colored, variegated* (rare, mostly class.): gausapes, Augustus in Charis. p. 80 P.: vestis, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33 *fin.*: tunicae, Vop. Aurel. 46.

cŏlōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **1.** *To furnish with color, to color* (class.): corpora, Cic. N. D. 1, 39 *fin.*: lignum sinopide, Plin. 35, 6, 13: lineas testa trita, id. 35, 3, 5.—**2.** In particular, *To color reddish* or *brownish, to tinge*: quum in sole ambulem, natura fit ut colorer, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60; so Quint. 5, 10, 81; Sen. Ep 108; and pira sole, Plin. 15, 15, 16; Prop. 3, 12, 15: colorat aequora Nilus, Catull. 11, 7.—**II.** Trop. (cf. color, *no.* II.) **1.** In gen.: sapientia nisi alte descendit et diu sedit animum non coloravit, sed infecit, Sen. Ep. 71 *fin.*—**b.** Of discourse: *To give it a coloring*, and in pass., *to retain* or *receive a coloring*: quum istos libros studiosius legerim sentio orationem meam illorum tactu quasi colorari, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60; id. Or. 13 *fin.*: urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, id. Brut. 46.—**2.** Esp., *To embellish with particulars that give a coloring, to gloss over, palliate*: Val. Max. 8, 2, *no.* 2: inepta sua serio vultu, Prud. Cath. 2, 35 (cf. color, *no.* II. 2, b, β).—Whence

cŏlōrātus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *Colored, having color*: arcus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20: uvae, Col. 11, 2: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16.—**2.** Esp., *Colored red, red, imbrowned*: Quint. 5, 10, 81: corpora, *having a healthy color*, id. ib. 8 prooem. § 19: cf. speciosior et coloratior, Cels. 2, 2: Seres, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 6: Etrusci, Mart. 10, 68.—**b.** Trop.: ficta et colorata, Sen. Ep. 16.—* *Adv.* *In a specious* or *plausible manner*: offert tale patrocinium, Quint. Decl. 285.

colos, v. color, *init.*

†**Cŏlossĕrōs,** ōtis, *m.* [Κολοσσός-Ἔρως, the Colossal-love] *An appellation of a large and beautiful man*, Suet. Calig. 35.

†**cŏlossēus,** a, um, *adj.* = κολοσσιαῖος, *Colossal, gigantic* (in post-Aug. prose): statuas, Plin. 34, 7, 18; Suet. Vesp. 23: se pingi Nero jussit, Plin. 35, 7, 33: Mars sedens, id. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 7.

†**cŏlossĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = κολοσσικός, *Colossal, gigantic*: Apollo, Vitr. 10, 6: signum, Plin. 34, 8, 19.—*Comp. Graec.*, colossicoteros, Vitr. 4, 3; 10, 4.

†**cŏlossus,** i, *m.* = κολοσσός, *A gigantic statue, a colossus*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 25; Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 51. In particular, *The celebrated colossus at Rhodes*; it was dedicated to the sun, and was 70 ells high, "Plin. 34, 7, 18."

cŏlostra, ae, *f.* (**colostra,** orum, *n.*, Plin. 11, 41, 96; Mart. 13, 38, 2; in *sing.* **colostrum,** Mart. l. l.; Serv. Virg. E. 2, 22) *The first milk in the breasts of animals after delivery*, Plin. 28, 9, 33; Col. 7, 3, 17; Pall. Nov. 13, 1. As a dainty dish, Mart. l. l.—As a term of endearment, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 154; 177, Laber. in Non. 84, 13.

* **cŏlostrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [colostrum] *A disease of the young caused by the first milk of the mother*, Plin. 11, 41, 96: * **colostrāti,** orum, *m.*, *those afflicted with it*, id. 28, 9, 33.

colostrum, i. v. colostra.

†**cōlōtes,** ae, *m.* = κωλώτης, *A kind of lizard*, Plin. 9, 29, 46; 29, 4, 28.

‡ **colpa,** v. culpa.

cŏlŭber, bri, *m.* *A serpent* (poet.) Virg. G. 3, 418; Aen. 2, 471 (an imitation of Hom. Il. X. 93: ὡς δὲ δράκων, κ. τ. λ.); Ov. M. 4, 620; 11, 775; Col. 10, 230. As an attributive of the hair of Medusa, the Furies, the Hydra, *etc.*, Lucr. 5, 27; Ov. M. 9, 73; 10, 21; 6, 119; Luc. 6, 664; Val. Fl. 6, 175.

cŏlŭbra, ae, *f.* [coluber] *A female serpent*, and in gen. *a serpent*, Lucil., Turpil. and Var. in Non. 201, 22 *sq.*; Hor. Od. 1, 17, 8; Sat. 1, 8, 42; Ov. M. 6, 559; Juv. 5, 103; Cels. 5, 27, *no.* 3, et al. As an attributive of the hair of the Furies, Medusa, *etc.* (v. coluber), Ov. M. 4, 475; 492; 784; Luc. 9, 634.—Hence, **b.** Proverbially: (α) Quas tu vides colubras? *i. e. art thou frantic?* Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 50. —(β) Colubra restem non parit, *i. e. like produces like, the thorn does not produce grapes*, Petr. 45, 9.

cŏlŭbrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [coluber-fero] *Serpent-bearing*, an epithet of Meausa (cf. coluber and colubra): monstrum, Ov. M. 5, 241: collum, Luc. 9, 677.

* **cŏlūbrĭmŏdus,** a, um, *adj.* [coluber] *Serpent-like:* capilli, Coripp. frgm. 4.

cŏlūbrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Like a serpent;* trop. *cunning, wily* (ante- and post-class.): ingenio esse, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 6: vis, Tert. Spect. 18.—**2.** Subst. **colubrina,** ae, *f., A plant,* also called bryonia and dracontea, App. Herb. 14.

* **cŏlūbrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Serpentine, winding:* actus (viae), Tert. adv. Val. 4.

cōlum. i, *n.* **1.** *A vessel for straining, a strainer, colander,* Cato R. R. 11, 2; Virg. G. 2, 242; Col. 11, 2, 70; 12, 19, 4; 12, 38, 7; Plin. 36, 23, 52; Scrib. Comp. 156, et al.—***2.** Poet.: *A bow-net, a net of wicker-work for catching fish, a wear,* Aus. Ep. 4, 57; cf. 2. colo.

cŏlumba, ae, *f. A dove, pigeon,* "Var. R. R. 3, 7; Col. 8, 8; Plin. 10, 34, 52, Pall. 1, 24;" Ov. M. 1, 506; 5, 605; Hor. Od. 1, 37, 18; 4, 4, 32; Epod. 16, 32, et saep.; as sacred to Venus: Cythereiades, Ov. M. 15, 386; cf. Hyg. Fab. 197.—As a term of endearment, *my dove* (as in all languages), Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 103; Casin. 1, 1, 50.

* **cŏlumbar,** āris, *n.* [columba] *A kind of collar* (so called from its similarity to the hole in a dove-cote): Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 50.

columbarium, ii, v. the following.

cŏlumbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [columba] *Pertaining to doves,* only subst. **A. cŏlumbārĭus,** ii, *m., A dove-keeper,* Var. R. R. 2, 7, 7.—**B. cŏlumbārĭum,** ii, *n., A dove-cote, pigeon-house,* Var. R. R. 3, 7, 4 *sq.;* Col. 8, 8, 3; 6; 8, 11, 3; Pall. 1, 24.—From the similarity, **2.** Transf., **a.** In architecture, *The gain* or *mortise in which rafters* or *joists lie,* Vitr. 4, 1.—**b.** *A hole near the axle of a water-wheel,* Vitr. 10, 9.—**c.** "*Columbaria* in summis lateribus navium loca concava, per quae eminent remi, dicta, ut credo, quod sint similia latibulis columbarum, in quibus nidificant," Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 3; cf. Fest. s. v. NAVALIS SCRIBA, p. 180 *init.* Whence, *(β) **cŏlumbārĭus,** ii, *m., An oarsman,* as a term of reproach: Plaut. in Fest. l. l. p. 179 *fin.*—**d.** *A subterranean sepulchre, in the walls of which were niches for urns of ashes,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4513; cf. Fr. Gorii Columbarium Liviae Augustae in Poleni Thes. A. R. III. p. 50 *sq.;* and Creuz. upon the history of ancient Roman cult. upon the Upper Rhine and Neckar, p. 54 and 102 *sq.*

* **cŏlumbātim,** *adv.* [id.] *After the manner of doves:* columbatim da basia, Poet. in Anth. Lat. 3, 219.

cŏlumbīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to a dove* or *pigeon, dove-:* pulli, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 9; *Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 3; so also abs. columbini, *little doves,* Mart. 13, 66: ovum, *Hor. S. 2, 4, 56: fimum, Plin. 17, 7, 4.—**2.** *Dove-colored:* terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4: cicer, id. 18, 12, 32: vitis, id. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 8: saxum, Pall. 1, 10, 3.

* **cŏlumbor,** āri, *v. dep.* [id.] *To bill* or *kiss like doves:* Messala in Sen. Ep. 114.

* **cŏlumbŭlātim,** *adv.* [columbulus] *In the manner of little doves:* labra conserens labris, Mattius in Gell. 20, 9, 2; cf. columbatim.

* **cŏlumbŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [columbus] *A little dove,* Plin. Ep. 9, 25 *fin.*

cŏlumbus, i, *m. A male dove* or *pigeon;* cf. Var. L. L. 9, 38, 140; for *dove* in gen. (very rare), Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 5; Col. 8, 8, 1.

cŏlŭmella, ae, *f. dim.* [columna, columen] *A small column, a pillar,* Cato R. R. 20, 1; 22, 2; Cic. Leg. 2, 26; Tusc. 2, 23, 65; Caes. B. C. 2, 10.—**b.** *The foot* or *pedestal of a catapult,* Vitr. 10, 15.—**2.** Trop.: *A pillar, support, prop* (cf. columen): Lucil. in Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57.—**II.** Columella, ae, *m. nom. propr.,* L. Junius Moderatus —, *A well-known writer on husbandry, of the first century of the Christian era. He was of Gades, and a companion of Seneca and Celsus;* his writings, De Re Rustica and De Arboribus, are yet extant; v. Schneid. Scriptt. Rei Rust. II. 2 praef.; Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 518 *sq.*

cŏlŭmellāris, e, *adj.* [columella] *Pillar-formed;* only: dentes, *the grinders of horses,* Var. R. R. 2, 7, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 64.

cŏlŭmen, ĭnis, *n.,* and the two access. forms, **culmen,** ĭnis, *n.,* and **cŏlumna,** ae, *f.* [CELLO] first separated in signif. since the class. per.: lit., *That which rises in height, is prominent, projects,* and either in a more extended sense, that which is measured from the foot: *a pillar, column* (class. form *columna*); or, in a narrower sense, *extreme height, the point, top, summit* (forms, *columen* and *culmen*); the latter, again, either extending freely into the air (form, *culmen*), or serving as a support to another object (form, *columen*), (*columna,* on the other hand, in both the latter signiff.; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 106 *sq.*).

A. cŏlŭmen, ĭnis, *n.* **1.** *A height,* measured from the foot; only poet. once of a mountain: ego vitam agam sub altis Phrygiae columinibus, Catull. 63, 71, and once of *a pillar of fire:* Phoebi fax, tristis nuncia belli, quae magnum ad columen flammato ardore volabat, *like an ascending column,* Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18.—**II.** *The highest part* or *top of an object,* e. g. of a wall, Cato R. R. 15, 1; of a building: *a roof, a gable:* in turribus et columinibus villae, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 1; Sen. Herc. fur. 1000; Thyest. 54 Gron.; so of the Capitol, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 20; and of the highest point of the orbit of heavenly bodies, Nigid. in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 218.—**2.** Trop.: *The top, summit, first, chief, the height,* etc.: amicorum Antonii Cotyla Varius, Cic. Phil. 13, 12: pars haec vitae jam pridem pervenit ad columen, Plin. 15, 15, 17 (others, *culmen*): audaciae, *the height of impudence,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211.—**III.** *A height that supports, sustains something;* in architecture, *the top of a gable-end, a gable pillar, a prop,* Vitr. 4, 2. Esp. freq., **2.** Trop.: *A support, prop, stay:* familiae, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57 Don.; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76: senati, praesidium popli, Plaut. Casin. 3, 2, 6; cf. id. Epid. 2, 2, 5: reipublicae, Cic. Sest. 8, 19; Curt. 9, 6, 8: regni Ausonii, Sil. 15, 385: Asiae, Sen. Troad. 6: rerum mearum (Maecenas), Hor. Od. 2, 17, 4; Gell. 19, 14, 1; Col. 3, 4, 3; cf. Liv. 38, 51.

B. culmen, ĭnis, *n.* (in Cic. only once; cf. the follg. *no.* II.; in Catull. and Hor. never; in gen. first freq. since the Aug. per.) ***I.** *Height* measured from the foot; only once poet. of the stalk of a bean, Ov. F. 4, 734.—**II.** *A point standing free, the top, summit,* e. g. of a building: *a roof, gable, cupola,* etc.: "*Columen* in summo fastigio *culminis,*" Vitr. 4, 2; Ov. M. 1, 295; 289; Virg. E. 1, 69; Aen. 2, 446; 458; 1, 186; Liv. 27, 4; 42, 3; Suet. Dom. 23, et saep. Of *the acme* of heaven, *Cic. Arat. 26. Of *mountain summits:* Alpium, Caes. B. G. 3, 2. Of *the summit of the clouds* (the figure taken from the top of ears of corn; hence with the epithet maturum), *Lucr. 6, 296. Of *the crown of the head of men,* Liv. 1, 34. Of *the top of the prow of a ship,* Luc. 3, 709, et saep.—**2.** Trop.: *The summit, acme, height* (perh. not ante-Aug.): (regnum Macedonicum) a summo culmine fortunae ad ultimum finem CL annos stetit, Liv. 45, 9 *fin.:* principium culmenque omnium rerum pretii margaritae tenent, Plin. 9, 35, 54: ruit alta a culmine Troja, Virg. A. 2, 290 (Hom. Il. V. 772: *κατ' ἄκρης*); cf. id. ib. 603; Luc. 8, 8: regale, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 64: pastorale, id. B. Get. 355: honoris, App. Flor. 3.

C. cŏlumna, ae, *f.* **I.** *A projecting object* measured from the foot, *a column, pillar, pale, post* (very freq.), "Vitr. 4, 1 *sq.;* 3, 3;" Var. R. R. 3, 5, 11; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51; Quint. 5, 13, 40, et saep.: rostrata, *a column ornamented with beaks of ships,* erected in honor of Duillius, the conqueror of the Carthaginians, Quint. 1, 7, 12 Spald.; the inscription on it is yet in part extant; v. in the App.: Maenia, also abs. Columna, *a pillory* in the forum Rom., where thieves, criminal slaves, and debtors were judged and punished, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 50 Ascon.: abs., Cic. Clu. 13, 39; Sest. 8, 18; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 381. From the use of pillars to designate boundaries of countries is to be explained Columnae Protei = fines Aegypti, Virg. A. 11, 262 Heyne; and Columnae Herculis, *i. e.* Calpe et Abyla, Mel. 1, 5, 3; 2, 6, 8; Plin. 3 prooem.; Tac. G. 34.—***b.** Trop.: *A pillar, support;* of Augustus, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 14.—**2.** Transf. of *objects rising in the manner of a pillar.* So, **a.** *A water-spout,* Lucr. 6, 426; 433; Plin. 2, 49, 50; Sen. Q. N. 7, 20.—**b.** *Membrum virile,* Mart. 6, 49; 11, 51; Auct. Priap. 9, 8.—**c.** "Narium recta pars eo quod aequaliter sit in longitudine et rotunditate porrecta, COLUMNA vocatur," Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 48.—* **II.** *The top, summit.* So only once of *the dome of heaven:* Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12 *fin.;* cf. above, columen.

* **cŏlŭmis,** e, *adj. Unhurt, safe:* Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 15 Lind.; cf. Gloss. Isid.: "*Colume* sanum;" and "*Columes* salvos."

columna, ae, v. columen, *no.* C.

* **cŏlumnāris,** e, *adj.* [columna] *Rising in the form of a pillar:* lux, *a pillar of fire,* Prud. Ham. 476 (in imitation of the Hebr. עַמּוּד אֵשׁ, Exod. 13, 21); cf. columnifer.

columnarium, ii, v. the follg. *no.* B.

cŏlumnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [columna] *Of or pertaining to a column;* only subst., ***A.** Columnarius, ii, *m., One who was condemned at the* Columna Maenia (v. columna, *no.* I.); therefore *a criminal* or *debtor,* Coel. in Cic. Fam, 8, 9 *fin.* Manut.—**B.** Columnarium, ii, *n.,* **1.** *A tribute for the pillars of a house, a pillar-tax,* Cic. Att. 13, 6; Caes. B. C. 3, 32.—**2.** *A stone quarry, marble quarry,* Inscr. Fabr. p. 463, *no.* 95; Inscr. Mur. 571, 2.

cŏlumnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A supporting by pillars:* scenae, App. Flor. *no.* 18.

cŏlumnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Supported by posts* or *pillars* (perh. only in the two follg. exs.): tholus rotundus, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 12. Humorously: os, *i. e. supported upon the hand,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58; cf. 56.

* **cŏlumnĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [columna-fero] *Column-bearing:* radius, *a pillar of fire,* Prud. Cath. 9, 51; cf. columnaris.

† **cŏlūri,** orum, *m.* = κόλουροι, in astron., *The Colures, two circles passing through the* (**equinoctial and solstitial points*), *and cutting each other at right angles at the poles,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15.

cŏlurnus, a, um, *adj.* [euphon. transp for corulnus, from corulus = corylus] *Made of the hazel-bush:* hastilia, Virg. G. 2, 396 Serv.; cf. Prisc. p. 595 P. (on the contrary, Fest. p. 30: "*Colurna* hastilia ex corno arbore facta").

† **cŏlūrus,** i, *m.* = κόλουρος, in measure, *Mutilated:* metrum, *a syllable too short,* Plotius de Metr. p. 2649 P.

cŏlus (i and) ūs (cf. Prisc. p. 654 and 719 P.; Rudd. 1, p. 166, *not.* 100; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 447 *sq.*), *f.* (*m.,* *Catull. 64, 311 Sillig.; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 23, *not.* 78) *A distaff* (not in Hor.): *sing. nom.,* Tib. 2, 1, 63; Ov. M. 4, 229; Plin. 8, 48, 74; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 594: *gen.* colus, Val. Fl. 2, 148: *acc.* colum, *Catull. 64, 311; Ov. Her. 9, 116: *abl.* colo, Tib. 1, 3, 86; Prop. 4, 1, 74; Virg. A. 8, 409 (also quoted by Prisc. p. 719); Ov. Am. 2, 6, 46; A. A. 1, 702; Plin. 8, 48, 74; Stat. Th. 6, 380; App. de Mundo p. 755: colu, Opimius in Cic. de Or. 2, 68 *fin.;* Stat. Th. 6, 380 (also quoted by Prisc. p. 719); Plin. 21, 15 (and varying between colo and colu, Prop. 4, 9, 48; Kuin., Lachm., and Jacob., colu): *plur. nom.* colus, Stat. Th. 3, 242; 9, 839: *acc.* colos, Ov. F. 3, 818; Mart. 7, 47; 9, 18; Stat. S. 1, 4, 64; 3, 1, 172; Theb. 5, 150; Ach. 1, 582; 635; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 389; Idyll. 49, 87; Sen. Herc. fur. 559; Herc. Oet. 669: colus, Val. Fl. 6, 445; 645; Stat. Th. 20, 649 (varying, Juv. 14, 249; Ruperti: colus). As an attribute of the Parcae, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 46; Stat. Th. 3, 242; 6, 380; Sen. Herc. fur. 559, et saep.—* **2.** Meton. for *The thread spun,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 669.

† **cŏlūtĕa,** orum, *n.* = κολουτέα, ἡ, *A pod-like kind of fruit,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7.

† **cŏlymbas,** ădis, *f.* = κολυμβάς (swimming; hence): olivae, *prepared* or *put in brine,* Col. 12, 47, 8; Plin. 15, 3, 4; Pall Nov. 22, 1.

† **cŏlymbus,** i, *m.* = κόλυμβος, *A swimming-bath,* Lamp. El. 22; Prud. στεφ 12, 36.

† **cŏma,** ae, *f.*=κόμη, *The hair of the head* (hence barba comaeque, Ov. M. 7, 288), considered as an ornament for the head (cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 14) (in sing. and plur. class., esp. in poetry and post-Aug. prose; in Cic. perh. only once in an oration): *Lucr. 4, 1220.—(*α*) *c. adj.:* unguentis effluens calamistrata coma, Cic. Sest. 8: fulva, ξανθή, Prop. 2, 2, 5: flava, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 4; Tib. 1, 5, 44: myrtea, id. 3, 4, 28: longa, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: nitidas, Prop. 3, 10, 14; cf. spissâ nitidum te, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 25: odorata, Prop. 3, 14, 28; cf. Virg. A. 1, 403: cana, Tib. 1, 6, 86: virides Nereidum, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 10: regia (of Berenice), Catull. 66, 93: horrida facta ventis, Tib. 1, 9, 14; cf. dare diffundere ventis, Virg. A. 1, 319.—(*β*) *c. verb.:* deciderint comae, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3: ne comae turbarentur, Quint. 11, 3, 148: componere, Ov. Her. 12, 156: comere, id. ib. 21, 88; cf. inustas comere acu, Quint. 2, 5, 12: pectere, Ov. Her. 13, 39: colere, v. h. v.: in gradus frangere, Quint. 1, 6, 44; cf. formare in gradum, Suet. Ner. 51: longam renodare, Hor. Epod. 11, 28; cf. id. Od. 2, 11, 24: positu variare, Ov. M. 2, 412; cf. ponere, id. Fast. 1, 406: rutilare et summittere (after the manner of the Germans), Suet. Calig. 47: sertis implicare, Tib. 3, 6, 64: cingere Delphica lauro, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 16; cf. in a Gr. constr.: fronde comas vincti, id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: scindens dolore intonsam comam, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 26 (transl. of Hom. Il. 10, 15). So of Venus lamenting Adonis: effusâ isse, Prop. 2, 13, 56 (cf. Bion. Idyll. 1, 20); and in a Gr. constr.: scissa comam, Virg. A. 9, 478.—**b.** Of *The mane* of lions, Gell. 5, 14, 9; of the horse, Pall. 4, 13, 2.—* **c.** Of *The crest of the helmet*, Stat. Th. 8, 389.

2. Transf., Of *objects made of hair.* So, **a.** Most freq. acc. to a trope common in almost all languages, of leaves, grass, *etc.*, shooting upward, hair-like: *Foliage, ears, grass, stalks*, etc., Catull. 4, 12; Tib. 1, 4, 30; Prop. 3, 16, 28; Hor. Od. 1, 21, 5; 4, 3, 11; 4, 7, 2; Tib. 2, 1, 48; Prop. 4, 2, 14; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 12; Col. 10, 277; Plin. 13, 4, 7; 18, 7, 10, *no.* 3; 19, 6, 32.—**b.** *The wool of sheep*, Poeta in Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68. So also *the wool* or *hair upon parchment*, Tib. 3, 1, 10.—**c.** Of *The rays of light*, Catull. 61, 78; 99; Sen. Oed. 311; Herc. Oet. 728.

comacum, i, v. camacum.

Comagene and **Comagenus,** v. Commagene.

Cŏmāna, ōrum, *n.*, Κόμανα, **1.** *A town in Cappadocia, on the Sarus*, now *El Bostan*, Plin. 6, 3, 3; celebrated on account of the temple of Bellona, Hirt. B. Alex. 66 Moeb.—**2.** *A town in Pontus, on the Iris*, now *Tokat*, Plin. 6, 3, 4; **Comani,** *its inhabitants*, Hirt. B. Alex. 35.

comans, antis, v. 2. como.

† **cōmarchus,** i, *m.*=κώμαρχος, *A chief* or *governor of a village, a burgomaster*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 7.

† **cŏmăron,** i, *n.*=κόμαρον, *The fruit of the arbute-tree*, Plin. 15, 24, 28.—**2.** *A plant*, also called fragum, App. Herb. 37.

cŏmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [coma] *Of* or *pertaining to the hair:* acus, *a hair-pin*, Petr. 21, 1; cf. 2. acus, *no.* 1.

cŏmātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [comatus] *Having hair neatly* or *luxuriously curled* (post-Aug.): pueri, Hier. Ep. 66, *no.* 8; so id. ib. 54, *no.* 13.

comatus, a, um, v. 2. como.

Combē, es, *f. The mother of the Curetes*, Ov. M. 7, 383.

‡ **combennŏnes,** v. BENNA.

1. com-bĭbo, ĭbi, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To drink with any one as companion* (very rare): aeque combibendi et convivandi peritissimus, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*—**II.** *To drink a liquid completely up, to wholly absorb it, to imbibe* (the most common signif.; not freq. before the Aug. per.; in Cic. only once trop., v. the follg. *no.* 3): succos, Ov. M. 13, 944; 1, 287: atrum venenum corpore, *Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28: lacrimas (* *to restrain*), Ov. A. A. 2, 326; Her. 11, 53; Sen. Ep. 49. Of the absorbing of the rays of the sun: cute soles, Mart. 10, 12, 7; cf. the follg.—**2.** Transf. to inanimate objects: metreta amurcam, Cato R. R. 100 Schneid. *N. cr.:* ara cruorem, Ov. M. 13, 410: testa oleum, Col. 12, 50, 17: uvae mustum, id. 12, 39, 1: caepa jus, id. 12, 10, 2: bacca salem, id. 12, 49, 10: sic modo combibitur ingens Erasinus, *is swallowed up*, Ov. M. 15, 275.—Of the absorbing of the sun's rays: scrobes solem pluviasque, Plin. 17, 11, 16; so cupressus flammas, Stat. Th. 10, 675. And poet. of imbibing, *i. e.* receiving spots (after perfundere): combibit os maculas, Ov. M. 5, 455.—**3.** Trop.: artes, *Cic. Fin. 3, 2 *fin.*; so illapsos per viscera luxus, Sil. 11, 402.

2. combĭbo, ōnis, *m.* [1. combibo] *A drinking-* or *pot-companion*, perh. only Lucil. in Non. 38, 13, and Cic. Fam. 9, 25.

‡ **combīnātĭo,** ōnis, *f. A joining two by two*, ζεῦξις κατὰ δύο, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

com-bīno, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [bini] *To unite, combine* (post-class.): "combinat ζευγνύει, συνάπτει," Gloss. Lat.; "Ζευγίζω combino," Gloss. Gr. Lat.; Aug. Confess. 8, 6; Sid. Ep. 9, 8.

combrētum, i, *n. A kind of rush*, Plin. 21, 6, 16; 19, 77.

com-bullĭo, ire, *v. a To boil fully:* Apic. 8, 8.

com-būro, ussi, ustum, ĕre, *v. a.* [BURO=uro, v. the letter B, p. 187, a., and cf. bustum] *To wholly burn* or *consume* (class.): fumo comburi nihil potest, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 54; *Lucr. 6, 153: is ejus (solis) tactus est, ut saepe comburat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: annales, id. Div. 1, 17, 33; cf. id. N. D. 1, 23, 63; and Liv. 33, 11: religiosas vestes, *Suet. Tib. 36: aliquem vivum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 52; so of persons, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2; Fam. 4, 12 *fin.*; Att. 14, 10; Hirt. B. Hisp. 20.—**b.** In medic. lang., combustum, i, *n. A burn*, Plin. 20, 3, 8; 22, 25, 69; Scrib. Comp. 211.—**2.** Trop.: comburere aliquem judicio, *To ruin, destroy*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 (v. the passage in connection). So *to be consumed by love:* *Prop. 2, 30, 29: diem, *pass it in carousing*, as it were, *bear it to its grave* (the figure borrowed from burning dead bodies), Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 43.

* **combustĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [comburo] *A burning, consuming*, Firmic. Math. 4, 12.

combustūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A burning* (post-class.), Apic. 4, 4; Macer. c. de rosa 21.

combustus, a, um, *Part.*, from comburo.

† **1. cŏme,** es, *f.*=κόμη, *A plant*, also called tragopogon, Plin. 27, 13, 117.

2. Cōme, es, *f.*, Κώμη (a village): Come Hiera, *A town in Caria, with a temple and an oracle of Apollo*, Liv. 38, 12 *fin.*

1. cŏm-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum or estum, 3. (comesus, a, um, the more usual form, Cato R. R. 58; Var. R. R. 1, 2, 11; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5; Juv. 1, 34; Valgius in Diom. p. 382 P. Hence, comesurus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 25: comestus, a, um, Cato R. R. 50; Cic. Clu. 62, 173, acc. to Prisc. p. 893; and Val. Max. 9, 12, *no.* 6 *ext.*, and Didius in Diom. l. l.—Contr. forms: comes, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 11: comest, id. Most. 3, 1, 32; Trin. 2, 1, 27; Truc. 2, 7, 36; Lucil., Titin., Afran., Var., Cic. Hortens. in Non. 81, 9 *sq.:* comestis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 54: comesse, id. Casin. 4, 1, 21; Bacch. 4, 1, 8; Most. 1, 1, 13; Men. 4, 2, 64; Cic. Fl. 36 *fin.*; Catull. 23, 4: comesses, Mart. 5, 39: comesset, Cic. Sest. 51, 110; Catull. 29, 15: comesto, Cato R. R. 156, 1.—Old forms: comedim, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 4; Bacch. 4, 4, 91; Cic. frgm. in Non. 83, 32: comedis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 65: comedint, id. Truc. 2, 6, 53),

To eat entirely up, to eat, consume (class.; esp. freq. in Plaut.): Cato R. R. 156, 1: corbitam cibi comesse possunt, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 21: quid comedent? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 14; Var. in Non. 81, 12: te muscae comedissent, Sicinius in Cic. Brut. 60, 217; and in Quint. 11, 3, 129: panem, Afer in Quint. 6, 3, 93 Spald. et saep.—**b.** Proverb.: (*α*) Tam facile vinces quam pirum volpes comest, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 32.—(*β*) Coena comesa venire, *i. e. to come too late*, post festum, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 11.

* **2.** Trop.: comedere aliquem oculis, *To long eagerly for one:* Mart. 9, 60: se, *to consume one's self* (*by grief, sorrow,* etc.), *to destroy* or *waste away one's self:* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 36; so Cic. Hortens. frgm. in Non. 81, 29.

II. *To waste, dissipate by reveling, to squander:* comedunt quod habent, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 6; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 4, 91: meam dotem comest, Titin. in Non. 81, 16: paternam pecuniam, Novius in Non. 81, 25: numos, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25: patrimonium, id. Sest. 52, 111; Quint. 6, 3, 74: rem (*sc.* familiarem), Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 2: bona, Cic. Sest. 51, 110; id. frgm. in Non. 83, 32: cantherium, *i. e. its value in money*, id. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.*—Hence, **b.** Transf. only in the lang. of comedy, comedere aliquem, *To waste* or *consume the property of any person:* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 65; id. Most. 1, 1, 11 *sq.*; Pseud. 4, 7, 25; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 57.

2. cŏmĕdo, ōnis (COMEDUS, i, Fest. p. 44), *m.* [1. comedo] *A glutton, gormandizer*, Lucil. in Non. 11, 9; Var. ib. 93, 21; cf. Fest. l. l.

Comensis, e, v. Comum, *no.* 2.

cŏm-es, ĭtis, *c.* [1. eo] (one who goes with another) *A companion, an associate, comrade, participant* (whether male or female) *etc.* (class. and very freq.),

I. In gen., **a.** *m.*, confugere domum sine comite, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25; Lucr. 4, 577: comes meus fuit, et omnium itinerum meorum socius, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: ibimus, o socii comitesque, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 26; Lucr. 3, 1050: Catulli, Catull. 11, 1: Pisonis, id. 28, 1, et saep.: quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet Romulus, Virg. A. 6, 778; cf. comes ire alicui, ib. 158: comitem aliquem mittere alicui, 2, 86: comes esse alicui, Ov. Her. 14, 54, et saep.—(*β*) With *Gen.* or *Dat. of thing:* quum se victoriae Pompeji comitem esse mallet quam, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: comitem illius furoris, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: me tuarum actionum, sententiarum, *etc.*, socium comitemque habebis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 22: mortis et funeris atri, Lucr. 2, 581: tantae virtutis, Liv. 22, 60: fugae, Vellej. 2, 53; cf. Suet. Tib. 6: me habuisti comitem consiliis tuis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 15.—**b.** *fem.:* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 54; Lucr. 5, 741: data sum comes inculpata Minervae, Ov M. 2, 588; cf. id. Her. 3, 10: me tibi venturam comitem, id. Her. 13, 163, et saep.

2. Transf. to inanimate objects: Lucr. 6, 1158; id. 3, 291: tunc vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria fuisset, Cic. Fontej. 17 *fin.*: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, id. Mur. 6: pacis est comes, otiique socia eloquentia, Cic. Brut. 12, 45; cf. an idea (perh. intentionally) opp. to this, Tac. Or. 40: (grammatice) dulcis secretorum comes, Quint. 1, 4, 5: (cura) comes atra premit sequiturque fugacem, Hor. S. 2, 7, 115: culpam poena premit comes, id. Od. 4, 5, 24: nec (fides) comitem abnegat, id. ib. 1, 35, 22.

II. In particular, **1.** *An overseer, guardian, tutor, teacher*, etc., *of boys* (rare; also not ante-Aug.), Virg. A. 5, 545 Heyne; Suet. Claud. 35; Aug. 98; Tib. 12.—Far more freq., **2.** *The suite, retinue of friends, relatives, scholars, noble youth*, etc., *which accompanied magistrates into the provinces* (cf. Ernest. Excurs. XV. upon Suet. Tib. 46), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10; Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 2; Suet. Caes. 42; Ner. 5; Gramm. 10.—So also, **3.** are named *The attendants of distinguished private individuals*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 76; 1, 17, 52; Sat. 1, 6, 102 Heind.; Suet. Caes. 4.—**4.** After the time of the emperors: *The imperial train, the court*, Suet. Aug. 16, 98; Tib. 46; Calig. 45; Vit. 11; Vesp. 4.—Hence, finally, **5.** In late Lat., *A designation for the occupant of any state office*, as comes scholarum, rei militaris, aerarii utriusque, commerciorum;—hence Fr. *comte.*

cŏmēsor (COMESTOR, Gloss. Philox.), ōris, *m.* [comedo] *An eater, a gourmand*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

comestus, a, um, v. comedo, *init.*

comesus, a, um, v. comedo, *init.*

† **cŏmētes,** ae, *m.* (Latin access. form *nom.* cometa, Prud. Cath. 12, 21: *acc.* cometam, Sen. Octav. 232: *abl.* cometa, Manil. 1, 824)=κομήτης, *A comet*, "Plin. 2, 25, 22 *sq.*; Sen. Q. N. lib. 7; Serv. Virg. A. 10, 272;" Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; Virg. G 1, 488; Aen. 10, 272; Sil. 8, 638; Luc. 1,

529, et al.—**b.** In apposition with sidus, Tac. A. 14, 22; 15, 47; with stella, Just. 37, 2.

cōmĭce, *adv.*, v. the following, *fin.*

† **cōmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = κωμικός, *Of or pertaining to comedy, comic:* poeta, Cic. Or. 20: artificium, id. Rosc. Com. 10: res, *the material of comedy*, Hor. A. P. 89: scenae, Vitr. 5, 8: gestus, Quint. 11, 3, 125: senarius, id. ib. 9, 4, 140: ad morem, id. ib. 1, 8, 3: virtus (Terentii), C. Caes. in Suet. Vit. Ter. 5: persona, Quint. 11, 3, 79; Plin. 25, 11, 88: auctores, Quint. 2, 10, 13: stulti senes, *as they are represented in comedy*, Caecil. in Cic. de Sen. 11, 36, and Lael. 26, 99; so adolescens, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, and Davus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 91: moecha Thais, Prop. 4, 5, 44: aurum = lupinum, *lupines, used by comic actors instead of money*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 20.—**2.** Subst. comicus, i, *m.*—**a.** *An actor of comedy, a comedian*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 4; Pers. 4, 2, 4; Inscr. in Grut. 1089, 5.—More freq., **b.** *A comic poet, writer of comedy*, Cic. Or. 55; Quint. 1, 7, 22; 2, 16, 3; 9, 3, 14; 10, 1, 72; 11, 1, 38; 12, 2, 22.—*Adv.* comice: *In the manner of comedy, comically:* res tragicas tractare, Cic. de Or. 3, 8; cf. Sen. Ep. 100 *ad fin.*

Cominius, a, um, v. Colminiana.

cominus, v. comminus.

comis, e. *adj.* [perh. contr. from commitis, like Samnis = Samnitis, *etc.*, accordingly: Social, mild; acc. to Baumg.-Crus. Clav. Suet. s. h. v. from *coire;* accordingly, social, easily accessible; but the length of the *o* in cōmis makes this deriv. doubtful.]

Courteous, affable, kind, obliging, friendly, loving (class. in prose and poetry; on account of similarity of meaning, in MSS. very freq. interchanged with communis; hence the readings vary in the best edd.; cf. Drak. Liv. 25, 12, 9; Wolf Suet. 2, p. 241; Goer. Cic. Fin. p. 242; Gernh. Cic. de Sen. p. 114): comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur "*qui erranti comiter monstrant viam*" (Enn.; cf. under *Adv.*), Cic. Balb. 16, 36: dum illis comis est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 33: equus, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 39; cf. id. Heaut. 5, 1, 39 Bentl. *N. cr.:* comis et humanus, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 80; cf. Quint. 6, 2, 18; Hor. S. 2, 8, 76: quis Laelio comior? Cic. Mur. 31, 66: in uxorem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 133: bonis, Tac. Agr. 22 Roth.: garrire libellos, Hor. S. 1, 10, 41: senex comissimus, App. M. 11, p. 268: comi animo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 39; so ingenio, Tac. A. 6, 41 *fin.:* hospitio, Liv. 9, 36; cf. victus inter hospites, Tac. G. 21 *fin.:* sermone et congressu, id. Ann. 15, 48: viâ (*i. e.* more), id. ib. 4, 7: oculis alliciendus amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 510.

Adv. comiter (very freq.): homo, qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, *etc.*, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51; Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97: facere aliquid, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 10; Rud. 1, 5, 28: appellare unumquemque, Cic. Phil. 13, 2: munera missa legatis, Liv. 9, 43; cf. id. 42, 24; 45. 20; and excipere, id. 23, 33; Ov. F. 2, 788; Tac. A. 12, 51: invitare regios juvenes, id. 1, 57: celebrare regis convivium, id. 1, 22: administrare provinciam, Tac. H. 1, 13, et saep.: MAJESTATEM. POPVLI. ROMANI. COMITER. CONSERVATO. (*i. e. willingly, in an obliging, kind manner*, a (mildly expressed) formula in treaties of peace, Cic. Balb. 16; cf. Procul. Dig. 49, 15, 7; for which, in Liv. 38, 11: IMPERIVM. MAJESTATEMQVE. POPVLI. ROMANI. GENS. AETOLORVM. CONSERVATO. SINE. DOLO. MALO.—*Sup.* Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66.—*Comp.* apparently not in use.

cōmissābundus, a, um, *adj.* [comissor] *Holding a riotous procession, reveling, banqueting, carousing:* comissabundus temulento agmine per Indiam incessit (Alexander M.) (in regard to his imitation of the procession in honor of Bacchus through Asia, v. Curt. 9, 10, 26), Liv. 9, 17; so Curt. 5, 7, 10; 9, 10, 26: comissabundi juvenes Athenis conventus sapientum frequentabant, *decorated, crowned*, etc., *for a procession*, Plin. 21, 3, 6.

cōmissālĭter, *adv.* of an *adj.* COMISSALIS, not in use [id.] *As in reveling processions, wantonly, jovially:* cantare, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

cōmissātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A Bacchanalian revel, and the succeeding nocturnal procession with torches and music, a reveling:* Cic. Mur. 6, 13; Liv. 40, 13; Suet. Calig. 55; Mart. 12, 48, 11; Gell. 1, 9, 9. In plur., Cic. Coel. 15, 35; Catil. 2, 5, 10; Liv. 1, 57; Suet. Vit. 13; Tit. 7; Sen. Ben. 6, 32; Cons. ad Helv. 10.—**2.** Tempestas comissationis and comissatio tempestatis are both (the former as too bold, and the latter as too feeble a trope) criticised by Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164; v. Müll. in h. l.

cōmissātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who holds* or *joins in a festive procession, a reveler*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8; Cic. Coel. 28, 67; Liv. 40, 7 *fin.;* 9; Quint. 3, 6, 26; Petr. 65, 3; Mart. 9, 62, 15; Gell. 4, 14, 4, et al. —**2.** Trop.: libellus, *i. e. read in a* comissatio, Mart. 5, 16: conjurationis, in contempt for *a companion, participant in*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11.

† **cōmissor** (on account of erroneous deriv. from comis, comedo, commensa, *etc.*, in a very early age written comisor, commisor, comesor, comessor, commessor, commensor, *etc.;* v. Vel. Long. p. 2233; Drak. Liv. 40, 7, 5; Spald. and Zumpt. Quint. 11, 3, 57; Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 420), atus, 1. *v. dep.* = κωμάζω (v. Passow in h. v.),

To hold a festive procession, to revel; of young people, who went about merrily, with music and dancing, to celebrate a festival, and finally returned to one of their companions, in order to carouse anew (class., although not in Cic.; cf., however, comissatio and comissator): nunc comissatum ibo ad Philolachetem, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 5; so ad fratrem, Liv. 40, 7: domum, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 22: in domum Pauli, * Hor. Od. 4, 1, 11; * Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52: comissantium modo currum secuti sunt, Liv. 3, 29; so abs. * Quint. 11, 3, 57; Suet. Calig. 32; Domit. 21; Petr. 25, 1.

* **cŏmĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [comitor] *Attending, accompanying:* Paul. Nol. 10, 298.

cōmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [comis] *Courteousness, kindness, obligingness, friendliness, affability, gentleness;* opp. to gravitas and severitas (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic.): Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 52; id. 75; Rud. prol. 38; Suet. Oth. 3; Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 1; cf. Liv. 9, 42 and 6: si illius (*sc.* Catonis) comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31 *fin.:* Crassus in summa comitate habebat etiam severitatis satis, Scaevolae multa in severitate non deerat tamen comitas, id. Brut. 40, 148; cf. also id. de Sen. 4: in socios, mansuetudo in hostes, Tac. A. 2, 72; Suet. Aug. 53; id. ib. 74; 98, et saep.; Tac. Agr. 16, et saep.: comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48.

cŏmĭtātensis, e, *adj.* [comitatus] *Of* or *pertaining to the dignity* or *office of courtiers* (v. comes, *no.* II. 4 and 5) (post-class.): munus, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 38: legio, ib. 12, 36, 14: fabrica, *i. e.* machinatio, *a court intrigue*, Amm. 18, 4.

cŏmĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [comes] **I.** *An escort, an attending multitude, a train, retinue:* **1.** In gen. (class.): qui cum uxore veheretur in rheda muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: praedonis improbissimi societas atque comitatus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21; id. Catil. 3, 2 *fin.;* Fam. 6, 19; Caes. B. C. 3, 96 Oud. *N. cr.;* Quint. 1, 2, 5; 7, 2, 45; Suet. Caes. 31; Aug. 98, et saep.; Virg. A. 12, 336.—* **b.** Transf. of animals: ceterarum volucrum, Tac. A. 6, 28. —**c.** Of abstr. objects: pruna hordearia appellata a comitatu frugis ejus, *i. e. because they ripen at the same time*, Plin. 15, 13, 12; so virgultorum, id. 17, 23, 25, *no.* 16: quid tanto virtutum comitatu (opus est) si, *etc.?* Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111; id. Parad. 2, 1, 16: utriusque causae, Plin. 18, 29, *no.* 2.—**2.** In particular, in the time of the empire, *An imperial escort, retinue, court, suite*, Tac. H. 2, 65; Ann. 13, 46; Macer. Dig. 49, 16, 13; Aus. Ep. 17; Symm. Ep. 8, 9; Aug. Ep. 129, et al.

II. *A company*, without the accessory idea of attendance; *a band, troop, crowd, swarm*, etc.: Caes. B. C. 1, 51; id. ib. 1, 48; 54; Liv. 28, 22; Suet. Tib. 6.

comiter, *adv. Kindly, courteously, complaisantly, obligingly, politely, civilly cheerfully, readily, pleasantly;* v. comis, *fin.*

comitia, orum, v. comitium, *no.* II.

‡ **comitiae,** arum, v. comitium, *no.* II.

cŏmĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [comitia] *Of or pertaining to the comitia:* dies, *on which the comitia were held*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2; cf. Fest. p. 31, and Macr. Sat. 1, 16; so biduum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5; and mensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52: homines, *who were always at the comitia, and sold their votes*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 6: morbus, *the epilepsy* (so called because its occurrence on the day of the comitia, as ominous, broke up the consultation; cf. Fest. s. v. PROHIBERE, p. 206); also called morbus major and sacer, Cels. 2, 8; so vitio corripi, Sen. Ira 3, 7; and * *Adv.* comitialiter: accidere, Plin. 22, 21, 29.—Hence subst. comitialis, is, *m.*, *One who has the epilepsy*, Plin. 20, 11, 44; 28, 7, 23; 32, 4, 14; 32, 9, 37.

cŏmĭtĭālĭter, *adv. Epileptically;* v. the preced., *fin.*

cŏmĭtĭātus, ūs, *m.* [comitia] *An assembly of the people in the comitia* (very rare; perh. only in the follg. exs.): Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11: dimittere, id. ib. 2, 12, 31. impedire, id. ib. 3, 12, 27: ad comitiatum vocare, Var. L. L. 5, 16, 27 (*al.* comitatum as also in the last pass. of Cic.); Messala in Gell. 13, 15, 8.

‡ **cŏmĭtĭo,** ATUM, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [comitium] **1.** *To go into the comitium:* quando rex comitiavit, fas (abridged, Q. R. C. F.), an old formula in Var. L. L. 6 4, 60; cf. Fest. p. 219 and 132.—**2.** Cŏmĭtĭātus, i, *m.*, *A military tribune elected at the comitia:* Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 30.

cŏm-ĭtĭum, ii, *n.* ["locus a *coeundo*, id est insimul veniendo, est dictus," Fest. p. 31; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43: *comitium* "ab eo quod *coibant* eo comitiis curiatis et litium causa"],

I. In sing., *The place for the assembling of the Romans voting by the curiae;* situated close to the Forum, and separated from it by the ancient rostra, but sometimes considered as a part of the Forum in a more extended sense (hence, in Dion. Halic. ὁ κράτιστος and ὁ ἐπιφανέστατος τῆς ἀγορᾶς τόπος), Cic. Sest. 35, 75; Verr. 2, 1, 22; Brut. 84, 289; Liv. 1, 36; 27, 36; 10, 24; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, et al. innum.; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 115; Creuz. Antiq. § 118; Nieb. Rom. Hist. 1, p. 470 *not.*—* **2.** Transf.: *A place of assembly*, out of Rome. So of the Ephoreum at Sparta, Nep. Agesil. 4, 2 Dähne.

II. In plur. (access. form COMITIAE, Fratr. Arval. in Marin. p. 43): *The assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates*, etc., *the comitia.* The comitia were of three kinds: **a.** Comitia curiata, the most ancient, voting by *curiae*, held in the comitium (v. *no.* I.), gradually restricted by, **b.** the Comitia centuriata, the proper assembly of the populus Romanus, voting by *centuries*, instituted by Servius Tullius, continuing through the whole time of the republic, commonly held at the Campus Martius (not in the comitium, as is asserted by many from the similarity of the name) (cf. campus, *no.* 2).—**c.** Comitia tributa, voting by *tribes*, and commonly held at the Forum, but in choosing magistrates, freq. at the Campus Martius, convened for the first time in the trial of Coriolanus, two years after the introduction of the office of tribune of the people. In them the inferior magistrates (ediles, tribunes of the people, quaestors), and, later, the Pontifex Maximus also, were chosen.—Cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 114-153; Creuz. Antiq. § 118-126; Nieb. Rom. Hist. 1, p. 372 *sq.;* 535 *sq.;* 2, p. 253, et al.—Upon the COMITIA CALATA, v. 1. calo.—The usual *t. t.* for holding such comitia is, comitia habere, naturally freq. in all periods; they were designated according to the magistrates who were to be chosen in them, as consularia, praetoria, tribunicia, *etc.;* cf. also comitia consulum, Liv. 3, 20; and comitia regi creando, id. 1, 35

2. Metaph. in Plautus: Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 20; Pseud. 4, 7, 134; Truc. 4, 3, 45.

cŏmĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [comes, *no* II. 5] *Pertaining to a chief officer* (post-class.): dignitas, Veg. Mil. 2, 9; also subst., *A chief*, Cod. Just. 1, 33, 3, et al.

comito, are, v. the following, *fin.*

cŏmĭtor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [comes] *To join one's self to any one as an attendant, to accompany, follow, attend* (class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. period; not in Hor.): constr. with *acc.* or *abs.*, with *abstr. subjects* by Cicero twice (as it were, comitem esse) with *Dat.* (v. *no.* 2, *β*).

I. In gen.: (*a*) *c. Acc.:* matrem, Lucr. 2, 640: patrem, Suet. Calig. 10; Curt. 3, 19: nautas fuga, Virg. A. 4, 543: Metellum in exsilium, Suet. Gramm. 3: herilem filium in scholas, id. ib. 23: hostiam, Virg. G. 1, 346; Caes. B. G. 6, 8 *fin.:* iter alicujus, Virg. A. 6, 112: gressum herilem, id. ib. 8, 462: currum Augusti triumpho, Suet. Tib. 6; id. Dom. 2 *fin.:* rem militarem, Tac. A. 11, 22.—(*β*) *Abs.* (esp. freq. in the Aug. poets and Tac.): lanigerae comitantur oves, Virg. A. 3, 660; so Plin. Pan. 24, 3; Tac. H. 3, 50; 5, 1; Germ. 46.—In the *abl. abs.* of the *part. praes.*, *With the attendance of, attended by,* etc., sometimes to be translated by *with, together with,* and with a negative *without:* magna comitante caterva, Virg. A. 2, 40; id. ib. 11, 498; Curt. 6, 5, 11; and in plur., Ov. M. 11, 275; 13, 631; Tac. H. 3, 41; Suet. Ner. 48: domino comitante, Ov. M. 13, 402: nupsi non comitante deo, *without the assent, against the will of the god* (Hymen), Prop. 4, 3, 16.

2. Transf. to inanimate objects (cf. comes, *no.* 2): (*a*) *c. Acc.:* Plin. 9, 35, 58 *fin.:* quando comitetur semper artem decor, Quint. 9, 4, 7; cf. also Curt. 8, 19; Claud. C. Mal. Theod. 243.—(*β*) *c. Dat.:* Tarquinio Superbo aliquamdiu prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic. Rep. 2, 24; id. Tusc. 5, 35, 100.—(*γ*) *Abs.:* Virg. A. 4, 48; Ov. M. 14, 235; Fast. 3, 865: comitante opinione, Tac. Agr. 9 Rup.

II. In particular, *To give an escort to a deceased person, to attend one to the grave:* Eumenem comitante toto exercitu humaverunt, Nep. Eum. 13 *fin.;* id. Att. 22 *fin.:* juvenem exanimum vano honore, Virg. A. 11, 52; cf. comitentur supremum honorem, id. ib. 61.

☞ **a.** Act. form comito, are: quod si Romanae comitarent castra puellae, Prop. 2, 7, 15; Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 43; Met. 14, 259; 13, 55; 8, 692: funera, id. Pont. 1, 9, 47 (Att. in Non. 85, 139, is, on account of the corruption of the text, dub.).—**b.** Comitor, ari, in a pass. signif.: Plin. 9, 35, 55; so Just. 30, 2, 4; Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 471; Lucr. 1, 98.—Esp. freq. in *part. perf.:* (mulier) alienis viris comitata, Cic. Coel. 14 *fin.;* so with an abl. added, Ov. M. 2, 441; 845; 3, 215; 9, 686; 10, 9; Am. 1, 6, 33; Tib. 3, 2, 13; Plin. 21, 11, 38; Tac. Agr. 40; Ann. 14, 8: quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit, Cic. Cat. 2, 2 *fin.;* so bene, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25; Quint. 12, 8, 3; and hence also in Comp.: puero ut uno esset comitatior, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113; so Plin. 10, 37, 52 *fin.;* App. Apol. 1, p. 288, 29.

† **comma,** ătis, *n.* = κόμμα, **1.** In gramm. lang., *A division of a period* (in Cic. Or. 62 *fin.* and Quint. 9, 4, 22, written as Gr.; pure Lat. incisum), Quint. 1, 8, 6 Spald. and Meyer.; Diom. p. 460; 461. (* Also, *A mark of punctuation, a comma,* Donat. p. 1742 P.)—**2.** In verse, *The caesura,* Mar. Victor. p. 2519 P.

* **com-măcĕro,** are, *v. a.* *To soak thoroughly, soak to pieces, macerate:* Marc. Emp. 36 *fin.*

com-măcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To spot, stain, pollute, defile on all sides* (rare, but class.): **1.** Lit.: manus sanguine, Virg. E. 8, 48: altaria deum sanguine suo, Tac. A. 1, 39: commaculatus sanguine, Paul. Nol. 6, 164.—**2.** Trop.: se isto infinito ambitu, * Cic. Coel. 7, 16: se cum Jugurtha miscendo, Sall. J. 102, 5; Stat. Th. 11, 752: flagitiis commaculatos, Tac. A. 16, 32; and abs. Sall. Or. Lepid. Hist. frgm. 1, 15, p. 218, ed. Gerl.

* **com-mădĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To be very moist:* bene, Cato R. R. 165, 5.

Commāgēne (in MSS. erron. written Comagene), es, *f.*, Κομμαγηνή, **I.** *The northern province of Syria* (whose chief town was Samosata), now *Camash,* Mel. 1, 11, 1; Plin. 5, 12, 13; 24, 20; 10, 22, 28; cf. Mann. Syr. p. 379.—Whence, **2.**

Commāgēnus, a, um, *adj., Of Commagene:* legati, Cic. Fam. 15, 1: haruspex, Juv. 6, 550: galla, Plin. 16, 7, 9: medicamentum, *made there,* Plin. 29, 3, 13; 10, 22, 28; Pomp. Dig. 34, 2, 21. And subst. Commageni, orum, *m., The inhabitants of Commagene,* Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 29, 3, 13.—**II.** *An unknown plant,* perh. Nardus Syriaca, Plin. 29, 3, 13.

* **com-mălaxo,** are, *v. a.* *To make entirely mild, to soften;* trop.: patrem, Var. in Non. 82, 14.

com-mando, sum, ĕre, *v. a.* *To chew* (late Lat.): frondes myrti, Ser. Samm. 36, 684: radix commansa, Marc. Emp. 8.

commandūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commanduco] *A chewing, mastication* (late Lat.), Scrib. Comp. 53 and 104.

com-mandūco, atum, 1. *v. a.* (access. form **commanducor,** atus, 1. *v. dep.*, Lucil. in Non. 81, 26, and 123, 27, in trop. signif.) *To chew much, chew to pieces, crush by chewing, masticate:* acinos, Plin. 24, 4, 6; id. 25, 13, 105; Scrib. Comp. 9, 165.

com-mănĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To remain somewhere constantly, forever, to remain* (late Lat.), Macr. Sat. 6, 8 *fin.;* Aug. Civ. Dei 22, 8; Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 20, ed. Maj.

com-mănĭpŭlāris, is, *m.* *A comrade who is in the same manipulus,* Tac. H. 4, 46; Inscr. in Grut. 521, 9; in Mur. 2034, 6.

* **commănĭpŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *Companionship in a manipulus,* Spart. Nig. 10. —From

com-mănĭpŭlo, ōnis (‡ com-manipulus, Inscr. Grut. 517, 9; 532, 1, and contr. ‡commaniplvs, ib. 551, 1), *m.* *A comrade of the same manipulus,* Spart. Nig. 10.

com-marcĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To become wholly faint* or *inactive* (late Latin), Amm. 17, 10, 31, 12.

* **com-margĭno,** are, *v. a.* *To surround with a margin* or *brim:* pontes, Amm. 31, 2.

* **com-mărītus,** i, *m.* *A fellow-husband,* Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 18.

* **com-martўr,** ўris, *m.* *A fellow-martyr, companion in martyrdom,* Tert. Anim. 55.

com-mascŭlo, are, *v. a.* [masculus] *To make manly, firm, courageous, to invigorate, embolden* (post-class.): animum, App. M. p. 124, 32: frontem, Macr. Sat. 7, 11.

com-mastĭco, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To chew* (late Lat.), Aemil. Macer. 2, 15; 4, 8.

† **commătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = κομματικός, *Cut up, divided, short* (eccl. Lat.): hymnus, Sid. Ep. 4, 3: rhythmi, id. Carm. 23, 450.

* **com-mĕābĭlis,** e, *adj.* (perh. only in Arn.) **1.** Pass., *That is easily passed through, permeable:* venae, Arn. 2, p. 84. —**b.** Act., *That easily passes through:* aurae, id. 7, p. 233.

* **commĕātālis,** e, *adj.* [commeatus] *Pertaining to provisions* or *supplies:* miles, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 9.

commĕātor, ōris, *m.* [commeo] *One who goes back and forth,* an epithet of Mercury as messenger of the gods, in App. M. 11, p. 262, and Apol. p. 315, 22.

commĕātus, ūs, *m.* [commeo] * **I.** *The going back and forth, passing:* Pall. 1, 3.—Hence

II. Meton., **1.** *A place through which one can pass back and forth, a passage* (cf. abitus, aditus, circuitus, *etc.*) (rare): Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 65; id. ib. 2, 5, 58; Stich. 3, 1, 44.

2. *A leave of absence from one's station for a definite time, a furlough:* petere, Vellej. 2, 11; Suet. Tib. 10; Ner. 35; Galb. 6; Claud. 23: sumere, Liv. 3, 46: dare, id. ib.; Suet. Calig. 29: accipere, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 2: in commeatu esse, *to be on furlough,* Liv. 33, 29: commeatu abesse, Suet. Tib. 72; Liv. 3, 24: in iis stativis .... satis liberi commeatus erant, id. 1, 57; Tac. A. 15, 10; cf. id. Hist. 1, 46: quum miles ad commeatus diem non affuit, *on the day when the furlough expired,* Quint. 7, 4, 14; cf. Cic. Her. 1, 14; Paul. Dig. 49, 16, 14.—Transf.: cras igitur (*sc.* proficiscar), nisi quid a te commeatus, Cic. Att. 13, 41 dub.; v. Orell. *N. cr.;* Vellej. 2, 99, 2: longum mihi commeatum dederat mala valetudo, *rest,* Sen. Ep. 54.

3. *Persons who go back and forth, a trading company, a caravan, a train, a transportation, a company carried* or *transported:* Londinium copia negotiorum et commeatuum maxime celebre, Tac. A. 14, 33; id. ib. 13, 39; Suet. Ner. 20; App. M. 8, p. 209, 18: duobus commeatibus exercitum exportare instituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: secundum commeatum in Africam mittit ad Caesarem, Hirt. B. Afr. 34; Suet. Tib. 38 Ern.

4. *Provisions, supplies* (very freq., esp. in the histt., in sing. and plur.): interclude inimicis commeatum; tibi muni viam, qua cibatus commeatusque ad te et legiones tuas Tuto possit pervenire, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70 *sq.;* cf. importare in coloniam, id. Epid. 3, 2, 7: ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et publico et privato prohibebamur, Cic. Manil. 17: neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque molimento in unum locum contrahere posse, Caes. B. G. 1, 34; Suet. Tib. 38; Quint. 8, 6, 26: maritimi, Liv. 5, 54: ex montibus invecti, id. 9, 13: advecti, id. 9, 32: convecto, id. 2, 14, et al.; Suet. Calig. 43: magni commeatus frumenti Romam subvecti, id. 28, 4. But very freq. opp. to frumentum, for *the remaining supplies of war:* ad Vesontionem rei frumentariae commeatusque causa moratur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: uti frumento commeatuque Caesarem intercluderet, id. ib. 1, 48; cf. id. ib. 3, 23 *fin.*, et saep.—* **b.** Transf.: argentarius, *Gain acquired by money transactions,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 9.

com-mĕdĭtor, ari, *v. dep.* (very rare, perh. only in the two follg. exs.), * **1.** *To impress a thing on one's self in all its parts,* or *carefully* (**to meditate upon*): locos egregie, ut perpetuo nobis haerere possint, Cic. Her. 3, 18, 31.—* **2.** *To remind one of something, to imitate:* Lucr. 6 112 dub.

‡ **commēio,** are, κατουρῶ, Gloss. Gr. Lat.; cf. Charis. p. 261 P.

† **com-mĕlĕto,** are, *v. n.* [*vox hibrida* from μελετάω] *To practice assiduously* Hyg. Fab. 165.

* **com-membrātus,** a, um, *adj* [membro] *Grown up together, united:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 44, 4.

com-mĕmĭni, isse, *v. defect.* *To recollect a thing in all its particulars,* i. e. *entirely, to think carefully upon something to remember* (in Plaut. several times, else rare): hoc commemini magis, quia, *etc.,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 98; so with *Acc.,* id. Curc. 4, 2, 7; Mil. 3, 3, 39; Poen. 3, 4, 16; 5, 2, 25; cf. also Cic.: quem hominem probe commeminisse se ajebat, de Or. 1, 53, and, ego autem non commemini antequam sum natus, me miserum, id. Tusc. 1, 6 *fin.:* non commemini dicere, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 32; so with the *inf. praes.,* id. Mil. 3, 1, 49; Men. 5, 9, 15; Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 4: commeminit domi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 20: memini et scio et calleo et commemini, id. Pers. 2, 1, 8; so *abs.,* id. Truc. 1, 2, 18; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 16; Phorm. 3, 2, 38; Ov. F. 3, 792.

commĕmŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commemoro] *Worth mentioning, memorable* (rare): clara et commemorabilis pugna, * Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 111; * Cic. N. D. 2, 52 *fin.* · pietas, Auct. Or. pro Marc. 4.

commĕmŏrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A reminding, mentioning* (ante- and post-class. for the class. commemoratio): stupri, Caecil. in Non. 84, 5; Front. 2, p. 374.

commĕmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A reminding, remembrance, mentioning* (several times in Cic. and Quint., else rare): * Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 16: antiquitatis, exemplorum prolatio, Cic. Or. 34, 120: nominis nostri, id. Arch. 11: rei gestae, Quint. 5, 11, 6: frequens illorum, quae egerat in senatu, id. ib. 11, 1, 18; Tac. A. 13, 3: (Verres) in assidua commemoratione omnibus flagitiorum fuit (* *every one was continually recounting his crimes*), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39: posteritatis, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1.

* **commĕmŏrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who mentions a thing, a commemorator* vetustatum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26.

* **commĕmŏrātōrium,** ii, *n.* [id.] *A book of remembrance, a catalogue:* calliditatis, Ambros. de Off. 25.

* **commĕmŏrātus,** ūs, *m.* [commemoro] *A reminding:* App. Flor. 16.

com-mĕmŏro, avi, atum, 1. (*praes. syncop.* COMMORAT = commemorat, acc. to Don. p. 1772 P.) *v. a.* *To recall an object to memory in all its particulars.*

I. *To call to mind, be entirely mindful of, keep in mind, remember:* quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38; so Suet. Aug. 45 Brem.—More freq.

II. *To bring something to one's recollection by speaking of it, to remind of:* Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 36; cf. ad commemorandam renovandamque amicitiam missi, Liv. 27, 4: beneficia meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, non commemorare qui contulit, id. Lael. 20.—Hence (and, indeed, so most freq.)

2. Without the access. idea of remembering, *To make mention of something, to recount, relate:* constr. with *acc.* or (less freq.) with *de:* (*a*) *c. acc.:* Lucr. 1, 401: res, id. 6, 938: causas, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: humanam societatem, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 31: Xenophontis illam jucunditatem, Quint. 10, 1, 82: O commemoranda judicia! Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 14; cf. id. Fam. 1, 9; Lucr. 1, 126: quid ego nunc commemorem singillatim, qualis ego in hunc fuerim? Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 42; so id. ib. 4, 5, 3: chlamydem hanc commemores quanti conducta'st? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 88.—(*β*) *c. de:* omnes de tua virtute commemorant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13; so id. de Or. 3, 20, 75.

commendābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commendo] *Worthy of praise, commendable* (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.): Liv. 42, 5: arbustum fructu, Col. 5, 6, 37: aviculae cantu, Val. Max. 9, 1, 2; Liv. 37, 7 *fin.*—*Comp.* Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 16.

commendātĭcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [commendatio] *Of* or *pertaining to commendation, commendatory* (very rare): literae, *letters of recommendation* or *introduction*, Cic. Fam. 5, 5; cf. Labeo Dig. 41, 1, 65; so, tabellae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66; and abs. commendaticiae, arum, *f.*, Aug. in Macr. Sat. 2, 4.

commendātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commendo] *A commendation, recommendation* (in good prose, and very freq.): **1.** *In abstr.:* Cic. Fam. 1, 3 *fin.*; id. ib. 12, 26; Att. 8, 4, et saep.; Sall. C. 35; Quint. 9, 2, 59; cf. id. ib. 5, 10, 41; 4, 3, 17; Suet. Caes. 75; Aug. 46, et al. In plur., Cic. Fam. 13, 32: sui, id. Or. 36, 124 (opp. to offensio adversarii).—**b.** Trop.: oculorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: naturae, id. Planc. 13.—**2.** In concret.: *That which commends, a recommendation:* ingenii, Cic. Brut. 67 *fin.*: liberalitatis, id. Fam. 1, 7: fumosarum imaginum (*i. e.* nobilitatis), id. Pis. 1: tanta (erat) oris atque orationis, Nep. Alcib. 1, 2, et al.: prima commendatio proficiscitur a modestia, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 46; cf. ib. § 45; id. Dejot. 1, 2.

commendatitius, a, um, v. commendaticius.

commendātor, ōris, *m.* [commendo] *One who commends, a commender, favorer* (in post-Aug. prose; cf., however, commendatrix): fautor et commendator, Plin. Ep. 6, 23, 4; so Vopisc. Prob. 2; Symm. Ep. 1, 40, et al.

* **commendātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [commendator] *Pertaining to commendation, of commendation* (for the class. commendaticius): literae, Sid. Ep. 9, 10.

commendātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *That which commends* (rare): legem commendatricem virtutum, * Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58; * Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 2.

commendātus, a, um, v. the following, *Pa.*

com-mendo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. mando] *To commit to one for preservation, protection, aid*, etc., *to intrust to, commend to:* "*commendare* nihil aliud est quam deponere," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 186 (class. in prose and poetry): ego me tuae commendo et committo fidei, Ter. Eun 5, 2, 47 (cf. id. Andr. 1, 5, 61: bona nostra haec tibi permitto et tuae *mando* fidei); so commendare se patri in clientelam et fidem, id. Eun. 5, 8, 9; id. ib. 3, 5, 29: nos tibi, id. Ad. 3, 4, 11: tibi ejus omnia negotia, libertos, procuratores, familiam, Cic. Fam. 1, 3 *fin.*: tibi suos testamento liberos, id. Fin. 3, 2, 9: simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, id. Fin. 3, 5 (transl. of the Gr. οἰκειοῦσθαι, Diog. Laert. 7, 85); * Catull. 15, 1; Ov. M. 6, 495: aliquem Diis, Tac. A. 4, 77; cf. id. ib. 15, 23: rempubl. patribus, id. Hist. 1, 90: Suet. Aug. 56; Cic. Fam. 15, 20; Papin. Dig. 16, 3, 24: duos filios apud hospitem, Justin. 35, 2: semina sulcis, Sil. 15, 541: aliquid literis (* *to commit to writing*), Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10: nomina memoriae, *i. e.* ediscere, Cic. Fin. 3, 12; id. de Or. 1, 9, 36: nomen tuum immortalitati, id. Fam. 10, 12 *ad fin.*; cf. Curt. 9, 3, 5: eum sempiternae gloriae, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: se fugae, Hirt. Bell. Afr. 34.

2. *To commend* or *recommend*, i. e. *to procure favor for, to make agreeable, to set off with advantage, to grace* (also class.): Cic. Off. 2, 13 *fin.*: (vox) quae una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet, id. de Or. 1, 59, 252; cf. nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copia, id. Brut. 59 *fin.*; id. Att. 13, 19; Quint. 6, 1, 21: affectus nemo historicorum commendavit magis, id. 10, 1, 101; Hor. A. P. 225: quod me Lucanae commendet amicae, id. Ep. 1, 15, 21, et saep.: marmora commendantur maculis aut coloribus, Plin. 36, 6, 9; Quint. 11, 3, 5: quum se numeris commendat et arte, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 261; so se tonsa cute, id. ib. 1, 18, 7.—Whence

commendātus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *Commended* or *recommended to:* quae res gloriosior? quae commendatior erit memoriae hominum sempiternae? Cic. Phil. 2, 13; id. Balb. 18 *fin.*: ceteris rebus habeas eos a me commendatissimos, id. Fam. 12, 26.—**2.** *Agreeable, pleasing, approved, valued:* vultus commendatior, Petr. 110, 5: calami, Plin. 16, 36, 65.

1. commensus, a. um, *Part.*, v. commetior.

2. commensus, ūs, *m.* [commetior] *A fitting proportion* or *measure, symmetry* (a word of Vitr., as transl. of the Gr. συμμετρία), Vitr. 1, 3; 6 praef.; 6, 2.

commentārĭensis, is, *m.* [commentarius] *One who takes a control, has the care of a thing;* and specif., **1.** *A registrar of public documents, a secretary*, Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45.—**2.** *One who makes out a list of prisoners, a keeper of a prison*, Cod. Just. 9, 4, 4; Callistr. Dig. 48, 20, 6.—**3.** *One who forms a list of soldiers, a secretary of war*, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28.

commentārĭŏlum, i, *n.* (**-lus,** i, *m.*, Hier. Ep. 149, *no.* 1; of dub. form, *abl. plur.* commentariolis, * Quint. 1, 5, 7) *dim.* [id.] *A short treatise in writing*, Cic. Fin. 4, 4 *fin.*; de Or. 1, 2, 5; Phil. 1, 7, 16; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 14 *fin.*

commentārĭus, ii, *m.* (*sc.* liber; both together, Gell. 13, 19 *fin.*); **commentarium,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* volumen, Var. L. L. 6, 9, 75 *fin.*; Cic. Brut. 44, 164; cf. commentariolum) [commentor], **1.** Orig., *A note-book, sketch-book, memorandum:* diurni, *a day-book*, Suet. Aug. 64.—Hence, **2.** As the title of a book on any subject, but esp. historical, which is only sketched down or written without care (mostly in plur.), *A sketch, a paper, memoirs, a commentary*, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.*; Liv. 42, 6; Quint. 2, 11, 7; 3, 8, 58; 67; 8, 2, 12; 10, 7, 30, et al.; Tac. A. 6, 47; Suet. Tib. 61, et saep. Thus the two well-known works of Caesar upon the Gallic and civil wars are called Commentarii; cf. Cic. Brut. 75; Hirt. and Asin. Pollio in Suet. Caes. 56.—**b.** In the lang. of law, *A brief*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21.

commentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *Abstr.*, *A diligent meditation upon something, a studying, a careful preparation*, μελέτη (so perh. only in Cic.): quos locos multa commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere debetis, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118; in plur., id. ib. 1, 60, 257; Brut. 71, 249; 27, 105: commentatio inclusa in veritatis lucem proferenda est, id. de Or. 1, 34.—* **b.** As rhetor. figure = ἐνθύμημα, Quint. 5, 10, 1.—**2.** Trop.: tota philosophorum vita, ut ait idem (Socrates), commentatio mortis est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30 *fin.* (transl. of Plat. Phaed. § 12: Τὸ μελέτημα αὐτὸ τοῦτό ἐστι τῶν φιλοσόφων, λύσις καὶ χωρισμὸς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος): id. ib. 2, 18.—**II.** *Concr.*, *A learned work, treatise, dissertation, description* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): Aristotelis (de natura animalium), Plin. 8, 16, 17; so id. 6, 17, 21; in plur., id. 28, 1, 2; Gell. praef. § 4.

commentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who meditates upon something, an inventor* (post-class. and rare): omnium falsorum, App. Apol. 321, 36: evangelii, *i. e. the author*, Tert. Res. Carn. 33.

commentĭcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [commentus, comminiscor] *Thought out, devised, fabricated* (most freq. in Cicero): **1.** As antith. to that already existing. *Invented, new:* nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: spectacula (*opp.* usitata), Suet. Claud 21; Paul. Dig. 48, 19, 20.—**2.** As antith. to that which is actual, real, in gen.: *Feigned, pretended, ideal, imaginary:* civitas Platonis, Cic. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*: commenticii et ficti Dei, id. N. D. 2, 28; id. ib. 1, 11, 28.—Hence, **b.** In opp. to moral reality, truth: *Fabricated, feigned, forged, false:* crimen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42 res, id. ib. 29 *fin.*: fraudes, Gell. 12, 1.

com-mentĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* *To invent* or *devise a falsehood* (post-class.), App. Apol. p. 314; de Deo Socr. et al.

commento, are, v. *sq. fin.*

1. commentor, atus, 1. *v. intens. dep.* [comminiscor] **I.** *To think of something on all its sides, to meditate* or *muse upon, to study, deliberate, weigh, consider, debate, canvass thoroughly* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.); construed *c. Acc.*, *de*, or *abs.:* (*a*) *c. acc.:* curiosius incipiunt commentari aliquid et discere, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: aliquid secum, id. Brut. 88, 301: futuras mecum commentabar miserias, id. poët. Tusc. 3, 14, 29 (transl. of Eurip. Thes. frgm. p. 478 ed. Beck.: Εἰς φροντίδας νοῦν συμφοράς τ' ἐβαλλόμην): ut commentemur inter nos, qua ratione, *etc.*, id. Fam. 4, 6 *fin.*—(*β*) *c. de:* de pop. R. libertate, Cic. Phil. 3, 14 *fin.*—(*γ*) *Abs.:* dum tu commentabere, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 24; cf. ib. Cist. 2, 1, 33: (magi) congregantur in fano commentandi causa atque inter se colloquendi, Cic. Div. 1, 41; cf. id. Lael. 2, 7: magister hic Samnitium summa jam senectute est et quotidie commentatur, id. de Or. 3, 23, 86; id. Brut. 22, 87; Quint. 11, 3, 160: satisne vobis videor pro meo jure in vestris auribus commentatus? Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 75 Orell.

II. As the result of meditation: * **1.** *To devise, invent, contrive something:* ut cito commentatus est (*sc.* mendacium)! Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 25.—**2.** *To represent in writing that which is thought out, to treat of, delineate, sketch, compose*, meditando componere: Achillem Aristarchi, Plaut. Poen. prol. 1: mimos, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: aliquid in reum, id. Rosc. Am. 29 *fin.*: Catone de militari disciplina commentanti, Plin. H. N. praef. § 30—**b.** Post-Aug.: *To treat grammatically, to explain, comment upon:* carmina, * Suet. Gramm. 2.

☞ **a.** Act. form (cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.): commento, are: ora, humorously, as it were, *To demonstrate on the face*, for *to cudgel* or *beat*, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 30.—Hence, **b.** Commentatus, a, um, in pass. signif.: ut sua et commentata et scripta ... meminisset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301 (just before secum commentatus in act. signif.): oratio, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 26.

* **2. commentor,** ōris, *m.* [comminiscor] *One who devises* or *invents something, an inventor:* uvae, *i. e.* Bacchus, Ov. F. 3, 785.

commentum, i, v. comminiscor, *fin.*

commentus, a, um, *Part.*, from comminiscor.

com-mĕo, avi, atum, 1, *v. n.*, expresses orig. a going forth, whose return is in the same path, and also that which is often repeated in the same place; accordingly,

To go and come, pass back and forth: "*remeare* ultro citroque ire unde *commeatus* (leave of absence; v. commeatus, *no.* II. 2) dari dicitur, id est tempus, quo ire et redire commode quis possit," Fest. s. v. REMEARE, p. 136 and 229. Hence freq. with *ultro et citro* (in good prose; freq. in Cic. and the histt., but not in Quint.)·

pisciculi ultro citro commeant, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 16; so Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84; Hirt. B. Afr. 20; Liv. 25, 30; Plin. 2, 38, 38; Suet. Calig. 19: quum terra in aquam se vertit et quum ex aqua oritur aer et quum ex aere aether quumque eadem vicissim retro commeant, Cic. N. D. 3, 12 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 19; Caes. B. G. 7, 36 *fin.*: vulgatum erat, inter Vejos Romamque nuncios commeare, Liv. 5, 47 *fin.*; cf. commeantibus invicem nunciis, Tac. A. 13, 38: qua via omnes commeabant, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; Plin. 10, 23, 32; id. Ep. 2, 7, 6.—**b.** Transf. of inanimate and abstract objects: (fossam) latitudinis, qua contrariae quinqueremes commearent, *pass to and fro*, Suet. Ner. 31; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18; Tac. A. 2, 28; cf. ib. 4, 41.—**c.** Rar. with a gen. object viam: meus scruposam victus commeat viam, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 82; so vias, Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 27.

2. With particular reference to the *terminus ad quem*: *To go, come, travel somewhere repeatedly* or *frequently*; *to visit a place often, to frequent*: insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus commeabant, Cic. Manil. 18 *fin.*; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 1; so in urbem, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100. —**b.** Transf. to inanimate or abstr. things: nam, illaec catapultae ad me crebro commeant, Plaut. Curc. 3, 28: cujus in hortos, domum, Bajas jure suo libidines omnium commearent, Cic. Coel. 16 *fin.*

‡ **commercātor,** ōris, *m.*, συνέμπορος, *A fellow-trader*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

‡ **commercĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, συνωνητής, *A fellow-purchaser*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

com-mercĭum (ante-class.; sometimes written ‡commircium; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2236 P.), ii, *n.* [merx] **I.** *Commercial intercourse, trade, traffic, commerce*: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. J. 18, 6; so Plin. 33, 1; Plin. Pan. 9; Tac. Agr. 24, et al.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** In judicial lang., *The right to trade as merchants, a mercantile right*: commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 40; so id. ib. 2, 2, 50; L. Crasso commercium istarum rerum cum Graecis hominibus non fuisse, id. ib. 2, 4, 59 *fin.*; Liv. 43, 5; cf. Paul. Dig. 41, 1, 62; 30, 1, 39; Ulp. ib. 45, 1, 34.—* **b.** *An article of traffic, merchandise, wares*: commercia militaria, Plin. 35, 13, 47; for *provisions*, id. 26, 4, 9.—**c.** *A place of trade, market-place*: commercia et litora peragrare, Plin. 37, 3, 11, *no.* 2; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 58.

II. Without the sphere of trade: *Intercourse, communication, correspondence, fellowship*; lit. and trop.: quid tibi mecum est commerci senex? Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 4; id. Bacch. 1, 2, 9; Stich. 4, 1, 15: mihi cum vostris legibus nihil est commerci, *I have nothing to do with your laws*, id. Rud. 3, 4, 20; so commercium habere cum Musis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: commercium habere cum virtute, id. de Sen. 12, 42: agrorum aedificiorumque inter se, Liv. 45, 29: plebis, *with them*, id. 5, 3; id. 41, 24: linguae, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 35; Liv. 1, 18; 9, 36; 25, 33: sermonis, Liv. 5, 15; cf. loquendi audiendique, Tac. Agr. 2 *fin.*: communium studiorum, Suet. Claud. 42: sortis humanae, Tac. A. 6, 19: belli, *stipulation, treaty*, id. ib. 14, 33: belli tollere, Virg. A. 10, 532; so belli dirimere, Tac. H. 3, 81.

2. Specif. for *Criminal, sensual intercourse*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 77; Suet. Calig. 36; Val. Max. 8, 2, *no.* 2.

com-mercor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* *To trade, traffic together, buy up, purchase* (except in Sall., only ante-class.): captivos, Plaut. Capt. prol. 26; 1, 1, 32; cf. Argum. 3; Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 12: arma, tela, *etc.*, Sall. J. 66, 1.—☞ Commercatus, a, um, in pass. signif.: edulia, Afran. in Non. 1, 117.

com-mĕrĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* (ante- and post-class. access. form **commereor,** ĭtus, 2. *v. dep.*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 8; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36; Gell. 1, 6, 6; Arn. 2, p. 93) *To entirely merit, fully deserve something* (rare): aestimationem, * Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232: poenam, Ov. Tr. 2, 4: numquam sciens commerui merito ut caperet odium illam mei, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 1.—**2.** (effectus pro causa) *To err in something, to commit an offence* or *crime, be guilty of* (mostly ante-class.): noxiam, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 56: culpam in se, id. Merc. 4, 6, 12; cf. commerere culpam, id. Aul. 4, 10, 8; Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 29: commerere in se aliquid mali, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 59; cf. commerita'st numquam quicquam erga me, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36: quid commerui aut peccavi? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 112; cf. quid placidae commeruistis oves, Ov. F. 1, 362.

‡ **commetacŭla,** ōrum, *n.* *Rods carried by the flamens*, Fest. p. 49; cf. p. 43.

* **com-mētĭor,** mensus, 4. *v. dep.* *To measure* (very rare): omnes porticus, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 8; agros, Col. 5, 1, 2: siderum ambitus inter se numero, Cic. Univ. 9.—* **2.** Trop.: *To measure with* or *by something, to proportion*: negotium cum tempore, Cic. Inv. 1, 26 *fin.*

commēto, are, *v. intens. n.* [commeo, *no.* 2] *To go frequently*, Afran. and Novius in Non. 89, 30 *sq.*; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 35 Bentl. *N. cr.*

* **commictĭlis,** e, *adj.* [commingo] *That deserves to be defiled, despicable, vile*: Pomp. in Non. 83, 5.

commictus, a, um, *Part.*, from commingo.

commĭgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commigro] *A wandering, migration*: (siderum) aliunde alio, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6.

com-mĭgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To go* or *remove somewhere with all one's effects, to migrate, enter* or *go in somewhere* (rare, but in good prose, esp. freq. after the Aug. per.): huc habitatum, * Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 77; so huc, * Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 15: in tuam (domum), * Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3 *fin.*: Romam, Liv. 1, 34; 5, 53; 41, 8; Suet. Tib. 1: Antium, deinde Alexandriam, Suet. Calig. 49: Athenas, Plin. 35, 11: e Germania in Gallias, Tac. G. 27.

‡ **com-mīles,** ĭtis, *m.* *A fellow-soldier* (for the class. commilito), Inscr. in Murat. 819, 4.

com-mīlĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [militia] *Companionship in war* (prob. not in use before the Aug. per.), Vellej. 2, 29, 5; * Quint. 5, 10, 111; Tac. A. 1, 60; Flor. 4, 4, 2; Just. 5, 10, 3; 11, 5, 3; Plin. Ep. 10, 11, 2; 10, 18, 1.—**2.** Transf. for *Fellowship, companionship* in gen. (very rare): (studiorum), Ov. Pont. 5, 72; App. Flor. *no.* 16.

1. com-mīlĭto, ōnis, *m.* *A comrade, companion in war, fellow-soldier* (in good prose; most freq. in the historians, esp. of the post-Aug. per.), * Cic. Dejot. 10, 28; Caesar in Suet. Caes. 67; Augustus ap. ejusd. Aug. 25; C. Cassius in Quint. 6, 3, 90; Liv. 3, 50; Vellej. 2, 59; Suet. Claud. 10; Galb. 20; Vit. 11; Flor. 2, 20, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 90.—**2.** Transf.: dii, Flor. 1, 11, 4, and obscene for *a prostitute*, Elagab. in Lampr. Elag. 26.

2. com-mīlĭto, are, *v. n.* *To be a companion in war, to fight in company*: Flor. 3, 5, 23.

* **commĭnābundus,** a, um [comminor] *Threatening* (*c. dat.*): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15.

commĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A threatening, menacing* (rare, but in good prose): orationis tamquam armorum, * Cic. de Or. 3, 54 (also quoted in Quint. 9, 1, 33): (taurorum), Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181.—In plur.: imperiosae, Tiro in Gell. 7, 3, 13: Hannibalis, Liv. 26, 8: Tiberii, Suet. Tib. 37.

* **commĭnātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Threatening, menacing*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

* **commĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A threatener, menacer*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 9.

com-mingo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To pollute, defile* (very rare; perh. only in the follg. exs.): lectum potus (by vomiting), * Hor. S. 1, 3, 90; Catull. 78, 8 Sillig. *N. cr.*; cf. ib. 99, 10: commictum coenum, as a term of reproach, for *a paltry, dirty fellow*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3.

com-mĭniscor, mentus, 3. *v. dep.* [MINISCOR, whence also reminiscor, stem MEN, whence mens, memini; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63] (lit., To think of something on every side, to reflect upon; hence, as a result of reflection; cf. commentor, *no.* II.). *To devise something by careful thought, to contrive, invent*; and, **1.** Class. of something untrue (esp. freq. in Plaut.): reperi, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 71; cf. Asin. 1, 1, 89: mendacium, id. Pseud. 2, 3, 23: dolum docte, id. ib. 4, 7, 64: maledicta, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 58: nec me hoc commentum putes, Cic. Att. 6, 1: tantum scelus, * Quint. 5, 13, 30; Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 30; id. ib. 37: fac Amphitruonem ab aedibus ut abigas quovis pacto, fac commentus sies id. Amph. 3, 3, 24 (cf. below, *Pa.*).—**b.** Of philosophic fiction (cf. commenticius), as antith. to actual, real: Epicurus monogrammos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 23; so occurrentia nescio quae, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43: quaedam, id. Fat. 3.

2. Post-Aug.; esp. in Suet. of something not before in existence: *To devise, invent, contrive*: novas literas, Suet. Claud. 41; id. Calig. 37; Flor. 2, 6, 27: Phoenices, literas et literarum operas, aliasque etiam artes, maria navibus adire, classe confligere, *etc.*, Mel. 1, 12, 1: excubias nocturnas vigilesque, Suet. Aug. 30; id. Ner. 34; id. Vesp. 23.

☞ *Part.* commentus, a, um, in pass. signif.: *Devised, invented, feigned, contrived, fictitious*: dat gemitus fictos commentaque funera narrat, Ov. M. 6, 565: sacra, id. ib. 3, 558; 4, 37; A. A. 1, 319: crimen, Liv. 26, 27.—Hence

2. Subst., commentum, i, *n.* **a.** Class., *An invention, fabrication, fiction, falsehood*: ipsis commentum placet, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 20: opinionum commenta delet dies, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5 (cf. just before, opiniones fictas atque vanas): miraculi, Liv. 1, 19: mixta rumorum, Ov. M. 12, 54: animi, id. ib. 13, 38.—**b.** Since the comm. of the Aug. per. sometimes, *A contrivance* (cf. above, *no.* 2): Liv. 29, 37, Suet. Vesp. 18; Just. 22, 4, 3, et al.—* **c.** *A project, plan*: Just. 21, 4, 3.—* **d.** *A rhetor. figure*, equiv. to commentatio = ἐνθύμημα, Vitellius in Quint. 9, 2, 107, cf. ib. 5, 10, 1.

* **com-mĭno,** are, *v. a.* *To drive together*: App. M. 7, p. 192, 29.

com-mĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.*, alicui aliquid, *To threaten one with something*, esp. in milit. lang.. *to threaten with an attack* (in prose most freq. in the histt.; not in Cic.): comminando magis quam inferendo pugnam, Liv. 10, 39; impetum, Hirt. B. Afr. 71; Liv. 31, 26; 42, 7: necem alicui, Suet. Caes. 14: inter se, Liv. 44, 9: alicui cuspide, Suet. Caes. 62.—Wholly *abs.*: Suet. Calig. 22 *fin.*

☞ * *Part.* comminatus, a, um, in pass signif.: App. M. 6, 184, 12.

com-mĭnŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To make small*, either by breaking into many small parts, or by removing many such parts from the whole (class. in prose and poetry).

I. *To separate into small parts, to break* or *crumble to pieces, to crush, split*, etc.: fores et postes securibus, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 31: illi statuam .... deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, Cic. Pis. 38, 93: scalas, Sall. J. 60, 7: anulum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25: lapidem, Plin. 2, 103, 106: vitrea, Stat. S. 1, 6, 74: fabas molis, Ov. Med. fac. 72. et saep.: caput, as a threat, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 74; id. frgm. in Gell. 3, 3, 5.

II. *To lessen, diminish*: **1.** Lit. (so very rare, but trop. freq.; v. the follg.): argenti pondus et auri, * Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: opes civitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37 *fin.*; cf. Sall. J. 62, 1.—**b.** Transf. to persons: re familiari comminuti sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, *fin.*—**2.** Trop.: *To weaken, impair, enervate*: nullum esse officium tam sanctum atque solenne, quod non avaritia comminuere atque violare soleat, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: ingenia, Quint. 1, 7, 33; cf. comminuere vires ingenii, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 34; and comminuere animum, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 1. —**b.** Transf. to persons: Viriathus, quem C. Laelius praetor fregit et comminuit, Cic. Off. 2, 11 *fin.*; so of enemies, Flor. 1, 3, 3; 2, 6, 28: nec te natalis origo comminuit, *i. e.* animum tuum, Ov. M. 12, 472: lacrimis comminuere meis, *i. e.* vinceris, commoveberis, id. Her. 3, 134.

com-mĭnus (also written **cōmĭnus**), *adv.* [manus; cf. Beda Orth p

2331 P.; Front. Diff. p. 2193 ib.] orig. belonging to milit. lang., of conflict:

In close contest, hand to hand (with the sword, *etc.*), Gr. *συσταδόν*, opp. to eminus, also to missilia, sagittae, *etc.* (class.; most freq. in the histt.): quem mea comminus machaera atque hasta hostivit eminus, Enn. in Fest.: nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic. de Sen. 6, 29; cf. Ov. M. 3, 119; Liv. 21, 34; 31, 24; 44, 35; Tac. A. 6, 35; 15, 4, et saep.: dum locus comminus pugnandi daretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: veterani .... comminus acriter instare, Sall. C. 60, 3; Liv. 27, 18: conferre signa, id. 1, 33: conferre vires, id. 42, 47: niti adversus resistentes, Tac. A. 4, 51: trucidato hostium duce, Suet. Tib. 3, et saep.—**b.** Poet. of copulation: Lucr. 4, 1047. And of fighting in gen.: Stat. Th. 10, 213; App. M. 2, p. 122, 14.

2. Trop.: sed haec fuerit nobis tamquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio: nunc comminus agamus, Cic. Div. 2, 10 *fin.*: qui me epistola petivit, ad te video comminus accessit, *has approached you in person*, id. Att. 2, 2: in apros ire, Ov. F. 5, 176; cf. Propert.: agrestes ire sues (for in sues), Prop. 2, 19, 22; and so also of game: obtruncant ferro, Virg. G. 3, 374; and of the preparation of the soil (considered as a contest with the same): jacto qui semine comminus arva Insequitur, *i. e. manu* s. *rastro urget, exercet*, Virg. G. 1, 104.

II. In gen. without the access. idea of contest: *Nigh at hand, near to, near*, prope, in *or* ex propinquo (so not freq. before the Aug. per.): Lucr. 6, 905: comminus faciem suam ostentabat, Sall. H. frgm. in Gell. 2, 27, 2 (p. 248, *no.* 65 ed. Gerl.); Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 74; Tac. A. 12, 12: comminus viso armatorum agmine, id. Hist. 1, 41; id. Germ. 8: aliquid comminus judicantur, *near at hand*, i. e. *by the eyesight*, Plin. 11, 42, 97; id. 35, 3, 6.—**b.** Transf of time, *Immediately*=statim, sine intermissione; a very common provincialism in Cisalpine Gaul, acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 1, 104.

III. In post-Aug. poetry sometimes=ad manus, *At hand*: comminus arma habere, Val. Fl. 5, 583.

Cf. upon this art. Hand Turs. II. p. 94–99.

comminūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from comminuo.

commis, is, v. gummi.

com-miscĕo, scŭi, xtum, *or* stum, 2. (*inf. pass.* commisci, Lucr. 5, 504) *v. a. To mix* or *mingle together, to intermingle* (class., and very freq.); constr. with *cum*, with *abl.* or *abs.*: (*a*) With *cum*: commiscere amurcam cum aqua aequas partes, Cato R. R. 93; Lucr. 6, 276: servos cum ingenuis, Suet. Aug. 25.—(*β*). *c. abl.*: Lucr. 6, 322; so in *part.*: commiscere frusta mero cruento, Virg. A. 3, 633: nota Falerni Chio, * Hor. S. 1, 10, 24; Suet. Vit. 2: reliquias (Phyllidis) cineribus Juliae commiscuit, Suet. Dom. 17.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: Lucr. 3, 284; cf. Suet. Vit. 13: mulsum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7: multa in unum, Scrib. Comp. 56; Lucr. 1, 862.—**b.** Of sexual intercourse: Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128.—**2.** Trop.: ne quid tecum consili commisceam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 68; so id. Rud. 2, 6, 3: jus accusatoris cum jure testimonii, Cic. Her. 4, 35.—(*β*) *c. dat.*: populus, cui commiscemur, Sen. Ep. 7.—Hence

* **commiscĭbĭlis,** e, *adj. That can be mingled*: Tert. Anim. 12.

‡ **commiscŭus,** a, um, *Common, κοινός*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

commĭsĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commiseror] In rhetor.: *A part of an oration intended to excite compassion*, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 125; 3, 58, 219; * Quint. 10, 107; Cic. Her. 2, 31.

* **com-mĭsĕrĕor,** ĭtus, 2. *v. a.* in *pass. impers.*: aliquem alicujus rei, *To have pity* or *compassion upon, to commiserate*: navitas precum Arionis commiseritum esse, Gell. 16, 19, 11.

com-mĭsĕresco, ĕre, *v. n. To commiserate, have sympathy with* (ante-class., perh. only in the two follg. exs.): servos, Enn. in Non. 472, 20: *impers.* Bacchidem ejus commiseresceret, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 54.

com-misĕro, ōnis, *m.* [miser] *A companion in misfortune* (post-class., perh. only in Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9, as transl. of *συνταλαίπωρον*, and ib. 36).

com-misĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep. To commiserate, pity, to bewail* (class., but rare): Att. in Non. 445, 11: fortunam Graeciae, Nep. Ages. 5 Dähne: interitum fratris, Gell. 1, 5, 6.—* **b.** Transf. of inanimate objects: leo gemitus edens et murmura dolorem cruciatumque vulneris commiserantia, *making it known by complaints*, Gell. 5, 14, 19.—**2.** In rhetor., Of an orator: *To excite compassion* (cf. commiseratio): quid quum commiserari, conqueri coeperit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: quum commiserandum sit, * Quint. 11, 3, 58.

commissatio and **commissator,** v. comiss.

commissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [committo] **1.** (acc. to committo, *no.* I. B) *A contest*, Cic. Att. 15, 26; 16, 5; Suet. Aug. 43; Galb. 6; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 6; Pan. 54, 1; Macr. S. 2, 7.—**b.** Meton.: *A speech at such a contest*; and therefore pompously worded, *a prize-declamation, ostentatious speech, ἀγώνισμα*, Calig. in Suet. Calig. 53; Suet. Aug. 89; Casaub. in h. ll.—**2.** (in acc. with committo, *no.* II. 4) *A perpetration, commission*: piaculi, Arn. 4, p. 148.

commissōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] Lex, in jurid. lang., *A condition of a sale* or *of a contract*, Ulp. Dig. 18, 3, 14. So also abs. commissoria, ae, *f.*, Papin. in Ulp. ib.; Ulp. ib. 43, 23, 11.

commissum, i, *n.*, v. committo, *fin.*

commissūra, ae, *f.* [committo] *A joining* or *connecting together*; in concreto, *a band, knot, joint, commissure* (class.): commissura funis, Cato R. R. 135, 4; cf. commissura nodorum, Sen. Ben. 5, 12: molles digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60; cf. ib. 55 *fin.*; id. Univ. 7: navium, Plin. 16, 36, 64: nucum, id. 17, 10, 11: colorum, *a mingling*, id. 35, 5, 12; and Sen. Q. N. 1, 3: Piscium, *the knot in the constellation Pisces*, Plin. 18, 31, 74: vitis, Col. 3, 17, 4; Arbor. 26, 9.—**b.** In Quint. transf. of *Connection in discourse*: Quint. 12, 9, 17; cf. 7, 10, 16; 9, 4, 90: verborum, ib. 9, 4, 37.

commissūrālis, e, *adj.* [commissura] *Of* or *pertaining to a juncture* (only in Veget.): Veg. 3, 13, 4; id. 3, 51.

commissus, a, um, *Part.*, from committo.

* **commistim** (also written commixtim), *adv.* [commisceo] *In a mixed manner, jointly*; opp. to separatim, Hier. Praef. in Isaj.

commistus, a, um, *Part.*, from commisceo.

* **com-mītĭgo,** are, *v. a. To make soft, mellow*: utinam tibi commitigari videam sandalio caput, humorously for contundo, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 4 Ruhnk. (imitated by Turpil.: misero mihi *mitigabat* sandalio caput, in Non. 343, 15; cf. also, mitis sum fustibus, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 31).

com-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.*

I. *To bring, join, combine several things into one whole; to join together, connect, unite.*

A. In gen. (so rarely; not in Cic.): constr. *inter se, cum aliqua re, alicui*, and *abs.*: (*a*) *Inter se*: res in ordinem digestae atque inter se commissae, Quint. 7 prooem. § 1: per nondum commissa inter se munimenta urbem intravit, Liv. 38, 4; cf. thus with *inter se*: committere oras vulneris suturis, Cels. 7, 19: duo verba, Quint. 9, 4, 33: easdem literas, id. ib.: duo comparativa, id. ib. 9, 3, 19.—(*β*) With *cum*: costae committuntur cum osse pectoris, Cels. 8, 1.—(*γ*) *c. dat.*: qua naris fronti committitur, *is joined to*, Ov. M. 12, 315: qua vir equo commissus erat, id. ib. 12, 478 (of a Centaur); cf. of Scylla: delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum, Virg. A. 3, 428: fides ubi nunc commissaque dextera dextrae, Ov. Her. 2, 31: moles, quae urbem continenti committeret, Curt. 4, 2, 16; Flor. 1, 4, 2 Duker.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: commissis operibus, Liv. 38, 7: fidibusque mei commissa mariti moenia, Ov. M. 6, 178: (terra) maria committeret, Curt. 3, 1, 13; 7, 7, 14: noctes duas, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 46; cf. nocte commissa, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1698: commissa corpore toto, Ov. M. 4, 369; Lucil. in Non. 248, 25.

B. In particular: *To set* or *bring men or animals together in a contest* or *fight, as competitors*, etc., *to set at variance*; or, trop., *to bring together for comparison, to compare, put together* (so several times in Suet.; else rare): pugiles Latinos cum Graecis, Suet. Aug. 45: quingenis peditibus, elephantis vicenis, tricenis equitibus hinc et inde commissis, id. Caes. 39; id Claud. 34: camelorum quadrigas, id. Ner 11; Luc. 1, 97 Corte: securus licet Aenean Rutulumque ferocem committas, *i. e. you describe their contest in your poem, you bring them in contact with each other*, Juv. 1, 162: eunucho Bromium committere noli, id. 6, 378 Rupert: committit vates et comparat, inde Maronem, atque alia parte in trutina suspendit Homerum; id. 6, 436; cf. Prop. 2, 3, 21: inter se omnes committere, id. Calig. 56: ad exercitanda discentium ingenia aequales inter se committere solebat, id. Gramm. 17.—Hence

2. Transf. of a battle, war: proelium, certamen, bellum, *etc.*: **a.** *To arrange a battle* or *contest, to enter upon, begin, commence*: in aciem exercitum eduxit proeliumque commisit, Nep. Eum. 3 *fin.*; cf. id. Milt. 6, 3; Just. 2, 12, 7; 15, 4, 22; 22, 6, 6: aciem, Flor. 4, 2, 46: commissum (bellum) ac profligatum conficere, Liv. 21, 40 *fin.*; id. 8, 25; 31, 28; 36, 6; Flor. 2, 15, 2: committere Martem, Sil. 13, 155: et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos, Virg. A. 5, 113; cf. also, **b.** In gen., *To maintain a contest*, etc., *to fight a battle, to carry on a struggle; to hold, celebrate games*, etc. (so freq., esp. in the histt.): proelium, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; 50; 52; 2, 19; Nep. Milt. 5, 3, et al.: pugnam, Cic. Mur. 15 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 96; Sil. 8, 619: pugnas, Stat. Th. 6, 143: rixam, Liv. 5, 25: bellum, Liv. 31, 28; Flor. 4, 2, 6; Just. 5, 4, 1; 22, 8, 8: obsidionem, Curt. 9, 4: quo die ludi committebantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Claud. 21; and of drinking on a wager: Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 19: spectaculum, Liv. 2, 36: musicum agona, Suet. Ner. 23.—(*β*) *Abs.* (post-Aug. and rare): contra quem Sulla iterum commisit, Eutr. 5, 6; so id. 9, 24; Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1: priusquam committeretur, *before the contest began*, Suet. Vesp. 5.—Hence,

3. In gen.: committere aliquid, *To begin any course of action, to carry on, hold* (rare): tribuni sanguine commissa proscriptio, Ciceronis, velut satiato Antonio, poena finita, Vellej. 2, 64 *fin.*: judicium inter sicarios committitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5.

4. In partic., *To practice* or *perpetrate wrong, do injustice; to commit a crime* (so very freq. and class.): (*a*) *c. acc.*: ut neque timeant, qui nihil commiserint, et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent, qui peccaverint, Cic. Mil. 23; cf. Quint. 7, 2, 30; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35: committere multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2 *fin.*: cf. in te, Virg. A. 1, 231: aliquid adversus populum Romanum, Liv. 42, 38: quantum flagitii, Cic. Brut. 61: tantum facinus, id. Rosc. Am. 23 *fin.*: facinora virilis audaciae, Sall. C. 25, 1: majus delictum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: adulterium, Quint. 7, 2, 11; 7, 3, 1: incestum cum filio, id. ib. 5, 10, 19: parricidium, id. ib. 7, 2, 2: caedem, id. ib. 7, 4, 43; 10, 1, 12; 5, 12, 3: sacrilegium, id. ib. 7, 2, 18: fraudem, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31, et saep.—(*β*) Committere contra legem, in legem, lege, *To offend, sin, commit an offence*: quasi committeret contra legem, Cic. Brut. 12 *fin.*: committere in legem Juliam de adulteriis, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 39; Marcell. ib. 48, 10, 13: ne lege censoria committant, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 16: committere lege de sicariis, Quint. 7, 1, 9.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: hoc si in posterum edixisses, minus esset nefarium, *etc.* ... nemo enim committeret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 43.—(*δ*) With *ut*: *To be guilty* or *be in fault, so that, to give occasion* or *cause, that, to act so as that*, etc.: ego nolo quemquam civem committere, ut morte multandus sit: tu, etiam si commiserit, conservandum putas, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: committere ut accusator nominere, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 50, so Liv. 25, 6: non committam, ut tibi ipse insanire videar, Cic. Fam. 5, 5 *fin.*, ib. 3, 7, 3; Att. 1, 6; 20; de Or. 2, 57, 233; Off

3, 2, 6, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20; Quint. 10, 30; 5, 13, 27, et saep.; Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 37.—More rare in a like sense, (ε) With *cur:* Liv. 5, 46.—Or, (ζ) *c. Inf.:* non committunt scamna facere, Col. 2, 4, 3: infelix committit saepe repelli, Ov. M. 9, 631.—Hence, **b.** Poenam, multam, *etc.*, jurid. *t. t.*, *To bring punishment upon one's self by an error* or *fault, to incur, make one's self liable to it:* poenam octupli, sine ulla dubitatione commissam, non persequebantur? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12; cf. an commissa sit poena? an exigi debeat? Quint. 7, 4, 20; and committere in poenam edicti, Gaj. Dig. 2, 2, 4: ut illam multam non commiserit, Cic. Clu. 37, 103.—So, (β) Committi: With a definite object: *To be forfeited* or *confiscated*, as a penalty: qui illam hereditatem Veneri Erycinae commissam esse dicerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10; ib. 2, 2, 14. So commissae hypothecae, id. Fam. 13, 56; so commissa tibi fiducia, id. Flacc. 21, 51: merces, Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 11: mancipium, Ulp. ib. 39, 14, 6.—And, **c.** Also in jurid. Lat., of laws or judicial regulations that go into force in consequence of the commission of a crime: si alius committat edictum, *transgresses, incurs its penalty, makes himself liable to,* Ulp. Dig. 37, 4, 3, § 11; cf. commisso edicto ab alio filio, id. ib. lex 8, § 4: commisso per alium edicto, id. ib. lex 10, § 1, et al.: statim atque commissa lex est, Ulp. ib. 18, 3, 4, § 2: committetur stipulatio, Paul. ib. 24, 3, 56.

II. *To place a thing somewhere;* i. e. for preservation, protection, care, *etc.; to give, intrust, commit to, to give up* or *resign to, to trust* (very freq. and class.); constr. with aliquid (aliquem) alicui, in aliquid, or *abs.* (*a*) *Aliquid* (*aliquem, se*) *alicui:* ita quaestor sum factus ut mihi illum honorem tum non solum datum sed etiam creditum ac commissum putarem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14; cf. Phaedrus: qui capita vestra non dubitatis credere, cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes? Phaedr. 1, 14, 16: ego me tuae commendo et committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47 (cf. id. Andr. 1, 5, 61): ne quid committam tibi, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 21; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 15; id. Andr. 3, 5, 3; cf. Cic.: his salutem nostram, his fortunas, his liberos rectissime committi arbitramur, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33; Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1; cf. id. ib. § 4: tibi rem magnam difficilemque, id. Fam. 13, 5; id. Mil. 25, 68: summum imperium potestatemque omnium rerum alicui, Nep. Lys. 1 *fin.:* rem omnem domino, Hor. S. 2, 7, 67: caput tonsori, id. A. P. 301: ratem pelago, id. Od. 1, 3, 11: semina sulcis (corresp. with spem credere terrae), Virg. G. 1, 223; cf. committere semen sitienti solo, Col. 2, 8, 4: ulcus frigori, Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 2, et saep.: aliquid literis, Cic. Att. 4, 1 *fin.;* so verba tabellis, Ov. M. 9, 586: vivunt commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11, et al.; committere se populo, senatui, publicis praesidiis et armis (corresp. with se tradere), Cic. Mil. 23, 61. So se urbi, id. Att. 15, 11: se theatro populoque Romano, id. Sest. 54, 116: se publico, *to venture into the streets*, Suet. Ner. 26: se neque navigationi, neque viae, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 4; cf. id. Phil. 12, 10, 25; id. Manil. 11, 31: se timidius fortunae, id. Att. 9, 6: civilibus fluctibus, Nep. Att. 6, 1, et al.—**b.** Proverb.: ovem lupo (Gr. *καταλείπειν ὄϊν ἐν λύκοισι*), Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16.—(β) *Aliquid* (*aliquem, se*) *in aliquid* (so esp. freq. in Liv.): aliquid in alicujus fidem committere, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 34; cf. Liv. 30, 14: se in id conclave, Cic. Rosc. Am. 23, 64: se in conspectum populi Rom., id. Verr. 2, 4, 11; cf. Pompej. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, C.: se in senatum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2; id. Acad. 2, 21, 68: rem in casum ancipitis eventus, Liv. 4, 27; cf. duos simul filios in aleam ejus casus, id. 40, 21: rem in aciem, id. 3, 2; cf. se in aciem, id. 7, 26; 23, 11: rempublicam in discrimen, id. 8, 32; cf. rerum summam in discrimen, id. 33, 7.—(γ) Simply *alicui* or entirely *abs.:* sanan' es, quae isti committas? *in intrusting to him*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 54: sed quoniam non es veritus concredere nobis, accipe commissae munera laetitiae, *intrusted*, Prop. 1, 10, 12: instant enim (adversarii) et saepe discrimen omne committunt, quod deesse nobis putant, *often hazard the most important advantage*, Quint. 6, 4, 17: quum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid resp. detrimenti caperet, Cic. Mil. 26, 70.—Whence

commissum, i, *n.* **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. 4) *A transgression, offence, fault, crime:* Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22; Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 21: ecquod hujus factum aut commissum non dicam audacius, sed quod, *etc.*, Cic. Sull. 26; cf. turpe, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 39: commissi praemia, Ov. F. 4, 590.—In plur.: post mihi non simili poena commissa luetis, *offences*, Virg. A. 1, 136 Heyne; so fateri, Stat. S. 5, 5, 5: improba, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 304.—**b.** Jurid. Lat., *An incurring of fines, a confiscation* or *confiscated property:* Suet. Calig. 41 Ernest. and Bremi.: in commissum cadere, Ulp. Dig. 39, 4, 16: causa commissi, ib. et al., Scaev. ib. 19, 2, 61 *fin.:* aliquid pro commisso tenetur, Quint. Decl. 341.

2. (acc. to *no.* II.) *That which is intrusted, a secret, trust:* enunciare commissa, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 31: commissa celare, Nep. Epam. 3, 2; cf. Juv. 9, 93: commissa tacere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 84: commissa retinent fideliter aures, id. Ep. 1, 18, 70: commissum teges (corresp. with arcanum scrutaberis), id. ib. 1, 18, 38; cf. id. A. P. 200.

commixtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commisceo] *A mixing, mingling* (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 8; cf. Vet. Gloss.: "commixtio *χύμα*."

commixtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A mixing, mingling*, Cato R. R. 157, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.*

commixtus, a, um, *Part.*, from commisceo.

* **commōbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [commoveo] *Easily moving:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 9.

* **commŏdātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [commodo] *A rendering of service, accommodation*, App. Trismeg. p. 402.

commŏdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] In jurid. Lat., *A lender*, Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 55; Ulp. ib. 13, 6, 7; 47, 2, 14.

commŏdātum, i, *n.*, v. commodo.

commŏdātus, a, um, *Part.*, from commodo.

commŏde, *adv.* *Rightly, properly, well; fitly, aptly, suitably, conveniently; kindly, obligingly; opportunely, seasonably; just as;* v. commodus, *Adv.* B. 3.

commŏdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [commodus] **I.** *A fitting measure, just proportion, symmetry* (very rare): et aequitas membrorum, *Suet. Aug. 79.—**b.** Of discourse: *Fitness, a suitable oratorical expression*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4; cf. Her. 1, 1, and Ernest. Lex Techn. s. h. v.

II. Trop. (acc. to commodus, *no.* II.): ***1.** Obj.: *Easy, unrestrained, free action.* corporis, *i. e. suppleness, flexibility*, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36.—Far more freq., **2.** Subj.: (*a*) Of things: *Fitness, convenience, a fit occasion, advantage, benefit* (class.): commoditatis omnes articulos scio, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 31: in loco opportunitas, in occasione commoditas ad faciendum idonea consideranda est, Cic. Inv. 2, 12, 40; so id. Off. 1, 39; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 94; Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 37; cf. id. Phorm. 5, 6, 1: plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, Cic. Lael. 7; cf. N. D. 3, 36; Fin. 4, 12, 29: percipere fructum aut commoditatem ex re, id. Off. 2, 4, 14.—**b.** Of persons: *Pleasantness, complaisance, courteousness, forbearance, lenity* (only ante-class. and in Ov.): vir lepidissime, cumulate commoditate, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 6; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 76: patris, Poeta in Cic. N. D. 3, 29 *fin.:* viri, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 176; 16, 310.—(β) Meton. in Plaut.: mea, as a term of endearment, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 8; Men. 1, 2, 28; Poen. 1, 3, 12.

1. commŏdo, *adv.* *Just in time, just at this moment;* v. commodus, *Adv.* B. 2.

2. commŏdo, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* [commodus],

I. *To adjust according to a fit measure, to make fit, suitable,* or *right, to adapt, accommodate* (ante-class. and very rare): trapetum, Cato R. R. 135 *fin.*—**b.** Trop.: commoda loquelam tuam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 75.

II. Commodare aliquid (alicui), *To give something to one for his convenience* or *use, to give, bestow, proffer, lend* (and the latter, acc. to accurate jurid. distinction, of things that are themselves in natura to be returned, while mutuum dare is used of things for which an equivalent is given; cf. Gaj. Dig. 44, 7, 1) (this is the most usual classical signif. of the word). Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 21 *sq.;* cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23: quibus tu quaecumque commodaveris, erunt mihi gratissima, Cic. Fam. 13, 48: quicquid sine detrimento possit commodari, id tribuatur vel ignoto, id. Off. 1, 16, 51: penulam, Quint. 6, 3, 64: testes falsos, *to furnish, supply*, Sall. C. 16: manum morituro, Vellej. 2, 70 *fin.:* aurum Coelio, Cic. Coel. 13, 32; cf. Quint. 5, 13, 30: aedes ad nuptias, Cic. Her. 4, 51: praeceptorem se singulis, Quint. 2, 8, 4; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42; cf. Tac. A. 15, 53: vires suas aliis, Liv. 34, 12: sanguinem alienae dominationi, Tac. Agr. 32 Rup. *N. cr.;* ib. 19: aurem patientem culturae, as in Eng., *to lend an ear to*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 86; Stat. Th. 4, 75, et al.—Hence,

2. Also commodare alicui, aliqua re, or abs.: *To please one, be kind* or *obliging to, to serve, favor* (several times in Cicero's Epistles, elsewh. rare): ut omnibus rebus, quod sine molestia tua facere possis, ei commodes, Cic. Fam. 13, 35; cf. commodare tantum ei in hac re, id. ib. 13, 37: si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117: ut eo libentius iis commodes, id. Fam. 13, 54; Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 19: at publice commodasti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9: studiis commodandi favetur, id. de Or. 2, 51, 207.—Whence

commŏdātum, i, *n.* In the Lat. of the jurists, **1.** *A thing lent, a loan:* commodatum accipere, Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 3; cf. the whole title 6.—**2.** *A contract for a loan:* Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 1 *sq.*

com-mŏdŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *Equality, proportion, symmetry*, Vitr. 3, 1.

* **commŏdŭle,** *adv. dim.* [commode v. commodus, *Adv.*] *Conveniently, suitably;* only in Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8; Rud. 2, 5, 11, and Arn. 2, p. 55.

* **1. commŏdŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [commodum] *A small advantage* or *profit*, Arn. 1, p. 7.

* **2. commŏdŭlum,** *adv. dim.* [commodum, v. commodus, *Adv.* 1, a] *According to convenience, suitably, fitly:* obsona, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 153.

1. commodum, i, *n.*, v. commodus, *no.* III. A.

2. commŏdum, *adv.* *Just in time, in the nick of time, opportunely, seasonably; just, exactly;* v. commodus, *Adv.* 1.

com-mŏdus, a, um, *adj.* *That has a proper, full measure;* hence,

I. Obj.: *Complete, perfect, of full weight, fit, suitable, due, proper,* etc. (so for the most part poet. or in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Plaut.): statura, *a tall stature*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 21: capillus, id. Most. 1, 3, 98: viginti minas argenti, *full twenty*, id. Asin. 3, 3, 134 (cf. ib. 144: minae bonae); id. Merc. 2, 3, 101: talentum argenti, id. Rudd. 5, 2, 31; Lucil. in Non. 266, 27: commodis novem cyathis miscentur pocula, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 12: capitis valetudo commodior, *more firm*, Cels. 8, 1; so Quint. 6, 3, 77; and transf. to the person: vivere filium atque etiam commodiorem esse, *to be better*, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 4.

II. Subj.: *Suitable, fit, convenient, opportune, commodious, easy, appropriate for some one* or *something, favorable, friendly to* (in all periods and every species of composition); constr. with *cum* or *abs.*, rarely with *ad* (v. the follg.).

1. Of things: nec pecori opportuna seges nec commoda Baccho, Virg. G. 4, 129: vestis ad cursum, Ov. F. 2, 288: hiberna, Liv. 42, 67: longius ceterum commodius iter, id. 22, 2; cf. commodissimus in Britanniam transjectus, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: commodius anni tempus, Cic. Att. 9, 3; cf. Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 3: nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est (corresp. with prodesse), Liv. 34, 3; Tac. Or. 12: potuisti ad tuum jus faciliore ac commodiore judicio pervenire, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8; Liv 30, 19: literas satis commodas de Britannicis rebus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7: quae sit stella homini commoda quaeque mala, Prop. 2, 27, 4: mores, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: id, si tibi erit commodum, cures velim, Cic. Att. 13, 48 *fin.*; Cels. 4, 4; cf. id. 4, 22: commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 11.—**b.** Commodum est, *It pleases, is agreeable*, libet; Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 8; 3, 1, 2; Ter. Ad. 1. 2, 38; Eun. 3, 2, 49; Phorm. 5, 8, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13 Ascon.; 2, 2, 16; 2, 1, 26; 2, 3, 70 *fin.*; Div. 1, 49, 111; de Or. 3, 23, 87; Plin. Pan. 48, 1, et al.

2. Of persons: *Serving a neighbor* or (more freq.) *accommodating one's self to his wishes, useful, serviceable, pleasant, agreeable, obliging, neighborly, friendly, polite, affable, gentle*, etc.: mihi commodus uni, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 9; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 227: quemquamne existimas Catone commodiorem, comiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? Cic. Mur. 31 *fin.*: multo te esse jam commodiorem mitioremque nunciant, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13 *fin.*: Apronius, qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9; Suet. Tib. 33: convivae, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 2; cf. commodus comissator, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8; and commodus meis sodalibus, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 1: homines, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 28; cf. Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 3; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10.—Poet. of the measure of iambic verse: spondeos stabiles in jura paterna recepit commodus et patiens, *sharing the paternal rights with them, in a fraternal manner*, Hor. A. P. 257.—Whence

III. A. Subst. commŏdum, i, *n.* **1.** *A convenient* or *favorable condition, convenience* (rare, but in good prose): Cic. Att. 16, 2: velim aliquando, quum erit tuum commodum Lentulum puerum visas (* *when it shall be convenient for you*), id. ib. 12, 28 *fin.*—More freq., **b.** *Adv.* in the connection commodo meo, tuo, *etc.*, per commodum, ex commodo, *At*, or *acc. to my, thy*, etc., *convenience, conveniently, at one's leisure*: etiamsi spatium ad dicendum nostro commodo (*according to our convenience*) vacuosque dies habuissemus, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 18 *fin.*: quod commodo tuo fiat, id. Fam. 4, 2 *fin.*; Att. 13, 48; cf. below *Adv. no.* 2, b.: ubi consul copias per commodum exponere posset, Liv. 42, 18: tamquam lecturus ex commodo, Sen. Ep. 46; Col. 12, 19, 3; so mandere (*opp.* festinanter), id. 6, 2, 14.

2. *Advantage, profit* (so very freq. in all periods and species of composition): "*commodum* est, quod plus usus habet quam molestiae: *bonum* sincerum debet esse et ab omni parte innoxium," Sen. Ep. 87 *ad fin.*: ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis Alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 4; cf. id. Hec. 5, 3, 42; Cic. N. D. 1, 9 *fin.*; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3: (honestatem) ipsam suo splendore in se animos ducere nullo prorsus commodo extrinsecus posito, Cic. Acad. frgm. in Aug. contr. Acad. 3, 7 (IV. 2, p. 470, ed. Orell.); Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: commoda vitae, Lucr. 3, 2: pacis, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 335: mea, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: in publica peccem, id. ib. 2, 1, 3; cf. commoda populi, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1, et saep.—Specif., **b.** *A reward, pay, wages for public service*: veteranorum, Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Fam. 11, 2 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 32; cf. emeritae militiae, Suet. Calig. 44; cf. also id. Vit. 15; Galb. 12, Ov. A. A. 1, 131 *sq.*: tribunatus, Cic. Fam. 7, 8: missionum, Suet. Aug. 49.—**c.** *A favor, privilege, immunity*, Suet. Aug. 31; Claud. 19.—**d.** Sometimes *adv.*: commodo or per commodum antith. to that which is injurious: *Without injury* or *detriment*: ut regem reducas, quod commodo reip. facere possis, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: si per commodum reip. posset, Romam venisset, Liv. 10, 25.

***3.** Concret.=commodatum, *That which is lent, a loan*: qui forum et basilicas commodis hospitum non furtis nocentium ornarent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3 Zumpt; cf. Isid. Orig. 5, 25, 16.

B. Advv.: **1.** commŏdum, *adv. temp.* (only in colloquial lang. and post-class. prose writers): **a.** *At a fit time, just in time, at the very moment, opportunely, seasonably*, εὐκαίρως: ecce autem commodum aperitur foris, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 61: commodum adveni domum, id. Amph. 2, 2; 37: orditur loqui, id. Trin. 5, 2, 12: εὐκαίρως ad me venit, quum haberem Dolabellam, Torquatus; humanissimeque Dolabella, quibus verbis secum egissem, exposuit: commodum enim egeram diligentissime, Cic. Att. 13, 9; Symm. Ep. 2, 47.—**b.** For the designation of a point of time that corresponds with another, or just precedes it: *Just, just then, just now*: (*a*) *Abs.*: ad te hercle ibam commodum, Plaut. Casin. 3, 4, 3; Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 9: Taurus, sectatoribus commodum dimissis, sedebat, *etc.*, Gell. 2, 2, 2; App. M. 4, p. 151, 34: si istac ibis, commodum obviam venies patri, *just meet*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 106.—(β) With *postquam* or (more freq.) with *quum* in a parallel clause: postquam me misisti ad portum cum luci simul, commodum radiosus ecce sol superabat ex mari, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41: commodum discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit, Cic. Att. 13, 9; so with the *pluperfect* and a following *quum*, id. ib. 13, 19; 30; 10, 16; App. M. 1, p. 107, 15: quum jam filiae nostrae dies natalis appeteret, commodum aderant, quae muneri miseratis, Symm. Ep. 3, 50.

2. commŏdo, *adv. temp.*: **a.** The same as commodum, *no.* a: *Just in time, seasonably, just at this time* (only ante-class., in the follg. pass.): commodo eccum exit, Tit. in Charis. p. 177 P. (*i. e.* "*in tempore*," Charis.): commodo de parte superiore descendebat, Sisenn. ib.: commodo dictitemus, Plaut. frgm. in Charis. p. 174; cf. p. 177.—* **b.** For commodo suo or commode, *In a commodious manner, commodiously*: Sen. Ep. 70, 16.

3. commŏde, **a.** (acc. to commodus, *no.* I.) *Duly, properly, completely, rightly, well, appropriately, aptly*, etc. (class.): suo quique loco viden' capillus satis compositu'st commode? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 97: commode amictus non sum, id. frgm. in Gell. 18, 12, 3: saltare, Nep. praef. § 1: legere, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 3; cf. thus in *comp.*, id. 9, 34, 1: multa breviter et commode dicta, Cic. Lael. 1; cf. id. de Or. 1, 53; Rosc. Am. 4; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 20; 33 et al.: cogitare, Ter. Heaut. prol. 14: audire, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58: valere, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 11: feceris commode mihique gratum, si, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 10, 3; so commode facere, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 11, 7, 7; in *comp.* commodius fecissent tribuni plebis, si, *etc.*, id. Agr. 3, 1.—In medic. lang.: commode facere, *to do well, be beneficial*, Cels. 4, 12.—**b.** (acc. to commodus, *no.* II.) (*a*) *Conveniently, suitably, opportunely, fitly*: magis commode quam strenue navigavi, Cic. Att. 16, 6: ille satis scite et commode tempus ad te cepit adeundi, id. Fam. 11, 16: vos istic commodissime sperem esse, id. ib. 14, 7: hoc ego commodius quam tu vivo, Hor. S. 1, 6, 110; cf. commode consumere viaticum, id. ib. 2, 2, 91; Quint. 6, 3, 54: cui commodissime subjungitur, id. ib. 9, 3, 82; cf. id. ib. 4, 1, 76.—(β) *In a friendly manner, pleasantly, gently, kindly*: acceptae bene et commode eximus, Plaut. Casin. 5, 1, 1; id. Poen. 1, 2, 189; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 48.—**c.** Equiv. to commodum, *no.* a, and commodo, *no.* a, *At a fit time, seasonably*, etc.: commode ipse exit Lesbonicus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 9: adducitur a Veneriis Lollius commode, quum Apronius e palaestra redisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, 61 Zumpt.—* **d.** Equiv. to commodum, *no.* b, *Just, just at this moment*: emerseram commode ex Antiati, quum in me incurrit Curio, Cic. Att. 2, 12.

Cf. upon the adv. Hand Turs. II. p. 99–102.

‡ **Commŏlenda,** ae, *f.* [commolo] *A goddess who presided over the felling of trees struck by lightning*, Fratr. Arv. in Orell. Inscr. 1, p. 390; cf. ‡ Adolenda and ‡ Coinquenda.

com-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* *To set in motion, to take in hand, undertake* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): commoliri tempestas fulmina coeptat, *Lucr. 6, 255: dolum, Caecil. Stat. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29 *fin.*—Humorously: Favorinus in Gell. 3, 19, 3.

1. commolitus, a, um, *Part.*, v. the preced.

2. commolĭtus, a um, *Part.*, from commolo.

* **com-mollĭo,** ire, *v. a.* *To soften* Marc. Emp. 8 *fin.*

com-mŏlo, ui, ĭtum, *v. a.* *To grind thoroughly, to pound* (post-Aug.): (grana) minutissime, Col. 12, 28, 1: olivam, id. 12, 52, 18; cf. also ‡ Commolenda.

commŏnĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [commoneo] *To forcibly remind one* (of something), *to put in mind, to impress with* (in good prose, most freq. in Cic.): simul commonefacit, quae ipso praesente in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, *Caes. B. G. 1, 19 *fin.* Herz.; so with a relat. clause, Metell. in Cic. Fam. 5, 3: simul commonefecit, sanxisse Augustum, *etc.*, *Tac. A. 6, 12: quemque beneficii sui, *Sall. J. 49, 4; cf. in pass.: nemo est, quin tui sceleris et crudelitatis ex illa oratione commonefiat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43: illi eum commonefaciunt, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17; id. Fam. 13, 72.—Humorously: vos monimentis commonefaciam bubulis, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 6.—(β) Once aliquid: istius turpem praeturam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64.

com-mŏnĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* *To forcibly remind one of something, to put in mind, to impress with, to bring to his recollection* (in good prose); constr. (cf. admoneo) (*a*) *Aliquem*: ut commoneri nos satis sit, nihil attineat doceri, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: meretricem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 8: me, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26; Quint. 11, 3, 130: commonito pro rostris populo, *Suet. Claud. 22: ut anulus commoneat nos, cur id fecerimus, Quint. 11, 2, 30.—(β) *Aliquem alicujus rei*: mearum me absens miseriarum commones, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 38: grammaticos officii sui, Quint. 1, 5, 7: te ejus matrimonii, Cic. Her. 4, 33.—(γ) *Aliquem de aliqua re*: de avaritia tua, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59: de periculo, id. Part. Or. 27, 96.—(δ) *Aliquem aliquid*: officium vostrum ut vos malo cogatis commonerier, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 17: quae commonet usus, Sil. 13, 11.—Simply *aliquid*: quum amice aliquid commonemus, Quint. 6, 1, 50.—(ε) With *a relat. clause*: quam hic mihi sit facile atque utile, Aliorum exempla commonent, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 17; cf. Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43.—(ζ) With *ut* or *ne*: ut neque me consuetudo, neque amor commoneat, ut servem fidem, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 45: qui ut ordini rerum animum intendat, etiam commonendus est, Quint. 4, 1, 78: commoneo tamen, ne quis hoc quotidianum habeat, Cels. 1, 3.

commŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoneo] *An earnest reminding* or *putting in mind*, only in Quint. 4, 2, 51, and 4, 4, 9.

* **commŏnĭtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who earnestly reminds*, Symm. Ep. 7, 105 dub.

commŏnĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [commonitor] *Suitable for reminding* (late Lat.): Cod. Just. 4, 3.—**2.** Subst. commonitorium, ii, *n.*, *A writing for reminding, a letter of instructions*, Amm. 28, 1; Symm. Ep. 5, 21; Cod. Theod. 6, 29, 10; Aug. Ep. 129 *fin.*—**b.** Trop.: *A means of reminding*: Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

commonitus, a, um, *Part.*, from commoneo.

com-monstro, avi, atum, 1. (old form commonstrasso = commonstravero, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 5) *v. a.* *To show, point out something fully* or *distinctly* (perh. only in Plaut., Terence, and Cic.): istunc hominem, quem quaeritas, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 5; id. Poen. 5, 2, 83: parentes meos mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 4: aurum alicui, Cic. de Or. 2, 41: viam, id. ib. 1, 46 *fin.*: id. ib. 2, 39: leges fatales ac necessarias, id. Univ. 12: commonstrabo, quo facile inveniatis loco, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 6.

commŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoror] *A tarrying, abiding, lingering, sojourning* (so only in Cic.): villa et amoenitas illa commorationis est, non diversorii, Cic. Fam. 6, 19: tabellariorum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7.—**b.** In rhetor. lang., *A delaying, dwelling upon some important point*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53; Quint. 9, 1, 27; 9, 2, 4; cf. Cic. Her. 4, 45.

com-mordĕo, orsum, ēre, *v. a.* *To bite sharply* or *eagerly* (in post-Aug. prose, and very rare): tela ipsa, Sen. Contr. 4, 29: a cane commorsos, Plin. 24, 11, 57.—

***b.** Trop., of abusive lang.: Sen. Vit. beata 21.

com-mŏrĭor, mortuus, 3. *v. dep. To die with* or *at the same time with one* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.); constr. with *cum*, with the *dat.* or *abs.*: (*a*) With *cum*: in acie cum Arunte commortuus est (Brutus), Liv. Epit. 2; Val. Max. 6, 8, *no.* 2.—(*β*) *c. dat.*: obviam ire et commori hostibus, Sall. in Arusian Mess. p. 220 Lind. (Hist. frgm. 1, 22, ed. Gerl.); so tibi, Sen. Ep. 77.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: Plin. 10, 21, 24; 27, 2, 2: Commorientes, *the title of a comedy of Plautus, now lost*, composed in imitation of the Συναποθνήσκοντες of Diphilus, Ter. Ad. prol. 7, and Prisc. p. 725 P. (acc. to Att. in Gell. 3, 3, 9, not genuine).

‡ **commŏro,** are, v. the follg.

com-mŏror, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (act. access. form ‡commoro, are, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.),

I. *Neutr.*: *To stop somewhere, to tarry, linger, abide, sojourn, remain, stay* (class.; most freq. in Cic.—about thirty times—and in Quint.): Romae, Cic. Quint. 6, 23; Att. 5, 12, 3: Ephesi, id. Fam. 3, 5 *fin.*: Brundisii, Suet. Aug. 17: ibidem, Cic. Clu. 13, 37: hic, Quint. 4, 2, 22: ad Helorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 36 *fin.* (ad Cybistra, id. Fam. 15, 4, 6 dub.; Orell.: *moratus*): circum istaec loca, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 C.: apud aliquem, Cic. Manil. 5 *fin.*: in tam misera vita, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 6.—Abs.: Milo paullisper, dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: commorandi natura devorsorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit, id. de Sen. 23, 84, et saep.; Suet. Tib. 11.

2. Trop. (mostly with *in* or *abs.*; only once with *cum*): consilium diutius in armis civilibus commorandi, Cic. Fam. 6, 10; Quint. 8, 3, 46: cum singulis paene syllabis, id. ib. 8 prooem. § 31 *N. cr.*: in componenda toga, id. ib. 11, 3, 156. So of discourse: ut haereat in eadem commoreturque sententia (**to dwell upon*), Cic. Or. 40 (also quoted by Quint. 9, 1, 41); cf. id. de Or. 2, 72, 292.—*Abs.*: ipsa mihi veritas manum injecit et paullisper consistere et commorari cogit, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 48.

II. *Act.*: *To stop, detain, retard one* (only a few times in Plaut.): an te auspicium commoratum est? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 58: cantharum, id. Men. 1, 2, 64.—***2.** Trop: Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 31.

* **com-morsĭco,** are, *v. a. To bite to pieces*: App. M. 7, p. 195.

commorsus, a, um, *Part.*, from commordeo.

* **com-mortālis,** e, *adj. Mortal*: Col. 3, 20, 4.

† **commōsis,** is, *f.* = κόμμωσις, *A gummy substance, the ground-work in honey-making*, Plin. 11, 7, 6.

‡ **commotiae** Lymphae, ad lacum Cutilensem a commotu, quod ibi insula in aqua commovetur, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 21.

commōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoveo] *A moving, motion*: **1.** Lit. (only post-class.): vasorum, Pall. Oct. 14, 5: ventris, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 13; id. ib. 2, 9.—**2.** Trop.: *A rousing, exciting, agitation, commotion* (cf. commoveo, *no.* II. 2) (very rare): "*commotionem* accipi volunt temporarium animi motum, sicut iram, pavorem, *Quint. 5, 10, 28: commotio suavis jucunditatis in corpore, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: animi, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8; so in plur.: animorum, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61, and without animi, of the emotions or passions: temperantia moderatrix omnium commotionum, id. ib. 5, 14 *fin.*

* **commōtĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [commotio] *A slight excitation of disease, indisposition*, Cic. Att. 12, 11 *fin.*

* **commōto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [commoveo] *To move very violently*: Theod. Prisc. 1, 8.

1. commotus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from commoveo.

***2. commōtus,** ūs, *m.* [commoveo] *A moving, agitation*: Var. L. L. 5, 10, 21; v. ‡commotiae.

com-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. (contr. forms: commorunt, Lucr. 2, 766: commorat, Turpil. in Non. 278, 2; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 51: commorit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15; Hor. S. 2, 1, 15; id. ib. 2, 1, 45: commossem, Cic. Planc. 37, 90: commosset, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18: commosse, id. ib. 2, 5, 37 Zumpt. *N. cr.*; Fam. 7, 18, 3) *v. a.*

To put something in motion in all its parts, to move, put in violent motion; both of removing from a place, and backward and forward in a place; *to shake* (very freq. in all periods and every species of composition).

I. Lit.: **1.** *To remove from a place, to carry away*: columnas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55: castra ex eo loco, *to move forward*, id. ib. 2, 5, 37; cf. aciem, Liv. 2, 65; 9, 27: se ex eo loco, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: se domo, id. Fam. 9, 5: me Thessalonica, id. Att. 3, 13: te istinc, id. Fam. 6, 20 *fin.*: agmen loco, *to force back, cause to retreat*, Sisenna in Non. 58, 20; so hostem, Liv. 9, 40; 10, 29: cervum, Virg. A. 7, 494: molem, Val. Fl. 2, 33: numum, *i. e. to use in business*, Cic. Fontej. 1; Flacc. 19.—**b.** Sacra, *t. t.*, *To move* or *carry about the sacred utensils, images*, etc., *for religious use*, Virg. A. 4, 301 Serv. and Heyne; cf. Cato R. R. 134, 4, and just before.—Hence humorously: mea si commovi sacra, *if I put my instruments* (artifices, tricks, *etc.*) *in motion*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 107.—***c.** Proverb.: glebam commosset in agro decumano Siciliae nemo (**would have stirred a clod*), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18.

2. *To set a thing in motion in its place, to move hither and thither, to shake, agitate* (mostly poet.): Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 44: magni commorunt aequora venti, Lucr. 2, 766: alas, Virg. A. 5, 217; cf. penna commota volucris, Sil. 6, 59; Sen. Agam. 633: quis sese commovere potest, cujus ille (*sc.* Roscius) vitia non videat? *can stir*, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233.

II. Trop.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. 1): nunc comminus agamus experiamurque, si possimus cornua commovere disputationis tuae, *to cause to retreat, to repulse, refute*, Cic. Div. 2, 10 *fin.*: si convellere adoriamur ea, quae commoveri non possunt, id. de Or. 2, 51; id. Planc. 37, 90.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. 2) *To move any one, either physically or intellectually, from his equilibrium, to shake, agitate, attack, disturb, affect* (rare, but class.): afflantur alii sidere, alii commoventur statis temporibus alvo, nervis, capite, mente, Plin. 2, 41, 41: perleviter commotus fuerat ... (postea) eum vidi plane integrum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: Bacchi sacris commota, Poeta in Cic. Div. 36 *fin.*: commotus habebitur, *i. e.* mente captus, *frantic, crazed*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 209; cf. commota mens, id. ib. 278; Plin. 36, 21, 40, and commotus mente, Plin. 23, 1, 16: dormiunt; pol ego istos commovebo, *awake, arouse*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 8: porticus haec ipsa et palaestra Graecarum disputationum memoriam quodammodo commovent, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20, *stir up, awaken, revive* (cf. *no.* I. 2, and below, *no.* 2, b).—Far more frequently,

2. *To move one from his equilibrium of mind, to make an impression upon, to excite, rouse, shake, disquiet, disturb, affect him*, etc.: (*a*) *c. abl.*: commorat hominem lacrimis, Turpil. in Non. 278, 2; so aliquem nimia longinquitate locorum ac desiderio suorum, Cic. Manil. 9, 23: aut libidine aliqua aut metu, id. Off. 1, 29, 102; id. Fontej. 16 *fin.*: Antonii ludis, id. Muren. 19, 40: et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: affectibus, Quint. 9, 4, 4: docta voce, id. ib. 2, 16, 9: cujus atrocitate, id. ib. 6, 1, 32, et saep.: vix sum apud me, ita animus commotu'st metu, Spe, gaudio, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 34; Quint. 1, 2, 30: commota vehementi metu mens, Lucr. 3, 153, et saep.—(*β*) *Abs.*: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 51: nihil me clamor iste commovet, Cic. Rab. perd. 6: si quos adversum proelium et fuga Gallorum commoveret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: in commovendis judiciis, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189; cf. commotus ab oratore judex, Quint. 6, 2, 7: qui me commorit, flebit, *provoke, rouse*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 45: Neptunus graviter commotus, Virg. A. 1, 126: in hac commotus sum, *i. e. inflamed with love*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 19: domo ejus omnia abstulit quae paullo magis animum cujuspiam aut oculos possent commovere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34: Quint. 12, 10, 50.—**b.** Of the state of the passions: *To rouse, stir up, excite, produce*, or *generate them*: et belli magnos commovit funditus aestus, *moved the waves of strife from their foundations*, Lucr. 5, 1434; cf. commovere tumultum aut bellum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8: misericordiam, id. de Or. 2, 47, 195; cf. commovere miserationem, Quint. 6, 1, 46, 10, 1, 64: magnum et acerbum dolorem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21 *fin.*: invidiam aliquam in me, id. Phil. 3, 7 *fin.*: summum odium in eum, id. Inv. 1, 54, 103: bilem, id. Att. 2, 7, 2: scribendi studia, id. N. D. 1, 4, 8: affectus, Quint. 4 prooem. § 6; 5, 8, 3; cf. affectus vehementer commotos (opp. to lenes), id. ib. 6, 2, 9.—Whence

commōtus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. 2) *Uncertain, unsettled* (* *disturbed, excited*): aes alienum, Tac. A. 6, 17: genus (dicendi) in agendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 9.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II. 2) *Moved, excited, aroused*: animus commotior, Cic. Div. 1, 37: Drusus commotior (*more violent, passionate*) animo, Tac. A. 4, 3; cf. commotus ingenio, id. ib. 6, 45: commoto similis, *to one provoked, enraged*, Suet. Aug. 51; cf. id. Tib. 51.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* apparently not in use.

‡ **commugento,** for convocanto, acc. to Fest. p. 50.

com-mulcĕo, ēre, *v. a.* (very rare, and for the most part post-class.): *To caress, coax*, or *soothe much*: puerum trepidantem, App. M. 9, p. 229.—**b.** Trop.: *To soothe, please, cajole*: narium sensus, Arn. 7, p. 233: aures, id. 1, p. 35: sensus judicum honorificis sententiis, Tiro in Gell. 7, 3, 13.

* **com-mulco,** are, *v. a. To beat violently*: App. M. 8, p. 214, 30.

com-mundo, atum, 1. *v. a. To cleanse, purify wholly* (very rare): vasa, Col. 12, 18, 3; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10.

‡ **communicarius,** v. PANDICULARIS.

commūnĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [communico] (several times in Cic., elsewh. extremely rare) **I.** *A making common, imparting, communicating*: largitio et communicatio civitatis, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: quaedam societas et communicatio utilitatum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: consilii, id. Fam. 5, 19: sermonis, id. Att. 1, 17, 6: criminis cum pluribus, Tiro in Gell. 7, 3, 14: nominum, *i. e. the like appellation of several objects*, Plin. 24, 14, 80.—**b.** In rhetoric: *A figure of speech* = ἀνακοίνωσις, *in accordance with which one turns to his hearers, and, as it were, allows them to take part in the inquiry*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204; Quint 9, 1, 30; 9, 2, 20 and 23.

commūnĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [communico] (post-class.) **1.** *He who makes one a participant in a thing*: rei familiaris, Arn. 4 *sub fin.*—**2.** *He who has part in a thing*: Tert. Pud. 22.

1. commūnĭcātus, a, um, *Part.*, from communico.

2. commūnĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [communico] *A participation*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 44.

‡ **com-municeps,** ĭpis, *m. Born in the same municipal town*, Inscr. Grut. 68, 3.

com-mūnĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (dep. access. form: communicati sint = communicaverint, Liv. 4, 24),

I. In all periods: *To divide something with one*, whether in giving or receiving.

A. In giving: *To divide a thing with one, to communicate, impart something, to share together*; esp. freq. of imparting in discourse (v. the follg.) (very freq.); constr. usu. aliquid cum aliquo, but also inter aliquos, alicui, aliquem aliqua re, cum aliquo de aliqua re and *abs.*: (*a*) *Aliquid cum aliquo*: ut si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, impertiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis, Cic. Lael. 19, 70; id. Verr. 2, 5, 47; id. Div. in Caecil. 11: civitatem nostram vobiscum, Liv. 23, 5: causam civium cum servis fugitivis, Sall. C. 56 *fin.*: at sua Tydides mecum communicat acta, *i. e.* me socium sumit actorum Ov. M. 13, 239: consilia cum aliquo, *to make common cause with one, to take common counsel, commune, consult*, Caes. B. G. 6, 2 Herz.; Liv. 6, 11; 28, 28; Suet Calig. 56: cf. the follg. *no. β* and *ε*: curam doloris cum aliquo, Cic. Fam. 5, 16,

5. Of discourse: homo, quocum omnia, quae me cura aliqua afficiunt, una communicem, Cic. Att. 1, 18; so id. de Or. 1, 15, 66; Rosc. Am. 40; Caes. B. G. 6, 20, et al.: (Pompejus) mecum saepissime de te communicare solet, id. Fam. 1, 7, 3; so id. ib. 4, 4 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 18.—(β) *Aliquid inter aliquos:* quum de societate inter se multa communicarent, Cic. Quint. 4, 15; id. Fam. 15, 14, 2; 11, 27, 2: communicato inter se consilio, Liv. 8, 25 (cf. *no. a*); Suet. Dom. 7.—(γ) *Alicui aliquid* (so, except in Caes., only in late Lat.): quibus communicare de maximis rebus Pompejus consuerat, Caes. B. C. 3, 18 Oud. *N. cr.:* iis omnium domus patent victusque communicatur, id. B. G. 6, 23 *fin.*; id. ib. 6, 13 Herz.; Mamert. Pan. Max. 10; Ascon. Cic. Pis. 39, 94.—* (δ) *Aliquem aliqua re:* communicabo te semper mensa mea, Plaut. Mil. gl. 1, 1, 50.—(ε) *Abs.:* nonne prius communicatum oportuit? * Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 4; Cic. Sull. 3, 9: et secundas res splendidiores facit amicitia et adversas partiens communicansque leviores, id. Lael. 6 *fin.*; * Quint. 9, 2, 22: consilia communicant, Caes. B. C. 2, 4 *fin.*; cf. Sall. C. 18, 5; Suet. Aug. 75 *fin.*; Plin. 11, 30, 36.

2. Transf. of things: *aliquid cum aliqua re: To join to an equal part, to unite:* viri, quantas, pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis cum dotibus communicant, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: privabo potius illum debito testimonio, quam id cum mea laude communicem, Cic. Acad. 2, 1 *fin.*; id. Fam. 12, 2.

3. In late Lat.: *cum aliquo* or *alicui: To have intercourse with an inferior:* ne cum peregrinis communicarent, Just. 36, 2, 15; Aug. Ep. 162.

B. In receiving: *To share something with one, to take* or *receive a part, to partake, participate in* (also class.): (α) *Aliquid cum aliquo:* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 153: communicare inimicitias mecum, Cic. Fam. 15, 21, 2: provinciam cum Antonio, id. Pis. 2, 5: qui sibi cum illo rationem communicatam putat, *believes that he has all things in common with him.* id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; cf. ib. 48, 140; id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 14; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 2 Zumpt; and Liv. 22, 27.—(β) *Abs.:* labores et discrimina communicabat, Tac. Agr. 8.—(γ) *Alicui* (late Lat.): altari Christi, Aug. Ep. 162; id. contra Cresc. 3, 36.

II. In Tertull. acc. to communis, *no.* 2: *To make common,* i. e. *low, base, to contaminate, defile:* Tert. Spect. 17; id. Patient. 8.

1. com-mūnĭo, ivi *or* ii, itum, 4. *v. a.* *To fortify on all sides* or *strongly, to secure, barricade, intrench* (class.): castella, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; Nep. Alcib. 7, 4: castra, Caes. B. G. 5, 49; Liv. 2, 32; 21, 32; 42, 58: loca castellis idonea, Nep. Milt. 2, 1: hibernacula, Liv. 22, 32: praesidium, id. 2, 49: tumulum, Caes. B. C. 1, 43.—* **b.** Trop.: auctoritatem aulae, Cic. Fam. 15, 4; cf. aula, *no.* 2, a.

2. commūnĭo, ōnis, *f.* [communis] *A communion, mutual participation* (several times in Cic., elsewh. rare): Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 189: inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio juris est, id. Leg. 1, 7, 23: sanguinis, id. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.*: literarum et vocum, id. Tusc. 5, 2: sermonis, * Suet. Aug. 74: parietis, Tac. A. 15, 43: victoriae, id. ib. 12, 19; Cic. Mil. 36 *fin.*: beneficiorum, praemiorum civitatis, id. Balb. 12, 29: visorum, id. Acad. 2, 14, 44; id. de Or. 3, 19, 72: sagariam inire, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52.—**2.** In eccl. Lat.: *Church communion,* Sulpic. Sev. Hist. Secr. 2, 45; 37; Aug. in Psalm. 57, *n.* 15. Hence also, **b.** *The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, communion:* Aug. Ep. 54, 6.

com-mūnis, e, *adj.* [munus] *That is common to several* or *to all, common, ordinary, general* (opp. to proprius, that belongs to one: "quod commune cum alio est, desinet esse proprium," Quint. 7, 3, 24; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 40; 7, 1, 28; 8, 5, 6; 10, 1, 16; 12, 10, 42; 12, 3, 7; v. also the follg.) (freq. in all periods and every species of composition): vetus verbum hoc quidem est: communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 18: vinea vulpibus et hominibus, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 5: sepulcrum Asiae Europaeque Troja, Catull. 68, 89: is fuit ei cum Roscio communis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10; cf. Sall.: alterum nobis cum dis, alterum cum beluis commune est, Sall. C. 1, 2; Nep. Timol. 1, 4, et saep.: vitium commune omnium est, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 30; cf. Cic. de Sen. 11, 35; Lucr. 5, 260; id. 3, 326; 5, 555: communis imperii (*i. e.* Romani) fines, Cic. Balb. 5, 13; cf. communis libertas, id. Sest. 1: salus, id. ib. 6 *fin.*: utilitas, Nep. Alcib. 4, 6: jus gentium, id. Them. 7, 4, et saep.: vitae ignarus, *ignorant of life,* i. e. *of the customs of society,* Cic. Phil. 2, 4; like sensu caret, *of a sense of propriety,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 66 Heind.; cf. Sen. Ben. 1, 12; Ep. 5; 105; Quint. 1, 2, 20; cf. also communium literarum et politioris humanitatis expers, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: locus, euphem. *the Lower World,* Plaut. Casin. prol. 19; and for *a brothel,* Sen. Contr. 1, 2. In plur.: loca, *public places,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46; Fam. 13, 11; on the contr.: loci, in philos. lang., *a commonplace, common topic,* "Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106; Or. 36; 126;" Quint. 2, 1, 9; 11; 5, 1, 3; 5, 12, 15, et saep.; v. locus.—**b.** Subst. commune, is, *n.* = τὸ κοινόν, *That which is common, a community, state:* commune Milyadum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38; so Siciliae, id. ib. 2, 2, 46; 59; 63 *fin.*: gentis Pelasgae, Ov. M. 12, 7; cf. communis Graecia, id. ib. 13, 199, and res communis = respublica, Sisenn. in Non. 522, 17.—**c.** In commune: (*a*) *For common use, for all, for a common object, end, advantage,* etc.: metuere, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 20: consulere, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 16; Tac. A. 12, 5: conferre, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; Inv. 2, 3: vocare honores, *i. e. to bestow equally upon patricians and plebeians,* Liv. 6, 40: profutura, Quint. 6, 1, 7: laborare (apes), id. ib. 5, 11, 24.—(β) *In general, generally* (so in post-Aug. prose; in Cicero prob. never): de jure omni disputandum, Quint. 7, 1, 49; Plin. 17, 1, 1; Tac. G. 27, 38; 40, et al.—(γ) *Halves!* Sen. Ep. 119; Phaedr. 5, 7, 3.

2. Trop.: *That has intercourse with every one, courteous, condescending, affable* (kindr. in sense with comis; hence in MSS. very freq. interchanged with it; v. comis): simplicem et communem et consentientem eligi (amicum) par est, Cic. Lael. 18; so id. Fam. 4, 9: hic sic se gerebat ut communis infimis, par principibus videretur, Nep. Att. 3, 1; so Eutr. 8, 5; cf. communitas.—*Comp.* Suet. Claud. 21 Ruhnk. (*al.* comior).—*Sup.* Suet. Vesp. 22 (*al.* comissimus).

3. *t. t.* **a.** Of rhetoric: commune exordium "quod nihilo minus in hanc quam in contrariam partem causae potest convenire," *equally appropriate to either side of a cause,* Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 71; Cic. Her. 1, 7; Cic. de Or. 2, 78 *fin.*—**b.** Of grammar: verbum, *A common verb,* i. e. *one that has both an active and passive signification,* Gell. 15, 13; Prisc. p. 787 P.: syllaba = anceps, *i. e. either long* or *short,* Don. p. 1389 P.; Charis. p. 3 ib.; Diom. p. 423 ib.: genus, *of both masculine and feminine gender,* Charis. p. 126 P. et saep.

Adv. **1.** Class. form: communiter, *Together, in common* (very freq.), Var. R. R. 2, 10; Cic. Off. 2, 20; Rosc. Am. 37; N. D. 2, 48; Nep. Pelop. 2, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 13; Ov. M. 6, 262, et saep. Opp. to proprie, Quint. 9, 1, 23.—* *Comp.* Diom. p. 480 P.—* **2.** Communĭtus: deos colere, Var. in Non. 510, 5.

commūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [communis] **1.** *Community, fellowship* (very freq. in Cic.—more than twenty times; elsewhere extremely rare): nulla cum deo homini, Cic. N. D. 1, 41 *fin.*: conditionis, aequitatis, legationis cum hoc gladiatore, id. Phil. 6, 2: et conjunctio humana, id. Off. 1, 44, 147; cf. ib. § 146: vitae atque victus, id. Fam. 9, 24, et al.: quum omnis honestas manet a partibus quatuor, quarum una sit cognitionis, altera communitatis, *etc.,* i. e. *intercourse with men,* Cic. Off. 1, 43, 152; so ib. 1, 43, 153, and 45, 159.—**2.** (acc. to communis, *no.* 2) *Courteousness, condescension,* Nep. Milt. 8, 4.

communĭter, *adv.* *In common, commonly, jointly, generally;* v. communis, *Adv., no.* 1.

1. communĭtus, *adv.* *In common,* v. communis, *Adv., no.* 2.

2. communītus, a, um, *Part.,* from communio.

* **commurmŭrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [commurmuro] *A general murmuring,* Gell 11, 7, 8.

com-murmŭro, are (dep. access. form, Var. in Non. 478, 9; Cic. Pis. 25 *fin.*; v. below), *v. n.* *To murmur to one's self* or *with others* (very rare): ut scriba secum ipse commurmuratus sit, * Cic Pis. 25 *fin.*; Sil. 15, 821: (ciconiae) congregatae inter se commurmurant, Plin 10, 23, 31.

commūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commuto] *Subject to change, changeable* (several times in Cic., and once in Quint.; perh. not elsewhere): cera, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: commutabilis varius, multiplex animus id. Lael. 25, 92: commutabilis vitae ratio id. Mil. 26.—**b.** In rhetoric: exordium "quod ab adversario potest, leviter mutatum, ex contraria parte dici," Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26; so * Quint. 4, 1, 71.

commūtāte, *adv.* [id.] *In a changed* or *altered manner,* Cic. Her. 4, 42.

commūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A changing, change* (in good prose): annuae, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59; cf. tempestatum coeli, id. Div. 2, 42 *fin.*: temporum, id. Tusc. 1, 28: crebrae aestuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: ordinis, Quint. 9, 1, 6: morum aut studiorum, Cic. Lael. 21, 77: civiles, id. Fam. 5, 12, 4, et saep.—**b.** In rhetoric, *A figure of speech: a reciprocal opposition* or *change* = ἀντιμεταβολή (cf. Quint. 9, 3, 85), Cic. Her. 4, 28.—* **2.** (acc. to commuto, *no.* 2, b) Of an exchange of words: *A conversation, conference,* Cl. Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 26.

* **commūtātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] (for the class. commutatio) *A change, alteration:* Lucr. 1, 795.

com-mūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** *To wholly alter, entirely change* (class., most freq. in Cic.; never in Quint.): omnia migrant, omnia commutat natura et vortere cogit, Lucr. 5, 829; 1, 594; 1, 589; 2, 936: signa rerum, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74: frontem et vultum, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons 11, 42: vocem, Suet. Tib. 71: quae commutantur fiuntque contraria, Cic. Off. 1 10: se, of fruits: *To decay, spoil,* Var. R. R. 1, 69, 1.—**b.** Trop.: ad commutandos animos atque omni ratione flectendos Cic. de Or. 2, 52 *fin.*: nihil commutantur animo et iidem abeunt qui venerant, id. Fin. 4, 3 *fin.*; id. Att. 16, 5, 2.

2. *To exchange something with another to barter, traffic* (also class.): inter se commutant vestem ac nomina, Plaut. Capt prol. 37: vin' commutemus? tuam ego ducam et tu meam? id. Trin. 1, 2, 21: locum, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 3: captivos, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: vinum pro oleo, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8 *fin.*: mortem cum vita, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3: gloriam constantiae cum caritate patriae, Cic. Sest. 16, 37: fidem suam et religionem pecunia, id. Clu. 46, 129.—**b.** Of speech: *To exchange words, to discourse, converse* (so only twice in Ter.; cf. commutatio, *no.* 2): unum verbum tecum, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 7: non tria verba inter vos, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 34.

1. cōmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. n.* [kindred with κομέω, κόμη, coma] lit., *To care for, take care of;* in the class. per. almost exclusively of the care of the hair; *to comb, arrange, braid, dress:* amica dum comit dumque se exornat, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 19: capillos, Cic. Pis. 11; Virg. A. 10, 832: nitidum caput, Tib. 1, 8, 16: caput in gradus atque anulos, Quint. 12, 10, 47: comas acu, id. ib. 2, 5, 12: comas hasta recurva, Ov. F. 2, 560: capillos dente secto, Mart. 12, 83.—Transf. to the person: pueri praecincti et compti, Hor. S. 2, 8, 70: longas compta puella comas, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 20.—Of other decorations: corpora si quis vulsa atque fucata muliebriter comat, Quint. 8 prooem. § 19: colla genasque, Stat. S. 1, 2, 110: vultus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 337: vestes et cingula manu, id. VI. Cons. Hon. 525.—* **b.** Transf. colus compta, *i. e. furnished* or *adorned with wool,* Plin. 8, 48, 74.—**2.** Trop.: *To deck.*

adorn. Cleopatra simulatum compta dolorem, Luc. 10, 83.—Esp. freq. of rhetor. ornament: non quia comi expolirique non debeat (oratio), Quint. 8, 3, 42.—Whence

comptus, a, um, *Pa.* *Adorned, ornamented, decked:* figura naturae, * Lucr. 1, 949; cf. 4, 31: anima comptissima, Aug. de Quant. anim. 33.—But usu. of discourse: compta et mitis oratio, Cic. de Sen. 9: comptior sermo, Tac. H. 1, 10.—Transf. to the person: Isocrates in diverso genere dicendi nitidus et comptus, Quint. 10, 1, 79.—*Adv.* compte disserere, Sen. Ep. 75: agere rem, Gell. 7, 3.—* *Comp.* dicere, Gell. 1. 1.

2. cŏmo, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [coma], **I.** *v. n.* *To be furnished with hair* or *something like hair.* As *verb. finit.* only post-class.: Paul. Nol. 28, 246. But freq.

cŏmans, antis, *Pa.* *Hairy, covered with hair* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): colla equorum, Virg. A. 12, 86; cf. juba equi, Gell. 3, 9; and equae. Plin. 10, 63, 83: tori, Virg. A. 12, 6: crines, Sil. 16, 59: setae hircorum, Virg. G. 3, 312; cf. pellis villis, Val. Fl. 8, 122: galea, *furnished with a tuft of hair*, Virg. A. 2, 391; cf. cristae, id. ib. 3, 468: stella, *having a radiant, hairy train* (* *a comet*), Ov. M. 15, 749: astro comantes Tyndaridae, *ornamented with stars*, Val. Fl. 5, 266: sera narcissus, *that puts out leaves late*, Virg. G. 4, 122: dictamnus flore purpureo, id. Aen. 12, 413, et al.

II. *v. a.* *To clothe* or *deck with hair* or *something like hair.* As *verb. finit.* only post-class.: Tert. Pall. 3. Freq. (esp. in the post-Aug. per.),

cŏmātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Having hair:* tempora, Mart. 10, 83; and subst. comatus, i, *m.*, Suet. Calig. 35; Mart. 1, 73; 12, 70. As *adj. propr.* Gallia Comata, *Transalpine Gaul*, Mel. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 4, 17, 31; Catull. 29, 3; Luc. 1, 443: silva (* *leafy*), Catull. 4, 11.

† **cōmoedĭa**, ae, *f.* (*gen.* comoediāī, Plaut. Poen. prol. 51) = κωμῳδία, *A comedy:* facere, Ter. Andr. prol. 26: agere, id. Heaut. prol. 4: legere, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 2: spectare, Ter. Andr. prol. 27: exigere, *to hiss from the stage*, id. ib. Ruhuk.; cf. Hec. prol. 4 and 7.—**b.** The younger Pliny humorously named a villa, which was on low ground, comoedia, in opp. to one on high ground, as it were, lifted up on a buskin, which he called tragoedia, Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 3.

cōmoedĭce, *adv.*, v. the follg.

† **cōmoedĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = κωμῳδικός, *Of* or *pertaining to comedy, comic:* ars, App. Flor. *no.* 16.—* *Adv.* comoedice: astitit, *as in comedy*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 60.

† **cōmoedus**, a, um, *adj.* = κωμῳδός, *Of* or *pertaining to comedy, comic:* natio, Juv. 3, 100.—**2.** Subst. comoedus, i, *m.* *A comedian, comic actor* (while histrio is a play-actor in gen.), Cic. Rosc. Com. 11; Quint. 6, 2, 35; 1, 11, 1; 1, 12, 14; 11, 3, 91; 181; Juv. 3, 94; 6, 73; Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 2; 3, 1, 9, et al.

cŏmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coma] *Hairy, with much* or *long hair* (rare): frons, Phaedr. 5, 8, 2: Phoebus, Auct. Priap. 37.—Transf. of plants (* *Having leaves*): tithymalum comosissimum, Plin. 26, 8, 45.

com-păciscor or **-pĕciscor**, actus *or* ectus, 3. *v. dep.* *To make an agreement, form a compact with one.* Only in *temp. perf.* and *partic.*, and perh. also employed only in the follg. exs.: si sumus compecti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 129: mecum matrimonio compecta sit, id. Cist. frgm. ed. Maj. p. 17, v. 11.—Hence, **b.** In pass. signif., *part. perf. abl.* compacto (compecto, Cic. Scaur. 2, 7 Beier), *According to agreement* or *concert, in accordance with a previous compact*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 29; Afran. in Charis. p. 177 P.; Cic. Att. 10, 12, 2 Orell. *N. cr.*; Liv. 5, 11 *med.* In a similar sense, de compacto, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 126; and ex compacto, Suet. Caes. 20.

compactĭlis, e, *adj.* [compactus, compingo] **1.** *Pressed* or *joined together, compact:* trabes, *fitted one to another*, Vitr. 4, 7: postes, id. 10, 20: operimentum (of nuts), Plin. 15, 22, 24.—**2.** Of figures: *Thick-set, compressed;* of lions, Plin. 8, 16, 18; of bees, id. 11, 18, 19.

compactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compingo] **1.** *A joining together*, in abstr.: membrorum, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33.—* **2.** *The things that are joined together*, in concreto, *a structure, frame*, Vitr. 10, 21.

compactum, i, *n.*, v. compaciscor, *no.* b.

* **compactūra**, ae, *f.* [compingo] *A joining together, a joint*, Vitr. 4, 7.

1. compactus, a, um. *Joined together;* v. compingo.

2. compactus, a, um. *Concerted, agreed upon;* v. compaciscor.

compāges, is (**compāgo**, ĭnis, Ov. M. 1, 711; Cels. 4, 7; Sen. Ep. 91; Plin. 2, 2, 2; Manil. 1. 717; 725; 838; Stat. Th. 7, 43), *f.* [compingo] *A joining together, a joint, structure* (freq. and class.), Lucr. 6, 1070; Ov. M. 3, 30; Luc. 2, 487; 3, 491; Plin. 25, 3, 6; Suet. Aug. 43, et saep.—**2.** Trop.: in Veneris compagibus haerent, *i. e. in the embraces*, Lucr. 4, 1109; 1201: dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis (* *bodily structures*), * Cic. de Sen. 21, 77; cf. Vellej. 2, 127; Luc. 5, 119. So of the body of the state, Tac. H. 4, 74 *fin.*

compāgĭna, ae, *f.* [compago] *A joining together, combination* (peculiar to the agrimensores): Baro in Goes. p. 239, and Innoc. ib. p. 245 and 246.

‡ **compāgĭnātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* *A joining, joint*, compages, junctura, ἁρμογή, Vet. Gloss.

compāgĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [compago] *To join together* (late Lat.), Amm. 21, 2; Prud. στεφ. 10, 889; Aug. Conf. 13, 30, et al.

compāgo, ĭnis, v. compages.

* **com-palpo**, are, *v. a.* *To stroke, caress*, Aug. Serm. de temp. 214.

com-par, ăris, *adj.* (*abl.* compari, Liv. 36, 44: compare, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 38; A. A. 3, 359: *gen. plur.* comparum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 64) *Like* or *equal to another* (poet.; after the Aug. per. also in prose): natura, * Lucr. 4, 1251: connubium, Liv. 1, 9: postulatio Latinorum, id. 23, 6: compari Marte concurrerat, id. 36, 44: compar consilium tuum parentis tui consilio, id. 28, 42 *fin.*—**2.** Subst.: *An equal, a companion, comrade, colleague*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 9; * Hor. Od. 2, 5, 2.—**b.** Esp., *One beloved, a spouse, consort, mate*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 64; Casin. 4, 2, 18; * Catull. 68, 125; Ov. Am. 3, 5, 38; Inscr. Grut. 760, 5; 793, 9, et al.; so of the queen in chess, Ov. A. A. 3, 359.—* **3.** *A figure of speech whereby several members of a period have an equal number of syllables*, Cic. Her. 4, 20.

compărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. comparo] *That may be compared, comparable* (very rare): species, Cic. Inv. 1, 28; cf. ib. 30; Liv. 39, 52.

compărāte, *adv.* *By way of comparison, comparatively;* v. 1. comparo, *fin.*

1. compărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. comparo] *A comparing, comparison* (in good prose): potest incidere saepe contentio et comparatio, de duobus honestis utrum honestius, Cic. Off. 1, 43: majorum, minorum, parium, id. Top. 18 *fin.*: orationis suae cum scriptis alienis, id. de Or. 1, 60 *fin.*: rerum, Quint. 2, 4, 24: argumentorum, id. ib. 5, 13, 57, et saep.—Hence, **b.** *A trial of skill, contention:* in comparationem se demittere, Suet. Rhet. 6.—**c.** *A relation, comparison:* quum solis et lunae et quinque errantium ad eandem inter se comparationem est facta conversio, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51.—* **d.** Translation of the Gr. ἀναλογία, Cic. Univ. 4 *fin.*—* **e.** *An agreement, contract:* provincia sine sorte, sine comparatione, extra ordinem data, Liv. 6, 30.—**f.** In rhetoric: criminis, *A defensive comparison of a crime with a good deed, on account of which the crime was committed*, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15; 2, 24, 72.—**g.** In grammar: (*α*) *A climax*, Don. p. 1745 P.—(*β*) *The comparative degree*, Quint. 1, 5, 45.

2. compărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. comparo] **1.** *A preparing, providing for, preparation*, etc. (rare, but in good prose): novi belli, Cic. Manil. 4; cf. pugnae, Hirt. B. Afr. 35: veneni, Liv. 42, 17: comparatio disciplinaque dicendi, Cic. Brut. 76, 263: novae amicitiae, Sen. Ep. 9.—**2.** *A procuring, gaining, acquiring:* testium, Cic. Mur. 21, 44: voluptatis, id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: criminis, *i. e. of all the materials for an accusation*, id. Clu. 67, 191.—Hence, **b.** In late Lat., *A purchasing, purchase*, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 52; Papin. ib. 41, 3, 44.

compărātīve, *adv.* *Comparatively, with comparison;* v. the follg.

compărātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. comparo] *Suitable for* or *pertaining to comparison, comparative:* judicatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 25 (cf. 1. comparatio, *no.* a): genus causae (*opp.* simplex), Quint. 7, 4, 3: vocabulum, Gell. 5, 21.—*Adv.* comparative: dicere, *with comparison*, Gell. 5, 21.—**2.** In grammar: **a.** Gradus or abs., *The comparative*, Don. p. 1745 P., et saep.—**b.** casus, *The ablative*, Prisc. p. 671 P.

compărātor, ōris, *m.* (2. comparo] *A purchaser* (late Lat.), Paul. Sen. 2, 17 *fin.*; Cod. Theod. 10, 33, 1.

* **compărātus**, ūs, *m.* [1. comparo] *A relation, proportion* (cf. 1. comparatio, *no.* c): modulorum, Vitr. 7 praef. *fin.*

com-parco (comperco, Sol. 22 *fin.*), rsi, 3. *v. a.* *To save, husband well, lay up* (ante- and post-class.): Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10: cibum ut formicae, Fronto Laud. neglig. 2, p. 371; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 32 *fin.*

com-pārĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* *To be perfectly evident* or *apparent, to appear, be visible* (classical): nec tamen ulla comparebat avis, * Lucr. 6, 1219: omnis suspicio in eos servos, qui non comparebant, commovebatur, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: repente comparuit incolumis, Suet. Aug. 14, et saep.; Cic. Or. 71; cf. Nep. Cato 3, 4: nequaquam argenti ratio comparet. *agrees, is correct*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 16; id. Mil. 3, 1, 67; Cic. Sull. 26, 73 Orell. *N. cr.*—**2.** (*effectus pro causa*) *To be present, be in existence, to exist:* et memor sum et diligens, ut quae imperes, compareant, *happen*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 83: signa et dona comparere omnia. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50 *fin.* conquiri quae comparerent jussit, Liv. 6, 1; so id. 25, 40; 32, 10; 34, 35; cf. 26, 30; 27, 24.

* **com-părĭlis**, e, *adj.* *Equal, like:* Aus. Ecl. 2, 38.

1. compăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [compar] *To couple together in the same relation, to connect in pairs, to pair, match, unite, join;* constr. aliquid cum aliqua re, alicui rei, aliqua inter se, or *abs.*

I. Lit. (rare, but class.): ut inter ignem et terram aquam deus animamque poneret, eaque inter se compararet et proportione conjungeret, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Univ. 5: ambo quum simul aspicimus, non possumus non vereri, ne male comparati sitis, Liv. 40, 46: labella cum labellis, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 78: quin meum senium cum dolore tuo conjungam et comparem, Att. in Non. 255, 31.—Hence

2. Of combatants for the usu. compono: *To bring together to a contest, to match:* ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer, Cic. Quint. 1, 2: Scipio et Hannibal, velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces, Liv. 30, 28: hunc Threci comparavit, Suet. Calig. 35; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 4.

II. Trop.: **1.** *To couple together in judgment*, and, **a.** *To count one object fully equal to another, to place it on the same footing*, or *upon an equality with* (also rare, but class.): neminem tibi profecto hominem ex omnibus aut anteposuissem umquam aut etiam comparassem, Cic. frgm. in Non. 256, 4; cf. Nep. Iphic. 1, 1; so Liv. 28, 28 *fin.*: Quint. 10, 1, 98; Catull. 61, 65, et al.; Cic. Rep. 1, 5; so id. Fam. 12, 30: et se mihi comparet Ajax? Ov. M. 13, 338.—**b.** In gen., merely *To place together in comparison, to compare* (the usu. signif. of the word in prose and poetry): homo quod rationis est particeps similitudines comparat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: comparare majora, minora, paria, id. de Or. 2, 40, 172; Top. 18, 68; id. Off 2, 6, 20; Nep. Them. 5, 3; Quint. 7, 2; 22; 12, 7, 3, et saep.; id. ib. 8, 16, 8: Periclem fulminibus et coelesti fragori comparat, id. 12, 10, 24; cf. ib. 65: necesse est sibi nimium tribuat, qui se nemini comparat, id. ib. 1, 2, 18, et saep.: nec tantum inutilibus comparantur utilia, sed inter se quoque ipsa, id. ib. 3, 8, 33; cf. ib. 3, 6, 87: nec comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 14.—Hence, (*β*) With a relat. clause: *To reflect, consider* *judge*, or *to prove, show, by comparing* (rare): id ego semper mecum sic agito et comparo, quo pacto magnam molem minuam, Att. in Non. 256, 20: comparando quam intestina corporis seditio similis esset irae plebis in patres, *etc.*, Liv. 2, 32 *fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 3, 5: deinde comparat, quanto plures deleti sunt homines, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16.

2. Comparare inter se, *t. t.*, of colleagues in office: *To agree together in respect to the division of duties, to come to an agreement* (so freq. in Livy, esp. of the consuls, who made an arrangement between themselves in respect to their provinces): senatusconsultum factum est, ut consules inter se provincias Italiam et Macedoniam compararent sortirenturve, Liv. 42, 31; so id. 32, 8; 33, 43; 26, 8; 41, 6: (consules) comparant inter se ut, *etc.*, id. 8, 6; 10, 15. Cf. of the decemvirs, id. 3, 41; of the tribunes of the people, id. 29, 20; of the propraetors, id. 40, 47.

3. (in acc. with *no.* I. 2): si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparet, *opposes to this*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 63.—Hence

*compárāte, *adv.* *In* or *by comparison, comparatively*: Cic. Top. 22, 84.

2. com-păro, avi, atum, 1. (old form comparassit = comparaverit, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 19) *v. a.*

I. *To prepare something with zeal, care*, etc., *to make ready, right*, or *suitable, to set in order, furnish, provide*, etc. (class.).

1. Lit.: comparare convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Tib. 1, 10, 42: sibi remedium ad magnitudinem frigorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10: se, *to make one's self ready, to prepare one's self*, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: se ad respondendum, id. N. D. 3, 8: se ad iter, Liv. 28, 33; cf. pass.; id. 42, 43: insidias alicui per aliquem, Cic. Clu. 16, 47; cf. dolum ad capiendos eos, Liv. 23, 35: comparare et constituere accusationem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1; cf. comparare accusatorem filio suo, id. Cluent. 67, 191: fugam, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: iter ad regem, Nep. Alcib. 10, 3, et saep.: vultum e vultu, *to adjust according to, to fashion*, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 5. So in the histt. freq. of preparations for war: bellum, Nep. Dion. 5, 1; Ages. 2, 4; Eum. 7, 1; Liv. 9, 29; 32, 28; Cic. Phil. 3, 1, et saep.: arma, milites, classem, Liv. 42, 30; cf. Nep. Milt. 4, 1; Dion. 4, 3; Datam. 4, 1 and 4; Hann. 3, 3; Liv. 28, 13; 35, 26; Suet. Tib. 25; Curt. 4, 9, 3; cf. arma latroni, Quint. 12, 1, 1.—(β) *Abs.*: ex hac parte diligentissime comparatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: tempore ad comparandum dato, Nep. Thras. 2, 2; so Liv. 35, 45; 38, 12.—(γ) *c. inf.*: urere tecta, Ov. Tr. 2, 267: an ita me comparem, non perpeti, *etc.*, *place myself in a condition*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 2.

2. Trop. of the arrangements of nature, of civil life, of manners, customs, *etc.*: ita cuique comparatum est in aetate hominum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 5; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 97; Liv. 3, 68; Cic. Rosc. Am. 53: ita comparatum more majorum erat, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 39, 29: praetores, ut considerate fieret, comparaverunt, Cic. Quint. 16; so Cic. Her. 4, 16; Ep. ad Brut. 1, 12; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 7; cf. id. Heaut. 3, 1, 97: jam hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, quod in morbis, *etc.*, id. Cluent. 21.

II. *To procure what one does not yet possess* or *what is not yet at hand* or *in existence, to procure, get, purchase, prepare, make*: negotii sibi qui volet vim parare, Navem et mulierem haec duo comparato, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 2; id. Epid. 1, 2, 19: aurum ac vestem atque alia, quae opus sunt, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 15: pecudes carius, Suet. Calig. 27: merces, Ulp. Dig. 13, 4, 2 *fin.* et saep.: ex incommodis alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 4; so id. Heaut. 2, 4, 17: victum et cultum humanum labore et industria, Cic. Oecon. in Col. 12 praef. § 2; Suet. Calig. 22: laudes artibus, Cic. Fam. 2, 4: tribunicium auxilium sibi, Liv. 9, 34, et al.; Hor. Epod. 2, 30.

2. Trop.: sex (tribunos) ad intercessionem comparavere, *brought* or *gained them over to their side*, Liv. 4, 48.

***com-partĭor,** iri, *v. dep.* *To divide something with one, to share*: munera cum aliquo, Imp. Anton. Pius. in Grut. 408, 39.

com-pasco, pastum, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* **1.** *To feed together*, Cic. Top. 3; Scaev. Dig. 8, 5, 20.—**2.** *To feed, pasture*, in gen., Var. R. R. 1, 2; Plin. 9, 54, 79; 32, 6, 21.—**3.** *To consume by feeding, to eat*: pabulum, Var. R. R. 2 prooem. § 5; so in pass., id. ib. 1, 53.

com-pascŭus, a, um, *adj.* *Suitable for* or *pertaining to common pasturage*: ager, Cic. Top. 3; cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 31: jus, Scaev. Dig. 8, 5, 20.

***compassĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [compatior] *Suffering with one*, Tert. adv. Prax. 29.

compassĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Fellow-suffering, fellow-feeling* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. carn. 4: sententiarum, *sympathy, agreement*, id. ib. 3 *fin.*

***com-pastor,** ōris, *m.* *A fellow-herdsman*, Hyg. Fab. 187.

com-pătĭor, passus, 3. *v. dep.* (late Lat.): **1.** *To suffer with one*, Tert. adv. Prax. 29; Coel. Aur. Acut. 2.—**2.** *To have compassion, to feel pity*, Aug. Ep. 40, 29, 6; Confess. 3, 2.

‡**compatrĭōta,** ae, *m.* *A fellow-citizen*, *συμπολίτης*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

com-pătrōnus, i, *m.* *A fellow-patron* (Lat. of jurists), Ulp. Dig. 38, 5, 1; 26, 4, 3 and 5.

***com-pauper,** ĕris, *m.* *A companion in poverty, fellow-pauper*, Aug. Serm. 25 ex 50 homil. c. 3.

***com-păvesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To be thoroughly terrified, to be very much afraid*, Gell. 1, 23.

com-pecco, are, *v. n.* *To err* or *commit a fault together* (late Lat.), Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 12; Tard. 1 *fin.*

compectum and **compectus,** a, um, v. compaciscor.

compĕdĭo, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [compes] *To fetter, shackle* (almost only ante- and post-class.): pedes corrigiis, Var. in Non. 28, 9: servi compediti, Cato R. R. 56; so Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 24; Sen. Tranq. 10.—***2.** Trop.: Aug. Ep. 39.

compellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. compello] **1.** *A severe, harsh, abusive addressing* or *accosting, a rebuking* (rare), Cic. Phil. 3, 7; in plural, id. Fam. 12, 25, 2; Gell. 1, 5.—***2.** *An accosting*, in gen., Cic. Her. 4, 15.

1. com-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a.* *To drive together to a place, to collect, assemble* (opp. to expellere, Cic. Pis. 7, 16) (classical),

1. Lit. of herds, flocks: tum compellendum (agnos) in gregem ovium, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 18: armentum in speluncam, Liv. 1, 7; id. 9, 31: compulerant greges Corydon et Thyrsis in unum, Virg. E. 7, 2 Serv.: pecus totius provinciae, Cic. Pis. 36, 87: haedorum gregem hibisco (poet. for ad hibiscum), Virg. E. 2, 30. Also of other objects: Lucr. 2, 564: homines unum in locum, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: naves (hostium) in portum, Caes. B. C. 1, 58 *fin.*: hostes intra oppida murosque, id. B. G. 7, 65; so several times of the driving or forcing together of enemies; cf. adversarios intra moenia, Nep. Ages. 5, 3: hostem fugatum in naves, Liv. 10, 2; id. 41, 19; Suet. Vit. 15: hostes in fugam, Just. 4, 4. Hence, bellum Medulliam, *to turn the war thither*, Liv. 1, 33: is (hostes) eo compulit ut locorum angustiis clausi, *etc.*, *drove them into so close corners*, Nep. Ham. 2, 4: Pompejum domum suam, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: ad monumentorum deversoria plebe compulsa, Suet. Ner. 38: quam (imaginem) virga semel horrida ... nigro compulerit gregi, * Hor. Od. 1, 24, 18: ossa in suas sedes, Cels. 6, 7 *fin.*

2. Trop.: **a.** *To bring* or *press together*: Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 148: cur eam tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic. Acad. 2, 35.—Far more freq., **b.** *To drive, bring, move, impel, incite, urge, compel, force, constrain to something*; constr. with *ad, in*, more rarely with *ut*, the *Inf.* or *abs.*. (*a*) *c. ad* (so esp. freq. in Suet.): aliquem ad virtutem, Plaut. Bac. 4, 10, 10: ad bellum, Ov. M. 5, 219: ad deditionem fame, Suet. Aug. 14: ad necem, id. ib. 66; Calig. 23; Ner. 35: ad mortem, id. Tib. 56: ad confessionem, id. Claud. 15: ad pugnam, id. ib. 21: ad hujusmodi latebras, id. Tib. 8: ad manubias et rapinas, id. Vesp. 16: ad cavendum ulciscendumque, id. Claud. 37: ad laqueum, Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 2.—(β) *c. in.*: in hunc sensum compellor injuriis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: in eundem metum, Liv. 25, 29: in socordiam, Col. 11, 1, 11: in mortem, Quint. 7, 3, 7: in metum, Tac. H. 2, 27.—(γ) *c. ut*: callidum senem callidis dolis compuli et perpuli, mihi omnia ut crederet, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 4; so Suet. Caes. 1; 24; Vesp. 2; Tac. Or. 4.—(δ) *c. Inf.*: aliquem jussa nefanda pati, Ov. F. 3, 860; Luc. 3, 144; Suet. Tib. 62; Domit 14; Curt. 5, 1; Just. 16, 5; 30, 3.—(ε) *Abs.*: aliqua indignatione compellendus, Quint. 9, 4, 138: ille, qui aspellit, is compellit, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 46.

2. compello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. compello; cf. 2. appello, are, from 1. appello, ĕre] *To accost one*, as it were, by joining one's self to him.

1. In a friendly sense: *To accost, address* (mostly poet.): exin compellare pater me voce videtur his verbis, *etc.*, Enn. Ann. 1, 49 (in Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41); so aliquem voce, Virg. A. 5, 161; and notis vocibus, id. ib. 6, 499; cf. Ov. M. 14, 839: blande hominem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 72; cf. id. Stich. 2, 1, 43; and familiariter, id. Men. 2, 3, 23: carmine, * Catull. 64, 24: aliquem talibus dictis, Ov. M. 8, 787; cf. ib. 12, 585: aliquam de stupro, *to invite to unchastity*, Val. Max. 6, 1, *no.* 2; in like sense *abs.* compellare, Hyg. Fab. 57.

2. In a hostile sense: *To address one reviling* or *abusing him*, etc., *to call reproachfully, to reproach, chide, rebuke, upbraid, abuse, to take to task, call to account* (good prose): neque aspexit mater, quin eum fratricidam impiumque detestans compellaret, Nep. Timol. 1, 5: pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv. 22, 12; id. 34, 2: ne compellarer inultus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297; id. Ep. 1, 7, 34.—Hence, **b.** Jurid. *t. t.*, *To arraign one before a tribunal, to accuse of crime* (cf. 2. appello, *no.* 4): Nigidius minari in concione, se judicem, qui non affuerit, compellaturum, Cic. Att. 2, 2; so id. Phil. 3, 7; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3; Nep. Alcib. 4, 1; Liv. 43, 2; Tac. H. 16, 27; Suet. Caes. 17.

compendĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [compendium] *Adapted to saving, short, shortened*: only a few times of ways or roads: via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria, * Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43; so with *quasi*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 22.—**2.** Subst.: **a.** Compendiaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* via) *A short way*, Var. in Non. 202, 5; Petr. S. 2, 9; Sen. Ep. 119; and in the same signification, * **b.** Compendiarium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* iter), Sen. Ep. 73.

compendĭo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [compendium] (eccl. Lat.) **1.** *To shorten, abridge*: sermonem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9; so ib. 1.—**2.** Compendiare alicui, lit., *To shorten the way of life for one*; hence, *to kill him*, Aug. Quaest. in Hept. 7 *fin.*

compendĭōse, *adv.* *Compendiously, briefly*; v. the follg.

compendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [compendium] ***1.** *Advantageous*, opp. to damnosus, Col. 1, 4, 5.—**2.** *Abridged, short, brief, compendious* (post-class.): verba, App. M. 11, p. 268: iter, id. ib. 6: exitus citae mortis, Prud. *στεφ.* 2, 334.—* *Adv.* in *comp.*, Sid. Ep. 7, 10.

compendĭum, ii, *n.* [compendo] orig. belonging to the language of econ.: *That which is weighed together, held together, saved*:

A saving or *gain, profit acquired by saving*; opp. to *dispendium* (class. in prose and poetry): ego hodie compendi feci binos panes in dies, *have saved two loaves*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 2; cf. id. Truc. 2, 4, 26; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3; 2, 3, 46; Off. 3, 15, 63; Caes. B. C. 3, 32; B. G. 7, 43; Liv. 8, 36; Plin. 21, 12, 41; Suet. Tib. 48; Calig. 41; Claud. 20; Tib. 1, 3, 39; 1, 9, 9, et al.: ligni, Plin. 23, 7, 64; cf. operae, id. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 28; 18, 20, 49, *no.* 3.—**b.** Trop.: compendium edepol haud aetati optabile Fecisti, quum istanc nactu's impudentiam, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 51; so facere pultandi, *i. e. to cease therefrom*, id. Pseud. 2, 2, 11: errationis, id. Rud. 1, 2, 90: id ponito ad compendium . . . coaddito ad compendium, *etc.*, id. Casin. 3, 1, 3 *sq.*—Hence

2. *A sparing, saving in any thing done*, i. e. *a shortening, abbreviating:* quam potes, tam verba confer maxume ad compendium, *i. e. be concise, brief*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 184. So in Plaut. of discourse: facere or fieri compendii, *to shorten, abridge* (the discourse), or *to be shortened, abridged:* compendi verba multa jam faciam tibi (* *will be very brief with you*), Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 7; cf. id. Most. 1, 1, 57; Pseud. 4, 7, 42: verbis velitationem fieri compendi volo (* *in few words, briefly*), id. Asin. 2, 2, 41: cf. sed jam fieri dictis compendium volo, id. Capt. 5, 2, 12: brevia docendi, Quint. 1, 1, 24; cf. ib. 30; and compendio morari, *i. e. only a short time*, id. ib. 1, 4, 22: viae, Plin. 5, 5, 5; so also, **b.** *Abs.*, compendium, *Shortness of way, a short way*, Tac. A. 12, 28; Flor. 3, 3, 7; Just. 2, 10 *fin.*; cf. montis (* *a short way* or *cut across the mountain*), Ov. M. 3, 234: maris, Tac. A. 2, 55: fugae, Sil. 12, 533; and trop.: quae ad honores compendia paterent, Plin. Pan. 95, 5 Schwarz.; cf. Gell. praef. § 12.

* **com-pendo,** ĕre, *v. a. To weigh, balance together:* compendium, quod, quum compenditur, una fit, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50.

compensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compenso] *A weighing, balancing of several things together;* in the lang. of business, *a balancing of accounts, a rendering of an equivalent, equalizing:* compensatio est debiti et crediti inter se distributio, Modestin. Dig. 16, 2, 1; so Paul. ib. 24, 3, 15: mercium, *an exchange, barter* (opp. to *pecunia*), Just. 3, 2, 11.—**2.** Trop. (only in Cicero): hac usurum compensatione sapientem, ut voluptatem fugiat, si ea majorem dolorem effectura sit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 95 Kühn.: incommoda compensatione lenire, id. N. D. 1, 9 *fin.*

com-penso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** Lit., *To poise, weigh several things with one another;* hence, in the lang. of business, *to equalize one thing with another by weighing, to balance with one another, to make good, compensate, balance against*, lit. and trop. (class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in Cic.); constr. aliquid cum aliqua re, aliqua re or *abs.:* (*a*) *Cum aliqua re:* nonne compensabit cum uno versiculo tot mea volumina laudum suarum, Cic. Pis. 30 *fin.*; so laetitiam cum doloribus, id. Fin. 2, 30: bona cum vitiis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 70.—(β) *Aliqua re:* summi labores nostri magna compensati gloria, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14; id. Fontej. 1 *fin.* Orell. *N. cr.*; id. Or. 69 *fin.*: paucitatem pedum gravitatis suae (*sc.* spondei) tarditate, id. ib. 64, 216: te unum tot amissis, Ov. Her. 3, 51: pecuniam pedibus, *to make up for the low price in shoe-leather*, Cato in Cic. Fl. 29 *fin.*: reprehendens alia laude compenses, * Quint. 11, 1, 87.—**II.** In post-Aug. poets, of a way: *To shorten, spare, save:* magnos sinus, Luc. 8, 249: longum iter, Sen. Hip. 83 (cf. pensare iter, Luc. 9, 685).

comperco, v. comparco.

* **com-pĕregrīnus,** i, *m. A fellow-stranger*, Sid. Ep. 7, 17 *fin.*

compĕrendĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comperendino] *A deferring of the time* (*of trial*) *to the third day* or *later* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 97; Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 1; Gell. 14, 2, 1; Tac. Or. 38; cf. Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9.

compĕrendĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] i. q. comperendinatio, q. v.: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9; Brut. 22, 87.

compĕrendĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [comperendinus] Jurid. *t. t.: To cite a defendant to a new time of trial, appointed on the third following day* or *later:* reum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9 Ascon.; id. ib. 2, 1, 7 *fin.* —Abs.: ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, *defer the day of trial*, Cic. Verr. 1, 11 *fin.*

com-pĕrendĭnus, a, um, *adj.:* dies, *The third following day, to which a trial was deferred*, Gaj. Inst. 4, § 15; Macr. Sat. 1, 15.

‡ **com-pĕrĕo** (ire) cum alio pereo, Diom. p. 369 P. (its perf. was, acc. to the same grammarian, distinguished from comperi, the *perf.* of comperio, by the accent).

com-pĕrĭo, pĕri (diff. from aperio and operio, but not on this account to be brought into immediate connection with pario, peperi), pertum, 4. (dep. access. form **comperior,** Sall. J. 45, 1; 108, 3; in Prisc. p. 798 P.; Gell. 3, 3, 1; cf. Diom. p. 373 P.) [PARIO or PERIO; whence also aperio and operio] lit., *To disclose, lay open* (a fact) *on all sides*, or *wholly*, without the access. idea of communicating the thing disclosed (which aperio expresses; v. aperio, *no.* 4).

To get a knowledge of a thing, to find it out with certainty, accurately, to have or *gain certain information, ascertain, learn*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry): certo comperi, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9: quum indicia mortis se comperisse manifesto et manu tenere diceret, Cic. Brut. 80, 277; cf. facinus manifesto compertum atque deprehensum, id. Clu. 14 *fin.*: de amore hoc comperit, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6; cf. Cic. Sull. 31; Sall. J. 68; Suet. Dom. 6, et al.; *c. Inf.* and *Acc.*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 63: diram qui contudit hydram, comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, * Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 12: ubi comperi ex iis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 69; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 24: per exploratores, Caes. B. G. 4, 19; Nep. Alcib. 8 *fin.*; and certis auctoribus, Cic. Att. 14, 8.—Cicero, on account of the frequent repetition of the phrase *omnia comperi*, in the trial of Catiline, was freq. bantered by his cotemporaries. In accordance with this are to be explained, (Clodius) me tantum *comperisse omnia* criminabatur, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5; and id. Fam. 5, 5.—(β) *Pass.:* dum ne ab hoc me falli comperiar, *if only it is not known that*, etc., Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 31. Esp. freq. in *part. perf.:* non ego haec incertis jacta rumoribus affero ad vos, sed comperta et explorata, Liv. 42, 13; cf. id. 29, 18 and 21: sintne haec investigata, comperta, patefacta per me, Quint. 9, 3, 49: pecuniam ex aerario scribae viatoresque aedilicii clam egessisse per indicem comperti, *discovered*, Liv. 30, 39; Suet. Aug. 67: uxorem in stupro generi compertam (* *detected*), id. Tib. 35. Also with the *Gen. of the crime:* compertus stupri, Liv. 22, 57; Just. 11, 11: probri, Liv. 7, 4: sacrilegii, id. 32, 1: flagitii, Tac. A. 1, 3; 4, 11: de his haud facile compertum narraverim (* *give certain information*), Sall. J. 17.—In *abl. abs.:* comperto lege Gabinia Bithyniam et Pontum consuli datam, Sall. Hist. frgm. 5, 2, ed. Gerl. (in Prisc. p. 1130 P.); so Liv. 31, 39; 33, 5; Tac. A. 1, 66; 4, 36; 11, 13 *fin.*; 14, 57.—So also compertum habeo and compertum mihi est, *I know full well:* quod de iis duobus habuerint compertum, Cic. Clu. 45 *fin.*; so Sall. C. 22 *fin.*: pro comperto polliceri, *as certain*, Suet. Ner. 31.—Whence

comperte, *adv. From good authority;* only Gell. 1, 22; and in *Comp.*, id. 1, 11.

com-pernis, e, *adj.* [perna] *With the knees bent inward*, Lucil. in Non. 26, 3; Plaut. frgm. in Fest. s. v. VALGOS, p. 278; Var. L. L. 9, 5, 129; cf. Fest. p. 32.

* **com-perpĕtŭus,** a, um, *adj. Coeternal*, Prud. Apoth. 339.

comperte, *adv.*, v. comperio, *fin.*

compertus, a, um, v. comperio.

com-pes, ĕdis, *f.* (*m. acc.* compedem meum, Vulg. Thren. 3, 7: *plur.* compedes parati, Lact. de Mort. Persec. c. 21) **1.** *A* (wooden) *fetter* or *shackle, for the feet* (usu. in plur.), *nom. acc.* compedes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76; Men. 1, 1, 4; Pers. 2, 3, 17; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 19: *gen.* compedium, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15: *abl.* compedibus, Cato in Gell. 11, 18, 18; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77; Juv. 10, 182.—In sing. *gen.* compedis, Claud. in Eutr. prol. 2, 3: *acc.* compedem, Vulg. Thren. 3, 7 (Var. in Non. 28, 11, apparently, instead of compedam *or* compedem, corresp. to the remaining exs., compedes is the right reading): *abl.* compede, Tib. 1, 7, 42; 2, 6, 25; Hor. Epod. 4, 4; Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 5; Juv. 11, 80, et saep. (*nom.* and *dat.* of *sing.* apparently not in use).—**b.** Trop. (* *Fetters, bonds, bands, chains*): compes corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: grata (of the chains of love), Hor. Od. 1, 33, 14; 4, 11, 24: nivali vinctus Hebrus, id. Ep. 1, 3, 3. And of a hinderance in gen.: has compedes, fasces inquam hos laureatos, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5.—* **c.** Proverb.: compedes, quas ipse fecit, ipsus ut gestet faber, Aus. Idyll. 7 *fin.*—**2.** *A silver necklace*, as a female ornament, Plin. 33, 12, 54.

1. compesco (comperco, Plautus Poen. 1, 2, 137; cf. Fest. p. 46), ui, 3. *v. a.* [compes] *To fasten together, to confine, hold in check, to repress, curb, restrain;* lit. and trop. (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; never in Cic.; for, as to the words quoted from Cic. in Quint. 11, 3, 169: quin compescitis vocem istam? in Cic. himself, Rab. perd. 6, 18, is the reading: quin continetis vocem): ramos fluentes, *i. e. to clip, prune*, Virg. G. 2, 370; Col. 5, 6, 11; so spatiantia brachia, Ov. M. 14, 630: luxuriosam vitem fructu, Col. 4, 21, 2; cf. Plin. 14, 20, 25; and arundinem, Col. 4, 32, 5; cf. Fest. p. 50, and coerceo: equum angustis habenis, Tib. 1, 4, 11: seditiosum civem, Quint. 11, 1, 40; cf. thus legiones, Suet. Calig. 1: multitudinem, id. Caes. 16: seditionem exercitus verbo uno, Tac. A. 1, 42: hostiles motus per legatos, Suet. Tib. 37: mare, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 16: sitim multa unda, Ov. M. 4, 102: maledicta hinc aufer: linguam compescas face, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 75; cf. querelas, * Lucr. 3, 967: clamorem, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 23: risum, id. Sat. 2, 8, 63; and dolores vino, Tib. 1, 2, 1: animam frenis et catena, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: mentem, id. Od. 1, 16, 22: ardorem (together with temperavit vim suam), Tac. Agr. 8, et saep.—(β) *c. inf.:* cave malo et compesce in illum dicere injuste, *cease, forbear*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 59; so id. Poen. 1, 2, 137.

* **2. compesco,** ĕre, *v. a.* [pes] *To tread* or *stamp together with the feet:* cretam dum compescis, Titin. in Non. 245, 32.

compĕtenter, *adv. Suitably, properly*, etc.; v. competo, *fin.*

compĕtentĭa, ae, *f.* [competo] (post-class. word) *A meeting together, agreement:* membrorum inter se, *symmetry*, Gell. 1, 1; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19: nasci ad eandem competentiam (*sc.* siderum), *under the same constellation*, Gell. 14, 1.

compĕtītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (late Lat.) **1.** *An agreement*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.—**2.** *A judicial demand*, Cod. Theod. 2, 23, 1.

com-pĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A rival, competitor* (in good prose), Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; Planc. 4; Att. 1, 1; Liv. 6, 41; 37, 57; Quint. 3, 7, 2; 7, 1, 29; 9, 2, 97; Suet. Caes. 13; 19, et al.

* **compĕtītrix,** īcis, *f.* [competitor] *A female competitor*, Cic. Mur. 19 Moeb.

com-pĕto, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (first common since the Aug. per.; extremely rare before that time; not found in Cic., and perh. not in the poets).

I. *v. a. To strive after something in company* or *together* (post-class., and very rare): unum locum, Just. 13, 2: unam speciosam (puellam), Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 59.

II. *v. n. To meet* or *come together:* **1.** Lit. (very rare): ubi viae competunt, tum in compitis sacrificatur, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58: si cacumina arundinum in unum competunt, Col. 4, 17, 1; cf. id. 2, 2, 9.—**2.** Trop.: **a.** Of time: *To coincide, agree, meet, to happen*, etc.; constr. with *cum*, the *dat.*, *in* or *abs.:* tempora reputantibus initium finemque miraculi cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac. H. 2, 50 *fin.*: fasti adeo turbati, ut neque messium feriae aestati, neque vindemiarum auctumno competerent, Suet. Caes. 40: si competant coitus lunae in novissimum diem brumae, Plin. 16, 39, 73; id. 18, 26, 63; cf. Sen. Ep. 75.—**b.** Of other things: *To agree* or *coincide with something, to answer to it*. tanto Othonis animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus competiit, Suet. Oth. 12.—Hence, (β) *Abs.: To be qualified, competent, appropriate, fit, suitable, to correspond:* neque animo neque auribus aut lingua competere, Sall. H. frgm. in Non. 276, 18: cf. Tac. A. 3, 46; and id. Hist. 3, 73: aut assumere in causam naturas, qua competent, aut mitigare, qua repugnabunt, Quint. 4, 1, 17: ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competeret animus, Liv. 22, 5; Col. 8, 17, 3; cf. 9, 1, 1; 9, 5,

1: si cujusquam neptium suarum competeret aetas, Suet. Aug. 31; Col. 1, 6, 23; cf. id. 2, 8, 4; 2, 18, 2; 2, 20, 4; 4, 29 *fin.*—**c.** *To belong, be due to:* actionem competere in equitem Romanum, Quint. 4, 1, 17: exempto mihi adversus te actio competit, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 25, et saep.—Whence

compĕtenter, *adv.* *Suitably, properly, becomingly* (post-class.): consulere alicui, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22: punire, Paul. ib. 22, 5, 16.—* *Comp.:* disserere, Hier. adv. Helv. 2.—* *Sup.:* uti Platone, App. Apol. p. 316.

* **compīlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [compilo], lit., *A raking together, pillaging, plundering;* hence sportively of a collection of documents, *a compilation:* Chresti, Cic. Fam. 2, 8 *in.*

compīlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A plunderer:* veterum, *an epithet of Virgil* (on account of his imitation of Homer, Ennius, *etc.*), acc. to Hier. praef. Hebr. quaest. in Genes., and Isid. Orig. 10, 44.

com-pīlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To scrape together and carry off, to plunder, pillage, rob* (rare, but class.): aedes, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 6: fana, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86: templa omnibus ornamentis compilata, Liv. 43, 7: totum oppidum ostiatim, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24: consulem, exercitum, provinciamque, id. ib. 2, 1, 13: ne te (servi) compilent fugientes, Hor. S. 1, 1, 78; Phaedr. 4, 11, 2, et saep.; Plaut. Men. 4, 1, 2.—**2.** Trop.: sapientiam, Cic. Mur. 11: scrinia Crispini, Hor. S. 1, 1 *fin.*—**3.** (* *To cudgel* or *beat soundly,* App. M. 9 post in.).

com-pingo, pēgi, pactum, 3. *v. a.* **1.** *To join* or *unite several parts together into one whole, to put together, frame, make by joining, compose* (in *verb. finit.* almost only in post-Aug. prose): aedificia (*opp.* solutius componere), Sen. Q. N. 6, 3: Col. 6, 19, 1: navem iisdem tabulis (*opp.* dissolvere), Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 83; cf. Argo compacta manu Palladia, Sen. Med. 365: casam male, Mart. 12, 72: caput tenuissimis ossiculis, Gell. 6, 1: crepidas sibi, App. Flor. *no.* 9, et al.: verbum unum ex *multitudine* et *negotio,* Gell. 11, 16. In *part. perf.:* quid tam compositum tamque compactum et coagmentatum inveniri potest? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74; cf. Univ. 8: fistula disparibus septem cicutis, Virg. Ecl. 2, 36: trabes, id. Aen. 12, 674; cf. under *Pa.*—**b.** Trop. (post-class.): falsa de Christo, Arn. 1, p. 34: fabulas ignominiosas de diis, id. 4, p. 148.

1. Compingere aliquem *or* aliquid aliquo, *To crowd a person* or *thing somewhere, to confine, lock up, put, conceal* (so several times in Plaut. and Cic., else rare): aliquem in carcerem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 3; Men. 5, 5, 39; cf. ipsam (Rheam) in vincula, Aul. Vict. Vir. ill. 1: illius filiam in navem clam matrem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 34: se in Appuliam, Cic. Att. 8, 8; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 62.—**b.** Trop.: quae parentes in tam angustum tuos locum compegeris, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 103: in judicia et conciunculas, tamquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: dedisti eam (pallam) dono mihi: Eandem nunc reposcis, patiar, tibi habe, aufer, utere, Vel tu vel tua uxor, vel etiam in oculos compingite, *keep it, thrust it into your eyes,* Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 17.—Whence

compactus, a, um, *Pa.* Of figure or form: *Compact together, thick-set, compressed, thick* (freq. in post-Aug. prose): corpore et robusto, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 1: boves, Col. 6, 1, 2: compactis firmisque membris, * Suet. Vesp. 20: cruribus, Col. 6, 1, 3; 6, 37, 6: compacta et torosa cervice, Pall. Mart. 11, 2.

* **com-pinguesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To thicken to a solid substance:* Tert. Anim. 25.

‡ **compĭtālāris,** e, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the* compitalia: AUGUSTALES, *compital priests,* Inscr. Grut. 179, 3; cf. Suet. Aug. 31.

compĭtālĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [compitalis] *Of* or *belonging to the* compitalia: dies, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3: ludi, id. Pis. 4; Suet. Aug. 31: ambulationes, Cic. Att. 2, 3 *fin.*

compĭtālis, e, *adj.* [compitum] *Of* or *pertaining to the cross-ways:* Lares, Suet. Aug. 31 ("qui compita servant," Ov. F. 2, 615 Gierig.; cf. ib. 5, 140 *sq.*).—**2.** Subst.: compitalia, ium and iorum (cf. Charis. p. 27 *sq.* P.; Prisc. p. 744 ib.; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 263: compitaliorum, Cic. Pis. 4, 8 Orell. *N. cr.*), *n.*, *A festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads* (compitis) *in honor of the Lares,* soon after the Saturnalia, on a day appointed by the praetor (cf. conceptivus, *no.* 2), Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58; cf. Gell. 10, 14, 3; Macr. Sat. 1, 7; Fest. s. v. QUINQUATRUS, p. 218; Dion. Hal. 4, 14; Cato R. R. 5, 4; 57, 2; Cic. Att. 2, 3 *fin.*

compĭtum (compĕtum, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58 Speng. *N. cr.*), i, *n.* (mostly used in plur.; in sing., Cato R. R. 5, 4; Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63; Tert. Test. Anim. 1 *fin.*; Fest. p. 183.—Access. form compitus, i, *m.*, Var. and Caecil. in Non. 196, 9 *sq.* [competo] *A place where several ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road,* Cic. Agr. 1, 3; Virg. G. 2, 382; Prop. 4, 1, 23; 4, 3, 57; Ov. F. 1, 142; 2, 615; 5, 140; Hor. S. 2, 3, 26; 2, 6, 50; Ep. 1, 1, 49; Liv. 27, 23; 34, 2: "compita Larum (Romae) DCLXV.," Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 66.—**b.** Trop.: (perhaps with allusion to the cross-way of Hercules), Pers. 5, 35: stomachi, Tert. Res. carn. 60.—**2.** Meton. for *An altar raised at cross-roads,* Grat. Cyneg. 483; Inscr. Grut. 107, 1, et al.

com-plăcĕo, ŭi and complăcĭtus sum, 2. *v. n.* (except in Col., only ante- and post-class.) **1.** *To be pleasing to several persons at the same time:* Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 21: ut et tibi et Gallioni nostro complacuerat, * Col. 9, 16 *fin.*; cf. Gell. 17, 9, 4.—**2.** *To be very pleasing to:* hae Veneri complacuerunt, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 22: hoc deo complacitum'st, id. ib. 1, 3, 3; cf. Gell. 18, 3: ejus sibi complacitam formam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 24; cf. App. Met. 4, p. 157; Nemes. Cyneg. 12.

* **com-plāco,** are, *v. a.* *To conciliate greatly:* Tiro in Gell. 7, 3, 13.

* **complānātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [complano, lit. a leveling; hence *in concreto*] *Ruins that make level,* Sen. Q. N. 6, 1.

* **complānātor,** ōris, *m.* *One who makes level,* App. Apol. p. 277.

com-plāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To make even, level,* or *plain* (rare; not in Cic.): terram, Cato R. R. 151, 3: montium juga, Suet. Calig. 37; lacum, id. Caes. 44: opera, Hirt. B. Alex. 63: domum, *to make even with the ground, to pull down, raze,* Pseudo-Cic. Dom. 38.—* **2.** Trop.: complanare et mollire aspera, dura, *i. e. to render tolerable,* Sen. Prov. 5 *fin.*

‡ **complantātĭo,** onis, *f.*, καταφύτευσις, *A planting,* Vet. Gloss.

com-planto, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To plant together* (late Lat.), Vulg. Rom. 6, 5; Ambros. Ep. 42 *fin.*

* **com-plaudo,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To applaud together,* Paul. Nol. 18, 8.

complecto, ere, v. the follg. *fin.*

complector, xus, 3. *v. dep.* (in signif. mostly coinciding with amplector), lit., *To entwine around a person* or *thing;* hence, *to clasp around, encircle, encompass, surround, inclose, embrace,* etc. (cf. amplector) (class. in prose and poetry; only not in Hor., who, however, employs the subst. complexus),

I. Lit.: (vitis) claviculis suis quasi manibus quicquid est nacta complectitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: (orbis coelestis) extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, id. Rep. 6, 17: complexi terram maris, Ov. M. 8, 731: vestis complectens undique corpus, Catull. 64, 307: spatium, *to mark out around for military purposes,* Caes. B. G. 7, 72; Hirt. ib. 8, 74; cf. of ploughing around, Ov. M. 15, 619: aliquem obsidione, Vellej. 2, 51, et saep.: mediam mulierem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 106: viri corpus, Lucr. 4, 1189; cf. membra lacertis, Ov. M. 10, 407; Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 53; cf. Cic. Att. 16, 5, et saep.: genua, Quint. 6, 1, 34: dextram euntis, *to seize with both hands,* Virg. A. 8, 558; Ov. M. 6, 494: caput digitis, id. ib. 3, 727: inter se, as well *from affection,* Cic. Div. 1, 28; Liv. 7, 42, as *in contention,* Nep. Eum. 4, 2; cf. complexus, *no.* 1: sopor complectitur artus, Virg. A. 2, 253; cf. me arctior somnus complexus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 10.

II. Trop.: **1.** *To embrace something intellectually as a whole, to comprehend, understand:* aliquid cogitatione et mente, Cic. Or. 2, 8; cf. id. Fam. 5, 17, 4: deum et divinum animum cogitatione, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: omne coelum totamque cum universo mari terram mente, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112; cf. Quint. 12, 1, 25; 12, 2, 17: rei magnitudinem animo, Cic. de Or. 1, 5 *fin.*; Quint. 10, 6, 3; 6, et al.: cf. without mens, animus, *etc.:* formam animi magis quam corporis, *to consider,* Tac. Agr. 46: aliquid memoria, Cic. Div. 2, 71; Quint. 2, 7, 3; and without memoria, id. 11, 2, 36.

2. *To comprehend a multitude of objects in discourse* or *in a written representation, to comprise, express, describe, represent, explain:* omnia alicujus facta oratione, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26: omnium rerum memoriam breviter libro, id. Brut. 3 *fin.* So omnia una comprehensione, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26: plura semel, Quint. 11, 1, 66: pauca paucis, id. ib. 8, 3, 82; id. 7, 3, 29: sententiam his verbis, id. 3, 6, 13, et saep.; Cic. Pis. 31.—Hence, (β) In philos. lang.: *To draw a conclusion, make an inference,* Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73; cf. complexio.

3. *To embrace from love, to love, value, honor; to be addicted to, to care for:* aliquem honoribus et beneficiis suis, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16; cf. eum beneficio, id. Planc. 33 *fin.:* aliquem summa benevolentia, id. Fam. 6, 14: hunc omni tua comitate, id. ib. 7, 5, 3: omnes caritate cives, Liv. 7, 40: aliquem arcta familiaritate, Plin. 3, 11, 5, et al. Without Abl.: hominem, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 4. And entirely *abs.:* da te homini; complectetur, id. ib. 2, 8, 2: quos fortuna complexa est, id. Lael. 15, 54: philosophiam, id. Brut. 93, 322; cf. artes ingenuas, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 9: causam eam, Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 44; cf. id. Att. 16, 15, 3: otium, id. ib. 2, 6.

4. (causa pro effectu) *To take into possession, to seize, lay hold of* (rare): (philosophiae) vis valet multum, quum est idoneam complexa naturam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: facultatem aliquam, id. Fam. 10, 12, 5.

☞ * **a.** Act. form complecto, ĕre: quando convenit complectite, Pompon. in Non. 472 *fin.*; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.—**b.** Complector, ti, in pass. signif.; Cic. frgm. in Prisc. p. 793 P. dub.: in eo genere, quo vita beata complectitur, *is comprised,* id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40 (Bentl. *ex. conject.* completur, v. Orell. *N. cr.*; cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 12 *fin.*, where the MSS. also vary between complecti and compleri): quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, id Rosc. Am. 13, 37.

complēmentum, i, *n.* [compleo] *That which fills up* or *completes, a complement* (perh. only in the two follg. exs.): numerorum (inania quaedam verba), * Cic. Or. 69, 230: (majestatis crimen) tum omnium accusationum complementum erat, *i. e. gave to them their full weight,* Tac. A. 3, 38.

com-plĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a.* [PLEO, whence suppleo, plenus] *To fill something on all sides, to fill full, fill up* (class. in prose and poetry).

1. Lit.: fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Caes. B. G. 3, 18; Hirt. B. Hisp. 16: scrobem ad medium, Col. Arb. 4, 5: non bene urnam, Ov. M. 12, 616: vascula, Quint. 1, 2, 28: favos dulci melle, Tib. 2, 1, 50: paginam, *to fill with writing,* Cic. Att. 13, 34; Lucr. 2, 324: loca, id. 1, 523: speluncas (venti), id. 6, 197: compleat et collustret cuncta sua luce (sol), Cic. Rep. 6, 17; cf. id. N. D. 2, 19; Lucr. 5, 595: omnia armis, cadaveribus, cruore, Sall. C. 51: cuncta fuga, Liv. 9, 24; cf. 34, 9: *c. Gen.:* urbes ararum, Lucr. 5, 1161; cf. completus mercatorum carcer, Cic. Verr. 2, 5. 57: orbem (luna), Tib. 2, 4, 18; cf. lunae se cornua lumine complent, Virg. A. 3, 645: me complevi (*have filled myself full*) flore Liberi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 8; cf. se conchis, Cic. N. D. 2, 49; and multo cibo et potione completi, id Tusc. 5, 35: (* simulacrum coronis et floribus, *to deck, cover* Cic. Verr. 4, 35): alias alii complent magis, *impregnate,* Lucr. 4, 1245; cf. ib. 1271 and corpus suum stupri, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 8.—**b.** In milit. lang., *To make the army* or *fleet of a full number, to complete, fill up:* legiones, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: cohortes pre numero militum complet, Sall. C. 56: classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv. 24, 11: naves colōnis pastoribusque (*to man), Caes. B. C. 1, 56; cf. Virg. A. 11, 327 Serv.

2. Trop.: **a.** Very freq. of the filling up of a space with sound, lamentations, *etc.*: omnia clamoribus, Lucr. 4, 1014: omnia vocibus, id. 5, 1065: nemus querelis, id. 2, 358; cf. nemus timenda voce, Hor. Epod. 6, 9: aëra tinnitibus et murmure, Ov. M. 14, 537: atria ululatu, id. ib. 5, 153: atria fremitu, id. ib. 5, 3, et saep.: aures (sonus), Cic. Rep. 6, 18: completi sunt animi auresque vestrae, id. Agr. 3, 1, 3.—**b.** *To furnish abundantly with something*: exercitum omni copia, Caes. B. C. 2, 25 *fin.*—**c.** *To fill one with any desire, humor, passion*: reliquos (milites) bona spe, Caes. B. C. 2, 21: aliquem gaudio, Cic. Fin. 5, 24: taedio, Quint. 8, 6, 14: animos robore, Luc. 5, 412: omnia luctu, Sall. C. 51: omnia terrore, Liv. 34, 9: cuncta pavore, Curt. 3, 13, et al.—*c. Gen.*: aliquem erroris et dementiae, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 9: aliquem flagitii et formidinis, id. Men. 5, 5, 3.—**d.** *To make complete* or *perfect, to finish*; of a promise, *to fulfill it*: lustrationem (annuam) menstruo spatio (luna), Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87; cf. Virg. A. 5, 46: his rebus completis legiones reduci jussit, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: studia, Gell. 13, 5: complent ea beatissimam vitam, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71; cf. id. ib. 3, 13, 43; Tusc. 5, 16, 47; cf. also complector, ☞ b: summam promissi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49.—So, **e.** Of time: *To finish, complete, live* or *pass through it*: Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, Cic. de Sen. 5, 13; Nep. Att. 21, 1; cf. sua fata, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 77; and sua tempora, id. Met. 15, 816; and quinque secula vitae suae, id. ib. 15, 395: materna tempora, *i. e. the time of pregnancy*, id. ib. 3, 312; cf. 11, 311.—Whence

complētus, a, um, *Pa.* * **1.** *Filled full, full*: alveus Tiberis ruderibus, * Suet. Aug. 30.—**2.** Trop.: *Complete, perfect*: completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic. Or. 50, 168.—* *Comp.*: Gell. 1, 7, 20.

complētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compleo, *no.* 2, d] (post-class. word) *A filling up, fulfillment*: scriptorum, Just. Inst. 3, 23: sanctae prophetiae, Aug. Ep. 161.

* **complētor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who fills up, a fulfiller*: Juvenc. in Matth. 2, 12, 572.

completus, a, um, v. compleo, *Pa.*

complex, ĭcis, *adj.* [complico] *Closely connected with one, confederate, participant* (late Lat.): dii, *i. e. agreeing*, Arn. 3, p. 123; v. consentes: Ambros. Off. 3, 4; Prud. Ham. 614.

complexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [complector] (a Ciceron. word) **1.** *A combination, connection*: (atomorum), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19. Hence, in late Lat., for *a physical constitution* or *habit*: bona, Firm. Math. 5, 9: cumulata bonorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29.—**b.** Of discourse: brevis totius negotii, *comprehension, comprisal*, Cic. Inv. 1, 26: mira verborum, id. Phil. 2, 37, 95.—Hence, **2.** *t. t.*: **a.** In rhetoric: (*α*) *A period*: longissima verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: una, id. Or. 25, 85.—(*β*) *A rhetorical figure, according to which one constantly recurs to what has been previously said*, Cic. Her. 4, 14.—**b.** In philos. lang.: (*α*) *A conclusion in a syllogism*, Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 67; 40, 72; 47, 87; Quint. 5, 14, 5 *sq.*—(*β*) *A dilemma*, Cic. Inv. 1, 29; Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14.—**c.** In grammat. lang.: *The contraction of two syllables into one*, for the Gr. συναίρεσις and συναλοιφή (opp. to divisio), Quint. 1, 5, 17; cf. ib. 6.

* **complexīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [complexio] In grammar: *Serving for connecting, connective, copulative*: particula (*atque*), Gell. 10, 29 *in tit.* (in the text itself, connexiva).

complexo, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* (complecto = complector] *To encompass, embrace closely, clasp around* (post-class. and rare): Coripp. 1, 104; App. M. 10, p. 249.

1. complexus, a, um, *Part.*, from complector.

2. complexus, ūs, *m.* [complector] *A surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing, embrace*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry):

1. Lit.: aether omnia avido complexu cetera saepsit, Lucr. 5, 471; so id. 2, 1066; Cic. N. D. 2, 22 and 40: cedrus crassitudinis ad trium hominum complexum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, *no.* 2: ubi complexu coierunt membra tenaci, *in a mutual close embrace*, Ov. M. 4, 377: lapides alligati complexu silicis, *by a binding*, Plin. 36, 22, 45: complexu matris avellere natam, Catull. 62, 21; cf. id. 64, 88; 118; Cic. Font. 17; Flacc. 38, 95; Liv. 2, 49; Quint. 6, 1, 42; 8, 3, 68, et saep.: venisti in sinum et complexum tuae mimulae, Cic. Phil. 2, 25; cf. trop., respublica Pompeji filium suo sinu complexuque recipiet, id. ib. 13, 4, 9; and id. Pis. 9, 19: Venereo, *in copulation*, id. Div. 2, 69.—In plur., * Hor. S. 1, 5, 43; Ov. M. 3, 286; 10, 388; 6, 249, et saep.—Rar. (like complector itself), of hostile embrace: *Close combat*: si in Caesaris complexum venire posset, Caes. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*; Quint. Decl. 4, 22.—* **b.** Meton. for *The embraced, loved object*: de ejus (*sc.* Catilinae) delectu, imo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, *of his bosom friends and favorites*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22.

2. Trop: **a.** *A connection in discourse* (very freq. in Quint.): vitium non est in sensu, sed in complexu, Quint. 1, 5, 46; cf. id. ib. 9, 4, 32: brevis verborum, id. ib. 7, 3, 18: sermonis, id. ib. 9, 3, 18: loquendi serieque, id. ib. 1, 5, 3: legum aliorumque scriptorum, id. ib. 5, 10, 107: causarum, id. ib. 5, 10, 103; 7, 2, 57: rerum, personarum, temporum, id. ib. 3, 5, 7, et saep.—**b.** *A friendly embracing, love*: conjunctio inter homines hominum ... deinde totius complexu gentis humanae, quae animi affectio, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: at tu easdem artes in complexu, oculis, auribus habes, Plin. Pan. 47, 2.

* **complĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [complico] *A folding together, enveloping*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 26.

com-plĭco, avi, atum (post-Aug. ui, itum; cf. applico, explico, *etc.*), 1. *v. a.* *To fold together, to fold up* (rare, but class.): rudentem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 1: armamenta, id. Merc. 1, 2, 80: epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5; Att. 12, 1: Diogenes se complicuit in dolio, Sen. Ep. 90: pedibus complicitis, App. M. 9, p. 236.—* **2.** Trop.: si quis voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere (the figure borrowed from the folding together of books, letters, *etc.*), Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76.

com-plōdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.*, manus, *To strike* or *clap the hands together in applauding, from joy, pain*, etc. (only in post-Aug. prose): "Complodere manus scenicum est," Quint. 11, 3, 123; so Petr. 18, 7; 20, 5; 24, 2; 34, 7; 137, 1; Sen. Ira 1, 1; App. M. 9, p. 235.

complōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comploro] *A loud, violent complaint, lamentation*, esp. *by several persons* (several times in Liv., elsewhere rare; perh. never in the ante-Aug. per.): lamentabilis mulierum, Liv. 3, 47; cf. id. 1, 41; 26, 29; 40, 9; 41, 11; Just. 11, 9, 13; Gell. 10, 3, 7.—**b.** With a *Gen.*, *A loud, violent bemoaning, bewailing of*: sui patriaeque, Liv. 2, 40: rei acerbae, Gell. 10, 3, 13.

complōrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], i. q. comploratio, *A loud, violent mourning, lamentation*, etc., esp. *of several persons* (only in Liv.): familiarum, Liv. 22, 55; id. 23, 42; 25, 26.

com-plōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bewail, lament together, loudly* or *violently* (rare, and not ante-Aug.): desertos penates, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 95: quum vivi mortuique promiscue complorarentur, Liv. 22, 55; cf. id. 5, 39; 22, 53; 37, 7; Gell. 7, 5, 6; Cic. Dom. 37, 98: comploratum publice est, Flor. 2, 15, 8.

complosus, a, um, *Part.*, from complodo.

complŭo, ūtum, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* * **1.** *n.* *To flow together, in raining*: qua compluebat *compluvium* (dictum), Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45.—**2.** *a.*, *To rain upon* (late Lat.), Aug. de Gen. 1, 23; Sol. 10.

com-plūres, a, and (mostly ante-class.) ia, *gen.* ium (cf. Gell. 5, 21; Charis. p. 56 and 100 P.; Don. Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 6), *adj.* *More than one, several, very many* (freq., and class.): (*α*) *Nom.*: complures in perturbatione reip. consules dicti. Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 3; so id. N. D. 1, 4, 8; 3, 22, Nep. Epam. 4 *fin.*, et al.: complures hostium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: mulieres complures, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 22: fana compluria, Cato in Don. l. l.; so nova, Ter. Ph. l. l.: genera, Cic. Protag. frgm. in Don. l. l.: scyphorum paria complura, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 19 *fin.*; so genera ambiguorum, id. de Or. 2, 26 (*al.* plura): loca, Liv. 40, 45: sacella publica, id. 40, 51 *fin.*; Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3: ejusdem generis com plura, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*—(*β*) *Gen.*: vita excellentium virorum complurium, Nep. Epam. 4 *fin.*—(*γ*) *Dat.*: ut compluribus tonsoribus operam daret, Suet. Aug 79.—(*δ*) *Acc.*: servos complures, Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 11; so menses, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 35: dies, id. Hec. 1, 2, 110; Cic. Fam 2, 8, 2: alios, * Hor. S. 1, 10, 87: mandata ad complures dedisse, Suet. Tib. 12.—(*ε*) *Abl.*: ratibus compluribus factis, Caes. B G. 1, 8 Oud. *N. cr.*; id. ib. 8, 14 Oud. *N. cr.*: aliquid compluribus narrare, Sall. C. 23, 4, et saep.—* **b.** *Sup.*: complurima buceta, Gell. 11, 1, 1 dub. (*al.* compluria).

complūrĭes or **-iens,** *adv.* [com plures] *Several times, many times, often* (only ante-class.): Cato in Fest. p. 46; so id. in Gell. 5, 21 *fin.*, and in Non. 87, 15 *sq.*; Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 65 (quoted in Gell. and Non. l. l.).

complūrĭmus, a, um, v. complures.

compluscŭle, *adv.* *Pretty often*; v. the follg. *fin.*

compluscŭli, ae, a, *adj. dim.* [complures] *Tolerably many, several* (only ante- and post-class.): dies, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 43; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 102: verba, Gell. 7, 11, 6; id. 18, 22.—* *Adv.* compluscule: Gell. 17, 2 (*al.* complusculi).

* **complūtor,** ōris, *m.* [compluo, *no* 2] *He who gives rain, who waters*, Aug. Serm. de div. 8, 3.

complŭvĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [compluvium, *no.* 2] *Fashioned like a* compluvium, *i. e. square* (rare; perh. only in the follg exs.): species jugationis, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 2: vites, Plin. 17, 21, 35, *no.* 6.

complŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [compluo, *no.* 1] *A quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house, which collected the rain water flowing from the roofs, and conducted it to a basin* (impluvium) *placed below*, "Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45; Fest. s. v. IMPLUVIUM, p. 80;" Var. R. R. 1, 13, 3; Vitr. 6, 3; * Suet. Aug. 92; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 256.—Hence, **2.** Meton.: *A quadrangular support for vines*, Col. 4, 24, 14 Schneid. *N. cr.*; 4, 26, 3; cf. compluviatus.

com-pondĕrans, antis, *adj.* [pondero] *Weighing*: pari lance, App. Trismeg. p. 89.

com-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. (*perf.* COMPOSIVI, Inscr. Grut. 204, 2; cf. pono: *part. perf. syncop.* compostus, Virg. A. 1, 249; cf. repono) *v. a.* *To put, place, lay,* or *bring several objects together, to collect* (class. in prose and poetry).

I. In gen. (so rare): compone, quae tecum simul ferantur, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 5; Cic. Dejot. 6, 17; Prop. 1, 20, 22: aridum lignum, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 14: legionem pro ripa, *to arrange*, Tac. A. 12, 29.

II. With particular access. signiff.:

A. With the access. idea of union, connection: *To put together into one whole, to join together, to unite, connect; to form, fashion, make by joining together*, etc.

1. Lit., constr. with *cum*, the *dat.* or *abs.*: is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis Composuit, Virg. A. 8, 321: componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora, id. ib. 8, 486: latus componit lateri et cum pectore pectus, Lucil. in Non. 260, 30; cf. Prop. 2, 2, 12; and Tib. 1, 5, 8: labra labellis compono, Lucil. in Non. 260, 29; Prop. 2, 26, 33: genus hominum compositum ex anima et corpore, Sall. J. 2: urbem, *to found*, Virg. A. 3, 387: deletas Thebas, Prop. 2, 6, 5: templa (fratres), Ov. F. 1, 708: bene torum, id. ib. 3, 484: medicamentum, *to compound, compose*, Col. 6, 4, 1; Scrib. Comp. 10; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 6.—So, **b.** Esp. freq. of written or oratorical performances, compositions: *To draw up* or *put down, to compose, write*: librum, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1: libellos, Quint. 12, 8, 5: commentarios, id. ib. 1, 8, 19: grammaticam id. ib. 1, 5, 54: artes (rhetoricas), Cic. Brut. 12 *fin.*; cf. id. Acad. 2, 13; Quint. 3, 1, 11; 12, 11, 4: orationem, id. ib. 2, 15, 30; 2, 17, 4; 3, 6, 93; 12, 10, 49: versus, Hor. S 1, 4, 8; Prop. 1, 7, 19; Quint. 10, 3, 8: carmina, Hor. S. 2, 1, 63; Ep. 2, 2, 91; 106: verba Achilleo cothurno, Prop. 2, 34, 41: Iliaca tempora, Vellej. 1, 3, 2, et saep.; Ov. M. 9, 520, et al.; Tib. 1, 2, 93: leges, Lucr. 4, 967: judiciorum formulas, Cic. Leg. 1, 4 *fin.*: actiones, id. Att. 6, 1; Quint. 11, 3, 68: interdictum, Cic. Caec. 17 *fin.*: senatusconsultum, id. Fam. 10, 22: testimonium, id. Att. 15, 15.—Abs.: optime componere, Quint. 9, 4, 60; so bene, id. ib. 9, 4, 133: male, id. ib. 8, 2, 16: durius, id. ib. 9, 4, 5, et saep.

2. Trop.: *To compose, contrive something untrue, unfair*; i. e. *to feign, invent, devise, contrive*: composita dicta e pectore evolvunt suo, *false*, Att. in Non. 260, 22: mendacia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 210: risum mendaci ore, Tib. 3, 6, 35: pacem, *to obtain by deception*, Prop. 2, 2, 2: fallaciam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 29: verba et fraudes, Prop. 2, 9, 31: insidias, Tac. A. 12, 54; Hist. 5, 22; cf. insidias in me, Prop. 2, 32, 19; cf. insidias homini, Tib. 1, 6, 4: ita composito dolo digrediuntur, Sall. J. 111 *fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 11, 10, et saep.—**b.** *To agree upon together, to settle, adjust*: Liv. 25, 9: cum summa concordia, quos dimitterent, composuerunt, id. 40, 40 *fin.*: ut domi compositum cum Marcio fuerat, id. 2, 37: dies composita gerendae rei, id. 25, 16: id. 3, 53: locum beneficii, Tac. A. 4, 10; Tib. 1, 2, 22: ictum jam foedus et omnes Compositae leges, Virg. A. 12, 315: lenes sub noctem susurri Composita repetantur hora, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 20; Tac. H. 4, 14; id. ib. 2, 100.—With *ut*: compositum inter ipsos, ut Latiaris, *etc.*, Tac. A. 4, 68.—So several times, (β) ex composito, *According to agreement, in a concerted manner*, Sall. H. frgm. in Gell. 10, 20 *fin.* (*no.* 3, p. 226, ed. Gerl.); Liv. 1, 9; 5, 14; 24; 36, 25; 40, 48; Tac. H. 4, 66; Suet. Claud. 37; in the same sense, but more rare, composito alone, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 29 Don.; Nep. Dat. 6, 6; Virg. A. 2, 129.

B. With the access. idea of carefulness, order: *To put in order, to set right*, etc., *to order, adjust, arrange, regulate.*

1. Lit.: capillum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 97; Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: comas, Ov. R. Am. 679: crines, Virg. G. 4, 417; cf. ne turbarentur comae, quas componi, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 3, 148: togam, *to lay properly into folds*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 77; Quint. 11, 3, 156: cohortes, Sall. H. frgm. in Serv. Virg. A. 9, 488 (p. 252, *no.* 141, ed. Gerl.); so desertores per manipulos, Tac. A. 2, 78; 15, 29: composito agmine (*in close ranks*) incedunt, id. ib. 12, 16; cf. id. Hist. 2, 89; id. ib. 4, 33; cf. id. Agr. 37. So pugna composita, Liv. 28, 22: omnibus rebus paratis compositisque, Sall. J. 43, 5; cf. composita et constituta republica, Cic. Leg. 3, 18 *fin.*: quam se composuit, *adjusted, arranged*, Ov. M. 4, 318. Diff. from this, se, *to recline* (at table, for rest, *etc.*), Virg. A. 1, 698; Georg. 4, 189; cf. defessa membra (* *to repose*), id. ib. 438. Hence poet. of the close of day: *To end, close*: ante diem clauso componat vesper Olympo, Virg. A. 1, 374 Heyne: componere et quasi coagmentare verba, *to put in rhetorical order*, Cic. Brut. 17, 68; cf. id. de Or. 1, 31, 142; 2, 76, 308; Sall. J. 85: itinera, id. Att. 15, 26, 3.—Hence, **b.** In particular, *To put something in order for keeping, to lay up, keep, preserve*; in the econ. lang. of Colum., *to gather in, lay up*: tristes libellos, Prop. 1, 9, 13: condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12: aliquid verno tempore (corresp. with condire), Col. 12, 9 *fin.*; so id. 12, 10, 2; 12, 13, 2; 12, 47, 5 *sq.*—**c.** In poets and Tacitus: *To dress or adorn a dead body*; hence (*a*) like the Gr. πεοιστέλλω, *to expose to view, lay out*: peream, precor, ante toroque Mortua componar, Ov. M. 9, 503; so id. ib. 14, 753. And, (β) in gen., *To bury, inter*: est tibi mater, cognati? "haud mihi quisquam; omnes composui," Hor. S. 1, 9, 28, so Tac. H. 1, 47 *fin.*; Tib. 3, 2, 26: cinerem et ossa, Val. Fl. 7, 203; cf. Ov. F. 3, 547: mea ossa, Prop. 2, 24, 35: placida compostus pace quiescit, Virg. A. 1, 249: busta compositi avi, Ov. F. 5, 426: compositus prope cineres cognatos, Catull. 68, 98.—**d.** Ad *or* in aliquid, sometimes also alicui rei, *To adjust to* or *make suitable for something* (so mostly in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Quint. and Tac.): (*a*) *Ad aliquid*: gestum oratoris ad similitudinem saltationis, Quint. 1, 11 *fin.*; id. ib. 9, 2, 34: omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperitae, id. ib. 10, 1, 43: animum ad omnes casus, id. ib. 12, 9, 20; cf. id. ib. 11, 1, 46: sese ad exemplum, id. ib. 2, 6, 5; cf. se ad imitationem, id. ib. 2, 8, 2; 5, 12, 22: civitatem ad votum, Tac. Or. 41.—(β) *In aliquid* (so freq. in Tac.): Quint. 9, 4, 114: (Nero) veste servili in dissimulationem sui compositus, Tac. A. 13, 25; so in securitatem, id. ib. 3, 44: in arrogantiam, id. Agr. 42: in squalorem maestitiamque, id. Hist. 1, 54; 2, 9: in obsequium, id. ib. 1, 82.—(γ) *c. Dat.*: quae (laus) ostentationi componitur, Quint. 3, 7, 4.—Cf. under *Pa. no.* 2, β.

2. Trop.: *To bring something morally disordered* (discord, contention, passion, *etc.*) *into order, to allay, settle, compose*: of persons; *to quiet, calm, appease, tranquilize*, etc. (class.): Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 23; cf. inter nos, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 17; and non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites, Virg. E. 3, 108. So controversias regum, Caes. B. C. 3, 109: bellum, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 3: Nep. Hann. 6, 2; Virg. A. 12, 109: discordias, Tac. H. 4, 50: seditionem civilem, Suet. Caes. 4; cf. id. Tib. 25; and turbatas seditione res, Liv. 4, 10: praesentia, Tac. A. 1, 45; 11, 18; cf. priora, id. Agr. 16: plura moderatione quam vi, id. Ann. 12, 49: comitia praetorum, id. ib. 14, 28: Armeniam, id. ib. 2, 4: Asiam, id. Hist. 3, 53: Campaniam, id. ib. 4, 3: Germanicas res, Suet. Vit. 9: statum Orientis, id. Calig. 1: Pompeji summam esse voluntatem, ut componerentur (*sc.* res maximae spei, *etc.*, the contest between Pompey and Caesar), Caes. B. C. 3, 16 Oud. *N. cr.* (*al.* componeretur, v. Held and Moeb. in h. l.; cf. the next follg. pass. of Cic.): aversos amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: juvenes concitatos, Quint. 1, 10, 32; Tac. A. 12, 55; id. Hist. 1, 85.—(β) Neutr.: posteaquam id, quod maxime volui, fieri non potuit, ut componatur, *that peace should be restored*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47.

C. *To bring* or *couple together for a combat* or *hostile encounter, to pair, match.*

1. Trop.: **a.** First, a common expression in reference to gladiators: doctus et acer, cum Pacidejano hic componitur, Lucil. in Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17, and in Non. 257, 18: saepe gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi inter se componuntur, Quint. 2, 17, 33.—**b.** Of other opposing objects: si quis casus duos inter se bonos viros composuerit, Quint. 2, 17, 34, Sil. 6, 246: pugnantia secum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 103.—**2.** Trop.: *To put together in comparison, to compare* (v. 1. comparo, *no.* II. 1): (*a*) With *cum*: dicta cum factis, Sall. J. 48; Quint. 7, 2, 22; cf. id. ib. 2, 17, 33.—(β) *c. Dat.*: cur componere ausis mihi te aut me tibi? Att. in Non. 257, 16: homines divis, Catull. 68, 141: parva magnis, Virg. G. 4, 176, imitated by Ovid, M. 5, 416: id. ib. 15, 530: dignitati horum componant suam, Cic. Fl. 26 (*al.* anteponant, v. Orell. *N. cr.* in h. l.)—Whence

compŏsĭtus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** (in acc. with *no.* II. A) *Put together, compounded*; opp. to simplex: verba, Quint. 1, 5, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 6, 38; 7, 9, 5: voces, id. ib. 1, 5, 65; cf. ib. 1, 5, 9; id. ib. 2, 12, 3.—**b.** *Invented, devised, false, feigned*: crimen, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 61: assimulata et arte composita, Quint. 9, 2, 27.—In connection with ficta, Quint. 8 prooem. § 23.

2. (in acc. with *no.* II. B) **a.** *Abs.*, *Fitly ordered, disposed, well arranged, made with skill, artistic, adorned*: compositior pugna, Liv. 28, 22: perficiam ut nemo umquam paratior, vigilantior, compositior ad judicium venisse videatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 11: literulae tuae compositissimae, id. Att. 6, 9: compositus orator (*opp.* inconditus), id. Or. 70.—(β) *c. ad* or *Dat.*, *Fit, suitable for*. alius historiae magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen, Quint. 2, 8, 7; so compositi maxime ad risum Attici, id. ib. 6, 3, 18; Tac. H. 2, 5.—**b.** *Quiet, tranquil, circumspect, without passion, calm, composed*: affectus mites atque compositi, Quint. 6, 2, 9; cf. id. ib. 11, 3, 65: lenis et nitidi et compositi generis amatores, id. ib. 10, 1, 44: aetas, *mature, sedate*, Tac. A. 13, 1: actio, Quint. 11, 3, 110: supercilium (*opp.* erectum), id. ib. 11, 3, 74.

composite, *adv.* (in acc. with *no.* II. B) *In an orderly, regular, skillful manner, orderly* (rare, but class.; not in Quint.): ambulare, Col. 6, 2, 5: indutus, Gell. 1, 5: composite et apte dicere, Cic. Or. 71, 236: composite, ornate, copiose eloqui, id. de Or. 1, 11, 48: composite atque magnifice casum reip. miserati, Sall. C. 51, 9: bene et composite disseruit, id. ib. 52.—*Comp.*: compositius cuncta quam festinantius agerent, Tac. A. 15, 3.

* **comportātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [comporto] *A bringing* or *carrying together*: Vitr. 1, 5.

com-portĭōnālis, e, *adj.* *The limits between the boundaries of possessions*: Aggen. in Goes. p. 51.

com-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bear, carry,* or *bring together, to collect* (class.): nobis opus est rebus exquisitis, undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 91: frumentum ex Asia, Caes. B. C. 3, 42; cf. Liv. 36, 2: frumentum ex agris in loca tuta, Cic. Att. 5, 18; Sall. J. 47, 2; Cic. Pis. 10: aurum, argentum domum regiam, Sall. J. 76 *fin.*: emptas citharas in unum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 104; * Suet. Calig. 3: praedas semper recentes, * Virg. A. 9, 613: res, * Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 50.

com-pos, ŏtis, *adj.* [potis] *Having the mastery, control,* or *power over a thing, master of, partaking of, possessing, participating* or *sharing in, guilty of*, etc. (very freq., and class.); constr. usu. *c. Gen.*, more rarely *c. Abl.* or *abs.*: (*a*) *c. Gen.*: animi (* *of a sane mind*), * Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: mentis, Cic. Phil. 2, 38; Pis. 20 *fin.*; Ov. M. 8, 35; Quint. 11, 3, 77; Tac. A. 15, 70; Suet. Vesp. 5: sui, Liv. 8, 18 *fin.*; Cels. 5, 26, *no.* 13; Curt. 4, 12: rationis et consilii, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 36; cf. id. de Or. 1, 48, 210: libertatis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 41: patriae, id. ib. 3, 4, 89; Liv. 1, 32: hujus urbis, Cic. Sest. 69, 146: bellicae laudis, Liv. 30, 1: spei, id. 29, 22; Suet. Tib. 5: voti, *having obtained* or *gratified one's wish*, Hor. A. P. 76; Ov. A. A. 1, 486; Liv. 7, 40; Suet. Aug. 28; Calig. 13; Sen. Hippol. 710; Curt. 9, 9 *fin.*: votorum, Suet. Aug. 58: miseriarum, Plaut. Epid 4, 1, 32: probri, Naev. in Non. 456, 25: culpae, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 61: sceleris, Quint. 12, 1, 7.—(β) *c. Abl.*: corpore atque animo, Liv. 4, 40: mente, Virg. Cul. 189: praeda ingenti, Liv. 3, 70: magnis et multis malis, Att. in Non. 521, 27.—(γ) *Abs.*: vix compos (*sc.* mentis) Imilce, Sil. 4, 808.—* **b.** Transf., of the thing: compote voto, Sen. Agam. 364.

* **com-poscens,** entis, *Part.* [posco] *Demanding at the same time*: Marc. Cap. 5, p. 136.

compŏsĭte, *adv.* *In an orderly* or *regular manner, in good order*; v. compono, *Pa. fin.*

* **compŏsĭtīcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [compositus] *That is* or *may be compounded*, Tert. Anim. 9.

compŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compono] **1.** *A putting together, compounding, composing, connecting, arranging, adjusting*. unguentorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58 *fin.*: membrorum, id. ib. 1, 18, 47: varia sonorum, id. Tusc. 1, 18: rerum, id. Off. 1, 40: magistratuum, id. Leg. 3, 5 *fin.*—Hence, (β) In medic. lang., *A compound, mixture*, Cels. 5, 26 *fin.*; 6, 6, *no.* 16; Plin. 23, 8, 77; Veg. 1, 17, 16. Thus the title of a writing of Scribonius: *Compositiones medicae.*—**b.** Trop.: * (*a*) *A connection, coherence*: disciplinae, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74.—(β) *A drawing up, in writing, composition*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22.—Hence, (γ) Κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *A proper connection in style and position of words, arrangement, disposition*: compositio apta, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 200: tota servit gravitati vocum aut suavitati, id. Or. 54 *fin.*; cf. Brut. 88 *fin.*, and in Quint. very freq.; cf. the 4th chap. of the 9th book: *De compositione.*—**II.** *A laying together for preservation, a laying up* of fruits, Col. 12, 26, 6; 12, 51, 1; in plur., rerum auctumnalium, id. 12, 44, 1.—**2.** Trop.: *A peaceful union, an accommodation of a difference, arrangement of a controversy, an agreement, compact:* pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destiti, Cic. Phil. 2, 10 *fin.*; so id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33; Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 13 A.; id. B. C. 1, 26; 32; 3, 15 *fin.*—**III.** *A bringing together* or *matching* of pairs of combatants: gladiatorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 8.

* **compŏsĭtīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [compositus, compono] *Suitable for uniting:* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 320.

compŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [compono] *An orderer, arranger, disposer, maker* (rare): Cic. Or. 19: anni, id. Leg. 2, 12: operum, Ov. Tr. 2, 356: juris, Cod. Just. 6, 28, 4: morum, Coripp. 1, 17.

compŏsĭtūra (contr. compostura, Cato R. R. 22, 3), ae, *f.* [id.] *A joining together, connection* (very rare, and only ante-class.): partium orationis, Sinn. Capito in Gell. 5, 20, 2.—* **b.** In concreto, *A joint, commissure:* oculorum, Lucr. 4, 327.

compŏsĭtus, a, um, v. compono, *Pa.*

* **com-possessor,** ōris, *m.* *A joint-possessor,* Tert. Idol. 14.

compostura, ae, v. compositura.

com-pŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *A drinking together,* as transl. of the Gr. *συμπόσιον* (perh. only in Cic.), Cic. de Sen. 13 *fin.*; Fam. 9, 24, 3.

‡ **compŏtens,** entis, *adj.* *Having power with one,* an epithet of Diana, Inscr. Grut. 41, 2.

compŏtĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [compos] *To make partaker of* (only ante- and post-class.) (*constr. *c. acc. pers.* and *abl.* or *gen. rei*): me piscatu novo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 6: aliquem praedae, App. Flor. *sub fin.*: aliquem voti, id. Met. 11, p. 267.—(β) *Pass.: To become partaker of, to obtain:* locis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 22 (*i. e. to come into*; cf. the same, *v.* 7: laborem hunc potiri): visu, auditu ejus, Tert. adv. Val. 11.

com-pōtor, ōris, *m.* *A drinking companion, pot-companion,* Cic. Phil. 2, 17; 5, 8, 22.

com-pōtrix, īcis, *f.* [compotor] *A female drinking companion,* Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 4; Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

* **com-praecīdo,** 3. *v. a.* *To cut off at the same time:* alteram lineam (altera), Hyg. de Lim. p. 177 Goes. dub.

‡ **com-praedes,** *Joint-sureties,* Fest. p. 31.

com-pransor, ōris, *m.* *A companion in a banquet, a boon companion,* Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101.

comprĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprecor] *An imploring of a deity,* Liv. 39, 15; Gell. 13, 22, 1.

com-prĕcor, atus, ari, *v. dep.* Lit., *To worship a deity with all the usages belonging thereto;* hence, in gen., *to pray to, supplicate, implore* (mostly ante-class., and rare; not in Cic.): Jovi molâ salsâ, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 108: deos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 65 and 70: coelestum fidem, *Catull. 64, 191.—*Abs.: To pray, supplicate:* abi intro et comprecare, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 41: Cythereïa, comprecor, ausis assit, Ov. M. 10, 640; so id. ib. 12, 285; 14, 379.

com-prĕhendo (also in the orig. form, comprendo, very freq. in MSS. and edd.; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 21, and prehendo), di, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To take hold of something, as it were, with both hands, on all sides; to lay* or *catch hold of, apprehend, to comprehend, comprise* (class. in prose and poetry).

I. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: quid (opus est) manibus, si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92; Lucr. 6, 456: nuces modio, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 3: naves, *to join one to another, fasten together,* Liv. 30, 10: comprehendunt utrumque et orant, Caes. B. G. 5, 31; cf. ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago, Virg. A. 2, 794: nisi quae validissima (ovis), non comprehendatur (*sc.* stabulis) hieme, *let none but the strongest be kept in the winter,* Col. 7, 3, 15 Schneid.: naves in flumine Vulturno comprehensas subigi ad id castellum jussit, *assembled together, put under an embargo,* Liv. 26, 7; so id. 29, 24; Suet. Tib. 38; Calig. 39: ignem, *to take, catch,* id. ib. 5, 43; and in a reverse constr.: ignis robora comprendit, Virg. G. 2, 305; cf. opera flamma comprehensa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43; and avidis comprenditur ignibus agger, Ov. M. 9, 234; and abs.: argentariae arsere. Comprehensa postea privata aedificia, Liv. 26, 27.

2. In particular: **a.** *To attack, seize upon in a hostile manner, to seize, lay hold of, arrest, catch, apprehend:* Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 23; id. ib. 5, 1, 20: tam capitalem hostem, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: hominem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: nefarios duces, id. Cat. 3, 7: Virginium, Liv. 3, 48; cf. id. 1, 41: praesidium Punicum, id. 26, 14.—Rar. of disease: comprehensus morbo, Just. 23, 2, 4; cf. comprehendere pestifera lue, id. 32, 3, 9.—* (β) Of things: *To intercept:* epistolas, Just. 20, 5.—**b.** *To seize upon one, to apprehend him in any crime:* fures, Catull. 62, 35.—Hence, (β) Transf. to the crime: nefandum adulterium, *to discover, detect it,* Cic. Mil. 27: res ejus indicio, id. Clu. 16, 47.—**c.** Of plants: *To take root:* quum comprehendit (surculus), Var. R. R. 1, 40 *fin.*; so Col. 3, 5, 1; 5, 6, 18; Pall. Jan. 13, 5; Febr. 17, 6; Oct. 11, 3.—Hence as analogous, of wanton women: *To conceive, become pregnant,* concipere: si mulier non comprehendit, *etc.*, Cels. 5, 21 *fin.*—**d.** Of places: *To contain, comprise, comprehend, include:* circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit, Curt. 6, 6.—**e.** In late medic. lang., of medicines: *To bring them into a mass, to combine:* aliquid melle, Veg. 6, 27, 1; Scrib. Comp. 88; 227, et al.

II. Trop.: **1.** *To comprehend by the sense of sight, to perceive, observe, see* (very rare): aliquid visu, Sil. 3, 408; and without visu, of sight: comprehendere vix litterarum apices, Gell. 13, 30, 10.

2. *To comprehend something intellectually, to receive into one's mind, to grasp, perceive, comprehend:* si quam opinionem jam mentibus vestris comprehendistis: si eam ratio convellet, si oratio labefactabit, *etc., if any opinion has already taken root in your mind* (the figure taken from the rooting of plants; v. above, *no.* I. 2, c), Cic. Clu. 2 *fin.*: omnes animo virtutes, id. Balb. 1, 3; id. N. D. 3, 25, 64: omnia animis et cogitatione, id. Flacc. 27; cf. id. de Or. 2, 31 *fin.*: aliquid mente, id. N. D. 3, 8 *fin.*: aliquid memoria, Tusc. 5, 41 *fin.*: qualis animus sit vacans corpore, intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere, id. ib. 1, 22; Pall. Jan. 13 *fin.*

3. *To comprise in discourse* or *in writing, to express, describe, recount, narrate,* etc.: breviter paucis comprendere multa, Lucr. 6, 1082; cf. breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20; Quint. 9, 3, 91; and comprehendam brevi, Cic. de Or. 1, 8 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 16, 67: perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia conclusa et comprehensa sint, id. Rosc. Com. 5 *fin.*: (Cato) verbis luculentioribus et pluribus rem eandem comprehenderat, Cic. Att. 12, 21: ipsa natura circumscriptione quadam verborum comprehendit concluditque sententiam, id. Brut. 8 *fin.*, et saep.; Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 27; cf. id. Met. 13, 160.—Hence, **b.** Poet.: aliquid numero, *To comprise in number, to number, enumerate:* neque enim numero comprendere refert, Virg. G. 2, 104; Ov. A. A. 2, 447.

4. *To comprehend any one in affection, to bind to one's self, to put under obligation, to embrace with kindness, be kind to* (rare; mostly in Cic.): multos amicitia, tueri obsequio, *etc.* (* *to have many friends*), Cic. Coel. 6: adolescentem humanitate tua, id. Fam. 13, 15 *fin.*: quod omnibus officiis per se, per patrem, per majores suos totam Atinatem praefecturam comprehenderit, id. Planc. 19, 47.

comprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* (comprehendo] *That can be seized* or *laid hold of* (very rare; prob. first employed by Cic.): ***I.** Lit.: comprehensibile et solidum corpus, Lact. 7, 12.—**II.** Trop.: ***1.** *Perceptible by the senses, evident:* comprehensibilia oculis foramina, Sen. Q. N. 6, 24.—***2.** *Perceptible to the mind, conceivable, intelligible:* id autem visum, quum ipsum per se cerneretur, *comprehensibile,* feretis haec? Nos vero, inquit, quonam enim modo *καταληπτόν* diceres, *etc.*? *Cic. Acad. 1, 11, 41 Geor. *N. cr.*: causae, Arn. 1, p. 37.

comprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Lit.: *A seizing* or *laying hold of with the hands* (very rare): Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94.—***2.** *A hostile seizure, arresting, catching, apprehending:* sontium, Cic. Phil. 2, 8.—**II.** Trop.: **1.** In philos. lang., of *A mental comprehending, perceiving;* and in concrete, *a comprehension, perception, idea.* "mens amplectitur maxime cognitionem et istam *κατάληψιν*, quam, ut dixi, verbum e verbo exprimentes *comprehensionem* dicemus, quum ipsam per se amat, *etc.*," Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 31; cf. ib. 1, 11, 41, et saep. In *plur.*: rerum, id. Fin. 3, 15, 49.—**2.** In rhetoric: *A joining, combining in discourse, expression, style:* Cic. Or. 58 *fin.*—Hence, **b.** Specif.: *A period:* ut comprehensio numerose et apte cadat, Cic. Or. 44; cf. id. Brut. 44, 162; 8 *fin.*; 37, 140 Orell. *N. cr.*; Quint. 9, 4, 124; 115, 121, et saep.

* **comprĕhenso,** are, *v. intens.* [id.] *To embrace:* suos, Claud. Quadrig. in Prisc. p. 797 P.

comprehensus, a, um, *Part.*, from comprehendo.

comprendo, ere, v. comprehendo.

com-presbўter, ĕri, *m.* *A fellow-presbyter,* Aug. Ep. 228.

compresse, *adv.* *In a compressed manner, briefly, succinctly; urgently;* v. comprimo, *Pa.*, *fin.*

compressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprimo] **1.** *A pressing together, compression:* aurum compressione coactum, Vitr. 7, 8 *fin.*: ventris, Gell. 16, 3; Scrib. Comp. 84.—**b.** *An embracing:* arctae, *Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 64. And, **c.** For *Copulation,* Arn. 2, 93; Hyg. Fab. 187; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.—***2.** Trop.: *The compression of an expression,* Cic. Brut. 7 *fin.*

compresso, atum, 1. *v. intens.* [id.] *To press, oppress* (late Lat.), Tert. contr. Gnost. 3.

1. compressus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from comprimo.

2. compressus, ūs, *m.* [comprimo] *A pressing together, compression* (only used in *abl. sing.*): semen tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffindit (terra), *Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: pennarum, Plin. 11, 28, 34.—**b.** *An embracing, copulation,* Plaut. Am. prol. 109; Epid. 4, 1, 15; Truc. 2, 6, 17; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 29; Macr. S. 5, 19.

com-prĭmo, essi, essum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] **I.** *To press* or *squeeze together, compress* (very freq., and class.): Lucr. 6, 212: (corpora) inter se compressa teneri, id. 6, 454: nares, id. 6, 1192: quum plane (digitos) compresserat pugnumque fecerat, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 145; cf. compressa in pugnum manus, Quint. 2, 20, 7: (oculos) opertos compressosque, id. ib. 11, 3, 76: forcipe linguam, Ov. M. 6, 556: labra, *Hor. S. 1, 4, 138, et saep.: ordines (aciei), *to make more dense,* Liv. 8, 8: versus ordinibus, *to write closely,* Ov. Am. 1, 11, 24: mulierem, in an obscene sense; *to lie with, to defile,* Plaut. Aul. prol. 30; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57; 5, 3, 30; Phorm. 5, 9, 29; Liv. 1, 4, et al. Hence the equivocation in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 192; so id. Rud. 4, 4, 29 *sq.*; Truc. 2, 2, 6. Also of the treading of a peacock, Col. 8, 11, 5.—**b.** Proverb.: Compressis manibus sedere, *i. e. with the hands folded, to be unemployed, at leisure,* Liv. 7, 13.

II. With the access. idea of restraining free motion, *To hold back, hold, keep in, restrain:* animam, *to hold one's breath,* Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: manum, *to keep off from something,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 29: linguam alicui, *to silence him,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 192; cf. id. Mil. 2, 6, 88: alvum, *to put a stop to a diarrhea,* Cels. 1, 10; 6, 18, *no.* 7; so stomachum, *to bind, make costive,* id. 4, 5 *fin.*; and transf. to the person: si morbus aliquem compresserit, id. praef.

2. Trop.: *To restrain any course of action, intention, passion,* etc., *i. e. to hinder, check, repress, curb:* vocem et orationem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 16: gressum, Virg. A. 6, 389: consilium, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 6: comprimere atque restinguere incensam illius cupiditatem, Cic. Pis. 25; cf. Coel. 31, 25: conatum atque audaciam furentis hominis, id. Phil. 10, 5, 11; cf. Liv. 3, 38: tribunicios furores, Cic. Mur. 11: ferocitatem tuam istam, id. Vatin. 1, 2: seditionem, Liv. 2, 23: motus, id. 1, 60: plausum, Cic. Dej. 12 *fin.*: exsultantem laetitiam, id. Top. 22 *fin.*: murmura voce manuque, Ov. M. 1, 206: conscientiam, *to silence*, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, et saep.—**b.** Transf. to the person: magis e republica visum erat, comprimi ac sedari exasperatos Ligures, Liv. 42, 26; cf. id. 5, 45; Caes. B. C. 3, 65: comprime te, nimium tinnis, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 32: vix comprimor, quin involem illi in oculos, id. Most. 1, 3, 46.

III. With the access. idea of withholding evidence or knowledge = *supprimo*: *To keep to one's self, keep back, suppress, conceal* (rare, but in good prose; most freq. in Cic.): frumentum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 8: annonam, Liv. 38, 35. multa, magna delicta, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 6: orationem illam, id. ib. 3, 12: famam captae Carthaginis ex industria, Liv. 26, 51 *fin.*—Whence

compressus, a, um, *Pa.* *Pressed together*, i. e. *close, strait, narrow*: calculus oris compressioris, Cels. 2, 11.—*Adv.* * **1.** *In a compressed manner, briefly, succinctly*: compressius loqui, Cic. Fin. 2, 6.—**2.** *Pressingly, urgently*: compressius violentiusque quaerere, Gell. 1, 23, 7.

* **comprŏbātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [comprobo] *Approbation, approval*, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 62.

* **comprŏbātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *An approver*: Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43.

com-prŏbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** *To approve of something in all its parts, to sanction, acknowledge* (class., and very freq., esp. in prose): istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, Cic. Manil. 24: orationem omnium assensu, Liv. 5, 9; cf. Suet. Aug. 68; 53: consensu potius eruditorum quam puerorum amore comprobari, Quint. 10, 1, 130, et saep.: has comproba tabulas, Cic. Caecin. 25, 72: ne domesticis quidem exemplis docti numen deorum comprobabimus? id. N. D. 2, 3.

2. *To prove, establish, attest, make good, show, confirm, verify something to others as true, good, excellent, virtuous*, etc.: nec hoc oratione solum, sed multo magis vita et factis et moribus comprobavit, Cic. Fin. 1, 20: patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit, id. Or. 63, 214: comprobat hominis consilium fortuna, Caes. B. G. 5, 58 *fin.*; cf. * Catull. 61, 62: rem alicujus testimonio, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48; cf. indicio comprobato, Sall. C. 50: perceleri (servi) interitu esse ab hoc comprobatum venenum (* *the quality of the poison was tested*), Cic. Coel. 24.

* **comprōmissārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [compromissum] *Pertaining to arbitration*: judex, *an arbitrator, umpire, referee chosen by contending parties*, Callistr. Dig. 4, 8, 41.

compromissum, i, *n.* *A mutual promise to abide by the award of an arbiter, a compromise*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4; Verr. 2, 2, 27; Fam. 12, 30; Dig. 4, 8, 1 *sq.*—From

com-prōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* jurid. *t. t.* in lawsuits, *To promise mutually to abide by the decision of an* arbiter, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6 *fin.*: de aliqua re, Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 13: in arbitrum, id. ib. 44, 4, 4, et saep.

* **com-prōvincĭālis,** e, *adj.* *Born in the same province*, Sid. Ep. 7, 7.

compte, *adv.* *With ornament, neatly, elegantly*; v. como, *Pa.*, *fin.*

* **comptŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [comptus, como] *Effeminately* or *luxuriously decked*: juvenes, Hier. Ep. 128, *no.* 4.

1. comptus, a, um, *Adorned, ornamented, decked; elegant, polished*; v. como, *Pa.*

2. comptus, ūs, *m.* [como] *An ornament for the hair* or *head, a head-dress*, Lucr. 1, 88; Afran. acc. to Fest. s. h. v. p. 32.—* **2.** Trop.: *A band, tie*: comptu conjugioque corporis atque animae, Lucr. 3, 857.

com-pugno, are, *v. n.* *To fight* or *contend together* (post-class.): Gell. 14, 5 *fin.*; so id. 12, 5, 3; Sulpic. Sever. de Vita S. Mart. 14.

compulsāmentum, i, *n.* [compulso] *An impelling*; trop., *an exhortation*: Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

compulsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A* (hostile) *pressing together, a contest, contention* (late Latin): Tert. Apol. 21; so id. ib. 38.

compulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *An urging, constraint, compulsion*, Hermog. Dig. 36, 1, 14 *fin.*—Hence, **2.** *A dunning*, Cassiod. Var. 12, 10.

compulso, are, *v. intens.* [id.] **1.** *To press* or *strike violently* (post-class., and rare), App. M. 7, p. 197.—**2.** *To contend* or *fight together*: Tert. Apol. 20; cf. compulsatio.

compulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (late Lat.) **1.** *A driver*: Pall. Jun. 2, 3.—**2.** *One who forces to a payment, an exacter of money*, Cod. Theod. 8, 10, 3, 4.—**b.** *One who asks the payment of a debt*, Amm. 22, 6; Cod. Theod. 11, 7, 15.

1. compulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from compello.

* **2. compulsus,** ūs, *m.* [compello] *A* (hostile) *striking together*: App. M. 8, p. 203.

* **compunctōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [compungo] *Admonitory, hortatory*: sermo, Sid. Ep. 6, 6.

compunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from compungo.

com-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* *To prick* or *puncture a thing on all sides*, or *severely, to touch with stings* (rare, but class.): collum dolone, Phaedr. 3, 6, 3: aculeis urticae, Col. 8, 14, 8: acu, Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 9: barbarum compunctum notis Threïciis (* *branded*), Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: Aristarchi notas, quibus aliena carmina compunxit, recognoscam, *marked*, Sen. Ep. 88: (colores) qui compungunt aciem lacrumareque cogunt, *dazzle*, Lucr. 2, 420; cf. id. ib. 432.—**2.** Trop.: (dialectici) ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus (* *prick themselves with their own stings*), Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158.—Hence, **b.** In late Lat. compungi, *To be goaded by the stings of conscience, to feel remorse*, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 13.

* **com-purgo,** are, *v. a.* *To wholly purify*: visum, Plin. 20, 13, 50.

* **compŭtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [computo] *That may be computed, computable*: impendio, Plin. 19, 8, 41, *no.* 2.

compŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [computo] **1.** *A computing, reckoning; a computation* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 84; Ben. 7, 10; Plin. 2, 108, 112; 2, 9, 35; Plin. Pan. 38, 3; * Quint. 1, 10, 35. et al.—**2.** Specif., *The reckoning of avaricious men, niggardliness, selfishness*, Sen. Ben. 4, 11; Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 19.

compŭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A computer, calculator, reckoner* (not Ante-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 87.

com-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** *To sum up, reckon, compute* (mostly post-Aug.): id si computare quem piget, brevioribus numeris idem discat, Quint. 1, 10, 43: rationem digitis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 51; cf. Suet. Dom. 4: annos, quibus viximus, Quint. 12, 11, 19; cf. Juv. 10, 249 Rupert.: Quint. 12, 11, 19: latitudinem Asiae, Plin. 6, 33, 38, et saep.—(*β*) With a *relat. clause*: computare quantum Curius aut Fabricius in triumphis tulerint, Plin. 9, 35, 58: computare quid studia referant, Quint. 1, 12, 17.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: praesens computarat, pecuniam imperarat, * Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 94; Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 29.—**2.** Trop.: facies tua computat annos, *shows, reveals thy age*, Juv. 6, 199: plures computant quam oderunt, *reckon to their advantage, have an eye to their interests*, Sen. Ep. 14.—**II.** *To reckon in with* or *in addition to* (in jurid. Lat.): fetus pecorum fructibus, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 10; cf. aliquid in fructum, id. ib. 24, 3, 7.

com-pūtresco, trui, 3. *v. n.* *To become wholly putrid, to putrefy* (very rare; not in Cic.): Cassius Hemina in Plin. 13, 13, 27; Col. 5, 10, 7; Plin. 32, 7, 23.—* (*β*) *Per tmesin.*: artus comque putrescunt, Lucr. 3, 344.

compŭtus, i, *m.* [computo] *A computation* (late Lat.): Firm. Math. 1, 12 *fin.*; Auct. in Goes. p. 236.

comte = compte, v. como, *Pa.*, *fin.*

comtulus, i, v. comptulus.

1. comtus, a, um = comptus, a, um, v. como, *Pa.*

2. comtus, us, v. 2. comptus.

* **cŏmŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [coma] *Pretty, nice hair*, Petr. 58, 5.

Cōmum, i, *n.*, Κῶμον, *A considerable town in* Gallia Transpadana, *the birth-place of the younger Pliny*, now *Como*, Liv. 33, 36; Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1; Just. 20, 5; rebuilt by Caesar; hence also called Novum Comum, Suet. Caes. 28; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 174 *sq.*—Whence, **2.** *Adj.*, **Cōmensis,** e, *Of* or *pertaining to Comum*: ager, Liv. 33, 36; *abs.*, in Comensi, Plin. 2, 103, 106. Subst. Comenses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Comum*, Liv. 33, 36 and 37; and, acc. to a later appel., Novocomenses, Cic. Fam. 13, 35.

con, v. 1. cum, *fin.*

* **cōnābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [conor] *Laborious, difficult*: vomitus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 1.

cōnāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *An effort, exertion, struggle* (a poet. word): alarum, Lucr. 6, 836: eundi, id. 6, 326; cf. id. 6, 1040; Ov. M. 8, 366: magno conamine misit, Ov. M. 3, 60; cf. id. Fast. 4, 325; Luc. 4, 287: conamina mortis, Ov. M. 10, 390; cf. in plur., Lucr. 6, 1040.

* **cōnāmentum,** i, *n.* [conamen] *An instrument for uprooting a plant*, Plin. 19, 2, 7.

cōnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conor] *An undertaking, endeavoring, an effort, endeavor, attempt* (post-Aug.. and rare), Sen. Q. N. 2, 12; Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 9; Plin. Valer 2, 28.

conatum, i, usu. in pl. conata, orum, *n.* *An undertaking, endeavor, effort*; v conor.

cōnātus, ūs, *m.* [conor] **1.** *An attempt, effort, undertaking* (class. in prose and poetry, both in sing. and plur.): (*a*) *Sing.*: alicujus rei si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, Cic. Or. 29, 103: religione ab conatu repelli, Cic. Or. 11; cf. a conatu resistendi deterritus, Nep. Dat. 4 *fin.*: conatu desistere, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.*: conatus exercitus comparandi, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 24: gerendi belli, Liv. 32, 28; Suet. Ner. 12, et saep.—(*β*) *Plur.*: compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11; cf. perditi, id. Off. 1, 30 *fin.*: multis frustra conatibus captis, Liv. 3, 5; so id. 9, 4; 21, 29: conatibus alicujus accedere, Suet. Oth. 4: in mediis conatibus aegri succidimus, Virg. A. 12, 910, et saep.; cf. also, optimi et clarissimi, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 2: generosi, Quint. 2, 4, 4; id. ib. 8, 5, 29: ingentes adversus Germaniam, Tac. Agr. 13, et saep.

2. Pregnant: *The effort, exertion, labor, zeal applied to any act* or *course of action*: magno conatu magnas nugas dicere, * Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 8: quo majore conatu studioque aguntur, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: ad hostes magno conatu profectus, Liv. 7, 6.—Hence

* **3.** *An inclination, impulse, incitement to an act*: ut (beluae) conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capessendos, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122.

‡ **conauditum** coauditum, sicut coangustatum dicitur, Fest. p. 50.

con-căco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To defile with ordure, to fill with defilement*: totam regiam, Phaedr. 4, 17, 11: se, Sen. Apoc. 4.

con-caedes, ium (*sing. abl.* concaede, Amm. 16, 12), *f.* *An abatis, barricade of felled trees* (not ante-Aug.): Veg. Mil. 3, 22; Tac. A. 1, 50; Amm. 16, 11; 17, 10.

con-călĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* *To warm thoroughly* (rare, but class.): (*a*) *Act.*: Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 316.—(*β*) *Pass.* vertat ova, uti aequabiliter concalefiant, Var. R. R. 8, 9, 11: trabes concalefaciuntur (*are heated*), Vitr. 4, 7 (cf. calefacientur, id. 5, 10): quam concalefactam, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42.

* **concălĕfactōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [concalefacio] *Suitable for warming, warming*: vis, Plin. 21, 20, 83.

concalefactus, a, um, v. concalefacio.

concalefio, v. concalefacio.

con-călĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* *To be thoroughly warm* (very rare): Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 8.

con-călesco, lui, 3. *v. inch.* *To become* or *grow thoroughly warm, to glow* (rare, but class.): corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 18 *fin.* frumenta non poterunt cito concalescere, Vitr. 6, 9: in *perf.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 15; Var. R. R. 3, 16 *fin.*; Col. 2, 18, 1; 2, 50. —**2.** *To glow with love:* concaluit, quid vis? * Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 108 Don.

con-callesco, ui, 3. *v. inch.* [calleo] Lit., *To become hard* or *callous*; hence, * **1.** *To become shrewd, practiced* (cf. calleo, *no.* 1): callidos eos appello, quorum, tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25.—* **2.** *To become insensible, obtuse:* locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalluit, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10.

concămĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concamero] *A vaulting; a vault*, Vitr. 2, 4; 5, 10; Plin. 11, 10, 10; Labeo Dig. 32, 30.

con-cămĕro, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To vault* or *arch around, to arch over:* templum, Plin. 34, 14, 42; Vitr. 5, 11; * Suet. Aug. 90; Vitr. 3, 3: uvae pensili concameratae nodo, *suspended from a vault* or *arch*, Plin. 14. 1, 3.

* **con-candesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To glow be inflamed:* Manil. 1, 874.

Cōncăni, orum, *m.*, Κωγκανοί, *A savage people in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *whose drink was the blood of horses*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 34; Sil. 3, 361.

‡ **concapit,** a corrupt word, and difficult of explanation, of the XII. Tab. in a passage in Fest. p. 276; cf. Scalig. Comment. p. 737; and esp. Dirks. Transl. p. 433 *sq.*

* **con-captīvus,** i, *m.* *A fellow-captive*, Hier. Ep. 119.

concarnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concarno] *A uniting with flesh, incarnation*, Tert. Mon. 9 *sub fin.*

con-carno, are, *v. a.* *To unite* or *cover with flesh* (post-class. and very rare), Veg. 2, 22, 3.

con-castīgo, are, *v. a.* *To chastise severely, to punish* (only ante- and post-class.): hominem probe, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 94; so id. ib. 5, 2, 56; id. Trin. 1, 1, 4; M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 9.

concătēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concateno] *A concatenation, connection; a connecting* (late Lat.): temporum, Tert. Apol. 19: causarum, Aug. Civ. D. 3, 30.—**2.** Mentis, *i. e.* constrictio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

con-cătēno, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To link* or *bind together, to connect* (late Latin): Lact. 3, 17; Minuc. Felix, 17.

con-cătervātus, a, um, *adj.* [caterva] *Heaped* or *crowded together:* Amm. 31, 13.

concăvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [concavus] *A hollow, cavity* (late Lat.), Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, *no.* 14.

concăvo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make hollow, to hollow out, make round* (very rare): nidos, Col. 8, 5, 11: brachia in arcus, *to curve, bend*, Ov. M. 2, 195; cf. manus, Nemesian. Ecl. 3, 49.

con-căvus, a, um, *adj.* *Completely hollow, concave; arched, vaulted; bent, curved:* cymbala, Lucr. 2, 620; cf. aera, Ov. M. 4, 30: loca terrae, Lucr. 5, 1255: altitudines speluncarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: saxa, Virg. G. 49: vallis, Ov. M. 8, 334: brachia cancri, id. ib. 10, 127; 15, 369: jugula, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: manus (*opp.* plana), Sen. Ep. 56: dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 61: folia, id. 16, 24, 38: aqua, *swelling*, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 20: puppis, id. Fast. 4, 276.—**b.** Subst. concava, orum, *n.*, *Hollow places, hollows* (post-class.), Claud. III. C. Hon. 46; Lact. 7, 26.

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (a strengthened cedo, and agreeing with it in most of its signiff.) Lit., *To go, walk*; hence

I. (=cedo, II. A) with reference to the terminus *a quo: To go* or *walk entirely away from a place, to depart, retire, withdraw, remove from* (in lit. signif. rare, but freq. trop.): concedite atque abscedite, omnes de via decedite, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 1; so abs., Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 102; Hec. 4, 2, 21: a foribus, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 82: abs te, id. Pers. 1, 1, 51: ex aedibus, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 57.

2. In Tac. pregn., *To depart from life, die:* vitâ, Tac. A. 1, 3; 12, 39; 14, 51; and abs.: quandoque concessero, id. ib. 4, 38; 13, 30.

3. Alicui, or abs., *To go, as it were, out of the way for one* (i. e. on account of his wishes, or his superior power or excellence), *i. e. to yield to, submit, give way to, adapt one's self to:* **a.** *To yield* or *submit to superior power:* ut magnitudini medicinae doloris magnitudo concederet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29 *fin.*: certum est, concedere homini nato nemini, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 15: neque nox quoquam concedit die (*i. e.* diei), id. Amph. 1, 1, 120 (cf. ib. 1, 3, 48): cedant arma togae, concedat laurea linguae, Cic. poeta Off. 1, 22, 77 Beier (cf. id. Pis. 30, 74, and Quint. 11, 1, 24): bellum ac tumultum paci atque otio concessurum, id. Pis. 30, 73: voluptatem concessuram dignitati, id. Fin. 3, 1, 1: injuriae, Sall. J. 14, 24: operi meo concedite, Ov. M. 8, 393; id. Fast. 1, 222: naturae, *i. e. to die*, Sall. J. 14, 15; in the same sense, fato, Plin. Pan. 11, 3; Val. Fl. 1, 554: apparebat aut hostibus aut civibus de victoria concedendum esse, Liv. 4, 6; cf. so neutr., id. 3, 60.—**b.** *To give place to in excellence, dignity, rank*, etc., *to yield to, to give precedence:* me amantissimum tui, nemini concedentem, Cic. Fam. 10, 3, 2; so id. ib. 4, 3, 1, and *fin.*: aetati, Sall. J. 11, 4; Hist. frgm. 1, 17, ed. Gerl.; cf. so neutr.: Sulla, cujus facundiae, non aetati a Manlio concessum, id. Jug. 102, 4: majestati ejus viri, Liv. 6, 6; Ov. M. 12, 384; Tac. A. 3, 43 *fin.*: ut vix Apronio illi de familiaritate concedere videatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44: nec amore in hanc patriam nobis concedunt, id. ib. 11, 24.—**c.** *To yield, submit to one's will, comply with one's wishes:* ut tibi concedam, neque tuae libidini advorsabor, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 3: matri meae, id. ib. 3, 5, 28: concessit senatus postulationi tuae, Cic. Mur. 23, 47: jurisconsultis concedi, id. Caecin. 24, 67.—Hence, **d.** like συγχωρεῖν τινι, *To assent to, concede to, give in to:* nunquamne hodie concedes mihi neque intelliges, *etc.*, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 22 ("*credes, consenties,*" Ruhnk.): liceat concedere veris, Hor. S. 2, 3, 305 (cf. in Gr. συγχωρεῖν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ): poetae non ignoscit, nobis concedit, *pardons*, Cic. de Or. 3, 51 *fin.*: dicto concedi, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 3: cui (vitio) si concedere nolis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 140; cf. id. 1, 3, 85.—And hence (cf. cedo, *no.* II. A, 3 *fin.*)

4. As *v. a.*: alicui aliquid: **a.** *To grant, concede, allow; to consign something over to, to resign, yield, vouchsafe, confirm to*, etc. (so very freq. in all perr. and species of composition): Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 47: date hoc et concedite pudori meo, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12; cf. Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 16: concedere amicis quicquid velint, Cic. Lael. 11, 38: doctrinam alicui, Quint. 11, 1, 89; cf. artes tibi, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: intelligentiam, prudentiam, Quint. 12, 1, 3, et saep.: principatum imperii maritimi Atheniensibus, Nep. Timoth. 2, 2; cf. id. Dion. 6, 3; Suet. Aug. 66; id. Tib. 4; Prop. 2, 15, 37; cf. tempus quieti, aut luxuriae, Sall. J. 61, 3: ludum pueris, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142: libertatem his, Caes. B. G. 4, 15 *fin.*: vitam alicui, Suet. Caes. 68; Aug. 13; 16, et saep.: crimen gratiae, *i. e. to accuse* or *inform against for the sake of favor*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6 *fin.*: peccata alicui, *to pardon him*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 49; Suet. Ner. 29: magistro tantulum de arte, *allow, concede*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40 *fin.*; id. Att. 14, 18, 3.—Pass.: Siciliam nimis celeri desperatione rerum concessam, *had been ceded, given up*, Liv. 21, 1: Scaevolae concessa est facundiae virtus, Quint. 12, 3, 9; id. 10, 1, 100, et saep.: acrius.... Ulcisci, quam nunc concessum est legibus aequis, Lucr. 5, 1148; cf. Nep. Them. 10 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 18.—(β) *c. inf.*: dicere, Lucr. 1, 830; so ducere neptem, Catull. 64, 29: esse poetam, Hor. A. P. 373; Suet. Aug. 44, et saep.—Pass.: quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12; so Quint. 12, 1, 37; 42; 8, 6, 76; Suet. Ner. 12, et al.: quum accusare etiam palam concessum sit, Quint. 6, 3, 28; so id. 2. 17, 27; 11, 3, 150; 8, 3, 30; 12, 3, 8, et al. Poet.: fatis numquam concessa moveri Camarina, Virg. A. 3, 700. (γ) With the *acc. c. inf.*: non omnia corpora vocem mittere concedis, Lucr. 2, 835: oculos falli, id. 4, 380; Quint. 2, 5, 25: poetas legendos oratori futuro, id. ib. 1, 10, 29, et al.—(δ) With *ut:* Lucr 2, 658: nec vero histrionibus oratoribusque concedendum est, ut iis haec apta sint, nobis dissoluta, Cic. Off. 1, 35 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 13, 57: non concedo, ut sola sint, Quint. 6, 2, 11, et al.: cui concedi potest, ut, *etc.?* Cic. frgm. in Quint. 5, 13, 21.—* (ε) With a simple subj.: concedo sit dives, Catull. 114, 5.—(ζ) *Abs.:* beatos esse deos sumpsisti. Concedimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 31 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 2: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2.—**b.** =condono, *To grant* or *yield something to one as a favor* or *from regard, to desist from, forbear, give up; forgive, pardon:* si mihi non licet ita gloriari, me dolorem atque amicitias meas reipublicae concessisse, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18 *fin.*: petitionem alicui, id. Phil. 2, 2, 4: peccata liberum parentum misericordiae concedere, id. Clu. 69: ut concessisti illum (*sc.* Marcellum) senatui, sic da hunc (*sc.* Ligarium) populo, *you have pardoned him to* (i. e. *to please*) *the senate*, id. Lig. 12, 37; cf. Nep. Att. 7 *fin.*; Tac. A. 2, 55; 4, 31: Montanus patri concessus est, Tac. A. 16, 33 *fin.*

II. In respect to the terminus *ad quem*, *To go, walk, betake one's self somewhere, to retire, withdraw to*, etc.: tantisper hic ego ad januam concessero, Plaut. Aul. 4, 5, 6; cf. ad manes, Virg. A. 10, 820: ad victorem, Tac. H. 2, 51; and ad dexteram, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 12: coeli distributio docet unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, Cic. Div. 2, 20; so Lucr. 1, 380: huc, id. Capt. 2, 1, 19; Bacch. 4, 2, 28; Men. 5, 9, 27· Most. 3, 1, 48; 157; Pseud. 1, 4, 21; Trin. 2, 4, 116; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 122; Caecil. in Non. 270, 8: istuc, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 56; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 39: in altum vis animae, Lucr. 4, 919: in delubrum, Liv. 30, 20: in hiberna, id. 26, 20; cf. Carthaginem Novam in hiberna, id. 21, 15; and Argos habitatum, Nep. Them. 8, 1: Cytheram, Tac. A. 3, 69: Neapolin, id. ib. 14, 10: Brixellum, id. Hist. 2, 33: Patavium, id. ib. 3, 11: in insulam, id ib. 5, 19: in turbam, Hor. S. 1, 4, 143: trans Rhenum, Tac. H. 5, 23: concede huc a foribus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 48: hinc intro, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 158; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 126: hinc aliquo ab ore eorum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 11; cf. aliquo ab eorum oculis, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: hinc rus, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 7.

2. Trop.: in aliquid, of entering into an alliance, blending with, yielding to, *etc.*: *To accede, agree*, or *consent to, to assent, to submit, yield*, or *resign one's self, to go* or *pass over to any thing* (esp. freq. in the histt.): mulier, conjuncta viro, concessit in unum, Lucr. 5, 1010; cf. in matrimonium, Just. 24, 2 *fin.*: victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessere, Sall. J. 18 *fin.*; so in paucorum potentium jus atque ditionem, id. Catil. 20, 7; cf. in ditionem, Liv. 38, 16: in dominationem, Sall. Hist. frgm. 3, 22, ed. Gerl.: in deditionem, Liv. 28, 7; 39, 2; 42, 53: in Tyrias leges, Sil. 15, 6: in conditiones, Liv. 2, 33: in sententiam, id. 32, 23; 36; Tac. A. 1, 79 *fin.*; cf. in illos, *assent to, yield to them*, Cic. frgm. in Aug. contr. Avid. 3, 7: in partes, Tac. H. 2, 1.

con-cĕlĕbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* A strengthened celebro (rare, but class.),

1. *To resort to in multitudes* or *frequently, to visit very often, to frequent:* variae volucres loca aquarum concelebrant, Lucr. 2, 345: convivia et passim et tributim, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44.—**b.** Of action: *To pursue* or *prosecute vigorously:* studia per otium, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4. —**c.** Aliquid aliqua re, or *abs.*: *To fill with something, to accompany:* suavi cantu concelebra omnem hanc plateam hymenaeo, Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 2: levia carmina cantu, Lucr. 5, 1330: alma Venus quae terras concelebras, *who hast filled with life*, Lucr. 1, 4.

2. *To celebrate a solemnity in great numbers, to celebrate, solemnize:* diem natalem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 32; cf. dies carnificum, id. Asin. 2, 2, 45: funus, Liv. 8, 7: at jam quoque rem (*sc.* triumphum) populus Romanus non modo vidit, sed etiam studio omni visendam et concelebrandam putavit, Cic. Manil. 21 Orell. *N. cr.* · spectaculum, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 9: funus militaribus studiis, id. 8, 7: dapes, Ov. F. 4, 354.

3. *To honor, praise, extol:* genium ludis, Tib. 1, 7, 49.

4. *To publish abroad, make known:* multis indu locis sermonibu' concelebrarunt, Lucil. in Non. 275, 2: fama ac literis victoriam concelebrabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 72 *fin.*

con-cellīta, ae, *m.* [cella] *He who dwells with one in a cell, a cell-mate*, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

con-cēlo, avi, 1. *v. a.* *To conceal carefully* (perh. only in Gell.): errores, Gell. 15, 2, 5; id. 11, 9.

concentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concino] *A singing together, harmony* (very rare): clarissima (catervae), * Cic. Sest. 55, 118; App. de Mund. p. 20.

con-centŭrĭo, are, *v. a.*, lit., *To assemble by centuries;* hence, humorously, in Plaut., *To collect, bring together, to prepare* in gen.: dum concenturio in corde sycophantias, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 159: epistola illa mihi concenturiat metum in corde, id. Trin. 4, 2, 160 Lind.

concentus, ūs, *m.* [concino] *Sounds blending harmoniously together, symphony, harmony, harmonious music* (class.): ille sonus.... qui acuta cum gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: concentum servare, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: vocis lyraeque, Ov. M. 11, 11: avium, Cic. Leg. 1, 7; Virg. G. 1, 422 (also quoted in Quint. 5, 9, 16); cf. et tepidum volucres concentibus aëra mulcent, Ov. F. 1, 155: tubarum ac cornuum, Liv. 9, 41; Quint. 1, 10, 14; cf. signorum, Quint. 9, 4, 11 (ib. 10, 7, 16, *al.* congestu, v. Spald., Wolf, and Zumpt, dub.).—**b.** In particular, *A concordant acclamation of people in a theatre*, Plin. Pan. 2, 6; 46, 2.

2. Trop.: *Concord, agreement, harmony, unanimity* (also class.): qua ex cognatione naturae et quasi concentu atque consensu, quam *συμπάθειαν* Graeci vocant, *etc.*, Cic. Div. 2, 15 *init.*; cf. actionum, id. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*; and omnium doctrinarum, id. de Or. 3, 6: virtutis, Tac. G. 3: omnium laudum, Plin. Pan. 4, 6: nunc age, quid nostrum concentum dividat audi, * Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 31.—Of the *harmony* of colors, Plin. 37, 6, 24.

conceptācŭlum, i, *n.* [concipio] *That which receives something, a receptacle* (post-Aug., and rare), Plin. 2, 45, 45; Gell. 18, 10.—* **2.** Trop.: superbia alibi conceptaculum, sed hic (*sc.* in superciliis) sedem habet, Plin. 11, 37, 51.

concepĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A comprehending;* hence concr. *a circuit, compass:* summa omnium naturae rerum (mundus) (* *the system of the universe*), Vitr. 9, 4: tota mundi, id. 6, 1.—**2.** Aquae, *A collection, reservoir*, Front. Aquaed. 66; 67; 71; 73, et al.—**3.** *A receiving of seed, conception, a becoming pregnant*, Cic. Div. 2, 22; Plin. 22, 22, 40; and imbrium (as fructifying the earth), Vitr. 8 praef.—**4.** *A composing, drawing up of juridical formulas*, Cic. Inv. 2, 19; Paul. Dig. 3, 5, 46; Ulp. ib. 12, 2, 34; Paul. ib. 24, 3, 56; 48, 2, 3, et al.—Hence, **b.** Rei, *An expression*, Gell. 11, 13.—**5.** In late gramm., *A syllable*, Charis. p. 1 P.

conceptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] * **1.** *That is conceived:* fides et dilectio non substantiva animae sed conceptiva, Tert. Res. carn. 40.—**2.** *That is ordered, directed.* So only feriae, in the Roman ritual, *those festivals that were not fixed for a certain day, but were celebrated annually on days appointed by the priests or magistrates* (* *movable festivals*). Such were the Compitalia, Paganalia, Sementivae, Latinae, *etc.*, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58; Macr. S. 1, 16; Fest. s. h. v. p. 48.

concepto, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] (late Latin) **1.** *To conceive, become pregnant:* Arn. 4, p. 141.—**2.** *To conceive in mind:* majora, Arn. 31, p. 10.

1. conceptus, a, um, *Part.*, from concipio.

2. conceptus, ūs, *m.* [concipio] **I.** *A collecting, gathering:* (Tiberis) novenorum conceptu dierum navigabilis, *after the water had been stopped nine days*, Plin. 3, 5, 9.—Hence, **b.** Concr., *A collection, conflux.* conceptus aquarum inertium vasti, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15.—**II.** *A taking, catching:* camini, *i. e. a taking fire*, Suet. Vit. 8. In particular, **a.** *A conceiving, pregnancy:* conceptus hominum pecudumve, Cic. Div. 1, 42; cf. id. Univ. 11: accelerunt cochleae, Plin. 30, 14, 43.—(*β*) Transf. of plants: (* *A budding, sprouting*): "conceptus id est germinatio," Plin. 17, 22: satorum, id. 17, 18, 30, *no.* 5.—**b.** Concr., *The foetus:* a se abigere, Suet. Dom. 22: leporis utero exemptus, Plin. 28, 19, 77.—**c.** Trop.: *A conceiving in the mind;* concr.: *a thought, purpose:* animi, Firm. Math. 5, 12.

* **con-cerno,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To mix, mingle together* (as in a sieve for separating): carni, Aug. Conf. 5, 10 *fin.*

con-cerpo, ptus, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] **1.** *To pluck, pull,* or *tear in pieces, to rend* (very rare): epistolas, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 3; cf. literas, Suet. Ner. 47: folia coronae concerpta, Plin. 21, 3, 9: linteolum, id. 28, 15, 61; 31, 9, 45.—* **2.** Trop. (in acc. with carpo, *no.* II. 2, b): *To abuse, revile, censure:* Curionem ferventissime, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6 *fin.*

concertātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concerto] *A* (violent, stubborn) *strife of words; a disputation, dispute, controversy* (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare): concertationis studium, Cic. Div. 1, 30: imitatur disputandi prudentiam concertatio captatioque verborum, *a love of disputation*, the *ἐριστικὴ* of the sophists, id. Part. 23, 81: jejuna verborum, Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 68: in pertinaces, id. Fin. 1, 8, 27: concertationum plenae disputationes, id. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.*: magistratuum, id. Sest. 36, 77 (but just before for ex concertatione animorum, perh. we should read, acc. to Orelli's conjecture, ex concitatione animorum; v. Orell. ed. min. in h. l.); Plin. 20, 18, 76.

* **concertātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to controversy:* accusatio = mutua acc., *a recrimination, countercharge*, Gr. *ἀντικατηγορία*, Auct. in Quint. 7, 2, 9.

* **concertātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who contends* or *vies with another, a rival:* Corbulonis scientia militiae (corresp. with aemulus), Tac. A. 14, 29.

* **concertātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to controversy* or *disputation, controversial:* genus (dicendi), Cic. Brut. 83, 287.

con-certo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To contend with any one zealously* or *warmly* (rare, but class.): te audio nescio quid concertasse cum hero, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 3: pro explorato habebat, Ambiorigem proelio non esse concertaturum, Caes. B. G. 6, 5 Oud. *N. cr.*: de regno, Suet. Aug. 21.—**b.** Of strife of words, *To dispute, debate* (only so in Cic.): (Pompejus) saepius cum hoste conflixit, quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic. Manil. 10, 28: cum aliquo verbo uno, id. Att. 3, 12: cum Apolline de tripode accepimus, id. N. D. 3, 16 *fin.*: concertantes super coenam de nobilitate generis, Suet. Calig. 22: nandi velocitate, Col. 8, 15, 4: (* c. Dat.) triclinia templis concertant, Manil. 5, 507.

* **concessātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [concesso] *A stopping, delaying:* Col. 11, 1, 16.

concessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concedo, *no.* 4] *An allowing, granting, conceding, permission, leave* (rare, but in good prose): agrorum, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 11; Tac. A. 3, 73: praemiorum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 3: concessio ut peculiare aliquid in fundo pascere liceat, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 7: nostra, Cic. Att. 3, 24: competitorum, id. Tog. Cand. frgm. (II. 1, p. 522, ed. Orell.).—**2.** In rhetor. lang., *A figure of speech, concession*, as of a fault, *etc.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 31; 1, 11; * Quint. 9, 2, 51; Cic. Her. 1, 14.

concessīvus, a, um, *adj.* [concedo] *Pertaining to concession, concessive* (late Lat.): Serv. Virg. A. 10, 33; Diom. p. 390 P.

con-cesso, avi, 1. *v. a.* *To cease, leave off, desist* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): lavari aut fricari, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 9: quid ego hic properans concesso pedibus, lingua largior? id. Asin. 2, 2, 24; Front. Ep. ad M. Antonin. Aug. 1, 2.

1. concessus, a, um, *Part.*, from concedo.

2. concessus, ūs, *m.* [concedo] *A permitting, conceding, concession, permission, leave* (in good prose, but perh. employed only in *abl. sing.*): datur concessu omnium huic aliquis ludus aetati, Cic. Coel. 12: concessu et beneficio illius, id. Fam. 4, 6 *fin.*: concessu et munere deorum, id. Univ. 14 *fin.*: ipsorum inter ipsos, id. Brut. 21, 84; Tac. A. 12, 44.

† **concha,** ae, *f.* = *κόγχη*, **I.** *A bivalve shell-fish, muscle*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8, 15; Lucr. 2, 374; Plin. 9, 33, 52: legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6; Suet. Calig. 46: cavae, Ov. M. 4, 725: marinae, id. ib. 15, 264: viles, Hor. S. 2, 4, 28: unionum, Suet. Ner. 31.—**2.** In particular: **a.** *A pearl-oyster*, Plin. 9, 35, 54.—Hence, (*β*) Meton.: *A pearl:* lucida, Tib. 2, 4, 30; cf. Prop. 3, 13, 6; Ov. M. 10, 260; Am. 2, 11, 13.—**b.** *The purple-fish*, Lucr. 2, 501; Ov. M. 10, 267.—**II.** *A muscle-shell*, Lucr. 4, 937; Cic. N. D. 2, 48.—Hence, **2.** Meton.: *A snail-shell*, Col. *poet.* 10, 324.—Hence also, **b.** *The triton's trumpet, in form like a snail-shell*, Ov. M. 1, 333; Plin. 9, 5, 4; *the trumpet of Misenus*, Virg. A. 6, 171.—**3.** Also meton., of *objects in the form of a muscle-shell.* So, **a.** *A vessel for holding oil, unguents, salt,* etc.; *an oil-flask, a box for unguents, a salt-cellar*, etc., Cato R. R. 13, 2; Col. 12, 50, 8; Hor. Od. 2, 7, 23; Sat. 1, 3, 14, et al.—* **b.** Obsc. = cunnus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 42.

* **conchātus,** a, um, *adj.* [concha] *Shell-formed:* cauda, Plin. 10, 20, 22.

* **conchĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to a muscle:* bacca, *a pearl*, Virg. Cul. 67 dub. (prob. a gloss; v. Sillig. *N. cr.*).

† **conchĭcla,** ae, *f. dim.* [contr. from conchicula, from conchis] *Prepared with beans:* pullus, Apic. 5, 4; cf. Petr. 66, 7.

† **conchis,** is, *f.* = *κόγχος*, *A kind of bean boiled with the pods*, Mart. 13, 7; Juv 3, 293; 14, 131; cf. Apic. 5, 4.

† **conchīta,** ae. *m.* = *κογχίτης* [*κόγχη*] *A catcher of shell-fish*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

conchŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [concha] *A small shell-fish* (very rare), Cels. 2, 29; Val. Max. 8, 8, *no.* 1.

conchȳlĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [conchylium, *no.* 2] **1.** *Of a purple color:* peristromata, Cic. Phil. 2, 27: vestis, Plin. 9, 39, 64; Suet. Caes. 43: lana, Petr. 54, 4; Marc. Emp. 9.—* **2.** *Clothed in purple:* Sen. Ep. 62.

conchȳli-lĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [conchylium] *A collector of shell-fish*, Cod. Theod. 11, 7, 15.

conchȳlĭum, ii, *n.* = *κογχύλιον* (ῠ), **I.** *A shell-fish, a testaceous animal*, in gen., Plin. 9, 36, 60; Cic. Div. 2, 14.—**II.** Specif.: **1.** *An oyster*, Cic. Pis. 27 *fin.*; Hor. Epod. 2, 49; Sat. 2, 2, 74; 2, 4, 30; 2, 8, 27; Cels. 2, 18.—**2.** *A kind of purple shell-fish*, Lucr. 16, 1073; Catull. 64, 49 Sillig. *N. cr.*; Col. 8, 17, 9; Vitr. 7, 13.—Hence, **b.** Meton.: *Purple color, purple*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26; Plin. 9, 36, 60 *sq.*; and, **c.** For *Purple garments, purple*, Quint. 1, 2, 6 Meyer; Juv. 8, 101; 3, 81.

1. con-cĭdo, ĭdi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *To fall together, to fall down, to tumble to the ground* (class. in prose and poetry):

I. Lit.: first, of buildings: conclave illud concidit, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353; Tac. A. 14, 6: turris terrae motu, Suet. Tib. 74.—Also of other objects: omne coelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: pinus bipenni Thessala, Phaedr. 4, 7, 7: in cursu, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 16: ad terram pondere vasto, Virg. A. 5, 448: sub onere, Liv. 24, 8 *fin.*; pronus in fimo, Virg. A. 5, 333, et al.

2. Pregnant: *To fall down in convulsions* or *lifeless, to fall in battle* or *combat* (cf. cado, *no.* I. 3): concidere vi morbi coactus, Lucr. 3, 488; cf. accesserat ad religionem, quod consul concidit, et parte membrorum captus, *etc.*, Liv. 41, 16; and id. 10, 29; cf. also Lucr. 6, 759; Ov. M. 7, 538: sanus bibit, statim concidit, livor ac tumor confestim est insecutus, Quint. 4, 2, 54; cf. concidere epoto poculo, id. ib. 5, 13, 15; and ad primum gustum, Suet. Ner. 33: deficientibus viribus, id. Tib. 73: par quoddam (gladiatorum) mutuis ictibus, id. Claud. 34; cf. Ov. M. 5, 77: Dido usa manu, id. Her. 7. 196: sparo percussum, Nep. Epam. 9, 1: in proelio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: vitio adversariorum, Nep. Ages. 5, 2. —**b.** Of victims: *To be slaughtered* or *slain, to fall:* vitulus ... propter mactatus concidit aras, Lucr. 2, 353; so Tib. 1, 2, 64: Ov. M. 8, 764; 10, 272; hence also of Iphigenia, Lucr. 1, 100.

II. Trop. (cf. cado, *no.* II. 6): *To wholly lose strength, value,* etc., *to fall to the earth, to be overthrown, prostrated, to decay, perish, fall, to go to ruin, to waste away, to cease;* of the wind, *to fall, subside, go down:* concidunt venti, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 30; Lucr. 4, 509; cf. macie, *to shrink together, shrivel up,* Ov. Her. 21, 215: illas assumere robora gentes, concidere has, Ov. M. 15, 422; cf. concidit auguris Argivi domus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11; and qua concidit Ilia tellus, Virg. A. 11, 245; and eodem anno, quo Carthago concidit, Vellej. 1, 13: judicum vocibus fractus reus et una patroni omnes conciderunt, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; cf. ib. § 10: ecquis umquam tam ex amplo statu concidit? id. ib. 3, 10, 2: malas causas semper obtinuit, in optima concidit, id. ib. 7, 25: concidit (Phocion) maxime uno crimine, quod, *etc.,* Nep. Phoc. 2, 4; Tac. A. 16, 21; cf. Tiberii saevitiâ, id. ib. 16, 29: hostes concidunt animis (* *are disheartened*), Hirt. B. G. 8, 19; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 58: scimus Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse (* *failed, sunk, was prostrated*), Cic. Manil. 7, 19; cf. id. ib. *fin.* So opes Persarum, Tac. A. 12, 13: senatus auctoritas, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 7; cf. imperii majestas, Nep. Pelop. 2, 4 Bremi.; Cic. Or. 43, 148: concidere artificia, id. Acad. 2, 47, 146: praeclara nomina artificum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6: omnis ferocia, Liv. 28, 26 *fin.:* bellum, Tac. H. 2, 57, et al.

2. con-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *To cut up wholly, cut through, cut, cut to pieces, to bring to ruin, destroy,* etc. (class. in prose and poetry).

I. Lit., **1.** In gen.: nervos, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: corpus in partes, Petr. 141, 2: vitulum Ajax, id. ib. 59 *fin.:* ligna, Ov. F. 2, 647: agrum humidiorem fossis, Plin. 18, 6, 8, *no.* 3: et cremare naves, Liv. 38, 39: essedum argenteum, Suet. Claud. 16.

2. In particular, **a.** *To cut to pieces, lacerate,* for *to beat severely, cudgel soundly:* aliquem virgis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47: loris, Juv. 6, 413: pugnis, id. 3, 300.—**b.** *To cut to pieces in war, to cut down, destroy, kill:* hi novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 11; so Cic. Prov. Cons. 4 *fin.;* Att. 5, 16 *fin.;* Nep. Dion. 10; Datam. 6, 6; Hann. 3, 4.—**c.** In an obsc. sense (cf. caedo, *no.* 4), *To lie with,* Pompon. in Non. 166, 2. Hence the expression caede, concide, in a double sense also as an address to gladiators, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66 *fin.* Zumpt; cf. Lamprid. Elag. 10.

II. Trop: **1.** Of discourse, *To cut to pieces, divide minutely, dismember, render feeble:* nec minutos numeros sequens concidat delumbetque sententias, Cic. Or. 69 *fin.;* cf. just before, (sunt qui) infringendis concidendisque numeris in quoddam genus abjectum incidant; so also, Quint. praef. § 24; cf. id. ib. 3, 11, 21; 5, 10, 91; 11, 3, 53, et al.

2. *To strike down, to prostrate, ruin, destroy, annul,* by word or deed: omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis, Cic. de Or. 3, 1 *fin.:* Antonium decretis vestris, id. Phil. 5, 11: Vatinium arbitratu nostro (* *to upbraid, reproach*), id. Q. Fr. 2, 4; cf. Servius allisus est, ceteri conciduntur (* *are condemned*), id. ib. 2, 6 *fin.:* Timocratem totis voluminibus (* *to confute*), id. N. D. 1, 33 *fin.:* testamentum, *to revoke,* Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1.—Hence, * **b.** In Plaut., *To deceive, cheat, defraud:* istic homo articulatim te concidit, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 52.—Whence

concīsus, a, um, *Pa.* (in acc. with *no.* II. 1) *Divided, broken up, short, concise:* sententiae, Cic. Brut. 17, 66: concisae et angustae disputationes, id. de Or. 2, 14 *fin.:* brevitas, id. ib. 3, 53: brevia illa atque concisa, Quint. 10, 7, 10; cf. thus with brevis, id. ib. 6, 4, 2; and opp. to perpetuus, id. ib. 2, 20, 7; 2, 21, 13; Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327.—And transf. to the orator: Cic. Or. 13.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* apparently not in use. * *Adv.* (philosophia) non tam est minute atque concise in actionibus utendum, *etc.,* Quint. 12, 2, 11.

con-cĭĕo, īvi, ĭtum, 2. (in acc. with the access. form **concio,** ire: concit, Lucr. 6, 410: concibant, Tac. H. 5, 19: conciret, id. Ann. 11, 19: concirent, id. ib. 3, 38 *fin.:* concire, id. ib. 3, 40; 12, 15: conciri, Liv. 25, 27: concīta, Lucr. 2, 267; Val. Fl. 2, 460; Luc. 5, 597. Cf. cieo and the remaining compounds),

To urge, bring, or *assemble together, by exciting* or *rousing, to collect:* "cum perturbatione commovere," Non. p. 90, 7 (in the ante-class. and post-Aug. per., esp. in Lucret. and Tac., very freq.; in Quint. and in Hor. perh. only once in *part. perf.;* v. under *no.* II. 1; in Cic. dub.): populum, Enn. in Non. 90, 12; cf. homines miraculo rei novae, Liv. 1, 59: nunc concienda plebs, id. 4, 55: exercitum ex tota insula, id. 25, 27: multitudinem ad se, id. 1, 8: ad arma, Vellej. 2, 74; Tac. H. 5, 19: remotos populos, id. Ann. 3, 38: propiores Gallos, id. ib. 40.—**b.** Of inanimate and abstr. objects, *To move violently, to shake, stir up:* concitus imbribus amnis, Ov. M. 3, 79; cf. (verba) quae mare turbatum, quae concita flumina sistant, id. ib. 7, 154: navis concita, id. ib. 4, 706: murali concita tormento saxa, Virg. A. 12, 921: mors concita ob cruciatus, *hastened,* Plin. 25, 3, 7.

II. Trop.: **1.** *To rouse, excite, stir up, provoke:* hostem, Tac. A. 11, 19; cf. accusatorem, id. ib. 16, 17. Esp. in *part. perf.:* immani concitus ira, Virg. A. 9, 694; cf. Ov. M. 7, 413: Aonio concita Baccha deo, Ov. A. A. 1, 312; cf. Thyias concita pulso tympano, * Hor. Od. 3, 15, 10: divino concita motu, *inspired,* Ov. M. 6, 158; cf. id. ib. 3, 711: mater (corresp. with male sana), id. ib. 4, 519: (mater) fraude aliquorum concita (*sc.* in filium), * Quint. 11, 1, 65; cf. concita dea, *enraged,* Sil. 2, 543; Tac. A. 1, 10, et saep.: (personam) defensoris nimium litigiosi, conciti ad rixam, * Cic. Caecin. 5, 14 dub. (*al.* contriti ad Regiam; v. Orell. in h. l.).

2. *To excite, produce, cause* action, passion, disquiet, evil, *etc.* (the figure, as is so often the case, taken from the agitated sea; cf. strages, Att. in Non. 90, 9; cf. also Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 36, and Trin. 2, 3, 8): uxori turbas, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 14; so Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 17: tantum mali, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 4; Afran. in Non. 90, 10: hanc iram, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33: aestum, Lucr. 6, 827: tenebras et fremitus et murmura, id. 6, 410: seditionem, Tac. A. 14, 17: varios motus animorum, id. Hist. 1, 4, et saep.

concĭlĭābŭlum, i, *n.* [concilium] *A place of assembly, a public place,* espec. for public intercourse or traffic; *a market-place, an exchange, a place for courts,* etc.: "*conciliabulum* dicitur locus, ubi in concilium convenitur," Fest. p. 30; so Liv. 7, 15; 34, 1; 56; 25, 5; 39, 14; 40, 37; 43, 14; Tac. A. 3, 40: martyrum, *where their memory is solemnly celebrated,* Hieron. Ep. 60, *no.* 12: spectaculorum, *places for public exhibitions,* Tert. Spect. 8: damni, in comic lang., for *a brothel,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38; and, in the same sense, conciliabulum alone, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 47.

concĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concilio] (in Cic. and Quint.) **1.** *A connection, union:* totius generis hominum, Cic. Off. 1, 41 *fin.;* so quasi civili conciliatione et societate conjunctos (deos), id. N. D. 2, 31.—**2.** Trop.: *A uniting in feeling, a conciliating, making friendly, a gaining for something:* quae conciliationis causa leniter aut permotionis vehementer aguntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 53 *fin.:* honestum ad conciliationem satis per se valet, Quint. 4, 1, 41; cf. id. 3, 8, 12; and so, **b.** As *a rhetor. figure, of the gaining, winning of hearers* or *a judge,* etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.;* cf. Quint. 9, 1, 32; 9, 2, 3.—Hence, **c.** (in acc. with conciliatus, *no.* 2) In philos. lang., *An inclination to, affinity for, desire* or *longing for:* prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 21; so id. ib. § 22; cf. id. Acad. 2, 42 *fin.*—**II.** *An acquiring, procuring:* gratiae, Cic. Clu. 31.

concĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who provides, prepares,* or *causes a thing; an author, founder, promoter,* etc. (in good prose, but not in Cic.: cf. however, conciliatrix and conciliatricula): conciliator suillae carnis, *who prepares it savorily, makes it palatable,* Var. R. R. 2, 4, 8: nuptiarum, Nep. Att. 12, 2: proditionis, Liv. 27, 15 *fin.:* conciliator et fautor promtissimus affinitatis cujusque atque amicitiae, Suet. Aug. 48; cf. Tac. A. 1, 58: capturae piscium, Plin. 9, 59, 85.—**2.** *A procurer,* Vop. Carin. 16.

* **concĭlĭātrīcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [conciliatrix] *That which conciliates, unites:* nobilitate ipsa, blanda conciliatricula, commendatus, Cic. Sest. 9, 21.

concĭlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [conciliator] **1.** *She who unites* or *conciliates,* in a good and bad sense; *a procuress, a bawd:* "*conciliatrix* dicitur, quae viris conciliat uxores et uxoribus viros," Fest. p. 47. In bad sense in Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 17; cf. Cic. non vides quam blanda conciliatrix et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic. N. D. 1, 27 —**2.** *That which occasions, produces, procures:* (omitto) orationis vim, quae conciliatrix est humanae maxime societatis Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: conciliatrix amicitiae virtutis opinio, id. Lael. 11, 37.

concĭlĭātūra, ae, *f.* [concilio] *The trade of procurer, pimping, pandering* exercere, Sen. Ep. 97.

1. concĭlĭātus, a, um, *Pa.,* from concilio.

2. concĭlĭātus, ūs, *m.* [concilio] *A union of atoms, a connection of bodies* (only used in *abl. sing.,* and in Lucret.): (primordia rerum) sunt solida pollentia simplicitate, quorum condenso magis omnia conciliatu artari possunt, Lucr. 1, 576; so id. 2, 99: parvo (* *i. e.* parva mole), id. 2, 133: principium, id. 2, 936.

* **con-cĭlĭcĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [Cilicium] *Clothed in a garment of hair,* of a penitent, Tert. Pud. 13.

concĭlĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [concilium] **I.** *To bring together several objects into one whole, to unite, connect* (class. in prose and poetry, not in Hor.).

1. Lit. (thus several times in Lucret. of the union of atoms): primordia non ex ullorum conventu conciliata, *not formed by the union of separate parts,* Lucr. 1, 612; id. 2, 901: dispersa, id. 6, 890: omnia in alto, id. 5, 466; cf. also id. 1, 1042; 2, 552 —Of physical union of other kinds: traduces bini inter se obvii miscentur alliganturque una conciliati, Plin. 17, 23, 35 *no.* 26; of medic. mixtures: gramen hyoscyami cerae, *to mix,* Seren. Sammon. 40, 754.

2. Trop.: *To unite in thought* or *feeling, to make friendly, to procure the favor of, to make inclined to, to gain, win;* constr. aliquos inter se, aliquem alicui or *abs.* (in this sense very freq.): (*a*) *Aliquos inter se:* quin respublica nos inter nos conciliatura conjuncturaque sit, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2; so conciliare et conjungere homines inter se, id. Off. 1, 16: feras inter sese, id. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.*—(*β*) *Aliquem* (*aliquid*) *alicui:* conciliare sibi, avertere ab adversario judicem, Quint. 6, 1, 11: quas (legiones) sibi conciliare pecunia cogitabat, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 2; Tac. A. 16, 14: homines sibi, Nep. Ages. 2 *fin.;* id. Them. 10, 1: simulatque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, Cic. Fin. 3, 5: eam civitatem Arvernis, Caes. B. G. 7, 7; cf. reliquas civitates amicitia Caesari, id. B. C. 3, 55 *fin.:* arma sibi, Virg. A. 10, 151: deos homini, Ov. F. 1, 337: audientem exordio, Quint. 8 prooem. 11: judicem probationibus nostris, id. ib. 4, 3, 9: Maurorum animos Vitellio, Tac. H. 2, 58.—Also without Dat.: conciliabat ceteros reges, Nep. Hann. 10, 2; so accusatorem, Quint. 6, 1, 12: conciliare, docere, movere judicem, id. ib. 11, 1, 61; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 7; 3, 9, 7: plures, Tac. A. 15, 51: animos hominum, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 17; cf. id. de Or. 3, 53, 204: animum judicis, Quint. 4, 1, 25; cf. animos judicum (*opp.* alienare), id. ib. 11, 1, 8: animos plebis, Liv. 1, 35: animos militum pollicitationibus, Suet. Oth. 6; cf. Tac. H. 1, 18.—(*γ*) *Abs.:* nihil est ad conciliandum gratius verecundia, Quint. 11, 3, 161; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 15.—Hence, **b.** = commendo, *To represent something to one as agreeable, pleasant,* 1

e. *to recommend, commend:* et dictis artes conciliasse suas, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 42.

II. In gen.: aliquid alicui, or *abs.*, *To procure, provide, prepare, produce something for one:*

1. With physical objects. Thus, **a.** First, of the procuring of a maiden, an object of love, in an honorable and (more freq.) in a dishonorable sense: *To unite, procure, couple* (cf. Lucr. 5, 961): tute ad eum adeas, tute concilies, tute poscas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 111: num me nupsisti conciliante seni? Ov. Amor. 1, 13, 42: conciliata viro, Catull. 68, 130: existimabatur Servilia etiam filiam suam Tertiam Caesari conciliare, *to give as a mistress*, Suet. Caes. 50.—Once with ad aliquem: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 203.—**b.** *To procure, obtain by purchase* or *otherwise, to purchase;* id. Poen. 3, 5, 25; cf. id. Pseud. 1, 2, 1; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2 Ruhnken: si ullo pacto ille (filius) huc conciliari potest, *can be brought here*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 22 (cf. id. ib. prol. 33): HS tricies uno genere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 58; cf. pecunias, id. ib. 2, 2, 55, 2, 3, 30, and 84.

2. With abstr. objects: *To cause, bring about, procure, acquire, make, produce*, etc.: affinitatem et gratiam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 42; cf. gratiam, Suet. Calig. 3: pacem inter cives, Cic. Fam. 10, 27; cf. Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 2: amorem sibi, id. Arch. 8; cf. id. de Or. 2, 51, 206: favorem ad vulgum, Liv. 29, 22; cf. favorem populi, Suet. Caes. 11: amicitiam cum aliquo, Cic. Dejot. 14, 39: gloriam, id. Mur. 20: laudem, Quint. 2, 7, 4: dignitatem auctoribus suis, Tac. Or. 9: famam clementiae, Liv. 21, 60: majestatem nomini Romano, id. 29, 11: odium, Quint. 5, 13, 38; 6, 2, 16: risus, id. ib. 6, 3, 35: otium, Nep. Tim. 3, 2: otii nomine servitutem, id. Epam. 5, 3: nuptias, *to bring about*, id. Att. 5, 3; Just. 7, 6, 10; cf. jugales toros, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 70; cf. above *no.* II. 1, a.—Whence

concĭlĭātus, a, um, *Pa.* (in acc. with *no.* I. 2), *Friendly*, and in particular in a pass. sense: **1.** *Beloved:* (Hasdrubal) flore aetatis primo Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv. 21, 2; the same in Curt. 7, 9 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Vit. Ter. 1: alicui per communem, Suet. Vit. 7: est nobis conciliatissimus, Symm. Ep. 9, 37.—**2.** In an act. sense: *Favorably inclined, devoted, favorable to something:* ut judex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliatior, Quint. 4, 2, 24: (homo) voluptati a natura conciliatus, a dolore autem abjunctus alienatusque est, Gell. 12, 5, 18.—*Adv.* not in use.

concĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [concieo, kindred with concio] *A collection of people, meeting, assembly*, coetus.

I. Lit. (class.): Videre ambas in uno concilio, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 96; id. Cist. 4, 2, 33: Camenarum cum Egeria, Liv. 1, 21: ab sede piorum, coetu concilioque abigi, id. 2, 38: pastorum, Cic. Off. 3, 9: deorum, id. Tusc. 1, 30; Div. 1, 24, 49; cf. coelestium, id. Off. 3, 5, 25: divinum animorum, id. de Sen. 23, 84; and trop.: tamquam meretricem in matronarum coetum, sic voluptatem in virtutum concilium adducere, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12.

II. Meton.: **1.** *An assembly for consultation, a council* (*in concreto*, on the contrary *consilium*, in gen. the counsel *in abstracto* that is taken in such an assembly. The meanings, however, often pass over to each other; hence in the MSS. and edd. a freq. confusion of the two words; cf. consilium. The distinction first made by Gronov. Liv. 44, 2, and often repeated since, acc. to which *concilium* is an assembly in which an individual is speaker, and decides peremptorily how a thing must be, while in the *consilium* all who are assembled take counsel in common, appears to be without foundation. Cf. e. g.: Caes. B. G. 2, 4. On the contrary: id. ib. 1, 40, et saep.; v. also the follg.): Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 6; Caes. B. G. 1, 30 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 7, 1: (opiniones), quae in senatu, quae apud populum, quae in omni coetu concilioque proferendae sunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77; so inire, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 33: habere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 3: convocare, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 10; 3, 3, et saep.: vocare, Virg. A. 10, 2: cogere, id. ib. 11, 304: dimittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 33, et al.; Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31, et al.: transferre Lutetiam, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: dare legatis, Liv. 43, 17, et saep.: Messene ab Achaeis, quod concilii eorum recusaret esse, oppugnari coepta est, *i. e. a member of the Achaian league*, Liv. 36, 31: concilio excesserunt, id. 32, 22 *fin.*: sanctum Patrum, *Hor. Od. 4, 5, 4, et saep.

2. *A close conjunction*, i. e. *union, connection* (so esp. freq. in Lucr.): Lucr. 2, 919: concilium materiaī, id. 1, 518: concilium genitali arceri, id. 1, 184: in concilium coire, id. 2, 564 *sq.*; cf. id. 1, 772; 1081; 2, 565, et saep.: concilia coetusque hominum jure sociati quae civitates appellantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 13 *fin.*—Hence, **b.** *A sexual union, coition:* corporalia, Arn. 2, 54; and hence, (β) (as an incentive to this) *The blossom of the plant* iasione, Plin. 22, 22, 39.

concĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [concino] (post-class. form for concentus) *Musical harmony, concord*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 2 *fin.*; 2, 3.—* **2.** Trop.: *Symmetry:* architectonica, Sid. Ep. 8, 4.

* **con-cĭnĕrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [cinis] *Sprinkled with ashes*, Tert. Pud. 13.

* **concinnātĭcius** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [concinno] *Skillfully prepared:* mensula, App. M. 2, p. 119.

concinnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (a post-class. word) **1.** In econ. lang., *An adjusting, preparing:* aquae marinae, Auct. Lemmat. in Cato R. R. 106.—**2.** *A making, composing* epistolae, Aus. Ep. 17; cf. id. ib. 7 and 15.

concinnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (a post-Aug. word) **1.** *An arranger, disposer:* capitum et capillorum, *a hair-dresser*, Col. 1 prooem. § 5.—**2.** *A maker, contriver, author, inventor:* causarum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9: atque inventores tantarum deformitatum (poetae), Arn. 4, 149: criminum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

concinne, *adv. Courteously, elegantly, finely*, etc.; v. concinnus, *Adv.*, *no.* a.

concinnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [concinnus] *A careful, skillful joining, connection* (in good prose, but rare): concinnitates colorum, Gell. 2, 26, 4: non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, *a carefully arranged dress*, Sen. Ep. 115.—**b.** In rhetor. lang., of *Beauty of style, produced by a skillful connection of words and clauses*, Cic. Or. 44; 25; 12; Brut. 83, 287; 95, 325 (not in Quint.).

concinnĭter, *adv. Finely, neatly, fitly*, etc.; v. concinnus, *Adv.*, *no.* b.

* **concinnĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [concinnus] *Beauty of style*, Cic. Inv. 1, 18.

concinno, avi, atum, *v. a.* [id.] **1.** *To fitly join together, order, arrange appropriately, to set right, adjust:* "*Concinnare* est apte componere," Fest. p. 30 (cf. compono, *no.* II. B) (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; most freq. in Plaut.; never in Ter., Cic., and Quint.; in Cic. Oecon. frgm. *no.* 7, p. 474, ed. Orell., the words prob. belong to Col.; v. Col. 12, 2, 6): vinum, Cato R. R. 114; so id. 115: et commodare trapetum, id. 135 *fin.*: pallam Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 33; cf. Col. 12, 3, 9; and Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 2: tantas struices patinarias, id. ib. 1, 1, 26: aream (auceps), id. Asin. 1, 3, 64: lutum, id. Rud. 1, 2, 8: vultum, *to adorn*, Petr. 113, 5: cadaver, App. M. 7, p. 199.—**b.** Trop.: ingenium, *To form, cultivate*, Sen. Ep. 7.

II. In gen.: *To prepare, cause, occasion, produce* · livorem scapulis tuis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 19: fervorem mirum in undis vis venti, Lucr. 6, 437; cf. hiatum vis venti, id. 6, 584: munusculum tibi, Trebon. in Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3: amorem consuetudo, Lucr. 4, 1279: aliquid controversiae, Afran. in Non. 433, 31: quantum mali, Phaedr. 2, 4, 25: multum negotii alicui, Sen. Ep. 117; Lucr. 6, 1117.—Hence

2. With a qualifying adj., several times in Plaut. (perh. also once in Naev.; v. below) = reddere, *To make, render, cause to be something:* qui me insanum verbis concinnat suis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 69; so uxorem tuam lacrimantem, id. Am. 1, 3, 31: homines delirantes, id. ib. 2, 2, 96: oves orbas liberis, id. Capt. 4, 2, 38 Lind.: viam tranquillam, id. Stich. 2, 1, 13: annonam caram e vili, id. frgm. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93: numquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem, id. Trin. 3, 2, 58: vastam rem hostium, Naev. Bell. Pun. 4, 5, ed. E. S. (in Non. 90, 30: vastat rem h. c.).

con-cinnus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; acc. to Non. 43, 21, and 59, 30, from cinnus] *Fitly, skillfully put together* or *joined, well adjusted, beautiful* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic. of discourse; v. the follg.):

I. Obj.: sat edepol concinna est (virgo) facie, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 77: Samos, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2: tectorium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: helicis folia angulosa et concinniora (for εὐρυθμότερα, in Theophr. H. P. 3, 18), Plin. 16, 34, 62: heluo, *elegant*, Cic. Pis. 10, 22.

2. Of discourse: *Beautiful, elegant, polished, neat, striking*, etc.: (orationem) concinnam, distinctam, ornatam, festivam, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.*: sententiis non tam gravibus et severis quam concinnis et venustis, id. Brut. 95; cf. thus concinnae sententiae (*opp.* probabiles), id. Or. 19 *fin.*; and concinnae acutaeque sententiae, id. Brut. 78 *fin.*: versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74: sermo, id. Sat. 1, 10, 23: reditus ad rem aptus et concinnus, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: concinna transgressio verborum id est hyperbaton, Quint. 9, 3, 91.—**b.** Transf. to the person: alii in eadem jejunitate concinniores [id est], faceti, florentes etiam et leviter ornati, Cic. Or. 6; Nep. Epam. 5, 1: concinnus et elegans Aristo, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 13; cf. also of the painter Nicophanes, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 23.

2. Subj. = commodus, *no.* II.: alicui, *Suited to, fit, appropriate for something;* of persons, *suiting one's self to, courteous, pleasing*, etc. (rare): viris Venus ut concinnior esset, *Lucr. 4, 1272: concinnus amicis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 50.—Hence, * **b.** Concinnum est = commodum est, *It is pleasing, agreeable:* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 33.

Adv.: concinne et lepide vestita, Plaut Epid. 2, 2, 38. Of discourse, Cic. de Or 2, 19, 81; N. D. 2, 27 *fin.*; Rosc. Com. 1 *fin.*—*Comp.:* loqui, Aus. Grat. act. ad Gratian. 8: saliunt aquae, Fronto de Orat. 1 —*Sup.* of the *adj.* and *adv.* apparently not in use.—**b.** Concinnĭter, Gell. 18, 2.

con-cĭno, cĭnŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cano]

I. *Neutr.: To sing, play,* or *sound together, in concert* or *harmoniously* (class.): ubi (chorus) certis numeris ac pedibus velut facta conspiratione consensit atque concinuit, Col. 12, 2, 4: concinere tragoedo pronuncianti, Suet. Calig. 54: cornua ac tubae concinuere, Tac. A. 1, 68; cf. concinunt tubae, Liv. 9, 32; and ubi signa concinuissent, id. 30, 5.

2. Trop.: *To agree together, harmonize, accord*, συνᾴδω: omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: videsne ut haec concinant? id. Fin. 5, 28, 83; Liv. 6, 35 *ad fin.*: ita fit ut nulli duo concinant, Plin. 3, 1, 3: Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videntur, verbis discrepare, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16 Orell. *N. cr.*

II. *Act.: To cause to sound together, in concert* or *harmoniously, to sound, sing, play, celebrate in song, magnify*, etc.: haec quum pressis et flebilibus modis, qui totis theatris maestitiam inferant, concinuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: ite, concinite in modum: *Io Hymen, etc.*, Catull. 61, 123; Suet. Calig. 6: carmina nuptialia, Catull. 61, 12: carmina, 65, 13: laudes Jovi, Tib. 2, 5, 10: Aelinon, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 24: sua festa Palilia, Tib. 2, 5, 88: laetos dies, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 41: Caesarem majore plectro, id. ib. 33, et saep.

2. (in acc. with cano, *no.* II. 3) *To sing prophetically, prophesy* (very rare): nigraque funestum concinit omen avis, Prop. 2, 28, 38: tristia omina, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 2.

1. concĭo, ire, v. concieo.

2. concĭo (in the later orthogr., and on account of a false deriv. from conventio, also written contio by many recent authors; cf. G. F. Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 302), ōnis, *f.* ("antiqui masculino genere posuerunt," Fest. p. 45. Not very prob. Perh. the declaration rests upon an interchange with cōcio, a broker; q. v.) [1. concio = concieo, whence also the kindred word concilium],

A meeting, assembly that is called together (cf. Fest. p. 30: "*concio* significat

conventum, non tamen alium, quam eum, qui a magistratu vel a sacerdote publico per praeconem convocatur); hence freq. also for *an assembly* in general (in good prose): advocat concionem, habet orationem talem consul, Cic. Sest. 12, 28; so advocare concionem, id. Verr. 2, 3, 80; Sall. C. 57 *fin.*; Jug. 33, 3; Liv. 8, 31; Suet. Claud. 22, et saep.: advocare concionem populi, Sall. J. 84 *fin.*: militum, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: advocare populum in concionem, Liv. 42, 33: ad concionem advocavit, id. 4, 1 *fin.*: plebem ad concionem vocare, Liv. 2, 2; cf. Suet. Calig. 48: me in vestram concionem convocaverunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 4 *fin.*: convocatis ad concionem militibus, Suet. Caes. 66: concionem habere, id. 29, 21; Cic. Or. 63, 213 *sq.*; cf. id. ib. 50, 168; and id. de Or. 2, 59, 542: in concionem populi prodire, Nep. Them. 1, 3: quae ego de te in senatu egerim, quae in concionibus dixerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 4; cf. so in opp. to the Senate, Tac. A. 4, 40 *fin.*: laudare aliquem pro concione, *before the people*, Sall. J. 8, 2; Liv. 7, 7; 7, 10 *fin.* et al.: Quint. 2, 4, 33; 4, 4, 8, et al.: nunc in mille curias concionesque dispersam et dissipatam esse remp., Liv. 2, 28; id. 2, 23: concio conventusque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50: concio, quae ex imperitissimis constat, id. Lael. 25, 95: togata et urbana, Liv. 45, 37: turbulentae, Quint. 5, 13, 39; cf. in illis fluctibus concionum, id. 8, 6, 48; and concionum procellae, id. ib. 7.

II. Meton.: **1.** *A discourse, oration before a public assembly*: legi concionem tuam, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7; cf. audiri jam et legi novas conciones, Tac. A. 5, 4 *fin.*: habere concionem ... qua in oratione, Cic. Agr. 2, 1; so concionis habendae potestas, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7; and Liv. 24, 22: concionem apud milites habuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 73; so Liv. 44, 1; cf. also id. 27, 13; Caes. B. C. 2, 18: habuit super ea re concionem, Suet. Caes. 5: in concione contra Catilinam, Quint. 5, 11, 42: funebres tristes atque summissae, id. ib. 11, 3, 153: ut Cicero dicit contra concionem Metelli, id. ib. 9, 3, 50; cf. Gell. 18, 7, 7; and the few fragments of this oration of Cic. in Orell. IV. 2, p. 455 *sq.*; Quint. 12, 10, 70; cf. id. ib. 3, 8, 65; 67. And of the harangues scattered through a history: ille (*sc.* Thucydides) concionibus melior, hic (*sc.* Herodotus) sermonibus, Quint. 10, 1, 73; cf. ib. 9, 4, 18; Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4.

2. *A place for speaking, a tribune, rostrum* (rare): ascendere in concionem, Verr. Fl. in Gell. 18, 7, 6 *sq.* So Cic. Fin. 2, 22 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 49; 5, 50 *fin.* (*al.* escendit); Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3.

concĭōnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [concionor] *Proposing something* or *haranguing in a public assembly* (several times in Livy; elsewh. very rare): Liv. 21, 53; so id. 3, 47; 5, 29 *fin.*; 40, 27; Tac. A. 1, 16 *fin.*

concĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [concio] *Belonging to* or *suitable for an assembly*: concionalis prope clamor senatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5: genus dicendi, Quint. 8, 4, 1: officium, id. ib. 3, 8, 14: hirudo aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: senex, *who went about in the assemblies of the people for the purpose of exciting the multitude*, Liv. 3, 72; cf. comitialis.

concĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *suited to an assembly* (very rare): populus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4: oratio, Amm. 27, 6: tibia, Gell. 1, 11, 10 Lion. *N. cr.* (*al.* concionatoria): fistula, ib. *in lemm.*

* **concĭōnātor,** ōris, *m.* [concionor] *A haranguer of the people*; in a bad sense, *a demagogue, an inciter to sedition*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9 (*opp.* animus vere popularis).

concionatorius, a, um, v. concionarius, *fin.*

concĭōnor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [concio] * **I.** *To be united in an assembly, to form an assembly*: nunc illi vos, singuli universos concionantes timent, Liv. 39, 16.—Far more freq., **II.** (acc. to concio, *no.* 2) *To hold an oration before an assembly of the people, to harangue, address* (in good prose): Dionysius concionari ex turri alta solebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; cf. concionari superiore e loco, id. ib. 1, 49, 117: pro tribunali, Tac. A. 1, 61 *fin.*: apud milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Suet. Aug. 27: ad populum, id. ib. 84: de Caesare, id. ib. 85: adversus aliquem, Liv. 9, 18; and entirely *abs.*: quum Lepidus concionaretur, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4; so Liv. 1, 28; Quint. 1, 10, 27; 3, 11, 13; 7, 6, 3; Tac. A. 11, 7; Hist. 1, 31; Suet. Caes. 33, 55; Rhet. 6.—Once with the *acc. c. infin.* (cf. the follg. no.): C. Cato concionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, *etc.*, *declared before the people*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6 *ad fin.*—Hence, **2.** in gen., *To say publicly, publish, make known, declare* (very rare): caterva tota clarissima concentione ... concionata est: *Huic vitae tuae*, etc., Cic. Sest. 55, 118: idem hoc futurum, etiam Sibylla concionata est, Lact. 4, 18.

concĭpĭlo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [concipio] *To seize, take, catch* (only in the follg. exs.): Fest. p. 47: quem ego offatim jam, jam, jam concipilabo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61.

con-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] *To take* or *lay hold of*, as it were, *with both hands*, or *on all sides, to take to one's self, to take in, take, receive*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry):

I. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: nuces si fregeris, vix sesquimodio concipere possis, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 3: trulleum latius, quod concipiat aquam, id. L. L. 5, 25, 34; cf. Lucr. 6, 503; and concipit Iris aquas, Ov. M. 1, 271: madefacta terra caducas concepit lacrimas, id. ib. 6, 397: imbres limumque, Col. Arb. 10, 3: pars (animae) concipitur cordis parte quadam, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: ventum veste, Quint. 11, 3, 119; cf. plurimum ventorum, Plin. 16, 31, 57; and magnam vim venti, Curt. 4, 3, 2: auram, id. ib. 16; cf. Ov. M. 12, 569: aëra, id. ib. 1, 337: ignem, Lucr. 6, 308; so Cic. de Or. 2, 45 *fin.*; Liv. 21, 8; 37, 11; Ov. M. 7, 108; 15, 345, et al.: flammam, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: flammas, Ov. M. 1, 255; cf. of the flame of love: flammam pectore, Catull. 64, 92: ignem, id. ib. 9, 519; 10, 582: validos ignes, id. ib. 7, 9: medicamentum venis, Curt. 3, 6: noxium virus, Plin. 21, 13, 44: morbum, Col. 7, 5, 14.

2. In particular: *To take* or *receive the animal* or *vegetable fecundation, to conceive, become pregnant*: (*a*) *Abs.*: Lucr. 4, 1262 *sq.*: quod macescentes (vaccae) melius concipere dicuntur, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 17: quum concepit mula, Cic. Div. 2, 22 *fin.*: ex illo concipit ales, Ov. M. 10, 328, et saep.: (arbores) concipiunt variis diebus et pro sua quaeque natura, Plin. 16, 25, 39.—(*β*) *c. acc.*: ut id, quod conceperat, servaret, Cic. Clu. 12, 33: Persea, quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro, Ov. M. 4, 611: aliquem ex aliquo, Cic. Clu. 11; Suet. Aug. 17; Claud. 27: ex adulterio, id. Tib. 62: de aliquo, Ov. M. 3, 214: alicujus semine, id. ib. 10, 328: ova (pisces), Plin. 9, 51, 75.—Poet.: concepta crimina portat, *i. e.* foetum per crimen conceptum, Ov. M. 10, 470 (cf. ib. 3, 268): omnia, quae terra concipiat semina, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: frumenta quaedam in tertio genu spicam incipiunt concipere, Plin. 18, 7, 10, *no.* 4.—* **b.** In Ovid, meton. (*conseq. pro anteced.*) of a woman: *To unite herself in marriage, to marry, wed*, Ov. M. 11, 222.—**c.** Concipere furtum, in jurid. Lat., *To find out* or *discover stolen property*: Just. Inst. 4, 1, § 4; cf. Paul. Sent. 2, 31; Gell. 11, 18, 9 *sq.*

II. Trop.: * **1.** *To take* or *seize something by the sense of sight, to see, perceive* (cf. comprehendo, *no.* II. 1): haec tanta oculis bona concipio, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 65.—Far more freq.,

2. *To perceive in mind*; and, **a.** In gen.: *To comprehend intellectually, to imagine, conceive, think*: agedum, inaugura fierine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. 1, 36: imaginem quandam concipere animo perfecti oratoris, Quint. 1, 10, 4; cf. ib. 2, 20, 4; 9, 1, 19, et al.: quid mirum si in auspiciis imbecilli animi superstitiosa ista concipiant? Cic. Div. 2, 39: concipere aliquid animo, Liv. 9, 18: de aliquo summa concipere, Quint. 6 prooem. § 2: onus operis opinione prima concipere, id. ib. 12 prooem. § 1.—**b.** In particular: *To understand, comprehend, perceive*: quoniam principia rerum omnium animo ac mente conceperit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22 *fin.*: quae neque concipi animo nisi ab iis qui videre, neque, *etc.*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 11: fragor, qui concipi humana mente non potest, id. 33, 4, 21: concipere animo potes, quam simus fatigati, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 24; Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: forsitan et lucos illic concipias animo esse, Ov. M. 2, 77: concepit, eos homines posse jure mulceri, Vellej. 2, 117 *fin.*; Cels. 7 praef. *sub fin.*

3. *To receive in one's self, adopt, harbor any disposition of mind, emotion, passion, evil design*, etc., *to give place to, foster, to take in, receive; to undertake, commit* (the figure derived from the absorbing of liquids; hence, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: quod non solum vitia concipiunt ipsi, sed ea *infundunt* in civitatem): inimicitiae et aedilitate et praetura conceptae, Caes. B. C. 3, 16. So mente vaticinos furores, Ov. M. 2, 640: animo ingentes iras, id. ib. 1, 166: spem, id. ib. 6, 554; cf. spemque metumque, id. Fast. 1, 485; and aliquid spe, Liv. 33, 33: amorem, id. ib. 10, 249; cf. above, *no.* I. 1: pectore tantum robur, Virg. A. 11, 368: auribus tantam cupiditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45 *fin.*, et al.: fraudes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30; so malum aut scelus, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: scelus in se, id. Verr. 2, 1, 4: flagitium cum aliquo, id. Sull. 5, 16.

4. *To draw up, comprise, express something in words, to compose* (cf. comprehendo, *no.* II. 3): quod *ex animi tui sententia* juraris, sicut verbis concipiatur more nostro, Cic. Off. 3, 29. So vadimonium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: jusjurandum, Liv. 1, 32; Tac. H. 4, 41; cf. jurisjurandi verba, id. ib. 4, 31; and *abs.*: verba, Liv. 7, 5: edictum, Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 1: libellos, id. ib. 48, 19, 9: stipulationem, id. ib. 41, 1, 38: obligationem in futurum, Jabol. ib. 5, 1, 35: actionem in bonum et aequum, Gaj. ib. 4, 5, 8: foedus, Virg. A. 12, 13 ("id est conceptis verbis: concepta autem verba dicuntur jurandi formula, quam nobis transgredi non licet," Serv.).—Hence, **b.** *t. t.* of the lang. of religion: *To make something* (as a festival, auspices, war, *etc.*) *known, promulgate, declare in a set form of words, to designate formally*: ubi viae competunt tum in competis sacrificatur: quotannis is dies (*sc.* Compitalia) concipitur, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58; so Latinas sacrumque in Albano monte non rite concepisse (magistratus), Liv. 5, 17; cf. conceptivus: auspicia, Liv. 22, 1: templum, Var. L. L. 7, 2, 81: bellum, id. ib 5, 15, 25.

concīse, *adv. In short sentences, briefly, concisely*; v. 2. concido, *Pa.*, *fin.*

* **concīsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. concido] In rhet., *A separating of a clause into short divisions*, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 19.

* **concīsor,** ōris, *m.* [2. concido] *One who cuts down* or *fells*: nemorum, Coripp. 4, 22.

* **concīsōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. concido] *Suitable for cutting*: Veg. 1, 56, 31.

concīsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] ***1.** *A dividing, distributing*: aquarum, Sen. Ep. 100.—* **2.** *A hollow, chink, cleft*: Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 6 dub.

concīsus, a, um, v. 2. concido, *Pa.*

concĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [concito] *An incentive*, Sen. Ira 3, 9.

concĭtāte, *adv. Quickly, rapidly; impetuously, ardently*; v. concito, *Pa.*, *fin.*

concĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concito] *An excitement* or *rousing of the passions, an emotion of mind, affection, passion* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic. and Quint.): sapientem ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16 *fin.*; cf. concitationes vehementiores animi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13 *fin.*: concitatio quaedam animi, id. Div. 1, 18: animorum (*i. e.* iram), Liv. 9, 7: mentis, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27; and abs., Quint. 1, 11, 12; 2, 8, 11; 7, 4. 31; 10, 1, 114; 11, 3, 146; opp. to misericordia, id. ib. 1, 10, 25.—**b.** *A tumultuous sedition, a tumult of the multitude*: plebei contra patres concitatione et seditione nunciata, Cic. Brut. 14, 56; cf. crebrae (multitudinis), Caes. B. C. 3, 106 *fin.*

concĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who excites* or *rouses, a mover, exciter* (rare, not in Cic.): belli, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38; Tac. H. 3, 2: turbae ac tumultus, Liv. 25. 4 *fin.*: concitator et instimulator seditionis, Pseu-

de-Cic. Dom. 5, 11 : tabernariorum, id. ib. § 13 ; cf. multitudo concitata ipsum concitatorem antecessit, Sen. de Ira 3, 2.

concĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [concitator] *That which excites* or *stirs up* (very rare) : Veneris (eruca), Plin. 19, 8, 44. And adj.: concitatricem vim habet satyrion, id. 26, 10, 62.

1. concitatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from concito.

2. concĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [concito] = concitatio, *Impulse :* Sid. Carm. 23, 365.

concĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [concieo] *To move,* as it were, *through and through to the foundation,* i. e. *to move violently, to put in violent* or *quick motion, to stir up, rouse up, excite, incite, shake.*

I. Lit. (thus most freq. in the poets and histt.) : artus, Lucr. 3, 292 ; id. 3, 301 : equum calcaribus, Liv. 2, 6 ; cf. equum in eum, Nep. Pelop. 5, 4 ; and equos permittuntque in hostem, Liv. 3, 61 ; and equos adversos, id. 8, 7 ; cf. also under *Pa.* : naves quanta maxima celeritate poterat, Liv. 36, 44 ; cf. classem concitatam remis, id. 30, 25, and 37, 11 : agmen, Ov. M. 14, 239 : omne nemus, id. Fast. 1, 436 : feras, id. ib. 2, 286 : tela, Liv. 34, 39 : eversas aquas (Eurus), Ov. Her. 7, 42 ; cf. mare vento, Curt. 4, 3 : graves pluvias, Ov. F. 2, 72, et saep. : se in hostem, Liv. 8, 39 ; cf. se in Teucros alis (Alecto), Virg. A. 7, 476 : se in fugam (**to take to flight*), Liv. 22, 17 ; cf. se fuga in aliquem locum, Val. Fl. 3, 383.

II. Trop. (so class., and very freq. in prose and poetry) :

1. Aliquem, *To rouse, urge, impel one to any act, feeling,* etc., *to move strongly, to influence, stir up, instigate,* etc. ; constr. *c. ad, in, adversus, c. Inf.* and *abs.* : (*α*) *c. ad :* concitari ad studium cognoscendae percipiendaeque virtutis, Cic. de Or. 1, 47 ; cf. concitatus ad philosophiam studio, id. Brut. 89, 306. So judicem ad fortiter judicandum, Quint. 6, 1, 20 : victum ad depellendam ignominiam, id. ib. 1, 2, 24 : nos ad quaerendum, id. ib. 10, 2, 5 : omnem Galliam ad nostrum auxilium, Caes. B. G. 7, 77 : multitudinem ad arma, id. ib. 7, 42 *fin.* ; cf. cessantes ad arma, * Hor. Od. 1, 35, 16 : colonias ad audendum aliquid, Suet. Caes. 8 : ad convicia, id. Tib. 54 : ad despiciendam vitam, id. Oth. 10.—(*β*) *c. in :* qui in iram concitat se, Quint. 6, 2, 27.—(*γ*) *c. adversus :* Etruriam omnem adversus nos, Liv. 5, 4 : exercitum adversus regem, id. 1. 59 *fin.*—* (*δ*) *c. Inf.* : captam dimittere Trojam ? Ov. M. 13, 226.—(*ε*) *Abs.*, both with and without *Abl.* : te ipsum animi quodam impetu concitatum, Cic. Mur. 31, 65 ; so uxorem dolo, id. Scaur. frgm. in Prisc. p. 689 P. : aliquem injuriis, Sall. C. 35, 3 : multitudinem fallaci spe, Liv. 6, 15 : familiam seditionibus, Col. 1, 8, 18 : aliquo affectu, Quint. 10, 7, 15 : ira, Liv. 23, 7 ; 42, 59 ; Quint. 6, 3, 46 ; Liv. 7, 8 : aspectu pignorum suorum concitari, Tac. Agr. 38 ; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 3 : quo enim spectat illud .... nisi ut opifices concitentur ? *should be excited to sedition,* Cic. Acad. 2. 47, 144 ; cf. id. Flacc. 8 ; Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4 ; cf. servitia, Sall. C. 46, 3 : multitudinem, Nep. Arist. 1, 3 : suos, Caes. B. G. 5, 26 : judices (*opp.* flectere), Quint. 6, 1, 9 ; cf. *opp.* placare, id. ib. 11, 3, 170 ; *opp.* mitigare, id. ib. 3, 4, 3 ; 4, 2, 9 ; 6, 2, 12 ; con. animos ac remittunt, id. ib. 9, 4, 11 : tuas aures de nobis, Prop. 3, 15, 45 ; Var. R. R. 2, 5, 14.

2. Aliquid, *To rouse, excite, cause, occasion, produce* any action, passion, evil, *etc.* : bellum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 6 ; Hirt. B. G. 8, 22 ; Nep. Ham. 4, 3 ; Liv. 5, 5 ; Flor. 4, 5, 1, et al. : bellum Romanis, Liv. 35, 12 *fin.* : quantas turbas mihi, Sall. H. frgm. 3, 22, p. 234 ed. Gerl. ; cf. quantam pugnam mihi, Quint. 10, 1, 105 : lacrimas totius populi Rom., id. ib. 11, 3, 8 : misericordiam populi, Cic. de Or. 1, 53 : odium (just before commovere odium), id. Inv. 1, 54 *fin.* ; cf. id. ib. 1, 53 : invidiam in te ex illis rebus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 8 : invidiam, odium, iram, Quint. 6, 1, 14 : iram (*opp.* lenire), id. ib. 3, 8, 12 : risum, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235 : seditionem ac discordiam, id. Mur. 39 : tumultum, Caes. B. C. 3, 18 ; Liv. 38, 33 : aspera jambis maxime concitantur, Quint. 9, 4, 136, et saep. : morbos, Cels. 2, 13 : pituitam, id. 6, 6, *no.* 15 : somnum, Plin. 20, 17, 73.—Whence

concĭtātus, a, um, *Pa.*

1. (acc. to *no.* I.) *Violently moved,* i. e. *rapid, swift, quick :* equo concitato (*at full speed*) ad hostem vehitur, Nep. Dat. 4 *fin.* (more freq. citato equo ; v. 2. cito, *Pa.*) : quam concitatissimos equos immittere jubet, Liv. 35, 5 : conversio coeli concitatior, Cic. Rep. 6, 18 ; so cursu, Liv. 35, 29 : concitatissimus corporis motus, Quint. 2, 11, 4.

2. (acc. to *no.* II.) *Roused up, vehement, ardent* (freq. in Quint.) : testimonia non concitatae concionis sed jurati senatus, Cic Fl. 7, 17 : (in comoediis pater) interim concitatus, interim lenis est, Quint. 11, 3, 74 : affectus (*opp.* mites atque compositos), id. ib. 6, 2, 9 ; cf. *opp.* flebiles, id. ib. 11, 3, 162 : animus an remissus, id. ib. 3, 9, 7 : causae, id. ib. 11, 1, 3 : oratio, id. ib. 3, 8, 58 and 60 : sententiae, id. ib. 12, 9, 3 ; id. ib. 10, 1, 44 : erecta et concitata voce (*opp.* summissa atque contracta), id. ib. 11, 3, 175 : Lucanus ardens et concitatus, id. ib. 10, 1, 91.—*Comp.* concitatior accidens clamor, Liv. 10, 5 ; Quint. 2, 15, 28 ; id. ib. 8, 3, 14.

concĭtāte, *adv.* (not in Cic.) **1.** (acc. to *no.* 1) *Quickly, rapidly :* agitur pecus, Col. 6, 6, 4.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* 2) *Impetuously, ardently* (almost only in Quint.) : dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40 ; 10, 2, 23 ; 11, 3, 23 ; 12. 10, 71 : itur, id. ib. 11, 3, 133.—*Comp.* dicere, id. ib. 1, 8, 1 ; 3, 8, 68 ; 9, 4, 130 : movere affectus, id. ib. 12, 10, 26.—* *Sup.* raperet ventus, Aug. Civ. D. 5, 26.

concĭtor, ōris, *m.* [concieo] *He who rouses* or *excites, an exciter* (rare ; not in Cic. ; in MSS. freq. interchanged with concitator) : belli, Liv. 23, 41 ; 29, 3 ; 37, 45 ; Tac. A. 4, 28 ; Hist. 1, 68 ; 4, 56 ; Just. 2, 9 *fin.* : vulgi, Liv. 45, 10.

1. concĭtus and **concītus,** a, um, v. concieo.

2. concĭtus, ūs, *m.* [concieo] = concitatio, *An inciting, spurring on ; impetuosity, haste :* equi, Claud. Mam. Genethl. Maxim. 8.

* **concĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [concio] *A short harangue to the people,* Cic. Att. 2, 16, 1.

* **con-cīvis,** is, *m.* *A fellow-citizen,* as transl. of the Gr. συμπολίτης, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17 (from Paul. Epist. ad Ephes. 2, 19).

conclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conclamo] *A loud shouting* or *calling of many persons together, a shout* (rare ; not in Cic.) : universi exercitus, Caes. B. C. 2, 26 : tot millium sub gladio gementium. Sen. Clem. 1, 12.—In plur. : Tac. A. 3, 2 : id. Hist. 4, 1.

conclāmātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from conclamo.

* **conclāmĭto,** are, *v. intens.* [conclamo] *To call, cry out violently :* Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 51.

con-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To cry* or *call out together,* i. e.

I. (*con* subjective) *To call* or *cry out together, in multitudes, to shout,* esp. in approbation or assent (class. in prose and poetry ; in Quint. perh. only once ; in Lucret. and Hor. never).

1. In gen. : quum vos universi, una mente atque voce, iterum a me conservatam esse remp. conclamastis, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2 ; thus with *acc. c. inf.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18 ; B. C. 1, 7 ; Tac. A. 1, 8 ; Virg. A. 2, 233, et al. ; Cic. Fl. 7, 17 : victoriam suo more, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 : laetum paeana, Virg. A. 10, 738, et al. : tum suo more conclamaverunt, uti, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 26 *fin.* : conclamantibus omnibus, imperaret quod vellet, id. B. C. 3, 6 ; thus with subj., Curt. 4, 1 ; Liv. 1, 58 ; id. 1, 25 ; Tac. A. 3, 74.—Poet. : planctu conclamat uterque Isthmos, Stat. Th. 6, 13.

2. In partic. : **a.** Ad arma, milit. *t. t.*, *To call to arms, to give the signal for an attack,* Liv. 3, 50 ; 7, 12 ; 10, 32 ; 41, 26, et al.—**b.** Also milit. *t. t.* : vasa, *To give the signal, before breaking up, for packing, to give the order for decamping* (ellipt. for conclamare, ut vasa colligantur), Caes. B. C. 1, 66. In the same sense wholly abs., id. ib. 1, 67, and 3, 75.

II. (*con* objective) *To call several persons together into one place, to call to help* (thus very rare) : socios, Ov. M. 13, 73 : duros agrestes, Virg. A. 7, 504.

III. (*con* intens.) *To call* or *cry out loudly* or *violently, to shout, exclaim* (classic.) : ubi abit, conclamo : Heus quid agis tu, *etc.* ? Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 22 ; id. Men. 5, 9, 94 : Italiam primus conclamat Achates, Virg. A. 3, 523 : hei mihi ! conclamat, Ov. M. 6, 227 ; 7, 843 : *capta castra* conclamavit, Tac. H. 3, 29 *fin.* ; Caes. B. G. 1, 47 *fin.* : deos omnes (* *to call upon, invoke*), Sen. Oed. 974 : saxa querelis, *to fill with cries,* Mart. 9, 46, 5.—Abs. : conclamat virgo, *cries out,* Ov. M. 4, 691 ; so id. ib. 10, 385 ; Quint. 2, 2, 12, et al.

2. Aliquem (mortuum), *t. t.* of the lang. of religion : of the dead, *To call one repeatedly by name, and lament him* 7 (acc. to others, 8) *days, until his burial* (cf. Serv. Virg. A. 6, 218 ; Schol. Luc. 2, 23 ; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 224) : ut ex maestis paullo ante domibus, quae conclamaverant suos, procurreretur in vias, Liv. 4, 40 : quum corpora nondum conclamata jacent, Luc. 2, 23 : post conclamata suprema (* *i. e. after this cry*), Amm. 1, 30 ; cf. id. 30, 10 ; Quint. Decl. 8, 10 : partem conclamare tori, Stat. Silv. 2, 6, 5.—Hence, * **b.** Proverbial : jam conclamatum est, *it is over, past, all is lost,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 56 Donat. —Whence

conclāmātus, a, um, *Pa.* (post-classic.) : **1.** *Published abroad by crying,* i. e. *known, celebrated :* conclamatissimus primipilaris, Sid. Ep. 6, 1 : conclamatissimae declamationes, id. ib. 8, 3.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* III. 2) *Lamentable, unfortunate :* res, Serv. Virg. A. 2, 233 : and, **b.** In an act. sense, *Destructive :* frigus, Macr. Sat. 7, 5.

conclausus, a, um, v. concludo.

‡ **conclāvātae** dicebantur, quae sub eadem erant clave, Fest. p. 44.

conclāve, is (*gen. plur.* heterocl. concláviorum, Vitr. 6, 5. together with conclavium, id. 7, 9), *n.* [clavis : "*conclavia* dicuntur loca, quae una clave clauduntur," Fest. p. 31 ; cf. Donat. Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35] *A room, chamber, dining-hall, cage for animals, stall, coop,* etc., *that may be locked up :* (*a*) *Sing.*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29 ; Cic. Rosc. Am. 23 ; de Or. 2, 86, 353 ; * Hor. S. 2, 6, 113 ; Col. 12, 2, 2, et al. : *abl.*, conclavi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35 ; Liv. 39, 14.—(*β*) *Plur.*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2. 157 ; Cic Verr. 2, 4, 26 ; * Suet. Aug. 72 ; Vitr. 1. 1. ; Col. 8, 1, 3, et al.

‡ **conclāvo,** *To nail together,* συνηλῶ, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

con-clūdo, si, sum, 3. (*part. perf* solecist. conclausa semina, Col. 3, 12, 2) *v. a.* *To shut up, close, close up, inclose, confine.*

I. Lit. (class. in prose and poetry) : in vincla bestiam nequissimam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 18 ; cf. bestias delectationis causa, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56 : conclusam hic habeo uxorem saevam, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 17 : aliquem in fenestram, Plaut. Cas. 1, 44 : me in cellam cum illa, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 13 ; cf. in aediculam, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 21 : illum aliquo, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 25 : intelligentiam in animo, animum in corpore, Cic. Univ. 3 : locum sulco, Virg. A. 1, 425 : Tigris et Euphrates Mesopotamiam ab utroque latere concludunt, Curt. 5, 1 : vulnera cera, Val. Fl. 1, 479 ; Lucr. 6, 125 : concluso loco, id. 4, 459 ; id. 3, 568 : conclusa aqua (*opp.* profluens amnis), Cic. N. D. 2, 7 *fin.* ; cf. longe aliam esse navigationem concluso mari atque in vastissimo, Caes. B. G. 3, 9 ; Pall. 1, 29, 3.—**b.** Humorously : Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 64.

II. Trop. : **1.** *To confine, include, compress, comprise :* omnia fere, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 42 : fortuna tot res, in unum conclusit diem, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 17 : ut ab illa excludar, huc concludar, *i. e. I shall be fettered by this marriage,* id. Andr. 2, 3, 12 ("ex ferarum translatione *concludar* dixit," Don.) ; id. Hec. 4, 4, 80 : jus civile in parvum et angustum locum, Cic. Leg. 1, 5 *fin.* ; id de Or. 1, 61, 260 : uno hoc volumine vitam excellentium virorum complurium, Nep. Epam. 4 *fin.* ; cf. Cic. Rosc. Com. 5 *fin.* : istum locum in unam speciem, Quint. 6, 2, 1.

2. (cf. claudo, *no.* I. 2) *To end, close,* *conclude* (esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.): facinus natum a cupiditate, auctum per stuprum, crudelitate perfectum atque conclusum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34: (ancipites variique casus) exitu notabili concluduntur, id. Fam. 5, 12, 5: epistolam, id. Att. 9, 10, 5, et al.

3. In rhetoric, of discourse: *To close rhythmically, to round off:* verborum ordinem alias alia terminatione, id. Or. 59, 200: sententias, id. ib. 69, 230; cf. id. Brut. 8 *fin.:* sensum non expleto numero, Quint. 9, 4, 122; cf. id. ib. 123 and 125: verbum acuto tenore (just before; acuto sono finiant), id. ib. 1, 5, 26: versum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 40.

4. In philos. lang., *t. t. To conclude, infer, make an inference, to argue, demonstrate:* Cic. Or. 35, 122; cf. argumentum, id. Acad. 2, 14, 44; Quint. 5, 13, 60: id quod concludere illi velint, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 215: ex rebus concessis concludi quod velis, id. Fin. 2, 1, 3: deinde concludebas, summum malum esse dolorem, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 19 *fin.:* concludere hoc modo: si sunt dii, *etc.*, id. Div. 2, 49: ea sumunt ad concludendum, quorum iis nihil conceditur, id. ib. *fin.;* so abs., Quint. 3, 9, 2; 5, 10, 3; 10, 1, 106; 12, 2, 25.—Whence

*conclūse, *adv.*, acc. to II. 2: *With periods rhetorically closed* or *rounded off, harmoniously:* concluse apteque dicere, Cic. Or. 53.

conlūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concludo] **I.** *A shutting up, closing* (thus very rare, not in Cic.): **1.** *Abstr.:* palpebrarum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 3 and 10.—**b.** In milit. lang.: *A hostile shutting in, a siege, blockade:* diutina, Caes. B. C. 2, 22; so Nep. Eum. 5, 7.—In plur., Vitr. 5, 9 *ad fin.*—* **2.** *Concret.:* portuum, *An inclosure*, Vitr. 5, 12.—**II.** (in acc. with concludo, *no.* II. 2 and 4) (so freq. in Cic. and Quint.) **1.** *A conclusion, end:* in extrema parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16.—**b.** *The conclusion of a discourse, peroration:* "conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis," Cic. Inv. 1, 52: tum autem alii conclusionem orationis et quasi perorationem collocant, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; cf. perorationem *conclusionem* alii vocant, Quint. 6, 1, 1; cf. also id. ib. 8, 5, 13.—**c.** In rhetor. lang., *A period*, Cic. de Or. 2, 8 *fin.;* 3, 44, 174; Brut. 8, 33; Or. 50 *fin.;* 51 *init.;* Quint. 9, 4, 22; 57; 123; 8, 2, 22; 3, 3, 2; 5, 14, 30; 10, 2, 17.—**3.** In philos. lang., *The conclusion* in a syllogism, *the consequence*, Cic. Inv. 1, 29; Div. 2, 49 *fin.;* Quint. 5, 14, 1; 20; 7, 3, 14; 5, 10, 2; 7; Cornificius ib. 9, 3, 98; Gell. 2, 8, 8, et saep.

conclūsĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [conclusio, *no.* II. 3] *A short concluding argument, conclusion;* only in Cic. Acad. 2, 24, 75, and Tusc. 2, 18, 42.

* **conclūsūra,** ae, *f.* [concludo] *A joining, connection:* fornicationis, Vitr. 6, 11.

1. conclusus, a, um, *Part.*, from concludo.

* **2. conclūsus,** ūs, *m.* [concludo] *A shutting up:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

concoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concoquo] *Digestion* (not in Cic.), Cels. 1, 8; 3, 22; Plin. 20, 5, 20; 23, 8, 79. In plur., Plin. 27, 7, 28.

concoctus, a, um, *Part.*, fr. concoquo.

con-coenātĭo, ōnis, *f. A supping together, companionship at table*, as transl. of the Gr. σύνδειπνον, like compotatio of the Gr. συμπόσιον, Cic. de Sen. 13 *fin.*, and Fam. 9, 24, 3.

* **con-cŏlōna,** ae, *f.* [colonus] *She who inhabits the same town* or *house with one, a female fellow-citizen:* Aug. Ep. 169 ad Euseb.

con-cŏlor, ōris, *gen. omn.* (post-class. access. form of the *fem.* concolora Carystos, Marc. Cap. 6, 213) *Of the same color* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Ovid; perh. first employed by him. In the poets, used only in the *nom. sing.*): (*a*) *c. dat.:* concolor est illis, Ov. M. 11, 500: populus festo, i. e. *equally white, clothed in white*, id. Fast. 1, 80: lingua lanae, Col. 7, 3, 1: oculi corpori, Plin. 8, 33, 51: eruto auro, Stat. S. 4, 7, 16.—(*β*) *Abs.:* candida per silvam cum fetu concolor albo Procubuit sus, Virg. A. 8, 82: so humerus, Ov. M. 6, 406: flos, id. ib. 10, 735: cicatrix, Plin. 28, 9.—**2.** *Like, similar:* App. M. 5, p. 166, 10.

* **con-cŏlōrans,** antis, *adj.* [color] *Of the same color:* Tert. Pud. 8.

* **con-cŏmĭtātus,** a, um, *adj. Attended:* Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 10.

* **con-cōpŭlo,** are, *v. a. To join, unite:* argentum auro, Lucr. 6, 1077.

con-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To boil* or *seethe together with something* (very rare): sal nitrum sulphuri concoctum in lapidem vertitur, Plin. 31, 10, 46, *no.* 4: odores, Lucr. 2, 853.

II. *To digest* (class., esp. in prose).

A. Lit.: eademque haec avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, easque quum stomachi calore concoxerit evomere, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49; so Cato R. R. 156, 1; Lucr. 4, 634; Cic. N. D. 2, 54 *fin.;* Fin. 2, 20, 64; Cels. 3, 22; Sen. Ben. 4, 39; Plin. 11, 53, 118 *fin.;* Quint. 8, 4, 16; Catull. 23, 8, et al.

2. Transf. to other objects: *To prepare, ripen, mature* (so particularly freq. in Pliny, esp. of the bringing to maturity of a tumor, and the like): terra acceptum humorem concoquens, Plin. 18, 11, 29: omnem succum in venenum, id. 22, 22, 46: tumida, Cato R. R. 157, 3: dura, Plin. 22, 24, 50: tusses et duritias, id. 24, 8, 36: suppurationes, id. 21, 19, 74, et al.

B. Trop.: * **1.** Se, *To waste, pine away:* ego me et concoquo et macero et defetigo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 3.

2. Like our *digest* in colloquial lang. = *To endure, suffer, put up with, brook, tolerate* (rare, but in good prose): ut ejus ista odia non sorbeam solum, sed etiam concoquam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 5: ut quem senatorem concoquere civitas vix posset, regem ferret, Liv. 4, 15: tres plagas, Petr. 105, 5: famem sicco ore, id. ib. 82, 5, 4: κρίσιν (*i. e.* probare), Cic. Fam. 9, 4.

3. *To revolve in mind, think upon, weigh, to reflect maturely upon, to consider well:* tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, utrum, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45 Orell. *N. cr.:* clandestina consilia, *to concoct, devise*, Liv. 40, 11; Sen. Ep. 84: sive concoquitur seu maturatur recordatio, Quint. 11, 2, 43.

* **concordābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [concordo] *Easily according, harmonizing:* Censorin. de Die nat. 10.

concordātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] = concordia, *Concord, unanimity* (late Lat.), Vulg. Sir. 22, 22; 27, 21.

concordĭa, ae, *f.* [concors] *An agreeing together, union, unanimity, agreement, harmony, concord* (opp. to *discordia*, Sall. J. 10, 6; bellum, Lucr. 1, 457; repugnantia, Plin. 29, 4, 17) (very freq. and class. in prose and poetry): **a.** Of persons: redigere aliquem in antiquam concordiam alicujus, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13; cf. redire in concordiam, id. ib. 3, 3, 7: tantam habebat morum similitudo conjunctionem atque concordiam, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9: conspiratio atque concordia omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem, Lentulus in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 3: equites concordia conjunctissimos, Cic. Clu. 55, 152: de equestri concordia, de consensione Italiae, id. Att. 1, 14, 4; Liv. 4, 43: de reconcilianda concordia agere, id. 41, 25: concordiam confirmare cum aliquo, Cic. Phil. 13, 1 *fin.:* aliquos in pristinam concordiam reducere, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15 A.: ad concordiam hortare, Quint. 6, 1, 50; cf. concordiam suadere, Suet. Oth. 8: ordinum concordiam disjunxit, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3: si Caesar ejus aspernaretur concordiam, *his friendship, alliance*, Vellej. 2, 65, 1.—(*β*) Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*) *An intimate friend:* Ov. M. 8, 303.—**b.** Of inanimate and abstract things: vocum, Col. 12, 2, 4 (acc. to Cic. Oecon.); cf. concordia sociata nervorum, Quint. 5, 10, 124: concordia quam magnes cum ferro habet, Plin. 34, 14, 42: illa dissimilium concordia, quam vocant ἁρμονίαν, Quint. 1, 10, 12; cf. thus discors (rerum), Ov. M. 1, 433; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 19 Schmid; and of feigned friendship, Luc. 1, 98: rerum agendarum ordinem et, ut ita dicam, concordiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 21: quia (temperantia) pacem animis afferat et eos quasi concordia quadam (*by a certain equanimity*) placet ac leniat, id. ib. 1, 14, 47.

II. Concordia, ae, *nom. propr.* **1.** *The goddess of Concord*, Gr. Ὁμόνοια, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 22; Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; 3, 18 *fin.;* Ov. F. 2, 631; 3, 881; 6, 91; Tac. H. 3, 68, et al. Her oldest temple at Rome, on the declivity of the Capitol, was dedicated in the year of the city 386, Ov. F. 1, 641; restored by Tiberius in the year 762, id. ib. 1, 639 *sq.;* Suet. Tib. 20 (in Dio Cass. 55, 8, and 56, 25, called τὸ Ὁμονόειον).—**2.** *A surname of the Emperor Vitellius*, Suet. Vit. 15 *fin.*—**3.** *A Roman colony in the Venetian territory*, Plin. 3, 18, 22; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 82.

concordĭālis, e, *adj.* [concordia] *Of* or *pertaining to concord* or *union* (late Lat.): Firm. Math. 6, 32.—**2.** ‡ Concordialis, is, *A priest of Concordia*, Inscr. Grut. 877, 9.

concordis, e, v. concors.

* **concordĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [concors] = concordia, *Concord:* Pac. in Non. 88, 20.

concordĭter, *adv. Harmoniously, concordantly, in harmony;* v. concors.

concordo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [concors] **I.** *Neutr., To agree together, to be united, to harmonize* (rare, but class.): **a.** Of persons: concordare cum aliquo, * Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 86: ne tunc quidem fratres concordare potuerunt, Just. 27, 3; cf. id. 1, 10.—**b.** Of inanimate and abstract objects: animi sanitas dicitur, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: sermo cum vita, * Sen. Ep. 75: caput cum gestu, * Quint. 11, 3, 69: carmina nervis, Ov. M. 1, 518: concordant modi, id. ib. 10, 147.—* **II.** *Act., To bring into union:* matrimonium bene concordatum dirimere (* *con cordant*), Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 11, § 11.

con-corpŏrāles, ĭum, *m. Of* or *belonging to the same body* or *company, comrades* (late Lat.), Amm. 21, 12; 28, 5—*Adj.:* gentes, Vulg. Ephes. 3, 6.

concorpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concorporo] *A union, harmony* (eccl. Lat.): Tert adv. Marc. 4, 4; so id. Baptism. 8.

* **concorpŏrĭfĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [concorporo-facio] *United in one body incorporated*, Tert. adv. Val. 23.

con-corpŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To unite, incorporate into one body* (except in Pliny the elder, only in late Lat.): aliquid cum melle, Plin. 22, 24, 53: vitiligines, id. 27, 12, 90: scopuli concorporati, Amm. 22, 8: concorporatus ecclesiae, Tert. Pudic. 15: medicamen concorporatum, Marc. Emp. 36.

con-cors (ante-class. accessory form concordis, e, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 726 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 764 ib.), dis (*abl.* usu. concordi, Cic. Univ. 5; Prop. 4, 5, 6; Ov. M. 1, 25; 5, 664; Sil. 16, 381; Suet. Caes. 19; Sen. Agam. 781, et al.: concorde, acc. to Prisc. p. 764 P.: *plur. neutr.* concordia, Virg. A. 3, 542; Sil. 13, 650; Pers. 5, 49), *adj.* [cor: "aliis cor ipsum animus videtur; ex quo *excordes, vecordes concordesque* dicuntur," Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18] *Of the same mind, united, agreeing, concordant, harmonious* (class. in prose and poetry): **a.** Of persons: novem Jovis concordes filiae sorores, Naev. Bell. Punic. 1, 3; cf., as an epithet of the Parcae, Virg. E. 4, 47: bene convenientes concordesque cum viris, Afran. in Non. 394, 2; cf. ne secum quidem ipse concors, Liv. 4, 2; Tac. A. 11, 37; Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 11: ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 7: cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic. Lig. 2, 5.—**b.** Of inanimate or abstr. objects: regnum, Liv. 1, 13 *fin.:* amicitia et caritas, Cic. Univ. 5; cf. pax, Ov. M. 1, 25: moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28: censura, Liv. 42, 10: aquae, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: sonus, Ov. M. 5, 664: anni, id. ib. 8, 709: fata, Pers. 5, 49: frena, Virg. A. 3, 542: torus, Prop. 4, 5, 6: insania, *equal*, Sil. 4, 100.

concordĭter, *adv.:* alternum seritote diem concorditer ambo, Enn. Ann. 1, 153 (in Charis. p. 177 P.). So inter se congruunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 14: concorditer et amore vixit cum Julia, Suet. Tib. 7: dulces exigit annos, Ov. M. 7, 752.—*Comp.:* concordius bellum gerere, Liv. 4, 45 *fin.*

—*Sup.*: quicum concordissime vixerat, Cic. Rab. perd. 5.

* **con-crasso**, are, *v. a.* *To thicken, make thick*: liquida, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

* **con-crēbresco**, brŭi, 3. *v. n.* *To become frequent, increase, gather strength*: cum levis alterno Zephyrus concrebruit Euro, Virg. Cir. 24.

con-crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (ante-class. prolonged form *praes.* concreduo, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 49; whence *perf.* concredui, id. Casin. 2, 8, 43; cf. credo; Struve p. 204) *To intrust, consign, commit to*, commendo (class.; very freq. in Plaut.; in Cic. perh. only twice; never in Quint.): (*a*) *c. acc.*: mihi avus hujus concredidit Thesaurum auri, Plaut. Aul. prol. 6; cf. aurum tuae fidei, id. ib. 4, 2, 8: aurum alicui, id. ib. 3, 6, 45; Bacch. 4, 9, 141; id. Men. 5, 1, 2: rem et famam alicui commendare et concredere, Cic. Quint. 20; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: gnatum ventis, * Catull. 64, 213: vites teneriores, calido coelo, Col. 3, 1, 7; Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 43: aliquid meae taciturnitati, id. Trin. 1, 2, 105: nugas alicui, * Hor. S. 2, 6, 43: visus sum in custodiam eam Simiae concredere, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 9; cf. the follg.—(*β*) *Abs.*: concredam tibi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 83: in manum concredere, id. Pers. 3, 3, 36; Prop. 1, 10, 11.

concredŭo, v. the preced. art. *init.*

* **concrĕmātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [concremo] *A burning up, conflagration*, Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

* **concrēmentum**, i, *n.* [concresco] *A mixture*: App. Apol. p. 306, 6.

con-crĕmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To burn up, consume* (in good prose, but perh. not before the Aug. period): vivos igni, Liv. 3, 53; cf. id. 9, 12: hostilia arma subdito igne, id. 8, 30: urbem igni, id. 6, 33: omnia tecta, id. 5, 42: domos, id. 21, 14 *fin.*: duas naves fulminis ictu, id. 41, 9: commentarios, Suet. Calig. 15: epistolas, id. Oth. 10; Plin. 12, 18, 41: funebres rogos, Sen. Hippol. 1216.

concrĕpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concrepo] *A noise, rattling*: scabillorum, Arn. 2, 73.

* **concrĕpĭto**, are, *v. intens. n.* [concrepo] *To rattle* or *sound much* or *loudly*: virgarum concrepitat fragor, Prud. στεφ. 11, 56.

con-crĕpo, pŭi, pĭtum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *To rattle, creak, grate, sound, resound, clash, make a noise*, etc. (class.): foris concrepuit hinc a vicino sene, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 76; so fores, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 56; 4, 2, 28: ostium, id. Men. 2, 2, 73; 3, 2, 57; * Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 58; scabilla concrepant, aulaeum tollitur, Cic. Coel. 27 *fin.*: conclamat omnis multitudo et suo more armis concrepat, Caes. B. G. 7, 21 Herz.; thus of the din or clashing of weapons when struck together; cf. Liv. 6, 24; 28, 8; 29; Petr. 59, 3; and of the striking together of the brazen cymbals of the attendants of Bacchus, Prop. 3, 18, 6; Ov. F. 3, 740.—Of the snapping of the fingers: digitos concrepuit, Petr. 27, 5; and so as a mild expression of a wish; proverb.: si vir bonus habeat hanc vim, ut, si digitis concrepuerit, possit, *etc.*, *by snapping his fingers*, i. e. *by the smallest effort*, Cic. Off. 3, 19 Beier. So also abs.: id. Agr. 2, 30, 82.—**II.** *Act.*: *To cause to sound* or *rattle, to strike upon* (rare): aera, Ov. F. 5, 441; Petr. 22 *fin.*; Mart. 11, 16, 4.

* **concrescentĭa**, ae, *f.* [concresco] *A condensing*: aquarum, Vitr. 8, 3.

con-cresco, ēvi, ētum, 3. (*inf. sync.* concresse, Ov. M. 7, 416) *v. n.*

I. Orig., *To grow together*; hence with the prevailing idea of uniting, and almost exclusively of soft or liquid substances, which thicken, become dense; *to harden, condense, curdle, stiffen, congeal*, etc. (very freq., and class. in prose and poetry): concrescunt semina, opp. to extenvantur, Lucr. 4, 1257; id. 6, 627; cf. Virg. G. 3, 360: rigido concrescere rostro Ora videt, *to stiffen into a hard beak*, Ov. M. 5, 673; cf. Aconteus Gorgone conspecta saxo concrevit oborto, id. ib. 5, 202 (cf. also saxoque oculorum *induruit* humor, ib. 233): quo pacto pluvius concrescat in altis Nubibus humor, Lucr. 6, 495; cf. id. 6, 250; Ov. M. 9, 220: (aqua) neque conglaciaret frigoribus neque nive pruinaque concresceret, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis, Virg. A. 12, 905: quum lac concrevit, Col. 7, 8, 3; cf. Ov. M. 12, 436, et saep.: concretos sanguine crines, *stuck together* or *clotted*, Virg. A. 2, 277; cf. concreta sanguine barba, Ov. M. 14, 201.—Hence

II. *To be formed by stiffening, to take form, to grow, increase*: de terris terram concrescere parvis, Lucr. 1, 840: terra in ipsa tetro concrescere odore bitumen, id. 6, 808; Virg. E. 6, 34; cf. indagatio initiorum unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sint, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 24: valles, quae fluminum alluvie et inundationibus concreverint, Col. 3, 11, 8: omne corpus aut aqua aut aër aut ignis aut terra est, aut id quod est concretum ex aliqua parte eorum, *composed, formed of*, id. N. D. 3, 12, 30; so with *ex*, id. ib. 3, 14; Tac. A. 13, 57; and, **b.** Trop.: illud funestum animal, ex nefariis stupris, ex civili cruore concretum, Cic. Pis. 9 *fin.*

II. (*con* intens.) *To grow strong, to rise by growing, to spread out*, etc. (so very rare): aliud concrescit et e contemptibus exit, Lucr. 5, 831: (lana) quanto prolixior in pecore concrescit, tanto, *etc.*, Col. 7, 3, 10.—Whence

concrētus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I. 1) (* *Grown together, compounded*), *condensed, hardened, thick, hard, stiff, curdled, congealed, clotted*, etc. (class.): dubitare non possumus quin nihil sit animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; so id. ib. 1, 27, 66; Lucr. 1, 1018: corpore, id. 5, 467 and 469; id. 5, 1256: aer (*opp.* fusus, extenuatus), Cic. N. D. 2, 39 *fin.*; cf. pingue et concretum esse coelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: humores (*opp.* acres), id. ib. 2, 23: lac, Virg. G. 3, 463: in sanguine, Ov. M. 13, 492: mare, Plin. 4, 16, 30: (*radix, Virg. G. 2, 318; but see concretus, subst.): concreta et durata glacies, Liv. 21, 36 *fin.*; cf. concreta frigora cana pruina, *stiffened by the hoary frost*, Virg. G. 2, 376; and gelu, Curt. 8, 4: dolor, *benumbing*, poet. for *tearless*, Ov. Pont. 2, 11, 10.—*Comp.*: semen concretius, Lucr. 4, 1240: spuma lactis concretior, Plin. 11, 41, 96.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* not in use.

concrētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concresco] (a word of Cic.) **1.** Abstr. (* *Compacting, uniting*), *condensing*; opp. to *liquor*, Cic. Univ. 14: individuorum corporum concretio, id. N. D. 1, 25 *fin.*: prava corporis, Firm. Math. 1, 3: substantiarum, Tert. de Anim. 52.—* **2.** Concr.: *Materiality, matter*: (Deus) mens soluta qaaedam et libera segregata ab omni concretione mortali, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66.

1. concrētus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from concresco.

2. concrētus, ūs, *m.* [concresco] * **1.** *A growing together, uniting of roots with the earth, an adhering*: nec semine jacto concretum patitur (*sc.* hiems) radicem affigere terrae, Virg. G. 2, 318 Voss. *N. cr.* (cf. with Lucr. 4, 1238: quia non potis est affigere *adhaesum*. Others, concretam patitur radicem, *the chilled* or *the clinging roots*; v. Heyne in h. l.).—* **2.** *Condensation*: albicantis succi, Plin. 12, 16, 35.

con-crīmĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* *To bring a bitter complaint, to complain much*: adversum aliquem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 89.

con-crispo, atum, 1. *v. a.* (very rare, and used only in *part. praes.* and *perf.*) **1.** *To curl, to give a curling, undulatory motion to*: concrispati cincinni, Vitr. 4, 1: humores se concrispantes, id. 8, 1.—* **2.** *To brandish*, of a weapon: tela, Amm. 16, 12.

* **con-crŭcĭo**, are, *v. a.* *To torment, rack, torture severely*: Lucr. 3, 149.

con-crustātus, a, um, *adj.* *Entirely covered with a crust, incrusted* (late Lat.; perh. only in Ammian.): Amm. 17, 7; id. 30, 6.

* **concŭbātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [concubo] *A lying* or *reclining upon*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

concubina, ae, v. concubinus.

* **concŭbīnālis**, e, *adj.* [concubinus] *Lascivious*: illecebrae, Sid. Ep. 9, 6 *fin.*

concŭbīnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A kind of union without marriage* (unlawful, but (* considered by ancient nations as) neither adulterous nor disgraceful), *concubinage* (opp. to matrimonium on the one hand, and to adulterium or stuprum on the other; cf. upon this relation, Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 1, § 133 *sq.*) (not in Cic.): emere aliquam in concubinatum sibi, Plaut. Poen. prol. 102: in concubinatum alicui dare (*opp.* in matrimonium), id. Trin. 3, 2, 64; cf. Dig. 25, 7.—* **2.** *Adulterous intercourse*: nuptarum, *i. e. with the betrothed*, Suet. Ner. 28.

concŭbīnus, i, *m.*, and **-a**, ae, *f.* [concubo] *One who practices sexual intercourse without wedlock* (cf. the preced. art.), *a catamite, concubine* (male or female), a more honorable designation of the pellex (cf. Paul. Dig. 5, 16, 144; Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 1, § 133): **a.** *m.* (not in Cic.), Catull. 61, 130 *sq.*; * Quint. 1, 2, 8; Plin. 8, 45, 70; Suet. Galb. 22; Tac. A. 13, 21; Mart. 6, 22.—Far more freq., **b.** *f.*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 30; Mil. 2, 1, 62; 2, 3, 66; 2, 5, 6; 2, 6, 68; Merc. 4, 4, 17; Stich. 4, 1, 56; * Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183, et al.; cf. Dig. 25, 7: de concubinis.—For *an unchaste female*, in gen., Tac. H. 1, 72; Suet. Dom. 22.

* **concŭbĭtālis**, e, *adj.* [concubitus] *Pertaining to coition*: Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11.

* **concŭbĭtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [concubo] = concubitus, *Coition*.

concŭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A bed-fellow* (concubinus) ("συγκοιμητής," Gloss.) (late Lat.), Salv. 7, p. 251; Vulg. 1. Corinth. 6, 10.

concŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] * **1.** *A lying together*: Prop. 4, 8, 36 (cf. concubo, *no.* 1).—Far more freq., **2.** *A lying together of those of different sexes, copulation, coition*: ficti (deorum) cum humano genere concubitus, Cic. N. D. 1, 16. So Liv. 4, 2; Virg. E. 6, 50; Georg. 3, 130; Ov. M. 4, 207; 6, 541; 9, 124; 10, 353; 473; 689; 14, 668; * Hor. A. P. 389; Suet. Aug. 94; Tib. 44; Calig. 22, 24; 36; 40; Ner. 28, et saep.: concubitusque tuos furtim, Tib. 2, 5, 53.—Of the coition of animals, Virg. E. 6, 50; Georg. 3, 130; 4, 198; Col. 8, 15, 7, et al.—**3.** Dentium, *A firm, close shutting together of the teeth*, only Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, and 3, 6.

concubium, ii, v. the follg.

concŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [concubo] *Of* or *belonging to lying in sleep, or to the time of sleep.* Thus only (but class.) in the connection concubia nocte, or subst. concubium, *n.* (*sc.* tempus) for *that part of the night in which the first sleep falls upon men*: "*concubium* appellarunt, quod omnes fere tunc cubarent," Var. L. L. 6, 2, 53; cf. id. ib. 7, 4, 95; Censor. de Die nat. 24; Macr. Sat. 1, 3 *fin.*; Serv. Virg. A. 2, 268; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 7.—**a.** Concubia nocte, *At the time of the first sleep, in the first sleep*, Sisenn. in Non. 91, 22 ("*primi somni*," Non.); Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; Liv. 25, 9; Tac. H. 3, 69; Just. 22, 8, 8: nocte concubia, Tac. A. 1, 39: nocte in concubia, Plin. 29, 6, 24.—* **b.** Concubium, *The time of the first sleep*: concubium sit noctis priusquam ad postremum perveneris, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 44; also quoted in Var. L. L. 7, 4, 95.—Whence diff., **2.** Concubium, ii, *n.* = concubitus, *Coition* (perh. only in the two follg. exs.), Enn. in Non. 342, 23; Gell. 9, 10, 4.

con-cŭbo, bui, bĭtum, 1. * **1.** *To lie together in great numbers*: Evandri profugae concubuere boves, Prop. 4, 1, 4 (cf. concubitus, *no.* 1).—Far more freq., **2.** *To lie with one in bed, to have sexual intercourse with*: cum aliqua, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 33; Cic. Fat. 13; Ov. M. 7, 387: nudae Deae, Prop. 2, 15, 16: cum viro, Cic. Inv. 1, 29; Ov. A. A. 3, 522.

* **conculcātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [conculco] *A treading under foot, stamping upon*: Plin. 8, 18, 26.

conculco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To tread under foot, to crush* or *bruise by treading*: * **I.** Lit.: vinaceos in dolia picata, Cato R. R. 25.—More freq., **II.** Trop. (cf. calco, *no.* 1, b): **a.** *To tread down, trample upon in a hostile manner, to abuse*: istum semper illi ipsi domi proterendum et conculcandum putaverunt, Cic. Fl. 22 *fin.*: adversarios tuos, Hier.

Jes. 14, 51, 14: miseram Italiam, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 4.—**b.** Like our phrase, *To tread under foot*, equiv. to *to despise, treat with contempt:* Lucr. 5, 1139: lauream, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: disjice et conculca ista quae extrinsecus splendent; Sen. Ep. 23.

con-cumbo, ĕre, *v. n.* [CUMBO = cubo] *To lie with*, for sexual intercourse (very rare): Cinyrae, Ov. M. 10, 338. Abs.: quibus verbis, Juv. 6, 406: Graece, id. 6, 190.

* **con-cŭmŭlātus,** a. um, *Part.* [cumulo] *Heaped up, accumulated:* Tert. Virg. vel. 7 *fin.*

con-cŭpĭens, entis, *Part.* [cupio] *Very desirous, warmly desiring, coveting* (only in the two follg. exs.): concupientes regni, Enn. Ann. 1, 94 (in Cic. Div. 1, 48): *c. Inf.*, Capitol. Max. 13.

* **concŭpiscentĭa,** ae, *f.* [concupisco] *An eager desire, longing, concupiscence* (late Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 45; Anim. 16; Hier. Ep. 63, *no.* 1; Paul. Nol. ep. 30, 3, and Gloss. Curt. 8, 6, 18.

* **concŭpiscentīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Passionately desiring*, as transl. of the Gr. ἐπιθυμητικός, Tert. Anim. 16.

con-cŭpisco, ivi or ii, ītum, 3. *v. inch. a.* [cupio] *To long much for a thing, to be very desirous of, to covet, to aspire to, strive after* (class. in prose and poetry): (*a*) *c. Acc.:* signa, tabulas, *etc.*, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: domum aut villam, Sall. C. 51, 33: tribunos plebis, Liv. 3, 67: eandem mortem gloriosam, Cic. Div. 1, 24 *fin.;* 5, 13, 6: loquendi facundiam, id. 12, 10, 16: eloquentiam, Tac. Agr. 21: dominationem, Suet. Caes. 30: triumphum, id. Vesp. 12: majora, Nep. Paus. 1, 3: nihil desiderabile, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 53: nihil mihi, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3: perniciosum quicquam, id. ib. 10, 8, 2; Cic. Quint. 21, 69; * Hor. Epod. 3, 19; Quint. 1, 2, 6; id. ib. 12, 11, 23: quum est concupita pecunia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11; id. ib. 4, 6, 12: concupiscendus honos, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 2; Liv. 1, 56.—(*β*) *c. Inf.:* quid erat, quod concupisceret deus mundum signis et luminibus tamquam aedilis ornare? Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 22: obmutescere, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: ducere Sassiam in matrimonium, id. Clu. 9, 26: esse similes, Quint. 2, 9, 2: videri Atticorum imitatores, id. ib. 12, 10, 14: prodire in scenam, Suet. Ner. 20; id. Claud. 34; id. Calig. 37: discerpi Senatorem, id. ib. 28.—(*γ*) *Abs.* (rare): fingebat et metum, quo magis concupisceret, Tac. H. 1, 21; so id. ib. 1, 53: abiit jam tempus, quo posses videri concupisse, id. ib. 2, 76.—**b.** Transf. of inanimate things (very rare): (faba) aquas in flore maxime concupiscit, cum vero defloruit, exiguas desiderat, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

* **concŭpītor,** ōris, *m.* [concupisco] *One who longs eagerly for* or *covets something:* Firm. Math. 8, 22 *fin.*

con-cūrātor, ōris, *m.* *A joint-guardian*, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3; Just. Inst. 1, 24.

* **con-cūro,** are, *v. a.* *To care for suitably, attend to:* Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 23.

con-curro, curri, cursum, 3. (*perf. redupl.* concucurrit, Flor. 4, 2, 33 Duker. *N. cr.:* concucurrisse, Cato in Prisc. p. 901 P., and Suet. Caes. 15; cf. Oud. Liv. 1, 12, and Duker. Ind. Flor. s. h. v.) *v. n.*

I. *To run together* (of several persons), *to come* or *assemble together in multitudes, to rush* or *flock together in crowds* (very freq., and class.): tota Italia concurret, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: multi concurrerant, Nep. Dion. 10, 1: concurrite, concurrite, cives, Val. Max. 4, 1, *no.* 12: concurrunt laeti mi obviam cupedinarii omnes, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25: ad hos (*sc.* Druides) magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinae causa concurrit, Caes. B. G. 6, 13; cf. Quint. 1, 2, 16; so ad eum magnae copiae, Sall. C. 56 *fin.;* and ad eum homines omnium ordinum corruptissimi, id. Hist. 1, 19, p. 220, ed. Gerl.: ad curiam, Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 18 (corresponding to convolare ad Rostra); Liv. 4, 60; Suet. Tit. 11: in Capitolium, Suet. Calig. 6: domum tuam cuncta civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 31: ad arma milites, Caes. B. G. 3, 22 *fin.;* so id. ib. 5, 39 *fin.:* ad non dubiam mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: ad auxilium sociae, Luc. 3, 663: undique ad commune incendium restinguendum, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 21: omnes concurrerunt ad Perdiccam opprimendum, *united together*, Nep. Eum. 3, 1.—* **b.** Poet.: *To run in attendance upon, to accompany in running:* est quibus Eleae concurrit palma quadrigae, as it were, *follows him on foot, accompanies*, Prop. 3, 7, 17.

2. Trop. = confugere, *To run for refuge somewhere, to take refuge* (rare): nulla sedes, quo concurrant, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 4; Just. 19, 1.

II. *To run upon one another, to meet* or *dash together* (also class.): **A.** Of corporeal objects: **1.** In gen.: concurrunt nubes ventis, Lucr. 6, 97; cf. id. 6, 116: ne prora concurrerent, Liv. 37, 30; cf. id. 44, 42: mediis concurrere in undis Dicuntur montes (viz., the Symplegades), Ov. M. 7, 62; cf. thus of the same, id. Am. 2, 11, 3; and concurrere montes duo inter se, Plin. 2, 83, 85: concurrit dextera dextrae (viz., *in applauding*), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 205: labra concurrunt, *draw together, close*, Sen. Ep. 11; cf. id. de Ben. 2, 1; de Ira 3, 15; so os, Quint. 10, 7, 8 Spald. and Frotsch.; 11, 3, 121 Spald.: aspere concurrunt literae, Cic. de Or. 3, 43 *fin.* (*opp.* diduci); so id. Or. 45 *fin.*—Hence

2. In partic., milit. *t. t.*, *To rush together in hostility, to engage in combat, to join battle, to fight* (so naturally most freq. in the histt.); constr. *inter se, cum aliquo, contra aliquem, alicui*, and *abs.:* (*a*) *Inter se:* concurrunt equites inter se, Caes. B. C. 2, 25; so Hirt. B. Afr. 59; Liv. 26, 51; 29, 18; Suet. Oth. 12; Virg. G. 1, 489; Aen. 10, 436.—(*β*) *Cum aliquo:* cum hoc concurrit ipse Eumenes, Nep. Eum. 4, 1; so Liv. 8, 8; Vellej. 2, 70, 1; Suet. Oth. 10; Ov. M. 13, 87.—* (*γ*) *Contra aliquem:* equites contra tantam multitudinem audacissime concurrunt, *run upon, against*, etc., Hirt. B. Afr. 6.—(*δ*) *Alicui* (esp. freq. in the poets): audet viris concurrere virgo, Virg. A. 1. 493; so id. ib. 10, 8; Ov. M. 5, 89; 12, 595; 13, 275; 14, 452; 7, 30; A. A. 3, 5; Liv. 24, 15.—(*ε*) *Abs.:* cum infestis signis concurrunt, Sall. C. 60, 2; so Hirt. B. Afr. 58; Liv. 6, 7 *fin.;* 8, 7; 26, 39; 44. 38, et saep.; Tac. A. 6, 35; Hist. 2, 42; Suet. Claud. 21: ex insidiis, Liv. 9, 25; 2, 11. Neutr.: ubi propius ventum est, utrimque magno clamore concurritur, Sall. J. 53, 2; so Liv. 10, 40; Hor. S. 1, 1, 7. et al.—Hence, **b.** Not in war: (*a*) In the Lat. of the jurists, *To make the same claim in law, enter into competition with:* si non sit, qui ei concurrat, habeat solus bonorum possessionem, Ulp. Dig. 37, 1, 2: in hereditatem fratri concurrere, Papin. ib. 5, 2, 16; so in pignus, Ulp. ib. 20, 4, 7: in pignore, id. ib.—**c.** Trop. (rare): in tanta causarum varietate cum alia colligantur vel ipsa inter se concurrant, vel in diversum ambiguitate ducantur, Quint. 12, 2, 15: cum dolore, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 2: concurrit illinc publica, hinc regis salus, Sen. Oed. 830.

B. Of abstract objects (occurrences, circumstances, points of time, *etc.*): *To meet, concur, fall out at the same time, happen:* multa concurrunt simul, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 31; so concurrunt multae opiniones, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 3: tot verisimilia, id. Ad. 4, 4, 17: res contrariae, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 28: ista casu, id. Div. 2, 68, 141: quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, id. Off. 1, 14 *fin.:* saepe concurrunt aliquorum bene de me meritorum inter ipsos contentiones, id. Planc. 32 *fin.* Wund. *N. cr.:* si quid tale accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina, *that the reciprocal accounts do not* (**meet*) *become due on the same day*, id. Att. 16, 3, 5: cf. sponsalia in idem tempus, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 13: concurrit actio legis Aquiliae et injuriarum, *to have place together, to be coincident*, id. 9, 2, 5.

2. Pregnant: *To accord, agree with* (in jurid. Lat.): concurrit cum veritate, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 30: cum summa, id. ib. 30, 53.

concursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concurso] **I.** *A running together:* cum multa concursatione (populi), Cic. Brut. 69, 242: percontantium, id. Agr. 2, 34 *fin.;* Tac. A. 6, 17.—**II.** *A running upon, pushing against one another:* concursatio in obscuro incidentium aliorum in alios incertum fecerat, an, *etc.*, Liv. 41, 2.—* **2.** Trop.: *A correspondence, accordance, agreement:* somniorum, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146.—**III.** *A running about, going to and fro*, etc.: quid hujus lacrimas et concursationes proferam? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30 Zumpt. *N. cr.:* concursatio incerta nunc hos nunc illos sequentium, Liv. 5, 40; cf. id. 35, 49: decemviralis, *a traveling over the provinces*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 8.—Hence, * **b.** In milit. language, *The skirmishing of light-armed troops*, Curt. 8, 14, 13.—* **2.** Trop.: *An anxious, troubled restlessness, anxiety:* exagitatae mentis, Sen. Ep. 3.

concursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who runs hither and thither;* in milit. lang., *a skirmisher*, opp. to statarius (perh. only in Liv.): concursator et vagus pedes, Liv. 31, 35: levem et concursatorem hostem, id. 27, 18.

* **concursātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [concursator] *Of* or *pertaining to a skirmisher:* pugna, Amm. 16, 9.

concursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concurro, *no.* II.] *A running* or *meeting together, a concurrence, concourse* (several times in Cic.; elsewhere very rare): atomorum, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 6; Fin. 1, 6, 17: stellarum, Gell. 14, 1, 29: crebra vocum, Cic. Or. 44 *fin.;* cf. crebrae vocalium, Cic. Her. 4, 12, 18: fortuitorum, Cic. Top. 20, 76.—**b.** In rhetoric, *A figure of speech, in accordance with which the last words are several times repeated*, Gr. συμπλοκή: concursio et impetus in eadem verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206 (also quoted in Quint. 9, 1, 33).

con-curso, are, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To come violently together, to rush together:* concursare, coire et dissultare vicissim (semina), Lucr. 3, 396. Far more freq., and class., **II.** *To go to and fro, run about, rush hither and thither, travel about* (cf. commeo): **1.** *Neutr.:* nunc hinc, nunc illinc, Lucr. 2, 215: dies noctesque, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 81; so Liv. 4, 6; 5, 8: circum tabernas, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17: per viam, Liv. 9, 24: quum concursant ceteri praetores, *to travel about* (corresp. with tempus in itineribus consumere), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12.—**b.** In milit. lang., *To skirmish*, Liv. 28. 2; cf. concursatio, *no.* II. b, and concursator.—**2.** *Act.:* concursare aliquid, *To rove* or *ramble somewhere, to visit a place, to frequent* (only in Cic.; sometimes interchanged with circumcurso; v. h. v.): quum jam hoc novo more omnes fere domos omnium concursent, *to go from house to house*, Cic. Mur. 21, 44; so concursare et obire provinciam (praetores), id. Verr. 2, 5, 31; cf. the preceding *no.:* concursare omnium mortalium non modo lectos, verum etiam grabatos, id. Div. 2, 63; cf. concursare lecticula mecum, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5.

concursus, ūs, *m.* [concurro] **I.** *A running, meeting,* or *flocking together, a concourse, assembly:* fit concursus per vias, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 27; cf. in plur.: incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt ex agris, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 3; and magni concursus sunt facti, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1: concursus fit celeriter in praetorium, Caes. B. C. 1, 76; cf. Liv. 2, 56 *fin.;* Nep. Dat. 3, 3: undique concursus, * Hor. S. 1, 9, 78: facere, Cic. Dejot. 10, 28; Liv. 27, 7: bonorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1.

II. *A running* or *dashing together, a pressing, striking one upon another, an encountering, meeting; a concourse*, etc.

A. Of corporeal objects: **1.** In gen.: concursus, motus, *etc.* (corporum quorundam) efficiunt ignes, Lucr. 1, 686; cf. concursu suo nubes excussere semina ignis, id. 6, 161; and id. 6, 172; cf. also Ov. M. 11, 436; and coeli, id. ib. 15, 811: fortuito (atomorum), Cic. N. D. 1, 24; Quint. 7, 2, 2: navium, Caes. B. C. 2, 6; Liv. 29, 27; Suet. Ner. 34: lunae et solis, Cels. 1, 4: oris, *a shutting* (v. concurro, *no.* II. A. 1), Quint. 11, 3, 56 Spald.: asper verborum (* *a harsh combination*), Cic. de Or 3, 43, 171: vocalium, Quint. 9, 4, 33: quinque amnium in unum confluens, Plin. 6, 20, 23.—**2.** Specif. milit. *t. t.*, *A hostile running one upon another, a clashing together, an onset, attack, charge*, Caes. B. C. 3, 92; Nep. Cim. 2, 3; Iphicr. 1, 4; Chabr. 4, 2; Eum. 4, 1; Hann. 11, 4; Liv. 32, 30; 42, 59; Ov. M. 6, 695, et saep.: proelii, Nep. Thras. 1, 4.—**b.** Transf.

beyond the circle of milit. affairs: (*a*) Concursus omnium philosophorum sustinere, Cic. Acad. 2, 22, 70: calamitatum, id. Fam. 5, 13, 2 (corresp. with vis tempestatum): ex rationis et firmamenti conflictione et quasi concursu quaestio exoritur, id. Part. 30.—(β) Jurid. *t. t.*, *An equal claim, joint heirship*, Cels. Dig. 32, 80: Ulp. ib. 39, 2, 15; 7, 2, 1 *fin.*

B. Of abstr. objects: *A meeting together, union, combination, multitude:* honestissimorum studiorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111.

* **con-curvo,** avi, 1. *v. a.* *To curve, bend, bow:* Laber. in Macr. Sat. 2, 7.

* **concussĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [concutio] *That can be shaken:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

concussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (a post-Aug. word, not in Quint.) *A shaking, concussion:* vasorum, Col. 9, 14 *fin.:* assidua facium, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 11: vasta, quae duas suppressit urbes, *an earthquake*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25 *fin.*—**b.** In jurid. Lat., *An extortion of money by means of false alarms* or *threatenings*, Dig. 47, 13: de concussione, several times; also Tert. ad Scap. 4 *sq.*

concussor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who extorts money by threatening, an extortioner* (late Lat.), Tert. Fuga in Persec. 12 *sq.*

* **concussūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] = concussio, *no.* b, *The extorting of money by threats*, Tert. ad Scap. 13.

1. concussus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from concutio.

2. concussus, ūs, *m.* [concutio] *A shaking, concussion*, only in *abl. sing.* in Lucr. 6, 290; 547; and Plin. 36, 16, 55.

‡ **con-custōdĭo,** ire, *v. a.* *To guard, watch carefully:* NATOS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2486.

con-cŭtĭo, ussi, ussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio, as cur = quare],

I. *To shake violently, to shake, agitate* (very freq. and class. in prose and poetry).

A. Lit. (so mostly poet.): concutit ungula terram, Enn. Ann. 17, 12 (for which the *simpl.* quatit, id. ib. 6, 12; Virg. A. 8, 596): tonitru concussa aequora coeli, Att. in Non. 505, 8; cf. thus of thunder: templa coeli summa sonitu, *Ter. (in a parodying of pathos) Eun. 3, 5, 42 Don.: cf. serena coeli sonitu, Lucr. 2, 1101; id. 6, 358; id. 5, 551; cf. id. 6, 544; Liv. 3, 10; Ov. M. 8, 782, et saep.: concussae cadunt urbes, Lucr. 5, 1236: concusso terrae motu theatro, * Suet. Ner. 20: moenia, Ov. M. 13, 175: freta, id. ib. 6, 691; 7, 201: undas, id. ib. 8, 605: artus, Lucr. 5, 1076; 6, 595; cf. id. 2, 949; id. 1, 918; so id. 2, 976; cf. Juv. 3, 101; Quint. 6, 3, 9: caput, Ov. M. 2, 50: caesariem, id. ib. 1, 179; cf. comam, id. Fast. 2, 846: tempora, id. Met. 13, 644: manum, id. ib. 11, 465: pectus, id. ib. 2, 755: arma manu, *to hurl*, id. ib. 1, 143; 7, 130; 12, 468; cf. tela lacertis, id. ib. 12, 79: te certo arcu, *to surely hit*, Prop. 1, 7, 15: frameas, *to move with a noise*, Tac. G. 11 *fin.* (cf. *quatere* scuta, id. Hist. 2, 22).—* **b.** Se, *To examine by shaking one's self*; hence trop. equiv. *to search, examine* (cf. excutio): te ipsum Concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim Natura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 35.

B. Trop.: **1.** *To shake the power* or *force of, cause to waver, to impair, disturb, distract:* rempublicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109; Plin. Pan. 6, 3: provincias magnis momentis, Vellej. 2, 78: regnum, Liv. 33, 19: orbem, Tac. H. 1, 16: opes Lacedaemoniorum, Nep. Epam. 6 *fin.*; cf. hostium vires, Vellej. 2, 121: concusso jam et pene fracto Hannibale, Liv. 28, 44: domum, Tac. H. 3, 45: concussa Transrhenanorum fide, Tac. H. 5, 25: nondum concusso senatusconsulto, id. Ann. 14, 43.

2. *To shake in feeling, to agitate violently*; and, **a.** Usu., *To put in fear, terror,* or *anxiety, to terrify, alarm, trouble: terrorem* metum concutientem definiunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.:* consules declarantur M. Tullius et C. Antonius, quod factum primo populares conjurationis concusserat, Sall. C. 24, 1: populum Rom. terrore Numantini belli, Vellej. 2, 90, 3; Quint. 4, 2, 37: urbem, Virg. A. 4, 666: totam Asiam, Curt. 4, 1: casu concussus acerbo, Virg. A. 5, 700; Tac. H. 2, 99 *fin.:* extemplo turbati animi concussaque vulgi Pectora, Virg. A. 11, 451.—Poet. in a Gr. constr.: casu animum concussus amici, Virg. A. 5, 869: hoc concussa metu mentem Juturna virago, id. ib. 12, 468; so Hor. S. 2, 3, 295.—Hence, (β) In the jurists: aliquem, *To terrify one by threats*, etc., *in order to extort money from him*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 6; Paul. Sent. 5, 25 *ad fin.*; cf. concussio, *no.* b, concussor and concussura.—**b.** In gen., of any excitement of the passions: magnum et summum est Deoque vicinum, non concuti, Sen. Tranq. 2.

3. *To urge, excite, rouse to activity*, excitare, commovere (very rare, and not ante-Aug.): fecundum concute pectus, Virg. A. 7, 338 Heyne: tu concute plebem, Petr. *poët.* Sat. 124, 288: se concussere ambae, Juv. 10, 328; Flor. 3, 1, 2.

* **II.** *To strike one upon another, to strike together:* manus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28.—Whence

*concussus, a, um, *Pa.* *Stirred up, unquiet:* Pallas aliquanto concussior, Marc. Cap. 7, 96.

condălĭum, ii, *n.* (access. form more nearly related to the Gr.: "CONDULUS anulus," Fest. p. 31) [κονδύλιον, κόνδυλος; cf. calix = κύλιξ, *etc.*] *A little ring for slaves*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 7; 15. Also, *the title of a comedy not now extant*, ascribed by Var. (L. L. 7, 4, 95) to Plaut., but denied to him by Attius (in Gell. 3, 3, 9).

‡ **con-dător,** *Joint contributor*, *συντελεστής*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

condĕcens, entis, v. the follg., *Pa.*

con-dĕcet, ēre, *v. impers.* *It becomes* or *it is becoming, meet, seemly* (only ante-class.; most freq. in Plaut.): capies quod te condecet, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 90: haud Atticam disciplinam, id. Casin. 3, 5, 24: in se capessere, id. Aul. 4, 1, 4: magis meretricem pudorem quam aurum gerere, id. Poen. 1, 2, 92; id. Truc. 2, 1, 16; Turpil. in Non. 277, 9.—Whence

condĕcens, entis, *Pa.* *Becoming, seemly, fit* (late Lat., and very rare): loco, Amm. 16, 10 dub.—* *Comp.:* habitus, Aus. Grat. act. 27.—*condecenter, *adv.*, *Becomingly, fitly:* condecenter haec omnia dicit (together with commode), Gell. 16, 12, 5 dub. (*al.* conducenter).

con-dĕcŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To ornament, decorate, adorn excessively* or *carefully* (very rare; perh. only in the follg. exs.): ova parire solet genu' pennis condecoratum, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 10, 18: ludos scenicos, * Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 37: loca picturis, Poet. in Plin. 35, 10, 37; Vitr. 1, 1.

* **con-dĕcŭrĭālis,** is, *m.* *He who has been* decurio *with one*, Frgm. Jur. civ. antejust. p. 39, ed. Maj.

‡ **con-dĕcŭrĭo,** ōnis, *m.* *He who is* decurio *with one*, Orell. *no.* 3733.

con-dēlector, ari, *v. pass.* *To be delighted with something* (eccl. Lat.): lege Dei, Vulg. Rom. 7, 22, et al.

* **con-dēlĭquesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To wholly* or *completely melt, dissolve:* resina, Cato R. R. 23, 3.

* **condemnābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [condemno] *Worthy of condemnation:* Pall. de Insit. 11.

condemnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *A condemning, condemnation* (post-Aug.): pecuniaria, Ulp. Dig. 2, 10, 5: condemnationem facere, *to condemn*, id. ib. 42, 1, 59; or, *to bring about the condemnation of one*, Gordian. Imp. Cod. 8, 14, 8: pati, *to be condemned*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 14; opp. to absolutio, Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24.

condemnātor, ōris, *m.* [condemno] * **1.** *One who gives sentence, a condemner:* delicti, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9.—* **2.** *One who causes a condemnation, an accuser:* Claudiae, Tac. A. 4, 66.

con-demno, āvi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [damno] **I.** *To sentence, condemn* (in good prose; extremely rare in the poets):

A. Within the circle of judicial proceedings; constr. *abs.*, with the *gen.*, *abl.*, *de aliqua re*, later *ad* or *in aliquid*, *ut:* (α) *Abs.:* hunc per judicem condemnabis, cujus de ea re nullum est arbitrium? Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 25; id. ib. *fin.*; so aliquem judicio turpissimo, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: L. Murenam, Quint. 5, 10, 99: super quadraginta reos ex diversis criminibus una sententia, Suet. Calig. 38, et saep.: aliquem sibi, *to claim as indebted to one's self*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8 (opp. to absolvere alicui; v. absolvo, *no.* 4).—(β) *c. gen.:* ambitus, Suet. Caes. 9: aliquem capitis (* *capitally*), Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 233; Suet. Dom. 11: injuriarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8: pecuniae publicae, id. Flacc. 18 *fin.:* rerum capitalium, Sall. C. 36, 2: sceleris, Cic. Fam. 14, 14: sponsionis, id. Caecin. 31 *fin.:* voti (* *obliged to fulfill his vow*, because his wish was granted), Titin. and Turpil. in Non. 277, 6 and 10 (cf. damnare voti, Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*), et saep.—(γ) *c. abl.:* aliquem eodem crimine, Cic. Fam. 2, 1: capitali poena, Suet. Dom. 14: certa pecunia (* *to a certain sum*), Gaj. Dig. 10, 1, 3; cf. minori pecunia, Papin. ib. 27, 3, 20.—(δ) *De aliqua re:* aliquem de alea, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: de ambitu, Suet. Caes 41.—(ε) *Ad aliquid:* aliquem ad metalla, et munitiones viarum aut bestias, Suet. Calig. 27; cf. ad bestias, id. Claud. 14 *fin.* ad pecuniam, Papin. Dig. 26, 9, 5.—(ζ) *In aliquid:* in antliam, Suet. Tib. 51: in solidum, Papin. Dig. 27, 3, 21: in certam quantitatem, Scaev. ib. 46, 1, 45.—(η) With *ut* condemnatus, ut pecuniam solvat, Ulp Dig. 42, 1, 4.

B. Without the circle of judicial proceedings: *To condemn*, (* *to accuse of, charge with; to blame, disapprove*): vestra amatis; ceteros causa incognita condemnatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 29: factum judicio amicorum, id. Pis. 17, 39; id. Prov. Cons. 10, 25: aliquem inertiae, id. de Or 1, 38: aliquem summae iniquitatis, Caes B. G. 7, 19; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

II. *To urge the condemnation of a person, to effect it* (very rare): ego hoc uno crimine illum condemnem necesse est, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10; Suet. Tib. 8: Pisonem accusavit condemnavitque, id. Vit 2. Cf. damno.

* **condensātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [condenso] *A condensing, condensation*, Coel. Aur. 3, 18 *fin.*

condenso, are * (access. form **condenseo,** ere: quia se condenseat aër, Lucr. 1, 393; cf. denseo = denso), *v. a.* [condensus] *To make very dense, to condense, to press close together* (rare; not in Cic.): oves se congregant ac condensant in locum unum, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 9: aciem, Hirt. B. Afr. 13: radices (* *sc.* se), Col. 2, 18, 6: caseum ponderibus, id. 7, 8, 4.

con-densus, a, um, *adj.* *Very dense, close* (mostly poet.; most freq. in Lucret.; never in Cicero): condensa contextaque magis (corpora), Lucr. 4, 55: condensa atque arta nubila, id. 6, 466; cf. id. 6, 102: conciliatu, id. 1, 576; 2, 99: terra, id. 5, 487: agmine, id. 1, 607: aciem irrupissent, Liv. 26, 5: puppes litore, Virg. A. 8, 497: columbae, id. ib. 2, 517: arbore, Plin. 10, 73, 94; Hirt. B. Afr. 50; cf. vallis arboribus, *thickly covered*, Liv. 25, 39: condensi ruunt, Sil. 14, 639.

con-depso, ui, 3. *v. a.* *To knead together* (ante-class.): Cato R. R. 40, 2; so id. 76, 2; Pompon. in Non. 39, 13.

con-dēscensĭo, ōnis, *f.* *Condescension:* condescensio seu demissio Jesu Christi, Cod. Just. 6, c. de S. Trinit.

* **con-dēsertor,** ōris, *m.* *A fellow-deserter:* Ter. Carn. Chr. 1.

con-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To talk a thing over in company, to agree upon something, to decide, determine, appoint, fix* (most freq. as publicist. *t. t.*): condixit pater patratus populi Romani Quiritium patri patrato priscorum Latinorum, *etc.*, old form in Liv. 1, 32: status condictusve dies cum hoste, Cincius in Gell. 16, 4, 4; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5; cf. quoniam pactum atque condictum cum rege populi Romani perfide ruperat, Gell. 20, 1, 54: sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. Germ. 11 Rupert.: inducias, Just. 3, 7, 14: tempus et locum coeundi, id. 15, 2 *fin.:* rupta quieto condicta, *the truce*, Amm. 20, 1: in vendendo fundo quaedam etiam si non condicantur praestanda sunt, Pompon. Dig. 18, 1, 66.—Cf. Gron. Obs. 1, 1, 19.—* **b.** Trop.: quum hanc operam condicerem, as it were, *obligated myself to it*, i. e. *undertook it*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 6 (Sillig.: *cum dicerem*; v. his *N. cr.*).—Hence

2. In gen.: *To proclaim, announce,* *publish something*: "*condicere* est dicendo denunciare," Fest. p. 49: sacerdotes populi Romani cum condicunt in diem tertium *diem perendini* dicunt, Gell. 10, 24, 9. Esp. freq., condicere alicui ad coenam *or* coenam, *To promise* or *engage one's self as guest, to invite one's self to an entertainment*: ad coenam aliquo condicam foras, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 15; so id. ib. 38: seni coenam ea lege condixit, Suet. Tib. 42; cf. velut ad subitam condictamque coenulam invitare, *i. e. without previous preparation*, id. Claud. 21: nam quum mihi condixisset, coenavit apud me in mei generi hortis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20.

3. In the jurists: condicere aliquid alicui, lit., *To give notice that something should be returned*; hence, *to demand back* (from any one), *to reclaim, recall*: rem, Julian. Dig. 39, 6, 13: pecuniam alicui, Ulp. ib. 12, 1, 11. Cf. condictio and condicticius.

II. In late Lat.: *To unanimously assent* or *agree*, consentire: Tert. Anim. 8.

* **condictĭcĭus** or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [condictio] *Of* or *pertaining to demanding back*: actio, Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 13.

condictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [condico, *no.* I. 2 and 3] **1.** In the lang. of religion, *The proclamation of a festival*, acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 3, 117; cf. Fest. p. 51 (in both without vouchers).—**2.** In jurid. Lat., *A demanding back*, Dig. 12, 1, 4 *sq.*; 13, 1, 2 *sq.*

condigne, *adv.* *Very worthily*; v. the following.

con-dignus, a, um, *adj.* *Wholly deserving, very worthy* (very rare; mostly ante- and post-class.): (*a*) *abs.*: condignum donum, qualis't qui donum dedit, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 39 *sq.*; Plin. H. N. praef. § 11 Sillig. *N. cr.*—(*β*) *c. abl.*: dum condignam te sectaris simiam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 25; Gell. 3, 7, 1.—*Adv.*: (*a*) *abs.*: condigne facere, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 8; id. Aul. 3, 4, 6: condigne atque recte loqui, Gell. 1, 6, 4: condigne et cum decore depingere, id. 14, 4, 1.—(*β*) *c. abl.*: condigne te cubare, Plaut. Casin. 1, 43; id. Capt. 1, 1, 39.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* are not in use.

condīmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [condimentum] *Of* or *pertaining to spices* or *seasoning*: caepae, Plin. 19, 6, 32; id. 19, 8, 50.—**b.** Subst. condimentarius, ii, *m.*, *One who prepares* or *sells spices, a spicer*, trop.: omnium haereticorum (Platonem), Tert. Anim. 23.

condīmentum, i, *n.* [condio] (rare; most freq. in Plaut. and Cic.) *Spice, a seasoning*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 3 *sq.*; Pseud. 3, 2, 31 *sq.*: cibi, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90: arida, Col. 12, 51, 2: viridia, *green herbs used in seasoning*, id. 12, 8, 1.—**2.** Trop.: sapienti aetas condimentum'st, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 92 Lind.; id. Poen. 5, 6, 33: optumum aerumnae est animus aequus, id. Rud. 2, 3, 71: amicitiae suavitas quaedam sermonum atque morum, Cic. Lael. 18 *fin.*; cf. omnium sermonum facetiae, id. de Or. 2, 67, 271; Quint. 6, 3, 19: humanitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7.

condĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [only access. form from condo, q. v. *no.* II. 2, and cf. compono, *no.* II. B, 1, b] (orig. belonging to econ. lang.),

I. *To put fruit in vinegar, wine, spices*, etc., *to preserve, pickle*: oleas albas, Cato R. R. 117: lactucam (corresp. with componere), Col. 12, 9 *fin.*: corna, pruna, id. 12, 10, 2, et saep.: caules vitium in aceto et muria, Plin. 14, 19, 23, et al.—**b.** Transf.: unguenta, *to make fragrant*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99.—**c.** *To embalm a dead body*: mortuos (Aegyptii), Cic. Tusc. 1, 45.—Hence

II. *To prepare food carefully, to make savory, soft, to season, spice*: coenam, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 21: meas escas, id. ib. 41: fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2: jus male, Hor. S. 2, 8, 69: vinum, Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 9.—Hence, **b.** Condītum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Aromatic wine, spiced wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, *no.* 5; Pall. Oct. 19; Febr. 32; Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 5, et al.

2. Trop.: *To attend to carefully, to cultivate, ornament; to make pleasant* or *agreeable; to soften, temper*, etc. (esp. freq. in Cic.): duo sunt, quae condiant orationem: verborum numerorumque jucunditas, Cic. Or. 55, 185; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 38; and 6, 3, 40: vitia (* *to set off*), Cic. Clu. 26 *fin.*: hilaritate tristitiam temporum, id. Att. 12, 40, 3; gravitatem comitate, id. de Sen. 4, 10; cf. id. Mur. 31 *fin.*: aliquid natura asperum pluribus voluptatibus, Quint. 5, 14, 35: urbanitatem ambiguitate, id. 6, 3, 96.—Whence.

conditus, a, um, *Pa.* * **1.** (acc. to *no.* II. 1) *Seasoned, savory*: conditiora facit haec supervacanei etiam operis aucupium atque venatio, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II. 2) Of discourse: *Polished, ornamented*: sermo, Poeta in Cic. Att. 13, 52: nimium condita oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 182.—*Comp.*: oratio lepore et festivitate conditior, Cic. de Or. 2, 56; id. Brut. 29, 110.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* not in use.

condiscĭpŭla, ae, *f.* [condiscipulus] *A female school-fellow*, Mart. 10, 35; App. M. 9.

* **condiscĭpŭlātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Companionship in school*; very rare; perh. only Nep. Att. 5, 3, and Just. 12, 6, 17 *fin.*

con-discĭpŭlus, i. *m.* *A schoolmate, companion at school*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18; Att. 5, 19, 3; Nep. Att. 1 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 66; Quint. 1, 2, 26; 2, 2, 12; 2, 3, 10; Suet. Ner. 22; Vit. 14; Dom. 1.

con-disco, dĭdĭci, 3. *v. a.* * **I.** *To learn with* or *in company with one*: ex his, qui mihi Athenis condidicere, App. Flor. *no.* 18.—**II.** *To learn carefully, eagerly*, or *well, to learn, to learn and practice* (rare, but class. in prose and poetry): (*a*) *c. acc.*: modos, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 34: crimen a teneris annis, Ov. Her. 4, 25: genera plausuum, * Suet. Ner. 20.—Far more freq. (*β*) *c. inf.*: merum bibere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 4; id. ib. 4, 3, 2; id. Poen. 3, 1, 11: mihi paullo diligentius supplicare, Cic. Planc. 5 *fin.*; * Quint. 1, 9, 2: foris pasci, Col. 7, 3, 19: pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 3.—* (*γ*) With a *relat. clause*: condiscere qui pecuniae fructus esset, Cic. Quint. 3, 12.—**b.** Transf. of inanimate objects: ut (flagellum) paullatim condiscat suis radicibus ali, Col. 4, 15, 3; so id. 3, 10, 16; Plin. 21, 5, 11.

condītānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [condio] Of fruits, *etc.*: *For preserving* or *pickling*; *pickled*: olea, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1 (also quoted in Non. 94, 9 *sq.*): ostreae, Apic. 9, 6: pisces, id. 9 *fin.*

* **condītĭcĭus** or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [condo] *Laid up, preserved*: cibaria, Col. 8, 8, 2 (ed. Schneid.: conditiva).

1. condĭtĭo (on account of a deriv. from condico, freq. written condicio), ōnis, *f.* [condo, lit., An establishing, confirming; hence],

I. *The external position, situation, condition, stand, rank, place, circumstances* (very freq. and class.): **a.** Of persons: infirma et fortuna servorum, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41; cf. tolerabilis servitutis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: conditione eo meliore est senex quam adolescens, id. de Sen. 19, 68: humana, id. Tusc. 1, 8: aliae oratoris, Quint. 10, 3, 9; id. ib. 3, 8, 37: alicujus conditio vitaque, id. ib. 3, 8, 50; Suet. Aug. 17: abjectae extremaeque sortis, id. Calig. 35: fuit intactis quoque cura conditione super communi, *solicitude concerning their common condition or circumstances*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 152, et saep.—**b.** Of things: *A situation, condition, nature, mode, manner*: quos postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem atque ipsi erant receperunt, *into the same condition of law and freedom*, Caes. B. G. 1, 28 *fin.*; * Lucr. 2, 301: aliquam vitae sequi, Cic. Rab. Post. 7; cf. haec vivendi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 65: diversa causarum inter ipsas, Quint. 10, 2, 23: duplex ejus disceptationis, id. ib. 7, 5, 2: litium, id. ib. 5, 1, 3; cf. ib. 10, 1, 36: vel temporum vel locorum, id. ib. 12, 10, 2, et saep.: (* harum rerum eventus, conditio, *etc.*, *the possibility*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5 *fin.*).

II. In the lang. of business, lit., *An establishing of conditions for something*; hence, *a condition, stipulation, proviso, agreement, compact, proposition, terms, demand*: (*a*) *abs.*: alicui conditionem ferre (* *to offer terms*), Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 51; cf. id. ib. 4, 3, 91 *sq.*; Mil. 4, 1, 6; Men. 4, 2, 24; Liv. 37, 45, et al.: cognitis suis postulatis atque aequitate conditionum perspecta, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; Cic. Caecin. 14, 40: non respuit conditionem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42; so Cic. Coel. 6, 14: ne si pax cum Romanis fieret, ipse per conditiones ad supplicium traderetur, Sall. J. 61 *fin.*: posse conditionibus bellum poni, id. ib 112: dum de conditionibus tractat, Nep Eum. 5 *fin.*: aliquot populus aut vi subegit aut conditionibus in societatem accepit, Liv. 9, 15, et saep.—(*β*) With *ut* or *ne*: fert illam conditionem, ut ambo exercitus tradant, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2; so Phaedr. 4, 5, 8; Suet. Galb. 15; Vit. 15: jubere ei praemium tribui sub ea conditione, ne quid postea scriberet, Cic. Arch. 10, 25; so Suet. Tib. 26: fecit pacem his conditionibus: ne qui, *etc.*, Nep. Thras. 3, 1; so Liv. 23, 7; Suet. Tib. 13, et al.—(*γ*) With *si* (rare; not in Cic.): librum tibi ea conditione daret, si reciperes te correcturum, Caecina in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4; so Suet. Caes. 68; Claud. 24; Vit. 6.—Also transf. subject.: *Free choice, option*: quorum conditio erat, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 20.—Transf. from the conditions made in marriage:

2. *Marriage, match, the person married, bride, bridegroom* (freq., and class.): **a.** In an honorable sense: tu conditionem hanc accipe; ausculta mihi, Atque eam desponde mihi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 60; so id. ib. 3, 5, 2; Stich. 1, 2, 61; Trin. 1, 2, 122; Truc. 4, 3, 75; Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 13; Cic. Phil. 2, 38; Lael. 10, 34; Liv. 3, 45; Nep. Att. 12; Suet. Caes. 27; Aug. 63; Claud. 26; Galb. 5; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 8; 1, 14, 9; Curt. 4, 11; Mart. 3, 33; 5, 17. Hence, in the jurists, the formula of separation: conditione tua non utor (**I will not have you*), Gaj. Dig. 24, 2, 2.—**b.** In a bad sense: *A lover, paramour*, Cic. Coel. 15 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 69; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 19; Lamprid. Elag. 5, 8.

III. In eccles. Lat., sometimes in acc. with the original signif. of condo, *A making, creating, a thing made, a work*, Prud. Ham. 19; Tert. Habit. mul. 8; de Spectac. 2, et al.

2. condītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [condio] **1.** *A preserving of fruits*, etc.: amurcae, Var. R. R. 1, 61. In plur., id. ib.; Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116.—**2.** *A spicing, seasoning, flavoring*: suci, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32. In plur.: ciborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58 *fin.*

* **condĭtĭōnābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [1. conditio] *Conditional*: persecutio, Tert. adv. Gnost. 9.

condĭtĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [conditio] *With a condition attached, conditional, with conditions* (freq. in the jurists): datio, Ulp. Dig. 34, 4, 9: creditores, id. ib. 50, 16, 54: servi, Imp. Const. Cod. 10, 1, 7, et saep.: criminatio, Tert. adv. Jud. 13, *ad fin.*

condĭtĭōnālĭter, *adv.* *Conditionally*: concepta causa, Gaj. Dig. 25, 1, 17; cf. Paul. ib. 46, 3, 98, et al.

condĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [condo] (**Suitable for preserving*), *preserved* (rare; not in Cic.): olea, Cato R. R. 6, 1; Macr. S. 2, 16: mala, Cato R. R. 7, 3; Var. R. R. 1, 59, 1: cibi, Col. 7, 9, 9; cf. also conditicius.—**b.** Subst.: condĭtīvum, i, *n.*, *A tomb*, Sen. Ep. 60 *fin.*; 82; Orell. *no.* 4511.

1. condĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A maker, builder, framer, establisher, founder, author, compiler, arranger*, etc. (class.; most freq. in the poets and prose writers after the Aug. per.): (*a*) *c. Gen.*: Romanae arcis, Virg. A. 8, 313; cf. thus of the founders of states, Ov. M. 4, 566; 14, 849; * Hor. A. P. 394; Liv. 5, 53; Quint. 2, 16, 9; 3, 2, 4; 3, 7, 18; 21, 26; Suet. Aug. 7; 98 Bremi, et al.: tanti regni Cyrus, Just. 2, 10: historiae, Ov. Ib. 522; Poeta in Quint. 8, 3, 29; 12, 11, 23: scientiae medicorum, Sen. Ep. 95: carminum, Curt. 8, 5: legum atque jurium, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 86; cf. legum latorem conditoremque Romani juris, Liv. 3, 58: ejus sacri, Liv. 39, 17: totius negotii, Cic. Clu. 26, 71: Romanae libertatis, Liv. 8, 34; id. 1, 42.—Rare, (*β*) *Abs.*: T. Sicinium . . . conditorem Vejos sequantur, *i. e. who advises a removal to Veji*, κτιστήν, Liv. 5, 24 *fin.*: conditorum, parentum, deorum numero nobis eritis, id. 7, 30: humilis, *writer, author*, Tib. 4, 1, 4.—**2.** Conditor, *nom. propr.*, *A rural deity, who presided over the laying up of fruits*, acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 1, 21.

2. conditŏr, ōris, *m.* [condio] *One who prepares a thing in a savory manner, a seasoner* (very rare): ciconiarum, Poeta in Schol. Hor. S. 2, 2, 49.

conditōrium, ii, *n.* [condo] *A place where any thing is laid up, a repository* (not ante-Aug.): tormentorum muralium, Amm. 18, 9.—**2.** Specif., **a.** *A place for preserving a dead body,* or *the ashes of the dead, a coffin,* Suet. Aug. 18; Calig. 52; Plin. 37, 2, 7.—**b.** *A tomb, sepulchre,* in gen., Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 5; Petr. 111, 2; 112, 3; Orell. *no.* 2473.

conditrix, īcis, *f.* [conditor] *A female builder, founder,* etc. (post-class.), App. Apol. p. 285; Poeta in Serv. et Philarg. Virg. E. 1, 20; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11; Tert. Spect. 7, et al.

1. condĭtūra, ae, *f.* [condo] *A preparing, making:* vitreorum, Petr. 51, 5.

2. condītūra, ae, *f.* [condio] **1.** *A preserving of fruits,* Col. 12, 48 *sq.*—**2.** *A seasoning, condiment, a savory preparation,* Sen. Ira 3, 15.

1. condĭtus, a, um, *Part.,* from condo.

2. condītus, a, um, *Part.,* from condio.

3. condĭtus, ūs, *m.* [condo] *A preparing, founding, establishment* (post-class.): Thebarum, Censor. de Die Nat. 4 *ad fin.;* so App. Apol. p. 289.

* **4. condītus,** ūs, *m.* [condio] *A preserving of fruits,* Col. 2, 22, 4.

con-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.,* lit., *To bring, lay,* or *put together, to put right* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition); and in particular,

I. With the access. idea of uniting: *To put, join together into a whole, to form, fashion, produce, make by joining together.*

1. Lit.: **a.** First of all, of the founding of towns or states: *To found, establish:* Romam, Enn. Ann. 1, 116 (in Var. R. R. 3, 1, and Suet. Aug. 7 *fin.*): oppida, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 40; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 8: urbem, Lucr. 5, 1107; Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2; Sall. C. 6, 1: Liv. 1, 19; Suet. Aug. 18; 47; 60; Calig. 21; Just. 2, 4, 15; 2, 15, 1; 16, 3, 7, et saep.: arces, Virg. E. 2, 61: locum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 92: colonias, Vellej. 1, 15; Just. 16, 3, 7: novam civitatem, Just. 2, 74: regna, id. 2, 1, 3: imperium Poenorum, id. 19, 1, 1.—(*β*) Transf. to the inhabitants: Romanam gentem, Virg. A. 1, 33: genus hominum, Just. 2, 6, 11. Hence medial: optato conduntur Thybridis alveo, *they settle,* Virg. A. 7, 303 ("*condi* proprie dicuntur, qui sibi statuunt civitatem. *Conduntur* ergo; sedem stabilem locant," Serv.).—**b.** Of the erecting, building of other things: *To make, construct, build:* aram, Liv. 1, 7; 28, 46: sepulcrum, Hor. Epod. 9, 26: moenia, Virg. A. 1, 276; Ov. M. 3, 13; 14, 775; Just. 2, 12, 4.—**c.** Of written productions: *To compose, write, celebrate, write* or *treat of; describe:* SIVE CARMEN CONDIDISSET, Frgm. XII. Tab. in Cic. Rep. 4, 10; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 507 *sq.;* so carmen, Lucr. 5, 2; Hor. S. 2, 1, 82; 84; Ep. 1, 3, 24; A. P. 436; Liv. 27, 37; 31, 12 *fin.;* Quint. 10, 1, 56, et saep.: poema, Cic. Att. 1, 16 *ad fin.:* longas Iliadas, Prop. 2, 1, 14: bella, Virg. E. 6, 7: Caesaris acta, Ov. Tr. 2, 336: proelia, Stat. Th. 1, 8: festa numeris, Ov. F. 6, 24: alterum satirae genus, Quint. 10, 1, 95: aliqua in hac materia, id. ib. 3, 1, 19: prosam orationem, Plin. 5, 29, 31: historiam, id. 12, 4, 8; cf. aliquid annalibus, id. 2, 9, 6: praecepta medendi, id. 26, 2, 6: laudes alicujus, id. 22, 13, 15: militarem disciplinam artemque bellandi, Flor. 1, 3, 1 Duker.—Rarely, (*β*) *Abs.:* si etiamnum Homero condente Aegyptus non erat, Plin. 13, 13, 27 *fin.*

2. Trop.: *To establish, found, to be the author of, procure, make:* jusjurandum, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 18: aurea secula, Virg. A. 6, 793: aeternam famam ingenio suo, Phaedr. 3 prol. 53; so nomen memorandum, Sil. 4, 37: somniorum intelligentiam (Joseph), Just. 36, 2, 8.

II. With the access. idea of carefulness: *To put up* or *away, to lay, put,* or *place somewhere for preservation,* etc., *to lay up, store* or *treasure up:* **a.** *Abs.:* pecuniam, Cic. Clu. 26 *ad fin.:* frumentum, id. N. D. 2, 63; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 140: et reponere fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62 *fin.;* cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12: aliquid proprio horreo, id. Od. 1, 1, 9: Sabinum testa levi, id. ib. 1, 20, 3: pressa mella puris amphoris, id. Epod. 2, 15.—(*β*) With the designation of the place (most freq. by *in c. acc.*): minas viginti in crumenam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 9: mustum in dolium, Var. R. R. 1, 65, 1: cineres in urnas, Suet. Calig. 15: barbam in auream pyxidem, id. Ner. 12; cf. id. ib. 47: legem in aerarium, id. 28; cf. the follg., te in pistrinum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 120; cf. aliquem in custodiam, Liv. 31, 23; 45, 42; Tac. H. 4, 2: aliquem in carcerem, *to thrust into prison, imprison,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29 *fin.;* Liv. 26, 16; 29, 22; 30, 21: aliquem in vincula, id. 23, 38; 26, 34: aurum intro, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 120; Truc. 5, 1, 28: succerdas eo (*sc.* in arcam), Titin. in Fest. s. v. SUCCERDAE, p. 243; so sortes eo, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86 Orell. *N. cr.;* Lucr. 5, 954: literas publicas in aerario sanctiore, *to keep, lay up,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 63: se (aves) in foliis, Virg. G. 4, 473; Suet. Aug. 31, et al.—**b.** Trop.: teneo omnia, In pectore condita sunt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 31: mandata cordi memori, Catull. 64, 230: in causis conditae sunt res futurae, *lie, are contained,* Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128.—Hence

2. In econ. lang., *To put, lay up, preserve, pickle fruits* (for which the access. form condio, ire, became prevalent; v. h. v.): lentiscum in acetum (cf. just before, oleae quomodo condiantur), Cato R. R. 117: ficus in orcas, Col. 12, 15, 2, et al.: corna in liquida faece, Ov. M. 8, 666: oleum, Suet. Caes. 53.—(*In medic. lang., *To set:* ossa, Cels. 8, 23.)

3. *To inter, bury a dead body* (cf. compono, *no.* II. B, 1, c): mortuos cera circumlitos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45: inhumatos Manes, Luc. 9, 151: aliquem sepulcro, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56; Virg. A. 3, 67; Ov. M. 7, 618; 8, 235: ossa parentis terra, Virg. A. 5, 48; so aliquem terra, Plin. 7, 54, 55: fraternas umbras tumulo, Ov. F. 5, 451; so id. Met. 14, 442; Val. Fl. 5, 198: ossa peregrina ripa, Ov. M. 2, 337: Alexandrum intemperantia bibendi .... condidit, *brought to the grave,* Sen. Ep. 83 *ad fin.*—In respect to fulgur conditum, v. fulgur.—Hence, **b.** Poet. of time: *To bring it, as it were, to the grave, to pass, spend, live through it:* secla vivendo, Lucr. 3, 1103: longos soles cantando, Virg. E. 9, 52: diem collibus in suis, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 29; so diem, Stat. Th. 10, 54; Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 4; Pan. 80 *fin.;* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *fin.:* noctem, Sil. 4, 482.—In respect to lustrum, v. lustrum.—To the idea of laying up, laying by, is joined that of concealing (cf. abdo, *no.* 1 and 2); hence

B. Transf.: *To conceal, hide, secrete, suppress:* quicquid sub terra est in apricum proferet aetas, Defodiet condetque nitentia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 25: lumen, Lucr. 4, 434; 5, 508; so lunam (nubes), Hor. Od. 2, 16, 3; id. ib. 1, 10, 8: vultus, Ov. M. 2, 330; cf. vultum aequore, id. ib. 11, 255: gladium, Quint. 8 prooem. § 15: liber aperit condita praecordia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89: oculos, *to close, shut,* Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 44: (*oculi conditi, *deep-set*), Plin. 11, 37, 53; so lumina, Prop. 4, 11, 64: se in viscera (terrae), Ov. M. 2, 274: se sub lectum, Suet. Calig. 51: medial, (Danai) nota conduntur in alvo, *concealed themselves,* Virg. A. 2, 401: fera murmura, Prop. 4, 4, 61: iram, Tac. A. 2, 28.—Hence, **2.** Poet., *To thrust* or *strike in deep, to plunge* (cf. abscondo, *no.* 1): ensem in pectus, Ov. M. 13, 392: digitos in lumina, id. ib. 13, 54; 12, 295; 5, 423: ensem in pectore, Virg. A. 9, 348: telum jugulo, Ov. M. 13, 459; so Sen. Oed. 1037.—(*β*) Trop.: stimulos caecos in pectore, Ov. M. 1, 727.

condŏcē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [condoceo] *To train, teach, instruct, discipline* (rare): beluas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161; cf. elephantes, Hirt. B. Afr. 27: tirones gladiatores, id. ib. 71: animum, ut, *etc.,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87.

con-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a.* *To exercise, train, instruct* (very rare, perh. only in the follg. exs.): (milites) equo uti frenato, Hirt. B. Afr. 19.—*Mi.* Fac modo, ut condocta tibi sint dicta ad hanc fallaciam. —*Co.* Quin edepol condoctior sum, quam tragoedi et comici, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 3 *sq*

con-dŏlĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To feel excessive, severe pain, to suffer greatly* (eccl. Lat.): universum corpus, Tert. Poen. 10.—**b.** Trop.: animo, Hier. Ep. 112, *no.* 12.

con-dŏlesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n.* [doleo] *To feel excessive, severe pain, to suffer much, severely* (rare, but class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in *temp. perf.*): mihi de vento miserae condoluit caput, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 2; so in *perf.:* latus ei dicenti, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: pes, dens, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: tentatum frigore corpus, * Hor. S. 1, 1, 80 Heind.: admonitu matris, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 32: naturâ (hominem) condolescere dicerent, Cic. Acad. 1, 10, 38.—* **II.** *To suffer* or *sympathize with:* anima corpori laeso .... condolescit, Tert. Anim. 5.

* **con-dŏmo,** are, *v. a.* *To completely tame, to curb, check:* Prud. Cath. 7, 98.

* **condōnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [condono] *A giving away:* bonorum possessionumque, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12.

con-dōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Aliquid (aliquem) alicui, *To give something to one, to present, deliver up* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.; not in Quint.).

A. In gen.: **1.** Lit.: pallam, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 94: pateram tibi, id. Amph. 1, 1, 38: apothecas hominibus nequissimis, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: omnia certis hominibus (corresp. with dare), id. Agr. 2, 6, 15: facultas agrorum suis latronibus condonandi, id. Phil. 5, 3 Wernsd. *N. cr.* (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 650 *sq.;* Zumpt's Gr. § 661): hereditatem alicui (praetor), *to adjudge,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 41.

2. Trop.: *To give up, surrender, deliver up, sacrifice, devote, offer, bring as an offering:* aliquid ditioni, judicio potestatique alicujus permittere et condonare, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 39: aliquid potentiae alicujus, id. Fam. 5, 18 *fin.:* aliquem cruci, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 26: omnes inimicitias reipublicae, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 50; cf. seque vitamque suam reipublicae, Sall. J. 79, 9: suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 20.

B. In partic., *To give a debt to one,* i. e. *to remit, acquit from:* **1.** Lit.: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic. Off. 2, 22. —More freq., **2.** Trop.: **a.** *To pardon, remit an offence:* ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis, Cic. Mil. 2 *fin.:* uti Jugurthae scelus condonaretur, Sall. J. 27, 2.—**b.** *To pardon, refrain from punishing a crime out of regard or favor to any one,* or (more freq.) *to him who committed it:* meam animadversionem et supplicium, quo usurus eram in eum, remitto tibi et condono, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2: alterius lubidini malefacta condonare, Sall. C. 52, 8: tres fratres non solum sibi ipsis, neque his tot ac talibus viris, neque nobis necessariis suis, sed etiam reipublicae condonaveris, Cic. Lig. 12, 36; so filium sibi, Liv. 3, 12: unum tot Claudiis deprecantibus, id. 3, 58: se (*sc.* Caesarem) Divitiaco fratri condonare (*sc.* Dumnorigem), Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*

II. Aliquem aliquid (*accus. respect.*) or *abs.:* *To present one with something* (only in the follg. exs.): si quam (rem) debes, te condono, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 24; so id. Pers. 5, 2, 36: argentum, quod habes, condonamus te, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 54; Afran. in Non. 497, 29.—Neutr.: habeo multa quae condonabitur, Ter. Eun. prol. 17 Ruhnk.

con-dormĭo, ire, *v. n.* *To fall fully asleep, to fall asleep* (very rare): * Suet. Aug. 78; Hyg. Fab. 125; Capitol. Ver. 4.

con-dormisco, īvi, 3. *v. inch.* [dormio] *To go entirely to sleep, fall asleep;* only in Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81; Rud. 2, 7, 13; Mil. 3, 2, 13; in *perf.,* Most. 2, 2, 55.

condrilla and (condrylla), another orthography for chondrille, q. v.

Condrūsi, ōrum, *m.,* Κονδροῦσοι, *A people in* Gallia Belgica, *on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Lüttich and Namur,* Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 4, 6; 6, 32.

* **condūcenter,** *adv.* *Becomingly, fitly;* v. condecet, *fin.*

condūcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [conduco, *no.* II.] *Advantageous, profitable, expedient* (several times in Plaut.; elsewhere rare): consilium ad eam rem, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 76; cf. ib. 71; 3, 3, 12: istuc facinus mihi, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 18; so id. Cist. 1, 1, 80 conducibile et utile, id. Trin. 1, 1, 3; cf. ib. 14.—* *Comp.* Cic. Her. 2, 14.

con-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.: To draw, bring,* or *lead together, to assemble, collect* (class. in prose and poetry).

A. In gen.: **1.** Lit. (thus esp. freq. of the collecting, assembling of troops in any place): milites de castellis ad castra, Sisenn. in Non. 514, 7: exercitum in unum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: eo copias omnes, id. B. C. 3, 13 *fin.*; cf. auxilia, Liv. 30, 21; id. 23, 13 *fin.*: dispersas suorum copias, Tac. H. 4. 71, et saep.: virgines unum in locum, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3: nubila, Ov. M. 1, 572, et al.

2. Trop. (very rare, and post-class.): omnia probra in Deorum maledicta, Arn. 4, 146.

B. In partic.: **1.** Intens.: *To connect, unite,* by bringing together, cogo: lit. (so several times in Lucret.; elsewh. rare): partes in unum, Lucr. 1, 398; 3, 533; cf. id. 1, 651; id. 6, 968; id. 4, 432; Vitr. 8, 1 *fin.*: corticem, Ov. M. 4, 375: lac, *to coagulate, curdle,* Col. 7, 8, 1: musculum aut laxare (* *to contract*), Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, *no.* 8: vulnera cera, *close up,* Val. Fl. 1, 479, et al.—**b.** Trop.: praepositionem et assumptionem in unum, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73; cf. Quint. 5, 14, 9.

2. *t. t.* of the lang. of business: *To take to one's self by hiring, to hire, take on lease, to farm* (corresp. with locare, as emere with vendere; cf. Dig. 19, 2, 1) (very freq., and class.): **a.** *To hire for one's use, to hire:* aedes aliquas mihi, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 17; Suet. Tib. 35; cf. domum in Palatio, Cic. Coel. 7 *fin.*; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3 *fin.*: hortum, id. Fam. 16, 18, 2: habitationem in annum, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19; id. ib. 43, 91; cf. agnum caedundum (* *to buy*), Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 31: numos, *to borrow,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 9; cf. pecuniam, Juv. 11, 46: coquum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 10 and 15; Aul. 2, 4, 1: consulem vestrum ad caedem faciendam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: praeceptores publice, Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 6: militem, Curt. 3, 1: choragum, Suet. Aug. 70, et saep.: aliquem uti taceat, *to hire, induce,* Cato in Gell. 1, 15, 10; cf. tribus non conduci possim libertatibus, quin, *etc., could not be hired,* Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 68.—Subst.: (*a*) Conducti, orum, *m., Hirelings, mercenary soldiers,* Hor. A. P. 431; Nep. Dat. 8, 2, et al. Hence, poet., bella conducta, *carried on by mercenary troops,* Sil. 5, 196.—(*β*) Conductum, i, *n., Any thing hired,* esp. *a house, dwelling,* etc., Cic. Clu. 62 *ad fin.*; Sen. Ben. 7, 5; Petr. 9, 4; Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 1; cf. ib. 19, 2 tit.: locati conducti.—**b.** *To take for hire, to undertake any service* (building, transportation, the customs, *etc.*), *to contract for, farm:* redemptor, qui columnam illam de Cotta conduxerat faciendam, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47; so mulierem vehendam nave, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19: aliquem docendum, id. ib. 13: praebenda, quae ad exercitum opus essent, *to undertake the supplies,* Liv. 23, 48 *fin.*: vectigalia, *to farm,* Cic. Att. 1, 17; Liv. 46, 16; so portorium, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, et al.

II. *Neutr., To contribute to something by being useful, to be of use* or *profitable, to profit, serve,* etc. (class., but used only in the 3d pers. of the sing. and plur.); constr. with *in, ad aliquid,* the *dat.,* or *abs.*: (*α*) With *in*: quod tuam in rem bene conducat, Plaut. Cist. 3, 4; so maxime in remp., Sisenn. in Non. 274, 29: in commune, Tac. A. 2, 38.—(*β*) With *ad*: ad vitae commoditatem, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9.—(*γ*) *c. dat.* (so most freq.): huic aetati, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 22; so maxime reip., Cic. Prov. Cons. 1: maxime sibi, Quint. 11, 1, 12: alvo citae (vinum), Plin. 23, 1, 23: proposito, Hor. A. P. 195, et saep.: imbres non conducunt vitibus, Plin. 17, 2, 2.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: dubitare non possumus, quin ea maxime conducant, quae sunt rectissima, Cic. Fam. 5, 19 *fin.*

conductĭcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [conduco] *Of* or *pertaining to hire, hired, rented* (rare): fidicina, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 8; 5, 2, 41: exercitus, Nep. Iphicr. 2, 4; cf. catervae, id. Chabr. 1, 2: domus, Porcius poëta in Suet. Vit. Ter. 1: operae liberorum, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 2.

conductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A bringing together, uniting* (very rare), Cic. Inv. 1, 40.—Hence, **b.** In later medic. writers, *A spasm, convulsion, σπασμός*: musculorum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10: nervorum, id. ib. 3, 18, et al.—**2.** *t. t.*: *A hiring, farming, hire, rent* (rare): (fundi), Cic. Caecin. 32, 94: (vectigalium), Liv. 43, 16: tota renunciata est, Cic. Verr. 1, 6 Zumpt *N. cr.*

conductitius, a, um, v. conducticius.

conductor, ōris, *m.* [conduco] *One who hires a thing, takes for hire, a farmer, tenant, a contractor* (rare, and mostly abs.): (histrionum), Plaut. Asin. prol. 3: (pecoris), Cato R. R. 150, 2: (agri), Col. 3, 13, 12; cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 30, 3: (aedificii), Cato R. R. 14, 3: operis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: sacrae arae, Val. Max. 8, 12, *no.* 1, *ext.*

conductrix, īcis, *f.* [conductor] *She who hires* or *rents a thing,* Diocl. et Maxim. Cod. 4, 65, 24; 5, 12, 18.

1. conductus, a, um, *Part.,* from conduco.

* **2. conductus,** ūs, *m.* [conduco] *A contraction:* oculorum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 15.

* **con-dulco,** are. *v. a. To sweeten,* Vulg. Interpr. Sirac. 27, 26.

‡ **condŭlus,** i, v. condylus.

condŭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conduplico] *A doubling* (very rare; perh. only in the follg. passage): humorously, for *embracing*: * Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 18.—As a figure of speech, *A repetition of the same word* = ἐπαναδίπλωσις, Cic. Her. 4, 28.

con-dŭplĭco, avi, 1. *v. a. To double* (ante-class.): cibum, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 15: divitias, Lucr. 3, 71: primordia rerum, id. 1, 7, 3; * Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 31 (cf. ib. 8).—Humorously: corpora, of a loving embrace (cf. conduplicatio), Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 18.

condurdum, i, *n. A plant*; acc. to Sprengel, Saponaria vaccaria, L.; Plin. 26, 5, 14.

* **con-dūro,** are, *v. a. To harden, to make very hard:* ferrum, Lucr. 6, 969.

* **condus,** i, *m.* [condo] *One who lays up* (provisions), Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 14.

† **condўlōma,** ătis, *n.* = κονδύλωμα, *A swelling in the parts about the anus,* Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 8: Scrib. Comp. 224 and 225, et al.

† **condўlus** (‡ condulus, Fest. p. 31), i, *m.* = κόνδυλος, * **1.** *A knuckle* or *joint of the finger,* Marc. Cap. 1, 21.—* **2.** (*A joint of a reed*; hence meton.) *A reed,* Mart. 5, 78, 30.—* **3.** = "anulus," Fest. l. l. (?)

* **con-făbrĭcor,** atus, ari, *v. dep. To compose, make:* originem vocabuli, Gell. 3, 19, 3.

confābŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confabulor] *A conversation, a discoursing together* (eccl. Lat.). Symmach. Ep. 9, 84; Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 3; Hier. Ep. 108, *no.* 19.

* **con-fābŭlātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A conversation* (cf. the preced. art.), Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *fin.*

con-fābŭlor, atus, ari, *v. dep. n.* and *a. To converse together, chat, to discuss something with one* (ante-class.): cum ea, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 76; id. ib. 3, 3, 10; cf. thus abs., * Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107: de aliqua re, Var. in Gell. 13, 11, 5: rem magnam cum aliquo, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 77.

* **con-fămŭlans,** antis, *Part.* [famulor] *Serving together,* Macr. Sat. 1, 17 *fin.*

confarrĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confarreo] *An ancient, solemn manner of marrying among the Romans,* which gradually went out of use, in which was an offering of bread [far], in the presence of the Pontifex Maximus, or Flamen Dialis, and ten witnesses (opp. to diffarreatio), "Gaj. Inst. 1, § 112; Plin. 18, 3, 3; Arn. 4, 140; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 31; id. Aen. 4, 339 and 374;" cf. "Ulp. frgm. 9; Dion. Hal. 2, 25;" Hugo's Rechtsgesch. p. 156; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 204 and 206; Creuz. Antiq. p. 88 and 93 *sq.*

con-farrĕo, without *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a.* [farreus] *To connect in marriage* (by making an offering of bread; cf. the preced. art.) (very rare): confarreandi assuetudo, Tac. A. 4, 16: confarreatis parentibus geniti, id. ib.: matrimonium confarreaturus, App. Met. 10, p. 252, 40.

* **con-fātālis,** e, *adj. Bound, as it were, to the same fate, decided by fate:* copulata enim res est et confatalis, Cic. Fat. 13, 30.

con-fectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conficio] (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare) **1.** *A making, preparing, producing, arranging composing, completing:* hujus libri, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2; cf. annalium, id. de Or. 2, 12, 52: materiae, id. Div. 1, 51, 116 (*a.* consectio, v. Orell. *N. cr.*): olei laurini, Pall. Nov. 5; cf. Veg. 6, 10, 2; 6, 11, 1: belli, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: memoriae, Cic. Part. 7 *fin.*: tributi, *i. e. an exaction,* id. Flacc. 9.—* **b.** Concr.: *That which is prepared made:* Pall. Oct. 17, 2.—**2.** *A diminishing destroying:* escarum, *a chewing, masticating,* Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: valetudinis, *a weakening, impairing,* id. Hortens. frgm in Non. 269, 22.

confector, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A maker preparer, executor, finisher* (rare): coriorum, *i. e. a tanner,* Firm. Math. 3, 9, *no.* 7 purpurae, *i. e. a dyer,* Vop. Aur. 29: negotiorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44: totius belli, id. Fam. 10, 20 *fin.*—**2.** *A destroyer, consumer:* cardinum, *he who breaks them,* Lucil. in Non. 268, 33: et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: ferarum, *a slayer,* Suet. Aug. 43; Ner. 12; cf. conficio, *no.* II.

‡ **confectōrĭum,** ii, *n.,* χοιροσφαγεῖον, *A place where swine are slaughtered,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **confectrix,** īcis, *f.* [confector, *no.* 2] *She who destroys, a destroyer*: Lact. 7, 11.

confectūra, ae, *f.* [conficio] *A making, preparing* (post-Aug. and rare): mellis, Col. 9, 14, 5; Plin. 13, 12, 23; 33, 13, 57

confectus, a, um, *Part.,* from conficio.

con-fercĭo, without *perf.,* fertum, 4. *v. a.* [farcio] *To stuff* or *cram together, to press close together* (in *verb. fin.* very rare, in *part. perf.* and *Pa.* class.): (*a*) *verb. fin.*: Lucr. 6, 158; cf. id. 6, 509: se (apes) lingentes, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 35: myrrham in folles, Plin. 12, 15, 35.—(*β*) *part. perf.*: conferta ratis, Enn. Ann. 14, 6 (in Prisc. p. 659 P.); so naves, Liv. 37, 11 *fin.*: quo magis aestu confertos ita acervatim mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1262; cf. Liv. 3, 6.—Whence

confertus, a, um. *Pa.* Lit., *Pressed together*; hence, **1.** *Pressed close, crowded, thick, dense* (opp. to rarus, v. the follg. *no.* b): tune inane quicquam putes esse, quum ita completa et conferta sint omnia, ut, *etc.,* Cic. Acad. 2, 40, 125: plures simul conferti, Liv. 29, 34: in conferta multitudine, * Suet. Tib. 2: agmen, Virg. G. 3, 369 ("*conjunctum,*" Serv.): moles, Tac. A. 4, 62.—Esp. freq., **b.** In military lang. of the close, compact order of battle: ut numquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 16; so Liv. 10, 29; 21, 8 Drak. *N. cr.*; 42, 59; 44, 35; Tac. A. 6, 35; 14, 36; Virg. A. 2, 347; in *Comp.,* Liv. 9, 27; in *Sup.,* Caes. B. G. 1, 24; Sall. C. 60 *fin.*; Jug. 98. Here belongs also, turmatim et quam maxume confertis equis Mauros invadunt, Sall. J. 101, 4; and conferto gradu irrupere, Tac. A. 12, 35.

2. *c. Abl.*: *Stuffed, filled full, full:* ingenti turba conferta deorum templa, Liv. 45, 2: otiosa vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic. Sest. 10, 23; so id. Tusc. 3, 19; id. Fin. 2, 20, 64; * Quint. 5, 14, 27.

* *Adv.* in acc. with *no.* 1, b (for the more usu. confertim, q. v.), *In a compact body:* confertius resistentes, Amm. 31, 15.

* **con-fermento,** are, *v. a. To leaven, ferment through and through:* Tert. adv. Val. 31.

con-fĕro, contŭli, collātum (conl.), conferre, *v. a.* **I.** *To bring, bear,* or *carry together into a mass* or *to a point, to collect, gather* (freq. in all periods, and in all species of composition),

A. In gen.: ligna circa casam, Nep. Alcib. 10, 4: arma, Vell. 2, 114, 4: cibos ore suo (aves), Quint. 2, 6, 7, et saep.: undique collatis membris, Hor. A. P. 3, et al.: sarcinas in unum locum, Caes. B. G 1, 24; cf. id. ib. 2, 25: quo (*sc.* in proximum horreum) omne rusticum instrumentum, Col. 1, 6, 7: illuc (*sc.* in castella) parentes et conjuges, Tac. A. 4, 46 *fin.* et saep.: dentes in corpore (canes), Ov. M. 3, 236: materiam omnem, antequam dicere ordiamur, Quint. 3, 9, 8: summas (scriptorum) in commentarium et capita, id. ib. 10, 7, 32: plura opera in unam tabulam, id. ib. 8, 5, 26; id. ib. 8 prooem. § 1; cf. Suet. Caes. 44; Quint. 4, 1, 23.—Abs.: cur enim non confertis, ne sit connubium divitibus et pauperibus, *i. e. why do you not unitedly propose a law that,* etc., Liv. 4, 4.

B. In partic., **1.** *To collect money, treasures,* etc., *for any object, to bring offerings, contribute:* dona quid cessant mihi conferre? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 20; so munera ei, Nep. Ages. 7, 3: tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53; cf. conferre eo minus tributi, Liv. 5, 20: in commune, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59; Quint. 3: quadringena talenta quotannis Delum, Nep. Arist. 3: sextantes in capita, Liv. 2, 33 *fin.*: pecunias, Suet. Caes. 19; Aug. 57: aes, id. Aug. 59; id. ib. 30; Just. 3, 6: vinum alius, alius mel, Gaj. Dig. 41, 1, 7, et saep.: quum et Socrati collatum sit ad victum, Quint. 12, 7, 9.—Hence, **b.** Trop., like the Gr. *συμφέρω* (v. Passow in h. v., *no.* 3), and the Eng. *contribute to*: *To be useful, profitable, to profit, serve, be of use to* (cf. also conduco, *no.* II) (mostly in post-Aug. prose, and only in the third person; most freq. in Quint.); constr. with *ad, in,* the *dat.*, or *abs.*: (*a*) *c. ad*: naturane plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina, Quint. 2, 19, 1; so id. ib. 1, 8, 7; 2, 5, 1; 3, 6, 7; 4, 2, 107; 7, 1, 41; 10, 1, 1; 12, 1, 1; Col. (Cic. Oecon.?) 12 prooem. § 6; Suet. Tib. 4.—*(β) *c. in*: Quint. 10, 7, 26. —(γ) *c. dat.*: Gracchorum eloquentiae multum contulisse matrem, Quint. 1, 1, 6; so id. ib. Prooem. § 6; 2, 9, 2; 3, 7, 12; 3, 8, 49; 4, 2, 79; 4, 5, 22; 7, 1, 45; 8, 3, 5; 10, 1, 63; 71; 95; 11, 2, 46; 12, 2, 23; Plin. 20, 6, 23; 20, 23, 98; 29, 1, 6; Suet. Vesp. 6.—(δ) *Abs.*: multum autem veteres etiam Latini conferunt, imprimis copiam verborum, Quint. 1, 8, 8; id. ib. 2, 5, 16; id. ib. 4, 2, 123; 10, 5, 4; 12, 6, 4.

2. *To bring into connection, to unite, join, connect*: membris collatis, Lucr. 4, 1101: fontes e quibus collatae aquae flumen emittunt, Curt. 7, 11: capita, *to put heads together* (in conferring, deliberating, *etc.*), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12; Liv. 2, 45: collatis viribus, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 17; cf. conferre vires in unum, Liv. 33, 19: collata omnium vota in unius salutem, Plin. Pan. 23, 5: e singulis frustis collata oratio, Quint. 8, 5, 27; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 3: pedem, *to go* or *come with one,* Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 41; Mil. 2, 2, 14; Virg. A. 6, 488; so gradum, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 30; Pseud. 2, 4, 17.—**b.** Trop.: velut studia inter nos conferebamus, Quint. 4 prooem. § 1. So esp. of public conferences, consultations, *etc., To consult together, confer, consider* or *talk over together*: si quid res feret, coram inter nos conferemus, Cic. Att. 1, 20; so sollicitudines nostras inter nos, id. Fam. 6, 21, 2: familiares sermones cum aliquo (**unite in familiar conversation with*), id. Off. 2, 11, 39; cf. id. Phil. 2, 15, 38: consilia ad adolescentes, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64; cf. Suet. Caes. 80: injurias, *to deliberate together concerning,* Tac. Agr. 15.—Also *abs.*: omnes sapientes decet conferre et fabulari, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 8: ibi conferentibus, quid animorum Hispanis esset, Liv. 27, 20.

3. *To bring* or *join together in a hostile manner.* So most freq. in milit. lang.: Galli cum Fontejo ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic. Fontej. 1, 2; so signa cum Alexandrinis, id. Pis. 21, 49; cf. collatis signis depugnare, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 44: arma cum aliquo, Nep. Eum. 11, 5; cf. arma inter se, Liv. 21, 1: castra cum hoste, Liv. 26, 12; cf. castra castris, id. 23, 28: pedem cum pede, as it were, *to put foot against foot,* i. e. *to fight man against man,* id. 28, 2; cf. pede collato, id. 6, 12; 10, 29; 26, 39, et al.: gradum cum aliquo, id. 7, 33: pectora luctantia nexu pectoribus, Ov. M. 6, 242, et al.—Poet.: certamina pugnae manu, Lucr. 4, 844.—Abs.: mecum confer, ait, *fight with me,* Ov. M. 10, 603.—**b.** Transf. from the circle of milit. affairs: pedem, *To encounter, come in contact with one, attack*: Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 14; cf. non possum magis pedem conferre, ut ajunt, aut propius accedere? Cic. Planc. 19, 48; and pedem cum singulis, Quint. 5, 13, 11; cf. id. ib. 8, 6, 51.—Poet.: lites (**to contend, quarrel*), Hor. S. 1, 5, 54.—Kindr. with this

4. *To bring together in comparison, to compare*; constr. with *cum, inter se, ad,* the *dat.*, or *abs.*: (*a*) *c. cum*: quem cum eo (*sc.* Democrito) conferre possumus non modo ingenii magnitudine sed etiam animi? Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 73; so id. Verr. 2, 4, 52; Quint. 5, 13, 12; 8, 4, 2; 11, 1, 13, et al.: nostras leges cum illorum Lycurgo et Dracone et Solone, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 197; cf. illa cum Graecia, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; v. also *no.* δ.—*(β) *c. inter se*: vitam inter se utriusque conferte, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.—*(γ) *c. ad*: bos ad bovem collatus, Var. L. L. 9, 22, 133.—(δ) *c. dat.*: tempora praesentia praeteritis, Lucr. 2, 1167: parva magnis, Cic. Or. 4: alicui illud, id. Inv. 2, 50: lanam tinctam Tyriae lacernae, Quint. 12, 10, 75: nil jucundo amico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 44: (Pausanias et Lysander) ne minima quidem ex parte Lycurgi legibus et disciplinae conferendi sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76; cf. above, *no. a.* (ε) *Abs.*: Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 88: nec quum quaereretur gener Tarquinio, quisquam Romanae juventutis ulla arte conferri potuit, Liv. 1, 37; Suet. Caes. 47: census, Plin. 7, 48, 49 *fin.*

5. With the prevailing idea of shortening by bringing together (cf. colligo, *no.* I. 2) *To compress, abridge, make* or *be brief* (rare, and only of discourse or writing; most freq. in Plaut.): quam potero in verba conferam paucissima, Plaut. Men. prol. 6; cf. in pauca, ut occupatus nunc sum, confer, quid velis, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 44; so id. Poen. 5, 4, 54; and in pauca verba, id. Asin. 1, 1, 75; Pers. 4, 4, 109: sua verba in duos versus, Ov. F. 1, 162: ex immensa diffusaque legum copia optima quaeque et necessaria in paucissimos libros, Suet. Caes. 44.

II. (*con* intensive) *To bear, carry, convey, direct a thing somewhere* (in haste, for protection, *etc.*), and conferre se, *to betake* or *turn one's self any where* (also very freq. and class.).

A. Lit.: (*a*) With the designation of the goal: qui quum se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, Caes. B. G. 2, 13; so id. ib. 3, 28; Nep. Them. 2, 7, et al.: iter Brundisium versus, Cic. Att. 3, 4; cf. iter eo, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 4: se Rhodum conferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 56; so se Laodiceam, Lentulus in Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 4: se Colonas, Nep. Paus. 3, 3: quo se fusa acies, Liv. 9, 16, et al.: se ad Tissaphernem, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2; so se ad Pharnabazum, id. Con. 2, 1: se in fugam, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: sese in pedes, Enn. in Non. 518, 20; so Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 7 (cf. *conjicere* se in pedes, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 13).—(β) *Abs.*: pulcre haec confertur ratis, *is borne away,* Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 27.

2. In partic.: aliquem in aliquid, in Ovid's Met. (cf. abeo, *no.* 4) *To change into, transform to something*: aliquem in saxum, Ov. M. 4, 278: versos vultus (poet. circumlocution for se) in hanc, id. ib. 9, 348: corpus in albam volucrem, id. ib. 12, 145 (but Cic. Off. 3, 20 *fin.* the reading is convertat; v. Beier in h. l.).

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen., *To bring, turn, direct something to*; and conferre se, *to turn, apply one's self to,* etc.: meus pater eam seditionem in tranquillum conferet (the figure taken from the sea when in commotion), Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 16: verba ad rem, *to bring words to actions, to pass from words to deeds,* Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 4; id. Hec. 3, 1, 17: suspicionem in Capitonem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: ut spes votaque sua non prius ad Deos quam ad Principum aures conferret, Tac. A. 4, 39: lamentationes suas etiam in testamentum, id. ib. 15, 68: (Crassus) quum initio aetatis ad amicitiam se meam contulisset, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: se ad studium scribendi, id. Arch. 3: se ad studia literarum, id. ib. 7, 16; cf. Suet. Gramm. 24.—More freq., in particular,

2. With the access. idea of application or communication: *To make use of for any purpose, to apply, to direct upon something; to confer, bestow something upon one, to transfer to* (a favorite word with Cic.: praedas ac manubias non in monumenta deorum immortalium, neque in urbis ornamenta conferre, sed, *etc.*, Cic. Agr. 2, 23; cf. hostiles exuvias ornatum ad urbis et posterum gloriam, Tac. A. 3, 72: Mithridates omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi contulit, Cic. Manil. 4: omne studium atque omne ingenium ad populi Rom. gloriam laudemque celebrandam, id. Arch. 9; id. Fam. 10, 1, 3: omnem meam curam atque operam ad philosophiam, id. ib. 4, 3 *fin.*—(β) *c. in.* omnes curas cogitationesque in rempublicam, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: diligentiam in valetudinem tuam, id. Fam. 16, 4 *fin.*, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 29: in eos, quos speramus nobis profuturos, non dubitamus officia conferre, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48; so plurimum benignitatis in eum, id. ib. 16, 50; id. Fam. 10, 1 *fin.*; id. Lael. 19 *fin.*: curam restituendi Capitolii in L. Vestinum confert, *i. e. assigns to, charges with,* Tac. H. 4, 53.

3. *To refer* or *ascribe something to a person* or *thing, as its author* (in a good, and freq. in a bad sense), *to attribute, impute, ascribe to one, to lay to the charge of,* etc.: conferre aliquid ad imperium deorum, Lucr. 6, 54: permulta in Plancium, quae ab eo numquam dicta sunt, conferuntur . . . Stomachor vero, quum aliorum non me digna in me conferuntur, Cic. Planc. 14, 35: mortis illius invidiam in L. Flaccum, id. Flacc. 17, 41: qui suum timorem in angustias itinerum, Caes. B. G. 1, 40 Oud. *N. cr.* and Herz.: sua vitia et suam culpam in senectutem, Cic. de Sen. 5, 14. So esp.: culpam in aliquem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 156; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 96; Cic. Att. 9, 2 A; and causam in aliquem, Cic. Att. 12, 31; Liv. 5, 11; cf. causam in tempus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61; 228.

4. *To transfer to a future point of time,* i. e. *to put off, defer, delay, reserve* (rare): in posterum diem iter suum contulit, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3; so omnia in mensem Martium, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 24: aliquid in ambulationis tempus, id. Q. Fr 3, 3: eam pecuniam in reip. magnum aliquod tempus, id. Off. 3, 24 *fin.*

(* **5.** *To bring on, cause, occasion, induce*: pestem alicui, Col. 1, 5, § 4; Plin. 35, 15, 50.

6. *To adduce*: exemplum, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 14.)

* **con-ferrūmĭno,** are, *v. a. To cement, to solder together,* Plin. 27, 3, 45.

conferte, *adv. Densely, compactly,* v. confercio, *Pa., fin.*

confertim, *adv.* [confertus, *no.* 1, b] *In a compact body, closely*; in milit. lang., of marches, battles, *etc.* (very rare): confertim sese recipere, Sall. J. 50, 5: confertim pugnant et cedunt, Liv. 31, 43.

confertus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from confercio, q. v.

conferva, ae, *f.* [conferveo] *A kind of water plant* (so called on account of its healing power), Plin. 27, 3, 45 (in Appul Herb. 59 called consolida).

confervē-făcĭo, ĕre, *v. a.* [conferveo] *To make glowing* or *melting*: Lucr. 6, 353.

con-fervĕo, ēre, *v. n.* **1.** *To seethe, boil together* (very rare), Pall. 1, 35, 13.—**2.** In medic. lang., of broken limbs: *To heal, grow together,* Cels. 8, 10, *no.* 1, et al.

confervesco, ferbui (cf. ferveo and Prisc. p. 866 P.), 3. *v. n.* [conferveo] **1.** *To begin to boil throughout, to become heated, grow hot* (perh. not ante-Aug.): Vitr. 7, 11: aër conclusus versando confervescit, id. 5, 3: granum, si tegulis subjaceat confervescere, Plin. 18. 30, 73, et al. —**b.** Trop.: mea quum conferbuit ira, * Hor. S. 1, 2, 71.—**2.** In medic. lang., of broken limbs: *To heal, grow together*: si quando ossa non conferbuerunt, Cels. 8, 10, *no.* 7; cf. ib. *no.* 1.

confessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confiteor] *A confession, acknowledgment* (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.): errati sui, Cic. Div. 1, 17 *fin.*: ignorationis, id. Acad. 1, 12, 44; cf. inscitiae suae, Quint. 2, 11, 2: captae pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 53 *fin.*: culpae, Liv. 21, 18; 36, 27: poenitentiae, Quint. 11, 1, 76: vitiorum, Tac. A. 2. 33, et saep —In plur.: quum ad vos indicia, literas confessiones communis exitii detuli, Ci

Sest. 69, 145: ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, Liv. 1, 45; so id. 2, 7; 42, 47, et al.: illorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40: sua, id. ib. 2, 4, 47; 2, 5, 64; Liv. 28, 40; Quint. 12, 3, 9; Tac. A. 1, 12, et saep.: meam, Quint. 8 prooem. § 18: omnium, Vell. 2, 43: illa Ciceronis, Quint. 11, 1, 44: adversarii, id. ib. 4, 4, 4; cf. ipsorum, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18, et al.: (laser) ad extera corporum indubitatas confessiones habet, *i. e. proofs of its healing power*, Plin. 22, 23, 49.—With abstr. subjects: ea confessionem faciunt, non defensionem, Cato in Gell. 7, 3, 15.—**b.** As a figure of speech, Quint. 9, 2, 17; 12, 1, 33.

confessor, ōris, *m.* [confiteor] (only in eccl. Lat.) *A confessor of Christianity*, Lact. Mort. Persec. 35; Sid. Ep. 7, 17; Prud. στεφ. 9, 55, et al.

confessōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [confessor] In the jurists, *Of* or *pertaining to confession*, or *acknowledgment*: actio, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 2; 4; 9, 2, 23; 25.

confessus, a, um, *Part.*, from confiteor.

con-festim, *adv.* [kindred with festinus, festino, from fero] *Immediately, speedily, without delay* (class. in prose and poetry): rem administrandam arbitror sine ulla mora et confestim gerendam, Cic. Phil. 5, 12: confestim aut ex intervallo aliquid consequi, id. Inv. 1, 28 *fin.*; 2, 12 *fin.*: confestim abire, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 70: confestim sequi, Sisenna in Charis. p. 176 P.; so confestim se subsequi (cohortes) jubet, Caes. B. G. 4, 32; cf. id. ib. 5, 18; Liv. 44, 3, et saep.; Lucr. 5, 284; cf. id. 4, 190; id. 4, 341: confestim huc advolavit, Cic. Clu. 67 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 32; id. 2, 7; id. 41, 19; Suet. Tib. 13, et saep.; * Catull. 64, 285: confestim alacres admittier orant, Virg. A. 9, 231; * Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9; Liv. 40, 12, et al.: confestim Pandatariam *festinavit*, Suet. Calig. 15; Col. 2, 10, 16: ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, Liv. 1, 12; cf. Suet. Aug. 10.—Cf. upon this art. Hand Turs. II. 103 *sq*

* **con-festīnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *Haste*, App. M. 10, p. 233 Bip.

‡ **confēta sus.** *A sow offered in sacrifice with all her young*, Fest. p. 44.

* **con-fībŭla,** ae, *f.* *A wooden cramp, clincher*: Cato R. R. 12.

conficiens, entis, v. conficio, *Pa.*

confĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. (*perf. conj.* confexim, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 39. In pass., besides the regular form conficior, freq., but not in Cic., in acc. with fīo, ieri: confit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 7; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 23; Lucr. 4, 292; Col. 2, 14, 1; Plin. 31, 7, 40: confiunt, Arn. 7, 219: confiat, Col. 1, 8, 12: confiant, Imp. Leo Cod. 2, 7, 11: confieret, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15 *fin.*; 9, 7 A; Liv. 5, 50: confierent, Suet. Caes. 20; Arn. 2, 73: confieri, Lucr. 2, 1069; 5, 889; Caes. B. G. 7, 58; Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5; Virg. A. 4, 116) [facio]

I. *To make a thing ready in all its parts, to make, prepare, bring about, complete, accomplish, execute*, etc. (except in Quint., freq. in all periods and species of composition).

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: nisi quotidiano sesquiopus confeceris, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 67; cf. pensum, id. Merc. 2, 3, 81; Pers. 2, 4, 1: eme lanam, unde pallium conficiatur, id. Mil. 3, 1, 93; cf. conficere anulum, pallium, soccos sua manu, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127; and vestem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26; Suet. Aug. 73: ligna ad fornacem, *to make ready, prepare for*, Cato R. R. 16; cf. conficere atque contexere villos ovium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63: aurum et argentum, Plin. 35, 12, 45; and frumenta (together with molere), id. 7, 56, 57: tabulas literis Graecis, *to make*, (* *write*), Caes. B. G. 1, 29; cf. libros Graeco sermone, *to compose, write*, Nep. Hann. 13, 2; and librum Graece, id. Att. 18 *fin.*: tabulas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23: orationes, Nep. Cato 3, 3: nuptias, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 22; Suet. Claud. 26: bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 54; Sall. C. 51, 5; Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10 *fin.*; Liv. 21, 40; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 254, et al.; cf. proelium, Sall. C. 61: iter, Cic. Att. 4, 14 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 2, 12; Nep. Ages. 4, 4, et al.; cf. tertiam partem itineris, Nep. Eum. 8, 6; and poet.: nos immensum spatiis confecimus aequor Virg. G. 2, 541: tantum facinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28; cf. caedem, Nep. Dion. 10: legitima quaedam, Nep. Phoc. 4, 2: residua diurni actus, Suet. Aug. 78: mandata, Cic. Planc. 11, 28; Phil. 9, 3, 6; Q. Fr. 2, 14, 3; Sall. J. 12, 4: negotium, Caes. B. C. 1, 29; cf. id. B. G. 1, 3; and quibus rebus confectis, Sall. C. 46, 1; Nep. Pelop. 3, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 13.

2. In partic., in the lang. of business: *To settle, close a bargain, finish*, etc.: tu cum Apella Chio confice de columnis, Cic. Att. 12, 19; so id. ib. 1, 5, 4.

B. Trop.: *To produce, cause, make, effect*: sollicitudines mihi, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 26; cf. aliquid mali gnato, id. Heaut. 5, 3, 1: pacem, id. ib. 5, 2, 45: motus animorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 79 *fin.*; cf. animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, id. Inv. 1, 55: reditum alicui, *to procure*, id. Fam. 9, 13 *fin.* Also abs.: aliae causae ipsae conficiunt, aliae vim aliquam ad conficiendum afferunt, id. Part. 26, 93.

2. Of time: *To complete, finish, end, spend, pass*: quum sexaginta annos confecerit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92; so centum annos, id. Or. 52 *fin.*: diem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 78: omnem vitae suae cursum in labore corporis atque in animi contentione (just before, ut in amore et voluptatibus adolescentiam suam collocaret), Cic. Coel. 17: annuum munus, id. Fam. 2, 12: biennium, id. Quint. 12: suas horas (somnus), Sil. 4, 89: aequinoctium, Col. 2, 8, 2; cf. brumam, id. ib. 9, 14, 12; Plin. 18, 26, 63.

3. In philos. lang. conficior, *To follow* (from something) *logically, to be deduced*; quum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex ratiocinatione, Cic. Inv. 1, 40; so with ex, Quint. 5, 14, 9; 22; 9, 4, 69; and abs., Cic. Inv. 1, 47, et al.

Inasmuch as action exerted upon an object frequently produces a diminution of it, conficio signified, even in the earliest period of the language,

II. Transf.: *To diminish. lessen, weaken an object; to sweep away, destroy, kill*: dentes intimi escas conficiunt, *grind*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54; so Liv. 2, 32; Plin. 11, 37, 61; also equiv. to *to digest*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137: ignes conficerent vulgo silvas, arbusta cremarent, Lucr. 1, 905; cf. conficere, omnia igni, frigore, id. ib. 1, 536: patrimonium suum (corresp. with dissipare), Cic. Fl. 36, 90: sapiens si fame ipse conficiatur.... vir bonus, ne ipse frigore conficiatur, *etc.*, id. Off. 3, 6, 29; in *part. perf.*: sicut fortis equus.... senio confectu' quiescit, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 5, 14; and so very freq. confectus senectute, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: aetate, Sall. J. 9 *fin.*; Catull. 68, 119: aevo, Virg. A. 11, 85: senectâ, Ov. M. 6, 37, and the like: quum corporis morbo tum animi dolore, Cic. Mur. 40; cf. id. Fin. 1, 12, 41; id. Att. 11, 11: multis gravibusque vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 25; id. ib. 3, 5; Sall. J. 60 *fin.*, et saep.: cura, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 4: dolore, Catull. 65, 1, et saep.—Without Abl.: ut fessos confectosque aggrediantur, Liv. 1, 23; cf. confectus et saucius, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: artus, Lucr. 3, 960; Liv. prooem.: ego te hic hac offatim conficiam, *to cut in pieces*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 52: Athenienses, *to subdue*, Nep. Lys. 1; so provinciam, Liv. 26, 21; 28, 28; 40, 28; 41, 12; cf. Cic. Manil. 10, 28; Liv. 27, 5, and 40, 35: me (sica illa) pene confecit, *killed*, Cic. Manil. 14, 37; so alterum Curiatium, Liv. 1, 25; cf. saucium, id. 42, 16; and Caligulam vulneribus triginta, Suet. Calig. 58: maximam vim serpentium (ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101. So of the killing of animals, Suet. Claud. 21; Dom. 19; Lampr. Com. 13, et al.; cf. confector, *no.* 3; and in an obscene sense, Suet. Ner. 29 (v. the passage in its connection).

2. Trop.: conficere aliquem verbis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 49: lectio non cruda sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta, Quint. 10, 1, 19: sidus confectum, *its influence has ceased, it has set*, Plin. 16, 23, 36; 18, 25, 57.

III. In gen., *To prepare, provide, procure, to bring together*, colligo: virginem, quam amabat, eam confeci sine molestia, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 6 Ruhnk.; so centurias (* *to secure their votes*), Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5, 18; cf. suam tribum necessariis suis, Cic. Planc. 18, 45: hortos mihi, Cic. Att. 12, 37, 2: bibliothecam, id. ib. 1, 7: exercitum, id. Manil. 21; cf. armata millia centum, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: magnam multitudinem (serpentum) (just before, colligere), Nep. Hann. 10, 5: permagnam pecuniam ex illa re, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 52; cf. conficiendae pecuniae rationes, id. Flacc. 9.—Whence

confĭcĭens, entis, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I.) *Effecting, causing, producing, efficient* (extremely rare, and only in Cic.): causae, Cic. Part. 26: corporis bonorum conficientia, *productive of physical good*, id. Fin. 5, 27, 81 Goer. and Otto: conficientissima literarum, *very carefully noting down every thing*, id. Flacc. 19 Orell. *N. cr.*

* **confictio,** ōnis, *f.* [confingo] *An inventing, fabricating*: criminis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13.

* **confictĭto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To counterfeit, feign*, Naev. in Var. L. L, 7 6, 101.

* **confictor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who fabricates a thing, a fabricator*: falsi, Paul. Nolan. 21, 4.

confictus, a, um, *Part.*, from confingo.

con-fĭdĕjussor, ōris, *m.* *A joint surety* (jurid. Lat.), Ulp. Dig. 46, 1, 10; Modest. ib. 39; Papin. ib. 48; Paul. ib. 2, 14, 23.

confīdens, entis, v. confido, *Pa.*

confīdenter, *adv.* *Boldly, confidently, fearlessly; impudently, audaciously*; v confido, *Pa.*, *fin.*

confīdentĭa, ae, *f.* [confidens] **1.** *A firm trust in a thing, confidence* (thus very rare): scapularum, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 3.—*c. Acc. et Inf.*: id. Pseud. 2, 4, 73. *Abs.*: nusquam stabulum est confidentiae, id. Most. 2, 1, 3.—**2.** *Self-confidence, boldness*; in a good and bad sense (class.): **a.** In a good sense: confidentia omnis orationis, Naev. in Non. 262, 24; cf. duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, confidentiam et vocem, defuisse, Cic. Rep. frgm. ib.; so Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 2; Capt. 4, 2, 25 Lind.; 32; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 9.—More freq., **b.** In a bad sense: *Audacity, impudence*: atrocem coerce confidentiam, Pac. in Non. 262, 10; so Att. ib. 16; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 34; Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 5; Eun. 5, 1, 23; Cic. Fl. 4, 10; Phil. 2, 40 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 160; opp. to fiducia, Quint. 12, 5, 2; and metus, * Suet. Calig. 51.

* **confīdentĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [confidens-loquor] *Speaking confidently* or *audaciously*: Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 164.

con-fīdo, fisus, sum, 3. (*perf.* confiderunt, Liv. 44, 13) *v. n.* *To trust confidently in something, confide in, rely firmly upon, to believe certainly, be assured of* (as an enhancing of *sperare*, Cic. Att. 6, 9; Nep. Milt. 1) (very freq., and class. in prose and poetry); constr. with *abl.*, *acc. c. inf.*, with *dat.*, rarely with *de*, *ut*, or *abs.*: (*a*) *c. abl.*: aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate confidere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14; so copia et facultate causae, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2; id. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: natura loci, Caes. B. G. 3, 9; id. B. C. 1, 58: castrorum propinquitate, id. ib. 57 *fin.*: id. ib. 3, 83; Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 4: jurejurando, Suet. Caes. 86: alio duce, Liv. 21, 4: socio Ulixe, Ov. M. 13, 240 (v. also under *no.* γ).—(β) With *acc. c. inf.* (so most freq. in all per.): Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 1; so Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 108; Ad. 5, 3, 40; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 69; Off. 3, 2; Att. 1, 10; 6, 7; 9, et saep.; Caes. B. G. 1, 23 *fin.*; B. C. 2, 10; Sall. C. 17 *fin.*; Jug. 26; Nep. Milt. 1; Liv. 4, 32; 36, 40; 44, 13; Quint. 5, 12, 17; 11, 1, 92; Suet. Caes. 29; Oth. 10; Ov. M. 9, 256, et saep.: (venti et sol) siccare prius confidunt omnia posse, *etc.*, Lucr. 5, 391.—(γ) *c. dat.*: me perturbasset ejus sententia, nisi vestrae virtuti constantiaeque confiderem, Cic. Phil. 5, 1, 2 cf. id. Att. 16, 16 A; id. ib. 1, 9: cui divinationi, id. Fam. 6, 6, 4; virtuti militum, Caes. B. C. 3, 24 Oud. *N. cr.*: sibi, Cic. Fl. 2, 5; Caes. B. C. 3, 7; Hirt. B. Afr. 19 Oud. *N. cr.*: fidei Romanae, Liv. 21, 19 *fin.*; id. 40, 12, et al.: huic legioni Caesar confidebat maxime, Caes. B. G. 1, 40 *fin.*—Dub. whether *dat.* or *abl.* (cf. above, *no.* *a*): suis bonis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13 *fin.* viribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: diis immortalibus, Sall. C. 52, 28: his amicis sociisque, id. ib. 16, 4: suis militibus, Liv. 2, 45: quibus (rebus), Quint. 3, 6, 8: ostento, Suet. Tib. 19, et al.—(δ) With *de:* externis auxiliis de salute urbis confidere, Caes. B. C. 2, 5 *fin.;* so Ulp. Dig. 1, 3, 34.—* (ε) *c. acc.:* confisus avos, Stat. Th. 2, 573.—(ζ) *c. ut:* Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 7 (but Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, confido is prob. a gloss; v. Orell. *N. cr.*).—(η) *Abs.:* non confidit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 107: ubi legati satis confidunt, die constituto, Senatus utrisque datur, Sall. J. 13 *fin.*—* **b.** Poet. with inanimate subjects: remis confisa minutis parvula cymba, Prop. 1, 11, 9.—Whence

confīdens, entis, *Pa.* (lit., *Confidently trusting to something;* hence with exclusive reference to one's self) *Self-confident;* in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense (v. *no.* b) (class. in prose and poetry): **a.** In a good sense (perh. only anteclass.): *Bold, daring, undaunted:* decet innocentem servum atque innoxium confidentem esse, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 8: qui me alter est audacior homo? aut qui me confidentior? id. Am. 1, 1, 1; Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 14.—**b.** In a bad sense: *Shameless, audacious, impudent:* "qui fortis est, idem est fidens, quoniam *confidens* mala consuetudine loquendi in vitio ponitur, ductum verbum a *confidendo,* quod laudis est," *etc.,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 7: improbus, confidens, nequam, malus videatur, Pac. (Lucil.?) in Non. 262, 11; so Turpil. ib. 13; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 73 (also mentioned in Cic. Caecin. 10, 27); Cic. (?) Phil. 7, 1 *fin.;* *Hor. S. 1, 7, 7; Quint. 9, 3, 65; Suet. Dom. 12.—*Sup.:* juvenum confidentissime, Virg. G. 4, 445; so App. Apol. p. 318; Amm. 24, 11.

Adv. confidenter: **a.** In a good sense: confidenter hominem contra colloqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 183; id. ib. 2, 2. 207; id. Capt. 3, 5, 6.—*Comp.:* dicere, Cic. Coel. 19: loqui, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28.—**b.** In a bad sense: Afran. in Non. 262, 17; Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 7.—*Sup.:* confidentissime resistens, Cic. Her. 2, 5 *fin.*

con-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. (*part. perf.* confictus sagittis, Scaur. in Diom. p. 373 P.) *v. a.* **1.** *To join, fasten together* (rare): sublaminas inter sese, Cato R. R. 21, 3: transtra clavis ferreis, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tabulam aculeis, Col. 7, 3, 5; Vitr. 10, 11; id. 10, 21.—**II.** *To pierce through, to transfix,* esp. with a weapon (rare): filios suos sagittis, Cic. Acad. 2, 28; so capras sagittis, id. N. D. 2, 50; Suet. Caes. 68; Nep. Dat. 9 *fin.:* pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque, Confixi a sociis, Virg. A. 2, 429; cf. ib. 3, 45; Suet. Dom. 3.—**b.** Proverb.: cornicum oculos; v. cornix.—**2.** Trop: meminerant, ejus sententiis confixum Antonium, *i. e. spell-bound, rendered inactive,* Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18: ubi confixus desides, Afran. in Non. 89, 33; v. Neukirch. Fab. Tog. p. 260.

* **confĭgūrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [configuro] *A similar formation, configuration,* Tert. Pud. 8.

con-fĭgūro, without *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a.* *To form in accordance with something,* or *from several things* (post-Aug. and rare): vitem ad similitudinem sui, Col. 4, 20, 1: ex rebus diversis, Gell. 12, 1, 20; Lact. 7, 4.

* **confĭnālis,** e, *adj.* [confinis] *Pertaining to boundaries, boundary-:* lineae, Auct. de limit. p. 310 Goes.

* **con-findo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To cleave asunder, divide:* Tib. 4, 1, 173.

con-fingo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To place together in forming, to form, fashion, fabricate* (class., esp. in a trop. signif.): **1.** Lit.: nidos, Plin. 10, 32, 47: favos et ceras, id. 11, 5, 4.—**2.** Trop.: *To compound something untrue, to invent, devise, feign, pretend:* Plaut. Capt. prol. 35; cf. ib. 47: lacrimas dolis, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 26; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 81: aliquid criminis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37; cf. crimen, Liv. 40, 8; 42; Suet. Claud. 15: aliquam probabilem causam, Liv. 34, 21; id cogitatum esse, Cic. Dejot. 6, 16: fronte conficta, * Quint. 12, 3, 12 Spald.: homicidium in se, *to declare one's self guilty of,* Ulp. Dig. 48, 18, 1.

confīnis, e, *adj.* *Bordering one upon another, bordering on, adjoining, contiguous* (class. in prose and poetry, but not in Cic.): **1.** Lit., (*a*) *Abs.:* Var. R. R. 1, 16, 1: in confinem agrum, Liv. 4, 49.—(*β*) *c. dat.:* confines erant hi Senonibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: Mauri Atlanti, Plin. 13, 15, 29: caput collo, Ov. M. 1, 718: litora prato, id. ib. 13, 924.—**b.** Sometimes subst.: (*a*) Confinis, is, *m., A neighbor,* Gaj. Dig. 16, 1, 35; Mart. 2, 32; Lact. 5, 2.—(*β*) Confine, is, *n., That which borders upon, a boundary, border, confine, neighborhood:* mundi labentis, Luc. 6, 649: papillae, Val. Fl. 6, 374.—In plur.: terrae, Ov. M. 14, 7; cf. ib. 12, 40, and 15, 291: lucis et noctis, id. ib. 7, 706; cf. ib. 4, 401, and 13, 592: mensum, id. Fast. 5, 187; Sen. de Ira 1, 8.—**2.** Trop.: *Nearly related, nearly like, similar* (mostly post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Quint.): Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 71: confinia sunt his celebrata apud Graecos schemata, Quint. 9, 2, 92; so with *Dat.,* id. ib. 5, 11, 21; 6, 3, 88; 8, 3, 89; 9, 2, 14; 9, 3, 68; 10, 5, 12; Sen. Ep. 120; Symm. Ep. 10, 1.

confīnium, ii, *n.* [confinis] *A bordering upon: a confine, common boundary, limit, border* (of lands; on the contr., *vicinitas,* of houses, Paul. Dig. 10, 1, 4) (class. in prose and poetry; most freq. after the Aug. per.; in Cicero perh. only once; in Quint. never): **1.** Lit., Var. R. R. 1, 16, 6; L. L. 5, 10 *fin.;* *Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64 Beier; Plin. 6, 9, 10; 12, 20, 44; Tac. H. 4, 72; Germ. 3; Flor. 1, 4, 2, et al.—**2.** Trop. (post-Aug.): *Neighborhood, nearness, close connection:* in quam arto salutis exitiique fuerimus confinio, Vell. 2, 124; so boni malique, Col. 3, 5, 2: breve artis et falsi, Tac. A. 4, 58: nullum vitiorum (et virtutum), Plin. Pan. 4, 5.

confio, eri, v. conficio, *init.*

confirmāte, *adv.* *Firmly;* v. confirmo, *Pa., fin.*

confirmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confirmo] *A securing, establishing, confirming* (in good prose, but only found in the trop. signif.; most freq. in Cic., Caes., and Quint.): * **I.** In gen.: perpetuae libertatis, Cic. Fam. 12, 8.—**II.** In partic.: **1.** *A confirming, fortifying, quieting of a wavering, fearful mind; encouragement, consolation:* animi, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 1: Ciceronis, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 4: neque enim confirmatione nostra egebat virtus tua, id. Fam. 6, 3.—**2.** *A confirming, verifying of a fact, assertion,* etc.: perfugae, Caes. B. G. 3, 18.—Hence, **b.** In rhetoric, *An adducing of proofs,* "Cic. Inv. 1, 24; Quint. 4, 3, 1;" 4, 4, 1; 4, 2, 79; 5, 14, 6 Spald., et al.

confirmātīve, *adv.* *With assurance;* v. the following.

confirmātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [confirmo] *Of* or *suitable for confirmation, confirmative:* adverbia (*profecto, scilicet, quippe,* etc.), Prisc. p. 1020 and 1056 P.—* *Adv.:* confirmative, Tert. Adv. Marc. 4, 41.

confirmātor, ōris, *m.* [confirmo] *He who confirms* or *establishes a thing;* hence, * **1.** Pecuniae, *A surety, security,* Cic. Clu. 26, 72.—* **2.** Trop.: sententiae, Lact. 1, 2.

* **confirmātrix,** īcis, *f.* [confirmator, *no.* 2] *She who establishes* or *confirms a thing:* Tert. Cor. Mil. 4.

confirmātus, a, um, v. confirmo, *Pa.*

* **con-firmĭtas,** ātis, *f.* *Firmness of will,* in a bad sense, *obstinacy,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 34.

con-firmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To fortify, make firm, establish, strengthen* (class., esp. in prose):

I. Lit.: ali hôc vires nervosque confirmari putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 21; so dentes mobiles, Plin. 28, 11, 49: et densare defluentem capillum, id. 25, 11, 83: crus debile, Suet. Vesp. 7; cf. id. Aug. 80: intestina, *i. e. to heal, cure,* Cels. 4, 19: cicatriculam, id. 2, 10 *fin.:* se, *to recover physically, to grow well* (corresp. with convalescere), Cic. Fam. 16, 1; 3; 4; 5; and transf. of the vine, Col. 4, 3, 4: valetudinem, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2: pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: cf. confirmare societatem data ac accepta fide, Sall. C. 44, 3: opes factionis, id. ib. 32, 2; cf. vires suas, Vell. 2, 44: suam manum, Cic. Manil. 9, 24; and se transmarinis auxiliis, Caes. B. C. 1, 29: conjurationem, Nep. Dion. 8, 3: regnum Persarum, id. Milt. 3, 5; so regnum, Suet. Caes. 9; and imperium, id. Vit. 9: decreta, *to confirm,* Nep. Phoc. 3, 2; so acta in transmarinis provinciis, Vell. 2, 44, 2: beneficia edicto, Suet. Tit. 8: provinciam a Caesare datam, id. Aug. 10.

II. Trop.: **1.** *To confirm* or *strengthen courage, to instill courage into one, to encourage, make bold:* animum meum, *to take heart, take courage,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 1: animum, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: animos ratione, Lucr. 1, 426: confirmare et excitare afflictos animos bonorum, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8; Caes. B. G. 1, 33; Sall. C. 46, 2: spem, Suet. Calig. 12: suos ad dimicandum animo, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: milites, id. ib. 5, 52: timentes, id. ib. 7, 7; cf. diffidentem rebus suis, Cic. Manil. 9, 23: territos, Sall. J. 38, 5: perterritos, Suet. Caes. 66; id. Aug. 43; id. Ner. 2, et saep.: nepotem suum ad successionem imperii, id. Tib. 55 *fin.:* nunc erige te et confirma, *take courage,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: quum ipse te confirmasses, *hast acquired courage,* id. Quint. 11 *fin.;* cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 19; B. C. 1, 14, et al.: eos multa pollicendo confirmat, uti Romam pergerent, *to persuade,* Sall. J. 23 *fin.*—The expression is unusual (if the reading is correct): gladiatores Lentulus libertati confirmat, *encourages them to freedom,* i. e. *incites them to make themselves worthy of freedom,* Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 4; v. the commentt. in h. l.

2. *To confirm one in his disposition* or *feelings, in his fidelity* (rare): insulas bene animatas, Nep. Cim. 2, 4: homines, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Gallias, Vell. 2, 120.

3. *To confirm a fact, corroborate an assertion, to prove, demonstrate the truth of a thing,* etc. (very freq.): confirmare nostra argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80; so *opp.* refutare, Quint. 5, prooem. § 2; 5, 13, 53; cf. *opp.* refellere, Quint. 3, 9, 6; 12, 1, 45; *opp.* diluere, id. ib. 9, 2, 80: confirmare aut infirmare rem, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: quorum omnium testimoniis de hac Dionis pecunia confirmatum est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 8: iste locus est tibi etiam atque etiam confirmandus, id. Fin. 5, 32, et saep.: with *Acc. c. Inf.,* Lucr. 2, 185; cf. ib. 179; 5, 198.—Hence, **b.** In gen., *To assert, affirm, protest something as true* or *certain:* hoc quum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 2: talem exsistere eloquentiam non potuisse confirmo, id. de Or. 2, 2, 6: illud se polliceri et jurejurando confirmare, tutum iter per fines suos daturum, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: confirmare, fidem publicam per sese inviolatam fore, Sall. J. 33, 3: memini me audire te de glorioso et celeri reditu meo confirmare, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2; so with *de,* id. ib. 3, 10, 1.—Whence

confirmātus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** (in acc. with *no.* II. 1) *Encouraged, courageous, resolute:* animus certus et confirmatus, Cic. Quint. 24, 77; so sensus rectus et confirmatus, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: confirmatiorem exercitum efficere. Caes. B. C. 3, 84: in quibus (literis) erat confirmatius idem illud, *etc.,* Cic. Att. 10, 15.—*Sup.* prob. not in use.—* **2.** (acc. to *no.* II. 3, proved; hence), *Certain, credible:* quod eo confirmatius erit, si, *etc.,* Cic. Inv. 2, 11.

* *Adv.,* confirmate (in acc. with *no.* I. 1), *Firmly:* Cic. Her. 4, 11.

* **confiscātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [confisco] *A forfeiting, confiscation;* regis, Flor. 3, 9. 3; cf. confisco, *no.* 2, b.

‡ **confiscātor,** *A questor, master of the exchequer,* ταμιοῦχος, Vet. Gloss.

confisco, without *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a.* [fiscus] (a post-Aug. word), **1.** *To lay up in a chest:* summam, Suet. Aug. 101.—**b.** Trop.: felices pauperes, qui totam animam in confiscato habent, *i. e. in hand, in readiness,* Tert. Fuga 12.—**2.** *To seize upon for the public treasury, to confiscate* HS. millies, Suet. Calig. 16: alienissimas hereditates, id. Dom. 12.—**b.** Transf., of the person whose property has been confiscated: devictis his et confiscatis, Suet. Aug. 15; so principes, id. Tib. 49: duos equites Rom., id. Calig. 41; cf. confiscatio.

* **confīsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [confido] *Confidence, assurance:* confisio firma animi (est fidentia), Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

confīsus, a, um, *Part.,* from confido.

confĭtĕor, fessus, 2. *v. depon.* [fateor] *To fully acknowledge, confess, own, avow* (an error, mistake, or a fact previously denied or doubted, *etc.*), *to concede, allow, grant* (class. in prose and poetry): quid confitetur, atque ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri sed etiam profiteri videatur? Cic. Caecin. 9, 24; cf. hic ego non solum confiteor, verum etiam profiteor, id. frgm. in Non. 434, 30: tacendo loqui, non infitiando confiteri videbantur, id. Sest. 18: confessae manus, Ov. M. 5, 215 Bach.—(*a*) *c. acc.:* et genus et divitias meas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 52: peccatum suum, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: amorem nutrici, Ov. M. 14, 703; cf. amorem patris nutrici, Quint. 9, 2, 64: causam Caesaris meliorem, id. ib. 5, 11, 42: singula, * Catull. 86, 2: se, *to make one's self known* (sc. Jovem), Ov. M. 3, 2; cf. deam, Virg. A. 2, 591: se victos, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: se imperitum, Quint. 1, 10, 19: hoc de statuis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 60: summam infirmitatem de se, Quint. 2, 4, 28: de se quid voluerit, id. ib. 8, 4, 23.—(*β*) *c. acc. c. inf.:* hoc confiteor jure mi obtigisse, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 1: me abs te cupisse laudari aperte atque ingenue confitebar, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 2; so Lucr. 1, 271; 826; 2, 691; 866; 1074; 3, 800; Quint. 2, 17, 19; 11, 1, 85; Suet. Caes. 52, et saep.—(*γ*) *Abs.:* ut eampse vos audistis confiterier, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 22; so Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 13; Phorm. 5, 8, 46; Ov. M. 2, 52; 13, 270, et saep.—(*δ*) *c. de:* de maleficio confiteri, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 119; so ib. 42, 123; Tac. A. 14, 59.—**b.** *Part. perf.:* confessus, a, um, in a pass. signif.: aes, Lex XII. Tab. in Gell. 15, 13, 41 and 20, 1, 45, cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 234 *sq.*; Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 15; v. under *Pa.*—Hence

2. After the Aug. per. sometimes: *To reveal a thing by a fact, to reveal, manifest, make known, show:* (*a*) *c. acc.:* confessa vultibus iram, Ov. M. 6, 35; so motum animi sui lacrimis, Quint. 6, 1, 23: admirationem suam plausu, id. ib. 8, 3, 3; 9, 4, 39; 2, 10, 11; Pallad. 1, 3: cupidinem coeundi, id. 1, 28, 2.—(*β*) *c. acc. c. inf.:* Quint. 1, 6, 15: so id. ib. 4, 2, 122; Plin. Ep 3, 14, 3; Pallad. Jun. 7, 6.—Whence

confessus, a, um, *Pa.*, in pass. signif., lit., *Acknowledged;* hence, *undoubted, evident, certain, incontrovertible* (most freq. in the post-Aug. per.): res manifesta confessa, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56: ad liquidum confessumque perducunt omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28; 8, 3, 13; 9, 2, 46: confessa in re, Plin. 7, 49, 50: sidus inter omnes, id. 20, 11, 45: adhuc versamur in confessis, Quint. 7, 1, 48, et al. Hence the phrases, ex confesso, *confessedly, beyond doubt,* Quint. 3, 5, 3; Sen. Ep. 76: in confesso esse, *to be notorious, every where known,* Sen. Ben. 3, 11; Plin. 35, 8, 34; Tac. Or. 25; 27: in confessum venire, *to be generally acknowledged, be well known,* Plin. Ep. 10, 85 *fin.*

* **confixĭlis,** e, *adj.* [configo] *Joined together:* machina, App. M. 4, p. 148.

confixus, a, um, *Part.*, from configo.

* **con-flābello,** are, *v. a.* *To fan violently, to kindle;* trop.: scintillas libidinum, Tert. Spect. 25.

* **con-flaccesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To become entirely languid, to subside:* fluctus, Gell. 2, 30, 2.

‡ **conflāges,** *Places upon which the winds blow from all quarters,* Fest. p. 32; cf. ‡ confrages loca, *Places upon which the winds from all quarters blow and spend their force,* Isid. Orig. 14, 8, 27 (prob. confrages is only an access. form for the former, and Isidore's allusion to frango is a mere etymol. conjecture).

conflăgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conflagro] *A burning, conflagration* (post-Aug. and rare), Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 29; Suet. Tit. 8; Lact. 2, 9.

con-flăgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To burn up* (rare; mostly in Cic.): **1.** *Neutr.:* conflagrare terras necesse sit a tantis ardoribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 36 *fin.*: classis populi R. praedonum incendio conflagrabat, id. Verr. 2, 3, 35; Liv. 30, 7; * Suet. Vesp. 8; Col. 2, 2 *fin.*—**b.** Trop.: an te non existimas invidiae incendio conflagraturum? Cic. Cat. 1, 11 *fin.*; so Liv. 24, 26: flagitiorum invidiâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15 *fin.*: amoris flammâ, id. ib. 2, 5, 35; Liv. 7. 30.—**2.** *Act.* (late Lat.): Semelen, Hyg. Fab. 179; App. de Mundo, p. 73: urbem incendio, Cic. Her. 4, 8.

* **con-flammo,** are, *v. a.* *To wholly inflame,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 7.

conflātĭlis, e, *adj.* [conflo, *no.* II] *Cast, molten* (late Lat.): Juppiter, Prud. στεφ. 10, 295, et al.

conflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conflo] *A blowing up, kindling, stirring up* (late Lat.): fornacis, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, *no.* 1.—**b.** Trop.: fidei, Tert. Fug. pers. 3.—* **2.** = inflatio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 2.

‡ **conflātor,** *A metal-caster,* χωνευτής, Vet. Gloss.

* **conflātōrĭum,** ii, *n.* *A melting-furnace,* Vulg. Prov. 27, 21; cf. "fornax, conflatorium, χωνευτήριον," Gloss.

conflātūra, ae, *f.* [conflo] *A melting of metals by fire* (very rare), Plin. 7, 56, 57; Firmic. 6, 31.

* **conflexus,** a, um, *Part.* [flecto] *Bowed, bent:* Plin. 2, 44, 44.

conflictātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conflicto] (a post-Aug. word) *A striking together, a collision, conflict:* exercituum duorum, Gell. 15, 18; Quint. 3, 8, 29 (*Cod. opt. Lassb.:* conflictio, q. v.).—In plur.: membrorum, App. Apol. 302, 11.

* **conflictātrix,** īcis, *f.* [‡ conflictator, from conflicto] *She who beats* or *tortures, a female tormentor:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.

conflictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [configo] (mostly in Cic. and Quint.) *A striking together, a striking, collision:* duorum inter se corporum, Quint. 3, 6, 6.—Hence, **b.** Trop.: *A contest, conflict,* Cic. Part. 16; 29; 30; Quint. 3, 6, 4; 11; 7, 1, 18; Gell. 6, 3.

conflicto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] lit., *To strike together strongly, violently;* hence, trop.:

1. Medial: *To dash one's self against, to fight with, contend* or *struggle with* (very rare): qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejusmodi, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 66; so cum adversa fortuna, Nep. Pelop. 5; Pseudo-Cic. Harusp. Resp. 19 *fin.*: odio inter sese gravi conflictati sunt, Gell. 12, 8, 5.—Once also in *activ.:* ut conflictares malo, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 20.

2. *To strike forcibly to the earth, to ruin.* So only once in *act.:* qui plura per scelera rempublicam conflictavisset, Tac. A. 6, 48. But very freq. and in good prose (most freq. in Tacitus; never in Quint.) in *passiv.* conflictari aliqua re, *To be severely tormented, vexed, harassed, afflicted; to be brought to ruin, to suffer much from something:* nos duriore (fortuna) conflictati videmur, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 4; so judiciis turpibus, id. Fam. 9, 25 *fin.*: superstitione, id. Leg. 1, 11, 32: iniquissimis verbis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 38: magna inopia necessariarum rerum (*opp.* abundare), Caes. B. C. 1, 52: gravi pestilentia, id. ib. 2, 22: gravi morbo, Nep. Dion. 2, 4; Plin. 23, 1, 27; Suet. Claud. 2: multis difficultatibus, Liv. 40, 22: saevis tempestatibus, Tac. Agr. 22; cf. Suet. Aug. 17; Tac. A. 1, 58 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 20; id. ib. 6, 8: multis aemulis, id. ib. 6, 51: pervicaci accusatione, id. ib. 13, 33; id. ib. 14, 50; id. ib. 15, 50; id. Hist. 3, 16 *fin.*: foeda hieme, id. ib. 3, 59, et al.; Cic. Fam. 6, 13.—(*β*) Without *abl.:* ii (*sc.* milites) tantum conflictati sunt qui, *etc.*, Tac. H. 3, 82; Filia Appii Caeci in Gell. 10, 6, 2.—* (*γ*) Reflex.: feram blandientem sese conflictantem moerore, Plin. 8, 17, 21.

conflictus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A striking of one thing against another* (rare, and mostly in the *abl. sing.*): conflictu atque tritu lapidum elici ignem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9 *fin.*: nubium, id. Div. 2, 19, 44: corporum (in conflict), id. Caecin. 15, 43.—* **b.** Trop.: fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeri, *impulse, impression, necessity,* Gell. 6, 2, 8.—* **2.** *A fight, contest:* Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 34.

confligātus, a, um, v. confligo, *fin.*

***conflīgĭum,** ii, *n.* [configo] *A striking* or *dashing of one thing against another:* fluctuum, Sol. 9.

con-fligo, xi, ctum, 3. (access. form of *part. perf.:* confligatis cornibus, Frontin. Strateg. 2, 3) *v. a.* and *n.*

I. *Act.* (very rare): *To strike one thing against* or *on another, to strike, bring,* or *join together, to unite:* corpora conflicta, Lucr. 2, 97: semina, id. 4, 1212.—* **2** Trop.: *To bring together in comparison, to compare:* factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. Inv. 2, 43 *fin.*

II. *Neutr., To be in conflict, to contend, fight, combat* (so freq. and class. in prose and poetry): constr. with *cum, contra, adversus, inter se,* or *abs.:* (*a*) With *cum:* manu cum hoste confligere, Cic. Off. 1, 23 *fin.*; so Sall. C. 57 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 17; 20, 19 *fin.*; Suet. Vesp. 4.—(*β*) *Contra:* contra sceleratissimam conspirationem hostium, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 13 *fin.*—(*γ*) *Adversus:* adversus Rhodiorum classem, Nep. Hann. 8 *fin.*—(*δ*) *Abs.:* ad confligundum venientibus undique Poenis, Lucr 3, 845; so armis, Cic. Pis. 9, 20, et saep.: duas aquilas in conspectu omnium conflixisse, Suet. Vesp. 5.—**2.** Trop.: leviore actione confligere, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8; so of a contest in words, Quint. 5, 7, 3.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate subjects: confligunt hiemes aestatibus, Lucr. 6, 373: adversi venti confligunt, Virg. A. 2, 417: causae, quae inter se confligunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 12; 7, 7, 4.

con-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To blow together, to blow up, stir up:* **I.** Primarily, of fire: *To kindle, light it.*

1. Lit.: ignem, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59; Plin. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 32 and 38: incendium, Liv. 26, 27. In medic. lang.: intestina conflata, *inflamed,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

2. Trop.: **a.** Of the fire of passion: *To kindle, inflame:* conflatus amore ignis, Lucr. 1, 474; so invidiam inimico, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23; Coel. 12, 29; Sall. C. 49, 4: conjurationem, Suet. Ner. 36: ingens ac terribile bellum, Vell. 2, 55; cf. Flor. 1, 24, 1, et saep.—And hence, **b.** In gen., *To bring about, effect, accomplish, bring together, raise, procure; to produce, cause, occasion,* etc. (a favorite trope in Cic. and the historians): quibus ex rebus conflatur et efficitur id, quod quaerimus, honestum, Cic. Off. 1, 4 *fin.*; cf. id. Coel. 5 *fin.*; N. D. 2, 39, 100: saepe ex malo principio magna familiaritas conflata est, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36: rem sanguine civili, Lucr. 3, 70; id. 3, 336; id. 4, 930: testes odio, invidia, gratia, pecunia, Quint. 5, 7, 23: injuriam novo scelere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1: exercitum, Cic. Phil. 4, 6, 15; Vell. 2, 74, 2; Flor. 3, 19, 10: pecuniam, Cic. Sest. 30, 66: aes alienum grande, Sall. C. 14, 2; 24, 3: accusationem et judicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47; cf. judicia, Liv. 3, 36: egestatem rei familiaris luxuria, Flor. 4, 1, 1: cladem hominum generi, Lucr. 6, 1090; so alicui periculum, Cic. Sull. 4, 13: alicui negotium, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54: in se tantum crimen, id. ib. 2, 2, 29.—Since metals were melted by the kindling of flames, conflare signifies

II. (*causa pro effectu*) *To melt, fuse metals, to melt down* (thus most freq. after the Aug. per.): argentum, aes Cyprium et sulphur in fictili, Plin. 33, 9, 46; so argentum (fulmine), Sen. Q. N. 2, 31: simulacra ex argento et auro fabricata, Suet Ner. 32: argenteas statuas, id. Aug. 52: vasa aurea, id. ib. 71: coronam auream, id. Galb. 12: falces in ensem, Virg. G. 1, 508: victorias aureas in usum belli, Quint. 9, 2, 92.

* **2.** Trop.: consensus conspirans et pene conflatus, *almost melted together, united,* Cic. Lig. 12 Moeb.

* **conflōrens,** entis, *Part.* [floreo] *Blooming* or *flourishing together:* Aug. Conf. 4, 4.

* **con-fluctŭo,** are, *v. n.* *To undulate, wave on all sides:* App. M. 11, p. 258.

confluens and **confluentes,** v confluo.

* **conflŭentĭa,** ae, *f.* [confluo] *A flowing together, conflux:* Macr. Sat. 7, 4

conflŭges, [id.] *Places into which several streams flow:* confluges ubi conventu campum totum inhumigant, Liv Andr. in Non. 62, 20 *sq.*

con-flŭo, xi, 3. (*plusquamperf. conj. syncop.* confluxet = confluxisset, Lucr. 1, 986) *v. n.* *To flow* or *run together* (class in prose and poetry).

1. Lit.: Lucr. 6, 638: in imum, id. ib. 5, 498; id. 1, 375: confluat aër, id. 1, 389, et al.: Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3 : vasti amnes e diverso in Phasin confluunt, Plin. 6, 4, 4 : Panticapen confluere infra Olbiam cum Borysthene, id. 4, 12, 26, § 83, et saep.: a confluente Rhodano castra movi, *i. e. where it unites with the Saone*, Lepidus in Cic. Fam. 10, 34. Hence, **b.** Confluens, entis, *or* confluentes, ium, subst., *The place where two rivers unite, the confluence :* quum ad confluentem Mosae et Rheni pervenissent, Caes. B. G. 4, 15. So in sing., Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 122 ; 3, 26, 29 ; Just. 32, 3, 8 : ubi Anienem transiit ad confluentes, collocat castra, *at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber*, Liv. 1, 27 *fin.*; so id. 4, 17 ; Tac. H. 2, 40, et al. Hence κατ' ἐξοχήν, Confluentes, ium, *f.*, *The town of Coblentz, situated at the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine*, Suet. Calig. 8 ; Flor. 4, 6, 3 ; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 255.

2. Trop. of objects which do not run together as liquids, esp. of a great multitude : *To flow, flock*, or *crowd together, to come together in multitudes :* qui (portus) cum diversos inter se aditus habeant, in exitu conjunguntur et confluunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52 *fin.* : multi confluxerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem, Cic. Brut. 74, 258 : perfugarum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 44 ; so ad spectacula, Suet. Caes. 39 : Neapolin, id. Ner. 20 : multitudo confluens, id. Caes. 16 : turba undique confluentis fluctuantisque populi, Gell. 10, 6, 2 ; Cic. Tusc. 2, 2 *fin.*—**b.** With abstr. subjects : Lucr. 6, 1259 : ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, Cic. Inv. 1, 4 : ut ad nos pleraeque (causae) confluant, *etc.*, id. Planc. 34, 84 ; Ov. M. 9, 741 ; Suet. Tib. 10.

conflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [confluo] *Flowing together* (post-class.) : gurges, Prud. Cath. 5, 76 ; so Paul. Nol. 18, 114.

conflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A conflux ; confluence* (very rare), Var. in Non. 544, 20 ; Auct. Aetnae 119 and 326 dub.

con-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *To dig thoroughly, dig round about, to prepare by digging* (orig. pertaining to agriculture) : terram minute, Cato R. R. 129 : jugera, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 2 : hortum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 66 : loca palustria, Sisenna in Non. 141, 31 : vineta, Col. 4, 5 : salices, Plin. 17, 20, 32.—**b.** Transf., *To strike down by stabbing, to pierce, stab, transfix :* constituere (Ciceronem) de improviso domi suae confodere, Sall. C. 28 ; so id. 60 *fin.*; Nep. Pelop. 5, 4 ; Liv. 24, 7 ; Suet. Caes. 81 ; 82 ; Aug. 27 ; 51 ; Calig. 28 ; 59 ; Claud. 26 ; Tit. 6, et saep.; Virg. A. 9, 445 ; Ov. M. 5, 176 ; Luc. 3, 744, et al. ; Cic. Sull. 11, 33 dub.—**2.** Trop. (rare ; not ante-Aug.) : tot judiciis confossus, as it were, *pierced through*, Liv. 5, 11 : mala quae vos confodiunt, Sen. Vit. beat. 27 *ad fin.* : quaedam (scripta) notis confodias, *you strike* or *cross out*, Plin. Ep. 9, 26.—Whence

* confossus, a, um, *Pa.* *Pierced through, full of holes :* te faciam confossiorem soricina nenia, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 48.

* **confoedĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *A covenant, agreement*, Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 35.—From

con-foedĕro, without *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To unite* or *join by a league* (post-class., mostly in eccl. Lat.) : membra, Prud. στεφ. 2, 437 : amicitiam nascentem, Hier. Ep. 4, *no.* 1 : disciplinam, id. in Chron. Euseb. ad ann. 110 a. Chr. n. : aliquem nuptiis, Oros. 2, 4.

* **con-foedo,** are, *To wholly pollute, defile :* App. M. 7, p. 231.

‡ **confoedusti** [con-foedus ; cf. onustus, vetustus, from onus, vetus], *Joined in alliance*, Fest. p. 32.

* **confŏrĭo,** ivi, 4. [2. foria] *To wholly pollute :* Pomp. in Non. 114, 12.

conformālis, e, *adj.* [conformo] *Conformable, like, similar* (eccl. Lat.) : corpus, Tert. Resurr. Carn. 47 ; so id. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

conformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A symmetrical forming* or *fashioning, conformation, shape, form* (frequent in the philos. and rhetor. writings of Cic. ; elsewhere very rare) : **1.** Lit. : lineamentorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47 ; conformatio quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id. de Or. 1, 25, 114 : theatri, Vitr. 5, 6.—**2.** Trop. : vocis, *expression of voice*, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18 : verborum, *arrangement*, id. ib. 1, 33, 151 : et moderatio continentiae et temperantiae, *conformation*, id. Off. 3, 25 *fin.* : animi, *i. q.* notio, *an idea, notion, conception*, id. N. D. 1, 38 ; in the same signif. also without animi, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357 ; Top. 5.—**b.** In rhetoric, *A figure of speech*, Cic. Brut. 37, 140 ; Quint. 9, 1, 4 ; 9, 2, 1.—(β) In later rhetorr. esp., *A prosopopoeia*, Cic. Her. 4, 53 ; Prisc. p. 1340 P.

* **conformātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A framer, former :* App. Trismeg. p. 80.

conformis, e, *adj.* [forma] *Similar, like* (late Lat.) : Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

con-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To form, fashion, shape symmetrically* or *skillfully* (several times in Cic. ; elsewhere very rare) : **1.** Lit. : si mundum aedificatum esse, non a natura conformatum putarem, Cic. N. D. 3, 10 *fin.* : ad majora quaedam nos natura genuit et conformavit, id. Fin. 1, 7, 23 : quercus conformata securi, *Catull. 19, 3 : ova in volucrum speciem, *Col. 8, 5, 10 : imaginem tauri, Gell. 13, 9 *fin.*—**2.** Trop. : puellam, Afran. in Non. 174, 32 : animum et mentem cogitatione hominum excellentium, Cic. Arch. 6 *fin.* : mores, id. Fin. 4, 2 *fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 4, 8 ; Cic. Mur. 29 : vocem hujus hortatu praeceptisque, id. Arch. 1 ; cf. *Quint. 11, 3, 45 : orationem constructione verborum, Cic. Or. 1, 5, 17 ; *Lucr. 4, 113.

con-fornĭco, are, *v. a.* *To over-arch, vault over* (a word of Vitr.) : cellas, Vitr. 5, 5 ; so id. 8, 7.

conforto, are, *v. a.* [fortis] *To strengthen much* (late Lat. ; esp. freq. in the Vulg. of the Vet. Test.) : stomachum, Macer. Carm. 71 : manus, Lact. 4, 15 : domum Juda, Vulg. Zachar. 10, 6 : confortamini filii Benjamin, Vulg. Jerem. 6, 1, et saep.

confossus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from confodio.

con-fŏvĕo, ēre, *v. a.* *To warm, foster, cherish very much* or *assiduously* (ante- and post-class.) : hominem, Afran. in Non. 523, 17 : membra cibo, App. M. 8, p. 204 : semina gremio suo (terra), Hier. adv. Rufin. 8.

confractūra, ae, *f.* [confringo] *A breach, rupture* (late Lat.), Vulg. Jes. 24, 19 ; Psalm. 106, 23. (* In edit. Sixti V. et Clementis VIII., Lond. 1840, *confractione* is found in both passages.)

confractus, a, um, *Part.*, from confringo.

‡ **confrages,** v. ‡ conflages.

con-frăgōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Broken, rough, uneven* (in good prose ; cf. the follg. art. ; not in Cic.) : **1.** Lit. : ager, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 4 ; 1, 20, 5 : locus lapidibus, Col. 2, 2, 8 ; cf. id. 6, 17, 2, and Liv. 28, 2 ; 32, 4 : via (together with ardua et aspera), Liv. 44, 3 : angustiae, id. 38, 41 ; id. 5, 26.—**2.** Trop. (several times in Plaut. and in Quint., like *fragosus ;* elsewhere extremely rare) : conditiones, *hard, difficult*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 25 ; id. Cist. 2, 3, 70 : with velut, Quint. 8, 5, 29 : nomina quaedam versusque, id. ib. 1, 1, 37 ; and argumenta (together with horrida), id. ib. 5, 8, 1 ; 6, 1, 52.—* *Comp.* Mall. Theod. de Metr. 7.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* apparently not in use.

confrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [confringo] (a post-Aug. poet. word for the prosaic confragosus) *Rough, rugged, uneven :* Luc. 6, 126 ; Val. Fl. 3, 581 ; Stat. Th. 4, 494.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not in use.

con-frĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* *To sound aloud, resound, to murmur loudly*, etc. (poet. and rare) : confremuere omnes, Ov. M. 1, 199 ; so Stat. S. 1, 6, 72 : confremit et coelum et . . . circus, Sil. 16, 398 ; collis, Stat. S. 1, 4, 14.

con-frĕquento, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To visit frequently* or *in great numbers, to frequent* (post-Aug. and rare), Col. 9, 13, 13 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Orell. *no.* 2417 ; 4414 ; Prud. στεφ. 1, 7.

* **confrĭcāmentum,** i, *n.* [confrico] *Something for rubbing :* dentium, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 4.

* **confrĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A vigorous rubbing, friction :* Aug. Conf. 4, 8.

con-frico, avi (Veg. 3, 20, 1), atum, 1. *v. a.* *To rub vigorously, to rub in* (belonging to econ. and medic. lang.) : aliquid sale, Var. R. R. 1, 60 ; cf. Cato R. R. 7, 5 ; Col. 7, 10, 3 : boves, id. 2, 3, 1 : confricatis dentibus atque gingivis, Plin. 29, 2, 9 : faciem sibi, *Suet. Claud 8 *fin.*—* **b.** Trop. : genua, i. e. *to touch the knees in earnest entreaty*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 80.

confringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *To break in pieces, break in two* (class. in prose and poetry) : **1.** Lit. : pultando pedibus pene confregi hasce ambas (fores), Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 25 ; so Liv. 26, 46 : imbrices et tegulas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 24 ; id. Capt. 4, 4, 8 : digitos, Cic. Fl. 30, 73 : ossa, Plin. 28, 10, 45 : arbores vi tempestatis, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 24 : enses ensibus, Luc. 7, 573 ; id. 6, 123, et saep. : confracta navis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 64 ; cf. *Suet. Ner. 34 : juga montium confracta in humeros, *i. e. bent* or *curved in the form of a shoulder*, Plin. 2, 44, 44 ; so *opp.* aequus, id. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 24.—* **b.** Proverb. : tesseram, *to break friendship, violate faith*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 27.—**2.** Trop. : *To break, bring to naught, destroy :* naturae portarum claustra, *to break through*, Lucr. 1, 71 : rem, *to dissipate, run through property*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 49 ; Trin. 1, 2, 71 : superbiam, Titin. in Non. 316, 3 : consilia senatoria, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5 : vires hostium, Val. Max. 7, 2 *fin.* : rempublicam, id. 4, 5, *no.* 2 ; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 69.

* **confrixo,** are, *v. a.* [frigo] *To roast* or *fry with something :* cum oleo, Theod. Prisc. 1, 6.

confŭga, ae, *comm.* [confugio] *He who takes refuge somewhere, a refugee* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 12, 6, et al.

‡ **confŭgēla,** ae, *f.* An old word for confugium, acc. to Fest. p. 31.

con-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* *To flee to for refuge* or *succor, have recourse to* (class. in prose and poetry) : **1.** Lit. : ad me nocte prima domum, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25 ; cf. ad unum aliquem, Cic. Off. 2, 12 ; and ad te, id. Tusc. 5, 2 ; Virg. A. 1, 666, et al. : huc, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 24 : in naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 9 : in aram, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85 ; cf. ad aram, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 44 : Peliae ad limina supplex, id. Met. 7, 299 : ad ipsos deos, id. ib. 8, 689, et saep.—**2.** Trop. (esp. freq. in Cic.) : ad opem judicum, Cic. Fontej. 11 ; cf. ad florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv. 1, 2 : ad meam fidem, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11 : ad clementiam tuam, id. Lig. 10, 30 : ad preces, Quint. 6, 1, 4 ; 11, 3, 63 ; Plin. Ep. 8, 19, 1 : ad artes patrias, Ov. F. 1, 572, et al. : in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam, Cic. Quint. 2, 10 : quasi ad aram in exsilium, id. Caecin. 34 *fin.* : neque tu scilicet eo nunc confugies : *Quid mea*, etc. ? *to take refuge*, i. e. *excuse yourself with*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 45 Don. ; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83 : Epicurus confugit illuc, ut neget, *etc.*, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28 : habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, id. Fam. 4, 6.

confŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [confugio] *A place of refuge, a refuge, shelter* (poet. and rare), Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 6 ; 5, 6, 2 ; Stat. Th. 12, 504.

con-fulgĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To shine brightly, to glitter, glisten* (very rare ; perh. only in the follg. exs.) : aedes confulgebant, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 15 ; so ib. 44 ; Cinna in Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 10.

con-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a.*

I. *To pour, mingle*, or *mix together* (class. in prose and poetry) :

1. Lit. : una multa jura, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 120 : quum ignis oculorum cum eo igne, qui est ob os offusus, se confudit et contulit, Cic. Univ. 14 : confundere crebroque permiscere mel, acetum, oleum, Plin. 29, 3, 11 : jus confusum sectis herbis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67 : omnia arenti ramo (Medea), Ov. M. 7, 278 : Alpheus Siculis confunditur undis, *mingles*, Virg. A. 3, 696, et saep.

2. Trop. : **a.** In gen. : *To mingle, unite, join, combine* (rare) : (decorum) totum illud quidem est cum virtute confusum, sed mente cogitatione distinguitur, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 95 ; so vera cum falsis, id. Acad. 2, 19, 61 : utrumque, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23 ; cf. id. Brut. 26, 100 Ellendt : sermones in unum, Liv. 7, 12 *fin.*; cf. id. 40, 46 : duo populi in unum confusi, id. 1, 23 ; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195 : rusticus urbano confusus, id. A. P. 213 ; cf. quinque continuos dactylos, Quint. 9, 4, 49: proelia cum aliquo, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 23, et al.—More freq., **b.** In partic., with the prevailing idea of disordering, disarranging: *To confound, confuse, jumble together, bring into disorder:* omnes corporis atque animi sensus, Lucr. 2, 946; cf. ib. 439: confusa venit vox inque pedita, Lucr. 4, 560 *sq.:* sentio omnes in oratione esse quasi permistos et confusos pedes, Cic. Or. 57, 195: particulae primum confusae postea in ordinem adductae a mente divina, id. Acad. 2, 37, 118: signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv. 9, 27: jura gentium, id. 4, 1: priora, Quint. 10, 5, 23: ordinem disciplinae, Tac. H. 1, 60; cf. ordinem militiae, id. ib. 2, 93: lusum, Suet. Claud. 33: annum (together with conturbare), id. Aug. 31, et saep.: foedus, *to violate* (συγχέειν, Hom. Il. δ, 269), Virg. A. 5, 496: imperium, promissa, preces confundit in unum, *mingles together*, Ov. M. 4, 472: jura et nomina, id. ib. 10, 346: fasque nefasque, id. ib. 6, 580: in chaos, id. ib. 2, 299: mare coelo, Juv. 6, 283 (cf. ib. 2, 25: coelum terris *miscere*): ora fractis in ossibus, *i. e. to disfigure the features, make them undistinguishable*, Ov. M. 5, 58; Sen. Troad. 1118; cf. omnia corporis lineamenta, Petr. 105, 10; Just. 3, 5, 11; and vultus, Luc. 2, 191; 3, 758: notas, Curt. 8, 3; and ossa non agnoscendo confusa reliquit in ore, Ov. M. 12, 251: vultum Lunae, *to cloud, obscure*, id. ib. 14, 367.—Of intellectual confusion, *To disturb, disconcert, confound, perplex* (so freq. after the Aug. per.; in Cic. perh. never): nunc male defensae confundant moenia Trojae, Ov. M. 15, 770: audientium animos, *etc.*, Liv. 45, 42; id. 34, 50: nos (fulmina), Quint. 8, 3, 5; Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 2: me gravi dolore (nuncius), id. ib. 5, 5, 1: animum (metus et moeror), Sen. Clem. 2, 5; cf. Quint. 1, 12, 1; and Tac. H. 1, 44: illum ingens confundit honos inopinaque turbat gloria, Stat. Th. 8, 283; Juv. 7, 68, et al.

II. *To pour out, empty completely; to diffuse* or *spread over something by pouring out*, etc. (rare): **1.** Lit.: cibus in eam venam, quae cava appellatur, confunditur, *diffuses itself*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137: vinum in ea (vasa), Col. 12, 28 *fin.*; cf. Hor. S. 1, 8, 28; Sil. 14, 333.—**2.** Trop.: in totam orationem, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: vim quandam sentientem atque divinam, quae toto confusa mundo sit, id. Div. 2, 15, 35: rosa ingenuo confusa rubore, *suffused with*, etc., Col. *poet.* 10, 260.—Whence

confūsus, a, um, *Pa.* (in acc. with *no.* I. 2, b) *Brought into disorder, confused, perplexed, disorderly* (class. in prose and poetry): ruina mundi, Lucr. 6, 607; cf. natura, id. ib. 600: vox, id. 4, 565; 615; cf. oratio (together with perturbata), Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 50: stilus, Quint. 1, 1, 28: verba, Ov. M. 2, 666: 12, 55; 15, 606: suffragium, Liv. 26, 18 (cf. confusio suffragiorum, Cic. Mur. 23, 47): confusissimus mos, Suet. Aug. 44: memoria, Liv. 5, 50: clamor, id. 30, 6.—*c. Abl.:* ipse confusus animo, Liv. 6, 6; cf. id. 35, 35 *fin.:* moerore, id. 35, 15 *fin.:* eodem metu, Quint. 1, 10, 48: somnio, Suet. Caes. 7: ira, pudore, Curt. 7, 7; cf. Ov. Her. 21, 111; Trist. 3, 1, 81: fletu, Petr. 134, 6: turbâ querelarum, Just. 32, 2, 3, et al.: ex recenti morsu animi, Liv. 6, 34.—*Abs.:* Liv. 30, 15; Petr. 74, 10; 91, 1; 101, 7; 136 *fin.*, et al.: confusus atque incertus animi, Liv. 1, 7: vultus, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 11; cf. confusior facies, Tac. A. 4, 63: pavor confusior, Plin. H. N. 7 prooem. *fin.*

confuse, *adv. Confusedly, without order, disorderly* (several times in Cic.; else rare; not in Quint.): et permiste dispergere aliquid, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: loqui, id. Fin. 2, 9 27; cf. confuse varieque sententias dicere, Gell. 14, 2, 17: agere, Cic. N. D. 3. 8: universis mancipiis constitutum pretium, *in the lump*, Pomp. Dig. 21, 1, 36.

* *Comp.:* Cic. Phil. 8, 1.—*Sup.* apparently not in use.

* **con-fūnĕro,** are, *v. a. To bury, inter:* Juvenc. 4, 96 (acc. to Barth. Adv. 13, 19).

* **confūsānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [confusus] *Mingled, miscellaneous:* doctrina, Gell N. A. prooem. § 5.

confūse, *adv. Confusedly;* v. confundo, *Pa., fin.*

* **confūsim,** *adv.* [confusus] *In a confused, perplexed manner:* ex utraque parte pleraque dicuntur, quorum alia ad aliam referri debent summam, Var. L. L. 9, 1, 127.

confūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confundo] **I.** *A mingling:* **1.** Lit.: colorum, App. de Mund. p. 66, 24, 2.—Trop.: *A mingling, mixing, uniting, combining* (very rare): conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 67.—Far more freq., and in good prose, **2.** *Confusion, disorder:* religionum, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 25; temporum, id. Off. 2, 19: suffragiorum (*i. e.* not according to centuries, but viritim), id. Mur. 23, 47 (cf. confusum suffragium, Liv. 26, 18); Cic. N. D. 1, 2; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 29: populi, Vellej. 2, 124; Quint. 12, 5, 3; Tac. H. 3, 38; Plin. Ep. 1, 22 *fin.*; Pan. 86, 3: vultus, Petr. 101, 8.—* **II.** (in acc. with confundo, *no.* II. 2): oris, *a reddening, blushing*, Tac. H. 4, 40.

confūsus, a, um, v. confundo, *Pa.*

* **confūtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [confuto] *A confutation*, Gr. λύσις, Cic. Her. 1, 3.

* **confūtātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A refuter, opponent:* Valentini, Hier. de Script. Eccl.

1. con-fūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [FUTO] *To allay, check,* or *repress a boiling liquid, to suppress, restrain, check:* **1.** Lit.: cocus magnum ahenum quando fervit, paullâ confutat truâ, Titin. in Non, 87, 13.—Hence (and far more freq.), **2.** Trop.: *To repress, diminish, impede, destroy, put to silence:* nostras secundas res, Cato in Gell. 7, 3, 14; so maximos dolores inventorum suorum memoria et recordatione, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 88: audaciam, id. Part. 38, 134.—**b.** In partic.: *To put down by words, to put to silence, confute* (so class.; not in Quint.): sensus judicum imperiosis comminationibus, Tiro in Gell. 7, 3, 13: ego istos, qui nunc me culpant, confutaverim, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 28: iratum senem verbis, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 13; cf. dictis, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 76: argumenta Stoicorum, Cic. Div. 1, 5: opinionis levitatem, id. N. D. 2, 17, 45: suo sibi argumento confutatus est, Gell. 5, 10 *fin.*; Lucr. 4, 489.—(* Also, *To convict*, Amm. 26, 3, 7; id. 17, 9, 18.)

☞ In what sense Var. in Non. 87, 11, uses this word, it is difficult to decide.

2 ‡**confūto** (are), *v. intens.* [consum] *To be frequently;* used by Cato, acc. to Fest. s. v. FUTARE, p. 67.

* **con-fŭtŭo,** ĕre. *To lie with conjugally*, Catull. 37, 5.

* **con-garrĭo,** ire, *v. a. To gabble much, to prattle:* Antonin. in Front. Ep. 1, 12.

con-gaudĕo, ēre, *v. n. To rejoice with one* (eccl. Lat.): alicui, Tert. adv. Gnost. c. 13; so Cypr. Ep. 50, et al.

con-gĕlasco, ĕre, *v. n. To congeal wholly* (late Latin): oleum, vina, Gell. 17, 8; Macr. Sat. 7, 12.

congĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [congelo] *An entire freezing, a congealing* (very rare; not ante-Aug.): liquoris, Plin. 31, 3, 21. In plur.: brumae, Col. 4, 8, 2.

con-gĕlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.: To cause to freeze wholly, to congeal:* **1.** Lit.: sal, Vitr. 8, 3: oleum, Col. 1, 6; 12, 51, 12: pruinas, Plin. 18, 26, 68, *no.* 3: radices, Col. 3, 12, 1: mare congelatum, *the sea being frozen*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 4: congelati gutta nasi, Mart. 11, 98.—**2.** Transf.: *To thicken, make hard:* lac, *to curdle*, Col. 7, 8, 6: se (adeps), Scrib. Comp. 271: in lapidem rictus serpentis, Ov. M. 11, 60.—Facetè: quid prodest, si te congelat uxor anus? Mart. 14, 147.—**II.** *Neutr.: To wholly freeze, freeze up:* * **1.** Lit.: Ister congelat, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 30.—**2.** Transf.: *To grow hard:* lingua, Ov. M. 6, 307; id. ib. 15, 415.—* **b.** Trop.: gaudebam sane et congelasse nostrum amicum laetabar otio, *had frozen together*, i. e. *had become wholly inactive*, * Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3; cf. conglacio, *no.* I. b.

* **congĕmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [congemino] *A doubling*, connected with conduplicatio, in comic lang., for *embracing*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 18.

con-gĕmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To double, redouble* (poet. word): nunc si pateram patera peperit, omnes congeminavimus, *i. e. have produced our like, doubled ourselves*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 154; Lucil Sat. 9, 9: ictus crebros ensibus, Virg. A. 12, 714; in the same sense, securim, id. ib. 11, 698: suspiria rauco fremitu, Sil. 16, 267; paeana, Val. Fl. 6, 512: vocem, id. 2, 201; App. Dogm. Plat. p. 6, 20.

con-gĕmisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n. To sigh deeply* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Spect. 30; Prud. στεφ. 2, 411; Aug. Conf. 6, 7.

con-gĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **1.** *Neutr.: To sigh* or *groan deeply* or *loudly, to heave a sigh* (rare, but class.): congemuit senatus frequens, * Cic. Mur. 25, 51; * Suet. Tib. 23.—**b.** Transf., poet., of trees cut down: supremum congemuit, * Virg. A. 2, 631.—**2.** *Act.: To deplore, lament, bewail:* mortem, * Lucr. 3, 947: positum feretro, Val. Fl. 5, 12.

* **1. congĕner,** ĕris, *adj.* [genus] *Of the same race:* Plin. 15, 24, 28.

2. con-gĕner, ĕri, *m. A joint son-in-law*, Symm. Ep. 8, 40 (*al.* generi).

con-gĕnĕro, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. To beget* or *produce at the same time* (very rare; perh. only in the follg. exs.): porci congenerati, *twins*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 19; so in *part.:* senium parentis, Col. 7, 3, 15: verbum, *of the same root*, Var. L. L. 10, 3, 169 *fin.*—* **2.** Trop.: *To unite, connect:* Att. in Non. 84, 28.

congĕnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [gigno] *Born* or *grown together with* (very rare; not ante-Aug.): pili, Plin. 11, 39, 94: vastitas roborum mundo, id. 16, 2, 2; Tert. de Testim. An. c. 5.

‡ **con-gentīles,** ium, *m. Kindred, of the same stock*, Orell. *no.* 2491; cf. "CONGENTILIS, ὁμόεθνος," Gloss. Philox.

* **congĕnuclo,** are, *v. n.* [geniculo] *To fall upon the knees:* Coel. in Non. 89, 6.

* **congĕnŭlātus,** a, um, *Part.* [genu] *Fallen upon the knees:* multi congenulati, *etc.*, Sisenna in Non. 57, 32 (perh. congenuclati should be the reading; cf. the preced. art.).

† **conger** (access. form CONGRUS, acc. to Charis. p. 12 P.), gri, *m.* = γόγγρος, *A sea-eel, conger-eel*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 2; Mil. 3, 1, 165; Pers. 1, 3, 30; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 23; Ov. Halieut. 115; Plin. 9, 16, 24; 20, 36; 62, 88.

congĕrĭes, ei (later access. form **congeria,** ae, Frontin. de Colon. p. 11, 119 and 125 Goes.; Innoc. de Cas. litt. p. 224 ib.), *f.* [congero, that which is brought together; hence] *A heap, pile, mass* (not ante-Aug; also not in Hor.; while the synon. *acervus* is prevalent through all periods): **1.** Lit.: (*a*) *c. gen.:* summa silvae, Ov. M. 9, 236; cf. struis, Plin. 16, 11, 22; and ramorum et fruticum, id. 8, 36, 54: cadaverum, Val. Fl. 6, 511: lapidum, Plin. 18, 31, 74: densa grani, id. 13, 15, 30: armorum. Tac. A. 2, 22: vasta metalli, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 135: alta sordium, Gell. 2, 6 *fin.*, et saep.—(β) *Abs.:* dispositam congeriem secuit, *i. e. chaos*, Ov. M. 1, 33; cf. Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 10. So of *a heap of wood, wood-pile, funeral-pile*, Ov. M. 14, 576; Quint. 5, 13, 13; Claud. Idyll. 1, 93.—**2.** Trop.: venit aetas omnis in unam congeriem, Luc. 5, 178: sincera bonorum, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 136.—**b.** In rhetor., a figure of speech: *Accumulation;* Gr. συναθροισμός, Quint. 8, 4, 3; 26 *sq.*

congermānesco, ĕre, *v. n.* [germanus] *To grow together with one, grow up with:* "coalescere, conjungi vel consociari," Non. 90, 16 *sq.* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): cum illis, Quadrig. in Non. 1. 1.; so mecum, App. M. 2, p. 119, 14.

* **con-germānus,** a, um, *adj. Grown together with, united with:* Var. in Non. 90, 20 dub.

* **congermĭnālis,** e, *adj.* [germen] *From the same shoot* or *stock:* spicae ceteris congerminales, Aug. Civ. Dei 5, 7.

* **con-germĭno,** are, *v. n. To fully shoot forth:* Gell. 20, 8 *fin.*

1. con-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. To bear, carry,* or *bring together, to collect; to prepare by bringing together, to make, build, heap up* or *upon*, etc. (very freq. in all perr. and species of composition):

I. Lit.: (*a*) *c. acc.:* undique, quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, Nep. Th.

6 *fin.*; so undique saccos, Hor. S. 1, 1, 70; and cetera aedificanti utilia, Quint. 7 prooem. § 1: virgulta arida, Suet. Caes. 84: robora, Ov. M. 12, 515: arma, id. ib. 14, 777: tura. id. ib. 7, 160; cf. turea dona, Virg. A. 6, 224: epulas alicui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 70 *sq.*: cibaria tibi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 32: viaticum, Cic. Planc. 10 *fin.*: divitias sibi fulvo auro, Tib. 1, 1, 1: opes, Plin. 33, 10, 47: aram sepulcri arboribus, *to erect, construct*, Virg. A. 6, 178: oppida manu, *i. e. to build*, id. Georg. 2, 156: lanceas, *to direct together* somewhere, Plin. 9, 6, 15, et saep.—Poet.: lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis (for oppleta), *filled full, full*, Virg. G. 4, 243 Wagn. *N. cr.*: oscula congerimus properata, *to join, add one to another*, Ov. M. 18, 113.—(*β*) *c. acc.*, together with the terminus ad quem: hasce herbas in suum alvum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 34; cf. Ov. M. 6, 651; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18: laticem in vas, Lucr. 3, 1022; cf. id. 3, 949: grana tritici Midae dormienti in os, Cic. Div. 1, 36; cf. id. ib. 2, 31: excrementa in unum locum, Plin. 11, 10, 10; Suet. Vesp. 5; Sen. Oedip. 870: scuta illi (*sc.* virgini) pro aureis donis congesta, Liv. 1, 11 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Ner. 19: (* sestertium millies in culinam, *to expend*, Sen. ad Helv. 10).—Poet: ictus alicui, Val. Fl. 4, 307: plagas mortuo, Phaedr. 4, 1 *fin.*—(*γ*) *Abs.*: notavi ipse locum aeriae quo congessere palumbes (*sc. nidum*), Virg. E. 3, 69; so Gell. 2, 29, 5 (cf. the full expression, in nervom ille hodie nidamenta congeret, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 51): apes in alvearium congesserant, Cic. Oecon. frgm. in Charis. p. 82 P.; Mart. 8. 44, 9.

II. Trop.: **1.** In discourse, *To bring, take*, or *comprise together, compile* (so esp. freq. in Quint.): operarios omnes, Cic. Brut. 86 *fin.*: dicta, Quint. 6, 3, 5; id. 4, 5, 7: argumenta (*opp.* dissolvere), id. 5, 13, 15: vana (maledicta). id. 7, 2, 34: undique nomina plurimorum poetarum, id. 10, 1, 56, et saep.: orationem dierum ac noctium studio, id. ib. 12, 6, 5; cf orationem ex diversis, id. ib. 2, 11, 7; and figuras, id. ib. 9, 3, 5: ζωὴ καὶ ψυχή lascivum congeris usque, i. e. *you repeat*, Mart. 10, 68, 5: ut te eripias ex ea, quam ego congessi in hunc sermonem, turba patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332; so with *in*, Quint. 4, 3, 3; 9, 1, 25; 9, 3, 39; 10, 5, 23.

2. *To put something upon one in a hostile* or *friendly manner, to accumulate, heap upon, to impart, ascribe to, to impute, attribute to, as a crime*: omnia ornamenta in aliquem, Cic. Dejot. 4, 12: ne plus aequo quid in amicitiam congeratur, id. Lael. 16, 58: ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv. 42, 11; id. 30, 1: congestos juveni consulatus, triumphos, Tac. A. 1, 4 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Calig. 15; Suet. Aug. 98: mortuo laudes congessit, id. Tit. 11: spes omnis in unum te mea congesta est, Ov. M. 8, 113: in unum omnia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: maledicta in aliquem, id. Phil. 3, 6, 15; cf. congestis probris, Suet. Tib. 54: quae (crimina) postea sunt in eum congesta, Cic. Mil. 24; so Liv. 3, 38.—Whence

* congestus, a, um, *Pa.* Lit., *Brought together*; hence, in pregnant signif.: *Pressed together, thick*: gobio congestior alvo, Aus. Mos. 132.—* *Adv., Summarily*: haec breviter et congeste, Cap. Marc. Aur. 19 *fin.*

* **2. con-gĕro,** ōnis, *m.* *A thief*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 6; cf. Fulg. p. 566, 13: "*congerones* qui aliena ad se congregant;" so also 2. gero.

con-gerro, ōnis, *m.* *A companion in tricks, a jolly companion, a play-fellow* (ante-class.): Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 9; Most. 3, 3, 27; 5, 1, 8.

congeste, *adv.* *Summarily*; v. congero, *Pa.*, *fin.*

congestīcĭus or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [congero] *Brought together, heaped* or *piled up* (rare; mostly post-Aug.): humus, Col. 2, 10, 18: terra, Pall. Sept. 7; Oct. 11, 2: congesticius aut paluster locus, Vitr. 3, 3: materia, Col. 2, 16, 5: agger ex materia, * Caes. B. C. 2, 15.

* **congestim,** *adv.* [id.] *Heaped together, in heaps*: App. Apol. p. 462.

congestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.: a bringing together; hence] *A heaping up, accumulation* (rare, and not ante-Aug.): **1.** *In abstr.* terrae, Vitr. 6, 11; Pall. Mart. 1, 4: stercorum, Pallad. 1, 33, 1.—**b.** Trop.: enumerationis, Macr. Sat. 5, 15 *ad fin.*, honorum, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 22.—**2.** *In concr.*: Jabol. Dig. 19, 2, 57.

congestitius, a, um, v. congesticius.

1. congestus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from congero.

2. congestus, ūs, *m.* [congero] *A bearing or bringing together, an accumulation* (rare; mostly post-Aug.): **1.** *In abstr.*: herbam asperam credo (exstitisse) avium congestu, non humano satu, * Cic. Div. 2, 32: copiarum, Tac. H. 2, 87.—**2.** *In concr.*: *A heap, pile, mass*: magnus arenae, * Lucr. 6, 725: culmorum et frondium, * Col. 9, 14, 14: lapidum, Tac. H. 1, 84.—**b.** Trop.: in dicendo quamlibet abundans rerum copia cumulum tantum habeat atque congestum, nisi, *etc.*, * Quint. 7 prooem. § 1; Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 26.

congĭālis, e, *adj.* [congius] *Holding a* congius (very rare): fidelia, * Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 15: situli, Vitr. 10, 9.

congĭārĭum, ii, v. the follg.

congĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [congius] *Pertaining to a* congius, *holding a* congius; as *adj.* extremely rare: vinum, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2. But very freq. subst. **congiarium,** ii, *n.* * **I.** (*sc.* vas) *A vessel that holds a* congius, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 13; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 26, 7.—Hence, **2.** (*sc.* donum) *A gift divided among the people, of the measure of a* congius: Quint. 6, 3, 52; cf. below.—Orig. this present was in food; as in oil, Liv. 25, 2; in salt, Plin. 31, 7, 41; in wine, id. 14, 14, 17. Afterward congiarium was also used for *a largess in money* of undefined amount; *divided among the soldiers*, Cic. Att. 16, 8; 10, 7 *fin.*; Phil. 5, 45 *fin.*; Curt. 6, 2; *among the people*, Suet. Aug. 41 *sq.*; Tib. 20; 54; Calig. 17; Claud. 21; Plin. Pan. 51 *fin.*, in which sense post-Aug. authors (Curtius excepted) contrast it with the *donativum* of the soldiers, Suet. Ner. 7; Plin. Pan. 25, 2 Schwarz; Tac. A. 12, 41; 14, 11; *or among private friends*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.*; Sen. Brev. Vitae 8; Ben. 2, 16; Quint. 1. 1.; Suet. Caes. 27; Vesp. 18; Rhet. 5; cf. Adam's Ant. 2, p. 136 and 276: in hunc maxime quod multa congiaria habuerat, favor populi se inclinabat, *he had made many distributions*, Liv. 37, 57; so Tac. Or. 17.—* **b.** Transf., *A gift, present*, in gen.: Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22.

congĭus, ii, *m.* *A Roman measure for liquids, containing the eighth part of an* amphora, 6 sextarii: Cato R. R. 57; Liv. 25, 2; Plin. 14, 4, 11; 14, 22, 28; 16, 11, 22; 17, 28, 47, et al.; cf. Fest. s. v. PUBLICA PONDERA, p. 213; Isid. Orig. 16, 26, 6 *sq.*

con-glăcĭo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (very rare) **I.** *Neutr.*, *To turn entirely to ice, to freeze wholly up*: aqua neque conglaciaret frigoribus, neque nive pruinaque concresceret, * Cic. N. D. 2, 10.—**b.** Trop.: Curioni nostro tribunatus conglaciat, *passes inactively*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 3; cf. congelo, *fin.*—**II.** *Act.*: *To cause to freeze up*: conglaciantur aquae, Albinov. 2, 101: conglaciato imbre, Plin. 2, 60, 61.

* **con-glisco,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To grow up*: Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 52.

conglŏbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conglobo] *A heaping, gathering*, or *crowding together* (post-Aug. and rare): multa ignium, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15: fortuita (militum), Tac. G. 7.

con-glŏbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To gather into a ball, to make spherical, to conglobate* (in good prose; not in Quint. and Suet.): mare medium locum expetens conglobatur undique aequabiliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116; Plin. 2, 49, 50. More freq. in *part. perf.*: terra ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata, Cic. N. D. 2, 39; so astra nixu suo, id. ib. 2, 46 Orell. *N. cr.*: figura, id. Acad. 2, 37, 118: sanguis, Plin. 23, 2, 28: homo in semet, id. 10, 64, 84. And in Tmesis: conque globata, * Lucr. 2, 153.—Hence, **2.** In gen., *To press together in a mass, to crowd together*: apes, ut uvae, aliae ex aliis pendent conglobatae, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 29. So esp. freq. in the historians, of the collecting or crowding together of soldiers: uti quosque fors conglobaverat, Sall. J. 97, 4; so eos Agathyrnam, Liv. 26, 40: se in unum, id. 8, 11; cf. id. 9, 23 *fin.*: in ultimam castrorum partem, id. 10, 5: in forum, id. 5, 41: se in templo, Tac. A. 14, 32: pulsi ac fuga conglobati, Liv. 44, 31; id. 29, 33, et saep. Also of the elephant: conglobatae beluae, Liv. 27, 14.—* **b.** Trop.: definitiones conglobatae, *heaped together, accumulated*, Cic. Part. 16.

* **conglŏmĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [conglomero] *A crowding together, an assembly*: vetita, Cod. Just. 12, 19, 13.

con-glŏmĕro, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* (very rare) *To roll together, wind up, conglomerate*: * Lucr. 3, 211: venae intortae et conglomeratae, Cels. 7, 18 *ad fin.*—* **b.** Trop.: *To crowd, heap*, or *press together*: omnia mala in aliquem, Enn. in Non. 90, 15.

con-glōrĭfĭco, are, *v. a.* *To glorify together with* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. c. 40; Cod. Just. 1, 1, 4.

conglūtĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conglutino] (only in Cic., and very rare) *A gluing* or *cementing together.* * **1.** Lit.: recens, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72.—**2.** Trop.: *A joining together*: verborum, Cic. Or. 23, 78.

con-glūtĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To glue, cement, join together.* **I.** Lit. (*t. t.*): favos extremos inter se, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 23; cf. utrasque res inter se (calx), Vitr. 7, 4: libros, Ulp. Dig. 32, 52, § 5: vulnera, Plin. 27, 6, 24; 30, 13, 39.—**II.** Trop.: **1.** *To join, unite firmly together, to bind closely, cement* (a favorite trope of Cic.; elsewh. very rare): hominem eadem, optime quae conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73; cf. conglutinare rem dissolutam, divulsamque (*sc.* in oratione), id. de Or. 7, 42, 188: amicitias, id. Lael. 9, 32 (*opp.* dissolvere); Att. 7, 8: concordiam, id. Att. 1, 17, 10: voluntates nostras consuetudine, id. Fam. 11, 27, 2; cf. meretricios amores nuptiis, * Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 10: quid est in Antonio praeter libidinem, crudelitatem, petulantiam, audaciam? Ex his totus conglutinatus est (* *composed*), Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28.—* **2.** Like *compono, comparo*, etc., *To invent, devise, contrive something* (a means): conglutina, ut senem hodie doctum docte fallas, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 42.

* **conglūtĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [conglutino] *Glutinous, viscous*: pars humoris, Veget. 2, 12, 2.

* **con-grădus,** a, um, *adj.* *Keeping pace with*: sidera soli, Avien. Arat. 1239.

* **congraeco,** are, *v. a.* [graecor, ari] *To lavish on banquets, in the manner of the Greeks, to squander in luxury*: aurum. Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 91.

congrātŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *A wishing of joy; congratulation*: Valer. Max. 9, 3, *no.* 5.—From

con-grātŭlor, ari, *v. dep.* *To wish joy abundantly* or *warmly, to congratulate* (very rare; not in Cic.): * Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 20; *abs.*, Gell. 12, 1, 4: with *Acc. c. Inf.*, Liv. 3, 54.

congrĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. dep.* [gradior] *To go, come*, or *meet with one*, esp. with the access. idea of intention, *in a friendly* or *hostile sense*; for conversation, counsel, contention, *etc.* (class. in prose and poetry); constr. with *cum* (*contra*, etc.), the *acc.*, *dat.*, or *abs.*

1. In a friendly sense: (*a*) *c. cum*: insinuatus in familiaritatem adolescentis et cum eo saepe congressus, Cic. Att. 2, 24: luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens, id. N. D. 2, 40, 103 (Heind.: cum sole suspecta, v. Orell. and Creuz. in h. l.).—(*β*) *c. acc.*: hunc, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 96; so id. Epid. 4, 1, 19.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 16; so id. Curc. 2, 1, 19; Bacch. 4, 9, 56; Pers. 1, 1, 15; Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 12; Cic. Pis. 25; Att. 8, 15, 3; Sall. J. 109, 2; Nep. Dat. 11, 2: congressa primordia rerum, Lucr. 1, 761; 5, 192; 427; cf. thus id. 2, 550, and id. 2, 941.

2. In a hostile sense, *To fight, contend, engage*, etc. (naturally most freq. in the historians): (*a*) *c. cum*: cum hostibus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 6; so Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 40; 7, 65; Nep. Eum. 11, 5; Hann. 1, 2; Liv. 21, 16, et al.—* (*β*) *c. contra*: contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus, Cic. Lig. 3 *fin.*—* (*γ*) *c. adversus* Aurel. Vict. Epit. 40.—* (*δ*) *Inter se*

Aurel. Vict. Caes. 42.—(ε) *c. dat.* (poet., or in post-Aug. prose): infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli, Virg. A. 1, 475 Serv.; so Ov. M. 12, 76; Sen. Agam. 747; Curt. 9, 7, 21; Aurel. Vict. Caes. 39.—(ζ) *Abs.*: Aedui quoniam armis congressi ac superati essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 3; so id. ib. *fin.*; Nep. Dat. 8, 1; Ages. 3 *fin.*; Hann. 6, 2; Liv. 7, 22; 8, 24; Tac. A. 2, 11; 12, 54; Quint. 8, 3, 63; Virg. A. 12, 465, et al.: in congrediendis hostibus, Gell. 1, 11, 2 (cf. ib. § 9: in congressibus proeliorum).—**b.** Transf. of contention in words, specif. of judic. strife (almost confined to Cic. and Quint.): tecum luctari et congredi, Cic. Sull. 16 *fin.*; so id. Mur. 32; Ulp. Dig. 38, 9, 1.—(β) With abstract subjects: quasi ad repugnandum congressa defensio, Cic. Top. 25 (also quoted by Quint. 3, 6, 13): oratio aequo congressa campo, Quint. 12, 9, 2.

* **congrĕgābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [congrego] *Easily brought together, social*: examina apium, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157.

* **congrĕgālis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Uniting together*: Ter. Maur. p. 2411 P.

* **congrĕgātim,** *adv.* [id.] *Together*: cursant per ampla moenia, Prud. Cath. 7, 143.

congrĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An assembling together; union, society, association* (in Cic. and Quint.): **1.** Lit.: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum et ad naturalem communitatem esse natos, Cic. Fin. 3, 20; so also id. ib. 4, 2, 4.—**2.** Transf.: argumentorum (corresp. with colligere), Quint. 5, 7, 18: criminum (*opp.* separatio), id. ib. 7, 1, 31: rerum (together with repetitio, Gr. ἀνακεφαλαίωσις), *a recapitulating*, id. ib. 6, 1, 1: personarum, locorum, temporum, id. ib. 3, 5, 17.

* **congrĕgātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Suitable for uniting, congregative*: adverbia (*simul, una, pariter*, etc.), Prisc. p. 1021 P.

* **congrĕgātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who brings together, an assembler*: Arn. 6, p. 199.

* **congrĕgātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A union, association*: hominum, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. Magn. 2, 37.

con-grĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To assemble, collect together into a flock* or *herd* (rare; mostly in Pliny the elder): oves, Plin. 8, 47, 72.—**b.** Medial: apium examina congregantur, *collect in swarms*, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: cetera animalia congregari videmus, Plin. H. N. 7 prooem. *fin.*; so cum ceteris, id. 8, 22, 34: in loco certo, id. 10, 23, 31: se ad amnes (ferae), id. 8, 16, 17.—More freq., and in good prose (esp. freq. in Cic.), **II.** In gen., *To collect* or *assemble a multitude together, to unite*: dissipatos homines, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf. dispersos homines in unum locum, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: se unum in locum ad curiam, id. Phil. 14, 6: multitudinem fugitivorum unum in locum, id. Parad. 4; Tac. A. 1, 28 *fin.*: hominem in idem Vettii indicium atque in eundem hunc numerum, Cic. Vat. 10, 25; with *cum*: se cum aequalibus, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42; id. Quint. 16, 52; Rab. perd. 7 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 62, et al.: deterrimumque quemque, Tac. A. 1, 16 *fin.*—**b.** Medial: Gamphasantes nulli externo congregantur, Plin. 5, 8, 8; so inter se, Tac. A. 1, 30. And in tmesis: conque gregantur, Lucr. 6, 456.—**2.** Transf. (rare; mostly in Quint.): argumenta infirmiora, Quint. 5, 12, 4: verba, id. ib. 9, 3, 45; cf. turbam (verborum), id. ib. 10, 1, 7; cf. congregatio, *no.* 2.

congressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [congredior] *A coming together*; in a friendly or hostile manner: **1.** *A friendly meeting* (almost confined to Cic.), Cic. Clu. 14, 41; Phil. 2, 18 *fin.*; Top. 15; Fam. 7, 10; *opp.* digressio, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4. In plur.: familiarum, Cic. Off. 1, 37.—* **b.** *A carnal union, copulation*: uxoris, Lact. 6, 20; cf. 2. congressus, *no.* 1, b.—**2.** *A hostile meeting, an attack, contest* (very freq. in Justin.; elsewhere extremely rare, for the class. congressus), Claud. Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 15; Just. 2, 12, 8; 4, 5, 1; 6, 4, 12; 8, 1, 12; 15, 1, 6; 22, 3, 9; 27, 3, 2, et al.

* **congressor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who meets* or *assembles with*: Ambros. Ep. ad Iren. *ad fin.*

1. congressus, a, um, *Part.*, from congredior.

2. congressus, ūs, *m.* [congredior] *A coming* or *going together*, in a friendly or hostile manner (class. in prose and poetry): **1.** *A friendly meeting together, a social assembly, conference, conversation*, etc., Cic. Sest. 52, 111; Phil. 12, 11; Att. 1, 17, 2; 11, 12, 3; Liv. 7, 4; Quint. 1, 2, 20; 12, 10, 62; Tac. A. 13, 46; 15, 60; Suet. Caes. 65; Tib. 50, et saep. In *plur.*, Cic. Or. 10; Lael. 23, 87; Liv. 1, 19; 7, 40; Tac. A. 2, 28; 4, 69 *fin.*; 11, 4; Virg. A. 5, 733, et al.—Also of the companionship of animals, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Quint. 1, 2, 20.—**b.** Pregn.: *A close union, combination* (very rare): materiaï, Lucr. 5, 68; and also in plur., id. 2, 1065. Hence once for *carnal union, copulation*: feminarum, Plin. 12, 14, 30 *fin.*; cf. congressio, *no.* 1, b.—**2.** *A hostile encounter, a contest, fight*, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317; Caes. B. C. 1, 46; Sall. J. 59 *fin.*; 74 *fin.*; Tac. A. 2, 3; 4, 74; 13, 38; Virg. A. 12, 514; Val. Fl. 6, 322, et al.

con-grex, ĕgis, *adj.* (a post-classic word): **1.** *Of the same herd* or *flock*: equinis armentis, App. M. 7, p. 194: aves, Sol. 2 dub. (*al.*: congregatae).—Hence, **2.** In gen.: *Collected, united in flocks* or *multitudes*, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 43; Aus. Ep. 10, 21; Prud. contra Symm. 2, 634; Tert. Poen. 11.

Congrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [conger] *The name of a cook in* Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 2; 2, 9, 5.

congrŭe, *adv.* *Suitably, fitly*; vid. congruus.

congrŭens, entis, v. congruo, *Pa.*

congrŭenter, *adv.* *Agreeably, fitly*, etc.; v. congruo, *Pa.*, *fin.*

congrŭentĭa, ae, *f.* [congruo] *Agreement, harmony, congruity, symmetry* (post-Aug. and very rare): morum, * Suet. Oth. 2: (corporis), together with aequalitas, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11: partium, Aug. de Civ. Dei 22, 20: pronunciandi, App. Apol. p. 283.

con-grŭo, ŭi, 3. (*inf. praes.* congruēre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 91) *v. n.* [etym. uncertain; acc. to Voss. Etym. and Doed. Syn. 2, p. 122, from ruo, with an interposed *g*; perh. another form for concurro] *To run, come,* or *meet together with something.*

I. Lit. (thus rare; mostly post-Aug.): guttae inter se congruunt et confunduntur, Vitr. 7, 8; Val. Fl. 2, 306; id. ib. 6, 58. So of the stars: sidera meantia cum sole aut congruentia, Plin. 2, 79, 81; cf. Sen. Q. N. 7, 19. Hence also of the calendar dates, fixed in accordance with the stars: ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv. 1, 19.—Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry,

II. Trop.: *To coincide* or *correspond with a person* or *thing, in substance, in feeling*, or *in time, to be suited* or *adapted to, to agree with, accord, suit, fit.*

1. *To be suited* or *fitted to, to agree with* in substance, *to correspond*; constr. with *cum, inter se*, the dat., or *abs.*: (*a*) *c. cum*: illa si vehementer velis congruere et cohaerere cum causa, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19; so id. Lael. 8, 27; Att. 2, 8; Liv. 23, 38; Quint. 11, 3, 74: cum virtute congruere semper, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13.—(*β*) *c. inter se*: ut corporis temperatio, quum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30; so id. Fin. 3, 19, 62; Quint. 12, 6 *fin.*; Plin. 21, 6, 17.—Somewhat diff., fidem auxere captivi eo maxime, quod sermo inter omnes congruebat (for sermones omnium inter se congruebant), *agreed, were congruous*, Liv. 9, 2.—(*γ*) *c. dat.*: quibus (principiis) congruere debent quae sequuntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 6; so id. ib. 2, 31; Liv. 8, 6; 42, 17; Quint. 9, 3, 40; Plin. 21, 6, 17; Tac. A. 6, 22; 13, 1; Suet. Calig. 3: non omni causae nec auditori neque personae neque tempori congruere orationis unum genus, *is suitable, fit, convenire*, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 210; so Quint. 4, 2, 89; Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 13.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: res prout congruunt aut repugnant, Quint. 7, 2, 57; so id. ib. 5, 10, 74; 107; Tac. A. 12, 6; Hist. 2, 4: adversus Latinos pugnandum erat, lingua, moribus, *etc.*, congruentes, Liv. 8, 6.

2. *To agree* in feeling or opinion: illi inter se congruunt concorditer, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 14; so Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 91: mulier mulieri magis congruit, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 14: so Nep. Lys. 3 *fin.*: ecce autem similia omnia: omnes congruunt: unum cognoris, omnes noris, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 34: de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53.

3. *To come together, agree, meet*, in time: suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52: tempus ad id ipsum congruere, Liv. 1, 5: quum temporum ratio vix congruat, Suet. Gramm. 7: forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri et Fonteji Capitonis caedes nunciarentur, *it happened at the same time*, Tac. H. 1, 7.—Whence

congrŭens, entis, *Pa.* (in acc. with *no.* II.) **1.** *Agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, congruous*: (*a*) With *cum*: vita cum disciplina, Cic. Brut. 31; so id. ib. 38; Fin. 2, 14, 45: Aristoteles et Theophrastus, cum illis re congruentes, genere docendi paullum differentes, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38.—(*β*) *c. dat.*: congruens actio menti, Cic. de Or. 3. 59, 222; so id. Fam. 9, 24; Suet. Oth. 12.—*Comp.* quid congruentius Deo? Lact. 4, 26.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: genus dicendi aptum et congruens, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53; so Liv. 7, 2: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, Cic. Leg. 1, 10 *fin.*—Hence, **b.** Congruens est = convenit, *It is fit, proper, meet* (post-Aug., and very rare): congruens erat, eandem immunitatem parentes obtinere, Plin. Pan. 38; so in *Sup.*: congruentissimum est, animam puniri, Tert. Anim. 58: congruens est, ut, *etc.*, Gell. 17, 8, 13.

2. *Agreeing with itself in all parts; symmetrical, proportioned; accordant, harmonious*: Tiberius corpore fuit amplo et robusto . . . . ceteris quoque membris aequalis et congruens, Suet. Tib. 68: congruens clamor (*opp.* dissonus), Liv. 30, 34; cf. congruentissima voce acclamare, App. Apol. p. 320.

congruenter, *adv.* *Agreeably, fitly, suitably* (except twice in Cic., in the class. per. very rare): congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: ut ad id quodcumque agetur apte congruenterque dicamus, id. de Or. 3, 10, 37: respondere, Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 1 *fin.*—*Comp.*, Front. de Orat. 3 *ad fin.*; Minuc. Felix Oct. 40 *fin.*—*Sup.*: Tert. Pudic. 8 *ad fin.*, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 12.

‡ **congrus,** v. conger.

congrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [congruo, *no.* II.] *Agreeing, fit, suitable; harmonious, concordant* (ante-, and more freq. post-class., for the class. congruens): sermo cum illa, * Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 23: sententia verecundiae maternae, Papin. Dig. 39, 5, 32: modus, Pall. Oct. 14, 6: tempora, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 315, et saep.—*Adv.* congrue respondere, Paul. Sent. 2, 3; Mart. Cap. 6, p. 195.

conia, v. ciconia.

* **cōnĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [conus-fero] *Bearing fruit of a conical form*: cyparissi, Virg. A. 3, 680 Serv.; cf. the follg. art., and conus.

* **cōnĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [conus-gero] *Bearing fruit of a conical form*: pinus, Catull. 64, 106; cf. the preced. art., and conus.

† **cŏnīla,** ae, *f.* = κονίλη, *A plant*, also called cunila and origanum, App. Herb. 123.

‡ **coninquere,** v. coinquo.

‡ **coniptum,** *An oblation made by sprinkling flour*, Fest. p. 32 [κονίπτω, cf. Comm. p. 356].

‡ **conire,** v. coeo.

cŏnisco, are, v. corusco.

† **cŏnistērĭum,** ii, *n.* = κονιστήριον. *A place in the palaestra, where the athletae, after anointing, sprinkled themselves with dust*, Vitr. 5, 11.

conjectānĕa, orum, *n.* [conjicio] *A memorandum- or common-place book, a title of works of miscellaneous contents*, Gell. praef. § 9; 6, 5, 1; 14, 7, 13.

conjectarius, a, um, v. conjectatorius.

conjectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjecto] *A conjecturing, guessing, conjecture, surmise* (post-Aug.; mostly in Plin. the elder; not in Quint.): ingens opum, Plin. 6, 19, 22: plana de deo, id. 2, 7, 5: obscura, id. 10, 75, 97: lubrica atque ambagiosa, Gell. 14, 1, 33.

conjectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A conjecturer, soothsayer* (late Lat., and very rare): portenti, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 49 ed. Maj.; so Jul. Val. Res gestae Al. M. 1, 57.

* **conjectātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [conjectator] *Of* or *pertaining to conjecture, conjectural:* argumenta, Gell. 14, 3, 1 (others conjectaria; v. Lion. in h. l.).

conjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjicio] (very rare) **I.** Lit., *A putting together:* trop., annonae et aestimationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 81 (82); hence (in acc. with conjicio, *no.* I. 2, b), **1.** *An inference, conjecture, interpretation* (for the common conjectura): somniorum, Cic. Div. 2, 63 *fin.*: conjectionem fieri ejus, quod reliquit, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 21.—**2.** Causae, *The draft* or *outline of a law case,* Sabin. in Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 1; cf. Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26 (p. 164 ed. Orell.).—Hence, * **b.** In gen., *A controverted question, subject of a controversy,* Plin. 28, 2, 3.—* **II.** *A hurling, throwing:* telorum, Cic. Caecin. 15, 43.

conjecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] (ante-class., and then again not until the time of Liv.) *To throw, bring,* or *bear together:* * **1.** Lit.: ad coenulam non cupedias ciborum, sed argutias quaestionum, Gell. 6, 13, 2.—Far more freq., **2.** Trop., *To conclude* or *infer by conjecture, to conjecture, guess:* (*a*) *c. acc.:* neque scio quid dicam aut quid conjectem, *Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 5; so rem vetustate obrutam, Liv. 29, 14: rem eventu, id. 5, 21: offensionem vultu, Tac. A. 1, 12: valetudinem ex eo, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 14, 51; so with *ex:* id. ib. 12, 49: quae audierat conjectaveratque, id. ib. 15, 55: quantum conjectare licet, Suet. Dom. 3: iter. Liv. 21, 35: animos militares altius, Tac. A. 1, 32: Fabium Valentem profectum ab Urbe conjectabat, Tac. H. 3, 15.—(*β*) With *de:* perinde socii de imperio utriusque conjectabant, Tac. H. 2, 97 *init.*; so nihil de aetate Galbae, Suet. Ner. 40.—(*γ*) With a *relat. clause:* si ex eo .... quid sentiant conjectandum sit, Liv. 40, 36; so utrum sit in re, * Quint. 7, 3, 5.—**b.** In Suet. in partic., *To conclude from signs* or *omens, to augur, interpret, prophesy:* nemine peritorum aliter conjectante, quam laeta per haec et magna portendi, Suet. Aug. 95 *fin.*; so id. Calig. 57; id. Ner. 6.—(* **3.** *To cast, thrust, cast into:* aliquem in carcerem, Vet. Decret. in Gell. 7, 19, § 7.)

conjector, ōris, *m.* [conjicio, *no.* 1, 2, b] *He who interprets, explains,* or *divines something, an interpreter:* conjectore Oedipo orationi opus est, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 34.—**b.** In partic., *A diviner, interpreter of dreams, soothsayer:* "Somniorum atque ominum interpretes conjectores vocantur," Quint. 3, 6, 30; so Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 76; Curc. 2, 1, 34; Cic. Div. 1, 21, 33; 2, 28 *fin.*; 60; 63; 65; Part. 2, 6; Quint. 5, 7, 36.

* **conjectrix,** īcis, *f.* [conjector] *She who interprets dreams, a female soothsayer,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99 Lind.

conjectūra, ae, *f.* [conjicio, *no.* I. 2, b] *A conclusion, conjecture, guess* (very freq., and class.): hanc ego de me conjecturam domi facio, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 2; so id. Casin. 2, 3, 8, and Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 299; and conjecturam facere (ex re *or* re), Plaut. Poen. prol. 91; Rud. 3, 4, 66; Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 32; Heaut. 2, 3, 25; Ad. 5, 3, 36; Cic. Mur. 21, 44; Verr. 2, 2, 74; 2, 5, 9; Fam. 7, 1, 2; Quint. 8, 4, 26; Plin. Pan. 20 *fin.*, et saep.: capere ex re, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 32; so capere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35: conjecturâ reperire, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 76; so hoc videre licet ex aliquot rebus, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 3: uti, Quint. 3, 6, 15: judicare aliquid, Cic. Fl. 3: coarguere aliquid, id. Agr. 1, 6: quaerere aliquid, id. Or. 36, 126; cf. quaeritur per conjecturam, Quint. 7, 2, 6: conjecturâ aberrare, Cic. Att. 14, 22: in conjecturam quantitas cadit, Quint. 7, 4, 43, et saep.: aliquid conjectura animi scrutari, Plin. 2, 11, 8; cf. animi mei, Quint. 1, 2, 25: si qua conjectura mentis divinae sit (*gen. object.*), Liv. 10, 39 *fin.*; so mentis, Quint. 7, 3, 25: animi, id. ib. 7, 2, 6; 45: voluntatis, id. ib. 12, 2, 19: veritatis, Suet. Galb. 7, et saep.—As an element of rhetor. representation: Cic. Inv. 2, 5; Quint. 7, 2; 3, 6, 50 *sq.*

2. In partic., *t. t.* of the lang. of augury: *A conclusion drawn from signs* or *omens, a divining, an interpreting of dreams, soothsaying, prophesying:* Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 51; so Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 20; Curc. 2, 1, 31; Cic. Div. 1, 36; 2, 63; Suet. Vit. 18.

conjectūrālis, e, *adj.* [conjectura, *no.* 1] *Belonging to conjecture* or *guessing, conjectural:* ars medicina, Cels. 1 praef.; 2, 6 *ad fin.* Esp. freq. in rhetor. lang.: causa, Cic. Top. 24; Quint. 2, 4, 26; 4, 2, 80: status. Quint. 3, 6, 29; and subst., haec conjecturalia, id. ib. 7, 1, 53; so id. ib. 4, 4, 8.—* *Adv.*, conjectūrālĭter, *Conjecturally, by conjecture:* nil gestum, nil per ambages, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *ad fin.*

1. conjectus, a, um, *Part.*, from conjicio.

2. conjectus, ūs, *m.* [conjicio] (rare, but class.; most freq. in Lucret.): **I.** *A throwing together;* hence, **1.** *A crowding, connecting,* or *uniting together:* materiaĭ, Lucr. 5, 417: altior animaĭ, id. 4, 960.—**2.** Concr.: *A conflux, concourse, confluence; a heap, crowd, pile:* elementorum confluit, Lucr. 5, 599: lapidum spicarumque (corresp. with acervus), id. 3, 199: aquae, *a puddle,* id. 4, 415.—**II.** *A throwing, throwing down, casting* or *directing toward something:* lapidum, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2: terrae, Liv. 7, 6: teli, Nep. Pelop. 5, 4; so venire ad teli conjectum, *to come within weapons' throw,* Liv. 2, 31; 28, 14; cf. the opp.: extra teli conjectum consistere, Petr. 90, 2: (jaculorum) ex altioribus locis in cavam vallem, Liv. 25, 16 *ad fin.*: oculorum in me, Cic. Sest. 54; so oculorum, id. de Or. 3, 59, 222; Planc. 8 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 3, 101; Curt. 9, 7, 25; Plin. Pan. 17, 3; Lucr. 6, 435.—**2.** Trop.: conjectus animorum in me, Cic. Sest. 54: minarum, Plin. Pan. 17, 3.

conjĭcĭo (in many MSS. also **conicio**, like abicio, adicio, *etc.*; and even coicio was sometimes used; cf. Laber. in Gell. 16, 7, 5), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] **I.** *To throw, bring,* or *unite into a whole* or *to one point,* cogo, colligo.

1. Lit. (extremely rare): quum semina rerum, coaluerint quae, conjecta repente, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 1061; cf. id. ib. 1073 *sq.*; id. 4, 1061: pallium in collum, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 10; Capt. 4, 1, 12 (cf. ib. 4, 2, 9: collecto pallio): sarcinas in medium, Liv. 31, 27.

2. Trop.: **a.** *To throw together in speaking, to dispute, contend, manage* judicially (ante-class.): conjecere verba inter sese, Afran. in Non. 267, 28; so also without *verba:* noli, mea mater, me praesente cum patre, conjicere, id. ib. 30; cf. Neukirch. Fab. Tog. p. 250; Afran. in Non. 268, 3: causam conjicere hodie ad te volo ("conjicere, *agere,*" Non.), id. ib. 267, 32; cf. the law-formula: Frgm. XII. Tab. in Her. 2, 13, and Gell. 17, 2, 10; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 174 *sq.*—**b.** Like the Gr. συμβάλλειν (v. Passow in h. v. *no.* 4): *To put together logically, connect, unite;* hence (*causa pro effectu*), *to draw a conclusion from collected particulars, to conclude, infer, conjecture* (rare; never in Quint., who, on the other hand, very freq. employed the synon. colligo; v. 1. colligo, *no.* II. 3, b): aliquid ex aliqua re, Lucr. 1, 752; id. 2, 120; Nep. Eum. 2, 2; Timoth. 4, 2: annos sexaginta natus es aut plus, ut conjicio, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11: quid illud mali est? nequeo satis mirari, neque conjicere, id. Eun. 3, 4, 9: cito conjeci, Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic. Att. 14, 21: de futuris, Nep. Them. 1 *fin.*: ideo multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7.—(*β*) In partic., *t. t.* of the lang. of augury: *To prophesy, foretell, divine from omens, signs* (*a dream, oracle,* etc.), or *to interpret an omen, a dream, an oracle,* etc.: somnium huic, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3: qui de matre suavianda ex oraculo Apollinis tam acute arguteque conjecerit, Cic. Brut. 14: num igitur quae tempestas impendeat, vates melius conjiciet, quam gubernator? *etc.*, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 13; bene qui conjiciet, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, transl. of a Gr. verse, ib. 2, 5, 12; cf. conjectura, *no.* 2, conjector, and conjectrix.

II. *To throw, cast, urge, drive, hurl, put, place,* etc., *a thing with force, eagerly, zealously, quickly,* etc., *to* or *toward;* and conjicere se, *to betake, cast,* or *throw one's self hastily* or *in flight somewhere* (thus very freq. and class. in prose and poetry)

1. Lit.: (*a*) *c. in:* tela in nostros, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 46; 47; 2, 27; Nep. Dat. 9 *fin.*: pila in hostes, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: aliquem in carcerem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 7; Tusc. 1, 40, 96; Suet. Caes. 17; so in vincula, Caes. B. G. 4, 27; Sall. C. 42 *fin.*; Nep. Milt. 7 *fin.*; Pausan. 3, 5; Pelop. 5, 1; Liv. 29, 9; 19; Suet. Tib. 37; Ner. 49; Vesp. 5: in catenas, Caes. B. G. 1, 47 *fin.*, Liv. 29, 21: in compedes, Suet. Vit. 12: in custodiam, Nep. Phoc. 3 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 27, et al.: incolas vivos constrictosque in flammam, Hirt. B. Afr. 87; cf. te in ignem, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4. 64: in equuleum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: hostem in fugam, Caes. B. G. 4, 12; Lucr. 6, 732: navem in portum (vis tempestatis), Cic. Inv. 2, 32 serpentes vivas in vasa fictilia, Nep. Hann. 10, 4: cultros in guttura velleris atri, *to thrust into,* Ov. M. 7, 245; cf. under *no.* (*γ*): se in signa manipulosque, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: se in paludem, Liv. 1, 12: se in sacrarium, Nep. Them. 8, 4, 1: se in ultimam provinciam Tarsum usque, Cic. Att. 5, 16 *fin.*: se in fugam, id. Coel. 26 *fin.*; so se in pedes, *to take to one's heels,* Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 13 (cf. se *conferre* in pedes, Enn. in Non. 518, 20, and Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 7; and, quin, pedes, vos in curriculum conjicitis? id. Merc. 5, 2, 91): se intro, Lucil. Sat. 28, 47; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 36.—(*β*) *c. dat.* (very rare): conjectaque vincula collo accipit, *thrown about the neck,* Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 83: lupinum frutectoso solo, Plin. 18, 14, 36.—(*γ*) *Abs.* (mostly poet.): magnus decursus aquaĭ Fragmina coniiciens silvarum arbustaque tota, *bearing down, prostrating,* Lucr. 1, 285: jaculum, Virg. A. 9, 699: tela, Ov. M. 5, 42: cultros, id. ib. 15, 735: thyrsos, id. ib. 11, 28: venabula manibus, id. ib. 12, 454.—(*δ*) Other constrr.: ferrum in gutture, Ov. M. 3, 90 Jahn. *N. cr.* and Bach.: jaculum inter ilia, id. ib. 8, 412.

2. Trop.: *To bring, direct, turn, throw, urge, drive, force something eagerly, quickly to* or *toward,* etc.: (*a*) *c. in:* aliquem in morbum ex aegritudine, Plaut. Poen. prol. 69: aliquem in laetitiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 51: (hostes) in terrorem ac tumultum, Liv. 34, 28: in metum, id. 39, 25: in periculum, Suet. Oth. 10: exercitum in angustias, 5, 3 *ad fin.*: remp. in perturbationes, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1: aliquem in nuptias, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 23; cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 14; 4, 1, 44: (Catilinam) ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: aliquem in tricas, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2. 18; Liv. 36, 12; Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 99: se mirificam in latebram, *to fly to* (in disputing), Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: se in noctem, *to throw one's self,* as it were, *into the night, commit one's self to,* id. Mil. 19: se mente ac voluntate in versum, *to devote* or *apply one's self with zeal to the art of poetry,* id. de Or. 3, 50, 194: oculos in aliquem, Cic. Clu. 19 *fin.*; Lael. 2; Tac. H. 1, 17; id. Sest. 18: tantam pecuniam in propylaea, as it were, *to throw away, squander,* Cic. Off. 2, 17 *fin.*; culpam in unum vigilem, Liv. 5, 47: crimina in tuam nimiam diligentiam, id. Mur. 35; id. Planc. 12 *fin.*: causas tenues simultatum in gregem locupletium, i. e. *to cause, occasion,* Hirt. B. Alex. 49: crimen in quae tempora, Liv. 3, 24; Cic. Leg. 2, 25 *fin*; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6.—(*β*) *Abs.:* oculos, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 225: petitiones ita conjectae (the figure taken from aiming at a thing with weapons), Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15: in disputando conjecit illam vocem Cn. Pompeius "omnes oportere senatui dicto audientes esse," *throw out* or *let fall,* etc., Coel. in Cic. Fam 8, 4, 4.—* (*γ*) With *sub:* id vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conjicitis, Liv. 4, 4 *ad fin.*

* **con-jŭbĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To command together with,* Edict. Diocl. prooem.

conjŭga, ae, *f.* v. conjux.

conjŭgālis, e, *adj.* [conjux] *Relating to marriage, conjugal* (probably not ante-Aug.): amor, Tac. A. 11, 4 *fin.*: licentia, id. ib. 11, 27: dii, *who preside over marriage*, Tac. G. 18; Sen. Thyest. 1104; Aug. Civ. D. 6, 9.—**b.** Transf. of animals: gregem protegere debent galli, Col. 8, 2, 11.—* *Adv.*, vivere, Aug. Ep. 89, 39.

conjŭgālĭter, *adv.* *As married persons*, v. the preced., *fin.*

conjŭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjugo] (except twice in Cic. Topics, only post-class.) *A combining, connecting*; hence, **a.** *A mingling, mixture:* mellis et fellis, App. Flor. *no.* 18; and corporum, *carnal intercourse, coition*, Arn. 2, 54. —**2.** *t. t.*: **a.** Of rhetoric: *The etymological relationship of words*, Gr. *συζυγία*, Cic. Top. 3, 12; 9, 38.—**b.** Of later gramm., *Conjugation*; earlier called declinatio, q. v.; Marc. Cap. 3, 83; Comminian. in Charis. p. 153 P.; Diom. p. 337 ib.; Prisc. p. 836, et saep.

* **conjŭgātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who joins or unites, the uniter:* boni amoris (Hymenaeus), Catull. 61, 45.

conjŭgĭālis, e, *adj.* [conjugium] *Belonging to marriage, conjugal, connubial* (perh. only in Ovid): foedus, Ov. M. 11, 743: festa, id. ib. 5, 3: jura, id. ib. 6, 536.

conjŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [conjugo] *A connection, union:* * **I.** Lit.: corporis atque animae, * Lucr. 3, 857.—**II.** Trop.: *A connection by marriage, marriage, wedlock* (considered in a physical point of view, while connubium is regarded as a civil or political institution; cf. connubium) (class. in prose and poetry), Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54; Fin. 4, 7, 17; Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 29; Nep. Cim. 1, 3; Catull. 66, 28; 68, 84; 107; Ov. M. 2, 804, et saep.—Of animals: Ov. F. 4, 336; Plin. 10, 34, 52, et al.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *A carnal union*, Ov. M. 14, 298; 10, 295. Of animals, Virg. G. 3, 275; cf. connubium, *no.* 2, b.—**b.** (*abstr. pro concr.*) *A husband*, Prop. 3, 13, 20; *a wife*, Virg. A. 3, 296; 11, 270; 7, 423, 433; Tac. A. 12, 65. And in plur., *A pair*, of animals, Plin. 8, 23, 35; 9, 8, 7; 10, 12, 15.

con-jŭgo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To join together, unite* (very rare): amicitiam, *to form, unite in*, Cic. Off. 1, 17 *fin.*: aliquam sibi nuptiis, App. M. 5.—**2.** conjugata verba, *etymologically related*, Cic. Top. 3, 12, and 9, 38.

conjŭgŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [conjugo] *Pertaining to uniting, uniting, binding:* myrtus, only Cato R. R. 8, 2 Schneid.; 133, 2; cf. Hard. Plin. 15, 29, 37.

conjuncte, *adv.* *In connection, conjointly; intimately, in a friendly manner*; v. conjungo, *Pa.*, *fin.*

conjunctim, *adv.* [conjungo] *Unitedly, in common, jointly, together* (rare): ratio habetur hujus omnis pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 19; in Coel. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5; Liv. 6, 40: petere auxilium, Nep. Att. 10, 5: legare, Pomp. Dig. 30, 16; Paul. ib. 33, et al.: agere de materia et partibus, Cic. Inv. 1, 7 dub. (*al.:* conjuncte).

conjunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A connecting, uniting, union, conjunction*, etc. (in good prose, but only trop.): **I.** In gen.: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum et ad naturalem communitatem esse natos, Cic. Fin. 3, 20: mentis cum externis mentibus, *a connection, agreement, affinity, sympathy*, Cic. Div. 2, 58; cf. naturae, quam vocant *συμπάθειαν*, id. ib. 2, 60 and 69: vicinitatis, id. Planc. 8: indubitata literarum inter se, Quint. 1, 1, 31.—**II.** In partic.: **1.** *A conjugal connection, marriage* (rare), Cic. Off. 1, 4; Plin. 15, 29, 36.—**2.** *A connection by relationship, relationship*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54 *sq.*; Fam. 1, 7 *ad fin.*, etc.—**3.** *A connection by friendship, friendship*, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11; Coel. 15; Lael. 20; Fam. 13, 10 *ad fin.*, etc.—**4.** In philos. and rhetor. lang., *A connection of ideas*, Cic. Top. 14; Fat. 6 *sq.*; Quint. 7, 8, 1; 8, 3, 46.—**5.** In gramm., *A connecting particle, a conjunction*, Cic. Or. 39; Quint. 9, 3, 50; 62; 11, 2, 25; 11, 3, 110; * Suet. Aug. 86, et saep.

conjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of connection* or *serving to connect, connecting* (in post-class. gramm. lang.): particula (*sc. autem*), Tert. adv. Hermog. 26. Esp. freq. conjunctivus modus, or *abs.*, *The conjunctive* or *subjunctive mood*, Marc. Cap. 3, 83; Serv. Ars Don. 1787 P.; Cledon. Ars 1869 ib. et al.

* **conjuncto**, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To join* or *connect intimately*, Prud. Psych. 764 dub. (*al.:* coniungat).

* **conjunctrix**, icis, *f.* [CONJUNCTOR, conjungo] *She who joins* or *unites together:* Aug. Trin. 11, 10.

1. conjunctus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from conjungo.

* **2. conjunctus**, ūs, *m.* [conjungo] *A connection, conjunction:* Var. L. L. 10, 2, 165.

con-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* *To bind together, connect, unite* (very freq. in all perr. and species of composition); constr. with *cum, inter se*, the *dat.*, or *abs.*; trop. also with *ad*, v. *sq.*

I. Lit.: (*a*) *c. cum:* eam epistolam cum hac, Cic. Fam. 7, 30 *fin.*: animam cum animo, Lucr. 3, 160; id. 5, 563.—(*β*) *Inter se:* Lucr. 3, 568; cf. id. 3, 137.—(*γ*) *c. dat.:* castra muro oppidoque, Caes. B. C. 2, 25; cf. tecta muro portisque, Liv. 22, 20: dextram dextrae, Ov. M. 8, 421; Lucr. 5, 564. —(*δ*) *Abs.:* boves, i. e. *to yoke together*, Cato R. R. 138; cf. Lucr. 5, 1299: calamos plures cera, Virg. E. 2, 32: oras (vulneris) sutura, Cels. 7, 4, 3: medium intervallum ponte, Suet. Calig. 19: supercilia coniuncta, Suet. Aug. 79.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: (*α*) With *cum:* eas cohortes cum exercitu suo, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: quem ego cum deorum laude coniungo, *i. e. put on an equality with*, Cic. Pis. 9, 20; id. Font. 10, 21; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 28: imperii dedecus cum probro privato, Cic. de Sen. 12 *fin.*; id. Brut. 31, 120, et saep.: judicium suum cum illius auctoritate, Quint. 10, 3, 1; id. 12, 2, 8; Catull. 64, 331, et saep.—(*β*) *c. ad* (very rare; perh. only once): Quint. 4, 1, 16 (ib. 8 prooem. § 33 *Cod. Ambros.* has, instead of *ad* dignitatem, *ac* dignitate; v. Zumpt Suppl. p. 377).—(*γ*) *Cum dat.:* noctem diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: arma finitimis, Liv. 8, 16; id. 42, 47: laudem oratori, Quint. 1, 10, 17; id. ib. 5, 10, 51: sequentia prioribus, id. ib. 11, 2, 20, et al.—(*δ*) *Abs.:* vocales, *to contract*, Cic. Or. 44, 150; Quint. 12, 10, 30: bellum, *to carry on* or *wage in concert*, Cic. Manil. 9 *fin.*: passus, Ov. M. 11, 64: abstinentiam cibi, *i. e. to continue, not to interrupt*, Tac. A. 6, 26; in the same sense, consulatus, Suet. Calig. 17; and rerum actum, id. Claud. 23: nox eadem necem Britannici et rogum conjunxit, Tac. A. 13, 17.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To unite, join in marriage* or *love:* me tecum, Ov. Her. 21, 247: aliquam secum matrimonio, Curt. 6, 9 *ad fin.*: aliquam sibi justo matrimonio, Suet. Ner. 28; cf. aliquam sibi, id. Calig. 26; Tac. A. 14, 60; Catull. 64, 335: connubia Sabinorum (Romulus), Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37.—**2.** *To connect, unite by relationship* or *friendship:* se tecum affinitate, Nep. Paus. 2, 3: nos inter nos (respubl.), Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2: me tibi (studia), id. ib. 15, 11: multos sibi familiari amicitia, Sall. J. 7 *fin.*: Ausonios Teucris foedere, Virg. A. 10, 105: optimum quemque hospitio et amicitia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5 *fin.*: amicitiam, id. Clu. 16, 46; cf. societatem amicitiamque, Sall. J. 83.—Whence

conjunctus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *United, connected*; hence of places: *bordering upon, near:* Paphlagonia Cappadociae, Nep. Dat. 5 *fin.*: regio Oceano, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: ratis crepidine saxi, Virg. A. 10, 653.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: *Connected with, pertaining to something; accordant* or *agreeing with, conformable to*, etc.: prudentiam cum justitia, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33; so nihil cum virtute, id. ib. 1, 2, 5: verba inter se (*opp.* simplicia), id. Top. 7; de Or. 3, 37, and *opp.* singula, Quint. 5, 10, 106; 7, 9, 2; 8, 1, 1; so causae (*opp.* simplices), Quint. 3, 6, 94; 3, 10, 1: causam ex pluribus, id. ib. 6, 1, 54, et al.: justitia intelligentiae, Cic. Off. 2, 9 *fin.*: praecepta officii naturae, id. ib. 1, 2, 6: talis simulatio vanitati est conjunctior quam liberalitati, id. ib. 1, 14, 44; id. de Or. 2, 81, 331: haec necesse est aut ex praeterito tempore aut ex conjuncto aut ex sequenti petere, Quint. 5, 8, 5; cf. id. ib. 5, 9, 5, and 7, 2, 46: (et conveniens) constantia inter augures, *agreeing, harmonious, mutual* Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82.—**b.** Conjunctum, i, *n.* subst.: (*a*) In rhetoric: *Connection*, Cic. de Or. 2, 40.—(*β*) In the physical lang. of Lucret.: *The necessary, inherent qualities of bodies* (as weight, heat, *etc.*), in contrast with eventum, merely external condition (as poverty, riches, freedom, harmony *etc.*), Lucr. 1, 450 *sq.*

B. In partic.: **1.** *Connected by marriage, married:* digno viro, Virg. E. 8, 32: conservas, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 5.—* **b.** Transf.: Of the vine (cf. conjux, *no.* 1, b): vitis ulmo marito, Catull. 62, 54.—Far more freq., **2.** *Connected by relationship* or *friendship, allied, kindred, intimate, friendly* (a favorite expression of Cic.): (*a*) *c. abl.:* cum aliquo vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis, Cic. Planc. 11: cum populo Rom. non solum perpetua societate atque amicitia, verum etiam cognatione, id. Verr. 2, 4, 33: sanguine, Sall. J. 10, 3: cf. Mario sanguine coniunctissimus, Vellej. 2, 41, 2: propinquitatibus affinitatibusque, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; cf. propinqua cognatione, Nep. praef. § 7: homo conjunctissimus officiis, usu, consuetudine, Cic. Sull. 20, 57: so id. Clu. 55, 152; Cat. 1, 13 *fin.*; de Or. 1, 7; Att. 1. 16, 11; Nep. Att. 12, 1, et al.—(*β*) *Abs.:* ubi tecum conjunctus siem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 52; so genus cum Diis, Suet. Caes. 6: an alienus, Quint. 7, 4, 21; Nep. Att. 7, 2; Curt. 6, 11, 10: conjunctissimus huic ordini, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16; cf. civitas populo Romano, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: ut nosmet ipsi inter nos conjunctiores simus, Cic. Att. 14, 13 B.

conjuncte, *adv.* (rare; most freq. in Cic.) **1.** *In connection, conjointly, at the same time:* conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2: conjuncte re verboque risus moveatur, id. de Or. 2, 61: elatum aliquid, *i. e. hypothetically* (opp. to simpliciter, categorically) id. ib. 38, 158; so id. ib. 3, 37, 149.—**2.** *In a friendly, confidential manner:* conjuncte vivere, Nep. Att. 10, 3; so with vivere in the *Comp.*, Cic. Fam. 6, 9; and in *Sup.* id. Lael. 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 4.

conjunx, v. conjux.

conjūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjuro] *A swearing together* or *in common*; in a good, or more freq. in a bad sense: * **1** In a good sense ("*conjuratio* fit in tumultu, *i. e.* Italico bello et Gallico quando vicinum urbis periculum singulos jurare non patitur," Serv. Virg. A. 7, 614; cf. id. ib. 2, 157; 8, 1 and 5), only transf.: *An agreeing, a union:* urbana, Plin. Pan. 70 *fin.*—**2.** In a bad sense: *A conspiracy, plot* (in good prose; most freq. in the histt.), Cic. Cat. 2, 4; Caes. B. G. 1, 2; Sall. C. 17, et saep.: si omnia facienda sunt, quae amici velint: non amicitiae tales, sed conjurationes putandae sunt, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44.—* **b.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concr.*): *The confederacy, the band of conspirators themselves:* perditorum hominum, Cic. Cat. 1, 6

conjuratus, i, v. conjuro.

con-jūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To swear together*, or *one with another, to band* or *combine together by an oath*; in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense: **I.** In a good sense (cf. conjuratio, *no.* 1) (rare, but quite class.): ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: simul omne tumultu Conjurat trepido Latium, Virg. A. 8, 5 Serv., Liv. 22, 38; id. 26, 25. And in a Gr. constr.: Graecia conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5 (cf. under *no.* II.): et inter nos conjuravimus, ego cum illo et ille mecum, *etc.*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 38: milites sociique navales conjurati, Liv. 45, 2 Duker.; cf. agmina conjurata, Ov. M. 5, 150.—Hence, **b.** Poet. transf. to inanimate things: conjuratae sequuntur mille rates, for conjuratorum, Ov. M. 12, 6.—Hence also, (*β*) In gen., *To unite, be united:* (studium, ingenium) Alterius sic Altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice, Hor. A. P. 411: conjurati venti, Claud III. Cons. Hon. 98; cf. id. Bell. Get. 49.

* **2.** *To assent to by an oath:* quae iurat, mens est: nihil conjuravimus illa, Ov. Her. 21, 135 (v. the pass. in connection).

II. In a bad sense: *To form a conspiracy* or *plot, to unite one's self with* or *combine by an oath* (very freq.): tu verbis conceptis conjuravisti sciens sciente animo tuo, P. African. in Gell. 7, 11 *fin.*: inter se, Sall. J. 66, 2: cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv. 39, 16; cf. just before, in omnia facinora: cum tota Italia pro partibus suis (*sc.* Antonii), Suet. Aug. 17: in mortem patris, *Quint. 4, 2, 72: contra remp., Cic. Sull. 25, 70: de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio, id. Mil. 24, 65: ut urbem incenderent, Liv. 4, 45.—Abs.: ut cupiam conjurare, si quisquam recipiat, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2.—In a Gr. constr.: patriam incendere, Sall. C. 52, 24 Kritz; cf. coelum rescindere, Virg. G. 1, 280.—The *part. perf.* conjurati, orum, subst., *Conspirators*, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20; Sall. C. 52, 17; Suet. Caes. 17; 80; 82; Tib. 9; Claud. 11; Ner. 36; Vesp. 2, et saep.—**b.** Poet., transf., of inanimate things: conjurata arma, Ov. M. 15, 763; cf. above, *no.* I. b: Ister, Virg. G. 2, 496.

conjux (in many MSS. and edd. also conjunx; in inscriptions also COIVX, e. g. Orell. *no.* 4655; 4644; 4646; 5013, et al.) ŭgis, *comm.* (**fem.* conjuga Jovis Juno, App. M. 6, p. 174, 33) [conjungo],

I. *One who is united in marriage, a husband, wife, consort, spouse* (very freq., esp. in *gen. fem.* and in the poets; in Ovid's Metam. alone about 50 times): *masc.*, Catull. 61, 32; 68, 81; Virg. A. 6, 473; Ov. M. 1, 605; 6, 538; 11, 445, et saep.: *fem.*, Lucr. 4, 12, 74; Poeta in Cic. N. D. 3, 27; Cic. Cat. 4, 11 *fin.*; Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3; Quint. 6, 1, 33; Catull. 64, 298; 78, 1; Prop. 1, 19, 7; 3, 12, 23; Hor. Od. 1, 1, 26; 3, 5, 5; 3, 5, 41, et al. innum.—In plur. for *the married pair*: boni, Catull. 61, 234: unanimis, id. 66, 80, et saep.—**b.** Transf.: Of animals, Ov. F. 1, 451; Plin. 10, 59, 79. And also of the elm-tree (cf. conjungo, *Pa.*, *no.* II. B. 1), Col. 5, 6, 18.—**2.** Poet.: **a.** For *a betrothed, a bride*, Virg. A. 9, 138.—**b.** A more honorable designation for *concubine*, Prop. 2, 8, 29; Ov. Her. 8, 86; Val. Fl. 2, 208.—**II.** In late Lat. = contubernalis, *A comrade, a* (male or female) *companion* or *attendant*, Orell. *no.* 2841 *sq.*

conl. Words thus beginning, v. under coll.

comm. Words thus beginning, v. under comm.

con-nātus, a, um, *adj.* *Born with, connate, innate* (late Lat. and very rare): vitia in corpore, Tert. adv. Val. 2 (Orell. *no.* 5013 dub.; v. remarks in h. l.).

con-necto, xŭi, xum, 3. *v. a.* *To tie, fasten, join, connect, entwine, clasp together* (class.; most freq. in the trop. signif.); constr. with *cum*, *inter se*, the *dat.*, or *abs.*

I. Lit.: omnia inter se connexa et apta, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Lucr. 2, 700: terrestria membra marinis, id. 2, 704; id. 2, 712; id. 2, 268; id. 3, 691: crines, Prop. 2, 5, 23: nodos, Ov. M. 12, 430; id. ib. 9, 311; Sil. 3, 412 Heins. *N. cr.*: naves validis utrimque trabibus, Tac. H. 2, 34: Mosellam atque Ararim facta inter utrumque fossa, id. Ann. 13, 53; cf. Adiabenis connectuntur Carduchi, Plin. 6, 15, 17.

II. Trop.: amicitiam cum voluptate, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67; Quint. 8, 3, 77: ita sunt inter se connexa et indiscreta omnia, id. 10, 1, 2; id. ib. 5, 14, 32; cf. *Suet. Tib. 43: illud non est in uno verbo translato, sed ex pluribus continuatis connectitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 41 *fin.*: res ac verba, Quint. 2, 4, 15; cf. ib. 9, 4, 58; *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 86; and carmina secum gracili filo, Col. *poët.* 10, 227: membra historiae, Quint. 9, 4, 129, et al.: filiam discrimini patris, *to implicate, involve*, Tac. A. 16, 30; cf. ib. 32: causam dolori meo, id. ib. 3, 12; id. Hist. 1, 65: aliam majorem insaniam, *to join to*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 8; hence also versus orationesque ejus, *to quote, cite*, Treb. Gallien. 11 *fin.*

2. In philos. language = concludo, *To annex* or *subjoin a logical conclusion*: si enim est verum, quod ita connectitur: si quis, *etc.* .... illud quoque verum est, *etc.*, Cic. Fat. 6, 12: omne, quod ipsum ex se connexum sit (e. g. *si lucet, lucet*) verum esse, *etc.*, id. Acad. 2, 30 *fin.* Hence, **b.** Connexum, i, *n.*, subst., *The logical connection, course of argument*, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 96; Fat. 7; Gell. 16, 8, 9.—Whence

connexus, a, um, *Pa.* = conjunctus, *Connected, joined, cohering together with something* (very rare): sive aliud quid vis potius connexius (quam animus) ei (*sc.* corpori) fingere, Lucr. 3, 555: persequere connexos his funeribus dies, *i. e. following*, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: Silanum per affinitatem connexum Germanico, Tac. A. 2, 43; so also without affinitas, of relationship: Caesari, id. ib. 2, 50; Varo, id. ib. 4, 66: insequitur magno jam tunc connexus amore Patroclus, Stat. Ach. 1, 174.—**Adv.* connexe, *In connection, connectedly*: dicere aliquid, Marc. Cap. 4, p. 117.

connexe, *adv.* *In connection*, etc.; v. the preced., *fin.*

connexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [connecto] *t. t.* **1.** In philos. lang. (almost confined to Quint.): *A conclusion, a logical sequence*, Quint. 5, 14, 6; 17; 19, 22 *sq.*—* **2.** In gram.: *A syllable*, Charis. p. 1 P.

* **connexīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Serving to unite, copulative*: conjunctio (*atque*), Gell. 10, 29, 1.

1. connexus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from connecto.

2. connexus, ūs, *m.* [connecto] *A joining together, combination, connection* (several times in Lucr.; elsewhere very rare), Lucr. 3, 556; Vitr. 10, 1; in *plur.*, Lucr. 1, 634; 2, 726; 1020; 5, 443.

connīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from connitor.

con-nītor, nixus *or* nīsus (cf. Struve p. 265: *connixus*, Lucr. 2, 159; Cic. *poet.* N. D. 2, 43, 110; Tusc. 2, 21, 47; Virg. E. 1, 15; Aen. 5, 264; 642; 10, 127; Tac. A. 15, 51: *connisus*, Liv. 1, 33; 3, 63; 10, 33; 31, 21; 41, 4; Val. Fl. 3, 193; Tac. A. 11, 31, et al.), 3. *v. dep.*

I. *To lean* or *push against, struggle toward with all one's might, strive to reach*:

1. Lit. (thus rare): corniger est valido connixus corpore Taurus, Cic. *poet.* N. D. 2, 43, 110; cf. id. Arat. 290; *Lucr. 2, 159: in summum jugum virtute, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: in unum locum, Liv. 31, 21: praealtam in arborem, Tac. A. 11, 31: in hastam, Sil. 10, 252.

* **2.** Trop.: praesto est domina omnium et regina ratio, quae connixa per se (*leaning upon itself, self-supported*), et progressa longius, fit perfecta virtus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21.—Hence (and far more freq.)

II. *To exert one's self with all one's might, to strive eagerly for something*; constr. with *ut*, *ad* and *gerund.*, an *infin.*, or *abs.*

1. In gen.: (*a*) *c. ut*: (infantes) conituntur, ut sese erigant, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.—(*β*) *c. ad* and *gerund.*: ceteris ad convincendum eum connisis, Tac. A. 15, 66; so ad surgendum, Curt. 7, 3.—(*γ*) *c. inf.*: Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44; so invadere hostem, Liv. 9, 31: labefacere primores classiariorum, Tac. A. 15, 51.—(*δ*) *Abs.* (so most freq.): quantum conniti animo potes, quantum labore contendere ... tantum fac ut efficias, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 6; so Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 29; Virg. A. 5, 264; 642; 10, 127; Liv. 1, 33, et saep.; v. above, *init.*

* **2.** In partic., *To struggle in delivery*; poet. for *to bring forth*: spem gregis, ah! silice in nuda connixa reliquit, *having brought them forth*, etc., Virg. E. 1, 15.

connīventĭa, ae, *f.* [conniveo, *no.* 2, b] *Connivance* (post-class. and very rare): Ciceronis, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1 *fin.* (p. 152, ed. Orell.): (tribunorum), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 54 dub.

con-nīvĕo, nīvi (Cassius in Prisc. p. 866 P.; cf. Prob. II. p. 1482 ib.) or nixi (Turpil. in Prisc. p. 866 ib.; cf. Struve, p. 224), 2. (access. form of *infin.* connīvĕre, Calvus in Prisc. l. l.) *v. n.* [NIVEO, kindr. with nico and nicto] *To close* or *shut the eyes* (in sleep, from the light, from fear, *etc.*), *to blink with the eyes*; or of the eyes, *to close, shut, to half close when heavy with sleep* (class in prose and poetry): **1.** Lit.: dum ego connixi somno, hic sibi prospexit vigilans virginem, Turpil. l. l.; so Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117; Tac. A. 16, 5: connivent solemque pavent agnoscere visu, Sil. 7, 729; cf. Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 10: ad tonitrua et fulgura, Suet. Calig. 51: contra comminationem aliquam (gladiatores), Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 144.—*c. acc. Graec.*: nam non connivi oculos ego deinde sopore, Cassius l. l.: (oculis) somno conniventibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143; so Col. 10, 259.—* **b.** Poet., transf., of the sun and moon: *To be darkened, obscured, eclipsed*: Lucr. 5, 776.—**2.** Trop.: **a.** In gen.: certa sunt enim pleraque et nisi conniveamus, in oculos incurrunt, Quint. 10, 3, 16: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, quibus sopita virtus conniveret, Cic. Coel. 17, 41: animus atque mens viri prudentis debet esse erecta, ardua in sollicitis numquam connivens, nusquam aciem suam flectens, *etc.*, Gell. 13, 17 *fin.*; cf. id. 2, 2, 9.—More freq., esp. in Cic., **b.** Like our phrase, to wink at: *To leave an error* or *crime unnoticed* or *uncensured, to overlook, connive at*, etc.: ea ipsa concedo: quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, Cic. Phil. 1, 7 *fin.*; so id. Coel. 24, 59; Agr. 2, 28, 77; Frgm. in Prob. II. p. 1482 P.; Pers. 6, 50.

connixus, a, um, *Part.*, from connitor.

connūbĭālis (in the poets, gen. to be read connūbjālis in four syll., like connūbjis, v. connubium; only in Claud. Ep 2, 18: cōnnūbĭālis), e, *adj.* [connubium] *Pertaining to wedlock, conjugal* (poetical word; perh. first used by Ovid): jura, Ov. Her. 6, 41: vincla, Stat. Th. 5, 112: carmen, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 651: vectigal, id. Epist. 2, 18: foedus, Salv. de Gub. 7, p. 244.—**Adv.* connubialiter procum allegaret, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 189.

connūbĭālĭter, *adv.* *In a conjugal manner*; v. the preced., *fin.*

connūbĭum, ii, (on account of pro sod. necessity, sometimes connūbjō, con nūbjā, connūbjīs, trisyl.: connubjo, Virg. A. 4, 126; 7, 253; Ov. M. 6, 428: connubja, Lucr. 3, 777: connubjis, Virg. A. 1, 73; 3, 136; 4, 168; 7, 96; 333; 12, 821; v. Wagn. Virg. A. 1, 73; and cf. connubialis), *n.* [nubo] *Marriage, wedlock* (considered as a civil institution; while conjugium had regard merely to a physical union; cf. Wagn. Virg. A. 1, 73; Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. Th. 2, § 137; Creuz. Antiq. § 57; Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 66) (very freq. in prose and poetry), Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37; Sall. J. 18; Liv. 4, 5 *fin*; 6; Catull. 62, 57; 64, 141; 158; Virg. A. 1, 73; 3, 136; 319, et saep.; v. the passages cited, init., from Virgil and Ovid.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *The right to intermarry* acc. to Roman principles, "connubia illa (*sc* decemviri) ut ne plebi et patribus essent inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, quae postea plebiscito Canulejo abrogata est," Cic Rep. 2, 37; cf. Liv. 4, 1 *sq.*; Dion. Hal 10, 60; so also Liv. 8, 14; 9, 43, et saep.; cf. Gaj. Inst. 1, § 55 *sq.*; Ulp. tit. 5, and the text-books above named.—**b.** Poet.: *Sexual union* (cf. conjugium, *no.* II. 2, a), Lucr. 3, 777; 5, 1011; Ov. Am. 2, 7, 21.—* **c.** Of plants: *An ingrafting*, Plin. 16, 1.

* **connūdātus,** a, um, *Part.* [nudo]. *Wholly naked*: Plin. 28, 7, 23.

con-nŭmĕro, are, *v. a.* *To number with something, to reckon among* (post-class. and rare): aliquem inter liberos, Paul. Dig. 1, 5, 14: virum heroicis ingeniis, Amm. 25, 4.—Abs.: quemadmodum connumeratis et dicitis, Arn. 2, 187.

Connus, i, *m.* *A Greek lute-player who taught Socrates music*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

Cŏnon, ōnis, *m.*, Κόνων, **1.** *A renowned general of the Athenians, whose life was written by Nepos.*—**2.** *A celebrated mathematician and astronomer in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Catull. 66, 7; Virg. E. 3, 40; Sen. Q. N. 7, 3.

† **cōnōpēum** (instead of a short *e*, sometimes written conopĭum), ei, *n.* = κωνωπεῖων, *A net of fine gauze, used originally by the Egyptians, especially about the bed, as a protection against gnats*, etc.; *musquito curtains* or *bars*: cōnōpēum, Juv. 6, 80: cōnōpēum (cōnōpĭum), Hor. Epod. 9, 16, and Prop. 3, 11, 45. In doubtful measure, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 8

cōnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* *To undertake, attempt, try, venture, presume*, etc. (freq. in all per. and species of composition); constr. with the *acc.*, *inf.*, rar. with *abl.* of the *gerund* or *abs.*: (*a*) *c. acc.*: quicquam fallaciae, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 26: istuc, id. ib. 1, 5, 35: idem, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: opus magnum et arduum, Cic. Or. 10: tantum scelus, id. Frgm. in Quint. 5, 13, 30; cf. tantam rem, Liv. 42, 59: multa stulte, Nep. Hann. 8, 3; Quint. 2, 4, 10, et saep.—(β) *c. inf.* (so most freq.): versus pangere, Lucr. 1, 26: absinthia dare pueris, id. 1, 936; 4, 12, et al.; Caes. B. G. 1, 5: se invito transire, id. ib. 1, 8: tela mittere, Catull. 116, 3, et saep.: vides profecto illum (Demosthenem) multa perficere, nos multa conari, Cic. Or. 30: so in contr. with facere, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54.—With comic force: conari manibus, pedibus, noctesque et dies, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 53.—* (γ) *c. abl. gerundii:* ne frustra dehortando conemini, *that you attempt not vainly to dissuade,* Nep. Att. 21 *fin.*—(δ) *Abs.:* conantibus, priusquam id effici posset, adesse Romanos nunciatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: qui prius cogitare quam conari consuesset, *before he proceeded to the undertaking,* Nep. Dat. 7, 1 Bremi: Atheniensium populum celerem et supra vires audacem esse ad conandum, Liv. 45, 23.—**b.** *Part. perf.* conata, orum, *n.*, in pass. signif. and subst., *An undertaking, attempt, venture, hazard* (also class.); Att. in Non. 202, 14; Plaut Merc. 1, 1, 39; Lucr. 5, 386; Caes. B. G. 1, 3; Nep. Dion. 8 *fin.*; Liv. 21, 50; 42, 11; Quint. 8, 3, 69; Suet. Galb. 17; Ov. M. 10, 420; 14, 755 *sq.*, et saep.

con-quădro, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* (a very rare word) **I.** *Act., To make square:* aureum later, Var. in Non. 131, 14: perticas (just before: dolare in quadrum), Col. 8, 3, 7.—**II.** *Neutr., To be proportioned to, to agree with, to square to* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 2, 2; 3, 7, et al.

* **conquassātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [conquasso] *A severe shaking, a shattering:* conquassatio et perturbatio totius valetudinis corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.

con-quasso, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To shake severely* (several times in Lucret. and Cic.; elsewh. very rare; after Cic. prob. first again in late Latin): **1.** Lit.: corpus ex aliqua re, Lucr. 3, 442: omnia graviter terrarum motibus ortis, id. 5, 107; cf. Appuliam maximis terrae motibus, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97.—**2.** Trop.: conquassatur enim tum mens animaeque potestas (corresp. with collabefieri), Lucr. 3, 599: exteras nationes illius anni furore, Cic. Sest. 26; so omnes provincias, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: aliquem maximis periculis, Firm. Math. 3, 13, 4.—* **II.** *To shatter, dash to pieces:* calicem, Cato R. R. 52, 2.

‡ **con-quāterno,** *To yoke by fours,* ζευγίζω κατὰ τέσσαρα, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

con-quĕror, questus, 3. *v. dep. a.* and *n. To complain at* or *of a thing;* or, *to bewail, lament it passionately* or *much* (class. in prose and poetry; not in Hor.): (*a*) *c. acc.:* conqueri fortunam adversam non lamentari decet, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21 *fin.*: res suas adversum illum (mulier), Titin. in Non. 232, 22; cf. fortunas suas mecum (mulier), Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 47: decumarum imperia, bonorum direptiones, iniqua judicia, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50; cf. vim atque injuriam dictatoris apud patres, Liv. 8, 33; so also Cic. Agr. 7, 21; Liv. 1, 53; 40, 24; 23, 22; 25, 28; 31, 31; * Quint. 6, 1, 18; Tac. H. 1, 54 (twice); Suet. Aug. 66; Calig. 42, et al.; Tib. 1, 10, 54; Ov. M. 14, 243, et al.: aliquid pro republica, Cic. Sest. 2.—(β) With *acc. c. inf.:* si immortalis nostra foret mens, Non tam se moriens dissolvi conquereretur, Lucr. 3, 612; so Suet. Tib. 10; 34; Claud. 2.—(γ) *c. de* or *cur:* de alicujus improbitate deplorare et conqueri, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18; so de eadem re apud se, Suet. Aug. 51: de alicujus injuria, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 6: uti conquereretur, cur Pisonem aditu arceret, Tac. A. 15, 60.—(δ) *Abs.:* Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 15; so necquicquam ignaris auris, Catull. 64, 164: conquerar an sileam? Ov. M. 9, 147.—Neutr.: postero die in senatu conquestum, Suet. Caes. 20.

conquestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conqueror] *A violent, loud complaining* or *bewailing, complaint* (very rare): nulla, nullum auxilium, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: illa adversus omnes, Quint. 5, 13, 41: longa de bellis civilibus, id. ib. 8, 3, 78: dolorum praeteritorum, Sen. Ep. 78; Hier. adv. Jov. 47.—In rhetoric: "Conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans," Cic. Inv. 1, 55; cf. id. ib. 52, Cic. Her. 3, 13 *fin.*—* **b.** Transf. of the plaintive tones of birds: Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66.

1. conquestus, a, um, *Part.*, from conqueror.

2. conquestus, ūs, *m.* [conqueror] *A violent, loud complaint* (very rare, and only used in the *abl. sing.*), Liv. 8, 7; Sil. 10, 291; Stat. Ach. 1, 399.

con-quĭesco, quĭēvi, quĭētum, 3. (*perf. syncop.* conquiesti, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: conquierit, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 34; 7, 19: *inf.* conquiesse, Liv. 30, 13) *v. n. To be wholly at rest, to rest, take rest, to repose* (in good prose; most freq., esp. in the transf. and trop. signif., in Cic.; never in Quint.):

I. Lit.: *To rest* physically, *to be idle* or *inactive, to be in repose,* etc.: **1.** Of living beings: videmus igitur, ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55; so id. Fam. 1, 1; Rosc. Am. 26, 72: (in Tusculano) ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 7: ante iter confectum, *to take rest, to halt,* Caes. B. C. 3, 75. Thus, **b.** In partic. of sleep: *To take repose, take a nap:* meridie, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: paullisper post cibum meridianum, * Suet. Aug. 78.—Hence proverb.: de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, *i. e. you may be entirely easy, unconcerned,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 121; cf. auris, *no.* 1, a.—**2.** Transf. with inanimate subjects: quando illius postea sica conquievit? Cic. Mil. 14, 37; so navigatio mercatorum, *is stopped, shut up,* id. Manil. 6, 15: vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: literae, nisi quid novi exstiterit, id. Att. 12, 39 *fin.*; Liv. 21, 10: omnia bella jure gentium conquiescant, Cic. Rab. Post. 15 *fin.*: si Italia a delectu, urbs ab armis sine Milonis clade numquam esset conquietura, id. Mil. 25 *fin.*; so with *ab*, Plin. Pan. 53 *ad fin.*—So in medic. lang.: febris, Cel. 2, 8: inflammatio. id. 7, 19 *ad fin.*: sanguis, id. 5, 26, *no.* 21, et al.

II. Trop. (cf. acquiesco, *no.* 2): *To enjoy entire repose in respect of passions, wishes,* etc., *to find rest, recreation, pleasure in something:* (*a*) *Abs.:* habebam, quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: nec nocte nec interdiu virum conquiescere pati, Liv. 1, 47: ubi aures convicio defessae conquiescant, Cic. Arch. 6, 12.—(β) *c. in:* in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 5; so in amore atque in adolescentia tua, id. ib. 2. 1 *fin.*: in amici mutua benevolentia, id. Lael. 6, 22.

con-quĭnisco, quexi, 3. *v. n.* [QUINO, kindred with κινέω] *To cower down, squat, stoop down:* "*inclinari,*" Non. 84, 15: "*caput inclinare,*" Prisc. p. 885 P. (only ante-class. in the follg. exs.), Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 5; Pseud. 3, 2, 75; Pomp. in Prisc. l. l.

‡ (**conquirere** coercere, Fest. p. 50. It is preferable here, after the best two MSS., *Codd. Gu.* 2, and *Mon.*, to read COINQUERE, q. v.)

conquīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] **I.** *To seek* or *search for, procure, move* or *bring together, collect* (class., esp. freq. in the histt.):

1. Lit.: naves toto flumine Ibero, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: quam plurimum domiti pecoris ex agris, Sall. J. 75, 4: ea (*sc.* obsides, arma, servos), Caes. B. G. 1, 27 and 28: socios ad eum interficiendum, Nep. Dion. 8, 3: pecuniam, Liv. 29, 18; cf. dona ac pecunias acerbe per municipia, Tac. H. 3, 76 *fin.*: et comburere vaticinos libros, Liv. 39, 16: sacra, id. 25, 7 Duker.: virgines sibi undique, Suet. Aug. 71; ib. 83; Tib. 43: vulgo conquirere amantes, Prop. 1, 2, 23, et saep.

2. Trop.: *To seek after, search for, go in quest of together, to make search for every where* (thus esp. freq. in Cic. and Tac.): suavitates undique, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: voluptates, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; cf. conquirere et comparare voluptatem, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 42; id. Acad. 2, 27, 87; id. de Or. 3, 8: piacula irae deum, Liv. 40, 37: impedimenta, Tac. A. 1, 47: solatia, id. ib. 12, 68: argumenta, id. ib. 14, 44: causas, id. Or. 15: naturae primas causas, Cic. Univ. 14: omnes artes ad opprimendum eum, Tac. A. 15, 56.

II. (*con* intens.) *To seek for with earnestness, to search out eagerly* or *carefully* (rare, but also class.): **1** Lit.: Diodorum tota provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19: conquirere consulem et sepelire, Liv. 22, 52: eum ad necem, Vellej. 2, 41, 2.—**2.** Trop.: aliquid sceleris et flagitii, *to seek to commit,* Cic. Agr. 2, 35 *fin.*—Whence

conquīsītus, a, um, *Pa.* (in acc. with *no.* II.) *Sought out, chosen, costly:* atque electi coloni, Cic. Agr. 2, 35 *ad fin.*: peregrina et conquisita medicamenta, Cels. 5, 26, *no.* 23: figurae (*opp.* obviae dicenti), * Quint. 9, 3, 5.—*Sup.* mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.—*Comp.* prob. not in use.—*Adv.* (ante- and post-class., and only in *Pos.*): conquisite commercata edulia, Afran. in Non. 28, 30: conquisite admodum scripsit Varro, Gell. 3, 10, 16: conquisite conscripsimus (corresp. with diligenter), Cic. Her. 2, 31.

conquīsīte, *adv. Carefully;* v. conquisitus, *fin.*

conquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conquiro] *A bringing together, procuring, collecting* (rare, but in good prose): pecuniarum, Tac. H. 2, 84: (sacrorum), id. Agr. 6 *fin.*: piaculorum, Liv. 7, 3.—**b.** *t. t.* of milit. lang., *A levying, levy,* Cic. Prov. Cons. 2 *fin.*; Liv. 23, 32; 25, 5; 29, 34; 35, et al.

conquīsītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *t. t.* of milit. lang., *A recruiting officer,* Cic. Mil. 25, 67; Att. 7, 21; Hirt. B. Alex. 2; Liv. 21, 11; 30, 7; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 80.—**2** In Plaut., *A spy, listener,* Plaut. Am. prol. 65 and 82.

conquisitus, a, um, v. conquiro, *Pa.*

conr. All words thus beginning, v. under corr.

con-săcerdos, ōtis, *comm. A fellow-priest* or *priestess,* Symm. Ep. 10, 74; Paul. Nol. Ep. 20. 2, et al.

consălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consaluto] *The greeting of a multitude* (rare; mostly post-Aug.), *Cic. Att. 2, 18; Tac. A. 15, 16; Hist. 4, 72; Suet. Oth. 9.

con-sălūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1** *To greet, salute;* of several persons (in good prose; esp. freq. in the histt. after the Aug. per.): inter se amicissime, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: utrumque regem (sua multitudo), Liv. 1, 7; cf. eum regem, id. 36, 14: eum dictatorem, id. 3, 26: aliquem imperatorem, Tac. A. 12, 69; 13, 41; Hist. 1, 27; 57; Suet. Ner. 8; Galb. 10; Oth. 6; Vit. 8; Tit. 5: aliquem Caesarem, Tac. H. 3, 86 *fin.*; Suet. Dom. 1: aliquem patrem patriae, Suet. Aug. 58: eum Latiarem Jovem, id. Calig. 22; cf. eam Volumniam, Cic. Phil. 2, 24: aliquem nomine, Plin. 28, 2, 5.—**2.** (*con* intens.) *To greet heartily* or *in a friendly manner,* even of one (rare): eum, Petr. 7 *fin.*: me, id. ib. 131, 3.

con-sānesco, nŭi, 3. *v. inch. To become whole* or *sound, to be healed* (rare): hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, * Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2 Orell. *N. cr.*; so Cels. 7, 12, *no.* 4; Col. 4, 27, 3: 8, 2, 3.

con-sanguĭnĕus, a, um (*gen. plur.* consanguineûm, Lucr. 3, 73), *adj. Springing from the same blood, related by blood;* and, **1.** In a more restricted sense, of brothers and sisters: *Brotherly, sisterly* (so mostly poet.): umbrae, Ov. M. 8, 476: turba, id. Her. 14, 121: scelus, Stat. Th. 11, 407: angues, *i. e. born with her, kindred,* id. ib. 61. Of animals: arietes, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44.—Subst. consanguinea, ae, *A sister,* Catull. 64, 118.—**2.** In a more general sense: *Relatives, kindred* (so most freq. in prose and poetry), Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 77; Lucr. 3, 73; 6, 1282; Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35; Caes. B. G. 1, 11; 33; 2, 3; B. C. 1, 74; Suet. Caes. 81; Claud. 25; Virg. A. 7, 366 Serv., et saep.; cf. Cassius in Ulp. Dig. 38, 16, 1.—**b.** Poet., transf.: consanguineus Leti Sopor, Virg. A. 6, 278 (in acc. with Hom. Il. ξ, 231: Ὕπνος κασίγνητος Θανάτοιο).—* **c.** Trop.: res rustica proxima et quasi consanguinea sapientiae, Col. 1 prooem. § 4.

consanguĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [consanguineus] *Blood-relationship, consanguinity* (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.): **1.** In a more restricted sense: *The relationship between brothers and sisters* (almost alone in the jurists), Ulp. Dig. 38, 8, 4; Procul. ib. 1, 7, 44.—**2.** In a more extended sense: *Relationship,* in gen., Liv. 7, 19; 8, 5

Virg. A. 2, 86.—* **b.** Trop.: doctrinae, *Affinity, similarity*, Tert. adv. Haeret. c. 32 *ad fin.*

con-sāno, are, *v. a.* *To make wholly sound, to heal, cure* (very rare; perh. only in Col.): cicatricem, Col. 4, 29, 3: plagas, id. 4, 24, 22.

con-sarcĭno, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To sew* or *stitch together* (post-class.; esp. freq. in Amm.): **1.** Lit.: indumenta ex pellibus silvestrium murium, Amm. 31, 2.—**2.** Trop.: verba, Gell. 2, 23, 21; 13, 24, 19: crimina multa, Amm. 14, 5: mendacia, id. 16, 8: insidias, id. 14, 9.

con-sarrĭo (also written -sario), ire, *v. a.* *To hoe* or *rake to pieces* (very rare): stercus, Cato R. R. 48, 1: sulcos omnes, Col. 11, 3, 46.

consātus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. consero.

con-saucĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To wound severely* (post-Aug., and very rare): caput praetoris, Suet. Ner. 26 *fin.*: corpus crebro vulnere, Cic. Her. 4, 19, 26.—In a Gr. constr.: Suet. Aug. 20.

consāvĭo and **consavior,** v. consuavior.

conscĕlĕrātus, a, um, v. conscelero, *Pa.*

con-scĕlĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To stain* or *pollute with guilt, to dishonor, disgrace by wicked conduct.* As *verb. finit.* rare (not in Cic.): domum, Catull. 67, 24: oculos videndo, Ov. M. 7, 35: aures paternas, Liv. 40, 8 *fin.*: conscelerati contaminatique ab ludis, id. 2, 37 *fin.*—But very freq., esp. in Cicero's orations,

conscĕlĕrātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Wicked, depraved;* and subst., *a wicked person, a villain* (commonly connected with nefarius, impius, *etc.*): pirata, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35 *fin.*; so id. Pis. 20, 46; Tac. A. 15, 55 *fin.*; and in *Sup.*: filii, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24 67: vultus, Cic. Clu. 10: mens, id. Cat. 2, 9; Liv. 8, 18: furor, id. Sull. 10: impetus, id. Coel. 6, 14 Orell. *N. cr.*: voluntates, id. ib. 9 *fin.*: exsectio linguae, id. Clu. 67, 191. —*Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

con-scendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [scando] **I.** A nautical *t. t.*, *To go on board a ship, to ascend into ship, embark, take ship*, etc. (class. in all periods and species of composition; only thus in Cicero, and perh. never in his Orations; cf., on the contr., ascendo); constr. with the *acc.*, *in*, or *abs.*: (*a*) *c. acc.*: cymbam piscatoriam, Afran. in Non. 535, 30: navem, Caes. B. G. 4, 23; B. C. 2, 4; 3, 6; 96; Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 3; Nep. Dat. 4; Hann. 7, 6; cf. in pass., nave conscensa, Just. 31, 4, 3; and navibus conscensis, id. 12, 10, 1; 23, 2, 2: navigium, Suet. Caes. 58: cavatum ex materia alveum, Vell. 2, 107, 1: puppim, Ov. F. 2, 95: classem, Virg. A. 10, 155; Ov. M. 13, 422; cf. aequor (* *to embark upon*), Virg. A. 1, 381.—(*β*) *c. in*: in navem, Cic. Fam. 14, 7, 2: in phaselum, id. Att. 14, 16.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: velim quam primum conscendas ad meque venias, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2 *fin.*; so id. ib. 2, 6, 2; Att. 9, 2; Liv. 22, 19; 37, 11; 44, 23; 35; * Quint. 4, 2, 41; Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 41: in Siciliam, *to embark for Sicily*, Liv. 31, 29.

II. In gen., *To mount something, to ascend somewhere* (in prose rare before the Aug. per.): **1.** Lit.: (*a*) *c. acc.*: currum, Lucr. 6, 47; Prop. 2, 18, 13; Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 1: montes, * Catull. 64, 126; Prop. 1, 6, 3: vallum, Caes. B. G. 5, 39 *fin.*: equos, Ov. M. 14, 820; Liv. 29, 2; Suet. Calig. 51: aethera, Ov. M. 3, 299; Stat. S. 3, 1, 7: scopulum, Virg. A. 1, 180: rogum, id. ib. 4, 646: tribunal, Suet. Tib. 17; Galb. 10, et al.—(*β*) *c. in*: in equi costas, Lucr. 5, 1296: in equos, Ov. M. 6, 222: in montem, Petr. 116, 1.—**2.** Trop. (extremely rare): laudis carmen, Prop. 2, 8, 27 (10, 23): ad ultimum nefas, Quint. Decl. 377.

conscensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conscendo] *An ascending into, mounting, embarking*: in naves, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68.

conscĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [conscius] *A knowing of a thing along with others* or *by one's self, joint knowledge, consciousness* (in good prose, and very freq.):

I. *A joint knowledge of something, a being privy to, a knowing along with others*, etc.: (*a*) *c. gen. subj.*: omnium horum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1; so hominum, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: plurium, Liv. 2, 54: liberti unius, Tac. A. 6, 21; cf. Suet. Calig. 56, et al.: generis humani, Tac. Agr. 2.—(*β*) *c. gen. obj.* (thus for the most part in Tac.): in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, Tac. H. 1, 25; so facti, id. Ann. 2, 22: conjurationis, id. Hist. 1, 42: stupri, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 29.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: nocte perfugit Tanagram, suam conscientiam metuens, Liv. 33, 28: simulare, Tac. A. 2, 40; cf. id. Hist. 1, 28.

* **2.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*): *The persons themselves who have joint knowledge, the circle of participants in the same knowledge* (cf. conscius, *no.* I. *ζ*): quis meum in istius gloriosissimi facti (*sc.* caedis Caesaris) conscientia nomen audivit? Cic. Phil. 2, 11.

II. *Consciousness, knowledge, feeling, sense.*

A. In gen. (rare): (*a*) *c. gen.*: unde haec illis tanta modestia, nisi a conscientia virium et nostrarum et suarum, Liv. 8, 4 (cf. *no. γ*); so contracti culpa periculi, id. 3, 2: suae infirmitatis, Quint. 1, 2, 10: rebellionis, Tac. A. 12, 31; cf. defectionis, id. Agr. 16: victoriae, id. ib. 27: unionum in somno quoque, Plin. 33, 3, 12: amissae fortunae, *a recollection*, Flor. 2, 12, 10: ipsa pulcherrimi facti, Cic. Phil. 2, 44 *fin.*: officii mei benevolentiaeque, id. Fam. 3, 7 *fin.*: scelerum tuorum, id. Pis. 17; cf. Sall. C. 5, 7: peccatorum, Cic. Par. 5, 3, 40: culpae, Liv. 28, 19, et saep.—In plur., Cic. Clu. 20, 56; Parad. 2, 18; cf. under *no.* 2.—* (*β*) *c. de*: satisfactionem ex nulla conscientia de culpa proponere decrevi, Catil. in Sall. C. 35, 2 Kritz.; cf. conscius, *no.* I. *δ*.—(*γ*) With *a relative clause* (very rare): illi conscientia, quid abesset virium, detrectavere pugnam, Liv. 3, 60; so id. 28, 19.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: ut nostram stabilem conscientiam (*self-consciousness*) contemnamus, aliorum errantem opinionem aucupemur, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 71: in veris quoque sufficit conscientia, *consciousness*, Quint. 11, 1, 17: sine hac quidem conscientia ipsa illa ex tempore dicendi facultas inanem modo loquacitatem dabit et verba in labris nascentia, *without this feeling*, equiv. to *without this persuasion*, id. ib. 10, 3, 2: quamvis capite defectionis ablato manebat plerisque militum conscientia, Tac. H. 1, 5, et al.

B. In partic., *A consciousness of right* or *wrong, conscience*: magna vis est conscientiae ... in utramque partem, ut neque timeant qui nihil commiserint et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent qui peccarint, Cic. Mil. 23, 61; cf. et virtutis et vitiorum grave ipsius conscientiae pondus, id. N. D. 3, 35, 85: thus, recta, *a good conscience*, Cic. Att. 13, 20; cf. egregia, Liv. 29, 33: bona, Cels. in Quint. 2, 15, 32; Quint. ib. 6, 1, 33; 9, 2, 93; Tac. Agr. 1: optima, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 3: mala, *a bad conscience*, Sall. J. 62, 8; Quint. 12, 3: infelix, id. ib. 6 prooem. § 10.—* **b.** Proverb.: conscientia mille testes, Quint. 5, 11, 41.

2. Sometimes abs. for *a good*, or more freq. for *a bad conscience*: * **a.** *A good conscience*: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic. Att. 12, 28, 2.—**b.** *A bad conscience*: hunc tu quas conscientiae labes in animo censes habuisse? Cic. Off. 3, 21 *fin.*; so id. Cat. 2, 6, 13; Leg. 1, 14; Sall. C. 15, 4; Jug. 35, 4; 85, 26; Quint. 5, 13, 46, et saep. In the same sense, animi, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53; 17, 54; Att. 13, 49 *ad fin.*; Caes. B. C. 3, 60; Phaedr. 3 prol. 47; and in *plur.*: suae (quemque) malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi terrent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67.

con-scindo, īdi, issum, 3. *v. a.* *To tear* or *rend to pieces* (very rare; in Lucr. 5, 46, it is better to read *tum* scindunt, and in Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, conc*i*sus; v. Forbig. and Zumpt *N. cr.*) **1.** Lit.: pallulam, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 32: vestem, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 4: epistolam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18 *fin.*: ipsam capillo for illius capillum, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 4 Ruhnk.—**2.** Trop.: qua dominus, qua advocati sibilis conscissi, *hissed at*, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3. Also abs.: is me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, *am pulled to pieces*, i. e. *abused, calumniated*, id. ib. 8, 16.

conscĭo, īre, *v. a.* [conscius] * **1.** *To be conscious* of wrong: nil sibi, * Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61.—* **2.** *To know well*: consciens Christus, quid esset, Tert. Carn. Chr. 3.

con-scisco, scīvi, scītum, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Publicist., *t. t.*, *To approve, assert, accept, decree a thing together* or *in common*: POPVLI. IVSSA. VETITA. QVOM. SVFFRAGIO. CONSCISCENTVR., Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*: SENATVS POPVLI. ROMANI. QVIRITIVM. CENSVIT CONSENSIT. CONSCIVIT. VT. BELLVM. CVM. PRISCIS. LATINIS. FIERET, *etc.*, an old formula for the declaration of war in Liv. 1, 32: Tusci vero omnes consciverant bellum, *had all at the same time decided upon, decreed*, Liv. 10, 18.—Hence

II. Transf. from the sphere of state affairs: * **1.** *To come to an agreement upon something, to unite, agree*: in illo uno (*sc.* Alcibiade) laudando, Nep. Alcib. 11, 1 Daehne.—Far more freq., **2.** Aliquid sibi, in se, or abs.: lit., *To adjudge, appropriate to one's self* (cf. ascisco, *no.* 3); hence, with the access. idea of personal action, *to inflict* or *bring upon one's self, take to one's self* (most frequently death) (class.): (*α*) With *sibi*: letum, * Lucr. 3, 81: mortem (* *to kill one's self*), Cic. Clu. 61, 171; Verr. 2, 3, 56; Brut. 11, 43; Caes. B. G. 1, 4; Liv. 3, 58; 45, 5: exsilium, Liv. 10, 17; 29, 36; exsilium ac fugam (* *to go into voluntary exile*), id. 5, 53.—(*β*) Without *sibi*: letum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 26: mortem, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3; Liv. 9, 26: necem, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Plin. 36, 15, 24; Suet. Caes. 36; Claud. 31, *no.* 3: fugam (* *to flee*), Liv. 10, 34; 33, 48; Tac. H. 3, 9: caecitatem, Gell. 10, 17, 2.—* (*γ*) With *in se*: facinus in se ac suos foedum ac ferum, Liv. 28, 22.

* **conscissĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [conscindo] *A tearing in pieces*, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 34.

conscissus, a, um, *Part.*, from conscindo.

conscitus, a, um, *Part.*, from conscisco.

con-scĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scio] *That knows something in company with others* or *by himself, knowing with others* or *self-knowing* (freq. in all periods and species of composition).

I. *Knowing* or *conscious of something with another*, and subst., *A* (male or female) *participant in a thing, accessory, accomplice, confidant*, etc.; constr. with the *gen., dat., in, de aliqua re, an object.* or *relat. clause*, or *abs.* (cf. Rudd. 2, p. 71; Seyfert's Gr. § 1971; Ramsh. Gr. p. 319). (*α*) *c. gen.*: audacis facinoris conscius, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 4; cf. alius alii tanti facinoris conscii, Sall C. 22, 2; and nondum tot flagitiorum exercitui meo conscius, Tac. A. 1, 43: T. Pomponius, homo omnium meorum in te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 1; so maleficii, id. Cluent. 22; conjurationis, Sall. C. 37: ante actae vitae, Liv. 9, 26: infirmitatis nostrae, Quint. 10, 3, 19: interficiendi Postumi Agrippae, Tac. A. 3, 30; cf. Caesarianae necis, Suet Ner. 3; and necis, *opp.* auctor, id. ib. 33: herilis peccati, Hor. S. 2, 7, 60, et saep.—Poet.: versi regis arva, Ov. M. 7, 385; cf. quorum nox conscia sola est, id. ib. 13, 15: fati sidera, Virg. A. 4, 519; Ov. H 17, 265, et al.—(*β*) *c. dat.* (cf. Heins. Ov. M. 6, 588): huic facinori tanto, Cic. Coel. 21, 52: temeritati et mendacio meo, id. Verr. 2, 4, 56 (also quoted in Arus. Mess. p. 220, ed. Lind.); so illi facinori, id. Cluent. 20, 56, et al.: verbis, Tib. 1, 9, 41: coeptis, Ov. M. 7, 194, et al.—Poet.: sacris nox, Ov. M. 6, 588 Heins.: deliciis meis antra, id. Her. 15, 138: connubiis aether, Virg. A. 4, 168 Wagn. *N. cr.*, etc.—(*γ*) *c. in*: mihi in privatis omnibus conscius, Cic. Att. 1, 18; so conscius vestris, in lacrimis affueram, Prop. 1, 10, 2.—* (*δ*) *c. de*: his de rebus, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 3; cf. conscientia, *no.* II. A, *β*.—(*ε*) With *a relat. clause*: multis consciis quae gereretur, Nep. Dion. 8, 4.—(*ζ*) *Abs.*: nec mihi conscius est ullus homo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 21; id. Truc. 1, 1, 40; cf. fac me consciam, id. Cist. 2, 3, 46; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 69; Cic. Att. 2, 24, 1; cf. Nep. Milt. 3 *fin.*; Quint. 5, 7, 37; Tac. A. 1, 5; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 29, et saep. So abs of those who are participants in a crime, conspiracy, *etc.*; accordingly, equiv. to *Partaker, joint conspirator*, etc., Nep. Dion. 9, 1; Quint. 4, 2, 48; 9, 2, 81 *sq.*; Suet

Dom. 10: Othonis, Tac. H. 1, 39, et al.: se (sacerdotes Germanorum) ministros deorum. illos (equos) conscios putant, *their trusty friends*, Tac. G. 10.—Poet.: cetera nox et nos et turris conscia novit, Ov. H. 18, 105; so silva, id. Met. 2, 438: rubor, Catull. 65, 24, et al.

II. *Knowing something in one's self, conscious to one's self, self-conscious.*

1. In gen., in a good and bad sense: (*a*) *c. gen.:* qui (*sc.* populus Rom.) si alicujus injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 14; so sibi nullius culpae, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73: mihi dissimulati in ulla parte judicii, Quint. 3, 6, 64: sibi irae et iracundiae, Suet. Claud. 38; Curt. 7, 1, et saep.: sibi recti (mens), Virg. A. 1, 604; cf. without sibi, Ov. F. 4, 311: admissae nequitiae, Prop. 1, 15, 38: audacis facti (lupus), Virg. A. 11, 812, et saep.—(*β*) *c. dat.:* sibi factis mens, Lucr. 3, 1031.—(*γ*) *c. in:* nulla sibi turpi in re, Lucr. 6, 399.—(*δ*) With *an Inf. clause as object:* Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 50: etsi mihi sum conscius, numquam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4; so Quint. 12, 11, 8.—(*ε*) With *a relative* (* or *conj.*) *clause:* quum sibi conscius esset, quam inimicum deberet Caesarem habere. Hirt. B. G. 8, 44 *fin.*—(*ζ*) *Abs.:* ego pol, quae mihi sum conscia, hoc certo scio, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 119: conscia mens ut cuique sua est, *etc.*, Ov. F. 1, 485.—Poet.: virtus, Virg. A. 12, 668.—(*η*) Constrr. analogous to the Greek: conscius sum mihi benefacienti and benefaciens (σύνοιδα ἐμαυτῷ πεποιηκότι s. ποιῶν), are mentioned by Prisc. p. 1205 P., as much used earlier, but without examples in proof.

2. In partic., *Conscious to one's self of wrong* (rare, and mostly poet.): nihil est miserius quam animus hominis conscius, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 13; so animus, Lucr. 4, 1131, and Sall. C. 14, 3; Sen. Hippol. 496.—Poet.: vultus, Sen. Herc. fur. 692.

☞ For the *lectio vulg.* in Caes. B. C. 3, 108, 2: deinde adjutores quosdam, *conscios sui*, nactus ex regis amicis, *etc.*, a somewhat similar passage is found only in the Supposit. of Plaut., Merc. 5, 3, 11: quom amico homini *tuique conscio* ita succenseas misere. Hence the reading, adjutores quosdam *consilii sui* nactus, does not appear to be entirely indefensible. V. Oud. *N. cr.* in h. l.

* **conscrĕor,** ari, *v. dep.* *To clear the voice, hawk much:* magnifice, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

conscrībillo, avi, 1. *v. dim. a.* [conscribo] *To scribble, as it were, together, to scribble, scrawl upon* (very rare, perh. only in the follg. exs.), Var. in Non. 82, 30 *sq.* (twice).—* **b.** Nates mollicellas, *i. e. to strike so as to draw blood*, Catull. 25, 11.

con-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* *To write together*, *i. e.*

1. *To call together by writing down, to summon.* Thus very freq. as a milit. *t. t.*, of the levying of troops, Caes. B. C. 1, 10; 24; 2, 2; 8; 19, et saep.; Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 7; Tac. H. 3, 25; Suet. Caes. 8, 24; Galb. 10; Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 76 (together with cogere), et saep.—So of enrolling in a particular class of citizens, *to appoint, choose, arrange, order:* eodem tempore et centuriae tres equitum conscriptae sunt, Liv. 1, 13. So the title of senators, very often occurring: Patres Conscripti, *chosen, elect, assembled fathers* (lit., *fathers and elect*): "Traditum inde (*sc.* post reges exactos) fertur, ut in Senatum vocarentur, qui *Patres* quique *Conscripti* essent, Conscriptos videlicet in novum senatum appellabant lectos," Liv. 2, 1. cf. Fest. s. v. CONSCRIPTI, p. 32, and QVI PATRES, p. 218; Creuz. Antiq. § 84; Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 3 and 12. In a play upon words (censured by Quint.): ne Patres conscripti videantur circumscripti, Auct. in Quint. 9, 3, 72. Poet. in sing., conscriptus, i, *m.*, *A senator:* quod sit conscripti, quod judicis officium, * Hor. A. P. 314.—So also of the enrolling of the people for the purpose of bribery, Cic. Planc. 18, 45; 19, 47; Sest. 15, 34.

2. *To put together, draw up in writing, to compose, write* (class.): (*a*) *c. acc.:* librum de consulatu, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 35, 132; cf. Nep. Lys. 4, 2: volumen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35 *fin.:* Topica Aristotelea, id. Fam. 7, 19; Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 73: lepidas tabellas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 26; so epistolam, Cic. Att. 13, 50: syngraphum inter me et amicam, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 1: imaginem, *to delineate, sketch*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 117: ut in ordinem se coactum conscriberet, Suet. Claud. 38 Baumg.-Crus.: legem (consules), *to draw up*, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 7; cf. edicta, Suet. Tit. 6: conditiones, Liv. 26, 24; cf. id. 29, 12 *fin.:* foedus, id. 41, 24: testamentum, Suet. Claud. 44: fortunas alterius literis, Cic. Clu. 66, 186.—* (*β*) *Abs.:* (illi), de quibus audivi et legi et ipse conscripsi, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83; id. Att. 12, 19, 2; Quint. 2, 11, 24: de ratione dicendi, Cic. Her. 1, 1.

3. *To write something all over, to write full* (rare; mostly poet.): mensam vino, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 17; cf. epistolium lacrimis, * Catull. 68, 2.—Humorously, *To mark by beating, to cudgel:* conscribere aliquem totum stilis ulmeis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 132.

conscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conscribo, *no.* 2] *A drawing up in writing, a composing, composition* (rare): **1.** *In abstracto:* libelli, Sid. Ep. 7, 18.—More freq., **2.** *In concreto: A representation, treatise, writing;* in plur., * Cic. Clu. 67, 191; * Vitr. 7 prooem.; Arn. 7, p. 242.

conscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id. *no.* 2] (a post-class. word) *A composer, writer, author*, Quint. Decl. 277; Arn. 1, p. 33 *sq.*; Aug. Ep. 18.

conscriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from conscribo.

con-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a.* (rare; not in Cic.) **1.** *To cut into small pieces, to dismember:* brassicam, Cato R. R. 157: nasturtium minutatim, Var. R. R. 3, 10, 6: rapa, id. ib. 1, 59, 4: membra fratris (Medea), Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 34: genas, *to lacerate*, Petr. 137, 4, 2.—**2.** In Pliny: *To cut on all sides, to cut off:* surculos, Plin. 12, 19, 43: truncum arboris, id. 17, 10, 9; id. 36, 26, 66.

consĕcrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sacer] *Participant in the same religious service;* subst., *companion in religion* (post-class., and rare): mei commilitones, Capitol. Gord. 14: noster, Tert. Apol. 16.

consĕcrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consecro] *A religious dedication, consecration* (perh. only post-Aug., for in Cic. Balb. 14, 33, it is prob. a gloss; also not in Quint.). So also of the *deification* of the Roman emperor, * Tac. A. 13, 2 *fin.;* * Suet. Dom. 2, et saep. And of the consecration of a priest, Inscr. Grut. 303, 2.—* **2.** *A magical incantation*, Lampr. Elagab. 9.—In reference to Cic. Dom. 48, v. Ern. Clav. Cic. *s. h. v.*

consĕcrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who consecrates* or *dedicates* (post-class., and rare): simulacrorum, Firm. Math. 4, 7 *ad fin.:* Ecclesiae, Tert. Pud. 21 *ad fin.:* virginum, Hier. Ep. 69, *no.* 9.

* **consĕcrātrix,** īcis, *f.* [consecrator] *She who consecrates* or *makes sacred:* bovis Aegyptus, Tert. adv. Gnost. 3.

consĕcro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sacro] *To dedicate, devote something as sacred to a deity* (class., esp. in prose).

I. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: (*a*) *c. dat.:* candelabrum dare, donare, dicare, consecrare Jovi Optimo Maximo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29 *fin.;* so manubias Martis Musis, id. Arch. 11, 27: totam Siciliam Cereri et Liberae, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48: aedem Tonanti Jovi, Suet. Aug. 29: tres gladios Marti Ultori, id. Calig. 24: locum castrorum Neptuno ac Marti, id. Aug. 18: barbam Capitolio, id. Ner. 12: hunc lucum tibi (along with dedico), * Catull. 18, 1, et al.; Plin. Pan. 64, 3.—(*β*) *Sine dat.:* locum certis circa terminis, Liv. 1, 44: lucos ac nemora, Tac. G. 9 *fin.:* agrum Campanum, Suet. Caes. 20: eam partem domus, id. Aug. 5: simulacrum in parte aedium, id. Galb. 4, et al. So freq. locus consecratus, *a consecrated, holy place*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13; 6, 17, et al., *opp.* profanus, Cic. Part. 10 *fin.:* tuum caput sanguine hoc, Liv. 3, 48: Gracchi bona, id. 43, 16: veterem Carthaginem nudatam tectis ac moenibus, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5.

2. In partic. of persons: *To elevate to the rank of deity, to declare to be divine, to deify:* Liberum, Cic. N. D. 2, 24; id. ib. 3, 15 *fin.;* Leg. 2, 11; Tac. A. 13, 14; Suet. Tib. 51; Ner. 9; Calig. 35; * Hor. Od. 4, 8, 27, et al.: Olympiadem matrem immortalitati, Curt. 9, 6 *fin.*

II. Trop. (most freq. in Cic.): **1.** In gen., *To devote, dedicate, consecrate.*—(*α*) *c. dat.:* qui certis quibusdam sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; so (corporis curandi) ars deorum immortalium inventioni consecrata, id. ib. 3, 1.—(*β*) *Abs.:* cui patriae nos totos dedere et in qua nostra omnia ponere et quasi consecrare debemus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2 *fin.;* cf. consecrare opinionem in illo sanctissimo Hercule, id. Sest. 68 *fin.*, vocabula, Quint. 1, 6, 41.

2. Of the immortality of honor: *To make immortal, immortalize:* orator quum jam secretus et consecratus, liber invidia, famam in tuto collocarit, Quint. 12, 11, 7: ratio disputandi (*sc.* Socratis) Platonis memoriâ et literis consecrata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11.

consectānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [consector] (post-class. word) **1.** *Following eagerly after, hanging upon;* subst., *an adherent, follower*, Sid. Ep. 3, 6; 7, 9, et al.—**2.** *Consequent*, consequens, Arn. 7, p. 214.

consectārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That follows logically, consequent* (peculiar to the philos. lang. of Cic.): illud vero minime consectarium, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 50.—Subst., *A conclusion, inference*, id. ib. 3, 7 *fin.;* 4, 18, 48.

consectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An eager pursuit of a thing, a striving after* (very rare; perh. only in the follg. exs.): concinnitatis, * Cic. Or. 49, 165 dub. (*al.* confectio): supervacua generum (vini) in numerum, *i. e. an enumeration*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 70.

* **consectātrix,** īcis, *f.* [‡ consectator, consector] *She who eagerly pursues, an adherent, friend:* voluptatis libidines (*opp.* temperantia libidinum *inimica*), Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117.

* **consectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [conseco] *A cutting* or *cleaving to pieces:* arborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

con-sector, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* *To follow after eagerly*, both in a good and bad sense.

1. In a good sense: lit., *To attend eagerly, continually; to go after a person* or *thing*, etc. (so rare): hos, his ultro arrides, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 18; Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 20; cf. thus in an obscene sense: Plin. 8, 47, 72: angiporta haec, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 137; cf. rivulos, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117.—More freq. (esp. in Cic.), **b.** Trop.: *To pursue eagerly, to strive after, endeavor to gain, bestow pains upon; to emulate an example, to imitate*, etc.: neque quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum, quia dolor sit, amet, consectetur, adipisci velit, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 32; so omnes umbras etiam falsae gloriae (corresp. with aucupari inanem rumorem), id. Pis. 24, 57: opes aut potentiam, id. Off. 1, 25, 86: benevolentiam Macedonum largitione, id. ib. 2, 15, 53; id. Leg. 1, 2 *fin.:* verba, id. Caecin. 19; ubertatem orationis, id. Fin. 3, 5 *fin.:* plura (in discourse, *opp.* comprehendere brevi), id. de Or. 1, 8 *fin.;* so Plin. Pan. 75; and id. Ep. 5, 6, 43: ista subtilius (in investigating), Plin. 2, 52, 53: insignia ac pene vitiosa imitando, *to imitate*, Cic. de Or. 2, 22; so vitium de industria, id. ib. 3, 11, 41: versus Homeri (Maro), Gell. 12, 1, 20.

2. In a bad sense: *To follow in a hostile manner, to persecute, pursue* (most freq. in the histt.): redeuntes equites quos possunt consectantur atque occidunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58; so id. ib. 3, 26; 4, 14; Nep. Them. 2, 3; Liv. 43, 10; Vellej. 2, 19; Tac. Agr. 16; Ann. 4, 24; Hist. 1, 68, et saep.; * Lucr. 5, 965; cf. Liv. 21, 43, and id. 41, 9: Fufium clamoribus et conviciis et sibilis, Cic. Att. 2, 18; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2: victos implacabili odio, Tac. H. 4, 1: omnia me mala consectantur, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 7.

☞ In pass. signif.: uxorem tuam a populo lapidibus consectari video ("διώκεσθαι"), Laber. in Prisc. p. 793 P.

consectus, a, um, *Part.* v. conseco.

consĕcūtĭo (also written consequutio), ōnis, *f.* [consequor] (several times

In Cicero as a philos. and rhetor. t. t.; elsewhere perh. only in late Lat.) **1.** In philos. lang., *A sequel as an effect, consequence:* ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem affert voluptatis, *has pleasure as a consequence*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; so id. de Or. 3, 29, 113; Inv. 1, 29; Top. 13.—* **2.** In rhetor. lang., *The proper following of one thing after another, order, connection, sequence:* verborum ... ne generibus, numeris, temporibus, personis, casibus perturbetur oratio, Cic. Part. 6.—**3.** *An acquiring, obtaining, attainment:* baptismi, Tert. Bapt. 18 *fin.*: resurrectionis, id. Res. Carn. 52.

* **1. con-sēdo,** are, *v. a.* *To wholly still, allay, quiet:* maximos tumultus, Cato in Charis. p. 184 P.

* **2. consĕdo,** ōnis, *m.* [sedeo] *He who sits with one:* nemo vicinus, Cass. Hemina in Non. 62, 25.

* **con-sēmĭnālis,** e, *adj.* *With different kinds sown together:* vineae, Col. 12, 45, 6; cf. the following article.

consēmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [semen] *Sown in mingled varieties, mixed* (only in Colum.): vineae, Col. 3, 21, 7: silva, id. 11, 2, 83; cf. the preceding article.

con-sĕnesco, nŭi, 3. *v. inch.* *To grow old together, to grow* or *become old* or *gray* (class. in prose and poetry),

I. Lit.: (Baucis et Philemon) illa consenuere casa, Ov. M. 8, 634; so in arvis hostium, *Hor. Od. 3, 5, 8; cf. in patria mea, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 12; and alieno in agro (exercitus), Liv. 9, 19: circa Casilinum Cumasque, Liv. 30, 20 *fin.*: Smyrnae, Suet. Gramm. 6: haud ulla Carina Consenuit, poet. for *all have perished, gone to destruction*, Prop. 3, 7, 55.

2. Meton.: **1.** In Quint., *To delay somewhere much* or *entirely too much, to grow gray at:* in commentariis rhetorum, Quint. 3, 8, 67; so in qua umbra, id. ib. 10, 5, 17 Spald. *N. cr.*; and in una ejus specie, id. ib. 12, 11, 16 Spald. *N. cr.*

2. (*causa pro effectu*) *To become weak, infirm, decaying, powerless, to waste away, fall into disuse, decay, fade, lose its force,* etc.: **a.** With living subjects: prae moerore atque aegritudine, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 63; cf. id. Capt. 1, 2, 31; Cic. Clu. 5, 13; Liv. 35, 34, and *no.* b: (columbae) si inclusae consenescunt, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 6; so id. ib. 3, 9, 14; Col. 7, 5, 3.—(β) Trop.: *To lose consideration* or *respect:* omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario consenescere, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 2.—**b.** With inanimate subjects: ova consenescunt, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 8; cf. vinea soli vitio consenuit, Col. 4, 22, 8; Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 15; cf. Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 15: (nobis) viget aetas, animus valet; contra illis annis atque divitiis omnia consenuerunt, Sall. C. 20, 10 Corte and Kritz: quamvis consenuerint vires atque defecerint, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29; so with vires, Liv. 6, 23: animum quoque patris consenuisse in affecto corpore, Liv. 9, 3: noster amicus Magnus, cujus cognomen una cum Crassi Divitis cognomine consenescit, Cic. Att. 2, 13 *fin.*: veteres leges aut ipsa sua vetustate consenuisse aut novis legibus esse sublatas, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247; so of laws, Liv. 3, 31; Cic. Clu. 2.

consensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consentio] *An agreeing together, agreement, unanimity,* in a good and bad sense (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.): **1.** In a good sense: consensio omnis omnium gentium in re, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: firma omnium, id. N. D. 1, 17: singularis omnium bonorum in me tuendo, id. Fam. 1, 9, 13: universae Galliae consensio libertatis vindicandae, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: summa voluntatum, studiorum, sententiarum, Cic. Lael. 4, 15.—As a figure of speech, Quint. 9, 2, 51.—**b.** Transf.: naturae, *harmony*, Cic. de Or. 3, 5 *fin.*—**2.** In a bad sense: *A plot, combination, conspiracy:* scelerata, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 1: magna multorum, Nep. Alcib. 3, 3.—In plur., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 4.—**b.** *In concreto: Those who have banded together, conspirators,* Nep. Att. 8.

1. consensus, a, um, *Pa.*, from consentio.

2. consensus, ūs, *m.* [consentio] *Agreement, unanimity, concord* (class.; esp. freq. in prose): numquam major vester consensus in ulla causa fuit, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12; so omnium, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35; Caes. B. G. 2, 28; 29; 7, 4, et al.: tantus senatus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3; cf. Tac. A. 13, 26; Suet. Calig. 14: optimatum, Nep. Dion. 6, 3: patrum, Tac. A. 15, 73; Caes. B. G. 7, 29: conspirans horum (fratrum), Cic. Lig. 12: civitatis, Liv. 9, 7; Quint. 5, 3: bonorum, Quint. 1, 6, 45: eruditorum, id. ib. 10, 1, 130: grammaticorum, id. ib. 10, 1, 53: deorum hominumque, Tac. H. 1, 15: aevi, Plin. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 6, et saep.: inter malos ad bellum, Tac. H. 1, 54 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 26: ex communi consensu aliquid ab aliquo petere, Caes. B. G. 1, 30; so repentino maximoque, Suet. Aug. 58: ingenti, id. Dom. 13: consensus attentatae defectionis, *a participation*, Liv. 23, 15.—**b.** Consensu, among the histt. after the Aug. per. freq. adv., *Unanimously, with general consent, according to the general wish,* etc.: quando pars major eorum qui aderant in eandem sententiam ibat, bellum erat consensu, Liv. 1, 32; so id. 3, 35; 36; 24, 37; Tac. H. 1, 16; 55; Suet. Aug. 57; Tib. 1; Ner. 44; Tit. 6 Bremi: quum ipsi invisum consensu imperium ... interpretarentur, Liv. 3, 38.

2. Transf. of inanimate objects: *Agreement, harmony* (also class.): qua ex cognatione naturae et quasi concentu atque consensu, quam συμπάθειαν Graeci appellant, Cic. Div. 2, 14 *fin.*; cf. id. N. D. 3, 11, 28: consensus concentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum, id. de Or. 3, 6: consensus et conspiratio virtutum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 66: duorum antecedentium, Quint. 5, 14, 6.—* **b.** *Abs.:* *Lucr. 3, 740.

consentānēe, *adv.* *In harmony* or *accordance with*; v. the follg. *fin.*

consentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [consentio] *Agreeing, according with something, suited* or *agreeable to, becoming, meet, fit, proper* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic., who uses it more than 20 times).—(*a*) With *cum:* quod quidem erat consentaneum cum iis literis, quas ego Romae acceperam, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 2.—(β) *c. dat.* (so most commonly): formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 20: mors ejus vitae sanctissime actae, id. Phil. 9, 7; cf. *no.* γ: actiones his (motibus, *etc.*), id. N. D. 2, 22 *fin.*: hae disciplinae sibi, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: obscura somnia minime majestati deorum, id. Div. 2, 65 *fin.*, et saep.: illa divisio illi, qui hoc proposuerat, * Quint. 6, 3, 106, et al.—* (γ) *Abs.:* vir vita et morte, *consistent*, Vellej. 2, 63; cf. *no.* β.—Hence, **b.** Consentaneum est, *it agrees with something, it is according to reason, fitting, proper,* etc.—(*a*) *c. inf.:* quid consentaneum sit ei dicere, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: non est consentaneum, qui metu non frangatur, eum frangi cupiditate, id. ib. 1, 20, 68; id. N. D. 2, 15 *fin.*—(β) *c. ut:* *Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 31.

Adv. (late Lat., and rare): consentanee cum natura vivere, Lact. 3, 8: narrare aliquid, *according to truth*, Hier. in Rufin. 3, 1 *fin.*

consentes Dii, in the Etrusco-Romish language of religion, *The twelve deities*, called also Dii complices (six male and six female; acc. to the lines of Ennius: Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Deiana, Minerva, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovi', Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo), *who formed the common council of the gods, assembled by Jupiter*, "Arn. 3, 123;" Caecin. in Sen. Q. N. 2, 41; Enn. in App. de Deo Socr.; Var. R. R. 1, 1, 4; L. L. 8, 38, 121; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 81 *sq.* [Etym. uncertain; acc. to Müller, as cited above, from consum: "*those who are together.*" More correctly, perhaps, from consentio: *those who agree together, counselors, advisers,* acc. to the ancient publicist. use of consentio = conscisco; v. consentio.]

‡ **1. cōnsentĭa** sacra. *Sacred rites established in pursuance of the agreement of many persons,* Fest. p. 50; cf. Comm. p. 394.

2. Consentĭa, ae, *f.*, Κωνσεντία, *A town of the Bruttii* (acc. to Liv. 8, 24, of the Lucani), now *Cosenza*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 164.—Whence **Consentinus,** a, um, *Pertaining to Consentia:* ager, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Plin. 16, 27, 50. And Consentini, *the inhabitants of Consentia*, Cic. Fin. 1, 3.

con-sentĭo (also written COSENTIO, v. below), sensi, sensum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.*

I. (*con* subject.) *To agree, accord, harmonize with any person* or *thing; agreeing to assert, determine, decree something, to unite upon something accordantly,* etc. (freq. and class. in prose and poetry); constr. with *cum*, *inter se*, the *dat.*, or *abs.* of person; and with the *accus.*, *de*, *ad*, *in*, or *abs.* of the thing.

A. Lit. with personal subjects.

1. In a good sense: HONC. OINO. PLOIRVME. COSENTIONT. *Romanom.* DVONORO. OPTVMO. FVISE. VIRO ... LVCIOM. SCIPIONE, *etc.* (i. e. hunc unum plurimi consentiunt Romanum bonorum optimum fuisse virum ... Lucium Scipionem), inscription of the Scipios, v. Append.; cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 35, and de Sen. 17 *fin.*: de amicitiae utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic. Lael. 23; so id. Phil. 1, 9, 21: cum aliquo de aliqua re, id. Acad. 2, 42, 131: cum his (oratoribus) philosophi consentiunt, Quint. 2, 17, 2; so Suet. Aug. 58: illis superioribus, Quint. 2, 15, 32; so id. ib. 5, 14, 33: sibi ipse, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 5; cf. id. Cluent. 22, 60: cui parti, Quint. 5, 14, 9: iis, quibus delectantur, id. ib. 5, 11, 19: suis studiis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 65, et al.: with *a clause* as object: omnes mortales una mente consentiunt, omnia arma eorum, qui haec salva velint contra illam pestem esse capienda, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 7; Quint. 3, 7, 28; so id. ib. 1, 10, 33; 2, 15, 36; 3, 8, 66; 4, 1, 38, et al.; Tac. A. 6, 28, et al.: seu quicquid ubique magnificum est in claritatem ejus (*sc.* Herculis) referre consensimus, Tac. G. 34 *fin.*: parvo exercitu, sed ad benevolentiam erga nos consentiente, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2; cf. ad remp. conservandam, id. Phil. 4, 4, 10: ad decernendum triumphum, Liv. 36, 40; and ad inducias, Suet. Calig. 5: in hoc non contumaciter consentio, Quint. 11, 3, 11; cf. consentire in asserenda libertate, Suet. Calig. 60: PVRO. PIOQVE. DVELLO. QVAERENDAS. CENSEO. ITAQVE CONSENTIO. CONSCISCO., old formula of voting in Liv. 1, 32: SENATVS. P. R. CENSVIT. CONSENSIT. CONSCIVIT. VT. BELLVM. CVM. PRISCIS. LATINIS. FIERET., old formula for declaring war, id. ib.; so consensit et senatus bellum, *i. e. has voted, decreed war*, id. 8, 6: si consenserint possessores non vendere, quid futurum est? Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 15.—Neutr.: de prioribus consentitur, Tac. A. 1, 13: inter plurimos consensum est duas esse partes, Quint. 9, 1, 17; Liv. 9, 7: in quae communi opinione consensum est, Quint. 5, 10, 12: permixto pene senatus populique concilio consensum est, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 30, 24 *fin.*

2. In a bad sense: *To agree to any wrong, agreeing to unite, join in, agree upon, conspire, to take part in,* etc.: neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, neque contra populum R. omnino conjurasse, Caes. B. G. 2, 3; so id. ib. *fin.*: belli faciendi causa, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8: urbem inflammare, id. Phil. 2, 7: ad prodendam Hannibali urbem Romanam, Liv. 27, 9 *fin.*: quod undique abierat, antequam consentirent, id. 23, 28; so abs., id. 34, 49, et al.

B. Transf. with inanimate subjects: *To accord, agree, harmonize with, to fit, suit,* etc.: (*a*) With *cum:* Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52: quum vultus Domitii cum oratione non consentiret, Caes. B. C. 1, 19; so Quint. 11, 1, 2; 11, 3, 113; 122: secum ipsa (oratio) (together with sibi constet), Cic. Univ. 3.—(β) *c. inter se:* (pulchritudo corporis) delectat hoc ipso, quod inter se omnes partes cum quodam lepore consentiunt, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98; so Quint. 5, 7, 29.—(γ) *c. dat.:* si personis, si temporibus, si locis ea quae narrantur consentiunt, Cic. Part. 9, 32; so id. Phil. 1, 1, 2; Quint. 11, 3, 65; 164, et al.: sibi ipsa lex, Quint. 2, 4, 37.—(δ) *Abs.:* Lucr. 3, 170; cf. id. 3, 802; id. 2, 717; cf. ib. 915; id. 3, 154: ratio nostra consentit, pugnat oratio, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 3, 3: judicationem et statum semper consentire, Quint. 3, 11, 20: nisi ab imo ad summum omnibus intenta nervis consentiat (cithara), id. ib. 2

8, 15: utrumque nostrum incredibili modo Consentit astrum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 22.

* **II.** (*con* objective) *To perceive at the same time:* quia tempore in uno consentimus, Lucr. 4, 797.—Whence

consentĭens, entis, *Pa.* (in acc. with *no.* II. B) *Agreeing, accordant, unanimous:* tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: cujus de laudibus omnium esset fama consentiens, id. de Sen. 17, 61.—*Abl.:* hominum consentiente auctoritate contenti non sumus? id. Div. 1, 39; so consentiente voce, Suet. Galb. 13. On the other hand, clamore consentienti pugnam poscunt, Liv. 10, 40.

con-sēpĭo, without *perf.*, septum (consiptum, Enn. in Fest. p. 47; cf. the follg.), 4. *v. a.* *To wholly inclose, hedge in.* As *verb. finit.* extremely rare: bustum, * Suet. Ner. 33.—More freq., **2.** In *part. perf.* conseptus, a, um, *Inclosed, hedged in:* conseptus ager et diligenter consitus, * Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: locus cratibus pluteisque, Liv. 10, 38; so locus saxo, id. 22, 57.—**b.** Trop.: teneor consipta, undique venor, Enn. in Non. 183, 14 (in acc. with Euripides, *Κακῶς πέπρακται πανταχῇ*); cf. Planc. Med. p. 89.—And, **3.** Subst. conseptum, i, *n.*, *A fence, hedge,* Var. R. R. 1, 13, 2; Col. 1, 4, 7; 1, 6, 1; 6, 23, 1; 8, 17, 3; Liv. 10, 38: conseptum fori, * Quint. 12, 2, 23.—**b.** Trop. (post-class.): corpus animam consepto suo obstruit, Tert. de Anima c. 53: cordis, App. M. 3.

* **consepto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [consepio] *To fence, hedge entirely in:* animalia in sacro lucu, Sol. c. 32.

conseptum, i, v. consepio.

con-sĕpultus, a, um, *Part.* [sepelio] *Buried with* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 23; Hier. Ep. 14, *no.* 2.

consĕquens, entis, v. consequor, *Pa.*

consĕquenter, *adv.*, v. consequor, *Pa., fin.*

consĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [consequor] *A consequence* (mostly post-classic.; most freq. in the jurists; never in Quint.): eventorum, * Cic. Div. 1, 56 *fin.*; so naturae, Gell. 12, 5, 10: per consequentiam, Cic. Her. 4, 54; Papin. Dig. 4, 3, 19; Paul. ib. 10, 1, 5; so also in plur. per consequentias, Ulp. ib. 2, 8, 1 *sq.*; 47, 10, 1, et al.

consĕquĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] = consequentia, *A consequence* (ante- and post-class.): rerum, Lucr. 5, 678 Forbig. *N. cr.*; and, **b.** Concrete: *A retinue, the rear guard,* App. 5, p. 169 and 10, p. 247.

con-sĕquor, sĕcūtus (*or* sequutus; v. sequor), 3. *v. dep.*

I. *To follow, go after, attend, accompany, pursue one, as it were, on foot* (class. in prose and poetry; not in Hor.); constr. with the *acc.* or *abs.*

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen. (rare): (*a*) *c. acc.:* consecutus est me usque ad fores, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 93; so id. Am. 3, 1, 20: te tam strenue, id. Rud. 2, 6, 9: prope nos, id. ib. 4, 3, 11; cf. literas suas prope, Liv. 41, 10 *fin.*: vocem gradu, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 21.—(*β*) *Abs.:* ita vos decet consequimini, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 22: hic se conjecit intro: ego consequor, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 36; so Nep. Th. 7, 2: comitibus non consecutis, *without attendants*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To follow after, pursue in a hostile manner:* reliquas copias Helvetiorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: reliquos, id. ib. 1, 53: hostes strenue, Curt. 5, 4: fugientem (Servium), Liv. 1, 48.—**b.** *To follow, come after*, in respect to time: hunc Cethegum consecutus est aetate Cato, Cic. Brut. 15 *fin.*: Sallustium (Livius, *etc.*), Vellej. 2, 36 *fin.*; Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 9: has tam prosperas res consecuta est subita mutatio, Nep. Dion. 6, 1; cf. id. Cim. 3, 2: annus, qui consequitur, Cic. Mur. 39, 85; cf. omnes anni consequentes, id. de Sen. 6, 19: tempus, id. Fin. 1, 20, 67: reliquis consecutis diebus, id. Phil. 1, 13, 32: ejusmodi tempora post tuam profectionem consecuta esse, id. Fam. 1, 5, a; Lucr. 4, 808: haec quum Crassus dixisset, silentium est consecutum, Cic. de Or. 1, 35; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 6; Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.*

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen. (rare): quae praeterita erunt superioribus diebus opera, *to make* or *fetch up*, Col. 11, 2, 90.—Far more freq.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To follow after a model, copy,* etc.; *to imitate, follow it,* etc.: Chrysippum Diogenes consequens partum Jovis disjungit a fabula, Cic. N. D. 1, 15 *fin.*: eum morem, id. Leg. 2, 7 *fin.*: alicujus sententiam, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 13; so sententias (principum), Cic. Cat. 3, 6: mediam consilii viam, Liv. 24, 45.—**b.** *To follow a preceding cause as effect, to ensue, to be the consequence, to arise* or *proceed from:* rebus ab ipsis consequitur sensus, Lucr. 1, 461; id. 3, 942; id. 4, 867; cf. id. 3, 477: quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est, Nep. Dion. 6, 4: ex quo illud natura consequi, ut communem utilitatem nostrae anteponamus, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64; Quint. 6, 3, 44; id. ib. 2, 3, 2.—Hence, (*β*) Of a logical sequence: si, quod primum in connexo est, necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic. Fat. 7 *fin.*; id. ib. 5, 9. Cf. under *Pa.*

II. Transf. (*causa pro effectu*), by following after any person or thing, *To reach, overtake, attain to, arrive at.*

A. Lit.: (*a*) *c. acc.:* si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic. Fam. 16, 1; so aliquem in itinere, Pompejus in Cic. Att. 8, 12, A. § 3: cohortes, Suet. Caes. 31: virum, Ov. M. 10, 672: rates, id. ib. 8, 143, et saep.—(*β*) *Abs.:* si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur. Cic. Cat. 2, 4: prius quam alter, qui nec procul aberat, consequi posset, Liv. 1, 25, et al.

B. Trop.: *To reach, overtake, obtain* (cf. assequor, *no.* 2).

1. In gen.: **a.** With things as objects (so most freq.): ut opes quam maximas consequantur, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64; cf. quaestum, id. Manil. 12, 34: amplissimos honores, id. Planc. 5 *fin.*: magistratum, id. ib. 25: eam rem (*sc.* regna), Caes. B. G. 2, 1: Achillis gloriam in rebus bellicis, Quint. 12, 11, 27; cf. Nep. Ages. 2, 5 (perh. also Cic. Manil. 1, 2; cf. Benecke in Jahn's N. Jahrb. IX. 3, p. 309), et saep.: fructum amplissimum ex vestro judicio, Cic. Manil. 1, 2; so with *ex:* id. Coel. 7 *fin.*; Fin. 1, 10, 35; Quint. 7, 2, 42: omnia per senatum (corresp. with assequi per populum), Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10; so with *per*, Quint. 3, 8, 34: tantam gloriam duabus victoriis, Nep. Them. 6, 3; so with the addition of the Abl., id. Dat. 5, 2; Attic. 19, 2; 21, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 102; 10, 1, 8; 111; 2, 3, 7; Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 68, et saep.: nec legum repertores sine summa vi orandi consecutos, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 2, 16, 9; so with *ut:* id. ib. 5, 10, 125; 8, 3, 70; 10, 1, 112: sicut hic Cicero consequitur, ne, *etc.*, id. ib. 9, 2, 62.—**b.** Sometimes with a personal object, but with a thing as subject (cf. capio, *no.* VIII.): *To reach, come to, overtake, spring* or *arise from:* tanta prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, ut, *etc.*, Nep. Attic. 19, 3; Quint. 7, 4, 19: si aliqua nos incommoda ex iis materiis consequentur, id. ib. 2, 10, 14.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To become like, equal to in any property* or *quality, to attain, come up to it, to equal* (cf. assequor, *no.* 3): aliquem majorem, Cic. Brut. 64; cf. ad consequendos quos priores ducimus accendimur, Vellej. 2, 17, 7: verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56.—**b.** *To attain to something intellectually* or *by speech, to understand, perceive, learn, know, comprise, express fully,* etc.: cf. similitudinem veri, Cic. Univ. 3: quantum conjecturâ, Caes. in Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 4: omnes illorum conatus, Cic. Verr. 1, 16; id. Fam. 1, 8, 6: omnia alicujus facta aut memoria consequi aut oratione complecti, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26: laudes ejus verbis, id. Phil. 5, 13; cf. id. frgm. in Non. 270, 21; and omnia verbis, Ov. M. 15, 419 Jahn. *N. cr.*

☞ Pass.: quae vix ab hominibus consequi possunt "*ἀνύεσθαι*," Orbilius in Prisc. p. 791 P.

consĕquens, entis, *Pa.* (in acc. with *no.* I. B) **1.** *According to reason, correspondent, suitable, fit:* in conjunctis verbis quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic. Part. 6; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 75; 4, 3, 5.—Hence, **b.** Consequens est = consentaneum est, *it is in accordance with reason, fit, suitable,* etc.: consequens esse videtur, ut scribas, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: consequens est, eos invitos non potuisse retineri, Quint. 5, 10, 77; so dicere, Gell. 1, 4, 7; Ulp. Dig. 43, 23, 15 *fin.*—**2.** *That follows logically, consequent,* and subst. *a consequence:* teneamus illud necesse est, quum consequens aliquod falsum sit, illud, cujus id consequens sit, non posse esse verum, Cic. Fin. 4, 24 *fin.*; so id. de Or. 2, 53, 215; Top. 12 *fin.*; Quint. 5, 10, 2; 6, 3, 66, et saep.—*Comp.* Aug. Trin. 15, 19 *ad fin.*—*Sup.* apparently not in use.

consequenter, *adv.* (post-class.) **1.** *In an accordant, suitable manner, suitably, conformably:* prioribus dicere, Papin. Dig. 35, 2, 11; so *c. Dat.*, Ulp. ib. 10, 2, 18; App. M. 11, p. 257. *Abs.:* Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 13.—**2.** *In consequence, consequently, of course:* App. M. 10 *init.*—*Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

* **con-sermōnor,** ari, *v. dep.* *To hold conversation with one, to talk:* cum iis, Quadrigiar. in Gell. 17, 2, 17.

1. con-sĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, 3. (**perf.* conserui, Liv. 10, 24, v. 1. sero) *v. a.* **I.** *To sow, to plant something* (rare, but class.): **1.** Lit.: agros, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; Virg. E. 1 73; cf. ager diligenter consitus, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: ager arbustis consitus, Sall. J. 53, and consitus an incultus (locus), Quint. 5, 10, 37: Ismara Baccho, Virg. G. 2, 38: vineam malleolo, Col. 5, 5, 6: arva frumento, Curt. 7, 4, et al.—**b.** Transf.: arva muliebria (Venus), Lucr. 4, 1103.—Hence conserentes Dii, *who presides over generation*, Arn. 5, 169.—**2.** Trop.: (Sol) lumine conserit arva, *strews, fills*, Lucr. 2, 211: consitus sum senectute, * Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 4: caeca mentem caligine Theseus consitus, * Catull. 64, 208.—**II.** More rarely, *To sow, plant:* olivetum, Var. R. R. 1, 24: arborem, Liv. 10, 24; Curt. 6, 5.

2. con-sĕro, sĕrŭi, sertum, 3. (*perf.* consevisti, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 8.—*Part.* consĭta aera columnis, Claud. VI. Cons Hon. 49) *v. a.*

To connect, entwine, tie, join, fit, bind into a whole, connecto, conjungo, contexo, *etc.* (class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in the signif. *no.* II. 2, and in the histt.); constr. *abs.* or *c. Dat.*

I. In gen.: **1.** Lit.: loricam hamis auroque, Virg. A. 3, 467; cf. tegumen spinis, id. ib. 594 ("*illigatum spinis*," Serv.); Tac. G. 17: monile margaritis gemmisque, * Suet. Galb. 18; Curt. 6, 5, 7: rudis arbos conseritur (for navigating), Luc. 3, 512; cf. id. 4, 136.

2. Trop.: quĭd juvat nocti conseruisse diem? Ov. Am. 3, 6, 10: exodia conserta fabellis Atellanis, Liv. 7, 2; v. exodium: virtutes consertae et inter se cohaerentes, Sen. Ep. 90: ita ordo rerum tribus momentis consertus est, * Quint. 5, 10, 71: sermonem, *to interchange words, converse*, Curt. 8, 12, 5; Fronto l. l.

II. In partic.: **1.** *To join, connect, unite together in love:* teneros sinus, Tib. 1, 8, 36: femur femori, id. ib. 26; cf. latus lateri, Ov. Her. 2, 58.

2. *To unite in hostility, for contest, to bring together.* So first, and most freq., manum, *to engage in close combat, to join hand to hand, to join battle:* signa contulit, manum conseruit, magnas copias hostium fudit, Cic. Mur. 9, 20; so Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 3; Sall. J. 50, 4; Nep. Datam. 8, 4; Ages. 3 *fin.*; Liv. 21, 41, et al.: manum cum aliquo, Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68; Cic. Att. 7, 20; Nep. Hann. 4, 2: manus inter se, Sall. H. 1, 15, p. 217, ed. Gerl.; so Liv. 7, 40; and Ov. Her. 12, 100: manus cum imparibus, Liv. 6, 12: consertis deinde manibus, id. 1, 25: dextras, Stat. Silv. 1, 6, 60: navem, Liv. 21, 50: pugnam, id. ib.; cf. id. 21, 8 Drak.; Tac. A. 2, 10: pugnam inter se, Liv. 32, 10: pugnam seni, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 43: proelia, Virg. A. 2, 398; Liv. 5, 36; Curt. 8, 13: certamen, Liv. 35, 4: bella, Val. Fl. 3, 31—Rarely abs.: levis armatura ab lateribus cum levi armatura, Liv. 44, 4.—**b** Trop.: haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserebant, Liv. 21, 1.—**c.** Transf., of judicial controversy: manum conserere, *To make a joint seizure:* this was done by the litigant parties laying hands at the

same time upon the thing in dispute, each one claiming it as his own. This was at first done before the praetor in re praesenti, according to the XII. Tables: si qui in jure manum conserunt. At a later period, instead of this seizure before the court in jure, a custom was introduced, ut litigantes ex jure manum consertum vocarent; *i. e.* one party called the other to the field in dispute, whence they carried a clod of earth into the city before the praetor, and there made their claim, as if in presence of the whole field, Gell. 20, 10, 7: non ex jure manum consertum sed mage ferro rem repetunt, Enn. ib. § 4; also in Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68, and in Cic. Fam. 7, 13: ibi ego te ex jure manum (*al.* manu) consertum voce, *etc.*, a judic. formula in Cic. Mur. 12 Moeb.; so Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 41.—Whence

*conserte, *adv.*, from consertus, a, um (acc. to *no.* I. 1), not used as *Pa.* *As if bound, fastened together:* omnia necesse est colligatione naturali conserte contexteque fieri, Cic. Fat. 14, 32.

* **consertĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. consero] *A joining together:* verticum, Arn. 3, 107.

consertus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. consero.

conserva, ae, *f.* [conservus] *A (female) fellow-slave, companion in servitude,* Plaut. Casin. 1, 20; Mil. 4, 8, 30; Rud. 1, 4, 5; Stich. 5, 2, 3; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 74; Var. R. R. 1, 17, 5; 2, 10, 6, et al.: *dat. plur.* conservabus, Scaev. Dig. 33, 7, 27. —* **b.** Transf. to inanimate things: fores conservae, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 6; so fores also Ov. Am. 1, 6, 74.

* **conservābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [conservo] *That can be preserved:* bonum, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 13.

conservātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A keeping, preserving* (several times in Cicero; elsewh. very rare): frugum, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: bonorum, *Quint. 5, 10, 33: PATRIAE, Num. Gallieni in Eckhel. 7, p. 408: naturae (with convenientia), Cic. Off. 1, 28, 100: decoris, id. ib. 1, 36, 131: aequabilitatis, id. de Or. 1, 42, 188.

conservātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A keeper, preserver, defender* (several times in Cic., and in inscriptions; elsewh. rare): pro dii immortales, custodes et conservatores hujus urbis atque imperii, Cic. Sest. 24, 53; so as an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Grut. 18, 5; 8, 9; 19, 6, et saep.: istius urbis (with parens), Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: civitatis, id. Sest. 45 *fin.*: Romani nominis Augustus (with conditor), Vellej. 2, 60: inimicorum (*opp.* desertor amicorum), Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3.

conservātrix, īcis, *f.* [conservator] *She who preserves, defends* (rare; mostly post-class.): conservatrix sui natura, *Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26; Arn. 4, 151. As an epithet of Juno, Inscr. Grut. 25, 2, et al.; cf. conservator; and of industrious housewives, id. ib. 815, 5; 1142, 2, et al.

* **con-servĭtĭum,** ii, *n.* *Joint servitude:* commune, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 55.

con-servo, avi, atum, 1. (*inf. perf.* conservasse more usu. than conservavisse, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 21), *v. a.* *To retain, keep something in existence, to hold up, to preserve, leave unhurt* or *safe* (class., esp. freq. in prose): **1.** Of corporeal objects: placet his, simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum et ad suum statum et ad ea quae conservantia sunt ejus status diligenda, Cic. Fin. 3, 5; Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 40: Caesar sese eos conservaturum dixit, *would retain alive, leave unharmed,* Caes. B. G. 2, 15; so id. ib. 12, Herz.; 28; 31; 32; 7, 41; B. C. 3, 98; Cic. Cat. 3, 9 *fin.*; Nep. Them. 5, 2; Dat. 2, 1; Eum. 10, 3; Suet. Aug. 17: rem familiarem diligentia et parsimonia (corresp. with augere), Cic. Off. 2, 24 *fin.*: simulacra arasque, Nep. Ages. 4, 7; Lucr. 1, 1042: arborem, *to preserve,* Suet. Aug. 94; so chirographum, id. Dom. 1.—**2.** Of incorporeal objects (so most freq.): corpora quaedam conservant naturam semper eandem, Lucr. 1, 677; so genus, id. 2, 709; id. 5, 509: ordinem, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: pristinum animum erga populum Rom., Liv. 31, 2: jusjurandum, *to keep, observe,* Cic. Off. 3, 28 *fin.*; Nep. Hann. 2, 5: religionem, in Ages. 2 *fin.*: inducias, id. ib. 2, 4; Prop. 4, 3, 69: voluntatem mortuorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47 *fin.*: legem, Quint. 9, 2, 83: privilegia athletis, Suet. Aug. 45. So the formula in treating for peace: MAIESTATEM. POPVLI. ROMANI. COMITER. CONSERVATO., in Cic. Balb. 16; Liv. 38, 11; cf. Procul. Dig. 49, 15, 7, and v. comis, *Adv.*, *fin.*

* **conservŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [conserva] *A small (female) fellow-slave,* Sen. Contr. 21.

con-servus, i, *m.* *A fellow-slave, a companion in servitude,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 52; Mil. 2, 1, 67; 2, 5, 57; 4, 8, 30; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71; Cic. Clu. 64, 179; Fam. 12, 3 *fin.*; Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2; Hor. S. 1, 8, 9; 2, 7, 80; Tac. Agr. 31, et al. In *gen. plur.* conservum, Titin. in Fest. s. v. REDIVIA, p. 226. Of a dog in relation to slaves, Col. 7, 12, 5.

consessor, ōris, *m.* [consido] *One who sits near* or *by a person* or *thing, an assessor* (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare; not in Quint.). So in a court of justice, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62; at a feast, id. Flacc. 11; Phil. 5, 5, 13; Mart. 1, 27; but esp. in public exhibitions, Cic. Att. 2, 15, 2; Liv. 34, 54; Val. Max. 1, 7, 8.

consessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **1.** *Abstr.*, *A sitting together, by,* or *with* (only post-class. in Lampridius): communis ei, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 4: consessum alicui offerre, *the permission to sit with one,* id. ib. 18.—Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry.—**2.** Concrete, *A collection of persons sitting together, an assembly* (in courts of justice, the theatre, *etc.*), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7; Flacc. 17; Mil. 1; Quint. 3, et al.; *Suet. Aug. 44; Tac. A. 13, 54, et al.; Lucr. 4, 76; Virg. A. 5, 340; 577, et al.: in ludo talario, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3: ludorum gladiatorumque, id. Sest. 50; cf. in plur.: theatrales gladiatoriique, id. ib. 54.

consīdĕranter, *adv.* *Deliberately, considerately;* v. considero, *fin.*, *no.* A.

* **consīdĕrantĭa,** ae, *f.* [considero, *no.* 2] *Consideration, reflection,* Vitr. 6, 1 *ad fin.*

consīdĕrāte, *adv.* *Considerately;* v. considero, *fin.*, *no.* B. *Adv.*

consīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [considero, *no.* 2] *Contemplation, consideration, reflection* (very rare; not in Quint.): consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127: accurata, id. ib. 2, 11, 35: subtilior verborum, Gell. 13, 28 *fin.*

consīdĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who considers, reflects* (post-class., and very rare); transl. of the Gr. *σκεπτικός*, Gell. 11, 5, 2; so Aug. Tract. in Joann., *ad fin.*

consideratus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from considero.

con-sīdĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [stem SID, kindr. with ΕΙΔΩ, ΙΔΩ] *To look at closely, eagerly, carefully, to inspect, examine* (class. in prose and poetry., esp. in the trop. signif.): **1.** Lit.: contempla: usque ab unguiculo ad capillum summum est festivissuma. Estne? considera, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 18: candelabrum etiam atque etiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28 *fin.*: argentum (together with contemplari), id. ib. 2, 4, 15: opus (pictorum), id. Off. 1, 41, 147: aliquem, Sall. C. 58, 18: pallium diligentius, Petr. 12, 3; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27 *fin.*: feminas diligenter ac lente mercantium more, Suet. Calig. 36; id. Caes. 31: lucentia sidera, Gell. 2, 21, 2: spatium, Ov. M. 3, 95, et al.—(β) With a clause as object: *To observe, perceive* (very rare): quum folia decidere considerassent (corresp. with videre and animadvertere), Col. 11, 2, 67.—* (γ) With a relative clause: num exciderit ferrum hastae, Ov. M. 12, 105.

2. Trop.: *To consider maturely in mind, to reflect, contemplate, meditate;* constr. with the *acc.*, with *de*, a relative clause, *ut*, or *abs.*: (*a*) *c. acc.*: mecum in animo vitam tuam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 5; so eos casus mecum ipse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: res atque pericula nostra, Sall. C. 52, 2: Rosciorum factum ex ipsius Chrysogoni judicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 108; so with *ex*, id. Inv. 1, 10, 14.—(β) With *de* (rare): quum de me ipso ac de meis te considerare velim, Cic. Att. 7, 13, A Orell. *N. cr.*; so neutr.: quale sit id, de quo consideretur, *inquiry is made,* id. Off. 3, 4 18 —(γ) With *a relative clause:* considerate cum vestris animis vosmetipsi, ecquem putetis, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12: consideres, quid agas, quo progrediare, quem hominem et qua ratione defendas, id. ib 2, 5, 68; so Sall. C. 20, 6; 44, 5; Quint. 8, 3, 15; 3, 8, 51; 6, 3, 78; 7, 1, 8, et al.: finitimos hostes an amicos velis esse considera, Curt. 7, 8 *fin.*—(δ) With *ut* or *ne:* *To take care, to be considerate* (rare): considerandum erit, ut solum pingue sit, Col. 2, 2, 17; so ut luna crescente id fiat, id. 8, 5, 9: considerandum est, ne aut temere desperet, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 21 *fin.*—(ε) *Abs.* ille se considerare velle, Cic. Fam. 10, 16. —Whence

A. consīdĕranter, *adv.* of the *Pa.* considerans, which is not used = considerate (v. the follg.), *In a deliberate, considerate manner* (post-Aug. and rare): agere, Val. Max. 8, 1 *ad fin.*; Pall. Feb. 17, 2. —*Comp.*, acc. to Fronto, p. 2194 P., but without voucher.—*Sup.* not in use.

B. consīdĕrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, in acc. with *no.* 2: *Maturely reflected upon, considerate, circumspect, cautious,* etc. (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.; never in Quint.): verbum consideratissimum, *arbitror*, Cic. Font. 9, 19; v. arbitror, *no.* 2: considerata atque provisa via vivendi, id. Parad. 5, 1, 34; cf. considerata (et diligens) excogitatio faciendi aliquid aut non faciendi, id. Inv. 2, 5, 18: factum, id. Sull. 26: ratio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: tarditas, id. Brut. 42, 154.—*Comp.*: consilium, Cic. Att. 9, 2 A.—**b.** Transf., as in Engl., to the person: homo, Cic. Caec. 1; id. Quint. 3: consideratus ac sapiens, Plin. Pan. 44, 5: tardum pro considerato vocent, Liv. 22, 39.—*Comp.*: consideratior factus Caesar (with tardior), Hirt. B. Afr. 73.—Consīdĕrāte, *adv.*, *Considerately:* fieri, Cic. Quint. 16; Off. 1, 38, 136: agere, id. ib. 1, 27, 94, et al.—*Comp.* Atticus in Cic. Att. 9, 10 *ad fin.*; Liv. 4, 45; Suet. Caes. 77.—*Sup.* Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2.

con-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. n.* *To sit down* (esp. of a multitude), *take one's seat, to settle* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition; not in Quint.); constr. with *in c. abl.*, *sub c. abl.*, *ante*, the simple *abl.*, or *abs.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: si videtur, considamus hic in umbra, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7; cf. in pratulo propter Platonis statuam, id. Brut. 6, 24: certo in loco, id de Sen. 18, 63: in ara, Nep. Paus. 4, 4: in molli herba, Virg. E. 3, 55: in illo cespite, Ov. M. 13, 931: dormienti in labellis (apes), Cic. Div. 1, 36: quum omnia sacra profanaque in igne considerent, Tac. H. 3, 34, et al.: sub arguta ilice, Virg. E. 7, 1: ante focos longis scamnis, Ov. F. 6, 305: super ripam stagni, id. Met. 6, 373: transtris, Virg. A. 4, 573: mecum saxo, Ov. M. 1, 679: tergo tauri, id. ib. 2, 869: in silvam venitur et ibi considitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18.

B. In partic.: **1.** For counsel (in assemblies of the people, courts of justice, *etc.*): *To sit, hold sessions, to be in session:* quum in theatro imperiti homines consederant, Cic. Fl. 7, 16; so of senators, Suet. Aug. 35: quo die primum judices citati in hunc reum consedistis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7; so of judges, Liv. 26, 48; Ov. M. 11, 157; 12, 627; 13, 1: ad jus dicendum, Liv. 34, 61; Suet. Calig. 38.

2. Milit. *t. t.*, *To encamp, pitch, take post somewhere:* quo in loco Germani consederant, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; so with *in*, Sall. J. 49; Liv. 4, 17; 10, 4; 8, 8: sub monte consedit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; so with *sub*, id. ib. 1, 21; Sall. C. 57, 3: trans flumen, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: contra eum duum millium spatio, id. ib. 3, 17: prope Citram haud longe a mari, Sall. J. 21, 2: inter virgulta, id. ib. 49, 5: superioribus locis, id. ib. 51, 3: ubi cuique vallis abdita spem praesidii aut salutis aliquam offerebat, consederat, Caes. B. G. 6, 34.—Kindred with this,

3. *To settle down for a long time, permanently, to take up one's abode, to establish one's self:* quin etiam dubitem, hic an Antii considam, Cic. Att. 2, 6: antequam aliquo loco consedero, neque longas a me neque semper mea manu literas exspectabis, id. ib. 5, 14: Belgas proj ter loci fertilitatem ibi consedisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: in Ubiorum finibus, id. ib. 4, 8; cf. id. ib. 1, 31: vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis, Virg. A. 1, 572.

4. Of inanimate objects, esp. of places: *To settle, sink down, sink in, give way, subside*, etc.: in Veliterno agro terra ingentibus cavernis consedit arboresque in profundum haustae, Liv. 30, 38; cf. terra in ingentem sinum consedit, id. 30, 2: (Alpes) jam licet considant! *may now sink down*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14: omne mihi visum considere in ignis Ilium, *to sink down together*, Virg. A. 2, 624; so id. ib. 9, 145: qua mitescentia Alpium juga considunt, *sink*, i. e. *are lower*, Plin. 3, 25, 28: Ilion ardebat, neque adhuc consederat ignis, Ov. M. 13, 408: patiemur picem considere, et quum siderit, aquam eliquabimus, Col. 12, 24, 2: donec consideret pulvis, Curt. 5, 13: tumidi considunt fluctus, Sil. 17, 291.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: bona multa in pectore consident, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24; Cic. Univ. 2.—Poet.: totam videmus consedisse urbem luctu, *sunk* or *immersed in grief*, Virg. A. 11, 350 ("in luctum esse demersum," Serv.).

B. In partic., **1.** (in acc. with *no.* I. B. 3) *To settle down permanently:* in otio, Cic. Att. 2, 4: hoc totum defluxit in forum . . . in ea mediocritate consedit, id. Or. 27 *fin.;* justitia cujus in mente consedit, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50.

2. (in acc. with *no.* I. B. 4) *To lose force, abate, subside, diminish; to be appeased, quieted, to cease:* ardor animi non semper adest, isque quum consedit, omnis illa vis et quasi flamma oratoris exstinguitur, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: consederit furor, id. Acad. 2, 27, 88: ferocia ab re bene gesta, Liv. 42, 62; so primus terror ab necopinato visu, id. 33, 7: bella, Sil. 16, 218: quia praesentia satis consederant, Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.:* consedit utriusque nomen in quaestura, *i. e. has since that time ceased*, Cic. Mur. 8, 18.—* **b.** Of discourse: *To sink*, as it were, i. e. *to conclude, end:* eorum verborum junctio nascatur a proceris numeris ac liberis . . . sed varie distincteque considat, Cic. de Or. 3, 49 *fin.*

consignanter, *adv. Distinctly, plainly;* v. consigno, *fin.*, *no.* A.

consignāte, *adv. Clearly, distinctly;* v. consigno, *fin.*, *no.* B.

consignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consigno] *A written proof, a document* (post-class. and rare), * Quint. 12, 8, 11 Spald.; Martian. Dig. 48, 10, 1; Paul. ib. 16.

consignātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from consigno.

con-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To furnish with a seal, to affix, put one's seal to, to seal, to sign, subscribe* (in good prose; not in Quint.): tabellas, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 90; Bacch. 4, 8, 83; 4, 9, 11: tabulas signis, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: epistolas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 46; 88: id decretum, Liv. 39, 48; cf. conscripta consignataque, id. 29, 12: legem, Ulp. Dig. 1, 19, 13: testamentum, Florent. ib. 28, 1, 24: tabellas dotis, *a marriage contract*, Suet. Claud. 29, for which briefly, dotem, id. ib. 26 Bremi; Liv. 23, 38: pecuniam, Hermog. Dig. 46, 1, 64.—**2.** Trop.: *To attest, certify, establish, vouch for:* monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas, Cic. Div. 1, 40: auctoritates nostras, *to place beyond doubt*, id. Cluent. 50.—**II.** *To note, write down, to register, record* (so lit. and trop., for the most part only in Cic.): literis aliquid, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 2: fundos publicis commentariis, id. de Or. 2, 55, 224: memoriam publicam (legum) publicis literis, id. Leg. 3, 20: motum temporis, id. Univ. 9.—**2.** Trop.: nec fieri ullo modo posse, ut a pueris tot rerum atque tantarum insitae et quasi consignatae in animis notiones, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: causam, de qua, *etc.*, *to make known, indicate* (together with exprimere), Gell. 14, 2, 17.—Whence

* **A.** consignanter, *adv.* of a *Pa.* consignans, not in use, in acc. with *no.* II.: *In a plain, distinct manner:* consignantius, Gell. 1, 25, 8; cf. the follg.

* **B.** consignāte, *adv.* of the *Pa.* consignatus, a, um, not in use, in acc. with *no.* II.: *In a distinct manner:* versus consignatissime factus, Gell. 1, 15, 12; cf. the preced.

con-sĭlesco, ŭi, 3. *v. n. To become entirely still, quiet, to keep wholly silent, to grow dumb* (an ante- and post-class. word), Enn. in Fest. p. 44; Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 102; Gell. 5, 1 *fin.;* 12, 1, 22; Hier. Jes. 5, 14, 7.

consĭlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [consilium] *Suitable for counsel, counseling;* and abs., *A counselor, adviser* (class.; not in Quint.): senatus, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 56: amicus, id. Truc. 2, 1, 6: particeps, id. Mil. 4, 2, 23: homines, Gell. 18, 3, 5: fulmen, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 168.—Abs.: consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic. Att. 14, 9; so id. ib. 3, 19; Verr. 2, 2, 17; Fam. 1, 2; 1, 9; Vellej. 2, 56, et al.—Hence, **2.** *t. t.: An assessor, aid in a court of justice*, Suet. Tib. 55; Claud. 12.—And hence, **b.** Transf., of the augur as the *interpreter* of the divine will: atque administer Jovis, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 43.

consĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [consilior] *A counselor* (not ante-Aug., and rare): maleficus, Phaedr. 2, 6, 2: et rector, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 6: bonus, App. M. 1, p. 107, 36. As an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. in Gud. p. 7, *no.* 6.

* **consĭlĭātrix,** īcis, *f.* [consiliator] *She who counsels:* illae tuae, App. M. 5, p. 169.

con-sĭlīgo, ĭnis, *f. Lung-wort:* Pulmonaria officinalis, Linn.; Col. 6, 5, 3; 6, 14, 1; 7, 5, 14; 7, 10, 7; Plin. 25, 8, 48; 26, 7, 21, et al.

consĭlĭor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [consilium] **1.** *To take, receive counsel, to consult* (rare, but class. in prose and poetry; not in Quint. and Suet.): consiliandi causa colloqui, Caes. B. C. 1, 19 Oud. *N. cr.;* so id. ib. 1, 73; * Cic. Att. 15, 9; Liv. Epit. 125; Hor. Od. 3, 3, 17; Tac. H. 2, 53.—* **2.** *To impart counsel, to counsel, advise:* amice, Hor. A. P. 196.

consĭlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of prudence* or *wisdom, considerate*, etc. (a word formed, acc. to Gell. 4, 9, 12, by Cato; except in him, only post-class.): exempla, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1.—* *Comp.:* Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—*Sup.:* Sid. Ep. 1, 1.

consĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [from the stem CONSO, whence also consul and consulo] *Deliberation, consultation, a considering together, counsel* (cf. concilium) (very freq. in all periods and species of composition): consulta sunt consilia, *are finished, at an end*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 7: consilium volo capere una tecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 66: cum aliquo consilia conferre, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 38; v. confero, *no.* I. 2: saepe in senatu consilia versata sunt, Quint. 12, 2, 21; 7, 4, 2: quasi vero consilii sit res, et non necesse sit. *etc.*, *as if the matter were yet open for deliberation*, Caes. B. G. 7, 38 Herz.: quid aetati credendum sit, quid nomini, magni consilii est, Cic. Att. 15, 12 *ad fin.;* cf. nihil mihi adhuc accidit, quod majoris consilii esset, id. ib. 10, 1, 3: in consilio habere, Quint. 8, 2, 23: fit publici consilii particeps, Cic. Cat. 1, 1; cf. Quint. 12, 3, 1; 3, 8, 4; 8, 3, 14; 12, 10, 70: nocturna, Sall. C. 42, 2: arcanis ut interesset, Liv. 35, 18, et saep.

II. Meton.: **A.** *In abstr.:* **1.** *A conclusion made with consideration, determination, resolution, measure, plan, purpose:* Quint. 6, 5, 3; cf. "*consilium* est aliquid faciendi non faciendive excogitata ratio," Cic. Inv. 1, 25 *fin.;* 2, 9 *fin.:* certum, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 16: callidum, id. ib. 3, 4, 12: ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: aliquid communi consilio agere, id. ib., et saep.; id. ib. 4, 22: repudio quod consilium primum intenderam, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 18: neque, quid nunc consili capiam, scio, De virgine istac, id. Eun. 5, 2, 27; so consilium capere with a *gen. gerund.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 2; Cic. Att. 5, 11, 6; Sall. C. 16, 4; Quint. 11, 3, 180, et saep.; cf. with *gen. nominis:* profectionis et reversionis meae, Cic. Phil. 1, 1; *c. inf.*, Cic. Quint. 16 *fin.;* Caes. B. G. 7, 71; Nep. Lys. 3; Liv. 44, 11, et al.; with *ut:* consilium cepi, ut antequam luceret exirem, Cic. Att. 7, 10: consilium est (* *I am resolved, I have determined*) ita facere, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 73; so Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 44; Cic. Att. 5, 5; Sall. C. 4, 1; 53 *fin.;* Hist. frgm. 4, 12, p. 240 ed. Gerl., et al.: eo consilio, uti frumento Caesarem intercluderet, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; so id. ib. 2, 9; Cic. Fin. 1, 21 *fin.;* Sall. C. 57, 1, et saep.; also hoc consilio ut, Nep. Milt. 5, 3; and sometimes abs. consilio adverbially: *intentionally, designedly*, Virg. A. 7, 216; Liv. 35, 14.—Hence, **b.** In partic., in milit. lang., *A warlike measure, device, stratagem:* "consilium imperatorium quod Graeci *στρατήγημα* appellant," Cic. N. D. 3, 6 *fin.* So Caes. B. G. 7, 22; Nep. Datam. 6 *fin.;* Iphicr. 1, 2; Eum. 5, 3, et al.—And, **c.** With special reference to the person for whose advantage a measure is devised: *Counsel, advice:* tu quidem antehac aliis solebas dare consilia mutua, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 89; so dare, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9; Eun. 2, 3, 84; Hec. 4, 4, 93; Ad. 3, 4, 54; Phorm. 2, 4, 21; Cic. Clu. 31, 85; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 41; 3, 5, 45, et saep.: juvabo aut re aut opera aut consilio bono, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 17; imitated by Ter.: aut consolando aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 34 (also quoted in Cic. Fam. 7, 10 *fin.*); cf. also Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29 id Phorm. 3, 1, 17; cf. Cic. Att. 13, 37 3: consiliis non curribus utere nostris, Ov. M. 2, 146, et saep.

2. *Consideration* as a mental quality, *understanding, judgment, wisdom, sense, penetration, prudence:* acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3; cf. id. Caecin. 7: ut popularis cupiditas a consilio principum dissideret, id. Sest. 49: fateor me ad hoc bellum majore studio quam consilio profectum, Sall. H. frgm. 3, 11, p. 230 ed. Gerl.: quae quanto consilio gerantur, nullo consilio assequi possumus, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97. simul consilium cum re amisisti? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10; cf. miseros prudentia prima relinquit, Et sensus cum re consiliumque fugit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 48: mulieres omnes propter infirmitatem consilii majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: vir et consilii magni et virtutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 5; cf. Liv. 4, 13 *fin.;* so vir maximi consilii, Nep. Dat. 1, and Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 2: omnes gravioris aetatis, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, Caes. B. G. 3, 16; cf. Ov. M. 6, 40: misce stultitiam consiliis brevem, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 27, et saep.—**b.** Poet., transf., of inanimate things: consilii inopes ignes, *indiscreet*, Ov. M. 9, 746; so vis consili expers, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65 · id. Sat. 2, 3, 266.

B. *In concreto: The persons who deliberate, a council* (the Senate, the judges a council of war, *etc.*): senatum, id est orbis terrae consilium delere gestit, Cic Phil. 4, 6; so id. Fam. 3, 8, 4: summum consilium orbis terrae, id. Phil. 7, 7: Dii prohibeant, ut hoc, quod majores consilium publicum vocari voluerunt, praesidium sectorum existimetur, *i. e. a court of justice*, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151; cf. qui ex civitate in senatum propter dignitatem ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis propter severitatem, id. ib. 3 *fin.:* Galba consilio celeriter convocato sententias exquirere coepit, *a council of war*, Caes. B. G. 3, 3; cf. consilio advocato, Liv. 25, 31; 43, 22, et al.: militare, id. 8, 6: castrense, id. 44, 35: mittunt (Carthaginienses) triginta seniorum principes: id erat sanctius apud illos consilium, id. 30, 16; cf. id. 35, 34: consilium Jovis, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 6: bonorum atque sapientium, Quint. 3, 8, 2, et al.—**b.** Facetiously: Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 44.—**c.** (in acc. with *no.* I. A, 1, b) *A counselor:* ille ferox hortator pugnae consiliumque fuit, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 32; id. Her 17, 268.

con-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj. Similar in all parts, wholly, entirely similar, like* (class.; most freq. in Plaut., Ter., and Lucr.; not in Hor.); constr. with *gen.*, *dat.*, *atque*, *quasi*, or *abs.:* (*a*) *c. gen.:* liber captivus avis ferae consimilis est, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 7; so Afran. in Charis. p. 193 P.; Lucr. 5, 811; 711; Cic. Or. 1, 33.—(*β*) *c. dat.:* cui homini herus est consimilis, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 2; so Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 2; Cic. Phil. 2, 12.—(*γ*) With *atque* or *et:* tam consimilist atque ego, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 287; so id. Bacch. 3, 3, 50; Front. de Or. 1.—*c. et:* Lucr. 3, 8.—* (*δ*) With *quasi:* quia consimile est quom stertas quasi sorbeam

Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 8.—(ε) *Abs.* (so most freq.): imago, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 4: ludum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 38: consilia, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 35: via, Afran. in Non. 316, 9: res, Lucr. 2, 1018; 4, 89: colore, id. 2, 736: natura, id. 1, 916: ratione, id. 1, 842; 884; 1097; 2, 506; 807; 3, 74; 283; 5, 298; 6, 506; 882; 1130: ratione mentis, id. 2, 676: studio, * Tac. A. 3, 13: pariter cadentia et consimilia irascentem, *etc.*, * Quint. 9, 3, 102.—(ζ) In a doubtful constr.: fecerunt, ut consimilis fugae profectio videretur, Caes. B. G. 2, 11; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 13.—*Adv.* consimiliter (post-class.): consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur, Gell. 6, 16, 12; id. 11, 5 *fin.*—*Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use either in *adj.* or *adv.*

consĭmĭlĭter, *adv.* *Just as, in like manner;* v. consimilis, *fin.*

consĭpĭo, ĕre, *v. n.* [sapio] *To be in one's right mind* or *in one's senses, to be of sound mind* (rare, and not ante-Aug.): non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42 (*al.* concipere *s.* consistere); cf. Gell. 7, 3, 12: non sapienti opus est viro, sed consipienti, Sen. Cons. Sap. 16.

consiptum, v. consepio.

con-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.: To place one's self any where, to stand still, remain standing, stand, stop* (very freq., and class. in prose and poetry).

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: otiose nunc jam illico hic consiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2: ubi ad ipsum veni diverticulum, constiti, id. Eun. 4, 2, 7; cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 62: uti et viatores consistere cogant, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: neque is (Demosthenes) consistens in loco, sed inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261; cf. ire modo ocius, interdum consistere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 9: in mūro consistendi potestas erat nulli, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: ad mensam consistere et ministrare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21; so ad aras, Ov. M. 10, 274: ad ramos, id. ib. 10, 510: ante domum, id. ib. 2, 766: ante torum, id. ib. 15, 653: in aede, id. ib. 15, 674: in medio, id. ib. 10, 601: limine, id. ib. 4, 486; 9, 397: post eum, Quint. 1, 10, 27; 11, 3, 118: in pedes, Sen. Ep. 121: frigore constitit Ister (* *froze*), Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 1: cf. unda, id. Met. 9, 662; and sanguis, Poeta in Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 38: alvus, Cato R. R. 126; so id. ib. 156, 4.

2. In partic., **a.** Cum aliquo, *To station* or *place one's self with some one for conversation, to stand with:* in hoc jam loco cum altero constitit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 31; id. Curc. 4, 2, 16 *sq.*: cum hoc consistit, hunc amplexatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19.—**b.** Milit. *t. t.*, *To take a stand, make a halt, keep a position, to stand* (in opp. to a march, flight, or disorder): locus, ubi constitissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: qui in superiore acie constiterant, id. ib. 1, 24; cf. in sinistra parte acies, id. ib. 2, 23: in fluctibus, id. ib. 4, 24: sub muro, id. ib. 7, 48: juxta, id. ib. 2, 26, et al.: pro opere, Sall. J. 92 *fin.*: equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: constitit utrumque agmen, Liv. 21, 46: sic regii constiterant, id. 42, 58, et saep.: ut reliquae (legiones) consistere non auderent, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: reliquos perterritos in fugam conjiciunt ac ne in locis quidem superioribus consistere patiuntur, id. ib. 3, 6: a fuga, Liv. 10, 36, et saep.: naves eorum nostris adversae constiterunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 14.—**c.** Jurid. *t. t.*, *To appear as accuser before a court of justice:* cum debitoribus, Papin. Dig. 5, 3, 49: cum matre, Sen. Ira, 2, 7: adversus dominos, Hermog. Dig. 5, 1, 53.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: Lucr. 2, 332; cf. id. ib. 322: patimini eo transire illius turpitudinis infamiam, ubi cetera maleficia consistunt, Cic. Clu. 30 *fin.*; cf. ut unde orta culpa esset, ibi poena consisteret, Liv. 28, 26: ante oculos rectum pietasque pudorque constiterant, Ov. M. 7, 73.

2. In partic., **a.** *To remain standing at a thing*, i. e. *to dwell upon, delay, stop:* in uno nomine, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38: in singulis, id. Part. 35, 120.—**b.** (in acc. with A 2. b) *To be or remain firm, unshaken, immovable, to be at rest, to stand one's ground, to continue, endure, subsist, be, exist:* mente consistere, Cic. Phil. 2, 28; so neque mente neque lingua neque ore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: praeclare in forensibus causis, id. Or. 9, 30: in dicendo, id. Clu. 39: verbo quidem superabis me ipso judice, re autem ne consistes quidem ullo judice, id. Caecin. 21, 59: modo ut tibi constiterit fructus otii tui, id. Fam. 7, 1: in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, id. Rosc. Am. 52 *fin.*; cf. id. Clu. 29, 78: constitit in nulla qui fuit ante color, Ov. A. A. 1, 120: sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 107; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 68: miserum tandem consistere, *to take a firm stand* (the figure derived from fleeing soldiers), Cic. Quint. 30 *fin.*—* **b.** Cum aliquo, *To agree with:* Zenonem cum Aristone verbis (* *as far as words go*) consistere, re dissidere, Cic. Fin. 4, 26.—Hence, **c.** In gen., *To be, exist:* vix binos oratores laudabiles constitisse, Cic. Brut. 97 *ad fin.*: sine agricultoribus nec consistere mortales nec ali posse manifestum est, Col. 1 praef. § 6; Var. R. R. 3, 8 *fin.*: quadringentis centum Venerios non posse casu consistere, *to occur, take place*, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: summa studia officii inter nos certatim constiterunt, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 3: sed non in te quoque constitit idem Exitus, *take* or *have place*, Ov. M. 12, 297.—And, (β) *c. in, ex*, or the simple *abl.* (in Quint. also with *circa* and *inter*, v. below): *To consist in* or *of, to depend upon:* major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 22; Lucr. 4, 99; cf. id. 1, 421: e quibus haec rerum summa consistat, id. 1, 236; so *c. ex*, id. 1, 839; 873; 2, 585; 5, 238: *c. in.*, id. 1, 1027; so id. 5, 61; 66: vita omnis in venationibus atque in studiis rei militaris consistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 21; so, in eo salus et vita optimi cujusque consistit, Cic. Phil. 3, 8: in quibus vita beata, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: in una honestate omne bonum, id. ib. § 42: in nomine controversia, Quint. 7, 3, 7; 8, 3, 57: in actu rhetoricen, id. ib. 2, 18, 2; 6, 3, 42, et saep: spes omnis consistebat Datami in se locique natura, Nep. Dat. 8, 3: *c. abl.*, Quint. 12, 10, 59: omnis quaestio circa res personasque consistere videtur, id. ib. 3, 5, 7; so id. ib. 6, 3, 19: quaestio inter utile atque honestum consistet, id. ib. 3, 8, 24.—**d.** As antith. to progressive motion: *To stand still, stop, rest, continue, take rest, cease:* Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 17; omnis administratio belli consistit, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: vel concidat omne coelum omnisque terra consistat necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: forensium rerum labor et ambitionis occupatio constitisset, id. de Or. 1, 1: usura, id. Att. 6, 1, 7: διάῤῥοια, id. Fam. 7, 26, 2; cf. videndum, morbus an increscat, an consistat, an minuatur, Cels. 3, 2, and cursus pituitae, id. 6, 6, *no.* 8: Cajus ejusque posteri in equestri ordine constitere usque ad Augusti patrem, Suet. Aug. 2.

II. *Act.*, *To settle, establish* (very rare; perh. only in the two follg. exs.; cf. Gerl. Sall. J. 49, 5, p. 290): vitam consistere tutam (* *to render safe*), Lucr. 6, 11: causam, Gell. 5, 10, 9.

consistōrĭānus, i, *m.* *An assessor, aid in council* (post-class.), Amm. 15, 5; 31, 12; Cod. Just. 12, 10.—From

consistōrĭum, ii, *n.* [consisto] (a post-class. word) Lit., *A place of assembly;* hence, **1.** *The earth*, as a dwelling-place of man, Tert. Res. Carn. 26; and trop.: consistorium libidinum lupanar, id. ad Uxor. 2, 6.—* **2.** *A room where servants wait*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—But most usu., **3.** *The place where the emperor's council met, the emperor's cabinet*, Aus. Grat. act. 29; Amm. 14, 7; Impp. Arcad. et Honor. Cod. 12, 10, 1; Inscr. Grut. 28, 2, et al.

consĭtĭo (consātĭo, Tert. ad Nation. 2, 11), ōnis, *f.* [1. consero] *A sowing, planting*, perhaps only in Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*, and Tert. l. l.

consĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A sower, planter:* uvae, *i. e. Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4, 14, and Tib. 2, 3, 37.

* **consĭtūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A sowing, planting:* agri, Cic. Rep. frgm. in Non. 195, 9.

consĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. consero.

‡ **consīva,** ae, *f.* [1. consero] *She who sows, plants*, an epithet of Ops, acc. to Fest. s. v. OPIMA, p. 190.

con-sōbrīnus, i, *m.*, and **-a,** ae, *f.* **1.** In a restricted sense, a designation of the children of two sisters, *The child of a mother's sister;* but more freq. consobrini is used of *all cousins-german, the children of brothers or sisters;* cf. Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1; Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 14. Thus in the former sense, *m.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2. In the latter, *m.*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54; Lig. 4, 11, et al.—*f.*, Cic. Quint. 4, 16; Nep. Att. 2.—**2.** In gen.: *A relative, cousin*, in a remote degree, Suet. Calig. 26; Claud. 26.

con-sŏcer, ĕri, *m.*, **-crus,** ūs, *f.* A designation of the fathers and mothers of a married pair; *A joint father-in-law* or *mother-in-law; one of two fathers-in-law* or *mothers-in-law:* *m.*, Suet. Claud. 29; Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 21; Aus. Parent. Mart. 10, 33, 3.—* *f.*, Aus. Parent. *fin.* in lemmate.

* **consŏcĭābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [consocio] *Compatible, suitable, fit:* Ambros. Ep. 1.

* **consŏcĭātim,** *adv.* [id.] *Together, unitedly:* Amm. 15, 11.

consŏcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A union, association* (several times in Cic., elsewh. rare): consociatio hominum atque communitas, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157; cf. id. ib. 1, 28, 100; 1, 41 *fin.*: gentis, Liv. 40, 5: sinistra siderum, Firmic. 6, 12 *ad fin.*

consŏcĭātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from consocio.

con-sŏcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To make common, to share with one, to associate, join, unite, connect* (class.; most freq. in Cic., Livy, and Tacit.; not in Quint. and Suet.); constr. with *cum, inter se*, or *abs.*—(α) With *cum:* nec vero rectum est, cum amicis consociare aut conjungere injuriam, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71; Phaedr. 4, 11 *fin.*: consilia cum aliquo, Liv. 28, 27: furorem suum cum cive, id. 28, 25: omnia cum iis, id. 23, 44; cf. id. 25, 18; Tac. A. 15, 67: numquam major vester consensus in ulla causa fuit, numquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: ubi sese sudor cum unguentis consociavit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 121: consociare mihi tecum licet, *to enter into partnership with*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 67.—(β) With *inter se:* centum Patres rem inter se consociant, Liv. 1, 17; Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66.—(γ) *Abs.* (so most freq.): * Lucr. 2, 110: regnum, Liv. 1, 13: imperium, id. 8, 4: formam reipublicae, Tac. A. 4, 33: audaces, id. ib. 14, 58: vocem, id. ib. 13, 23: seria, id. ib. 14, 4: animos eorum, Liv. 2, 1: consociare umbram amant pinus et populus, * Hor. Od. 2, 3, 10: accusatorum atque judicum consociati greges, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 46: (sidera) tria consociata, Ov. F. 2, 246: rem consociatam (*agreed upon*) alicui aperire, Liv. 24, 24: Ariarathes in omnia belli pacisque se consociaverat consilia, Liv. 42, 29.—Whence

consŏcĭātus, a, um, *Pa.* *United, agreeing, harmonious* (very rare): dii, Liv. 1, 45.—* *Sup.:* consociatissima voluntas, Cic. Fam. 3, 3 Orell. *N. cr.*—*Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

con-sŏcĭus, a, um, *adj.* *United, connected* (late Lat.): elementa sibi valde, Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.—**b.** Subst.: *A partaker, aid, companion*, with consortes, Impp. Diocl. Maxim. Cod. 10, 2, 3; Firm. Mathes. 3, 13, *no.* 4.

consocrus, us, v. consocer.

consōlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [consolor] *Pertaining to* or *suitable for consolation:* **1.** *Pass., That may be consoled, consolable* (extremely rare): dolor, * Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2.—*Comp.:* Ambros. Ep. 8.—* **2.** *Act., That brings consolation, consolatory:* carmen, Gell. 16, 19, 12.

* **consōlāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Consolation*, Hieron. Ep. 62.

consōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A consoling, consolation, comfort* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.), Cic. Prov. Cons. 7; Tusc. 3, 32, 77; Brut. 96 *fin.*; de Sen. 2, 4; Fam. 4, 3, 3; 6, 3 *fin.*; 6, 4, 4; Att. 12, 14, et saep.: malorum, id. Fam. 6, 4, 2.—In plur., Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73; 32, 77.—Hence, **b.** *A consolatory discourse or treat* *ise*, Cic. de Or 3, 55, 211; Quint. 11, 1, 47; 11, 3, 153. So the title of a lost treatise of Cic.: De Consolatione, a fragm. of which is found in Orell. IV. 2, p. 489-491. —**2.** With the object of fear: *An encouraging, encouragement:* timoris (* *an alleviating*), Cic. Att. 1, 17, 6; so Hirt. B. G. 8, 38; id. Bell. Alex. 8.

consōlātor, ōris, *m.* [consolor] *One who consoles, a comforter*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30; Fam. 6, 4, 3; Sen. ad Helv. 1.

consōlātōrĭe, *adv.* [id.] *In a consolatory manner;* v. the follg.

consōlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to consolation, consolatory, of consolation* (rare): literae, *letters of consolation*, * Cic. Att. 13, 20: codicilli, * Suet. Oth. 10.—* *Adv.*, consolatorie: compellare (*opp.* increpative), Sid. Ep. 6, 9.

con-sŏlĭda, ae, *f.* [solidus] *A plant*, also called conferva, *black briony, comfrey;* Symphytum officinale, L.; App. Herb. 59.

consŏlĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consolido] jurid. *t. t. A confirming, establishing of ownership*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 2, 3; cf. Just. Inst. 2, 4 *fin.*

* **consŏlĭdātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A confirmer, fortifier:* domus, Venant. Carm. 1, 10, 22.

con-sŏlĭdo, atum, 1. *v. a. To make wholly firm, solid, to make thick, condense* (not ante-Aug., on account of Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2; cf. Orell. *N. cr.*): parietem in unam crassitudinem, Vitr. 2, 8.—**2.** Jurid. *t. t.*, *To confirm, settle the usufruct* or *the right of possession in a thing, to consolidate*, Tryphon. Dig. 23, 3, 78; Ulp. ib. 7, 2, 3 *sq.*

* **con-sŏlĭdus,** a, um, *adj. Very firm, solid, stable*, trop.: Arn. 4, p. 153.

con-sōlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* **1.** Of personal objects: *To console earnestly* or *much, to encourage, animate, cheer, comfort* (very freq., and class.; most freq. in Cic.). (*a*) *c. acc.:* istam, quod potes, fac consolere, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 2; so id. Hec. 3, 1, 13; Ov. M. 1, 578; 13, 213, et al.: aliquem de miseriis communibus, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 2: aliquem in miseriis, id. Cat. 4, 4 *ad fin.:* se aliqua re, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16; Rosc. Com. 14 *fin.:* se per literas, id. Att. 12, 14, 3: his me consolor victurum suavius, ac si, *etc.*, * Hor. S. 1, 6, 130: se, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Sull. 10: vosmet ipsos, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77; cf. memet, Catull. 64, 182.—(*β*) *Abs.:* aut consolando aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 34: haec igitur officia sunt consolantium, tollere aegritudinem, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; so id. Fam. 4, 8; Quint. 11, 3, 64; 3, 4, 3; Ov. M. 1, 360: consolantia verba, id. ib. 15, 491: Caesar ejus dextram prendit, consolatus rogat, *etc.*, *encouraging him*, Caes. B. G. 1, 20; so id. ib. 5, 4; B. C. 3, 98; Liv. 26, 35; Suet. Aug. 53, et al.—**2.** Of things: *To mitigate, alleviate, lighten, relieve, soothe* (also most freq. in Cic.): ut doloris magnitudinem celeritas, diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40; so incommodum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6 *ad fin.:* desiderium tui, id. Fam. 7, 11: dolorem tuum, id. ib. 4, 8: brevitatem vitae, id. Mil. 35, 97: hanc cladem domus meae, Liv. 45, 41: otium nostrum, Quint. 2, 12, 12.

☞ **a.** Act. form consolo, are, Var. in Non. 473, 30; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.—**b.** Consolor, ari in a reflex. signif.: *To console* or *comfort one's self:* quum animum vestrum erga me video, vehementer consolor, Q. Metell. in Gell. 15, 13, 6; cf. Gell. ib. § 1; Asin. Pollio in Prisc. p. 792 P. And in a pass. signif.: sic consolatis militibus, *etc.*, Just. 22, 6, 4.

* **con-somnĭo,** avi, 1. *v. a. To dream of*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 70.

consŏnans, antis, v. consono.

consŏnanter, *adv. Consonantly;* v. consono, *Pa.*, *fin.*

consŏnantĭa, ae, *f.* [consono] *An agreement, harmony, consonance* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): vocis, Vitr. 5, 5 *ad fin.:* vocum proximarum, Gell. 13, 20, 5: scripturarum, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 and 14.

consŏne, *adv. With one voice;* v. consonus, *fin.*

con-sŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n. To sound at the same time* or *together with*, or *loud, heavily, to resound* (rare, but class. in prose and poetry; esp. freq. after the Aug. per.; in Cic. perh. never, for in Partit. 5 the reading should prob. be sonantiora; v. Orell. *N. cr.* in h. l. Also not in Hor. and Suet.): **I.** Lit.: apes evolaturae consonant vehementer, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 30: quum omne tibiarum genus organorumque consonuit, fit concentus ex dissonis, Sen. Ep. 84 *a med.:* tubae utrimque canunt: contra consonat terra, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 73; so of places, Virg. A. 8, 305; Ov. M. 7, 451; Tac. A. 14, 32; 15, 37: consonuere cornicines funebri strepitu, Petr. 78, 6: consonante clamore nominatim Quintium orare ut, *etc.*, Liv. 36, 34.—**2.** In rhetor: **a.** Of harmony in discourse, Quint. 9, 3, 73; 45; 77.—**b.** Of the same modification of words, Quint. 9, 3, 75.—**II.** Trop.: *To agree, accord, harmonize* (not ante-Aug.): sibi in faciendis ac non faciendis, Quint. 2, 20, 5: sibi (tenor vitae), Sen. Ep. 31: Capricorno (Virginis astrum), Manil. 2, 281: ad hanc vocem (opus), Sen. Vita beat. 23.—Whence

consŏnans, antis, *Pa.* **1.** In gramm. lang., subst. (*sc.* litera; hence *gen. fem.*): *A consonant*, Quint. 1, 4, 6; 1, 7, 9; 1, 5, 20, et saep.—**2.** Trop.: *Agreeing, consonant, fit, suitable* (post-Aug. and rare): consonanti contractui bonae fidei, Scaev. Dig. 19, 1, 48; Ulp. ib. 12, 2, 34.—* *Adv.: Consonantly, agreeably:* consonantissime ad harmoniam composita, Vitr. 6, 1.

con-sŏnus, a, um, *adj. Sounding together in harmony, harmonious* (rare; mostly poet.): **1.** Lit.: clangor, Ov. M. 13, 610: fila lyrae, id. Am. 1, 8, 60: vox, Sil. 17, 448.—**b.** Consona, ae, *f.* = consonans, *A consonant*, Ter. Maur. p. 2395 P. *sq.;* cf. consona elementa, id. ib. p. 2385 ib.—**2.** Trop.: *Accordant, fit, suitable:* fila telae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 42: credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, si, *etc.*, * Cic. Att. 4, 16; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 69.—* *Adv.* consone: clamitare, App. M. 1, p. 106.

con-sōpĭo, without *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. To bring into an entirely unconscious state, to put fast asleep, lull to sleep, to stupefy* (rare, but class.): somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: Endymion a Luna consopitus putatur, id. ib. 1, 38 *fin.*—Medial: * Suet. Claud. 44.—In a Gr. constr.: (exstinctum lumen) consopit concidere, *so benumbs the senses that one sinks down*, etc., * Lucr. 6, 793 Forbig. —**2.** Trop.: Of laws: *To go out of force, be abolished*, Gell. 16, 10, 8.

con-sors, ortis, *adj.* **1.** *Sharing property with one* (as brother, sister, relative), *living in community of goods, partaking of in common:* "*consortes*, ad quos eadem sors," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68; cf. "sors et patrimonium significat: unde *consortes* dicimus," Fest. s. v. SORS, p. 140. So consortes tres fratres, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23: frater, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 4. Subst.: censoris, Liv. 41, 27; Vellej. 1, 10 Ruhnk.: divisiones patrimoniorum inter consortes, Fest. s. v. DESERTIONES, p. 55: de consortibus ejusdem litis, Cod. Just. 3, 40: data est heredibus, Virg. Cir. 14.—Hence, **2.** Poet.: (*a*) For *a brother* or *sister*, Tib. 2, 5, 24; Ov. M. 11, 347; 6, 94; Her. 13, 61; Pont. 3, 2, 47, et al. Adj.: pectora = sorores, Ov. M. 13, 663: sanguis, id. ib. 8, 444.—**b.** For *kindred, a relative:* Lucr. 3, 772; cf. ib. 333: consortem suum quisque humabat, id. 6, 1280.—Hence

II. Transf.: *Dividing something with one, having an equal share, partaking of, sharing;* subst., *a colleague, partner, comrade* (class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. per.): **a.** Of personal subjects: (*α*) *c. gen.:* consors mecum temporum illorum, Cic. Mil. 37, 102: gloriosi laboris (together with socius), id. Brut. 1, 2: mendacitatis, id. Flacc. 15, 35: culpae, Ov. F. 3, 492; cf. vitiorum, Vellej. 2, 94: tori, Ov. M. 1, 319: thalami (* *a wife*), id. ib. 10, 246 (cf. socia tori, id. ib. 8, 521; 10, 268): generis et necis, Ov. Her. 3, 47: urbis, id. Pont. 3, 2, 82: tribuniciae potestatis (together with collega imperii), Tac. A. 1, 3; cf. imperii, Suet. Oth. 8.—(*β*) With *in:* in lucris atque furtis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66 *fin.*—(*γ*) *Abs.:* Of colleagues in power: imperii consors, Suet. Tit. 9; so Luc. 1, 93: Romuli, Suet. Tib. 1.—**b.** Of things as subjects: *Of the same condition, common* (poet. and rare): tecta, Virg. G. 4, 153: casus, Prop. 1, 21, 1.

* **consortālis,** e, *adj.* [consortium] *Pertaining to common estates:* lineae, Front. de Colon. p. 111 Goes.

consortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consors, *no.* II] *Fellowship, community, partnership, society, association* (rare, but in good prose; not in Quint.): omnis humana dissolvetur, Cic. Off. 3, 6: sociabilis inter binos Lacedaemoniorum reges, Liv. 40, 8; cf. tribuniciae potestatis, Vellej. 2, 99; 103; and wholly abs.: quaenam ista societas, quaenam consortio est? Liv. 6, 40 (v. the passage in connection): fati, Val. Max. 4. 6, *no.* 3: (animalia terrestria) hominum quadam consortione degentia, Plin. 9, 1, 1.

consortĭum, ii, *n.* [consors] (not ante-Aug.) **1.** *Community of goods*, * Suet. Claud. 28: voluntarium inter fratres, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52.—**2.** *Fellowship, participation, society*, Liv. 4, 5; Quint. 12, 1, 4; Tac. A. 4, 3; Herm. Dig. 14, 2, 5; Zeno ib. 5, 27, 5; Petr. 101, 2. In plur., Tac. A. 3, 34.

* **con-spătĭans,** antis, *Part.* [spatior] *Walking together:* inter meretrices, Petr. 7, 3.

* **conspector,** ōris, *m.* [conspicio] *He who sees* or *beholds; an inspector, beholder:* cordis Deus, Tert. Or. 13.

1. conspectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from conspicio.

2. conspectus, ûs, *m.* [conspicio] *A look, sight, view* (very freq., and class. in prose and poetry):

I. Lit.: Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82; cf. quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv. 1, 18: casurusne in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: conspectu urbis frui, id. Sull. 9: suorum, id. Mur. 41, 89: sese dare in conspectum, Enn. Ann. 1, 53 (in Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41); so dare se in conspectum alicui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 31; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33; cf. alicui in conspectum prodire, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 3; and prodire ad aliquem in conspectum, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 84; Most. 5, 2, 33: pene in conspectu exercitus nostri, *before the eyes*, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: illam e conspectu amisi meo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2: venire in conspectum alicujus, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24; Nep. Con. 3, 3, et al.: fugere e conspectu alicujus, Ter Hec. 1, 2, 107; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34; Agr 2, 3, et al.: fugare aliquem e conspectu, Lucr. 3, 49: conspectum fugere, Ov. M. 2, 594, et saep.—Hence

2. Meton. for *Presence, proximity* (in like manner very freq.; also in this signif. in many connections coinciding with the foregoing, as the phrase above, venire in conspectum, can be translated, *to come before the eyes* or *to come near to.* So also e conspectu fugere, *etc.*): **a.** Of persons: et scio, iis fore meum conspectum invisum hodie, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 22: (tibi) cujus prope in conspectu Aegyptus est, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5; so in conspectu, *in the presence* or *vicinity, before the eyes, before the face of, in sight*, id. Agr. 1, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.;* Liv. 1, 31; Virg. A. 1, 184, et saep.—**b.** Of inanimate things: quercus, quae est in oppidi conspectu, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 6: procul a conspectu imperii, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: spectet patriam; in conspectu legum libertatisque moriatur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 66.

II. Trop.: *The mental view, a glance, survey, consideration* (rare, but in good prose): quae ponunt in conspectu animi, quae cernere et videre non possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: conspectus et cognitio naturae, id. Leg. 1, 23 *fin.;* cf. id. Brut. 4, 15; Leg. 3, 5; Quint. 10, 1, 6; 7, 1, 4; Liv. 10, 25: ut ea ne in conspectu quidem relinquantur, *never come into consideration, are scarcely observed*, Cic. Fin. 5, 31.—Hence

2. In Gellius concr., like the Gr. *σύνοψις*, *A short view, sketch, synopsis:* Gell. 17, 21, 2; id. 19, 10, 3.

conspergo (in MSS. also written conspargo; cf. 1. aspergo), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] **I.** *To sprinkle, strew, moisten* (very freq., and class.): (*a*) *c. abl.:* fores vino, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 80: aras multo sanguine, Lucr. 4, 1233: terram tabo, id. 3, 661: me lacrimis, Cic. Planc. 41, 99: carnem sale, Col. 12, 55, 3: terram rore, Plin. 2, 8, 6, et al.—Poet.: herbas viridantes floribus, Lucr. 3, 33: caput Tauri stellis frequentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111.—(β) *Sine abl.*: humum aestuantem, Phaedr. 2, 5, 15: vias propter pulverem, *Suet. Calig. 43 *fin.*—**2.** Trop. of oratorical ornament: *To besprinkle* or *strew, cover* (the image taken from flowers): (oratio) conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. de Or. 3, 25: quae quadam hilaritate conspersimus, id. Acad. 1, 2 *fin.*; *Quint. 8, 5, 28.—**II.** *To scatter*, as it were, *in all directions, to sprinkle, bespatter*: (*a*) *c. acc.*: conspergere farinae libras duas, Cato R. R. 76, 2: vinum vetus, Col. 12, 39, 3.—(β) *Abs.*: consperge ante aedes, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 30.

conspersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conspergo] (late Lat.) **I.** *Abstr.*: *A scattering, strewing*: conspersio crebra salis, Pall. Nov. 13, 3.—**2.** *Concr.*, *Paste, dough*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24; adv. Val. 31, et al.

conspersus, a, um, *Part.*, from conspergo.

conspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [conspicor] (eccl. Lat.) **1.** *Visible*: ore, Prud. στεφ. 10, 631.—**2.** *Remarkable, notable*: thermae, Sid. Ep. 8, 4; so Sulp. Sever. Vita S. Mart. 21.

* **conspĭcābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Considering attentively*: Pallas virginem, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 270.

conspiciendus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from conspicio.

* **conspĭcĭlĭum,** ii, *n.* [conspicio] *A place to look from*, "unde conspicere possis," Plaut. in Non. 84, 7 *sq.*

1. con-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *To look somewhere attentively, to behold with attention, to look at* or *upon, to observe, direct the sight to* (class.; esp. freq. in *no.* b, and from the time of the Aug. per.).

A. Lit.: sursum in coelum conspicere, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 78; so in tabernam, Petr. 140, 14: locum, Nep. Dat. 11 *fin.*: infestis oculis omnium conspici, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17.—**b.** In partic., *To attract notice* or *attention by one's pre-eminence* or *superiority, to be an object of attention, be gazed at, to be distinguished*, or *to distinguish one's self*: sic quisque hostem ferire, murum ascendere, conspici dum tale facinus faceret properabat, Sall. C. 7, 6; Liv. 4, 60: maxime conspectus ipse est, curru equis albis juncto urbem invectus, id. 5, 23: conspici pugnantem egregie, id. 31, 24; id. 1, 47; id. 5, 52: vestitus nihil inter aequales excellens, arma atque equi conspiciebantur, id. 21, 4; id. 39, 6 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 137: ne quid faciat, quod conspici et derideri possit, Aug. in Suet. Claud. 4.

2. Transf. with inanimate subjects: si illud signum (Jovis) solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20.

B. Trop.: *To consider maturely, to weigh* (very rare): Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 10: conspicere, quibus vitiis affectum esse necesse sit eum, *etc.*, Cic. Mur. 6.

II. Inchoative (cf. aspicio, *no.* 3): *To get a sight of, descry, perceive* (class. in prose and poetry),

1. Lit.: (*a*) *c. acc.*: si queat usquam conspicere amissum fetum, Lucr. 2, 358; Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 122; cf. ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, and id. ib. 2, 21, et al.: quas (aedes) quotiescumque conspicio, fleo, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 29; Caes. B. G. 1, 47: aliquem in summo collo, id. ib. 2, 26; id. ib. 3, 26; cf. interim Metellus monte degrediens cum exercitu conspicitur, Sall. J. 49, 4: conspectis luminibus crebris, Liv. 31, 25: rugas in speculo, Ov. M. 14, 232: cornua in unda, id. ib. 1, 640: arcem, id. ib. 2, 794: scopulum, id. ib. 4, 731, et saep.; id. ib. 12, 526.—Poet.: tu formosissimus alto Conspiceris coelo, *i. e.* inter deos versaris, id. ib. 4, 19; Lucr. 1, 317; so Cic. Mur. 41: omnia fere superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: quos laborantes, id. ib. 4, 26: aliquos ex navi egredientes, id. ib.; Liv. 21, 4: quendam abrasum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49, et al.—(β) *c. acc. et inf.*: conspicere procul jacere corpus exanimum hominis, Lucr. 6, 707: calones, qui ab decumana porta nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: centum procurrere currus, Catull. 64, 389.—And in pass. with the *nom. et inf.*: quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens Aeque conspicitur, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 26.

2. *To perceive mentally, understand, comprehend*: corde aliquid conspicere, Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 3.—Whence

A. conspectus, a, um, *Pa.* (in acc. with *no.* I. b) *Striking, distinguished, remarkable, gazed at*, conspicuus (perh. not ante-Aug.): Pallas chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis, Virg. A. 8, 588 ("conspicuus, conspicabilis," Serv.); so victor Tyrio in ostro, id. Georg. 3, 17; cf. Hor. A. P. 228: juventus, Ov. M. 12, 553; Liv. 45, 7: conspectus elatusque supra modum hominis privati, id. 4, 13.—*Comp.* Ov. M. 4, 796; 13, 794; Liv. 2, 5; Tac. H. 4, 11; Just. 11, 5; Juv. 8, 140, et al.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* apparently not in use.

B. conspĭcĭendus, a, um, *Pa.* (in acc. with *no.* I. b) *Worth seeing, worthy of attention, distinguished* (perh. not ante-Aug.): insideat celeri conspiciendus equo, Tib. 1, 2, 72; so Nemesis donis meis, id. 2, 3, 74: Hyas forma, Ov. F. 5, 170; id. ib. 5, 552: mater formosa inter dictaeos greges, id. ib. 5, 118: eques, id. Trist. 2, 114: opus vel in hac magnificentia urbis, Liv. 6, 4 *fin.*

* **2. conspĭcĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. conspicio] *The attentive look of the augur in fixing the limits of the* templum, Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82.

conspĭcor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To get a sight of, to descry, see* (very freq. in Plaut. and Caes.; several times in Ter.; elsewh. rare; in Lucr., Cic., Virg., and Hor. never): (*a*) *c. acc.*: nec quemquam conspicor alium in via, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 4; so id. Epid. 1, 1, 3; 67; 2, 2, 3; 3, 2, 9; Bacch. 2, 2, 4; Most. 2, 1, 6; Pseud. 4, 2, 24; Stich. 2, 2, 43; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 32; Caes. B. G. 1, 25; 5, 9; 7, 45; 88, et al.; *Nep. Eum. 9, 5; Liv. 2, 20 (twice); *Quint. 4, 2, 13; Phaedr. 2, 8, 25, et al.: hunc conspicatae naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 22.—(β) *c. acc. et part.*: hic quis est, quem huc advenientem conspicor, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 54: perterritos hostes conspicati, Caes. B. G. 2, 27.—(γ) With a clause as object: illam geminos filios pueros peperisse conspicor, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 18; so id. Curc. 5, 1, 5; Bacch. 4, 4, 18; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 16.—(δ) With a relat. clause: quae res in nostris castris gererentur conspicati, Caes. B. G. 2, 26.

☞ Pass.: ut nunc paupertas conspicatur ("θεωρεῖται"), Var. in Prisc. p. 792 P.

conspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. conspicio] (poet. or in post-Aug. prose, esp. in Tac.; not in Quint.) **1.** *That is* or *comes in view, visible*: rebus ab auditis conspicuisque, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 22: late vertex, *Hor. Od. 3, 16, 19: signum in proeliis, Phaedr. 4, 6, 6: acies barbarorum, Tac. H. 4, 29: tabernaculum undique, Curt. 9, 6: sidus omnibus e terris, Augustus in Plin. 2, 25, 23 *ad fin.*: habere mortem in conspicuo, *before the eyes*, Sen. Brev. Vitae 20.—**2.** Trop.: *That attracts the attention to itself, striking, distinguished, illustrious, remarkable*, φανερός: Romanis conspicuum eum novitas divitiaeque faciebant, Liv. 1, 34; so Suet. Aug. 45: insignis clara conspicuusque domo, Tib. 3, 3, 4; so with *abl.*, Ov. M. 12, 467; Her. 5, 139; Tac. H. 3, 29; 33; Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 2; Suet. Aug. 72, et al.; Tac. H. 3, 17: ambo conspicui, Ov. M. 8, 373; so *abs.*, Tac. H. 1, 88; 4, 42; Germ. 7; Or. 36.

conspīrāte, *adv.* *Unanimously, with one accord*; v. 1. conspiro, *fin.*

conspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. conspiro] *A harmonious meeting together, concord, harmony*: ***1.** Lit.: canentium, Col. 12, 2, 4.—Far more freq., **2.** Trop.: *An agreement in feeling* or *opinion, union, unanimity, concord, harmony.* **a.** In a good sense: hominum atque consensu, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: bonorum omnium, id. Cat. 4, 10 *fin.*: optimatium, Suet. Caes. 15: omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem (together with concordia), Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 3: (Amici) quanta amoris conspiratione consentientes, Cic. Fin. 1, 20: conspiratio consensusque virtutum, id. ib. 5, 23, 66.—**b.** In a bad sense: *A plotting, plot, mutiny, conspiracy*, Cic. Dejot. 4; Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13 *fin.*; Quint. 6, 1, 9; 12, 7, 2; 12, 1, 14; Suet. Aug. 19; Calig. 56; Dom. 14; 17.

1. conspīrātus, a, um, *Having entered into a conspiracy*; v. 1. conspiro.

2. conspīrātus, a, um, *Wound together, coiled up*; v. 2. conspiro.

* **3. conspīrātus,** ūs, *m.* [1. conspiro] *An agreement, harmony*: mentium animorumque, Gell. 1, 11, 8.

1. con-spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To blow together, sound together.* ***I.** Lit.: aereaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, Virg. A. 7, 615 ("*et tubae simul inflabantur*," Serv.—Far more frequent, and in good prose,

II. Trop.: **A.** *To harmonize, agree, accord*: *Lucr. 4, 1212; cf. tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19, and id. ib. 3, 11, 28; cf. also id. Lig. 12; Col. 3, 13, 7: in quibus (operibus) plurium conatus praeeunte aliqua jucunda voce conspirant, *Quint. 1, 10, 16.

B. *To agree together in thought* or *feeling, to accord, unite, combine*: **1.** In a good sense: colligite vos, conspirate nobiscum, consentite cum bonis, Cic. Agr. 1, 9: mirabiliter populus Romanus universus et omnium generum ordinumque consensus ad liberandam remp. conspiravit, id. Fam. 10, 12, 4; Col. (Cic. Oecon.?) 12 praef. § 8.—**2.** In a bad sense: *To plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire* (so freq. in the histt. after the Aug. per., esp. in Suet.): (*a*) *Abs.*: priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes. B. G. 3, 10 *fin.*; so Suet. Caes. 9; Galb. 10.—(β) *c. in*: Liv. 3, 56: in injuriam, id. 3, 36 *fin.*: in caedem alicujus, Tac. A. 15, 68: in necem, Just. 16, 5, 12: in destinatam mortem, id. 20, 3, 4: in Augustum, Suet. Tib. 8; cf. conspiratum est in eum a sexaginta amplius, id. Caes. 80.—* (γ) *c. ad*: ad res novas, Suet. Claud. 13.—* (δ) *c. ut*: ut Senatum adorirentur, Suet. Caes. 9.—* (ε) *c. inf.*: perdere aliquem, Suet. Claud. 37.—**b.** Conspiratus, a, um, *Having conspired, entered into a conspiracy*: his conspiratis factionum partibus, Phaedr. 1, 2, 4. And subst., conspirati, orum, *m.*, like conjurati, *Conspirators*, Suet. Caes. 82 Bremi; Galb. 19; Dom. 17; Ner. 43.—Whence

* conspīrāte, *adv.* *With one accord, unanimously*: conspiratus, Just. 3, 5, 3.

2. con-spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [spira] *To coil up* (extremely rare): anguis se conspiravit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 22.—Hence, **2.** *To crowd closely together*, conglobare: milites subito conspirati pila conjecerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 46 Oud. *N. cr.*—**b.** Trop.: Sen. Ep. 84 (repeated in Macr. Sat. 1 praef.).

* **conspissātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [spisso] *A crowding together, thickening*: sordium, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.

con-spissātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *Pressed together, made thick, thickened, condensed, dense* (very rare): solum, Col. 2, 18, 5: vinacea, id. 12, 45, 3: creta, Plin. 35, 6, 18.

* **con-splendesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To shine very much*: tecta, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 66.

‡ **conspolium,** ii, *n.* *A kind of sacrificial cake*, acc. to Arn. 7, 230.

con-spondĕo, di, nsum (old orthog. CONSPOSVM, acc. to Fest. p. 32) 2. *v. a.* and *n.* *To engage* or *promise something mutually* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): NEVE. CONSPONDISE. NEVE. CONPROMESISE. S. C. de Bacchanal.; v. Supplement. Consponsi, Naev. in Var. L. L. 6, 7, 70; cf. "CONSPOSOS antiqui dicebant fide mutua colligatos," Fest. p. 32: consponsa factio, App. M. 5, p. 165; so Aus. Ep. 10, 11.

1. con-sponsor, ōris, *m.* *A joint surety*, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 2; Att. 12, 17.

‡ **2. consponsor,** *One who binds* or *obligates himself to something*, = conjurator, Fest. p. 45 [conspondeo].

consponsus, a, um, *Part.*, from conspondeo.

con-spŭo, without *perf.*, ūtum, 3. *v. a.*

and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *To spit upon* (rare; most freq. in Petr.): me immundissimo basio, Petr. 2, 3, 4. Esp., *to spit upon in contempt*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 17; Petr. 132, 3; App. Apol.; Hier. Ep. 50, *no.* 4; cf. Barth. Advers. 23, 24: conspuere sinus, in eager discourse, *to slaver, drivel*, Juv. 7, 111 Rup.—* **b.** Poet. in a harsh and undignified figure = conspergere, *To besprinkle, to cover over:* Juppiter hibernas cana nive conspuit Alpes, Furius Bibaculus in Quint. 8, 6, 17; for which Horace, parodying it, writes, *Furius* hibernas cana nive conspuet Alpes, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41; cf. the scholiast in h. l., and Weichert. Poett. Latt. Reliqu. p. 342.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *To spit out much, to spit:* inflat se tamquam rana et in sinum suum conspuit (viz. by her stiff, proud bearing), Petr. S. 74, 13: faciem meam non averti a conspuentibus in me, Vulg. Jes. 50, 6 (a circumlocution for the Hebr. רק).

con-spurco, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To defile, pollute* (very rare): [illegible]nia tetro sapore, * Lucr. 6, 22; Col. 8, 3 *fin.*; Tert. Idol. 1.

con-spūto, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [conspuo] *To spit upon in contempt* (very rare): nostros coeperunt Clodiani, * Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: maledictus et consputatus, *etc.*, Tert. adv. Jud. 14.

consputus, a, um, *Part.*, from conspuo.

con-stăbĭlĭo, īvi, 4. *v. a.* *To confirm, establish, make firm* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): rem meam, * Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 93; so * Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 9; Tert. adv. Val. 39.

constans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from consto.

constanter, *adv.* *Firmly, steadily, consistently, uniformly, constantly*; v. consto, *Pa.*, *fin.*

constantĭa, ae, *f.* [constans] **1.** *A firm standing, steadiness, firmness, immutability, constancy, perseverance* (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic.): (stellarum) perennes cursus atque perpetui cum admirabili incredibilique constantia, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55; cf. ib. § 56, and 3, 9 *fin.*: dictorum conventorumque, id. Off. 1, 7, 23; cf. promissi, id. Att. 4, 17: perseverantia constantiaque oppugnandi, Hirt. B. Alex. 26.—**b.** *Agreement, harmony, symmetry:* ordo et constantia et moderatio dictorum omnium atque factorum, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, id. Tusc. 5, 10 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 5: quae autem est inter augures conveniens et conjuncta constantia? id. Div. 2, 39, 82.

2. Trop.: *Firmness of character, steadfastness, immovability, constancy, self-possession:* is, qui moderatione et constantia quietus animo est sibi ipse placatus, ut nec tabescat molestiis, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37; cf. ib. § 38: Catoni quum incredibilem tribuisset natura gravitatem, eamque ipse perpetua constantia roborasset semperque in proposito susceptoque consilio permansisset, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 31, 112: hinc constantia, illinc furor, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25; Liv. 42, 62: de eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis? Caes. B. G. 7, 77; cf. Herz. ib. 1, 40: animi, Ov. M. 11, 293: morum, Tac. H. 3, 86; id. Ann. 13, 30 *fin.*: sunt et alia ingenita quaedam adjumenta vox, latus, patiens laboris valetudo, constantia, decor, *i. e. natural firmness, intrepidity*, Quint. prooem. § 27 Meyer.; cf. id. 6 prooem. § 11; 12, 5, 2.—Acc. to the notions of the Stoics = εὐπάθεια, in plur. opp. to perturbationes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6 *fin.*

Constantĭăcus, a, um, v. Constantius.

Constantĭānus, a, um, } v. Constantius.
Constantĭensis, e, }

Constantīnus, i, *m.* *The name of a well-known Roman emperor.*—Whence, **b.** **Constantīnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or pertaining to Constantine:* genus, Amm. 27, 5: lavacrum, id. ib. 3, et al.

Constantīnŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, Κωνσταντίνου πόλις, *The city Constantinople*, anciently called Byzantium; Turkish *Stambul:* Amm. 21, 12 *fin.*; Eutr. 6, 6; Aurel. Vict. Epit. 35; Aus. de Urb. 2; Parental. 3, 11, et al.—Whence **Constantīnŏpŏlītānus,** a, um: urbs (* *i. e. Constantinople*), Impp. Honor. et Theod. Cod. 1, 2, 6.

Constantĭus, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman emperor.* Whence the adjectives: **Constantiacus,** a, um; legiones, Amm. 21, 11: **Constantianus,** a, um; thalamus, id. 22, 3 *ad fin.*; and **Constantiensis,** e, *Of or pertaining to Constantius:* bellum, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 27.

con-stellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stella] *A collection of stars supposed to exert an influence upon human affairs, a constellation* (late Lat.), Amm. 29, 2; Capitol. Gord. 20; Spart. Ver. 4; Aug. C. D. 5, 7, et saep.

con-stellātus, a, um, *adj.* *Very starry, starred, studded with stars:* balteos, Treb. Gallien. 2.

consternātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. consterno] (not ante-Aug.; mostly only in the historians) *Confusion, dismay, consternation, alarm, dejection, disquietude, disturbance:* pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac. A. 13, 16; so also abs., Suet. Calig. 51; Claud. [illegible].—* **b.** Transf. of *the fright* of horses (with pavor), Liv. 37, 42.—**2.** In partic., *Mutiny, tumult, disorder, sedition*, Liv. 28, 25; 34, 2; Tac. A. 1, 39; Hist. 1, 83 *fin.*; 2, 49; 4, 50; Curt. 81; but also otherwise, Tac. A. 1, 63; Suet. Caes. 20.

1. con-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a.* *To strew over, cover by strewing, bestrew* (class. in prose and poetry): (*a*) *c. abl.:* tabernacula caespitibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: cubilia gallinarum paleis, Col. 8, 5, 3: stabula culmis, id. 7, 3, 8: aream silice, id. 1, 6, 23: specus molli fronde, Plin. 8, 36, 54: nidum mollibus plumis, Plin. 10, 33, 49: contabulationem summam lateribus lutoque, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: haec longuriis cratibusque, id. B. G. 4, 17: mare classibus, Liv. 35, 49; Curt. 9, 6: cubile purpurea veste, * Catull. 64, 163: omnia telis, armis, cadaveribus, Sall. J. 101 *fin.*: forum corporibus civium caede nocturna, Cic. Sest. 39 *fin.*; so terram late tergo, Virg. A. 12, 543; cf. terram gravi casu, * Lucr. 5, 1332, and terram gravi corpore, Cic. Arat. 433: paludem pontibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14.—(*β*) *Sine abl.:* Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69; so terram frondes altae, Virg. A. 4, 444: triclinium, Var. L. L. 9, 4, 128; cf. lectum, App. M. 9: ratem pontis in modum humo injecta, Liv. 21, 28. Hence constrata navis, *covered, having a deck*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40; Hirt. B. Alex. 11; Liv. 35, 46; cf. vehicula, Curt. 9, 10, 25.—Hence, **2.** *Part.* constratum, i, *n.*, subst., **a.** *A covering:* pontium, Liv. 30, 10.—**b.** *A deck:* puppis, Petr. 100, 3: navis, ib. § 6.

II. *To throw a thing together upon itself*, i. e. *to throw down, prostrate* (extremely rare; perh. only in the two follg. exs.). * **1.** Lit.: tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv. 40, 45 (the emendation prostravit appears to be unnecessary).—**2.** Trop.: quid tibi constrata mansuescere profuit ira? *calm, moderate, quiet* (the figure taken from animals conquered in combat), Stat. Silv. 2, 5, 1.

2. consterno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [access. form of the preced., in acc. with *no.* II., in a trop. sense] * **I.** *To stretch upon the ground, to overcome:* pecorum in modum consternatos caedunt fugantque, Liv. 38, 17.—Far more freq., esp. after the Aug. per. (never in Cic., Hor., and Quint.), **II.** *To bring into confusion, to perplex, disquiet, to terrify, alarm, affright, dismay, overwhelm with terror*, etc. **1.** In gen.: sic sunt animo consternati ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 30 *fin.*; so without animo, Hirt. ib. 8, 19; Liv. 8, 9; 21, 11; Suet. Aug. 23; 90; Galb. 11; Vit. 8, et al.: vana Laetitia est, consternatique Timores, Ov. M. 12, 60: in fugam, *to put to flight by disquieting* or *alarming*, Liv. 10, 43; 38, 46; cf. consternere fugâ, Tac. H. 3, 79 *fin.*—**b.** Transf., of animals: *To make afraid, to frighten, startle:* consternantur equi et saltu in contraria facto Colla jugo eripiunt, Ov. M. 2, 314; so Liv. 37, 41; Suet. Ner. 48: taurus securis ictu consternatus, Suet. Galb. 18.—**2.** In partic.: *To bring into a mutinous disquiet, to excite to sedition* or *revolt:* eam multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consternatam esse, Liv. 7, 42; so ad arma, id. 21, 24; 34, 3; 8, 27.

constīpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [constipo] (post-classical word) *A crowding together:* in concreto, *a dense crowd:* exercitus sui, Vopisc. Aurel. 21: militum, Amm. 26, 6.

con-stīpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To press* or *crowd closely together* (very rare): tantum numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, * Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79: se (hostes) sub ipso vallo, Caes. B. G. 5, 42; Prud. στεφ. 11.

* **constĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [consisto] *An abiding, abode, stay:* loci, *in the same*, Gell. 16, 5, 10 dub.

con-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *To put* or *lay down, to set, put, place, deposit a person* or *thing somewhere* (esp. *firmly* or *immovably*), etc. (the act. corresponding to consistere) (class. in prose and poetry; not in Hor.)

I. In gen.: hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii, constituunt, Cic. Clu. 13, 38; so vobis candentem taurum ante aras, Virg. A. 5, 237: impedimenta, Liv. 44, 36: reliquias praedonum contractas in urbibus, Vellej. 2, 32 *fin.*: unum aliquem lectorem, Quint. 2, 5, 6.—**b.** Trop.: quum hujus vobis adolescentiam proposueritis, constituitote vobis ante oculos etiam hujus miseri senectutem, Cic. Coel. 32, 79.

2. Milit. *t. t.:* **a.** *To station* or *post troops somewhere, to set in order:* legionem Caesar passibus CC ab eo tumulo constituit, Caes. B. G. 1, 43; so legiones pro castris in acie, id. ib. 2, 8 *fin.*; 4, 35: aciem ordinesque intra silvas, id. ib. 2, 19; Sall. C. 59, 2; Liv. 28, 33, et al.: naves ad latus apertum hostium, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: naves aperto ac plano litore, id. ib. 4, 23 *fin.*: naves nisi in alto, id. ib. 4, 24: classem apud Salamina exadversum Athenas, Nep. Th. 3 *fin.*; cf. id. Alcib. 8, 1: praesidia in oppidis, id. ib. 7. 7.—Rarely of a person: dum se Gallus iterum eodem pacto constituere studet (corresp. to the preced., Manlius statum Galli conturbavit), Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 17.—**b.** In contrast with a march: *To cause to halt:* paullisper agmen constituit, Sall. J. 49, 5 Gerl. *N. cr.*; so agmen, Liv. 35. 28; 38, 25: signa paullisper novitate rei, id. 33, 10; so signa, id. 34, 20.

II. With particular accessory significations:

A. With the access. idea of preparation: *To erect, establish, found, build, construct, prepare, make, create*, etc. (also class., and very freq.)

1. Lit.: genus humanum, quorum omnia causa constituisse deos, Lucr. 2, 175; id. 6, 226; aggerem apparare, vineas agere, turres duas constituere coepit, Caes. B. G. 7, 17; so turres, id. ib. 2, 12: turrim, id. ib. 2, 30: castella ad extremas fossas, id. ib. 2, 8: vineas ac testudines, Nep. Milt. 7, 2; Sall. Hist. frgm. in Serv. Virg. A. 11, 6 (p. 249, *no.* 68, ed. Gerl.): inane sepulcrum, Ov. M. 6, 568: ferales cupressos, Virg. A. 6, 216: pyras curvo in litore, id. ib. 11, 185: quatuor aras ad alta delubra dearum, id. Georg. 4, 542; Suet. Aug. 59 *fin*: aedem in foro geminis fratribus, id. Caes. 10; id. Calig. 41: castra Romae, id. Tib. 37, et saep.: oppidum, *to found*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Nep. Cim. 2, 2: so Messenam, Nep. Epam. 8 *fin.*; Vellej. 1, 1: nova moenia, Virg. A. 12. 194; cf. moenia in Aside terra, Ov. M. 9, 449: domicilium sibi Magnesiae, Nep. Th. 10, 2: triplex Piraeei portus constitutus est, id. ib. 6, 1: hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes. B. G. 3, 38, et saep.

2. Trop.: videte, per deos immortales, quod jus nobis, quam conditionem vobis metipsis, quam denique civitati legem constituere velitis, *to establish*, Cic. Caecin. 14, 40; so judicium, id. Part. 28, 99: judicium de pecuniis repetundis, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: judicium capitis in se, id. Verr. 2, 5, 54: controversiam, id. de Or. 1, 31 *fin.*: quaestionem, Quint. 3, 11, 17; 4, 2, 10: ratiocinationem, id. ib. 5, 14, 12: accusationem (together with comparare), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1: accusatorem, id. Div in Caecil. 3, 10; Quint. 3, 10, 3 (cf. comparare accusatorem, Cic. Clu. 67, 191); so testes, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 55, et saep.: fidem, Cic. Part. 9; cf. id. de Sen. 18: concordiam, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D: si utilitas amicitiam constituet, tollet eadem, id. Fin. 2, 24,

78. amicitiam tecum, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 7, 27 (cf. ib. § 25: amicitiae permultae comparantur): libertatem, Cic. Fl. 11, 25: victoriam, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: pacem (*opp.* bellum gerere), id. ib. 8, 22: quantum mali sibi ac liberis suis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25 *fin.*

B. With the access. idea of ordering, contriving: *To establish by ordering* or *management, to order, manage, to confirm, regulate.*

1. Lit.: Ti. et C. Gracchos plebem in agris publicis constituisse, *to have established*, Cic. Agr. 2, 5; cf. id. ib. 2, 31: ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset, *should assign them a permanent abode*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13 Herz.: reges in civitate, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15; cf. id. Off. 2, 12; so Commium regem ibi, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: decemviralem potestatem in omnibus urbibus, Nep. Lys. 2; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: curatores legibus agrariis, id. ib.; cf. publice patronum huic causae, id. Mur. 2, 4, et al.: composita et constituta respublica, Cic. Leg. 3, 18 *fin.*; cf. bene morata et bene constituta civitas, id. Brut. 2, 7; so id. Agr. 2, 5: civitates, id. de Or. 1, 9: Chersoneso tali modo constituto, Nep. Milt. 2, 4: res summa aequitate, id. ib. 2, 2; cf. rem numariam, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: rem familiarem, id. Phil. 11, 2, 4: regnum alicui constituere, Nep. Chabr. 2.

2. Trop.: ineuntis aetatis inscitia senum constituenda et regenda prudentiâ est, Cic. Off. 1, 34; cf. majores vestri majestatis constituendae gratia bis Aventinum occupavere, Sall. J. 31, 17; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 6: jam perfectis constitutisque viribus, Quint. 10, 1, 57.

C. With the access. idea of limiting, fixing, allotting: *To fix, appoint something* (*for* or *to something*), *to define, determine.*

1. Lit.: propter dissensionem placuerat dividi thesauros finesque imperii singulis constitui, Sall. J. 12; Cic. Att. 12, 31, 2: pretium frumento, id. Verr. 2, 3, 73 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 36; id. Ner. 10; id. Vesp. 18: propria loca senatoribus, id. Claud. 21: diem nuptiis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 180; cf. nuptias in hunc diem, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 34: diem concilio, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: diem colloquio, id. ib. 1, 47: posterum diem pugnae, id. ib. 3, 23 *fin.*: proximum diem ei negotio, Sall. J. 93 *fin.*: certum tempus ei rei, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47: tempus in posterum diem, Liv. 38, 25: postquam ad constitutam non venerat diem, id. 27, 16 *fin.*: locus, tempus constitutum est, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 3: locum, Liv. 38, 25, et saep.: modum credendi, Cic. Rab. Post. 3.—**b.** *t. t.* of the lang. of business: *To accord, agree with one in a thing, to appoint, fix, to concert, agree upon, assent to* (cf. Gron. Obss. p. 14 *sq.*); constr. *aliquid cum aliquo, alicui, inter se*, or *abs.*: (*a*) *Cum aliquo:* ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: constitui cum quodam hospite, Me esse illum conventuram, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 120: constitui cum hominibus, quo die mihi Messanae praesto essent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27: constituere cum aliquo, ut, *etc.*, Aug. in Suet. Calig. 8; cf. under *Pa.*, *no.* II. 2.—(*β*) *Alicui:* Cic. Att. 1, 7; id. Off. 1, 10, 32: ubi nocturnae Numa constituebat amicae, Juv. 3, 12 Rup. -(*γ*) *Abs.:* vadimonia constituta, Cic. de Sen. 7, 21; so de pecunia constituta, Dig. 13, tit. 5; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 4: (Vaccenses) compositis inter se rebus in diem tertiam constituunt, Sall. J. 66, 2: sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. G. 11; Juv. 6, 487.—(*δ*) *Inter se:* constituimus inter nos ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1; cf. thus, out of the circle of business transactions, with the *dat.*: sane, inquit, vellem non constituissem, in Tusculanum me hodie venturum esse, Laelio, id. de Or. 1, 62 *fin.*

2. Trop.: constituendi sunt qui sint in amicitia fines diligendi, Cic. Lael. 16: si forte quaereretur, quae esset ars imperatoris, constituendum putarem principio, quis esset imperator: qui quum esset constitutus administrator quidam belli gerendi, tum adjungeremus, *etc.* (for which soon after definire), id. de Or. 1, 48, 210; cf. Quint. 12, 1, 1 Spald. *N. cr.*: nondum satis constitui, molestiaene plus an voluptatis attulerit mihi Trebatius noster, id. Fam. 11, 27; id. Off. 2, 3, 9: bona possessa non esse constitui, id. Quint. 29, 89: de hoc Antigonus quum solus constituere non auderet, ad consilium retulit, Nep. Eum. 12, 1.

D. With the access. idea of resolving: *To determine to do something, to take a resolution, to resolve, determine:* Lucr. 2, 656: si rus cum scorto constituit ire, Tit. in Non. 406, 20; so cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: bellum cum Romanis gerere, id. ib. 4, 6: Romanorum adventum exspectare atque ibi decertare, id. ib. 4, 19: desciscere a rege, Nep. Dat. 5, et saep.: audio constitutum esse Pompejo et ejus consilio in Siciliam me mittere, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 4.—(*β*) *c. ut:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 136: constitueram, ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, Cic. Att. 16, 10: Lentulus cum ceteris constituerant, uti, *etc.*, Sall. C. 43.—Whence

constĭtūtus, a, um, *Pa.* **I.** Adj.: **1.** (in acc. with *no.* II. A) *Constituted, arranged, disposed:* bene constitutum corpus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6 *fin.*: ita animo ac vita constitutus, ut ratio postulat, id. ib. 2, 4, 11; cf. bene a natura constituti, id. Sest. 65, 137.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II. B) *Fixed, established:* cursus siderum, Quint. 1, 10, 46: discrimina (*opp.* fortuita), id. ib. 5, 10, 42: jam confirmatae constitutaeque vocis, id. ib. 11, 3, 29.

II. Subst. constitutum, i, *n.* **1.** (in acc. with *no.* II. A) *An institution, ordinance, law* (mostly post-class.), Cod. Theod. 1, 11, 5; 12, 41, 1.—**b.** Trop.: quum videas ordinem rerum et naturam per constituta procedere, *according to established laws*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16.—**2.** (in acc. with *no.* II. C, 1, b) *An agreement, appointment, accommodation; a compact* (in good prose): ante rem quaeruntur quae talia sunt, apparatus, colloquia, locus, constitutum, convivium, Cic. Top. 12, 52; so abs., id. Att. 11, 16, 2; Coel. 8 *fin.*: rescripsit constitutum se cum eo habere, id. Att. 2, 23 *fin.*; so constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venirent, *etc.*, Coel. 25; and humorously: si quod constitutum cum podagra habes, fac ut in alium diem differas, id. Fam. 7, 4.—So ad constitutum venire, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 1; Cic. Caecin. 12; Petr. 15, 6: se proripuit, Suet. Oth. 6; and without any verb, Cic. Att. 12, 1; Flor. 2, 6, 16: constituto arma corripuit, Vellej. 2, 110 Ruhnk. *N. cr.*

constĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [constituo] **1.** *A constitution, disposition, nature:* firma corporis, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117 (as transl. of the Gr. εὐστάθειαν τῆς σαρκός); so animalis, Sen. Ep. 121: prima naturae, Cic. Fin. 4, 6 *fin.*—**b.** In rhetoric: (* *The issue in a cause, the point in dispute*): "*Constitutio* est prima conflictio causarum ex depulsione intentionis profecta, hoc modo: *Fecisti: Non feci*, aut: *Jure feci*," etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10; (* Her. 1, 11); cf. Quint. 3, 6, 2 *sq.*—**2.** *A regulation, order, arrangement:* "*Constitutio* est in lege, more, judicato, pacto," Quint. 7, 4, 6; cf. id. ib. 5; 5, 2, 5; Cic. Leg. 2, 10; Plin. 34, 9, 21; Col. 1, 8, 18, et al.

constĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An orderer, arranger* (mostly post-class.): legis, * Quint. 3, 6, 43: rerum omnium deus, Lact. 3, 9: constitutor moderatorque omnium, Arn. 3, p. 101: SACRI CERTAMINIS, Inscr. in Grut. 254, 4.

constĭtūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [constituo, *no.* II. B, 1, b] In the jurists: *For* or *pertaining to agreement* or *union:* actio, Paul. Dig. 13, 5, 20.

constitutum, i, v. constituo, *Pa.*, *no.* II.

1. constitutus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from constituo.

‡ **2. constĭtūtus** hominum, *A meeting of persons*, a consistentium multitudine appellatur, Fest. p. 33 dub. (perh. the same word as the equally doubtful constitio in Gell. 16, 5, 10).

con-sto, stĭti, stătum (constaturus, Sen. Clem. 1, 19; Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 30; Luc. 2, 17; Mart. 10, 41), 1, *v. n.* *To stand still, remain motionless, to stop, halt.*

I. Lit. (very rar. for the usu. consistere): in fossis sicubi aqua constat, Cato R. R. 155 *fin.* (for which constet in scrobibus aqua, Col. 5, 9, 9). So of standing with one for conversation (* *To stand together*) (cf. consisto, *no.* I. A, 2): Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11. And of the halting of an army: Sisenn. in Non. 273, 4. On the contr., very freq. in all periods and in all species of composition,

II. With the access. idea of firmness: *To stand firm, to remain immovable, unchanging, steadfast, to last, endure, persevere*, etc.: prius quam totis viribus fulta constaret hostium acies, Liv. 3, 60; cf. nec pugna deinde illis constare, id. 1, 30 *fin.*: ut non color, non vultus ei constaret, id. 39, 34; cf. valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, Suet. Calig. 50; and dum sanitas constabit, Phaedr. 4, 24, 30: non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42: cf. in ebrietate lingua non constat, Sen. Ep. 83 *fin.*: mente vix constare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39; cf. Liv. 8, 19; 44, 20: in sententia constare, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 14; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 36 *fin.*: numerus legionum constat, id. ib. 7, 35: ceteris exercitibus constare fidem, Tac. H. 2, 96; cf. Liv. 37, 32: ut idem omnibus sermo constet, Liv. 9, 2, et al.—Poet.: quum sint huc forsitan illa, Haec translata illuc; summa tamen omnia constant, *i. e. the principal sum remains always the same*, Ov. M. 15, 258: postquam cuncta videt coelo constare sereno, *every thing continues in unbroken serenity*, Virg. A. 3, 518.—**b.** Cum aliqua re *or* alicui rei, *To agree, accord with something, to correspond, fit* (cf. consisto, *no.* I. B, 2): considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re aut ipsa secum, Cic. Inv. 2, 14: sententia non constare cum superioribus et inferioribus sententiis, *etc.*, Cic. Her. 2, 10, 14: si humanitati tuae constare voles, Cic. Att. 1, 11.—And sibi, *To agree, accord with itself, to remain like one's self, be consistent:* in Oppianico sibi constare et superioribus consentire judiciis debuerunt, Cic. Clu. 22, 60; so together with consentire, id. Univ. 3; Fin. 2, 11 *fin.*: ut constare in vitae perpetuitate possimus nobismetipsis nec in ullo officio claudicare, id. Off. 1, 33, 119; so sibi (*opp.* titubare), Quint. 5, 7, 11: sibi et rei judicatae, Cic. Clu. 38, 106: sibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 16; A. P. 127; Quint. 5, 7, 11, et saep.—**c.** Ratio constat, mercantile *t. t.*, *The account agrees* or *is correct, is* or *proves right:* auri ratio constat: aurum in aerario est, Cic. Fl. 28, 69: quibus ratio impensarum constaret, *was correct, accurately kept*, Suet. Ner. 30.—Hence, (*β*) In post-Aug. prose, esp. in the younger Pliny, transf. from the sphere of business: Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 1 Gesn.; cf. id. ib. 1, 5, 16; 3, 18, 10; 7, 6, 4; 9, 2 *fin.*; Pan. 38, 4; Just. praef. § 5: eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, Tac. A. 1, 6 *fin.*—So

2. Of facts, reports, *etc.*: *To be established, settled, certain, manifest, evident, well known:* quae quum constent, perspicuum debet esse, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: quum et factum constet et nomen, qualia sint vocatur in dubium, id. Part. 12, 42; cf. quum factum constat, sed a quo sit factum in controversiam venit, Quint. 7, 2, 8; Tac. Agr. 43 Roth. *N. cr.*: mihi multa agitanti constabat, paucorum civium egregiam virtutem cuncta patravisse, Sall. C. 53, 4; cf. quod omnibus constabat, hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.*; Cic. Clu. 13, 38; so constat (constabat, constabit, *etc.*) with the *acc. c. inf.*, id. Mil. 6: Quint. 29, 89; Caes. B. G. 3, 6; 9; 26 *fin.*; 6, 19 *fin.*; Ov. M. 7, 533; 12, 264; Quint. 4, 2, 90; 1, 2, 3; 3, 6, 80, et saep.: talia constabat certa primordia fama esse loci, Ov. M. 15, 58: quae propositio in se quiddam continet perspicuum et quod constare inter omnes necesse est (*in which all must agree*), hanc velle approbare et firmare nihil attinet, Cic. Inv. 1, 36, 62; so constat (constabat, constabit, *etc.*) inter omnes, with *acc. c. inf.*, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106; Caes. B. G. 7, 44; Nep. Alcib. 1; Quint. 6, 1, 8; 7, 7, 1, et saep.; cf. also constare inter homines sapientissimos (for which, just after, omnium consensu sic esse judicatum), Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 3: inter suos

Caes. B. G. 7, 47: inter augures, Liv. 10, 6, et saep.: quum de Magio constet, Cic. Att. 13, 10 *ad fin.*; cf. de facto constat, Quint. 7, 2, 7; so with *de*, id. ib. 11; 4, 2, 5; 76; 6, 4, 4, et saep.: etsi non satis mihi constiterat, cum aliquane animi mei molestia an potius, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 13, 1: nec satis certum constare apud animum poterat, utrum, *etc.*, Liv. 30, 28: quid cuique sit opus constare decet, Quint 3, 9, 8; so id. ib. 3, 8, 25 Zumpt *N. cr.*: quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat. A quo? At patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15; so abs., id. Verr. 2, 3, 21.

3. Mihi, of a resolve = certum est, *It is my fixed determination, I am determined, I am fully resolved* (very rare): mihi quidem constat, nec meam contumeliam, nec meorum ferre, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 42: neque satis Bruto neque tribunis, militum constabat, quid agerent, *were undecided*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14.

B. In gen., as antith. to that which has no existence: *To stand, to exist, be* (so for the most part only in Lucr.): Lucr. 1, 567: (corpora) quoniam fragili natura praedita constant, id. 1, 582; id. 1, 246; id. 1, 510; id. 4, 462, et saep.: antiquissimi fere sunt, quorum quidem scripta constent, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93; id. Verr. 2, 2, 76: qui sine manibus et pedibus constare deum posse decreverunt, id. N. D. 1, 33, 92: si ipsa mens constare potest vacans corpore, id. ib. 1, 10.—Hence

2. With *ex, in, de*, or the *abl.*: *To exist from* or *in something, to be composed of, to rest upon something*, etc.—(*a*) With *ex* (so very freq. in prose and poetry): ex spiritu atque anhelitu nebula constat, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 79; Lucr. 2, 385: homo ex animo constat et corpore, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: simplex (jus) e dulci constat olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 64: ea virtus, quae constat ex hominibus tuendis, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157, et saep.—(*β*) *c. in* (very rare): victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes. B. C. 3, 89 *fin.*; Nep. Att. 14 *fin.*—* (*γ*) *c. de*: Lucr. 4, 1225.—(*δ*) *c. abl.* (esp. freq. in Lucr. and Quint.): Lucr. 1, 222: constat materies solido corpore, id. ib. 519: constant corpora concilio principiorum, id. ib. 485, et saep.; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 5; Suet. Aug. 25; Quint. 5, 14, 27: constat tota oratio longioribus membris, brevioribus periodis, id. ib. 9, 4, 134; id. ib. 45; id. ib. 5, 10, 63, et saep.: causa constat aut unius rei controversia aut plurium, id. ib. 3, 10, 1; so omnis disciplina memoria, id. ib. 11, 2, 1: omne jus aut scripto aut moribus, id. ib. 12, 3, 6, et saep.

3. Mercantile *t. t.*, like our phrase *To stand at*, i. e. *to cost*; constr. *c. abl.*, *genit.*, etc. (cf. Seyfert's Gr. § 2113 *sq.*; Ramsh. Gr. p. 436 *sq.*, and 326; Zumpt Gr. § 444): **a.** Lit.: (*a*) *c. abl.*: ut unae quadrigae Romae constiterint quadringentis millibus, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 14; so Suet. Vit. 19: filius auro, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 57: navis gratis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 19: tanto nobis deliciae, Plin. 12, 18, 41: magno tibi, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 4: parvo, Pall. Febr. 9, 12, et al.—(*β*) *c. gen*: (ambulatiuncula) prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2; Suet. Ner. 27 *fin.*: quanti funus, id. Vesp. 19; Juv. 7, 45.—(*γ*) *c. adv.*: quod mihi constat carius, Lucil. in Non. 272, 25; so vilissime, Col. 9, 1, 6.—(*δ*) *c. super.*: cujus area super HS. millies constitit, Suet. Caes. 26.—**b.** Trop.: edocet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: odia constantia magno, Ov. H. 7, 47: imperia pretio quolibet constant bene, Sen. Phoen. 664.—Whence

constans, antis, *Pa.* (in acc. with *no.* II. A) *Standing firm, firm, unchangeable, constant, immovable, uniform, invariable* (very freq. and class.): **1.** Lit: mellis constantior est natura (*sc.* quam aquae), Lucr. 3, 192: constans uva contra tenorem unum algoris aestusve, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 3: cursus certi et constantes, Cic. N. D. 3, 9 *fin.*; cf. constans reversio stellarum (together with conveniens), id. ib. 2, 21: constantissimus motus lunae, id. Div. 2, 6, 17: nihil (mundo) motu constantius, id. N. D. 3, 9, 23: constanti vultu graduque, Liv. 5, 46: aetate nondum constanti, Suet. Galb. 4: pax, *firm, secure*, Liv. 6, 25: fides, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 4: an ire comminus et certare pro Italia constantius foret, *safer*, Tac. H. 3, 1.—**b.** *Agreeing, accordant with itself, consistent, harmonious*: quemadmodum in oratione constanti, sic in vita omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144; cf. incredibilia an inter se constantia, Quint. 5, 4, 2: rumores, Cic. Fam. 12, 9: constans parum memoria hujus anni, Liv. 10, 37: constans fama erat, Suet. Caes. 6; so opinio, id. Tib. 39; Vesp. 4, et al.

2. Trop.: *Intellectually* or *morally certain, sure, steadfast, constant, steady, unchanging*: firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, Cic. Lael. 17, 62; cf. Nep. Lys. 2, 2: quem hominem? Levem? imo gravissimum. Mobilem? imo constantissimum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 49; cf. *opp.* varium, id. frgm. in Quint. 6, 3, 48 Spald.: pater amens at is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus, *a very constant, steadfast man*, id. Rosc. Am. 14 *fin.*; cf. prudens et constans (testis), Quint. 5, 7, 26, and under *Adv.*: (Helvidius Priscus) recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac. H. 4, 5 *fin.*: constans Fortuna tantum in levitate sua, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 18; cf. neque fidei constans, neque strenuus in perfidia, Tac. H. 3, 57: constantior in vitiis, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 18.

Adv. constanter: **1.** (in acc. with *no.* 1) Constanter manere in suo statu, Cic. Univ. 13; cf. constantissime conficere vicissitudines anniversarias, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97.—**b.** Constanter et aequaliter ingrediens oratio, Cic. Or. 58: sibi constanter convenienterque dicere, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26; cf. ib. § 24; in *Comp.*, ib. § 25; and in *Sup.*, ib. 5, 8, 23; so hi constanter omnes nunciaverunt, *with one voice, unanimously*, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: aequabilius atque constantius sese res humanae haberent, Sall. C. 2, 3; cf. Tac. A. 15, 21 *fin.*—**2.** (in acc. with *no.* 2) Constanter ac non trepide pugnare, *steadily, perseveringly*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; cf. agere, Hirt. B. Afr. 84: proelium inire, Suet. Vesp. 4; Tib. 19: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20: constanter et libere se gerere, id. Att. 4, 16, 9: constanter prudenterque fit, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 12: constanter delata beneficia (together with judicio, considerate, and opp. to repentino quodam impetu), id. Off. 1, 15 *fin.*: gaudere vitiis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6.—*Comp.*: cetera exsequi, Suet. Aug. 10.—*Sup.*: amicitias retinere, Suet. Aug. 66; id. Tib. 45, et al.

* **con-strātor,** ōris, *m.* [sterno] *A leveler, quieter, calmer*: maris, Aus. Technop. 12.

constrātum, i, v. 1. consterno, *no.* I. 2.

constrātus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. consterno.

con-strĕpo, ĕre, *v. n.* *To roar, resound, sound loud or boisterously, to make a noise* (post-class. word), App. M. 11, p. 261, 34, et al.; Gell. 4, 1, 4.

constricte, *adv.* *Closely*; v. constringo, *Pa.*, *fin.*

constrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [constringo] (a post-class. word) *A binding* or *drawing together*, Pall. Mart. 1; Scrib. Comp. 84; Macr. Sat. 7, 6, et al.

constrictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Drawing together, contracting, astringent* (in later medic. writers): cibi, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 3 *ad fin.*: constrictivus virtutis esse, id. Acut. 2, 18, et al.

* **constricto,** are, *v. intens.* [id.] *To draw together*; of a physician (connected with inurere, amputare, *etc.*), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

constrictus, a, um, *Part.*, from constringo.

con-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* *To draw together, bind together* (good class. in prose and poetry).

I. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: vineam alligato recte, dum ne nimium constringas, Cato R. R. 33, 1: sarcinam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 96: galeam, Val. Fl. 3, 80.—Poet.: Prop. 3, 20, 17.—Esp. freq., **2.** In partic.: **a.** *To bind together with fetters, to fetter, bind* (a criminal or insane person): (*α*) *c. abl.*: corpora vinculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 52 *ad fin.*; Quint. 7, 3, 14; illum laqueis, Cic. Sest. 41, 88.—(*β*) *Sine abl.*: manus, Plaut. Bac 4, 7, 1; Mil. 3, 1, 11: aliquem pro moecho, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 23; so id. Andr. 5, 2, 24; Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27; Hirt. B. Afr. 87; Suet. Calig. 35; Ner. 34; * Hor. S. 1, 6, 23, et al.: tu mentis es compos? Tu non constringendus? Cic. Phil. 2, 38; cf. id. Pis. 20 *fin.*—**b.** *t. t.* of medic. lang.: *To draw together, astringe, contract*, Plin. 23, 6, 54; 7, 63, et al.

II. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: *To hold or bind together, to fetter, restrain, hold in check*, etc. (a favorite trope of Cic.; elsewhere less freq.): Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: conjurationem omnium horum conscientia, id. Cat. 1, 1: fidem religione potius quam veritate, id. Balb. 5, 12: psephismata jurejurando, id. Flacc. 6 *fin.*: leges immutabili necessitate, Quint. 2, 13, 1: orbem terrarum novis legibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 10 *fin.*; Tac. A. 3, 33 *fin.*: scelus fraudemque odio civium supplicioque, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202; Liv. 34, 3: superstitione constricti, Quint. 12, 2, 26, et al.—**2.** In partic., of discourse or reasoning: *To bring into a narrow compass, to compress*: (sententia) quum aptis constricta verbis est, cadit etiam plerumque numerose, Cic. Brut. 8 *fin.* So constricta narratio (*opp.* latius fusa), Quint. 2, 13, 5: quae (ars logica) rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinaret et ratione quadam constringeret, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188.—Whence

constrictus, a, um, *Pa.* *Compressed into a small compass, abridged, short, brief, concise, compact*: frons, *knit*, Petr. 132, 15; cf. supercilia (*opp.* dissidentia), Quint. 1, 11, 10: arbor, *pruned, confined*, Plin. 17, 12, 18; cf. folium tenuius et constrictius et angustius, id. 21, 10, 32: nives perpetuo rigore, Curt. 7, 3: pulticula constrictior, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.—*Sup.* not in use.—* *Adv.* constricte, *Closely*: constrictius jungi alicui, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 28.

constructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [construo] *A putting* or *placing together, a joining together, erecting, building, construction* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.; not in Quint.): hominis, Cic. Acad. 2, 27: lapidum, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 37: theatri, Pseudo Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 49. In plur., Pall. Nov. 22, 1.—**2.** Of discourse: *A fit connection*: verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 17; Brut. 78, 272; and abs., id. Or. 44, 150; Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 2.—**3.** In gram. lang., *Grammatical connection, construction*, Prisc. p. 1061 *sq.* P., et saep.

constructus, a, um, *Part.*, from construo.

con-strŭo, uxi, uctum, 3. (*part. futur.* construĭtūra, Venant. Carm. 2, 10 *ad fin.*) *v. a.* **1.** *To heap together to a point, to bring* or *gather together, to heap, pile up in abundance* (class.; not in Quint.): acervos numorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 38; cf. construere et coacervare pecuniam, id. Agr. 1, 5: acervum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 44: divitias, id. ib. 2, 3, 96: carros (* *to make a barricade*), Sisenn. in Non. 195, 29: has omnes multas magnificasque res, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161; cf. copiam ornamentorum uno in loco, id. ib. § 162: congeriem, Plin. 18, 31, 74.—**II.** (like compono, *no.* II.) *To make by piling up, to prepare, fabricate, construct, build* (also class.; most freq. in Cic.): atque aedificare mundum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19: navem, aedificium, id. de Sen. 20, 72; cf. delubra, id. Leg. 2, 8, 19: arces, Sil. 8, 145: sepulcrum saxo quadrato, Liv. 1, 26: cf. horrea saxeo muro, Suet. Ner. 38; and pilam saxeam magnis molibus, Virg. A. 9, 712: cubilia sibi nidosque (aves), Cic. N. D. 2, 52; cf. nidos, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23, and nidum sibi, Ov. M. 15, 397: dentibus in ore constructis manditur cibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: constructae sunt mensae multiplici dape, *furnished, arranged, set*, * Catull. 64, 304.—**2.** In gram. lang., *To connect grammatically, construct*, Prisc. p. 1099 *sq.* P., et saep.

* **con-stŭpĕo,** ŭi, 2. *v. n.* *To be very much astonished*, Juv. 1, 179.

* **constŭprātor,** ōris, *m.* [constupro] *A defiler, debaucher*: stuprati et constupratores, Liv. 39, 15.

con-stŭpro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To violate, ravish, debauch, defile, deflower* (rare, but in good prose): matronas, virgines, ingenuos, raptos, *etc.*, Liv. 29, 17; Curt. 10, 1: praetextatos liberos, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 3, 10; Suet. Vit. 12, et al.—**2.** Trop.: afflicta respublica est empto constupratoque judicio, *purchased by debauchery*, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3: pudicitiam, Hier. adv. Jov. 2, 9.

con-sŭādĕo, ēre, *v. a.* *To advise* or *counsel strongly* (a word of Plaut.; cf., however, consuasor): id consuadeo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 32: consuadet homini, id. Trin. 2, 4, 126; id. ib. 3, 2, 46.—Of favorable auspices: picus et cornix consuadent, *etc.*, id. Asin. 2, 1, 13.

Consualia, ium, v. Consus.

* **consŭāsor,** ōris, *m.* [consuadeo] *He who strenuously counsels to something, a counselor, adviser:* Cic. Quint. 5.

con-sŭāvĭo (also written -sav.), are, or **-or,** atus, 1. *v. a.* *To kiss much* or *affectionately* (only in App.): App. Ap. 6, p. 182; id. ib. 2, p. 120.

con-substantĭālis, e, *adj.* *Of like essence, nature,* or *substance, like constituted* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 44; Aug. de Music. 6, 17.

con-substantīvus, a, um, *adj.*, synon. with the preced.: *Of like essence, nature,* etc. (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 12 *fin.*, and 18.

* **consūdasco** (in a few MSS. consudesco), ĕre, *v. inch.* [consudo] *To sweat much*, of olives that are packed up, Col. 12, 48, 2.

con-sūdo, avi, 1. *v. n.* *To sweat much* or *profusely* (very rare), Cato R. R. 96, 1; Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 71; Col. 12, 7, 2.

consŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [consueo] *To accustom one to a thing, to inure, habituate* (very rare, and mostly ante-class. for the class. assuefacio): with a follg. *ut* or *ne:* Var. R. R. 3, 9, 15; in tmesis: consue quoque faciunt, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 9, 13: ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 29.—(β) *c. inf.:* consuefacere filium, sua sponte recte facere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 49; so Gaetulos ordines habere, signa sequi, *etc.*, * Sall. J. 80, 2.—*(γ) *Abs.:* Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 60.—*(δ) *Pass. c. dat.:* Jul. Val. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 18.

* **con-sŭēo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To be accustomed, be wont:* ut consuemus, Prop. 1, 7, 5; cf. Charis. p. 224 P.; Prisc. p. 885 ib., and sueo. (Others consider it as a syncope=consuevimus; v. the follg. art.)

consŭesco, suēvi, suētum, 3. (in the *tempp. perf.* the syncopated forms prevail: consuesti, consuestis, consuerunt; consueram, *etc.*; consuero, *etc.*; consuerim, *etc.*; consuessem, *etc.*; consuesse) *v. a.* and *n.*

I. *Act.*, *To accustom, inure, habituate a person* or *thing* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): tum brachia consuescunt firmantque lacertos, Lucr. 6, 397: juvencum plostro aut aratro, Col. 6, 2, 9: vitem largo humori, id. Arb. 1, 5; id. 11, 1, 19: semina falcem pati, Plin. 17, 10, 14.—Far more freq. in all periods and species of composition,

II. *Neutr.:* **1.** *To accustom one's self,* and (esp. freq.) in *temp. perf.* (to have accustomed one's self, *i. e.*), *to be accustomed, to have the custom, to be wont;* constr. in gen. with the *inf.*, rarely *abs.*, with *ad*, the *dat.*, or *abl.:* (*a*) *c. inf.:* mori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: versus multos uno spiritu pronunciare, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: aliis parere sua voluntate, id. Inv. 1, 2, 3: paullatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: in Britanniam navigare, id. ib. 3, 8: obsides accipere, non dare, id. ib. 1, 14: quo magno cum periculo mercatores ire consuerant, id. ib. 3, 1: quem ipse procuratorem relinquere antea consuesset, Cic. Quint. 28 *fin.:* consuesse Deos immortales .... his secundiores interdum res concedere, quos, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 14, et saep.: quam rem pro magnis hominum officiis consuesse tribui docebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 43.—Neutr.: sicuti in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall. C. 22, 2.—(β) *Abs.:* quo minus pro capite et fortunis alterius, quemadmodum consuerunt, causam velint dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 5; Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16 A; cf. Suet. Caes. 73: eo die, quo consuerat intervallo hostes sequitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg. G. 2, 272.—In Gr. attraction: quum scribas et aliquid agas eorum, quorum consuesti, gaudeo, Luccejus in Cic. Fam. 5, 14.—(γ) *c. ad:* ad aciem justam, Quint. 2, 10, 8.—(δ) *c. abl.:* quae (aves) consuevere libero victu, Col. 8, 15 *fin.*; so id. 8, 13, 1; 10, 153.—(ε) *c. dat.:* ne gravissimo dolori timore consuescerem, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 8.—(ζ) Doubtful constr.: Cic. Lael. 19, 68.—**b.** In *part. perf.* (mostly poet.): consuetus in armis aevom agere, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: gallus auroram vocare, Lucr. 4, 713; so with *inf.*, id. 5, 209; 6, 788; 1042: consueta domu catulorum blanda propago, id. 4, 999: socors genus mancipiorum otiis, campo consuetum, Col. 1, 8, 2; Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 18: populus si perperam est consuetus, *etc.*, Var. L. L. 9, 1, 127: grex comparatus ex consuetis una, *those accustomed to one another*, id. ib. 2, 3, 2.

2. *To be accustomed to intercourse in love, to have intercourse with*, in an honorable, or more frequently in a dishonorable sense (freq. and class.): (* with *aliqua* or *aliquo*), Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 89; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 32; Hec. 4, 1, 40; Phorm. 5, 6, 33; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12; Nep. Alcib. 10 *fin.*; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 70; so Caecil. in Gell. 2, 23, 10; Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 113; so id. Capt. 4, 2, 87.—Whence

consŭētus (in the poets trisyl.), a, um, *Pa.*, of inanimate things to which one is accustomed, commonly employs, uses, possesses, *etc.:* *Used, accustomed; usual, ordinary, wonted, customary* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): amor, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 108: antra, Virg. G. 4, 429: cubilia, Ov. M. 11, 259: lectus, id. Trist. 3, 3, 39: in auras, id. Met. 2, 266: pectora, id. ib. 13, 491: canistris, * Juv. 5, 74: finis, Ov. H. 20, 242, et al.; labores, pericula, Sall. J. 85, 7: lubido, id. ib. 15 *fin.*—* *Adv.* consuete, *In the usual manner, according to custom:* suscipere pabulum, Amm. 27, 2.

* **consŭētĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [consuesco, *no.* II. 2] *Carnal intercourse, an amour:* clandestina, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 28; cf. Fest. p. 46, and Comm. p. 388.

consŭētūdĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [consuetudo] *Customary, ordinary, usual* (late Lat.): portitor, Sid. Ep. 7, 11: carnes, Salv. de Gubern. D. 6, p. 219: usus vitae, id. ib. p. 221.

consŭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [consuesco] **1.** *A being accustomed, custom, habit, use, usage* (very freq. in all periods, esp. in prose): ad parentium consuetudinem moremque deducimur, Cic. Off. 1, 32 *fin.:* majorum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21; cf. ib. 2, 5: Siculorum ceterorumque Graecorum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52; de Or. 2, 3, 13; Caes. B. G. 1, 45; cf. ib. 1, 43, et saep.: non est meae consuetudinis, rationem reddere, *etc.*, Cic. Rab. perd. 1: consuetudinem tenere, *etc.*, id. Phil. 1, 11, 27: haec ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia, Nep. Epam. 2, 3: contra morem consuetudinemque civilem aliquid facere, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148, et saep.: quod apud Germanos ea consuetudo esset, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: virtutem ex consuetudine vitae sermonisque nostri interpretemur, Cic. Lael. 6, 21; cf. vitae meae, id. Rab. perd. 1, 2; and sermonis, id. Fat. 11, 24; Quint. 1, 6, 45: communis sensus, Cic. de Or. 1, 3 *fin.:* jam in proverbii consuetudinem venit, id. Off. 1, 15 *fin.:* victus, Cic. Att. 12, 26; Caes. B. G. 1, 31: otii, Quint. 1, 3, 11, et al.: peccandi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76 *ad fin.*; so Quint. 7, 2, 44: splendidior loquendi, Cic. Brut. 20: loquendi, Quint. 1, 6, 43; 11, 1, 12; 12, 2, 19: dicendi, Cic. Mur. 13, 29; Quint. 2, 4, 16: docendi, id. ib. 2, 5, 2: vivendi, id. ib. 1, 6, 45, et saep.: immanis ac barbara hominum immolandorum, Cic. Fontej. 10, 21; Quint. 10, 5, 21, et al.: indocta, Cic. Or. 48, 161: mala, * Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: assidua, Quint. 1, 1, 13: longa, id. ib. 2, 5, 2: vetus, id. ib. 1, 6, 43: communis, id. ib. 11, 1, 12; 12, 2, 19: vulgaris, id. ib. 2, 13, 11, et saep.: bene facere jam ex consuetudine in naturam vortit, Sall. J. 85, 9.—(β) Ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, and *abs.* consuetudine, *according to* or *from custom* or *use, by* or *from habit, in a usual* or *customary manner, agreeably with custom*, etc.: Germani celeriter ex consuetudine sua phalange facta impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52, so with *ex*, Sall. J. 71, 4; Quint. 2, 5, 1; Suet. Ner. 42, et al.: pro mea consuetudine (* *according to my custom*), Cic. Arch. 12 *fin.:* consuetudine sua Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 19; so id. ib. 2, 32; id. ib. 6, 27 *fin.*; so *abs.*, id. ib. 7, 24 Herz.; Sall. J. 31, 25, et al.

2. In grammar (instead of consuetudo loquendi, cf. above), *A usage* or *idiom of language*, in Varro in 8th and 9th books of the Lingua Lat. on almost every page, Cic. Or. 47, 157; Quint. 1, 6, 3; 16; 2, 5, 2, et saep.—Hence, **b.** In Col. for *language* in gen.: Col. 12 praef. § 7: nostra (*opp.* Graeca), id. 6, 17, 7.

II. (Lit., A customary being with one; hence) *Social intercourse, companionship, familiarity, conversation* (freq. and class.; in an honorable sense most freq. in Cic.): Dejotarus cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res rationesque jungebat, Cic. Dejot. 9 *fin.*; so in plur., victûs cum multis, id. Mil. 8, 21; and in sing., victûs, id. Or. 10, 33: domesticus usus et consuetudo est alicui cum aliquo, id. Rosc. Am. 6; cf. id. Fam. 13, 23: consuetudine conjuncti inter nos sumus, id. Att. 1, 16, 11: consuetudine ac familiaritate, id. Quint. 3, 12; so connected with familiaritas, id. Fam. 10, 3: dare se in consuetudinem, id. Pis. 28: insinuare in alicujus consuetudinem, id. Fam. 4, 13, 6; cf. immergere se in consuetudinem alicujus, id. Cluent. 13: epistolarum, *epistolary intercourse*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: nutrimentorum, *community*, Suet. Calig. 9.

2. In partic., *Intercourse in love*, in an honorable, and more freq. in a dishonorable sense, *a love affair, love, an amour, love intrigue, illicit intercourse:* Ter. Andr 3, 3, 28; id. Hec. 3, 3, 44; Suet. Tib. 7; Ner. 35; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 84; id. ib. 1, 5, 44; 2, 6, 8; Phorm. 1, 3, 9; Liv. 39, 9; Quint. 5, 11, 34; Suet. Tit. 10, et al. So also freq., stupri, Sall. C. 23, 3; Suet. Calig. 24; Oth. 2; Curt. 4, 10 *ad fin.*

consul (upon the oldest inscriptions, CONSOL, once written COSOL; v. Supplement), ŭlis, *m.* (in plur. usually shortened, Coss.; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 29 Zumpt and Meyer; still the S. C. de Bacchan. has only cos.) [etym. dub.; acc. to some, from a stem CONSO, whence also Consus, consulo, consilium, a counselor] *A consul;* one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually, after the expulsion of the kings. Cf. concerning his choice, administration, duties, *etc.*, Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 163–176; Creuz. Antiq. § 135–138, and the authors there cited (freq. in all periods and species of composition): "qui recte consulat, consul cluat," Att. in Var. L. L. 5, 14, 24; cf. Neukirch. Fab. Tog. p. 89; Liv. 4, 6: consul ordinarius, *one who administered in office from the first of January*, in opp. to consul suffectus, *one chosen in the course of the year in the place of one who had died;* or, after the time of the emperors, *as a token of honor;* v. ordinarius and sufficio: consul designatus (so called in the interval between election, at the beginning of August, and entrance on his duties, on the 1st of January), v. designo: consul major, *one who had the largest number of votes*, or *with whom the Fasces were*, or *one who was oldest* or *had most children*, etc. (acc. to Nieb., orig. he who was of noble origin), cf. Fest. s. v. MAIOREM CONSULEM, p. 105 and 175; Gell. 2, 15; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 573; 2, p. 133. In reference to the expression bis, iterum, ter, quater, *etc.*; tertio or tertium, *etc.*, consul, see the words bis, iterum, *etc.*, and cf. Gell. 10, 1.—**b.** In *abl.* together with the name of the consuls or a consul, for *the designation of the year*, Orgetorix M. Messala et M. Pisone Coss. (* *in the consulship of*) (i. e. *in the year of Rome* 693) regni cupiditate inductus, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr. L. Pisone A. Gabinio Coss. (i. e. *the 27th of March, 696 of the city*), id. ib. 1, 6 *fin.*, et saep.: Romam venit Mario consule et Catulo, Cic. Arch. 3, 5; so id. Brut. 43 *fin.*, et al.: amphora fumum bibere in stituta consule Tullo, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 12; so id. ib. 3, 14, 28; 3, 21, 1; Epod. 13, 6, et al.; cf. Bibuli consulis amphora, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 8: amphora centeno consule facta minor, i. e. *a hundred years old*, Mart. 8, 45, 4.

II. Meton.: **1.** For *Proconsul*, Liv. 26, 33; 31, 49; Nep. Cato 1, 3 Daehne.—**2.** For *the highest magistrate* in other states: consul Tusculanorum, Plin. 7, 43, 44: BARCINONENSIS, Inscr. Grut. 4, 29, 9: COLONIAE ASTIGITAÑAE, ib. 351, 5, et al.—**3.** *An epithet of Jupiter*; Vop. Firm. 3; App. de Mundo.

consŭlāris, e, *adj.* [consul] *Of or pertaining to a consul, consular* (very freq.): aetas, *the age required by law for the consular office* (viz., the 43d year), Cic. Phil. 5, 17 *fin.*; cf. annus, *no.* 5: comitia, *for the choice of consul*, id. Mur. 26, 53; Att. 9, 9, 3: officium, id. Rab. perd. 1; cf. imperium, id. Pis. 16 *fin.*; Sall. C. 55 *fin.*: fasces, Liv. 2, 54: lictor, *Hor. Od. 2, 16, 9: insignia, Vellej. 2, 53, 3, Tac. A. 13, 10; Hist. 4, 4: ornamenta, Suet. Caes. 76: exercitus, Liv. 3, 29; 10, 25 *ad fin.*; cf. arma, Vellej. 2, 68: familia, Suet. Calig. 36: femina, *of a consul*, id. Aug. 69; cf. Ulp. Dig. 1, 9, 1: res, *worthy of a consul*, Liv. 4, 8; so oratio, id. 34, 6; and in **Adv.*: consulariter vita acta, id. 4, 10 *fin.*: vinum, *named after the consul during whose administration it was made*, Mart. 7, 79.—**2.** Subst., consularis, is, *m.*, *One who has been consul, a consular man*, or *one of the rank of consul*: egregios consules habemus, sed turpissimos consulares, Cic. Fam. 12, 4; so id. Phil. 8, 4 *fin.*; Sall. C. 53; Nep. Hann. 12, et al.—**b.** In the time of the empire, *A legate sent by the emperor as governor into a province*, Tac. Agr. 8, 14; Suet. Aug. 33; 47; Tib. 41; 63; Vesp. 8, et al.—Whence adj.: adoptio, Quint. 6, prooem. § 13 Spald.

consŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [consularis, *no.* 2, b] *The dignity* or *office of consul* (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 6, 19, 1; Inscr. Fabr. p. 99, *no.* 224.

consŭlārĭter, *adv.* *Like a consul, in a manner worthy of a consul*; v. consularis, *no.* 1.

consŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [consul] *The office of consul, the consulate* or *consulship* (very freq. in all perr.): honorum populi finis est consulatus, Cic. Planc. 25: quo pluris est universa respublica quam consulatus aut praetura, *etc.*, Sall. J. 85, 2; id. ib. 63, 2, et saep. In plur.: quinque consulatus eodem tenore gesti, Liv. 4, 10 *fin.*, et saep. Phrases: petere, Cic. Mur. 3 *fin.*; Sall. C. 16 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 1, 69; Suet. Caes. 24, et saep.: appetere, Sall. J. 63, 6: mandare alicui, id. Catil. 23, 5; Jug. 73 *fin.*: adipisci, Cic. Mur. 26, 53: accipere, Suet. Aug. 10: invadere, id. ib. 26: ingredi, Quint. 6, 1, 35: inire, Suet. Ner. 43: obtinere, Cic. Mur. 1: gerere, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25; Sall. J. 35, 2; Suet. Aug. 14; Claud. 7, et saep.; v. also abdico, fungor, defungor, *etc.*

consŭlo, lŭi, ltum, 3. *v. n.* and *a* [from the stem CONSO; whence also consul and consilium] **I.** *To consider, reflect, deliberate, take counsel, reflect upon, to consult, consider.*

A. *Neutr.*: ne quid in consulendo adversi eveniat, Cato in Gell. 7, 3, 14: consulto opus est (** there is need of deliberation*), Sall. C. 1, 6: qui reges atque populi ira aut misericordia impulsi male consuluerint, id. ib. 51, 4: dum tempus consulendi est, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 19: post consulam, id. Ad. 5, 9, 25: satisfacere consulentibus, Cic. Or. 42; Liv. 30, 42; id. 21, 16: ut omnium rerum vobis ad consulendum potestas esset, id. 8, 13 *fin.*: praesidium consulenti curiae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 14, et saep.: consulere in longinquitudinem, *to be thoughtful, to care for the future*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10: in commune, *for the common good*, id. Andr. 3, 3, 16 Ruhnk.; so Liv. 32, 21; Tac. A. 12, 5; Agr. 12; and in the same sense: in medium, Virg. A. 11, 335; Liv. 24, 22; Tac. H. 2, 5; Luc. 5, 46: in unum, Tac. H. 1, 68; 4, 70: in publicum (*opp.* suscipere proprias simultates), Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21; Tac. A. 1, 24: postquam bello confecto de Rhodiis consultum est, Sall. C. 51, 5; so de communibus negotiis, id. Jug. 105: de salute suorum, Cic. Sull. 22, 63: omnibus de rebus, Tac. A. 4, 40.

2. Alicui, *To take counsel for some one* or *some thing, to care for, take care of, look to, have regard for, to counsel* or *consult for*: quid me fiat, parvi pendis, dum illi consulas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 37: qui parti civium consulunt, partem negligunt, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: consulere eorum commodis et utilitati salutique servire, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9; so famae, pudicitiae tuae, id. Phil. 2, 2: dignitati meae, id. Fam. 11, 29: suae vitae, Caes. B. G. 7, 12: receptui sibi, id. B. C. 3, 69: reipublicae juxta ac sibi, Sall. C. 37, 8; id. Jug. 58, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 1: timori magis quam religioni consulere, Caes. B. C. 1, 67; cf. magis irae quam famae, Sall. C. 51, 7: qui mi consultum optume velit esse, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 1: ut me (*i. e.* mihi) ires consultum male, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 36; so male patriae, *to counsel evil* or *badly*, Nep. Epam. 10, 1; Phoc. 2, 2.

B. *Act.*: **1.** Aliquem, *To consult with one, to ask his opinion* or *advice, to ask counsel of, to consult, question* (for the sake of advice): quum te consuluissem, quid mihi faciendum esse censeres, Cic. Fam. 11, 29: te, qui philosophum audis, id. ib. 9, 26: Apellem tragoedum, uter, *etc.*, Suet. Calig. 33, et al.—Of inanimate objects: speculum suum, Ov. A. A. 3, 136; cf. spectatas undas, quid se deceat, id. Met. 4, 312: nares, an olerent aera Corinthon, Mart. 9, 60, 11: diem de gemmis, *etc.*, Ov. A. A. 1, 251 *sq.*: animum nostrum, Quint. 4, 2, 52: aures meas, id. ib. 9, 4, 93: suas vires, id. ib. 10, 2, 18, et al.—With two *acc.*: ibo et consulam hanc rem amicos, quid faciundum censeant, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 26: nec te id consulo, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2.—Esp. freq. as *t. t.*: **a.** In the lang. of relig.: *To consult a deity, an oracle, omens*, etc.: Apollinem de re, Cic. Leg. 2, 16; so deum consuluit auguriis, quae suscipienda essent, Liv. 1, 20 *fin.*: deos hominum fibris, Tac. A. 14, 30 *fin.*: ipsos deos, Ov. F. 2, 238: Phoebi oracula, id. Met. 3, 9; Suet. Vesp. 5: Tiresiam conjectorem, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 76; so haruspicem, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11; Suet. Tib. 63; Dom. 16: vates nunc extis, nunc per aves, Liv. 2, 42 *fin.*: Cumaeam anum, Ov. F. 4, 158: avem primum visam augur, id. ib. 1, 180: spirantia exta, Virg. A. 4, 64; so trepidantia exta, Ov. M. 15, 576; sacras sortes, id. ib. 11, 412; cf. is se praesente de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 *fin.*—**b.** In judic. lang.: *To ask advice of a lawyer, to consult him*, etc.: quam inanes domus eorum omnium, qui de jure civili consuli solent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, 120; id. Fam. 7, 11: consulens eum an suaderet, Quint. 6, 3, 92: jus, Liv. 39, 40: munus hoc eorum qui consuluntur, *i. e. who are skilled in the law*, Cic. Leg. 1, 4 *ad fin.*; so id. Quint. 16, 53. The courtly formula usual in asking advice was, licet consulere? id. Mur. 13; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 192.—**c.** In publicist lang.: *To take counsel with the competent authorities, to consult them*: Quirites utrum, *etc.*, Liv. 31, 7; so senatum, Sall. J. 28, 2: senatum de foedere, id. ib. 39, 2; id. ib. 62 *fin.*: populum de ejus morte, Cic. Mil. 7; cf. Fest. s. v. ROGATIO, p. 135 and 223: plebem in omnia (tribuni), Liv. 6, 39, et al.

2. Aliquid: **a.** *To take counsel* or *deliberate upon something, to consider*: est consulere quiddam quod tecum volo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 53; id. Pers. 5, 2, 63: rem delatam consulere ordine non licuit, Liv. 2, 28; so consulere et explorare rem, Cic. Att. 2, 16 *ad fin.*: consulis rem nulli obscuram, Virg. A. 11, 344, et al.: bis repulsi Galli quid agant consulunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 83.—**b.** *To advise something, to give advice*: tun' consulis quicquam? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 47; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 22.—Abs.: ab re consulit blandiloquentulus, *advises to his hurt*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 17.

II. Sometimes meton. (*causa pro effectu*)

A. *To make a conclusion, take a resolution, conclude, determine, take measures*; constr. with *de aliquo* or *in aliquem*: **1.** *Neutr.*: de nullis quam de vobis infestius aut inimicius consuluerunt, Liv. 28. 29; so de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis, id. 30, 43 *fin.*: in humiliores libidinose crudeliterque consulebatur, id. 3, 36; so crudeliter in deditos victosque, id. 8, 13; cf. Tac. Agr. 16.—**2.** *Act.*: quid in concilio consuluistis, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 6: ne quid gravius de salute tua consulas, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16: pessime istuc in te atque in illum consulis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 28.

B. With the access. idea of judging, in the connection boni consulere, *To excuse, take in good part, interpret favorably, put a favorable construction on, be contented, pleased*, or *satisfied with*: "sit *consul* a consulendo vel a judicando: nam et hoc *consulere* veteres vocaverunt, unde adhuc remanet illud *Rogat boni consulas*, id est bonum judices," Quint. 1, 6. 32; cf. Fest. s. v. CONSULAS, p. 32: nemo hoc rex ausus est facere, eane fieri bonis, bono genere gnatis boni consulitis? Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17: tu haec quaeso consule missa boni, Ov. Pont. 3, 8, 24; cf. id. Trist. 4, 1, 106; so nostrum laborem, Quint. 6 prooem. § 16: hoc munus, Sen. Ben. 1: quaerebat argentum avaritia: boni consuluit interim invenisse minium, Plin. 33 prooem.—Whence

consultus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *Consulted, well considered* or *thought on, weighed, deliberated upon, maturely pondered*: bene consultum consilium surpitur saepissume, si minus, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 5 *sq.*: ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 58 *fin.*: neque eam usquam invenio, neque quo eam, neque qua quaeram consultum'st, *I know neither*, etc., Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 6: operâ consultâ, *with mature reflection*, Gell. 6, 17 *fin.*; in the same sense, consulto consilio, Paul. Sent. 1, 10: consultius est huic poenalem quoque stipulationem subjungere, *it is better, more advantageous, fit*, Paul. Dig. 2, 15, 15.—*Adv.*, *Considerately, deliberately, designedly, on purpose*: (*α*) Form *consulto* (class. in prose and poetry): utrum perturbatione aliqua animi an consulto et cogitata fiat injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 8 *fin.*; so Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 43; Cic. N. D. 1, 31; Leg. 1. 8, 25; Caes. B. G. 5, 16; 37; 50; Sall. J. 60, 5; 64, 5; Quint. 8, 4, 19; 11, 3, 64; Tac. A. 4, 16; 13, 3; Suet. Caes. 56; Tib. 53; 62; *Hor. S. 1, 10, 14, et al.—(*β*) Form *consulte* (mostly ante- and post-class.): qui consulte, docte atque astute cavet, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 14: caute atque consulte gesta, Liv. 22, 38; Spart. Hadr. 2.—*Comp.* Liv. 22, 24; Tac. H. 2, 24.—*Sup.*: Capitol. Pert. 7.

II. (in acc. with *no.* I. B, 1) *Knowing, skillful, skilled, experienced, practiced*, esp. in reference to right, law; *skilled* or *learned in the law*; subst., *a lawyer*: juris, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10; so Nep. Cato 3, 1; Hor. A. P. 369: juris atque eloquentiae, Liv. 10, 22: consultissimus vir omnis divini atque humani juris, id. 1, 18; cf. Gell. 1, 13, 10, and 1. jus.: insanientis sapientiae, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 3: universae disciplinae, Col. 11, 1, 12.—*Abs.*: ut natura non disciplina consultus esse videatur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 78: consultorum alterum disertissimum, disertorum alterum consultissimum fuisse, id. Brut. 40, 148: tu consultus modo rusticus, *a lawyer*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 17; so id. Ep. 2, 2, 87; 159; Ov. A. A. 1, 83: consultiores sibimet videntur Deo, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.

III. Subst. consultum, i, *n.* (in acc. with *no.* I. B, 1, a) *A consultation, inquiring of a deity*: Sostratus (sacerdos) ubi laeta et congruentia exta magnisque consultis annuere Deam videt, *etc.*, Tac. H. 2, 4.—**2.** (in acc. with *no.* II.) *A decree, decision, resolution, plan.* So first Senatus consultum, or in one word, Senatusconsultum, *a decree of the Senate*, very freq. in all periods. For which consulta Patrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 41. But also in other connections: facta et consulta fortium et sapientium, Cic. Leg. 1, 24, 62; cf. facta consultaque Alexandri, Sall. Hist. frgm. 3, 32, p. 237 ed. Gerl.: consulta et decreta, Sall, J. 11. 5: dum consulta petis, *oracles, divinations*, Virg. A. 6, 151: tua magna, *decisions*, id. ib. 11, 410; so mollia, Tac. A. 1, 40: mala, id. ib. 6, 6, et al.

consultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. consulto] **I.** *A mature deliberation, consideration, consultation* (rare, but class.), * Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 28; Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142; Inv. 2, 25 *fin.*; Off. 3, 12, 50; Suet. Ner. 41, et al. In plur., Sall. J. 27, 2.—**b.** Concr.: *A subject of consultation:* copiose de consultationibus suis disputare, Cic. Top. 17 *fin.*—**2.** Rhetor. *t. t.*, **a.** *A case proposed for decision, an inquiry concerning a case in law*, Quint. 3, 8, 28; 55; 59; Modest. Dig. 31, 35.—**b.** = quaestio infinita, "Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 109; Part. 1 *fin.*"—**II.** *An asking of advice, inquiry* (very rare): tuas literas exspecto, ut sciam, quid respondeant consultationi meae, Cic. Att. 8, 4 *fin.* So of *the questioning of the emperor by the praetor*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 11.—**b.** Concr.: *The subject of consultation, the inquiry:* Suet. Tib. 14 Bremi.

consultātor, ōris, *m.* [consulto] *One who asks advice, consults* (post-Aug. and rare, for the class. consultor, *no.* 2), Quint. 6, 3, 87 Zumpt *N. cr.*; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2.

* **consultātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [consultator] *Of* or *pertaining to consultation:* hostiae ("hostiarum genus, in quo voluntas dei per exta disquiritur"), *opp.* animales, Macr. Sat. 3, 5.

consulte, *adv.* *Deliberately; considerately; designedly, on purpose;* v. consulo, *Pa.*, *fin.*, *no.* I.

1. consulto, *adv.* *Deliberately; on purpose*, etc.; v. consulo, *Pa.*, *fin.*, *no.* I.

2. consulto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [consulo] **I.** *To reflect, consider maturely, to consult, take counsel, deliberate* (class.): (*α*) *c. acc.:* quid illaec illic in consilio duae secreto consultant? Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 35; so Liv. 1, 21; 55; 5, 5, et al.: quum in senatu res major quaepiam consultata est, Gell. 1, 23, 5 dub. (Lion: *Tunc ... consulta*; in Macr. S. 1, 6. *Quum ... consultaretur*). Poet.: consultata senatus for consulta, Sil. 6, 455.—(*β*) With *a relative clause:* anquirunt aut consultant, conducat id necne de quo deliberant, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9 Beier; so with *utrum, an*, etc., id. Att. 16, 8: quid in illis statuamus consultare, Sall. C. 52, 3; so Liv. 6, 19; 36, 8 *fin.*, et al.—(*γ*) With *de* or *super, in*, etc.: deliberare et consultare de officio, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7; so Caes. B. G. 5, 51; Liv. 10, 25; 36, 14; Suet. Ner. 2, et al.: consultandum super re magna et atroci, Tac. A. 2, 28 *fin.*: in medium, Sall. Hist. frgm. 4, 16, p. 241, ed. Gerl.; so Tac. H. 2, 37: in commune, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 15: propter ipsam rem, de qua sententiae rogantur, consultabitur, Quint. 3, 8, 18.—(*δ*) *Abs.:* male corde consultare, *to meditate evil in the heart*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 15: nimium consultas diu, id. Curc. 1, 3, 51; so Liv. 9, 9, Epit. 54; Quint. 3, 8, 15; 37; Suet. Ner. 15; Vit. 16, et al.—**b.** Transf., of language used in counsel: pars deliberativa de tempore futuro consultat, quaerit etiam de praeterito, Quint. 3, 8, 6.

2. Alicui, *To take care of one, have a care for* (very rare): delecti (*sc.* Patres) reipublicae consultabant, Sall. C. 6, 6; so Aurel. Vict. Caes. 15 *fin.*—**b.** Transf.: *Phron.* Abi, abi.—*Strab.* Consultabit istuc (*sc.* sarculum), mi homo, *this will help* (i. e. *to drive you away*), Plaut. Truc. 5, 50 (*loc. corrupt.*).

II. Aliquem, *To consult one, to go to for counsel, to ask counsel of*, etc. (also rare): quid me consultas? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 4: me (amantes), Tib. 1, 4, 78: aves, Plin. Pan. 76, 7. In this sense also in med. form in Tert. adv. Herm. 18, acc. to Jesaj. 40, 14 (in Hebr. the *Niph.* נוֹעַץ).

consultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] * **1.** *One who maturely considers, reflects, takes counsel upon a thing*, etc., Afran. in Non. 5, 6, 8; cf. Neukirch. Fab. Tog. p. 258.—**2.** *One who gives counsel, a counselor, adviser* (several times in Sallust; elsewhere very rare): egomet in agmine, in proelio consultor idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, Sall. J. 85, 47; so id. ib. 103 *ad fin.*; Hist. frgm. 3, 22, p. 234, ed. Gerl.—**b.** Prov.: malum consilium consultori est pessumum, Annal. Max. in Gell. 4, 5 (acc. to Hes. Op. et D. 264: Ἡ *δὲ κακὴ βουλὴ τῷ βουλεύσαντι κακίστη*), and Var. R. R. 3, 2, 1; cf. prava incepta consultoribus noxae esse, Sall. H. frgm. 1, 19, p. 219, ed. Gerl.—**c.** Trop.: ita cupidine atque ira, pessumis consultoribus, grassari, Sall. J. 64, 5.—**3.** *He who asks counsel of one, a consulter;* esp. used of him who consults a lawyer in reference to a suit at law (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare), Cic. Balb. 20; Mur. 9, 22 (twice); Tusc. 5, 38, 112; * Hor. S. 1, 1, 10: consultor, * Luc. 5, 187 ("*i. e. qui consulis deum*," Schol.).

* **consultrix**, īcis, *f.* [consultor] *She who has a care for, provides:* et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58.

consultum, i, v. consulo, *Pa.*, *no.* III.

1. consultus, a, um, v. consulo, *Pa.*

2. consultus, ūs, *m.* [consulo] (a more rare form for consultum, and in MSS. freq. interchanged with it) * **1.** *Deliberation, prudence:* collegae (connected with virtus militum), Liv. 3, 62.—**2.** *A decree:* Senati, Sall. C. 42 *fin.*: Patrum, Plin. 3, 20, 24 *fin.*; cf. Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 9.

con-sum, fui, futurum, fore (found only in the follg. exs.), **1.** *To be, to happen:* confido, confuturum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66: spero confore, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 140.—* **2.** *To be together with* or *at the same time:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8.

consummābĭlis, e, *adj.* [consummo] *That may be perfected* or *finished, susceptible of completion* (post-Aug. and very rare): ratio in nobis, Sen. Ep. 92: aevum, Prud. Psych. 846.

consummātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (a post-Aug. word) **1.** *A casting up together, reckoning together, a summing up, a summary view*, Col. 12, 13, 7; Plin. 4, 22, 37; Pomp. Dig. 21, 1, 36.—Hence, **b.** Transf.: *A union, connection:* consummatio omnium, Cels. 1, 3 *ad fin.* In rhetoric, *t. t.*, *A comprehending, connecting together:* "quum plura argumenta ad unum effectum deducuntur," Quint. 9, 2, 103 Spald.—**2.** *An ending, finishing, completing, consummation:* susceptae professionis, Col. 9, 2, 2; so id. 1, prooem. § 7; Sen. Brev. Vit. 1; Quint. 2, 18, 2; 6, 1, 55; Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 1; Vulg. Jerem. 30, 11 (for the Hebr. כָּלָה), et saep.: alvi, *i. e. a digestion of food*, Plin. 26, 8, 28: gladiatorum, *i. e. the main proof of their skill*, id. 8, 7, 7: PRIMIPILI, *i. e. the completed time of service as* primipilus, Inscr. Mur. 799, 6.

consummātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A completer, finisher* (eccl. Lat.): novi testamenti (*opp.* initiator veteris), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22; so Cypr. de Lapsis c. 5, et al.

consummatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from consummo.

con-summo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [summa] (not in use before the Aug. period; most freq. in Quint.) **I.** *To cast* or *sum up:* sumptus aedificiorum per arithmeticen, Vitr. 1, 1; so Col. 5, 2, 10.—**b.** Transf., of number: *To make up, amount to:* is numerus consummat— millia tria et ducenta, Col. 3, 5 *fin.*; so id. 3, 3, 10.—**2.** Trop.: *To bring together, unite:* belli gloriam, as it were, *compressed*, Liv. 28, 17.—Hence

II. *To bring about, accomplish, to make ready, complete, finish, perfect, consummate:* quae consummatur partibus una dies, *i. e. an intercalary day*, Ov. F. 3, 166: rem, Liv. 29, 23; so opera cerea, Col. 9, 13, 11; Suet. Caes. 30: maximas res, Plin. 7, 43, 45: operam, Quint. 2, 6, 6: omnia (ars), id. ib. 2, 17, 9: facultatem orandi, id. ib. 3, 5, 1: partum, Col. 8, 5, 5; Tac. H. 3, 84: sacrum, Sen. Herc. fur. 1039: parricidium, Curt. 6, 10, 14: annum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, et al.; Plin. 19, 3, 15 *fin.*—* **b.** *Abs.:* *To complete a time of service, serve out one's time:* Suet. Calig. 44.—**2.** Trop.: *To make perfect, to complete, perfect, bring to the highest perfection:* **a.** Of inanimate things: nec denique ars ulla consummatur ibi, unde oriendum est, Quint. 3, 9, 9: vitam ante mortem, Sen. Ep. 32; Quint. 12, 1, 31 (v. the passage in connection).—**b.** Transf., of persons: Severum consummari mors immatura non passa est, *to attain to the highest grade*, Quint. 10, 1, 89; so id. ib. 10, 2, 28.—Whence

consummātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Brought to the highest degree, perfect, complete, consummate:* **a.** Of inanimate things: eloquentia, Quint. Prooem. § 20: scientia, id. ib. 2, 21, 24: ars, Plin. 14, 4, 5: robur virium, id. 10, 63, 83: sapientiae nullus, Col. 11, 1, 11; cf. Sen. Ep. 72.—**b.** Of persons: ne se perfectos protinus atque consummatos putent, Quint. 5, 10, 119; id. ib. 10, 5, 14: orator, id. ib. 2, 19, 1 *sq.*; id. ib. 10, 1, 122: professores, id. ib. 1, 9, 3: undique, id. ib. 1, 10, 5.—*Sup.:* Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6.—*Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. (*perf. syncop.* consumsti, Prop. 1, 3, 37: *inf.* consumpse, Lucr. 1, 234) *v. a.* *To take wholly* or *completely*, i. e.

I. A. Of food: *To take to one's self, to consume, devour* (class.): Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: frumenta, Caes. B. G. 6, 43; cf. ib. 7, 17: fruges, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: vitiatum (aprum), id. Sat. 2, 2, 92: angues, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: draconem, Suet. Tib. 72: mensas accisis dapibus, Virg. A. 7, 125, et al.—Hence, through the intermediate idea of destroying,

B. Transf., **1.** In gen.: *To consume, devour, waste, squander, annihilate, destroy, bring to naught, kill.*—**a.** Of inanimate things: faciat quod lubet: Sumat, consumat, perdat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56: cf. Sall. C. 12, 2: patrimonium per luxuriam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: bona paterna, Quint. 3, 11, 13; 16; and omnem materiam, Ov. M. 8, 876: omnes fortunas sociorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; cf. omnes opes et spes privatas meas, Sall H. frgm. 3, 11, p. 230: omnia flamma, Caes. B. C. 2, 14; cf. aedes incendio, Liv. 25, 7: domum incendio, Suet. Calig. 59: consumpturis viscera mea flammis, Quint. 6 prooem. § 3: viscera fero morsu, Ov. M. 4, 113: anulum usu, id. Pont. 4, 10, 5; cf. ferrum rubigine (* *to eat*), Curt. 7, 8, et saep. Of time (* *To spend, pass*): horas multas saepe suavissimo sermone, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 5: annua tempora, Lucr. 5, 618: magnam partem diei, Caes. B. G. 5, 9 *fin.*: omne tempus, Liv. 29, 33 Drak.: dies decem in his rebus, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: multos dies per dubitationem, Sall. J. 62, 9; cf. Tac. H. 4, 43 *fin.*: omne tempus circa Medeam, id. Or. 3: continuum biduum epulando potandoque, Suet. Tib. 42: precando tempora cum blandis verbis, *to waste* or *lose time and words in supplications*, Ov. M. 2, 575: multis diebus et laboribus consumptis, Sall. J. 93: Prop. 1, 3, 37: affectus, Quint. 2, 13, 13; 4, 2, 120: spiritus, id. ib. 11, 3, 53: vocem (metus instans), Tac. H. 1, 42: ignominiam, id. ib. 3, 24: gratiam rei nimia captatione, Quint. 8, 6, 51: vires ipsa subtilitate, id. ib. 12, 2, 13: bona ingenii, id. ib. 12, 5, 2; id. ib. 3, 11, 23; cf. Sall. J. 25 *fin.*—Poet.: quum mare, quum terras consumpserit, aëra tentet, *i. e. seek a refuge therein in vain*, Ov. Her. 6, 161.—**b.** Of living beings: (*α*) *To destroy, kill:* si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, Cic. Planc. 37; cf. quos fortuna belli consumpserat, Sall. H. frgm. 1, 15, p. 216, ed. Gerl.: tantum exercitum fame, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.*; so siti, Hirt. ib. 8, 41 *fin.*: acie, Vellej. 2, 52 *fin.*: morte, Tib. 1, 3, 55: morbo, Nep. Reg. 2: senio et moerore, Liv. 40, 54, et al.—(*β*) Seldom merely, *To waste, weaken, enervate:* inedia et purgationibus et vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic. Fam. 16, 10, cf. Ov. M. 9, 663; and consumpta membra senecta, id. ib. 14, 148.

2. In partic.: aliquid in aliqua re, rar. in aliquid or *abs.*, *To bestow something upon something, to use, employ, spend upon* or *about something:* (*a*) *In aliqua re:* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 21: pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: aurum in monumento, id. ib. 1, 4, 12; Nep. Timoth. 1, 2: studium in virorum fortium factis memoriae prodendis, Cic. Fam. 6, 12 *ad fin.*; cf. plurimum studii in armis, Nep. Epam. 2 *fin.*: tantum laboris in rebus falsis, Quint. 12, 11, 15: curam in re una, Hor. S. 2, 4, 48: ingenium in musicis, Cic. Fin. 5, 19; cf. id. Phil. 5, 18, 49; and id. Sest. 13 *fin.*, Quint. 1, 2, 11.—* (*β*) *In aliquid* (cf. the Gr. *ἀναλίσκειν εἰς τι*): tota in dulces consument ubera natos, Virg. G. 3, 178; Prop. 4, 6, 55: pecuniam in monumentum, Javol. Dig. 35, 1, 40 *fin.*—(γ) *Abs.:* si quid consili habet, ut consumat nunc, quum nihil obsint doli, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 133.

II. Post-Aug., *To receive* or *take something:* tela omnia solus pectore, Sil. 5, 642; cf. tela clipeo, id. 10, 1229; Tryphon. Dig. 26, 7, 54.

consumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consumo] * **1.** *A consuming, wasting, consumption:* Cic. Univ. 6.—* **2.** *An employing, bestowing, application, use:* operae, Cic. Her. 4, 22 *fin.*

consumptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A consumer, destroyer* (very rare): omnium ignis (connected with confector), * Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41. Abs. of *the wasters of their property, spendthrifts:* veterani, Sen. Exc. Controv. 3, 1.

consumptus, a, um, *Part.*, from consumo.

con-sŭo, without *perf.*, ūtum, 3. *v. a. To sew, stitch,* or *join together* (very rare; mostly ante- and post-class.): tunicam, Var. L. L. 9, 47, 147: lumbulos, Apic. 7, 8; so id. 7, 2; 8, 7.—**b.** Trop.: consutis dolis, *clothed with wiles*, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211; so id. Pseud. 1, 5, 126: os, *i. e. to forbid to speak*, Sen. Ep. 47.—* **2.** In gen.: aliqua re, *To fill with something:* pinacothecas veteribus tabulis, Plin. 35, 2, 2.—Whence

* consūtum, i, *n.* *A garment that is stitched together, a covering for the body*, Gaj. Inst. 3, § 192.

con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. n.* *To raise one's self, to rise* (esp. of a multitude), *to stand up, to arise* (class. in prose and poetry),

I. Lit.: **A.** Of living beings: quum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset ... consurrexisse omnes, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63; so out of respect: itaque in curiam venimus. Honorifice consurgitur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 62; and in venerationem tui, Plin. Pan. 54, 2: (in concilio Germanorum) consurgunt ii, qui et causam et hominem probant, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: consurrexit senatus cum clamore ad unum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: ex insidiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 37; cf. Liv. 2, 50: ubi triarii consurrexerunt integri, id. 8, 10; cf. id. ib. 8; Catull. 62, 1; id. ib. 6; Ov. M. 7, 570: consurgere tonsis, Virg. A. 10, 299: consurgitur ex consilio, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: in plausus consurrectum est, Phaedr. 5, 7, 28; Lucr. 3, 503: toro consurgere, Ov. M. 7, 344: ad iterandum ictum, Liv. 8, 7; cf. in ensem, Virg. A. 9, 749: leniter est consurgendum, Quint. 11, 3, 156, et al.

B. Of inanimate objects (mostly poet.): consurgeret aër, Lucr. 2, 1111.—c. *ex*, id. 6, 498; so id. 4, 929; 6, 474: consurgo de terra ignis corpora, id. 6, 886: in auras corpora sponte sua, id. 6, 1020: mare imo fundo ad aethera, Virg. A. 7, 530: terno consurgunt ordine remi, id. ib. 5, 120: limen earum in tantam altitudinem consurgit quantam, *etc.*, Col. 7, 9, 13: villa leniter et sensim clivo fallente consurgit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 14.

II. Meton.: **1** Of living beings: *ad* or *in aliquid*, also *abs.: To rise* or *stand up for any* (esp. a hostile) *action* (perh. not ante-Aug.): consurgere ad bellum, Liv. 10, 13; so id. 33, 19: ad novas res, Suet. Caes. 9: in arma, Virg. A. 10, 90: in vias truces, Val. Fl. 1, 673: in poenam, Plin. 8, 16, 17: in aemulationem, Just. 12, 15: consurgunt iterum partes, *stand up*, Luc. 1, 692; cf. Tac. H. 3, 1: in nostri curam consurge tuendi, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 71: carmine Maeonio, id. Pont. 3, 3, 31.

2. Of inanimate things: *To arise, take rise* (like *no.* 1, perh. not ante-Aug.): vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, Virg. A. 5, 19; so of winds: e terra, Plin. 2, 43, 44; Tac. A. 14, 21: qua concitatione consurgat ira, Quint. 1, 11, 12: fama consurgit, Val. Fl. 1, 75.

consurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consurgo] *A standing up* (as a sign of assent in public transactions) (rare; perh. only in the follg. exs.): judicum, Cic. Att. 1, 16: omnium vestrum, id. Harusp. Resp. 1.

Consus, i, *m.* [perh. from a stem CONSO, whence also consul and consilium] *A very ancient deity of Italy, presiding over counsels and secret plans:* CONSVS. CONSILIO. MARS. DVELLO. LARES. COMITIO. POTENTES., old inscr. in Tert. Spect. 5; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 8, 636; Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31. Hence Romulus consecrated to him the games instituted on account of the seizing of the Sabine women, Liv. 1, 9, where this deity is called Neptunus Equester; cf. also Serv. l. l. This festival, subsequently celebrated annually by the Romans, called Consualia, fell on the 18th of August, Ov. F. 3, 199 *sq.*; Var. L. L. 6, 3, 57; Liv. 1, 9; Fest. p. 32.

* **con-sŭsurro,** are, *v. n.* *To whisper together:* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64 Ruhnk. *N. cr.*

* **consūtĭlis,** e, *adj.* [consuo] *Sewed together:* crate praecinctus, Cassiod. Var. 5, 42.

consutum, i, v. consuo.

consutus, a. um, *Part.*, from consuo.

* **con-tābĕfăcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To waste away, to wear out, consume:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 19.

con-tābesco, bŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To waste away gradually, to be consumed, pine away* (very rare): cor guttatim contabescit, * Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 92: Artemisia luctu confecta contabuit, * Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75.—* **b.** Trop.: O perfidiosae Fregellae, quam facile scelere vestro contabuistis, Cic. Her. 4, 15, 22.

contăbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contabulo] *A joining of boards together, a floor* or *story, a covering of boards* (very rare), Caes. B. C. 2, 9 (four times); Vitr. 10, 21: proscenii, App. Flor. *no.* 18.

con-tăbŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To furnish* or *cover with boards* (several times in the histt.; elsewhere rare): turres, Caes. B. G. 5, 40; Liv. 24, 34: pomaria, Plin. 15, 16, 18: totum murum ex omni parte turribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: pavimentum quernis axibus, Plin. 36, 25, 62: mare molibus, *to furnish with a bridge, to bridge over*, Curt. 5, 7; cf. Hellespontum, * Suet. Calig. 19.

contabundus, a, um, v. cunctabundus.

1. contactus, a, um, *Part.*, from contingo.

2. contactus, ūs, *m.* [contingo] (except once in Sall., perh. not ante-Aug.) **1.** *A touching, touch, contact*, Virg. A. 3, 227; Ov. M. 4, 52; 11, 111; Col. 11, 3, 50; Plin. 8, 15, 16; 33, 7, 40; in plur.: viriles, Ov. M. 7, 239.—**2.** *A touching of something unclean, a contagion, infection*, Liv. 4, 30; 25, 26; Tac. A. 4, 49; 6, 7.—**b.** Trop. (several times in Tac.): neu patiamini licentiam scelerum, quasi tabem, ad integros contactu procedere, * Sall. H. frgm. 1, 19, p. 220: oculos a contactu dominationis inviolatos habebamus, Tac. Agr. 30; so contactu valentiorum, id. Hist. 1, 11. Abs.: discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos, id. Ann. 1, 43; id. Hist. 2, 60.

contāges, is, *f.* [id.] *Contact, touch* (a word of Lucr.), Lucr. 3, 734; 4, 337; in plur., id. 6, 280 and 1242.

contāgĭo, ōnis, *f.*, **contāgĭum,** ii, *n.*, and **contāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* (*contagium* only in poets—and then only in plural—and in post-Aug. prose writers; cf. Fest. p. 45, and colluvio: *contamen* only in late Lat.) [id.] *A touching, contact, touch, connection*, in a good or bad sense.—**1.** In a good sense: (α) *Contagio*, Cato R. R. 132 *fin.*; Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164; Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; Div. 1, 30, 63, et al.—(β) *Contagium*, Lucr. 3, 346; 740; Plin. 2, 26, 18; Mart. 11, 47.—**b.** Pregnant, *A union, connection:* contagio naturae valet, Cic. Fat. 3.—Esp. freq.

2. In a bad sense, *A contact with something physically* or *morally unclean, a contagion, infection:* **a.** Lit.: (α) *Contagio:* tum praecipue oves contagione vexentur, Col. 7, 5, 6; so ib. 16: lichenis, Plin. 26, 1, 3: vini, id. 14, 21, 27, et al.—(β) *Contagium:* morbi, Lucr. 3, 472; 6, 1235; Curt. 9, 10; cf. pestilentiae, Plin. 23, 8, 80: vicini pecoris, Virg. E. 1, 51.—*Abs.:* agunt contagia late, Ov. M. 7, 551; Hor. Epod. 16, 61, et al.—**b.** Trop.: *An infection, pollution, vicious companionship* or *intercourse, participation*, etc.: (α) *Contagio:* contagione mei patris metuo malum, Plaut. Am. prol. 31; so with the *Gen.* illius sceleris, Cic. Mur. 37, 78; Sull. 2, 6: criminis, Liv. 9, 34: turpitudinis, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3: conscientiae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71: furoris, Liv. 28, 24: cujus facti dictive, id. 2, 37: noxae, id. 9, 1: imitandi belli, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 3; cf. belli, Flor. 2, 13, 1: bellorum, id. ib. 2, 4: aspectus, Cic. Clu. 68, 193.—*Abs.:* haec (vitia) primo paullatim crescere; post, ubi contagio quasi pestilentia invasit, civitas immutata, *etc.*, * Sall. C. 10 *fin.* Kritz; so Liv. 5, 6; 12; 10, 18; 28, 27; 34; 29, 6; 42, 5; Flor. 1, 9, 8.—(β) *Contagium:* aegrae mentis, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 25: scelerum, Luc. 3, 322: lucri (connected with scabies), Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14: belli, Flor. 1, 15, 1: deditionis, id. 3, 14, 2: terrae, Ov. M. 15, 195.—(γ) *Contamen:* Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 1, 1; so 4, 4; 5, 1; Mart. Cap. 1, 5.

contāgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contagio, *no.* 2] *Contagious* (perh. only in Veget.): passio, Veg. 1, 14, 2: scabies, id. 5, 70, 1.

contagium, ii, v. contagio.

contamen, inis, *n.*, v. contagio.

* **contāmĭnābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [contamen] *That may be polluted* or *defiled:* Propheta, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20 *ad fin.*

contāmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contamino] (post-class. word) *A polluting, contamination, defilement:* mulieris, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2: expositionis, Arn. 5, 168.—* **2.** *Corruption, disease:* ventris, Jul. Obsequ. de prodig. 89.

contāmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A defiler, polluter* (late Lat.): honorum, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 6: paterni tori, Tert. Pudic. 13.

con-tāmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [from the stem TAG, tango] **I.** Orig., *To bring into contact with one another, to mingle, blend together, unite.* So twice in Ter. of the blending of parts of different comedies into one whole: multas Graecas fabulas, Ter. Heaut. prol. 17; id. Andr. prol. 16. Cf. upon this Grauert's Analekten, p. 116 *sq.*—With the idea of joining different objects, that of deteriorating, contaminating what was orig. good or pure is easily connected; cf. confundere, commiscere, *etc.*—Hence,

II. *To corrupt, contaminate, defile, stain, pollute something* (by something) (very freq., esp. in the trop. signif., and in Cic.; not in Quint.): **1.** Lit.: ut anteponantur *integra contaminatis*, Cic. Top. 18, 69: Deam Syriam urina, Suet. Ner. 56: lacus (connected with spurcare aquas), Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1: spiritum, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.—**2.** Trop.: gaudium aegritudine aliqua (* *to cloud, mar, destroy*), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 4: se humanis vitiis (joined with se inquinare domesticis vitiis atque flagitiis), Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72; Liv. 4, 1: ordines negligentia, Suet. Vesp. 9: veritatem aliquo mendacio, Cic. Sull. 16: mentem omni scelere, Liv. 40, 13; cf. aliquem scelere, Tac. A. 1, 35; and se sanguine, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: sese maleficio, id. Rosc. Am. 40: se ipsos ac domos suas nefanda praeda, Liv. 29, 18, et al.; * Lucr. 3, 896 (v. the pass. in connection).—In *part. perf.:* contaminati facinore, Caes. B. G. 7, 43; so tot parricidiis, Cic. Phil. 12, 7: omnibus probris, Suet. Aug. 65; Vitell. 4: judicia vitio paucorum (joined with corrupta), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70, et al.—Whence

contāmĭnātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Stained with guilt, polluted, contaminated, impure, vile, defiled:* se ut consceleratos contaminatosque ab ludis abactos esse, Liv. 2, 37; cf. pars civitatis, velut contaminata, id. 4, 4: superstitio, Cic. Clu. 68 *fin.*, et al. So several times of those defiled by incontinence: * Hor. Od. 1, 37, 9; Tac. A. 15, 37: florem aetatis, Suet. Caes. 49: pene omnibus membris, id. Ner. 29.—*Sup.:* homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14.—*Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

contanter, *adv.* *With delay, slowly, tardily;* v. cunctor, *Pa.*, 1. *fin.*

‡ **contārĭi,** orum, *m.* [contus] *A kind of soldiers armed with pikes*, Inscr. Grut. 40, 2 and 3.

contatio, onis, v. cunctatio.

1. contātus, a, um, *Delaying, hesitating, slow;* v. cunctor, *Pa.*

2. contātus, i, *m.* [contus] *A soldier* *armed with a pike* or *pole*, a kind of troops = CONTARII, Veg. Mil. 3, 6 *ad fin.*

* **con-technor,** atus, 1. *v. dep.* [techna] *To devise plots, contrive tricks:* Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 34.

contectus, a, um, *Part.*, v. contego.

con-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To cover, to cover up* or *over* (freq. and class.): **I.** In gen.: **1.** Lit.: coria centonibus contegere, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; so locum linteis, Liv. 10, 38: capita scutis, Hirt. B. Afr. 47 *fin.*: se corbe, Cic. Sest. 38, 82; cf. caput glauco amictu, Virg. A. 12, 885; spoliis contectum juvenis corpus, Liv. 8, 7; cf. pelle contectus, Suet. Ner. 29: corpus ejus (tumulus), Cic. Arch. 10, 24, cf. thus of burying: eos uno tumulo (**to bury*), Liv. 26, 25; humo, Ov. H. 16, 274: humili sepultura, Tac. H. 1, 49: omnia nebulâ, Liv. 40, 22; Suet. Ner. 31; * Lucr. 4, 353.—**2.** Trop.: quidam servili habitu, alii fide clientium contecti, *covered, protected*, Tac. H. 3, 73.

II. In partic.: **1.** With the access. idea of preservation (cf. condo), *To preserve, keep:* quum arma omnia reposita contectaque essent, Caes. B. C. 2, 14.—And more freq., **2.** With the access. idea of concealment: *To conceal by covering, to cover, hide, conceal:* **a.** Of corporeal objects: eas partes corporis contexit atque abdidit, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 35.—**b.** Of abstr. objects: factam injuriam illi miserae, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 41: libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantia, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: aperire et recludere contecta victricium partium vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 77; id. Ann. 13, 13.

con-tĕmĕro, avi, 3. *v. a.* *To stain, pollute, violate, contaminate, defile* (very rare): torum dominae, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 18; Mart. Spect. 10, 2.

* **contemnĭ-fĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [contemno-facio] *Despising, contemptuous, scornful:* Lucil. in Non. 88, 29.

con-temno, tempsi, temptum, 3. *v. a.* *To consider a person* or *thing as small* or *unimportant, to set a small value on, to value little, esteem lightly, hold in contempt, contemn, despise, disdain* (hence very freq. in connection with irridere, despicere, non curare, pro nihilo ducere, *etc.*; opp. to expetere, efferre, timere, metuere, *etc.*; v. the follg. and cf. aspernor) (very freq. and class. in prose and poetry).

1. With things as objects: quodque ea, quae plerique vehementer expetunt, contemnant et pro nihilo ducant, Cic. Off. 1, 9; id. Fin. 3, 9, 29: corporis voluptatem contemni et rejici oportere, id. Off. 1, 30, 106: Romam prae sua Capua irridebunt atque contemnent, id. Agr. 2, 35: non usque eo L. Catilina rempublicam despexit atque contempsit, ut, *etc.*, id. Mur. 37, 78; cf. id. Verr. 1, 3, 9: contempsisti L. Murenae genus, extulisti tuum, id. ib. 7, 15; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 30 *fin.*: neque enim refutanda tantum, quae e contrario dicuntur, sed contemnenda, elevanda, ridenda sunt, Quint. 6, 4, 10 Spald.; cf. id. ib. 4, 1, 38, et al. (cf. under *no.* 2): imperium meum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 10: tuum consilium, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 15: mea dona, Lucr. 1, 48: murmura ponti, id. 3, 1045: praeclare res humanas, Cic. Fam. 5, 13: parva ista, Liv. 6, 41: laborem bene dicendi, Quint. Prooem. 14: metum jurisjurandi, id. ib. 5, 6, 3: populi voces, Hor. S. 1, 1, 65: honores, id. ib. 2, 7, 85: cantus Apollineos prae se, Ov. M. 11, 155, et saep.—(β) *c. inf.*: non contemnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29; so coronari Olympia, id. ib. 50: mori, Sen. Phoen. 197.—(γ) *Abs.*: Cic. Or. 38; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 23.—(δ) In *part. fut. pass.*: documenta ex contemnendis animalibus, *despicable, contemptible*, Plin. 8, 29, 43. Esp. freq. with a negative: (orationes) non contemnendae saneque tolerabiles, Cic. Brut. 79; cf. under *no.* 2.—**b.** Poet. of things as subjects: adamantina saxa ictus contemnere sueta, Lucr. 2, 448; cf. Virg. G. 2, 361; so Lucr. 5, 380; 1216; Tib. 1, 3, 37, et al.

2. With personal objects: a te contemni ac despici ac pro nihilo haberi senatum volunt, Cic. frgm. in Non. 436, 27: contemni se putant (senes), despici, illudi, id. de Sen. 18, 65; id. Off. 2, 10, 36: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54; Sall. H. frgm. 1, 15, p. 218 ed. Gerl.; Liv. 22, 39 *fin.*; Quint. 6, 2, 3: contemnere miser, Hor. S. 2, 3, 14, et saep.: se, *to put a small value upon one's self, to have an humble* or *low opinion of one's self* (*opp.* sibi satisplacere), Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 47; so id. Mil. 4, 6, 21; and inversely, se non contemnere, *to have a high regard for* or *estimate of one's self:* Cic. Att. 12, 21 *fin.*; so id. Phil. 13, 7, 15; Liv. 4, 35.—(β) *Abs.*: quae res illis contemnentibus perniciei fuit, Nep. Thras. 2, 2.—**b.** In *part. fut. pass.*: ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in dicendo, Cic. Brut. 77 *fin.*; so id. ib. 13, 51: manus, *i. e. considerable*, Suet. Tib. 25; id. Or. 69, 231: copiae neque numero neque genere hominum contemnendae, Caes. B. C. 3, 110.—Whence

contemptus, a, um, *Pa.* *Despised, despicable, contemptible, vile, abject* (class.): contemptus et abjectus homo, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: contempta ac sordida vita, id. Planc. 5, 12: a vili contemptoque, Quint. 6, 1, 16: res, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 25, et saep.—*c. Dat.*: Trebellius per avaritiam ac sordes contemptus exercitui invisusque, Tac. H. 1, 60.—*Comp.*: quae vox potest esse contemptior, quam Milonis Crotoniatae? Cic. de Sen. 9; so id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; Suet. Tib. 13; id. Ter. 2.—*Sup.*: contemptissimorum consulum levitas, Cic. Sest. 16; so Quint. 12, 2, 2; Suet. Dom. 15.

con-tempĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To moderate, temper*, or *make more mild by mixing* or *mingling together* (very rare; perh. not ante-Aug.): cantharum mulso, App. M. 10; so Veg. 6, 9, 7; Marc. Emp. 16; Apic. 4, 2: propiora (solis) contemperata habere, * Vitr. 9, 4.

contemplābĭlis, e, *adj.* [contemplor] *Aiming, taking aim* (only in Ammian.): dextera, Amm. 30, 5.—**Adv.* contemplabiliter feriebant machinae hostiles, id. 20, 7; cf. contemplatio.

* **contemplābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Considering eagerly, contemplating attentively:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 40.

contemplātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An eager, attentive considering, a viewing, surveying, contemplation* (in good prose): **1.** Physical: coeli, Cic. Div. 1, 42: publicae felicitatis, Curt. 10, 9, 7: injecit contemplationem super humeros (* *cast a look over*), Petr. 12, 4.—Hence, **b.** In partic., *An accurate, certain aiming with a weapon, a sure aim:* sagittis praecipua contemplatione utuntur, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 194; cf. contemplabilis.—**2.** Mental: est animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127; so rerum naturae, Cels. 1 praef.: ipsius naturae, Quint. 3, 6, 86, and in plur.: naturae, Gell. 20, 5, 3: recti pravique, Quint. 2, 4, 20: veri, id. ib. 6, 2, 5: iniqui, id. ib. 12, 1, 35: rerum, scripti, id. ib. 3, 6, 89: sui, id. ib. 2, 18, 4: virtutum, Tac. Agr. 46: summa vis infinitatis et magna ac diligenti contemplatione dignissima est, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50; so *abs.*, id. ib. 1, 12, 18; Plin. Ep. 2, 1 *fin.*—Hence, **b.** In partic.: *A consideration, regard* (late Lat.; most freq. in the jurists): liberorum, Just. 7, 5, 7: justitiae ejus, id. 8, 3, 14: personarum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8; so id. ib. 3, 5, 5; Papin. ib. 18, 1, 58; Paul. Sent. 2, 24; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3161, et saep.

* **contemplātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Contemplative, speculative:* philosophia (*opp.* activa), *theoretical* (formed after the Gr. ϑεωρητικός), Sen. Ep. 95.

contemplātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A contemplator, an observer* (very rare): coeli ac Deorum, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: mundi animus, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8; App. Flor. *no.* 18.

‡ **contemplātōrĭus,** στοχαστικός, Gloss. Cyrill.

contemplātrix, īcis, *f.* [contemplator] *She who observes* or *contemplates* (very rare): Cels. praef.; App. Dogm. Plat. 2.

1. contemplatus, a, um, *Part.*, from contemplor.

2. contemplātus, ūs, *m.* [contemplor] *A consideration, contemplation, observance* (very rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): mali, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 66.—***2.** Trop.: *Regard, respect:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1.

contemplo, are, v. the follg., *fin.*

con-templor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [templum] (orig. pertaining to the lang. of augury: To border a templum on all sides; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82; hence in gen., to look around carefully on all sides, and with reference to an object)

To consider, look at, view attentively, accurately, to survey, behold, gaze upon, give attention to, to attend to, observe, consider, contemplate; considero (class. in prose and poetry): **1.** Physically: quum intueor et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, Cic. Planc. 1, 2: contemplari unum quodque otiose et considerare coepit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 15: quum coelum suspeximus coelestiaque contemplati sumus, id. N. D. 2, 2: oculis pulchritudinem rerum, id. ib. 2, 38 *fin.*; cf. Hor. S. 1, 2, 91: loci naturam ab omni parte, Liv. 35, 28; Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 10: vultum, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 33: lituras codicis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 16: numos in arca, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67: udum Tibur, id. Od. 3, 29, 6, et al.; Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 4: contemplator, quum, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 113; so id. 6, 189; Virg. G. 1, 187; 4, 61.—**2.** Mentally (several times in Cic.): propone tibi duos reges, et id animo contemplare, quod oculis non potes, Cic. Dejot. 14, 40: aliquid secum considerare et contemplari, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: ut totam causam acerrime contemplemini, id. Flacc. 11 *fin.*: res, id. N. D. 1, 27, 77; id. de Or. 1, 33, 151.

☞ **a.** Act. form: contemplo, are (ante- and post-class.): contempla et templum Cereris ad laevam aspice, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82; in *imper.*, id. in Non. 470, 5; Att. and Tit., ib. 469, 31, and 470, 2; Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 16; Mil. 4, 2, 38; Most. 1, 3, 10; 16; 125: contemplo placide formam et faciem virginis, Naev. ib. 469, 33; so Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 285; Asin. 3, 1, 35; Epid. 3, 3, 2; Merc. 2, 3, 72; Pers. 4, 4, 15; Trin. 4, 2, 21; Nemes. frgm. de Aucup. 3, p. 49 ed. Stern.—**b.** Contemplatus, a, um, in a pass. signif.: ipse ab contemplato situ Carthaginis rediit, Liv. 30, 36; so scripta, Amm. 31, 15: hoc, id. ib. 5

con-tempŏrālis, e, *adj.* *Contemporary*; subst., *A contemporary* (late Lat.) Tert. adv. Herm. 6 *sq.*, et al.

* **con-tempŏrānĕus,** a, um, *adj* [tempus] *Contemporary*; subst., *A contemporary:* M. Varro et Nigidius Caesari et Ciceroni, Gell. 19, 14 *in lemmate.*

* **con-tempŏro,** are, *v. n.* [id.] *To be contemporary* or *of the same time:* Tert Resurr. Carn. 45.

contempte, *adv.* *Contemptuously*, v. contemno, *Pa.*, *fin.*

contemptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [contemno] *Contemptible* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9; so id. 21, 2, 37; Arn. 4, p. 155.—*Comp.* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 20.

contemptĭbĭlĭtas, atis, *f.* [contemptibilis] *Contemptibleness, contempt:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

contemptim, *adv.* [contemno] *Contemptuously, with contempt, scornfully* (a favorite word of Livy; elsewhere rare): Naev. in Non. 516, 1; imitated by Plaut.: Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 34: magnifice de se ac contemptim de Romanis loquentes, Liv 9, 41: superbe quaedam et contemptim in se concionantem, id. 37, 10; id. 2, 35; id. 2, 56: morte consulis succedentes ad castra Rom., id. 7, 7; id. 25, 36; id. 6, 38 Drak.; * Curt. 9, 7, 19; Tac. H. 3, 9 *fin.*: vagabantur barbari, id. ib. 3, 47.—*Comp.* * Sen. Brev. Vitae 11: quo contemptius abuteretur patientia hominum, * Suet. Dom. 11.—* **b.** Poet., transf. to an inanimate object: * Lucr. 5, 1125.

contemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A despising; disregard, contempt, scorn, disdain* (in good prose; not in Quint.): totam vim bene vivendi in animi robore ac magnitudine et in omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despicientia ponamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: fortitudo est dolorum laborumque contemptio, id. Off. 3, 33, 117; so id. Rep. frgm. in Non. 201, 30, Hortens. frgm., ib. 202, 1: pecuniae, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: deorum immortalium, Liv 6, 41: ut jam non solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, *etc.*, Caes.

B. G. 3, 17; so id. ib. 5, 49; id. B. C. 3, 60: (adversarii) in contemptionem adducentur, si, *etc.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22.

contemptius, *adv.*, v. contemptim.

contemptor, ōris, *m.* [contemno] *He who puts small value upon* or *makes light of a thing, he who disregards* or *despises, a contemner, despiser* (freq. after the Aug. per.; not in Cic. and Hor.): Divum Mezentius, Virg. A. 7, 648; cf. superum, Ov. M. 3, 514; magni Olympi cum dis, id. ib. 13, 761; and religionum, * Suet. Ner. 56: gratiae, divitiarum (Cato), Liv. 39, 40: famae, id. 44, 22: suae infamiae, Tac. A. 6, 38: opum, id. Hist. 4, 5; cf. sui (*opp.* prodigus alieni), id. Germ. 31: aequi Amulius, Ov. F. 3, 49: ferri, nullo forabilis ictu, id. Met. 12, 170; cf. vulnerum leones, Plin. 8, 16, 18: nostri, Ov. M. 11, 7; id. ib. 9, 240: (Cicero) minime sui contemptor, * Quint. 12, 1, 20; cf. contemno, *no.* 2.—**b.** Of abstract subjects: lucis animus, Virg. A. 9, 205; cf. ambitionis animus, Plin. Pan. 55, 9; and *abs.*: cui inerat contemptor (*adj.*) animus et superbia (* *proud, disdainful spirit*), * Sall. J. 64.

contemptrix, īcis, *f.* [contemptor] *She who puts small value upon a thing, a despiser, contemner* (rare; not in Cic.): mea, * Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 2: superum propago, * Ov. M. 1, 161.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: contemptrix frigorum eruca, Plin. 19, 8, 44; id. 37, 4, 15.

1. contemptus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from contemno.

2. contemptus, ūs, *m.* [contemno] *A despising, contemning; contempt, scorn* (first freq. since the Aug. per., but esp. so in Quint.; perh. never in Cic., for in Sen. Tranq. 11 prob. the thought only is Ciceronian): **I.** *Act.*: (naribus labrisque) derisus, contemptus, fastidium significari solet, Quint. 11, 3, 80: pecuniae, id. ib. 7, 2, 30: operis, id. ib. 2, 4, 16; 12, 6, 7: operis et hominum, id. ib. 11, 3, 136: hominis, id. ib. 8, 3, 21: opinionis, id. ib. 12, 1, 12: doloris, id. ib. 12, 2, 30, et saep.: ambitionis, Tac. A. 6, 45: famae, id. ib. 4, 38 *fin.*; cf. omnis infamiae, Suet. Ner. 39: sui alienique, Tac. Or. 29: sui, Suet. Vit. 14.—**2.** *Pass.*: Lucr. 3, 65: atque ego contemptûs essem patientior hujus, *etc.*, Ov. M. 13, 859: contemptu inter socios nomen Romanum laborare, Liv. 6, 2; cf. Quint. 12, 8, 14; 2, 2, 5: si contemptum ex humilitate tulerit, Quint. 5, 14, 30; Ov. M. 2, 527, et al.: plerumque hominibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est, Caes. B. G. 2, 30; so Suet. Claud. 15.—In plur.: Lucr. 5, 831; 1277.

con-tendo, di, tum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* *To stretch, stretch out*, as it were, *with all one's might, vigorously, to draw tight, strain.*

I. Lit. (so rare, and mostly poet.): arcum, Virg. A. 12, 815; Ov. M. 6, 286; Rem. Am. 435: tormenta, Sisen. in Non. 258, 27; Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: fides nervis, id. Fin. 3, 27, 75: muscipula, Lucil. in Non. 181, 31: tenacia vincla, Virg. G. 4, 412: ilia risu, Ov. A. A. 3, 285: pontem in alto, Enn. Ann. 13, 7 (in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 85): oculi contendunt se, Lucr. 4, 810; cf. below, *Pa.*—**2.** Meton. (*causa pro effectu*) of weapons: *To direct, shoot, hurl, throw*: infensam hastam, Virg. A. 10, 521: tela, id. ib. 12, 815: sagittas nervo, Sil. 1, 323: telum aërias in auras, Virg. A. 5, 520.

II. Trop. (so freq. in prose and poetry): *To strain eagerly, to stretch, exert, to direct one's mental powers to something, to pursue earnestly*; or neutr.: *to exert one's self, to strive zealously for something*, etc.

· **A.** In gen.: **a.** *Act.*: (*a*) *c. acc.*: magnum fortasse onus, verumtamen dignum, in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35; cf. contendit omnes nervos Chrysippus, ut persuadeat, *etc.*, id. Fat. 10, 21: summas vires de palma, Lucr. 4, 990: animum in curas, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 11: quo se dira libido, Lucr. 4, 1043; id. 4, 472: tamen id sibi contendendum aut aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; cf. se id contendere et laborare, ne ea, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 31; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21: et petere imperium populi et contendere honores, Var. in Non. 259, 32.—(*β*) *c. inf.*: *To exert one's self vigorously to do something, to apply one's self with zeal to, to go to*: hunc locum duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit, Caes. B. G. 5, 21; so contendere summa vi transcendere in hostium naves, id. ib. 3, 15: contendere fuga salutem petere, id. ib.; id. ib. 5, 6; Quint. 10, 1, 125, et saep.; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38.—**b.** *Neutr.*: Cic. Off. 3, 2, 6: quantum potero voce contendam, ut populus hoc Romanus exaudiat, id. Lig. 3; so contendere remis, ut eam partem insulae caperet, Caes. B. G. 5, 8, et saep.: contende quaeso atque elabora, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.*: vociferarer et, quantum maxime possem, contenderem, id. Flacc. 16, et saep.

B. In particular, **1.** *To direct* or *bend one's course eagerly somewhere*; or, neutral, *to strive to get to a place, to seek to arrive at, to go, march,* or *journey hastily to*, etc.—**a.** *Act.*, (*a*) *c. acc.* (very rare): quis hic est, qui recta platea cursum hic contendit suum? Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 58: quae res eum nocte una tantum itineris contendere coegit? Cic. Rosc. Am. 34 *fin.* Moeb.—(*β*) *c. inf.* (so frequently): Bibracte ire contendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 23; so ire cum his legionibus, id. ib. 1, 10: in Britanniam proficisci, id. ib. 4, 20: in provinciam reverti, id. ib. 3, 6 *fin.*: Dyrrhachium petere, Cic. Planc. 41; cf. proxima litora petere cursu, Virg. A. 1, 158; and iter a Vibone Brundisium terra petere, Cic. Planc. 40 *fin.* Wund.—**b.** *Neutr.* (so most freq.): in Italiam magnis itineribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; cf. huc magnis itineribus, id. ib. 1, 38 *fin.*; and huc magno cursu, id. ib. 3, 19: inde in Italiam, id. ib. 1, 33: in fines Sigambrorum, id. ib. 4, 18; in castra, id. ib. 4, 37: ex eo loco ad flumen, id. ib. 2, 9: ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum, id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.*: ad oppidum Noviodunum, id. ib. 2, 12: ad nostra castra, id. ib. 2, 19 *fin.*: ad hostium castra, id. ib. 3, 24 *fin.*: ad hostes, id. ib. 5, 9: ad Amanum, Cic. Att. 5, 20: Tarentum ad Heraclidem Ponticum, Var. in Non. 260, 19: Lacedaemonem, Nep. Cim. 3: domum, Caes. B. G. 2, 24 *fin.* et saep.: ad ultimum animo contendere, Cic. Mur. 31, 65; cf. magna spectare atque ad ea rectis studiis contendere, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: contendere ad summam laudem gloriamque maximis laboribus et periculis, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32: ad salutem, Caes. B. G. 3, 3, *fin.*

2. (*Neutr.*) *To measure* or *try one's strength with*, with weapons, by words, in action, *etc.*; *to strive, dispute, fight, contend against, vie with*; constr. with *cum aliquo, contra,* or *adversus aliquem*, the *dat.*, *inter se*, or *abs.*—(*a*) *Cum aliquo*: neque post id tempus umquam summis nobiscum copiis hostes contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17 *fin.*; so id. ib. 1, 36: cum Sequanis bello, id. ib. 7, 67 *fin.*: cum eo armis, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 2: cum magnis legionibus parva manu, Sall. C. 53: cum barbaro, Nep. Con. 4, 3: cum victore, Hor. S. 1, 9, 42: mecum ingenio et arte, Prop. 2, 24, 23, et al.: cum eo de principatu, Nep. Arist. 1, 1; cf. id. Ages. 1, 4, et al.: divitiis et sumptibus, non probitate neque industria cum majoribus suis, Sall. J. 4, 7: humilitas cum dignitate et amplitudine, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47.—(*β*) *Contra aliquem*: contra populum Rom. armis, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: tauri pro vitulis contra leones summa vi impetuque contendunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66; Catull. 64, 101: contra vim gravitatemque morbi, Cic. Phil. 9, 7; id. Off. 1, 31.—* (*γ*) *Adversus aliquem*: non contendam ego adversus te, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13 A.—(*δ*) *c. dat.* (poet.): hirundo Cygnis, Lucr. 3, 6: Homero, Prop. 1, 7, 3; id. 1, 14, 7: Pindaricis plectris, Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 101.—(*ε*) *Inter se*: hi quum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos annos contenderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 4; id. ib. 5, 3; Lucr. 3, 784.—Pass. impers.: interim proelio equestri inter duas acies contendebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 9.—(*ζ*) *Abs.*: proelio, id. ib. 1, 48; 50 *fin.*; 3, 28, et al.: magis virtute quam dolo, id. ib. 1, 13; Nep. Epam. 2 *fin.*: translatio non habet quaestionem, de qua contendit orator, sed propter quam contendit, Quint. 3, 6, 72; cf. id. ib. 6, 1, 50; 7, 9, 3, et al.—Pass. impers.: summo jure contenditur, Cic. Caecin. 23, 65: de his lite contenditur, Quint 3, 4, 8: de personis judicatur, sed de rebus contenditur, id. ib. 10, 5, 13.—* **b.** In auctions, *To vie with in bidding, to bid against*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42.—Kindr. with this (cf. comparo, compono, *etc.*),

3. (*Act.*) *To place several things together in comparison, to hold one against another, to compare, contrast*; constr. with *cum, ad*, the *dat.*, or *abs.*—(*a*) With *cum* Naev. in Non. 259, 7; Caecil. ib. 1: contendere id cum defensione nostra, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 93: rationem meam cum tua ratione, id. N. D. 3, 4, 10; Tac. A. 4, 32, et al.: suam vitam mecum, Licinius Macer. in Non. 259, 3 (cf. comparo, contemno, consto, *etc.*).—* (*β*) *c. ad*: ut vim contendas tuam ad majestatem viri, Att. in Non. 259, 5.—(*γ*) *c. dat.*: Lucil. in Non. 258, 30: vellera potantia Aquinatem fucum Sidonio ostro, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 26 Schmid.; Auson. Grat. Act. 14, et al.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: Var. in Non. 259, 10: anulum, Plaut. frgm. ib. 258, 29: ipsas causas, quae inter se confligunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: leges, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: suam quaeque nobilitatem, formam, opes, Tac. A. 12, 1: vetera et praesentia, id. ib. 13, 3.

4. (*Act.*) *To demand, ask, solicit, entreat, beg earnestly, to seek to gain*: quum a me peteret et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem, Cic. Quint. 24, 77; so with *ab aliquo*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53; de Or. 1, 36, 166; Fam. 2, 6; 13, 7, 3; Att. 9, 17; cf. a magistris de proferendo die, id. Fam. 12, 30, 5; so id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: ne quid contra aequitatem, id. Off. 2, 20 *fin.*: omni opere, ut, *etc.*, Suet. Dom. 2: magno opere, ne, *etc.*, id. Aug. 27; Vit. 3: pertinaciter, id. Caes. 1.

5. (*Act.*) *To assert, affirm something earnestly, emphatically, to maintain* or *contend energetically*: (*a*) With *acc. c. inf.*. Quint. 2, 5, 25: sic ego hoc contendo, me tibi ipsi adversario cujuscumque tribus rationem poposceris redditurum, Cic. Planc. 19 *fin.*; so Nep. Them. 7, 2; Epam. 8, 1; Quint. prooem. § 11; 1, 2, 25; Suet. Calig. 15; Dom. 6; Lucr. 5, 1343; 6, 412, Catull. 44, 4; Ov. M. 2, 855; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37, et al.—(*β*) *Abs.* (very rare): si manantia corpuscula iter claudunt, ut Asclepiades contendit, Cels. Praef. *ad med.*—Whence

contentus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** Lit., *Stretched, strained, tense, tight*: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: contenta acies oculorum, Lucr. 1, 325; cf. contentis oculis prosequi aliquem, Suet. Tib. 7 Bremi: contentis corporibus facilius feruntur onera (*opp.* remissa), Cic. Tusc. 2, 23; cf. contenta cervice trahunt plaustra boves, Virg. G. 3, 536: quum Placidejani contento poplite miror Proelia, *with the knee stiffly bent forward*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 97.—**2.** Trop.: *Stretched, eager, intent*: contenta mens fuit in ea ratione, Lucr. 4, 965; cf. Ov. M. 15, 515: et contenta voce atrociter dicere et summissa leniter, Cic. Or. 17, 56: ad tribunatum contento studio cursuque veniamus, id. Sest. 6.—*Comp.*: Amm. 23, 11.—*Sup.*: contentissima voce clamitans, App. M. 4, p. 147.—*Adv.* contente: contente dicere, mittere contentius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57; cf. acriter atque contente pro suis decretis propugnare, Gell. 18, 1, 2; and contentissime clamitare, App. Flor. *no.* 8: contentius ambulare, Cic. Tusc. 5. 34: ornamentis iisdem uti fere licebit, alias contentius, alias summissius, id. de Or. 3, 55 *fin.*: aliquid curiose atque contente lectitare, Gell. 3, 3, 1.

* **con-tĕnĕbrasco,** avi, 3. *v. inch.* [tenebrae; cf. vesperasco] *To become* or *grow very dark*: Var. R. R. 2, 2, 11.

con-tĕnĕbresco, ĕre, *v. inch.* *To grow dark* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Jer. 13, 16.

con-tĕnĕbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To make entirely dark, to darken* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Haeret. 12; Jejun. 10.

1. contente, *adv.* *With great exertion, earnestly, vehemently*; v. contendo, *Pa.*, *fin.*

2. contente, *adv.* *Closely, sparingly, scantily*; v. contineo, *Pa.*, *no.* B., *fin.*

contentio, ōnis, *f.* [contendo] (acc.

to contendo, *no.* II) *An eager stretching, a straining, exertion* of the powers of body or mind, *tension, effort, a vigorous struggling* or *striving for something, a struggle after* (very freq., and in good prose).

A. In gen.: contentio et summissio vocis, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146; so id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: vocis, id. Tusc. 2, 24: vocis aut lateris, Plin. 26, 13, 85, et al.: animi (*opp.* relaxatio), Cic. de Or. 2, 5 *fin.*; cf. id. Arch. 6, 12: disputationis, id. de Or. 3, 61 *fin.*: gravitatis et ponderum, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116, et saep.: honorum (connected with ambitio), Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87; cf. contentio palmae, Quint. 1, 2, 24: dignitatis, id. ib. 4, 5, 12: libertatis dignitatisque, Liv. 4, 6, et al.

B. In partic.: **1.** (in acc. with contendo, *no.* II. B, 2) *A contest, contention, strife* (with weapons or words), *a fight, dispute, controversy* (so most freq.): contentiones proeliorum, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; cf. magna belli, id. Sest. 27: contentiones, quae cum inimicissimis fiunt, id. Off. 1, 38, 137; so with *cum*, id. Phil. 2, 3 *fin.*; Leg. 3, 11, et al.: cum aliquo de aliqua re, Quint. 4, 2, 132: de aliqua re, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24; Quint. 5, 14, 12, et al.: adversus procuratores, Tac. Agr. 9: inter aliquos, Cic. Sest. 21; Quint. 10, 1, 47; 11, 1, 70; 80; 12, 2, 23; Suet. Claud. 15, et saep.: inter aliquos de aliqua re, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 132, et saep.—* **b.** Act. transf.: gregum = admissura, Censor. de die nat. 5.—**2.** (acc. to contendo, *no.* II. B, 3) *A placing of one thing with another, in comparing, comparison, contrast*: si contentio quaedam et comparatio fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57; 1, 43, 152; cf. id. Inv. 1, 12 *ad fin.*: quaedam hominum ipsorum, id. Planc. 2, 5; id. Inv. 2, 39, 114: fortunarum, id. Pis. 22, et saep.—Hence, **b.** *t. t.* (*a*) In rhetoric: *A contrasting of one thought with another, antithesis*, Cic. Her. 4, 15; Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *ad fin.*; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 2.—(β) In gramm.: *Gradation, comparison*, Var. L. L. 8, 39, 122.

contentĭōse, *adv.* *With pertinacity, obstinately*; v. the follg., *fin.*

contentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contentio] *Pertaining to contention, contentious, disputatious, headstrong, obstinate, pertinacious, inflexible* (mostly post-class.): jurisdictio, Mart. Dig. 1, 16, 2; Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 4; App. M. 8.—*Comp.*: quid contentiosius, quam, *etc.*, Aug. Ep. 174.—*Adv.* contentiose: dicere, Hier. ad Jovin. 2, 10.

Comp.: loqui, Quint. Decl. 18, 6.—*Sup.*: Aug. Civ. Dei 20, 1.

* **contento,** are, *v. intens. a.* [contendo] *To constrain to go as messenger*; transl. of the Gr. ἀγγαρεύω, Vulg. Matth. 5, 41.

1. contentus, a, um, *Stretched, strained, exerted*; v. contendo, *Pa.*

2. contentus, a, um, *Contented, content*; v. contineo, *Pa.*, B.

* **con-tĕrĕbro,** are, *v. a.* *To pierce, bore through, make a hole entirely through*: ossa, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 3.

Contĕrĕbrŏmĭus, a, um [contero-Bromius] A humorously-coined epithet for *Libya wandered over by Bacchus*, as it were, *wine pressed*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 76.

contermĭno, are, *v. n.* [conterminus] alicui, *To be a borderer, to border upon* (perh. only in Amm.), 14, 2; 23, 6.

con-termĭnus, a, um, *adj.* *Bordering upon, neighboring, having a common border* (not ante-Aug.; perh. first used by Ovid): (*a*) *c. dat.*: morus fonti, Ov. M. 4, 90; id. ib. 15, 315: domus terrae nostrae, id. ib. 1, 774: stabula ripae, id. ib. 8, 553: quercus tiliae, id. ib. 8, 621: Aethiopia Aegypto, Plin. 13, 14, 28, et saep.—(β) *c. gen.*: locos jugi, App. M. 6, p. 178, 38; id. ib. p. 180, 16. In *neutr.* subst.: *A neighboring region, a confine, border*: in contermino Arabiae, Plin. 37, 9, 40: in longinqua et contermina Scythiae fugam maturavit, Tac. A. 6, 36.—(γ) *c. abl.*: locum lacu aliquo, App. M. 4.—(δ) *Abs.*: Plin. 18, 6, 7.—Subst. conterminus, i, *m.*, *A neighbor*, Col. 1, 3, 7.—**b.** Trop.: virtus morti, Stat. Theb. 7, 702.

conternātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conterno] *A placing of three things together* (late Lat.), Hyg. de Limit. p. 191 Goes.

con-terno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [terni] *To put three things together, to make threefold* (late Lat.), Hyg. de Limit. p. 191 Goes.; Hier. Jesaj. 5, 15, 5.

con-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a.* *To grind, bruise, pound, to crumble, separate into small pieces* (so freq. in medic. lang.): medium scillae cum aqua ad mellis crassitudinem, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 8: cornua cervi, Ov. Med. Fac. 60; id. Met. 14, 44: radicem aridam in pulverem, Plin. 26, 11, 70: araneum in vino vetere, id. 29, 6, 38; Lucr. 4, 699.—Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry,

II. Transf.: *To diminish by rubbing*, or *to entirely waste, destroy, bring to naught* (cf. conficio, consumo, *etc.*), *to rub off, to use, wear out, destroy.*

A. Of material objects: Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 13; Lucr. 2, 1162; cf. conteritur ferrum, silices tenuantur ab usu, Ov. A. A. 3, 91; so Παιδείαν Κύρου legendo, Cic. Fam. 9, 25; Quint. 2, 4, 29: superbiter contemptim conterit legiones, Naev. in Non. 516, 1; humorously imitated by Plaut.: ne nos tam contemptim conteras, *treat contemptuously*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 34; and conteris tu tua me oratione mulier, *you destroy, crush me*, id. Cist. 2, 3, 65: corpora ipsa ac manus silvis ac paludibus emuniendis inter verbera ac contumelias conterunt, Tac. Agr. 31: heri in tergo meo Tris facile corios contrivisti bubulos, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 11: is vel Herculi conterere quaestum possiet, *to destroy, waste*, id. Most. 4, 2, 68: viam sacram, *to tread upon*, Prop. 2, 23, 15.—In an obscene sense: aliquas indigno quaestu, *i. e.* prostituere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 44; cf. tero.

B. Of immaterial objects. So, **1.** Most freq. (like the simple verb) of time: *To waste, consume, spend, pass, employ*, in a good and bad sense (cf. Kritz Sall. C. 4, 1).—(*a*) With *in*: aetatem in pistrino, Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 11: vitam atque aetatem meam in quaerendo, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15: aetatem in litibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: omne otiosum tempus in studiis, Cic. Lael. 27, 104: diem in ea arte, Prop. 2, 1, 46.—(β) With *abl.*: totum hunc diem cursando atque ambulando, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 17: majorem aevi partem somno, Lucr. 3, 1060: tempora spectaculis, *etc.*, Quint. 1, 12, 18; id. ib. 6, 4, 13: diei brevitatem conviviis, longitudinem noctis stupris et flagitiis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10; Sall. C. 4, 1.—* (γ) With *dum*: contrivi diem, dum asto, *etc.*, Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 4.—(δ) *Abs.*: vitae modum, Prop. 1, 7, 9.—**b.** Transf. to the person: se in musicis, geometria, *etc.*, conterere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21 *ad fin.*: quum in causis et in negotiis et in foro conteramur, id. de Or. 1, 58, 249.

2. Of other objects: operam, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 54; so operam frustra, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 32: quae sunt horum temporum, *to exhaust*, Cic. Att. 9, 4.—**b.** Trop.: injurias oblivione, *to obliterate from the memory*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20: atque contemnere reliqua ex collatione, as it were, *to trample on with the feet, to scorn*, id. Tusc. 5, 30 *fin.*—Whence

contrītus, a, um, *Pa.* *Worn out, trite, common* (almost only in Cic.): proverbium vetustate, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 52: praecepta (connected with communia), id. de Or. 1, 31: contritum et contemptum judicium bonorum, id. Sest. 40.

* **con-terrānĕus,** i, *m.* [terra] *A fellow-countryman* ("castrense verbum"), Plin. H. N. praef. § 1 (*Codd. Barb.* concerraneum = congerronem, which is perh. better).

con-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* *To terrify greatly, to frighten* (not freq. before the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Livy; not in Quint.): (*a*) *c. abl.*: pectora vulgi metu, * Lucr. 2, 624: loquacitatem nostram vultu ipso aspectuque, * Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214; cf. Virg. A. 3, 597: cervum subito vocibus venantum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 7: atrox ingenium eo facto (*opp.* accendere), Liv. 3, 11; cf. animos ea re (*opp.* irritare), id. 40, 39: eos seditioso clamore, id. 2, 39: periculo, id. 2, 12: atrocitate poenae, Suet. Dom. 11.—(β) *Sine abl.*: qui praeter Nioben unam conterruit omnes, Ov. M. 6, 287; so Liv. 10, 28; 24, 12; Suet. Ner. 6; 49, et al.

* **contessĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [contessero] *Friendship*, Tert. adv. Haeret. 20.

con-tessĕro, are, *v. n.* [tessera] *To contract friendship by means of the tesserae*, Tert. adv. Haeret. 36.

contestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contestor] A jurid. *t. t.*: *An attesting, proving by witness, testimony*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 20; Gell. 6, 12, 2: litis, *a formal entering of a suit in law, by calling witnesses*, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 40; Cod. Just. 3, 9: de litis contestatione.—**b.** Out of the circle of judicial proceedings: Gell. 10, 3, 4.—* **2.** *An earnest entreaty*: * Cic. Cornel. 1 frgm. (IV. 2, p. 448; V. 2, p. 65 ed. Orell.).

* **contestātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f.* [contestatio] *A short speech*: Sid. Ep. 7, 3.

* **con-testĭfĭcans,** antis, *Part.* [testificor] *Attesting at the same time*, Tert. Testim. Anim. 1.

con-testor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* **1.** *To call to witness*: deos hominesque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29; cf. deos, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: coelum noctemque, Cic. Fl. 40, 102.—Far more freq., **2.** Jurid. *t. t.*: litem, *To introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring an action, to set on foot*, Cic. Att. 16, 15; Rosc. Com. 18; Gell. 5, 10, 8; cf. Fest. p. 44, and Comm. p. 355; Cod. Just. 3, 9.—(β) In pass. signif.: contestata lite, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; 12, 35; Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22; Julian. ib. 30, 88 *fin.*, et saep.; cf. Prisc. p. 793 P.—(γ) Contestato, adverbially, *By aid of witnesses*, Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 1, et al.—**b.** Trop.: ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum, *accredited, tried, proved*, Cic. Fl. 11, 25.

con-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To weave, entwine, braid, join together; to unite, connect* (class. in prose and poetry). **1.** Lit.: quid oves aliud afferunt, nisi ut earum villis confectis atque contextis homines vestiantur? Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; alba lilia amarantis, Tib. 3, 4, 33: haec directa materie injecta contexebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: fossam loricamque, Tac. A. 4, 49: animas (*sc.* corpori), Lucr. 3, 695.—**2.** Trop.: quid est aetas hominis, nisi memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum aetate contexitur? Cic. Or. 34, 120; id. Fam. 5, 12, 2: extrema cum primis, id. ib. 10, 13; Plin. 35, 12, 43: partes, Quint. 4 prooem. 7; id. ib. 11, 1, 6: in verbis singulis et contextis, id. ib. 9, 4, 23, et al.: longius hoc carmen, *to weave on, continue*, Cic. Coel. 8; cf. id. Leg. 1, 3, 9: quae statim referri non poterant, contexuntur postero die, Quint. 11, 2, 43.—**II.** Transf.: *To prepare by joining together, to compose, make, construct, form, put together* (cf. compono, connecto, consero, *etc.*): **1.** Lit.: equum trabibus acernis, Virg. A. 2, 112: puppes tenui canna, Val. Fl. 2, 108: saccum tenui vimine, Col. 9, 15, 12.—**2.** Trop.: orationem, Quint. 10, 6, 2; cf. librum, Sen. Ep. 114; and de sili, *to treat of*, Plin. 20, 5, 18: crimen, *to devise, contrive, invent*, Cic. Dejot. 6 *fin.*—Whence

contextus, a, um, *Pa.* *Cohering, connected*: contexta condensaque corpora (*opp.* diffusa), Lucr. 4, 55: oratio alia vincta atque contexta, soluta alia, Quint. 9, 4, 19: contextus tropos ille (corresp. with continua μεταφορᾷ), id. 9, 2, 46 Zumpt *N. cr.*—* *Adv.* contexte, *Connected together, in close connection*: Cic. Fat. 14, 32.

contextim, *adv.* [contexo] *In a connected manner, connectedly* (very rare): turdi in cacuminibus arborum luto nidificantes pene contextim in secessu generant, * Plin. 10, 53, 74; so Aug. Ep. 112, 15.

contextĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (a post-class. word) **1.** *A joining, putting together*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5.—**2.** *A preparing, composing*: classis, Aus. prooem. Perioch. Iliad: libri, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 2: narrationis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2.

* **contextor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who puts a writing together, a composer, author*: Frgm. Cod. Theod. 1, 1, 6.

1. contextus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from contexo.

2. contextus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A joining, putting together, a connection* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif., and in Quint.): **1.** Lit.: corporum, * Lucr. 1, 244: aedificiorum, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 15: ratis, Aus. Perioch. Odyss. 5.—**2.** Trop.: *Connection, coherence*: mirabilis est apud illos (*sc.* Stoicos) contextus rerum. Respondent extrema primis, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: in toto quasi contextu orationis haec erunt illustranda maxime, id. Part. 23, 82: rerum ac verborum sequi, Quint. 11, 2, 2: verborum, id. ib. 28; 11, 2, 24: sermonis, id. ib. 8, 3, 38; 8, 6, 21; 10, 7, 13; id. ib. 3, 7, 15: dicendi, id. ib. 10, 7, 26: lenis et fluens, id. ib. 9, 4, 127: per partes dissolvitur, quod contextu nocet, id. ib. 5, 13, 28; id. ib. 9, 4, 55: historia non tam finitos numeros quam orbem quendam contextumque desiderat, id. ib. 9, 4, 129; cf. Ernest. Lex. Techn. p. 90: literarum, *the succession of the letters*, id. ib. 1, 1, 24 *sq.*: ceterorum casus conatusque in contextu operis dicemus, *in the progress*, Tac. H. 2, 8.

con-tĭcĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [taceo] *To be silent, be still* (very rare, and late Lat.): Hier. in Jesaj. 17, 64; so id. 1, 1.

contĭcesco (conticisco, Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 28; Mil. 2, 4, 56; Rud. 5, 2, 69; Arn. 5 *post init.*), tĭcŭi, 3. *v. inch.* *To become still, to grow dumb, keep silence* (class. in prose and poetry): **1.** Lit.: sed conticiscam, nam audio aperiri fores, Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 28; so id. Mil. 2, 4, 56; Rud. 5, 2, 69: ad quod ille quidem conticescit, sed sermonem suscipit Polus, Quint. 2, 15, 28; so ad quod, id. ib. 6, 1, 42: conscientia convictus repente conticuit, Cic. Cat. 3, 5; so Ov. M. 6, 293; 10, 430.—**b.** Transf.: numquam de vobis (hominum) gratissimus sermo conticescet, Cic. Phil. 14, 12 *fin.*: conticuit lyra, * Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 43; so tubae, Mart. 7, 80: conticuere undae, Ov. M. 5, 574.—**2.** Trop.: *To become still* or *quiet, be at rest, to abate, cease:* ille annus, quum obmutuisset senatus, judicia conticuissent, *etc.*, Cic. Pis. 12: artes nostrae, id. Mur. 10; cf. studium, id. Brut. 94, 324: literae forenses et senatoriae, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: actiones tribuniciae, Liv. 4, 1: tumultus, id. 2, 55; 22, 55 *fin.*; 25, 10: furor, id. 2, 29.

* **contĭcĭnĭum,** i, *n.* [conticesco; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 2, 53; 7, 4, 95, and Macr. S. 1, 3] *The first part of the night, the evening:* Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 95 (also quoted in Var. l. l.).

conticisco, ĕre, v. conticesco.

‡ **contifices,** *Spear-throwers*, παράβολοι, Gloss. Vet. [contus-facio].

* **contĭger,** ĕri, *m.* [contus-gero] *A spear-bearer, a lancer*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 188.

contignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contigno: a joining together of beams; hence concrete] *Joists; a story, floor*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9; Hirt. B. Alex. 1; Vitr. 2, 9; 4, 2; 6, 5; Liv. 21, 62; Pall. 1, 9, 2.

con-tigno, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tignum] *To join together with beams, to furnish with beams, to joist, rafter* (rare), Caes. B. C. 2, 15; Vitr. 1, 5; Plin. 9, 3, 2.

‡ **contignum,** *A piece of flesh with seven ribs*, Fest. p. 49.

contĭgŭe, *adv.* *Closely*, etc.; v. the follg., *fin.*

contĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [contingo] (not ante-Aug.) **1.** *Act.* (lit., touching; hence) *Bordering upon, neighboring, near:* (Pyramus et Thisbe) contiguas tenuere domos, Ov. M. 4, 57: Cappadoces, Tac. A. 2, 60: luna montibus (*opp.* admota coelo), Plin. 2, 9, 6: Valens quinquagesimo anno, Amm. 31, 14; Ov. A. A. 3, 410.—* **2.** *Pass.*, *That may be touched, within reach:* hunc tibi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae, Virg. A. 10, 457 ("intra jactum teli," Serv.).—* *Adv.* contĭgŭe (acc. to *no.* 1): contigue sequebatur eum, *upon his heels*, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 308.

contĭnens, entis, v. contineo, *Pa.*, A.

contĭnenter, *adv.* *Continuously; temperately*, etc.; v. contineo, *Pa.*, A, *fin.*

contĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [contineo] **1.** *A holding back:* * **a.** Lit.: crepitûs ventris, Suet. Claud. 32 *fin.*—**b.** Trop. (acc. to contineo, *no.* I. B, 2, b, and continens, *no.* II.): *A bridling, restraining of one's self in respect of the passions and desires, abstemiousness, abstinence, continence, temperance, moderation*, ἐγκράτεια (the common signif.; most freq. in Cic.; its diff. from abstinentia, v. in h. v.): "*continentia* est, per quam cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur," Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164; id. Off. 2, 24, 86; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 121: conferte hujus libidines cum illius continentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52; cf. ubi pro continentia et aequitate libido atque superbia invasere, Sall. C. 2, 5: connected with modestia, Caes. B. G. 7, 52; cf. Quint. 2, 21, 3; 3, 7, 15; 4, 5, 27; 5, 10, 57, et al.—**2.** (in acc. with contineo, *no.* I. B, 3, and continens, *no.* III.) *The contents* (only late Lat.): operis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12; so the title of the work of Fulgentius: De Expositione Virgilianae Continentiae, *etc.*—* **3.** (in acc. with contineo, *no.* II., and continens, *no.* I. 1) *Confinity, proximity:* regionum (just before: cohaerentia regionum), Macr. S. 5, 15.

con-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo] **I.** *Act.*, *To hold something on all sides in all its parts, to hold* or *keep together.*

A. In gen. (so rare): **1.** Lit.: contine quaeso caput, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 26; Lucr. 5, 320; cf. mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58; Cels. 5, 26. *no.* 23: vitem levi nodo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 187; Lucr. 1, 818; 908; 2, 761; 1008: pars oppidi, mari disjuncta, ponte adjungitur et continetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52 *fin.*—**b.** In pass., of places: *To be comprised, inclosed in, surrounded, encompassed, environed by:* qui vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; so undique loci natura Helvetii, id. ib. 1, 2: mare montibus angustis, id. ib. 4, 23: pars Galliae Garumna flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum, id. ib. 1, 1. (In the act. perh. only Pseudo-Tibull. 4, 1, 47: Oceanus ponto qua continet orbem, *incloses.*)

2. Trop.: omnes artes cognatione quadam inter se continentur, *hang together*, Cic. Arch. 1 *fin.*—Far more freq. in all periods and species of composition,

B. With partic. access. ideas: **1.** With the access. idea of firmness, quiet, permanence, *etc.*: *To hold* or *keep together, to keep, preserve, retain:* **a.** Lit.: (alvus) arcet et continet.... quod recepit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 *fin.*: continere merces, opp. to partiri, Cic. Vat. 5, 12; cf. continere exercitum, opp. to dividere, Liv. 28, 2 *fin.*: arida continent odorem diutius, Plin. 21, 7, 18.—**b.** Trop.: nec enim ulla res vehementius remp. continet quam fides, Cic. Off. 1, 24: Remos reliquosque Belgas in officio, Caes. B. G. 3, 11; so te in exercitatione, Cic. Fam. 7, 19 *fin.*: te in tuis perennibus studiis, id. Brut. 97, 332: ceteros in armis (plaga), Liv. 9, 41, et al.

2. With the access. idea of hindering, preventing motion: *To keep, keep still, detain, restrain, repress, inclose:* **a.** Lit.: animam in dicendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: milites sub pellibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 29; cf. pecudem sub tecto, Col. 7, 10, 3: exercitum castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 2, 11, et al.; cf. nostros in castris (tempestates), id. ib. 4, 34; and copias in castris, id. B. C. 1, 66: Pompejum quam angustissime, id. ib. 3, 45: ora frenis, Phaedr. 3, 6, 7: ventos carcere, Ov. M. 11, 432, et saep.: se ruri (* *to remain*), Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 17; cf. se domi, Suet. Caes. 81; Galb. 19: suo se loco, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: sese oppido, id. ib. 2, 30: se moenibus, Ov. M. 13, 208: sese intra silvas, Caes. B. G. 2, 18, et saep. *Abs.*: an te auspicium commoratum est? an tempestas continet? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 58.—**b.** Trop.: *To hold back, detain, repress, hold in check, to curb, check, tame, subdue*, etc.: appetitiones animi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9 *fin.*; so omnes cupiditates, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: modeste insolentiam suam, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: risum, id. Fin. 4, 25, 71, et saep.; Lucr. 1, 152: Etruriam non tam armis quam judiciorum terrore, Liv. 29, 36: oppida magis metu quam fide, id. 30, 20; cf. Quint. 1, 3, 6; and id. ib. 12, 7, 2; id. ib. 11, 1, 29, et saep.: animum a consueta libidine, Sall. J. 15 *fin.*: temeritatem ab omni lapsu (joined with cohibere), Cic. Acad. 1, 12, 45: suos a proelio, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: manum juventus metu deorum, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 37, et al.: se ab assentiendo, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104; so se ab exemplis, id. Fin. 2, 19, 62; id. Verr. 2, 5, 29: temperantem eum, qui se in aliqua libidine continuerit, id. Parad. 3, 1, 21: nequeo continere quin loquar, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 28: contineri, quin complectar non queo, id. Rud. 4, 4, 128; cf. Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 60; cf. vix contineor, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 9: quae vera audivi, taceo et contineo optime, *keep it to myself, conceal it*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 23; cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 206; and dicta, id. ib. 2, 55.

3. With the access. idea of containing: *To comprise, comprehend something in itself:* Lucr. 6, 878; cf. ut omnia, quae alantur et crescant, contineant in se vim caloris, Cic. N. D. 2, 9; and so also in se, Quint. 1, 6, 31; 2, 10, 2; 3, 4, 13; reliquum spatium mons continet, Caes. B. G. 1, 38; Ov. M. 15, 240; Liv. 5, 52: panis innumeras pene continet medicinas, Plin. 22, 25, 68: (linea) centum continet (pedes), Quint. 1, 10, 44: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, Cic. Att. 14, 22 *ad fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 18: narrationes, quae summam criminis contineant, id. ib. 4, 2, 10: fabula stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8; cf. liber primus ea continebit, quae, *etc.*, Quint. Prooem. § 21; and tertia epistola continebat, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 5; and Quint. 11, 1, 59.—Esp. freq., **b.** In pass.: contineri aliqua re, *To be contained in something, be composed of, consist of* or *in, to rest upon, to be supported by*, etc.: Lucr. 1, 1085: non enim venis et nervis et ossibus continentur (Dii), Cic. N. D. 2, 23: versus paucis (pedibus) continetur, Quint. 9, 4, 60: quae philosophorum libris continentur, id. ib. Prooem. § 11; cf. id. ib. 6, 2, 5; id. ib. 5, 10, 111, et saep.: artes, quae conjectura continentur et sunt opinabiles, Cic. Div. 1, 14; Liv. 41, 23: maximus ejus (rhetorices) usus actu continetur, Quint. 2, 18, 5; id. ib. 12, 9, 1; id. ib. 3, 7, 28, et saep.

II. *Neutr.*: *To hold together in itself, to hang together* (in the *verb. finito* extremely rare, but freq. as *Pa.*; v. below; cf. also the deriv. continuus): Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 44.—Whence

A. contĭnens, entis, *Pa.* **I.** (in acc. with *no.* II.) *Hanging together* (very freq and class.); and

1. With another object: *Bordering upon, neighboring, contiguous, lying near adjacent:* aer mari, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117: continentia atque adjuncta praedia huic fundo, id. Caecin. 4, 11: (mare) dissimile est proximo ei continenti, id. Acad. 2, 33, 105, et al.: Cappadociae pars ea, quae cum Cilicia continens est, Cic. Fam. 15, 2: (Morini) continentes silvas ac paludes habebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 28; cf. so *abs.*: parum locuples continente ripa, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 22; cf. Liv. 44, 28: Cherronesum et continentia usque Atho montem, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 215, et al. Subst. continentia urbis, *the suburbs*, Ter. Dig. 50, 16, 147.—In time: *Following:* continentibus diebus, Caes. B. C. 3, 84.—**b.** Trop.: motus sensui junctus et continens, Cic. N. D. 1, 11: timori perpetuo ipsum malum continens fuit, *followed at its heels*, Liv. 5, 39.

2. *Hanging together, cohering in itself, connected, uninterrupted:* continens agmen migrantium, Liv. 1, 29; so agmen, id. 2, 50; 8, 8; 24, 16; 27, 51, et al.: ruinae, id. 21, 8: terra, *the main land, continent*, Var. in Charis. p. 100 P.; Cic. frgm. in Non. 274, 6; Nep. Th. 3, 2; and in the same sense far more freq. subst. continens, entis, *f.* (*ablat.* in *e* and *i* equally used; v. the 4th and 5th book of Caes. B. G.), Caes. B. G. 4, 27; 28; 31; 36 (twice); 5. 8; 11, et saep.; Nep. Milt. 7, 3; Liv. 35, 43; Plin. 5, 31, 30; Suet. Aug. 65; Tib. 40, et saep.—**b.** In time: labor omnium dierum, Caes. B. C. 3, 63; Liv. 42, 54: bella, Caes. B. G. 5, 11 *fin.*: imperium usque ad nos, Liv. 7, 30: itinera, id. 38, 15: biduo, Suet. Calig. 19: febres sine intermissione, Cels. 3, 5 *ad fin.*: e genere, *in an unbroken succession of generations, in continuous descent*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61: spiritus, id. de Or. 3, 57, 216, et saep.: ex continenti (*sc.* tempore), *instantly, immediately*, continuo, statim, Just. 1, 9; so also in continenti, Ulp. Dig. 44, 5, 1.

II. (in acc. with *no.* I. B, 2, b) *That withholds himself from passions, continent, moderate, temperate*, ἐγκρατής (rare, but in good prose): continentior in vita hominum quam in pecunia, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: quum reges tam sint continentes, multo magis consulares esse oportere, Cic. Fam.

9, 19: puer, id. Att. 6, 6, 3: Epaminondas, Nep. Epam. 3, 2, et al.—*Sup.*, Cic. Parad. 1, 2; Suet. Aug. 71.

III. (in acc. with *no.* I. B, 3) In rhetoric, subst. continens, entis, *n.*, *That on which something rests, depends, the chief point, hinge:* causae, Cic. Part. 29; Top. 25; Quint. 3, cap. 11.

Adv. continenter: **1.** (in acc. with *no.* I. 2) **a.** In space: *In unbroken succession or row:* continenter sedetis insulsi, Catull. 37, 6.—Far more freq. and class., **b.** In time: *Continuously, without interruption:* tota nocte ierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: jam amplius horis sex pugnaretur, id. ib. 3, 5: biduum lapidibus pluit, Liv. 25, 7; Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 37; id. N. D. 1, 39.—**2.** (in acc. with *no.* II) *Temperately, moderately* (very rare): vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106; so in *Sup.*: vivere, Aug. Ep. 199; Confess. 6, 12.

B. contentus, a, um, *Pa.* (in acc. with *no.* I. B, 2, b) *That withholds himself from passionate longing; contented, satisfied, content* (freq. in all perr. and in all species of composition); constr. in gen. with the *Abl.*; more rarely *abs.*; after the Aug. per. very freq. with the *Inf.*: (*α*) *c. abl.*: Lucil. in Non. 264, 3: contentus suis rebus, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 51: paucis contentus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 16: viverem uti contentus eo quod mi ipse parasset, id. ib. 1, 4, 108; so vivere, id. ib. 1, 1, 3; Suet. Aug. 82.—(*β*) *Abs.*: quum ipsum audires sine comparatione, non modo contentus esses, sed melius non quaereres, Cic. Brut. 35, 134; Plaut. Poen. 2, 15.—(*γ*) *c. inf.*: irritare, Ov. M. 1, 461: edidicisse, id. ib. 2, 638: retinere titulum provinciae, Vellej. 2, 49: hostes sustinuisse, id. ib. 112: indicare, Quint. 4, 2, 128: ostendere, id. ib. 5, 10, 31: id consequi, quod imiteris, id. ib. 10, 2, 7, et saep.

Adv. contente (ante- and post-class., and very rare): aliquem arte contenteque habere, *in a restrained manner, closely,* Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 63: parce contenteque vivere, Pac. Pan. Theod. 13.

1. con-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [tango] *To touch something,* as it were, *on all sides, to touch, take hold of* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition),

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: facile cibum terrestrem rostris, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: funem manu, Virg. A. 2, 239; cf. Ov. M. 2, 151; and munera Cerealia dextra, id. ib. 11, 122: undas pede, id. ib. 2, 457: focos ore tremente, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 44: terram osculo, Liv. 1, 56: ora nati sacro medicamine, Ov. M. 2, 123; cf. ib. 14, 607: montes suo igni (sol), Lucr. 4, 408; cf. Catull. 64, 408, and Suet. Ner. 6: cibos sale modico, *to sprinkle,* Cels. 2, 24: sidera comâ (poetical designation for a very great height), Ov. F. 3, 34; cf. nubes aerio vertice (Taurus), Tib. 1, 7, 15: summa sidera plantis, *to reach the stars* (a poet. designation of great prosperity), Prop. 1, 8, 43: mitem taurum, Ov. M. 2, 860; cf. ib. 8, 423: glebam, id. ib. 11, 111: pene terram (luna), Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: caules (vitis), Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: dextras consulum (as a friendly greeting or congratulation), Liv. 28, 9; so manum, Vellej. 2, 104 *fin.*; 107 *fin.*

B. With partic. access. ideas: **1.** *To touch in eating, to eat, partake of, taste* (poet.): neque illinc audeat esuriens dominus contingere granum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 113; so cibos ore, Ov. M. 5, 531: aquas, id. ib. 15, 281: fontem, id. ib. 3, 409.

2. *To touch impurely* (very rare): Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 204.

3. *To touch, come in contact with, to be near* or *contiguous, border upon, to reach, extend to:* Helvi, qui fines Arvernorum contingunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 7 *fin.*: turri adacta et contingente vallum, id. ib. 5, 43: in saltu Vescino Falernum contingente agrum, Liv. 10, 21; Suet. Aug. 25: ita ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripae fluminis contingant, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: milites disponit perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, ut contingant inter se atque omnem munitionem expleant, id. B. C. 1, 21; cf. id. B. G. 7, 23.—And diff. from this only in the prevailing idea of motion,

4. *To reach something by moving, to attain to, reach, come to, arrive at, meet with,* etc. (mostly poet.): qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam, Hor. A. P. 412; so Ephyren pennis, Ov. M. 7, 392: Italiam, Virg. A. 5, 18: fines Illyricos, Ov. M. 4, 568: Creten, id. ib. 8, 100: Cadmeïda arcem, id. ib. 6, 217: portus, id. ib. 3, 634; 13, 708: Phasidos undas, id. ib. 7, 6: occasus, id. ib. 2, 189: auras, *to come into the air,* id. ib. 15, 416, et al.: avem ferro (**to hit*), Virg. A. 5, 509; cf. Ov. M. 8, 351; id. ib. 2, 578; cf. thus aures, id. ib. 1, 211; and aures fando with the *acc. c. inf.*, id. ib. 15, 497: aevi contingere florem, *to come to* or *reach the flower of age,* Lucr. 1, 565.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To touch, to seize upon, to meet* (so rarely): Prop. 1, 1, 1: quam me manifesta libido contigit! Ov. M. 9, 484: animum cura, Val. Fl. 7, 173; cf. Liv. 22, 10: nec umquam contacti simili sorte rogetis opem, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 78.—Far more frequent,

B. In partic., **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. B, 2) *To touch with pollution, to pollute, stain, defile, load with guilt,* etc. So generally in *part. perf.* (as a *verb. fin.*, the kindred contamino was in use, q. v.): Gallos contactos eo scelere velut injecta rabie ad arma ituros, Liv. 21, 48; so contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, id. 4, 9: omnes ea violatione templi, id. 29, 8 *fin.* (for which ib. 18: nefanda praeda se ipsos ac domos contaminare suas): plebs regia praeda, id. 2, 5; cf. id. 4, 15 *fin.*: equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, Tac. Germ. 10: dies (*sc.* Alliensis) religione, Liv. 6, 28: pectora vitiis, Tac. Or. 12. Once *abs.*: hic contactus ensis deserat castum latus! Sen. Hippol. 714.

2. (in acc. with *no.* I. B, 3) *To touch;* i. e. *to be connected with* or *related to, to concern:* ut quisque tam foede interemptos aut propinquitate aut amicitia contingebat, Liv. 25, 8; so aliquem sanguine ac genere, id. 45, 7; id. 24, 22: aliquem artissimo gradu, Suet. Aug. 4: domum Caesarum nullo gradu, id. Galb. 2; cf. *abs.*: deos (*i. e.* Maecenatem et Augustum) quoniam propius contingis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 52; and Suet. Ner. 32: Sabinum modico usu (**to have little intercourse with*), Tac. A. 4, 68: multis in Italia contactis gentibus Punici belli societate, Liv. 31, 8 *fin.*; cf. si crimine contingantur (**to have part in*), Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1: haec consultatio Romanos nihil contingit (**concerns not*), Liv. 34, 23; cf. id. 40, 14.

3. (in acc. with *no.* I. B, 4) *To attain to, reach, arrive at something, to come to* (very rare): quam regionem quum superavit animus naturamque sui similem contigit et agnovit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43.—Hence, **b.** Of occurrences: *To happen to one, to befall, fall to one's lot, to succeed in, obtain a thing;* and abs.: *to happen, fall to, turn out, come to pass* (so most freq. in all perr. and in every species of composition; in general, of favorable, but sometimes of indifferent, or even adverse occurrences).—(*α*) *c. dat.*: cui tam subito tot contigerint commoda, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3; so id. Hec. 5, 3, 35; Cic. de Or. 1, 35 *fin.*; Off. 1, 43, 153; Fam. 5, 21; Planc. ib. 10, 24; Caes. B. G. 1, 43; Quint. 10, 1, 115; 12, 11, 29; Suet. Caes. 35; Calig. 3, 10, et saep.; Ov. M. 3, 321; 11, 268; 15, 443; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 46; 1, 4, 10; 1, 17, 9, et saep.: non displicuisse illi jocos, sed non contigisse, Quint. 6, 3, 2: quum tanto plura bene dicendi exempla supersint quam illis contigerunt, id. ib. 10, 2, 28; id. ib. 6, 2, 30: quam mihi maxime hic hodie contigerit malum, Enn. in Non. 268, 12: quod (*sc.* servitus) potentibus populis saepe contigit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15; so id. Cat. 1, 7; Fam. 11, 16, et al.: quoties ipsi testatori aliquid contingit, *a misfortune befalls,* etc., Ulp. Dig. 28, 3, 6; and si quid ei humanitus contigerit, Scaev. ib. 34, 4, 30 *fin.* (cf. ib. § 2: sive in via aliquid mihi humanitus *acciderit,* and v. 2. accido, *no.* 4, b).—*c. Inf.*: non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36; so mihi Romae nutriri atque doceri, id. ib. 2, 2, 41; Vellej. 2, 124, 2: mihi cognoscere (eos), Quint. 12, 11, 3; id. ib. 9, 2, 98, et saep. And, at the same time, a *Dat.* of the predicate (cf. Seyfert's Gr. § 2238; Ramsh. Gr. p. 634, et al.; Grotef. smaller Gr. § 205): quo tempore mihi fratrique meo destinari praetoribus contigit, Vellej. 2, 124 *fin.*: maximo tibi et civi et duci evadere contigit, Val. Max. 5, 4, *ext.* 2 (Ov. M. 11, 219; the *Codd.* vary between nepoti and nepotem. The latter is found in Jahn.).—*c. ut*: volo hoc oratori contingat, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 84, 290; so id. Phil. 5, 18, 49; Quint. 11, 2, 51, et al.—(*β*) *c. acc.* (very rare): sors Tyrrhenum contigit, *fell upon Tyrrhenus,* Vell. 1, 1 *fin.*; so Italiam palma frugum, Plin. 18, 11, 29.—(*γ*) *Abs.* (very freq.): Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 13: magis adeo id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4; Quint. 4, 1, 13: quod si nulla contingit excusatio, id. ib. 11, 1, 81: ubi quid melius contingit et unctius, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44, et saep.: quia memoria atque actio natura non arte contingant, Quint. 3, 3, 4: *c. abl.*, id. ib. 1, 1, 33; 2, 2, 11; 4, 1, 37; 5, 7, 28: gratia, quae continget ex sermone puro atque dilucido, id. ib. 11, 1, 53: *c. ex*, id. ib. 8, 3, 70; Plin. 19, 8, 41; 32, 4, 14, et al.; Quint. 1, 5, 3: fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis continget, Hor. A. P. 51; so *c. inf.*, Quint. 1, 1, 11; 5, 7, 25; 6, 1, 4: concitare invidiam, *etc.* . . . . liberius in peroratione contingit, id. ib. 6, 1, 14: quod numquam opinatus fui . . . . id contigit, ut salvi potiremur domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 32; so with *ut,* Quint. 4, 1, 7; 9, 3, 72; 11, 2, 39.

2. con-tingo (tinguo), ĕre, *v. a.* *To wet, moisten* (perh. only in Lucr. and Virg.): **1.** Lit.: Lucr. 1, 937; id. 4, 13; 1, 946; 4, 22: semina rerum colore, id. 2, 755: lac parco sale, *to sprinkle,* Virg. G. 3, 403: tonsum corpus amurca, id. ib. 3, 448.—**2.** Trop.: Lucr. 1, 933; 4, 9.

contĭnŭanter and **contĭnŭāte,** *advv.* *Continuously;* v. 2. continuo, *fin.*, A. and B.

* **contĭnŭātim,** *adv.* [2. continuo] *Continuously,* "συνημμένως, συνεχῶς," Vet. Gloss.; Aug. Ep. 112, 20.

contĭnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A joining together, a following of one thing after another, an unbroken series, connection, continuation, succession* (in good prose): continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4 *fin.*: immutabilis ordinis sempiterni, id. Acad. 1, 7 *fin.*; Liv. 41, 15: imbrium, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: laborum, * Suet. Tib. 21; Flor. 4, 2, 79, et al.: causarum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: sermonis, Quint. 8, 2, 14; cf. id. ib. 9, 3, 23; 11, 3, 170, et al.—**b.** In rhetoric, *A period,* abs., Cic. Or. 61; Quint. 9, 4, 22; 124: verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261; 3, 13, 49.

contĭnŭe, *adv.* *Continuously, continually, without interruption,* etc.; v. continuus, *fin.*, *no.* A.

contĭnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [continuus] *A connected, unbroken series, continuation, connection* (very rare): Var. L. L. 7, 6, 101: spinae, Plin. 8, 30, 44.

1. contĭnŭo, *adv.* *Immediately,* etc.; v. continuus, *fin.*, *no.* B.

2. contĭnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [continuus] **I.** *Act., To make connected together,* i. e.

A. In space, *To join one with another, to connect, unite* (class. in prose and poetry); constr. with the *dat.* or (more freq.) *abs.*: **1.** Lit.: (*α*) *c. dat.*: (aer) mari continuatus et junctus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 45 *fin.*: aedificia moenibus, Liv. 1, 44: regnum Alyattei campis Mygdoniis, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 42: latus lateri, Ov. A. A. 1, 496.—Medial: Sujonibus Sitonum gentes continuantur, *border upon, are next to, contiguous,* Tac. Germ. 45 *fin.*—(*β*) *Abs.*: illos binas aut amplius domos continuare, *to erect in rows,* Sall. C. 20, 11: fundos, *to inherit contiguous plots of ground,* Cic. Agr. 3, 4, 14 (v. the pass. in connection); cf. latissime agrum, id. ib. 2, 26, 70; and agros, Liv. 34, 4: pontem, Tac. A. 15, 9: domus, qua palatium et Maecenatis hortos continuaverat, Tac. A. 15, 39: verba, *to connect together in a period,* Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149; cf. verba verbis aut nomina nominibus (just before: cadentia similiter jungere), Quint. 9, 4, 43.—Medial: quae aliae alias apprehendentes continuantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54.

B. In time: *To join, connect together, to continue uninterruptedly, to do in succession, one thing after another:* Cic. Fl. 11, 25: iter die et nocte, Caes. B. C. 3, 11 and 36; cf. perpotationem biduo duabusque noctibus, Plin. 14, 22, 28: diem noctemque potando, Tac. Germ. 22; cf. theatro dies totos, id. Ann. 14, 20: magistratum, Sall. J. 37, 2; cf. Liv. 38, 33: praeturam ei, i. e. *to give it to him immediately after the edileship*, Vellej. 2, 91, 3: dapes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 108: febrem, Cels. 3, 5: prope funera, Liv. 1, 46: laborem, Curt. 7, 11; Suet. Ner. 1 Bremi.—Poet.: aliquos ferro, *to slay one after another*, Stat. Th. 9, 292; cf. ib. 12, 745: hiemi continuatur hiems, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 26; so Liv. 2, 54: damna damnis, Tac. Agr. 41.

II. *Neutr.* (rare; perh. only in Celsus), *To continue, last:* febres ita ut coepere continuant, Cels. 3, 3; so id. 2, 4.—Whence

* **A.** continŭanter, *adv.* *In uninterrupted succession:* continuanter exposui epistolam (*opp.* carptim), Aug. Retract. 1, 24.

B. continŭāte, *adv.* *In uninterrupted succession, one after another:* Fest. s. v. STRIGAE, p. 145; cf. Front. Diff. verb. p. 2195 P.

contĭnŭus, a, um, *adj.* [contineo, *no.* II.) **I.** *Joining, connecting with something*, or *hanging together in its parts*, in space; *uninterrupted, continuous* (so mostly Aug. and post-Aug.; cf., however, continue): **1.** Lit.: aer terrae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6: Leucada continuam veteres habuere coloni, nunc freta circueunt, *joined to the main land*, Ov. M. 15, 289: ignis proxima quaeque et deinceps continua amplexus, Liv. 30, 5; id. 30, 6: montes, * Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5; Plin. 6, 30, 35: agri, Suet. Caes. 38: fluere continuo alveo (Euphraten), Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124; cf. Rhenus uno alveo continuus, Tac. A. 2, 6; and mare, id. Agr. 10 *fin.*: aliqui vice dentium continuo osse gignuntur, Plin. 7, 16, 15; Plin. Pan. 51, 4; Stat. Th. 5, 517.—**b.** Subst. continuus, i, *m.*, *He who is always about one, an attendant:* principis, Tac. A. 6, 26.

2. Trop. (most freq. in Quint.): quum fluxerunt plures continuae translationes (the figure derived from an uninterrupted, flowing stream; v. the preced.), Cic. Or. 27, 94: expositio (*opp.* partita), Quint. 7, 10, 11: id. ib. 11, 3, 84: si non crebra haec lumina et continua fuerint, id. ib. 12, 10, 46; id. ib. 10, 7, 16: ab exordio usque ad ultimam vocem continuus quidam gemitus, id. ib. 11, 1, 54: oratio, id. ib. 6, 1, 46; 6, 4, 1; 7, 10, 17, et saep.: affectus, id. ib. 6, 2, 10: impetus, id. ib. 10, 7, 14, et saep.

II. Of time and objects relating to it: *Successive, following one after another* (the latter class. in all periods and in every species of composition): auferet ex oculis veniens Aurora Booten; continuaque die sidus Hyantis erit, Ov. F. 5, 734; so continua nocte Delphin videndus erit, id. ib. 6, 720: ubi dies decem continuos illius iterasti domum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 146; so dies quinque ex eo die, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: annos prope quinquaginta, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38: duabus noctibus, Suet. Aug. 94: secutae sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, Caes. B. G. 4, 34 Oud. *N. cr.*: prioribus diebus, Liv. 42, 58: aliquot, Cic. Manil. 18: tot dies, id. Verr. 2, 5, 36: triennium, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 61; Suet. Calig. 7: biennio, Suet. Tib. 38: triduum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 145: bella, Liv. 10, 31; cf. cursus proeliorum, Tac. Agr. 27: consulatus, Suet. Caes. 76; Plin. Pan. 58: itinera, Lepid. in Cic. Fam. 10, 34: regna, Liv. 1, 47: duo triumphi ex Hispania acti, id. 41, 7: labor, Quint. 1, 3, 8: amor, Prop. 1, 20, 1: incommoda, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: messe senescit ager, Ov. A. A. 3, 82; Tac. A. 12, 25 *fin.*, et saep.; Suet. Claud. 20 Bremi and Baumg.-Crus.: continuus inde et saevus accusandis reis Suilius, Tac. A. 11, 5; cf. postulandis reis tam continuus annus fuit, id. ib. 4, 36.—Whence the advv.

A. continŭe, *Continuously, without interruption*; in space or time (very rare, perh. only ante- and post-class.; for in Quint. 2, 20, 3, and 9, 1, 11, the best MSS. have continuo; v. the follg. *no.* II.): *flumen* quod fluit continue, Var. L. L. 5, 5, 12: *protinus* jugiter et continue, Non. 376, 26.

B. continŭo, **I.** For the designation of an act that in time immediately follows something: *Immediately, forthwith, directly, without delay*, statim, αὐτίκα (very freq. in all periods and kinds of composition): (*α*) Corresp. with the particles of time ubi, ut, postquam, quum, *etc.*: ubi primum terram tetigimus, continuo, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 49; so with *ubi*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 35; Epid. 1, 2, 52; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 51; Heaut. 2, 3, 36; Hec. 5, 3, 15: quae ut aspexi, me continuo contuli, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 7; with *ut*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22; Hor. S. 1, 6, 29: nam postquam audivi . . . continuo argentum dedi, ut emeretur, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 37: neminem conveni . . . quin omnes, quum te summis laudibus ad coelum extulerunt, mihi continuo maximas gratias agant, Cic. Fam. 9, 14; id. ib. 10, 12, 2: ut vel continuo patuit, quum, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 29: nec mora sit, si innuero, quin pugnus continuo in mala haereat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17: si quid narrare occepi, continuo dari tibi verba censes, *forthwith you think*, etc., id. Andr. 3, 2, 24; so with *sin*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 24; Lucr. 2, 1091; Hor. S. 2, 3, 160: continuo consilium dimisit (Q. Maximus), simulac, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: continuo ventis surgentibus aut freta ponti Incipiunt agitata tumescere, *etc.*, Virg. G. 1, 356.—(*β*) *Abs.*: continuo hic ero, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 43: haud mora; continuo matris praecepta facessit, Virg. G. 4, 548; so Ov. M. 14, 362; cf. Quint. 12, 3, 3; Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: quod lubet, non lubet jam id continuo, *the next moment, immediately*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 7: hercle ego te barba continuo arripiam et in ignem conjiciam, id. Rud. 3, 4, 64: egomet continuo mecum; certe captus est! *I immediately thought within myself*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 55; Lucr. 1, 672; 793; 2, 754; 3, 519: senatus est continuo convocatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 3: hos continuo in itinere adorti, Caes. B. G. 7, 42 *fin.*: subitae necessitates continuo agendi, *on the spot, immediately*, Quint. 10, 7, 2, et saep.: perturbationes, amplificatae certe, pestiferae sunt; igitur etiam susceptae continuo in magna pestis parte versantur, *even immediately on their inception*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42; cf. id. Fin. 3, 9, 32.—Hence

2. With the statement of a logical consequence from a fact. So only in connection with a negative or a question implying a negative: *Not by consequence, not necessarily, not as an immediate consequence*, in questions; *perhaps then? perhaps therefore?* (so very freq. in Cic.): non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 94; so with *si*, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199; Gaj Inst. 2, 204; with *quum*, Manil. 2, 345: quum nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, continuo etiam convalescant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5; so *abs.*, id. ib. 2, 19, 45: aeque enim contingit omnibus fidibus, ut incontentae sint; illud non continuo, ut aeque incontentae, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: si malo careat, continuone fruitur summo bono? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 40; so Quint. 9, 2, 84.

3. In gen., of a very near point of time following: deinde absens factus aedilis, continuo praetor, *immediately thereupon*, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 1: qui summam spem civium, quam de eo jam puero habuerant, continuo adolescens incredibili virtute superavit, id. Lael. 3, 11; Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 62: hos prius introducam, et quae volo Simul imperabo; post continuo exeo, id. Eun. 3, 2, 40.

II. In Quint. twice for the ante- and post-class. continue, *In an uninterrupted series, one after another, continuously:* qualis (labor) fuit illius, qui grana ciceris ex spatio distante missa, in acum continuo et sine frustratione inserebat, Quint. 2, 20, 3; id. ib. 9, 1, 11.

Cf. upon this article, Hand Turs. II. p. 104–107.

‡ **con-tiro,** ōnis, *m.* *A joint recruit*, Inscr. Mur. 805, 4.

* **con-tŏgātus,** i, *m.* *A law colleague*, Amm. 29, 2.

* **con-tollo,** ĕre, 3. *v. a.*, old form for confero, *To bear:* contollam gradum, *to betake one's self somewhere*, Plaut. Aul. 5, 6 (also quoted in Non. 82, 1).

* **con-tŏnat,** *v. impers.* *It thunders heavily:* contonat ibi continuo Sonitu maximo, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 42.

contor, ari, v. cunctor.

con-torquĕo, rsi, rtum, 2. *v. a.* *To turn, twirl, wind, swing, move round violently, brandish*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry; not in Hor.):

1. Lit.: **a.** First of weapons, arms, *etc.* (mostly in the poets): telum validis viribus, Lucr. 1, 970; cf. hastam viribus, Ov. M. 5, 32: lenta spicula lacertis, Virg. A. 7, 165: hastile adducto lacerto, id. ib. 11, 561: cuspidem lacerto, Ov. M. 8. 345; id. ib. 5, 422; id. ib. 7, 775: (hastile) certo contorquens dirigit ictu, Virg. A. 12, 490; Quint. 9, 4, 8: sed magnum stridens contorta phalarica venit, Virg. A. 9, 705, et saep.: hastam in latus, *etc.*, Virg. A. 2, 52; so telum in eum, Curt. 8, 14 *ad fin.*—**b.** Of other objects: navem quolibet, Lucr. 4, 905; cf. membra quocumque vult, Cic. Div. 1, 53; Lucr. 5, 724: tantum corpus, id. 4, 901: globum ea celeritate, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; id. Arat. 61: equum magna vi, Poeta in Quint. 8, 6, 9: amnes in alium cursum contortos et deflexos videmus, Cic. Div. 1, 19 *fin.*: proram ad laevas undas, Virg. A. 3, 562: silvas insano vortice, *hurling* or *rolling them round in its raging whirlpool*, Virg. G. 1, 481; cf. * Catull. 64, 107: frementes aquas subitis verticibus, Luc. 4, 102 Weber; cf. ib. 3, 631; Sil. 3, 50; Sen. Ep. 79, et al.: vertex est contorta in se aqua, Quint. 8, 2, 7: Sil. 4, 309.

2. Trop. (for the most part only in Cic.): (auditor) tamquam machinatione aliqua tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72. So of discourse that is *thrown out violently* or *forcibly, hurled:* Demosthenis non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur, Cic. Or. 70 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 10, 7, 14 Spald. and Frotsch.: quam rhetorice! quam copiose! quas sententias colligit! quae verba contorquet! (* *hurls*), id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 4: deinde contorquent et ita concludunt, *etc.* Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106.—Whence

contortus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* 2) Of discourse: **1.** *Brandished, hurled, full of motion, powerful, vehement, energetic, strong* (rare; mostly in Cic.): contorta et acris oratio, Cic. Or. 20: vis (orationis), Quint. 10, 7, 14: levibus mulcentur et contortis excitantur, id. ib. 9, 4, 116.—**2.** *Involved, intricate, obscure, perplexed, complicated, artificial:* contortae et difficiles res, Cic. de Or. 1, 58 *fin.*: contorta et aculeata quaedam σοφίσματα, id. Acad. 2, 24, 75.—*Adv.* contorte (in acc. with *no.* 2): dicere, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29; id. Her. 1, 9, 15.—* *Comp.*: concluduntur a Stoicis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.—*Sup.* not in use.

* **con-torrĕo,** ŭi, 2. *v. a.* *To wholly dry, to parch, scorch, dry up:* pubentes herbas ignis, Amm. 18, 7.

contorte, *adv.* *Intricately, perplexedly, obscurely*; v. contorqueo, *Pa.*, *fin.*

contortio, ōnis, *f.* [contorqueo] * **1.** *A whirling round:* dextrae, Cic. Her. 4, 19.—**2.** *An intertwining, involving; intricacy, complication*; of discourse, in the plur.: contortiones orationis, * Cic. Fat. 9; Aug. Retract. 1, 50.

* **contortor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A wrester:* legum, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 27.

* **contortŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [contortus] *Somewhat complicated* or *intricate:* quibusdam ac minutis conclusiunculis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18.

* **contortŭplĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [contortus-plico] *Entangled, put together* or *compounded confusedly:* nomina, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 26.

contortus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from contorqueo.

contrā, *adv.* and *praep.* (prop. abl. of an adj., CONTERUS, not in use, formed from *con*; whence also contrō, in the compounds controversus, controversia, *etc.*; cf. extra, infra, intra, supra). It served orig. for the designation of a place which corresponds with another in posi tion, runs parallel to it, or forms its counterpart; hence also transf. to an action which exists in opp. to another, answers to it, or forms its antithesis; and since this easily passes into the idea of hostility, it finally designates a hostile confronting.

I. *Adv.:* **A.** Of places: *Over against, on the opposite side, opposite to, vis à vis:* jam omnia contra circaque hostium plena erant, Liv. 5, 37 *fin.:* ulmus erat contra, Ov. M. 14, 661: templa vides contra, id. ib. 7, 587: contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, Virg. A. 6, 23; Plin. 2, 65, 65: Tac. Agr. 10 Roth.: ut mihi confidenter contra astitit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 6; cf. id. Pers. 1, 1, 13; Pseud. 1, 2, 23, et al.: stat contra starique jubet, Juv. 3, 290; Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 2; cf. id. Pers. 2, 2, 26; Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 45 Lind.; Most. 5, 1, 56; Liv. 1, 16; 9, 6, et al.: accede ad me atque adi contra, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 22: partique dedere oscula quisque suae non pervenientia contra, *to the opposite party*, Ov. M. 4, 80.

B. Transf., of actions: **1.** Those which correspond with others, come to meet, answer to them: *On the other side, in turn, on the other hand:* quae me amat, quam contra amo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 23; cf. id. Cist. 1, 1, 97; Catull. 76, 23: quum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 55; cf. id. Amph. 2, 2, 62: si laudabit haec illius formam, tu hujus contra, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 54; id. ib. 2, 3, 63; cf. id. Hec. 4, 2, 7: tubae utrimque canunt, contra consonat terra, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 72; id. ib. 67; cf. ib. 62.

2. Those which are opposed to others: *Against, on the contrary, over against, on the opposite side, in opposition, just the opposite, just the contrary* (so most usual): hostes crebri cadunt: nostri contra ingruunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 81: facilem esse rem ... si modo unum omnes sentiant ac probent: contra in dissensione nullam se salutem perspicere, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16; cf. Prop. 1, 11, 25: ut essent eorum alia aestimabilia, alia contra, alia neutrum, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 50; cf. cognoscere quid boni utrisque aut contra esset, Sall. J. 88, 2, et saep.; Liv. 6, 15; cf. id. 6, 31: cujus a me corpus crematum est; quod contra decuit ab illo meum, Cic. de Sen. 23, 85; so Lucr. 1, 83; Cic. Lael. 24, 90; Quint. 28, 87; Off. 1, 15 *fin.*; Sall. J. 85, 21; Cic. Part. 13, 46.—(β) In connection with *atque* or *quam*, (* *Otherwise than, contrary to what, in opposition to that which*): contra atque apud nos fieri, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 6; so Caes. B. G. 4, 13; B. C. 3, 12; Cic. Sull. 24, 69; Verr. 2, 4, 6; Balb. 3, 7; Cat. 3, 8, 20; Phil. 11, 13, 34; Or. 40, 137; Div. 2, 24 *fin.*; Sall. C. 60, 5; Plin. 12, 19, 43, et al.: ut senatus contra quam ipse censuisset ad vestitum rediret, Cic. Pis. 8, 18; so id. Clu. 5, 12; de Or. 2, 20, 86; Leg. 2, 5, 11; Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 2; Liv. 30, 19; Plin. 10, 53, 74; 11, 20, 24; Sil. 15, 107, et al.—(γ) Auro contra, in colloquial lang.: *Of the value of gold, weighed against gold,* or *equal to gold:* jam mihi auro contra constat filius, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 58; cf. id. Curc. 1, 3, 45 *sq.*; Mil. 4, 2, 85; 3, 1, 63: non caru'st auro contra, *i. e. is worth his weight in gold*, id. Epid. 3, 3, 29; cf. id. Pseud. 2, 3, 22.—(δ) E contra, or in one word, econtra, post-class. = contra, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39, 45; Hier. Ep. 12; 138; cf. Voss. de Vit. serm. 1, 25, p. 108.—**b.** Of hostile opposition: certum est facere contra, Lucil. in Non. 289, 27; cf. contra facere, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10: contra pugnantibu' ventis, Lucr. 6, 98; cf. contra pugnare obstareque, id. 2, 280: qua legione pulsa futurum, ut reliquae contra consistere non auderent (*to oppose*), Caes. B. G. 2, 17: neque contra feriundi aut manum conserendi copia erat, Sall. J. 50, 4: patricii contra vi resistunt, Liv. 3, 13; cf. id. 3, 15, et saep.; Ov. M. 2, 434: ausa ferox ab equo contra oppugnare sagittis, Prop. 3, 11, 13, et saep.

II. *Praep. c. acc.* (so, except in Var., perh. not ante-class.),

A. Of places: *Over against, opposite to, toward:* cujus (insulae) unum latus est contra Galliam alterum vergit ad Hispaniam, tertium est contra septentriones, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; cf. eas regiones, quae sunt contra Gallias, id. ib. 4, 20; id. ib. 3, 9 *fin.*; cf. id. B. C. 3, 23; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 5: castellum loco edito contra arcem objecit, Liv. 38, 4, 5; Plin. 5, 9, 10, et saep.

B. Transf., of other objects: **1.** In general opposition: *Against, opposite, contrary to:* ut contra ventum gregem pascamus, Col. 7, 3, 12; cf. Plin. 29, 3, 12; and contra vim atque impetum fluminis conversa (tigna), Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 5: contra naturam, Cic. Off. 3, 5; so opinionem, Caes. B. G. 3, 9; 6, 30; Sall. J. 75, 9, et saep.: exspectationem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: spem, Sall. J. 28, 1; cf. spem votaque, Liv. 24, 45: decus regium, Sall. J. 33; 72, et saep.—(β) Contra ea, *On the contrary, on the other hand* (freq. in the histt., esp. in Nep., who rarely used contra alone): Caes. B. C. 3, 74; Nep. Praef. 6; Alcib. 8, 4; Con. 5, 4; Epam. 5, 6: 10, 4; Ages. 2, 4; Iph. 3, 4; Liv. 4, 52; 2, 60; 21, 20; 41, 24; 44, 43, et saep.—**b.** (very rare) Of friendly bearing or conduct toward another, instead of the more usu. erga *or* in: *Toward:* (elephanti) tanta narratur clementia contra minus validos, ut, *etc.*, Plin. 8, 7, 7.

2. In hostile opposition (so very freq. in prose and poetry): *Against:* omnes Belgas contra populum Romanum conjurasse, Caes. B. G. 2, 1; 3: contra populum Romanum armis contendere, id. 2, 13; id. 2, 33, et saep.: contra omnia dici oportere et pro omnibus, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 60: contra deos disputare, id. N. D. 2, 67, 168, et saep.: hoc non modo non pro me sed contra me est potius, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75; cf. id. ib. 2, 81, 330; Clu. 36, 102; Quint. 24, 76; Sen. Ben. 6, 31; Quint. 4, 2, 75; 12, 7, 1, et al.: ut esset contra fortunam semper armatus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 19; cf. id. de Sen. 15, 51; Sall. J. 31, 6: contra pericula et insidias firmissimus, id. ib. 28, 5; cf. id. ib. 80; Plin. 8, 25, 37.—**b.** In medic. lang., of remedies for or antidotes against a thing: omnibus hominibus contra serpentes inest venenum, Plin. 7, 2, 2; so id. 5, 1, 1; 7, 1, 1; Pall. 10, 3, 2; 11, 14, 17, et al.

☞ As a prep. placed after its subst., Virg. A. 5. 414; 370; 10, 567; Tac. A. 3, 1; and after the *pron. relat.*, Cic. Mur. 4, 9; Phil. 2, 8, 18; Or. 10, 34; Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 3.

III. In the few compounds with contra it contains, for the most part, the idea of hostile opposition, as in contradico and its derivv., and contraeo, contrapono; only in the post-class. contraversus, also the original idea of loud opposition; v. h. vv.

See more upon this art. in Hand Turs. II. p. 107-126.

contracte, *adv. In a retired, snug manner*; v. contraho, *Pa., fin.*

contractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contraho] *A drawing together, contraction* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.): **1.** Lit.: contractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: brachii (*opp.* projectio), id. Or. 18, 59: superciliorum (*opp.* remissio), id. Off. 1, 41: frontis, id. Sest. 8, 19: humerorum (*opp.* allevatio), Quint. 11, 3, 83: nervorum, *a contraction*, Scrib. Comp. 255; also without nervorum, Plin. 20, 17, 73.—Hence, **b.** Transf.: *An abridging, shortening, abridgment, shortness, brevity:* paginae, Cic. Att. 5, 4 *fin.:* syllabae (*opp.* productio), id. de Or. 3, 50 *fin.:* orationis (*opp.* longitudo), id. Part. 6, 19.—* **2.** Trop.: animi in dolore, *dejection* (*opp.* effusio animi in laetitia), Cic. Tusc. 4, 31.

* **contractĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [contractio, *no.* 2] animi, *Dejection, sadness*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 83.

* **contractor,** ōris, *m.* [contraho, *no.* I. B, 2] *One who makes a contract, a contractor*, Imp. Zeno Cod. 5, 5, 8.

‡ **contractōrĭum,** *A lace, band*, σφιγκτήρ, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

contractūra, ae, *f.* [contraho: *A drawing together*; hence] *t. t.* in architecture: *A lessening, contracting* (of pillars), Vitr. 3, 2; 3; 4, 6; 5, 1, et al.

1. contractus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from contraho.

2. contractus, ūs, *m.* [contraho] * **1.** *A drawing together:* acinorum (* *a shrinking, wrinkling*), Var. R. R. 1 68.—* **2.** *The entering upon* or *beginning of an affair, the transacting:* rei, * Quint. 4, 2, 49.—**3.** Jurid. *t. t.* (not in Cic.), *A contract, agreement:* "contractus ultro citroque obligatio est, quam Graeci συνάλλαγμα vocant," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16; so Sev. Sulpic. in Gell. 4, 4, 2; Papin. Dig. 24, 3, 23, et saep.

* **contrādīcĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [contradico] *That may be contradicted* or *spoken against:* signum, Tert. de Carn. Christ. 23.

contrā-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. n.:* alicui, *To speak against, contradict* (only post-Aug.; earlier considered as two words, and without dat.): cuicumque adversarius non contradicit, Quint. 5, 10, 13; so quibus (legibus), id. ib. 7, 7, 4: ei (optioni), id. ib. 9, 2, 81: sententiis aliorum, Tac. H. 1, 39: Thraseae, id. ib. 2, 91: ambienti, Suet. Caes. 18: tibi, id. Aug. 54 Baumg.-Crus. *N. cr.:* Curioni, id. Rhet. 1: desiderio alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1, et saep.: preces erant, sed quibus contradici non posset, Tac. H. 4, 46 *fin.*; so in *pass.*, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, et al.

contrādictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contradico] *A reply, objection, contradiction* (post-Aug.; most freq. in Quint., of judicial replications): ubi contradictioni locus non erit, Quint. 3, 8, 34; so id. ib. 3, 8, 27; 5, 13, 49; 7, 3, 20; 5, 13, 28 Spald. *N. cr.:* sumere, *to anticipate the objection of an antagonist*, id. ib. 11, 3, 163 Spald.—In plur., id. ib. 2, 17, 36; 7, 1, 38; 5, 13, 49; Tac. A. 14, 43.

contrādictor, ōris, *m.* [id.], in jurid. Lat., *One who objects* or *contradicts, an opponent*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 11, 27; Callistr. ib 16, 3; Amm. 31, 14.

contră-ĕo, ire, *v. n.:* alicui, *To oppose one's self to, to oppose, make resistance* (late Lat., and very rare): invidiae, Arn. 1 *init.:* auctoritati, Hier. Ep. 84 ad Magnum; (Tac. A. 14, 45, should be written apart: contra ire).

con-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. To draw* or *bring several objects together to one point, to collect, assemble* (freq., and class.).

I. In gen.: **A.** Lit.: Cic. Lael. 7, 24 cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Caes. B C. 1, 15: exercitum in unum locum, id. B. G. 1, 34; cf. omnes copias Luceriam, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2; and omnia in unum, id. ib. 8, 11, B: omnes copias eo, Nep. Ages. 3: omnem exercitum, Caes. B. G. 7, 43 *fin.:* navibus circiter LXXX. coactis, contractisque, id. ib. 4, 22; cf. magnam classem, Nep. Con. 4, 4: naves, Suet. Calig. 19: agrestes, Ov. F. 4, 811: captivos, Liv. 37, 44; id. 28, 18: undique libros, Suet. Aug. 31; cf. exemplaria, id. Gramm. 24: muscas in manu, Plin. 12, 15, 14; cf. serpentes, id. 28, 9, 42.

B. Trop.: *To put something under way, to bring about, draw on, contract, occasion, cause, produce, make,* etc. (so esp. freq.): aliquid litigii, Plaut. Casin. 3, 2, 31; cf. lites, id. Capt. prol. 63: qui hoc mihi contraxit, id. Casin. 3, 2, 21; cf. negotium mihi, Cic. Cat. 4, 5; and numinis iram mihi (arte), Ov. M. 2, 660: bellum Saguntinis, Liv. 24, 42 *fin.:* aliquid damni, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: molestias, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5; cf. Sall. frgm. p. 246 ed. Gerl.: aes alienum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: causam certaminis, Liv. 22, 28; cf. certamen, id. 23, 26; 25, 34; 26, 46; 27, 32; 36, 45; 40 48; 44, 40, et al.: necessitates ad bellum, id. 44, 27: cruditatem, Quint. 7, 3, 38; id. ib. 2, 10, 6: morbum, Plin. 30, 8, 21: pestilentiam, id. 36, 27, 69: saginam corporis, Just. 21, 2: causam valetudinis ex profluvio alvi, Suet. Aug. 97 *fin.*, et saep.: porca contracta, *owed, due,* i. e. *required for the expiation of a crime*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22 *fin.*—Hence

2. *t. t.* of the lang. of business: *To close a matter of business with one, to make a contract, conclude a bargain:* rationem, rem cum illo, Cic. Clu. 14, 41; cf. id. Off. 1, 17; Sull. 20; Att. 7, 7: in tribuendo suum cuique et rerum contractarum fide, id. Off. 1, 5: ex rebus contrahendis, id. ib. 3, 15, 61: affinitas inter Caesarem et Pompejum contracta nuptiis, Vellej. 2, 44, et saep.—Hence, **b.** Transf. beyond the sphere of business: cum aliquo, *To have intercourse, to associate with:* Cic. Off. 1, 2, so nihil cum populo, id. Tusc. 5, 36 *fin.*

II. In partic., with the prevailing idea of shortening or diminishing by drawing together (cf. cogo, colligo, *etc.*): *To draw close* or *together, to contract, shorten, lessen, abridge, diminish* (also frequent and class.),

A. Lit.: animal omne membra quocumque vult flectit, contorquet, porrigit, contrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 53: pulmones tum se contrahunt aspirantes, tum respiratu dilatant, id. N. D. 2, 55; cf. se millepeda tactu, Plin. 29, 6, 39: bina cornua (*opp.* protendere), id. 9, 22, 38: collum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; and *opp.* tendere, Quint. 11, 3, 82: frontem, *to wrinkle, contract*, Cic. Clu. 26 *ad fin.*; Hor. S. 2, 2, 125, et saep.: supercilia (*opp.* deducere), Quint. 11, 3, 79: medium digitum in pollicem, id. ib. 92, et saep.: castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 40 Herz.: vela, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 23; Quint. 12 prooem. § 4: orbem (lunae), Ov. M. 15, 198: umbras, id. ib. 3, 144: orationem (together with summittere), Quint. 11, 1, 45; cf. id. ib. 12, 11, 16: tempora dicendi, id. ib. 6, 5, 4, et saep.: lac, *to curdle, coagulate*, Plin. 23, 7, 63: vulnera, id. 24, 8, 33; cf. cicatrices, id. 12, 17, 38: ventrem, *to stop, check*, Cels. 4, 19; cf. alvum, id. ib.; and vomitiones, Plin. 20, 2, 6.

B. Trop.: *To draw in, lessen, check, restrain:* quoi non animus formidine divum contrahitur? Lucr. 5, 1218; cf. te rogo, ne contrahas ac demittas animum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4; and animos varietas sonorum (*opp.* remittere), id. Leg. 2, 15, 38; id. N. D. 2, 40, 102: ut et bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, id. Lael. 14 *ad fin.*: ex quibus intelligitur, appetitus omnes contrahendos sedandosque, id. Off. 1, 29, 103; cf. cupidinem, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 39, et saep. —Whence

contractus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II.) *Drawn together into a narrow space*, i. e. *compressed, contracted, close, short, narrow, abridged, restricted, limited*, etc.—**1.** Lit.: contractior ignis, *smaller*, Lucr. 5, 570: aequora, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 33; cf. freta, Ov. F. 6, 495; and locus (together with exiguus), Virg. G. 4, 295; and Nilus contractior et exilior, Plin. Pan. 30, 3: contractus et brevis ambitus verborum, Cic. Brut. 44; cf. contractior oratio, id. ib. 31: propositum dicendi (*opp.* uberius), Quint. 11, 1, 32: summissa atque contracta voce (*opp.* erecta concitata), id. ib. 11, 3, 175; so vox, id. ib. 64: parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic. Parad. prooem. § 5.—**2.** Trop.: quae studia in his jam aetatibus nostris contractiora esse debent, Cic. Coel. 31, 76: paupertas, *stinted*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 20 (cf. *angusta* pauperies, id. Od. 3, 2, 1); in the same sense transf. to the person: ad mare descendet vates tuus et sibi parcet Contractusque leget, *retired, solitary*, id. ib. 1, 7, 12 Schmid; cf. Virg. Mor. 78; and in * *Adv.:* assuescamus servis paucioribus serviri, habitare contractius, Sen. Tranq. 9.

‡ **contrājūris,** *Contrary to law, unlawful*, *παρανομος*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

contrā-pōno, without *perf.*, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To place opposite, to oppose to* (several times in Quint.; elsewh. only in late Lat., and rare): non semper quod adversum est contraponitur, Quint. 9, 3, 84; Tert. ad Mart. 4.—**b.** Subst. contrapositum, i, *n.*, *Antithesis*, Quint. 9, 3, 81; 32; 102; 9, 4, 18.

contrārĭe, *adv.* *In an opposite direction*, etc., v. contrarius, *fin.*

contrārĭĕtas, atis, *f.* [contrarius] *Opposition, contrariety* (late Lat.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14; 15; Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

contrario, v. contrarius, *no.* II. 1, b.

contrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [contra] **I.** Of places: *Lying* or *being over against, opposite* (rare): collis adversus huic et contrarius, Caes. B. G. 2, 18; cf. contraria tigna iis (tignis), id. ib. 4, 17, 5; and Plin. 37, 9, 47: tellus, Ov. M. 1, 65; cf. id. ib. 13, 429: ripa, Paul. Dig. 41, 1, 65: auris, Plin. 24, 10, 47; id. 28, 8, 27: tignis in contrariam partem revinctis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 7.—Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry,

II. Transf., of other objects, **1.** In gen.: *Opposite, contrary, opposed;* constr. with the *gen.*, *dat.*, *inter se*, *atque*, or *abs.* —(*a*) *c. gen.:* hujus igitur virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34; so id. Inv. 2, 54 *fin.*; Fin. 4, 24, 67.—(*β*) *c. dat.:* vitium illi virtuti, Quint. 11, 3, 44: rusticitas urbanitati, id. ib. 6, 3, 17; id. ib. 2, 5, 9: pes bacchio, id. ib. 9, 4, 102: color albo, Ov. M. 2, 541: aestus vento, id. ib. 8, 471, et saep.—(*γ*) With *inter se:* orationes inter se contrariae Aeschinis Demosthenisque, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14; so Quint. prooem. § 2; 1, 10, 6; 10, 1, 22.—(*δ*) With *atque:* versantur retro contrario motu atque coelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: contrarium decernebat ac paullo ante decreverat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 46.—(*ε*) *Abs.* (so most freq.): Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36; cf. si ea rex vult, quae Thebanis sint utilia … sin autem contraria, *etc.*, Nep. Epam. 4, 2, et saep.: monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturae studiis conflatum, Cic. Coel. 5 *fin.:* ardor, Lucr. 3, 252: exemplum, Quint. 5, 11, 7: jus, id. ib. 32: leges, id. ib. 3, 6, 43: dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 24, et al. innum.: quinqueremes, *i. e. that were opposed to each other in the race*, Suet. Ner. 31: disputandum est de omni re in contrarias partes, *on both sides, pro and contra*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158; cf. diversaeque vocant animum in contraria curae, Virg. A. 12, 487.—**b.** Adverbially, ex contrario, *on the contrary, on the other hand*, Caes. B. G. 7, 30; Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 47; Inv. 2, 8; Quint. 6, 1, 16; and e contrario, Nep. Iphicr. 1, 4; Ham. 1, 2; Att. 9, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 19; 11, 3, 39: quin e contrario, id. ib. 1, 5, 43; 5, 14, 4. —In the same sense, but far more rarely, in contrarium, Plin. 18, 24, 54: per contrarium, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8; 28, 1, 20; 37, 8, 1, et al.: contrario, Nep. Eum. 1, 5 dub. (*al.* e contrario).

2. In partic., *Standing over against in a hostile manner; inimical, hostile, hurtful, pernicious*, etc. (more rare than adversarius, and mostly poet., or in post-Aug. prose): Averna avibus cunctis, *dangerous, destructive*, Lucr. 6, 740; cf. usus lactis capitis doloribus, Plin. 28, 9, 33: hyssopum stomacho, id. 25, 11, 87: quam (*sc.* perspicuitatem) quidam etiam contrariam interim putaverunt, *injurious, disadvantageous*, Quint. 4, 2, 64 Spald.; cf. philosophia imperaturo, Suet. Ner. 52: exta, *unfavorable*, id. Oth. 8: saepe quos ipse alueris, Tibi inveniri maxime contrarios, *hostile*, Phaedr. 4, 11, 17. Subst. contrarius, ii, *m.*, *An opponent, antagonist:* Vitr. 3 praef.

Adv. contrarie: sidera procedentia, Cic. Univ. 9: scripto, id. Part. 31: relata verba, id. de Or. 2, 65: dicere, Tac. Or. 34.

contra-versum, *adv.*, v. the follg.

contrā-versus, a, um, *Part.* [verto] (a post-class. word) *Turned opposite, lying over against:* Africa promontorio Apollinis Sardiniae, Sol. 27: urbs spiranti Zephyro, Amm. 18, 9.—*Adv.* contraversum, *On the contrary, on the other hand*, contra: Sol. 10.

Contrĕbĭa, ae, *f.* *A fortified town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *in the province of the* Carpetani, Liv. 40, 33; Flor. 2, 17, 10; Val. Max. 2, 7; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 378: **Contrebienses,** *its inhabitants*, Liv. Epit. 91.

contrectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [contrecto] *That may be felt* or *handled* (except in Lucret., only in late Lat.): contrectabile et solidum corpus, Lact. 2, 8; so id. 7, 21; Prud. Apoth. 963; Tert. Anim. 57, et saep.—* *Adv.* contrectābĭlĭter, Lucr. 4, 662.

contrectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contrecto] *A touching, touch, contact* (very rare): equae, vaccae, * Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: vestimentorum, *the use of them*, Paul. Sent. 2, 31.—**2.** In the jurists, *An illegal appropriatiom of a thing to one's self, stealing, theft:* Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 1.

contrectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A thief* (in the jurists), Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 36.

con-trecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tracto] *To touch, handle, come in contact with, feel of* (class.; most freq. after the Aug. per.): **I.** Lit., **A.** In gen.: * Lucr. 6, 855: pectora, Ov. M. 8, 606: omnes partes corporis, Sen. Contr. 1, 2; cf. membra, Suet. Ner. 34; and Sen. Const. Sap. 13: librum manibus, * Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 11: vulnus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 59: pocula vel cibos, Col. 12, 4, 3: pecuniam, *to wallow in wealth*, Suet. Calig. 42.—**B.** In partic., **1.** *To touch in examining, to search*. ne feminae praetextatique pueri et puellae contrectarentur, Suet. Claud. 35.—**2.** *To touch carnally, to have illicit intercourse with:* Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 32; so id. Asin. 3, 1, 20; Mil. 4, 2, 61; Suet. Dom. 1; Just. 7, 3, 4.—**b.** Transf.: contrectata filiarum pudicitia, *violated, dishonored*, Tac. A. 14, 35.—**3.** In the Lat. of the jurists: aliquid, *To take by stealth, to steal, purloin*, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3; 25, 2, 3, et al.—**II.** Trop.: nudare corpus et contrectandum vulgi oculis permittere, Tac. A. 3, 12: discerpta contrectant, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24: mente voluptates, id. Tusc. 3, 15 *fin.:* studia et disciplinas philosophiae (**to apply one's self to*). Gell. 17, 19, 3.

con-trĕmisco, mŭi, 3. *v. inch.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *To tremble all over, to shake, quake* (rare, but class.): tota mente atque omnibus artubus, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; Lucr. 3, 847; so Cic. Div. 1, 28; Ov. M. 8, 759; Virg. A. 7, 515.—* **2.** Transf.: cujus in mea causa numquam fides virtusque contremuit, *i. e. have never wavered*, Cic. Sest. 31, 68.—**II.** *Act.* aliquid, *To shake on account of something, to tremble very much from fear of something* (perh. not ante-Aug.): non contremiscamus injurias, non vulnera, non vincula, non egestatem, Sen. Ep. 65 *fin.*; Sid. Ep. 9, 11; * Hor. Od. 2, 12, 8: Hannibalem Italia contremuit, Just. 32, 4, 14.

con-trĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* *To tremble greatly, to shake violently, to quake* (rare): coelum tonitru contremit, Poeta in Cic. de Or. 3, 39; so Lucr. 5, 1220.

* **con-trĕmŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* *Trembling violently:* Var. in Non. 4, 318.

* **contrĭbŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [contribulo] *Anguish:* spiritus, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 ex Jesaj. 65, 14.

con-trĭbūlis, is, *m.* *Of the same* tribus (very rare): Inscr. Fr. Arv. in Marin. p. 43; Inscr. Grut. 873, 4.—* **2.** Transf., *A companion in religion*, Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

con-trĭbŭlo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To make anxious, uneasy, to afflict, torment* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Sir. 35, 22; Ps. 50, 18.

con-trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* **1.** *To add to by distributing, distribute, allot, assign, contribute, to join to as a part* (cf. attribuo, *no.* 1) (first freq. after the Aug. per., esp. in Livy; in Cic. and Quint. never); constr. with *cum*, the *dat.*, *in*, etc. —* (*α*) With *cum:* Oscenses et Calagurritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 Moeb.; cf. under *no.* 2.—(*β*) *c. dat.:* Phocenses Locrensesque his contribuerunt, Liv. 33, 34; cf. id. 36, 35; 38, 3 Drak.; 39, 26; Curt. 5, 3, et al.: examen novum apibus vetustate corruptis, Col. 9, 13, 9; * Suet. Aug. 48.—(*γ*) With *in:* in unam urbem contributi, Liv. 31, 30: novos cives in octo tribus Vellej. 2, 20; Plin. 3, 3, 4: milites in unam cohortem, Just. 12, 5: in Achaicum concilium, Liv. 42, 37; cf. id. 32, 19.—* (*δ*) With *ad:* urbes ad condendam Megalopolim ex concilio Arcadum contributae, Liv. 32, 5.—**b.** Trop.: hoc utilius est vitae, contributa habere remedia, Plin. 32, 4, 15.—**2.** *To contribute to with others* (very rare): Ov. M. 7, 231: ubi simul plura contribuuntur, ex quibus unum medicamentum fit, *are brought together*, Pomp. Dig. 41, 1, 27: proprios ego tecum, Sit modo fas, annos contribuisse velim! Tib. 1, 6, 64; cf. Sen. Brev. Vit. 14.

contrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contribuo] (a post-class. word) **1.** *A dividing, distributing:* debiti et crediti, Modest. Dig. 16, 2, 1, et al.—**2.** *A contribution:* omnium, Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 1.

contributus, a, um, *Part.*, from contribuo.

contristātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contristo] *An afflicting, affliction, grief* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 11; id. 5, 12, et al.

con-tristo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tristis] *To make sad* or *sorrowful, to sadden, afflict* (except in Coelius, perh. not ante-

Aug.): **1.** Lit.: contristavit haec sententia Balbum, Coel. in. Cic. Fam. 8, 9 *fin.*; so Sen. Ep. 85: Tranq. 15.—Of animals: Col. 8, 8, 4; so of bees, id. ib. 9, 14, 11.—Poet.: (Sirius) laevo contristat lumine coelum (for homines eum in coelo conspicientes), Virg. A. 10, 275 Serv. and Wagn.—**2.** Transf., **a.** Of the weather, light, colors, *etc.*, *To make dark, render gloomy, to cloud, dim, darken*, etc.: Auster pluvio frigore coelum, Virg. G. 3, 279; cf. annum Aquarius, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36: aram silva super opaca, Val. Fl. 3, 427: colores (*opp.* exhilarare), Plin. 35, 17, 57.—**b.** Of vines: *To injure, hurt, damage*, Col. 3, 2, 20; 20, 1; 21, 8.

contrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contero] *A grinding*; trop.: *Contrition, grief*, θλίψις (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 7, 18; Aug. Conf. 7, 7; Vulg. Jerem. 30, 15; Ps. 14, 1, et al.

contritus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from contero.

contrōversĭa, ae, *f.* [controversus] *The opposite direction*: * **1.** Lit.: aquae, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 24, § 5.

2. Trop.: *Controversy, contention, quarrel, question, dispute, debate* (so in good prose, and very freq., esp. in jurid. and rhetor. lang.; in Quint. alone more than 60 times): quicquid est quod in controversia aut in contentione versetur ... a propriis personis et temporibus semper avocat controversiam (orator), Cic. Or. 14, 45 (also cited in Quint. 3, 5, 15); cf. id. de Or. 3, 30, 120: controversias tollere, id. Phil. 9, 5, 11; cf. distrahere controversias, id. Caecin. 2, 6: rem in controversiam vocare, id. de Or. 2, 72; so rem adducere in controversiam, id. ib. 1, 40, 183: rem deducere in controversiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: rem ducere in controversiam, Quint. 3, 8, 52: venire in controversiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 139; Quint. 3, 6, 44; 3, 11, 23 *sq.*, et al.: controversiae scholasticae, id. ib. 4, 2, 92; so the title of a rhetor. writing of Seneca: "Controversiae:" existere controversias ex scripti interpretatione, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 140: controversiam alere, Caes. B. G. 7, 32 *fin.*: constituere, Cic. de Or. 1, 31 *fin.*: dicere, Quint. 3, 8, 51; 9, 2, 77: exponere, id. ib. 10, 7, 21, et al.: dirimere, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: componere, Caes. B. C. 1, 9 *fin.*: sedare, Cic. Balb. 19: ut controversiarum ac dissensionum oblivìscerentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 34; Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 46; so id. Aul. 2, 2, 83: magnae rei familiaris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: ea controversia, quam habet de fundo cum quodam Colophonio, id. Fam. 13, 69; so de jure, Quint. 7, 7, 9: de substantia aut de qualitate, id. ib. 3, 6, 39; Caes. B. G. 7, 33: controversia est inter scriptores de numero annorum, Cic. Brut. 18, 72; so controversia orta inter eos de principatu, Caes. B. C. 3, 112; cf. id. B. G. 5, 44: controversia non erat, quin verum dicerent, Cic. Caecin. 11, 31: sine controversia, *without contradiction, beyond dispute, without doubt, indisputably*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 14; Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7: sine ulla controversia, id. Caecin. 7, 19.

contrōversĭālis, e, *adj.* [controversia] *Pertaining to controversy* or *dispute, controversial* (late Lat.; perh. only in Sidonius), Sid. Ep. 7, 9, and 8, 11.

* **contrōversĭŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little controversy*. Hier. in Rufin. 1, 30; cf. Diomed. p. 313 P.

contrōversĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Very much controverted* (extremely rare): res, Liv. 3, 72; Sen. Ep. 85.

contrōversor, ari, *v. dep.* [controversus] *To be at variance one with another, to dispute* (perh. only in the two follg. exs.): ut inter vos de hujuscemodi rebus controversemini, Cic. frgm. in Prisc. p. 803 P. (IV. 2, p. 477, ed. Orell.): qui nascuntur ex fratribus, nihil invicem controversantur, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

contrō-versus, a, um, *adj.* [from the same root with contra; q. v. *init.*] Lit., *Turned against, in an opposite direction* (cf. controversia, *no.* 1); hence trop.: **1.** *Pass.*: *That is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed, questionable* (several times in Cic. and Quint.; elsewh. very rare): sumere istos pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, Cic. Div. 2, 50 *fin.*; cf. *opp.* confessum, Quint. 5, 13, 34; 5, 14, 14; 7, 1, 5: res et plena dissensionis inter doctissimos, Cic. Leg. 1, 20; so res, Quint. 3, 5, 18; 5, 9, 2: auspicium, Liv. 10, 42 *ad fin.*: jus, Cic. Mur. 13, 28; Quint. 7, 6, 1; cf. Liv. 3, 55.—**2.** *Act.*, *Litigious, quarrelsome, disputatious*: quod esset acuta illa gens (*sc.* Siculorum) et controversa natura, Cic. Brut. 12, 46 (the correction controversiis *nata* is apparently unnecessary).—**b.** Controversa sibi ac repugnantia (*sc.* terra et ignis), *in controversy with themselves, opposed*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

con-trucīdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To hew* or *cut to pieces, to cut with a sabre, to sabre* (rare, but in good prose): debilitato corpore et contrucidato se abjecit exanimatus (cf., shortly after, concisum vulneribus), Cic. Sest. 37, 79; so plebem immisso milite, Sen. Ira 1, 2: universos, Suet. Calig. 28; cf. id. ib. 48; Ner. 43; Galb. 19 *fin.*; Domit. 17, et al.: taurorum corpora, Sen. Ep. 115: bestias ad munus populi comparatas, Suet. Caes. 75.—* **2.** Trop.: hi summi imperii nomine armati rempublicam contrucidaverunt, *to hew, as it were, in pieces*, Cic. Sest. 10, 24 (v. the figure in connection).

con-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* **1.** *To thrust together, one upon another* (mostly ante-class.): nubes (vis venti), Lucr. 6, 510; cf. nubes in unum, id. ib. 211; and nubes, id. ib. 735: penitusque casa contrusa jacebant corpora, *crowded together*, id. ib. 1253.—**2.** *To press, thrust*, or *crowd in somewhere*: uvam in dolia, Var. R. R. 1, 54, 2; Lucr. 4, 424: aliquos in balneas, Cic. Coel. 26, 63 (id. Verr. 2, 5, 27, the readings vary between contrudi and condi; v. Orell. and Zumpt in h. l.); Var. L. L. 8, 16, 111.

con-trunco, avi, 1. *v. a.* *To cut down* or *to pieces* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): filios, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 51: inermes et obsistentes, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61: cibum, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 48; so offulam grandiorem, App. M. 1, p. 103, 35; id. ib. 9, p. 222, 37.

contrusus, a, um, *Part.*, from contrudo.

contŭbernālis, is, *comm.* (*abl.* contubernale Pomp. in Charis. p. 99 P.) [contubernium] **1.** Milit. *t. t.*, *A tent-companion* or *comrade* (usu. ten men and a decanus in one tent), Cic. Ligar. 7, 21; Planc. 11, 27; Sull. 15, 44; Hirt. B. Alex. 16; Tac. H. 1, 23, et al.; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 8 and 13; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 71.—**b.** *A young man who, in order to become familiar with military service, attended a general in war, an attendant*: Q. Pompejo proconsuli, Cic. Coel. 30 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 42.—**2.** Transf. beyond the sphere of military operations: *He who lives with one, attends him*, etc.; *a comrade, companion, mate*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20; Flacc. 17, 41: illi in consulatu, id. Brut. 27, 105; cf. meus in consulatu, id. Sull. 12, 34; praeclarae (ironically of harlots), Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123 Spald. Also ironic.: tu hunc de pompa, Quirini contubernalem, his nostri moderatis epistolis laetaturum putas? *i. e. Caesar, whose statue stood in the temple of Quirinus*, Cic. Att. 13, 28; cf. id. ib. 12, 45, and Suet. Caes. 76.—**b.** In partic., in the lower conversational language, *The husband* or *wife of a slave* (given by their master): *masc.*, Col. 12, 1, 1; 12, 3, 7; *fem.*, id. 1, 8, 5; Petr. 57, 6; 70, 10; 96, 7; Callistr. Dig. 50, 16, 220. Hence facetè: aliquem cruci contubernalem dare, as it were, *to unite in wedlock with the cross*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 29.

con-tŭbernĭum, ii, *n.* [taberna] **I.** *Abstr.*: **1.** In milit. lang. (cf. contubernalis, *no.* I.), *Tent-companionship, a dwelling together in a tent*, Tac. A. 1, 41; Hist. 2, 80.—**b.** *The intercourse of a young man and the general accompanied by him in war, attendance*, Cic. Planc. 11; Sall. J. 64, 4; Liv. 42, 11; Tac. Agr. 5; Suet. Caes. 2, et al.—**2.** Transf. beyond the sphere of military operations: *The accompanying, attendance* (of teachers, friends, *etc.*), Suet. Aug. 89; cf. id. Gramm. 7; Rhet. 6; Tib. 14; 56; Vesp. 4; Claud. 5; Tac. Or. 5.—**b.** In partic., *The marriage of slaves*, Col. 12, 1, 2; Curt. 5, 5 *ad fin.*; Scaev. Dig. 40, 4, 59.—Hence, (β) In contr. with connubium: *Concubinage*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40; Petr. 92, 4; Suet. Caes. 49; Calig. 36; Vesp. 3.—**c.** Of animals: *A dwelling together*, Phaedr. 2, 4, 4.—* **d.** Trop.: felicitatis et moderationis dividuum contubernium est, *dwell not, exist not together*, Val. Max. 9, 5 *ad fin.*—**II.** *Concr.* (in acc. with *no.* I. 1 and 2): **1.** *A common war-tent*, Caes. B. C. 3, 76; Tac. A. 1, 17; 41; 48, et al.—**2.** Transf.: *The dwelling of different persons*, Suet. Calig. 10; 22; Ner. 34.—**b.** *The dwelling of a couple who are slaves, a slave dwelling*, Tac. H. 1, 43; 3, 74.

con-tŭĕor, ŭĭtus, 2. (ante-class. access. form *praes.* contuĭmur, Lucr. 4, 39; *inf.* contui, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 111; 3, 1, 20; Most. 3, 2, 152; Pomp. in Non. 470, 31; cf. tueor and intueor) *v. a.*

I. *To look at something*, as it were, *on all sides; to look on, gaze upon, behold, survey, to take into view, to consider attentively* (rare, but class.; most freq. perh. in Cic.).

1. Lit.: occepi contui, conspicio coleatam cuspidem, Pompon. l. l.: totam terram contueri ejusque situm, formam, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: hanc sedem et aeternam domum, id. Rep. 6, 23; so os, id. Sull. 27: te duobus oculis, id. N. D. 3, 3 *fin.*: aliquid, id. de Or. 3, 59 Orell. *N. cr.*; Suet. Aug. 94: contuens, id. ib. 79; so in *part. praes.* abs., Plin. 29, 6, 38.

2. Trop.: *To take into view, to weigh, ponder maturely, to observe* (rare): quod si plane contueare, ac videas plane, Lucr. 6, 654.—Hence, **b.** With the access. idea of carefulness: *To be observant of something, to see to it, to care anxiously* or *sedulously for it, to take care of, preserve carefully*: pecus sic contuendum, ne, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 16; cf. Fest. s. v. TUOR, p. 271.

II. Inchoat. (cf. conspicio, *no.* II.): *To come into sight of, to get a view of, perceive, descry* (very rare): si volturios forte possis contui, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 152: figuras miras simulacraque in somnis, Lucr. 4, 39.

1. contuitus, a, um, *Part.*, from contueor.

2. contŭĭtus (also written contūtus), ūs, *m.* [contueor] *An attentive looking, view, sight* (very rare, and only found in *abl. sing.*), * Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 27; Plin. 11, 87, 54; 37, 5, 16; Amm. 18, 8.

contŭmācĭa, ae, *f.* [contumax] *Arrogance, inflexibility, contumacy, obstinacy, stubbornness, self-confidence* (in good prose, and very freq.): illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41; so contumacia et arrogantia, id. Rosc. Com. 15: contumacia et ferocitas, Suet. Vit. 2, et al.; Liv. 9, 46: inter abruptam contumaciam et deforme obsequium pergere iter, Tac. A. 4, 20 *ad fin.*: oris oculorumque illa contumacia ac superbia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 2 *fin.*; so eadem in vultu, Liv. 2, 61; cf. Tac. A. 1, 24 *fin.*: responsi tui, Cic. Pis. 31 *ad fin.*: Socrates adhibuit liberam contumaciam, *an honorable pride, self-confidence*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29 *fin.*; cf. contumax.—**b.** Jurid. *t. t.*, *An obstinate disobedience to a judicial order, an obstinate refusal to appear in court*, Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53; cf. contumax, *no.* b.—**c.** Transf., of animals: contumacia pervicax boum, Col. 6, 2, 11.—And of inanimate things: arborum (together with fastidium), *obstinacy in growth*, Plin. 16, 32, 58.

contŭmācĭter, *adv. Obstinately, stubbornly, contumaciously*; v. the follg., *fin.*

con-tŭmax, ācis, *adj.* [most prob. from the stem TEM, whence also temno, contemno, and contumelia, *etc.*, bidding defiance from disdaining a thing, *i. e.*] *Insolent, unyielding, obstinate, stubborn, contumacious* (freq., and in good prose): quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? quis superbior? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78 *ad fin.*: Sara in me contumax, id. Att. 15. 15; cf. adversus plebem, Suet. Tib. 2; and populus regibus suis, Sen. Thyest. 644: reus (together with arrogans, securus), Quint. 6, 1, 14; cf. animus (with arrogantia oris), Tac. A. 5, 3: contumaces et inconsultae voces, id. ib. 4, 60: preces, id. ib. 2, 57: contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, *unyielding, firm, steadfast*, Tac. H. 1, 3 (cf. contumacia).—Poet.: Hispanis ego contumax capillis. Mart. 10, 65.—*Sup.:* Sen. Ep. 83.—**b.** Jurid. *t. t.*, *That defies a judicial summons, after repeated citations appears not before court:* “*contumax* est, qui tribus edictis propositis vel uno pro tribus, quod vulgo peremptorium appellatur literis evocatus praesentiam sui facere contemnit,” *etc.*, Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53; cf. contumacia, *no.* b.—**c.** Transf., of animals: boves, Col. 6, 2, 10: gallina ad concubitum, id. 8, 2, 8.—And of inanimate things: *Not yielding, furnishing opposition:* lima, Phaedr. 4, 7, 5: cardamum fricanti, Plin. 12, 13, 29: syllaba (*not fitting into measure*), Mart. 9, 12.

Adv. contumaciter: contumaciter, arroganter, ἀκοινωνήτως solet ad me scribere, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7: contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *ad fin.:* omnia agere, Liv. 2, 58; Quint. 11, 3, 11, et saep.; Sen. Ep. 13, et al.—*Comp.*, Nep. Cim. 2, 5; Quint. 6 prooem. § 15.—**b.** Transf.: lapides scalpturae resistunt, Plin. 37, 7, 30; so in *Comp.*, id. 16, 40, 26, *no.* 3, and 19, 7, 35.

con-tŭmēlĭa (post-classic. access. form contumia, Marc. Cap. 4 *fin.;* cf. “*contumia* contumelia,” Gloss. Isid.), ae, *f.* [from a stem TEM, whence also temno, contemno, and contumax; accordingly, abuse arising from contempt, scorn] *Abuse, insult, affront, reproach, invective, contumely, disgrace, ignominy* (very freq. and class. in sing. and plur.): patior facile injuriam, si est vacua a contumelia, Pac. in Non. 430, 16; cf. Caecil. ib.: contumeliam alteri facere, Plaut. Asin. 2. 4, 82; so Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 79; cf. id. Eun. 5, 2, 26: contumeliam dicere alicui, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 17; Bacch. 2, 3, 33; Pseud. 4, 7, 77; Truc. 2, 2, 44; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 29; Liv. 25, 22: contumeliam jacere in aliquem, Cic. Sull. 7 *fin.;* meretricum perpeti, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 3; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41: in se accipere, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1; cf. tanta contumelia accepta, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: alicui imponere, Sall. C. 48 *fin.;* cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9: indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: aliquid in suam contumeliam vertere, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: per contumeliam, id. ib. 1, 9; Quint. 4, 1, 11; 5, 2, 2: contumelia perfugae appellari, Caes. B. C. 2, 28; cf. Liv. 3, 50, et saep.: in contumeliam ignominiamque nostram certare juvat, Liv. 4, 4; * Hor. Epod. 11, 26, et saep.: contumeliae verborum, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5.—In an obscene sense: *Violation*, Liv. 8, 28; Pseudo-Cic. Harusp. Resp. 20.—The expression facere contumeliam is criticised by Cic. (Phil. 3, 9, 22) in the words of Antonius: *nulla contumelia est, quam facit dignus;* but it is not entirely clear on what grounds (whether as an archaism, or because it is used after the analogy of jacturam facere, in the sense of *contumelia affici*); v. Quint. 9, 3, 13, and cf. esp. Gronov. Observv. 3, 8, p. 488–502 (p. 241–247 ed. Frotsch.).—* **b.** Transf., of inanimate objects: *Hardship, injury, assault:* naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; cf. injuria.

contŭmēlĭōse, *adv.* *Abusively, insolently, reproachfully, injuriously*, etc.; v. the follg., *fin.*

contŭmēlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contumelia] *Full of abuse, reproachful, insolent, abusive, ignominious* (in good prose): quam contumeliosus in edictis! Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: literae in aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 9; so id. Balb. 9 *ad fin.;* Sall. J. 65, 2: contumeliosum id militibus, Tac. H. 2, 27: dicta, Sall. J. 20, 5; Liv. 24, 5: edicta, Suet. Ner. 41: et minaci et contumaci epistola, id. Claud. 35.—*Comp.:* nulla παρεγχείρησις fieri potest, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3.—*Sup.:* Suet. Dom. 23: verbum, Quint. 12, 1; id. ib. 12, 5, 6.—*Adv.* contumeliose, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134; Quint. 6, 1, 17; 6, 3, 28, et al.—*Comp.* Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 1; Liv. 32, 37; Just. 5, 4, 13.—*Sup.* Cic. Vat. 12, 29.

* **con-tŭmesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To swell up greatly* or *much:* gingivae, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 4.

contumia, ae, v. contumelia.

con-tŭmŭlo, are, *v. a.* * **1.** *To heap up like a mound:* stragulum molle ovis, Plin. 10, 33 51.—* **2.** *To furnish with a mound, to inter, bury:* saucium ingesta humo, Ov. Ib. 464.

con-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. (*perf.* contūdit, Enn. Ann. 16, 36), *v. a.* *To beat, bruise, grind, crush, pound, break to pieces* (very freq. and class. in prose and poetry; not in Quint.; for in 11, 2, 13, *confudit* is the better reading; v. confundo).

1. Lit.: oleas in lentisco, Cato R. R. 7, 4 (also cited in Var. R. R. 1, 60): thymum in pila, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 14; cf. radices ferreis pilis, Col. 7, 7, 2: florem nullo aratro, * Catull. 62, 40: colla, Col. 6, 2, 8; 6, 14, 3; Plin. 18, 19, 49, *no.* 2: aliquem male fustibus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 4: aliquem pugnis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 46: aliquem saxis, Hor. Epod. 5, 98: pectus ictu, Ov. M. 12, 85: faciem plana palma (together with caedere pectus pugnis), Juv. 13, 128: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40; cf. Inscr. ib. 40, 52: hydram, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10; Ov. Am. 1, 2, 15: nares a fronte resimas, *to squeeze together, press in*, id. Met. 14, 96.—Poet. of the beating to pieces of crops by a hail-storm: vites grando, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 5 (cf. id. Od. 3, 1, 29: non *verberatae* grandine vineae). And of lameness produced by disease, *etc.:* articulos cheragra, id. Sat. 2, 7, 16 (cf. Pers. 5, 58: quum lapidosa chiragra *fregerit* articulos (* *has crippled*)).—**b.** In medic. lang., contusum, i, *n.*, *A bruise, contusion* (cf. contusio), Scrib. Comp. 209; Plin. 29, 6, 39, et al.

2. Trop.: *To break, demolish, lessen, weaken, destroy, subdue, put down, baffle, check, quash*, etc.: virosque valentes contudit crudelis hiems, Enn. Ann. 16, 36 (in Prisc. p. 891 P.); cf. id. ib. 14, 16 (in Prisc. ib.): populos feroces, Virg. A. 1, 264: ferocem Hannibalem, Liv. 27, 2; and Tib. 3, 6, 13: nostrae opes contusae hostiumque auctae erant, Sall. J. 43 *fin.:* animum et fortasse vici, Cic. Att. 12, 44 *ad fin.;* cf. animos feros placida arte, Ov. A. A. 1, 12; Cic. Phil. 13, 13 *fin.:* calumniam et stultitiam (together with obtrivit), id. Caecin. 7: minas tumidas regum, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 8: impetus, id. ib. 3, 6, 10: ingenium patientia longa laborum, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 31: facta Talthybii, *i. e. to surpass by my own*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 33.—* **b.** Of time: *To complete, bring to a close, pass:* annua sol in quo contundit tempora serpens, Lucr. 5, 691 (for which ib. 618: *consumit* tempora); cf. contero, *no.* II. B.

‡ **contuoli oculi** sunt in angustum coacti conniventibus palpebris, Fest. p. 33 Lind. [contueor].

contuor, tui, v. contueor.

conturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conturbo] *Disorder, confusion:* * **1.** Lit.: oculorum, *confused, indistinct vision*, as a disease, Scrib. Comp. 19.—**2.** Trop.: *Confusion, disquiet, perturbation of mind* (very rare): “*conturbatio* metus excutiens cogitata,” Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.;* id. Top. 12, 52.

conturbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who brings* (property) *into disorder* or *ruin* (cf. conturbo, *no.* II.), poet. for *expensive, costly* (very rare; perh. only in Mart.): aper, Mart. 7, 27: macellus, id. 10, 96.

conturbatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from conturbo.

con-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bring* or *throw into disorder* or *confusion, to confuse, derange, disorder, confound* (rare, but class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in Lucr. and Cic.; never in Hor. and Quint.).

I. In gen.: **1.** Lit.: omne, Lucr. 6, 1121; so id. 5. 443; id. 4, 944: quaecumque, id. 3, 483; id. 4, 959: ordines Romanorum (militum), Sall. J. 50, 4; cf. id. ib. 98, 4: equites tormentis, Curt. 7, 2: rempublicam, Sall. C. 37, 10; 48, 8; cf. rem, id. Jug. 79, 7: annus negligentia conturbatus atque confusus, * Suet. Aug. 31: vocem, Lucr. 4, 561: prima vulnera novis plagis, id. 4, 1066: basia, *i. e. to exchange in confused multitudes*, * Catull. 5, 11.—In an obscene sense: conturbare pedes, *i. e.* implicare, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 24.

2. Trop., *To disturb, disquiet in mind* or *feeling:* valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. Att. 7, 2; so id. Phil. 2, 13, 32: incidunt multae causae, quae conturbent animos utilitatis specie, id. Off. 3, 10; cf. abs.: haec sunt, quae conturbant in deliberatione nonnumquam, *etc.*, id. ib. 3. 20, 81.

II. In partic., *t. t.* of the lang. of business: rationes *or* rationem, *or* abs. conturbare: *To bring pecuniary affairs into disorder, to make bankrupt:* **1.** Lit.: rationem sibi commissam, Ulp. Dig. 11, 3, 1 *fin.:* ad quem ego rescripsi nihil esse, quod posthac arcae nostrae fiducia conturbaret, *bring into pecuniary embarrassment*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 *ad fin.:* fac me multis debere, et in iis Plancio: utrum igitur me conturbare oportet? id. Planc. 28; so id. Att. 4, 7; Ulp. Dig. 14, 3 5; Alfen. ib. 15, 3, 16; Mart. 9, 4; Juv. 7, 129, et al.—**2.** Trop.: neque edepol quid nunc consili capiam scio De virgine istac: ita conturbasti mihi Rationes omnes, *so much have you disturbed, made bankrupt my reason*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29.—Whence

conturbātus, a, um, *Pa.* (in acc. with *no.* I. 2) *Distracted, disturbed, disquieted* (very rare): tristis et conturbatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14: eram in scribendo conturbatior, id. Att. 1, 12 *ad fin.*

con-turmālis, is, *m.* *Of the same squadron* (turma), Amm. 16, 2; 17, 1; 24, 6.

con-turmo, are, *v. a.* *To arrange in squadrons* (turmae): Amm. 16, 12.

† **contus,** i, *m.* = κοντός, *A pole, pike* (perh. not ante-Aug.), as an implement of a boat or ship, Virg. A. 5, 208; 6, 302; Tac. A. 14, 5; Suet. Calig. 32; Tib. 62; as a weapon, Virg. A. 9, 510; Tac. A. 6, 35; Hist. 1, 44; 79; 3, 27; Lampr. Commod. 13, et al.—* **b.** Pedalis, i. q. membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 10, 3.

contūsĭo, ōnis. *f.* [contundo] *A crushing, breaking, battering to pieces, a bruising* (rare): olivae, Col. 12, 47, 3: falcis hebetioris, Plin. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 6.—**b.** In medic. lang., *A bruise, contusion*, Scrib. Comp. 101; 165, et saep.

contusum, i, v. contundo.

contusus, a, um, *Part.*, from contundo.

con-tūtor, ōris, *m.* *A joint-guardian* (jurid. Lat.), Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 9; Julian. ib. 3, 5, 29, et al.

contutus, us, v. 2. contuitus.

† **cōnus,** i, *m.* = κῶνος, *A cone*, Lucr. 4, 430; 432; 5, 763; Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; 2, 18, 47, et al.—Hence, **2.** Meton. of conical bodies: **a.** *The apex of the helmet*, Virg. A. 3, 468; Plin. 10, 1, 1.—**b.** *The cone of the cypress*, Col. 6, 7, 2.—**c.** *A kind of sun-dial*, Vitr. 9, 9.

* **con-vādor,** atus, 1. *v. dep.* *To summon one before a court;* facetè: aliquem Veneriis vadimoniis, *to cite one to a court before Venus*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5.

* **convălescentĭa,** ae, *f.* [convalesco] *Convalescence, a regaining of health* Symm. Ep. 3, 11 *ad fin.*

con-vălesco, lŭi, 3. *v. inch.* *To become wholly sound, to recover entirely, to regain health, to grow strong, gain strength*, etc. (very freq. and class.): **1.** Lit.: ex morbo convalescere, Cic. Fat. 12, 28 *sq.*, so id. Fam. 13, 29, 4; Suet. Aug. 59; cf. de vulnere, Ov. Her. 21, 211: nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt continuo etiam convalescant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3; so id. N. D. 2, 4 *ad fin.;* Plin. 23, 1, 27; Suet. Calig. 6, Claud. 25; so in *part. praes.* subst., of *those who are convalescent*, Plin. 20, 5, 17; 31, 9, 45, et al.: dum infans convalescit, Justin. 3, 2, 7; cf. agni, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 15; Col. 7, 3, 19: arbores, *to thrive, grow*, Var. R. R. 1, 23, 6; so semina, Col. 3, 3, 4; 4, 16, 1: caulis, Pall. Febr. 24, 6; Suet. Aug. 92: pestifer ignis, Ov. M. 8, 478; cf. flamma magna congerie, Quint. 5, 13, 13.—**2.** Trop.: ut convalescere aliquando et sanari civitas posset, Cic. Sull. 27 *ad fin.;* so civitas, Just. 3, 4, 1: Milo in dies convalescebat, *gained strength*, Cic. Mil. 9, 25; so Caesar, id. Att. 7, 3, 4: ut tandem annona convaluit, *grew better, became cheaper*, Suet. Aug. 42: mens mea, Ov. Her. 16, 73: mala per longas moras, id. Rem. Am. 92: opinio inveterata, Col. 3, 7, 2; so vetus, Gell. 4, 11, 1: fama mortis suae apud barbaros, Curt. 9, 6.—**b.** In the jurists: *To receive* or *possess value, become valid:* testamentum, Tert. Dig. 29, 1, 33: donatio, Ulp. ib. 24, 1, 33: libertas servo data, Labeo ib. 28, 7, 20.

* **convallātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [convallo] *An intrenchment*, Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

con-vallis, is (*abl.* regularly convalle, e. g. Caes. B. G. 3, 20; Liv. 1, 12 *fin.*; Virg. G. 2, 186; Aen. 6, 679: convalli, Var. R. R. 1, 12, 3.—*Gen. plur.* convallium, Plin. 36, 15, 23), *f.* (*plur.* post-class. access. form convallia, *sc.* loca, Prud. στεφ. 10, 331; Innoc. de cas. liter. p. 230 Goes.; Auct. de Limit. p. 271 ib.) *A valley inclosed on all sides*: "*convallis* est planities ex omni parte comprehensa montibus collibusve. *Vallis* duobus lateribus inclusa planities," Fest. p. 33 (freq. and class. in prose and poetry), Lucr. 5, 1374; Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Caes. B. G. 5, 32; Liv. 1, 38; Virg. G. 3, 276; Juv. 16, 36, et saep.

con-vallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To surround with an intrenchment, to encircle* (late Lat., and very rare): terras omnes Oceani ambitu, Gell. 12, 13, 20; Tert. de Judicio Dom. 6.

con-vărĭo, are, *v. a.* and *n.* * **1.** *Act.*, *To make entirely variegated, to variegate*: cutim maculationibus, App. Apol. p. 306, 14.—* **2.** *Neutr.*, *To be varied* or *different, to vary*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

con-vāso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vasa] *To pack vessels* or *implements together, to pack up* (the figure taken from milit. lang.) (ante- and post-class., and very rare): **1.** Lit.: aliquid convasassem, * Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 13; so Hier. Vit. Hil. *no.* 34.—* **2.** Trop.: Sid. Ep. 1, 9 *ad fin.*

* **convectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [conveho] *A carrying* or *bringing together*: annonae, Amm. 14, 10.

convecto, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To bear, carry,* or *bring together in abundance* (very rare): recentes praedas, Virg. A. 7, 749; cf. praedam, id. ib. 4, 405: ligones, dolabras, *etc.* . . . e proximis agris, Tac. H. 3, 27.

convector, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *One who carries* or *brings together.* Hence, Convector, *The deity who presided over the gathering in of grain*, Fab. Pictor in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 21.—**2.** *He who goes with one* (on board ship, *etc.*), *a companion of a journey, fellow-passenger* (very rare), * Cic. Att. 10, 17; App. M. 1.

con-vĕho, exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* *To carry, bear,* or *bring together* (in good prose): frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes. B. C. 1, 34 *ad fin.*; cf. Liv. 25, 13; id. 24, 39 *ad fin.*; cf. id. 25, 20, et al.: lintribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma, * Cic. Mil. 27, 74; cf. Liv. 4, 60: tus collectum Sabota camelis, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 63: flores (apes), id. 11, 17, 18; id. 8, 14, 14, et al.: frumentum habere convectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 74 *fin.*—**b.** In partic., of the harvest: *To gather in, carry* or *bring in*: fructus in villas, Var. L. L. 5, 4, 10: messes, Plin. 16, 9, 14.

con-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To draw violently hither and thither something that is firm* or *quiet* (esp. a tree, house, and the like); hence, *to tear, wrest from its position, to tear loose* or *away, to separate from, pull* or *pluck up* (freq. and class.): (*α*) *Sine praep.*: interim milites vectibus infima saxa turris hostium, quibus fundamenta continebantur, convellunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11; cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 26 *fin.*: fundamenta, Lucr. 4, 506; Col. 1, 4, *fin.*: Esculum non hiemes, non flabra, neque imbres Convellunt: immota manet, *etc.*, Virg. G. 2, 294 (cf. the follg. *no.* *β*): repagula, effringere valvas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: limina tectorum, Virg. A. 2, 507: artus, Lucr. 3, 344: pedem mensae, Ov. M. 12, 254: armos, *to wrench, dislocate*, Col. 6, 16, 1: teneros fetus, *i. e. to produce abortion*, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 5; Cic. Att. 5, 20 *fin.*—(*β*) *c. praep.* or *abl.*: simulacrum Cereris e sacrario convellendum auferendumque curavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72; cf. id. ib. § 186: viridem silvam ab humo, Virg. A. 3, 24: funem ab terra, id. Georg. 1, 457: (turrim) convellimus altis sedibus, Virg. A. 2, 464: robora sua terra, Ov. M. 7, 204: quum mihi ipsa Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis ad complectendum conservatorem suum progredi visa est, Cic. Pis. 22, 52.—**b.** Milit. *t. t.*: signa, *To pluck up the standards from the ground and decamp* (rare), Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77; Liv. 22, 3 *ad fin.*

2. Trop.: *To shake something, as it were, in its foundations, to make to waver, to shake, to tear away, destroy, bring to naught* (esp. freq. in Cic.): est boni consulis, quum cuncta auxilia reip. labefactari convellique videat, ferre opem patriae, Cic. Rab. perd. 1, 3; so with labefactare: convellere cogitationem, id. Fam. 5, 13, 2 Manut.; cf. id. Cluent. 2 *ad fin.*; and si convellere adoriamur ea quae non possint commoveri, id. de Or. 2, 51: judicia, stipulationes, *etc.* (with infirmare), id. Caecin. 18, 51: convellere et commutare instituta omnium, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6: acta Dolabellae, id. Phil. 2, 33, 83: rempublicam judicio aliquo, id. Brut. 30, 115: gratiam Caesaris, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50 Herz.: vires aegri, Cels. 3, 4: fidem legionum promissis, Tac. H. 4, 30 *fin.*; id. Ann. 6, 48; id. ib. 12, 1: fata, Ov. H. 16, 41: secutae sunt duae (epistolae), quae me convellerunt de pristino statu, jam tamen labantem, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2.

II. *To tear, rend into several parts, into small pieces, to dismember* (so rare, perh. first in the poets of the Aug. per.): **1.** Lit.: dapes avido dente, Ov. M. 11, 123: glebam vomere, * Catull. 64, 40: naves undis Euroque, Virg. A. 1, 383; cf. Luc. 3, 528: totum aequor remis rostrisque, Virg. A. 5, 143; 8, 690: vexilla, Tac. A. 1, 20: convulsi laniati centuriones, Tac. A. 1, 32: domum, id. ib. 6, 40.—**b.** Medic. *t. t.* convulsus, a, um, *Suffering from convulsions, convulsed, spasmodic, convulsive*: latus, Suet. Tib. 72; * Quint. 11, 3, 20 Spald.—Subst.: convulsis, contusis, *etc.*, utilissima, Plin. 25, 8, 54; cf. id. 20, 5, 18.

2. Trop.: verbis convellere pectus, Ov. H. 17, 111; Tac. A. 4, 40.

con-vēlo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To wholly veil, to cover* (perh. only twice in Gell.): caput, Gell. 19, 9, 10.—**b.** Trop.: Gell. 7, 3, 44.

convĕna, ae, *comm.* [convenio] **1.** *Coming together*; and more freq. subst. in plur., *Persons who come together, a multitude collected together, assembled strangers*: (*α*) *Subst.*: eodem convenae complures ex agro accessitavere, Cato in Gell. 18, 12, 7; so Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37; Sall. H. frgm. 4, 12, p. 241 ed. Gerl.; Plin. 5, 17, 15; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2: (Dionysius) quibusdam convenis et feris barbaris corporis custodiam committebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.—(*β*) *Adj.*: convena undique multitudine, Amm. 15, 5: serpentes, Sol. 47.—**2.** Pregnant: *Uniting themselves* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): amantes inter se facere convenas, * Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 61: aquae, Sol. 37.

conveniens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, *no.* A.; from convenio.

convĕnĭenter, *adv.* *Fitly, suitably,* etc.; v. convenio, *Pa.*, *no.* A., *fin.*

convĕnĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [convenio, *no.* II. A, 2] *A meeting together, agreement, accord, harmony, symmetry, conformity* (* *suitableness, fitness*) (a Ciceronian philosoph. word): naturae cum extis, Cic. Div. 2, 15; cf. convenientia et conjunctio naturae, quam vocant συμπάθειαν, id. ib. 2, 60: partium (together with pulchritudo, venustas), id. Off. 1, 4, 14: temporum (in cursibus stellarum, with constantia), id. N. D. 2, 21: rerum in amicitia (with stabilitas, constantia), id. Lael. 27.—*Abs.*: (summum bonum) quum positum sit in eo, quod ὁμολογίαν Stoici, nos appellemus convenientiam, si placet, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 21; cf. virtus convenientia constat, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 74 *med.*

con-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. (*fut.* convenibo, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 18) *v. n.* and *a.*

I. *To come together, meet together, assemble* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition).

A. In gen.: milites, qui ex provincia convenerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; id. ib. 3, 16: totius fere Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt, id. ib. 1, 30; Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: amici privatique hospites ad eum defendendum convenerunt, Nep. Timoth. 4, 2: ad clamorem hominum, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: ad delectationem, Quint. 3, 4, 6, et al.: mei capitis servandi causa Romam Italia tota convenit, Cic. Pis. 15, 34; id. Div. 2, 23: unum in locum omnes, Caes. B. G. 4, 19; Quint. 2, 9, 2: in consilium frequentes, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29: reguli in unum convenere, uti, *etc.*, Sall. J. 11, 2: clam inter se, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12: interea et ex proximis hibernis et a Caesare conventura subsidia, Caes. B. G. 5, 28 *fin.*, et saep.

2. Of innanimate subjects: ut mihi munera multa huc ab amatoribus conveniant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 44; Plin. 6, 28, 32: quum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62.

B. In partic., **1.** Publicist. *t. t.* of civil communities, which belong in jurisdiction to some chief city: ut in eam rem judices dentur, ex his civitatibus, quae in id forum convenirent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 15; so Plin. 5, 28, 29.

2. Jurid. *t. t.*: in manum, of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or coemptio, q. v.) comes into the manus of her husband, Cic. Fl. 34; Top. 3, 14, et saep.; cf. Hugo Rechtsgesch. p. 155 *sq.* In the same sense: in matrimonium cum viro (* *to marry*), Gell. 18, 6, 8.

3. *Act.*, *To go to one to speak to him, make a request of him*, etc., *to address, accost, meet, visit*: Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 16; id. Pers. 5, 2, 74, et saep.: ego hinc me ad forum, ut conveniam Pamphilum, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 22: (Helvetii) quum eum (*sc.* Caesarem) in itinere convenissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: adversarios ejus, Nep. Dion. 8, 3; Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, et saep.—Pass.: Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afficitur, ut se conveniri nolit, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 2: nec eum (Lentulum) a minore Balbo conventum, id. Att. 9, 6: quod conveniundi patris me tempus capere jubebat, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 9; so Cic. Fam. 1, 8 *fin.*; Nep. Dion. 9, 3.—*Abs.*: aditum petentibus conveniendi non dabat, Nep. Paus. 3, 3.—Hence, **b.** Jurid. *t. t.*, *To go to one judicially, to proceed against, sue, bring an action against, summon before a tribunal* ut heredes ex stipulatu conveniri possint, Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 20; so Papin. ib. 50 1, 17: de peculio, Paul. Sent. 2, 31: pro parte dimidia, id. Dig. 17, 1, 59, et saep. Also with abstr. objects: dolum aut culpam eorum, Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 38: nomen, Ulp. ib. 42, 1, 15.

II. Pregnant: *To come together into a whole, to unite, join, combine, couple* (cf. coeo, *no.* II.):

1. Lit. So for the most part of the coition of animals: Lucr. 2, 922: aranei conveniunt clunibus, Plin. 11, 24, 29.—Of the union of atoms: Lucr. 5, 430.

2. Trop.: **a.** Of persons: *To agree with in wishes, decisions,* etc., *to accord, harmonize* (so extremely rare): si de ea re umquam inter nos convenimus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 130. Far more freq., **b.** Res convenit or *impers.* convenit, *It is agreed upon*, or *there is unanimity in respect to something, the matter is decided.*—(*α*) Res convenit, constr. *alicui cum aliquo, inter aliquos*, or *abs.*: cum his mihi nec locus nec sermo convenit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 10: haec fratri mecum non conveniunt neque placent, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 34; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 168: pax, quae cum T. Quinctio convenisset, Liv. 34, 43: Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 146: quod tempus inter eos committendi proelii convenerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: neminem voluerunt majores nostri esse judicem, nisi qui inter adversarios convenisset, Cic. Clu. 43; so judex inter eos, Val. Max. 2, 8, *no.* 2: posse rem convenire . . . si posset inter eos aliquid convenire, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53; so dum rem conventuram putamus, id. Att. 9, 6, 2: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: in colloquium convenit, conditiones non convenerunt, Nep. Hann. 6, 2; cf. Liv. 30, 40; 38, 11, et al.: postquam ardentia vidit castra magister equitum (id convenerat signum), Liv. 9 23; so signum, Suet. Oth. 6: pax ita convenerat, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 3; cf. si pax convenisset, id. 30, 43: in eas conditiones quum pax conveniret, id. 29, 12, et al.—(*β*) Convenit, constr. *alicui cum aliquo, inter aliquos*, with the *acc. c. inf.*, or *abs.*: mihi cum Dejotaro convenit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14: illum noluisse sua laudatione juvare L. Lucullum, sororis virum, quicum optime convenisset, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66: nunc ita convenit inter me atque hunc, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 19: non modo inter

Patres, sed ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat, Liv. 2, 23: inter omnes vero convenit, Sibyllam ad Tarquinium Superbum tres libros attulissé, Plin. 13, 3, 27, § 88; cf. Suet. Vesp. 25: convenit, jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta, *it is generally asserted*, ὁμολογεῖται, Liv. 9, 16; cf. Suet. Claud. 44, et saep.: convenit, victi utri sint eo proelio, Urbem, agrum, *etc.* ... seque uti dederent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 70: pacto convenit, *etc.*, Liv. 24, 6; Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 80: omnis exercitus, uti convenerat, Numidia deductus, *etc.*, Sall. J. 39, 4: Patres igitur jurati (ita enim convenerat), Liv. 30, 40: pro argento si aurum dare mallent, darent convenit, id. 38, 11.

B. *To fit with, in* or *to something*, by meeting together.

1. Lit. (rare): Cato R. R. 21, 1; conveniebatne in vaginam tuam machaera militis? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 85: si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem apte convenire, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46.—Far more freq.

2. Trop.: res convenit, or *impers.* convenit, *The thing*, or *it is fit, becoming, seemly, suitable, appropriate, proper, serviceable for something, it becomes*, consentit, congruit.—**a.** Res convenit, constr. with *in* or *ad aliquid, cum aliqua re*, the *dat., acc., inf.*, or *abs.*—(*a*) *In* or *ad aliquid*: ceterae vites in quemvis agrum conveniunt, Cato R. R. 6 *fin.*; cf. Var. R. R. 1, 19, 1: non vos quidem crudeles fuistis (quid enim minus in hunc ordinem convenit?) sed, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 9, 4; so convenit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 3: convenire quae vitia in quemvis videntur potius, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 49; id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65: hoc in te unum, id. N. D. 2, 29 *fin.* Orell. *N. cr.*: nullam contumeliam jacere potueris, quae non ad maximam partem civium conveniret, id. Sull. 7.—(*β*) *Cum aliqua re*: haec tua deliberatio non mihi convenire visa est cum oratione Largi, Cic. Fam. 6, 8, 2; so id. Fin. 3, 22, et al. —(*γ*) *c. dat.*: num videntur convenire haec nuptiis? Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 29; Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 41; so id. Fin. 3, 22, 74; Sall. J. 85, 40; Quint. 6, 3, 25; 8, 6, 22; 9, 3, 2; 10, 2, 26; 11, 1, 34; Suet. Galb. 14, et saep.—(*δ*) *c. acc.*: itidem ut tempus anni, aetatem aliam aliud factum convenit, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 24.—(*ε*) *c. inf.*: Prop. 2, 1, 41 Kuinoel: hoc non convenit, me ... agrum habere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 55.—(*ζ*) *Abs.*: hanc mi expetivi, contigit, conveniunt mores, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 13: nomen non convenit, id. ib. 5, 4, 39; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 3 (cf. *impers.*: "rationes conferatis;" assidunt; subducunt: ad nummum convenit, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12): non bene conveniunt nec in una sede morantur Majestas et amor, Ov. M. 2, 846: medius ille orationis modus maxime convenit, Quint. 6, 2, 19, et saep.; Suet. Aug. 25 Baumg.-Crus.—**b.** Convenit, constr. with a clause as subject. (so esp. freq. in Lucret.): (*a*) Haud convenit, una ire cum amica imperatorem in via, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 41; Lucr. 3, 56; so convenit illud in his rebus obsignatum habere, id. 2, 582: per se sibi vivere, id. 3, 685: causas leti dicere, id. 6, 708, et saep.; Hor. A. P. 226; Vellej. 1, 3, 2: interim sic quaerere, Quint. 7, 3, 9; id. 11, 3, 144, et al.; Plin. 18, 12, 33.—(*β*) *Abs.*: Lucr. 3, 682; cf. quî enim convenit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 7, 2: si tibi curae, Quantae conveniat, Munatius, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 63.—As a term of assent in replying: *St.* quid si ego autem ab armigero impetro, Eam illi permittat? atque hoc credo impetrassere. *Cl.* Convenit, *well, it is agreed*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 54.—Whence

A. convĕnĭens, entis, *Pa.* **1.** (in acc. with *no.* II. A, 2) *Agreeing, consistent, accordant, harmonious*, consentiens, concors, congruens: convenientes bene amici, Cic. Off. 1, 17 *ad fin.*; cf. convenientes optime propinqui cognatique, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96; Suet. Tib. 7: recta et convenientia et constantia natura desiderat, Cic. Off. 3, 8: conveniens et conjuncta constantia inter augures, id. Div. 2, 39, 82: motus, Lucr. 1, 1029; cf. inter se motus, id. 2, 941.—More freq.

2. (in acc. with *no.* II. B, 2) *Fitting to something, appropriate to it, meet, fit, suitable*, congruens; constr. with *cum*, the *dat., ad aliquid, inter se*, or *abs.*: (*a*) With *cum* (rare): motus oris cum ipsius verbi demonstratione, Nigid. in Gell. 10, 4, 4: dies cum populi vultu, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 28. —(*β*) *c. dat.* (very freq.): nihil in hac praeclara epistola scriptum ab Epicuro congruens et conveniens decretis ejus reperietis, Cic. Fin. 2, 31; so Quint. 3, 11, 20; 6, 3, 102; 7, 3, 28; 11, 3, 100; 180. et al.; Suet. Tib. 50; Hor. A. P. 316; Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 36, et saep.: aut sibi convenientia finge, Hor. A. P. 119; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 11: disciplina convenientissima, Vellej. 1, 6, 3 Ruhnk. *N. cr.*—(*γ*) *Ad aliquid* (rare): nihil est tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic. Lael. 5, 17: sonus ad formam tauri, Ov. Ib. 440.—(*δ*) *Inter se* (rare): in vita omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144; so inter se motus, Lucr. 2, 941.—(*ε*) *Abs.* (rare): quod sit aptum atque conveniens, Quint. 5, 10, 123: toga, *fitting, fitting close*, Ov. A. A. 1, 514: nihil convenientius ducens, Suet. Aug. 10.—**b.** Conveniens est = convenit, consentaneum est, *It is fit, proper, becoming, suitable* (post-Aug. and rare; cf. congruens, *no.* b): convenientius est dici, Plin. 34, 7, 16: *sup.*, Plin. Pan. 87.

Adv. convenienter: *Fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently*, congruenter, constanter, *etc.* (class.; most freq. in Cic.; never in Quint.): convenienter cum natura vivere (joined with congruere), Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 82: convenienter naturae vivere (with congruenter), Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26; cf. Off. 3, 3, 13, et al.; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 12: sibi dicere (with constanter), Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 26: convenienter, Ov. A. A. 3, 546: ad praesentem fortunae statum loqui, Liv. 23, 5—*Sup.*: Aug. C. D. 18, 44.

B. conventum, i, *n.* (in acc. with *no.* II. A, 2) *An agreement, compact, covenant, convention, accord* (in good prose): facere promissa, stare conventis, reddere deposita, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95; so id. ib. 1, 10, 32; Part. 37, 130; Liv. 29, 24; Sil. 1, 10, et al.; as a jurid. expression, very freq. in the connection pactum conventum (for which the MSS. sometimes, perh. through interpolation, give pactum *et* conventum), Cic. Part. 37, 130; de Or. 2, 24, 100; Caecin. 18, 51; Att. 6, 3, 1, et saep.; v. pactum: Juv. 6, 25.

conventĭcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (convenio] *Pertaining to coming together*, or *intercourse*: * **1.** Adj., of carnal intercourse: patres conventicii, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 42.—* **2.** Subst. conventicium, ii, *n.* = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, *Money which Greek citizens of a lower order received for appearing in the assemblies of the people*, Cic. Rep. 3, 35.

conventĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [conventus] (a rare word) **1.** *An assembly, meeting, association*: conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic. Sest. 42, 91; so Pseudo-Cic. Dom. 28.—**2.** *A place of assembly*, Tac. A. 14, 15; Amm. 27, 3; Arn. 4, 152.

conventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convenio] **1.** *An assembly, meeting* (very rare), Var. L. L. 6, 9, 75 (three times); cf. Fest. p. 84: "*in conventione* in concione."—More freq., **2.** *Agreement, covenant, convention, compact*, "Dig. 2, 14, 1 *sq.*;" Liv. 27, 30; Sen. Ira 3, 26 *fin.*; Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 2; Tac. H. 3, 70, et al.—**3.** *A judicial proceeding against one, indictment, charge* (very rare): personae, Cod. Just. 3, 6, 3.

conventĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [conventio, *no.* 2] *Of* or *pertaining to an agreement* or *compact, conventional*: stipulationes, Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 5 *sq.*

* **conventĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id. *no.* 1] *A small assembly*, Aug. Ep. 56 *ad fin.*

* **convento,** avi, 1. *v. intens. n.* [convenio] *To come or meet often together*: Sol. 27.

conventum, i, v. convenio, *Pa.*, *no.* B.

1. conventus, a, um, *Part.*, v. convenio.

2. conventus, ūs, *m.* [convenio] **I.** (acc. to convenio, *no.* I.) *A meeting*, in concreto, *an assembly*, coetus, concio, *etc.*: **A.** Of persons: **1.** In gen. (for some desired object; for social intercourse, counsel, religious celebration, discussion, instruction, *etc.*) (very freq., and class. in sing. and plur.), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 52; Cat. 2, 6, 13; Sest. 56; Dejot. 2, 5; Brut. 62, 223; Verr. 2, 4, 48 *fin.*; Nep. Dion. 9, 1; Quint. 1, 2, 9; 12, 2, 8; Suet. Caes. 49; Aug. 75; Galb. 5; *Hor. S. 1, 7, 23, et saep.—Hence, **2.** In partic.: **a.** *The persons collecting in a provincial town for the sake of trade, a company, corporation*, Cic. Lig. 8, 24 Moeb.; Verr. 2, 2, 13 Zumpt.; 2, 5, 36; 2, 5, 5; Caes. B. C. 2, 19; 3, 9; 40; Hirt. B. Afr. 97, et al.—**b.** *A judicial assembly, court of justice*: ex iis oppidis, in quibus consistere praetores et conventum agere soleant, *to hold a court*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11; so agere, Caes. B. G. 1, 54 *fin.*; 6, 44 *fin.*; Just. 12, 13, et al.: conventibus peractis, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; 2.—**B.** Of inanimate objects: *A conjunction* (very rare): duarum stellarum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 12.—**II.** (in acc. with convenio, *no.* II.) *A union, connection* (very rare): **1.** Lit., of atoms, Lucr. 1, 612; for coition, Arn. 2.—**2.** Trop.: *A compact, agreement, covenant* (for the usu. conventum), Cic. Her. 2, 13 *ad fin.*

con-vĕnusto, are, *v. a.* *To ornament, adorn* (late Lat.): ecclesiam, Sid Ep. 7, 12: aliquid oratione, id. ib. 8, 6, Marc. Cap. 2 *fin.*

con-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To strike severely, to beat, bruise* (post-Aug.): faciem, Plin. 13, 22, 43: os, Curt. 7, 2.—**b.** Trop.: vitia, *to chastise*, Sen. Ep. 121.

* **converrĭtor,** ōris, *m.* [converro] *One who sweeps together*: App. Apol. p. 277, 13.

con-verro, erri, ersum, 3. *v. a.* *To sweep* or *brush together, to sweep, clear away* (mostly ante- and post-class.), Cato R. R. 143, 2; Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 27; 51; 64; Publ. Syr. in Prisc. p. 900 P.; Col. 7, 6, 6; 8, 8, 6.—**2.** Transf.: hereditates omnium, *To scrape together*, * Cic. Off. 3, 19 *fin.* (*al.* convertere; cf. Beier in h. l.). —And humorously: aliquem totum cum pulvisculo, *to sweep thoroughly, even to the dust*, i. e. *to beat, beat soundly*, Plaut Rud. 3, 6, 6.

conversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [converso] (not ante-Aug.) * **1.** *Frequent use*, Sen Ben. 3, 2.—**2.** *Frequent abode in a place*, Plin. 10, 33, 51; Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 12.—**3.** *Intercourse, conversation* (so most freq.): Vellej. 2, 102, 3 Ruhnk.; so Sen. Ep. 99; Quint. 1, 2, 4; 6, 3, 17 Spald.; Tac. A. 12, 49; Or. 9; Just. 39, 1; 44, 4, et al.: conversatio (vestalis) cum viris, Sen. Exc. Contr. 6, 8.

‡ **conversātor,** *A companion*, ὁμοδίαιτος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

conversim, *adv.* [converto] *Conversely* (late Latin), Marc. Cap. 5, 159; Firm. Math. 2, 32.

conversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A turning round, revolving, revolution*: **I.** Lit.: coeli, Cic. Div. 2, 42 *ad fin.*; Univ. 6; Rep. 6, 18: coelestes, id. Leg. 1, 8.—Hence, **2.** *The periodical return of seasons, caused by the revolution of the heavenly bodies* mensium annorumque, Cic. Univ. 14.—**3.** In medic. lang.: **a.** *A turning round, inverting*: vesicae, Plin. 8, 42, 67. In plur.: vulvae, id. 24, 7, 23.—**b.** *An abscess*, Col. 6, 17, 6.—**II.** Trop.: **1.** *Subversion, alteration, change*: conversio et perturbatio rerum, Cic. Fl. 37 *fin.*—**2.** In rhetoric: **a.** *The change* or *transfer from one species of composition to another*, Quint. 10, 5, 4.—**b.** *The repetition of the same word at the end of a clause*, ἀντιστροφή, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 33 *sq.*; Cic. Her. 4, 13.—**c.** *A periodic rounding*, καμπή, συστροφή, Cic. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.*; 49, 190.

con-verso, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens.* * **1.** *Act., To turn round violently*: animus se ipse conversans, * Cic. Univ. 8.—**II.** Conversor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (post-Aug.; a favorite word of Seneca; not in Quint.), **1.** *To abide, live*, or *dwell somewhere*: in montibus (aquila), Plin. 10, 3, 3.—Hence, **b.** *To live with, have intercourse with one, keep company with*: nobiscum, Sen. Ep. 41: tristi, id. ib. 99: inter humano sanguine delibutos, id. Contr. 1, 2. Abs.: id. Ira 3, 8; so id. Ep. 108.—Also of animals: Col. 9, 11, 1: equis a tenero asinus, id. 6, 37, 8.—**2.** *To live somehow, pass one's life*: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9.

1. conversus, a, um, *Swept*; *Part.*, from converro.

2. conversus, a, um, *Turned around, Part.*, from converto.

* **3. conversus,** ūs, *m.* [converto] *A turning* or *twisting round*, Macr. Sat. 7, 9.

convertĭbilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Changeable* (post-class.): propositiones, App. Dogm. Plat. 3 dub. (*al.* conversibilis): deus (together with demutabilis), Prud. Apoth. 344.

con-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. (in the depon. form: fugam in se nemo convortitur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 83) *v. a.* and *n.*

I. *Act., To turn, whirl,* or *wind round, wheel about;* and with the designation of the term. in quem, *whirling around to direct somewhere, to direct to* or *toward, to move* or *turn to*, etc. (very frequent in all periods, and in every species of composition).

A. Lit.: **a.** With a simple *acc.:* coelos omnes, Lucr. 2, 1097; cf. in infimo orbe luna convertitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 17; and id. Acad. 2, 39, 123: manum, Quint. 11, 3, 100: reddita inclusarum ex spelunca boum vox Herculem convertit, Liv. 1, 7: ter se convertit, Ov. M. 7, 189: signa, *to wheel* or *turn about*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; 2, 26; Liv. 8, 11: crines calamistro, *i. e. to burn*, Petr. 102, 15, et saep.—**b.** With the designation of the *termin. in quem:* (*a*) By *in:* equos frenis in hostes, Lucr. 5, 1316: naves in eam partem, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: aciem in fugam, id. ib. 1, 52: ferrum in me, Virg. A. 9, 427; Ov. M. 7, 140; Cic. Cat. 4, 1; cf. under *no.* B. 1: iter in provinciam, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: se in Phrygiam, Nep. Ages. 3, 2, et saep.—(*β*) By *ad:* ad hunc se confestim a Pulfione omnis multitudo convertit, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 10; id. ib. 5, 49; id. ib. 3, 29: colla ad freta, Ov. M. 15, 516: tum bis ad occasum, bis se convertit ad ortum, id. ib. 14, 386: nos ad judicem, Quint. 11, 3, 157, et saep.—* (*γ*) By *contra:* tigna contra vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 5.—* (*δ*) By *sub:* cursum sub terras, Lucr. 5, 653.—(*ε*) By the *dat.:* majus lumen in diem nobis luna, Lucr. 5, 704.—Medial: Zephyro convertitur ales Itque super Libyen, Luc. 9, 689.—(*ζ*) By *local adv.:* aciem eo, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: aspectum facile quo vellent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: se domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22.

B. Trop: **1.** In gen.: ut ab eo quod agitur avertat animos, ut saepe in hilaritatem risumve convertat, Cic. Or. 40, 138; so risum in judicem, id. de Or. 2, 60, 245: omnem orationem transduxi et converti in increpandam Caepionis fugam, id. ib. 2, 48 *ad fin.:* rationem in fraudem malitiamque, *to employ*, id. N. D. 3, 31, 78; id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114 and 115: beneficium in injuriam, Sen. Ben. 2, 13, et saep.: animos imperitorum ad deorum cultum a vitae pravitate, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77; cf. Liv. 24, 4; so hoc malum ad salutem, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 49; Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 13 *fin.:* facultatem dicendi ad hominum perniciem, Quint. 2, 20, 2, et saep.; Tac. H. 3, 44: ingenium et studium ad causas agendas, id. Or. 14, et saep.: se aliquando ad timorem, numquam ad sanitatem, Cic. Sull. 5 *ad fin.;* id. Fam. 3, 10, 10: se ad philosophos, id. Fin. 5, 3, 7; id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 5, et saep.: quocumque te animo et cogitatione converteris, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 6.—Esp. freq. of the turning of the attention to an object: illud intelligo, omnium ora in me convorsa esse, Sall. J. 85, 5; so Curt. 3, 11; Vellej. 2, 31: proximas (provincias) in se, Suet. Vesp. 4, et al.; Lucr. 6, 644; so omnium oculos ad se, Nep. Alcib. 3, 5. After the Aug. per. also freq. with a simple *acc.:* sive elephas albus volgi converteret ora, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 196; so Suet. Calig. 35; cf. Liv. 26, 29: animos, id. 29, 26: Rhodiorum civitatem, id. 45, 20: homines quaqua iret, Suet. Tit. 5.

2. Pregnant: *To change the nature of a thing;* i. e. *to change, alter, transform, turn:* (*a*) With a simple *acc.:* omnes res ita convortant formas mutentque colores, Lucr. 2, 1005; cf. id. 1, 679: omnia; id. 4, 441: tellurem, Ov. M. 1, 88: humanam vicem (venena), Hor. Epod. 5, 88: rem, Cic. Att. 8, 13, 2: rempublicam, *to bring into disorder*, id. Flacc. 38: hunc ordinem, Quint. 7, 2, 15: animum avaritia, Sall. J. 29: vitae viam, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 26: studia, id. A. P. 166, et saep.: conversi animum vultumque, Tac. H. 1, 85: castra castris, *to change camp with camp* (i. e. to establish new camps by constantly removing), Caes. B. C. 1, 81.—(*β*) With *in:* jam ego me convortam in hirundinem, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 4: deum sese in hominem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 40: Hecubam in canem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26 *ad fin.;* Ov. M. 11, 209: deum (*sc.* Jovem) in pretium (*i. e.* aurum), Hor. Od. 3, 16, 8; Cic. Fam. 16, 11, et saep.: crimen in laudem, Cic. Fl. 29: amicitiae se in graves inimicitias, id. Lael. 21, 78; Quint. 12, 1, 2, et saep.—Hence, **b.** Of written works: *To translate, transfer:* converti ex Atticis duorum eloquentissimorum nobilissimas orationes .... nec converti ut interpres, sed ut orator, *etc.*, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14; so orationes e Graeco, id. ib. 6 *fin.:* aliqua de Graecis, id. Fin. 1, 2, 6: librum in Latinum, id. Off. 2, 24 *fin.;* so id. Tusc. 3, 14; id. Fin. 1, 2, 5; cf. carmina Arati, id. N. D. 2. 41.

II. *Neutr.*, in the same signif. with the *act.*, only far more rare: **A.** Lit.: Lucr. 4, 311: clam cum paucis ad pedites convortit, Sall. J. 101, 6 Cort.: Sil. 9, 645.—**B.** Trop.: hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, Cic. Brut. 38; id. Fat. 7 *ad fin.;* cf. ib. 9, 17: ubi regium imperium in superbiam dominationemque convortit, Sall. C. 6, 7 Cort. and Kritz.

con-vescor, vesci, *v. dep. To eat with any one* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 18; Vulg. Act. Apost. 1, 4.

con-vestĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. To clothe, cover with clothing* (rare, and mostly in ante-class. poetry): * **1.** Lit.: cruenta corpora, Enn. in Macr. Sat. 6, 2.—**2.** Transf.: prata herbis, Poeta in Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69; cf. Topiarium laudavi: ita omnia convestivit hedera, * Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: domum lucis, *to surround*, Pseudo-Cic. Dom. 38: omnia sua luce sol, * Lucr. 2, 147.

con-vĕtĕrānus, i, *m. A joint veteran*, Cod. Just. 5, 65, 2; Inscr. Grut. 524, 7.

convexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convexus] *A vaulting, convexity* (post-class.; cf. the follg. art.): mundi, Gell. 14, 1, 8: rotunditatis solidae, Arn. 4, 129.

convexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *A vaulting, convex roundness, convexity* (post-Aug.; perh. only in Pliny the elder): circuli, Plin. 18, 25, 57: mundi, id. ib.: cava in coelo, id. 2, 64, 64: terrae, id. 18, 29, 69. (* Also, *concavity*): insulae, id. 6, 32, 37.

con-vexo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To press, squeeze together, to press upon violently*, etc. (perh. only in the follg. exs.): Soror Appii Caeci in Gell. 10, 6, 2: animal, Veg. 5, 17. 6: membra, id. 4, 25, 1: ilia cursu nimio, id. 5, 64, 3.

1. convexus, a, um, *adj.* [conveho] *Inclined on all sides*, i. e. *vaulted, arched, rounded, convex* (* it may sometimes be translated *concave*): "*convexum* id est ex omni parte declinatum, qualis est natura coeli, quod ex omni parte ad terram versus declinatum est," Fest. p. 45 (poet., or in post-Aug. prose; not in Lucret. and Hor.): coelum, Ov. M. 1, 26; cf. pondere mundus, Virg. E. 4, 50; and mundus, Plin. 2, 2, 2: orbis (*opp.* patens), Cic. Arat. 334 Orell. *N. cr.;* Cic. Arat. in N. D. 2, 44, 112 Creuz. *N. cr.:* foramina terrae, Ov. M. 6, 697: vallis, Plin. 5, 5, 5: cornua, id. 11, 37, 41: folia in terram, id. 25, 10, 77, et saep.—**b.** Subst. convexum, i, and more freq. in plur., convexa, orum, *n., A vault, arch, concavity:* in convexo nemorum, Virg. A. 1, 310: taedet coeli convexa tueri (* *the vaulted arch*), id. ib. 4, 451; so vallium (* *the hollows, cavities*), Just. 2, 10; and *abs.:* talis sese halitus ... supera ad convexa ferebat, Virg. A. 6, 241; so of the heavens, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 242; in Rufin. 1, 367; 2, 454, et al.; of a theatre, id. Cons. Stil. 3, 190.—**b.** Trop.: *ἐνθύμημα* crebrum et coruscum et convexum, Gell. 17, 20, 4 dub. (*al.* connexum).—**2.** In gen.: *Inclined, sloping downward:* vertex ad aequora, Ov. M. 13, 911; cf. Plin. 12, 23, 49: iter, Ov. M. 14, 154.

2. ‡ **convexus** (ūs, *m.*), *περιφέρεια*, Gloss. Vet.

con-vĭbro, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* * **1.** *v. n., To move one's self rapidly:* pedibus, Poeta in Fest. s. v. PETULANTES, p. 196.—**2.** *v. a., To move a thing quickly, set in rapid motion* (late Lat.): linguam, App. Flor. *no.* 12; Amm. 17, 7.

con-vīcānus, i, *m. A native of the same village, a village companion*, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. p. 436 Marin.; Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6.

convīcĭātor, ōris, *m.* [convicior] *A railer, reviler* (very rare), * Cic. Mur. 6; Sen. Ira 3, 24; Suet. Tib. 11.

* **convīcĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [convicium] *A slight reproach, a taunt:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.

convīcĭor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To revile, reproach, taunt, rail at one* (rare; most freq. in Quint.; not in Cic.; cf., however, conviciator): (*a*) *Abs.:* quum alius eum salutasset, alius conviciatus esset, * Var. R. R. 2, 5, 1: ut accusare potius vere quam conviciari videantur, Liv. 42, 41; Quint. 11, 1, 65; so id. ib. 6, 3, 78; 6, 4, 13; 12, 10, 24; * Suet. Tib. 53; App. Flor. 2.—(*β*) *c. dat.* (perh. only in Quint.): Quint. 5, 13, 40; id. ib. 3, 8, 69.

con-vīcĭum, ii, *n.* [most prob. kindred with vox] *A violent, loud noise, a cry* (class.).

I. In gen.: Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 33; cf. erant autem convivia non illo silentio ... sed cum maximo clamore atque convicio, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 26 Ruhnk.: cantorum, Cic. Sest. 55, 118: mulierum, id. frgm. in Aquil. Rom. p. 144 (187 ed. Frotsch.).—Of the sounds of birds, Ov. M. 5. 676, of frogs (joined with clamor), Phaedr. 1, 6, 5; of the *cicadae*, id. 3, 16, 3.

II. In partic., **1.** *The sound of wrangling, the cry of altercation* or *contention:* ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur et aures convicio defessae conquiescant, id. Arch. 6.—**2.** *An urgent, clamorous importunity:* epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11; imitated by Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; cf. also ib. 4, 5, 10.—**3.** *A loud, violent disapprobation* or *contradiction:* omnium vestrum, Cic. Acad. 2, 40: senatus, id. Pis. 26, 63.—But most freq., **4.** *Loud, violent reproaching, abuse, reviling, insult:* "maledictio nihil habet propositi praeter contumeliam: quae si petulantius jactatur, convicium; si facetius urbanitas nominatur," Cic. Coel. 3, 6; so Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 11; Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83; Liv. 3, 48; 32, 37; Quint. 4, 2, 27; 6, 2, 16; 6. 3, 78; 7, 2, 34, et al.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 11; 1, 7, 29; Ov. M. 6, 210; 362, et saep.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: aurium, *censure, reproof, correction*, Cic. Or. 48, 160: tacitum cogitationis, *in thought*, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 26.

* **1. convictĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [convinco] *Statement, demonstration, proof:* rerum, Aug. Trin. 13, 1.

* **2. convictĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [convivo] *Companionship, intercourse, intimacy with one:* jucundissima, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 4.

convictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who lives with one, a table-companion, a daily guest, familiar friend*, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 5; Hor. S. 1, 4, 96; 1, 6, 47; Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 15; Sen. Ep. 7; Suet. Tib. 56.

1. convictus, a, um, *Part.*, from convinco.

2. convictus, ūs, *m.* [convivo] **1.** *A living together socially, social intercourse*, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21; Luccejus in Cic. Fam. 5, 14 *ad fin.;* Col. 1, 8, 5; 11, 1, 13; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 15; Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 29; Pont. 2, 10, 8.—**2.** In partic., *A banquet, feast, entertainment* (perh. not ante-Aug.), Vellej. 2, 33; Quint. 6, 3, 27 Spald. and Zumpt. *N. cr.;* Plin. 14, 14, 16; Tac. A. 2, 28; 6, 9; 13, 15; 14, 4; Juv. 11, 4.

con-vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *v. a. To completely overcome, conquer;* always without the circle of milit. language.

1. With pers. objects: *To fully convict of crime* or *error* (very freq. and class.): (*a*) With a simple *accus.:* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 147: hujus si causa non manifestissimis rebus teneretur, tamen eum mores ipsius ac vita convincerent, Cic. Sull. 25 *fin.:* si negem, quo me teste convincas? id. Phil. 2, 4, 8; so id. Verr. 2, 4, 47; Sull. 17 *ad fin.;* Liv. 26, 12; Quint. 1, 6, 10; 5, 12, 3; 7, 1, 20, et saep.—(*β*)

With the designation of the crime, commonly in the *Gen.*, more rarely in *Abl.*, with *de*, *in*, or *Inf.*: teque in isto ipso convinco non humanitatis solum, sed etiam amentiae, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 9; so aliquem summae negligentiae (joined with coarguere), id. Sull. 15 *fin.*: levitatis et infirmitatis, id. Lael. 17 *fin.*: repetundarum, Suet. Caes. 43: latrocinii, caedis, id. Tib. 1, et al.; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9 *ad fin.*; so multis avaritiae criminibus, id. Flac. 39, 98: scelere, Suet. Ner. 31: convicti et condemnati falsis de pugnis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 5: in pari peccato, Cic. Inv. 2, 10, 32; so in homicidio, Plin. 18, 3, 3: in majore fraude, Suet. Claud. 15: in affectatione imperii, id. Tit. 9: aliquid fecisse convinci, Liv. 45, 10; so Tac. A. 4, 31; Suet. Calig. 40; Vesp. 4; Curt. 9, 8; cf. Sall. C. 52 *ad fin.*

2. With things as objects: *To prove something* (esp. as criminal, false, punishable) *victoriously*, *incontestibly*, *to show clearly*, *demonstrate* (also very freq., and class.): (*a*) *c. acc.*: inauditum facinus ipsius qui commisit voce convinci, Cic. Quint. 25, 79; so peccata argumentis, id. Part. 33 *fin.*; Lucr. 3, 524: falsa veris rebus, id. 4, 766: alios sensus, id. 4, 497: haec poetarum et pictorum portenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: orationem (joined with redargui), id. Univ. 3: errores Epicuri, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3: falsa, id. ib. 1, 32 *fin.*: avaritiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 12: furorem, Ov. M. 13, 58: quod objicitur, Quint. 5, 10, 35: quod (crimen), Tac. A. 14, 40, et al.: mitto, quod convicta (praedia) ab Apollonidensibus, *proved not to belong to you*, Cic. Flac. 32, 79.—(*β*) With the *acc. c. inf.*: Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42; so id. Parad. 5 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 15, 14; 12, 1, 41, et al.

* **con-vinctĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [vincio] Gramm. *t. t.* = συνδεσμος, *A connective particle*, Quint. 1, 4, 18 *sq.* Meyer.

con-vĭŏlo, avi, 1. *v. a.* *To violate, desecrate* (eccl. Lat.): Prud. Psych. 398; id. στεφ. 6, 56; Tert. Apol. 39.

con-vĭresco, ĕre, *v. inch.* *To grow wholly green* (late Lat.): litus insertis arboribus, Jul. Val. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 58.

* **con-viscĕro,** are, *v. a.* *To incorporate, unite*, Tert. Carn. Chr. 20.

con-vīso, ĕre, *v. a.* (rare, and mostly ante-class.) *To consider attentively, look at, examine thoroughly*: omnia loca oculis, Lucr. 2, 357: penitus res occultas, id. 1, 146; Att. in Non. 398, 4.—Poet.: omnia loca candida luce (sol et luna), Lucr. 5, 777; so Cic. Arat. 352.

con-vīva, ae, *comm.* [vivo] **1.** (one who lives with another; hence) *A table companion, guest* (freq. and class.), *masc.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 46; 48; Poen. 3, 3, 1; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17; Heaut. 1, 1, 120; Afran. in Non. 235, 25; cf. Neukirch. Fab. Tog. p. 266; Cic. Tusc. 1, 2; Brut. 19, 75; Flacc. 11; Catull. 44, 10; Hor. S. 1, 1, 119; 1, 5, 75, et saep.: deorum (Tantalus), Hor. Od. 1, 28, 7: *fem.*: Pompon. in Charis. 37 P.—**2.** Dulcis, *he who enjoys a pleasant meal*, Prop. 3, 7, 45 Kuinoel.

convīvālis, e, *adj.* [convivium] *Of or pertaining to a feast, festal, convivial* (rare; not ante-Aug.): oblectamenta ludionum, Liv. 39, 6: fabulae, Tac. A. 6, 5: sermones, Macr. Sat. 1, 1: carmen, Prud. Hamart. 317: vestis, Sen. Contr. 25.

convīvātor, ōris, *m.* [convivor] *He who makes a feast, gives an entertainment* (rare), * Hor. S. 2, 8, 73; Liv. 35, 49; Sen. Ira 3, 37.

con-vīvĭum, ii, *n.* [vivo] Lit., *A living together*; hence, *a meal in company, a feast, entertainment, banquet*: "bene majores nostri accubitionem epularem amicorum, quia vitae conjunctionem haberet, *convivium* nominarunt, melius quam Graeci, qui hoc idem tum *compotationem* tum *concoenationem* vocant," Cic. de Sen. 13 *fin.* (very freq. and class.), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 10; Men. 3, 1, 18; Stich. 5, 4, 28; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30; 32; Ad. 5, 4, 9; 5, 9, 8; Hec. 1, 2, 18; Lucr. 4, 786; 1127; Cic. Quint. 30, 93; Verr. 2, 4, 20; Pis. 27, 65, et al.; Catull. 47, 5; Virg. G. 1, 301; Hor. Od. 1, 6, 17; Epod. 11, 8, et saep.; Capitol. Ver. 5.—**2.** Concr., *Company at table, guests*, convivae: Sen. Tranq. 1; Petr. 109, 5; Plin. 22, 23, 47; 28, 2, 5; 35, 15, 50; Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 77.

1. con-vīvo, xi, 3. *v. n.* (a post-Aug. word) **1.** *To live with*: avaro, Sen. Ep. 104: gladiatoribus, Lampr. Comm. 2; Coel. Aur. Auct. 3, 15.—**2.** For the usu. convivor, *To eat, feast*, or *banquet together*, Quint. 1, 6, 44; 7, 3, 31; 5, 9, 14; Pseudo-Plaut. Am. *Di vostr. fid.* 45.

2. convivo, are, v. the follg.

convīvor, atus, 1. *v. depon.* (act. access. form convivas, Titin. in Non. 314, 17; convivat, Enn. ib. 474, 23: convivant, Pomp. ib. 21: convivare, Petr. 57, 2) [convivium] *To feast* or *banquet with others*, *to carouse together* (rare, but class.), Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32; * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49; Suet. Caes. 48; Aug. 74; Claud. 32; Vesp. 19; Dom. 21.

* **convŏcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [convoco] *A convoking, calling*, or *assembling together*: populi R., Pseudo-Cic. in Senat. 15, 38.

con-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To call together, to convoke, assemble*; *to call* (esp. for consultation, to arms, *etc.*), (class., esp. freq. in Cic. and the historians; not in Quint.): **1.** Lit.: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad scientiam vitae convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf. dissipatos homines in societatem vitae, id. ib. 5, 2; id. Leg. 1, 20, 53: piscatores ad se, id. Off. 3, 14; cf. principes Trevirorum ad se, Caes. B. G. 5, 4, et al.: auditores, Cic. Brut. 51, 191; Plin. 10, 55, 76, et saep.: concilium, id. Vatin. 7 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 10; 3, 3; 7, 29; 89, et saep.: senatum, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 3: populumque senatumque, Ov. M. 15, 591: centuriones, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: tribunos militum, id. ib. 4, 23: praefectos equitum ad concilium, id. ib. 7, 66; so ad concionem, Liv. 7, 36; also of one person: me in vestram concionem, Cic. Agr. 3, 4 *fin.*:—omnes, qui arma ferre possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Cic. Caecin. 1, 2; Luc. 1, 296.—Poet.: convocat hic Amnes, Ov. M. 1, 276; so Noctem Noctisque Deos, as if allies, id. ib. 14, 405.—**2.** Trop.: sibi consilia in animum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 44.

con-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* Lit., *To fly* or *flock together*; hence, *to come hastily together to a place, to run together* (rare, but class.): populus convolat, * Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 32; so statim, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21: causa, in qua furiae concitatae tamquam ad funus reip. convolant, id. Sest. 51, 109: ad sellas consulum, Liv. 2, 28.—**b.** Trop.: ad secundum legatarium, Paul. Dig. 30, 33: ad secundas nuptias, Cod. Just. 5, 17, 9.

convŏlūto, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [convolvo] *To whirl* or *roll round rapidly* (perh. only in Seneca), Sen. Ep. 114 *ad fin.*; Q. N. 7, 9.

convolutus, a, um, *Part.*, from convolvo.

con-volvo, vi, ŏlūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To roll together, roll up, roll round* (first freq. in the post-Aug. per., esp. in Pliny the elder): * Lucr. 6, 201: se sol, Cic. Div. 1, 23: lubrica terga coluber, Virg. A. 2, 474 (in acc. with Hom. Il. 22, 95: δράκων ἑλισσόμενος): rapta turbines, Sen. Ep. 94 *ad fin.*: se venae arborum, Plin. 16, 39, 76, et al.; so in *part. perf.* convoluti in semet dracones, Plin. 10, 72, 92: aer ignavo globo torpet, id. 2, 8, 6; id. 11, 37, 45, et al.—Poet.: gentes mare, *i. e. involved by inundating*, Luc. 5, 623.—Medial: Cic. poeta N. D. 2, 44, 113.—**2.** Trop.: verba magno cursu, *to heap up, multiply*, Sen. Ep. 40: Gallograeciam quoque Syriatici belli ruina convolvit, *involved*, Flor. 2, 11, 1.

convolvŭlus, i, *m.* [convolvo] **1.** *A caterpillar that wraps itself up in a leaf*, Gr. ἴψ, Cato R. R. 95, 1; Plin. 17, 28, 47.—**2.** *A plant, bind-weed*, Plin. 21, 5, 11.

con-vŏmo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To bespew, vomit upon* (perh. only in the follg. exs.): mensas hospitum, * Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: maritum, * Juv. 6, 101.

* **con-vŏro,** are, *v. a.* *To eat up, devour*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

‡* **con-voveo,** vovi, 2. *v. a.* *To devote together*: S. C. de Bacch.; v. Appendix. Here belongs also "CONVOTI iisdem votis obligati," Fest. p. 33.

con-vulnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To wound*, as it were, *in all parts*, i. e. *to wound severely* (a post-Aug. word): **1** Lit.: multos jaculis, Hirt. B. Afr. 7; Just. 2, 6 *fin.*: jumenta, Curt. 5, 13 *med.*: os (apes), Plin. 8, 36, 54; id. Pan. 35, 3: gemmam vitis falce, Col. 4, 24, 18: fistulas, *to perforate*, Front. Aquaed. 27 and 115.—***2.** Trop.: maledicta mores et vitam convulnerantia, Sen. Cons. Sap. 17.

con-vulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convello, *no.* II. b] In medic. lang., *Cramp, convulsion*, Scrib. Comp. 165; Plin. 20, 15, 60.

convulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from convello.

† **cŏnȳza,** ae, *f.* = κόνυζα, *A plant*, of two kinds: the male, *the viscous elecampane*, Inula viscosa; the female, *flea-bane*, Inula Pulicaria, L.; Plin. 21, 10, 32; Pall. 1, 19, 3.

cŏ-ŏdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* *Exceedingly hateful, detestable* (eccl. Lat.; perh. only in Tert.): haeretici, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9; 36.

coolesco, ere, v. coalesco.

cŏ-ŏpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *Co-operation*, Quint. Decl. 16 *fin.*; cf. Vulg. Sirac. 51, 8.

* **cŏ-ŏpĕrātor,** ōris, *m.* *A joint laborer, co-operator*, Hier. Ep. 143, *no.* 1.

cŏ-ŏpercŭlum, i, *n.* *A cover, lid* (very rare), Plin. 23, 6, 59; App. M. 6, p. 244; Pall. Jun. 7, 9.

* **cŏ-ŏpĕrĭmentum,** i, *n.* *A covering*: personae, Gabius Bassus in Gell. 5, 7, 2.

cŏ-ŏpĕrĭo, rŭi, rtum, 4. *v. a.* *To cover wholly, to cover, cover over* (class.; most freq. in *part. perf.*; in Cic. only so): **1.** Lit.: (*a*) *Verb. fin.*: montes, maria ac terras tenebrae, Lucr. 6, 491; id. 5, 343: radices, Plin. 17, 26, 39: tribunum militum lapidibus, Liv. 4, 50.—(*β*) *Part. perf.*: cooperta membra pannis, Lucr. 6, 1268; so Cic. frgm. in Quint. 8, 3, 66: Pomptinum omne velut nubibus locustarum, Liv. 42, 2; Plin. 19, 7, 36; Tac. A. 13, 41: iste lapidibus in foro, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46.—**2.** Trop.: fenoribus coopertus est, Cato and Sall. in Gell. 2, 17, 7; so in *part.*: tot, tantis, tam nefariis sceleribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4: flagitiis atque facinoribus, Sall. C. 23, 1: miseriis, id. Jug. 14, 11; Liv. 39, 15 *fin.*: famosis versibus (**i. e. to abuse, revile*), * Hor. S. 2, 1, 68.

cŏoptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coopto] *An election, choice*: collegiorum, Cic. Lael. 25 *fin.*: censoria, id. Leg. 3, 12: cooptatio in Patres, Liv. 4, 4.

cŏ-opto, avi, atum, 1. (*perf. conj.* cooptassint, Liv. 3, 64 *fin.*) *v. a.*: publicist *t. t.*, *To choose* (esp. of several) *to something, to receive into some body by election, to elect to an office*: senatores, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49: senatum, id. ib.; Liv. 23, 3: tribunos plebis, Liv. 5, 10 (twice); cf. id. 4, 16: collegas, id. 3, 64; cf. collegam sibi, Suet. Aug. 27: magistrum equitum, Liv. 6, 38: sacerdotes per collegia, Suet. Claud. 22: quem in amplissimum ordinem, Cic. Coel. 2, 5: in collegium (augurum), id. Brut. 1; cf. in locum auguratus, id. Phil. 13, 5 *ad fin.*: in patricios, Suet. Tib. 1.

cŏ-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. *v. dep.* *To come forth*, as it were, *with all parts, complete, to stand up, arise, rise up, appear, rise, break forth* (class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in Lucr. and the histt., esp. Liv.; in Cic. extremely rare, perh. only once; never in Quint.).

1. In gen.: Lucr. 5, 409; cf. ib. 368; 415; 3, 823; and id. 6, 1012; id. 5, 797; cf. coorta levia corpora, id. 4. 627; id. 5, 836; id. 5. 790: spiritus, id. 6, 1185: humor, id. 5, 412: ignes pluribus simul locis, Liv. 26, 27, et saep.: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7; cf. foedum certamen, Liv. 1, 6: risus omnium cum hilaritate, Nep. Epam. 8 *fin.*: dolores, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 12; Liv. 40, 24; cf. Lucr. 6, 1090: febrim calido fervore, id. ib. 657; and cui febris, id. 4, 66: saeva tempestas, id. 6, 458; so a standing expression in respect to stormy weather; cf. coorta tempestas, Lucr. 6, 196; 957; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18; Caes. B. G. 4, 28; 5, 10; B. C. 1, 48; Liv. 1, 16, et saep.: ventus, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; Sall. J. 79, 6; Ov. M. 11, 512; Plin. 2, 36, 36, et al.: tetra nimborum nox, Lucr. 4, 173; 6, 253, et al.

2. In partic., of a hostile rising to arms or to contest: *To stand up, rise up, to break forth*, etc.; (*a*) *Abs.*: velut tum primum signo dato coorti pugnam integram ediderunt, Liv. 8, 9; cf. id. 6, 18; 9, 37; Tac. A. 2, 11; Hist. 2, 70; 4, 60, et al.: insidiae, Tac. H. 2, 24; Liv. 3, 41; cf. id. 2, 35: tum libero conquestu coortae voces sunt, id. 8, 7: seditio magno in populo, Virg. A. 1, 148.—(β) *c. praep.:* in pugnam, Liv. 21, 32: in nos Sarmatarum ac Suevorum gentes, Tac. H. 1, 2; Liv. 7, 3 *fin.;* id. 4, 3: ad bellum, id. 4, 56: adversus quos infestior coorta optimatium acies, id. 4, 9.

1. coortus, a, um, *Part.*, from coorior.

2. coortus, ūs, *m.* [coorior] *A rising, originating*, Lucr. 2, 1106, and 6, 672.

cōpa, ae, *f.* [copo=caupo] *A female castanet dancer*, who exhibited her arts in ale-houses (cf. crotalum), Virg. Cop. 1, Heyne and Wagn. (IV. p. 281 *sq.* ed. Wagn.).

copadia, orum, v. cupedia.

Cōpae, arum, *f.*, Κῶπαι, *An ancient town in Boeotia*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, northeast from Copais, Κωπαΐς, which was named after it, Liv. 33, 29; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 216 *sq.*

† **cŏphĭnus,** i, *m.*=κόφινος, *A basket*, Col. 11, 3, 51; Juv. 3, 14; 6, 542; Vulg. Psalm. 81, 7; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 9, 9.

cōpĭa, ae, *f.* [co-ops] *Copious, abundant power, wealth, riches, abundance* (very freq. in all periods and in every species of composition).

I. Of material objects. So, **A.** First, of possessions: *Resources, wealth, riches, prosperity:* Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 32; cf. id. Aul. 3, 6, 5: divitiarum fructus in copia est; copiam autem declarat satietas rerum et abundantia, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 47: copiis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosos, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: publicani suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt, id. Manil. 7; so id. Lael. 15; Inv. 2, 1; Dejot. 5, 14; Caes. B. G. 4, 4 *fin.;* Hor. Od. 3, 29, 9; Sat. 1, 1, 57; Ep. 1, 12, 2, et saep.: bonam copiam ejurare, *to abjure property*, i. e. *to declare one's self insolvent*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7.

B. *Fullness, copiousness, multitude, number, abundance*, in respect to other objects: Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 34: tanta virorum fortium atque innocentium, Cic. Manil. 10; cf. tanta doctissimorum hominum, Sall. H. frgm. 1, 3 (p. 213 ed. Gerl.): magna latronum in ea regione, id. Cat. 28 *fin.:* tubicinum. id. Jug. 93 *fin.:* procorum, Ov. M. 10, 3, 56; id. ib. 8, 840: nimborum, Lucr. 6, 511, et saep.

2. In milit. lang. copia, and far more freq. in plur. copiae, arum, *Men, troops, forces, army:* (*a*) Copia, ae, Caes. B. G. 1, 48 Oud.: B. C. 1, 45; Pompej. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, A; Sall. C. 56 Kritz; 61, 5; Cic. Mur. 37; Hirt. B. Afr. 10; B. Hisp. et al.—(β) Copiae, arum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; 12; 13; 25; 31; 37; 38; 48; 50; 51, et al. innum.

II. Of immaterial objects: *Fullness, copiousness, multitude, abundance:* rerum copia verborum copiam gignit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 125; cf. rerum, Sall. C. 2; Quint. 7, prooem. § 1; 10, 5, 3, et saep.: verborum, Quint. 1, 8, 8; 10, 1, 15; 10, 2, 1, et saep.; and so of *fullness in expression*, abs., copia, Cic. Brut. 11 *fin.;* Fam. 5, 12; Quint. 1, 8, 17; 3, 8, 67; 8, 6, 16, et saep.: venustatum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 5: inventionis, Quint. 11, 3, 56, et saep.

2. In reference to action: *Ability, power, might, opportunity, means of doing a thing:* (*a*) *c. gen. gerundii:* ut mihi ejus facias conveniundi copiam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 90; so facere, Ter. Heaut. Prol. 29; cf. dare, id. ib. 28; Virg. A. 1, 520, et al.; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 72: cunctandi, id. Ep. 1, 2, 58: illius inspectandi, id. Bac. 3, 3, 84: societatis amicitiaeque conjungendae, Sall. J. 83, 1, et al. innum.—(β) *c. inf.:* quibus in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia erat, Sall. C. 17, 6; so Catull. 64, 366.—(γ) With *ut:* quum copiam istam mihi et potestatem facis, ut ego, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 14; so id. Mil. 3, 1, 174; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 87, et al.—(δ) *Abs.:* neque edepol facio: neque, si cupiam, copia est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 76; so id. Trin. 1, 2, 98, et al.

III. Copia, ae, *f.*, personified, like Abundantia, *The goddess of abundance*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 46; Ov. M. 9, 88; Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16; Carm. Sec. 60; Ep. 1, 12, 29, et al.

* **cōpĭŏlae,** arum, *f. dim.* [copia, *no.* I. B, 2] *A small number of troops*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2.

cōpĭor, ari, *v. dep.* [copia] Milit. *t. t.* (cf. Gell. 17, 2, 9), *To furnish* or *provide one's self abundantly with something:* Quadrig. in Gell. l. l., and in Non. 87, 8.

cōpĭōse, *adv.*, v. the follg., *fin.*

cōpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [copia] **I.** *Furnished abundantly with a thing, well supplied, having abundance, rich, copious, plentiful, abounding* (in wealth, means of living, *etc.*) (very freq. and class., esp. in prose); constr. with the *abl.*, *ab*, or *abs.;* rarely with the *gen.:* (*a*) *c. abl.* or *praep. ab:* tu agris, tu aedificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: so Gell. 16, 19, 7: oppidum re cibaria, id. 7, 1, 8: artibus honestis, Tac. A. 3, 66: locus a frumento, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2.—(β) *Abs.* (so most freq.): copiosa plane et locuples (mulier), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17: urbs, id. Arch. 3: via omniumque rerum abundans, Nep. Eum. 8, 5 Daehne; cf. stativa, Liv. 9, 44: patrimonium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; Rab. Post. 14, et al.: ingenium facile et copiosum. *fertile in expedients, rich*, Quint. 10, 1, 128: ratio loquendi, id. ib. 2, 1, 4.—*Comp.:* provincia, Hirt. B. Alex. 43.—*Sup.:* copiosissimum oppidum, Caes. B. G. 1, 23; * Suet. Caes. 35: cucumeres, Plin. 19, 5, 23.—(γ) *c. gen.:* ager silvestrium caprarum, Sol. 11; cf. 1. copis.

2. In partic., of an orator, or of discourse: *Rich in language, copious in expression, eloquent:* homo ad dicendum, Cic. Caecin. 23: densior ille, hic copiosior in eloquendo, Quint. 1, 1, 106; id. ib. 2, 12, 4: oratores, id. ib. 12, 5, 5: vir. Liv. 45, 25: multa et varia et copiosa oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 214: loquacitas, Quint. 8, 2, 17: *opp.* jejunum, id. ib. 8, 3, 49.

II. *Existing in rich abundance, copious* (very rare): liquor putei, Phaedr. 4, 9, 7: varietas rerum abundat, id. 5, 6, 2: supellex verborum, Quint. 8 prooem. § 28.

cōpĭōse, *adv.* (very freq.) *In great abundance, copiously, abundantly, plentifully, copiously provided:* profectus erat in provinciam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36: comparare pastum (joined with large), id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: accepti tribus tricliniis, id. Att. 13, 52, 2: absolvit urna, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: ornatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 27.—**b.** Of discourse: ab eo agricultura laudatur, Cic. de Sen. 17: et abundanter loqui, id. de Or. 2, 35 *fin.:* defendere causas reorum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78: dicere, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58; Quint. 1, 4, 5; 12, 2, 28.—*Comp.:* dicere, Cic. Or. 4: haec omnia exsequi, Quint. 9, 3, 89.—*Sup.:* dicere, Cic. Clu. 10; de Or. 1, 62, 263; Off. 1, 1 *ad fin.:* laudare, id. de Or. 2, 10: defensum esse, id. Quint. 28, 87: locus tractatur, Quint. 2, 4, 24.

1. cōpis (acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 17, 27 Müll. *N. cr.*, more prob. than cops, acc. to Prisc. p. 752 P. Neither form is found in use), is, *adj.* [contr. from co-ops; cf. inops] Ante-class. for the class. copiosus, *Abundantly supplied with something, having abundance, abounding in, rich:* Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 117: aliquem copem causarum facere, Turpil. in Non. 84, 22; Pacuv. ib.: ego nunc me gloriosum faciam, ut copi pectore, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 8.

† **2. cŏpis,** ĭdis, *f.*=κοπίς, *A sword*, Curt. 8, 14, 29; App. M. 11, p. 260.

copo, onis=caupo, q. v.

copona, ae=caupona, q. v.

† **coprĕa,** ae, *m.*=κοπρίας, *A low buffoon, a filthy jester* (post-Aug.), Suet. Tib. 61 Baumg.-Crus.; Claud. 8; cf. Dio Cass. 50, 28.

cops, copis, v. 1. copis.

† **copta,** ae, *f.*=κόπτη, *A kind of cake made of pounded materials*, Mart. 14, 68. The same, or a similar kind, called coptoplacenta, Petr. 40, 4.

cōpŭla, ae, *f.* [co-apio] *That which joins together, binds together,* or *binds fast, a band, rope, line, tie* (rare; not in Cic.): **1.** Lit.: tortae, *ship's rigging*, Att. in Non. 200, 33; Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 11: gerens sinistrâ copulam, qua vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, Nep. Dat. 3, 2, cf. dura canem tenet, *leash*, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 28; so id. Met. 7, 769; App. M. 7, p. 769; Capitol. Maxim. Jun. 1 (perh. also for grapnel, in Caes. B. G. 3, 13, instead of *scopulis* of the MSS.; v. the comment. in h. l.).—**2.** Trop.: *A bond, a connection;* of love: irrupta tenet, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 18: nuptialis, App. M. 2; of friendship: talium virorum, Nep. Att. 5; of words, Quint. 7, 10, 17; Nigid. in Gell. 10, 5, 1.

cōpŭlāte, *adv. Unitedly, connectedly;* v. copulo, *fin.*

cōpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [copulo] *A coupling, joining, connecting, uniting, binding together* (several times in Cic. and Quint.): atomorum inter se (joined with complexiones and adhaesiones), Cic. Fin 1, 6, 19; cf. syllabarum, verborum inter se, Quint. 8, 3, 16: rerum, Cic. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.;* Quint. 7, 10, 8; 11, 2, 37: vocum, id. ib. 1, 10, 23; 9, 4, 45; cf. ib. 1, 5, 69. Of *a social union*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 69.

cōpŭlātīve, *adv. Connectedly;* v. the follg.

cōpŭlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [copulo] *Of* or *pertaining to connecting, copulative* (late Lat.): conjunctiones, Marc. Cap. 3, 70, and other gramm.—* *Adv.* copulative: dicere (*diequinti*), Macr. S. 1, 4 *med.*

cōpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A connecter, binder* (late Lat.): Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 7.

cōpŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [copulator] *She who couples, connects* (late Lat.): amorum, Auct. Pervig. Vener. 5; Aug. Trin. 11, 9 *fin.*

1. copulatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from copulo.

2. cōpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [copulo] *A coupling, joining,* or *binding together*· rationum consequentium, Arn. 1 *init.*

cōpŭlo, avi, atum, 1. (*part. perf. contr.* coplata, Lucr. 6, 1087) *v. a.* [co-apio; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 274 *sq.*] *To couple, join, connect, unite, bind* or *tie together;* lit. and trop. (class.; most freq. in Cic.).—(*a*) With *cum:* tu honestatem cum voluptate tamquam hominem cum belua copulabis? Cic. Acad. 2 45 *fin.;* so futura cum praesentibus, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: se cum inimico meo, id. Sest. 64; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 42; Plin. 2, 7, 5 *fin.;* cf. also under *no.* ε.—(β) With *inter se:* Lucr. 6, 1087: an haec inter se jungi copularique possint, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222.—(γ) *c. dat.:* utrimque Armeniae majori Sophene copulatur, Plin. 16, 13, 16; Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143.—(δ) With a simple *acc.* (so most freq.): libenter copulando verba jungebant, ut *sodes* pro *si audes*, etc., Cic. Or. 45, 154; cf. verba copulata, *opp.* simplicia, id. ib. 32, 115: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, id. Part. 6, 21; Quint. 2, 4, 30; cf. id. ib. prooem. § 13; 10, 7, 5: voluntates nostras, *to unite*, Cic. Fam. 3, 4 *ad fin.;* cf. concordiam, Liv. 4, 43 *ad fin.:* copulati matrimonio, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 8; and taedis, Sen. Herc. fur. 493.—(ε) Medial: Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 20: adeunt, consistunt, copulantur dexteras, id. Aul. 1, 2, 38.—Whence

cōpŭlātus, a, um, *Pa. Joined together, united, connected:* nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: verba; v. above, *no.* δ: copulati in jus pervenimus, *at the same time, together*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66.—* *Comp.*. nihil amabilius nec copulatius quam morum similitudo bonorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56.—*Adv.* cōpŭlāte (late Lat.): dictum est (*diequinti*), Gell. 10, 24, 1; id. 17, 7 *fin.*

* **cŏqua,** ae, *f.* [coquus] *A female cook*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 38.

* **cŏquĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [coquo] *That can be easily cooked:* Plin. 16, 6, 8.

coquina, ae, v. coquinus.

cŏquīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [coquina] *Of* or *pertaining to the kitchen, culinary* (rare): vasa, Plin. 33, 11, 49. So the title of a work of Apicius, De arte coquinaria.—Access. form **coquinaris,** e: culter, Var. in Non. 195, 17.

cŏquīnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the kitchen* (late Latin): instrumentum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19.

cŏquīno, are. *v. a.* [id.] *To cook.*

perh. only Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 64; 85; and Aul. 3, 1, 3.

cŏquīnus, a, um, *adj.* [coquo] *Of or pertaining to cooking* (rare): forum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 1; 2. Hence, **2.** Subst. **coquina,** ae, *f.*—**a.** *A kitchen*, Pall. 1, 37, 4; Arn. 4, p. 130; Non. 55, 18.—**b.** *The art of cooking, cookery*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2 dub. (*al.* coquinaria).

coquĭtare, used by Plaut. acc. to Fest. p. 47, pro coctitare id est frequenter coquere.

* **cŏquĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [coquito] *A continuous cooking:* diutina, App. M. 4.

cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. (*praes. conj.* coquint Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 30) *v. a.* [probably a sound of nature] *To cook, to prepare by cooking, to bake*, etc. (very frequent, and class.),

I. Lit.: coenam, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 17; Merc. 4, 4, 2; Pseud. 3, 2, 7; 30; 65; Nep. Cim. 4, et saep.: cibum, Lucr. 5, 1101; cf. cibaria, Liv. 3, 27; 29, 25; 44, 35, et al.: qui illa coxerat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: quae coxerat aere, Ov. M. 4, 505: dulce dedit tosta quod coxerat ante polenta, *cooked from parched malt*, id. ib. 5, 450, et saep.—*Abs.:* si nusquam is coctum, quidnam coenat Juppiter? Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 56; so in *supin.*, id. Aul. 2, 4, 46; 3. 2, 15: coquendo sit faxo et molendo, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 61: dein coquenti vasa cuncta dejectat, C. Matius in Gell. 20, 9 *fin.*, et al.—**b. cocta,** ae, *f.*, subst., *A decoction*, Mart. 2, 85.

2. Transf.: **a.** *To prepare by fire, burn, parch*, etc.: laterculos, Cato R. R. 39, 2: calcem, id. ib. 38, 1 *sq.:* carbonem, id. ib. *fin.:* locum sol, Var. R. R. 3, 14, 2; cf. glebas aestas maturis solibus, Virg. G. 1, 66: cocta ligna, *dried, hardened by drying*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 55, § 7: coctus agger, *i. e. built of bricks*, Prop. 3, 11, 22: rosaria cocta matutino Noto, *dried up, parched*, id. 4, 5, 60; cf. at vos praesentes Austri coquite horum obsonia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 41: aurum cum plumbo, Plin. 33, 3, 19: aera fornacibus, Luc. 6, 405.—**b.** *To ripen, make mature*, arbores sol ac luna, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 4: uvas, id. ib.; 1, 54 1; cf. vinum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 125; and mitis vindemia, Virg. G. 2, 522: poma (with matura), Cic. de Sen. 19 *ad fin.:* fructus solibus, Plin. 12, 5, 11: messem, Mart. 10, 62, et al.—(*Also, *To digest:* Cic. N. D. 2, 55, med.)

II. Trop. (in the poets and in prose writers after the Aug. per.), **1.** *To elaborate something in mind, to consider, to think, meditate upon, contrive, plan:* quicquid est, incoctum non expromet; bene coctum dabit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 55; cf. consilia secreto, Liv. 3, 36: bellum, Liv. 8, 3; Sil. 7, 403; Stat. Th. 2, 300: bene coctus sermo (**well-considered* or *digested*), Lucil. in Cic. Att. 13, 52.

2. *To vex, harass, torment, disturb the mind* (as it were, by burning): si quid ego adjuro curamve levasso, quae nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa, Ennius in Cic. de Sen. 1; cf. * Quint. 12, 10, 77: quos ira metusque coquebat, Sil. 14, 103.

coquula, ae, v. cocula.

cŏquus (in many MSS. and inscrr. also written **cocus;** cf. the letters C and Q), i, *m.* [coquo] *A cook* (very freq., esp. in Plaut., in whose comedies the cook takes a conspicuous place), "Plaut. Ps. 3, 2;" Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26; Var. R. R. 3, 14, 3; Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; Liv. 39, 6, et saep.: "*cocum* et pistorem apud antiquos eundem fuisse accepimus. Naevius *Cocus*, inquit, *edit Neptunum, Venerem, Cererem.* Significat per Cererem panem, per Neptunum pisces, per Venerem olera," Fest. p. 45.—The *voc.* coque in a facetious play upon words with quoque, Cic. in Quint. 6, 3, 47 Spald.

cor (ŏ, e. g. Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 28; Pont. 1, 3, 32), cordis, *n.* [kindr. with the Gr. *καρδία* and *κῆρ*] *The heart* (very freq. in all periods and in every species of composition).

I. Lit., *The* (*physical*) *heart*, as the chief seat of the circulation of the blood, and so of life: "Cels. 4, 1; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 69:" num igitur censes, ullum animal, quod sanguinem habeat, sine corde esse posse? Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119; Lucr. 4, 118, et saep.

II. Meton. (*pars pro toto;* cf. caput, *no.* II.), *A person:* lectos juvenes fortissima corda, Virg. A. 5, 729; so aspera, id. ib. 10, 87: Ennii, Pers. 6, 10.—A term of endearment, as in all languages, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 154; cf. corculum.

III. Trop.: **1.** *The heart*, as the seat of feeling, emotion, *etc., heart, soul, feeling:* videas corde amare inter se, *from the heart, cordially*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 60; id. Pseud. 2, 1, 3: corde tremit, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8: cura ex corde excessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: cor meum spes laudis percussit, Lucr. 1, 922; Hor. A. P. 98, et al. innum.—**b.** Cordi esse alicui, *To lie at one's heart, to please, to be pleasing, agreeable*, or *dear:* quod tibi magnopere cordi est, mihi vehementer displicet, Lucil. in Non. 88, 32; so id. ib. 89. 1; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 111; Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 28; Phorm. 5, 3, 17; Cic. Quint. 30, 93; Or. 16, 53; Liv. 1, 39; 8, 7; 26, 50, et al.; Hor. Od. 1, 17, 14; Ov. Med. fac. 32; Sil. 7, 320, et al.; Cato in Macr. Sat. 3, 5 *fin.:* facere aliquid, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 10: exstinguere vestigia urbis, *etc.*, Liv. 28, 20: subigi nos, id. 9, 1, et al.—**c.** Cordi habere, *To have at heart, to lay great stress upon, to value*, Gell. 18, 7; cf. 2, 29 *fin.*; 17, 19.

2. In the view of the ancients (cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18) as the seat of wisdom, understanding: *Heart, mind, judgment*, etc.: Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 3; so id. Pseud. 3, 1, 3; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 7; Lucr. 1, 738; 4, 51; 5, 1106; Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; Plin. 18, 6, 7; Ov. Her. 17, 102; Mart. 6, 64, et al.

† **1. cŏra,** ae, *f.*, *κόρη* (v. Passow in h. v. *no.* 3), *The pupil of the eye*, Auson. Ep. 16, 59.—**2.** Cora, ae, *f.*, Κόρη, *A name of Proserpine*, Inscr. Grut. 309, 2 and 3.

2. Cŏra, ae, *f.*, Κόρα, *An ancient town of Latium, in the territory of the Volsci*, now the village *Core*, Liv. 2, 16; 22; Luc. 7, 392; Sil. 4, 220; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 640. Corani, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.

(* **Coracesium,** i, *n.* *A town of Cilicia:* Liv. 33, 20.)

* **cŏrăcĭno,** are, *v. n.* [corax] *To caw*, *κράζειν*, Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 43.

† **1. cŏrăcĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = *κοράκῖνος*, *Raven black:* color, Vitr. 8, 3.

† **2. cŏrăcīnus,** i, *m.* = *κορακῖνος*, *A species of river fish*, esp. in the Nile, Plin. 9, 16, 24; 18, 32; Mart. 13, 85.

† **cŏrălĭum** or **cŭrălĭum** (cŏrallum, Sidon. Carm. 11, 110), ii, *n.* = *κοράλλιον*, *Ion.* *κουράλιον*, *Red coral*, "Plin. 32, 2, 11:" curalium, id. ib. cūrălĭum, Ov. M. 15, 416 Jahn. *N. cr.:* *plur.* cŏrālĭā, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 169.

(* **Coralli,** orum, *A people of Lower Moesia, on the Danube, on the coast of the Black Sea*, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 37.)

† **cŏrallĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [*κοράλλιον*] *Coral-red:* labra, Poeta in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 651.

† **cŏrallis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *κοραλλίς*, *A precious stone*, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

† **cŏrallŏăchātes,** ae. *m.* = *κοραλλοαχάτης*, *Coral-agate*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

corallum, i, v. coralium.

cōram, *adv.* and *praep.* [most prob. kindred with os, ōris, with a prefixed demonstrative -c; cf. in Hebr. לִפְנֵי, coram, from פָּנִים, facies. os. A form like clam, palam.]

I. Objective (*i. e.* in respect of the person in whose vicinity something is found or takes place): *In the presence of, before the eyes of, in the face of, before* (very freq., and class.).

A. Lit.: **1.** *Adv.:* coram potius me praesente dixissent, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: Manlius quoque ad restituendam aciem se ipse coram offert, *i. e. before the soldiers*, Liv. 2, 47; id. 43, 5: ut veni coram, singultim pauca locutus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56, et saep.: lenissimum genus admonitionis fuit traditio coram pugillarium, *in their presence, in their own hands*, Suet. Aug. 39.

2. *Praep. c. abl.:* (*a*) Before its noun: coram genero meo quae dicere ausus es? Cic. Pis. 6: coram frequentissimo legationum conventu, Nep. Epam. 6, 4; Quint. 6, 3, 47; Tac. A. 4, 75: judicibus, Suet. Aug 56: ipso, id. Tib. 43: se, id. ib. 62: populo, Hor. A. P. 183: latrone, Juv. 10, 22, et al.—(*β*) After the noun (so esp. freq. in Tac.): at ille Diomedonte coram inquit, Nep. Epam. 4, 2; so Tac. A. 3, 14; 24; 4, 8; 13, 32; Suet. Ner. 33; Oth. 1; Tit. 10; Vit. Hor. *ad med.*

3. In coram with a *Gen.* in App. = coram: omnium, App. M. 7, p. 197, 21 Oud.; so id. 9, p. 221, 17; p. 223, 32; 10, p. 241, 5.

B. Transf., of time: *On the spot, immediately* (post-Aug.): Suet. Dom. 23; id. Aug. 27; Claud. 16.—Coram deprehensus, *seized immediately in the very act*, App. M. 3, p. 131, 2; 9, p. 226, 34.

II. Subj. (*i. e.* in respect of an object which is found or has place in something) *Present, in one's own person* or *presence, self* (also very freq., and class.): quia te ipsus coram praesens praesentem videt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 43: velut si coram adesset, Caes. B. G. 1, 32; so adesse, Virg. A. 1, 595: 8, 10: eadem fere, quae ex nunciis literis cognoverat, coram perspicit, Caes. B. G. 5, 11; so antithet. to letters, Cic. Att. 1, 20; 7, 3 *fin.*; 12, 1; Fam. 11, 16, et al.; cf. coram me tecum eadem haec agere saepe conantem deterruit pudor; quae nunc expromam absens audacius; id. Fam. 5, 12; id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22; so coram cernere letum nati, Virg. A. 2, 538; Gell. 15, 18, 2: quod coram etiam ex ipso audiebamus, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 13; cf. rexque paterque Audisti coram. nec verbo parcius absens, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 38; Virg. A. 3, 173; Ov. M. 9, 560, et saep.

More upon this art. v. in Hand Turs. II. p. 126–131.

† **cŏramble,** es, *f.* = *κοράμβλη*, *A kind of cabbage injurious to the eyes*, Col. 10, 178.

† **cŏrax,** ăcis, *m.* = *κόραξ*, **I.** *A raven*, Sol. 40.—**2.** As *a proper name, The most ancient Greek rhetorician in Sicily, a cotemporary, perhaps also teacher of Lysias*, "Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91; Brut. 12, 46; Quint. 2, 17, 7; 3, 1, 8." In a facetious play upon words: quare Coracem istum vestrum patiamur nos quidem pullos suos excludere, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81 Müll.—**II.** In milit. lang., *A hooked engine of war, a battering-ram*, also called in pure Latin corvus, Vitr. 10, 19.

* **corbĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [corbis] *A little basket*, Pall. Febr. 10, 6.

(* **Corbĭo,** ōnis, **I.** *A town of the Aequi, in Italy:* Liv. 2, 39; 3, 28.—**II.** *A town of Spain, in the territory of the Suessetani:* Liv. 39, 42.)

corbis, is (*abl.* regularly corbe: corbi, Cato R. R. 136 twice), *f.* (*m.*, Col. 11, 2, 99; Isid. Orig. 20, 9, 10; cf. Prisc. p. 652 P.) ["*corbes* dicti quod curvatis virgis contexuntur," Isid. l. l.] *A basket* (esp. for econ. use, for the gathering in of fruits, *etc.*), Cato R. R. 136; Var. R. R. 1, 50, 1 *sq.*; 52, 2; Plaut. Bac. 4, 4. 61: *abl.* corbe: messoria, * Cic. Sest. 38, 82; Ov. M. 14, 644.

corbīta, ae, *f.* [corbis] *A slow-sailing ship of burden:* "*corbitae* dicuntur naves onerariae, quod in malo carum summo pro signo corbes solerent suspendi," Fest. p. 30: "*corbita* est genus navigii tardum et grande, Non. 533, 10; so Lucil. in Non. l. l.; * Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1. Opp. to oclox, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 40; and on account of its slow motion: homines spissigradissimos, Tardiores, quam corbitae sunt in tranquillo mari, id. ib. 3, 1, 4.

†† **corbōna,** ae, *f.* [a Hebr. or Syr. word] *A treasure-chamber:* Hier. Ep. 27, 14.

corbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [corbis] *A little basket*, Cato R. R. 11, 5; Var. R. R. 1, 15; Col. 12, 50, 8; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 4; Caecil. in Non. 197, 29; Suet. Ner. 19.

‡ **corcholopis,** *A kind of ape having a tuft of hair at the end of its tail*, Fest. p. 42 (where Lindem. reads cercolips, contr. to all MSS.).

† **corchŏrus,** i, *m.* = *κόρχορος*, *A poor kind of pulse, growing wild;* Corchorus olitorius, L.; Plin. 21, 32, 106; 25, 13, 92.

corcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [cor] *A little heart*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 70. As a term of endearment, id. Casin. 4, 4, 14. And as *a surname of Scipio Nasica, on account of his sagacity*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; Brut. 20

70; and as *masc.* in *plur.* Corculi cognominati, Plin. 7, 31, 31; cf. Fest. p. 46: coricillum (corc.) i. q. corculum, Petr. 75.

corcus, i, *m.* *A disease of the chest,* Marc. Emp. 21.

Corcȳra (ȳ, Luc. 8, 37; y̆, Avien. Perieg. 663), ae, *f.*, Κόρκυρα, **1.** *An island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus;* in fable, *Scheria, the abode of Alcinous,* now *Corfu,* Mel. 2, 7, 10; 4, 12, 19; Serv. Virg. A. 3, 291; Cic. Fam. 16, 7; 9; Att. 2, 1, et al.—Whence, **2.** Corcyraeus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Corcyra, Corcyraean:* bellum, Nep. Th. 2: epistola, *written in Corcyra,* Cic. Att. 6, 2 *fin.:* horti, *i. e. of Alcinous,* Mart. 13, 37.—Subst. Corcyraei, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Corcyra,* Cic. Fam. 16, 9; Nep. Th. 2, et al.—**II.** Corcyra Nigra *or* Melaena, Κόρκυρα Μέλαινα, *A small island in the Ionian Sea, on the coast of Illyria,* now *Curzola,* Mel. 2, 7, 13; Plin. 3, 26, 30.

cordāte, *adv.* *With prudence, wisely;* v. the follg., *no.* 1.

cordātus, a, um [cor, *no.* III. 2], *Wise, prudent, judicious, sagacious* (mostly ante- and post-class.): egregie cordatus homo, Enn. Ann. 10, 5 (in Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18); so homo, Sen. Apocol.—*Comp.:* Lact. 3, 20.—*Adv.* cordate (joined with docte and cate), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 97; Poen. 1, 1, 3.

† **cordax,** ăcis, *m.* = κόρδαξ, *A lascivious, wanton dance:* ducere, *to lead forth* (acc. to the Gr. κόρδακα ἕλκειν), Petr. 52, 9.—Adj. sententiae, "*i. e.* tinnulae" (together with modulatae), Front. de Or. p. 124, ed. Nieb.—**2.** Aristotle called the *trochaeus* cordax, on account of its hopping movement, Cic. Or. 57, 193 Meyer; Quint. 9, 4, 88.

* **cordĭcĭtus,** *adv.* [cor] *Deep in the heart:* Sid. Ep. 4, 6.

cor-dŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [dolor] *Sorrow at heart, grief* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 67; Poen. 1, 2, 86; App. M. 9, p. 226.

(* **Cordŭba,** ae, *f.* *A town of Spain, on the River Baetis,* now *Cordova,* Mart. 1, 62, 8: Caes. B. C. 2, 19.—Cordubensis, e, *Of Corduba,* Hirt. Alex. 57.—Cordubenses, *The inhabitants,* Hirt. Alex. 57, 59, 60.)

cordus, a, um, v. chordus.

† **cordȳla,** ae, *f.* = κορδύλη, *The fry of the tunny-fish,* Plin. 9, 15, 18; Mart. 3, 2.

Corfīnĭum, ii, *n.*, Κορφίνιον, *A very strongly-fortified town of the Peligni, north of Sulmo,* Caes. B. C. 1, 15 *sq.;* Luc. 2, 478, et al.; cf. Mannert. Ital. 1, p. 500. Whence, **1.** Corfiniensis, e, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Corfinium:* clementia, *i. e. exercised by Caesar at this city,* Cic. Att. 9, 16; cf. exspectatio, *i. e. of occurrences there,* id. ib. 8, 5. In plur., Corfinienses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Corfinium,* Plin. 3, 12, 17.—**2. Corfinus,** a, um, *Of Corfinium:* ager, Front. de Colon. p. 122 Goes.

Cŏrĭa, ae, *f.*, Κορία, *A name of the fourth Minerva, among the Arcadians,* acc. to Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.

cŏrĭāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coriago] *Afflicted with the* coriago (late Latin; perhaps only in Veget.): equi, Veg. 2, 10, 2; 2, 16, 1.

cŏrĭāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [corium] *A disease of the skin of animals,* Col. 6, 13, 2; Veg. 4, 12, 1; 5, 3, 1.

* **cŏrĭandrātum,** i, *n.* [coriandrum] *Coriander-water,* Apic. 9, 1.

† **cŏrĭandrum,** i, *n.* [κορίαννον] *Coriander,* Coriandrum sativum, L.; Cato R. R. 157, 6 *sq.;* Col. 6, 33, 2; 10, 244; 11, 3, 29; Plin. 19, 7, 35; 8, 54.

cŏrĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [corium] *Of* or *pertaining to leather:* frutex, *i. e. useful for tanning leather,* Plin. 24, 11, 54.—Whence, **b.** Subst. coriarius, ii, *m.*, *A tanner, currier,* Plin. 17, 9, 6; Inscr. Grut. 283, et al.

Cŏrinna, ae, *f.*, Κόριννα, **1.** *A celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar,* Prop. 2, 3, 21; Stat. S. 5, 3, 158.—**2.** *A feigned name of the object of the poet Ovid's love,* Ov. Am. 3, 1, 49; 3, 12, 16; 2, 17, 29; Trist. 4, 10, 60 Jahn.; Mart. 8, 73.

Cŏrinthus, i (*nom. Gr.* Corinthos, Ov. M. 6, 416; *acc. Gr.* Corinthon, id. Fast. 4, 501; Mart. 9, 60; 10, 68), *f.* (*m.*, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. p. 30, ed. Marin.: CORINTO DELETO), Κόρινθος, *A celebrated commercial city in the Peloponnesus, pillaged and destroyed by Mummius:* it was situated on the Isthmus (hence bimaris, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 2; Ov. M. 5, 407; Fast. 4, 501; and bimaris terra, Sen. Oed. 282), Mel. 2, 3, 7; Plin. 4, 4, 5; Flor. 2, 16; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 61; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44; Hec. 1, 2, 11, et saep.; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 356 *sq.*—Proverb. of an entrance into the harbor of Corinth, dangerous to ships: non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum (in acc. with the Gr. Οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐς Κόρινθον ἔσθ' ὁ πλοῦς, Gell. 1, 8, 4), Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36 Schmid.—**2.** Meton., for *The implements made of Corinthian brass* (cf. the follg., *no.* II. 1): captivum portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus, *an entire Corinth, full of brazen statues* (Wieland), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 193 Schmid ("vasa Corinthia, ex aere Corinthio facta," Schol.).

II. Whence adjj.: **1. Cŏrinthĭus,** a, um, *Corinthian:* ager optimus et fructuosissimus, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5: sinus, *the Gulf of Corinth,* Liv. 44, 1; cf. isthmus, Sen. Thyest. 124: columnae, *Corinthian columns,* "Vitr. 4, 1;" Plin. 36, 23, 56; cf. O. Müll. Archaeol. § 53, 108, and 275: Corinthii, orum, *The Corinthians,* Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262; Nep. Timol. 2; Liv. 32, 17, et saep.—**b.** Esp.: Corinthium aes, *An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, very much valued in antiquity, and much used for costly ornaments,* etc., "Plin. 34, 2, 3; Flor. 2, 16, 6 Duker.;" Cic. Att. 2, 1 *ad fin.;* cf. nobilis aere Corinthos, Ov. M. 6, 416; and poet. for *great wealth:* Prop. 3, 5, 6. Hence vasa, *made of it,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 143; Verr. 2, 2, 19; Suet. Tib. 34, et al.: supellex, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34; and *abs.:* Corinthia, orum, *n.* (*sc.* vasa), Cic. Tusc. 2, 14; Plin. 33, 8; Suet. Aug. 70, et al.: opus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44. Whence **Cŏrinthĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, (*a*) *A worker in Corinthian brass;* sarcast. appel. of Augustus, on account of his love of splendor, Auct. in Suet. Aug. 70.—(*β*) *An inspector of Corinthian vessels,* Inscr. Grut. 639, 7 *sq.*—**2. Cŏrinthĭăcus,** a, um, *Corinthian:* sinus, Liv. 26, 26; Plin. 4, 4, 5 *fin.:* ponti litora, Ov. M. 15, 507.—**3. Cŏrinthĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Corinthian* (very rare): fons Pirene, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 23: litus, Tac. A. 5, 10: "CORINTHIENSES ex eo dici coeperunt, ex quo coloni Corinthum sunt deducti, qui ante Corinthii sunt dicti; quam consuetudinem servamus etiam, quum Romanenses et Hispanenses et Sicilienses negotiatores dicimus, qui in aliis civitatibus negotiantur," Fest. p. 46.

Cŏrĭŏli, orum, *m.*, Κορίολα, *A town in Latium, destroyed by Caius Marcius, afterward so much renowned,* who, on account of this, received the surname **Coriolānus,** Liv. 2, 33 *sq.;* cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 644. **Coriolāni,** *Its inhabitants,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

† **cŏrĭon,** ii, *n.* = κόριον, *A plant,* also called chamaepitys, Plin. 26, 8, 53.

† **cŏris,** is, *f.* = κορίς, *A plant, a species of* hypericon, Plin. 26, 8, 54.

† **cŏrĭum,** ii, *n.* (ante-class. **corius,** ii, *m.*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 11; id. frgm. in Fest. p. 46; Var. in Non. 199, 16) = χόριον, *Skin, hide, leather;* of animals, Cato R. R. 135, 3; Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96; Lucr. 4, 936; Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; Caes. B. G. 7, 22; Plin. 13, 9, 19; 16, 6, 9, et saep. Of plants: *Rind, skin, bark, covering, shell,* etc., Plin. 15, 28, 34; Pall. Jan. 15, 12; Oct. 20, 1; Veg. 3, 56, 2; Ulp. Dig. 32, 52: alicui corium concidere, *to tan his hide,* i. e. *to beat him,* Plaut. Am. prol. 85; cf. id. Rud. 4, 3, 61; Cist. 4, 2, 36; Epid. 1, 1, 59 *sq.;* 84; 5, 1, 19; Var. in Non. l. l.—Proverb.: canis a corio numquam absterrebitur uncto, like the Gr. χαλεπὸν χορίῳ κύνα γεῦσαι, for *a habit once formed is difficult to put away,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 83. And de alieno corio ludere, *i. e. at another's expense,* App. M. 7; Tert. Pall. 3; cf. Mart. 3, 16, 4.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *A leather whip, thong,* or *strap,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 11; Cic. Her. 1, 13.—**b.** In building, *The upper surface, a layer, stratum of earth, lime, etc.:* pavimenti, Cato R. R. 18, 7: arenae, Vitr. 7, 3: summum laterum, id. 2, 3: parietum, id. 2, 8; Pall. 1, 17; cf. id. 1, 15: terrae, Plin. 31, 3, 28.

corius, ii, v. the preced., *init.*

Cornelĭanus, a, um, v. the follg.

Cornēlĭus, a, um, *A designation of a Roman gens very celebrated on account of embracing the most distinguished Roman men and women* (the Scipios, Sulla, the Gracchi and their mother, *etc.*). The numerous laws made by the diff. Cornelii, but esp. by L. Cornelius Sulla, were called Leges Corneliae; cf. Ernest. Clav. Cicer. in Ind. Legum, p. 13 *sq.;* Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 279 *sq.*—Whence, **2. Cornelĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Cornelius, Cornelian:* oratio, *the oration of Cicero in defence of a certain C. Cornelius,* Cic. Brut. 78, 271; Or. 67, 225; 70, 232; its fragments, v. in Orell. IV. 2, p. 446–454, and V. 2, p. 56–81.—**b.** Corneliana Castra, *A place on the African coast, in the vicinity of Bagradas, named after the camp of the elder Scipio pitched there in the second Punic war,* Caes. B. C. 2, 24; 30; 37 dub. (*al.* Cornelia). *The same place also called* Castra Cornelia, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3. Cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 286.

cornĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. corneus] *Horny, of horn* (very rare): *Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 146 Orell. *N. cr.*—***b.** Transf., *Hard, firm:* Petr. 43, 7.

* **cornesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [cornu] *To become like horn, grow horny, turn to horn:* Plin. 11, 49, 109.

cornētum, i, *n.* [cornus] *A grove of cornel-trees,* Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42.

1. cornĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cornu] **1.** *Of horn, horny, horn-* (rare, but class.): corneo proceroque rostro (ibes), *Cic N. D. 1, 36, 101; cf. ora, Ov. M. 8, 546: pyxis, Plin. 29, 6, 39: laterna, Mart. 14, 62: crater, id. 12, 32: ungula (equi), Luc. 6, 83; cf. solum, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 4: porta Somni, Virg. A. 6, 895; cf. Stat. S. 5, 3, 288.—**2.** *Dry, dried up, hard as horn* (very rare): corpora piscatorum, Plin. 31, 9, 45; id. 7, 19, 18 *fin.*—***b.** Trop.: fibra, *Hard-heartedness, insensibility,* Pers. 1, 47.—**3.** *Of the color of horn* (perh. only in Pliny the elder): Plin. 37, 6, 23; color, id. 36, 8, 12.

2. cornĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cornus] *Of* or *belonging to the cornel-tree* or *cornel-wood:* virgulta, Virg. A. 3, 22: clavi, Cato R. R. 18 *fin.:* arcus, Ov. M. 1, 697; cf. hastilia, Virg. A. 5, 557: venabula, Ov. Her. 4, 83.

cornĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [cornu-cano: cf. tibicen, tubicen, *etc.*] *A horn-blower, cornetcr,* Liv. 2, 64 *ad fin.;* Cic. Rep. 2, 22 Maj. *N. cr.;* Juv. 2, 118; 3, 34; 10, 44; 10, 214, et al.—**2.** Cornicen, *A surname of several persons in the* gens Oppia, Liv. 3, 35 *fin.*, et al.; also in the access. form **Cornicinus,** Cic. Att. 4, 2.

cornīcor, ari, *v. dep.* [cornix] *To caw like a crow* (very rare): quid grave secum inepte, Pers. 5, 12; so Hier. Ep. 125, *no.* 16.

* **cornīcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little crow,* Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 19.

cornĭcŭlans, antis, *adj.* [corniculum] *Horn-shaped, horned* (late Lat.): luna, *i. e. the new moon,* Sol. 32; Amm. 20, 3; cf. corniculatus.

Corniculanus, a, um, v. corniculum, *no.* III. 2.

cornĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [corniculum] *A soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops* (acc. to others, One who had been presented with a corniculum, and thereby promoted), *an adjutant of a centurion, tribune,* etc. (post-Aug.), Val. Max. 6, 1, *no.* 11; Front. Strat. 3, 14; Suet. Dom. 17; Inscr. Grut. 561, 11, et al.—**2.** Transf. to civil offices: *An assistant, aid, secretary,* Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 32; Firm. Math. 3, 6.

* **cornĭcŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *In the form of a horn, horned:* luna, *i. e. the new moon,* App. de Deo Socr. *init.;* cf. corniculans.

cornĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [cornu] *A little horn,* Plin. 11, 28, 34; 9, 42, 67.—**II.** Meton.: **1.** *A small tunnel of horn,* Col. 7, 5, 15 and 20.—**2.** Prob. *A horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, as a reward for bravery,* Liv. 10, 44.—**III. Cornĭcŭlum,** i, *nom. propr.*, *A town in Latium* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; Liv. 1, 38; cf. Mann

Ital. 1, p. 522.—Whence, **2. Corniculānus,** a, *Of Corniculum.* So the father of Servius Tullius, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 6; and his mother, Ov. F. 6, 628.

cornĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [corniculum] *The office of a* cornicularius, Suet. Gramm. 9; Cod. Just. 12, 53, 1.

(* **Cornificius,** a, um, *A Roman gentile name:* Cic. Att. 1, 13, et al.)

* **cornĭ-frons,** ontis, *adj.* [cornu] *With horns on the forehead:* armentae, Liv. Andr. in Non. 190, 21.

cornĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cornu-gero] *Having* or *bearing horns, horned* (a poet. word): cervi, Lucr. 3, 751; Ov. M. 7, 701: matres norunt haedi, Lucr. 2, 368: Taurus, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43; Ov. M. 15, 511: juvencae, id. ib. 13, 926: Ammon, id. ib. 5, 17; 15, 309; A. A. 3, 789: fluvius Hesperidum, Virg. A. 8, 77; cf. Numicius, Ov. M. 14, 602: Lyaeus, id. Am. 3, 15, 17; v. Bacchus, *no.* 1.—Subst. cornigera, orum, *n.* (*sc.* animalia) *Horned animals, horned cattle,* Plin. 11, 37, 85; ib. 45, 105 *sq.*, et al.

cornĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [cornu] *Horn-footed, hoofed* (a poet. word): capella, Catull. 19, 16: equi, Virg. A. 6, 591: Faunus, Ov. F. 2, 361: planta (Panis), Sil. 13, 338.—Also subst.: cornipes (so most freq. in Claud.), *The horn-footed animals;* of *the horse.* Sil. 3, 361; 7, 684; Claud. Fesc. 11, 11; Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 82; VI. Cons. Hon. 183, et al.; of *the centaur Chiron,* Claud. in Ruf. 2, 180, et saep.

‡ **corniscarum** divarum, locus erat trans Tiberim cornicibus dicatus, quod Junonis tutela esse putabantur, Fest. p. 49; cf. Comm. 393.

cornix, īcis, *f.* [kindred with κορώνη] *A crow:* rauca, garrula, loquax, *etc.*, Lucr. 5, 1083; 6, 753; Ov. M. 2, 548; Fast. 2, 89; Plin. 10, 12, 14, et al.; renowned as being long lived, Lucr. 5, 1083; Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; Hor. Od. 3, 17, 13; 4, 13, 25; Ov. M. 7, 274; Plin. 7, 48, 49, et saep. Its appearance on the left side was considered as a favorable omen, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 12; Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85; Virg. E. 9, 14; Phaedr. 3, 18, 12, et al.; and its cries as a sign of rain, Virg. G. 1, 388; Hor. Od. 3, 17, 13. Its eyes were used as a charm, Prop. 4, 5, 16 Kuinoel.—From its custom of attacking its prey first in the eyes is taken the proverb: cornicum oculos configere, *to delude* or *deceive the most wary* (* Anglice, *to catch a weasel asleep*), Cic. Mur. 11, 25 Moeb. (also cited in Quint. 8, 3, 22); and ellipt. cornici oculum, Cic. Fl. 20, 46 ("Proverbio celeberrimo usus est .... Ait non aliter jam accidisse, quam si cornici oculos effodias, quum ipsa vesci soleat alienis," Schol. Bobiens. V. 2, p. 242 ed. Orell.).

cornū, ūs and (perh. only in the connection cornu bubuli and cornu cervini; cf. the Appendix III. to pref.), ū, *n.* (access. form **cornum,** i, *n.*, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 14; Lucr. 2, 388; Ov. M. 2, 875; 5, 383 Jahn. *N. cr.*; Scrib. Comp. 141, et al.; cf. also Gell. 14, 6, 2: *gen. plur.* cornorum, Scrib. Comp. 60. An access. form cornus, ūs, only to be received on account of the *gen. masc.* in the passage: nares similes cornibus iis, *qui*, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 59 *fin.*, if the reading is correct; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 343. The *dat. sing.* apparently never used; for in the connection, laevo cornu Cotys rex praeerat ... dextro cornu praepositus C. Licinius Crassus, Liv. 42, 58, the supposition of the abl. is more in acc. with the usage of Livy; cf. Antipatrum in laevo praeposuit, id. 37, 41, et saep.) [kindr. with κέρας, and Germ. and Eng. *horn*].

A horn: **I.** Lit., *A hard, and* generally *crooked, excrescence upon the head of many mammiferous animals* (very freq. in all perr. and species of composition), "Plin. 11, 37, 45; Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121;" of a bullock, Lucr. 5, 1033; 1324; Catull. 64, 111; Ov. M. 9, 186; Hor. Od. 3, 27, 72; Sat. 1, 5, 59, et saep.; also of the constellation Taurus, Ov. M. 2, 80; of the ram, id. ib. 5, 328; and the constellation Aries, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 43 *fin.*; of the buck, Virg. E. 9, 25; Georg. 2, 526, et al. Of *the antlers of a stag,* Ov. M. 3, 194; 10, 111; Virg. A. 10, 725, et al.: Cornu Copiae (not so well written in one word, Cornucopiae), acc. to the fable, *the horn of the goat Amalthea placed in heaven,* Gr. Κέρας Ἀμαλθείας (v. Amalthea), *the emblem of fruitfulness and abundance,* Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 5; Gell. 14, 6, 2; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16; Carm. Sec. 60; Ep. 1, 12, 29; Ov. M. 9, 88.

B. Meton. of *all objects similar to horn in substance* or *form,* or *made of horn.*

1. *That which is similar to horn in substance.* So, **a.** *A hoof,* Cato R. R. 72; Virg. G. 3, 88; Pall. Mart. 13, 2; Sil. 13, 327; Veget. 3, 56, 2; 3, 57, 2; 4, 17.—**b.** Of *the bills of birds,* Ov. M. 14, 502.—Far more freq.

2. *That which is similar to a horn in form: A projecting extremity, the point* or *end of any object.* So, **a.** *The tooth of an elephant, ivory,* Var. L. L. 7, 3, 89; Plin. 18, 1, 1; Mart. 1, 73, 4; cf. Plin. 8, 3, 4; and in Hebr. קַרְנוֹת שֵׁן, Ez. 27, 15, v. Gesen. Lex. s. v. קֶרֶן, p. 907, a.—**b.** *The points* or *horns of the falcated moon,* Cic. frgm. in Non. 122, 2; Virg. G. 1, 433; Ov. M. 1, 11; 2, 117; 344; 453; 3, 682; 7, 179, et saep.—**c.** *The branches of a river,* Ov. M. 9, 774. Hence, *the river-gods represented with horns,* Virg. G. 4, 371; Mart. 10, 7, et saep.; cf. corniger tauriformis, et sim., and v. Passow under κέρας, *no.* 5.—**d.** *The arm of the shore forming a harbor, a tongue of land,* Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 14; Ov. M. 5, 410; Plin. 4, 21, 35.—**e.** *The extremity* or *end of the sail-yards,* Virg. A. 3, 549; 5, 832; Ov. M. 11, 476; 482; Hor. Epod. 16, 61; Sil. 14, 389.—**f.** *The cone of the helmet in which the crest was put,* Virg. A. 12, 89; Liv. 27, 33.—**g.** *The end of a stick, usually ornamented with ivory, around which books were rolled,* Tib. 3, 1, 13; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 8; Mart. 11, 107.—**h.** *The side of a bow in the form of a horn,* Ov. M. 1, 455; 5, 56; 2, 603.—***i.** *The horn-shaped side of the cithera* (perh. the sounding-board), Cic. N. D. 2, 59 *fin.*—**k.** *The top* or *summit of a mountain,* Stat. Th. 5, 532; Curt. 3, 4, 4 (cf., besides the Gr., also the Hebr. קֶרֶן בֶּן־שָׁמֶן, Jes. 5, 1.—**l.** *The point, end, extremity, angle, wing of a place,* Liv. 25, 3; Tac. A. 1, 75; Plin. 34, 6, 12, et al.—**m.** *The wing of an army* (very freq.), Caes. B. G. 1, 52 (three times); 2, 23; 25; 7, 62 (twice); Liv. 9, 40 (seven times), et saep.—* (β) Transf.: disputationis tuae commovere, Cic. Div. 2, 10 *fin.* (v. the pass. in connection).

3. Of objects made of horn: **a.** *A bow,* Virg. E. 10, 59; Ov. M. 5, 383; 11, 324; Sil. 2, 109; Claud. Nupt. Hon. 75.—**b.** *A bugle-horn, a horn, trumpet* ("*cornua,* quod ea, quae nunc sunt ex aere, tunc fiebant bubulo e cornu," Var. L. L. 5, 24, 33), Lucil. in Non. 265, 5; Lucr. 2, 620; Virg. A. 7, 615; Ov. M. 1, 98; Hor. Od. 1, 18, 14; 2, 1, 17; Sat. 1, 6, 44, et al. Connected with tubae, Cic. Sull. 5 *fin.*; Tac. A. 1, 68; 2, 81.—In a sarcastic double sense with *no.* a: dum tendit citharam noster, dum cornua Parthus, *Poeta* in Suet. Ner. 39 (v. the passage in connection).—**c.** *A lantern,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 185; cf. Lucr. 2, 388; and laternae, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 49.—**d.** *An oil cruet,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 61.—**e.** *A funnel,* Virg. G. 3, 509; Col. 6, 2, 7; 6, 10, 1; 6, 27, 11, et al.

II. Trop., as an emblem of *power, courage, strength, might* (the figure taken from bullocks. Also in Hebr. a very freq. metaph.; cf. Gesen. Lex. s. v. קֶרֶן, p. 906.—**b.** (Poet.): Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 5: venerunt capiti cornua sera meo, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 6: tunc pauper cornua sumit, *gains strength, courage,* id. A. A. 1, 239; cf. tu (*sc.* amphora) addis cornua pauperi, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 18. Hence Bacchus, as a giver of courage, is represented with horns; v. Bacchus, *no.* 1; cornifer and Fest. p. 30.

* **cornŭārius,** i, *m.* [cornu, *no.* I. B, 3, b] *A maker of horns* or *trumpets,* Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

Cornucopiae, v. cornu, *no.* I.

cornŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [cornu] *A little horn,* corniculum (late Lat.), Apic. 8, 1.

1. cornum, i, *n.* [1. cornus] *The cornel-cherry,* Virg. A. 3, 649; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9; Ov. M. 1, 105; 8, 666; 13, 816; Col. 12, 10, 3.

2. cornum, i, *A horn;* v. cornu, *init.*

1. cornus, i, *f.* (cornum, i, *n.*, Ov. M. 8, 408; and cornus, ūs, *f.*, Sil. 4, 552; Stat. Th. 7, 647) *A cornel cherry-tree,* Cornus mascula, L.; "Plin. 16, 25, 42 *sq.*;" Virg. G. 2, 448; Col. 5, 7, 1, et al.—**2.** Meton., *A javelin made of cornel-wood,* Virg. A. 9, 698; Ov. M. 8, 408; Sil. 10, 122; Stat. Th. 7, 647; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 353.

2. cornus, ūs, *A horn;* v. cornu, *init.*

cornūtus, a, um, *adj.* [cornu] *Horned:* animalia, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 2: aries, Col. 7, 3, 4.—**b.** Meton. (cf. cornu, *no.* I. B): quadrupedes (*i. e.* elephanti), Var. L. L. 7, 3, 89: luna, Amm. 14, 2.—**2.** Trop.: syllogismus, *A horned syllogism, a sophistical conclusion, sophism* = ceratina, Hier. Ep. 69, *no.* 2; cf. cornuta interrogatio, id. in Helvid. 16: (* **cornutae,** *A kind of fish,* Plin. 33, 11, 53.)

(* **Cornutus,** i, *A Roman surname:* A. Cornutus, *a grammarian,* Gell. 2, 6; M. Cornutus, *a pretor during the consulate of* Hirtius and Pansa, Cic. Phil. 14, 14.)

Cŏroebus, i, *m.*, Κόροιβος, *Son of Mygdon of Phrygia, who freed Cassandra, and fought for Priam against the Greeks before Troy,* Virg. A. 2, 341 Serv. and Heyne.

cŏrolla, ae, *f. dim.* [corona] *A little crown* or *garland* (mostly poet.; not in Horace), Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 37; Pseud. 5, 1, 21; 5, 2, 8; Catull. 63, 66; 64, 283; Prop. 1, 16, 7; 2, 15, 51; 2, 34, 59; Plin. 21, 2, 3; v. corollarium, Fest. p. 48.

cŏrollārĭum, ii, *n.* [corolla] Orig., **1.** *A flower garland;* later also, **2.** *A crown of gold* or *silver flowers, given as a reward to a good play actor, a guest,* etc.; hence finally, **3.** *A gift, present, douceur, gratuity,* in gen.: Plin. 21, 2, 3: "*corollarium* ... vocabulum fictum a corollis, quod eae, quom placuerant actores in scena dari solitae," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 49; cf. Suet. Aug. 45, and Phaedr. 5, 7, 34: hic tamquam festivum acroama, ne sine corollario de convivio discederet, ibidem emblemata evellenda curavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22; id. ib. 2, 3, 50: corollarium aspergere in diem se locanti, Sen. Ben. 6, 17.—**b.** Transf., in later philos. writings, *A corollary, deduction,* Boeth. Consol. 3. pros. 10; 4, 3.

† **cŏrōna** (in the ante-Aug. per. sometimes written *ch*orona, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 20; cf. the letter C), ae, *f.* = κορώνη. *A garland, wreath, crown.*

I. Lit. (among the Romans, as among all the inhabitants of the south country, very frequently employed on any occasion of festivity or joy as a gift for friends, *etc.*, for ornamenting the images of the gods, edifices, victims, the dead, *etc.*), Lucr. 5, 1398; 3, 926; Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 16; 4, 1, 5; 4, 2, 68; Aul. 2, 8, 15; Lex. XII. Tab. in Plin. 21, 3, 4; Cic. Fl. 31; Leg. 2, 24, et saep.—Poet.: Ennius ut noster cecinit, qui primus amoeno Detulit ex Helicone perenni frunde coronam, *i. e. immortal, poetic renown,* Lucr. 1, 119.—Concerning the different kinds of garlands or crowns given to soldiers as a prize of bravery (castrensis, civica, muralis, navalis, obsidionalis, triumphalis, *etc.*), v. Gell. 5, 6; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 88 *sq.*; and the artt. castrensis, civicus, muralis, *etc.*—**b.** Sub corona vendere, t. *t.* of the lang. of business: *To sell captives as slaves* (since they were crowned like an animal for sacrifice; cf. Coelius Sabinus in Gell. 7, 4; Herz. B. G. 3, 16; and corono, *no.* I.), Caes. B. G. 3, 16; Liv. 42, 63 *fin.* So sub corono venire, Liv. 9, 42; 38, 29; 41, 11: sub corona venundari, Tac. A. 13, 39; Hist. 1, 68: sub corona emere, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 4.—**c.** Corona, ae, as *a constellation:* (*a*) *The northern crown* (acc to the fable, Ariadne transferred to heaven; v. Ariadna), Cic. Arat. 351 *sq.*; 408 448; Caes. German. Arat. 71; 87; Virg G. 1, 222; Ov. M. 8, 181; Col. 11, 2, 74, Plin. 18, 26, 60, et al.—* (β) *The southern crown,* Caes. German. Arat. 391.

II. Meton. of *objects in the form of a crown.*

1. Most freq., *A circle of men, an assembly, crowd, multitude* (esp. of judicial assemblies), Cic Fl. 28 *ad fin.*; Phil. 2, 44;

Mil. 1; Fin. 2, 22 *fin.*; N. D. 2, 1; Tusc. 1, 5, 10; Quint. 12, 10, 74; Tac. Or. 19; Suet. Aug. 93, et al.; Catull. 53, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53; A. P. 381; Ov. M. 13, 1, et al.—Hence, **b.** Milit. *t. t.*, *The besiegers around a hostile place, the line of siege* or *circumvallation*, Caes. B. G. 7, 72; Liv. 10, 43; 23, 44; 34, 38; 37, 4; 43, 18, et al. Also, *A circle of men for the defence of a place:* Liv. 4, 19 *ad fin.*

2. In architecture, *The bordering, cornice*, Vitr. 5, 2; Plin. 36, 25, 59.

3. In the agrimensores, *An elevated ridge of land as a boundary line*, Cato R. R. 6, 3; Front. de Col. 114 and 131 Goes.

4. *The hairy crown over the horse's hoof*, Col. 6. 29, 3; 6, 15, 2; Veg. 1, 13, 1; 1, 25, 6, et al.

5. Montium, *A circular mountain chain*, Plin. 6, 20, 23.

6. *The halo around the sun*, for the Gr. ἅλως, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2.

* **cŏrōnālis,** e, *adj.* [corona] *Of* or *pertaining to a crown:* flammae, *issuing from a crown*, App. M. 1, p. 106, 29.

cŏrōnāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [corono] *A wreath, crown:* App. M. 11, p. 261.

cŏrōnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *That which is used for crowns, flowers for garlands*, Cato R. R. 8, 2; Plin. 21, 1, 1; 9, 28 *sq.*; 22, 21, 25.—**2.** *The garland* or *crown itself*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 1 and 7.

cŏrōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [corona] *Of* or *belonging to a wreath:* anemonae, *suitable for garlands*, Plin. 21, 23, 94; so aes, id. 33, 9, 46: lusus naturae, *i. e. presenting a garland-like growth*, id. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 9: opus, *stucco-work*, Vitr. 7, 4 and 6.—Esp. freq. aurum, *a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general* (orig. expended for a golden crown; cf. Liv. 38, 37, and 29, 7; but, then, in gen. for any purpose), Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 12; 2, 22, 59; Pis. 37; Inscr. Grut. 230.—**2.** Subst.: **a.** Coronarius, ii, *m.*, *A maker of* or *dealer in crowns* or *garlands*, Plin. 21, 9, 30; 21, 31, 105; 34, 11, 26.—**b.** Coronaria, ae, *f.*, *She who makes* or *vends crowns*, Plin. 21, 2, 3.

* **cŏrōnātor,** ōris, *m.* [corono] *A crowner*, Aug. Serm. 318.

Cŏrōnēa, ae, *f.*, Κορώνεια, *A town in Boeotia, west of Copais*, Nep. Ages. 4, 5; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 208 *sq.*—**2.** Whence the adjj.: **a. Cŏrōnaeus,** a, um, *Of* or *belonging to Coronea:* ager, Liv. 36, 20.—**b. Cŏrōnensis,** e, the same: ager, id. ib.

* **cŏrōnĕŏla,** ae, *f.* [corona] *An autumnal rose*, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

Cŏrōneus (trisyl.), ei, *m.* *A king in Phocis, father of Coronis, who was changed to a crow*, Ov. M. 2, 569.

Coronides, ae, v. 2. Coronis, *no.* 2.

† **1. cŏrōnis,** ĭdis, *f.* = κορωνίς, *A curved line formed with a pen, which writers* or *transcribers were accustomed to make at the end of a book* or *chapter*; hence, as in Gr. (cf. Passow under κορωνίς), for *the end:* * Mart. 10, 1.

2. Cŏrōnis, ĭdis, *f.*, Κορωνίς, *Daughter of the Thessalian Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius by Apollo*, Ov. M. 2, 542; Hyg. Fab. 161 and 202; Serv. Virg. A. 6, 618: *acc. Gr.* Coronida, Ov. M. 2, 599.—Whence, **2.** Cōrōnīdes, ae, *m.*, Κορωνείδης, *The son of Coronis*, i. e. *Aesculapius*, Ov. M. 15, 624.

cŏrōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [corona] *To furnish with a garland* or *crown, to crown, wreathe* (class.; esp. freq. in the poets).

I. Lit.: templa, Ov. M. 8, 264; cf. postes lauro, Quint. 8, 6, 32: aras, Prop. 3, 10, 19. deos fragili myrto, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 15: puppim, Ov. F. 4, 335: cratera, Virg. G. 2, 528 (cf. id. Aen. 3, 525: magnum cratera corona induit). Prob. diff. from this is: crateras magnos statuunt et vina coronant (corresp. to the Gr. κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο; cf. Passow under ἐπιστέφω and ἐπιστεφής), *and fill to the brim*, Virg. A. 1, 724 Serv. and Heyne: epulae, quas inibant propinqui coronati, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63. In the Gr. constr.: coronatus malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 7: eodem anno (459 A.U.C.) coronati primum ob res bello bene gestas ludos Romanos spectaverunt, Liv. 10, 47; cf. thus of the crowning of victors (soldiers, poets, pugilists, *etc.*), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64; Quint. 10, 1, 66; 11, 2, 11; Plin. 15, 4, 5; ib. 30, 39, et al.; so also comoediam de sententia judicum, *to award the prize to it*, Suet. Claud. 11. Unus. constr.: tunc de oratoribus coronatus, *i. e. crowned as victor in the contest with the orators*, Suet. Dom. 13. And in the Gr. manner: quis . . . magna coronari contemnat Olympia? *to be crowned in the Olympic games*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 50 Schmid.—To the crowning of captives for sale (cf. corona, *no.* I. b) there is a reference in the passage, ut coronatus veniat, Cato in Gell. 7, 4 *fin.*—**2.** Trop.: nomine novo coronari, Plin. 22, 5, 5.

II. Meton., *To surround, encompass, inclose something in a circular form, to wreathe:* * Lucr. 2, 802: Silva coronat aquas cingens latus omne, Ov. M. 5, 388; so id. ib. 9, 335: castra suggesta humo (previously praecingit), Prop. 4, 4, 8; cf. omnem abitum custode, Virg. A. 9, 380; and nemus densa statione, Stat. Th. 2, 526; Vitr. 9, 4.

† **cŏrōnŏpus,** ŏdis = κορωνόπους, *Crow's-foot*, Plin. 21, 16, 59; 22, 19, 22.

* **cŏrōnŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [corona, *no.* II. 4] *A little crown above the horse's hoof*, Veg. 3, 55, 2.

corpŏrālis, e, *adj.* [corpus] *Corporeal, pertaining to the body* (a post-Aug. word; most freq. in the jurists): vitia, Sen. Ep. 53: pignora, Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 15: possessio, Papin. ib. 13, 7, 40: bona, Gell. 18, 1, et al.—*Adv.*, corporaliter, Petr. 61, 7; Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 1; Tert. Baptism. 4 *fin.*; Arn. 5, p. 168.

corpŏrālĭtas, atis, *f.* [corporalis] *Corporality* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 36; Anim. 7.

corpŏrālĭter, *adv.* *Corporally, bodily*; v. corporalis, *fin.*

* **corpŏrasco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [corpus] *To become body:* deus, Claud. Mam. de Stat. Anim. 1, 14.

corpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An assuming of a body, corporality* (late Lat.), Tert. Carn. Chr. 4; Marc. Capell. 7, 238.

* **corpŏrātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [corporatus] *Of* or *pertaining to corporification* or *forming of a body:* adjutoria, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1 *fin.*

corpŏrātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *The corporeal nature* or *structure* (very rare): pecoris, Col. 6, 2, 15. In plur.: ampliores, Vitr. 6, 1.

corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [corpus] **1.** *Corporeal* (rare, but class.; most freq. in Lucr.): corporeum et aspectabile itemque tractabile, Cic. Univ. 4: res, Lucr. 2, 186: natura, id. 1, 303; 330; 2, 20; 3, 163; 168; 176: e principiis, id. 4, 536: telis, id. 3, 177: vox, id. 4, 527; 542.—**2.** In partic., *Composed of flesh, fleshly* (several times in Ovid and Pliny the elder): humerus (Pelopis, *opp.* eburneus), Ov. M. 6 407: dapes, id. ib. 15, 105: insigne gallinaceis, Plin. 11, 37, 44: cornua cochleis, id. ib. § 45: cicatrix, id. ib. § 48.

‡ **corpŏrĭcīda,** *A butcher*, μακελλίτης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

corpŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [corpus] *To make* or *fashion into a body, to furnish with a body:* semen tempore ipso animatur corporaturque, Plin. 7, 15, 13; cf. id. 10, 53, 74, § 148; Tert. Carn. Chr. 3; so numquam fuit causa angelorum corporandorum, id. ib. 6; and in *part. perf.*: corporatus Christus et veste carnis indutus, Lact. 4, 26; Tert. Pall. 2: undique mundus, * Cic. Univ. 2 dub. (v. Orell. *N. cr.*).—* **b.** Transf., of a picture: quae (pictura) prius quam coloribus corporatur, umbra fingitur, Non. 37, 13.—**2.** *Corporare* est interficere et quasi corpus solum sine anima relinquere; Ennius and Attius in Non. 20, 21 *sq.*—**II.** (acc. to corpus, *no.* II.) ‡ Corporatus, i, *m.*, *Pertaining to a corporation*, Inscr. Grut. 45, 8; 496, 5, et al.

* **corpŏrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* *Corpulent, gross, thick*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

corpŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [corpulentus] *Corpulence, grossness* or *fleshiness of body* (very rare), Plin. 11, 53, 118; Sol. 40.

corpŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [corpus] *Corpulent, fleshy, fat* (rare, and only ante-class. and post-Aug.): corpulentior videre atque habitior, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 8: litigator, Quint. 6, 1, 47: homo et pinguis, Gell. 7, 22, 1: pecus, Col. 6, 3, 5.—**2.** "*Corpulentis* Ennius pro magnis dixit, nos corpulentum dicimus corporis obesi hominem," Fest. p. 47.

corpus, ŏris, *n.* *Any object composed of materials perceptible by the senses, body, substance*; opp. to *anima* and *animus*; cf. Pompon. Dig. 41, 3, 30.

I. Lit. (very freq. in all periods and every species of composition).

A. In gen., *A body*, both as a living and a lifeless object: tangere enim aut tangi nisi corpus nulla potest res, Lucr. 1 305; Enn. Ann. 1, 9 (in Lucr. 1, 123); id 3, 559 *sq.*; id. 3, 464: animi voluptates et dolores nasci fatemur e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 17; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 10 *sq.*, et saep.: nisi erit minimum, parvissima quaeque corpora constabunt ex partibus infinitis, Lucr. 1, 617; id. 1, 951; so ignea rerum, id. 1, 680: terraï, id. 5, 236; id. 1, 771; id. 2, 103: acerbum Neptuni, id. 2, 472: aquae, id. 2, 232; 6, 855; 864; id. 2, 452, et saep.

B. In partic., **1.** *The flesh of animal bodies:* ossa subjecta corpori, Cic. N. D. 2, 55 *fin.*; cf. Quint. prooem. § 24; 12, 10, 5; so amittere, *to become poor, lean*, Lucr. 1, 1038; Cic. Fam. 7, 26 *fin.*; cf. abiit corpusque colorque, Ov. Her. 3, 141; and the opp. facere, *to become fat, thrive*, Cels 7, 3 *ad fin.*; Phaedr. 3, 7, 5.—In a play upon words: inque omni nusquam corpore corpus erat, Mart. Spect. 7, 6.—**b.** Transf. of *The wood under the bark of a tree*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 9.—**c.** Trop.: nervis illis, quibus causa continetur, adjiciunt superinducti corporis speciem, Quint. 5, 8, 2; id. ib. 2, 10, 5 Meyer: corpus eloquentiae facere, *the substance, the most essential part*, id. ib. 10, 1, 87; cf. corpus orationis enervatur, Petr. 2.

2. *A lifeless body, a corpse*, Ov. M. 7, 548; 13, 471; 536; Fast. 2, 835; Caes. B. G. 2, 10; 27; Liv. 32, 13; 33, 8, et saep.—Hence also poet. transf. of *The souls of the dead, the shades* or *departed spirits*, Virg. A. 6, 303; 306.

3. In contr. with the head, *The trunk*, Ov. M. 11, 794.

4. In an obscene sense, *The body*, as given a prey to lust: Plaut. Am. prol. 108 illa quae corpus publicat volgo suum, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 22: quaerere dotem corpore id. Cist. 2, 3, 21; cf. corpore quaestum facere, id. Poen. 5, 3, 21, et al.; v. quaestus. Hence also *The testicles:* Phaedr. 3 11, 3: dedit hic pro corpore numos, Hor. S. 1, 2, 43; cf. ib. 45, and 2, 7, 67.

5. Periphrastically for *The individual, the person* (in the poets and histt. very freq.): delecta virum corpora, Virg. A. 2, 18; cf. lectissima matrum, id. ib. 9, 272: sororum, Sil. 14, 105; Liv. 21, 13; Tac. A. 4, 72, et saep.: tibi se mortalia saepe corpora debebunt, Ov. M. 2, 644: fidissima, id. ib. 3, 58 Jahn. *N. cr.*: uti corpora nostra ab injuria tuta forent, Sall. C. 33, 1; id. Hist. frgm. 4, 12, p. 240 *fin.* ed. Gerl.; Liv. 9, 8; id. 31, 46: qui liberum corpus (*sc.* Virginiam) in servitutem addixissent, id. 3, 56; so liberum, Sall. C. 33, 1; Liv. 5, 22; 6, 13; 25, 25; 26, 34; 29, 21, et al.

II. Meton.: *A whole composed of parts conformably united, any whole, a body, body corporate, community, corporation*, etc.: alterum (praeceptum Platonis), ut totum corpus reip. curent, nec dum partem aliquam tuentur, reliquas deserant, Cic. Off. 1, 25; Liv. 1, 8; cf. id. 34, 9: nullum civitatis, *a political body*, id. 26, 16; cf. id. 38, 9; 34; Tac. Germ. 39, et saep.: corpori valido caput deerat (*sc.* exercitui dux), id. 5, 46: oriundi ab Sabinis sui corporis creari regem volebant, id. 1, 17; cf. id. 4, 9; 6, 34, et al.: fabrorum et naviculariorum, Callistr. Dig. 50, 6, 5: utros ejus habueris libros—duo enim sunt corpora—an utrosque, nescio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 *ad fin.*; so of *a written work, a book*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 4; Sen. Tranq. 9 *fin.*; Suet. Gramm. 6; Ulp. Dig. 32, 50, et al.; cf. corpus omnis Romani juris, Liv. 3, 34; hence Corpus Juris, *title of a Roman collection of laws*, Cod. Just. 5, 13: rationum, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 37: patrimonii, id. ib. 4, 2, 20: omnia maternae hereditatis, id. ib. 31, 79.

corpuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [corpus] *A* *little body*, most freq. of atoms, Lucr. 2, 152; 530; 4, 199; 900; 6, 1062; *Cic. N. D. 1, 24: quantula hominum, Juv. 10, 173: florum, *i. e. a collection*, Just. praef.—As a term of endearment: melliculum, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 19.

cor-rādo (conr.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To scrape* or *rake together* (rare; mostly ante- and post-class.): **1.** Lit.: corpora, Lucr. 6, 304; cf. id. 6, 444. Esp., as in Eng., of the laborious collecting together of money, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 26; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34; Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 4; Callistr. ib. 40, 20, 6, et al.; and of the collecting together of one's effects for sale, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 29.—***2.** Trop., *To procure*: fidem dictis nostris, Lucr. 1, 402.

corrasus (conr.), a, um, *Part.*, from corrado.

* **cor-rătĭōnālĭtas** (conr.), ātis, *f.* *Analogy*, = analogia, Aug. Music. 6, 17.

correctĭo (conr.), ōnis, *f.* [corrigo] *An amendment, improvement, correction* (rare, but in good prose): correctio et emendatio philosophiae veteris, Cic. Fin. 4, 9; cf. veteris Academiae, id. Acad. 1, 12, 43: quadam adhibita, id. Off. 3, 2, 7: morum, Suet. Tib. 42; Dom. 8: delicto dolore, correctione gaudere (correspond. with objurgari moleste ferunt), Cic. Lael. 24 *fin.*—**b.** In rhetoric, *A figure, in accordance with which one corrects his own assertions by substituting something stronger or more important in the place of what has been said*, Gr. ἐπανόρθωσις, Cic. de Or. 3, 53; Her. 4, 26; Quint. 9, 1, 30; 9, 3, 88.

corrector (conr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A corrector, improver* (rare, but class.): atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic. Balb. 8, 20: asperitatis et invidiae et irae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129: unus legum usus, Liv. 45, 32.—*Abs.*: Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 24: corrector Bestius, as it were, *a preacher of morals*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 37 Schmid.—**2.** In the time of the emperors, *The title of a kind of land-bailiff, a governor*, Herm. Dig. 1, 18, 10; Eutr. 9, 13; Inscr. Grut. 407, 8, et al.

correctūra (conr.), ae, *f.* [corrector, *no.* 2] In the time of the emperors, *The office of a* Corrector, Aur. Vict. Caes. 35; 39; Aus. Parent. 24, 11.

correctus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from corrigo.

* **cor-rĕcumbens** (conr.), entis, *Part.* [recumbo] *Lying down with any one*, Tert. Test. An. 4.

‡ **corregione** (conr.), e regione, *Opposite*, Fest. p. 50.

cor-regno (conr.), are, *v. n.* *To reign together with one* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 8; Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 227; Sulp. Serv. H. 2, 33.

cor-rēpo (conr.), psi, 3. *v. n.* *To creep together, to betake one's self somewhere by creeping* or *slinking, to creep* or *slink to a place* (rare, but class.): intra murum, Var. R. R. 2 praef. § 3; Col. 1 praef. § 15: in aliquam onerariam, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 2: in dumeta, id. N. D. 1, 24 *fin.*: quoi non correpunt membra pavore (* *shrink*)? *Lucr. 5, 1218.

correpte (conr.), *adv.* [corripio] *Shortly*: Comp. Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 13.

correptĭo (conr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] (not ante-Aug., and rare) **1.** *A laying hold of, seizing*: manus, Gell. 20, 10: (morbi), Scrib. Comp. 171.—**b.** Trop.: *Reproof, reproach*, Tert. Pudic. 14.—**2.** *A shortening, decreasing*: dierum (*opp.* crescentia), Vitr. 9, 9: (syllabae, *opp.* productio), Quint. 7, 9, 13; cf. also vocum, id. ib. 1, 3, 69.

correptor (conr.), ōris, *m.* [corripio] *A reprover, censurer* (cf. correptio, *no.* 1, b); perh. only Sen. Ira 2, 10, and 3, 37.

correptus (conr.), a, um, *Part.*, from corripio.

* **cor-rĕsŭpīnātus** (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [resupino] *Bent backward at the same time*: Tert. Anim. 48.

cor-rĕsuscĭto (conr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To raise from the dead together* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 23; Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 38.

* **cor-rĕus** (conr.), i, *m.* *A partaker in guilt, a joint criminal*: Ulp. Dig. 34, 3, 3.

cor-rīdĕo (conr.), ēre, *v. n.* *To laugh together violently* or *loud* (very rare; perh. only in the two follg. exs.): **1.** Lit.: Aug. Conf. 4, 8.—**2.** Trop.: Moenia, Lucr. 4, 81.

corrĭgĭa, ae, *f.* [corrigo] **1.** *A shoe-tie, shoe-latchet*, Var. in Non. 448, 26; *Cic. Div. 2, 40 *fin.*; Plin. 30, 4, 12; Venant. Carm. 8, 7, 61.—***2.** *A rein for a horse*, Edict. Diocl. p. 26.

cor-rĭgo (conr.), rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* [rego] *To direct something entirely straight, to make straight, set right, bring into order.*

1. Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): Cato R. R. 18 *fin.*: alicui digitum, Plin. 7, 20, 19 *fin.*: corpus informe gibbo, Aug. in Macr. Sat. 2, 4; Plin. 24, 5, 13; Suet. Aug. 99: cursum (navis), Liv. 29, 27 *fin.*; cf. se flexus (fluminum), Plin. 3, 1, 3.—**b.** Proverb.: curva, *to attempt to make crooked straight*, Sen. Apocol.; Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 6.—Far more freq. and class.

2. Trop.: *To improve, amend, correct, make better*: (*α*) *c. acc.*: aliquem corruptum ad frugem corrigere, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 81: gnatum mi, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 17: ita mutat, ut ea, quae corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videatur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6: praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv. 30, 30: tarditatem cursu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2: errorem poenitendo, id. frgm. in Lact. 6, 24; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 12; cf. mendum, id. Att. 2, 7 *ad fin.*: delicta, Sall. J. 3, 2: mores (*opp.* corrumpere), Cic. Leg. 3, 14 *fin.*; and mores (with vitia emendare), Quint. 12, 7, 2: acceptam in Illyrico ignominiam, Liv. 43, 21: quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 20, et saep.: tu ut umquam te corrigas? Cic. Cat. 1, 9.—Esp. freq. of improving, correcting an (oral or written) discourse, Var. L. L. 9, 4, 128; Cic. Att. 15, 1, B, 2; Quint. 1, 5, 34; 9, 4, 15; 10, 1, 66; 10, 3, 32; Hor. A. P. 438, et al.—(*β*) *Abs.*: se fateri admissum flagitium: sed eosdem correcturos esse, Liv. 5, 28; cf. Suet. Caes. 56.—**b.** In medical lang., *To heal, cure*: lentigines, Plin. 22, 25, 74: maciem corporis, id. 31, 6, 33: cutem in facie, id. 23, 8, 75.—Whence

correctus (conr.), a, um, *Pa.* *Improved, amended, corrected* (very rare): ut is qui fortuito deliquit attentior fiat correctiorque, Gell. 6, 14, 2.

cor-rĭpĭo (conr.), rĭpŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio]

I. *To seize, draw*, or *pull*, as it were, *on all sides, wholly, to collect together, to seize upon violently, take hold of* (very freq., and class. in prose and poetry).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: turbine correptus, Lucr. 5, 1231: hominem corripi et suspendi jussit in oleastro, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23; Caes. B. C. 3, 109; cf. Ov. M. 9, 217; 12, 17, et al.: arcumque manu celeresque sagittas, Virg. A. 1, 188: cf. lora manu, Ov. M. 2, 145: fasces, Sall. C. 18, 5: arma, Vellej. 2, 110, et saep.; Lucr. 4, 81: corpus, *to collect one's self, to rise up quickly, start up*: ex somno, Lucr. 3, 164; 938; Virg. A. 4, 572: de terra, Lucr. 4, 1000: e stratis, Virg. A. 3, 176: se, *to get* or *rise up hastily, to betake one's self somewhere*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 76; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 5; 16; 4, 1, 3; Virg. A. 6, 472 Heyne *N. cr.*; 11, 462 Heyne.—Poet.: viam, gradum, spatium, *etc., to set out quickly in a way*, etc., *to pursue hastily, to hasten*: viam, Virg. A. 1, 418; Ov. M. 2, 158; Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 6: gradum, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 33: spatia, Virg. A. 5, 316: campum, id. Georg. 3, 104: aequora, Val. Fl. 1, 132, et al.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To seize upon in robbery, to carry off, rob, plunder, take possession of, usurp*: pecunias undique quasi in subsidium, Tac. A. 13, 18; cf. bona vivorum ac mortuorum usquequaque, Suet. Dom. 12: pecunias, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5; Tac. A. 13, 31 *fin.*: sacram effigiem, Virg. A. 2, 167: praefecturas, Tac. A. 11, 8, et al.

2. In Tac. freq.: *To seize upon with accusations, to bring to trial, accuse, inform against*: Vitellius accusatione corripitur, deferente Junio Lupo senatore, Tac. A. 12, 42; id. ib. 2, 28; id. ib. 3, 49; 66; 4, 19; 6, 40; 15, 44.

3. Of fire, *etc.*, or of diseases: *To attack, seize, sweep*, or *carry away* (freq. after the Aug. per.): turbine coelesti subito correptus et igni, Lucr. 6, 395; cf. Virg. A. 1, 45: flamma corripuit tabulas, id. ib. 9, 537; so Ov. M. 2, 210; 8, 514; 12, 274, and transf. to the person: ipsas igni corripuere casas, Ov. F. 2, 524: nec singula morbi corpora corripiunt, Virg. G. 3, 472; so Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 9; Plin. 7, 51, 52; Suet. Caes. 45; Ner. 33; Claud. 31; Vit. 3; Dom 2: (ales) caeco correpta veneno, Lucr. 6, 823: et (segetes) modo sol nimius, nimius modo corripit imber, Ov. M. 5, 483.

4. With the access. idea of lessening by compressing together: *To draw together, draw in, contract, shorten, abridge, diminish* (rare; mostly post-Aug.): Suet. Dom. 4: impensas, id. Tib. 34. So of the abbreviating of discourse, Quint. 4, 2, 43; of words in the number of syllables (trabs from trabes), Var. L. L. 7, 6, 87; or in the length of syllables, Quint. 9, 4, 89; 10, 1, 29; and so of syllables, *opp.* producere, id. ib. 1, 5, 18; *opp.* porrigere, id. ib. 1, 6, 32, and later grammarians.

II. Trop.: **1.** *To reproach, reprove, chide severely, blame* (first. freq. after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: clamoribus maximis judices corripuerunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2; so *c. abl.*, Suet. Aug. 53; Tib. 32; Ner. 39; Galb. 5; Hor. S. 2, 3, 257; Ov. M. 3, 565, et al.: ut eum non inimice corripere, sed pene patrie monere videatur, Quint. 11, 1, 68; so Liv. 2, 28; Suet. Calig. 45; Claud. 38; 41; Dom. 2; Ov. M. 13, 69; 14, 497, et al.: corripientibus amicis, Suet. Ner. 35.—As a figure of speech, Cels. in Quint. 9, 2, 104.

2. (in acc. with *no.* A, 2, c) Of the passions, emotions, *etc.*: *To seize upon, attack* (rare, and mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 33: correpta cupidine, Ov. M. 9, 734; so id. ib. 455: duplici ardore (*sc.* amoris et vini), Prop. 1, 3, 13: misericordia, Suet. Calig. 12: ira, Gell. 1, 26, 8: militia (poet. for militiae studio), Virg. A. 11, 584: imagine eximiae formae, *seized, fascinated*, Ov. M. 4, 676.

* **cor-rīvālis** (conr.), is, *m.* *A joint rival*, Quint. Decl. 14, 12.

corrīvātĭo (conr.), ōnis, *f.* [corrivatus] *A drawing together of streams of water* (a word of Pliny): aquae pluviae, Plin 31, 3, 27; so id. 33, 4, 21: 36, 15, 24, *no.* 11

cor-rīvo (conr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a* *To conduct streams of water together, to draw together into one stream* (post-Aug word): venas aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19; cf. aquam, Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 3; Plin. 31, 4, 30: liquorem salis, id. 6, 14, 17: limum, id. 34, 12, 32: Tiberim piscinis, id. 3, 5, 9: *c. in*, id. 6, 16, 18.

* **corrōbŏrāmentum** (conr.), i, *n* [corroboro] *A means of strengthening*, trop.: (with exercitia), Lact. 3, 12, *ad fin*

cor-rōbŏro (conr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a* *To strengthen* or *invigorate very much, to make strong, to corroborate* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.: not in Quint.): **1.** Lit.: quum (puerilis tua vox) se corroboravit, Cic. Sest. 4, 10: quum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, *i. e. had become stronger, greater, was grown up*, id. C[illegible]l. 5, 11; cf. id. ib. 17 *ad fin.*; and Suet. Tib. 11: cerebrum, Plin. 11, 37, 49: stomachum, id. 20, 23, 99: torpentes membrorum partes, id. 24, 4, 7: militem opere assiduo, Suet. Galb. 6: palmitem, Col. 4, 24, 10; cf. id. 4, 12, 2.—**2.** Trop.: mens hominis usque eo philosophiam ipsam corroborat, ut virtutem efficiat, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 10, 31; so virtutem, id. Flacc. 26, 63: corroborare et confirmare ingenia, id. Lael. 20, 74: eloquentiae famam, Tac. Or. 34: conjurationem nascentem non credendo, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30; id. Mil. 12, 32.

cor-rōdo (conr.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To gnaw, gnaw to pieces* (very rare): Cic. Div. 2, 27 (three times): ossa, *Juv. 15, 80.

cor-rŏgo (conr.), avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* *To entreat together*, i. e. *bring together* or *collect by entreaty* (rare, but in good prose): suos necessarios ab atriis Liciniis, Cic. Quint. 6, 25; so of personal objects, id. Phil. 3, 8, 20; Quint. 10, 1, 18; Plin. Ep 2, 14, 9; and auxilia ab sociis, Liv. 43, 9 *fin.*: pecuniam, Caes. B. C. 3, 102; so numulos de nepotum donis Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79: vela cum antennis ex navibus, Liv 33, 48, et al.

* **corrōsīvus** (conr.), a, um, *adj.* [corrodo] *Having a wasting, corrosive power;* medicamenta, Sen. Q. N. 7, 27.

corrosus (conr.), a, um, *Part.*, from corrodo.

cor-rŏtundo (conr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To make round, to round off* (post-Aug.): sic cometarum corpus ipsum corrotundatur, Sen. Q. N. 7, 26; so id. ib. 4, 3; Ep. 113; Petr. 39, 15.—**b.** Trop.: enthymemata sua gestu velut corrotundant, Quint. 11, 3, 102, Spald.—***2.** Transf. of money (cf. rotundo, and our phrase, a round sum): *To make up a sum of money:* centies sestertium, Petr. 76, 8.

corrūda, ae, *f.* *Wild asparagus*, Cato R. R. 6, 3; Var. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Col. 11, 3, 43; 10, 375; Plin. 19, 8, 42; Pall. Febr. 24, 8.

cor-rūgis (conr.), e, *adj.* [ruga] *Having wrinkles* or *folds:* sinus (chlamydis), Nemes. Cyneg. 92.

cor-rūgo (conr.), without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle* (very rare): olivam, Col. 12, 50, 19; cf. acina, id. 12, 39, 3.—***2.** Meton. (*effectus pro causa*): ne sordida mappa corruget nares, *i. e. produce loathing in you, cause you to sneer*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 23 ("moveat fastidium; nam quotiens horret aliquid nares contractae rugam faciunt," Acro); cf. Quint. 11, 3, 80.

* **corrūgus,** i, *m.* [of the same stem with arrugia] In the lang. of mining, *A canal, water-conduit:* Plin. 33, 4, 21.

cor-rumpo (conr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a.* (orig., To break an object on all sides, to break to pieces; hence),

I. *To destroy a thing, bring to naught* (class., but less freq. than in the signif. *no.* II.).

A. Lit.: reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 55; cf. Sall. J. 55, 8: domum et semet igni corrumpunt, id. ib. 76 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 92, 3; id. ib. § 8: res familiares, id. ib. 64 *fin.*; Prop. 2, 4, 3.

B. Trop.: diem, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 31; id. Amph. 5, 1, 6: se suasque spes, Sall. J. 33 *fin.*; cf. spem, Ov. Her. 21, 127: illos dubitando et dies prolatando magnas opportunitates corrumpere, Sall. C. 43, 3: consilia, Vellej. 2, 57 *fin.*: libertatem, Tac. A. 1, 75: foedera, Sil. 12, 303: omnem prospectum, id. 5, 34, et al.

II. With regard to the physical or moral quality of an object: *To corrupt, mar, injure, spoil, adulterate, make worse,* etc. (very freq., and class. in prose and poetry).

A. Lit.: corrumpitur jam coena, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 102; so prandium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 49; cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 67: conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7; cf. aquarum fontes, Sall. J. 55, 8: coria igni ac lapidibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: ne plora, oculos corrumpis tales, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 3; cf. ocellos lacrimis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 57: artus febribus, id. Her. 20, 117; cf. stomachum (medicamentum), Scrib. Comp. 137.—**b.** Rarely without the access. idea of impairing: ebur corrumpitur ostro, Stat. Achill. 1, 308.

B. Trop. (so most freq.), **1.** Of personal objects: *To corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead:* perde rem, corrumpe herilem filium, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 20; 27 *sq.*; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 15; so Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 22; Ad. 1, 2, 17: mulierem, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 2; cf. feminas, Suet. Caes. 50: (vitiosi principes) non solum obsunt, ipsi quod corrumpuntur, sed etiam quod corrumpunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: quos (milites) soluto imperio, licentia atque lascivia corruperat, Sall. J. 39, 5; id. ib. 6; cf. id. Cat. 53, 5; Prop. 1, 8, 22: centuriones, Sall. J. 38, 3, et saep.—**b.** In partic., *To gain to one's self by gifts,* etc.; *to bribe, buy over,* etc.: (*a*) *c. abl.:* aliquem pecuniâ, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53; so Sall. J. 34, 1; and auro, id. ib. 32, 3: pretio, Cic. Caecin. 25, 72: turpi largitione, id. Planc. 15 *ad fin.*: donis, Sall. J. 97, 2: muneribus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 57, et saep.—(*β*) *Sine abl.:* Nep. Epam. 4, 3; so id. Lys. 3, 2 (three times); Sall. J. 29, 2; Hor. S. 2, 2, 9, et saep.

2. Of things as objects: *To corrupt, adulterate, falsify, spoil, mar,* etc.: Lucr. 6, 1123: literas publicas, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38; so tabulas publicas, id. ib. 2, 2, 42; Rosc. Am. 44, 128: mores civitatis (*opp.* corrigere), id. Leg. 3, 14 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 2, 4: disciplinam, Tac. H. 3, 49: fides, quam nec cupiditas corrumpat, nec gratia avertat, Quint. 12, 1, 24: totidem generibus corrumpitur oratio, quot ornatur, id. ib. 8, 3, 58: nomen eorum paullatim Libyes corrupere, Sall. J. 18, 10; cf. Ov. F. 5, 195; Quint. 8, 3, 45; cf. oris plurima vitia in peregrinum sonum corrupti, id. ib. 1, 1, 13.—***b.** In partic. (in acc. with *no.* 1, b), *To bribe:* nutricis fidem, Ov. M. 6, 461.—Whence

corruptus (conr.), a, um, *Pa.* *Spoiled, marred, corrupted:* **1.** Lit.: coelum, Lucr. 6, 1134; cf. tractus coeli, Virg. A. 3, 138: aqua corruptior jam salsiorque, Hirt. B. Alex. 6 *fin.*: iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95, et al.—**2.** Trop.: quis corruptor juventutis, quis corruptus, qui. *etc.?* Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: homines corruptissimi, Sall. H. 1, 19, p. 220 ed. Gerl. —*Adv.*, corrupte (very rare): judicare (with depravate), * Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71: pronunciare verba, *corruptly, in a mutilated manner*, Gell. 13, 30.—*Comp.:* Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

cor-rŭo (conr.), ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, **A.** *To tumble* or *fall together one upon another, to fall down, fall, sink to the ground,* etc. (class. in prose and poetry): **1.** Lit.: tabernae mihi duae corruerunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9; cf. aedes corruerunt, id. Top. 3, 15: triclinium supra convivas, Quint. 11, 2, 13: quicquid superstruxeris, id. ib. 1, 4, 5; Ov. M. 2, 403; cf. arbor labefacta ictibus innumeris, id. ib. 8, 778; so arbor, Suet. Dom. 15: statuae equestres, id. Vit. 9, et saep.: pene ille timore, ego risu corrui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2: nec corruit ille, sed retinente manum moriens e poste pependit, Ov. M. 5, 126; so exspirantes corruerunt, Liv. 1, 25; cf. id. 1, 26 *fin.*: morbo comitiali, Plin. 28, 6, 17: in vulnus, Virg. A. 10, 488; Prop. 2, 19, 14; cf. id. 4, 10, 15 *sq.*—**2.** Trop.: si uno meo facto et tu et omnes mei corruistis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4: quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit, Liv. 30, 30: Lacedaemoniorum opes, Cic. Off. 1, 24 *ad fin.*: Antiochia ista universa, id. Acad. 2, 31.

B. *To tumble, fall somewhere* (very rare): Lucr. 6, 825: accipitres velut rostris inter se corruerent, Curt. 3, 3: longe violentius semper ex necessitate quam ex virtute corruitur, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59.

II. *Act.*, *To bring to the ground, overthrow* (very rare): **1.** Lit.: Lucr. 5, 369: corruere corpus et obnubilare animam, App. M. 8, p. 204, 37: ibi me corruere posse ajebas divitias, *to scrape together*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 58: *corbes* ab eo quod eo spicas aliudve quid corruebant, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 39.—* **2.** Trop.: Catull. 68, 52.

corrupte (conr.), *adv* *In a mutilated manner, corruptly, incorrectly;* v. corrumpo, *Pa.*, *fin.*

corruptēla (conr.), ae, *f.* [corrumpo] *That which corrupts, misleads, bribes,* etc.; *a corruption, seduction, bribery,* etc. (freq. and class. in sing. and plur.): mores hac (*sc.* cantus) dulcedine corruptelaque depravati, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38; Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 17: collapsus est hic in corruptelam suam, id. Truc. 3, 2, 3: quem (adolescentulum) corruptelarum illecebris irretisses, Cic. Cat. 1, 6: stupra dico et corruptelas et adulteria, id. Tusc. 4, 35, 75; cf. Suet. Claud. 16, et saep.: malae consuetudinis (*gen. subj.*), Cic. Leg. 1, 12: mulierum (*gen. obj.*), id. Verr. 2, 2, 54; cf. servi, id. Dejot. 11, 30.—**2.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*) * **a.** *A corrupter, seducer, misleader:* eccum adest Communis corruptela nostrum liberum, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 7.—* **b.** *A place of seduction:* Frontin. Aquaed. 76.

corruptĭbĭlis (conr.), e, *adj.* [id.] *Destructible, corruptible, transitory, perishable* (eccl. Lat.): Lact. 6, 25; Arn. 2, 68.—*Comp.*, Aug. de Vera Relig. 41.

* **corruptĭbĭlĭtas** (conr.), ātis, *f.* [corruptibilis] *Corruptibility, transitoriness:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

corruptĭo (conr.), ōnis, *f.* [corrumpo] *A corrupting, corruption* (very rare; perh. only in the follg. exs.): corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 28: opinionum, id. ib. § 29.

* **corruptīvus** (conr.), a, um, *adj* [id.] *Corruptible, perishable*, Tert. Resurr. Carn. 50.

corruptor (conr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A corrupter, misleader, seducer, briber:* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 18: civium, id, Poen. 3, 6, 21: juventutis, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7; Hor. S. 2, 2, 9; cf. virginum Vestalium, Suet. Dom. 8: nostri, Cic. Rab. Post. 3, 6; cf. tribus (together with venditorem), id. Planc. 16.

corruptōrĭus (conr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Destructible, corruptible, transitory* (perh. only in Tert.): conditionis homo, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16: sensus in homine (*opp.* incorruptorii in deo), id. ib.

corruptrix (conr.), īcis, *f.* [corruptor] *She that corrupts* or *seduces;* or adj., *corrupting* (very rare): provincia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: morum licentia, Amm. 25, 3.

corruptus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from corrumpo.

* **cor-ruspor** (conr.), ari, *v. dep.* *To search carefully after:* Plaut. frgm. in Fest. p. 47.

cors, cortis, v. cohors.

† **corsae,** arum, *f.* = κόρσαι, in architecture: *The outer strip in the moulding about a door, a girder*, Vitr. 4, 6.

Corsĭca, ae (Corsis, ĭdis, Prisc. Perieg. 470), *f.*, Κόρσικα (among the Gr. Κύρνος), *The Island Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea, renowned in ancient times for its unpleasant and poisonous honey*, Plin. 3, 6, 12; cf. Diod. 5, 13; Mann. Ital. 2, p. 505.—**II.** Whence adjj.: **1. Corsus,** a, um, *Corsican:* aquae, *the sea lying around Corsica*, Ov. F. 6, 194. In plur.: Corsi, orum, *m.*, *The Corsicans*, Liv. 42, 7; Plin. 15, 29, 38. Also, *a people that migrated from Corsica into northern Sardinia*, Plin. 3, 7, 13; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 479.—**2. Corsĭcus,** a, um, *Corsican:* litora, Manil. 4, 636: apis, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 9: mel, Plin. 30, 4, 10: cera, id. 20, 14, 49.—**3. Corsĭcānus,** a, um, *Corsican:* ager, Sol. 3: mella, Serv. Virg. E. 9, 30; Georg. 4, 101.

† **corsŏīdes,** is, *m.* = κορσοειδής (hair-like), *An unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

Corsus, a, um, v. Corsica, *no.* II. 1.

cortex, ĭcis, *m.* and *f.* (cf. Quint. 1, 5, 35; Rudd. 1, p. 39; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 112) *The bark, rind, shell, hull* of plants: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. N. D. 2, 47.—(*α*) *Masc.*, Var. in Non. 199, 26; Virg. G. 2, 74; Aen. 7, 742; Ov. Her. 5, 28; Am. 1, 14, 12; A. A. 1, 286; Met. 1, 554; 7, 626; 8, 643; 764 Jahn *N. cr.*; 9, 353; 362; 659; Fast. 2, 649; 4, 128; 608; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226; 19, 5, 24, § 71, et al.; cf. below.—(*β*) *Fem.*, Lucr. 4, 48; Virg. E. 6, 63; Ov. M. 10, 512; 14, 630; Mart. 14, 209; Scrib. Comp. 60.—**b.** In partic., *The rind of the cork-tree, cork*, used for stoppers, Cato R. R. 120; (*masc.*) Hor. Od. 3, 8, 10; in learning to swim; hence proverb. nare sine cortice, *to need no more assistance*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 120 Heind.—From its lightness is borrowed the phrase, tu levior cortice, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 22.—**2.** Transf. of *other shells* than those of vegetables: ovi, Vitr. 8, 3.—And trop.: Var. in Non. 199, 29.

cortĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [cortex] *Covered* or *furnished with a bark* (very rare): pars (sarmenti), Pall. Mart. 1, 2: pix, *resin taken from a tree with a portion of the bark*, Col. 12, 23, 1.

cortĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id] *Of bark* or *cork*, Var. R. R. 1, 40; 3, 16; Plin. 11, 21, 24; Aus. Mos. 246, et al.

cortĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of bark:* radix, Plin. 20, 19, 79: tus, id. 12, 14, 32.

cortĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small* or *thin rind, bark,* or *shell*, Col. 12, 47 and 56.

cortīna, ae, *f.* *A round vessel, a kettle, caldron* (for cooking, coloring; for liquids, *etc.*), Cato R. R. 66, 1; Plin. 15, 6, 6; 16, 11, 22; 35, 6, 25, et saep.; Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 12 Taubm.—**b.** In partic., *The tripod of Apollo in the form of a caldron*, Virg. A. 3, 92; 6, 347; Ov. M. 15, 635. Hence also *a tripod* as a sacred offering, Suet. Aug. 52.—**2.** Meton. of *Anything caldron-shaped, a circle* (very rare). So of *the vault of heaven*, Enn. Ann. 1, 28 (in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 90 *fin.* Müll. *N. cr.*) Of *the circle of a theatre,* Auct. Aetn. 295. (Perh. also of *a circle of hearers,* Tac. Or. 19; v. the Commentt. in h. l.)

* **cortīnāle,** is, *n.* [cortina] *A place for keeping kettles and other cooking utensils,* Col. 1, 6, 19.

* **cortīnĭ-pŏtens,** entis, *adj.* [id.] *Powerful on his tripod,* an epithet of Apollo, Lucil. in Non. 258, 33.

* **cortīnŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small kettle,* Amm. 29, 1 dub.

Cortōna, ae, *f. A very ancient town in Etruria, northwest of Lake Trasimenus,* Liv. 9, 37; 22, 4, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 418 *sq.*—**Cortōnenses,** *Its inhabitants,* Liv. 22, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 8.

‡ **cortumio,** an old word of the augurial lang., perh. equiv. to CONTUMIO, from contueor, in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82.

corulus, i, v. corylus.

corus, i, v. caurus.

cŏruscāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [corusco] *A glittering, flash* (post-class., and very rare): App. de Deo Socr.: vultus sui, Fulg. Myth. 1.

cŏruscātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A glittering, flashing, a flash, coruscation* (post-class., and very rare): (margaritarum), Sol. 53 *ad fin.*: immanis, Vopisc. Car. 8.

***cŏruscĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [coruscus-fero] *Lightning-bearing:* coelum, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 272.

cŏrusco, are, *v. a.* and *n.* [kindred with κορυσσω; v. Passow under the word, *no.* c] **I.** *To thrust* or *push with the horns* (so very rare): agni ludunt blandeque coruscant, Lucr. 2, 320: frontem, Juv. 12, 6: caput opponis cum eo coruscans, Cic. frgm. in Quint. 8, 3, 21.—Through the mediate idea of quick motion implied in this, **II.** Transf., *To move something* or *one's self quickly hither and thither, to vibrate, shake, wave, tremble,* etc. (a poet. word): (*a*) *Act.*: duo Gaesa manu, Virg. A. 8, 661: hastam, id. ib. 12, 431: telum, id. ib, 12, 887; Sil. 1, 434: ferrum, Val. Fl. 2, 228, et al.: linguas (colubrae), Ov. M. 4, 494: alternos apices (flammae), Stat. Th. 12, 432.—(*β*) *Neutr.*: apes pennis coruscant, Virg. G. 4, 73: abies, Juv. 3, 254. —**2.** In partic., of the tremulous motion of fire, lightning, or brilliant bodies: *To flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate:* flamma inter nubes coruscat, Pac. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39: elucent aliae (apes) et fulgore coruscant, Virg. G. 4, 98; Val. Fl. 5, 304; id. 1, 703: Mavors adamante coruscat, Claud. Prob. et Olyb. 99: coruscanti clipeo, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 29.

cŏruscus, a, um, *adj.* [corusco, *no.* II.] (poet. word) **1.** *In waving motion, waving, vibrating, tremulous:* silvae, Virg. A. 1, 164: ilices, id. ib. 12, 701.—Humorously: omnia corusca prae tremore fabulor, *i. e. trembling,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 42. —**2.** *Flashing, gleaming, glittering:* fulgura, Lucr. 5, 296; so of lightning: ignis, id. 6, 203; Hor. Od. 1, 34, 6: lumina, Lucr. 6, 283; and vis fulminis, Poeta in Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: sol, Virg. G. 1, 234; cf. radii (solis). Ov. M. 1, 768: lampades, id. ib. 12, 247; Stat. Th. 4, 9.—**b.** Subst. coruscum, i, *n., Lightning,* Venant. 3, 4.

corvīnus, a, um, *adj.* [corvus] *Of* or *pertaining to the raven, raven-:* ovum, Plin. 10, 12, 15: nigredo, App. M. 2, p. 118. —**2.** Corvinus, i, *m., A surname in the* gens Valeria; cf. Gell. 9, 11; Flor. 1, 13, 20 Duker.

corvus, i, *m.* [κόραξ] *The raven,* "Plin. 10, 43, 60;" acc. to the fable, orig. white, changed to a black bird in punishment for treachery, Ov. M. 2, 542 *sq.*; on account of its gift of prophecy (oscen, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 11), consecrated to Apollo, Ov. M. 5, 329 (hence Phoebeīus ales, id. ib. 2, 545: Delphicus ales, Petr. 122; and Stat. Th. 3, 506); its flight to the right indicated good fortune, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 12; Cic. Div. 1, 39.—**b.** Proverb.: in cruce corvos pascere, *to be hanged,* Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 48.—**B.** Meton. of *bodies whose form or coloring is similar to that of the raven's bill:* **1.** In form: **a.** *A military implement, a grapnel,* Curt. 4, 2; 4.—**b.** Also, *A battering-ram,* Vitr. 10, 19.—**c.** *A surgical instrument,* Cels. 7, 19 *med.*—**d.** Corvus, i, *m., The constellation Corvus,* Vitr. 9, 7; Hyg. Astr. 3, 39.—**2.** From its color: *A sea-fish,* Plin. 32, 11, 53; Cels. 2, 18; Auson. Ep. 4, 63.

Cŏrybas, antis, *m.,* Κορύβας, **I.** *Plur.* Corybantes, ium (*sing.* Corybas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 148), Κορύβαντες, *The priests of Cybele, whose religious service consisted in noisy music and wild armed dances,* later interchanged with Curetes (q. v.), Hor. Od. 1, 16, 8; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 3, 111; Diom. p. 474 P. Hence **Corybantius,** a, um: aera, Virg. A. 3, 111. —**II.** *A son of Cybele, and father of the second Apollo,* Cic. N. D. 3, 23.

† **cōrycēum,** i, *n.* = κωρυκεῖον, *The place in the palaestra where a certain exercise (a species of ball) was practiced by* athletae (v. Passow under κώρυκος), Vitr. 5, 11.

Cōrycius, a, um, *adj.,* Κωρύκιος, *Corycian.* **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the Corycian mountain-caves on Parnassus, famous in ancient fable:* Corycium nemus, *i. e. Parnassian,* Stat. Th. 7, 347; and umbra, id. Silv. 5, 3, 5: Nymphae, Ov. Her. 20, 221 dub. (Lennep. conj.: Carthaeis; v. Loers in h. l.).—Whence, **2. Cōrycĭdes** Nymphae, *The daughters of Plistus,* Ov. M. 1, 320.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to the promontory Corycus;* v. the follg., *no.* 2.

Cōrycos or **-us,** i, *f.,* Κώρυκος, *A promontory in Cilicia, with a town and harbor of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times;* also famous for its production of saffron, Mel. 1, 13, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 22; Solin. 38; cf. Mann. Κλεινας. 2, p. 73 *sq.*—Whence, **2. Cōrycius,** a, um, *adj., Corycian:* specus, "Mel. 1, 13, 3:" antra, Plin. 31, 2, 20: crocum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 68; cf. Plin. 21, 6, 17; in the same sense: nimbus, Mart. 9, 39; and comae, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 214: senex, Virg. G. 4, 127.

† **cŏrydălus,** i, *m.* = κορυδαλός, *The crested lark,* Serv. Virg. E. 2, 1.

* **cŏrylētum,** i, *n.* [corylus] *A hazel thicket, a copse of hazel-trees,* Ov. F. 2, 587.

† **cŏrylus** (also written corulus), i, *f.* = κόρυλος, *A hazel* or *filbert shrub,* Virg. G. 2, 65; Ov. M. 10, 93.

* **Cŏrymbĭfer,** i, *m.* [corymbus-fero] *Bearing clusters of ivy-berries,* an epithet of Bacchus, Ov. F. 1, 393.

† **cŏrymbĭon,** ii, *n.* = κορύμβιον, *Hair curled in the form of clusters of ivy-berries,* Petr. 110, 1 and 5.

† **cŏrymbītes,** ae, *m.* = κορυμβίτης, *A species of the plant* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 44.

† **cŏrymbus,** i, *m.* = κόρυμβος, *A cluster of fruit, a cluster of flowers* of different plants, So esp. freq. of *a cluster of ivy-berries,* Virg. E. 3, 39; Ov. M. 3, 665; for the crowning of Bacchus, Prop. 3, 17, 29; of Osiris, Tib. 1, 7, 45; of a poet, Prop. 2, 31, 39; for the ornamenting of ships, Val. Fl. 1, 273, et saep.: cinarae, Col. 10, 237: ferulae, Plin. 19, 9, 56: elaphobosci, id. 22, 22, 37, et al.—**2.** Meton., *The nipple,* Seren. Sammon. 20, 356.

† **cŏryphaeus,** i, *m.* = κορυφαῖος, *A leader, chief, head:* Epicureorum Zeno, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59.

Cŏryphăsĭa, ae, *f.,* Κορυφασία, *A title of Minerva* (on account of the worship of her at **Coryphasium,** a promontory on the south coast of Messenia), Arn. 4, p. 137.

Cŏrythus, i, *m.,* Κόρυθος, *A town in Etruria,* later called *Cortona,* Virg. A. 3, 170 Serv.—**2.** *The mythical founder of this city,* Virg. A. 7, 209; 9, 10; 10, 719.

cōrytos (⌣ ⌣ Sidon. Carm. 11, 56), i, *m.* = κωρυτός, *A quiver,* Virg. A. 10, 169; Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 15; Sil. 7, 443; 15, 776; Stat. Th. 4, 269, et al.—**2.** Meton., *An arrow:* velox, id. ib. 7, 660.

† **cŏryza,** ae, *f.* = κόρυζα, *A catarrh,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 17.

1. cos, cōtis, *f.* [contr. from cōtes = cautes] *Any hard stone, flint-stone,* Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33; Liv. 1, 36; Curt. 4, 6; 5, 3; 8, 11 *fin.*; Virg. E. 8, 43.—**2.** In partic., *A whetstone, hone, grindstone,* Plin. 36, 22, 47; 37, 8, 32, et al.; Hor. Od. 2, 8, 16; A. P. 304; Quint. 2, 12, 8.—**b.** Trop.: Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135.

2. Cōs or **Cŏus** (Cŏōs), Coi, *f.,* Κῶς or Κόως, *A small island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for weaving; the birth-place of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Philetas,* Plin. 5, 31, 76; Liv. 37, 16; Cic. Att. 9, 9; Plin. 11, 27, 27; 29, 1, 2; Tac. A. 2, 75, et saep.—Whence, **2.** Cōus, a, um, *adj.,* Κῷος, *Of Cos, Coan:* insula, Var. R. R. 2 prooem. § 4: litus, Luc. 8, 246: vinum, Plin. 14, 8, 10: uva, id. 15, 17, 18, *no.* 4: vestis, Prop. 1, 2, 2; 2, 1, 6; 4, 5, 55: purpurae, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 13; cf. Prop. 4, 5, 23: artifex, *i. e. Apelles,* Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 29; hence also: Venus, *a celebrated picture of her,* Cic. Or. 2; Div. 1, 13: senior, *i. e. Hippocrates,* Marc. Emp. Carm. 5: poeta, *i. e. Philetas,* Ov. A. A. 3, 329; cf. Prop. 3, 1, 1; and Ov. R. Am. 760.—Subst., **a.** Coum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Coan,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 29 Heind.; Pers 5, 135.—**b.** Coa, orum, *n., Coan garments,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 101; Ov. A. A. 2, 298.

Cŏsa, ae, *f.,* Κόσσα and Κόσσαι, **I.** *A town in Etruria, not far from the coast,* now *Ansedonia,* Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8. Access. form Cosae, arum, *f.,* Virg. A. 10, 168.—Whence, **2. Cŏsānus,** a, um, *adj., Of Cosa:* litus, Plin. 3, 6, 12: portus, Liv. 22, 2: praedia, Suet. Vesp. 2.—**II.** *A town in Lucania, in the territory of the Thurini,* Caes. B. C. 3, 22.—Whence, **2. Cosanus,** a, um; municeps, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62.

† **cosmēta,** ae, *m.* = κοσμήτης, *He who ornaments one, an adorner;* a designation of a slave who had charge of the wardrobe and decoration of his mistress, Juv. 6, 477 Rupert. ("eos dicit qui ornamentis praesunt non tamen et ornatrices," Schol.).

† **cosmĭcos,** a, um, *adj.* = κοσμικός, *Of* or *belonging to the world;* subst., *a citizen of the world,* Mart. 7, 41.

Cosmoe, Κόσμοι, *A high council of the Cretans,* answering to the Lacedaemonian Ephoroi, Cic. Rep. 2, 33 *fin.* Moser *N. cr.*

† **cosmŏgrăphus,** i, *m.* = κοσμογράφος, *One who describes the world, a cosmographer,* Auct. de Progen. Aug. 2.

(* **Cosmus,** i, *m. A celebrated maker of, and dealer in, unguents;* who was, perhaps, also *luxurious in the use of them,* Juv. 8, 86; Mart. 3, 55. Hence **Cosmianus,** a, um, *Named* or *derived from Cosmus,* Mart. 3, 80, 26.)

cossim, *adv.,* v. cessim.

cossus, i, *m. A kind of larvae under the bark of trees,* Plin. 17, 24, 37; 11, 33, 38; 30, 13, 39.—**2.** "*Cossi* ab antiquis dicebantur natura rugosi corporis homines a similitudine vermium ligno editorum, qui *cossi* appellantur," Fest. p. 32. So the tribune of war, and afterward consul, A. Cornelius Cossus, Liv. 4, 19; 30, et al.

costa, ae, *f. A rib,* "Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 82;" Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4; Lucr. 5, 1296; Virg. G. 1, 273; 3, 256; Aen. 1, 211, et al.—**2.** Transf., *A side, wall:* aheni, Virg. A. 7, 463: ratis lacerae, Pers. 6, 31; cf. navium, Plin. 13, 9, 19: corbium, id. 16, 18, 30.

costămōmum, i, *n.* [costum-amomum] *An aromatic plant, similar to the* costum and amomum, Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16.

* **costātus,** a, um, *adj.* [costa] *Having ribs:* bene boves, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 8.

† **costum,** i, *n.* (access. form like the Gr. costos, i, *f.,* Luc. 9, 917) = κόστος, *An Oriental aromatic plant,* Costus Arabicus, L.; Plin. 12, 12, 25; Ov. M. 10, 308; Hor. Od. 3, 1, 44, et al.; freq. used in the preparation of costly unguents, Plin. 13, 1, 2; cf. Böttig. Sabina, 1, p. 124 and 145; in offerings, Prop. 4, 6, 5; for the preservation of fruits, Col. 12, 20; Plin. 14, 16, 19.

* **cōtārĭa,** ae, *f.* [cos] *A whetstone-quarry,* Alfen. Dig. 39, 4, 15 (*al.* cotoria).

cŏthurnāte, *adv. Loftily, tragically;* v. cothurnatus, *fin.*

* **cŏthurnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [cothurnatus] *A tragic representation,* Tert. adv. Val. 13.

cŏthurnātus, a, um, *adj.* [cothurnus] *Of* or *pertaining to the* cothurnus, *elevated, lofty, tragic* (not ante-Aug.): Maronis grande opus, Mart. 5, 5: Lycophron, Ov. Ib. 531: vates, id. Am. 2, 18, 18: deas, id. Fast. 5, 348: sermo, Macr. S. 7, 5 *ad fin.*: scelera, Lact. 6, 20.—**Adv.* cothurnate, *Loftily, tragically:* cothurnatius, Amm. 28, 1.

† **cŏthurnus,** i, *m.* = κόθορνος, **1.** *A high Grecian hunting-boot, laced up in front, and covering the whole foot,* Virg

A. 1, 341; Juv. 6, 505.—**2.** *The foot-covering of tragic actors, similar in shape* (while soccus was the shoe of the comic actor), Hor. A. P. 80; 280; Sat. 1, 5, 64, et al.—Hence, **b.** Meton., *An elevated style*, in poetry, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 45; Rem. Am. 375; Virg. E. 8, 10; Hor. Od. 2, 1, 12; Prop. 2, 34, 41; 3, 17, 39; Quint. 10, 2, 22; 10, 1, 68, et saep.; also in painting, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 23.—**3.** In gen., *A high Grecian shoe*, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16; Vellej. 2, 82 *fin.*

cōtĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cos] **1.** *A small touchstone, a test*, *βάσανος*, Plin. 33, 8, 43.—**2.** *A small stone mortar* for medic. use, Plin. 31, 9, 45; 37, 10, 54; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 11 *fin*

cotidianus and **cotidie,** v. quotid.

cōtĭnus, i, *m.* *A shrub that furnishes a color like purple*, Rhus cotinus, L.; Plin. 16, 18, 30.

(* **Cŏtĭso,** ōnis, *m.* *A king of the Getae*, Suet. Aug. 63; called also *king of the Dacians*, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 18.)

cŏtōnĕa, ae, *f.* *A plant, wall-wort, black briony*, Plin. 26, 7, 26.

cotonius, a, um, v. Cydonius.

cotoria, ae, v. cotaria.

Cotta, ae, *m.* *A surname in the* gens Aurelia; v. Ernest. Ind. Hist. in Clav. Cic. *s. h. v.*

† **cottăbus,** i, *m.* = *κότταβος* (a social sport carried on by the dashing of a liquid upon a brazen vessel; v. Passow under *κότταβος*; hence humorously transf.), *A clap, stroke:* bubuli crebri in te crepent, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 4.

†† **cottăna** (also written cotona, coctona, and coctana), orum, *n.* [a Syrian word] *A kind of small Syrian fig*, Plin. 13, 5, 10; Mart. 4, 89; 7, 53; 13, 28; Juv. 3, 83; cf. Hesych.: "Κόττανα εἶδος συκῶν μικρῶν."

Cottĭānus, a, um, *Pertaining to Cottius, Cottian*; v. the follg.

Cottĭus, ii, *m.* *The name of two kings of northern Italy, the father, who was a cotemporary and friend of Augustus*, Amm. 15, 10, *and the son* (cf. Dio Cass. 60, 14), *after whose death Nero made the country* (Cottianae civitates, Plin. 3, 20, 24) *a Roman province*, Suet. Ner. 18. After him are named, Alpes Cottiae, *the Cottian Alps, west of* Augusta Taurinorum, *whose highest point is* Alpis Cottia, now *Mont Genèvre*, Tac. H. 1, 87; also called Alpes Cottianae, id. ib. 1, 61; 4, 68; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 197 *sq.*

(* **Cotton,** onis, *A town of Aeolis, in Asia*, Liv. 37, 21.)

† **cŏtŭla** (cŏtўla), ae, *f.* = *κοτύλη*, *A small vessel, as a measure, equal to half a* sextarius, Fann. de Ponder. 12; Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, *no.* 68; Mart. 8, 71; Veg. 3, 6, 8, et al.

‡ **coturnium** vas, quo in sacrificiis vinum fundebatur, Fest. p. 39.

cŏ̄turnix (ō, * Lucr. 4, 643: ŏ, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 27; Juv. 12, 97), īcis, *f.* ["a sono vocis," Fest. p. 30] *A quail*, "Plin. 10, 23, 33;" Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 6. As a term of endearment, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 76.

(* **Cotyla,** ae, *m.* *A Roman proper name*, Cic. Phil. 5, 2; id. ib. 8, 10.)

cotyla, ae, v. cotula.

† **cŏtўlēdon,** ŏnis, *f.* = *κοτυληδών*, *A plant, navel-wort*, Cotyledon umbilicus, L.; Plin. 25, 13, 101.

(* **Cŏtys,** ўos, *m.* *The name of a Thracian king*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4; Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 2; also *a king of Armenia*, Tac. A. 11, 9.)

Cotyttia, orum, v. the follg.

Cŏtytto, ūs, *f.*, Κοτυττώ, *The goddess of lewdness, who was originally worshiped in Thrace, later in Athens also*, Juv. 2, 92: *her festival*, Cotyttia, orum, *n.*, Κοτύττια, Hor. Epod. 17, 56; Virg. Catal. 5, 19.

Cous, i, and **Cous,** a, um, v. 2. Cos.

cŏvīnārĭus (covinn.), i, *m.* [covinus] *A soldier who fought from a chariot, a chariot-warrior*, Tac. Agr. 35 and 36.

†† **cŏvīnus** (covinn.), i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *A war-chariot of the Britons and Belgae*, Mel. 3, 6, 5; Luc. 1, 426; Sil. 17, 422. Also used as *a traveling chariot*, Mart. 12, 24.

coxa, ae, *f.* *The hip*, Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*; 8, 10, *no.* 5; 5, 26, *no.* 13, et saep.; cf. also coxendix.—Hence, **b.** *The hip-bone*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5.—**2.** Transf., in the Agrimensores: agrorum, *A bend inward*, joined with angulus, Sic. Fl. p. 6 Goes.

coxendix, īcis, *f.* [kindr. with coxa] *The hip*, Var. R. R. 1, 20; Lucil. in Non. 94, 6; Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 40; Suet. Aug. 8.—Hence, **b.** *The hip-bone*, Plin. 10, 61, 81; 28, 11, 49.

coxim, v. cessim.

‡ **coxo,** ōnis, *m.* [coxa] *Hobbling:* Non. 25, 18.

Crabra (ae) aqua, *An aqueduct or water conduit, that extended from Tusculum to the Tiber*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2; Fam. 16, 18; Front. Aquaed. 9.

crābro, ōnis, *m.* *A hornet*, Vespa crabro, L.; "Plin. 11, 21, 24;" Ov. M. 15, 368; 11, 335; Virg. G. 4, 245, et al.—Proverb.: irritare crabrones, *to tread in a hornet's nest*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 75.

cracca, ae, *f.* *A kind of pulse*, perh. *wild vetch*, Plin. 18, 16, 41.

* **crăcens,** entis [kindr. in origin with gracilis, since C orig. = G; v. the letter C] *Slender, neat, graceful: cracentes* graciles, Enn. in Fest. p. 41.

Crăgus, i, *m.*, Κράγος, *A promontory in Lycia with the rocky valley Chimaera*, Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 5, 27, 27; Hor. Od. 1, 21, 8; Ov. M. 9, 646.

† **crambē,** ēs, *f.* = *κράμβη*, *Cabbage*, "Plin. 20, 9, 33."—**b.** Trop.: crambe repetita, as it were, *warmed over*, for *something frequently repeated*, Juv. 7, 154.

(* **Cranon,** onis [Κράνων] *A town of Thessaly, in the Vale of Tempe*, Cic. Or. 2, 86; hence **Cranonius,** a, um: ager, Liv. 42, 64.)

Crantor, ŏris, *m.* **1.** In fable, *The armor-bearer of Peleus, slain by the centaur Demoleon*, Ov. M. 12, 367.—**2.** *A distinguished philosopher of the old Academic school*, Cic. Acad. 1, 9, 34; 2, 44, 135; Tusc. 1, 48, 115; 3, 6, 12; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 4 Schmid; cf. Diog. Laert. 4, 24.

† **crāpŭla,** ae, *f.* [*κραιπάλη*] *Excessive wine-drinking, intoxication, inebriation*, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 1; Rud. 2, 7, 28; Pseud. 5, 1, 35; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11 *fin.*; Phil. 2, 12 *fin.*; Liv. 9, 30; 33, 48; Plin. 21, 20, 83, et saep.—**2.** Meton., *A resin producing intoxication, with which wine was sometimes mingled*, Plin. 14, 20, 25; 23, 1, 24.

* **crāpŭlārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [crapula] *Pertaining to intoxication:* unctio, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 74.

* **crāpŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Drunken with wine, inebriated*, Vulg. Ps. 78, 65.

* **crāpŭlentus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Very much intoxicated*, Amm. 29, 5.

* **crāpŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Drunken; caused by drink:* libidinibus servientes gulae, Firm. Mathes. 8, 20.

crās, *adv.* [etym. unknown] *To-morrow*, *αὔριον* (freq. and class.): scies fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 3: negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat, id. ib. 13, 30, 2: cras donaberis haedo, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 3; id. Sat. 1, 6, 119, et saep.—(β) *c. temp. praes.:* sat habeo, si cras fero, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 125; Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 46: cras est mihi judicium, id. Eun. 2, 3, 46; Atta in Non. 468, 24; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 9 Schmid, et al. So the title of a writing of Varro: cras credo, hodie nihil, of which there are some fragments in Non. 112, 9; 139, 10; 26; 206, 20.—(γ) Subst.: cras istud quando venit? Mart. 5, 58; so hesternum (* *yesterday*), Pers. 5, 68 Casaub.—* **b.** = in diem crastinum, *On* or *for the morrow*, cras te non vocavi, Mart. 2, 37 *fin.*—**2.** In gen., *For the future* (cf. also the Hebr. מָחָר, *cras*, for *posthac*, *in posterum*, Exod. 13, 14; Jos. 4, 6; 21, and בְּיוֹם מָחָר, Genes. 30, 33): quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 13 Mitscherl.: credula vitam Spes fovet et melius cras fore semper ait, Tib. 2, 6, 20; Ov. M. 15, 216.

crassāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [crasso] *The thick sediment of a liquid, the dregs* (cf. crassamentum, *no.* 1), Col. 12, 25, 2; 12, 42, 2.

crassāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (a post-Aug. word) **1.** *The thick sediment of a liquid, the dregs, grounds*, Col. 12, 12, 1.—**2.** *The thickness* of an object: portarum, Plin. 16, 40, 77: crassamentum par (surculi), Gell. 17, 9.

crasse, *adv.* *Thickly; grossly, rudely; not clearly, dimly; confusedly*; v. crassus, *fin.*

crassesco, ĕre, *v. inch.* *To grow thick, thicken, grow large* or *fat* (post-Aug.; most freq. in Pliny the elder): turtures milio, *etc.*, Col. 8, 9, 2: sues, Plin. 13, 18, 32: caepae capita, id. 19, 6, 32: pili quadrupedibus, id. 11, 39, 94: mel (*opp.* dilutum), id. 11, 13, 13; cf. vinum, id. 23, 1, 22: aer in nubes, id. 2, 43, 44; id. 33, 5, 26.

Crassianus, a, um, v. 2. Crassus.

* **crassĭfĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [crassifico] *A making thick* or *fat, thickness*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

crassĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crassus-facio] *To make thick, thicken, make fat, fatten*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14; 4, 3; 5, 2.

(* **Crassĭpes,** edis [crassus and pes] *A surname of the Furian family*, Liv. 38, 42: *the most celebrated is* Furius Crassipes, *Cicero's son-in-law*, Cic. ad Div. 1, 7; id. Q. Fr. 2, 5 and 6.)

* **crassĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [crassus] *Thickness, density:* densa aeris noxii, App. de Mundo p. 729.

* **crassĭtĭes,** ei, *f.* [id.] *Thickness, density:* App. M. 7, p. 189.

crassĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Thickness, density* (in good prose): postium, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 134; so parietum, Caes. B. C. 2, 8: columnarum, Vitr. 4, 4: fornicum, Liv. 44, 11, et al.: teretes stipites feminis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 73; cf. id. ib. 3, 13: aëris, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: cerae, Plin. 27, 9, 47: mellis, id. 28, 12, 10.—**2.** Concrete: *A thick matter, dregs, sediment:* Cato R. R. 39, 2; Plin. 25, 11, 90.

* **crassĭvēnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [crassus-vena] *Having thick veins:* acer, Plin. 16, 15, 26.

crasso, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crassus] *To make thick, thicken, condense* (post-class.): pili crassantur in setas, App. M. 3, p. 139: crassatus aer, Amm. 19, 4.

1. crassus, a, um, *adj.* [acc. to Doed. Syn. 1, p. 20, kindr. with creber, like russus with ruber] As antith. of flowing, thin, lean, delicate, *etc.*, *Solid, thick, dense, fat, gross*, etc. (freq. and class. in prose and poetry): **1.** Lit.: semina (*opp.* liquida), Lucr. 4, 1255; cf. crassius semen, id. 4, 1240; id. 6, 858: unguentum, Hor. A. P. 375: paludes, Virg. G. 2, 110: cruor, id. Aen. 5, 469: aquae, *greatly swollen*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 8: ager, Var. R. R. 1, 24, 1; Cic. Fl. 29, 71; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26. turdi, Mart. 2, 40. Poet.: telum sanguine, Stat. Th. 2, 659: toga, Hor. S. 1, 3, 15; cf. filum, Cic. Fam. 9, 12; Ov. Her. 9, 77: restis, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 34.—Esp. freq. of *thick, dense, heavy* atmosphere: crassus et concretus aer, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18 *ad fin.*; cf. crassissimus aer, id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: coelum Thebis (*opp.* tenue Athenis), id. Fat. 4: caligine nubis, Lucr. 6, 461; cf. id. 4, 350; id. 6, 246; Hirt. B. Hisp. 6, et al.

2. Trop. (rare; not in Cic.): infortunium, *i. e. a sound, severe beating*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 53: senes, *stupid, dull*, Var. in Non. 86, 24: Ofellus Rusticus abnormis sapiens crassaque Minerva, *i. e. of strong, plain, straight-forward sense* or *wisdom* Hor. S. 2, 2, 3; cf. crassiore ut vocant Musa, Quint. 1, 10, 28: turba, *uncultivated*, Mart. 9, 23: negligentia, *stupid, coarse, blunt*, Ulp. Dig. 22, 6, 6: crassiora nomina, *more rude* or *barbarous*, Mart. 12, 18; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 15.

Adv. crasse (rare; not in Cicero): **1.** Lit.: *Thickly:* picari vasa, Col. 12, 44, 5; cf. oblinere, Scrib. Comp. 46.—**2.** *Grossly, rudely:* crasse illepideve compositum poema (the figure taken from a coarse web), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 76 Schmid.—Of precious stones, *not clearly, dimly* (*comp.*), Plin. 37, 7, 31; ib. 8, 36. Hence of the indistinct understanding of any thing: *Not clearly, confusedly:* crasse et summatim et obscure intelligere aliquid, Sen. Ep. 121 *med.*—Whence

2. Crassus, i, *m.* *A family name in the* gens Licinia. The most distinguished was L. Licinius Crassus, *a celebrated orator, cotemporary of Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 38 Off. 1, 30; 37; 2, 13 *fin.*, 14, et saep. Cf hereupon Ellendt. Cic. Brut. proleg. p. 68–77.—And M. Licinius Crassus, *the triumvir.* Whence **Crassĭānus,** a, um, *Of* or *belonging to Crassus:* exercitûs clades (well known in the war with the Parthians), Vellej. 2, 82; cf. Crassiana clades, Plin. 6, 16, 18; Flor. 4, 9, 7; 4, 10, 4; 4, 12, 63, et al.

crastĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cras] *Of to-morrow* (freq. and class. in prose and poetry): dies, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 55; Cic. Att. 15, 8 *fin.;* Prop. 2, 15, 54, et al.: Titan, Virg. A. 4, 118: Cynthius, Ov. F. 3, 345: Aurora, Virg. A. 12, 76: lux, id. ib. 10, 244; cf. stella diurna, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 62: tempora, * Hor. Od. 4, 7, 17: dapes, Mart. 3, 58: egestas, id. 3, 10: quies, Luc. 7, 26, et al.—**b.** Die crastini, old abl. of time (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 25; Gell. 2, 29, 7. Cf. hereupon Gell. 10, 24, and v. pristinus, proximus, quartus, quintus, nonus, *etc.*—**c.** *Abs.:* (*a*) In crastinum, *to-morrow, on the morrow,* vos vocabo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 33; id. Casin. 3, 5, 43; cf. differre, Cic. de Or. 2, 90 *fin.*—* (*β*) Crastino = cras, *to-morrow:* seges non metetur, Gell. 2, 29, 9.—**2.** (acc. to cras, *no.* 2) *Future* (very rare): quid crastina volveret aetas Scire nefas homini, Stat. Th. 3, 562; Plin. 13, 9, 17.

† **crătaegis,** is, *f.* *A plant enticing to love,* Plin. 26, 10, 63.

† **crătaegon,** ōnis, or **crataegus,** i, *m.* = κραταιγών, *A plant,* called in pure Lat. aquifolia, Plin. 27, 8, 40.

† **crătaegum,** i, *n.* = κραταιγόν, *The kernel of the fruit of the box-tree,* Plin. 16, 30, 52.

Crătaeis, ĭdis, *f.*, Κραταιΐς, *The mother of Scylla,* Ov. M. 13, 749; Virg. Cir. 65.

† **crătaeŏgŏnon,** i, *n.* = κραταιόγονον, *The common flea-wort,* Plin. 27, 8, 40.

crater, eris, v. the follg.

† **crātēra** (acc. to Fest. p. 41 and Non. 547, 25 *sq.*, sometimes written crēterra), ae, *f.*, and more like the Gr., **crāter,** ēris, *m.* = κρατήρ, *Ion.* κρητήρ, *A vessel in which wine was mingled with water, a mixing-vessel* or *bowl* (mostly poet.): (*a*) Cratera, ae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59 Zumpt *N. cr.;* Fam. 7, 1, 2 Orell. *N. cr.;* Liv. 5, 25; 28; Curt. 4, 8 *fin.;* 9, 10; Hor. Od. 3, 18, 7; Sat. 2, 4, 80.—(*β*) Crater, ēris, Ov. M. 8, 669; 12, 236; 13, 701; Fast. 5, 522; Prop. 3, 17, 37, et al.: *acc. Gr.* cratera, Ov. M. 5, 82; 8, 679; 13, 681; Juv. 12, 44: *plur.* crateras, Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 9, 165; Virg. A. 1, 724; 9, 165.—**2.** Meton., of objects of similar form: (*a*) *A vessel for drawing water, a bucket, water-pail:* cratera, Naev. in Non. 547, 30.—**b.** *An oil-vessel:* crater, Virg. A. 6, 225; Mart. 12, 32.—**c.** *A water-basin, a reservoir:* crater, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 32.—**d.** *The aperture of a volcanic mountain, the crater:* crater, Lucr. 6, 702; Plin. 3, 8, 14. Hence also, **e.** *A volcanic opening of the earth:* crater, Plin. 2, 106, 110; Ov. M. 5, 424.—**f.** *A constellation, the Bowl:* (*a*) Cratera, Cic. Arat. 219 (also N. D. 2, 44).—(*β*) Crater, Ov. F. 2, 266.

† **crātĕrītes,** ae, *m.* *An unknown precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 56.

(* **Crătĕrus,** i, *m.* [Κρατερὸς] **I.** *A physician in the time of Cicero,* Cic. Att. 12, 13 and 14; Hor. S. 2, 3, 16.—**II.** *A general of Alexander the Great,* Nep. Eum. 2.)

crātes, is (*acc.* cratim, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 65), *f.* *Wicker-* or *hurdle-work, a hurdle;* in milit. lang., *fascines* (freq., but for the most part only in plur.; never in Cicero), Cato R. R. 10, 2; 11, 4; 48, 2; Virg. A. 11, 64; Hor. Epod. 2, 45; Col. 12, 15, 1; 12, 16, 2; as *a harrow,* Virg. G. 1, 94; Plin. 18, 18, 48; also a kind of punishment in which criminals were covered with a hurdle, on which stones were thrown, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 65; Liv. 1, 51; 4, 50; Tac. G. 12.—Milit., Caes. B. G. 4, 17; 5, 40; 7, 79; 81; B. C. 1, 25; Liv. 10, 38; Tac. A. 1, 68; Hist. 2, 21; 3, 20; 4, 23, et al.—**2.** Transf.: favorum, *honey-comb,* Virg. G. 4, 214: spinae, *the joints of the back-bone,* Ov. M. 8, 808; cf. laterum, id. ib. 12, 370: pectoris, Virg. A. 12, 508.

Crāthis, ĭdis, *m.*, Κρᾶθις, *A river of the Thurii, in Magna Grecia, whose water was said to redden the hair,* Plin. 3, 11, 15; 31, 2, 9: Ov. M. 15, 315; Fast. 3, 581.

crātĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [crates] *Composed of wicker-work, wattled:* parietes, *lattice-work,* Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.;* 7, 3; Pall. 1, 19, 2.

* **crātĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* *Fine hurdle-work, a small gridiron,* Mart. 14, 221.

‡ **craticulum** a Graeco κρατεύτα deducitur, Fest. p. 41 [better to derive it immediately from crates].

* **crātĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [crates] *Composed of lattice-work, wattled:* lucernae duae, Cato R. R. 13, 1.

Crătīnus, i, *m.*, Κρατῖνος, *A celebrated comic poet of the old comedy, a cotemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes, and a worshiper of Bacchus,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 1 Schmid; Sat. 1, 4, 1; Pers. 1, 123; Quint. 10, 1, 65.

* **crātĭo,** īre, *v. a.* [crates] *To harrow:* herbam, Plin. 18, 28, 67, *no.* 4.

Crătippus, i, *m.*, Κράτιππος, *A distinguished peripatetic philosopher at Athens, a teacher of Cicero's son,* Cic. Off. 1, 1; 2, 3; 3, 2; Div. 1, 3; 32, et al.; Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3.

crĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [creo] *That can be made* or *created* (post-class., and rare): materia, App. Trismeg. 85, 12; Aug. Conf. 12, 19, et al.

† **crĕagra,** ae, *f.* = κρεάγρα, *A flesh-hook* (late Lat.), Marc. Cap. 9 *fin.;* Vulg. Paralip. 2, 4, 11; Jerem. 52, 18.

* **crĕāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [creo] *That which is created:* Prud. Ham. 505.

crĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (very rare) *A creating, producing, begetting:* liberorum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 7, 15.—**2.** *A choosing to an office, choice:* magistratuum, * Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.:* tutoris, Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 38.

crĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **1.** *A creator, author, begetter, founder* (very rare): ipse deum, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64; cf. thus of *a father,* Ov. M. 8, 309: creator atque opifex rerum, Luc. 10, 266: hujus urbis Romulus, Cic. Balb. 13, 31.—**2.** *One who elects* or *chooses to an office,* Cod. Just. 10, 31, 59.

crĕātrix, īcis, *f.* [creator] *She who brings forth* or *produces, a mother* (poet. word): natura rerum, Lucr. 1, 630; 2, 1117; 5, 1361: mea, patria (joined with genetrix), Catull. 63, 50: diva, Virg. A. 8, 534; cf. Alexandri M., Olympias, Aur. Vict. Epit. 40; Sil. 15, 184.

crĕātūra, ae, *f.* [creo] *A creature, thing created* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 30; Prud. Ham. 508, et al.

crēber, bra, brum (*sup.* crebrissimus, Gell. 2, 30, 2; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 170), *adj.* [the ground form of celeber, perh. from cresco; v. Doed. Syn. 1, p. 20] *That exists or takes place in a continuous multitude, following closely together* or *one after another* (hence with continuus, Quint. 12, 10, 46), opp. to rarus.

Thick, close, pressed together, frequent, numerous, repeated (very freq., and classic.): **1.** Lit.: (*a*) Of material subjects: Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 9; cf. Lucr. 6, 135: crebris arboribus succisis omnes introitus erant praeclusi, Caes. B. G. 5, 9; and rami, id. ib. 2, 17: (venae et arteriae) crebrae multaeque, toto corpore intextae, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: castella, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: creberrima aedificia, id. ib. 5, 12: ignes quam creberrimi, Sall. J. 106, 4; cf. ib. 98, 5: vigilias ponere, id. ib. 45, 2; Tib. 1, 7, 17; cf. Ov. M. 15, 721: tanto crebriores literae nunciique ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45; cf. exploratores mittant, id. ib. 6, 10: tam crebri ad terram accidebant quam pira, *as thick as pears,* Plaut. Poen. 2, 38; cf. id. Amph. 1, 1, 81: crebri cecidere coelo lapides, Liv. 1, 31; cf. id. 28, 37, et saep.—**b.** Of immaterial subjects: itiones, Ter. Ph. 5, 9, 23; cf. excursiones, Nep. Milt. 2, 1: ictus, Lucr. 4, 935; 1280; Hor. Od. 1, 25, 2; Suet. Calig. 30: impetus, Lucr. 1, 294; Sall. J. 50, 1, et al.: anhelitus, Quint. 11, 3, 55; Virg. A. 5, 199: commutationes aestuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: rumores, id. ib. 2, 1: amplexus, Ov. M. 9, 538: gemitus, id. ib. 10, 508, et al.: compellationes, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 2: argumentatio, Quint. 2, 5, 8; id. ib. 8, 5, 29: supplosio pedis, id. 11, 3, 128: crebriores figurae, id. ib. 9, 2, 94; 9, 3, 4, et saep.

2. Transf., of an object, *That is furnished with abundance,* or *produces something in multitudes, crowded with, abundant, abounding in:* creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus coepit, Ov. M. 11, 190; so Africus procellis, Virg. A. 1 85: Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 55; Cic. Planc. 34: (Thucydides) ita creber est rerum frequentia, ut, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56; so id Brut. 7 *fin.;* Frgm. in Suet. Caes. 55: Quint. 10, 1, 102 (cf. *densus* sententiis id ib. § 68); and densis ictibus heros Creber utraque manu pulsat versatque Dareta, Virg. A. 5, 460; Quint. 12, 10, 60.

Advv., **a.** Most freq. crebro, *Close one after another* (in time or number), *repeatedly, often, oftentimes, frequently, many times:* si crebro cades, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 104; so Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32; ruri esse, id. Hec. 2, 1, 18: cudere, Lucr. 1, 1043: mittere literas, Cic. Att. 6, 5: tussire et exspuere, Quint. 11, 5, 56; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7, et saep.: qui crebro Catulum, saepe me, saepissime remp. nominabat, Cic. Coel. 24, 59.—*Comp. crebrius:* perlucet villa quam cribrum, *i. e. with more holes, openings,* Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 14; Lucr. 2, 474: mittas literas, Cic. Fam. 5, 6 *fin.;* Suet. Aug. 21.—*Sup. creberrime:* commemorantur a Stoicis, Cic. Div. 1, 27.—**b.** Crebra (*accus. plur;* cf. Rudd. 2, p. 159): Lucr. 2, 359 Forbig.: et pede terram crebra ferit (equus), Virg. G. 3, 500.—**c.** Crebre, *Closely, compactly* (of place; only in Vitr.): fundamenta aedificiorum palationibus crebre fixa, Vitr. 2, 9.—*Sup.:* crates creberrime textae, id. 10, 20 *fin.*—* **d.** Crebriter, *Repeatedly, very frequently* (in time): Vitr. 10, 19 *fin.*- Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 133 *sq.*

* **crēbrātus,** a, um, *Pa.* [from the obs. verb. crebro, are] *Made thick, close, concise* telae pexitas, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

crēbre, *adv.* *Closely;* v. creber, *Adv., no.* c.

crēbresco (in MSS. and edd. sometimes euphon. written crebesco, in acc. with rubesco, from ruber), brŭi (bŭi) 3. *v inch.* [creber] *To become frequent, to increase, grow strong;* of a rumor, report, *to spread abroad* (perh. not ante-Aug.; most freq. in Tac.): crebrescunt optatae aurae, Virg. A. 3, 530: gestus cum ipsa orationis celeritate, Quint. 11, 3, 111: horror, Virg. A. 12, 407: bellum, Tac. H. 2, 67; cf. multa bella ubique, Aug. C. D. 3, 17: seditio, Tac. H. 1, 39: licentia et impunitas, id. Ann. 3, 60: invidia, id. Hist. 3, 34: sermo, Virg. A. 12, 222; so fama cladis Germanicae, Tac. H. 4, 12.—With a clause as subject: per idoneos socios crebrescit vivere Agrippam, *etc.*, Tac. A 2, 39.

‡ **crēbrĭsūrum,** *sc.* vallum apud Ennium significat vallum crebris suris id est palis munitum, Fest. 45.

crēbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [creber] *Thickness, closeness, frequency:* spissae venarum, Vitr. 2, 10: coeli, id. 9, 9: fluctuum, Sall. H. frgm. in Serv. Virg. 1, 116 (p. 248 ed. Gerl.): literarum, Cic. Att. 13, 18: crebritas et magnitudo officiorum, id. Fam. 3, 1: sententiarum (with concinnitas), id. Brut. 95 *ad fin.*

crēbrĭter, *adv.* *Repeatedly;* v. creber, *Adv., no.* d.

* **crēbrĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [creber] ante-class. for crebritas, Sisenna in Non. 91, 30.

crēbro, *adv.* *Repeatedly, frequently;* v. creber. *Adv., no.* a.

crēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [credo] *Credible:* "*credibile* est quod sine ullo teste auditoris opinione firmatur," Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48 (class. in prose and poetry): Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 50: tametsi verissimum esse intelligebam, tamen credibile fore non arbitrabar, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 61: narrationes, id. Or. 36, 124; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 52: imago rerum, id. ib. 4, 2, 123: ratio, id. ib. 5, 12, 13: suspicio, id. ib. 9, 2, 90, et saep.: magnum narras, vix credibile, * Hor. S. 1, 9, 52: vix credibile dictu, Curt. 5, 13, 22: quod eum illa quoque diligentissime percepisse credibile est, Quint. 2, 3, 5; so with *acc. c. inf.*, id. ib. 5, 6, 2; 5, 10, 19; 6, 2, 31; 7, 2, 42, et al.: credibili fortior illa fuit, Ov. F. 3, 618; cf. id. Trist. 1, 5, 49.—*Comp.:* Quint. 4, 2, 124; id. ib. 6, 3, 4.—*Adv.* credibiliter, Cic. Dejot. 6, 17; Quint. 2, 15, 36; 3, 11, 1; 6, 2, 19; 9, 2, 30.

crēdĭbĭlĭter, *adv.* *Credibly;* v. the preced., *fin.*

* **crēdĭto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [credo] *To firmly believe a thing:* Fulg. Myth. 1.

crēdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [credo, *no.* I.] *A creditor,* "Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 10 *sq.;*" Cic. Phil. 6, 4; Quint. 23; Flacc. 9; Liv. 6, 14; Sen. Ep. 87; Quint. 3, 6, 84; 5, 10, 105; 117; 5, 12, 5; * Hor. S. 2, 3, 65, et saep.—**2.** Trop.: Of the belly, Plin. 26, 8, 28.

crēdĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [creditor] *A female creditor,* Paul. Dig. 20, 5, 16; 42, 6, 38, et al.

creditum, i, *n.*, v. credo, *no.* I. b.

crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. (*praes. conj.* creduam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 2: creduas, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 72; Trin. 3, 1, 5: creduat, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 5; 4, 8, 6: creduis, id. Amph. 2, 2, 40; Capt. 3, 4, 73: creduit, id. Truc. 2, 2, 52. Cf. Struve, p. 202 *sq.*) *v. a.* [CREdo "quasi cretum do," Prisc. p. 890; yet dub.].

I. Orig. belonging to the lang. of business, *To give as a loan, to loan, lend:* (villicus) injussu domini credat nemini; quod dominus crediderit, exigat, Cato R. R. 5, 4; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 20: populis, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: alicui grandem pecuniam, id. ib.; so pecunias ei, id. Fam. 1, 7, 6; and pecuniae creditae, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: centum talenta, Quint. 5, 10, 111: solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. Off. 2, 24, et saep.—Hence, **b.** Credĭtum, i, *n.*, *A loan* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ben. 2, 21; 34; Quint. 5, 10, 105; 117; 7, 2, 51; Modest. Dig. 16, 2, 1; Julian. ib. 12, 1, 19 *sq.*, et saep.

II. Transf. beyond the circle of business (very freq. in all periods and in every species of composition).

A. With the prevailing idea of intended protection: *To commit* or *consign something to one for preservation, protection,* etc., *to intrust to one,* committo, commendo (cf. concredo): ubi is obiit mortem, qui mihi id aurum credidit, Plaut. Aul. prol. 15 ("*credere* est servandum commendare," Non. 275, 9); so numum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 112 (for which ib. 115: concredere): alicujus fidei potestatique (with committere), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 4 *fin.:* vitam ac fortunas meas, Lucil. in Non. 275, 8; cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 37: militi arma, Liv. 2, 45: se suaque omnia alienissimis, Caes. B. G. 6, 31; cf. Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 2: se ponto, Ov. M. 14, 222: se perfidis hostibus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 33: se ventis, Quint. 12 prooem. § 2: pennis se coelo, Virg. A. 6, 15; cf. Ov. M. 2, 378: se pugnae, Virg. A. 5, 383, et saep.: crede audacter, quid lubet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 118: id. Pseud. 2, 1, 3: illi consilia omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 18: arcanos sensus tibi, Virg. A. 4, 422; cf. arcana libris, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31: aliquid cerae, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 59, et saep.

B. With the prevailing idea of bestowing confidence: *To trust to* or *confide in a person* or *thing, to have confidence in, to trust:* crede modo tu mihi, Plaut. 3, 2, 4: virtuti suorum satis credere, Sall. J. 106, 3; cf. id. ib. 72, 2: nec praesenti fortunae, Liv. 45, 8; and consules magis non confidere quam non credere suis militibus, *rather mistrusted their intentions than their valor,* id. 2, 45: nec jam amplius hastae, Virg. A. 11, 808: ne nimium colori, id. Ecl. 2, 17: bibulis talaribus, Ov. M. 4, 731.—Hence

C. *To trust one in his declarations, assertions,* etc., *i. e. to give him credence, to believe:* injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 280 *sq.;* id. ib. 260: vin' me istuc tibi, etsi incredibile'st, credere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 11; id. Andr. 3, 2, 17: credit jam tibi de istis, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 53: cui omnium rerum ipsus semper credit (* *in every thing*), id. Asin. 2, 4, 53; cf. id. Truc. 2, 2, 52.—**b.** Mihi crede, *believe me, confide in my words,* ἐμοὶ πιθοῦ, an expression of confirmation, Cic. Cat. 1, 3 Moeb.; Verr. 2, 4, 12; Mur. 19, 40; 38, 82; Clod. frgm. in Quint. 8, 6, 56; de Or. 2, 17, 72; Off. 3, 19, 75; Tusc. 1, 31; 1, 43, 103; 2, 4, 10; Fin. 2, 21, 68; 34, 113; 5, 30, 92; Div. 2, 16; Fam. 4, 10; 6, 13, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 9; Hor. S. 2, 6, 93; Amm. Marc. 14, 10 *ad fin.;* cf. mihi credite, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 15; Agr. 3, 4 *ad fin.*, Ov. M. 15, 254. In the same sense (but more rare in Cic.) also crede mihi, Cic. Att. 6, 6; 8, 14; 14, 15, 2; Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Ov. A. A. 1, 66; Met. 1, 361; Trist. 3, 4, 25; Hor. S. 1, 7, 35; 2, 3, 75; and crede igitur mihi, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 2.—**c.** Credor in Ovid several times equiv. to creditur mihi: certe credemur, ait, si verba sequatur exitus, Ov. F. 3, 351; so id. Trist. 3, 10, 35: creditus accepit cantatas protinus herbas, *etc.*, Ov. M. 7, 98; so in *part.*, id. Her. 17, 129.—Hence

2. With simple reference to the object mentioned or asserted; *To believe a thing, hold* or *admit as true:* velim te id quod verum est credere, Lucil. in Non. 275, 6; cf. credo et verum est, Afer in Quint. 6, 3, 94: me miseram! quid jam credas? aut cui credas? Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 32: quod fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18; cf. Quint. 6, 2, 5; Cic. Brut. 26, 100: ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. C. 31, 7; Lucr. 2, 1027; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 28, et saep.—And hence

b. In gen., *To be of opinion, to think, believe, suppose:* (α) *c. acc.:* Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: quae deserta et inhospita tesqua credis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 20; id. ib. 1, 9, 13: quos gravissimos sapientiae magistros aetas vetus credidit, Quint. 12, 1, 36, et saep.—Pass.: origo animi coelestis creditur, id. ib. 1, 1, 1; id. ib. 8 prooem. § 24, et al.—(β) With the *acc. c. inf.* (so most freq.): jam ego vos novisse credo, ut sit pater meus, Plaut. Am. prol. 104; Lucr. 1, 1056: quum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: coelo tonantem credidimus Jovem regnare, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 1, et saep.—Pass.: Lucr. 4, 389: quem (Athin) peperisse Limnate creditur, Ov. M. 5, 49; Lucr. 4, 853: creditus est optime dixisse, Quint. 3, 1, 11; cf. id. ib. 10, 2, 125; 12, 7, 3, et al.—Neutral: credetur abesse ab eo culpam, Quint. 11, 1, 64: neque sine causa creditum est, stilum non minus agere quum delet, id. ib. 10, 4, 1, et al. So in the *abl. part. pass.* credito, Tac. A. 3, 14; 6, 34.—(γ) *Abs.:* credo inserted, like opinor, puto, *etc.*, and the Gr. οἶμαι, as a considerate, kind, polite, or ironical expression of one's opinion: *I believe, as I think, I suppose:* credo, misericors est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 141; placed first, id. Casin. 2, 6, 3: Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13 Ruhnk.; Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5; Sull. 4; Caes. B. C. 3, 70; Sall. C. 52, 13 Kritz.; Hor. S. 2, 2, 90: Mulciber, credo, arma fecit, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 32; so inserted, id. Cist. 2, 3, 81; Truc. 2, 5, 21; Caes. B. C. 2, 31; Cic. Fin. 1, 3; Tusc. 1, 22, 52; 3, 17, 37; 21, 50; Brut. 51; 58, 210 and 211; de Or. 1, 22, 101; 49; 214; Leg. 1, 15; Virg. A. 6, 368, et saep.; Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 72.

crēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [credulus] *Credulity, easiness of belief* (first freq. after the Aug. per.; never in Cic.): credulitas error est magis quam culpa, Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 23; so Quint. 5, 3; Tac. A. 2, 40; 14, 4; 15, 11; Curt. 7, 7; Ov. Am. 3, 14, 30; Met. 14, 498; Pont. 1, 1, 44.—Of fishes trusting themselves to the hook, Ov. M. 13, 934; 15, 101; cf. credulus.—As a person, together with Error, Ov. M. 12, 59.

crēdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [credo, *no.* II. C, 2] **I.** *Act.*, *That quickly* or *easily believes a thing, credulous, easy of belief, confiding* (freq., and class.).—(α) *Abs.:* in fabulis stultissima persona est improvidorum et credulorum senum, Cic. Lael. 26 *ad fin.:* auditor (together with stultus), id. Fontej. 6, 13; id. Att. 15, 16 A.; Quint. 11, 1, 71; 11, 2, 4; Tac. H. 1, 12 *fin.;* Hor. Od. 1, 5, 9; Ov. M. 3, 432, et saep. Of fishes trusting to the hook, id. ib. 8, 857; cf. credulitas; and of animals anticipating no danger, Hor. Epod. 16, 33.—(β) *c. dat.:* non ego credulus illis, Virg. E. 9, 34; so Prop. 1, 3, 28; Hor. Od. 1, 11, 8; Sil. 10, 478; Tac. H. 2, 23.—* (γ) With *in aliquid:* nos in vitium credula turba sumus, Ov. F. 4, 312.—**b.** Transf.: Of inanimate subjects: aures regis, Curt. 10, 1: res amor est, Ov. Her. 6, 21; Met. 7, 826: spes animi mutui, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 30: convivia, *full of confidence, confiding, trusting,* Just. 2, 10.—* **II.** *Pass.: That is easily believed:* fama inter gaudentes et incuriosos, Tac. H. 1, 34 *fin.*

‡ **crĕmābĭlis,** *Combustible,* καύσιμος, Gloss. Cyrill.

crĕmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cremo] *A burning, consuming by fire* (post-Aug., and very rare), Plin. 23, 2, 21; Prud. στεφ. 6, 88.

crĕmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A burner, consumer by fire* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

crēmentum, i, *n.* [cresco] *Growth, increase* (very rare): corporum, Var. in Non. 169, 14: lunae, Plin. 11, 37, 55.—**2.** "CREMENTUM est semen masculi, unde animalium et hominum corpora concipiuntur," Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 5; 11, 1, 15.

Crĕmĕra, ae, *f.* *A small river in Etruria, near Veii, made famous by the heroic death of the Fabii,* Liv. 2, 49; Ov. F. 2, 205; Gell. 17, 21, 13; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 412. Hence Cremerae legio, *i. e. the Fabii,* Juv. 2, 155; and **Cremerensis,** e, *Of Cremera:* dies, *the day of the disastrous conflict at Cremera* (coupled with Alliensis), Tac. H. 2, 91.

crĕmĭa, orum (*sing.* cremium, i, Vulg. Psalm. 102, 4, transl. of the Hebr. מוֹקֵד), *n.* [cremo; cf. the Hebr. מוֹקֵד, from יָקַד, arsit] *Dry fire-wood, brush-wood:* Col. 12, 19, 3; Ulp. Dig. 32, 55, § 4.

crĕmo, āvi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To burn, consume by fire* (freq., and class.): silvas, Lucr. 5, 1242; cf. id. 2, 672; poetam igni, Suet. Calig. 27 *fin.;* and urbem incendiis, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 5: cremare et diruere urbem, Liv. 28, 19: Ilium, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 53; Ov. M. 14, 466: lectum, Suet. Caes. 84: libros, id. Aug. 31; Calig. 30: frondem et herbas, Ov. M. 6, 457: trabes, id. ib. 8, 839: rates, id. ib. 14, 85, et saep.: in cinerem, Plin. 20, 5, 20.—In partic., the usual expression for the burning of the dead, customary in antiquity, "Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57; Plin. 7, 54, 55;" * Cic. Div. 1, 23, 47; de Sen. 23, 84; Tac. G. 27; Suet. Aug. 100; Calig. 1; Ner. 49 *ad fin.;* Hor. Epod. 17, 79, et saep. Sometimes also of the burning of victims in sacrifices, Ov. F. 4, 639; Met. 13, 637; or of things devoted: sacrum id (*sc.* arma) Vulcano, Liv. 41, 12; cf. spolia hostium Jovi Victori, id. 10, 29.

Crĕmōna, ae, *f.*, Κρεμώνη, *The town Cremona, in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on the Po,* Liv. 31, 10; Virg. E. 9, 28 Serv.; Tac. H. 2, 17; 22 *sq.;* Suet. Vesp. 7, et saep.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 154 *sq.*—Whence, **2.** **Crĕmōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Cremona:* ager, Tac. H. 3, 15: coloni, Liv. 33, 23: proelium, Tac. H. 3, 48. In plur. subst. Cremonenses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Cremona,* Tac. H. 2, 70; 3, 19, et al.

crĕmor, ōris, *m.* *The thick juice obtained from animal* or *vegetable substances, thick broth, pap,* Cato R. R. 86; Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 15; Cels. 3, 7, *no.* 2; 6, 6, *no.* 26; Ov. Med. fac. 95.

1. crĕo (old, perh. orig. form CEREO, in Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bring forth, produce, make, create, beget* (very freq. in all periods and in every species of composition).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: rerum primordia pandam, Unde omnes natura creet res auctet alatque, Lucr. 1, 51; id. 1, 710: animalia, id. 2, 1152: genus humanum, id. 5, 820: mortalia secla, id. 5, 789: fruges, id. 2, 170: ignem, id. 1, 799; cf. ignes e lignis, 1, 910, et saep.: Silvius Aenean Silvium creat, Liv. 1, 3; cf. fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 29. Also of woman: quaeritur argentum puerisque beata creandis Uxor, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 44; so Pall. Febr. 26, 2. Hence in poets freq. in *part. perf.* creatus, a, with *abl* (*masc.* or *fem.*), *Sprung from, begotten by, born of;* or subst. *An offspring, a son,* Ov. M. 5, 145; 11, 295; 13, 22; 346; 616, et saep.; ib. 11, 303, et al.

B. In partic., publicist. *t. t.* (cf. facio) *To make* or *create for any jurisdiction* or *office,* i. e. *to choose, elect* (also freq.): QVI. COMITIATV. CREARE. CONSVLES. RITE. POSSINT, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9; so consules, Caes. B. C. 3, 1; Liv. 4, 7, et saep.: duces ex uno familia magistratus, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: Patres, Liv. 1, 8: dictatorem, id. 2, 18 (five times); 6, 6: magistrum equitum, id. 2, 18; 4, 57: interregem, id. 4, 7; 5, 31: tribunum, id. 2, 33; 5, 2: censores, Suet. Aug. 37: Imperatorem (with eligere), id. Vesp. 6: ducem gerendo bello, Liv. 1, 23: curatorem reipublicae, Papin. Dig. 50, 8, 3, et saep.

II. Trop.: *To produce, prepare, cause, occasion:* voluptatem meis inimicis, Plaut. Casin. 2, 7, 3: commoditatem mihi, id. Poen. 4, 2, 94: lites, id. ib. 3, 2, 9: omnes has aerumnas, id. Mil. 1, 1, 33: capitalem fraudem tuis cruribus capitique, id. ib. 2, 3, 23: moram dictis, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 159: sensiferos motus, Lucr. 3, 240: notitiam veri, id. 4, 479: tantam discordiam, id. 6, 1047: errorem (similitudo), Cic. Div. 2, 26: luxuriam, id. Rosc. Am. 27 *fin.*: seditionem, Vellej. 2, 20: taedium ac satietatem ex similitudine, Quint. 9, 4, 143: vomitum dissolutionemque stomachi, Plin. 9, 48, 72, et saep.

2. Crĕo, or anal. to the Gr., Crĕon, ontis, *m.*, Κρέων, **1.** *A king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Creusa to Jason,* "Hyg. Fab. 25; Sen. Med.;" Hor. Epod. 5, 64.—**2.** *A brother of Jocaste, at Thebes,* Hyg. Fab. 72; Stat. Th. 12, 477; 678.—**3.** *A regent at Thebes during Amphitruo's absence:* rex, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 195.

‡ **crepae,** i. q. caprae, *She-goats,* acc. to Fest. p. 37.

* **crĕpax,** ācis, *adj.* [crepo] *A sounding, creaking, crackling:* mola, Maecen. in Sen. Ep. 114.

crĕper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [a Sabine word; v. the follg.; perh. kindred with κνέφας] (only ante- and post-class.) *Dusky, dark;* hence trop., *Uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering:* "Dicitur *crepusculum* a *crepero.* Id vocabulum sumpserunt a Sabinis, unde veniunt *Crepusci* nominati Amiterno, qui eo tempore erant nati, ut *Lucii* prima luce. In Reatino *crepusculum* significat dubium; ab eo res dictae dubiae *creperae,* quod crepusculum dies etiam nunc sit an jam nox, multis dubium," Var. L. L. 6, 2, 52; cf. id. ib. 7, 4, 95; Non. 13, 15 *sq.*; Fest. p. 40.—* **1.** Lit. only subst. creperum, i, *n.*, *Darkness:* noctis, Symm. Ep. 1, 7.—**2.** Trop.: res, Pac. in Non. 13, 29; so Att. ib. 21 *sq.*: belli certamina, Lucr. 5, 1295: oracla, Var. in Non. 14, 4.

‡ **crĕpĭcŭlum,** i, *n.*, ornamentum capitis, idem enim in capitis motu crepitum facit, Fest. p. 40.

† **crĕpĭda,** ae, *f.* = κρηπίς, *The sole which served the Greeks, and the Romans who adopted Grecian habits, as a shoe, a sandal* (pure Lat. solea; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 5 *sq.*), Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Liv. 29, 19; Suet. Tib. 13; Calig. 52; Hor. S. 1, 3, 127; Pers. 1, 127, et al.—**b.** Proverb.: ne sutor supra crepidam, *remain, shoemaker, at your last,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 12; Val. Max. 8, 12 *fin.*

crĕpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crepida] *Of* or *pertaining to the sole* or *sandal:* sutor, *a sandal-maker, shoemaker,* Sempronius Asellius in Gell. 13, 21 *fin.*: culter, id. ib.

crĕpĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Wearing soles* or *sandals,* Cic. Pis. 38, 92 and 93; Suet. Dom. 4: fabula, *a kind of Graeco-Roman tragedy,* Don. Ter. Ad. prol. 7; cf. Neukirch. Fab. Tog. p. 15 and 57.

crĕpīdo, inis, *f.* [κρηπίς] **1.** *A ground, basis, foundation, a socle, pedestal, base,* Plin. 36, 9, 14, *no.* 2; so Stat. S. 1, 1, 58.—**2.** *An elevated inclosure, a high projection, an edge, brim, brink, border, dam, dike, pier, shore, bank,* etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37; Var. R. R. 3, 11, 2; Virg. A. 10, 653; Col. 8, 17, 10; Liv. 27, 18; Curt. 5, 1; Plin. 22, 22, 34; Sen. Contr. 3, 17; Vitr. 3, 2; 4, 6, et saep.—**b.** Trop.: omnia tamquam crepidine quadam comprehensione longiore sustinentur, Cic. Or. 67, 224.

crĕpĭdŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [crepida] *A small sandal,* Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 3; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 5.

† **crĕpis,** ĭdis, *f.* = κρηπίς, *An unknown plant,* Plin. 21, 16, 59.

crĕpĭtăcillum, i, *n. dim.* [crepitaculum] *A small rattle,* Lucr. 5, 230; Tert. adv. Jud. 9; adv. Marc. 3, 8.

crĕpĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [crepito] *A rattle,* Col. 9, 12, 2; Quint. 9, 4, 66; Mart. 14, 54; Marc. Cap. 1, 4; 9, 314.

crĕpĭto, are, *v. intens. n.* [crepo] *To rattle much, to creak, tinkle, crackle, clatter, rustle, rumble, crepitate,* etc. (poet. or in post Aug. prose): dentibus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 52; Lucr. 5, 746: tenui rostro, Ov. M. 11, 735; cf. id. ib. 6, 97: lapillis unda, id. ib. 11, 604: multa grandine nimbi, Virg. A. 5, 459; cf. id. Georg. 1, 449: leni vento bractea, id. Aen. 6, 209: duris incudibus enses, id. Georg. 2, 540; cf. arma, Tib. 2, 5, 73; Ov. M. 1, 143; 15, 783: fulvo auro rami, id. ib. 10, 648: flamma crepitante, Lucr. 6, 155; Virg. A. 7, 74: crepitanti sistro, Prop. 3, 11, 43 (cf. Ov. M. 9, 784): intestina (joined with crepant), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27; Petr. 132: flos salis in igne nec crepitat nec exsilit, Plin. 31, 7, 41.

crĕpĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A rattling, creaking, clattering, clashing, rustling,* etc. (in good prose): cardinum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 1; cf. claustrorum (with sonitus), id. ib. 47: carbasi, Lucr. 6, 110: e motu frenorum, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 12: dentium (* *a chattering*), Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: pedum, id. Top. 12: armorum, Liv. 25, 6; 38, 17: alarum (anserum), id. 5, 47: plagarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62: illisae manus humeris, Sen. Ep. 56: tibiarum et scabellorum, Suet. Calig. 54: arboris, Plin. 10, 18, 20: imbrium (* *a pattering*), id. 12, 1, 5: sonitus, tonitrus, *a crash,* Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: digitorum, *a snapping of the fingers, as the signal of a command* (cf. crepo and concrepo), Mart. 14, 119.—**b.** In partic.: *A loud wind,* πορδή (diff. from flatus, a noiseless breeze), Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16; Cic. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 91 *fin.*; Plin. 27, 12, 87, et al.; together with flatus, Suet. Claud. 32.

crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; in class. prose, in its stead, concrepo, q. v.)

I. *Neutr.:* *To rattle, crack, creak, rustle, clatter, tinkle, jingle, chink,* etc.: foris, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 34; so Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11; and fores, id. Eun. 5, 8, 5; Heaut. 1, 1, 121; 3, 3, 52: intestina (with crepitant), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 26 and 27: herba Sabina ad focos, Prop. 4, 3, 58; cf. Ov. F. 4, 742: sonabile sistrum, id. Met. 9, 784 (cf. *crepitanti* sistro, Prop. 3, 11, 43): crepante pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 48: nubes subito motu, Ov. F. 2, 501: catena, Sen. Ep. 9 *med.*: lapidem in statua Memnonis, Plin. 36, 7, 11, et saep.: digiti crepantis signa novit eunuchus, *a snapping the fingers* (as a sign of a command), Mart. 3, 82, 15; cf. concrepo, *no.* I.—**2.** In partic.: *To break wind,* Cato in Fest. s. v. PROHIBERE, p. 206; Mart. 12, 77 and 78; cf. crepitus, *no.* b.—In a facetious play upon words: *Co.* Fores hae fecerunt magnum flagitium modo. *Ad.* Quid id est flagitii? *Co.* Crepuerunt clare, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 33.—**3.** Transf.: *To break with a crash:* remi, Virg. A. 5, 206.

II. *To make something sound, make a noise with, cause to resound* or *rattle:* **1.** Lit.: (Camenae) manibus faustos ter crepuere sonos, Prop. 3, 10, 1; so ter laetum sonum populus, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 26: procul auxiliantia aera, Stat. Th. 6, 687: aureolos, *to make to clink,* i. e. *to count,* Mart. 5, 19. Esp. freq., **2.** Trop.: *To say something* or *talk noisily, to make much ado about, to boast of, prattle, prate,* etc.: neque ego ad mensam publicas res clamo neque leges crepo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 56: sulcos et vineta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 84: quid veri, id. Sat. 2, 3, 33: immunda, dicta, id. A. P. 247: post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem, id. Od. 1, 18, 5; * Lucr. 2, 1171.

crĕpŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [crepo] *A rattling, resounding, crashing* (late Latin): buccae, Sid. poëta Ep. 9, 13, 2: fragor, id. ib. 4, 15.

crĕpundĭa, orum, *n.* [id.] *An implement for rattling, a rattle;* and specif., **1.** Most freq., *A child's rattle* (by which plaything children who had been exposed were recognized; cf. monumentum, and Ruhnken. Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 15), Plaut. Cist. 3, 5; 4, 1, 4; Mil. 5, 6; Rud. 4, 4, 37; 110; 5, 3, 7; Cic. Brut. 91 Ellendt; Plin. 11, 51, 112; Prud. Apoth. 711. Hence ‡ a crepundiis, *from childhood,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1183.—**b.** *An amulet,* App. Apol.—* **2.** *Rattling musical instruments,* Just. 30, 1 *fin.*

‡ **crĕpusci,** orum, *m.*, v. creper.

* **crĕpuscŭlascens,** entis, *Part.* [crepusculum] *Growing dusk, dusky:* hora, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

crĕpuscŭlum, i, *n.* [creper] *Twilight, dusk* (cf. the passage cited under creper, from Var. L. L. 6, 2, 52); and in partic., *evening twilight, the dusk of the evening* (in opp. to diluculum, the morning twilight, dawn) (poet. or in post-Aug. prose), Plaut. Casin. prol. 40; id. frgm. in Var. L. L. 7, 4, 95; Ov. Am. 1, 5, 5; Her. 14, 21; Met. 1, 219; 11, 596; 15, 651; Fast. 4, 735; 5, 163; Col. 12, 1, 3; Plin. 18, 25, 58; Suet. Ner. 26.—**2.** For *Darkness* in gen.: per opaca crepuscula, Ov. M. 14, 122.

Cres, etis, v. Creta, *no.* II. 1.

crescentĭa, ae, *f.* [cresco] *An increase, augmentation:* dierum (*opp.* brevitates), Vitr. 9, 9.

cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. (*inf. perf. sync.* cresse, Lucr. 3, 683) *v. inch.* [1. creo]

I. Orig., of things not previously in existence: *To come forth, grow, to arise, spring, be born, become visible, appear* (so mostly only in the poets).

A. Lit.: a pastoribus qui erant orti in eodem agro, qui postea creverunt peculia diviserunt, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 7: cetera, quae sursum crescunt sursumque creantur, Lucr. 6, 527: quaecumque e terra corpora crescunt (for which, subsequently, exoriuntur), id. 1, 868: corpore de patrio ac materno sanguine crescunt, id. 4, 1210; id. 3, 747: hic et acanthus Et rosa crescit, Virg. Cul. 397. So esp. freq. in *part. perf.*: *Arisen, sprung, descended from, born of*: mortali corpore cretus, Lucr. 5, 6; so id. 2, 906; cf. mortali semine, Ov. M. 15, 760: corpore materno, Lucr. 4, 1224: nativo corpore, id. 5, 61: corpore pulcro, id. 5, 1115: Semiramio sanguine, Ov. M. 5, 85; cf. ib. 13, 31: Amyntore, id. ib. 8, 307; cf. Virg. A. 9, 672; Ov. M. 13, 750: ab origine eadem, id. ib. 4, 607; cf. Trojano a sanguine, Virg. A. 4, 191.

B. Trop.: ingens hic terris crescit labor, Sil. 3, 75 Drak.—Far more freq.,

II. Of things already in existence: *To rise in height, to rise, grow, grow up, thrive, increase,* etc.

A. Lit.: arbores, Lucr. 1, 254; so fruges, arbusta, animantes, id. 1, 808: omnia paullatim crescunt (with grandescere alique), id. 1, 190 *sq.*; cf. moderatim, id. 1, 324: ut (ostrea) cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: in lecticis crescunt (infantes), Quint. 1, 2, 7; Ov. M. 2, 643, et saep.: in cujus domo creverat, *had grown up, been reared,* Suet. Oth. 1; cf. Alexander per quinquennium sub Aristotele doctore inclito crevit, Just. 12, 16, 8: Nilus in aestatem crescit campisque redundat, Lucr. 6, 713; cf. of the same: id. ib. 737; and Liger ex nivibus creverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 55 *fin.*; Ov. M. 15, 509: in frondem crines, in ramos brachia, *to grow into,* id. ib. 1, 550; cf. in ungues manus, id. ib. 2, 479: in immensum Atlas, id. ib. 4, 661: in latum, id. ib. 1, 336: in latitudinem (* *to increase in breadth*), Col. Arb. 17: in longitudinem, Plin. 11, 37, 87: super ora caputque onus, Ov. M. 12, 516: ut clivo crevisse putes, id. ib. 8, 191, et saep.

2. Transf.: *To increase in number, to augment, multiply:* non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, Cic. Sest. 32: adhuc crescentibus annis, Ov. A. A. 1, 61.

B. Trop.: quum Atheniensium opes senescere, contra Lacedaemoniorum crescere videret, Nep. Alcib. 5, 3; so hostium opes animique, Cic. Manil. 15, 45; cf. Liv. 5, 46: cujusvis opes contra illius potentiam, Sall. C. 17 *fin.*: cujusquam regnum per scelus, id. Jug. 14, 7: potentia paucorum (*opp.* plebis opes imminutae), id. Cat. 39; Liv. 4, 2, et saep.; Lucr. 6, 341; Liv. 2, 14: haec (mala) primo paullatim, Sall. C. 10 *ad fin.*: primo pecuniae deinde imperii cupido, id. ib. § 3: fuga atque formido latius, id. Jug. 55, 7: licentia, id. Cat. 51, 30: inopia omnium, Liv. 21, 11: rerum cognitio quotidie, Quint. 12, 11, 17; id. ib. 8 prooem. § 4, et saep.: qua ex re creverat quum fama tum opibus, Nep. Alcib. 7 *fin.*: cf. (Saguntini) in tantas brevi creverant opes, Liv. 21, 7: Rhodiorum civitas populi Romani opibus, Sall. C. 51, 5; cf. qui malo reipublicae, id. ib. § 32; id. ib. 10, 1: usque ego postera Crescam laude recens, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 8; cf. animus laude, Quint. 1, 2, 3; id. ib. 10, 2, 8: a brevibus in longas (iambi), id. ib. 9, 4, 136; Ov. M. 9, 139, et saep.

2. In partic., *To rise* or *increase in distinction, honor, courage,* etc., *to be promoted* or *advanced, to prosper, to mount upward, to become great, attain honor:* accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30; so ex invidia senatoria, id. Clu. 28, 77: ex his, Liv. 29, 37: ex me, id. 35, 19: de uno isto, de multis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67 *fin.*; and *abs.*: crescendi in curia occasio, Liv. 1, 46; Sen. Ep. 34; cf. gaudet et e nostro crescit moerore Charaxus, Ov. Her. 15, 117.

1. Crēta, ae (*nom.* **Crete,** Mel. 2, 7, 12; Ov. Her. 10, 67; Met. 8, 118; 9, 668; 735: *acc.* Creten, id. ib. 8, 99; 183; 13, 706; 15, 540), f., Κρήτη, *Crete, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, distinguished in ancient times by its fruitfulness and very early cultivation,* now *Candia,* "Mel. l. l.; Plin. 4, 12, 20; Virg. A. 3, 104; Hor. Od. 3, 27, 34; Epod. 9, 29;" Cic. Fl. 13; Var. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Plin. 15, 11, 10, et al. innum.; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 675 *sq.*

II. Whence is derived, **1. Cres,** ētis, *m.*, and **Cressa,** ae, *f.*, Κρής, Κρῆσσα, *Cretan;* or, as subst., *a Cretan, Cretan woman,* **a.** *Masc.* Cres: Epimenides, Cic. Div. 1, 18. In plur. Cretes, Cic. Mur. 35 *ad fin.*; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 19: *gen.* Cretum, Cic. Tusc. 2. 14, 34; Catull. 55, 23; Ov. F. 1, 594, et al.: *acc.* Cretas, Caes. B. G. 2, 7; Mel. 1, 16, 1; Ov. Her. 16, 348; Luc. 4, 441.—**b.** *Fem.* Cressa: pharetra, Virg. G. 3, 345: nota, *made with Cretan earth* or *chalk* (v. 2. creta, *no.* b), Hor. Od. 1, 36, 10 Bentl.: herbae, for healing in gen., Prop. 2, 1, 61 (acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 12, 412; perh. for dictamnus): bos, *i. e. Pasiphaë* (q. v.), Prop. 4, 7, 57.—Subst. for *Ariadne,* Ov. Am. 1, 716; for *Aerope,* id. A. A. 1, 327.

2. Crēsĭus (in MSS. and edd. also written Cressius; cf. Wagn. Virg. A. 5, 285), a, um, *adj.*, Κρήσιος, *Cretan:* nemora, Virg. A. 4, 70: prodigia, *i. e.* taurus, v. *no.* 3, id. ib. 8, 295: regna, Ov. Her. 16, 299: tecta, Stat. Th. 12, 582.

3. Crētaeus, a, um, *adj.* *Cretan:* Ida, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 25; Fast. 5, 115; Virg. A. 12, 412: urbes, Ov. M. 9, 666: ratis, Prop. 3, 19, 26: taurus, *the bullock which Neptune sent to Minos, and which, at a later period, came to Attica, and laid waste the region around Marathon,* Ov. M. 7, 434.—Subst. Cretaeus, i, *m.*, *The Cretan,* for *Epimenides,* Prop. 2, 34, 29.

* **4. Crētānus,** i, *m.* *A Cretan* (prob. a word coined merely in sport), Plaut. Curc. 3, 73.

5. Crētensis, e, *adj.* *Cretan:* homo, judex, Cic. Phil. 5, 5: Juppiter, id. N. D. 3, 21: sagittarii, Liv. 37, 41, et saep.—In plur. Cretenses, ium, *m.*, *The Cretans,* Nep. Hannib. 9; Liv. 37, 60; 41, 25, et al.

6. Crētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* *Cretan:* mare, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 2: vinum, Plin. 14, 9, 11: labyrinthus, id. 36, 13, 19: pes, *an amphimacrus,* Diom. p. 475 P. et al.: versus, *composed of the amphimacrus,* Diom. p. 513 P. et al.—**b.** Subst., (*a*) Creticus, i, *m.*, *A surname of* Q. Metellus, *from his subjugation of Crete,* Flor. 3, 7 *fin.*; 3, 8, 1; Cic. Att. 1, 19; cf. id. Flacc. 13; Vellej. 2, 34; Ov. F. 1, 594.—(*β*) Cretica, ae, *f.*, *A plant,* also called clematitis, Plin. 25, 8, 54.—(*γ*) In the Gr. form Cretice, es, *f.*, *A plant,* also called hibiscus, App. Herb. 38 and 62.

7. Crētis, ĭdis, *f.* *A Cretan woman:* Nymphae, Ov. F. 3, 444.

2. crēta, ae, *f.* [orig. *adj.*, from 1. Creta] *Cretan earth,* i. e. *chalk,* or *a similar kind of earth,* "Plin. 35, 17, 57;" Cato R. R. 39, 2; Var. R. R. 1, 7, 8, et al.; esp. used for whitening garments, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 6; hence trop.: creta est profecto horum hominum oratio, *i. e. removes all trouble from the mind,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 10 *sq.* Also used for painting, Hor. Epod. 12, 10; Petr. 23; Mart. 6, 93; 8, 33, et al.; for seals, Cic. Fl. 16; cf. cretula: for marking *the goal in a race-course,* Plin. 8, 42, 65; for the making of earthen vessels, Col. 3, 11, 9; 5, 8, 6; 6. 17, 6; Plin. 14, 20, 25, et saep.—**2.** From the white color is borrowed the trope for *something favorable* or *lucky,* in opp. to carbo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 246; and imitated by Pers. 5, 108; cf. also Cressa, under 1. Creta, *no.* II. 1, b.

* **crētācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. creta] *Chalk-like:* siligo, Plin. 18, 9, 20.

Cretaeus, a, um, v. 1. Creta, *no.* II. 3.

Cretanus, i, v. 1. Creta, *no.* II. 4.

crētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. creta] *Of* or *pertaining to chalk:* ars, Inscr. Grut. 641, 3.—**b.** Subst. cretaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* taberna), *A shop for Cretan earth,* Var. L. L. 8, 30, 117.

crētātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. creta] *Marked with chalk:* fasciae, Cic. Att. 2, 3: pedes, Plin. 35, 18, 58: bos (decorated as an offering), Juv. 10, 66: Fabulla, *whitened,* Mart. 2, 41.—**2.** Transf.: ambitio, *i. e. of the candidates for office, clothed in white,* candidatorum; Pers. 5, 117.

Cretensis, e, v. 1. Creta, *no.* II. 5.

creterra, ae, v. cratera.

* **crētĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. creta] *Made of chalk* or *clay, of clay:* persona, Lucr. 4, 298.

† **crethmos,** i, *f.* = κρῆθμον, *Sea-fennel,* Crithmum maritimum, L.; Plin. 26, 8, 50; 25, 13, 96.

cretica, ae, and cretice, es, v. 1. Creta, *no.* II. 6, b. *β* and *γ*.

Creticus, a, um, v. 1. Creta, *no.* II. 6.

crētĭ-fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [creta] *A chalk* or *clay pit,* Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 5; 24, 3, 7, § 14.

crētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cerno, *no.* II. 5] jurid. *t. t.*, *The legal declaration of intention concerning entering upon an inheritance,* "Gaj. Inst. 2, § 7;" Cic. Att. 11, 12 *fin.*; 13, 46; de Or. 1, 22, 101. Cf. Hugo's Rechtsgesch. p. 566 *sq.*—* **2.** Trop.: *An inheritance:* Plin. 2, 26, 24.

Cretis, idis, v. 1. Creta, *no.* II. 7.

crētōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. creta] *Abounding in chalk* or *clay:* locus, Cato R. R. 8, 1; Plin. 15, 18, 19: terra, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 3; Plin. 18, 19, 49: rura Cimoli, Ov. M. 7, 463.

crētŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [2. creta] *White* terra sigillata: Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26; Plin. 35, 7, 31.

* **crētūra,** ae, *f.* [cerno] *That which is sifted out, bran, chaff,* Pall. 1, 24, 3.

1. cretus, a, um, *Sifted; Part.*, from cerno.

2. cretus, a, um, *Arisen, born,* etc.; *Part.*, from cresco.

Crĕūsa, ae, *f.*, Κρέουσα, **1.** *A daughter of King Creon, of Corinth, married to Jason, and on that account put to death by Medea by means of a charmed offering* (a garment, acc. to Hor. Epod. 5, 65; a garment and a golden chain, acc. to Sen. Med. 571 *sq.*; a crown, acc. to Ov. Ib. 606; Plin. 2, 105, 109), Hyg. Fab. 25; Sen. Med. 496; 509, et al.—**2.** *A daughter of Priam, and wife of Aeneas,* Virg. A. 2, 738.—**3.** *A town, with a harbor, in Boeotia,* Liv. "36, 21;" 42, 56; 44, 1. The same, Creusis, acc. to the Gr. Κρεῦσις, Mel. 2, 3, 10.

Creusis, idis, v. the preced., *no.* 3.

crībello, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cribellum] *To sift through a sieve,* Pall. 1, 41, 3; Theod. Prisc. 1, 17; Apic. 1, 5.

crībellum, i, *n. dim.* [cribrum] *A small sieve,* Pall. Febr. 24; Jun. 11.

crībrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to a sieve:* alica, *sifted,* Plin. 18, 11, 29.—Subst. ‡ cribrarius, *A sieve-maker,* κοσκινοποιός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

crībro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To sift, pass through a sieve* (perh. not ante-Aug.), Col. 12, 51, 1; Plin. 17, 11, 15; 20, 24, 100; 25, 5, 23, et al.; Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 4.

crībrum, i, *n.* [from a stem CER, whence cerno] *A sieve,* Cato R. R. 25, 76, 3; Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 14; Cic. Div. 2, 27 *ad fin.*; Col. 8, 5, 16; Plin. 18, 11, 28 *sq.*; Ov. M. 12, 437; Pers. 3, 112, et saep.—**b.** Facetiously: carnificum cribrum, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 52.—**c.** Proverb.: imbrem in cribrum gerere, for a vain undertaking, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100.

crīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from cerimen *or* cernimen, from CERO *or* cerno, *no.* II. 3; therefore], lit., *A judicial decision, verdict, judgment;* hence transf., like the Gr. κρίμα, of that which is subjected to such a decision, and, indeed, with particular reference to the accuser or accused.

I. Subj.: *A charge, accusation, reproach,* esp. when unfounded; *a calumny, slander* (very freq. in all periods and in every species of composition): Plaut Bac. 4, 3, 15; cf. Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 13; and hae literae fidem Persei criminibus fecerunt, Liv. 40, 23: quum respondero criminibus, Cic. Planc. 2, 4 Wund.: se falsis criminibus circumventum, Sall. C. 34, 2; cf. falsum, Cic. Quint. 2, 8; Hor. Od. 3, 7, 14: criminibus adversariorum in invidiam venire, Nep. Epam. 7, 4: sermones pleni criminum in Patres, Liv. 6, 14 Drak.: crimina et suspiciones, id. 40, 15; Nep. Them. 8, 2: tanti maleficii crimen probare te censes posse talibus viris, si, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72; so sceleris maximi fingi, id. Coel. 23; id. ib. 27, 65: facinorum tantorum, id. Sull. 24, 8: istius conjurationis, id. ib. 4, 12: avaritiae, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78; 2, 5, 1: veneficii, Quint. 5, 7, 37, et saep.: hera in crimen veniet, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 55 ("*hera male audiet,*" Don.): quid? sciebas tibi crimini datum iri? *to be made a reproach,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29; cf. Ov. M. 1, 766: crimen afferre, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; cf. inferre, offerre, id. Lael. 18, 65: in quos crimen intendebatur, Liv. 9, 26: esse in crimine, *to stand charged with,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45: propulsare, id. Sull. 4, 12: defendere, *to avert, repel, confute,* id. ib.; Ov. M. 13, 304; and *opp.* objicere, Quint. 6, 3, 69: repellere, transferre, id. ib. 4, 2, 26, et saep.—Poet.: belli, *pretexts,* causas, Virg. A. 7, 349 Heyne.

* **B.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*), *An object of reproach* or *invective:* perpetuae crimen posteritatis eris, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 26.

II. Obj., *The fault complained of, an error, crime, fault, offence* (also very freq. in all periods and in every species of composition).

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: foedati crimine turpi, Lucr. 3, 49: quo enim illi crimine peccatoque perierunt? Cic. Coel. 30, 71: haec causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum, id. ib. 25: carendum non solum crimine turpitudinis verum etiam suspicione, Quint. 2, 2, 14: quum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, Suet. Claud. 36; id. Ner. 34; Ov. M. 1, 483: non prodere vultu, id. ib. 2, 447; id. ib. 462: scire, id. ib. 614: hoc si crimen erit, crimen amoris erit, Prop. 2, 30, 24, et saep.; id. 2, 28, 2; cf. Ov. Am. 2, 11, 35; Tac. A. 1, 55.—Esp. Ovid in his Tristia very freq. calls the offence on account of which he was banished crimina, interchanging it with error, *q. v.*—**b.** Of inanimate objects: crimina brassicae sunt, animae gravitatem facere, *etc.*, *fault,* Plin. 20, 9, 35.

2. In partic., *The crime of lewdness, adultery,* Ov. M. 9, 24; Sil. 6, 634, et al.; cf. the follg.

B. Meton.: **1.** *An object representing a crime:* et rupit pictas, coelestia crimina, vestes, *i. e.* deorum adulteria, Ov. M. 6, 131; cf. tum paries nullo crimine pictus erat, Prop. 2, 6, 34: protinus impressa signat sua crimina gemma, *a letter containing her crime,* Ov. M. 9, 566.—**2.** *A cause of a crime, a criminal:* se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Virg. A. 12, 600; Prop. 1, 11, 30.

crīmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [crimen] *Of* or *pertaining to crime, criminal* (jurist. Lat.): causa, Cod. Just. 9, 41, 15: accusatio, id. ib. 3, 35, 3.—*Adv.* criminaliter: agi furti, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2 *fin.*

crīmĭnālĭter, *adv.* *Criminally;* v the preced., *fin.*

crīmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [criminor] *An accusation, complaint, calumny* (in good prose), Cic. Agr. 3, 1 *fin.*; Rosc. Com. 13; de Or. 2, 79, 321; Inv. 1, 54, 104; Liv. 1, 54, et al. In plur., Cic. Lael. 18, 65; Liv. 7, 5; 9, 26; Tac. A. 6, 25; Suet. Caes. 55; Tib. 12; 54, et al.

crīmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An accuser, a calumniator* (very rare): meus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 28: in alios (*opp.* sui obtegens), Tac. A. 4, 1.

crimino, are, v. the follg., *fin.*

crīmĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [crimen, *no.* I.] **1.** With a personal object: *To accuse one of crime, to complain of, impeach, calumniate* (rare, but class.): hanc metui, ne me criminaretur tibi, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 16: so aliquem alicui, Tac. Or. 42; Suet.

Calig. 56; cf. under *no.* 2: Q. Metellum apud populum R. criminatus est, *bellum illum ducere*, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 20; cf. Liv. 1, 54: Patres, id. 31, 6: auctores, Quint. 1, 5, 11: inopinantem, Suet. Tib. 64, et al. —**2.** With things as objects: *To complain of something, to charge with:* quibus (concionibus) quotidie potentiam meam invidiosè criminabatur, Cic. Mil. 5; so res gestas argumentando crimenve dissolvere, id. Opt. Gen. 5. 15: nescio quid de illa tribu, id. Planc. 16; Suet. Aug. 16: auctoritatem Paullini, vigorem Celsi, maturitatem Galli, Tac. H. 1, 87 *fin.*: rhetoricen vitiis, Quint. 2, 17, 26: humilitatem inopiamque ejus apud amicos Alexandri, Curt. 4, 1: senatusconsultum absenti principi, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, 2; cf. above, *no.* 1. —With the *acc. c. inf.*: de amicitia, quam a me violatam esse criminatus est, pauca dicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 1 *fin.*; so id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44; Liv. 2, 31; 37.—**3.** *Abs.*: *To accuse, criminate:* neque ego vos ultum injurias hortor....neque discordias, ut illi criminantur, Sall. H. frgm. 3, 22, p. 234 *fin.* ed. Gerl.: Tiberio criminante, Suet. Calig. 7; so id. ib. 30.

☞ **a.** Act. access. form crimino, are: aliquem apud aliquem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 78.—*Abs.*: apud aliquem, Enn. in Non. 470, 16.—**b.** Criminor, ari, in pass. signif.: Sullanas res defendere criminor, Cic. Agr. 3, 4 Orell. *N. cr.*; Hyg. Astr. 2, 18.

crīmĭnōse, *adv. Reproachfully*, etc.; v. the follg., *fin.*

crīmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [crimen, *no.* I.] *Full of reproaches, reproachful, accusatory, suitable for criminating, calumniating, slanderous* (class.): ne quum me nimium gratum illi esse dicant, id mihi criminosum esse possit, Cic. Planc. 2; so id. Verr. 2, 2, 67; cf. in hunc, id. Sull. 13: nomen, id. Planc. 19; so orationes, Liv. 8, 12: iambi, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 2: criminosissimus liber. Suet. Caes. 75; Quint. 9, 2, 23: ille autem acerbus, criminosus, popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic. Clu. 34 *ad fin.*—*Adv.* criminose: Cic. Rosc. Am. 20; Sall. J. 64, 5; Liv. 38, 43; 40, 9; Tac. A. 16, 20.—*Comp.*, Cic. Brut. 34 *fin.*; Tac. H. 3, 38.—*Sup.*, Suet. Tib. 53.

Crīmīsus (in MSS. and edd., freq. also written Crimissus), i, *m.*, Κριμῖσός (Κριμισσός), *A river on the southwest coast of Sicily*, Virg. A. 5, 38 Heyne and Wagn. *N. cr.*; Nep. Timol. 2 *ad fin.*; Hyg. Fab. 273; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 397.

crīnālis, e, *adj.* [crinis] *Of* or *pertaining to the hair, hair-* (poet., or in post-Aug. prose): vitta, Ov. M. 4, 6; 5, 617; 9, 771; Virg. A. 7, 403: aurum, id. ib. 11, 576: hedera, *a hair-ornament of Bacchus*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 17: acus, *a hair-pin*, App. M. 8, p. 207, for which subst. crinale, Ov. M. 5, 53: dentes, *i. e. of a hair-comb*, Claud. B. Gild. 137: corpore polypus, *i. e. furnished with feelers resembling hair* (cf. crinis, *no.* 2, b), Ov. Halieut. 30.

* **crīnĭger,** ĕri, *m.* [crinis-gero] *Having long hair:* Caucos, Luc. 1, 463 dub. (al. cirrigeros, with long curls).

† **crĭnĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = κρίνινος, *Made of lilies, lily-:* unguentum, Pomp. Dig. 34, 2, 21.

crīnĭo, without *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [crinis] *To provide* or *cover with hair.* As *verb. finit.*, very rare, and only transf. of leaves of plants: frondibus crinitur arbos, Stat. Silv. 4, 5, 10; id. Theb. 4, 217. —But freq., **2.** In *part. perf.*, crinitus, a, um, *Covered with hair, hairy;* esp., *having long hair* or *locks:* **a.** Lit.: Apollo, Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2, 28: male puella, Ov. A. A. 3, 243: turbae (*sc.* puerorum), Mart. 12, 49.—**b.** Transf.: galea triplici juba, Virg. A. 7, 785: stella, *a hairy star, a comet*, Suet. Caes. 88; Claud. 46; Ner. 36; Vesp. 23; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; Val. Fl. 5, 370: concha, Plin. 9, 33, 52; id. 11, 37, 44.

crīnis, is, *m.* (*f.*, Atta in Non. 202, 29; acc. to the latter also Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 69; still, acc. to the best MSS., capiundos crines is the reading) [from the stem CER, whence also cerno, creo, cresco; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 11] *The hair* (class.; esp. freq. in the poets), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33; Caes. B. G. 1, 51; B. C. 3, 9; Liv. 1, 13; 3, 7; 7, 40, et saep.; Virg. A. 1, 480; Catull. 64, 391; Hor. Od. 2, 5, 24; 2, 19, 20; 3, 14, 22; 4, 9, 14, et saep.: capere crines, *i. e. to marry* (since the matrons distinguished themselves from maidens by their hair-dress), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 69; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 195 Lindem.—**2.** Meton. of *Objects resembling hair.* So, **a.** Of *The tail of a comet*, Virg. A. 5, 528; Ov. M. 15, 849; Plin. 2, 25, 22; Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 184, et al.; cf. crinitus, under crinio, *no.* 2, b.—**b.** Of *The feelers of polypi*, Plin. 9, 29, 46.

crinitus, a, um, v. crinio, *no.* 2.

† **crĭnon,** i, *n.* = κρίνον, *A lily*, Plin. 21, 5, 11.

‡ † **crĭŏbŏlĭum,** ii, *n.* = κριοβόλιον, *A ram as an offering in honor of Atys*, Inscr. Grut. 27, 3, 4; 28, 1 *sq.*, et al.

† **crĭsĭmus,** a, um, *adj.* = κρίσιμος, *Decisive, critical:* dies, *the day of a crisis*, in disease, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14.

† **crĭsis,** is, *f.* = κρίσις, medic. *t. t.* *A decision, crisis*, Sen. Ep. 83.

crispĭcans, antis, *Part.*, from the unusu. *v. a.* crispico, are [crispus] *Curling, crisping:* mare ventus, Gell. 18, 11, 3.

‡ **crispĭcăpillus,** οὐλόθριξ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

* **crispĭsulcans,** antis, *Part.* [crispus-sulco] *Furrowing through in curls, serpentine:* igneum fulmen, Poeta in Cic. Top. 16, 61.

* **crispĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [crispus] *A curling, tremulous motion:* Arn. 2, 73.

crispo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *Act.*, *To curl, crisp* (poet., or in post-Aug. prose): capillum, Plin. 29, 4, 26.—Hence, **2.** Transf.: **a.** *To make variegated, rough, uneven; to cover* or *plant with something, to strew over:* tellurem apio viridi, Col. 10, 166: mixtum aurum cono, Stat. Th. 8, 568: alma novo crispans pelagus Titania Phoebo, Val. Fl. 1, 311.—**b.** *To put into a trembling motion, to swing, brandish, wave:* bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro, Virg. A. 12, 165: tergeminos jactus, App. M. 11, p. 258, 35: buxum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 110: clunes, Arn. 7, p. 239; cf. crispitudo.—**II.** *Neutr.* So only in *part. praes.*, crispans.—**1.** *Curled, uneven, wrinkled:* buxus, Plin. 16, 16, 28: nasus, Pers. 3, 87.—**2.** *Trembling:* cum vibrat crispante aedificiorum crepitu (of an earthquake), Plin. 2, 82, 84.

crispŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [crispus] *Curled, having curled hair, crisped* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 95 med.; Mart. 5, 61; Arn. 3, p. 108.—* **2.** Trop.: of discourse: *Elaborate:* Front. de Or. op. 3.

crispus, a, um, *adj.* [acc. to Doed. Syn. 3, 12, kindred in stem with crinis, crista, cresco] **1.** Originally of the hair: *Curled, crisped:* cincinnos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 32: leo crispioribus jubis, Plin. 8, 16, 18.—Of persons: *Having curled hair, curly-headed*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 115; Rud. 1, 2, 37; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26.—* **b.** Trop.: of discourse: *Artistic, elaborate*, Gell. 1, 4, 4. —**2.** Transf.: **a.** *Curled, uneven, waving, wrinkled:* parietes abiete crispa, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: brassica, Cato R. R. 157, 2: crispae frondis apium, Col. 11, 3, 33: acer montanum crispius, Plin. 16, 15, 26: lactuca crispissimi folii, Col. 11, 3, 26, et saep.—**b.** *In waving motion, quivering, trembling:* linguae bisulcae jactu crispo fulgere, Pac. in Non. 506, 17; Virg. Cop. 2: pecten (*i. e.* plectrum), Juv. 6, 382 Rup.—**3.** Crispus, i, *A surname of the well-known Roman historian*, C. Sallustius.

crisso, avi, 1. *v. n.* *To move the thighs in an indecent manner* (of a woman, like ceveo of a man), Lucil. in Non. 19, 26; Juv. 6, 322; Mart. 14, 203; Auct. Priap. 18, 4.

crista, ae, *f.* [kindred in stem with cresco, crinis; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 12] *A tuft on the head of animals;* most freq. of *the comb of a cock*, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 4 and 5; Plin. 10, 56, 77; Juv. 13, 233, et al.; of a lapwing, Ov. M. 6, 672; Plin. 10, 29, 44; of a serpent, Ov. M. 7, 150; 15, 669; 683; Plin. 11, 37, 44.—**b.** Proverb.: illi surgunt cristae, *his crest rises, he imagines himself something great, is conceited*, Juv. 4, 70.—**2.** Transf.: **a.** *A tuft of leaves on plants:* foliorum, Plin. 22, 22, 43.—**b.** *The crest of a helmet, plume*, Lucr. 2, 633; 5, 1314; Liv. 10, 39 *fin.*; Plin. 7, 56, 57; Virg. A. 3, 468; 6, 780; 9, 50; 270; 10, 869; 12, 89; 493, et saep.—* **c.** Pudenda muliebria, Juv. 6, 422.

cristātus, a, um, *adj.* [crista] *That has a tuft* or *crest, tufted, crested.* **1.** Lit.: ales, Ov. F. 1, 455; cf. cristati oris ales, id. Met. 11, 597: aves, *i. e.* galli, Mart. 14, 223: draco, Ov. M. 4, 599; Plin. 8, 13, 13.—**2.** Transf.: cassis pennis, Ov. M. 8, 25: galeae, Liv. 9, 40: Achilles, Virg. A. 1, 468.

* **cristŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [crista] *A small crest* or *tuft*, Col. 8, 2, 8.

† **crĭtae,** arum, *m.* = κριταί, *The judges among the Hebrews* (שֹׁפְטִים), Tert. adv. Gnost. 3.

† **crīthŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.* = κριθολογία, *A gathering of barley*, Cod. Just. 11, 27, 1; Cod. Theod. 14, 26, 1.

Crĭtĭas, ae, *m.*, Κριτίας, **1.** *One of the thirty tyrants at Athens*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; de Or. 2, 22, 93; 3, 34, 139; Nep. Thras. 2 *fin.*—**2.** *A sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8.

† **crĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = κριτικός, *Fit* or *suitable for deciding, capable of judging:* **1.** *Adj.*, only as a medic. *t. t.* (cf. crisimus): *Decisive, critical:* accessio morbi, Aug. Conf. 1 *fin.*—More frequent, **2.** Subst. criticus, i, *m.*, *A critic*, Cic. Fam. 9, 10 (also cited in Suet. Gramm. 14); Quint. 2, 1, 4 Zumpt *N. cr.*; Hor. Ep. 2. 1, 51.

Crīto, ōnis, *m.*, Κρίτων, *A rich citizen of Athens, a disciple and friend of Socrates*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103.

Crĭtŏlāus, i, *m.* **1.** *A peripatetic philosopher, who was sent with Carneades and the Stoic Diogenes as an embassador to Rome*, Cic. de Or. 2, 37; Tusc. 5, 17 *fin.*; Fin. 5, 5; Gell. 7, 14; 17, 21 *ad fin.*—**2.** *A leader of the Achaians, in a war with the Romans*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; Flor. 2, 16, 2.

† **crocallis,** ĭdis, *f.* *An unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

‡ **crŏcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *The croaking of ravens*, Fest. p. 41 [crocio].

crŏcātus, a, um, *adj.* [crocus] *Saffron-yellow:* semen, Plin. 16, 34, 62: vestis, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

crŏcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to saffron, saffron-:* odores, Virg. G. 1, 56: tinctus, *saffron-sauce*, Plin. 10, 48, 68: color, id. 17, 10, 59.—**2.** Transf.: *Saffron-colored, yellow, golden:* flores, Virg. G. 4, 109: luto, id. Ecl. 4, 44: cubile, id. Georg. 1, 447: acantho, id. Aen 1, 649: chlamys, id. ib. 11, 775, et al.

† **crŏcĭas,** ae, *m.* = κροκίας, *An unknown, saffron-colored precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

† **crŏcĭdismus,** i, *m.*, κροκιδισμός, of the sick: *A picking off of flocks* (of wool, *etc.*), Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4 and 5; cf. carphologia.

† **crŏcĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = κρόκινος, *Of* or *pertaining to saffron, saffron-:* semen, Plin. 21, 19, 73: unguentum, Cels. 3, 18: color, Scrib. Comp. 173: tunica, Catull. 68, 134.—**2.** Subst. crocinum, i, *n.* (*sc.* oleum) *Saffron-oil*, Prop. 3, 10, 22. As a term of endearment, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

† **crōcĭo,** ire, *v. n.* = κρώζω, *To cry* or *croak as a raven*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2; App. Flor. *no.* 23.

† **crŏcis,** ĭdis, *f.* = κροκίς, *An unknown plant*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

* **crŏcĭto,** are, *v. intens. n.* [crocio] *To croak loud:* corvus, Acut. Carm. Philom. 28.

† **crŏcŏdīlēa,** ae, *f.* = κροκοδειλέα. *The excrement of the crocodile*, as a medicament, Plin. 28, 8, 28.

† **crŏcŏdīlīna,** ae, *f.* = κροκοδειλίνη (cf. Passow under κροκόδειλος; v. also ceratina), *A sophism* called *crocodile, a crocodile-conclusion*, Quint. 1, 10, 5; cf. Ernest. Lexic. techn. Graec. *s. v.* σοφίσματα.

† **crŏcŏdīlĭon,** ii, *n.* = κροκοδείλιον, *A plant*, so called from the rough skin of its stalk, Plin. 27, 8, 41.

† **crŏcŏdīlus,** i, *m.* = κροκόδειλος, *A crocodile*, Plin. "8, 25, 37; 28, 8, 28;" 11, 37, 57; Cic. N. D. 2, 48; 52, 1, 29; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, et saep.

† **crŏcŏmagma,** ătis, *n.* = κροκόμαγμα, *A woody residuum of saffron, after the preparation of the oil*, Plin. 21, 20, 82.

† **crŏcōta,** ae, *f.* (*sc.* vestis), ὁ κροκωτός (*sc.* χιτών), *A saffron-colored court-*

dress for women, Naev. and Nov. in Non. 548, 26 *sq.*; App. M. 11, p. 261, 2; Pseudo-Cic. Harusp. resp. 21; cf. crocotula.

* **crŏcōtārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [crocota] *Of* or *belonging to the preparation of saffron-colored garments:* infectores, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 47.

crocotillum, valde exile, Plautus in Fest. p. 41 (certainly corrupt; cf. p. 375 *sq.*).

†† **crŏcotta** or **crŏcūta,** ae, *f. An unknown wild animal in Ethiopia*, perh. *the hyena*, Plin. 8, 21, 30; ib. 30, 45; Capitol. Anton. 10.

crŏcōtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [crocota] *A neat, saffron-colored court-robe*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 47; Virg. Cat. 5, 21.

† **crŏcus,** i, *m.* (*fem.:* vino diluta, App. M. 10), and **crŏcum,** i, *n.* = κρόκος, *Saffron*, Crocus sativus, L.: (*a*) *Crocus*, Virg. G. 4, 182; Cul. 399; *plur. nom.* croci, Ov. M. 4, 393; *acc.* crocos, Prop. 4, 1, 16; Ov. F. 4, 442; Ib. 200; Juv. 7, 208.—(*β*) *Crocum*, Sall. H. frgm. in Non. 202, 10; Cels. 5, 11; "Plin. 21, 6, 17."—(*γ*) *Gen. incert.*, Lucr. 2, 416; Ov. F. 1, 342; 5, 317; Col. 9, 4, 4, et al.; v. the follg. Very freq. employed among the ancients, not only for the seasoning of food and in medicine, but transformed, by means of water and wine, to an essence, for the diffusion of a fragrant odor in theatres and other places, for anointing the hair, *etc.*, Plin. 21, 6, 17; Sen. Ep. 90; Lucr. 2, 416; Prop. 4, 1, 16 Kuin.; Ov. A. A. 1, 104; Mart. 5, 25; Suet. Ner. 25; Luc. 9, 809; cf. Cilix and Cilissa, under Cilicia, *no.* 2, a. Hence poet.: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula si dubitem, *over fragrant floors*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79 Schmid.: Crocus, i, person., *The youth who was metamorphosed into a saffron-flower*, Ov. M. 4, 283; Plin. 16, 35, 63.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Saffron-color*, Virg. A. 9, 614; cf. Lucr. 6, 1187.—**b.** *The yellow stamens in many flowers*, Plin. 21, 5, 11.

crocuta, ae, v. crocotta.

Croesus, i, *m.*, Κροῖσος, *A king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches*, Prop. 2, 26, 23; 3, 18, 28. Hence appellativ. for *a rich man*, in contrast with Irus (q. v.), Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 42; cf. Prop. 3, 5, 17; and in plur.: Mart. 11, 5.

Crŏmȳon, ōnis, *m.*, Κρομύων, Paus., *A village in Megaris, on the borders of Corinth, laid waste by a wild sow, which was slain at last by Theseus*, Ov. M. 7, 435.

Crŏnĭa, ōrum, *n.*, τὰ Κρόνια, *A festival of Saturn, celebrated in Greece, and especially at Athens*, L. Attius in Macr. S. 1, 7 *fin.*

† **crŏtălĭa,** orum, *n.* = κροτάλια, *A rattling ear-pendant, composed of several pearls*, Petr. 67; Plin. 9, 35, 56.

† **crŏtălistrĭa,** ae, *f.* [κροταλίζω] *A (female) castanet dancer*, Prop. 4, 8, 39 Kuin.—**2.** Poet. transf.: *A (rattling) stork, rattle*, P. Syrus in Petr. 55.

† **crŏtălum,** i, *n.* = κρόταλον, *A rattle, a bell, castanet*, which was used to accompany wanton dances, Virg. Cop. 2; P. Scip. in Macr. S. 2, 10; Cic. Pis. 9, 20, et al.

† **crŏtăphus,** i, *m.* = κρόταφος, *A pain in the temples*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 11.

Crŏto (Crŏton, Sil. 11, 18), ōnis, *comm.* (*acc.* Crotonam, Just. 20, 4), Κρότων, *A town founded by the Achaians, on the east coast of Bruttium*, now *Crotone*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 11, 15; Liv. 24, 3; Cic. Att. 9, 19; Ov. M. 15, 15; 55, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 205 *sq.*—**2.** Whence, **a. Crŏtōnĭātes,** ae, *m.*, Κροτωνιάτης, *An inhabitant of Crotona:* Alcmaeo, Cic. N. D. 1, 11. In the plur.: Crotoniatae, id. Invent. 2, 1; Liv. 24, 3 *ad fin.*: *gen.* Crotoniatum, Liv. ib. *med.*: *acc.* Crotoniatas, id. ib.—**b. Crŏtōnĭensis,** is, *m.*, the same: Milo, Plin. 37, 10, 54; Gell. 15, 16. In plural, Plin. 3, 5, 10; Just. 20, 2 *sq.*

Crŏtōpĭădes, ae, *m.*, Κροτωπιάδης, *A Crotopiade*, i. e. *Linus* (whose mother, Psamathe, was the daughter of the Grecian king Crotopus), Ov. Ib. 482.

Crŏtos, i, *m.*, Κρότος, *A constellation, the Archer*; pure Lat. Sagittarius, Col. 10, 57; access. form, Crŏtōn, Hyg. Fab. 224 dub.

crŭcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [crucio] *Full of torture, tormenting, torturing, miserable, lamentable* (very rare; not in Cic.): exitu periere, Gell. 3, 9; cf. mortem, Arn. adv. Gent. 2: silentio fatigatus, App. M. 10, p. 239, 20.—*Adv.* crŭcĭābĭlĭter, *With torture:* me accipito, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 40: interfecti, Auct. B. Afr. 46.

* **crŭcĭābĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [cruciabilis] *Torment, torture:* Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3.

* **crŭcĭābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [crucio] *Torturing, tormenting*, Cyprian. Ep. 55.

* **crŭcĭāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Torture, torment, pain:* leti, Prud. Cath. 10, 90.

crŭcĭāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *Torture, torment, pain* (very rare): Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 2; so id. Asin. 2, 2, 52: morborum (connected with tormenta carnificum), Cic. Phil. 11, 4.

crŭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crux] *Of* or *pertaining to the cross*, or, in gen., *to torture:* * **1.** Adj.: exitus, *full of torture*, Tert. Praescript. Haeret. 2 dub. (*al.* cruciatorios).—**2.** Subst., *One who is suspended on the cross*, Petr. 112; Sen. Contr. 3, 21.—Hence, **b.** As a term of reproach: *One fit for the gallows, a hempen knave*, App. M. 10, p. 242; Amm. 9, 2.

crŭcĭātor, ōris, *m.* [crucio] *A tormentor, torturer*, Arn. 1, p. 23; Firm. Math. 3, 13, 6.

cruciatorius, a, um, v. cruciarius, *no.* 1.

crŭcĭātus, ūs, *m. Torture, torment, a torturing, execution, strangulation*, etc. (freq., and class. in sing. and plur.), Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 5; Bacch. 4, 4, 36; Pseud. 3, 1, 12; Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 47; Hec. 5, 2, 7; Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 1, 4, 15; 5, 45; 6, 17; 7, 71; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4; Rosc. Am. 41; Cat. 4, 5 *fin.*; Att. 11, 11; Sall. C. 51, 15; Jug. 24 *ad fin.*; 70 *fin.*; Liv. 29, 18; Quint. 5, 4, 2; 6 prooem. § 6; Ov. M. 9, 179, et saep.: cruciatu malo dignus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 132; so id. Rud. 2, 6, 11; cf. maximum in malum cruciatum insiliamus, *into utter ruin*, id. Mil. 2, 3, 8: cum cruciatu tuo istaec hodie verba funditas, *i. e. to thy ruin, misfortune*, id. Amph. 4, 2, 13; so id. ib. 2, 2, 161; Capt. 3, 5, 23; Curc. 1, 3, 38: abi in malum cruciatum, *away with you to the hangman*, id. Aul. 3, 3, 11; so id. Pers. 4, 4, 25; cf. crux, *no.* 2.

* **crŭcĭfer,** ĕri, *m.* [crux-fero] *The cross-bearer*, i. e. *Christ*, Prud. Cath. 3 *init.*

crŭcĭfixor, ōris, *m.* [crux-figo] *A crucifier* (eccl. Lat.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 18, 7.

crŭcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crux] **I.** Orig., *To slay on the cross, to crucify.* So only in eccl. Lat.: Lact. de Mort. pers. 2.—Hence

II. In gen.: *To put to the rack, to torture, torment* (freq. and class., esp. in the signif. *no.* B): **A.** Physically: quum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: tribunos militum verberatos servilibusque omnibus suppliciis cruciatos trucidando occidit, Liv. 29, 18; Ov. M. 2, 651: cruciataque diris Corpora tormentis, id. ib. 3, 694; id. ib. 9, 292, et al.: qui advehuntur quadrupedanti crucianti canterio, *i. e. torturing the rider by its uneasy motion*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 34 Lamb. and Lind.—**b.** Transf.: terra ferro, ligno, igne, lapide, fruge omnibus cruciatur horis, Plin. 2, 63, 63; so aes cruciatur in primis accensumque restinguitur, id. 33, 3, 19.—**B.** Mentally: (*a*) *Act.:* Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1; id. Eun. 2, 3, 92; Hor. S. 1, 10, 78, et al.: officii me deliberatio cruciat cruciavitque adhuc, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2; so Just. 6, 3, 9: ut ipsus sese cruciat aegritudine! Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 89: ne crucia te obsecro anime mi, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15; cf. Hor. S. 1, 2, 22.—(*β*) *Med.* (only in Plaut. and Ter.), *To afflict one's self, to grieve, be afflicted:* ut miserae matres cruciantur! Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 2; cf. crucior miser, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 10: crucior me lapidem non habere, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 68; so with the *acc. c. inf.*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6: istuc crucior, a viro me tali abalienarier, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 11; id. Trin. 5, 2, 46.

Crŭcĭsălus, i, *m.* [crux-salio] *A name facetiously formed in like manner with* Chrysalus, *i. e. a cross-dancer*, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 128.

crŭcĭum, quod cruciat. Unde Lucilius vinum insuave *crucium* dixit, Fest. p. 41; cf. Comm. p. 376.

crūdārĭa vena argenti, *A vein of silver that lies directly on the surface in a mine*, Plin. 33, 6, 31.

crūdēlis, e, *adj.* [crudus] *Morally rude* or *unfeeling*, with exclusive reference to conduct toward persons or things: *hard, unmerciful, hard-hearted, cruel, severe, fierce* (very freq. and class. in prose and poetry): **1.** Of living subjects: crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratris, Lucr. 3, 72; cf. crudelem in calamitate hominis consularis, Cic. de Or. 2, 48: crudelem Castorem, ne dicam sceleratum et impium! id. Dejot. 1, 2: crudelis atque importuna mulier furere, id. Clu. 63, 177: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, gratuito potius malus atque crudelis erat, Sall. C. 16, 3; Quint. 9, 2, 91: O crudelis adhuc, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 1: credite, non ludo; crudeles tollite claudum, id. Ep. 1, 17, 61: Neptunus tanto amori, Prop. 2, 26, 45, et saep.—*Comp.:* heu, Fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos Te deus? Hor. S. 2, 8, 61.—*Sup.:* parricidae, Sall. C. 52, 31.—**2.** Of inanimate subjects: crudele et exitiosum bellum, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 7: facinora (with foeda), Sall. C. 11, 4: crudele intolerandumque imperium (*opp.* justissimum atque optimum), id. ib. 10 *fin.*: sententia, id. ib. 51, 17: consilia, Catull. 64, 175; cf. id. ib. 136: pestes, id. 69, 9; cf. id. 64, 76: venenum vitae nostrae, id. 77, 5: ferrum, Prop. 2, 15, 43: verber, Ov. F. 2, 695: poenae, id. Met. 2, 612; Virg. A. 6, 585: egestas, Val. Fl. 4, 459, et saep.: quid faciat? crudele, suos addicere amores, Ov. M. 1, 617.—*Comp.:* ignis, Catull. 62, 20: janua, Prop. 1, 16, 17: mens, Ov. M. 11, 701: quid crudelius, quam homines honestis parentibus ac majoribus natos a rep. summoveri? Quint. 11, 1, 85.—*Sup.:* nomen tyranni, Nep. Dion. 1, 4: manus inhibete, Petr. 105: caedem, Suet. Calig. 30.

Adv.: **a.** Crudele, *Cruelly*, etc.: Stat. Th. 3, 211; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 340; in Eutr. 2, 108.—**b.** Crudeliter (very frequent), Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30; 4, 5, 10; Off. 1, 24; Caes. B. G. 7, 38; Quint. 1, 5, 9; Suet. Tib. 61; Curt. 6, 11, 40, et al.—*Comp.*, Catull. 62, 24; Tib. 1, 8, 7; Ov. M. 3, 442.—*Sup.*, Cic. Sull. 27, 75; Phil. 1, 14, 34; Caes. B. C. 1, 2 *fin.*; Nep. Eum. 6, 3, et saep.

crūdēlĭtas, atis, *f.* [crudelis] *Harshness, severity, cruelty, barbarity:* "*crudelitas* est atrocitas animi in exigendis poenis," Sen. Clem. 2, 4: "crudelitas est inclinatio ad asperiora," id. ib. *ad fin.* (in good prose, and very freq.), Cic. Off. 3, 11; Sest. 65; Phil. 11, 3 *ad fin.*; Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Sall. C. 51, 14; Nep. Alcib. 4, 4; Liv. 3, 53; 42, 8, et saep.

crudēlĭter, *adv. Cruelly, in a cruel manner*; v. crudelis, *fin.*

crūdesco, dui, 3. *v. n.* [crudus] *To become hard, violent,* or *bad* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose; perh. not before Virg.): coepit crudescere morbus, Virg. G. 3, 504; so pugna, id. Aen. 7, 788; Sil. 1, 431; Stat. Th. 2, 717: irae, id. ib. 2, 680; cf. crudescente ira, Just. 8, 4, 4: seditio, Tac. H. 3, 10: noxa, Symm. Ep. 8, 57.

crūdĭtas, atis, *f.* [crudus] (Lit., *Indigestion*; hence, meton.) **1.** Effectus pro causa: *An overloading, repletion of the stomach, indigestion, crudity of the stomach*, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44; Fam. 9, 18 *fin.*; 15, 17, 2; Fat. 15, 34; Quint. 2, 21, 19; 5, 9, 11; 7, 2, 8; 13; 7, 3, 33; Col. prooem. § 16; 6, 6, 1.—**b.** Transf., of plants: arbores laborant et fame et cruditate, *superabundance of nutritious juices*, Plin. 17, 24, 36.—**2.** Abstr. pro concreto: *Undigested food:* cruditates digerunt daucum, plantago, *etc.*, Plin. 26, 7, 25.

* **crūdĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [crudito] i. q. cruditas, *An overloading of the stomach, indigestion*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 2.

crūdĭto, are, *v. a.* [crudus] *To suffer from indigestion*, Tert. Jejun. 16; Apol. 9.

crūdus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from cruidus, from cruor] *Bloody, bleeding, trickling with blood*, etc. (so rare): Plin. Ep. 5, 16 *fin.*; so Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19: bos, Hor. Epod. 8, 6.—Hence

II. Transf., of food that is yet bleeding, *i. e. Raw, not cooked:* quid tu curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 15; so exta, Liv. 29, 27: carnem mandere, Suet. Ner. 37. So also of *un-*

digested food: pavonem in balnea portas, Juv. 1, 143; cf. trop., lectio non cruda sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta, Quint. 10, 1, 19; and alvus, Cato R. R. 125: qui crudum ructat, *i. e. when undigested food rises in the stomach*, Cels. 1, 2; v. ructo.—And transf. of persons who, by a repletion of the stomach, suffer from indigestion, have diseases of the stomach, are sick at the stomach, Cic. Fin. 2, 8; Quint. 11, 3, 27; Hor. S. 1, 5, 49; Ep. 1, 6, 61: crudior, Cic. Clu. 60, 168; cf. cruditas. Hence in the pun: accusas rumpisque cocum, tamquam omnia cruda Attulerit. Numquam sic ego crudus ero, Mart. 3, 13.—From this

B. In gen. of all physical or moral crudeness, immaturity, roughness, *etc.*

1. Lit.: **a.** *Unripe, immature, crude*: poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur, si matura et cocta decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19 *fin.*: pruna (*opp.* maturissima), Col. 12, 10, 3: muria (*opp.* matura), id. 12, 6, 2, et al.: palmes, Luc. 4, 317 (“*viridis*,” Schol.): puella, Mart. 8, 64; cf. Hor. Od. 3, 11, 12: funera nepotis, *premature, early*, Stat. Th. 9, 391; cf. id. Ach. 1, 478: amor, *yet young, fresh*, id. 2, 341; cf. crudum adhuc servitium, Tac. A. 1, 8 *ad fin.*: adhuc studia, Petr. 4; and, (β) In contr. with age and the weakness arising from age: *Fresh, vigorous*: jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus, Virg. A. 6, 304; imitated by Tac., quibus cruda ac viridis senectus, Agr. 29; cf. Sil. 5, 569.—**b.** *Unprepared, immature, raw, crude*: crudum et immotum solum, Col. 2, 2, 25; cf. Plin. 18, 19, 49, *no.* 2: pix, Col. 12, 20, 6: corium, Var. L. L. 5, 24, 33, for which poet. taurus, Val. Fl. 4, 250; and cestus, *made of raw hide, undressed leather*, Virg. A. 5, 69: spartum id est non malleatum, Col. 12, 19, 4: cortice crudo hasta, Virg. A. 9, 743. Of *unpolished, rude* verses: junctura addita crudis (numeris), Pers. 1, 92 (cf. si forte aliquid *decoctius* audis, ib. 125). Of a person who speaks roughly, hoarsely: quia crudus fuerit, Cic. de Or. 1, 27 *ad fin.*

2. Trop.: *Rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless* (poet.): (*a*) Of personal subjects: dicat me crudum virum esse, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 14; id. Poen. 5, 2, 148; Ov. M. 4, 240: Getae, id. Tr. 5, 3, 8: crudus et leti artifex, Sen. Hippol. 1220.—More freq., (β) Of things as subjects: bella, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 58: ensis, Virg. A. 10, 682; Sil. 7, 113; Stat. Th. 10, 342: crudissimum pistrinum, *most rude, uncultivated*, Cassius in Suet. Aug. 4.—*Adv.* not in use.

* **crŭentātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [cruento] *A making bloody*: altaris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

crŭente, *adv.* *Cruelly, severely*; v. cruentus, *fin.*, *no.* a.

crŭenter, *adv.* *Cruelly*; v. cruentus, *fin.*, *no.* b.

* **crŭentĭfer**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cruentus-fero] *Bloody*: signa, Tert. Jud. Dom. 10 in carm.

crŭento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cruentus] *To make bloody, to spot with blood* (class.): **1.** Lit.: concubia vigilesque repente cruentant, Enn. in Macr. Sat. 1, 4: manus suorum sanguine, Nep. Epam. 10, 3; cf. Liv. 23, 9, and Tac. H. 1, 58 *fin.*: cornipedem ferrata calce, Sil. 17, 541: gladium, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; cf. tela, Ov. M. 8, 424: os, id. ib. 4, 104: dextras, id. ib. 11, 23: cruentati redeunt, id. ib. 3, 572: ut sequenti die Luna se in Aquario cruentaret, *would appear to be stained with blood*, Suet. Dom. 16.—**2.** Trop.: haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86 (v. the figure in its connect.).—**II.** Transf.: * **1.** *To spot, stain, pollute*: Lucr. 4, 1033.—**2.** *To color red, tinge with red* (post-Aug.): conchylio vestis cruentatur, Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *ad fin.*; so Stat. S. 1, 5, 38.

crŭentus, a, um, *adj.* [cruor] *Containing blood, spotted, covered*, or *stained with blood, bloody* (freq., and class.): cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic. Phil. 4, 2; cf. sanguine fraterno, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15: cadaver Clodii, Cic. Mil. 13: vehiculum, Liv. 1, 48: gladius, Quint. 4, 2, 13; 6, 1, 30; 48: praetexta C. Caesaris, id. ib. § 31: vestis, id. ib. 5, 9, 1: busta, Prop. 2, 13, 38: sputa, id. 4, 5, 66, et saep.: victoria, Sall. C. 58 *fin.*: pacem, Tac. A. 1, 10: iter, id. Hist. 1, 6: epistolae, id. Ann. 3, 44: aspectu Oceanus, id. ib. 14, 32, et saep.: Gaudens Bellona cruentis, *in shedding blood*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 223.—*Comp.*: vomica, Cels. 2, 8: bellum, Vellej. 2, 71, 2.—*Sup.*: Vellej. 2, 52, 3.—**II.** Transf.: **1.** *Delighting in blood, blood-thirsty, cruel* (poet.): Mars, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 13: hostis, id. ib. 1, 2, 39: ille (Achilles) ferox belloque cruentior ipso, Ov. M. 12, 592.—**b.** Of abstr. subjects: *Bloody, cruel*: ira, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 11.—**2.** *Spotted* or *stained with blood, polluted*: insigne summi capitis, * Lucr. 5, 1137.—**3.** *Blood-red, red*: myrta, *the red myrtle-berry*, Virg. G. 1, 306.—*Adv.*, **a.** Cruente (post-Aug.), *Cruelly, severely*, Just. 39, 3; 23, 2.—*Comp.*, Sen. Ben. 15, 16 *fin.*; Vopisc. Aurel. 21.—*Sup.* apparently not in use.—* **b.** Cruenter, the same, App. M. 3, p. 73.

crŭmēna (also written crumina), ae, *f.* *A small money-purse* or *bag* (usually hanging from the neck), Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 7 *sq.*; 5, 64; Asin. 3, 3, 63; 71; Pseud. 1, 2, 37.—**2.** Transf., like our *purse*, for *money*: non deficiente crumena, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11; Juv. 11, 38.

crumina, ae, v. the preced.

crŭor, ōris, *m.* *Blood* (which flows from a wound), *a stream of blood* (more restricted in meaning than sanguis, which designates both that circulating in bodies and that shed by wounding): e nostro cum corpore sanguis Emicat exsultans alte spargitque cruorem, Lucr. 2, 194; Tac. A. 12, 47: cruor inimici recentissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19; on the contr., sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, id. N. D. 2, 55, 138, et al.; v. sanguis, and Doed. Synon. 4, p. 254; cf. however under *no.* II. (class.; most freq. in the poets; in Ovid's Met. *e. g.* 35 times; while in all Cic. perh. only once; in Quint. never), Lucr. 1, 883; 5, 1148; Sall. C. 51, 9; Plin. 23, 1, 24; Tac. A. 14, 30; Hist. 2, 21; Suet. Tib. 59; Calig. 57; Ner. 12; Galb. 18; * Catull. 68, 79; Ov. M. 4, 121; 6, 253; 388, et saep.; Virg. G. 4, 542; Aen. 3, 43; 5, 470, et al.; Hor. Od. 2, 1, 36; Epod. 3, 6, et saep. In plural, Virg. A. 4, 687; Val. Fl. 4, 330; cf. the follg.—**b.** Trop.: scit cruor imperii qui sit, quae viscera rerum, *the vital power*, Luc. 7, 579.—**2.** Transf.: *The pouring out of blood, murder*: hinc cruor, hinc caedes mors propiorque venit, Tib. 2, 3, 60; so Ov. M. 4, 161; 15, 463; Hor. S. 2, 3, 275; Luc. 9, 1022. In plural, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 5; Luc. 7, 636.—**II.** Sometimes poet., instead of sanguis, for *The blood in the body*: Lucr. 2, 669: nec cruor in lignis, nec saxis sucus inesse, id. 3, 787; 5, 131; id. 1, 864 (for which ib. 860 and 867: *sanguen*).

†† **cruppellārii**, orum, *m.* [a Celtic word] *Harnessed combatants among the Gauls*, Tac. A. 3, 43.

crūrālis, e, *adj.* [crus] *Of* or *belonging to the legs* or *shins, crural*: fasciae, Petr. Sat. 40, 5; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25.

Crūrĭcrĕpĭda, ae, *m.* [crus-crepo] *The feigned name of a slave, about whose shins blows rattle*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

crūrĭfrăgĭus, i, *m.* [crus frango] *One whose legs* or *shins are broken*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 64; cf. crus.

crūs, ūris, *n.* *The leg, the shin*, “Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*:” perque fabas repunt (grues) et mollia crura reponunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 67; imitated by Virg. G. 3, 76, and Sil. 16, 444. So Lucr. 3, 478; 652; Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Plin. 10, 46, 63; Col. 7, 5, 18; Quint. 11, 3, 139; 144; Suet. Caes. 82; Aug. 20; 43; Ov. M. 1, 306; 4, 580, et saep. The legs of criminals were frequently broken, as a punishment, Suet. Tib. 44; Aug. 67; Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56 *sq.*; Phil. 13, 12 *fin.*; cf. crurifragius.—**2.** Transf., of plants: *The lower part of the stalk*, Col. 3, 10, 2; 3, 18, 5; 4, 24, 4 *sq.*; Pall. 1, 35, 6.

cruscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [crus] *A small leg*, Plaut. frgm. in Fest. s. v. CROCOTILLUM, p. 41; Mart. 3, 93.

† **crusma**, ătis, *n.* = κροῦσμα, *A musical piece played upon a stringed instrument*, Mart. 6, 71.

crusta, ae, *f.* *The hard surface of a body, the rind, shell, crust, bark*, etc.: luti, Lucr. 6, 626; cf. soli, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 9: panis, Plin. 19, 8, 53: glandis, id. 15, 28, 34: piscium, id. 9, 28, 44: locustarum, id. 9, 30, 50: ulcerum, Cels. 5, 9; cf. ib. 10: fluminis, *a covering* or *crust of ice*, Virg. G. 3, 360, et saep.—**2.** In partic., *t. t.* of plastic art: *Inlaid work on walls* or *vessels, plaster-work, stucco-work, mosaic work*: parietis, Plin. 35, 12, 45; cf. id. 36, 6, 7: quae (vasa) probarant, iis crustae aut emblemata detrahebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23 *fin.*; so Plin. 20, 9, 35; Juv. 5, 38; Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33.—* **b.** Trop.: non est ista solida et sincera felicitas; crusta est et quidem tenuis, *plaster-* or *outside-work*, Sen. Provid. 6; cf. tectorium.

crustārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crusta, *no.* 2] *Pertaining to embossed work*: tabernae, Fest. p. 41.—**b.** Subst., crustarius, ii, *m.*, *One who makes embossed figures*, on plate, *etc.*, Plin. 33, 12, 55.

crusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crusta] *To cover with a rind, shell, plaster-work, embossed figures*, etc. (perh. first post-Aug., for in Var. in Non. 129, 4, the better reading, acc. to the catch-words, seems to be incrustatos): mala gypso, Plin. 15, 17, 18, *no.* 4: domum marmoribus, Luc. 10, 114, cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 3: portam crasso ferro, Amm. 24, 2 *fin.*: crustata crassities pectoris et ventris, *incased with fat as with a crust*, App. M. 7, p. 189, 18.—Subst., crustata, orum, *n.* (*sc.* animalia) *Testaceous animals*, Plin. 11, 37, 62.

* **crustōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Covered with a hard rind, crusted*: bdellium crustosius, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

crustŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little rind, shell*, or *crust*, Plin. 22, 25, 70; Arn. 2, p. 84.

crustŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [crustulum] *One who makes pastry, a confectioner*, Sen. Ep. 56.

crustŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [crustum] *Small pastry, confectionery*, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 31; Hor. S. 1, 1, 25; 2, 4, 47; Juv. 9, 5; Sen. Ep. 99 *ad fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 100, 5, et al.

crustum, i, *n.* [access. form to crusta] *Pastry, any thing baked*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78; Virg. A. 7, 115; Inscr. Grut. 173, 4; 373, 8.

Crustŭmĕrĭa, ae, *f.* (Liv. 2, 19; 3, 42); Crustŭmĕrium, ii, *n.* (Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68); Crustŭmĕri, orum, *m.* (Virg. A. 7, 631); and Crustŭmĭum, ii, *n.* (Sil. 8, 367), Gr. Κρουστομερία, *An ancient town in the country of the Sabines, northeast of Fidenae*, later belonging to the Tuscans; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 519 *sq.*; O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 113.—**2.** Whence, * **a.** **Crustŭmĕrīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Crustumeria*: secessio, Var. L. L. 5, 14, 24.—**b.** **Crustŭmīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: ager, Var. R. R. 1, 14, 3; 1, 15; Plin. 3, 5, 8 *fin.*; 3, 5, 9, § 54; cf. campi, Liv. 2, 64: montes, id. 5, 37: pira, Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; cf. the follg.: TRIBUS, Fest. p. 42; cf. O. Müll. above cited.—In plur., Crustumini, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Crustumeria*, Liv. 1, 9 *sq.*—* **c.** **Crustŭmĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Crustumeria*: pira, Virg. G. 2, 88; cf. the preceding.

crux, ŭcis, *f.* (*m.*, Enn. in Non. 195, 13; Gracch. in Fest. s. v. MASCULINO, p. 102) *A cross*, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 15; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3; 4; Pis. 18; 42; Fin. 5, 30 *fin.*; Quint. 4, 2, 17; 7, 1, 30; Tac. A. 15, 44; Suet. Caes. 74; Dom. 10 *sq.*; Hor. S. 1, 3, 2; 2, 7, 47; Ep. 1, 16, 48, et saep.: dignus fuit qui malo cruce periret, Gracch. in Fest. l. l.: pendula, *the pole of a carriage*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 28.—As a term of reproach: *A gallows bird, a hempen rascal*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 17.—**2.** Transf.: *Torture, trouble, misery, destruction*, etc. (so most freq. in Plaut. and Ter., and in the former esp. freq. in connection with mala): aliqua mala crux, *tormentor* (of a prostitute), Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 48; cf. illae cruces, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 91: quae te mala crux agitat? *what tormentor troubles you?* Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 2: abstraxit hominem in maximam malam crucem, id. Men. prol. 66: quaerere in malo crucem, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 11: summum jus antiqui summam putabant crucem, Col. 1, 7, 2.—Hence the reproachful expression in the lang. of conversation: I (abi, *etc.*) in malam crucem! *Go to the devil! go*

and be hanged! Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 17; Pseud. 3, 2, 57; 4, 7, 86; Most. 3, 2, 163; Men. 5, 7, 28, et al.; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 21; cf. *Cy.* Num quid vis? *Me.* Ut eas maximam in malam crucem, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 53; and id. Capt. 3, 1, 9.—Without mala: I in crucem, id. Asin. 5, 2, 91.—And ellipt.: in malam crucem! id. Casin. 5, 4, 8; Pseud. 5, 2, 5.

† **crypta,** ae, *f.* = κρύπτη, *A concealed, subterranean passage, a vault, cavern, cave, grotto, pit,* Var. in Non. 169, 11; Suet. Calig. 58; Juv. 5, 106; Prud. στεφ. 11, 153. As *a place of deposit,* Vitr. 6, 8: Neapolitana, *a dark grotto in the neighborhood of Naples, through which was a shorter passage to Puteoli,* Sen. Ep. 57.

† **crypticus,** a, um, *adj.* = κρυπτικός, *Covered, concealed:* arcubus pontes fornicare, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

† **cryptŏportĭcus,** ūs, *f.* [*vox hibrida,* from κρυπτος and porticus] *A covered passage, a vault, a hall,* Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 16 *sq.*; 5, 6, 27 *sq.*; 7, 21, 2; Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

† **crystallĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = κρυστάλλινος, *Made of crystal, crystalline, crystal:* calices, Capitol. Ver. 5: pila, Plin. 37, 2, 10: centra in sapphiris, id. 37, 9, 39. —**b.** Subst. crystallina, orum, *n.* (*sc.* vasa) *Crystal vases,* Juv. 6, 155; Mart. 1, 54; 9, 60; Plin. 37, 2, 11, et al.

† **crystallĭon,** ii, *n.* = κρυστάλλιον, *A plant,* also called psyllion, Plin. 25, 11, 90

† **crystallum,** i, *n.* (analogous to the Gr. crystallus, i, *m.*, Sol. 15 *ad fin.*) = κρύσταλλος, **I.** *Ice,* Auct. Priap. 63, 6.—**II.** *A crystal, mountain crystal,* "Plin. 37, 2; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25; Sol. l. l.;" Plin. 36, 26, 66; Stat. S. 1, 2, 126.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Any thing made of crystal, a crystal vase for drinking,* Mart. 9, 23; 10, 66.—**b.** *That which is similar to crystal.* So of *the glittering, precious stone of a ring:* aquosa, Prop. 4, 3, 52.

Cūba, ae, *f.* [cubo] *The goddess who protects the lying down of children,* Var. in Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 15.

* **cŭbātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A lying down,* Var. L. L. 8, 30, 117.

* **cŭbātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who lies down somewhere:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 21, 4.

cŭbĭcŭlārĭus, a, um (**cŭbĭcŭlāris,** e: *gen.*: lecti fascia, Cic. Div. 2, 65: *dat.*: lecto, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59. But in Suet. Aug. 7, instead of cubiculares, a better reading, acc. to the conjecture of Lipsius, is cubiculi Lares, as in id. Dom. 17), *adj.* [cubiculum] *Of* or *pertaining to a sleeping-chamber:* lucerna, Mart. 14, 39 *in lemm.*: gausapina, id. ib. 147 *in lemm.*: polymita, id. ib. 150 *in lemm.*: stragula, Plin. 8, 58, 83.—**b.** Subst. cubicularius, ii, *m.*, *A chamber servant, valet de chambre,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4; Att. 6, 2, 5; Suet. Ner. 38; Capitol. Pertin. 4: decurio cubiculariorum, *the head of the servants of the bedchamber,* Suet. Dom. 17.

* **cŭbĭcŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [cubiculum] *Furnished with bed-chambers:* naves, Sen. Ben. 7, 20.

cŭbĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [cubo] *An apartment for reclining* or (more freq.) *for sleeping* (cf. cubo), *a resting-* or *sleeping-chamber,* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 7; Serv. Galba in Cic. de Or. 2, 65 *ad fin.*; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23; Fam. 7, 1; Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1; Pan. 83, 1; Quint. 10, 3, 25; 11, 2, 20; Tac. A. 14, 44; Suet. Caes. 49; 81; Aug. 19; 69; 72 *sq.*, et saep.: Lares cubiculi, Suet. Dom. 17; so perh. also id. Aug. 7; v. cubicularius, *init*—**2.** Transf.: **a.** *The elevated seat of the emperor in the theatres,* Suet. Ner. 12; Plin. Pan. 51 *ad fin.* —* **b.** Transf., *A joint, groove of a stone, its bed,* Vitr. 2, 8; cf. cubile, *no.* I. B.

† **cŭbĭcus** (also written cybicus), a, um, *adj.* = κυβικός, *Cubical, cubic:* rationibus, Vitr. 5, praef.: soliditas, Marc. Cap. 2 *init.*

cŭbīle, is, *n.* [cubo] *A place of rest, a couch, bed:* **I.** Lit.: **1.** Of men, Lucr. 5, 814; 985; 1416; Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; 2, 17, 39; Liv. 30, 5; Hor. S. 1, 3, 100, et saep.: salutatorium, *an audience-chamber,* Plin. 15, 11, 10.—**b.** In partic., *A marriage-bed,* Poeta in Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; Catull. 61, 183; 66, 21; 83; Virg. A. 3, 324; 8, 412; 12, 144; Ov. M. 2, 592; 10, 635; Her. 3, 109, et saep.—**2.** Of animals, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 16; Var. R. R. 2, 9, 12 *sq.*; 3, 6, 4; 3, 9, 7; Cic. N. D. 2, 49 *fin.*; Virg. G. 1, 183; 4, 45; 243; Phaedr. 1, 19, 9; 2, 4, 12, et al.—**3.** Poet., *The couch of the setting sun:* Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 16.—**B.** Transf., in architecture, *The joint* or *bed of a stone, beam,* etc., Vitr. 2, 8; 4, 2; cf. cubiculum, *no.* 2, b.—**II.** Trop.: avaritiae non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre, *the real place,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77 *fin.*; cf. id. Clu. 30, 82; Pis. 34.

cŭbĭtal, is, *n.* [id.] *A cushion for leaning on, an elbow-cushion,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 255 (also quoted in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 1).

cŭbĭtālis, e, *adj.* [cubitum] *Pertaining to the elbow*; hence, as a measure, *An ell long:* fere cava, Liv. 24, 34: caules, Plin. 12, 12, 26: mensura, Pall. Febr. 18, 6: simulacrum cubitali majus, Suet. Galb. 4.

* **cŭbĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. cubitus] *A lying down,* Aug. Ep. 151.

(**cubitissim,** a corrupt word in Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 42; acc. to some, *adv.*, *Lying down*).

cŭbĭto, avi, 1. *v. freq. n.* [cubo] *To lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down* (rare): anus hic solet cubitare, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 76: Cic. Coel. 15, 36: humi (pavones), Col. 8, 11 *fin.*; Tac. A. 14, 5.—Of sexual intercourse: cum aliqua (aliquo), Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 57; Stich. 4, 1, 41.

* **cŭbĭtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who lies down:* bos, *i. e. that often lies down in a field,* Col. 6, 2, 11.

cŭbĭtum, i, *n.* (cubitus, i, *m.*, Cels. 8, 1; 16; Non. 201, 16) [id.] *The elbow* (serving for leaning upon), Cels. l. l.; Plin. 11, 45, 102; Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 13; Virg. A. 4, 690; Ov. M. 7, 343; 8, 728; 9, 518; Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8; Sat. 2, 4, 39; 2, 5, 42; Quint. 11, 3, 93; 118, et al.—**2.** Meton., **a.** *The bending, curvature of a shore:* orae, Plin. 3, 13, 18.—**b.** As a measure of length: *An ell, a cubit:* Lucil. in Non. 201, 18; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 15; Rud. 5, 2, 7; Cic. Leg. 2, 26 *fin.*; Att. 13, 12, 3; Plin. 7, 2, 2; Suet. Aug. 43; Tib. 38, et al.

1. cŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A lying down* (very rare): supini, proni, in latera, Plin. 28, 4, 14.—**2.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), *A bed, couch:* his foliis cubitus sibi sternunt, Plin. 24, 9, 38.

2. cubitus, i, v. cubitum.

cŭbo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. (*perf. conj.* cubaris, Prop. 2, 15, 17: *inf.* cubasse, Quint. 8, 2, 20; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 212; Ramsh. Gr. p. 125) *v. n.* *To lie down.*

I. Of persons: **A.** In gen.: *To be in a recumbent posture:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 34: in lectica cubans, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: ut etiam legationes audiret cubans, Suet. Vesp. 24; so id. Aug. 33; 43; Calig. 50; Gramm. 24: "*cubans* auspicatur qui in lecto quaerit augurium," Fest. p. 50.—Far more freq. and class, **B.** With particular access. meanings: **1.** *To lie asleep:* (villicus) primus cubitu surgat? postremus cubitum eat... uti suo quisque loco cubet, Cato R. R. 5, 5; cf. cubitum ire, Cic. Rosc. Am. 23; Div. 2, 59, 122: cubitum abire, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 55: cubitum discedere, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: cubitum se eo conferre, Suet. Aug. 6; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23: humi ac sub divo, Suet. Caes. 72: toro, id. Aug. 73; Ov. M. 11, 611, et saep.—**b.** Of sexual intercourse: cum aliqua (aliquo), Plaut. Am. prol. 112; 1, 1, 134; Casin. 2, 5, 31; 2, 8, 46; Bacch. 4, 9, 81; Mil. 1, 1, 65, et al.; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 65; Hec. 1, 2, 63; Catull. 69, 8; 78, 4, et al. *Abs.*: Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 46; so id. Amph. prol. 132; 1, 1, 131; 1, 3, 15, et saep.—**2.** *To recline at table* (cf. accumbo, *no.* 8): quo eorum loco quisque cubuisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: supra, Suet. Calig. 24: juxta, id. ib. 32; Tit. 1; Hor. S. 2, 6, 110.—**3.** *To lie down sick, to be sick:* est ei quidam servus qui in morbo cubat, Plaut. Casin. prol. 37: puerperio, id. Truc. 2, 5, 22: ex duritie alvi, Suet. Ner. 34: aeger, id. Aug. 72.—*Abs.*: Lucr. 2, 36: haec cubat, ille valet, Ov. Her. 20, 164: trans Tiberim longe cubat, Hor. S. 1, 9, 18; so id. ib. 2, 3, 289; Ep. 2, 2, 68.

II. Of inanimate objects: **A.** In gen.: qua cubat unda freti, *lies, extends itself,* Mart. 5, 1, 4.—**B.** In partic., of places: *To be in an oblique, sloping direction:* cubantia tecta, *inclining, sloping,* Lucr. 4, 518; so Ustica cubans, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 12.

† **cŭbus,** i, *m.* = κύβος, *A die, cube* Vitr. 5 praef.—**b.** As a measure, Rhem. Fann. 61.—**2.** *A cubic number,* Gell. 1, 20.

†† **cūci,** *n. indecl.* [a Pers. word, Gr. κοῦκι] *A tree similar to the palm*; acc. to Sprengel, Hyphaene coriacea, Plin. 13, 9, 18.

cucŭlla, ae, v. cucullus.

cŭcullĭo (cuculio, Cato R. R. 2, 3), ōnis, *m.* [cucullus] *A covering for the head, a cap,* Cato l. l.; Lampr. Elag. 32; Capitol. Ver. 4.

cŭcullus, i, *m.* (cuculla, ae, *f.*, in eccl. Lat., Paul. Nol. 21, 389; Hier. Vit. Hilar. *no.* 46), *A covering,* **a.** Of the head, *A cap, hood, capuchon, fastened to a garment,* Col. 1, 8, 9; 11, 1, 21; Mart. 11, 98; Juv. 3, 170; 6, 118; 330; 8, 145.—**b.** Of merchandise: *A conical wrapper* or *case,* Mart. 3, 2.

* **cŭcŭlo,** are, *v. n.* [cuculus] Of the natural note of the cuckoo: *To cry cuckoo,* Auct. Carm. Philom. 35.

cŭcūlus (cŭcŭlus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 35), i, *m.* **1.** *A cuckoo,* "Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249;" as a term of reproach, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2; 73; 84; Pseud. 1, 1, 94; esp. of foolish men, id. Trin. 2, 1, 18; and of dilatory husbandmen, who are not through with their pruning until the cuckoo is heard (after the vernal equinox), "Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249;" Hor. S. 1, 7, 30; cf. Voss upon Virg. G. 2, 403, p. 409.—**2.** *The plant also called* strychnos, Plin. 27, 8, 44; Marc. Emp., *fin.*

cŭcŭma, ae, *f.* *A cooking vessel, a kettle,* Petr. 135, 4; Marc. Dig. 48, 8, 1.—**2.** Perh. *A small private bath* (opp. to thermae), Mart. 10, 79.

* **cŭcŭmella,** ae, *f. dim.* [cucuma] *A little kettle,* Alfen. Dig. 8, 5, 17.

cŭcŭmĕrārĭum, ii, *n.* [cucumis] *A cucumber field* (eccl. Lat., transl. of the Hebr. מִקְשָׁה, Jes. 1, 8), Tert. adv. Jud. 3; 13; Hier. in Jesaj. 1, 1, 8.

cŭcŭmis, ĕris (*is* sometimes in the Nat. Hist. of Pliny; e. g. *acc.* cucumim, Plin. 9, 2, 1; 20, 2, 1; *abl.* cucumi, id. 20, 9, 40, et al.; together with cucumeris, id. 19, 5, 23; 12, 61; cucumeres, id. 19, 5, 24; cucumerum, id. ib. 23, et al.), *m.* *A cucumber;* "Col. 11, 3, 48; 10, 234; 380 *sq.*; Plin. 19, 5, 23; Pall. Mart. 9, 7;" Var. L. L. 5, 21, 30; R. R. 1, 2, 25; Virg. G. 4, 122; Col. 2, 9, 10, et al.—**2.** *A sea-plant similar in color and odor to the cucumber,* Plin. 9, 2, 1.

cŭcurbĭta, ae, *f.* *A gourd,* "Col. 11, 3, 48 *sq.*; 10, 234; 380; Plin. 19, 5, 24; Pall. Mart. 9, 16."—**2.** Transf., in medic. lang., *A cup, cupping-glass* (of similar form), Scribon. Comp. 46; 67; Juv. 14, 58, et al.; cf. cucurbitula, *no.* 2.

* **cŭcurbĭtārĭus,** ii, *m.* [cucurbita] *A gourd planter,* Hier. Ep. 112, *no.* 22.

* **cŭcurbĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [cucurbita, *no.* 2] *A cupping,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

cŭcurbĭtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cucurbita] *Like* or *similar to a gourd:* pira, Cato R. R. 7, 4; Plin. 15, 15, 16: ficus, Cloatius in Macr. Sat. 2, 16.

cŭcurbĭtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] **1.** Silvestris, *The bitter gourd,* Scribon. Comp. 106.—**2.** *A cupping-glass,* Cels. 2, 11; 3, 18.

* **cūcūrĭo,** ire, *v. n.* Of the natural tones of the cock: *To crow,* Auct. Carm. Philom. 25.

cucurru (interjectio). A word of unknown signification. Afranius in Cinerario: id me celabat cucurru. An nomen est ut veru, genu? Charis. p. 214.

1. cūdo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To strike, beat, pound, knock* (rare; and only ante-class., or in post-Aug. prose): aurum pilis, Plin. 33, 4, 21; Col. 2, 10, 14: plagas, Lucr. 1, 1043; cf. id. 4, 188.—**b.** Proverb.: istaec in me cudetur faba, *will fall upon me, I shall suffer for that,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89 Don.—**2.** Transf. (of metals), *To prepare by beating, to strike, to fabricate; to stamp, coin* (money): plumbeos numos, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 11: argentum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 18: anulum (* *to make*), Quint. 9, 2, 61.—* **b.** Trop.: quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 40.

2. cūdo, ōnis, *m.* *A helmet made of* *raw skin: abl.* cudone, Sil. 8, 495; 16, 59; cf. "*Cudon, περικεφαλαίας εἶδος,*" Gloss. Philox.

* **cuferion,** ii, *n. The nose-bleed,* a disease of horses, Veg. 3, 37.

cuicuimodi, v. modus, *fin.*

cuimodi, v. modus, *fin.*

cūjas (sometimes archaeist. written quoj.) or (in the ante- and post-class. per.), uncontr. cūjātis, is, *pron. interrog. Whence (from what country* or *family) originating? whence? from what place? ποδαπός:* quisquis erit, cujati'siet, Enn. in Cic. Balb. 22 *ad fin.;* so *nom.* cujatis, Att. in Non. 426, 24; Plaut. Curc. 3, 37; Men. 2, 2, 66; Poen. prol. 109; 5, 2, 33; App. M. 1, p. 104, 16; 8, p. 212, 31: quem quum percunctaretur Scipio, quis et cujas et cur id aetatis in castris fuisset, *etc.?* Liv. 27, 19: Socrates quum rogaretur, cujatem se esse diceret, Mundanum inquit, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: cujates estis? aut quo ex oppido? Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 34.

1. cūjus (sometimes archaeist. written quoj.), a, um, *pron. interr.* [from cujus, a form of quis] *Pertaining to whom? of whom? whose?* (most freq. in Plaut. and Ter.): cuja vox sonat procul? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 18; so id. Merc. 5, 2, 23; Pseud. 2, 4, 11; Rud. 2, 3, 2; Trin. 1, 2, 7: illa mulier, id. Merc. 4, 3, 20; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 87: fidicina, id. Epid. 2, 2, 109: virgo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 29: navis, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 46: ut optima conditione sit is, cuja res sit, cujum periculum, Cic. Verr. 2. 1, 54: cujum pecus? an Meliboei? Virg. E. 3, 1; Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 24; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 14; cf. abs.: cujam esse te vis maxime, ad eum duco te, id. Pseud. 4, 4, 5; so id. Cist. 3, 2: is Helenam abduxit, cuja causa nunc facio obsidium Ilio, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 24; cf. thus operâ, Lucil. in Non. 81, 31.—(*β*) With a suffixed *nam*: cujanam vox prope me sonat? Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 55.

2. cūjus (sometimes archaeist. written quoj.), a, um, *pron. relat.* [from cujus, a form of qui] *Pertaining to whom, of whom, whose* (rare): QVICQVID. INVENERIS.... DOMINO. SVO. CVIVM. ID. CENSEBIS. ESSE. REDDES., ancient form of an oath in Gell. 16, 4, 2; cf. Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 40: is denique, cuja ea uxor fuerat, Plin. Secundus, frgm. in Gell. 9, 16, 5: ea caedes si potissimum crimini datur, detur ei cuja interfuit, non ei cuja nihil interfuit, Cic. frgm. in Prisc. p. 950 P.

cujuscemodi, cujuscumquemodi, cujusdammodi, cujusmodi, cujusmodicumque; v. modus, *fin.*

cujusnam, cujanam, cujumnam; v. 1 cujus. *no. β.*

cujusquemodi, v. modus, *fin.*

* **cūjusvis,** cūjăvis, cūjumvis [from cujusvis, a form of quivis] *To whomever pertaining, whosesoever, of any one:* cujavis oratio insimulari potest, si, *etc.*, App. Apol.

culcĭta, ae, *f.* [acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 35, 46, and Fest. p. 22, from calco] *A sack filled with feathers, wool, hair,* etc., *for lying upon, warming,* etc.; *a bed, cushion, mattress, pillow,* Cato R. R. 10 *fin.;* 11 *fin.;* Var. in Non. 86, 5 *sq.;* Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46; Sen. Ep. 87; 108; Suet. Tib. 54; Claud. 35; Ner. 48; Vitell. 16, et al. Of *a little eye-cushion,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42. And of *a couch* in a conservatory of birds, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 14 Schneid.—In the lang. of comedy: gladium faciam culcitam Eumque incumbam, *I will make the sword my pillow,* i. e. *I will make way with myself,* Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 28.

‡ **culcĭtārĭus,** ii, *m.* [culcita] *A cushion-maker,* acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

* **culcĭtella,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little cushion* or *mattress,* transf. in an obscene sense, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 14.

* **culcĭtŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small cushion* or *mattress,* Lucil. in Non. 35, 20.

cūlĕāris (cull.), e, *adj.* [culeus] *Of the size of a* culeus: labrum, Cato R. R. 154: dolia, Vitr. 6, 9.

† **cūlĕus** (also cull., and in the signif. *no.* 2, *b,* written cōl.), i (*gen. plur.* culeum, Cato R. R. 11, 1), *m.* = κολεός, Ion. κουλεός (a sheath; hence) *A leather bag, a sack for holding liquids,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 78: Nep. Eum. 8; Plin. 7, 20, 19. Parricides also were sowed up in bags and drowned, "Cic. Rosc. Am 25 *fin.* Moeb.; Inv. 2, 50, 149; Sen. Clem. 1, 15; Modest. Dig. 48, 9, 9;" Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2; Quint. 7, 8, 6; Suet. Aug. 33; Ner. 45; Juv. 8, 214, et al.—**2.** Transf., **a.** *A large measure for liquids, holding* 20 amphorae, Cato R. R. 148, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 2, 7.—**b.** Obscene, *The scrotum,* Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Mart. 12, 84; Auct. Priap. 13, 8; 28, 4; hence coleos habere, *i. q.* virum esse, Petr. 44, 14.

1. cŭlex, ĭcis, *m.* (*f.*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 22) *A gnat, midge* (comprising very many species), "Plin. 11, 2, 1; 11, 35, 41;" Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 14; Lucr. 3, 391; Hor. S. 1, 5, 14; Col. 11, 3, 60; Pall. 1, 35, 2; Mart. 3, 93, et al. Also a title of a writing of Virg.; cf. Heyn. Virg. tom. iv. p. 3 *sq.*—As a term of reproach of a wanton lover: eho tu Nihili cana culex, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 22.

2. culex, icis, *A plant;* v. culix.

* **cŭlĭcellus,** i, *m.* dim. [culex] *A little gnat:* amasio Tullae, *i. e. buzzing around her,* Seren. in Diom. p. 513 P.

‡ **cŭlĭcŭlus,** *A gnat, κωνώπιον,* Gloss. Cyrill.

† **cŭligna,** ae, *f.* = κυλίχνη, *A small drinking vessel, a cup,* Cato R. R. 132, 1; frgm. in Fest. p. 39.

cŭlīna (old orthogr. colina, acc. to Non. 55, 18 *sq.*), ae, *f. A kitchen,* Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 1; Truc. 2, 7, 53; Var. R. R. 1, 13, 2; Col. 1, 6, 3; Cic. Fam. 15, 18; Sen. Ep. 114 *fin.;* Petr. 2; Hor. S. 1, 5, 73; 2, 5, 80, et al.—**2.** Transf.: **a.** "CULINA vocatur locus, in quo epulae in funere comburuntur," Fest. p. 50.—**b.** For *Food, fare, victuals:* Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 38; so Juv. 3, 250; 5, 162; 14, 14.

cŭlīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [culina] *Pertaining to the kitchen, culinary, kitchen-:* operae, Front. B. Parth. p. 201.—**b.** Subst. culinarius, ii, *m., A kitchen servant,* Scrib. Comp. 230.

‡ **cūlĭŏla** (cull.) cortices nucum viridium, dicta a similitudine culeorum, quibus vinum sive oleum continetur, Fest. p. 39.

culix, ĭcis, *m. An unknown plant,* Plin. 19, 5, 23 *fin.;* also written culex in Pall. Mart. 9, 8.

culleus, i, v. culeus.

culmen, inis, v. columen, *no.* B.

Culminia, v. Colminiana.

culmus, i, *m.* [kindr. with culmen; v. the word under columen, *no.* B. I.] *A stalk, stem,* esp. of grain, Var. R. R. 1, 48, 3 (*Cod. Vindob.* culmen); Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; Virg. G. 1, 111; 317; Col. 2, 21, 3, et al.: fabae, id. 12, 16, 3: milii, panici, Plin. 18, 7, 10, *no.* 3; ib. 30, 72: holci, id. 27, 19, 63: lilii, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 128.

culpa, ae, *f.* [acc. to Doed. Syn. 2, p. 151, kindr. in stem with scelus, from cellere, to strike] *Crime, fault, failure, defect* (as a state worthy of punishment; on the contr. delictum, peccatum, *etc.*, as punishable acts; diff. from scelus in this, that scelus implies an intentional injury of others; but culpa includes in it an error in judgment; v. Doed. as above cited, and *sq.*) (very freq. in all perr. and in every species of composition): Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 33; cf. non C. Rabirium culpa delicti, non invidia vitae ... in discrimen capitis vocaverunt, Cic. Rab. perd. 1, 2; Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 21: in hoc uno genere omnes inesse culpas istius maximas avaritiae, majestatis, dementiae, libidinis, crudelitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17; et culpam in facto, non scelus esse meo, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 24; cf. thus id. ib. 1, 3, 38; 3, 5, 51; 4, 4, 37, et saep.: quicquid hujus factum'st culpa, non factum'st mea, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 10; cf. id. Hec. 2, 1, 31 *sq.:* is quidem in culpa non est, id. ib. 4, 4, 78; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 19: in mutum confers culpam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 55; so conferre in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 96; Caes. B. G. 4, 27; Cic. de Sen. 5, 14, et al.; cf. culpam transferre in aliquem, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 5; Cic. Att. 15, 28; and suam quisque culpam auctores ad negotia transferunt, Sall. J. 1, 4: culpam non modo derivare in aliquem, sed communicare cum altero, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20 *fin:* in culpa ponere aliquem, id. Clu. 45 *ad fin.:* indecorant bene nata (pectora) culpae, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36: seraque fata, Quae manent culpas etiam sub orco, id. ib. 3, 11, 29; id. ib. 4, 15, 11, et saep.

2. In partic., **a.** *The crime of inchastity, a faux pas* (cf. crimen, *no.* II. 2), Ov. M. 2, 37; 452; 546, et saep.; Virg. A. 4, 19; 172; Hor. Od. 3, 27, 38; 3, 6, 17; Tac. A. 3, 24, et saep.—**b.** In jurid. Lat., *The fault of remissness, neglect:* "Gaj. Dig. 17, 2, 72;" Procul. ib. 18, 1, 68; Ulp. ib. 42, 5, 8 *sq.*, et saep.

* **3.** Meton. *Any thing mischievous* or *injurious, mischief:* continuo culpam (*sc.* ovem aegram) ferro compesce, Virg. G. 3, 468.

culpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [culpa] *Worthy of blame, culpable, criminal* (post-class.): aliquid (*opp.* laudabile). App. Apol. p. 223: opinio de diis (*opp.* digna), Arn. 7, p. 222.—*Comp.:* tanto culpabilius est, non observare quod possis, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 1.—*Adv.* culpābĭlĭter, *Culpably:* Symm. Ep. 9, 40.—*Comp.*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 39, 4.

* **culpātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [culpo] *A reproach, blame:* Gell. 10, 22, 2.

culpatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from culpo.

* **culpĭto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [culpo] *To reproach severely* or *harshly:* Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 19.

culpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [culpa] *To reproach* or *blame a person* or *thing as wrong* or *faulty, to censure, reprove, disapprove, condemn;* synon. with reprehendere, opp. to laudare, probare, *etc.;* v. the follg. (rare; mostly post-Aug.; never in the Cic. per.): **a.** With personal objects: medicum (corresp. with reprehendere), Var. L. L. 9, 5, 129: quos modo, Ov. M. 10, 581: illum, Quint. 8, 4, 23: alium, id. ib. 4, 2, 26: Neronem, Suet. Vit. Pers.—Pass.: laudatur (prodigus) ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 11; so id. ib. 1, 4, 25; Od. 4, 5, 20; Quint. 3, 6, 60: ob id, Suet. Caes. 72: in quo merito, id. Vesp. 16.—**b.** With things as objects: hoc (*opp.* laudare), Plaut. Bac. 3, 2, 13: quod, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 95: faciem Deae, Ov. M. 11, 322: versus duros (with reprehendere inertes), Hor. A. P. 446: statuas, Mart. 9, 60; Quint. 2, 4, 38.—**c.** *Abs.:* sola Jovis conjux non tam culpetne probetne Eloquitur, quam, *etc.*, Ov. M. 3, 256; so id. ib. 9, 524; Hor. S. 1, 4, 82; Quint. 5, 11, 7.—**2.** *To declare some thing as a crime, to impute a fault to something, to complain of, find fault with:* arbore nunc aquas Culpante, nunc torrentia agros Sidera, nunc hiemes iniquas, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 31; cf. Col. 1 prooem. § 1: culpantur frustra calami, Hor. S. 2, 3, 7.—Whence

culpatus, a, um, *Pa. Worthy of reproach, blamable:* Paris, Virg. A. 2, 602: culpatius, Gell. 11, 7, 1.

culte, *adv. Elegantly;* v. colo, *Pa*, *fin.*

cultello, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** *To make in the shape of a knife:* dorsum, Plin. 32, 2, 5; cf. spinam dorsi, id. 8, 25, 38.—* **2.** *To even land by the plough-colter:* Frontin. de Limit. p. 43 Goes.

* **cultellŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [cultellus] *A little knife,* Sol. 38.

cultellus, i, *m. dim.* [culter] *A small knife,* Var. R. R. 1, 69, 2; id. frgm. in Non. 195, 18; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51; Plin. 12, 25, 54; Suet. Claud. 34; Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 11, et al. —**b.** Lignei, *Wooden pegs,* Vitr. 7, 3.

culter, tri, *m.* [from colo, like raster from rado] **1.** Orig., *A plough-colter, plough-share,* Plin. 18, 18, 48.—Hence, **2.** In gen., *A knife.* So *a vintner's knife,* Col. 4, 25, 2; *a butcher-knife, a cooking-knife, hunting-knife, razor,* etc., Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 2; Mil. 5, 4; Rud. 1, 2, 46; Liv. 3, 48; Var. in Non. 195, 16; Petr. 40, 5; Suet. Aug. 19; Claud. 13; Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; Petr. 108, 11; Plin. 7, 59, 59: qui ad cultrum bovem emunt, *i. e. for slaughter,* Var. R. R. 2, 5, 11: tympanum versatile, in cultro collocatum, *placed on the edge, on the small side, perpendicularly,* Vitr. 10, 14; in the same sense, in cultrum collocare, id. 10, 10.—And trop.: fugit improbus ac me Sub cultro liquit, *under the knife,* i. e. *in extreme peril,* Hor. S. 1, 9, 74.

‡ **cultĭcŭla** (so acc. to *Cod. Mon.*

Lind. reads CULCITULA) fusticulus quidam ligneus in sacris dicebatur, Fest. p. 38 *fin.* [culter; cf. cultelli lignei, under cultellus, *no.* b].

cultĭo, ōnis, *f.* [colo] **1.** agri, *A cultivation, preparation of ground, agriculture;* v. agricultio.—**2.** (in acc. with colo, *no.* II. 2) *Veneration, reverence,* Arn. 4, p. 146; 5, 178.

cultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *An elaborator, cultivator, planter, husbandman,* etc.: agrorum, Liv. 2, 34; 4, 25: agri, id. 40, 29; cf. agricultor: virentis agelli, Hor. A. P. 117: terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: vitis, id. Fin. 5, 14, 40: alveorum, Col. 9, 3, 1.—Poet. of a bullock: pauperis agri, Ov. F. 5, 515.—**b.** Abs. for *Cultivator of land, husbandman, planter,* Sall. J. 46, 5; 48 *fin.;* Liv. 21, 34; 28, 11; 45, 30; Quint. 2, 19, 2; Virg. A. 8, 8; Ov. M. 1, 425; 7, 653, et al.—**2.** (in acc. with colo, *no.* I. 2) *An inhabitant, a dweller:* ejus terrae, Sall. J. 17 *fin.:* collis ejus (*sc.* Janiculi), Liv. 24, 10; cf. collis Heliconii, Catull. 61, 1: nemorum, Virg. G. 1, 14; ib. 2, 114; cf. antiqui (Capuae), Liv. 7, 38: (insularum), id. 22, 31: coeli (Juppiter), Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 13: Euboicus tumidarum aquarum, Ov. M. 14, 4.—**II.** Trop. (in acc. with colo, *no.* II. 1 and 2): **1.** *A fosterer, supporter:* bonorum (together with fautor), Liv. 9, 46: fidissimus imperii Romani (Hiero), id. 26, 32: juvenum, *a tutor, teacher,* Pers. 5, 63: veritatis, fraudis inimici, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109; cf. aequi, Ov. M. 5, 100: juris et aequarum legum, Mart. 10, 37: amicitiae, Liv. 25, 28; Mart. 9, 86.—**2.** *A worshiper, reverencer:* deorum, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1: numinis, Ov. M. 1, 327: diligentissimus religionum, Liv. 5, 49. Also abs., Virg. A. 11, 788. Hence, in later relig. lang., *A priest of some deity:* deum matris, *a priest of Cybele,* Suet. Oth. 8; cf. Orell. *no.* 938; 1578; 1754, et saep.

cultrārĭus, ii, *m.* [culter] *A slayer of the victim* (for sacrifice), Suet. Calig. 32; Inscr. Grut. 640, 11.

* **cultrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [culter] *Knife-formed:* mucrone folia, Plin. 13, 4, 7.

cultrix, īcis, *f.* [cultor] **I.** *She who labors at* or *cares for a thing:* earum (rerum, quas natura gignit) augendarum et alendarum quandam cultricem esse, quae sit scientia atque ars agricolarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39.—**2.** *A female inhabitant:* nemorum Latonia virgo, Virg. A. 11, 557; cf. montibus Idri (Diana), Catull. 64, 300 Sillig. *N. cr.:* collis (Janiculi) haec aetas, Ov. F. 1, 245.—**b.** Poet. transf., of things as subjects: foci secura patella, Pers. 3, 26.—**II.** Trop.: *A female worshiper:* deorum montium, Lact. de Mort. pers. 11.

cultūra, ae, *f.* [colo] **I.** *A cultivating, care:* agri, Var. R. R. 2 praef. § 4; Cic. de Sen. 15, 54; Suet. Aug. 42; Vesp. 1, et al.: agelli, Lucr. 5, 1366; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 30 *fin.;* 35; Flacc. 29, 71, and agricultura: vitis, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39. In plur.: agri culturas docuit usus, Lucr. 5, 1447.—**b.** Abs.: *Agriculture, husbandry,* in the broadest sense (cf. agricola), Var. R. R. 1, 18; 7; Quint. 10, 2, 2; Hor. Od. 3, 24, 14. In plur., of the individual parts of husbandry, Col. 11, 1, 30; 11, 2, 3.—**II.** Trop.: **1.** *Care, culture, cultivation:* animi philosophia est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13 (v. the figure in connection); so abs.: culturae patientem commodare aurem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40.—* **2.** *An honoring:* potentis amici, *i. e. a courting, flattering,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 86.

1. cultus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from colo.

2. cultus, ūs, *m.* [colo] **I.** Lit.: *A laboring at, labor, care, cultivation, culture* (so rare): quod est tam asperum saxetum, in quo agricolarum cultus non elaboret? Cic. Agr. 2, 25 *ad fin.;* so agricolae, id. Leg. 1, 1: agrorum, Liv. 4, 12; Quint. prooem. § 26; cf. id. ib. 8, 3, 75: (oves) neque sustentari neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum et curatione possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; cf. cultus et curatio corporis, id. ib. 1, 34, 94.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen. (also rare): malo cultu corruptus, *by bad training,* Cic. Part. 26; cf. recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 34; id. Ep. 2, 2, 123 Schmid.: quid tam dignum cultu atque labore ducamus (*sc.* quam vocem)? Quint. 2, 16, 17.—**2.** *An honoring, reverence:* philosophia nos primum ad deorum cultum erudivit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26; so id. Inv. 2, 53; Ov. M. 5, 279; 6, 314, et al.; and in the plur.: justis ac piis, Lact. 4, 3: de adventu regis et cultu sui, Tac. A. 2, 58.—Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry,

B. In partic., *Care directed to the refinement of life* (as antith. to a state of nature), *i. e. arrangements for living, manner of life, culture,* etc.: homines a fera agrestique vita ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 33; cf. eadem mediocritas ad omnem usum cultumque vitae transferenda est, id. Off. 1, 39 *fin.:* (Belgae) a cultu atque humanitate Provinciae longissime absunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1 Herz.; cf. id. ib. 1, 31; 6, 18; Virg. A. 5, 730; and in plur.: cultusque artesque virorum, Ov. M. 7, 58: liberalis, Liv. 45, 28: tam humilis, id. 1, 39: agrestis et rusticus, id. 7, 4; cf. feri, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 2: regio victu atque cultu aetatem agere, Sall. C. 37, 6; so with victus, Cic. Fam. 9, 3; Caes. B. G. 6, 24; Nep. Alcib. 11, 4, et al.; cf. of *improvement, cultivation of mind:* animi cultus ille erat ei quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54: non mores patrios solum, sed etiam cultum vestitumque mutavit, Nep. Paus. 3, 1.—In a bad sense: *Luxury, wantonness:* lubido stupri, ganeae ceterique cultus non minor incesserat, Sall. C. 13, 3; cf. cultus ac desidia imperatoris, Liv. 29, 21 *fin.*—**b.** Transf., of *Ornaments of style:* in verbis effusiorem, ut ipsi vocant, cultum affectaverunt, Quint. 3, 8, 58; so id. ib. 2, 5, 23; 10, 1, 124; 10, 2, 17; 12, 10, 23; 79, et al.

2. Κατ' ἐξοχήν, *Clothing, ornament, splendid dress, splendor* (so most freq.): regius, Nep. Dat. 3, 1: militaris, Liv. 29, 19: incinctus Gabino cultu, id. 10, 7: justo mundior, id. 8, 15, et saep.; so Vellej. 1. 2; 2, 40; 107; Quint. 8 prooem. § 20; 11, 3, 137; Suet. Caes. 44; 45; Calig. 52; Ner. 20, et saep.; Hor. Od. 1, 8, 16; 4, 9, 15; Ov. M. 3, 609; 8, 855; 13, 163, et saep.

cŭlullus, i, *m.* (acc. to Acro upon Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11, orig., A sacrificial vessel for liquids; later, in gen.) *A drinking-vessel, beaker, cup, bowl,* Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11; A. P. 434.

cūlus. i, *m.* [perh. kindred with κοῖλος, of a curving form; cf. 1. anus] *The posteriors, fundament,* Catull. 23, 19; 33, 4; 97, 2; 4; 12; 98, 4; Mart. 3, 98.

cum (orig. form COM, still found in an inscription: COM PREIVATVD; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 306 and 537, and under *no.* III.), *praep. c. abl.*, designates in gen. accompaniment, community, connection of one object with another, opp. to sine, separatim, *etc.: With, together, together with, in connection with, along with.*

I. In gen.: Plaut. Am. prol. 95; cf. haud convenit, Una ire cum amica imperatorem in via, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 42; Plaut. Am. prol. 125: cum Pansa vixi in Pompejano, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 4: vivit habitatque cum Balbo, id. ib.: si coenas hodie mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70; Cic. Att. 5, 1, 4: vagamur egentes cum conjugibus et liberis, id. ib. 8, 2, 3: qui unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habeant, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, et saep.—**b.** In an expression of displeasure: abi hinc, quo dignus, cum donis tuis tam lepidis, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 9; cf. Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 33; Andr. 5, 4, 38 Ruhnk.; Eun. 1, 2, 73; Heaut. 4, 6, 7; Hec. 1, 2, 59.

B. In a designation of time with which some action concurs: egone abs te abii hinc hodie cum diluculo? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 111; so primo luci, id. Cist. 2, 1, 49; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55; Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; cf. prima luce, id. Att. 4, 3, 4; and primo lumine solis, Virg. A. 7, 130: primo mane, Hirt. B. Afr. 62: mane, Lucil. in Diom. p. 372 P.: ortu solis, Sall. J. 106: occasu solis, id. ib. 68; cf. sole reliquit, Virg. A. 3, 568, et saep.: mane cum luci simul, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 31; v. simul: exiit cum nuncio (*i. e. at the same time with,* etc.) Crassus, Caes. B. G. 5, 46; cf. cum his nuncius Romam ad consulendum redit, ἅμα τοῖσδε, Liv. 1, 32: simul cum dono designavit templo Jovis fines, id. 1, 10.

C. In the designation of the relations, circumstances, way, and manner with which any act is connected, by which it is accompanied, under or in which it takes place, *etc.: With, in, under, in the midst of, among, to, at:* aliquid cum malo suo facere, Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 4; cf. cum magna calamitate et prope pernicie civitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24: cum summa reipublicae salute et cum tua peste ac pernicie cumque eorum exitio, qui, *etc.*, id. Cat. 1, 13, 33, et saep.; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 104; cf. cum magno provinciae periculo, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, et saep.: cum summo probro, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 10: cum summo terrore hominum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 6: cum summa tua dignitate, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61: cum bona alite, Catull. 61, 19, et saep.; Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 129: ferendum hoc onus est cum labore, id. Amph. 1, 1, 21; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59, et saep.: multis cum lacrimis aliquem obsecrare, *amid many tears,* Caes. B. G. 1, 20; cf. hunc ipsum abstulit magno cum gemitu civitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, et saep.: si minus cum cura aut κατὰ λόγον locus loquendi leetus est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 6; so cum cura, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 70; Sall. J. 54, 1; Liv. 22, 42; 27, 24 *fin.* Drak.; 38, 18; 39, 41; 44, 1, et saep.; cf. cum summo studio, Sall. C. 51, 38; Liv. 8, 25, et al.; Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 9: summa cum celeritate ad exercitum rediit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52: maximo cum clamore involant, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 89; so Liv. 2, 23, et al.; cf. Athenienses cum silentio auditi sunt, Liv. 38, 10, et al.: illud cum pace agemus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 29, 83; cf. Drak. Liv. 3, 19: cum bona pace, Liv. 1, 24; 21, 24; 32; 28, 37 Drak.: cum bona gratia, Cic. Fat. 4, 7: cum bona venia, Liv. 29, 1, 7; cf. Drak. upon 7, 41: cum venia, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 104; Quint. 10, 1, 72: cum virtute vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 29; id. ib. 2, 11, 34: cum judicio, Quint. 10, 1, 8: cum firma memoria, id. ib. 5, 10, 54, et saep.

2. Cum eo quod *or* ut (ne), (in an amplification or limitation) *With the circumstance* or *in the regard that, on* or *under the condition, with the exception, that,* etc. (except once in Cicero's epistt. not ante-Aug.): with the *indicat.*, Quint. 12, 10, 47 Spald.; id. 10, 7, 13; so also cum eo quidem, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 4, 30: sit sane, quoniam ita tu vis: sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7; so with *tamen* and the *conjunct.*, Cels. 2, 17; 3, 5; 4, 6, et al.: Antium nova colonia missa cum eo ut Antiatibus permitteretur, si et ipsi ascribi coloni vellent, Liv. 8, 14; so with *ut*, id. ib. *init.;* 30, 10 *fin.;* 36, 5; Cels. 3, 22: obsequar voluntati tuae cum eo, ne dubites, *etc.*, Col. 5, 1, 4; so Cels. 7, 22.

3. Cum diis volentibus, *etc.*, *With God's help, by the will of God,* σὺν θεῷ: cum divis volentibus quodque bene eveniat mando tibi, mani, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 141, 1; Enn. Ann. 6, 33 (in Cic. Off. 1, 12 *fin.*): agite cum dis bene juvantibus arma capite, Liv. 21, 43; so cum superis, Claud. Cons. Stil. III, 174.

4. Cum with an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, *etc.*) for our *-fold*, in econ. lang., for the designation of the degree of multiplication in the productions of the soil: ut ex eodem semine aliubi cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quinto decimo, *ten-, fifteen-fold,* Var. R. R. 1, 44, 1; so cum octavo, cum decimo, Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 47: cum centesimo, Plin. 18, 10, 21; cf. with a subst.: cum centesima fruge agricolis fenus reddente terra, id. 5, 4, 3.

D. With a means or instrument, as far as that is considered as attending or accompanying the actor in his action (so most freq. ante-class., or in the poets and scientific writers): acribus inter se cum armis confligere, Lucil. in Non. 261, 6; Enn. in Serv. Virg. G. 2, 424: cum voce maxima conclamat, Claud. Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 10; Catull. 98, 3: cum suo gurgite accepit venientem (fluvius), Virg. A. 9, 816; Veg. 1, 27, 2: cum vino et oleo ungere, id. 1, 11, 8, et saep.: terra in augurum libris scripta cum R uno, Var. L. L. 5, 4, 8.

II. In partic. **1.** First with words that designate a union, connection, a joining, binding together, *etc.*, like conjungere componere, connectere, colligere, *etc.*, v. h. vv.

2. For the designation of the idea of being furnished, endowed, clothed with, *etc.*, in a lit. and trop. sense: ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenu' fidei, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1 (cf. the antith.: hominem sine re, sine fide, Cic. Coel. 32, 78): a portu illuc nunc cum laterna advenit, Plaut. Am. prol. 149: cadus cum vino, id. Stich. 5, 1, 7; cf. id. Pers. 2, 3, 15; olla cum aqua, Cato R. R. 156; arcula cum ornamentis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 91; fiscos cum pecunia Siciliensi, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 22: onerariae naves cum commeatu, Liv. 30, 24, et saep.: cum servili schema, Plaut. Am. prol. 117; so of clothing, id. Rud. 1, 4, 31; Stich. 2, 2, 26; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24; 2, 5, 13; Rab. Post. 10, 27; Liv. 35, 34; Suet. Claud. 13; Sil. 1, 94, et saep.: ut ne quis cum telo servus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 3; so of weapons, id. Phil. 2, 8; cf. immissi cum falcibus, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: cum elephanti capite puerum natum, Liv. 27, 11; cf. cum quinque pedibus natus, id. 30, 2; id. 27, 4, et al.: omnia cum pulcris animis Romana juventus, Enn. in Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 1; cf. Ter. ib.: te Romam venisse cum febri, Cic. Att. 6, 9: ex iis qui cum imperio sint, id. Fam. 1, 1, 3 Manut.; cf. cum imperio aut magistratu, Suet. Tib. 12 Bremi.

3. With words which designate intercourse, traffic, agreement, deliberation, difference, *etc.*; therefore with verbs like agere (cum aliquo, secum or cum animo suo; cf. also cogitare, reputare, dubitare, *etc.*) pangere, rationem habere, servare fidem; congruere, consentire; certare, pugnare, discrepare, differre, dissentire, distrahere, *etc.*, v. h. vv.; and cf. upon the connection of *cum* with the latter class of words, Roth. Tac. Agr. Exc. XXVI. p. 239 *sq.*

☞ **a.** *Cum* in anastrophe. So always with the *pron. person.*: mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, *etc.*; cf. Cic. Or. 45, 154; Prisc. p. 949 and 988 P.; and in gen. with the *pron. relat.*: quocum (quicum), quacum, quibuscum; cf. Drak. Liv. 38, 9; Heusing. Cic. Off. 1, 35, 2; Brem. Nep. Milt. 1, 2.—**b.** Separated by *et* from its noun: cum et diurno et nocturno metu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66.

III. In compounds the primitive form *com* was alone in use, and was unchanged before *b*, *p*, *m*: comburo, compono, committo; and the few words beginning with vowels, comes, comitium, and comitor; with the assimilation of the *m* before *l*, *n*, *r*: colligo, connecto, corripio; with the change of *m* into *n* before all the remaining consonants: concutio, condono, confero, congero, conjicio, conqueror, consumo, contero, convinco; and with the rejection of *m* before all vowels and before *h*: coarguo, coeo, coinquino, coopto, cohibeo.—**B.** In signif. it designates, **1.** A being or bringing together of several objects: coeo, colloquor, convivor, *etc.*; colligo, compono, condo, *etc.*—Through the intermediate idea of comprehending all the parts of an object, it expresses, **2.** The completeness, perfecting of any act, and thus gives intensity to the signif. of the simple word, as in commaculo, commendo, concito, *etc.*, comminuo, concerpo, concīdo, convello, *etc.*

More upon this art. v. in Hand. Turs. II. p. 134–171.

The follg. are considered as compounds with cum:

cumprimis (or perh. better, cum primis in case-relations), *Especially, particularly*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28; Gell. 1, 13, et al.; cf. the follg.—More striking still is

*cumprime, *Especially, particularly*, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2: "*apprime* crebrius est, *cumprime* rarius, traductumque ex eo est, quod cumprimis dicebant pro eo, quod est imprimis," Gell. ib.

2. cum, *conj.*; v. quum.

Cūmae, arum (Cyme, Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 65: *gen.* Cymes, Sil. 13, 494), *f.*, Κύμη, *An ancient colony of the Chalcidians, in Campania, on the sea-coast, renowned on account of its Sibyl*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; Lucr. 6, 748; Virg. A. 6, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 11; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1; Flor. 1, 16, 6, et saep.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 712 *sq.*—**II.** Whence, **A. Cūmānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cumae, Cumaean*: ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: litora, Tac. A. 15, 46: linum, Plin. 19, 1, 2: caementum, id. 35, 13, 47: calices, *made in Cumae*, Var. in Non. 146, 11; cf. fictaque Cumana lubrica terra rota, *i. e. Cumaean vessels*, Tib. 2, 3, 70: orbe patinas tortas, Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 43; and pulvere rubicunda testa, Mart. 14, 114: Apollo, *i. e. who was worshiped at Cumae*, Flor. 2, 8, 3; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 43: vates, *i. e. the Sibyl*, Luc. 5, 183.—**2.** Subst.: **a.** Cumani, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Cumae*, Liv. 40, 42 *fin.*—**b.** Cumanum, i, *n.*—(*a*) *The Cumaean region*: in Cumano, Plin. 17, 25, 38.—(*β*) *An estate of Cic. near Cumae*, Cic. Fam. 4, 2; Att. 4, 10; 14, 10; Acad. 1, 1.—**B. Cūmaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cumaean* (poet. word): urbs, Virg. A. 3, 441: antrum, Sil. 13, 498: Sibylla, Virg. A. 6, 98; Ov. M. 15, 712; cf. of the same: virgo, Ov. M. 14, 135: dux (*sc.* Aeneae), id. ib. 121: vates, Val. Fl. 1, 5: carmen, *i. e. of the Sibyl*, Virg. E. 4, 4: in annos vivant, i. e. *very long* (as the Sibyl was called longaeva sacerdos, Virg. A. 6, 321), Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 41; cf. Prop. 2, 2, 16.

‡ **cumalter** significat *cum altero*, dictum ab antiquis ita brevitatis causa, ut *sodes* pro si audes, *scilicet* pro scias licet, *sis* pro si vis, Fest. p. 39.

Cumanus, a, um, v. Cumae, *no.* II. A.

† **cūmātĭlis** (also written cym.), e, *adj.* [from κῦμα, with the Lat. ending, ilis] *Sea-colored, water-colored, blue*: colos, Titin. in Non. 548, 11.—**b.** Subst. cumatile, is, *n.*, *A bluish garment*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

cumatium, ii, v. cymatium.

cumba, ae, v. cymba.

cŭmĕra, ae, *f.* (**cumerum,** i, *n.*, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88) *A chest, box*; to keep grain in, Hor. S. 1, 1, 53 Acro; Ep. 1, 7, 30; for the utensils of a bride, Fest. p. 48; Var. l. l.; v. 1. camillus, *no.* 3.

cŭmīnātus (also written cym.), a, um, *adj.* [cuminum] *Seasoned* or *mixed with cumin*: Pall. Nov. 22, 5.—**b.** Subst.: cuminatum, i, *n.*, *Cumin-spice*: Apic. 1, 29.

* **cŭmīnīnus** (also written cym.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Composed of cumin*: oleum, App. Herb. 74.

† **cŭmīnum** (also written cym.), i, *n.* = κύμινον, *The* (pale-making) *cumin*, "Plin. 20, 14, 57 *sq.*; Pall. Mart. 9, 17;" Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18; Col. 10, 245; Pers. 5, 55.

cummaxime, v. quum.

cummis, is, v. gummi.

cumprime, v. 1. cum, *fin.*

cumprimis, v. 1. cum, *fin.*

cumque (also written quomque or cunque), *adv.* [quum-que] serves for the generalizing of any action, event, time, *etc.*: *However, whenever, howsoever, whensoever, -ever, -soever*: **a.** Usu. with pronn. and pronom. advv.: quicumque, qualiscumque, *etc.*, ubicumque, quotiescumque, *etc.*; v. h. vv.—**b.** Very rarely standing alone: quae demant quomque dolorem, *which remove pain in general, any pain*, Lucr. 2, 21: quum solis lumina quomque Insertim fundunt radios per opaca domorum, *in whatever manner*, id. 2, 113; id. 5, 313 Forbig.: mihi cumque salve Rite vocanti, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 15 ("*quotiescumque* te vocavero," Schol.): aurum cumque a possessore confertur, Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 32. Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 173 *sq.*

☞ Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9, the reading is most prob. EQVITATVMQVE. QVI. REGAT. HABETO., v. Orell. *N. cr.*

cŭmŭlāre, is, *n.*, "commissura renum," Veg. 6, 1, 2; 6, 2, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.*

cumŭlāte, *adv.* *In rich abundance, amply, abundantly, copiously*; v. cumulo, *Pa., fin.*

cŭmŭlātim, *adv.* [cumulatus] *Abundantly, in heaps, in abundance* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): positum in doliis, Var. R. R. 3, 15 *fin.*; Prud. Apoth. 785.

cumulatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from cumulo.

cŭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To form into a heap, to accumulate, heap,* or *pile up* (class.).

I. In gen. (so mostly post-Aug.; esp. in Curt. and Tac.): materiem, Lucr. 1, 989: nubila, id. 6, 191; 518: stipites, Curt. 6, 6: arenas, id. 5, 1: nivem, id. 5, 4: arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. 45, 33: pyram truncis nemorumque ruina, Stat. Th. 6, 85.

2. Trop.: benefacta, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 64: omnia principatus vocabula, Tac. H. 2, 80: honores in eam, id. Ann. 13, 2; id. ib. 1, 21; Curt. 4, 16.

II. With special access. ideas (class.): **A.** *To increase, augment by heaping up, to amass, accumulate*: **a.** With an *Abl.*: funus funere, Lucr. 6, 1237; cf. Liv. 26, 41: aes alienum usuris, Liv. 2, 23: haec aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 30; cf. alio scelere hoc scelus, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14: bellicam gloriam eloquentiâ, id. Off. 1, 32, 116; Ov. H. 2, 57.—(*β*) Without *abl.*: invidiam, Liv. 3, 12 *ad fin.*: injurias, id. 3, 37: vitia, Tac. Or. 28: accesserunt quae cumularent religiones animis, Liv. 42, 20.

B. *To make full by heaping up, to fill full, fill, overload*, etc.

1. Lit. (*a*) *c. abl.*: locum strage semiruti muri, Liv. 32, 17: fossas corporibus, Tac. H. 4, 20: viscera Thyesteis mensis, Ov. M. 15, 462 Jahn. *N. cr.*: canistra flore, id. Fast. 4, 451: altaria donis, Virg. A. 11, 50; cf. aras honore, donis, Liv. 8, 33; Curt. 5, 1; Val. Fl. 1, 204.—(*β*) Without *abl.*: altos lacus fervida musta, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 72; id. Med. fac. 56; cf. cumulata ligula salis cocti, *a full spoon, spoonful*, Col. 2, 21, 2.

2. Trop.: (*a*) *c. abl.*: non possum non confiteri cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14; cf. id. Fin. 2, 19 *ad fin.*: nunc meum cor cumulatur ira, Caecil. in Cic. Coel. 16: duplici dedecore cumulata domus, Cic. Att. 12, 5; cf. orator omni laude cumulatus, id. de Or. 1, 26: tot honoribus cumulatus, Tac. H. 3, 37; *Suet. Ner. 8; Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18.—*(*β*) With *ex*: (summum bonum) cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, *is made complete, perfect*, Cic. Fin. 5, 14 *fin.*—(*γ*) *Abs.*: ad cumulandum gaudium (meum) conspectum mihi tuum defuisse, *in order to make my joy full, complete*, Cic. Att. 4, 1; cf. under *Pa.*, *no.* 2, *a.*—Whence

cŭmŭlātus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** (in acc. with *no.* II. A) *Increased, augmented*: eadem mensura reddere aut etiam cumulatiore, Cic. Brut. 4, 15: spreta in tempore gloria interdum cumulatior redit, Liv. 2, 47 *ad fin.*; cf. so id. 4, 60.—**2.** (in acc. with *no.* II. B) *Filled full, full, complete, perfect*: (*a*) *Abs.*: tantum accessit ad amorem, ut mirarer locum fuisse augendi in eo, quod mihi jampridem cumulatum etiam videbatur, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 5: hoc sentire et facere perfectae cumulataeque virtutis (est), id. Sest. 40.—Poet.: veniam .... cumulatam sorte remittam, *i. e.* cumulate referam, Virg. A. 4, 436; v. Wagn. in h. l.—(*β*) *c. gen.*: ineptitudinis cumulatus, Caecil. in Non. 128, 15: scelerum cumulatissime? Plaut. Aul. 5, 16.—*Adv.* cumulate, *In rich abundance, abundantly, copiously* (freq. in Cic.; elsewhere very rare), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64; Fin. 2, 13, 42; Div. 2, 1, 3; Att. 6, 3, 3; 15, 15 *ad fin.*; Scrib. Comp. 227.—*Comp.*, Cic. Or. 17.—*Sup.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 11; 10, 29; 13, 4; 42.

cŭmŭlus, i, *m.* [acc. to Doed. Syn. 2, p. 115, instead of culmulus, as *dim.* from culmus, kindred with culmen] *A heap*, as coming to a point (cf. Doed. above cited), *a pile, a mass piled up high* (class., esp. freq. in the signif. *no.* II.): in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, Liv. 3, 34; cf. hostium coacervatorum, id. 22, 7; id. 5, 48; and armorum cumulos coacervare, id. 5, 39. caesorum corporum, id. 22, 59: saxei, Plin. 31, 10, 46, *no.* 3: eminens (aquae in poculis), id. 2, 65, 65: aquarum, Ov. M. 15, 508: pulveris, id. ib. 14, 137: arenae, Virg. G. 1, 105: Insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons, *follows with its mass*, id. Aen. 1, 105; cf. id. ib. 2, 498.

II. *A heap added to an accumulated mass* or *to a full measure* (cf. Fest. s. v. AUCTARIUM, p. 13), *a surplus, overplus, accession, addition, increase; a summit, point, crown*, etc.: dierum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11: ut ad illam praedam damnatio Sex. Roscii velut cumulus accedat, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8, cf. ad summam laetitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cumulus accedet, id. Att. 4, 18 *fin.*: cumulus commendationis tuae, id. ib. 16, 3, 3; and cui gloriae amplior adhuc cumulus accessit, Suet. Tib. 17: accesserint in cumulum manubiae vestrorum imperatorum, *as an addition*, Cic. Agr. 2, 23 *fin.*: aliquem cumulum artibus afferre, id. de Or. 3, 35 *fin.*: magnum beneficium tuum magno cumulo auxeris, id. Fam. 13, 62; cf. Ov. M. 11, 206; and Tac. H. 1, 77: pro mercedis cumulo, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; Ov. M. 14, 472.—**b.** In rhetoric: peroratio, quam *cumulum* quidam, alii *conclusionem* vocant, Quint. 6, 1, 1.

cūnābŭla, orum, *n.* [cunae] *A cradle*, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79. Of the *resting-place* of young animals, Virg. G. 4, 66; Plin. 10, 33, 51.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *The earliest abode, dwelling-place*: Idaeum Simoenta, Jovis cunabula parvi, Prop. 3, 1, 27; so gentis nostrae, Virg. A. 3, 105.—**b.** Like our *cradle*, for *Birth, origin*: a primis cunabulis, *from earliest childhood*, Col. 1, 3, 5: qui non in cunabulis sed in campo sunt consules facti, *i. e. not by their descent*, Cic. Agr. 2, 36 *ad fin.*: a primis cunabulis hujus urbis conditae, App. M. 2, p. 128, 27: juris, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2.

cūnae, arum, *f.* *A cradle*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 81; Truc. 5, 13; Cic. de Sen. 23, 83; Tusc. 1, 39; Quint. 1, 1, 21; Ov. F. 6, 167; Met. 10, 392; 15, 405; Mart. 11, 39; Pers. 2, 31, et saep. Of *the nests* of young birds, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 10.—**2.** Meton., Like our *cradle*, for *Birth* or *earliest childhood*, Ov. M. 3. 313; 967; cf. cunabula, *no.* 2, b.

cunctābundus (cont.), a, um, *adj.* [cunctor] *Lingering, loitering, delaying* (very rare): milites cunctabundosque et resistentes egressos castris esse, Liv. 6, 7: nusquam cunctabundus, nisi quum in senatu loqueretur, Tac. A. 1, 7.

* **cunctālis,** e, *adj.* [cunctus] *General*: Marc. Cap. 1, p. 16.

* **cunctāmen** (cont.), ĭnis, *n.* [cunctor] *A delaying, hesitating*: Paul. Nol. 24, 416.

cunctans (cont.), antis, v. cunctor, *Pa.*, *no.* A.

cunctanter (cont.), *adv.* *Slowly, with delay*; v. cunctor, *Pa.*, *no.* A, *fin.*

cunctātĭo (cont.), ōnis, *f.* [cunctor] *A delaying, lingering*, in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense, *a tarrying, delay, hesitation, doubt* (accordingly subjective, while mora is objective; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 297) (freq. and in good prose): danda brevis cogitationi mora....in hac cunctatione, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 3, 157: studium semper assit, cunctatio absit, Cic. Lael. 13: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt....ita ut nonnumquam cunctatione ac tarditate, *etc.*, id. Sest. 47: Sabini, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: sua, id. ib. 3, 24: major invadendi, Liv. 5, 41: *opp.* temeritas, Tac. H. 3, 20; 1, 21; cf. propior constantiae (*opp.* velocitatis juxta formidinem), id. Germ. 30 *fin.*: abjecta omni cunctatione adipiscendi magistratus et gerenda respublica est, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 72; so freq. sine cunctatione, Cic. Vat. 6, 15; Liv. 36, 14; Suet. Aug. 12, et al.—In plur., Quint. 9, 2, 71; Tac. A. 4, 71.

cunctātor (cont.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A delayer, loiterer, lingerer, hesitater* (not in Cic.). In a bad sense: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3: cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, Liv. 6, 23.—In a good sense: (magister equitum Fabium) pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv. 22, 12 *fin.*; cf. so corresp. with cautus, Tac. H. 2, 25: natura ac senecta cunctator, id. ib. 3, 4: non cunctator iniqui Labdacus, Stat. Th. 3, 79.—**b.** Cunctator, *A surname of the dictator* Q. Fabius Maximus (prob. retained as a title of honor, from the reproach of his master of horse above cited); cf. Liv. 30, 26; Quint. 8, 2, 11, and cunctor.

cunctatus (cont.), a, um, v. cunctor, *Pa.*, *no.* B.

* **cunctĭcĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [cunctus-cano] *Wholly sounding*, opp. to simplex, Marc. Cap. 9, 306.

cunctim, *adv.* [cunctus] *All together, in a body, collectively*, conjunctim (very rare, perh. only in App.): cunctim et coacervatim (*opp.* singulatim ac discretim), App. Flor. *no.* 9; *opp.* singulatim, id. de Deo Socr.

* **cunctĭ-părens,** entis, *m.* [id.] *Parent of all*, Prud. στεφ. 14, 128.

* **cunctĭ-pŏtens,** entis, *m.* [id.] *All-powerful, omnipotent*: Jesus (*i. e. omnipotens*), Prud. στεφ. 7, 56.

cuncto, are, v. cunctor, *fin.* ☞.

cunctor (in many MSS. and edd. also contor), atus, 1. *v. dep.* [acc. to Doed. Syn. 3, p. 294, kindred with conor] *To delay in action* (from deliberation or indolence), *to linger, loiter, hesitate, doubt* (freq. and class.; never in Quint.); constr. *abs.*, with the *inf.* or a *relat. clause.*

1. Of personal subjects: (*a*) *Abs.* So the well-known verse of Ennius upon the dictator Q. Fab. Maximus Cunctator: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Ann. 8, 27 (cited in Cic. Off. 1, 24 *fin.*; de Sen. 4; Att. 2, 19; Liv. 30, 26, et al.); imitated by Virg. A. 6, 847; Ov. F. 2, 242 (the idea contained in cunctando is expressed by sedendo, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 2; cf. sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv. 22, 24; and by non pugnando, Plin. 22, 5, 5): assequor omnia si propero, si cunctor amitto, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 5: an etiam tunc quiesceretis, cunctaremini, timeretis? id. Sest. 38, 81; id. Fam. 1, 7, 5: non cunctandum neque cessandum esse, Liv. 35, 18; cf. ib. 35, and v. cesso: nostris militibus cunctantibus, *Desilite*, inquit, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: alius alium exspectantes cunctamini, Sall. C. 52, 28; Ov. M. 8, 755, et saep.; Lucr. 6, 800: in vita cunctatur et haeret, id. 3, 408; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: inter metum et iram cunctatus, Tac. A. 2, 66: cunctante ad ea Mithridate, id. ib. 12, 46.—(*β*) *c. inf.* (rare): non est cunctandum profiteri, hunc, *etc.*, Cic. Univ. 3 *fin.*; so Col. 8, 15 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 70; Vesp. 16.—(*γ*) With a relat. clause (also rare): vos cunctamini etiam nunc, quid faciatis? Sall. C. 52, 25: diu cunctatus an, *etc.*, Suet. Caes. 81; Aug. 8; Calig. 58; Claud. 21; Dom. 2: primum cunctati, utrumne ....an, *etc.*, id. Caes. 80: non cunctandum existimavit quin, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 23 *ad fin.*

2. Poet. transf., of things as subjects: et quamvis subito per colum vina videmus Perfluere: at contra tardum cunctatur olivum, *drops only tardily and lingers*, Lucr. 2, 392; id. 4, 705; id. 3, 67.

☞ **a.** Act. form cuncto, are: Enn. in Non. 469, 27: cunctas? intus alii festinant, Plaut. Casin. 4, 2, 13; Att. in Non. 469, 24.—**b.** Cunctatum, neutral: nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac. A. 3, 46.—Whence

A. cunctans, antis, *Pa.* *Delaying, lingering, dilatory*: **1.** Of personal subjects (post-Aug., and rare): erat cunctantior cautiorque, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 6; cf. id. ib. 2, 16, 4 (*al.* cunctatior): ad dimicandum cunctantior, Suet. Caes. 60 (*al.* cunctatior); cf. familia cunctans ad opera, Col. 11, 1, 14.—With *acc. respect.*: alternos aegro cunctantem poplite gressus, Val. Fl. 2, 93.—**2.** Of things as subjects (poet., and rare): mellis cunctantior actus, *more slow, tenacious*, Lucr. 3, 193: corda viri, Val. Fl. 3, 693: ira, Stat. Th. 6, 580.—*Adv.* cunctanter (rare), Liv. 1, 36.—*Comp.*, Suet. Galb. 12; Caes. 19 (*al.* cunctatius); Tac. A. 1, 71 (*al.* cunctatius).

B. cunctatus, a, um, *Pa.* An anomalous reading of the preceding; v. the same in *Pa.* and *Adv.*

cunctus, a, um, and more freq. in *plur.* cuncti, ae, a, *adj.* [contr. from conjuncti] *All united into one whole, in a body, all together, the whole, all, entire* (Fest. p. 39: "*cuncti* significat quidem omnes, sed conjuncti et congregati") (very freq., and class.): **a.** *Sing.* (*a*) *Masc.*: senatus, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: senatus populusque, Liv. 9, 6: orbis terrarum, Virg. A. 1, 233: fragor pelagi, id. ib. 154: in ordinem, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: a populo, id. Fam. 3, 11, 2.—(*β*) *Fem.*: Aegyptus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: Gallia, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: civitas, Sall. J. 69: plebes, id. Cat. 37, 1: civitatis, Cic. Phil. 2, 9: terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: provinciam, Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 5: gentem, Virg. G. 3, 473: gratiam, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 46: vim, Sall. H. frgm. 3, 22, p. 233 ed. Gerl.: ad disciplinam, Liv. 44, 1: a Graecia, Nep. Them. 9, 4.—(*γ*) *Neutr.*: vulgus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 63: pectore, Catull. 64, 92; Stat Th. 5, 202.—**b.** *Plur.*: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 102: quin cuncti vivi caperentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 11, *ad fin.*: cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium, Sall. J. 56, 5; id. Hist. frgm. 3, 22, p. 235 ed. Gerl.: prope cunctis civibus lucem ingenii sui porrigens, Cic. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.*: cunctarum exordia rerum, Lucr. 2, 333; 3, 31; 4, 26; 114: cuncta maria terraeque patebant, Sall. C. 10, 1: moenia, id. Jug. 57, 2, et saep.: concussa tremiscunt cuncta, Enn. Ann. 1, 92: inconsulte cuncta simul agebant, Sall. C. 42, 2; cf. agitare, id. Jug. 66, 1: procedere Mario, id. 65 *fin.*: portendi deorum nutu, id. ib. 92, 2: putas una virtute minora, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 11, et saep.—**c.** Poet. or in post-Aug. prose *c. gen.*, and, (*a*) In the gender of the noun (cf. Rudd. 2, p. 80; Ramsh. Gramm. p. 309; Zumpt Gramm. § 430): hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans, Ov. M. 4, 631: Baetica cunctas provinciarum diviti cultu praecedit, Plin. 3, 1, 3.—(*β*) In *neutr. plur.*: viaī cuncta, Lucr. 5, 739; so terrarum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 23: camporum, Tac. H. 5, 10: curarum, id. Ann. 3, 35.

* **cŭnĕātim,** *adv.* [cuneo] *In the form of a wedge, wedge-formed*: constiterunt hostes, Caes. B. G. 7, 28.

* **cŭnĕātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A wedge-formed point*: narium, Scrib. Comp. 47.

cuneatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from cuneo.

cŭnĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cuneus] (rare, and not ante-Aug.; cf. however, cuneatim) **1.** *To drive in a wedge*: si quid cuneandum sit in ligno clavisve figendum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, *no.* 3.—* **b.** Trop., of discourse: *To press in with force, force in*, Quint. 4, 3, 4 Spald.—* **2.** *To furnish with wedges, to wedge up*: latera inclinata et interventu suo vinxit (lapis), Sen. Ep. 118 *fin.*—**3.** *To make wedge-formed, form into the shape of a wedge*; of places: (Britannia) iterum se in diversos angulos cuneat triquetra, Mel. 3, 6, 4: (Hispania) cuneatur angustiis inter duo maria, Plin. 3, 3, 4.—Whence

cŭnĕātus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* 3) *Pointed like a wedge, made wedge-formed*: ager, Col. 5, 2, 1; 4: collis acumine longo, Ov. M. 13, 778: jugum montis in angustum dorsum, Liv. 44, 4.—*Comp.*: id. 9, 40.

cŭnĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little wedge, a small gore*, Cic. Univ. 13; Col. 4, 29, 10; Pall. Febr. 17, 3.

cŭnĕus, i, *m.* *A wedge*, for inserting into diff. bodies, Cato R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4; 20, 1; Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; Virg. G. 1, 144; Col. 4, 29, 9; 5, 11, 4; Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18, et saep.; for sheathing the lower part of a ship, in order to protect it against rocks, Ov. M. 11, 514: Britannia in cuneum tenuatur (* *is shaped like a wedge*), Tac. Agr. 10; cf. cuneo, *no.* 3.—* **2.** Trop.: hoc cuneo veritatis omnis extruditur haeresis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 21 *fin.*—**II.** Meton., **1.** *Troops drawn up for battle in a wedge form, a wedge*, Caes. B. G. 6, 39; Liv. 2, 50; 10, 29; 22, 47, et al.; Tac. A. 1, 51; 14, 37; Hist. 2, 42; 3, 29; 4, 16; Germ. 6 *sq.*, et saep.; Quint. 2, 13, 4; Virg. A. 12, 269; 575, et al.; cf. Veg. Mil. 1, 26; 3, 19; and Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 86.—**2.** *The wedge-form division of the rows of seats in a theatre*, Vitr. 5, 6; Suet. Aug. 44; Dom. 4; Juv. 6, 61; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 28.—Hence, * **b.** Transf., *The spectators*: ut vero cuneis notuit res omnibus, *all the boxes*, Phaedr. 5, 8, 35.—**3.** In architecture, *The wedge-formed space between the different painted or inlaid panels in walls*, Vitr. 7, 4 and 5.

* **cŭnĭcŭlāris,** e, *adj.* [cuniculus] *Of or pertaining to the rabbit*: herba, Marc. Emp. 14 *fin.*

cŭnĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [cuniculus, *no.* II. 2] *A miner*, Veg. Mil. 2, 11; Amm. 24, 4.

cŭnĭcŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *In channels* Plin. 9, 33, 52; ib. 36, 61.

* **cŭnĭcŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.]

Abounding in caves: Celtiberia, Catull. 37, 18.

†† **cŭnīcŭlus,** i, *m.* [Hispan. word] *A rabbit, cony,* Gr. κόνικλος or κύνικλος, Var. R. R. 3, 12, 6; Plin. 8, 55, 81; Mart. 13, 60.—Transf., from the custom of these animals to burrow in the ground (cf. Fest. p. 38), **II.** *A passage under ground, a hole, pit, cavity, canal,* etc., Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90; Col. 8, 17, 4; Plin. 6, 27, 31; 31, 6, 31; 35, 15, 50.—**2.** In partic., milit. *t. t., A mine,* Caes. B. G. 3, 21; 7, 22 (three times); 24; Hirt. B. G. 8, 41; 43; Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 20; Caecin. 30, 88; Liv. 5, 19; 21; 31, 17; 38, 7, et saep.—* **b.** Trop.: res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, Cic. Agr. 1, 1.

cŭnīla, ae, *f. A plant,* also called conila, *a species of* origanum, Plin. 19, 8, 50; 20, 16, 61; Col. 6, 13, 1; ib. 30, 8.

cŭnīlāgo, ĭnis, *f. A species of* cunila, Plin. 19, 8, 50.

Cūnīna, ae. *f.* [cunae] *The goddess who protects children in the cradle,* Var. in Non. 167, 32: Lact. 1, 20; Aug. C. D. 4, 11; Inscr. Grut 96, 9.

‡ **cunire** est stercus facere, Fest. p. 39.

cunnĭ-lingus, i, *m. i. q.,* cunnum lingens, Mart. 12, 59; Auct. Priap. 78, 2, et al.

† **cunnus,** i, *m.* = γοῦνος, *The female pudenda,* Mart. 1, 91; 3, 81; Auct. Priap. 28, 5. Also of animals: mulae, Catull. 96, 6.—**2.** Transf., *An unchaste female, a courtesan,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 36; 70; 1, 3, 107; Auct. Priap. 69, 1, et al.

cunque, *adv.*, v. cumque.

cūnŭlae, arum, *f. dim.* [cunae] *A little cradle,* Prud. Cath. 7, 164; 11, 98.

1. cūpa, ae, *f. A tub, cask,* etc., for holding liquids, esp. wine, Var. in Non. 83, 24 *sq.;* Pall. 1, 18, 2; 1, 38, 1; Cic. Pis. 27 *fin.;* Luc. 4, 420; Caes. B. C. 2, 11; also grain, Alfen. Dig. 19, 2, 31, et saep.

† **2. cūpa,** ae, *f.* = κώπη (v. Passow in h. v., *no.* d), *The handle to an oil-mill, a crooked handle,* Cato R. R. 21; 12.

* **1. cŭpēdĭa** (also written cupp.), ae, *f. Daintiness, lickerishness,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.

2. cŭpēdĭa (also written cupp.), orum, *n.*, and cupediae, arum, *f.* (a later form cōpādia, orum, *n.*, Apic. 5, 1; 7, 6; 8, 6) *Dainty dishes, tid-bits, delicacies* (ante- and post-class.): nihil moror cupedia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 32; Amm. 26, 7; Gell. 6, 13, 2. Cf. cupes, *no.* 2.—Hence

cŭpēdĭnārĭus (also written cupp.), a, um, *adj. Of* or *pertaining to dainty dishes* or *delicacies:* Forum, *a place in Rome,* Symm. Ep. 8, 19; cf. 2. cupedo, and cupes, *no.* 2.—**b.** Subst. cupedinarius, ii, *m., He who prepares delicacies* or *tid-bits,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25; Lampr. Heliog. 30.

1. cūpēdo, inis, *Desire;* v. cupido, *init.*

2. cŭpēdo (also written cupp.), ĭnis, *f. A tid-bit, delicacy:* Forum cupedinis, *a place in Rome,* Var. L. L. 5, 32. 41; id. in Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25; cf. cupedinarius and cupes, *no.* 2.

cūpella, ae, *f. dim.* [cupa] *A small vat* or *cask,* Pall. Febr. 25, 12; Apic. 1, 2.

‡ **cupencus,** i, *m.* In the Sabine lang., *A priest,* Serv. Virg. A. 12, 534; esp., *a priest of Hercules,* Gloss. ib.

cūpes (also written cupp.), ĕdis, *m. A lover of delicacies:* blandiloquentulus, harpago, cupes, avarus, *etc.,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 17.—**2.** "*Cupes* et cupedia antiqui lautiores cibos nominabant; inde et macellum et forum cupedinis appellabant. Cupedia autem a cupiditate sunt dicta, vel, sicut Varro ait, quod ibi fuerit Cupedinis equitis domus, qui fuerat ob latrocinium damnatus," Fest. p. 37.

cŭpĭde, *adv.*, v. cupidus, *fin.*

Cupidineus, v. cupido, *no.* II. B, 1, b. *β*.

cŭpĭdĭtas, atis, *f.* [cupidus] *A desire, wish, longing,* in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense.

I. In a good sense: *A longing, desire:* (*a*) *c. gen.*. insatiabilis quaedam veri videndi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: cognoscendi, id. ib.: imitandi, id. Brut. 92: mirabilis pugnandi, Nep. Milt. 5, et al.: usti et magni triumphi, Cic. Pis. 25: gloriae, id ib.: mira studiorum, Tac. Or. 2: cibi, *appetite,* Cels. 2, 3, et al.—(*β*) *Abs.* nimis flagrare cupiditate, Cic. de Or. 1, 30: nimis confidere propter cupiditatem, *on account of warm desire,* id. Off. 1, 21 *fin.:* de voluntate tua, ut simul simus, vel studio potius et cupiditate non dubito, *eager longing,* id. Att. 12, 26.

II. In a bad sense: *A passionate desire, lust, passion.*

A. In gen.: (*a*) *c. gen.:* pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 22; Quint. 7, 2, 30; Suet. Vesp. 16, et al.: praedae, Caes. B. G. 6. 34: praeceps et lubrica dominandi, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 50: laedendi, Quint. 5, 7, 30: diutius exigendi mercedulas, id. ib. 12, 11, 14; Vellej. 2, 125, et saep.—(*β*) *Abs.:* caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2: indomitas cupiditates atque effrenatas habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24; cf. domitas habere libidines, coercere omnes cupiditates, id. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.*, et saep.: P. Naso omni carens cupiditate (*i. e.* non appetens provinciam), Cic. Phil. 3, 10: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, *immoderate love of fighting,* Caes. B. G. 7, 52.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A passionate desire for money* or *other possessions; avarice, covetousness:* nisi ipsos caecos redderet cupiditas et avaritia et audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35 *fin;* so with avaritia, Quint. 12, 1, 6; Suet. Dom. 9: et contemptus pecuniae et cupiditas, Quint. 7, 2. 30; so *opp.* abstinentia, Suet. Dom. 9; 10: cupiditas causa sceleris fuit, Quint. 5, 12, 6 Spald.; so id. ib. 3, 5, 10; 5, 10, 34; 7, 2, 35; 12, 1, 24; Suet. Calig. 44; Galb. 14; Vesp. 1; 19.—Kindred with this, **b.** *Greediness of gain in trade, usury, overreaching, fraud,* Cic. Att. 1, 17.

2. *An undue striving in favor of a person; partiality, spirit of party:* (testes) aut sine ullo studio dicebant, aut cum dissimulatione aliqua cupiditatis, Cic. Fl. 10; so id. ib. 26 *fin.;* Font. 7; Planc. 17 *fin.;* Liv. 24, 28.

cŭpīdo (cūpēdo, Lucr. 1, 1081; 4, 1086; 5, 46), ĭnis, *f.* (*m.*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 210; Hor. Od. 3, 16, 39; 3, 24, 51; Sat. 1, 1, 61; Ep. 1, 1, 33; Ov. M. 9, 734; Sil. 4, 99; and personified in all authors; v. the follg.) [cupidus] Access. form of cupiditas: *Desire, wish, longing, eagerness,* in a good and (more usu.) in a bad sense (very freq. in the poets and histt., esp. in Sallust; also twice in Quint., but never in Cic. and Catull.).

I. In a good sense: cupido cepit miseram nunc me proloqui, *etc.* (transl. from Eurip. Med. 58: ἵμερος μ' ὑπῆλθε, *etc.*), Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 26 *fin.;* cf. Romulum cupido cepit urbis condendae, Liv. 1, 6; id. 40, 21; and incessit Aethiopiam invisere, Curt. 4, 8: aquae, Plaut. Trin. 3. 2, 50; cf. laticum frugumque, Lucr. 4, 1089: gloriae, Sall. C. 7, 3: aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. Ner. 55: lucis, Quint. 6 prooem. § 13: placendi, id. ib. 10, 7, 17, et al.—**b.** Of things as subjects: Lucr. 1, 1081.

II. In a bad sense: **A.** In gen.: (*a*) *c. gen.:* caeca honorum (with avarities), Lucr. 3, 59; cf. honoris, Sall. C. 3 *fin.:* mala vitaï, Lucr. 3, 1090: immitis uvae (*i. e.* virginis immaturae), Hor. Od. 2, 5, 9: caeca praedae, Ov. M. 3, 620: intempestiva concubitus, id. ib. 10, 689; cf. Veneris, id. ib. 14, 634, et saep.: difficilia faciundi, Sall. J. 93, 3: ejus (oppidi) potiundi, id. ib. 89, 6: novae fortunae, Liv. 21, 19; id. 6, 35, et saep. In plur.: malae dominationis cupidinibus flagrans, Tac. A. 13, 2.—(*β*) *Abs.:* nam faciunt homines plerumque cupidine caeci et tribuunt ea, quae non sunt his commoda vere, Lucr. 4, 1149; so id. 4, 1086; 5, 46; Hor. Od. 2, 16, 15, et saep. (v. the passages above cited, *init.*): femineus, Ov. M. 9, 734; cf. muliebris, Tac. A. 4, 39.—In plur., Hor. S. 1, 2, 111; 2, 7, 85; Tac. A. 3, 52, et al.

B. In partic.: **1.** *The desire of love, love:* differor cupidine ejus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 29; cf. visae virginis, Ov. M. 13, 906; Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 210; cf. id. Poen. 1, 1, 68.—Hence, **b.** Personified: Cŭpīdo, ĭnis, *m., The god of love, Cupid,* son of Venus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23; Prop. 2, 18, 21; Ov. M. 1, 453; 5, 366; 7, 19; 73, et saep.; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 34; 2, 8, 14; 4, 13, 5, et al. In plur., Prop. 1, 1, 2; Hor. Od. 1, 19, 1 Mitscherl.; 4, 1, 5, et al.—Whence, (*β*) **Cŭpīdĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Cupid* (poet.): telis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 65: sagittas, id. Rem. Am. 157.—Transf., for *Lovely, charming,* formosus: Mart. 7, 87.—**2.** (cf. cupidus, *no.* II. A, 2, and cupiditas, *no.* II. B, 1) *Avarice, covetousness:* Narcissum incusat cupidinis ac praedarum, Tac. A. 12, 57; so in plur., id. Hist. 1, 66.—* **b.** Personified, Cupido sordidus, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 15.

cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [cupio] *Longing, desiring, desirous, eager,* in a good and bad sense, *wishing, loving, fond,* etc (very freq. and class.); constr. with *gen., abl., inf., in,* or *abs.*

I. In a good sense: **1.** Of personal subjects: (*a*) *c. gen.:* ejus videndi cupidus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 12; so huc redeundi, abeundi a milite, vosque hic videndi, id. ib. 1, 2, 16: redeundi domum, id. ib. 3, 1, 3: certandi, Lucr. 3, 5: bellandi, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: te audiendi, Cic. de Or. 2. 4, 16: valde spectandi, id. ib. 1, 35, 162: satisfaciendi reipublicae, Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10. 18, et saep.: vitae, Lucr. 6, 1238; Cic. Fam. 14, 4: mortis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 98: liberorum, Quint. 4, 2, 42: sententiarum, id. ib. 5, 13, 31: pacis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 44, et saep.—*Comp.:* contentionis quam veritatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 47.—*Sup.:* literarum, Nep. Cato 3: nostri, Cic. de Or. 1, 22 *fin.*—(*β*) *c. infin.:* attingere, Prop. 1, 19, 9: moriri, Ov. M. 14, 215.—* (*γ*) *c. in:* cupidus in perspicienda cognoscendaque rerum natura, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154 Beier.—(*δ*) *Abs.:* si quicquam cupido optantique obtigit, Catull. 107, 1: cupidum vires deficiunt, Hor. S. 2. 1, 12.—**2.** Of things as subjects: equorum vis cupida, Lucr. 2, 265.

II. In a bad sense: *Passionately desiring* or *longing for, eager, greedy, lustful, passionate.*

A. In gen.: **1.** Of personal subjects: (*a*) *c. gen.:* auri, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 51; cf. pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8: damni, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 34: rerum novarum, imperii, Caes. B. G. 5, 6; cf. rerum novarum, id. ib. 1, 18; cujuscumque motus novi, Tac. H. 1, 80; and nullius rei nisi imperii, Nep. Reg. 2, 2: laedendi, Quint. 5, 7, 16: maledicendi, id. ib. 6, 2, 16, et saep.—* (*β*) *c. abl.:* vino, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 50.—(*γ*) *Abs.:* cupidos moderatis anteferre, Cic. Fontej. 10 *fin.:* emit homo cupidus (for which, just before, cupiditate incensus), *eager to purchase,* id. Off. 3, 14, 59: stultus cupidusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 24: cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix, id. A. P. 165, et al.

2. Of things as subjects: lenit albescens animos capillus Litium et rixae cupidos protervae, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 26; Lucr. 4, 1134.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Longing from love, pining, languishing for, loving.*—**a.** Of personal subjects: neu me cupidum eo (*sc.* ad uxorem ducendam) impulisset, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 6; so Catull. 64, 374; 70, 3, Tib. 1, 8, 74; 1, 9, 58; 2, 5, 54; Ov. H. 5, 129; Met. 4, 679, et saep.—**b.** Of things as subjects: simul ac cupidae mentis satiata libido est, Catull. 64, 147; so de mente, id. 64, 398: lumine, id. 64, 86: ulnis, Ov. M. 11, 63; cf. manus, id. A. A. 1, 116: linguae, id. Am. 3, 7, 9, et al.

2. *Desirous of money, avaricious, covetous:* Quint. 11, 1, 88; so in the *Sup.*, Suet. Vesp. 16.

3. *Striving in favor of* or *devoted to a party, favoring one, partial:* quaestores vehementer (Verris), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4: cupidis et iratis et conjuratis testibus, id. Fontej. 6: judices (with infestos. invidentes), Tac. Or. 31; cf. so in the *Comp.* judex, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8; and auctor, id Clu. 24, 66.—Whence

cŭpĭde, *adv. Eagerly,* in a good and bad sense, *zealously, passionately, vehemently, ardently, warmly, partially,* etc. (freq. and class.), Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 49, Stich. 2, 1, 11; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 1; Cic. Fam. 16, 9; Rosc. Am. 18; Phil. 2, 21. 52; Nep Arist. 1, 4; Quint. 1, 3, 13; 5, 6, 2; Suet. Caes. 12, et saep.; Catull. 63 2; 64, 267, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 100, et saep.—*Comp.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; 5, 16; 44; Liv. 3, 32; 42, 13, et al.—*Sup.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; B. C. 2, 20; Sall. C. 40, 4.

cupiens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from cupio.

cŭpienter, *adv.* *Desirously, earnestly*, etc.; v. cupio, *Pa.*, *fin.*

cŭpio, īvi or ii, ītum, 3. (*imperf. conj.* cŭpīret, Lucr. 1, 72; also quoted in Non. 506 *fin.*, and in Prisc. p. 879 P.) *v. a.* *To long for a thing, desire, wish* (thus merely designating inclination of mind, moral desire, while velle indicates an energetic will: Cic. Mil. 12, 32; cf. Klotz in Jahn's Neue Jahrb. 1834, 2 Heft, p. 119 *sq.*) (freq. in all perr. and in every species of composition); constr. with *acc.*, *inf.*, *acc. c. inf.*, *acc. c. part.*, *ut*, or *abs.*

I. In gen.: **A.** Lit., of personal subjects: (*α*) *c. acc.*: quid istuc tam cupide cupis? Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 49; Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: nuptias, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 12: eadem, eadem odisse, Sall. J. 31, 14: domum alius, alius agros, id. Cat. 11, 4: novas res, id. Jug. 70, 1: quanto plura parasti, tanto plura cupis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148: (magistratus, imperia, *etc.*) minime mihi hac tempestate cupienda videntur, Sall. J. 3; cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 66, et saep.—In *part. perf.*: corde cupitus, Enn. Ann. 1, 53 (in Cic. Div. 1, 20): cupitae atque exspectatae, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 90: Mars videt hanc visamque cupit potiturque cupitam, Ov. F. 3, 21; Lucr. 3, 771; 5, 845: cujus rei semper cupitae, Liv. 26, 7; Tac. A. 4, 3, et saep.: tandem huic cupitum contigit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 101; so in *neutr.*, Liv. 3, 37; Tac. A. 6, 32; 14, 2, et al.—(*β*) *c. inf.* (so most freq.): emori cupio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 18; so vitam mutare, Lucr. 5, 170; id. 1, 71: te celare de phaleris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12 *ad fin.*: diem consumere, id. Att. 4, 2: operam navare, Caes. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.*: proelium facere, Sall. J. 57, 4, et saep.: quum nostri, quid sine imperatore efficere possent perspici cuperent, Caes. B. G. 3, 21.—(*γ*) With *acc. c. inf.*: te tua frui virtute cupimus, Cic. Brut. 97; id. Fam. 1, 2, 2: (Pausanias) se tecum affinitate conjungi cupit, Nep. Paus. 4, 3.—* (*δ*) With *acc. c. part.*: *Cu.* Quis nominat me? *Ph.* Qui te conventum cupit. *Cu.* Haud magis cupis, quam ego te cupio, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 25.—* (*ε*) With *ut*: cupio ut impetret, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 17.—(*ζ*) *Abs.*: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43: qui cupit aut metuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 51; so with metuo, id. ib. 1, 6, 12, and 1, 16, 65; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 44; id. ib. 1, 1, 2: cohortatus suos, omnibus cupientibus ad hostium castra contendit, Caes. B. G. 3, 24; cf. ib. 19, et saep.

B. Transf., of things as subjects: asperiora vina rigari utique cupiunt, Plin. 17, 26, 41.

II. Pregnant, *To be well disposed, be favorable* or *inclined to one, to favor, to wish well, be interested for*, etc.: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 8; cf. quid ego Fundanio non cupio? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: ipsi Glycerio, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 2 Ruhnk.: cui maxime, Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 4 *fin.*: cujus causa omnia quum cupio, tum mehercule etiam debeo, Cic. Fam. 13, 75; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 51, 149 Moeb.: qui istius causa cupiunt omnia, qui ab eo benignissime tractati sunt, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 73; id. Fam. 13, 64. Hence the courtly phrase: cupio omnia quae vis, somewhat like our *I am entirely at your service, your obedient servant*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5.—Whence

cŭpiens, entis, *Pa.* *Desiring, desirous, longing, eager for something* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; most freq. in Plaut. and Tac.): (*α*) *c. gen.*: Plaut. Am. prol. 132: corporis, id. Mil. 4, 2, 7: nuptiarum, id. ib. 4, 4, 29: tui, *i. e.* tua amica, id. ib. 4, 2, 58: liberorum, Tac. A. 16, 6: novarum rerum, id. ib. 15, 46: bonarum artium, id. ib. 6, 46: voluptatum, id. ib. 14, 14: erogandae pecuniae, id. ib. 1, 75.—*Comp.*: Aurel. Vict. Caes. 24.—*Sup.*: legis, Sall. frgm. in Diom. p. 291 P.—(*β*) *Abs.*: ut quibusque bellum invitis aut cupientibus erat, Tac. A. 1, 59.—*Sup.*: Marius cupientissima plebe consul factus, Sall. J. 84, 1.—*Adv.* cupienter, *Desirously, earnestly, eagerly*, cupide (only ante-class.): cupere, Enn. in Non. 91, 8: discerpere membra, Att. ib. 6: petere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 17.

cŭpītor, ōris, *m.* [cupio] *One who desires* or *wishes* (very rare; perh. only in the follg. exs.): incredibilium, Tac. A. 15, 42: talis matrimonii, id. ib. 12, 7: amicitiae, App. Flor. 3, p. 807.

cupitus, a, um, v. cupio, *no.* I. A, *a.*

cuppedia, cuppedinarius, and **cuppedo,** v. cuped.

cŭpressētum, i, *n.* [cupressus] *A grove* or *plantation of cypress-trees, a cypress wood*, Cato R. R. 151, 1; Cic. Leg. 1, 5.

cŭpressĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of cypress, cypress-*: signa Junonis, Liv. 27, 37: foliatura, Vitr. 2, 9.

cŭpressĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cupressus-fero] *Cypress-bearing*: Erymantho Ov. Her. 9, 87 Loers.: Cyllenes jugum, id. Fast. 5, 87.

† **cŭpressĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = κυπαρίσσινος, *Of cypress, cypress-*: frondes, Col. 2, 2, 11: coni, id. 6, 7, 2: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 45.

† **cŭpressus,** i (*abl.* cupressu; v. below, and cf. Var. L. L. 9, 47, 147; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 471), *f.* (*m. acc. plur.* rectosque cupressos, Enn. in Gell. 13, 20, 13) (access. form more like the Gr. *plur.* cўpărissi coniferae, Virg. A. 3, 680; cf. under *no.* b) = κυπάρισσος, *The cypress*; sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals: Cupressus sempervirens, L.; "Cato R. R. 151; Plin. 16, 33, 60;" Quint. 8, 6, 58; Suet. Vesp. 5; Virg. A. 6, 216; Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1; 2, 14, 23; 4, 6, 10; Ov. M. 10, 106; Luc. 3, 442, et saep.—*Gen.*: cupressi, Cato R. R. 48, 1; 151, 1 (twice); Var. R. R. 1, 40, 1.—*Abl.*: cupresso, Virg. A. 3, 64; cf. *no.* 2: cupressu, Catull. 64, 291; Ov. M. 3, 155; Vitr. 2, 9 (twice); Col. 4, 26, 1.—**b.** Personified, Cўpărissus, i, *m.*, *A youth changed to a cypress*, Ov. M. 10, 121 *sq.*; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 20; Aen. 3, 64 and 680.—**2.** Meton., *A box of cypress wood*: *abl.* cupresso, Hor. A. P. 332.

cŭprĕus (cypr.), a, um, *adj.* [cuprum] *Of copper, copper-*: vas, Plin. 23, 3, 37: bidentes, Pall. Jul. 5: cum acu, Treb. Claud. 14.

cŭprĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of copper, copper-*: clavus, Pall. Jan. 15, 18: cauterium, Veg. 1, 14, 3; 1, 28, 4; 3, 6, 11, et al.

cuprum, i, v. Cyprus, *no.* II. 1.

* **1. cūpula,** ae, *f. dim.* [1. cupa] *A little tub* or *cask*, Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 3.

* **2. cūpŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [2. cupa] *A small, crooked handle*, Cato R. R. 21, 3.

cur (old orthogr. quor; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2236 P.), *adv.* [contr. from quare; cf. id. ib. p. 2231 P. and the letter C; acc. to Voss. Etymol. *s. h. v.*; Analog. 4, 21, and Hand Turs. II. p. 175, from cui rei] *For what reason, wherefore, why, to what purpose.*

I. Relat.: duae causae sunt, cur tu frequentior in isto officio esse debeas quam nos, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 2; so causae, cur, Quint. 11, 3, 16; and ea causa, cur, id. ib. 2, 3, 11; non fuit causa, cur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16 *fin.*; so causa non esset, cur, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: causa nulla est, cur, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 146; de Or. 2, 45: nihil est causae, cur, Quint. 11, 3, 59: quae causa est, cur, *etc.*? Cic. Lael. 13, 48; and quid est causae, cur, *etc.*, id. Flacc. 2, 5; de Or. 3, 48, 145; Fam. 2, 13, 2: negare et afferre rationem cur negarent, id. Fam. 6, 8, 1: id satis magnum esse argumentum dixisti, cur esse deos confiteremur, id. N. D. 1, 23; so after argumenta, id. ib. 3, 4, 10; Div. 1, 3: est vero cur quis Junonem laedere nolit, Ov. M. 2, 518; and neg.: neque est, cur, *etc.*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 51: non tamen est, cur, Ov. Her. 10, 144. And in the interrog.: quid est, cur, Cic. Clu. 53, 147; Fin. 1, 10, 34; Coel. 20, 50; Liv. 21, 43, et saep.: ne cui sit vestrum mirum, cur, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 1, et al. (v. miror, admiror, *etc.*): qua in re primum illud reprehendo et accuso, cur, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 7, et al.: quid Aristides commisisset, cur tanta poena dignus duceretur, Nep. Arist. 1, 3, et sim.: multa quidem dixi, cur, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7, et sim.

II. Interrog.: cur perdis adolescentem nobis? cur amat? cur potat? Ter Ad. 1, 1, 36 *sq.*; cf. quid agis? cur te is perditum? id. Andr. 1, 1, 107: cur non introeo in nostram domum? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 253: heu me miserum! cur senatum cogor reprehendere? Cic Phil. 7, 4, 14; id. Fam. 2, 18, 3: *Er.* Jube tibi agnum afferri propere unum, pinguem. *He.* Cur? *Er.* Ut sacrifices, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 82: *Me* Non possum. *Ch.* Cur non? Ter. Heaut 1, 1, 111.—In the poets sometimes placed after one or more words of a clause: noster cur hic cessat cantharus? Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 23: obsequium ventris mihi perniciosus est cur? Hor. S. 2, 7, 104; id. ib. 2, 3, 187.

More upon this article, v. in Hand Turs. II. p. 175–183.

cūra, ae, *f.* [from quaero, accordingly: the troubling of one's self about something; hence] *Care, solicitude, carefulness.*

I. *Trouble* (physical or mental) *exercised in something; solicitude, care, attention, pains*; synon. with diligentia, opera studium, labor, *etc.*; opp. to negligentia, *etc.*; v. the follg. (very freq. in all perr and in every species of composition).

A. Lit., **1.** In gen., (*α*) *Abs.*: curantes magna cum cura, Enn. Ann. 1, 94 (in Cic. Div. 1, 48); so magna cum cura ego illum curari volo, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 7; cf. ib. 9: in aliqua re curam ponere (just before: magnum *studium* multamque operam, *etc.*), Cic. Off. 1, 6, 19: haec tam acrem curam diligentiamque desiderant, id. de Or. 3, 48; so with diligentia, Quint. 10, 1, 86: si utrumque cum cura et studio fecerimus, id. ib. 10, 7, 29: plus laboris et curae, id. ib. 8 prooem. § 13; so with labor, id. ib. 2, 2, 10; 2, 4, 17; 12, 1, 7: cura et industria, Suet. Gramm. 21: ut in remp. omni cogitatione curaque incumberes, Cic. Fam. 10, 1; so with cogitatio, id. ib. 10, 3, 3; de Or. 2, 44, 186; and in plur., id. Off. 2, 1, 2: opp. to negligentia, Quint. 11, 3, 137; so id. ib. 11, 2, 40; 11, 3, 19: non naturam defecisse sed curam, id. ib. 1, 1, 2; so opp. to natura, id. ib. 1, 2, 4; 2, 8, 5; 11, 3, 11; 10, 1, 106; cf. also id. ib. 12, 5, 5: cura et meditatio accessit, Tac. Or. 16; cf. id. Agr. 10, et saep.: eo majore cura illam (remp.) administrari, Sall. J. 85, 2: curam praestare, Suet. Tib. 18: in re una consumere curam (for which, in follg. verse, laborare), Hor. S. 2, 4, 48; cf. simplici myrto nihil allabores Sedulus curae, id. Od. 1, 38, 6, et saep.—(*β*) *c. gen.*: *Care, attention, a tending, guardianship, guidance of a thing, concern for a person* or *thing*, etc.: difficilis rerum alienarum, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 30; cf. rerum domesticarum, Quint. 3, 3, 9: maxima belli, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3: agrorum, Quint. 12, 1, 6: corporis, id. ib. 1, 11, 15; Suet. Caes. 45; Dom. 16: capillorum, id. ib. 18: funeris sui, id. Tib. 51, et saep.: deorum, Liv. 6, 41: civium, id. 6, 15: nepotum, Quint. 4 prooem. § 2: magni Caesaris, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 50, et saep.—(*γ*) Curae (alicui) esse, *To have a care for, to be anxious about, bestow pains upon*, etc.: Caesar pollicitus est, sibi eam rem curae futuram, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: haec sibi esse curae, id. ib. 1, 40: rati sese diis curae esse, Sall. J. 75, 9: tibi erit eidem, cui salus mea fuit, etiam dignitas curae, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 22; Quint. 3, 8, 45, et saep.: ea tantae mihi curae sunt, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 24; cf. debes hoc etiam rescribere, si tibi curae Quantae conveniat, Munatius, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30; and id. Sat. 1, 8, 19: ipsis doctoribus hoc esse curae velim, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 2, 4, 5: dumque amor est curae, Ov. M. 2, 683.—With a subject. clause: nonnulli, quibus non fuit curae coelestem inveterare aquam, *etc.*, Col. 12, 12, 3; so Quint. 7, 1, 4; Trajan. in Plin. Ep. 7, 10, 2; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 74: eligere modo curae sit, id. ib. 10, 1, 31.—And with *de* de ceteris senatui curae fore, Sall. J. 26, 1.—In the same sense also, (*δ*) Curae aliquid habere: cohortatus, ut petitionem suam curae haberent, Sall. C. 21 *fin.*; so Coel. in. Cic. Fam. 8, 8 *fin.*: Quint. prooem. § 16; Suet. Aug. 48.

2. In partic., *t. t.* **a.** In publicist lang. (esp. of the post-Aug. per.), *The management of state affairs administration, charge* *oversight, command, office*. magistratus et imperia, postremo omnis cura rerum publicarum minime mihi hac tempestate cupiunda videntur, Sall. J. 3, 1; so legionis armandae, Tac. H. 1, 80; aerarii, Suet. Aug. 36; Claud. 24: annonae, id. Tib. 8: operum publicorum, viarum, aquarum, *etc.* (preceded by nova *officia*), id. Aug. 37, et al.—**b.** In the jurists, *The management of business for a minor, guardianship, trusteeship* (for the more usu. curatio), Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1; 5, 1, 19, et saep.—**c.** In medical lang., *Medical attendance, healing* (also for usu. curatio), *cure:* aquae, quae sub cutem est, Cels. 2, 10; Vellej. 2, 123; Sil. 6, 551 Drak., et saep.—Hence, poet.: illa fuit lacrimis ultima cura meis (*sc.* somnus), Prop. 1, 3, 46 Kuin.

B. Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*) **1.** Similar to the Gr. *μελέτη*, *A written work, writing* (several times in Tac.; elsewh. extremely rare): quorum in manus cura nostra venerit, Tac. A. 4, 11; so id. Or. 3; Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 39. In plural, Tac. A. 3, 24.—**2.** *An attendant, guardian, overseer* (very rare): immundae cura fidelis harae, *i. e. the swine-herd Cumaeus*, Ov. H. 1, 104; so praetorii, Treb. Claud. 14.

II. *Anxiety, solicitude, concern, disquiet, trouble, grief, sorrow;* synon. with sollicitudo, metus, *etc.* (also very freq. in all periods and in every species of composition).

A. In gen.: si quid ego adjuro curamve levasso, quae nunc te coquit, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1; Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 60: animus lassus, cura confectus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 4: quotidiana cura angi animum, id. Phorm. 1, 3, 8: curae metus, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: cura et sollicitudo, id. Att. 15, 14 *ad fin.*; so Quint. 8 prooem. § 20; 11, 1, 44; Suet. Calig. 14, et saep.; Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 2: inanes cordis, Lucr. 3, 117: acres cupedinis, id. 5, 47: gravi saucia (Dido), Virg. A. 4, 1: atra, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 40; 3, 14, 14; 4, 11, 36: edaces, id. ib. 2, 11, 18: vitiosa, id. ib. 2, 16, 22, et saep.: quid facerem, cura cruciabar miser, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 23: cura est, negotii quid sit aut quid nunciet, *I am anxious, my concern is*, id. Merc. 1, 2, 11; cf. amica mea quid agat, Cura est, ut valeat, id. Stich. 5, 2, 4; id. Aul. 2, 7, 2: mihi maximae curae est, non de mea quidem vita . . . sed me patria sollicitat, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 10, 1.

B. In partic., *The care, pain, anxiety of love, love* (poet.): crescit enim assidue spectando cura puellae, Prop. 3, 21, 3; cf. Ov. R. Am. 311: tua sub nostro pectore cura, id. 1, 15, 31: et juvenum curas et libera vina referre, Hor. A. P. 85.—Hence, **2.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*) *The loved object, a person loved, love, mistress:* Prop. 2, 34, 9; so id. 1, 1, 36; 1, 25, 1; Hor. Od. 2, 8, 8.

* **cūrābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [cura, *no.* II.] *That is to be apprehended* or *feared:* vindicta, Juv. 16, 21 Rup. *N. cr.*

* **cūrăgendārĭus**, ii, *m.* [cura-ago, acc. to cura, *no.* I. A, 2, b] *A manager, overseer*, Cod. Theod. 6, 29, 1.

curalium, ii, v. coralium.

cūrāte, *adv.* *With attention, carefully, diligently;* v. curo, *fin.*

cūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [curo] *A caring, care for something, administration, management, charge* (rare, but class.): **1.** In gen.: me sinas curare ancillas, quae mea est curatio, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 43; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 141: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94; cf. id. ib. 2, 63, 158: curatio et administratio rerum, id. ib. 1, 1 *ad fin.*: corporum, Liv. 25, 38: frumenti, Cic. Att. 15, 11: vini, Col. 12, 25, 4: quid tibi hanc curatio est rem? (in Plaut. for hujus rei; cf. aditio) *why does this trouble you?* Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 21; cf. quid tibi, malum, me aut quid ego agam, curatio'st? id. Most. 1, 1, 33.—**2.** In partic., *t. t.*, **a.** In publicist. lang., *Management of state business, administration, office*, etc., Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28; Liv. 4, 12; 13; 2, 27.—**b.** In jurid. lang., *Guardianship, trusteeship*, Papin. Dig. 27, 1, 30; Ulp. ib. 27, 10, 4, et saep.—**c.** In medic. lang., *Healing, cure* (so very freq.), Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; 2, 3, 12; Div. 2, 59, 123; Tusc. 4, 28, 61; Fin. 4, 24; Fam. 16, 4; Cels. 1 praef.; 7, 7; 20; 26, et saep.; Liv. 2, 20: 42, 18; Plin. 22, 25, 70; Phaedr. 5, 8, 12, et al.

cūrātor (old orthogr. COERATOR, v. the follg.), ōris, *m.* [curo] *He who cares for* or *takes charge of a thing, a manager, overseer, superintendent, keeper:* **1.** In gen.: SVNTOQVE. AEDILES. COERATORES. VRBIS. ANNONAE. LVDORVMQVE. SOLEMNIVM., Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: viae Flaminiae, id. Att. 1, 1, 2: aviarii, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 5; cf. apum, Col. 9, 9, 1; 3; cf. id. 9, 14, 3: pavonini gregis, id. 8, 11, 2; and gallinarius, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 7: fidus negotiorum, Sall. J. 71, 3: munerum ac venationum, Suet. Calig. 27: restituendae Campaniae, id. Tit. 8: restituendi Capitolii, Gell. 2, 10, 2, et saep.: muris reficiendis, Cic. Opt. Gen. 7; id. Agr. 2, 7, 17: curator, qui statuis faciundis praeesset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59; cf. Fest. p. 37.—**2.** In partic., jurid. *t. t.*, *A guardian, curator, trustee* (of a minor, an imbecile, an absent person, *etc.*), "Dig. libb. 26 et 27;" Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102; Sen. Contr. 1, 2; Quint. 7, 4, 11, et saep.

cūrātōrĭcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [curator, *no.* 1] *Of* or *belonging to an overseer:* equi, *a provincial commissary*, Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 29.

cūrātōrĭa, ae, *f.* [curator] *Guardianship*, several times in Modest. Dig. 27, 1, 1 and 2, but always written in Greek: Lex. 1: *κουρατορία, etc.*

* **cūrātūra**, ae, *f.* [curo] *Management, care, attendance*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24 Ruhnk.

curcŭlĭo (gurgulio, Pall. 1, 19, 2; Jun. 3; also in the poorer MSS. of the follg. authors), ōnis, *m.* *A corn-worm, weevil*, Cato R. R. 92; Var. R. R. 1, 57; 1, 63; Col. 1, 6, 15 *sq.*; Virg. G. 1, 186 Serv.; Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 9 Lind.—**b.** Curculio, *The name of a well-known comedy of Plautus.*

* **curcŭlĭuncŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [curculio] *A little weevil*, in comic lang. for *something trifling, worthless*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 38 (v. the passage in connection).

Cŭres, ium, *m.* (parvi, Ov. F. 2, 135) and *f.* (Tatiae, Prop. 4, 9, 74) Κύρεις, Dion. Hal.; Κύρις, Strab.; *The ancient chief town of the Sabines*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16; Cic. Fam. 15, 20; Virg. A. 6, 812; 8, 638; Ov. F. 2, 135; 480; Met. 14, 778; 15, 7; Prop. 4, 9, 74; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 525 *sq.*, and Quirites.—**b.** Meton., *The inhabitants of Cures*, Ov. F. 3, 201; 6, 216.—**2.** Whence **Cŭrensis**, e, *adj.*, *Of Cures:* turba, Ov. F. 3, 94. And, **b.** Subst. Curenses, ium, *The inhabitants of Cures*, Var. L. L. 7, 7, 69; Plin. 3, 12, 17.

Cūrētes, um, *m.*, Κουρῆτες, *The most ancient inhabitants of the Island of Crete, who paid their worship to Jupiter* (as the Corybantes, at a later date interchanged with them, celebrated the worship of Cybele) *with noisy music and armed dances*, Virg. A. 3, 131 Heyne; Georg. 4, 151; Ov. M. 4, 282; Fast. 4, 210. Cf. Creuz. Symb. 4, p. 394.—**2.** Whence, **a. Cūrētis**, ĭdis, *f.*, lit., *Pertaining to the Curetes;* hence poet. for *Cretan:* terra, Ov. M. 8, 153. Also, *An earlier name of the Island of Crete itself*, Plin. 4, 12, 20.—**b. Cūrētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, like the preced. for *Cretan:* carmina, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 96.

1. Cŭrētis, is, *m.* *An inhabitant of Cures;* v. Quirites.

2. Cūrētis, ĭdis, *Cretan;* v. Curetes, *no.* 2, a.

cūrĭa, ae, *f.* [kindred with Quiris, Quirites; cf. the letter C] *One of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people*, "Var. in Dion. Hal. 2, 83; Liv. 1, 13; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 2, 12; Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2; Fest. p. 37." Cf. Creuz. Antiq. § 80-82, and the authors there cited.—Meton., **1.** *One of the edifices in which the Senate held its consultations* (commonly *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, the Curia Hostilia built by Tullus Hostilius; in reference to the later Curia Julia and Pompejana, v. the follg. *no.*), *the Curia, senate-house*, "Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43; Liv. 1, 30;" Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63; id. frgm. in Non. 57, 5; Cic. Rep. 2, 17; Flacc. 24; Mil. 33, 89; Cat. 4, 1, 2; Quint. 11, 1, 47; Ov. Am. 3, 8, 55; Met. 15, 802, et saep.—Also of *the places of assembly of high councils* out of Rome, Cic. Att. 6, 1; Verr. 2, 2, 21; Ov. M. 13, 197.—Hence, **b.** *The assembly of the Senate, the Senate* (cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 42), Liv. 2, 23; 24; Suet. Caes. 22; 76; Aug. 38; Hor. Od. 2, 1, 14, et saep.—**2.** *One of the structures built for the religious services of the curiae* (sometimes also serving as a council-house of the Senate; cf. the preced. *no.*), "Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43; Fest. s. v. NOVAE CURIAE, p. 183:" Veteres, Var. l. l. Müll.; Fest. l. l.: Novae, Fest. l. l.; cf. Comm. p. 537 *sq.*: Calabra (q. v.): Saliorum, Cic. Div. 1, 17: Julia, Suet. Calig. 60 Baumg.-Crus.: Pompei, id. Caes. 80; 84; cf. Pompeiana, id. ib. 81, et saep.—**b.** From the feast at religious celebrations is borrowed dies curiae, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 27.

‡ **curiales** mensae, in quibus immolabatur Junoni, quae CURIS appellata est, Fest. p. 49; cf. Comm. p. 393.

cūrĭālis, e, *adj.* [curia] *Of* or *pertaining to a curia, i. e.*, **1.** *Belonging to the same curia, district,* or *division of the people*, in designating the Gr. *δημότης*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 2; Cic. Off. 2, 18 *fin.*; cf. Fest. p. 38: "*curiales* ejusdem curiae ut tribules et municipes."—**2.** *Pertaining to the religious services of the curiae:* "CURIALES flamines curiarum sacerdotes," Fest. p. 48.—**3.** In late Lat., *Belonging to the imperial court;* aulicus, Amm. 21, 12; 22, 9; Symm. Ep. 9, 10; 10, 41.

Curianus, a, um, v. Curius, *no.* 2.

Cūrĭātĭi, orum, *m.* *An Albanian* gens, *subsequently transplanted to Rome*, from which were descended the three Curiatii who fell in the contest with the Roman Horatii, Liv. 1, 24 *sq.*

cūrĭātim, *adv.* [curia] *By curiae* (very rare): populum consuluit, *Cic. Rep. 2, 17; Gell. 15, 27, 2 (*al.* curiatum).

cūrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the curiae:* comitia, *in which the people voted according to curiae* (orig. the only ruling assembly; later limited by the comitia centuriata to cases of arrogation (adoption), the choice of priests, the conferring of the chief command; cf. comitium, *no.* II., and Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 116 *sq.*), Lael. Felix in Gell. 15, 27; Cic. Agr. 2, 11 *sq.*; Liv. 5, 52 *fin.*, et al.: lex, *passed in such a comitia*, Cic. Agr. 2, 10, 26; 2, 11, 28 *sq.*; Fam. 1, 9, 25; Liv. 9, 38 *ad fin.*; 5, 46 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 55 Baumg.-Crus.; Gell. 5, 19, 6, et saep.

1. cūrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] **1.** *The priest of a curia*, "Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25; 6, 6, 63:" maximus, *he who presided over all the* curiae, Liv. 27, 8; cf. Fest. p. 95.—**2.** Post-Aug., *A crier, herald*, praeco, Mart. lib. 2 praef.; Treb. Gall. 12.—**b.** Curio, *A surname in the* gens Scribonia; v. Scribonius

* **2. cūrĭo**, ōnis, *m.* [cura] (a humorously-formed word, corresp. with curiosus) *Wasted by sorrow, lean, emaciated*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 27 *sq.* (v. the passage in connection); cf. Fest. p. 46.

* **cūrĭōnātus**, ûs, *m.* [1. curio, *no.* 1] *The office of priest of a curia, the dignity of a curio*, Fest. p. 37.

‡ **cūrĭōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the priest of a curia:* "*aes* dicebatur quod dabatur curioni ob sacerdotium curionatus," Fest. p. 37: "*sacra*, quae in curiis fiebant," id. p. 47.

cūrĭōse, *adv.* *With care, carefully*, etc.; v. curiosus, *fin.*

cūrĭōsĭtas, atis, *f.* [curiosus] *Desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness* (very rare), Cic. Att. 2, 12; Gell. 2, 18 *fin.*; Tert. adv. Haeret. 17.

* **cūrĭōsŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat curious, a little inquisitive;* transf.: ventus, App. M. 10, p. 254, 8.

cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cura] **I.** (in acc. with cura, *no.* I.) *That uses much care, careful, applying one's self assiduously* (class., esp. freq. in Cic. and Petr.).

A. In gen.: (*α*) With *in* or *ad:* in omni historia curiosus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45: ad investigandum curiosior, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5.—(*β*) *c. gen.* (post-Aug.): medicinae, Plin. 25, 2, 2: memoriae, Aur. Vict. Caes. 20 *fin.*: curiosissimus famae suae, Capitol. Anton. Philos. 20.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: non quidem doctus, sed curiosus, Petr. 46, 6; so pictor, id. ib. 29, 4: felicitas Horatii, id. ib. 118, 5: manus, id. ib. 13, 1: consilia, Quint. 7, 5, 2: interpolatione, Plin. 13, 12, 23, et al.

*__2.__ With the access. idea of abundance, excess: *Too eager: est etiam supervacua* (ut sic dixerim) *operositas*, ut a diligenti *curiosus* et a religione *superstitio* distat, Quint. 8, 3, 55.

B. In partic.: *Eager in inquiring into a thing, inquiring anxiously about, inquiring into*, in a good and bad sense; *curious, inquisitive:* **1.** In a good sense: ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, quam, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 35; id. Fam. 3, 1; Var. R. R. 2, 3, 5; Quint. 1, 8, 21; 11, 3, 143; * Hor. Epod. 17, 77, et al.: curiosis oculis perspici non possit, Cic. Sest. 9 *fin.*

2. In a bad sense: primum patere me esse curiosum, Cic. Fl. 29; so id Att. 15, 26 *fin.*—So, **b.** Post-Aug., of one who is *Prying:* curiosum ac speculatorem ratus, Suet. Aug. 27. Later, *A class of secret spies, secret police, an informer*, etc.; cf. Cod. Just. 12, tit. 23: De Curiosis et Stationariis, et al.

*__II.__ (acc. to cura, *no.* II.) Lit.: *That injures himself by care;* hence, transf., *emaciated, wasted, lean:* belua, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 26 (v. the passage in connection).

Adv. curiose: **A.** (in acc. with *no.* I. A) Involvendus vestimentis, Cels. 2, 17; cf. Petr. 63, 6; Col. 12, 55, 2: cavere, Suet. Aug. 40, et al.—*Comp.:* Vitr. 7, 4.—*Sup.:* Col. 11, 2, 18.—*__2.__ Curiose potius quam Latine loqui, Quint. 8, 1, 2.—**B.** Inquirerem, Suet. Vesp. 1.—*Comp.:* curiosius conquiram, Cic. Brut. 35, 133: curiosius animadvertunt ea, quae domi fiunt (pueri), id. Fin. 5, 15, 42.

curis, v. QUIRITIS.

*__1. cūrĭus,__ a, um, *adj.* [cura, *no.* II.] *Full of sorrow, grievous:* infortunium, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 44 dub.

2. Cŭrĭus, a, um. *A designation of a Roman* gens. Thus M'. Curius Dentatus, *the conqueror of the Samnites, Sabines, Lucanians, and of Pyrrhus; celebrated for his moderation:* "Cic. de Sen. 16; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 33;" Hor. Od. 1, 12, 41; Juv. 11, 78; Flor. 1, 15; 18; Cic. Planc. 25; Sull. 7, et saep.—**b.** Appellative for *A bold and moderate man;* in plur.: (Nenia) et maribus Curiis et decantata Camillis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64 Schmid.; Juv. 2, 3.—Whence, **2. Cŭrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to a Curius, Curian:* villa, Cic. Leg. 2, 1 *ad fin.:* causa, id. de Or. 2, 6; cf. id. ib. 1, 39, and 2, 32; and judicium, Quint. 7, 6, 9.

cūro (old orthog. COERO), avi, atum, 1. (*perf. conj.* curassis, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 93; Pseud. 1, 3, 3; Poen. 3, 1, 50) *v. a.* [CURA]

I. *To care for, take* or *have care of, to be solicitous for, to look* or *attend to, trouble one's self about*, etc. (very freq. in all periods, and in every species of composition); constr. with the *Acc.*, the *Acc. with the gerundive, the Inf.*, with *ut, ne*, the *simple subj.*, with the *Dat.* or *abs.*

A. In gen.: **1.** Of person. subjects: (*α*) *c. acc.:* Cic. Leg. 3, 4: omnia diligentissime, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, *fin.;* cf. praeceptum diligenter, Nep. Eum. 9, 5: magna dii curant, parva negligunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 66 *fin.:* negotia aliena, id. Top. 17 *ad fin.;* Hor. Ep. 2, 3, 19: mandatum, Cic. Att. 5, 7: coenam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 11; cf. obsonium, id. Merc. 3, 3, 22; and cibum, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88: funus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 81 Ruhnk.; cf. in this sense, cadaver, Suet. Ner. 49; and corpus Alexandri suo more, Curt. 10, 10; while otherwise, corpus, *to nourish, take care of one's self, to refresh, invigorate one's self*, Lucr. 2, 31; 5, 937; Liv. 3, 2; 26, 48; 31, 39; 36, 18, et al.; in the same sense: membra, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81: cutem, id. Ep. 1, 2, 29; 1, 14, 15: pelliculam, id. Sat. 2, 5, 38; and se, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 1; Cic. Phil. 9, 3; de Or. 3, 61 *fin.;* cf. se suamque aetatem, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 34; and in *part. perf.:* curati cibo, Liv. 9, 37; so id. 34, 16; vineam, *to tend*, Cato in Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 195; cf. apes, Col. 9, 14: dolia, id. 12, 18, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 12, et saep.; Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 32: injurias sociorum, Sall. J. 14, 19: sublimia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15; cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 5: preces (Diana), id. Carm. Sec. 71: prodigia, *to endeavor to avert, ward off*, Liv. 1, 20, et saep.: munus te curaturum scio, Ut mittas mihi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 76; cf. aquam mulsam prope ut sit, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 28; Plaut. Am. prol. 87: ego illum cum cura magna curabo tibi, id. Men. 5, 4, 7 and 9; so aliquem, id. Stich. 1, 2, 39; 5, 3, 9; Cic. Acad. 2, 38 *ad fin.;* Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 15, et saep.—With a negative: quos peperisti ne cures, *be unconcerned*, Enn. Ann. 1, 61 (in Serv. Virg. A. 9, 656); Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 50: alii, quasi corpus nullum sit hominis, ita, praeter animum nihil curant, *leave unconsidered, do not take care*, Cic. Fin. 4, 14; Ov. M. 15, 529: viri nihil perjuria curant (with nihil metuere) Catull. 64, 148: non ego istuc curo, qui sit, unde sit, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 99: alia cura, a consoling conversational expression (lit., trouble yourself about something else; hence): *be without care for, be not solicitous about*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 55 and 60; and in like sense, aliud cura, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 5.—(*β*) *c. acc. et gerundivo: To cause something to be done, to order, to urge on*, etc. (in good prose, and very freq.; predominant in Caesar): pontem in Arari faciundum, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: obsides inter eos dandos, id. ib. 1, 19; id. ib. 3, 11; id. ib. 4, 29; id. ib. 5, 1; id. ib. 5, 23, et saep.: buculam faciendam, Cic. Div. 1, 24: epistolam mihi referendam, id. Att. 8, 5: fratrem interficiendum, Nep. Timol. 1, 4; id. Thras. 3 *ad fin.*, et al. innum.—(*γ*) *c. inf.* (so most freq. with a negative): ea nolui scribere, quae nec indocti intelligere possent, nec docti legere curarent, *would take the trouble*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; so negatively, id. Fam. 1, 9, 16; Suet. Caes. 86; Tib. 51; Hor. Od. 2, 13. 39; Ep. 1, 17, 58; 1, 18, 60; 2, 2, 182; A. P. 133; 297; Ov. M. 11, 370; 682; 12, 345; 14, 668, et saep.—Affirmatively: aspice, si quid Et nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 5; so id. ib. 1, 16, 17; A. P. 35; 460 *sq.;* Col. 9, 9, 7; 12, 22, 3; Suet. Dom. 20; Gramm. 24.—(*δ*) With *ut, ne*, or a *simple subj.:* Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 25 *sq.:* si fecisset, se curaturam, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Div. 1, 24; so Quint. 4, 2, 47; 9, 4, 91; 10, 3, 15; Suet. Aug. 92. So the very freq. concluding formula in letters: cura ut valeas (for which *da operam* ut valeas, *fac* valeas, et al. sim.), Cic. Fam. 7, 5; 6; 15; 20; 9, 8; 12, 29; 14, 5; 6; 8; 16; 16, 12; 22; Q. Fr. 3, 4; 8; Att. 1, 5; 2, 2; 7; 11; 23; 25, et saep.: omnibus rebus cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, Cic. Att. 11, 3 *fin.;* so Quint. 1, 1, 34; 2, 5. 24; 4, 2, 90; Suet. Aug. 94, et saep.; id. Rhet. 1: jam curabo sentiat, quos attentarit, Phaedr. 5, 2, 6.—(*ε*) *Cum dat.* (ante- and post-class.): illis curandum censeo, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 92; so omnibus, Att. in Macr. S. 6, 1: rebus publicis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 50: rebus alienis, id. Truc. 1, 2, 35: rebus meis, App. Apol. p. 297; id. de Deo Socr.—(*ζ*) *Abs.:* curasti probe, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 6; cf. Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 50: abi intro, ego hic curabo, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 49; id. Pers. 1, 3, 5: ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, *acted*, Sall. J. 60, 1; Var. in Non. 121, 10; cf. in ea parte, Sall. J. 60, 5: in postremo loco cum equitibus, id. ib. 46, 7.—Neutral: curabitur, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29: curetur, id. Hec. 2, 2, 15.

2. Of things as subjects (poet.): Lucr. 5, 1162: imago Efficit ut videamus et internoscere curat, id. 4, 246: nec vera virtus curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 30: *c. ut:* Lucr. 5, 1014; so id. 3, 128: *c. ne:* id. 4, 823: *c. subj.:* (fulmen) curat item, vasis integris vina repente Diffugiant, id. 6, 231.

B. In partic., *t. t.* **1.** In publicist lang., *To take the charge of, to manage the business of state, to do a thing in behalf of the state, to administer, govern, preside over, command*, etc.—(*α*) *c. acc.:* bellum maritimum curare, Liv. 7, 26: so Asiam, Tac. A. 4, 36: Achaiam, id. ib. 5, 10: superioris Germaniae legiones, id. ib. 6, 30; cf. id. ib. 1, 31.—(*β*) *Abs.:* duo additi qui Romae curarent, Tac. A. 11, 22.

2. In the lang. of medicine, *To heal, cure* a disease: (*a*) *c. acc.:* an quod corpora curari possint, animorum medicina nulla sit? Cic. Tusc. 3, 2 *fin.:* adolescentes gravius aegrotant, tristius curantur, id. de Sen. 19, 67: aegrum, Liv. 5, 5: quadrupedes, Quint. 2, 10, 6: aliquem frigidis, Suet. Aug. 81: aliquem radice vel herba, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 151, et saep.: morbos, Cels. Prooem.; Quint. 2, 3, 6; Curt 5, 9, et al.; vulnus, Liv. 2, 17; Quint. 4, 2, 84; Curt. 7, 1, et saep.: apparentia vitia, Quint. 12, 8, 10.—Rar. for *To operate:* qui ferrum medici prius quam curetur aspexit, Quint. 4, 5, 5.—(*β*) *Abs.:* medicinae pars, quae manu curat, Cels. 7 praef.; so Quint. 2, 17, 39, et al.—**b.** Trop. (in sarcast. or ironic. play upon words): quum provinciam curarit, sanguinem miserit, mihi tradiderit enectam, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2; id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128.

3. In mercantile lang.: *To take care of money matters, to bring into order, to adjust a sum, to count out*, etc.: Cic. Att. 1, 8; cf. curare pecuniam pro eo frumento legatis, Liv. 44, 16: dimidium pecuniae redemptori tuo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 *ad fin.;* id. Quint. 4, 15: me cui jussisset curaturum, *that I would make payment according to his direction*, id. Fam. 16, 9.—Whence

cūrātus, a, um, *Pa.* (in acc. with *no.* I), *Prepared with care*, i. e. *careful, eager, anxious* (only in Tac.): curatissimae preces, Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.*—*Adv.* curate: curatius disserere, Tac. A. 2. 27; so in *Comp.:* id. ib. 16, 22; id. ib. 14, 21.

currax, ācis, *adj.* [curro] *Running fast, quick, swift* (post-class. and rare): servus, Gaj. Dig. 21, 1, 18.—Poet.: laquei, *which are bound on the feet of running animals*, Grat. Cyneg. 89.

currĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *A running, course* (freq. and class.), **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: conjicere se in curriculum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 91; cf. pedes in curriculum conferre, Var. in Non. 263, 6; Plaut. Trin. 4, 5, 11; cf. ita celeri curriculo fui propere a portu, id. Stich. 2, 2, 13.—(*β*) *Abl.*, curriculo adv.: *In a quick course, at full speed, swiftly, hastily*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 12; Most. 2, 1, 15; 3, 3, 26; Mil. 2, 6, 43; Pers. 2, 2, 17; Rud. 3, 5, 19; 3, 6. 17; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11.—**B.** In partic.: *A running on a wager, a race:* athletae se in curriculo exercentes, Cic. de Sen. 9; so id. Leg. 2, 9, 22; Liv. 44, 9; Hor. Od. 1, 1, 3, et al.: equorum, Liv. 45, 33.—**2.** Meton.: **A.** *A race-ground, course, career:* *__1.__ Lit.: solis et lunae, Cic. frgm. in Non. 198, 29.—Far more freq., **2.** Trop.: exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae, Cic. Rab. perd. 10 *fin.;* cf. vivendi a natura datum conficere, id. Univ. 12: curricula multiplicium variorumque sermonum, id. Or. 3, 12: me ex constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coegisti, id. ib. 2, 6; so corresp. with spatium: consuetudinis, id. Lael. 12; and laudis, Quint. 12, 2, 31: hae sunt exercitationes ingenii, haec curricula mentis, Cic. de Sen. 11 *ad fin.:* quum te de curriculo petitionis deflexisses animumque ad accusandum transtulisses, id. Mur. 22 *ad fin.:* omne industriae nostrae, id. Phil. 7, 3.—**B.** *A race-chariot* (post-Aug.), Tac. A. 14, 14; 15, 44 *ad fin.;* * Suet. Calig. 19.—Hence, **2.** For *A chariot*, in gen., Curt. 8, 14.

curro, cŭcurri (old form CECURRI, acc. to Gell. 7, 9), cursum, 3. *v. n.* *To run, to move quickly* (on foot, on a horse, ship, *etc.*), *to hasten, fly* (very freq. in all periods and in every species of composition).

I. Lit.: **A.** Of living beings: si ingrederis curre, si curris advola, Cic. Att. 2, 23 *ad fin.:* propere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 56: per vias, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 24: per totum conclave pavidi, Hor. S. 2, 6, 113: circum loculos, id. ib. 2, 3, 147: in obsidium perduellis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 69; cf. subsidio, Cic. Att. 12, 3 *fin.;* Prop. 2, 26, 17, et al.: in nostros sinus, Prop. 3, 20, 10, et saep.: currit agens mannos ad villam praecipitanter, Lucr. 3, 1076; Ov. Her. 18, 6; cf. per omne mare nautae, Hor. S. 1, 1, 30: trans mare, id. Ep. 1, 11, 27; and *abs.*, extremos ad Indos mercator, id. ib. 1, 1, 45; cf. injecto ter pulvere curras (nauta), id. Od. 1, 28, 36, et al.—Neutral: ad me curritur, Ter. Heaut. prol. 44; so curritur ad praetorium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35; Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 30, et al.—(*β*) Rarely with the homogeneous objects iter, stadium, campus, *etc.:* qui stadium currit, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: currimus aequor, Virg. A. 3, 191.—Hence pass.: unde et *campus curritur* et *mare navigatur*, Auct. in Quint. 1, 4, 28.

—b. Proverb.: currentem incitare *or* instigare, *etc., to admonish one who needs no admonition*, Cic. Phil. 3, 8; Fam. 15, 15, 3; de Or. 2, 44, 186; Plin. Ep. 3, 7 *fin.*; cf. ellipt.: quod me hortaris . . . currentem tu quidem, Cic. Att. 13, 45.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate objects (mostly poet.): sol currens, Lucr. 5, 682: amnes in aequora currunt, Virg. A. 12, 524; so of liquids, id. ib. 1, 607; Ov. M. 8, 597; Hirt. B. Hisp. 29, et al.: currente rota, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 10; A. P. 22; Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 10: quam (chlamydem) circum purpura currit, Virg. A. 5, 250; cf. Stat. Th. 2, 98: rubor per ora, Virg. A. 12, 65, et saep.: linea per medium, Plin. 18, 34, 77: limes per agrum, id. ib. 33, 76; id. 2, 108, 112.—**II.** Trop.: Lucr. 2, 692: proclivi currit oratio, venit ad extremum, haeret in salebra, *runs out, ends*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: historia currere debet ac ferri, Quint. 9, 4, 18; id. ib. § 139: numeri, id. ib. § 31; cf. rhythmi, id. ib. § 50; and nimis trochaeum, id. ib. § 88: versus incomposito pede, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1: sententia, id. ib. 9: currit ferox aetas, *flies away, passes*, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 13.

curruca, ae, v. eruca.

currūlis, e, *adj.* [curro] *Running, hastening* (post-class., and rare): App. M. 9, p. 221.

currus, ûs, *m.* [curro] *A chariot, car, wain.* **1.** Lit.: **A.** In gen., Poet. in Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43; in Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3; Lucr. 3, 642; 5, 1300; 2, 602, et saep.—**B.** In partic., *A triumphal car*, Cic. Coel. 14 *ad fin.*; Suet. Caes. 49; Tib. 2; 6; 20; Ner. 25; Flor. 1, 5, 6; Hor. Epod. 9, 22; Ov. M. 13, 252, et al.—Hence, **2.** Meton., *A triumph:* Cic. Fam. 15, 6; so Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36; Flor. 4, 2, 89; 4, 12, 53; Prop. 3, 9, 53; Lucan. 1, 316; 3, 77, et saep.; cf. Drak. Sil. 6, 345.—**II.** Poet. transf., * **1.** *A ship, boat*, Catull. 64, 9.—**2.** *The horses in a chariot*, Virg. G. 1, 514; Aen. 12, 287; Sil. 16, 367; Lucan. 7, 570.—* **3.** *A plough with wheels*, Virg. G. 1, 174; v. Heyn. Exc. *ad h. l.*

cursim, *adv.* [id.] *Quickly, swiftly, hastily, speedily* (class.): currere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 124; Afran. in Charis. p. 186 P.: hoc cito et cursim est agendum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 64: rapi ad carnuficem, id. ib. 1, 2, 156; Liv. 27, 16: dicere aliena (*opp.* sensim dicere quae causae prodessent), Cic. Phil. 2, 17: arripere aliquid, id. de Or. 2, 89, 364: pergere ad aliquid, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: loqui, Manil. 4, 198, et saep.

* **cursĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A running*, Var. L. L. 5, 1, 6.

* **cursĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [cursito] *A running about, hither and thither:* Sol. 42.

cursĭto, are, *v. intens. n.* [curso] *To run about, run hither and thither* (rare): sursum deorsum, * Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47; cf. huc et illuc, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 10; id. Sat. 2, 6, 107: modo ad Celsum modo ad Nepotem, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 5; Suet. Tib. 38 *fin.*: excalciatos, id. Vesp. 8.

curso, are, *v. intens. n.* [curro] *To run hither and thither* (rare, but class.): ultro citro, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22: huc illuc, id. Att. 9, 9, 2; Tac. A. 15, 50; Hist. 5, 20: ad aliquem, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56 Bentl. *N. cr.*: per foros, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: per urbem, Tac. A. 2, 82: in omnes vias, Val. Fl. 4, 108.—Neutral: cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.

☞ Tac. Agr. 2, instead of ni cursaturus, the reading should be with Cod. Vat. 3429, *incursaturus.*

cursor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A runner*, and partic., **1.** *A runner in a race, racer*, Lucr. 2, 78; Cic. Tusc. 2, 23 *ad fin.*; Div. 2, 70. Also of *a chariot-racer*, Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 26.—**2.** *A courier, post* (mostly post-Aug.), Nep. Milt. 4, 3 (transl. of the Gr. ἡμεροδρόμος); Plin. 2, 71, 73; Plin. Ep. 7, 12 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 49; Mart. 3, 100, et al.—**3.** *A slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee, a forerunner* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 87; 126; Suet. Ner. 30; Mart. 3, 47; 12, 24, et saep.—**II.** Cursor, *A surname of L. Papirius*, "Liv. 9, 16."

cursōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to a race-course* (late Lat.): terminus, Frontin. de Colon. p. 141 Goes.—**2.** Subst., cursoria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* navis), *A yacht*, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

cursŭālis, e, *adj.* [cursus] *Of* or *pertaining to a course, running* (late Lat.): equi, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 19: rheda, Cod. Theod. 12, 12, 9: sollicitudo, *i. e. speed in running*, ib. 6, 29, 7.

cursūra, ae, *f.* [curro] *A running* (ante-class.), Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 61; Bacch. 1, 1, 34; Most. 4, 1, 5; Merc. 1, 2, 10; Trin. 4, 2, 164; 4, 3, 9; Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15.

cursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A running, (quick) motion on foot, on a horse, chariot, ship*, etc.; *a course, way, march, passage, voyage, journey*, etc. (very freq. in all periods and in every species of composition).

I. Lit.: **1.** Of living beings: ingressus, cursus, accubitio, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: ibi cursu, luctando, *etc.*, sese exercebant, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 24; cf. id. Most. 1, 2, 74, and Hor. A. P. 412: quique pedum cursu valet, *etc.*, Virg. A. 5, 67: cursu superare canem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51: milites cursu exanimatos, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: huc magno cursu intenderunt. id. ib. 3, 19; cf. strictis gladiis cursu (*in a rapid march*) in hostes feruntur, Liv. 9, 13, et saep.: cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 10: quis umquam tam brevi tempore tot loca adire, tantos cursus conficere potuit? Cic. Manil. 12, 34: Miltiades cursum direxit, quo tendebat, Nep. Milt. 1 *fin.*: Ulixi per mare, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 7: iterare cursus relictos, id. ib. 1, 34, 4: Naxon, ait Liber, cursus advertite vestros. Ov. M. 3, 336, et saep.; cf. *no.* B, cursumque per auras dirigere. Virg. A. 6, 194; so of *flying*, Ov. M. 2, 838; 4, 787; 6, 709, et al.—**b.** Cursum tenere (in a march or on shipboard), *To maintain a direct course, to go in a straightforward direction:* equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.*: Dionysius quum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Cic. N. D. 3, 34; so Caes. B. G. 5, 8; cf. *no.* 2, b.

2. Of inanimate objects: solis cursus lunaeque meatus Expediam, Lucr. 5. 77; cf. id. 5, 772; 80; 618; 650; 653; 772, et al.: lunae, id. 5, 629; cf. id. 5, 630; id. 5, 419: stellarum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, et saep.: si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxisset, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; Lucr. 1, 1002; so of *the course, flow of a stream*, Ov. M. 1, 282; 9, 18; 14, 329; 601, et al.: longarum navium, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; cf. Cic. Muren. 15 *ad fin.*; Off. 3, 12, 50, et al.: Aquilonis et Austri, Lucr. 5, 688; cf. id. 6. 302; id. 6, 307; cf. id. 6, 179: menstrui, Plin. 11, 39, 94: quadripartitos venarum, id. 16, 39, 76, et saep.—**b.** Cursum tenere, as above, *no.* 1, b: tanta tempestas subito coorta est, ut nulla earum (navium) cursum tenere posset, Caes. B. G. 4, 28; cf. Lucr. 5, 712.

B. Meton., * **1.** Cursum exspectare, *To expect* or *wait for* (lit., *a departure*; hence) *a fair wind*, Cic. Att. 5, 8.—**2.** (*abstr. pro concreto*) Cursus publici, in the time of the emperors, *Posts divided into stations, for the quick transmission of information upon state affairs*, Cod. Just. 12, 51; Cod. Theod. 8, 5; Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18; Inscr. Orell. 3181; 3329.

II. Trop. (esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.): *A course, progress, direction, way:* perspicis qui cursus rerum, qui exitus futurus sit, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 3; cf. Tac. H. 4, 34; Agr. 39: implicari aliquo certo genere cursuque vivendi, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117: vitae brevis cursus gloriae sempiternus, id. Sest. 21, 47: temporum, id. Fam. 6, 5, 2: tuorum honorum, id. ib. 3, 11, 2; cf. Tac. H. 1, 48: continuus proeliorum, id. Agr. 27, et al.: vocis per omnes sonos, Cic. de Or. 3, 61: tantus cursus verborum fuit et sic evolavit oratio ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 35, 161; so of *the motion, flow of discourse*, etc., id. Part. 15; Quint. 8 prooem. § 27; 9, 4, 70; 106; 10, 7, 4; 9, 2, 78, et al.: quem enim cursum industria mea tenere potuisset sine forensibus causis, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 8, 4; cf. id. Or. 1, 4: nos in eodem cursu fuimus a Sulla dictatore ad eosdem fere consules, id. Brut. 96; so esse in cursu, *to continue, to last, to flourish*, Ov. M. 13, 508; Fast. 6, 362; Pont. 4, 11, 18.

Curtĭus, a, um. *The designation of a Roman* gens; e. g. C. Curtius Postumus, *a partisan of Caesar*, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A; Fam. 2, 16; Q. Curtius Rufus, *the historiographer of Alexander the Great*, etc. Curtius Lacus, *a place in Rome named after a certain Curtius*, "Var. L. L. 5, 32, 41; Liv. 7, 6;" Ov. F. 6, 403; also called Lacus Curtii, Suet. Aug. 57; Galb. 20.—Curtius fons, forty Roman miles from Rome, and conducted there by Caligula, a part of the Aqua Claudia (v. Claudius, *no.* 2, b), Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 10; Frontin. Aquaed. 13 *sq.*; Suet. Claud. 20.

curto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [curtus] *To shorten, diminish* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): Cels. 7, 9: radices, Pall. Febr. 10, 3: rem, Pers. 6, 34; cf. quantulum summae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 124.

curtus, a, um, *adj.* *Shortened, mutilated, broken, short* (class.; most freq. in the poets): **1.** Lit.: dolia, *pots* (chamber vessels), Lucr. 4, 1023; cf. vasa, Juv. 3, 271: tegula, Prop. 4, 5, 68: testa, Mart. 3, 82; cf. testu, Ov. F. 2, 645 Heins., et al.; Cels. 7. 8: Judaeis, *i. e. circumcised*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 70; cf. mulo, *castrated*, id. ib. 1, 6, 104.—**2.** Trop.: res, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 64; cf. centusse, Pers. 5, 191 Casaub.: sententia, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36: fides ingratae patriae, Juv. 14, 166, et al. Of *defective, incomplete* discourse, Cic. Or. 50, 168; 51, 173; Lact. 6, 15.

cŭrūlis, e. *adj.* [currus] *Of* or *pertaining to a chariot:* equi, *the four horses provided out of the state treasury for the games of the circus*, Liv. 24, 18; cf. Fest. p. 38: triumphi, *i. e. upon a chariot* (in opp to an ovatio, on horseback or on foot), Suet. Aug. 22: Juno, ancient form of prayer in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 17.—But esp. freq., sella, *the curule chair, official chair*, adopted from the Etruscans, and inlaid with ivory; used by the consuls, pretors, and curule ediles, who hence received their name (v. aedilis, and cf. Liv. 1, 8; Flor. 1, 5, 6; Gell. 3, 18; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 356), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14 *ad fin.*; Liv. 1, 8; 9, 46, et al.; Quint. 6, 3. 25; Suet. Aug. 26; 43; Flor. 1, 13, 10; Catull. 52, 2, et saep.; cf. ebur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 53: sedes, Tac. A. 2, 83; 15, 29; and abs. curulis, is, *f.*, id. Ann. 1, 75; Hist. 2, 59; Plin. Pan. 59, 2; 61, 7; 71, 2; Suet. Ner. 13; Flor. 1, 5, 6, et al. Hence curules, *The curule magistracies*, Stat. Silv. 4, 1, 5; and in the sing.: curulis, *i. e.*, aedilis curulis, Plin. 18, 6, 8. § 42; and major for *consul*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 82.

* **curvābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [curvo] *That may be bent, flexible:* ulmus et fraxinus, Pall. Nov. 15, 2.

curvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A bending, bend. vaulting* (not ante-Aug.; perh. first used by Ovid), Ov. M. 2, 130; 3, 672; 9, 450; 11, 590; 12, 95; Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 4; Gell. 14, 1.

curvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A bending* (very rare), Col. 4, 12.

curvātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A bending, rounding, bend* (not ante-Aug.), Vitr. 5, 1 *fin.*; Plin. 2, 17, 14; 10, 19, 21, et al.—**2.** Concr.: *A vault, a round:* camerae, *an arched ceiling*, Vitr. 7, 3; rotae, *i. e. the rim*, Ov. M. 2, 108.

* **curvĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [curvus] *Crookedness, incurvation*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1.

curvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To crook, bend, bow, curve* (perh. not ante-Aug.; for in Cic. N. D. 1, 24, curvata is most probably a gloss; v. Heind., Mos., Orell., in h. l.): **1.** Lit.: curvari manus et aduncos crescere in ungues, Ov. M. 2, 479: cornua bimâ fronte (vitulus), Virg. G. 4, 299: trabes, Ov. M. 7, 441; Prop. 3, 22, 38: flexile cornu, Ov. M. 5, 383; 11, 324; cf. ingentem arcum manu, Stat. Ach. 1, 487: pedes insectorum, Plin. 11, 28, 35: Calabros sinus (Hadria), Hor. Od. 1, 33, 16: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. A. 3, 533; cf. Plin. 6, 6, 6: luna curvata in cornua, id. 37, 10, 68; cf. poet.: fronte curvatos imitatus ignes, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 57: curvata in montis faciem unda, Virg. G. 4, 361, cf. Ov. M. 15, 509; and tollimur in coelum curvato gurgite, Virg. A. 3, 564: nec nostrum seri curvarent Aeacon anni, Ov. M. 9, 435; so curvata senio membra, Tac. A. 1, 34.—* **2.** Trop.: *To make to yield, to move:* neque te munera nec preces curvat, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 16.

curvor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *Crookedness*, perh. only in Var. L. L. 5, 21, 30, and 7, 3, 85.

curvus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with κυρτός] *Crooked, bent, curved* (a poet. word): aratri moderator, Lucr. 5, 931; 6, 1252; Virg. G. 1, 170: rastris, Catull. 64, 39: falces, Virg. G. 1, 508: calamo, Catull. 63, 22: ungues, Hor. Epod. 5, 93: lyra, id. Od. 1, 10, 6; 3, 28, 11: crinale, Ov. M. 5, 53: rates, Prop. 3, 7, 29: litora, Catull. 64, 74; Hor. Od. 4, 5, 14; Epod. 10, 21; Ov. M. 11, 352: flumen, *winding, crooked,* Virg. G. 2, 12; Ov. M. 3, 342: mare, *rising on high, boisterous,* id. ib. 11, 505; Val. Fl. 1, 615, et al.; Plaut. Casin. 1, 1, 36; arator, *bent, stooping,* Virg. E. 3, 42; and of one *bent by age:* anus, Prop. 2, 18, 20: membra, Ov. M. 3, 276: senecta, id. A. A. 2, 670.—***2.** Trop.: scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44 Schmid.

* **cuscŭlĭum,** ii, *n.* *The scarlet berry of the holm oak,* Plin. 16, 8, 12.

cūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cudo] *A stamping of money,* Cod. Theod. 11, 16, 18.

‡ **cūso,** are, *v. intens.*, from cudo, acc. to Prisc. p. 890 P.

cūsor, ōris, *m.* [cudo] *A coiner of money,* Cod. Just. 10, 64.

* **cuspĭdātim,** *adv.* [cuspido] *Like a point, pointedly:* decisus calamus, Plin. 17, 14, 24.

cuspĭdo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cuspis] *To make pointed* (only in the follg. pass.): hastilia, Plin. 11, 37, 45; id. 18, 19, 49 *ad fin.*

cuspis, ĭdis, *f.* *A point* (freq., esp. in the poets): asserum, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: vomeris, Plin. 18, 18, 48: acuta contorum, Virg. A. 5, 208: acuta teli, Ov. M. 1, 470: hastae, id. ib. 5, 9; 6, 78: jaculi, id. ib. 7, 673: aquilae, *the pointed end of it;* Gr. στύραξ, Suet. Caes. 62, et saep.—**II.** Meton. (*pars pro toto*): **1.** *A spear, javelin, lance,* Virg. A. 11, 41; 12, 386; Hor. Od. 4, 6, 8; Sat. 2, 1, 14; Ov. M. 6, 673; 12, 74; 13, 580; Liv. 4, 38; 8, 7; 30, 18; Plin. 34, 15, 45; 36, 5, 4, et al.—**2.** *A spit,* Mart. 14, 221.—**3.** *The trident of Neptune,* Ov. M. 12, 580; cf. triplex, id. ib. 594.—**4.** *The sting of a bee,* Plin. 21, 13, 45.—**5.** *A scorpion's sting,* Ov. M. 2, 199.—**6.** *A pointed tube,* Var. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

‡ **cussĭlīris,** An ancient word for *ignavus,* acc. to Fest. p. 39; cf. Comment. p. 372.

custōdēla, ae, *f.* [custos] Ante- and post-class. form for custodia (cf. Fest. p. 39), *A watch, guard:* FAMILIAM. PECVNIAMQVE. TVAM. ENDO. MANDATAM. TVTELAM. CVSTODELAMQVE. MEAM. RECIPIO, ancient judicial formula in Gaj. Inst. 4, § 104; so App. M. 9 *init.*; 10, p. 245.

custōdĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *A watching, watch, guard, care* (freq. and class.).

I. In gen.: **A.** Lit.: in custodiam aliquem recipere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 34: in tuam custodiam meque et meas spes trado, id. Most. 2, 1, 59; cf. so in custodiam concredere aliquid alicui, id. Merc. 2, 1, 9; and committere, id. Rud. 3, 2, 11: agitare custodiam, *to keep guard,* id. ib. 3, 6, 20: iis impedimentis custodiae ac praesidio VI. millia hominum una reliquerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; Liv. 42, 19: tam fida canum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: pastoris, Col. 8, 4, 3: paedagogorum, Quint. 1, 2, 25: dura matrum, *care, oversight,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 22 Schmid, et saep.: navium longarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ignis (Vestae), Cic. Leg. 2, 12: urbis, Liv. 5, 10; cf. urbis, sui, Suet. Aug. 49: corporis, Galb. 12, et saep.: fida justitiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 113: una fidelis memoriae rerum gestarum (literae), Liv. 6, 1: libertatis, id. 4, 24: suae religionis, Quint. 6, 1, 20: decoris, id. ib. 11, 1, 57, et saep.

B. Meton.: **1.** Usu. in *plur.* and in milit. lang., *Persons who serve as guards, a guard, watch:* colonia meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis munita, Cic. Cat. 1, 3 *fin.*: neque clam transire propter custodias Menapiorum possent, Caes. B. G. 4, 4; so id. ib. 7, 19; 27; 78, et saep. In sing. (collect.): Catull. 62, 33: abest custodia regis, Ov. M. 14, 371: unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae, id. ib. 8, 685.

2. *A place where guard is kept, a watch- or guard-house, watch-station:* haec (urbs) mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. Phil. 12, 10; so privata, id. Sull. 15: in hac custodia, tamquam in specula, id. Phil. 7, 7, et al. In plur., Cic. Manil. 6 *ad fin.*; Rab. perd. 7 *ad fin.*

II. With the access. idea of hindering free motion: *A watching, guarding, custody:* **A.** Lit. (so rare): nec cuiquam uni custodiam ejus (*sc.* Philopoemenis capti) satis credebant, Liv. 39, 50: libera, *private custody, confinement in one's house,* id. 24, 45; Vellej. 1, 11 (cf. libero conclavi, Liv. 39, 14); and in *plur.*: in liberis custodiis, Sall. C. 47, 3; cf. trop.: domi teneamus eam (eloquentiam), septam liberali custodia, Cic. Brut. 96, 330. Perh. in a humorous play upon the words *libera* custodia: ut sis apud me *lignea* in custodia, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 28.

B. Meton.: **1.** *A place of custody, a prison, hold:* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27; id. Cat. 1, 8; 4, 5, 10; Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4; Div. 1, 25; Tusc. 1, 29 *fin.*, et saep.

2. *Persons who are in confinement, captives, prisoners* (post-Aug.): in recognoscendis custodiis, Suet. Tib. 61; so id. Calig. 29; Dom. 14; Ner. 31; Sen. Ep. 5.

custōdĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [custos] *A watch-house, watchman's tent* (late Lat.), Tert. ad Martyr. 2; adv. Jud. 3 (instead of cucumerarium); Inscr. Mur. 32, 3.

custōdĭo, ivi, *or* ii, ītum, 4. (*futur.* custodibitur, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 71) *v. a.* [id.] *To watch, protect, defend, guard* (freq. and class.),

I. In gen.: **1.** With material objects: Q. Caepio Brutus pro consule provinciam Macedoniam, tueatur, defendat, custodiat incolumemque conservet, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 26: tuum corpus domumque, id. Mil. 25: urbes, Quint. 7, 10, 13: maritimam oram viginti navibus longis, Liv. 36, 2: amictum, Quint. 5, 14, 31: poma in melle, *to lay up, preserve,* Col. 12, 45, 3, et saep.—(β) With *ab:* Gortynii templum magna cura custodiunt non tam a ceteris quam ab Hannibale, Nep. Hann. 9 *fin.*: poma ab insomni dracone, Ov. M. 9, 190: cutem a vitiis, Plin. 28, 8, 25.—**2.** With immaterial objects (so esp. freq. in post-Aug. prose): id quod tradatur posse percipere animo et memoria custodire, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: dicta literis, id. ib. 2, 2, 7: illa quae scriptis reposuimus, velut custodire desinimus, Quint. 11, 2, 9; opp. to mutare, id. ib. 12, 8, 6; so id. ib. 4, 2, 103; id. ib. 1, 2, 4; id. ib. 4, 1, 5: modum ubique, id. ib. 4, 2, 35: regulam loquendi, id. ib. 1, 7, 1: praecepta, Col. 1, 8, 15: eam rationem, id. 4, 29, 11: ordinem, id. 12, 4, 1: morem, Plin. 14, 12, 14: religiose quod juraveris, id. Pan. 65, 2, et saep.—(β) With *ab:* teneriores annos ab injuria sanctitas docentis custodiat, Quint. 2, 2, 3.—(γ) With *ut* or *ne:* in aliis quoque propinquitatibus custodiendum est, ut inviti judicemur dixisse, Quint. 11, 1, 66: quo in genere id est praecipue custodiendum, ne, *etc.*, id. ib. 8, 3, 73; so id. ib. 8, 5, 7; Col. 4, 24, 11.

II. With the access. idea of hindering free motion, in a good and bad sense: **1.** In a good sense: *To hold something back, to preserve, keep:* ejus (*sc.* epistolae) custodiendae et proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13; so librum, id. Fam. 6, 5: codicillos, Suet. Tib. 51: prodit se quamlibet custodiatur simulatio, Quint. 12, 1, 29.—**2.** In a bad sense: *To hold in custody, hold captive:* noctu nervo vinctus custodibitur, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 71; Cic. frgm. in Quint. 9, 3, 50: ducem praedonum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 27: obsides, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: Domitium, id. B. C. 1, 20, et saep.—Whence

custōdīte, *adv.* of a *Pa.*, unus. custoditus, a, um (in acc. with *no.* I.), *Cautiously, carefully* (only in the follg. pass.): Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 3.—*Comp.*: id. ib. 9, 26, 12.

‡ **custōdītio** est opera ad custodiendum quid sumpta, Fest. p. 47.

custos, ōdis, *c.* *A guard, watch, preserver, keeper, overseer, attendant,* etc., *protectress,* etc., in a friendly and hostile sense (freq. and class.): **I.** In a friendly sense: **A.** Of living beings: antiqua herilis fida custos corporis, Enn. Med. in Non. 39, 2; cf. in *masc.*: corporis, Nep. Dat. 9, 4; Liv. 24, 7; Suet. Calig. 55; 57; 58, et al.: portae, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: fani, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43: custos defensorque provinciae, id. ib. 2, 5, 6: agri captivi, Sall. H. frgm. p. 239 ed. Gerl.: pontis, Nep. Milt. 3: patrimonii, Quint. 4, 2, 73: hortorum, Suet. Calig. 59: gregis, Virg. E. 10, 36, et saep.: custos et vindex voluptatum, Cic. Agr. 2, 9 *fin.*: salutis suae, Quint. 5, 11, 8, et saep.: his discipulis privos custodes dabo, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 76; so of *teachers of youth,* id. ib. 4, 3, 19; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57; Hor. S. 1, 4, 118; 1, 6, 81; A. P. 161; 239, et al.: Dii custodes conservatoresque hujus urbis, Cic. Sest. 24; cf. custodi Jovi, Suet. Dom. 5; and rerum, Caesar, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17: multae tibi tum officient res, Custodes, *etc.*, i. e. *attendants of women, eunuchs,* etc., id. Sat. 1, 2, 98 Heind.—Of dogs: Virg. G. 3, 406; so Col. 7, 12.—**2.** *t. t.* of publicist. lang.: *A man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put* (in order to prevent false suffrages), Var. R. R. 3, 5, 18; Cic. Agr. 2, 9; Pseudo-Cic. in Sen. 7, 17.—**B.** Of inanimate objects: Lucr. 3, 325: sapientia custos et procuratrix totius hominis, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 17; id. Off. 2, 7: leges diligentissimas pudoris custodes, Quint. 8, 5, 19, et al.—So of *receptacles, safes,* e. g. of *a quiver*: telorum, Ov. M. 8, 320; of *an incense box:* turis, id. ib. 13, 703.—And, in econ. lang., of *the tendril of a vine,* Col. 4, 21, 3.—**II.** In a hostile sense: te sub custode tenebo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77; so Tac. A. 2, 68; 3, 28; 4, 60, et al.

cŭtĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cutis] *The skin,* Juv. 11, 203; Pers. 4, 18.

cŭtis, is, *f.* [kindr. with κύτος] *The skin,* Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3; Cels. 2, 8; 1, 4; Plin. 28, 12, 50; 23, 1, 14; Quint. 11, 3, 78; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29; 1, 4, 15; 1, 18, 7; Od. 1, 28, 13; A. P. 476, et al. In plur., Plin. 6, 31, 35; 11, 37, 45.—**b.** Proverb.: ego te intus et in cute novi, Pers. 3, 30.—**2.** Transf., **a.** *Hide, leather,* Mart. 1, 104.—**b.** *A soft coating, covering* of other bodies besides animals (several times in the Nat. Hist. of Pliny): casiae, Plin. 12, 19, 43: nucleorum, id. 15, 10, 9: uvarum, id. 15, 28, 34: lauri, id. 27, 10, 60: summa terrae, id. 20, 19, 79.—**II.** Trop.: *The external appearance, surface, outside:* tenera quadam elocutionis cute, Quint. 5, 12, 18: imaginem virtutis effingere et solam ut sic dixerim cutem, id. 10, 2, 15 Wolf.; Gell. 18, 4, 2.

cўămēa, ae, *f.* [cyamos] *The bean-stone, a now unknown precious stone,* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

† **cўămos,** i, *m.* = κύαμος, *A plant,* also called colocasia, *Egyptian bean,* Plin. 21, 15, 51.

Cўăne, ēs, *f.*, Κυανή, *A fountain near Syracuse,* Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89. In fable: *A nymph who, on account of her grief for the carrying away of Proserpine, was changed to this fountain,* Ov. M. 5, 409 *sq.*

Cyaneae, arum, v. cyaneus, *no.* II.

Cўănēē, ēs, *f.*, Κυανέη, *A daughter of Maeander, mother of Caunus and of Byblis,* Ov. M. 9, 451.

† **cўănĕus,** a, um, *adj.* = κυάνεος *Dark-blue, sea-blue:* colore avis, Plin. 10, 32, 47: stagna, Prud. Psychom. 858.—**II.** **Cўănĕae,** arum, *f.*, Κυάνεαι, *The two small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus,* also called Symplegades, which, acc. to the fable, continually beat against each other, and crushed all objects that came between them, until, after the successful passage of the Argo, they became immovable, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 34.—Whence, **2.** **Cўănĕus,** a, um, *adj.*: cautes, Luc. 2, 716: montes, Val. Fl. 2, 381: rupes, id. 4, 637: ruinae, Mart. 7, 19.

† **cўănus,** i, *m.* = κύανος, **1.** *The blue corn-flower, blue-bottle,* Centaurea cyanus L.; Plin. 21, 8, 24; ib. 11, 39.—**2.** *A precious stone, a species of* lapis lazuli, Plin. 37, 9, 38.

† **cўăthisso,** are, *v. n.* = κυαθίζω, *To fill a cup, to act as cup-bearer,* Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 29.

† **cўăthus,** i, *m.* = κύαθος, *A cup; a small ladle,* Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35; Plaut. Stich, 5, 4, 24; Pseud. 4, 2, 2; Pers. 5, 2, 16; Mart. 1, 72; Hor. Od. 3, 8, 13; Juv. 9, 46; Suet. Caes. 49, et al.—**2.** As *A measure,* both dry and liquid: *the twelfth part of a* sextarius, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 11,

Plin. 20, 21, 84.—Col. 8, 4 *fin.*; Plin. 14, 9, 11; cf. Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 80.

cybaea, ae, v. the following.

† **cўbacus,** a, um, *adj.* [κύπη, κυβή, cupa] *Pertaining to a kind of ship:* navem maximam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17. Abs. cybaea, ae, *f.*, id. ib. 2, 4, 8 Zumpt.

Cўbĕlē (access. form **Cўbēbē,** Virg. A. 10, 220 Heyne and Wagn. *N. cr.*; Phaedr. 3, 17, 4; 4, 1, 4; Prop. 3, 17, 35; 3, 22, 3; 4, 7, 61), ēs and ae, *f.*, Κυβέλη and Κυβήβη, **I.** *A goddess, originally Phrygian, later worshiped in Rome also,* as Ops or Mater Magna, *whose priests were called* Galli, Virg. A. 10, 220 Serv.; Phaedr. 1. 1., et al.; v. above.—Whence, **2. Cўbĕlēĭus,** a, um, *Pertaining to Cybele:* Attis, Ov. M. 10, 104, v. Attis: mater, *i. q. Cybele,* id. A. A. 1, 507; so also dea, id. Fast. 4, 191: frena, *i. e. of the lions in the chariot of Cybele.* id. Met. 10, 704.—**II.** *A mountain in Phrygia,* Virg. A. 3, 111; Ov. F. 4, 249; 363.

* **cўbĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [cybium] *A dealer in salt-fish,* Arn. 2, p. 70.

† **Cўbĭŏsactes,** ae, *m.*=Κυβιοσάκτης, *A dealer in salt-fish; nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy,* and later of *the Emperor Vespasian,* Suet. Vesp. 19.

† **cўbĭum,** ii, *n.*=κύβιον, **1.** *A tunny-fish,* Var. L. L. 5, 12, 23.—**2.** Meton., *A dish made of pieces of the tunny-fish salted and chopped,* Plin. 9, 15, 18; 32, 11, 53; Mart. 5, 78.

† **cўcĕōn,** ōnis, *m.*=κυκεών, *A drink made of barley-grits, grated goat's-cheese and wine,* Arn. 5, p. 174 *sq.*

† **cychrămus,** i, *m.*=κύχραμος, *A bird migrating with quails,* perh. *the ortolan,* Plin. 10, 23, 33.

* **cyclădātus,** i, *m.* [cyclas] *Clothed with a cyclas,* Suet. Calig. 52.

Cyclades, um, v. cyclas, *no.* II.

† **cyclămīnos,** i, *f.* (**-on,** i, *n.*, Plin. 21, 9, 27; ib. 11, 38)=κυκλάμῖνος and κυκλάμῖνον; *The plant sow-bread,* Cyclamen Europaeum, L., of several kinds, Plin. 25, 9, 57.

† **cȳclas,** ădis, *f.*=κυκλάς (circular; hence as in Gr.; cf. Passow in h. v. *no.* 3), *A state-robe of women, with a border running around it,* Prop. 4, 7, 40; Juv. 6, 258; Vop. Saturn. 9; Sid. Ep. 1, 5 *fin.*—**II. Cyclădes,** um (*sing.*, Vitr. 7, 7; Sil. 4, 347; Juv. 6, 562; Sen. Herc. Oet. 803), *f.*, Κυκλάδες, *The Cyclades, islands lying in a circle around Delos, in the Aegean Sea,* Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22; Virg. A. 3, 127; Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 8, et al.

† **cўclĭcus,** i, *m.*=κυκλικός, *A cyclic poet:* scriptor, Hor. A. P. 136.

Cў̆clops, ōpis, *m.*, Κύκλωψ (a round eye), *A Cyclops;* in plur. Cyclōpes, um, *the Cyclopes, a very ancient savage race of giants, builders of the walls named Cyclopean, after them, the inventors of the art of smithery: plur.*, Plin. 7, 56, 57; Virg. A. 6, 630; 8, 424; 11, 263; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 8; Ov. M. 3, 305, et saep.: *sing.*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 63; Ep. 2, 2, 125; and κατ' ἐξοχήν, *the Cyclops Polyphemus,* Hor. A. P. 145; Ov. M. 13, 744 *sq.*; 14, 174 *sq.*, et saep.—Whence, **2. Cў̆clōpĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to the Cyclopes:* saxa, in Sicily, Virg. A. 1, 201; at Mycenae, Sen. Herc. fur. 997: regna, Sil. 14, 33.

Cycneius, cycneus and cycnus, v. Cygn.

‡† **cўdărum,** i, *n.*=κύδαρος, *A sort of ship,* acc. to Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*

Cўdippe, es, *f.*, Κυδίππη, **1.** *The mistress of Acontius,* Ov. Her. 20; 21; A. A. 1, 457; R. Am. 382.—**2.** *A Nereid,* Virg. G. 4, 339; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Cўdōnĭa, ae (**Cўdon,** ōnis, Plin. 4, 12, 20), *f.*, Κυδωνία, *An ancient and celebrated town on the north coast of Crete,* now *Canea,* Mel. 2, 7, 12; Flor. 3, 7, 4; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 693 *sq.*—**2.** Whence, **a.** Cўdon, ōnis, *m.*, *A Cydonian,* Virg. A. 12, 858. In plur., Luc. 7, 229.—**b. Cўdōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cydonian:* spicula, poet. for *Cretan,* Virg. E. 10, 59; cf. arcus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 17. So esp. freq. Cydonia (and Latinized cotonia *or* cotonea) mala, also abs. Cydonia (cotonia, cotonea), *a quince* or *quince-apple,* "Plin. 15, 11, 10; Col. 5, 10, 19; Macr. Sat. 7, 6;" Var. R. R. 1, 59 Col. 12, 47, 1; Prop. 3, 13, 27. Cydonia arbor, or abs. Cydonius, ii, *f.*, *A quince-tree,* Pall. Febr. 25, 21; 25, 20; id. Insit. 99, et al. And Cўdōnĕum, ii, *n.*, *Quince-juice, quince-wine,* Dig. 33, 6, 9.—**c. Cўdōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cydonian:* juvencae, Ov. A. A. 1, 293: pharetrae, poet. for *Cretan,* id. Met. 8, 22; so sagittae, Stat. Th. 7, 339; and arundo, Sil. 10, 261.—**d. Cўdōnītes,** ae, *comm. Cydonian:* vites, Col. 3, 2, 2.—Subst. Cўdōnītes, ae, *m.* (*sc.* οἶνος) *Quince-wine* (cf. *no.* b), Pall. Oct. 20.—**e. Cўdōnĭātae,** arum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Cydonia,* Liv. 37, 60; Plin. 8, 58, 83.

Cygnēĭus (Cycn.), a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to the Boeotian Cygnus, the son of Hyrie:* Tempe, *situated in Boeotia,* Ov. M. 7, 371.

† **cygnēus** (cycn.), a, um, *adj.*=κύκνειος, *Of* or *belonging to a swan, swan's:* vox, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: plumae, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 1.

† **cў̆gnus** (in MSS. and edd. freq. written acc. to the Gr. cycnus) (ў, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 20; Aus. Ep. 20, 8), i, *m.*=κύκνος, *The swan;* celebrated for its singing, esp. for its dying song; consecrated to Apollo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73; Plin. 10, 23, 32; Lucr. 4, 182; 911; Ov. M. 5, 387; 14, 430; Hor. Od. 4, 3, 20, et saep.; attached to the chariot of Venus, Ov. M. 10, 708; A. A. 3, 809.—**b.** Proverb.: quid enim contendat hirundo cygnis? Lucr. 3, 7; so also certent cygnis ululae, Virg. E. 8, 55.—**2.** Meton. for *A poet:* Dircaeus, *i. e. Pindar,* Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25.—**II. Cygnus,** i, *m.* **1.** *A king of the Ligurians, son of Sthenelus, related to Phaëton, who was changed to a swan and placed among the stars,* Ov. M. 2, 367; Virg. A. 10, 189; cf. Hyg. Fab. 154; Astr. 3, 7.—**2.** *A son of Neptune by Calyce; he was father of Tenes, and was changed to a swan,* Ov. M. 12, 72 *sq.*; cf. Hyg. Fab. 157.

† **cўlindrus,** dri, *m.*=κύλινδρος, *A cylinder, roller,* Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24.—**II.** Meton.: **1.** *A cylindrical stone for leveling the ground,* etc., Cato R. R. 129; Virg. G. 1, 178; Col. 10, 319; 11, 3, 34; Plin. 19, 8, 46; Vitr. 10, 6, et al.—**2.** *A precious stone ground off in the form of a cylinder,* Plin. 37, 5, 20; ib. 8, 34; Juv. 2, 61, et al.

* **cўlindrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [cylindrus] *In the form of a cylinder, cylindrical:* siliquae piso, Plin. 18, 12, 33.

Cyllēne, ēs and ae, *f.* Κυλλήνη, **I.** *A high mountain in the northeast of Arcadia, on which,* acc. to the mythos, *Mercury was born and brought up;* hence, *consecrated to him,* Plin. 10, 30, 45; Ov. F. 2, 276; 5, 87; Virg. A. 8, 138; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 430 *sq.*—**2.** Whence, **a. Cyllēnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cyllenian:* mons, Mel. 2, 3, 5: proles, *i. e. Mercury,* Virg. A. 4, 258; in this sense also subst., Cyllenius, ii, *m.*, Virg. A. 4, 252; 276; Ov. M. 1, 713; 2, 720; 818, et saep.—(β) *Of* or *pertaining to Mercury:* proles, *i. e. Cephalus,* son of Mercury by Creusa, Ov. A. A. 3, 725: ignis, *the star Mercury,* Virg. G. 1, 337.—**b. Cyllēnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cyllenian:* vertex, Ov. M. 11, 304: fide, *i. e.* lyra, Hor. Epod. 13, 9.—**c. Cyllēnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Cyllenian,* or *of Mercury:* harpe, *possessed by Mercury,* Ov. M. 5, 176: planta, *i. e. the foot of Mercury,* Sil. 16, 500.—**II.** *A town in Elis,* Mel. 2, 3, 9.

† **cȳma** (cuma), ătis, *n.*, and ae, *f.*=κῦμα, *A young sprout of a cabbage; neutr.*, Lucil. in Non. 195, 5; Col. 10, 129: *fem.*, Col. 11, 3, 24; 12, 54, 3; Plin. 19, 8, 41; 20, 9, 35; Pall. Apr. 3, 1, et al.

cymatilis, e, v. cumatilis.

† **cȳmătĭum** (cum.) or **-on,** ii, *n.*=κυμάτιον (a small wave), in architecture: **1.** *The wave of an Ionic column,* Vitr. 3, 3; 4, 1.—**2.** *A channel,* Vitr. 3, 1; 4, 3.

† **cymba** (cumba), ae, *f.*=κύμβη, *A boat, skiff,* Afran. in Non. 535, 31; Cic. Off. 3, 14; Ov. M. 1, 293; Trist. 2, 329; Fast. 6, 777, et al. In partic., *The boat of Charon which transported the dead,* Virg. A. 6, 303; Hor. Od. 2, 3, 28; Prop. 3, 18, 24; Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 186.—**2.** Trop.: ingenii cumba, Prop. 3, 3, 22; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 26; and Quint. 12, 10, 37.

cymbălāris, is, *f.* *A plant,* also called cotyledon, App. Herb. 43.

† **cymbălisso,** are, *v. n.*=κυμβαλίζω, *To strike a cymbal,* Cassius Hemina in Non. 90, 25.

† **cymbălista,** ae, *m.*=κυμβαλιστής, *A cymbal-player,* App. de Deo Socr.

† **cymbălistrĭa,** áe, *f.*=κυμβαλίστρια, *She who strikes a cymbal,* Petr. 22 *fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 318, 12.

† **cymbălum,** i, *n.* (*gen. plur.* cymbalum, Catull. 63, 21)=κύμβαλον, *A cymbal;* a hollow instrument in the form of a basin, on which loud sounds were produced; employed in the festivals of Cybele and Bacchus, or other festive occasions; also to hinder the flight of bees, *etc.* (usu. in plur., since two were always used together), Lucr. 2, 619; Catull. 63, 21; 29; Ov. F. 4, 213; Virg. G. 4, 64; Liv. 39, 8; Cic. Pis. 9 *sq.*; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 7; Quint. 11, 3, 59; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 13.—**b.** Transf., in hydraulics: *A sounding basin of similar form, a bell,* Vitr. 10, 13.—**2.** Trop.: Apion Grammaticus, hic quem Tiberius Caesar cymbalum mundi vocabat, *i. e. who filled the world with his learned discussions,* Plin. H. N. praef. § 25; cf. Virg. Catal. 7, 5 Heyne, and Mart. 9, 69.

† **cymbĭum,** ii, *n.*=κυμβίον, *A small drinking-vessel,* Var. in Non. 545, 28; Virg. A. 3, 66; 5, 267; Mart. 8, 6; cf. Macr. Sat. 5, 21.

* **cymbŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [cymba] *A small boat,* Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7.

Cyme, v. Cumae.

† **cўmindis,** is, *f.*=κύμινδις, *A kind of hawk,* Plin. 10, 8, 10.

cyminum, i, v. cuminum.

* **cȳmōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [cyma] *Full of shoots:* stirpe, Col. 10, 138.

† **cyna,** ae, *f.* *A tree in Arabia that bore cotton;* acc. to Forster, Bombax ceiba, L.; Plin. 12, 11, 22.

† **cўnăcantha,** ae, *f.*=κυνάκανθα, *Dog-thorn, dog-rose;* perh. Rosa canina, L.; Plin. 11, 35, 41.

1. cўnĭce, *adv.* *After the manner of the Cynics;* v. cynicus.

† **2. cўnĭce,** ēs, *f.*=κυνική, *The Cynic sect,* Aus. Epigr. 27.

† **cўnĭcus,** i, *m.*=κυνικός (dog-like), *A Cynic philosopher, a Cynic,* Cic. de Or. 3, 17; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 18; Juv. 13, 121: nudi dolia, *i. e. of Diogenes,* Juv. 14, 309.—Hence *adj.*, cynica coena, Petr. 14; and in * *Adv.*, cynice: Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 22.

† **cўnŏcĕphălēa,** ae, *f.* (cўnŏcĕphălĭon), ii, *n.*, App. Herb. 87)=κυνοκεφάλαιον, *Dog's-head, a plant,* Plin. 30, 2, 6.

† **cўnŏcĕphălus,** i, *m.*=κυνοκέφαλος, **1.** *An ape with a dog's head* (in Africa), Simia Inuus, L.; Plin. 6, 30, 35; 8, 54, 80; 37, 9, 40: Cic. Att. 6, 1.—**2.** *The dog-headed Anubis,* Tert. Apol. 6.

† **cўnŏglōssos,** i, *f.*=κυνόγλωσσον, *Hound's-tongue, a plant,* Plin. 25, 8, 41.

† **cўnŏmāzon,** i, *n.* *Dog-bread, a plant,* App. Herb. 109.

† **cўnŏmŏrĭon,** ii, *n.*=κυνομόριον, *A plant;* also called orobanche, Plin. 22, 25, 80.

† **cўnŏmўīa,** ae, *f.*=κυνόμυια, *Fleabane,* Plin. 25, 11, 90.

† **cўnorrhŏdon,** i, *n.*, and **-da,** ae, *f.*=κυνόρροδον, **1.** *The dog-rose,* Rosa canina, L.; Plin. 24, 13, 74; 25, 2, 6; ib. 10, 77, et al.—**2.** *The blossom of the red lily:* cynorrhodon, Plin. 21, 5, 11.

† **cўnosbătos,** i, *f.*=κυνόςβατος, **1.** *The dog-rose,* or *wild brier,* Plin. 16, 37, 71; Col. 11, 3.—**2.** *The black currant,* Ribes nigrum, L.; Plin. 24, 14, 74.—**3.** *The caper-bush,* Capparis spinosa, L.; Plin. 13, 23, 44.

† **cўnŏsorchis,** is, *f.*, κυνόςορχις, *Hound's-cod, a plant,* Plin. 27, 8, 42.

1. Cўnŏsūra, ae, *f.*, Κυνοςουρά (hound's-tail), **I.** *The constellation at the north pole, the Lesser Bear,* Cic. Poet. N. D. 2, 41; Germanic. Arat. 187; Ov. F. 3, 107, et al.—Whence, **2. Cўnŏsūris,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Of* or *pertaining to the Cynosura:* Ursa, *the Lesser Bear,* Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 7: cauda, Germanic. Arat. 189.—**II.** *A town in Arcadia,* Stat. Th. 4, 295.

† **2. cўnŏsūra ova**=κυνόςουρα ᾠά, *An addled egg,* Plin. 10, 60, 80 (ib. 58, 79, in pure Lat. called urina ova).

Cўnŏsūrae, arum, *f.*, Κυνόςουρα, *A promontory in Attica,* Cic. N. D. 3, 22 *fin.*, cf. Mann. Gr. p. 299.

Cynŏsuris, v. 1. Cynosura, *no.* I. 2.

† **cȳnŏzŏlon,** i, *n.* = κυνόζολον, *A plant*, Plin. 22, 18, 21.

Cynthus, i, *m.*, Κύνθος, *A mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birth-place of Apollo and Diana*, Plin. 4, 12, 22; Ov. M. 2, 221; 6, 204, et al.; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 749.—Whence, **2. Cynthĭus,** a. *The Cynthian*, i. e. *Apollo and Diana:* Cynthius, Prop. 2, 34, 80; Hor. Od. 1, 21, 2; Ov. F. 3, 346, et al.: Cynthia, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 12; Ov. M. 2, 465; 7, 755; Fast. 2, 91; 159, et al. Also *the name of a maiden*, Prop. 2, 29 *sq.*; Ov. R. Am. 764.

† **cўpărissĭa,** ae, *f. A species of* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 43.

† **cўpărissĭae,** arum, *f. A kind of fiery meteors*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15 (the same. Cyparissae, acc. to Fest. p. 39 and 49).

* **cўpărissĭfer,** ĕri, *m.* [cyparissus-fero] *Cypress-bearing:* Lycaeus, Sid. Carm. 23, 417.

cyparissus, i, v. cupressus.

† **cўpēros,** i, *m.* (cўpērum, i, *n.*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 13) = κύπειρος, *A kind of rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 70.

† **cypīrus,** i, *m.* = κύπειρος, *A plant*, called in pure Lat. gladiolus, Plin. 21, 17, 67; ib. 18, 69.

cypreus, a, um, v. cupreus.

Cypriacus, a, um, v. Cyprus, *no.* II. 3.

Cyprĭānus, i, *m. A celebrated Church father of the third century, at Carthage.*

Cypricus, a, um, v. Cyprus, *no.* II. 2.

† **cyprīnum,** i, *n.* = κύπρινον, *A fragrant oil, made from the blossoms of the* cyprus (κύπρος), *cyprus-oil, cyprus-ointment*, Plin. 12, 24, 51; 13, 1, 2; Cels. 2, 33; 4, 20, et al.

† **cyprīnus,** i, *m.* = κυπρῖνος, *A species of carp*, Plin. 9, 51, 74.

Cypris, idis, v. Cyprus, *no.* II. 4.

1. Cyprius vicus (Romae) a cypro, quod ibi Sabini cives additi consederunt, qui a bono omine id appellarunt; nam cyprum Sabine bonum, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 44; cf. Liv. 1, 48.

2. Cyprius, a, um, *Cyprian*; v. Cyprus, *no.* II. 1.

Cўprus (os), i, *f.*, Κύπρος, *An island in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, renowned for its fruitfulness, its rich mines, especially of copper, and for the worship of Venus*, Mel. 2, 7, 5; 12; Plin. 5, 31, 35; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 1; 1, 19, 10; 1, 30, 2; 3, 26, 9; Ov. M. 10, 270; 718; 14, 696, et saep.—**II.** Whence, **1. Cўprĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cyprian:* merces, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 60: trabe, id. ib. 1, 1, 13; tellus, *i. e. Cyprus*, Ov. M. 10, 645: lactuca, Col. 10, 187: laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39, et saep. But esp. freq. Cyprium aes, also abs. Cyprium, ii (late Latin, cuprum. Spart. Carac. 9, whence), Eng., *Copper*, "Plin. 34, 8, 20; Isid. Orig. 16, 20, 2."—Whence, (β) **Cўprĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of copper, copper:* in mortariis, Plin. 33, 5, 29: in pyxide, id. 28, 8, 27; cf. pyxide aeris Cyprii, Scrib. Comp. 37.—**b.** Proverb.: "*Cyprio bovi merendam* Ennius sotadico versu quum dixit significavit id quod solet fieri in insula Cypro, in qua boves humano stercore pascuntur," Fest. p. 45.—**c.** Subst.: (*a*) Cўprĭa, ae, *f.*, *The Cyprian*, i. e. *Venus*, Tib. 3, 3, 34; cf. Fest. p. 40.—(β) In plur.: Cyprii, orum, *m.*, *The Cyprians*, Plin. 7, 56, 57; Curt. 4, 3.—**2. Cўprĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cyprian:* laurus, Cato R. R. 8, 2.—**3. Cўprĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: expeditio, Val. Max. 4, 3, *no.* 2: tauri, Capitol. Gordian. 3 *fin.*—**4. Cўpris,** ĭdis, *f.*, *The Cyprian*, i. e. *Venus* (in post-class. poetry), Aus. Epigr. 57; 106, et al.

Cypsĕlus, i, *m.*, Κύψελος, *A celebrated tyrant at Corinth*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 109.—Whence. **2. Cypsĕlĭdes,** ae, *m.*, Κυψελίδης, *The descendant of Cypselus*, i. e. *Periander*, Virg. Cir. 463.

† **cypsellus,** i, *m. A kind of swallow*, Plin. 10, 39, 55.

Cўrēne, ēs, and **Cўrēnae,** arum, *f. The chief town of a province of the same name in Libya*, now Kuren, *celebrated for its trade, and as the birth-place of Callimachus, Eratosthenes, and Aristippus*, Mel. 1, 8, 2; Plin. 5, 5, 5; Sall. J. 19; Plaut. Rud. prol. 41; Cic. Planc. 5, 13, et saep.; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 96 *sq.*—**II.** Whence, **1. Cўrēnăĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cyrenaic:* provincia, or abs.: Cyrenaica, *the province Cyrenaica, in Libya*, Mel. 1, 8, 1; Plin. 5, 5, 5; 19, 3, 15; 10, 29, 41; also Cyrenaica Africa, id. 5, 5, 5 *fin.*; lacrima, *i. e.* laser, Scrib. Comp. 167; cf. Plin. 19, 3, 15: philosophia, *the school of philosophy founded by Aristippus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 17; *its adherents*, Cyrenaici, id. Acad. 2, 42, 131; Tusc. 3, 13 *ad fin.*; 15; 22; 5, 38, 112; Off. 3, 33, et al.—**2. Cўrēnaeus,** a, um, *Of Cyrene:* urbs, *i. e. Cyrene*, Sil. 8, 159: aquae, *i. e. drunk by Callimachus*, Prop. 4, 6, 4.—**b.** Subst., Cyrenaei, orum, *m.*, *The adherents of the Cyrenaic philosophy* (cf. the preced. no.), Cic. Acad. 2, 24, 76.—**3. Cўrēnensis,** e, *adj.*, the same: senatus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 8: populares, id. ib. 3, 2, 1: agri, Cic. Agr. 2, 19.

Cyrnos (Cyrnus, Sen. Cons. ad Helv.), i, *f.*, Κυρνος, *The island Corsica*, Plin. 3, 6, 12.—Whence, **2. Cyrnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cyrneian* or *Corsican:* taxos, Virg. E. 9, 30: tellus, Sen. l. l.

Cȳrus, i. *m.*, Κῦρος, **I.** *The well-known founder of the Persian monarchy*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22; Brut. 29 *fin.*; Div. 1, 23; Hor. Od. 2, 2, 17; 3, 29, 27, et saep.—**II.** Cyrus minor, *A brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, killed in the slaughter at Cunaxa*, Cic. Div. 1, 25.—**III.** *An architect of the time of Cicero*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2; Att. 2, 3; Mil. 17.—Hence, **2. Cȳrēa,** orum, *n.*, *The structures raised by him*, Cic. Att. 4, 10.—**IV.** *The name of a youth in* Hor. Od. 1, 33, 6, and 1, 17, 25.

Cўtae, ārum, *f.*, Κύταια, *A town in Colchis, the birth-place of Medea*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.—**II.** Whence, **1. Cўtaeaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cytaean*, poet. with reference to Medea for *magical:* carmina, Prop. 1, 1, 24.—**2. Cўtaeus,** a. um, *adj.*, *Cytaean*. poet. for *Colchian:* terrae, *i. e. Colchis*, Val. Fl. 6, 693: proceres, *the Colchians*, id. ib. 595; the same abs., Cytaei, id. ib. 428.—**3. Cўtaeis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *The Cytaean woman*, i. e. *Medea:* nocturna, Prop. 2, 4, 7.

Cўthēra, orum, *n.*, Κύθηρα, *An island celebrated for the worship of Venus, in the Aegean Sea, southwest of the promontory Malea*, now *Cerigo*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19; Virg. A. 1, 680; Ov. F. 4, 286; Am. 2, 17, 4, et saep.; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 601 *sq.*—**II.** Whence, **1. Cўthĕrēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cythera, Cytherean:* Venus, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 5; and the same far more freq. abs., Cytherea, Prop. 2, 14, 25; Hor. Od. 3, 12, 3; Ov. M. 10, 717; 14, 487; 15, 803; 816; Fast. 4, 673, et saep.—**2. Cўthĕrēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: litora, Ov. M. 10, 529: mensis, *i. e. April*, consecrated to Venus, Ov. F. 4, 195: heros, *i. e. Aeneas*, id. ib. 3, 611; Met. 13, 625; 14, 584.—**b.** Subst., Cythereia, ae, *f.*, *i. e. Venus*, Ov. M. 4, 190; 10, 529; 640.—**3. Cўthērĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cythera:* aquae, Ov. H. 7, 60: nectar, Mart. 14, 207: myrtus, consecrated to Venus, Ov. F. 4, 15; so columbae, Nero poeta in Sen. Q. N. 1, 5.—**4. Cўthĕrēïs,** ĭdis, *f.*, *The Cytherean*, for *Venus*, Ov. M. 4, 288.—**5. Cўthĕrēĭas,** ădis, *f.*, *Cytherean*, poet. for *belonging* or *consecrated to Venus:* columbae, Ov. M. 15, 386.

Cўthēris, ĭdis, *f. A mistress of Antonius*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26; who is on that account sarcastically called **Cytherius,** Cic. Att. 15, 22.

† **cўtĭnus,** i, *m.* = κύτινος, *The calyx of the pomegranate blossom*, Plin. 23, 6, 59.

† **cytis,** is, *f.* = κύτις, *An unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

† **cўtĭsus,** i, *c.* (**cytisum,** i, *n.*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 17; 2, 2, 19) = κύτισος, *A kind of clover much valued by the ancients*, perh. *the shrubby snail-clover*, Medicago arborea, L.; Col. 5, 12; 8, 4, 2; Arb. 28; Plin. 13, 24, 47; Virg. E. 1, 78 Voss; 2, 64 Heyne. Laburnum

Cўtōrus (os), i, *m.*, Κύτωρος, *A mountain abounding in box-wood, and a town upon it, in Paphlagonia*, Mel. 1, 19, 8; Plin. 6, 2, 2: Catull. 4, 13; Virg. G. 2, 437; Val. Fl. 5, 106, et al.—Whence, **2. Cўtōrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cytorus, Cytorian:* in jugo, Catull. 4, 11: de monte, Ov. M. 6, 132: pecten, *i. e. made of box-wood*, id. ib. 4, 311.

Cȳzĭcum, i, *n.* (an access. form analog. to the Greek, **Cyzicus** or **-os.** i, *f.*, Prop. 3, 22, 1; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 29, and Cyzicos, Auct. Priap. 76, 13), Κύζικος, *A town celebrated in ancient times, in Mysia, on a neck of land in the Black Sea*, now *Chizico*, Mel. 1, 19, 2; Plin. 5, 32, 40; Flor. 3, 5, 15; Sall. H frgm. p. 236 and 240, ed. Gerl. et al.; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 5[illegible] *sq.*—Whence, **2. Cȳzĭcēnus,** a, um (cf. upon the formation of the word, Var. L. L. 8, 41, 124), *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Cyzicum:* triclinia, Vitr. 6, 10: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21: marmor, id. 5, 32, 44.—**b.** In plur., Cyziceni, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Cyzicum*, Cic. Manil. 8; Tac. A. 4, 36; Suet. Tib. 37.

D.

D, d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding, both in sound and in place, to the Greek Delta (Δ), but called simply *De*, Ter. Maur. p. 2385 *fin.* P.; 2388 *init.:* Aus. Idyll. de liter. monos. 14; having a harder pronunciation when closing a syllable or preceded by other consonants, whence the frequent and, in part, very old orthography *at* (*praepos.*), *haut*, *set*, *aput*, *aliut*, etc., *atpellavit*, *atfines*, *itcirco*, etc. *Alexanter*, *Cassantra*, etc., for *ad*, *haud*, *sed*, etc. Cf. Quint. 1, 4, 16; Vel. Long. p. 2230 P.; id. ap. Cassiod. p. 2287 ib.; Victorin. p. 2454 *fin.* ib.; on the other hand, the use of *d* for *t*, which sometimes appears in MSS. and inscrr., as *ed*, *capud*, *essed*, *inquid* (all of them in the Cod. palimps. of Cic. Rep.), is to be ascribed to a later phonetic softening.

II. As an *initial*, the letter *d*, in pure Latin words, suffers only one vowel after it: the single consonantal compound *dr* is found only in borrowed words, such as drama, Drusus, Druidae, *etc.*, and in the two onomatopees, drenso and drindio. Accordingly, the *d* of the initial *dv*, from *du*, was rejected, and the remaining *v* either retained unaltered (so only *v*iginti for *du*iginti; cf. triginta) or changed into *b* (so in *b*ellum, *b*is, *b*onus, for *du*ellum, *du*is, *du*onus; v. those words and the letter B, p. 187, a). So too *dj* (from *di* before vowels) lost its *d*, as in Jovis for *Di*ovis, and Janus for *Di*anus; and hence, as *di* also interchanged with the Greek ζ (as in ζα for δια, and zeta for *di*aeta), we sometimes find the same name written in two or three ways, as *Diabolenus*, *Jabolenus*, *Zabolenus*; *Jadera*, *Diadora*, *Zara*; v. Buttmann's Lexil. I. p. 220.—As a *medial*, *d*, before most consonants, undergoes assimilation; v. ad, *no.* II.; assum, *init.*, and cf. *iccirco*, *quippiam*, *quicquam*, for idcirco, quidpiam, quidquam; and in contractions like *cette* from cedite, *pelluviae* from pediluviae, *sella* from sedela; in this last case, a compensation is less frequently effected by lengthening the preceding vowel, as scāla for scandela. *D* before *s* was suppressed altogether in grammatical inflection, as *pes* from ped-s, *lapis* from lapid-s, *frons* from frond-s, *rasi* from rad-si, *risi* from ride-si, *lusi* from lud-si, *clausi* from claud-si (only the verb cedo assimilated *d* in cessi); and in composition, when another consonant followed after the *s*, as *ascendo*, *aspicio*, *asto*, *astringo*; whereas they wrote *acclamo*, *accresco*; *affligo*, *affrico*; *agglomero*, *aggrego*; *applico*, *approbo*, etc. Also, in *agnatus*, *agnitus*, and *agnosco* the *d* yielded to the nasal pronunciation of the *gn*; and in *tentum* to the concurrence of the *n* and *t*, because a combination *ntt* would be contrary to the laws of euphony, according to which no consonant can be doubled after another.—As a *final*, *d* stood only in *ad*, and in the instances cited below in *no.* IV. Otherwise, the ending *d* was considered barbarous, Prisc. p. 686 P.

III. The letter *d* is interchanged: **1.** With *t:* *mendax* from *mentior*, *quadra* *ginta*, *quadra*, etc., from *quatuor.*—**2.** With *r*: *ar* and *ad*; *apor* and *apud*; *meridies* and *medidies*; *audio* and *auris.*—**3.** With *l*: *dacrima* and *lacrima*, *dingua* and *lingua*; and, on the contrary, *olere* for *odere*; *Ulixes* from 'Οδυσσεύς.—**4.** With *s*: *Claudius*, from the Sabine *Clausus*, *medius* and *μέσος*; and, on the contrary, *rosa* and *ῥόδον*. Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 255–259.

IV. As a grammatical afformative, *d* was used: **1.** In the oldest period of the language, to designate the *ablat. sing.* and the adverbs proceeding from it: PUGNANDO, MARID, DICTATORED, IN ALTOD MARID, NAVALED PRAEDAD on the Col. Rostr.; DE SENATVOS SENTENTIAD (thrice) IN OQVOLTOD, IN POPLICOD, IN PREIVATOD, IN COVENTIONID, and the adverbs SVPRAD SCRIPTVM EST (thrice), EXSTRAD QVAM SEI, and even EXSTRAD VRBEM, in S. C. de Bacch. Here too belongs, no doubt, the adverb FACILVMED, found in the last-mentioned inscription. But this use of the *d* became antiquated at a very early date; so that, on the first epitaph of Scipio, PATRE already occurs along with GNAIVOD, and in the well-known fragments of the Lex. Agr. (A.U.C. 647; contained in Haubold Antiqu. Rom. Monum. Legalia, p. 10 *sq.*) there is no longer any trace of the ablative D. The origin of this *d* is difficult to account for; perhaps it is connected with the preposition *de*. Different from this is

2. The *d* which has arisen from the demonstrative *de* (in *quamde*, analogous to the *c* from *ce*, q. v.), and which was appended, **a.** To the accus. sing. of personal pronouns ending in a vowel; as INTER SED CONIOVRASE and INTER SED DEDISSE VELET, in the S. C. de Bacch. By degrees this usage became restricted to the case in which the pronoun is followed by a word beginning in a vowel; so several times in Plautus *med* and *ted*. But in the classic period even this *d* no longer appears. On the other hand, it remained through all the stages of the language, **b.** Appended to the neuter pronouns originally ending in a vowel, id (Gr. ἵ), quid, quod (Gr. τί, ὅτι), istud, illud (from is-te, is-le), and alid, later aliud (Gr. ἄλλο). In the plural it is found only in the S. C. de Bacch.: ARVORSVM EAD.—**c.** In the older Latin attached to the particle SE = sine (Fest. p. 148; cf. Comm. p. 706), whence the conjunction sed and the compound sed-itio (v. the artt. sine, sed, and seditio). And perhaps in like manner may be explained the forms *prod* and *red* for *pro* and *re* in the compounds prodire, prodesse, prodigo; redarguo, redeo, redintegro, redhibeo, *etc.*; red-do; and with epenthetic ĭ in redi-vivus; as also the ante-classic forms antidea, antideo, antidhac, for antea, anteeo, and antehac (v. h. vv.); but postidea for postea appears to have been formed simply after the analogy of antidea.

V. As an abbreviation, D usually stands for the prenomen Decimus; also Deus, Divus, Dominus, Decurio, *etc.*; over epitaphs, D. M., Diis Manibus; over temple inscriptions, D. O. M., Deo Optimo Maxumo; in the titles of the later emperors, D. N., Dominus Noster, and D. D. N. N., Domini Nostri. Before dates of letters, D signified dabam, and also dies; hence, *a. d.*, ante diem; in offerings to the gods, D. D., dono *or* donum dedit, D. D. D., dat, dicat, dedicat, *etc.* Cf. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 457 *sq.*

☞ The designation of the number 500 by D does not properly belong here; because this is not the letter D (which would have denoted the number 10; cf. D for the name Decimus), but the half of the original Tuscan numeral ↀ or CIϽ for 1000, which is like the letter D in shape.

Daae, v. Dahae.

Dabar, ăris, *m.* *A Numidian, a relative of Masinissa and intimate friend of Bocchus*, Sall. J. 108 and 109.

†† **dabla,** ae, *f.* [Arab. word] *A kind of Arabian palm, which bears a delicious fruit*, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 34.

Dāci, orum, *m.*, Δακοί, *The Dacians*, a famous warlike people in Upper Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bessarabia, Plin. 4, 12, 25; Caes. B. G. 6, 25; Tac. Germ. 1; Hist. 3, 46; 4, 54; Suet. Caes. 44; Aug. 8; 21; Tib. 41; Dom. 6; Flor. 4, 12, 3; 19; Hor. S. 2, 6. 53; Stat. Th. 1, 20; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 310, et saep. In the *sing.*, Virg. G. 2, 497 Voss.; Hor. Od. 1, 35, 9; 2, 20, 18; 3, 6, 14; Tac. H. 1, 2; Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 28, et al.—**II.** Hence, **1. Dācĭa,** ae, *f.*, Δακία, The province *Dacia*, Tac. Agr. 41; Flor. 3, 4, 6; Aur. Vict. Ep. 40; 47; Eutr. 8, 2, et al.: DACIA. APVLENSIS. (of the colony Apulum or Alba Julia, near Carlsburg), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3888 (DECIO) RESTITVTORI DACIARVM, ib. *no.* 991.—* **2. Dācus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Dacian*: proelia, Stat. S. 4, 2, 66.—**3. Dācĭcus,** a, um. *adj.*, the same: arma, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 335: rura, Sid. Carm. 1, 272. As subst., Dacicus, i, *m.* (*sc.* numus) *A gold coin stamped under Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians* (Suet. Dom. 6), Juv. 6, 203.

‡ **dacrimas,** v. lacrima.

Dactyli, orum, *m.*, v. dactylus, *no.* 7.

† **dactўlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = δακτυλικός, *Dactylic*: numerus, Cic. Or. 57: pes, Prud. στεφ. 3, 209: metra, Serv. Centim. p. 1820 P.: versus, Diom. p. 494 P., et al.

† **dactўlĭŏthēca,** ae, *f.* = δακτυλιοθήκη, **1.** *A casket to keep rings in*, Mart. 11, 59; 14, 123.—**2.** *A collection of seal-rings and jewels*, Plin. 37, 1, 5.

dactylis, idis, v. the follg., *no.* 2.

† **dactўlus,** i, *m.* = δάκτυλος (*A finger*; hence metonym.), **1.** *A sort of muscle*: "ab humanorum unguium similitudine appellati," Plin. 9, 61, 87.—**2.** *A kind of grape*, Col. 3, 2, 1; called also dactylis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.—**3.** *A sort of grass*, Plin. 24, 19, 119.—**4.** *A precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 61.—**5.** *The date*, Pall. Oct. 12, 1; Apic. 1, 1, et al.—**6.** In poetic metre, *The foot* — ◡ ◡ (so called after the three joints of the finger), Cic. Or. 64, 217; de Or. 3, 47; Quint. 9, 4, 81; 88; 102, et saep.—**7. Dactўli Idaei,** Δάκτυλοι 'Ιδαῖοι, *A mythic body of men in the Island of Crete, priests of Cybele, and as such regarded as identical with the* Corybantes, Diom. p. 474 P. (cf. Crusius, Lex. of Proper Names, sub voce).

Dacus, a, um, v. Daci, *no.* II. 2.

Daedăla, orum, *n.*, Δαίδαλα, *A fortified place in Caria*, Plin. 5, 27, 29; Liv. 37, 22.

daedăle, *adv.*, v. Daedalus, *no.* I. B, 2.

Daedalĕus and **Daedalēus,** a, um, v. Daedalus, *no.* I. B, 1.

Daedalicus, a, um, v. Daedalus, *no.* I. B, 3.

Daedălĭōn, ōnis, *m.* *A king of Trachis, son of Lucifer, and brother of Ceyx, who was changed into a hawk*, Ov. M. 11, 295 *sq.*

Daedălus, i, *m.* (*acc. Gr.* Daedalon, Ov. M. 8, 261; Mart. 4, 49), Δαίδαλος, **I.** *The famous Athenian architect of the Grecian myth, father of Icarus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth*, "Ov. M. 8, 159; 183; 240; 261; 9, 741; A. A. 2, 33 *sq.*; Trist. 3, 4, 21; Virg. A. 6, 14 Serv.; 29; Mel. 2, 7, 12; Plin. 7, 56, 57; Hyg. Fab. 39;" Cic. Brut. 18, 71; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 34, et saep.—**B.** Hence, **1. Daedălĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Daedalian, relating to Daedalus*: (*α*) Daedălēo Icaro, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 13: Ope Daedălēa, id. ib. 4, 2, 2.—(*β*) Daedalĕum iter (*i. e. through the labyrinth*), Prop. 2, 14, 8.—**2. Daedălus,** a, um, *adj.* (*Daedalian*; hence appellative for) *Artificial, skillful* (poet. or in post-class. prose): Fest. p. 52. Also, **a,** *Act.*: Minerva, Enn. in Fest. l. l.: Circe ("*ingeniosa*," Serv.), Virg. A. 7, 282.—(*β*) Subst. with *gen.*: verborum daedala lingua, *the fashioner of words*, Lucr. 4, 551; cf. natura daedala rerum, id. 5, 235.—**b.** *Pass.*: *Artificially contrived, variously adorned, ornamented*, etc., δαιδάλεος: signa, Lucr. 5, 1450: tellus, *variegated*, id. 1, 7 and 229; cf. carmina chordis, *artfully varied on strings*, id. 2, 505.—* *Adv.*: aquila aurea effigiata daedale, Jul. Valer. Res gestae A. M. 3, 86.—* **3. Daedălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: manus, Venant. 10, 11, 17.

II. *A later sculptor of Sicyon*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 15.

† **daemon,** ŏnis, *m.* = δαίμων, *A spirit*, genius, lar (post-class.), App. de Deo Socr.: bonus = ἀγαθοδαίμων, in astrology, *the last but one of the twelve celestial signs*, Firmic. Mathes. 2, 19: melior, Jul. Valer. Res gestae A. M. 1, 27.—**2.** In ecclesiastical writers, κατ' ἐξοχήν, *An evil spirit, demon*, Lact. 2, 14; Tert. Apol. 22, et saep.

† **daemŏnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = δαιμονιακός, *Pertaining to the evil spirit, demoniac, devilish* (eccl. Lat.): ratio, Tert. Anim. 46: potentia, Lact. 4, 15.—**2.** Subst., daemoniacus, i, *m.*, *A demoniac, one possessed by an evil spirit*, Firm. Math. 3, 6; Sulpic. Sever. Vit. S. Mart. 18.

* **daemŏnĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [daemon-colo] *A worshiper of the devil, a heathen*: superbos, Aug. Conf. 8, 2.

† **daemŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = δαιμονικός, *Belonging to the evil spirit, demoniac, devilish* (eccl. Lat.): impetus, Tert. Res. Carn. 58; aras coli, Prud. στεφ. 36.

† **daemŏnĭum,** ii, *n.* = δαιμόνιον, *A little spirit*, Tert. Apol. 32.—**2.** *An evil spirit, demon*, Tert. Apol. 21; Anim. 47, et al.

‡ **dagnades,** um, *f.* *A kind of birds in Egypt*: Fest. p. 52.

Dāhae (incorrectly written Daae; cf. Osann. Apulej. de Orthogr. p. 77), arum, *m.*, Δάαι, *A Scythian tribe beyond the Caspian Sea*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; 3, 5, 6; Plin. 6, 17, 19; Liv. 35, 48 Drak. *N. cr.*; Tac. A. 2, 3; 11, 8; 10; Sen. Ep. 71; Curt. 7, 7; Amm. 22, 8, et al.; Virg. A. 8, 728; Luc. 2, 296; 7, 429; Sil. 13, 764. In *sing.*, Dāhă, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 807.

‡ **dalivus,** A word of unknown signif.; acc. to some = *supinus*, acc. to others = *stultus* or *insanus*, Fest. p. 51.

Dalmătae (in MSS. and inscrr., and on coins, often also Delmatae; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2233; Cassiod. p. 2287 ib.). arum, *m.*, Δαλμάται, *The Dalmatians, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic*, Cic. Fam. 5, 11; Tac. H. 3, 12; 50, Suet. Tib. 9; Flor. 4, 12, 3; 10; Inscr. Grut. 298, 3; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1833; 3037.—**II.** Hence, **1. Dalmătĭa,** ae, *f.*, Δαλματία, *The country Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26; 2, 45, 44; Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 3; Tac. A. 2, 53; 4, 5; 12, 52; Hist. 1, 76, et al.; Suet. Aug. 21; Claud. 13; Oth. 9; Flor. 3, 4, 1; Inscr. Grut. 387, 4; 574, 5; Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 78.—**2. Dalmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Dalmatian*: frigus, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10: Alpes, Plin. 11, 42, 97: mare, Tac. A. 3, 9: miles, id. Hist. 2, 86: bellum, id. Ann. 6, 37; Suet. Aug. 20: triumphus, id. ib. 22; Hor. Od. 2, 1, 16: metallo, *i. e. Dalmatian gold*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 153; cf. Flor. 4, 12, 12: vestis, *a sort of garment*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 9. Hence **Dalmătĭcātus,** a, um, *Clothed in such a garment*, Lampr. Commod. 8; Heliog. 26.—**b.** Subst.: **Dalmătĭcus,** i, *m.*, *Surname of* L. Metellus (cons. A.U. 635), *on account of his victories over the Dalmatians*, Ascon. Cic Verr. 2, 1, 59—* **3. Dalmătensis,** e, *adj.*, *Dalmatian*: Gall. in Treb. Claud. 17.

dāma, ae, *f.* (*m.*, Virg. E. 8, 28; Georg. 3, 539; Stat. Ach. 2, 408; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 6, and v. talpa) *A fallow-deer, buck* or *doe*, Plin. 11, 37, 45; Virg. G. 1, 308; 3, 410; *Hor. Od. 1, 2, 12; Ov. M. 1, 442; 10, 539; 13, 832; Fast. 3, 646; Mart. 3, 58, 13, 94; Juv. 11, 121; Sen. Hippol. 62.—**II. Dāma,** ae, *m.*, *Name of a slave*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 38; 2, 5, 18; 101; 2, 7, 54.

† **dămălĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [δάμαλος] *A calf*, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 22.

Dămălis, is (ĭdis, acc. to Probus), *f.* *An immodest female*, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 13; 17; 18; cf. Prob. II. p. 1466 P.

Dămascus (-os, Luc. 3, 215; cf. Prob. II. p. 1462 *fin.* P.), i, *f.*, Δαμασκός, דַּמֶּשֶׂק or דַּרְמֶשֶׂק, *The very ancient capital of Coelesyria, on the Chrysorrhoas, celebrated for its terebinths, and, since the time of the Emperor Diocletian, for its fabrics in steel*, Plin. 5, 18, 16; 13, 6, 12; Flor. 3, 5, 29; Stat. S. 1, 6, 14; cf. Mann. Phoenic. p. 316 *sq.*—Hence, **2. Dămascēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Damascus, Damascene*: pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12; Pall. Nov. 7, 16; Mart. 13, 29; cf. abs. id. (*Eng *damson*) 5, 18; and pruna Damasci, Col. 10, 404.—**b.** Subst.: (*α*) DAMASCENVS, i, *m.*. *Surname of Jupiter*, Inscr. Grut. 20, 2.—(*β*) **Dàmascēna,** ae, *f.* (*sc.* regio) *The region about Damascus*, Plin. 15, 12, 13; the same with the Greek form **Damascene,** Mel. 1, 11, 1.

Dămăsichthon, ŏnis, *m.*, *Δαμασίχθων*, *Son of Amphion and Niobe*, Ov. M. 6, 254; Ib. 583.

Dămăsippus, i, *m.*, Δαμάσιππος, **1.** Praetor 672 A.U.C., *A follower of Marius, who acted with great cruelty toward the adherents of Sylla; afterward put to death by order of Sylla*, Sall. C. 51, 32; Hist. frgm. 1, 19, 7, p. 220 ed. Gerl.; Vellej. 2, 26, 2 Ruhnk.; Val. Max. 9, 2; Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3; cf. Duker. Flor. 3, 21, 20.—**2.** *A surname in the* gens Licinia, Caes. B. C. 2, 44; Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2 *sq.*; Att. 12, 29 *fin.*; Auct. B. Afr. 89; 96, et al. Here perh. belong: **3.** *Name of a merchant*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 16; 64; 65; 324.—**4.** *Name of an actor*, Juv. 8, 147.

† **dămăsōnĭon,** ii, *n.*=δαμασώνιον, *A plant*, called also alisma, Plin. 25, 10, 77.

‡ **damium,** i, *n.*, sacrificium, quod fiebat in operto in honorem Bonae Deae. Dea quoque ipsa DAMIA et sacerdos ejus DAMIATRIX appellabatur, Fest. p. 52 [δᾶμος=δῆμος.]

damnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [damno] *Worthy of condemnation, damnable* (late Lat.): invidia, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 17: res (with turpes), Salv. 6; Sid. Ep. 6, 1 *ad fin.*—*Comp.*: facinus, Salv. 4.—*Adv.* damnabiliter, *Culpably*: Aug. Ep. 23.

damnas, *indecl.* [=damnatus, from damno], an old legal *t. t.*, *Condemned, sentenced* to do any thing (esp. to pay a fine): (*a*) With *sing.*: TANTVM AES DARE DOMINO DAMNAS ESTO, Lex Aquilia ap. Gaj. Dig. 9, 2, 2; so damnas esto dare illi omnia, Auct. ap. Quint. 7, 9, 12; id. ib. 9; Orell. *no.* 4425 and 4428; S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129.—(*β*) With *plur.*: decem dare damnas sunto, Auct. ap. Paul. Dig. 30, 122; so Auct. ap. Scaev. Dig. 32, 34.

damnātĭcĭus or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [damno] *Condemnatory*, "Κατάκριτον damnaticium," Gloss. Gr. Lat. (late Lat., and very rare); Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 34 *fin.*

damnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Condemnation* (good prose; not in Caes.): (video) omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos, omnes damnatione ignominiaque dignos illuc facere, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5; id. Verr. 2, 2, 41: quid est illa damnatione judicatum, nisi, *etc.?* id. Clu. 20: si damnatio ingruit, Tac. A. 4, 35: id. ib. 16, 8: certi damnationis, Suet. Tib. 61: post damnationem, id. Aug. 65; Vesp. 13, et saep. In *plur.*: reorum acerbissimae damnationes (*opp.* libidinosissimas liberationes), Cic. Pis. 36; Tac. A. 3, 31 *fin.*—With the name of the offence or the punishment: ambitus, Cic. Clu. 36: ad furcam, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 28.—**b.** Esp. with reference to the meaning of damnas (v. h. v.): *An heir's obligation to pay*: Paul. Sent. 3, 6.—**2.** Transf., of inanimate things: apiastrum in confessa damnatione est venenatum in Sardinia, *i. e.* aperte ab omnibus damnatur et rejicitur, Plin. 20, 11, 45.

damnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A condemner, sentencer* (late Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 1, 3: adv. Marc. 1, 7; Sedul. Hymn. 1, 10; Firm. Math. 3, 8, 4.

damnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [damnator] *Damnatory, condemnatory* (rare, but good prose): damnatorium suum judicium dabat de jugerum professione, * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22: damnatoria et absolutoria tabella, * Suet. Aug. 33; Amm. 28, 1.

damnatus, a, um, v. damno, *Pa.*

‡ **damnaustra** and ‡ **dannaustra,** Precatory words of unknown meaning in Cato R. R. 160.

* **damnĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [damnum-facio] *Injurious, pernicious*: bestia, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 62.

* **damnĭgĕrŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [damnum-gero] *Injurious, pernicious*: Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

damno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a* [damnum, *no.* II.] jurid. *t. t.*, **1.** *To condemn, to sentence* one to any punishment (exceedingly common and quite class.); constr. with *acc.* alone, with the *acc.* and *gen.*, *abl.*, *de*, *in*, etc.; cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 326 *sq.*; Zumpt Gr. § 446 *sq.*—(*a*) With *acc.* alone: ergo ille damnatus est: neque solum primis sententiis, quibus tantum statuebant judices, damnarent an absolverent, sed etiam illis, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231; id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, id. Rep. 4, 6 (frgm. ap. Non. 24, 9): ego accusavi, vos damnastis, Dom. Afer in Quint. 5, 10, 79, et saep.—Transf. to legal proceedings: causa judicata atque damnata, Cic. Rab. perd. 4; so id. Clu. 3.—(*β*) *c. acc. et gen.* (*criminis* or *poenae*): ambitus damnati, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 4; Cic. Brut. 48 *fin.*: furti, id. Flacc. 18, 43: injuriarum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41 *fin.*: majestatis, id. Phil. 1, 9, 23: peculatus, id. Verr. 1, 13, 39: rei capitalis, id. de Sen. 12, 42: sceleris conjurationisque, id. Verr. 2, 5, 5 Zumpt *N. cr.*, et saep.: capitis, Caes. B. C. 3, 83, 4; 3, 110, 4: octupli, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11.—(*γ*) *c. abl.*: ut is eo crimine damnaretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45; so capite, id. Tusc. 1, 22, et al.: pecuniâ, Just. 8, 1, 7.—(*δ*) With *de*: de majestate damnatus, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 39; so de vi et de majestate, id. Phil. 1, 9: de vi publica, Tac. A. 4, 13, et al.—(*ε*) With *in* or *ad*: nec in metallum damnabuntur, nec in opus publicum, vel ad bestias, Marc. Dig. 49, 18, 3.

2. *To bind, to oblige* one by last will and testament to the performance of any act: si damnaverit heredem suum, ut, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 26; so with *ne*, Gaj. ib. 8, 4, 16: heredem dare, *etc.*, Pompon. Dig. 30, 12; so with the *inf.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 86.

B. In a non-legal sense: aliquem summae stultitiae, Cic. Part. 38, 134: damnatus longi Sisyphus laboris, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 19: stultitiâque ubi se damnet (amator), Lucr. 4, 1179: damnabis tu quoque votis, Virg. E. 5, 80; so voto, Sisenn. in Non. 277, 11: voti, Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*; 27, 45 (cf. condemnare voti, Titin. and Turpil. in Non. 277, 6 and 10): morti damnatus ut esset, Lucr. 6, 1231; cf. Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco, Virg. A. 4, 699, et saep.; cf. also quem damnet (*sc.* leto) labor, Virg. A. 12, 727 Heyne: damnare eum Senecam et invisum quoque habere, *to condemn, censure, disapprove*, Quint. 10, 1, 125; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 2; and of inanimate objects: *to condemn, reject*: ne damnent quae non intelligunt, id. ib. 10, 1, 26; cf. id. ib. 10, 4, 2; 11, 3, 70; 9, 4, 87; 102, et saep.

II. Of the plaintiff: *To seek* or *effect a person's condemnation* (rare): quem ad recuperatores modo damnavit Pleusidippus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 2; Var. R. R. 2, 2, 6: decem millibus aeris damnatus, Liv. 7, 16 *fin.* Drak.; cf. condemno, *no.* II., and condemnator, *no.* 2.—Hence

damnātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Condemned*, hence meton. (*effectus pro causa*), *reprobate, criminal*: quis te miserior? quis te damnatior? Cic. Pis. 40 *fin.*

damnōse, *adv.*, v. next art., *fin.*

damnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum] *Full of injury*; and hence, **I.** Act.: *That causes injury, injurious, hurtful, destructive* (very freq. since the Aug. period, but not found in Cicero or Caesar): quid tibi commerci est cum dis damnosissimis? Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 9; cf. Venus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 21: libido, id. ib. 2, 1, 107, et al.: et reipublicae et societatibus infidus damnosusque, Liv. 25, 1: bellum sumptuosum et damnosum ipsis Romanis, id. 45, 3; Ov. M. 10, 707, et saep.—* **II.** Pass.: *That suffers injury, injured, unfortunate*: senex, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 14.—**III.** Mid.: *That injures himself, wasteful, prodigal; a spendthrift*: non in alia re damnosior quam in aedificando, Suet. Ner. 31; Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11; cf. Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 1; Curc. 4, 1, 24.—* *Adv.* (acc. to *no.* I): nos nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur inulti (*to the injury of the host*, i. e. *deep, hard*), Hor. S. 2, 8, 34.

damnum, i, *n.* [etym. uncertain; perh. from demo: "*damnum* a demptione, quod minus re factum quam quanti constat," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 48; cf. Paul. Dig. 39, 2, 3] *Hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss*; opp. to lucrum (very freq., and quite class.): **I.** In gen.: Cato R. R. 3, 3: haud scit, paullum lucri quantum ei damni apportet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 25: si in maximis lucris paullum aliquid damni contraxerit, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91; id. Verr. 2, 1, 12 (with dedecus, as in Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 37; Sall. J. 31, 19; Hor. S. 1, 2, 52; 2, 2, 96, et saep.); Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13; Phil. 2, 27, 67; Hor. S. 2, 3, 300; Ep. 1, 7, 88, et saep.: propter damna aut detrimenta aliquos miseros esse, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51; so with detrimenta, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98; with jactura, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: duarum cohortium damno exercitum reducere, * Caes. B. G. 6, 44; cf. Tac. A. 1, 71; Hist. 2, 66; Curt. 8, 4; Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 31 *fin.*. damnum dare alicui, *to inflict upon one* (ante-classical), Cato R. R. 149 (twice); Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 108; Truc. 2, 1, 17; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 116: facere, *to suffer*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 77 (*opp.* lucrum); Cic. Brut. 33; Fam. 7, 33; 10, 28, 3, et al.; opp. *to inflict*, Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 30, § 3: capere, Pompon. Dig. 9, 2, 39; and in the alliterative passage: in palaestram, ubi damnis desudascitur, Ubi pro disco damnum capiam, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 34: accipere, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 28; Paul. Dig. 39, 2, 25: pati, Sen. Ira 1, 2; Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29; and ferre (a favorite expression of Ovid), Ov. Her. 15, 64; Am. 1, 13, 20; 2, 2, 50; 3, 3, 16; 3, 7, 72; A. A. 1, 186; 3, 280; Rem. Am. 102; Fast. 1, 60; 2, 522; Trist. 3, 8, 34: contrahere (of disease), id. Pont. 1, 10, 29, et saep.: pervenit ad miseros damno graviore colonos Pestis, Ov. M. 7, 552; cf. id. ib. 2, 213; 8, 777: damna tamen celeres reparant coelestia (i. e. *the fleeting away of the seasons*) lunae, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13: naturae damnum, *natural defect*, Liv. 7, 4 *ad fin.*—Concr.: hoc ad damnum (*i. e.* scortum) deferetur, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 24; cf. ib. 21 and 60.

II. In civil law lang., *A fine, penalty*: quis umquam tanto damno senatorem coegit? Cic. Phil. 1, 5 *fin.*: eos (leges) morte, exsilio, vinclis, damno coercent, id. Off. 3, 5, 23.

Dāmŏcles, is, *m.* *A courtier of Dionysius the younger*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21.

Dāmon, ōnis, *m.*, Δάμων, **1.** *A Pythagorean, renowned in consequence of the strict friendship between him and Phintias*, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45 Beier; Val. Max. 4, 7.—**2.** *A celebrated Athenian musician, teacher of Socrates*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33; Nep. Epam. 2.—**3.** *A goat-herd in* Virg. E. 3, 17; 23; 8, 1 *sq.*

* **dāmŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [dama] *A little fallow-deer*, App. M. 8 *init.*

dane, v. do, *init.*

Dănăē, ēs, *f.*, Δανάη, *Daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Zeus*, who visited her in the form of a shower of gold, when she was shut up in a tower by her father, "Hor. Od. 3, 16, 1 *sq.*; Serv. Virg. A. 7, 372; Hyg. Fab. 63;" Prop. 2, 20, 12; 2, 32, 59; Ov. Am. 3, 4, 21; Met. 4, 610; 6, 113; 11, 117; Trist. 2, 401; Virg. A. 7, 410, et al.—Hence, **2. Dānăēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Danae, Danaean*: heros, *i. e. Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 1; called also volucer Danaeius, Stat. Th. 10, 892: Persis (so named after Perses, the father of Perseus, and ancestor of the Persians), Ov. A. A. 1, 225.

Dănăus, i, *m.*, Δαναός, *Son of Belus, and brother of Aegyptus*: he was the father of fifty daughters; he wandered out of Egypt into Greece, and there founded Argos; was slain by Lynceus, after a reign of fifty years, "Hyg. Fab. 168: 170; Serv. Virg. A. 10, 497;" Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 44; cf. under *no.* II. 2.—Danai porticus, at Rome, dedicated by Augustus to the Palatine Apollo (726 A.U.C.), famed for its statues of Danaus and his daughters, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 4; cf. Prop. 2, 31, 4; Jahn Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 60.—**II.** Derivv. **1. Dănăus,** a, um, *adj.* (*belonging to Danaus*; hence, in the poets, meton.), *Greek, Grecian*: classes, Ov. M. 13, 92; cf. rates, Prop. 3, 22, 34: flammas, Ov. M. 14, 467: ignis, id. Her. 8, 14: miles, id. ib. 24: manus, id. R. Am. 66: res, id. Met. 13, 59. Esp. freq., **b.** Subst. plur., **Danai,** orum, *m.*, *The Danai*, for *the Greeks* (esp. freq. of the Greeks before Troy), Prop. 3, 8, 31; Virg. A. 2, 5; 49; 71; 108; 117; 327, et saep.: *gen. plur.*, Danaum, Lucr. 1, 87; Prop. 2, 26, 38; Virg. A. 1, 30; 96;

598; 754, et saep.—**2. Dănăïdes,** um, *f.*, Δαναΐδες, *The daughters of Danaus, the Danaides*, who, with the exception of Hypermnestra, murdered their husbands at their father's command, "Hyg. Fab. 170; 255;" Sen. Herc. fur. 757. The classical poets substitute Danai proles, Tib. 1, 3, 79; Danai femina turba, Prop. 2, 31, 4; Danai puellae, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 23; Danai genus infame, id. ib. 2, 14, 18.—**3. Dănăïdae,** arum, *m.*, Δαναΐδαι = Danai (v. *no.* 1, b), *The Greeks*, Sen. Troad. 611; 761.

Dandări, orum, *m.*, Δανδάριοι, *A Scythian tribe near the* Palus Maeotis, Plin. 6, 7, 7. They are also called **Dandaridae,** Tac. A. 12, 15; and *their country* **Dandarica,** id. ib. 16.

† **dănista,** ae, *m.* = δανειστής, *A money-lender, usurer* (perh. only in Plautus), Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 51; 2, 2, 67; Most. 3, 1, 6; Pseud. 1, 3, 53; cf. Fest. p. 52.

† **dănīstĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = δανειστικός, *Money-lending, usurious:* Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 129.

dano, v. do, *ad init.*

Dānūbĭus, ii, *m.*, Δανούβιος, *The Danube* (in the upper part of its course; in the lower called Ister, though the poets use both names promiscuously), "Mel. 2, 1, 8; 2, 3, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 25; Tac. G. 1; Amm. 22, 9; * Caes. B. G. 6, 25; Sall. H. frgm. ap. Acr. Hor. A. P. 18; Tac. G. 29; 41; 42; Ann. 2, 63; 4, 5; Hist. 3, 46, et saep.; * Hor. Od. 4, 15, 21; Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 80; 4, 10, 58; Trist. 2, 192; Aus. Epig. 3 and 4.—Hence, **2. Dānŭbĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Danube*, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

dăpālis, e, *adj.* [daps] *Belonging to a sacrificial feast* (ante- and post-class.): coena, Titin. in Non. 95, 5; Aus. Ep. 9, 13: Jupiter, to whom such a coena was offered, Cato R. R. 132.

‡ **dăpātĭce** and **dăpātĭcus,** v. daps, *ad init.*

† **dăphne,** ēs, *f.* = δάφνη. *The laurel-tree, bay-tree:* baccis redimita daphne, Petr. 131, 8.—Hence, **II. Daphne,** es, *f.*, *The daughter of the river-god Peneus*, who was changed into a laurel-tree, Ov. M. 1. 452; Her. 15, 25; Hyg. Fab. 203; Serv. Virg. A. 3, 91: according to Serv. Virg. A. 2, 513, and Ecl. 3, 63, *daughter of the river-god Ladon.*

† **daphnĭa,** ae, *f.* *An unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 57.

Daphnis, ĭdis, *m.*, Δάφνις, *A son of Mercury, a beautiful young shepherd in Sicily, the inventor of pastoral songs, and hence a favorite of Pan*, Ov. M. 4, 277: *acc.*, Daphnim, Virg. E. 2, 26; 5, 20; 7, 7; 8, 76; 84; 85; 90; 93; 94; 100; 102; 104; only once, for the sake of the metre, Daphnin, id. ib. 5, 52; cf. Wagn. Quaest. Virg. III. 3, p. 389 *sq.*—**II.** *A grammarian*, sportively called, in allusion to the preceding, Πανὸς ἀγάπημα, Suet. Gramm. 3; Plin. 7, 39, 40.

† **dāphnŏīdes,** ae, *f.* = δαφνοειδής (laurel-like), **1.** *A sort of* casia, Plin. 12, 20, 43.—**2.** *Spurge-laurel, mezereon*, Daphne mezereum, Linn.; Plin. 15, 30, 39.—**3.** *The plant called also* Clematis Aegyptia, Plin. 24, 15, 90.

† **daphnōn,** ōnis, *m.* = δαφνών, *A laurel-grove*, Petr. 126, 12; Mart. 10, 79.

* **dăpīno,** are, *v. a.* *To serve up*, as food: Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 117.

daps, dăpis (*gen. plur.* seems not to occur). *f.* [kindred with δαπάνη and δαΐς] *A stately feast for religious purposes, a sacrificial feast* (before beginning to till the ground; the Greek προηρόσια, made in honor of some divinity, in memory of departed friends, *etc.*): "DAPATICE se acceptos dicebant antiqui, significantes *magnifice*, et DAPATICIS negotium amplum ac magnificum," Fest. p. 51 *fin.*: dapem pro bubus piro florente facito ... postea dape facta serito milium, panicum, alium, lentim, Cato R. R. 131 and 132; id. ib. 50 *fin.*: Tib. 1, 5, 28; Liv. 1, 7 *ad fin.*: ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 17: nunc Saliaribus Ornare pulvinar deorum Tempus erat dapibus, id. ib. 1, 37, 4: sollemnis dapes et tristia dona, Virg. A. 3, 301.

2. Transf. by the poets and post-Augustan prose writers beyond the sphere of religion, and used of every (esp. rich, sumptuous) meal, *A feast, banquet*, in the sing. and plur. (in Virg. passim, in Tibul. in this signif. only in the plur.). (*a*) *Sing.:* quae haec daps est? qui festus dies? Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 752 P. (transl. of Hom. Od. 1, 225: τίς δαΐς, τίς δὲ ὅμιλος ὅδ' ἔπλετο; cf. Herm. Doctr. Metr. p. 619); so Catull. 64, 305; 79; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 12; Epod. 5, 33; 17, 66: Sat. 2, 6, 89; Ep. 1, 17, 51; Ov. H. 9, 68; 16, 206. Opp. to wine: nunc dape, nunc posito mensae nituere Lyaeo, Ov. F. 5, 521; cf. so in plur., id. Met. 8, 571; Virg. A. 1, 706.—(*β*) *Plur.:* Tib. 1, 5, 49; 1, 10, 8; 2, 1, 81; 2, 5, 99; Virg. E. 6, 79; Georg. 4, 133; Aen. 1, 210; 3, 224; 227; 234, et saep.; Hor. Od. 1, 32, 13; 3, 1, 18; Epod. 2, 48, et al.; Ov. M. 5, 113; 6, 664; 11, 120; 123; 124, et saep.; Tac. A. 14, 22; Aus. Perioc. 9 Odyss.: humanae, *human excrement*, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 51.

dapsĭle, *adv.*, *Sumptuously, bountifully:* v. the follg. art., *Adv.*, *no. β.*

dapsĭlis, e (*abl. plur.* dapsilis: Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 3), *adj.* [δαψιλής, daps] *Sumptuous, bountiful, richly provided with every thing* (mostly ante- and post-class.; in the class. period perhaps only in Colum. and Suet.): sumptus, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 66: dotes, id. Aul. 2, 1, 45: corollas, id. Pseud. 5, 1, 21: lectus, id. Truc. 1, 1, 34: proventus (vitis), Col. 4, 27, 6: copia facundiae, App. M. 11, p. 258, 12.—(*β*) *c. abl.:* spionia dapsilis musto, Col. 3, 2, 27.—*Adv.:* (*a*) Form *dapsiliter:* dapsiliter suos amicos alit, Naev. in Charis. p. 178 P.—(*β*) Form *dapsile:* verrem sume dapsile ac dilucide, Pompon. in Non. 513, 27; * Suet. Vesp. 19.—* **b.** *Comp.:* Lucil. in Non. 321, 29.

dapsĭlĭter, *adv.* *Sumptuously, bountifully*; v. preced. art., *Adv.*, *no. a.*

dardănārĭus, ii, *m.* [of uncertain deriv.] *A speculator in corn, forestaller* (law Lat.), Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 6; Paul. ib. 48, 19, 37.

1. Dardănus, i, *m.*, Δάρδανος, **1.** *The son of Jupiter and Electra of Arcadia, founder of the city Dardania, in Troas, and ancestor of the royal race of Troy*, "Virg. A. 8, 134 Serv.; 6, 650;" 3, 167; 503; 4, 365; 7, 207; 240; 11, 287; cf. Heyne Virg. A. 3 Excurs. 6: *acc.* Dardanon, Ov. F. 4, 31.—**B.** Hence, **1. Dardanus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Dardanian*, poet. for *Trojan:* praeda, Prop. 1, 19, 14: puppis, *i. e. of Aeneas*, id. 4, 1, 40: arma, Virg. A. 2, 618: pubes, id. ib. 5, 119; 7, 219: gens, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 10: Troja, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 4: ductor, *i. e. the Roman, Scipio Africanus*, Sil. 1, 14.—**b.** Subst.: **Dardani,** orum, *m.*, Δάρδανοι, *A people in Upper Moesia, the modern Servia*, Plin. 3, 26, 29; Caes. B. C. 3, 4; Cic. Sest. 43, 94; Just. 8, 6, 3; 28, 3, 14; 29, 1, 10. Dardania, ae, *f.*, *Their country*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 5.—**2. Dardănĭus,** a, um, *Dardanian*, poet. for *Trojan:* gens, Virg. A. 1, 602: Aeneae, id. ib. 1, 494; 6, 169; cf. carinae, *i. e. of Aeneas*, id. ib. 4, 658; and pinus, the same, Ov. F. 1, 519: Anchisae, Virg. A. 1, 617; 9, 647: Julus (son of Aeneas), Ov. M. 15, 767: Roma, id. ib. 15, 431: vates, *i. e. Helenus*, id. ib. 13, 335: advena, *i. e. Paris*, id. Her. 8, 42: senex, *i. e. Priam*, id. Trist. 3, 5, 38: minister, *i. e. Ganymedes*, Mart. 11, 104, et saep.—**b.** Subst.: **Dardania,** ae, *f.*, (*a*) *The city Dardania, founded by Dardanus on the Hellespont, southwest of Abydos* (whence its mod. name, *the Dardanelles*), Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 25. Oftener, esp. in Virgil, (*β*) Poet. for *Troja*, Virg. A. 3, 156; 2, 281; 325; 3, 52; 6, 65; 8, 120; Ov. Her. 16, 57 Loers.—**3. Dardănĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *Son* or *descendant of Dardanus:* Ilus, Ov. F. 6, 419. Abs. for *Aeneas*, Virg. A. 10, 545; 12, 775.—In the plur. for *Trojan:* pastores, id. ib. 2, 59. Abs. for *Trojans*, id. ib. 2, 72; 445; 3, 94; 5, 45; 386; 576, et saep.—**4. Dardănis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Dardanian*, poetical for *Trojan:* matres, Ov. M. 13, 412: nurus, id. Her. 16, 194; 17, 212: Cajeta (founded by Trojans), Mart. 10, 30. Abs. for *Creusa*, Virg. A. 2, 787.

II. *A famous magician of Phoenicia*, Plin. 30, 1, 2; App. Apol. p. 331, 14.—Hence, **2.** Dardaniae artes, poet. for *Magic*, Col. 10, 358.

III. *A Stoic philosopher otherwise unknown*, Cic. Acad. 2, 22, 69.

2. Dardanus, a, um; v. the preced. art. *no.* 1. B, 1.

Dăres, ētis and is, *m.*, Δάρης, **I.** *A boxer*, Virg. A. 5, 369; 375; 406: *acc.* Dareta, id. ib. 5, 460; 463; 476; 12, 363: Daren, id. ib. 5, 456.—**II.** Phrygius, *Writer of the book on the Trojan war*, the Lat. transl. of which belongs perh. to the Middle Ages. Cf. Brincken de Darete Phrygio (Luneb. 1736, 4) and Eccii Diss. de Darete Phrygio (Lips 1768, 4).

Dārēus (so the best editt. in Cicero and Curtius; cf. Zumpt Gramm. § 2) or Dārīus (Dārīī, Sid. Carm. 9, 51. Dārīos, v. the follg. *no.* 2), ii, *m.*, Δαρεῖος, *The name of several Persian kings*, Cic. Fin. 5, 30 *fin.*; Plin. 6, 13, 16: in Curt. and Just. passim; Ov. Ib. 317; Claud. Epist. 1, 17.—* **2.** Meton. for *The gold coin stamped under Darius, a daric:* Aus. Ep. 5, 23.

‡ **dasi,** v. do, *ad init.*

† **dăsȳpūs,** ŏdis, *gen. inc.* = δασύπους, *A sort of rabbit*, Plin. 8, 55, 81; 10, 63, 83; 11, 39, 94.

* **dătārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [do] *Giveable* (a comic word): salus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 13.

dătātim, *adv.* [dato] *By giving* or *tossing from one to the other*, "invicem dando," Non. 96, 15 (ante-class., and rare): isti qui ludunt datatim, *i. e.* in playing ball, * Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 17. In an obscene sense: Enn. in Isid. Orig. 1, 25, 2: datatim in lecto ludere, Pomp. in Non. 96, 19; so Afran. and Novius, ib.

dathĭātum, i, *n.* *A reddish sort of incense*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 60.

dătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [do] *A giving, giving up, surrender* (good prose, but rare): Var. R. R. 3, 9 *fin.*: legum datio, * Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60: signi dationem Palamedes invenit, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202: legati, *opp.* ademptio legati, Flor. Dig. 34, 4, 14: partis, Paul. ib. 45, 1, 2.—**2.** Transf., *The right to give* or *convey away, right of abalienation:* * Liv. 39, 19.

dătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of giving, who* or *which is given*, **1.** In jurid. Lat.: dativi tutores "*qui nominatim testamento dantur*," Gaj. Inst. 1. § 149.—**2.** In gram.: dativus casus, or abs., *The dative*, Quint. 1, 7, 18; 7, 9, 13; 1, 4, 26; Gell. 4, 16, 3, et saep. (cf. casus dandi, Var. L. L. 8, 18, 112; 10, 2, 165; Nigid. in Gell. 13, 25, 4; Gell. 4, 16, 4, et al.).

dăto, avi, *v. intens.* [id.] *To give out, give away, administer* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug., and very rare): evectionem, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Antonin, 1, 2 *fin.*: argentum fenore, Plaut. Most. 3, 1 73: tributum annuum, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: binas non amplius drachmas (hellebori) Plin. 25, 5, 23.—In an obscene sense: Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 10; cf. datatim.

dător, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A giver* (several times in Plaut.; elsewh. rare): Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 33; so id. 2, 7, 18; frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 616 P.: assit laetitiae Bacchus dator, * Virg. A. 1, 734.—In playing ball, the slave who hands the ball to the player is called *dator*, and the player himself *factor*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 18.

* **dătus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A giving:* in abl., Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 16.

† **daucum,** i, *n.* (also **daucus,** i, *m.*, Scrib. Comp. 167; 170; 177) = δαῦκος, *A plant of the parsnep kind*, much used in medicine, "Plin. 19. 5, 27; 25, 9, 64;" Cels. 5, 23, *no.* 3; Plin. 25, 11, 84; 26, 7, 25. In App. Herb. 80, called daucion and daucites.

Daulis, ĭdis, *f.*, Δαυλίς, *A city of Phocis*, situated on an eminence and well fortified, celebrated as the scene of the fable of Tereus, Progne, and Philomela, Plin. 4, 3, 4; Liv. 32, 18; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 179 *sq.*—**II.** Hence, **1. Daulĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Daulian:* rura, Ov. M. 5, 276.—**2. Daulĭas,** ădis, *f.*, the same: ales, *i. e. Progne*, Ov. Her. 15, 154; Albin. ad Liv. 1, 106, and abs. Daulias, Catull. 65, 14: Dauliades puellae, *i. e. Progne and Philomela*, Virg. Cir. 199.—**3. Daulis,** ĭdis, *f.*, the same: parens sororque, Sen. Thyest. 275.

Daunus, i, *m.*, Δαῦνος, *A fabulous king over a part of Appulia* (whence it obtained the appelation *Daunia*), *father* (or ancestor) *of Turnus, and father-in-law of Diomedes*, “Fest. s. v. DAUNIA, p. 52; Plin. 3, 11, 16;” Virg. A. 10, 616; 688; 12, 22; 90; 934; Hor. Od. 3, 30, 11; 4; 14, 26; Ov. M. 14, 458; 510; Fast. 4, 76; Pont. 4, 7, 29, et al.—**II.** Hence, **1. Daunĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Daunian:* heros, *i. e. Turnus*, Virg. A. 12, 723: gens, *i. e. the Rutulians governed by Turnus*, id. ib. 8, 146: dea, *i. e. Juturna, sister of Turnus*, id. ib. 12, 785: caedes, *i. e. of the Romans* (*pars pro toto*), Hor. Od. 2, 1, 34; cf. Camena, *i. e. Roman*, id. ib. 4, 6, 27: bulbus (an excellent kind growing in Appulia), Ov. R. Am. 797; cf. Plin. 19, 5, 30.—**b.** Subst., **Daunii,** orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of* Appulia Daunia, Plin. 3, 11, 16. Called also Dauni, Mel. 2, 4, 2.—* **2. Dauniăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Daunian*, for *Appulian:* campi, Sil. 12, 429.—* **3. Daunĭas,** ădis, *f.*, *The province Daunia*, poet. for *Appulia:* militaris, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 14.

‡ **dautia,** v. lautia.

Dāvus, i, *m.* *A name given to Roman slaves*, freq. in the comedies of Plaut. and Ter.; cf. also Hor. S. 1, 10, 40; 2, 5, 91; 2, 7, 2; 46; 100; A. P. 114; 237; Pers. 5, 161; 168.

dē, *praep. c. ablat.*, denotes a thing's *going out of* or *departure from* any fixed point to which it was originally attached; accordingly, it occupies a middle place between *ab*, which denotes *a mere external departure*, and *ex*, which signifies *a going forth from the interior* of a thing (on which account verbs compounded with *de* are constr. not only with *de*, but quite as freq. with *ab* and *ex;* just as, on the other hand, those comp. with *ab* and *ex* also have the terminus a quo indicated by *de*), *From, away from, down from, out of*, etc.; v. the follg.

A. In space, in the direction both of breadth and of depth: aliquo quom jam sucus de corpore cessit, Lucr. 3, 224: (quod Ariovistus) de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, *to leave, depart, withdraw from*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 10; cf. civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, id. ib. 1, 2: de vita decedere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11; cf. exire de vita, id. Lael. 4, 15: de triclinio, de cubiculo exire, Cic. de Or. 2, 65 *ad fin.:* de castris procedere, Sall. C. 61, 8, et saep.: brassica de capite et de oculis omnia (mala) deducet, Cato R. R. 157, 6: de digito anulum detraho, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 38; cf. de matris complexu aliquem avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Font. 17: nomen suum de tabula sustulit, id. Sest. 33, 72: ferrum de manibus extorsimus, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: juris utilitas vel a peritis vel de libris depromi potest, id. de Or. 1, 59, 252, et saep.: decido de lecto praeceps, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 50: de muro se dejicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 3: de sella exsilire, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30 *fin.:* de coelo aliquid demittere, Lucr. 2, 1155; cf. Cato R. R. 14, 3, et saep.—So, **b.** In gen., with verbs of taking away, depriving, demanding, requesting, inquiring; as capere, sumere, trahere, petere, *etc.*, and their compounds; cf. also emere de aliquo, Cato R. R. 1, 4: aliquid mercari de aliquo, Cic. Fl. 20, et saep.: de aliquo quaerere, quid, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 2; v. quaero and exquiro: saepe hoc audivi de patre, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133; v. audio, and cf. de mausoleo exaudita vox est, Suet. Ner. 46: ut sibi liceret discere id de me, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31; v. disco, *etc.*

2. To point out the place from which, as its usual abode, any thing is brought; and hence, trop., to indicate its origin, derivation, *etc.: Of:* de circo astrologi, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58; so caupo de via Latina, Cic. Clu. 59, 163: nescio qui de circo maximo, id. Mil. 24, 65: declamator aliqui de ludo aut rabula de foro, id. Or. 15, 47: homo de schola atque a magistro .... eruditus, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28: nautae de navi Alexandrina, Suet. Aug. 98: aliquis de ponte, *i. e. a beggar*, Juv. 14, 134: Libyca de rupe leones, Ov. F. 2, 209: nostro de rure corona, Tib. 1, 1, 15: Vaticano fragiles de monte patellas, Juv. 6, 344, et al.: de summo loco Summoque genere eques, Plaut. Capt. prol. 30; cf. id. Aul. prol. 28; Poen. 3, 1, 13: genetrix Priami de gente vetusta, Virg. A. 9, 284; cf. id. ib. 10, 350; Stat. S. 5, 3, 126 Markl.

3. Transf., to indicate the quarter from which an action proceeds (cf. ab, *no.* I. A, 5): *From, down from:* haec agebantur in conventu, palam, de sella ac de loco superiore, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 38: quem ad se vocari et de tribunali citari jussit, id. ib. 2, 5, 7; Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 11: qui nihil ex occulto, nihil de insidiis, agendum putant, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109; cf. de tergo plagas dare, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 10; so, Just. 20, 5, 5; cf. also Luc. 3, 610: de paupere mensa dona, Tib. 1, 1, 37, et saep. So in jurid. Latin: de plano discutere, interloqui, cognoscere, *etc.*, i. e. *on level ground*, not on the tribunal (cf. χαμόθεν, *opp.* πρὸ βήματος, Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 13, § 10), Ulp. Dig. 1, 4, 1; 1, 16, 9; 14, 3, 11, et saep.; v. planus.—And in a descending direction: deque viri collo dulce pependit onus, Ov. F. 2, 760; cf. lucerna de camera pendebat, Petr. 30, 3: et nova de gravido palmite gemma tumet, Ov. F. 1, 152: de qua pariens arbore nixa dea est, *leaning downward against the tree*, id. Her. 21, 100.

B. In time: **1.** Immediately from a given moment of time: *Directly after, right after* (cf. ab, *no.* B. 1) (very rare): velim scire hodiene statim de auctione aut quo die venias, Cic. Att. 12, 3: non bonus somnus est de prandio, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 8.—Hence diem de die, *from day to day:* Liv. 5, 48: quum is diem de die differret, dum, *etc.*, id. 25, 25; cf. diem de die proferendo, Just. 2, 15, 6.—Much more freq.

2. De nocte, de vigilia, *etc.*, to designate an act which one does, as it were, *out of the night's rest*, i. e. interrupting it (hence only with a personal subject, and never, e. g. *haec res acta est de nocte*, etc.): In English, *In the course of the night, during the night, at night*, etc.: *De.* Rus cras cum filio Cum primo lucu ibo hinc. *Mi.* Imo de nocte censeo, *to-night rather*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55: in comitium Milo de nocte venit, *in the night* (cf. shortly before, Milo media nocte in campum venit), Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4; cf. id. Mur. 33, 69: vigilas tu de nocte, id. ib. 9, 22; cf. de nocte evigilabat, Suet. Vesp. 21: ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, *at night*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32; and Hannibal surgere de nocte solitus, Frontin Strat. 4, 3, 7, et saep.: ut de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, *deep in the night*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 10; so multa de nocte, Cic. Sest. 35, 75; Att. 7, 4 *ad fin.* (for which multa nocte, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9); cf. also, si de multa nocte (*al.* de nocte) vigilassent, id. Att. 2, 15, 2: Caesar mittit complures equitum turmas eo de media nocte, Caes. B. G. 7, 45; so media de nocte, Suet. Calig. 26; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 91: Caesar de tertia vigilia e castris profectus, *in the third night-watch*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12, so de tertia vigilia, id. ib. 1, 21; Liv. 9, 44 Drak.; 40, 4, et al.; cf. de quarta vigilia, Caes. B. G. 1, 21, 3, et al.; v. vigilia.—As in this manner *de nocte* passed over adverbially into the signif. of *nocte*, so too *de die* became sometimes analogously employed for *die* or *per diem:* de die potare, *by day, in the daytime*, Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 16; so Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 8; Catull. 47, 6; Suet. Calig. 37; Domit. 21; cf. bibulus media de luce Falerni, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 34; and in a lusus verbb. with in diem, Cic. Phil. 2, 34 *ad fin.*—Less freq., de mense: navigare de mense Decembri, *in December*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *fin.* And once even de tempore for tempore: ipse de tempore coenavit, Auct. B. Hisp. 33, 5.

C. In other relations, in which gen. the idea of separation, departure from, *etc.*, is included.

1. To designate the whole, from which something as its part is taken, to which it belongs, *etc.: From, of, among:* Var. R. R. 2, 8, 3: hominem certum misi de comitibus meis, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2: gladio percussus ab uno de illis, id. Mil. 24, 65: si quis de nostris hominibus, id. Flacc. 4: de tribus et decem fundis tres nobilissimi fundi, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 99, et saep.: accusator de plebe, id. Brut. 34, 131; cf. Liv. 7, 17: malus poeta de populo, Cic. Arch. 10, 25 Matth., et saep.—Hence, **b.** Sometimes by circumlocution, and, in late Lat., with increasing frequency (esp. in order to avoid the accumulation of genitives), instead of the genitive case (cf. even in the preceding *homo de plebe* for *plebis*, and the subsequent designation of the genitive relation in the Romance langg. by *de, di*, etc.): ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39; cf. ut aliquam partem de istius impudentia reticere possim, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 33: si quae sunt de genere eodem, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 16; cf. cetera de genere hoc, Lucr. 4, 462; 592; 746; 5, 38; 165: quantum de bello dicitur esse super, Ov. F. 2, 748; Grat. Cyneg. 17, et saep. So conscius, conscientia, meminisse, mentionem facere, recordari, *etc.*, de aliqua re for alicujus rei, v. h. vv.

2. To indicate the property *From* which the costs of any thing are taken: obsonat potat, olet unguenta de meo: Amat: dabitur a me argentum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37; so de tuo, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 65: de suo, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, 5; Suet. Caes. 19: de nostro, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 11: de vestro, Liv. 6, 15, 10 Drak.; cf. de vestris, Ov. F. 3, 828: de alieno, Liv. 3, 1, 3; Just. 36, 3 *fin.:* de publico, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44; Liv. 1, 20; 2, 16; 4, 59, et al. For de tuo, once de te: de te largitor puer, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17.—Also in a trop. sense: ad tua praecepta de meo nihil his novum apposivi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 31; cf. id. Men. 1, 2, 40; Cic. Fam. 4, 3; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 8.

3. To designate the material *Of, out of* which any thing is made: de eodem oleo et opera exaravi nescio quid ad te, Cic. Att. 13, 38: niveo factum de marmore signum, Ov. M. 14, 313; cf. Virg. G. 3, 13: verno de flore corona, Tib. 2, 1, 59: sucus de quinquefolio, Plin. 26, 4, 11: cinis de fico, Pall. 1, 35, 3, et saep.: de templo carcerem fieri, Cic. Phil. 5, 7; cf. Petr. 105, 2; Flor. 2, 6, 32: captivum de rege facturi, Just. 7, 2, 11; cf. inque deum de bove versus erat, Ov. F. 5, 616, et saep.—Hence, **b.** Transf. to mental operations: To indicate the subject-matter or theme on which any mental act (thinking, considering, advising, determining, *etc.;* discoursing, informing, exhorting, deciding, disputing, doubting, *etc.*) is founded: *Of, about, concerning*, Gr. περί; and this, as is well known, is the most common and constantly occurring signification of the word.—With this, too, is connected,

4. The indication of the producing cause or reason by *de: For, on account of, because of:* nam id nisi gravi de causa non fecisset, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3; cf. id. de Or. 1, 41, 186; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: de quo nomine ad arbitrum adiisti, de eo ad judicium venisti, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: flebat uterque non de suo supplicio, sed pater de filii morte, de patris filius, id. Verr. 1, 30, 76: de labore pectus tundit, *with pain*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 63: incessit passu de vulnere tardo, Ov. M. 10, 49: facilius de odio creditur, Tac. H. 1, 34: quod erat de me feliciter Ilia mater, *through me*, Ov. F. 3, 233, et saep.

5. To indicate the thing *With respect to, concerning:* de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 121: credere de numero militum, Cic. Att. 9, 1, 2: de numero dierum fidem servare, Caes. B. G. 6, 36; Sall. C. 50, 3: concessum ab nobilitate de consule plebeio, Liv. 6, 42 Drak.: Solem de virgine rapta consule, Ov. F. 4, 581, et saep.—Ellipt.: de argento somnium, *as for the money*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 50 (for which id. Heaut. 4, 2, 4: quod de argento sperem, nihil est): Var. R. R. 1, 59, 1: de Dionysio sum admiratus, Cic. Att. 9, 12; id. Off. 1, 15, 47: de me autem suscipe paullisper meas partes, id. Fam. 3, 12, 2; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 36, et saep.

6. To indicate the thing *According to, after*, secundum: DE SENATVOS SENTENTIAD, S. C. de Bac.: fecisse dicas de mea sententia, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 115; cf. de suorum propinquorum sententia atque auctoritate fecisse dicatur, Cic. Coel. 29: de consilii sententia Mamertinis se frumentum non imperare pronunciat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, et al.: de ejus consilio velle sese facere, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 17: vix de mea voluntate concessum est, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4: de exemplo meo ipse aedificato, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 86: de more vetusto, Virg. A. 11, 142, et al.

7. With adjectives to form adverbial expressions. So, **a.** De integro (* *Anew*): ratio de integro ineunda est mihi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7; so Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56; Att. 13, 27; Fam. 12, 30, 2, et saep. (The combination de novo appears only in the contracted form denuo, v. h. v.)—**b.** De improviso (* *Unexpectedly*): ubi de improviso interventum est mulieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40; so id. Andr. 2, 2, 23; Ad. 3, 3, 53; 4, 4, 1; Phorm. 5, 6, 44; Caes. B. G. 2, 3; 5, 22; 5, 39, et saep.; Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151, et saep.—**c.** De transverso (* *Unexpectedly*): ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar ut veniam ad se rogat, Cic. Att. 15, 4 *ad fin.* (for which *e* transverso, id. Acad. 2, 38, 121), et saep.

☞ De is often put between an adj. or pron. and its substantive; cf. above multa de nocte, media de nocte, gravi de causa, *etc.*; qua de re, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 13; esp. in the judic. formula: qua de re agitur; cf. Var. R. R. 2, 2, 6; Cic. Brut. 79 *fin.* Also freq. put after a simple relative: quo de, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 41; 54, 104; 2, 11, 37; and qua de, id. ib. 2, 23, 70, et saep.

II. In composition, the *e* becomes short before a vowel, as in dĕhisco, dĕhinc, dĕinde, dĕorsum, and coincides with it in the poets by synaeresis; cf. dehinc, deinde, deinceps, deorsum; sometimes even contraction takes place, as in debeo, debilis, dego, demo, from de-habeo, dehabilis, de-ago, de-emo.—**2.** Signif.: **a.** *Separation, departure, removal, taking away:* decedo, demigro, demeto, depromo, *etc.*; and trop. dedico, denuncio; and in a downward direction, deculco, degredior, dejicio, *etc.*—**b.** *Cessation, removal* of the fundamental idea: decresco, dedisco, dedoceo, denascor, denormo, *etc.*; and hence direct *negation*, as in dedecet, deformis, demens, *etc.*—**c.** With reference chiefly to the terminus of the motion indicated: defero, defigo, demitto, *etc.*; hence also trop.: *The performance of an action over the whole extent* of a thing; or *to the uttermost, to exhaustion:* dedolo, delino, delibuo, *etc.*; defatigo, delaboro, delasso, *etc.*; hence freq. a mere *strengthening of the fundamental idea,* demiror, demitigo, *etc.*—**d.** Rarely *Contraction from a broad into a narrow space:* deligo, devincio.

Vid. more on this art. in Hand Turs. II. p. 183–229.

dĕa, ae (well-known examples of *dat.* and *abl. plur.* are: diis, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 7: deabus, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 39 P.; and in the combination dis deabusque, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5; id. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 733 P., IV. 2, p. 451 ed. Orell.; cf. DIVIS DIVABVSQVE, Inscr. ap. Voss. Arist. 4, 4 *fin.*; v. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 26; Struve p. 9 and 10), *f.* [deus] *A goddess:* Venus pulcra dearum, Enn. Ann. 1, 31: his diis (*sc.* Musis) Heliconа atque Olympon attribuerunt homines, Var. l. l.; cf. for the same novem deae, Ov. Her. 15, 108; A. A. 3, 348: dea, magna dea, Cybebe, dea domina Dindymi, Catull. 63, 91: mille dea est operum: certe dea carminis illa est (*sc.* Minerva), Ov. F. 3, 833; the same: bellica, id. Met. 2, 752: venatrix, *i. e. Diana,* id. ib. 2, 454; the same: silvarum, id. ib. 3, 163: triplices, *i. e. the Fates,* id. ib. 2, 654; cf. triplices poenarum Eumenides, id. ib. 8, 481: siderea, *i. e. Night,* Prop. 3, 20, 18, et saep. As for the combination di deaeque, v. under deus.

* **dĕ-ăcĭnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [acinus] *Having the grapes cleaned out:* dolia, Cato R. R. 26 Schneid.

‡ **dĕactĭo,** peractio, Fest. p. 56.

* **dĕalbātor,** ōris, *m.* [dealbo] *Who whitens over, a white-washer, a pargeter, plasterer,* Const. Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

dĕ-albo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [albus] *To whiten over, to white-wash, to parget, plaster* (good prose, but rare): columnas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55 *fin.* (twice): parietes de eadem fidelia, Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29, v. fidelia; cf. parietes, Pall. 1, 24, 1; Vitr. 7, 4, et al.

* **dĕambŭlācrum,** i, *n.* [deambulo] *A place to walk in, a promenade,* Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 9.

* **dĕambŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A walking abroad, promenading,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 2.

* **dĕambŭlātōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *A gallery for walking in,* Capitol. Gord. 3, 32.

dĕ-ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To walk abroad* (qs. to walk one's self out, till one is fatigued), *to take a walk, to promenade* (cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 48 *sq.*) (good prose, but rare): Cato R. R. 127 *fin.*; so id. ib. 156, 4: eamus deambulatum, id. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256; so in the *sup.*, * Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26; Suet. Aug. 83; cf. id. Dom. 21 *fin.*: deambulanti in litore, id. Aug. 96: quum satis erit deambulatum requiescemus, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 14; so id. ib. 2, 1.

dĕ-ămo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To be desperately in love with, to love dearly,* "vehementius amare," Non. 97, 21; cf. *depereo* (ante-class.): illa, quam tuus gnatus annos multos deamat, deperit, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 35; id. Poen. 4, 2, 72; so Afran. in Non. l. l.—**b.** Of inanimate objects: *To be quite in love with, delighted with:* deamavi ... lepidissima munera, *were very acceptable to me,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 3; cf. dona deamata acceptaque, id. Truc. 4, 1, 5.—* **2.** After amo, *no.* 5: *To be exceedingly obliged to one:* deamo te, Syre, * Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 21.

‡ **Deana,** ae, v. Diana.

dĕ-argento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [argentum] * **I.** Ante-class.: *To rob one of his money:* Lucil. in Non. 97, 8.—**II.** Late Lat.: *To silver over, to plate with silver:* idola deargentata et deaurata, Hier. Jesaj. 9, 30, 24; so arma, Oros. 3, 22: columba, Aug. Ep. 23, 5.

* **dĕ-argŭmentor,** ari, *v. n.* *To decide finally* respecting a thing: super aliqua re, Claud. Mamert. de Statu an. 2, 7.

dĕ-armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* * **1.** Aliquem, *To disarm:* dearmatus exercitus, Liv. 4, 10.—* **2.** Aliquid, *To take away* or *steal a weapon:* pharetram expilet, sagittas dearmet, App. M. 5, p. 172, 25 Elm.

dĕ-artŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [artus; cf. artuatus and artuatim] Lit., *To dismember, to tear in pieces;* hence trop., *to ruin* by deceit: "quasi per artus concidere," Non. 95, 17 (only in the two follg. passages): fallaciis opes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14: ego deartuatus sum hujus scelesti technis, id. ib. 3, 4, 108; cf. Non. l. l.

dĕ-ascĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. ascio] *To rub* or *work over with a trowel:* **1.** Lit. (late Lat.): deasciato supplicare stipiti, *wrought, smoothed,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 381.—* **2.** Trop.: *To cheat of his money, to chouse* (cf. abrado): Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 11.

* **dĕaurātor,** ōris, *m.* [deauro] *A gilder,* Const. Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

dĕ-auro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To gild, to gild over* (as a *finite verb* only in late Lat., and in the *perf. part.* only post-Aug.; cf. auro and auratus): cassidas et tegerent argento et deaurarent, Impp. Valentin., Valens et Gratian. Cod. Theod. 10, 22, 1; Tert. Idol. 8: gladium bonum dices; non cui deauratus est balteus, sed, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 76 *med.*: SIGNVM DEAVRATVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3173 (of the year 162 post-Chr.).

* **dēbacchātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [debacchor] *Fierce, wild raving:* libidinis, Salv. Gub. D. 7 *init.*

dē-bacchor, atus, 1. *v. n.* *To rave to exhaustion, to rave one's self out* (exceedingly rare): si satis jam debacchatus es, leno, audi si vis nunc jam, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 30 *sq.*; Hier. Jes. 11, 37, 26.—**b.** Poet., of inanimate things: *To rage:* qua parte debacchentur ignes, * Hor. Od. 3, 3, 55.

* **dē-bātŭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* Intens. of batuo in the obscene sense: aliquam, Petr. 69, 3.

dēbellātor, ōris, *m.* [debello] *A conqueror* (poet., and very rare): ferarum, * Virg. A. 7, 651; * Stat. Th. 9, 545: Vespasianus Judaeorum debellator, Tert. Apol. 5.

dēbellātrix, īcis, *f.* [debellator] *A conqueress, she that conquers* (late Lat.): Phrygiae Graecia, Tert. Apol. 25.—**2.** Trop.: pudoris et famae libido, Lact 1, 9.

dē-bello, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a* (not ante-Aug.; esp. freq. in Livy) **I.** *Neutr., To bring a war to an end, to finish a war.* So but seldom in the act. form: Aulius cum Ferentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, Liv. 9, 16; cf. Epit. 1. 33, id. 44, 39 *fin.*; id. 35, 35. But exceedingly common as an impersonal: Liv. 8 36; cf. id. 4, 58: ne absente se debellaretur, id. 41, 18: proelioque uno debellatum est, id. 2, 26; so id. 31, 48 *fin.* Drak.; cf. id. 7, 28: debellatum est (erat, *etc.*), id. 2, 31; 3, 70; 9, 4; 26, 37; 31, 22; 33, 20; 40, 50; 41, 26, et al.: debellatum foret, id. 23, 13; Tac. Agr. 26; Hist. 3, 19; 5, 18; Flor. 3, 5, 11, et al.: debellatum iri, Liv. 29, 14; and in the *part. perf. abs.* debellato, *after the war is ended* (Liv.): eum quasi debellato triumphare, Liv. 26, 21; so id 29, 32; 30, 8, et al.—**II.** *Act.* (poet., and post-Aug.). * **1.** With homogeneous object, *To fight out:* rixa super mero debellata, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8.—**2.** With heterog. object, *To conquer completely, to vanquish, subdue:* parcere subjectis et debellare superbos, Virg. A. 6, 853; so gentem, id. ib. 5, 731: hostem clamore, Tac. Agr. 34: Darium, Plin. 6, 13, 16: Gallias, Suet. Ner. 43: Illyricum, id. Tib. 17: Indiam, * Ov. M. 4, 605.—**b.** Trop.: olim fugissemus ex Asia, si nos fabulae debellare potuissent, Curt. 9, 2: debellat eos (fungos) et aceti natura, Plin. 22, 23, 47 *fin.*

dēbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [de-habeo] (lit., to have something from some one: "qui pecuniam dissolvit, statim non *habet* id quod reddidit, qui autem *debet, aes retinet* alienum," Cic. Planc. 28, 68 Wund.; hence cf. with aes alienum): *To owe* something, *to be in debt* (very freq., and quite class.).

I. Lit., of money and money's worth: **a.** *Act.*, (*α*) *c. acc.*: Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 24; cf. Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 43: Mylasis et Alabandis pecuniam Cluvio debent, Cic. Fam. 13, 56: so pecuniam alicui, id ib. 13, 14, et saep.: qui dissolverem quae debeo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 51: appellatus es de pecunia, quam pro domo, pro hortis, pro sectione debebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71; so grandem pecuniam, Sall. C. 49, 3: quadringenties HS, Cic. Phil. 2, 37: talenta CC. id. Att. 5, 21, 12: quadruplum, duplum, Quint. 7, 4, 44, et saep.—(*β*) *Abs.*: Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 30: ut illi quam plurimi deberent, Sall. J. 96, 2: nec ipsi debeo, Quint. 4, 4, 6: Cal. Jan. debuit; adhuc non solvit, Cic. Att. 14, 18; Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3, et saep.—**b.** *Pass.*: dum pecunia accipitur, quae mihi ex publica permutatione debetur, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 4; id. Verr. 2, 3, 82; cf. quam ad diem legioni frumentum deberi sciebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: a publicanis suae provinciae debitam biennii pecuniam exegerat, id. B. C. 3, 31; Quint. 5, 10, 117: quod si omnino non debetur? Quid? praetor solet judicare deberi? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10; cf. quaeretur an debeatur, Quint. 7, 1, 21, et saep.—Hence, (*β*) Debitum, i, *n.*, *What is owing, a debt:* Cic. Att. 13, 23 *fin.*: ne de bonis deminui paterentur priusquam Fundanio debitum solutum esset, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: tanquam debito fraudetur, id. Or. 53, 178, et saep.

2. Proverb.: quid si animam debet, *to be over head and ears in debt,* Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56 ("Graecum proverbium, καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ὀφείλει," Don.).

II. Trop.: *To owe* something, *i. e. to be under obligation,* both *to* and *for* something.

A. *To be bound to, under obligation to* something.

1. In gen. usage, **a.** *Act.*, (*α*) *c. acc.*. Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 51: quo etiam majorem ei res publica gratiam debet, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27; so gratiam, Sall. J. 110; cf. under *no.* b: hoc munus patriae, id. Leg. 1, 2: si fidem debet tutor, Quint. 5, 10, 73 (acc. to Cic. Top. 10, 42: si tutor *fidem praestare* debet); cf. under *no.* b: dies longa videtur opus debentibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1. 21; * Catull. 82, 1; cf. virgine figis in una quos mundo debes oculos, Ov. M. 4, 197: debueram patriae poenas odiisque meorum, Virg. A. 10, 853; cf. Ov. M. 6, 538

Fast. 5, 648: juvenem nil jam coelestibus ullis debentem, Virg. A. 11, 51; cf. Sil. 15, 371: navis, quae tibi *creditum* Debes Virgilium finibus Atticis, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 6; Ov. M. 1, 481 *sq.*: Turnum debent haec jam mihi sacra, Virg. A. 12, 317 Wagn. *N. cr.*; cf. id. ib. 11, 179; v. under *no.* b.—(β) *c. inf.*: *To be bound, in duty bound* to do something, *I ought to, I must* do it (in class. prose always in the sense of moral necessity; in the poets sometimes for *necesse est*): debetis velle quae velimus, Plaut. Am. prol. 39: num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? Cic. Lael. 11: multo illa gravius aestimare debere, Caes. B. G. 7, 14 *fin.*: Africam forte Tubero obtinere debebat, id. B. C. 1, 30: debes hoc etiam rescribere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30, et saep.: ut agri vastari, oppida expugnari non debuerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, si, *etc.*, id. ib. 7, 19 *fin.*: scriptor . . . inter perfectos veteresque referri debet, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 37 (for which ib. 41: inter quos *referendus erit?* cf. also ultima semper *Exspectanda* dies homini; dicique beatus Ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. M. 3, 137): ut jam nunc dicat, jam nunc debentia dici, Hor. A. P. 43, et saep.—Poet. for necesse est, oportet (so almost every where in Lucret.): omnia debet enim cibus integrare novando et fulcire cibus, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 1147; id. 3, 188; id. 4, 61, et saep.—**b.** *Pass.* (* *To be due or owing*): Veneri jam et Libero reliquum tempus deberi arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: quanta his (*sc.* diis) gratia debeatur, id. Fin. 3, 22, 73; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9 *fin.*: honores non ex merito, sed quasi debitos repetere, Sall. J. 85, 37, et saep.: persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant Debita! Virg. A. 2, 538: debita quam sulcis committas semina, id. Georg. 1, 223; Prop. 1, 6, 17; id. 2, 28, 60: debitae Nymphis opifex coronae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 30: calentem debita sparges lacrima favillam, id. ib. 2, 6, 23; Prop. 3, 7, 9; cf. id. 1, 19, 2: soli mihi Pallas debetur, Virg. A. 10, 443, et saep.—(β) Debitum, i, *n.*, *What is due, debt, duty* (post-Aug., and rare): velut omni vitae debito liberatus, Curt. 10, 5: nepotum nutriendorum, Val. Max. 2, 9, *no.* 1.

2. Poet. (most freq. in Virg., perh. first introduced by him), and in post-Aug. prose analogously to the Gr. ὀφείλω and ὀφλισκάνω: **a.** Of things to which, by a law of fate or nature, we are bound, or, *pass.*, destined (v. Passow ὀφείλω, *no.* 3): (α) *Act.*: urbem et jam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes, *i. e. are destined to found*, Ov. M. 15, 444: debet multas hic legibus aevi (*i. e.* fato) Ante suam mortes, Luc. 2, 82; cf. id. 6, 530.—More usually, (β) *Pass.*: cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus Debentur, Virg. A. 4, 276; cf. id. ib. 3, 184; 7, 120; 145: indigetem Aeneam scis Deberi coelo, id. ib. 12, 795: animae, quibus altera fato Corpora debentur, id. ib. 6, 714: sors ista senectae Debita erat nostrae, id. ib. 11, 166; Val. Fl. 2, 571: fatis debitus Arruns, *i. e. devoted to death*, Virg. A. 11, 759: dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges Debita casurasque inimicis ignibus arces, id. ib. 8, 375 (“*fataliter ad exitium destinata*,” Serv.); cf. so abs.: tempora Parcae debita complerant, id. ib. 9, 108: morbo naturae debitum reddiderunt, Nep. Reg. 1 *fin.*: DEBITVM NATVRAE PERSOLVIT, *etc.*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3453; and simply DEBITVM PERSOLVIT, id. ib. *no.* 4482.—* **b.** Ludibrium alicui (cf. ὀφλισκάνειν γέλωτα τινι), *To become the sport of*: tu nisi ventis debes ludibrium, cave, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 16.

B. *To owe* something to some one, *to be indebted to, to have to thank* one for something: (α) *c. acc.*: ut hoc summum beneficium Q. Maximo debuerim, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: so magna beneficia mihi, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: qui mihi laudem illam eo minus deberet, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 3: me paene plus tibi quam ipsi Miloni debiturum, id. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.*; cf. id. Planc. 28; and quantum cuique deberet, Nep. Epam. 3 *fin.*; Plin. Pan. 30, 1, et saep.: o cui debere salutem Confiteor, Ov. M. 7, 164; so vitam, id. Pont. 4, 5, 31; and in a like sense: se, id. Met. 7, 48; 2, 644.—(β) *Abs.*: *To be indebted, obliged, under obligation* to one: verum fac me multis debere, et in iis Plancio, *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 28; Ov. M. 4, 76.

* **dē-bĭbo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To drink of*: Sol. 7 *ad fin.*

dēbĭlis (and in the old form *debil*, like pugil, facul, simul, *etc.*: debil homo, Enn. Ann. 8, 7), e, *adj.* [de-habilis; cf. Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 12: deprived of flexibility; hence with exclusive reference to physical force],

Lamed, debilitated, feeble, frail, weak, etc. (freq., and quite class.; not in Caes. or Hor.).

I. Lit.: **a.** Of personal subjects: debiles fieri, Cato R. R. 157, 10; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 45: si gladium imbecillo seni aut debili dederis, Cic. Sest. 10, 29; cf. id. Phil. 8, 10, 31; and Phaedr. 4, 2, 10: confectus senectute, mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21; cf. Debilis manu, pede, coxa, Maecen. in Sen. Ep. 101; and ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, *Juv. 10, 227: plurimis stipendiis debilis miles, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104: amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno Sergestus, Virg. A. 5, 271: claudi ac debiles equi, Liv. 21, 40.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: membra metu, *Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 3; so Sen. Contr. 5, 33; cf. debile fit corpus, Lucr. 4, 952; and id. 5, 830: manus, Ov. M. 12, 106: crus, *Suet. Vesp. 7: ferrum, Virg. A. 12, 50: pennae, Ov. R. Am. 198: jugum, id. Pont. 3, 1, 68: umbra, id. Trist. 3, 4, 20, et saep.—Poet.: iter, *i. e. of a wounded man*, Stat. Th. 12, 144.

II. Trop.. **a.** Of personal subjects: eos qui restitissent infirmos sine illo (*sc.* Catilina) ac debiles fore putabam, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: qui hac parte animi (*sc.* memoria) tam debilis esset, ut, *etc.*, id. Brut. 61, 219: ingenio debilior, Tac. H. 4, 62.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: duo corpora esse reipublicae, unum debile, infirmo capite: alterum firmum sine capite, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: manca ac debilis praetura, id. Mil. 9, 25; id. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: manus, sine quibus trunca esset actio ac debilis, Quint. 11, 3, 85: inscitia, *Pers. 5, 99.—*Comp.*, v. supra.—*Sup.* appears not to occur.—* *Adv.*: lacrimis lingua debiliter stupet, *lamely*, Pac. in Non. 98, 18.

dēbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [debilis] *Lameness, debility, infirmity, weakness* (good prose): **I.** Lit.: linguae, Cic. Pis. 1: membrorum, Liv. 33, 2: pedis, Labeo in Gell. 4, 2, 4: pedum, Tac. H. 1, 9: aliqua corporis, *Suet. Calig. 26 *fin.*, et saep.: abs., Cic. Tusc. 3, 34; so id. de Inv. 1, 25, 36; Fin. 5, 28, 84; Liv. 2, 36; Cels. 5, 26, 28; 8, 25; Sen. Ep. 55; Quint. 5, 12, 19; Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 9, et al.—In *plur.*, Cic. Fin. 4, 8 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: animi, Cic. Fin. 1, 15; Mart. 2, 86.

dēbĭlĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [debilito] *A laming, debilitating, lameness, weakness* (extremely rare): **I.** Lit.: praemium debilitationis consecutus, *i. e.* of mutilation of nose and ears, App. M. 2 *ad fin.*—**II.** Trop.: debilitatio atque abjectio animi tui, *Cic. Pis. 36, 88.

dēbĭlĭter, *adv.* v. debilis, *ad fin.*

dēbĭlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [debilis] *To lame, cripple, maim; to debilitate, enervate, weaken* (freq., and quite class.; not in Caes.),

I. Lit.: **a.** Of personal objects: gladiatores, qui debilitati fuerint, Gaj. Inst. 3, § 146: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: casu debilitatus, Tac. A. 4, 63: lapsu debilitatus, *Suet. Aug. 43 (cf. shortly after, qui et ipse *crus fregerat*): qui filium debilitavit, ut *inhabilis* militiae sit, Arr. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 12; Ov. M. 13, 112, et al.—**b.** Of inanimate objects: membra, quae debilitavit lapidibus, fustibus, Cic. Fl. 30, 73; so membra, Auct. B. Alex. 18: lingua Debilitata malis, *Lucr. 6, 1149: opes adversariorum debilitatae, Nep. Ages. 5, 2, et saep.—Poet.: (hiems) quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, *i. e. breaks its waves*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 5.

II. Trop.: **a.** Of personal objects: Var. in Non. 163, 30: simulac me fractum ac debilitatum metu viderit, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: hunc quum afflictum, debilitatum, moerentem, viderem, id. ib. 2, 47, 195: recitatis literis debilitatus atque abjectus, conscientia convictus, repente conticuit, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10: victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: sin aestivorum timor te debilitat, id. Fam. 7, 14: quosdam continet metus, quosdam debilitat, Quint. 1, 3, 6, et saep.: debilitati a jure cognoscendo, *i. e. dispirited, discouraged*, deterriti, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142 (cf. shortly before, *a discendo deterrent*).—**b.** Of inanimate objects: membrum reip. fractum debilitatumque, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: animos, id. Lael. 7; so Nep. Dat. 6: animum luctu, metu, Cic. Planc. 42, 103: nimis effrenatam vim fame, id. frgm. ap. Non. 105, 11; cf. vires animi (senectus), * Virg. A. 9, 611: fortitudinem, magnitudinem animi, patientiam (dolor), Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: veritatem multis incommodis, id. Quint. 1, 4: spem meam, id. Att. 5, 4, et saep.: versus, id. de Or. 3, 50: omnis intentio, Quint. 11, 3, 45: debilitatur ac frangitur eloquentia, Tac. Or. 39.

dēbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [debeo] *An owing, indebtedness* (extremely rare; perh. only in Cic. in the two follg. passages): dissimilis est pecuniae debitio et gratiae, Cic. Planc. 28 Wund.; cf. Gell. 1, 4, 2 *sq.*: torquetur debitione dotis, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5.

dēbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A debtor*, **1.** Lit. (quite class.): Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78; so id. Flacc. 20, 48; Pis. 35, 86; Fam. 9, 16, 7; Att. 7, 18, 4; Caes. B. C. 3, 1; 3, 20; Sen. Ben. 6, 2; Quint. 3, 6, 84; Suet. Aug. 32; Tib. 48; *Juv. 16, 40, et saep.: aeris, *Hor. S. 1, 3, 86.—**2.** Trop. (mostly poet., and perh. not ante-Aug.): **a.** After debeo, *no.* II. A: voti, Mart. 9, 43: mercede soluta Non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 46.—More freq., **b.** After debeo, *no.* II. B: animae hujus, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 10: vitae, id. Pont. 4, 1, 2: animi amici, id. ib. 4, 8, 6: habebis ipsum gratissimum debitorem, Plin. Ep. 3, 2 *fin.*

dēbĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [debitor] *A female debtor* (post-class.): **1.** Lit.: Paul. Dig. 16, 1, 24; 49, 14, 47.—**2.** Trop.: omnium delictorum debitrix anima est, Tert. Anim. 35.

debitum, i, *n.*, v. debeo.

dē-blătĕro, avi, 1. *v. a.* *To prate forth, to blab out* (only in the follg. exs.): with *acc. c. inf.*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 1; so Lucil. in Non. 96, 10.

dē-būcĭno (or debuccino), are, *v. a.* *To trumpet forth* (eccl. Lat.), trop.: Tert. Virg. vel. 13.

dē-căchinno, are, *v. a.* *To deride, laugh to scorn* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Apol. 47.

* **dēcăcūmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [decacumino] *A lopping, cutting off the top*: cupressi, piceae, cedri, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 236.

dē-căcūmĭno, are, *v. a.* *To cut the top off, to top and lop* (*t. t.* of agriculture): pampinum, Col. 4, 7, 3: ulmum, id. 5, 6, 12.

‡ **dēcalco,** *To plaster with lime*, albo, κονιῶ, Gloss. Vet.

‡ **dēcălĕfăcĭo,** *To warm*, ἐκθερμαίνω, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

‡ **dēcălesco,** *To become warm*, ἐκθερμαίνομαι, Gloss. Cyrill.

‡ **dēcălĭcātor,** *A glutton*, καταπότης, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [calix].

‡ **dēcălĭcātum,** calce litum, Fest. p. 57.

* **dē-călautĭco,** are, *v. a.* [calautica] *To deprive of one's hood, to plunder* one: decalauticare, eburno speculo depeculassere, Lucil. in Non. 97, 9 dub. (Lind. Fest. Comm. p. 408 *s. v.* DECALICATUM proposes to read, *Decalicassere atque eburno speculo depeculassere*).

dē-calvo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calvus] (qs. to bald off) *To make bald* (late Lat.): Veg. 3, 48, 3: Sampson a muliere decalvatus, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 23.

* **dēcantātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [de canto] *Talkativeness*, as transl. of ἀδολεσχία, Hier. Ep. 106, *no.* 49.

dē-canto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (in the class. per. freq. in Cic.; elsewhere rare; twice in Hor.) **I.** *To sing* a thing *off, to repeat in a singing manner* (v. cano and canto). **a.** Usually with the secondary idea of something trite, worn out, absurd; *to repeat often, to say over and over again* (cf. cantilena): nec mihi opus est Graeco aliquo doctore, qui mihi pervulgata praecepta decantet, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: causas omnes percursas animo et, prope dicam, decantatas habere, id. ib. 2, 32, 140; Rep. 2, 31 *fin.*; Fin. 4, 4, 10; Att. 13, 34; Sen. Ep. 24; Quint. 12, 8, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64, et al.; Cic. Div. 1, 47.—**b.** Without this unfavorable idea: miserabiles elegos, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3: "Αλωσιν Ilii in scenico habitu, * Suet. Ner. 38: decantat tribus, *proclaims*, Luc. 5, 394; Plin. 24, 1, 1: nullo decantatus carmine, App. M. 3, p. 138, 35.—* **II.** (*de, no.* II. 2, b) *To leave off singing:* hi jam decantaverant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53.

dĕcānus, i, *m.* [decem] *A chief of ten, one set over ten persons* (late Lat.), **a.** Over soldiers, Veg. Mil. 2, 8.—**b.** Over monks, *A dean*, Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 35; Aug. Mor. Eccles. Cath. 1, 31.—**2.** *The chief of the corpse-bearers*, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 4; 9; Novell. 69.—**3.** In astrology, *The chief of ten parts* (out of the thirty) *of a zodiacal sign*, Firmic. Math. 2, 4.

† **dĕcăprōti,** ōrum, *m.* = δεκάπρωτοι, *The ten chief aldermen* in the municipia and colonies (pure Lat. decem primi), Ulp. Dig. 50, 4, 3, § 10; Acad. ib. 18, § 26.

† **dĕcăprōtīa,** ae, *f.* = δεκαπρωτεία, *The office and dignity of the* decaproti, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

dē-carno, are, *v. a.* [2. caro] *To pull* or *pick off the flesh* (late Lat.), Veg. 3, 27, 2; 3, 42, 1; 5, 5, 1; Apic. 7, 9.

† **dĕcastȳlos,** i, *m.* = δεκάστυλος, *Having ten columns, a decastyle*, Vitr. 3, 1 *fin.*

* **dē-caulesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [caulis] *To develop* or *acquire a stalk:* raphanus antequam decaulescat, Plin. 19, 7, 36 *fin.*

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. (*inf. sync.* decesse, Ter. Heaut. prol. 32; but Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2, equally dub. as *plusquamperf.* decessemus, id. ib. 5, 20 *ad fin.*) *v. n. To go away, depart, withdraw* (very freq., and quite class.; only rare, as it seems, in Ovid); constr. *abs.*, with *de*, *ex*, or merely the *abl.* (So in Cicero and Livy; in Caes. usually with *de* or *abs.*; only once with merely the *abl.*, B. C. 3, 112, 3. His imitators also never have *ex*. In Sallust always with merely the *abl.* or *abs.*; v. the following.)

I. Lit., **A.** In gen.: decedamus, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 74: de altera parte (agri) decedere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 10: in Cariam ex nostra provincia, Cic. Fam. 2, 11; cf. id. Quint. 4, 16: Italia decedere, Sall. J. 28, 2; so id. ib. 35, 9: Numidiâ, id. ib. 38, 9: Africâ, id. ib. 20, 1, and 23, 1: pugnâ, Liv. 34, 47: praesidio, id. 4, 29 (cf. de praesidio, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73): quae naves paullulum suo cursu decesserint, *i. e. had gone out of their course*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 3; in a like sense, quum luminibus exstinctis decessisset via, *had gone out of the way*, Suet. Caes. 31.

B. Esp., **1.** *t. t.*, **a.** In milit. lang., *To retire, withdraw* from a former position: qui nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 19; so abs., id. ib. 1, 44 *fin.*; Hirt. B. G. 8, 50; Auct. B. Alex. 71: de colle decedere, Caes. B. C. 1, 71, 3; so de vallo, id. B. G. 5, 43, 4: inde, id. B. C. 1, 71 *fin.*: loco superiore, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9; so *c. abl.*, Auct. B. Alex. 34; 35 (twice); 70, et al.: decedere ad honores accipiendos in Italiam, Auct. B. Alex. 77.—**b.** In official lang.: de provincia; ex provincia; provinciâ, or abs. (cf. Cic. Planc. 26, 65) *To retire from the province* on the expiration of a term of office: de provincia decessit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20; so id. Att. 7, 3, 5; Fam. 2, 15 (twice); Liv. 29, 19 Drak.: decedens ex Syria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61; so e Cilicia, id. Brut. 1: ex Africa, Nep. Cato 1, 4: ex Asia, id. Att. 4, 1: ex ea provincia, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1 Zumpt *N. cr.*: ut decedens Considius provinciâ, Cic. Lig. 1, 2; so Liv. 39, 3; 41, 10: te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, Cic. Fam, 3, 6; so abs., id. Planc. 26, 65, et al.: Albinus Romam decessit, Sall. J. 36 *fin.*; cf. Romam ad triumphum, Liv. 8, 13; and so id. 9, 16.—Unusual is cui quum respondissem, me a provincia decedere: etiam mehercule, inquit, ut opinor, ex Africa, Cic. Planc. 26 *fin.*

2. Decedere de via; also viâ: in via alicui, alicui, or quite abs.: *To go out of the way, to make way* for one (as a mark of respect or abhorrence): concedite atque abscedite omnes: de via decedite, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 1; cf. decedam ego illi de via, de semita, id. Trin. 2, 4, 80: censorem L. Plancum via sibi decedere aedilis coegit, Suet. Ner. 4; cf. id. Tib. 31; Ter. Heaut. prol. 32: iis (sceleratis) omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7. So poet.: non amnes illam (*sc.* canem) medii non ardua tardant; Perdita nec serae meminit decedere nocti, Varius in Macrob. S. 6, 2; imitated by Virg. E. 8, 88.—By zeugma, in the pass.: salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, reduci, *etc.*, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63.

3. Pregn.: *To depart, disappear* (cf. cedo, *no.* II. A, 2; concedo, *no.* I. 2), viz., **a.** Of living beings: *To decease, to die:* si eos, qui jam de vita decesserunt, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11: pater nobis decessit a. d. VIII. Kal. Dec., id. Att. 1, 6: quum paterfamiliae decessit, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 3; so Nep. Arist. 3, 2 and 3; Cim. 1; Ages. 8, 6; de Reg. 2 *fin.*; Att. 2, 1; Liv. 1, 34; 9, 17; 32, et saep.; Quint. 3, 6, 96; 6 prooem. § 4; 7, 1, 42; Suet. Aug. 101; Ner. 6; Gramm. 20; Vit. Hor. *fin.*: cruditate contracta, Quint. 7, 3, 33; so morbo aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5 *fin.*: paralysi, id. Vit. 3: ex ingratorum hominum conspectu morte decedere, Nep. Timol. 1 *fin.*—**b.** Of inanimate things: *To depart, go off; to abate, subside, cease:* nec calidae citius decedunt corpore febres, Lucr. 2, 34; so febres, Nep. Att. 22, 3; Cels. 3, 3; cf. quartana, Cic. Att. 7, 2 (*opp.* accedere): decessisse inde aquam, *run off, fallen*, Liv. 30, 38 *fin.*; cf. decedere aestum, id. 26, 45; id. 9, 26, et al.: de summa nihil decedet, *to be wanting, to fail*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30; so Cic. Clu. 60, 167; cf. quicquid libertati plebis caveretur, id suis decedere opibus credebant, Liv. 3, 55: decedet jam ira haec, etsi merito iratus est, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 55 (for which ib. 5, 2, 15: cito ab eo haec ira *abscedet*): postquam invidia decesserat, Sall. J. 88, 1; Liv. 33, 31 *fin.*; Tac. A. 15, 16, et al.: priusquam ea cura decederet patribus, Liv. 9, 29; so *c. dat.*, id. 2, 31; 23, 26; 28, 41; 33, 11; Tac. A. 15, 20; 44. In the Aug. poets sometimes of the *going down, setting* of the heavenly bodies: et sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. E. 2, 67; so id. Georg. 1, 222; Ov. M. 4, 91; hence also of the *departure* of the day: de veniente die, de decedente canebat, Virg. G. 4, 466.

II. Trop.: **1.** De possessione, jure, sententia, fide, *etc.* (and since the Aug. per. also with merely the *abl.*), *To depart fr ; to give up, resign, forego; to yield, to swerve from* one's possession, right, opinion, faith, *etc.*: (*a*) With *de*: cogere aliquem de suis bonis decedere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17 *fin.*; cf. de hypothecis decedere, id. Fam. 13, 56, 2; and decedere de possessione, id. Agr. 2, 26: de meo jure decedam, id. Rosc. Am. 27; so de jure nostro, id. Att. 16, 2: qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit, id. Balb. 5: de officio ac dignitate decedere, id. Verr. 1, 10; cf. neutr.: de officio decessum, Liv. 8, 25 *fin.*—(*β*) With simple *abl.*: decessitque jure suo, Liv. 3, 33 *fin.*: sententiâ, Tac. A. 14, 49: instituto vestro, Liv. 37, 54: officio decedere (*opp.* in fide atque officio pristino fore), id. 27, 10; so officio, id. 36, 22: fide, id. 31, 5 *fin.*; so id. 34, 11; 45, 19, et al.—(*γ*) The constr. with *ab* is unusual: Just. 6, 3, 8: quum (senatus) nihil a superioribus continuorum annorum decretis decesserit, Cic. Fl. 12.

2. De via, *To depart, deviate from* the right way: se nulla cupiditate inductum de via decessisse, Cic. Coel. 16, 38; so viâ dicendi, Quint. 4, 5, 3.

3. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 2) *To give way, yield* to another (*i. e.* to his will or superior advantages) (very rare): vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 213: ubi non Hymetto Mella decedunt, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 15.

* **III.** For the simple verb (v. cedo, *no.* I. 2) *To go off, turn out, result* in any manner: prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet. Caes. 24.

Dĕcĕlēa or **-īa,** ae, *f.*, Δεκέλεια, *A town in Attica, on the Boeotian frontier*, Nep. Alcib. 4, 7; Frontin. Strat. 1, 3, 9; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 329.

dĕcem, *num.* [δέκα] *Ten* (of course, times innumerable. The best MSS. and editt. vacillate very often between the word and its sign X): decem minae, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 57 and 58: hominum millia decem, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; 7. 21: fundi decem et tres, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20; cf. ib. 35, 99: millia passuum decem novem. Caes. B. G. 1, 8.—**b.** Decem primi (separated thus in the inscrr.); or in one word, Decemprimi, orum, *m.*, *The ten chief aldermen* in the municipia and colonies (afterward called decaproti, v. h. v.): magistratus et decem primi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67; Rosc. Am. 9, 25; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 642 and 1848. (Respecting other collegia of ten chief men, mentioned in Latin and Greek authors, cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 339; 378; 676; 2, p. 31; 131; 197.) *Their dignity* was termed **decemprimatus,** ūs, *m.* (also decaprotia, v. h. v.), Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1.—**2.** Meton., for an indefinite, round number: si decem habeas linguas, mutum esse addecet, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 20; id. Merc. 2, 3, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 25: habebat saepe ducentos, Saepe decem servos, *etc.*, id. Sat. 1, 3, 12; cf. decies.

Dĕcember, bris, *m.* [decem, like Septem-ber, Octo-ber, Novem-ber] *The tenth month of the Roman year*, reckoned from March, and consequently our twelfth, *December* (containing, as now, 31 days): "dehinc quintus (mensis) *Quintilis* et sic deinceps usque ad Decembrem a numero," Var. L. L. 6, 4, 60: Cic. Leg. 2, 21 *fin.*: acceptus Geniis December (on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in this month), Ov. F. 3, 58; cf. Sen. Ep. 18: canus, Mart. 1, 50: gelidus, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 3; cf. fumosus, id. ib. 2, 491.—**b.** Adject.: ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. VIII. Kalendas Decembres, Cic. Phil. 3, 8: Nonae Decembres, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 10: consules Idibus Decembribus magistratum occepere, Liv. 4, 37: libertate Decembri utere (*i. e. of the Saturnalia*), Hor. S. 2, 7, 4.—**2.** As closing the year, meton. for *The* (past) *year:* hic tertius December, ex quo, *etc.*, Hor. Epod. 11, 5; id. Ep. 1, 20, 27.—**II.** *Name of a slave:* Scaev. Dig. 40, 5, 41, § 15.

dĕcem-jŭgis, is, *m.* [jugum] Lit. *adj.*, *Ten-yoked*; hence (with *currus* understood) *a ten-horse chariot* (very rare), Suet. Ner. 24; so Inscr. ap. Buleng. de Circo 55.

* **dĕcem-mestris,** e, *adj.* (mensis; cf. bimestris, trimestris] *Of ten months*. annus, Censorin. 11.

dĕcem-mŏdĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Containing ten modii* (perh. only in the fo'lg. passages): corbulae, Col. 12, 50, 8. Subst., decemmodiae, id. 12, 18, 2.

dĕcem-pĕda, ae, *f.* [pes] *A ten-foot measuring rod*, Cic. Mil. 27, 74; Phil. 14, 4, 10; Acad. 2, 41, 126; * Suet. Aug. 24; Pall. Jan. 12; * Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14.

* **dĕcempĕdātor,** ōris, *m.* [decempeda] *A land-measurer, land-surveyor*, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37.

* **dĕcem-plex,** ĭcis, *adj.* [plico] *Tenfold:* numerus hostium, Nep. Milt. 5.

* **dĕcemplĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [decem-plex] *Multiplied by ten, ten times over:* Var. L. L. 6, 5, 62.

decemprimatus, us, *m.*, v. decem, *no.* 1. b.

decemprimi, orum, *m.*, v. decem, *no.* 1. b.

* **dĕcem-rēmis,** e, *adj.* [remus; cf. biremis, triremis] *Ten-oared*, i. e. *having ten banks of oars:* navis, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

* **dĕcem-scalmus,** a, um, *adj.* [scalmus] *Having ten oars:* actuariola, Cic Att. 16, 3 *ad fin.* Orell. *N. cr.*

dĕcemvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [decemviri] *Decemviral, of* or *belonging to the decemviri:* leges, *i. e. of the Twelve Tables*, Liv. 3, 57 *fin.*; Gell. 20, 1, 3. Here, too, belong potestas, Liv. 3, 55; Tac. A. 1, 1: annus, Cic. Rep. 2, 37; invidia, id. Brut. 14, 54; Liv. 3, 42; certaminibus, Liv. 3, 54: odio, id. 3, 42: ex collegio (sacerdotes), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: pecunia (referring to the decemviri agris dividundis), Cic. Agr. 1, 5.—* *Adv.*: ut decemviraliter loquar, *i. e. in the manner of the* decemviri stlitibus judicandis, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.*

dĕcemvĭrālĭter, *adv.*, v. preced. word, *ad fin.*

dĕcemvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [decemviri] *Decemvirate, the rank* or *office of a decemvir*, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60; Liv. 3, 36 *fin.*; 40; 41; 4, 15; Quint. 5, 13, 35; Flor. 1, 24, et al.

dècem-vĭri, orum, *m.* [vir] *The decemviri* or *decemvirs*, collegia of Roman magistrates of various kinds.—**1.** The most famous, called decemviri legibus scribundis, composers of the Twelve Tables, who ruled alone, and sine provocatione, in the years of Rome 303 to 305 (legally only 303 and 304; hence "*neque decemviralis potestas ultra biennium*," Tac. A. 1, 1), "Cic. Rep. 2, 36 *sq.*; Liv. 3, 32 *sq.*; Gell. 20, 1, 3;" Dion. Halic. X. 56 *sq.*; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, p. 349 *sq.*; Wachsmuth Röm. Gesch. p. 355 *sq.*; Hugo Rechtsgesch. p. 98; Zimmern Rechtsgesch. I. § 30.—In *sing.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 36 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 33 *fin.*; 40; 46; 48, et al.—**2.** Decemviri stlitibus (litibus) judicandis, *A standing tribunal for private causes, which represented the pretor*, "Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, § 29;" Cic. Or. 46, 156; Caecin. 33, 97; Suet. Aug. 36; cf. Dio Cass. 54, 26; and Heinecc. Antt. Rom. IV. 6, § 9.—In the *sing.*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 133 and 554. —**3.** Decemviri agris dividundis, Cic. Agr. 1, 6 *sq.*; 2, 7 *sq.*; Liv. 31, 4 and 42.—**4.** Decemviri sacris faciundis, *A college of priests whose number in the time of the emperors was increased to sixty*, Liv. 10, 8; 25, 12, et al.—In *sing.*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 554.

dĕcennālis, e, *adj.* [decem-annus] *Of ten years, decennial* (late Lat.; cf. next art.): bellum, *i. e.* Caesar's in Gaul, Amm. 15, 12 *fin.*: of the Greeks before Troy, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48.—**b.** Subst.: DECENNALIA (ium, *n.*), *A festival since the time of Augustus* (cf. Dio Cass. 53, 13) *celebrated every ten years*, Inscr. Grut. 116, 4; v. decennis, *ad fin.*

dĕcennis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of ten years* (post-Aug.): bellum, of the Greeks before Troy, Quint. 8, 4, 22; also proelium, Petr. 89, 2, 8: obsidio (Vejorum), Flor. 1, 12, 8: compede, Mart. 9, 58; Plin. 8, 44, 69; cf. decenni major asinus, Pall. Mart. 14, 1. —**2.** Subst.: decennia, ium, *n.*, *i. q.* decennalia, *The festival kept in the time of the emperors every ten years*, Trebell. Gallien. 5 *fin.*

dĕcennĭum, ii, *n.* [decennis] **1.** *A period of ten years* (post-class.), App. de Deo Socr.; Nazar. Paneg. Constant. 2 and 38.—**2.** *i. q.* decennalia, Trebell. Gallien. 7 *fin.*

Dĕcennŏvĭum, ii, *n.* [decem-novem] *The Pomptine Marshes* (19,000 feet in length): Cassiod. Var. 2, 32; so id. ib. 33; Inscr. Grut. 152, 8; cf. Müller Rom. Camp. 2, p. 232.

decens, entis, v. decet, *Pa.*

dĕcenter, v. decet, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **dĕcentĭa,** ae, *f.* [decens] *Comeliness, decency*: colorum et figurarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58.

dēceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decipio] *A deceiving, deception* (late Lat.): Capell. 4 *ad fin.*; so Aug. Civ. D. 22, 22; Conf. 8, 2.

* **dēceptor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A deceiver*: Sen. Thyest. 140.

dēceptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Deceitful, deceptive* (late Lat.): Aug. Ep. ad Macr. 155, 2 *fin.*; id. Doctr. Christ. 2, 23.

* **dēceptrix,** īcis, *f.* [deceptor] *She that deceives*: perniciosa adulatio, Lact. Epit. 6 *ad fin.*

1. deceptus, a, um, *Part.*, from decipio.

2. dēceptus, ūs, *m.* [decipio] *Deception* (late Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6: deceptui facilis, id. Anim. 18.

† **dĕcēris,** is, *f.* = δεκήρης (*sc.* ναῦς), *A ten-oared ship*, i. e. *a ship having ten banks of oars*: Liburnicas, Suet. Calig. 37 (acc. to a conject. of Turneb. Adv. 22, 30: *lect. vulg.* de cedris)

dēcermĭna, um, *n.* [decerpo] *Leaves and boughs plucked off*: "*decermina* dicuntur quae decerpuntur purgandi causa," Fest. p. 55; cf. Dac. Comm. p. 403 ed. Lind.—**2.** Trop.: Fortunae, *i. e. beggars*, qs. *the refuse of Fortune*, App. M. 1, p. 104, 29.

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. (the syncop. forms *decreram*, etc., *decrerim*, etc., *decresse* very freq., even in Cicero, v. seq.; but not in Caes., where is only *decreverat*, B. G. 4, 17; 5, 5 *fin.*; 5, 53, 2) *v. a.* and *n.*

I. (acc. to cerno, *no.* II. 3) *To decide, determine* any thing disputed or doubtful.

A. Prim., of a judge or publicist, *To pronounce a decision* respecting something; *to decide, judge, determine, decree*; *to vote for* any thing (very freq., and quite class.); constr. c. *acc.*, with an *object.* or *relat. clause*, *c. de* or *abs.*: alias (Verres praetor) revocabat eos, inter quos jam decreverat decretumque mutabat, alias, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46: si quod est admissum facinus, si caedes facta, iidem (Druides) decernunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 5: consules de consilii sententia decreverunt secundum Buthrotios, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C, § 11; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 4: quum senatus triumphum Africano decerneret, id. Fin. 4, 9, 22; cf. of a single senator: non decrevi solum, sed etiam ut vos decerneretis laboravi, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 28; so supplicationem decernere, id. Fam. 15, 4, 11; so also tres legatos, id. ib. 1, 1, 3; and D. Junius Silanus, supplicium sumendum decreverat, Sall. C. 50, 4: quando id bellum senatus decrevisset, quando id bellum populus R. jussisset? Liv. 41, 7; so id. 42, 36; v. also the follg., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67; Liv. 5, 36: Ligures ambobus consulibus decernuntur, id. 42, 10; cf. provinciam desponsam non decretam habere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15 (v. the whole passage in connection): provinciae privatis decernuntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 4, et saep.: ex annuo sumptu, qui mihi decretus esset, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 6, et saep.: mea virtute atque diligentia perditorum hominum patefactam esse conjurationem decrevistis, Cic. Cat. 4, 3: quum pontifices decressent ita; SI, *etc.*, id. Att. 4, 2, 3: senatus decrevit populusque jussit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67; cf. so of individuals: Hortensii et mea et Luculli sententia . . . tibi decernit, ut regem reducas, *etc.*, id. Fam. 1, 1, 3.

2. Transf., beyond the judicial sphere: *To decide, determine, judge*: qui nequeas nostrorum uter sit Amphitruo decernere, Plaut. frgm. ap. Non. 285, 26: neque *sui judicii* neque *suarum* esse *virium* decernere, utra pars justiorem habeat causam, Caes. B. C. 1, 35, 3 (the figure being borrowed from military usage; v. seq. *no.* B): Liv. 10, 19: rem dubiam decrevit vox opportune emissa, id. 5, 55; cf. primus clamor atque impetus rem decrevit, id. 25, 41; Plin. 17, 27, 46; id. 2, 47, 48, § 128; cf. de his Catonis praecepta decernent, id. 17, 22, 35, § 190; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 95 Ruhnk.; so duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, id. ib. 5, 1, 67; id. Hec. 4, 1, 27: quam decrerim me non posse diutius habere, id. ib. 1, 2, 73: in quo omnia mea posita esse decrevi, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 3; id. Att. 3, 15, 7: illum decrerunt dignum, suos cui liberos committerent, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 15.—Abs.: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 5.

B. Milit.: *To decide by combat*; hence also (like cernere and certare), in gen., *to fight, combat, contend*: in ipso illo gladiatorio vitae certamine, quod ferro decernitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317: proelium, id. Fam. 10, 10: pugnam, Liv. 28, 14; cf. id. ib. 33: de bello decernere, Auct. B. Hisp. 5 *fin.* Oud. *N. cr.*: ne armis decernatur, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5; cf. ferro ancipiti decernunt, Virg. A. 7, 525; and armis, ferro, id. ib. 11, 218; so also ferro, ib. 12, 282; 695 (cf. et *cernere* ferro, ib. 709): cursibus et crudo caestu, id. Georg. 3, 20: cornibus inter se, id. ib. 218: lapidibus et subselliorum fragminibus, Suet. Ner. 26, et saep.: artificio magis quam viribus, Auct. B. Afr. 14: acie, Liv. 2, 14; so acie, id. 36, 17 *fin.*; Nep. Milt. 4, 4: proelio cum proditore, Just. 13, 8, 4: classe decreturi, Nep. Hann. 10, 4: integriore exercitu, id. Eum. 9 *fin.*—Abs.: decernendi potestatem Pompejo fecit, Caes B. C. 3, 41; cf. Liv. 21, 41.

2. Transf., beyond the milit. sphere. decernite criminibus, mox ferro decreturi, Liv. 40, 8 *fin.* So of a judicial contest: uno judicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, Cic. Quint. 2, 6; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 29; and qui judicio decernent, id. 12, 7, 5: de salute reipublicae, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 2: pro mea omni fama fortunisque, id. de Or. 2, 49: utinam meo solum capite decernerem, id. Att. 10, 9.

II. With reference to one's own acts: *To decide, determine on* doing something; *to determine, resolve on* something (extremely freq. in all periods and styles): Lucil. in Rufin. § 26 (p. 238 ed. Frotsch.): quicquid peperisset decreverunt tollere, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 14; id. ib. 1, 5, 3: Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, et saep.: eos me decretum est persequi mores patris, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 58; so id. Aul. 3, 6, 36; Stich 1, 3, 65; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56; cf. certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. 2, 45: reliquam aetatem a republica procul habendam decrevi, Sall. C. 4.—Hence

dēcrētum, i, *n.* (acc. to *no.* I. A) *A decree, decision, ordinance* of any political or judicial body: senatus Coelium ab rep. removendum censuit. Hoc decreto eum consul senatu prohibuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 3: si qui eorum (*sc.* Druidum) decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt, id B. G. 6, 13, 5; cf. id. ib. § 10: vestra responsa atque decreta evertuntur saepe dicendo, Cic. Mur. 13 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 2, 48: decurionum, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25, et saep.—**2.** Transf., in philos. lang. as a translation of the Gr. δόγμα, *Principle, doctrine, precept*: Cic. Acad. 2, 9, 27; id. ib. § 29; cf. Sen. Ep. 94 and 95.

dē-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* [carpo] *To pluck off, pull away, crop, gather* (quite class.; most freq. in the poets): **I.** Lit.: acina de uvis decerpito, Cato R. R. 112, 3: novos decerpere flores, Lucr. 1, 927; 4, 3; cf. undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 7: arbore pomum, Ov. M. 5, 536; cf. id. Pont. 3, 5, 19; and auricomos fetus arbore, Virg. A. 6, 141: praetenuia fila ex abietibus, Plin. 16, 31, 56: lilia tenero ungui, Prop. 1, 20, 39; cf. florem pollice, Ov. F. 5, 255; and aurea poma manu mea, id. Met. 10, 649: arentes Cereris aristas, id. ib. 11, 112; so flores Veneris, id. R. Am. 103: herbas, id. Met. 1, 645: pyra, Hor. Epod. 2, 19: aliam ficum, Juv. 14, 253 Rupert. et saep.—Abs.: floret (thymum) circa solstitia, cum et apes decerpunt, Plin. 21, 10, 31; Catull. 64, 316.—**II.** Trop.: Quint. 12, 10, 79: humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 23: ne quid jocus de gravitate decerperet, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 229: quarum (materiarum) nunc facillima decerpunt, Quint. 10, 5, 21.—Poet.: oscula mordenti semper decerpere rostro, Catull. 68, 127 (cf. carpo, *no.* II. 1); for which, ora puellae, Virg. Cop. 33 Sillig.—Hence, **2.** Transf.: **a.** (acc. to carpo, *no.* II. 2, a) *To enjoy*: ex re fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: primas noctes tecum epulis, Pers. 5, 43: murmura vocis, Stat. Th. 6, 165: decus primae pugnae, Sil. 4, 138.—**b.** (acc. to carpo, *no.* II. 2, b) *To destroy*: quae (invidia) spes tantas decerpat, Quint. 6 prooem. § 10; cf. illibatam virginitatem, Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med.*

* **dēcertātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [decerto] *A contest*: rerum omnium, Cic. Phil. 9, 21.

dē-certo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To go through a decisive contest, to fight it out* (so orig. different from *certare*, which meant *to fight*, without reference to the result. But even in the class. per. this genetic difference was no longer adhered to, and the best authors employ at will, in the simple sense of *to fight*, either the simple or the compounded form of the verb. Thus Caesar uses very often—15 times—*decertare*, but never *certare*; Sallust, on the contrary, only the latter; and Cicero both the one and the other, without any perceptible difference. Cf. infra, *no.* 2, and decerno, *no.* I. B).

1. In the milit. sphere, (*a*) c. *abl.*: proelio decertare, Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 4; so id. ib. 7, 77, 8; B. C. 1, 81, 5; 3, 37; 3, 44; 3, 51, 5; 3, 56; 3, 86; cf. proeliis cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: pugnâ, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7: cum civibus armis, id. B. C. 3, 19; so ferro in ultima, Ov. M. 14, 804: cornu cum mare (aries), id. Fast. 4, 101: manu, Cic. Off. 1, 23 *fin.*—(β) *Sine abl.*: ut (Pompeium) pari conditione belli secum decertare cogeret, Caes. B. C. 3, 78, 3; so cum toto exercitu, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7, 6: iterum paratum esse decertare, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 9; so abs., id. ib. 2, 10; 4, 19, 3; B. C. 2, 6; Tac. H. 2, 33; *Suet. Oth. 9, et al.: de salute omnium, Auct. B. Alex. 16, 3.—Impers.: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Cic. Lael. 8 *fin.*; Auct. B. Alex. 16, 6; so id. B. Afr. 19 *fin.*—**b.** Poet. like certo (v. h. v. *no.* I. *fin.*) as *v. a.*, *To fight for, to achieve by fighting, contending*: regna profanis decertata odiis, Stat. Theb. 1, 2: ventis decertata aequora, id. ib. 479: decertati labores, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 21.

2. Beyond the military sphere: erat non jure, non legibus, non disceptando *decertandum*; armis fuit *dimicandum*, Cic. Planc. 36: decertare contentione dicendi, *to contend, to strive, to vie* with one, id. Phil. 2, 1, 2; cf. tanta contentione cum consulibus, id. Fam. 5, 8; and id. Fin. 5, 2, 5: quum sint duo genera decertandi, unum per disceptationem, alterum per vim, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 34.—* **b.** Poet. of inan. subjects: Africus Decertans Aquilonibus, *Hor. Od. 1, 3, 13.

* **dē-cervīcātus**, a, um, *adj.* [cervix] *Decollated, beheaded*: cadavera, Sid. Ep. 3, 3 *med.*

dēcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decedo] *A going away, departure* (*opp.* accessio) (good prose; most freq. in Cic. and Cels.; not in Caes.) **I.** Lit., **1.** In gen.: is mecum saepe de tua mansione aut decessione communicat, Cic. Fam. 4, 4 *fin.*—**b.** *The withdrawal, retirement* of a magistrate from the province he has governed: Cic. Pis. 36, 89; id. Att. 6, 5 *fin.*; Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1.—**2.** Pregn., *The decrease, diminution*, or entire *disappearance* of an object: neque enim ulla decessio fieri poterat neque accessio, Cic. Univ. 6: utrum accessionem decumae an decessionem de summa fecerit, Cic. Rabir. Post. 11, 30 *sq.*; so Maecian. Dig. 29, 4, 28 *fin.*: decessio capitis aut accessio, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: accessio et decessio febris, Cels. 3, 3 *ad fin.*; so id. 2, 4, et saep.—* **II.** Trop.: verborum, *The transition, transferring* of words from their primary to a derivative meaning, Gell. 13, 29.

dēcessor, ōris, *m.* [decedo, *no.* I. B, 2, b, lit.: He who withdraws, retires from the province he has governed; hence, with exclusive reference to his successor] *A predecessor in office* (rare): successori decessor invidit, Cic. Scaur. frgm. § 33, p. 187 ed. Beier; so Tac. Agr. 7; Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4, § 4.

dēcessus, ūs, *m.* [decedo] *A going away, departure* (*opp.* accessus) (good prose) **1.** In gen.: post Dionysii decessum, Nep. Tim. 2, 3.—**b.** *The withdrawal, retirement* of a magistrate from the province he has governed (in Cic. oftener decessio): post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. Phil. 2, 38; so Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10 *fin.*—**2.** Pregn.: *Decrease, disappearance, death*: decessus aestûs, *Caes. B. G. 3, 13; so Nili, Plin. 18, 18, 47: febris, Cels. 3, 12: amicorum decessu plerique angi solent, Cic. Lael. 3, 10; cf. EX DECESSV L. CAESARIS, Cenot. Pis. ap. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 643.

dĕcet, cuit, 2. *v. impers.* [kindr. with δείκω, δεικνυμι, to show, to distinguish, like πρέπει, to be seemly, becoming, from περάω, to come forth, appear].

It is seemly, comely, becoming; hence also, *it beseems, behooves, is fitting, suitable, proper*: "decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae," Cic. Or. 22, 74; cf. also "nunc quid *aptum sit*, hoc est, quid *maxime deceat* in oratione videamus," id. de Or. 3, 55, 210 (very freq., and quite class.; not in Caes.); constr. *c. nom.* or *inf.* of the thing, and *c. accus.*; less freq. *c. dat.* of the pers.: and sometimes *abs.*

a. *c. nom. rei* (α) *et acc. pers.*: *Ph.* Quin me aspice et contempla, ut haec (*sc.* vestis) me decet. *Sc.* Virtute formae id evenit, te ut deceat, quicquid habeas, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 16 *sq.*; cf. also quem decet muliebris ornatus, quem incessus psaltriae, Cic. Clod. frgm. 5, p. 105 ed. Beier: te toga picta decet, Prop. 4, 4, 53, et al.; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 30; Quint. 8, 5, 28; and nec habitus triumphalis feminas deceat, id. ib. 11, 1, 3; Tit. in Non. 548, 11; cf. omnis Aristippum color decuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 23; Tib. 1, 4, 38; cf. neglecta decet multas coma, Ov. A. A. 3, 153; id. Fast. 2, 106; id. Am. 1, 8, 35, et saep.: id maxime quemque decet, quod est cujusque maxime suum, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: quod omnes et semper et ubique decet, Quint. 11, 1, 14; id. ib. 11, 1, 36: non si quid Pholoen satis, Et te, Chlori, decet, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 8, et saep.; Quint. 11, 1, 93; id. ib. 1, 11, 12: civitatem quis deceat status, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 25, et saep.—In *plur.*: quem tenues decuere togae Nitidique capilli, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: te non citharae decent, id. Od. 3, 15, 14: alba decent Cererem: vestes Cerealibus albas Sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619, et saep.: nec velle experiri, quam se aliena deceant, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113; Quint. 6, 1, 25: illa quoque diversa bonum virum decent, id. ib. 11, 1, 42, et saep.; Quint. 8, 6, 43.—(β) *Sine acc. pers.*: nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre, Cic. Or. 21, 70; cf. quid deceat et quid aptum sit personis, id. Off. 1, 34 *fin.*: casus singularis magis decuit, Quint. 8, 3, 20; id. ib. 11, 3, 161, et saep.: idem fere in omni genere causarum et proderit et decebit, id. ib. 11, 1, 14; cf. id. ib. 9, 4, 21; id. ib. 11, 1, 45; cf. the follg.—In *plur.*: ubi lepos, joci, risus, vinum, ebrietas decent, Plaut. Ps. prol. 20: quum magna pars est exhausta orationis, pene omnia decent, Quint. 11, 3, 147; id. ib. 11, 1, 48, et saep.; id. ib. 11, 3, 150.—(γ) *c. dat.*: istuc facinus nostro generi non decet, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 188; cf. the follg.

b. *c. inf.* (*a*) *et acc. pers.*: non te mihi irasci decet, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 24: hanc maculam nos decet effugere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31; Lucr. 5, 51: oratorem irasci minime decet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25; Quint. 12, 6, 3: si me gemmantia dextra Sceptra tenere decet, Ov. M. 3, 265, et saep.—(β) *Sine acc.*: injusta ab justis impetrare non decet, Plaut. Am. prol. 35: exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic. Div. 1, 20: nunc decet caput impedire myrto: nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9 *sq.*; id. Ep. 1, 17, 2; Pers. 3, 27.—(γ) *c. dat.*: Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 23.

c. *Abs.* (*a*) *c. acc. pers.*: Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 40; cf. facis, ut te decet, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 10; Heaut. 5, 5, 10: ita uti fortes decet milites, id. Eun. 4, 7, 44; cf. id. Andr. 2, 6, 14; Tit. in Prisc. p. 683 P.: illum decet, Quint. 9, 4, 15, et saep.—(β) *Sine acc.*: eia haud sic decet, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 35; cf. id. Hec. 2, 2, 10: fecisti ut decuerat, id. ib. 4, 4, 66; Cic. Phil. 6, 1: quo majorem spem habeo nihil fore aliter ac deceat, id. Att. 6, 3, 8; Virg. A. 12, 153, et saep.—(γ) *c. dat.*: ita nobis decet, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 5; id. ib. 3, 4, 45; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 12: locum editiorem quam victoribus decebat, Sall. H. frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 8, 127.—Hence

dĕcens, entis, *Pa.* (freq. in Hor., Ov., and in post-Aug. prose, esp. in Quint.; in Cic. only once adverb., v. below, and cf. *decentia*; in Virg. not at all) *Seemly, becoming, decent, proper, fit*: amictus, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 52: cf. decentior amictus, Quint. 11, 3, 156; and sinus (togae) decentissimus, id. ib. 11, 3, 140: ornatus, id. ib. 2, 15, 21: motus, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17; Quint. 1, 10, 26; cf. corporis decens et accommodatus orationi motus, id. ib. 11, 3, 29; and allevatio atque contractio humerorum, id. ib. 11, 3, 83; Sen. Ben. 1, 9, et saep.: quid verum atque decens, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 11; Quint. 8, 6, 6: decentius erit servare pudorem, id. ib. 11, 1, 78.—**2.** Esp. of corporeal fitness and symmetry: *Regularly, symmetrically, handsomely shaped; well formed; noble*: forma, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 9; Rem. Am. 350; cf. habitus decentior quam sublimior, Tac. Agr. 44 Rup.: facies, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 33: malae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 53: Venus, id. ib. 1, 18, 6; cf. Cynthia, Prop. 4, 8, 52: Gratiae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 6: (Paullus) et nobilis et decens, id ib. 4, 1, 13; Suet. Dom. 18; cf. Juv. 6, 161; Ov. Am. 3, 3, 8: sumptis decentior armis Minerva, Ov. Her. 5, 35; Quint. 8, 3, 10, et saep.

Adv. decenter (acc. to *no.* 1) *Becomingly, decently, properly, fitly*: decentissime descripta jura finium, *Cic. Caecin. 26, 74: fictis nominibus decenter uti, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 5; cf. id. ib. 5, 19, 3 Gesn.; Quint. 11, 3, 80: fieri, id. ib. 11, 1, 79: singula quaeque locum teneant sortita decenter, Hor. A. P. 92; cf. moesta, Ov. Am. 2, 5. 44; and lacrimare, id. A. A. 3, 291.—*Comp.*: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216: ad quaedam vel decentius judicanda vel tutius, Quint. 9, 1, 21, et saep.

Decetia, ae, *f.* *A town of the Aedui in* Gallia Celtica, now *Decise*, on the Loire, in the Départ. de la Nièvre, Caes. B. G. 7, 33, 2; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 179.

Decianus, a, um, v. Decius, *no.* 2.

Dĕcĭdĭus, ii, *m.*, L. Decidius Saxa, *A military officer who served under Caesar*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66.

1. dē-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *To fall off, fall down* (quite class.; in Caes. only once).

1. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: decido de lecto praeceps, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 50; so anguis decidit de tegulis, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 26: poma ex arboribus decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19 *fin.*; cf. e flore guttae, Ov. M. 9, 345: equo, *Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 6; for which ex equo (in terram), Nep. Eum. 4; and ab equo (in arva), Ov. Ib. 259: summo toro, id. Fast. 2, 350: arbore glandes, id. Met. 1, 106: coelo, Plin. 37, 10, 59; for which a coelo, id. 2, 52, 53: in terras imber, Lucr. 6, 497; so imber, Hor. Ep. 1, 14. 29: celsae turres graviore casu, id. Od. 2, 10, 11: comae, id. ib. 4, 10, 3, et saep.: (volucris) decidit in terram, Ov. M. 12, 569; so in terras sidus, id. ib. 14, 847: in puteum foveamve auceps, Hor A. P. 458: in lacum fulmen, Suet. Galb. 8: in dolia serpens, Juv. 6, 432: in casses praeda, Ov. A. A. 2, 2: in laqueos suos auceps, id. Rem. Am. 502: in turbam praedonum hic fugiens, Hor. S. 1, 2, 42: in praeceps, Ov. M. 12, 339, et saep.: ad pedes tunica, Suet. Aug. 94.

B. Pregn. (like cado, *no.* I. 3; concido, *no.* I. 2): *To fall down dying, to sink down, to die* (in class. Lat. only poet.): morbo decidunt, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 143: nos ubi decidimus, Quo pater Aeneas, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 14: scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 36: decidit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astris, Virg. A. 5, 517; cf. Stat. Th. 8, 125; and id. ib. 9, 755: (nupta) Decidit; in talum serpentis dente recepto, Ov. M. 10, 10; cf. Claud. in Rufin. 1, 1; and Hyg. Fab. 14.

II. Trop.: *To fall, to sink*: quanta de spe decidi! Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9; for which quanta spe decidi! id. ib. 4, 8, 11; Suet. Oth. 5; and a spe societatis alicujus, Liv. 37, 26: ex astris, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 4 (cf. astrum, *no.* 2, b *fin.*): ego ab archetypo labor et decido, Plin. Ep. 5, 10: oculis captus in hanc fraudem decidisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45 Zumpt. *N. cr.*: ad eas rei familiaris angustias decidit, ut, *etc.*, Suet. Claud. 9 *fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 3, 59: ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. Off. 2, 12 *fin.*: non virtute hostium sed amicorum perfidia decidi, *am fallen, defeated*, Nep. Eum. 11 *fin.*: an toto pectore deciderim, *wholly banished from her affections*, Tib. 3, 1, 20 (cf. ἐκ ϑυμοῦ πεσέειν, Hom. Il. ψ, 595).

2. dē-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *To cut off.*

I. Lit. (rarely so in the ante-Aug. per. more freq. abscīdo; not found in Caes.): taleas oleaginas tripedaneas decidito, Cato R. R. 45: decide collum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 37: aures, Tac. A. 12, 14: caput, Curt. 7, 2; laevam vulnere, Sil. 4, 389: pennas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: malleolum, Plin 17, 21, 35, § 162: filicem nascentem falce, Col. 2, 2, 13, et saep.

2. Sometimes, *To cudgel, beat soundly*: aliquem verberibus decidere, Hadrian. Imp. ap. Callistr. Dig. 47, 21, 2.

II. Trop.: *To decide* a disputed, or, indeed, any matter (qs. to cut the knot cf. dirimo and secare lites, s. res, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42; Sat. 1, 10, 15); *to determine, settle, come to terms* (so quite class., and of course most freq. in judic. lang.): (*a*) *c. acc.*: quibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45 *fin.*; cf. decisa negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 59; * Suet. Vesp. 21: res transactione decisa, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 29; and jam decisa quaestio, id. ib. 18, 3, 4: decidis statuisque tu, quid iis ad denarium solveretur, Cic. Quint. 4, 17; id. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; African. Dig. 47, 2, 63; cf. Paul. ib. 9, 4, 22, § 4: hoc loco praeter nomen cetera propriis decisa sunt verbis, *i. e. decidedly, clearly expressed*, Quint. 8, 6, 47: ego pol istam jam aliquovorsum tragulam decidero, *I will now dispose of this dart one way or another*, i. e. I will now put an end to this attack, these tricks, Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 18.—(*β*) *c. praepp.*: cum aliquo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32; so id. ib. 2, 1, 48; Rosc. Am. 39, 114; Plin. 7, 40, 41; Mart. 9, 4, 6; cf. cum patrono pecunià, Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 26, § 12: de rebus, Cic. Quint. 5, 19; so id. Rosc. Com. 12, 35 *sq.*; Att. 1, 8; Just. 31, 7.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48; so id. Rosc. Com. 36; Aur. Vict. de Vir. ill. 56, 4.

1. dēcĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. decīdo] *That falls down or off, deciduous* (chiefly in Pliny; cf. also the follg. art.): folia. Laber. in Non. 100, 10; Plin. 18, 25, 60: (ignes) decidui ad terras fulminum nomen habent, Plin. 2, 20, 18: sidera, *falling, shooting stars*, id. 2, 8, 6: cornua cervis, id. 11, 37, 45: testes pecori ad crura (*opp.* annexi), id. 11, 49, 110: dentes, id. 8, 3, 4.

* **2. dēcīdŭus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. decīdo; cf. *caeduus*, from caedo] *That is cut, lopped off*: folia, Plin. 16, 24, 8 (cf. Cato R. R. 5, 7).

dĕcĭēs (in many MSS. deciens), *num.* [decem] *Ten times*: Ov. F. 2, 175: columbae decies anno pariunt, quaedam et undecies, Plin. 10, 53, 74, et saep.: decies seni, Ov. F. 3, 163: HS decies centena millia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10 Zumpt. More commonly abs. decies: HS. decies et octingenta millia, *i. e.* 1,800,000 sesterces, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39: supra trecenta millia usque ad decies aeris, Liv. 24, 11: ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium retulit, id. 45, 4; Papin. Dig. 35, 1, 77, § 3, et saep.; cf. G. F. Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 257 *sq.*; Ramsh. Gr. p. 515 *sq.*—**2.** Meton., for an indefinite large sum: Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 27; so id. Aul. 1, 1, 31; Stich. 3, 2, 45; Hor. A. P. 294; 365; Pers. 6, 79; Juv. 13, 136. et saep.: decies centena dedisses Huic parco, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 15; cf. Juv. 10, 335 Rup.

decima, ae, *f.*, v. decimus, *no.* I. 2, and II. 2.

dĕcĭmānus, or more freq. **dĕcŭmānus** (v. decimus), a, um, *adj.* [decimus] *Of* or *belonging to the tenth part*: **1.** *Of tithes*, as a tax: ager, *that pays tithes*, “Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6;” cf. frumentum, *i. e. a tithe of the produce*, id. ib. 2, 3, 5 *fin.* and 81: oleum, Lucil. in Non. 445, 19.—**b.** Subst. decumanus, i, *m.*, *A farmer of tithes, tithe-gatherer*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13; 71; 2, 3, 8, et saep.: (perh. sarcastically), decumana, ae, *f.*, *The wife of a tithe-farmer*, Cic. Verr. 2. 3, 33; for which decumana mulier, id. ib. 34.—**2.** *Of the tenth cohort*: miles, Auct. B. Afr. 16, 2; and oftener abs. decumani, id. ib. § 1; Auct. B. Hisp. 30 *fin.*; 31, 4; Tac. H. 5, 20; Suet. Caes. 70: porta, the main entrance of a Roman camp, placed the furthest from the enemy (because there were encamped the tenth cohorts of the legions), opposite the *porta praetoria*, Caes. B. G. 2, 24 Herz.; 3, 25 *fin.*; 6, 37; B. C. 3, 69; 3, 76; 3, 96; Liv. 3, 5; 10, 32 *fin.*, et al.; cf. Veg. Mil. 1, 23; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 69.—**3.** Decumanus limes, in agriculture, *A boundary-line drawn from east to west*, opp. *cardo* (v. h. v. *no.* 3), Col. 4, 20, 5; 12, 43, 2; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169; 18, 34, 77, et al.; cf. Fest. s. v. DECIMANUS, p. 54.—**II.** Meton. for *Considerable, large, immense* (cf. decimus, decem, decies, *etc.*): Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: “DECUMANA ova dicuntur et DECUMANI fluctus, quia sunt magna,” Fest. *s. h. v.* p. 54; cf. id. s. v. ALBESIA, p. 4.

* **dĕcĭmātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [decimo] *A selecting by lot of every tenth man for punishment, decimation*: Capitol. Macr. 12.

‡ **dĕcĭmātrus**, *A holiday of the Falisci, ten days after the Ides*, Fest. s. v. QUINQUATRUS, p. 132 and 218.

dĕcĭmo or **dĕcŭmo**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [decimus] *To select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate* (a post-Aug. word, although the practice itself occurs as early as 283 A.U.C.; v. Liv. 2, 59 *fin.*): Suet. Galb. 12: cohortes, id. Aug. 24: cohortium militem, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 37, et al.—Abs.: Suet. Calig. 48.

dĕcĭmus or **dĕcŭmus** (the latter orthogr. being prevalent in the ancient public law lang.; hence almost universally decumanus, v. h. v.), a, um, *adj.* [decem] *The tenth*: mensis, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 19; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 29: decima legio, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; cf. ib. 41; 42; 2, 21; 23, et al.: decumus annus, Virg. A. 9, 155; cf. ib. 11, 290: septuma (dies) post decumam, *i. e. the seventeenth*, id. Georg. 1, 284 Voss., et saep.—* **b.** Decimum, *adv.* (like tertium, quartum, *etc.*; cf. Gell. 10, 1) *For the tenth time*: Liv. 6, 40.

2. Subst.: decuma, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *The tenth part, tithe*, **a.** As an offering (cf. Fest. p. 54: “*decima* quaeque veteres diis suis offerebant”): “testatur Terentius Varro . . . majores solitos decimam Herculi vovere,” Macr. S. 3, 12; so Var. L. L. 6, 7, 65; Just. 18, 7, 7; cf. with pars; Naev. in Prisc. p. 874 P.; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 80: tibi (*sc.* Pythico Apollini) hinc decumam partem praedae voveo, Liv. 5, 21; cf. quum vovissent Apollini decumas praedae, Just. 20, 3, 3.—With this is related, **b.** *A largess openly bestowed by public men on the people*: Oresti nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic. Off. 2, 17 Beier; so Suet. Calig. 26; Galb. 15; cf. Tac. H. 1, 20.—**c.** *A tithe, as a tax on landholders in the provinces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9; more freq. in the plur., id. ib. 2, 3, 39 *sq.*—**d.** *As a hereditary portion*: placet hoc ergo, decimas uxoribus dari, quartas meretricibus? Quint. 8, 6, 19 Spald.

B. Meton. (like decem, decies, *etc.*; cf. “finitum pro infinito. *magnus*,” Schol. Luc. 5, 672): *Considerable, large, immense* (poet.): vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. M. 11, 530 (cf. decimanus, *no.* II., and in Gr. τρικυμία); so of billows, Sil. 14, 122 Drak.; Luc. 5, 672; Val. Fl. 2, 54 (decimus by circumlocut.: qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus supereminet omnes; *posterior nono est undecimoque prior*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 50).

II. *Nom. pr.*: **1.** Decimus, i, *m.*, *A Roman prenomen*; cf. Var. L. L. 9, 38, 141 *fin.*—**2.** Decima, ae, *f.*, *The goddess that presides over accouchements*, “a partus tempestivi tempore,” Var. and Caesel. in Non. 3, 16, 10 *sq.*; cf. also Tert. Anim. 37.

* **dēcĭnĕrātus**, a, um. *adj.* [de-cinis] *Wholly turned to ashes*: Tert. adv. Valent. 32.

* **dē-cĭnĕresco**, ĕre, *v. n.* *To be wholly reduced to ashes*: Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.*

dē-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] primarily signifies to catch away, catch up, seize an animal while running, fleeing, *etc.* (whence decipula, a snare, trap); but occurs only in the trop. sense (acc. to capio, *no.* II. 2, a, *γ*):

To catch, ensnare, entrap, beguile, deceive, cheat: Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 9 *sq.*: “ita decipiemus fovea lenonem Lycum,” id. Poen. 1, 1, 59; id. Amph. 1, 1, 268, et saep.: eo deceptum, quod neque commissum a se intelligeret, quare timeret, neque, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: T. Roscius novem homines honestissimos . . . induxit, decepit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117; cf. illa amphibolia, quae Croesum decepit, vel Chrysippum potuisset fallere, id. Div. 2, 56 *fin.*, et al.: homines imperitos et per colloquium deceptos crudelissime interfecisse, Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 3; so per aliquid, id. ib. 3, 82 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 9, et al.: jam semel in prima spe deceptos, Liv. 36, 40; for which spe affinitatis deceptum, Suet. Tib. 65; cf. deceptus nocte, Quint. 4, 2. 71: cupidine falso, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61: specie recti, id. A. P. 25, et saep.—Poet., in Gr. construction: Prometheus et Pelopis parens Dulci laborum decipitur sono, *is beguiled of his sufferings* (i. e. forgets his sufferings, being beguiled with sweet melody), Hor. Od. 2, 13, 38.—**b.** Of inanimate objects: exspectationibus decipiendis, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289; cf. quo opinio decipitur, Quint. 6, 3, 64: oculos, Ov. R. Am. 346; cf. id. Met. 3, 431: nervos, Pers. 4, 45: volatile pecus facile custodiam pastoris decipit, Col. 8, 4, 3: judicium error, Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 11; Liv. 8, 7: sic tamen absumo decipioque diem, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 114; cf. id. Her. 19, 55 Loers.; Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 19; Plin. 16, 43, 84 *fin.*, et saep.—**2.** *Abs.*: victima deceptus decipientis ero, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 22: id tantum hostium, quod ex adverso erat, conspexit; ab tergo et super caput decepere insidiae, Liv. 22, 4; Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 204.

dēcĭpŭla, ae, *f.*, and **decipulum**, i, *n.* [decipio] *A snare, trap*, in the trop. sense (ante- and post-class.): (*α*) *Fem.*: Sid. Ep. 8, 10 *med.*; Mart. Capell. 4, p. 135.-(*β*) *Neutr.*: App. M. 8, p. 202; so id. Flor. 4, p. 360.—(*γ*) *Gen. inc.*: nulla decipula, Laev. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 3.

dē-circĭno, are, *v. a.* *To make of a circular form, to round off* (perh. only in the follg. places): Manil. 1, 296; id. 3, 352.

dēcīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. decīdo] * **I.** (acc. to decīdo, *no.* I.: a cutting off, taking away; hence) *A diminishing*: App. de Mundo, p. 71, 4.—Far more freq., and in good prose, **II.** (acc. to decīdo, *no.* II.) *A decision, settlement, agreement*: nostra decisio de aequitate, Cic. Caecin. 36 *fin.*: dicat decisionem factam esse, quae facta non est, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 48; so id. Flacc. 36, 89; Verr. 2, 1, 54: quaestionis Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 25.

decisus, a, um, *Part.*, v. 2. decido.

Dĕcĭus, a, um, *The name of a Roman gens.* The most celebrated individuals belonging to it are the two Decii (P. Decius Mus, father and son), who, as consuls, voluntarily devoted themselves to death to save their country (the former in the Latin war, 413 A.U.C., the latter in the Samnite war, 458 A.U.C.), “Liv. 8, 9; 10, 28; Val. Max. 1, 7, 3; 5, 6, 5 *sq.*; Flor. 1, 14, 3; 1, 17, 7;” Cic. Off. 2, 4, 16; Div. 1, 24, 51; Fin. 2, 19, 61; de Sen. 13, 43, et saep. Cicero also mentions the grandson: “quae (*sc.* mors) si timeretur.... non cum Latinis decertans pater Decius, cum Etruscis filius, cum Pyrrho nepos se hostium telis objecissent,” Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; cf. Beier on Cic. Off. 2, 4, 16.—Hence, **2. Dĕcĭānus**, a, um, *Of* or *belonging to Decius*: exercitus (*i. e.* of the second Decius), Liv. 10, 31.

dēclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declamo] **1.** *Exercise in oratorical delivery, exercise in speaking, declamation* (quite class.; most freq. in Quint.): “quum sit declamatio forensium actionum meditatio,” *etc.*, Quint. 4, 2, 29; cf. id. ib. 2, 10, 4; 12; 5, 12, 17; 7, 1, 4, et saep.: de Gorgia quod mihi scribis, erat quidem ille in quotidiana declamatione utilis, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 6; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7; 2, 11, 26.—**2.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*), *A theme, subject for declamation*, called also *causa* (v. h. v. *no.* II. 1), Quint. 1, 2, 13; 10, 2, 12; 10, 5, 14; cf. Sen. Contr. 1 praef. and Ellendt. Cic. Brut. LXXXVIII.—Poet. also of a person who serves as a theme: Juv. 10, 167.—**II.** In a bad sense: *Loud, eager talking* (so several times in Cic.): desinamus aliquando vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere, Cic. Planc. 19 47: non placet mihi inquisitio candidati, praenuncia repulsae....non declamatio potius quam persalutatio, id. Mur. 21, 44

dēclāmātĭuncŭla, ae. *f. dim.* [declamatio] *A little exercise in speaking, declamation* (very rare): Gell. 6, 8, 4: adolescentum declamatiuncula, Sid. 1, 4.

dēclāmātor, ōris, *m.* [declamo] *One who practices set speaking, a rhetorician, declaimer* (diff. from *orator*, a practical speaker, Quint. 10, 2, 21): non enim declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro, sed doctissimum et perfectissimum quaerimus, Cic. Or. 15, 47; cf. id. Planc. 34, 83; Quint. 3, 8, 44; 51; 5, 13. 42; 8, 3, 22 Zumpt *N. cr.*; 9, 2, 83; 10, 1, 71; 10, 7, 21; Juv. 16, 23, et saep

dēclāmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [declamator] *Of* or *belonging to the exercise of speaking, declamatory, rhetorical* (good prose): declamatorius opus, Cic. de Or. 1, 16 *fin.*: puer magis illo declamatorio genere duci et delectari videtur, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3 *ad fin.*; cf. genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 10, 9: consuetudo, id. ib. 5, 13, 46: licentia, id. ib. 8, 3, 76: res, id. ib. 4, 2, 128: studium, Tac. Or. 14.

dēclāmĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [declamo] *To* (earnestly) *practice rhetorical delivery* or *declamation, to declaim* (good prose; most frequent in Cic.): (*a*) *Abs.*: "commentabar declamitans (sic enim nunc loquuntur), saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio aut cum aliquo quotidie," Cic. Brut. 90, 310; so id. de Or. 1, 59, 251; Fam. 16, 21, 5; Quint. 12, 11, 15.—* (*β*) *c. acc.*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7.—**II.** In a bad sense: *To talk violently, to bluster*: de aliquo, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19; cf. id. ib. 2, 17.

dē-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (lit., to loudly talk a thing down, as it were; hence rhetor. *t. t.*) *To exercise one's self in rhetorical delivery, to practice speaking, to declaim* (quite class.; of course most freq. in Cic. and Quint.): (*a*) *Neutr.*: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5; id. frgm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 73; id. ib. 2, 5, 16: dum tu declamas Romae, * Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2 Schmid; Mart. 2, 7: declamare doces? Juv. 7, 150, et saep.—Impers.: in eo, quomodo declamatur, positum est etiam, quomodo agatur, Quint. 9, 2, 81.—(*β*) *Act.* (rare; not in Cic.; cf., on the contrary, declamito, *no.* I. *β*): suasorias, Quint. 3, 8, 61.—**II.** In a bad sense: *To speak* as an orator *with violence, to declaim, to bluster*: ille insanus, qui pro isto vehementissime contra me declamasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66 *fin.*; so in quemvis, id. Fam. 3, 11, 2: aliquid ex alia oratione declamare, id. Rosc. Am. 29 *fin.*—**2.** Beyond the rhetor. sphere: quis nisi mentis inops tenerae declamet amicae? Ov. A. A. 1, 465.

☞ Unusual is Quint. 9, 4, 62: haec est sedes orationis, hoc auditor exspectat, hic laus omnis declamat, perh., acc. to Spalding, *here all encomiums are loudly poured forth*; Burm. conjectures declamatoris.

dēclārātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declaro] *A disclosure, exposition, declaration* (very rare): declaratio animi tui, quem haberes de republica, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 2: declaratio amoris tui? id. ib. 15, 21, 3.

dēclārātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Serving for explanation, explanatory* (post-class.): pars, App. Dogm. Plat. 3; Mart. Cap. 4, p. 97.—*Adv.* Mart. Cap. 4, p. 120.

* **dēclārātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who declares* or *makes known, an announcer*: declarator honoris, Plin. Pan. 92, 3.

dē-clāro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To make clear, plain, evident* (by disclosing, uncovering, as it were); *to show, manifest, declare*, etc., ἀποφαίνω (quite class.; most freq. in the trop. sense; v. the follg.; in Caes. only once; in Hor. not at all.).

I. Lit.: praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, ut et apud Regillum .... Castor et Pollux ex equis pugnare visi sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: dentibus (cervorum) senecta declaratur, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 116; Nep. Hann. 11, 2.—**2.** In pub. law lang. *t. t.*: *To announce, proclaim, declare* any one in public session as elected to an office (esp. that of consul): ejusdem hominis voce et declaratus consul et defensus, Cic. Mur. 1, 2 (for which shortly before, L. Murenam consulem *renunciavi*); cf. id. ib. 2, 3; so consulem, id. Agr. 2, 2, 4; Rep. 1, 15; Sall. C. 24; Jug. 27, 4; Liv. 9, 40 *fin.*; 24, 9; 26, 22; 28, 39; 40, 37: declaratus rex Numa de templo descendit, id. 1, 18 *fin.*: consulem, praetorem, id. 9, 40 *fin.*: tribunatum militarem, Sall. J. 63, 4: victorem magna praeconis voce Cloanthum Declarat, * Virg. A. 5, 245.

II. Trop.: *To make clear to the mind, to manifest, demonstrate, prove, show, explain*: "quum tot signis eadem natura declaret quid velit, anquirat, desideret, tamen obsurdescimus nescio quo modo, nec ea, quae ab ea monemur audimus," Cic. Lael. 24. Constr., (*α*) *c. acc.*: Cilicum et Pisidarum gens .... volatibus avium et cantibus ut certissimis signis declarari res futuras putant, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 56; N. D. 2, 65, 163; id. Fam. 5, 13, 2: ipsa consolatio literarum tuarum declarat summam benevolentiam, id. ib. § 1; Quint. 11, 3, 66: declarant gaudia vultu, * Catull. 64, 34, et saep.: tum propriam cujusque (generis juris civilis) vim definitione declaret, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 190: nullum (verbum) inveniri potest, quod magis idem declaret Latine, quod Graece ἡδονή, quam declarat *voluptas*, id. Fin. 2, 4, 13; cf. in like manner of the meaning of words, id. ib. 3, 4, 14; Or. 22, 73; de Or. 3, 13, 49; Rep. 1, 24: quae (litera C) inversa mulierem declarat, Quint. 1, 7, 28.—(*β*) With an object-sentence: bene ubi quod consilium discimus accidisse, hominem catum Eum esse declaramus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 16; Lucr. 6, 471; cf. id. 1, 366; 6, 468. quod plurimis locis perorationes nostrae voluisse nos atque animo contendisse declarant, Cic. Or. 62, 210; Quint. 8 prooem. § 15, et saep.—(*γ*) With a relative sentence: quae cujusque ingenium ut sit declarat maxume, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 43: ut matres familiae eorum sortibus et vaticinationibus declararent, utrum proelium committi ex usu esset nec ne, * Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 4: qui declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 10; cf. Sall. J. 24, 7, et saep.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: ut ratio declarat eorum, qui, *etc.*, Lucr. 5, 693; Cic. Mil. 5, 12, et al.

dēclīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declino] *A bending from* any thing, *bending aside*; hence also *an oblique inclination, direction* (good prose).

I. Lit.: lanceam exigua corporis declinatione vitare, Curt. 9, 7 *ad fin.*; cf. quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15: declinare dixit (Epicurus) atomum perpaullum, et ipsa declinatio ad libidinem fingitur, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19; so of the oblique descent of atoms, id. Fat. 10, 22; 22, 47.

2. Like the Gr. κλίμα, the inclination of the earth toward the poles, *A region of the earth or sky, climate*: declinatio mundi, Col. 1 prooem. § 22; so mundi, id. 3, 1, 3; cf. positio coeli et declinatio, id. 1, 6, 18; so corresp. with regio coeli, id. 4, 24, 2.

II. Trop.: *An averting of one's self from* any thing; *an avoiding, avoidance*: ut bona natura appetimus, sic a malis natura declinamus; quae declinatio, si cum ratione fiet, *cautio* appelletur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13; cf. so opp. to appetitio, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33; and in plur., Gell. 14, 1, 23: laboris, periculi, Cic. Clu. 53 *fin.*

2. *t. t.*, **a.** Of rhetor. lang.: "*declinatio* brevis a proposito, non ut superior illa *digressio*," Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*—**b.** Of gramm. lang.: *Variation, inflection*; viz., (*a*) In the older grammarians, every change of form, in general, which a word undergoes; both *declension*, strictly so called, and *conjugation, comparison, derivation*, etc., "Var. L. L. 8, 2, 103 *sq.* (*fere passim*); 10, 1, 159 *sq.*;" Cic. de Or. 3, 54; cf. also of declension in its stricter sense, Quint. 1, 4, 29; 1, 5, 63; 1, 6, 5; 1, 9, 5; of conjugation, id. ib. 1, 4, 13; of derivation, id. ib. 8, 3, 32; 2, 15, 4.—(*β*) Among the later grammarians, of *Declension*, properly so called, as distinguished from conjugatio, comparatio, derivatio, *etc.* And so even Donatus: in *declinatione* compositivorum nominum, p. 174 P. (p. 13 Lind.): but *conjugationes* verbis accidunt tres, *etc.*, p. 1755 P. (p. 17 Lind.); *comparationis* gradus sunt tres, *positivus, comparativus, superlativus*, p. 1745 P. (p. 10 Lind), etc.

dēclīnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] i. q. prec. *no.* II., but far less freq., **1.** *Aversion, avoidance*, corresp. with depulsionem doloris, Cic. Fin. 5, 7.—**2.** In Varro repeatedly: *Variation, inflection* of words, L. L. 9, 27, 134; 9, 36, 138 *sq.*

dēclīnis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Turning aside* (perh. only in the two follg. places): declinia juga, Stat. Th. 5, 297 ("*quae declinarent et fugerent*," Schol.). So of the retreating motion of the sea in ebb and flood: undae, Luc. 4, 427 Cort.

dē-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [CLINO = κλίνω] **I.** Orig., *To bend off* from the straight path; *to turn aside, turn away* (freq. and quite class.; not in Caes.).

A. Lit.: **a.** *Act.*: ego modo declinavi paullum me extra viam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 11; cf. sese recta regione viai, Lucr. 2, 250; and se a terris omnia numina, Poet. ap. Suet. Aug. 70: non prius ex illo flagrantia declinavit Lumina, * Catull. 64, 91: si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluissem, Liv. 1, 28; id. 36, 23: nares in alteram partem declinantur, Cels. 8, 5.—Poet., of the eyes: *To bend down*, i. e. *to lower, close* them in sleep: nec dulci declinat lumina somno, * Virg. A. 4, 185.—**b.** *Neutr.* (only so in Cic.; cf. under B): paullum ad dexteram de via declinavi, ut ad Pericli sepulcrum accederem, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: a Capua, id. Att. 14, 17, 2; Liv. 38, 20.—So of the oblique motion of atoms, corresp. with oblique ferri: "si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullae umquam cohaerescent; sive aliae declinabunt, aliae suo nutu recte ferentur: primum erit hoc quasi provincias atomis dare, quae recte, quae oblique ferantur," Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19 *sq.*; cf. "id. Fat. 9, 18" (preceded by cur Epicurus atomos *de via deducat*); "20, 46;" N. D. 1, 25.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: **a.** *Act.*: neque (mulierem) declinatam quicquam ab aliarum ingenio ullam reperias, *who has departed, deviated*, * Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 3; cf. quaedam verborum figurae paullum figuris sententiarum declinantur, Quint. 9, 3, 88; id. ib. 10, 3, 33; Sall. Hist. frgm. ap. Non. 385, 6: neque spe, neque metu declinatus animus, Quint. 12, 1, 16: Cato literas Graecas aetate jam declinata didicit, id. ib. 12, 11, 23.—**b.** *Neutr.*: de via, Cic. Lael. 17; cf. de statu suo, id. Clu. 38, 106; so a religione officii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1: a malis (*opp.* appetere bona), id. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: a parvis delictis diligentius, id. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*: aliquantulum a proposito, id. Or. 40, 138: a recto itinere (oratio), Quint. 4, 3, 14, et al.: gemma paullum declinans a topazio in aurum, Plin. 37, 8, 34: ut eo revocetur unde huc declinavit oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 38; cf. id. Leg. 1, 21 *fin.*: quantum in Italiam declinaverat belli, Liv. 28, 1; cf. in pejus, Quint. 10, 2, 16: in asperam Pholoen, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 7: plerique desperata facultate agendi ad discendum jus declinaverunt, Quint. 12, 3, 9; cf. id. ib. 7, 2, 30.—*Abs.*: Cic. Sest. 34.

2. In partic., grammat. *t. t.*, *To vary, inflect* a part of speech; viz., **a.** In the older grammarians, of every kind of inflection (declension, conjugation, comparison, derivation, *etc.*), "Var. L. L. 8, 2, 103 *sq.* (*fere passim*); 10, 2, 163 *sq.*;" cf. also Quint. 1, 4, 22; 1, 5, 63; 1, 6, 31; 9, 1, 12, et al.—**b.** In the later grammarians, *To decline*, in the strict sense of the term, Charis. p. 8 *sq.*, and the other gramm.

II. Transf., with an object denoting that from which one turns aside; hence, *To avoid, to shun* (quite class.; most freq. in Cic.): sic oratio plagam gravem facit, nisi petitio fuit apta, nec satis recte declinat impetum, nisi etiam in cedendo quid deceat intelligit, Cic. Or. 68, 228; cf. id. Att. 8, 11, D *ad fin.*; and appetuntur quae secundum naturam sunt, declinantur contraria, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: judicii laqueos declinare, id. Mil. 15, 40; so urbem, id. Planc. 41: vitia, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: ea quae nocitura videantur, id. ib. 1, 4; cf. Tac. A. 13, 4: invidiam, id. Hist. 4, 41 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 4: impudicitiam uxoris, Tac. A. 6, 51.

☞ The reading in Cic. Fat. 20, 46: quae ergo nova causa in natura est, *quae declinet atomum*, is probably corrupt; because Cicero elsewhere, and even in this place, repeatedly uses declinare in its primary meaning, esp. of the motion of atoms, only as a neuter verb. Perh., in accordance with ib. 9, 18 (v. supra), we should read *deducat* for *declinet*.

dē-clīvis, e (*neutr. plur.* once heterocl. decliva, Ov. M. 2, 206; also declivia, id. ib. 1, 39, et saep.; cf. acclivis and aplustre), *adj.* [clivus] *Inclining downhill, downward; sloping* (quite class., and freq., esp. in histt. and poets: perh. not at all in Cic. and Virg.): collis ab summo aequaliter declivis ad flumen Sabim, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: in declivi et praecipiti loco, id. ib. 4, 33, 3: iniquo loco et leviter declivi, id. ib. 7, 83, 2; cf. locus tenui fastigio vergebat, id. B. C. 1, 45, 5: locus, also vallis, and *opp.* mons, id. ib. 1, 79, 2: latitudo, quem locum Catabathmon incolae appellant, Sall. J. 17, 4: Olympi, Ov. M. 6, 487: arvum Aesulae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 7: ripa, Ov. F. 3, 13; Met. 5, 591; 6, 399: flumina, id. ib. 1, 39; cf. cursum (amnium), Luc. 4, 114: via, Ov. M. 4, 432; 7, 410, et saep.: sol in occasum, Plin. 8, 50, 76.—**b.** *Abs.*: ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 88: si per declive sese reciperent, nostros ex superiore insequentes loco verebantur, *in the descent, declivity*, id. B. C. 3, 51, 6; cf. erat per declive receptus, id. ib. 3, 45, 4; and Ov. M. 2, 206.—**2.** Trop.: labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, id. ib. 15, 227; cf. mulier aetate declivis, *in the decline of life*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 8; Arn. 2, p. 74.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, aud *Adv.* do not occur.

* **dēclīvĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [declivis] *A sloping place, declivity*: Caes. B. G. 7, 85, 6.

dēcoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decoquo] (post-class.) *A boiling down*: lentisci conficitur hoc modo, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.—**2.** Concret., *A decoction*: App. Herb. 77.—**3.** Trop.: *An exhaustion, loss*: unius decoctioni universi respondere cogentur, Cod. Just. 11, 9, 5.

dēcoctor, ōris, *m.* [decoquo, *no.* I. b] *One who has squandered his own or another's property, a spendthrift, bankrupt*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18; Cat. 2, 3; Catull. 41, 4: pecuniae publicae, Cod. Just. 10, 32, 40.

decoctum, i, v. decoquo, *no.* II. 1, b.

1. decoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from decoquo.

* **2. dēcoctus,** ūs [decoquo] *A boiling down, seething*: omnes gemmae mellis decoctu nitescunt, Plin. 37, 12, 74.

‡ **dēcollātĭo,** *A beheading*, *τραχηλοκοπία, κεφαλῆς ἀποτομή*, Vet. Gloss.

dē-collo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [collum] ***I.** *To take off from the neck*, "ex collo deponere," Non. 97, 25: in tuo collo est: decolles cave, Caecil. ib.—***2.** Trop.: *To deprive, rob of* a thing: quibus fructibus me decollavi, Lucil. in Diomed. p. 361 P.—**II.** (lit., to strike off the head from the trunk; and hence with the object. of the pers.) *To decollate, decapitate, behead* (very rare, and mostly post-class.): piratas, Fenestella in Diom. p. 361 P.: homines, Sen. Apocol. med.; Aur. Vict. Epit. 19; Scrib. Comp. 194.—Abs.: miles decollandi artifex, * Suet. Calig. 32.

dē-cōlo, avi, 1. *v. n.* [colum; lit., to trickle through; hence trop.] quasi, to turn to water, *To come to naught, to fail* (ante-class.): si spes decolabit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 37 Gronov. and Lindem.; cf. si sors autem decolassit, id. Casin. 2, 4, 28: quorum si alterutrum decolat, Var. R. R. 1, 28 (for which Col. 1, 3, has quorum si alterum *deesset*).

dē-cŏlor, ōris (*acc. plur.* heterocl. decoloros, Prud. *στεφ.* 1, 113), *adj.* *Deprived of its proper natural color, discolored, defaced, dulled, browned*, etc. (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): jam decolorem sanguinem omnem exsorbuit, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 8 (transl. from Sophoc. Trach. 1058: *ἐκ δὲ χλωρὸν αἷμά μου Πέπωκεν ἤδη*): decolor Indus, Prop. 4, 3, 10; so Indus, Ov. A. A. 3, 130; Trist. 5, 3, 24; and India, id. Met. 4, 21: heres (*sc.* Aethiope genitus), Juv. 6, 600: decolor fuligine, id. 7, 226: decolor sanguine, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 42; cf. Stat. Th. 12, 410; so ara, id. Pont. 3, 2, 54: seges, Luc. 7, 851: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 57: resina, id. 16, 12, 23: cutem, id. 22, 12, 50.—**b.** Poet., of abstract subjects: deterior ac decolor aetas (*i. e.* the brazen and iron age, in comparison with the golden), *depraved, degenerate*, * Virg. A. 8, 326: (fama) decolor et factis inficianda tuis, Ov. Her. 9, 4.

* **dēcŏlōrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [decoloro] *A discoloring*: quaedam ex aliqua contagione, Cic. Div. 2, 27.

dē-cŏlōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To deprive of the proper natural color, to discolor, deface, disfigure, soil*, etc.: "*decoloratur* id cujus color vitiatur, non mutatur," Sen. Q. N. 2, 41 (not ante-Aug.; but cf. decoloratio): quod mare Dauniae Non decoloravere caedes, * Hor. Od. 2, 1, 35: manibus collybo decoloratis, Cassius Parmensis in Suet. Aug. 4 *fin.*: cutem (suppurationes), Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: labra et nares (pallor), id. ib. 6: decoloratum corpus mortui, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8; 2, 27 *fin.*: oliva ex albo decoloratur fitque luteola, Col. 12, 49, 9; cf. id. ib. 2; 12, 54, 1; 12, 16, 1, et al.—**2.** Trop.: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 19; cf. famam, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 19.

* **dē-concĭlĭo,** are, *v. a.* *To deprive of, take away from* one any thing: nihil deconciliares illi, nisi quid persibus sapis, Plaut. frgm. ap. Fest. *s. v.* PERSICUS, p. 199; cf. Comm. ib. p. 569.

* **dē-condo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To hide away, secrete* by removing, burying somewhere: in ventrem immensae beluae, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10.

* **dē-consŭētūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* *Disuse, desuetude*: in deconsuetudinem abire, Cod. Theod. frgm. 1, 1, 5 ed. Peyron.

dē-contor (cunctor), ari, *v. dep. n.* *To hesitatingly consider* (perhaps only in Appuleius): unde potissimum caperet exordium, decontatur, App. M. 10, p. 239; id. ib. 7, p. 198.

dē-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To boil away, boil down, diminish by boiling*: **1.** Lit.: usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 26; so acetum ad quartas, ad tertias, Col. 12, 34; Plin. 22, 25, 69: in dimidiam partem, Col. 12, 24, 1: usque in quartam partem, id. ib. 12, 12, 3: aquam, id. 12, 26: pars quarta (argenti) decocta erat, *had melted away, passed off into dross*, Liv. 32, 2.—**2.** Trop.: **a.** *c. acc.*: *To decrease, consume, waste*: multum inde decoquent anni, Quint. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 21, 6, 17: accensam sed qui bene decoquat iram, Claudian. in Eutrop. 2, 349; Symmach. Ep. 9, 83.—Poet., with a personal object: hic campo indulget, hunc alea decoquit, Pers. 5, 57.—**b.** *Abs.*: *To waste, reduce, impair* one's fortune or strength: spero non tibi decoquet ornithon, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 16; Col. 1, 8, 14; cf. id. 11, 1, 28: (imperium) inertia Caesarum quasi consenuit atque decoxit, Flor. 1 prooem. § 8 Duker.: templorum vectigalia quotidie decoquunt, Tert. adv. Gent. 42.—Of pers. subjects: *To run through the property* of one's self or others; *to become a bankrupt*: tenesne memoria, praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic. Phil. 2, 18; id. ib.: qui primus accepit cognomen Divitis, decoxit creditoribus suis, Plin. 33, 10, 47.

II. *To boil down, decoct*: **1.** Lit.: axungiam fictili novo, Plin. 28, 9, 37: cyathum aceti in calice novo, id. 32, 7, 25: lentem in vino, id. 22, 25, 71: rapa aqua, id. 18, 13, 34: olus, * Hor. S. 2, 1, 74, et saep.—Hence, **b.** *Part. perf.* subst. (*a*) Decocta, ae, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) *An icy-cold decoction*, invented by Nero as a drink, Suet. Ner. 48; Juv. 5, 50 Rupert.; cf. Plin. 31, 3, 23. With aqua, Mart. 14, 116.—(*β*) Decoctum, i, *n.*, *A medicinal drink, potion*, Plin. 22, 20, 23; 23, 1, 10; 26, 14, 87; 27, 12, 84, et saep.—**2.** Transf. (acc. to coquo, *no.* I. 2), *To become completely dry, fully ripe*: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226: ita utraque pastinatio decoquetur beneficio algoris aut solis, Pall. 1, 34, 7.—**b.** Trop.: suavitatem habeat orator austeram et solidam, non dulcem et decoctam, *a severe and solid, not a luscious and mellow sweetness* (the fig. being taken from wine), Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104.—Hence

* dēcoctĭus, *adj. comp.* (acc. to *no.* II. 2, b) *Riper*, of composition; *more carefully elaborated*: aspice et haec, si forte aliquid decoctius audis, Pers. 1, 125 Casaub.

dĕcor, ōris, *m.* [deceo] *What is seemly, becoming*; *decorum, comeliness, elegance* (poet. word; in prose perh. not before the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Quint.; v. decus): aetatis cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores, Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor. A. P. 157; cf. sua cuique proposita lex, suus cuique decor est, Quint. 10, 2, 22; and id. ib. 6, 3, 12; cf. also decor quoque a gestu atque a motu venit, id. ib. 11, 3, 67; and est et in incessu pars non temnenda decoris, *etc.*, Ov. A. A. 3, 299: divini signa decoris, Virg. A. 5, 647; Plin. 37, 3, 11; Quint. 8, 3, 9: ovibus sua lana decori est, Ov. M. 13, 849; cf. Prop. 4, 11, 29.—In rhetor. lang.: non decorem compositionis quaerimus, sed facilitatem, Quint. 9, 4, 145; cf. id. ib. 9, 4, 44; id. ib. 6, 3, 20: quantum fuerit illis viris decoris in rebus atque personis, id. ib 10, 2, 27, et saep. In architecture: "*decor* est emendatus operis aspectus probatis rebus compositi cum auctoritate," *etc.* Vitr. 1, 2.—In plur.: *Lucr. 4, 984.—**2.** In partic., of personal comeliness: *Charms, beauty* (cf. decens, *no.* 2): fugit retro Levis Juventa et Decor, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6; Ov. M. 1, 488: cur mihi plus aequo flavi placuere capilli, Et decor et linguae gratia ficta tuae, id. Her. 12, 12, et saep.

dĕcŏrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [decoro] *Ornament, decoration* (in post-Aug. poetry): vittaque, majorum decoramen, Sil. 16, 269: fluvii decoramina villae, Aus. Idyll. 10, 320.

dĕcŏrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *Ornament, decoration* (late Lat.): matronalia, Tert. Cult. femin. 12: canteriorum, Arn. adv. gent. 5.

dĕcōre, *adv.*, *Suitably, properly*; *elegantly, beautifully*, etc.; v. decorus, *ad fin.*

dē-cŏrĭo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [corium] *To deprive of the skin*; *to skin, to peel* (post-class., and very rare): Tert. Anim. 33: amygdala decoriata, Pall. Jan. 15, 12.

dĕcŏris, e, or **dĕcŏr,** *adj.* [decus] *Ornamented, adorned, elegant, beautiful* (only in the follg. passages; hence *nom.* dub.; cf. *dedecor* and *indecoris*): decorem Ditem, Naev. in Prisc. p. 699 P.: armis decoribus cultus, Sall. H. frgm. ib.—*Adv.* dĕcŏrĭter: impeditos crinium globos, App. M. 5, p. 168; id. ib. 11, p. 185; Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 20.

dĕcŏrĭter, *adv.* *Elegantly, beautifully*, etc.; v. preced. art., *ad fin.*

dĕcŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [decus] *To decorate, adorn, embellish, grace, beautify* (quite class., and very freq.; not in Caes.): **I.** Lit.: Larem corona nostrum decorari volo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 1: oppidum ex pecunia sua locis communibus monumentisque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46; Catull. 64, 266; Virg. A. 6, 217: templa novo saxo, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 20: designatorem lictoribus atris, *surrounds*, id. Ep. 1, 7, 6, *etc.*: quae tuos digitos decorat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 58; cf. so without *abl.*: Tib. 2, 2, 6: nescias an te generum beati Phyllidis flavae decorent parentes, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 14; Plin. 13, 16, 31; Liv. 1, 26, et saep.—**II.** Trop.: nemo me lacrumis decoret nec funera fletu Faxit, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; cf. egregias animas ... decorate supremis Muneribus, Virg. A. 11, 25: quem populus Rom. singularibus honoribus decorasset, Cic. Balb. 6 *ad fin.*; cf. aliquem amplissimis honoribus et praemiis, id. de Or. 1, 54, 232: O clementiam admirabilem atque omni laude, praedicatione literis monumentisque decorandam! id. Lig. 2 *fin.*: illi delubra deorum pietate, domos suas gloria decorabant, Sall. C. 12, 4: nec prave factis decorari versibus opto, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 266; Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 119, et saep.—Without abl.: quam (remp.) ipse decorarat atque auxerat, Cic. Pis. 12, 27; id. Brut. 75, 265: bene numatum decorat Suadela Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.

* **dĕcŏrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [decus] *Elegant, beautiful*: annales Tanusii, Sen. Ep. 93 *ad fin.* dub.

* **dēcortĭcātĭo,** ōnis *f.* [decortico] *A barking, peeling*: angusta, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 236.

dē-cortĭco, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cortex] *To deprive of the bark*; *to bark, to peel* (very rare): Plin. 16, 39, 74; abietem, id. 16, 41, 80.

dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj.* [decor] like the Gr. *εὐπρεπής*.

I. *That befits* a person, *is becoming, suitable* to him; *becoming, fitting, seemly, proper, suitable, decorous* (quite class.; not found in Caes. and Suet.): (*a*) *c. dat.*: QVAE QVOIQVE DIVO DECORAE GRATAEQVE SINT HOSTIAE PROVIDENTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, id. ib. 2, 18, 45: quod virginitati decorum, Liv. 2, 13; Quint. 11, 3, 101; cf. ib. § 104, and 11, 1, 33, et al.: decorum erat tum ipsis capessere pugnam ducibus, Liv. 2, 6; cf. Tac. A. 1, 12.—* (β) *c. abl.* (after the analogy of dignus): (facinora puerilia) neque te decora neque tuis virtutibus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 24.—* (γ) *c. ad* (after the analogy of aptus, accommodatus, *etc.*): nos auri venas invenimus et ad usum aptas et ad ornatum decoras, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.—(δ) *Abs.*: decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, Cic. de Sen. 9, 28; cf. vox et actio, Quint. 10, 1, 17: silentium, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 35, et saep.: nihil nisi quod honestum decorumque sit admirari, Cic. Off. 1, 20: omnino si quicquam est decorum, nihil est profecto magis, quam aequabilitas universae vitae, id. ib. 1, 31, 111; Quint. 5, 10, 40, et al.; actuariis minutis Patras accedere . . . non satis visum est decorum, Cic. Att. 5, 9; so with a subject-sentence, id. ib. 4, 16, 3; Hor. Od. 3, 2, 13; Ov. M. 9, 6 (*opp.* turpe); cf. ib. 13, 309, et al.

2. Subst., decorum, i, *n.*, in Cic. for the Gr. πρέπον, *That is seemly, suitable; seemliness, fitness, propriety, decorum* (for which Quint. uses decor, v. h. v.; and cf. decus, *ad init.*): Cic. Or. 21, 70: “id, quod Graece πρέπον dicitur, *decorum* dici Latine potest; hujus vis ea est, ut ab honesto non queat separari; qualis autem differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest,” *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 27 *sq.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 35, et al. And so once in Tacitus: Tac. H. 1, 71.

II. Absol., *Decorated, ornamented, adorned; elegant, fine, beautiful, handsome* (not so in Cic.; but freq. in the poets and historians, esp. in Hor. and Tacit.): delubra deum, * Lucr. 2, 352; cf. aedes, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 3; and Tac. A. 3, 47: galeas ensesque, Virg. A. 11, 194: insigne clipei, id. ib. 2, 392: arma, Sall. C. 7, 4, et al.: membra juventae, Virg. A. 4, 559; cf. oculos, id. ib. 11, 480: pectus, id. ib. 4, 589: os, Hor. S. 1, 8, 21: facies, id. ib. 1, 2, 87; Sall. J. 6, 1: caput, Ov. M. 6, 167: juventa, Tac. H. 1, 53: genus, id. Ann. 6, 27, et al.: palaestra, *noble, skillful*, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 3: verba, id. Sat. 2, 7, 41; Ep. 2, 1, 73: temporibus Augusti dicendis non defuere decora ingenia, Tac. A. 1, 1 (cf. in Gr. ὁ καλὸς Ἡρόδοτος, *etc.*).—(β) *c. abl.*: *Adorned with* any thing; *shining, beautiful with* any thing: ductores ostro decori, Virg. A. 5, 133; cf. id. ib. 12, 126; so Phoebus fulgente arcu, Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: Bacchus aureo cornu, id. Od. 2, 19, 30: Medi pharetrâ, id. ib. 2, 16, 2: deam formaque armisque, Ov. M. 2, 773: satis decorus etiam Graeca facundia, Tac. H. 2, 80.

Adv., **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Suitably, properly, decorously*: ut ea si non decore, at quam minime indecore facere possimus, Cic. Off. 1, 31 *fin.*; cf. id. de Or. 1, 32, 144; 3, 47, 182; Sall. J. 100 *fin.*—* **2.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Elegantly, charmingly, beautifully*: excelsum ad columen formata decore Sancta Jovis species, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 20 (cf. above, decora delubra deum).

‡ **decotes,** togae detritae, Fest. p. 54; cf. Comm. p. 403.

dēcrēmentum, i, *n.* [decresco] *A decreasing, decrease* (post-class.): rerum atque hominum, Gell. 3, 10, 11: lunae, App. M. 11 *init.*

dē-crĕmo, are, *v. a.* *To burn up, consume by fire* (late Lat.): grex omnis in aras decremetur, ut, *etc.* (*l. vulg.* decremet, ut), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.

dē-crĕpĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [crepo] (qs. noised out, *i. e.* noiseless; applied to old people, who quietly creep about, like shadows) *Very old, decrepit* (mostly ante-class.): vetulus, decrepitus senex, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 43; so senex, id. ib. 20; Asin. 5, 2, 13: vetulos, id. Epid. 5, 2, 1: anum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: hoc Eunucho, id. Eun. 2, 1, 25: leo, Prud. Ham. 561: inter decrepitos me numera et extrema languentes, Sen. Ep. 26:—bestiola, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 39 *fin.*

* **dēcrescentĭa,** ae, *f.* [decresco] *A decreasing, waning*: quotidiana lunae, Vitr. 9, 4 *ad fin.* (for which, just before, deminutio).

dē-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. n.* **I.** Orig., *To grow less, grow shorter, decrease, wane* (as the moon, bodies of water, the length of the day, *etc.*): ostreae cum luna pariter crescunt pariterque decrescunt, * Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: crescunt loca decrescentibus undis, Ov. M. 1, 345; cf. aequora decrescunt, id. ib. 2, 292; and decrescentia flumina, * Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3: die decrescente (coupled with quo rursus *crescente*), Plin. 2, 59, 60: ubi febris fuit atque decrevit, Cels. 3, 6; cf. morbus, id. ib. 20, et al.: nocte dieque decretum et auctum, Laev. in Prisc. p. 869 P.—Hence, **II.** In gen., *To decrease in size, become less, diminish*: uncus aratri Ferreus occulte decrescit in arvis, *i. e. wears away*, Lucr. 1, 315; id. 5, 536; Mart. 7, 54; Quint. 5, 12, 14; cf. id. ib. 9, 4, 23: admiratio decrescit, id. ib. 1, 3, 5: metus matrum, Sil. 7, 82, et saep.: ut corpora quamlibet ardua et excelsa, procerioribus admota decrescant, *i. e. seem smaller*, Plin. Pan. 61, 2.—**b.** Poet., of the gradual disappearance of places as one removes further from them: Stat. Ach. 2, 308: jam linquitur Aetna Totaque decrescit refugo Trinacria visu, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 189.—* **2.** Pregn.: *To pass away by diminution; to vanish, disappear*: cornua decrescunt, *etc.*, Ov. M. 1, 740.

dēcrētālis, e, *adj.* [decerno] *Belonging to* or *depending on a decree, decretal* (post-class.): successio bonorum, Ulp. Dig. 38, 9, 1: pagina, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

* **dēcrētio,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] i. q. decretum, *A decision, decree*, Marc. Cap. poet. 1, p. 12.

dēcrētōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Belonging to a decision, decisive* (post-Aug.): non accedit ad decretorium stilum, *i. e.* to a definitive sentence, Sen. Clem. 1, 14: intrepidus horam illam decretoriam (viz., the hour of death) prospice, id. Ep. 102 *med.*; so dies, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 288; cf. id. 18, 28, 68, § 272: arma, Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*; cf. pugna, Quint. 6, 4, 6; and Spald. ib. 10, 5, 20.

decretum, i, *n.*, v. decerno, *ad fin.*

decretus, a, um, **1.** *Part.*, from decerno.—**2.** *Part.*, from decresco.

* **dē-cŭbo,** are, *v. n.* *To lie away from, out of*, e. g. one's bed: de eo lecto non decubat, Fab. Pictor in Gell. 10, 15, 14.

dē-culco, are, *v. a.* *To tread down, trample upon* (post-Aug. and very rare): bacas in qualo pedibus, Plin. 17, 10, 11; Stat. Th. 1, 622.

dē-culpātus, a, um, *adj.* *Faulty, censurable*: verbum, Gell. 19, 10, 10.

‡ **dēcultārunt,** valde occultarunt, Fest. p. 57.

decuma, ae, v. decimus.

decumanus, a, um. v. decimanus.

dĕcŭmātes, ium, *adj.* [decimus] *Belonging to tithes, tithe-*: agri, of those that pay tithes as tribute, *tithe-land*, Tac. Germ. 29 *fin.*; v. expositions, ad loc.

dē-cumbo, cŭbŭi, 3. *v. n.* *To lie down*, scil. in bed or on the eating-couch (good prose): Cato R. R. 156, 4; cf. Gell. 18, 10, 2: super lectum, Suet. Ner. 48: in aureo lecto, id. Caes. 49: hospes me ad coenam vocat. Venio, decumbo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 98; so of reclining at table (cf. accumbo), id. Curc. 2, 3, 72; Stich. 5, 1, 6; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 28; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25.—**2.** A *t. t.* in the lang. of gladiators; said of the conquered one: *To fall*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; Phil. 3, 14, 35.

dĕcuncis, is, *m.* [decem-uncia] *A measure* or *weight of ten unciae*, Rhem. Fann. de Ponder. 46. Also decunx, Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1348 P.

decunctor, ari, v. decontor.

‡ **decures,** v. 2. decurio.

dĕcŭrĭa, ae, *f.* [decem, after the analogy of centuria, from centum] *A division consisting of ten; a decuria, decade*, δεκάς. Thus Romulus, acc. to Dion. Hal. 2, 7, p. 82 d, formed out of the thirty curiae 300 δεκάδας (gentes, acc. to Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 354); v. the passage under decurio, *ad init.* So, too, in agriculture: “classes etiam non majores quam denum hominum faciundae, quas *decurias* appellaverunt antiqui,” Col. 1, 9, 7. Of other things: pellium tentoriarum, Valerian. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14.—**II.** In gen. (cf. centuria), *A division, class*: most freq. of the decuriae of the judges (three, till the time of Augustus, who added a fourth, and Caligula a fifth), “Cic Verr. 2, 2, 32 *fin.*; Phil. 1, 8; 13, 2, 3; Clu. 37, 103; Suet. Aug. 32; Calig. 16; Galb. 14;” Aug. 29; Tib. 51; Claud. 15; Quint. 4, 2, 45; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3877; 3155 *sq.*; 3899, et al.: equitum, Suet. Tib. 41 Oudend. and Wolf.: scribarum, id. Claud. 1; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79: VIATORIA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4076; 2204; cf. *no.* 2676: servorum, Sen. Ep. 47, et al. Said jocosely of a *party* of boon companions, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 62; Caecil. in Non. 139, 19.

dĕcŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [decuria] *Belonging to a decuria*; hence subst., *member of a decuria* (mostly post-class.): numerus, Tert. Anim. 37: DECVRIALIVM GERVLORVM DISPENSATOR, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 874; so ib. *no.* 976; 4196; cf. ib. 2456; ib. 2252; ib. *no.* 3216; so ib. *no.* 2204; 2456; 5010, et al.

‡ **dĕcŭrĭātim,** *adv.* [id.; cf. centuriatim] *By decuriae*; v. Charis. p. 165 P.

* **dĕcŭrĭātio,** ōnis, *f.* [1. decurio] *A dividing into decuriae*: tribulium, descriptio populi, *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 18, 45.

* **dĕcŭrĭātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A dividing into decuriae*: ubi (milites) ad decuriatum aut centuriatum convenissent, Liv. 22, 38.

1. dĕcŭrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [decuria] *To divide into decuriae*: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, Liv. 22, 38; v. preced. art.: servorum delectus habebatur . . . quum vicatim homines conscriberentur, decuriarentur, Cic. Sest. 15: decuriasse Plancium, conscripsisse, *etc.*, id. Planc. 18, 45 Wund.; cf. ib. 19, 47; Phil. 7, 6, 18; Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5, and v. decuriatio.—* **2.** Trop.: vertex incrementis lustralibus decuriatus, *i. e.* of a man ten lustres old, Marc. Cap. 1, p. 1.

2. dĕcŭrĭo, ōnis (also “DECURES decuriones,” Fest. p. 54 and 57; and DECURIONUS, like CENTURIONUS and CURIONUS, id. p. 38), *m.* [id.] *The head* or *chief of a decuria, a decurion.* The name was given already by Romulus to the head of the tenth part of a curia, Dion. Halic. 2, 7, p. 82, d; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 354. In the army, a decurio was the commander of a decuria of cavalry. “Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26; Veget. Mil. 2, 14.” And after the extension of the Roman dominion, there were decuriones of the senate, the municipia, and the colonies, “Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 239; 50, 2; Cod. Just. 10, 31;” Cic. Sest. 4, 10; Rosc. Am. 9, 25; Clu. 14, 41; Caes. B. C. 1, 13; 1, 23, et saep.; cf. Savigny's Gesch. Röm. Rechts 1, p. 40 *sq.*—Sometimes i. q. praefectus applied to the overseer of the persons employed in any duty about the court, e. g. *a head-chamberlain*: cubiculariorum, Suet. Dom. 17: PROCVLVS DECVRIO GERMANORVM (*i. e.* custodum corporis) TI. GERMANICI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2923.

‡ **dĕcŭrĭōnālis,** e, *adj.* [2. decurio] *Belonging to a decurion, decurional*: “βουλευτικός,” Gloss. Philox.; Inscr. Grut. 469, 4.

dĕcŭrĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [2. decurio] *The office of a decurion*, Cato in Fest. *s. v.* OPTIONATUS, p. 195; Ulp. Dig. 50, 2, 2 *sq.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 164; 3530.

dĕcŭrĭōnus, v. 2. decurio, *ad init.*

dē-curro, cŭcurri or curri (cf. decucurrit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21 Oud. *N. cr.*; Tac A. 2, 7 Bach. *N. cr.*; Suet. Ner. 11: decucurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 7; Petr. 64, 3; and even see Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38 *med.*: decucurrerat, Liv. 1, 12: decucurrisse, id. 25, 17; also decurrerunt, id. 26, 51; 38, 8: decurrēre, Virg. A. 4, 153; 11, 189: decurrisset, Liv. 33, 26), cursum, 3. *v. n.* and (with homogeneous objects, viam, spatium, trop. aetatem, *etc.*) *a.* *To run down* from a higher point; *to flow, sail, swim down* (quite class. and very freq.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (*a*) *Neutr.*: de tribunali decurrit, Liv. 4, 50: Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce, Virg. A. 2, 41; cf. ab agro Lanuvino, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3; for which merely with the *abl.*: alta decurrens arce, Virg. A. 11, 490; cf. jugis, id. ib. 4, 153: Caesar ad cohortandos milites decucurrit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21; Suet. Ner. 11: ad naves decurrunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 28, 3; cf. ad mare, Liv. 41, 2: ego puto te bellissime cum quaestore Mescinio decursurum (viz., on board ship), Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 3; cf. toto mari, Ov. M. 9, 591: celeri cymbâ, id. Fast. 6, 77: pedibus siccis super summa aequora, id. Met. 14, 50; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74: monte decurrens velut amnis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5; so Liv. 38, 13: torrentem, Ov. M. 3, 569; Plin. 6, 19, 22; Liv. 21, 26: uti naves decurrerent, *should set sail*, Tac. A. 15, 43: manus in scribendo decurrit, Quint. 11, 7, 11: India a montibus tota decurrit in planitiem immensam, *runs down*, Plin. 6, 17, 21; cf. so of geograph. position: populi cum Indo flumine decurrentes, id. 6, 20, 23.—Impers.: nunc video calcem, ad quam quum sit decursum, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8.—(β) *Act.*: septingenta millia passuum vis esse decursa biduo? *run through*, Cic. Quint. 21, 81; cf. so with the accessory idea of completion: nec vero velim quasi decurso spatio ad carceres a calce revocari, id. de Sen. 23, 83; and decursa novissima meta, Ov. M. 10, 597: vada salsa puppi, Catull. 64, 6.

B. Milit. *t. t.*, *To make an evolution toward a lower place; to move out, march forward to an attack*: "pedites decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit," Liv. 24, 48; cf. id. 29, 22; 26, 51; 40, 6, et al.: ex montibus in vallem decurrere et tela conjicere, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 4; cf. ex omnibus partibus, id. ib. 3, 4: ex superiore loco, Liv. 6, 33: ex Capitolio in hostem, id. 9, 4: ab arce, id. 1, 12: inde (*sc.* a Janiculo), id. 2, 10, et saep.: incredibili celeritate ad flumen decucurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 7.—Impers.: quinto (die) iterum in armis decursum est, Liv. 26, 51.—Hence

2. Transf., *To walk* or *run in armor*, in celebrating some festival (usually in funeral games): "(in funere Gracchi tradunt) armatum exercitum decucurrisse cum tripudiis Hispanorum," Liv. 25, 17; so Virg. A. 11, 189: Tac. A. 2, 7; Suet. Claud. 1 (cf. also Dio Cass. 56, 42; Appian. B. C. 1, 106; Herodian. 4, 2; and v. decursio and 2. decursus).

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: (*a*) *Neutr.*: quin proclivius hic iras decurrat ad acreis, Lucr. 3, 312; id. 4, 706; id. 5, 1262: quibus generibus per totas quaestiones decurrimus, Quint. 9, 2, 48; cf. id. ib. 10, 3, 17; Plin. 7, 16, 15 *ad fin.*: omnium eo sententiae decurrerunt, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 38, 8; cf. Tac. A. 4, 40.—Impers.: decurritur ad leniorem verbis sententiam, Liv. 6, 19; Quint. 6, 1, 2: postremo eo decursum est, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 26, 18; so id. 22, 31; 31, 20; Tac. A. 3, 59.—(β) *Act.*: decurso aetatis spatio, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 14; and so of one's course of life, id. Merc. 3, 2, 4; Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6 Bentl. *N. cr.*; Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 33; cf. so lumen vitae, Lucr, 3, 1055: vitam, Prop. 2, 15, 41; Phaedr. 4, 1, 2: aetatem (with agere), Cic. Quint. 31 *fin.*; Lucr. 4, 1192: tuque ades inceptumque una decurre laborem (the fig. is that of sailing in a vessel; cf. soon after, pelagoque volans da vela petenti), Virg. G. 2, 39 Heyne: ista, quae abs te breviter de arte decursa sunt, *treated, discussed*, Cic. de Or. 1, 32 *fin.*: cf. quantus equos pugnasque virum decurrere versu Maeonides, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 149.

B. In partic., **1.** Pregn.: ad aliquid, *To betake one's self to, have recourse to*: ad haec extrema et inimicissima jura tam cupide decurrebas, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Quint. 15; so ad istam hortationem, id. Caecin. 33, 65: ad medicamenta, Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 3: ad oraculum, Just. 16, 3: ad miseras preces, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59: Haemonias ad artes, Ov. A. A. 2, 99; cf. assuetas ad artes (Circe), id. Rem. Am. 287. Rarely to persons: ad Alexandri exercitum, Just. 14, 2.—Impers.: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum S. C. . . . DENT OPERAM CONSVLES, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3.

2. In the rhetor. lang. of Quint., said of speech: *To run on*: Quint. 9, 4, 55; so id. ib. 60; 61; 114; 5, 8, 2; 11, 1, 6; 12, 9, 2, et al.

***3.** Prov.: quadrigae meae decucurrerunt (*sc.* ex quo podagricus factus sum), *i. e. my former cheerfulness is at an end, is gone*, Petr. 64, 3.

dēcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decurro] *A running* or *flowing down* (less freq. than decursus; not in Cic.): **A.** In gen.: Arn. 2, p. 84.—**B.** In partic., a milit. *t. t.*, *A manoeuvre, evolution, hostile incursion*, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 4; Hirt. B. G. 8, 22; Auct. B. Alex. 42.—Hence, **b.** Transf., *A walking* or *running in complete armor* at a solemnity or for exercise, Suet. Calig. 18; Galb. 6; Ner. 7.

1. decursus, a, um, *Part.*, from decurro.

2. dēcursus, ūs, *m.* [decurro] **I.** *A running down, downward course, descent, declivity* (quite class.): **1.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: Petr. 138, 9: montibus ex altis magnus decursus aquaï, Lucr. 1, 284; 5, 264; 944; 6, 610; Ov. M. 15, 266: rapidus (amnium), Virg. A. 12, 523: navium, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 6: planitiei, *descent, inclination*, Auct. B. Hisp. 29; hence also concr., *a descending aqueduct*, Vitr. 8, 7.—**B.** In partic., **1.** Milit. *t. t.*, *A manoeuvering, evolution, hostile incursion*, Liv. 1, 27; 42, 52; 44, 9; Tac. A. 2, 55; 12, 55; Frontin. Strat. 2, 2, 2, et al.—Hence, **b.** Transf., *A running in armor*, περιδρομή, on the occasion of a festival, Liv. 40, 9; Pers. 6, 61; Gell. 7, 3, 52; cf. decurro and decursio.—**2.** With the accessory idea of completion, *A completed course, end of a course*: destitit ante decursum, neque eo secius coronatus est, Suet. Ner. 24.—**II.** Trop., **A.** In gen.: facilior erit mihi quasi decursus mei temporis, *a course, career*, Cic. Fam. 3, 2 *ad fin.*: si infinitus forensium rerum labor et ambitionis occupatio decursu honorum et jam aetatis flexu constitisset, *i. e.* after administering all sorts of offices, id. de Or. 1, 1.—**B.** Rhetor. *t. t.*, *The rhythmical movement of a verse*, Quint. 9, 4, 115; 11, 2, 25.

dē-curto, without *perf.*, atum, 1. (only in the *part. praes.* and *perf.*) *v. a.* *To cut off, curtail, mutilate*: **1.** Lit.: radices, Plin. 25, 5, 21: amicum suum undique decurtatum, quum aures illi nasumque abscidisset, in cavea diu pavit, Sen. Ira, 3, 17: peniculamenta canteriorum, Arn. 5, p. 163.—**2.** Trop., of discourse: mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic. Or. 53, 178.

1. dĕcus, ŏris, *n.* [deceo] Every thing that ornaments, embellishes, adorns, honors, *etc.*: *Ornament, embellishment, splendor, glory, honor, dignity* (quite class., and very freq.; esp. a favorite word with Cicero, in the higher lang. of oratory; not in Caes.): (*a*) *c. gen.*: hostium spolia, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44; cf. senator populi Romani, splendor ordinis, decus atque ornamentum judiciorum, id. Caecin. 10, 28; so too decus ornamentumque senectutis, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199; and id. Prov. Cons. 11, 28: ut hominis decus ingenium, sic ingenii ipsius lumen est eloquentia, id. Brut. 15, 59; cf. id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, id. N. D. 1, 4; cf. id. Brut. 97; cf. also id. Fin. 1, 10 *fin.*; Acad. 1, 9, 33: dignitatem et decus sustinere, id. Off. 1, 34, 124, et saep.: O decus Phoebi et dapibus supremi Grata testudo Jovis, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 13: lucidum coeli, id. Carm. Sec. 2: equitum Maecenas, id. Od. 3, 16, 20: Maecenas, mearum Grande decus columenque rerum, id. ib. 2, 17, 4; cf. of the s[illegible]: O et praesidium et dulce decus meum, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: electos juvenes simul et decus innuptarum, *the ornaments*, i. e. *the most beautiful of the maidens*, Catull. 64, 78, et al.: castique decus servare pudoris, Ov. M. 13, 480: oris, *i. e. beauty*, id. ib. 3, 422, et saep.—(β) *Abs.*: haec omnia, quae habent speciem gloriae contemne . .; verum decus in virtute positum est, Cic. Fam. 10, 12 *ad fin.*; id. Rep. 1, 41: divitiae, decus, gloria in oculis sita sunt! Sall. C. 20, 14; cf. id. ib. 58, 8; Jug. 3 *fin.*; 33, 1: regium, id. ib. 72, 2; 103, 4; cf. regale, Ov. M. 9, 690: decus enitet ore, Virg. A. 4, 150; and superimpositum capiti decus, Liv. 1, 34: (columnas) scenis decora alta futuris, Virg. A. 1, 429: muliebre, *i. e. chastity*, Liv. 1, 58: immemores decoris liventia pectora tundunt, *i. e. of their bodily charms*, Ov. M. 8, 536: decori parentibus esse, Lucr. 2, 643; cf. Sall. J. 19, 1: imperatori nobilitas, quae antea decori, invidiae esse, id. ib. 73, 4: vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvae, Virg. E. 5, 32, et saep.

II. Κατ' ἐξοχήν, *Moral dignity, virtue*: "quum quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, hic solum bonum dicat," *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55 (for which, shortly before, solum bonum esse quod *honestum* esset): quos (*sc.* Epicureos) nisi redarguimus, omnis virtus, omne decus, omnis vera laus deserenda est, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44; id. Off. 1, 5 *fin.*; so along with honestas, id. Fin. 2, 17, 56; cf. ib. 2, 11, 35: sed ei (*sc.* Semproniae) cariora semper omnia quam decus atque pudicitia fuit, Sall. J. 25, 3; id. ib. 54, 5.

2. decus, i, *m.*, v. decussis, *ad init.*

dĕcussātim, *adv.* [decusso] *In the form of a Roman ten* (X), *cross-wise*: Vitr. 1, 6; Col. 12, 56, 1.

dĕcussātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An intersecting of two lines cross-wise, decussation*, Vitr. 1, 6; 10, 11.

* **dēcussĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [decutio] *A shaking off, rejection*, trop.: amputatio et decussio redundantioris nitoris, Tert. Cult. fem. 9.

dĕcussis, is (also decus, i, a mutilated form used by the agrimensores, p. 231; 243 and 265, ed. Goes.), *m.* [decem-as] **I.** *The number ten*: "ex singularibus rebus, quae μονάδες apud Graecos dicuntur perficitur *decussis*," Vitr. 3, 1; cf. as, *no.* 1. Hence *decussis sexis, or in one word, **decussissexis,** *the number sixteen*, Vitr. 3, 1.—**2.** Because the Rom. numeral sign for 10 was X (*i. e.* two V's with their vertices placed together), decussis was used to denote *The intersection of two lines in the form of a cross*: regula figitur in primo decussis puncto, Vitr. 10, 11; Plin. 18, 34, 77. Cf. decusso and its derivatives.—**II.** (acc. to *as, no.* 2) *Ten* asses, as a Roman coin, *a ten-as piece*, "Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47;" Lucil. ib. 9, 49, 148 Müll. *N. cr.*; Stat. Sil. 4, 9, 9; Fest. s. v. PECULATUS, p. 207.

dĕcusso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [decussis, *no.* I.] *To divide cross-wise*, in the form of an X: *Cic. Univ. 7 *med.*; Col. 3, 13, 12; id. 4, 17, 6; cf. id. ib. 2, 24, 8, et al.

decussus, a, um, *Part.*, v. follg. art.

dē-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* (quatio] *To shake off, strike* or *beat off, cast off* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Caes. and Cic. not at all): **I.** Lit.: decussa Cydonia ramo, Prop. 3, 13, 27; so lilia, Ov. F. 2, 707: summa papaverum capita baculo, Liv. 1, 54: olivas, Plin. 15, 3, 3: hordeum spicis, id. 18, 7, 14, et al.: mella foliis, Virg. G. 1, 131: honorem (poet. for frondem) silvis, id. ib. 2, 404; Hor. Epod. 11, 6: rorem, Virg. G. 4, 12: uncum mento fixum, Prop. 4, 1, 141; Val. Max. 1, 4, 2; Liv. 26, 23; cf. id. 25, 7: pinnas muri, id. 40, 45; 44, 8; cf. partem muri arietibus, id. 32, 17; muros ariete, id. 33, 17: nidos avium sagittis, Plin. 10, 33, 50, et saep.: collem decusso Labieni praesidio celeriter occupaverunt, Auct. B. Afr. 50 *fin.*; cf. Val. Max. 1, 4, 2.—In comic lang.: quin ex occluso atque obsignato armario decutio argenti tantum, quantum mihi lubet, *to shake out*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 4.—**II.** Trop.: cetera aetate jam sunt decussa, *shaken off, thrown aside*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13 (*al.* decursa).

* **dē-damno,** avi, 1. *v. a.* (to release from condemnation, *i. e.*) *To absolve, acquit*: qui non dedecoris tantum sed et sceleris manifestum dedamnaverit, Tert. Pudic. 15.

dē-dĕcet, cuit, 2. *v. impers.* *It is unseemly, unsuitable, unbecoming*: "decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae, *etc.* . . . contraque item dedecere," Cic. Or. 22, 74 (quite class. usually connected with a negation; not found in Caes. or Virg.); construed as in the *simplex* (q. v.): **a.** (*a*) Neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus neque me sub arta vite bibentem, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 7: me usus precum, Ov. M. 6, 689: nihil se, id. Rem. Am. 410. In plur.: nec dominam motae dedecuere comae, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 12; so id. ib. 3, 15, 4.—(β) Ut, si quid dedeceat, vitemus, Cic. Off. 1, 41; so vox, Quint. 11, 3, 104.—**b.** (*a*) Oratorem irasci minime decet, simulare non dedecet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25: so Ov. A. A. 2, 530: te incingi zona, id. Her. 9, 66: togam removeri, uint. 11, 3, 124.—(β) (Togae) extremam ram rejecisse non dedecet, Quint. 11, 3, 140; so Hor. Od. 2, 12, 17.—**c.** Ut iis, quae habent, modice et scienter utantur, et ut ne dedeceat, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132.—* **2.** By poet. license as a *v. a.*: *To dishonor, neglect* a thing: si non dedecui tua jussa, Stat. Th. 10, 340.

dē-dĕcor, ŏris, *adj.* *Unseemly, unbecoming; shameful, vile* (only in the follg. passages): dedecorem amplexi vitam, Stat. Th. 11, 760: alga, Aus. Ep. 9, 5: dedecores inultique terga ab hostibus caedebantur, Sall. Hist. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.

dē-dĕcŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedecoro] *Disgrace, dishonor* (late Lat.): turpitudo et dedecoratio, Tert. Cor. mil. 14: postrema, id. Anim. 34.

* **dēdĕcŏrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who dishonors; a reviler, blasphemer*: deorum, Tert. Apol. 14.

dē-dĕcŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To disgrace, dishonor, bring to shame* (quite class.): mores, quibus boni se dedecorant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 23: me flagitiis suis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 95; cf. se flagitiis, Sall. J. 85, 42; * Suet. Ner. 36; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 13: et urbis auctoritatem et magistri, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 6; Prop. 3, 22, 36.

dēdĕcŏrōse, *adv.*, v. follg. art.

dē-dĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Disgraceful, dishonorable* (post-Aug., and very rare): nex, Aur. Vict. Epit. 39 *fin.*—*Comp.*, Hier. in Jesaj. 16, 58, 10.—*Adv.*: dedecorose vixi, turpius peream, *disgracefully*, Nero in Aur. Vict. Epit. 5 *ad fin.*

dē-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj.* *Disgraceful, dishonorable, shameful* (very rare): Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 73: majoribus suis dedecorus, Tac. A. 3, 32.

dē-dĕcus, ŏris, *n.* *Disgrace, dishonor, infamy, shame* (very freq., and quite class.): eos dolores atque carnificinas per dedecus atque maximam contumeliam te facere ausum esse? Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17; so coupled with ignominia, Cic. Div. 2, 9; with infamia, id. Cluent. 22, 61; cf. id. Cat. 1, 6; with flagitium, id. Mur. 5, 12; with probrum, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68; Cato in Schol. Cic. Sest. 66 (V. 2, p. 311 ed. Orell.): vitam per dedecus amittere, Sall. C. 20, 9: tum in morbos graves, tum in damna, tum in dedecora incurrunt, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47; cf. with damnum, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 39; Cic. Brut. 34, 130: an ea quoque dicetur hujus, si una haec dedecori est parum? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 93; so dedecori esse (alicui), Cic. Off. 1, 33 *fin.*; Att. 8, 11, et saep.; cf. also aliter ampla domus dedecori domino fit, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139.—**b.** Concr. (as sometimes also our word *shame*): *That which causes shame; a blot, blemish*: quum nec prodere visum dedecus auderet (viz., the ass's ears of Midas), Ov. M. 11, 184; cf. so naturae dedecus, said of the ass, Phaedr. 1, 21, 11; Liv. 3, 51; cf. id. 9, 31.

II. (acc. to decus, *no.* II.) κατ' ἐξοχήν, *Moral dishonor, vice, turpitude; a vicious action, shameful deed*, etc. (likewise very freq.): "quum decus, quod antiqui summum bonum esse dixerant, hic solum bonum dicat, itemque dedecus illi summum malum, hic solum," *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55; cf. "id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14;" id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: dedecus admittere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 5; so id. B. C. 3, 64 *fin.*; Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 51; Fam. 3, 10, 2, et al.: ad avertendos tantorum dedecorum rumores, Suet. Calig. 48, et saep.; Ov. M. 2, 473; cf. so of unchastity, id. ib. 9, 26; Suet. Aug. 68; and dedecorum pretiosus emptor, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32.

dēdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedico] *Dedication, consecration*: aedis, Liv. 2, 27: theatri, Plin. 7, 48, 49; Suet. Claud. 21: pontis, id. Calig. 32: patinae, id. Vitell. 13, et al.

dēdĭcātīve, *adv.* *Affirmatively*; v. follg. art.

dēdĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [dedico] in the later philosoph. lang. = affirmativus, *Concessive, affirmative*, *opp.* abdicativus: propositio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30, et al.—*Adv.*: Marc. Cap. 4, p. 128.

dēdĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] One who dedicates; hence, *A founder, author* (eccles. Lat.): damnationis nostrae, Tert. Apol. 5; so id. Car. Christ. 17

dē-dĭco, avi, atum, 1. (in the *tmesis*: data deque dicata, Lucil. in Non. 287, 28) *v. a.* *To give out tidings, a notice*, etc.; hence, *to affirm, declare, announce* any thing (cf. *de*nuncio and *de*promo).

I. In gen. (so only ante- and post-class.): legati quo missi sunt, veniunt, dedicant mandata, Coel. in Non. 280, 7: quum te esse Alcmaeonis fratrem factis dedicat (dedicas?), Att. ib.; Lucr. 3, 209; id. 1, 4, 23; cf. id. 1, 368: aliae (propositiones) dedicativae sunt, quod dedicant aliquid de quopiam; ut: *Virtus bonum est*: dedicat enim virtuti inesse bonitatem, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30, et al.; cf. dedicativus.

II. In partic., *t. t.*, **A.** In relig. lang. (qs. to adjudge a thing from one's self to the Deity; hence) *To dedicate, consecrate* a thing to a deity or deified person (this is the class. meaning of the word): nonne ab A. Postumio aedem Castori ac Polluci in foro dedicatam vides? Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 13; so aedem Saturno, Liv. 2, 21; also aedem Mercurii, id. 2, 27, et saep.: delubrum Homeri, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.*: simulacrum Jovis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 28: loca sacris faciendis, Liv. 1, 21: aram Augusto, Suet. Claud. 2, et saep.—**b.** With obj. of the deity to whom a temple has been consecrated: ut Fides, ut Mens, quas in Capitolio dedicatas videmus (*i. e.* quarum aedes), Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; id. ib. 2, 31, 79 (cf. however, id. Leg. 2, 11, 28); so Junonem, Liv. 5, 51; and Apollinem, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 1; and even te quoque magnifica, Concordia, dedicat aede, Livia, Ov. F. 6, 637.—Hence

2. Transf., since the Aug. period: **a.** *To dedicate, inscribe* a composition to any one: Honori et meritis dedicans illum librum tuis, Phaedr. 3 prol. 30; so Plin. H. N. praef. § 12; Quint. 4 prooem. § 1.—And, **b.** Gen., *To destine, dispose, prepare, set up* a thing for any purpose; *to dedicate, consecrate* it to any object: equi (*sc.* Bucephalae) memoriae ac nomini dedicans urbem, Curt. 9, 3 *fin.*: qui proprie libros huic operi dedicaverunt, Quint. 9, 3, 89; id. 12, 10, 50; Suet. Tib. 70: Parrhasii tabulam . . . in cubiculo dedicavit, id. Tib. 44.—**c.** *To dedicate, consecrate, devote* a thing to its future use: domum, Suet. Ner. 31; so theatrum, id. Aug. 43; cf. Vesp. 19: amphitheatrum, id. Tit. 7: thermas atque gymnasium, id. Ner. 12.

B. In pub. law lang., *To specify one's property in the census* (rare): P. Afric. in Gell. 7, 11, 9: at haec praedia etiam in censu (*al.* censum) dedicavisti, Cic. Fl. 32, 79.

dēdignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedignor] *A disdaining, refusal* (post-Aug., and rare): tacita, Quint. 1, 2, 31: parendi, Plin. Pan. 18, 1.

dē-dignor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* *To reject as unworthy, to disdain, scorn, refuse* (most freq. in Ov.; perh. not ante-Aug.): (*a*) *c. acc.*: quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos, * Virg. A. 4, 536; so maritum, Ov. Her. 16, 195: virum, Pelasgum, id. ib. 12, 83: comitem amicum, id. Pont. 1, 7, 33: Philippum patrem, Curt. 6, 11: nec dedignanda carmina, Sil. 13, 538.—(β) *c. inf.*: magni genibus procumbere non est Dedignata Jovis, Ov. M. 13, 586; so id. Am. 3, 7, 73; Fast. 4, 36; Pont. 2, 2, 79; Tac. A. 2, 34 *fin.*—(γ) *Abs.*: Tac. A. 2, 2.

dē-disco, dĭdĭci, 3. *v. a.* *To unlearn, to forget*, *sc.* what one has learned (rare, but quite class.): (*a*) *c. acc.*: qui, quod didicit, id dediscit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 56; cf. multa oportet discat atque dediscat, Cic. Quint. 17 *fin.*; so sportellas, id. Fam. 9, 20: haec verba, id. Brut. 46, 171; cf. id. de Or. 3, 24, 93: nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, * Caes. B. C. 3, 110: sermonem, Quint. 1, 1, 5; Ov. R. Am. 503; cf. Luc. 1, 131 Weber.—(β) *c. inf.*: (eloquentia) loqui pene dedisceret, Cic. Brut. 13, 51; so loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 46; 5, 5, 6; 5, 12, 57: amare, id. R. Am. 297.

dēdĭtīcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [deditio] *Belonging to a surrender* or *capitulation*; and subst. dediticius, ii, *m.*, *One who has surrendered, capitulated*: "quicquid deinde patiemur, dediticii vestri passuri," Liv. 7, 31 Drak.; cf. Gaj. Inst. 1, 14; Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 49. So Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 4; 1, 44, 11; 2, 17; 2, 32; Sall. J. 31, 19; Liv. 7, 38; Suet. Aug. 15; Tib. 9, et al.—According to a decree of the Lex Aelia Sentia (A.U.C. 757), slaves who had suffered an infamous punishment were to be by manumission only dediticiorum numero, "Gaj. Inst. 1, 13 and 15;" cf. Hugo's Rechtsgesch. p. 749; Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 1, p. 742.

‡ **dēdĭtim,** *adv.* *By surrender*; acc. to Diom. p. 402 P. [dedo].

dēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedo, *no.* I. B] *A* (military) *giving of one's self up, a surrender, capitulation* (of course very freq. in the historians): Helvetii legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27; so id. ib. 2, 12 *fin.*; cf. de deditione agere, id. B. C. 3, 28; 3, 97: aliquem in deditionem accipere, id. B. G. 1, 28; so id. ib. 2, 13; Sall. J. 29, 5; Liv. 23, 30; 26, 16; 33, 20, et saep.: seque in deditionem ut recipiat, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.*: deditionis conditio, id. ib. 2, 32; so id. ib. 3, 22; B. C. 2, 16 *fin.*: deditione facta, id. B. G. 2, 33; so id. ib. 3, 3; cf. Sall. J. 26, 2; and de facienda ad hostem deditione, Quint. 3, 8, 23: necessariam subire deditionem, Caes. B. C. 1, 81, 5: in deditionem venire, id. ib. 3, 99, 3; so Liv. 9, 20; 40, 33: omissa deditione, Sall. J. 66, 1; cf. id. ib. 70, 1 Kritz.: deditio ad tam infestos, Liv. 28, 22; cf. ad Romanos, id. 8, 25: quum locum tibi reliquum non modo ad pacem, sed ne ad deditionem quidem feceris, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 48, et saep. An unusual combination is *deditionem* suam ad aliquem absentem *mittere*, Flor. 3, 7, 5; v. Graev. ad loc. and Duker. Praef. p. XXXII. ed. Lips. (ap. Köhler, 1832).

deditus, a, um. v. the follg. art., *Pa.*

dē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.*, lit., *To give away, give up* from one's self; hence, with respect to the term. ad quem, *to give up* any thing to one, *to surrender, deliver, consign, yield* (very freq., and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: ancillas dedo, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 7; cf. aliquem in pistrinum, id. Andr. 1, 2, 28; and aliquem hostibus in cruciatum, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 3; so too ad supplicium, Liv. 1, 5: ad exitium, Tac. A. 1, 32; Hist. 2, 10: ad necem, Liv. 9, 4; for which neci, Virg. G. 4, 90; Ov. Her. 14, 125; Fast. 4, 840: telis militum, Cic. Mil. 1, 2: aliquem istis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 42: mihi iratae infamem juvencum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 46, et saep.

B. In partic., milit. *t. t.*, *To deliver up, surrender* some one or something to the enemy; and with se, *to surrender one's self, capitulate*: SI EGO INIVSTE IMPIEQVE ILLOS HOMINES ILLASQVE RES DEDIER NVNCIO POPVLI ROM. MIHI EXPOSCO, an old formula in declaring war, in Liv. 1, 32: urbem, agrum, aras, focos seque uti dederent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 71: qui postularent, eos, qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 3; so Vercingetorigem, id. ib. 7, 89, 5: auctores belli, Liv. 9, 1; id. 39, 50: eum hostibus, Suet. Caes. 24; Liv. 24, 30 *fin.*, et saep.: Cirtam, Sall. J. 35, 1: Ambiani se suaque omnia sine mora dediderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 15, 2; so se suaque omnia Caesari, id. ib. 3, 16, 4; id. B. C. 3, 11 *fin.*; id. B. G. 2, 15 *fin.*; 2, 28, 2; 3, 19, 5; 3, 27, 1; 5, 20, 2; 7, 13, 2; B. C. 2, 44, 1; 3, 28, 4; 3, 99, 3, et saep.: dedunt se in ditionem atque in arbitrium cuncti Thebano poplo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 102; so Liv. 7, 31; 26, 33: sese dedere sine fraude constituunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 22, 1; so without *dat.*, Liv. 42, 8, et saep.: incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 2; so Tac. Agr. 16, et al.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: *To give up, yield, devote, dedicate*; and with se, *to give up, apply, devote, dedicate one's self* (so esp. freq. in Cic.): Davo ego istuc dedam jam negoti, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 50: membra molli somno, Lucr. 3, 113: aures suas poetis, Cic. Arch. 10 *fin.*: animum sacris, Liv. 1, 31, et al.: aliquem cupiditati crudelitatique alicujus, Cic. Quint. 18 *fin.*; so filiam (Virginiam) libidini App. Claudii, id. Fin. 2, 20 *fin.*: Tac. A. 3, 23: collegam liberto, id. ib. 16, 10 (but ib. 20 the MSS. oscillate between *dedidit* and *dedit*; v. Ruperti and Bach. ad loc.): tuus sum, tibi dedo operam, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 60; cf. ubi ei dediderit operas, id. ib. 11, et al.: cum quibus erat cumque una iis sese dedere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 36; so se alicui homini, id. ib. 5, 3, 26; Heaut. 4, 3, 3; Eun. 5, 8, 2: se totum Catoni, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: cui (*sc.* patriae) nos totos dedere... debemus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5; cf. se toto animo huic discendi delectationi, id. Tusc. 5, 39 *ad fin.*; and se penitus musicis, id. de Or. 1, 3, 10: abduco me equidem ab omni reip. cura dedoque literis, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4; so se ei studio, id. de Or. 3, 15, 57: se doctrinae, id. Off. 1, 21, 71; Quint. 10, 2, 23; id. ib. 11, 1, 35: se amicitiae eorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 22, 2, et al.: ne me totum aegritudini dedam, Cic. Att. 9, 4; so se totos libidinibus, id. Tusc. 1, 30; id. Or. 43, 148; id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48, et saep.: quum se ad audiendum, legendum scribendumque dediderit, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 95; so se ad literas memoriasque veteres, Gell. 2, 21, 6.—Abs.: dediderim periculis omnibus, Cic. frgm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 45.—**b.** Dedita opera, adverb., *Purposely, designedly, intentionally*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 29; Cist. 4, 1, 18; Poen. 3, 1, 5; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 2; Afran. in Non. 433, 30; Cic. Att. 10, 3; Liv. 2, 29; 2, 51; Col. 12, 4, 5: in the order opera dedita, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193; and, acc. to the MSS., also ellipt. dedita, id. Att. 15, 4, 4; cf. "*dedita* ἐπιτηδές," Gloss.

B. In partic.: manus, for the usual *dare* manus (v. do, *no.* I. B, 1): *To give up, to yield*: si tibi vera videntur, dede manus; aut si falsum est, accingere contra, Lucr. 2, 1043.—Hence

dēditus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II. A) *Given up to, addicted, devoted* to something; *eager, assiduous, diligent* (quite class.; esp. freq. in Cic.; not in Caes.): (*a*) *c. dat.*: hoc magis sum Publio deditus, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4; cf. nimis equestri ordini deditus, id. Brut. 62, 223; and eorum voluntati et gratiae deditus fuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 24: his studiis, id. de Or. 1, 13, 57; so id. Arch. 6, 12: studio literarum, id. Brut. 21, 79: literis, id. Fam. 1, 7 *ad fin.*: artibus, id. de Or. 1, 1, 2; cf. id. Coel. 30, 72; Liv. 1, 57: nec studio citharae nec Musae deditus ulli, Hor. S. 2, 3, 105; Suet. Tib. 61, et al.; Cic. Coel. 26, 63: animus libidini deditus, id. ib. 19, 45; so vitiis flagitiisque omnibus, id. Rosc. Am. 13 *fin.*: ventri atque somno, Sall. C. 2, 8; cf. somno ciboque, Tac. Germ. 15: corporis gaudiis, Sall. J. 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 85, 41: quaestui atque sumptui, id. Cat. 13 *fin.*; Suet. Vit. 13, et saep.—*Comp.*: uxoribus deditior, Eutr. 10, 15.—*Sup.*: ab optimo certe animo ac deditissimo tibi, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9 (but Cic. Mil. 33 *fin.* deditus, along with firmissimus, is doubtless correct).—(*β*) In Lucret. and Catull. with *in*: in pugnae studio quod dedita mens est, Lucr. 3, 647; so in rebus animus, id. 4, 816; Catull. 61, 102.—* (*γ*) With an adv. of place whither: ubi spectaculi tempus venit deditaeque eo (*sc.* ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, Liv. 1, 9.

dē-dŏcĕo, ēre, *v. a.* *To cause* one *to unlearn* something, *to unteach* (very rare, but quite class.): (*a*) With double *acc.*: aliquem geometriam, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: moneo regnorum gaudia temet dedoceas, Stat. Th. 2, 409.—* (*β*) *c. acc. et inf.*: (virtus) populum falsis Dedocet uti Vocibus, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 20.—(*γ*) With one *acc.*: quum aut docendus is est aut dedocendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72; so Quint. 2, 3, 2: ut coercendi magis quam dedocendi esse videantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 51.

‡ **dēdŏlentĭa**, ae, *f.* *Bearing with patience*, ἀπαλγησία, Vet. Gloss.

dē-dŏlĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* *To give over grieving, grieve no more* (only twice in Ovid): Ov. F. 3, 480; id. R. Am. 294.

dē-dŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To hew away, to hew smooth, to hew*: partes putres pedamentorum, Col. 4, 26, 1: ridicas, id. 11, 2, 12; arborem, Plin. 16, 39, 74: vasculum crystallo dedolatum, *smoothed, inlaid*, App. M. 6, p. 178: ossa fracta fabrili manu, Mart. 11, 84.—Jocosely: senem Exossabo dein dedolabo assulatim viscera, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 106. Hence in familiar lang., *To bang, to cudgel soundly*: fustium quoque crebris ictibus dedolabar, App. M. 7, p. 195; and in an obscene sense, id. ib. 9, p. 220.

dē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To lead* or *bring away*; also *to lead, fetch, bring*, or *draw down* (exceedingly frequent, and quite class.),

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: **a.** Without designating the limit: cur Epicurus atomos de via deducat, Cic. Fat. 9, 18; so eum concionari conantem de rostris, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 3: pedes de lecto, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 82; Cato R. R. 157, 6; cf. the follg.: suos clam ex agris, Caes. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.*; so aliquem ex ultimis gentibus, Cic. Phil. 13, 13: lunam e curru, Tib. 1, 8, 21; cf. the follg.: summa vestem deduxit ab ora, Ov. M. 3, 480 Jahn. *N. cr.*: cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos, Virg. E. 6, 71; so lunam coelo, id. ib. 8, 69; cf. lunam cursu, Ov. Her. 6, 85 Loers. *N. cr.*: hunc coelo, id. Fast. 3, 317: dominam Ditis thalamo, Virg. A. 6, 397: tota carbasa malo, *i. e. to spread, unfurl, by letting down*, Ov. M. 11, 477; cf. the follg.: febres corpore, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48: (me) genitor deducere lectos Jusserat inde boves, Ov. M. 6, 322; Liv. 9, 24: Ubiis imperat, ut pecora deducant suaque omnia ex agris in oppida conferant, Caes. B. G. 6, 10, 2; cf. Liv. 21, 37: rivos, *to lead off into the fields*, Virg. G. 1, 269; cf. aqua Albana deducta ad utilitatem agri suburbani, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69, and v. the follg.: lunam, Prop. 1, 1, 19; cf. Jovem, Hor. Epod. 13, 2: crines pectine, Ov. M. 4, 311; cf. caesariem barbae dextra, id. ib. 15, 656: carbasa, id. ib. 3, 663; 6, 233: sive aliquis molli deducit candida gestu Brachia, *moves*, Prop. 2, 22, 5; imitated by Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 66 (*al.* diducit), et saep.—**b.** Stating the limit: cito hunc deduc ad militem, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 32; so aliquem ad aliquem, id. ib. 4, 4, 10; 19; Cic. Lael. 1; Caes. B. G. 7, 28 *fin.*; 7, 55, 6; B. C. 1, 18, 3; Sall. J. 113 *fin.*, et saep.: juvenem ad altos currus, Ov. M. 2, 106: deducto ad terram Stephano, Suet. Dom. 17: suas vestes humero ad pectora, Ov. M. 6, 405; cf. id. Am. 1, 7, 47; and Suet. Caes. 82; Quint. 11, 3, 112, et saep.: impedimenta in proximum collem, Caes. B. G. 7, 68, 2: aquam in vias, Cato R. R. 155; Ov. M. 1, 582: aliquem in conspectum (Caesaris), Caes. B. C. 1, 22, 2; Liv. 1, 18; id. 1, 58: aliquem in carcerem, Sall. C. 55; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 15; Suet. Calig. 35, et al.

B. In partic., **1.** Milit. *t. t.*, *To draw off, lead off, withdraw* troops from a place (scil. to some other place); *to lead, conduct, bring* to a place: praesidia de locis deducere, Sisenna in Non. 289, 15; so with *de*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 60; Caes. B. G. 5, 51, 2; Cic. Att. 7, 14, et al.: exercitum ex his regionibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 19; so with *ex*, id. ib. 7, 87, 4, and *fin.*; 7, 81 *fin.*; B. C. 1, 12, 3; 2, 13; 3, 31, 3, et al.: legionem ab opere, Caes. B. C. 3, 69; so with *ab*, id. ib. 2, 26, 3; Liv. 34, 35, et al.: deducta Orico legione, Caes. B. C. 3, 34; so exercitum finibus Attali, Liv. 32, 27: iis deducto exercitu rerum omnium inopia pereundum videretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 43, 3; so id. ib. 7, 20, 11; 7, 86, 2; B. C. 3, 39; 3, 73, et al.; cf. Oud. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 2: milites ad Ciceronem deducere, Caes. B. G. 5, 27, 9: a Flacco inter ceteros, quos virtutis causa secum ex provincia ad triumphum deducebat, deductus sum, Liv. 42, 34: copias ex locis superioribus in campum deducit, id. B. C. 2, 40 *fin.*: legionibus in hiberna deductis, Caes. B. G. 2, 35, 3; so in hiberna, Liv. 26, 20; 43, 9: in interiorem Galliam, Caes. B. G. 2, 2; cf. in Menapios, id. ib. 4, 22, 5: in proxima municipia, id. B. C. 1, 32: in fines Horestorum, Tac. Agr. 38; and in hiberna in Sequanos, Caes. B. G. 1, 54, 2: in arcem oppidi, id. B. C. 2, 19 *fin.*: in campos, Liv. 1, 28; Sall. C. 59, 1: in aciem, Liv. 3, 62: quas Caesari esse amicas civitates arbitrabatur, praesidia eo deducebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 5

2. Pub. law *t. t.*: *To lead forth, conduct* a colony to a place: coloni, qui lege Julia Capuam deducti erant, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 4; cf. Suet. Caes. 81; so colonos in aliquem locum, id. ib. 28: coloniam in aliquem locum, Cic. Rep. 2, 3; 2, 4; Liv 10, 1; 10, 13; 34, 45 (repeatedly); 34, 53, 39, 44; Suet. Tib. 4; Ner. 9, et al.: Aquileja colonia Latina eo anno in agro Gallorum est deducta, Liv. 40, 34; cf. in colonia Capua deducti, Suet. Caes. 81: ut emantur agri a privatis, quo plebs publice deducatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 25; cf. id. ib. 26: alterum triumvirum coloniis deducendis, Sall. J. 42; cf. Liv. 9, 46; so id 9, 28; Suet. Aug. 46, et al.—*Abs.*: Tac H. 4, 65.

3. Nautical *t. t.*: **a.** *To draw out* a ship from the docks: ex navalibus eorum unam (navem) deducit, Caes. B. C. 2, 3, 2: deducunt socii naves, Virg. A. 3, 71.—Hence far more freq. meton., like the Gr. καθέλκειν, *To draw down* a ship from the stocks into the sea; *to launch*: Liv. 41, 9; Caes. B. G. 7, 60: neque multum abesse (naves) ab eo, quin paucis diebus deduci possent, id. ib. 5, 2, 2; so naves, id. ib. 5, 23, 2: classem, Liv. 36, 41, et al.: naves litore, Virg. A. 4, 398: puppim, Prop. 1, 6, 15: carinas, Ov. M. 6, 144; 8, 104, et saep.—**b.** Rarely for subducere and the Gr. κατάγειν, *to draw* a ship *into port*: onerarias naves in portum deducunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 36, 2; so Petr. 101, 8.

4. Weavers' *t. t.*: *To draw out, spin out* the thread, yarn: dextera tum leviter deducens fila, Catull. 64, 313; so filum, Ov. M. 4, 36; Am. 1, 14, 7; Her. 9, 77.—Hence meton.: *To prepare a web, to weave*: vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, *is interwoven, represented in weaving*, Ov. M. 6, 69.

5. A *t. t.* of common life: *To lead out, conduct, accompany* a person out of the house, as a mark of respect: "haec ipsa sunt honorabilia... assurgi, deduci, reduci," Cic. de Sen. 18, 63: quum magna multitudo optimorum virorum et civium me de domo deduceret, id. Fam. 10, 12, 2; Suet. Aug. 29: ne deducendi sui causa populum de foro abduceret, Liv. 23, 23 *fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 3, 14: a quibus (*sc.* equitibus Rom.) si domus nostra celebratur, si interdum ad forum deducimur, *etc.*, Cic. Mur. 34.—Hence also, **b.** Aliquam alicui, ad aliquem, *To lead, conduct* a bride (from her father's house) to her husband (cf. denubo): bona uxor si ea deducta est usquam cuiquam gentium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 90; cf. Catull. 68, 143; and virginem juveni marito, Tib. 3, 4, 31: uni nuptam, ad quem virgo deducta sit, Liv. 10, 23: nullo exemplo deductae in domum patrui fratris filiae, Tac. A. 12, 5; so in domum, id. ib. 14, 63; cf. domum in cubiculum, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 60; and uxorem domum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 60: quo primum virgo quaeque deducta est, Caes. B. G. 5, 14 *fin.*—*Abs.*: Liv. 42, 12; cf. Prop. 4, 3, 13.—(*β*) In a dishonorable sense: *To bring* one a concubine, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 36; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34; Suet. Calig. 25; Ner. 28; cf. also the follg., *no.* 7.—And, **c.** *To lead about* a person or thing in a public procession: Suet. Tib. 17 *fin.*: invidens Privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 31: tensas, Suet. Aug. 43; Vesp. 5.

6. Jurid. *t. t.*: aliquem de fundo, *To lead away* a person from a disputed possession, in the presence of witnesses (with or without force; the latter moribus, the former vi solida), in order to procure him the right of action (this was a symbolic procedure preparatory to an action): "appellat Fabius, ut aut ipse Tullium deduceret aut ab eo deduceretur. Dicit deducturum se Tullius," *etc.*, Cic. pro Tull. frgm. § 20; v. Beier Exc. III. p. 250 *sq.*: "placuit Caecinae constituere, quo die in rem praesentem veniretur, et de fundo Caecina moribus deduceretur," *etc.*, id. Caecin. 7, 20.

7. With the accessory idea of diminution: *To withdraw, deduct, subtract, diminish*: cibum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23. And as a mercantile *t. t.*: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59: ut centum numi deducerentur, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53; cf. Cato R. R 144 *sq.*: de capite deducite, quod usuris pernumeratum est, Liv. 6, 15; cf. Suet. Caes. 42, et saep.—Hence in a double sense (in allusion to the meaning *no.* 5, b, *β*): Suet. Caes. 50; cf. the same account in Macr. S. 2, 2.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: quare, si placet, deduc orationem tuam de coelo ad haec citeriora, Cic. Reg. frgm. in Non. 85, 20, and 289, 9: aliquem de animi lenitate, id. Cat. 2, 13; cf. aliquem de animi pravitate, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 10 *ad fin.*; so aliquem de sententia, Cic. Brut. 25 *ad fin.*: aliquem de fide, id. Verr. 1, 9, 25, et saep.: perterritos a timore, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148; so aliquem a tristitia, ab acerbitate, id. de Or. 2, 83 *fin.*: aliquem ab humanitate, a pietate, a religione, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6 (for which, shortly before, *abducere*): aliquem a vera accusatione, id. ib. 2, 1, 6 *fin.*; id. Fam. 1. 1, 2, et saep.; Lucr. 1, 371: voluntates impellere quo velit, unde autem velit deducere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: mos unde deductus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 19; cf. nomen ab Anco, Ov. F. 6, 38: quae tandem ea est disciplina, ad quam me deducas, Cic. Acad. 2, 36; so aliquem ad fletum misericordiamque, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: aliquem ad eam sententiam, Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 5; id. ib. 6, 10, 2: rem ad arma, id. B. C. 1, 4 *fin.*; cf. rem ad otium, id. ib. 1, 5 *fin.*: plura argumenta ad unum effectum, Quint. 9, 2, 103, et saep.: quam in fortunam quamque in amplitudinem deduxisset (Aeduos), Caes. B. G. 7, 54, 3; so aliquem in eum casum, id. ib. 2, 31, 6: aliquem in periculum, id. ib. 7, 50, 4; Quint. 4, 2, 12; cf. rem in summum periculum, Caes. B. G. 5, 31; B. C. 1, 19, 3: rem in controversiam, id. B. G. 7, 63, 5: aliquem in causam, Liv. 36, 5: in societatem belli, id. 36, 7, et saep.: huc jam deduxerat rem, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 62; so rem huc, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 86, 3; Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 4; cf. rem in eum locum ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 16, 12; and quem in locum, id. ib. 4, 2, 3: ergo huc universa causa deducitur, utrum, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 34: audi, quo rem deducam, Hor. S. 1, 1, 15.

B. In partic., **1.** *To mislead, seduce, entice, bring* one to an opinion (rare): adolescentibus et oratione magistratus et praemio deductis, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 6: sibi esse facile, Seuthen regem Thracum deducere, ut, *etc.*, Nep. Alcib. 8.

2. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 4) *To spin out* a literary composition, like a thread, *i. e. to elaborate, prepare, compose* it (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225; so mille die versus, id. Sat. 2, 1, 4: versus, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 13: Val. Max. 3, 7, 1: carmina, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 39; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 71; and Aeolium carmen ad Italos modos, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 14: nihil expositum, Juv. 7, 54: commentarios, Quint. 3, 6, 59: oratio deducta atque circumlata, *finely spun out*, id. ib. 4, 1, 60, et al.: primaque ab origine mundi Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen, Ov. M. 1, 3; cf. id. Trist. 2, 560.—And

3. (another figure borrowed from spinning) *To make finer, thinner, weaker; to attenuate:* vocem deducas oportet, ut mulieris videantur verba, Pompon. in Macr. Sat. 6, 4; cf. *Pa. no.* 2.—Hence

dēductus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *Drawn inward, bent inward* (only post-Aug.), said of the nose: nasum et a summo eminentiorem et ab imo deductiorem, Suet. Aug. 79; so nasus deductus, Lampr. Diadum. —**2.** (acc. to *no.* II. B, 3) *Thin, weak* (ante-class., and once in Virg.): deducta tunc voce leo, *with a weak, subdued voice*, Lucil. in Non. 289, 16; so deducta voce, Afran. and Cornificius in Macr. Sat. 6, 4: carmen, Virg. E. 6, 5 ("*tenue translatio a lana, quae deducitur in tenuitatem,*" Serv.); cf. also Macr. Sat. 6, 4, and Quint. 8, 2, 9.

☞ Cic. Leg. 2, 20, 50, instead of si in testamento *deducta* scripta non sit, we should doubtless read si in testamento *deductio* scripta non sit; cf. deductio, *no.* I. B, 5. The error may have arisen, as is often the case, through anticipation of the *a* in scripta.

‡ **dēductim,** *adv.*, acc. to Diomed. p. 168 [deduco].

dēductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deduco] *A leading away, leading on*, in accordance with the different acceptations of the primitive word.—**I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: rivorum a fonte, *a leading off*, Cic. Top. 8, 33; cf. Albanae aquae, id. Div. 1, 44 *ad fin.*—**B.** In partic., * **1.** *A quartering* of soldiers: in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62 Heusing. (others refer the passage to *no.* 2).—**2.** *A leading forth, transplanting* of colonies, *a colonizing:* quae erit in istos agros deductio? Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: oppidorum, Plin. 2, 52, 53 *fin.*; Cic. Agr. 2, 34.—**3.** *A leading away* of the bride: sponsae in domum mariti, Pompon. Dig. 23, 2, 5.—**4.** *A putting out of possession, ejection, expulsion:* ibi tum Caecinam postulasse, ut moribus deductio fieret, Cic. Caecin. 20, 27; cf. deduco, *no.* I. B, 6.—**5.** *A deduction, diminution*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32; Verr. 2, 3, 78: HERES SINE DEDVCTIONE XX, *i. e.* vicesimarum, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3041; cf. vicesimus. So sine deductione, *without deduction*, Sen. Ben. 2, 4; Ep. 58.—* **II.** Trop.: ex hac deductione rationis illa summa nascitur controversia quam judicationem appellamus, *argument*, Cic. Inv. 1, 14.

dēductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] * **1.** *One who brings; a bringer, bearer* (late Lat.): Tert. Cor. mil. 4; adv. Prax. 2.—**2.** (acc. to deduco, *no.* I. B, 5) *One who accompanies, attends on* a candidate for office, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9; Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 6.

dēductōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Relating to* or *for drawing off; abstergent, aperient* (post-class.): medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19: cuniculus (in stabulis), Veg. Vet. 1, 56. Also subst., deductorium, ii, *n.*, *A drain:* liquoris, Pall. Nov. 7, 21.

1. deductus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from deduco.

2. dēductus, ūs, *m.* [deduco] *A drawing* or *dragging down* (post-class., and rare): ponderis, App. M. 1, p. 109.

* **dēdux,** ŭcis, *adj.* [id.] *Derived, descended:* Symm. Ep. 8, 68.

dĕ-erro (in the poets dissyllabic), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To wander away, go astray, go the wrong way* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: deerrare a patre, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 54 (for which *aberrare* a patre, id. ib. prol. 31): qui in itinere deerravissent, * Cic. Acad. frgm. ap. Lact. 6, 24; for which itinere, Quint. 10, 3. 29: vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat, * Virg. E. 7, 7.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: Lucr. 3, 873: jaculantium ictus deerraturos negant, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 100: si potus cibusve in alienum deerravit tramitem, id. 11, 37, 66. —**II.** Trop.: magnopere a vero, Lucr. 1, 712: sententiâ et visu, Col. 2, 2, 15: verbis, Quint. 12, 10, 64: significatione, id. ib. 1, 5, 46; and neutral: ubi semel recto deerratum est, Vellej. 2, 3 *fin.*—Abs.: multos enim deerrasse memoria prodidit, Col. 1, 4, 6; Quint. 11, 2, 32: quia sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, Tac. A. 13, 29.

* **dēfaecābĭlis** (defec.), e, *adj.* [defaeco] *That may easily be cleansed:* cisterna, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

* **dēfaecātĭo** (defec.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A cleansing, purifying:* carnis, Tert. Anim. 27.

dē-faeco (defec.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [faex] *To cleanse from dregs; to refine, purify* (ante-class., and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: vinum, Col. 12, 33; Plin. 18, 26, 63. —Hence, **2.** In gen., *To cleanse, to wash:* se, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 2; so membra, Prud. Cath. 7, 74: aerem, Veg. 1, 20, 3.—**II.** Trop.: *To purify; to make clear, serene; to set at ease:* quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 70: animus purgatus defaecatus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8; so mens, id. ib. 2, 12: literae defecandae, Sid. Ep. 1, 1: nunc defaecato demum animo egredior domo, *at ease, undisturbed*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 1.

dē-fāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [fama] *Dishonored, infamous* (perh. only in Gell.): homo turpitudine pristinae vitae defamatissimus, Gell. 18, 3, 3; cf. id. 14, 2, 10: vocabula, id. 9, 2 *fin.*

dē-fānātus, a, um, *adj.* [fanum] *Profaned, desecrated, unholy* (late Lat.): spatiola, Arn. 4, p. 153; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4352.

* **dē-fărīnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [farina] *Pulverized, reduced to flour:* semen, Tert. adv. Valent. 31.

dēfătīgātĭo (defet.), ōnis, *f.* [defatigo] *A wearying, tiring out, fatiguing; weariness, fatigue, exhaustion*, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 3; Hirt. ib. 8, 27, 4; Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20; de Sen. 11, 36; 23, 66; N. D. 2, 23, 59; de Or. 3, 44.

dē-fătīgo (in MSS. also written defetigo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To weary out, tire out* a person; *to greatly weary, fatigue; to exhaust* (freq., and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) *Act.:* quum crebro integri defessis succederent nostrosque assiduo labore defatigarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 41, 2; cf. exercitum Pompeii quotidianis itineribus, id. B. C. 3, 85, 2; Auct. B. Afr. 32; id. ib. 71 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Caes. 65, et saep.: se, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 2; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3.—(*β*) *Pass.:* opus faciam ut defatiger usque, ingratiis ut dormiam, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14: defatigatus vulneribus, Cato in Gell. 3, 7, 19; so defatigatus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 8; and *opp.* integer, id. ib. 5, 16 *fin.*; 7, 85, 7; B. C. 3, 40, 2.—* **2.** Transf.: ubertate nimia prioris aevi defatigatum et effetum solum (* *exhausted*), Col. 1 praef. § 1.—**II.** Trop.: (*a*) *Act.:* deos suppliciis, votis, precibus, *etc.*, defatigare, Afran. in Non. 398. 23: ne te adolescens mulier defatiget, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 11; Cic. Leg. 3, 12 *fin.*—(*β*) *Pass.:* te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic. Fam. 14, 1; id. de Or. 2, 41, 177; Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 15: numquam conquiescam neque defatigabor ante, quam, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145; cf. id. Brut. 22, 86.—Once with *inf.:* Lentulus in Cic. Fam. 12, 14 *ad fin.*

defatiscor, v. defetiscor.

defecabilis, defecatio, and **defeco,** v. defaec.

dēfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deficio] **I.** *Defection, desertion, revolt.*—**1.** Lit.: rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 10; so id. ib. 5, 26; 6, 3, 4; 6, 8, 8; 7, 43 *fin.*, et saep.; Liv. 7, 42; 23, 12; 28, 26; Tac. A. 2, 8; 4, 24; 6, 36, et saep.: subita defectio Pompeii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4, et al.—* **2.** Trop.: intemperantia, quae est a tota mente et a recta ratione defectio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22.—* **II.** *A fainting, swoon:* Plin. 23 prooem. § 4; cf. deficio, *no.* II. b.—**III.** (acc. to deficio, *no.* III.) *A failing, failure, deficiency, want, disappearance.*—**1.** Lit. (so most freq., but not in Caes.): ista ipsa defectio virium adolescentiae vitiis efficitur saepius quam senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29; in this sense in post-Aug. prose writers without *virium:* alvo usque ad defectionem soluta, *to exhaustion, fainting*, Suet. Vesp. 24; cf. id. Tib. 73; Calig. 50; Tac. A. 6, 50 (twice), et al.: aquarum, Frontin. Aquaed. 91: pecuniae, Macr. Sat. 2, 5: rerum, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2: animae, Cels. 7, 33; and esp. of the obscuration of the heavenly bodies, *eclipse:* solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17: so id. ib. 1, 49 *fin.*; N. D. 2, 61; Rep. 1, 14 *fin.*; 1, 16 *ad fin.*: perfecta, Sen. Q. N. 1, 12; Quint. 1, 10, 47; Tac. A. 1, 28, et saep.—**b.** In the later grammarians, *An ellipsis:* dicere aliquid per defectionem, *by ellipsis, elliptically*, Gell. 5, 8, 3; 12, 14, 3; Macr. Sat. 6, 8, et al.—* **2.** Trop.: Quintus frater omnia mittit spei plena, metuens credo defectionem animi mei, *my want of courage, despondency*, Cic Att. 3, 18.

dēfectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [deficio, *no.* III.] *Imperfect, defective* (post-class.): et abortiva genitura, Tert. adv. Val. 14: febris, *intermittent fever*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.—**b.** In gramm.: nomina, verba, some of whose forms are wanting, *defective.*

dēfector, ōris, *m.* [deficio, *no.* I.] *One who revolts* from another; *a revolter, rebel* (post-Aug.): parata in defectores ultione, Tac. A. 1, 48; so id. ib. 12, 50 *fin.*; Hist. 3, 12; 57; 61; Suet. Ner. 43; Just. 16, 1, 13, et al.: patris sui defectores, Tac. A. 11, 8; cf. Rudd. II. p. 42, *not.* 6.

* **dēfectrix,** īcis, *f.* [acc. to deficio, *no.* III.] adj.: *Defective, imperfect:* virtus, Tert. adv. Val. 38.

1. defectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from deficio.

2. dēfectus, ūs, *m.* [deficio] **I.** (post-class. for defectio, *no.* I.) *Defection, revolt:* legionum, Capitol. Macr. 8.—**II.** (i. q. de-

fectio, *no.* III.) *A failing, failure, lack, disappearance* (freq. in the elder Pliny; elsewhere very rare): lactis (mammae), Plin. 20, 23, 96: stomachi, id. 19, 5, 29: animi, *a swoon*, id. 20, 2, 6: albicante purpurae defectu, *fading away into white*, id. 37, 9, 40, et al. Of the *eclipsing* of the heavenly bodies: solis, * Lucr. 5, 750; imitated by * Virg. G. 2, 478: ejus (*sc.* lunae) species ac forma mutatur tum crescendo tum defectibus in initia recurrendo, * Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.*

dē-fendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* [FENDO, whence offendo, infensus, and infestus] *To fend* or *ward off* any thing inimical; *to repel, avert, keep off*, propulsando arcere (freq. and quite class.); regularly constr. with *acc.* alone (so in Cic. and Caes.); very rarely aliquid (aliquem) ab aliquo, and in poets also aliquid alicui; cf. Zumpt Gr. § 469.—(*a*) *Aliquid* (*aliquem*): ut tu morbos calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, defendas averruncesque, Cato R. R. 141, 2: serva cives, defende hostes, quum potes defendere, Enn. in Non. 277, 21; cf bellum (*opp.* inferre), Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 13; 2, 29 *fin.*: 6, 23, 4: ad defendendos ictus ac repellendos, id. B. C. 2, 9, 3; cf. ignis jactus et lapides, id. ib. 2, 2, 4: frigus et solem, Cato R. R. 48, 2; cf. nimios solis ardores, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; and frigus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 14; also sitim fonte et pura lympha, Sil. 7, 170: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat, Cic. Off. 3, 18. 74; so injuriam, id. Rosc. Am. 1: imperatoris sui tribunorumque plebis injurias, Caes. B. C. 1, 7 *fin.*: vim suorum, id. ib. 110, 4; cf. vim illatam vi, Cic. Mil. 4: pericula, Cic. Mur. 3; Tac. A. 13, 56: hunc furorem, Virg. A. 10, 905: dedecus manu, Sil. 13, 99, et saep.—(*β*) With *ab*: (milites) a pinnis hostes defendebant facillime, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 1, 1; cf. ib. 8; Ov. R. Am. 625.—(*γ*) *Aliquid alicui* (cf. arceo, *no.* 2, d): Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 20: solstitium pecori, Virg. E. 7, 47; cf. aestatem capellis, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 3; Prop. 1, 20, 11: Daunia tela misero, Sil. 17, 432: dedecus morti, id. 5, 490: senium famae, Stat. Th. 9, 318.

II. Transf., like prohibere, with obj. of that from which any thing is warded off, averted: *To defend, guard, protect.*

A. In gen. (so most freq. in all perr. and species of composition), constr. with *acc.* alone, with *acc.* and *ab aliquo*, or merely *ab aliquo*, and quite *abs.*—(*a*) With simple *acc.*: Aeduos ceterosque amicos populi Rom., Caes. B. G. 1, 35 *fin.*; so eos, id. ib. 2, 10, 4; id. B. C. 1, 6, 2: se armis, id. B. G. 6, 34; cf. se armis adversus aliquem, Liv. 42, 41: se manu, Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 8; id. ib. 3, 12, 4; cf. id. ib. 6, 40, 6, et saep.: castra, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.*; 4, 14, 2 B. C. 3, 67, 5; 3, 94, 6 (along with tueri); 3, 95, 2: oppidum, id. B. G. 3, 16, 3; 7, 15, 3; 7, 29, 4, et saep.: eum defendo, quem tu accusas, Cic. Sull. 17; so aliquem apud praetores, id. Clu. 45, 126: aliquem de ambitu, id. Sull. 2, 6: aliquem contra iniquos, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7, et saep.; cf. causam, id. Clu. 27, 74; Sull. 31, 86; Lael. 25, 96, et passim: ac tegere scelus, Cic. Sull. 31, 86; cf. with protegere, id. ib. 18, 50: justitiam, id. Lael. 7, 25: communem salutem, id. Rep. 1, 1; Mur. 2 *fin.*, et saep.: locum, *to preserve, maintain*, id. Quint. 13, 43; cf. vicem modo rhetoris atque poetae, Hor. S. 1, 10, 12; and actorum partes, id. A. P. 194: aedes Vestae vix defensa est (*sc.* ab incendio), Liv. 26, 27.—(*β*) *Aliquid* (*aliquem*) *ab aliquo*: Aedui quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 2: se a finitimis, id. ib. 2, 31, 5; id. B. C. 1, 75, 3; Sall. C. 45, 4, et saep.: Galliam omnem ab Ariovisti injuria, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 *fin.*; so aliquem ab injuria, id. ib. 5, 20, 3; Sall, C. 35 *fin.*; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 22, 5: se regnumque suum ab Romanorum avaritia, Sall. J. 49, 2: provinciam non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis, Cic. Manil. 6, 14: Italiam a vastatione, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15 *fin.*: vitam ab inimicorum audacia telisque, Cic. Mil. 2 *fin.*; Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 6: libertatis causam ab regio praesidio, Liv. 39. 24; Quint. 6, 3, 19; id. ib. 1, 5, 70, et saep: teneras myrtos a frigore, Virg. E. 7, 6: frondes ab acutae vulnere falcis, a pecoris morsu, Ov. M. 9, 384, et saep.—(*γ*) With merely *ab aliquo*: quod et ab incendio lapis et ab ariete materia defendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 5; so id. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.*; 3, 63, 7.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: quum jam defenderet nemo, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 6; id. B. C. 3, 40, 6; cf. so in the *abl. abs.*, id. B. G. 2, 12, 3; B. C. 3, 68 *fin.*; Cic. Lael. 25, 96, et saep.; Caes. B. G. 7, 81 *fin.*; cf. id. B. C. 1, 25, 9.

B. In partic., **1.** Of speech: *To defend, support, maintain; to bring forward, allege in defence* (so repeatedly in Cic.; elsewhere rare).—(*a*) *c. acc.*: (Carneades) nullam umquam in illis suis disputationibus rem defendit, quam non probarit, Cic. de Or. 2, 38 *fin.*; cf. id. Fam. 4, 14: me id maxime defendisse (*have chiefly striven for*), ut, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 47; id. Verr. 2, 3, 37; so id. ib. 2, 5, 58.—(*β*) With an object-sentence: gravissimeque et verissime defenditur, numquam aequitatem ab utilitate posse sejungi, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71; id. Verr. 2, 3, 90 *fin.*; id. pro Tull. § 32: ille nihil ex his sponte susceptum sed principi paruisse defendebat, Tac. A. 13, 43: sed id solitum esse fieri defendebat, Gell. 10, 19.—(*γ*) With a relative sentence: quae turpitudines) cur non cadant in sapientem, non est facile defendere, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117.

2. In the later jurid. Lat., *To claim, vindicate*, or *prosecute at law*: quia libertatem et hereditatem ex testamento sibi defendebat, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 7: si patris mortem defendere necesse habuerit, *i. e. to legally avenge his death*, id. ib. 38, 2, 14, § 7; Macer. ib. 48, 2, 11.

dē-fēnĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [fenero] *Indebted* (post-class.): plurimis creditoribus defeneratus, App. Apol. p. 322; so Ambros. Ep. 7, 1.

* **dēfensa**, ae, *f.* [defendo] *Defence*: Tert. adv. Marc. 18.

dēfensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defendo, *no.* II.] *A defending, defence*: Remis cum spe defensionis studium propugnandi accessit, Caes. B. G. 2, 7, 2: urbium, id. ib. 7, 23, 5; B. C. 2, 7 *fin.*: ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, Cic. Coel. 4; id. Verr. 2, 3, 88; id. Mil. 6, 15: nostra propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuae, id. Fam. 1, 7, 2, et saep.—**2.** (acc. to defendo, *no.* II. B, 2) *Legal prosecution, punishment* of a crime: mortis, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1.

dēfensĭto, avi, 1. *v. freq.* [defenso] *To defend often, to practice defending* (perh. only in the follg. passages): haec non acrius accusavit in senectute, quam antea defensitaverat, Cic. Acad. 2, 22: causas, id. Brut. 26, 100; Off. 1, 33 *fin.*

dēfenso, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens.* [defendo] * **I.** *To diligently fend off, ward off*: defensare metus, Stat. S. 5, 2, 105.—**II.** *To diligently defend, protect* (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): moenia, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 30; Sall. J. 26, 1; 60, 3: humeros, Ov. M. 12, 376: se ipsa moenia, Liv. 26, 45 (*al.* defendebant); Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 39: dum defensamus (*sc.* armentum), Ov. M. 11, 374.

dēfensor, ōris, *comm.* [id.] **I.** *One who fends, wards*, or *keeps off, an averter*: necis, Cic. Mil. 2, 20, 58: periculi, id. Mur. 2.—**II.** *A defender, protector*: murus defensoribus nudatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; so milit., id. ib. 2, 12; 3, 4; 3, 25, et saep.; Sall. J. 23; Liv. 21, 11; Virg. A. 2, 521; Ov. M. 13, 274; Fast. 6, 188, et saep.: paterni juris defensor et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 244; cf. id. Mil. 15; and juris et libertatis, id. Rab. perd. 4, 12: octo tribuni plebis, illius adversarii, defensores mei, id. Mil. 15; cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 30: *opp.* petitor, Quint. 4, 2, 132: bonus, id. ib. 5, 13, 3, et saep. Once *fem.*: mulier defensor alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 16, 1, 2 *fin.*: canes defensores, Var. R. R. 2, 9.—**b.** Defensor civitatis, *or* plebis, *or* loci, in the later period of the empire (since 365 A.D.), title of a magistrate in the provincial cities, whose chief duty was to afford protection against oppression on the part of the governor; he was likewise endowed with a subordinate civil jurisdiction, "Cod. Theod. 1, 11; Nov. Major. T. 5; Cod. Just. 1, 55; Nov. Just. 15;" cf. Savigny's Gesch. Röm. Rechts, P. I. p. 88 *sq.*—* **2.** Of inanimate subjects, as the *guards* (sublicae) of a bridge: Caes. B. G. 4, 17 *fin.*

dēfensōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to defence* (late Lat.): judicia bonorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.

dēfenstrix, īcis, *f.* [defensor] *She who defends*, Cic. in Prisc. p. 1120 P.

dē-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* *To bear* or *bring away* a thing from a place, *sc.* to another place; *to bear carry, bring down.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: **a.** Without stating the *terminus* (so not very freq.): roseam Matuta per oras Aetheris Auroram defert, Lucr. 5, 656; id. 5, 273; 6, 639; cf. Rhodanus amnis segnem deferens Ararim, Plin. 3, 4, 5; and id. 6, 27, 31, § 136; also Ov. M. 9, 117: ex Helicone coronam, Lucr. 1, 119: ramalia arida tecto, Ov. M. 8, 646.—Far more freq., **b.** Indicating the *terminus* (by *ad, in, an adv. of place*, the *dat.*, etc.): literas ad Caesarem, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 3; so epistolam ad Ciceronem, id. ib. 5, 48, 3 and 8; cf. mandata ad aliquem, id. B. C. 1, 9; 3, 22; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 115; cf. id. Truc. 2, 5, 64; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 18: natos ad flumina, Virg. A. 9, 604; Caes. B. G. 6, 42 *fin.*; Ov. M. 8, 817, et saep.: semen quod ex arbore per surculos defertur in terram, Var. R. R. 1, 40, 4: praeceps aërii specula de montis in undas Deferar, Virg. E. 8, 60; Ov. F. 6, 228; cf. Fest. s. v. STERCUS, p. 264; Lucr. 5, 1091: aurum et omnia ornamenta sua in aerarium, Liv. 5, 25; id. 2, 7; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 31: ferrum in pectus, Tac. A. 1, 35: castra in viam, Liv. 22, 15: aciem in campos, id. 9, 37 in praeceps deferri, id. 5, 47; cf. id. 44 5, and Quint. 1, 12, 10: deferar in vicum Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 269, et saep.: hunc sub aequora, *i. e. submerge*, Ov. M. 14, 601: quasdam (virgines) ex plebe homines domos deferebant, Liv. 1, 9: si forte eo (*sc.* Demetriadem) deferret fuga regem, id. 36, 20: quo pennis delata sit ales, Lucr. 6, 822: quum pallam mihi Detulisti, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 42; so epistolas alicui, id. Trin. 4, 2, 109, et saep.

B. In partic.: **1.** Naut. *t. t.*, *To drive away, drive down, drive* a ship, or those on board a ship, to any place: onerariae duae paullo infra delatae sunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 36 *fin.*; so id. B. C. 3, 30: una (navis) delata Oricum, id. ib. 3, 14, 2: (Labienus) longius delatus aestu, *etc.*, id. B. G. 5, 8, 2: quem quum ex alto ignotas ad terras tempestas et in desertum litus detulisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *ad fin.*; cf. id. Acad. 2, 3, 8.—**b.** Rarely in gen., *To bring* to any place, *sc.* a ship, those on board of it: e portu navis huc nos dormientes detulit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 69.

2. Mercant. *t. t.*, *To bring to market, to sell* (post-Aug.): dumque virent nexos deferte maniplos, Col. 10, 315; so pallium, Petr. 12, 2: videamus hoc, quod concupiscimus, quanti deferatur, Sen. Ep. 42.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: redde harmoniaī Nomen, ab organicis alto delatum Heliconi, *brought*, Lucr. 3, 133; id. 5, 65: (Alexander) eadem fortunae pignora in discrimen detulisset, Liv. 9, 18 *ad fin.*; cf. fabulas in certamen, Quint. 10, 1, 66: hac re ad consilium delata, Caes. B. G. 3, 23 *fin.*; so rem ad consilium, id. ib. 5, 28, 2: qui ad agendum nihil cogitati detulerit, Quint. 4, 5, 2: (poeta) si foret hoc nostrum delatus in aevum, Detereret sibi multa, Hor. S. 1, 10, 68, et saep.

B. With particular accessory notions: **1.** *To bring over and give* to one, *to transfer, deliver* (so very freq.): (*a*) *Aliquid ad aliquem*: ad hunc totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 7; so imperium ad aliquem, id. ib. 6, 2; 7, 4, 6; Cic. Leg. 3, 2; Lig. 1, 3: omnem rem ad Pompeium, id. Fam. 1, 1; cf. omnia ad unum, id. Manil 23, 67: causam ad Galbam, id. Brut. 22, 86; id. Fam. 6, 10, 3: primas ad aliquem, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15, et saep.—(*β*) *Aliquid alicui*: sibi a Caesare regnum civitatis deferri, Caes. B. G. 5, 6, 2; Fasti ap. Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 87; cf. regnum et diadema uni, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 22: fasces indigno, id. Ep. 1, 16, 34: praemium dignitatis alicui *opp.* denegare). Cic. Fl. 1: ultro ei legationem (*opp.* denegare), id. Fam. 13, 55; cf. id. ib. 4, 13; id. de Or. 2, 56; cf. Liv. 7, 13; and Quint. 10, 1, 53: omnem ei suam auctoritatem, Cic. Fl. 6, 14: pacem hostibus, Liv. 23, 13: Octaviam neptem conditionem, Suet. Caes. 27, et saep.—(γ) With *acc.* alone, or *abs.*: jusjurandum, *to tender an oath*, Quint. 5, 6, 6; cf. id. ib. § 3; and ib. § 4: si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 23, et saep.

2. *To bring* or *give an account of* by speech or writing, *to report, announce, signify, state* (so too very freq.): qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, Cic. Clu. 52; so aliquid ad aliquem, id. Mil. 9 *fin.*; Cat. 3, 3, 7; Planc. 41 *fin.*; Att. 2, 24, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 17, 4; 5, 25, 4; 5, 28; 6, 7 and *fin.*; 6, 20, et saep.: ut (haec) per eos ad Caesarem deferrentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 17 *fin.*; so with *per*, id. B. C. 3, 30, 6; 3, 63, 5, et al.: also haec a compluribus ad Caesarem deferebantur, id. B. G. 5, 7: qui ad Caesarem detulerint delaturive sint, me poenitere consilii mei, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 5; so with an object-sentence, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62; Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13; Virg. A. 4, 299, et al.; Cic. Fam. 13, 18: falsum ab his equitum numerum deferri, Caes. B. C. 3, 59 *fin.*—So, **b.** Legal *t. t.*: nomen, and post-Aug., aliquem, *To indict, impeach, accuse* before the pretor, as plaintiff or informer: nomen alicujus de parricidio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28; so nomen amici mei de ambitu, id. Coel. 31, 76; id. Rosc. Am. 23; also nomen suo familiari (*dat.*) eadem de re, id. ib. 23; cf. nomen nemini, id. ib. Orell. *N. cr.*: nomen tibi, id. Pis. 33, 82; and huic eidem Soprato iidem inimici ad C. Verrem ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 28 Zumpt, with which compare also illi nonnihil tamen in deferendo nomine secuti, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: ad deferendos reos praemio duci, Quint. 12, 7, 3; so Capitonem, Tac. A. 13, 33: reos ad praetorem, id. ib. 14, 41: reos ejusdem criminis detulerunt, Quint. 11, 1, 79; cf. defertur majestatis, Tac. A. 14, 48: adulterii, id. ib. 4, 42: impietatis in principem, id. ib. 6, 47: Drusus defertur moliri res novas, id. ib. 2, 27; cf. defertur simulavisse partum, ib. 3, 22; and id. ib. 6, 19: ad deferenda de Perseo crimina, Liv. 42, 11; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 98.—Abs.: et minari et deferre etiam non orator potest, Quint. 4, 1, 22.—Of denouncing: quae apud vos de me deferunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 1.—**c.** Pub. law *t. t.*: aliquid ad aerarium, and more freq. simply aliquid, *To give in at the Aerarium*: horum nomina ad aerarium detulisset, Cic. Phil. 5, 5 *fin.*: quamquam rationes deferre properarim (for which *referre* is repeatedly used just before), id. Fam. 5, 20, 3: mille quingentum aeris in censum, Gell. 16, 10, 10.—Hence of persons: *To recommend* them for future consideration and reward, for their services to the state: in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est, Cic. Arch. 5 *fin.* Moeb.: id. Fam. 5, 20, 7; so id. Balb. 28; Att. 5, 7.

‡ **Dēfĕrunda,** ae, *f.* Perh. *A goddess that presided over the bringing of offerings*, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Orell. I. p. 390.

dē-fervĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* *To seethe* or *cause to boil thoroughly*: brassicam bene. Cato R. R. 157, 9: capreidam in plumbeo, id. ib. 122; so aquam in aheno, Vitr. 8, 5: radicem in vino, Plin. 23, 7, 64; and id. 14, 16, 19, *no.* 3.—* **b.** Transf.: aër defervefactus in pulmone, Var. in Lact. Opif. Dei 17.

dē-fervĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To boil thoroughly*; of wine, *to ferment completely*: Plin. 14, 9, 11 *fin.*

dē-fervesco, fervi and (post-Aug.) ferbui, 3. *v. n.* *To seethe* or *boil thoroughly*.—**I.** Lit.: ubi lupinus deferverit, Cato R. R. 96; Var. R. R. 2, 2, 11: dum musteus fructus defervescat, Col. 9, 15 *fin.*; cf. deferbuit mustum, id. 12, 38, 3; 12, 20, 2; 12, 21, 3; id. 2, 18 *fin.*: ubi coelum enituit et deferbuit mare, Gell. 19, 1, 7.—**II.** Trop., of the fire of passion: *To cease raging, to cool down, to be allayed, assuaged* (a favorite expression of Cic.; elsewh. rare): "ut ulciscendi vim differant in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira: defervescere autem certe significat ardorem animi invita ratione excitatum," Cic. Tusc. 4, 36 *fin.*: sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 72; cf. quum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic. Coel. 18, 43; and id. Or. 30, 107: quasi deferverat oratio, id. Brut. 91 *fin.* Ellendt *N. cr.*: hominum studia defervisse, id. Clu. 39: dum defervescat haec gratulatio, id. Fam. 9, 2, 4; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 4.—* **2.** (Fig. from the fermenting of wine) *To become clarified, clear*: novi versiculi ut primum videbuntur defervisse, Plin. Ep. 9, 16 *fin.*

defessus, a, um, *Part.* of defetiscor.

defetigo, v. defatigo.

* **dēfĕtiscentĭa,** ae, *f.* [defetiscor] *Weariness*: Tert. Anim. 43.

dē-fĕtiscor (in MSS. sometimes defatiscor), fessus, 3. *v. dep. n.* *To become tired out, wearied; to grow weary, faint.* As a *verb. fin.* exceedingly rare, but very freq. in the *part. perf.*: neque defetiscar experirier, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 23; cf. ego sum defessus reperire, vos defessi quaerere, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 54 *sq.* (for which sum defessus quaeritando, id. Amph. 4, 1, 6); and Lucr. 5, 1144: non si quid malae pugnae acciderit, defetiscendum, Front. B. Parth.: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5; so defessus *c. abl. gerund.*, id. ib. 4, 6, 1; Eun. 5, 7, 7; Afran. in Non. 392, 20; Ov. M. 9, 198; cf. also aggerunda aqua defessi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 14: diuturnitate pugnae defessi, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3; cf. the follg.; so defessus totius diei labore, id. ib. 7, 88, 7; cf. id. B. C. 1, 65 *fin.*: vulneribus, id. B. G. 1, 25, 5: cultu agrorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 32 *fin.*: forensibus negotiis atque urbano opere, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23: labore atque itinere disputationis meae, id. ib. 2, 57 *fin.*: convicio (aures), id. Arch. 6, 12, et saep.: semperque ipsi recentes defessis succederent, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; so *opp.* recens *or* integer, id. ib. 7, 41, 2; B. C. 1, 45, 7; 3, 94, 2; id. ib. 2, 41, 3; Cic. de Or. 3, 36 *fin.*: defessi Aeneadae, Virg. A. 1, 157; cf. ib. 2, 285; 565, et saep.—**2.** Transf., of things: arbores defatiscentes, Plin. 17, 2, 2: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, Cic. Verr. 1, 10 *fin.*: orant defessis subeant rebus, Sil. 1, 566.

dē-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. (*perf. conj.* defexit, an old formula in Liv. 1, 24 *fin.* In the pass., besides the regular form deficior, ante- and post-class., once in Virg., Propert., and Livy, like fĭo, eri: defit, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19; Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 46; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 12; Phorm. 1, 3, 10; Lucr. 2, 1142; 3, 221; Virg. E. 2, 22; Prop. 1, 1, 34: defiunt, Gell. 20, 8, 5: defiat, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 3; Rud. 4, 4, 63: defiet, Liv. 9, 11: defieri, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 2; cf. conficio, *ad init.*), *v. a.* and *n.* [facio] Orig., *To loosen, set free, remove from*; but it passed over at a very early period into the middle sense, *to loosen from one's self, to remove one's self*; and then gradually assumed, with the object of that from which something removes, the character of a new *verb. act.*, with the meaning *to leave, desert, depart from* something, or abs., *to depart, cease, fail.*

I. In the middle sense (but with the act. form): *To remove one's self, separate one's self, to withdraw.* Hence, as a standing expression for the act of separating one's self from any connection, *To forsake, desert, abandon.*

1. Lit.: ab amicitia populi Rom., Caes. B. G. 5, 3, 3; so id. ib. 7, 39, 3: ab Aeduis, id. ib. 2, 14, 3: ab rege, Sall. J. 56, 3; cf. ib. 66: (consules) a senatu, a republica, a bonis omnibus defecerant, Cic. Planc. 35; cf. a republica, id. Cat. 11, 28; Fam. 12, 10; id. Sull. 12, 35: ab imperio ac nomine nostro, id. Verr. 2, 1, 31, et saep.: a patribus ad plebem, Liv. 6, 20: ad se, Sall. J. 61; cf. ad Poenos, Liv. 22, 61.—Abs.: civitates quae defecerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 17, 2; so id. ib. 5, 25, 4; 7, 10, et al.

2. Trop.: si a virtute defeceris, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: si utilitas ab amicitia defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: ut a me ipse deficerem, id. Fam. 2, 16.—Hence

II. As a *verb. act.*, *To leave* a person or thing, *to desert, to fail* (said only of neuter or abstract, and not of personal subjects): quem jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*; so vires, id. B. C. 3, 99 *fin.*; Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199, Verr. 2, 5, 28 *ad fin.*; Hor. S. 2, 1, 13, et saep.: res eos jam pridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: me dies, vox, latera deficiant, si, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 21 (imitated word for word, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 9); cf. ne te de republica disserentem deficiat oratio, Cic. Rep. 1, 23; and tempus te citius quam oratio deficeret, id. Rosc. Am. 32: animus si te non deficit aequus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 30, et saep.—Poet. with a subject sentence: nec me deficiet nautas rogitare citatos, *i. e. I will not cease*, etc., Prop. 1, 8, 23 Kuin.—**b.** Pass.: quum aquilifer a viribus deficeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 64, 3; cf. mulier a menstruis defecta, Cels. 2, 8 *ad fin.*: mulier abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: aqua ciboque defecti, Quint. 3, 8, 23; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25: sanguine defecti artus, Ov. M. 5, 96, et saep.: si qui dotem promisit defectus sit facultatibus, *i. e. unable to pay*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 33; cf. te defecta nomina, Paul. ib. 22, 1, 11 *ad fin.*

III. Middle or neuter: *To run out, be wanting, fail, cease, disappear.*—**a.** Middle (so mostly ante-class. and poet.): (*a*) *c. dat.*: mihi fortuna magis nunc defit, quam genus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19; Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 2: lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. E. 2, 22.—(β) *Abs.*: neque opsonium defiat neque supersit, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 3; so *opp.* superesse, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 10: ut defiat dies, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 63; id. Mil. 4, 6, 46: numquamne causa defiet, cur, *etc.?* Liv. 9, 11: eadem autem ipsa, quae crescente luna gliscunt, deficiente contra luna defiunt, Gell. 20, 8, 5.—Trop.: defectis (*sc.* animo) defensoribus, *disheartened*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40, 3; cf. in the follg. *no.* b, β.—**b.** Neuter: (*a*) *c. dat.* (so rarely; mostly poet.): quum non solum vires, sed etiam tela nostris deficerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 5, 1 Oud. *N. cr.*; so vires nostris, perh. also id. B. C. 2, 41, 7 (*al.* nostros); Sil. 8, 661 Oud. *N. cr.*; cf. id. 10, 10, 193; and Stat. Ach. 1. 445.—(β) *Abs.* (so exceedingly freq. in all periods and kinds of composition): non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37 *fin.*; cf. fructus ex arboribus, id. ib. 3, 58, *fin.*: ejus generis copia, id. B. G. 6, 16 *fin.*: tempus anni ad bellum gerendum, id. ib. 4, 20, 2: vereor, ne mihi crimina non suppeterent, ne oratio deesset, ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11: nisi memoria forte defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44; id. Rep. 1, 3: non deficiente crumena, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11, et saep.: quod plena luna defecisset, *was eclipsed*, Cic. Rep. 1, 15; cf. solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, id. ib. 1, 16, et al.: in hac voce defecit, *he departed. expired*, Suet. Aug. 99; so Quint. 6 prooem. § 11, et al., for which vita, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 19: quod multi Gallicis tot bellis defecerant, *were diminished, weakened*, Caes. B. C. 3, 2 *ad fin.*—Trop.: ne negotio desisteret neu animo deficeret, *nor lose courage*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112 *fin.*; so animo, id. B. G. 7, 30; B. C. 1, 19; 2, 43; Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10; for which ne deficiant (opes) animum, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 34; and in a like sense quite abs.: ne una plaga accepta patres conscripti conciderent, ne deficerent, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9; so Caes. B. C. 2, 31 *ad fin.*; Sall. J. 51, 4: illis legibus populus Romanus prior non deficiet: si prior defexit publico consilio dolo malo, tu illo die, Juppiter, *etc.*, *to depart from, violate the conditions*, an old formula used in taking an oath, Liv. 1, 24 *fin.*: pugnando deficere, *i. e. to be deficient, wanting*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 3; cf. poet. with follg. *inf.*: suppeditare Materies, Lucr. 1, 1039; and Sil. 3, 112.—Hence

dĕfectus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* III.) *Weak, weakened, enfeebled* (not ante-Aug.): defectus annis et desertus viribus, Phaedr. 1, 21, 3; cf. defectissimus annis et viribus, Col. 1 prooem. § 12: senio (arbor), id. 5, 6, 37: laboribus, Val. Fl. 2, 285; Plin. 2, 8, 6: defectae senectutis homine, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 12, § 3: in tumidis et globosis (speculis) omnia defectiora (corresp. with paria and auctiora), App. Apol. p. 283.

dē-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. *To drive down* or *in;* and with especial reference to the terminus, *to drive, fix,* or *fasten into* (freq., and quite class.).

I. Lit.: in campo Martio crucem ad civium supplicium defigi et constitui jubes, Cic. Rab. perd. 4; so tigna machinationibus immissa in flumen, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 4: sudes sub aqua, id. ib. 5, 18, 3: trabes. id. B. C. 1, 27, 4; 2, 10, 4: asseres in terra defigebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 2; Liv. 44, 5; so Caes. B. C. 2, 10: verutum in balteo, id. B. G. 5, 44, 7: sicam in consulis corpore, Cic. Cat. 1, 6 *fin.;* cf. cultrum in corde, Liv. 1, 58 *fin.:* tellure hastas, Virg. A. 12, 130; so hastas terra, id. ib. 6, 652; Liv. 1, 25; cf. Ov. M. 13, 436, et al.: cruci defiguntur, Var. in Non. 221, 13; so arborem penitus terrae, Virg. G. 2. 290: te hodie, si prehendero, defigam in terram colaphis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 22 (for which, shortly after, cruci *affigere*): morsus in aurem, Plin. 8, 12, 12.

II. Meton. (*causa pro effectu*): *To fix, fasten, render immovable* (rare): defixa coelo sidera, Hor. Epod. 17, 5; cf. Ov. M. 11, 76: defixere aciem in his vestigiis, *have fixed them motionless,* Tac. Agr. 34 Roth.; cf. defixi et Neronem intuentes, id. Ann. 13, 16.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: *To fix, fasten; to turn intently* in any direction: virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: oculos in vultu regis, Curt. 7, 8: iratos oculos in te, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 15; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 158, and Curt. 9, 3.—Abs.: oculos, *to let fall, cast down,* Tac. A. 3, 1: in alicujus possessiones oculos spe et mente defigere, Cic. Phil. 11, 5; cf. animos in ea, quae perspicua sunt, id. Acad. 2, 15: disputare non vaganti oratione, sed defixa in una republica, id. Rep. 1, 11; cf. in eo mentem orationemque defigit, id. de Or. 3, 8, 31; so too, omnes suas curas in reip. salute, id. Phil. 14, 5, 13; id. Verr. 1, 3; cf. id. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To strike motionless, sc.* with astonishment, *etc.; to stupefy, astound, astonish* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): utraque simul objecta res oculis animisque immobiles parumper eos defixit, Liv. 21, 33; so aliquem, id. 3, 47; 6, 40; 7, 10, et al.: silentium triste ita defixit omnium animos, ut, *etc.,* Liv. 1, 29.—In the *part. perf.:* dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. A. 1, 495; so id. ib. 6, 156; 7, 249; 8, 520; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14 Schmid; Ov. Her. 21, 113; Liv. 8, 7; Tac. A. 1, 68; 13, 5; 14, 10, et saep.—**b.** Religious *t. t.:* * (*a*) *To declare fixedly, firmly, unalterably:* QVAE AVGVR VITIOSA, DIRA DEFIXERIT, IRRITA SVNTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*—(*β*) (Because, in making the imprecations, the waxen image of him for whom destruction was to be prepared, or his name written in wax, was stuck through with a needle; cf. Ov. Her. 6, 91 *sq.,* and Voss upon Virg. E. 8, 80) *To curse* any thing: caput alicujus dira imprecatione, Sen. Ben. 6, 35: nomina cerâ, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 29; cf. DEFIXA NOMINA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3726: regis animum Iolchiacis votis, Virg. Cir. 376. Cf. Salmas. Solin. p. 766, b.—* **c.** *To censure, reprove* a thing: culpam defigere, Pers. 5, 16.

dē-fingo, nxi, 3. *v. a.* *To form, to put in shape, to fashion* (very rare; prob. belonging properly to the vulgar lang.; hence in Hor., by way of sarcasm): panem, Cato R. R. 74 and 121.—Sarcast. of coarse poetic description: dum Defingit Rheni luteum caput, * Hor. S. 1, 10, 37.

dē-fīnĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* **I.** *To bound off, to set bounds to; to limit, terminate, define* (good prose; most freq. in Cicero).

A. Lit.: ejus fundi extremam partem oleae directo ordine definiunt, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22; cf. id. Rep. 2, 6: orbes coeli aspectum nostrum definiunt, id. Div. 2, 44; cf. id. N. D. 2, 40: orbem terrarum (loca), id. Balb. 28, 64; cf. id. Sest. 31, 67, et al.

B. Trop.: **1.** *To designate by limiting; to define, determine; to explain* (cf. circumscribo, *no.* II. 1): genus universum (ut tollatur error) brevi circumscribi et definiri potest, Cic. Sest. 45, 97; cf. id. de Or. 1, 16, 70: universam et propriam oratoris vim, id. ib. 1, 15: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. Inv. 1, 8 *ad fin.;* cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 24; id. ib. 2, 31 *fin.:* omitto innumerabiles viros, *etc.* . . . unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, *etc., this only I declare,* etc., id. ib. 1, 1 *fin.:* probe definitur a Stoicis *fortitudo,* quum eam *virtutem esse* dicunt *propugnantem pro aequitate,* id. Off. 1, 19; id. ib. 1, 27, 96; id. Fin. 2, 2, et saep.: nec uno modo definitur res eadem, Quint. 7, 3, 16; Tac. A. 6, 28, et saep.: aedes sibi optimas, hortos, *etc.,* Cic. Phil. 8, 3, 9; cf. ut suus cuique locus erat definitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 4: tempus adeundi, id. ib. 7, 83, 5; cf. ante quem diem iturus sit, id. B. C. 1, 11, 2; and neque ego annos definiam, Quint. 12, 6, 1: consulatum in annos, Caes. B. C. 3, 82, 4; cf. potestatem in quinquennium, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: ut quam vitam ingrediar, definias, id. Acad. 2, 36; cf. id. Quint. 27: non remittam: definitum est, *it is determined, decided,* Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 43.—So

2. In opposition to breadth or laxity (cf. circumscribo, *no.* II. 2) *To limit within certain bounds, to restrict, confine:* non vagabitur oratio mea longius atque eis fere ipsis definietur viris, qui, *etc.,* Cic. de Or. 3, 3: constituendi sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines et quasi termini diligendi . . . Altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic. Lael. 16, 58; cf. id. de Or. 3, 28, 109; Off. 3, 29, 107 Beier.

II. *To terminate, finish* (very rare; perh. only in the follg. places): ut totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque definiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52 Zumpt; id. Or. 19 *fin.*—Hence

dēfīnītus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I. B, 1) *Definite, distinct, precise; plain, perspicuous* (rare, but good prose): quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum. Definitum est, quod ὑπόθεσιν Graeci, nos causam, *etc.,* Cic. Top. 21; so *opp.* generales, Quint. 7, 2, 1: certum esse in coelo ac definitum locum, ubi, *etc.,* Cic. Rep. 6, 13; so with certus, id. Fam. 3, 8; Quint. 7, 10, 7: quaestiones, Cic. Top. 24 *fin.*—*Adv.,* definite: Cic. Balb. 14; de Or. 2, 27, 118; Or. 28, 99; Plin. Pan. 88, 6; Gell. 1, 257, et al.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

dēfīnīte, *adv.* *Precisely, definitely, distinctly;* v. preced. art., *ad fin.*

dēfīnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [definio] * **I.** *A bounding off, a boundary:* AREA INTRA HANC DEFINITIONEM CIPPORVM CLAVSA VERVBVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 736.—**II.** *A limiting, prescribing, defining; a definition, explanation* (freq. like definio in Cic.; elsewhere rare): ut quodcumque accidisset praedictum videretur hominum et temporum definitione sublata, Cic. Div. 2, 54: judiciorum aequorum, id. Cluent. 2: "*definitio* est earum rerum, quae sunt ejus rei propriae, quam definire volumus, brevis et circumscripta quaedam explicatio," id. de Or. 1, 42, 189; cf. "id. Or. 33, 116; Top. 5, 26; Fin. 2, 2, 5;" id. Off. 1, 2 *fin.,* et saep.; Quint. 1, 6, 29: definitio pars sit translationis, id. ib. 3, 6, 42, et saep.

dēfīnītīve, *adv. Definitively, plainly, distinctly;* v. follg. art., *ad fin.*

dēfīnītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [definio] **I.** *Definitive, explanatory.* So in the rhet. lang. of Cicero: constitutio, Cic. Inv. 2, 17; cf. ib. 1, 13: causa, id. Top. 24 *fin.* And in the later jurid. Lat.: sententia, *a decisive, definitive sentence,* Cod. Just. 7, 45, 3; 7, 64, 10, et al.—**II.** In late Lat. = definitus, *Definite, distinct, plain:* materia, Tert. adv. Herm. 38.—*Adv.,* definitive: pronunciare, Tert. Car. Christ. 18: loqui, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1 praef.

* **dēfīnītor,** ōris, *m.* [definio, *no.* I. B, 1] *One who determines, settles, appoints:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

definitus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of definio.

dēfīo, ĕri, v. deficio.

* **dēfĭŏcŭlus,** i, *m.* [humorously compounded from defit and oculus] *Who lacks an eye, one-eyed,* Mart. 12, 59, 9.

‡ **dēfixĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *Enchantment,* νεκρομαντιαι, κατάδεσμοι, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [defigo, *no.* II. B, 2, b]

dēflăgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deflagro] *A burning up, conflagration* (perh. only in Cic.): futura aliquando coeli atque terrarum, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111; cf. terrarum omnium, Cic. Fin. 3, 19 *fin.*—**b.** Trop.: *Destruction,* id. Planc. 40.

dē-flăgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To burn up, burn down, to be consumed by fire* (repeatedly in Cic., elsewh. rare; cf. conflagro): **A.** *Neutr.:* **1.** Lit.: qua nocte natus esset Alexander, eadem Dianae Ephesiae templum deflagravisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 27 *ad fin.;* so id. Div. 1, 17; Phil. 2, 36, 91; Parad. 4, 2, 31; Acad. 2, 37 *fin.;* Liv. 5, 53 *fin.;* 10, 44; Suet. Tib. 48: Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic. Off. 3, 25.—**2.** Trop.: *To perish, be destroyed:* communi incendio malint quam suo deflagrare, Cic. Sest. 46, 99: ruere ac deflagrare omnia passuri estis! Liv. 3, 52.—**B.** *Act.* (very rarely): fana flamma deflagrata, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: quae (sol) proxime currendo deflagrat, Vitr. 6, 1.—* **2.** Trop.: *To destroy:* in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12; cf. deflagratio, *ad fin.*—**II.** *To burn out, cease burning;* very rarely, and only trop. of the fire of passion = defervesco, *to abate, be allayed:* deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv. 40, 8: deflagrante paullatim seditione, Tac. H. 2, 29. Transf. to persons: sic deflagrare minaces Incassum, Luc. 6, 280.

* **dē-flammo,** are, *v. a.* *To deprive of flame, to extinguish:* taedam, App. M. 5, p. 172.

dē-flecto, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., To bend downward* or *aside, to turn aside:* **1.** Lit.: ramum olivae, Col. 5, 11, 14; cf. palmitem, id. 4, 26, 3; Catull. 62, 51; Plin. 17, 23, 35: tela (Venus), Virg. A. 10, 331: amnes in alium cursum, Cic. Div. 1, 19 *fin.:* carinam quolibet, Luc. 5, 789; cf. rapidum iter, id. 3, 337: novam viam, *to turn off, construct in another direction,* Liv. 39, 27 *fin.*—**2.** Trop.: lumina, Ov. M. 7, 798; cf. oculos a cura, Val. Fl. 8, 76: quum ipsos principes aliqua pravitas de via deflexit, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: se de curriculo petitionis, id. Mur. 22 *fin.:* aliquem ab institutis studiis, Quint. 10, 1, 91: ut declinet a proposito deflectatque sententiam, Cic. Or. 40; Luc. 3, 304: belli tumultus, Stat. Th. 1, 280: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, Cic. Caecin. 18, 51; Quint. 3, 8, 32 Spald.: Themison nuper ipse quoque quaedam in senectute deflexit (for which, shortly before, mutavit), Cels. praef.; Quint. 6, 3, 87: in ipsos factum deflectitur, id. ib. 7, 2, 23; cf. Stat. Silv. 2, 1, 59: adversarios in suam utilitatem deflectere, Quint. 4, 1, 71; cf. dotes puellae in pejus, Ov. R. Am. 325: tragoediam in obscoenos risus, id. Trist. 2, 409: virtutes in vitia, Suet. Dom. 3.

II. *Neutr., To turn off, turn aside:* **1.** Lit.: vulgus militum deflectere via, Tac. H. 2, 70; cf. without via, Suet. Aug. 93 *fin.;* and in Tuscos, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 3.—**2.** Trop. (so freq., but almost exclusively in Cicero): deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, Cic. Lael. 12; so de via (consuetudo), id. Off. 2, 3, 9: de recta regione, id. Verr. 2, 5, 68: a veritate, id. Rosc. Com. 16: ab amicitiis perfectorum hominum ad leves amicitias deflexit oratio, id. Lael. 26 *fin.*

dē-flĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.,* **1.** *To weep over, beweep* a person or thing; *to lament, deplore, bewail* (quite class.): Lucr. 3, 920: Numam, Ov. M. 15, 487: nuptam (Eurydicen), id. ib. 10, 12: genetrix deflenda mihi, Sen. Octav. 10: inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic. Brut. 96, 329; so illud initium civilis belli, Asinius Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: eversionem civitatis, Quint. 3, 8, 12: aliena mala, id. ib. 6, 1, 26: Thebas, id. ib. 11, 3, 168, et saep.: Crassi mors a multis saepe defleta, Cic. de Or. 3, 3; cf. id. Phil. 13, 5; Virg. A. 6, 220, et al.: in deflenda nece, Quint. 11, 3, 8, et saep.; Suet. Calig. 30 *fin.*—Abs.: dum assident, dum deflent, Tac. A. 16, 13.—(*β*) Poet. with an object-sentence: et minui deflevit onus dorsumque levari, Manil. 4, 748.—* **2.** Oculos, *To beweep, to dull with weeping:* App. M. 5, p. 161.—**II.** *Neutr., To weep* *heartily, violently* (very rare): gravibus cogor deflere querelis, Prop. 1, 16, 13: App. M. 4 *fin.*

* **dēflētĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [defleo, *no.* II.] *A violent weeping:* Juvenc. 4, 122.

dēflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deflecto] *A turning* or *bending aside* (late Lat.): **1.** Lit.: certa meatus solis, Macr. Sat. 1, 17.—**2.** Trop.: cupiditatum, Naz. Pan. Const. 5.

1. deflexus, a, um, *Part.,* from deflecto.

2. dēflexus, ūs, *m.* [deflecto] *A bending, turning aside* (post-class.), in the trop. sense: humani animi ab odio ad gratiam deflexus, Val. Max. 4, 2; cf. id. 7, 3.

dē-flo, are, *v. a.* * **1.** *To blow off* or *away:* Var. R. R. 1, 64.—* **2.** *To blow off, to cleanse by blowing:* Plin. 28, 2, 5.

* **dē-floccātus,** a, um, *adj.* [floccus] *Scant of locks, bald-pated:* senes, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 10.

dē-flōrĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To shed its blossoms* (perh. only in the passage cited): vitis pejus defloret, Col. 5, 6, 36.

dē-flōresco, rui, 3. *v. n.* *To drop its blossoms; to fade, wither, decay:* **I.** Lit.: omne frumentum cum totam (spicam) edidit, octo diebus deflorescit, Col. 2, 11 *ad fin.;* so in *praes.*, id. 2, 10, 19; 4, 19, 2; Plin. 18, 29, 69: cum (faba) defloruit, exiguas (aquas) desiderat, id. 18, 12, 30; so in the *perf.*, Catull. 62, 43.—**II.** Trop.: cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, Liv. 29, 4; cf. cum senecta res quoque defloruere, id. 38, 53 *ad fin.:* non talis, quam tu eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, Cic. Brut. 92; id. Coel. 19.

dē-flŭo, xi, xum, 3. *v. n.* **I.** *To flow down:* **A.** Lit.: quod sanguen defluxerat, Cato in Gell. 3, 7, 19; cf. sanguis a renibus, Plin. 24, 18, 105: defluit lapidosus rivus, Ov. F. 3, 273: flamma ex Aetna monte, Liv. frgm. l. 116; cf. succus ex filice, Plin. 18, 6, 8, *no.* 3: flumen Lavida Tauro monte defluens, Sall. H. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 680 P.; cf. saxis humor, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 29; Plin. 33, 5, 26, et al.;—Plin. 3, 18, 22; Gell. 17, 11.

2. Transf., of things not liquid: *To softly, gradually move downward; to glide down, descend:* jam ipsae defluebant coronae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62; cf. pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Virg. A. 1, 404; Curt. 4, 6: aries mersus secundo defluit amni, *floats, swims down,* Virg. G. 3, 447; so id. Aen. 7, 495; 8, 549: Ostiam Tiberi, *to sail down,* Suet. Ner. 27; so Curt. 9, 8 *fin.:* tota cohors imitata relictis Ad terram defluxit equis, *dismounted,* Virg. A. 11, 501; cf. ex equo, Curt. 7, 7 *ad fin.:* in humum (ex equo), Furius poet. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: ad terram, Liv. 2, 20; and a dextro armo in latus, Ov. M. 6, 229: multaque merces tibi defluat aequo ab Jove, *flow to thee in abundance,* Hor. Od. 1, 28, 28 (cf. Theocr. 1, 5: 'Ες τὲ καταῤῥεῖ).

B. Trop.: hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, Cic. Or. 27 *fin.:* a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf. (adolescentes) tantum ab eo (*sc.* Seneca) defluebant, quantum, *etc.*, *departed, deviated,* Quint. 10, 1, 126 Frotsch.; and id. ib. 1, 8, 9: a quibus duplex Octaviorum familia defluxit, *are derived, descended,* Suet. Aug. 2; cf. Vellej. 1, 16, 4 Ruhnk.: ne quid in terram defluat, *be spilled on the ground, be lost,* Cic. Lael. 16, 58.

II. *To flow away* so as to disappear, *to cease flowing:* **1.** Lit.: rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32; cf. quum hiberni defluxere torrentes, Sen. Q. N. 3, 3.—**2.** Trop.: *To cease, vanish, disappear, be lost:* ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, *has deserted, proved unfaithful,* Cic. Sest. 32: ubi salutatio defluxit, *has ceased, is over,* id. Fam. 9, 20 *ad fin.:* ubi per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium defluxere, Sall. J. 1, 4: tenerae succus Defluat praedae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 55; id. Ep. 2, 1, 158. So several times of the falling out of the hair, Plin. 11, 37, 56; 11, 39, 94, et al.

dēflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [defluo] *Flowing down;* or transf., *moving downward, going* or *falling down* (a post-Aug. word): gradus, Stat. Th. 9, 325: caesaries, *long and flowing,* Prud. στεφ. 13, 30: splendor ab alto, Stat. S. 1, 3, 53.—**b.** Vasculum (in which a liquid runs down); *a water-clock,* App. M. 3, p. 130.

dēflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] (perh. only in Plin.) **1.** *A flowing down, flowing off:* Plin. 18, 29, 69.—**2.** *A falling off* or *out:* capilli = alopecias, Plin. 28, 11, 46; 29, 6, 34; cf. capitis, id. 11, 39, 94; 22, 13, 15.

dēfluxĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A flowing off, discharge* (late Lat.): seminis, Firm. Math. 3, 7: ventris, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

* **dēfluxus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A flowing* or *running off:* in terras, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47.

dē-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To dig downward, dig deep, to dig up* (rarely so): scrobem in limine stabuli, Col. 7, 5, 17; so specus, Virg. G. 3, 376: domos, id. Cul. 273: terram, Hor. S. 1, 1, 42. Zeugma: oculis, manibus cruribusque defossis, Flor. 3, 21. 26 Duker.—Far more freq., **II.** *To dig in, to bury in the earth* (quite class.): thesaurum defossum esse sub lecto, Cic. Div. 2, 65; cf. id. de Or. 2, 41: defodiet (aetas) condetque nitentia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 25: cotem et novaculam in comitio, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: hospitem (necatum) in aedibus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 51; 71; Plin. 17, 13, 21: lapidem in agro, Ov. F. 2, 641, et al.: aliquem humo, Ov. M. 4, 239; Fast. 6, 458: virgulta in terram, Lucr. 5, 933; 1365; cf. Liv. 8, 10 *ad fin.*—**b.** Transf., *To hide:* se, Sen. consol. ad Marc. 2 *extr.*

‡ **dēfōmĭtātum** a fomitibus succisum, quibus confoveri erat solitum lignum, Fest. p. 57.

defore, v. desum.

‡ **deforma exta,** v. formus.

1. dēformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. deformo] *A representation, delineation,* Vitr. 1, 1; 3 praef. *ad fin.*

* **2. dēformātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. deformo] *A deforming, disfiguring, defacing:* tantae majestatis, Liv. 9, 5 *fin.*

dē-formis, e, *adj.* [forma; cf. 2. deformo] **I.** *Departing,* either physically or (more freq.) morally, *from the right shape, quality,* etc.; *misshapen, deformed, ugly, odious, disgusting* (very freq., and quite class.): "longus an brevis, formosus an deformis," Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: deformem esse natum, id. Coel. 3, 6; cf. calvitio quoque deformis, Suet. Dom. 18; and deformissima femina (*opp.* pulcherrima), Gell. 5, 11, 11: opus deforme, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 5: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis quam, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 34; cf. patria, id. Fam. 4, 9, 3: solum patriae belli malis, Liv. 5, 49; cf. Suet. Vesp. 8: agmen (*sc.* inerme), Liv. 9, 6: turba, id. 41, 3; cf. Suet. Aug. 35: spectaculum, Liv. 1, 26; 31, 24; cf. aspectus (*opp.* species honesta), Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: motus statusve, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35, et saep.; Cic. de Or. 2, 61: oratio non tam honorifica audientibus quam sibi deformis, Liv. 45, 44; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 15: blanditias, id. ib. 8, 3, 65: convicia, id. ib. 6, 4, 10: libido, id. ib. 8, 6, 40: haesitatio, id. ib. 11, 2, 48: pertinacia, id. ib. 12, 1, 13: obsequium, *servile,* Tac. A. 4, 20: aegrimonia, Hor. Epod. 13, 18; cf. dolor, Luc. 8, 81, et saep.: deforme et servile est caedi discentes, Quint. 1, 3, 14; so with a subject-sentence, id. ib. 9, 4, 72 (*opp.* foedissimum); 11, 3, 81; 125; Tac. Or. 36 *ad fin.*, et al.; and in the *comp.*, Plin. Ep. 8, 24 *ad fin.*—* Poet. with the *gen.:* deformis leti, Sil. 1, 166.—*Adv.* (post-Aug., and only in the *posit.*): deformiter sonat junctura, Quint. 8, 3, 45: dicet multa, id. ib. 11, 1, 82: vivo, Suet. Ner. 49, et al.

* **II.** *Shapeless:* animae, Ov. F. 2, 554.

dēformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [deformis, *no.* I.] *Deformity* (physical or moral), *ugliness* (good prose; not in Caes.): quae si in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas animi debet videri? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105; so id. de Or. 1, 34, 156; 2, 59, 239; Liv. 2, 23; 29, 22; Quint. 2, 13, 12; 6, 1, 37; 40; 6, 3, 8; Suet. Caes. 45, et al.: aedificiorum, Suet. Ner. 38: an corporis pravitates habebunt aliquid offensionis, animi deformitas non habebit? Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51; Att. 9, 10, 2; so Auct. B. Afr. 60; 6, 1, 12; 8, 3, 39; 48, et saep.

dēformĭter, *adv.* *Inelegantly, disgracefully,* etc.; v. deformis, *no.* I. *ad fin.*

1. dē-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bring into form* or *shape; to form, fashion; to design, delineate, describe* (quite class.; not in Caes.): **I.** Lit.: cum areas deformabis, Cato R. R. 161; so Var. R. R. 3, 5, 10: marmora prima manu, Quint. 5, 11, 30 Spald.: non flosculos sed certos ac deformatos fructus ostenderat, *full-formed, perfect,* id. ib. 6 prooem. § 9: tragicae (scenae) deformantur columnis et fastigiis et signis, *are delineated, represented,* Vitr. 5, 8; cf. operis speciem exemplaribus pictis, *to represent in outline, to sketch,* id. 1, 1.—**II.** Trop.: quae ita a fortuna deformata sunt, ut tamen a natura inchoata compareant, Cic. Sull. 26, 73 Matth.; cf. Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 11: ille, quem supra deformavi, *have depicted, described,* Cic. Caecin. 5, 14; so Sen. Ben. 7, 2. Cf. Ruhnk. Rutil. Lup. 90 (p. 147 *sq.* ed. Frotsch.).

2. dē-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [forma; cf. deformis] *To bring out of shape; to deform, disfigure; to spoil, mar* (quite class.; not in Caes.): **I.** Lit.: deformatus corpore, fractus animo, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 3 *sq.;* cf. aerumnis deformatus, Sall. J. 14, 7: vultum macies deformat, Virg. G. 4, 254: membra veneno, Sil. 2, 707: capillos tonsura, Ov. A. A. 1, 517; cf. canitiem multo pulvere, Virg. A. 10, 844 (for which, id. ib. 12, 611: turpare; and Catull. 64, 224; and Ov. M. 8, 530: foedare; v. canities, *no.* 2): parietes nudos ac deformatos reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55; cf. Liv. 37, 3; and id. 40, 45: patriam turpissimis incendiis et ruinis, Auct. B. Alex. 24, 3; cf. Italiam, Auct. (Cicero?) ap. Quint. 9, 3, 31.—**II.** Trop.: *To mar, disgrace, dishonor:* quae accusatores deformandi hujus causa dixerunt, Cic. Coel. 2; cf. (rusticana illa parsimonia) deformata atque ornamentis omnibus spoliata, id. Quint. 30. 92; Quint. 11, 1, 3; cf. ordinem prava lectione (senatus), Liv. 9, 30: victoriam clade, id. 33, 36 *fin.;* cf. id. 3, 71; 8, 32: multa bona uno vitio, id. 30, 14 *fin.:* orationem (with lacerare), Quint. 10, 7, 32: domum, Virg. A. 12, 805 Heyne.

1. defossus, a, um, *Part.,* from defodio.

* **2. dēfossus,** ūs, *m.* [defodio] *A digging deeply:* Plin. 19, 8, 48.

* **dēfraudātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [defraudo] *A defrauding, diminution,* trop.: Tert. Anim. 43.

* **dēfraudātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who defrauds, a defrauder,* Gaj. Inst. 4, 65.

* **dēfraudātrix,** īcis, *f.* [defraudator] *She who defrauds,* Tert. Jejun. 16.

dē-fraudo (in MSS. also defrudo; cf. frustra and the compounds of claudo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To defraud, overreach, cheat* (freq. in Plaut.; elsewh. rare; not in Caes.): tene ego defrudem? Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 81 *sq.;* cf. ib. 78 and 80; Bacch. 4, 4, 84; Men. 4, 3, 12; Rud. 5, 3, 31; 60; Trin. 2, 4, 11; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38: me drachma, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 91; cf. aliquem fructu victoriae suae, Liv. 36, 40 *fin.* Also *c. acc. rei:* aes defraudasse cauponem, Var. in Non. 25, 1; and proverb.: quem ne andabatam quidem defraudare poteramus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2 Manut.: ne brevitas defraudasse aures videatur, id. Or. 66: genium, *to deny one's self an enjoyment,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 14; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10 Ruhnk.; in a like sense, nihil sibi, Petr. 69. 2.

dē-frĕmo, ui, 3. *To cease raging* or *roaring, to abate* (post-class): Sid. Ep. 9, 9; id. ib. 1, 5 *fin.:* sensim ira, id. ib. 4, 12.

* **dē-frēnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [freno] *Unbridled, unrestrained:* cursu, Ov. M. 1, 282.

‡ **defrensa,** detrita atque detonsa, Fest. p. 56; cf. Comm. p. 407.

defricate, *adv.*, v. defrico, *ad fin.*

dē-frĭco, cui, catum and ctum (the former in Catull. 37, 20; Col. 11, 2, 70; Plin. 28, 12, 50; the latter in Col. 6, 13, 1; 7, 5, 8; Sen. Ep. 87), 1. *v. a.* *To rub off, rub down; to rub hard, to rub* (rare; mostly technical; not in Cic. and Caes.): dentem, Catull. 37, 20; 39, 19; Ov. A. A. 3, 216: radicem, Col. 12, 56, 1: dolia, id. 11, 2, 70: lichenes pumice, Plin. 26, 4, 10, et saep.: papulam saliva, Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 18, cf. vulnera, Col. 6, 7, 4; cf. corpora pecudum quotidie, id. 6, 30, 1: fauces ceteraque membra, Suet. Dom. 20, et saep.—**2.** Trop.: urbem sale multo, qs. To give a good dressing or basting to, *To lash well*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 4.—Hence

* dēfrĭcāte, *adv.* (acc. to *no.* 2) *With biting sarcasm:* facete et defricate, Naev. in Charis. p. 178.

defrictus, a, um, *Part.*, from defrico.

dē-frīgesco, frixi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To cool off, grow cold* (very rare): coctura, Col. 12, 20, 4; id. 12, 21, 1.

dē-fringo. frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* *To break off; to break to pieces* (rare, but quite class.): **1.** Lit.: amphoram defracto collo puram impleto, Cato R. R. 88: plantas, Var. R. R. 1, 40, 4; cf. Virg. G. 2, 300: ramum arboris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60; and surculum, id. de Or. 3, 28, 110: ferrum ab hasta, Virg. A. 11, 748; Suet. Claud. 41: crura aut cervices sibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 126; so lumbos, id. Stich. 1, 3, 37: caput ei testatim, Juventius in Charis. p. 196 P.; cf. caput ei hoc patibulo, Titin. in Non. 366, 18.—**2.** Trop.: id unum bonum est, quod numquam defringitur, Sen. Ep. 92.

defrudo, v. defraudo.

dē-frūgo, are, *v. a.* [fruges] *To rob of corn:* segetem ne defruges, Plin. 18, 24, 55; cf. Cato R. R. 5, 4 (where Schneid. *defrudet*; v. in his note ad loc.).

* **dē-frŭor,** frui, *v. dep.* *To use up, wholly enjoy:* auctumnitate, Symm. Ep. 3, 23; cf. Fest. p. 54: "*defrui* dicebant antiqui ut *deamare, deperire*, significantes omnem fructum percipere."

dē-frusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To divide into pieces, to dismember; to extract piecemeal* (post-class.): tunicam, Amm. 31, 2: Mesopotamiam, id. 20, 2; Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

defrŭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [defrutum] *Belonging to* or *for* defrutum (only in Col.): vasa, Col. 12, 19, 3; 6; also abs.: defrutarium, id. 12, 20, 2: cella, id. 1, 6, 9.

defrŭto, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To boil down into* defrutum: quicquid vini, Cato R. R. 24, 2: vinum, Col. 2, 22, 4.

dēfrŭtum, i, *n.* (perh. for defervitum, *sc.* mustum] *Must boiled down* (acc. to Var. and Col., to one third; acc. to Plin., only to one half), *defrutum:* "Var. in Non. 551, 24; Col. 12, 20 *sq.;* Plin. 14, 9, 11; Pall. Oct. 18;" Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 51; Virg. G. 4, 269.

dēfŭga, ae, *m.* [defugio] *A runaway, deserter* (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 12, 19, 3; Prud. στεφ. 1, 42.

dē-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. a.* *To run away from; to flee, shun, avoid*, fugiendo devitare (quite class.): (*a*) *c. acc.:* aditum alicujus sermonemque, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7; so proelium, id. B. C. 1, 82, 2 Oud. *N. cr.:* patriam, Cic. Rep. 2, 19 Mos. *N. cr.:* munus, id. ib. 6, 15; Att. 8, 3, 4: eam disputationem, id. de Or. 1, 23 *fin.:* contentiones, inimicitias, vitae dimicationes, id. Planc. 32: auctoritatem, *to withdraw from responsibility*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 19; Ter. Eun. 2, 3. 98; Cic. Sull. 11, 33, et saep.: injurias fortunae defugiendo relinquas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41.—* (β) With an object-sentence: nec tamen defugio quin dicam quae scio, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 2.—(γ) *Abs.:* rempublicam suscipiant: sin timore defugiant, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 7; Liv. 5, 38.

* **dē-fŭgo,** are, *v. a.* *To drive away:* capillos, Theod. Prisc. 1, 4.

* **dē-fulgŭro,** are, *v. a.* *To flash down:* clipeus ignem, Aus. Per. Iliad. 5.

dēfunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defungor] (eccl. Lat.) **1.** *Execution, performance:* cordis, Salvian. Gub. Dei, p. 28.—**2.** *Death*, Vulg. Sir. 1, 13.

defunctorie, *adv.*, v. the follg., *ad fin.*

dēfunctōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [defungor] *Quickly dispatched; slight, cursory* (post-Aug.): apodixis, Petr. 132, 10: ictus, id. ib. 136, 5.—*Adv.:* *Slightly, cursorily:* agere causam, Sen. Contr. 5, 31 *ad fin.:* petere aliquid, Ulp. Dig. 38, 17, 2.

1. defunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from defungor.

* **2. dēfunctus,** ūs, *m.* [defungor] *Death*, Tert. adv. Valent. 26.

dē-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a.* *To pour down, pour out* (in the ante-Aug. per. very rare; not in Cic. and Caes.): **1.** In gen.: aquam, Cato R. R. 156, 5: vinum (*sc.* ex dolio in amphoram), Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: late sanguinem, Sil. 5, 453, et saep.: ovi album in vas, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 1; Vitr. 7, 8; cf. aliquid in fictilia labra, Col. 12, 50, 10, et al.—Poet. transf.: fruges pleno cornu, *pours forth*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 29 Schmid.: verba pectore, Petr. 5, 22; cf. voces pectore, id. ib. 121, 102.—**2.** Esp. a religious *t. t.:* *To pour out*, as a libation: te prosequitur mero Defuso pateris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 34; so libamenta Mercurio, Val. Max. 2, 6, *no.* 8.

dē-fungor, functus, 3. *v. depon.* *To have done with, to acquit one's self of, to discharge* an affair or an obligation (esp. an unwelcome, unpleasant one), *to perform, finish* (quite class.; not in Caes.): (*a*) *c. abl.:* aliquo studio, Lucr. 4, 963: tam vili munere orationis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24: omni populari concitatione, Cic. Sest. 34, 74; so periculis, id. Rosc. Am. 8; Virg. A. 6, 83: tribus decumis pro una, id. Verr. 2, 3, 16: hoc mendacio, Coel. in Cic. 8, 1 *fin.:* imperio regis, Liv. 1, 4: proelio, id. 1, 25; cf. bello, id. 25, 35: consulis fato, id. 10, 29; cf. fatalibus malis, Suet. Ner. 40: plurimorum morbis, perpaucis funeribus, Liv. 4, 52: poena, id. 2. 35; 29, 21: laboribus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 15; Ov. F. 6, 541, et saep.; Tib. 3, 3, 9; said esp. of the finishing of this (troublesome) life (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): vitâ, Virg. G. 4, 475; Aen. 6, 306: suis temporibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22: sua morte, Suet. Caes. 89: terrâ, Ov. M. 9, 254; cf. the follg.—Poet., with inanimate subjects: defunctum bello barbiton, *discharged from the warfare of love*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 3.—(β) *Abs.:* defunctus jam sum, *now I am quit*, i. e. *safe, out of danger*, Ter. Eun. prol. 15 Ruhnk.; cf. id. Ad. 3, 4, 63; and id. Phorm. 5, 8, 32: me quoque defunctum placide vivere tempus erat, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 24.—*To depart, die* (not ante-Aug.; cf. supra): dicitur prius esse defunctus, Quint. 5, 5, 2; so Tac. A. 15, 22 *fin.;* Suet. Aug. 99; hence defunctus = mortuus, *deceased, defunct*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 108; Quint. 4, 1, 28; 5, 14, 15; 12, 10, 61; Suet. Caes. 6; Aug. 8; 61; Tib. 6; 51; Calig. 6; 10; 17, et saep.

* **dē-fŭtūtus,** a, um, *adj.* [futuo] *Exhausted with venery:* puella, Catull. 41, 1.

dē-gĕner, is (*abl.* degeneri, Tac. A. 12, 19), *adj.* [genus] *That departs from its race* or *kind, degenerate, not genuine* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Plin. and Tac.; not in Quint. and Suet.): **1.** Lit.: Neoptolemum, Virg. A. 2, 549; cf. proles, Luc. 8, 693; and Tac. A. 12, 62: dignitate formae haud degener, id. ib. 12, 51: canum degeneres, Plin. 11, 50, 111: aquila, id. 10, 3, 3: herbae, id. 17, 5, 3: adamantes, id. 37, 4, 15.—(β) *c. gen.:* patrii non degener oris, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 7; so sanguinis, Stat. Th. 9, 619: patriae artis, Ov. M. 11, 314: altae virtutis patrum, Sil. 10, 68; Plin. 5, 8, 8, et al.—**2.** Transf.: *Morally degenerate, ignoble, base:* Artabanum materna origine Arsacidem, cetera degenerem, Tac. A. 6, 42 Walth.; cf. vitâ non degener, id. ib. 4, 61; and degener ad pericula, id. ib. 1, 40: degeneros animos timor arguit, Virg. A. 4, 13; so animi, Luc. 6, 417: metus, id. 3, 149: questus, Val. Fl. 1, 164: preces, Tac. A. 12, 36 *fin.;* 12, 19: projectus, id. Hist. 3, 65 *fin.:* insidiae, id. Ann. 11, 19, et saep. Poet.: toga for togati, Luc. 1, 365.

dēgĕnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [degener] **I.** *v. n.*, *To depart from its race* or *kind, to degenerate* (quite class.; not in Caes.): **1.** Lit.: qui a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic. Phil. 13, 15: Pandione nata, degeneras! Ov. M. 6, 635 Jahn. *N. cr.:* pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg. G. 2, 59; cf. id. ib. 1, 198: semina lectissima, Col. 3, 10, 17: frumenta, id. 2, 9, 11: surculus, id. 3, 9, 7: hordeum in avenam, Plin. 18, 17, 44; cf. id. 17, 15, 25.—**2.** Trop.: (*a*) With *ab:* ab hac virtute majorum, Cic. Fl. 11, 25; cf. Suet. Ner. 1; so a gravitate paterna, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 18: a parentibus nostris, Liv. 22, 14: a familia imperiosissima, id. 9, 34: a gentis suae moribus, Auct. B. Alex. 24, 4; cf. a civili more, Suet. Aug. 17: a fama vitaque sua, Tac. H. 3, 28: non modo a libertate sed etiam a servitute, id. Germ. 45 *fin.:* a Stoicis degeneravit Panaetius. Cic. Div. 1, 3, 6; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 25, 60.—(β) *c. dat.* (poet.): degenerant nati patribus, Manil. 4, 78; so Marti paterno, Stat. Th. 1, 464: patri, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 366.—(γ) *Abs.:* consuetudo eum et disciplina degenerare non sineret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68; id. Brut. 3, 4, 130: nec Narisci Quadive degenerant, Tac. Germ. 42: id. Ann. 15, 68; id. ib. 14, 21.

II. *Act.*, **1.** *To cause to degenerate, to deteriorate:* Venus carpit corpus et vires animosque degenerat, Col. 7, 12, 11: ni degeneratum (*i. e.* animus degener), Liv. 1, 53.—**2.** With obj. of that from which any thing degenerates: *To dishonor, to stain*, by degeneracy (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): non degenerasse propinquos (*sc.* me), Prop. 4, 1, 81; so hanc, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 45: palmas, id. Met. 7, 543: famam, Stat. Th. 4, 149.—Pass.: conspectus degenerati patris, Val. Max. 8, 4; cf. Sol. 17.

dē-gĕro, ĕre, *v. a.* *To carry away, carry off* (only in the follg. passages): de vinea sarmenta, Cato R. R. 37, 5 Schneid. *N. cr.:* mea ornamenta ad meretrices, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 53: aurum meum tuae amicae, id. ib. 5, 1, 41.—Transf., *To put into a form, to make up:* siccata (uva) degeritur in pastillos, Plin. 12, 27, 60.

dē-glăbro, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To smooth off, make smooth:* arbores, Paul. Dig. 47, 7, 5: corpus, Lact. 1, 21.

dē-glūbo, without *perf.*, ptum, 3. *v. a.* *To husk off; to shell, to husk.*—* **I.** Lit.: granum eo folliculo, Var. R. R. 1, 48, 2.—**II.** Transf.: **1.** *To take off the skin; to skin, flay* (rare): se vel vivum, Var. in Non. 158, 22; cf. maenam, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 33: pecus, Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 32 *fin.:* murem, Marc. Empir. 16 *med.*—* **2.** In an obscene sense, *To practice masturbation*, Aus. Epigr. 71, 5.

***dē-glūtĭno,** are, *v. a.* *To unglue, to separate by moistening:* palpebras, Plin. 25, 13, 103.

dē-gluttĭo (also written deglūtĭo), ire, *v. a.* *To swallow down* (post-Aug., and rare): hunc cibum, Fronto Ep. ad amic. 1, 15: virum, Avit. 4, 364.

dēgo, dēgi, 3. *v. a.* [de-ago] (acc. to ago, *no.* III. 6) *To spend, pass, sc.* time (very freq., and quite class.; not in Caes.). (*a*) *c. acc.:* a mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 3; so diem in laetitia, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: aetatem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 79; so aetatem, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 70; Lucr. 3, 508; Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 150; Fin. 2, 35, 118, et al.: omne tempus aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: aevom, Lucr. 2. 1094; 5, 173; 1439; Cic. frgm. ap. Augustin. Trin. 4, 2: vitam, Lucr. 3, 313; 4, 1278; 5, 1121; 1153; Cic. Sull. 27, 75; Virg. A. 4, 551, et al.: quod reliquum est vitae, Cic. Fam. 11, 28 *ad fin.:* senectam, Hor. Od. 1. 31, 20: otia, Catull. 68, 104; cf. bellum, Lucr. 4, 969.—Pass.: quantis periclis degitur hoc aevi, Lucr. 2, 16; so aetas, id. 4, 1178; Cic. Lael. 23, 87; Off. 1, 32, 117; N. D. 1, 19, 50: vita, id. Fin. 4, 12, 30; Plin. 12, 1, 2, et al.—(β) *Abs.*, *To live* (so not freq. till after the Aug. period): laetus deget, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 42: gentes sic degunt, Plin. H. N. 12 prooem.: certus procul urbe degere, Tac. A. 4, 57: sine nequitia, Sen. Ep. 74; cf. Plin. 6, 17, 19; 6, 25, 29: vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, *to continue, endure*, id. 31, 7, 41.

☞ "Degere antiqui posuerunt pro *exspectare*," Fest. p. 55 (qs. *to keep one's self in suspense:* v. Lind. Comm. p. 404).

* **dē-grandĭnat,** *v. impers.* *It hails out, hails to an end:* Ov. F. 4, 755.

dē-grassor, ari, *v. n.* and *a.* * **1.** *Neutr.*, *To rush down:* deorsum degrassantur aquae, App. de Deo Socr. p. 94.—**2.** *Act.*, Poet. transf.: *To attack fiercely, to revile:* primos duces, Stat. Ach. 1, 106 (cf. the *simpl.* with the *acc.*, id. Theb. 8, 5, 4).

dē-grăvo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To weigh* or *press down, to overpower* (not ante-Aug.): unda caput, Prop. 3, 7, 58; so caput, Ov. M. 5, 352: altam ulmum (vitis), id. Trist. 5, 3, 35: partes navigii, Plin. 9, 5, 4; Col. 6, 2 *fin.;* cf. id. 1, 5 *fin.* (duo millia militum) illatis ex transverso signis degravabant prope circumventum cornu, Liv. 3, 62; Ov. F. 4, 436; id. Met. 13, 777, et al.—Abs.: Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 83.—**2.** Trop.: *To burden, to incommode:* peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degravant, Liv. 4, 33 *ad fin.* Cf. abs.: vulnus degravabat, *etc.*, id. 7, 24.

dē-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. dep.* [gradior] *To go down, march down, descend* (never to go away, depart, like digredior, q. v.) (freq. only after the Aug. period, esp. in Liv. and Tac.; in Cic. and Caes. not at all): de via in semitam, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 40: degressus ex arce, Liv. 5, 52; templo, id. 8, 35; so monte, Sall. J. 49, 4; colle, id. ib. 50, 1: jugis, Tac. H. 1, 61: Alpibus, id. ib. 2, 66 *fin.*: castello, tumulis, id. Ann. 4, 49: palatio, id. Hist. 3, 67, et al.—Abs.: Tac. A. 13, 14; id. ib. 13, 54; Hist. 2, 51; Agr. 37; Plin. 8, 16, 21, et al.: in campum, Liv. 7, 24; so in campos, id. 44, 5 *fin.*: in specum, Tac. A. 2, 54 *ad fin.*: in aequum, id. Agr. 18: ad pedes, Liv. 3, 62 *fin.*; so ad pedes, *to alight, dismount*, id. 29, 2.

dē-grūmor, ari, *v. dep. a.* [gruma] *To level off, to straighten* (only in the follg. passages): viam, Lucil. in Non. 63, 9: ferrum, Enn. ib.

* **dēgŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [degulo] *A glutton*, App. Apol. p. 322.

* **dē-gŭlo,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To devour, consume* (ante-class., and rare): omnia, Poeta ap. Charis. p. 80; so Afran. ib. and in Non. 97, 29; cf. Neukirch Fab. Tog. p. 181.

‡ **degunere,** degustare, *To taste*, Fest. p. 54 [from the root CUNO = gusto, from GU = ΓΕΥ, γεύω].

dēgustātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [degusto] *A tasting*, Ulp. Dig. 18, 16, 1; 33, 5, 3.

dē-gusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To taste*, and thus diminish a thing (cf. delibo and ἀπογεύομαι) (rare, but quite class., esp. in the trop. sense; not in Caes.): **I.** Lit.: vinum, Cato R. R. 148: pabulum, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 15: novas fruges aut vina, Plin. 18, 2, 2: loton, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 18: vasa vel dolia, Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 1.—**2.** Poet. transf., of fire: ignes flamma degustant tigna trabeisque, *lick*, Lucr. 2, 192. And of a weapon that slightly touches, grazes: (lancea) summum degustat volnere corpus, Virg. A. 12, 376; imitated by Silius: Sil. 5, 274.—**II.** Trop.: *To try, make trial of, make one's self acquainted with:* eandem vitam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: literas primis labris, Quint. 12, 2, 4: aliquid speculae ex ejus sermone, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: aliquid de fabulis, Brut. in Cic. Att. 13, 40: genus hoc exercitationum, Cic. Parad. prooem. *ad fin.*: summatim ingenia maximorum virorum, Sen. Ep. 33: imperium, Tac. A. 6, 20 *ad fin.*: velim odorere, et istum convivam tuum degustes et ad me de his rebus scribas, Cic. Att. 4, 8 *fin.*—**2.** (acc. to *no.* I. 2) *To slightly touch upon, to treat of briefly:* plures materiae inchoatae et quasi degustatae, Quint. 10, 5, 23; so haec prooemio, *opp.* consumere, id. ib. 4, 1, 14; and genera, *opp.* excutere bibliothecas, id. ib. 10, 1, 104.

* **dĕ-hăbĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* *Not to have, to lack:* Hier. Ep. 22, *no* 35.

dĕ-haurĭo (also written dehōrio, like clodo, codex, clostrum, plostrum, *etc.*), hausi, haustum, 4. *v. a.* * **1.** *To skim off:* amurcam, Cato R. R. 66 *fin.*—**2.** *To swallow down, to swallow* (late Lat.): margarita pretiosa, Tert. Pall. 5 *ad fin.*: carnem, id. Resurr. carn. 11 *ad fin.*

dĕ-hinc (in the poets sometimes monosyllabic by synaeresis, e. g. Virg. A. 1, 131; 1, 256; 6, 678; 9, 480; Ov. F. 6, 788; cf. App. Orth. 45. On the contrary, dissyllabic in Virg. G. 3, 167; Aen. 3, 464; 5, 722; 8, 337; 12, 87; Hor. S. 1, 3, 104; A. P. 144; Sil. 8, 473), *adv.* *From this place forth, from here, hence:*

I. In space: **A.** Lit. (so not ante-Aug., and very rare): interiora Cedrosii, dehinc Persae habitant, Mel. 3, 8, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 6; Tac. A. 4, 5.

B. Transf., **1.** In the order of succession (poet.): ex fumo dare lucem Cogitat ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat, Hor. A. P. 143: Sil. 8, 473.—**2.** Like our *hence*, to indicate a consequence (only in the follg. places): sequi decretum'st, dehinc conjicito ceterum, Plaut. Casin. 1, 6; Ter. And. 1, 2, 19.

II. In time, with or without respect to the *terminus a quo* (freq. in Plaut. and Ter. and since the Aug. period, but not in Cic. or Caes.; also not in Quint.).

A. With respect to the *term. a quo:* *From this time forth, henceforth, henceforward* (in the future, opp. to abhinc, from this time backward, v. abhinc).—(*a*) *c. futuro:* si ante quidem mentitus est, nunc jam dehinc erit verax tibi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 161; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 69; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 33; Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 8.—(*β*) *c. praes.:* profecto nemo est, quem jam dehinc metuam, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 98; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5; so ut quiescant, id. And. prol. 22: ne exspectetis, id. Ad. prol. 22; Liv. 1, 59.—(*γ*) *c. imper.:* at nunc dehinc scito, illum, *etc.*, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 8; cf. id. Poen. prol. 125.—**b.** Referring to a point of time in the past, *Thenceforward, since then:* quum ex instituto Tiberii omnes dehinc Caesares beneficia . . . aliter rata non haberent, Suet. Tit. 8; Val. Fl. 1, 551: duplex dehinc fama est, Suet. Calig. 58.

B. Without respect to the *term. a quo*, pointing to a future time: *Hereupon, afterward, next, then* (not ante-Aug.): Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur, Virg. A. 1, 131; so id. ib. 1, 256; 5, 722; 6, 678; 8, 337; 9, 480; 12, 87; Hor. S. 1, 3, 104: dehinc audito legionum tumultu raptim profectus, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 34; so id. ib. 13, 35; 15, 36; Suet. Caes. 35; Tib. 6; 51; Ner. 25; Dom. 16, et al.; Tac. A. 4, 14; so post-positum, id. ib. 13, 23; 13, 38; 16, 8; Suet. Tib. 20: quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est, Dona dehinc . . . imperat ad naves ferri, Virg. A. 3, 464; Ov. F. 6, 788; cf. de qua dehinc dicam, Suet. Aug. 97; Ner. 19.—Hence

2. In enumeration for *deinde, Then* (rare, and, excepting once in Sall., not ante-Aug.): arduum videtur res gestas scribere: primum quod ... dehinc quia, *etc.*, Sall. C. 3, 2; so after primum, Virg. G. 3, 167: after primo, Suet. Aug. 49 *ad fin.*: incipiet putrescere, dehinc laxata ire in humorem ... tunc exsilient flumina, inde, *etc.*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 29. Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 229–232.

dĕ-hisco, hīvi (in the *inf.* dehisse, v. the follg.), ĕre, *v. n.* *To come asunder; to split open; to gape, to yawn* (excepting once in Var., not ante-Aug.): dehisse terram, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 41; so of the yawning earth, Virg. G. 1, 479; 3, 432; Aen. 4, 24; 10, 675; 12, 883; 8, 243: unda dehiscens, id. ib. 1, 106: neque enim ante dehiscent Attonitae magna ora domus, id. ib. 6, 52: cymba rimis, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 27; cf. navigium, Sen. Ep. 30: dehiscens intervallis acies, Liv. 29, 2: rosa paullatim rubescens dehiscit ac sese pandit, Plin. 21, 4, 10; id. 35, 15, 52: thynni pinguescunt in tantum ut dehiscant, *burst open*, id. 9, 15, 20.

dĕhŏnestāmentum, i, *n.* [dehonesto] *That which disfigures or dishonors; a blemish, deformity, disgrace, dishonor* (excepting once in Sallust, only post-Aug.): (*a*) *c. gen.:* corporis, Sall. Hist. frgm. ap. Gell. 2, 27, 2; cf. oris, Tac. H. 4, 13: originis, Just. 28, 2: amicitiarum (*sc.* scurrae, histriones, *etc.*), Tac. H. 2, 87: vitiorum, Arn. 2, 16.—(*β*) *Sine gen.:* contumeliae verba probrosa, ignominiae et cetera dehonestamenta, Sen. Const. sap. 19 *fin.*; Tac. A. 14, 21; id. ib. 12, 14.

* **dĕhŏnestātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Disgrace, dishonor:* Tert. Pudic. 18.

dĕ-hŏnesto, are, *v. a.* *To disgrace, disparage, dishonor* (not ante-Aug.; but cf. dehonestamentum): famam maculari dehonestarique, Liv. 41, 6; so Tac. A. 16, 24; Suet. Claud. 30; cf. proavum infami opera, Tac. A. 3, 66; id. ib. 14, 15; id. ib. 3, 70 *fin.*; id. ib. 4, 74; cf. Romanum imperium, Treb. Gall. 16.

* **dĕ-hŏnestus,** a, um, *adj.* *Unbecoming, improper:* verbum, Gell. 19, 10, 10.

dĕ-hŏnōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To dishonor* (late Lat.), Salv. 3, p. 106: dehonorata Babylon, Oros. 2, 2.

* **dĕhortātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dehortor] *A dissuading, dehortation:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15 *fin.*

* **dĕhortātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Dissuasive, dehortatory:* Tert. Apol. 22.

dĕ-hortor, atus, 1. (*per tmesin* de me hortatur, Enn.; v. the follg.), *v. dep. a.* *To advise to the contrary; to dissuade, dehort* (rare, but quite class.; not in Caes.): res ipsa me aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, * Cic. Pis. 39, 94: multa me dehortantur a vobis, Sall. J. 31: Hannibal audaci tum pectore de me hortatur, Ne bellum faciam, Enn. Ann. 13, 1 (in Gell. 7, 2, 9, and in Non. 195, 21); so me ne darem, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 17: multa me dehortata sunt huc prodire, Cato in Gell. 13, 24, 15; so plura de Jugurtha scribere dehortatur me fortuna mea, Sall. J. 24, 4; and Tac. A. 3, 16.

Dēïănīra, ae, *f.*, Δηϊάνειρα, *Daughter of Oeneus, wife of Hercules, and mother of Hyllus.* She involuntarily caused the death of Hercules, by sending him the garment Nessus had given her, "Ov. M 9, 9 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 34 *sq.*; 162; Sen. Herc. Oet.; Cic. Tusc. 2, 8; N. D. 3, 28.

Dēĭdămīa, ae, *f.*, Δηϊδάμεια, *Daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles*, Hyg. Fab. 97; Prop. 2, 9, 16; Ov. A. A. 1, 704; cf. ib. 682.

* **dĕĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [deus-facio] *Who makes* any one *into a god, deifies:* Deus, Tert. Apol. 11.

dein, v. deinde.

dĕin-ceps (dissyl., * Hor. S. 2, 8, 80; cf. dehinc and deinde), *adj.* and *adv.* [capio; cf. particeps, princeps].

I. *Adj.* (*gen.* deincipis) *Following thereafter, next following:* "*deinceps* qui deinde cepit, ut *princeps* qui primum cepit," Fest. p. 54: "*deincipem* antiqui dicebant proxime quemque captum ut *principem* primum captum," id. p. 56. So in only one other passage, in Appuleius: deincipe die, App. Flor. *no.* 16.

II. *Adv.*, In a constant series, *One after the other, successively*, ἑξῆς, ἐφεξῆς (freq., and good prose).

A. In space: Var. R. R. 1, 14, 2: his (saxis) collocatis et coagmentatis alius insuper ordo adjicitur, *etc.* . . . sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 25, 8: ea quae ἀκροστιχίς dicitur, quum deinceps ex primis versuum literis aliquid connectitur, Cic. Div. 2, 54, 111; cf. id. de Or. 3, 47, 183; Sall. J. 19, 3.

B. In time: stationes dispositas haberent atque alios alii deinceps exciperent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16 *fin.*; cf. so with alius, id. 7, 3; Cic. Rep. 1, 37; Liv. 29, 3; 29, 14, et saep.: ut deinceps qui accubarent canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3: quos video deinceps tribunos plebis per triennium fore, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, 4; cf. Liv. 1, 21; 6, 5, et al.: reliquis deinceps diebus Caesar silvas caedere instituit, Caes. B. G. 3, 29; cf. id. ib. 5, 40, 4; and id. B. C. 3, 56: possum deinceps totam rem explicare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10; so with totus, Col. 2, 4, 3: gallinae villaticae sunt, quas deinceps rure habent in villis, *constantly, continually*, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 2.

C. In order: septimus sum deinceps praetorius in gente nostra, *the sixth in succession*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 2; cf. Quint. 12, 8, 15: de justitia satis dictum est: deinceps, ut erat propositum, de beneficentia ac de liberalitate dicatur, *i. e.* ordine sic ferente, *in the sequel*, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42; cf. id. ib. 2, 15, 52; 3, 2, 7; Col. 2, 10, 26, et al.; Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28; cf. id. Acad. 2, 14, 46: annales Ennii ut deinceps legi possint, *that they may be read on continuously*, id. N. D 2, 37, 93; cf. perge deinceps, *proceed further on*, Var. R. R. 3, 8, 1.

2. In particular combinations (not in Caes.): **a.** Deinde deinceps, inde deinceps, postea deinceps, Gr. ἔπειτα ἑξῆς: deinde etiam deinceps posteris prodebatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 19, 43; and Liv. 2, 47: deinceps inde multae, quas non minus diligenter elaboratas . . afferebamus, Cic. Brut. 90, 312; so deinceps inde, Liv. 5, 37; and also inde deinceps, id. 1, 44: aequitate sua postea trium regum bellis deinceps omnibus functum officiis, id. 45, 14.—**b.** Corresp. with pri mus: primum est officium, ut se conservet in naturae statu: deinceps, ut ea teneat, quae, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20; cf. principes sint patria et parentes... proximi liberi totaque domus... deinceps bene convenientes propinqui, id. Off. 1, 17, 58; and Tac. H. 1, 48: ut prima (officia) diis immortalibus, secunda patriae, tertia parentibus, deinceps gradatim reliqua reliquis debeantur, *and so on*, Cic. Off. 1, 45, 160; cf. nam et in prooemio primum est aliquid et secundum ac deinceps, Quint. 7, 10, 5; Tac. A. 1, 81. (Cic. Div. 1, 30, 64, the MSS. oscillate between deinde deinceps moriturus esset and deinceps moriturus esset, both equally good.)

Cf. respecting this art. Hand Turs. II. p. 232–238.

dĕindĕ, and as commonly abbrev. (cf. Prisc. p. 1008 P., and *exin*, *proin*) **dein** (in both forms *ei* is constantly monosyl. in the class. poets), *adv.* [de-inde] *Thereafter, thereupon.*

I. In space (but rarely): via interest perangusta. deinde paullo latior patescit campus, inde colles assurgunt, Liv. 22, 4.

B. Transf. in (local) succession (cf. dehinc, *no.* I. B): auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones, exin totidem aliae legiones, *etc.*, Tac. A. 2, 16: haec quidem duo binis pedibus incisim: dein membratim, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 63, 213; cf. id. N. D. 2, 42 *fin.*

II. In time: *Thereafter, afterward, then* (so exceedingly common in all periods and kinds of writing): hostes contra legiones suas instruunt. Deinde utrique imperatores in medium exeunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 68: accepit conditionem, dein quaestum occipit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52: complures ex iis occiderunt: deinde se in castra receperunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 35 *fin.*: dein Tubero, Nescio (inquit) Africane, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: incipe, Damoeta; tu deinde sequere, Menalca. Alternis dicetis, Virg. E. 3, 58; unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus, atque ita porro Pugnabant armis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 101, et passim; Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 30: ut sciam, quibus nos dare oporteat eas, quas ad te deinde literas mittemus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: in Aequis nihil deinde memorabile actum, Liv. 3, 3.—**b.** Esp. freq. corresp. with *primum*, *inde*, *postea*, *postremo*, etc.: Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; cf. id. ib. 3, 20 *fin.*; B. C. 1, 74; 3, 108, et saep.: principio duplicavit illum pristinum patrum numerum, deinde, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: plebs montem sacrum prius deinde Aventinum occupavit, id. ib. 2, 33; cf. ib. 2, 37: hunc secutus est Cursor: deinde L. Maso aedilicius: inde multi Masones...: deinde Carbones et Turdi insequuntur, id. Fam. 9, 21 *med.*: jubent venire agros Attalensium...: deinde agros in Macedonia regios...: deinde agrum optimum et fructuosissimum Corinthium...: post autem agros in Hispania... tum vero ipsam veterem Carthaginem vendunt, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: quippe oppidana lascivia invicem incessente probra, deinde saxa, postremo ferrum sumpsere, Tac. A. 14, 17, et saep.—**c.** Connected with *tum*, *tunc*, *postea*, *porro*, *postremo*, etc.: primum ea quae sumus acturi cogitare debemus, deinde tum dicere ac facere, Var. L. L. 6, 6, 62; so deinde tum, Quint. 4, 2, 27; deinde tunc, Sen. Ep. 74; in the order tum deinde, Liv. 2, 8, and tunc deinde, Val. Fl. 8, 109: servos Milonis sibi confessos esse de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio conjurasse; deinde postea se gladio percussum esse, *etc.*, Cic. Mil. 24, 65; so deinde postea, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 2; Liv. 41, 24; Cels. 3, 4; 5, 28, et al.: postea deinde, id. 7, 8; Val. Max. 9, 1 *ext.* 5; cf. also deinde eam postea supprimat, Cic. Clu. 26, 71; and post deinde, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 3; Cic. Att. 2, 23: deinde post, Vellej. 2, 23, 3: deinde porro, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 103; so id. Epid. 5, 2, 61: mox deinde recurrit, Tib. 1, 5, 73: deinde postremo attendendum est, *etc.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43; cf. deinde ad extremum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10; Pis. 31 *fin.* For the combination deinde deinceps, v. deinceps, *no.* II. c, 2, a.—**d.** Along with *quum*, *postquam*, *posteaquam*, *ubi*, etc.: dein quum, Cic. Rep. 1, 12; so deinde quum, Liv. 3, 47; Plin. 19, 8, 51; Col. 2, 3, 2: deinde (dejn) postquam, Liv. 3, 66; 6, 13; 7, 37; 8, 8; 9, 31, et saep.: deinde posteaquam, Cels. 7 *praef.*: deinde (dein) ubi, Sall. J. 68, 69; Cat. 45 *fin.*; Liv. 7, 14.

2. In an enumeration or succession of facts or arguments: *Afterward, next in order, then*: ut a prima congressione maris et feminae, deinde a progenie et cognatione ordiar, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: te ad coenas itare desisse moleste fero... Deinde etiam vereor... ne, *etc.*, id. Fam. 9, 24, 2; id. de Or. 2, 11, 45 *sq.* et saep.—**b.** Esp. freq. corresp. with *primum* (primus) *postremo*, et al.: quod in homine multo est evidentius, primum ex ea caritate, quae, *etc.*, deinde, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 8, 27; so id. ib. 18, 65; 20, 73; 21, 81; Rep. 1, 13; 1, 17; 1, 26, et passim; cf. deinde, several times repeated, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45; Inv. 1, 28, 43; 2, 13, 43; Or. 54, 108, et al., eight times, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: deinde... tum... post, *etc.*, Cels. 2, 18; 3, 7; 6, 11, et saep.: deinde... deinde... postremo..., Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 49: excellente tum Crasso et Antonio, deinde (*next to the latter*) Philippo, post Julio, id. Brut. 88, 301: prima nobilitas Cilicio (croco) et ibi in Coryco monte, dein Lycio monte Olympo, mox Centuripino Siciliae; cf. so after optimus, Plin. 25, 11, 87; 25, 13, 94; 37, 9, 38, et al.; after laudatissimus, id. 21, 18, 69; cf. id. 21, 21, 92; 28, 9, 39: femur promovetur saepissime in interiorem: deinde in exteriorem: raro admodum in priorem aut posteriorem, Cels. 8, 20.

Cf. concerning this art. Hand Turs. II. p. 238–249.

* **dĕin-sŭper,** *adv.* = desuper, *From above*: deinsuper in murum attollitur, Sall. H. frgm. ap. Non. 530 *fin.*; cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 249.

* **dĕ-intĕgro,** avi, 1. *v. a.* *To impair, destroy*: nomen virginis (*i. e.* virginitatem) deintegravit, Caecil. in Non. 101, 24.

dĕ-intus, *adv.* *From within*, a parte interiore (late Lat.): Veg. 4, 9, 2: facere, aliquid, *opp.* de foris, Vulg. Luc. 11, 40; cf. ib. 11, 7.

Dēïŏnĭdes, ae, *m.*, Δηϊονίδης, *Son of Deïone by Apollo*, i. e. *Miletus*, Ov. M. 9, 442.

Dēïŏpēa, ae, *f.*, Δηϊόπεια, *One of Juno's nymphs*, Hyg. Fab. praef.; Virg. A. 1, 72; Georg. 4, 343.

Dēïphŏbē, es, *f.* *Daughter of Glaucus*, Virg. A. 6, 36; cf. Serv. in h. l.

Dēïphŏbus, i, *m.*, Δηΐφοβος, *Son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris*, Virg. A. 2, 310; 6, 495 *sq.*; Ov. M. 12, 547; Her. 5, 94.

dĕïtas, ātis, *f.* [deus] *The divine nature, deity*; late Latin, as a transl. of the Gr. ϑεότης (for divinitas), Aug. Civ. Dei 7, 1; Prud. Apoth. 144, et al.

dejecte, *adv.*, v. dejicio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

dējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dejicio] *A throwing or casting down* (very rare; not in Caes.): **1.** Lit. (acc. to dejicio, *no.* 1. A and B): alvi, *a purging*, Cels. 1, 3; 2, 7; 2, 12; Sen. Ep. 120 *med.*: qui illam vim dejectionemque fecerit, *a turning out of possession*, * Cic. Caecin. 20, 57.—* **2.** (acc. to dejectus, *Pa.*, *no.* I.) altitudines stellarum et dejectiones, *depressions*, Firmic. Math. 2, 3.—**II.** Trop.: poenae militum sunt militiae mutatio, gradus dejectio, *etc.*, *degradation*, Modestin. Dig. 49, 16, 3.—* **2.** (acc. to dejectus, *Pa.*, *no.* II.) dejectio animi, *timidity*, *fear*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59.

* **dējectĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* (dejectio, *no.* I.] *A slight purging*, Scribon. Comp. 52.

* **dējecto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [dejicio] *To hurl down*: vasa cuncta, Mattius in Gell. 20, 9 *fin.*

dējector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who throws or casts down* any thing (e. g. through the window), Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 4.

1. dejectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from dejicio.

2. dējectus, ūs, *m.* [dejicio] *A casting or throwing down* (rare; not in Cic.): arborum, Liv. 9, 2: gravis (Penei), *fall*, Ov. M. 1, 571; cf. fluminum. Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18: aquae, id. Ep. 56; and abs.: Plin. 33, 4, 21; cf. Vitr. 6, 3: velatum geminae dejectu lyncis, *i. e. covered with a double lynx-skin*, Stat. Th. 4, 272.—**2.** (acc. to dejectus, *Pa.*, *no.* I.) *A depression, declivity*: collis, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: in dejectu positus, Plin. 2, 70, 71 *fin.* In plur.: collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3.

dejeratio, onis, v. dejuratio.

dejero, are, v. dejuro.

dē-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *To throw* or *cast down*; *to hurl down, precipitate* (very freq., and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: araneas de foribus et de pariete, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 31: aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100; cf. aliquem e ponte, Suet. Caes. 80: aliquem de saxo (Tarpeio), Liv. 5, 47; 6, 20; 25, 7; Hor. S. 1, 6, 39; cf. aliquem saxo Tarpeio, Tac. A. 6, 19: aliquem equo, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 5; Liv. 4, 19: jugum servile a cervicibus, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: togam ab humeris, Suet. Aug. 52; cf. togam de humero, id. Caes. 9, et al.: se de muro, Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 3; cf. se de superiore parte aedium, Nep. Dion. 4 *fin.*: se per munitiones, Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 5: se a praealtis montibus (venti), Liv. 28, 6: librum in mare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14; cf. aliquem in locum inferiorem, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 12: aliquem e summo in Tartara, Lucr. 5, 1124: elatam securim in caput (regis), Liv. 1, 40; cf. id. 7, 10: equum e campo in cavam hanc viam, *force to leap down*, id. 23, 47: bustum aut monumentum, aut columnam, Cic. Leg. 2, 26; so statuas veterum hominum (along with depellere simulacra deorum), id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: monumenta regis templaque Vestae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15: signa aenea in Capitolio (tempestas), Liv. 40, 2: omnes Hermas, Nep. Alcib. 3: turrim, Caes. B. C. 2, 22; cf. Hor. Od. 4, 14, 13, et saep.: naves ad inferiorem partem insulae, *driven down*, Caes. B. G. 4, 28, 2; so classem ad Baleares insulas, Liv. 23, 34; 23, 40: libellos, *to tear down*, Cic. Quint. 6, 27; Sen. Ben. 4, 12: antennas, Caes. B. G. 3, 15 Oud. *N. cr.*: comam, Afran. in Non. 514, 2; cf. crines, Tac. A. 14, 30: sortes, *to cast into the urn*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 5; cf. pernam, glandium, *to throw into the pot*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 36: alvum, *to purge*, Cato R. R. 158; cf. in this sense caseos caprinos, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 3; opp. alvum superiorem, *i. e. to vomit*, Cato R. R. 156, 2.

B. In partic., **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To drive out, dislodge* an enemy from his position: hostes muro turribusque dejecti, Caes. B. G. 7, 28; cf. nostros loco, id. ib. 7, 51: praesidium ex saltu, id. B. C. 1, 37 *fin.*; cf. agmen Gallorum ex rupe Tarpeia, Liv. 7, 10; and ex tot castellis, id. 44, 35: praesidium Claternâ, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 6; cf. praesidium loco summe munito, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30; and praesidium (without *abl.*), Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 7; B. C. 3, 23, 2; Liv. 4, 53; 44, 39, et al.; cf. castra hostium, Liv. 25, 14: praetorium, id. 41, 2, et saep.

2. Jurid. *t. t.*: *To drive out, turn out of possession* (cf. deduco, *no.* I. B, 6): "unde vi prohibitus sis... unde dejectus?" Cic. Caecin. 13; cf. "id. ib. 17 and 8 *fin.*:" de possessione imperii vos dejicere conatus, Liv. 45, 22.

3. Pregn. (cf. cado, concĭdo, decĭdo; caedo, concīdo, decīdo, *etc.*): *To fell with a mortal wound, to bring down dead to the ground; to kill, slay*: his dejectis et coacervatis cadaveribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 27, 4, so id. ib. 4, 12; B. C. 1, 46; 3, 51; cf. quem telo primum, quem postremum aspera virgo Dejicis? Virg. A. 11, 665: avem ab alto coelo, id. ib. 5, 542; cf. id. ib. 11, 580: Glaucoque bovem Thetidique juvencam Dejicit Ancaeus, *i. e. slaughters as a sacrifice*, Val. Fl. 1, 191.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: pueri Sisennae oculos de isto numquam dejicere. *never took their eyes off him*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 71: oculos a republica, id. Phil. 1, 1: dejecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est, *cast down her eyes*, Virg. A. 3, 320; cf. oculos in terram, Quint. 1, 11, 9; Curt. 6, 2, et al.; and in Gr. construction dejectus oculos, Virg. A. 11, 480; dejectus vultum, Stat. Th. 3, 367; cf. also Ov. Am. 2, 4, 11: quid est, quod negligenter scribamus adversaria? . . . haec sunt dejecta (*jotted down*), Cic. Rosc. Com. 2 *fin.*: ecquid ergo intelligis quantum mali de humana conditione dejeceris? *thou hast removed, averted*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8; cf. quantum de doloris terrore, id. ib. 2, 5, 14: vitia a se ratione, id. ib. 4, 37, 80; cf. cruciatum a corpore (along with depellere omnia verbera), id. Verr. 2, 5, 62: hunc metum Siciliae, id. ib. 2, 5, 49 *fin.*: quae replenda vel dejicienda sunt, Quint. 10, 4, 1: eum de sententia dejecistis, *hast diverted from his opinion*, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8: fortis et constantis est, non tumultuantem de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, id. Off. 1, 23, 80; cf. id. Att. 16, 15, 3.

B. In partic. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 2) qs. *To cast one down from the prospect of* a thing; *to prevent from obtaining, to deprive, rob of*: de honore dejici, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 25, for which ad dejiciendum honore eum, Liv. 39, 41; and dejecti honore, id. 3, 35; so with simple *Abl.*: aliquem aedilitate, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 23: praeturâ, id. Mur. 36, 76: principatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 63, 8: certo consulatu, Liv. 40, 46: ea spe, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 4; cf. opinione trium legionum (*i. e.* spe trium legionum colligendarum), id. ib. 5, 48: coniuge tanto, Virg. A. 3, 317.—Without *Abl.*: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 3: quum inimicum eo quoque anno petentem dejecisset, Liv. 38, 35: uxorem (*sc.* coniugio), Tac. A. 11, 29 *fin.*—Hence

dējectus, a, um, *Pa.* (very rare), **I.** *Sunk down, low*: equitatus noster etsi dejectis atque inferioribus locis constiterat, Caes. B. C. 1, 46, 3: dejectius, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 6 *fin.*—**II.** (acc. to *no.* II. B: deprived of hope; hence) *Cast down, dejected, dispirited*: quamquam vis alto vulnere tardat, Haud dejectus equum duci jubet, Virg. A. 10, 858; cf. haud sic dejecta, Stat. Th. 3, 315: in epilogis plerumque dejecti et infracti sumus, Quint. 9, 4, 138. —*Sup.* does not occur.—* *Adv.*, *Low*: dejectius, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 27 *ad fin.*

Dējŏtărus, i, *m.* *Tetrarch of Galatia, afterward king in Armenia Minor and a part of Pontus*; a cotemporary of Pompey, Caesar, and Cicero, the last of whom made on his behalf the well-known oration, "Cic. Dejot.;" Caes. B. C. 3, 4; Auct. B. Alex. 34 *sq.*; 67 *sq.*; Appian. Bell. Mithrid. 114, p. 251; Strab. 12, p. 547; Luc. 5, 55.

* **dē-jŭgis,** e, *adj.* [jugum] *Sloping* = declivis: properare dejuge dorso, Aus. Mos. 164.

* **dē-jŭgo,** are, *v. a.* (lit., to remove from the yoke; hence transf.) *To separate, sever*: Pac. in Non. 101, 27 and 142, 32; cf. abjugo and adjugo.

dē-jungo, ĕre, *v. a.* ***1.** *To unyoke* cattle: IVNCTO DEIVNCTOVE IVMENTO, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1003, 2.—***2.** Transf. (cf. abjugo and dejugo) *To separate, sever* (for the class. disjungo): amantes, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 75.

dējūrātĭo (dejer.), ōnis, *f.* [dejuro] *An oath* (post-class.): testari sub dejuratione (*al.* dejeratione), Tert. Poenit. 4: DEIERATIO ESTO APVD MAGISTRATOS, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 70.

* **dējūrĭum,** ii, *n.* *An oath*: dejurio vincti, Gell. 7, 18, 8.

dē-jūro, or with shortened rad. syllable (cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 13), dējĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To take an oath, to swear* (except once in Propertius, only ante- and post-class.): (*a*) Form *dejuro*: per omnes deos et deas dejuravit, occisurum cum, *etc.*, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 37; so id. Rud. 5, 2, 49; Gell. 4, 20, 9: 7, 18, 10; 11, 6, 1; 3: falsum, id. 1, 3, 20, et saep.—(*β*) Form *dejero*: Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 63; so Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 39; Hec. 5, 2, 5; Var. L. L. 5, 10, 20; Prop. 4, 3, 42; Amm. 24, 3 *med.*

* **dĕ-jūvo,** are, *v. n.* *To leave off helping, to withhold assistance*: deserere illum et dejuvare in rebus advorsis pudet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 63.

dē-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. dep.* *To fall, sink, slip down* (very freq., and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: signum, de coelo delapsum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24; de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma, id. Off. 1, 22, 77; Caes. B. C. 2, 11; Tib. 2, 6, 39: sinus ab humero, Quint. 11, 3, 144: ex utraque parte (aqua), Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180: ex equo, Liv. 37, 34 *ad fin.*: ab aethere, *to glide down*, poet. for *to fly down*, *sc.* to the earth, Ov. M. 1, 608; cf. so aetheriis ab astris, Virg. A. 5, 838: coelo, id. ib. 5, 722; 7, 620; Ov. H. 18, 65: summo Olympo, id. Met. 1, 212: per auras, id. ib. 3, 101; Am. 3, 5, 21; A. A. 1, 43; also abs.: aquila leniter delapsa, Suet. Aug. 94: curru delapsus eodem, Virg. A. 10, 596; cf. Ov. M. 15, 685: serta capiti delapsa, Virg. E. 6, 16: in terram delabi, Lucr. 6, 838; so in scrobes, Caes. B. G. 7, 82: de coelo in provinciam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: in mare (flumen), Hor. Od. 3, 29, 35: sensit medios delapsus in hostes, *i. e. fallen into*, Virg. A. 2, 377.

II. Trop. (so esp. freq. in Cic.): *To sink down, to descend* from a straight course; and with reference to the term. ad quem, *to slide* or *fall into*: jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic. Lael. 21; cf. id. Coel. 7; Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 18; and aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, id. Part. 4, 12: in idem genus morbi delapsam, Cic. Att. 7, 5; cf. in hoc vitium scurrile, id. de Or. 2, 60, 246: in amorem libertae, Tac. A. 13, 12: in ambitionem, id. ib. 3, 63, et saep.: cujus in similitudinem proclivi cursu delabitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: in istum sermonem, id. de Or. 1, 21, 96: in eas difficultates, ut, *etc.*, id. Fat. 17; cf. eo, ut, *etc.*, id. Acad. 2, 18, 59 Goer. *N. cr.*; Quint. 7, 8, 1, et al.:—delabi ad aequitatem et ad rerum naturam, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5: ad impatientiam, Tac. A. 15, 63: ad inopiam, id. ib. 2, 38 *fin.* In the brief epistolary style: eo magis delabor ad Clodiam, *I incline to Clodia* (i. e. to purchase her gardens), Cic. Att. 12, 47.

* **dē-lăbōro,** are, *v. n.* *To overwork one's self*: Afran. in Non. 393, 15; cf. Neukirch. Fab. tog. p. 180.

* **dē-lăcĕro,** avi, 1. *v. a.*, lit., *To tear in pieces*; hence trop., *to frustrate, destroy*: Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14.

dēlăcrĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delacrimo] *A watery running* or *weeping of the eyes* (as a disease), Plin. 25, 13, 99; 34, 11, 26.

* **dēlăcrĭmātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *For* or *belonging to weeping*: collyrium, Marc. Emp. 8.

* **dē-lăcrĭmo** (lacrumo), are, *v. n.* *To shed tears, to weep*; transf., of the vine: Col. 4, 9 *fin.*

* **dē-lambo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To lick off, to lick*: Stat. Th. 2, 681.

* **dē-lāmentor,** ari, *v. dep. a.* *To lament, bewail*: natam ademptam, Ov. M. 11, 331.

‡ **dēlănĭāre** est descindere et quasi lanam trahere, unde *lacinia* et *lanius* dicitur, qui pecus discindit, Fest. p. 56.

dē-lăpĭdo, are, *v. a.* ***1.** *To clear from stones*: locum, Cato R. R. 46, 1.—***2.** *To lay with stones, to pave*: "DELAPIDATA lapide strata," Fest. p. 56; cf. "DELAPIDATA λιθόστρωτα," Gloss.

* **dēlapsus,** ūs, *m.* [delabor] *A falling off, descent*: aquae, *a flowing off, discharge*, Var. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*

* **dēlassābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [delasso] *That can be wearied out*: pectus, Manil. 4, 242.

dē-lasso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To weary* or *tire out* (very rare): labore delassatus, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 22: loquacem Fabium, Hor. S. 1, 1, 14.—Poet. with a thing as obj.: delasset omnes fabulas poetarum, Mart. 10, 5 *ad fin.*

dēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defero, *no.* II. B, 2, b] *An accusation, denunciation*: nominis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20; Cluent. 8, 25; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6.—Abs.: cuicumque vos delationem dedissetis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49; so Tac. A. 4, 66; 11, 29 *fin.*; in plural, Hist. 2, 10; 2, 84; 4, 41; 6, 7; Plin. Pan. 34, 5; 45, 2, et saep.

dēlātor, ōris, *m.* [defero, *no.* II. B, 2, b] *An accuser, informer, denouncer* (only post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Tacit. and Suet.): Quint. 9, 2, 74: divinationes, quae fiunt de accusatore constituendo, et nonnumquam inter delatores, *Uter praemium meruerit*, id. ib. 3, 10, 3; Plin. Pan. 34, 1 *sq.* Schwarz.; so id. ib. 35, 1; Suet. Tib. 45; 61; Calig. 15, 30; Claud. 44, et saep.; Tac. A. 6, 40; Hist. 1, 2; 4, 6; 4, 42, et saep.: majestatis, *i. e. of violated majesty*, Tac. A. 2, 50; cf. Papiae legis, *i. e. respecting a violation of the same*, Suet. Ner. 10.

dēlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [delator] *Of* or *belonging to an informer* (post-class.): curiositas, Ulp. Dig. 22, 2, 6.

dēlātūra, ae, *f.* [defero, *no.* II. B, 2, b] late Lat. for delatio, *An accusation, information*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18 *ad fin.*, Vulg. Sir. 26, 6.

* **dē-lăvo,** āre, *v. a.* *To wash off, wash clean*: porcellum liquamine, Apic. 8, 7.

* **dēlēbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [deleo] *That may be destroyed, destructible*: liber, Mart. 7, 84.

dēlectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [delecto] *Delectable, delightful, agreeable* (post-Aug.): cibus, Tac. A. 12, 67: praecentio, Gell. 1, 11, 4: apologi (coupled with festivi), id. 2, 29.—*Comp.*: tibia questu, App. Flor. *no.* 17.—*Adv.*: delectabiliter ac decore depicta, Gell. 13, 24, 17: et feliciter declamare, id. 15, 1.

dēlectāmentum, i, *n.* [delecto] *A delight* (very rare): putare aliquem pro delectamento, *amusement, pastime*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 79: delectamenta puerorum, *etc.*, Cic. Pis. 25, 60.

dēlectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A delighting, delight, pleasure, amusement* (freq., and good prose): "*delectatio* voluptas suavitate auditus animum deleniens; et qualis est haec aurium, tales sunt oculorum et tactionum et odorationum et saporum," Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: homo videndi et audiendi delectatione ducitur, id. Off. 1, 30; so conviviorum, id. de Sen. 13, 45. More freq. without *Gen.*: mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 193; so coupled with jucunditas, id. ib. 3, 38, 155; with voluptas, id. Fam. 9, 24, 2: (doctrina et literae), quae secundis rebus delectationem modo habere, videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, id. ib. 6, 12 *fin.*: gratiam et delectationem afferunt, Quint. 2, 13, 11; id. ib. 9, 4, 9, et saep.; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 34.—in plural, Cic. Mur. 19, 39; de Sen. 13, 45.

* **dēlectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [deligo] Post-class. for delectus, *A choosing, choice*: delectio imperatoris, Vopisc. Aurel. 40.

dēlecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [delicio] *To allure from the right path; to entice away; to seduce* (so only ante-class.): sed me Apollo ipse delectat, ductat Delphicus, Enn. in Non. 97, 32 ("*delectare* illicere, attrahere," Non.); Quadrig. ib. 98, 2: ubi sementem facturus eris, ibi oves delectato, *keep back*, Cato R. R. 30 (also copied in Plin. 17, 9, 6 *fin.*).—Hence

II. Meton. (*effectus pro causa*): *To delight*, *sc.* by attracting, alluring; *to please, amuse* (so exceedingly freq. in all periods and kinds of composition): mentem atque animum delectat suum, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10, 12: Pamphilam arcesse, ut delectet hic nos, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11: non tam ista me sapientiae fama delectat, quam, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 4, 15; id. ib. 6 *fin.*: (custodes ovium) delectant deum (*sc.* Pana), Hor. Od. 4, 12, 11: sive Falernum te magis delectat, id. Sat. 2, 8, 17, et al.: aliorum otium suumque, Plin. 1, 22, 6: delectari multis inanibus rebus, ut honore, ut gloria, *etc.*: animo autem virtute praedito . . . non admodum delectari, Cic. Lael. 14; so jumentis, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: imperio, id. B. C. 3, 82: criminibus inferendis, Cic. Lael. 18, 65: carminibus, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 23; cf. iambis (coupled with gaudere carmine), id. Ep. 2, 2, 59, et passim.: ut me ab eo delectari facilius quam decipi putem posse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13 *fin.*; so ab aliquo, id. Fin. 1, 5, 14; Or. 57, 195, et saep.: in hoc admodum delector, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 17 Goer.; cf. Cic. Fam. 6, 4.—In the elliptical style of letter-writing: me magis de Dionysio delectat, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 *ad fin.*—Poet., with a subject-sentence: aedificare casas . . si quem delectet barbatum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 249; cf. me pedibus delectat claudere verba, id. ib. 2, 1, 28; and delectat Veneris decerpere flores, Ov. R. Am. 103. In pass.: vir bonus et prudens dici delector, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32; Phaedr. 5, 3, 9.

☞ In the middle form (only in the follg. passages): cum dominam suam delectaretur, Petr. 45, 7; id. ib. 64, 2.

1. delector, ari, *v. dep.*, v. preced. art., *ad fin.*

***2. dēlector,** ōris, *m.* [deligo] *One who draws out, levies, recruits:* Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 3.

1. delectus, a, um, *Part.*, from deligo.

2. dēlectus, ūs, *m.* [1. deligo] *A choosing* or *picking out, a selecting; a selection, choice, distinction* (frequent, and quite class.): **I.** In gen.: utrimque tibi nunc delectum para, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 157: mihi quidem etiam lautius videtur, quod eligitur, et ad quod delectus adhibetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: earum rerum hic tenetur a sapiente delectus, ut, *etc.* (shortly before, quum soluta nobis est *eligendi* optio), id. ib. 1, 10, 33: in hoc verborum genere propriorum delectus est quidam habendus, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150; so verborum, Caes. in Cic. Brut. 72, 253; Quint. 12, 9, 6; cf. rerum verborumque agendus, id. ib. 10, 3, 5: verbis delectum adhibere, Tac. Or. 22 Rupert.: cujus (εὐφωνίας) in eo delectus est, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 1, 5, 4; Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13: omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50; so with discrimen, id. Fin. 4, 25, 69: est in ipsis (populis) magnus delectus hominum et dignitatum, id. Rep. 1, 34; so dignitatis, id. Clu. 46; Off. 1, 14, 45: acceptorum beneficiorum sunt delectus habendi, id. ib. 1, 15, 49: non delectu aliquo aut sapientia ducitur ad judicandum, id. Planc. 4: sine ullo delectu, sine populi Rom. notione, sine judicio senatus, id. Agr. 2, 21 *fin.*; cf. coeuntque animalia nullo cetera delectu, Ov. M. 10, 325; and auditiones vulgo juvenibus sine delectu praebere, Gell. 20, 5; and on the contrary, cum delectu, *making a selection*, Plin. 7, 53, 54; Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 18.

II. Milit. *t. t.*: *A levy, a recruiting:* per legatos delectum habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 1; so delectum habere, a standing phrase for *recruiting*, id. ib. 7, 1; 7, 4; B. C. 1, 2; 1, 6; 1, 9; 1, 11 (twice), et saep.; Cic. Phil. 5, 12; Fam. 15, 1 *ad fin.*; Sall. C. 36, 3; Liv. 2, 28; Tac. A. 13, 35; 16, 13, et al.; cf., on the contrary, the post-Aug. agere, Quint. 12, 3, 5; Plin. 7, 29, 30; Tac. H. 2, 16; 2, 82; Agr. 7; Suet. Calig. 43; Vit. 15, et al.: conficere, Liv. 25, 5: quas (legiones) ex novo delectu confecerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25; cf. exercitus superbissimo delectu collectus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2 *fin.*: provincialis, *made in the province, provincial*, id. Fam. 15, 1 *ad fin.*; Plin. 6, 19, 22.—**b.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*): *The men levied, a levy:* ipse e Britannico delectu octo millia sibi adjunxit, Tac. H. 2, 57.

dēlēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delego, *no.* II.] *An assignment* of a debt, *a delegation*, Cic. Att. 12, 3; Sen. Ben. 6, 5.—***2.** Trop.: delegationem res ista non recipit, Sen. Ep. 27.

* **dēlēgātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *Who makes an assignment* or *delegation*, *sc.* to another person, *an assignor*, Cassiod. Varr. 1, 18.

* **dēlēgātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Relating to an assignment, delegatory:* literae, Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 22.

dē-lēgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To send as one's representative, to delegate; to intrust, assign, commit* to one (good prose; not in Caesar, excepting the critically doubtful passage in Cic. Fam. 7, 5, hunc Leptae delega; cf. Orell. *N. cr.* ad loc.).

I. In gen.: **A.** With personal objects: Plaut. Am. prol. 67 and 83: aliquem in Tullianum, Liv. 29, 22 *ad fin.*: infantem ancillis ac nutricibus, Tac. G. 20; so infantem ancillae, id. Or. 29: aliquem huic negotio, Col. 3, 10, 6: Cassium Longinum occidendum delegaverat, Suet. Calig. 57; Liv. 5, 20 *ad fin.*: studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus, *to refer to*, Nep. Cato 3 *fin.*—**B.** With a thing as object: hunc laborem alteri delegavi, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1; so curam nepotum alicui, Quint. 4 prooem. § 2: officium alicui, id. ib. 6 prooem. § 1; Suet. Ner. 32: ministerium triumviris, Tac. Agr. 2; cf. jurisdictionem magistratibus, Suet. Claud. 23: ordinandas bibliothecas alicui, id. Caes. 56; cf. id. Gramm. 21; Liv. 9, 13.

II. In partic., a *t. t.* in the lang. of business: *To assign, make over*, either one who is to pay a debt or the debt itself: "*delegare* est vice sua alium reum dare creditori, vel cui jusserit," Ulp. Dig. 46, 2, 11: debitorem, Paul. ib. 12; so Ulp. ib. 13: debitores nobis deos, Sen. Ben. 4, 11; id. ib. 7, 19; cf. delegabo tibi Epicurum, ab illo fiet numeratio, id. Ep. 18: nomen paterni debitoris, Ulp. Dig. 37, 6, 1.—Abs.: Cato R. R. 149 *fin.*: Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit, Cic. Att. 13, 46, 3: Balbi regia condicio est delegandi, id. ib. 12, 12.

2. Trop.: *To attribute, impute, ascribe* to one a fault or a service: si hoc crimen optimis nominibus delegare possumus, Cic. Fontej. 4, 8; so causam peccati mortuis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22, 2: scelera ipsa aliis, Tac. A. 13, 43: omne rei bene aut secus gestae in Etruria decus dedecusque ad Volumnium, Liv. 10, 19; cf. servati consulis decus ad servum, id. 21, 46 *fin.*

dēlēnĭfĭcus (delin.), a, um, *adj.* [delenio-facio] *Mollifying, soothing; caressing, captivating* (ante- and post-class.): verba, Lucil. in Fulg. 567, 24: facta, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 39: ingenium mulierum, Turp. in Non. 278, 2: verba, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1; cf. Symm. Ep. 3, 6; 7, 27.

dēlēnīmentum (delin.), i, *n.* [delenio] *Any thing that soothes* or *charms; a charm, caress, blandishment* (ante-class., and repeatedly since the Aug. period, but not in Cic. and Caes.), Afran. in Non. 2, 4, and 8 (twice); Liv. 4, 51; 7, 38; 30, 13; 39, 11; Tac. A. 2, 33; 15, 63; Agr. 21; Hist. 1, 77, et al.

dē-lēnĭo in many MSS. also delinio; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 14), īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To soothe* or *soften down; to cajole, charm, win, captivate* (very freq., and quite class.; not in Caes.): delenitus sum profecto ita, ut me qui sim nesciam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 214: dotibus deleniti, Titin. in Non. 72, 1; so mulierem non nuptialibus donis sed filiorum funeribus, Cic. Clu. 9 *fin.*: milites blande appellando (coupled with allicere oratione benigna), id. Off. 2, 14, 48: aliquem blanditiis voluptatum, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33; id. de Or. 1, 9, 36: Sirenum cantu, Quint. 5, 8, 1; cf. Midan barbarico carmine, Ov. M. 11, 163, et saep.: animos hominum, Cic. Mur. 35, 74; cf. Liv. 7, 38; and animos popularium praeda, id. 1, 57: animum adulescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi ac deleniri potest, id. Clu. 5, 13.

* **dēlēnītor** (delin.), ōris, *m.* [delenio] *One who softens down, soothes, wins over:* judicis, Cic. Brut. 70, 246.

dēlĕo, lēvi, lētum, 2. (*plsqupf. sync.* delesset, Val. Max. 3, 7: *part. perf.* dēlĭtus: literae delitae, Var. in Diom. p. 372: epistola delita, Calvus ib; Cic. Ep. ap. Prisc. p. 873. Cf. 1. aboleo) *v. a.* [contr. from de-OLO; cf. 1. aboleo and 1. adoleo, and v. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 174] *To hinder from existing*, i. e. *to abolish, destroy, annihilate, kill* (freq., and quite class.): **a.** Of objects not personal: si certo tempore luna Gignitur et certo deletur tempore rursus, Lucr. 5, 748 (for which, shortly before, nova luna *creari . . . aborisci*): si Juppiter saepe urbes delevit, fruges perdidit, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; so urbem Numantiam, Carthaginem, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*; Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 21; Agr. 2, 32, 87; Sall. J. 8, 2; 41, 2; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 14; Ov. M. 13, 219; 320, et al.; cf. magnam Graeciam, Cic. Lael. 4, 13: nomen Aequorum prope ad internecionem, Liv. 9, 45; and Volscum nomen, id. 3, 8: sepulcrum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26: aedificia, id. Agr. 2, 32 *fin.* et al.: epistolas, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2; so of the *blotting out, effacing*, of writing, id. ib. 14, 3; Att. 15, 4, 3; Clu. 14, 41; Rosc. Com. 2 *fin.*; Quint. 10, 3, 31; 10, 4, 1; Suet. Calig. 20; Ner. 52; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 69; A. P. 389; 440; Ov. A. A. 3, 495: Met. 9, 524 *sq.* et saep.: stigmata in facie, Plin. 25, 13, 110: radices, Col. 11, 3, 56, et al.:—praesentia, futura bella, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: omnes leges una rogatione, id. Sest. 26: omnia morte, id. Lael. 4, 13: omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiterna, id. Phil. 1, 1; cf. id. Dejot. 13, 37; and nec si quid olim lusit Anacreon, Delevit aetas, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 10; and trop.: deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres (*i. e.* memoriam mulierum), Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5: veritatem (simulatio), Cic. Lael. 25, 92: omnem molestiam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: improbitatem (coupled with exstinguere) id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 26; cf. turpitudinem fugae virtute, Caes. B. G. 2, 27; and priorem ignominiam, Liv. 39, 30.—**b.** Of personal objects: dispersis ac pene deletis hostibus, *destroyed, annihilated*, Caes. B. G. 6, 36, 2; so milit., id. ib. 6, 37, 7; 6, 41, 3; 7, 14, 4; 7, 88, 7; B. C. 3, 70; Cic. Manil. 8, 21; Mur. 35 *fin.*; Tac. A. 4, 51; Virg. A. 11, 898, et al.: homines morte deletos, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: toto animante deleto, id Tusc. 1, 37, 90.

* **dēlētĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [deleo] *Rubbed out, effaced:* charta, Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 4.

* **dēlētĭlis,** e. *adj.* [id.] *That wipes* or *blots out:* spongia, Var. in Non. 96, 14.

* **dēlētĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An annihilating, annihilation:* nostri exercitus, Lucil. in Non. 97, 4.

* **dēlētrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that annihilates, destroys:* hujus imperii, Auct. Harusp. resp. 23, 49.

* **dēlētus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *Annihilation:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

* **dē-lēvo,** are, *v. a.* *To smooth off, make smooth:* plagam acutissimo ferro, Col. Arb. 6, 4.

Delia, ae, v. Delos, *no.* II. 1.

Deliacus, a, um, v. Delos, *no.* II. 2.

* **dēlībāmentum,** i, *n.* [delibo] *Wine poured out to the gods, a libation:* Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

dēlībātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A taking away from, diminishing* (post-class.): hereditatis legatum, Flor. Dig. 30, 113; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

dēlīběrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [delibero] *Ripely considering, reflecting, deliberating* (only in the follg. passages): consules velut deliberabundi capita confe runt, diu colloquuntur, Liv. 2, 45; id. 1, 54.

* **dēlīběrāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A deliberation:* Laber. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 6 dub. (perh. we should read delibamenta).

dēlīběrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A deliberation, consultation, consideration* (a Ciceron. word; elsewhere very rare): ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de republica, principes civitatis adhibebat, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2; id. Off. 3, 12, 50: inciditur omnis jam deliberatio, si intelligitur non posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 82, 336: id quod in deliberationem cadit, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: habet res deliberationem, *needs consideration*, id. Att. 7, 3, 3; id. de Or. 3, 53, 204: consilii capiendi deliberatio, *respecting the resolution to be adopted*, id. Off. 1, 3, 9; cf. officii, id. Att. 8, 15, 2, et saep.: neque recte an perperam (factum) interpretor: fuerit ista ejus deliberatio, qui bellum suscepit, Liv. 1, 23; Quint. 3, 8, 10.—**2.** In rhetor. lang. i. q., causa deliberativa, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12: 2, 4, 12; de Or. 1, 6, 22; Quint. 2, 21, 18.

dēlīběrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Relating to deliberation, deliberative* (only in rhetor. lang., esp. freq. in Quint.): genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7; 2, 51, 155; Quint. 2, 4, 25; 8 prooem. § 6: causa, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 12; Quint. 8, 3, 11: materia, id. ib. 2, 1, 2; 3, 4, 16; 3, 8, 53: pars, id. 3, 3, 14; 3, 6, 56; 3, 8, 6; so also abs. deliberativa, ae, *f.*, id. ib. 3, 8. 1.

* **dēlīběrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who deliberates:* Cic. Sext. 34 *fin.*

deliberatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from delibero.

dē-līběro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [libra, libella; cf. Fest. p. 56: "*deliberare a libella*, qua quid perpenditur dictum"] *To weigh well* in one's mind, *to maturely consider, deliberate* respecting a thing; *to take counsel, consult, advise upon* (freq., and quite class.): re deliberata, post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversuros, Caes. B. G. 4, 9; so re deliberata, id. B. C. 1, 10: delibera hoc, dum ego redeo, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42: de summa rerum deliberare, Caes. B. C. 2, 30; so de geographia etiam atque etiam, Cic. Att. 2, 7: maxima de re, id. ib. 8, 3, 6: de necanda filia, Suet. Aug. 65: de singulis articulis temporum, id. Claud. 4, et al.: deliberare Velitne an non, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 58; so utrum . . . an (coupled with concoquere), Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: an recipiat, Quint. 7, 1, 24: an stipendium militi constituant, id. ib. 3, 8, 18; cf. quando incipiendum sit, id. ib

2, 6, 3: ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 17; so abs., Caes. B. G. 1, 7 *fin.*; Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9; Quint. 3, 8, 35 *sq.*; 5, 10, 33; 10, 7, 22, et al.: cum aliquo coram potius quam per literas de salute fortunisque alicujus, Cic. Att. 11, 3; so de Corintho cum imperatore Romano, Liv. 32, 34; Cic. Or. 40, 138; cf. cum judicibus quasi deliberamus, Quint. 9, 2, 21: cum cupiditate id est cum animi levissima parte deliberat, *takes counsel of*, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115; so cum materia, Quint. 3, 7, 16: cum causis, id. ib. 7, 10, 10: cum ipsa causae conditione, id. ib. 4, 2, 101: cum re praesenti, id. ib. 9, 4, 117.—Impers.: deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placeret an defendi, Caes. B. G. 7, 15, 3: ut utri potissimum consulendum sit deliberetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 174, et al.

2. In partic. (like consulo, *no.* I. B, 1): **a.** *To consult an oracle* (so only in Nepos): ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt … his consulentibus, *etc.*, Nep. Milt. 1, 2; so coupled with consulere, id. Them. 2, 6.

II. Meton. (*causa pro effectu*), *To resolve, determine, sc.* after mature deliberation (rarely so in the *verb. finit.*; usually only in the *part.*, with a subject- or object-sentence; in Caes. not at all in this signif.): quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1: (Cleopatra) deliberata morte ferocior, * Hor. Od. 1, 37, 29: certum ac deliberatum est me illis obsequi, Turpil. in Non. 282, 11, and 429, 21; so coupled with certum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: quum mihi deliberatum et constitutum sit ita gerere consulatum, *etc.*, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25: sic habuisti statutum cum animo ac deliberatum, omnes judices rejicere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 41: deliberatum est non tacere amplius, Afran. in Interpr. Virg. A. 10, 564.—Hence

dēlīberātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Resolved upon, determined; certain* (only in the follg. passages): neque illi quicquam deliberatius fuit quam me … evertere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8; Gell. 1, 13, 9.

dē-lībo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To take off, take away a little* from any thing; of food: *to taste* (quite class.; not in Caes.): **I.** Lit.: licet sol Humoris parvam delibet ab aequore partem, Lucr. 6, 622: ne toto die cursantes inter se teneri (agni) delibent aliquid membrorum, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 16; Col. 2, 2, 26: paullulum carnis, Petr. 136, 1; cf. coenas (*opp.* edere), Favorinus in Gell. 15, 8 *fin.*, et al.

II. Trop.: flos delibatus populi suadaeque medulla, *the picked flower of the people*, Enn. in Cic. Brut. 15, 58: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, Cic. Sest. 56: ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habere, id. de Sen. 21, 78: novum honorem, *to taste, enjoy*, Liv. 5, 12; cf. honores parcissime, Plin. Pan. 54, 3: oscula, Virg. A. 12, 434; Phaedr. 4, 24, 8; Suet. Aug. 94: artes, Ov. F. 1, 169: omnia narratione, *to touch upon*, Quint. 4, 2, 55; cf. Plin. Pan. 38.

2. *To diminish, sc.* by taking away: neque ulla Res animi pacem delibat, Lucr. 3, 24: de laude jejuni hominis delibare quicquam, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2: aliquid de honestate, id. Inv. 2, 58, 174: aliquid de gloria sua, id. ib. 2, 39, 115: aliquid de virginitatis integritate, Flor. 2, 6, 40; cf. castitatem virginis, Val. Max. 9, 1, 2 *ext.*: pudicitiam, Suet. Aug. 68, et al.—Poet., transf. to the person from whom one takes any thing: delibata deum per te tibi numina sancta, Lucr. 6, 70.

dē-libro, without *perf.*, ātum, are, *v. a.* [3. liber] *To take off the rind, to bark, peel*: arborem, Col. 5, 11, 10: radicem, id. 5, 6, 9: corticem, id. 4, 24, 6: 12, 56, 1: ramum, Pall. Febr. 17, 1.—* **II.** Trop., *To take away, deduct from*: Lucr. 3, 1101.

dē-lĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [LIBUO = λείβω] *To besmear, anoint* with a liquid: "*delibuo* καταβρέχω, ἐλαιῶ, βρέχω," Gloss. Cyrill. (in the *verb. finit.* only late Lat.): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) *Verb. finit.*: eum unguentis delibuit, Sol. 12; so unguentis delibuitur, Tert. Cor. mil. 12.—(*β*) *Part. perf.*: multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: cf. Quint. 11, 3, 129: delibutus unguentis, Cic. in Non. 309, 2; cf. Phaedr. 5, 1, 12: capillus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: (meretrices) Miseras, coeno delibutas, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 55: tetra sanie, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: atro cruore, Hor. Epod. 17, 31; cf. dona (Medeae), id. ib. 3, 13: labra pingui ceroto, Mart. 11, 98, 6.—**II.** Trop. (only in the *part. perf.*): delibutus gaudio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 16: senium luxu delibutum, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 90.

dēlĭcāte, *adv.*, v. the follg., *ad fin.*

dēlĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [deliciae] **I.** *That gives pleasure*, i. e. *alluring, charming, delightful; luxurious, voluptuous* (freq., and quite class.; not in Caes.): in illo delicatissimo litore, Cic. Verr. 2, 5 40; so hortuli, Phaedr. 4, 5, 26: navigia, Suet. Vit. 10: delicatior cultus, id. Aug. 65: muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: convivium, id. Att. 2, 14: voluptates (coupled with molles and obscoenae), id. N. D. 1, 40, 111 and 113; cf. molliores et delicatiores in cantu flexiones id. de Or. 3, 25, 98; and with it, sermo, id. Off. 1, 40, 144; and omnes hominis libidines, delicatissimis versibus exprimere, id. Pis. 29, 70; so versiculos scribens, Catull. 50, 3.—(*β*) As a flattering appellation: ubi tu es delicata? Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 8.—Hence

2. Transf., *Soft, tender, delicate* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): capella, Catull. 20, 10; cf. puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, id. 17, 15: oves, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 *fin.*: Anio delicatissimus amnium, id. ib. 8, 17, 3; cf. ad aquam, Curt. 5, 2, 9: delicatior teneriorque cauliculus, Plin. 19, 8, 41.

II. *Addicted to pleasure; luxurious, voluptuous*; and subst., *a voluptuary, a wanton*: adolescens, Cic. Brut. 53: pueri, id. N. D. 1, 36 *fin.*: juventus, id. Mur. 35, 74; cf. odia libidinosae et delicatae juventutis, id. Att. 1, 19, 8, et saep.: quosdam e gratissimis delicatorum, *i. e. of the paramours*, παιδικῶν, Suet. Tit. 7: cf. in the *fem.*: Flavia Domitilla, Statilii Capellae delicata, id. Vesp. 3; in inscriptions, on the contrary, delicatus and delicata are used without this odious secondary sense to signify *favorite slave* (answering to our terms *valet* and *chamber-maid*), Orell. no. 2801–2805 and 4650.

2. Transf., **a.** *Spoiled with indulgence, delicate, dainty, effeminate*: nimium ego te habui delicatam, *I have spoiled you*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 10: equorum cursum delicati minutis passibus frangunt, Quint. 9, 4, 113; id. ib. 11, 3, 132; cf. id. ib. 1, 46.—**b.** *Fastidious, scrupulous*: aures, Quint. 3, 1, 3: vah delicatus! Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 38 Lindem.

Adv., **1.** *Delicately, luxuriously*: delicate ac molliter vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106; cf. recubans (coupled with molliter), id. de Or. 3, 17, 63; and in the *Comp.*: tractare iracundos (coupled with mollius), Sen. de Ira 3, 9: odiosa multa delicate jocoseque fecit, Nep. Alcib. 2 *fin.*—**2.** *Slowly, negligently*: conficere iter (coupled with segniter), Suet. Calig. 43: spargit se vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 179.

1. delicia, ae, *Delight*; v. deliciae, *ad init.*

2. dēlĭcĭa or **dēliquia,** ae, *f.* [deliquo, cf. colliciae; A flowing or running off; hence] *A gutter*, Vitr. 6, 3; cf. Fest. p. 55: "*delicia* est tignum, quod a culmine ad tegulas angulares infimas versus fastigatum collocatur; unde *tectum* DELICIATUM et *tegulae* DELICIARES."

dēlĭcĭae, arum, *f.* (other forms in the sing. are delicia, ae, *f.*: ante- and post-class., Plaut. Truc. 5, 29; Rud. 2, 4, 13; and acc. to Gell. 19, 8, 6, and Non. 100, 26; also Poen. 1, 2, 152; Inscr. Grut. 1014, 5: delicium, ii, *n.*, Phaedr. 4, 1, 8; Mart. 7, 50; 13, 98; Inscr. Orell. 680; 1724; 2679 *sq.*; 4394; 4958. And even DELICIUS, ii, *m.*, Inscr. Don. cl. 1, 132, and ap. Gorium Columb. Liv. p. 73, *no.* 4) [delicio; doubtless orig. an adjective; hence with res understood, that which allures, flatters the senses, and accordingly] *Delight, pleasure* of every kind; *deliciousness, luxuriousness, voluptuousness; curiosities of art; sport, frolics*, etc. (very frequent, and quite class.; not in Caes.): cogitatio amoenitatum ad delectationem, aut supellectilis ad delicias, aut epularum ad voluptates, Cic. Parad. 1, 2; cf. Lucr. 5, 1449; Hor. Od. 4, 8, 10, et saep.: deliciarum causa et voluptatis cives Romanos cum mitella saepe vidimus, Cic. Rab. Post. 10: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, id. Mur. 6: deliciis diffluentes, id. Lael. 15; id. Verr. 2, 4, 57; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 23 *fin.*; Sall. C. 31, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 31, et saep.: Herodotus Thucydidesque longissime a talibus deliciis vel potius ineptiis afuerunt, Cic. Or. 12 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 1, 11, 6; 12, 8, 4; and delicias facere, *to play tricks, to joke, to make sport of* one, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 30, Poen. 1, 2, 68; 83; on the contrary, *to sport* as lovers, Catull. 45, 24; 72, 2: ecce aliae deliciae (*pretensions*) equitum vix ferendae, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9: esse in deliciis alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1 *ad fin.*; so id. Vatin. 8 *ad fin.*; Lucr. 4, 1152; Suet. Vit. Juv., et al.: aliquid in deliciis habere, Cic. Div. 1, 34 *ad fin.*; so habere aliquem in deliciis, Suet. Vit. 12.

II. Transf., of living beings: *Delight, darling, beloved*: tu urbanus scurra, deliciae populi, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 14: mea voluptas, meae (a) deliciae (a), mea vita, mea amoenitas, id. Poen. 1, 2, 152: amores ac deliciae tuae Roscius, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; cf. id. Att. 16, 6 *fin.*; Phil. 6, 5; and the well-known appellation of Titus; amor ac deliciae generis humani, Suet. Tit. 1: C. Sempronium Rufum mel ac delicias tuas, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: Corydon ardebat Alexin Delicias domini, Virg. E. 2, 2: quum te ad delicias ferres, Amaryllida, nostras? id. ib. 9, 22: verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis, *favorite slaves*, Quint. 1, 2, 7 Spald.

‡ **deliciaris** and ‡ **deliciatus,** v. 2. delicia.

* **dē-lĭcĭo,** ĕre [lacio; the root of deliciae and delecto] *To allure* one from the right way; *to entice, delight*: aliquem, Titin. in Non, 277, 17.

* **dēlĭcĭŏlae,** arum, *f. dim.* [deliciae, *no.* II.] *A darling*: nostrae Tulliola, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.* Also in the neut. form deliciolum tuum, villici filius, Sen. Ep. 12 (twice; elsewhere not found).

dēlĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [deliciae] *Delicious, delicate* (late Lat.): mollities, Marc. Cap. 7, p. 236; Sedul. prol. 8.

delicium, ii, v. deliciae, *ad init.*

delico, are, v. deliquo.

* **dēlictor,** ōris, *m.* [delinquo] *A delinquent, offender*, Cypr. Ep. 59 *ad fin*

delictum, i, v. delinquo, *ad fin.*

deliculus, v. rejiculus.

* **delĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; perh. from delinquo] *Put away* from the breast, *weaned*: "quum porci depulsi sunt a mamma a quibusdam *delici* appellantur," Var. R. R. 2, 4, 16; cf. "*delicum* ἀπογαλακτισθέν," Gloss. Vet.

1. dē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [1. lego] *To choose out, to select.*—**I.** In gen. (very freq., and quite class.): continuo Amphitruo delegit viros primores principes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 49: ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 3: quodsi liber populus deliget, quibus se committat; deligetque optimum quemque, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: aut uni tribuendum est (consilium primum reipublicae) aut delectis quibusdam, aut suscipiendum est multitudini atque omnibus, id. ib. 1, 26 *sq.*: qui ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, id. Rosc. Am. 3 *ad fin.*; so with *ex*, id. Agr. 2, 9, 23; Mil. 8, 21; Rep. 1, 44; Caes. B. G. 3, 18; 5, 11; 7, 76, et saep.; Sall. J. 23, 2; Liv. 8, 33, et saep.; poet. with *ab*: delectos ordine ab omni centum oratores, Virg. A. 7, 152: Otho (Celsum) bello inter duces delegit, Tac. H. 1, 71: locum castris, Caes. B. G 1, 49; 2, 17; 18; 6, 10: hunc sibi locum domicilio, id. ib. 2, 29 *fin.*, et saep.: re frumentaria comparata equitibusque delectis, Caes. B. G. 4, 7; and so of soldiers, id. ib. 1, 48; 7, 21; 7, 83, et al.; Sall. J. 46, 7; 49, 1; 54, 9; and delecti Latio et Laurentibus agris, Virg. A. 11, 431: tenui primam deligere ungue rosam, Ov. Her. 4, 30; cf. melimela rubere minorem Ad lunam delecta, Hor. S. 2, 8, 32. And poet.: altaque mortali deligere astra manu (*i. e. decerpere, deripere*), Prop. 2, 32, 50.

II. In partic. with the accessory idea of removal to a distance: *To choose out and send* or *take away* (extremely rare): hinc med amentem ex aedibus delegit hujus mater, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 42: longaevosque senes ac fessas aequore matres Delige, Virg. A. 5, 717.

2. dē-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (de in the sense of reduction in breadth; cf. devincire) *To bind* or *tie together; to bind up, to bind fast* (good prose): homini rostrum deliges, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 13: brachium superimposito penicillo, Cels. 2, 10 *ad fin.*; so vulnus, Quint. 2. 17, 9; 2, 21, 17; 4, 2, 84; cf. deligatus et plurimis medicamentis delibutus, id. ib. 11, 3, 129: veretra, Suet. Tib. 62, et saep.; Var. R. R. 1, 47: hominem proripi atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 40, and v. the follg.: sarmentis circum cornua boum deligatis, Quint. 2, 17, 19: naviculam ad ripam, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 3; so naves ad ancoras, id. ib. 4, 29; 5, 9; and naves ad terram, id. B. C. 3, 39; 3, 40, 4: epistolam ad amentum, id. B. G. 5, 48. 5; Licinius in Non. 221, 11; cf. Liv. 2, 5; 8 7; Suet. Claud. 34: viros ac feminas ad stipitem, id. Ner. 29, et al.: alterius collo ascopera deligata, Suet. Ner. 45.

‡ **dēlīmātor,** *A filer,* διαῤῥινήτης, Gloss. Cyrill.

* **dē-līmātus,** a, um, *Part.* [limo] *Filed off:* Plin. 34, 11, 26.

* **dēlīnĕātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [delineo] *A sketch, delineation, description:* Christi, Tert. adv. Val. 27.

dē-līnĕo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [linea] *To sketch out, to delineate:* imaginem in pariete carbone, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 14.

dē-lingo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To lick off, lick up* (very rare): cochleare plenum, Cels. 3, 22 *ad fin.*—**b.** Proverb.: salem, *i. e. to have a meagre diet,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 6; Pers. 3, 3, 25.

delinificus, delinimentum, delinio and delinitor, v. delen.

dē-lĭno, without *perf.*, ĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To wipe off; to besmear* (very rare): delinendus homo est vel gypso vel argenti spuma, Cels. 3, 19; cf. App. M. 8.

dēlinquentĭa, ae, *f.* [delinquo] = delictum. *A fault, crime, delinquency;* only in Tert. Res. Carn. 46 and 47.

dē-linquo, līqui, lictum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* *To leave* a person or thing. So perh. in Enn. Ann. 4, 6: corde suo trepidat delicto Coclite (*left alone,* scil. on the bridge) *a. l.* delicto poplite (*i. e.* acc. to the follg., *exhausted, enfeebled* = defecto).—Hence

II. Meton. (*causa pro effectu*) *To fail, be wanting* any where or (trop.) in any thing.

A. Lit., *To fail, be lacking;* for the usual deficere, cf. 1. deliquium = defectus (very rare): delinquere frumentum, Coel. Hist. frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 4, 390: delinquat aut superet aliquid tibi, Tubero ib.—Far more freq. and quite class.

B. Trop., *To fail, be wanting* in one's duty; *to commit a fault, to do wrong, transgress, offend;* and delinquere aliquid, *to commit, do* something wrong.—(*a*) *Abs.*: QVOD POPVLVS HERMVNDVLVS HOMINESQVE POPVLI HERMVNDVLI ADVERSVS POPVLVM ROMANVM BELLVM FECERE DELIQVERVNTQVE, *etc.*, an old formula used in declaring war, Gell. 16, 4; cf. id. in Liv. 1, 32: an quia non delinquunt viri? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset? Cic. N. D. 3, 38: mercede delinquere, opp. to gratis recte facere, Sall. Hist. frgm. III. 22, p. 233 ed. Gerl.: in vita, id. Tusc. 2, 4 *fin.*; cf. in bello miles, id. Clu. 46; and hac quoque in re, id. Inv. 2, 10, 33: in ancilla, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 9: deliquere homines adulescentuli per ambitionem, Sall. C. 52, 26: paullum deliquit amicus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 84; Ov. Tr. 2, 256; Plin. 17, 12, 19 *fin.*—(*β*) *c. acc.*: dum caveatur praeter aequum ne quid delinquat, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 14; so quid, id. Men. 5, 2, 30: Pseud. 4, 7, 129; Cic. Agr. 2, 36 *fin.*; Sall. C. 51, 12: quae, id. Jug. 28, 4; cf. Tac. A. 12, 54 *fin.*: quid erga aliquem, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 9: quid ego tibi deliqui? id. Amph. 2, 2, 185.—Pass.: adulterium quod pubertate delinquitur, Papin Dig. 48, 5, 38; cf. delictum.—Impers.: ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, Cic. Att. 9, 10 *ad fin.*; Gell. 5, 4, 2.—Hence

delictum, i, *n.* (acc. to *no.* II.) *A fault, offence, crime:* Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 32: delictum in se admittere, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48: majore commisso delicto, * Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *ad fin.*: quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic. Caecin. 3; id. Fam. 5, 17 *ad fin.*: ubi senatus delicti conscientia populum timet, Sall. J. 27, 3: defendere delictum, Hor. A. P. 442, et al.—In plur., Cic. Rab. Post. 6; Off. 1, 40 *ad fin.*; Sall. C. 3, 2; Jug. 3, 2; 32, 2, et saep.; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1; Sat. 1, 3, 79; 141; A. P. 347, et saep.

dē-lĭquesco, lĭcŭi, 3. *v. inch.* *To melt apart, to dissolve, to melt* (very rare): **I.** Lit.: utinam tua ista in sortiendo sors delicuerit, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 47: ubi delicuit nondum prior (*sc.* nix), altera venit, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 15: Hyrie flendo delicuit, id. Met. 7, 381; Col. 12, 42, 2.—**II.** Trop.: *To melt away, to vanish, disappear:* qui nec tabescat molestiis nec frangatur timore nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 17; Lact. 7, 12.

dēlĭquĭa or **dēlĭcĭa,** ae, *f.* *A gutter,* v. 2. delicia.

1. dēlĭquĭum, ii, *n.* [delinquo, *no.* II. A] *A want, defect* (very rare): solis, *i. e. an eclipse* (for which freq. defectus), Plin. 2, 12, 9; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 4, 390, and Fest. p. 55: deliquio esse, *to turn to the loss of,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 93.

* **2. dēlĭquĭum,** ii, *n.* [deliquo] *A flowing down, dropping down,* Prud. Hamart. 753.

dē-lĭquo and (in the trop. signif.) **dē-lĭco,** are, *v. a.* [liquo] *To clear off* a turbid liquid, *to clarify, to strain:* "turbida quae sunt deliquantur ut liquida fiant," Var. L. L. 7, 5, 101; Cels. 5, 20, 5: passum in alia vasa, Col. 12, 39, 2.—**II.** Trop., *To clear up* by speaking, *to explain,* "explanare, indicare, aperire," Non. (ante-class.): quid istic sibi vult sermo, mater, delica, Titin. in Non. 98, 10, and 277, 25; so Att. ib.; Caecil. ib. 277, 29; Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 31 Lind. *N. cr.*

* **dēlĭquus** or **dēlĭcŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [delinquo, *no.* II. A] *Wanting, lacking:* tibi nil domi delicuum'st, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 33; cf. Fest. p. 56.

dēlīrāmentum (in the Fronto MS. written delēr.), i, *n.* [deliro] *Silly stuff, nonsense, absurdity* (in Plaut., and in post-Aug. prose): Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 64; so id. Men. 5, 5, 21; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 17; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1; Prud. Apoth. 200.

dēlīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] Originally, A going out of the furrow, in ploughing; hence, trop., *A giddiness, silliness, folly, madness* (very rare): "quod vocant *lirare* operiente semina, unde primum appellata deliratio est," Plin. 18, 20, 49: ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, senum levium est, non omnium, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: o delirationem incredibilem! non enim omnis error stultitia est dicenda, id. Div. 2, 43.

* **dēlīrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [id.] id. quod preced.: Laber. in Non. 490, 21.

dēlīrĭum, ii, *n.* [deliro, *no.* II.] in medical lang., *Madness, delirium,* Cels. 2, 8; 3, 18, et saep.

dē-līro, are, *v. n.* Orig., To go out of the furrow, to make a balk; hence, transf., *To deviate from a straight line.* * **I.** Lit: nil ut deliret amussis, Aus. Idyll. 16, 11.—**II.** Trop. (cf. Vel. Long. p. 2233 P.) *To be crazy, deranged, out of one's wits; to be silly, to dote, to rave* (quite class.): delirat linguaque mensque, Lucr. 3, 454: falli, errare, labi, decipi tam dedecet quam delirare et mente esse captum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94; so coupled with desipere and dementem esse, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94: *Am.* Delirat uxor. *So.* Atra bili percita est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 95 *sq.*: senex delirans, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 43: morbo delirantes, Lucr. 5, 1158; cf. timore, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 8: in extis totam Etruriam delirare, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 35: Stertinium deliret acumen, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20: quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi (* *whatever folly the kings commit*), id. ib. 1, 2, 14.

dēlīrus, a, um, *adj.* [deliro, *no.* II.] *Silly, doting, crazy* (quite class.): dementit deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 465: delira furiosaque, id. 2, 985; so coupled with amens, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107: senex, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75; Hor. S. 2, 5, 71: anus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48; Div. 2, 68, 141: mater, Hor. S. 2, 3, 293: scriptor, id. Ep. 2, 2, 126, et saep.

* **dē-lĭtĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* [lateo] *To lie hid, to lurk:* Plin. 35, 1, 1.

dē-lĭtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [latesco] *To hide away, conceal one's self; to lie hid, to lurk* (quite class.). **I.** Lit.: bestiae in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 *fin.*; cf. hostes noctu in silvis delituerant, * Caes. B. G. 4, 32, 4: in Campaniae secessu, Suet. Claud. 5: puella, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 9: stella, Cic. N. D. 2, 20; so coelum, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 71: in ulva, Virg. A. 2, 136; Ov. Her. 8, 68: sub praesepibus vipera, Virg. G. 3, 417: silvâ, Ov. M. 4, 340; cf. privato loco, id. Trist. 3, 1, 80: sinu ancillae, id. Am. 3, 1, 56, et al.: ut eo mitteret amicos, qui delitescerent, deinde repente prosilirent, Cic. Coel. 25 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: *To skulk behind, take refuge in:* in alicujus auctoritate delitesceret, Cic. Acad. 2, 5, 15; so in ista calumnia, id. Caecin. 21 *ad fin.*; cf. ib. 23 *fin.*: in dolo malo, id. pro Tull. § 33: umbrâ magni nominis, Quint. 12, 10, 15; id. ib. 10, 5, 10 Zumpt *N. cr.*

* **dē-lītĭgo,** are, *v. n.* *To scold to exhaustion, to rail:* iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore, Hor. A. P. 94.

* **dēlĭtor,** ōris. *m.* [deleo] *An obliterator:* scelerum fratris delitor, Att. in Prisc. p. 873 P.

delitus, a, um, *Part.* **1.** from deleo, **2.** from delino.

Delius, a, um, v. Delos, *no.* II. 1.

Delmatae, arum, and its derivatives, v. Dalmatae.

Delminium, ii, *n.*, Δελμίνιον, *A city in Dalmatia,* Flor. 4, 12, 11.

* **dē-lŏcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *A dislocation:* articulorum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

Dēlos, i, *f.*, Δῆλος, *A small island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana,* now *Dili.* "Mel. 2. 7, 11; 3, 5, 2; Plin. 2, 87, 89; 4, 12, 22, § 66; Cic. Manil. 18, 55; Macr. S. 1, 17; Serv. Virg. A. 3, 73;" Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32; Tib. 2, 3, 27; Virg. G. 3, 6; Ov. Her 20, 236; 21, 66; Met. 6, 191; 333; 8, 221 et saep.: *acc.* Delum. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17 and 18 (repeatedly); Virg. A. 4, 144; Plin. 4, 12, 22: Delon, Prop. 4, 6, 27; Ov. M. 3, 597; 9, 332; 15, 541; Stat. Th. 7, 182; Mel. 3, 5, 2.

II. Derivv., **1. Dēlĭus,** a, um. *adj.* *Of Delos, Delian:* tellus, *i. e. Delos,* Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 57: Apollo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1. 18; N. D. 3, 36, 88; Virg. A. 3, 162; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 64; id. also vates, Virg. A. 6, 12; and abs. Delius, Ov. M. 1, 454; 5, 329; 6, 250; 11, 174; 12, 598; 13, 650, et al.; cf. also folia, *i. e. the laurel,* Hor. Od. 4, 3, 6: antra, *i. e. the oracle,* Stat. S. 5, 3, 4; and furta, *i. e. the secret loves of Apollo,* id. Theb. 1, 573: Delia dea, *i. e. Diana,* Hor. Od. 4, 6, 33; also called abs. Dēlĭa, Virg. E. 7, 29; Ov. Her. 20, 95; Am. 3, 9, 31; 55; Fast. 5, 537, et al.—**b. Delia,** ae, *f.*, also *The name of a damsel,* Tib. 1, 1, 57 *sq.*; 1 2, 15 *sq.*; 1, 3, 9 *sq.*, et saep.; Virg. E. 3, 67.—**c. Dēlĭum,** ii, *n.*, Δήλιον, *A town on the coast of Boeotia, with a temple to Apollo,* Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123; Liv. 31, 45, 35, 50 *sq.*; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 240.—**2. Dēlĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Δηλιακός, *Of Delos, Delian:* aes, celebrated like the Corinthian, "Plin. 34, 2, 4;" hence vasa, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: supellex, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34 and 72; cf. also id. Or. 70, 232. The Delians were also famed for the rearing of hens and capons, "Var. R. R. 3, 9, 2; Cic. Acad. 2, 18; Col. 8, 2, 4; Plin. 10, 50, 71;" cf. gallinarius, Cic. Acad. 2, 26 *fin.* Hence Deliaci manu recisi, *castrated,* Petr. 23, 3.

Delphi, orum, *m.*, Δελφοί, *The famous city of the oracle in Phocis,* now *Kastri:* "*Delphi* sub monte Parnaso clarissimum in terris oraculo Apollinis," Plin. 4, 3, 4; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 4; Just. 24, 6; Mann. Gr. p. 160 *sq.*; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 65; Cic. Fontej. 10; Div. 2, 57; N. D. 3, 23; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 3; A. P. 219; Ov. M. 9, 332; 10, 168; 11, 304; 15, 144; 631, et saep.—**II.** Hence are derived, **1. Delphi,** orum, *m.*, *The Delphians, the inhabitants of Delphi,* Just. 24, 7 *sq.*—**2. Delphĭ-**

cus, a, um, *adj., Delphic, belonging to Delphi:* tellus, Ov. M. 1, 515: Apollo, Plin. 34, 3, 8; he is also called abs. Delphicus, Ov. M. 2, 543; 677; Fast. 3, 856: oracula, Cic. Div. 2, 57: templa, Ov. M. 11, 414: Pytho, Tib. 2, 3, 27 laurus Phoebi, Lucr. 6, 154; Hor. Od. 3, 30, 15; cf. Cato R. R. 8, 2: ales, *i. e. the raven*, Petr. 122, 177: mensae, *a toilet-table, made after the fashion of the Delphic tripod*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59 Zumpt; cf. absol., Argentum atque aurum non simplex Delphica portat, Mart. 12, 66; so too subst., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2505 and 3094. And, in a like sense, cortina, Plin. 34, 3, 8.—Hence, * *Adv.*, **Delphĭce,** *In the manner of the Delphic oracle*, Var. in Non. 141, 5.—* **3. Delphĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [Delphi-colo] *The inhabitant of Delphi*, an epithet of Apollo, Aus. Idyll. de histor. 5.

† **delphīnus,** i, and in the pure Greek form **delphīn,** īnis (once also *nom.* delphis=δελφ·ς, Avien. Arat. 699; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 162; Prisc. p. 689 P.), *m.*=δελφίν, *A dolphin:* (*a*) Form *delphinus*, "Plin. 9, 8, 7 *sq.*; Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 4 *sq.*; Gell. 7, 8;" Cic. N. D. 27, 77; Div. 2, 70 *fin.*; Hor. A. P. 30; Juv. 6, 590; 10, 14.—(β) Form *delphin* (cf. Phoc. Ars, p. 1705 P.), *nom.* delphin, Poeta ap. Pers. 1, 94: *acc.* delphīna, Ov. M. 6, 120; Fast. 2, 114; 117: *abl.* delphine, Ov. M. 11, 237: *plur. nom.* delphines, Virg. A. 8, 673; Ov. Her. 18, 131; 19, 199; Met. 1, 302; 2, 266; Trist. 3, 10, 43: *gen.* delphinum, Prop. 3, 17, 25; Virg. A. 3, 428; 5, 594; 9, 119: *acc.* delphinas, id. Ecl. 8, 56.—**II.** Meton.: **1.** *The Dolphin*, a constellation so called: (*a*) *Nom.* delphinus, Col. 11, 2, 45; Aus. Ecl. de sign. coel. 4: *gen.* delphini, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 13; Col. 11, 2, 57.—(β) *Nom.* delphin, Ov. F. 1, 457; 6, 720; "Hyg. Astron. 2, 17; 3, 16:" *acc.* delphina, Ov. F. 2, 79; 6, 471.—**2.** *A water-organ shaped like a dolphin:* aerei, Vitr. 10, 13.—**3.** *Certain showy articles of furniture*, or *perhaps mere ornaments on furniture*, so called from their shape, Plin. 33, 11, 53.

† **delta,** ae, *f.* or *indecl. n.*=δέλτα, *The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet*, Δ: non formam at vocem deltae gero Romuleum D, Aus. Idyll. de lit. monos. 14; so (but with gender undetermined) Mel. 2, 7, 14.—**II.** Meton., Delta, *indecl. n.*, Δέλτα, *nom. prop.*, *The Delta in Lower Egypt*, "Mel. 1, 9, 2; Plin. 5, 9, 9; 3, 16, 20; Auct. B. Alex. 27."

† **Deltōton,** i, *n.*=Δελτωτόν, *The Triangle*, a constellation, Cic. Arat. 5; Caes. German. Arat. 239; Manil. 1, 352; Hyg. Astr. 3, 18; Aus. Ecl. de sign. coel. 4.

dēlūbrum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.; most prob. from de-luo, the place of expiation] *A temple, shrine* (quite class., esp. freq. in poets and in elevated prose; usually in the plur.): (*a*) *Plur.:* CONSTRVCTA A PATRIBVS DELVBRA IN VRBIBVS HABENTO, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen et pro deorum templis atque delubris, id. N. D. 3, 40; cf. coupled with fana, id. Rab. perd. 10 *fin.*: ante deum delubra, Lucr. 2, 352; so id. 5, 309; 1165; 1200; 6, 75; 417; 1271; Virg. G. 3, 23; 4, 541; 549; Aen. 2, 225; 248; 4, 56; 66; 8, 716; Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19; Sat. 1, 6, 35, et saep.; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1 *ad fin.*; Verr. 1, 5, 14; Arch. 11, 27; Rep. 1, 26; 3, 9; N. D. 3, 18, 46; 3, 34, 84; Sall. C. 11, 6; 12, 4; Plin. Pan. 3 *fin.*, et al.—(β) *Sing.:* noctu audita ex delubro vox est, *etc.*, Liv. 29, 18; so coupled with templa, id. 30, 20; Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 2: Smyrnaei delubrum ejus (*sc.* Homeri) in oppido dedicaverunt, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.*; so Quirini, id. Rep. 2, 10 *fin.*: ex alto delubri culmine, Virg. A. 2, 410; so Juv. 13, 69: Martis, Suet. Vit. 8.

* **dēluctātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [deluctor] *A wrestling, a struggle:* Marc. Cap. 5, p. 139.

dē-luctor, ari, and **dē-lucto,** avi, 1. *v. dep.* and *a.* *To wrestle, to struggle* (only in Plaut.): cum leone, cum avibus Stymphalicis, cum Antaeo deluctari mavelim quam cum amore, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 4: dum hisce aerumnis deluctavi, id. Trin. 4, 1, 20 (also quoted in Non. 468, 30): plurimum deluctavimus, id. ap. Non. l. l.

dē-lūdĭfĭco, avi, 1. *v. a.* *To mock, banter, make a fool of:* aliquem, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 59.

dē-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To play false, to mock, deceive, delude* (rare, but quite class.): Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 32: deludi vosmet ipsos diutius a tribuno plebis patiemini? Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79: me dolis, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 4: animum hoc uno responso (Apollo), Virg. A. 6, 344: corvum hiantem, * Hor. S. 2, 5, 56: amantem, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 33, et al.—Abs.: nihil agere atque deludere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9 *ad fin.*—**2.** Transf., of inanimate subjects: terra deludet arantes, Prop. 2, 15, 31: quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus, Virg. A. 10, 642; cf. of one dreaming: Ov. M. 8, 827: quem spes delusit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 7.—* **II.** *To play to an end, to leave off playing:* gladiatores quum deluserunt, Var. in Plin. 36, 27, 69.

dē-lumbis, e, *adj.* [lumbus] *Lamed in the loins, lamed* (post-Aug., and very rare): coturnix, Plin. 10, 33, 51.—**2.** Trop.: *Weakened; weak, feeble:* Pers. 1, 104; cf. dictio, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

dē-lumbo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To lame in the loins* (very rare): **I.** Lit.: quadrupede delumbata, Plin. 28, 4, 7.—**2.** Transf., *To bend:* radices delumbatae, Plin. 19, 6, 33: lacunaria curva ad circinum delumbata, *bent into an arch*, Vitr. 6, 5.—* **II.** Trop.: *To weaken, enervate:* sententias, * Cic. Or. 69 *ad fin.*; cf. delumbis.

* **dē-lŭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To wash off, cleanse:* alvum aqua mulsa, Cels. 4, 15 *ad fin.*: DELUIT, solvit, Fest. p. 56.

* **dēlūsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [deludo] *A deceiving, deluding:* numinum, Arn. 4, p. 127.

* **dē-lustro,** are, *v. a.* *To besmear* or *rub over* a person with any thing, *as a preservative against evil:* aliquem radice herbae asparagi, App. Herb. 84.

dē-lŭto, are, *v. a.* * **I.** *To daub* or *plaster with clay:* habitationem, Cato R. R. 128.—* **II.** *To cleanse from clay* or *dirt:* Dict. Cretens. 3, 24 Deder.

Dēmādes, is, *m.*, Δημάδης (contr. from Δημεάδης, Prisc. p. 584 P.), *A famous Athenian orator who sided with Macedon, a cotemporary of Demosthenes*, "Cic. Brut. 9, 36; Or. 26, 90; Quint. 2, 17, 12 *sq.*; 12, 10, 49;" Nep. Phoc. 2; Sen. Ben. 6, 38.

dē-mădesco, dui, 3. *v. inch.* *To become humid* or *moist:* Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 40; Scrib. Comp. 73.

* **dē-măgis,** "valde magis," *Very much*, Lucil. in Non. 98, 19 *sq.*; cf. Fest. p. 54: "*demagis* pro minus (*lege* nimis) dicebant antiqui," and Gloss. Philox.: "*demagis* σφοδρῶς." See Hand Turs. II. p. 250.

* **dēmandātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [demando] *A delivering with commendation, a commending:* Tert. Res. Carn. 48.

dē-mando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To give in charge, sc.* from one's self to another; *to intrust, to commend* (not ante-Aug.; cf., on the contrary, commendo; most freq. in Suet.; not found in Quint. or Tac.): simul plures pueri unius (*sc.* paedagogi) curae demandabantur, Liv. 5, 27; so amicam alicui, Suet. Oth. 3; id. Tib. 6: aliquem mergendum mari servis ipsius, id. Ner. 35: testamentum virgini Vestali, id. Caes. 83: curam sauciorum militum legatis tribunisque, Liv. 8, 36; so Suet. Caes. 76: funeris sui curam alicui, id. Tib. 51; id. Claud. 23; id. Ner. 3; bellum, id. Aug. 10: in proximam civitatem demandari, *brought there in safety*, id. Calig. 9; cf. conjuges liberosque abditis insulis, Just. 2, 12, 6.

Dēmărātus, i, *m.*, Δημάρατος, **1.** *A Corinthian, the father of Tarquinius Priscus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 19; Tusc. 5, 37 *ad fin.*; Liv. 1, 34; Just. 20, 4, 3.—**2.** *A Spartan king, colleague of Cleomenes*, Just. 2, 10; Sen. Ben. 6, 31.

‡† **dēmarchĭa,** ae, *f.*=δημαρχία, *The dignity and office of a demarch*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3800 *sq.*

† **dēmarchus,** i, *m.*=δήμαρχος, A ruler of the people: *a demarch* in the Grecian States; in the Roman acceptation, *a tribune of the people*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 6; Spart. Hadr. 19; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3720.

* **dē-matrĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [matrix] *Let blood from the womb*, Veg. Vet 6, 7, 3.

* **dēmĕācŭlum,** i, *n.* [demeo] *A descent, an under-ground way:* App. M. 6, p. 174: cf. "*demeaculum* καταπορεία," Gloss. Vet.

‡ **de-meio** ἀφουρῶ, ἐξουρῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dē-mens, entis, *adj.* *Out of one's senses, senseless; mad, raving; foolish* (cf. amens) (quite class., and very freq.; not in Caes.; but cf. dementia): qua perturbatione animi quae, sanus quum esset, timebat ne evenirent, ea demens eventura esse dicebat, Cic. Div. 2, 55 *ad fin.*: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94 (for which, delirare et mente esse captum, id. Off. 1, 27, 94): ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste aut Athamante dementiorem putem, id. Pis. 20, 47; cf. Orestes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 133 and 135: Pentheus, Virg. A. 4, 469: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; cf. Rep. 1, 1: Quint. 7, 1, 21; 10, 1, 41, et saep.; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 16: quem fugis, ah, demens? Virg. E. 2, 60: non tacui demens, id. Aen. 2, 94, et saep.—**b.** Poet. transf., of inanimate subjects: manus, Tib. 1, 10, 56; so Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 101: somnia, Prop. 3, 8, 15: furor, id. 1, 13, 20: discordia, Virg. A. 6, 280: strepitus, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 23: cura alieni pericli, Val. Fl. 6, 474: otium, Plin. 2, 23, 21. *Sup.* appears to occur only in Auct. Harusp. resp. 26.—*Adv.* (very rare): tanta res tam dementer credita, * Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22; Ov. M. 4, 259: dementissime testabitur, Sen. Ben. 4, 27 *fin.*

* **dēmensĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [demetior] *A measuring off, a measuring:* legum, Aus. Ep. 5, 11.

demensum, i, *n.*, v. demetior.

dementer, *adv.* v. demens, *ad fin.*

dēmentĭa, ae, *f.* [demens] *The being out of one's mind, senselessness; insanity, madness; foolishness, folly* (frequent, and quite class.): "animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque dementiam," Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10. So Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 40; Lucr. 1, 705; Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 22; Verr. 2, 5, 17 Zumpt *N. cr.*—In *plur.*, Cic. Att. 9, 9 *fin.* * Caes. B. G. 4, 13; Sall. C. 42, 2; 58, 16 Jug. 3, 3; Quint. 7, 3, 2; 7, 4, 10; 24 *sq.*, 9, 2, 90, et saep.; Tib. 1, 2, 11; Virg. E. 2 69; 6, 47; Georg. 4, 488; Aen. 5, 465; 9, 601; Hor. Epod. 17, 45; Ov. M. 13, 225, et al.

dēmentĭo, ire (also **dēmento,** are: dementabat, Lact. Mort. persec 7 *ad fin.*, cf. the follg.), *v. n.* [id.] *To be out of one's senses, to be mad, to rave* (ante- and post-class.): dementit, deliraque fatur, * Lucr. 3, 465; Lact. 4, 27 *med.*: se magia in amorem inductam dementire (*al.* dementare), App. Apol. p. 527.

demento, are, v. preced. art.

dē-mĕo, are, *v. n.* *To go down, descend* (post-class.): coelo, App. M. 10, p. 254: ad Tartarum Manesque, id. ib. 6, p. 180; Marc. Cap. 2, p. 38.

dē-mĕrĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Aliquid, *To merit, deserve* a thing (so ante- and post-class., and very rare): aliquid mercedis domino, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 90; so grandem pecuniam, Gell. 1, 8, 3; Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 14.—**II.** (since the Aug. per.) Aliquem, *To deserve well of, to oblige* a person: beneficio tam potentem civitatem, Liv. 3, 18; Suet. Aug. 8: nec tibi sit servos demeruisse pudor, Ov. A. A. 2, 252; id. Her. 2, 28: matrona amoenitate aliqua demerenda erit, Col. 1, 4, 8. In this signif. usually in the middle form: ut pleniori obsequio demererer amantissimos meos, Quint. Prooem. § 3; so demereretur, Suet. Vit. 2; Vesp. 2; cf. demeretur, Quint. 9, 2, 29: demeremur (*opp.* offendimus), Tac. A. 15, 21: demerebatur, Suet. Oth. 4: demereatur, id. Claud. 40.

demereor, eri, v. preced. art., *no.* II.

de-mergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To sink down, to plunge in* (quite class., but not in Caes.): **1.** Lit.: candens ferrum in gelidum imbrem, Lucr. 6, 149: pars remorum demersa liquore, id. 4, 441; cf. cornix demersit caput, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 8 *fin.*; and demersis aequora rostris Ima petunt, Virg. A. 9, 119: Marium senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, Cic. Sest. 22, 50; cf. id. Div. 2, 68, and Fin. 2, 32, 105: navem, Auct. B. Alex. 25, 5; 31 *fin.*; 64 *fin.*; Plin. 32, 2, 6, et al.; cf. Suet. Claud. 17; also pullos mari, Suet. Tib. 2; and aliquem in profundum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 40: plebem in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas, Liv. 1, 59; cf. vultum in undas, Prop. 3, 18, 9: metalla terrâ, Plin. H. N. 33 prooem.: stirpem, *to sink* or *set in*, *to plant* (coupled with deponere), Col. 3, 18, 2 *sq.*; cf. surculos, Pall. Febr. 17, 3: ramum terrae, id. ib. 17, 8: dapes in alvum, Ov. M. 15, 105 Jahn *N. cr.*; cf. id. ib. 6, 664; id. Fast. 3, 517: cf. Luc. 3, 41; Cic. Acad. frgm. ap. Non. 474, 27.—Poet.: collaque demersere humeris (*i. e. absconderunt*), Stat. Th. 6, 850.

II. Trop.: est enim animus coelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic. de Sen. 21: demersae leges alicujus opibus, emergunt aliquando, id. Off. 2, 7, 24: patriam demersam extuli, id. Sull. 31, 87; cf. Nep. Dion. 6; and domus ob lucrum demersa exitio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13: plebs aere alieno demersa, Liv. 2, 29; cf. id. 6, 27: Rheam in perpetuam virginitatem demersit, Just. 43, 2.

dēmersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demergo] *A being sunk down, a sinking* (late Lat., and rare): urbium, Sol. 43.—Trop.: temporalis (animae), Macr. S. 1, 12 *ad fin.*

1. demersus, a, um, *Part.*, from demergo.

* **2. dēmersus,** ūs, *m.* [demergo] *A sinking*: levia sustentatui, gravia demersui, App. Apol. p. 287.

demessus, a, um, *Part.*, from demeto.

dē-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a.* *To measure out, to measure*, as a whole (whereas dimetior is, to measure off the distance of the parts of a whole, v. h. v.) (very rare): ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic. Or. 12.—Hence

dēmensum, i, *n.* *A measured allowance, ration*: petere demensum cibum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9; Spart. Hadr. 7 *ad fin.*—In a comic transf.: nunc argumentum vobis demensum dabo, Non modio neque trimodio, verum ipso horreo, Plaut. Men. prol. 14.

dē-mĕto, messŭi, messum, 3. *v. a.* *To mow, reap, cut off* (quite class.). Usually of fruits: tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70; cf. id. N. D. 2, 62 *fin.*: hordeum, Cass. Hemina in Prisc. p. 903 P.: demesso frumento, * Caes. B. G. 4, 32, 4; so frumentum, Liv. 34, 26: segetes, Tac. A. 14, 24; cf. also Galli armati alienos agros demetunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 9.—Less freq. (*sc.* poet. or in post-Aug. prose) of other objects: pollice florem, *to pluck off*, Virg. A. 11, 68: favos, *i. e. to cut out, take out*, Col. 9, 15, 12; 11, 2, 50; 57: testes caudamque cuidam (ferrum), Hor. S. 1, 2, 46; cf. huic ense caput, Ov. M. 5, 104; and Prothin ense, Val. Fl. 3, 157; and abs.: acies ferro demetit, Sil. 16, 102.

Dēmētrias, ădis, *f.* **I.** Gr. Δημητριάς, *A city in Pelasgiotis, newly colonized by Demetrius Poliorcetes*, formerly called Pagasae, now *Volo*, Plin. 4, 8, 15; Liv. 27, 23 *fin.*; 28, 5; 39, 23.—**II.** *A sort of plant*, App. Herb. 3.

Dēmētrĭum, ii, *n.*, Δημήτριον, *A town in Phthiotis, with a temple to Demeter*, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Liv. 28, 6.

Dēmētrĭus, ii, *m.*, Δημήτριος, The name of several Greeks, among whom the most celebrated are, **1.** Demetrius Poliorcetes, *Son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia*, Cic. Off. 2, 7 *fin.*; Just. 15, 1 *sq.*; 16, 1 *sq.*—**2.** Demetrius Phalereus, *A famous orator, a pupil of Theophrastus*, Cic. Brut. 9; Fin. 5, 19; de Or. 2, 23; Or. 27; Off. 1, 1; Rep. 2, 1, et saep.—**3.** Demetrius Magnes, *A cotemporary of Cicero, and author of a work*, περὶ ὁμονοίας, Cic. Att. 8, 11 *fin.*; 4, 11.

* **dēmĭgrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [demigro] *An emigration*, Nep. Milt. 1.

dē-mĭgro, avi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* *To migrate from, to emigrate; to depart, remove* from or to a place (freq., and quite class., but not in the Aug. poets): **I.** Lit.: de oppidis demigrare, Caes. B. G. 4, 19; so ex his aedificiis, id. ib. 4, 4: ex agris, Liv. 38, 18 *ad fin.*; 41, 18; cf. ex agris in urbem, id. 2, 10: loco, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 85; cf. Helicone (deae), Stat. S. 1, 2, 4: in illa loca, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 42: in hortos, Suet. Tib. 35: Pydnam, Liv. 44, 6; ad virum optimum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, et saep.: demigrandi causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 4; so Liv. 38, 23.—**2.** Pregn.: *To depart this life* (only in Cic.): vetat dominans ille in nobis deus, injussu hinc nos suo demigrare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; cf. ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem, id. Rab. perd. 10, 30; and ab improbis, id. Parad. 2, 18.—**II.** Trop. (likewise only in Cic.): multa mihi dant solatia, nec tamen ego de meo statu demigro, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: strumae ab ore improbro demigrarunt, id. Vatin. 16 *ad fin.*

‡ **dē-mingo** ἐξουρῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dē-mĭnóro, are, *v. a.* *To lessen, diminish* (perh. only in Tertullian): Tert. Anim. 33.

dē-mĭnŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To lessen by taking from*, i. e. *to make smaller, to lessen, diminish* (diminuo, on the contrary, is "to break up into small parts;" both meanings are found united in minuo and in comminuo, v. h. vv.) (freq., and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: de mina una quinque numos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 10: ne de bonis quae Octavii fuissent deminui pateretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 189; Lucr. 5, 324: deminuunt aequora venti, id. 5, 268; 390: deminutae copiae, Caes. B. G. 7, 31, 3; so id. ib. 7, 73; B. C. 3, 2; 3, 67; Liv. 2, 1; Tac. A. 12, 64; Suet. Dom. 12, et al.: militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52; Tac. A. 13, 58: fenore deminuto, Suet. Aug. 41, et al.—**II.** Trop.: ille quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset tantum se de hujus praesidiis deminuturum putavit, Cic. Sull. 1, 2: neque de tanta voluptate et gratulatione quicquam fortuna deminuerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 6; so aliquid de jure aut de legibus, id. ib. 7, 33; Liv. 8, 34: de sua in Aeduos benevolentia, Caes. B. G. 7, 43, 4: de libertate mea, Cic. Planc. 38: ex regia potestate, Liv. 2, 1: alicui timor studia deminuit, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 4; so partem aliquam juris, Cic. Caecin. 2, 5; cf. Liv. 4, 24: sententiam hujus interdicti (coupled with infirmata), Cic. Caecin. 13, 38: dignitatem nostri collegii, id. Brut. 1: potentiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 8: lenitatem imperitantis, Tac. A. 16, 28: curam, Prop. 2, 18, 21, et al.:—se capite deminuere, Cic. Top. 4; cf. caput, *no.* III. 1, b.—**b.** In grammat. lang., *To form into a diminutive*: deminuuntur adverbia, ut *primum, primule; longe, longule*, etc., Don. p. 21 Lind. *N. cr.* Cf. deminutus, deminutio, and deminutivus.—Hence

dēmĭnūtus, a, um, *Pa.* (very rare) *Diminished, diminutive*: deminutior qualitas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9.—***2.** In grammat. lang., *Diminutive*, ὑποκοριστικός (for which, later, deminutivus): pro nomine integro positum sit deminutum (viz., in the expression *magnum peculiolum*), Quint. 1, 5, 46.

dēmĭnūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deminuo] *A diminution, decrease, abatement* (good prose) **I.** Lit.: accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: civium, id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: vectigalium, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: de bonis privatorum, id. Off. 2, 21, 73; cf. tanta de imperio, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: multari imperatorem deminutione provinciae, *i. e. by shortening his term of command*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: alicujus libertatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 7: muliebre fastigium in deminutionem sui accipiens (sui, *i. e. his own glory, dignity*, etc.), Tac. A. 1, 14; cf. Plin. 34, 13, 38; and id. 15, 1, 2: mentis, *a being out of one's senses* (shortly before, alienata mens), Suet. Aug. 99 *fin.*: capitis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 9; cf. caput, *no.* II. 1, b.—**2.** In grammat. lang., *A diminutive form*, Quint. 1, 6, 6; cf. ib. 4; Charis. p. 73 P.; 128 ib., et saep.

dēmĭnūtīve, *adv.* *Diminutively*; v. follg., *ad fin.*

dēmĭnūtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [deminuo, *no.* II. 2] in the later gramm. lang., *Diminutive*: vox, Tert. Apol. 32: nomen, *a diminutive*, Don. p. 1744 P. *sq.*; in this sense often subst. deminutivum, i, *n.*, Diom. p. 312 P.; Prisc. p. 609 *sq.*, et saep.: verba (*sorbillo* from *sorbeo*, *garrulo* from *garrio*), id. p. 827 P.—*Adv.*: *cymbia* deminutive a *cymba* dicta, Macr. S. 5, 21, et al.

dē-mīror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* *To wonder at* a person or thing, *to wonder* (for the most part only in the 1st pers. pres., and peculiar to the lang. of conversation): haec ego vos concupiisse pro vestra stultitia non miror: sperasse me consule assequi posse demiror, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 100; id. Att. 15, 1; id. Fam. 7, 27: eum demiror non venire ut jusseram, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 7: responsum ejus demiratus, Gell. 2, 18, 10; so audaciam eorum, id. 3, 7, 12: has ejus intemperies, id. 1, 17: 'Οπτικὴ facit multa demiranda id genus, id. 16, 8, 3.—**2.** Transf., demiror, like our *I wonder*, for *I should like to know, I am at a loss to imagine*: demiror qui sciat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 133; cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 121: demiror quid sit, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 68; cf. id. Stich. 1, 3, 109; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 14; and quid mihi dicent? demiror, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 5: demiror, ubi nunc ambulet Messenio, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 6.

dēmisse, *adv.* *Low; humbly*; v. demitto, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **dēmissĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [demitto] *Hanging down, flowing, long*, said of a garment: tunicis demissiciis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 24 (for which elsewh. *demissis* tunicis; v. demissus).

dēmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A letting down, sinking, lowering* (very rare): storiarum, * Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 5. In plur.: Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., * **1.** (according to demissus, *no.* II. 1): animi, *dejection*, * Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14.—* **2.** In medic. lang., *An abatement, mitigation*, opp. to accessio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4.

demissus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from demitto.

* **dē-mītĭgo,** are, *v. a.* *To make milder*; pass., *to become milder, more lenient*: nosmet ipsi quotidie demitigamur, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 3.

dē-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* *To send down; to let, sink*, or *bring down; to cause to hang* or *fall down*, *to lower* (very freq., and quite class.),

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: Lucr. 2, 1155: picis e coelo demissum flumen, id. 6, 257; cf. coelo imbrem, Virg. G. 1, 23: coelo prestera, Lucr. 6, 445: coelo ancilia, Liv. 5, 54; Suet. Aug. 94, et saep.: barbam malis, Lucr. 5, 673: latum clavum pectore, Hor. S. 1, 6, 28; cf. monilia pectoribus, Virg. A. 7, 278; and laenam ex humeris, id. ib. 4, 263: Maia genitum demittit ab alto, Virg. A. 1, 297; cf. ab aethere currum, Ov. M. 7, 219: taleam, *to put into the ground, plant*, Cato R. R. 45 2; cf. arbores altius, Plin. 17, 11, 16; and puteum alte in solido, *i. e. to sink deep*, Virg. G. 2, 231; Lucr. 6, 426; cf. id. ib. 433: arbusta certo demittunt tempore florem, id. 5, 670: demisit nardini amphoram cellarius (*i. e.* deprompsit), Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 12 Lind.: fasces, Cic. Rep. 2, 31; cf. id. ib. 1, 40: cibos (*sc.* in alvum), Quint. 10, 1, 19; cf. Ov. M. 8, 835; Ib. 389: cornua (*i. e.* antennas), Ov. M. 11, 482; cf. antennam, id. Trist. 3, 4, 9: arma, classem, socios Rheno, Tac. A. 1, 45 *fin.*; cf. farinam doliis secunda aqua Volturni fluminis, Frontin. Strat. 3, 14, 2; and pecora secunda aqua, id. ib. 3, 14, 4: manum artifices demitti infra pectus vetant, Quint. 11, 3, 112; cf. brachia, id. ib 2, 13, 9: frontem (*opp.* attolli), id. ib. 11, 3, 78: supercilia (*opp.* allevari), id. ib. 79: aures, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34; cf. auriculas, id. Sat. 1, 9, 20: caput, Ov. M. 10, 192: crinem, id. ib. 6, 289; Fast. 6, 441, et al.: funera, Virg. A. 2, 262; Hor. A. P. 461: vestem, id. Sat. 1, 2, 95; cf. tunicam, ib. 25: stolam, ib. 99, et saep.: robora ferro, Val. Fl. 1, 94, et saep.: equum in flumen, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73; cf. equos a campo in cavam viam, Liv. 23, 47: aliquem in carcerem, Liv. 34, 44 *fin.*; cf. Sall. C 55, 4: aliquem ad imos Manes, Virg. A 12, 884: hostem in ovilia, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 10: gladium in jugulum, Plaut. Merc. 3 4, 28; cf. ferrum in ilia, Ov. M. 4, 119; so

id. ib. 12, 441; 491; Tac. A. 4, 50, et al.: sublicas in terram, Caes. B. G. 3, 49, 4; cf. huc stipites, id. ib. 7, 83, 3 and 6: huc caementa, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 35: numum in loculos, id. Ep. 2, 1, 175: calculum atrum in urnam, Ov. M. 15, 44; cf. Suet. Ner. 21; id. Galb. 1: ramos ilicis ad terram, id. Aug. 92, et saep.: caput ad fornicem Fabii, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267: tunicam ad talos, Var. in Non. 286, 19: cf. Cic. Clu. 40, 111; and Quint. 5, 13, 39, et saep.: quove velim magis fessas demittere naves, Virg. A. 5, 29; cf. navem secundo amni Scodam, Liv. 44, 31: corpora Stygiae nocti tormentis, Ov. M. 3, 695; cf. aliquem neci, Virg. A. 2, 85; aliquem Orco, id. ib. 2, 398; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 11; and aliquem umbris, Sil. 11, 142: ferrum jugulo, Ov. Her. 14, 5: ferrum lacubus, id. Met. 12, 278: offam faucibus boum, Plin. 27, 11, 76.—**b.** Se, or in the mid. form: *To let one's self down; to stoop; to descend:* (venti vortex) ubi se in terras demisit, Lucr. 6, 446: se inguinibus tenus in aquam calidam, Cels. 1, 3: se ad aurem alicujus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30; cf. quum se demittit ob assem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 64: concava vallis erat, qua se demittere rivi Assuerant, Ov. M. 8, 334, et al.:—de muris per manus, Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 6.

B. In partic., **1.** In milit. lang.: *To bring* or *lead down* soldiers into a lower level country: in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv. 9, 27; cf. agmen in vallem infimam, id. 7, 34: equites Numidas in inferiorem campum, id. 27, 18: agmen in Thessaliam, id. 32, 13; id. 38, 2: exercitum in planitiem, Frontin. Strat. 1, 2, 7 Oud. *N. cr.*; id. ib. 1, 5, 15; 4, 5, 10, et al.; and without *in:* agmen, Liv. 9, 2: levem armaturam, id. 22 28, et al.: quum se major pars agminis in magnam convallem demisisset, *had descended*, Caes. B. G. 5, 32 *ad fin.*; so with se, id. ib. 6, 40, 6; 7, 28, 2; B. C. 1, 79, 4; 2, 34, 2; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 4, et al.

2. Proverb.: **a.** Demitti de coelo, or simply coelo, *To be sent down from heaven,* i. e. *to be of supernatural origin:* Liv. 10, 8; Quint. 1, 6, 16.—**b.** Demissis manibus fugere, *i. e. to flee in the greatest haste*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 16; cf. id. Pseud. 3, 2, 52-55.

II. Trop.: demisere oculos omnes gemitumque dedere, Ov. M. 15, 612; cf. demissis in terram oculis, Liv. 9, 38: vultum animumque metu, Ov. M. 7, 133; cf. vultus, id. ib. 10, 367; Liv. 2, 58: hoc in pectus tuum demitte, *impress this deeply on your mind*, Sall. J. 102 *fin.* Kritz.; cf. eas voces in pectora animosque, Liv. 34, 50 Drak.; and dolor hoc altius demissus, quo minus profiteri licet, Just. 8, 5, 11: quum in eum casum me fortuna demisisset, ut, *etc.*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 2; cf. dignitatem in discrimen, Liv. 3, 35; and vim dicendi ad unum auditorem (*opp.* supra modum sermonis attolli), Quint. 1, 2, 31: me penitus in causam, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3; cf. me in res turbulentissimas, id. Fam. 9, 1; cogita ne te eo demittas, unde, *etc.*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16 *ad fin.*: se in comparationem, Suet. Rhet. 6: se in adulationem, Tac. A. 15, 73: se usque ad servilem patientiam, id. ib. 14, 26: se ad minora illa, Quint. Prooem. § 5: re in secunda tollere animos et in mala demittere, *to let it sink*, Lucil. in Non. 286, 7; cf. si vicerint, efferunt se laetitia: victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42; so too animos (coupled with contrahere), id. Tusc. 4, 6 *ad fin.*; and animum (coupled with contrahere), id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, § 4: mentes, Virg. A. 12, 609 ("*desperant, sicut e contra sperantes aliquid erigunt mentes,*" Serv.): ne se admodum animo demitterent, Caes. B. G. 7, 29 (*Cod. Leid. pr. om.* animo).—Hence

dēmissus, a, um, *Pa.* *Brought down, lowered;* hence, **I.** Lit., **1.** Of localities: *Sunken, low-lying, low* (cf. dejectus, *Pa., no.* I.): campestribus ac demissis locis, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 3; cf. loca demissa ac palustria, id. B. C. 3, 49, 5; Auct. B. Alex. 29, 4.—**2.** Of other things: *Drooping, falling:* demissis humeris esse, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 22 Ruhnk.: tremulus, labiis demissis, *with lips hanging down*, id. ib. 2, 3, 44: demisso capite discedere, Cic. Clu. 21, 58; cf. tristes, capite demisso, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: demisso vultu, Sall. C. 31, 7.—Poet.: Dido vultum demissa, Virg. A. 1, 561.

II. Trop.: **1.** *Downcast, dejected, dispirited* (so esp. freq.): erigebat animum jam demissum et oppressum, Cic. Clu. 21, 58: esse fracto animo et demisso, id. Fam. 1, 9, 16: (homines) animo demisso atque humili, id. Fontej. 11; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 21: demisso animo fuit, Sall. J. 98, et al. In the *Comp.:* nihilo demissiore animo causa ipse pro se dicta, Liv. 4, 44.—Transf. to the person: quis P. Sullam nisi moerentem, demissum afflictumque vidit? Cic. Sull. 26 *ad fin.*; so id. Mur. 21; Quint. 1, 3, 10, et al.—*Comp.:* orator in ornamentis et verborum et sententiarum demissior, Cic. Or. 24, 81.

2. *Lowly, humble, unassuming* (opp. to elatus, lofty, proud): Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 182; cf. multum demissus homo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 57: sit apud vos modestiae locus, sit demissis hominibus perfugium, sit auxilium pudori, Cic. Mur. 40, 87.

3. Rarely of external condition: *Humble, poor:* qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent (*opp.* qui magno imperio praediti in excelso aetatem habent), Sall. C. 51, 12 Kritz.

4. Poet., and in Tacitus of genealogical descent: *Descended, derived, sprung:* ab alto Demissum genus Aenea, Hor. S. 2, 5, 63: Chromis Tyrii demissus origine Cadmi, Stat. Theb. 2, 613; Tac. A. 12, 58.—*Sup.* appears not to occur.

Adv., **1.** Lit.: hic alte, demissius ille volabat, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 23.—**2.** Trop.: *Humbly, modestly; abjectly, meanly:* non est ausus elate et ample loqui, quum humiliter demisseque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8 *ad fin.*: ut oppressis omnibus non demisse, ut tantis rebus gestis parum fortiter, id. Att. 2, 18, 3.—*Sup.:* haec quam potest demisissime atque subjectissime exponit, * Caes. B. C. 1, 84 *fin.*

† **dēmĭurgus,** or acc. to the Dor. form **dāmĭurgus,** i, *m.* = δημιουργός, Dor. δᾱμιουργός, *The chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states*, Liv. 32, 22; 38, 30.

dēmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a.* [contr. from de-emo; cf. adimo and ABEMITO] *To take off, take away; to withdraw, subtract, remove* (quite class., and very freq.): **I.** Lit.: addita demptaque quaedam, Lucr. 2. 770; cf. quum aliquid additur aut demitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 16; and si quid ad eas (leges) addi demi mutarive vellet, Liv. 31, 11 *ad fin.*: lubet scire quantum auri herus sibi dempsit, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 14 (for which, shortly after, sibi novem *abstulit*); so aurum sibi, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 13: secures de fascibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 31; so clipea de columnis, Liv. 40, 51: de capite (*from the sum total*) medimna DC, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33; cf. ib. 35 (twice); and una dempta uncia *deunx*, *dextans* dempto sextante, *dodrans* dempto quadrante, *bes* dempto *triente*, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47 *fin.*: de stipendio equitum aera, Liv. 7, 41: non hilum de tempore mortis, Lucr. 3, 1100; cf. partem de die, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 20; Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20, et saep.: quam minimum ex osse, Cels. 8, 4; cf. aliquid ex cibo, id. 6, 6, 16: fetus ab arbore, Ov. Her. 20, 9; cf. sucum a vellere, id. A. A. 3, 214; and with simple *abl.:* fetus arbore, id. Met. 14, 689: juga equis, id. Her. 21, 86; Met. 7, 324; Fast. 2, 74; 4, 688; cf. juga bobus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 42: vincla pedibus, Ov. M. 3, 168; cf. vincula nobis, id. Fast. 3, 320: nubem supercilio, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94, et saep.: soleas (when about to recline at table), Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 16; cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 212; * Caes. B. C. 5, 48, 8: odorem vino, Cato R. R. 110.

II. Trop.: nulla dies nobis moerorem e pectore demet, Lucr. 3, 921; so mihi et tibi et illis molestiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 33: nobis acerbam necessitudinem, Sall. J. 102, 5; Liv. 29, 21: plus dignitatis patribus (coupled with detrahere and *opp.* addere), id. 2, 60: silentia furto, *i. e. to disclose the theft*, Ov. M. 2, 700, et saep.—Without a *Dat.:* metum omnem, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 18: dolorem, Lucr. 2, 21: sollicitudinem, Cic. Att. 11, 15 *ad fin.*: curas his dictis, Virg. A. 2, 775; 3, 153; 8, 35, et saep.: ex dignitate populi, opp. to adjicere, Liv. 34, 54; cf. de vi magistratus, id. 3, 33 *fin.:* lex ipsa per se dempto auctore, *even without its author*, Liv. 2, 42; cf dempto fine, *without end*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 2, Her. 1, 50 Loers.

Dēmŏchăres, is, *m.* *An Athenian orator*, Cic. Or. 2, 23; id. Brut. 83.

Dēmŏcrĭtus, i, *m.*, Δημόκριτος, *A celebrated philosopher born at Abdera, an adherent of the Eleatic school, and the originator of the atomic theory*, Lucr. 3, 372, 1052; 5, 621: Cic. Tusc. 1, 11; 5, 39; Fin. 1, 6; Acad. 2, 17 *sq.*; Fat. 10, et saep., Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 12; 2, 1, 194; A. P. 297 · Juv. 10, 34.—**II.** Derivv., **1. Dēmŏcrĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Democritus:* philosophi, *his followers*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10; Tusc. 1, 34.—**2. Dēmŏcrĭtēus** or **-īus,** a, um, *adj.*, Δημοκρίτειος, the same: Anaxarchus, Cic. N. D. 3, 33; Tusc. 2, 22: Nausiphanes, id. N. D. 1, 26. Democritii, ōrum, *m.*, *His followers.*—Hence, **b.** Subst. Democritea, orum, *n.*, *The doctrines of Democritus*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26; Div. 2, 13 *ad fin.*

Dēmŏlĕōn, ontis, *m.*, Δημολέων, *A centaur slain by Perseus*, Ov. M. 12, 356, 368.

demolio, ire, v. the follg. art., *ad fin.*, ☞.

dē-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* *To cast off, remove:* **I.** In gen. So only once in a trop. sense: culpam de se, Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 16.—Far more freq. (but not in Caes.), **II.** In partic., of buildings: *To throw down, tear down, demolish:* **1.** Lit.: monumenta virum, Lucr. 6, 242; so domum, Cic. Off. 1, 39: parietem, id. Top. 4, 22: statuas, id. Verr. 2, 2. 67: signum, id. ib. 2, 4, 39: columnas, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1 *fin.*: munitiones, Sall. H. frgm. ap. Non. 95, 22: deum immortalium templa, Liv. 42, 3.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: arcus et statuas, aras etiam templaque demolitur et obscurat oblivio, Plin. Pan. 55, 9.—**2.** Trop.: *To demolish, destroy* (not ante-Aug.): aevi prioris Robora, Ov. M. 15, 228: si quod cuiquam privatim officiet jus, id destruet ac demolietur, quid attinebit, *etc.?* Liv. 34, 3: Bacchanalia, id. 39, 16: faciem, *to disfigure*, Hier. in Matth. 6, 16 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἀφανίζειν τὸ πρόσωπον).

☞ **a.** Act. form demolio, ire, Naev. and Var. in Diom. p. 395 P.; Lex ap. Front. Aquaed. 129; Lact. 4, 11.—**b.** Demolior, iri, in pass. signif., Lex ap. Front. l. l.; Curio ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; Ulp. Dig. 7, 4, 10; Jabol. ib. 41, 3, 23.

dēmōlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demolior, *no.* II.] *A tearing down, demolishing* (very rare): **1.** Lit.: dum ea demolitio (statuarum) fieret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67; so Vitr. 10, 19.—* **2.** Trop.: veritatis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 1.

* **dēmōlītor,** ōris, *m.* [id. *no.* II.] *That breaks down, a demolisher:* corvus quem nonnulli *gruem* appellant (a sort of warlike engine), Vitr. 10. 19.

* **dēmonstrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [demonstro] *Demonstrable:* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37.

dēmonstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A pointing out, indication, description, designation:* **I.** In gen. (good prose; not in Caes.): gestus universam rem et sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: qui hospites ad ea quae visenda sunt solent ducere et unumquicque ostendere, conversam jam habent demonstrationem suam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 59: hujus generis demonstratio est, et doctrina ipsa vulgaris, id. de Or. 3, 55, 209; so temporum horum, Plin. 4, 13, 27: tertia herbae, id. 24, 16, 93. In *plur.*, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** In rhetor.: **1.** *A laudatory, glorifying sort of oratory*, i. q. demonstrativum genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12; Quint. 3, 4, 13; 11, 3, 115.—**2.** *A vivid delineation*, Gr. διατύπωσις, ἐνέργεια, Auct Her. 4, 55.—**B.** In jurisprud.: *A clear and complete declaration of one's will*, Dig. 35, tit. 1: "de conditionibus et demonstrationibus," Gaj. ib. 17; Flor. ib. 34 Ulp. ib. 30, 1, 74.

dēmonstrātīve, *adv.* *Demonstratively;* v. the follg. art., *no.* II. c.

dēmonstrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [demonstro] *Which points out, designates*

I. In gen. (very rarely): digitus, *the index finger*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.—**II.** In partic., *Laudatory, glorifying:* genus (orationis), "Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7; Quint. 3, 4, 14;" 2, 10, 11; 5, 10, 43; 9, 4, 130: causa, Cic. Inv. 2, 4: materia, Quint. 3, 8, 53; 11, 1, 48: pars orationis, id. ib. 2, 21, 23; cf. 7, 4, 2.—**b.** Subst. demonstrativa, ae, *f.*, *Laudatory rhetoric*, Quint. 3, 8, 63 *sq.*; 3, 8, 8.—* **c.** *Adv.:* hunc locum demonstrative terram dicens, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 16.

dēmonstrātor, ōris, *m.* [demonstro] *One who points out, indicates; an indicator, exhibiter* (very rare): demonstrator uniuscujusque sepeliendi, * Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: hujus rationis, Col. 3, 10, 20: medicinarum Aesculapius, Tert. Apol. 23.

dē-monstro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To point out*, as with the finger; *to indicate, designate* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: ubi habitet (mihi) demonstrarier (volo), Ter. Ph. 2, 1. 76; cf. itinera ipsa ita putavi esse demonstranda, ut commonstrarem tantum viam, et ut fieri solet, digitum ad fontes intenderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 46 *fin.*; and with the latter: non ea figura, quae digito demonstrari potest, id. Rep. 6, 24; so too aliquid digito, Quint. 6, 3, 38: aliquem averso pollice, id. ib. 11, 3, 104: aliquid nutu vel manu, id. ib. 1, 5, 36: ubi habitat, inquam, duc ac demonstra mihi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 36: eum volo mihi demonstretis hominem, id. Poen. 3, 2, 16: thesaurum mi in hisce aedibus, id. Trin. 1, 2, 113: itinera cum cura, Liv. 23, 33: unum ex iis, Suet. Aug. 94, et saep.: ut ante demonstrabant, quid ubique esset ...item nunc, quid undique oblatum sit, ostendunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59: demonstres ubi sint tuae tenebrae, Catull. 55, 2.—Abs.: histrio in cantico quodam, Ὑγίαινε πάτερ, ὑγίαινε μῆτερ, ita demonstraverat (*had gesticulated*), ut bibentem natantemque faceret, Suet. Ner. 39.—**b.** Poet. of a subject not personal: demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16, 15.—**2.** Jurid. *t. t.*, fines, *To deliver* a piece of land to the purchaser, Cic. pro Tull. § 17; Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 18; Alfen. ib. 21, 2, 45.

II. Trop., *To designate, indicate*, by speech or writing; *to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe;* also simply in gen., *to mention* (in the latter signif. often in Caes., who uses the word very frequently—about 67 times—and in various connections; v. the follg.): (*a*) *c. acc.:* Spurinna quidem quum ei rem demonstrassem et vitam tuam superiorem exposuissem, magnum periculum summae reipublicae demonstrabat, nisi, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24; so coupled with docere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 50; coupled with ostendere, id. Att. 1, 1, 4; Quint. 5, 12, 15, et saep.: istius cupiditatem minasque demonstrat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39 *fin.:* si tibi nemo responsurus esset, tamen ipsam causam demonstrare non posses, id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 43: earum (*sc.* navium) modum formamque demonstrat, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: re demonstrata, id. ib. 5, 38; cf. quibus demonstratis, Quint. 5, 1, 3: aliquid scripto, id. ib. 1, 5, 32, et saep.: ad ea castra, quae supra demonstravimus, contendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 83 *ad fin.*; id. ib. 5, 49; so with the *pron. relat.*, id. B. C. 3, 84, 3; 3, 89, 3: hujus Hercyniae silvae, quae supra demonstrata est, latitudo, *etc.*, id. B. G. 6, 25; cf. so in pass.; id. B. C. 1, 81, 2; and id. ib. 3, 63 *fin.*—With *double acc.:* quam virtutem quartam elocutionis Cicero demonstrat, Quint. 11, 1, 1.—(*β*) With *an object-sentence:* mihi Fabius demonstravit, te id cogitasse facere, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 2; id. Inv. 1, 31: demonstrant sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 5; so id. ib. 2, 17, 2; 4, 27; 5, 1 (twice); 5, 22; 5, 38, 3; 5, 56, 3; 6, 8 *fin.*; 7, 1, 4; 7, 37; 7, 41, 2 (coupled with exponunt); 7, 43, 2, et saep.—(*γ*) With *a relative sentence:* quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur, si, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 34 *fin.*; so Quint. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 25, 13, 106; 27, 2, 2, et al.—(*δ*) *Abs.:* quum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia in hibernis, ita uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. B. G. 2, 1; so ut supra demonstravimus, id. ib. 5, 3; 5, 19; 6, 29; 6, 34; 7, 48; B. C. 1, 31: ut ante demonstravimus, id. B. G. 2, 22: ita ut antea demonstravimus, id. ib. 46 and simply ut demonstravimus, id. ib. 6, 35; B. C. 3, 66, 2; 3, 55 Oud. *N. cr.*—(*ε*) In attraction: quum essent in quibus demonstravi angustiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 15, 6: circiter DC ejus generis, cujus supra demonstravimus naves, id. B. G. 5, 2, 2.—**b.** Of an inanimate subject: quae hoc demonstrare videantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63: quod proximus demonstrabit liber, Quint. 1, 10, 49; cf. Tib. 3, 2, 28: laus ac vituperatio quale sit quidque demonstrat, Quint. 3, 4, 14, et al.—**c.** Impers.: naves XVIII., de quibus supra demonstratum est, Caes. B. G. 4, 28; so id. B. C. 1, 56, 2: erant, ut supra demonstratum est, legiones Afranii tres, id. ib. 1, 39; so id. ib. 1, 48, 3; 2, 34; 3, 6, 3; 3, 15; 3, 39; and without supra, id. ib. 3, 62: quem a Pompeio missum in Hispaniam demonstratum est, id. ib. 1, 38; so with an object-sentence, id. ib. 2, 28; 2, 42, 5; and prob. so considered id. B. G. 2, 9: ad flumen Axonam contenderunt, quod esse post nostra castra demonstratum est.

Dēmŏphŏon, ontis, *m.*, Δημοφόων, *A son of Theseus and Phaedra, a lover of Phyllis, and one of those who fought before Troy*, Ov. Her. 2; A. A. 2, 353; 3, 459; R. Am. 597; Just. 2, 6, 15; cf. Hyg. Fab. 59 and 243.

dē-mordĕo, without *perf.*, morsum, 2. *v. a.* *To bite off* (very rare): aliquid, Plin. 28, 4, 11: ungues, * Pers. 1, 106.

dē-mŏrĭor, mortuus, 3. *v. dep.* *To die off, sc.* from among the living; *to depart, decease* (cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 182) (in the class. per. only in the *perf.*, or, more freq., in the *part. perf.*; not found in Caes. and the Aug. poets).—**I.** Lit.: quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50; cf. tantum hominum demortuum esse, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 40, 19; and id. 26, 23; so Curt. 8, 10: alii sunt alias, nostrique familiares fere demortui, Cic. Att. 16, 11 *ad fin.:* posse evenire, ut demoriantur mancipia, Ulp. Dig. 4, 11, § 5.—So in the pub. law lang.: in demortui (magistratus) locum creatur, sufficitur, *etc.*, Liv. 5, 31 Drak.; 23, 21 *sq.*; Suet. Caes. 41; Aug. 10, 31.—**II.** Trop. (only in Plaut.): *To depart, be gone:* potationes plurimae demortuae, Quot adeo coenae, quas deflevi, mortuae! Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 58.—And, **2.** Aliquem, *To be dying for love of* any one (cf. depereo): ea demoritur te, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 23; so id. ib. 4, 2, 49.

dē-mŏror, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **1.** *Neutr.*, *To loiter, linger, delay* (so very rare): me hic demoratam tam diu, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 27: ille nihil demoratus exsurgit, Tac. A. 15, 69: quamdiu legationis causa ibi demorantur, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2, § 4.—More freq. (and quite class.), **II.** *Act.*, *To retard, detain, delay* one: diu me estis demorati, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 40; cf. ne diutius vos demorer, * Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235: detinere aliquem et demorari, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15: nullo hoste prohibente aut iter demorante, Caes. B. G. 3, 6 *fin.*; so repentinas eorum eruptiones, id. B. C. 1, 81, 5: novissimum agmen, id. ib. 3, 75, 3; Tac. A. 12, 68.—Poet.: Teucros quid demoror armis? *restrain from battle*, Virg. A. 11, 175 ("*ab* armis," Serv.): fando surgentes demoror austros, Virg. A. 3, 481 ("*i. e. vos demoror quominus ventis utamini,*" Serv.): inutilis annos demoror, *detain the years* (*sc.* that hasten to an end), *i. e. remain alive*, Virg. A. 2, 648 ("*quasi festinantes diu vivendo detineo,*" Serv.): et tua progenies mortalia demoror arma, *i. e. await*, Virg. A. 10, 30 Wagn. ("*exspecto, sustineo,*" Serv.).

dē-morsĭco, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bite off* (only in Appuleius): ora mortuorum, App. M. 2, p. 124: rosas, id. ib. 3, p. 140.

Dēmosthĕnes, is, *m.*, Δημοσθένης, *The most celebrated of the Grecian orators*, "Cic. de Or. 1, 20; 1, 61, 260; Brut. 9; Quint. 10, 1, 76; 12, 10, 23 *sq.*;" Juv. 10, 114, et saep.—Hence, **2. Dēmosthĕnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Demosthenic:* et Demosthenicum, quod ter primum ille vocavit (*i. e. action*). Aus. Prof. 1, 19.

dē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a.* *To move away, put away, remove* (freq., and good prose): **I.** Lit.: demoveri et depelli de loco necesse est eum qui dejiciatur... neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praeceps intelligatur, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49; cf. id. Agr. 2, 29 *fin.:* hostes gradu. Liv. 6, 32; cf. sacra statu suo, id. 9, 29 (*al.* dimovere); and without *abl.:* Pompeius vestri facti praejudicio demotus. *forced to yield*, * Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 2: flumen solito alveo, Tac. A. 1, 79: Silanum Syria, id. ib. 2, 43: Pallantem cura rerum, id. ib. 13, 14: Burrum praefectura, id. ib. 13, 20, et al.: non alteros demovisse, sed utrosque constituisse, Cic. Sull. 21 *fin.*; Tac. A. 4, 60; cf. id. ib. 15, 65; 14, 12: in insulas interdicto igni atque aqua demoti sunt, id. ib. 6, 30.—**II.** Trop.: oculos ab alicujus oculis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 16: formidine animum perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere, Cic. Caecin. 15: aliquem de vera et certa sententia, id. Verr. 1, 17 *ad fin.:* aliquem a causa alicujus, id. Clu. 15, 44: odium a nobis ac nostris, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208.

demptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demo] *A taking away* (very rare): demptio aut additio literarum, Var. L. L. 5, 1, 5: damnum a demptione, id. ib. 5, 36, 48.

* **dē-mūgītus,** a, um, *Part.* [mugio] *Filled with bellowing, lowing:* paludes, Ov. M. 11, 375.

* **dē-mulcātus,** a, um, *Part.* [mulco] *Beaten, cudgeled soundly:* Marc. Cap. 8, p. 272.

dē-mulcĕo, without *perf.*, mulctus, 2. *v. a.* *To stroke down, to stroke caressingly* (very rare): caput tibi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 14: dorsum, Liv. 9, 16 *ad fin.:* ita motus et demulctus et captus est, ut, *etc.*, Gell. 3, 13 *fin.*

dēmum (also demus, like prorsus, quorsus, rursus, deorsus, Liv. Andr. in Fest. p. 53), *adv.* [a lengthened form of the demonstr. particle *dem* in *idem, tandem*, related to the Gr. δή] Used to give prominence to an idea in opposition or restriction to another: *At length, at last, not till then; just, precisely; only*, etc.; v. the following.

I. In Latin of every period and description of writing.

A. Enclitically connected with pronouns like *adeo* (but less freq. than the latter; v. 2 adeo, *no.* B, 2, a): *Just, precisely, especially, indeed;* also expressed by merely giving a stronger accentuation to the pronoun: Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14: sic sentio, id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe sit, Cic. Att. 8, 8: idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, Sall. C. 20, 4; cf. id. ib. 12 *fin.:* relinquere aculeum in audientium animis is demum potest, qui, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 18: tamquam ad eam linguam demum natus esset, Quint. 6 prooem. § 11: me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores Jactatam hac demum voluit consistere terra, Virg. A. 1, 629; cf. id. ib. 2, 743, et al.: ille demum antiquis est adulescens moribus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 20: per quaedam parva sane, si ipsa demum aestimes, ducunt. Quint. 1, 10, 5: vos demum, ut video, legem antiquastis sine tabella. Sed ego, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38: quae demum causae secundam valetudinem praestent, Cels. Praef.: jam vero exsilium, si rerum naturam, non ignominiam nominis quaerimus, quantum demum a perpetua peregrinatione differt? Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107: sciscitando eo demum pervenit, ut haud procul esset, quin Remum agnosceret, Liv. 1, 5 *ad fin.*—(*β*) Strengthened by a preceding *verum enim vero*, or a following *profecto:* verum enim vero id demum juvat, si quem, *etc.*, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 2; so Sall. C. 2, 9; cf. Liv. 4, 4: is demum profecto vitam aequa lance pensitabit, qui, *etc.*, Plin. 7, 7, 5.—(*γ*) Separated: hoc est demum quod percrucior, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 13: illa seges demum votis respondet avari Agricolae, Virg. G. 1, 47.

B. Enclitically connected with the adverbs *nunc, tum*, or *tunc, post, modo, jam, ibi, sic*, etc.: *Just, precisely, not till;* also freq. expressed by more strongly accenting those particles.—**a.** *Nunc demum*, Gr. νῦν δή, *Now, now at length, at last* (cf. nunc adeo, under 2. adeo, *no.* B. 2, c): nunc demum ego cum illa fabulabor libere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 40: nunc demum scio, Me fuisse excordem, id. Mil. 2, 6, 62; cf. id. Epid. 3, 4, 22; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 12: nunc demum venis? id. Ad. 2, 2, 25: nunc demum rescribo iis literis, quas, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 16, 3: undevicesimo aetatis anno dicere in foro coepi et nunc demum, quid praestare debeat orator, adhuc tamen per caliginem video, *yet it is only now that I am at length beginning to see*, Plin. 5, 8, 8, et saep.—(β) In Plautus with following conjunctions, *quum, quoniam*, etc.: nunc demum a me insipienter factum esse arbitror, Quum rem cognosco, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 80; cf. nunc demum istuc dicis, quoniam, *etc.*, id. Rud. 4, 4, 78; v. also below.—(γ) Separated by *pol, edepol*, or other words: nunc pol demum ego sum liber, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 14: nunc edepol demum in memoriam regredior, quum cogito, *etc.*, id. Capt. 5, 4; 25: nunc pol ego demum in rectam redii semitam, id. Casin. 2, 8, 33: nunc defaecato demum animo egredior domo, id. Aul. 1, 2, 1: heu nunc misero mihi demum Exsilium infelix! Virg. A. 10, 849. —**b.** Tum demum, *Then at length, then indeed* (so most freq., esp. in the historians; in Caes. only in this connection): tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 17; so id. ib. 1, 50, 2; 1, 51, 2; 5, 33; Liv. 2, 20; 3, 12; 10, 13 *ad fin.*, et saep.: tum demum excedere oppido visum, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 6: tum demum, ac tunc quoque lente contanterque veniunt, id. ib. 1, 13, 2: (mortui) Centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum; Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt, Virg. A. 6, 330; cf. id. ib. 6, 573; 9, 815; Georg. 3, 205; Ov. Her. 11, 91; Fast. 4, 615, et saep.; Liv. 40, 50: utraque re satis experta tum demum consules, id. 2, 29; cf. tum demum movet arma leo, Virg. A. 12, 6.—(β) With follg. conjunct. *ubi, si, quum*, etc. (and in Plautus also separate; cf. above, *no.* 1, b and c): ubi expolivero, Magis hoc tum demum dices, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 61; so Sall. J. 46; Cels. 7, 27 *ad fin.*: si id facies, tum demum scibis, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 56; so id. Men. 2, 2, 71; Cic. Rep. 1, 24; cf. with quodsi, Att. in Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4: ac tum demum, quum medium tenuere, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7: tum tu igitur demum id adulescenti aurum dabis, Ubi, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 52.—Once in this connection demum alone: servata res est demum, si illam videro, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 68.—**c.** *Tunc demum* (cf. Drak. Liv. 41, 3, 5): tunc demum intelliges, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 121; so Suet. Calig. 9; Col. 12, 23, 1; and connected with quum, id. Praef. *fin.*; with ubi, Cels. 3, 6 and 10.—**d.** Post demum, *Afterward, not till after*: post eum demum huc cras adducam, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 65; so id. Amph. 3, 1, 16; Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4; cf. Suet. Aug. 10 *ad fin.*—**e.** Modo demum, *Only now, now for the first time*: modone id demum sensti, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 11.—**f.** Jam demum, *Now at last, now* (cf. δή . . . ἤδη, Eurip. Suppl. 980; Troad. 235): Ov. Tr. 2, 8.—**g.** Ibi demum, *Just there*: illic ibi demum'st locus, ubi, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 3; so Quint. 10, 3, 13; Virg. A. 9, 445; Stat. Th. 2, 474; and perh. also id. Silv. 2, 3, 14; cf. also ibi demum, of time, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 53.—**h.** *Sic demum*: sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso, Virg. A. 3, 795; so id. ib. 6, 154.—With the preceding cases is closely connected,

2. The construction of demum with the *abl. temp.* or *abs.*: ego novus maritus anno demum quinto et sexagesimo fiam? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 15: decimo demum pugnavimus anno, Ov. M. 13, 209: quarta vix demum exponimur hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: hieme demum, Plin. Ep. 7, 2, 2; id. ib. 7, 2, 2: pontificatum maximum, quem numquam vivo Lepido auferre sustinuerat, mortuo demum suscepit, Suet. Aug. 31; cf. appellato demum collegio obtinuit, id. Caes. 23; and Just. 1, 7, 3: his demum exactis, Virg. A. 6, 637.—And hence once with the nominative of the *part. perf.*: damnatus demum vi coactus reddidit Ducentos et mille Philippum, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 37.

C. To add emphasis to the idea contained in a proposition: *Just, precisely, certainly, indeed* (rare): ea sunt enim demum non ferenda in mendacio, quae, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus, qui, *etc.*, Ov. M. 15, 122; Quint. 10, 6, 5.

II. In post-Aug. Latin, **A.** To heighten by restriction: *Only, solely, exclusively*, duntaxat, tantum: ne vulgarem viam ingressus, alienis demum vestigiis insisterem, Quint. Prooem. § 3; id. ib. 2, 15, 1: adeo suis demum oculis credidit, id. ib. 11, 3, 68: quaedam (verba) tertiae demum personae figura dicuntur, ut *licet, piget*, id. ib. 1, 4, 29: qui (Cicero) non assecutus esset docendo judicem *tantum* et utiliter *demum* ac Latine perspicueque dicendo, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 8, 3, 3, et saep.: nihil magis pro concione testatus est, quam id demum se habiturum, quod, *etc.*, *but just that*, Suet. Oth. 6, et saep.: ut non is demum sit veneficus, qui vitam abstulit data potione, sed etiam qui mentem, Quint. 9, 2, 105; cf. with follg. verum etiam, id. ib. 7 prooem. § 1.—**b.** With ita, *Only so; then* or *in that case only; not till then*; esp. freq. in conditional propositions: si plus humoris excernitur quam assumitur, ita demum secundae valetudinis spes est, Cels. 3, 21; so Plin. 3, 9, 11; Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 2; Suet. Claud. 25; Vitell. 14; Just. 11, 4, 10.

B. To point out something as taking place only after previous delay: *At length, at last*, tandem: quod oppidum Hispaniae frustra diu oppugnatum illitis demum galbano facibus succenderit, Suet. Galb. 3: ut demum fato functum palam factum est (cf., shortly before, quum convaluisse *tandem* percrebuisset), id. Calig. 6.—With this is related,

* **2.** For denique, *no.* II. 2: *Finally, in fine*: ex quibus alium Ciceroni, alium Caesari, singulis demum singulos opponeremus, Tac. Or. 26 *ad fin.*—Cf. respecting this art., Hand Turs. II. p. 250–260.

* **dē-murmŭro,** are, *v. a.* *To mutter over*: carmen, Ov. M. 14, 58.

dē-mussātus, a, um, *Part.* [musso] *Borne silently* (post-class. and rare): contumelia, App. M. 3, p. 140: injuriis omnibus, Amm. 30, 1.

dēmūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [demuto] *Changeable* (eccl. Lat.): Prud. Apoth. 344: natura, Tert. Anim. 2, 1.

dēmūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A changing, change* (very rare, and critically certain only in Tertullian): demutatio morum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4 dub. (*sec. m.* mutatio) Moser *N. cr.*: carnis, Tert. Res. carn. 55; so id. adv. Marc. 4, 1; 5, 10 *fin.*

* **dēmūtātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A changer, transmuter*: argutissimi ossium, Tert. Res. carn. 32.

* **dē-mŭtĭlo,** are, *v. a.* *To lop off, top off*: cacumina virgarum, Col. Arb. 11, 2.

dē-mūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*: *To change, alter*; and sometimes i. q. *to alter for the worse, to make worse* (repeatedly in Plaut. and in post-Aug. prose; otherwise rare; not at all in the Ciceron. period): voces demutat, Cato in Macr. S. 2, 10, *med.*; cf. orationem meam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 8: imperium tuum, id. Men. 5, 2, 118: sententiam nostram in iis, Gell. 17, 1, 6: caro demutata, Tert. Res. carn. 55, et al.: placitum instituto flaminum nihil demutari, Tac. A. 4, 16; Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 36.—Abs.: non demutabo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 142; so id. ib. 153: (fama) demutans de veritate, Tert. Apol. 7.—**II.** *Neutr.*: *To change, alter; to be* or *become different*, alium esse, differre (hence constr. with *atque* or *ab*) (very rare): numquid videtur demutare atque ut quidem Dixi, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 37; App. Apol. p. 284.

dēnārismus, i, *m.* [denarius] *A sort of tax*, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 107 and 123.

dēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [deni] *Containing ten*: numerus digitorum, Vitr. 3, 1; fistula, *ten inches in circumference*, Plin. 31, 6, 31; Vitr. 8, 7: "DENARIAE cerimoniae dicebantur et TRICENARIAE, quibus sacra adituris decem continuis rebus vel triginta certis quibusdam rebus carendum erat," Fest. p. 54.—Esp. freq., **2.** Numus or abs. denarius, ii, *m.* (in *neutr.*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 27): **a.** *A Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterward eighteen* asses, *in value equivalent to an Attic* drachma, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 48; Plin. 33, 3, 13; Vitr. 3, 1; Fest. s. v. "GRAVE AES:" denarii numi, Liv. 8, 11 *fin.*: denarii trecenti, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55; so subst., id. ib. 2, 3, 82 *sq.*; Fontej. 5; *Caes. B. C. 1, 52; Plin. 18, 23, 53; Suet. Aug. 57; 67; Mart. 1, 118; 2, 51, et saep.: *gen. plur.* denarium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55; Off. 3, 23 *fin.*; cf. Var. L. L. 9, 38, 121: denariorum, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 *ad fin.*; Suet. Tib. 48.—**b.** As *An apothecary's weight* = drachma, "Plin. 21, 34, 109;" Cels. 5, 17; Col. 7, 8, 2; Plin. 20, 2, 4; 30, 7, 19, et saep.—**c.** *A gold coin of the value of* 25 *silver* denarii, Plin. 33, 3, 13; 34, 7, 17; cf. Petr. 33, 2.—**d.** In later times, *A copper coin*, Vopisc. Aurel. 9; Macr. S. 1, 7 *med.*—**e.** Meton. for *Money* in gen.: Cic. Quint. 4 *fin.*; so id. Att. 2, 6 *fin.*

dē-narro, are, *v. a.* *To tell out*, i. e. *relate, recount, narrate* (very rare; in the class. per. only once in Hor.): haec adeo ego illi jam denarrabo, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 51: matri denarrat, ut, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 315: puer, quid ipse matri dixisset, rem sicuti fuerat denarrat, Gell. 1, 23, 12.

dē-nascor, nasci, *v. dep.* *To perish, die* (ante-class. and rare): Var. L. L. 5, 10, 21: quae nata sunt, ea omnia denasci aiunt, Cass. Hemina in Non. 101, 29 ("*decrescere*," Non.).

* **dē-nāso,** are, *v. a.* [nasus] *To deprive of the nose*: os, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.

* **dē-năto,** are, *v. n.* *To swim down* Tusco alveo, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 28.

† **dendrăchātes,** ae, *m.* = δενδραχατης (tree-agate) (* *A species of agate known by that name*), Plin. 37, 10, 54.

† **dendrītis,** idis, *f.* = δενδρῖτις, *An unknown gem*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

† **dendrŏīdes,** ae, *m.* = δενδροειδής, *A kind of* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 45.

† **dendrŏphŏrus,** i, *m.* = δενδροφόρος (tree-bearer): **I.** *An epithet of Silvanus*: SILVANO DENDROPHORO SACRVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1602.—Hence, **II.** *A college of priests who carried about branches of trees in procession, in honor of a divinity*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1602; 2385; 3741.—**III.** *A carpenter*, Cod. Theod. 14, 8, 1; Inscr. Grut. 45, 8.

dē-nĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To deny* a thing, *to say it is not so* (so very rare): datum denegant, quod datum est, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 12: objecta, Tac. A. 15, 57.—Far more freq., and quite class. (cf., on the contrary, abnego), **II.** *To reject, refuse, deny* a request, entreaty, *etc.*: (*a*) *c. acc.*: si tibi denegem, quod me oras, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 47: quum id quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42; cf. id. B. C. 1, 32, 6: auxilia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 45: praemium dignitatis, quod populus Romanus, quum hujus majoribus semper detulisset, huic denegaret, Cic. Fl. 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 14; cf. id. Phil. 11, 8, 19: sperata gaudia Nymphae Denegat, Ov. M. 4, 369: illa meam mihi se jam denegat, Prop. 1, 6, 9, et saep.—Poet. of subjects not personal: undas amnis, afflatus ventus, Ov. Ib. 107 *sq.*: oratorium ingenium alicui, Tac. Or. 10.—(β) With an object-sentence or simply an inf. (poet.): denegavit, se dare granum tritici, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 52; so Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 6; Prop. 2, 24, 28: dare denegaris, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 78; Hor. Od. 3, 16, 38.—(γ) *Abs.*: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 131; so id. ib. 4, 1, 6; 9; Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2; Att. 1, 1; Suet. Caes. 1, et al.

dēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [decem] *Ten each, ten at a time, by tens*: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: Ariovistus denos ut ad colloquium adducerent postulavit, id. ib. 1, 43, 3: *gen. plur.* denum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49 *ad fin.*; Col. 2, 10, 26, et al.: denorum, Auct. B. Alex. 2, 4; Liv. 43, 5 *fin.*—**2.** Transf., for decem: *Ten*: bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor, Virg. A. 1, 381; so id. ib. 11, 326: ter denis navibus ibant, id. ib. 10, 213; Plin. 2, 7, 5 *fin.*, et al.

dē-nīcālis (in MSS, also written denec.), e, *adj.* [nex] *Purifying from death*: feriae, *a funeral solemnity among the Ro-*

mans for the purification of the family of the deceased, Col. 2, 22, 5; cf. "*Denicales* feriae colebantur, quum hominis mortui causa familia purgabatur," Fest. p. 53; cf. id. *s. v.* PRIVATAE, p. 211; and Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55.

* **dēnĭgrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [denigro] *A blackening:* capillorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 1.

dē-nĭgro, are, *v. a. To blacken, to color black* (very rare; in the Ciceron. period not at all): **I.** Lit.: terram (amurca), Var. R. R. 1, 55 *ad fin.*: lanam, Plin. 33, 6, 35: capillum, id. 23, 5, 52.—* **II.** Trop.: honorem famamque alicujus, *i. e. to asperse, calumniate,* Firmic. 5, 10 *ad fin.*

dēnĭque, *adv.* (most prob. for deinque)

I. Orig. denoting a succession in point of time: *And thereupon, and then, in the sequel* (so only in a few single instances): Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 8: risu omnes qui aderant emoriri. Denique Metuebant omnes jam me, id. Eun. 3, 1, 42: ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides. Denique ei rei constituit diem. Caes. B. G. 7. 64; Sall. H. frgm. orat. Phil. 1: ferme ut quisque rem accurat suam. sic ei procedunt post principia denique, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 4. So in the interrogatory formula: quid denique agitis? *and what did you do then?* Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 60; Truc. 2, 4, 47.—More freq.

2. Pregn., to denote the end of the period: *At last, at length; lastly, finally:* boat coelum fremitu virum . . . Denique, ut voluimus, nostra superat manus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 80; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 12; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 120: nisi quia lubet experiri. quo evasuru'st denique. Plaut. Trin. 4. 2, 93; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 8; Phorm. 1, 2, 71; 2, 2, 11; 4, 3, 44; Cato in Fest. s. v. CITERIA, p. 46: o crudelis Alexi, nihil mea carmina curas? Nil nostri miserere? mori me denique coges, Virg. E. 2, 7: heu quae nunc tellus, inquit, quae me aequora possunt accipere? aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat? id. Aen. 2, 70; id. ib. 2, 295, et al.—**b.** Pleonast. connected with ad extremum, ad postremum and tandem: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, et principiis rerum neglectis ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, Cic. Sest. 47: victus denique ad postremum est, Just. 12, 16 *fin.*; so id. 37, 1 *fin.*: et tandem denique devorato pudore ad Milonem aio, App. M. 2, p. 121; so id. ib. 3, p. 138.—**c.** Sometimes for tandem, with a mention of that which, after a long delay, at length takes place: quae (*sc.* urbana) ego diu ignorans, ex tuis jucundissimis literis a. d. V. Cal. Jan. denique cognovi, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 8: aliquam mihi partem hodie operae des denique, jam tandem ades illico, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 40.—**d.** Connected with the particles of time tum, nunc, or an Abl. of time, it comes near to demum in signif.: *Just, precisely:* tum denique homines nostra intelligimus bona, quum, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 39: qui convenit polliceri operam suam reip. tum denique, si necessitate cogentur, *etc.?* Cic. Rep. 1, 6; so tum denique together, id. Quint. 13, 43; Leg. 2, 4, 10; Tusc. 3, 31, 75; de Sen. 23, 82; Fin. 1, 19, 64; de Or. 2, 77 *fin.*; Att. 9, 2 A, § 2; Ov. Her. 10, 43, et saep.; and separated, Cic. Lael. 22, 84; Caecin. 34 *fin.*: tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 5; cf. id. Quint. 13: prisca juvent alios; ego me nunc denique natum Gratulor, Ov. A. A. 3, 121; cf. id. Her. 12, 105: ne is, de cujus officio nemo umquam dubitavit, sexagesimo denique anno dedecore notetur, Cic. Quint. 31, 99; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 4; B. C. 1, 5, 2; Sall. J. 105, 3; Cic. Mil. 13, 34.—Hence also, (β) Like demum with is and vix, to strengthen the idea: si qua metu dempto casta est, ea denique casta est. Ov. Am. 3, 4, 3: is enim denique honos mihi videri solet, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 10, 10; Ov. Her. 16, 215.

II. Transf., in the enumeration of a series of facts or arguments.

A. Like the rad. word dein (deinde) with a following postremo (so in only a few examples): Var. L. L. 8, 19, 113: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vectigalia vestra venierint, Cic. Agr. 2, 23 *fin.*; so id. Cat. 2, 11, 25; N. D. 3, 9, 23; Fam. 2, 15, 4: primum illis cum Lucanis bellum fuit . . . Denique Alexander rex Epiri . . . cum omnibus copiis ab his deletus est . . . ad postremum Agathocles, *etc.*, Just. 23, 1, 15.

B. Pregn., to denote the end of the series: *Finally, lastly, in fine* (the usual meaning of the word, in which it occurs times without number): consilium ceperunt . . . ut nomen hujus de parricidio deferrent, ut ad eam rem aliquem accusatorem veterem compararent . . . denique ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28; cf. id. Rep. 1, 43: cur etiam secundo proelio aliquos ex suis amitteret? cur vulnerari pateretur optime de se meritos milites? cur denique fortunam periclitaretur? Caes. B. C. 1, 72, 2; cf. so non denique, acc. to some non, id. ib. 3, 72, 3; aut denique, acc. to some aut, Cic. Arch. 6, 12; qui denique, acc. to some qui, id. Rep. 1, 17; tum denique, acc. to some tum, Virg. G. 2, 369, et saep.: quum de moribus, de virtutibus, denique de republica disputet (Socrates), Cic. Rep. 1, 10: mathematici, poetae, musici, medici denique, *etc.*, id. Fin. 5, 3, 7: denique etiam, id. Flacc. 4, 9; so id. Sest. 10: primum omnium me ipsum vigilare, *etc.*: deinde magnos animos esse in bonis viris . . .: deos denique immortales . . . auxilium esse laturos, id. Cat. 2, 9.

2. Freq. in ascending to a climax, or comprising the foregoing idea in a higher or more general expression: *In a word, in short, briefly:* quis hunc hominem rite dixerit, qui sibi cum suis civibus, qui denique cum omni hominum genere nullam esse juris communionem velit? Cic. Rep. 2, 26; so id. Pis. 20, 45; Verr. 2, 2, 69; Liv. 4, 56; 8, 21; Tac. A. 2. 10, et al.: pernegabo atque obdurabo, perjurabo denique, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 56; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 51; Hec. 4, 4, 95; Cic. Quint. 16, 51; cf. id. ib. 19, 62; Verr. 2, 2, 23; 2, 5, 27, et al.: numquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi domum revortor, quin te in fundo conspicer fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid facere denique, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: quod malum majus, seu tantum denique? Cic. Att. 10, 8, 4; Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 2: ne numi pereant, aut pyga aut denique fama, Hor. S. 1, 2, 133; Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 44; Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317; Verr. 1, 27, 70; 2, 2, 51; Nep. Pelop. 4, 3; Vellej. 2, 113; Tac. A. 1, 26; Ov. M. 2, 95; Her. 4, 84, et al.

3. In post-Aug. prose (esp. freq. in the jurists), to denote something as following from what was said before: *In consequence, therefore, accordingly:* hujus victoriae callide dissimulata laetitia est: denique non solita sacra Philippus illa die fecit, *etc.*, Just. 9, 4, 1; id. 11, 11, 4: pulcherrima Campaniae plaga est: nihil mollius coelo: denique bis floribus vernat, Flor. 1, 16, 3; Papin. Dig. 1, 7, 13; Ulp. ib. 10, 4, 3, § 15: 27, 2, 1; Paul. ib. 50, 17, 87, et saep. So in citing a decision or a case in support of a position assumed: denique Scaevola ait, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 3. 4; so id. 4, 4, 3; 7, 8, 14: 39, 5, 18; 19, 6: exstat quidem exemplum ejus, qui gessit (*sc.* magistratum caecus): Appius denique Claudius caecus consiliis publicis intererat, id. ib. 3, 1, 1, § 5; so id. ib. 3, 1, 1, § 6; Papin. ib. 48, 5, 8.

See more on this art. in Hand Turs. II. p. 260–278.

dēnōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [denomino], rhetor. *t. t., A naming* after something, *denomination; a metonymy,* Auct. Her. 4, 32; cf. immutatio.

dē-nōmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To name, to designate specifically, to denominate* (not ante-Aug.; most freq. in Quint.): hinc (*sc.* ab Lamio) Lamiae denominati, *Hor. Od. 3, 17, 3; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 32; Quint. 1, 5, 71: multa sunt et Graece et Latine non denominata, id. ib. 8, 2, 4: etiam in iis, quae denominata sunt (*opp.* res plurimae carent appellationibus), id. ib. 12, 10, 34: de re denominata (*opp.* de communi appellatione), id. ib. 3, 6, 41.

dē-normo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [norma] *To bring out of a regular shape, to make irregular* (exceedingly rare): angulus, qui nunc denormat agellum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 9: linea denormata, Auct. de Lim. p. 252 Goes.

dēnŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [denoto] *A marking* or *pointing out* (late Lat.): omnium denotatione damnatus, Quint. Decl. 19, 3; so Tert. Cult. fem. 13.

* **dēnŏtātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A marking* or *pointing out:* Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

dē-nŏto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To mark out, point out, specify, denote* (cf. demonstro) (rare, but good prose; not in Caes.): qui uno nuncio atque una significatione literarum cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, Cic. Manil. 3, 7: Icilios denotante senatu, Liv. 4, 55; cf. Tac. A. 3, 53; Agr. 45 Roth.: lineam conspicuo colore, Col. 3, 15: quot et quales sint nati, id. 7, 9, 11: pedes venalium creta, Plin. 35, 17, 58: quum ei res similes occurrant, quas non habeat denotatas, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 57; cf. Vellej. 2, 70, 2 Ruhnk.: aliquem omni probro, Suet. Calig. 56 *ad fin.*; cf. Pomp. Dig. 30, 54.

dens, dentis, *m.* [kindred with Gr. ὀδούς (*Goth. tunthus, and the Eng.)], *Tooth,* "Plin. 11, 37, 61–64; Cels. 8, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 54; Isid. 11, 1, 52:" primores, *the front teeth,* Plin. 7, 16, 17; also called adversi acuti, Cic. N. D. 2, 54; praecisores, Isid. 11, 1, 52; and in beasts: rapaces, Veg. Vet. 6, 1, 1: canini, *the canine teeth, eye-teeth,* Var. R. R. 2, 7, 3; Cels 8, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 61; 28, 11, 49; Isid. l. l.; and in horses: columellares, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 64: maxillares, *the jaw-teeth, grinders,* Cels. l. l.; called also genuini, Cic. l. l.; and molares, Isid. l. l., et saep.: dentes scalpere, Plin. 30, 4, 9: fricare, id. ib.: scarificare, id. 28, 11, 49; cf. id. 30, 3, 8: mobiles confirmare, id. 28, 11, 49; cf. mobiles stabilire, id. 32, 7, 26: eximere, Cels. 6, 9: evellere, Plin. 30, 3, 8: extrahere, id. 32, 7, 26: excutere, Juv. 16, 10, et saep.: dens Indus, *i. e. the elephant's,* Ov. M. 8, 288; hence for *ivory,* id. ib. 11, 167; Stat. S. 3, 3, 95; also called dens Libycus, Prop. 2, 31, 12: Numida, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 28; and Erythraeus, Mart. 13, 100.—**2.** Proverb.: **a.** Albis dentibus deridere aliquem, *i. e. to laugh heartily at a person* (so as to show one's teeth), Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 48.—**b.** Venire sub dentem, *To fall into the jaws, under the clutches of,* Petr. 58, 6.—**B.** Meton., of things resembling a tooth: *Tooth, point, spike, prong, tine, fluke,* etc.: aratri, Col. 2, 4, 6; Virg. G. 2, 423; Luc. 7, 859, et al.; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38; Voss. Virg G. 1, 170: (irpicis), acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38; Fest. s. v. IRPICES, p. 78: pectinis, Var. L. L. 5, 23, 33; Tib. 1, 9, 68: (clavi), id. 1, 2, 18: serrae, Plin. 16, 43, 83; Vitr. 1, 5; cf. Ov. M. 8, 246, and 6, 58; hence, in architecture, the walls indentated like the teeth of a saw, which connected the two main walls, Vitr. 6, 11: forcipis, id. 10, 2: (ancorae), Virg. A. 6, 3: for falx (vinitorum). id. Georg. 2, 406 Voss., et saep.—**II.** Trop. (qs. a gnawing) *Envy, ill-will:* more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant: non illo inimico sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26; so invidus, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 16: ater, id. Epod. 6, 15.

densābĭlis, e, *adj.* [denso] *Binding, astringent* (late Lat.): cibus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 7.

* **densātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A thickening:* prima. Plin. 31, 7, 39.

densātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Binding, astringent* (late Lat.): virtutis esse, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

dense, *adv. Thickly; frequently,* etc.; v. densus, *ad fin.*

denseo, ere, v. denso.

densĭtas, ātis, *f.* [densus] *Thickness, density* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: limus spissatur et in densitatem coit, Plin. 35, 15, 51: chartae, id. 13, 12, 24: humoris, id. 11, 3, 2: pampini, Col. 3, 2, 12, et al.—**II.** Trop.: sententiarum, Quint. 8, 5, 26: figurarum, id. ib. 9, 2, 72.

denso, without *perf.*, atum, 1., and **denseo,** without *perf.*, ētum, 2. (cf. Prisc. p. 837 P.; Charis. p. 233 ib. In most passages the MSS. oscillate between the two forms; dens*are* appears to be critically certain only in Liv. and Quint.; dens*ere* only in Lucr., Hor., Tac., and in late Lat.; hence Serv. Virg. A. 7, 794: "*denseo, denses* dicimus, aliter non." The use of both forms by Virg. is maintained by Wagner on Virg. G. 1, 248.—See also the artt. addenso and condenso) *v. a.* *To make thick, dense; to press together, thicken* (not in Cic. and Caes.): **I.** Lit.: Juppiter uvidus austris Densat, erant quae rara modo, et, quae densa, relaxat, Virg. G. 1, 419 (paraphrased: densatus et laxatus aer, Quint. 5, 9, 16); cf. rarum pectine denset opus, Ov. F. 3, 820; Lucr. 1, 396 Forbig. *N. cr.;* so ignem, id. 1, 648; 657: omnia, id. 1, 662: agmina, Virg. A. 7, 794; cf. catervas, id. ib. 12, 264: ordines, Liv. 33, 8 *fin.:* globum, Luc. 4, 780, et al.: scutis super capita densatis, Liv. 44, 9: funera, * Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19; Ov. M. 13, 605; cf. (nubes) largos in imbres, Luc. 4, 76; and Plin. 11, 41, 96 *fin.:* obtenta densantur nocte tenebrae, Virg. G. 1, 246; cf. Ov. M. 14, 369: hastilia, *i. e. shoots thickly together,* Virg. A. 11, 650; cf. ictus, Tac. A. 2, 14.—Abs.: (aestus) quasi densendo subtexit caerula nimbis, Lucr. 6, 482.—**II.** Trop. of speech: *To condense:* instandum quibusdam in partibus et densanda oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 164: figuras, id. ib. 9, 3, 101.

densus, a, um, *adj.* [etymol. very dubious; perh. kindred with δασύς, Doed. Syn. 4, p. 435; for another derivation, v. ib. 434] *Thick, dense,* i. e. consisting of parts crowded together, opp. to rarus (on the contrary, crassus, “thick,” is opp. to thin, fluid; and spissus, “close, compact,” has the predominant idea of impenetrability; v. Doed. loc. cit.; Ramsh. Synon. *no.* 377) (quite class. and very freq., esp. in poets and historians; in Cic. exceedingly rare, and perh. as an adj. not at all; for Att. 7, 1, 4. seems like ib. 12, 15, to be a poetic reminiscence).

I. Lit.: nedum variantia rerum Tanta queat densis rarisque ex ignibus esse, Lucr. 1, 657; cf. Virg. G. 1, 419 (for which densatus et laxatus aër, Quint. 5, 9, 16); and (terra) Rara sit an supra morem si densa requiras . . . Densa magis Cereri rarissima quaeque Lyaeo, Virg. G. 2, 227 *sq.;* so et glutinosa terra, Col. Praef. § 24: silva, Poëta ap. Cic. Att. 12, 15; cf. densiores silvae, Caes. B. G. 3, 29, 2; densissimae silvae, id. ib. 4, 38, 3; and lucus densissimae opacitatis, Frontin. Strat. 1, 11, 10: denso corpore nubes, Lucr. 6, 361; cf. denso agmine, id. 6, 100; so agmen (*sc.* navium), Virg. A. 5, 834; Suet. Calig. 13: densum humeris vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32, et saep.: tunicae, Plin. 11, 23, 27: smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18: litus, *sandy,* Ov. M. 2, 576; cf. Virg. G. 2, 275 Wunderl.: aequor, *i. e. frozen,* Luc. 2, 640: aer, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 14; cf. coelum, Cels. 1 praef.; 3, 22: nimbi, Ov. M. 1, 269: caligo, Virg. A. 12, 466; cf. densissima nox, Ov. M. 15, 31: umbra, Catull. 65, 13; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 20, et saep.—Without distinction, corresp. with *crassus:* Lucr. 6, 246, et al.—**b.** Poet. *c. abl., Thickly set with, full of:* loca silvestribus sepibus densa, Poeta ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 42 *fin.;* cf. lucus juncis et arundine, Ov. F. 6, 411: nemus arboribus, id. ib. 6, 9: specus virgis ac vimine, id. Met. 3, 29: vallis piceis et acuta cupressu, id. ib. 3, 155: Tibris vorticibus, id. Fast. 6, 502: ficus pomis, id. ib. 2, 253: corpora setis, id. Met. 13, 846; cf. id. Am. 3, 1, 32; and femina crinibus emptis, id. A. A. 3, 165: funale lampadibus, id. Met. 12, 247: trames caligine opaca (coupled with obscurus), id. ib. 10, 54, et saep.

B. Transf., of the parts themselves which are closely crowded together: *Thick, close, set close:* Ov. M. 12, 438: superiorem partem collis densissimis castris (*sc.* trinis) compleverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 46, 3; sepes, id. ib. 2, 22; so frutices, Ov. M. 1, 122: arbor, id. Am. 3, 13, 7: ilex, id. Fast. 2, 165, et saep.: hostes, Virg. A. 2, 511; cf. hostis, Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 4; ministri, id. Met. 2, 717: densior subeles, Virg. G. 3, 308: dens (pectinis), Tib. 1, 9, 68: comae, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 42; cf. pilae, id. Fast. 2, 348, et saep.—Poet.: densorum turba malorum, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 41.

2. In time: what takes place in close succession: *Thick, frequent, continuous* (poet.): ictus, Virg. A. 5, 459; cf. plagae, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 31; and labor, Val. Fl. 5, 169: amores, Virg. G. 4, 347: pericula, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 15: usus, id. ib. 4, 3, 15.

II. Trop. of speech: *Condensed, concise:* vox atrox in ira, et aspera ac densa, *coarse,* Quint. 11, 3, 63 Spald.: tanta vis in eo (*sc.* Demosthene) tam densa omnia, *etc.,* id. ib. 10, 1, 76; cf. transf. to the writer himself: densior ille (*sc.* Demosthenes), hic (*sc.* Cicero) copiosior, id. ib. § 106: densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides, id. ib. 73: (Euripides) sententiis densus, id. ib. § 68.

Adv. (very rare), **1.** Lit.: *Thickly, closely, close together:* caesae alni, Plin. 16, 37, 67: calcatum quam densissime, Vitr. 5, 12 *med.:* milites densius se commovebant, Amm. 24, 6.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* I. B, 2) In time: *Frequently, rapidly, one after the other:* quod in perpetuitate dicendi eluceat aliquando, idem apud alios densius, apud alios fortasse rarius, Cic. Or. 2, 7: nulla tamen subeunt mihi tempora densius istis, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 11; Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37 *med.:* replicatis quaestionibus dense, Amm. 29, 3 *ad fin.*

dentālĭa, ium (Serv. Virg. G. 1, 172, and Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 2, first have the sing. dentale), *n.* [dens, *no.* I. B] *A ploughshare,* Virg. G. 1, 172 Heyne; Col. 2, 2, 24.—Hence, * **2.** Meton., for *A plough* in general: Pers. 1, 73.

dentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dens] *Pertaining to the teeth* (in the later medic. lang.): herba, *i. e. that cures the tooth-ache,* App. Herb. 4 and 8.

† **dentarpăga,** ae, *f.* [vox hibr. from dens and ἅρπαξ] *An instrument for drawing teeth, a tooth-drawer,* Var. in Non. 99, 24.

dentātus, a, um, *adj.* [dens] **I.** *Toothed, having teeth:* **A.** Lit.: “quosdam et cum dentibus nasci, sicut M. Curium, qui ob id Dentatus cognominatus est,” Plin. 7, 16, 15; male dentata (puella), Ov. R. Am. 339; Mart. 1, 73.—**2.** Pregn.: bestiae, *the wild beasts used in the public combats of beasts,* Amm. 31, 10; 19, 6; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2533: vir (*i. e.* mordax), Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 3.—**B.** Meton. (acc. to dens, *no.* I. B) *Toothed, dentated, spiked, pointed:* rastri, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38; cf. crates, Plin. 18, 18, 48: serra, Plin. 36, 22, 48; Lucr. 2, 432.—* **II.** Charta, *polished with a tooth,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6; cf. Plin. 13, 12, 25.

Denter, tris, *m.* [id.] *The surname of M. Livius* (consul 452 A.U.C.), Liv. 10, 1 and 9.

* **dentĭces,** um, *m.* [id.] *A sort of sea-fish,* Col. 8, 16, 8 (in Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 23, dentrix).

dentĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [denticulus] *Furnished with small teeth, denticulated* (post-Aug.): falces, Col. 2, 20, 3: forcipes, Plin. 9, 31, 51: conchae, id. 9, 33, 52: olus, id. 26, 15, 93; id. 11, 37, 79.

dentĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little tooth* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit., Pall. 1, 28, 6; App. Apol. p. 278.—**II.** Meton.: **1.** *An agricultural implement with teeth,* Pall. Jun. 2, 4.—**2.** In architect., *A modillion, dental,* a small ornament between the frieze and the larmier, Vitr. 1, 2; 4, 2; 3, 3.

* **dentĭdūcum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* instrumentum) [dens-duco] *An instrument for drawing teeth, a tooth-drawer,* as a transl. of the Gr. ὀδονταγωγόν, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 4 *ad fin.* (in Varro, dentarpaga).

dentĭfrangĭbŭlus, i. *m.,* and **-um,** i. *n.* [dens-frango] *A tooth-breaker,* a comic word in Plautus: * **1.** *Masc., One who knocks out teeth,* Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 23.—And, * **2.** *n.* (*sc.* instrumentum) for *The fist,* id. ib. 14.

dentĭfrĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [dens-frico] *Tooth-powder, dentrifice,* Plin. 28, 11, 49; 29, 3, 11; 30, 3, 8; 32, 6, 21, et al.; Scrib. Comp. 59; Mart. 14, 56 in lemm., et saep.

* **dentĭlĕgus,** i, *m.* [dens-lego] *One who picks up his teeth, sc.* after they have been knocked out; a comic word in Plautus: Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 18.

1. dentĭo, ire, *v. n.* [dens] *To breed teeth, to cut teeth, to teeth:* Cels. 2, 1 *med.:* pueros tarde dentientes, Plin. 30, 3, 8; cf. id. 21, 20, 83, et al.—* **2.** Transf., in Plautus, of the teeth themselves: *To ache, smart, itch* (as in teething children; comically said of the parasite who has nothing for his teeth to chew upon): ne dentes dentiant, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 34 (Scaliger, *to chatter,* acc. to his emendation of a fragment of Var. in Non. 72, 10. Acc to Lindem., *to grow,* because not worn off by eating).

* **2. dentĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. dentio] *A teething,* Plin. Valer. 1, 4, 2.

dentiscalpĭum, ii, *n.* [dens-scalpo] *A tooth-pick,* Mart. 7, 53; 14, 22 *in lemm.*

dentĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. dentio] *A teething, dentition,* of children, Plin. 28, 19, 78; 30, 15, 47, et al.

dē-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* *To get married off* (*sc.* from the paternal home; cf. deduco, *no.* I. B, 5, b.), *to marry* (in Tac. 6, 27, perh. also with the accessory notion of a lower rank) (rare; perhaps not ante-Aug.): nec Caenis in ullos Denupsit thalamos, Ov. M. 12, 196; so Tac. A. 6, 27; App. M. 9, p. 231: Claro fratri denuptam, id. Apol. p. 319.—**2.** Transf.: alma sinum tellus jam pandet, adultaque poscens Semina depositis cupiet denubere plantis, Col. poeta 10, 158. And in an obscene sense of the Emperor Nero, Tac. A. 15, 37; Suet. Ner. 29.

dē-nūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To lay bare, make naked, denude,* viz.: **I.** i. q. *To uncover* (rare, but quite class.): **1.** Lit.: denudatis ossibus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: ne Verres denudetur a pectore, ne cicatrices populus Romanus aspiciat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13: capita cum superciliis denudanda tonsori praebuimus, Petr. 103, 3: matresfamilias et adultas aetate virgines, Suet. Aug. 69: (surculi) medullam, Var. R. R. 1, 41, 2.—**2.** Trop.: *To disclose, reveal:* denudavit mihi suum consilium, Liv. 44, 38; cf. id. 42, 13: multa incidunt quae invitos denudent, Sen. Tranqu. 15.—**II.** i. q. *To strip, plunder:* * **1.** Lit.: civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15.—* **2.** Trop.: ne dum novo et alieno ornatu velis ornare juris civilis scientiam, suo quoque eam concesso et tradito spolies atque denudes, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 235.

dēnuncĭātĭo (-tiatio), ōnis, *f.* [denuncio] *An indication, intimation, announcement, declaration:* (α) *c. gen.:* quae est enim ista a diis profecta significatio et quasi denunciatio calamitatum? Cic. Div. 2, 25: denunciatio belli, id. Phil. 6, 2, 4; cf. Liv. 21, 19; and armorum, id. 45, 3 *ad fin.:* testimonii, Cic. Fl. 6, 14; cf. denuncio, *no.* I. 3: denunciatione periculi permovere, *menacing,* * Caes. B. C. 3, 9: ingentis terroris, Liv. 3, 36: accusatorum, *i. e. information, an informing,* delatio, Suet. Aug. 66.—With *gen. subj.:* Catilinae, Cic. Sull. 18, 52: boni civis (*i. e.* professio, promissio), Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: quietis, Vell. 2, 70, 1.—(β) *Abs.:* huic denunciationi ille pareat? Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5; Quint. 4, 55, et al.

‡ **dēnuncĭātor,** ōris, *m.* [denuncio] Under the emperors (since the second century of the Christian era), *A police officer, police inspector,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 5; 2544 and 3216.

dē-nuncĭo (-tio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* Orig., a *t. t.* in the lang. of pub. law, relig., and jurispr.: *To give an official intimation, to make an official announcement* or *declaration of one's intentions* (by means of a messenger, herald, *etc.*); *to announce, intimate, declare,* nuntiando declarare; and with a follg. *ut* or merely the conjunctive: *to intimate, order, command.*

1. Polit. lang.: (α) *c. acc.:* ut omne bellum, quod denunciatum indictumque non esset, id injustum esse atque impium judicaretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 17; so coupled with indictum, id. ib. 2, 23 *ad fin.* (frgm. ap. Isid. Orig. 18, 1, 3); Off. 1, 11, 36; cf. quos senatus ad denunciandum bellum miserat, id. Fam. 12, 24: utrum paucorum ea denunciata an universae civitatis essent, Liv. 24, 37, *fin.*—(β) With an object-sentence: quod sibi Caesar denunciaret, se Aeduorum injurias non neglecturum, *etc.,* Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 6: quum se scire quae fierent denunciaret, id. ib. 5, 54; Liv. 45, 1 *ad fin.,* et saep.—For *ut* (v. the follg.): denunciat centurionibus exsequi caedem, Tac. A. 11, 37.—(γ) With *ut* or *ne:* Gaditanos denunciavisse Gallonio, ut sua sponte excederet

Gadibus; si id non fecisset, sibi consilium capturos, Caes. B. C. 2, 20, 3; cf. Liv. 7, 31: nationibus denunciare, uti auxilia mittant, Caes. B. G. 6, 10; cf. per vicos urbesque, ut commeatus expedirent, Liv. 44, 26; Caes. B. C. 3, 86 *fin.*; cf. dictator magistro equitum denunciavit, ut sese loco teneret, neu absente se cum hoste manum consereret, Liv. 8, 30; and so with *ne:* id. 9, 36 *fin.*, et al.—(δ) With simple conjunctive: (legati) denuncient Gallicis populis, multitudinem suam domi contineant, Liv. 39, 54 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Calig. 55: (Alcibiades) denunciavit his (militibus), qui in stationibus erant, observarent lumen, *etc.*, Frontin. Strat. 3, 12, 1 Oud. *N. cr.*, et al.

2. In relig. lang.: (*a*) *c. acc.:* quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella denunciabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97; so caedem Caesari evidentibus prodigiis, Suet. Caes. 81; cf. also id. Aug. 94; 96; Virg. A. 3, 366, et al.—(β) With *ut:* si quid tale acciderit, ut a deo denunciatum videatur, ut exeamus e vita, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118.

3. In jurid. lang.: alicui testimonium, *To summon a witness:* si accusator voluerit testimonium eis denunciare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110 (cf. denunciatio testimonii, id. Flacc. 6, 14); so too testibus: quoniam duo genera sunt testium, aut *voluntariorum* aut *eorum, quibus in judiciis publicis lege denunciatur,* Quint. 5, 7. 9; cf. ib. § 15; Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 2. And quite abs.: non denunciavi, Cic. Fl. 15, 35.

II. Transf. beyond the technical sphere: *To announce, intimate, declare; to denounce, menace, threaten;* with *ut*, or merely the subjunct., *to intimate, order, command.*

1. Of personal subjects: (*a*) *c. acc.:* ille inimicitias mihi denunciavit, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19; cf. populo Romano servitutem, id. ib. 5, 8, 21: proscriptionem, caedem, direptionem, id. Sest. 20, 46; cf. id. ib. 17 *fin.*; Mur. 24 *fin.*, et saep.: oculis et aspectu vim tribuniciam, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13; id. Att. 13, 12, 3.—(β) With an object-sentence: Cic. Phil. 6, 3: Sex. Alfenus denunciat, sese procuratorem esse, Cic. Quint. 6, 27: quum se ad omnia, de quibus quisque audire vellet esse paratum denunciaret, id. de Or. 1, 22, 103; id. Rep. 3, 11 *ad fin.*, et saep.—(γ) With a relative sentence: denunciasti homo adulescens, quid de summa reipublicae sentires, Cic. Planc. 22.—(δ) With *ut:* mihi Lupus noster subito denunciavit, ut ad te scriberem, Cic. Fam. 11, 25.—(ε) With simple conjunctive: moneo, praedico, ante denuncio, abstineant, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12 *fin.*—(ζ) With *de:* de isto fundo, Cic. Caecin. 32 *ad fin.*—(η) *Abs.:* monente et denunciante te, Cic. Fam. 4, 3; id. Quint. 17.

2. Of subjects not personal: terra continens adventus hostium multis indiciis ante denunciat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3; illa arma non periculum nobis sed praesidium denunciant, id. Mil. 1, 3: si ante exortum nubes globabuntur, hiemem asperam denunciabunt, *etc.*, Plin. 18, 35, 78; cf. Virg. G. 1, 453: hoc juncti boves, hoc paratus equus, hoc data arma denunciant, Tac. G. 18 *ad fin.*

dēnŭo, *adv.* [contr. from de nŏvo, which thus separated never occurs; cf. Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. prol. 26; Oud. App. M. 3, p. 225. Cf., on the contrary, the Fr. *de nouveau*] *Anew, afresh, again* (most freq. in vulg. lang. in Plaut. and Ter.; elsewh. very rare; not found in Caes. and the Aug. poets).

1. i. q. de integro of the restoration of a thing which has been destroyed: *Anew, afresh, ἐκ καινῆς:* aedificantur aedes totae denuo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 36; cf. urbes terrae motu subversas denuo condidit, Suet. Aug. 47.

2. For the usual iterum, *A second time, once more, again:* si parum intellexti, dicam denuo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 59; cf. id. Mil. 3, 3, 3: Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 66; cf. id. Pers. 5, 2, 47: in Etruria rebellante denuo, Liv. 10, 31: denuo in voluntarium exsilium proficiscitur, Just. 5, 5 *fin.*; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 28.

3. For the usual rursus, of any thing that is repeated (not precisely a second time): *Once more, again;* hence often with verbs compounded with *re:* ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 115: *So.* Amphitruonis ego sum servus Sosia. *Me.* Etiam denuo? *what, again?* id. Amph. 1, 1, 238; so id. ib. 1, 1, 139; 160; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 60: Sicilia censa denuo est, Cic. Verr. 2. 2, 56: recita denuo, id. ib. 2, 1, 14.—Pleonast. connected with redire, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 51; cf. id. Truc. 2, 4, 42; with redauspicari, id. ib. 3, 5, 109; with respondere, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 24; with referre, id. Hec. prol. alt. 30. And so sometimes connected with rursus (rursum), Plaut. Casin. prol. 33; Poen. prol. 79; Auct. B. Hisp. 35 *fin.*

4. Like our *Again* (in, I am going back again) and the Gr. *αὖ*, to qualify an action as producing a return to a former state, or merely a change from the present state (so almost exclusively in colloquial lang.): aperi . . . continuo operito denuo, *and then cover it up again,* Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 76; cf. id. Merc. 5, 2, 14; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 4: et nunc quid exspectat, Syre? an dum hinc denuo abeat, *etc.*, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 32; cf. Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 80: fiet tibi puniceum corium postea atrum denuo, *and then again black,* id. Rud. 4, 3, 61; Auct. Her. 4, 19.—Cf. on this art. Hand Turs. II. p. 278–280.

* **dĕ-occo,** *To harrow:* Plin. 18, 15, 37.

Dēōis, ĭdis, *f.*, Δηωΐς, *The daughter of Deo* (Δηώ, Ceres), *i. e. Proserpine,* Ov. M. 6, 114; Aus. Ep. 4, 50.

Dēōïus, a, um, *adj. Belonging* or *sacred to Deo* (Δηώ, Ceres): quercus, Ov. M. 9, 759.

dĕ-ŏnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To unload, disburden* (very rare): **1.** Lit.: naves deoneratae, Amm. 24, 6; so Arn. 6, p. 202.—**2.** Trop.: ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere, * Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: foeditate corpora deonerans, Arn. 7, p. 249.

dĕ-opto, are, *v. a. To choose out, select:* deoptandi potestas, Hyg. Fab. 191.

‡ **deorata** perorata, Fest. p. 56.

deorsum (dissyll. *per synaeresin,* Lucr. 1, 363; 2, 205; 217; 230; 4, 630; 6, 335; cf., on the contr., trisyll., id. 2, 202. —Also deorsus, like prorsus, quorsus, rursus, adversus, App. M. 8, p. 207; 9, p. 236; de Deo Socr. p. 47; Flor. *no.* 15), *adv.* [contr. from de-vorsum, turned down] *Downward,* κάτω, opp. to sursum (freq. and quite class.; not in Caes.),

I. To indicate motion: ego me deorsum duco de arbore, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 8: deorsum cuncta feruntur (*opp.* flammae expressae sursum), Lucr. 2, 202 *sq.*; cf. id. in locc. citt. supra, Cic. N. D. 1, 25; Fin. 1, 6, 18; Cels. 5, 26, *no.* 31: reliqui (gestus) ante nos et dextra laevaque et sursum et deorsum aliquid ostendunt, Quint. 11, 3, 105; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 56: deorsum cadit, id. Rud. 1, 2, 89; cf. ut isto gladio deorsus ad meum Tlepolemum viam quaeram, *i. e.* in orcum, App. M. 8, p. 207.—**b.** Pleonast. connected with versus (versum): ubi deorsum versus ibit, Cato R. R. 156, 4; so Col. 4, 20, 3: lumbis deorsum versum pressis, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 5; cf. sagittam atque lapidem deorsum an sorsum mittas hoc interest; nam neutrum potest deorsum versum recte mitti, sed sursum utrumque optime, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1.—**c.** Connected with sursum, *Upward and downward, up and down,* ἄνω κάτω,: ne sursum deorsum cursites, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47; cf. naturis sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84; Cels. 2, 8: quum terra quatitur et sursum ac deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21.

II. To indicate position, locality: *Down, below:* qui colunt deorsum, magis aestate laborant: qui sursum, magis hieme . . . nec non sursum quam deorsum tardius seruntur ac metuntur, Var. R. R. 1, 6, 3; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 5; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 34 *sq.*

Cf. on this art. Hand Turs. II. p. 280–282.

deorsus, v. preced. *ad init.*

dē-oscŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. To kiss warmly, affectionately* (very rare): vix primo labra, Ob istam rem quin te deosculer, *etc.*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 17 *sq*, so Casinam, id. ib. 31: tuos oculos, Plaut. Casin. 1, 1, 48; so Scipionis dexteram, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2.—* **2.** Transf., *To praise, laud highly:* fidem atque ingenium pueri, Gell. 1, 23, 13.

☞ deosculatus in the pass. sense: rursum me deosculato, App. M. 2, p. 119; so id. ib. 2, p. 121.

dē-păciscor (also written depĕc.), pactus, (pect.), 3. *v. dep. To bargain for, agree upon;* and abs., *to make an agreement:* **I.** Lit. (repeatedly in Cic., elsewh. rare): ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39 *fin.*: aliquid cum aliquo, id. ib. 38, 110; cf. App. M. 10, p. 248; and depactus est cum eis, ut arma et impedimenta relinqueret, Cic. Inv. 2, 24, 72: ad conditiones alicujus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 24 *fin.*: cur non honestissimo (*sc.* periculo) depecisci velim? id. Att. 9, 7, 3.—**b.** With jurists, in a bad sense, acc. to Ulp. Dig. 3, 6, 3: "hoc edicto tenetur etiam is, qui depectus est. Depectus autem dicitur turpiter pactus."—* **II.** Trop.: jam depecisci morte cupio, *to bargain for death,* i. e. *to be content to die,* Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 14 Ruhnk. v. paciscor, *no.* II.

depactus, a, um, **1.** *Part.*, from depaciscor.—**2.** *Part.*, from depango.

dēpālātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. depalo] *A bounding with palings, a paling off:* Inscr Orell. *no.* 3689.—**2.** Dierum, *A marking off the length of hours by the shadows of small uprights fixed on the dial,* Vitr. 9, 5.

* **dēpālātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who marks out the bounds;* hence trop., *a founder:* disciplinae divinae (coupled with architectus), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 6.

* **dē-palmo,** are, *v. a.* [palma] *To strike with the open hand, to box on the ear:* Labeo in Gell. 20, 1, 13.

1. dē-pālo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To bound with palings* (late Lat.): Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3688: quodammodo mundum, Tert. adv. Herm. 29: civitatem, *to found, establish,* id. Apol. 10; cf. depalator.

2. dē-pălo, are, *v. a.* [palam] *To disclose, reveal:* adulterium Veneris (Sol), Fulg. Myth. 2, 10; id. ib. 3, 6.

dē-pango, without *perf.*, pactum, 3. *v. a. To drive down, drive in, fix into the ground* (rare): **1.** Lit.: malleolum, Col. 3, 16, 1; cf. id. 3, 21, 11; 11, 3, 26; 30; Plin. 16, 26, 46: quercus in scrobe depactae, id. 24, 1, 1: in terram depacta, id. 2, 96, 98.—* **2.** Trop.: vitae depactus terminus, Lucr. 2, 1087.

* **dē-parcus,** a, um, *adj. Excessively sparing* (cf. de, *no.* II. 2, c); hence *niggardly:* sordidos ac deparcos esse (putabat), Suet. (perh. Nero in Suet.) Ner. 30.

dē-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. *v. a. To feed down, feed off:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** Of the shepherd, Col. 2, 10, 31: glandem ego immisso pecore depasco, Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 9: saltus, Ov. F. 5, 283: luxuriem segetum, Virg. G. 1, 112.—**B.** Of the cattle: *To feed upon, eat up, consume* (in this sense also in the middle form, **depascor,** pastus, 3.).—(*a*) Form *depasco:* si hoedi roscidas herbas depaverint, Col. 7, 5, 21; so Virg. G. 4, 539. In the *part. perf.:* saepes Hyblaeis apibus florem depasta salicti, id. Ecl. 1, 55; so segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 161: altaria, poet. for *that which is upon it,* Virg. A. 5, 93.—(β) Form *depascor:* papilio ceras depascitur, Plin. 11, 19, 21: miseros morsu depascitur artus (serpens), Virg. A. 2, 215. In the *part. perf.:* Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 239; cf. depastis juvencis, Auct. Laud. Herc. 77.—**II.** Transf. (so usually as a *v. dep.*): omnia nos itidem depascimur aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12: in qua (oratione Sulpicii) interdum, ut in herbis rustici solent dicere, in summa ubertate inest luxuries quaedam, quae stilo depascenda est, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96: veterem possessionem Academiae, id. Leg. 1, 21, 55: artus depascitur arida febris, Virg. G. 3, 458; imitated by Claud. in Rufin. 1, 302; Idyll. 3, 11. Rarely in the act. form: et potuit Latinum longo depascere bello? Sil. 16, 681 (cf. carpo, *no.* II. 2, b; decerpo, *no.* II. 2, b, et al.). The *part. perf.* in a pass. signif.: ipsaque diris Frons depasta modis, Sil. 6, 51: depasti flammis scopuli, id. 12, 153.

depascor, ari, v. preced. art., *no.* I. B. and II.

* **dēpastĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [depasco] *A feeding:* animalium, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

* **dē-păvītus,** a, um, *Part.* [pavio] *Beaten down, trampled down,* trop.: Sol. 2.

depeciscor, v. depaciscor.

dēpectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depeciscor] *A bargain, contract, agreement* (late Lat., and very rare): Cod. Theod. 2, 10, 1.

dē-pecto, without *perf.*, xum, ĕre, *v. a.* *To comb off, comb down* (very rare): crines buxo, Ov. F. 6, 229; cf. jubas, id. A. A. 1, 630; and Liber depexus crinibus, id. Fast. 3, 465: ars depectendi digerendique lini, Plin. 19, 1, 3 *fin.*: vellera foliis, Virg. G. 2, 121; cf. Plin. 12, 14, 32, and 6, 17, 20.—Jocosely, i. q. *to curry one's hide,* i. e. *give him a beating:* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78.

* **dēpĕcūlātor,** ōris, *m.* [depeculor] *A plunderer, embezzler:* aerarii, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2.

‡ **dēpĕcūlātus** a pecore dicitur. Qui enim populum fraudat, peculatus poena tenetur, Fest. p. 57.

dē-pĕcūlor, atus. 1. *v. dep.* [peculium] *To despoil, pillage, rifle, plunder, embezzle* (very rare): Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17: depeculassere aliqua sperans me ac deargentassere Decalauticare, eburno speculo depeculassere, Lucil. in Non. 97, 9.—* **2.** Trop.: laudem honoremque alicujus, *i. e. to detract from, diminish,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36.

☞ In pass. signif.: populum depeculari (“ἀποσυλοῦσθαι”), Coel. in Prisc. p. 793 P.: me impune irrisum esse habitum, depeculatum eis, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 83.

dē-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a.* *To drive out, drive away, remove, expel; to drive, thrust,* or *cast down* (quite class., and very freq.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49; cf. anseres de Falerno, id. Phil. 5, 11; and eum de provincia, Nep. Cat. 2: aquam de agro, Cato R. R. 155: qui ab aris et focis ferrum flammamque depellit, Cic. Sest. 42; cf. tantam molem a cervicibus nostris, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: jugum a civibus, id. Rep. 2, 25: vincula a singulis vobis, Liv. 6, 18 *med.*, et al.: non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 38: qui recta via depulsus est, Quint. 2, 17. 29; cf. recto cursu, Hor. S. 2, 5, 78: aliquem urbe, *to banish,* Tac. A. 3, 24; cf. aliquem Italia, id. ib. 14, 50; 16, 33: nubila coelo, Tib. 1, 2, 49: ignem classibus, Virg. A. 5, 727; cf. ib. 9, 78 and 109: tela, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: cf. aerata tela alicui, Tib. 1, 10, 25; and ictus alicui, Val. Fl. 6, 652: stellas Aurora, Ov. M. 7, 100; cf. noctem Aurorae lumina, id. ib. 7, 835: quum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: cf. frigus duramque famem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: morbum, Cic. Fam. 7, 26 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 6, 17; cf. pestem augurio, Virg. A. 9, 328; and mortem fratri, Ov. Her. 14, 130, et saep.: quo (*sc.* Mantuam) solemus ovium teneros depellere fetus, *to drive down to,* Virg. E. 1, 22.—* (β) As a *v. neutr.*, *To deviate:* corpora spatio depellere paullum, Lucr. 2, 219.

B. In partic., **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To drive away, expel, dislodge* an enemy from his position: defensores vallo munitionibusque depellere, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; so hostem loco, id. ib. 7, 49; 7, 67, 5; B. C. 3, 52: terrâ, Nep. Alcib. 8, 3: tota Siciliâ, id. Timol. 2: inde (*sc.* loco editiore), Sall. J. 58, 3; cf. Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 17: praesidia ex his regionibus, Nep. Paus. 2: praesidium facile, Frontin. Strat. 1, 10, 3, et saep.—**b.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere: *To thrust out, remove* from a situation: afflicti jam et depulsi loco, Cic. Rep. 1, 44; cf. iterum ab eodem gradu depulsus est, Nep. Them. 5.

2. Econom. *t. t.*, a matre, a mamma, or abs.: *To remove from the breast, to wean,* Var. R. R. 2, 2. 17; 2, 4, 16; Col. 7, 6, 8; Pall. 4, 14. 4; Virg. E. 3, 82; 7, 15; Georg. 3, 187. Of human beings, Suet. Tib. 44.

II. Trop.: *To deter, divert, dissuade from:* aliquem de suscepta causa propositaque sententia, Cic. Lig. 9; for which aliquem sententiâ, id. Tusc. 2, 6, 16; Liv. 23, 8: aliquem de spe conatuque, Cic. Cat. 2, 7: for which aliquem spe, Liv. 31, 25 *fin.*; 41, 23: te ex illa crudeli actione meo consilio esse depulsum, Cic. Rab. perd. 5 *ad fin.*: Caesar ab superioribus consiliis depulsus; Caes. B. C. 3, 73; cf. a qua re depulsus, Nep. Dat. 7, 3; and judicem a veritate, Quint. 5 prooem. § 1, et saep.: morte voluntaria turpitudinem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3 *fin.*: duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, id. Rep. 1, 47 *fin.*; so pericula amici, id. Cluent. 6, 17: multam ipsi T. Mario, id. Fam. 5. 20, 4: omnes molestias, id. ib. 2, 16: auditiones falsas, Tac. A. 4, 11: curas vino, Tib. 1, 5, 37: ostenta a semet in capita procerum, Suet. Ner. 36, et saep.: depellere dictis, *to deny,* Lucr. 3, 322: nec tuis depellor dictis quin rumori serviam, *to be deterred,* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 14; cf. Vibidiam repellere nequivit, quin, *etc.*, *to prevent, hinder,* Tac. A. 11, 34.—Abs.: dis depellentibus (*i. e.* averruncis) agnam Percute, Pers. 5, 167 Plum.

dē-pendĕo, ēre, *v. a.* *To hang from* or *on, to hang down* (not freq. till the Aug. per.; not found in Cic. and Caes.): **I.** Lit.: (anellus) unus ex uno, Lucr. 6, 915; cf. sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus, Virg. A. 6, 301: dependente a cervicibus pugione, Suet. Galb. 11: dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, Virg. A. 1, 726; so galea ramis, id. ib. 10, 836: parma laevo lacerto, id. ib. 11, 693: hasta humero; Quint. 11, 3, 130: serta tectis, Ov. M. 4, 760: cervina vellera lateri sinistro, id. ib. 6, 593: coma Tigridi, id. A. A. 1, 224: laqueo dependentem invenere, Liv. 42, 28 *ad fin.*: dependente brachio, Suet. Caes. 82; Ov. F. 3, 267.—**II.** Trop. (only in Ovid): *To depend upon* a thing: dependetque fides a veniente die, Ov. F. 3, 356. And hence of etymol. dependence, *i. e. to be derived:* hujus et *augurium* dependet origine verbi (*sc. augustus*) Et quodcumque sua Juppiter *auget* ope, id. ib. 1, 611.

dē-pendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.* (orig., to weigh out; hence), *To pay* (rare, but quite class.): **1.** Lit.: mi abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.*; so Col. 5. 1, 8; Just. 22, 8, 8; App. M. 8, p. 213; Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 42; Gaj. Inst. 2, § 127: dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spopondisti, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9; cf. Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 25.—**2.** Trop.: reipublicae poenas aut praesenti morte aut turpi exsilio, Cic. Sest. 67. 140; so poenas reip., id. Cat. 4, 5, 10.—**B.** Transf.: *To spend, expend, lay out* upon a thing (post-Aug.): plus in operis servorum avocandis quam in pretio rerum hujusmodi dependitur, Col. 11, 1, 20; cf. id. 4, 22, 7: tempora Niliaco amori, Luc. 10, 80; cf. caput felicibus armis, *to give up, abandon,* id. ib. 8, 101.—* **II.** *Neutr.*, *To weigh less:* nec dependis nec propendis, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 39 (v. the pass. in connection).

dēpendŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [dependeo] *Hanging down* (an Appuleian word): crines cervice, App. M. 2, p. 119: alii statuis, id. ib. 3, p. 130.

* **dē-pennātus,** a, um, *adj.* [penna] *Winged,* trop.: depennato orationis eloquio, Var. in Fulg. 561, 12.

deperditus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from deperdo.

dē-perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To destroy, ruin.* So only in the *part. perf.*, and rare: sator inopia deperditus, *i. e. impoverished,* Phaedr. 1, 14, 1: ut est deperditus Io, *i. e. desperately in love,* Prop. 2, 30, 29; cf. amore, Suet. Dom. 3:—deperditum intelligitur, quod in rerum natura esse desiit, Gaj. Dig. 5, 3. 21.—More freq., and quite class., **II.** *To lose:* qui non solum bona sed etiam honestatem miseri deperdiderunt, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11: nihil sui, Caes. B. G. 1, 43, 8: vitalem sensum. Lucr. 3, 526: folia (arbores), Plin. 16, 22, 34: colorem, id. 37, 8, 33; Tib. 1, 4, 29 *sq.*, et saep.: gratiam, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 9: tantum ejus opinionis, Caes. B. G. 5, 54 *fin.*: bonam formam, Hor. S. 1, 2, 61: usum linguae, Ov. M. 5, 562, et al.: ne quid ex his deperdat, id. Tusc. 5, 14; cf. paucos ex suis (nostri), Caes. B. G. 3, 28 *fin.*: ne quid apud vos de existimatione sua deperderet, Cic. Fontej. 9, 19; so quid de libertate, id. Verr. 2, 2, 30: nihil de jure civitatis, id. Caecin. 35, 102: paullulum admodum de celeritate (stilus), Quint. 10, 7, 24: ne quid Summa deperdat metuens, aut ampliet ut rem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 32: quod ex naufragio expulsum est . . . non est in derelicto, sed in deperdito Javol. Dig. 41, 2, 21; cf. Gaj. ib. 5, 3, 21 —Hence

* dēperdĭtus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II.), *Corrupt, abandoned:* Gell. 5, 1, 3.

dē-pĕrĕo, ii, 4. *v. n.* *To go to ruin, perish; to be lost, undone:* **I.** In gen. (quite class.): neque adaugescit quicquam neque deperit inde (*sc.* de materia), Lucr. 2, 296: tempestate naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, magna pars deperiit, id. B. C. 3, 87; cf. id. B. G. 7, 31, 4: si servus deperisset, *had been lost* (by death or flight), Cic. Top. 3, 15: ut scida ne qua depereat, id. Att. 1, 20 *ad fin.*; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 40, et saep.: auro rerum uni nihil igne deperit, Plin. 33, 3, 19.—**II.** In partic., of lovers: *To be desperately in love with, dying with love for* a person (not so in Cic.; neither in Virg., Hor., nor Ovid; but esp. freq. in Plaut.); constr. aliquem (amore), more rarely alicujus amore, in aliquo, and *abs.*: ut hic te efflictim deperit, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 19; so aliquam (coupled with deamare), id. Epid. 2, 2, 35: aliquam, id. Casin. 1, 1, 19; 2, 8. 34; Curc. 1, 1, 46; Epid. 2, 2, 114; Bacch. 3, 3, 66, et saep.; Ter. Heaut 3, 2, 14; Catull. 100, 2: amore aliquam deperire, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 43; cf. illum deperit impotente amore, Catull. 35, 12: amore mulierculae, Liv. 27, 15; so id. 56, 50; cf. amore sui, Suet. Vesp. 22: quum laceratum corpus, in quo deperibat, intueretur, Curt. 8, 6; Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 62.

dē-pĕtīgo, ĭnis, *f.* *A leprosy, scab,* spread over the whole body (v. de, *no.* II. 2, c), Cato R. R. 157 *fin.*; cf. scabies deque petigo, Lucil. in Non. 160, 18.

depexus, a, um, *Part.*, from depecto.

depictus, a, um, *Part.*, from depingo.

dē-pĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. pilus] *Without hair* (very rare): genae, App. M. 7, p. 191; cf. pueri (coupled with glabri), Non. (Var. in Non.?) 530, 25.

dē-pĭlo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To pull out the hair, pluck out the feathers* (ante-class. and post-Aug., and rare): Graecatim depilari magis quam amiciri, Tert. Pall. 4: perdicem, Apic. 6, 3; Mart. 9, 28: struthiocamelus, Sen. Cons. Sap. 17: amygdalae, Apic. 2, 2.—**2.** Transf., depilatus, *Plucked,* i. e. *plundered, cheated,* Lucil. in Non. 36, 28.

dē-pingo, nxi, pictum, 3. (*perf. syncop.* depinxti, Plaut. Poen. 5. 2, 154) *v. a.* **I.** *To depict, portray, paint, draw* (rare, but quite class.): **1.** Lit.: tabellas obscoenas, Prop. 2. 6, 27: imaginem in tabula sipariove, Quint. 6, 1, 32; cf. Gell. 19, 10, 2: pugnam Marathoniam, Nep. Milt. 6, 3.—**2.** Trop., by speech or in thought: *To portray, represent, sketch, describe, imagine, conceive:* formam verbis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 154; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 63; and in illa (*sc.* republica), quam sibi Socrates Peripatetico illo in sermone depinxerit, Cic. Rep. 2, 29: vitam hujusce, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: minuta quaedam nimiumque depicta, *too elaborately defined,* id. Or. 12, 39: mens nostra aliquid cogitatione, *i. e. to imagine,* id. N. D. 1, 15, 39; cf. id. Acad. 2, 15, 48.—**II.** *To embroider:* depictas gemmatasque indutus paenulas, Suet. Calig. 52.

dē-plango, nxi, 3. *v. a.* *To bewail, lament,* (poet. word, and very rare): Cadmeida palmis Deplanxere domum, Ov. M. 4, 546; so id. ib. 14, 580: Sen. Herc. Oet. 1852: antiqua peccata, Hier. Jes. 1, 1, 1.

dē-plāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To level off, to make level* or *even* (post-class.): montes, Lact. 4, 12: vulnus, Veg. 3, 19, cf. ib. 22, 2.

dē-planto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** *To take off a twig* or *shoot:* Var. R. R. 1, 40, 4; so virgulas de cytiso, id. ib. 1, 43.—Hence, **b.** Transf., *To break off.* ramum, Col. 2, 2, 26.—**2.** *To set in the ground, to plant,* Plin. 17, 16, 26; 17, 20, 33; cf. Voss ad Virg. G. 2, 65.

dē-plĕo, ēvi, 2. *v. a.* *To empty out, to draw off* (very rare): oleum, Cato R. R. 64 *fin.*; Col. 12, 50, 8 and 10: sanguinem, *to let blood*, Plin. 18, 16, 43; for which, animal, Veg. 1, 13, 4; 1, 22, 1; 1, 24.—Poet.: haustu fontes, Stat. Ach. 1, 8: vitam querelis, Manil. 4, 13.

* **dē-plexus**, a, um, *adj.* [plector] *Clasping, grasping* any thing: Lucr. 5, 1320.

* **dēplōrābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [deploro] *Bitterly weeping*: Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 38 (also quoted in Non. 509, 7).

dē-plōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A beweeping, bewailing*, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 9; Ep. 74 *med.*; Tert. Apol. 1.

dē-plōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *To weep bitterly, to wail, lament, complain* (repeatedly in Cic.; elsewh. not so used): afflictus et jacens et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13 *fin.*: de suis incommodis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 27; so de aliqua re, id. ib. 2, 3, 18 (coupled with conqueri); Sest. 6, 14.—**2.** Transf., of the vine: *To drop, bleed greatly*: Pall. Febr. 30.—Far more freq. and quite class., but not in Caes., **II.** *Act.*, *To bitterly weep for, bewail, lament, deplore*: si ad scopulos haec conqueri ac deplorare vellem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67: damnationem illam, id. Clu. 24, 65; so aliquid, id. Cat. 4, 2 *fin.* (coupled with lamentari); id. de Sen. 23, 84; Tusc. 5, 39, 115, et al.; Liv. 4, 40; 29, 31; 43, 7, et al.; Ov. M. 5, 63; 13, 481; Trist. 3, 5, 8, et saep.: quae de altero deplorentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 211; cf. multa de Gnaeo deplorabo, id. Att. 9, 18.—**B.** Since the Aug. per., meton. (*effectus pro causa*, to weep for as lost, *i. e.*), *To regard as lost, to give up*: Lucr. 5, 40; so agros, id. 41, 6: paene Romanum nomen, id. 9, 7: diem, Quint. 10, 3, 128: exitum, Flor. 2, 18, 15: res, id. 2, 15, 16: deplorata spes est, Liv. 26, 12; cf. vota coloni, Ov. M. 1, 272.

dē-plŭit, ĕre, *v. n.* *To rain down* (a poet. word, and very rare): multus in terras deplueretque lapis, Tib. 2, 5, 72: inque sinus matris violento defluit imbre (Juppiter), Col. poeta 10, 206.—With an *acc.*: (Niobe) lacrimas depluit, Prop. 2, 20, 8.

* **dē-plūmis**, e, *adj.* [pluma] *Without feathers, featherless*: nudae atque deplumes (hirundines), Plin. 10, 24, 34.

dē-pŏlĭo, without *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To smooth off, polish off* (very rare): aliquid cote, Plin. 36, 25, 63. Comic.: dorsum meum virgis, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 85.—**2.** “DEPOLITUM perfectum, quia omnes perfectiones antiqui politiones appellabant,” Fest. p. 54; cf. the follg. art.

* **dēpŏlītĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [depolio, *no.* 2, a careful tending; hence concr.], A tasteful cultivation. *A charming possession, estate*: agri depolitiones, Var. in Non. 66, 29.

* **dēpompātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [depompo] Lit., A depriving of ornament; hence *A dishonoring*: Christianorum, Hier. adv. Rufin. 31.

* **dē-pompo**, are, *v. a.* Lit., To deprive of ornament; hence *To dishonor*: Hier. in Nahum. c. 3.

* **dē-pondĕro**, are, *v. n.* *To press down by its weight, to weigh down*: Petr. poet. frgm. 26, 3.

deponens, entis, *Pa.*, v. the follg. art., *ad fin.*

dē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. (*perf.* deposivi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 4; deposivit, id. Most. 2, 1, 35: Catull. 34, 8: *part. sync.* depostus, Lucil. in Non. 279, 19; v. pono) *v. a.* *To lay away, to put* or *place aside; to lay, put,* or *set down; to lay, place, set, deposit* (uncommonly freq. in all periods and sorts of writing); constr. *abs.* or with *in c. abl.*, sometimes with *in c. acc.*; cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 470, and v. the follg.

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: caput deponit, condormiscit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81; cf. caput terrae, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 20: corpora (pecudes), Lucr. 1, 259; cf. corpora sub ramis arboris, Virg. A. 7, 108; also fessum latus sub lauru, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 19: mentum in gremiis mimarum, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 24, et saep.: onus, Lucr. 3, 1072: Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10 Sull. 23, 65; Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3, et al.; cf. onera jumentis, Caes. B. C. 1, 80, 2: arma, Caes. B. G. 4, 32 *ad fin.*; B. C. 3, 10, 9; Liv. 5, 2, et al.; cf. depositis in contubernio armis, Caes. B. C. 3, 76, 2, and arma humeris, Virg. A. 12, 707; Liv. 9, 46: coronam, and, shortly after, coronam Romae in aram Apollinis, id. 23, 11: ungues et capillos, *i. e. to take off, cut off*, Petr. 104, 6; cf. comas (for which, shortly before, secuit capillos), Mart. 5, 48, 6; and crinem, Tac. H. 4, 61, et saep.: argenti pondus defossâ terrâ, Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: semina vel scrobe vel sulco, *to deposit in the earth, to set in, plant*, Col. 5, 4, 2; and stirpem vitis aut oleae, id. 1, 1, 5: malleolum in terram, id. 3, 10, 19: plantas sulcis, Virg. G. 2, 24, et saep.: exercitum in terram for exponere, Just. 4, 5, 8.—Poet. of *bearing, bringing forth* (as the putting off of a burden): (Latonia) quam mater prope Deliam Deposivit olivam, Catull. 34, 8; cf. onus naturae, Phaedr. 1, 18, 5; and id. 1, 19, 4. *To lay as a stake, wager*: *Dam.* Ego hanc vitulam ... Depono. *Men.* De grege non ausim quicquam deponere tecum ... verum pocula ponam Fagina, Virg. E. 3, 31 *sq.*, et saep.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pregn., *To lay up, lay aside, put by, deposit* any where; *to give in charge to, commit to the care of, intrust to* any one, *sc.* for preservation, safe-keeping: non semper deposita reddenda: si gladium quis apud te sana mente deposuerit, repetat insaniens: reddere peccatum sit, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95; so aliquid apud aliquem, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 72; Caes. B. C. 3, 108 *fin.*; Quint. 5, 13, 49; 7, 2, 50; Suet. Aug. 101, et saep., cf. also obsides apud eos, Caes. B. G. 7, 63, et al.: praedam in silvis, Caes. B. G. 6, 41; cf. pecuniam in templo, Liv. 44, 25: pecunias in publica fide, id. 24, 18 *ad fin.*; but also liberos, uxores suaque omnia in silvas, Caes. B. G. 4, 19; and HS sexagies in publicum, id. B. C. 1, 23, 4 Oud. *N. cr.*: impedimenta citra flumen Rhenum, id. B. G. 2, 29, 4: saucios, id. B. C. 3, 78, 1 and 5, et saep.: habere aliquid in deposito, Papin. Dig. 36, 3, 5 *fin.*: si pro deposito apud eum fuerit, Ulp. ib. 33, 8, 8, § 5.

2. Because it was the custom to take a person who had just died out of bed and lay him on the ground, meton. depositus, *Just dying, just dead; dying, dead*: jam tum depostu' bubulcus Exhalans animam pulmonibus aeger agebat, Lucil. in Non. 279, 19; Caecil. ib. 30: ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Virg. A. 12, 395 Serv.: jam prope depositus, certe jam frigidus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 47: depositum nec me qui fleat ullus erit, id. Trist. 3, 3, 40: DEPOSITVS IN PACE, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 5014; cf. ib. *no.* 4874. And transf.: mihi videor magnam et maxime aegram et prope depositam reip. partem suscepisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2.

3. In post-Aug. lang., esp. freq. in the jurists, of buildings, *etc.*: *To pull down, take down, demolish*: aedificium vel arboris ramos, Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 17 (shortly after, qui *tollit* aedificium vel *deprimit*); so id. ib. 8, 5, 6; Paul. ib. 8, 2, 31; 10, 1, 4; Jabol. ib. 41, 3, 23 *fin.*, et saep.: deposita arx, Stat. S. 1, 4, 91.

II. Trop.: **1.** With a predominant notion of putting away, removing, *etc.*: *To lay down, give up, resign, get rid of*: studia de manibus, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 3: ex memoria insidias, id. Sull. 6, 18: in sermone et suavitate alicujus omnes curas doloresque deponere, id. Fam. 4, 6, 2: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13 *fin.*; so contentionem, Liv. 4, 6; cf. certamina, id. ib.; and bellum, Ov. M. 8, 47; 14, 571; Tac. H. 2, 37; id. *opp.* incipere, Sall. J. 83, 1; *opp.* coepisse, Liv. 31, 1; and connected with omittere, id. 31, 31 *ad fin.*: deponere amicitias suscipere inimicitias, Cic. Lael. 21, 77; so invidiam, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: simultates, id. Planc. 31, 76: moerorem et luctum, id. Phil. 14, 13: omnem spem contentionis, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: consilium adeundae Syriae, id. B. C. 3, 103: imperium, id. B. G. 7, 33 *ad fin.*; B. C. 2, 32, 9; Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11; Liv. 2, 28, et al.; cf. provinciam, Cic. Pis. 2, 5; Fam. 5, 2, 3; dictaturam, Quint. 3, 8, 53; 5, 10, 71; Suet. Caes. 77: nomen, id. Ner. 41; Ov. M. 15, 543: famem, id. Fast. 6, 530; cf. sitim in unda vicini fontis, id. Met. 4, 98: morbos, Plin. 7, 50, 51, et saep.

2. (acc. to *no.* I. B) *To deposit, intrust, commit to*, for safe-keeping: populi Romani jus in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic. Caecin. 35 *fin.*: aliquid rimosa in aure, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46: aliquid tutis auribus, id. Od. 1, 27, 18.—Hence

dēpōnens, entis, *Pa.*, subst. (*sc.* verbum, lit., a word that lays aside its proper pass. signif.), In the later gramm. lang. a term denoting that class of verbs which resemble the Greek middle verbs; *Deponent*, Charis. p. 143 P.; Diom. p. 327 ib.; Prisc. p. 787 ib. *sq.*, et saep.

‡ **dēpontāni** senes appellabantur, qui sexagenarii de ponte dejiciebantur, Fest. p. 57; v. sexagenarius.

dēpŏpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depopulor] *A laying waste, marauding, pillaging* (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare), Cic. Pis. 17, 40; Verr. 1, 4, 12; Fontej. 16, 34; Rep. 2, 14; Liv. 43, 23. In *plur.*, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25.

* **dēpŏpŭlātor**, ōris, *m.* [depopulor] *One who lays waste, a marauder, spoiler, pillager*: fori, Pseudo-Cic. Dom. 5, 13.

depopulo, are, v. the follg., *ad fin.*

dē-pŏpŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* *To lay waste, ravage, plunder, pillage* (quite class.): ut Ambiorigis fines depopularentur, Caes. B. G. 6, 42 *fin.*; cf. ad fines depopulandos, id. ib. 7, 64, 6; Hirt. 8, 24, 4; Liv. 10, 12, et al.: agros Remorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 7, 3; so agros, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36; Phil. 7, 5, 15; Liv. 5, 4 *ad fin.*; 22, 13; 43, 5, et saep.; cf. extrema agri Romani, Liv. 4, 1: eam regionem, Caes. B. G. 6, 33, 2: vicinam humum late, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 56, et saep.: multas domos, plurimas urbes, omnia fana, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 11: quos fidos nobis rebatur depopulari, Tac A. 13, 37.—**b.** Transf. out of the milit. sphere: quos impune depopulatur et dispoliatur dedecus, Afran. in Non. 480, 13; Ov. F. 1, 684: hereditates, *to waste, dissipate*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 4, 1: in qua (*sc.* urbe) omne mortalium genus vis pestilentiae depopulabatur, *swept away, destroyed*, Tac. A. 16, 13.

☞ **a.** Active form depopulo, are: agros audaces depopulant servi, Enn. in Non. 471, 19: macellum, Caecil. ib. 18: agros provinciamque, Auct. B. Hisp. 42, 6; greges, Val. Fl. 6, 531.—**b.** Depopulor, ari, in pass. signif.: communi latrocinio terra omnis depopulabitur, Lact. Ira D. 16 *ad fin.* In class. lang. only in the *part. perf.*: depopulatis agris, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 4: depopulata Gallia, id. ib. 7, 77, 14: late depopulato agro, Liv. 9, 36: omnis ora maritima depopulata ab Achaeis erat, id. 37, 4; id. 10, 15.

dēportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deporto] (an extremely rare word) *A carrying* or *conveying away, a transportation*: Cato R. R. 144, 3.—**2.** In partic., *A perpetual banishment, transportation, deportation*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 3; 48, 22, 6, et al.; cf. deporto, *no.* II. 2.

* **dēportātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Beloginng to removal* or *transportation*: onus, Imp. Const. Cod. 12, 47, 1.

dē-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To carry* or *convey down; to carry off, to convey away* (freq. and good prose),

I. In gen.: de fundo tigna et oleam ne deportato, Cato R. R. 144, 3: arma Brundisium jumentis, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, A *fin.*: frumentum in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 60, 3; cf. Suet. Caes. 43: ossa ejus in Cappadociam ad matrem, Nep. Eum. 13 *fin.*: corpus Augusti Romam, Suet. Claud. 6; cf. id. Aug. 100; Tib. 75; id. Ner. 31: per vicos, id. Aug. 78 *fin.*, et saep.: ut te Leucadem deportaret, Cic. Fam. 16, 5: naves partem exercitus eo deportaverant. Caes. B. C. 1, 27; so of transporting by water, id. B. G. 3, 12, 3; Liv. 43, 6; Suet. Tib. 18: quos (serpentes) flumina deportant, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 136; id. 2, 103, 106, § 234.

II. In partic., as a polit. *t. t.* **1.** *To bring* or *fetch home* any thing from the provinces: victorem exercitum, Cic. Manil. 21; so of bringing home an army from a province, Liv. 26, 21; 30, 40 *fin.*; 39, 38; 40, 35; 41, 17; 45, 38, et al.; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16: cum aliud nihil ex tanta praeda domum suam deportavisset, id. Rep. 1, 14.—**b.** Transf., of abstract objects: tertium triumphum, Cic. Off. 1, 22 *ad fin.*; cf. lauream, Tac. A. 2, 26 *fin.*; and gloriam ex illis gentibus, Curt. 9, 10: si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7: te (*sc.* Atticum) non cognomen solum Athenis deportasse, sed humanitatem et prudentiam intelligo, id. de Sen. 1: nihil ex ista provincia potes, quod jucundius sit, deportare, id. Fam. 7, 15 *fin.*: ex Asia deportatum flagitium ac dedecus, id. Muren. 5, 12.

2. *To banish, transport, sc.* to a distant place for life (attended with loss of citizenship and testatorship, both of which the relegatus retained; v. Ulp. Dig. 48, 22, 7, § 3; Gaj. ib. 28, 1, 8) (mostly post-Aug.): "inter poenas est etiam insulae deportatio, quae poena adimit civitatem Romanam," *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 22, 6: Vibius Serenus in insulam Amorgum deportatur, Tac. A. 4, 13: ut liberti quoque Italia deportarentur, id. ib. 14, 45: in reis deportatis, Quint. 5, 2, 1.—**b.** Transf.: non hoc publicitus scelus hinc deportarier In solas terras? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 85.

dē-posco, pŏposci, 3. *v. a.* *To demand, require, request earnestly, vehemently* (freq. and quite class.),

1. In gen.: unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, Cic. Manil. 2, 5; cf. id. 15, 44: id non modo non recusem, sed etiam appetam atque deposcam, id. Phil. 3, 13, 33; so *opp.* recusare, id. Flacc. 38 *fin.*: sibi naves, Caes. B. C. 1, 56, 3: pugnam, Suet. Oth. 9; Frontin. Strat. 1, 11, 1; 2, 1, 3: pericula (*opp.* detrectare), Tac. Agr. 11, et saep.—Abs.: de proelio cogitandum, sicut semper depoposcimus, Caes. B. C. 3, 85 *fin.*: omnibus pollicitationibus deposcunt, qui belli initium faciant, id. B. G. 7, 1, 5.

II. In partic., **1.** *To demand, request for one's self the performance of any duty* or *business*: sibi id muneris, id. B. C. 1, 57: tibi partes istas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 45; so primas sibi partes, Suet. Calig. 56: illam sibi officiosam provinciam depoposcit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Sull. 18 *fin.*; cf. consulatum sibi, Suet. Aug. 26: sibi has urbanas insidias caedis atque incendiorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 6: coloniam tutandam, Suet. Vit. 1.

2. *To require* or *demand* a person, in order to bring him to punishment: aliquem ad mortem, Caes. B. C. 3, 110, 5; cf. aliquem ad supplicium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38, 3: aliquem ad poenam, Suet. Tit. 6: aliquem morti, Tac. A. 1, 23: ad ducem ipsum in poenam foederis rupti deposcendum, Liv. 21, 6: auctorem culpae, id. 21, 10; cf. Hannibalem, Just. 32, 4, 8: ausum Talia deposcunt, Ov. M. 1, 200; Luc. 5, 296, et saep.

3. A gladiator's *t. t.*: *To call out, challenge* one to fight: Liv. 2, 49.

dēpŏsĭtārĭus, ii, *m.* [depono, *no.* I. B; prop. pertaining to a deposit; hence] In jurid. Lat., **1.** *One who receives a deposit, a trustee, depositary*, Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 36; 16, 3, 7, § 2 (twice).—**2.** *One who makes a deposit, a depositor*, id. ib. 16, 3, 7 *fin.*

dēpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depono] (a post-Aug. word; most freq. in jurid. Lat.) **I.** Lit., *A laying down, putting off*: **1.** *A depositing* for safe-keeping, Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1; 5; Florent. ib. 17.—**2.** *A pulling* or *tearing down*: aedificii, Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 9, § 2.—**3.** *A depositing in the earth, burying*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1121 (of 384 A.D.).—**II.** Trop.: testium, *A deposition, testimony*, Cod. Just. 2, 43, 3: dignitatis, *a lowering, degradation*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8.—**2.** In rhetor.: *The close* at the end of a period: prout aut depositio aut inceptio aut transitus postulabit, Quint. 11, 3, 46 Spald.

* **dēpŏsĭtīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a deposit*: pecuniae, *given in deposit*, Cassiod. Var. 6, 8.

dēpŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug. and very rare) **1.** *One who deposits* a thing for safe-keeping, *a depositor*, Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 37.—**2.** *A destroyer*: patris natique, *i. e. a denier, disowner*, Prud. Apoth. 179.

depositus, a, um, *Part.*, from depono.

* **depostŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [depostulo] *One who demands* a person, *sc.* for punishment, torture, *etc.*: Christianorum, Tert. Apol. 35.

* **dē-postŭlo,** are, *v. a.* *To demand, require earnestly* (the class. deposco): auxilia sibi, Auct. B. Hisp. 1 *fin.*

‡ **dē-pŏtītur** ἀπολαύει, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēpraedātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depraedor] *A plundering* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 2, 6, 5; 12, 36, 9; Lact. Epit. 11; Aug. Civ. D. 22, 22.

dēpraedātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A plunderer* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 199.

dē-praedor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* *To plunder, pillage, ravage* (post-class.): agros, Just. 24, 6, 3; App. M. 8, p. 215; Vulg. Hiob. 24, 9.—In pass. signif.: agri, depraedati, Dict. Cretens. 2, 16 Deder. *N. cr.*

dēpraesentĭārum, *adv.* [formed after the analogy of impraesentiarum] *At present, now* (only in the follg. two passages): Petr. 58, 3; id. ib. 74, 17.

* **dē-prandis,** e, *adj.* [prandeo] *Fasting*: leo, Naev. in Fest. s. v. OREAE, p. 189.

dēprāvāte, *adv.* *Perversely*, etc.; v. depravo, *ad fin.*

dēprāvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depravo] *A perverting, distorting, corrupting, vitiating* (repeatedly in Cic.; elsewh. rare): **1.** Lit.: distortio et depravatio quaedam, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35; cf. pedum, manuum, articulorum omnium depravationes, Sen. Ep. 24 *med.*: oris, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 252.—**2.** Trop.: depravatio et foeditas animi, connected with deformitas corporis, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: verbi, id. Part. Or. 36, 127: consuetudinum, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29.—Abs.: Cic. Div. 2, 67.

dē-prāvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pravus] *To pervert, distort, disfigure* (good prose): **1.** Lit.: depravata corrigere crura, Var. L. L. 9, 5, 128; cf. so *opp.* corrigere, Cic. Fin. 1, 6; Div. 2, 46: (oculi) uni animalium homini depravantur, unde cognomina Strabonum et Paetorum, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150.—**2.** Trop.: *To pervert, seduce, corrupt, deprave*: nihil est quin male narrando possit depravarier, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 17: jureconsultorum ingeniis pleraque corrupta ac depravata, Cic. Mur. 12, 27; cf. so coupled with corrumpere, id. Arch. 4, 8: (Campanos) nimiae rerum omnium copiae depravabant, id. Agr. 2, 35 *fin.*: puer indulgentia nostra depravatus, id. Att. 10, 4, 5: ferarum natura malâ disciplinâ, id. Fin. 2, 11; cf. mores hac dulcedine corruptelaque depravati, id. Leg. 2, 15, 38; and consuetudo depravata (*opp.* recta), Var. L. L. 9, 12, 130: inania verba in hos modos, Quint. 9, 3, 100; cf. id. ib. 6, 3, 6, et saep.: seductus ac depravatus ab aliquo, *Caes. B. C. 1, 7; cf. magna pars gratia depravata, * Sall. J. 15. 2; and plebem consiliis, Liv. 45, 23.—Abs.: solent domestici depravare nonnumquam, Cic. Phil. 1, 13 *fin.*—Hence

* dēprāvāte, *adv.* *Perversely, wrongly*: neque depravate judicare neque corrupte, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71.

* **dēprĕcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [deprecor] *That may be entreated, exorable*: Vulg. Ps. 90, 13.

* **dēprĕcābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Earnestly entreating*: deprecabundus et genibus principis accidens, Tac. A. 15, 53.

* **dēprĕcānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Exorable*: "fulmina, quae speciem periculi sine periculo afferunt," Caecina in Sen. Q. N. 2, 49.

dēprĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A warding off* or *averting by prayer*; *a deprecating, deprecation*: periculi, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 26: venia deprecationis, Quint. prooem. § 2.—**b.** In relig. lang., *An imprecation*: defigi diris deprecationibus, Plin. 28, 2, 4: deorum, *an invoking of the gods in making imprecations*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16.—More freq., **2.** Transf., *A prayer for pardon, deprecation*: ejus facti, Cic. Part. Or. 37 *fin.*; cf. inertiae, Hirt. B. G. 8 *prooem.* § 1; Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 7.—So too in rhetoric, like the Gr. προπαραίτησις or συγγνώμη, "Cic. Inv. 2, 34; de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*; Auct. Her. 1, 14; Quint. 9, 1, 32; 5, 13, 5; 7, 4, 3;" 11, 1, 52.

* **dēprĕcātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Deprecative*: qualitas, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 147.

dēprĕcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who averts by praying*; *an interceder, intercessor*: hujus periculi, Cic. Balb. 18: miseriarum, id. Flacc. 1: causae suae, Tac. H. 3, 31: non solum sui deprecator, sed etiam accusator mei, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 2; for which, ego apud consulem deprecator defensorque vobis adero, Liv. 36, 35: fortunarum alicujus, Cic. Planc. 42, 102; cf. salutis meae, id. Sest. 12, 27: deprecatorem me pro illius periculo praebeo, id. Fam. 2, 13, 2: legatos deprecatoresque ad aliquem mittere, id. Manil. 12 *ad fin.*; so abs., Caes. B. G. 1, 9, 2; 6, 4; 5; Liv. 44, 14.

* **dēprĕcātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [deprecator] *Deprecatory*: verba, Vulg. Macc. 1, 10, 24.

dēprĕcātrix, īcis, *f.* [deprecator, *no.* 2] *A female intercessor* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12.

dē-prĕcor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* *To avert, ward off* (*sc.* from one's self or others) *by praying*; *to deprecate*; also *to pray, to intercede* for the averting of any evil, or to obtain pardon for any transgression (cf. Gell. 6, 16) (very freq. and quite class.); constr. with the *acc.* (*rei v. personae*), the *inf.*, an object-sentence, *ne*, *quin*, and *abs.*: (*a*) *c. acc. rei*: ullam ab sese calamitatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 60 *fin.*; cf. ut a me quandam prope justam patriae queremoniam detester ac deprecer, id. Cat. 1, 11: quibus servitutem mea miseria deprecor? Enn. in Gell. 6, 16, 9; cf. ego cum meae vitae parcam, letum inimico deprecor, id. ib. § 10: qui nullum genus supplicii deprecatus est neque recusavit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; so mortem, Caes. B. G. 7, 40, 6; Ov. F. 2, 103; Pont. 1, 2, 59; cf. non jam mortem neque aerumnas, tantummodo inimici imperium et cruciatus corporis deprecor, Sall. J. 24, 10: periculum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5; Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 3 (coupled with refugere); Liv. 3, 58: poenam, id. 40, 15; Suet. Aug. 5: ignominiam, Liv. 27, 20 *fin.*: iram senatus, id. 39, 35: invidiam, Suet. Calig. 9: praecipiendi munus, Quint. 2, 12, 12, et saep.—Of abstract subjects: Claudii invidiam Gracchi caritas deprecabatur, *averted*, Cic. Rep. 6, 2 (in Gell. 6, 16, 11, and Non. 290, 17).—(*β*) *c. acc. pers.*, usually in the sense of *praying*: Cic. Sest. 12: in hoc te deprecor, ne, *etc.*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: deprecari Patres, ne festinarent decernere, *etc.*, Liv. 34, 59: senatum literis deprecatus est, ne, *etc.*, Suet. Caes. 29: dispensatorem deprecati sumus, ut, *etc.*, Petr. 30, 9: deos mala, Sen. Q. N. 2, 33; cf. hoc superos, hoc te quoque deprecor, Val. Fl. 8, 53: numina versu, Petr. 133, 2.—Less freq. in the sense of *averting*: lecto te solum, lecto te deprecor uno, Prop. 2, 34, 17.—(*γ*) *c. inf.*: umbram accipere, Stat. Theb. 8, 116; Luc. 9, 213.—* (*δ*) With an object-sentence: *To plead in excuse*: postquam errasse regem et Jugurthae scelere lapsum deprecati sunt, Sall. J. 104, 4 Kritz.—(*ε*) *c. ne*: primum deprecor, ne me, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 1: unum petere ac deprecari … ne se armis despoliaret, Caes. B. G. 2, 31, 4; cf. also *no. β.* And with the *dat.* of the person for whom one entreats: deprecari alicui ne vapulet, Plaut. Asin. grex 5.—* (*ζ*) With *quin*: Catull. 44, 18.—(*η*) *Abs.*: pro amico, pro republica deprecari, Cic. Sest. 12 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Claud. 21, Vit. 14: arma deponat, roget, deprecetur, Cic. Phil. 5, 1, 3; so id. Or. 40, 138; Att. 11, 6 *ad fin.*; Caes. B. G. 4, 7, 3; 5, 6, 2; 6, 4, 2; Quint. 5, 13, 2; 9, 1, 25; 10, 1, 71, et al.; Suet. Caes. 1; Aug. 65; Tib. 2, 36; * Virg. A. 12, 931; Ov. Am. 2, 9, 26, et al.

2. In relig. lang., *To imprecate*: diras devotiones in eum deprecata, App. M. 9, p. 227.—**b.** Transf.: quasi non totidem mox deprecor illi Assidue, *execrate*, Catull. 92, 3 ("dictum est quasi *detestor* vel *exsecror* vel *depello* vel *abominor*," Gell. 6, 16, 5).

II. *To pray for* something that is in danger: vitam alicujus ab aliquo, Cic. Sull. 26; cf. vitam sibi, Auct. B. Afr. 89, 3; and paucos dies exsolvendo donativo deprecatum, Tac. H. 1, 41: quos senatus non ad pacem deprecandam, sed ad denunciandum bellum miserat, Cic. Fam. 12, 24. Also with personal objects: a vobis deprecor custodem salutis meae, Cic. Planc. 42, 102: nullae sunt imagines, quae me a vobis deprecentur, id. Agr. 2, 36 *fin.*: te assiduae lacrimae C. Marcelli deprecantur, id. Fam. 4, 7 *ad fin.*

☞ deprecatus, in pass. signif.: deprecatum bellum, Just. 8, 5, 4: deprecato summo numine, App. M. 11, p. 270.

dē-prĕhendo (or deprendo; v. prehendo), di, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To take* or *snatch away*, esp. any thing which is in motion, *to seize upon, catch* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: deprehensus ex itinere Cn. Magius, Caes. B. C. 1, 24, 4: in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus, id. B. G. 5, 58, 6; so in agris, id. ib. 6, 30: in ponte, Sall. C. 45; Caes. B. G. 5, 45; cf. deprehensis internunciis, id. B. C. 3, 112 *fin.*: tabellarios deprendere literasque intercipere, Cassius in Cic. Fam. 12, 12; and literae deprehensae, Liv. 2, 4: onerarias naves deprehendunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 36, 2; so of seizing, taking possession of ships, id. B. G. 7, 58, 4; B. C. 1, 26; 1, 28 *fin.*; 3, 101, 4, et al.: cursu deprendere telum, Stat. Theb. 6, 568.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate subjects. So esp. freq. of storms: deprensa navigia, Lucr. 6, 429; cf. Catull. 25, 13; Virg. A. 5, 52; Georg. 4, 421; Ov. M. 11, 663; Her. 7, 66; Curt. 7, 4, et saep.

II. In a wider sense, *To catch, detect, find out, discover* any one, esp. in doing any thing wrong.

1. Lit.: deprehendi in aliquo manifesto scelere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43; so in maximo scelere, Sall. C. 46, 2: in facinore manifesto, Cic. Brut. 68 *fin.*: in alio maleficio, id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: in adulterio, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275; Quint. 6, 3, 87; 9, 2, 42, et saep.: dolis deprehensus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 26: nocte ferro deprehensus, Quint. 7, 6, 8: sine duce et sine equitatu deprehensis hostibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 52, 2: adultera deprehensa, Quint. 3, 11, 7: aliquos flentes, id. ib. 7, 9, 11: agendi subita necessitate deprehensi, id. ib. 1, 12, 4: aliquem occisum, Suet. Caes. 35, et saep.—**b.** Of inanimate objects: venenum, Cic. Clu. 7, 20; cf. id. ib. 16, 47 *sq.*; Liv. 42, 17: res furtiva in domo depreheusa, Quint. 5, 13, 49; cf. sacrilegium, id. ib. 8, 6, 26.

2. Trop.: **a.** *To comprehend, perceive, detect, discern, observe* (so chiefly in post-Aug. prose, esp. in Quint.): cujus ego facinora oculis prius quam opinione, manibus ante quam suspicione deprehendi, Cic. Coel. 6 *ad fin.*: hominum erga se mentes, Suet. Calig. 60: falsas gemmas, Plin. 37, 13, 76: falsa facilius deprehendere et refellere, Quint. 12, 1, 34: quod vix a lectore deprehenditur, id. ib. 4, 2, 59; id. ib. 12, 9, 5: in Livio Patavinitatem, id. ib. 1, 5, 56; cf. id. ib. 3, 8, 69; 5, 13, 23; 7, 2, 57; 10, 1, 104; id. ib. 1, 5, 41: apud Ciceronem mira figurarum mixtura deprehenditur, id. ib. 9, 3, 40, et saep.—(*β*) With an object-sentence: species diversas esse facile est deprehendere, Quint. 9, 2, 44: quosdam mitti, Suet. Aug. 44: deprehenditur vitiose loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 7.

III. With the predominant idea of restricting the free movement of an object: *To impede, to check, to bring into a strait.*

1. Lit.: flamina deprensa silvis, *i. e. impeded, confined*, Virg. A. 10, 98: viae deprensus in aggere serpens, id. ib. 5, 273; cf. id. ib. 8, 247; Quint. 12, 2, 14.

2. Trop.: *To bring into a strait, to embarrass*: deprehensum me plane video atque sentio, Cic. de Or. 1, 48; id. Verr. 2, 4, 12 *fin.*; Quint. 6, 3, 100: (testes) plus deprehensi nocent, quam firmi et interriti profuissent, id. ib. 5, 7, 11: si in mendacio deprehendantur, id. ib. 5, 7, 30; cf. id. ib. 1, 8, 21; 5, 7, 19; 9, 4, 60 and 143.

dēprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deprehendo, *no.* II.] *A catching, seizing, surprising; a discovery* (very rare): deprehensione fieri manifestum furem, Pompon. in Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 7; Ulp. ib. 23, 2, 43, § 12: manifesta veneni deprehensio, * Cic. Clu. 18.

deprehensus (deprensus), a, um, *Part.*, from deprehendo.

‡ **dēprensa**, ae, *f.* *A species of military punishment, more severe than* castigatio, *but milder than* ignominia, Fest. p. 54 [deprehendo].

dēpresse, *adv.* *Deeply*; v. deprimo.

dēpressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deprimo] *A pressing or sinking down, a depression* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): Macr. S. 1, 20: fundamentorum ad solidum, Vitr. 1, 3: Socratica nasi, *i. e. flat nose* (*opp.* curva erectio), Macr. S. 7, 3.

depressus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from deprimo.

* **dēprĕtĭātor**, ōris, *m.* [depretio] *One who depreciates, a depreciator*: operum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

dē-prĕtĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pretium] *To lower the price of, to undervalue, to depreciate* (post-class.): Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 22; cf. Gaj. Inst. 3, § 212: vilescit pretio depretiatus homo, Paul. Nolan. carm. 22, 56.—**2.** Trop.: *To disregard, make light of*: Epicurus omnem dolorem depretiat, Tert. Apol. 45; Sid. Ep. 2, 10 *fin.*

dē-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *To press down, weigh down, sink down, to depress* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: vis venti nubem deprimit, Lucr. 6, 432: qui tantum propendere illam lancem putet, ut terram et maria deprimat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17 *fin.*; cf. id. Fin. 5, 30, 92: deprimi in tenebras, id. frgm. ap. Lact. 3, 19; id. Pis. 6 *fin.*: animus coelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, id. de Sen. 21: depresso aratro (*sc.* in terram), Virg. G. 1, 45, et saep.: onera deprimunt, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 9.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To sink deep*, sc. into the ground, as a plant, a well, *etc.*; *to plant deep, to dig deep*: vites in terram, Cato R. R. 32 *fin.*; Col. Arb. 7, 6; cf. Plin. 14, 1, 3: plantas, Col. 11, 3, 28, et saep.: qui tollit aedificium, vel deprimit, Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 17, § 2: saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27; cf. valle in altitudinem depressa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 2; and locus circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus, Sall. C. 55, 3; fossam, id. ib. § 3; 8. 40, 3; cf. Tac. A. 15, 42: puteum, Vitr. 8, 1: deprimere vel allevare rivum, Pomp. Dig. 8, 4, 11, et saep.

2. Naut. *t. t.*, *To sink to the bottom, to sink*, sc. a ship: partem navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 58 *ad fin.*; so naves, id. ib. 2, 6 *fin.*; 2, 7; Nep. Con. 4, 4: lenunculos, Caes. B. C. 2, 43 *fin.*: carinam, Ov. M. 14, 185: classis superata atque depressa, Cic. Manil. 8, 21, et saep.

II. Trop.: *To press down, depress*: animus depressus, Lucr. 6, 53: vos, geminae voragines scopulique reipublicae, vos meam fortunam deprimitis? vestram extollitis? (a figure borrowed from the sinking of a ship; v. supra, *no.* B, 2), Cic. Pis. 18; cf. improbitate depressa veritas emergit, id. Cluent. 65, 183: ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv. 2, 65 *fin.*; cf. id. 30, 36; 34, 48; 37, 53; Plin. Pan. 44, 6, et saep.: preces, *to suppress, silence*, Nep. Att. 22, 2: nunc quid elocutio attollat aut deprimat dicendum, Quint. 8, 3 *fin.*: depressus in ludum, *i. e. pressed, forced*, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3. —Hence

dēpressus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** Lit.: Pressed down, *i. e. Deep, lying low, depressed* (perh. only post-Aug.): humilius et depressius iter, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 2: aquaeductus depressior, Frontin. Aquaed. 65: depresso loco castra ponere, id. Strat. 1, 5, 24; Stat. Th. 4, 238. —**2.** Transf., of the voice: *Low, suppressed*: quam sedatissima et depressissima vox, Auct. Her. 3, 14.—*Adv. Comp.*, Sen. Consol ad Helv. 9; Col. 11, 3, 10.

* **dē-proelĭans**, antis, *Part.* [proelior] *Warring violently*: ventos aequore fervido Deproeliantes, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 11.

dē-prōmo, prompsi, promptum, 3. *v. a.* *To draw out, draw forth; to bring, to fetch* from any where, esp. out of a vessel or container (rare, but quite class.; not in Caes.).—**I.** Lit.: pecuniam ex arca, Cic. Off. 2, 15; cf. pecuniam ex aerario, id. Manil. 13, 37, and v. infra, *no.* II.: tela pharetris, Virg. A. 5, 501; cf. 11, 590: gramina loculis, Ov. F. 6, 749; and Caecubum cellis, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 104; cf. id. Curc. 2, 2, 1; Truc. 3, 1, 2: merum Sabina diota, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 7: condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, id. Ep. 1, 1, 12.—**b.** Transf., comic.: e promptuaria cella depromi ad flagrum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 4.—**II.** Trop.: e quibus locis, quasi thesauris argumenta depromerentur, Cic. Fin 4, 4 *ad fin.*; so with *ex*, id. de Or. 1, 46; Cluent. 21, 58; Phil. 3, 6, 15; Parad. 1. Fam. 13, 6, 2: juris utilitatem vel a peritis vel de libris, id. de Or. 1, 59, 252; cf. de jure civili depromptum, id. ib. 1, 57, 244.

dē-prŏpĕro, are, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *To make great haste, to hasten*: propere, cito introite, et cito deproperate, Plaut. Casin. 3, 6, 17.—**II.** *Act.*, *To hasten* or *accelerate greatly, eagerly* (very rare): coronas, * Hor. Od. 2, 7, 24: miserabile humandi munus, Sil. 2, 265. With Inf. as object: sacruficare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 108.

depso, sui, stum, 3. *v. a.* =δεψέω, *To knead*: id ubi excoxeris, depsito bene, Cato R. R. 90; cf. id. ib. 76: lutum, id. ib. 40, 4; 41, 4: coria, *to dress, to curry*, id. ib. 135: tibi fortasse alius molit et depsit, Var. in Non. 99, 14.—**2.** Transf., in an obscene sense: *To lie with, to dishonor*; acc. to Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

* **depstĭcĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [depso] *Properly kneaded*: panis, Cato R. R. 74.

‡ **dēpūbes**, *Not of full age*, porcus lactens (*al.* lactans) qui prohibitus sit pubes fieri, Fest. p. 54.

dē-pŭdesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To become shameless* (post-class. and very rare): App. M. 10, p. 253: non depudesco infelicitatis meae, Hier. ad Eustoch.

dē-pŭdet, uit, 2. *v. impers.* * **I.** *To be greatly ashamed*: quum eum non puderet mare infestare, Vellej. 2, 73 *fin.*—**II.** *To lose a sense of shame, to be past shame, not to be ashamed, to become shameless* (perh. not ante-Aug., and very rare): et quae depuduit ferre, tulisse pudet, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 4; id. Her. 4, 155: assiduis conviciis depudere didicerat, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.

* **dē-pŭdīco**, are, *v. a.* [pudicus] *To violate, dishonor*: stupro, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

dēpugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depugno] *A violent fighting, eager contest* (ante- and post-class.), Cato in Non. 204, 32; Veg. Mil. 3, 20, et saep.—**2.** Transf.: forensium certaminum depugnationes, Firmic. Math. 4 *praef.*

dē-pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To fight eagerly, fight it out; to contend, combat violently* (freq. and quite class.): collatis signis, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 44; cf. Liv. 34, 46: acie instructa, * Caes. B. G. 7, 28; * Lucr. 4, 1012: haud procul moenibus, Liv. 10, 37; cf. id. 34, 46: adversus aliquem Teutonos, Frontin. Strat. 2, 4, 6, et saep.: Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anienem depugnavit, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73; so of single combat, id. Tusc. 4, 22; and as a *t. t.* of gladiatorial combats, id. ib. 2, 17 *fin.*; Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3; Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6; Quint. 8, 5, 12 Spald.; in the latter sense also with an object: feram, Ulp. l. l.; cf. bestias, Modest. Dig. 48, 8, 11.—Impers.: ante depugnabitur, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 6; so depugnarier, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 36: depugnatum est, Liv. 7, 26; 9, 39.—**2.** Transf. out of the milit. sphere: cum animo suo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 29; so cum fame, id. Stich. 4, 2, 47: morti, Sil. 10, 475. And in a figure borrowed from the lang. of gladiators: unum par, quod depugnet, reliquum est voluptas cum honestate, Cic. Acad. 2, 46; cf. Plin. 21, 8, 22; and indocti stolidique et depugnare parati, * Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 184. —* **II.** *To fight it out, bring the battle to an end*: depugnato proelio, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 31.

‡ **dēpulpo**, *To fall away*, ἀποσαρκῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [de-pulpa].

dēpulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depello] *A driving off, driving away, warding off*: depulsio mali, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41; so doloris, id. ib. 5, 7, 17: servitutis, id. Phil. 8, 4, 12.—In rhetor.: *A defence* against a charge, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 79; 1, 10, 13; Cels. in Quint. 3, 6, 13; Quint. ib. § 17; 3, 9, 1; 6, 4, 2; 8 prooem. § 9.—* **2.** *A driving down, sinking down*: luminum, Cic. Univ. 14.

dēpulso, are, *v. int.* [id.] *To thrust away, push aside*: cubitis depulsa de via, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 13.

dēpulsor, ōris, *m.* *One who drives away, removes, repels* (extremely rare): dominatus * Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27. On inscriptions, *An epithet of Jupiter, as the averter of evil* (cf. Averruncus), Inscr. Grut. 20, 3.

dēpulsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [depello] *Serving to avert, sc.* evil: sacra, Plin. 28, 2, 3; Amm. 25, 2.

depulsus, a. um, *Part.*, from depello.

***dē-pungo,** ĕre, *v. a.* (to prick down in writing, *i. e.*) *To mark off, to designate:* depunge, ubi sistam, Pers. 6, 79.

dēpurgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [depurgo] *Purifying, purgative:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 16.

dē-purgo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. To clean out, cleanse* (rare): prata, Cato R. R. 50, 1; so acina, id. ib. 112, 2: terram ab herba, id. 151: caules lactucae, Col. 12, 9, 1; id. 9, 14, 13: pisces, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 35.

dē-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **I.** In agricult.: *To cut off, prune:* vineam, Cato R. R. 49, 1; 50, 1; Col. 4, 23, 2: arbores, id. 11, 2, 32: palmites falce, id. 4, 7, 1: malleolum, id. 3, 10, 19.—Poet.: umbras (*i. e.* ramos), Ov. de Nuce 63.—**II.** Ante- and post-class.: *To esteem, consider, count as;* and alicui, in late Lat.: *to destine, allot* to any one or any thing: operam alicujus parvi preti, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1; cf. aliquid delicto, *to impute*, Tert. de Poenit. 3: omne id esse in lucro, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 16 and 21: si hoc in rem deputas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 20: me omnes esse dignum deputant, id. Amph. 1, 1, 6; cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 83; Hec. 3, 5, 27; Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 9: solum huic generi, Pall. Nov. 11 *fin.*; so vaccas steriles aratro, id. Mart. 11, 6: deputata sibi a natura sedes, Macr. Sat. 7, 14, et al.

***dē-pŭvĭo,** ire, *v. a.* [from pavio; cf. contubernium, from taberna] *To strike, beat:* palmisque misellam depuviit me, Lucil. in Fest. p. 53; cf. Comm. p. 400.

***dē-pȳgis,** is, *adj.* [pyga] *Without buttocks,* or *thin-buttocked*, ἄπυγος: Hor. S. 1, 2, 93.

dēque, *Downward;* v. susque deque.

dē-questus, a, um, *Part.* [queror] *Greatly* or *bitterly complaining of* (in post-Aug. poetry): omnes secum dequesta labores, Val. Fl. 5, 448; Stat. Th. 1, 404; cf. talia, id. 11, 627.

dē-rādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. To rub* or *scrape off, to smooth off, shave off* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): de virga lauri deradito, Cato R. R. 121: atramentum scalpro, Cels. 8, 4; cf. ceram, Gell. 17, 9, 17; and nomen urbis ex carmine, id. 7, 20: humorem specillis, Plin. 32, 7, 24: corticem, Plin. 22, 2, 6: marginem, Plin. 8, 20, 5: capillum ex capite omni, Gell. 17, 9, 22, for which also caput, id. ib. § 25; Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 109.

Derbētes, is, *m. An inhabitant of Derbe, a city in Lycaonia*, Cic. Fam. 13, 73.

dercĕa, ae, *f. A plant, called also* herba Apollinaris, *a species of the* solanum, App. Herb. 22.

Dercĕtis, is, and Dercĕto, us, *f.*, Δερκίτις and Δερκετώ, *A Syrian goddess, called also* Atargatis, *supposed to be the same with the Greek Aphrodite*, Ov. M. 4, 45; Hyg. Fab. 223; Plin. 5, 23, 19.

***dērĕlictĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [derelinquo] *An abandoning; trop., a disregarding, neglecting:* communis utilitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30.

1. derelictus, a, um, *Part.*, from derelinquo.

***2. dērĕlictus,** ūs, *m.* [derelinquo] *An abandoning;* trop., *a neglecting, neglect:* aliquid habere derelictui, Gell. 4, 12.

dē-rĕlinquo, līqui, lictum, 3. *v. a.* **I.** In the class. lang., *To forsake wholly* (qs. forever), *to abandon, desert* (good prose): aliquem in servitute, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 75; cf. Ti. Gracchum a Q. Tuberone derelictum videbamus, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: ut aratores agros latos ac fertiles desererent totasque arationes derelinquerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 51: serere aliquid in inculto et derelicto solo, id. Brut. 4, 16: naves ab aestu derelictae, * Caes. B. G. 3, 13 *fin.*: in arce praesidium dereliquit, Curt. 9, 4: perditi atque ab omni non modo fortuna, verum etiam spe derelicti, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 25; Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 14; cf. Cic. Att. 8, 1: communem causam, coupled with deserere, Cic. Caecin. 35 *fin.*: desertarum derelictarumque rerum patrocinium suscipere, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11 Orell. *N. cr.*—**II.** In late Lat., *To leave behind, to bequeath:* libros de gente Romana conscriptos, Arn. 5, p. 161: ne unum quidem numum ab ea filiae derelictum, sed derelictum magnum aes alienum, Hier. Ep. 108, 30.

dē-rĕpentĕ, *adv.* (qs. departing from the regular course of time; cf. desubito) *Suddenly* (mostly ante-class.): derepente contulit sese in pedes, Enn. in Non. 518, 20; so id. ib. 6; Att. Afran. Turpil., Novius, Varro, Pompon. ib. 5-22; Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 57; Men. 5, 2, 121; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 3 and 39; Poeta ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66; Cic. Lig. 5, 14 (*al.* repente); Tac. H. 1, 63.

dē-rēpo, psi, 3. *v. n. To creep down, sneak down* (very rare): derepit ad cubile setosae suis, Phadr. 2, 4: ad hominum fana, Var. in Non. 544, 29; App. M. 4, p. 145.—* (β) *c. acc.:* ursi arborem aversi derepunt, Plin. 8, 36, 54.

dereptus, a, um, *Part.*, from deripio.

dē-rīdĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. a. To laugh at, laugh to scorn; to scoff at, deride* (quite class.) (*a*) *c. acc.:* omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54; so with contemnere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 92 *fin.*; id. Opt. gen. or. 4, 11: derisus a suis consiliariis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 39 *ad fin.*; Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 7; cf. id. ib. 4, 8, 23; 5, 2, 8; Aul. 2, 2, 28; Men. 4, 2, 65; Pseud. 4, 5, 8, et al.: aliquid, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 263; id. A. P. 452, et saep.—Proverb.: albis dentibus aliquem deridere; v. albus, *no.* 6, a.—(β) *Abs.: Ap.* Age dic. *Ep.* At deridebitis, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 77: derides, in the lang. of conversation, *you jeer me*, id. Amph. 3, 3, 8; Bacch. 4, 9, 87; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 42; Ad. 5, 3, 66; Var. R. R. 3, 2, 15; id. Eun. 5, 2, 21: Patronus despiciat, derideat, Quint. 5, 13, 2; cf. id. ib. 11, 1, 21.

dērīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [derideo] *Very laughable, ridiculous* (not in Cic. and Caes.): is deridiculu 'st omnibus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 14: pueri, Gell. 13, 30, 9: versus, id. 12, 2, 3: quod est deridiculum, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 5; so Lucr. 3, 778; Liv. 39, 26. And subst., *Ridicule* (subject.), or (object.) *ridiculousness:* quid tu me deridiculi gratia sic salutas? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 50; id. Pseud. 4, 5, 7; cf. Tac. A. 6, 2: deridiculo esse, id. ib. 3, 57: deridiculo corporis despiciendus, id. ib. 12, 49. In plur.: usque ad deridicula, *for amusement*, Quint. 1, 8, 21.

dē-rĭgesco, gŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* (occurring only in the *perf.*) *To become wholly stiff* (*i. e.* through the whole body), *perfectly rigid* (a poet. word): formidine sanguis deriguit, Virg. A. 3, 260: deriguere oculi, id. ib. 7, 447; so oculi, Ov. M. 14, 754: hirsutae comae, id. Fast. 3, 332: manus, Luc. 3, 613: cervix, Ov. M. 5, 233: Niobe malis, id. ib. 6, 303; cf. Minyae metu, id. ib. 7, 115.

dē-rĭpĭo, rĭpŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a. To tear off, tear away; to pull down* (quite class.; esp. freq. in poets; not found in Caes.) **I.** Lit.: aliquem de ara, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 2; so with de, id. ib. 3, 5, 5; Men. 5, 2, 117; Lucr. 4, 36; Tib. 1, 2, 82, et al.: with ab, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 10; so vestem a pectore, Ov. M. 9, 637: ferrum a latere, Tac. A. 1, 35: velamina ex humeris, id. ib. 6, 567; cf. deos e coelo, Tib. 1, 10, 60: aurum matronis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 18; so pellem leoni, Ov. M. 3, 52: terga bicorni capro, id. ib. 15, 304: pignus lacertis, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 23: amphoram horreo, id. ib. 3. 28, 7: qualos fumosis tectis, Virg. G. 2, 242: lunam coelo, Hor. Epod. 5, 46, et saep.: ensem vagina, Ov. M. 10, 475: ramos arbore, id. ib. 11, 29: tunicam, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 13: derepta acus, id. ib. 1, 14, 18, et saep.—**II.** Trop.: quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset, Cic. Sull. 1, 2.

dērīsĭo, ōnis, *f. A laughing to scorn, mockery, derision* (late Lat.): derisionis materia, Arn. 7, p. 239: eritis derisio in gentibus, Lact. 4, 18.

dērīsor, ōris, *m.* [derideo] *A mocker, scoffer, satirical person* (rare; not in Cic.): Plin. 11, 52, 114; Suet. Calig. 38; Quint. 3, 8, 51; Hor. S. 2, 6, 54; A. P. 433. Applied to a (jeering) parasite, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 11.

***dērīsōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [derisor] *Serving for laughter, ridiculous:* conditiones, Marcian. Dig. 28, 7, 14.

1. derisus, a, um, *Part.*, from derideo.

2. dērīsus, ūs, *m.* [derideo] *Mockery, scorn, derision* (perh. not ante-Aug.): Phaedr. 5, 7; so Sen. Contr. 4 prooem.; Ep. 76; Quint. 6, 3, 7; 6, 2, 15, 8, 6, 59; 11, 3, 80; Tac. Agr. 39; Suet. Tib. 70.

dērīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [derivo] *A leading off, turning off.* **I.** Lit.: derivationes fluminum, * Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: solennis derivatio (*sc.* lacus Albani), Liv. 5, 15 (cf. shortly before, priusquam ex lacu Albano aqua emissa foret).—**II.** Trop.: dictum aliquod in aliquem usum tuum opportuna derivatione convertere, Macr. S. 6, 1.—**2.** Esp., **a.** In grammat. lang., *Derivation, etymology* of words, Plin. in Serv. Aen. 9, 706; Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 57; Charis. p. 73 P., et saep.—**b.** In rhetor., *An exchanging* of one word for another of like meaning, to soften the expression (as fortis for temerarius, liberalis for prodigus, *etc.*), Quint. 3, 7, 25.

dērīvātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In the later grammat. lang., *Derivative:* nomina, Prisc. p. 593 P.: species verborum, id. p. 824 ib., et saep.

dē-rīvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rivus] *To lead, turn,* or *draw off* a liquid, from or to a place: de fluvio aquam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 12 *sq.*: aqua ex flumine derivata, * Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 3: flumen, Hirt. ib. 8, 40, 3; cf. humorem in colliquias, Col. 2, 8, 3; Auct. B. Alex. 27, 2.—**II.** Trop. (repeatedly in Cic.): nihil in suam domum inde, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 72: alia ex his fontibus, Quint. 2, 17, 40; cf. hoc fonte derivata clades, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 19: derivare animum curaque levare, *to divert, distract*, * Lucr. 2, 365: derivandi criminis causa, Cic. Mil. 10 *fin.*: iram alicujus in se, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 9; so culpam in aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20 *fin.*; cf. id. Att. 4, 3, 2; Quint. 7, 4, 14: partem aliquam curae et cogitationis in Asiam, id. Phil. 11, 9, 22: exspectationem largitionis agrariae in agrum Campanum, id. Att. 2, 16: alio responsionem suam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53.—**2.** In grammat. lang., *To derive*, sc. one word from another, Quint. 1, 6, 38; 8, 3, 31; 32; 36; Diomed. p. 310 P., et saep.

dērŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [derogo] *A partial abrogation* of a law, *a derogation*, "tertium est (genus) de legum derogationibus," *etc.*, Cic. Cornel. I. (IV. 2, p. 449 ed. Orell.); cf. Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15.

***dērŏgātor,** ōris, *m.* [derogo] *A detractor, depreciator:* Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

***dērŏgātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Belonging to a derogation, derogatory:* edictum, Julian. Dig. 25, 4, 2.

***dē-rŏgĭto,** are, *v. intens. a. To ask after* any thing *repeatedly:* Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 60.

dē-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, jurid. *t. t. To repeal a part* of a law, *to restrict, derogate* it: "huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest," Cic. Rep. 3, 22; cf. de lege aliquid derogare aut legem abrogare, id. Inv. 2, 45, 134; id. Cornel. I. (IV. 2, p. 449 ed. Orell.): derogatur legi, cum pars detrahitur, Modest. Dig. 16, 102.—**2.** Transf., beyond the legal sphere: *To take away, detract from, to diminish* any thing.—(*a*) With *de:* de magnificentia aut de honestate quiddam, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 175; cf. id. ib. 2, 17, 53: de testium fide, id. Caecin. 1 *fin.*—(β) With *ex:* si quid ex hac ipsa (aequitate) accusator derogat, Cic. Inv. 2, 46, 136.—(γ) *c. dat.* (so most freq.): non mihi tantum derogo, tametsi nihil arrogo, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32: fidem alicui, Cic. Fl. 4, 9; so id. Div. 2, 71, 146; Cels. praef.; cf. the follg. *no.* b, and simply fidem, id. Quint. 23, 75: gratiam nomini, Plin. 7, 28, 29; Tac. A. 13, 27, et saep.—**b.** With abstract subjects: quorum virtuti, generi, rebus gestis, fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio cupiditatis suspicio derogavit, Cic. Fontej. 7; Quint. 9, 3, 102: ubi certam derogat vetustas fidem, Liv. 7, 6.

dē-rōsus, a, um, *Part.* [rodo] *Gnawed* *away, nibbled:* clipeos esse a muribus, * Cic. Div. 1, 44, 99: vitis a cochleis, Plin. 11, 37, 62: ficus a locustis, id. 17, 25, 38.

Dertōna, ae, *f.* *A city in Liguria,* now *Tortona,* Plin. 3, 5, 7; Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10 *fin.*; Vellej. 1, 15.

dē-runcīno, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [runcina] *To plane off;* hence, in the lang. of comedy, for *to deceive, cheat* (only in the follg. passages): militem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 6: ego deruncinatus, deartuatus sum miser, id. Capt. 3, 4, 108.

dē-rŭo, rui, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (a very rare word) **I.** *Act., To cast down.* **1.** Lit.: hiems immensam vim aquarum ruptis nubibus deruat, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27.—**2.** Trop.: cumulum de laudibus alicujus, * Cic. Att. 16, 11, 2.—**II.** *Neutr., To fall down:* App. M. 7, p. 196; so id. ib. 2, p. 128.

dē-ruptus, a, um, *Part.* [rumpo] *Broken;* hence, like the more usual abruptus, of localities, *precipitous, steep* (not before Lucret.): dextra pars (maceriae) in aliquantum altitudinis, Liv. 42, 15; so saxa, Lucr. 6, 539: ripae, Liv. 37, 39: angustiae (coupled with praecipites), id. 21, 33: collis (coupled with arduus), Tac. A. 2, 80: spatia terrae (coupled with prona), Gell. 6, 2, 11.—*Comp.:* in deruptiorem tumulum, Liv. 38, 2.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* appear not to occur.—**b.** In the plur. subst., *Precipices:* in derupta praecipitati, Liv. 38, 2 *fin.*: per derupta et avia, Tac. A. 4, 45; 6, 21.

dē-săcro (also written desecro; cf. consecro), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, post-Aug. and rare for the class. consecro: *To consecrate, dedicate:* quercum Triviae, Stat. Th. 9, 586.—Hence, **2.** (acc. to consecro, *no.* I. 2) Of persons: *To deify:* Capitol. Anton. philos. 18.—* **II.** Trop.: *To devote, destine* to any use: chamaeleon per singula membra desecratus, *i. e. prescribed for particular diseases,* Plin. 28, 8, 29.

dē-saevĭo, ii (only contr. desaevisset, Suet. Ner. 29), 4. *v. n.* **I.** *To furiously rave, rage* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Virg. A. 10, 569: pelago hiems, id. ib. 4, 52: omnes in artus, Luc. 6, 540: tragica in arte, * Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14; Suet. Ner. 29: belli Punici procella, Flor. 2, 6, 12.—* **II.** *To cease raving* or *raging:* nec dum desaeviat ira, Exspectat, Luc. 5, 304.

* **dē-salto,** without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To dance through, to represent by dancing* (extremely rare): desaltato cantico abiit, Suet. Calig. 54 *fin.*: fabulosas antiquitatum libidines, Cyprian. de Spectac. *med.*

dē-scendo, di, sum, 3. (*perf. redupl.* descendidit, Valer. Antias. in Gell. 7, 4 *fin.*; and descendiderant, Laber. ib.), *v. n.* *To come down;* and of inanimate subjects, *to fall, sink down, to descend,* opp. to ascendo (quite class., and very freq.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: ex equo descendere, Cic. de Sen. 10, 34; so ex equis, Auct. B. Hisp. 15, 2; for which equo, Sall. Hist. frgm.: e curru, Suet. Tib. 20: e tribunali, id. Claud. 15: de rostris, Cic. Vatin. 11: de templo, Liv. 44, 45: de coelo, id. 6, 18; for which coelo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 1; and coelo ab alto, Virg. A. 8, 423; cf. vertice montis ab alto, id. ib. 7, 675; and ab Histro (Dacus), id. Georg. 2, 497: monte, id. Aen. 4, 159: aggeribus Alpinis atque arce Monoeci, id. ib. 6, 831: antro Castalio, Ov. M. 3, 14: per clivum, id. Fast. 1, 263, et saep.—Indicating the terminus: in mare de coelo, Lucr. 6, 427; cf. coelo in hibernas undas, Virg. G. 4, 235; and coelo ad suos honores templaque, *etc.*, Ov. F. 5, 551: in aestum, Lucr. 6, 402; so in inferiorem ambulationem, Cic. Tusc. 4: in campos, Liv. 6, 737; cf. Curt. 9, 9: in Piraeum, Quint. 8, 6, 64, et saep.: ad naviculas, Cic. Acad. 2, 48 *fin.*: ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras, Virg. A. 6, 404: sinus vestis infra genua, Curt. 6, 5, et saep. Poet. also *c. dat.:* nocti, *i. e.* ad inferos, Sil. 13, 708; cf. Erebo, id. 13, 759.—Abs.: turbo descendit, Lucr. 6, 438; cf. Virg. E. 7, 60: asta ut descendam (*sc.* ex equo), *dismount, alight,* Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 120; Suet. Galb. 18: descendens (*sc.* e lecto), Tib. 1, 5, 41: descendo (*sc.* de arce), Virg. A. 2, 632: umbrae descendentes (*sc.* ad inferos), Stat. Silv. 5, 5, 41.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To go down, to go, to come,* sc. from the dwelling-houses (which in Rome were mostly situated on eminences) to the forum, the comitia, *etc.*: in forum descendens, Crass. in Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267; so ad forum, Cic. frgm. ap. Non. 538, 26; Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14; Valer. Antias in Gell. 7, 9 *fin.*; Liv. 24, 7; 34, 1: ad comitia, Suet. Caes. 13, et al.: de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46.—Abs.: hodie non descendit Antonius, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15; so id. Verr. 2, 2, 38; Liv. 2, 54; 3, 48; 1, 8; Sen. Ben. 3, 27, et al.—Hence, **b.** Transf.: in causam, Cic. Phil. 8, 2; Liv. 36, 7; Tac. H. 3, 3: in partes, id. Ann. 15, 50.

2. In milit. lang., *To march down,* sc. from an eminence into the plain: ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 98; cf. id. ib. 3, 65, 2: qua (*sc.* de monte), Sall. J. 50, 3: inde (*sc.* de arce), Liv. 32, 32; cf. id. 7, 29: in aequum locum, Caes. B. G. 7, 53, 2; for which in aequum, Liv. 1, 12: in campum omnibus copiis, id. 23, 29: in plana, Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 18: ad Alexandriam, Liv. 45, 12, et saep.—Abs.: Liv. 44, 5; so Frontin. Strat. 3, 17, 9; 4, 5, 10, et al.—Hence, **b.** Transf.: in aciem, *To go into battle, to engage,* Liv. 8, 8; 23, 29; 24, 8; Frontin. Strat. 1, 11, 11; Just. 14, 3, 1, et al.: in proelium, Frontin. Strat. 2, 1, 10; Just. 21, 2, 5: in certamen, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: ad pugnam, Frontin. Strat. 2, 1, 11; 2. 5, 41; and even in bellum, Just. 15, 4, 21; 38, 8, 1; cf. in belli periculum, id. 15, 1, 2.

3. In medic. lang., of the excrements: *To pass off, pass through:* Cels. 2, 4 *ad fin.*: olera, id. 1, 6: cibus, Plin. 23, 1, 1; and alvus, Cels. 2, 7.

4. Pregn., *To sink down, penetrate into* any thing (so freq. only after the Aug. per.; not in Cic. and Caes.): ferrum in corpus, Liv. 1, 41; cf. Sil. 16, 544; and (arundo) in caput, Luc. 6, 216; cf. also in jugulos gladiis descendebant (hostes), Flor. 3, 10, 13; and ense in jugulos, Claud. B. Get. 601: in terram (fulmen), Plin. 2, 55, 56: in rimam calamus, id. 17, 14, 24; Col. 11, 3, 62: lapathi radix ad tria cubita, Plin. 19, 6, 31, et saep.: toto corpore pestis, Virg. A. 5, 683: galeas vetant descendere cristae, *to sink down,* Stat. Th. 9, 262.

5. In an obscene sense, *To sink* or *lie down* for copulation, Catull. 112, 2; Juv. 11, 163.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen. (so esp. freq. in Quint.): a vita pastorali ad agriculturam descenderunt, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 3 *sq.*; cf. Just. 1, 4, 1; 17, 3, 9; Quint. 1, 11, 18: (vox) attollitur concitatis affectibus, compositis descendit, id. ib. 11, 3, 65; cf. id. ib. 9, 4, 92: grammatici omnes in hanc descendent rerum tenuitatem, id. ib. 1, 4, 7; cf. id. ib. 10, 1, 63; id. ib. 9, 3, 55; cf. id. ib. 1, 12, 14; 7, 1, 23; 7, 3, 2; 9, 4, 23, et al.: in omnia familiaritatis officia, Plin. Pan. 85, 5: eo contemptionis descensum, ut, *etc.*, Tac. A. 15, 1, et saep.: si quid tamen olim Scripseris, in Maeci descendat judicis aures, Hor. A. P. 387: si descendere ad ipsum Ordine perpetuo quaeris sunt hujus origo Ilus et Assaracus, *etc.*, Ov. M. 11, 754.

B. In partic., **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. A, 4) *To sink deep into, to penetrate deeply:* quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius, quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, Sall. J. 11, 7; cf. ut altius injuriae quam merita descendant, Sen. Ben. 1, 1 *med.*: cura in animos Patrum, Liv. 3, 52; cf. qui (metus deorum) quum descendere ad animos, id. 1, 19.—And in a kindred sense,

2. *To lower one's self, descend to; to yield, agree to* any act, esp. to one which is unpleasant or wrong (so esp. freq. in Cic. and Caes.); constr. with *ad,* very rarely with *in* or *absol.:* senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, Cic. Rep. 1, 43; cf. de Or. 2, 6: ad calamitatum societates, id. Lael. 17, 64: sua voluntate sapientem descendere ad rationes civitatis non solere, id. Rep. 1, 6, et al.: ad ejusmodi consilium, Caes. B. G. 5, 29, 5: ad innocentium supplicia, id. ib. 6, 16 *fin.*; so ad vim atque ad arma, id. ib. 7, 33: ad gravissimas verborum contumelias, id. B. C. 3, 83: ad accusandum, ad inimicitias, Cic. Mur. 27, 56; cf. id. Verr. Div. in Caecil. 1: ad extrema, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: ad mangonicos quaestus, Suet. Vesp. 4: ad frontis urbanae praemia, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11, et saep.: preces in omnes, Virg. A. 5, 782: videte, quo descendam, judices, Cic. Fontej. 1, 2; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 38; Caes. B. C. 1, 81, 5: placet mihi ista defensio; descendo, *I acquiesce,* id. ib. 2, 2, 72.

3. (Mostly ante-Aug.) *To descend* or *proceed from* any person or thing: ex gradu ascendentium vel descendentium uxorem ducere, Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 68, et saep.: quod genus liberalitatis ex jure gentium descendit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 26, 1; cf. Paul. ib. 18, 1, 57 *fin.*; Plin. 22, 24, 51.

4. In Quint., *To depart, deviate, differ from:* tantum ab eo defluebat, quantum ille (*sc.* Seneca) ab antiquis descenderat, Quint. 10, 1, 126 Spald.; id. ib. 3, 5, 8.

☞ The use of the passive in Pliny the Elder and Prudentius is rare: Plin. 2, 16, 13 *ad fin.*; Prud. Apoth. 1075.

dēscensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [descendo] (a post-Aug. word) *A going down, descending:* balinearum, *into the bath,* Plin. 20, 17, 69.—Hence, * **2.** Meton., *A descent* or *sunken place* in a bathing-room, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, § 26.

1. dēscensus, a, um, *Part.*, v. descendo, *ad fin.*, ☞.

2. dēscensus, ūs, *m.* [descendo] *A descent* (rare; not in Cic. and Caes.): **I.** In gen.: qua illi descensus erat, Sall. C. 57, 3.—**2.** Concr., *A descending way, a descent:* difficilis et praeruptus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, 4 and 5; cf. facilis descensus Averno, Virg. A. 6, 126: ipso descensu Jovis speluncae, Plin. 16, 26, 46.—* **II.** In partic. (acc. to descendo, *no.* I. B, 5) *A lying down* for copulation, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 13.

dē-scisco, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 3. *v. n.* Orig. a publicist's *t. t.* (qs. after reflection deliberation, *etc.*), *To set one's self loose, to free one's self* from a connection with any one, *to withdraw, revolt from* him, sciscendo deficere; and with an indication of the terminus: *to desert to, go over to* any one (quite class., most freq. of course in the histt.; in the Aug. poets not at all): multae longinquiores civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 *fin.*: ut a nobis desciscatis, id. ib. 2, 32, 3; so ab aliquo, Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 21; Liv. 6, 36; Auct. B. Alex. 7, 2; Auct. B. Afr. 55; Suet Tit. 5; Just. 5, 1 *fin.*, et saep.: ad aliquem, opp. to a nobis deficere, Liv. 31, 7; cf. Praeneste ab Latinis ad Romanos descivit, id. 2, 19; and simply ad aliquem, id. 26, 21; Front. Strat. 4, 3, 14, et al.; cf. impers.: quibus invitis descitum ad Samnites erat, Liv. 9, 16; and Flor. 3, 5, 6.—Abs.: quum Fidenae aperte descissent, Liv. 1, 27; so id. 21, 19; Tac. H. 1, 31; Suet. Caes. 68; Ner. 40; 42; 43; Front. Strat. 1, 8, 6; Stat. Th. 2, 311, et al.

2. Transf. beyond the political sphere: *To depart, deviate, withdraw from* any person or thing: a nobis, desciscere quaeres? Lucr. 1, 104: a se ipse, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 2: si Cicero a Demosthene paullum in hac parte descivit, Quint. 9, 4, 146: cur Zeno ab hac antiqua institutione desciverit, Cic. Fin. 4, 8; so a pristina causa, id. Fam. 1, 9, 17 Orell. *N. cr.*: a veritate, id. Acad. 2, 15: a disciplina, Vellej. 2, 81: a consuetudine parentum, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 4, et saep.: a vita, *to separate, sever one's self* (as if fast bound), Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 61.—Impers.: praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum ad vitia transcursum, Vellej. 2, 1.—Stating the terminus: *To fall off to, decline to; to degenerate into:* ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem, Cic. Fam. 2, 16; cf. ad saevitiam, ad cupiditatem, Suet. Dom. 10: in regem (*i. e. to degenerate*), Flor. 4, 3.—**b.** Of subjects not personal: quis ignorat et eloquentiam et ceteras artes descivisse ab ista vetere gloria, Tac. Or. 28: (vitis) gracili arvo non desciscit, *does not degenerate,* Col. 3, 2, 13; cf. id. 3, 10, 18.

dē-scŏbīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [scobina] *To file* or *scrape off* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): supercilia, Var. in

Non. 492, 11; cf. id. ib. 99, 28; and Arn. 6, p. 200.

dē-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.*

I. *To copy off, transcribe* any thing from an original (so freq. in Cic.; elsewhere very rare): scripsit Balbus ad me, se a te (*i. e.* e tuo exemplo) quintum de Finibus librum descripsisse, Cic. Att. 13, 21; cf. id. Acad. 2, 4, 11: epistolam, id. Att. 8, 9; so id. Fam. 12, 17, 2; 7, 22.—Far more freq. and quite class. is

II. *To sketch off in writing, to describe,* scribendo delineare, definire.

A. Lit.: non potuit pictor rectius describere ejus formam, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 22; so geometricas formas in arena, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *ad fin.*: formas in pulvere, Liv. 25, 31; cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 19; Clu. 32, 87; de Sen. 14, 49: sphaeram, id. Rep. 1, 14; cf. coelum, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 7: coeli meatus radio, Virg. A. 6, 851; cf. id. Ecl. 3, 41: carmina in cortice fagi, id. ib. 5, 14; cf. id. Aen. 3, 44, 5: vitam votiva tabella, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33, et saep.

B. Trop., *To represent, delineate, describe*: malos mores, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165; cf. hominum sermones moresque, Cic. Or. 40, 138: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. Inv. 1, 8 *ad fin.*; id. Coel. 20, 50; cf. id. Phil. 2, 44; Pis. 28; Sull. 29 *fin.*: aliquem latronem ac sicarium, id. Mil. 18, 47: si quis erat dignus describi, quod malus ac fur, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 3; cf. id. Ep. 2, 1, 154; Quint. 3, 4, 3; 5, 8, 2: pullum equinum, id. ib. 8, 2, 15; cf. vulnera Parthi, Hor. S. 2, 1, 15: lucum, aram Dianae, flumen Rhenum, pluvium arcum, id. A. P. 18, et saep.: praecepta, Hor. S. 2, 3, 34.—Rarely, (*β*) With an object-sentence: nec qui descripsit corrumpi semina matrum, Ov. Tr. 2, 415; Gell. 9, 1.—*Part.* subst.: recitari factorum dictorumque ejus descripta per dies jussit, *the diary*, Tac. A. 6, 24.—Hence

2. *To mark off, divide, distribute* into parts: populum in tribus tres curiasque triginta descripserat . . . Quamquam ea Tatio sic erant descripta vivo, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 8; cf. libertinos in quatuor urbanas tribus, Liv. 45, 15; so annum in duodecim menses, Liv. 1, 19; Flor. 1, 2, 2; Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 288, et saep.: plebem in clientelas principum, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: duodena jugera in singulos homines, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85, et al.—With a simple *acc.*: commode omnes descripti, aetates, classes, equitatus, Cic. Rep. 4, 2; cf. populum censu, ordinibus, aetatibus, id. Leg. 3, 19, 44; and classes centuriasque et hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit, Liv. 1, 42; Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142, et saep.—And in a kindred sense,

3. Aliquid (alicui), *To ascribe, apportion, appoint, assign* to any one as his share: civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25; cf. vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus, *Caes. B. C. 3, 42, 4: vectigal Graecis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 33; Just. 16, 3, 9: suum cuique munus, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14, 57, et saep.: jura civitatibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2; cf. jura nobis, id. Quint. 14; and more freq. simply jura, id. Verr. 2, 5, 11; Off. 1, 34, 124; Sest. 42; Liv. 1, 32, et al.; cf. so officia, Cic. Acad. 2, 36: pecuniam, id. Flacc. 14; Fam. 12, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 51, 3: vices (poetae), Hor. A. P. 86: munera pugnae, Sil. 9, 267, et saep.—Hence

dēscriptus, a, um, *Pa.*, qs. marked out, *i. e. Precisely ordered, properly arranged* (once in Cic.): materies orationis omnibus locis dèscripta, instructa ornataque, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 145; cf. ordo verborum, id. Or. 59, 200: natura nihil est aptius, nihil descriptius, id. Fin. 3, 22, 74.—*Sup.* does not occur.—**Adv.*: descripte et electe in genus quodque causae, quid cuique conveniat, digerere, *opp.* confuse et permixte dispergere, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49.

dēscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [describo] (esp. freq. in Cic.) *A marking out, delineation*: in concreto,

I. Lit. (very rare): eadem coeli descriptio, Cic. Rep. 6, 22; cf. id. ib. 1, 14: explicate descriptionem imaginemque tabularum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77 *fin.* In plur.: descriptionibus aliquid explicare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17; so volutarum, *sketches, drawings*, Vitr. 3, 3: orbis terrarum, *maps*, id. 8, 2, et saep.—Far more frequent,

II. Trop.: **1.** *A representation, delineation, description*: nominis brevis et aperta descriptio, Cic. Inv. 2, 18: dilucida locorum, Quint. 9, 2, 44: regionum, id. ib. 4, 3, 12: Siciliae, id. ib. 11, 3, 164: convivii luxuriosi, id. ib. 8, 3, 66, et saep. In rhetor., *The delineating of character*, id. Top. 22, 83; de Or. 3, 53, 205; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 4, 138; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 39.

2. *A distribution, division*: decuriatio tribulium descriptio populi, Cic. Planc. 18, 45; cf. id. Rep. 2, 22; Liv. 4, 4: legionum et auxiliorum, Suet. Tib. 30: privatarum possessionum, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 21: expetendarum fugiendarumve rerum, id. Tusc. 5, 24: aequabilis sumptus, id. Flacc. 14, et saep.

3. (acc. to descriptus as a *Pa.*) *A proper disposition, order, arrangement*: constitutio aut descriptio aut disciplina reipublicae, Cic. Rep. 1, 46; cf. id. N. D. 1, 11: via descriptionis atque ordinis (in oratione), id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: aedificandi descriptio, id. Off. 1, 39; cf. id. de Sen. 17, 59: magistratuum, id. Leg. 3, 2, 5; cf. civitatis, id. Sest. 65, 137. In plur.: descriptiones temporum, id. Acad. 1, 3, et saep.

dēscriptĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [descriptio] *A short description, delineation*: celebres subtexere, Sen. Suas. 2 *med.*

* **dēscriptor,** ōris, *m.* [describo] *A describer, delineator*: morum, Lact. 5, 9 *med.*

dēscriptus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from describo.

* **dē-scrŏbo,** are, *v. a.* [scrobs] *To set, enchase*: gemmas auro, Tert. Res. carn. 7.

* **dē-sculpo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To carve out, to copy by carving* or *graving*: simulacrum ligno seu lapide desculpitur, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.

dē-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1. *v. a.* *To cut off* (quite class.): partes ex toto, Cic. Univ. 7: uvas a vite, Col. 12, 43: spicas fascibus, Liv. 42, 64: particulam undique, *Hor. Od. 1, 16, 15; and poet.: saxa metallis, *to carve out*, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 85: vitem, Var. R. R. 1, 41, 3: hordeum, pabulum, herbas, Caes. B. C. 3, 58, 5; cf. segetem, Liv. 2, 5; segetes et prata, Col. 11, 1, 8; and herbam, id. 2, 17, 5; Ov. R. Am. 191; and aures, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*; cf. cervicem, Liv. 31, 34; and collum, *Virg. A. 8, 438: tu illud (prooemium) desecabis, hos agglutinabis, Cic. Att. 16, 6 *fin.*

desecro, are, v. desacro.

* **dēsectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [deseco] *A cutting off*: Col. 6, 3, 1.

* **dē-sĕnesco,** nui, 3. *v. n.* *To diminish by growing old, to die away*: ira belli desenuit, Sall. H. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P.

dē-sĕro, rui, rtum, 3. *v. a.*, lit., *To undo, to sever* one's connection with another; hence, with esp. reference to the latter,

To leave, forsake, abandon, desert (like the synon. derelinquere, of a more restricted signif. than relinquere, which denotes, in general, to depart from, to leave any one. Deserere appears also to belong orig. to milit. lang., and to signify a cowardly running away from battle and from the army; whence its frequent combination with prodere, the figure deserere vitam, the later abs. use of deserere in the sense of *to desert*, etc., etc.) (very freq. and quite class.),

I. Lit.: ut jurent omnes, se exercitum ducesque non deserturos neque prodituros, Caes. B. C. 1, 76, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 32, 7: deseritur a suis Varus, id. ib. 1, 13, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 15, 3; B. G. 5, 3, 6; 7, 2, 2, et al.: pignus deserere, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 75, et saep.; v. the follg.: te amantem non deseram, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 101; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 9, 91; Cist. 2, 3, 26; Mil. 4, 8, 53, et saep.: quum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: me deseruisti ac dereliquisti, id. Planc. 5, 13; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 51, and v. the follg.: Avaricum deserere, Caes. B. G. 7, 30, 2; cf. cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis, id. ib. 2, 29: fratrem ne desere frater, Virg. A. 10, 600: thalamos ne desere pactos, id. ib. 10, 649, et saep.

2. Abs., in milit. language, *To desert*: Quint. 9, 2, 85; Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 7 *sq.*, et al.

II. Trop.: Petrejus non deserit sese, armat familiam, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 75, 2: suum jus, Cic. Caecin. 35 *fin.*; cf. desertarum derelictarumque rerum patrocinium suscipere, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: preces, promissa, spem, obsecrationem et fideles literas alicujus, id. Att. 3, 19, 2; so causam, id. Sull. 20, 58; Fat. 6, 12; Fam. 1, 5 a, 3; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 65; cf. desertam ac proditam causam queri, Liv. 2, 54: ullam officii partem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24; cf. officium (coupled with praetermittere defensionem), id. Off. 1, 9; and susceptum officium, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: vitam, Cic. Sest. 22 *ad fin.*; cf. de Sen. 20, 72: deditionem, Sall. J. 70, 1: studia sapientiae, Quint. 12, 2, 8: viam virtutis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 44: vestigia Graeca, id. A. P. 287: fastidiosam copiam, id. Od. 3, 29, 9, et saep.—**b.** Of subjects not personal: genua hunc cursorem deserunt, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 13; cf. aliquem corpus, vires, Tac. A. 6, 50; and donec te deseret aetas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 10: me lucerna, Cic. Att. 7, 7 *fin.*: fama Curium Fabricium, id. Tusc. 1, 46; cf. nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo, Hor. A. P. 41; Quint. 2, 1, 9; Ov. Her. 12, 52, et saep.—Pass.: deseremur potius a re familiari, quam a republica, Cic. Att. 16, 3; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 34, 2; Cic. Att. 3, 15; 4, 10; Clu. 40, et al.; and poet. with simple *Abl.*: deseror conjuge, Ov. Her. 12, 161; so Prop. 2, 7, 17; Phaedr. 2, 21, 3; Stat. Th. 4, 707; Tac. A. 3, 20 *fin.*—Hence

dēsertus, a, um, *Pa.* *Deserted*; esp. of places, *desert, solitary, waste*: in locis desertis, Caes. B. G. 5, 53, 4: urbes dirutae ac pene desertae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: deserta via et inculta, id. Coel. 18: frequens an desertus locus, Quint. 5, 10, 37, et saep. Of objects in solitary plases. stipes, Tib. 1, 1, 12 Voss. and Huschke: arbores, Propert. 1, 20, 36.—*Comp.*: reditus desertior, Cic. Pis. 23, 55, so nihil turpius ac desertius, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5.—*Sup.*: orae desertissimae, Cic. Sest. 22, 50; so desertissima solitudo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, et al.—**b.** Since the Aug. per. subst., deserta, orum, *n.*, *Desert places, deserts, wastes*, Virg. E. 6, 81; Georg. 3, 342 Plin. 5, 4, 4; Frontin. Strat. 3, 1, 2, et al. With follg. *gen.*: Libyae deserta, Virg. A. 1, 384; so id. Georg. 3, 291; 462; Frontin. Strat. 1, 7, 7, et al.—In *sing.*, desertum, i, *n.*, in the Fathers: in deserto, Prud. Apoth. 774; so Hier. Ep. 125, 2, et saep.

dē-serpo, ĕre, *v. n.* *To creep down* (post-Aug. and very rare): deserpit genis lanugo, Stat. Th. 6, 586; cf. App. Apol. p. 315.

dēsertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desero] *A forsaking, deserting* (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.): **1.** (acc. to desero, *no.* I. 2) As a milit. *t. t.*: *Desertion*, Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3; 5, et al.—***2.** Trop.: *A slighting, neglect*: juris humani, Liv. 41, 24.

dēsertor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who forsakes, abandons, deserts* any one.—**I.** In gen.: amicorum (*opp.* conservator inimicorum), Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3: communis utilitatis aut salutis, id. Fin. 3, 19 *ad fin.*—Esp. freq., **II.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A runaway, deserter*, * Caes. B. G. 6, 23, 8 (coupled with proditor, as in Tac. H. 1, 72); Liv. 3, 69; 23, 18 *fin.*; Tac. A. 1, 21; 3, 73; Suet. Caes. 68; Oth. 11; Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 29; Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3; 5, et saep.—**2.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere: *A fugitive*: Amoris, Ov. Her. 19, 157: Asiae, * Virg. A. 12, 15.

* **dēsertrix,** īcis, *f.* [desertor] *She that forsakes, neglects*: divinae legis, Tert. de hab. mulier. 1.

desertus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from desero.

dē-servĭo, ire, *v. n.* *To zealously serve, be devoted to, subject to* (rare, but quite class.; not in Caes.): valetudini tuae, dum mihi deservis, servisti non satis, Cic. Fam. 16, 18: cuivis, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: grammatico soli deserviamus, deinde geometrae? Quint. 1, 12, 6: Ov. Am. 1, 3, 5: (Epicurei) sibi indulgentes et corpori deservientes, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39; so studiis, Plin. Ep. 7, 7, 3: honoribus, id. Pan. 77, 6.—**b.** Of subjects not personal: si officia, si operae, si vigiliae deserviunt amicis, praesto sunt omnibus, Cic. Sull. 9: nec unius oculis flumina, fontes, maria deserviunt, Plin. Pan. 50, 1; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 77.

dēses, ĭdis (*nom. sing.* appears not to occur), *adj.* [desideo] *Inactive, indolent, idle* (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.; also not in the Aug. poets): sedemus desides domi, Liv. 3, 68; so of persons, id. 1, 32; 3, 7; Col. 12, 1, 2; Gell. 13, 8 *fin.* (coupled with ignavus); with follg. *ab.*: deses ab opere suo, Col. 7, 12, 2.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate things: nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv. 21, 16: naturâ deside torpet orbis, Luc. 9, 436: desidis otia vitae, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 85: causae desidis anni, id. ib. 3, 1, 2; id. Theb. 10, 87: deside passu Ire, id. Silv. 5, 2, 61: deside cura, id. Theb. 6, 147.

dē-sicco, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To dry up; to desiccate* (ante- and post-class.): vasa desiccari jubet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 30; Seren. Samm. 48, 900: herba desiccata, App. Herb. 49.

dē-sĭdĕo, sēdi, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *To remain* or *continue sitting, to sit long*; and with the accessory idea of inactivity, *to sit idle, to remain inactive* (rare; not in Cic.): tam diu Ibi desidere neque redire filium, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 4; id. Pseud. 4, 4, 7: frustra ibi totum desedi diem, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 2; cf. Suet. Rhet. 1: ruinam metuens aquila ramis desidet, Phaedr. 2, 4, 21; cf. amoenioribus locis, Quint. 5, 8, 1: apud Nicomedem, Suet. Caes. 2: in aliquo spectaculo. Sen. Ep. 7: in discrimine sociorum, Suet. Caes. 4.—**2.** In partic.: *To go to stool*, Cels. 2, 7; 2, 12 *fin.*; 4, 18.

dēsīdĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [desidero] *To be longed for, desirable* (rare): desiderabilia (anteponantur) iis, quibus facile carere possis, Cic. Top. 18, 69; id. Fin. 1, 16, 53; Liv. 24, 5; cf. Tac. H. 2, 76; and in the *Comp.*: Suet. Tib. 21.—*Sup.* does not occur.—* *Adv.*, dēsīdĕrābĭlĭter concupiscere (* *with ardent desire*), Aug. Ep. 143, 2.

desiderans, antis, v. desidero, *Pa.*, *no.* A.

dēsīdĕranter, *adv.* *Eagerly*; v. desidero, *Pa.*, *no.* A. *ad fin.*

dēsīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desidero] *A desiring, longing for* any thing; *a missing* (very rare): voluptatum, * Cic. de Sen. 14, 47: relinquetur desideratio, Vitr. 2, 6; id. 8 *praef. ad fin.*

dēsīdĕrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In the late gramm. lang.: *Desiderative*: verba (*e. g.* esurio, coenaturio, *etc.*), Aug. p. 2006 P.

desideratus, a, um, v. desidero, *Pa.*, *no.* B.

dēsīdĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [desidero] *A longing, ardent desire* for any thing not possessed; *grief, regret* for the absence or loss of any thing (freq. and quite class.; not in Caes. and Virg.): (*α*) *c. gen.*: te desiderium Athenarum cepisset, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 13, cf. me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 22; and locorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 21; Lucr. 3, 935: rerum earum, id. 3, 914; cf. 931; and esse in desiderio alicujus, Cic. Fam. 2, 12 *fin.*, with which cf. id. Lael. 27 *fin.*: Scipionis desiderio moveri, id. ib. 3; cf. id. ib. 27, 104: defuncti, Suet. Calig. 6, et saep.: desiderio id fieri tuo (for tui), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 66.—(*β*) *Abs.*: pectora dura tenet desiderium, Enn. in Cic. Rep. 1, 41: alicui esse magno desiderio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 5: explere exspectationem diuturni desiderii, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: quo (desiderio) conficior, id. Or. 10: ex desiderio laborare, id. Fam. 16, 11: facere aliquid cum desiderio, id. Lael. 21 *ad fin.*: demus hoc desiderio jam pene publico, Quint. 8, 4, 29, et saep. In plur.: desideria alicujus commovere, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 24; Hor. Od. 4, 5, 15; Ov. R. Am. 646, et saep. As a term of endearment: mea lux, meum desiderium ... valete, mea desideria, valete, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2 and *fin.*: Catull. 2, 5.

II. Transf.: **1.** *Want, need, necessity* (rare; not ante-Aug.): cibi potionisque desiderium naturale, Liv. 21, 4, et saep.; Plin. 11, 50, 111: desideria scabendi, id. 30, 14, 43; id. 23, 2, 29, et al.

2. In the time of the empire: *A request, petition* on the part of inferiors: desideria militum ad Caesarem ferenda, Tac. A. 1, 19; so id. 1, 26; Suet Aug. 17; cf. id. ib. 53; 94; Tit. 8; Plin. Pan. 79, 6; Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9; 25, 3, 5.

dē-sīdero, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [root SID, kindred with ΕΙΔΩ, ΙΔΩ; cf. considero] *To long for, greatly wish for, desire* something not possessed (freq. and quite class.): Dies noctesque me ames, me desideres, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 66: natura quid velit, anquirat, desideret, Cic. Lael. 24; cf. id. Rep. 1, 17: nec sitio honores, nec desidero gloriam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 3: dum illa desideramus, ab aliis avertimur, Quint. 10, 6, 7: quid desideremus aut deprecemur, id. ib. 4, 1, 52: nec nunc vires desidero adolescentis non plus quam adolescens tauri aut elephanti desiderabam, Cic. de Sen. 9; Caes. B. C. 3, 74, 2 Herz.: desiderantem quod satis est, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 25: Sextilem totum mendax desideror, id. Ep. 1, 7, 2, et saep.—(*β*) With an object-sentence: Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 10: mihi dari haud desidero, id. Merc. 1, 2, 37: quo ullam rem ad se importari desiderent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2.—(*γ*) With follg. *ab* or *in*: ab Chrysippo nihil magnum desideravi, Cic. Rep. 3, 8; so id. Att. 8, 14, 2; Quint. 3, 1, 2; 5, 10, 3; 6, 2, 13, et al.: in milite modestiam et continentiam. Caes. B. G. 7, 52 *fin.*; so Cic. Brut. 31, 118; Quint. 7, 2, 55; 9, 4, 61; 10, 2, 9, et al.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: misere amans desiderat, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 30; so id. Mil. 4, 6, 29; Capt. 1, 2, 42; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 16; Hec. 3, 5, 38, et al.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: desiderarunt te oculi mei, Cic. Planc. 5, 13; id. Att. 5, 16: nullam virtus aliam mercedem laborum desidera praeter, *etc.*, id. Arch. 11, 28: ut desiderat laus probationem, sic, *etc.*, Quint. 3, 7, 4; id. ib. 1, 12, 4, et saep.: desiderant rigari arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 40.

II. With predominant idea of lacking, wanting: *To miss* any thing: ex me audies, quid in oratione tua desiderem, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: si non est, nolis esse neque desideres, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 73; Caes. B. C. 3, 61, 3. et saep.—Hence

2. Meton. (*effectus pro causa*) *To lose* something; and more freq. pass.: *to be missing, to be lost*: in eo proelio non amplius CC milites desideravit, Caes. B. C. 3, 99; cf. id. ib. 3, 71: ut nulla navis desideraretur, id. B. G. 5, 23, 3; so id. ib. 7, 11, 8; 7, 20, 4; 7, 51 *fin.*, et saep.: neque quicquam ex fano praeter unum signum desideratum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44.—Hence

A. dēsīdĕrans, antis, *Pa.*, in *Sup.* desiderantissimus, in the later writers for desideratissimus, as a term of endearment, *Heart's desire, best beloved*: vale, domine dulcissime, desiderantissime, Front. Ep. 5, 40; so M. Aur. ib. 1, 5; L. Aur. Verus, ib. 2, 8; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4644.—On the contrary, *Adv.* desideranter, acc. to *no.* I.: *With desire, eagerly* (late Lat.): appetere, Cassiod. Var. 1, 4.—*Comp.*: quanto desiderantius desideras, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. Imp. 13.

B. dēsīdĕrātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Wished for, welcome* (very rare): blandissima et desideratissima promissa, Plin. 30, 1, 1. And on inscrr. applied to a beloved person: FILIO DESIDERATISSIMO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 5068; so Inscr. Grut. 681, 2; 667, 1, et al.

1. dēsĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [desideo] *A sitting long, remaining* in a place (so rarely): Prop. 1, 15, 6.—Far more freq. and quite class., **2.** *A sitting idle*, i. e. *idleness, inactivity, slothfulness*: in portum confugere non inertiae neque desidiae, Cic. Brut. 2, 8; so coupled with inertia, id. Sest. 10; coupled with languor, id. Off. 1, 34, 123; Tusc. 5, 27, 78; coupled with socordia, Sall. C. 4, 1; coupled with segnities, Suet. Galb. 9, et saep.; opp. to industria, Cic. Sest. 48 *fin.*: opp. to agentes, Ov. R. Am. 149, et saep.: corde expelle desidiam tuo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 24; * Caes. B. G. 6, 23, 6; Ov. Am. 1, 9, 31; cf. id. Trist. 3, 7, 31; Virg. G. 4, 94: vitanda est improba Siren, Desidia, Hor. S. 2, 3, 15, et saep.—In *plur.*: Lucr. 5, 49 Forb. *N. cr.*: vobis desidiae cordi, Virg. A. 9, 615.—**b.** Of an inanimate subject: ager post longam desidiam (*lying fallow*), Col. 2, 17, 3.

2. dēsīdĭa, ae, *f.* [desido] *A subsiding, retiring* (an Appuleian word): maris, App. de Mundo, p. 73; sanguinis, id. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17.

* **dēsĭdĭābŭlum,** i. *n.* [1. desidia] *A lounging-place*: Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 9.

dēsĭdĭōse, *adv.*, v. the follg., *ad fin.*

dēsĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [desidia] qs. Full of idleness, *i. e. Slothful, indolent, lazy* (rare): desidiosiores, Var. R. R. 2 *praef.*: si comparer illi, sum desidiosissimus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 19; Col. 12, 1, 1; cf. Ov. R. Am. 162; Am. 1, 9, 46: desidiosior in professione grammatica habebatur, Suet. Gramm. 8.—**b.** Transf.: *Causing idleness, making lazy*: "si quod facit, ab eo (nominetur) quod fit, ut quum *desidiosam* artem dicemus, quia *desidiosos* facit," Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43: habet etiam amoenitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: delectatio, id. de Or. 3, 23, 88: inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, id. Agr. 2, 33 *fin.*: desidiose puer (*sc.* Cupido), Ov. Am. 2, 92.—* *Adv.* desidiose agere aetatem, *idly*, Lucr. 4, 1132.

dē-sīdo, sēdi, 3. *v. n.* (i. q. consido, *no.* I. B, 4) Of inanimate things; esp. of places: *To sink, fall*, or *settle down*: tantos terrae motus factos esse, ut multa oppida corruerint, multis locis labes factae sint terraeque desederint, Cic. Div. 1, 35 *fin.*; so id. ib. 1, 43, 97; Liv. 32, 9; and poet. of the apparent sinking of mountains to one flying aloft: Gargara desidunt surgenti, Stat. Th. 1, 549: ovum plenum desidit, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 11; Just. 4, 1, 10; cf. id. ib.:—ex urina quod desidit album est, Cels. 2, 7: tumor ex toto desidit, id. 7, 18.—* **II.** Trop. (like consido, *no.* II. B, 2): *To sink, lower, deteriorate*: desidentes mores, Liv. prooem.

* **dēsīdŭo,** *adv.*, pro diuturno, Var. in Fulg. p. 565, 2 ed. Merc.

dēsignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [designo] **I.** *A marking out, describing, designating*: cellarum, Vitr. 5, 5: undarum, id. 5, 3: personarum et temporum, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 138.—**II.** *A disposition, arrangement*: et apparatus totius operis, Cic. N. D. 1, 8 *fin.*: librorum meorum, id. Att. 4, 46.—*An appointment* of consuls: annua designatio, Tac. A. 2, 36 *ad fin.*

dēsignātor (on inscrr. sometimes erroneously written DISSIGNATOR), ōris, *m.* [designo] *One who orders, regulates, arranges; a regulator*; as a. t. t., **1.** *An officer whose duty it was to marshal people in their seats in the theatre*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 19.—**2.** *A master of ceremonies at funerals; an undertaker*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 5: Sen. Ben. 6, 38; Tert. Spectac. 10; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 934; Inscr. Grut. 601, 1; cf. Don. Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 7.—**3.** *An umpire at public spectacles*, i. q. Gr. *βραβευτής*, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 1; Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2.

dē-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To mark out, trace out* (and so repeatedly in the Aug. per.); *to describe, designate, define.*

I. Lit.: Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Virg. A. 5, 755; cf. moenia fossa, id. ib. 7, 157; moenia sulco, Ov. F. 4, 825; and oppidum sulco, Tac. A. 12, 24.—With *Dat.*: fines templo Jovis, Liv. 1, 10; cf. locum circo, id. 1, 35: vulnere frontem, *to mark*, Stat. Th. 6, 782; cf. nubila ingenti gyro, id. ib. 1, 311.

***2.** Transf.: *To delineate, design, depict, sc.* by embroidering, weaving, *etc.*: imagine tauri Europen, Ov. M. 6, 103.—Far more frequently,

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: haec ab hominibus callidis animadversa ac notata, verbis designata, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 109; cf. affectus velut primis lineis designare, Quint. 4, 2, 120; and aliquem aliqua oratione, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic. C. 1, 1, 2; cf. aliquem digito, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 19; 3, 6, 77; Liv. 5, 25: aliquem nota ignaviae, id. 24, 16: turpitufinem aliquam, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: quem (mundum) alio loco ipse designarit deum, id. N. D. 1, 13, 33: multa, quae nimiam luxuriam et victoriae fiduciam designarent, Caes. B. C. 3, 96.

B. In partic.: **1.** In a bad sense, To do something extraordinary; *i. e. To commit, perpetrate* (very rare): quae designata sint et facta nequitia, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 66; cf. Illa, quae antehac facta sunt, Omitto; modo quid designavit! Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 7 Donat. and Ruhnk.—In a good sense: quid non ebrietas designat, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16 Schmid.

2. With access. idea of arrangement: *To dispose, regulate, arrange, appoint, elect, choose:* constituere et designare, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 82: Anaxagoras primus omnium rerum descriptionem et modum mentis infinitae vi ac ratione designari et confici voluit, *to be designed and executed,* id. N. D. 1, 11; cf. id. ib. 3, 35: ut ii decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit: oblitus est, nullos ab plebe designari, Cic. Agr. 2, 10 *ad fin.:* Catilina in proximum annum consulatum petebat, sperans si designatus foret, *etc.,* Sall. C. 26.—Hence, **b.** Publicist. *t. t.,* designatus, *Elect;* applied to a person elected to an office, but who has not yet entered upon it: consul, Cic. Fam. 11, 6; Vellej. 2, 58, and the superscriptions of letters in Cic. Fam. 11, 4–8: tribunus plebis, id. Agr. 2, 5, 11; Att. 3, 13; Sall. J. 27, 2: quaestor, Vellej. 2, 111, 3, et saep.—(β) Transf., *Expected;* of a child not yet born: designatus reip. civis, Cic. Clu. 11, 32.

dē-sĭlĭo, ĭlŭi, ultum, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *To leap down* (quite class.): de navi in scapham, Plaut. Rud. prol. 75: so de navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 24, 2: de rheda, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: de muro, Suet. Ner. 23: in terram e scapha, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 84; so ex navi, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 5: ex essedis, id. ib. 4, 33; 5, 16, 2; 5, 17, 4: ex equis, id. ib. 4, 2, 3; for which ab equo, Virg. A. 11, 500; cf. praeceps ab alto curru, Ov. M. 12, 129; coupled with e curru, id. A. A. 1, 560: bijugis et curru, Virg. A. 12, 355; so bijugis, id. ib. 10, 453: lecto, Hor. S. 1, 2, 130: altis turribus, id. Epod. 17, 70: saxo, Ov. Her. 15, 172; Met. 7, 378: equis, Just. 1, 10, 9.—Merely designating the terminus ad quem: in undas, Ov. M. 3, 681; so in medias undas, id. Fast. 2, 111: in aquas, id. ib. 2, 588: in latices, id. Met. 4, 353: in mare, Suet. Caes. 64: in rogos medios, Ov. A. A. 3, 22, et saep.: ad pedes, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 2: ad calciandas mulas, Suet. Vesp. 23.—*Abs.:* desilite commilitones, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 3; so Ov. Am. 3, 7, 81; Met. 10, 722, et al.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate subjects: levis crepante lympha desilit pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 48; cf. id. Od. 3, 13, 16; Ov. F. 4, 428: fulminaque aetheria desiluisse domo, Prop. 2, 16, 50.

* **2.** Trop.: nec desilies imitator in artum, unde, *etc., Throw thyself into straits, difficulties,* Hor. A. P. 134.

dē-sĭno, īvi *or* ĭi (contr. desisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 2; Suet. Ner. 33; 46; Gell. 15, 16, 2: desissem, Catull. 36, 5, et al.: DESI, dissyl., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 71), ĭtum, 3. (another and doubtful form is DESIVARE *or* DESINARE, ap. Fest. p. 55; cf. Comm. p. 403 *sq.*) *v. a.* and *n.* *To leave off, give over, cease, desist:* opp. to coepi, the construction of which it for the most part follows.

A. *Act.,* (α) *c. inf. act.* (so most freq.): illud jam mirari desino, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59; so te uti teste, id. Rep. 1, 39: commemorare eos, id. ib. 1, 1: amare, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 67; Pseud. 1, 3, 73: lacessere, Ter. Eun. prol. 16: maledicere, id. Andr. prol. 22: de compositione loqui, *Caes. B. C. 3, 19 *fin.,* et saep.—Less freq., (β) *c. inf. pass.:* ubi ipsi Desierunt vorti, Lucr. 4, 403; so moveri, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: fieri, id. Att. 1, 19, 9: cerni, Quint. 8, 5, 29: quaeri ab eo, id. ib. 11, 3, 6: inquiri, Ov. M. 6, 616, et al.—(γ) *c. acc.* (so mostly poet.): artem desinere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 4; so artem, Suet. Tib. 36; Gell. 15, 16, 2: seditionem, id. 2, 12, 3: versus, Virg. E. 8, 61; cf. plura, id. ib. 5, 19; 9, 66: Titania bella, Sil. 12, 725: lugubres voces, App. Apol. 5, p. 170, et al.—(δ) *c. abl.:* desine quaeso communibus locis, Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 80.—(ε) *c. gen.* (like the Gr. παύειν and λήγειν); querelarum, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17: irae, Sil. 10, 84.—(ζ) *Abs.: Mi.* Ah! pergisne? *De.* Jam jam desino, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 67: ut incipiendi (*sc.* sermonem) ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. Off. 1, 37 *fin.;* so *opp.* incipere, Quint. 9, 2, 19; 11, 3, 35: quo ex genere coeperis translationes, hoc desinas, id. ib. 8, 6, 50: cantasse eum publice *Oedipodem exsulem* atque in hoc desisse versu: Θανεῖν μ' ἄνωγε, *etc.,* Suet. Ner. 45 *fin.,* et saep.—In colloq. lang. desine sometimes like the Gr. παῦε (cf. Passow under παύω, *no.* 3) *Leave off! give over! stop! be still!* etc.: *Ba.* Heu, heu, heu! *Ps.* Desine, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 51. *Pa.* Tum de puero, Dave? *Da.* Ah, desine, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 8; id. Eun. 2, 3, 56, et al.

B. *Pass.* (usually in the *tempp. perff.*): veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae, Cic. Brut. 32, 123; cf. Persei numquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv. 42, 49; Suet. Aug. 37; Gell. 1, 10, 2: nectier postea desitum, Cic. Rep. 2, 34; cf. id. Fin. 2, 13, 43; Off. 2, 8, 27: coeptum per eos qui volebant, desitum est per hunc, qui decessit, id. Cornel. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 899 P.—In the pres.: tunc bene desinitur, Ov. A. A. 1, 411.

II. *Neutr., To cease, stop, end, close* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; cf. coepio, *no.* II.): omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrume desinere, Sall. J. 83, 2; Virg. E. 4, 9: desierant imbres, Ov. M. 5, 285: desinat ira, id. Her. 3, 89: cetera, fragilia et caduca occidunt desinuntque, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 4, et saep.: cauda desinit in piscem, Ov. M. 4, 727; cf. Hor. A. P. 4: in quo desinimus, Ov. M. 8, 597: gemma haec in violam desinit, *inclines to violet,* Plin. 37, 9, 40: Pyrenaeus desinens, *i. e. their extreme end,* Flor. 4, 12, 46, et al.—In rhetor., of the close of a period: illa, quae similiter desinunt, *etc.,* Cic. de Or. 3, 54; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 79; 85; 9, 4, 42; 48, et saep.; cf. cado, *no.* II. 7 *fin.*

* **dēsĭpĭentĭa,** ae, *f.* [desipio] *Want of understanding, foolishness,* Lucr. 3, 498.

dē-sĭpĭo, ĕre, *v. a.* and *n.* [sapio] ***I.** *Act., To make tasteless:* Tert. Pudic. 13.—**II.** *Neutr., To be void of understanding, to be silly, foolish; to act foolishly* (quite class.): summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94; Lucr. 3, 753: licet me desipere dicatis, Cic. Planc. 37; so id. Verr. 2, 5, 46; Div. 2, 23, 51; Fam. 2, 9, 2; Lucr. 3, 489; Hor. S. 2, 3, 47; 211; Ep. 1, 20, 9, et al.; Lucr. 3, 803; so id. 5, 166; 1042: dulce est desipere in loco, *to revel,* Hor. Od. 4, 12, 28: desipiebam mentis, quum, *etc.,* Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 35: desipientis arrogantiae est, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 16.—Of a person in a fever, *etc., To be delirious, to rave:* intra verba, Cels. 3, 18 *in.*

dē-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. (*perf.* destitĕrunt, Lucr. 4, 976) *v. a.* and *n.*

***I.** *Act., To set down:* in scopulo puellam, App. M. 4, p. 157.

II. *Neutr.,* To set one's self away from any thing, to remove from; and hence of an action: *To leave off, give over, desist from* (freq. and quite class.); constr. with *de, ab,* or merely the *Abl., Dat.,* the *Inf., quin,* and *abs.* (in class. prose most freq. with the simple *Abl.,* or with the *Inf.*): verbo de sententia destitisti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12, 28; so de illa mente, id. Fam. 5, 2, 8: de diutina contentione, Nep. Timoth. 2: de negotio, Auct. B. Afr. 45, 3: a defensione, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 4; so ab oppugnatione, Sall. J. 25 *fin.:* hoc conatu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.;* so conatu, id. B. C. 3, 26, 3: oppugnatione, id. B. G. 6, 39, 4; 7, 12; B. C. 2, 13: consilio, id. B. G. 7, 26 *fin.;* B. C. 3, 21 *fin.;* negotio, id. B. G. 1, 45; B. C. 3, 112 *fin.:* itinere, id. B. G. 5, 11: fuga, id. ib. 4, 12, 2 (coupled with fugere, id. ib. 1, 53; v. the follg.): sententia, id. ib. 6, 4, 2; Cic. Off. 3, 3 *fin.:* causa, id. ib. 3, 31, 112: impio bello, Liv. 7, 40: incepto, Virg. A. 1, 37: pugnae, Virg. A. 10, 441; so labori, Stat. Th. 5, 273: regem flagitare, Cic. Rep. 2, 12; so locupletare cives, id. ib. 2, 9: causas agere, id. Brut. 91, 314: mortem timere, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: pecuniam polliceri, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: Inachia furere, Hor. Epod. 11, 5, et saep.: neque, eam quin inveniam, desistam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 9; so Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10: desiste; recte ego rem meam sapio, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 81; so Lucr. 5, 825; Var. L. L. 6, 11, 78; Caes. B. G. 2, 11 *fin.;* 7, 4, 2; Hor. S. 1, 3, 3; 1, 9, 58, et saep.: ter in primo destitit ore sonus, *stuck in my throat,* Ov. Her. 4, 8; cf. id. Fast. 2, 823: desistente auctumno, *i. e. coming to a close,* Var. R. R. 2, 3, 8.

1. dēsĭtus, a, um, *Part.,* from desino.

2. * **dē-sĭtus,** a, um, *Part.* [1. sero] *Sown* or *planted deep:* semina, Var. R. R. 1, 23, 6.

* **3. dēsĭtus,** ûs, *m.* [desino] *A ceasing:* spiritus, Jul. Valer. Res gestae Alex. M. 3, 87.

dēsōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desolo] *A desolating, desolation* (eccles. Lat.), Vulg. Jer. 44, 22; Salv. Gub. Dei 6, p. 214, et al.

dēsōlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That makes lonely* or *desolate* (ecclesiast. Lat.), Vulg. Psalm. 120, 4; Hier. Ep. 18, *no.* 14.

dē-sōlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To leave alone, to forsake, abandon, desert* (not ante-Aug., perh. first used by Virg.: most freq. in the *part. perf.*).—(α) *Verb finit.:* desolavimus agros, Virg. A. 11, 367; so agros profugiendo, Col. 1, 3, 11: urbes, Stat. Th. 6, 917.—(β) *Part. perf.:* desolatae terrae, Ov. M. 1, 349; cf. tecta domorum, Stat. Th. 1, 653: manipli, Virg. A. 11, 870; so of persons, Stat. S. 2, 1, 233; Plin. Ep. 4, 21, 3; Tac. A. 16, 30 *fin.:* Just. 1, 7, 3; cf. with follg. *abl.:* desolatus servilibus ministeriis, Tac. A. 12, 26; so discessione aliorum, id. ib. 1, 30 *fin.:* agmen magistro, Stat. Th. 9, 672: aevo jam desolata senectus, *i. e. enfeebled by age,* Petr. 124, 286.—With follg. *gen.:* virorum, Sil. 8, 590.

* **dē-somnis,** e, *adj.* [somnus] *Sleepless:* Petr. 47, 5.

* **dē-sorbĕo,** ēre, *v. a* *To swallow down:* vortex, Tert. Idol. 24.

* **dēspectātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [despecto] *A looking down, a prospect,* Vitr. 2, 8 *med.* dub. (*al.* disparationes).

* **dēspectātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who looks down; trop., a despiser:* divinarum sententiarum, Tert. ad Uxor. 8.

* **dēspectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [despicio] *A looking down;* trop., *a despising, contempt:* humanarum opinionum, Cic. frgm. ap. Non. 288, 24.

dēspecto, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To look down upon* any thing from a height (perh. not ante-Aug.): ex alto terras, Ov. M. 4, 624; so terras, Virg. A. 1, 396: humum, Ov. M. 2, 710: aquas, id. ib. 15, 699: flammas, Virg. A. 10, 409; Ov. M. 15, 151, et al.—**b.** Of an eminence that *overlooks* the surrounding country: Lamia posita in tumulo regionem despectat, Liv. 36, 25: et quos maliferae despectant moenia Abellae, Virg. A. 7, 740.—**2.** Trop., *To look down upon, to despise* (so used by Tac.): liberos infra, Tac. A. 2, 43: ne ut victi et ignavi despectarentur, id. Hist. 2, 30.

* **dēspector,** ōris, *m.* [despicio, *no.* II.] *A despiser:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 23.

* **dēspectrix,** īcis, *f.* [despector] *She that despises, a despiser:* mundi (virtus), Tert. Anim. 23.

1. despectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.,* from despicio.

2. dēspectus, ūs, *m.* [despicio] **1.** *A looking down upon, a view* from an elevated place (repeatedly in Caes.; elsewh. very rare; not in Cic.): erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. B. G. 7, 79, 3; so in mare, id. ib. 3, 14 *fin.:* sub terras, Lucr. 4, 417: qua longe pelago despectus aperto, Stat. Th. 5, 351. In plur.: quum ex omnibus partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet (oppidum), Caes. B. G. 2, 29, 3.—***2.** *A despising, contempt:* ludibrio et despectui paternis inimicis erunt oppositi, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51.

* **dēspērābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [despero] *Hopeless:* plaga mea, Vulg. Jerem. 15, 18.

desperanter, *adv.,* v. despero, *ad fin., no.* A.

dēspērāte, *adv.* *Hopelessly,* etc.; v. despero, *Pa., no.* B. *ad fin.*

dēspērātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despero] *Hopelessness, despair:* "*desperatio* est aegritudo sine ulla rerum exspectatione meliorum," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18 (good prose and very freq.): (*a*) *c. gen.*: omnium rerum amissio et desperatio recuperandi, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2; so omnium rerum, id. Cat. 2, 11 *fin.* (*opp.* bona spes); Att. 11, 6, 5; Liv. 21, 1; 42, 30; Suet. Ner. 2, et saep.: victoriae, Cic. Phil. 8, 5: magna pacis, Caes. B. C. 1, 11, 3: omnium salutis, id. ib. 1, 5, 3; Liv. 3, 2, et saep.—(*β*) *Abs.*: magna desperatione affectus, Cic. Att. 14, 19: ad summam desperationem pervenire, Caes. B. C. 2, 42, 2: ad desperationem adducti, Nep. Eum. 12; cf. ad desperationem redactus, Suet. Aug. 81: in desperatione esse, Frontin. Strat. 3, 17, 7: ad desperationem formidine properare, Tac. H. 2, 46, et saep.; Liv. 31, 17; cf. Tac. H. 2, 44 *fin.*—In plur.: desperationes eorum, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 *ad fin.*—**2.** Meton., *Desperate boldness, fool-hardiness*: desperatio truculentae feminae, App. M. 10, p. 251.

desperatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from despero.

* **dē-sperno,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To greatly despise, disdain*: opes, Col. 10, 298.

dē-spēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To be hopeless; to have no hope of, to despair of, to give up* (freq. and quite class.); constr. most freq. with *de*, the *Acc.*, or an object-sentence; less freq. with the *dat.* or *abs.*—(*a*) With *de* (so in Cicero rarely): de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 4; so de pugna, id. ib. 1, 40, 8: de officio imperatoris, id. ib. 1, 40, 10: de expugnatione, id. ib. 7, 36: de salute, id. ib. 7, 85, 3; B. C. 2, 41, 8; id. ib. 3, 42, 3; de republica, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, § 6; Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2: de summa rerum, Liv. 26, 41: de se, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 3, et saep.—(*β*) *c. acc.* (in Caes. only in the *part. perf.*): honores, quieta republica, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 2, 9; so honorem, id. Mur. 21, 43; id. Rep. 6, 23: pacem, id. Att. 8, 15, 3: voluntariam deditionem, Liv. 23, 14: membra invicti Glyconis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 30, et saep.—In the pass.: sive restituimur, sive desperamur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7; Quint. 1, 10, 8: hujus salus desperanda est, Cic. Lael. 24, 90; cf. nil desperandum Teucro duce, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27: desperatis nostris rebus, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 4; cf. ib. 3, 26, 5: desperata salute, id. ib. 3, 3, 3; 5, 37, 6; 6, 5, 5; 7, 88, 6; id. ib. 7, 86, 4, et saep.: desperato improviso tumultu, Liv. 10, 14; id. 42, 25, et saep.—Middle: desperatis hominibus, *who gave themselves up*, i. e. *were desperately resolved*, Caes. B. G. 7, 3 Herz.—(*γ*) With an object-sentence: ego non despero fore aliquem aliquando, qui, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 95; so id. Div. 2, 21, 48; Att. 1, 4 *fin.*; Balbus in Cic. Att. 8, 15 A; Quint. 5, 12, 3; 10, 5, 5; 12, 10, 75; Hor. A. P. 150; Ov. M. 9, 724; Fast. 5, 241, et saep.—(*δ*) *c. dat.*: saluti desperare, Cic. Clu. 25, 68; so oppido, id. Pis. 34 *fin.*: rebus tuis, id. ib. 36, 89: suis fortunis, Caes. B. G. 3, 12, 3: sibi, id. ib. 7, 50, 4; Cic. Mur. 21 *fin.*—(*ε*) *Abs.*: sive habes aliquam spem de republica sive desperas, Cic. Fam. 2, 5; so id. Off. 1, 21 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 4, 10; 12 prooem. § 2; Ov. M. 10, 371, et saep.: spem habere a tribuno plebis, a senatu desperasse, Cic. Pis. 6.—Hence

* **A.** dēspēranter, *adv.* *Hopelessly, despairingly*: loqui secum, Cic. Att. 14, 18.

B. dēspērātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Given up, despaired of, irremediable, desperate* (most freq. in Cic.): exercitum collectum ex senibus desperatis, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: remedium aegrotae ac prope desperatae reipublicae, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70; cf. reipublicae morbi, id. Sull. 27 *ad fin.*: collegium, id. Leg. 3, 10, 24: desperatas pecunias exigere, id. Mur. 20 *fin.*, et saep. —*Comp.*: haec nunc multo desperatiora, Cic. Fam. 7, 22.—*Sup.*: perfugium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41 *fin.*: spes, Balb. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, B, § 2.—* *Adv.*: non desperate sollicitus, Aug. Ep. ad Celer. 237.

dēspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [despicor] *Contemptible, despicable* (a post-class. word): homo, Amm. 26. 8.—*Comp.*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

* **dēspĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Contempt*: Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67.

1. despicatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from despicor.

2. dēspĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [despicor] *Contempt* (very rare): aliquem habere despicatui, * Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 19: si quis despicatui ducitur, * Cic. Fl. 27, 65.

dēspĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [despicio] *A despising, contempt* (very rare; perh. only in Cic.): in omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despicientia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40; so rerum externarum, id. Off. 1, 20: animi despicientia, id. ib. 2, 11: in contemnendis honoribus, id. Part. or. 23, 81.

dē-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. (*inf. perf.* despexe, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 72) *v. n.* and *a.* *To look down upon* any thing.

I. Lit. (so mostly poet.): (*a*) *Neutr.*: ad te per impluvium tuum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 72; so id. ib. 2, 3, 16: de vertice montis in valles, Ov. M. 11, 504: a summo coelo in aequora, id. A. A. 2, 87: medios in agros, id. Met. 1, 601: in vias, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30, et al.—Abs.: vultus suspicientes et despicientes, Plin. 35, 8, 34.—Impers.: colles, qua despici poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 2; so Liv. 44, 6; Amm. 19, 5.—(*β*) *Act.*: Juppiter aethere summo Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque jacentes, *etc.*, Virg. A. 1, 224; so summo ab aethere terras jacentes, Ov. M. 2. 178: e tumulis subjectam urbem, Sil. 12, 488: culmine cuncta, Luc. 5, 251; Virg. G. 2, 187 Wagn. *N. cr.*; Cic. Rep. 3, 9; Luc. 1, 458.—**II.** Trop. as a *v. act.*, *To look down upon, to despise, disdain* (so quite class. and very freq.): ut omnes despiciat, ut hominem prae se neminem putet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46 *ad fin.*; cf. id. Fin. 3, 8 *ad fin.*; Rep. 1, 17; so divitias (coupled with contemnere honores), id. Lael. 23; Caes. B. C. 3. 59, 3; so ipsos, id. B. G. 1, 13, 5: legionem propter paucitatem, id. ib. 3, 2, 3: cf. copias, id. B. C. 3, 23; 87; and paucitatem militum, id. ib. 3, 111; B. G. 6, 39 *fin.*: ullum laborem aut munus, *to disdain, decline, shun*, id. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*, et saep.: dum despicis omnes, Virg. E. 8, 32; Ov. M. 9, 438, et saep.—Partic. with the *Gen.*: despiciens sui, Cic. de Or. 2, 89 *extr.*; and so poet.: despectus taedae, Sil. 8, 54.

dēspĭcor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [despicio, *no.* II.] *To despise, disdain* (very rare): aliquem, Q. Pompejus in Prisc. p. 793 P.; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 23.—Hence

dēspĭcātus, a, um, in a pass. sense: vir me habet despicatam, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 15 and 19; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 92.—**B.** As *Pa.*: despicatissimus homo, Cic. Sest. 16; id. Verr. 2, 3, 41 *fin.*, Zumpt *N. cr.*

dēspĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [despicio, *no.* II.] *Despised, disdained*, Naev. in Non. 155, 26.

* **dē-splendesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To cease to shine, to lose its brightness*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 39 *fin.*

dēspŏlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despolio] *A robbing, despoiling*: Tert. Res. carn. 7.

* **dēspŏlĭātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A robber, plunderer*: Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 18.

dē-spŏlĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (also dep.: quos despoliatur coupled with depopulatur, Afran. in Non. 480, 13) *To rob, plunder, despoil* (rare, but good prose): ne se armis despoliaret, * Caes. B. G. 2, 31, 4: me despoliat, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 53; cf. id. Casin. 4, 4, 4; Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 21; Cic. Att. 7, 9; Fam. 14, 2, 3: Dianae templum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 21 *ad fin.*; Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 57: despoliari triumpho, Liv. 45, 36.

dē-spondĕo, spondi, sponsum, 2. (*perf.* despopondisse, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 2: *plusquamperf.* despoponderas, id. Truc. 4, 3, 51; coupled with despondi, id. Aul. 2, 3, 4: despondisse, id. Trin. 5, 2, 9, et saep.) *v. a.* *To promise away*, *sc.* from one's self to another; *to promise.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so rarely): librum alicui, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3; so Syriam homini, id. ib. 1, 16, 8: domum, hortos, Bajas sibi, id. ib. 11, 6, 6; Liv. 26, 37: consulatum, id. 4, 13: Tarpejas arces sibi (*sc.* diripiendas, coupled with promittere), Luc. 7, 758.—Far more freq. and quite class.

B. In partic. *t. t.*: *To promise in marriage, to betroth*: "qui spoponderat filiam, *despondisse* dicebatur, quod *de sponte* ejus, id est de voluntate exierat," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 70. So filiam alicui, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 37; 5, 6, 20; Aul. 2, 2, 28; 61; 77; Curc. 5, 2, 63; 71; Rud. 4, 8, 5; Truc. 4, 3, 51, et saep.; Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 36; Hec. 1, 2, 49; Phorm. 5, 7, 32, et al.; Cic. Att. 1, 3 *fin.*; de Or. 1, 56, 239; Clu. 64, 179, et al.; Liv. 1, 26; 1, 39; 26, 50, et al.; Ov. M. 9, 715, et saep.; cf. also sororem suam in tam fortem familiam, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 9; and Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 57. Unusual is Orestillae filiam sibi, *to espouse*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 7.—Impers.: intus despondebitur, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 16.

2. Transf.: bibliothecam tuam ca cuiquam despondeas, quamvis acrem a atorem inveneris, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 4.

II. Trop.: **1.** *To promise, give up, devote to*: spes reipublicae despondetur anno consulatus tui, Cic. Fam. 12, 9 *fin.*; Val. Fl. 7, 509.

2. And with predom. idea of removing, putting away from one's self: *To give up, yield, resign.* So esp. freq. in Plaut., animum, *to lose courage, to despair, despond*: ne lamentetur neve animum despondeat, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 6; so id. ib. 4, 2, 63; Merc. 3, 4, 29; Men. prol. 35; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 6; 3, 16, 15; in the same sense animos, Liv. 3, 38; 26, 7; 31, 22; and simply despondere, Col. 8, 10, 1. So sapientiam, *to despair of acquiring wisdom*, Col. 11, 1, 11.

* **dēsponsātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [desponso] *A betrothing, betrothal*: Tert. Virg. vel. 11.

* **dēsponsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [despondeo. *no.* II. 2] *A despairing, desponding*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 18.

dē-sponso, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To betroth* (post-Aug.): Suet. Caes. 1; so id. Claud. 27; Aur. Vict. Orig. 13.

‡ **desponsor,** ōris, *m.* [despondeo] *A betrother*, acc. to Var. L. L. 6, 7, 70.

desponsus, a, um, *Part.*, from despondeo.

* **dēspūmātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [despumo] *A skimming off*: Tert. Carn. Chr. 19.

dē-spūmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** *Act.*: **A.** *To skim off, to skim*: undam aheni, Virg. G. 1, 296: carnem, Plin. 9, 38, 62: mel Atticum, Col. 12, 38, 5: aquam salsam, Pall. Febr. 25, 10; Val. Fl. 8, 254.—**2.** Transf., *To work off, digest* wine: Falernum, Pers. 3, 3. *To rub off, polish* a pavement: pavimentum cote, Plin. 36, 25, 62; cf. Vitr. 7, 4. *To let blood, to bleed* a horse, Veg. 3, 34, 2; 1, 22, 11; 3, 6, 7; 3, 28, 4.—**B.** *To deposit a frothy matter*, Luc. 6, 506; Claud. in Prob. et Olyb. 54.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *To cease foaming, to slacken, abate*: ut nimius ille fervor despumet, Sen. Ira 2, 20; so affectus, id. Ep. 99 *ad fin.*: aetas, id. ib. 68 *ad fin.*

dē-spŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* *To spit out, to spit*, Liv. 5, 4; Naev. in Gell. 2, 19, 6; esp. as a religious observance for averting a disease, *etc.*, "Plin. 28, 4, 7;" Var. R. R. 1, 2, 27; Tib. 1, 2, 54 and 96; Plin. 10, 23, 33.—Hence, **2.** Trop.: *To reject, abhor*, deprecari: Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 26: acre despuat in mores, Pers. 4, 35: preces alicujus, Catull. 50, 19; so voluptates (coupled with spernere opes), Sen. Ep. 104 *fin.*

* **dēspūtāmentum,** i, *n.* [despuo] *Spittle*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

dēspūtum, i, *n.* [id.] *Spittle* (late Latin), Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20.

dē-squāmo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To scale off, to scale*: pisces, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 1.—**2.** Transf.: *To peel off; to rub, scour, clean off*: corticem, Plin. 23, 7, 70: corpus (vitis), id. 17, 24, 37, § 227: terrenum, *to shake off, scrape off*, id. 25, 8, 54, et saep.: rador, subvellor, desquamor, pumicor, ornor, Lucil. in Non. 95, 15.—**b.** Desquamata, orum, *n.* In medic. language, *Parts of the body from which the skin has been rubbed off, excoriated parts*, Gr. ἀποσύρματα, Plin. 22, 25, 68; 24, 11, 55; 28, 4, 13, et al.

* **dē-sterno,** strāvi, 3. *v. a.* *To free from its covering* (stratum), *to unsaddle, ungird*: camelos, Vulg. Genes. 24, 32.

* **dē-sterto,** tŭi, 3. *v. n.* *To cease snoring; poet., to cease dreaming*: Pers. 6, 10.

* **dēstĭco,** are, *v. n.* Expresses the noise made by the shrew-mouse, Auct. Carm. Philom. 6X.

dēstillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destillo] *A dripping down, distilling*; in medic. lang., *a rheum, catarrh, running*, Cels. 1, 2; 4, 2; Scrib. Comp. 90; 93; Plin. 20, 17, 71, et saep.

dē-stillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. To drip* or *trickle down, to distill* (not in Cic.): lentum destillat ab inguine virus, * Virg. G. 3, 281; cf. ex aethere, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: de capite in nares humor (from a cold), "Cels. 4, 2;" Luc. 8, 777, et saep. —Transf.: tempora nardo, *to drop, distill*, Tib. 2, 2, 7; cf. destillantibus arboribus odore mirae suavitatis. Plin. 6, 31, 36.

dē-stĭmŭlo (dis-), are, *v. a. To strongly goad, stimulate* (late Lat.): exercendi stili amore destimulor, Symm. Ep. 4, 26; Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 23.

dēstĭna, ae, *f.* [destino] *A support, stay, prop* (late Lat.): coeli, Arn. 2, p. 92.

dēstĭnāte, *adv. Resolutely*, etc.; v. destino, *ad fin.*

dēstĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destino] *A setting fast, establishing; a resolution, determination, purpose, design* (perhaps not ante-Aug.): depascitur segetes destinatione ante determinata in diem, Plin. 8, 25, 39: porticum ex destinatione M. Agrippae a sorore ejus inchoatam peregit, id. 3, 2, 3; cf. Tac. H. 1, 77: nulli placere partium destinatio, Liv. 32, 35 *fin.*: consulum, *i. e. the election* (*opp.* renunciatione), Plin. Pan. 77, 1; cf. Tac. H. 2, 79; 95, 2: mortis, Plin. 36, 14, 21: exspirandi, id. 7, 45, 46: quietis, Stat. Silv. 3 praef.: aeternitatis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 7, et saep.

destinato, v. destino, *no.* II. A, *a.*

dē-stĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [from the root STANO, kindr. with sisto and ἱστάνω, lit., to set fast; hence, in gen.] *To make fast, make firm, bind* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense).

I. Lit.: antemnas ad malos, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 6: rates ancoris, id. B. C. 1, 25, 7: falces (laqueis), id. B. G. 7, 22, 2: arcas, Vitr. 5, 12.

II. Trop.: *To establish, determine, resolve; to design, intend; to appoint, elect, choose*, definire, describere, designare, *etc.*

A. In gen. (so in Livy freq. connected with *animis*; v. the follg.) (*a*) With simple *acc.*: ad horam mortis destinatam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: aliquem consulem, Liv. 10, 22; cf. Tac. A. 1, 3: Papirium parem destinant animis Magno Alexandro ducem, si, *etc.*, Liv. 9, 16 *fin.*; cf. animis auctorem caedis, id. 33, 28: aliquem regem, Just. 42, 4, 14, et saep.: certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; so coupled with certus, id. Rep. 4, 3; Quint. 3, 6, 57; cf. coupled with fixus, Liv. 21, 44 *fin.*: praeter opinionem destinatam alicujus, id. 28, 14, et saep.—*Part. perf.* subst.: antequam destinata componam, *the intended narration*, Tac. H. 1, 4: neque tuis neque Liviae destinatis adversabor, id. Ann. 4, 40; cf. also id. 6, 32; Hist. 4, 18. So ex destinato, adverb.: *designedly, intentionally*, Sen. Clem. 1, 6; Ben. 6, 10 *fin.*; Suet. Calig. 43; and in a like sense merely destinato, Suet. Caes. 60.—(*β*) With *Inf.* or an *object-sentence*: infectis iis, quae agere destinaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Caes. 84; Aug. 53, et al.: potiorem populi Romani quam Regis Persei amicitiam habere, Liv. 43, 7; so id. 7, 33; 24, 2; 29, 20; Quint. 5, 1, 3; Tac. Or. 3; Phaedr. 4, 27, 1; Ov. M. 8, 157; 10, 379; Fast. 1, 621, et al.; cf. also in the pass.: sibi destinatum in animo esse, Camillo summittere imperium, Liv. 6, 6; so Suet. Tib. 13.—(*γ*) *c. dat.*: operi destinati possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 2; so aliquem foro, Quint. 2, 8, 8: me arae, Virg. A. 2, 129: diem necis alicui, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45; Cels. 3, 4: domos publicis usibus, Vellej. 2, 81 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 2, 29: Anticyram omnem illis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 83: cados tibi, id. Od. 2, 7, 20, et saep.—(*δ*) With *ad*: tempore locoque ad certamen destinatis, Liv. 33, 37; so aliquem ad mortem, id. 2, 54: consilia ad bellum, id. 42, 48: materiam ad scribendum, Quint. 5, 10, 9; 10, 3, 14, et al.—(*ε*) With *in*: saxo aurove in aliud destinato, Tac. H. 4, 53 *fin.*: legati in provinciam destinati, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2: noctem proximam in fugam, Amm. 29, 6.

B. In partic., in the lang. of archers, slingers, *etc.*: *To fix upon as a mark, to aim at*: locum oris, Liv. 38, 29; so id. 38, 26 *ad fin.*; 21, 54; Curt. 7, 5 *ad fin.*—Transf.: sagittas, *to shoot at the mark*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42.—A kindr. meaning is,

2. In the lang. of trade: sibi aliquid, *To fix upon for one's self, to intend to buy*: minis triginta sibi puellam destinat, Plaut. Rud. prol. 45; so id. Most. 3, 1, 113; 4, 2, 58; Pers. 4, 3, 72; 4, 4, 115; Lucil. in Non. 289, 31; Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3.—Hence

dēstĭnāte, *adv.* (perh. only in Ammianus) *Resolutely, obstinately*: certare, Amm. 18, 2.—*Comp.*, id. 20, 4; 7; 23, 1; 27, 3.

dē-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo],

I. *To set down; to set, place* any where (ante-class. and freq. in Liv.; elsewhere rare): destituit omnes servos ad mensam ante se, Caecil. in Non. 280, 3; so navem in alto ancoris, Naev. ib.: palum in foro, C. Gracchus in Gell. 10, 3, 3: aliquem in convivio (*sc.* ludendi causa), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26 *ad fin.*; Liv. 7, 10: aliquem ante tribunal, id. 2, 12; cf. id. 23, 10: cohortes extra vallum, id. 10, 4: duo signa hic, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5. 43, et saep.—Far more freq. and quite class.,

II. (Lit., to put away from one's self; hence as a consequence) *To leave alone, to forsake, abandon, desert* (cf. derelinquo and desero): aliquam iratam abs te, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 59: T. Roscius novem homines honestissimos induxit, decepit, destituit, adversariis tradidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: destitutus ab aliquo, id. Clu. 30 *ad fin.*; id. Off. 1, 10, 32; cf. id. Quint. 16: funditores inermes, Caes. B. C. 3, 93, 5: aliquem in septemviratu, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99; cf. defensores in ipso discrimine periculi, Liv. 6, 17; Suet. Galb. 10; cf. id. Ner. 20; id. Galb. 11; cf. id. Ner. 32, et saep.: inceptam destituisse fugam, *to have desisted from*, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 20: morando spem, Liv. 1, 51: so spem vindemiae, Col. 4, 24, 12: consilium, Suet. Caes. 9: honorem, id. Claud. 45: conata ejus, Vellej. 2, 42: partem verborum, *to let fall* or *pronounce indistinctly* (coupled with devorare), Quint. 11, 3, 33 Spald., et saep.—Poet.: ex quo destituit deos Mercede pacta Laomedon, *i. e. defrauded of their stipulated reward*, * Hor. Od. 3, 3, 21.—(*β*) Of inanimate and abstract subjects: neque reperias, quos aut pronior fortuna comitata sit, aut, veluti fatigata, maturius destituerit, quam, *etc.*, Vellej. 2, 69 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Aug. 65: ventus aliquem, Liv. 30, 24; so aliquem vadum, id. 21, 28: aliquem poplites, Suet. Claud. 30; cf. aliquem memoria, mens, Curt. 7, 1: aliquem somni, Ov. Her. 15, 136: alveum fluitantem aqua, Liv. 1, 4; cf. et freta destituent nudos in litore pisces, * Virg. E. 1, 61.—(*γ*) *Part. perf.* destitutus *c. abl.*, and less freq. with *ab* (v. ab, *no.* I. C, 12) *Abandoned, forsaken by; robbed of, destitute of*: in divite ac paupere; propinquis, amicis, clientibus abundante, et his omnibus destituto, Quint. 5, 10, 26: alicujus consiliis, promissis, praeceptis destitutus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8; so scientiâ juris, Quint. 12, 3, 10: lenociniis, id. ib. 12, 1, 30, et saep.: destituti ab unica spe auxilii, Liv. 40, 47; so a spe, id. 31, 24; 36, 23; Curt. 4, 3 (coupled with spe, Curt. 8, 6): a re familiari, Suet. Ner. 10.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: si is destituat, nihil satis tutum habebis, Liv. 37, 7: simul, si destituat spes, alia praesidia molitur, Liv. 1, 41; so spes, id. Tib. 1, 1, 9 Huschke; Luc. 2, 728: pietasque fidesque, id. 5, 298.

dēstĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destituo] *A forsaking, deserting, deceiving* (very rare), Cic. Clu. 26, 71; Quint. 5, 20; Suet. Dom. 14.

dēstĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who forsakes, deceives*: Auct. Priap. 83, 14; Tert. ad Nat. 2, 18.

destitutus, a, um, *Part.*, from destituo.

dēstricte, *adv.*, from destringo.

* **dēstrictīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [destringo] *Dissolving*: *opp.* constrictivus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.

destrictus, a, um, *Part.*, from destringo.

dē-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To strip off*: **A.** Lit. (quite class.). So of stripping off the leaves of plants: avenam, Cato R. R. 37, 5: oleam, Col. 11, 2, 83: bacam myrti, id. 12, 38, 7: frondem, Quint. 12, 6, 2: ramos, Luc. 4, 317, et al. Of *rubbing off* the body in the bath, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 14; Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 2 and 6; Mart. 14, 51; hence also of *scouring out* the intestines: interanea, Plin. 32, 9, 31. Esp. freq. of *unsheathing, drawing* the sword: gladium, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 2; 7, 12 *fin.*; B. C. 1, 46, 1, 47, 3; 1, 75, 3. Liv. 27, 13; Suet. Calig. 56, et al.: ensem, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17; Sat. 2, 1, 41; Ov. F. 2, 99; 207, et saep.; hence also securim, Liv. 8, 7.—**B.** Trop. (very rare): destringi aliquid et abradi bonis, Plin. Pan. 37, 2.—**II.** *To rub gently against, to graze* (perh. only in the poets): **A.** Lit.: aequora alis, Ov. M. 4, 562: pectus arundine. Ov. M. 10, 526: pectora summa sagittâ, id. Her. 16, 275; for which corpus arundo, id. Met. 8, 382; cf. Cygnum cuspis, id. ib. 12, 101; and even vulnus, *to cause a slight wound*, Grat. Cyn. 364.—**B.** Trop.: *To criticise, censure*: quemquam mordaci carmine. Ov. Tr. 2, 563: alios gravi contumelia, Phaedr. 1, 29, 2: scripta mea, id. 4, 7, 1 (*al.* distringo).

* **dēstructĭbĭlis**, e, *adj.* [destruo] *Destructible*: sunt omnia, Lact. de Ira D. *ad fin.* (*al.* destructilia).

dēstructĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Destructible*: aedes, Prud. στεφ. 10, 357.

dēstructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A pulling down, destruction*: murorum, Suet. Galb. 12.—**2.** Trop.: sententiarum (*opp.* confirmatio), *A refuting, refutation*, Quint. 10, 5, 12.

dēstructīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Destructive*: adjutorium, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

dēstructor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A puller down, destroyer*: rerum, *opp.* aedificator, Tert. Apol. 46.

dē-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. To pull* or *tear down* any thing built; *opp.* construo (rare, but quite class.; not in Caes.): navem, aedificium idem destruit facillime, qui construxit, Cic. de Sen. 20; so templum prope funditus, Suet. Vesp. 9: moenia, Virg. A. 4, 326.—**b.** Poet. transf.: crinemque manumque, *i. e. to strip of the crown and sceptre*, Stat. Th. 12, 93.—**2.** Trop.: *To destroy, ruin, weaken* (perh. not ante-Aug.): destruere ac demoliri aliquid, Liv. 34, 3: tyrannidem, Quint. 1, 10, 48: orationem (*opp.* illustrare), id. ib. 11, 1, 2; cf. finitionem (*opp.* confirmare), id. ib. 7, 3, 19; and singulos testes (*opp.* exornare), id. ib. 5, 7, 25 *sq.*: hostem, Tac. A. 2, 63: senem, id. Hist. 1, 6: multa vetustas, Ov. F. 5, 132; cf. id. Met. 15, 235: dicta vultu, id. A. A. 2, 312.

dē-sub, *praep. c. abl. Below, beneath* (Hebr. מִתַּחַת) (late Lat.; cf. *opp.* desuper): desub Alpibus, id est desub ipsis Italiae faucibus gentis, Flor. 2, 3, 2: desub oculo, Veg. 2, 19; so id. 3, 53, 3; 5, 21, 3; 6, 4: desub rivo, Innocent. de Cas. liter. p. 226 ed. Goes.: desub se, id. ib. 2, 23; Fulg. Mythol. 3, 6. (But in Sen. Controv. 1, 3, and Col. 12, 34, desub is very doubtful.) Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 282 and 283.

dē-sŭbĭto (by many, written separately, de subito), *adv.*, Interrupting the usual course of time (cf. derepente), *On a sudden, suddenly* (except once in Cic., only ante-class.): Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 46 Ritschl. *N. cr.*; so id. Capt. prol. 62; Most. 2, 1, 63; Stich. 5, 4, 39: Lucil., Enn., Naev., Att., Afran., Titin., Caecil., Quadrig., Nov., Pompon. in Non. 517, 13–518, 1; Lucr. 2, 265; 3, 643; Cic. Rep. 6, 2.

* **dē-sūbŭlo**, are, *v. a.* [subula] *To bore in deeply*, "perforare" (Non.), trop.: viam, Var. ap. Non. 99, 32.

* **dē-suctus**, a, um, *Part.*, from desugo.

* **dē-sūdasco**, ĕre, *v. n. To sweat greatly*: Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 33.

dēsūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desudo] *A violent sweating* (late Latin): nimia corporis, Firm. Math. 3, 1.—Trop., *Exertion, painstaking*; coupled with cura, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 189.

dē-sūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** *Neutr., To sweat greatly:* **1.** Lit., Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 29; Stat. Th. 3, 277.—**2.** Trop.: *To exert* or *fatigue one's self:* in his (*sc.* exercitationibus ingenii) desudans atque elaborans, * Cic. de Sen. 11, 38: alio Marte, Claud. B. Get. 280; cf. id. in Eutrop. 2, 602.—**II.** *Act., To sweat out, exude* any thing.—**1.** Lit.: balsama, Claud. Epithal. Pallad. et Celer. 123; Prud. Cath. 5, 117: sudorem, App. Apol.: Stygiam pestem in amnes, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 304.—**2.** Trop.: *To perform with exertion* (qs. with sweating): excubias militiae, Sid. Ep. 6, 1: judicia, Claud. Mall. Theod. 11.

dēsŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [desueo] *To disuse, disaccustom, bring out of use* (very rare): catuli (a matre) minutatim desuefiunt, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 12: multitudo desuefacta a concionibus, * Cic. Clu. 40; Tert. Pall. 4.

dē-sŭesco, sŭēvi, sŭētum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (mostly poet., or in post Aug. prose; in Cic. and Caes. not at all; cf., however, desuefacio). **I.** *Act., To disuse, disaccustom, bring out of use:* desuevi, ne quo ad coenam iret, Titin. in Non. 95, 1: vocem, App. Flor. *no.* 15: diu desueta arma, Virg. A. 2, 509; cf. rem desuetam usurpare, Liv. 3, 38: in desuescendis morari, Quint. 3, 8, 70.—Poet.: desueta sidera cerno (*i. e.* quae cernere desuevi), Ov. M. 5, 503; cf. voces jam mihi desuetas, id. ib. 7, 646; and desueta verba, id. Trist. 5, 7, 63.—**II.** *Neutr., To become unaccustomed, to disaccustom one's self;* or in the perf., *to be unaccustomed:* paullatim antiquo patrum honori, Sil. 3, 576: desueta triumphis (*i. e.* bellis) agmina, Virg. A. 6, 815; cf. id. ib. 7, 693: desueto Samnite clamorem pati, Liv. 8, 38: fera rabiem desueta, Stat. Th. 5, 231: desueta corda (praevertere amore), Virg. A. 1, 722.

dēsŭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [desuesco] *Discontinuance of a practice* or *habit, disuse, desuetude:* armorum, Liv. 1, 19: desuetudine tardi, Ov. M. 14, 436; so abs., id. Trist. 5, 7, 57; Julian. Dig. 1, 3, 32; Callistr. Dig. 11, 1, 1, et al.

desuetus, a, um, *Part.*, from desuesco.

dē-sūgo, without *perf.*, ctum, 3. *v. a. To suck out* of any thing, *to suck in* (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 9, 4; 1, 37, 2.

dē-sulco, are, *v. a. To furrow through, to plough up:* Avien. Perieg. 1137.

* **dēsulto,** are, *v. intens. n.* [desilio] *To leap down:* mari, Tert. Anim. 32.

dēsultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A leaper, vaulter,* the technical designation of a sort of riders, who, in the circus-games, leaped from one horse to another without stopping, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15; Liv. 23, 29; 44, 9; Manil. 5, 85; cf. Hyg. Fab. 80; Prop. 4, 2, 35.—**2.** Trop.: amoris, *a changeling, butterfly, inconstant lover,* Ov. Am. 1, 3, 15; cf. bellorum, Sen. Suasor. 1 *med.*

dēsultōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [desultor] *Of* or *belonging to a* desultor: equi, Suet. Caes. 39: subst., desultorius, Cic. Mur. 27 *fin.*

* **dēsultrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *An inconstant:* virtus, Tert. adv. Val. 38.

* **dēsultūra,** ae, *f.* [desilio] *A leaping* or *jumping down* from a horse: comic. opp. to insultura, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 9.

dē-sum, fŭi, esse (ee in deest, deesse, deerit, *etc.*, measured in the poets *per synaeresin* as one syll., Lucr. 1, 44; Catull. 64, 151; Virg. G. 2, 233; Aen. 7, 262; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24; Ov. Her. 18, 136; Met. 15, 354, et saep.: *praes. conj.*, desiet, Cato R. R. 8; v. sum: *perf.*, defuĕrunt, Ov. M. 6, 585), *v. n.*

To be away, be absent; to fail, be wanting (of course exceedingly freq. in all periods and sorts of composition).

I. In gen.: (*a*) *Abs.:* non ratio, verum argentum deerat, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 69: frigore enim desunt ignes ventique calore Deficiunt, Lucr. 6, 360; cf. id. 3, 455; Cato R. R. 8: omnia deerant, quae, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *ad fin.:* semper paulum ad summam felicitatem defuisse, id. ib. 6, 43, 5: ibi numquam causas seditionum et certaminis defore, Liv. 45, 18: quod non desit habentem, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 52, et saep.; non desunt qui, for sunt qui, Quint. 4, 5, 11; 8, 3, 85; 9, 1, 2; 12, 1, 33, Plin. 2, 109, 112, et al.—(*β*) *c. dat.* (so most freq.): metuo mihi in monendo ne defuerit oratio, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 3 and 4: cui nihil desit, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf. Lael. 14, 51: sive deest naturae quippiam, sive abundat atque affluit, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: quantum alteri sententiae deesset animi, tantum alteri superesse, Caes. B. C. 2, 31; so *opp.* superesse, Cic. Fam. 13, 63; cf. *opp.* superare, Sall. C. 20, 11; Cic. Mil. 36, 100: neu desint epulis rosae, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 15; id. Ep. 1, 1, 58, et saep.: hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.;* cf. id. B. C. 3, 2, 2; 2, 6; 3, 96, 2.—(*γ*) With *in:* ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic. de Or. 3, 4 *fin.;* so id. Rep. 2, 33: in C. Laenio commendando, id. Fam. 13, 63, et al.—(*δ*) With *inf.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et mihi non desunt turpes pendere corollae, Prop. 1, 16, 7; so Sil. 6, 10; 11, 50; Tac. H. 4, 1; 11; 80, et al.—(*ε*) With *quominus:* duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. Rep. 3, 30 *fin.* (in Non. 262, 23); Tac. A. 14, 39.—(*ζ*) With *quin:* nihil contumeliarum defuit, quin subiret, Suet. Ner. 45.—(*η*) With *ut:* non defuit, ut, *etc.*, Capitol. Gord. III. 31.

II. Pregn., *To fail, be wanting in one's duty,* as in rendering assistance, *etc.; not to assist* or *serve, to desert* one.—(*a*) *c. dat.:* tantum enitor, ut neque amicis neque etiam alienioribus opera, consilio, labore desim, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 17; cf. id. Mur. 4 *ad fin.:* ne tibi desis, *be wanting to yourself, neglect your own advantage,* id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104; Fam. 5, 12, 2; cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 56; 2, 1, 17; and id. ib. 1, 4, 134: senatu reique publicae, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 3 *sq.;* so communi saluti nulla in re, id. B. G. 5, 33, 2: huic rei, id. B. C. 3, 93, 2: negotio, id. ib. 2, 41, 3: decori vestro, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: officio et dignitati meae, id. Att. 7, 17, 4; Liv. 3, 50: tempori, id. 21, 27; cf. occasioni temporis, Caes. B. C. 3, 79, et saep.—(*β*) *Sine dat.:* non deest reipublicae consilium . . . nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic. Cat. 1, 1 *fin.;* id. Rep. 3, 21: qui non deerat in causis, id. Brut. 34, 130.

dē-sūmo, mpsi, 3. *v. a.* Lit., To take away for one's self from a multitude or mass; hence, *To pick out, choose, select,* deligere (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): sibi consules asservandos desumunt, Liv. 4, 5, 5; so sibi hostes, id. 38, 45; cf. sibi pugnas, Tac. Or. 37; and cursum certamenque, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7: sibi Athenas, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 81.

* **dē-sŭo,** ĕre, *v. a. To fasten:* Cato R. R. 21, 3.

dē-sŭper, *adv.* (cf. Hebr. מִמַּעַל), *From above, above* (repeatedly in the historians and poets; not in Cic.): qui in phalangas insilirent et desuper vulnerarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 5: ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegebant, id. B. C. 1, 79, 2 Oud. *N. cr.;* cf. Tac. A. 2, 16; Suet. Tit. 72; Ner. 31; Just. 21, 6, 6; Flor. 3, 2, 6; 3, 3, 16; Aur. Vict. vir. ill. 73 *fin.*, et al.; Col. 12, 16, 4; Sen. Ep. 74; Pall. Jan. 15, 4; Virg. A. 1, 165; 420; 2, 47; 4, 122; 6, 678; 8, 249; 9, 639; 12, 295; Ov. F. 3, 530; Sil. 1, 349, et al.: nunc desuper Alpis Nubiferae collis atque aëriam Pyrenen Abripimur, Luc. 1, 688 (the construction as just before: feros Libyen, and Virg. E. 1, 65, sitientes ibimus Afros). Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 283-285

dē-surgo, ĕre, *v. n. To rise from* any place; *to rise* (extremely rare): certa desurgere parte, * Lucr. 5, 702: coenâ, * Hor. S. 2, 2, 77.—**2.** Transf., *To* (get up from table and) *go to stool,* Scribon. Comp. 140 and 142.

dēsurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desurgo] *A going to stool,* Scribon. Comp. 37, 142; Marc. Empir. 27.

dētectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detego] *An uncovering;* trop. *revealing:* creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 *ad fin.*

dētector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An uncoverer;* trop. *revealer* (eccl. Lat.): creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4 36 *med.:* conscientiae, id. adv. Val. 3.

dē-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. To uncover, expose, lay bare* (freq. in the Aug. per.; not in Caes.).

I. Lit.: ventus detexit villam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 3; so porticus, Auct. B. Alex. 13, 2: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv. 42, 3: regiam Caci, Virg. A. 8, 241: juga montium detexerat nebula, Liv. 33, 7, et saep.: capite detecto, Suet. Caes. 57; cf. poet. transf. and in Gr. construction: caput puer detectus, Virg. A. 10, 133: faciem, Suet. Ner. 48: corpora, Tac. A. 13, 38: ossa, Suet. Caes. 81; Ov. M. 9, 169, et saep.: ensem strictum vagina, Sil. 13, 168; cf. ferrum, Luc. 3, 128: arma, Suet. Tib. 37; Vit. 11: plagam (*opp.* celare), id. Oth. 11, et saep.: medici, quorum intererat ea (*sc.* corpora nostra) nosse, aperuerunt, ut viderentur: patefacta et detecta corpora (mortuorum), * Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 122.—**b.** In comic transf.: haec illa est tempestas mea, mihi quae modestiam omnem Detexit, tectus qua fui (the figure being taken from buildings), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 7.

II. Trop.: *To discover, disclose, reveal, betray:* nimis detegendo cladem nudandoque, Liv. 23, 5: so insidias, id. 27, 16: consilium, id. 27, 45: mentem, Quint. 8 prooem. § 20: animi secreta (coupled with proferre mores), id. ib. 11, 1, 30: latentem culpam, Ov. M. 2, 546, et saep.: mores se inter ludendum, Quint. 1, 3, 12; Tac. H. 1, 81.

dē-tendo, without *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a. To unstretch, relax* a thing strained (exceedingly rare): tabernacula, *to strike the tents,* * Caes. B. C. 3, 85, 3; Liv. 41, 3.

detensus, a, um, *Part.*, from detendo.

dētentātor, ōris, *m.* [detento] *One who holds* or *keeps back* something, *a detainer,* Cod. Just. 7, 39, 7; 11, 59, 2.

dētentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detineo] *A keeping back, detaining,* Ulp. Dig. 25, 1, 5; 4, 6, 15; 43, 25, et al.

dētento, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To hold* or *keep back, to detain* (late Lat.): Venant. Carm. 11, 21: servos, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 16: possessionem, id. ib. 5, 15, 2.

dētentor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who holds* or *keeps back, a detainer:* possessionis alienae, Cod. Just. 8, 4, 10.

1. detentus, a, um, *Part.*, from detineo.

* **2. dētentus,** ūs, *m.* [detineo] *A holding off, keeping back:* Tert. adv. Val. 32.

* **dē-tĕpesco,** ĕre, *v. n. To cease to be lukewarm, to grow cool:* Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

dē-tergĕo, si, sum, 2. (also post-class.: detergis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 191: detergunt, id. in Eutr. 2, 375: detergantur, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21; v. tergeo) *v. a.* **I.** *To wipe off, wipe away* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: sudorem frontis brachio, Suet. Ner. 23; cf. lacrimas pollice, Ov. M. 13, 746; cf. teneros fletus stamine, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 375: araneas, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21.—Poet.: nubila, *i. e. to drive away, remove,* Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 539; cf. sidera, *to drive* or *chase away,* Cic. Arat. 246.—In colloq. lang., of money: primo anno LXXX. detersimus, *have swept off, got,* Cic. Att. 14, 10 *ad fin.*—**2.** Transf., *To cleanse by wiping, to wipe off, wipe clean, to clean out:* caput pallio, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 20: labra spongiâ, Col. 6, 9, 2; cf. se linguâ, id. 6, 6, 1: frontem unguento, Petr. 47, 1: falces fibrina pelle, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 265: cloacas, Liv. 39, 44; cf. Suet. Aug. 18.—Comic., mensam, *i. e. to clear, to empty,* Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 2.—**B.** Trop.: **1.** *To take away, remove:* fastidia, Col. 8, 10, 5: somnum, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cel. 27.—**2.** *To cleanse, purge:* animum helleboro, Petr. 88, 4: secula foedo victu, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 1, 191.—**II.** *To strip off, break off; to break to pieces:* remos, Caes. B. C. 1, 58 Oud.; Auct. B. Alex. 15, 6; Liv. 28, 30 *fin.:* pinnas asseribus falcatis, id. 38, 5: palmites, Col. 4, 27 *fin.;* 5, 5, 13.

‡ **dētĕrĭae** porcae id est macilentae, *Lean,* Fest. p. 55.

dētĕrĭor, ius, *adj. comp.* (*sup.* deterrimus, a, um) [from an obs. *adj.* deter, which, being derived from *de,* denotes departure from what is right, *i. e.* a growing worse; cf. Doed. Syn. 1, 47 *sq.*] *Worse, poorer, meaner* (freq. and quite class.): **1.** Of inanimate things: seges, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: ruina rem non fecit deteriorem haud scio an jam fructuosiorem, Cic. Att. 14, 11 *fin.*; so vectigalia, * Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 4: muraena carne, Hor. S. 2, 8, 44: obsonia, Plin. 31, 10, 46, *no.* 4: ad decolor aetas, Virg. A. 8, 326: forma, Lucr. 4, 1275: mores, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 9: via, id. Trin. 3, 2, 54, et saep.: video meliora proboque, Deteriora sequor, Ov. M. 7, 21: cuncta aucta in deterius, Tac. A. 2, 82; so id. ib. 3, 10; 4, 6; 13, 43; Hist. 3, 13; 4, 68, et al.—*Sup.*: genus reipublicae ex bono in deterrimum conversum, Cic. Rep. 2, 26; so genus, id. ib. 1, 42: finis, id. Lael. 16, 59: causa belli. Hor. S. 1, 3, 107: color, Virg. G. 3, 82: cogitare optima simul et deterrima, Quint. 12, 1, 4, et saep.—**2.** Of persons: quo deteriores anteponantur bonis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 39; so *opp.* melior, Cic. Phil. 13, 19; Quint. 2, 4, 21; Suet. Calig. 10: *opp.* optimus, Liv. 39, 27: *opp.* strenuior, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 10: vidi ego nequam homines, verum te neminem deteriorem, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 61, et saep.: peditatu erat deterior, *weaker*, Nep. Eum. 3 *fin.*—*Sup.*: homo deterrime et impudentissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 16.

Adv.: de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 8; Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 80: valeo, Luccej. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: olet herba, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19: spe nostra si placeant, id. Sat. 1, 10, 90.—*Sup.*: deterrime versipelles, App. M. 2, p. 272 (*al.* deterrimae).

dētĕrĭōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [deterior] *To make worse, to deteriorate* (late Lat.): Claud. Mamert. de Statu an. 1, 3; so Frontin. d. Colon. p. 133 Goes.; Symm. Ep. 4, 69 *ad fin.*, et al.

dētĕrĭus, *adv.* *Worse*; v. deterior, *ad fin.*

dētermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [determino] *That has an end, finite*: materia, Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

dētermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A boundary, conclusion, end*: mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: orationis, id. Inv. 1, 52.

* **dētermĭnātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who prescribes, determines*: disciplinae, Tert. Pudic. 11.

dē-termĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To border off, to bound; to limit, prescribe, determine* (rare, but quite class.): regiones, limites confinia, Plaut. Poen. prol. 49: augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. 1, 18 *ad fin.*; cf. Asiam ab oriente Armenia minore, ab occidente Phrygia, *etc.*, Plin. 5, 27, 28: imaginem templi scipione in solo, id. 28, 2, 4: mensuram Ponti, id. 4, 12, 24.—**2.** Transf., segetes in diem, id. 8, 25, 39; cf. diem jejuniis, Tert. adv. Psych. 2: senatoria et equestria officia biennio spatio, Suet. Galb. 15; Tac. Or. 16: id quod dicit spiritu non arte determinat, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 175; Lucr. 6, 403.—Poet.: omnia fixa tuus glomerans determinat annus, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12.

dē-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a.* *To rub away, to wear away, to wear out* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. and Caes.): strata saxea viarum pedibus, Lucr. 1, 316: a catena collum detritum cani, Phaedr. 3, 7, 16; so vestem usu, Plin. 8, 48, 73; cf. detrita tegmina, Tac. A. 1, 18: aurum usu, Plin. 33, 3, 19: oculos vitis, id. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 17: invalidos pedes (via longa), Tib. 1, 9, 16:—frumenta, *to thresh out*, Col. 1, 6, 23; 2, 20, 5; cf. milium, id. 6, 12, 4: scillam, id. 6, 27, 10: herbam, Plin. 27, 13, 110:—calces deteris, *you tread on my heels*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 111.—**II.** Trop.: *To diminish in force, to weaken*: laudes alicujus culpâ ingeni, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 12; so multa sibi, id. Sat. 1, 10, 69: Sil. 7, 247: aliquid velut usu ipso, Quint. 2, 4, 7: fulgorem, id. ib. 10, 5, 16; cf. ardorem ac ferociam militis, Tac. H. 2, 76 *ad fin.*: ab alio genere vitae detriti jam, Gell. 15, 30, 1.—Abs.: nimia cura deterit magis quam emendat, Plin. Ep. 9, 35 *fin.*—Hence

* dētrītus, a, um, *Pa.* *Worn out, hackneyed* (for which in Cic. contritus; v. contero, *Pa.*): illa in agendis causis jam detrita, Quint. 8, 6, 51.

dē-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* *To frighten from* any thing; *to deter, discourage from, prevent* (quite class.). Constr., (*α*) *Aliquem ab aliqua re*: homines adolescentes a dicendi studio, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117; so sanos homines a scribendo, id. Brut. 75 *fin.*; cf. id. Or. 1 *fin.*: te a dimicatione (*opp.* ad certam laudem adhortor), id. Fam. 1, 7, 5: eum ab instituto consilio, Caes. B. G. 5, 4; cf. a proposito, id. B. C. 3, 100, 3: animos a cupiditate, Liv. 22, 42: ferociores annos a licentia, Quint. 2, 2, 3, et saep.—Without *acc.*: a turpi meretricis amore, Hor. S. 1, 4, 112.—(*β*) *Aliquem de aliqua re*: de agro hunc senem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 159; so Stoicos de sententia, Cic. Div. 2, 39: me de statu meo, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 11 *fin.*—(*γ*) *Aliquem ne, quin, quominus*: (poetam) maledictis, ne scribat, Ter. Ph. prol. 3; so Cic. Quint. 4, 16; Caes. B. G. 1, 17, 2; 1, 31, 16, et al. (but different is Suet. Ner. 47: deterritum putant, ne discerperetur). Without *acc.*: haud ferro deterrere potes. ne amem, Plaut. Truc. 5, 37: quin loquar haec ... numquam me potes deterrere, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 10; so id. Mil. 2, 4, 16; Caes. B. G. 2, 3 *fin.*; Tib. 1, 3. 13; cf. also, me homo nemo deterruerit, quin ea sit in his aedibus, *i. e. shall make me believe but that*, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 61: neque te deterreo, quominus id disputes, Cic. Att. 11, 8; so id. Tusc. 1, 38; Liv. 26, 48, et al.—(*δ*) With *aliquem* and an object-sentence (very rarely): nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreor, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14.—(*ε*) *Aliquem aliqua re* (also very rarely): silvestres homines caedibus et victu foedo, Hor. A. P. 392.—(*ζ*) With simple *acc.*: Caes. B. G. 5, 7; so reliquos magnitudine poenae, id. B. C. 3, 8, 3: pavidam ense (coupled with repellere), Ov. M. 14, 296: deterritis tribunis, Liv. 10, 9; Cic. Off. 2, 18, 63.—(*η*) *Abs.*: Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 64; so Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8; Suet. Caes. 70, et al.

2. In August. authors, sometimes with an inanimate object, like defendere, prohibere, *etc.*: *To avert, keep off*: vim a censoribus, Liv. 4, 24 *fin.*: nefas et inhibere bipennem, Ov. M. 8, 767.

detersus, a, um, *Part.*, from detergeo.

dētestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [detestor] *Execrable, abominable, detestable* (good prose): omen, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11; cf. exsecratus populo Romano, detestabilis, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 26 *fin.*: nihil esse tam detestabile tamque pestiferum quam voluptatem, id. de Sen. 12, 41; cf. res (coupled with tetra, misera), id. Tusc. 3, 11 *fin.*: scelus, id. Lael. 8, 27: exemplum, Liv. 26, 48: voce, Suet. Vit. 10, et saep.—*Comp.*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57.—*Sup.* appears not to occur.—*Adv.*: quod nefarie, quod detestabiliter fecit, *abominably*, Lact. 5, 10.

1. dētestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** In relig. lang., **1.** *Execration, cursing, detestation*, Liv. 10, 38; Hor. Epod. 5, 89; Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*; Gell. 2, 6, 3; 2, 7, 13; 15, 27, 3; cf. Fest. s. v. OBTESTATIO, p. 112.—**2.** *A keeping off, averting*, Plin. 15, 30, 40.—**II.** In judic. lang.: "detestatio est denunciatio facta cum testatione," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 40; cf. detestor, *no.* II. So detestatio sacrorum, *The solemn renunciation of the family sacred rites, and thereby of the* gens *itself, which in* arrogatio *was made by the son*, Gell. 15, 27, 3; cf. Liber (Servii Sulpicii) de sacris detestandis, id. 6, 12, 1. Vid. respecting this Savigny in Zeitschr. f. geschichtl. Rechtswiss. vol. ii. p. 401 *sq.*

* **2. dē-testātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [2. testis] *The removal of the testes, castration*, App. M. 7, p. 198.

dētestātor, ōris, *m.* [detestor, *no.* I.] *One who execrates, a curser* (eccles. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27; adv. Psych. 2; Spectac. 15.

dē-testor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** In relig. lang., *To curse while calling a deity to witness*, i. e. *to execrate, abominate, detest*: quum (te) viderunt, tamquam auspicium malum detestantur, Cic. Vatin. 16, 39: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, * Caes. B. G. 6, 31 *fin.*; cf. caput euntis hostili prece, Ov. M. 15, 505: dira exsecratio ac furiale carmen detestandae familiae stirpique compositum, Liv. 10, 41: minas periculaque in caput eorum, id. 39, 10: exitum belli civilis, Cic. Phil. 8, 2 *fin.*; cf. civilia arma, Suet. Oth 10: causam et auctorem cladis, Tac. H. 2, 35 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 3, et saep.

2. Transf., *To pray to be averted*, sc an evil from one's self or others; *to deprecate*: ut a me quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecer, Cic. Catil. 1, 11: memoriam consulatus tui a republica. id. Pis. 40, 96: o dii immortales, avertite ac detestamini hoc omen, id. Phil. 4, 4, 10; so invidiam id. N. D. 1, 44, 123.

II. In judic. lang.: "detestatum est testatione denunciatum," Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 238: sacra, v. 1. detestatio, *no.* II.

☞ In a pass. sense: App. Apol. p. 307.—In the *part. perf.*: Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28: bella matribus detestata, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25.

dē-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a.* *To weave off*, i. e. *to finish* or *make by weaving* (mostly poet.): **1.** Lit.: inter decem annos unam togam, Titin. in Non. 406, 19; cf. telam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 7; Hyg. Fab. 126: vestimentum, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 11; 34, 2, 22.—Comic.: pallium (qs. to take it from the loom), *to steal*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 138.—**2.** *To finish by weaving* or *plaiting; to complete, to recite to the end*: aliquid viminibus mollique junco, Virg. E. 2, 72; cf. fiscellam vimine junci, Tib. 2, 3, 15: (lacteus) non perpetuum detexens conficit orbem, Cic. Arat. 250: te ab summo jam detexam exordio, Poeta ap. Auct. Her. 2, 27; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158.

detextus, a, um, *Part.*, from detexo.

dē-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *To hold off, keep back, detain* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: nos de nostro negotio, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 190: aliquem ab aliquo incepto studioque, Sall. C. 4, 2: aliquem apud villam, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 13; so aliquem, id. Men. 4, 2, 22; Asin. 2, 4, 8; Pers. 4, 3, 36, et al.; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49; Phorm. 4, 1, 8; Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 5 (coupled with demorari): Caes. B. C. 2, 17, 3 Oud. *N. cr.*; Liv. 4, 55 (*opp.* concire); Virg. A. 2, 788; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 5; Ov. M. 13, 301, et saep.: novissimos proelio, Caes. B. C. 3, 75, 4; cf. Hannibalem quam acerrimo bello, Liv. 27, 12: se miserandis alimentis detinuerat, *had supported himself*, Tac. A. 6, 23: naves tempestatibus detinebantur, Caes B. G. 3, 12 *fin*; cf. rates voce canora, Ov. A. A. 3, 311: iter iratae anguis (cantus), Tib. 1, 8, 20, et saep.

B. Trop.: euntem multa loquendo Detinuit sermone diem, Ov. M. 1, 683; cf. tempus, id. Pont. 4, 10, 67.—Hence

II. Transf.: *To occupy, engage* (also quite class.): in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic. Inv. 2, 45. 132; cf. Quint. 10, 5, 17; in contumelia, Tac. A. 13, 36 *fin.*: in admiratione sui, Suet. Ner. 52: manus in lyricis modis, Ov. F. 5, 386: mentes hominum circa alia. Plin. H. N. 14 prooem. § 4: animum studiis, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 39: oculos (mea poemata), id. ib. 2, 520; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 63; Ov. M. 4, 38.

dē-tondĕo, tŏtondi and tondi, tonsum, 2. (detotonderat, Var. in Prisc. p. 868 P.; *opp.* detondit Enn. ib.; detonderis, Cato R. R. 96, 1; Col. 7, 4, 7) *v. a.* *To shear off, cut off, to clip, shear*: oves, Cato R. R. 96, 1; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 28; Col. 7, 4, 7; cf. Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 10: virgulta (for which, shortly before, deputare), Col. 4, 23 *fin.*: crines, Ov. F. 6, 229; cf. detonsa juventus, Pers. 3, 54; and detonsi manni, Prop. 4, 8, 15.—**2.** Transf.: detonsae frigore frondes, *i. e. fallen off*, Ov. F. 3, 237: detondit agros laetos, *i. e. lays waste*, Enn. in Prisc. p. 868 P.: dum salices hoedi, dum gramina vaccae Detondent, *i. e. crop, eat*, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 6.

dē-tŏno, ui, 1. *v. n.* **I.** *To thunder down, to thunder away*: hic (*sc.* Juppiter) ubi detonuit, Ov. Tr. 2, 35.—**2.** Trop. (freq. in Florus): Flor. 2, 6, 10; cf. id. 3, 21, 18; 4, 2, 2: captis superioribus jugis in subjectos suo jure detonuit, id. 1, 17, 5.—**II.** *To cease thundering*; so only trop., *to rage out, cease raging*: Aeneas nubem belli. dum detonet omnis, sustinet, * Virg.

A. 10, 809 ("*bellantum impetum sustinet, donec deferreat.*" Serv.); cf. Petr. 17; 3; Val. Fl. 4, 294; Quint. 12, 9, 4.

* **dētonso,** are, *v. intens. a.* [detondeo] *To shear off:* capillum, Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15, 11.

detonsus, a, um, *Part.*, from detondeo.

dē-torno, without *perf.*, atam, 1. *v. a. To turn off* by a lathe, *to turn* (very rare): velares anulos, Plin. 13, 9, 18.—**2.** Trop.: sententiam, Gell. 9, 8 *ad fin.*

dē-torquĕo, si, tum (*detorsum nomen, v. under *no.* I. A, 2), 2. *v. a.* and *n.*

I. *Act., To turn* or *bend aside, to turn off, turn away* (quite class.; not in Caes.).

A. In gen.: **1.** Lit.: ponticulum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: cornua (antennarum), Virg. A. 5, 832; habenas, id. ib. 11, 765: lumen ab illâ, Ov. M. 6, 515, et saep.—Poet.: vulnus, Virg. A. 9, 746.—Esp. freq., **b.** With indication of the termin. ad quem: *To turn* in any direction, *to direct toward:* (orbis partem) a latere in dextram partem, Cic. Univ. 7 *ad fin.*; so caudam in dexterum, in laevum, Plin. 8, 51, 77: proram ad undas, Virg. A. 5, 165: cursus ad regem, id. ib. 4, 196: cervicem ad oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 25, et saep.

2. Trop.: voluptates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: quae (*sc.* voluntas testium) nullo negotio flecti ac detorqueri potest, id. Coel. 9 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 17. Of etymolog. derivation: Marrucini vocantur, de Marso detorsum nomen, Cato in Prisc. p. 871 P.—With indication of the termin. ad quem: aliquem ad segnitiem luxumque, Plin. Pan. 82, 6; so vividum animum in alia, Tac. A. 13, 3; cf. te pravum alio (*i. e.* ad aliud vitium), Hor. S. 2, 2, 55.

B. In partic., *To turn* or *twist out of shape, to distort.*—**1.** Lit.: partes corporis detortae. Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 17; so Vatinius corpore detorto, Tac. A. 15, 34.—**2.** Trop.: calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta efficere, Liv. 42, 42; cf. recte facta (coupled with carpere), Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 6: sincera rectaque ingenia, id. Pan. 70, 5; cf. Tac. Or. 28 *ad fin.*: verbum aliquod in pejus, Sen. Ep. 13 *med.*; cf. verba, voltus in crimen, Tac. A. 1, 7: sermonem in obscoenum intellectum, Quint. 8, 3, 44.

* **II.** *Neutr., To turn* or *go* in any direction: in laevam, Plin. 28, 8, 27.

* **dē-torrĕo,** ēre, *v. a. To scorch up, to burn:* me flamma, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

detorsus and **detortus,** a, um, *Part.*, from detorqueo.

detractatio and **detractator,** v. detrect.

* **dē-tractātus,** ūs, *m. A treatise,* Tert. Spect. 3.

dētractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detraho] *A drawing off, taking away, withdrawal* (good prose): alieni, *opp.* appetitio, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30: doloris, id. ib. 3, 33, 118: loci, id. Att. 12, 35: sanguinis, Cels. 4, 4; Quint. 2, 10, 6; Plin. 17, 26, 39: illa ipsa (*sc.* Praxitelia capita) efficiuntur detractione, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48.—**II.** In partic.: **1.** Medic. *t. t.*: *A purging:* cibi, Cic. Univ. 6; and more freq. abs., Cels. 2, 10: Scrib. Comp. 101. et saep. In plur., Vitr. 1, 6; Plin. 16, 44, 92; 22, 25, 64.—**2.** Rhetor. *t. t.*: *A taking away, leaving out, ellipsis,* Quint. 1, 5, 38; 40; 9, 2, 37; 9, 3, 18 *sq.*, et al.

detracto, are, v. detrecto.

* **dētractor,** ōris, *m.* [detraho, *no.* II B] *A disparager, detractor:* sui, Tac. A. 11, 11 *fin.*; for which, detractator laudum suarum, Liv. 34, 15 *fin.*

1. detractus, a, um, *Part.*, from detraho.

* **2. dētractus,** ūs, *m.* [detraho] *A taking away, rejection:* syllabae, *opp.* adjectio. Sen. Suas. 7 *ad fin.*

dē-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. (*inf. perf. sync.* detraxe, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 15) *v. a. To draw off, draw away, draw down; to pull down; to take down, take away* (quite class. and very freq.),

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: crumenam sibi de collo, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 7; so anulum de digito, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 38: aliquem de curru, Cic. Coel. 14 *ad fin.*, et saep.: aliquem ex cruce, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; so stramenta e mulis, Caes. B. G. 7, 45, 2 Herz.: homines ex provinciis, Cic. Prov. cons. 1; cf. inimicum ex Gallia, id. ib. 8, 19: Hannibalem ex Italia, Liv. 29, 20: aliquem pedibus e tribunali. Suet. Rhet. 6, et saep.: alicui anulum, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 31; so vestem alicui, id. Eun. 4, 4, 40; cf. Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 79: amiculum alicui, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: torquem alicui, id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: loricam alicui, Virg. A. 5, 260, et saep.: tegumenta scutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 21, 5: frenos equis, Liv. 4, 33, et saep.: virum equo, Liv. 22, 47; cf. aliquem in transvehendo, Suet. Aug. 38: vestimenta, Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17; so veste detracta, Cic. Brut. 75, 262: soccos detrahunt (servi), Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72; Caes. B. C. 3, 96, 3: castella trans Euphraten, Tac. A. 15, 17, et saep.: aliquem in judicium, Cic. Mil. 8, 38; cf. aliquem ad accusationem, id. Clu. 68, 179; Liv. 22, 13: tauros ad terram cornibus, Suet. Claud. 21; cf. naves ad terram, Auct. B. Alex. 10 *fin.*

B. In partic.: **1.** In medic. lang., *To clear off by purgation, to purge,* Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*; Scrib. Comp. 135; Plin. 27, 7, 28, et saep.

2. With the accessory idea of depriving or diminishing: *To remove, withdraw, take away* any thing from any one; *to draw off, remove, take away* from any thing: multa de suis commodis, Cic. Lael. 16, 57; cf. id. Off. 3, 6, 130: aliquid alicui (coupled with eripere), id. Div. 2, 37 *ad fin.*: scuto militi detracto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25; so coronam capiti, Liv. 38, 47; cf. Hor. S. 1, 10, 48: auxilia illi, Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 5: fasces indigno (*opp.* deferre), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34, et saep.: aliquid de summa, Lucr. 3, 513; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78: aliquid ex ea summa, id. Att. 10, 5; and nihil de vivo, id. Flacc. 37: ex tertia acie singulas cohortes detraxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 89, 3; cf. detractis cohortibus duabus, id. B. G. 3, 2, 3, et saep.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: *To pull down, to lower* (very rarely): regum majestatem ab summo fastigio ad medium, Liv. 37, 45.—Far more freq.

B. In partic. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 2) *To withdraw, take away, take; to lower in estimation, disparage, detract from:* detractis de homine sensibus, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30; cf. quicquam de nostra benevolentia, id. Fam. 5, 2 *fin.*; and tantum sibi de facultate, id. Brut. 70 *fin.*: quantum detraxit ex studio, tantum amisit ex gloria, id. Brut. 67, 236; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49; and id. Fam. 1, 5, a: nihil tibi detraxit senatus nisi, *etc.*, *opp.* dare, id. ib. 1, 5, b; cf. *opp.* concedere, id. de Or. 2, 71; Quint. 11, 1, 71; 89: honorem debitum ordini, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11: illam opinionem moerenti, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 76: auctoritatem Cottae, Quint. 6, 5, 10: fidem sibi, id. ib. 2, 17, 15; so id. ib. 5, 7, 4; 5, 10, 27; 7, 1, 11; 9, 2, 53, et al.: errorem animis, Ov. M. 2, 39: aliquid dicere detrahendae spoliandaeque dignitatis alicujus gratia, Cic. Coel. 2, et saep.: de ipso, qui scripsit, detrahi nihil volo, Cic. Pis. 29, 71; so aliquid de aliquo, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: de hoc senatu detrahere, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 20; so de aliquo, id. Att. 11, 11 *fin.*; Nep. Chabr. 3, 3: de se, Cic. Acad. 2, 5, 15; cf. de rebus gestis alicujus, Nep. Timol. 5, 3: multum alicui, id. Eum. 1, 2 Dähne; so alicui, Quint. 12, 9, 7: de absentibus detrahendi causa dicitur, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134; so abs., Quint. 8, 6, 55.

dētrectātĭo (also written detract.), ōnis, *f.* [detrecto] *A declining, refusing* (very rare, and perh not ante-Aug.): militiae, Liv. 3, 69: heredis, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37: fidei, Tert. Patient. 3: sine detrectatione, Liv. 7, 28.

dētrectātor (also written detract.), ōris, *m.* [detrecto] * **1.** *One who declines, refuses:* ministerii, Petr. 117, 11.—**2.** *A diminisher, disparager:* laudum suarum, Liv. 34, 15 *fin.*: honorum, Aus. Idyll. 2, 51.

dē-trecto (in the best MSS. also written detracto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Orig., *To decline, to refuse, to reject* any thing; and hence *to decline, refuse* to do any thing (quite class.; perh. not in Cic.): (*α*) *c. acc.*: militiam, * Caes. B. G. 7, 14, 9; so militiam, Liv. 2, 43; 4, 53; 5, 49, 7, 11; Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 25; 43; Flor. 1, 22, 2; Ov. M. 13, 36, et al.; cf. pugnam. Liv. 3, 60; 4, 18: proelium, Just. 13. 5, 8; Frontin. Strat. 1, 11, 1; and certamen, Tac. H. 4, 67; Curt. 3, 8: officia sua, Quint. 2, 1, 5: judicandi munus, Suet. Aug. 32, et saep.: imperata, Suet. Caes. 54; so dominationem, id. ib. 80; cf. principem, id. Tib. 25: vincla pedum, Tib. 1, 6, 38; cf. juga, Virg. G. 3, 57; Ov. Am. 1, 2, 14; and aratrum, id. Pont. 3, 7, 15.—(*β*) *c. inf.* (late Lat.): tutelam administrare, Paul. Dig. 37, 14, 19; so dicere, Arn. 6, p. 201.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: Liv. 2, 45 *fin.*; id. 3, 38 *ad fin.*; Suet. Ner. 47.

II. Lit., To pull down with violence, hence trop. (cf. detraho, *no.* II. B) *To lower in estimation, to depreciate, detract from:* advorsae res etiam bonos detractant, Sall. J. 53 *fin.*; so poetas, Tac. Or. 11: antiquos oratores, id. ib. 26: Pompejum, Flor. 4, 2, et al.: virtutes, Liv. 38, 49: Ciceronis, Virgilii gloriam, Tac. Or. 12: ingenium Homeri, Ov. R. Am. 365: laudes, id. Met. 5, 246: maligne benefacta, id. ib. 13, 271.—With *dat.*: sibi primo, mox omnibus detrectaturus, Suet. Vit. Pers. *fin.*—Abs.: Ov. Tr. 2, 337.

* **dētrĭmentōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [detrimentum] *Hurtful, detrimental:* ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 33.

dētrĭmentum, i, *n.* [detero] *A rubbing off:* * **I.** Lit.: limae tenuantis, App. M. 6, p. 175.—Far more freq. and quite class. in sing. and plur., **II.** Transf., *Loss, damage, detriment:* "emolumenta et detrimenta (quae *ὠφελήματα* et *βλάμματα* appellant) communia esse voluerunt," Cic. Fin. 3, 21; so *opp.* emolumentum, id. ib. 1, 16, 53: detrimentum accipere. id. Manil. 6, 15: nostro incommodo detrimentoque doleamus, id. Brut. 1, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 121, et saep.: afferre, *to occasion, cause,* Caes. B. C. 1, 82. 2; 3, 72, 3; Nep. Att. 2, 3; cf. magna inferre, Caes. B. C. 2, 2 *fin.*; 3, 72, 4; and importare, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: accipere, *to suffer,* Cic. Manil. 6, 15; Phil. 5, 12, 34; B. G. 5, 52; 6, 34, 7, et saep.; so capere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2; cf. the follg., and facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9; Nep. Cato 2 *fin.*; Sen. Tranq. 11 *med.*: acceptum sarcire, Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 2; 3, 67, 2; cf. reconcinnare, id. ib. 2, 15 *fin.*: in bonum vertere, id. ib. 3, 73 *fin.*, et saep. So the well-known publicist. formula: videant consules (dent magistratus operam, provideant, *etc.*), ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat (accipiat), Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3; 1, 7, 4; Cic. Mil. 26, 70; Cat. 1, 2; Phil. 5, 12, 34; Fam. 16, 11, 3; Liv. 3, 4 *fin.*, et saep.—**2.** Esp. in the histt.: *The loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow* (cf. calamitas and incommodum, *no.* 2), Caes. B. G. 5, 52; 6, 34. 7; 7, 19, 4; 7, 83, et saep.

detritus, a, um, *Part.*. from detero.

dē-trĭumpho, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To triumph over, to conquer* (late Lat.): daemones, Tert. Apol. 27; so id. adv. Marc. 1, 2; Cyprian. de Spect. *ad fin.*

dē-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. To thrust, drive,* or *force away; to thrust down, push down* (quite class.; not in Caes.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praeceps intelligatur, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49: qui advorsum eunt, aspellito, Detrude, deturba in viam, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 6: aliquos ad molas, id. Poen. 5, 3, 33; so et compingere in pistrinum, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: in laevam partem oculorum, id. Univ. 14; Suet. Calig. 32; Ov. M. 11, 72: in oras Stygias, id. Pont. 1, 8, 27; cf. Stygias ad undas, Virg. A. 7, 773; Sil. 15, 43; and sub inania Tartara, Ov. M. 12, 523: vi tempestatum Cythnum insulam detrusus, Tac. H. 2, 8: buccine nos ad senem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 8; cf. istoc maleficos, id. Trin. 2, 4, 150: naves scopulo, Virg. A. 1, 145.

B. In partic., **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To thrust* or *drive away* an enemy from his position; *to dislodge, dispossess:* ab ea parte quum in proclive detruderentur hostes, Auct. B. Alex. 76; so Liv. 2, 10; 33, 7; Tac. A. 6, 35; Virg. A. 7, 469; 9, 510; cf. Liv. 28, 3, et al.—**b.** Transf.: ex qua arce) me nives, frigora, imbres detruserunt, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10 *ad fin.*—**2.** Jurid. *t. t.: To drive out* a person from his possession, *to dispossess* (cf. deduco, *no.* I. B, 6, and dejicio, *no.* I. B, 2): "quid ais? potestne detrudi quisquam, qui non attingitur, *etc.?*" Cic. Caecin. 17: Quintius contra jus de saltu, agroque communi a servis communibus vi detruditur, id. Quint. 6 *fin.*

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: *To drive* from or to any thing; *to bring, reduce* to any thing: aliquem de sua sententia, Cic. Fam. 14, 16: a primo ordine in secundum detrudi, Suet. Caes. 29; cf. ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam, Nep. Timol. 2, 2: se ad mendicitatem, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 21; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 31 *ad fin.*: ad id, quod facere possit, id. de Or. 1, 28 *fin.*: ad necessitatem belli civilis, Tac. A. 13, 43: in tantum luctum et laborem detrusus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4; cf. aliquem in paupertatem, Tac. A. 14, 54; id. Or. 32.

B. In partic. of time: *To put off, postpone:* comitia in mensem Martium, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 3; cf. id. Att. 4, 17, 2.

dētruncātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detrunco] *A lopping off* (rare): ramorum, Plin. 24, 9, 37; so abs., id. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

dē-trunco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To lop* or *cut off* (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): arbores, Liv. 21, 37: superiorem partem, Col. 5, 6, 13: alam regis apium, Plin. 11, 17, 17: caput, Ov. M. 8, 770, et al.—**2.** Transf. to the body from which a member is cut off: *To mutilate, to behead:* gladio detruncata corpora brachiis abscisis, Liv. 31, 34; so Val. Fl. 3, 145; cf. Dalmatas incensa urbe quasi detruncaverat, Flor. 4, 12, 11.

dētrūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detrudo] *A thrusting down* (late Lat.): in lacum, Hier. Jesaj. 8, 24, 22, et al.

detrusus, a, um, *Part.*, from detrudo.

‡ **dētŭdes,** i. e. detunsi, deminuti, Fest. p. 56; cf. Comm. p. 405.

dē-tŭmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. inch. n. To cease swelling, to settle down, subside* (post-Aug. and very rare): animi maris, Stat. Th. 5, 468.—Trop.: odia, Petr. 109, 5.

dē-tundo, without *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a. To beat down* (very rare; perh. only in the follg. passages): guberna, Lucil. in Non. 490, 32: digitos pedum ad lapides, App. M. 2, p. 128.

dē-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To drive, thrust,* or *cast down, sc.* in a violent, tumultuous manner (freq. and quite class.; orig. perh. peculiar to the milit. lang.): **I.** Lit.: aliquem de pugnaculis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 63; so nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 2; cf. aliquem ex vallo, id. B. C. 3, 67, 4: Macedones ex praesidiis stationibusque, Liv. 31, 39 *fin.*; and so in a milit. sense with the simple *acc.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43 *fin.*; Liv. 10, 41; 25, 13; 41, 18, et al.; and quite abs., Tac. A. 4, 51:—de tecto tegulas, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 5; so Trebonium de tribunali, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 2: Quintium de fortunis omnibus (for which, shortly before, *dejicere*), Cic. Quint. 14, 47; cf. certa re et possessione, id. Fam. 12, 25, 2: fucos a sedibus suis, Pall. Jun. 7, et saep.: statuam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41 *fin.*; Pis. 38, 93; cf. aedificium, *to pull* or *tear down*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 7: tyrannum transfixo equo, Liv. 35, 35, et saep.: Phaethonta equis in terram, Lucr. 5, 402; cf. praecipitem ab alta puppi in mare, Virg. A 5, 175: aliquem in viam, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 6; Mil. 2, 2, 6: caput orantis terrae, Virg. A. 10, 555.—**II.** Trop. (repeatedly in Cic.; elsewh. rare): aliquem de sanitate ac mente, Cic. Pis. 20, 46; so aliquem ex magna spe, id. Fam. 5, 7; cf. spe, id. ib. 12, 25, 2: verecundiam mihi (coupled with detegere, the fig. being taken from a storm), Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 60.

dē-turpo, are, *v. a. To disfigure* (post-Aug. and very rare): comatos occipitio raso, Suet. Calig. 35: poma rugis, Plin. 15, 16, 18.

Deucălĭon, ōnis, *m.*, *Δευκαλίων*, *Son of Prometheus, king of Phthia, in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha.* He is famous on account of the deluge sent in his days by Jupiter, and as the progenitor of a new race of men, "Ov. M. 1, 318 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 153; Just. 2, 6; Virg G. 1, 62," et al. Hence Deucalionis aquae, *Deucalion's deluge*, Ov. F. 4, 794; so **Deucălĭōnēae** undae, id. Met. 7, 356.

dĕ-unx, uncis, *m. Eleven twelfths,* "Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47:" jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 12: heres ex deunce, Cic. Caecin. 6 *ad fin.*: avidi deunces, *i. e. eleven per cent.*, Pers. 5, 150: potare deunces, *i. e. eleven measures* (cyathos), Mart. 12, 28; cf. id. 6, 78.

dĕ-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. To burn up, consume* (repeatedly in the historians; elsewh. rare; not in Cic.): pluteos turrium, * Caes. B. G. 7, 25: vicum, Liv. 10, 4; cf. agros vicosque (coupled with depopulari), id. 39, 2; cf. oppidum, Auct. B. Hisp. 27, 4: partem Circi, Tac. A. 6, 45: montem Coelium, id. ib. 4, 64: frumenta, id. 40, 41, et saep.—**2.** Transf., of cold: *To destroy* (cf. aduro and amburo): hiems arbores deusserat, Liv. 40, 45; Curt. 8, 9. And of destruction by a serpent's breath, Sen. Clem. 15.

dĕus, i (*voc.* dee: o Dee Christe, Prud. Ham. 939: *dat. plur.* DIBVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1307; 1676; 3091; 3413; and DIIBVS, ib. *no.* 2118; 4608. In the regular formation of the *nom.*, *dat.*, and *abl. plur.* the orthography vacillates between dei, dii, and di: deis, diis, dis: yet di and dis are supported by the authority of the best MSS., esp. in the poets, who even scan dii and diis as monosyllables; but cf. dĭī, Luc. 4, 493; dĕī, id. ib. 4, 519; dĕīs, Val. Fl. 7, 29), *m.* [kindr. with *ϑεός*]

A god, a deity, "Cic. N. D. 1, 22 *sq.*; Tusc. 1, 26, 65 *sq.*; Plin. 2, 7, 5:" qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 181: o sanguen dis oriundum, id. ib. 183: ab Jove ceterisque diis deabusque immortalibus ... deorum immortalium numen, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 5, et saep. —**b.** Special combinations: (*a*) Forms of ejaculation: di, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 5; Phorm. 5, 1, 13: di boni, id. Andr. 2, 2, 1; Eun. 2, 1, 19; Heaut. 2, 3, 13; Cic. Att. 6, 6 *ad fin.*; Plin. Pan. 10, 3, et al.: dii immortales, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 299; Epid. 5, 1, 21; Poen. 4, 2, 101; Truc. 4, 4, 11; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 1; Cic. Fin. 2, 28 *ad fin.*, et saep.; cf. pro di immortales, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 190; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 1; Phorm. 5, 8, 19: di magni, Ov. F. 6, 187: di deaeque, Plin. H. N. prooem. § 24: di vostram fidem, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 78; 5, 1, 20; Trin. 2, 4, 190; Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 1; 4, 4, 5; Eun. 3, 1, 28; 4, 7, 20, et al. (for which in full, di obsecro vostram fidem, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 78); cf. pro deum atque hominum fidem, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 2; 1, 5, 11; Heaut. 1, 1, 9; Hec. 2, 1, 1, et al.; and ellipt., pro deum immortalium. Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 4.—(*β*) Forms of wishing (well or ill), greeting, asseveration, *etc.*: di bene vortant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 101; 172; Ter. Ad. 4. 7, 10; Phorm. 3, 3, 19; and in the order. di vortant bene, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 98; Hec. 1, 2, 121: utinam di faxint ut, ne, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 85; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 109; Hec. 3, 2, 19; cf. ita di deaeque faxint, id. Hec. 1, 2, 27; and di faciant, ut, ne, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 35; 2, 5, 13: di prohibeant, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 36; Hec. 2, 1, 10; cf. di averruncent, Att. in Cic. Att. 9, 2, A; and quod di omen avertant, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 35: di melius faciant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 81; cf. di melius duint, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 16: di meliora ferant, Tib. 3, 4, 1; and di meliora velint, Ov. M. 7, 37; also ellipt., di meliora, *God forbid!* Cic. Phil. 8, 3, 9; de Sen. 14, 47; Liv. 39, 10, et saep.; and di melius, Ov. Her. 3, 125; 17, 30; Am. 2, 7, 19, et al.; Sen. Ep. 98 *med.*: Val. Max. 6, 1 and 5: dent tibi di multa bona, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 80; cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 54; 74; 5, 2, 95; Trin. 5, 2, 28; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21: di te servassint, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 64; Casin. 2, 5, 16; Pseud. 1, 1, 35; Trin. 2, 2, 103, et saep.: di me servatum volunt, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 61; Trin. 4, 3, 69, et saep.: di te perduint (perdant). Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 61; Pseud. 4, 7, 129; Poen. 3. 2, 9; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10; Heaut. 4, 6, 6; Hec. 1, 2, 59, et al.; cf. di te eradicent, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 22; Heaut. 3, 3, 28; and dii tibi male faciant, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 47; Cic. Fam. 11, 21, et al.: di te ament (amabunt) as a form of greeting, *God save you!* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 6; Most. 1, 4, 27; 3, 2, 28; 5, 2, 9; Poen. 3, 5, 6; Men. 2, 2, 6, et al.: ita me di ament (amabunt), *so help me God.* Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 30; Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 44; Eun. 3, 2, 21; 5, 9, 7; Heaut. 4, 5, 1, et saep.; cf. ita me di bene ament, id. Eun. 4, 1, 1; 5, 2, 43; Hec. 2, 1, 9; Phorm. 1, 3, 13: per deos, *by God!* Cic. Phil 3, 14, Off. 2, 2, et al.: dum dis volentibus, *by God's help*, Enn. Ann. 6, 33; Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 41; Pers. 3, 1, 4; cf. dis volentibus Sall. J. 14, 19: si dis placet, Plaut. Capt 2, 3, 94; for which, si di volent, id. Poen. 4, 2, 88; and more freq. si dis placet, ironically or contemptuously: *an't please God; if you please; forsooth*, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 10; Ad. 3, 5, 30; Cic. Pis. 16 *fin.*; Liv 6, 40; 34, 32; 38, 47; 39, 28; 36; 40, 13, 41, 23; Quint. 8, 3, 44; Flor. 3, 4, 1, et al.: di hominesque, *i. e. all the world, every body*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19 Manut.; Sall. C 15, 4; Liv. 3, 17; 3, 19; 7, 5; 9, 26; 40, 12, et al.—**c.** In poets sometimes like the Gr. *ϑεός*, to denote a female deity. So of Venus, Virg. A. 2, 632; Calv. in Serv. ib. and in Macr. Sat. 3, 8; of Aurora, Catul. in Cic. N. D. 1, 28 *fin.*; of Alecto, Virg. A. 7, 498.

2. Transf., of highly distinguished or exceedingly fortunate persons: te in dicendo semper putavi deum, Cic. Or. 1, 23, 106; cf. id. ib. 2, 42, 179: facio te apud illum deum, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 19: audiamus Platonem quasi quendam deum philosophorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 12; cf. deus ille noster Plato, id. Att. 4, 16, 3: ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister, Eryx. Virg. A. 5, 392: deos quoniam propius contingis, *i. e.* Augustus and Maecenas, Hor. S. 2, 6, 52 Heind.: deus sum si hoc ita est, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 3; cf. sum deus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 11. —Hence freq. on inscriptions and coins of the period of the empire, as *an epithet of the emperors:* DEO AUG., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 609, et saep.

deustus, a. um, *Part.*, from deuro.

† **deutĕrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = *δευτέριος*, *Secondary* (pure Lat. secundarius): "deuteria vina Graeci appellant, Cato et nos *loram*, maceratis aqua vinaceis, *a weak wine made of grape husks*, Plin. 14, 10, 12.

† **deutĕrŏnŏmĭum,** ii, *n.* = *δευτερονόμιον*, the eccl. name for the fifth book of Moses, *Deuteronomy*, Lact. 4, 17; Sid. Ep. 9, 9, et saep.

* **dĕ-ūtor,** uti, *v. dep. To ill-use, to abuse:* victo, Nep. Eum. 11, 3.

dē-văgor, ari, *v. dep. To wander, to stray from* (post-class.): a venditionibus, Justinian. de Conc. Dig. 1.

dē-vasto, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. To lay waste, devastate* (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): fines, Liv. 4, 59: Marsos, id. 22. 9: agmina ferro, Ov. M. 13, 255.

* **dē-vecto,** are, *v. intens, a. To carry away:* ligatum, Sedul. 5, 345.

dē-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. To carry, convey, take away* (quite class.; most freq. in the histt.): has (carinas) carris junctis devehit noctu millia passuum a castris XXII., Caes. B. C. 1, 54, 3: legionem equis, id. B. G. 1, 43, 2: maximos commeatus (Tiberis), Liv. 4, 52; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 386: id simulacrum Syracusis, Curt. 4, 3: devecta cremato Sarmenta, * Virg. G. 2, 408, et saep.—Designating the limit: aliquem in Anactorium, Plaut. Poen. prol. 87: quod (frumentum) eo tolerandae hiemis causa devexerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 47, 2; cf. Liv. 5, 54: tritici decies centum millia ad mare, id. 43, 6: frumentum in Graeciam, id. 36, 2: saucios in oppidum, id. 40, 33, et saep.—**b.** In the mid. form: *To go away, to go down, descend:* Veliam devectus Brutum vidi, * Cic. Phil. 1, 4: Tiberi devectus, Tac. A. 3, 9; cf. Rheno, id. ib 4, 73; Arare flumine, id. Hist. 2, 59: Misenum usque devectus, Suet. Tib. 72, et saep.—* **2.** Trop.: nunc ad tua devehor astra, Prop. 4, 1, 119.

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. a. To pluck, pull, tear off* (very rare; not in Cic. and Caes.): pennas, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 50; cf. plumam anseribus, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1 *fin.*: plantas de matrum radice, Pall. Mart. 10, 1: effigies (*sc.* in Tiberim; cf. Suet. Vit. 17), Tac. A. 3, 14. In an obscene sense: concubinas, *i. e.* depilaret, Suet. Dom. 22.

* **dē-vēlo,** are, *v. a. To unveil, uncover;* ora sorori, Ov. M. 6, 604.

dē-vĕnĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep. To reverence, worship* (perhaps only in the two follg. passages): deos prece, Ov. Her. 2, 18. Hence transf.: somnia ter sanctâ deveneranda molâ, *i. e. to avert*, Tib. 1, 5, 14.

dē-vĕnĭo, vēni, 4. *v. n.* Orig., *To come from* somewhere; hence with a predominant reference to the term. ad quem (cf. de, *no.* II. 2, c): *To go to, arrive at, reach* a place from some other place (quite class.),

I. Lit.: quomodo ad hunc devenerim In servitutem ab eo, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 18; cf. quam quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21 *fin.*: ad alias aedes, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 52; so ad mare, id. Poen. 3, 3, 14: ad legionem decimam, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: in insidias, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 92; Men. 1, 2, 27; cf. in victoris manus, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3: in loca nobis adversa, Lucr. 6, 1132: in eum locum, Liv. 9, 31: in Scythiam, Ov. M. 8, 798: quo, * Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 27, et saep.—(β) Poet. with simple *acc.*: devenere locos ubi, *etc.*, Virg. A. 1, 365; so locos laetos, id. ib. 6, 638: speluncam eandem, id. ib. 4, 125; 166: silvas et amoena piorum, Val. Fl. 1, 84. Cf. venio, pervenio, and 1. eo.

2. Transf., in vulg. lang., like our *to come*, instead of *To go to* a place: deveniam ad lenonem domum egomet solus, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 28: post ad furem ego devenio, id. Rud. 4, 3, 17; id. Pseud. 1, 3, 53.

II. Trop.: tantum devenisse ad eum mali, * Ter. Heaut. 4, 5. 2: ad juris studium, Cic. Mur. 13, 29; cf. id. Quint. 17, 54: devenit aut potius incidit in istum, id. Pis. 29; cf. in medium rerum omnium certamen atque discrimen (coupled with incidere), id. de Or. 1, 1, 3: in alicujus tutelam, Suet. Vesp. 5.

dē-vĕnusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To disfigure, deform* (late Lat.): Gell. 12, 1, 8; so Aus. praef. ad monos., Sid. Ep. 1, 7; 2, 2.

dē-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To thrash* or *cudgel soundly* (perh. only in the two follg. places): homines deverberasse usque ad necem, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 13; so servum, Lact. 2, 7 *ad fin.*

* **dēvergentĭa,** ae, *f.* [devergo] *An inclining downward, a sloping*: et convexiones mundi, Gell. 14, 1, 8.

* **dē-vergo,** ĕre, *v. n. To incline downward, to sink*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.

‡ **Dēverra,** ae, *f.* [deverro] *A goddess that presided over the sweeping out of the house when a woman lay in child-bed*, acc. to Var. in Aug. Civ. D. 6, 9.

dē-verro, ĕre, *v. a. To sweep away, sweep out* (very rare), Lucil. in Non. 420, 7; Var. in Aug. Civ. D. 6, 9; Col. 7, 4, 5.

* **dēversĭto,** are, *v. intens. n.* [deverto] *To put up* at an inn; trop.: ad aliquid, Gell. 17, 20, 6.

dēversĭtor, ōris, *m.* [deversor] *One who puts up* at an inn, *a guest*, Petr. 79, 6, and 95, 1.

1. dē-versor (vorsor), atus, 1. *v. dep. To turn off* from the road; hence, esp. *to turn in* to an inn, *to put up, to lodge* (rare, but good prose): quum Athenis apud eum deversarer, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 22; so apud aliquem, id. Att. 6, 1, 25; 13, 2, 2: in domo aliqua, id. Verr. 2, 1, 27; cf. id. Phil. 2, 27 *fin.*; Liv. 44, 9 *fin.*: parum laute, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 25.—Trop.: in oculis alicujus, *to dwell*, App. M. 8: in negotiis sordidis, *to engage in*, Gell. 1, 12, 5.

* **2. dēversor,** ōris, *m.* [deverto] *One who lodges any where, an inmate, guest*, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 15.

dēversōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [deversorium] *A small lodging-place*, Cic. Fam. 12, 20; Att. 14, 8; Suet. Caes. 72 Casaub. and Wolf. *N. cr.*

dēversōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. deversor] *For lodging in, fit to lodge in*: taberna, *a lodging-place, lodging, inn*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 81; Truc. 3, 2, 29; Suet. Ner. 27. In this sense also subst., **deversorium,** ii, *n.*, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84; Fam. 6, 19; 7, 23, 3; Att. 4, 12; de Or. 2, 57 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 51; 21, 63; 45, 22; Petr. 15, 8; Suet. Vit. 7, et al. And studiorum non libidinum deversorium, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, id. Sex. Rosc. 46, 134.—Also in gen. for taberna: monumentorum bustorumque, Suet. Ner. 38.

‡ **dēversus,** *i. e.* deorsum versus, Fest. p. 54.

dēvertĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [deverto] *A by-road, by-path, side-way*, Cic. Pis. 22 *ad fin.*; Suet. Ner. 48; Frontin. Aquaed. 5: fluminis, *a branch*, Papin. Dig. 41, 3, 45; Marcian. ib. 44, 3, 7.—**b.** Trop.: *A deviation, digression*: legentibus velut deverticula amoena quaerere, Liv. 9, 17; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 29; 9, 2, 79: aquarum calidarum, *i. e. a mode of cure* (deviating from the simple one) *by the use of warm water*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 23: significationis, *derivation*, Gell. 4, 9 *in lemm.*: a deverticulo repetatur fabula, *from the digression*, Juv. 15, 72.—**II.** *A place for travelers to turn in, put up at; an inn, a lodging*, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 7; Liv. 1, 51 *ad fin.*; Tac. A. 13, 25.—**2.** Trop.: *A refuge, retreat, lurking-place*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 8; Cic. Part. 39; Rosc. Com. 17, 51; Quint. 12, 3, 11; Plin. 10, 50, 71.

dē-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*

I. *Act.*, *To turn away, turn aside* any thing: comites suo hortatu, Luc. 6, 317; so acies, id. 2, 470: ventura fata suo cursu, id. 6, 591; cf. Aur. Vict. Caes. 38.—Far more freq.,

B. Mid., *To turn one's self aside* from the way; and then, with esp. reference to the term. ad quem: *to turn* or *betake one's self* in any direction, to any place; *to turn in, put up at* any place (in the latter sense esp. freq. in Plaut., whereas Cic. uses for it the act. form; v. under *no.* II.): si qui Cobiamacho (vico) deverterentur, Cic. Fontej. 5: juvat ire jugis, qua nulla priorum Castaliam molli devertitur orbita clivo, Virg. G. 3, 293: deverti ad amicos suos, Cato in Fest. s. v. PRORSUS, p. 206: devortitur apud suum paternum hospitem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1. 56; and so apud aliquem, id. ib. 2, 2, 85: ad me in hospitium maximum, id. Poen. 3, 3, 60; cf. in amici hospitium, id. Mil. 3, 1, 146; id. Pseud. 4, 2, 6: huc in tabernam, id. ib. 2, 2, 63: intro domum, id. Stich. 4, 1, 29; cf. Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 82.

2. Trop. (very rare): ad magicas artes, Ov. A. A. 2, 425; so meas ad artes, id. Met. 9, 62.

II. *Neutr.* (i. q. *no.* I. B) *To turn* or *go aside* from any place or any direction; *to turn* or *go toward* any place; *to turn in, put up, lodge* any where: viâ devertit, Liv. 44, 43; so viâ, Plin. Pan. 52 *fin.*: devertere ad cauponem, ad hospitem, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; so ad aliquem, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6; Fin. 5, 2; Att. 10. 16 *ad fin.*; 14, 1; cf. ad se in Albanum, id. Mil. 19, 51; and ad villam suam, id. ib.; and in villam suam, id. Off. 2, 18 *fin.*: domum regis hospitis, id. Dejot. 6, 17: Massiliam, id. Phil. 13, 6; cf. Interamnam, Tac. H. 2, 64: Rhodum, Suet. Tib. 12, et saep.—Abs.: itineris causa ut deverterem, Cic. Att. 3, 7.

2. Trop. (very rare): sed redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 4; so Liv. 35, 40: in haec devertisse non fuerit alienum, Plin. 2, 7, 5 *fin.*

* **dē-vescor,** vesci, *v. dep. To eat up, devour*, poet.: animas, Stat. Th. 1, 604.

dē-vestĭo, ire, *v. a. To undress* (a word used by Appul.): se, App. M 3, p. 138, et al.

dēvexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [devexus] *A declivity, a sloping*: loci, Plin Ep. 8, 8, 3: aquae, Plin. 2, 65, 65 *fin.*

dēvexus, a, um, *adj* [deveho] Of places: *Inclining downward, sloping, shelving, steep* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: lucus Vestae, qui a Palatii radice in novam viam devexus est, Cic. Div. 1, 45; cf. Liv. 44, 35: mundus Libyae in Austros, Virg. G. 1, 241; and devexus in planum, Plin. Pan. 7, 1, 1, Gier.: ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, * Caes. B. G. 7, 88; so solum leni clivo, Col. 1, 6, 21: arva, Ov. M. 8, 330: margo (lacus), id. ib. 9, 334 (coupled with acclivus): Orion, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21; cf. sol paulum a meridie, Cic. frgm. ap. Macr. Sat. 6, 4; and dies devexior, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 57.—Abs.: aqua in devexo fluit, in plano continetur et stagnat, Sen. Q. N. 3. 3.—**2.** Transf.: aetas jam a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; so aetas, Sen. Ep. 12; id. ib. 114 *med.*—Absol.: per devexum ire, *i. e. easily*, Sen. Vit. beat. 25 *ad fin.*

* **dēvictĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [devinco] *A conquering*: mortis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 108.

* **dē-vĭgesco,** ĕre, *v. n. To lose one's vigor*: Tert. Anim. 27.

dē-vincĭo, nxi, nctum, 4. (*perf. sync.* devinxti, Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 21) *v. a. To bind fast, tie up* (quite class.; esp. freq. in trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: servum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 92; cf. leonem, Plin. 8, 16, 21: Dircam ad taurum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 65: aliquem fascils, Cic. Brut. 60, 217; cf. opercula plumbo, Liv. 40, 29: devinctus tempora lauro Tib. 2, 5, 5, et saep.

II. Trop.: *To bind together, to unite closely; to engage, to oblige*: totam Italiam omnibus vinclis devinctam et constrictam teneretis, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: illud vinculum, quod primum homines inter se reipublicae societate devinxit, id. Rep. 1, 26; cf. eloquentia nos juris, legum, urbium societate devinxit, id. N. D. 2, 59, 148; and id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: nec acervatim multa frequentans una complexione devinciet, id. Or. 25, 85; cf. id. Brut. 37, 140; and Quint. 7 prooem. § 1: istoc me facto tibi devinxti, Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 21; so of laying under an obligation by kindness, beneficence, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 2, 19; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31; Fam. 13, 7 *fin.*; 6, 11; Caes. B. C. 1, 29, 3, et saep.; cf. suos praemiis adversarios clementiae specie, Cic. Phil. 2, 45 *fin.*; homines benevolentia et caritate, id. Off. 1, 17, 54; virum sibi praestanti in eum liberalitate, id. Fam. 1, 7, 3; animos centurionum pignora, Caes. B. C. 1, 39 *fin.*, et saep.: aliquem omni cautione, foedere, exsecratione, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: se cum aliquo affinitate, id. Brut. 26, 98; cf. Ter Andr. 3, 3, 29: ubi animus semel se cupiditate devinxit mala, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 34; cf. animum misericordia, id. Hec. 1, 2, 93; and devinctus Domitiae nuptiis, Suet. Dom. 22: se vino, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 85; cf. animum ebrietate, Sen. Ep. 83 *med.*: membra sopore, Lucr. 4, 454; cf. id. 4, 1024.—Hence

dēvinctus, a, um, *Pa. Devoted, greatly attached to* (very rare): quibus (studiis) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 2: uxori devinctus, Tac. A. 11, 28: devinctior alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 42.

dē-vinco, īci, victum, 3. *v. a. To completely conquer, overcome, subdue* (quite class.): Galliam Germaniamque, Caes. B C. 3, 87; so id. B. G. 7, 34; Hirt. ib. 8, 46: et capere Capuam, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: Poenos classe, id. de Sen. 13, 44; cf. Crotoniatas maximo proelio, id. N. D. 2, 2: Sabaeae reges, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 3: serpentem, Ov. Her. 6, 37: flumina, Stat. S. 5, 5, 63, et saep.: hominum consilia, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 12.—Poet.: devicta bella, *victoriously concluded*, Virg. A. 10, 370.—**2.** Trop.: bonum publicum privata gratia devictum, Sall. J. 25, 3.

* **dēvinctĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [devincio] *A binding, ensnaring*: magicae, *enchantments*, Tert. Spect. 2.

devinctus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from devincio.

dē-vĭo, avi, 1. *v. n. To turn from the straight road, to go aside, to deviate* (late Lat.), Lit., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 22; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 3, 36 *fin.*: Trop., Macr. S. 5, 15; Symm. Ep. 9, 121; Aus. Prof. *no.* 5 *fin.*

* **dēvirgĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [devirgino] *A deflouring*, Scrib. Comp. 18.

‡ **dēvirgĭnātor,** διαπαρθενευτής, *A deflourer*, Gloss. Vet.

dē-virgĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To devirginate, deflour*, Petr. 25, 1; Paul. Dig. 1, 18, 21; Hyg. Fab. 23.—**2.** Transf. in the pass., of young persons quitting the period of youth, Var. in Non. 458, 26.

* **dēvītātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [devito] *An avoiding*: legionum, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4.

dē-vīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To avoid* (rare, but quite class.): illos fluctus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 79; cf. procellam temporis, Cic.

Verr. 1, 3, 8: malum, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 5: letum, Lucr. 3, 1092: dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: exiguum censum turpemque repulsam, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 44: suspicionem, Suet. Tib. 11: δυσφημίαν nominis, id. Aug. 92, et saep.

dē-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *That lies off the high-road; out of the way, devious* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: iter, *a by-way,* Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4; 14, 10; Suet. Galb. 20: oppidum, Cic. Pis. 36 *ad fin.*: saltus, Liv. 41, 19: calles, id. 22, 14; 35, 30: rura, Ov. M. 1, 676; Fast. 2, 369: per aspera ac devia, Suet. Tib. 60: in devia terrarum, Luc. 4, 161.

B. Transf., of living beings dwelling in out-of-the-way places: *Retired, sequestered:* Anagnini, quum essent devii, *etc.,* Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106; so gens, Liv. 34, 20: montani, id. 34, 16: civitas, Suet. Vesp. 4: mihi devio nemus Mirari libet, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 12: uxores (*i. e.* capellae), id. ib. 1, 17, 6: scortum, *i. e. living retired,* id. ib. 2, 11, 21: avis (*i. e. the great owl,* which dwells in lonely places), Ov. Her. 2, 118: equus, *leaping aside,* Stat. Th. 9, 804.—**2.** Poet., *Inaccessible:* limina, Prop. 4, 9, 27.

II. Trop.: *Out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable, foolish:* quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quam animus ejus, qui ad alterius non modo sensum ac voluntatem, sed etiam vultum atque nutum convertitur? Cic. Lael. 25, 93: vita, id. frgm. ap. Lact. 6, 24: nihil quasi devium loqui, *i. e. out of the way, unsuitable,* Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 44: homo in omnibus consiliis praeceps et devius, Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 37; Lact. 7, 7; Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 30.—Poet. with follg. *gen.*: devius aequi, Sil. 1, 57; cf. pectora recti, id. 8, 318: devius promissi es, Mart. Cap. poet. 3 *init.*—*Adv.* does not occur.

dē-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To call off, call away;* also *to call down;* and with reference to the term. ad quem (cf. de, *no.* II. 2, c), *to call, to fetch by calling* to any place (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: aliquem de provincia...ad gloriam, ad triumphum, *etc.,* Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 29: suos ab tumulo, Liv. 4, 39; cf. ex praesidiis, id. 33, 18: refixa sidera coelo, Hor. Epod. 17, 5; cf. Jovem coelo sacrificio, Plin. 28, 2, 4; and Jovem deosque alios ad auxilium, Liv. 6, 20: aliquem in judicium, Val. Max. 6, 5, 5; cf. aliquem in certamen, id. 3, 2, 21: aliquem (ad coenam), *to invite,* Nep. Cim. 4, 3.—**2.** Transf., of inanimate things: *To produce:* lac (e mammis), Plin. 30, 14, 43.—**II.** Trop.: non (illum) avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit non lubido ad voluptatem, *etc.,* Cic. Manil. 14; cf. humanissimam artem a simulacris deum hominumque in hoc, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 32: philosophiam e coelo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: suas fortunas in dubium, * Caes. B. G. 6, 7, 6; cf. aliquem in id, ut, *etc., to prevail on one to,* etc., Sen. Ben. 6, 27: mortales ad perniciem, Phaedr. 1, 20, 2: rem ad populum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 8.

dē-vŏlo, are, *v. n.* *To fly down* (very rare): **I.** Lit.: devolant angues jubati deorsum in impluvium, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 56: Iris per coelum, Virg. A. 4, 702: et Jovis in multas devolat ales aves, Ov. A. A. 3, 420: turdus devolet illuc, *etc.,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 11: sibi de coelo devolaturam in sinum victoriam, Liv. 7, 12 *ad fin.*—**II.** Transf., *To hasten down:* de tribunali, Liv. 2, 29: in terram, Lucr. 6, 205: praecipites in forum, Liv. 3, 15; cf. raptim ad puerum, Petr. 105, 8: ab afflicta amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, * Cic. Quint. 30, 93; cf. abs., Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24.

dē-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To roll down* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: saxa in musculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 1 and 2; cf. saxa (amnis), Quint. 12, 10, 61: auratas trabes, Virg. A. 2, 449: tonitrua, *i. e. to imitate it* by rolling down balls behind the scenes, Phaedr. 5, 8, 23: clipeos e muris, Curt. 4, 3 *fin.*: panem ex igne, Catull. 59, 4: corpora in humum, Ov. M. 7, 574: se toris, Val. Fl. 1, 235, et saep.—Poet.: fusis mollia pensa, *i. e. to spin off,* Virg. G. 4, 349.—**b.** Mid., *To roll itself down, to tumble down, to fall headlong:* monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv. 28, 6; cf. Col. 1, 5, 2; Curt. 5, 3: jumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur, Liv. 21, 33; so ex praecipiti, Curt. 7, 11.

II. Trop.: aliquem vita sua, qs. to tumble down, *i. e. to deprive of,* Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 5: per audaces nova dithyrambos Verba devolvit (the figure being taken from a river tumbling down), Hor. Od. 4, 2, 11.—**b.** Mid., *To sink down, fall into:* ad spem inanem pacis devoluti, * Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13: retro ad stirpem, Liv. 1, 47: ad otium et inertiam, Col. 1 prooem. § 29.

* **dē-vŏmo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To vomit forth:* Caecil. in Gell. 2, 23, 13.

* **dēvŏrātio,** ōnis, *f.* [devoro] *A devouring:* carnis, Tert. Res. carn. 54.

dēvŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A devourer* (late Lat.), Tert. Res. carn. 32; Mart. Cap. 1, p. 21, et al.

dē-vŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To swallow* or *gulp down, to devour* (quite class.; esp. freq. in trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: id quod devoratur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; so ovum gallinaceum integrum, Cato R. R. 71: laseris paullulum, Cels. 4, 4, *no.* 4: salivam suam, id. 2, 6: lapides, Plin. 8, 10, 10: succum, id. 20, 23, 98: fumum, id. 26, 6, 16, et saep.

II. Transf., **1.** Of inanimate subjects: *To swallow up, engulf, absorb:* devorer ante, precor, subito telluris hiatu, Ov. Her. 3, 63; cf. Plin. 2, 91, 93: vel me Charybdis devoret, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 74; cf. Plin. 31, 1, 1: sol aquas devorans, id. 20 *prooem.*: ne rotae devorarentur (viarum mollitudine), Vitr. 10, 6.

2. *To greedily* or *hastily seize upon, to swallow eagerly, to devour:* meretricem ego item esse reor, mare ut est; quod des, devorat, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 16: spe et opinione praedam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51; cf. spe devoratum lucrum, id. Flacc. 24; and regis hereditatem spe, id. Att. 1, 16, 10: oculis, Just. 21, 5, 6; cf. spectat oculis devorantibus draucos, Mart. 1, 97: auscultate et mea dicta devorate, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 59; cf. orationem dulcem (aures), id. Poen. 5, 2, 9: illos libros, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 2: verbum ipsum (voluptatis), id. Sest, 10, 23: verborum pars devorari solet, *to be swallowed up in the throat, only half pronounced,* Quint. 11, 3, 33 Spald.; so verba, Sen. de Ira 3, 14 *ad fin.*; cf. lacrimas, *i. e. to repress,* Ov. F. 4, 845; Met. 13, 540: gemitus, Sen. Ep. 66 *med.*: ejus oratio, nimia religione attenuata, a multitudine et a foro devorabatur, qs. *swallowed down undigested* (i. e. heard without being understood), Cic. Brut. 82 Ellendt.

3. Of property: *To consume, to waste:* devorare omnem pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76; so id. Phil. 13, 2, 3; Pis. 21; 37; Fam. 11, 21, 2. And with a pers. object: *Si.* Jamne illum comesurus es? *Ba.* Dum recens est, Dum datur, dum calet, devorari decet, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 26; so id. Asin. 2, 2, 71; cf. ut *hominem devorari,* cujus patrimonium consumitur, Quint. 8, 6, 25.—**b.** Trop.: *To consume, destroy:* devorent vos arma vestra, Just. 14, 4, 14; Plin. 10, 3, 4: vox devoratur, *i. e. is swallowed up, lost,* id. 11, 51, 112, § 270: devoravi nomen imprudens, *i. e. I have forgotten,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 63: devoratus pudor, *i. e. laid aside,* App. M. 9, p. 225.

4. *To swallow* any thing unpleasant, *i. e. to patiently bear, to endure:* hominum ineptias ac stultitias, Cic. Brut. 67, 236; so molestiam paucorum dierum, id. Phil. 6, 6, 17: taedium illud, Quint. 11, 2, 41: bilem et dolorem, Tert. Res. carn. 54.

dēvortĭum, ii, *n.* [deverto] *A by-way, by-road:* itinerum, Tac. Agr. 19.

* **dēvōtāmentum,** i, *n.* [devoveo] *A cursing, anathema,* Tert. adv. Gnost. 2.

dēvōte, *adv.* *Devotedly, faithfully;* v. devoveo, *Pa., ad fin.*

dēvōtio, ōnis, *f.* [devoveo] **I.** *A devoting, consecrating:* Deciorum devotiones, *the devoting of themselves,* Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; cf. of the same, vitae, id. Rab. Post. 1 *fin.*—**2.** Transf., *Fealty, allegiance, devotedness* (late Lat.): alicujus erga rempublicam, Treb. Poll. Gall. 14: so Capitol. Maxim. et Balb. 11; Veg. Mil. 1, 28; 3, 4, et al.—Hence, **b.** (cf. devotus, *Pa. no.* 2) In Christian authors, *Piety, devotion,* Lact. 2, 11 *med.*; cf. coupled with religio, Lampr. Heliog. 3.—**II.** *A cursing, execration,* Nep. Alcib. 4, 5; 6 *fin.*; Petr. 103, 6. Such a form of imprecation is found in Macr. Sat. 3, 9.—**III.** *Sorcery, enchantment;* and concr., *a magical formula, incantation, spell,* Suet. Calig. 3; Tac. A. 2, 69; 3, 13; 4, 52; 12, 65; 16, 31; App. M. 1, p. 106.—**2.** Transf., *Any form of prayer:* devotiones faustae, *salutiferous vows,* App. M. 11, p. 265.

dē-vōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To dedicate, devote* (rare): et me dicabo atque animam devotabo hostibus, Att. in Non. 98, 13; cf. Bothe Poet. Scen. Frgm. p. 161; Neukirch. Fab. tog. p. 81; and thus Cicero, alluding to these words, quae vis patrem Decium, quae filium devotavit, immisit in armatas hostium copias? * Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 12 Orell. *N. cr.*—**2.** *To bewitch:* sortes, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 36: devotatus defixusque, App. Herb. 7.—**3.** *To invoke with vows:* numina, App. M. 9, p. 227.

‡ **dēvōtor** et **dēvōtrix** dicitur qui imprecatur, Serv. Virg. A. 4, 607 [devoveo].

devotus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.,* from devoveo.

dē-vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2. *v. a.* **I.** *To vow, devote* any thing to a deity (quite class.): Marti ea, quae bello ceperint, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 3; so Dianae pulcherrimum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: gnatum pro muta agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219: capulum, Petr. 82, 2, et saep.; esp. freq., se diis, or simply se, *to devote one's self to death,* Cic. N. D. 2, 3 *fin.*; Div. 1, 24 *ad fin.*; Fin. 2, 19, 61; Phil. 11, 6, 13; Liv. 8, 9; 9, 4; Virg. A. 12, 234 Wagn.; cf. devotis corporibus in hostem ruentes, Liv. 9, 17; and ancipiti deum irae devotus, id. 10, 39: hinc Remus auspicio se devovet, Enn. Ann. 1, 96 (in Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107): devota morti pectora, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 18; cf. without morti: stabat devota juventus, Luc. 4, 533 Cort., et saep.—**2.** Transf.: *To devote, give up, attach* any thing to any one (rarely): vobis animam hanc devovi, Virg. A. 11, 442; cf. suos annos soli tibi, Ov. M. 14, 683: se amicitiae alicujus, Caes. B. G. 3, 22, 2; cf. se gloriae, Curt. 9, 6 *fin.*

II. Qs. To devote to the infernal gods *i. e., To curse, to execrate* (mostly poet and in post-Aug. prose): aliquem, Nep. Alcib. 4, 5; so spiritum meum, Petr. 141, 4: natum suum (Theseus), Ov. F. 6, 738: se ipse, Quint. 5, 6, 2: scelerata arma, Ov. M. 5, 102: suas artes, id. ib. 8, 234: devota arbos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 27: devoti sanguinis aetas, id. Epod. 16, 9, et saep.; v. such a form of imprecation in Macr. S. 3, 9.—Kindred with this is

III. *To bewitch* by conjurations (also poet.): aliquem carminibus, pallentibus herbis, Tib. 1, 8, 18; so aliquem trajectis lanis, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 80; cf. devota veneno corpora, id. ib. 3, 7, 27.—Hence

dēvōtus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I. 2), *Devoted* to any one, *i. e. attached, faithful:* ni tibi deditus essem Devotusque cliens, Juv. 9, 72; so coupled with deditus, Sen. Ben. 3, 5: devotissimus alicui, Suet. Caes. 67 *fin.*; cf. Sen. Ben. 5, 17; and DEVOTISSIMVS NVMINI MAIESTATIQVE EIVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 859: *Comp.,* Claud. B. Gild. 289: animus alicui devotus, Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 67: equester ordo scenae arenaeque devotus, Suet. Calig. 30; cf. mulier vino, Phaedr. 4, 5, 6.—Subst.: Adcantuannus cum DC devotis, quos illi Soldurios appellant, *with six hundred faithful followers,* Caes. B. G. 3, 22.—Hence, **2.** In Christ. authors, *Pious, devout:* Roma Deo, Prud. adv. Symm. 2 *fin.*: filia Christo, Hier. Ep. 108, 2: jejunia, Aus. Idyll. 1, 2.—So too the *Adv.*: Deo devotissime serviamus, Lact. 6, 9 *fin.*; Aug. Ep. 86 *ad fin.*

devulsus, a, um, *Part.,* from devello.

dextans, antis, *m.* [contr. from de and sextans: "as dempto sextante," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47] *Ten twelfths* of any thing: Var. l. l.: jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 12: horae, Plin. 18, 32, 75: gradus neque crassiores dextante, neque tenuiores dodrante, Vitr. 3, 3: pro semisse dextans, Suet. Ner. 32

* **dextella,** ae, *f. dim.* [dextra] *A little right hand:* Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est dextella. Cic. Att. 14, 20 *ad fin.*

dexter, tĕra, tĕrum, and more freq. **tra,** trum (*dat. plur. fem.:* dextrabus manibus, Liv. Andron. in Non. 493, 20.—*Comp.* dexterior, *Sup.* dextimus; v. the follg.), *adj.* [δεξιτερός = δεξιός] *To the right, on the right side, right:* ut ante oculos fuerit qui dexter hic idem nunc sit laevus, Lucr. 4, 302; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 49 and 50; so manus, id. Aul. 4, 4, 23; Capt. 2, 3, 82; Lucr. 1, 318; 2, 25; Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: pars membrorum (*opp.* laeva), Lucr. 4, 293: humeri, Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 2: latus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16. 6; Ov. Her. 21, 198; A. A. 3, 788; Met. 13, 730, et saep.: cornu, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5: Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 2; 6; 2, 23, 4, et saep.: ala, Liv. 31, 21: acies, id. 27, 48, et saep.: "*dextrarum tibiarum* genus est, quae dextra tenentur," Fest. p. 56, et saep.: dextra ejus (fluminis) accolunt Deximontani, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99.—*Comp.:* in dexteriore parte, *opp.* sinisteriore, Var. L. L. 9, 27, 134; so pars, *opp.* laeva, Ov. M. 7, 241: rota, *opp.* sinisterior, id. ib. 2, 138: armus, id. ib. 12, 303: humerus, Suet. Claud. 7: latus, id. Galb. 21: cornu, Galba in Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3, et saep.—*Sup.:* dextima via, Var. in Non. 94, 30: apud dextimos, Sall. J. 100, 2.

II. Trop. (perh. not in ante-Aug. prose): **1.** *Handy, dexterous, skillful; suitable, fitting:* rem ita dexter egit, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 8, 36: quis rebus dexter modus, Virg. A. 4, 294; so tempus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 18.—*Adv.:* dextre obeundo officia, Liv. 1, 34 *ad fin.:* nemo dexterius fortuna est usus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 45.—**2.** (According to the notions of the Greeks, which regarded an omen on the right as favorable) *Favorable, propitious, fortunate:* "*dextra* auspicia prospera," Fest. p. 56; cf. omen, Val. Fl. 1, 245: dexter adi, Virg. A. 8, 302; cf. ac volens assit (numen), Quint. 4 prooem. 5: Jove, Pers. 5, 114: sidere, Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 63, et saep.—Hence (as in most langg.; cf. Hebr. יָמִין=יַד יְמִין, Gr. δεξιά, Ger. die Rechte, *etc.*).

dextĕra or **dextra,** ae, *f.* (*sc.* manus), *The right hand* (freq. a sign of greeting, of fidelity; a symbol of strength, courage, *etc.*): cedo sis dexteram, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 102; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 84: quod ego te per hanc dextram oro, id. Andr. 1, 5, 54; cf. per dexteram te istam oro, quam, *etc.*, Cic. Dejot. 3; cf. also Sall. J. 10, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 94; et al.; and dexterae, quae fidei testes esse solebant, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: vos libertatem atque patriam in dextris vostris portare, Sall. C. 58, 8; cf. Virg. A. 2, 291; Hor. Epod. 7, 10; Ov. M. 13, 176; Sil. 1, 77, et saep.: Graecia tendit dexteram Italiae suumque ei praesidium pollicetur. Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9: miserat civitas Lingonum vetere instituto dona legionibus dextras, hospitii insigne, *a pair of hands clasped in each other,* made of gold, silver, *etc.*, Tac. H. 1, 54; cf. id. ib. 2, 4 (so in Gr. δεξιὰν πέμπειν and φέρειν).

B. Transf.: **1.** *The right side:* picus et cornix est ab laeva, corvus porro ab dextera, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 12; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: so ab dextera, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 89; Mil. 3, 1, 13: Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 19; Sall. C. 59, 2; Ov. Am. 3, 2, 21; Met. 2, 5, et al.: illico equites jubet dextera inducere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 88; so dexterâ, id. ib. 177; Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 3; Sall. J. 101, 9; Liv. 21, 43, et saep.: specta ad dexteram, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 1; so ad dexteram, id. Rud. 1, 2, 67; 1, 4, 34; Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 12; Heaut. 4, 4, 10; Ad. 4. 2, 44; Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22 *fin.*; Cic. Univ. 13; Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 3, et saep.—**2.** Poet. for *The hand,* in gen.: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 52; id. Sat. 2, 1, 54.

II. Trop., for *Pledge of friendship:* renovare dextras, Tac. A. 2, 58.

dextĕre and **dextre,** *adv. Dexterously, skillfully;* v. dexter, *no.* II. 1.

dextĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* (dexter, *no.* II.] **1.** *Dexterity, aptness, readiness* in doing good offices (rare. and not ante-Aug.), Liv. 28, 18; 37, 7 *ad fin.*; Gell. 13, 16; Aus. Parent. 14, 7.—* **2.** *Prosperity, felicity:* Arn. 7, p. 225.

dextrāle, is, *n.* [dexter] *A bracelet* (late Lat.), Cypr. Habit. Virg. *med.*, et al.

* **dextrālĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [dextrale] *A little bracelet,* Vulg. Judith. 10, 3.

* **dextrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dexter] *A movement toward the right side* (a religious ceremonial): Sol. 45 *med.*

dextrātus, a, um [id.] *Lying to the right* (late Lat.): ager, pars, Auct. de Limit. p. 298 Goes.

† **dextrŏchĕrĭum,** ii, *n.* [vox hibrida, from dexter and χείρ] *A bracelet* (late Lat.), Capitol. Maxim. duo 6; Maxim. imp. 1 *fin.*

dextrorsum or **dextrorsus,** and not contr. dextrovorsum (dextroversum), *adv.* [dexter-versus] *Toward the right side, to the right:* Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: ille sinistrorsum hic dextrorsum abit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 50: dextrorsus pergere, Liv. 6, 31: dextrovorsum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 70; so id. Rud. 1, 2, 87; 2, 3, 38: dextroversum separari, Lact. 6, 7 *ad fin.*

Dīa, ae, *f.*, Δῖα, **1.** *The old name of the Island of* Naxos, Ov. M. 3, 690; 8, 174 (cf. Eust. ad Hom. Od. λ, 324).—**2.** *A city in the* Chersonesus Taurica, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.

* **dĭăbăthrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [diabathrum] *The maker of a sort of slipper, a shoemaker,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 39.

† **dĭăbăthrum,** i, *n.* = διάβαθρον, *A sort of slipper,* Naev. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 92; cf. Fest. p. 56.

† **dĭăbētes,** ae, *m.* = διαβήτης, *A siphon;* called also sipho: Col. 3, 10, 2.

† **Diablintes,** um, *m.* *A people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *near the present Mayenne, in the Depart. de la Sarthe,* Caes. B. G. 3. 9 *fin.* Called also **Diablindi,** Plin. 4. 18. 32.

† **dĭăbŏlĭcus,** a. um, *adj.* = διαβολικός, *Devilish, diabolical:* Paul. Nol. 29, 11; so Ambros. Ep. 82.

† **dĭăbŏlus,** i, *m.* = διάβολος. *The devil,* Tert. Anim. 35; adv. Marc. 2. 10; Lact. 2, 8, et saep. With long *a*, in Paul. Nol. 26, 528.

† **dĭăcătŏchĭa,** ae, *f.* = διακατοχή, *Possession,* Cod. Just. 11. 58, 7.

† **dĭăchўton,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) = διαχυτόν, *A sort of sweet wine,* Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 84.

† **dĭăcōdĭon,** i, *n.* = διὰ κωδειῶν, *A sort of medicine prepared from poppy-juice,* Plin. 20, 18, 76; 20, 19, 79.

dĭăcŏnātus, ūs, *m.* (* and dĭăcŏnĭum, i, *n.*, Sever. Sulp. vita Mart. 5, et al.) [diaconus] *The office of deacon, deaconship,* Hier. Ep. 22, 28.

† **dĭăcŏnus,** i. *m.* = διάκονος, in eccl. Lat.. *A servant* or *minister of the Church, a deacon,* Tert. Praescr. 3; Hier. Ep. 51, 1; Cod. Just. 1, 3, 6, et saep.—A female deacon was called **dĭăcŏnissa,** ae, *f.*, *A deaconess,* Hier. Ep. 51, 2; Cod. Just. 1, 3, 9.

† **dĭăcŏpos,** i, *m.* = διάκοπος, *An opening* or *sluice in a dam* for leading off the water, Ulp. Dig 47, 11, 10.

† **dĭădēma,** ătis. *n.* (diadēma, ae, *f.* Pompon. in Prisc. p. 679 P.; App. M. 10, p. 253) = διάδημα, *A royal head-dress, diadem,* Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85; 3, 5, 12; 10, 3, 7; Quint. 9, 3, 61: Suet. Caes. 79; Tib. 2; Calig. 22; Hor. Od. 2, 2, 21; Juv. 8, 259; 13, 39; 105, et al.

dĭădēmātus, a, um, *adj.* [diadema] *Adorned with a diadem, diademed:* Apollo, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 17.

† **dĭădŏchos,** i. *m.* = διάδοχος, *A jewel resembling the beryl,* Plin. 37, 10, 57.

† **dĭădūmĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* = διαδούμενος, *Wearing a diadem:* juvenis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 2.—**2.** Antoninus Diadumenus, *A Roman emperor, son and successor of Macrinus;* cf. Lampr. Anton. Diadum. 4.

dĭaerĕsis, is, *f.* = διαίρεσις. in gram., *The dividing of one syllable into two,* as aquaï for aquae, Serv. ad Virg. A. 7, 464.

† **dĭaeta** (zeta, Lampr. Heliog. 29 *fin.*; 30; and in many MSS. in the follg. pass., cf. the letter D, *no.* II.), ae, *f.* = δίαιτα, **1.** *A mode of living prescribed by the physician, diet;* trop.: sed ego diaeta curari incipio, chirurgiae taedet, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3.—**2.** *A dwelling-place, dwelling-room, summer-house,* etc. (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15; 5, 6, 31; 7, 5, 1; Suet. Claud 10; Petr. 115; Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 83; Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13; 32, 55, § 3; Scaev. ib. 24, 1, 66; Orell. *no.* 4373; 44, 30, et saep.

‡ **dĭaetarchus,** i, *m.* *One who has the care of the apartments, a valet de chambre,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2912. Called also ‡ **dĭaetarcha.** ae, *m.*, ib. *no.* 2913. And v. the follg. art.

* **dĭaetārĭus,** ii, *m.* [diaeta] *A valet de chambre,* Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 42; cf. the preced. art.

† **dĭăglaucĭum** or **-on,** ii, *n.* *A salve made from the herb* glaucium, Plin. 27, 10, 59; Scrib. Comp. 22.

† **dĭăgōnālis,** e, *adj.* [from διαγώνιος and the Lat. ending alis] *Diagonal:* linea, Vitr. 9, 1; 6, 5. Also pure Gr. diagonios: linea, id. 9, 1; 4. 1 *ad fin.:* structura, id. 6, 11. Likewise in the fem. form diagonia linea, id. 9, 1. And subst diagonii linea, id. 6, 4.

diagonios, a, um, and **diagonium,** i, *n.*, v. the preced. art.

Dĭăgŏras, ae, *m.*, Διαγόρας, *An atheistic philosopher and poet of Melos, a contemporary of Pindar,* Cic. N. D. 1, 1; 23; 42; 3, 37; Val. Max. 1, 2; Lact. 1, 2.—**2.** *One of the most famous athletae in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 111; Gell. 3, 15, 3 (cf. Pind. Ol. 7 Boeckh).

† **dĭăgramma,** ătis, *n.* = διάγραμμα, in music, *The scale, gamut,* Vitr. 5, 4; 61.

dĭălectĭce, *adv.* *Dialectically;* v. the follg. *no.* 1.

† **dĭălectĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = διαλεκτικός, *Belonging to disputation, dialectical:* captiones, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: disputationes, Quint. 5, 14, 27: pars, id. ib. 12, 2, 13, et saep.: sapientiae professor, Plin. 7, 53, 54.—*Adv.* dialectice disputare, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: dicta multa. id. Acad. 1, 2, 8: probare, Quint. 1, 10, 37.—**II.** Subst.: **1. dĭălectĭcus,** i, *m.*, *A dialectician, logician,* Cic. Or. 32, 113; Fin. 2, 6, 15; Div. 2. 4, 11; 2, 56; Fat. 6, 12; Quint. 2, 4, 41; 7, 3, 41, et al.—**2. dĭălectĭca,** ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *Dialectics, logic,* Cic. Acad. 2, 28, 91; Fin. 2, 6, 15; 3, 12, 41; Quint. 1. 10, 37; 3, 4, 10, et al. Also in the Gr. form dĭălectĭce, es, *f.*, Quint. 2, 20, 7; 2, 17, 14; 2, 21. 13, et al.—**3. dĭălectĭca,** orum, *n.*, *Logical questions, dialectics,* Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 41; Off. 1, 6, 19; Brut. 31, 119; Att. 14, 12 *fin.*

† **dĭălectos,** i, *f.* = διάλεκτος, *A manner of speaking;* and esp. *a dialect,* Suet. Tib. 56.

† **dĭălĕpĭdos** = διὰ λεπίδος, *A salve made with the scales that fly from metal in hammering,* Marc. Emp. 9.

† **dĭăleucos,** on, *adj.* = διάλευκος, *Intermixed with white:* crocum, Plin. 21, 6, 17.

Dĭālis, e, *adj.* [from Dis, in Diespiter = Juppiter, v. h. v.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Jupiter:* flamen, *the priest of Jove* (instituted by Numa, and the most distinguished of the flamines), "Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25; 6, 2, 56; Fabius Pictor and Massurius Sabinus in Gell. 10, 15; Liv. 5, 52 *fin.*; 31, 50; Tac. A. 3, 58; 71; 4, 16; Fest. s. v. MAXIMAE, p. 103; s. v. IURARE, p. 17; s. v. PRAECIAMITATORES (PRAECIAS calatores. *etc.?* cf. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 268), p. 214;" Vellej. 2, 43; Suet. Caes. 1; Ov. F. 2, 282. et saep.; called also sacerdos, Suet. Dom. 4; and abs. Dialis, Fabius Pictor l. l.; Tac. A. 1. 1.; Ov. F. 3, 397. His wife (who sometimes had a part in the sacrificial ceremonies) was called Conjux sancta Dialis, Ov. F. 6, 226 (cf. also flaminica). *His office,* Diale flaminium, Suet. Aug. 31. *His priest's cap,* apex Dialis, Liv. 6, 41 *ad fin.*—With a punning derivation (occurring nowhere else) from dies: Solent esse flamines diales, modo consules diales habemus, Cic. in Macr. S. 7, 3.

* **II.** *Ethereal, aerial:* App. M. 6, p. 179.

† **dĭălŏgista,** ae, *m.* = διαλογιστής, *An able disputant, dialogist,* Vulc. Gallic. Avid. Cass. 3.

† **dĭălŏgus,** i, *m.* = διάλογος, *A* (philosophical) *conversation, a dialogue,* Cic. Or. 44 *ad fin.*; Brut. 60 *ad fin.*; Fam. 1, 9, 23: Quint. 5, 14, 27; 6, 3, 44; 10, 1, 107, et al. (written as Greek, Cic. Att. 5, 5; 15.

13; Quint. 9, 2, 31; in the last passage transl. by sermocinatio).

† **dĭămĕtros,** i, *f.*=*διάμετρος*, *A diameter*, Col. 5, 2, 7; Vitr. 10, 14; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *sq.*, et al.—Adject.: radiatio, Firm. Math. 4, 1 *med.*

† **dĭămŏron,** i, *n.*=*διὰ μόρων*, *Juice of blackberries* or *mulberries* (* *mixed with honey*), Pall. Sept. 16.

Dĭāna (on inscrr. also DEANA, Orell. *no.* 1453; 1462; 1546. And after cutting off the D—see the letter D, *no.* II.—Jana, Var. R. R. 1, 37, 3; cf. Nigid. in Macr. S. 1, 9. The *i* measured long, Cinna in Suet. Gramm. 11; Virg. A. 1, 499; hence also Deiana, Enn. in App. de Deo Socr.), ae, *f.*, Orig. *An Italian divinity*, afterward regarded as identical with the Gr. Ἄρτεμις, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, the sister of Apollo, the virgin moon-goddess (Luna), the patroness of virginity, and the presider over child-birth (in which character she is called Lucina), the chase, and nocturnal incantations (on which account her statues were three-formed, and set up in the trivii), Cic. N. D. 2, 27; 3, 23; Catull. 34; Hor. Od. 3, 22; Carm. Sec. 1; 70; Ov. F. 2, 155; 173; Virg. A. 4, 511, et passim.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** For *The moon*: nocturnae forma, Ov. M. 15, 196 (cf. reparabat cornua Phoebe, id. ib. 1, 11).—**2.** For *The chase*, Mart. Spect. 12.—**II.** Hence are derived the adjectives, **1. Dĭānĭus,** a, um, *Of* or *belonging to Diana*: turba, *i. e. dogs*, Ov. F. 5, 141; cf. arma, *i. e. hunting equipments*, Grat. Cyneg. 253.—**b.** Subst.: **Dĭānĭum,** ii, *n.*, (*a*) *A place* (* or *temple*) *sacred to Diana*, Liv. 1, 48; cf. Fest. p. 56.—(*β*) *A promontory in Spain*, now *Denia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34 Zumpt *N. cr.*—**2. Dĭānārĭus,** a, um, the same: radix, i. q. artemisia, *the plant mug-wort* or *artemisia*, Veg. 3, 6, 7; 5, 32, 4.

† **dĭănŏme,** es, *f.*=*διανομή*, *Distribution of money* (in canvassing for office), Plin. Ep. 10, 17 *fin.*; 10, 18.

† **dĭăpasma,** ătis, *n.*=*διάπασμα*, *A powder for sprinkling on any thing, for fumigation*, etc., Plin. 13, 2, 3; 21, 19, 73; Mart. 1, 88.

† **dĭăpāson**=*διὰ πασῶν* (*sc.* *χορδῶν*), in music, *The whole octave*, Vitr. 5, 4; so too **dĭăpente**=*διὰ πέντε*, *a fifth*; **dĭătessărōn**=*διατεσσάρων*, *a fourth*; **disdĭăpāson**=*δὶς διὰ πασῶν*, *a double octave.* (All these words should perhaps be written here, as in Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, in Greek letters.)

† **dĭăphŏrēsis,** is, *f.*=*διαφόρησις*, in the later medic. lang., *A sweat*, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta 14.

† **dĭăphŏrētĭcus,** a, um=*διαφορητικός*, *Promoting perspiration, sudorific*: solutio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 17: effectus, id. ib. 2, 10.

† **dĭăphragma,** ătis, *n.*=*διάφραγμα*, *The diaphragm, midriff*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 12 (in Cels. 2, 7, written as Greek).

† **dĭapsalma,** ătis, *n.*=*διάψαλμα*, *A pause* in music, Hier. Ep. 28; Aug. in Psalm. 4 *med.*

dĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [dies] **1.** *A daily allowance or pay* (so only in the plur.), Cic. Att. 8, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 40; Mart. 11, 108; Sen. Contr. 4, 27 *ad fin.*; Petr. 75, 4; 24, 7; 136, 4.—* **2.** *A diary, journal*: diarium, quam Graeci *ἐφημερίδα* vocant, Asellius in Gell. 5, 18, 8.

† **dĭastēma** (short ĕ, Sid. Carm. 15, 64), ătis, *n.*=*διάστημα*, *Space between, distance, interval* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *med.* In music, *An interval*, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 321; Censor. 13.

† **dĭastēmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=*διαστηματικός*, *Having pauses, intervals*: vox (*opp.* continua), Marc. Cap. 9, p. 318.

† **dĭastȳlos,** on, *adj.*=*διάστυλος*, *Having columns wide apart, diastyle*: species aedium, Vitr. 3, 2.

† **dĭăsyrmos,** i, *m.*=*διασυρμός*, *Mockery, reviling*, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 172.

† **dĭăsyrtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=*διασυρτικός*, *Mocking, reviling*: Spart. Carac. 10: praedicatio, Hier. adv. Ruf. 1, *no.* 1.—*Adv.*, dĭăsyrtĭce, Serv. Virg. A. 2, 193.

diatessaron, v. diapason.

† **dĭăthȳra,** orum, *n.*=*διάθυρα*, *An inclosure* before the door of a Greek house (called, in Roman houses, prothyra, q. v.), Vitr. 6, 10.

† **dĭătŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=*διατονικός*, *Diatonic*, in music: modulatio, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 321.

† **dĭătŏnus,** a, um, *adj.*=*διάτονος* (extended), in architecture: lateres, *Band-stones, which run through the thickness of a wall and bind it together*, Vitr. 2, 8. In music, diatoni, *The natural* or *diatonic series of notes* without breaks or intervals, *the diatonic scale*, Vitr. 5, 4.

dĭătrētārĭus, i, *m.* [diatretus] *One who does perforated-* or *filigree-work*, Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

† **dĭătrētus,** a, um, *adj.*=*διάτρητος*, *Pierced with holes, filigree*: calix, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*—Subst. diatreta, orum, *n.*, *Pierced work, filigree-work*, Mart. 12, 70.

† **dĭătrĭba,** ae, *f.*=*διατριβή*, *A place for learned discussions, a school*, Gell. 1, 26; 17, 20, 4; 18, 13, 7.

† **dĭătrĭtaeus,** a, um, *adj.*=*διατριταῖος*, *Of the space of three days*: tempus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 3; cf. the follg.

† **dĭătrĭtus,** i, *f.*=*διάτριτος*, *The return of a fever on the third day*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 (twice).

† **dĭătȳpōsis,** is, *f.*=*διατύπωσις*, *A description, representation*, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 172.

† **dĭaulos,** i, *m.*=*δίαυλος*, *A double course* (* in which the runner, after reaching the goal, ran the same distance back), Vitr. 5, 11; Hyg. Fab. 173.

† **dĭăzeugmĕnon,** i, *n.*=*διαζευγμένον*, in rhetor., *A separation, disjunction*, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 176.

† **dĭăzōma,** ătis, *n.*=*διάζωμα*, *A narrow space between the seats in a theatre*, Vitr. 5, 7; cf. balteus, *no.* 2, d.

* **dī-bālo,** are, *v. a.*, qs. *To bleat away* a thing, *i. e. to lessen, to derogate from by clamor*: Caecil. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

† **dĭbăphus,** a, um, *adj.*=*δίβαφος*, *Double dyed* (once with scarlet and then with purple): purpura, Plin. 2, 39, 63; 21, 8, 22.—Because the Roman magistrates wore garments striped with purple, **2.** Trop., dibaphus, i, *f.* (=*ἡ δίβαφος*, *sc.* *ἐσθής*), for *A public office*: Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 *ad fin.* (id. Att. 2, 9, 2, written as Greek).

† **dĭbrăchys**=*δίβραχυς*, *A metrical foot consisting of two short syllables, a dibrach*, Diom. p. 471 P.; Mar. Victor. p. 2486 ib. (Lat. bibrevis).

‡ **dī-būcĭno,** are, *v. a.* *To trumpet forth*, acc. to Vel. Long. p. 2227 P.; Cassiod. p. 2294 ib.

† **dĭca,** ae, *f.*=*δίκη*, *A lawsuit, judicial process, action.* Usually in the phrase dicam scribere (alicui)=*δίκην γράφειν τινί*, *to bring an action* against any one, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 30; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 77; 2, 2, 15; 4. 3, 63; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14 *fin.*; 2, 2, 17; id. subscribere, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 5; and stronger: impingere, *to bring a heavy action* against one, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 92: e lege Rupilia sortiri dicas oportere, *to select the jury by lot*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17.

dĭcābŭla and **dĭcĭbŭla,** orum, *n.* [dicax] *Chatter, idle talk* (late Lat.), Marc. Cap. 8, p. 273; Tert. adv. Val. 20.

dĭcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Biting wit, raillery, banter*: "*dicacitas* sine dubio a *dicendo*, quod est omni generi commune, ducta est; proprie tamen significat sermonem cum risu aliquos incessentem," Quint. 6, 3, 21; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218; Or. 26; Quint. 6, 3, 42; Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 244; Quint. 6, 3, 29; Suet. Vesp. 22 and 23.

dĭcācŭle, *adv.* *Keenly, satirically, facetiously*; v. the follg.

dĭcācŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] * **I.** *Talkative, loquacious*: amatrix, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 8.—**II.** *Facetious, witty* (perh. only in Appul.): puella (coupled with lepida), App. M. 2, p. 118: sermo, id. ib. 3, 135.—*Adv.*, dixerat probrum, App. M. 1, p. 106: tractabat lurconem, id. ib. 1, p. 203.

Dĭcaearchĭa, ae, *f.* *The old name of* Puteoli, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Fest. p. 55. Also called Dĭcarchis, ĭdos, *f.*, Petr. 120, 68; and Dicarchi moenia, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 96.—**II.** Deriv., **1. Dĭcaearchi,** *The inhabitants of that city*, Lucil. in Fest. s. v. MINOREM, p. 91.—**2. Dĭcarchēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Dicaearchia* or *Puteoli*: sinus, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 110: urbs, Sil. 13, 385: proles, id. 8, 535.

Dĭcaearchus, i, *m.*, *Δικαίαρχος*, *A pupil of Aristotle, a famous philosopher and geographer*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10; 11; 18; 22; 31 *fin.*; Div. 1, 3; 50; 2, 51; Off. 2, 5; Att. 2, 2; 16; 6, 2.

Dicarcheus, a, um, v. Dicaearchia, *no.* II. 2.

Dicarchis, idis, v. Dicaearchia.

* **dĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. dico, *no.* II. B, 1] *A settling as a citizen in another state*, Cic. Balb. 11 (v. the passage in its connection).

dĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [2. dico] *Talking sharply, satirical, sarcastic, acute, witty* (quite class.); Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus. Est autem illud acrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis, Cic. Or. 26, 90; cf. "Quint. 6, 3, 21;" so coupled with facetus, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221, id. Coel. 28, 67; coupled with venustus and urbanus, * Catull. 22, 2; coupled with lascivus, Coelius in Quint. 6, 3, 41; coupled with cavillator, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 15, et saep.: Satyri, Hor. A. P. 225: dicax in aliquem, Cic. Phil. 2, 31 *fin.*: argutia, Gell. 12, 2, et saep.—*Comp.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 244.—*Sup.*, Petr. 113, 12.—*Adv.* does not occur.

† **dĭchalcum,** i, *n.*=*δίχαλκον*, *A small coin, the fourth* (acc. to others, *the fifth*) *part of an obolus*, Vitr. 3, 1 (cf. Plin. 21, 34, 109).

† **dĭchōneutus,** a, um, *adj.*=*δις-χώνευτος*, *Recast, adulterated*: aes, Cod. Theod. 11, 21, 1.

† **dĭchŏrēus,** i, *m.*=*δίς-χορεῖος*, *A double trochee*, Cic. Or. 63, 212 *sq.*

† **dĭchŏtŏmos,** on, *adj.*=*διχότομος*, *Cut in two*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Firm. Math. 4 *praef.*

dicio, v. ditio.

dicis [most prob. from 2. dico] only in the phrase dicis causa *or* gratia, orig. a jurid. *t. t.*, meaning "for the sake of judicial form;" hence, in gen., *For form's sake, for the sake of appearance*, *λόγου χάριν*: ut illis aliquid numulorum dicis causa daret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24; so id. Att. 1, 18, 5 Orell. *N. cr.*; Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 34: dicis gratia, Gaj. ib. 13, 6, 4; so id. Inst. 1, 103 *sq.*—**2.** Transf.: si Pontifici accidat dicis causa epulanti, Plin. 28, 2, 5; Arn. 3, 16 Orell. *N. cr.*

1. dĭco, avi, atum, 1. ("DICASSIT dixerit," Fest. p. 57) *v. a.* [orig. the same word with 2. dīco; cf. the meaning of abdĭco and abdīco, of indĭco and indīco, of addīco, *no.* 5, and dedĭco, *no.* II. A, et al.].

To proclaim, make known (cf. dedico *no.* I., and indĭco). So perh. only in the follg. passage: pugnam, Lucil. in Non. 287, 30.—Far more freq.,

II. Relig. *t. t.*, *To dedicate, consecrate, devote* any thing to a deity or to a deified person (cf. dedico, *no.* II. A); et me dicabo atque animam devotabo hostibus, Att. in Non. 98, 12: donum tibi (*sc.* Jovi) dicatum atque promissum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5. 72; cf. ara condita atque dicata, Liv. 1, 7 (for which aram condidit *dedicavitque*, id. 28, 46 *fin.*); so aram, id. 1, 7; 1, 20: capitolium, templum Jovis O. M., id. 22, 38 *ad fin.*: templa, Ov. F. 1, 610; 706; 3, 704: delubrum ex manubiis, Plin. 7, 26, 27: lychnuchum Apollini, id. 34, 3, 8: statuas Olympiae, id. 34, 4, 9: vehiculum, Tac. G. 40: carmen Veneri, Plin. 37, 10, 66; cf. Suet. Ner. 10 *fin.*, et saep.: cygni Apollini dicati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73.—Hence, also, **b.** With a personal object, *To consecrate, to deify* (cf. dedico, *no.* II. A, b): Janus geminus a Numa dicatus, Plin. 34, 7, 16: inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. A. 1, 59.

B. Transf., beyond the relig. sphere: **1.** *To give up, set apart, appropriate* any thing to any one: recita; aurium operam tibi dico, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 72; so operam, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 147; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 12: hunc totum diem tibi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7: tuum studium meae laudi, id. Fam. 2, 6, 4: genus (orationis) epidicticum gymnasiis et palaestrae, id. Or. 13, 42: librum Maecenati, Plin. 19, 10, 57; cf. librum laudibus ptisanae, id. 18, 7, 15, et al.: (Deio peam) connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo, Virg. A. 1, 73; cf. the same verse, ib. 4, 126: se Crasso, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 11; cf. se Remis in clientelam, * Caes. B. G. 6, 12, 7: se alii civitati, *to become a free denizen of it*, Cic. Balb. 11, 28, for which, se in aliam civitatem, id. ib. 12 *fin.*

* **2.** (i. q. dedico, *no.* II. A, 2, c) *To consecrate* a thing by using it for the first time: illa acie nova signa novamque aquilam, Tac. H. 5, 16.—Hence

* dĭcātus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II.) *Devoted* to one: CONSTANTINO AETERNO AVGVSTO ARRIVS DIOTIMVS . . . N. M. Q. (*i. e.* numini majestatique) EIVS DICATISSIMVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1083.

2. dīco, xi. ctum, 3. (*praes.* DEICO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4848; cf. *imper.* DEICVNTO, and *perf.* DEIXSERINT, P. C. de Therm. ib. *no.* 3673: *imper.* dice, Naev. in Fest. s. v. SUMMUSSI, p. 141; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 109; Curc. 1, 2, 43; Bacch. 4, 4, 65; Merc. 1, 2, 47; Poen. 5, 4, 63; Rud. 1, 2, 36; 4, 4, 112: *futur.* dice = dicam, Cato in Quint. 1, 7, 23; Fest. p. 55, produced, acc. to G. F. Grotefend, by an old Umbrian apocopation of the final *m*, and changing the *a* into *e*, like facie = faciam, attinge = attingam, recipie = recipiam; mage = magis, pote = potis, *etc.*—Another form of the future is dicebo, Novius in Non. 507. —*Perf. sync.*, dixti, Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 14; Men. 5, 9, 39; Mil. 2, 4, 12, et saep.; Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 1; 3, 2, 38; 3, 4, 14; 3, 5, 15, et saep.; Cic. Caecin. 29, 82, acc. to Quint. 9, 3. 22: *conj.*, dixis, Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 12; Aul. 4, 10, 14; Capt. 1, 2, 46; Mil. 3, 2, 29; Caecil. in Gell. 7, 17 *fin.*: *inf.*, dixe, Plaut. frgm. ap. Non. 105, 23; Var. ib. 451, 16; Arn. *init.*; Aus. Sept. Sap. de Cleob. 8) *v. a.* [root DIC = ΔΕΙΚ in δείκνυμι; whence digitus; lit., to show, and hence, with restriction to the medium of speech, to show forth, declare].

To say, tell, mention, relate, etc.

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: Amphitruonis socium nae me esse volui dicere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 228: advenisse familiarem dicito, id. ib. 1, 1, 197: haec uti sunt facta hero dicam, id. ib. 1, 1, 304; cf. ib. 2, 1, 23: signi dic quid est? id. ib. 1, 1, 265: si dixero mendacium, id. ib. 1, 1. 43; cf. *opp.* vera dico, id. ib. 1, 1, 238; 2, 1, 12; 2, 2, 104; 205, et al.: quo facto aut dicto adest opus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 15; cf. dictu opus est, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 68: nihil est dictu facilius, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 70: turpe dictu, id. Ad. 2, 4, 11: indignis si male dicitur, bene dictum id esse dico, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 27: ille, quem dixi, *whom I have mentioned, named*, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45, et saep.—**b.** Dicitur, dicebatur, dictum est, impers. with an object-sentence: *It is said, related, maintained*, etc.; or *they say, affirm*, etc.: de hoc (*sc.* Diodoro) Verri dicitur, habere eum, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18: non sine causa dicitur, ad ea referri omnes nostras cogitationes, id. Fin. 3, 18, 60; so dicitur, Nep. Paus. 5, 3; Quint. 5, 7, 33; 7, 2, 44; Ov. F. 4, 508 Heins.: Titum multo apud patrem sermone orasse dicebatur, ne, *etc.*, Tac. H. 4, 52; so dicebatur, id. Ann. 1, 10: in hac habitasse platea dictum'st Chrysidem, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 1; so dictum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 5; Liv. 38, 56; 42, 53; Quint. 6, 1, 27: ut pulsis hostibus dici posset, eos, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 3. Cf. also hoc, illud dicitur, with an object-sentence, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 72; de Or. 1, 33, 150; Quint. 4, 2, 91; 11, 3, 177, et al.—Different from this, as conveying the idea of a less degree of certainty (v. Roth. Tac. Agr. Excurs. VI. p. 127 *sq.*; cf. also Krüger's Untersuch. 3, p. 426 *sq.*; Ramsh. Gramm. p. 632 *sq.*; Zumpt, Gramm. § 607), is, **c.** Dicor, diceris, dicitur, with a subject-sentence: *It is said that I, thou, he*, etc.; or *they say that I, thou*, etc.: ut nos dicamur duo omnium dignissimi esse, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 47; cf. Quint. 4, 4, 6; and dicar Princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos Deduxisse modos, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 10, et al.: illi socius esse diceris, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 72; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 176: aedes Demaenetus ubi dicitur habitare, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 2: quot annos nata dicitur? id. Cist. 4, 2, 89: is nunc dicitur venturus peregre, id. Truc. 1, 1, 66, et saep. In a double construction (acc. to *no.* b and c): petisse dicitur major Titius a centurionibus, uti se priorem quam fratrem interficerent: idque ab eis facile impetrasse atque ita esse interfectos, Auct. B. Afr. 28 *fin.*; so Suet. Oth. 7. —**d.** Dictum ac factum *or* dictum factum (Gr. ἅμα ἔπος ἅμα ἔργον) in colloq. lang., *No sooner said than done, without delay*, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 7 Ruhnk.; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 12; 5, 1, 31; cf. dicto citius, Virg. A. 1, 142; Liv. 23, 47.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pregn.: *To assert, affirm* a thing as certain: *opp.* nego, Cic. Rab. Post. 12 *ad fin.*; cf. quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12; and dicebant, ego negabam, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5.

2. In rhetor. and jurid. lang., *To pronounce, deliver, rehearse* any thing: (*a*) *c. acc.*: oratio dicta de scripto, Cic. Planc. 30 *ad fin.*; cf. sententiam de scripto, id. Att. 4, 3, 3; so controversias, Quint. 3, 8, 51; 9, 2, 77: prooemium ac narrationem et argumenta, id. ib. 2, 20, 10: exordia, id. ib. 11, 3, 161: theses et communes locos, id. ib. 2, 1, 9; 12, 2, 25: materias, id. ib. 2. 4, 41: versus, Cic. Or. 56, 189; Quint. 6, 3, 86: causam, of the plaintiff or his attorney: *to make a defensive speech, to plead in defence*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5; Quint. 8; Balb. 5; Sest. 8; Quint. 5, 11, 39; 7, 4, 3; 8, 2, 24, et al.; cf. causas (said of the attorney), Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5; 2, 8, 32, et al.: jus, *to pronounce judgment*, Cic. Fl. 3; Fam. 13, 14; hence the pretor's formula, DO, DICO, ADDICO; v. *do*, etc.—(*β*) *Abs.*: "nec idem loqui, quod dicere," Cic. Or. 32: est oratoris proprium, apte, distincte, ornate dicere, id. Off. 1, 1, 2. So de aliqua re pro aliquo, contra aliquem, *etc.*, innumerable times in Cic. and Quint.—Transf. beyond the judicial sphere: causam nullam *or* causam haud dico, *I have no objection*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 34; Capt. 3, 4, 92; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 42.—Kindred is,

3. *To describe, relate, sing, celebrate in verse* (mostly poet.): tibi dicere laudes, Tib. 1, 3, 31; so laudes Phoebi et Dianae, Hor. C. S. 76: Dianam, Cynthium, Latonam, id. Od. 1, 21, 1: Alciden puerosque Ledae, id. ib. 1, 12, 25: coelestes, pugilemve equumve, id. ib. 4, 2, 19: Pelidae stomachum, id. ib. 1, 6, 5: bella, id. Ep. 1, 16, 26; Liv. 7, 29: carmen, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 3; C. S. 8; Tib. 2, 1, 54: modos, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 7: silvestrium naturas, Plin. 15, 30, 40, et saep.—Hence also, **b.** Of prophecies: *To predict, foretell*: bellicosis fata Quiritibus Hac lege dico, ne, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 58; so sortes per carmina, id. A. P. 403: quicquid, id. Sat. 2, 5, 59: hoc (Delphi), Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 43, et saep.

4. *To pronounce, articulate* a letter, syllable, word: Demosthenem scribit Phalereus, quum *Rho* dicere nequiret, *etc.*, Cic. Div. 2, 46; so id. de Or. 1, 61, 260; Quint. 1, 4, 8; 1, 7, 21; 12, 10, 29, et al.

5. *To call, to name*: Lucr. 3, 101; cf. Latine dicimus *elocutionem*, quam Graeci φράσιν vocant, Quint. 8, 1, 1: Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit, Virg. A. 3, 335: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50: uxor quondam tua dicta, Virg. A. 2, 678, et saep.—Kindred is,

6. *To name, appoint* one to an office: ut consules roget praetor vel dictatorem dicat, Cic. Att. 9, 15; Liv. 5, 9; 7, 26; 8, 29: consulem, id. 10, 15; 24, 9; 26, 22 (thrice): magistrum equitum, id. 6, 39: aedilem, id. 9, 46: arbitrum bibendi, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26, et saep.

7. *To appoint, fix upon*: mea bona mea morte cognatis dicam, inter eos partiam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 113; cf. Pompon. in Non. 280, 19; so dotis paullulum vicino suo, Afran. ib. 26: pecuniam omnem suam doti, Cic. Fl. 35: quoniam inter nos nuptiae sunt dictae, Afran. in Non. 280, 24; cf. diem nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 75: diem operi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 57: diem juris, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 16; Liv. 36, 8; cf. id. 42, 28, and v. dies: locum consiliis, id. 25, 16: leges pacis, id. 33, 12; cf. leges victis, id. 34, 57: legem tibi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 18: pretium muneri, id. Od. 4, 8, 12, et saep. With *Inf.*: prius data est, quam tibi dari dicta, Pacuv. in Non. 280, 28: eodem Numida inermis, ut dictum erat, accedit, Sall. J. 113, 6.

8. (mostly in colloq. lang.): Alicui, like our vulg. *to tell* one so and so, for *To admonish, warn, threaten* him: dicebam, pater, tibi, ne matri consuleres male, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 88; cf. Nep. Datam. 5; Ov. Am. 1, 14, 1. Esp. freq. is the expression tibi (ego) dico, *I tell you*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 30; Bacch. 4, 9, 76; Men. 2, 3, 27; 4, 3, 22; Mil. 2, 2, 62; 2, 5, 24; Pseud. 1, 3, 15; Poen. 5, 5, 26; Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 33 Ruhnk.; 4, 4, 23; Eun. 2, 3, 46; 87; Phaedr. 4, 29, 18; cf. tibi dicimus, Ov. Her. 20, 153; Met. 9, 122.

9. Dicere sacramentum or sacramento, *To take an oath, to swear*; v. sacramentum.

II. Transf., i. q. intelligo, and the Gr. φημί: *To mean* so and so, *sc.* by something said before, in which case it may sometimes be rendered in English by *namely, to wit*: nec quemquam vidi, qui magis ea, quae timenda esse negaret, timeret, mortem dico et deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86; id. de Or. 3, 44, 174: *M.* Sequar ut institui divinum illum virum, quem saepius fortasse laudo quam necesse est. *At.* Platonem videlicet dicis, id. Leg. 3, 1; Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 30, et saep.—Hence

dictum, i, *n.* *Something said*, i. e. *a saying, a word*: **I.** In gen.: haud doctis dictis certantes sed male dictis, Enn. Ann. 8, 32; so docta, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 22; Trin. 2, 2, 99; Men. 2, 1, 24; Lucr. 5, 114; cf. condocta, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 3; Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 85: neminem meum dictum magni facere, id. Asin. 2, 4, 1: ridiculum, id. Capt. 3, 1, 22: minimum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, et al.: ob admissum foede dictumve superbe, Lucr. 5, 1223; cf. facete, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 73; Poen. 3, 3, 24; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 57; Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104, et al.: lepide, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 103: absurde, id. Capt. 1, 1, 3, et saep.—Pleonast.: feci ego istaec dicta quae vos dicitis (*sc.* me fecisse), Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 17.

II. In partic.: **1.** *A saying, maxim, proverb*: aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12; cf. id. 6, 24: Catonis est dictum. *Pedibus compensari pecuniam*, Cic. Fl. 29 *fin.* Hence the title of a work by Caesar: Dicta collectanea (his Ἀποφθέγματα, mentioned in Cic. Fam. 9, 16), Suet. Caes. 56.—Esp. freq., **b.** For facete dictum, *A witty saying, bon-mot*: "haec (dicta) scilicet bona, quae salsa sint. Nam ea *dicta* appellantur proprio jam nomine," Cic. de Or. 2, 54 *fin.*; cf. id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 1 *ad fin.*; Quint. 6, 3, 16 and 36; so Cic. Phil. 2, 17; Quint. 6, 3, 2; 28; 30, et saep.; cf. also dicterium.

2. *Poetry* (abstr. and concr.): dicti studiosus, Enn. in Cic. Brut. 18, 71: rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. 1, 127; 5, 55: Ennius hirsuta cingat sua dicta corona, Prop. 4, 1, 61.—**b.** *A prediction, prophecy*, Lucr. 1, 104; Virg. A. 2, 115, Val. Fl. 2, 325, et al.

3. *An order, command*: dicto paruit consul, Liv. 9, 41; cf. Virg. A. 3, 189; and Ov. M. 8, 815: haec dicta dedit, Liv. 3, 61; cf. id. 7, 33; 8, 34; 22, 25, et al.: dicto audientem esse and dicto audire alicui, v. audio, *no.* 4.

† **dicrŏtum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* navigium) = δίκροτος (two-oared), *A galley with two banks of oars*, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 4; 16, 4 *ad fin.* Also called dicrota, ae, *f.* (*sc.* navis), Auct. B. Alex. 47.

dictābŏlārĭum, ii, *n.* [dicto] i. q. dicterium, *A satirical saying*, Laber. in Front. de Or. 1.

Dictaeus, a, um, v. Dicte, *no.* II. 1.

dictamnum or **-us,** i, v. Dicte, *no.* II. 2.

dictātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dicto] *A dictating* (late Lat.), Paul. Dig. 29, 1, 4; Symm. Ep. 6, 4; Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *med.*

* **dictātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [dictatio] *A short dictation*, Hier. adv. Vigil. 3.

dictātor, ōris, *m.* [dicto, qs. a commander] *A dictator*, the chief magistrate in several Italian states, elected by the Romans in seasons of emergency for six months, and armed with absolute authority; formerly called Magister populi, and also Praetor Maximus, "Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9 Rep. 1, 40; Liv. 7, 3; Cic. Rep. 2, 32; Liv

2, 18; Lydus de Magistr. 1, 36–38," et saep.; cf. Nieb. Gesch. 1, p. 587 *sq.*; Adam's Antiq.; Kreuz. Antiq. § 161; and his Excurs. XII. to Cic. Leg. p. 509.—Of the chief magistrates of other cities of Italy, Cic. Mil. 10; Liv. 1, 23; Spart. Hadr. 18; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 112; 2293; 3786, et al.—**2.** Transf., of Hannibal, as chief of the Carthaginians; Column. Rostr.; cf. Cato in Gell. 10, 24. 7.

dictātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to a dictator; dictatorial:* gladius, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: majestas, Liv. 4, 14; 8, 30: fulmen, id. 6, 39: invidia, id. 22, 26; cf. animadversio, Vellej. 2, 68 *ad fin.*: juvenis, *i. e. the son of the dictator,* Liv. 7, 4.

* **dictātrix,** īcis, *f.* [dictator] *A dictatress,* comic., Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 18.

dictātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *The office of a dictator, dictatorship,* Cic. Phil. 1, 1 *ad fin.*; Off. 3, 31, 112; * Caes. B. C. 3, 2; Liv. 6, 39; 7, 3 *fin.*; 8, 12; Quint. 3, 8, 53; 5, 10, 71; Suet. Caes. 76; Aug. 52, et saep.—* **2.** Acc. to an immediate derivation from dictare, *A dictating,* in the ambiguous sentence: Sullam nescisse literas, qui dictaturám deposuerit, Caes. in Suet. Caes. 77.

Dicte, ēs, *f.*, Δίκτη, *A mountain in the eastern part of Crete,* Plin. 24, 17, 102.—**II.** Hence, **1. Dictaeus,** a, um, *Dictaean* among poets for *Cretan:* arva, Virg. A. 3, 171: saltus, id. ib. 4, 73: rura, Ov. M. 3, 2: antrum, Virg. G. 4, 152: Nymphae, id. Ecl. 6, 57: rex, *i. e. Jupiter,* id. Georg. 2, 536; but also *Minos,* Ov. M. 8, 43: Telestes, id. 9, 717: Dictaeae astra coronae, *i. e. of Ariadne,* Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 208: arundo, *i. e. of the Cretans,* who were famous archers, Sil. 13, 184; the same, pennae, id. 15, 634.—**2. dictamnus,** i, or **dictamnum,** i, *f.* (*sc.* herba) (* *n.* Plin. 25, 8, 53), *The plant dittany,* growing in great abundance on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida, Origanum dictamnus, L.; "Plin. 8, 27, 41; 25, 8, 53; 26, 14, 87; Virg. A. 12, 412;" Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126.

† **dictērĭum,** ii, *n.* = *δεικτήριον, A witty saying, a bon-mot* (pure Lat. dictum, v. h. v. *no.* II. 1, b), Var. in Non. 101, 3; Mart. 6, 44.

dictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dico] **1.** *A saying, speaking, uttering, delivery* (good prose, for the most part only in jurid. and rhetor. lang.): sententiae, Cic. Inv. 2, 4: testimonii, *i. e. the right of giving testimony,* * Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 63: causae, *a defending, pleading,* Cic. Quint. 10, 35; Sest. 17 *fin.*; * Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2; Liv. 7, 5, et al.: multae ovium et boum, Cic. Rep. 2, 9 *ad fin.*: seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, quae, *etc., kinds of delivery, of declamation,* id. de Or. 1, 6, 22; so oratoriae, id. ib. 2, 67, 270: subitae, id. ib. 1, 33, 152: extemporales, Quint. 2, 4, 27: discipulorum, id. ib. 2, 2, 6, et al.—Hence, **b.** Concr., *A word, expression:* Quint. 9, 1, 17; id. ib. 9, 1, 4; 1, 5, 2.—**2.** *An oracular response, prediction* (rare; not in Cic.): flexa, non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. in Non. 237, 4; so Att. in Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42; Liv. 8, 24.

‡ **dictĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [dictum], perhaps *Facetious, satirical:* Var. L. L. 6, 7, 67.

dictĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [dicto] *To say often or emphatically; to declare, maintain, assert repeatedly* (good prose): **I.** In gen.: non, obsecro, es, quem semper te esse dictitasti, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 16; cf. Liv. 3, 20; and id. 9, 18; Ter. Heaut. prol. 22; cf. id. Phorm. prol. 4: qui ita dictitat, iis esse metuendum, *etc.,* Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 4: ut Lacedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dictitarint, quos spiculo possent attingere, id. Rep. 3, 9: Coelius profectus, ut dictitabat, ad Caesarem pervenit, Caes. B. C. 3, 22, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 32, 4 and 6; Auct. B. Alex. 58; 64, 3; Sall. C. 22, 2 Kritz.; Nep. Lys. 1, 4; Liv. 1, 49; 5, 2; 8, 31; Vellej. 2, 60, 2; Tac. A. 1, 72; Suet. Caes. 30; Tib. 43; Claud. 3, et al.—Impers. pass.: Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 62.—* **II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., causas, *To plead frequently,* Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56.

dicto, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq. a.* [dico] *To say often; to pronounce, declare, or assert repeatedly.*

I. In gen. (very rare): Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 38: rogarem te, ut diceres pro me tu idem, qui illis orationem dictavisses, Cic. Fin. 4, 12 *fin.*: mercemur servum qui dictet nomina, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 50; Gell. 4, 1, 2.—Far more freq. and quite class.,

II. In partic., **1.** *To dictate* something to some one that he may write it down: quod non modo Tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem audere scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 9; so id. ib. 7, 13, b, *fin.*; 2, 23; Quint. 2, 4, 12; 10, 3, 18; 19; 22; Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 2; 9, 40, 2; Suet. Tib. 6; Dom. 13; Ner. 52; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49, et saep. So of the dictating of teachers (which, for want of books, was more common than with us): memini, quae mihi parvo Orbilium dictare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 71 Schmid; cf. id. Sat. 1, 10, 75.—As the practice of dictating came, in the course of time, to be very general (v. Gesner. upon Quint. 10, 3, 18), so dictare, since the Aug. per., acquired the signif. *to make, compose:* elegidia, Pers. 1, 52; so ducentos versus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10: carmina (for which, shortly before and after, *scribere*), id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: codicillos, *to draw up, make,* Suet. Tib. 22; cf. testamentum, id. Ner. 32; hence also quantas summas, *i. e. to dispose of by will,* Maecian. Dig. 32, 95; and in the pass.: non unus tibi rivalis dictabitur heres, *appointed, designated,* Juv. 6, 218. So too actionem, *to draw up a declaration,* Suet. Rhet. 2; and among jurists in gen., *to bring an action, go to law,* Papin. Dig. 15, 1, 50; also judicium, Paul. ib. 9, 4, 22; Scaev. ib. 49, 9, 3, et al.

2. *To prescribe, recommend, order, dictate* any thing to any one (cf. dico, *no.* I. B, 8; in this sense the primitive of dictator, although no ante-Aug. examples occur): sportulam dictare, Quint. 11, 3, 131 Spald.: dictataque jurant Sacramenta deis, Sil. 10, 448.—**b.** Transf., of abstract subjects: ita videtur ratio dictare, Quint. 3, 4, 11; cf. Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, § 11: quibus sordet omne, quod natura dictavit, Quint. 8 prooem. § 26; so *c. acc.,* id. ib. 1, 3, 16; 2, 15, 6; Plin. 26, 4, 9.—Hence

dictāta, orum, *n.* (acc. to *no.* II. 1) *Things dictated, dictates* of the master to his scholars, *i. e. lessons, exercises, rules* of the school, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4; Fin. 4, 4, 10; N. D. 1, 26; Tusc. 2, 11, 96; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 55; 1, 18, 43; Pers. 1, 29, et al. Hence also in gen., **2.** *Precepts, rules,* e. g. for gladiators, Suet. Caes. 26; for mimes, Juv. 5, 122.

dictor, ōris, *m.* [dico] *One who says* something, *a speaker* (late Lat.), Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 19; id. Faust. 16, 26.

dictum, i, *n.*, v. dico, *ad fin.*

dictŭrio, ire, *v. desid* *To long to say or tell* (late Lat.): fortiter a se facta semper dicturiunt, Macr. S. 7, 2; so id. ib. 2, 3 *fin.*

dictus, a, um, *Part.*, from dico.

Dictynna, ae, *f.*, Δίκτυννα, **I.** *A city in Crete,* Mel. 2, 7, 12. Hence **Dictynnaeus** mons, Plin. 4, 12, 20; Sol. 11.—**II.** *An appellation of Diana,* Ov. M. 2, 441; 5, 619; Fast. 6, 755; Stat. Th. 9, 632.—Hence **Dictynnaeum (-nēum),** i, *n., A place sacred to Dictynna, near Sparta,* Liv. 34, 38.

Dictys, ўos, *m.*, Δίκτυς. **I.** *A mariner changed by Bacchus into a dolphin,* Ov M. 3, 615.—**II.** *A centaur, slain at the wedding of Pirithoüs,* Ov. M. 12, 334 *sq.*—**III.** *A fisherman on the Island of Seriphos, who saved Perseus from drowning,* Stat. S. 2, 1, 95.—**IV.** Dictys Cretensis, *A later Greek mythographer, the author of a work on the Trojan war, translated into Latin by L. Septimius;* see, respecting him, Perizonius and Dederich, in the preface to the latter's edit. p. XI. *sq.*

† **dĭdascălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *διδασκαλικός, Pertaining to instruction, didactic* (ante- and post-class.): opusculum, Aus. Ep. 17.—Subst. Didascalici, orum, *m.* (*sc.* libri), *The title of a work by Attius,* in Gell. 3, 11, 4.

diditus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. dido.

Dīdĭus, a, um, *The name of a Roman* gens. A well-known member of it was Didius Julianus, *emperor of Rome in the year* 193 A.D., whose life is written by Spartianus.—**2.** Adject.: Lex Didia sumptuaria, of the year 611 A.U.C., Macr. S. 2, 13.

1. dī-do (also written disdo; v. the follg.), dīdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To give out, spread abroad, disseminate, distribute* (ante-class. and poet.; also once in Tac. esp. freq. in Lucr.).

I. Lit.: nunquam ego argentum … disdidi, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2: in venas cibum, Lucr. 2, 1136; so id 4, 956; 6, 947; id. 3, 703; cf. concoctum artubus, id. 4, 633: omne per caules palati, id. 4, 623; cf. id. 3, 246; 5, 269; 6, 1166.—Abs.: dide, disjice, Caecil. in Cic Coel. 16, 37.

II. Trop.: dum munia didit (*sc.* servis), Hor. S, 2, 2, 67: per magnas didita gentes Solatia vitae, Lucr. 5, 20; cf. Virg. A. 7, 144: tua terris didita fama, id. ib. 8, 132; cf. fama in populos, Sil. 1, 186; and fama per provincias, Tac. A. 11, 1.

2. Dīdō, ūs and ōnis, *f.*, Διδώ, *The celebrated foundress of Carthage, daughter of the Tyrian king Belus, wife of Sichaeus, and sister of Pygmalion;* called also *Elisa* or *Elissa: nom.* Dido, Virg. A. 1, 299; 340; 360, et saep.; Ov. Am. 2. 18, 25; R. Am. 57; Fast. 3, 545; 640: *gen.* Dīdūs, Cornutus ap. Charis. p. 102 P.: *acc.* Dido, Virg. A. 4, 383; Ov. Her. 7, 7; 133 (in both passages several MSS. read Didon); Vellej. 1, 6, 2. Dīdūn, Attejus ap. Charis. l. l.: *abl.* Dīdōne, Enn. in Prisc. p. 685 P.

† **dĭdrachmon,** i, and **didrachma,** ătis, *n.* = *δίδραχμον, A double drachma,* Tert. Praescr. 11; Hier. in Matth. 3, 10.

dī-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To draw apart; to part, separate, sever, divide* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: ventus eas (*sc.* nubes) leviter diducit, Lucr. 6, 215: quum compresserat digitos pugnumque fecerat … quum autem diduxerat et manum dilataverat, *etc.,* Cic. Or. 32, 113; cf. oculum, Cels. 7, 7, *no.* 4: supercilium, Plin. 11, 37, 57: pedem et crus in diversa, Cels. 8, 22: os, Plin. 32, 4, 14; Suet. Tib. 53: nares, Quint. 11, 3, 80: labra, id. ib. 81: fauces immani hiatu, Sil. 3, 194: rictum risu, Hor. S. 1, 10, 7, et saep.: nodos manu, Ov. M. 2, 560; cf. complexus vestros, Prop. 1, 13, 19: humum, Ov. M. 8, 588; cf. arvaque et urbes, Virg. A. 3, 419: terram, id. Georg. 2, 354; and scopulos (Hannibal), Juv. 10, 153; cf. of natural cleavings of the earth. Tac. A. 2, 47; 12, 69: cibum, *i. e. to dissolve, digest,* digerere, Cels. 3, 4 *ad fin.*; v. the follg.: mixti neque inter se diducti colores, Cels. 2, 8, et saep.—With follg. *in:* Cels. praef.: maxima flumina in rivos diducuntur, Quint. 5, 13, 13; cf. domum in multos diductam recessus, id. 11, 2, 18.

B. In partic. milit. *t. t.: To separate* the forces, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense: *to divide, distribute; to disperse, scatter:* diductis nostris paullatim navibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 2 Oud. and Herz.: instruunt aciem diductam in cornua. Liv. 8, 38 Drak.; cf. diductis in latera viribus, Frontin. Strat. 2, 3, 8 Oud.; so ordines, id. ib. 2, 3, 12; 2, 6, 4: copias, Caes. B. C. 3, 111, 2: cornua, Liv. 31, 21: robur, Luc. 3, 584 Cort.; and poet.: choros, Virg. A. 5, 581; Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7; so id. ib. 6, 34, 5; B. C. 3, 40, 2; Sall. J. 25, 9; Liv. 26, 41; Tac. A. 2, 11; 4, 2; Frontin. 4, 7, 31, et saep.

II. Trop. (mostly post-Aug.): quum diducaris ab eo, quicum libentissime vixeris, Cic. Inv. 1, 55 *ad fin.*; cf. amicitias cohaerentes diducere, Sen. de Ira 2, 29; so nuptias, id. Contr. 2, 13; cf. matrimonium, Suet. Oth. 3; and repudio diducta, Sen. Contr. 2, 10: diductam civitatem ut civili bello, *divided into parties,* Tac. A. 4, 17; cf. below: in sterili jejunaque materia, eandem speciem laudis diducere ac spargere, Plin. Pan. 66, 1 Schwarz; cf. argumenta, Quint. 4, 2, 82; 5, 13, 12: nomina, id. ib. 6, 3, 17 Spald.: litem domini et conductoris, *i. e. to settle, adjust,* Col. 3, 13, 12, et saep.—With follg. *in:* assem in partes centum diducere, Hor. A. P. 326: in tres partes medicina diducta est, Cels. praef.; so haec omnia rursus in species, Quint. 2, 14, 5; cf. id. ib. 5, 10, 61; 94; 7, 10, 1; 5; 6, et al.: divisionem in digitos, *to tell off on one's fingers*, id. ib. 4, 5, 24 (coupled with partiri); cf. argumenta, id. ib. 11, 1, 53: animum in tam multiplex officium, id. ib. 20, 7, 9: ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, Tac. H. 4, 6; so id. ib. 2, 68; cf. seditio in diversa consilia diduxerat vulgum, Curt. 9, 1.

dĭductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diduco] *An expanding, separating* (very rare; perh. only in Seneca): ostendit intentionem spiritus velocitas ejus et diductio, Sen. Q. N. 2, 8: in diductione rerum, *in dividing, separating the elements*, id. ib. 3, 13.

diductus, a, um, *Part.*, from diduco.

Dĭdymaeon or **-ēon,** i, *n.* (Διδυμαῖον), *A celebrated temple and oracle in the Milesian territory, near the city of Didyma*, now *Jeronda* or *Joran*; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112; Curt. 7, 5, 28 Muetz.

dĭēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [dies] *The short space of a day, one little day, a little while*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 88; Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 27; Cic. Att. 5, 21; and repeatedly in App.; so Met. 1, p. 106; ib. 6, 179 Elm.

dĭ-ērectus, a, um, *Part.* [erigo] qs. Stretched out and raised up on high, *i. e. Crucified*, in Plautus and Varro (nowhere else, not even in Terence), an abusive expression, equiv. to the English *Go and be hanged! go feed the crows!* i hinc dierectus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 72; so abin dierectus, id. ib. 4, 4, 16; Casin. 1, 15; Poen. 1, 1, 32.—*Adv.*: recede hinc dierecte, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 7; so abi dierecte, id. Most. 1, 1, 8; Trin. 2, 4, 56: i dierecte in maxumam malam crucem, id. Poen. 1, 2, 134: i dierectum, cor meum, ac suspende te, id. Capt. 3, 4, 102 Lind.: abi dierecta, st! abin hinc in malam crucem? id. Most. 3, 2, 163; so quin tu i dierecta cum sucula et cum porculis, id. Rud. 4, 4, 126.—**2.** Transf.: ducit lembum dierectum navis praedatoria, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 87: lien dierectu'st, *is gone to the crows, is destroyed*, id. Curc. 2, 1, 29: apage in dierectum a domo nostra istam insanitatem, Var. in Non. 49, 26.

dĭes, ēi (also *gen.* dies, die, and dii, as in acies, facies, pernicies, *etc.*, mentioned in Gell. 9, 14; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 356; die alone, Prisc. p. 780 P., even in Virg. G. 1, 208, where Gellius reads dies, v. Wagner, ad loc. In MSS. the readings oscillate between die and diei, Caes. B. G. 7, 11, 5; B. C. 1, 14, 3; 3, 76, 2; Just. 2, 11, 17; cf. Oud. ad B. G. 2, 23, 1. Die appears to be certain in Sall. J. 21, 2; 52, 3; 97, 3; cf. Kritz. on the first passage; and the form dies, Enn. Ann. 16, 25 in Gell. l. l. Also in Cic. Sest. 12, 28, Gellius read dies, where our MSS., except the Cod. Lamb., have diei; perh. those words do not belong to Cicero himself. Lastly, the form dii seems certain in Virg. A. 1, 636, acc. to Serv. a. h. l.; Gell. 9, 14, 18.—*Dat.*, die, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 120, acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 1, 208; Plaut. ib. 1, 3, 48), *m.* (in sing. sometimes *f.*, esp. in the signif. *no.* I. B, 1) *A day.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: *The civil day* of twenty-four hours: (*a*) *Masc.*: "dies primus est veris in Aquario ... dies tertius ... dies civiles nostros, *etc.*," Var. R. R. 1, 28, 1; cf. Plin. 2, 77, 79; Macr. S. 1, 3; Gell. 3, 2: REBVS IVRE IVDICATIS TRIGINTA DIES IVSTI SVNTO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45, and 15, 13 *fin.*; for which per dies continuos XXX., *etc.*, Gaj. Inst. 3, 78; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 234 *sq.*: multa dies in bello conficit unus, Enn. Ann. 8, 76; cf. non uno absolvam die, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 73: hic dies, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 11: hic ille est dies, id. Capt. 3, 3, 3: ante hunc diem, id. ib. 3, 4, 101: illo die impransus fui, id. Amph. 1, 1, 98; cf. eo die, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 *fin.*; 2, 6; 2, 32 *fin.*; 4, 11, 4; 5, 15 *fin.*, et saep.: postero die, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 1; 3, 6, 3; 4, 11, 5; 4, 38, 1, et saep.; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17; Sall. J. 29, 5; 38, 9; 59, 1; 75, 9; 112, 1, et saep.: in posterum diem, Caes. B. G. 7, 41 *fin.*; B. C. 1, 65 *fin.*, et saep.: domi sedet totos dies, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34: paucos dies ibi morati, Caes. B. G. 7, 5, 4: dies continuos XXX. sub bruma esse noctem, id. ib. 5, 13, 3; Lucr. 5, 732; Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 4; cf. id. Eun. 1, 2, 71, et saep.: festo die si quid prodegeris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 10; so festus, id. Casin. 1, 49; Poen. 3, 5, 13; 4, 2, 26; 5, 3, 14; 5, 4, 7; Lucr. 5, 1166, et saep.—(*β*) *Fem.*: Enn. Ann. 16, 25: omnia ademit Una dies, Lucr. 3, 912; cf. id. 3, 921; 5, 96 and 998: "homines, qui ex media nocte ad proximam mediam noctem in his horis XXIV. nati sunt, una die nati dicuntur," Var. in Gell. 3, 2, 2 (uno die, Macr. S. 1, 3): quibus effectis armatisque diebus XXX., a qua die materia caesa est, Caes. B. C. 1, 36 *fin.*: Varronem profiteri, se altera die ad colloquium venturum, id. ib. 3, 19, 3 (for which, shortly before, quo quum esset postero die ventum); cf. postera die, Sall. J. 68, 2 (for which, in the same author, more freq. postero die; v. above): pulchra, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 10: suprema, id. ib. 1, 13, 20: atra, Virg. A. 6, 429: tarda, Ov. M. 15, 868, et saep.—(*γ*) With dub. reading: Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 1; id. ib. 3, 37, 1.

b. Connections: postridie ejus diei, a favorite expression of Caesar, Caes. B. G. 1, 23, 1; 1, 47, 2; 1, 48, 2, et saep.; v. postridie; and cf. post diem tertium ejus diei, Cic. Att. 3, 7; Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; Liv. 27, 35: diem ex die exspectabam, *from day to day*, id. ib. 7, 26 *ad fin.*; cf. diem ex die ducere Aedui, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5; for which also diem *de* die prospectans, Liv. 5, 48; and diem *de* die differre, id. 25, 25: LIBRAS FARRIS ENDO DIES DATO, *for every day, day by day, daily*, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 253; cf. affatim est hominum, in dies qui singulas escas edunt, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 10; so in dies, Cic. Top. 16, 62; Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7; 5, 58, 1; 7, 30, 4; Vellej. 2, 52, 2; Liv. 21, 11 Drak.; 34, 11, et al.; less freq. in sing.: nihil usquam sui videt: in diem rapto vivit, Liv. 22, 39; and mutabilibus in diem causis (*opp.* natura perpetua), id. 31, 29 (in another signif. v. the follg., *no.* II. A, 3). And still more rarely ad diem, Trebell. Gallien. 17; Vopisc. Firm. 4: ante diem, v. ante, *no.* I. B, 2 and 3: die crastini, noni, pristini, quinti, for die crastino, nono, *etc.*, v. h. vv. crastinus, nonus, *etc.*, and cf. Gell. 10, 24; Macr. S. 1, 4.

B. In partic., **1.** *A set day, appointed time, term* in the widest sense of the word (for appearing before court, in the army, making a payment, *etc.*): (*a*) *Masc.*: MORBVS SONTICVS ... STATVS DIES CVM HOSTE ... QVID HORVM FVIT VNVM IVDICI ARBITROVE REOVE DIES DIFFISVS ESTO, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12; Fest. s. v. REUS, p. 227 (v. Dirks. Transl. p. 191 *sq.*); for which STATVS CONDICTVSVE DIES CVM HOSTE, acc. to Cincius in Gell. 16, 4, 4; and with comic reference to the words of this law: Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5 (found also in Macr. S. 1, 16); and so freq., status dies, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 1; Suet. Claud. 1; Flor. 1, 13, 16, et saep.: hic nuptiis dictus est dies, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 75; cf. dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus, Caes. B. G. 1, 42, 4; so dictus, id. ib. 5, 27, 5: iis certum diem conveniendi dicit, id. ib. 5, 57, 2; so certo, Sall. J. 79, 4; cf. constituto, id. ib. 13 *fin.*: decretum colloquio, id. ib. 113, 3: praestitutum, Liv. 3, 22: praefinitus, Plin. 35, 10, 36; Gell. 16, 4, 3: ascriptus, Phaedr. 4, 11, 8, et saep.: quoniam advesperascit, dabis diem nobis aliquem, ut contra ista dicamus, Cic. N. D. 3, 40; so Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5; 6, 35, 1; B. C. 1, 11, 2; Sall. J. 109, 3; Liv. 35, 35, et saep.—(*β*) *Fem.*: ut quasi dies si dicta sit, Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 11; so dicta, Cic. Fam. 16, 10 *fin.*; cf. edicta ad conveniendum, Liv. 41, 10 *ad fin.*: praestituta, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 140; 2, 2, 28; Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 38; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14 *fin.*; Vatin. 15, 37; Tusc. 1, 39; Liv. 45, 11, et saep.; cf. constituta, Cic. Caecin. 11, 32; Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2; 1, 8, 3; certa ejus rei constituta, id. B. C. 3, 33, 1: pacta et constituta, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24; statuta, Liv. 31, 29; and stata, id. 27, 23 *fin.*: certa, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 4; 5, 1, 8; B. C. 1, 2, 6; Nep. Chabr. 3, et saep.: annua, Cic. Fam. 7, 23; Att. 12, 3 *ad fin.*; cf. longa, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 18: caeca emere, oculata vendere, *i. e. to buy on credit and sell for cash*, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 67; v. caecus, *no.* II. 2: haec dies summa hodie est, mea amica sitne libera, an, *etc.*, id. Pers. 1, 1, 34: puto fore istam etiam a praecone diem, Cic. Att. 13, 3: ubi ea dies venit (preceded by tempore ejus rei constituto), Caes. B. G. 7, 3: praeterita die, qua suorum auxilia exspectaverant, id. ib. 7, 77, 1; cf. id. ib. 6, 33, 4: esse in lege, quam diem proscriptiones fiant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128, et saep.—(*γ*) Both genders together: diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr., *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6 *fin.*; so Cic. Att. 2, 11; Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; Liv. 34, 35, et al.—(*δ*) With dub. reading: ut ad eum (al. *eam*) diem revertantur, Caes. B. G. 6, 33 *fin.*

2. As in all langg., *A natural day, a day*, as opp. to night: "ut vel, quia est aliquid, aliud non sit, ut *Dies est, nox non est*; vel, quia est aliquid, et aliud sit: *Sol est super terram, dies est*," Quint. 5, 8, 7: pro di immortales, quis hic illuxit dies, Cic. frgm. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 76: credibile non est, quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus, *in the daytime*, Cic. Att. 13, 26; cf. bis die and in die below, *no.* 2, a; but different from this is negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, *in a single day and night*, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24; cf. in this signif. die ac nocte, Plin. 29, 6, 36: nocte et die, Liv. 25, 39; and simply die, Hor. S. 2, 1, 4; Quint. 10, 3, 8; cf. also currus rogat ille paternos, Inque diem alipedum jus et moderamen equorum, Ov. M. 2, 48; and connected with *nox*: (Themistocles) diem noctemque procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8 *fin.*; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59; Liv. 22, 1 *fin.* But more freq. diem noctemque, like our *day and night*, i. q. *without ceasing, uninterruptedly*; so Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 11; 7, 42 *fin.*; B. C. 1, 62; for which less freq. diem et noctem, Auct. B. Hisp. 38, 1; diem ac noctem, Liv. 27, 4 and 45; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 23; and in *plur.*, dies noctesque, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 49; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113; Cic. Att. 7, 9 *fin.*; Nep. Dat. 4, 4, et saep.; also reversing the order: noctesque et dies, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 53; Eun. 5, 8, 49: noctes atque dies, Lucr. 2, 12; 3, 62; Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 51; Virg. A. 6, 127, et al.: noctes ac dies, Cic. Arch. 11, 29: noctes et dies, Cic. Brut. 90, 308; de Or. 1, 61, 260; Tusc. 5, 25 and 39; cf. also neque noctem neque diem intermittit, Caes. B. G. 5, 38. So too in gen.: qui nocte dieque frequentat Limina, Mart. 10, 58: cum die, *at break of day*, Ov. M. 13, 677: de die, *in open day, broad day*; v. de, *no.* I. B, 2.

3. Dies alicujus (like the Heb. יוֹם; v. Gesen. Lex. s. h. v.): **a.** i. q. dies natalis, *A birth-day*: diem meum scis esse III. Non. Jan. Aderis igitur, Cic. Att. 13, 42, 2; cf. in full: natali die tuo, id. ib. 9, 5, et al.—**b.** i. q. dies mortis, *Dying-day*: quandocumque fatalis et meus dies veniet statuarque tumulo, Tac. Or. 13 *fin.* Called also supremus dies, Suet. Aug. 99; Tib. 67; cf. supremus vitae dies, id. Aug. 61. Hence diem suum obire, for *to die*, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; and in the same sense, obire diem supremum, Nep. Milt. 7 *fin.*; Dion. 2 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 1: exigere diem supremum, Tac. A. 3, 16: explere supremum diem, id. ib. 1, 6; 3, 76; and simply obire diem, Plin. 2, 109, 112; Suet. Tib. 4; Vesp. 1; Gr. 3; cf. also fungi diem, Just. 19, 1, 1.—**c.** i. q. dies febris, *Fever-day*: etsi Non. Mart., die tuo, ut opinor, exspectabam epistolam a te longiorem, Cic. Att. 9, 2.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen. (from *no.* I. A): **1.** *A day*, as freq. with us, for that which is done, transacted in it (cf. the Hebr. יוֹם מִדְיָן, the Greek ἐλεύθερον ἦμαρ, *etc.*): is dies honestissimus nobis fuerat in senatu, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 3: non tam dirus ille dies Sullanus C. Mario, id. Att. 10, 8, 7: equites Romanos daturos illius diei poenas, id. Sest. 12, 28: hic dies et Romanis refecit animos et Persea perculit, Liv. 42, 67 Drak.; cf. id. 9, 39 *fin.*; Vellej. 2, 35 Ruhnk.; 2, 86; Just. 9, 3 *fin.*; Flor. 2, 6, 58 Duker.: imponite quinquaginta annis magnum diem, Tac. Agr. 34: quid pulchrius hac consuetudine excutiendi totum diem? ... totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, *etc.*, Sen. de Ira 3, 36: dies Alliensis, i. q. pugna Alliensis, Liv. 6, 1; Suet. Vit. 11: Cannensis, Flor. 4, 12, 35, et al. And so even of one's state of mind on any particular day: qualem diem Tiberius induisset, Tac. A. 6, 20 Ruperti.

2. *A day's journey*: hanc regionem, dierum plus triginta in longitudinem, decem inter duo maria in latitudinem patentem, Liv. 38, 59, et al.

3. In gen. (like יוֹם, *ἡμέρα*, and our *day*, for) *Time, space of time, period*: diem tempusque forsitan ipsum leniturum iras, Liv. 2, 45; so coupled with tempus, id. 22, 39; 42, 50: amorem intercapedine ipse lenivit dies, Turpil. in Non. 522, 7; so in the masc. gender: longus, Stat. Th. 1, 638; Luc. 3, 139; but also longa, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 18; Plin. Ep. 8, 5 *fin.*; cf. perexigua, *a brief respite*, Cic. Verr. 1, 2 *ad fin.*: nulla, Ov. M. 4, 372, et al.: ex ea die ad hanc diem quae fecisti, in judicium voco, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12 *fin.*: ut infringatur hominum improbitas ipsa die, quae debilitat cogitationes, *etc.*, id. Fam. 1, 6; cf. id. ib. 7, 28 *ad fin.*; Tusc. 3, 22, 53, et al.: indutiae inde, non pax facta: quarum et dies exierat, et ante diem rebellaverant, *i. e. the term of the truce*, Liv. 4, 30 *ad fin.*; so id. 30, 24; 42, 47 *ad fin.* (for which quia *tempus* indutiarum cum Veienti populo exierat, id. 4, 58). So dies festus for *festival-time, festival*: diem festum Dianae per triduum agi, Liv. 25, 23, et saep.: die lanam et agnos vendat, *at the right time*, Cato R. R. 150, 2: praesens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, *to a future time*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 16; so in diem, *opp.* statim, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 12, 48; and simply in diem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 48; Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 19; Cic. Coel. 24. Esp. freq. in diem vivere, *to live on from day to day, regardless of the future*, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 169; Tusc. 5, 11, 33; Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 4, et saep.; cf. the equivoque with de die, under de, *no.* I. B, 2 *fin.*

B. In partic. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 2) (poet. and in post-Aug. prose),

1. *Light of day, daylight*: contraque diem radiosque micantes Obliquantem oculos, Ov. M. 7, 411; so id. ib. 5, 444; 13, 602; Luc. 4, 68; Plin. 33, 4, 21; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 6; 9, 36, 2, et al.; hence also of the *eyesight*, Stat. Th. 1, 237; and trop. of the conscience: saeva dies animi scelerumque in pectore Dirae, id. ib. 1, 52.—And in a kindr. signif.,

2. For coelum, *The sky, the heavens*: sub quocumque die, quocumque est sidere mundi, Luc. 7, 189 Corte; so id. 8, 217; Stat. Th. 1, 201.—Hence like coelum, **b.** *The weather*: totumque per annum Durat aprica dies, Val. Fl. 1, 845; so tranquillus, Plin. 2, 45, 44: mitis, id. 11, 10, 10: pestilentes, id. 22, 23, 49.

III. Dies personified: **1.** i. q. *Sol*, *opp.* Luna, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 21; coupled with Mensis and Annus, Ov. M. 2, 25.—**2.** As *fem.*, *The daughter of Chaos, and mother of Heaven and Earth*, Hyg. Fab. praef.; *of the first Venus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.—Hence

dĭū, *adv.* (old abl. form), **I.** (acc. to *no.* I. B, 2) *By day* (only in connection with noctu, and perh. only in the follg. passages) (cf. above, *no.* I. B, 2): noctuque et diu, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 5; so noctu diuque, Titin. and Sall. Hist. frgm. in Charis. p. 185 [illegible] nec noctu, nec diu, Plaut. frgm. ap. Non. 98, 27 (Tac. Ann. 15, 12 *fin.*, the MSS. vary between *diu* and *die*; v. Rupert., ad loc.).

II. (acc. to *no.* II. A, 3, lit.: a space of time, a while; hence, with intens. signif.) *A long time, long while, long* (so innumerable times in all periods and sorts of writing): nimis diu et longum loquor, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 21; cf. so coupled with longum, id. Epid. 3, 2, 40: diu multumque scriptitare, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152; so diu multumque, id. Or. 1; Phil. 13, 5; Sull. 26, 73; Att. 4, 13 *fin.*; Sall. J. 94, 3; Petr. 23 *fin.*; Flor. 2, 3, 5, et saep.; also multum diuque, Cic. de Sen. 3 *fin.*: multum et diu, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88; Inv. 2, 19, 58: multum ac diu, App. M. 2, p. 126; cf. also recordatus multum et diu cogitavi . . . Eam rem volutavi et diu disputavi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 1 and 4: saepe et diu, Cic. Quint. 31, 96; cf. saepe diuque, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 1; diu diuque, App. M. 5, p. 167; 12, 266: diu atque acriter pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 3, 21, et saep.: diu ego hunc cruciabo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 73; so id. Pers. 2, 3, 12: Stoici diu mansuros aiunt animos: semper, negant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31 *fin.*: diu princeps oratorum, aliquando aemulus Ciceronis, Quint. 11, 3, 8: tam diu restitisti, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 100; so tam diu, id. Mil. 3, 1, 34; 4, 2, 89; Poen. 3, 1, 45; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 27; Hec. 4, 4, 23; Phorm. 1, 3, 13, et al.: eo, quo jam diu Sum judicatus, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 20; so jam diu, id. Capt. 4, 2, 102; Most. 1, 3, 144; Poen. 5, 4, 29; cf. diu est jam, id. Most. 1, 4, 25: ille vult diu vivere, hic diu vixit: quamquam, o di boni! quid est in hominis vita diu? Cic. de Sen. 19, 68 and 69; cf. sat diu vixisse, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 12: nimis diu maceror, id. Epid. 3, 1, 2; so nimis diu, id. Merc. 1, 54; Pers. 4, 4, 105, et al.: non diu apud hunc servies, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 65; cf. haud diu, id. Mil. 2, 1, 17; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 67, et al.—*Comp.*: nolo te jactari diutius, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 59; so id. Rud. 1, 2, 5; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 50; 3, 1, 15; Cic. Lael. 27, 104; Rosc. Am. 7 *fin.*; Verr. 1, 13, 34; Att. 7, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5; 1, 26, 1, et saep. In the historians freq. i. q.: *A long while, very long*, no comparison being intended: ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; id. ib. 3, 9, 5; cf. id. ib. 3, 29, 2; 4, 35, 2; 7, 20, 5, et saep.: neque illis, qui victoriam adepti forent, diutius ea uti licuisset, Sall. C. 39, 4; Tac. H. 1, 9, et saep.—*Sup.*: (Cato) qui senex diutissime fuisset, Cic. Lael. 1, 4; so id. Pis. 37; Manil. 5 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 4; Suet. Vit. 14, et al.: ut quam diutissime te jucunda opinione oblectarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1; so with quam, Caes. B. C. 3, 102, 3.

2. Transf.: *Long since, a great while ago* (mostly ante-class.): quod arci, diu facti, celeriter corruissent, Var. in Non. 77, 14; cf. scelus, inquam, factum'st jam diu antiquom et vetus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 45; so jam diu, id. Epid. 1, 1, 9; Men. 2, 3, 28; Pseud. 1, 3, 4; Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 1; Cic. Att. 1, 19, 9, et al.; for which also diu jam, Plin. 25, 1, 1; 15, 15, 17; 19, 4, 15: is ex Anactorio . . . . huc commigravit in Calydonem haud diu, *not long ago, a short time ago*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 15: nec loci gnara sum, nec diu hic fui, *it is not long since I was here*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 28: jam diu est factum, quom discesti ab hero, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 3; so with follg. quom, id. Merc. 3, 1, 44; with postquam, id. Pers. 5, 2, 41; with quod, id. Amph. 1, 1, 146.

III. In Mela repeatedly transf. to place: *A long way*: Italia . . . inter superum mare et inferum excurrit diu solida, Mel. 2, 4, 1; so id. 1, 2, 3; 1, 3, 5.

See more on this Adv. in Hand Turs. II. p. 285-291.

† **dĭēsis**, is, *f.* = *δίεσις*, In ancient music, **1.** *A quarter-tone*, Vitr. 5, 4; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *ad fin.*—**2.** *The first audible tone of an instrument*, Vitr. 5, 3.

Dĭespĭter, tris, *m.* [acc. to G. F. Grotefend, comp. of Dies, an Umbrian prolongation of Dis, and pater] Another name for *Jupiter*, Var. L. L 5, 10, 20; 9, 45, 146 *sq.*; Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 1; Poen. 3, 4, 29; 4, 2, 47; Hor. Od. 3, 2, 29; Gell. 5, 12, 5; Macr. S. 1, 15; Arn. 2, p. 93.

* **diffāmātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [diffamo] *A publishing, promulgation*: Aug. Civ. D. 3, 31.

diffāmĭa, ae, *f.* [dis-fama] *Defamation*, perh. only in Aug. Civ. D. 3, 31, and Quaest. Vet. Test.

dif-fāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fama] *To spread abroad by an ill report; to publish, divulge* (rare and not ante-Aug.): vulgat adulterium diffamatumque parenti Indicat, Ov. M. 4, 236; cf. prava, Tac. A. 14, 22: aliquem procacibus scriptis, Tac. A. 1, 72; cf. aliquem probroso carmine, id. ib. 15, 49: aliquem probris, App. M. 1, p. 107.—With an object-sentence: diffamat, incendio repentino domum suam possideri, App. M. 4, p. 147.—**2.** In late Lat. not in a bad sense: *To promulgate, make known*: Aug. de Morib. Eccl. 14.

diffarrĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, genus sacrificii, quo inter virum et mulierem fiebat dissolutio. Dicta *diffarreatio*, quia fiebat farreo libo adhibito, Fest. p. 56: *opp.* confarreatio, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2648; v. confarreatio.

diffĕrens and **diffĕrenter**, v. differo, *Pa.*

diffĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [differo] *A difference, diversity* (good prose, esp. freq. in Quint.): (*a*) *c. gen.*: honesti et decori, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: naturarum, id. ib. 1, 31 112: morum, Petr. 84, 1: personarum, locorum temporumque, Quint. 12, 10, 70 nostri Graecique sermonis, id. ib. 9, 4 146, et saep. In *plur.*: Graeci sermonis, Quint. 11, 2, 50.—(*β*) *Abs.*: quanta differentia est in principiis naturalibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 19; so Quint. 3, 7, 25; 3, 8, 37; 7, 2, 48, et saep.

diffĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (ante- and post-class.; v. the preced. art.) *A difference*, Lucr. 4, 638; Arn. 2, p. 54: 7, p. 233.

dif-fĕro, distŭli, dīlātum, differre (*inf.* differrier, Lucr. 1, 1087. *In tmesi*: disque tulissent, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14), *v. a.* and *n.*

I. *Act.*: *To carry from each other, to carry different ways; to spread abroad, scatter, disperse* (quite class.).

A. Lit.: scintillas agere ac late differre favillam, Lucr. 2, 675; cf. favillam longe (ventus), id. 6, 692; so nubila (vis venti), id. 1, 273: Virg. G. 3, 197: ignem (ventus), Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 2; cf. id. B. G. 5, 43, 2: majorem partem classis (vis Africi), Vellej. 2, 79, 2: rudentes fractosque remos (Eurus), Hor. Epod. 10, 6, et saep.; cf. also Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14: nos cum scapha tempestas dextrovorsum Differt ab illis, id. Rud. 2, 3, 39; cf. Lucr. 1, 1087: cytisum, *to plant apart, in separate rows*, disserere, digerere, Var. R. R. 1, 43; so Col. 11, 2, 30 *sq.*; 38; 42, et al.; cf. ulmos in versum, Virg. G. 4, 144 Voss.: ut formicae frustillatim (te) differant, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 20; cf. insepulta membra (lupi), Hor. Epod. 5, 99; and Metum in diversa (quadrigae), Virg. A. 8, 643.

B. Trop.: **1.** *To distract, disquiet, disturb* a person (so only ante-class.): vorsor in amoris rota miser, Exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5; so differor clamore, id. Epid. 1, 2, 15: cupidine ejus, id. Poen. 1, 1, 28; cf. amore istius, id. Mil. 4, 4, 27: laetitia, id. Truc. 4, 1, 3: doloribus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 40. Less freq. act.: aliquem dictis, *to confound*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 125; cf. Ter Andr. 2, 4, 5 Ruhnk.

2. *To spread abroad, publish, divulge* any thing; with a personal object: *to cry down, to defame* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; not in Cic., Caes., or Sall.): (*a*) *c. acc. rei*: quum de me ista foris sermonibus differs, Lucil. in Non. 284, 16; cf. rumores famam differant licebit nosque carpant, Var. ib. 18: commissam libertatem populo Rom. sermonibus, Liv. 34, 49: promissum jus anulorum fama distulit, Suet. Caes. 33. With an object-sentence: ne mi hanc famam differant, Me dedidisse, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 63; so Ter. Heaut. prol. 16; Nep. Dion 10; Val. Fl. 1, 753. With follg. *quasi*, and an object-sentence: rumore ab obtrectatoribus dilato, quasi eundem mox et discruciatum necasset, Suet. Aug. 14, et saep.—Impers.: quo pertinuit differri etiam per externos, tamquam veneno interceptus esset, Tac. A. 3, 12; cf. id. ib. 4, 25.—(*β*) *c. acc. pers.*: aliquem pipulo, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 32; so aliquem maledicendo sermonibus, Lucil. in Non. 284, 24: dominos variis rumoribus, Tac. A. 1, 4: te circum omnes alias puellas, *to bring into bad odor with them*, Prop. 1, 4, 22. In the pass.: differor sermone miser, Caecil. in Gell. 2, 93, 10; so aeterna differor invidia, Prop. 1, 16, 48.

3. With reference to time: *To defer, put off, protract, delay* any thing; with a personal object: *to put off, amuse with promises, get rid of* (so quite class. and very freq.): (*a*) *c. acc. rei*: cetera praesenti sermoni reserventur: hoc tamen non queo differre, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8 differre quotidie ac procrastinare rem, id. Rosc. Am. 9 *ad fin.*: saepe vadimonia, id. Quint. 5 *fin.*: iter in praesentia, Caes. B. C. 3, 85, 4: pleraque (coupled with omittere in praesens tempus), Hor. A. P. 44: distulit ira sitim, Ov. M. 6, 366, et saep.: differri jam hora non potest, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 19; so tempus, id. ib. 8, 8; Prov. cons. 11 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 46; Ov. M. 1, 724; 3, 578; 9, 766 *sq.*: diem de die, Liv. 25, 25, et saep.: quaerere distuli, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 21; so with the *inf.*, Liv. 42, 2 (but not Suet. Caes. 81; where agere belongs to proposuerat, cf. id. Aug. 72; Calig. 49): nihil dilaturi, quin periculum summae rerum facerent, Liv. 6, 22 *fin.*; so with follg. *quin*, Suet. Caes. 4: reliqua differamus in crastinum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*; so aliquid in posterum diem, id. Deiot. 7, 21; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 65 *fin.*: in posterum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 32; so Caes. B. G. 7, 11, 5: in aliud tempus, Cic. Brut. 87; Caes. B. C. 1, 86, 2: in adventum tuum, Cic. Fam. 2, 3 *ad fin.*: diem edicti in a. d. IV. Kal. Dec., id. Phil. 3, 8, 20: curandi tempus in annum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39, et saep.—Poet.: Augustus, Prop. 4, 6, 82.—Rarely with *ad*: aliquid ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse, Cic. Vat. 11 *fin.*; cf. the follg.—(β) *c. acc. pers.*: differri non posse adeo concitatos animos, Liv. 7, 14: dilatus per frustrationem, id. 25, 25; cf. aliquem variis frustrationibus, Just. 9, 6 *fin.*: Campanos, Liv. 26, 33: aliquem petentem, Suet. Vesp. 23 Ern.: caros amicos (*opp.* properare), Mart. 13, 55, et saep. Poet.: vivacem anum, *i. e. to keep for the future, to preserve alive*, Ov. M. 13, 519: aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.*: so aliquem in spem impetrandi tandem honoris, Liv. 39, 32: aliquem in septimum diem, Suet. Tib. 32; id. Caes. 82 Oud.; id. Aug. 44 *fin.*, et saep. Rarely with *ad*: legati ad novos magistratus dilati, Liv. 41, 8; so aliquem ad finem muneris, Suet. Vit. 12: quas (legationes) partim dato responso ex itinere dimisit, partim distulit Tarraconem, Liv. 26, 51.

II. *Neutr.*, qs. To come apart, to separate, *i. e. To differ, be different* (so esp. freq. since the Ciceron. period): qui re consentientes vocabulis differebant, Cic. Fin. 4, 2 *fin.*; cf. naturis differunt, voluntate autem similes sunt, id. de Or. 2, 23: verbo differre, re esse unum, id. Caecin. 21, 59: distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre, id. Caecin. 14: nihil aut non fere multum differre, id. de Or. 40 *fin.*: paullum differre, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85, et saep.: nec quicquam differre, utrumne ... an, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 251; cf. quid enim differt, barathrone Dones quicquid habes, an? *etc.*, id. ib. 166.—(β) With *ab*: ita ut pauxillum differat a cavillulis, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 18: quidnam esset illud, quo ipsi (poëtae) differrent ab oratoribus, Cic. Or. 19, 66; id. Off. 1, 27 *ad fin.*: quid hoc ab illo differt? id. Caecin. 14; id. Manil. 5 *fin.*: multum a Gallica consuetudine, Caes. B. G. 5, 14; cf. ib. 6, 21; 6, 28, 5: hoc fere ab reliquis differunt, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 6, 18, 3, et saep.—(γ) With *inter*: Cic. Rep. 1, 43: ut non multum differat inter summos et mediocres viros, id. Off. 2, 8, 30: multa sunt alia, quae inter locum et locum plurimum differunt (for which, shortly before, inter locorum naturas quantum *intersit*), id. Fat. 4: haec cogitatione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt, id. Tusc. 4, 11; so inter se aliqua re, id. Opt. gen. 2, 6; N. D. 1, 7, 16; Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 2; 6, 11, 1; Quint. 12, 10, 22; 34; 67, et saep.: quae quidem inter se plurimum differunt, Quint. 5, 14, 27.—(δ) Rarely with *cum*: occasio cum tempore hoc differt, Cic. Inv. 1, 27; so hoc genus causae cum superiore hoc differt, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 30, 92 Orell. *N. cr.*—(ε) So rarely, and only poet. or in post-Aug. prose, *c. dat.*: quod pede certo Differt sermoni sermo merus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 48: tragico differre colori, id. A. P. 236; Plin. 9, 55, 54; cf. id. 9, 8, 7.—Hence

differens, entis, *Pa. Different*; in Quintilian subst. (*opp.* proprium), *a difference*, Quint. 5, 10, 55; 58; 6, 3, 66; 7, 3, 3; 25 *sq.*—* *Adv.* diffĕrenter, *Differently*: Solin. 1.

dif-fertus, a, um, *Part.* [farcio, kept asunder, stretched out by stuffing, *i. e.*] *Stuffed full, filled, crowded* (rare, but quite class.; not in Cicero): plena lictorum provincia, differta exactoribus, * Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4; so corpus odoribus, Tac. A. 16, 6: Forum Appi nautis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4; cf. simply forum, id. Ep. 1, 6, 59.

* **dif-fībŭlo,** are, *v. a. To unclasp, unbuckle*: toto chlamydem diffibulat auro, Stat. Th. 6, 570.

diffĭcĭle, *adv. With difficulty*: v. following art. *ad fin.*, *no. α.*

dif-fĭcĭlis, e, (old form difficul, like facul, famul, simul, *etc.*, Var. in Non. 111, 25), *adj.* [facilis, hence, far from easy to do, to accomplish, to bear, *etc.*; v. facilis, *i. e.*]

Hard, difficult, troublesome (very freq. and quite class.),

I. In gen.: nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quam invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1; cf. Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 20; and sacrorum diligentiam difficilem, apparatum perfacilem esse voluit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14 Mos.: facilia ex difficillimis, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 *fin.*: quam graves, quam difficiles plerisque videntur calamitatum societates! Cic. Lael. 17 *fin.*: res arduae ac difficiles, id. Inv. 2, 54, 163; cf. id. Or. 10; Tusc. 3, 34 *fin.*; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 28: contortae res et difficiles, id. de Or. 1, 58 *fin.*: quam scopuloso difficilique in loco verser, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35; cf. in locos difficiles abire, Sall. J. 87 *fin.* Kritz.: iter angustum et difficile, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; B. C. 1, 65, 3: valles, id. ib. 1, 68, 2: difficili et arduo ascensu, id. ib. 3, 34; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: difficilis atque impedita palus, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: transitus, id. ib. 6, 7, 5: aditus, id. ib. 7, 36; Hor. S. 1, 9, 56: tempus anni difficillimum, Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 5; so difficili reipublicae tempore, Cic. Manil. 21: difficillimo reip. tempore, id. Phil. 5, 13, 36; cf. id. Caecin. 4, 11: difficilioribus usi tempestatibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 15, 4: partus, Plin. 24, 5, 13: urina, id. 23, 9, 83: venter, id. 22, 13, 15, et saep.: (Macer et Lucretius) alter humilis, alter difficilis, Quint. 10, 1, 87 Frotsch.: nimium difficile est reperiri amicum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 20; so with a subject-sentence, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6; Lucr. 1, 138; Cic. Lael. 6, 22; 8, 26; 10, 33, et saep.; Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 2; 7, 58, 2; B. C. 1, 50 *fin.*, et saep.: (rebus) difficilibus ad eloquendum, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126; so ad percipiendum, Quint. 8 prooem. § 4; cf. ad fidem, Liv. 3, 5: difficile factu est, Cic. Rep. 1, 43; so factu, id Off. 1, 21, 71 Beier; N. D. 3, 1; Univ. 11: dictu, id. Lael. 3, 12; 7, 23; Fam. 1, 7, 2: aditu (locus), Sall. J. 91 *fin.* Kritz.: fructus difficilis concoctioni, Plin. 23, 8, 79: in difficili esse, Liv. 3, 65 *fin.*; so Cels. 5, 26, 1 *ad fin.*; Scaev. Dig. 28, 2, 29, § 15.

II. In partic., of character: *Hard to manage* or *to please, obstinate, captious, morose, surly*: difficiles ac morosi, Cic. Or. 29 *ad fin.*; cf. id. Fin. 1, 18, 61; Att. in Non. 407, 25; Hor. S. 2, 5, 90; A. P. 173: senex, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 24; cf. moderati nec difficiles nec inhumani senes, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7; and sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi et difficiles senes, id. ib. 18, 65 Gernh.: avunculus difficillima natura, Nep. Att. 5; cf. difficili bile tumet jecur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 4: parens in liberos difficilis, Att. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72: Penelopen difficilem procis, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 11; so vocanti, id. ib. 3, 7, 32: Gradivo, Ov. A. A. 2, 566: precibus, id. Pont. 2, 2, 20.

Adv.: (*a*) difficĭle, *With difficulty* (very rare perh. not ante-Aug., since in Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169 it is very dub.), Vellej. 2, 63, 3; Plin. 27, 12, 94; Suet. Gramm. 11; Just. 27, 3, 2; Pall. Jan. 7.—(β) difficulter, Caes. B. C. 1, 62; Sall. C. 14, 5; Auct. B. Alex. 48, 2; Liv. 1, 52; 42, 54; Tac. A. 12, 35; Suet. Claud. 41; Vitell. 14: Quint. 1, 3, 3, et al. (in Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169 dub., v. Orell. *N. cr.*).—(γ) difficĭlĭter, Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 49 and 50; Col. 5, 3, 1; 5, 7, 1.—**b.** *Comp.*: difficilius, Caes. B. G. 7, 58; Quint. 1, 12, 8; 11, 2, 28; Plin. 22, 21, 28; Suet. Caes. 29; Ner. 43, et al.—**c.** *Sup.*: difficillĭme, Cic. Lael. 17, 64; Plin. 16, 33, 60; 19, 7, 35, et al.

diffĭcĭlĭter, *adv. With difficulty*; v. difficilis, *ad fin.*, *no. γ.*

difficul, v. difficilis, *ad init.*

diffĭcultas, ātis, *f.* [difficilis] *Difficulty, trouble, distress, poverty*: **1.** In gen. (freq. and good prose in sing. and plur.): (*a*) *c. gen.*: difficultas ineundi consilii, Cic. Rep. 1, 34; so discendi (coupled with labor), id. Div. 1, 47, 105: dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 26, 120: navigandi, id. ib. 1, 18, 82; Caes. B. G. 3, 12 *fin.*: belli gerendi, id. ib. 3, 10: faciundi pontis, id. ib. 4, 17, 2, et saep.: viarum, Caes. B. G. 7, 56, 2; B. C. 1, 70; cf. loci, Sall. J. 98, 5; Tac. Agr. 17 *fin.*: rerum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12; Sall. C. 57, 2; Suet. Tib. 16; 21: morbi, Cels. 3, 1; cf. urinae, id. 2, 1, et al.: vecturae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82: summa navium, id. ib. 2, 5, 20: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 3: annonae, Suet. Aug. 41; cf. numaria, *want, scarcity of money*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28; Suet. Tib. 48; and domestica, *distressed circumstances*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14, et saep.—(β) *Abs.*: ne qua ob eam suspicionem difficultas eveniat, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 105; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 45: perspicio quantum in agendo difficultatis et quantum laboris sit habitura (altera pars actionis), Cic. Clu. 1, 2; so coupled with labor, Quint. 11, 1, 68; and habere difficultatem, Cic. Brut. 7; Att. 13, 33: magnam res ad receptum difficultatem afferebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 6; so with ad aliquid, id. B. G. 7, 10, 1; and without it, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: delabi in difficultates, id Fat. 17: res est in magnis difficultatibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 35, et saep.

* **2.** In partic. (acc. to difficilis, *no.* II.) *Obstinacy, captiousness, moroseness*: arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exsorbuit, Cic. Mur. 9.

diffĭculter, *adv. With difficulty*; v difficilis, *ad fin.*, *no. β.*

diffidens and **diffidenter,** v. diffido, *Pa.*

diffīdentia, ae, *f.* [diffido] *Want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, diffidence* (quite class.; not in Caes.): fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165; cf. Tusc. 4, 37, 80; so without *gen.*, Quint. 5, 7, 1; 8 prooem. § 27; 9, 2, 72; Ov. R Am. 543, et al.: diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall. J. 60, 5; so memoriae, Quint. 11, 3, 142: causae, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 7: copiarum, Suet. Oth. 9, et al.: non tam diffidentia, futurum quae imperavisset, quam, *etc.*, Sall. J. 100, 4.

dif-fīdo, fisus, 3. *v. n. Not to trust, to mistrust; to be distrustful* or *hopeless, to despair* (freq. and quite class.): (*a*) *c. dat.* (so most freq.): eum potius (corrupisse), qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret, quam eum, qui omni ratione confideret, Cic. Clu. 23, 63; so sibi, Plaut. Rud. prol. 82, Cic. Prov. cons. 16, 38: sibi patriaeque, Sall. C. 31, 3: suis rebus, Caes. B. G. 5, 41, 5; Sall. J. 32, 5; 46, 1; 75, 1: suae atque omnium saluti, Caes. B. G. 6, 38, 2: summae rei, id. B. C. 3, 94 *fin.*: perpetuitati bonorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86: ingenio meo, id. Mur. 30, 63: huic sententiae, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: illis (viris), Ov. Her. 10, 97: coelestibus monitis, id. Met. 1, 397, et saep.—Impers.: cur M. Valerio non diffideretur, Liv. 24, 8; so Tac. A. 15, 4.—(β) With an object-sentence: antiquissimi invenire se posse, quod cuperent, diffisi sint, Cic. Acad. 2, 3; so id. Quint. 27, 77; Or. 1, 3; 28, 97; Caes. B. G. 6, 36; Quint. 10, 1, 126, et al.; cf. quos diffidas sanos facere, facies, Cato R. R. 157, 13.—* (γ) With *ne*: ne terras aeterna teneret, Lucr. 5, 988.—(δ) Rarely *c. abl.* (after the analogy of fido and confido): diffisus occasione, Suet. Caes. 3 Burm. and Oud.; so paucitate suorum, Frontin. Strat. 1, 8, 5 Oud.: paucitate cohortium, Tac. H. 2, 23: potestate, Lact. 5, 20 (also Caes. B. C. 1, 12, 2, several good MSS. have voluntate; and ib. 3, 97, 2: eo loco, v. Oud. on the former pass.).—(ε) *Abs.*: Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 15: jacet, diffidit, abjecit hastas, Cic. Mur. 21, 45: ita graviter aeger, ut omnes medici diffiderent, id. Div. 1, 25, 53: de Othone, diffido, id. Att. 12, 43, et al.—Hence

diffīdenter, *adv. Without self-confidence, diffidently* (very rare): timide et diffidenter attingere aliquid, * Cic. Clu. 1; cf. timidius ac diffidentius bella ingredi Just. 38, 7, 4.

dif-findo, fĭdi. fissum (also written diffīsum, v. q. seq.), 3. *v. a.* *To cleave asunder, to divide* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: vitem medium per medullam, Cato R. R. 41, 2: malos, Enn. Ann. 15, 1: ramum, Var. R. R. 1, 40 *ad fin.*: terram, Lucr. 6, 584: saxum, Cic. Div. 1, 13 *fin.*: semen compressu suo (terra), id. de Sen. 15, 51; Catull. 97, 7: natem, Hor. S. 1, 8, 47: tempora plumbo, Virg. A. 9, 589; Suet. Gram. 11, et saep.—Poet.: urbium portas muneribus, *i. e. to open*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13.—**2.** Transf., with an abstr. object: conjunctionem duplicem in longitudinem, Cic. Univ. 7.—**II.** Trop.: rigentem servi tenacitatem, App. M. 9, p. 225.—Esp. freq.

B. Diem, jurid. *t. t.*: lit., *To break off a matter, i. e. to put it off to the following day*: XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. REUS, p. 227; v. Dirks. Transl. p. 203 *sq.*; and cf. Ulp. Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 3: triste omen diem diffidit, Liv. 9, 38 *ad fin.*; Gell. 14, 2, 11.—*****2.** Transf.: diem somno, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 5.

dif-fingo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To form differently, to remodel, to make anew* (very rare; perh. only in the follg. passages): ferrum incude, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 39.—**2.** Trop.: neque diffinget infectumque reddet, Quod fugiens semel hora vexit, *to alter*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 47; id. Sat. 2, 1, 79.

* **diffissĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [diffindo, *no.* B.] *The putting off of business to the following day*: in dierum diffissionibus comperendinationibusque, Gell. 14, 2, 1.

diffissus, a, um, *Part.*, from diffindo.

diffīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from diffido and diffindo.

dif-fĭtĕor, ēri, *v. a.* [fateor] *To disavow, to deny* (very rare; perh. only in the follg. passages): numquam diffitebor multa me simulasse invitum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4; so with an object-sentence, Quint. 2, 17, 5: obscenum opus, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 28; Aus. Caes. 14.

dif-flētus, a, um, *Part.* [fleo] *Cried out, spoiled with weeping* (post-class. and very rare): oculi, App. M. 1, p. 104; Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 6, 4.

dif-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To blow apart, disperse by blowing*, "flatu disturbare," Non. (ante- and post-class.): pars difflatur vento, Lucil. in Non. 97, 12; so legiones spiritu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17: nubila (nimbi), Aus. Ephem. *ad fin.*: pulverem (ventus), Prud. Hamart. 388.

dif-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* *To flow asunder, flow in different directions, to flow away* (quite class.; repeatedly in Lucret., but not found in Virg., Hor., or Ovid): **I.** Lit.: diffluere humorem cernis, Lucr. 3, 436; cf. ut nos quasi extra ripas diffluentes coerceret, Cic. Brut. 91 *ad fin.*; cf. in plures partes (Rhenus), Caes. B. G. 4, 10, 4; Lucr. 3, 198.—Poet., of that from which any thing flows: duo juvenes, Sudore multo diffluentes, *dripping with perspiration*, Phaedr. 4, 25, 23; so too, sudore, Plin. 21, 13, 44.—**2.** Transf.: *To dissolve, melt away, disappear*: privàta cibo natura animantum Diffluit amittens corpus, Lucr. 1, 1038: juga montium diffluunt, Sen. Ep. 91.

II. Trop.: luxuria et lascivia diffluere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72; so luxuriâ, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: luxu et inertia, Col. 12 prooem. § 9, for which, in luxum, Prud. Symm. 1, 125: deliciis, Cic. Lael. 15; cf. otio diffluentes, qs. *dissolved in ease*, Cic. de Or. 3, 32 *fin.*; cf. risu, App. M. 3, p. 132.—Of prolix discourse: diffluens ac solutum, Cic. Or. 70, 233; cf. verbis humidis et lapsantibus diffluere, Gell. 1, 15.

* **dif-flŭvĭo,** are, *v. a.* [fluvius; cf. quadrifluvium] (qs. to part into two streams, *i. e.*) *To divide, to split apart*: vitem, Col Arb. 7, 5; cf. Schneid. on Pall. 12, 15. 3, p. 207 *sq.*

* **difflŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [diffluo] *Flowing asunder, overflowing*: Mattius in Macr. S. 2, 16.

* **diffluxĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A flowing off, discharge*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

diffractus, a, um, *Part.*, from diffringo.

dif-fringo (also written difr.), without *perf.*, fractum, 3. *v. a.* *To break in pieces, to shatter* (very rare): crura, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 68: axem, Suet. Caes. 37: gubernaculum, id. Aug. 17: basin Colossici Apollinis, Vitr. 10, 6.

dif-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* *To fly asunder, flee in different directions, to disperse, scatter* (quite class.; esp. freq. in Lucret.; not found in Caes.): diffugiebat enim varium genus omne ferarum, Lucr. 5, 1337 *sq.*; id. 3, 256; cf. id. 1, 762 *sq.*: metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 108; so id. Fam. 15, 1, 5; Off. 3, 32, 114; Suet. Caes. 82; Calig. 57; Claud. 10; Hor. Od. 1, 35, 26; Virg. A. 2, 212; 4, 123; 5, 677; Ov. F. 2, 211; 3, 555; Met. 7, 257; 8, 298, et saep.: diffugiunt stellae, Ov. M. 2, 114; cf. diffugere nives, *to scatter, disappear*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1; and mordaces sollicitudines, id. ib. 1, 18, 4: tota exterrita silvis Diffugiunt armenta, Virg. G. 3, 150; cf. id. Aen. 10, 804: Numidae ex castris, Auct. B. Afr. 32.—Designating the limit: spiritus unguenti suavis diffugit in auras, Lucr. 3, 223: in vicos passim suos, Liv. 21, 28; cf. ad sua praesidia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35 *fin.*: ad naves, Virg. A. 2, 399.

* **diffŭgĭum,** ii, *n.* [diffugio] *A fleeing in different directions, a dispersion*: proximorum diffugia, Tac. H. 1, 39 *ad fin.*

* **dif-fulgŭro,** are, *v. a.* *To scatter lightning around*: Sid. Carm. 11, 20.

* **dif-fulmĭno,** are, *v. a.* *To scatter a multitude, qs. by lightning*: Sil. 5, 276.

* **dif-fūmĭgo,** are, *v. a.* *To fumigate*: Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

diffundĭto, are, *v. intens. a.* [diffundo] *To pour out, scatter, spread* (very rare; perh. only post-class.): pretium per domos, Amm. 18, 5: aliquid ex sese, id. 21, 1: ubique sese diffunditans, id. 16, 12:—amoris vi diffunditari ac deteri (* *to be consumed, wasted*), Pseudo-Plaut. Merc. prol. 58.

dif-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a.* *To spread by pouring, to pour out, pour forth* (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: (glacies) liquefacta se diffunderet, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, id. ib. 2, 55, 138: (unda) diffunditur Hellesponto, Catull. 64, 359; cf. tum freta diffundi jussit, *to pour themselves forth*, Ov. M. 1. 36: vinum de doliis, *to draw off, bottle off; to fill*, Col. 12, 28, 3; so of *racking off* wine, id. 3, 2, 26; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 4 Schmid.; Ov. F. 5, 517; Juv. 5, 30; 11, 159; Luc. 4, 379, et saep.

2. Transf., of non-liquid objects: *To spread, scatter, diffuse*: nitet diffuso lumine coelum, Lucr. 1, 9; so id. 3, 22; cf. luce diffusa toto coelo, Cic. N. D. 2, 37 *ad fin.*; and Val. Fl. 3, 559: ab ejus summo rami late diffunduntur, * Caes. B. G. 6, 26 *fin.*; cf. under *Pa.*: dederatque comam diffundere ventis, Virg. A. 1, 319: so comam, Ov. Her. 5, 114; Fast. 3, 538; cf. capillos, id. Her. 10, 47: signa (*i. e.* astra) coelo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 10: equitem latis campis, Virg. A. 11, 465: modo via coartatur, modo latissimis pratis diffunditur et patescit, *spreads, diffuses itself*, Plin. Ep. 1, 17, 3, et saep.: cibus in totas, per troncos ac per ramos diffunditur, Lucr. 1, 354; cf. partem vocum per aures, id. ib. 4, 571: vim mali Herculeos per artus, Ov. M. 9, 162: aethera late in omnes partes, Lucr. 5, 470; flammam in omne latus, Ov. M. 9, 239; id. ib. 10, 24, et saep.

II. Trop.: di vim suam longe lateque diffundunt, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; cf. in the *part. perf.*: error longe lateque diffusus, id. Fin. 2, 34, 115; and so late longeque, id. Leg. 1, 12, 34: laus alicujus late longeque diffusa, id. Balb. 5, 13: late et varie diffusus, id. Sest. 45, 97: flendo diffundimus iram, Ov. Her. 8, 61; so dolorem suum flendo, id. Met. 9, 143: tantam oblivionem sensibus, Hor. Epod. 14, 1. et saep.: Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens Per Latium, *spreads itself out, branches out*, Virg. A. 7, 708; so affectus per totam actionem, Quint. 7, 10, 12: bella et paces longum in aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 8; so haec in ora virum, Virg. A. 4, 195: animam in arma cruore, id. ib. 10, 908: crimen paucarum in omnes, Ov. A. A. 3, 9; Plin. Pan. 56, 2, et saep.

2. In partic., like dissolvere, solvere, remittere, *etc.*, and opp. to contrahere, adducere, *etc.*, with the accessory idea of non-restraint, freedom: qs. To let the heart. countenance, *etc.*, flow freely, without constraint; *i. e. To cheer up, gladden, exhilarate*: diffundet animos omnibus ista dies, Ov. A. A. 1, 218; so animos, id. Met. 4, 766: vultum, id. Pont. 4, 4, 9; Met. 14, 272; Sen. Ep. 106.—**b.** Of the persons themselves: ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, Cic. Lael. 13 *fin.* Klotz. *N. cr.*: Jovem memorant, diffusum nectare, curas Seposuisse graves, Ov. M. 3, 318, imitated by Stat. S. 4, 2, 54; cf. diffusus in risum, Petr. 10, 3; id. ib. 71, 1, et al.—Hence

diffūsus, a, um, *Pa.* *Spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide* (a favorite expression of the post-Aug. prosaists): **1** Lit.: platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic de Or. 1, 7, 28; cf. diffusiora consepta Col. 1, 4, 7; and Plin. 16, 16, 28; Mart. 3 31: latior scena et corona diffusior, Plin Ep. 7, 17, 9: sus (*opp.* angusta), *stout, fat* Plin. 16, 6, 8 *ad fin.*—**2.** Trop.: jus civile, quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, in certa genera coacturum, *diffuse prolix*, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142; cf. Col. 11 1, 10; so opus diffusum. Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 6, and transf. to the writers: Diophanes totum Dionysium, per multa diffusum volumina, sex epitomis circumscripsit, id 1, 1, 10: amplius ac diffusius meritum Plin. Pan. 53, 3.—*Adv.*: res disperse e diffuse dictae unum in locum coguntu Cic. Inv. 1, 52; cf. haec latius aliquand dicenda sunt et diffusius, *more ampl more in full*, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.—*Sup.* o the adj. and adv. do not occur.

diffūse, *adv.* *Diffusely, copiously*: v the preced., *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **diffūsĭlis,** e, *adj.* [diffundo] *Diffusive*: aether, Lucr. 5, 468.

* **dĭffūsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [diffundo, *no.* II 2] *Cheerfulness*: animi, Sen. Vit. beat. (shortly before, quies mentis).

‡ **diffūsor,** ōris, *m.* [id. *no.* I. 1] *A drawer-off* of liquids: OLEARIUS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4077.

diffusus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from diffundo.

* **dif-fŭtūtus,** a, um, *adj.* [futuo] *Exhausted with venery*: mentula, Catull. 29, 14.

† **dĭgămĭa,** ae, *f.*=διγαμία, *A marrying twice*, Tert. Monog. 6; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 37.

† **dĭgammon,** i, or **dĭgamma,** ătis, *n.*, also **dĭgammos,** i, *f.* (because of litera)=δίγαμμον (*sc.* στοιχεῖον) or *δίγαμμα*, *The Aeolic double gamma* or *digamma* (Ϝ), in Latin sometimes the letter V, sometimes F, or, according to the transitory regulation of the Emperor Claudius, written upside down, thus Ⅎ (v. the letters F and V): (*α*) Digammon, Quint. 1, 4, 7 Zumpt and Meyer *N. cr.*; Prob. Virg. G. 1, 70; Don. p. 1736 P. Lind. *N. cr.*; Cassiod. p. 2292 P.—(*β*) Digammos litera, Tert. Maur. p. 2387 P.; and simply digammos, Serv. Aen. 1, 292; 642; 6, 359, Pompei. ad Don. p. 21 Lind. *N. cr.*—(*γ*) Digamma, Prisc. p. 542 P.; 545 *fin.*, ib.; 709 ib., et al.—**2.** Used jestingly to denote *An income-book* (from the title Fundorum reditus, the first letter of which is a digamma), Cic. Att. 9, 9 *ad fin.*

† **dĭgămus,** a, *adj.*=δίγαμος, *That has been married twice*, Tert. Exh. ad cast. 7; Hier. Ep. 2 *fin.*, et al.

Dĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* *A small, clear stream that ran through Horace's villa, and fell into the Anio near the village of Mandela, now Licenza*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 104.

dīgĕrĭes, ei. *f.* [digero] *An orderly distribution, a disposition, arrangement* (late Lat.), Macr. S. praef. 1, 16 *med.*

dī-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a.* *To force apart, separate, divide, distribute.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so mostly post-Aug.): (insulae) interdum discordantibus ventis digeruntur (*opp.* junctae copulataeque), Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 6; cf. nubes (*opp.* congregare), Sen. Q. N. 7, 22: nimbos, Plin. 31, 4. 30; and Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9: digesti colores, Ov. F. 5, 213: stercoris pars in prata digerenda, Col. 11, 2, 18: radix digesta, Plin. 24, 17, 102 (or degesta, like id. 12, 27, 60 ?): inque canes totidem trun co digestus ab uno Cerberus, *divided, separated*, Ov. Her. 9, 93; cf. Nilus septem in cornua, id. Met. 9, 774 (for which septem *discretus* in ostia Nilus, id. ib. 5, 324); and Crete centum per urbes, id. Her. 10, 67: populus Romanus in classes (coupled with distributus), Flor. 1, 6, 4, et saep.; cf. Ov. F. 6, 83.

B. In partic.: **1.** (likewise post-Aug.): cibum, *To cut up, divide:* (dentes) qui digerunt cibum, Plin. 11, 37, 61; and still more freq., like the class. concoquere, *to digest*, Sen. Controv. 1 prooem.; Cels. 3, 4; 4, 7; Quint. 10, 1, 19; 11, 2, 35, et al.

2. In medic. lang., *To dissolve, discuss, dissipate* morbid matter, Cels. 5, 18 (twice); 1, 9 *fin.*; 2, 17, et al.; Plin. 20, 7, 26; 26, 7, 25, et al.—Esp. freq. and quite class.,

3. With the accessory notion of arrangement: *To distribute, arrange, dispose, set in order:* quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23; cf. id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 11; and crines, Col. poet. 10, 165; cf. crines ordine, Mart. 3, 63: asparagum, *to plant in regular rows*, Cato R. R. 161, 3; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 149; cf. Virg. G. 2, 54 and 267: bibliothecam, *to arrange*, Suet. Caes. 44: carmina in numerum, Virg. A. 3, 446 ("*ordinat, disponit*," Serv.).

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen. (rare and not ante-Aug.): quam meruit solus poenam digessit in omnes, Ov. M. 14, 469; cf. mala per annos longos, id. Pont. 1, 4, 9: tempora, id. Fast. 1, 27; cf. annum in totidem species, Tac. Germ. 26, et saep.—Freq. and quite class.,

B. In partic.: mandata, *to set in order*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 3: quaestiones, Quint. 11, 2, 37; cf. id. ib. 10, 4, 1, Spald. *N. cr.*: reliquos usus ejus suo loco, *to relate in order*, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 37, et saep.: post descripte et electe in genus quodque causae, quid cuique conveniat, ex hac copia digeremus, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49; so omne jus civile in genera, id. de Or. 1, 42, 190: commentarios in libros, Quint. 10, 7, 30: res in ordinem, id. ib. 7 prooem. § 1: argumenta in digitos, id. ib. 11, 3, 114: commentarium per genera usus sui, Plin. 29, 1, 8, et saep.—Hence

dīgestus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. B, 1) In Marc. Empir., *That has a good digestion:* c. 22 *med.*—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II. B) Subst. Digesta, orum, *n.*, A name given to a collection of writings distributed under certain heads, Gell. 6, 5; esp. of Justinian's code of laws, *The Pandects, Digests*; cf. Just. Cod. 1, 17, 3, § 1.

digesta, orum, *n.*, v. the preced., *ad fin.*

dīgestĭbĭlis, e. *adj.* [digero, *no.* I. B, 1] *Pertaining to digestion* (late Lat.): cibus, *i. e. digestible, easy of digestion*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5: oxygarum, *i. e. promoting digestion*, Apic. 1, 34.

* **dīgestim,** *adv.* [digero] *In order:* aliquid scribere, Prud. στεφ. 3, 129.

dīgestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A dissolving of the food, digestion* (post-Aug.), Cels. *praef.*; Quint. 11, 3, 19; Capitol. Ver. 4; in the *plur.*, Macr. 7, 4.—**2.** *An orderly distribution, division, arrangement:* annorum, Vellej. 2, 53 *fin.*: (Italiae) in literas, *i. e. an orderly description* (shortly before, descriptio), Plin. 3, 5, 6 *fin.*—As a rhetor. *t. t.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205 (found also in Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 2).

dīgestōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [digero, *no.* I. B, 1] *Promoting digestion* (late Lat.): medicamentum, Plin. Valer. 2, 8: embamma, Marc. Empir. 20.

1. digestus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from digero.

* **2. dīgestus,** ūs, *m.* [digero] *A distributing:* sanctarum opum, *i. e. management of the imperial treasury*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 86.

* **dĭgĭtābŭlum,** i, *n.* [digitus] *A glove worn in gathering olives*, Var. R. R. 1, 55, 3 (*al.* digitalibus).

dĭgĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the finger:* gracilitas, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40: crassitudo, id. 22, 20, 23.

* **dĭgĭtātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Having fingers* or *toes:* aves, Plin. 11, 47, 107.

dĭgĭtellum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *The plant house-leek*, Col. 12, 7, 1; Plin. 18, 17, 45; 25, 13, 102; 26, 15, 92, et al.

dĭgĭtŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little finger*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 15; Bacch. 4, 4, 24; Poen. 3, 1, 63; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 53; Var. in Non. 135, 24; Cic. Scaur. frgm. § 10 (p. 156 ed. Beier); Hier. Ep. 125.—* **2.** Transf., of the parrot's foot, *A toe:* App. Flor. 2, p. 349.

dĭgĭtus, i, *m.* [kindred with ΔΕΙΚω, DICo; hence orig. the pointer] *A finger:* tot (cyathos bibimus), quot digiti sunt tibi in manu, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 24; so id. Most. 5, 1, 69; Mil. 2, 2, 47; 4, 2, 57, et saep. The special designations: pollex, *the thumb*; index *or* salutaris, *the forefinger*; medius, also infamis and impudicus, *the middle finger*; minimo proximus *or* medicinalis, *the ring-finger*; minimus, *the little finger*; v. under those words.

b. Special connections: attingere aliquem digito (uno), *to touch one lightly, gently*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 15; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2 Ruhnk.; Licinius in Gell. 19, 9, 13; Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55; cf. with tangere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 30; Poen. 5, 5, 29: attingere aliquid extremis digitis (coupled with primoribus labris gustare), *to touch lightly, to slightly enjoy*, id. Coel. 12: attingere coelum digito, *to be exceedingly happy*, id. Att. 2, 1, 7: colere summis digitis, *to adore* (to touch the offering or consecrated gift) *with the tips of the fingers*, Lact. 1, 20; 5, 19 *ad fin.*; cf. Ov. F. 2, 573: computare digitis, *to count on the fingers, to reckon up*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 51; Plin. 34, 9, 19, *no.* 29; cf. numerare per digitos, Ov. F. 3, 123. Hence venire ad digitos, *to be reckoned*, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 87; and si tuos digitos novi, *thy skill in reckoning*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13; cf. also digerere argumenta in digitos, *to count on the fingers*, Quint. 11, 3, 114: concrepare digitos *or* digitis, *to snap the fingers*, as a signal of command, Petr. 27, 5; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 53; Cic. Off. 3, 19; v. concrepo, *no.* I.; cf. also digitus crepans, Mart. 3, 82, 15: digitorum crepitus, id. 14, 119; and digitorum percussio, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 78: intendere digitum ad aliquid, *to point the finger at any thing*, Cic. de Or. 1, 46 *fin.*: liceri digito, *to hold up the finger in bidding at an auction*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11; for which also tollere digitum, id. ib. 2, 1, 54. This latter phrase also signifies, *To raise the finger in token of submission*, said of a combatant, Sid. Ep. 5, 7; cf. Mart. Spect. 29, 5; and Schol. Pers. 5, 119: loqui digitis nutuque, *to talk by signs*, Ov. Tr. 2, 453; different is, postquam fuerant digiti cum voce locuti, *i. e. playing as an accompaniment to singing*, Tib. 3, 4, 41; cf. ad digiti sonum, id. 1, 2, 31; cf. also Lucr. 4, 587; 5, 1384. And for the various modes of employing the fingers in oratorical delivery, cf. Quint. 1, 10, 35; 11, 3, 92 *sq.*; 103; 120, et al.: monstrari digito, *i. e. to be pointed out, to become distinguished, famous*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 22; Pers. 1, 28; for which, demonstrari digito, Tac. Or. 7 *fin.*: nescit, quot digitos habeat in manu, of one who knows nothing at all, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 5: percoquere aliquid in digitis, for any thing impossible, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 11: porrigere digitum, *to stretch out a finger*, like the Gr. δάκτυλον προτεῖναι, ἐκτεῖναι, for *to give one's self the least trouble*, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57; cf. exserere digitum, Pers. 5, 119 Scal.; and in like manner proferre digitum, *to move a finger, to undertake any thing*, Cic. Caecin. 25, 71: scalpere caput digito, of effeminate men fearful of disarranging their hair, Juv. 9, 133 Ruperti; cf. Sen. Ep. 52 *ad fin.*; a habit of Pompey's, acc. to Calvus ap. Schol. Luc. 7, 726, et Sen. Contr. 3, 19 (Anthol. Meyer. *no.* 71); Amm. 17, 11. Cf., for the details of what has been said above, Echtermeyer's treatise: "Ueber Namen und symbolische Bedeutung der Finger bei den Griechen und Römern" (Progr. d. Hall. Pädagogiums, v. 1835).

II. Transf.: **1.** *A toe* (cf. the like use of the Heb. אֶצְבַּע, the Gr. δάκτυλος, and the Fr. *doigt*), Lucr. 3, 527; 653; Virg. A. 5, 426; Petr. 132, 14; Sen. Ep. 111; Quint. 2, 3, 8; 11, 3, 125, et saep.: also of the *toes* of animals, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 4, Col. 8, 2, 8; Plin. 10, 42, 54, et al.

2. *A small bough, a twig*, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12; 17, 24, 37, § 224.

3. As a measure of length: *An inch*, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes), "Frontin. Aquaed. 24 *sq.*;" Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 6; B. C. 2, 10, 4, et al.: digiti primores, *finger-ends*, as a measure, Cato R. R. 21, 2: digitus transversus, *a finger-breadth* id. ib. 45 *fin.*; 48, 2.—Proverb.: digitum transversum non discedere ab aliqua re, *not to swerve a finger's breadth*, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 58; cf. without transversum: nusquam ab argento digitum discedere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 15; and ellipt.: ab honestissima sententia digitum nusquam, id. Att. 7 3, 11.

* **dīglădĭābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [digladior] *Fighting:* dissidium, Prud. Cath. 3, 147.

dī-glădĭor, ari, *v. dep.* [gladius] *To fight for life and death, to fiercely contend* (a Ciceron. word): inter se sicis. Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20.—**2.** Transf.: *To hotly contend, dispute, sc.* with words: de quibus inter se digladiari solent (philosophi), Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: cum aliquo tot voluminibus, id. Acad. frgm. ap. Non. 65, 14; cf. coupled with depugnare, id. ib. 15: digladientur illi, per me licet, id. Tusc. 4, 21.

† **digma,** ătis, *n.* = δεῖγμα, *A specimen*, Cod. Theod. 14, 4, 9.

dignanter, *adv.* *Courteously*, etc.; v. dignor, *ad fin.*

dignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dignor] *A considering worthy* (perh. not ante-Aug.; for in Cic. Att. 10, 9, 2, the MSS. fluctuate between dignatione and dignitate. Most freq. in Tac. and Suet.): **I.** Lit.: *A deeming worthy, esteem, regard* (so very rarely): dignatione aliquem diligere, Suet. Calig. 24: diu in summa dignatione regis vixit, Just. 28, 4, 10.—Far more freq., **II.** Transf., with respect to the person who enjoys such esteem: *Dignity, honor, reputation*, for dignitas: reddere honorem sacerdotiis dignatione sua, Liv. 10, 7 *fin.*; so id. 2, 16; Vellej. 2, 59, 2; 2, 69, 3; Tac. A. 4, 52; 13, 20; 42 *fin.*; Hist. 1, 52 *fin.*; 3, 80; Germ. 13; 26; Suet. Caes. 4; Aug. 46; Galb. 7, et saep.

digne, *adv.* *Worthily, fitly, becomingly*; v. dignus, *ad fin.*

dignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dignus] **I.** Lit.: *A being worthy, worthiness, merit, desert* (so rarely, and perh. only in Cic.): Lamia petit praeturam: omnesque intelligunt nec dignitatem ei deesse nec gratiam, Cic. Fam. 11, 17; so id. Agr. 2, 2, 3: dignitas consularis, *a being worthy of the office of consul*, id. Mur. 13: pro dignitate laudare, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33.—Far more freq.

II. Meton. (the cause for the effect): *Dignity, greatness, grandeur, authority, rank:* "*dignitas* (est) alicujus honesta et cultu et honore et verecundia digna auctoritas," Cic. Inv. 2, 55: venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus dignitatem virilem, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130; so formae, id. ib.; Suet. Claud. 30: corporis, Laber. in Macr. S. 2, 7; Nep. Dion. 1, 2; cf. also Cic. Inv. 2, 1; Vellej. 2, 29; Plin. Pan. 4, 5: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142: personarum dignitas, id. ib. § 141: retinere in rebus asperis dignitatem, id. ib. 2, 85, 346: in senatu conservanda auctoritas, apud populum dignitas, Quint. 11, 3, 153, et saep.: celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris, Cic. Sull. 2, 5: ex tam alto dignitatis gradu, Lael. 3 *fin.*; cf. id. Rep. 1, 27 (twice): est in ipsis (liberis populis) magnus delectus hominum et dignitatum, id. ib. 1, 34: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes. B. G. 7, 39, 1: aliquem dignitate exaequare, Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 4: ut secundum locum dignitatis Remi obtinerent, id. B. G. 6, 12 *fin.*; id. ib. 4, 17, 1; cf. id. ib. 6, 8, 1; 7, 66, 5; 7, 77, 6; B. C. 1, 9, 2, et saep.—**b.** In partic.: *Official dignity, honorable employment, office:* gratulor laetorque tum praesenti tum etiam sperata tua dignitate, Cic. Fam. 2, 9; id. ap. Quint. 7, 3, 35; cf. so in plur., Quint. 11, 1, 67 Spald. *N. cr.*; Plin. 21, 7, 21; Plin. Pan. 61, 2, et al.

2. Transf., of inanimate things: *Worth, value, excellence:* opsonii Plaut. Bac 1, 2, 23: praeclara et plena dignitatis domus, Cic. Off. 1, 39; cf. porticus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; de Or. 3, 46, 180: portus, urbis, Nep. Them. 6: loci, Suet. Calig. 41, et al.: dignitas, quae est in latitudine pectoris, Quint. 11, 3, 141: verborum, Cic. Prov. cons. 11, 27; Quint. 11, 3, 46; cf. ib. 8, 3, 24: debita rerum, id. ib. 12, 1, 8; cf. ib. 8, 3, 38: subsequendi, id. ib. 12, 11, 28, et saep.

* **dignĭtōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [dignitas] *Dignified, respectable,* "ἀξιωματικός," Gloss. Philox.: homo, Petr. 57, 10.

digno, are, v. follg. art., *ad fin.*

dignor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [dignus] *To deem worth, worthy,* or *deserving* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose.; not in Caes., Sall., or Quint.): (*a*) *Aliquem aliqua re:* haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg. A. 1, 335; so aliquem honore, Ov. M. 1, 194; 3, 521; 8, 569; 14, 130; Suet. Vesp. 2 *fin.*; Dom. 2 *fin.*, et al.: te alio funere, Virg. A. 11, 169: hunc mensa, cubili (dea), id. Ecl. 4, 63: aliquem non sermone non visu, Tac. A. 4, 74 *fin.*: libellum veniâ, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 51; Pont. 1, 8, 9, et al.—(*β*) With follg. object-sentence, like the Gr. ἀξιῶ and ἀξιοῦμαι, *To regard as fit, becoming, worthy of one's self, sc.* to do a certain thing; *to deign;* and with a negative, *not to deign, to disdain:* jam nemo suspicere in coeli dignatur lucida templa, Lucr. 2, 1039; so with a neg., * Catull. 64, 407; Virg. A. 10, 732; 12, 464; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40; Col. 5, 1, 3; Suet. Ner. 22; Vesp. 13, et al. Affirmatively: cui se pulcra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg. A. 4, 192; so id. Ecl. 6, 1; Ov. Am. 3, 1, 37; Fast. 4, 540; Trist. 4, 1, 52; Suet. Vesp. 7, et al.—(*γ*) With double *acc.:* o felix si quem dignabitur, inquit, ista virum, *will hold worthy to be her husband,* Ov. M. 8, 326; so Teucros dominos, (?) Virg. A. 10, 866: regem nostrum filium, Curt. 6, 10 *med.*—(*δ*) Ellipt. with one *acc.* (the *inf.* to be supplied from the context): orant succedere muris Dignarique domos (*sc.* visere), Stat. Th. 12, 785: nullo Macedonum dignante Parthorum imperium, Just. 41, 4.—Hence

dignanter, *adv. Courteously, with complaisance* (post-class. and very rare): loquentem dignanter audite, Vopisc. Tac. 8: impertias, Symm. Ep. 5, 63.

☞ **a.** Act. form digno, are: quis coelestes dignet decorare hostiis, Pac. in Non. 98, 15; so *c. inf.*, id. ib. 470, 20; in Serv. Virg. A. 11, 169; and in Diomed. p. 395 P.; Att. in. Non. 470, 19; hunc tanto munere digna, Calvus in Serv. l. l.; so *c. abl.*, Cic. Arat. 34.—**b.** Dignor, ari, in passive signif.: egone Pelopis digner domo, Att. in Non. 281, 7; so *c. abl.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 7; Inv. 2, 39, 114 Orell. *N. cr.;* Acad. 1, 10, 36; Oecon. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; Virg. A. 3, 475; and *c. inf.*, Att. in Non. 281, 5; Lucr. 5, 52; Sil. 13, 569.

dignōrant, signa imponunt, ut fieri solet in pecoribus, Fest. p. 55; cf. Comm. p. 404.

dignoscentĭa, ae, *f.* [dignosco] *The power of distinguishing, knowledge* (eccl. Lat.): August. de Mor. eccl. 24: mali et boni, id. de Gen. 2, 9 *fin.*

di-gnosco (in good MSS. also written dinosco), ĕre, *v. a.* [nosco] *To know apart, to distinguish, discern* one thing from another (perh. not ante-Aug.): (*a*) Aliquid with *ab* or merely the *abl.:* vix ut dignosci possit a mastiche vera, Plin. 12, 17, 36: civem dignoscere hoste, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31; so rectum curvo, id. ib. 2, 2, 44.—(*β*) Simply aliquid: aera tinnitu, Quint. 11, 3, 31; cf. vocem auribus, speciem oculis, id. ib. 18; Tac. Germ. 20: aliquid sapore, Col. 2, 2, 20: suos et alienos, id. 8, 5, 7; Juv. 10, 2: veri speciem, Pers. 5, 105, et saep.—(*γ*) With a relative sentence: dignoscere Quid solidum crepet, *etc.*, Pers. 5, 24.—(*δ*) *Abs.:* inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis, Ov. M. 13, 835; so Suet. Oth. 12.

dignus, a, um, *adj.* [*i. e.* DIC-nus, most prob. of kindred origin with the Gr. ΔΙΚαιος, whose prim. meaning, like that of ἄξιος, is, of like value, worth as much as; v. Passow, sub h. vv.; hence trop.] *Worthy, deserving* (as in English, in a good or ill sense), of things: *suitable, fitting, becoming, proper* (very freq. in all periods and kinds of writing); constr., in the most finished models of composition, with the *abl.* (*pretii;* cf. Billroth Gr. § 162), *a relative sentence,* or *abs.;* in the Aug. poets also freq. with the *inf.;* otherwise with *ut,* the *gen.* or *acc. pronominis:* (*a*) *c. abl.* (so most freq.): dignus domino servus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 227; cf. vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25; id. Fam. 2, 18 *ad fin.:* juvenes patre digni, Hor. A. P. 24, et saep.: dignus es verberibus multis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 71: amici novi digni amicitia, Cic. Lael. 19: summa laude dignos, id. Rep. 3, 4; id. ib. 3, 17, et saep.: omnibus probris, quae improbis viris Digna sunt, dignior nullus est homo, Plaut. Bac. 4, 3, 9; Cic. Lael. 1, 4: assentatio, quae non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, id. ib. 24, 89; Quint. 11, 1, 40: dignius odio scelus, id. ib. 7, 2, 36: o fons, dulci digne mero, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 2: munera digna venustissima Venere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 4; for which, diem dignum Veneri (*abl.*, v. Venus), id. ib. 1, 2, 45: ut te dignam mala malam aetatem exigas, id. Aul. 1, 1, 4; cf. id. Trin. 1, 2, 122; Rud. 3, 2, 26, et saep.: dicendum dignum aliquid horum auribus, Cic. Rep. 3, 13: aliquid memoria dignum consequi, id. ib. 1, 8; so * Caes. B. G. 7, 25, 1; Phaedr. 4, 21, 3, et al.: si quid antea admisissem piaculo dignum, Liv. 40, 13, et saep.: tribuere id cuique, quod sit quoque dignum, Cic. Rep. 3, 11: neque enim decorum est neque dis dignum, id. Div. 1, 52: quicquid dignum sapiente bonoque, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 5, et saep.: dicere Cinnâ digna, Virg. E. 9, 36.—(*β*) With a relat. sentence (also freq., though not in the Aug. poets): non videre dignus, qui liber sies, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 17; cf. id. Rud. 2, 6, 38; Mil. 4, 2, 52: qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: homines dignos, quibuscum disseratur putant, id. Acad. 2, 6, 18; Quint. 10, 1, 131, et saep.—(*γ*) *Abs.* (that of which some one or something is worthy, to be supplied from the context): *Mi.* Quem ament igitur? *Sy.* Alium quemlibet; Nam nostrorum nemo dignus est, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 39; cf. id. Curc. 4, 2, 28; and ut ne nimis cito diligere incipiant neve non dignos, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 21, 78 *sq.:* illud exemplum ab dignis et idoneis ad indignos et non idoneos transfertur, Sall. C. 51, 27 Kritz.: dignis ait esse paratus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 22: omnes, ait, malle laudatos a se, dignos indignosque, quam, *etc.*, Liv. 24, 16, et saep.: quem dices digniorem esse hominem hodie Athenis alterum? Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 24; cf. Suet. Aug. 54: dignus patronus, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 1, 2: dignior heres, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 25: digna causa, Liv. 21, 6: dignum operae pretium, Quint. 12, 6, 7: dignas grates persolvere, Virg. A. 1, 600; 2, 537: digna gloria ruris, id. Georg. 1, 168, et saep.: ad tuam formam illa digna est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 21. So repeatedly dignum est, *it is fit, proper, becoming,* aequum est, decet, convenit: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 129; Merc. 1, 2, 22; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 55; 129; Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 14; Liv. 1, 14; Sen. de Ira 1, 12; Virg. G. 3, 391, et al.—(*δ*) *c. inf.* (esp. freq. in the Aug. poets; in Cic. not at all): Catull. 68, 131: decurrere spatium vitae, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 34: ponere annos, id. ib. 4, 8, 14, et al.; and more freq. in the pass.: cantari dignus, Virg. E. 5, 54; so amari, id. ib. 89: describi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 3: notari, id. ib. 1, 3, 24: legi, id. ib. 1, 10, 72; Quint. 10, 1, 96, et saep.: auctoribus hoc dedi, quibus dignius credi est, Liv. 8, 26 *ad fin.*—(*ε*) With *ut:* non sum dignus prae te, ut figam palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4; so Liv. 24, 16; Quint. 8, 5, 12; 12, 11, 24.—(*ζ*) *c. gen.* (acc. to the Gr. ἄξιός τινος): dignus salutis, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29: cogitatio dignissima tuae virtutis, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A.—(*η*) *c. acc. pronom.:* non me censes scire quid dignus siem? Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 16; so Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 34: si exoptem, quantum dignus, tantum dent (di tibi), *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 26.

Adv.: quam digne ornata incedit, haud meretricie! Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 58; so id. Casin 4, 1, 14; Cic. de Sen. 1, 2; Cassius in Cic. Fam. 12, 13; Vellej. 2, 67; Suet. Aug 66; Hor. Od. 1, 6, 14; Ep. 2, 1, 164, et al. —*Comp.*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 47.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

dī-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. dep. a.* [gradior] *To go apart* or *asunder, to separate, part; to go away, depart,* discedere (quite class.).

I. Lit.: luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103; cf. digredimur paullum, rursumque ad bella coimus, Ov. M. 9, 42: ita utrique digrediuntur, Sall. J. 22 *fin.;* cf. digredimur flentes, Ov. Her. 18, 117; and ubi digressi, Virg. A. 4, 80: numquam est a me digressus, Cic. Sull. 12; so ab aliquo, id. Fam. 4, 12; 12, 18; Att. 3, 9; Caes. B. C. 1, 57, 4; Sall. J. 18, 11; Liv. 22, 7; Suet. Caes. 43, et al.; cf. a colloquio Caninii, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 4; Liv. 39, 35: a mari, Auct. B. Afr. 7, 4: a Corcyra, Liv. 42, 37: ex eo loco, Caes. B. C. 1, 72, 4; cf. ex colloquio, Liv. 35, 38: domo, Sall. J. 79, 7: triclinio, Suet. Ner. 43; cf. id. Aug. 74: inde, Auct. B. Afr. 86, 4; Suet. Tib. 6, et al.: hos ego digrediens lacrimis affabar obortis, Virg. A. 3, 492; cf. abs., id. 5, 650; Tac. A. 1, 27 Bach.; Hist. 3. 69 et al.: dein statim digrediens, *stepping aside,* Sall. J. 94, 2 Kritz.: ambo in sua castra digressi, Sall. J. 109, 3; so Tac. A. 4, 74; 6, 1; cf. in urbem ad capessendos magistratus, id. Agr. 6: ad sua tutanda, id. Ann. 4, 73; Frontin. Strat. 1, 4, 3: Seleuciam, Tac. A. 2, 69: domum, id. ib. 2, 30.

II. Trop.: *To go aside, deviate, depart;* esp. in lang, *to digress* (many erroneously correct it into *degredi,* which signifies to go down, descend, v. h. v.): nos nostro officio nihil digressos esse, * Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 10: digredi ab eo, quod proposueris, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 311; so parumper a causa, id. Brut. 93 *fin.:* de causa, id. Inv. 1, 51 *ad fin.:* ex eo et regredi in id, Quint. 10, 6, 5: saepe datur ad commovendos animos digrediendi locus, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 312; so abs., Quint. 3, 11, 26; 4, 3, 17: verum huc longius, quam voluntas fuit, ab epistola Timarchidi digressa est oratio mea, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69 *fin.:* sed eo jam, unde huc digressi sumus, revertamur, id. N. D. 3, 23 *fin.;* cf. id. Brut. 87 *fin.;* Quint. 2, 4, 15.

dīgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [digredior] *A going apart, separating; a going away, departing, departure:* * **I.** Lit. (in this signif. more freq. digressus, v. h. v.): congressio, tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4.—More freq., **II.** Trop., *A going aside, deviation;* esp. in lang., *digression:* qualis ad adjuvandum (*sc.* amicum) digressio (*sc.* a recto, referring to Cic Lael. 17), Gell. 1, 3, 14: a proposita oratione digressio, Cic. Brut. 85; so of speech, id. Inv. 1, 51; de Or. 2, 77, 312; 3, 53 *fin.*, Quint. 4, 2, 19; 9, 1, 28; 35; 9, 2, 56; 10, 1, 33.

1. digressus, a, um, *Part.*, from digredior.

2. dīgressus, ûs, *m.* [digredior] *A parting, separating; a going away, departure:* **I.** Lit. (good prose): congressus nostri lamentationem pertimui, digressum vero non tulissem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4; so *opp.* accessus, id. N. D. 2, 19, 50; coupled with discessus, id. de Sen. 23, 85; cf. also id. Pis. 26, 63; Att. 1, 5, 4; Plin. 11, 29, 35 *fin.;* Suet. Tib. 10; Ner. 34.—**II.** Trop. only in Quint.: *A deviating* in speech, *digression,* Quint. 10, 5, 17; 4, 3, 14; in *plur.*, id. ib. 10, 1, 47.

* **dī-grunnĭo,** ire, *v. n.*, qs. To grunt one's self to pieces, *i. e. To grunt hard,* Phaedr. 5, 5, 27 (unless we should rather read *degrunnit*).

† **diiambus,** i, *m.* = διΐαμβος, *A double iambus:* ⏑—⏑—, Don. p. 1739 P.; Diom. p. 477 ib., et saep. (in Ter. Maur. p. 2415 P., written as Greek).

Dijovis, is, v. Diovis.

* **dījūdĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dijudico] *A judging, deciding, determining,* Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56.

(* **dījūdĭcātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that judges* or *decides,* App. doctr. Plat. 2, p. 179 ed. Bip.)

dī-jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **1.** With the idea of the verb predominating: *To judge by discerning, dis-*

tinguishing; to decide, determine (quite class.): ego dicam, quod mihi in mentem: tu dijudica, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 33; so abs., Quint. 12, 7, 8, et al.; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8: aliena melius quam sua, id. ib. 3, 1, 98: calide verbis controversias, non aequitate, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49; so controversiam, id. Fin. 3, 2, 6: causam, Liv. 40, 16: litem, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 54, et saep.—With an object-sentence: quam (*sc.* uxorem) omnium Thebis vir unam esse optimam dijudicat, *judges, accounts*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 45.—And with a relat. sentence: neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 *fin.*, et al.—**2.** Transf., *To decide by arms:* dijudicatâ belli fortunâ, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 6; so discordiae civium ferro, Vellej. 2, 3, 3.

II. With the idea of the particle predominating: *To discern by judging; to distinguish:* vera et falsa dijudicare, Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 107; cf. recta ac prava, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195: jus et injuriam, honesta ac turpia (shortly before, legem bonam a mala dividere), id. Leg. 1, 16, 44: amorem verum et fictum, id. Fam. 9, 16, 2: benevolum et simulatorem, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 10; also vera a falsis, veri similia ab incredibilibus (coupled with distinguere), Cic. Part. 40, 139; and inter has sententias, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23; for which simply sententias subtilissime, Gell. 2, 7, 2.—With a relat. sentence: dijudicandum est, immodicum sit an grande, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 6.

* **dījŭgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dijugo] *A separation:* Arn. 2, p. 53.

dī-jŭgo (disj.), without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. To separate:* aliquem ab aliquo (coupled with dijunxit), Arn. 5, p. 162; id. 7 *init.*

dijunctim, dijunctio, dijunctus, and **dijungo,** v. disj.

* **dīlābĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [dilabor] *That soon goes to pieces:* vestes, Plin. 8, 55, 81 *fin.*

dī-lābor, apsus, 3. *v. dep. n. To fall asunder, go to pieces, melt away, dissolve* (quite class.; not in Caes.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: glacies liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. N. D. 2, 10; cf. so nix, Liv. 21, 36: nebula, id. 41, 2: humor, Plin. 2, 65, 65: calor, Virg. A. 4, 705: Vulcanus (*i. e.* ignis), Hor. S. 1, 5, 73: aestus, Tac. A. 14, 32, et saep.: ungula in quinos dilapsa ungues, Ov. M. 1, 742. Poet.: (Proteus) in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit, qs. *melting away*, Virg. G. 4, 410.

B. In partic.: **1.** In the historians of persons, esp. of soldiers: *To flee in different directions, to scatter, disperse:* exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur, Sall. J. 18, 3; so id. Cat. 57, 1; Nep. Eum. 3, 4; Liv. 9, 45; Suet. Vit. 16; Frontin. Strat. 2, 1, 18; 2, 5, 18, et al.: ab signis, Liv. 23, 18; cf. so with *ab*, id. 24, 46; 37, 20; with *ex*, id. 6, 17: in oppida, id. 8, 29; cf. so with *in*, id. 21, 32; 40, 33; 41, 5; 26; 44, 43; Just. 13, 5 *fin.*; 16, 4, 17; Frontin. Strat. 3, 8, 3; with *ad*, Suet. Calig. 48; Just. 2, 12, 19; Frontin. Strat. 3, 6, 3: domum, id. 2, 12 *fin.*

2. Pregn., like our *To tumble down*, i. e. *to fall to pieces, go to decay:* monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr. 5, 312; so of buildings, Liv. 4, 20 Drak.; Tac. A. 4, 43; Hist. 1, 68; 86 *ad fin.*; Sen. Ep. 12, et al.: navis putris vetustate, Liv. 35, 26; Col. 12, 3, 5: cadavera tabo, Virg. G. 3, 557; cf. corpora foeda, Ov. M. 7, 550: fax in cineres, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 28, et saep.

II. Trop. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 2) *To go to decay, go to ruin:* male parta male dilabuntur, Poeta ap. Cic. Phil. 2, 27: ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquod effugerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: praeclarissime constituta respublica, id. Off. 2, 23; so res familiaris, id. ib. 2, 18, 64: divitiae, vis corporis, *etc.*, Sall. J. 2, 2: res maxumae (*opp.* crescere), id. ib. 10, 6: omnis invidia, id. ib. 27, 2: tempus, *i. e. to slip away*, id. ib. 36, 4: vectigalia publica negligentiâ, *i. e. to fall into confusion*. Liv. 33, 46 *fin.*: curae inter nova gaudia, *to vanish*, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 21, et saep.: meâ memoriâ, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11.

* **dīlăcĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dilacero] *Dilaceration:* Arn. 2, p. 74.

dī-lăcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To tear to pieces, to dilacerate* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. and Caes.): **I.** Lit.: dilaceranda feris dabor, * Catull. 64, 152; cf. Ov. Her. 12, 116; so dominum (canes), id. Met. 3, 250: natum, id. Her. 11, 112: muliebre corpus tormentis, Tac. A. 15, 57: aliquid (spicula), *to lacerate, wound*, Cels. 7, 5, *no.* 2, et saep.—**II.** Trop.: respublica dilacerata, Sall. J. 41, 5 Kritz. (prob. an imitation of Thuc. 3, 82 *fin.*): malis consultis animus dilaceratur, Tac. A. 6, 6 *fin.*; cf. opes, Ov. Her. 1, 90 Loers.

* **dī-lāmĭno,** are. *v. a.* [lamina] *To split in two:* nuces, Ov. Nux. 73.

dī-lancĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [lancino] *Torn to pieces, dilacerated* (late Lat.): membra, Prud. στεφ. 5, 155: vitalia, Amm. 22, 15.

dī-lănĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To tear to pieces, to dilacerate* (rare, but quite class.): (Clodii cadaver) canibus dilaniandum reliquisti, Cic. Mil. 13; cf. id. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 24; Ov. M. 6, 645; 10, 387; Ib. 597; Tac. A. 11, 22; 36; Claud. in Ruf. 2, 408: animam (coupled with dispergere), Lucr. 3, 538. In a Gr. construction: dilaniata comas, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 52.

* **dīlăpĭdātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dilapido] *A squandering away:* bonorum, Cod. Theod. 4, 20, 1.

dī-lăpĭdo, are, *v. a.*, lit., To scatter like stones: hence, *To throw away, squander, to consume* (very rare): nostras triginta minas, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 4; cf. Firm. Math. 6, 10: grandine hominumque boumque labores, Col. 10, 330.

* **dīlapsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dilabor] *Decay, destruction:* Aug. Civ. D. 22, 12.

dilapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from dilabor.

dī-largĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep. a. To give away* or *bestow liberally; to lavish* (very rare): aliquid alicui, * Cic. Agr. 2, 29 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Caes. 20: pecuniam Magis, Tac. A. 16, 30: Latium (*i. e.* jus Latii) externis, id. Hist. 3, 55.

☞ In passive signif.: C. Gracchus in Prisc. p. 793 P.: dilargitis proscriptorum bonis, Sall. in Gell. 15, 13, 8.

dīlātātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilato] *An extending, enlarging* (late Lat.): laminae, Tert. Anim. 37 *ad fin.*: superiorum, id. Praescr. 47.

dīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [differo, *no.* B, 3] *A putting off, delaying, deferring* (good prose): (*a*) *c. gen.*: temporis, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: comitiorum, id. Manil. 1, 2: belli, Liv. 9, 43; 45: foederis, id. 9, 5: exitii, Tac. A. 6, 4 *ad fin.*, et al.—(*β*) *Abs.*: alter (consul) nullam dilationem patiebatur, Liv. 21, 52; so id. 7, 14; 40, 57; 44, 25; Sen. de Ira 3, 12; Suet. Ner. 15; Gr. 22, et al.; in *plur.*, Liv. 5, 5; Vellej. 2, 79, et al.

dīlāto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [differo] *To spread out, dilate; to enlarge, amplify, extend* (quite class., esp. freq. in Cic.; in Caes. not at all): **I.** Lit.: (stomachi) partes eae, quae sunt infra, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; so manum (*opp.* comprimere digitos), id. Or. 32, 113: globum farinae, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 31: fundum, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 48: castra, Liv. 27, 46 (*opp.* coartatio plurium): aciem, id. 31, 21: cicatricem, Plin. 17, 27, 42: patulos rictus, Ov. M. 6, 378: se mare, Plin. 5, 32, 40, et saep.—**II.** Trop.: ut aut ex verbis dilatetur, aut in verbum contrahatur oratio, Cic. Part. 7, 23; so orationem, id. Flacc. 5, 12; cf. argumentum, id. Parad. prooem. §2: haec, quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic. N. D. 2, 7 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 22; Quint. 8, 4, 14: eloquentia dilatata (*opp.* contracta et astricta), Cic. Brut. 90, 309: literas, *to pronounce broadly*, id. ib. 74, 259: nomen in continentibus terris, id. frgm. ap. Non. 274, 7: quantis in angustiis vestra se gloria dilatari velit, Cic. Rep. 6, 20; cf. se (coupled with attollere), Quint. 2, 3, 8: haec lex, dilatata in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, Cic. Leg. 3, 14 *ad fin.*

* **dīlātor,** ōris, *m.* [differo, *no.* B, 3] *A delayer, a dilatory person*, Hor. A. P. 172.

dīlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Delaying, dilatory:* exceptiones (*opp.* peremptoriae), Gaj. Dig. 44, 1, 3.

dilatus, a, um, *Part.*, from differo.

(* **dī-laudo,** 1. *v. a. To praise in all respects, to praise very much:* libros, Cic Att. 6, 2, 9.)

* **dī-laxo,** are, *v. n. To stretch apart:* cruribu' crura dilaxat, Lucil. in Porph. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 125.

dīlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diligo] *Love* (late Lat.): dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27, et al.

dīlector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A lover* (post-class.): App. Flor. *no.* 9, p. 347; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23.

dilectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from diligo.

dīlemma, ătis, *n.* (δίλημμα) *A double proposition, a dilemma* (* in logic, *an argument in which an adversary is pinned between two difficulties*, Serv. Virg. A. 2, 675, and 10, 449).

diligens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from diligo.

dīlĭgenter, *adv. Attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly;* v. diligo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

dīlĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [diligens] *Carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** In gen.: "reliqua sunt in cura, attentione animi, cogitatione, vigilantia, assiduitate, labore; complectar uno verbo, quo saepe jam usi sumus, diligentia, qua una virtute omnes virtutes reliquae continentur," Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150 (v. the whole chapter in connection). So (*α*) *Abs.*: Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6; Rud. 3, 5, 40; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 21; Cic. Planc. 4, 9; Fam. 10, 1, 3; Att. 2, 15 *fin.*; de Or. 1, 61, 260; Rep. 1, 22 *fin.*; 1, 35; Lael. 16, 60; 24, 89; 25, 95, et saep.; Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 4; 3, 20, 1; 3, 21, 3; 3, 25 *fin.*, et saep.: obscura, Ter. Andr. prol. 21; cf. inanis, Quint. 5, 11, 30: nimium sollicita, id. ib. 3, 11, 22; 12, 1, 6: sinistra, Plin. Ep. 7, 28 *fin.*—(*β*) Rarely *c. gen.*: sacrorum diligentia, *the care of*, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 14; cf. id. Off. 1, 39: mandatorum tuorum, id. Top. 1 *fin.*: tenuis illa divisionis, Quint. 4, 5, 6.—**II.** In partic., *Carefulness in household affairs*, i. e. *economy. frugality*, Cic. Off. 2, 24 *ad fin.*; Auct. Her. 4, 22, 25; Suet. Galb. 12 *fin.*

dī-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [1. lego] Prop. To distinguish one by selecting him from others; hence in gen., *To value* or *esteem highly, to love* (v. amo *init.* and the passages there cited under *no.* 1, with diligo) (very freq. and quite class.): nihil est enim virtute amabilius, nihil quod magis alliciat ad diligendum: quippe quum propter virtutem et probitatem etiam eos, quos numquam vidimus, quodam modo diligamus, Cic. Lael. 8, 28; cf. id. ib. 9, 29 *sq.*; 14, 50; 15, 52; 20, 74; Rep. 1, 10 *fin.*; 1, 12; 1, 15; 2, 1, et saep. (cf. also the passages with diligo which are cited under amo, *no.* 1, and 1. colo, *no.* II. 2, b); Caes. B. G. 6, 19 *fin.*; B. C. 1, 61, 3; Suet. Caes. 67; Aug. 57; Calig. 4; Virg. A. 9, 430; Hor. Od. 2, 20, 7; Ep. 2, 1, 247, et saep.: satin habes, si feminarum nulla'st, quam aeque diligam? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 11; cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 18; Virg. A. 1, 344; Hor. Od. 2, 5, 17; Epod. 12, 24; Suet. Caes. 50; 52; Aug. 62, et al.: te in germani fratris dilexi loco, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 57; cf. Virg. A. 4, 31; Suet. Calig. 24, et al.: quem di diligunt, *whom the gods favor*, denoting a fortunate person, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 18; Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 9; Phorm. 5, 6, 14.—**b.** Transf. (*a*) Of inanimate objects: fidem est complexus, officia observantiamque dilexit, Cic. Balb. 28; cf. Caesaris consilia in republica, id. Prov. cons. 10 *fin.*: benevolentiam, diligentiam, prudentiam mirifice, id. Att. 12, 34 *fin.*: aviae memoriam, Suet. Vesp. 2: auream mediocritatem, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 6: Cypron, id. ib. 1, 30, 2, et saep.—(*β*) Very rarely, of inanimate subjects: montes amant cedrus, larix, *etc.*... montes et valles diligit abies, Plin. 16, 18, 30.—* **c.** *c. inf.* for amare (*no.* 6), *To do willingly* or *habitually, to be fond of* doing any thing: pira nasci tali solo maxime diligunt, Pall. Febr. 25, 1.—Hence

A. dīlĭgens, entis. *Pa.*, prop. Esteeming, loving; hence in respect to an inanimate object: *Careful* of it; *assiduous, attentive, diligent, accurate* with regard to it, *opp.* negligens (very freq. and quite class.

I. In gen.: (*a*) *c. praepp.*: qui in re adventicia atque hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48; so in rebus omnibus, id. Lael. 17, 62: in exquirendis temporibus, id. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.*: in quo, id. ib. 2, 22: in ostentis animadvertendis, id. Div. 1, 42 *fin.*: in compositione, Quint. 10, 1, 79: in philosophia, id. ib. 129: in eloquendo, id. ib. 63: in symmetria, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 3, et al.: ad custodiendum aliquem diligentissimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19; so ad reportandum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3: ad cetera, Quint. 1, 1, 7: diligentes circa hoc, Plin. 31, 5, 30.—(*β*) *c. gen.*: omnis officii diligentissimus, Cic. Coel. 30, 73; so veritatis, Nep. Epam. 3: disciplinae, Vellej. 1, 6; cf. literarum veterum, Gell. 4, 11, 4: compositionis, Quint. 9, 4, 77 (cf. under *no.* b): imperii, Nep. Con. 1, 2: temperamenti, Plin. Pan. 79, 5: naturae, *attentively investigating it*, Plin. 13, 4, 7: vitae, *careful to preserve it*, id. 32, 3, 13, et saep.—* (*γ*) *c. dat.*: Corinthios publicis equis assignandis et alendis, fuisse quondam diligentes, Cic. Rep. 2, 20.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: experientissimus ac diligentissimus orator, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21: pro cauto ac diligente, Caes. frgm. ap. Charis. p. 101 P.; for which, ut a diligenti curiosus distat, Quint. 8, 3, 55; cf. also id. ib. 1, 4, 24; id. ib. 2, 15, 10, et saep.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate subjects: assidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; cf. literae de omnibus rebus, id. Att. 4 *fin.*; and diligentior notitia, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84: stilus, Tac. Or. 39: remedia, Sen. Ep. 95; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 45; Vellej. 1, 4.

II. In partic., with reference to domestic affairs: *Frugal, thrifty, economical* (cf. its opp. negligens = prodigus, and Ruhnk. Rutil. Lup. p. 95, a, ed. Frotsch.): homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18; Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 1; cf. *opp.* negligens, id. ib. 4, 13, 8; and coupled with parcus and *opp.* luxuriosus, Auct. Her. 4, 34: cum te pro illiberali diligentem (appelles), Quint. 9, 3, 65: ex re familiari, cujus diligentissimus erat, Suet. Gramm. 23.

Adv. (acc. to *no.* 1): accurate agatur, docte et diligenter, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 30; so id. Men. 5, 6, 3; Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 1; 2, 3, 47, et al.; Cic. Phil. 1, 15 *ad fin.*; Fam. 6, 5; Att. 16, 16, A, *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 2, 5; 3, 18, 6; 5, 49, 3, et al.—*Comp.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 22; 2, 43; Brut. 22, 86; Caes. B. G. 3, 16 *fin.*; 6, 13 *fin.*; B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*, et al.—*Sup.*, Cic. Lael. 2, 7; Rep. 2, 3; 15; 34 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 2, 28 *fin.*; 5, 35; B. C. 3, 81, et al.

B. dīlectus, a, um, *Pa.* *Loved, beloved, dear* (post-Aug. and rare): Stat. Th. 8, 99: luce mihi carior dilectior fili, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *init.*: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 74, et al.

(* **dĭlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.* (διλογία) *Ambiguity*, Ascon. Cic. 1, Verr. 9.)

dī-lōrĭco, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To tear apart, tear open* one's dress (very rare): tunicam, * Cic. de Or. 2. 28, 124; so vestem, App. M. 6, p. 177; id. ib. 7, p. 191.

† **dĭlōris,** e, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from δίς and lorum: double-thonged, *i. e.*] *Double-striped*: vestis, Vop. Aur. 46.

dī-lūcĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, lit., To be light enough to distinguish objects apart; hence trop., *To be clear, evident* (rare): dilucere brevi fraus coepit, Liv. 8, 27 *fin.*; cf. id. 3, 16; 25, 29 *fin.*: emolumentum ejus in animo tuo dilucebit, Gell. 16, 8, 16. With a subject-sentence: satis dilucet, hanc capionem posse dici, id. 7, 10 *fin.*

dīlūcesco, luxi, 3. *v. inch.* [diluceo] *To grow light, to begin to shine, to dawn*; in the perf., *to shine* (rare): (*a*) Impers.: quum jam dilucesceret, Cic. Cat. 3, 3: jam dilucescebat, quum signum consul dedit, Liv. 36, 24; and so transf.: discussa est illa caligo . . . diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5.—(*β*) Personal: omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, *etc.*, * Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 13 Schmid.; cf. Gell. 3, 2.

dīlūcĭde, *adv.* *Clearly, brightly*; *plainly, evidently, distinctly*; v. dilucidus, *ad fin.*

* **dīlūcĭdo,** are, *v. a.* [dilucidus] *To illustrate, explain*: rei dilucidandae causa, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 8.

dīlūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [diluceo] *Clear, bright*: **I.** Lit. (very rare): smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18.—More freq., **II.** Trop., of speech: *Clear, plain, distinct, evident* (in Cic. and Quint.): oratio, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: verbis uti, id. Inv. 1. 20 *fin.*; cf. verba, Quint. 8 prooem. § 26: sermo, id. ib. 5, 14, 33; 11, 1, 53: enunciatio, id. ib. 7, 3, 2, et al.—*Comp.*: omnia dilucidiora non ampliora facientes, Cic. Or. 5 *fin.*—*Sup.* does not occur.—*Adv.*: **a.** (acc. to *no.* I.) dilucidius flagrant, Plin. 37, 3, 12.—**b.** (acc. to *no.* II.) expedire, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 52; cf. explicare, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 117: planeque dicere, id. Or. 23 *fin.*; cf. dicere, Quint. 8, 6, 52: lex vetat. Cic. Vat. 15 *ad fin.*: docere, Liv. 39, 47, et al.—*Comp.*: Cels. 2, 4.—*Sup.*: Aug. ad Hier. Ep. 29, 2.

dīlūcŭlat, abat, 1. *v. impers.* [diluculum] *It grows light, it dawns*; perh. only Gell. 2, 29, 7; 7, 1, 6.

dīlūcŭlum, i, *n.* [diluceo] *Daybreak, dawn*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 105; 111; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19; Att. 16, 13, a; cf. Macr. S. 1, 3 *ad fin.*; Censor. 24.

* **dī-lūdĭum,** ii, *n.* [ludus] *A resting-time, intermission* between plays, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 47 Schmid.

dī-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To wash to pieces, wash away; to dissolve, dilute, cause to melt away* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: ne aqua lateres diluere posset, * Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 6: sata laeta boumque labores, Virg. G. 1, 326; cf. sanguine diluitur tellus, Furius Antias in Gell. 18, 11, 4: and unguenta lacrimis, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 53: alvum helleboro, Gell. 17, 15, 4: vulnus cruris aceto, Petr. 136, 7; cf. ulcus ovi albore, Scrib. Comp. 24: colorem, *i. e. to wash out, weaken*, Plin. 31, 7, 42; Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 62: amnes diluuntur, Plin. 31, 4, 39, et saep.

B. In partic., *To dissolve* any thing in a liquid, *i. e. to temper, dilute*: absinthia, Lucr. 4, 224; 6, 930; cf. Liv. 40, 4 *ad fin.*: helleborum, Pers. 5, 100: vinum, *i. e. to dilute with water*, Mart. 1, 107; v. under *Pa.*: favos lacte et miti Baccho, Virg. G. 1, 344; cf. Hymettia mella Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 2, 16: insignem baccam aceto, id. ib. 2, 3, 241: medicamentum aceto, Cels. 5, 20; Scrib. Comp. 158; 261, et al.: circaeam in vino, Plin. 27, 8, 38: rutam cum mero, Col. 6, 4, 2: medicamentum ex aqua, Scrib. Comp. 247, et saep.

II. Trop.: **1.** *To weaken, lessen, impair; to do away with, remove*: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut elevatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 42: res leves infirmare ac diluere, *opp.* confirmare, id. Rosc. Am. 15; so Quint. 9, 2, 80: molestias omnes (coupled with extenuare), Cic. Tusc. 3, 16; cf. curam multo mero, Ov. A. A. 1, 238: seriorem horam mero, id. Her. 19, 14; and vitium ex animo (Bacchus), Prop. 3, 17, 6. crimen, Cic. Mil. 27; so id. Brut. 80, 278; Liv. 4, 14; Quint. 7, 10, 12 (*opp.* objicere); 9, 2, 53 (coupled with negare), et saep.; cf. also Cic. Coel. 15; Liv. 45, 10; Quint. 4, 2, 26; 7, 1, 9; 11; 9, 2, 93; Ov. Rem. 695; Am. 2, 2, 37, et saep.: invidiam aliqua cavillatione, Suet. Vesp. 23: injurias aere pauco, *to atone for*, Gell. 20, 1, 31: omnes affectuum vires, Quint. 11, 1, 52: ejus auctoritatem, Sen. Ep. 29: memoriam tam praeclarae rei, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1.

* **2.** Analog. with its synon. dissolvere, *To resolve* a difficulty, *i. e. to explain*: mihi, quod rogavi, dilue, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 64.—Hence

dīlūtus, a, um, *Pa.* *Diluted, thin, weak* (perh. only post-Aug.): **1.** Lit.: potio (*opp.* meraca), Cels. 1, 3; cf. vinum dilutius pueris, senibus meracius, id. ib.; and potio quam dilutissima, id. ib.; hence also subst. dilutum, i, *n.*, *A liquid in which something has been dissolved, a solution*, Plin. 27, 7, 28: rubor. id. 22, 22, 46; cf. fulgor in hyacintho, id. 37, 9, 41; and amethystus dilutior, *paler*, id. ib. 40: urina, Cels. 2, 6: odor, *slight, faint*, *opp.* acutus, Plin. 15, 28, 33, et saep.—* **b.** Transf., of a wine-drinker: *Drunk*: (*opp.* abstemius), Aus. epist. a. Id. 11.—**2.** Trop. (borrowed from colors): *Clear, manifest*: dilutior erat defectus, Amm. 20, 3.—* *Adv.*: Gallos post haec dilutius (cautius?) esse poturos, Cic. Fontej. frgm. ap. Amm. 15, 12.

dīlūte, *adv.*, v. diluo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

dilutus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from diluo.

* **dīlŭvĭālis,** e, *adj.* [diluvium] *Of a deluge* or *flood*: irruptio, *i. e.* diluvium, Solin. 9.

dīlŭvĭes, em, *f.*, also **dīlŭvĭum,** ii, *n.*, and **dīlŭvĭo,** ōnis, *f.* (v. the follg.) [diluo] Lit., A washing away of the earth; hence transf., *An inundation, flood, deluge* (in all three forms only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; yet it is to be observed that in Seneca, in the Quaestt. Natt., diluvium is the technical designation for our general deluge; v. citation under *no.* *β*): (*a*) Diluvies, Lucr. 5, 256; 6, 292; Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40; 4. 14, 28; Plin. 9, 4, 3.—(*β*) Diluvium, Virg. A. 7, 228; 12, 205; Ov. M. 1, 434; Sen. Q. N. 3, 27; 29; Plin. Ep. 8, 17; Flor. 4, 2, 3.—(*γ*) Diluvio, Censor. 18 *med.*; Tert. Anim. 46.—**2.** Transf.: diluvio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti, *desolation, destruction*, Virg. A. 7, 228 (“*ex illa vastitate*,” Serv.); so Val. Fl. 6, 394.

1. diluvio, onis, v. diluvies, *no.* *γ*.

* **2. dīlŭvĭo,** are, *v. a.* [diluvies] *To inundate, to deluge*: Lucr. 5, 388.

diluvium, ii, v. diluvies, *no.* *β*.

† **dĭmăchae,** arum, *m.* = διμάχαι, *Soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback*, Anglice *dragoons*; a sort of troops among the Macedonians, Curt. 5, 13.

* **dī-mădesco,** dui, 3. *v. n.* *To melt away*: nives, Luc. 6, 479.

dī-māno, are, *v. n.* *To flow different ways, to spread abroad* (very rare): sub artus Flamma dimanat, * Catull. 51, 10: vitae ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic. Coel. 3.

* **dīmensĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dimetior] *A measuring*: quadrati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

dimensus, a, um, *Part.*, from dimetior.

† **dĭmĕter** (and **-trus**), a, um, *adj.* = διμετρος, *Of two measures* or *metres* (late Lat.): versus, *a dimeter*, Diom. p. 506 P.; and simply dimetrus, Ter. Maur. p. 2437 ib.

dī-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. dep. a.* *To measure* any thing according to the distance of its parts, *to measure out* (v. demetior, *init.*) (rare, but quite class.): studium dimetiendi coeli atque terrae, Cic. de Sen. 14, 49: et dinumerare syllabas, id. Or. 43, 147: campum ad certamen, Virg. A. 12, 117.

☞ In pass. signif.: columnae altitudo dimetiatur in partes duodecim, Vitr. 3, 3; so id. 5, 9: mirari se sollertiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59; so in the *part.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 5; 4, 17, 3; Virg. G. 1, 231; 2, 284.

dī-mēto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bound by measuring out; to mark out, to stake out* (rare; perh. only in the follg. passages): locum castris, Liv. 8, 38: eorum (siderum) cursus dimetati, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155; cf. dimetata signa, id. ib. 2, 43.

* **dĭmetrĭa,** ae, *f.* [dimeter] *A poem consisting of iambic dimeters*, Aus. Ep. 16, 104.

dīmĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimico] *A fight, combat, furious encounter* (freq. and good prose; perh. not in Sall.): **I.** Lit., Caes B. C. 3, 111, 2; so Hirt. B. G. 8, 11; 8, 18, 2; Liv. 25, 6 *ad fin.*; 31, 35 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 10; 17; Dom. 6; Frontin. Strat. 2, 1, 11; 12; 2, 9, 6, et saep. In plur., Caes. B. G. 7, 86, 3; Auct. B. Alex. 11, 3; 22 *fin.*; Frontin. Strat. 1, 11, 12.—(*β*) *c. gen.*: proelii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, § 5: universae rei, *a pitched battle, general engagement*, Liv. 1, 38; for which universa, id. 22, 32.—**II.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere: *A combating, struggling; a contest*: non modo contentione, sed etiam *dimicatione* elaborandum, Cic. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.*: talis in remp. nostram labor, assiduitas, dimicatio, id. Balb. 2 *fin.*; so Liv. 10, 24; Quint. 5, 7, 3; 6, 4, 4; 8, 3, 13, et al.—(*β*) *c. gen.*: vitae, *i. e. a perilous contest*, Cic. Planc. 32, so capitis, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; cf. capitis, famae fortunarumque omnium, id. Rabir. perd. 2, 5; and fortunae (coupled with discrimen), id. Sull. 28.

dī-mĭco, avi (e. g. dimicavere, Vellej. 2, 85, 1; dimicaverant, Caes. B. C. 2, 4, 3; dimicassent, Vellej. 2, 85, 5, et al.; on the contrary, dimicuisse, only in Ov. Am. 2, 7, 2), atum, 1. *v. n.* Lit., To brandish one's weapons against the enemy, *i. e.*, *To fight, struggle, contend* (very freq. and quite class.; 38 times in Caes. alone; in Sall., Virg., and Hor. not at all).

I. Lit.: manum conserere atque armis dimicare, Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 4: so armis cum aliquo, Nep. Milt. 1, 2: ferro pro patria, Liv. 1, 24: acie cum aliquo, id. 2, 49 *ad fin.*; for which, in acie, Caes. B. G. 7, 64, 2: proelio, id. ib. 5, 16, 2; 6, 31, 1; 7, 6, 3; B. C. 3, 43 *fin.*; cf. the follg.: equitatu, Nep. Eum. 3 *fin.*: navibus in flumine, Auct. B. Alex. 28, 2: adversus aliquem, Nep. Milt. 4 *fin.*: pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, et saep.: tuto dimicare, Caes. B. G. 3, 24, 2; so abs., id. ib. 2, 21, 5; 3, 17 *fin.*; 5, 49, 4 and 6; 6, 7, 4, et saep.—Impers.: ancipiti proelio dimicatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 63, 3; so proelio, id. ib. 1, 41, 3; 3, 72, 3, et al.; and without proelio, id. B. G. 5, 16, 1; B. C. 3, 85, 3; Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; cf. also in mortem dimicabatur, Vellej. 2, 85, 4, et al. In partic. of gladiatorial combats, Suet. Caes. 26; 39; Calig. 27; 30; Claud. 21; Plin. 8, 7, 7, et al.—**b.** With an abstr. subject: leonum feritas inter se non dimicat, Plin. H. N. 7 prooem. *fin.*

II. Transf. beyond the milit. sphere: *To struggle, to strive, to contend*: omni ratione erit dimicandum, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: dimicantes competitores, Liv. 6, 41: sic vester sapiens magno aliquo emolumento commotus cum causa, si opus fuerit, dimicabit, *will go into battle with an action at law*, Cic. Fin. 2, 17 *ad fin.* Otto *N. cr.*: de sua potentia periculo civitatis, Cic. Att. 7, 3; esp. with the accessory idea of risk, hazard: reos, de capite, de fama, de civitate, de fortunis, de liberis dimicantes (for which, shortly before, qui auderent se et salutem suam *in discrimen afferre*), Cic. Sest. 1; so de honore et gloria (for which, shortly before, de vita, de gloria *in discrimen vocantur*), id. Off. 1, 24, 83 Beier.: de vita gloriae causa, id. Arch. 10, 23; cf. de vita, id. ib. 11 *fin.*; Liv. 24, 26: de omnibus fortunis reip., Pompej. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 D.: de fama, Nep. Timoth. 4, 3: de liberis, Liv. 3, 44 *fin.*; and even de repulsa, *i. e. at the risk of one*, id. 6, 40. Cf. also, ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, Liv. 2, 12.—**b.** In Tertullian, borrowed from the lang. of gladiators (v. supra, *no.* I.): ad hanc jam lineam dimicabit nostra congressio, Tert. Pudic. 6; id. adv. Marc. 1, 7.

* **dīmĭdĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dimidio] *A halving, dividing into halves*: salutis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 24.

dīmĭdĭo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dimidius] *To divide into two halves, to halve.* As a finite verb only once in Tertullian: Tert. de Carn. Chr. 5. But freq. and quite class. in the perf. part. dimidiatus, *Halved, to the middle, half* (acc. to Var. in Gell. 3, 14, applied to a whole, which is divided into halves; whereas dimidius is applied to a half; or, as Gellius rightly explains it, "*dimidiatum* nisi ipsum, quod divisum est, dici haud convenit; *dimidium* vero est, non quod ipsum dimidiatum est, sed quae ex dimidiato pars altera est." Cf., however, dimidius, *no.* 1): homines dimidiati, Cato in Gell. l. l.; cf. id. R. R. 151, 3: and comic., procumbunt dimidiati (*with half the body*), dum appetunt, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165; cf. also transf., dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, id. Men. 1, 2, 45: luna, Cato in Plin. 16, 39, 75; cf. mensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52; Tusc. 2, 16: vas vini, Enn. in Gell. l. l.: porcus, Lucil. ib.; cf. Suet. Tib. 34; and Capitol. Pertin. 12: solea, Lucil. in Gell. l. l.: librum, fabulam legi, Var. ib.; cf. exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, dimidiatis fere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66. So the comic verse respecting Terence: tu quoque, tu in summis, o dimidiate Menander, *etc.*, Caes. in Suet. Vita Ter. *fin.*

dimidium, ii, v. the follg.

dī-mĭdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [medius] *Half* (for the differ. between it and dimidiatus, v. under dimidio).

1. As an adj., until the Aug. per. only in connection with pars, e. g., dimidiam partem nationum subegit, Plaut. Curc. 3, 77; so id. Aul. 4, 10, 37; Rud. 4, 4, 79; Lucr. 1, 618 *sq.*; 5, 720; Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103; Rosc. Com. 11, 32; Fam. 13, 29, 4; Caes. B. G. 6, 31, 5; B. C. 1, 27; 3, 101 (twice); Auct. B. Alex. 14, 5; Sall. J. 64, 5; Suet. Caes. 42; Aug. 101 (cf. id. Tib. 23); Frontin. Strat. 2, 3, 21; Ov. F. 5, 122; Trist. 1, 2, 44, et saep. Since the Aug. per., esp. in poets, also with other substantives, instead of dimidiatus (v. dimidio): annus, Manil. 3, 393: mullus (*opp.* lupus totus), Mart. 2, 37: Curios, Juv. 8, 4 Rup.: crus, id. 13, 95: vultus, id. 15, 57: Memnone, id. 15, 5: forma circuli, Plin. 2, 59, 66: clepsydrae, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 5: labro basia dare, *i. e. slightly*, Mart. 2, 10 and 22. So of busts: Priapus, Mart. 11, 18; cf. Cicero's pun on the half-length likeness of his brother Quintus: frater meus dimidius major est quam totus, in Macr. S. 2, 3 (the word dimidius, for dimidiatus, belongs prob. to Macrob. himself). So of persons of mixed descent: dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, *half patrician and half plebeian*, Liv. 4, 2.

2. Subst.: **a.** Dimidium, ii, *n.* *The half* (very freq. in all periods and kinds of writing): horae, Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14, 11; so *c. gen.*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 73; Aul. 2, 4, 12; Bacch. 5, 2, 67; 71, et saep.: *absol.*, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 87; so id. Aul. 2, 4, 14; Pseud. 4, 7, 68; 5, 2, 29; Pers. 1, 2, 17, et saep. The *abl.* dimidio, with comparatives, as: dimidio minus opinor, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 35; so Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; Flacc. 20, 46; Verr. 2, 3, 33; Caes. B. G. 5, 13, 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 318, et saep.—**b.** Rarely dimidia, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *The half*: verbenaca decocta in aqua ad dimidias, Plin. 25, 12, 73.

dī-mĭnŭo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To break into small pieces, to dash to pieces, to break* (v. deminuo) (rare; perh. only ante-class.): Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 109: caput illi homini, id. Men. 2, 2, 30: caput tuum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33: cerebrum tibi, id. Ad. 4, 2, 32.

dīmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimitto] *A sending in different directions, a sending out, sending forth* (very rare): dimissiones libertorum ad fenerandas provincias, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 46: sanguinis, *i. e. blood-letting*, Gell. 10, 8 *in lemm.*—* **2.** *A dismissing, discharging*: propugnatorum atque remigum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33.

dīmissor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A remitter, pardoner* (eccl. Lat.): peccatorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10, et al.

dīmissoriae literae dicuntur, quae vulgo *apostoli* dicuntur (*a notice sent to a higher judge*). Dimissoriae autem dictae, quod causa ad eum, qui appellatus est, dimittitur, Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 106; cf. with Marcian. ib. 49, 6, 1.

dimissus, a, um, *Part.*, from dimitto.

dī-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* *To send different ways, to send apart*, i. e.,

I. *To send out* or *forth* in different directions, *to send about* (quite class.)—(*a*) *c. acc.*: Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, Cic. Quint. 6, 2; so consules designatos circum provincias, Suet. Aug. 64: literas circum municipia, Caes. B. C. 3, 22, 1; cf. literas circa praefectos, Liv. 42, 51: literas per omnes provincias, Caes. B. C. 3, 79, 4; with which cf. nuncios per agros, id. B. G. 6, 31, 2: librum per totam Italiam, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2: edicta per provincias, Suet. Galb. 10: certos per litora, Virg. A. 1, 577, et saep.: nuncios tota civitate Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 9: nuncios in omnes partes, id. ib. 4, 19, 2; 4, 34, 5; 5, 53, 4; cf. id. ib. 5, 49, 8; and poet., Ov. M. 3, 381: praefectos in finitimas civitates, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, 3; cf. Manlium Faesulas, Sall. C. 27, et saep.: nuncios ad Centrones, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 39, 1; so with *ad*, id. ib. 6, 34, 8; B. C. 1, 52 *fin.*; 3, 79, 5; 3, 112, 6, et al.: legatos quoquoversus, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 2; so id. ib. 7, 4, 5; B. C. 1, 36, 2: dimissos equites pabulandi causa, id. ib. 1, 80, 3; cf. equitatum, id. B. G. 7, 71, 5; and omnem ab se equitatum, id. ib. § 1.—Trop.: animum ignotas in artes, Ov. M. 8, 188.—(*β*) *Sine acc.*: dimisit circum omnes propinquas regiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 6; so per provincias, Liv. 29, 37: ad amicos, Cic. Tull. frgm. § 22; cf. also in omnes partes, Caes. B. G. 6, 43, 1.

II. *To separate* a multitude, *to break up, dissolve*; and subjectively, *to dismiss* (from one's self), *to discharge, disband*: senatu dimisso, Cic. Lael. 3, 12; so senatum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65: concilium, id. Leg. 2, 12, 31; Vatin. 2, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 1, 31; 1, 33, 2; 2, 32, et saep.; cf. conventum, Sall. C. 21 *fin.*: exercitum (a standing military *t. t.*; cf. Vellej. 2, 52, 4), Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 6; 1, 9, 5; 1, 10, 3; 1, 11, 1, et saep.: plures manus (coupled with diducere, and *opp.* continere manipulos ad signa), Caes. B. G. 6, 34, 5: delectum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 15: convivium, *to break up*, Liv. 36, 29; Tac. A. 15, 30, et saep.—And then,

III. In gen., *To send away* either an individual or a body; *to let go, discharge, dismiss, release.*

1. Lit.: aliquem ab se et amandare in ultimas terras, Cic. Sull. 20, 57; so aliquem ab se, id. Fam. 13, 63; Nep. Att. 4, 2: discedentem aliquem non sine magno dolore, id. ib. 12, 18 *fin.*: aliquos aequos placatosque, id. Or. 10, 34: so aliquem incolumem, Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 4; 1, 23, 3; Just. 7, 6, 6, et al.: impunitum, Sall. C. 51, 5: saucium ac fugatum, Nep. Hann. 4: neminem nisi victum, id. ib. 3, et saep.; cf. also aliquem ludos pessumos, *i. e.* pessime ludificatum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 12: uxorem, *i. e. to put her away, repudiate her*, Suet. Caes. 1; Aug. 62; 63; 69; Tib. 7; Ner. 35; Just. 11, 11, 5, et al.; cf. also aliquam e matrimonio, Suet. Tib. 49; v. also under *no.* 2: creditorem, *i. e. to pay him*, Papin. Dig. 31, 72: debitorem, *i. e. to forgive him the debt*, Ulp. ib. 50, 9, 4: equos, of soldiers who begin the fight on foot, Tac. Agr. 37 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 60; Virg. A. 10, 366 Serv.; but also in order to flee, Caes. B. C. 3, 69 *fin.*: hostem ex manibus, id. ib. 1, 64, 2; so id. ib. 3, 49, 2; cf. also Demosthenem e manibus, *to put out of one's hands, to lay down*, Cic. Or. 30: milites in oppidum, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 2.—*Abs.*: dimittam, ut te velle video, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 106; so Cic. de Or. 1, 28; Quint. 11, 3, 86, et al.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate objects: eum locum, quem ceperant, *to abandon, desert*, Caes. B. C. 1, 44, 4; so Italiam, id. ib. 1, 25, 4: ripas, id. B. G. 5, 18 *fin.*: complura oppida, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: provinciam, Liv. 40, 43: Phrygiam Paphlagoniamque, Just. 38, 5, 6: captam Trojam, Ov. M. 13, 226, et saep.: fortunas morte, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12; cf. patrimonium, id. Caecin. 26 *fin.*: speratam praedam ex manibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 1: signa ex metu, id. B. C. 3, 69 *fin.*; cf. arma, Sen. Ep. 66 *ad fin.*; Luc. 3, 367, et saep.

2. Trop.: *To* (voluntarily) *let go* a thing, *i. e. to give up, abandon, forego*: ista philosophia, quae nunc prope dimissa revocatur, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 11; so rem saepius frustra tentatam, Caes. B. C. 1, 26 *fin.*: exploratam victoriam, id. B. G. 7, 52, 2: oppugnationem, id. ib. 7, 17, 4; B. C. 3, 73, 1: occasionem rei bene gerendae, id. B. G. 5, 57, 1; cf. id. B. C. 1, 72, 4; 3, 25, 4; and rei gerendae facultatem, id. ib. 1, 28, 2; 3, 97, 1: omnem rei frumentariae spem, id. ib. 1, 73, 1: conditiones pacis, id. ib. 1, 26, 2: principatum, id. B. G. 6, 12, 6: tempus, id. ib. 2, 21 *fin.*; Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 89: suum jus (*opp.* retinere), id. Balb. 13, 31: vim suam, id. Fam. 9, 12: libertatem, id. Planc. 34 *fin.*: amicitias, id. Lael. 21: commemorationem nominis nostri, id. Arch. 11 *fin.*: quaestionem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 30: curam, id. Att. 14, 11; Tac. Or. 3: praeterita, instantia, futura pari oblivione, id. Hist. 3, 36: matrimonia, Suet. Calig. 25: fugam, Virg. A. 11, 706: coeptum iter, Ov. M. 2, 598: cursus, id. ib. 11, 446, et saep.: tantam fortunam ex manibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 37 *fin.*: studium et iracundiam suam reipublicae dimittere, i. q. condonare, *to sacrifice to the good of the state*, id. B. C. 3, 69, 3; cf. tributa alicui, *i. e. to remit*, Tac. H. 3, 55.

dimotus, a, um, *Part.*, from dimoveo

dī-mŏvĕo, ōvi, ōtum (DISMOTUM, v. infra), 2. *v. a.* (not freq. before the Aug. per; in Caes. and Quint. not at all; perh. also not in Cic., in whose writings demovere appears every where to be the better reading),

I. *To move from one another, to part, put asunder, separate, divide:* terram aratro, Virg. G. 2, 513; cf. glebas aratro, Ov. M. 5, 341; so aera (coupled with dispellere umbras), Virg. A. 5, 839; cf. auras, id. ib. 9, 645; cinerem foco, Ov. M. 8, 642: undas, Lucr. 6, 892; Ov. M. 4, 708; cf. aquas, id. Her. 18, 80; 19, 48: rubum, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 7. Poet.: ubi sol radiis terram dimovit obortis (preceded by ubi roriferis terram nox obruit umbris), *cleaves the earth, lays it open*, Lucr. 6, 870.—Hence

B. Transf., of a multitude of persons or things: *To separate from each other; to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismiss:* humantem umbram polo, Virg. A. 3, 589; 4, 7; cf. gelidam umbram coelo, id. ib. 11, 210: obstantes propinquos, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 51: turbam, Tac. H. 3, 31; 80; Suet. Galb. 19; cf. dimotis omnibus, Tac. H. 2, 49; cf. VTEI EA BACANALIA SEI QVA SVNT .... DISMOTA SIENT, *i. e. be dissolved, abolished*, S. C. de Bacchan. *fin.*—**2.** *To separate* from something; *to remove:* **a.** Lit.: quos (equites) spes societatis a plebe dimoverat, Sall. J. 42, 1; Plin. 8, 7, 7 *fin.:* dimovit perfregitque custodias Poena, Plin. Pan. 49: parietes, Tac. A. 6, 24: plagulas (lecticae), Suet. Tit. 10, et al.—**b.** Trop.: gaudentem patrios findere sarculo Numquam dimoveas, ut, *etc.*, *thou canst never entice away, in order to*, etc., Hor. Od. 1, 1, 13.

II. *To move to and fro, to put in motion* (cf. dimitto, *no.* I.) (so perh. only in Celsus): superiores partes, Cels. 3, 27, 3; so manus, id. 2, 14 *ad fin.:* se inambulatione levi, id. 4, 24, et al.

Dindȳmus (os), i, *m.*, Δίνδυμον, *A mountain in Mysia near Cyzicum, sacred to Cybele*, Plin. 5, 32, 40; Prop. 3, 22, 3; Catull. 63, 91; Ov. F. 4, 249. Also **Dindyma,** orum, *n.*, Δίνδυμα, τά, Virg. A. 9, 618; 10, 252; Ov. M. 2, 223; Fast. 4, 234.—Hence, **II. Dindȳmēne,** es, *f.*, Δινδυμήνη, *The goddess Cybele, who was worshiped there*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 5.

Dīnŏmăche, es, *f.*, Δεινομάχη, *The mother of Alcibiades;* hence poet.: Dinomaches ego sum, as much as to say, *I am a person of quality*, Pers. 4, 20.

dīnŭmĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [dinumero] *A counting over, reckoning up, enumeration* (very rare): noctium ac dierum, Cic. Rep. 3, 2 *fin.;* cf. (dierum), Paul. Sent. 5, 33: (personarum), id. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 16.—As a figure of speech, i. q. the Gr. ἀπαρίθμησις, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; also quoted in Quint. 9, 1, 35, who, however, does not regard it as a figure, ib. 9, 3, 91 Spald.

dī-nŭmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To count over, reckon up, enumerate* (quite class.; not in Caes.): stellas, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: annos, id. Rep. 2, 15; cf. horas, Plin. 2, 73, 75: tempora, * Virg. A. 6, 691: noctes, Ov. M. 11, 574, et al.: syllabas (coupled with dimetiri), Cic. Or. 43, 147: spoliata templa, Quint. 6, 1, 3: generos ex caede jacentes, Ov. Her. 14, 80: generis gradus, id. Fast. 2, 622.—*Abs.:* centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, Cic. Att. 16, 9 *fin.*—**2.** In Plaut. and Ter. in partic., a mercantile *t. t.:* *To count out, pay out* money: argentum, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 68; 3, 1, 17; 31; so stipendium ibus, id. Mil. 1, 1, 74; cf. viginti minas illi, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.

† **dĭ-nūmĭum,** ii, *n.* [vox hibr., from δίς and numus] *A tax of two* numi, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 2.

Dĭo or **-ōn,** ōnis, *m.*, Δίων, *A brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius, of Syracuse, the pupil and friend of Plato.* His life is written by Nepos and Plutarch; cf. also Cic. Tusc. 5, 35; de Or. 34.

† **dĭōbŏlāris,** e, *adj.* [vox hibr., from διώβολον, and the Lat. ending aris] *That costs* or *is worth two* oboli: scorta, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 58; cf. id. frgm. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93; Fest. p. 56: anus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 64.

Dĭŏchăres, is, *m.* *A freedman of Caesar*, Cic. Att. 11, 6 *fin.*—Hence Diocharinae literae, id. ib. 13, 45.

Dĭoclētĭānus, i, *m.* C. Aurelius Valerius, *A Roman emperor from* 284–305 A.D., Aurel. Vict. Caes. 38; Epit. 39; Eutrop. 9, 13 *sq.;* before his accession to the throne named Diocles, Aur. Vict. Ep. 39.

Dĭŏdōrus, i, *m.*, Διόδωρος, **I.** *A peripatetic philosopher, a pupil of Critolaus*, Cic. Fin. 5, 5; Acad. 2, 24; 42; Tusc. 5, 30 *sq.*—**II.** *A famous dialectician*, Cic. Fat. 6; Plin. 7, 53, 54; cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 4.—**III.** Siculus, *A well-known historian of the time of Augustus.* His work, entitled Βιβλιοθήκη, of which a portion is still extant, is mentioned by Plin. H. N. praef. § 25.

Dĭŏdŏtus, i, *m.*, Διόδοτος, *A stoic, and teacher of Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 90; Fam. 9, 4; 13, 16; Att. 2, 20; Acad. 2, 36; Tusc. 5, 39, et saep.; Tac. Or. 30.

† **dĭoecēsis,** is, *f.* = διοίκησις, *A governor's jurisdiction, a district*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4 (ib. 13, 53 and 67, written as pure Greek); Cod. Theod. 7, 6, 3; Amm. 17, 7.—Hence, **II.** In eccl. Lat.: *A bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese*, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *med.;* sometimes also *a parish*, id. 9, 16.

† **dĭoecētes,** ae, *m.* = διοικητής, *An overseer of the revenue, royal treasurer*, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 22; 10, 28.

Dĭŏgĕnes, is, *m.*, Διογένης, **I.** Apolloniates, *A celebrated Ionian philosopher, pupil of Anaximenes.* Cic. N. D. 1, 12.—**II.** *The well-known cynic philosopher of Sinope*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43; 3, 23; 5, 32; N. D. 3, 34; Mur. 36, et saep.—**III.** *A stoic, teacher of Carneades and Laelius*, Cic. Div. 1, 3; 2, 43; Fin. 2, 8; 3, 10; Tusc. 4, 3; de Sen. 7, et saep.—**IV.** *A friend of M. Coelius Rufus*, Cic. Fam. 2, 12; Coel. ib. 8, 8 *fin.*

† **dĭōgmītae,** arum, *m.* = ΔΙΩΓΜΙΤΑΙ [from διωγμός, pursuit] *A sort of light-armed frontier troops kept for the pursuit of robbers*, Amm. 27, 9; Capitol. Anton. Philos. 21.

Dĭŏmēdes, is, *m.*, Διομήδης, **I.** *A son of Tydeus, king of Aetolia, and Deipyle, the successor of Adrastus in Argos;* a famous hero at the siege of Troy, after the destruction of which he went to Appulia, where he founded Argyrippa (*Arpi*), Ov. M. 13, 100 *sq.;* 14, 457; 492 *sq.;* Virg. A. 1, 752; 8, 9; 11, 226 *sq.;* Hor. S. 1, 5, 92; A. P. 146; Just. 20, 1, et saep.: Diomedis Campus, *the region lying about Arpi, to which* Cannae *also belonged*, Liv. 25, 10; cf. Fest. p. 56; Mannert Ital. 2, 84.—Deriv., **II. Dĭŏmēdēus** (also written **-ĭus**), a, um, *adj.* *Of Diomedes:* enses, Ov. M. 15, 806: furtum, *i. e. the rape of the Trojan Palladium*, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 179; called also ausa, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 479: agri, *i. e. Aetolian*, Mart. 13, 93; on the contrary, arces, *the cities founded by Diomedes in Italy*, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 163. So too Diomedea (insula), *an island* or *group of islands in the Adriatic, on the coast of Appulia*, now *St. Domenico, St. Nicola*, and *Caprara*, Mel. 2, 7, 13; Plin. 3, 26, 30; cf. id. 12, 1, 3; Fest. p. 57; Mannert Ital. 2, 25.—Hence the birds of that place (acc. to the fable of the metamorphosed companions of Diomedes) are called Diomedeae aves, Plin. 10, 44, 61; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 11, 271; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 28.—**III.** *A king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives to be eaten by his horses; overcome at last by Hercules*, Serv. Virg. A. 8, 300; 1, 752. Hence Diomedei equi, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2 praef. 12; Aus. Idyll. 19, 9; cf. Claud. in Rufin. 1, 254.

Dĭōne, es (**-a,** ae; Cic. N. D. 3, 23), *f.*, Διώνη, **I.** *The mother of Venus*, Cic. l. l.; Hyg. Praef.; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 433.—Hence **Dionaeus,** a, um: vestis, *the garment worked by Dione for her daughter*, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cel. 102.—Far more freq. as in Greek, **II.** *Venus*, Ov. F. 2, 461; 5, 309; Am. 1, 14, 33; A. A. 2, 593; 3, 3, et al.—Hence, **2. Dĭōnaeus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of Dione* (*Venus*): mater, *Venus* herself (with reference to Aeneas), Virg. A. 3, 19; hence also Dionaeus Caesar, as the descendant of Iulus, Aeneas, and consequently of Venus, id. Ecl. 9, 47: columba, *sacred to Venus*, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 80, so flores, Col. 10, 286: antrum, *Dione's grotto*, as the scene of love and love-songs, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 39.

Dionysiacus, a, um, v. Dionysus, *no.* II. 3.

Dionysias, adis, v. Dionysus, *no.* II. 2.

1. Dĭŏnȳsĭus, ii, *m.*, Διονύσιος, *The name of several celebrated Greeks;* esp., **I.** *The elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse*, Nep. Dio 1; Reg. 2; Just. 20, 1; Cic. Tusc 5, 20 *sq.;* N. D. 3, 33 *sq.*, et al.—**II.** *His son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse*, Nep. Dio 3 *sq.;* Just. 21, 1 *sq.;* Cic. Tusc. 3, 12; Fam. 9, 18; Val. Max. 6, 9, 6 *ext.*—**III.** Heracleotes, *A pupil of Zeno of Citium, at first a stoic, afterward a Cyrenaic*, Cic. Fin. 5, 31; Tusc. 2, 25; 3, 9; Acad. 2, 22 *ad fin.*—**IV.** *A stoic, cotemporary with Cicero*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11.

2. Dionysius, a, um, v. the follg., *no.* II. 1.

Dĭŏnȳsus or **-os,** i, *m.*, Διόνυσος, *The Greek name of Bacchus* (not in the Aug. poets), Cic. N. D. 3, 21; 23; Att. in Macr. S. 6, 5; Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 13; Aus. Epigr. 30.—**II.** Derivv., **1. Dĭŏnȳsĭa, a.** orum, *n.*, Διονύσια, τά (*sc.* ἱερά), *The festival of Bacchus*, in Greece celebrated every three years (Lat. Bacchanalia) Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 45; Cist. 1, 1, 91; 1, 3, 8; Pseud. 1, 1, 57; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 110 Don.; ib. 4, 4, 11.—**b.** ae, *f.*, *A celebrated Roman danseuse*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8; Gell. 1, 5.—**2. Dĭŏnȳsĭas,** ădis, *f.*, *A precious stone, of a black color*, Plin. 37, 10, 57.—**3. Dĭŏnȳsĭăcus,** a, um: ludi, *i. q.* Liberalia, Aus. Ecl. de Feriis Rom. 29.

† **dĭŏpĕtes,** is, *m.* = διοπετής (falling from heaven): rana, *A sort of frog, rain-frog*, Plin. 32, 7, 24; ib. 10, 50.

† **dĭoptra,** ae, *f.* = δίοπτρα, *An optical instrument*, fitted with sights, to measure the height of places, Vitr. 8, 6; for measuring the sun's shadow, Plin. 2, 69, 69.

† **Dĭos bălănus,** i, *m.* = Διὸς βάλανος. *A kind of chestnut*, perh. *the large, sweet chestnut*, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

† **Dĭos pneuma,** ătis, *f.* = Διὸς πνεῦμα, *A species of rosemary*, App. Herb. 79.

† **Dĭospȳros,** i, *m.* = Διόσπυρος, *The name of a plant, stone-crop*, Plin. 27, 11, 74.

† **dĭōta,** ae, *f.* = διώτη, *A two-handled vessel, a wine-jar*, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 8.

Dĭŏvis, is, *m.* [acc. to G. F. Grotefend, merely an Umbrian protraction of Dis] *The old Italian* (Umbrian) *name for Jupiter*, acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 10, 20; Gell. 5, 12.

‡ **diox,** genus piscis frequens in Ponto, Fest. p. 56.

Dīphĭlus, i, *m.*, Δίφιλος, **I.** *A celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Plautus*, Plaut. Casin. prol. 32; Rud. prol. 32; Ter. Ad. prol. 6; Vellej. 1, 16, 3.—**II.** *An architect of Quintus Cicero*, Cic. Q. 3, 1, 1.

† **diphrȳges,** is, *f.* = διφρυγές, τό, *A sort of copper ore, tutty*, Plin. 34, 13, 37; Cels. 5, 7, 22; Scrib. Comp. 227 and 247.

† **diphthongus,** i, *f.* = δίφθογγος, *A diphthong*, Marc. Cap. 3; Prisc. p. 561 P., et al.

† **dĭphȳes,** is, *f.* = διφυής, *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 57.

† **diplinthĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = διπλίνθιος, *Two bricks thick:* parietes, Vitr. 2, 8.

† **diplŏïs,** ïdis, *f.* = διπλοΐς, *A double robe to be wrapped around the body, a cloak, mantle*, Sulpic. Sever. Hist. sacr. 1, 35 (Sam. 1, 24, 5, transl. of the Hebr. מְעִיל, for which the Vulg. has chlamys); Acro on Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25; perh. also Nov. in Non. 316, 5.

† **diplōma,** ătis, *n.* = δίπλωμα, *A letter folded double*, viz.: **1.** *A state letter of recommendation* given to persons traveling to the provinces, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3; Att. 10, 17, 4; Pis. 37.—**2.** At a later per., in gen., *A document drawn up by a magistrate*, and which contained any favor or privilege for a person, *a diploma*, Suet. Aug. 50; Calig. 38; Ner. 12; Oth. 7; Sen. Clem. 1, 10 *fin.;* Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 27, et al.

‡ **diplōmārĭus,** ii, *m.* [diploma] *One who carried out the imperial letters of recommendation*, Inscr Orell. *no.* 2917.

† **dipsăcus,** i, *f.* = δίψακος, *The plant teasel,* Dipsacus fullonum, L.; Plin. 27, 9, 47.

† **dipsas,** ădis, *f.* = διψάς, *A kind of serpent whose bite causes violent thirst;* acc. to Schneider, the Coluber Vipera, L.; Luc. 9, 610; 718; 754; Sil. 3, 313.—**2.** *A fitting name given to an old bawd,* Ov. Am. 1, 8, 2.

† **diptĕros,** on, *adj.* = δίπτερος, *With two wings:* aedes, Vitr. 3, 1, 7 praef.

† **diptōta,** ōrum, *n.* = δίπτωτα, In the later grammar., *Nouns that have only two cases,* Diomed. p. 288 P.; Prisc. p. 672 ib., et saep.; cf. also diptotos forma, Ars Consent. p. 2033 *fin.* ib.

† **diptўcha,** ōrum, *n.* = δίπτυχα, *A writing-tablet of two leaves* (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 1; Symm. Ep. 2, 80; 5 54, et al.

Dipўlon, i, *n.*, Δίπυλον, *A gate at Athens that closed the Ceramicus, and through which one passed in going to the Academy,* Cic. Fin. 5, 1; Liv. 31, 24.

† **dipўros,** on, *adj.* = δίπυρος, *Twice burned:* Phaethon, Mart. 4, 47.

Dirae, arum, v. dirus, *no.* I. 2.

Dirca, ae, v. Dirce, *ad init.*

Dirce, ēs (*acc.* Dircam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 65). *f.*, Δίρκη, *A fountain northwest of Thebes, in Boeotia,* Plin. 4, 7, 12; Ov. M. 2, 239: Stat. Th. 1, 38; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 226.—**B.** Meton., **1.** Poet. for *The region lying around this fountain,* Stat. Th. 2, 322.—**2.** *The wife of the Theban prince Lycus,* who, on account of her cruelty to Antiope, was tied to a bull by Amphion and Zetheus, and dragged about till dead, and was afterward thrown (changed, acc. to the fable) into the above-named fountain, Prop. 3, 15, 13; Hyg. Fab. 7 and 8; Plaut. l. l.—Deriv., **II. Dircaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Dircean;* hence (*pars pro toto*), *Boeotian:* Thebae, Prop. 3, 17, 33; cf. ager, Stat. Ach. 1, 12, and arva, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 320: Amphion, Virg. E. 2, 24: cygnus, *i. e. Pindar,* Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25: heros, *i. e. Polynices,* Stat. Th. 2, 142, et saep.

Dircenna, ae, *f.* *A fountain in Spain, near Bilbilis,* Mart. 1, 50.

dīrectārĭus, ii, *m.* [dīrigo] *One who sneaks into a house in order to steal* (very rare), "Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 7;" Paul. Sent. 5, 4.

dīrecte, *adv.* *Directly,* etc.; v. dirigo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*, *no.* a.

* **dīrectĭangŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [directus-angulus] *Right-angled,* Marc. Cap. 6, p. 230.

* **dīrectĭlīnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [directus-linea] *Rectilinear,* Marc. Cap. 6, 229.

dīrectim, *adv.* *Directly,* etc.; v. dirigo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*, *no.* d.

dīrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dirigo] (a very rare word) **I.** *A making straight* or *even, a leveling:* plana coagmentorum, Vitr. 7, 3.—* **2.** Concr., *A straight line,* App. de Mundo, p. 57.—**II.** *A directing* toward any thing, trop.: quaedam rationis ad veritatem, Quint. 3, 6, 30.

dīrecto, *adv.* *Directly,* etc.; v. dirigo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*, *no.* b.

* **dīrectōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [dirigo] *That directs, sends in any direction:* literae, Cod. Theod. 14, 15, 3.

* **dīrectūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A making straight, a leveling,* Vitr. 7, 3.

directus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from dirigo.

* **dīremptĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dirimo] *A separation:* aequitatis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1.

1. diremptus, a, um, *Part.*, from dirimo.

* **2. dĭremptus,** ūs, *m.* [dirimo] *A separation,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

dīreptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diripio] *A plundering, pillaging* (rare, but good prose): urbs relicta direptioni et incendiis, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2; cf. urbis Syracusarum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 52; * Caes. B. C. 2, 12, and oppidi (coupled with expugnatio), Suet. Claud. 21: profanorum sacrorumque, Quint. 8, 3, 69: sociorum (coupled with vexatio), Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18. In plur., Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2; Liv. 44, 1 *ad fin.*

dīreptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A plunderer* (very rare), Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27; Cat. 2, 9 *ad fin.*

1. direptus, a, um, *Part.*, from diripio.

* **2. dīreptus,** ūs, *m.* [diripio] *A plundering:* Spart. Sever. 19.

dĭrĭbĕo, without *perf.*, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [dishabeo, like dirimo, from dis-emo; cf. Wunder, Variae Lectt. Cod. Erf. p. CLIII. *sq.;* to keep apart, hence] pub. law *t. t.*, *To lay apart, separate* the tablets cast into the ballot-box in voting, according to their respective inscriptions (* according to Freund's Gesammtwörterbuch der Lat. Sprache, and most other authorities, diribeo signifies, *To distribute* to the people or the judges the tablets used by them in voting or passing sentence): dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabellae diribeantur, Cic. Pis. 40, 96; so tabellas, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1 (perh. also Planc. 20, 49; v. Wund. l. l. p. CXLI. *sq.*, and ed. Planc. p. 141): suffragia, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 1: sententias, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7; also absol., Var. R. R. 3, 5, 18.—* **2.** Transf.: qui gentes et regna diribet, Plin. 36, 15.

dĭrĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diribeo] *A separating* (* or *distributing*) *of the tablets used in voting,* Cic. Planc. 6, 14; Symm. Laud. in Patr. 3. p. 40 ed. Mai.

dĭrĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *The separater* (* or *distributor*) *of the tablets used in voting,* Cic. Pis. 15 *fin.;* Auct. or. post redit. in Senat. 11, 28; Aus. Grat. act. 5.—**2.** Transf.: *A distributor,* App. M. 2, 32, p. 137 ed. Oud.; Amm. 18, 5.

dĭrĭbĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* aedificium, in Dio Cass. 55, 8: τὸ δειριβιτώριον) [id.] *The place where the ballots were separated.* (* Acc. to other authorities (v. diribeo, supra), *A building where the ballots* (afterward also gold, presents to the people, *etc.*) *were distributed,* Suet. Claud. 18; Plin. 6, 40, 76.

dī-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. (*perf. sync.* direxti, Virg. A. 6, 57) *v. a.* To lay apart, *i. e. To lay straight, set in a straight line, to arrange, draw up* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: coronam si diviseris, arcus erit: si direxeris, virga, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10: tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 4; cf. ib. § 8; and crates, id. B. C. 3, 46, 5: naves ante portum, Liv. 37, 31; cf. naves in pugnam, id. 22, 19: vicos. *i. e. to build regularly,* id. 5, 55; cf. castella, Flor. 4, 12, 26: molem recta fronte, Curt. 4, 3, et saep.: regiones lituo, *i. e. to describe,* Cic. Div. 1, 17; cf. finem veterem viam regiam, Liv. 39, 27. Esp. freq., aciem, *to draw up the troops in battle array,* Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 5; Auct. B. Afr. 13, 2; Liv. 21, 47 *fin.;* 34, 28; Suet. Calig. 46; Frontin. Strat. 1, 12, 3; 2, 1, 4; 2, 2, 7; 12; 2, 3, 1; 8, et saep.; cf. also frontem, Quint. 2, 13, 3; 5, 13, 11.—* **b.** Perh. i. q. *To split apart, cleave in twain:* clipeatus elephantum ubi machaera dirigit, Plaut. Curc. 3, 54 (dub.); cf. "*dirigere* apud Plautum invenitur pro discidere," Fest. p. 53; v. Comm. p. 400.

B. In partic., with respect to the terminus: *To send in a straight line, to direct to* a place (so most freq.): ex vestigio ad castra Corneliana vela, Caes. B. C. 2, 25, 6; so aciem ad te, Catull. 63, 56: cursum ad litora, Caes. B. C. 3, 25, 4: iter ad Mutinam, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11, et saep. Afterward more freq. with *in:* equum in consulem, Liv. 2, 6: currum in hostem, Ov. M. 12, 78: tela manusque in corpus Aeacidae, Virg. A. 6, 57; Frontin. Strat. 3, 3, 4: hastam in te, Ov. M. 8, 66; id. ib. 8, 400; Frontin. Strat. 1, 6, 1: cursum in Africam, Vellej. 2, 19 *fin.:* cursum per auras in lucos, Virg. A. 6, 195, et saep.: navem eo, Nep. Chabr. 4, 2: gressum huc, Virg. A. 5, 162; 11, 855, et saep.; and poet. with the *dat.*. Ilo hastam, Virg. A. 10, 401, et saep.—Without designating the limit: ab iisdem (Etesiis) maritimi cursus (*i. e.* navium) celeres et certi diriguntur, *to be directed, steered,* Cic. N. D. 2, 53; so iter navis, Ov. F. 1, 4; and cursum, Frontin. Strat. 3, 13, 6; esp. freq. of shooting weapons with an aim: spicula, Virg. A. 7, 497; 11, 654; Ov. M. 12, 606: hastile, Virg. A. 12, 490: tela, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 18: sagittas, Suet. Dom. 19, et saep.; poet. also vulnera, Virg. A. 10, 140; Sil. 2, 92 Drak.; Tac. H. 2, 35; cf. vulnera alicui, Sen. Herc. Oet. 160.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: *To set in order, arrange* (so very rarely): materias divisione dirigere, Quint. 2, 6, 1.—Far more freq. (esp. in Cic. and Quint.; in Caes. not at all),

B. In partic.: aliquid ad *or* in aliquid, also aliqua re, *To direct, guide, arrange* a thing either *to* something (as its aim, scope) or *according to* something (as its norm): (*α*) With *ad:* meas cogitationes sic dirigo, non ad illam parvulam Cynosuram sed, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66; cf. orationem ad exempla, id. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.;* Quint. 10, 2, 1: judicium ad ea, id. ib. 6, 5, 2; id. ib. 12, 3, 8 cf. se ad ea effingenda, id. ib. 10, 1, 127; Tac. A. 4, 40, et saep.—In a different sense (viz., with ad equiv. to secundum; v. ad, *no.* I. D, 2): in verbis et eligendis et collocandis nihil non ad rationem, Cic. Brut. 37, 140; so vitam ad certam rationis normam, id. Mur. 2: leges hominum ad naturam, id. Leg. 2, 5 *fin.;* id. Or. 2 *fin.*, et saep.—(*β*) With *in* (not so in Cic.): tota mente (intentionem) in opus ipsum, Quint. 10, 3, 28; so communes locos in vitia, id. ib. 2, 1, 11; Frontin. Strat. 3, 2, 2, et saep.—(*γ*) *c. abl.* (so only in Cic.): quos (fines) utilitate aut voluptate dirigunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 20 *fin.;* so omnia voluptate, id. ib. 2, 22, 71: utilitatem honestate, id. Off. 3, 21, 83; id. de Or. 3, 49, 190.—(*δ*) Without an object: (divinatio) ad veritatem saepissime dirigit, Cic. Div. 1, 14 *ad fin.*—Hence

dīrectus, a, um, *Pa.* *Made straight, straight, direct,* whether horizontally or perpendicularly; *straight, level; upright, steep:* **1.** Lit.: auditus flexuosum iter habet, ne quid intrare possit, si simplex et directum pateret, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; cf. aes (tubae), *opp.* flexum, Ov. M. 1, 98: iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 79, 2: latera, id. B. G. 7, 72, 1; cf. trabes, id. ib. 7, 23, 1: ordo (olearum), Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: arcus, *opp.* obliquus, Ov. M. 2, 129: paries, *i. e. that cuts another at right angles,* Cic. Top. 4: ut directiores ictus fiant, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 1, 2: praeruptus locus utraque ex parte directus, Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 4; cf. id. ib. 2, 24, 3; and (Henna) ab omni aditu circumcisa atque directa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48 Zumpt *N. cr.:* cornu, Caes. B. G. 6, 26.—Subst.: in directo pedum VIII. esse, in anfracto XVI., *in a straight line,* Var. L. L. 7, 2, 83; so *opp.* anfractus and circuitio, Cic. Div. 2, 61 *fin.:* altitudo (montis) per directum IV. M. pass., Plin. 5, 22, 18; cf. id. 3, 5, 9, § 66, et al.: cadere in directum moderate (coupled with exire per devexum), Sen. Q. N. 6, 20.

2. Trop.: o praeclaram beate vivendi et apertam et simplicem et directam viam, Cic. Fin. 1, 18; cf. iter ad laudem id. Coel. 17, 41: vera illa et directa ratio, id. ib. 18: tristis ac directus senex, id. ib. 16, 38; cf. quid est in judicio? Directum, asperum, simplex, SI PARET HS IↃↃↃ DARI, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: percunctatio et denunciatio belli, Liv. 21, 19; cf. conciones, Just. 38, 3 *fin.* (v. obliquus); and verba, Cod. Just. 6, 23, 15: actio, Paul. Dig. 3, 5, 46; 9, 4, 26; Ulp. ib. 3, 5, 19, et saep.; cf. institutio (*opp.* precaria), Ulp. ib. 29, 1, 19: libertates (*opp.* fideicommissariae), id. ib. 29, 4, 12; and Maecian. ib. 28.

Adv.: **a.** directe, *Directly, straight* (very rare): dicere, Cic. Part. or. 7, 24.—Far more freq., **b.** Directo: directo deorsum ferri, Cic. N. D. 1, 25: directo transversas trabes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 2: ad fidem directo spectare, Cic. Part. or. 13, 46; so Liv. 1, 11 *fin.;* Sen. Ep. 66; Paul. Dig. 9, 4, 26; Scaev. ib. 32, 1, 103; Martian. ib. 40, 5, 55, et al.—* **c.** Directa: quo magis ursimus altum directa, *press deep down perpendicularly,* Lucr. 2, 198.—**d.** Directim (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34; Flor. *no.* 23, p. 365; Macr. S. 7, 12 *ad fin.;* 14 *med.*—*Comp.:* directius gubernare, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66.—*Sup.* seems not to occur either in the *adj.* or in the *adv.*

dĭrĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* [disĕmo, like diribeo, from dis-habeo] *To take apart; to part, separate, divide* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense),

I. Lit.: dirimi corpus distrahive, Cic N. D. 3, 12; cf. Lucr. 6, 1074; Col. 4, 18:

Tiberis Vejentem agrum a Crustumino dirimens, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 54; cf. castris Ilerdam, Luc. 4, 33; and sontes justis (Minos), Claud. in Rufin. 2, 477: oppida nostra unius diei itinere dirimuntur, *are separated from each other, apart,* Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 2; cf. diremptam mari gentem, id. Pan. 32; Liv. 22, 15; and abs., dirimente amne, id. 42, 39; Frontin. Strat. 2, 2, 8, et saep. Poet., of *cutting through* the waves in a ship, Stat. Theb. 5, 482.

II. Trop.: *To break off, interrupt, to disturb, put off, delay* (the fig. is orig. taken from combatants who are parted asunder, and transferred, like the opp. committere, to things; cf. dirimere infestas acies, dirimere iras, Liv. 1, 13): proelium nox, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 99; so proelium, Caes. B. C. 1, 40, *fin.*; Sall. J. 60 *fin.*; Liv. 37, 32; Frontin. Strat. 2, 10, 1; Virg. A. 5, 467, et al.; cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 9: pugnam, Liv. 27, 13: bellum, id. 27, 30; 40, 52; Virg. A. 12, 79: certamina, Ov. M. 5, 314, et saep. Hence also controversiam, *i. e. to adjust, compose,* Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: seditionem, Frontin. Strat. 1, 8, 6: litem, Ov. M. 1, 21: rem arbitrio, id. Fast. 6, 98, et saep.; used likewise of the (forcible) *separating, dissolving, breaking off* of a connection: conjunctionem civium, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: societatem, id. Sull. 2, 6; Liv. 8, 23: nuptias, Suet. Caes. 43: affinitatem, Tac. A. 12, 4: amicitias, id. ib. 6, 29; cf. Cic. Lael. 10, 34; hence also id. ib. 8, 27: pacem, Liv. 9, 8; Quint. 2, 16, 7: connubium, id. 4, 6, et saep. So too of the *interrupting, disturbing, breaking up* of a conversation, deliberation, *etc.*: colloquium, Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 4: sermonem, Cic. Rep. 1, 11: concilia populi, Liv. 1, 36 *ad fin.*: comitia, id. 40, 59, et al.; cf. abs., actum est eo die nihil: nox diremit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2. And hence, in gen.,

2. *To destroy, frustrate, bring to naught:* Lucr. 1, 115: auspicium dirimere, Liv. 8, 23 *ad fin.*; cf. rem susceptam, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31; and dirimere tempus et proferre diem, id. Div. 1, 39, 85: ea res consilium diremit, Sall. C. 18 *fin.*

dī-rĭpĭo, ŭi, eptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *To tear asunder, tear in pieces* (quite class.),

I. In gen. (so rarely): differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5: Pentheum diripuisse ajunt Bacchas, id. Merc. 2, 4, 1; so Hippolytum (equi), Ov. A. A. 1, 338; Fast. 5, 310: nec opinantes (leae), Lucr. 5, 1319: membra manibus nefandis, Ov. M. 3, 731: artus unguibus, id. Ib. 601: viscera nostra (ferae), id. Her. 11, 118, et saep.: venti diripiunt fretum, Stat. Theb. 5, 367.

II. In partic.: **A.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder* an enemy's territory or possessions (so most freq.): bona alicujus, Caes. B. G. 7, 3; so id. ib. 7, 42, 3; 7, 43, 2; 3: magnum numerum frumenti commeatusque, id. ib. 7, 38, 9: impedimenta, id. ib. 2, 17, 3: naves more praedonum, id. B. C. 3, 112, 3: praedas bellicas, Sall. J. 41, 7, et saep.: oppidum, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 2; 3, 80 *fin.*: urbes, Liv. 37, 32 *fin.*: tecta, id. 5, 41: templa hostiliter, id. 37, 21; cf. id. 2, 14; and Suet. Caes. 54: civitates, Caes. B. C. 3, 31 *fin.*: provincias, Cic. Manil. 19, 57: patriam, id. Att. 8, 2, 3, et saep.—**b.** With personal objects: Eburones, Caes. B. G. 6, 34, 8; so id. ib. 6, 35, 4: Lusitanos, Nep. Cato, 3, 4: neu se ab hostibus diripi patiatur, id. ib. 7, 8, 4; Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 4, et al.

2. Transf. beyond the milit. sphere: *To destroy, to rob:* (Harpyiae) diripiunt dapes, Virg. A. 3, 227: supellectilem, Suet. Ner. 11.

B. *To struggle, strive, contend for* a thing, in order to possess it (post-Aug.): talos jecit in medium, quos pueri diripere coeperant, Quint. 6, 1, 47; so editum librum, *to buy up rapidly,* Suet. Vita Pers. *ad fin.*—Of persons: diripitur ille toto foro patronus, Sen. Brev. Vit. 7; so Timagenem, id. de Ira 3, 23: Homerum (urbes), Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 131: matrem avidis complexibus ambo, id. Theb. 5, 722: te potentiores per convivia, Mart. 7, 76.

dīrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dirus] (a rare but quite class. word) *Fearfulness;* viz.: **1.** Of fate: *Fatal mischief, misfortune:* si qua invecta diritas casu foret, Cic. poet. Tusc. 3, 14: totius diei, Suet. Ner. 8; cf. ominis, Gell. 4, 9, 10.—**2.** Of character: *Fierceness, cruelty:* omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, Cic. Vatin. 3 *fin.*: quanta in altero diritas, in altero comitas! id. de Sen. 18 *ad fin.*: morum, Suet. Tib. 21.

dī-rumpo (disr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a.* *To break* or *dash to pieces; to break, burst asunder* (rare, but quite class.; not in Caes.),

I. Lit.: tabulâ caput, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 37: ne medius disrumpar miser, id. Curc. 2, 1, 7: quum se in nubem induerint (venti) ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem coeperint dividere atque disrumpere, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: imagines, Tac. H. 1, 55: homo diruptus, *i. e. that has a rupture* (coupled with dirutus), Cic. Phil. 13, 12.—In an obscene sense, Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 11; App. M. 7 and 9.

II. Trop.: amicitias exorsa aliqua offensione dirumpimus, Cic. Lael. 22 *fin.*; cf. humani generis societatem, id. Off. 3, 5, 21. And in a figure borrowed from a play with a rope (in which two persons tugged at the ends of a rope until it broke in two, or one of them fell to the ground): Plaut. Poen. prol. 117, Scalig.—Esp. freq.,

2. Pass. in colloquial lang., like our *To burst* with envy, *etc.*: Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10; cf. infinito fratris tui plausu dirumpitur, id. Fam. 12, 2, 2. dirumpor dolore, id. Att. 7, 12, 3; cf. risu, App. M. 3 *init.*—Once act. with *se:* Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 4.

‡ **dirunciunt,** depurgant, Fest. p. 53; cf. Comm. p. 400 (perh. should read DERUNCINANT; v. deruncino).

dī-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To tear asunder, overthrow, demolish, destroy* (quite class.; not in Caes.): maceriam, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 10; cf. ib. 18; so urbem, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73; Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25; Suet. Caes. 54; Ov. M. 12, 551, et saep.: atque delere oppida, Auct. B. Afr. 20 *fin.*: et incendere casas, Auct. B. Hisp. 16, 2: muros, Nep. Con. 4 *fin.*: templa, Suet. Calig. 60: arcum circi, id. Ner. 25: monumentum, id. Dom. 8; Hor. Od. 3, 30, 4: fores (via), Prop. 4, 9, 14: arbusta, Virg. A. 10, 363: regna Priami, Prop. 2, 28, 54; cf. id. 4, 1, 113, et saep.—Abs.: diruit, aedificat, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100; cf. (with objects) nova diruunt, alia aedificant, Sall. C. 20, 12.—Hyperbol.: coelum diruere, Auct. B. Hisp. 42 *fin.*—**2.** Transf.: agmina vasto impetu, *to drive asunder, scatter,* Hor. Od. 4, 14, 30: omnia Bacchanalia, *i. e. to abolish,* Liv. 39, 18. And in milit. lang.: aere dirutus, qs. ruined in pay, *i. e. that has forfeited his pay;* said of a soldier whose pay was stopped as a punishment, Var. in Non. 532, 4 *sq.*; cf. Fest. p. 53; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13 Zumpt; cf. also beyond the milit. sphere, and without aere, of a bankrupt: homo diruptus dirutusque, *both ruptured and bankrupt,* Cic. Phil. 13, 12.

* **dīruptĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dirumpo] *A tearing asunder, tearing to pieces:* magnorum corporum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 15.

diruptus, a, um, *Part.*, from dirumpo.

dīrus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. kindr. with δείδω, to fear] *Fearful, awful;* viz., **I.** Orig. belonging to the lang. of augurs; of fate: *Ill-omened, ominous, boding, portentous:* QVAE AVGVR INIVSTA, NEFASTA VITIOSA DIRA DEFIXERIT, IRRITA INFECTAQVE SVNTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*; cf. id. Div. 1, 16: tristissima exta sine capite fuerunt, quibus nihil videtur esse dirius, id. ib. 2, 15 *fin.*; cf. bubo, dirum mortalibus omen, Ov. M. 5, 550: omen, Tac. H. 3, 56; Suet. Aug. 92; Tib. 1, 3, 17: aves, Tac. A. 12, 43; Suet. Claud. 22: alites, Plin. 18, 1, 1: somnia, Val. Fl. 3, 59: tempus, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18: exsecrationes, Liv. 40, 56; 28, 22; Suet. Claud. 12; cf. deprecationes, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19: detestatio, Hor. Epod. 5, 89: ritus sacrorum, Tac. A. 16, 8: religio, Virg. A. 8, 350, et saep.—Hence

B. Subst.: dīrae, arum, *f.* (*sc.* res), *Ill-boding things, portents, unlucky signs:* Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29: dirarum obnunciatio, id. ib.; so Plin. 28, 2, 4 and 5; Tac. A. 6, 24; Hor. Epod. 5, 89, et al.; Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 117.—**2.** As a *nom. propr.*, Dirae, *The Furies,* "Virg. A. 12, 845 *sq.*;" 4, 473; Val. Fl. 1, 804; Hor. Epod. 5, 89; Aur. Vict. Epit. 21, et al.; called also Dirae sorores, Virg. A. 7, 324 and 454.

II. Transf., of character: *Dreadful, horrible, terrible, abominable, detestable* (so almost exclusively poet.; a very favorite expression with the Aug. poets; in the Ciceron. per. not at all; but cf. diritas, *no.* 2): senex dirissimus, Var. poet. ap. Non. 100, 30: Dea, *i. e. Circe,* Ov. M. 14, 278: Ulixes, Virg. A. 2, 261; 762: Hannibal, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 2; 3, 6, 36 (cited in Quint. 8, 2, 9): Afer, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 42: Amulius, Ov. F. 4, 53: noverca, id. Her. 12, 188: pellex, id. ib. 5, 60, et saep.: hydra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10: serpens, Ov. M. 2, 651: victima, id. A. A. 1, 334, et saep.—**b.** Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: regio, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 5: facies, id. Fast. 1, 553: dapes, id. ib. 6, 663: venena, Hor. Epod. 5, 61; Sat. 1, 9, 31: Asphaltites lacus, Plin. 5, 15, 15: ac pestifer scopulus, id. 4, 11, 18: sinus syrtibus et vadoso mari, id. 5, 4, 4, et saep.: bellum, Virg. A. 11, 217: nefas, id. ib. 4, 563: sollicitudines, Hor. Epod. 13, 10: amores, Ov. M. 10, 426: superbia, id. ib. 3, 354: quies, Tac. A. 1, 65, et saep.—Poet., answering to the Gr. δεινός, *c. inf.*: dira portas quassare trabs, Sil. 4, 284.

‡ **dīrūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [diruo] *A destruction:* Inscr. Grut. 3, 9.

dirutus, a, um, *Part.*, from diruo.

1. dis, ditis, *adj.* *Rich;* v. dives.

2. Dis, ītis (*nom.* Ditis, Petr. poet. 120, 76; Quint. 1, 6, 34; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 6, 273; the *nom.* Dis appears not to occur in the poets), *m.* (kindr. with dīus, divus, deus] Orig. denoting *godhead, deity,* in general, and of *Jupiter* in partic.; cf. the lengthened forms Diespiter and Diovis = Juppiter; afterward exclusively as the designation of *The god of the infernal regions,* the Greek *Pluto,* connected with pater, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 20; Cic. N. D. 2, 26; Tac. H. 4, 84 *fin.*; Suet. Oth. 8; Petr. l. l.; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 1465–1470 and 4967; without pater, Virg. G. 4, 519; Aen. 4, 702; 5, 731; 6, 127, et al.; Ov. M. 4, 438; 511; 5, 384 *sq.*; 15, 535; Fast. 4, 449, et al.

3. dĭs, an inseparable particle, occurs before vowels only in dishiasco, and there it is unchanged; it is changed into *dir* before emo and habeo: dĭrimo, dĭribeo; before consonants it either remains unaltered: so before *c, p, q, t,* and before *s* with a follg. vowel: discedo, dispar, disquiro, disto, dissentio (except dīsertus for dissertus, v. h. v.); or assimilates its *s* to the follg. consonant; so only before *f:* differo; or else it rejects the *s* and lengthens its vowel: dibalo, dīduco, dīgero, dilabor, dimoveo, dinumero, diripio, discindo, divello. Before *j* it hesitates between the forms dis and di: disjicio, disjungo, along with dijugo and dijudico, besides which, in the MSS., both forms are not unfrequently found in the same word. Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 546 *sq.*—**II.** As to its meaning, dis in most cases answers to our *Asunder, in pieces, apart, in two,* to designate the separation of a whole into single parts, as in diffindo, diffugio, digero, dirumpo, *etc.*; less freq. it denotes the separation of one thing from another, as in digredior, discedo, *no.* II.; and, as separation is opposed to connection, dis sometimes forms the opposites of words compounded with con, as diffido, diffiteor, discors, dissonus; opp. to confido, confiteor, concors, consonus, and even of the simple form, as difficilis, discalceatus, discingo; opp. to facilis, calceatus, cingo.

* **dis-calcĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* *Unshod, barefooted,* Suet. Ner. 51.

* **dis-căpēdĭno,** avi, 1. *v. a.* [capedo] manus, *To hold the hands apart:* App. Flor. 3, p. 141.

* **dis-căvĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* qs. To guard against and keep away from, *i. e. To beware of:* malo, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 24.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. (*perf. sync* discesti, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 3) *v. n.*

I. *To part asunder, divide, separate* (rare, but quite class.).

A. Lit.: quum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, Cic. Off. 3, 9; so coelum, id. Div. 1, 43, 97; 44, 99; Virg. A. 9, 20 Wagn. *N. cr.* (this last is also quoted in Sen. Q. N. 7, 20): sulcus vomere, Luc. 6, 382: VT SODALITATES DE-

CVRIATIQVE DISCEDERENT, SC. ap. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5; cf. quum discedere populum jussissent tribuni, Liv. 3, 11; and populus ex concione, Sall. J. 34 *fin.*; Sisenn. in Non. 99, 7: in duas partes, Sall. J. 13, 1: so in partes, Tac. A. 1, 49; cf. in manipulos, id. ib. 1, 34: fumus in auras, Lucr. 3, 437: ad semina rerum, id. 2, 833.

B. Trop.: divisio in tres partes, Quint. 12, 10, 58; id. ib. 3, 6, 86.

II. *To part from* one's connection with any one, *i. e. to leave, forsake, desert* him (also rare, but quite class.): uxor a Dolabella discessit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: ab amicis in republica peccantibus, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: so ab amicis, id. ib. 20, 75: a nobis, Caes. B. C. 3, 60, 3: milites in itinere ab eo discedunt, id. ib. 1, 12, 2; so a Perseo, Liv. 43, 6.—Impers. and abs.: fugae specie discessum, Tac. A. 6, 44 *fin.*—And, lastly,

III. (With the notion of cedere predominating, whereas in *no.* II. that of dis prevails) *To depart from* any place or person, *i. e. to go away from, to leave* (so most frequently in all periods and sorts of composition),

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: constr. with *ab*, *ex*, or *abs.*, rarely with *de*: quum discesti ab hero, atque abisti ad forum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 3; so coupled with abire, id. ib. 3, 3, 13; Cic. Att. 7, 2 *ad fin.*: quod legati eorum paullo ante a Caesare discesserant, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 1; so ab suis, id. ib. 5, 3, 6: ab exercitu, id. ib. 7, 9, 1; B. C. 1, 9, 3, et saep.: a senis latere numquam, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: a vallo, Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 3: ab loco, id. ib. 5, 34, 1: a litore, id. ib. 5, 8 *fin.*: ab argento digitum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15, et saep.: non modo illum e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem recessisse, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21; so ex concione, Caes. B. C. 2, 33, 2: e medio, Suet. Caes. 1: e patria, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 85, et saep.: de foro, quum jam advesperasceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65 *fin.*: templo, Ov. M. 1, 381; so finibus Ausoniae, id. Trist. 1, 3, 5: lecto, id. Her. 1, 81: ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.*; so abs., Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 3; 4, 15, 4; B. C. 1, 22 *fin.*; 2, 14, 1; Hor. S. 1, 9, 8, et saep.—Impers.: Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 3: ab concilio disceditur, id. ib. 7, 2 *fin.*: de colloquio discessum, Liv. 32, 40; Caes. B. C. 3, 87 *fin.*—**b.** Designating the terminus: *To go away to* any place: in silvas, Caes. B. G. 5, 39, 2; so ex fuga in civitates, id. ib. 7, 88 *fin.*: in castra, id. B. C. 1, 83, 3: in proximos colles, Sall. J. 54 *fin.*: in loca occulta, id. ib. 56, 3: ad urbem, Virg. A. 12, 184, et saep.: Capreas, Tac. A. 6, 20: ex castris domum, Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 5; cf. simply domum, id. B. C. 1, 13, 3; 3, 87, 3: domos suas, Nep. Them. 4, 2, et al.: cubitum, Cic. Rep. 6, 10.

2. In partic.: **a.** In milit. lang., *To march off, march away, decamp*: discessit, a Brundisio obsessionemque nostrorum omisit, Caes. B. C. 3, 24 *fin.*; so ab Gergovia, id. B. G. 7, 43 *fin.*; 7, 59, 1: a mari Dyrrhachioque, id. B. C. 3, 44, 1: ab Zama, Sall. J. 61, et al.: ex ea parte vici, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 1: ex hibernis, id. ib. 5, 28, 3; 5, 41, 6: ex eo loco, id. B. C. 3, 30, 7; 3, 102, 4; cf. ex iis locis cum classe, id. ib. 3, 101 *fin.*: Tarracone, id. ib. 2, 21, 5, et saep.: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 3; so abs., id. ib. 5, 53 *fin.*; 6, 33, 4; 6, 35, 7; 6, 39 *fin.*, et saep. So too milit., discedere ab signis, *to quit the standard, leave the order of battle*, Caes. B. G. 5, 16, 1; 5, 33 *fin.*; B. C. 1, 44, 4; Liv. 25, 20, et al.; cf. ab ordinibus signisque, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 3. And ab armis, *to lay down one's arms*, Caes. B. G. 5, 41, 8; B. C. 1, 9, 5; 3, 10, 3; Sall. C. 4, 1; Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 33; Liv. 9, 14; 29, et al.

b. Also in milit. lang.: *To get away, come away, come off* in any manner from the battle (victorious, conquered, wounded, *etc.*); and sometimes to be translated simply *to become, to be*, etc.: superiores, Caes. B. C. 1, 47, 1; so superior, Sall. C. 39, 4: victor, Caes. B. C. 3, 47, 6; cf. victor ab hoste, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 37: victus, Sall. C. 49, 2 Kritz.: graviter vulneratus, id. ib. 61, 7, et saep.: aequo proelio, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 7; cf. aequa manu, Sall. C. 39, 4; and aequo Marte cum Volscis, Liv. 2, 40: sine detrimento, Caes. B. C. 3, 46, 6, et saep.—(*β*) Transf. beyond the milit. sphere (esp. freq. into the judicial sphere, on account of its analogy to the former): ut spoliis Sexti Roscii hoc judicio ornati auctique discedant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 *fin.*: superiorem, id. Caecin. 1, 2; so liberatus, Nep. Phoc. 2, 3 Bremi: omnium judicio probatus, Cic. Brut. 64, 229: impunita (tanta injuria), id. Verr. 2, 4, 30: nihilo firmior, id. Fin. 4, 19, 52, et saep.: discessisses non male, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 70; cf. pulchre et probe et praeter spem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 58: aut cum summa gloria aut sine molestia, Cic. Att. 2, 21 *fin.*; cf. a judicio capitis maxima gloria, Nep. Epam. 8 *fin.*: ita tum discedo ab illo, ut qui se filiam Neget daturum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 121; cf. si possum discedere, ne causa optima in senatu pereat, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 *ad fin.*

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen., *To depart, deviate, swerve from; to leave, forsake, give up* any thing, esp. an action: nihil a statu naturae discedere, nihil a dignitate sapientis, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67; so a fide justitiaque, id. ib. 3, 20, 79: longe ab consuetudine mea et cautione ac diligentia, id. Font. 1, 2: a constantia atque a mente, atque a se ipse, id. Div. 2, 55, 114; cf. a se, id. Brut. 79, 273; Fin. 5, 11, 33: a recta conscientia, Att. in Cic. Att. 13, 20: a sua sententia, Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 5: ab officio, id. B. G. 1, 40, 3: ab oppugnatione castrorum, id. B. C. 2, 31, 3, et saep.: a judiciisque causisque, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: a literis, id. Fam. 9, 26: ab illa acerrima contentione, id. Or. 31: ab illa cavillatione, Quint. 12, 2, 14: a suscepta semel persuasione, id. ib. 12, 2, 26, et saep.

2. In partic.: **a.** Pregn.: *To pass away, to vanish, to cease* (very rarely): modo audivi, quartanam a te discessisse, *had left you*, Cic. Att. 8, 6: ex animo memoria alicujus, id. Rep. 6, 9: hostibus spes potiundi oppidi discessit (*opp.* studium propugnandi *accessit*), Caes. B. G. 2, 7, 2 Herz.: ubi hac sollicitudines discessere, Liv. 4, 52 *fin.*—**b.** In alicujus sententiam, in polit. lang., *To pass* or *go over* to another's opinion, Liv. 3, 41; 28, 45; cf. the opp., in alia omnia, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 3 (v. alius, *no.* 6). In like manner: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum SC., quo nisi pene in ipso urbis incendio ... nunquam ante discessum est, *which had never before been resorted to*, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3; here too perh. belongs ex oratione Caesaris ... hanc in opinionem discessi, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 6, 14 *ad fin.*—**c.** Ab aliquo, in Cicero's letters a few times, in the sense of *To depart from considering, to leave out of consideration*, i. e. *to except*: quum a vobis meae salutis auctoribus discesserim, neminem esse, cujus officiis me tam esse devinctum confitear, *if I except you, you excepted*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 18 Manut.: ut quum ab illo discesserint, me habeant proximum, id. ib. 6, 12, 2: amoris erga me, quum a fraterno amore domesticoque discessi, tibi primas defero, id. Att. 1, 17, 5.

☞ Once in the *part. perf.*: custodibus discessis, Coel. in Prisc. p. 869 P.

discentĭa, ae, *f.* [disco] *A learning* (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 23 and 24.

disceptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discepto] *A disputation, debate, discussion, disquisition* (good prose in sing. and plur.): cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv 38, 32; so abs., Cic. Off. 1, 11, 34 Beier; ib. 19, 64; Agr. 2, 21, 57; Dejot. 2, 5; Liv. 27, 5; 32, 40; 34, 62 *fin.*; 37, 56; 41, 22; Quint. 3, 11, 11; 7, 5, 2; 12, 8, 10, et al.: lator ipse legis, quum esset controversia nulla facti, juris tamen disceptationem esse voluit, Cic. Mil. 9, 23; so juris, Quint. 3, 6, 82: forenses judiciorum aut deliberationum, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 22; so judiciorum, Quint. 2, 4, 24: judicationum, id. ib. 3, 11, 19, et saep.: verborum (*opp.* directa denunciatio belli), Liv. 21, 19.—**2.** *A decision, judicial award, judgment* (very rare): arbitrorum (coupled with publica judicia), Quint. 11, 1, 43: praetoris, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 24.

(* **disceptātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim* [disceptatio] *A short debate* or *discussion*, Gell. praef., *sub fin.*)

disceptātor, ōris, *m.* [discepto] *An umpire, arbitrator, judge*: "*disceptator* id est rei sententiaeque moderator," Cic. Part. or. 3, 10: IVRIS DISCEPTATOR, QVI PRIVATA IVDICET IVDICARIVE IVBEAT, PRAETOR ESTO, id. Leg. 3, 3, 8: nec vero quisquam privatus erat disceptator aut arbiter litis, id. Rep. 5, 2; id. Coel. 15; Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 16; Cic. Fl. 38, 97; Agr. 1, 7 *fin.*; Fam. 13, 26, 2; *Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 5 Oud. *N. cr.*; Liv. 1, 50; 8, 23; 35, 45; 42, 42; Asin. Pollio in Quint. 9, 4, 132; id. ib. 11, 1, 44, et al.

disceptātrix, īcis, *f.* [disceptator] *A female umpire, arbitrator, judge* (very rare): Dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix et judex, *Cic. Acad. 2, 28, 91; Lampr. Commod. 5.

discepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dis and capio] Jurid. *t. t.* (lit., to seize hold of and separate those who are quarreling, and thus stop the dispute; hence transf. to the dispute itself), *To decide, determine, judge* a controversy, dijudicare (good prose, but rare): res juste sapienterque disceptare, Cic. Mil. 9: hanc causam si in foro dicerem eodem audiente et disceptante te, id. Dejot. 2, 6; cf. ipso exercitu disceptante, Liv. 5, 4: jus dicebat disceptabatque controversias, id. 41, 20; cf controversias inter se jure ac judicio, aut ... bello, id. 38, 38 *fin.*: inter populum Carthaginiensem et regem in re praesenti, id. 34, 62 *ad fin.*; so inter amicos, Plin Ep. 7, 15, 2, et al.: FETIALES BELLA DISCEPTANTO, *i. e. to decide between peace or war*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9.—* **b.** Beyond the judic. sphere: quum Academici eorum controversias disceptarent, Cic. Tusc. 4 3, 6 Kühn.—Far more freq.

II. Transf. (cf. damno, *no.* II., and condemno, *no.* II.), of the parties themselves: *To determine, settle a dispute*, i. e. *to debate, dispute, discuss, treat* a matter: (*a*) With *de*: de controversiis jure apud se potius, quam inter se armis disceptare, Caes. B. G. 3, 107 *fin.*; cf. de controversiis suis jure potius quam bello, Sall. J. 21 *fin.*; and v. under *no.* *β*; so non de aliquo crimine sed de publico jure, Cic. Balb. 28, 64; cf. de foederum jure verbis, Liv. 21, 19: de jure vectigalium, id. 34, 62: de cunctis negotiis inter se, Sall. J. 11, 2, et al. Ellipt.: damni (*i. e.* de actione damni) disceptare, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 28, § 12.—Impers.: quanto periculo de jure publico disceptaretur armis, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 2; so id. ib. 6, 1, 5: quorum de re, id. de Or. 2, 43, 183: de omnibus conditionibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 24 *fin.*: de agro cum regis legatis, Liv. 34, 62, et al.—(*β*) *Abs.*: erat non jure, non legibus, non disceptando decertandum, Cic. Planc. 36; so cum palaestritis aequo jure, id. Verr. 2, 2, 15; cf. jure potius quam bellum gerere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 55 *fin.*, et al.: armis, Tac. A. 2, 65.—Impers.: ut coram imperatore, sicut inter Marcellum Siculosque disceptatum fuerat, disceptaretur, Liv. 26, 33; cf. id. 38, 35.—* **b.** With inanimate subjects: in uno proelio omnis fortuna rei publicae disceptat, *depends upon, is at stake*, Cic. Fam. 10, 10.

discernenter, *adv.* *With a distinction*, etc.; v. discerno, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **discernĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [discerno] *That may be distinguished, discernible*: similitudo, Aug. Enchir. 90.

discernĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] * **I.** *A bodkin in a woman's head-dress, which parted the hair, a hair-bodkin*, Lucil. in Non. 35, 31; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 29, 36.—* **II.** Trop.: *A difference*: coloris, Gell 17, 15, 4.

dis-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a.* *To separate, set apart* several things, *i. e.*

I. Lit.: *To separate, part, divide* (so freq. since the Aug. per.; in Cic. and Caes. not at all): equas, ne inter se pugnare possint, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 10: ordines (preceded by senatus a populo *secretus*), Liv. 34, 54; Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 33: Lusitaniam a Baetica, id. 4, 21, 35, § 116: neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, *i. e. to mark out*, Sall. J. 79, 3; cf. (saxum) limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis, Virg. A. 12, 898: haec ipsa fortuna huc illucve discernit, *divides, distributes*, Cels. 7, 3.—In the *part. perf.*: duae urbes, magno inter se spatio discretae, Liv. 27, 39 *ad fin.*; cf. Peraea a ceteris Judaeis Jordane amne, Plin. 5, 14, 15: Philippus mari tantum Ionio discretus, Liv. 23, 33; so sol tanto intervallo, Plin. 2, 11, 8: uxor velo, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3: ager saxo, Stat. Th. 5, 559: decuriae pluribus nominibus, Plin. 33, 2, 7, et saep.: divisa discretaque tellus, *divided and separated*, Lucr. 5, 1440; so tellus (*opp.* permixta), id. 691: ubi discretas insula rumpit aquas, Ov. F. 2, 194: sedes piorum, *set apart, retired*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 23: quae quum sint turpissima discreta ac separata, turpius junguntur, Plin. Ep. 2, 6 *fin.*: septem discretus in ostia Nilus, Ov. M. 5. 324 (for which, septem *digestum* in cornua Nilum, id. ib. 9, 774); cf. Quint. 7, 1, 1.

II. Trop., *To separate* things according to their different qualities, *i. e. to distinguish, discern* (so freq. and quite class.): alba et atra, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114; so et dispicere insidiatorem et petitum insidiis, Liv. 40, 10: jus et injuriam, Tac. A. 2, 66: probanda atque improbanda, Quint. 2, 2, 11: fas atque nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11, et saep.; Cic. Font. 6, 13: id quod visum erit a falso, id. Acad. 2, 8, 25: pantheras a pardis solo candore, Plin. 8, 17, 23, et saep.: verba discerni articulatim, Lucr. 4, 557; so suos, *Caes. B. G. 7, 75: piceam visu, Plin. 16, 10, 18: temperantiam duobus modis, Cic. Part. or. 22, 77; Quint. 8, 3, 11, et saep.: animus discernit, quid sit ejusdem generis, quid alterius, Cic. Univ. 8: pecuniae an famae minus parceret haud facile discerneres, Sall. C. 25, 3 Kritz. *N. cr.*; so with *an*, Tac. A. 5, 6; Hist. 3, 28; Suet. Calig. 25 Bremi.: nec discernatur, jussu injussu imperatoris pugnent, Liv. 8, 34 *ad fin.*—Hence

* **1.** discernenter, *adv. In a distinguishing manner, with a distinction*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 81.

2. discrētim, *adv. Separately, distinctly*: App. M. 6, p. 173: singillatim ac discretim, id. Flor. 9, p. 347.

dis-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *To pluck* or *tear in pieces; to rend, to mangle* (quite class.; not in Caes.): **I.** Lit.: animus nec secerni nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; cf. id. N. D. 1, 11, 27: quem incomptis unguibus bacchantes asperoque ore discerpant, id. Acad. frgm. ap. Aug. contra Acad. 3, 7 (IV. 2, p. 471 ed. Orell.); cf. Virg. G. 4, 522; so aliquem, Liv. 1, 16; 45; 38; Suet. Caes. 17; Calig. 2; 28; Ner. 47: semiustum cadaver (canes), id. Dom. 15: avem regaliolum (volucres), id. Caes. 81; membra gruis, Hor. S. 2, 8, 86: membranam coloris, Lucr. 4, 94, et saep.: in parvas parteis aurum, Lucr. 2, 829.—**2.** Transf., *To scatter, disperse, destroy*: quae cuncta aerii discerpunt irrita venti, Catull. 64, 142; cf. Virg. A. 9, 313.—**II.** Trop.: **1.** In gen.: divulsa et quasi discerpta contrectare, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24: rem quae proposita est, quasi in membra, id. Top. 5, 28.—* **2.** In partic. (like carpo, *no.* II. 2, b; concerpo, *no.* 2) *To tear to pieces* with words, *to revile*: me infestis dictis, Catull. 66, 73.

discessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discedo] **I.** (very rarely) *A separation* of married persons, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 36; of the people into parties (coupled with seditio), Gell. 2, 12.—**II.** *A going away, departure, removal.* **1.** In gen. (so too very rarely; cf., on the contrary, discessus): Nonanus desolatus aliorum discessione, Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.*—Far more freq., **2.** In partic., polit. *t. t.*, *A going over* to any one in voting: senatus consultum de supplicatione per discessionem fecit, Cic. Phil. 9 *fin.*; so Tac. A. 6, 12; Suet. Tib. 31; cf. Var. in Gell. 14, 7, 12. Esp. discessionem facere, *to make a division*, i. e. *to get the vote of the house by dividing it*, Cic. Phil. 14, 7 *fin.*; Hirt. B. G. 8, 52 *fin.* Herz.; 8, 53; Cic. Sest. 34, 74; Tac. A. 3, 69 *fin.*, et al.

1. discessus, a, um, *Part.*, from discedo.

2. discessus, ūs, *m.* [discedo] **I.** *A going asunder, separation, opening* (very rare): coeli, *i. e. lightning*, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: est enim interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quae ante interitum junctione aliqua tenebantur, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.—**II.** *A going away, departure, removal* (quite class.): ut me levarat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit, Cic. Att. 12, 50; so subitus, coupled with praeceps profectio, Att. ib. 9, 10, 6: ab urbe, Cic. ib. 8, 3, 3: praeclarus e vita, id. Div. 1, 23, 47; cf. id. de Sen. 23: latronis, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30; cf. ceterorum, id. Cat. 1, 3, 7: legatorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 5 *fin.*: ferre dolorem alicui discessu, Virg. A. 6, 464: discessu mugire boves, id. ib. 8, 215, et al.—In plur., solis accessus discessusque, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19.—**B.** In partic., **1.** In milit. lang., *A marching away, marching off, decamping*, Caes. B. G. 2, 14, 1; 4, 4, 6; 4, 14, 2; 5, 53 *fin.*; 7, 20, 1; 7, 41, 4, et saep.; Tac. A. 2, 44 Walth.; Frontin. Strat. 1, 1. 9; 1, 5, 25.—* **2.** In Cic. applied to his *banishment* from Rome: omnia, discessu meo, religionum jura polluta sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 17 Goer. (cf. absum, *no.* 9).

† **discĕus,** ei, *m.* = δίσκος (a quoit), *A sort of comet shaped like a quoit*, Plin. 2, 25, 22.

discĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [discindo] **I.** *A tearing asunder, dividing, parting* (so repeatedly in Lucret.; elsewhere very rarely): partibus ejus (*sc.* corporis) discidium parere et nexus exsolvere, Lucr. 1, 221; cf. id. 250; 453; 2, 119: nubis, id. 6, 293: humi, Sol. 1 *med.*—**II.** *A separation* of a thing from another connected with it (whereas dissidium is dissension, disagreement, v. h. v., and cf. Gron. and Drak. Liv. 25, 18; Ern. Clav. Cic. s. h. v., but esp. Klotz. Cic. Lael. 10, 35) (very freq., and quite class.; not in Caes.): corporis atque animai, Lucr. 3, 851; cf. animai, id. 3, 343; 348; 580: qui inter nos discidium volunt, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 14; so of the separation (divorce) of lovers (of man and wife), id. Hec. 3, 5, 26; 5, 2, 16; Cic. Att. 15, 29, 2; Tac. A. 2, 86; 11, 30; Suet. Dom. 3; Ov. M. 5, 530; 14, 79, et saep.; cf. divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic. Clu. 67: desiderium alicujus discidii, id. Phil. 2, 18, 45: cf. id. Att. 4, 1; Sen. de Const. sap. 8 *ad fin.*; Cic. Sull. 21: amicorum discidia, id. Lael. 21, 78; cf. id. ib. 10, 35; Coel. 13, 31; Acad. 1, 12, 43; de Or. 3, 16, 61; Liv. 25, 18; Tac. A. 14, 60, et al.

dis-cīdo, ĕre, *v. a.* [caedo] *To cut in pieces* (very rare; perh. only in the follg. passages): aliquod in multas parteis ferro, Lucr. 3, 659; so id. ib. 669.

discinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from discingo.

dī-scindo, cĭdi, cissum, 3. *v. a. To tear* or *cleave asunder, to cut asunder, divide* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: salicem Graecam discindito, Cato R. R. 40, 2: vestem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 4 (also quoted in Cic. Coel. 16, 38); cf. Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 4; Suet. Caes. 84; Ner. 42; Vitell. 17; so tunicam, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195: purpureos amictus manu, Virg. A. 12, 602: labrum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20; cf. maxillam ictu, Suet. Calig. 58; and artus, Virg. G. 3, 514: nubem (vis venti), Lucr. 6, 436: cotem novacula, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32; Liv. 1, 36; cf. trabes aut saxa securibus cuneisque, Tac. H. 5, 6 *fin.*: cunctantem flagellis, Suet. Calig. 33, et saep.: discissa nive, *dispersed, cleared away*, * Caes. B. G. 7, 8, 2 Herz.—**II.** Trop.: discissa cum corpore vis animai, Lucr. 3, 639: tales amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae et dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic. Lael. 21, 76: omnis oratio aut continua est aut inter respondentem et interrogantem discissa, *split up, divided*, Sen. Ep. 89 *med.*

dis-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. To ungird, deprive of the girdle*: **I.** Lit.: discincta tunica fugiendum est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 132; Vellej. 2, 41 *ad fin.*; cf. tunicati et discincti, Suet. Aug. 100; and jam discingitur armis, Sil. 8, 34. As a milit. punishment, destrictis gladiis discinctos destituit, Liv. 27, 13; so Suet. Aug. 24 and 100: quum tenues nuper Marius discinxerit Afros, *had disarmed*, i. e. *conquered*, Juv. 8, 120; cf. peltatam Amazona Scythico nodo, Mart. 9, 102.—**II.** Trop.: mihi crede, in sinu est (Caesar), neque ego discingor, *i. e. I do not neglect him, I endeavor to preserve his friendship*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13; cf. Sen. Ep. 92 *fin.*: discinxit ratione dolos fraudesque resolvit, *i. e. discovered, detected*, Sil. 7 153; cf. ut inter Methium et Paulum, quae veniunt in disceptationem, discingas, *i. e. that thou wilt decide*, Sid. Ep. 2, 7.—**2.** discinctus, a, um, *Slovenly, careless, negligent; loose, dissolute, reckless*: discincti ludere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73: avarus ut Chremes, *opp.* discinctus ut nepos, id. Epod. 1. 34; so Natta, Pers. 3, 31: verna, id. 4, 22: discincta in otia natus, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 41.

disciplīna (also uncontr. DISCIPVLINA, Num. Hadr. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 6, p. 503; the Cod. palimps. Cic. Rep. 2, 19, prima manu has likewise DISCIPVLINA), ae, *f.* [discipulus] *Instruction, teaching* in the widest sense of the word (very freq., and good prose): **I.** Lit.: ad aliquem disciplinae causa concurrere (for which, shortly after, illo *discendi causa* proficisci), Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 4; cf. ib. 6, 14, 2 and 3: alicui in disciplinam tradi, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 45; Phil. 2, 2: eadem in literis ratio est reliquisque rebus, quarum est disciplina, *are the objects of instruction*, id. Div. 2, 3, 10: disciplina puerilis, id. Rep. 4, 3; 4; cf. pueritiae disciplinae, id. Manil. 10, 28: praestantior disciplina, id. Fam. 1, 7 *fin.*, et saep.

II. Meton. (*causa pro effectu*), All that is taught in the way of instruction in the widest sense, whether with reference to single circumstances of life, or to science, art, morals, politics, *etc.*: *Learning, knowledge, science, discipline.*

A. Object.: Cato R. R. 1, 4: qui haec (*sc.* justitia, fides, aequitas, *etc.*) disciplinis informata, alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: totius familiae praecepta et instituta et disciplina, id. Verr. 2, 3, 68: a pueris nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti nihil omnino contra voluntatem faciant, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 9; id. B. C. 3, 10, 4, et saep.: cujus prima aetas dedita disciplinis fuit iisque artibus. quibus instruimur ad hunc usum forensem, Cic. Coel. 30, 72: juris civilis, id. de Or. 1, 39, 18; cf. id. Mur. 10 *ad fin.*; so dicendi, id. Brut. 44, 163: musices, Quint. 1, 10, 15: omnis honesti justique, id. ib. 12, 2, 1: ruris, Col. 1, 1, 6; cf. id. Prooem. § 23, et saep.: militiae, *art of war, tactics*, Cic. Manil. 10, 28; cf. bellica, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: militaris, Nep. Iphicr. 1 and 2; and esp. of *military discipline*, Liv. 8. 7 *ad fin.*; 8, 32; 34; 35; Auct. B. Alex. 65; Tac. G. 25; Suet. Caes. 24, 65, et saep.; cf. also docuit, quid populi Romani disciplina atque opes possent, Caes. B. G. 6, 1 *fin.*; and coupled with usus, id. ib. 1, 40, 5: domestica, *domestic discipline*, Suet. Caes. 48; cf. domus, id. Aug. 65, et saep.: reipublicae, *science of government, statesmanship*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159; cf. id. Rep. 1, 33; 1, 46; 2, 38 *fin.*; 3, 3, et al.: disciplina philosophiae, *philosophical doctrines, philosophical system*, Cic. Acad. 2, 3; cf. id. Fin. 1, 4 *fin.*, N. D. 1, 7; 11; 5, 32, 90; Brut. 25; Off. 3, 4, 20, et saep.

B. Subject.: *A custom, habit*, the result of teaching: eademne erat haec disciplina tibi, quum tu adolescens eras? Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 17: eadem nos disciplina utimur, id. Asin. 1, 3, 49; cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59 Ruhnk.: imitatur malarum malam disciplinam, viro suo quae interminatur, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 28; cf. imitari, Castor, potius avi mores disciplinamque debebas, Cic. Deiot. 10; cf. also id. Verr. 2, 3, 68; Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 6; cf. id. Truc. 1, 1, 30; 1, 2, 29.

discĭplīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [disciplina] *Instructed, disciplined* (late Lat.): disciplinatior, Tert. Fug. in persec. 1 *ad fin.*

* **discĭplīnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Docile*: gladiator, Cato in Non. 463, 5; cf Gell. 4, 8, 12.

discipula, ae, v. discipulus.

* **discĭpŭlātus,** ūs, *m.* [discipulus] *The state of a disciple, discipleship*: Tert. Praescr. haeret. 22.

discĭpŭlus, i, *m.* [for discibulus, from disco, cf. manipulus] *A learner, scholar, pupil, disciple*, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 44 *sq.*; 56; 3, 3, 23; Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7; Div. 1, 3, 6; 1, 23, 46; N. D. 3, 7, et saep.—In the *fem.*, discipula, ae, *A female scholar* or *disciple*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 20; Plin. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 43; Hor. S. 1, 10, 91, et al.; cf. transf., of the nightingale: Plin. 10, 29, 43; and of Latin eloquence: Latina facundia similis Graecae ac prorsus ejus discipula videtur, Quint. 12, 10, 27.—**2.** *A learner* in the illiberal arts, *an apprentice*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 4; Pseud. 3, 2, 76; 96; Paul. Sent. 2, 8, 3.

discissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discindo] *A separation, division* (late Lat.; v. the class. discidium): Aug. de Fide et Symb. 10: plebis, id. Ep. 261.

* **discissūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A rending asunder, a rent*: corporis, Ambros. Serm. 13.

discissus, a, um, *Part.*, from discindo.

dis-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* (a rare but perfectly classical word; already obsolete in the time of Macrobius; v. Macr. S. 6, 4), qs. To shut apart, *i. e. To shut up separate, to keep separate*; orig. belonging to household lang.: dispares disclusos habere pisces, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 4.—Hence, **II.** With the notion of *dis* predominant: *To keep apart, to separate, divide*: pares cum paribus jungi res, et discludere mundum, Lucr. 5, 439; so of the act of creation imitated by Virgil: discludere Nerea ponto, *to separate, cut off*, Virg. E. 6, 35: paludibus mons erat ab reliquis disclusus, Var. L. L. 5, 5, 14; cf. mons Cevenna, qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, Caes. B. G. 7, 8, 2: ossibus ac nervis disclusis intus adacta (vis teli), Lucr. 3, 172; cf. discludere turres (coupled with disturbare domos), id. 6, 240: quibus (*sc.* tignis) disclusis atque in contrariam partem revinctis, *kept asunder, kept at the proper distance apart*, id. ib. 4, 17, 7 Herz.—Of abstr. objects: Plato iram et cupiditatem locis disclusit: iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: quae semotae a mente et disclusae, id. ib. 1, 33, 80: discludere morsus roboris, *to part, to open*, Virg. A. 12, 788 Heyne.

* **disclūsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [discludo] *A separation*: loci, App. de Deo Socr., *init.*

disclusus, a, um, *Part.*, from discludo.

disco, dĭdĭci, 3. * (*part. fut.* sic disciturum, *etc.*, App. in Prisc. p. 887 P.), *v. a.* [lit. dic-sco, *opp.* doc-eo, from the root DIC, ΔΕΙΚ: to become taught, learned] *To learn, to learn to know, to become acquainted with*, etc. (of course extremely frequent in all periods and sorts of writing): (*a*) *c. acc.*: literas Graecas senex didici, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26; so literas, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 22; literas apud aliquem, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 2: dialectica ab aliquo, id. Acad. 2, 30: artem ab aliquo, Quint. 3, 1, 10; Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 42, et saep.: aliquid de aliquo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31: virtutem ex me fortunam ex aliis, Virg. A. 12, 435; cf. Quint. 12, 8, 6, et al.: fabularum similia, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: artes, id. ib. 2, 21: palaestram, Quint. 5, 10, 121: affectum, id. ib. 1, 11, 2: inde vocabula prima, Lucr. 5, 1041: elementa prima, Hor. S. 1, 1, 26: dulces querelas, Lucr. 5, 1383; cf. preces, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 133, et saep.: me peritus Discet Iber, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 20; cf. Augustum Vindelici, id. ib. 4, 14, 8: omnes crimine ab uno, Virg. A. 2, 66, et saep.—Pass.: dum est, unde jus civile discatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45; cf. jus, Quint. 12, 3, 9; and Crassus, quod disci potuit de jure didicit, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 143: tot artibus discendis, Quint. 12, 11, 9, et saep.—(*β*) With the infin. or an object-sentence: pueri qui nare discunt, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9; so rapere et clepere, Cic. Rep. 4, 5 (in Non. 20, 15): Latine loqui, Sall. J. 101, 6: nobis ignoscere, Quint. 11, 2, 45: assem in partes diducere, Hor. A. P. 326: bene ferre magnam fortunam, id. Od. 3, 27, 75, et saep.: bene ubi quod consilium discimus accidisse, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 15: discit, Litavicum ad sollicitandos Aeduos profectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: animadverti et didici ex tuis literis te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 5; id. Acad. 2, 30 *ad fin.*: deos didici securum agere aevum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 101, et saep.—(*γ*) With relative sentences: plures discent, quemadmodum haec fiant, quam quemadmodum his resistatur, Cic. Lael. 12, 41: quantum in Etruria belli esset, Liv. 10, 25: patriae quid debeat, *etc.*, Hor. A. P. 312, et saep.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: disces tu quidem a principe hujus aetatis philosophorum, et disces quamdiu voles, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2; Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 4: cf. Quint. 1, 12, 14; 8 prooem. § 12; 10, 1, 15: discendi aut visendi causa maria transmittere, Cic. Rep. 1, 3; so discendi causa, id. ib. 1, 10; Off. 2, 1, 4; Caes. B. G. 6, 13 *fin.*, et al.: se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 6.—Ellipt.: discebant fidibus antiqui, *sc.* canere, Cic. de Sen. 8 *fin.*—**b.** Transf., of inanimate subjects: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 159: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. E. 4, 42; Plin. H. N. 16 prooem.

† **discŏbŏlus,** i, *m.* = δισκοβόλος, *The thrower of the discus* or *quoit*, a famous piece of sculpture by Myron, Quint. 2, 13, 10; Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 3; also by Naucydes, Plin. ib. *no.* 19; and a painting by Tauriscus, id. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 40.

(* **discoctus,** a, um, *Part.*, from discoquo.)

dis-cŏlor, ōris (post-class. form of the *fem.*, discolora, in the signif. of *no.* II. 1: lana, Prud. στεφ. 10, 302: serta, Symm. Laud. in Val. 2, 1 ed. Mai.: venustas, Mart. Cap. 4 *init.* And once discoloria vestis, Petr. 97, 3), *adj.*, *Of various colors*, opp. to concolor: **I.** Lit.: (*α*) *c. dat.*: neutra pars esse debet discolor lanae (shortly before, si palatum atque lingua concolor lanae est), Col. 7, 3, 2: (vestis) sumatur fatis discolor alba meis, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 8.—(*β*) *Abs.*: habere arculas, ubi discolores sint cerae, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 4; so signa, * Cic. Verr. 1, 13 *fin.*: miles (*black and white* in the game of draughts), Ov. Tr. 2, 477 Jahn.; cf. agmen (*in running a race*), id. Am. 3, 2, 78.—**II.** Transf.: **1.** Which has various colors in itself, *Party-colored, variegated*: aves, Plin. 10, 2, 2: aura auri, * Virg. A. 6, 204.—**2.** In gen.: *Of various kinds, different, various*: matrona meretrici dispar erit atque Discolor, * Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4; so amnis pelago, Stat. Th. 9, 338: rerum discolor usus, Pers. 5, 52.

discŏlōrĭus and **discŏlōrus,** a, um, v. the preced. art., *init.*

* **dis-concinnus,** a, um, *adj.* *Unsuitable, ill-matched*: oculos (*opp.* concinnos), Front. de Or. 2.

* **dis-condūco,** ĕre, *v. n.* *Not to be profitable* or *conducive, to be injurious, prejudicial*: huic rei, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 85.

dis-convĕnĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [disconvenio] *Want of agreement, inconsistency*; *opp.* convenientia, Tert. Testim. an. 6.

dis-convĕnĭo, īre, *v. n.* *To disagree; to be inharmonious, inconsistent* (very rare): aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99.—Impers.: eo disconvenit inter Meque et te, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: disconveniens deo, Lact. de Ira D. 3.

dis-cŏŏpĕrĭo, perui, pertum, 4. *v. a.* *To uncover* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Levit. 8, 7; Sam. 2, 6; Ruth. 3, 7, et saep.

† **discŏphŏrus,** i, *m.* = δισκοφόρος, *One who carries a dish* (discus, *no.* II.), *a dish-bearer*, Hier. in Daniel. praef. *fin.*

dis-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To boil to pieces, to boil thoroughly* (a post-Aug. word), Cels. 6, 9; Plin. 22, 25, 70 *sq.*; 23; 6, 60; 32, 7, 26, et al.

* **discordābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [discordo] *Disagreeing, discordant*: Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 42.

discordĭa, ae, *f.* [discors] *Disunion, disagreement, dissension, variance, discord* (quite class.; not in Caes.), Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 66; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71; Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21; Lael. 7, 24; Off. 1, 25, 85; Mur. 39, 83; Sall. C. 5, 2; Jug. 10, 6; Liv. 2, 24; 4, 26, et saep.; Virg. E. 1, 72; Georg. 2, 496; Aen. 7, 545; Hor. Epod. 4, 2; Sat. 1, 4, 60; 1, 7, 15, et saep. In *plur.*, Cic. Lael. 7, 23; Rep. 1, 32; Off. 1, 25, 86; Fin. 1, 13, 44; Phil. 1, 1; Mur. 23, 47; Font. 15, 32: Suet. Calig. 26; Claud. 25, et saep.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate things: principiorum, Lucr. 5, 441: rerum, id. 6, 366: ponti, Luc. 5, 646: incertae mentis, Ov. M. 9, 630, et saep.—**II.** Personified: Discordia, *The goddess of Discord*, the Gr. *Eris*, Virg. A. 6, 280; 8, 702 Serv.; Petr. 124, 271 *sq.*; 43, 3; Hyg. Fab. *praef.* Hence Discordiae malum, *The famous apple of Eris* in the fable, *the apple of Discord*, Just. 12, 15, 11.

* **discordĭālis,** e, *adj.* [discordia] *Causing strife* or *discord*: achates domibus, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

discordĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of discord, prone to discord* (extremely rare): volgus seditiosum atque discordiosum, * Sall. J. 66, 2: domus, Sid. Ep. 6, 2.

discordis, is, v. discors, *ad init.*

* **discordĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [discors] *Disunion, discord*, Pac. in Non. 97, 1.

discordo, are, *v. n.* [id.] *To be at variance, to differ, to quarrel*; also in gen., *to disagree, to be unlike, dissimilar, discordant* (rarely, but quite class.; not in Caes.): discordare inter se, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 43; so (coupled with dissidere) Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44: animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans, id. ib. 1, 18, 58; so cum Cheruscis, Tac. A. 12, 28: adversus ventrem (membra), Quint. 5, 11, 19: ab oratione (vox), id. ib. 11, 3, 45; id. ib. 8, 3, 18: a se fortuna, Vellej. 2, 53, 3: avaro parcus (coupled with hilaris nepoti discrepet), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 194.—Abs.: neu discordarent, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 7; so oppidani, Auct. B. Hisp. 34: eques, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 185: patria, Tac. A. 1, 9.

dis-cors, cordis (*nom. f.* discordis, Pompon. in Prisc. p. 726), *adj.* [cor] *Discordant, disagreeing, at variance*; *opp.* concors (quite class.; not in Caes.): **a.** Of persons: homines non contentione, non ambitione discordes, * Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: ad alia discordes, Liv. 4, 26: in civitate discordi, Tac. H. 2, 10: vexillarii discordium legionum, id. Ann. 1, 38. Poet.: Tanais discors, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 28, et saep.: civitas secum ipsa discors, Liv. 2, 23: filius (Tigranis) discors patri, Vellej. 2, 37, 2; so *c. dat.*, Tac. A. 3, 42; 11, 6; 14, 38.—**b.** Of inanimate things: inter se discordia membra, Lucr. 5, 892; so Liv. 9, 3: semina rerum, Ov. M. 1, 9: venti, Virg. A. 10, 356; Ov. Am. 2, 10, 9; Met. 4, 621: arma, Virg. G. 2, 459; Tib. 2, 3, 37; cf. bella, Ov. M. 9, 403: animi, Virg. A. 9, 688: vesania, Hor. S. 2, 3, 174: concordia rerum, id. Ep. 1, 12, 19: symphonia, id. A. P. 374.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *Unlike, discordant, different* (post-Aug.): homines moribus et linguis, Curt. 4, 13: linguae tot populorum, Plin. 3, 5, 6: aestus marini tempore, *i. e. taking place at different times*, id. 2, 97, 99: mixtura generum vini, id. 17, 22, 35, § 187.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* do not occur.

discrepans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from discrepo.

discrĕpantĭa, ae, *f.* [discrepo] *Discordance, dissimilarity, discrepancy* (a Ciceron. word): rerum et verborum, Cic. Fin. 3, 12 *ad fin.*: scripti et voluntatis, id. Top. 25 *fin.*; in actiones, id. Off. 1, 31, 11.

* **discrĕpātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [discrepo] *A discrepancy, dispute*: inter consules fuit, Liv. 10, 18.

discrĕpĭto, are, *v. intens. n.* [id.] *To wholly disagree, to be altogether different* (a Lucretian word): res longe, Lucr. 6, 1104; id. 2, 1018: inter se (coupled with disjunctum), id. 3, 804.

dis-crĕpo, ŭi, 1. *v. n.* *To differ in sound, to sound differently, discordantly*:

* **I.** Lit. (so rarely; perh. only in Cic.): ut in fidibus aut in tibiis, quamvis paullum discrepent, tamen id a sciente animadverti solet: sic videndum est in vita, ne forte quid discrepet, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*; so id. Rep. 2, 42.—Far more freq., as also in the latter half of the first example,

II. Trop.: *To disagree, be different, to vary, differ*: peccata, quia discrepant, aeque discrepant, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, id. Leg. 1, 10 *fin.*: tres duces discrepantes, prope ut, *etc.*, Liv. 26, 41: nec multum discrepat aetas, * Virg. A. 10, 434, et saep.: eadem dicit; nulla in re discrepat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46: de ceteris rebus discrepantium philosophorum, id. Tusc

4, 28, 61: verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare, id. Off. 3, 21, 83; cf. id. Inv. 2, 49, 144: discrepare ab aequitate sapientiam, id. Rep. 3, 9; so with *ab*, id. Off. 1, 40, 145; de Or. 3, 30, 118; Planc. 17, 42; Att. 2, 1 *ad fin.;* Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 4 *ad fin.*, et al.: facta ejus cum dictis discrepare, Cic. Fin. 2, 30; so with *cum*, id. ib. 4, 22; Var. L. L. 9, 59, 154: ipsi sibi singuli discrepantes, id. de Or. 3, 50 *fin.;* so *c. dat.*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6; Sat. 1, 6, 92; 2, 3, 108; Ep. 2, 2, 194; A. P. 152; 219; Pers. 6, 18, et al.

2. Transf., res discrepat, and more freq. impers. discrepat, *There is a difference of opinion* respecting something (esp. a fact), *it is a matter of dispute, it is undecided; opp.* convenit (v. convenio, *no.* I. B, 2, β): incidi in rem multum discrepantem auctorum opinionibus, Vellei. 1, 7, 2; cf. causa latendi discrepat, Ov. F. 6, 572: quum de legibus conveniret, de latore tantum discreparet, Liv. 3, 31 *ad fin.;* cf. so *opp.* convenit, Suet. Claud. 44: id, quod haud discrepat, id. 9, 46; cf. Suet. Vit. 2: nec discrepat, quin dictator eo anno A. Cornelius fuerit, Liv. 8, 40; so with follg. *quin*, id. 25, 28: inter scriptores rerum, id. 38, 56; so inter auctores, id. 22, 61; 29, 25.

* **dis-cresco,** crēvi, 3. *v. n.* *To grow apart, to grow broad, grow out:* Lact. de Mort. pers. 33 *ad fin.*

discrētim, *adv.*, v. discerno, *ad fin.*

discrētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discerno] (a post-class. word) *A separation*, Tryphon. Dig. 7, 1, 62; Lact. 7, 12; Prud. Ham. 26.—**2.** *A difference*, Pall. Jul. 4, 5.

discretus, a, um, *Part.*, from discerno.

discrīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from discerimen à discerno. like crimen from cerimen à cerno] lit., *That which separates, divides* two things from each other; hence

I. Lit., *An intervening space, interval, distance, division, separation:* quum (duo maria) pertenui discrimine separarentur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: minimum quos inter et hostem Discrimen murus clausaque porta facit, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 62; Lucr. 5, 689; cf. Virg. A. 5, 154; and parvum leti, Ov. M. 7, 426; id. ib. 8, 578; Luc. 5, 76: quae (*sc.* litera F) inter discrimina dentium efflanda est, Quint. 12, 10, 29; so agminum, Curt. 4, 12, *ad fin.:* ungulae, Col. 6, 15 *fin.;* 7, 5, 11; Plin. 11, 45, 105: comae, Ov. A. A. 2, 302; Claud. Nupt. Honor. 103, and in like manner poet.: telluris pectitae, Col. *poet.* 10, 94: medium luci, Grat. Cyneg. 486.

II. Trop. (so most freq.): *A distinction, difference:* amabat omnes, nam discrimen non facit, Lucil. in Non. 282, 27: iste, qui omnia jura pretio exaequasset omniumque rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50; cf. officia tollebantur delectu omni et discrimine remoto, id. Fin. 4, 25, 69; and id. Planc. 4: sit hoc discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, ut illi, *etc.*, id. Balb. 21 *fin.;* Sall. H. frgm, ap. Non. 282, 22; cf. sine ullo sexus discrimine, Suet. Calig. 8; and rapti per agros viatores sine discrimine liberi servique, id. Aug. 32; Liv. 5, 55: divinarum humanarumque rerum, id. 5, 40: recti pravique, Quint. 12, 3, 7: vocum, id. ib. 1, 5, 25; cf. so of the different tones of the strings, Virg. A. 6, 646, et saep. Poet.: tenues parvi discriminis umbrae, *i. e. of easy gradation*, Ov. M. 6, 62.

B. In partic. with respect to disputed matters, which are to be distinguished between, and thus decided upon: *The decisive point, turning point, critical moment, determination, decision:* quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum ille poenas reipublicae luat, an nos serviamus (* *to this point*), Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 29; cf. ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum .... an, *etc.*, id. Quint. 30, 92; and Liv. 29, 17: vicit disciplina militaris, vicit imperii majestas, quae in discrimine fuerunt, an ulla post hanc diem essent, id. 8, 35: haec et his similia, utcumque animadversa aut existimata erunt, haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine (* *shall not regard as of great moment*), id. Praef. *med.:* postquam adesse discrimen ultimum bell. animadvertit, id. 44, 23: instant enim (adversarii) et saepo discrimen omne committunt, *abandon the most decisive points*, Quint. 6, 4, 17, et saep.—And, as the idea of a decisive moment includes that of a doubtful or hazardous one, discrimen often signifies,

2. Transf., *A dangerous, decisive moment, crisis, dangerous condition; risk, hazard:* in ipso discrimine periculi aliquem destituere, Liv. 6, 17; so periculi, id. 8, 24: in summo rem esse discrimine, * Caes. B. G. 6, 38, 2; cf. adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pene discrimen, Cic. Phil. 7, 1: salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, id. Manil. 5, 12; and in extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunae, id. Sull. 28: in veteris fortunae discrimen adducitur, id. Mur. 27, 55; cf. aliquem in discrimen capitis adducere, id. Dejot. 1, 2; so capitis, Quint. 11, 1, 49: si ei subito sit allatum periculum discrimenque patriae, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: rempublicam in discrimen committere, Liv. 8, 32; id. 33, 7, et saep.

discrīmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [discrimino] *That serves to divide* or *part* (late Lat.): acus, *a pin or bodkin that parts the hair, a hair-pin*, Hier. Ruf. 3, 42. Also subst. discriminale, Vulg. Jesaj. 3, 20 (a transl. of the Hebr. פְּאֵרִים).

* **discrīmĭnātim,** *adv.* [id.] *With a difference* or *distinction*, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 7.

discrīmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who distinguishes, discriminates* (late Latin): distinctor, Aug. in Joann. 20, 12.

* **discrīmĭnātrix,** īcis, *f.* [discriminator] *She who distinguishes:* fandi ac nefandi, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 7.

discrīmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [discrimen] *To divide, part, separate; to distinguish* (very rare): Var. R. R. 1, 23, 4: Etruriam discriminat Cassia, * Cic. Phil. 12, 9; Liv. 21, 4: notae, quibus inter se similia discriminentur, Sen. Ep. 95 *ad fin.*, et saep.; Var. L. L. 9, 60, 154.

1. discruciatus, a, um, *Part.*, from discrucio.

2. discrŭcĭātus, ūs, *m.* *A torturing to pieces, violent torture, torment*, Prud. Ham. 836.

dis-crŭcĭo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.*, qs. *To torture to pieces*, i. e. *to violently torture, grievously torment* (repeatedly in Plaut. and Cic.; elsewhere very rare): * **1.** Physically: aliquem discruciatum necare, Cic. Phil. 13, 18.—More freq., **2.** Mentally: With *se* or in the mid. form: *To torment one's self; to be troubled, vexed, chagrined:* quid te discrucias? Plaut. frgm. ap. Non. 143, 3: ego discrucior miser amore, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 58; id. Poen. 1, 2, 155; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 31; so with an object-sentence, Cic. Att. 14, 6; Catull. 66, 76: quod enim ipse celeriter arripuit, id quum tarde percipi videt, discruciatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: discrucior animi, quia, *etc.*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 27; so animi, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 1.

‡ **discŭbĭtĭo,** onis, *f.* *A place for lying down, a couch*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2106.

* **discŭbĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [discumbo] *A reclining at table*, Val. Max. 2, 1, 9.

dis-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n.* *To lie down, stretching one's self out;* viz., **a.** More freq.: *To recline at table* for the purpose of eating (cf. accumbo) (so esp. freq. since the Aug. per.; in Plaut. and Ter. not at all): discubuimus omnes praeter illam, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 4; so Lucr. 3, 925; Quint. 11, 2, 13; Suet. Caes. 48; Aug. 70; Claud. 32; Calig. 45; Tib. 2, 5, 95; Virg. A. 1, 708; Ov. M. 8, 566; 12, 155; Fast. 5, 520, et al. Sometimes of a single person (yet always with the accessory idea of a number reclining at the same time): in convivio Germanici cum super eum Piso discumberet, Tac. A. 3, 14; so id. ib. 6, 50; Suet. Aug. 74; Calig. 37; Vit. Ter. 3; Curt. 8, 5; Juv. 5, 12.—Impers., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Virg. A. 1, 700; Gell. 3, 19, et al.—**b.** Very rarely, *To go to bed, go to sleep:* coenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14.

* **dis-cŭnĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* *Wedged apart, kept asunder as by a wedge:* conchae, Plin. 9, 30, 48.

dis-cŭpĭo, ĕre, *v. n.* Probably peculiar to the vulgar lang.: qs. To wish one's self all to pieces, *i. e. To greatly desire, to eagerly, vehemently long for:* discupio dicere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 87; so te videre, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15 2; and se vendere, Catull. 106, 2.

dis-curro, cŭcurri and curri (e. g. discucurrit, Suet. Calig. 32; and discurrisse, Curt. 4, 15), cursum, 3. *v. n.*

I. *To run different ways, to run to and fro, run about* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Cic. not at all): in muris armata civitas, * Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 3; so deus in montibus altis, Ov. F. 2, 285: plebs pileata tota Urbe, Suet. Ner. 57: circa deum delubra, Liv. 26, 9; cf. circa vias, id. 25, 9: per omnes silvas, Ov. M. 14, 419; cf. per ambitum lacus, Suet. Claud. 21; and per Bajanum sinum equis, id. Calig. 19: more victorum cum palma discucurrit, id. ib. 32, et saep.—Designating the *term. ad quem:* in omnes partes castrorum, Auct. B. Alex. 31, 2; so a media in utramque partem, Quint. 2, 4, 15: in latera, Frontin. Strat. 2, 3, 10: ad portas, Liv. 25, 37; Virg. A. 12, 577: ad arma, Liv. 5, 36: ad praedam, Curt. 4, 15: ad officia, Petr. 114: ad rapiendas virgines, Liv. 1, 9, et saep.—Impers.: ilicet in muros tota discurritur urbe, Virg. A. 11, 468; so Liv. 25, 2: ab caede ad diripiendam urbem, id. 27, 16, et al.—In the pass., with a homogeneous subject: discursis magnis itineribus, Amm. 29, 5.—**b.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects: discurrentes maculae in gemma, Plin. 37, 1, 3; so id. 13, 21, 37: catenae circa latera, id. 33, 3, 12, et al.: (Nilus) diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora, Virg. G. 4, 292; Plin. 11, 37, 69: fama tota urbe discurrit, Curt. 4, 1: mens discurret utroque, Ov. R. Am. 443.

* **II.** Accord. to the Gr. διελθεῖν, *To speak at length* of a thing, *to discourse:* super quo nunc pauca discurram, Amm. 17, 4 (cf. in this sense the Romance *discorrere, discourir*, and v. 2. discursus, *no.* II.).

discursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discurso] *A running hither and thither, a running about* (post-Aug. and rare): officiosa per urbem, Sen. Brev. vit. 3: magna, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5 *fin.:* animalium, Lact. Opif. D. 3; cf. id. ib. *fin.*

discursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who runs hither and thither, one who runs about* (late Lat.): pedites et leves, Amm. 16, 12, cf. hostis, id. 29, 5.

* **discursim,** *adv.* [discurro] *Running* or *going about:* Macr. S. 7, 1.

discurso, are, *v. intens. n.* [id.] *To run about in haste* (post-Aug. and rare): multum in agendo discursantem, salientem, *etc.* . . . non agere dixit (Domitius Afer) sed satagere, Quint. 6, 3, 54; cf. ib. 11, 3, 126; Flor. 3, 18, 10.

1. discursus, a, um, *Part.*, from discurro.

2. discursus, ūs, *m.* [discurro] **I.** *A running to and fro, a running about* (mostly post-class.): magno clamore discursuque passim fugae se mandant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 29, 2; Liv. 25, 25; Quint. 1, 12, 10; 2, 12, 9; 4, 2, 3; 8, 3, 69; Plin. 32, 2, 5; Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 7; 8, 23, 5; Ov. F. 2, 223; Juv. 1, 86; Val. Fl. 5, 428, et al.—**2.** Transf., of inanimate things: radicum, Plin. 17, 20, 33: venarum, id. 34, 12, 29: macularum, id. 16, 15, 26; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 9: telorum, Val. Max. 3, 1, 1.—**II.** In late Lat. (acc. to discurro, *no.* II.), *A conversation, discourse:* redempti, Cod. Theod. 9. 24, 1 (cf. Ital. *discorso*, Fr. *discours*).

† **discus,** i, *m.* = δίσκος, **I.** *A quoit*, a well-known implement for exercise in ancient gymnastics, Stat. Th. 6, 646 *sq.;* Prop. 3, 14, 10; Hor. Od. 1, 8, 11; Sat. 2, 2, 13; A. P. 380; Ov. M. 10, 177, et al.—**b.** Proverb.: qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, *i. e. who prefer trifles to serious things*, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21.—**II.** *A dish*, so called because shaped like a quoit, App. M. 2, p. 125; August. in Psalm. 96.—**III.** *A quadrant*, Vitr. 9, 9.

discusse, *adv.*, v. discutio, *ad fin.*

discussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discutio] (a very rare word) **I.** *A shaking:* Sen. Q. N. 6, 9.—**II.** *An examination, discussion.* sequitur illa discussio, quid sit, *etc.*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16.—**2.** In partic., in the later period of the empire, *A revision of the public accounts* in the provinces, Cod. Just. 10, 30, 1; Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

discussor, ōris, *m.* [discutio] *An examiner* (late Lat.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 21.—**2.** In partic., in the later period of the empire, *One who revised the accounts of the public revenue* in the provinces, *a reviser, auditor*, Gr. λογοθέτης, Cod. Just. 10, tit. 30; Symm. Ep. 5, 76; 10, 54; Cassiod. 4, 38, et al.

* **discussōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Discutient, dissolving*: vis, Plin. 30, 8, 22.

discussus, a, um, *Part.*, from discutio.

dis-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *To strike asunder, dash to pieces, shatter*, etc.

I. In gen.: dentes, Lucil. in Non. 455, 18: deum delubra, Lucr. 6, 418; cf. columna rostrata tota ad imum fulmine discussa est, Liv. 42, 20: ne saxa ex catapultis lateritium discuterent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 3; cf. aliquantum muri tribus arietibus, Liv. 21, 12: rostro (navis) discusso, *shattered*, Auct. B. Alex. 46, 2; cf. tempora cava ictu, Ov. M. 2, 625; ora saxo, id. ib. 4, 519: percussam aquam, Plin. 28, 8, 29: nubes, Ov. M. 15, 70: jubas capiti, Virg. A. 9, 810, et saep.

II. In partic., **A.** In medic. lang.: *To discuss, disperse*, digerere, Cels. 2, 17; 3, 15; 5, 11; Scribon. Comp. 43; 263; 264; Plin. 30, 15, 47; 35, 15, 51, et saep.

B. Pregn., *To break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate*: **1.** Lit. (so rarely): illos coetus, Liv. 2, 28; cf. Boeoticum consilium, id. 42, 44: sole orto est discussa (caligo), id. 29, 27; so Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5; cf. umbrae (sole), Lucr. 4, 34, 2; Virg. G. 3, 357: Aen. 12, 669; and nox, Luc. 5, 700. Rarely with pers. objects: Cato discutit Etruscos, Gabinius Marsos, *etc.*, *routed, subdued*, Flor. 3, 18, 13.—Far more freq., and quite class., **2.** Trop.: terrorem animi tenebrasque, *to disperse, dispel*, Lucr. 1, 149; 2, 60; 3, 93; 6, 41; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 57: quod rem totam discusseram, *had frustrated, brought to naught*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12; so freq., rem, Liv. 34, 56; 39, 10; 41, 25; 42, 12; Suet. Dom. 2, et al.: et comprimere periculum consilio, Cic. Mur. 39, 84; so periculum, Liv. 2, 52; Frontin. Strat. 2, 11, 4: captiones (shortly before, dissolvere interrogationes), Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 46: omnem ejus cunctationem, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 2: disceptationem, Liv. 38, 13: crimen alicujus, Quint. 4, 2, 18: famam, Tac. H. 2, 9: consilia hostium, Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 31: seditionem, id. ib. 1, 9, 2; Vellei. 2, 81: bellum (coupled with sepelire), id. 2, 75: nefas, Flor. 3, 18, 9, et saep.—Hence

* discusse, *adv.* *Minutely, accurately*: explorare discussius, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 302.

☞ For the meaning to investigate, discuss (lit., to mentally separate, distinguish, as in disputare, discernere, *etc.*), which prevails in the post-class. derivatives discussio, discussor, and discusse, as also in the Romance *discutere, discussare, discussione; discuter, discussion*, etc., there appear to be no examples in the literary language.

disdiapason, v. diapason.

† **dĭsēmus,** a, um, *adj.* = δίσημος, *Dissyllabic*, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 330.

dĭserte, *adv.* *Clearly*, etc.; v. dissero, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*, *no. a.*

dĭsertim, *adv.* *Clearly, expressly*, etc.; v. dissero. *Pa.*, *ad fin.*, *no. β.*

dĭsertĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [disertus] *Eloquence* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 50, *no.* 5; adv. Joann. Ierosol. 13.

disertus, a, um, v. dissero. *Pa.*

* **dis-glūtĭno,** are, *v. a.* *To disjoin, disunite* (*opp.* conglutino): conjuncta (coupled with dissuere), Hier. Ep. 66, *no.* 12.

* **dis-grĕgo,** are, *v. a.* *To separate, divide* (*opp.* congrego): Mart. Cap. 3, p. 71.

* **disgrĕgus,** a, um, *adj.* [disgrego] *Different, unlike* (coupled with dispar), Mart. Cap. 9, p. 302.

* **dis-hĭasco,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To gape open, to chink, chap*: Cato R. R. 12.

disjecto, are, *v. intens. a.* *To hurl hither and thither, to scatter, disperse* (a Lucretian word): disjectare solet magnum mare transtra, cavernas, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 554; so id. ib. 563; id. 3, 500.

1. disjectus, a, um, *Part.*, from disjicio.

* **2. disjectus,** ūs, *m.* [disjicio] *A casting asunder, scattering*: Lucr. 3, 941.

dis-jĭcĭo (in many MSS. also written disicio), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *To throw asunder; to drive asunder; to scatter, disperse* (freq. in poets and historians, esp. since the Aug. per.; in Cic. not at all, nor in Plaut. and Ter.).

I. In gen.: partibus disjectis disque supatis, Lucr. 1, 652; cf. id. 1, 1019: materies, id. 2, 939: vis animaï (coupled with dispertita and discissa), id. 3, 639; id. 5, 400: in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disjectis moenibus, *i. e. distributed, stretching out in various directions*, Liv. 24, 2; cf. id. 24, 33 *fin.*: disjecta nube, Plin. 2, 49, 50; so nubes, Ov. M. 10, 179; and nubila, id. ib. 1, 328: membra, id. ib. 3, 724; cf. corpora ponto (coupled with age diversos), Virg. A. 1, 70: rates, id. ib. 1, 43; cf. naves passim, Liv. 30, 24; and naves in aperta Oceani, Tac. A. 2, 23, et saep.: frontem mediam mentumque securi, Virg. A. 12, 308; cf. Var. in Gell. 3, 14, 3.

II. In partic., **A.** Milit. *t. t.*, *To disperse, scatter, rout* the enemy: ea (phalange) disjecta, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 2; so Liv. 44, 41; Pompeius in Cic. Att. 8, 12, B.; Sall. C. 61, 3; Jug. 50, 6; 53, 3; Nep. Milt. 2, et al.

B. Pregn., *To dash to pieces, lay in ruins, destroy; to frustrate, thwart, bring to naught*: **1.** Lit.: arcem a fundamentis, Nep. Timol. 3, 3; so moenia urbium, id. ib. § 2: munitiones, Auct. B. Alex. 63, 4: statuas, Suet. Caes. 75; Calig. 34: sepulcra, id. Caes. 81, et al.: pecuniam, *i. e. to squander*, Val. Max. 3, 5, 2; cf. absol., dide, disjice, per me licet, Caecil. in Cic. Coel. 16, 37.—**2.** Trop. (i. q. discutere, v. h. v. *no.* II. B, 2): disjice compositam pacem, Virg. A. 7. 339; so pacem, Sil. 2, 295: rem, Liv. 2, 35: consilia ducis, id. 25, 14: cogitationem regiam, Vellei. 1, 10: exspectationem novarum tabularum, Suet. Caes. 42: globum consensionis, Nep. Att. 8, 4.

disjugatio and **disjugo,** v. dij.

disjuncte, *adv.*, v., disjungo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*, *no.* * *a.*

disjunctim, *adv.*, v. disjungo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*, *no.* b.

disjunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disjungo] *A separation* (a Ciceron. word): **I.** In gen.: in tanta disjunctione meorum, tanta acerbitate, Cic. Sest. 21, 47; cf. (amicorum) coupled with alienatio, id. Lael. 21: animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, *i. e. the diversity, difference*, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14; cf. sententiae, id. Prov. cons. 17.—**II.** In partic.: **1.** In philos. lang., *An opposition* of two propositions in a syllogism, Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 70; Top. 14, 56; Acad. 2, 30, 97; Fat. 16, 37; cf. disjunctus.—**2.** In rhetor., a fig. of speech: **a.** Corresp. to the Gr. διαζεύγμενον, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207 (also quoted in Quint. 9, 1, 35); Auct. Her. 4, 27.—**b.** Corresp. to the Gr. συνωνυμία, Quint. 9, 3, 45.

disjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Placed in opposition, opposed to each other* (post-class.): **1.** In philos. lang.: proloquium, *i. q.* disjunctio (*no.* II. 1), Gell. 5, 11, 9; cf. ib. § 8.—**2.** In gramm. lang.: *Disjunctive, expressed with disjunctive particles* (aut, vel, sive, *etc.*), Charis. p. 199 P.; Diom. p. 409 ib., et saep.; Papin. Dig. 35, 1, 78; Procul. ib. 50, 16, 124.

disjunctus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from disjungo.

dis-jungo (also dij.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To disjoin, disunite, separate*; opp. to conjungo (freq. and quite class.; not in Caes.).

I. Lit.: **1.** Esp. *To unyoke* draught cattle: asinum, bovem ab opere, Var. R. R. 2, 6, 4; Col. 2, 3, 1; 6, 14, 5; Plin. 18, 27, 67; Veg. 4, 15, 3; also bovem opere, Col. 6, 15, 2; and simply bovem, id. 6, 14 *fin.*; Cic. Div. 2, 36 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28; Ov. M. 14, 648; Juv. 5, 119.—**2.** *To wean* sucklings: agnos a mamma, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 20; so id. [illegible] 7, 12; 2, 9, 12, et al.—**3.** In gen.: *To divide, separate, part, remove* (*a*) *Abs.*: Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 18: intervallo locorum et temporum dijuncti sumus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: quod (flumen) Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92, 5, et saep.—(*β*) With *ab*: nisi (fons) munitione ac mole lapidum disjunctus esset a mari, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53: qua in parte Cappadocia ab Armenia disjungitur, Sall. Hist. frgm. IV. 20 ed. Gerl. (ap. Non. 535, 17); Liv. 42, 59.—(*γ*) With simple *abl.*: Italis longe disjungimur oris, * Virg. A. 1, 252.—* (*δ*) With *inter se*: Lucr. 3, 804.

II. Trop. (so esp. freq. in Cicero): (*a*) *Abs.* (very rarely): sin eos (oratorem et philosophum) disjungent, hoc erunt inferiores, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 35 *ad fin.*; id. Rep. 2, 37.—(*β*) With *ab*: Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 86; cf. eos a colonis, Cic. Sull. 21: populum a senatu, id. Lael. 12, 41: Pompeium a Caesaris amicitia, id. Phil. 2, 9 *fin.*. me ab orationibus, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23 Orell. *N. cr.*: nos a corporibus (shortly before, sevocare, avocare, and secernere animum a corpore), id. Tusc. 1, 31: pastionem a cultura, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 22; cf. ib. 1, 3: honesta a commodis (*opp.* commiscere), Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: artem a scientia, Quint. 2, 15, 2; Liv. 42, 46, et saep.—Hence

disjunctus, a, um, *Pa.* *Separate, distinct; distant, remote*: **1.** Lit.: Aetolia procul a barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. Pis. 37, 91; cf. in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, id. Manil. 4.—**2.** Trop.: vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate et cum officio conjuncta, Cic. Rosc Am. 14, 39: homines Graecos, longe a nostrorum hominum gravitate disjunctos, id. Sest. 67, 141; id. Coel. 22; cf. id. de Or. 1, 3 *fin.*; Pis. 1, 3: nihil est ab ea cogitatione dijunctius, id. Acad. 2, 20 *ad fin.*, et saep.: neque disjuncti doctores, sed iidem erant vivendi praeceptores atque dicendi, id. de Or. 3, 15, 57: ratio, quae similitudines transferat et disjuncta conjungat, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: suave genus dicendi conjunctione, quae neque asperos habet concursus, neque disjunctos atque hiantes, *disjointed, interrupted*, id. Part or. 6, 21; cf. of the orator himself: Brutum (oratorem) otiosum atque dijunctum, Tac. Or. 18: omne, quod ita disjunctum sit, quasi *aut etiam, aut non*, etc., *i. e. logically opposed, disjunctive* (*i. q.* disjunctio, *no.* II. 1), Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 97.

Adv., * **a.** Disjuncte, *Separately, distinctly, disjunctively*, Fest. *s. v.* SACRAM VIAM, p. 238.—**b.** Disjunctim, Paul. Dig. 28, 7, 5; Modest. ib. 35, 1, 49; Just. Inst. 2, 20, § 8.

‡ **disjurgĭum,** ii, *n.* [dis-jurgium] *A difference, quarrel*, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3023 (also in *no.* 4777).

‡ **dismōtum,** v. dimoveo, *ad init.*

‡ † **disōmus,** a, um, *adj.* = δίσωμος *Holding two bodies*: VAS, *a sarcophagus for two persons*, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4548.

* **dispālesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [dispalor] *To spread about, be noised abroad*: Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 123.

dis-pālor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* *To wander about, to straggle, stray* (very rare): dispalati ab signis, Sisenna in Non. 101, 6; so id. ib. 7; Nep. Lys. 1, 2; Hannib. 5, 2; Amm. 15, 3; 31, 2.—* **2.** Trop.: multitudo in varias artes dispalata, Pseudo-Sall. de Rep. ord. 2 *med.*

dis-pando, without *perf.*, sum, 3. (also vulg. **dispenno,** dispessus in Plaut.; v. the follg.) *v. a.* *To stretch out, spread out, to extend, expand* (very rare): distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Plaut. Mil. 5, 14 Lind. *N. cr.*: dispessis manibus, id. ib. 4, 2, 7; cf. Gell. 15, 15: dispansae vestes in sole, Lucr. 1, 307; so arbor vastis ramis, Plin. 9, 4, 3; Suet. Dom. 19: neu distracta (natura) suum late dispandat hiatum, Lucr. 6, 599.—* **2.** Trop., of speech: *To spread out, amplify*, L. Verus in Front. Ep. ad Ver. 3.

dis-par, ăris, *adj.* *Unlike, dissimilar, different* (freq. and quite class.): (*a*) *Abs.*: dispares mores disparia studia sequentur, quorum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic. Lael. 20, 74; cf. id. Fin. 2, 3, 10: ostendi, parem dignitatem, disparem fortunam in Mureno atque in Sulpicio fuisse, id. Mur. 21; cf. id. Planc. 24

fin.; Prov. Cons. 7, 17; Caes. B. G. 7, 39; Sall. J. 52, 1, et al.: tempora, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87; cf. id. Off. 1, 34; 2, 18: proelium, Caes. B. G. 5, 16, 2; cf. certamen, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 61: habitus animorum, Liv. 30, 28: via dicendi, Quint. 10, 1, 67: Bruttius haud dispar animorum, Sil. 8, 570, et saep.: calami, *i. e. unequal, of different lengths*, Ov. M. 1, 711; cf. avenae, id. ib. 8, 192: fistula, id. ib. 2, 682; and cicutae, Virg. E. 2, 36.—(β) *c. dat.*: Lucr. 2, 738: sunt his alii multum dispares, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109; so illa oratio huic, id. de Or. 2, 44: atque discolor matrona meretrici, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 3, et saep.—(γ) *c. gen.*: quicquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78.

* **dispărātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [disparo] *A separation*: procreationis, *i. e. a delivery*, Vitr. 2, 9.

dis-părĭlis, e, *adj.* *Dissimilar, different* (very rare): pabulum, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 4: formae, id. L. L. 9, 29, 136: aspiratio terrarum, *Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: vites, Col. 3, 2, 17: ictus errantium siderum, Plin. 2, 45, 45.—*Adv.*, dispariliter, Var. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*; L. L. 9, 50, 150.

dispărĭlĭtas, atis, *f.* [disparilis] *Dissimilarity, difference* (ante- and post-class. and very rare): vocis, Var. L. L. 10, 2, 169: rerum, Gell. praef. § 3: collationis, id. 7, 3, 47.

dispărĭlĭter, *adv.* *Differently, dissimilarly*; v. disparilis, *ad fin.*

dis-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To part, separate, divide* (rare, but quite class.): nos per gentes alium alia, Plaut. Rud. prol. 10: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, eosque ita disparavit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22 Mos.; *Caes. B. G. 7, 28 *fin.*:—tot sententias in eandem rem, Gell. 11, 11 *fin.*: ab omni turpitudinis labe disparata atque abjuncta divinitas, Arn. 3, p. 105.—In rhetor.: "*disparatum* est id, quod ab aliqua re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo: *sapere, non sapere*," Cic. Inv. 1, 28; cf. Quint. 5, 11, 31.

* **dispartĭbĭlis**, e, *adj.* [dispartio] *Divisible*; coupled with demutabilis, Tert. adv. Hermog. 39.

dispartio and **dispartior**, v. dispertio.

* **dispectĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [dispicio] *A viewing, considering*: tituli, Tert. Res. carn. 19.

* **dispecto**, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To consider, contemplate, examine*: momenta, Arn. 1, p. 13.

dispector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who considers, examines, a searcher* (eccl. Lat.): cordis Deus, Tert. Anim. 15; id. ad Uxor. 2, 8.

dispectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Regard, consideration, examination*, Sen. de Ira 2, 9; Ep. 94 *med.*; 109 *ad fin.*

dis-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a.* *To drive asunder, to scatter, disperse* (rare, but quite class.; not in Caes.).—**I.** Lit.: dispulsa suo de coetu materiaï Copia, Lucr. 1, 1016: pecudes dispulsae, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 7: ater quos aequore turbo Dispulerat, Virg. A. 1, 512; cf. ib. 538: umbras, id. ib. 5, 839: aequora prorâ, Stat. Theb. 5, 335.—**II.** Trop.: (philosophia) ab animo tamquam ab oculis caliginem dispulit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64; cf. tenebras calumniae, Phaedr. 3, 10, 42: somnos, Sen. Troad. 452.

dispendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dispendium] *Hurtful, prejudicial* (post-Aug. and very rare): cunctatio, Col. 2, 20, 1.

dispendĭum, ii, *n.* [dispendo] opp. to compendium (v. 3. dis, *no.* II.) *Expense, cost, loss* (mostly ante- and post-class.; in the Ciceron. per. not at all): "*dispendium* ideo, quod in dispendendo solet minus fieri," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50: sine damno et dispendio, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 35; cf. so coupled with sumptus, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 7: minore nusquam bene fui dispendio, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 20: ut gratiam ineat sine suo dispendio, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 29: neque dispendi facit hilum, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32; cf. *Lucr. 2, 1127: alicui afferre dispendium, Col. 4, 24, 1; Plin. 36, 6, 9: dispendia (comae), Ov. Am, 1, 14, 43; cf. id. ib. 1, 7, 25: viarum, *i. e. a roundabout way*, Mart. 9, 100; so silvae, Luc. 8, 2.—**2.** Trop.: hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti, *loss of time*, *Virg. A. 3, 453: famae, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 452: disciplinae, Aus. Grat. act. 32.

dis-pendo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To weigh out* (perh. only ante- and post-class., for the passage from Q. Cic. in Aus. Ecl. de Sign. mens. 9 is dub.): Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50: panis dispensus, *i. e. dispensed, distributed*, Prud. in Symm. 1, 584.

dispenno, ere, v. dispando.

dispensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispenso] **I.** *Economical management, charge, direction, superintendence.*—**1.** Lit.: aerarii, Cic. Vatin. 15, 36.—**2.** Transf.: annonae, Liv. 10, 11; cf. id. 4, 12 *ad fin.*: est autem in eximendis favis necessaria dispensatio, Plin. 11, 14, 14; Frontin. Aquaed. 78 *fin.*—**II.** *The office of a* dispensator, *management, administratorship, stewardship*, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28; Att. 15, 15, 3; Suet. Oth. 5; Vesp. 23; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 834.

dispensātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A household superintendent, a manager, steward*; as manager of the imperial treasury: *a cashier, treasurer*: usually the most trustworthy slaves, but under the emperors sometimes ingenui; v. Orell. on his Inscr. no. 4002): "ab aere pendendo *dispensator*," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50; cf. Plin. 33, 3, 13; and Fest. p. 55. So Cic. frgm. ap. Non. 193, 10; Juv. 1, 91; Suet. Aug. 67; Ner. 44; Galb. 12; 20; Vesp. 22; Plin. 7, 39, 40; 33, 11, 52; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 790; 895; 1760; 2914 *sq.*; 3209; 4002, et al.

* **dispensātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Relating to management* or *control* (late Lat.): Hier. in Jes. 14, 53, 12.

dispensātrix, īcis, *f.* [dispensator] *She that dispenses, a female steward*, Hier. Quaest. Hebr. in Paralip. 8; Inscr. Murat. 968, 9.

dis-penso, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* **I.** Orig. of money: *To distribute by weight, to disburse, pay out*: ducentos nummos (*sc.* inter milites), Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 47.—Hence, **2.** In gen., *To manage, regulate* money matters, household expenses: domesticas res, Cic. Att. 11, 1; cf. Juv. 7, 219: quem vellet, eligere ad dispensandam pecuniam, *to have charge of the military chest*, Nep. Con. 4 Dähne.

II. Transf., of other things: *To dispense, distribute, arrange.*—**1.** Lit.: (fons) certis horarum spatiis dispensatur inter incolas, Plin. 18, 22, 51; cf. Frontin. Aquaed. 9; Plin. 13, 13, 27 *fin.*: vitis aequa portione sucum proli suae dispensat, Col. 4, 24, 9: oscula suprema natos per omnes, Ov. M. 6, 278 (cf. dividit oscula, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 6): filum candelae, Juv. 3, 287: quem (annum) intercalaribus mensibus interponendis ita dispensavit, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 19, *ad fin.*—**2.** Trop.: inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque judicio dispensare atque componere, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142; so Hor. S. 1, 2, 75; Just. 7, 6, 4: laetitiam inter impotentes populi animos, *i. e. to impart to them by degrees*, Liv. 27, 50 *fin.*: male dispensata libertas, Sen. Ben. 1, 10: quae dispensant mortalia fata sorores, Ov. Her. 12, 3, et saep.: consilium dispensandae cohonestandaeque victoriae imperatoribus majores dederunt nostri (qs. *to arrange as the general's manager*; the fig. acc. to *no.* I. 2; v. also dispensator), Liv. 38, 47.

(* **dispensus**, a, um, *Part.*, from dispendo.)

* **dis-percŭtĭo**, ĕre, *v. a.* *To dash out*: cerebrum, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 18.

* **disperdĭtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [disperdo] *A demolishing, destruction*: urbis, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31.

dis-perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To destroy, spoil, ruin* (rare, but quite class.; not in Caes.): bibe, es, disperde rem, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 32; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 58; and ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, *Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 2: colorem, *Lucr. 2, 831; Gell. 15, 31, 4. Poet.: stridenti miserum stipula disperdere carmen, *Virg. E. 3, 27.—Of personal objects: lenonem, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 96: qui tot cives Romanos occidit, arripuit, disperdidit, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10; Ov. Am. 2, 10, 21.

dis-pĕrĕo, ii, 4. *v. n.* *To go completely to ruin, to be lost* or *undone, to perish* (rare; mostly ante-class.; not in Caes.): quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 86: fructus dispereunt, Var. R. R. 1, 11, 1; cf. Col. 12, 46, 2; and fundus, *Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: disperit cibus, Lucr. 3, 704; so vestis multo sanguine, id. 5, 1421; id. 4, 377; cf. id. 5, 289; id. 5, 285: serpens, id. 4, 641: tui labores, Catull. 14, 11.—Proverb.: male partum male disperit, *light come, light go*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 22 (for which *dilabitur*, Poeta ap. Cic. Phil. 2, 27).—**b.** In colloq. lang., disperii! *I am undone! it's all over with me!* Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 28; Aul. 2, 2, 65; Casin. 5, 3, 2; Cist. 4, 2, 2; 47; Most. 2, 1, 28, et saep.; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 24; 5, 2, 17; Ad. 3, 3, 1; Afran. in Non. 110, 13; for which once Dispereo! Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 12: Dispeream, si *or* nisi, *may I perish, if* or *if not*; a strong asseveration: Catull. 92, 2, 4; Prop. 2, 21, 9; Hor. S. 1, 9, 47; Suet. Tib. 59, et al.

di-spergo (in late Lat., and in many MSS. of the older authors, sometimes written dispargo; cf. aspergo and conspergo), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To scatter on all sides, to scatter about, disperse* (freq. and quite class., esp. in the *part. perf.*).

I. Lit: Per agros passim dispergit corpus, an old poet (Attius?) in Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67; cf. *per hypallagen*: membrorum collectio dispersa (coupled with dissipare), Cic. Manil. 9, 22: but (Tityos) novem dispersis jugera membris Obtineat, *spread out, stretched out*, Lucr. 3, 1001 (for which *distentus*, Ov. M. 4, 458): cur (deus) tam multa pestifera terra marique disperserit? Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 120: nubes dispergunt venti, Lucr. 5, 255: cerebrum, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 7; for which *per hypallagen*: ut cerebro dispergat viam, id. ib. 3, 2, 19: caprae dispergunt se, contra oves se congregant et condensant in locum unum, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 9; cf. comites dispersi, Lucr. 4, 578; so the mid., dispersi, of persons, Cic. Fl. 13, 30; Sest. 42, 91; and esp. freq. of soldiers, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 8; 3, 28, 3; 4, 32, 5; 5, 58, 3; 6, 34, 3; 6; 6, 35, 6; 6, 36, 2; 7, 14, 4; 7, 16, 3; B. C. 1, 44, 1; 2, 38, 5; 3, 7, 3; 3, 92, 2; Sall. J. 98, 4, et saep.; cf. dispersi a suis pars cedere, *etc.*, Sall. J. 51, 1; and in the *verb. fin. act.*: quae (duo millia evocatorum) tota acie disperserat, *had distributed*, Caes. B. C. 3, 88, 4 Oud. *N. cr.*: fimum dispergere, Plin. 18, 23, 53: vitem traducibus dispergere atque disrarare, Col. 5, 6, 36: lactuca dispergitur, *set out*, i. e. *planted*, id. 11, 3, 25: ubi brachia et crura inaequaliter dispergit, *i. e. moves to and fro*, Cels. 2, 6: Mesopotamia vicatim dispersa, *i. e. divided*, Plin. 6, 26, 30, et saep.—Poet.: aries dispergit saxa (coupled with effundere muros), Luc. 1, 384 Cort.: dispersa capillos, id. 10, 84; cf. Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 55: quo latior (res) est, in cunctas undique partes Plura modo dispergit et a se corpora mittit, Lucr. 2, 1135; so with *in c. acc.*, id. 1, 310; Caes. B. G. 6, 34, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 89; 16, 30, 53; Tac. A. 3, 74, et al.: aër dispargitur ad partes minutas corporis, Lucr. 4, 896.

II. Trop.: In praesentia tantummodo numeros et modos et partes argumentandi confuse et permixte dispersimus: post descripte … ex hac copia digeremus, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 187; cf. ib. § 191; and Quint. 9, 3, 39: bellum tam longe lateque dispersum, Cic. Manil. 12 *fin.*: in re dispersa atque infinita, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 1: plebis vis soluta atque dispersa in multitudine, Sall. J. 41, 6: rumorem, Tac. A. 4, 24; so falsos rumores, id. Hist. 2, 96; and abs.: volgus fingendi avidum disperserat accitum in adoptionem, *had given out*, id. ib. 2, 1:—membratim oportebit partes rei gestae dispergere in causam, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: vitam in auras, Virg. A. 11, 617; cf. partem voti in auras, id. ib. 795.—Hence

disperse, *adv.* *Dispersedly, here and there* (very rare): et diffuse dictae res, Cic. Inv. 1, 52: multis in locis dicta, id. Verr. 2, 4, 52.—And with the same meaning, **b.** dispersim, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 7, 3, 2, 13; Suet. Caes. 80.

* **di-sperno**, ĕre, *v. a.* *To despise* jussa, Juvenc. 2, 257.

disperse and **dispersim,** *adv.*, v. dispergo, *ad fin.*

dispersus, a, um, *Part.* from dispergo.

dis-pertĭo (in many MSS. also dispart.), īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [partio] *To distribute, divide* (quite class.; not in Caes.).

I. Lit.: dispertiti viri, dispertiti ordines, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 65; so funditores inter manipulos, Sall. J. 49 *fin.*: tirones inter legiones, Auct. B. Afr. 46, 3: auxiliarios equites tribunis legionum in utrumque latus, Sall. J. 46, 7: copias trinis castris, Auct. B. Afr. 67 *fin.*: (conjuratos) municipiis, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: exercitum per oppida, Liv. 29, 1, et saep.: opsonium hic bifariam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 3; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 5; and secundam mensam servis, Nep. Ages. 8, 4: epulas trifariam, in jentacula et prandia, *etc.*, Suet. Vit. 13: patris bona, Afran. in Non. 374, 33: pecuniam judicibus, Cic. Clu. 25, 69: portas et proxuma loca tribunis, *to apportion, assign as posts to be guarded*, Sall. J. 59, 1, et saep.—Mid.: Etiam dispertimini? *won't you part yet?* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 33.

II. Trop. (almost exclusively in Cic.): ea quae ad mortales pertinent, quadrifariam dispertierim, in homines, in loca, in tempora, in res, Var. in Non. 92, 16; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 190; 3, 29, 112; Brut. 44, 162: Romani homines, qui tempora voluptatis laborisque dispertiunt, id. Mur. 35 *fin.*: cum aliquo dispertitum officium est in aliqua re, id. Fam. 5, 2: Ceres et Libera, a quibus initia vitae atque victus, hominibus et civitatibus data ac dispertita esse dicuntur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 26. Once in a deponent form: jurisconsulti saepe quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita dispertiuntur, Cic. Leg. 2, 19.

dispertior, iri, v. preced., *ad fin.*

* **dispertītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dispertio] *A division*: Tert. adv. Herm. 31.

dis-pesco, without *perf.*, pestum, 3. *v. a.* [pasco] Lit., To take from the pasture (“*pecus a pastione deducere,*” Fest. p. 55); hence, like disjungere, in gen., *To separate, divide* (post-Aug. and very rare): oceanus Africam Europam Asiamque dispescit, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 173; cf. Nilus Africam ab Aethiopia dispescens, id. 5, 9, 10; so Samon a Mileto, App. Flor. 15, p. 350; id. de Deo Socr. p. 44.—* **2.** Trop.: dispestae disturbataeque nuptiae, App. M. 4, p. 296.

dispessus, a, um, v. dispando.

dispestus, a, um, *Part.*, from dispesco.

di-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Qs. To see by dispersing the darkness (cf. dissereno), *To see through, to look through, to see before one's self; to look up, to glance, to gaze;* and actively, qs. to see through the dark; *to descry, discern, perceive* (quite class.; esp. freq. in Cic., but not in Caes. or the Aug. poets).

I. Lit. (so for the most part only *neutr.*): isti autem tantis effusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 61; cf. tanta oborta caligo est ut dispicere non posset, Suet. Ner. 19; and Cic. Tusc. 1, 19 *fin.*: catuli, qui jam dispecturi sunt, caeci aeque et hi, qui modo nati, id. Fin. 4, 23 *fin.*: ut primum dispexit, id. ib. 2, 30, 97: ad terram aspice et dispice, Oculis investigans astute augura, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 25.—Act.: dispecta est et Thyle, Tac. Agr. 10 Bach. And of the eye itself: ut nequit ullam dispicere oculus rem, Lucr. 3, 563.

II. Trop.: *To mentally perceive, discern, discover* (so commonly as *act.*): si imbecilli animi verum dispicere non possint, Cic. Div. 2, 39; cf. Liv. 44, 6 *fin.*; so mentem principis, Tac. A. 3, 22: merita, id. ib. 13, 27: in ea re Pompeius quid velit, non dispicio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2 *ad fin.*: sine jam aliquid dispiciam, *to find out*, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 16; cf. Cic. Att. 2, 20.—Hence, **2.** Meton. (mostly in the imperat.): *To consider, think, reflect upon*: nunc velim dispicias res Romanas, Cic. Att. 6, 8: discerne et dispice insidiatorem et petitum insidiis, Liv. 40, 10: dispice, an tu, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 5: dispice, ne sit, *etc.* id. ib. 2, 10, 5: prius dispiciamus de his, quae, *etc.*, Gai. Inst. 1, § 143; cf. Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1; and absol.: virtus est, ubi occasio admonet, dispicere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 16.

* **dis-plāno,** are, *v. a.* *To level away, to level*: utro caput, Var. in Non. 18, 25.

* **dis-plĭcātus,** a, um, *Part.* [plico] *Scattered, dispersed*: apes, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 7.

* **displĭcentĭa,** ae, *f.* [displiceo] *Dissatisfaction, discontent*: sui (coupled with taedium), Sen. Tranq. an. 2.

dis-plĭcĕo, ŭi (displicitus est, Gell. 1, 21, 4), ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [placeo] *To displease* (opp. to placeo and complaceo, v. 3. dis, *no.* II.) (rare, but quite class.; not in Caes.): quodne vobis placeat, displiceat mihi? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 19; so *opp.* placere, id. Men. 4, 2, 107; Cic. Brut. 57; Quint. 12, 9, 6; id. ib. 8, 1 *fin.*: mortis mihi displicet auctor, Ov. M. 8, 493, et saep.: si displicebit vita, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 19; so without *dat.*, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3 (*opp.* arridere); Quint. 12, 9, 6 (*opp.* placere); Suet. Calig. 20; Hor. Od. 1, 38, 2; Ep. 1, 19, 47, et al.: non mihi displicet adhibere etiam istam rationem, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 34, 157; so with a subject-sentence, Quint. 2, 5, 17; Suet. Claud. 4; Galb. 16.—**b.** Sibi, *To be displeased, dissatisfied with one's self*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20; Poeta (Lucilius?) ap. Cic. Att. 2, 18, 3; also, in gen., *to feel fretful*, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12; cf. aconitum potum protinus facit corpus grave et displicens, Scrib. Comp. 188.

dis-plōdo, without *perf.*, ōsum, 3. *v. a.* *To spread out, dilate, extend* (for the most part only ante- and post-class., and in the *part. perf.*; in class. prose not at all): pedes qui ingredientibus displodantur, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 8; cf. ib. 2, 9, 4. In the *part. perf.*: vesicula displosa repente, Lucr. 6, 131; cf. * Hor. S. 1, 8, 46; so repente templa coeli, Lucr. 6, 285 (for which divolsa repente, ib. 122): nares, *spread out, broad*, Arn. 3, p. 108; 6, p. 196.

displosus, a, um, *Part.*, from displodo.

displuviata (cava aedium) sunt, in quibus deliquiae arcam sustinentes stillicidia rejiciunt, *i. e. of which the rain-water ran off on the outside of the walls*, Vitr. 6, 3.

† **dispondēus,** i, *m.* = διςπόνδειος, *A double spondee*, Diomed. p. 476 P.; Don. p. 1739 ib., et saep.

dis-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum [contr. dispostum, Lucr. 1, 47; 2, 644), 3. *v. a.* *To place here and there, to set in different places*, sc. persons or things, in arranging them; *to regularly distribute, dispose* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen., *To set in order, arrange, dispose*: libros, Cic. Att. 4, 8, a; cf. Homeri libros, id. de Or. 3, 34, 137; Cato R. R. 47; cf. brassicam, Col. 11, 3, 27: arbores, Plin. 17, 11, 15: quidque suo loco, Col. 12, 2, 3: cf. pennas in ordine, Ov. A. A. 2, 45; for which disjecta membra in ordinem, Sen. Hippol. 1257: cippos obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 5: aciem, Tac. H. 2, 41; Plin. 9, 8, 9: male capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 35; cf. comas, id. Pont. 3, 3, 16; Mart. 12, 83: tectos enses per herbam, Virg. A. 3, 237; so ceras per atria, Ov. F. 1, 591; for which expressos cera vultus singulis armariis, Plin. 35, 2, 2: tabernas deversorias per litora et ripas, Suet. Ner. 27: cubicula plurifariam, id. Tib. 43, et saep.—Poet.: (Prometheus) corpora disponens, *etc.*, qs. *arranging the parts, limbs*, i. e. *fashioning, forming*, Prop. 3, 5, 9: moenia versu, *i. e. to describe*, id. 4, 1, 57; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 7, 64.

B. In partic., in milit. lang., *To set in order, arrange, to draw up, array* a body of men, a guard, military engines, *etc.*: praesidia disponit, castella communit, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 2; so praesidia, id. B. C. 3, 15, 2: stationes, id. B. G. 5, 15 *fin.*; B. C. 1, 73, 3: custodias, id. ib. 3, 8, 4: cohortes, id. B. G. 5, 33, 1: equites, id. ib. 7, 56, 4; B. C. 3, 101, 3: exploratores, id. B. G. 7, 35, 1: insidias, Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 29; 39; 2, 9, 7; 2, 12, 2, et al.: captivos obsidesque et praedam, Liv. 26, 51: equos, *to station in relays*, id. 37, 7: ballistas machinasque, Suet. Calig. 46, et saep.: custodias in muro, Caes. B. G. 7, 27, 1; so id. ib. 7, 34, 1; 7, 69 *fin.*; 7, 78 *fin.*; B. C. 1, 27 *fin.*; 1, 83 *fin.*, et saep.; cf. legiones in Appulia hibernorum causa, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 3: tormenta in muris, id. ib. 1, 17, 3: sudes in opere, id. B. G. 7, 81, 4, et saep.: milites iis operibus quae, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 3; so exploratores omni fluminis parte, id. B. G. 7, 61, 1: classem omni ora maritima, id. B. C. 3, 5, 2: naves in litore pluribus locis separatim, id. ib. 3, 24, 1: cohortes castris praesidio, id. ib. 3, 88, 4, et saep.: praesidia custodiasque ad ripas Ligeris, id. B. G. 7, 55, 9; cf. id. ib. 7, 65, 3; 7, 80, 1; 6, 8, 5; B. C. 1, 50: praesidia cis Rhenum, id. B. G. 4, 4, 3; cf. legiones Narbone circumque ea loca hiemandi causa, id. B. C. 1, 37, 1: equites per oram maritimam, id. ib. 3, 24, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 111, 1; Suet. Aug. 32; 49; Tib. 37; 72; Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 1; 3, 10, 6, et saep.

II. Trop.: verba ita disponunt ut pictores varietatem colorum, paria paribus referunt, Cic. Or. 19 *fin.*; so of the regular arrangement of the parts of a discourse, id. de Or. 2, 42, 179; 3, 25, 96, et al.; Quint. 2, 12, 10; 3, 3, 10; 8 prooem. § 1; 9, 2, 5; 10, 1, 4; 10, 6, 2; 10, 7, 5, et saep.; cf. also Tac. Or. 3: fac ut plane iis omnibus, quos devinctos tenes, descriptum ac dispositum suum cuique munus sit, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 5 *ad fin.*; cf. ministeria principatus in equites Romanos, Tac. H. 1, 58; and id. Ann. 16, 8: consilia in omnem fortunam ita disposita habebat (the fig. being borrowed from the milit. lang.), Liv. 42, 29: in disponendo die, *in arranging the business of the day*, Suet. Tib. 11; so diem, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 25 *fin.*; Tac. Germ. 30; Plin. Ep. 9, 36; cf. otium, id. ib. 4, 23: tempus otiosum, Mart. 5, 20: opus et requiem pariter, Pers. 5, 43, et saep.

2. In post-class. lang., with an object-sentence, like the Gr. διατάσσω, *To settle, determine*: non alienum erit disponi, apud quem puer interim educetur, Ulp. Dig. 43, 30, 3, § 4; Javol. ib. 10, 3, 18. (But the follg. is dub.: Frontin. Strat. 3, 2, 10; v. Oud. ad loc.)—Hence

dispŏsĭtus, a, um, *Pa.* *Regularly distributed*; hence *properly ordered, arranged* (very rare): de studia ad honorem disposita, Cic. Mur. 14: vita hominum disposita delectat, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 2; also transf., vir dispositus, *an orderly speaker*, id. ib. 2, 11, 17.—*Comp.*: dispositius, Sen. Q. N. praef. *ad fin.*; cf. Lact. Ira D. 10 *med.*—*Adv.*, *Orderly, methodically*: accusare istum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40 *fin.*: dicere, Quint. 10, 7, 12: mundus effectus est (coupled with ordinate), Lact. 3, 17.—*Sup.*: aedificare, Sid. Ep. 5, 11.

disposite, *adv.*, v. dispono, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

dispŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispono] **I.** *A regular disposition, arrangement*, in oratory, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9; de Or. 2, 42, 179; Auct. Her. 1, 2, 3; 3, 10, 18; Quint. 3, 3, 1 *sq.*; 7 prooem.; 7, 1; 7, 10, 5 *sq.*, et saep.; in architect., Vitr. 1, 2; in painting, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 10, et saep.—**II.** In post-class. lang., *Management, ordering, direction*, Capitol. Maxim. 9; Sid. Ep. 3, 6 *fin.*

dispŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A disposer arranger*: mundi deus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 18, so Lact. 4, 9.

dispŏsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A disposition, arrangement*, perh. only Lucr. 1, 1026; 5. 193.

1. dispositus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from dispono.

* **2. dispŏsĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A disposition, arrangement*: dispositu civilium rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5.

dis-pŭdet, ēre, *v. imp.* (qs. to disappear for shame, *i. e.*) *To be greatly ashamed* (perh. only in the follg. passages): alia memorare dispudet, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 77; so id. Most. 5, 2, 44; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16.

dispulsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. dispello.

* **dis-pulvĕro,** are, *v. a.* *To reduce to powder, pulverize*: saxa, *etc.*, Naev. in Non. 95, 28.

dispunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispungo] *A settling up, balancing* of accounts (late Lat.): **1.** Lit.: concedenda creditoribus (coupled with recognitio), Ulp. Dig. 42, 5, 15.—**2.** Trop.: boni et mali operis, Tert.

adv. Marc. 5, 12: utriusque meriti, id. Apol. 18: vitae, *i. e. death*, id. Testim. anim. 4; de Anim. 33 *ad fin.*

* **dispunctor,** ōris, *m.* [dispungo] *An examiner, investigator:* meritorum (coupled with judex), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17.

dispunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from dispungo.

dis-pungo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* In post-Aug. mercant. lang., *To check off* the debits and credits of an account; hence *to examine, revise, settle, balance* an account: "*dispungere* est conferre accepta et data," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 56.—**I.** Lit.: rationes expensorum et acceptorum, Sen. Ben. 4, 32 *fin.;* so nostram et Julii Attici rationem, Col. 3, 3, 12: rationes (coupled with excutere), Ulp. Dig. 40, 7, 6, § 6.—**II.** Trop.: dispunge et recense vitae tuae dies, Sen. Brev. vit. 7: intervalla negotiorum otio, Vellei. 1, 13, 3 Ruhnk. (for which *interpuncta* intervalla, Cic. Or. 16, 53): elogia sententiis, *i. e. to examine, weigh*, Tert. Apol. 44; cf. specialis medicinae dispuncta prophetia, *i. e. tried, approved*, id. adv. Marc. 4, 10: * ordinem coeptum, *i. e. to bring to an end*, id. adv. Jud. 9 *ad fin.*

* **dispŭtābĭlis,** e. *adj.* [disputo] *That may be disputed, disputable:* omnis res in utramque partem, Sen. Ep. 88 *ad fin.*

dispŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] * **1.** *A computing, calculating, considering:* venire in disputationem, Col. 5, 1 *fin.*—Far more freq., **2.** *An arguing, reasoning, disputing;* and concr., *an argument, debate, dispute*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 23; de Or. 1, 2, 5; 43, 194; Acad. 2, 36, 116; Lael. 1, 3; 1, 5; 4, 14; Rep. 1, 7 Creuz.; 1, 8; 10, et saep.; Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 1; 5, 31, 3; B. C. 1, 33, 3; Quint. 3, 6, 80; 7, 2, 14; 10, 1, 36; 11, 1, 70, et saep.

dispŭtātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [disputatio] *A short discussion, trivial dispute*, Sen. Ep. 117 *med.;* Gell. 1, 3 *ad fin.*

dispŭtātor, ōris, *m.* [disputo] *A disputer, disputant* (exceedingly rare): disputator subtilis, * Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3 Beier: suae artis unumquemque et auctorem et disputatorem optimum esse, Val. Max. 8, 12 *init.*

* **dispŭtātōrĭe,** *adv.* [id.] *In the manner of disputants:* Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

dispŭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [disputator] *The art of disputing*, the pure Lat. equiv. of dialectica, Quint. 2, 20, 7 Spald.; 12, 2, 13.

dis-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* Orig. in mercant. lang.: *To cast up, calculate* a sum by going over its items; *to estimate, compute:* ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 55.—Hence

II. Transf. beyond the mercant. sphere, *To weigh, examine, investigate, treat of, discuss* a doubtful subject, either by meditating or (more commonly) by speaking upon it (good prose; in Cicero's philosoph. and rhetor. writings, of course, times innumerable): in meo corde eam rem volutavi et diu disputavi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 4: ea, quae disputavi, disserere malui quam judicare, Cic. N. D. 3, 40 *ad fin.:* neque haec in eam sententiam disputo, ut, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 25, 117: aliquid pro tribunali multis verbis, id. Fam. 3, 8, 3, et saep.: (Druides) multa de sideribus atque eorum motu, *etc.* ... disputant, Caes. B. G. 6, 14 *fin.:* de moribus, de virtutibus, de republica, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: de omni re in contrarias partes, id. de Or. 1, 34, 158; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 3 *fin.;* Fam. 11, 27 *ad fin.;* Caes. B. C. 1, 86, 3: ab his, qui contra disputant, Cic. Rep. 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 18: non inscite ad ea disputat, quae, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 3, 9; cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 7; id. Rep. 1, 16 Moser.: quale sit de quo disputabitur, id. ib. 1, 24: disputatur in consilio a Petreio et Afranio, Caes. B. C. 1, 67, et saep.: nunc utriusque disceptator eccum adest, age disputa, *i. e. relate, tell*, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 16; cf. id. Rud. 3, 4, 13: rem alicui, *i. e. to state, represent*, id. Men. prol. 50: isti in eo disputant, Contaminari non decere fabulas, *i. e. maintain*, Ter. Andr. prol. 15 Ruhnk.

* **dis-quīro,** ĕre, *v. a.* [quaero] *To diligently inquire, investigate:* Hor. S. 2, 2, 7.

disquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disquiro] *A* (judicial) *inquiry, investigation*, * Cic. Sull. 28, 79; Liv. 8, 23; 26, 31; Tac. A. 3, 60; 5, 11; Suet. Caes. 15; Ner. 2.

dis-rāro, are, *v. a.* In econom. lang.: *To thin out, to make thin* by cutting, Col. 4, 32, 4; 5, 6, 36.—**2.** Transf., of nutriment: *To thin, dilute*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 7, 15.

disrumpo, v. dirumpo.

dis-sĕco, ŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. To cut asunder, cut in pieces, cut up, dissect* (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Pliny the elder): unionem, Plin. 9, 35, 58: pectus, id. 11, 37, 70: caput viperae, id. 29, 4, 21: mures, id. 30, 9, 23: ranas, id. 32, 9, 36: multos medios serra, Suet. Calig. 27; App. M. 8, p. 214. (* dissicit, Plaut. Curc. 3, 54.)

dissectus, a, um, *Part.*, from disseco.

dissēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissemino] *A scattering of seed, a sowing, disseminating* (post-class.): evangelii, Tert. Fuga in persec. 6. In plur.: malevolorum, App. M. 11 *ad fin.*

dis-sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* Lit., To scatter seed, to sow; hence Trop., *To spread abroad, disseminate* (rare, but good prose): coupled with spargere, Cic. Arch. 12, 30; cf. id. Planc. 23, 56: malum latius opinione, id. Catil. 4, 3 *ad fin.:* causam morbi, Just. 12, 13 *fin.:* cupidines populis, App. M. 5 *fin.*

dissensĭo, ōnis *f.* [dissentio] *Difference of opinion, disagreement, dissension, discord* (good prose): inter homines de jure, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238; cf. id. Brut. 49 *fin.:* animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, id. Agr. 2, 6: inter aliquos sine acerbitate dissensio, id. Off. 1, 25, 87; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 22; 9, 1, 10; 11, 2, 14, et saep.: hoc dissidio ac dissensione facta, *etc.*, Cic. Sull. 21; so id. Agr. 3, 2; Lael. 21, 77 (twice); Caes. B. G. 5, 31, 1 (twice); B. C. 1, 20, 4; 3, 88, 1, et saep.: civilis, Caes. B. C. 1, 67, 3; Sall. J. 41 *fin.;* Suet. Ner. 3; cf. ordinum, Tac. A. 3, 27, et saep.—In plur., Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 102; Lael. 7, 23; Caes. B. G. 6, 22 *ad fin.;* 7, 1, 2; 7, 33, 1; 7, 34, 1; B. C. 3, 1, 3; Tac. Agr. 32, et al.—**b.** Of inanim. things: utilium cum honestis, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 56: actionum, Sen. Ep. 20.

1. dissensus, a, um, *Part.*, from dissentio.

2. dissensus, ūs, *m.* [dissentio] *Dissension, disagreement, discord* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose), Virg. A. 11, 455; Stat. Theb. 10, 558; Claud. B. Gild. 300; Laud. Stil. 2, 86; Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 65, § 3.

dissentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Disagreeing, contrary, dissentaneous*, opp. to consentaneus, Cic. Part. or. 2, 7; cf. Nigid. in Non. 100, 7.

dis-sentĭo, si, sum, 4. *v. n.*, as the opp. of consentio, *To differ in sentiment, to dissent, disagree* (freq. and quite class.); constr. usually *ab aliquo*, less freq. *inter se, cum aliquo*, the *dat.* or *abs.:* soles nonnumquam hac de re a me in disputationibus nostris dissentire, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5; so id. Fin. 2, 25, 80; Or. 63, 214; Rep. 1, 19; Quint. 7, 3, 8; 7, 4, 28; 9, 4, 10; 12, 3, 8, et saep.: cf. also of actual enmity: Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 4; so id. B. G. 7, 29, 6: (Galli) tantum a ceterarum gentium more ac natura dissentiunt, *differ*, Cic. Fontej. 9 *ad fin.;* so ab reliquis malis moribus, Sall. C. 3 *fin.:* ab hoc publico more, Quint. 1, 2, 2: a computatione, id. ib. 1, 10, 35: illi inter se dissentiunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 6 *ad fin.:* illico dissentiamus cum Epicuro, ubi dicit, Sen. Ep. 18 *ad fin.;* so Auct. Harusp. resp. 25, 54; cf. also secum, Quint. 3, 11, 18: dissentire conditionibus foedis, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 14: qui ad voluptatem omnia referunt, longe dissentiunt, Cic. Lael. 9, 23; so id. N. D. 1, 2 *fin.;* Fin. 5, 11, 33; Quint. 3, 3, 13; 4, 2, 42; 9, 4, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 61; Ov. F. 5, 9, et al.; so also of positive enmity, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27; Caes. B. G. 5, 29 *ad fin.:* Auct. B. Hisp. 37: quia nescio quid in philosophia dissentiret, Cic. N. D. 1, 33 *ad fin.;* cf. nisi quid tu dissentis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 79.

2. Transf., of inanim. or abstr. subjects: *To be unlike, dissimilar, to differ:* affectio inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: so ipsum a se, id. Fin. 5, 27: responsum ab interrogatione, Quint. 1, 5, 6: gestus ac vultus ab oratione, id. ib. 11, 3, 67: verba ab animo, id. ib. 12, 1, 29; Plin. 31, 7, 42, et saep.: scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: orationi vita, Sen. Ep. 20.—Rarely with an object-sentence: * Lucr. 4, 768.

☞ Once in the dep. form: Coel. in Prisc. p. 801 P.

* **dissēpīmentum,** i, *n.* [dissepio] *That which separates, a partition*, Fest. s. v. NAUCUM, p. 179.

dis-sēpĭo (in many MSS. also dissaep.), psi, ptum, 4. *v. a. To part off* by a boundary, *to separate, divide;* both lit. and trop. (very rare): aër dissepit colles, atque aëra montes, Lucr. 1, 998; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45; and vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certis, Ov. M. 1, 69; and trop.: tenui sane muro dissepiunt id quod excipiunt, * Cic. Rep. 4, 4.—Hence, **2. disseptum,** i, *n., A barrier, partition:* saxea domorum, Lucr. 6, 952; so too of the diaphragm: "quod ventrem et cetera intestina secernit," Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *ad fin.*

* **disseptĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dissepio] *A partition*, Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.*

disseptus, a, um, *Part.*, from dissepio.

* **dissĕrēnasco,** avi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [dissereno] *To clear up, grow clear:* quum undique disserenasset, Liv. 39, 46.

* **dis-sĕrēno,** are, *v. n. To be clear*, as if by dispersing the darkness, the clouds (cf. dispicio): (* Impers.) si cacumina (montium) pura fient, disserenabit, Plin. 18, 35, 82.

1. dis-sĕro, without *perf.*, sĭtum, 3. *v. a. To scatter seed, to sow here and there, to sow* (rare): (lactuca) Caeciliana mense Januario recte disseritur, Col. 11, 3, 26: semina in areolas, id. 11, 2, 30; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68: dissita pars animae per totum corpus, Lucr. 3, 144; cf. id. ib. 378; 4, 889.

2. dis-sĕro, rŭi, rtum (*part. perf.* disserta, first in Hier. in Jesaj. 4, 11; on the contrary, the class. form dĭsertus, as a *Pa.*, is very freq.; v. under *Pa.*) 3. *v. a.* Lit., *To fix in at certain distances, to set asunder:* taleae pedem longae mediocribus intermissis spatiis omnibus locis disserebantur, * Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.*—Hence

II. Trop., of discourse, like *disputare; To examine, argue, discuss;* or (more freq.) *to speak, discourse, treat of* a thing (good prose, and very freq., esp. in Cic. and Quint.)—(*α*) *c. acc.* (so in Cic., and usually only with pronouns, but in Tac. also freq. with nominal subjects): idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae de amicitia ea ipsa dissereret, quae disputata ab eo meminisset Scaevola, Cic. Lael. 1, 4; cf. id. de Sen. 21, 78: nihil de ea re, Tac. A. 1, 6; id. ib. 3, 40: te permulta de eloquentia cum Antonio disseruisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13; cf. haec cum ipsis philosophis, id. ib. 1, 13, 57: quae inter me et Scipionem de amicitia disserebantur, id. Lael. 10, 33: qui haec nuper disserere coeperunt, cum corporibus simul animos interire, id. ib. 4, 13; so haec subtilius, id. ib. 5, 18; cf. Col. 12 prooem. § 7; Cic. Fam. 12, 7; cf. Sall. J. 30 *fin.:* ea, quae disputavi, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 95; cf. id. Fat. 5; Tusc. 1, 11, 23: ea lege, qua credo omnibus in rebus disserendis utendum esse, id. Rep. 1, 24: pauci bona libertatis incassum disserere, Tac. A. 1, 4; cf. id. ib. 6, 34; Hist. 3, 81: cujus negotii initium, ordinem, finem curatius disseram, id. Ann. 2, 27; cf. Hist. 2, 2 *fin.;* and paucis instituta majorum domi militiaeque, quomodo rempublicam habuerint, *etc.*, disserere, Sall. C. 5 *fin.* Kritz.; for the latter constr. with a relative sentence, cf. Quint. Praef. § 22, and 1, 10, 22; and with an object-sentence: malunt disserere, nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit ediscere, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105; so id. Fin. 4, 1, 2, et al.—(*β*) *c. de:* Scipio triduum disseruit de republica, Cic. Lael. 4, 14: so id. Rep. 1, 23 *fin.;* 1, 13; 1, 24; 2, 11; 2, 39; 3, 3, et saep.; cf. also consuetudo de omnibus rebus in contrarias partes disserendi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 9, et saep.—Impers.: ut inter quos disseritur, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo disseratur, Cic. Fin. 2, 1 *fin.* —Less freq. for de, super aliqua re, Gell.

19, 1, 19.—(γ) *Abs.*: ut memini Catonem anno ante quam est mortuus mecum et cum Scipione disserere, Cic. Lael. 3, 11; so cum aliquo, id. Rep. 1, 21: ita disseruit: duas esse vias, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 30: in disserendo rudes, id. Rep. 1, 8; cf. id. ib. 3, 16; id. ib. 3, 5; cf. id. Att. 9, 4 *fin.*; Quint. 12, 1, 35; 12, 2, 25, et al.: causa disserendi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3 *fin.*: ratio disserendi, id. Fat. 1; cf. id. Fin. 1, 7; Acad. 1, 8, 30; and ars bene disserendi, id. de Or. 2, 38: adhibita disserendi elegantia, id. ib. 2, 2 *fin.*; cf. disserendi subtilitas, id. de Or. 1, 15, 68, et saep.—Hence

disertus, a, um (another form for dissertus. Cf. "difficultas laborque discendi *disertam* negligentiam reddidit. Malunt enim *disserere*, nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit ediscere," Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105), *Pa. Skillful in speaking on a subject; clear, methodical in speaking; well-spoken, fluent* (less than eloquens, eloquent, acc. to Antonius in Cic. de Or. 1, 21; and Or. 5, 18; yet also commonly used for eloquens): disertorum oratione delenitus ... utilitates non a sapientibus et fortibus viris sed a disertis et ornate dicentibus esse constitutae, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 36; cf. id. Phil. 2, 39 *fin.*; Coel. 9, 21; Rep. 1, 3; Quint. 2, 3, 7; 2, 12, 2; 6, 2, 3; 12, 1, 33, et saep.; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19; 1, 19, 16; A. P. 370; Ov. A. A. 2, 507; Met. 13, 228; Trist. 3, 11, 21, et saep. Cf. also ora, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 20; and poet., Arpi, because within its limits Horace was born, Mart. 4, 55: disertus puer, Catull. 12, 9: callidus et disertus homo, *i. e. sagacious, shrewd*, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 10.—*Comp.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129 (coupled with eloquentior).—*Sup.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 111; de Or. 1, 54, 231; Brut. 91, 315; Catull. 49, 1.

2. Transf., of discourse: illam orationem disertam sibi et oratoriam videri, fortem et virilem non videri, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231; cf. historia, id. Brut. 26: epilogus, id. Att. 4, 15, 4: verba, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 8, et al.; Quint. 1, 8, 4; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 5; 8 prooem. § 24; 8, 2, 21.—*Comp.*, sententia, Sen. Ep. 21.—*Sup.*, literae, Cic. Att. 7, 2 *fin.*

Adv. Clearly, expressly, distinctly; eloquently: (α) Diserte, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 31; Afran. in Non. 509, 23; Liv. 21, 19; 34, 59; 42, 23, et al.; Cic. de Or. 1, 10 *fin.*; Quint. 12, 1, 30; 12, 8, 3; Tac. Or. 9, 26.—(β) Disertim, Liv. Andr., Attius and Titin. in Non. 509, 25 *sq.*; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 87.—**b.** *Comp.*, Mart. 3, 38.—**c.** *Sup.*, Liv. 39, 28; Quint. 6, 2, 26.

* **dis-serpo,** ĕre, *v. n. To creep about, to spread imperceptibly*: late disserpunt tremores, Lucr. 6, 547.

dissertātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disserto] *A dissertation, discourse, disquisition*, abstr. and concr. (post-Aug.), Plin. 10, 68, 87; Gell. 1, 2, 6; 10, 4, 1; 14, 3, 5; 17, 13, 11, et al.

* **dissertātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A disputant*, Prud. Apoth. 850.

disserto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [dissero] *To discuss, argue, debate* a thing; or *to dispute, converse, treat* respecting a thing (ante-class. and post-Aug., esp. in Tac.): quid ego cum illo dissertem amplius? Cato in Fest. s. v. CITERIA, p. 46; cf. ostentandi gratia magno conventu hominum, Gell. 7, 14, 9: dic mihi istuc, quod vos dissertatis, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 58; cf. vim Romanam pacisque bona dissertans, Tac. H. 4, 69; so haec atque talia, id. Ann. 12, 11: de aliqua re, id. ib. 13, 38.

dissertus, a, um, v. 2, dissero, *ad init.*

* **dissĭdentĭa,** ae, *f.* [dissideo] *Diversity, contrariety*: rerum, Plin. 29, 4, 23.

dis-sĭdĕo, ēdi, essum, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] To sit apart, *i. e. To be remote from each other, to be divided, separated*: **I.** Lit. (so only poet., and very rarely): quantum Hypanis dissidet Eridano, Prop. 1, 12, 4: sceptris nostris, * Virg. A. 7, 370: ab omni dissidet turba procul Laius, Sen. Oed. 618; Sil. 7, 736.—Far more freq. and quite class. (but not in Caes.)

II. Trop.: To be divided in sentiment, *i. e. To be at variance, to disagree, to think differently*; constr. with *ab, cum, inter se*, or *abs.*: (α) With *ab*: nullam esse gentem tam dissidentem a populo Romano odio quodam atque dissidio, Cic. Balb. 13, 30; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 71; Lael. 1, 2; so a senatu, id. Brut. 62, 223: a tribuno plebis (consules), id. Sest. 19, 44: a Pompeio in tantis rebus, id. Att. 7, 6 *fin.*: a nobis (altera pars senatus), id. Rep. 1, 19, et saep.: non verbis Stoicos a Peripateticis, sed universa re et tota sententia dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 4, 2, 3: animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans, id. ib. 1, 18, 58: Archytas iracundiam, videlicet dissidentem a ratione, seditionem quandam animi vere dicebat, id. Rep. 1, 38; cf. id. Off. 2, 2, 8; ab ingenio matris, Ov. Her. 7, 36, et saep.—(β) With *inter se*: leviter inter se dissident, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2: cupiditates in animis inclusae inter se dissident atque discordant, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44; cf. id. N. D. 1, 2 *fin.*—(γ) With *cum*: cum Cleanthe, doctore suo, quam multis rebus Chrysippus dissidet, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 143; cf. non cum homine, sed cum causa, id. Phil. 12, 6, 15.—* (δ) *c. dat.*: virtus dissidens plebi, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 18.—(ε) *Abs.*: de qua (definitione summi boni) qui dissident, de omni vitae ratione dissident, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 132; so id. Leg. 1, 20, 53 (*opp.* congruae): verbis eos, non re dissidere, id. Fat. 19, 44: cum Julia primo concorditer et amore mutuo vixit, mox dissedit, *he fell out with her*, Suet. Tib. 7: Medus dissidet armis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 20; cf. dissidet miles, Tac. A. 1, 46: dissident olores et aquilae, *live at enmity*, Plin. 10, 74, 95, et saep.: spes incesserat dissidere hostem in Arminium ac Segestem, *i. e. were divided into two factions, that of Arminius and Segestes*, Tac. A. 1, 55.—Impers.: histriones, propter quos dissidebatur, Suet. Tib. 37.

2. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects in gen.: *To be unlike, dissimilar, different, various; to differ, disagree*: nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2; cf. scriptum a sententia, id. de Or. 1, 31, 140: gestus a voce, Quint. 11, 3, 165; id. ib. 1, 11, 16, et al.: si inaequalitate dissident (supercilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79; cf. si toga dissidet impar, *i. e. sits uneven, one-sided*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96 Schmid. (cf. the *opp.* aequaliter sedet, Quint. 11, 3, 141): si duo haec verba idem significant, neque ulla re aliqua dissident, Gell. 13, 24, 4.

dissĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [dissideo, *no.* II.] *Dissension, disagreement, discord* (whereas discidium denotes separation, v. h. v.) (rare, and almost exclusively in Cic.): neque per vinum umquam ex me oritur dissidium in convivio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 59: ut non dissensione ac dissidio vestro factum esse videatur, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7; so id. Balb. 13, 30; in plur., Id. Fin. 1, 13, 44; Lael. 7, 23.

dis-sĭlĭo, ŭi, 4. *v. n. To leap* or *burst asunder, to fly apart* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Lucr. 1, 386; cf. id. 1, 392; 2, 86: dissiliunt ferventi saxa vapore, id. 1, 492; so silex igni, Plin. 36, 18, 29; cf. mucro ictu dissiluit, Virg. A. 12, 740: aera (*sc.* frigore), id. Georg. 3, 363: uva pressa pede, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 20; Lucr. 6, 123; cf. haec loca vi quondam et vasta convolsa ruina Dissiluisse ferunt, Virg. A. 3, 416; so Sil. 5, 616: omne solum, Ov. M. 2, 260, et al.: boves dissilire degustata bupresti, *burst open*, dirumpere, Plin. 22, 22, 36; so id. 29, 4, 27; and risu, Sen. Ep. 113 *ad fin.*: (vox) ubi Dissiluit semel in multas, *has broken up into many*, Lucr. 4, 607 (preceded by partes in cunctas *dividitur* vox).—* **b.** Trop.: gratia fratrum geminorum dissiluit, *was dissolved*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 41.

dis-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj. Unlike, dissimilar* (as the opp. of similis and consimilis, v. 3. dis, *no.* II.) (very freq. and quite class.); constr. with the *gen.*, *dat.*, with *atque, et, inter se*, or *abs.* (for this variety in the construction, cf. esp. Cic. Brut. 81 *fin.* to 83 *med.*): (α) *c. gen.*: (P. Crassus) dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, et L. Crassi et multorum Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic. Brut. 81 *fin.*: alicujus dissimilis in tribunatu reliquaque omni vita, id. ib. 34, 129; so Sectani, Hor. S. 1, 4, 112: artificium hoc ceterorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: offensio odii, id. ib. 2, 51 *fin.*: cives tui, id. Fam. 10, 6 3; cf. sui, id. Phil. 2, 24, 59; Verr. 2, 2, 20 de Or. 3, 7, 26; Brut. 93, 320; Ov. M. 11 273, et al.; cf. also under *no.* δ.—(β) c *dat.*: nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio, Cic. Brut. 56; so quis homini, id. Fin. 5, 22, 62: illa contentio huic judicio, id. Sull. 17, 49: hoc superiori, id. Fin. 4, 6, 15: proximo, id. Acad. 2, 33, 105: hoc illi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 49.—(γ) With *atque* or *et*: Lucr. 1, 505; cf. aut quiescendum, quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium aut Antium; aut, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 3; and haec consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis aegro, *etc.*, Liv. 5, 5 *fin.*: dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59; so id. Planc. 28, 68; Brut. 82, 285.—(δ) With *inter se*: dissimiles longe inter se variosque colores, Lucr. 2, 783; so id. 2, 720; Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 25 *sq.*; Brut. 82 *fin. sq.*; Quint. 9, 4, 17, et al.; cf. quum inter vos in dicendo dissimillimi sitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29; and in a two-fold construction: qui sunt et inter se dissimiles et aliorum, id. Brut. 83, 287.—(ε) *Abs.*: dissimillimi motus, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: voces, id. ib. 2, 42: eos, qui nascuntur eodem tempore, posse in dissimiles incidere naturas propter coeli dissimilitudinem, id. Div. 2, 44 *fin.*, et saep. Unusual: aetate et forma, haud dissimili in dominum erat, *to his master*, i. e. *so as to pass for his master*, Tac. A. 2, 39.—Hence

dissĭmĭlĭter, *adv. Differently, in a different manner* (rarely): dissimiliter efficere voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10; Sall. J. 89, 6; Liv. 27, 48; Vitr. 8, 3; Gell. 18, 12, 3, et al.; Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3, § 13.

dissĭmĭlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dissimilis] *Unlikeness, dissimilitude* (exceedingly freq. in *sing.* and *plur.*): *sing.*, Cic. Lael. 20, 74; Div. 2, 44 *fin.*; de Or. 1, 59, 252; Fin. 5, 7, 19; Leg. 1, 10, 30; Fam. 2, 13, 2; Quint. 5, 2, 3; 9, 3, 92, et saep.; *plur.*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107, et *fin.*; de Or. 3, 7, 26; Brut. 82, 285; Div. 2, 45, 94; Fat. 4 *ad fin.*, et al.

dissĭmŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [dissimulo] *A dissembling, pretence* (post-class.), App. Flor. *no.* 3, p. 341; Apol. p. 329.

dissĭmŭlanter, *adv. Dissemblingly, secretly*, etc.; v. dissimulo, *ad fin.*

* **dissĭmŭlantĭa,** ae, *f.* [dissimulo] *A dissembling*: coupled with ironia, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 270.

dissĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A dissembling, concealing, disguising, dissimulation* (good prose), Cic. Off. 3, 15; de Or. 2, 67; 68; 86; Quint. 6, 3, 85; 9, 2, 14; 9, 4, 147; Tac. A. 11, 26; 13, 15; 25; Hist. 4, 18; 56; Agr. 6, 18 *fin.*—**2.** In partic., *The Socratic* εἰρωνεία, Cic. Acad. 2, 5 *ad fin.*; but too restricted for that idea, acc. to Quint. 9, 2, 44.—**II.** In late Lat., *Negligence, carelessness*: Veg. Vet. 6 prooem. § 1; so ib. § 3; Mil. 1, 18.

dissĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A dissembler, concealer*, Sall. C. 5, 4; Quint. 2, 2, 5; 2, 17, 6; Tac. H. 2, 56; Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 9; Ov. M. 5, 61.

dissĭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dissimilis; therefore, lit., to represent a thing unlike, different from itself; hence] *To feign that a thing is not that which it is; to dissemble, disguise; to hide, conceal, keep secret* (very freq. and quite class.): (α) *c. accus.*: nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegam, Cic. Att. 1, 18; so aliquid, coupled with tegere, Caes. B. C. 1, 19, 2; coupled with obtegere, Suet. Ner. 29; coupled with celare, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 105; coupled with occultare, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105; Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 6; cf. Cic. Rosc Am. 31, 86: nec, ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, id. Off. 3, 15; cf. Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4; Quint. 6, 4, 14: consonantium quaedam insequente vocali dissimulatur, id. ib. 11, 3, 34: occultam febrem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23; cf. metum, id. Od. 2, 20, 17: gaudia, Ov. M. 6, 653: nomen suum, id. Trist. 4, 9, 32: natum cultu, id. Met. 13, 163: se, *i. e. to assume another form*, id. ib. 2, 731: deum, *i. e. concealing his divinity*, id. Her. 4, 56; Fast. 5, 504; cf. also mid., dissimulata deam, id. ib. 6, 507; Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 14; and virum veste longa (Achilles), Ov. A. A. 1, 690.—(β) With an object-sentence: dis simulabam me harum sermoni operam dare, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 54; so id. Casin. 4, 1, 13; Most. 5, 1, 23; Poen. prol. 112; Cic. Att. 8, 1 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 2, 2; 9, 4, 80; 10, 3, 14; Suet. Caes. 10; 73; Calig. 2, et al.; Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 5, et al.—(γ) With a relative sentence: nec judices, a quo sint moti, dissimulant, Quint. 12, 9, 7; so id. 6 prooem. § 7; Virg. A. 4, 291, et al.—* (δ) With *quasi*: dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 2.—(ε) *Abs.*: plane ea est; sed quomodo dissimulabat! Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 53; so id. Most. 4, 3, 23; Men. 4, 2, 44; 78; Merc. 5, 4, 13; Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108; Mur. 19, 40 (*opp.* fateri); Caes. B. C. 1, 19, 1; Virg. A. 1, 516; Hor. S. 1, 9, 66; Ov. Her. 17, 151, et saep.: primo fingere alia, dissimulare de conjuratione, *etc.*, Sall. C. 47, 1; so de conditione sua, Paul. Dig. 40, 13, 4.

* **II.** *To leave unnoticed, to neglect*: damnosam curationem, Veg. 1 prooem. § 5.—Hence

dissīmŭlanter, *adv.* *Dissemblingly, clandestinely, secretly*: non aperte, nec eodem modo semper, sed varie dissimulanterque conclusis, Cic. Brut. 79, 274; Fam. 1, 5, b *fin.*; Liv. 40, 23; Suet. Tib. 21 (*opp.* palam); Ner. 33; Ov. Her. 20, 132; A. A. 1, 488, et al.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

* **dissĭpābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [dissipo] *That may be scattered* or *dispersed*: ignis et aer, Cic. N. D. 3, 12 *ad fin.*

dissĭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A scattering, dispersing* (a Ciceronian word): * **1.** In gen.: hic error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. Rep. 2, 4.—**2.** Pregn., *Destruction, annihilation*: interitus et dissipatio corporum, Cic. N. D. 1, 25 *fin.*: praedae, *i. e. plundering*, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 10.—As a rhetor. figure, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207 (acc. to Quint. 9, 1, 35; the MSS. of Cicero have for the most part disputatio).

* **dissĭpātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A disperser, destroyer*. Prud. Psych. 34 praef.

dis-sĭpo (acc. to the MSS. perh. more correctly written dissupo), avi, atum (*part. perf.* in the *tmesis*; disque supatis, Lucr. 1, 652), 1. *v. a.* [SUPO = jacio, v. the art. SUPAT; hence i. q. disjicio] *To spread abroad, scatter, disperse* (very freq. and quite class., esp. in Cic., who, on the contrary, does not use disjicere, v. h. v.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: Lucr. 1, 652: claras scintillas dissupat ignis, id. 6, 163; cf. id. 6, 181; and ignis totis se passim dissipavit castris, Liv. 30, 5; Var. R. R. 3, 14, 2: (Medea dicitur) in fuga fratris sui membra in iis locis, qua se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, Cic. Manil. 9: cf. ossa Quirini, Hor. Epod. 16, 14.—Mid.: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad societatem vitae convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf. dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 3; so id. ib. 2, 24, 4; B. C. 1, 55, 1, et saep.:—dissupat in corpus sese cibus omne animantum, Lucr. 1, 351; cf. piceum venenum per ossa, Ov. M. 2, 801; Cic. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*—Mid.: hostes dispersi dissipantur in finitimas civitates, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5 *fin.* Herz.; cf. Liv. 2, 28.

B. In partic.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To disperse, rout, put to flight*: phalangem (for which, shortly after, disjecerunt), Liv. 44, 41; so ordines pugnantium, id. 6, 12 *fin.*; Frontin. Strat. 2, 2, 11: aciem, id. ib. 2, 1, 14: hostes, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3: classem, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 14; cf. Flor. 4, 11, 6: omnes copias, id. 3, 5, 11: praesidia, id. 4, 9, 4, et saep.—**b.** Transf., of abstr. subjects: Punici exercitus ex dissipata passim fuga reliquiae, Liv. 28, 20; so id. 38, 27; cf. collectis ex dissipato cursu militibus, id. 2, 59.

2. Medic. *t. t.*, like discutere, *To disperse, dissipate* morbid matter: humorem, Cels. 5, 28, 7: suppurationem, Scrib. Comp. 263.

3. Pregn., *To demolish, destroy; to squander, dissipate*: statuam deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, Cic. Pis. 38, 93; cf. turres, Vitr. 1, 5; Cic. Rep. 3, 33: ignis cuncta disturbat et dissipat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: alii animum statim dissipari alii diu permanere censent, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; cf. ib. 1, 11, 24: a majoribus possessiones relictas disperdere et dissipare, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2; cf. rem familiarem, id. Fam. 4, 7, 5: patrimonium, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 2, 55: avitas opes per luxum, Tac. A. 13, 34: reliquias reip., Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6, et al.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: omnia fere, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: facilius est enim apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, id. Or. 71, 235; so of *unconnected, ill-arranged* discourse, id. ib. 65 *fin.*; 70, 233; and transf. to the speaker: (Curio) quum tardus in cogitando, tum in instruendo dissipatus fuit, id. Brut. 59 *fin.*: famam istam fascium dissipaverunt, *they have spread abroad, published*, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15; cf. Suet. Galb. 19; and with an object-sentence: quum homines lauti et urbani sermones hujusmodi dissipassent, me magna pecunia a vera accusatione esse deductum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6 *ad fin.*; so id. Flacc. 6, 14; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *ad fin.*; Suet. Vesp. 6: dissipatum passim bellum, Liv. 28, 3.

B. In partic. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 3): dissipat Evius curas edaces, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 17: amplexus, *disturbs, interrupts*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 57.

1. dissitus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. dissero.

2. dis-sĭtus, a, um, *adj.* *Lying apart, remote* (an Appuleian word): *opp.* assitus, App. Flor. *init.*: femora, *i. q.* divaricata, id. Met. 7.

dissŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissocio] * **1.** *Act., Separating, dividing*: oceanus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 22.—**2.** *Pass., That can not be united, irreconcilable, incompatible*: olim res miscere, Tac. Agr. 3: corpus, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 238.

* **dissŏcĭālis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Irreconcilable, repugnant*: humanis animal dissociale cibis (of the Jews who separate themselves in respect to food), Rutil. Itin. 1, 384.

dissŏcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A separation* (post-Aug.), Plin. 6, 1, 1; 7, 13, 11; 22, 21, 30; Tac. A. 16, 34.

dis-sŏcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To separate from fellowship, to disjoin, disunite*: **I.** Lit. (so almost exclusively poet.): artas dissociare partes, Lucr. 3, 810; 5, 355; cf. dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit, Ov. M. 1, 25; so montes opaca valle, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5: Bruttia ora profundo, Stat. S. 1, 3, 32.—**II.** Trop., *To separate in sentiment, to disunite, set at variance, estrange* (and so freq. in Cic.): morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic. Lael. 20, 74: homines antea dissociatos jucundissimo inter se sermonis vinculo colligavit, id. Rep. 3, 2; so barbarorum copias, Tac. A. 12, 55 *fin.*: populum armis civilibus, Frontin. Strat. 1, 10, 4: animos civium, Nep. Att. 2, 2: disertos a doctis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 72 (cf., shortly before, doctrinarum *divortia* facta); Tac. A. 1, 28 *fin.*: excidium (Tencteris) minitans ni causam suam dissociarent, id. ib. 13, 56 (shortly before, illi Tencteros, ulteriores etiam nationes *socias* bello vocabant); so id. Hist. 4, 37.

dissŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissolvo] *That may be dissolved, dissoluble*: et dividuum mortale omne animal, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: coagmentatio, id. ib. 1, 8, 20.—*Comp.*: mutabilius et dissolubilius, Aug. de Genes. 8.

dissŏlūte, *adv.* *Loosely, disconnectedly; laxly, negligently, carelessly*; v. dissolvo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

dissŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissolvo] *A dissolving, destroying, breaking up, dissolution* (good prose): **I.** Lit.: navigii, Tac. A. 14, 5: naturae (mors), Cic. Leg. 1, 11; Fin. 5, 11, 31; cf. id. ib. 2, 31: stomachi, *i. e. looseness*, Plin. 20, 22, 91.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** In gen., *An abolishing, a destruction*: legum omnium, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: imperii, Tac. A. 13, 50.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *A reply, refutation*: criminum, Cic. Clu. 1, 3; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4.—**2.** (acc. to dissolutus, *no.* 1) Of discourse: *Want of connection, disconnection*: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, Cic. Part. 6, 21; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 50; Auct. Her. 4, 30.—**3.** (acc. to dissolutus, *no.* 2) Of character: *Looseness*, i. e. *weakness, effeminacy, frivolity; dissoluteness*: si humanitas appellanda est in acerbissima injuria (*sc.* vindicanda) remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9; so judiciorum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 59 *fin.*; Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. 23: dissolutio et languor, Sen. Ep. 3 *ad fin.*; cf. animorum, id. Cons. sap. 4.

dissŏlūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A destroyer* (late Lat.): sepulcrorum, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1; Cod. Just. 5, 17, 8.

* **dissŏlūtrix,** īcis, *f.* [dissolutor] *She who destroys, a destroyer*: corporis (mors), Tert. Anim. 42.

dissolutus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from dissolvo.

dis-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To loosen asunder, to unloose, disunite, separate, dissolve, destroy* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: opus ipsa suum eadem quae coagmentavit natura dissolvit, id. de Sen. 20, 72: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincla relaxant, Lucr. 6, 356; so contextum, id. 1, 244: stamina, Tib. 1, 7, 2: ornatas comas, id. 1, 10, 62: capillum, Plin. 28, 7, 23: sparta navium, id. 24, 9, 40, et saep.: nubila solis calore, Lucr. 6, 514; cf. nubes (ventus, coupled with diducit), id. 6, 216: glaciem (sol), id. 6, 964: aes (fulmen), id. 6, 352: corpora (vis), id. 1, 224: se (venti vortex), id. 6, 446: tenebras luce, Var. L. L. 6, 8, 72: dissolutum navigium vel potius dissipatum, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 3; so navem, Phaedr. 4, 22, 10; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 18: stomachum, *i. e. to loosen, relax*, Plin. 20, 23, 96: ilia sua visu, Petr. 24, 5: resinam omnem oleo, Plin. 14, 20, 25: scopas, v. scopa: collegia, Suet. Aug. 32: cohortem Germanorum, id. Galb. 12, et saep.: animam, Lucr. 3, 601; cf. id. ib. 456; 471; 706; Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24.

B. In partic.: **1.** In mercant. lang., *To pay, discharge* what one owes, dinumerando solvere: aes alienum praediis venditis, Cic. Sull. 20, 56; so id. Off. 2, 2, 4; Plin. 33, 3, 13: nomen, Cic. Planc. 28: omne, quod debuit, Roscio, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38: quae debeo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 50: pecuniam pro iis rebus, *Caes. B. C. 1, 87, 1: pecuniam publicam ulli civitati, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 75: poenam sine mutuatione et sine versura, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100; cf. et compensare damna, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13: vota, id. Att. 15, 11 *ad fin.*; Catull. 66, 38.—* **b.** Mid., transf. to the person: quarum (possessionum) amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt, *free* or *release themselves* from debt, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18.

2. In medic. lang., like digerere, discutere, *To discuss, dissipate* morbid matter, Plin. 20, 12, 48; 24, 6, 24; 24, 9, 38; 27, 8, 43; 28, 8, 29; 32, 9, 31.

II. Trop.: *To dissolve, abolish, abrogate, annul, destroy*.—**A.** In gen.: utilitas si amicitias conglutinaret, eadem commutata dissolveret, Cic. Lael. 9, 32; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 188; so amicitiam, id Rosc. Am. 39: societatem, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38: consortionem, id. Off. 3, 6: matrimonia, Cod. Just. 5, 17, 8, et saep.: perjurium, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113; cf. religiones, Liv. 40, 29: leges, acta. Caesaris, Cic. Phil. 1, 7 *fin.*; 8 *init.*: judicia publica, id Agr. 2, 13 *fin.*: hoc interdictum, id. Caecin. 14, 40, et saep.: argentariam, id. ib. 4, 11: regiam potestatem, Nep. Lys. 3 *ad fin.*; cf. rempublicam, Liv. 5, 6 *ad fin.*: disciplinam severitatemque, Auct. B. Alex. 65; cf. severitatem, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: frigus, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 5, et saep.: mortem cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere, Sall. C. 51, 20; cf. with pers. object: plerosque senectus dissolvit, id. Jug. 17, 6.

B. In partic.: **1.** In rhetor. and philosoph. lang., *To refute, reply to, answer* an assertion: criminatio tota dissoluta est (coupled with diluere), Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: seu proposita confirmamus, seu contra dicta dissolvimus, Quint. 4 prooem. § 6; so Cic. de Or. 2, 38; Acad. 2, 15, 24: Div. 2, 4, 11; Tusc. 3, 30; Quint. 5, 13, 2; 13 *sq.*; 6, 3, 10; 9, 4, 15; Tac. A. 13, 21, et al.

2. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 1, b) *To release, disengage* one: obsecro, dissolve jam me, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 54; so id. Poen. 1, 1, 20; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 102.—Hence

dissŏlūtus, a, um, *adj.* *Unloosed,*

loose, disconnected.—**1.** Of discourse: alterum nimis est vinctum, ut de industria factum appareat; alterum nimis dissolutum, ut pervagatum ac vulgare videatur, Cic. Or. 57 *ad fin.*; so Quint. 2, 11, 7; 8, 6, 62; 9, 3, 53, et al.—Hence, **b.** Subst. dissolutum, i, *n*, a grammat. fig., *i. q.* ἀσύνδετον, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207 (also quoted in Quint. 9, 1, 34).—**2.** Of character: *Lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless; licentious, dissolute:* negligere quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: cupio in tantis reipublicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; cf. in praetermittendo (*opp.* crudelis in animadvertendo), id. Verr. 2, 5, 3 *fin.*: *opp.* vehemens, id. ib. 2, 5, 40: (Verres) omnium hominum dissolutissimus crudelissimusque, id. ib. 2, 3, 56; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 57; Tusc. 4, 25 *ad fin.*; Nep. Alcib. 1 *fin.*, et al.: quis tam dissolutus in re familiari fuisset, quis tam negligens, *etc.?* Cic. Quint. 11, 38; cf. id. ib. 12, 40, et saep.: animus, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 32; cf. mens luxu, Tac. A. 15, 49 *fin.*; consuetudo Graecorum, Cic. Fl. 9; and mores, Phaedr. 1, 2, 12. comitas, Quint. 2, 2, 5: libelli multo dissolutiores ipsis actionibus, Sen. Contr. 5, praef.; Cic. Att. 1, 19, 8; id. Off. 1, 35, 129.

Adv. **a.** Acc. to *no.* 1: dissolute dicere demptis conjunctionibus, Cic. Or. 39, 135. —**b.** Acc. to *no.* 2: et turpiter scribere de restitutione alicujus, Cic. Att. 14, 13 *ad fin.*: vendere decumas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 39 *ad fin.*: jus suum relinquere, id. Caecin. 36: factum aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 5, 8; cf. id. Phil. 6, 1.

dissŏnantĭa, ae, *f.* [dissono] *Dissonance, discrepancy* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. de Stat. an. 2, 21; Hier. de Script. Eccl. de St. Petro.

dis-sŏno, are, *v. n.* *To disagree in sound, to be dissonant*, as the opposite of consono (very rare; not ante-Aug.): dissonantes loci, *that produce discordant sounds*, Vitr. 5, 8.—* **2.** Trop., *To disagree, to differ:* an universa hujus temporis culturae respondeant, an aliqua dissonent, Col. 1, 1, 3.

dis-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.*, as the opp. of consonus, *Dissonant, discordant, confused* (not ante-Aug.; also not in Virg., Hor., or Ov.): **1.** Lit.: chorus canentium dissonum quiddam canere, Col. 12, 2, 4; so clamores, Liv. 4, 28; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 4: voces (*opp.* congruens clamor), id. 30, 34: questus, Tac. A. 1, 34: vapor, *i. e. making a dissonant sound*, Plin. 2, 43, 43. —**2.** In gen., *Disagreeing, different:* gentes sermone moribusque, Liv. 1, 18; cf. linguâ agmina, Sil. 16, 19: diversi postulantium habitus ac dissonae voces, Plin. Pan. 56, 6; and ora vulgi, Luc. 3, 289: nationes, Amm. 23, 6, et saep.: venustas (*opp.* jucunde consonat), Quint. 9, 3, 72: cursus solis, Plin. 36, 10, 15: carmina, *i. e. in elegiac measure*, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 114: nihil apud Latinos dissonum ab Romana re, Liv. 8, 8.—* **II.** Trop.: *Discordant, jarring:* collidens dissona corda Seditio, Sil. 11, 45.

* **dis-sors**, rtis, *adj.* (as the opp. of consors) *Of a different fate, not shared with others:* ab omni milite dissors Gloria, *undivided, unshared*, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 11 (v. the pass. in its connection).

dis-sŭādĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. a.* A pub. law *t. t.*: *To advise against, oppose by argument, resist* a proposition (quite class.): quis enim umquam tam secunda concione legem agrariam suasit, quam ego dissuasi? Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101; so legem, Vellej. 2, 32: pacem, Liv. 30, 37: poenam suam, Tac. A. 13, 26, et saep.: qui non modo non censuerit captivos remittendos, verum etiam dissuaserit, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 101: de captivis dissuasurus, id. ib. 3, 30, 110: dissuasuri, ne hanc legem accipiatis, C. Gracch. in Gell. 11, 10, 4; so with *ne*, Gell. 7, 2, 10: societatem cum rege Pyrrho inire dissuasit, Suet. Tib. 2. —*Abs.*: (C. Papirius) quum ferret legem de tribunis plebis reficiendis, dissuasimus nos, Cic. Lael. 25, 96; so *Caes. B. G. 7, 15 *fin.*; Vellei. 2, 31 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 4, 33; 3, 4, 15; 3, 8, 6; 15, et al.—**2.** Transf. beyond the public sphere; quod dissuadetur placet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 44; cf. id. Cist. id. 2, 1, 10: certum studiorum facere delectum nemo dissuaserit, Quint. 2, 8, 7; so with an object-sentence, id. ib. 4, 2, 121; Sen. Herc. Oet. 930; and abs., Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 81; Suet. Aug. 8; Dom. 2; Gell. 1, 6, 3; Ov. M. 1, 619; 2, 53.

dissŭāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissuadeo] *An advising to the contrary; a dissuasion* (very rare): rogationis ejus, * Cic. Clu. 51, 140; so *opp.* suasio, Auct. Her. 1, 2. In plur., Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*

dissŭāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who advises to the contrary, an opposer* (very rare), Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261; Liv. 2, 41; Luc. 4, 248; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 28.

* **dis-sŭāvĭor**, ari, *v. dep. a.* *To kiss ardently:* tuos oculos, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 27 *fin.*

‡ **dissulcus** porcus dicitur, quum in cervice setas dividit, Fest. p. 55.

dissulto, are, *v. intens. n.* [dissilio] *To leap apart, to fly* or *burst asunder* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dissultant ripae, Virg. A. 8, 240; so tanti crepitus, id. ib. 12, 923: ferrum utrimque, Plin. 37, 4, 15: Vulcanius ardor, Sil. 9, 607; cf. id. 7, 143.

dis-sŭo, without *perf.*, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* Lit., To unstitch, to rip open; hence in gen., *To open, to dissolve by degrees* (a rare word): **1.** Lit.: sinum, Ov. F. 1, 408: malas, *to open the mouth wide*, Pers. 3, 59.—**2.** Trop.: amicitiae dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic. Lael. 21, 76; so sensim amicitias (*opp.* repente praecidere), id. Off. 1, 33, 120.

dissupo, are, v. dissipo.

dissutus, a, um, *Part.*, from dissuo.

dis-tābesco, bŭi, 3. *v. inch.* *To consume* or *melt away* (ante- and post-class.): distabescit sal, Cato R. R. 24; so jecur in coquendo, Fest. s. v. MONSTRA, p. 104: suspirium in aqua, Veg. 1, 11, 13.—**2.** Trop.: in quantas iniquitates distabui! Aug. Conf. 3, 3.

dis-taedet, DISTISUM (acc. to Fest. p. 55), 2. *v. impers.* *To be very tired of, disgusted with, to loathe* (very rare): haud quod tui me neque domi distaedeat, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 5: me cum hoc ipso distaedet loqui, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 22.

distantĭa, ae, *f.* [disto] *Distance, remoteness:* * **1.** Lit.: a longissimis distantiae suae (*sc.* Veneris) finibus, Plin. 2, 15, 12 *fin.*—**2.** Trop.: *Difference, diversity:* inter eos morum studiorumque, * Cic. Lael. 20, 74; so caloris, Quint. 7, 10, 10: conditionis, id. ib. 5, 10, 26. In plur., coloris rufi, Gell. 2, 26, 6.

dis-tendo (and vulg. distenno, v. the follg.), di, tum * (distensis navibus, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 2), 3. *v. a.* *To stretch asunder, stretch out, extend* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.).

I. Lit.: distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Plaut. Mil. 5, 14 Lind. *N. cr.*; cf. Tityos novem Jugeribus distentus erat, Ov. M. 4, 458; so brachia, id. ib. 4, 491: corpus temonibus, Col. 6, 19 *fin.*: aciem, * Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 2; cf. copias hostium, Liv. 2, 23: hostes, id. ib. 34, 29: distensis suis navibus, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 2: sagum, Suet. Oth. 2 Casaub.: in currus distentum illigat Mettum, Liv. 1, 28; so utramque manum in latus, Quint. 11, 3, 114: pontem in agros, Luc. 4, 140.

B. Meton.: **1.** (*effectus pro causa*) *To swell out, distend*, i. e. *to fill*, e. g. with food: ventres, Plaut. Casin. 4, 1, 19; so ubera cytiso, Virg. E. 9, 31; cf. ubera lacte, id. ib. 4, 21; and transf., capellas lacte, id. ib. 7, 3: ducem (*i. e.* bovem) denso pingui, id. Georg. 3, 124: cellas nectare, id. Aen. 1, 433; cf. horrea plena spicis, Tib. 2, 5, 84.—* **2.** (*causa pro effectu*) *To torture* by distention: tormento aliquem, Suet. Tib. 62.

II. Trop.: velut in duo pariter bella curas hominum, *to divide*, Liv. 27, 40; cf. curam villicae, Col. 12, 46, 1; and sedulitatem villici, id. 1, 6, 8: animos, *distracted, perplexed*, Liv. 9, 12 *fin.*—Hence

distentus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I. B, 1) *Distended*, i. e. *filled up, full:* ubera, Hor. Epod. 2, 46; cf. distentius uber, id. Sat. 1, 1, 110: distentus ac madens, *stuffed full*, Suet. Claud. 33; cf. Plin. Pan. 49, 6.

distenno, ere, v. distendo, *ad init.*

distensus, a, um, v. distendo, *ad init*

distentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distendo] *A stretching out, distention* (very rare), Cels. 2, 4; 8; 8, 4; 25; Scrib. Comp. 89.

1. distentus, a, um, **1.** *Part.* and *Pa.*, from distendo.—**2.** *Part.* and *Pa.*, from distineo.

* **2. distentus**, ūs, *m.* [distendo] *A swelling out, distention:* sufflatae cutis distentu, Plin. 8, 38, 58.

* **distermĭnātor**, ōris, *m.* [distermino] *A separator, divider*. App. de Mundo, p. 57.

dis-termĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To separate by a boundary, to divide* (rare; mostly post-Aug.): quas (stellas) intervallum binas disterminat unum, Cic. Arat. 94; so Hispanias Galliasque Pyrenaei montes, Plin. 3, 3, 4; Paul. Dig. 10, 1, 4, § 10, et al.: Arabia Judaeam ab Aegypto disterminat, Plin. 12, 21, 45; so Vettones ab Asturia, id. 4, 20, 34: Gallica arva ab Ausoniis, Luc. 1, 216 Corte.: Asiam ab Europa, id. 9, 957.

* **distermĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [distermino] *Separated, divided:* Tartessos latis distermina terris, Sil. 5, 399.

di-sterno, ĕre, *v. a.* *To spread out* lectum, *i. e. to make, prepare*, App. M. 10 so id. ib. 2, p. 121.

dis-tĕro, trīvi, 3. *v. a.* *To bruise* or *grind to pieces:* * **1.** Lit.: caseum in mortario, Cato R. R. 75.—* **2.** Trop.: eum clunibus basiisque, Petr. 24, 4.

† **distĭchus**, a, um, *adj.* = δίστιχος, *Consisting of two rows:* hordeum, Col. 2, 9, 16.—**2.** Subst. DISTICHUM, i, *n.*, *A building with two rows of chambers*, Inscr. Fabrett. p. 627, *no.* 234.—**b.** Distichon, i, *n.*, *A poem of two verses, a distich*, Mart. 8, 29; 3, 11; Suet. Caes. 51; Oth. 3, et al.

* **di-stĭmŭlo**, are, *v. a.* *To goad through*; transf., bona, *i. e. to run through, waste, consume*, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 30.

distincte, *adv.* *Distinctly, clearly; handsomely*, etc.; v. distinguo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

distinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distinguo] **I.** (acc. to distinguo, *no.* I. B) *A distinguishing, distinction:* harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33; so facilis ingenui et illiberalis joci, id. Off. 1, 29 *ad fin.*: justorum injustorumque (lex), id. Leg. 2, 5 *fin.*: veri a falso, id. Fin. 1, 19 *fin.*: quaestionum, Quint. 4, 5, 6, et saep.—**2.** Objectively: *A difference:* causarum distinctio ac dissimilitudo, Cic. Fat. 19; so volucrum, Plin. 10, 11, 13: quae distinctio sit inter ea, quae gignantur, et ea, quae sint semper eadem, Cic. Univ. 8: nulla in visis distinctio, id. Acad. 2, 15 *fin.*; Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 44.—**3.** In rhetor. and grammat. lang.: *A separation, division*, in discourse; and concr., *a mark of separation, sign of interpunction*, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186; Quint. 1, 5, 27; 11, 3, 37 *sq.*; Diom. p. 432 P.—**4.** A figure of speech: *Separation, distinction*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint. 9, 3, 65; 82. —**II.** (acc. to distinguo, *no.* II.) *A setting off, garnishing; an ornament:* lunae siderumque omnium distinctio, varietas, pulchritudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15: honosque civitatis, Plin. 28, 3, 3, § 13.

distinctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who distinguishes* (late Lat.): justorum injustorumque (judices), Amm. 22, 3; so id. 28, 4; Aug. in Joann. 20, 12.

1. distinctus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from distinguo.

2. distinctus, ūs, *m.* [distinguo] *A distinguishing, distinction*; objectively, *a difference* (post-Aug., and very rare): animal et ore ac distinctu pinnarum a ceteris avibus diversum, * Tac. A. 6, 28; Stat. S. 1, 5, 41.

dis-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a* [teneo] *To keep asunder, to separate, divide.*

A. Lit.: tigna binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 7; Vitr. 3, 3: mare, quod late terrarum distinet oras, Lucr. 5, 204; id. 5, 689: duo freta Isthmos, Ov. Her. 8, 69 Heins.; cf. id. ib. 12, 104; Luc. 4, 675: quem Notus spatio longius annuo Dulci distinet a domo, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 12.

B. Trop.: *To mentally divide, distract, perplex:* distineor et divellor dolore, Cic. Planc. 33: duae factiones senatum distinebant, Liv. 9, 16; cf. id. 5, 20;

Tac. H. 1, 32: unanimos, id. 7, 21: ancipiti bello distinere regem, id. 44, 20.—But esp. freq.

II. In gen., *To hold off, hinder, detain, prevent*: legiones a praesidio interclusas maximum flumen distinebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59, 5: manus hostium, id. ib. 2, 5, 2; so manum, id. ib. 3, 11, 4; 7, 50, 1; 7, 84, 3; B. C. 3, 52, 1: copias Caesaris, id. ib. 3, 44, 2: Volscos, Liv. 4, 59: Parthos Hyrcano bello, Tac. A. 14, 25: Britannicum militem hoste et mari. id. Hist. 2, 32, et saep.: in multitudine judiciorum et novis legibus distineri, Cic. Fam. 7, 2 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 12, 30, 2; Att. 2, 23: ad omnia tuenda multifariam distineri, Liv. 21, 8: quominus strueret crimina distineri, Tac. A. 11, 12.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate objects: pacem, *To hinder, prevent*, Cic. Phil. 12, 12, 28: so Liv. 2, 15 *ad fin.*: victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 3: rem, Liv. 37, 12.—Hence

distentus, a, um, *Pa. Engaged, busied*: tot tantisque negotiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22; so id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3; Plin. Ep. 6, 18, 1; id. Pan. 86, 2, et al.: te distentissimum esse qua de Buthrotiis, qua de Bruto, Cic. Att. 15, 18: in opere, Auct. B. Hisp. 23: circa summa scelera, Tac. A. 16, 8 *fin.*: mens divina, Cic. N. D. 3, 39 *ad fin.*: tempus distentum impeditumque, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 7.—*Comp.* and *Adv.* appear not to occur.

di-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* Prop., To separate by points; hence in gen., **I.** *To separate, divide, part.*

A. Lit. (so very rarely, and almost exclusively poet.): onus inclusum numero eodem, Ov. M. 1, 47: crinem docta manu, *i. e. to arrange*, Sen. Troad. 884; cf. transf. caput acu, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 284.—Far more freq., and quite class. (though not in Caes.),

B. Trop., To separate things according to their differences, *i. e. To distinguish, discriminate*, discernere: **1.** In gen.: ea (crimina) distinguere ac separare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41; cf. coupled with dividere, id. Pis. 28, 69: servos numero, id. Caecin. 20; so cadentes guttas intervallis, id. de Or. 3, 48, 186: oratorum genera aetatibus, id. Brut. 19: status familiarum agnationibus, id. Leg. 1, 7 *fin.*: qua via ambigua distinguantur, ostendit, id. Fin. 1, 7; id. Brut. 41, 152; Or. 4, 16; cf. secernenda, id. Top. 7, 31: genera causarum, Quint. 4, 2, 68, et saep.: fortes ignavosque, Tac. H. 3, 27: veri similia ab incredibilibus dijudicare et distinguere, Cic. Part. 40; cf. vera somnia a falsis, id. Div. 2, 61: Vargulam a Crasso, id. de Or. 2, 60, 244: artificem ab inscio, id. Acad. 2, 7, 22: voluntatem a facto, Liv. 45, 24: thesin a causa, Quint. 3, 5, 11, et saep.: vero falsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 29: simiarum genera caudis inter se, Plin. 8, 54, 80.—Impers.: quid inter naturam et rationem intersit, non distinguitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 26; cf. *malus* arborem significet an hominem non bonum, apice distinguitur, Quint. 1, 7, 2: nunciatum Claudio perisse Messalinam, non distincto sua an aliena manu, Tac. A. 11, 38.

2. In partic., in rhetor. and gramm. lang.: To properly separate the sentences in discourse, *i. e. To pause, keep stops, to punctuate*: puer ut sciat, quo loco versum distinguere, Quint. 1, 8, 1; cf. eam (orationem) distinguent atque concident, id. ib. 11, 2, 27; and incidit has (*sc.* voces) et distinxit in partes, Cic. Rep. 3, 2 Mos.: distinctio est silentii nota, *etc.*, Diom. p. 432 P.

II. *To set off, decorate, adorn* (so most freq. in the *Pa.*; v. below): **1.** Lit.: racemos purpureo colore, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 11; so poma vario colore, Ov. Nux 31: aurum gemmarum nitor, Sen. Med. 573; cf. Plin. 37, 10, 62; Sen. Herc. Oet. 665.—**2.** Trop.: orationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36; so of discourse, id. Inv. 2, 15, 49 (coupled with illustrare); de Or. 2, 13; Liv. 9, 17; Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 38; cf. coenam comoedis, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9.—Hence

distinctus, a, um, *Pa.*: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Separated, separate, distinct*: urbs delubris distincta spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: Romana acies distinctior, ex pluribus partibus constans, Liv. 9, 19: Hesiodus circa CXX. annos distinctus ab Homeri aetate, Vellei. 1, 7: concentus ex distinctis sonis, Cic. Rep. 2, 42; cf. id. ib. 6, 18.—**b.** Of discourse: *Properly divided*: oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 35.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Decorated, adorned*: pocula gemmis distincta, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27; so et ornatum coelum astris, id. N. D. 2, 37 *ad fin.*: herbae innumeris floribus, Ov. M. 5, 266: retia maculis, id. Her. 5, 19.—**b.** Trop.: distincti dignitatis gradus, Cic. Rep. 1, 27 *fin.*: oratio et ornata et artificio quodam et expolitione distincta, id de Or. 1, 12; so of discourse, Quint. 5, 14, 33; so transf., of the speaker himself: utroque genere creber et distinctus Cato, Cic. Brut. 17 *fin.* Ellendt.; and Tac. Or. 18.

Adv.: **a.** (acc. to *no.* 1) *Distinctly, clearly*: articulatim distincteque dicere, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36; so id. Or. 28 *ad fin.*: scribere, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: designare, Plin. Pan. 88, 6; in the *Comp.*, enunciare, id. Ep. 7, 13.—**b.** (acc. to *no.* 2) *Decorously, handsomely*: qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abundanter, qui illuminate et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53; cf. id. Off. 1, 1, 2: distinctius, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 1.

‡**distisum,** v. distaedet.

di-sto, are, *v. n. To stand apart, to be separate, distant* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: quantum summa labra (fossae) distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 1; cf. id. ib. 4, 17, 6: Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67; Liv. 33, 1; Ov. M. 2, 241; 8, 248, et saep.: turres pedes LXXX. inter se distant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72 *fin.*; so trabes inter se binos pedes, id. ib. 7, 23, 1; cf. id. B. C. 2, 10, 2; id. B. G. 7, 73, 8; id. B. C. 1, 40, 1: multum sidera inter se, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: hastati inter se modicum spatium, Liv. 8, 8, et saep.: (imago) distare a speculo, Lucr. 4, 289; so castra ab castris, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 3; 3, 103, 2; Cic. N. D. 2, 66, et al.: quum tanto Phrygiâ Gallica distet humus, Ov. F. 4, 362; cf. id. Met. 3, 145; and doubtless also, foro nimium distare Carinas, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 48.

2. Transf., of remoteness in time: non multum aetate distantes, Quint. 12, 10, 4: non multum inter se distantes tempore, id. ib. § 11: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 1: haud multum distanti tempore, Tac. A. 3, 24.

II. Trop., of quality: *To differ, be different*, differre, discrepare (so most freq., but not in Caes.): ut distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre videatur, Cic. Caecin. 14; cf. quia res differebant, nomina rerum distare voluerunt, id. Top. 8, 34: moribus et legibus distant (civitates), Quint. 5, 10, 40; cf. id. ib. 6, 4, 21: in totum metaphora brevior est similitudo, eoque distat, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 8, 6, 8: multum inter se distant istae facultates longeque sunt diversae atque sejunctae, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 215; so multum inter se genera dicendi, id. Or. 16, 52; Quint. 7, 2, 3: hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 15; so with *ab*, id. ib. 3, 17, 71; Rosc. Am. 15, 44; de Or. 2, 65, 263; Acad. 2, 18; 59; Quint. 5, 10, 114; 6, 5, 3; 8, 3, 55; 8, 6, 22; 12, 9, 9; Hor. S. 2, 2, 53; Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 11; 2, 353, et al.; cf. also, quid enim tam distans quam a severitate comitas? Cic. Or. 10, 34: and Quint. 4, 1, 28: infido scurrae distabit amicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4 Schmid; so paullum sepultae inertiae celata virtus, id. Od. 4, 9, 29; and doubtless also, quid aera lupinis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 23: pulchra et exactis minimum distantia, id. ib. 2, 1, 72: enthymena syllogismo, Quint. 5, 10, 7, et al.—Impers.: distat, sumasne pudenter An rapias, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44; so id. ib. 2, 2, 195; Sat. 2, 3, 210; Quint. 5, 10, 26.

dis-torquĕo, rsi, rtum, 2. *v. a. To turn different ways, to twist, distort* (rare, but quite class.): os, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3; so ora cachinno, Ov. A. A. 3, 287: oculos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 65: labra, Quint. 1, 11, 9.—**B.** Meton., *To torment, torture.*—**1.** Lit., Sen. Ben. 7, 19; Suet. Dom. 10.—**2.** Trop.: quem repulsa distorqueat (coupled with amore *cruciari*), Sen. Ep. 74: cogitationem, Petr. 52, 2.—Hence

distortus, a, um, *Pa. Distorted, mis-shapen, deformed, dwarfish*: distortus ejecta lingua, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; cf. Suet. Aug. 83; Quint. 2, 5, 11; 2, 13, 10: vultus, id. ib. 6, 3, 29: crura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47: —solos sapientes esse, si distortissimi sint, formosos, Cic. Mur. 29, 61; cf. Suet. Galb. 21.—**2.** Trop.: genus enunciandi distortius, *perverse, unseemly*, Cic. Fat. 8 *fin.* —*Adv.* does not occur.

distortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distorqueo] *A distorting, writhing, contortion*: membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29; cf. id. Fin. 5, 12, 35: oris, Cels. 4, 2, 2.

distortus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from distorqueo.

distractio, ōnis, *f.* [distraho] *A pulling asunder, dividing, separating.*—**I.** Lit.: humanorum animorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 27; cf. animi corporisque, Sen. Ep. 30 *ad fin.*: harum voluptatum (coupled with discidium), Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 68.—**2.** In partic., in mercant. lang.: *A selling in single portions, piecemeal*: fundi, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 15: mercium, id. ib. 14. 3, 5, § 12.—**II.** Trop., *Dissension, discord*: nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis et potius summa distractio est, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32; so civium, Var. in Non. 287, 15.

distractor, ōris, *m.* [distraho, *no.* I. A, 2] *A retailer*: argenti, *i. e. a moneychanger*, Cod. Just. 8, 14, 27; 12, 35.

1. distractus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from distraho.

***2. distractus,** ūs, *m.* [distraho] *Dissolution of a contract*, as the opp. of contractus, Just. Inst. 4, 28, § 6.

dis-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.*—**I.** *To pull asunder, tear in pieces, to forcibly separate, divide* (freq. and quite class.),

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: corpus quod dirimi distrahive non possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 29. 71: exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5; cf. Mettum Fufetium equis ad curriculum ex utraque parte deligatum distraxit, Var. in Non. 287, 22; and so of the same. corpus passim, Liv. 1, 28 *ad fin.*; and of Hippolytus: turbatis distractus equis, Virg. A. 7, 787: quae (materia) neque perrumpi neque distrahi potest, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 *fin.*; cf. vallum (coupled with diripere), Liv. 25, 36: ut aciem ejus distrahi paterentur, *i. e. to be separated, broken up*, Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 1: Taurus mons mediam distrahens Asiam, Plin. 5, 27, 27, et saep.

2. In partic., in mercant. lang.: *To sell separately, in parcels*, divendere (mostly post-Aug.): dividant, differant, dissipent, distrahant, Lucil. in Non. 287, 9: coëmendo quaedam tantum ut pluris postea distraheret, Suet. Vesp. 16; so instrumentum, id. Calig. 39: agros, Tac. A. 6, 17; cf. fundum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 15: merces, Just. 9, 1, 6: bona venum, Gell. 20, 1, 19, et saep.

B. Trop.: qui haec natura cohaerentia opinione distraxissent, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 11; cf. Quint. 4, 3, 4: distrahitur in deliberando animus, *is drawn in different directions, divided*, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9; cf., shortly before, in quo considerando saepe animi in contrarias sententias distrahuntur; cf. also, distrahor: tum hoc mihi probabilius, tum illud videtur, id. Acad. 2, 43 *fin.*: quum Tiberium anceps cura distraheret, vine militum . . . an, *etc.*, Tac. A. 2, 40; cf. id. ib. 6, 44: obsessos hinc fides, inde egestas inter decus ac flagitium distrahebant, id. Hist. 4, 60: oratoris industriam in plura studia distrahere nolim, Cic. de Or. 1, 59; cf. Tac. A. 4, 40: sic distrahuntur in contrarias partes impotentium cupiditates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20 *ad fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 4, 40: respublica distracta laceprataque, Liv. 2, 57; cf. quae sententia omnem societatem distrahit civitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 28; Balbus in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A; so amorem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 33; concilium Boeotorum, Liv. 42, 47: collegia, Suet. Caes. 42: matrimonium, Gaj. Dig. 24, 2, 2, et saep.: rem, *to frustrate, prevent*, Caes. B. C. 1, 33, 3: controversias, *i. e.* dirimere, *to end, adjust*, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6; so controversias, Suet. Caes. 85: voces, *i. e. to leave a hiatus* (*opp.* contrahere), Cic. Or. 45: qua ipse fama distraheretur, *i. q.* differretur, *would* *be cried out against, assailed,* Tac. A. 3, 10.

II. *To draw away* from any thing, *to separate, remove.*

A. Lit.: membra divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Sull. 20 *ad fin.*: illam a me distrahit necessitas, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 42; so id. Phorm. 1, 4, 24; Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2.

B. Trop.: sapientiam, temperantiam, fortitudinem copulatas esse docui cum voluptate, ut ab ea nullo modo nec divelli nec distrahi possint, Cic. Fin. 1, 16 Goer. So of persons: *To separate in sentiment, to estrange, alienate*: aliquem ab aliquo (preceded by a conjunctione *avocare*, and a familiaritate *disjungere*), id. Phil. 2, 10; so coupled with divellere, id. Planc. 42, 102.—Hence

distractus, a, um, *Pa.* *Divided* (very rarely): et divisior inter se ac distractior, Lucr. 4, 962.—**2.** Trop.: *Distracted, perplexed*: distractissimus tantorum onerum (operum?) mole, Vellei. 2, 114 dub.—*Adv.* does not occur.

dis-trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To divide, distribute* (quite class.): argentum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 17: partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit, Caes. B. G. 3, 10 *fin.*: distribuisti partes Italiae, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 8: reliquum populum distribuit in quinque classes, Cic. Rep. 2, 22; cf. id. Leg. 3, 3, 7, and Ov. F. 6, 84; so copias in tres partes, Caes. B. G. 6, 32, 3; 7, 61, 4; 7, 67, 1; id. B. C. 1, 55, 2: pueros in classes, Quint. 1, 2, 23: orbem in duodecim partes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, et saep.: milites circum familiares conventus Campaniae, Caes. B. C. 1, 14 *fin.*; cf. gladiatorias familias Capuam et in cetera municipia, Sall. C. 30 *ad fin.*: Numidas in hiberna in proximis Thessalis urbibus, Liv. 42, 67; and legiones et auxilia provinciatim, Suet. Aug. 49: milites in legiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 2; cf. Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 43: gladiatores binos singulis patribus familiarum, *distributed among them, apportioned to them,* Cic. Att. 7, 14, 2; so naves quaestori, legatis, praefectis, equitibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 3 and 5: equos Germanis, id. ib. 7, 65 *fin.*: pecunias exercitui, id. B. C. 1, 39, 3, et al.; cf. also pecuniam in judices, Cic. Clu. 27, 74: naves in legiones, Tac. A. 2, 8: pecus viritim, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 7: capita singula ex captivis toto exercitu, id. ib. 7, 89 *fin.*: Poenorum arma inter suos, Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 12, et saep. Rarely of the distributing of a service among several: alterum (genus) emendi, quod praeterea civitatibus aequaliter esset distributum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70 Zumpt.

2. Of abstract objects: quae observata sunt in usu ac tractatione dicendi, haec partibus distributa sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 109; Quint. 9, 3, 93; cf. id. ib. 9, 1, 34: meministis me ita distribuisse initio causam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42; Sen. Ben. 7, 2.—Hence

distrĭbūte, *adv.* *Orderly, methodically* (very rare): neque distincte neque distribute scribere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: distributius tractare, id. Inv. 2, 59.

distrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distribuo] *A division, distribution*: invidiae et criminum, Cic. Clu. 1: coeli, id. Div. 2, 20: utilis rerum ac partium in locos, Quint. 7, 1, 1. In plur.: ut distributiones, ut genera partium generumve partes, Cic. Part. 2 *ad fin.*—As a fig. of speech, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Auct. Her. 4, 35. In architect., Vitr. 1, 2 *ad fin.*

* **distrĭbūtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A distributor*: App. Trismeg.

distributus, a, um, *Part.*, from distribuo.

districte and **districtim,** *advv.*, v. distringo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*, *no.* α and *no.* β.

* **dīstrictĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [distringo] *A hinderance, difficulty*: Paul. Dig. 4, 8, 16.

districtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from distringo.

‡ **distrīgilla** me, *περίζωσόν με*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

di-stringo, nxi, ctum. 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To draw asunder, to stretch out* (very rarely): radiis rotarum districti pendent, * Virg. A. 6, 616.—Poet.: (canum) Longe alio sonitu rabies districta minatur, Lucr. 5, 1064.—Far more freq., esp. since the Aug. per.; not in Caesar, and in Cicero only as *Pa.*.

II. (like distineo, *no.* II.) *To detain* a person any where, *to hinder; to occupy, engage*: Hannibalem mittendum in Africam esse ad distringendos Romanos, Liv. 35, 18 *fin.*; so copias regias populatione maritimae orae, id. 44, 35; Frontin. Strat. 1, 3, 5 Oud. *N. cr.*: Romanum a tergo, Flor. 2, 13, 1 Duker.; transf., urbem (*i. e.* Romanos) incendiis, id. 4, 1, 2: distringit quem multarum rerum varietas, Phaedr. 4, 26, 3; cf. Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 239: distringor officio, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9; cf. id. ib. 7, 15, 1; 3, 5, 19; Quint. 12, 1, 5, and 7: (Jovem) votis, *to molest, importune,* Plin. Pan. 94, 2.—**2.** Transf., of abstr. objects: ut discordiam moveret, qua consensus Romanorum distringeretur, *would be hindered, disturbed,* Frontin. Strat. 1, 8, 1 Oud. *N. cr.*—Hence

districtus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** (qs. stretched tight, *i. e.*) *Strict, severe* (post-Aug.): districtior accusator, Tac. A. 4, 36 *fin.*; so feneratrix (*opp.* amica obsequens), Val. Max. 8, 2, 2: censura, id. 2, 9, 6: districtissimi defensores, Cod. Just. 1, 55, 6.—More freq. and quite class., **2.** *Occupied, engaged, taken up, busy*: judicio districtus atque obligatus, Cic. Verr. 1, 9; cf. (vinculo mortali) alii alligati sunt, alii astricti, alii districti quoque, Sen. Vit. beat. 16 *fin.*: districtus mihi videris esse, quod et bonus civis et bonus amicus es, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 3: ancipiti contentione, Cic. Manil. 4, 9; so id. de Or. 3, 2, 7; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; * Hor. S. 2, 8, 68; Nep. Hann. 13, 2; Val. Max. 8, 7, 15 *ext.*; cf. imperium circa mala sua, Flor. 4, 12, 1; and in the *Comp.*: numquam me a causis et judiciis districtiorem fuisse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16.

Adv. acc. to *no.* 1, *Strictly, severely*: (α) Districte: minatus, Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 4: deneganda, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 13.—(β) Districtim: innocens, Sen. Contr. 7.—**b.** *Comp*, districtius: repercutere, Tert. Idol. 5: vivere, Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 11.

* **dis-trunco,** are, *v. a.* *To cut to pieces, cut up*: aliquem medium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 53.

* **disturbātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [disturbo] *Destruction*: Corinthi, Cic. Off. 3, 11.

dis-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To drive asunder, to separate by violence, to throw into disorder, disturb* (so rarely): vidistis concionem gladiis disturbari, Cic. Mil. 33 *ad fin.*: sortes, id. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*: Auster freta, Sen. Hippol. 1012.—Far more freq. and quite class. (but not in the Aug. poets),

B. Pregn., *To demolish, destroy* (esp. freq. of buildings): aedes, Lucr. 2, 1102; so domos, id. 6, 241: domum meam, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19: urbes, Lucr. 6, 587: porticum Catuli, Cic. Att. 4, 3, et saep.; Lucr. 1, 560: ignis cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: opera, * Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 1: si qua in vineis fossor disturbavit, Col. 11, 2, 38.

2. Trop.: *To frustrate, thwart, ruin*: at nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 137: vitae societatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111; cf. concordiam, Sall. H. frgm. 1, 19 ed. Gerl. (Orat. L. Philippi); so atque pervertere legem, id. Agr. 2, 37, 101: judicium (coupled with tollere), id. Sull. 5, 15; cf. ib. 25, 71: rem, *to hinder, prevent,* id. Fam. 11, 21 *fin.*; cf. nuptias, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 11.

† **dīsyllăbus,** a, um, *adj.* = *δισύλλαβος*, *Dissyllabic,* Lucil. in Non. 26, 7; Quint. 1, 5, 31; Don. p. 7 Lind. *N. cr.*; Ter. Maur. p. 2431 P., et saep.

* **dītātor,** ōris, *m.* [dito] *One that enriches*: Aug. Conf. 5, 5.

dītesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [dis = dives] *To grow rich* (a poet. word), Lucr. 4, 1249; 5, 1248; Hor. S. 2, 5, 10; Claud. Mall. Theod. 308; Laud. Stil. 2, 396; Idyll. 1, 22.

† **dĭthyrambĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *διθυραμβικος*, *Dithyrambic*: poema, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 1.

† **dĭthyrambus,** i, *m.* = *διθύραμβος*, *A dithyramb, dithyrambic poem* (v. Passow s. v.), Cic. Or. 3, 48, 145; Hor. Od. 4, 2, 10.

dĭtĭo (sometimes written dicio), ōnis (occurs only in the *gen.*, *dat.*, *acc.*, and *abl. sing.*), *f.* [most prob. from dare, kindr. with deditio, and perh. contr. from it: lit., a giving up, surrender; hence, with respect to the person to whom one surrenders] a *t. t.* of milit. and polit. lang.: *Dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, sway, power*: (α) *Gen.*: Commagenem, ditionis regiae usque ad id tempus, *etc.*, Suet. Vesp. 8: Poenum quod inter Alpes Apenninumque agri sit, suae ditionis fecisse, Liv. 21, 53; so id. 21, 60, et saep.; cf. Tyros mare ditionis suae fecit, Curt. 4, 4 *ad fin.*—(β) *Dat.*: regionem ditioni ejus adjecit, Curt. 4, 1; cf. subjecit ditioni suae hostes, Frontin. Strat. 1, 3, 10: ditioni alicujus se permittere, Curt. 6, 5. Cf. under *no.* 2.—(γ) *Acc.* (so very freq.): dedunt se, urbem et liberos in ditionem atque in arbitrium Thebano poplo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 103; so Liv. 7, 31; 26, 33 *ad fin.*, et al.; cf. omnia in ditionem tradere, Liv. 26, 43: omnes eas civitates in ditionem potestatemque populi Romani esse redactas, Caes. B. G. 2, 34 *fin.*; so Cic. Agr. 2, 27 *fin.*; Prov. Cons. 13, 2; Liv. 26, 21, 41, 19; Suet. Tib. 16, et saep.; cf. urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subjunxit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21; and Ilergetes in jus ditionemque recepit, Liv. 21, 61: sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque cadere, Cic. Fontej. 1, 2; cf. voluntate concedere in ditionem, Liv. 30, 7; in ditionem venire, id. 32, 31; so id. 40, 28; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 32, et saep.: in amicitiam populi Romani ditionemque esse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 66 (cf. on the constr. esp. Kritz ad Sall. J. 112, 3).—(δ) *Abl.* (also very freq.): sub alicujus ditione atque imperio esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 7; so Ov. M. 14, 609: nationes, quae in eorum regno ac ditione sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27; and in parte magis quam in ditione alicujus esse, Liv. 21, 5: in servitute atque in ditione alicujus teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 33, 2; cf. terras omni ditione tenere, Virg. A. 1, 236; so id. ib. 1, 622: ditione premere aliquos, id. ib. 7, 737; cf. id. ib. 10, 54.

2. Transf. beyond the milit. and polit. sphere: aures meas dedo in ditionem tuam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 8: postquam respublica in paucorum potentium jus atque ditionem concessit, Sall. C. 20, 7: omnes gentes, *etc.* .... decemvirum ditioni, judicio potestatique permissa esse, Cic. Agr. 2. 15, 19; cf. sub ditione ejus magistratus (*sc.* censoris), Liv. [illegible]: respirare contra nutum ditionemque alicujus, Cic. Quint. 30 *ad fin.*: aliquem in sua potestate ac ditione tenere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 38: caput liberum fidei suae commissum alienae ditioni subjicere, Gell. 5, 19, 10.

dīto, avi, 1. (an uncontr. form divitant, Att. in Gell. 14. 1, 34, and in Non. 95, 9; Turpil. in Non. l. l.) *v. a.* [dis = dives] *To enrich* (in prose perh. not before Livy): socios praemiis belli, Liv. 37, 54; id. 21, 60 *ad fin.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 6; id. Epod. 17, 60: me benignitas tua Ditavit, id. ib. 1, 32.—Mid.: rex ipse ditari, studebat, Liv. 1, 57.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate objects: iter stipe, Lucr. 2, 628: quum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor. A. P. 57.

‡ **dĭtrŏchaeus,** i, *m.* = *διτρόχαιος*, *A double trochee,* Don. p. 1739 P.; Diomed. p. 477 *fin.*, ib., et saep.

diu, *adv.*, v. dies, *ad fin.*

† **dĭūrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *διουρητικός*, *That promotes urine, diuretic*: vina, Pall. Oct. 14, 3: potiones, Veget. 5. 71 *fin.*: medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 117.

‡ **dĭurnālis,** e, *ἡμερούσιος*, *Diurnal*; It. *giornale*; Fr. *journal*; Gloss. Lat. Gr.

* **dĭurnārĭus,** ii, *m.* [diurnus. *no.* A.] *A diary-keeper, journalist,* Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 8.

* **dĭurno,** are, *v. n.* [diurnus] *To last long, exist long*: Quadrig. in Gell. 17. 2, 16; and in Non. 100, 20 ("inusitate dixit pro *diu vivere,*" Gell.).

dĭurnus, a, um, *adj.* [dies] *Of* or *belonging to the day*: **A.** In the wider sense: *Daily* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): aetatis fata diurna, *i. e. of only one day,* Ov. Her. 6, 37: instituit, ut tam Senatus quam populi diurna acta confierent et publicarentur, *daily transactions, records, journal,* Suet. Caes. 20: so Tac. A. 13, 31; Suet. Claud. 41 Oud. *N. cr.*; in the same signif.: commentarii, id. Aug. 64; also subst. diurna, orum, *n.*: populi Romani, Tac. A. 16, 22: in the *sing.*, diurnum, i, *n.*, Juv. 6, 482; cf. too the inversion: diurna actorum scriptura, Tac. A. 3, 3. (Concerning these acta diurna, v. Lips. Exc. ad Tac. A. 5, 4; Ernest. Exc. ad Suet. Caes. 20; Rupert. ad Juv. 2, 136; Walch ad Tac. Agr. p. 114; and the art. acta, p. 69 b): cibus, *daily allowance, rations*, Liv. 4, 12 *ad fin.*; so victus, Suet. Ner. 36 *fin.*; also subst. diurnum, i, *n.* (cf. diarium), Sen. Ep. 80; contr. 5, 33 *ad fin.*; cf. Suet. Ner. 30: mercede diurna conductum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17.

B. In the stricter sense (acc. to dies, *no.* I. B, 2), *opp.* nocturnus, *By day, of the day* (so very freq. and quite class.): diurnum nocturnumve spatium, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: labores diurnos nocturnosque, id. de Sen. 23, 82; cf. so *opp.* nocturnus, Lucr. 6, 849; Cic. Off. 3, 21, 84; Tusc. 1, 21, 48; Agr. 2, 2, 4; Caes. B. G. 1, 38 *fin.*; 7, 9, 4; 7, 22, 4; 7, 56, 3; B. C. 3, 13, 1; Quint. 7, 2, 44; 12, 11, 19; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11; 2, 2, 79; A. P. 269; Ov. F. 3, 878, et saep.: lumen diurnum, Lucr. 4, 458; so Ov. F. 4, 449: cf. stella, *i. e. the morning-star*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 62: currus, *i. e. the chariot of the sun*, Ov. M. 4, 629: ignes, id. ib. 7, 192: nitor, id. Her. 18, 78, et al.; actus, *the day's business*, Suet. Aug. 78.

dius, a, um, v. divus.

* **dĭuscŭle**, *adv.* [diu] *A little while*: Aug. Trinit. 11, 2.

dĭūtĭne, *adv.* *Long, a long time*; v. the follg., *ad fin.*

dĭūtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [diu] *Of long duration, lasting, long* (rare, but quite class.): (supplicium) Longum diutinumque a mane ad vesperum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 23; so mansiones Lemni, * Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23: servitus, Cic. Fam. 11, 8, 2: laetatio (*opp.* longior dolor), Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.*: labor, id. B. C. 2, 13, 2; 2, 14, 1: conclusio, id. ib. 2, 22, 1: militia, Liv. 5, 11: bellum, id. 25, 1: pax, id. 6, 33: otium, id. 25, 7: morbus, Suet. Calig. 1, et saep.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.—**Adv.*, diutine, uti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 15.

dĭūtĭus and **dĭūtissĭme**, v. diu.

dĭūtŭle, *adv.* [diu] *A little while, a short time* (post-class.), Gell. 5, 10, 7; 11, 16, 6; Macr. S. 7, 11; 13, et al.

diuturne, *adv.* *A long time, long*; v. diuturnus, *ad fin.*

dĭūturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [diuturnus] *Length of time, long duration, lastingness* (good prose): (*α*) *c. gen.* (never otherwise in Caes.): temporis, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; Fin. 2, 27, 87 (*opp.* brevitas): imperii, id. Manil. 9, 26: pacis, id. de Or. 1, 4, 14; Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 7: otii, id. ib. 2, 36, 1: belli, id. B. G. 1, 40, 8; Sall. J. 64 *fin.*: pugnae, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3: oppugnationis, id. B. C. 3, 9, 6: memoriae, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 129: reipublicae, id. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.*, et saep.—(*β*) *Abs.*, Cic. de Sen. 11 *fin.*; N. D. 2, 2, 5; Leg. 2, 10 24; Rep. 2, 3; Fin. 1, 12, 40 (coupled with longinquitas), et al.

dĭūturnus, a, um, *adj.* [diu, *no.* II.] *Of long duration, lasting, long* (quite class.): quid putet in rebus humanis diuturnum, quid cognoverit, quid sit aeternum? Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf. gloria, *opp.* aeterna, id. ib. 6, 21; and *opp.* extremum, id. de Sen. 19, 69: usus, id. Lael. 22 *fin.*: bellum, id. Manil. 12 *fin.*: pax, id. Rep. 5, 2; Prov. Cons. 3: quies, Sall. C. 31: labor, Caes. B. C. 2, 45 *ad fin.*: obsidio, Ov. F. 6, 352: mala, id. Trist. 4, 6, 50, et saep.: status reipublicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 37; cf. respublica, id. ib. 1, 26; 2, 3; 3, 4; and rex, id. ib. 2, 12.—*Comp.*, equae, *longer-lived*, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 11; cf. filia, Ov. F. 6, 219; and hic, id. Met. 3, 472: molestiae, *of longer duration*, Cic. Fam. 6, 13, 3: impunitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 5: multa, Plin. 7, 55, 56.—*Sup.* does not occur.—**Adv.*: diuturnius, Sid. Ep. 2.

diva, ae, v. divus.

dī-văgor, ari, *v. dep. a.* *To wander apart, wander about* (post-class.): huc illuc, Lact. 4, 3 *ad fin.*

dīvālis, e, *adj.* [divus] *Divine* (very rare): nomen, Spartian. Carac. 11 *fin.*: FERIAE DIVALES ANGERONIAE, kept on the 21st of December, Fast. Varii Fl. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 410; called also DIVALIA, Calend. Maff. ib. p. 411.—**2.** *Imperial*: constitutiones, Just. Cod. praef. de emend. *no.* 4.

dī-vărĭco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **1.** *Act., To spread asunder, to stretch apart, straddle* (very rare): taleas super terram, Cato R. R. 45 *fin.*: tigna, Vitr. 10, 2: hominem in ea statua, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40: divaricatis cruribus, Prud. στεφ. 5, 252; cf. so pedibus, Amm. 22, 11.—* **2.** *Neutr., To be spread out, splayed*: cujus ungulae divaricent, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 8.

dī-vello, velli (Ov. M. 11, 38 Jahn. *N. cr.*), vulsum, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To rend asunder, to tear in pieces, to violently separate* (quite class.; in Caes. not at all).

A. Lit.: res a natura copulatas audebit divellere, Cic. Off. 3, 18 *fin.*: corpus et undis spargere, Virg. A. 4, 600; so corpus, Ov. M. 4, 112: agnam, Hor. S. 1, 8, 27; cf. suos artus lacero morsu, Ov. M. 8, 878: membra, id. Trist. 3, 9, 27; Met. 13, 865, et saep.: magnos montes manibus, *i. e. to cleave*, Lucr. 1, 202; cf. mediam partem quercus (coupled with discidere), Gell. 15, 16, 3: nodos manibus, Virg. A. 2, 220: paenulam sentibus, Suet. Ner. 48: nubem, Lucr. 6, 203; cf. moenia mundi, id. 6, 122: vulnus suis manibus, *to tear open*, Auct. B. Afr. 88, 4.

B. Trop.: commoda civium, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinare, id. de Or. 1, 41, 188; cf. id. ib. 3, 6, 24: affinitas divelli nullo modo poterat, *to be dissolved, destroyed*, id. Quint. 6, 25; cf. amicitiam, Sen. Ep. 6; and amorem querimoniis, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 19: somnos (cura), id. Ep. 1, 10, 18: distineor et divellor dolore, *am distracted*, Cic. Planc. 33.

II. (like distraho, *no.* II.) *To tear away, separate, remove* from something (also quite class.).

A. Lit.: membra divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Sull. 20 *ad fin.*; so aliquem ab aliquo, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22; Mil. 36: liberos a parentum complexu, Sall. C. 51, 9; for which, aliquem dulci amplexu, Virg. A. 8, 568; cf. Damalin adultero, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 19: me umquam Gyas, id. ib. 2, 17, 15.

B. Trop.: sapientiam, temperantiam, a voluptate divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Fin. 1, 16 Goer. So of persons: *To draw away* from one in feeling, *to estrange*: qui a me mei servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat, Cic. Planc. 42, 102.

dī-vendo, no *perf.*, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To sell piecemeal, in different parcels* (rare): bona, Cic. Agr. 1, 3; so Liv. 3, 13; Tac. A. 6, 17: praedam, Liv. 1, 53.

dī-verbĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To strike asunder, to cut, cleave, divide* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): res ictu, Lucr. 1, 223; so aërias undas, id. 2, 151: volucres auras sagittâ, Virg. A. 5, 503: umbras ferro, id. ib. 6, 294; 9, 411: fluctus, Curt. 4, 4.—**2.** Transf., *To cudgel soundly*: servum, Lact. 2, 7 *ad fin.*

† **dī-verbĭum**, ii, *n.* [verbum] *The colloquial part of a comedy, the dialogue*, Liv. 7, 2; Petr. 64, 2; Diom. p. 489 P.; Don. Praef. ad Terent. *fin.*

* **dī-vergĭum**, ii, *n.* [vergo] *A point of separation*: aquarum, *water-shed*, Sic. Fl. p. 24 ed. Goes.; cf. divortium.

dīverse, *adv.*, v. diverto, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

dīversĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [diversus] *Of various colors, divers-colored* (late Lat.): unda, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 6: metalla, id. 8, p. 274.

dīversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (a post-Aug. word) **1.** (acc. to diversus, *no.* I. B) *Contrariety, contradiction, disagreement*: mira diversitate naturae, Tac. Germ. 15 Rup.: inter exercitum imperatoremque, id. Hist. 1, 62; cf. auctorum, Plin. 6, 26, 30; Suet. Calig. 8; and inter medicos, Plin. 20, 5, 19.—**2.** (acc. to diversus, *no.* II.) *Diversity, difference*: tanta per omnes gentes nationesque linguae, Quint. 11, 3, 87: ciborum, id. ib. 1, 12, 5: multiplex personarum, causarum, *etc.*, id. ib. 10, 5, 10: ingeniorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 30 *fin.*: consiliorum, Tac. H. 4, 76, et saep.: inter unciam et digitum, Frontin. Aquaed. 24, et saep.

diversus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from diverto.

dī-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. n.* *To turn* or *go different ways, to part, separate* (in the *verb. fin.* very rarely; in the class. per. not at all): **I.** Lit.: (uxor) sive diverterit, sive nupta est adhuc, *has left her husband*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 30; cf. so of divorce: si uxor a legato diverterit, Papin. ib. 5, 1, 42; and nullis matrimoniis divertentibus, Gell. 4, 3. Vid. also divortium.—**II.** Trop.: *To deviate from each other, to differ*: divortunt mores virgini longe ac lupae, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 22.—But extremely freq. is

dīversus (vorsus), a, um, *Pa.* *Turned different ways*, i. e. **I.** *Set over against each other, opposite, contrary* (quite class.).

A. Lit.: distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Plaut. Mil. 5, 14; cf. divorsus distrahor, id. Merc. 2, 4, 2: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28: fenestrae, *opposite each other*, Prop. 1, 3, 31; cf. ripa, Sil. 1, 264 Drak.: iter a proposito diversum, Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 1; cf. diverso ab ea regione itinere, id. ib. 3, 41, 4; and diversis ab flumine regionibus, id. B. G. 6, 25, 3: diversam aciem constituit, id. B. C. 1, 40, 5: duo cinguli maxime inter se diversi, *i. e.* the two polar circles, Cic. Rep. 6, 20 (13): diversum ad mare dejectus, Tac. A. 2, 60; cf. procurrentibus in diversa terris, id. Agr. 11: in diversum flectere, Plin. 11, 45, 101: binas per diversum coassationes substernere, *cross-wise*, Plin. 36, 25, 62.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturae studiis cupiditatibusque conflatum, Cic. Coel. 5 *fin.*; cf. quis non diversa praesentibus contrariaque expectatis aut speret aut timeat? Vellei. 2, 75, 2: pessuma ac divorsa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall. C. 5, 8 Kritz; cf. Liv. 34, 4; and in the *Sup.*: ne illi falsi sunt, qui diversissimas res pariter exspectant, ignaviae voluptatem et praemia virtutis, Sall. J. 85, 20: diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30, 1: est huic diversum vitio vitium prope majus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 5; cf. Vellej. 2, 80, 2: initio reges diversi pars ingenium, alii corpus exercebant, Sall. C. 2, 1: diversi imperatoribus (*sc.* Scipioni et Mummio) mores, diversa fuerunt studia, Vellej. 1, 13, 3: dividere bona diversis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 114; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 3; Vellej. 2, 60 *fin.*, et saep.—*Comp.*: divorsius, Lucr. 3, 803.

2. In partic. (like contrarius, *no.* II. 2) *Inimically opposed, of hostile or opposite opinions*: certa igitur cum illo, qui a te totus diversus est, Cic. Acad. 2, 32: regio ab se diversa, Liv. 32, 38: diversos iterum conjungere amantes, Prop. 1, 10, 15; acies, Tac. A. 13, 57; so id. ib. 14, 30: factio, Suet. Caes. 20; Tib. 3 *fin.*; cf. partes, id. Caes. 1; August. 51; and diversae partis advocatus, id. Gramm. 4: diversi ordiuntur, *etc.*, Tac. A. 2, 10: subsellia, *of the opponents*, Quint. 11, 3, 133; cf. Tac. Or. 34: minuere invidiam aut in diversum eam transferre, Quint. 11, 1, 64: defectio Tarentinorum utrum priore anno an hoc facta sit in diversum auctores trahunt (**are not agreed*), Liv. 25, 11 *fin.*; cf. nullo in diversum auctore, id. ib. 12, 69: consistentis ex diverso patroni, Quint. 4, 1, 42; so ex diverso, *on the opposite side*, id. ib. 5, 11, 43; 6, 3, 81; 12, 9, 16; Tac. A. 13, 40; Hist. 4, 16; 3, 73; 3, 5; 3, 13, et saep.; also e diverso, Just. 30, 4, 6; the latter in Sueton. i. q. contra, *on the contrary*: sunt qui putent, *etc.* . . . Alii e diverso, *etc.*, Suet. Caes. 86; cf. id. Aug. 27; Dom. 9.

II. *Turned in different directions, apart, separate* (so most freq. in all periods and kinds of writing).

A. Lit.: diversae state, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 14; cf. diversi pugnabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 58, 4: jam antea diversi audistis, Sall. C. 20, 5; and sive juncti unum premant, sive id diversi gerant bellum, Liv. 10, 25: diversi dissipatique in omnes partes fugere, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 4; cf. ex diversa fuga in unum collecti, Liv. 42, 8; and age diversos et disjice corpora ponto, Virg. A. 1, 70: diversi consules discedunt, Liv. 10, 33 *fin.*; so id. 22, 56; Nep. Dat. 11, 3, et al.; cf. quo diversus abis? Virg. A. 5, 166; 11, 855: qui (portus) quum diversos inter se aditus habeant, in exitu conjunguntur et confluunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52 *fin.*; cf. id. Agr. 2, 32, 87; Liv. 40, 22: in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, Cic. Manil. 4; so loca, id. ib. 16; Caes. B. G. 2, 22, 1, et saep.; cf. in the *Sup.*: diversissimis locis subeundo ad moenia, Liv. 4, 22: itinera, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 *fin.*; B. C. 3, 67, 2: proelium, *fought in different places*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19, 2, et saep.: sunt ea innumerabilia, quae a diversis emebantur, *by various people, individuals* (as an indefinite term for persons), Cic. Phil. 2, 37: diverso terrarum distineri, *distance apart, remoteness*, Tac. A. 3, 59: nostri per diversum iere, *by another, a different way*, id. ib. 15, 15.

B. Trop.: *Different, unlike, dissimilar*: varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, Cic. Manil. 10 *fin.*; cf. variae et diversae et diffusae disputationes, id. de Or. 3, 16, 61, and id. ib. 1, 61 *fin.*: diversa ac dissimilis pars, id. Inv. 1, 23, 33; cf. diversa studia in dissimili ratione, id. Cat. 2, 5; and oris habitu simili aut diverso, Quint. 9, 3, 34, et al.: ut par ingenio ita morum diversus, Tac. A. 14, 19: a proposita ratione diversum, Cic. Brut. 90; cf. ab his longe diversae literae, Sall. C. 34 *fin.*; and Quint. 4, 1, 9; cf. also id. ib. 2, 10, 7: huic diversa sententia eorum fuit, id. ib. 3, 6, 32; cf. so *c. dat.*, id. ib. 2, 3, 10; 3, 10, 3; 6, 3, 1; 9, 2, 46; 10, 3, 17, et saep.: diversa in hac ac supradicta alite quaedam. Plin. 10, 12, 15: eruca diversae est, quam lactuca, naturae, id. 19, 8, 44.

Adv. (acc. to *no.* II.) *Different ways, hither and thither; differently* (very rarely): curae meum animum divorse trahunt, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25: corpora prostrata diverse jacebant, Auct. B. Afr. 40 *fin.*: pauci paullo divorsius conciderant, Sall. C. 61, 3: multifariam diverseque tendere, Suet. Galb. 19: ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 50: diversissime affici, Suet. Tib. 66: verbo ab alicujus sententia diverse, Gell. 7, 17, 9.

dīves, ĭtis (also **dis,** dite, v. q. seq.), *adj.* [perh. kindr. with dīvus] *Rich.*—(*a*) Dives (quite class. and very freq.; only the *nom.* and *acc.* of the *neutr. plur.* do not occur; on the contrary, v. *no.* β; *abl. sing.* usually divite, e. g. Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 56; Hor. Od. 4, 8, 5; Ep. 2, 2, 31; 121; A. P. 409, et al.; Ov. Am. 1, 10, 53; Met. 5, 49; Quint. 4, 2, 95; 7, 4, 23, et saep.: diviti, Plin. 3, 1, 3; 7, 29, 30): ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 7; so *opp.* pauper, id. ib. 19; 49; Cist. 2, 1, 56; Men. 4, 2, 9; Poen. 3, 1, 13, et saep.: "quem intelligimus divitem," *etc.?* Cic. Parad. 6, 1: solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi, divites, Cic. Mur. 29 *ad fin.*; so *opp.* mendici, id. Phil. 8, 3, 9, et saep.: Crassus, quum cognomine dives tum copiis, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57; cf. Fufidius Dives agris, dives positis in fenore numis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13; A. P. 421; so *c. abl.*: pecore et multa tellure, id. Epod. 15, 19: antiquo censu, id. Sat. 2, 3, 169: Lare, id. ib. 2, 5, 14: amico Hercule, id. ib. 2, 6, 12: bubus, Ov. M. 15, 12: dote, id. Her. 11, 100, et saep.: dives pecoris nivei, Virg. E. 2, 20; so *c. gen.* opum, id. Georg. 2, 468; Aen. 1, 14; 2, 22; Ov. F. 3, 570: armenti, id. Her. 9, 91: equum pictae vestis et auri, Virg. A. 9, 26: artium, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 5, et saep.: dives ab omni armento, Val. Fl. 6, 204.—Transf., of things: *Rich, sumptuous; splendid, precious*: animus hominis dives, non arca appellari solet, Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 44; so Capua, Virg. G. 2, 224: Anagnia, id. ib. 7, 684: Achaia, Ov. M. 8, 268: ager, Virg. A. 7, 262: ramus, id. ib. 6, 195: mensae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 87: lingua, id. Ep. 2, 2, 121: vena, id. A. P. 409, et saep.: templum donis dives, Liv. 45, 28; so Africa triumphis, Virg. A. 4, 38: Mantua avis, id. ib. 10, 201 Wagn.: terra amomo, Ov. M. 10, 307, et saep.: dives opis naturae suae, Hor. S. 1, 2, 74.—(β) Dis, *neutr* dite (so mostly poet.; in prose not till after the Aug. per.): dis quidem esses, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 8: dite solum, Val. Fl. 2, 296: hujus ditis aedes, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 42; so ditis domus, Hor. Epod. 2, 65: diti placitura magistro, Tib. 2, 5, 35 Huschk. *N. cr.*: ditem hostem, Liv. 9, 40; so ditem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 48; Phorm. 4, 3, 48; Suet. Galb. 3: diti de pectore, Lucr. 1, 414; so in diti domo, Liv. 42, 34: quam estis maxume potentes, dites, fortunati, *etc.*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 57; so dites, Tib. 1, 1, 78; 3, 6, 13; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 9; Sil. 3, 673: delubra ditia donis, Ov. M. 2, 77; so opulenta ac ditia stipendia, Liv. 21, 43: pectora ditum, Sen. Herc. Oet. 649; for which, regem ditium Mycenarum, Auson. Grat. act. 59: ditibus indulgent epulis, Stat. Theb. 5, 187; so ditibus promissis, Sil. 3, 512.—**b.** *Comp.* (*α*) Divitior (so most freq. in prose and poetry, exc. Hor.; v. q. seq. *no.* β), Plaut. Aul. 5, 2; Pseud. 5, 2, 24; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 8; Lucr. 5, 1114; Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *med.*; 1, 32; Lael. 16, 58; de Or. 3, 48, 185; Parad. 6, 3, 49; Ov. Her. 16, 34; Met. 6, 452; Pont. 3, 4, 110.—(β) Ditior, Liv. Praef. *ad fin.*; Hor. S. 1, 1, 40; 1, 5, 91; 1, 9, 51; 2, 7, 52; Sil. 13, 684; Stat. Theb. 3, 481.—**c.** *Sup.* (*α*) Divitissimus (good prose), Cic. Off. 2, 17; Div. 1, 36; Parad. 6, 2, 48; Nep. Alcib. 2; Phoc. 1.—(β) Ditissimus (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose, Virg. G. 2, 136; Aen. 1, 343; 7, 537; 9, 360; 10, 563; Ov. M. 5, 129; Val. Fl. 5, 123; Sil. 3, 397; Aus. Epigr. 54 (twice); * Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 1; Liv. 10, 46; Suet. Ner. 9.

Adv., *Richly, splendidly* (post-Aug. and very rare): ditius, Stat. S. 1, 5, 31: ditissime, App. de Deo Socr. *fin.*

dī-vexo, are, *v. a.* *To pull* or *rend asunder, to destroy* (very rare): neu reliquias sic meas siris ... foede divexarier, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: omnia divexare et diripere, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 14; so agros civium optimorum, id. ib. 13, 9 *fin.*: meam rem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 4.—**2.** Trop., *To vex, trouble*: matrem, Suet. Ner. 34 (perh. also clientelas, id. Calig. 3; v. Baumg.-Crus. in h. l.)

* **dī-vexus,** a, um, *adj.* [veho] *Spread out*: Aug. Conf. 10, 34.

Divĭco, ōnis, *m.* *A distinguished Helvetian, a general in the war against Cassius, and embassador to Caesar*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 2; 1, 14, 7.

dīvĭdia, ae, *f.* [dividus] (an ante-class. word; most freq. in Plaut.; in Ter. not at all) *Division*; hence trop., **1.** *Dissension, discord*: horum dividiae et discordiae, Att. in Non. 101, 20 ("*dissensiones*," Non.); cf. "*dividiam* discordiam," Fest. p. 54.—**2.** (like the Gr. μέριμνα, from μερίς, μερίζω, to divide, qs. affectus animum dividens diverseque trahens; cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25; Virg. A. 4, 285) *Care, trouble, disquiet, vexation*: dividias mentis conficit omnis amor, Propert. (?) in Fulg. 564, 28: nam quod tibi est Aegre, idem mihi est dividiae, Plaut. Casin, 2, 2, 11; so id. Bacch. 4, 6, 1; 4, 9, 110; Merc. 3, 4, 34; Stich. 1, 1, 19 (coupled with taedio); Turp. in Non. 96, 25; cf. Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 3: hujus me dividia cogit plus quam est par loqui, Att. in Non. 96, 23 ("*taedium*," Non.): quum cogito, Potius quam in dividiam veniam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 40.

‡ **dīvĭdĭcŭla** antiqui dicebant, quae nunc sunt castella, ex quibus a rivo communi aquam quisque in suum fundum ducit, *Reservoirs, water-works*, Fest. p. 53 [divido]

dī-vĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, 3. (*perf. sync.* divisse, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169) *v. a.* [VIDO, whence vidua, video, *etc.*] **I.** *To part asunder, separate, divide* (very freq. and quite class.).

A. Lit.: Europam Libyamque rapax ubi dividit unda, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, and N. D. 3, 10: discludere mundum membraque dividere, Lucr. 5, 440; cf. si omne animal secari ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum, Cic. N. D. 3, 12; so crassum aerem, id. Tusc. 1, 19 *ad fin.* (coupled with perrumpere); cf. nubila Hor. Od. 1, 34, 6; muros, *to break through*, Virg. A. 2, 234: marmor cuneis, *to split*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 2; Auct. B. Afr. 17, 2; cf. hunc medium securi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100; and mediam frontem ferro, Virg. A. 9, 751; also simply, insulam, for *to divide into two halves*, Liv. 24, 6. Poet.: vagam coelo volucrem, *i. e. to cleave, to shoot*, Sil. 2, 90: sol ... in partes non aequas dividit orbem, Lucr. 5, 683; so Galliam in partes tres, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: vicum in duas partes flumine, id. ib. 3, 1 6: civitatem Helvetiam in quatuor pagos, id. ib. 1, 12, 4; Suet. Aug. 30; id. Claud. 20; Cic. Rep. 1, 19; cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 5; B. C. 1, 35, 3; and divisi in factiones, Suet. Ner. 20, et saep.

2. Transf.: **a.** For distribuere, *To divide among several, to distribute, apportion*: praedam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 72: so argentum, id. Aul. 2, 2, 3: pecudes et agros, Lucr. 5, 1109; cf. agros, Cic. Rep 2, 18: agrum viritim, id. Brut. 14, 57; cf. bona viritim, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48, and Suet. Calig. 18: munera, vestem, aurum, *etc.*, id. Aug. 7, et saep.: numos in viros, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 30; cf. the follg.: Thracia in Rhoemetalcen inque liberos Cotyis dividitur, Tac. A. 2, 67; cf. id. ib. 3, 38. So of distributing troops in any place: equitatum in omnes partes, Caes. B. G. 6, 43, 4: exercitum omnem passim in civitates, Liv. 28, 2; cf. id. 6, 3 *fin.*: Romanos in custodiam civitatium, id. 43, 19; cf. id. 37, 45 *ad fin.*; cf. also conjuratos municipatim, Suet. Caes. 14: agros viritim civibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 14; so *c. dat.* (most freq.): agrum sordidissimo cuique, Liv 1, 47; cf. id. 34, 32; Suet. Caes. 20; Aug 4, et saep.: tabellas toti Italiae, Cic. Sull. 15: praedam militibus, Sall. J. 91, 6: loca praefectis, Liv. 25, 30: duo praedia natis duobus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169: oscula nulli, id. Od. 1, 36, 6, et saep.; cf. in double construction: divisit in singulos milites trecenos aeris, duplex centurionibus, triplex equiti, Liv. 40, 59: inter participes praedam, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 5; so inter se, id. Poen. 3, 5, 30; Nep. Thras. 1 *fin.*: per populum fumantia (liba), Ov. F. 3, 672; so agros per veteranos, Suet. Dom. 9: dimidiam partem cum aliquo, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 37; so id. Amph. 5, 1, 73; id. Stich. 5, 4, 15: praemia mecum, Ov. F. 4, 887: sic cum fratre, Petr. 11, 4.—Abs.: non divides (coupled with dispertire), Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 4; so Liv. 44, 45; Ov. M. 13, 102, et al.—**b.** In mercant. lang. like distrahere and divendere, *To sell piecemeal, in parcels*, Suet. Caes. 54; Ner. 26.—**c.** In an obscene sense, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 7.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: bona tripartito, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13 *fin.*; so annum ex aequo, Ov. M. 5, 565: horas (bucina), Luc. 2, 689: tempora curarum remissionumque, Tac. Agr. 9: dignitatem ordinum, id. Ann. 13, 27: et explanare ambigua, Cic. Or. 32 *fin.*: idem genus universum in species certas partietur et dividet, id. ib. 33, 117; cf. so of logical or rhetor. division, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28; Quint. 3, 6, 37; 104, 5, 10, 102; 8, 6, 58, et saep.: verba, *to divide at the end of the line*, Suet. Aug. 87: nos alio mentes, alio divisimus aures, Catull. 62, 15; cf. animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, Virg. A. 4, 285.

2. In partic., **a.** Sententiam, polit. *t. t.*, *To divide a vote*, i. e. to separate things of different kinds comprised in a single vote, so that they might be voted for separately, Cic. Mil. 6; Fam. 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 15; Sen. Ep. 21; Vit. beat. 3. The expression used in requiring this was DIVIDE, "Ascon. Cic. Mil. 6, 14."—**b.** (acc. to *no.* A. 2, a) *To distribute, apportion*: sic belli rationem esse divisam, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 17, 3: haec temporibus, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 18; Just. Praef. § 3: ea (negotia) divisa hoc modo dicebantur, *etc.*, Sall. C. 43, 2.—**c.** Pregn., *To break up, dissolve, destroy*, dissolvere: nostrum concentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 31: ira fuit capitalis ut ultima divideret mors, id. Sat. 1, 7, 13.

II. Qs. To cut loose from any thing, *i. e. To divide, separate, part from; to remove from* (also quite class.).

A. Lit.: flumen Rhenus agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit .... flumen Rhodanus provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 3; so id. ib. 1, 8, 1; id. ib. 5, 11, 9: Macedoniam a Thessalia, id. B. C. 3, 36, 3; id. B. G. 1, 33, 4: Gallos ab Aquitanis, id. ib. 1, 1, 2, et al.: populum distribuit in quinque classes, senioresque a junioribus divisit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22; Ov. Am. 1, 6, 36: tam multa illa meo divisa est millia lecto, Quanta, *etc.*, Prop. 1, 12, 3: cf. dextras miseris complexibus, Stat. Th 3, 166; and tuis toto dividor orbe rogis, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 48: dividor (*sc.* ab uxore) haud aliter, quam si mea membra relinquam, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 73; cf. Prop. 1, 12, 10: (Italiam) Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris, *separates, keeps distant*, Virg. A. 3, 383; cf. id. ib. 12, 45: discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos, Tac. A. 1, 43 *fin.*

B. Trop., *To separate, distinguish:* legem bonam a mala, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: defensionem (*opp.* se comitem exitii promittebat), Tac. A. 3, 15.

2. Transf., for distinguere (*no.* II.): *To distinguish; decorate, adorn* (very rare): qualis gemma micat, fulvum quae dividit aurum, Virg. A. 10, 134: scutulis dividere, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196.—Hence

dīvīsus, a, um, *Pa.* *Divided, separated:* divisior, Lucr. 4, 962.—*Adv.* Gell. 1, 22, 16; 7, 2 *fin.*; Tert. Carn. Chr. 13.

* **dīvĭdŭĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [dividuus] *Division:* Gai. Dig. 35, 2, 80.

* **dīvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [divido] *Separated:* dividos leto, Att. in Non. 95, 25 (“*separatos*,” Non.).

dīvĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Divisible:* omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum sit necesse est, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29; so id. Univ. 7.—**II.** *Divided, separated* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dividuom talentum faciam, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 53; cf. Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 33: munere, * Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49; so coma, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 10: aqua, id. Fast. 1, 292: equi amne, id. Am. 2, 488: Luna, *i. e. a half-moon*, id. Met. 3, 682 (*Jahn:* dimidia); Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 215: arbores, *with a parted trunk*, id. 16, 30, 53: labor apium, Sen. Ep. 121 *ad fin.*: dividuum (me) tenent alter et alter amor, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 10.—**2.** In the later gram.: “*dividuum* nomen, quod a duobus vel amplioribus ad singulos habet relationem, vel ad plures in numeros pares distributos, ut *uterque, alteruter, quisque, singuli, bini, terni, centeni*,” Prisc. p. 581 P.

‡ **divigena** (ae, *m.*) θεογενής, *Born of God*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dīvīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [divino] *The faculty of foreseeing, predicting, divination*, μαντική, “Cic. Div. 1, 1; 2, 5, 13; 2, 63, 130; N. D. 1, 22, 55; Leg. 2, 13, 32;” Rosc. Am. 34, 96, et al.; Nep. Att. 9, 1; 16 *fin.*: animi, Cic. Fam. 3, 13.—**2.** Jurid. *t. t.*, *An examination*, as to which of several accusers presenting themselves was the most proper to conduct the accusation. So the title of Cicero's oration against Caecilius: Divinatio in Caecilium; cf. “Ascon. Argum.; Quint. 3, 10, 3; 7, 4, 33; Gell. 2, 4;” Suet. Caes. 55.

* **dīvīnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A soothsayer, diviner*, Firm. Math. 5, 5 *ad fin.*

* **dīvīnātrix,** īcis, *f.* [divinator] *She who divines*, adjectively: Tert. Anim. 46.

dīvīne, *adv.*, v. divinus, *ad fin.*

* **dīvīnĭ-pŏtens,** entis, *adj.* [divinus] *Mighty in divination*, coupled with saga, App. M. 9, p. 230.

* **dīvīnĭ-scĭens,** entis, *adj.* [id.] *Skilled in divination:* magia, App. Apol. p. 290.

dīvīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Godhead, divinity*, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 34; 14 *fin.*; Div. 2, 11, et al. Of the deified Romulus, Liv. 1, 15; and in like manner of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 97.—**II.** Transf., **1.** *The power of divining, divination*, Cic. Div. 2, 58; 38; Plin. 2, 58, 59.—**2.** *Divine quality, divine nature, excellence:* of the orator, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86 (*opp.* humanitas); 2, 74; 89; Or. 19, 62: (memoriae), Quint. 11, 2, 7. In plur., divinitates splendoresque astrorum, Vitr. 9, 1 *med.*

dīvīnĭtus, *adv.* [id.] *From heaven, by divine providence* or *influence* (quite class.; not in Caes.): divinitus latae suppetiae, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 53; cf. non partum per nos, sed divinitus ad nos delatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202; Lucr. 2, 180; cf. id. 5, 199; 1, 151; id. 4, 1274: divinitus accidere, Cic. Part. 23 *ad fin.*: velut prodigio divinitus facto, Quint. 1, 10, 47: forte quadam (an?) divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus, Liv. 1, 4 Bauer.; cf. casu quodam an divinitus, Suet. Claud. 13 *fin.* Bremi; and seu forte seu divinitus, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 2: quia sit divinitus illis Ingenium, Virg. G. 1, 415 Wagn.—**II.** Transf., **1.** *By divine communication, by inspiration, prophetically:* solus hic homo'st, qui sciat divinitus, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 33; so Lucr. 1, 737; 5, 53; Cic. Sull. 15, 43; de Or. 1, 7, 26; and *opp.* conjectura, Suet. Caes. 1 *ad fin.* Ruhnk. and Bremi.—**2.** *Divinely, admirably, excellently* (Ciceronian): quae philosophi (Platonis) divinitus ferunt esse dicta, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28; so scripta, id. Fam. 1, 9, 12: dicta, id. de Or. 3, 1 *ad fin.*; 2, 2, 7: loquitur Pompeius, id. Att. 2, 21 *fin.*: ille locus inductus a me, id. ib. 1, 16, 9.

dīvīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [divinus, *no.* II. 1] *To foresee, divine;* also *to foretell, predict, prophesy* (quite class.): non equidem hoc divinavi, Cic. Att. 16, 8 *fin.*: ut nihil boni divinet animus, Liv. 3, 67; cf. quod mens sua sponte divinat, id. 26, 41; and animo non divinante futura, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 29; Plin. 7, 55, 56: permulta collecta sunt ab Antipatro, quae mirabiliter a Socrate divinata sunt, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123; cf. Ov. Nux. 80: neque ego ea, quae facta sunt, divinabam futura, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5; so with an object-sentence, id. de Sen. 4 *fin.*; Rep. 2, 5; Quint. 19; Liv. 4, 2, et saep.: divinare, quid in castris obvenisset, Liv. 8, 23; so with a relative sentence, id. 40, 36; 41, 24: Venus faciat eam, ut divinaret, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 42; so *abs.*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 74; Cic. Div. 1, 3; 5; 6; 23; 30; 40; 2, 3; 21, et saep.; Hor. S. 2, 5, 60; Ov. M. 11, 694; Trist. 1, 9, 52, et al.: si de exitu divinaret, Nep. Ages. 6, 1.

dīvīnus, a, um, *adj.* [divus] *Of* or *belonging to a deity, divine* (quite class. and very freq.): divinae Matris imago, Lucr. 2, 610: numen, id. 1, 155; 6, 57; 91; so id. 4, 1229; 5, 123; Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 22; Mil. 30 *ad fin.*, et al.: stirps, Virg. A. 5, 711; Ov. M. 2, 633; cf. semen, id. ib. 1, 78; and origo, Liv. 1, 15: Pergamum divina moenitum manu, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 2; cf. non sine ope divina bellum gerere, Caes. B. G. 2, 31, 2; and Cic. Fam. 13, 4 *fin.*: stellae divinis animatae mentibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: divina studia colere, id. ib. 6, 18: animos hominum esse divinos, *i. e. of divine origin*, id. Lael. 4. 13; cf. hoc divinum animal (homo, shortly before: quasi mortalem deum), id. Fin. 2, 13, 40: aliquis instinctus inflatusque, id. Div. 1, 6 *fin.*; cf. causa divinior, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33, et saep.: condimenta, *enjoyed by the gods, divine*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 37: odor (Veneris), Virg. A. 1, 403; cf. decoris, id. ib. 5, 647: ars Palladis, id. ib. 2, 15, et saep.—In the *Sup.*: dona, *i. e. most worthy of a Deity*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18: re divina facta, *i. e. religious exercise, divine worship, sacrifice*, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 13; in this sense res divina is very freq., id. Epid. 2, 3, 11; 3, 3, 34; 37; 38; 3, 4, 65, et saep.; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7; Hec. 1, 2, 109; Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47; Div. 2, 10; Nep. Hannib. 2, 4; Plin. 18, 2, 2; Suet. Tib. 44, et saep.; less freq. in the plur. divinae res, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 81; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8; Div. 2, 10; Liv. 23, 11. This latter also in gen. for *religious affairs*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 4; 6, 21, 1; Cic. Div. 1, 4 *fin.* Here too belongs verba, *a form of prayer*, Cato R. R. 14, 3: religiones (*opp.* fides humana), Liv. 9, 9; cf. id. 34, 31.—**b.** Freq. connected with humanus as a stronger designation for all things, things of every kind, *etc.* (cf. di hominesque under deus, *no.* 1, b, *ad fin.*): dedunt se, divina humanaque omnia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 102; cf. id. Trin. 2, 4, 78; Liv. 9, 14; Suet. Caes. 84; so res, Cic. Lael. 6: jura, id. Rosc. Am. 23 *fin.*; Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.*: scelera, Liv. 3, 19; cf. id. 29, 18 *fin.*: spes, id. 10, 40, et saep. But in the oft-recurring explanation of *philosophia* by scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum, the term divinae res denotes *nature, physics*, as distinguished from humanae res, *i. e. morals*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7; 4, 26, 57; Off. 1, 43, 153 Beier; 2, 2, 5; Fin. 2, 12, 37; Sen. Ep. 88; 90; Quint. 12, 2, 8; 20, et al.: cf. Cic. Or. 34; Quint. 10, 1, 35. So too in jurid. lang., divinae res signifies *natural laws*, in opp. to humanae res, *positive laws*, Cic. Sest. 42, 91; Just. Inst. 1, 1; Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 10.

II. Transf.: **1.** *Divinely inspired, prophetic:* aliquid praesagiens atque divinum, Cic. Div. 1, 38: animus appropinquante morte multo est divinior, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 30, 63; cf. id. ib. 1, 28 *fin.*: quum ille potius divinus fuerit, Nep. Att. 9, 1: divinarum sagacem flammarum, Sil. 3 344: divini quicquam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 40; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 4, 5; also joined to humani, id. Asin. 5, 2, 4; Poen. 2, 20. Poet of poets: vates, Hor. A. P. 400; cf. divini pectoris carmina, Lucr. 1, 732.—*c. gen.*: divina futuri Sententia, Hor. A. P. 218 so avis imbrium imminentium, id. Od. 3. 27, 10.—Subst., divinus, i, *m.*, *A soothsayer prophet*, Cic. Div. 1, 58; 2, 3; Fat. 8; Liv 1, 36; Hor. S. 1, 6, 114, et al.—In the *fem.*, divina, ae, *A prophetess*, Petr. 7, 2.

2. Like coelestis, *no.* 3 (but far more freq. in prose), *Godlike, superhuman, admirable, excellent:* ex maxime raro genere hominum et pene divino, Cic. Lael. 18: ingenio esse divino, id. Rep. 2, 2: magni cujusdam civis et divini viri, id. ib. 1, 29; cf. coelestes divinaeque legiones, id. Phil. 5, 11: senatus in supplicatione deneganda, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8: homo in dicendo, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: homo, Crispus in Quint. 8, 5, 17: orator, Quint. 4, 3, 13, et saep.: incredibilis quaedam et divina virtus, Cic. Rep. 3, 3; so fides, id. Mil. 33 *fin.*: admurmuratio senatus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 16: memoria, id. Acad. 2, 1, 2: eloquentia M Tullii, Quint. 2, 16, 7: facultas eloquendi, id. ib. 10, 1, 81: ille nitor loquendi, id. ib. 83: illa ironia, id. ib. 4, 1, 70: haec in te, Sulpici, divina sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, et saep.—In the *Comp.*: ratione nihil est in homine divinius, Cic. Fin. 5, 13 *ad fin.*; so id. Parad. 1, 3, 14.—Since the period of the empire, an epithet often bestowed on the emperors: domus, Phaedr. 5, 8, 38; Inscr. Grut. 29, 14; 30, 1; 31, 2, et saep. (Inscr. Orell., *no.* 277 and 339): indulgentia, Jabol. Dig. 1, 4, 3, et saep.

Adv., **I.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *In a godlike manner, through godlike power:* nunc tu divine fac huc assis Sosia, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 21.—**II.** (acc. to *no.* II.) **1.** *By divine inspiration, prophetically:* plura divine praesensa et praedicta reperiri, Cic. Div. 1, 55; so id. Att. 10, 4; and in the *Comp.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 5 Mos.—**2.** *In a godlike, superhuman, admirable manner; divinely:* divine Plato *escam malorum* appellat voluptatem, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44; so Quint. 1, 6, 18; id. ib. 11, 1, 62.—*Sup.* appears not to occur.

dīvīse, *adv.* *Distinctly, separately;* v. divido, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **dīvīsĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [divido] *Divisible:* anima (coupled with dissolubilis), Tert. Anim. 14.

dīvīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A division, separation:* **I.** Lit. (so exceedingly seldom, and perh. only ante-Aug.): **A.** In gen.: si divisio fieret, Just. 11, 13, 7.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *i. q.* distributio, *Partition, distribution:* agrorum, Tac. A. 1, 10.—**b.** Concr., *An allotment, portion* of food, *etc.*, Paul. Dig. 30, 122; Macr. ib. 33, 1, 23; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3094; 4396.—**2.** In an obscene sense: *A violation, dishonoring*, acc. to Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4, and Quint. 8, 3, 46.—**II.** Trop., *Logical* or *rhetorical division* (so freq. in Cic. and Quint.), Cic. N. D. 3, 3; Off. 3, 2, 9; Acad. 2, 31, 99; Quint. 7, 1, 1; 5, 10, 63; 2 cap. 6: “De divisione,” *etc.*

dīvīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] * **I.** *A divider:* et disterminator mundi (axis), App. de Mundo, p. 57.—More freq., **II.** *A distributor:* Italiae, Cic. Phil. 11, 6; so id. ib. 5, 7 *fin.*—**2.** In partic., *A person hired by a candidate to bribe the electors, by distributing money among them.* Persons of this sort were regarded as infamous, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14, 57; Cic. Planc. 19, 48; Cornel. frgm. 1 (*no.* 18, p. 450 ed. Orell.); Mur. 26 *ad fin.*; Verr. 1, 8, 22; 2, 4, 20 *fin.*; 2, 3, 69; de Or. 2, 63 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 3. Cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 132; Creuz. Antiq. p. 163.

dīvīsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A division;* concr., *a cleft*, Plin. 16, 30, 53; in *plur.*, id. 25, 13, 106; ib. 5, 21.

1. divisus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from divido.

2. dīvīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A distributing* (very rare, and occurring only in the sat.): quanta Macedonia esset, quam divisui facilis, Liv. 45, 30; id. 33, 46 *fin.*; id. 1, 54 *ad fin.*

* **dīvĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dives] *An enriching:* Petr. 117.

Divitenses, ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of the town Duizia or Divitia, opposite to Cologne,* Amm. 26, 7; 27, 1; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1085 and 1086; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 234.

divitia, ae, v. divitiae.

Divitiăcus, i, *m.* **1.** *The brother of Dumnorix, chief of the Aedui at the period of the Gallic war, and in alliance with the Romans,* Caes. B. G. 1, 3; 18 *sq.*; 31 *sq.*; 41; 2, 5; 10; 14; 15; 6, 12; 7, 39.—**2.** *Chief of the Suessiones,* Caes. B. G. 2, 4.

dīvĭtĭae, arum * (*sing. acc.* divitiam, Att. in Non. 475, 24), *f.* [dives] *Riches, wealth:* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 99; Capt. 2, 2, 31; 36; 49; 68; 70; Cic. Lael. 6 (twice); 23, 86; Rep. 1, 34; 2, 25; 3, 12 (twice); 3, 14; Hor. Od. 2, 3, 20; Sat. 2, 2, 101; 2, 5, 22; 2, 8, 18; Ep. 1, 4, 7, et saep.—Proverb.: superare Crassum divitiis, *i. e. to be over-rich, over-fortunate,* Cic. Att. 1, 4 *fin.*—**2.** Transf.: templum inclutum divitiis, *i. e. by means of rich and costly presents,* Liv. 26, 11; cf. demite divitias, *i. e. rich, costly ornaments,* Ov. F. 4, 136: Palmira urbs nobilis situ, divitiis soli, *etc.*, i. e. *luxuriant fertility,* Plin. 5, 25, 21; cf. Ov. F. 1, 690.—**II.** Trop. (very rarely): in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii perspexi (perhaps alluding to the well-known wealth of Crassus), Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161; cf. verborum (coupled with ubertas), Quint. 10, 1, 13.

divito, are, v. dito, *init.*

Dīvŏdūrum, i, *n.* *A city of the* Mediomatrici *in Gallia Belgica,* the modern *Metz,* Tac. H. 1, 63; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 510.

* **dī-volvo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To roll to and fro*; trop., *to ponder:* multa secum, Amm. 26. 4.

Dīvōna, ae, *f.* *A city in the neighborhood of Bordeaux, with a clear spring,* now *Cahors,* Aus. Urb. 14, 32; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 388.

dīvortĭum (DIVERTIUM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4859), ii, *n.* [diverto] *A separation,* viz., **1.** *Divorce,* orig. used only of the wife, Cic. de Or. 3, 40; Clu. 5, 14; Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 31; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 7; but afterward in gen., Cic. Att. 12, 52; 13, 7; Phil. 2, 28, 69; de Or. 1, 40, 183; Top. 4, 19; Clu. 67; Quint. 7, 4, 11; Suet. Caes. 6; Aug. 62; Claud. 26; Tit. 4; Dom. 10, et saep.; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 204 *sq.*—**II.** Concr., *A point of separation, place where a road divides into two, a fork in a road,* Virg. A. 9, 379; cf. itinerum, Liv. 44, 2: artissimo inter Europam Asiamque divortio Byzantium posuere Graeci, Tac. A. 12, 63. So repeatedly, aquarum, *i. e. a summit whence the streams run different ways, a water-shed,* Cic. Att. 5, 20, 3; Fam. 2, 10, 2; Liv. 38, 45.—**2.** Trop.: ex communi sapientium jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, *etc.*, *divisions, varieties,* Cic. de Or. 3, 19: per divortium veris atque hiemis. Col. 4, 27, 1.

dīvulgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [divulgo] *A publishing, spreading abroad* (late Lat.): literaturae, Tert. Test. anim. 5.

divulgatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from divulgo.

dī-vulgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To spread among the people, to make common, publish, divulge* (rare, but quite class.): librum, Cic. Att. 12, 40; 13, 21, 4; Or. 31 *fin.*; cf. seria, id. Phil. 2, 4: consilium Domitii, * Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 1: chirographa omnium, Suet. Calig. 24: versiculos, id. ib. 8: omnem mimum, id. Oth. 3 *fin.*, et saep.: rem sermonibus, Cic. Fontej. 5, 10; cf. aliquid turpi fama, Tac. A. 12, 49: opinionem tam gloriosae expeditionis, Just. 42, 2. 11; cf. hanc opinionem in Macedoniam, id. 12, 5, 5: non est divulgandum de te jam esse perfectum, Cic Fam. 6, 12, 3; so with an object-sentence, Suet. Claud. 39 *fin.*—Hence

dīvulgātus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *Widespread:* alicujus divulgata gloria, Lucr. 6, 8; Tac. A. 4, 11: Afer divulgato ingenio, id. ib. 4, 52: magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus (*sc.* praeturae), *i. e. most common,* Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 2.—*Comp.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

* **dīvulsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [divello] *A tearing asunder, separating,* Hier. Ep. 117, *no.* 3.

divulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from divello.

dīvus, and without the digamma **dīus,** a, um, *adj.* [δῖος] *Of* or *belonging to a deity, divine* (mostly archaic and poet.). As an adj. very rarely: res divas edicit, Naev. in Non. 197, 15; so diva caro, Prud. Psych. 76: dia de clade, *i. q.* deorum, Lucr. 6, 642; so dius administer, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88: "DIUM fulgur appellabant diurnum, quod putabant Jovis, ut nocturnum Summani," Fest. p. 57 (perh. this as an adj. is more closely connected with dies).—Far more freq. subst. divus (dīus), i, *m.*, and diva (dia), ae, *f.*, *A god; a goddess; a deity:* (*a*) Form divus: si divus, si diva esset, *etc.*, a precatory formula in Liv. 7, 26; cf. ib. 29, 27; 8, 9: is divus (*sc.* Apollo) exstinguet perduelles vestros, Carm. Marcii ib. 25, 12; cf. dive, quem proles Niobea, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 1: mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divam? Virg. A. 12, 797: utinam me divi adaxint ad suspendium, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 11; so divi, Lucr. 6, 387; Virg. A. 3, 363; 12, 28; Hor. Od. 4, 2, 38, et al.: divos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 133; Cic. Leg. 2, 8; Virg. E. 1, 42; 8, 19; Aen. 3, 222; Hor. Od. 2, 8, 11; Sat. 2, 3, 176, et saep.: divumque hominumque pater, rex, Enn. Ann. 1, 138; 6, 19; 7, 45; Virg. A. 1, 65; 2, 648; 10, 2; 18; 743, et saep.; cf. pro divum fidem, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 28; more rarely divorum, Virg. A. 7, 211: (munera) digna diva venustissima Venere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 4: Turni sic est affata sororem Diva deam, *i. e. Juno,* Virg. A. 12, 139; cf. id. ib. 1, 447; 482, et saep.—(*β*) Form dīus: Dii Indigetes Diique Manes, a precatory formula in Liv. 8, 9: Dia Dearum, Enn. Ann. 1, 166; cf. DEA DIA, *i. e. Ceres,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 961 and 1499.—**II.** Transf.: **1.** *Godlike, divine,* an epithet applied to any thing deified or of extraordinary excellence or distinction: Liv. 43, 6; cf., sarcastically, est ergo flamen, ut Jovi, *etc.*, sic divo Julio M. Antonius. Cic. Phil. 2, 43: o Romule Romule die, Enn. Ann. 1, 178: dia Camilla, Virg. A. 11, 657: dias in luminis oras, Lucr. 1, 23; so Voluptas, id. 2, 172: otia, id. 5, 1386: profundum (cf. ἅλς δῖα), Ov. M. 4, 537: sententia Catonis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 32: poëmata, Pers. 1, 31, et saep.—And thus, after the Aug. period, divus became a standing *epithet for the deceased Roman emperors,* which occurs in the historians, and on coins and inscriptions, times innumerable.

2. Divum, i, *n.* *The sky,* Var. L. L. 5, 10, 72. Esp. freq., sub divo, like sub Jove, *under the open sky, in the open air,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19 Zumpt *N. cr.*; Var. L. L. 5, 10, 20; Cels. 1, 2; Suet. Caes. 72 Oud. *N. cr.*; Aug. 82; Virg. G. 3, 435; Hor. Od. 2, 3, 23; 3, 2, 5, et saep.; Col. 6, 13, 3; 12 prooem. § 2; 12, 12, 1: sub divum rapiam, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13.

1. do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre (also in a longer form, dănit, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 4: dănunt, Pac., Naev., and Caecil. in Non. 97, 14 *sq.*; Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48; 3, 1, 34; Merc. 2, 1, 2; Pseud. 3, 1, 1; 4; Pers. 5, 2, 70; Rud. 3, 1, 2; 4, 7, 3; Truc. 1, 2, 79; 2, 1, 34; frgm. in Non. 120, 5. Cf. Fest. p. 52.—*Conj.*: duim, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 6; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38: duis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 81; Men. 2, 1, 42; Merc. 2, 3, 67; Rud. 5, 3, 12; an old formula in Liv. 10, 19: duit, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 54; Aul. 1, 1, 23; an old formula in Liv. 22, 10, *init.*: duint, Plaut. Am. prol. 72; Most. 3, 1, 126; Pseud. 4, 1, 25; Trin. 2, 4, 35; Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 43; Phorm. 3, 2, 34; 4, 5, 1; 5, 7, 83; 5, 8, 16. *Imperat.* DVITOR, XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 21, 3, 5 *ex conject.*—*Inf.* DASI, acc. to Fest. p. 52.—Dane = dasne, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 22) *v. a.* *To give,* in the widest sense of the word; and hence, with the greatest variety of application, passing over into the senses of its compounds, derivatives, and synonyms (concedere, edere, tradere, dedere, donare, praebere, tribuere, offerre, *etc.*), as *to give away, grant, concede, allow, permit; give up, yield, resign; bestow, present; furnish, afford; offer,* etc. (of course innumerable times in all periods and sorts of writing): eam carnem victoribus danunt, Naev. in Non. 1. 1.: patiere quod dant, quando optata non danunt, Caecil. ib.: ea dona, quae illic Amphitruoni sunt data, Plaut. Am. prol. 138; cf. patera, quae dono mi illic data'st, id. ib. 1, 3, 36: dandis recipiendisque meritis, Cic. Lael. 8; cf. ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, id. ib. 16, 58; and ut obsides accipere non dare consuerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 4 *fin.*; so obsides, id. ib. 1, 19, 1; 1, 31, 7; 2, 1, 2; 2, 3, 3, et saep.: patriam (*sc.* mundum) dii nobis communem secum dederunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: hominibus animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus, id. ib. 6, 15; cf. ib. 6, 17; ea dant magistratus magis, quae etiamsi nolint, danda sint, id. ib. 1, 31; cf. imperia, id. ib. 1, 44: centuria, ad summum usum urbis fabris tignariis data, id. ib. 2, 22: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, id. ib. 3, 9 *fin.*: ei filiam suam in matrimonium dat, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 5: literas ad te numquam habui cui darem, quin dederim, Cic. Fam. 12, 19; so literas (ad aliquem), *to write to one,* innumerable times; cf. Cic. Att. 5, 11; and in the same signif., aliquid ad aliquem, id. ib. 10, 8 *ad fin.*: literas alicui, said of the writer: *to give one a letter to deliver,* Cic. Att. 5, 15 *fin.*; of the bearer: *to deliver a letter to one,* Cic. Att. 5, 4 *init.*: dare poenas; v. poena: decus sibi datum esse justitia regis existimabant, Cic. Rep. 1, 41: quoniam me quodammodo invitas et tui spem das, id. ib. 1, 10: dabant hae feriae tibi opportunam sane facultatem ad explicandas tuas literas, id. ib. 1, 9; cf. ansas alicui ad reprehendendum, id. Lael. 16, 59: multas causas suspicionum offensionumque, id. ib. 24: facultatem per provinciam itineris faciundi, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 5; for which, iter alicui per provinciam, id. ib. 1, 8, 3; Liv. 8, 5; 21, 20, et al.: modicam libertatem populo, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: consilium, id. Lael. 13: praecepta, id. ib. 4 *fin.*: tempus alicui, ut, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 3: inter se fidem et jusjurandum, Caes. B. G. 1, 3 *fin.*: operam virtuti, Cic. Lael. 22, 84; also operam, ne, id. ib. 21, 78: veniam amicitiae, id. ib. 17: vela (ventis), *to set sail,* id. de Or. 2, 44, 187: me librum L. Cossinio ad te perferendum dedisse, Cic. Att. 2, 1: sin homo amens diripiendam urbem daturus est, id. Fam. 14, 14 et saep.: ita dat se res, *so it is circumstanced, so it is,* Poeta ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 26; cf. prout tempus ac res se daret. Liv. 28, 5 Gron., et saep. The *part. perf.* sometimes (mostly in poets) subst. data, orum, *n*, *Gifts, presents,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3. 72: Prop. 3, 15, 6; Ov. M. 6, 363 (but not in Cic. Clu. 24, 66, where dona data belong together, as in the archaic formula in Liv. 22, 10 *init.*: DATUM DONUM DUIT, P. R. Q.).—(*β*) Poet. *c. inf.*: di tibi dent capta classem reducere Troja, Hor. S. 2, 3, 119; so id. ib. 1, 4, 39; Ep. 1, 16, 61; A. P. 323, (* Virg. A. 1, 319; 5, 248; 307), et saep.

B. In partic.: **1.** In milit. lang.: **a.** Nomina, *To enroll one's self for military service, to enlist,* Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13; Liv. 2, 24; 5, 10; cf., transf. beyond the milit. sphere, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 38.—**b.** Manus (lit., as a prisoner of war, to stretch forth the hands to be fettered; cf. Cic. Lael. 26, 99; hence) *To yield, surrender,* Nep. Ham. 1, 4; and more freq. transf. beyond the milit. sphere, for, *to yield, acquiesce,* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72; Cic. Lael. 26, 99; Att. 2, 22, 2; Caes. B. G. 5, 31, 3; Ov. H. 4, 14; Fast. 3, 688; Virg. A. 11, 568; Hor. Epod. 17, 1, et al.—**c.** Terga, for the usual vertere terga; v. tergum.

2. In jurid. lang. DO, DICO, ADDICO, the words employed by the pretor in the execution of his office; viz., DO in the granting of judges, actions, exceptions, *etc.*; DICO, in pronouncing sentence of judgment; ADDICO in adjudging the property in dispute to one or the other party; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 4, 59; Rein's Privatr. p. 408; hence called tria verba, Ov. F. 1, 47.

3. In philos. lang.: *To grant* a proposition: in geometria prima si dederis, danda sunt omnia: dato hoc, dandum erit illud, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83; so id. Tusc. 1, 11, 25; Inv. 1, 31 *fin.*

4. Designating the limit: *To put, place, carry* somewhere; and with se, *to betake one's self* somewhere: tum genu ad terram dabo, *to throw*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17; cf. so aliquem ad terram, Liv. 31, 37; Flor. 4, 2 *fin.*: me haec deambulatio ad languorem dedit! Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: hanc mihi in manum dat, id. Andr. 1, 5, 62: praecipitem me in pistrinum dabit, id. ib. 1, 3, 9; so hostes in fugam, Caes. B. G. 5, 51 *ad fin.*: hostem in conspectum, Liv. 3, 69 *ad fin.*: aliquem in vincula, Flor. 3, 10, 18: arma in profluentes, id. 4, 12, 9: aliquem usque Sicanium fretum, Val. Fl. 2, 28: aliquem leto, Phaedr. 1, 22, 9: se in viam, Cic. Fam. 14, 12; so sese in fugam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43 *ad fin.*; cf. se fugae, id. Att. 7, 23, 2: Socrates, quam se cumque in partem dedisset, omnium fuit facile princeps, id. de Or. 3, 16, 60, et saep.

5. Aliquid alicui, *To do* any thing *for the sake of* another; *to please* or *humor* another; *to give up, sacrifice* any thing to another (for the more usual condonare): da hoc illi mortuae, da ceteris amicis ac familiaribus, da patriae, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *ad fin.*: aliquid auribus alicujus, Trebon. ib. 12, 16; so Caere hospitio Vestalium cultisque diis, Liv. 7, 20: plus stomacho quam consilio, Quint. 10, 1, 117, et saep.: ut concessisti illum senatui, sic da hunc populo, Cic. Lig. 12, 37.—Hence, **b.** Se alicui, *To wholly give one's self up, to devote, dedicate one's self* to a person or thing, *to serve* one: dedit se etiam regibus, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4; so Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 10; Heaut. 4, 3, 10; Ad. 5, 3, 52; Poeta ap. Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 2 Manut.; Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3; Nep. Att. 9; Tac. A. 1, 31; cf. Ov. Her. 16, 161: se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis, Cic. Rep. 1, 111; so se sermonibus vulgi, id. ib. 6, 23: se jucunditati, id. Off. 1, 34, et al.: se populo ac coronae, *to present one's self, appear*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 19; cf. se convivio, Suet. Caes. 31, et saep.: si se dant (judices) et sua sponte quo impellimus inclinant, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187.

6. Of discourse: *To announce, tell, communicate* any thing (like accipere, for to learn, to hear; v. accipio, *no.* 2) (mostly ante-class. and poet.): herili filio hanc fabricam dabo, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 132: quam ob rem has partes didicerim, paucis dabo, Ter. Heaut. prol. 10; cf. Virg. E. 1, 19: imo etiam dabo, quo magis credas, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 37: da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 10. (Goer. conjectures da te mihi nunc; v. his remarks, ad loc.): Thessalici da bella ducis, Val. Fl. 5, 219: is datus erat locus colloquio, *appointed*, Liv. 33, 13: fixa canens . . . Saepe dedit sedem notas mutantibus urbes, *i. e. foretold, promised*, Luc. 5, 107 Corte.—In pass. poet. i. q., narratur, dicitur, fertur, *etc.*: seu pius Aeneas eripuisse datur, Ov. F. 6, 434; so Stat. Th. 7, 315; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 337.

7. Fabulam, i. q. docere fabulam, *To exhibit, produce a play*: Cic. Brut. 18 *fin.*; so id. Tusc. 1, 1 *fin.*; Ter. Eun. prol. 9; 23; Heaut. prol. 33; Hec. prol. 1 Don.; and transf., Cic. Clu. 31, 84.

8. Verba (alicui), *To give empty words*, i. e. *to deceive, cheat*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 23; Capt. 5, 1, 25; Pseud. 4, 5, 7; Rud. 2, 2, 19; 4, 3, 57; 4, 4, 28; Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6 Ruhnk.; 3, 2, 24; Eun. prol. 24 Don.; 4, 5, 1; Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 24; Cic. Phil. 13, 16 *ad fin.*; Att. 15, 16, A.; Hor. S. 1, 3, 22; Pers. 4, 45; Mart. 2, 76, et saep.

9. Alicui aliquid (laudi, crimini, vitio, *etc.*) *To impute, attribute* any thing to any one, as a merit, a crime, a fault, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. prol. 8; Ad. 3, 3, 24; Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71; 2, 17, 58; Div. in Caecil. 10; Brut. 80, 277, et saep.

2. do, *acc.* of domus, v. domus, *init.*, *no.* a, δ.

dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a.* *To teach, instruct, inform, show, tell*, etc.: **I.** In gen.: pejor magister te istaec docuit . . . illa, quae te docui, Plaut Bac. 1, 2, 55; so with double *acc.*: hunc hominem cursuram, id. Trin. 4, 3, 9: aliquem artem, Cic. de Or. 2, 54: aliquem literas, id. Pis. 30: aliquem ejusmodi rem, id. Quint. 25, 79: pueros elementa, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 17, et saep.—Pass.: is reliqua frustra docetur, Quint. 4, 2, 90; so id. ib. 1, 5, 11; 3, 8, 70; 6, 2, 3; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21; Sat. 1, 6, 76, et saep.; cf. doctus dogmam, Laber. in Prisc. p. 679 *fin.* P.; and doctus militiam, Sall. H. frgm. 1, 40, p. 224 ed. Gerl.: ut doceam Rullum posthac in iis saltem tacere rebus, in quibus, *etc.*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2; so *c. acc. et inf.*, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8; Hor. S. 1, 1, 91; Ep. 1, 14, 30, et al.; cf. ellipt. Socratem fidibus *sc.* canere, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3; so aliquem equo, armis, Liv. 29, 1:—de ejus injuriis judices docere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51; so aliquem de aliqua re, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26; 44, 127; de Or. 2, 24, 102; Sall. J. 13, 3, et al.: doceant eum, qui vir Sex. Roscius fuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; so aliquem with a relative sentence, id. Att. 8, 2, 2; Fam. 3, 6, 5; 5, 3; Quint. 6, 1, 20, et al.: studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156; so simply aliquem, id. Div. 2, 2; de Sen. 9, 29; Quint. 2, 5, 13; 10, 2, 28; 12, 2, 11; Hor. S. 2, 2, 50; Ep. 1, 13, 1; 1, 17, 3, et saep.: coepit studiose omnia Docere, educare, ita uti si esset filia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37; so aliquid, Caes. B. G. 5, 42 *fin.*; Quint. 7, 10, 10; 9, 4, 137; 10, 1, 15; Hor. A. P. 306, et saep.; cf. also quod de lacu Albano docuisset, Liv. 5, 15: docui per literas, id nec opus esse nec fieri posse, Cic. Att. 16, 8; so with an object-sentence, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 7; 5, 28, 4; 5, 47 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 5, 43; 7, 5, 3; 12, 10, 24; Hor. S. 2, 3, 63; 81; 2, 8, 31, et saep.: quum doceo et explano, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 82; so *abs.*, id. Or. 42; Quint. 3, 4, 15; 3, 5, 2; 10, 1, 17, et saep.; cf. also Tyrannio docet apud me, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 *ad fin.*

B. In partic.: fabulam, like the Gr. *διδάσκειν*, qs. To teach a play to the actors, *i. e. To produce, exhibit on the stage*: minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam ii, qui multas docuerant (Plautus et Naevius), Cic. Brut. 18 *fin.*; so id. Tusc. 4, 29, 63; Hor. A. P. 288; Gell. 17, 21, 42.—Hence

doctus, a, um, *Pa.* *Learned, skilled, versed, experienced* in any thing: doctus vir et Graecis literis eruditus, Cic. Brut. 30, 114; cf. id. de Or. 1, 22, 102; 2, 74, 299: adolescentes humanissimi et doctissimi, id. Coel. 10, 24: fuit enim doctus ex disciplina Stoicorum, id. Brut. 25: docti et Graecis literis et Latinis, id. ib. 46; so *c. abl.*: id. ib. 45 *fin.*; Sall. C. 25, 2; Mart. 10, 76; cf. nec minus Graece quam Latine doctus, Suet. Gramm. 7: fandi doctissima Cymodocea, Virg. A. 10, 225; so legum atque morum populi Romani jurisque civilis, Gell. 13, 12, 1: sagittarum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 11: artis laniticae, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 381: (Maecenas) docte sermones utriusque linguae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5; so *c. acc.*: dulces modos (coupled with citharae sciens), id. ib. 3, 9, 10: omina, Stat. Th. 2, 692: literas, Gell. 19, 9, 7: doctus sagittas tendere Sericas, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 9; so *c. inf.*: id. ib. 3, 6, 38; 4, 13, 7: Carm. Sec. 75, et saep.: ad delinquendum doctior, Ov. Tr. 2, 256: in parum fausto carmine docta fui, id. Her. 21, 182: Sapphica puella Musa doctior, *more skilled in song*, Catull. 35, 17; so docta puella, Prop. 1, 7, 11; 2, 11, 6; 2, 13, 11; Ov. A. A. 2, 181. —**b.** Of things as subjects: frontes, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 29: tibia, Prop. 2, 30, 16: carmina, Tib. 2, 3, 20; cf. vox, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 52; and prece, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135: manus artificis, Tib. 1, 8, 12; cf. id. 2, 1, 70; Ov. A. A. 1, 518; Fast. 3, 832; 6, 792: falx, Prop. 2, 19, 12, et saep.—**2.** In Plaut. and Ter., *Knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle*: malum, callidum, doctum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 35; so id. Bacch. 4, 4, 43; Most. 1, 3, 122; 5, 1, 24; Merc. 3, 4, 47; Epid. 3, 3, 47, et saep.; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 6; Eun. 4, 7, 21; cf. also dolus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 69; Pseud. 1, 5, 70; 113; Pers. 4, 3, 11, et al.—*Adv.*, Docte, **1.** *Learnedly, skillfully* (very rare; not in Cic.): *Comp.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 33; Mart. 7, 46.—*Sup.*, Sall. J. 95, 3.—**2.** *Cunningly, shrewdly, cleverly*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 23; Bacch. 4, 4, 43; Most. 5, 1, 21, et saep.—*Comp.*, id. Mil. 4, 2, 99.

† **dochmĭus,** ii, *m.* = δόχμιος (*sc.* πούς), *The dochmiac foot in poetry*, ⏑ — — ⏑ —, Cic. Or. 64 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 4, 79; 97, 99.

dŏcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [doceo] *That learns easily, apt* (late Lat.), Tert. Monog. 12; Prisc. p. 1125 P.

dŏcĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Easily taught, docile* (freq. and quite class.): belua docilis et humanis moribus assueta, Cic. Rep. 2, 40; so id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; 82; 2, 79, 323; Liv. 23, 29; Quint. 2, 9, 3; 10, 1, 48; Hor Od. 3, 11, 1; Carm. Sec. 45; Sat. 2, 3, 34 A. P. 336, et saep.; cf. in the *Comp.* Quint. 1, 12, 9; 4, 2, 24; 4, 5, 1: ad agriculturam, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 3; so Cic. Fam. 7, 20 *fin.*; Tusc. 2, 6; in the *Comp.*, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 56:—lusciniae Graeco atque Latino sermone dociles, Plin. 10, 42, 59; so omnes imitandis turpibus, Juv. 14, 40.—Poet. constr. *c. gen.*: modorum, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 43: pravi, id. Sat. 2, 2, 52: fallendi, Sil. 3, 233: freni (equus), id. 16, 360, and *c. inf.*: cerva accedere mensis, id. 13, 120.—**2.** Transf., of things: capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 13: os, id. Am. 3, 344: et bibula chrysocolla, Plin. 33, 5, 27: hasta relegi et relinqui, Val. Fl. 6, 237: pavor pascere rumorem, Sil. 4, 8, et saep.—*Sup.* does not occur.—*Adv.*, DOCILITER, acc. to Diom. p. 401 P.

dŏcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [docilis] *Aptness for being taught, docility*, Cic. Sest. 42, 91; Fin. 5, 13; Nep. Att. 1, 3; Plin. 8, 1; 8, 42, 64: ad omnes fere artes, Suet. Tit. 3. —* **2.** Transf., in a moral sense: *Gentleness*, Eutr. 10, 4.

† **dŏcis,** ĭdis, *f.* = δοκίς, *A fiery meteor*, App. de Mundo, p. 58..

docte, *adv.* *Learnedly; cunningly, shrewdly*; v. doceo, *Pa.*, *fin.*

* **doctĭcānus,** a, um, *adj.* [doctus-cano] *Skillfully singing*: sensus, Marc. Cap. 2, p. 30.

* **doctĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [doctus-facio] *Making learned*: Ardor (*i. e.* Pallas), Marc. Cap. 1 *init.*

doctĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus loquor] *Speaking learnedly* (ante- and post-class.): oratores, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 89; so juvenis, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 306

* **doctĭ-sŏnus,** a, um, *adj.* [doctus] *Sounding learnedly*: artes, Sid. Carm. 15, 180.

* **doctĭuscŭle,** *adv.* [id.] *Rather too learnedly*: Gell. 6, 16, 2.

doctor, ōris, *m.* [doceo] *A teacher, instructor*, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23; 19, 86; 3, 15, 57; 3, 32; Div. 1, 3, 6; Or. 33, 117; Fam. 7, 19; Quint. 2, 2, 2; 2, 4, 5; 2, 17, 7; Hor. Od. 4, 6, 25; Sat. 1, 1, 26; 1, 6, 82, et saep.

doctrīna, ae, *f.* [doctor] *Teaching, instruction* (quite class., but not in Caes.; cf. disciplina): non aliqua mihi doctrina tradita, sed in rerum usu causisque tractata, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208; so id. ib. 1, 3, 11; 2, 54, 218; Mur. 30, 63; Sest. 56; Quint. 2, 8, 3; 8; 2, 19, 1 *sq.*; 6, 3, 12; 7, 10, 14; 8 prooem. § 12; 12, 2, 1 (in all these passages of Quintil. *opp.* natura; cf. also Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 100); Quint. 2, 12, 8; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 33, et saep.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Object., The knowledge imparted by teaching, *i. e. Science, erudition, learning* in its widest sense: est unum perfugium doctrina ac literae, quibus semper usi sumus, Cic. Fam. 6, 12 *fin.*; so coupled with literae, id. Rep. 2, 10; Quint. 11, 1, 89; cf. also nonnulli literis ac studiis doctrinae dediti, Cic. Balb. 1, 3; and with the latter cf. id. Rep. 1, 9 *fin.*; Or. 10, 34; Coel. 10, 24: malis studiis malisque doctrinis, id. Leg. 2, 15 *fin.*; cf. id. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.*; 1, 35 *fin.*: Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus, id. Brut. 67, 236; cf. id. Arch. 7; N. D. 3, 9, 23; Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7 *fin.*; Rep. 1, 36; de Or. 3, 34, 139: ad domesticum morem adventiciam doctrinam adhibere, id. Rep. 3, 3: me omnis ars et doctrina liberalis et maxime philosophia delectavit, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 4; cf. id. de Or. 3, 32, 127; Acad. 2, 1: dicendi, *i. e. rhetoric*, id. Part. 1, 3: auctor doctrinae ejus (*sc.* Numae), Liv. 1, 18: doctrina deos spernens, id. 10, 40; Auct. B. Alex. 15, 16, et saep. —* **B.** The habit produced by instruction, *Principle*: neque id fecit natura solum, sed etiam doctrina, Nep. Att. 17 *ad fin.*

doctus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from doceo.

documen, inis, v. documentum, *init.*

‡ **dŏcūmentātĭo,** νουθεσία, *A reminding*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dŏcŭmentum, i (also dŏcŭmen, Lucr. 6, 392; and dŏcĭmen, Ter. Maur. p. 2425 P.), *n.* [doceo: "*documenta* exempla docendi causa dicuntur," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68] Any thing instructive, *A lesson, example* (either for instruction or warning); *a pattern, warning; a proof, specimen*, etc. (quite class.): (*a*) *c. gen.:* P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; cf. Suet. Aug. 51; so humanorum casuum, Liv. 45, 40: periculi, id. 1, 52: fidei dare, id. 22, 39: eloquentiae dare, id. 45, 37: patientiae dare, Tac. Agr. 2; cf. Hist. 4, 60: judicii mei, id. ib. 1, 15: cavendae similis injuriae, Liv. 3, 50: sui dare, id. 32, 7: multa egregii principis dare, Suet. Galb. 14; Vellei. 2, 42: quarum rerum maxuma documenta haec habeo quod, *etc.*, Sall. C. 9, 4: omnis exempli documenta, Liv. Praef.: esse documentum adversus aliquid, id. 9, 46: alicujus rei esse documento, Quint. 7, 1, 2.—(*β*) With a follg. relative- or object-sentence: dederas enim, quam contemneres populares insanias, jam inde ab adolescentia documenta maxima, Cic. Mil. 8 *fin.:* documentum capere, quid esset victis extimescendum, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: habeat me ipsum sibi documento, quae vitae via facillime viros bonos ad honorem perducat, id. Agr. 1, 9 *ad fin.:* quantum in bello fortuna posset, esse documento, Caes. B. C. 3, 10, 6; Liv. 45, 44: se documento futurum utrum … an, *etc.*, id. 3, 56 *fin.;* cf. Tac. A. 13, 6 *fin.:* haud sane, cur ad majora tibi fidamus, documenti quicquam dedisti, Liv. 24, 8: ut (Cato) esset hominibus documento, ea quoque percipi posse, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 11, 23.—(*γ*) With *ne* or *ut:* illis documentum dabo, ne, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 49; so documentum esse, ne, Liv. 21, 19; * Hor. S. 1, 4, 110: documento esse, ne, Liv. 7, 6: ceteris, ut parcius instarent, fuere documentum, Curt. 8, 14.—(*δ*) *Abs.:* singulis effossis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documento, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.;* so Liv. 5, 51; 24, 8; Quint. 6, 3, 10; 11 3, 4, et al.: aequitate deum erga bona malaque documenta, Tac. A. 16, 33.

† **dōdĕcătēmŏrĭon,** ii, n. = δωδεκατημόριον, in astronomy, *The twelfth part of a constellation*, Manil. 2, 694; 699; 711, et al.

† **dōdĕcăthĕon,** i, *n.* = δωδεκάθεον, *An herb, so called after the twelve greater gods;* perh. Primula vulg., L.; Plin. 25, 4, 9.

Dōdōna, ae (**-e,** es, Plin. 2, 103, 106; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 117), *f.*, Δωδώνη, *A city in Epirus*, famed on account of its very ancient oracle, situated in an oak grove, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 95; Plin. l. l.; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 43; Luc. 6, 426, et al.—**2.** Meton., **a.** *The sacred oak-grove of Dodona*, Virg. G. 1, 149 Serv.—**b.** *The Dodonean priests*, Nep. Lys. 3, 2.—**II.** Hence the adjectives, **1. Dōdōnaeus,** a, um, *Of Dodona, Dodonean:* quercus, Cic. Att. 2, 4; cf. Ov. M. 7, 623: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 1 *fin.:* Juppiter, id. ib. 1, 34, 76; Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 1: lebetas, Virg. A. 3, 466 Wagn.: agmina, Claud. Bell. Get. 136, et al.—* **2. Dōdōnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of Dodona:* quercus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 31. —**3. Dōdōnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, The same: terra, Ov. M. 13, 716: quercus, Val. Fl. 1, 32: Thyene, *i. e. one of the Hyades, as the nurses of Jupiter*, Ov. F. 6, 711; and thus these latter are called Dodonides Nymphae, Hyg. Fab. 182.—**4. Dōdōnĭgĕnae** populi, *i. e. nations living on acorns*, Sid. Ep. 6, 12 *med.*

dodra, ae, *f.* [dodrans] *A drink composed of nine ingredients*, Aus. Epigr. 86 and 87. Called also * dodralis potio, id. ib. 86 *in lemm.*

dodrālis, e, v. the preced.

dodrans, antis, *m.* *Three fourths* of any thing (v. as, *no.* 1): alicujus aedificii reliquum dodrantem emere, Cic. Att. 1, 14 *ad fin.;* cf. solvere dodrantem, Mart. 8, 9: heres ex dodrante, Nep. Att. 5, 2; Suet. Caes. 83: dodrans jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 11; Liv. 8, 11: operae, Col. 2, 4, 8: horae, Plin. 2, 14, 11: pondo dodrans, Scrib. Comp. 45, et saep. As a measure of length, *nine inches*, Plin. 36, 9, 14, *no.* 5; Suet. Aug. 79; Frontin. Aquaed. 65.

dodrantālis, e, *adj.* [dodrans] *Of nine inches:* stirps, Col. 5, 6, 12: ramos, Plin. 15, 30, 39: altitudo, Col. 11, 3, 44.

dodrantārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a* dodrans: tabulae, *the debt-books introduced in consequence of the* lex Valeria feneratoria, Cic. Fontei. frgm. 2 Niebuhr; cf. also Nieb. Gesch. 1, p. 678.

† **doga,** ae, *f.* ≠ δοχή, *A sort of vessel* (perhaps a measure), Vop. Aur. 48; cf. "Doga βούττης," Gloss. Philox.

‡ **dogarius** βουττοποιός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

† **dogma,** ătis, *n.* (also *fem.:* Pythagoream dogmam doctus, Laber. ap. Prisc. p. 679 *fin.* P.) = δόγμα, *A philosophic tenet, doctrine, dogma*, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 133; Fin. 2, 32, 105; Mart. 1, 9; 9, 48; Juv. 13, 121, et al. (Cic. Acad. 2, 9, 27, written as Greek).

† **dogmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = δογματικός, *Pertaining to a philosophic doctrine, dogmatic:* lites, Aus. Idyll. 17, 16.

* **dogmătīzo,** are, *v. n.* = δογματίζω, *To propound a dogma*, Aug. Ep. 57, 8 *fin.*

dŏlābella, ae, *f. dim.* [dolabra] *A small pick-axe, a hatchet*, Col. 2, 24, 4 *sq.*—**II.** Dolabella, ae, *m. nom. pr., The name of a Roman family in the* gens Cornelia, *of which the best-known individual is* P. Cornelius Dolabella, *Cicero's son-in-law;* cf. Drumann's Röm. Gesch. 2, 560–579.—Hence, **2. Dŏlābellĭāna** pira, *named after a Dolabella otherwise unknown*, Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 15, 16.

dŏlābra, ae, *f.* [dolo] *A mattock, pick-axe*, as a milit. implement, Liv. 4, 37; 21, 11; Tac. H. 3, 20; 27; Curt. 8, 4; 9, 5; Juv. 8, 248; an agricultural implement, Col. Arb. 10, 2; Pall. Jan. 3, 3; Febr. 21, 2; a butcher's implement, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18; cf. Fest. s. v. SCENA, p. 256.

‡ **dŏlābrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [dolabra] *A pick-axe-maker*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4071 and 4081.

* **dŏlābrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Mattock-shaped:* securis, Pall. 1, 43, 3.

* **dŏlāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [dolo] *A hewing:* trunci, App. Flor. 1.

* **dŏlātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Easily hewn:* lapides, Auct. de Lim. ap. Goes. p. 270.

* **dŏlātōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *An implement for hewing stones;* as a transl. of the Gr. λαξευτήριον, Hier. Ep. 106 *fin.*

* **dŏlātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A hewing:* gemmae, Prud. Psych. 836.

dŏlenter, *adv.*, v. doleo, *Pa.*

* **dŏlentĭa,** ae, *f.* [doleo] *Pain*, a Laevian word, acc. to Gell. 19, 7, 9.

dŏlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum (doliturus, Liv. 39, 43 *fin.;* Prop. 1, 15, 27; Virg. A. 11, 732; Hor. Epod. 15, 11; Sat. 1, 2, 112; 1, 10, 89; Ov. M. 9, 257, et al.; cf. also under ☞), 2. *v. n.* and *a.* *To feel pain, suffer pain;* of things: *to pain one, to ache:* **1.** Corporeally: nequeo caput Tollere, ita dolui, itaque ego nunc doleo, *etc.*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 45; so id. Aul. 3, 1, 5; Cist. 1, 1, 62: si cor dolet, et si jecur, aut pulmones, aut praecordia, Cato R. R. 157, 7; cf. pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 44: caput, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 7; cf. caput a sole, Plin. 24, 5, 10: renes, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 21: hirae omnes, id. ib. 23: oculi, id. Most. 4, 2, 10: pes aegri, Lucr. 3, 111: dens, Plin. 20, 21, 84: uterum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 10, et saep.: misero nunc malae dolent, id. Amph. 1, 1, 252; cf. Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 64: non metuo, ne quid mihi doleat, quod ferias, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 54.—Impers.: mihi dolet, quum ego vapulo, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 44; cf. id. Poen. 1, 1, 22: si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, id. Truc. 4, 2, 55.

II. Mentally: **1.** Of personal subjects: *To grieve for, deplore, lament, be sorry for* any thing (so most freq., and quite class.): (*a*) *c. acc.:* meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic. Sest. 69, 145; so casum, id. Vatin. 13, 31; Sall. C. 40, 2: Dionis mortem, Cic. Coel. 10, 24: vicem alicujus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 44; Att. 6, 3, 4; 8, 2, 2; 8, 15 *fin.;* Tac. H. 1, 29; Suet. Tib. 52, et al.: injurias alicujus, Coel. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12 *fin.:* aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32 *fin.;* Flacc. 24; Virg. A. 1, 9; Hor. S. 1, 2, 112, et saep.—(*β*) With an object-sentence: inferiores non dolere (debent), se a suis superari, Cic. Lael. 20; so id. Att. 6, 3, 4; Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 5; 5, 54 *fin.;* 7, 1, 3; B. C. 1, 64, 2; Suet. Aug. 16; Tib. 7, et al.; Lucr. 3, 900; Virg. A. 4, 434; Ov. M. 2, 352; 3, 260; 8, 44, et saep.—With simple *inf.:* vinci dolentem Herculem, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 62.—(*γ*) *c. abl.:* laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. Lael. 13, 17; so delicto (*opp.* gaudere correctione), id. ib. 24 *fin.:* laude aliena, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2: clade accepta, Liv. 5, 11: injuriis civitatis suae, id. 29, 21: dolore alicujus, Virg. A. 1, 669: mea virtute, Hor. Epod. 15, 11: laeso Metello, id. Sat. 2, 1, 67: quibus negatis, id. ib. 1, 1, 75: successu, Ov. M. 6, 130: Hercule deo, id. ib. 9, 257: rapto Ganymede, id. Fast. 6, 43, et saep.—(*δ*) With *de* or *ex:* de Hortensio te certo scio dolere, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 2; so id. ib. 12, 1, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 7; Ov. A. A. 2, 448; Met. 7, 831; Trist. 4, 10, 84, et al.: quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 5; cf. tum ex me doluisti, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2; and EX QVO (*sc.* filio) NIHIL VNQVAM DOLVIT NISE CVM IS NON FVIT, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4609.—(*ε*) With follg. *quod, quia*, or *si:* doluisse se, quod populi Romani beneficium sibi extorqueretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 9, 2; so Ov. M. 5, 24; cf. Cic. Brut. 1, 5: doleo, quia doles et angere, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: doliturus, si placeant spe deterius nostra, Hor. S. 1, 10, 89; cf. Cic. Planc. 1.—(*ζ*) *Abs.:* ah! nescis quam doleam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61: et desperant et dolent et novissime oderunt, Quint. 2, 4, 10; so id. ib. 9, 1, 23; 9, 2, 26; 9, 4, 143; 11, 3, 58; Virg. A. 6, 733; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 12, et saep.: pars dolere pro gloria imperi, Sall. J. 39, 1 Kritz.; cf. Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 17.

2. Of subjects not personal: *To pain* one (so more rarely, and mostly ante-class.): (*a*) *c. dat.:* animus mihi dolet, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 54: dolet illud huic quod, *etc.*, id. Capt. 1, 2, 49; so id. Cist. 2, 1, 20; Mil. 4, 8, 15; 3, 3; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 13; Ad. 2, 4, 8; 3, 4, 5; 4, 5, 48; 4, 7, 15; Cic. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.;* Sall. J. 84, 1.—Impers.: *It pains me, I am grieved, I grieve:* mihi dolebit, non tibi, si quid ego stulte fecero, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 84; so Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 10; Caecil. in Cic. Coel. 16, 37; Cic. Mur. 20, 42.—(*β*) *c. acc.:* frigida Eoo me dolet aura gelu, Prop. 1, 16, 24.—(*γ*) *Abs.:* dolet (*sc.* mihi) dictum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 40: nec dolent prava, Sen. Tranq. an. 2.

☞ In the middle form: DE QVA NIHIL ALIVD DOLITVS EST (vir) NISI MORTEM, Inscr. Grut. *no.* 793, 4, and 794, 2.; so DOLEATVR, ib. 676, 11.

dŏlens, entis, *Pa.* *Causing pain, painful:* nil dolentius, Ov. M. 4, 246.—More freq. *Adv.* dolenter, *Painfully, with pain, with sorrow:* dolenter hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 22; so id. de Or. 2, 52, 211; Or. 38; Vatin. 4 *ad fin.;* Planc. in Cic. Fam. 8, 24, 6; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 4; 4, 11, 2, et al.—*Comp.*, Cic. Sest. 6, 14.—*Sup.* does not occur.

dōlĭāris, e, *adj.* [dolium] *Of a cask:* vinum, *in cask*, i. e. *new, not yet drawn off*, Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 1, § 4.

dōlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of a cask* or *casks:* DOLEARIA OFFICINA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4888.—**b.** Subst. doliarium, ii, *n.*, *The place where the wine-casks are placed;* corresp. to our *wine-cellar*, Gaj. Dig. 18, 1, 35, § 7.

dŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [dolor] *Painful* (late Lat.): motus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 3; so id. ib. 3, 6.

dōlĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [dolium] *A small cask*, Col. 12, 44, 3; Liv. 5, 40.—**b.** *Nom. propr.* DOLIOLA, orum, *n.*, *A place in Rome*, acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43; Fest. p. 52.—**2.** Doliola florum, *The calyx*, Plin. 11, 13, 13; ib. 15, 15 dub.; cf. Schneid. on Var. R. R. p. 579.

* **dŏlĭto,** are, *v. intens. n.* [doleo] *To pain greatly, to ache:* Cato R. R. 157, 7.

dōlĭum, ii, *n.* (*plur.* written DOLEA. Calend. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 381) *A very large jar*, Cato R. R. 69, 1; 10, 4; 11, 1; Var. R. R. 3, 15, 2; 1, 22, 4; Col. 11, 2

70; 12, 18, 5; 12, 54, 2; Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 7; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51; Hor. Od. 3, 11, 27; Epod. 2, 47, et saep.: de dolio haurire, *wine from the jar,* i. e. *new, not yet drawn off,* Cic. Brut. 83, 288.—Proverb.: in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium: operam ludimus, for *to talk in vain,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 135; cf. cribrum, *no.* c.

1. dŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To chip with an axe, to hew:* materiem, Cato R. R. 31 *fin.*; Lucr. 5, 1266: taleas, Cat. 45: robur, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: scyphum caelo, Var. in Non. 99, 12: perticas in quadrum, Col. 8, 3, 7: stipes falce dolatus, Prop. 4, 2, 59; cf. non est e robore dolatus, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 100.—**b.** Transf.: fuste, *i. e. to cudgel soundly,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 23. And in an obscene sense: uxorem, Pompon. ap. Non. 166, 1. Cf. dedolo.—**2.** Trop.: opus, sicut potuit, dolavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 13: hodie hunc dolum dolamus, *i. e. to fashion, contrive, devise,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 64.

2. † **dŏlo** or **dŏlon,** ōnis, *m.* = δόλων, **1.** *A staff with a sharp iron point; a sword-stick:* "ingens contus cum ferro brevissimo," Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 7, 664. So Virg. l. l.; Suet. Claud. 13; Dom. 17; Alfen. Dig. 9, 2, 52; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 9, 4—**b.** Transf., of *A fly's sting,* Phaedr. 3, 6, 3.—**2.** *The fore-topsail,* Liv. 36, 44; 45; 37, 30; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 3, 3.—**II.** Dolo, ōnis, (*acc.:* Dolum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 8, 7), *m. nom. propr.,* Δόλων, **1.** *A spy of the Trojans in the Trojan war,* Ov. M. 13, 98; 244; A. A. 2, 135; Virg. A. 12, 347 Serv. and Heyne; Macr. Sat. 5, 16; Hyg. Fab. 113; Dict. Cret. 2, 37.—**2.** *A son of Priam,* Hyg. Fab. 90.

Dŏlŏpes, um (*sing. accus.* Dolopem, Liv. 42, 58), *m.,* Δόλοπες, *A people in Thessaly, renowned in fable,* Plin. 4, 2, 3 (who reckons them among the Etolians); Cic. Rep. 2, 4; Virg. A. 2, 7; 29; 415; 785; Ov. M. 12, 364; Nep. Cim. 2, 5.—**II.** Derivv. **1. Dŏlŏpēïus,** a, um, *adj., Of the Dolopes, Dolopeian:* busta, Val. Fl. 2, 10. —**2. Dŏlŏpēis,** ĭdis, *f.,* the same: urbs, *i. e. Ctimene,* Hyg. Fab. 14.—**3. Dŏlŏpĭa,** ae, *f., The part of Thessaly formerly inhabited by the Dolopes,* Liv. 32, 13; 36, 33; 38, 8; 39, 26.

dŏlor, ōris, *m.* [doleo] *Pain, smart, ache* (extremely freq. in all periods and kinds of composition) **I.** Corporeal: "*dolor* est motus asper in corpore, alienus a sensibus," Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: dolores atque carnificinas facere, Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17. So corporis, Lucr. 4, 1075: capitis, id. 6, 785: dentium, oculorum, id. 6, 660: pedum, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: articulorum, id. Att. 1, 5, *fin.*: laterum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32; 2, 3, 29, et saep.: utero exorti dolores, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 40; cf. id. ib. 48; 3, 1, 19; Cist. 1, 2, 22; Truc. 4, 3, 33 (coupled with labor); Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 33 (coupled with laborare); Ad. 3, 1, 2; 3, 4, 40, et al.; cf. comic. of the *gripings* in the stomach of a hungry person, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 11.

II. Mental, as a general designation of every painful, oppressive feeling: *Pain, distress, sorrow, anguish, trouble, vexation, mortification, chagrin,* etc.: "*dolor* (est) aegritudo crucians," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: si cadit in sapientem animi dolor, id. Lael. 13, 48: quanta est cura in animo, quantum corde capio dolorem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 5; so coupled with cura, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: in labore atque in dolore, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 20: majorem laetitiam ex desiderio bonorum percepimus, quam ex laetitia improborum dolorem, Cic. Rep. 1, 4; cf. *opp.* laetatio, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.*: te dolorem, quem acceperis quum summi viri tum amicissimi morte, ferre moderate, Cic. Lael. 2, 8; cf. id. de Or. 2, 48 *fin.*; and magno esse Germanis dolori Ariovisti mortem, Caes. B. G. 5, 29, 3; cf. also id. b. 7, 38, 3: magnum et acerbum dolorem commovere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21 *fin.*: dolore angi, id. Fam. 4, 3; cf. id. Phil. 8, 6, 18: parere dolori, iracundiae servire, in Prov. cons. 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 18, 44; Caes. B. G. 1, 20, 5: qui accipit injuriam, et meminit et prae se fert dolorem suum, Cic. Off. 2, 22 *ad fin.*: magno dolore affici, Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 5, 1 *fin.*; 7, 15, 2; 7, 63, 7; B. C. 2, 33, 1; 3, 21, 4; 3, 74, 2; cf. also in eas (naves) indiligentiae suae ac doloris iracundia erupit, id. ib. 3, 8, 3: quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras? Virg. A. 2, 594; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 60: amator agit ubi secum, Accedam? an potius mediter finire dolores, *the torments of love,* id. Sat. 2, 3, 263; cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 519; Prop. 1, 13, 9; 1, 18, 3; 3, 20, 27, et saep.: Catonem veteres inimicitiae Caesaris incitant et dolor repulsae, Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 2; so repulsae, Ov. M. 3, 395: injuriae, Liv. 1, 40: ignominiae, Suet. Vesp. 8: conjugis amissae, Ov. M. 7, 688, et saep.: justus mihi dolor etiam adversus deos esset, quod, *etc.,* Tac. A. 2, 71.

B. Meton.: **1.** *A grief,* i. e. *an object* or *cause of grief:* illa (potest) etiam duris mentibus esse dolor, Prop. 1, 14, 18; Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 73.—**2.** In rhetor. lang. for the Gr. πάθος, *Passionate, warm expression; pathos,* Cic. de Or. 3, 25; Brut. 24, 93 Ellendt.; Or. 37, 130; 62, 209; de Or. 2, 17 *ad fin.*; 2, 45, 188. Cf. Ernest. Lex. techn. Lat. p. 346 *sq.*

dŏlōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dolor] *Painful* (late Lat.): loci, Veg. 4, 22: exstantia, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 5.

dŏlōse, *adv. Craftily, deceitfully;* v. dolosus, *ad fin.*

dŏlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dolosus] *Deceit,* Vulg. Sir. 37, 3.

dŏlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dolus] *Crafty, cunning, deceitful* (rare, and mostly poet.): conservus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 43; so fidicina, id. Epid. 3, 2, 36: mulier, Hor. S. 2, 5, 70: gens, Ov. M. 14, 92: vulpes, Phaedr. 1, 13, 11, et saep.: consilia, Poet. ap. Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: artes, Ov. M. 15, 473. With *inf.:* amici, Ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 28.—Poet.: taurus, *i. e. Jupiter, changed into a bull,* Hor. Od. 3, 27, 25: incedis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso, *i. e. deceitful, treacherous,* id. ib. 2, 1, 8; cf. numus, id. Pers. prol. 12.—*Adv.,* dolose: Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 4; Truc. 2, 5, 9; Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61.—*Comp.* and *Sup.,* both here and in the *Adj.,* do not occur.

† **dŏlus,** i, *m.* = δόλος, like astutia and calliditas (cf. also the Hebr. עָרְמָה, the Gr. τέχνη, and the English *craft*), Orig., A device, artifice; hence, in the older, and esp. the jurid. lang., accompanied by the attributive malus, a standing expression for *Guile, fraud, deceit:* "*doli* vocabulum nunc tantum in malis utimur, apud antiquos etiam in bonis rebus utebatur. Unde adhuc dicimus *Sine dolo malo,* nimirum quia solebat dici et bonus," Fest. p. 53: "in quibus ipsis (formulis) quum ex eo (*sc.* Aquillio) quaereretur, quid esset *Dolus malus?* respondebat; quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum," Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60; cf. id. Top. 9 *fin.,* and N. D. 3, 30: "Labeo sic definit: *Dolum malum* esse omnem calliditatem, fallaciam, machinationem ad circumveniendum, fallendum, decipiendum alterum adhibitam," Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 1. So dolus malus, acc. to Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; 3, 24; Flacc. 30, 74; Att. 1, 1, 3; in a pub. law formula in Liv. 1, 24 *ad fin.,* and 38, 11; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 9 Don.; Dig. 4, 3 tit.: de dolo malo, and ib. 44, 4 tit.: de doli mali et metus exceptione, et saep. Cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 439 and 504.—Far more freq. and quite class. (but rarely in Cic.; cf., on the contrary, fraus),

2. Without malus in the same signif., *Guile, deceit, deception:* ita omnes meos dolos, fallacias, Praestigias praestinxit commoditas patris, Poeta ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 76; cf. huic quia bonae artes desunt, dolis atque fallaciis contendit, Sall. C. 11, 2: aliquem ductare dolis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 109; so consuere, id. Amphit. 1, 1, 211: versare, Virg. A. 2, 62: nectere, Liv. 27, 28 *init.,* et saep.: nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 30; so coupled with astu, Suet. Tib. 65; Virg. A. 11, 704; cf. coupled with astutia, Sall. C. 26, 2: per sycophantiam atque per doctos dolos, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 70; cf. ib. 113; and per dolum atque insidias, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 1, and with this last cf. magis virtute quam dolo contendere, aut insidiis niti, id. ib. 1, 13, 6: tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quaerere, id. B. C. 2, 14, 1: so coupled with fraus, Liv. 1, 53: consilio etiam additus dolus, id. 1, 11: per dolum ac proditionem, id. 2, 3: dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, Virg. A. 2, 152. et saep.: subterranei = cuniculi, Flor. 1, 12, 9; Lucr. 3, 742; cf. id. 5, 856 and 861. —Dolus personified as a deity, Val. Fl. 2, 205.

† **dōma,** ătis, *n.* = δῶμα, *A roof* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 106, *no.* 63; 58, *no.* 11, Vulg. Matth. 10, 27.

dŏmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [domo] *That may be tamed, tamable* (a poet. word): Cantaber, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 41; Ov. M. 9, 253.

domator, oris, v. domitor, *init.*

* **dŏmĕfactus,** a, um [domo-facio] *Tamed, subdued,* transf.: tellus aratro, Petr. 99, 3.

* **dŏmestĭcātim,** *adv.* [domesticus] *In the house, at home:* apparare aliquid (*opp.* oblocare macellariis), Suet. Caes. 26.

dŏmestĭce, *adv.,* v. the follg., *ad fin.*

dŏmestĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [domus] *Of* or *belonging to the house:* **I.** Lit. (so extremely seldom): dico intra domesticos parietes, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5: vestis, *a garment to wear in the house,* Cic. Fin. 2, 24; Suet. Aug. 73; Vitell. 8; Capitol. Anton. Pius 6, et al.: domesticus otior, *i. e. at home,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 128.—Far more freq. and quite class.,

II. Transf.: *Of* or *belonging to one's family; domestic, familiar, household.* **A.** In gen.: in luctu domestico, Cic. Vatin. 13; cf. Ov. M. 13, 578, and moeror, Suet. Calig. 5: domesticis praeceptis eruditus, Cic. Rep. 1, 22 *fin.*; cf. domesticus usus et consuetudo cum aliquo, id. Rosc. Am. 6; so usus, Quint. 4 prooem. § 1; cf. Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 15: homo prope domesticus, Cic. Fam. 7, 14; cf. praedones (coupled with hospites and amici), id. Rosc. Am. 6: mala, id. Sest. 45, 97; cf. clades (coupled with avunculus absumptus), Liv. 9, 17: exempla, id. 37, 25; Quint. 9, 3, 73: religio, Suet. Claud. 12: convivium, id. ib. 44, et saep.

2. Subst., domestici, orum, *m., The members of a family, inmates of a household,* Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4; Liv. 1, 42; Suet. Aug. 89; 78; Claud. 9; Tit. 8, et al. Also *family domestics, household slaves,* Suet. Oth. 10; and for the *escort, retinue* of a person, Cod. Theod. 1, 12, 3; Cod. Just. 12, 7; cf. milites, *i. e. body-guard,* Vopisc. Numer. 13.

B. In partic., opp. to what is foreign or public: *Domestic, native; private:* id ita esse ex domestico judicio atque animi conscientia intelligebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 60, 2 Held. and Moeb.; cf. Furiae, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67; and copiae rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 4: si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis, Caes. B. C. 2, 5 *fin.*; cf. externa lubentius in tali re quam domestica recordor, Cic. Off. 2, 8: non esse transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditus, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, id. Rep. 2, 15 *fin.*; cf. mos, *opp.* adventicia doctrina, id. ib. 3, 3 Mos.; and insolens domesticarum rerum fastidium, id. Fin. 1, 3 *ad fin.*: alienigenas domesticis anteferre, id. Fontej. 10 *fin.*: bellum, *intestine, civil war,* Caes. B. G. 5, 9, 4; cf. hostes, Cic. Vat. 10, 25: insidiae, coupled with intestinum scelus, id. Fam. 5, 2; and et intestinum malum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 15: ac vernaculum crimen (*opp.* Romam de provincia apportatum), id. ib. 2, 3, 61: facta celebrare, *i. e. of their own country,* Hor. A. P. 287, et saep.: res domesticas ac familiares, *opp.* rem publicam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; cf. domestica et publica, id. Fam. 5, 13, 4, and Liv. 1, 1 *ad fin.*: ut vestitum, sic sententiam habeas aliam domesticam, aliam forensem, Cic. Fin. 2, 24; cf. id. Or. 43 *fin.*; and foris claros domestica destruebat infamia, Plin. Pan. 83, 4: in rebus privatis ac domesticis, Quint. 2, 21, 4, et saep.

Adv. dŏmestĭce, *At home, privately* (late Lat.): et secrete, Tert. Pall. 4: confectus libellus, Symm. Ep. 10, 36 *ad fin*

dŏmĭcĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A habitation, dwelling, abode* (freq. and quite class.), Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 41; Cic. Arch. 4, 9; N. D. 2, 60; Rep. 1, 13; 26; 2, 19; Verr. 2, 2, 3; Brut 73 *ad fin.*; Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3, 1, 31, 14; 2, 29 *fin.*; 6, 30, 3; B. C. 1, 86, 3; 3. 112, 3, et saep.—**II.** Trop. (esp. freq. in Cic.): nulla alia in civitate, nisi in qua populi potestas summa est, ullum domicilium libertas habet, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: Capuae, in domicilio superbiae collocati, id. Agr. 2, 35 *ad fin.*; so honestissimum senectutis (Lacedaemo), id. de Sen. 18, 63: imperii et gloriae (Roma), id. de Or. 1, 23; cf. gloriae, id. Balb. 5, 13: mentis, id. N. D. 1, 27, 76; cf. Vellei. 2, 69, 4: improbissimorum sermonum domicilium in auribus alicujus collocare, Cic. Pis. 31, 76: cui verbo (*sc.* fideliter) domicilium est proprium in officio, id. Fam. 16, 17.

dŏmĭcoenĭum, ii, *n.* [domus-coena] *Household-*, i. e. *homely fare*, perh. only Mart. 5, 78 and 12, 77.

Dŏmĭdūcus, i, *m.*, and **Dŏmĭdūca,** ae, *f.* [domus-duco] *The deity that presides over the conducting of a bride to her new home*, Aug. Civ. D. 6, 9; 7, 3.

dŏmĭna, ae (*abl. plur.* only dominis, Curt. 3, 12, 8; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 27, and Struve, p. 10), *f.* [dominus] *Mistress of a family, the mistress* as regards the domestics: i. q. hera, materfamilias: Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 107; Stich. 2, 1, 24; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57; 60; 4, 1, 15; Quint. 5, 11, 34 *sq.*, et al.—**II.** In gen., like the Gr. *δέσποινα*, *A mistress, lady*: sit sane Fors domina campi, Cic. Pis. 2; cf. haec una virtus omnium est domina et regina virtutum, id. Off. 3, 6, 28; so voluptates blandissimae dominae, id. ib. 2, 10, 37; and cupiditas honoris, imperii, provinciarum quam dura est domina! id. Parad. 5, 2 *fin.*: juncti currum dominae subiere leones, *i. e.* of Cybele, Virg. A. 3, 113 Serv.; so of Venus, Ov. A. A. 1, 148; Prop. 3, 3, 31; Petr. 85, 5; of Juno, Prop. 2, 5, 17; of Diana, Mart. 12, 18; of Isis, Inscr. Grut. 82, 2; cf. Inscr. Orell., *no.* 1884.—**b.** Adject.: domina Urbs, Mart. 12, 21.—**B.** In partic., **1.** *The appellation of a lady belonging to the imperial family*, Suet. Dom. 13; Claud. 39.—**2.** A term of endearment, **a.** For *Wife*, Virg. A. 6, 397 Serv.; Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 9; 5, 5, 7; Orell. Inscr., *no.* 2663.—**b.** For *Sweetheart*, Tib. 1, 1, 46; 2, 6, 47; 3, 4, 74; Prop. 1, 4, 2; 1, 7, 6, et saep.

dŏmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dominor] *Rule, dominion*; among the republican Romans, mostly with an odious secondary meaning: *unrestricted power, absolute dominion, lordship, tyranny, despotism* (good prose; not in Caes.), Cic. Rep. 1, 32 (*opp.* libertas, as ib. 1, 43; Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 3; Sall. J. 31, 16; Liv. 3, 39; 4, 5; 6, 18; Tac. A. 6, 42, et al.); Cic. Rep. 2, 9; 19; Phil. 3, 14, 34; Agr. 1, 6 *fin.*; Att. 8, 3, 6; 8, 21; Sall. C. 5, 6; 28, 4; Nep. Milt. 3, 4; Lys. 1, 4; Quint. 9, 2, 97; Tac. A. 1, 3; 5, 3; 6, 43, et saep. In the plur., Cic. Rep. 2, 26 *fin.* Mos.; Sall. Hist. frgm. 1, 9, p. 214 ed. Gerl.; Tac. A. 3, 26; 12, 4; 30; 13, 1.—**2.** Transf.: regnumque judiciorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35; cf. regia in judiciis, id. ib. 2, 5, 68: firma et moderata rationis in libidinem, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164.

* **dŏmĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *Ruler, lord*: rerum Deus, Cic. (Enn. in Cic.?) N. D. 2, 2.

dŏmĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [dominator] *A female ruler, mistress* (very rare): caeca ac temeraria animi cupiditas, * Cic. Inv. 1, 2, Sen. Hippol. 85.

dŏmĭnātus, ūs (*dat.* dominatu, Caes. in Gell. 4, 16, 8), *m.* [dominor] *Rule, command*; esp. *absolute rule, sovereignty, mastery, tyranny* (cf. dominatio) (good prose; most freq. in Cic.), Cic. Rep. 1, 27 (*opp.* libertas; cf. *opp.* servitus, id. Dejot. 11, 30); Rep. 28; 2, 26; 3, 33; Tusc. 5, 20; Phil. 11, 14, 36; de Or. 2, 55, 225; Div. 1, 25, 53; Off. 2, 1, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 4 *fin.* In plur., Cic. Rep. 1, 39; Prud. Ham. 517.—**2.** Transf.: animi, Cic. Rep. 1, 38; cf. consilii, id. ib.: cupiditatum, id. Parad. 5, 3, 40: omnium rerum (coupled with principatus and potestas), id. N. D. 2, 11; cf. id. Rep. 1, 17: omnis terrenorum commodorum est in homine, id. N. D. 2, 60 *ad fin.*

dŏmĭnĭcus (contr. DOMNICUS, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3201), a, um, *adj.* [dominus] *Of or belonging to a lord* or *master* (rare; not in Cic.): pecuarias rationes, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 10: habitationes, Col. 9 praef. § 1: palatum, Sen. Ep. 47: vinum, Petr. 31, 2: jussus, id. ib. 28, 7: GENIUS, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 1721: APOTHECA, ib., *no.* 2591, et al. —**II.** Transf.: **1.** Since the formation of the empire, *Imperial*: res, Cod. Just. 7, 38: coloni, ib. 3, 26, 7: OPERA, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 1243, et al.—Subst., Dominicum, i, *n.*, *A collection of poems by the Emperor Nero*, Suet. Vit. 11 *fin.*—**2.** In eccl. Lat., dominica dies, *The Lord's day, Sunday*, Tert. Coron. 3; Jejun. 15, et saep.

dŏmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] **I.** (acc. to dominus, *no.* II. B, 1) *A feast, banquet*: "*dominia* convivia," Non. (very rarely), Lucil. in Non. 281, 25 (coupled with sodalitia); * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4 Zumpt. *N. cr.*; Gell. 2, 24, 2.—**II.** A later jurid. *t. t.*: *Property, right of ownership*, "Gai. Inst. 1, 54; 2, 40; Ulp. 19, 2;" Cod. Just. 2, 3, 20, et saep.; Val. Max. 4, 4 *init.*; Plin. 37, 8, 27. Cf. Hugo's Rechtsgesch. p. 192 *sq.*, and 523; Rein's Privatr. p. 129 *sq.*—**2.** Concr., like our *lordship* for *Lord, master*; trop.: incertissima dominia, Sen. Vit. beat. 5.

dŏmĭnor, ātus 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To be lord and master, to have dominion, bear rule, domineer* (freq. and quite class.): imperare quam plurimis, pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic. Rep. 3, 12; so abs., id. 1, 33; Rab. Post. 14, 39; Sall. C. 2, 2; 33, 3; Liv. 33, 46; Tac. A. 4, 7; 15, 53 *fin.*; Hist. 1, 21; Virg. A. 2, 363, et saep.: in capite fortunisque hominum dominari, Cic. Quint. 30, 94; so id. ib. 31, 98; Div. in Caecil. 7 *fin.*; Verr. 2, 1, 51 *fin.*; Liv. 8, 31; Virg. A. 2, 327; Ov. F. 3, 315, et al.: inter aliquos, * Caes. B. G. 2, 31 *fin.*; so Ov. Am. 3, 6, 63: dominari in cetera (animalia), id. Met. 1, 77; so in adversarios, Liv. 3, 53: summa dominarier arce, Virg. A. 7, 70; so id. ib. 6, 766; 1, 285; 3, 97: toti dominabere mundo, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 143: omnium rerum, Lact. Ira 14, 3; so Tert. Hab. mul. 1, et al., in late Lat.

2. Transf., of inanimate and abstract subjects: Cleanthes solem dominari putat, Cic. Acad. 2, 41: mare, Tac. Agr. 10 *fin.*: pestis in magnae dominatur moenibus urbis, Ov. M. 7, 553: inter nitentia culta Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, Virg. G. 1, 154: ubi libido dominatur, Crassus in Cic. Or. 65; so consilium, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: potestas (*sc.* censura) longinquitate, Liv. 9, 33: oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 62: nomina, * Hor. A. P. 234, et saep.: fortuna dominatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4; so usus dicendi in libera civitate, id. de Or. 2, 8, 33; id. Caecin. 25, 71: actio in dicendo, id. ap. Quint. 11, 3, 7: effectus maxime in ingressu ac fine (causae), Quint. 8 prooem. § 7, et saep.: senectus si usque ad ultimum spiritum dominatur in suos, Cic. de Sen. 9, 38.—Hence

dŏmĭnans, antis, *Pa.* *Ruling, bearing sway*: dominantior, Lucr. 3, 398.

☞ dominor, ari, pass., *To be ruled*: o domus antiqua, heu, quam dispari Dominare domino! Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139; Nigid. in Prisc. p. 793; Lact. Mort. pers. 16.

* **dŏmĭnŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* *A little lord*, Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 41, § 4.

dŏmĭnus (in inscrr. sometimes written by syncop. DOMNVS), i, *m.* [domus] Orig. The owner of a house and all belonging to it, the head of a household: *Master of the house, a master, possessor, proprietor, owner*: quam dispari Dominare domino! Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, *etc.*, Cic. ib. 39, 139; cf. id. Fin. 1, 18, 58: (villicus) consideret, quae dominus imperaverit, fiant, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 5, 3 *sq.*; so *opp.* servus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 227; Mil. 3, 1, 149; Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 6; Eun. 3, 2, 33; Var. R. R. 1, 2, 17; id. ap. Non. 355, 19; Cic. Deiot. 11, 30; Sall. J. 31, 11, et saep.; *opp.* familia, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9; *opp.* ancilla, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 276; and coupled with herus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 3; cf. also Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 70; Cist. 2, 3, 55; Pseud. 4, 7, 90 *sq.*; Poen. prol. 73; Cic. N. D. 2, 63, et saep. Also of the master's son: *The young master*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 18:—siet in iis agris, qui non saepe dominos mutant, Cato R. R. 1, 4; cf. Cic. Att. 12, 19; de Sen. 16, 56; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 174; so rerum suarum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: auctionum, id. Quint. 5, 19: navigii, Petr. 100, 7: insularum, Suet. Caes. 41; Tib. 48: equi, id. Caes. 61, et saep.—Hence

II. In gen., *A master, lord, ruler, commander, chief* (when used by a republican Roman in respect to public affairs and of an individual, usually with the odious accessory notion of unlawful, despotic): quae mihi atque vobis res vortat bene Gregique huic et dominis atque conductoribus, Plaut. Asin. prol. 3; so Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: hujus principis populi et omnium gentium domini atque victoris, Cic. Planc. 4 *ad fin.*; cf. quippe qui (*sc.* populi) domini sint legum, judiciorum, belli, pacis, foederum, capitis, uniuscujusque, pecuniae, id. Rep. 1, 32: dii domini omnium rerum ac moderatores, id. Leg. 2, 7; cf. id. Fin. 4, 5; Univ. 7: videsne, ut de rege (*sc.* Tarquinio) dominus exstiterit? hic est enim dominus populi, quem Graeci tyrannum vocant, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 26; cf. id. 1, 45; Off. 3, 21, 83; Virg. A. 4, 214; and trop.: liberatos se per eum dicunt gravissimis dominis, terrore sempiterno ac nocturno metu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 21.—**b.** Poet., sometimes as an Adject.: dominae manus, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 30; Stat. Theb. 5, 578.

B. In partic.: **1.** With or without convivii *or* epuli, like rex, *The master of a feast, the entertainer, host*, Cic. Vatin. 13; Lucil., Var., and Sall. in Non. 281, 21 *sq.*; Var. in Gell. 13, 11, 5; Liv. 23, 8; Petr. 34, 5.—**2.** In the period of the empire (Augustus and Tiberius declined it, Suet. Aug. 53; Tib. 27) *A title of the emperors*, Suet. Dom. 13, Mart. 5, 8; 10, 72; Phaedr. 2, 5, 14; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1109; 1146, et al.—**3.** *A term of endearment in addressing a lover*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 11.—**4.** Used in addressing a person, like our *Sir*, Sen. Ep. 3; Mart. 6, 88; and in Suet. Claud. 21.

* **dŏmĭporta,** ae, *f.* [domus-porto] *She that carries her house on her back*, a poet. epithet of the snail, Poeta ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

‡ **dŏmĭsēda,** ae, *f.* [domus-sedeo] *She who stays at home, domestic*, an epithet of a woman, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4639.

1. Domitianus, a, um, v. Domitius and Domitianus, i.

2. Dŏmĭtĭānus, i, *m.*, T. Flavius —, *A well-known Roman emperor*; v. his life in Suet. and Aur. Vict. By him was constructed the Via Domitiana, a road striking off from the Via Appia, and running from Sinuessa to Puteoli, Stat. S. 4 praef. id. ib. 4, 3: mensis, *i. e. October*, in which the Emperor Domitian was born, Suet. Dom. 13.

Dŏmĭtĭus, a, um, *adj.* *The appellation of a Roman* gens. So Cn. Domitius, *censor* 638 A.U.C., *who conquered the Allobrogi*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55; Clu. 42; Fontej. 12; *and after whom, perhaps, was named the Domitia Via, in Gaul*, id. ib. 4. Cn. Domitius Aenobarbus, *from whom is the* Lex Domitia de sacerdotiis, 649 A.U.C., Cic. Agr. 2, 7. L. Domitius Aenobarbus, *consul* 699 A.U.C., *and general of Pompey in the civil war*, Cic. Att. 1, 1; 8, 1; Mil. 8; Caes. B. G. 5, 1; B. C. 1, 6; 15 *sq.*; 2, 18 *sq.* Hence Domitiani milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 16; 22; 23; 25; 3, 36. Cn. Domitius Calvinus, *consul* 700 A.U.C., Cic. Deiot. 5; Coel. 13; Sest. 53; Q. Fr. 2, 13, et saep.

dŏmĭto, are, *v. intens. a.* [domo] *To tame, break in* (very rare; perh. first used by Virg.): boves, Virg. G. 1, 285: quadrupedum omne genus, Manil. 4, 234: elephantos, Plin. 8, 8, 8. Poet.: currus, *i. e. a team*, Virg. A. 7, 163.

dŏmĭtor (also post-class. domator, Pseudo-Tib. 4, 1, 116; Amm. 21, 5), ōris, *m.* [domo] *A tamer, breaker* (rare, but quite class.): equorum, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; so Virg. A. 7, 189; 651; 691; 9, 523; 12, 128; 550; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4179.—**2.** Transf., *A subduer, vanquisher, conqueror*: vexator furoris, domitor armorum, Cic. Mil. 13 *ad fin.*; cf. belli externi, Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin.*: Persarum (coupled with victor), Cic. Rep. 1, 3; cf. Hispaniae Galliaeque, Liv. 21, 43; and Trojae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 19: maris (Neptunus), Virg. A. 5, 799; cf. freti Tiphys, Sen. Med. 2: ac frenator infinitae potestatis (animus), Plin.

Pan. 55, 9; cf. curarum (somnus), Sen. Agam. 75.

dŏmĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [domitor] *She who tames, subdues* (very rare): equorum Epidaurus, Virg. G. 3, 44; cf. FERARVM DOMITRICEM DIANAM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1447; and poet. ferarum clava (Herculis), Ov. Her. 9, 117.—**2.** Transf.: rerum omnium (ferrum), Plin. 36, 16, 25.

dŏmĭtūra, ae, *f.* [domo] *A taming, breaking* (very rare): boum, Col. 6, 2, 1; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179.

1. domitus, a, um, *Part.*, from domo.

* **2. dŏmĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [domo] *A taming:* quadrupedum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

‡ **domnaedĭus,** ii, *m.* [dominus-aedes] *A landlord*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4787; cf. Marini Atti 2, p. 644.

‡ **domnĭcus,** v. dominicus.

‡ **domnifunda,** ae, *f.* [domina-fundus] *A landlady*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4584.

‡ **domnipraedĭa,** ae, *f.* [domina-praedum] *A landlady*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 104.

‡ **domnus,** v. dominus, *init.*

dŏmo, ui, ĭtum (also domavi, Poeta ap. Charis. p. 252 P.; and domata, Petr. 74, 14), 1. *v. a.* [kindr. with δαμάω (*and the Eng. to tame)] *To tame, to break* (quite class.; not in Caes.).—**I.** Lit.: boves, Var. R. R. 1, 20, 2; Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 7; 13; Petr. 53, 2: et condocefacere feras beluas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161; cf. id. Rep. 2, 40; Off. 2, 4, 14; Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 64: pecus, Sall. J. 75, 4: vitulos, Virg. G. 3, 164: elephantos, Plin. 8, 8, 8 (repeatedly), et saep.: asinum ad aliquid, Var. R. R. 2, 6, 4; cf. boves aratro, Col. 6, 22, 1.—**II.** Transf., *To subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer:* quas nationes nemo umquam fuit, quin frangi domarique cuperet, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, *ad fin.*; so of subduing, subjugating an enemy, id. ib. § 32; Fontej. 1, 2; Liv. 7, 32; Tac. Agr. 13; 24; Hor. Od. 1, 12, 54; 2, 12, 6; 3, 8, 22; 4, 8, 18, et saep.; cf. poet.: quae te cumque domat Venus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14: acrior illum Cura domat, Virg. G. 3, 539; and illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. M. 1, 312: terram rastris, Virg. A. 9, 608: ferrum igne, Plin. 36, 27, 68; cf. plurima sulphure, id. 35, 15, 50: vim fluminis, Liv. 21, 30; cf. impetus fluminum, Plin. 36, 1, 1. Poet.: uvam praelo, *i. e. to press*, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 9: partem tergoris ferventibus undis, *i. e. to boil soft*, Ov. M. 8, 651: impexos crines certo ordine, Stat. Achill. 1, 328: domitos habere oculos et manus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 81; cf. domitas habere libidines, coercere omnes cupiditates, Cic. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.*: virtus omnia domuerat, Sall. C. 7, 5; cf. horrida verba, Tit. 11, 5, 6; so avidum spiritum, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 9: invidiam, id. Ep. 2, 1, 12: iracundias, Plin. 37, 10, 54, et saep.

dŏmŭĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [domus-itio] *A returning home* (ante- and post-class.), Pac. and Lucil. in Non. 96, 2 *sq.*; Att. ib. 357, 9; Poeta ap. Auct. Her. 3, 21; App. M. 2, *ad fin.*

dŏmuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [domus] *A small house* (not ante-Aug.), Vitr. 6, 10; App. M. 4, p. 154; Val. Max. 4, 4, 8; Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 3 *fin.*

dŏmus, alternating between the 2d and 4th decl. (v. the follg.), *f.* [δόμος] *A house, home.* Forms of the cases: **a.** *Sing.:* (*a*) *Nom.* domus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 206; Bacch. 3, 1, 6; Men. 2, 3, 13, et al.; Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 20; Eun. 5, 9, 8; 28, et al.; Cic. Lael. 27, 103; Rep. 1, 43; 3, 9, et saep.—(β) *Gen.*, in the comic poets only domi: haud quod tui me neque domi distaedeat, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 5: commeminit domi, id. Trin. 4, 3, 20; cf. domi focique fac vicissim ut memineris, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 45: domi cupio (*i. q.* cupidus sum), Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 22 Lind., acc. to Don. Ter. l. l. (*Codd. et edd. plurr.* domum): decora domi, Caecil. in Don. l. l.: conviva domi, Afran. in Non. 337, 23; cf. Neukirch Fab. tog. p. 266. But since Varro, domūs, Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45 (twice); Catull. 64, 246; Virg. G. 4, 209; Aen. 1, 356; 4, 318; 645; 6, 27; 53; 81; 7, 371; Hor. S. 2, 5, 108; 2, 6, 88; Ov. M. 2, 737; 13, 525; Stat. S. 5, 2, 77; Suet. Caes. 81; Aug. 5; 25; 65; 100; Tib. 14, et saep. The uncontr. form domuis, Var. in Non. 491, 22; and Nigidius, acc. to Gell. 4, 16, 1; and quite alone stands the form domos, used by Augustus exclusively, acc. to Suet. Aug. 87.—(γ) *Dat.:* domo, Cato R. R. 134, 2; 139; 141, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13: domui, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 8; Quint. 1, 10, 32; 7, 1, 53 Spald. and Zumpt *N. cr.*; Tac. H. 4, 68; Ov. M. 4, 66; Trist. 1, 2, 101; 3, 12, 50; Pont. 1, 2, 108; 3, 1, 75; and contr. domu, Lucr. 4, 999.—(δ) *Acc.* domum, Plaut. Aul. prol. 3; Epid. 1, 2, 42; Bacch. 3, 3, 54, et al.; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 90; Hec. 2, 1, 24; Cic. Rep. 1, 39; 2, 5; 6, 19; 23; 26, et saep. Apoc. form do = δῶ (for δῶμα): endo suam do, Enn. in Diom. p. 436 P.; and in Aus. Idyll. 12, 18.—(ε) *Voc.* domus, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139; Virg. A. 2, 241.—(ζ) *Abl.* usually domo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 27; Curc. 1, 3, 53; Epid. 5, 2, 16; Merc. 2, 3, 61, et saep.; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18; Ad. 4, 7, 29; Cic. Rep. 2, 4; Off. 1, 39, 139 (four times), et saep.: domu prob. only Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 48, and Inscr. Grut. 599, 8.—**b.** *Plur.:* (*a*) *Nom.* only domus, Virg. G. 4, 481; Liv. 3, 32; Suet. Ner. 38.—(β) *Gen.* domorum, Lucr. 1, 355; 490; 2, 114; 191; 6, 223; 228; 561; 860; 952; Virg. G. 4, 159; Aen. 2, 445; 8, 98; 111, 882; 12, 132; Plin. 36, 13, 19: domuum, Plin. 8, 57, 82; Tac. A. 3, 24; 6, 45; Juv. 3, 72.—(γ) *Dat.* and *abl.* only domibus, Var. L. L. 5, 33, 44; Caes. B. G. 6, 11, 2; B. C. 3, 42 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 4, 4; Tac. A. 3, 6; 6, 3; Hist. 1, 4; 1, 84; Germ. 46; Virg. G. 2, 443; Hor. Od. 1, 22, 22; Sat. 2, 6, 71, et saep.—(δ) *Acc.* usually domos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 19; Lucr. 1, 19; 6, 241; Cic. Rep. 1, 13 (twice); Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3; B. C. 3, 82, 4; Sall. C. 12, 3 and 4; 20, 11; 51, 9; 52, 5; Virg. G. 1, 182; 2, 115; 209; 511; 4, 446, et saep. The MSS. often hesitate between domos and domus; cf. Beier Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; Drak. Liv. 3, 29, 5; Oud. Suet. Claud. 25. The form domus is certain, Att. in Gell. 14, 1, 34; and Quadrig. ib. 17, 2, 5.

2. Adverbial forms: **a.** Domi (also domui in some MSS. of Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 51, and Mil. 7; also in the Ed. Venet. Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 6), *At home, in the house*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 12; 28; 46; 66, et saep.; Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 34; 3, 4, 19; 4, 2, 31, et saep.; Cic. Lael. 1, 2; Rep. 1, 13; 1, 39; Fin. 5, 15, 42, et saep.; Virg. E. 3, 33; 7, 15; Hor. S. 1, 1, 67; 2, 3, 232; 2, 5, 31; Ep. 1, 5, 3; 1, 6, 44; 1, 19, 36, et saep.; cf. *opp.* foris, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 33; Cist. 2, 1, 2; Merc. 3, 4, 2 (twice); Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 26; Sall. C. 52, 21, et saep.: meae domi, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 18; Curc. 4, 2, 32; Epid. 3, 4, 63; Most. 1, 3, 34; Mil. 2, 2, 3; 3, 1, 144; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 15; and in the order domi meae, Cato in Charis. p. 101 P.; Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 36; Cic. Fam. 10, 25 *fin.*; 13, 69: tuae domi, id. ib. 4, 7, 4: suae domi, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 43; and in the order domi suae, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 50; Var. L. L. 9, 41, 144; Cic. Mil. 7; Caecin. 4, 10; Quint. 1, 1, 22, et al.: nostrae domi, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 9; Poen. 4, 2, 16; Truc. 2, 2, 6; Cic. Tusc. 5, 39; and in the order domi nostrae, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 18; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2: alienae domi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 51; Fam. 4, 7, 4: domi Caesaris, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 3; 2, 7, 3 Orell. *N. cr.*: istius domi (educatus), id. Quint. 5, 21; cf. domi illius (fuisti), id. Div. in Caecil. 18; and cujus domi (fueras, molitus est, nascuntur), id. Verr. 2, 5, 42; Phil. 2, 19, 48; Fam. 9, 3 *fin.*—**b.** Domum, *Homeward, to the house*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 40; 106; 294; 2, 1, 55, et saep.; Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 20; 3, 4, 15; 5, 6, 14; Eun. 1, 2, 125, et saep.; Cic. Lael. 3, 12; Verr. 1, 9, 25; Acad. 1, 3; Fam. 11, 27, 5, et saep.; Virg. E. 1, 36; 4, 21; 7, 44; 8, 68 *sq.*; 10, 77, et saep.: domum meam, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 3; Fam. 9, 19: domum suam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 31; Cic. Rep. 1, 14; 2, 9; Rosc. Am. 18 *fin.*; Pis. 7, 16; Arch. 3, 5; Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 4, et al.: domum regiam (comportant), Sall. J. 76 *ad fin.*: Pomponii domum (venisse), Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; so domum Roscii, id. Rosc. Com. 9, 26; and cujusdam hominis nobilis domum, id. Or. in Toga cand. p. 521 ed. Orell.—In the *plur.:* domos, Liv. 3, 5; 27, 51; 34, 45; 39, 16; 44, 45, et al.: domos nostras, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 19: domos suas, Sall. J. 66, 3; and in the order suas domos, Liv. 2, 7.—Sometimes also with in *c. acc.*: rex in domum se recepit, Liv. 44, 45: in domos atque in tecta refugere, id. 26, 10: cur non introeo in nostram domum? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 253; so id. Capt. 4, 4, 3: venisse in M. Laccae domum, Cic. Cat. 1, 4; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 2; and Vesp. 5.—**c.** Domo: (*a*) *From home, out of the house*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 4; Epid. 1, 1, 44; Stich. 1, 1, 29; Trin. 4, 3, 3; Mil. 4, 2, 7, et saep.; Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 19; 4, 6, 15; Phorm. 4, 1, 20; Cic. Rep. 1, 12; Flacc. 6, 14; Or. 26, 89; Fam. 9, 5, et saep.—(β) For domi, *At home, in the house* (so rarely, and perh. not Ciceron.): haec ubi domo nascuntur, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 2: domo se tenere, Nep. Epam. 10, 3 (so too Pseudo-Cic. Dom. 3, 6, and in Senat. 11, 29): domo abditus, Suet. Caes. 29: tabulae domo asservantur, App. Apol. p. 541.—And sometimes with *in c. abl.:* in domo furtum factum ab eo, qui domi fuit, Quint. 5, 10, 16: rem quam e villa mea surripuit, in domo mea ponat, Sen. Const. sap. 7 *med.*: in domo sua facere mysteria, Nep. Alcib. 3 *fin.*: quid illuc clamoris obsecro in nostra domo est? Plaut. Casin. 3, 4, 29; so id. Pseud. 1, 1, 82; Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 26: educatus in domo Pericli, Nep. Alcib. 2; so in domo ejus, id. Lys. 3, 5; Tac. A. 4, 21.

3. In colloq. lang., domi habere aliquid, *To have a thing at home*, i. e. *to have it about one, to be provided with it, to have* or *know it one's self:* domi habet animum falsiloquum ... Domi dolos, domi delenifica facta, domi fallacias, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36 *sq.*: domi habuit unde disceret, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59 Ruhnk. In a like sense: id quidem domi est, Cic. Att. 10, 14, 2; cf. also Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 4; and sed quid ego nunc haec ad te, cujus domi nascuntur? γλαῦκ' εἰς Ἀθήνας, Cic. Fam. 9, 3 *fin.*

B. Poet. transf., of *Any sort of building* or *abode.* So of the labyrinth, Virg. A. 6, 27; of a sacred grotto, id. ib. 6, 81; of the abode of the gods, id. ib. 10, 1; 101; Ov. M. 4, 736; 6, 269, et al.; of the winds, Virg. G. 1, 371; Ov. M. 1, 279; of animals, Virg. G. 2, 209; Aen. 5, 214; 8, 235; Stat. Th. 1, 367; of Danae's prison, Prop. 2, 20, 12 Kuin.; of the tomb: marmorea, Tib. 3, 2, 22; the same, DOMVS AETERNA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1174; 4525 *sq.*: AETERNALIS, ib. *no.* 4518 (cf. in Heb. בֵּית הָעוֹלָם for the grave, Eccl. 12, 5); and CERTA, ib. *no.* 4850; of the body, as the dwelling of the soul, Ov. M. 15, 159; 458, et saep.

II. Meton., **1.** In a wider sense: *One's native place, country, home: M. Su.* Siculus sum Syracusanus. *M. So.* Ea domus et patria est mihi, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 10; so coupled with patria, id. Merc. 3, 4, 68; Virg. A. 7, 122; also with patria as an *adj.*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 2; Ov. M. 11, 269; cf. also Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 41; Virg. A. 5, 638; 3, 85; 8, 39; Ov. M. 13, 227; 7, 399; 9, 410, et al.: domi aetatem agere, *opp.* patriâ procul, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6; cf. Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 75; so id. Truc. 2, 6, 50; Capt. 2, 1, 3; 3, 4, 11; Poen. 5, 2, 6; Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 6; 1, 20, 2; 1, 28, 3; 4, 1, 4 *sq.*; 7, 4, 8; 7, 39, 1; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17; Q. Fr. 2, 14 *ad fin.*; Sall. C. 17, 4; Jug. 8, 1; 79 *fin.*; Auct. B. Alex. 26, 1, et saep.: legiones reveniunt domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 33; so id. ib. 52; Epid. 2, 2, 22; Cic. Fam. 7, 5; 17; 30; Caes. B. C. 1, 34, 3 Oud. *N. cr.*; Liv. 23, 20, et al.: ut (Galli) domo emigrent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 14: qui genus? unde domo? Virg. A. 8, 114; so id. ib. 10, 183.—Hence the phrases belli domique, and domi militiaeque, *in war and peace*, v. bellum and militia; and cf. noster populus in pace et domi imperat ... in bello sic paret, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 40.

2. *A household, family, race* (cf. the Gr οἶκος, and the Hebr. בַּיִת, v. Gesen. Lex s. h. v. *no.* 7): domus te nostra tota salutat, Cic. Att. 4, 12; so id. Fam. 13, 46; Liv. 3, 32; Quint. 7, 1, 53 (twice); 3, 6, 99; Tac. A. 3, 55; Agr. 19; Suet. Aug. 25; 58, 65; Virg. A. 1, 284; 3, 97; 7, 371; 9, 448; 12, 59; Hor. Od. 1, 6, 8; 3, 6, 26; 3, 6, 18, et saep.—Hence, **b.** In philos. lang., *philosophical school, sect*, Cic. Acad. 1, 4; Sen. Ep. 29 *ad fin.*; Ben. 5, 15 Gron.

* **dōnābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [dono] *That deserves to be presented with*, trop.: Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 40.

dōnārĭum, ii, *n.* [donum] *The place in a temple where the votive offerings were kept, a temple treasure-chamber* (perh. not ante-Aug.), Luc. 9, 516; App. M. 1, p. 221. —**II.** Meton., **1.** *A temple, sanctuary, altar*, Virg. G. 3, 533 Serv.; Ov. F. 3, 335; Am. 2, 13, 13.—**2.** *The votive offering itself*, Liv. 42, 28; Gell. 2, 10, 3; Aur. Vict. Caes. 35.

* **dōnātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [dono] *Given as a present, presented*: hastae, Cato in Fest. s. v. OPTIONATUS, p. 195: "DONATICAE coronae dictae, quod his victores in ludis donabantur, Fest. p. 52.

dōnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A presenting, a donation*, in abstr. and concr., Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9; Verr. 2, 3, 80; Opt. gen. 7, 19; Rosc. Am. 9; Just. Inst. 2, 7: de donationibus; the same title appears in Dig. 39, 5 and 6; Cod. Just. 5, 3: 16; 8, 54; 55; 57. Cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 202 *sq.*, and 340.

dōnātīvum, i, *n.* [id.] *A largess, donative* given by the emperor to the soldiers (v. congiarium, *no.* 2), Suet. Calig. 46; Galb. 16; 17; 20; Dom. 2; Tac. H. 1, 18; 37 *fin.*; 2, 82; 94; 4, 19; 36; 58, et al.; *opp.* congiarium, Plin. Pan. 25, 2 Schwarz.; Tac. A. 12, 41; 14, 11; Suet. Ner. 7; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26.—Adject.: Inscr. Grut. 421, 1.

dōnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A giver, donor* (post-Aug.; in the jurists very freq.), Paul. Dig. 42, 1, 49; Ulp. ib. 39, 5, 18; 19; Just. Inst. 2, 7, § 2; Cod. Just. 8, 54, 1, et saep.; Sen. Hippol. 1217.

dōnātrix, īcis, *f.* [donator] *She who gives, a female donor*, Cod. Just. 8, 54, 20; Prud. στεφ. 11, 191.

Dōnātus, i, *m.* **1.** Aelius —, *A celebrated Roman grammarian of the fourth century of our era, teacher of Jerome* (*and *commentator on Terence*); cf. Baehr's Lit. Gesch. p. 533 *sq.*, and 68.—**2.** Tiberius Claudius —, *A commentator on Virgil*, later than the preceding; cf. Baehr's Lit. Gesch. p. 91.

† **dŏnax,** ăcis, *m.* = δόναξ, **1.** *A sort of reed* or *cane, Cyprus-reed*, Plin. 16, 36, 66; 24, 11, 50; 32, 10, 52.—**2.** *A sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53 *ad fin.*

dōnĕc, *conj.* [contr. from **dōnĭcum,** which has the same meaning, but is only ante- and post-class.: donicum, Liv. Andr., Cato and Plaut. in Charis. p. 178 P.; Cato R. R. 146, 2; 149, 2; 161, 3; Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 19; Capt. 2, 2, 89; Most. 1, 2, 34; Pseud. 4, 7, 72; Truc. 1, 1, 18; Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 692 P.; very dub. Nep. Ham. 1, 4. In the Inscr. of Orell. *no.* 4370 DONIQVIES is i. q. DONIQUE IS, and the former i. q. donicum] denotes the relation of two actions to each other with regard to time, **1.** Cotemporaneously, with respect to the end of the action; or, **2.** In immediate succession, so that with the commencement of one action the other ceases (consequently synonymous with dum, *no.* I. B, and II.): Eng., *As long as* or *until* (in the ante-class. and since the Aug. period very freq.; but very rare in Cic.; and in Caes. not at all).

I. *As long as, while* (so perh. not till the Aug. per.), (*a*) *c. indic.*: neque dulces amores Sperne puer, Donec virenti canities abest, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17: donec gratus eram tibi, *etc.* . . . Persarum vigui rege beatior . . . Donec non alia magis Arsisti, *etc.* . . . Romana vigui clarior Ilia, id. ib. 3, 9, 1 and 5; so Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 53; Liv. 2, 49; 6, 13; Tac. A. 14, 50; Hist. 4, 12; Or. 8; 40, et al.: donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5.—(*β*) *c. conj.*: (elephanti) nihil sane trepidabant, donec continenti velut ponte agerentur, Liv. 21, 28 *ad fin.*; Tac. A. 1, 51: edixit ne quis militis, donec in castris esset, bona possideret, *etc.*, Liv. 2, 24; so in oblique construction, id. 4, 2; 60; 21, 10; 25, 11, 27, 38; 34, 23; Tac. A 15, 64, et al. Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 291-299.

II. *Until, till at length* (so in all periods): (*a*) *c. indic.* (cf. Zumpt Gr. § 575): Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 106: haud desinam, donec perfecero hoc, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 73; cf. id. ib. 4, 1, 24: hic jam tercentum totos regnabitur annos . . . regina sacerdos geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem, Virg. A. 1, 273; id. Georg. 4, 413, et saep.: neque credebam Donec Sosia fecit sibi uti crederem, Plaut. Am. 2, 1. 51; so *c. perf.*, Lucr. 2, 1130; 5, 686; 706; Liv. Praef.; 3, 48; 23, 31; 45, 6; Prop. 1, 9, 29; Virg. E. 6, 85; Aen. 2, 630; 6, 745; Hor. S. 1, 3, 103; Ep. 1, 10, 35. et saep.: socii consurgere tonsis . . . Donec rostra tenent siccum, *etc.*, Virg. A. 10, 301; cf. id. ib. 268; Val. Fl. 8, 290; Liv. 1, 54 *fin.*; cf. id. 4, 34; Hor. S. 1, 5, 21; and Virg. G. 3, 558.—(*β*) *c. conj.*: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 63; so in the *praes.*, Quint. 1, 1, 33; Tac. A. 2, 6; Hist. 5, 6; Germ. 1; 20; 21; 31; 35, et al.; in the *imperf.*, Virg. A. 11, 860; Sen. Ep. 70; Quint. 11, 3, 6; Tac. H. 1, 13; 46; 2, 8; 49; Agr. 19 *fin.*; Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 6: trepidationis aliquantum edebant, donec quietem ipse timor fecisset, Liv. 21, 28 *ad fin.*; so in the *plusquamperf.*, id. 47, 7; Auct. B. Afr. 18, 4; 31 *fin.*—(*γ*) Ellipt. without a verb: neque quisquam hominem conspicatu'st donec in navi super, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 82, cf. in follg. *no.* b, *γ*.

b. With usque, usque adeo, usque eo, eo usque, in tantum.—(*a*) *c. indic.*: ibi odorans usque donec persecutus volpem ero vestigiis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 114; so id. Rud. 3, 4, 11; Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 6: id aliquoties in die facito usque adeo donec sal desiverit tabescere biduum, Cato R. R. 88, 1; so id. ib. § 2; Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 40; Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 38: usque eo timui, ne, *etc.* . . . donec ad rejiciendos judices venimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6 *fin.*: eo usque me vivere vultis, donec haud ambiguum regem mea morte faciam, Liv. 40, 8 *ad fin.*: (humum) in tantum deprimere, donec altitudinis mensuram datam ceperit, Col. 3, 13, 9.—(*β*) *c. conj.*: usque Sessuri, donec cantor "Vos plaudite" dicat, Hor. A. P. 155: ni istunc invitassitis Usque adeo, donec, qua domum abeat nesciat, Peristis ambo, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 32: ut usque eo locum obtinerent, donec ab hoste missum telum ad se perveniret, Auct. B. Afr. 31, 1: nec eo usque trahatur spiritus donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53.—(*γ*) Ellipt. without a verb: usque illud visum est Pamphilo neutiquam grave, Donec jam in ipsis nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 51; cf. above, *no.* a, *γ*.

2. In partic., in negative propositions, to indicate that something is not to be done or take place before the end of a certain period; Eng., *Till, until*: me bello e tanto digressum et caede recenti Attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo Abluero, Virg. A. 2, 720; cf. Hor. Od. 3. 5, 45; Liv. 1, 39; Tac. A. 2, 82; so too with donicum, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 19; Most. 1, 2, 35.

donicum, *conj.*, v. prec. art., *ad init.*

* **dōnĭfĭco,** are, *v. n.* [donum-facio] *To make presents*, Hyg. Fab. 112.

dōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [donum] **I.** *To give* one something *as a present; to present, bestow; to grant, vouchsafe, confer* (freq. and quite class.).

A. In gen.: donavi ei, quae voluit, quae postulavit: te quoque ei dono dedi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 5; cf. id. Poen. 2, 23: non pauca suis adjutoribus large effuseque donabat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*: munera ista civibus tuis, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: praedam militibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 11 *fin.*: catenam ex voto Laribus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 65, et saep.: alicui non unius diei gratulationem, sed aeternitatem immortalitatemque, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: studiis temporum velut subseciva, Quint. 1, 12, 13: alicui gaudia, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 27: (cadus) Spes donare novas largus, id. ib. 4, 12, 19: uxorem cum dote fidemque, *etc.*, regina pecunia donat, id. Ep. 1, 6, 37; Ov. Am. 1, 3, 12: (aurae) Omnia (mandata) discerpunt et nubibus irrita donant, Virg. A. 9, 313, et saep.—(*β*) *c. inf.* (poet.): divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo, Hor S. 2, 5, 60; so id. Od. 1, 31, 18: huic loricam Donat habere viro, Virg. A. 5, 262 (acc. to the Gr. *δῶκεν ἵππον ἄγειν*, Hom. Il. ψ', 612); cf. infra, *no.* II. *β*.

2. Trop.: *To give up, sacrifice* any thing to any one (cf. condono, *no.* A, 2): amicitias reipublicae, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2; so iram patriae, Sil. 15, 603.

B. In partic.: *To remit, forgive* to one a debt, an obligation.—**1.** Lit.: mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 1: causam illi, Just. 32, 2, 4: legem, *i. e.* actionem lege datam, *to give up, resign*, Petr. poet. 18, 6; for which negotium (coupled with componere), Suet. Calig. 40.—**2.** Trop for the more usual condonare: *To forgive, pardon* an offence or him that committed it, for another's sake (so perh. not ante-Aug.): culpa gravis precibus donatur saepe suorum, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 51: noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, donatur tribuniciae potestati, Liv. 8, 35; cf. id. 2, 35; so cum vobis, Petr. 30, 11: patrem filio, Just. 32, 25; id. 38, 6.

II. Aliquem aliqua re, *To present* one with any thing (also quite class. and very freq.): donis plurimis donatus, Plaut. Am. prol. 137; cf id. Stich. 5, 2, 8; and Caes. B. C. 53 *fin.*; so donare aliquem paterâ, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 131; 134; 139: aliquem anulo aureo, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80: aliquem civitate, id. Arch. 3, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 47, 4: aliquem laurea Apollinari, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 9, et saep.: meritos in proeliis more militiae donat, Sall. J. 54, 1; cf. id. ib. 8, 2, et saep.—(*β*) Ante-class.: aliquem aliquid (cf. condono, *no.* II.); egon te pro hoc nuncio quid donem? Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 9. So *c. inf.* (cf. supra, *no.* I. *β*): Venus quem pulcra dearum Fari donavit, divinum pectus habere, Enn. Ann. 1, 32.

dōnum, i, *n.* [do] *A gift, present.* Plaut. Am. prol. 138 *sq.*; 1, 3, 36-40; Most. 1, 3, 27 *sq.*; Mil. 4, 2, 26; Truc. 2, 6, 63; Cic. Clu. 9 *ad fin.*; Tusc. 5, 7, 20; Lael. 15, 55, et saep.: dona mittunt et munera, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 121; so coupled with munus, id. Cist. 1, 1, 95; Cic. Clu. 24, 66; Arch. 8, 18; de Or. 2, 71; de Sen. 12, 40; Ulp. Dig. 38, 1, 7; Paul. ib. 37; valens ib. 47; Ov. A. A. 3, 654, et al.: ultima *or* suprema dona, *the last honors, funeral rites, obsequies*, Ov. Her. 7, 192; Am. 3, 9. 50; Val. Fl. 2, 471; Sen. Hippol. 1273.—**2.** In partic., *A present brought to a deity, a votive offering, sacrifice*, Plaut. Rud. prol. 23; Lucr. 4, 1233; 6, 753; Cic. Rep. 2, 24 *fin.*; Liv. 2, 23; 5, 25; 7, 38; Virg. A. 3, 439, et saep.

Dŏnūsa, ae, *f.* *A small island in the Aegean Sea, east of Naxos*, now *Dennsa*, Mel. 2, 7, 11 (where the usual reading is Dionysia); Plin. 4, 12, 23; Virg. A. 3, 125: Cir. 475; Tac. A. 4, 30; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 756.

† **dorcas,** ădis (also **dorca,** ae, *m.* Grat. Cyn. 200), *f.* = *δορκάς*, *A gazelle, antelope*, Antilope dorcas, L.; Mart. 10, 65; 13, 98 (in Lucr. 4, 1157, written as Greek).

Dorceus, ei, *m.*, *Δορκεύς* (qs. gazelle-catcher), *The name of one of Actaeon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 210; Hyg. Fab. 181.

Dōres, um, *m.*, *Δοριεῖς*, *The Dorians*, Cic. Rep. 2, 4; Flacc. 27; *their progenitor*, Dōrus, i, *m.*, *son of Hellen*, Vitr. 4, 1: or *of Neptune*, acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 2, 27. —**II.** Deriv., **1. Dōrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Doric*: gens, Plin. 6, 2, 2: genus (architecturae), Vitr. 4, 6: aedes, id. ib.: symmetria, id. ib.: dicta, *i. e. in the Doric dialect*, Quint. 8, 3, 59 (*al.* **Dorice** dicta, so Suet. Tib. 56; Dorice Rhodii loquuntur); hence also Dorici, *those who speak Doric*, Gell. 2, 26, 10.—**b.** Meton. for *Grecian, Greek*: castra, Virg. A. 2, 27; 6, 88; Prop. 2, 8, 32; Ov. Her. 16, 370: nox, Val. Fl. 2, 573: ignes, Sen. Agam. 611: Ancon, Juv. 4, 40.—**2. Dōrĭus,** a, um. *adj.*, *Doric*: carmen, Hor. Epod. 9, 6; cf. moduli, Plin. 7, 56, 57; and phthongus id. 2, 23. 20; and subst.: tibicen Dorium canebat bellicosum, App. M. 10, p. 254.—**3. Dōrĭenses,** ium, *m.*, *The Dorians* Just. 2, 6. 16.—**4. Dōris,** ĭdis, *adj. fem.* *Doric*: dialectos, Suet. Tib. 56: tellus, *i e. Sicily*, Sen. Herc. fur. 81.—**b.** Subst. (*a*) *A country in Hellas*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin 4, 7, 13; *in Asia Minor*, id. 5, 27, 29 *sq.*—(*β*) *A daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs*, Ov. M. 2 11; 269; 13, 742; Hyg. Fab. praef.—Meton. for *Sea*, Virg. E. 10, 5; Ov. F. 4, 678. Stat. Silv. 3, 2, 89.—(*γ*) *A plant, call*ed *also* pseudanchusa *and* echios, Plin. 2 20, 24.

dormĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4 (*futur.* dormibo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 100: dormibit, Cato R. R. 5, 5), *v. n.* *To sleep:* **I.** Lit.: *Pa.* Quin tu is dormitum? *Ph.* Dormio, ne occlamites, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 27; cf. so ire dormitum, id. Aul. 2, 4, 23; Most. 3, 2, 4; 16; Pseud. 2, 2, 70; Hor. S. 1, 5, 48; 1, 6, 119, et saep.; cf. also dormitum dimittitur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 73.—Impers.: minimum dormitur in illo (lecto), Juv. 6, 269.—Proverb.: non omnibus dormio; "proverbium natum a Cipio quodam, qui Pararhencon dictus est, quod simularet dormientem, quo impunitius uxor ejus moecharetur; ejus meminit Lucilius," Fest. p. 182; cf. also Cic. Fam. 7, 24: in utramvis aurem dormire; v. auris, *no.* 1.—**b.** Poet., in the Pass., of time: *To be slept through, spent in sleep:* nox est perpetua una dormienda, Catull. 5, 6: tota mihi dormitur hiems, Mart. 13, 59.—**2.** Pregn., of the sleep of death: quid si ego illum tractim tangam ut dormiat? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 157; cf. ib. 142, and the preceding passage from Catull. 5, 6; also Inscr. Orell. 4760; 4808.—**II.** Trop.: **1.** *To rest, be at ease, inactive:* hoc vide ut dormiunt pessuli pessumi, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 67; so Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 59; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70; Prop. 3, 6, 34; Juv. 2, 37 Rup.; Mart. 10, 62.—**2.** *To be careless, unconcerned:* uxorem duxit . . . et inde filiam Suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 18; so Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 17.

dormītātor, ōris, *m.* [dormito] *A dreamer, stupid fellow,* only Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20 and 142.

dormītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dormio] (only ante- and post-class.) *A sleeping,* Var. in Non. 100, 1 and 2. In the eccles. Fathers: *Death,* Tert. Patient. 9; Hier. Ep. 108, *no.* 15, et al.; cf. also Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4461.

dormīto, avi, 1. *v. intens. n.* [id.] *To be sleepy, to begin to sleep, fall asleep:* **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 175; id. Poen. 3, 6, 9; Trin. 1, 2, 133; Cic. Att. 2, 16; Div. 1, 28, 59; Hor. A. P. 105.—**2.** Poet. transf.: sub aurora, jam dormitante lucerna, *i. e. going out,* Ov. Her. 19, 195.—**II.** Trop.: *To be dreaming, sluggish, stupid:* ad hoc diei tempus dormitasti in otio. Quin tu abs te socordiam omnem reice, *etc.,* Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 5; so id. Epid. 1, 2, 59; Bacch. 2, 3, 6; Trin. 4, 2, 139; Hor. A. P. 359; Quint. 10, 1, 24 Spald.; 12, 1, 22: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144.

* **dormītor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A sleeper,* Mart. 10, 4.

dormītōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *for sleeping* (a post-Aug. word): cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 21: membrum, id. ib. 2, 17, 9.—Subst., dormitorium, ii, *n., A sleeping-room, dormitory,* Plin. 30, 6, 17.

dorsŭālis, e, *adj.* [dorsum] *Of* or *on the back, dorsal* (a post-class. word): notae equi, App. M. 11, p. 266; cf. crustae ferarum, Amm. 22, 15; and pinnae, Sol. 12.—Subst., dorsualia, ium, *n., A cover for the back* of beasts, Trebell. Gallien. 8.

dorsum, i, *n.* (also masc. dorsus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 44; and quoted in Non. 203, 6) *The back* of a man or beast, Plaut. l. l.; Casin. 2, 8, 23; Epid. 1, 1, 85; Trin. 3, 2, 93; Plin. 11, 37, 86; ib. 39, 94; Virg. G. 3, 116; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 38; Sat. 1, 9, 21, et saep.—**2.** Transf., of things analogous in form or position: jugi, *i. e. the ridge of a hill,* *Caes. B. G. 7, 44; Liv. 44, 4: montis, id. 1, 3; 41, 18; Tac. A. 4, 47: Apennini, Suet. Caes. 44: praerupti nemoris, Hor. S. 2, 6, 91; cf. nemoris, Virg. G. 3, 436: speluncae, *i. e. the rock,* id. Aen. 8, 234; cf. id. ib. 1, 113; 10, 303 Serv.; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17; 9, 7, 4: viae, *the raised part of it,* Stat. S. 4, 3, 44: duplex dentalium, *i. e. the projecting irons,* Virg. G. 1, 172: canalium foliorum, Plin. 25, 5, 21.

Dorus, i, v. Dores, *init.*

† **dŏrycnĭon,** ii, *n.* = δορύκνιον, *A poisonous plant,* Plin. 21, 31, 105; 28, 7, 21; Scribon. Comp. 191.

Dŏry̆laeum, i, *n.* *A city of Phrygia,* Cic. Fl. 17. *Its inhabitants* are called **Dŏry̆lenses,** ium, *m.,* id. ib.; and **Dŏry̆laei,** Plin. 5, 29, 29. Cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 91 *sq.*

† **Dŏry̆phŏrus (-os),** i, *m.* = Δορυφόρος, *The Lance-bearer,* a statue by Polycletus, famous in ancient times, Cic. Brut. 86, 296; Or. 2; Quint. 5, 12, 21 Spald.; Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 2.

dōs, ōtis, *f.* [do, like the Sicilian δωρίνη, from διδόναι, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 48] *A marriage portion, dowry,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 209; Aul. 3, 5, 17; Epid. 2, 1, 11, et saep.; Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 47; Heaut. 5, 1, 64 *sq.*; Ad. 3, 2, 47, et al.; Cic. Caecin. 25 *fin.* Klotz.; Flacc. 35; Cic. Quint. 31, 98; Att. 14, 13, 5; Leg. 2, 16, 41; Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 1; Hor. S. 1, 2, 131; 1, 4, 50; Ep. 1, 6, 36, et saep. Cf. on the legal regulations respecting the dos and the *t. t.* used in them (dotis datio, dictio, promissio, *etc.*), Cod. Just. 5, 12; and Dig. 23, 3 tit.: De jure dotium; Cod. Just. 5, 15: De dote cauta, non numerata; id. 5, 11: De dotis promissione et nuda pollicitatione; Dig. 33, 4 tit.: De dote praelegata; ib. 37, 7: De dotis collatione; cf. also Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. Th. 1, § 156–161; Rein's Privatr. p. 194 *sq.*—**2.** Transf.: *A gift, endowment, talent, property, quality* (so freq. since the Aug. per.): (juris civilis) artem verborum dote locupletasti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: vinearum (pedamenta, vimina), Col. 4, 30, 1; 3, 3, 5 and 8; cf. praediorum, Papin. Dig. 33, 7, 2; Scaev. ib. 20, § 3: magnae uvarum, Col. 3, 2, 17; cf. omnis unionum, Plin. 9, 35, 56: mulsi, id. 22, 24, 50: aquatilium, id. 32, 11, 53: formae, Ov. M. 9, 717; cf. oris, id. ib. 5, 562; and corporis, id. ib. 583: ingenii (*opp.* bona corporis), id. A. A. 2, 112; cf. naturae fortunaeque, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 4: omnes belli et togae, Vellei. 1, 12, 3, et saep.: est quoque carminibus meritas celebrare puellas Dos mea, *my gift,* Ov. Am. 1, 10, 60: dos erat ille (*sc.* Phaon) loci, *the ornament,* id. Her. 15, 146: (* teneritas in dote (est), *is highly prized,* Plin. 19, 8, 41, 3).

Dossennus, i, *m.* Fabius —, *A poet, writer of Atellane farces,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 173; Plin. 14, 13, 15; Sen. Ep. 89; cf. Bothe Frgm. 2, p. 31 *sq.*

dossŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dorsum] *That carries on its back, that bears burdens* (very rare): aselli, Var. R. R. 2, 6 *fin.*: jumenta (* *beasts of burden*), id. ib. 2, 10, 5.

dōtālis, e, *adj.* [dos] *Of* or *belonging to a dowry* or *portion* (of the wife, and sometimes of the husband), *dotal:* aedes, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 30; 4, 6, 63; cf. praedia, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4: regia, Virg. A. 9, 737; 11, 369; cf. regnum, Ov. Her. 12, 53; Met. 4, 705; 14, 569; Fast. 6, 593: tellus, id. Her. 4, 163: agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 21: arma, Sil. 17, 75, et saep.: servus, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 72; cf. Paul. Dig. 24, 1, 28; Sen. Contr. 3, 21; so Tyrii, Virg. A. 4, 104.

dotatus, a, um, *Pa.,* from doto.

1. dōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dos] *To endow, to portion* (esp. richly): in the *verb. finit.* rare (and perh. not ante-Aug.): filiam splendidissime maritavit, dotavitque, Suet. Vesp. 14: sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere virgo, Virg. A. 7, 318; Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 290; cf. id. IV. Cons. Hon. 648. And transf.: in Arabia et olea dotatur lacrima (* *is furnished with an exudation*), Plin. 12, 17, 38; Pall. poet. Insit. 63.—Far more freq. and quite class.,

dōtātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Well* or *richly endowed, gifted, provided:* uxor, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 49; so id. Aul. 2, 2, 62; 3, 5, 16; 61; Most. 3, 2, 14; Men. prol. 61; Mil. 3, 1, 86; Stich. 4, 1, 56; Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 47; Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5; Prop. 1, 8, 35; Hor. Od. 3, 24, 19, et al.—**2.** Transf.: ulmus vite, Plin. 18, 28, 68: Chione dotatissima formâ, Ov. M. 11, 301.—*Comp.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

2. Dōto, ūs, *f.,* Δωτώ, *A sea-nymph,* Virg. A. 9, 102; Val. Fl. 1, 134; Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 169.

‡† **drăcaena,** ae, *f.* = δράκαινα, *A she-dragon,* acc. to Don. p. 1747 P.; Prisc. p. 643 and 684 ib.; Cledon. p. 1896 ib.

† **drachma** (prolonged drachŭma, like Alc*u*mena, Aesc*u*lapius, Hercŭles, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 23), ae, *f.* = δραχμή, *A small Greek coin, a drachma* or *drachm, of about the same value as the Roman* denarius, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 52; Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 37; Pseud. 1, 1, 84 *sq.*; 3, 2, 19; Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 20; Heaut. 3, 3, 40; Cic. Fam. 2, 17; Flacc. 15, 34; Hor. S. 2, 7, 43, et saep.—**2.** As *A weight, the eighth part of an* uncia, *the half of a* sicilicus, about the same as our *drachm,* Plin. 21, 34, 109; Rhem. Fann. de Pond. 17 *sq.*

† **drăco,** ōnis (*gen.* dracontis, Att. in Non. 426, 2; and *acc.* dracontem, id. ap. Charis. p. 101 P.), *m.* = δράκων, *A sort of serpent, a dragon* (those of the tame sort, esp. the Epidaurian, being kept as pets by luxurious Romans; cf. Casaub. Suet. Tib. 72, and Böttiger's Sabina, P II. p. 188 *sq.*), Cic. Div. 2, 30; 66; Plin. 8, 17, 22; 29, 4, 22; Suet. Tib. l. l.; Aug. 94; Ner. 6; Sen. de Ira 2, 31; Mart. 7, 87. As the guardian of treasures, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 12; Phaedr. 4, 20; Fest. s. h. v. p. 51.—**II.** Meton.: **1.** *Name of a constellation,* Cic. poeta N. D. 2, 42.—**2.** *A cohort's standard,* Veg. Mil. 2, 13; Prud. Cath. 5, 56; Treb. Poll. Gallien. 8; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 3, 3.—**3.** Marinus, *A sea-fish,* Plin. 9, 27, 43, and 32, 11, 53; Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 42.—**4.** *A water-vessel shaped like a serpent,* Sen. Q. N. 3, 24.—**5.** *An old vine-branch,* Plin. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 24; ib. 22, 35, *no.* 14; 14, 1, 3.—**a. Draco,** ōnis, *m., A proper name.*—**b.** *The Athenian lawgiver,* Cic. Rep. 2, 1; de Or. 1, 44; Gell. 11, 18.—**c.** *One of Actaeon's hounds,* Hyg. Fab. 181.

drăcōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [draco, *no.* II. 2] *A standard-bearer,* Veg. Mil. 2, 7; 13; Amm. 20, 4.

drăcōnĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [draco-gigno] *Dragon-born* (a poet. word): urbs, *i. e. Thebes,* Ov. F. 3, 865: hostis, *i. e. Alexander the Great* (whom Olympias was said to have conceived by a serpent, acc. to Just. 11, 11, 3; 12, 16, 2), Sid. Carm. 2, 80.

* **drăcontārĭum,** ii, *n.* [draco] *A garland* or *wreath twisted like a serpent,* Tert. Cor. mil. 15.

† **drăcontĭa,** ae, *f.,* **dracontias,** ae, *m.* = δρακοντίας (* or drăconītēs, ae, *m.,* Plin. 37, 10, 57), **1.** *A precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 57; Sol. 43.—**2.** *A kind of wheat,* Plin. 18, 7, 12.

drăcontĭos vitis, *An excellent kind of vine,* Col. 3, 2, 28.

† **drăcontĭum,** ii, *n.* = δρακόντιον, *Dragon-wort,* Arum dracunculus, L.; Plin. 24, 16, 9; called also dracontia radix, Veg. 5, 66, 1.

drăcuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [draco] *A small serpent, dragonet,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 14.—**2.** *A thread twisted like a serpent,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1572.—**3.** *A sort of fish, dragonet,* Plin. 32, 11, 53.—**4.** *The plant tarragon,* Artemisia dracunculus, L.; Plin. 24, 16, 91.

dragantum, i, v. tragacantha.

† **drāma,** ătis, *n.* = δρᾶμα, *A drama, play,* Aus. Ep. 18, 15. Hence **Dramaticum** poema, *dramatic,* Diom. p. 480 P

† **drāpĕta,** ae, *m.* = δραπέτης, *A fugitive slave, runaway,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11.

* **draucus,** i, *m.* *A sodomite,* Mart. 9, 28; cf. "draucus καταπύγων," Gloss. Philox.

drenso, are, *v. n.* Expresses the note of the swan, Auct. Philom. 23.

† **drĕpănis,** is, *f.* = δρεπανίς, *The martin,* Hirundo apus, L.; Plin. 11, 47, 101.

Drĕpăna, orum, *n.,* Δρέπανα, *A town on the western coast of Sicily,* now *Trapani,* Cato acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 3, 707; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Liv. 28, 41; Flor. 2, 2, 12. Called also **Drĕpănum,** Virg. A. 3, 707, and **Drĕpăne** (es), *f.,* Sil. 14, 269. *The promontory in its neighborhood* is called Promontorium Drepanum, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88; and *its inhabitants* **Drĕpănĭtāni,** Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 57; 2, 4, 17; Plin 3, 8, 14, § 91.

† **drīmy̆phăgĭa,** ae, *f.* = δριμυφαγία, *The eating of sharp food,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

drindĭo, ire, *v. n.* Expresses the cry of the weasel, Auct. Philom. 61.

† **drŏmas,** ădis, *m.* = δρομάς, **1.** *A dromedary,* Liv. 37, 40; Curt. 5, 2; Vop. Aur. 28. Called also **drŏmĕdārĭus,** ii, *m.,* Hier. Vit. Malchi 10.—**2. Dromas,** ădis, *The name of one of Actaeon's hounds,* Ov. M. 3, 217.

dromedarius, ii, v. dromas, *no.* 1.

drŏmo, ōnis, *m.* = δρόμων (the runner), **1.** *A sort of fish,* Plin. 32, 11, 53.—**2.** *A kind of fast-sailing vessel, a cutter,* Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 14.

† **drŏmos**, i, *m.*=δρόμος, **1.** *The Spartan race-course*, Liv. 34, 27.—**2.** *A race-course*, in gen., Inscr. Grut. 339, 2.

† **drōpax**, ăcis, *m.*=δρῶπαξ, *A pitch-ointment, depilatory*, Mart. 3, 74; 10, 65.

Druias, adis, v. the follg.

Druĭdes, um (**Druidae**, arum, Cic. Div. 1, 41; Tac. A. 14, 30; Hist. 4, 54; Suct. Claud. 25; Luc. 1, 451. Dub. form acc. Druidas, Mel. 3, 2, 3; Plin. 30, 1, 4), *m.* *The Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls*, "Caes. B. G. 6, 13; 14; 16; 18; Luc. 1. l.;" Caes. B. G. 6, 21; Plin. 16, 44, 95. Cf. Barth, über die Druiden der Kelten, Erlangen 1826, 8; The Celtic Druids, by Godfrey Higgins, Lond. 1831, 8; and Ukert's Gall. p. 223 *sq.*—Hence **Druïas**, ădis, *f.*, *A Gallic priestess and prophetess, a Druidess*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 60. Called also **Druis**, ĭdis, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2200; Vop. Aur. 44; Numer. 15.

‖† **drungus**, i, *m.* *A body of soldiers, a troop* (late Lat.), Veg. Mil. 3, 16; Vop. Prob. 19.

† **drūpa** (ae) oliva=δρύππα (v. Passow under δρυπεπής), *An over-ripe, wrinkled olive*, Plin. 15, 1, 2; and abs., drupa, ae, *f.*, id. 15, 7, 7; 17, 24, 37, § 230; 19, 5, 26; also written druppa, id. 26, 27, 60.

Drūsus, i, *m.* *A well-known Roman surname in the Livian family, first assumed by a Livius on account of his having slain the Gallic general* Drausus, Suet. Tib. 3.—Hence **Drūsiāna** fossa, Tac. A. 2, 8 Rup., or **Drūsīnae** fossae, Suet. Claud. 1, *A canal on the Lower Rhine, constructed by Drusus, the son of Livia*; cf. Ukert's Gall. p. 154 *sq.*—And **Drūsilla**, ae, *f.*, *The name of several females of the Livian family*; the most celebrated is Livia Drusilla, *the second wife of Augustus*, v. Livius. Another Drusilla, *daughter of* Drusus Germanicus, Tac. A. 6, 15; Suet. Calig. 7; 24, et al.

Drўădes, um (*dat. Graec.* dryasin, Prop. 1, 20, 12; cf. ib. 32 and 34), *f.*, Δρυάδες, *Wood-nymphs, dryads*, Prop. 1, 20, 45; Virg. E. 5, 59; Georg. 1, 11; 3, 40; 4, 460; Ov. M. 3, 507; 6, 453; 8, 747, et al In the *sing.*, Dryas, Mart. 9, 62.

Dryantides, ae, v. 1. Dryas, *no.* I.

1. Drўas, antis, *m.*, Δρύας, **I.** *The father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace*, Hyg. Fab. 132 and 242; Serv. Virg. A. 3, 14. Hence **Drўantīdes**, ae, *m.*, i. e. *Lycurgus*, Ov. Ib. 347; cf. Hyg. and Serv. l. l.—**II.** *One of the Lapithae*, Ov. M. 12, 290 *sq.*—**III.** *A sharer in the Calydonian hunt*, Ov. M. 8, 307.

2. Dryas, adis, v. Dryades, *ad fin.*

† **Drўītis**, ĭdis, *f.*=δρυῖτις, *An unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

Drўŏpe, es, *f.*, Δρυόπη, **I.** *The mother of Amphissus by Apollo*, Ov. M. 9, 331; 364 *sq.*—**II.** *The mother of Tarquitus by Faunus*, Virg. A. 10, 551; 346.

Drўŏpes, um, *m.*, Δρύοπες, *A people of Epirus*, Plin. 4 praef.; Virg. A. 4, 146. In the *sing.*, Drўops, *A Dryopian*, Ov. Ib. 490.

† **drўŏphŏnon**, i, *n.*=δρυόφονον, *A sort of fern*, Plin. 27, 9, 49.

† **drўoptĕris**, ĭdis, *f.*=δρυοπτερίς, *A plant similar to the preceding*, Plin. 27, 9, 48.

† **dryos hyphĕar**=δρυὸς ὕφεαρ, *The oak-mistletoe*, Plin. 16, 44, 93.

dua, v. duo.

dŭālis, e, *adj.* [duo] *That contains two*: numerus (nasi), *i. e. bipartite*, Lact. Opif. D. 10. In gram. lang., numerus, *the dual*, Quint. 1, 5, 42.

‡ **dubenus** apud antiquos dicebatur qui nunc dominus (dubius? cf. ADDUBANUM and Gloss.: DUBINUS διασός), Fest. p. 51.

dŭbĭe, *adv.* *Doubtfully*; v. dubius, *ad fin.*

dŭbĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [dubius] *Doubt, uncertainty* (post-class.), Amm. 20, 4; Eutr. 6, 19.

dŭbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Doubtful, dubious* (post-class.), fabulae, Gell. 3, 3, 3: hoc (coupled with inexplicabile), id. 5, 10, 15.

Dūbis, is, *m.*, Δοῦβις, *A river in Gallia Belgica, now Doubs*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 4; cf. Ukert's Gall. p. 135 and 136.

dŭbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dubito] *Doubtful, dubitable* (very rare): **a.** *Pass.*: verum, Ov. M. 1, 223: virtus, id. ib. 13, 21.—**b.** *Act.*: pectus, Prud. Apoth. 649.

dŭbĭtanter, *adv.* *Doubtingly*; v. dubito, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

dŭbĭtātim, *adv.* *Doubtingly*; v. dubito, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

dŭbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dubito] **I.** *A wavering in opinion* or *judgment*; *a being uncertain, a doubting*; *uncertainty, doubt* (freq. and good prose): (*a*) *Absol.*: nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea afferre volui, Cic. Fam. 9, 17 *ad fin.*: quum res non conjectura, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, neque in causa ulla dubitatio posset esse, id. Cluent. 7, 20: in ea obscuritate ac dubitatione omnium, id. ib. 27: quod dubitationem non habet, id. Fin. 5, 10; cf. id. Agr. 1, 4, 11; Quint. 4, 3, 6: dubitationem afferre, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 18: eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 1: ad tollendam dubitationem sola non sufficiunt, Quint. 5, 9, 8; cf. id. ib. 5, 13, 51; Cic. Att. 12, 6 *fin.*, et al. So in Cicero a few times: sine ulla dubitatione, *without any doubt*, i. e. per litoten: *with complete certainty, most certainly* (an emphatic sine dubio; v. dubius, *no.* I. B, 2, b, ε), Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5; Balb. 13, 31; Verr. 2, 4, 18; Cat. 4, 3, 5; Phil. 14, 4, 10; so too, sine dubitatione, Col. 3, 6, 2 (but far more freq. in signif. *no.* II., v. infra).—(β) *c. gen.*: dubitatio adventus legionum, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 *fin.*; cf. juris dubitatio (*i. e.* dubitatio, penes quem esset jus), id. Caecin. 4; and dubitatio hujus utilitatis, Quint. 1, 10, 28.—(γ) With *de*: dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 17; so Auct. B. Afr. 26.—(δ) With relat. or interrog. sentences: si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18; so id. Cluent. 28, 76; Fam. 15, 21: alterum potest habere dubitationem, adhibendumne fuerit hoc genus . . . an, *etc.*, id. Off. 3, 2, 9; so id. Fam. 3, 5, 3; Quint. 11, 2, 44.—(ε) With *quin*: quum hic locus nihil habeat dubitationis, quin, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 17; cf. id. N. D. 2, 63, 158.—(ζ) With an object-sentence: hoc a rustico factum extra dubitationem est, Quint. 7, 1, 48.—**2.** As a fig. of speech, i. q. Gr. διαπόρησις, Auct. Her. 4, 29; cf. Ernest. Lex. Technol. Lat. p. 136.

B. Meton. (dubito, *no.* I. B) *A considering, examining*: indigna dubitatio homine! Cic. Lael. 19; so ad rempublicam adeundi, id. Rep. 1, 7 Mos.

II. *A wavering, hesitating in coming to a conclusion*; *hesitancy, irresolution, delay*: aestuabat dubitatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30; cf. qui timor! quae dubitatio! quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! id. de Or. 2, 50: inter dubitationem et moras senati, Sall. J. 30, 3; cf. id. ib. 62, 9: aluit dubitatione bellum, Tac. A. 3, 41 *fin.*, et saep.: (Caesar) nulla interposita dubitatione legiones ex castris educit, *without any hesitation, unhesitatingly, promptly*, Caes. B. G. 7, 40, 1; in this signif. very freq. in Cicero: sine ulla dubitatione, Cic. Fontei. 6; Cluent. 28; Verr. 2, 3, 12; Pis. 3; 21 *fin.*; Phil. 14, 1; N. D. 1, 1; de Or. 2, 28, 122; 3, 49, 188; Inv. 2, 8, 27, Brut. 7; Fam. 1, 5, b, 2; Att. 13, 25; 14, 13, B *fin.*; 16, 7; 16, 16, A, 6, and B, 9; less freq. merely sine dubitatione, *without hesitation, unhesitatingly*, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 23; N. D. 3, 34, 84; Acad. 2, 29, 94; Top. 15 *fin.*; Att. 11, 16, 3; so likewise Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, and Auct. B. Alex. 63, 2.

dŭbĭtātīve, *adv.* *Doubtfully*; v. q. seq.

dŭbĭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [dubito] *Doubtful* (late Lat.): sensus, Tert. adv. Marc 2, 25 *ad fin.*—*Adv.*, dubitative, pronunciare, id. Car. Chr. 23 *fin.*

dŭbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A doubter* (late Lat.): Tert. adv. Haeret. 33.

dŭbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [prim. form DUBO: "DUBAT dubitat," Fest. p. 51, from duo, like διάζω from δοιοί, and Ger. zweifeln from zwei]

To vibrate toward two sides, from one side to the other, to and fro, sc. in one's opinions or in coming to a conclusion (exceedingly freq. in all periods and sorts of composition; in class. prose usually with negations or in a negative interrogation; as non dubito, haud dubito, quis dubitat? *etc.*, v. q. seq.).

I. *To waver in opinion* or *judgment, to be uncertain* respecting a thing, *to be in doubt, to doubt*: (*a*) *Absol.* (rarely, but quite class.): vinolenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52; cf. ib. 2, 23, 72: et interrogamus et dubitamus et affirmamus, Quint. 6, 3, 70; cf. id. ib. 10, 1, 19; 10, 3, 19; id. ib. 2, 4, 19; so id. 9, 2, 20: ne dubita; nam vera vides, Virg. A. 3, 316, et saep.: Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26 Otto *N. cr.*—(β) With *de* (quite class.): de indicando dubitat, Cic. Sull. 18, 52; so id. Fam. 12, 17; Quint. 1, 10, 29; 4, 5, 13. With a negation: nec vero de hoc quisquam dubitare posset, nisi, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73; so de aliqua re, id. N. D. 1, 8: de divina ratione, id. ib. 2, 39, 99: de tua erga me voluntate, id. Fam. 13, 45 *fin.*; cf. Att. 12, 26: de ejus fide, Caes. B. G. 7, 21, 1; cf. id. ib. 7, 77, 10; 1, 40 *fin.*: de carminibus, Quint. 10, 5, 4: de ultima illa (parte), id. ib. 12, 2, 10: de se, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 A, et saep.—Impers.: de armis dubitatum est, Cic. Caecin. 13, 38: de judicio Panaetii dubitari non potest, id. Off. 3, 3; so de auctore, Quint. 7, 2, 8: de hac (virtute) nihil dubitabitur, id. ib. 2, 20, 7.—(γ) *c. acc.* (in class. prose only with a *pron.*; in Caes. not at all): haec non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quae ne rustici quidem dubitant? Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77; so Quint. 2, 17, 2; Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 2; Ov. Her. 17, 37; Met. 6, 194; Trist. 2, 331.—In the pass.: causa prorsus, quod dubitari posset, nihil habebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22; cf. id. ib. 28; Liv. 5, 3: dubitati tecta parentis, Ov. M. 2, 20; so sidera, Stat. S. 1, 4, 2: ne auctor dubitaretur, Tac. A. 14, 7; cf. infra *no.* ε: dicta Haud dubitanda, Virg. A. 3, 170.—(δ) With a relat. sentence (good prose, but rarely): ubi tu dubites, quid sumas potissimum, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 29: non dubito, quid nobis agendum putes, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 2; so id. Fam. 11, 17, 2; 15, 9; Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 10: cur dubitas, quid de republica sentias? Cic. Rep. 1, 38 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 3, 17 *fin.*; Manil. 16 *fin.*—(ε) With interrogative sentences (very freq. and quite class.; not in Caes.): desinite dubitare, utrum sit utilius, *etc.* . . . an, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89; cf. impers., id. Att. 4, 15, 7; Liv. 5, 3: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: dubitavi, hos homines emerem, an non emerem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 95; cf. Sall. J. 74, 2; Hor. Od. 1, 12, 35: recte necne, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 8: dubito, num, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 6, 27, 1: de L. Bruto fortasse dubitarim, an, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50, et saep. Cf. particularly respecting the expression dubito an, the art. an, *no.* 2.—Poet. in the pass. (cf. supra, *no.* γ): an dea sim, dubitor, Ov. M. 6, 208.—(ζ) Non dubito, *quin* (very freq. and quite class.): non hercle dubito, quin tibi ingenio nemo praestiterit, Cic. Rep. 1, 23; so id. Div. 1, 57, 129; de Sen. 10, 31; Att. 6, 2, 3; 16, 16, F; Fam. 13, 73 *fin.*; Verr. 2, 1, 40; Att. 5, 11, 6; Off. 3, 3, 11; Caes. B. G. 1, 17, 4; 1, 31, 15; 7, 66, 6; Quint. 12, 1, 42; Suet. Tib 17; Ov. Her. 17, 11; 245; A. A. 1, 316, Trist. 5, 7, 59, et saep.; cf. impers., Cic Acad. 2, 23 *fin.*; Off. 3, 2, 9; Quint. 10, 2, 1: illud cave dubites, quin, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 6: quid dubitas, quin sit, *etc.*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 42; so in an interrog., id. Poen. 1, 1, 55; 4, 2, 59; Quint. 7, 6, 10; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 8.—(η) With an object-sentence (so freq only since the Aug. period, and in gen only negatively; not found in Plaut., Ter., Cic., Caes., or Sall.; but common in Nepos): neque humorem dubitavi aurasque perire, Lucr. 5, 250; Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2 (cf., on the contrary, § 7: noli dubitare, quin te sublevaturus sim): non dubito, fore plerosque qui, *etc.*, Nep. Praef. § 1; so id. Milt. 3, 6; Lys. 3, 5; Alcib. 9, 5; Ages. 3, 1; Eum. 2, 3; Hann. 11, 2; Liv. 2, 64; 22, 55 Drak., et saep.; Quint. 3, 7 5; 5, 10, 76; 9, 4, 114; 10, 1, 73; 10, 3, 22, 12, 10, 20, et al. Suet. Claud. 35, et saep.;

cf. in an interrog.: an est quisquam qui dubitet, tribunos offensos esse? Liv. 5, 3; so quis dubitat, Quint. 9, 4, 68; 130; 10, 1, 81; and impers., an dubitabitur, ibi partes oratoris esse praecipuas? id. Prooem. § 12.—Affirm.: *piraticam* ut musicam, fabricam dici adhuc dubitabant mei praeceptores, Quint. 8, 3, 34.

2. Transf., of inan. and abstr. subjects: *To be uncertain, doubtful:* si tardior manus dubitet, Quint. 5, 10, 124: suspensa ac velut dubitans oratio, id. ib. 10, 7, 22: aut vincere aut, si fortuna dubitabit, *etc.*, Liv. 21, 44 *fin.*: nec mox fama dubitavit, quum, *etc.*, Flor. 1, 1, 2.

B. Meton.: *To reflect upon* (mentally vibrating to and fro), *to ponder, consider,* in utramque partem cogitare, deliberare, *etc.* (very rarely): haec dum dubitas, menses abierunt decem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 57: restat, judices, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 88: percipe porro, quid dubitem, Virg. A. 9, 191.

II. *To waver* in coming to a conclusion, *to be irresolute; to hesitate, delay.*—(*a*) *c. inf.* (so most commonly): non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, Cic. Rep. 1, 4; so with a negation, id. ib. 1, 15; Lael. 1; de Or. 1, 40, et saep.; Caes. B. G. 2, 23, 2; 6, 8, 1; B. C. 1, 71, 2; 2, 33, 2, and *fin.*; 3, 87, 6; 3, 106, 3; Virg. A. 7, 311; 8, 614, et saep.: quid dubitamus pultare atque huc evocare ambos foras? Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 29; so in an interrog., id. Epid. 2, 2, 75; Mil. 4, 2, 17; Pseud. 2, 2, 30; 5, 2, 16; Poen. 3, 5, 44; Caes. B. C. 2, 34, 4; Quint. 12, 5, 3; 12, 10, 63; Virg. A. 6, 807, et al.—Very seldom affirmatively: dubitat agnoscere matrem, Stat. Achill. 1, 250: si forte dubitaret quod afferretur accipere, Curt. 4, 5: si venire dubitaret, id. 10, 8. Ellipt.: quod dubitas, ne feceris, Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 5.—(*β*) Non dubito *quin* (so only a few times in Cic. and Caes.): nemo dubitabat, quin, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13; so id. Mil. 23, 63; Agr. 2, 26, 69; Caes. B. G. 2, 2, 5; B. C. 3, 37, 1; cf. nolite dubitare, quin huic uni credatis omnia, Cic. Manil. 23, 68; and in an interrog.: dubitabitis, judices, quin, *etc.*, id. Flacc. 17, 40.—(*γ*) *Abs.* (rarely): te neque umquam dubitasse, neque timuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 3: quid igitur ego dubito? Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 283; so in an interrog., id. Men. 5, 7, 6; Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 3; Virg. A. 9, 12; Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 3; Virg. A. 9, 12; Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 9; id. ib. 7, 63, 3; Sall. C. 28, 1, et al.—Hence

A. dŭbĭtanter, *adv.* * **1.** *Doubtingly:* sine ulla affirmatione, dubitanter unum quodque dicemus, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 10.—**2.** *Hesitatingly, with hesitancy* (very rarely): illum verecunde et dubitanter recepisse, Cic. Brut. 22, 87; cf. Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 2.

B. dŭbĭtātim, *adv.* (i. q. dubitanter, *no.* 2) *Hesitatingly, with hesitation* (only in the follg. passages): Sisenna in Non. 98, 33; so Coel. Ann. ib.

dŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [DUBO, v. dubito] **I.** *Moving in two directions alternately, vibrating to and fro, fluctuating.*

A. Lit. (so exceedingly rare): ut vas in terra non quit constare, nisi humor Destitit in *dubio* fluctu jactarier intus, Lucr. 6, 556; cf. Liv. 37, 16.—Far more freq. and quite class.,

B. Trop.: *Vacillating in mind, uncertain;* viz. **1.** *Act.:* **a.** *Wavering in opinion, doubting, doubtful, dubious, uncertain,* ambigens, haesitans, *etc.* (so not in Caes.): anni multi me dubiam dant, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 17: quae res est, quae cujusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? Cic. Manil. 10; Lucr. 5, 1210; cf. equites procul visi ab dubiis, quinam essent, Liv. 4, 40: dubius sum, quid faciam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 40: dubius, unde rumperet silentium, id. Epod. 5, 85: spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant, Sive extrema pati, Virg. A. 1, 218; cf. Liv. 1, 42: Philippus non dubius, quin, *etc.*, Liv. 31, 42; so haud dubius quin, id. 42, 14; Curt. 5, 12: dictator minime dubius, bellum cum his populis Patres jussuros, Liv. 6, 14; so haud dubius, with an object-clause, id. 31, 24; Curt. 9, 7: nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum Quam sit, Virg. G. 3, 289; so dubius with the genitives animi, Auct. B. Alex. 56, 2 Oud. *N. cr.:* mentis, Ov. F. 6, 572: consilii, Just. 2, 13: sententiae, Liv. 33, 25 Drak.: salutis, Ov. M. 15, 438: vitae, id. Trist. 3, 3, 25: fati, Luc. 7, 611, et al.; cf. Zumpt Gr. § 437.—**b.** *Wavering in resolution, irresolute, undecided* (extremely seldom): dubio atque haesitante Jugurtha incolumes transeunt, Sall. J. 107, 6; cf. hostes (*opp.* firmi), id. ib. 51 *fin.*: mutantes ac dubiae civitates, Suet. Caes. 4 *fin.*: quid faciat dubius, Ov. M. 8, 441.

2. *Pass.: That is doubted of, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, undetermined* (so most freq. in all periods and kinds of composition): videsne igitur, quae dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106; cf. id. ib. 2, 50 *fin.*; Fin. 4, 24, 67; Inv. 1, 38; de Or. 1, 20, 92; Mur. 32, 68; Quint. 3, 4, 8; 7, 8, 6: res secernere apertas Ab dubiis, Lucr. 4, 469; cf. verba, *opp.* aperta, Quint. 7, 2, 48: jus, *opp.* certum, id. ib. 12, 3, 6, and *opp.* confessum, id. ib. 7, 7, 7: obscura aut dubia servitus, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: so dubium vel anceps genus causarum, Quint. 4, 1, 40; cf. id. ib. 9, 2, 69: dubii variique casus, Auct. ap. Cic. Clu. 21, 58. et incerta societas, Suet. Aug. 17, et saep.: fortuna scenica, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 8; so salus (*opp.* aperta pernicies), Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69: spes pacis, id. Att. 8, 13: victoria, Caes. B. G. 7, 80, 6; cf. victoria, praeda, laus, Sall. J. 85, 48: Marte, Vell. 2, 55, 3: spes armorum, id. 2, 71: discrimen pugnae, Sil. 5, 519: proelia, Tac. G. 6: auctor, Ov. M. 12, 61, et saep.: an auspicia repetenda, ne quid dubiis diis agerem? Liv. 8, 32: dubii socii (*opp.* fideles socii and certi hostes), id. 44, 18; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 5; so Hispaniae, Tac. A. 3, 44; cf. gens dubiae ad id voluntatis, Liv. 9, 15: lux, *i. e. morning twilight, dawn,* Ov. M. 11, 596; for which sidera, Juv. 5, 22; cf. nox, for *evening twilight,* Ov. M. 4, 401: coelum, *i. e. overcast,* Virg. G. 1, 252; cf. et quasi languidus dies, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 6: dubiaque tegens lanugine malas, *i. e. between down and a beard,* Ov. M. 9, 398; 13, 754; cf. dubia lanuginis umbra, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cel. 42: vina, *which are not sure to thrive,* Plin. 18, 31, 74 *ad fin.*: consilia, *wavering,* Tac. Agr. 18, et saep.: hunc annum sequitur annus haud dubiis consulibus (shortly thereafter the contrary: Papirius Semproniusque, quorum de consulatu dubitabatur), Liv. 4, 8; so haud dubius praetor, id. 39, 39 *ad fin.*: haud dubii hostes, id. 37, 49: haud dubii Galli (*opp.* degeneres, mixti, Gallograeci vere), id. 38, 17.

b. In the *neutr. abs.*, (*a*) (non, haud) dubium est, *It is* (*not, not at all*) *doubtful, uncertain, undecided.*—(*aa*) *Abs.:* si quid erit dubium, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 40: haud dubium id quidem est, id. Poen. 3, 4, 27; so Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 25; cf. in the interrog.: o! dubiumne id est? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 49; so id. Heaut. 3, 3, 46; Phorm. 5, 2, 9, and with the *dat.*: an dubium id tibi est? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 38; so Cic. Fam. 4, 15.—(*ββ*) With *de:* de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium numquam fuit, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 5; so de eorum jure, id. de Or. 1, 57: de re, Quint. 7, 3, 4; cf. ib. 7, 6, 3.—(*γγ*) With an interrog. sentence: illud dubium (est), ad id, quod summum bonum dicitis, ecquaenam fieri possit accessio, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67; cf. Quint. 7, 9, 12: hoc ergo, credo, dubium est, uter nostrum sit verecundior, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 126: hoc enim dubium est, utrum . . . an, Quint. 6, 3, 83: Ambiorix copias suas judicione non conduxerit an tempore exclusus dubium est, Caes. B. G. 6, 31, 1: an dubium vobis fuit inesse vis aliqua videretur necne? Cic. Caecin. 11, 31, et saep.—Since the Aug. per. freq. dubium, abs. and adverb.: codicilli, dubium ad quem scripti, Quint. 7, 2, 52: quo postquam dubium pius an sceleratus, Orestes venerat, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 69; so Suet. Caes. 58; Aug. 28; Tib. 10; Flor. 1, 1, 12; 2, 14, 3: Erechtheus, Justitia dubium validisne potentior armis, Ov. M. 6, 678; cf. id. Pont. 3, 1, 17: neque multo post exstincto Maximo, dubium an quaesita morte, Tac. A. 1, 5; so Flor. 1, 1, 8; 4, 2, 91, et al.—(*δδ*) Non dubium est *quin,* Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 1; so id. Eun. 5, 6, 27; Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 32; Att. 13, 45; Quint. 11, 2, 10. et saep.; so haud dubium est, quin, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 17; 3, 2, 50; Ad. 5, 9, 19, and interrog., Quint. 3, 2, 1; 10, 1, 5.—(*εε*) With an object-clause: periisse me una haud dubium est, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 46; so Liv. 38, 6; Suet. Caes. 52 *ad fin.*; cf. interrog.: an dubium tibi est, eam esse hanc? Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 9.—Ellipt.: si exploratum tibi sit posse te, *etc.*, si dubium sit, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5.—(*β*) Dubium habere, *To regard as uncertain, to doubt:* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 112: an dubium habetis, officere quid vobis possit? *etc.*, Sall. H. frgm. III. 22, p. 233 ed. Gerl.; cf. haec habere dubia, neque, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 9 *ad fin.*—(*γ*) In dubium: in dubium vocare, Cic. de Or. 2, 34; cf. Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 5. Vid. also under *no* 3, b: venire in dubium, Cic. Quint. 2; so id. ib. 21, 67; Liv. 3, 13; cf. alii non veniunt in dubium de voluntate, Cic. Att. 11, 15, 2. Vid. also under *no.* 3, b.—(*δ*) In dubio: dum in dubio est animus, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31; cf. Luc. 7, 247; Lucr. 3, 848; cf. id. 3, 1098; Quint. 7, 9, 9: aestate potius quam hieme dandum, non est in dubio, Plin. 25, 5, 24, et saep.: ut in dubio poneret, utrum . . . an, *etc.*, Liv. 34, 5. Vid. also in *no.* 3, b.—(*ε*) Sine dubio, *Without doubt, doubtless, indisputably, certainly* (very freq.; in Cic. more than twenty times; in Caes. and Sall. not at all): sine dubio, opinor, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 14; so Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2; 47; 2, 2, 73; Cat. 2, 1; Balb. 24, 55; Tusc. 2, 7, 18; Off. 1, 29, 102; N D. 1, 9, 23, et saep.; vid. the passages in Stuerenb. Cic. Off. p. 134 *sq.* Sometimes, esp. in Quint., with follg. adversative particles, sed, verum, at, *etc.*, Eng., *no doubt, doubtless . . . but, yet,* etc.: quum te togatis omnibus sine dubio anteferret . . . sed, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 58, so with follg. sed, id. de Or. 3, 57; Quint. 1, 6, 38; 5, 10, 53; 6, 3, 64; with follg. sed tamen. id. ib. 12, 6, 7; with follg. tamen, id. ib. 3, 8, 21; 5, 7, 28; 6, 4, 12; with follg. verum, id. ib. 8 prooem. § 33; with follg. at, id. ib. 8, 3, 67; with follg. autem, id. ib. 1, 6, 12 Spald.—(*ζ*) Procul dubio (exceedingly rare), Lucr. 3, 638; Liv. 39, 40 *fin.*; Plin. 18, 21 50 *ad fin.*; and in the order dubio procu Lucr. 1. 812; 2. 261.

3. Meton., like anceps (*no.* 4), *Doubtful, dubious;* i. e. *precarious, dangerous, critical, difficult* (freq., but mostly poet.): res dubias, egenas, inopiosas consili, *critical condition,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 2; so res, id. Capt. 2, 3, 46; Most. 5, 1, 1; Epid. 1, 2, 10; Sall. C. 10, 2; 39, 3; Jug. 14, 5; Liv. 2, 50 *fin.*; Tac. A. 2, 62, et al.; cf. pericla (coupled with advorsae res), Lucr. 3, 55; 1089: tempora (*opp.* secunda), Hor. Od. 4, 9, 36; and subst.: mens dubiis percussa labat, Luc. 6, 596: mons erat ascensu dubius, Prop. 4, 4, 83; cf. quae (loca) dubia nisu videbantur, Sall. J. 94, 2.—**b.** In the *neutr. abs.* (i. q. discrimen, *no.* II. B, 2, and periculum): mea quidem hercle certe in dubio vita est, *is in danger,* Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 10 Ruhnk.; so Sall. C. 52, 6; cf. Ov. Am. 2, 13, 2: sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes. B. G. 6, 7, 6; cf. Cic. Caecin. 27, 76: tua fama et gnatae vita in dubium veniet, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 42; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 35; Ov. Her. 16, 138 Loers.

II. For the synon. varius: *Manifold, various* (only in the follg. passages): o multimodis varie dubium et prosperum copem diem, Pac. in Non. 84, 23. And so prob. is to be explained dubia coena, *a multifarious, richly provided supper,* Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 28, for the subjoined explanation of Terence: "ubi tu dubites, quid sumas potissimum," is only outwardly adapted to the meaning of dubius. Cf. Hor. S. 2, 2, 77. So too, fercula dubiae coenae, Aus. Mos. 102.

Adv. dubie (acc. to *no.* I. B, 1) *Doubtfully, dubiously* (not in Plaut., Ter., or Caes.): potest accidere, ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic. Div. 1, 55. Esp. freq. (particularly since the Aug. per.) with negatives: non (haud) dubie, *undoubtedly, indisputably, positively, certainly:* etsi non dubie mihi nunciabatur Parthos transisse Euphratem, tamen, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1 (nowhere else as an *adv.* in Cic.); so non dubie, Quint. 7, 2, 6; 9, 4, 67; Frontin. Strat. 2, 3, 16; and with follg. sed (cf. dubius, *no.* I. B, 2, b, ε), Quint. 11, 2, 1. So too nec dubie, Liv. 2, 23 *ad fin.*; Quint. 2, 14, 2; and with follg. verum, id. ib. 3, 4, 1; with follg. sed, Tac. A. 4, 19 *fin.*: haud dubie jam victor, Sall. J. 102, 1 (cf. on the contrary in Cic.: *sine ulla dubitatione* hostis, Phil. 14, 4 10; cf. so too Liv. 3, 38; and Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 5); so haud dubie, Liv. 1, 9; 13; 3, 24; 38; 53; 4, 2; 23; 5, 10 *fin.*; 33 *fin.*; 49 *fin.*, et saep. (in him about 70 times; see the passages in Stuerenb. Cic. Off. p. 138); Quint. 10, 1, 85; Tac. A. 2, 43; 88; Hist. 1, 7; 46; 72; 3, 86; 4, 27 *ad fin.*; 80; Germ. 28; Suet. Caes. 55, Calig. 9; Galb. 2, et al.

dŭcālis, e, *adj.* [dux] *Of* or *belonging to a leader* or *commander* (post-class.): tunicae, Valer. Imp. ap. Vopisc. Aurel. 13.—*Adv.* ducaliter antecedere, Sid. Ep. 5, 13.—*Comp.* id. ib. 8, 6.

dŭcālĭter, *adv.* *Like a leader* or *general*; v. praeced.

dŭcātor, ōris, *m.* [dux] *A leader, conductor* (a post-class. word): civitatis, Tert. adv. Jud. 13.

* **dŭcātrix**, īcis, *f.* [ducator] *A female leader*: vitiorum iracundia, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

dŭcātus, ūs, *m.* [dux] *Military leadership, command* (post-Aug.), Suet. Tib. 19; Ner. 35; Flor. 3, 21, 2; Just. 2, 15, 14; 9, 6, 8; 30, 2, 5.

dŭcēna, ae, *f.* [duceni] *The office of a* ducenarius, Cod. Just. 12, 20, 4.

dŭcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Containing two hundred, of* or *relating to two hundred* (post-Aug.): pondera, Plin. 7, 20, 19; procuratores, *i. e. who received a salary of* 200 sestertia, Suet. Claud. 24 (cf. Dio Cass. 53, 15); Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3444; cf. ib. *no.* 946; 2648: judices, *petty judges* (chosen from persons possessed of 200 sestertia), Suet. Aug. 32; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 413.—Subst. ducenarius, ii, *m.*, in milit. lang., *The commander of* 200 *men*, Veg. Mil. 2, 8.

dŭcēni, ae, a, *num. distr.* *Two hundred each, two hundred*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 40; Hirt. B. G. 8, 4; Liv. 9, 19; 40, 18; Col. 5, 3, 2; Plin. 7, 2, 2; 9, 3, 2, et saep.; *gen.* ducenum, Plin. 9, 3, 2.

dŭcentēsĭma, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars) [ducenti] *The two hundredth part*, as a tax; *one half per cent.*, Tac. A. 2, 42; Suet. Calig. 16.

dŭcenti, ae, a (and sing. ducentum, Col. 5, 3, 7), *num.* [duo-centum] *Two hundred*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 55; 58; 4, 8, 27; 38; 41, et saep.: *gen.* ducentum, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 15.—**2.** Transf., for an indefinite large number, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 10; Catull. 37, 7 *sq.*; Hor. S. 1, 3, 11; 10, 60; 4, 9; 6, 42, et al.

dŭcentĭes, *adv. num.* [ducenti] *Two hundred times*, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 40; Cels. 2, 14 *ad fin.*—**2.** Transf., for many times indefinitely, Catull. 29, 15.

ducentum, v. ducenti, *ad init.*

dŭcĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [dux] *Of* or *belonging to a leader* or *commander* (late Lat.): officium, Cod. Theod. 15, 11, 2: apparitores, ib. 11, 25, 1: judicium, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 38.—Subst. ducianus, i, *m.*, *A commander's servant*, Cod. Theod. 7, 16, 3; id. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 8.

dūco, xi, ctum, 3. (*imper.* duce, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 18; Most. 1, 4, 11; Poen. 5, 4, 59; Rud. 2, 3, 55; Trin. 2, 2, 103; Truc. 2, 5, 26.—*Perf. sync.* duxti, Var. in Non. 283, 32; Catull. 91, 9; Prop. 1, 3, 27) *v. a.* *To lead, conduct, draw, bring forward*, in the widest sense of the term; hence very freq. passing over into the signif. of the compounds abducere, deducere, adducere, producere, *etc.*, and of the synonyms agere, trahere, *etc.* (of course extremely freq. in all periods and kinds of composition).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me? Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 2: duc hos intro, id. Amph. 2, 2, 224; Aul. 2, 6, 13: duc ac demonstra mihi, id. Cist. 2, 3, 36: suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi, Cic. Cat. 2, 10 *ad fin.*; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 5 *fin.*, et saep.: (difficile iter) vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 1; cf. plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 34: aquam ducere, Cato in Charis. p. 192 P.; so aquam per fundum ejus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4: spiritum naribus, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 5; so spiritum per siccas fauces, Sen. Ben. 3, 8; cf. aerem spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 6 *fin.*: animam spiritu, id. ib. 2, 54, 136; and in gen., spiritum, for *to live*, id. Fam. 10, 1; cf. vitam et spiritum, id. Manil. 12, 33: tura naribus, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 22: succos nectaris, *to drink in full draughts, to quaff*, id. ib. 3, 3, 34; cf. pocula, id. ib. 1, 17, 22; and Liberum, id. ib. 4, 12, 14; and poet., jucunda oblivia vitae (referring to the waters of Lethe), id. Sat. 2, 6, 62 (cf. Virg. A. 6, 714 *sq.*), et saep.: mucronem, *to draw from the scabbard*, Virg. A. 12, 378; cf. ferrum vaginâ, Ov. F. 4. 929; and ensem vagina, Sil. 8, 342: sortem, Cic. Div. 2, 33; Virg. A. 6, 22; hence also transf. of that which is drawn by lot, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34; Rep. 1, 34; Suet. Caes. 12; Aug. 35; Claud. 6; Tac. A. 1, 54; 3, 28; 13, 29, et al.: pondus aratri, *to draw*, Ov. M. 7, 119: remos, *i. e. to row*, id. ib. 1, 294; cf. id. ib. 4, 353: lanas, *i. e. to spin*, id. ib. 4, 34; cf. stamina, id. ib. 4, 221: ubera, *i. e. to milk*, id. ib. 9, 358: frena manu, *to guide, govern*, id. ib. 15, 518: ilia, *to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9: os, *to draw awry, to make wry faces*, Cic. Or. 25 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 3, 101; cf. vultum, Ov. M. 2, 774 Bach.; Pont. 4, 8, 13; Mart. 1, 41, et saep.: non equus impiger Curru ducet Achaico Victorem, *to draw along*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 5; cf. id. Ep. 1, 1, 93: quo via ducit, in urbem? Virg. E. 9, 1 Voss.; cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 5; Virg. A. 1, 401, and Ov. F. 2, 679.—Abs.: sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, *to take to one's self, appropriate*, Sall. J. 41, 5: Brundisium Minuci melius via ducat an Appi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 20; so via ad undas, Ov. M. 3, 602; and via ad infernas sedes, id. ib. 4, 433; cf. iter ad urbem, ib. 437.—**b.** Se, in colloq. lang.: *To betake one's self, go*, Plaut. Am. 4, 3, 8; Aul. 4, 8, 8; Bacch. 4, 2, 11; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 7; Asin. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pub. law *t. t.*: *To take, lead away, carry off* a person before court, to prison, to punishment, *etc.*: POST. DEINDE. MANVS. INIECTIO. ESTO. IN. IVS. DVCITO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 240 *sq.*; so in jus, Liv. 2, 27: illos duci in carcerem jubent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 30; so aliquem in carcerem, Suet. Caes. 20: in vincula, id. ib. 79: ad mortem, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1; Nep. Phoc. 4, 3; and without designating the terminus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 65; Sen. de Ira 1, 16; Suet. Calig. 27, et al.: NI. IVDICATVM. FACIT. AVT. QVIS. ENDO. EM. IVRE. VINDICIT. SECVM. DVCITO. VINCITO, *etc.*, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; so of a debtor (addictus) who is led off as a slave, an old poet in Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255; Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 87; Cic. Fl. 20 *fin.*; Liv. 6, 14; 15, 20; cf. id. 2, 23 *med.*

2. Uxorem, To lead a wife home, *i. e.* *To marry*: bona uxor si ea deducta est, *etc.*… Verum egon eam ducam domum, Quae, *etc.?* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 91; so uxorem domum, id. Aul. 2, 1, 40; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 68: filiam Orgetorigis in matrimonium, Caes. B. G. 1, 9, 3; cf. Liv. 4, 4: eum uxorem ducturum esse aliam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 105; so uxorem (*or* aliquam, filiam alicujus, *etc.*), id. Aul. 2, 1, 48; Casin. prol. 69; 1, 19, et saep.; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 128; 2, 1, 21; Ad. 1, 1, 21; 5, 4, 13, et saep.; Cic. Sest. 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 4; B. C. 3, 110, 2; Virg. E. 8, 29, et saep.—Abs.: si tu negaris ducere, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 5; so id. ib. 2, 3, 9; 2, 4, 8; 3, 5, 7; Phorm. 2, 3, 76; Liv. 4, 4, et al. Rarely for nubere: si ignorans statum Erotis ut liberum duxisti, isque postea servus est judicatus, *etc.*, Imp. Antonin. in Cod. Just. 5, 18, 3.—In the comic poets, of taking home prostitutes, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 35; 4, 2, 44; Men. 1, 2, 15; Stich. 5, 4, 48; Truc. 3, 2, 10, et saep.

3. In milit. lang.: **a.** Said of a commander: *To lead, to cause to move, to march* his army in any direction: locis apertis exercitum ducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 64 *fin.*; 1, 68, 1; so exercitum ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos, id. B. G. 1, 10 *fin.*: exercitum in fines Suessionum, id. ib. 2, 12, 1; cf. id. ib. 4, 38, 3; 5, 18, 1: exercitum (legiones, *etc.*) in Bellovacos, id. ib. 2, 13, 1; 5, 24, 2; 7, 34, 2 (twice), et saep.; cf. Tac. A. 2, 57: cohortes ad eam partem munitionum, quae, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 62, 2: exercitum Uticam, id. ib. 2, 26, 1: reliquas copias contra Labienum, id. B. G. 7, 61 *fin.*, et saep. In the pass., of the soldiers: *To march, move*: quam in partem aut quo consilio ducerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 2. And in the act., abs. of the general himself: *To march, move* (a favorite expression of Liv.; not in Caes. or Sall.): (Mettus) ducit, quam proxime ad hostem potest, Liv. 1, 23; so id. 1, 27; 9, 35; 22, 18; 31, 38; 34, 50; 44, 30, et saep.—Hence, **b.** In gen.: *To lead, command* an army or (more freq.) a division: qua in legatione duxit exercitum, Cic. Mur. 9, 20; so exercitum, Nep. Eum. 13, 1; Epam. 7, 3: qui superiore anno primum pilum duxerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 6; so id. ib. 6, 38, 1; B. C. 3, 91, 1: ordinem, id. ib. 1, 13, 4; 3, 104, 3; Suet. Vesp. 1: partem exercitus, Sall. J. 55, 4, et saep. Rarely: *To lead* a division *in front, in advance*: consuetudine sua Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat: post eas…inde, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 2; hence also *to march in front, take the lead*, said of the division that forms the van: pars equitum et auxiliariae cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 51; cf. id. ib. 1, 64 *fin.*—(β) Transf. beyond the milit. sphere: *To lead* any thing, *i. e. to be the leader, head, chief, first* in any thing: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit, Cic. Fam. 7, 5 *ad fin.* Manut.; so familiam, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30, and Fin. 4, 16, 45: ordines, id. Phil. 1, 8, 20: classem (discipulorum), Quint. 1, 2, 24 Spald.: funus, Hor. Epod. 8, 12: toros, Ov. F. 6, 668, et saep.

4. With the accessory idea of creation, formation: *To produce, form, construct, make, fashion, shape, dispose*: parietem per vestibulum alicujus, *to erect*, Cic. Mil. 27 *fin.*; cf. muros, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 23; so vallum ex castris ad aquam, Caes. B. C. 1, 73, 2: fossam, id. B. G. 7, 72, 1; 7, 73, 2: arcum, Ov. M. 3, 160: sulcum, Col. 2, 2, 27: lateres de terra, Vitr. 2, 3: vivos vultus de marmore (coupled with excudere spirantia aera), Virg. A. 6, 849; cf. id. ib. 7, 634; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240; Var. in Non. 283, 32; Plin. 7, 37, 38; Quint. 10, 3, 18 Spald.; Juv. 7, 237; hence poet. also: epos, Hor. S. 1, 10, 44: carmen, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 18; 3, 14, 32; Pont. 1, 5, 7: versus, id. Trist. 5, 12, 63, et saep.: lineam, Plin. 35, 10, 35; Quint. 2, 6, 2; cf. orbem, id. ib. 11, 3, 118: alvum, *to bring forth by clysters*, Cels. 2, 12; 4, 4; 10; 6, 14, et saep.: alapam alicui, qs. *to fetch one a box on the ear*, Phaedr. 5, 3, 2; cf. colaphum, Quint. 6, 3, 83 Spald.: pugnam, Paul. Dig. 47, 10, 4, et saep. So esp. of the preparation, production of processions, dances, *etc.*: funus, Cic. Quint. 15 *ad fin.*; Ov. M. 14, 746; Virg. G. 4, 256; cf. exsequias, Plin. 8, 42, 64: pompam, Ov. Her. 12, 152; Fast. 6, 405; Met. 13, 699: choras, Tib. 2, 1, 56; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 5; 4, 7, 6, et saep.; cf. choreas, Ov. M. 8, 582; 14, 520.—Kindred is

5. *To receive, admit, take* any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cicatricem, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 66: rimam, id. Met. 4, 65: situm, Quint. 1, 2, 18: formam, Ov. M. 1, 402: colorem, id. ib. 3, 485; cf. pallorem, id. ib. 8, 762: nomina, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 76: notam, id. ib. 4, 2, 59, et saep.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: ducit quo quemque voluntas, Lucr. 2, 258; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 27; 1, 6, 57: ad strepitum citharae cessatum ducere curam, id. ib. 1, 2, 31: Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus, id. Od. 4, 8, 34; cf. Quint. 12, 1, 26: per quaedam parva sane ducant (futurum oratorem), id. 1, 10, 5; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 27; 1, 5, 58; 1, 9, 5, et al. Here too, doubtless, belongs the much-disputed passage: ludos et inania honoris medio rationis atque abundantiae duxit, *he conducted in a middle course between calculating econo-*

my and profusion, Tac. Agr. 6 *fin.*; v. medius.—Esp. freq. and quite classical,

B. In partic., **1.** *To draw, deduce, derive* its origin or beginning from any thing: ab aliqua re totius vitae ducere exordium, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18; cf. exordium a nostra persona, Quint. 3, 8, 8; 4, 1, 7: principium disputationis a principe investigandae veritatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 21 *fin.*: belli initium a fame, id. Att. 9, 9, 2; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 21: initia causasque omnium ex quatuor temporum mutationibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: originem ab Isocrate, Quint. 2, 15, 4; so id. ib. 1, 6, 38; Hor. Od. 3, 17, 5, et al.: ingressionem non ex oratoriis disputationibus, sed, *etc.*, id. Or. 3, 11: honestum ab iis rebus, id. Off. 1, 18, 60; Cic. Or. 39, 135: nomen ex quo, id. Acad. 11, 41; cf. nomen a Graeco, Quint. 1, 6, 3; so id. ib. 3, 7, 1; 5, 10, 6; Hor. S. 2, 1, 66, et saep.; cf. also utrumque (*sc.* amor et amicitia) ductum est ab amando, Cic. Lael. 27.

2. *To lead* a person, as regards his will or opinions, in any direction; *to move, incite, induce, allure* to any thing, in a good or bad sense (so most freq. in the pass.): ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18: nos ducit scholarum consuetudo, Quint. 4, 2, 28; id. ib. 5, 11, 19; cf. id. ib. 9, 1, 21: ducti te species, Hor. S. 2, 3, 35, et saep.: declamatores quosdam perversa ducit ambitio, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 10, 7, 21. —In the pass.: si quis statuarum honore aut gloria ducitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 58 *ad fin.*; so eloquentiae laude, id. Or. 32, 115: quaestu et lucro, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: hoc errore ut, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 41; cf. literis eorum et urbanitate, ut, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 6, et saep.—**b.** In a bad sense, *To lead by the nose, to cheat, deceive*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 26; Capt. 4, 2, 7; Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 20; Phorm. 3, 2, 15; Prop. 2, 17, 1; Ov. Her. 19, 13; Met. 3, 587 (coupled with decipere).

3. With regard to time, *To draw out, protract, prolong*: bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 4; so id. B. C. 2, 18, 6; 2, 37, 5; 6; Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2; Liv. 22, 25, et saep.; cf. bellum longius, Caes. B. C. 1, 64, 2; 3, 42, 3; and bellum in hiemem, id. ib. 1, 61, 3: eam rem longius, id. B. G. 7, 11, 4; cf. rem prope in noctem, id. B. C. 3, 51, 7: rem leniter, Liv. 3, 41, et saep. Also transf., of time itself: tempus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11; Nep. Them. 7: diem ex die, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 4; and even of persons who are *put off, delayed*: ubi se diutius duci intellexit, id. ib. § 5.—Less freq. (and mostly poet.), **b.** In gen., of time: *To pass, spend, enjoy*: aetatem in literis, Cic. Fin. 5, 19; so aetatem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 202: vitam, id. Epod. 17, 63; cf. Virg. A. 2, 641 (where, shortly before, vitam *producere*): noctem, Prop. 1, 11, 5; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 13: somnos, Virg. A. 4, 560 Heyne.

4. In mercant. lang., *To calculate, compute, reckon*: age nunc summam sumptus duc, Lucil. in Non. 283, 30: minimum ut sequamur, quoniam XC. med. duximus, accedant eo, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49; so id. Att. 6, 1, 5 and 16; 6, 2, 7; Var. R. R. 3, 16, 11; Gell. 1, 20, 5.—**b.** Transf. beyond the mercant. sphere: (*a*) Rationem alicujus, *To consider, care for one's advantage* (a favorite expression of Cicero): duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facile me probaturum arbitrabar, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, § 7; so suam quoque rationem, id. Verr. 2, 1, 48; and non minorem aratorum quam populi rationem, Suet. Aug. 42 *fin.* Oud. and Wolf. *N. cr.*: salutis meae rationem ducere, Cic. Fam. 7, 3; so rationem officii, non commodi, id. Sest. 10, 23; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: rationem officii atque existimationis, id. Quint. 16, 53.—(*β*) In gen., *To reckon, consider, hold, account, esteem as* any thing (cf. existimo with aestimo) (so very freq. in prose and poetry): parvi id ducebat, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: pro nihilo aliquid ducere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 16 *ad fin.*; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: ea pro falsis ducit, Sall. C. 3, 2; cf. innocentiam pro malevolentia, id. ib. 12, 1: vos eritis judices, Laudin' an vitio duci id factum oportuit, Ter. Ad. prol. 5: so aliquid honori, Sall. J. 11, 3: aliquid laudi, Nep. Praef. § 4: aliquem despicatui, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: nihil praeter virtutem in bonis ducere (for which, shortly after, in bonis *habere* and = numerare), Cic. Fin. 3, 3; so aliquem in numero hostium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25 *ad fin.*; Caes. B. G. 6, 32, 1; cf. ib. 6, 23, 8: and without *in*, ib. 6, 21, 2; cf. aliquem loco affinium, Sall. J. 14, 1 Kritz. *N. cr.*; and aliquid testimonii loco, Quint. 5, 9, 10: tutelae nostrae duximus, quum Africo bello urgerentur, Liv. 21, 41; cf. officii duxit exorare filiae patrem, *etc.*, Suet. Tib. 11: faceret, quod e republica fideque sua duceret, id. 25, 7, et saep.: malum quum amici tuum ducis malum, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 48; cf. Archytas iracundiam seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: eorum, quos idoneos ducebat, consilium habet, Sall. J. 62, 4; and nil rectum nisi quod placuit sibi ducunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 83: sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum, Virg. A. 6, 690: ut omnia tua in te posita esse ducas humanosque casus virtute inferiores putes, Cic. Lael. 2, 7; so with an object-sentence, id. ib. 19 *ad fin.*; Rep. 1, 2; 1, 17; 1, 38; 3, 9 (three times); Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 2; 4, 30, 2; 6, 18, et saep.

* **ductābĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [ducto] *Aptness to be duped*, Att. in Non. 150, 13.

ductārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *for drawing*: funis, *a running rope*, perh. only Vitr. 10, 2; 3 and 5.

ductĭlis, e, *adj.* [duco] *That may be drawn, ductile* (post-Aug. and rare): flumen aquae riguae, *i. e. a canal*, Mart. 12, 31: aes, *i. e. that may be hammered out thin*, Plin. 34, 8, 20.

ductim, *adv.* [id.] *By drawing* (very rare): major pars operis in vinea ductim potius quam caesim facienda est (for which, shortly after, ductu falcis, non ictu), Col. 4, 25, 2: invergere in me liquores tuos Sino ductim, *in good draughts*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 13.

ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A leading, a leading off* or *away* (very rare; perh. not ante-Aug.): aquarum, Vitr. 1, 1; 10, 19: alvi, Cels. 2, 12; 4, 24 *fin.*: hominis, Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 3.

ductĭto, avi, *v. intens. a.* [id.] (a Plautin. word) *To lead, to lead with one*: Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 26.—**2.** In partic., *To lead home* a wife, *to marry*: Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 60.—**II.** Trop.: qs. *To lead by the nose*, i. e. *to deceive*: ego follitim ductitabo, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 15.

ducto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To lead* (very freq. in Plaut.; elsewh. perh. only in Ter., Sall., and once in Tac.; certainly not in Cic., Caes., or the Aug. authors): **I.** Lit.: aliquem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 158: restim ductans, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34 Ruhnk.: exercitum per saltuosa loca, Sall. J. 38, 1; so exercitum, id. Cat. 11, 5; 17, 7; Jug. 70, 2; *Tac. H. 2, 100; cf. equites in exercitu, Sall. C. 19, 3 (acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 44, this phraseology was found fault with by many as indelicate, prob. on account of the follg. signif. of the word ducto).—**2.** In partic., aliquam, *To take home, take to one's self* a concubine, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 12; 13; 17; 37; 5, 2, 13; Men. 4, 3, 20; Poen. 4, 2, 46; Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 15. —**II.** Trop.: **1.** Qs. To lead by the nose, *i. e. To deceive, delude, cheat*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 159; Capt. 3, 4, 109; 3, 5, 97; Mil. 2, 1, 15.—* **2.** *To esteem* or *account as*: Omne ego pro nihilo esse ducto, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 85.

ductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A leader, commander, chief, general* (quite class.; a favorite word of Virgil, used by him about 23 times; not in Caes.): leonum (coupled with magistri), Lucr. 5, 1310: exercitus, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 37; so milit., Liv. 1, 28; 7, 41; 10, 21 *fin.*; 22, 61 *fin.*; Lucr. 1, 87; Virg. A. 2, 14; 8, 6; 129, et saep.; cf. apum (in their battles), id. Georg. 4, 88; and of the leaders in warlike games, id. Aen. 5, 133; 249; 561; Suet. Tib. 6: classis, Virg. A. 6, 334; Ov. M. 12, 574: aquarum Tibris, Stat. S. 3, 5, 112: ferreus, poet. for *iron-worker*, Auct. Priap. 32 *ad fin.*

1. ductus, a, um, *Part.*, from duco.

2. ductus, ūs, *m.* [duco] *A leading, conducting* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., **A.** In gen.: aquarum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14; Leg. 2, 1, 2; cf. the work of Frontinus: De aquaeductibus; in this sense also simply ductus, id. ib. 5 *sq.*: aequali porticus (* *a line, row*), Lucr. 4, 427: muri, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: literarum (* *form, shape*), Quint. 1, 1, 25; 27; 10, 2, 2; Plin. 8, 3, 3: oris (coupled with vultus) (* *lineaments*), Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47: macularum, Plin. 37, 12, 74. —**B.** In partic., *Military lead, conduct, generalship, command*, Cic. Manil. 21; Fam. 3, 11, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 62, 2; B. C. 1, 7, 6; Auct. B. Alex. 43; Vellei. 2, 78; 115; Tac. Agr. 5; Suet. Vesp. 4, et al.; freq. connected with auspicium (v. h. v., *no.* 1), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 41; 2, 2, 25; Liv. 5, 46; 8, 31; 10, 7; 28, 38; 40, 52; 41, 28; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 563, et al.; but sometimes also opp. to auspicium, as the supreme command, Tac. A. 2, 41; Curt. 6, 3; Suet. Aug. 21 Ruhnk.—**II.** Trop., of discourse: **1.** *The connection*, Quint. 4, 2, 53.—**2.** *A period*, Quint. 9, 4, 30 Spald. Cf. on both these trop. meanings, Ernest. Lex. Techn. p. 138 *sq.*

dūdum, *adv. temp.* [diu-dum: it is some time since; cf. Don. Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 3; Prisc. p. 1018 P.; hence]

I. *A short time ago, a little while ago* (in Plaut. and Ter. very freq., and repeatedly in Cicero's philos. writings and letters, and in Virgil; elsewh., except in the compound jamdudum, very rarely; in Caes. not at all): Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 231; so id. ib. 2, 1, 73; 3, 2, 35, et saep.; Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 12; Heaut. 3, 3, 34; 4, 5, 38, et saep.; Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76; de Or. 2, 65, 262; Att. 11, 24; Virg. A. 5, 650; Stat. Th. 1, 670.—**b.** With respect to the present: *Before, formerly*: nunc assentatrix scelesta est, dudum adversatrix erat, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100; so *opp.* nunc, id. Men. 5, 5, 33; 5, 1, 29; Amph. 1, 2, 17; 3, 2, 13, et al.; Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 5; Eun. 4, 4, 16; 4, 5, 5; Cic. Brut. 36, 138; Virg. A. 2, 726; 12, 632; *opp.* nunc demum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 78; cf. id. Epid. 3, 4, 22; id. Mil. 2, 4, 52.—Without being opposed to such particles: Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 54; so id. Truc. 4, 3, 29; Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 19; Virg. A. 10, 599; Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 95; id. Pseud. 4, 7, 104; Poen. 1, 3, 7; Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 21; Cic. Brut. 72, 252.—**c.** In Plaut. connected with *ut* or *quum*, to denote immediately past or present time: *Just as*: nam ut dudum hinc abii, accessi ad adolescentes in foro, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 18; cf. id. Aul. 4, 8, 5; Cist. 4, 2, 44; Bacch. 4, 9, 33: scilicet qui dudum tecum venit, quum pallam mihi Detulisti (* *just now*), id. Men 2, 3, 41; cf. ib. 5, 1, 1. Less freq. without these conjunctions: is se ad portum dixerat Ire dudum, *just now*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 129.

II. To designate a remoter past, only in the combination: haud dudum, *Not long ago*, i. e. *just now*, modo; quam dudum, *how long*: *To.* E Persia ad me allatae modo sunt istae a meo domino. *Do.* Quando? *To.* Haud dudum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 29: vide quam dudum hic asto et pulto! id. Stich. 2, 1, 38; so Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 9; Eun. 4, 4, 30; Cic. Att. 14, 12 *ad fin.* Cf. also jamdudum.

* **dŭella,** ae, *f.* [duo] *The third part of an* uncia, Rhemn. Fann. de pond. 23.

duellator, duellicus, v. bell.

* **dŭellis,** is, *m.* [duellum = bellum] *A warrior*, Arn. 1, p. 10.

Dŭellĭus (in MSS. and inscrr. also written **Duilius** and **Duillius**), ii, *m.* [duellum = bellum; cf. Cic. Or. 45, 153; and Quint. 1, 4, 15] C., *The famous conqueror of the Carthaginians, in honor of whom the* Columna rostrata *was erected*, 493 A.U.C., Cic. Rep. 1, 1 Mai. and Creuz. *N. cr.*; de Sen. 13, 44; N. D. 2, 66; Planc. 25; Sil. 6, 665.

Duellona, v. Bellona.

duellum, v. bellum.

‡ **duicensus** dicebatur cum altero, id est cum filio census, Fest. p. 51 [duis = bis and censeo].

‡ **duidens,** v. bidens, *no.* 2, b.

Duilius or **Duillius,** v. Duellius.

duim, v. do, *ad init.*

duis, 1. *verb.*, v. do, *ad init.*—**2.** *Num.*, v. bis, *ad init.*

dŭĭtae, ārum, *m.* [duo] *Heretics who believed in two gods*, Prud. Hamart. praef. 37.

* **dŭĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [id.] *The state of be-*

ing two, duality, Labeo in Javol. Dig. 50, 16, 242.

duitor, v. do, *ad init.*

dulcăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis-acidus] *Of a sourish-sweet flavor* (late Lat.): liquor, Seren. Sammon. 11, 151; so. id. 32, 607.

* **dulcātor**, oris, *m.* [dulco] *A sweetener*: fontis amari, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 237.

dulce, *adv.* *Sweetly, pleasantly*; v. dulcis, *ad fin.*, *no.* β.

dulcēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dulcis] *Sweetness*: **I.** Lit.: *A sweet taste* (so seldom): radix amara cum quadam dulcedine, Plin. 25, 6, 30.—Far more freq. and quite class., though not in Caesar, **II.** Trop., *Pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm*: nimia aquarum, Lucr. 6, 1265; cf. frugum et vini, Liv. 5, 33; and vini, Plin. 14, 22, 28: aut aliquem fructum capiant dulcedinis almae (shortly before *opp.* dolor), Lucr. 2, 971; cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 13; 2, 34, 114; Leg. 1, 17 *fin.*; 2, 15, 38; Virg. G. 1, 412; 4, 55: honoris et pecuniae, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2; so avium (genit. obj.), Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 70: agrariae legis, Liv. 2, 42: potestatis ejus, id. 5, 6 *ad fin.*: vitae, Cels. 6, 6: orationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161; cf. vocis, Ov. M. 1, 709: gloriae, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: iracundiae, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 *ad fin.*; cf. irae, Liv. 9, 14 *ad fin.*: amoris, Virg. A. 11, 538, et saep.: plebeios creandi, Liv. 5, 13; cf. praedandi, id. 6, 41 *ad fin.*: scabendi, Plin. 8, 25, 37: furandi, id. 8, 57, 82, et al. In the plur., Vitr. 7, praef.

dulcesco, dulcui, 3. *v. inch.* [id.] *To become sweet*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; Plin. 3, 18, 22; 31, 7, 41; Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 23.

dulcia, orum, v. dulcis, *no.* I. 2.

dulcĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [dulcia] *A confectioner, pastry-cook*; connected with pistor, Mart. 14, 222 *in lemm.*; App. M. 10, p. 244; without it, Lampr. Heliog. 27; Treb. Claud. 14; Veg. Mil. 1, 7.

dulcĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [dulcis] *Sweetish* (very rarely): potio, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 19 *ad fin.*: caseus, as a term of endearment, *Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 177.

dulcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [dulcis-fero] *Containing sweetness, sweet* (very rare): ficus, Enn. in Charis. p. 103 P.: cantharum, *Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 18.

dulcĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis-loquor] *Sweetly speaking* (late Lat. and rare): calami, Aus. Idyll. 20, 4: ars Orphei, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

* **dulcĭ-mŏdus**, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis] *Sweetly modulated*: psalmi, Prud. Psych. 664.

* **dulcĭnervis**, e, *adj.* [dulcis-nervus] *Sweetly-stringed*: arcus, Cap. 9, p. 310.

* **dulcĭŏla**, ōrum, *n. dim.* [dulcis] *Little sugar-cakes*: mellita, App. M. 4, p. 115.

* **dulcĭōrĕlŏquus**, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis-os-loquor] *Speaking with a sweet mouth*, an epithet of Nestor, Naev. in Gell. 19, 7, 13.

dulcis, e, *adj.* [usually compared with γλυκύς; but apparently more nearly related to ϑέλγω; cf. also in-*dul*geo: pleasantly affecting the sense of taste] *Sweet* (of course exceedingly freq., but not in Caes.).—**I.** Lit., *opp.* amarus: (animal) sentit et dulcia et amara, Cic. N. D. 3, 13; cf. Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 72; so mel, id. Asin. 3, 3, 24; Truc. 2, 4, 20; Lucr. 1, 946; 4, 22; cf. liquor mellis, id. 1, 937; 4, 13: aqua, id. 6, 891: Auct. B. Alex. 8; 9: poma, Lucr. 5, 1376; Hor. S. 2, 5, 12: vinum, id. Od. 3, 12, 1; cf. merum, id. ib. 3, 13, 2; and dolium, id. Epod. 2, 47: olivum, id. S. 2, 4, 64: sapor, id. Od. 3, 1, 19, et saep.—*Comp.*: uva, Ov. M. 13, 795. —*Sup.*: panis, Plin. 18, 10, 20, et saep.—Hence, **2.** Subst. and heterocl., dulcia, orum, *n.*, *Sweet cakes, honey-cakes, sugar-cakes* (late Lat.), Vop. Tac. 6: Lampr. Heliog. 26; 31; Prud. Psych. 429.

II. Trop., like our sweet, for *Agreeable, delightful, pleasant, charming, soft, flattering*: dulcia atque amara apud te sum eloquutus omnia, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 61; Truc. 1, 2, 78; 2, 3, 25; so vita, Lucr. 2, 997; cf. lumina vitae, id. 5, 987, and solatia vitae, id. 5, 21: orator, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3; cf. so of orators or writers, Quint. 10, 1, 77; 73; 12, 10, 44; cf. also non quo ea (oratione) Laelii quicquam sit dulcius, Cic. Brut. 21, 83; and genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4: carmen, id. ib. 12, 10, 33: poëmata, Hor. A. P. 99, et saep.: nomen libertatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63; cf. id. Att. 15, 13, 3: amores, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 15: otium, id. Epod. 1, 8: fortuna, id. Od. 1, 37, 11, et saep.—*Sup.*: epistola, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 4: quod in amicissimo quoque dulcissimum est, id. Lael. 23 *fin.*, et al.

2. In partic., of friends, lovers, *etc.*: *Friendly, pleasant, agreeable, charming, kind, dear*: amici, *opp.* acerbi inimici, Cic. Lael. 24 *ad fin.*; cf. amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, id. ib. 18 *fin.*: liberi, Hor. Epod. 2, 40; cf. nata, id. Sat. 2, 3, 199: alumnus, id. Od. 3, 23, 7; Ep. 1, 4, 8. Hence, in addressing a person: optime et dulcissime frater, Cic. Leg. 3, 11; cf. dulcissime Attice, id. Att. 6, 2, 9: mi dulcissime Tiro, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2; so dulcis amice, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 12: dulce decus meum, id. Od. 1, 1, 2; and abs.: quid agis, dulcissime rerum? id. Sat. 1, 9, 4 (cf. Loers. Ov. H. 4, 125, and Jacob's Verm. Schr. 5, Th. p. 250 and 653 *sq.*).

Adv. (acc. to *no.* II.) (*a*) dulcĭter, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18: Quint. 1, 10, 24; 4, 2, 62; 9, 4, 14; 12, 10, 71.—(β) Dulce, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 23; 24; Ep. 1, 7, 27; Stat. S. 3, 4, 8; Theb. 4, 274.—**b.** *Comp.*, Quint. 12, 10, 27; Prop. 1, 2, 14.—(γ) *Sup.*, Cic. Brut. 20.

* **dulcĭsŏnus**, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis sonus] *Sweetly sounding*: murmur, Sid. Carm. 6, 5.

dulcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dulcis] *Sweetness, pleasantness* (ante- and post-classical): (*lit.) fici, App. de Mundo, 74, 34: (*trop.) conspirantis animae, Att. in Non. 96, 27.

dulcĭter, *adv.* *Sweetly, agreeably, delightfully*; v. dulcis, *ad fin.*, *no.* *a*.

dulcĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dulcis] *Sweetness* (very rare).—**1.** Lit.: gustatus, qui dulcitudine praeter ceteros sensus commovetur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99.—**2.** Trop.: *Pleasantness*: usurarum, Ulp. Dig. 42, 8, 10, § 10: CVM QVA VIXIT ANNIS XIII. CVM MAGNA DVLCITVDINE, *in great tenderness* (acc. to dulcis, *no.* II. 2), Inscr. Grut. 752, 3; so Inscr. Fabr. 250, 4.

dulco, atus, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To sweeten* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 5, 4; Carm. 2, 105.

dulcor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *Sweetness* (cf. the opp. amaror) (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 6; 3, 5, et al.

* **dulcōro**, are, *v. a.* [dulcor] *To sweeten*: amaritudinem, Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 9.

Dulgibīni, orum, *m.*, Δουλγούμνιοι, Ptol., *A Germanic tribe on the banks of the Weser*, in the present Lippe-Dettmold, Paderborn, (*and Pyrmont), Tac. G. 34; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 178.

† **dūlĭce**, *adv.* = δουλικῶς, *In the manner of a slave, servilely*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 60.

Dūlĭchĭum, ii, *n.*, Δουλίχιον Hom., Δολίχαι Strab., *An island of the Ionian Sea, southeast of Ithaca, and belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19; Virg. A. 3, 271; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 67; called also **Dulichia**, ae, *f.* (*sc.* insula), Prop. 2, 14, 4.—Hence, **2. Dulichius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Dulichium*, or poet., *of Ulysses*. So dux, *i. e. Ulysses*, Ov. M. 14, 226; Rem. Am. 272: portus, id. Met. 13, 711: rates, Virg. E. 6, 76: Irus, Prop. 3, 5, 17: manus, Ov. M. 13, 425: palatum, *i. e. of the companions of Ulysses*, id. Trist. 4, 1, 31: proci, *i. e. of Penelope*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 58; cf. Ov. Her. 1, 87.

dum, *conj.* [of the same origin with donec] Denotes the temporal relation of two actions to each other, **I.** As cotemporaneous, or, **II.** As in immediate succession, so that with the commencement of one action the other ceases.

I. As cotemporaneous, viz.: **A.** Without respect to the limits of the two actions, Eng.: *While, while that* (in this signif. regularly construed with the indicative, of course with the exception of the *oratio obliqua*, in which, along with the indic., the conjunctive was also sometimes used. Only Aug. poets and later prosaists often employ the conjunctive even in the *oratio directa*; v. the follg.): (*a*) *Indic.*: dum cum hac usuraria Uxore nunc mihi morigero, haec curata sint, Fac sis, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 25; so in the *praes.*, id. Aul. 4, 2, 14; Bacch. 4, 7, 19; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11; Cic. Clu. 32 *fin.*; Virg. E. 3, 75; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 190, et saep. In the *praes. histor.*: dum haec geruntur, Caesari nunciatum est, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 1; cf. these forms of transition, id. ib. 3, 17, 1; 4, 32, 1; 4, 34, 3; 5, 22, 1; 6, 7, 1; 7, 37, 1; 7, 42, 1, 7, 57, 1; 7, 66, 1; 7, 75, 1; B. C. 1, 56, 1; 2, 1, 1, et saep.: dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, nocte intermissa circiter hominum millia VI. ad Rhenum contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 37, 1; id. ib. 1, 36, 1, et saep.: dum haec in Appulia gerebantur, Samnites urbem non tenuerunt, Liv. 10, 36 *ad fin.*; so in the *imperf.*, id. 21, 53; 41, 14; Nep. Hann. 2, 4; Tac. Agr. 41; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: nunc animum advortite, Dum hujus argumentum eloquar Comoediae, Plaut. Am. prol. 96: dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic. Brut. 81 *fin.*; so in the *perf.*, id. Mur. 27, 55; Phil. 14, 12, 33; Att. 1, 16, 2; Nep. Reg. 2, 2, et al.: dum in unam partem oculos animosque hostium certamen averterat, pluribus locis scalis capitur murus, Liv. 32, 24: bellum ingens geret Italia … Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas, Virg. A. 1, 265.—In the *oratio obliqua*: dic hospes, Spartae, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, Dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur, Poeta ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; so Liv. 2, 57; 26, 16; Tac. A. 15, 59; Hist. 1, 33; Ov. M. 4, 776, et saep.—(β) *Conj.*: dixisti, dum Planci in me meritum verbis extollerem, me arcem facere e cloaca, Cic. Planc. 40; so in the *oratio obliqua*, id. de Or. 1, 41 *fin.*; Mur. 24; Att. 5, 17, 3; Sall. C. 7, 6; Suet. Ner. 35; Tac. H. 4, 17 *fin.*: o quoties ausae, caneret dum valle sub alta, Rumpere mugitu carmina docta boves, Tib. 2, 3, 19 Huschk.; so in the *oratio directa*, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 2; Virg. G. 4, 457; Mart. 1, 22; Claud. Gigant. 102; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 35; id. Caes. 39; Hyg. Fab. 12, et al.—**b.** With subito, interea, jam, adhuc in the principal sentence; v. sub h. vv.

2. In partic., of duration in the present: *Now, yet.* So only, **a.** In combination with etiam primum, and esp. freq. with the negations non, nec, ne, haud, nihil, nullus, nemo, v. h. vv.—**b.** In colloq. lang., as an intensive enclitic affixed to certain imperatives and interjections: *Now, come, pray*: Sosia adesdum, paucis te volo, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 2; so abidum, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 8: circumspicedum, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 109: dicdum, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 5: facitodum, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 39: iteradum, Poeta ap. Cic. Att. 14, 14: jubedum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 7: manedum, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 24; Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: memoradum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 103: tacedum, id. Men. 2, 2, 73: tangedum, id. Rud. 3, 5, 5, et al.: agedum (which is the most freq.), Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 151; 5, 1, 29; Asin. 4, 1, 1; 5, 1, 1, et saep.; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27; Heaut. 2, 3, 69; Hec. 3, 1, 35; Phorm. 5, 3, 1; Cic. Sull. 26; Liv. 7, 9; 9, 16, et al.; Catull. 63, 78; Stat. Th. 7, 126, et al.: agitedum, Liv. 3, 62 Drak.; 5, 52; 7, 34 *ad fin.*: cedodum, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 15: ehodum, id. Andr. 1, 2, 13; 2, 1, 24; 3, 5, 10; Eun. 2, 3, 68.

B. With respect to the temporal limit of both actions, i. q. tamdiu quam, Eng.: *As long as*: **1.** Lit. (so only in the *indic.*, except in the oratio obliqua): bene factum a vobis, dum vivitis, non abscedet, Cato in Gell. 16, 1 *ad fin.*; so in *praes.*, Cic. Lael. 4, 14; de Sen. 23, 86; Att. 9, 10, 3; Fin. 3, 2, 9; Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*, et al.: quid illos opinamini animi habuisse atque habituros, dum vivent? Cato in Gell. 10, 13, 17; so in the *fut.*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 103; Cic. Rosc. Am. 32 *ad fin.*; Leg. 1, 1, 2; Virg. A. 1, 607 *sq.*, et saep.—(β) *Conj.*: non tibi venit in mentem, Si, dum vivas, tibi bene facias, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 76: pars, dum vires suppeterent, eruptionem censebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 2: ut sua sponte, dum sine periculo liceret, excederet Gadibus, id. B. C. 2, 20, 3: hoc unum esse tempus de pace agendi, dum sibi uterque confideret ut pares ambo viderentur, id. ib. 3, 10, 7. And here perh. belongs the much-disputed passage: de quo (*sc.* animo) dum disputem, tuam mihi dari velim, Cotta, eloquentiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 59.—**b.** Connected with tamdiu, tantum, tantummodo, tantisper, usque; or opp. to postea, postquam, deinde, ubi, nunc, *etc.*: with tamdiu, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3; so id. Cat. 3, 7; de Sen. 12, 41; Tusc. 5, 33 *ad fin.*; Att. 9, 6, 5; Fam. 9, 12, 1; with tantum, Liv. 27, 42; with tantummodo, Sall. J. 53, 3; with tantisper, Plaut. Truc. prol. 11; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 44; Heaut. 1, 1, 54; with usque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5: dum ... postea, Cic. Mur. 12, 26; so dum ... postea quam, Caes. B. G. 7, 82, 1; Cic. Rosc. Am. 43 *ad fin.*: dum ... postquam, Sall. J. 53, 3; Liv. 21, 13; cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 27: dum ... deinde, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 5; Liv. 27, 42: dum ... sed ubi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 37; Caes. B. C. 1, 51, 5: dum ... nunc, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 17; Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 11.—For tamdiu ... dum, less freq. dum ... dum, like our *as long as ... so long*: sic virgo dum intacta manet, dum cara suis, Catull. 62, 45 and 56; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 16.—**c.** In Plautus repeatedly with an emphatic quidem: Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 57; id. ib. 5, 2, 20; Bacch. 2, 2, 48; Merc. 2, 3, 53; Pseud. 1, 5, 92.

2. Transf.: **a.** In conditional relations as a restrictive particle, like quatenus and duntaxat, Eng.: *So long as, if so be that, provided that, if only* (so, of course, regularly connected with the conjunctive. Freq. in prose and poetry, but not in Caes.): Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 36: *Ly.* Concede, inspiciam quid sit scriptum. *Cu.* Maxime, Tuo arbitratu, dum auferam abs te id quod peto, id. Curc. 3, 58; cf. dum res maneant, verba fingant arbitratu suo, Cic. Fin. 5, 29 *fin.*: oderint, dum metuant, Att. in Cic. Off. 1, 28, 97: licet lascivire dum nihil metuas, Cic. Rep. 1, 40, et saep.; in the *imperf.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 119; so Sall. C. 40, 4; Jug. 68, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 33: *An.* Non pudet vanitatis? *Do.* Minime, dum ob rem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 41; so without a verb, Cic. Fam. 7, 9; Acad. 2, 32, 104; Quint. 4, 1, 70; 9, 4, 58; 72; 10, 3, 5; cf. dum eatenus, id. ib. 1, 11, 1.—(β) With an emphatic modo, and combined with it into one word in dummodo: aeque istuc facio dummodo Eam des, quae sit quaestuosa, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 189; so id. Aul. 2, 2, 62; Mil. 2, 2, 98; Cic. Rep. 3, 3; Off. 3, 21; Cat. 1, 5; 9; Phil. 12, 4, 9; Prop. 3, 17, 17; Ov. F. 5, 242, et al.; cf. sin autem jejunitatem ... dummodo sit polita, dum urbana, dum elegans, in Attico genere ponit, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 82, 285.—Separate: mea nil refert, dum patiar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28; so id. Heaut. 3, 1, 57; Val. Fl. 5, 265.—(γ) Connected with tamen, and, in Plautus (cf. above, *no.* 1, c), with quidem: with tamen, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 314; so Cels. 3, 4; Quint. 1, 1, 11; 2, 12, 7; 8 prooem. § 32, et al.; with quidem, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 20; so id. Aul. 2, 2, 34; cf. the follg. number.—(δ) In negative enunciations connected with ne: *So long as not, provided that not, if only not*: VTEI. SENATVS. NOSTER. DECERNERET. DVM. NE. MINVS. SENATORIBVS. C. ADESENT., S. C. de Bac. (thrice): id faciat saepe, dum ne lassus fiat, Cato R. R. 5, 4; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 137; cf. id. Aul. 3, 5, 17; Bacch. 4, 8, 26; Curc. 1, 1, 36; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 12; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4; 8, 11, B *ad fin.*; Liv. 3, 21 Drak.; 28, 40; 33, 24 *fin.*: Ov. Her. 3, 81. So too dummodo ne, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185; Fam. 10, 25, 2; Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7; Att. 12, 45, et al. And dum quidem ne, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 89.—**b.** With a causal accessory notion: *Just so long as* (extremely seldom; likewise, of course, only connected with the conjunctive): obsidio deinde per paucos dies magis quam oppugnatio fuit, dum vulnus ducis curaretur, Liv. 21, 8; cf. id. 24, 40; Suet. Aug. 78 *fin.*: vectorem pavidae Castor dum quaereret Helles, passus Amyclaea pinguescere Cyllaron herba, Val. Fl. 1, 425; Quint. 4, 1, 46.

II. In immediate succession: *Until, until that* (connected with the conjunctive or the indicative, according as the idea of aim or simply of time predominates, cf. e. g.: quid dicam, quantus amor bestiarum sit in educandis custodiendisque iis, quae procreaverunt, usque ad eum finem, dum *possint* se ipsa defendere? Cic. N. D. 2, 51 *fin.*; and ea mansit in conditione atque pacto usque ad eum finem, dum judices rejecti *sunt*, id. Verr. 1, 6, 16; so too cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 32; with Eun. 1, 2, 126; and Liv. 4, 21 *fin.*; with 27, 42. Yet it is to be observed that Cicero generally, and Caesar exclusively, employ the conjunctive: (*a*) *Conj.*: is dum veniat, sedens ibi opperibere, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 14; cf. paullisper mane, dum edormiscat unum somnum, id. Amph. 2, 2, 64; and Cic. Att. 7, 1, 4; with exspectare, id. Lael. 13; Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*; 4, 13, 2; 4, 23, 4; Liv. 3, 11 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 19 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42; Luc. 5, 303, et saep.; with morari, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28; Liv. 4, 21 *fin.*; 22, 38, et al.; cf. infra, *no.* β: sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, dum justa muri altitudo expleatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 4; id. B. C. 1, 58, 4; cf. multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem Inferretque deos Latio, Virg. A. 1, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 7 *fin.*; Caesar ex eo tempore, dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, se frumentum daturum pollicetur, *from that time until*, etc., id. B. C. 1, 87, 1: differant in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78 (cf. ibid.: dum se ipsi colligant): quippe qui moram temporis quaererent, dum Hannibal in Africam trajiceret, Liv. 30, 16 *fin.*, et saep.—(β) *Indic.*: tu hic nos, dum eximus, interea opperibere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 5; so with opperiri, Cic. Att. 10, 3; with manere aliquem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 28; with exspectare, id. Eun. 1, 2, 126; with morari, Liv. 27, 42; cf. causas innecte morandi, Dum pelago desaevit hiems, Virg. A. 4, 52: retine, dum ego huc servos evoco, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 89; cf. Tityre, dum redeo, brevis est via, pasce capellas, Virg. E. 9, 23: struppis, quibus lectica deligata erat, usque adeo verberari jussit, dum animam efflavit, Gracch. in Gell. 10, 3, 5; cf. so in the *perf.*, Prop. 1, 3, 45. In the *fut.*, id. 1, 14, 14.

See more on this art. in Hand Turs. II. p. 303–330.

* **dūmālis**, e, *adj.* [dumus] *Bushy, bristly*: coma, Mart. Cap. 4, p. 95.

‡ **dūmecta**, v. dumetum, *init.*

‡ **dūmesco**, ĕre [dumus] *To be overgrown with bushes*, acc. to Diom. p. 335 P.

dūmētum, i, *n.* (another form, DUMECTA antiqui quasi DUMICETA appellabant, quae nos *dumeta*, Fest. p. 51) [id.] *Thorn-bushes, thorn-hedge, thicket*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23; Col. 1, 2, 5; Virg. G. 1, 15; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 63; 3, 29, 23, et al.—**2.** Trop.: cur orationem tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic. Acad. 2, 35; so id. N. D. 1, 24 *fin.*

* **dūmĭcŏla**, ae, *m.* [dumus-colo] *That dwells in thickets*: Avien. Perieg. 895.

dummŏdo, v. dum, *no.* I. B. 2, a, β.

dūmōsus (old form **dusmosus**, like Casmena, Casmili, *etc.*, Liv. Andr. in Fest. p. 51), a, um, *adj.* [dumus] *Full of thorn-bushes, bushy* (rare): rupes, Virg. E. 1, 76; cf. saxa, Ov. M. 10, 535: glareosique montes, Col. 4, 33, 5; and colles, id. poet. 10, 150: arva, Virg. G. 2, 180.

dumtaxat, *adv.*, v. duntaxat.

dūmus (old prim. form DUSMUS, v. dumosus), i, *m.* *Thorn-bush, bramble*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; Virg. G. 3, 315; 338; 4, 130; Aen. 4, 526; 8, 348, et saep.

duntaxat (also written dumt.), *adv.* [dumtaxo: hence, lit., while one values, *exactly* estimates, i. e.]

I. *Exactly, of the right measure*; viz., either, **A.** Not more, *i. e. Only*; or, **B.** Not less, *i. e. At least* (in both senses freq. and quite class.).

A. Not more than the right measure, *i. e., Only, simply, merely*, tantummodo, **1.** Esp. in specifying numbers: MITTANTVR MVLIERES LIBERAE DVNTAXAT QVINQVE, Edict. Praet. ap. Ulp. Dig. 25, 4, 1, § 10 *med.*; Cato R. R. 49 (also quoted in Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 198): ut consules potestatem haberent tempore duntaxat annuam, genere ipso ac jure regiam, Cic. Rep. 2, 32.—**2.** In gen., in other restrictive applications: duntaxat ut hoc promittere possis, *etc.*, Lucr. 3, 378: peditatu duntaxat procul ad speciem utitur, equites in aciem mittit, * Caes. B. C. 2, 41, 2; so Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107; 1, 41, 123; de. Or. 2, 27, 119; Liv. 10, 25; 27, 17; 37, 53; Tac. Germ. 25; Suet. Caes. 55; 75; Aug. 47; Hor. S. 2, 6, 42, et saep.

B. Not less than the right measure, *i. e., At least*, **1.** Like *no.* A. 1, esp. in numerical specifications: * Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 91: quum in testamento scriptum esset, ut heres in funere aut in monumento DVNTAXAT AVREOS CENTVM consumeret, non licet minus consumere; si amplius vellet, licet, Alf. Varus Dig. 50, 16, 202: statim Arpinum irem, ni te in Formiano commodissime exspectari viderem, duntaxat ad prid. Non. Mai., Cic. Att. 2, 14; cf. IBI EPVLENTVR DVMTAXAT IN V. ID. IVL., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 707.—**2.** In gen., in other restrictive applications: valde me Athenae delectarunt: urbs duntaxat et urbis ornamentum, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5; cf. id. ib. 2, 18, 2; Fam. 12, 1; Mil. 2, 5; de Or. 1, 58, 249; Lael. 15, 53, et al.; Cels. 5, 26; Sen. Ben. 5, 2; Ep. 58; Quint. 1, 4, 20; 2, 10, 2; 3, 8, 10; 11, 3, 156; 162; Hor. A. P. 23, et saep.

II. To such an extent as a thing is valid: *So far* (so rarely, but quite class.): duntaxat rerum magnarum parva potest res Exemplare dare, Lucr. 2, 123; cf. Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3678: DVNTAXAT DE PECVLIO, *so far as relates to the* peculium, Edict. Praet. ap. Ulp. Dig. 15, 2, 1; so very freq. in the jurists, Dig. 15 tit. 1 and 2; cf. duntaxat de eo, quod, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 17; and de eo duntaxat quod, id. ib. 14, 4, 7 *fin.*: nos animo duntaxat vigemus, etiam magis quam quum florebamus: re familiari comminuti sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 3 *ad fin.*; cf. id. Deiot. 1; N. D. 2, 18, 47: sin autem jejunitatem ... dummodo sit polita ... in Attico genere ponit, hoc recte duntaxat; sed, *etc.*, id. Brut. 82, 285; cf. id. Div. 2, 43.

Cf. on this art. Hand Turs. II. p. 330–339.

dŭŏ, ae, o (*acc. masc.* duo as freq. as duos; cf. ambo. Passages with duo: Att. in Charis. p. 101 P.; Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 4; 3, 2, 37; Most. 3, 2, 89; 147; 148; Pseud. 1, 3, 99; 4, 2, 43; Var. R. R. 1, 18, 5; 3, 1, 9; Cic. Rep. 1, 10; 1, 13; 2, 14; 2, 19; Verr. 2, 2, 9; pro Tull. § 19 Beier. *N. cr.*; Fam. 3, 4, 2; 7, 25, 2; Att. 9, 11, A, 2; Caes. B. G. 7, 69, 2; Liv. 6, 42 *fin.*; 35, 21; Suet. Calig. 41; Oth. 1; 5, et al.; Virg. A. 11, 285; Hor. S. 1, 7, 15, et al.—*Gen.*, duum, Naev. in Charis. p. 102 P.; Att. in Cic. Or. 46 *fin.*; Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Sall. J. 106, 5; Liv. 3, 25; Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 89; 15, 17, 18, § 63, et saep.: *Neutr.*, dua, Att. in Cic. Or. 46 *ad fin.*; and connected with pondo, also duapondo, Vitr. 10, 17; Scribon. Comp. 45; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 15.—The metre dŭō occurs only in Aus. Epist. 19, 13), *numer.* [δύο] *Two*: jam hi ambo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 19: angues duo maxumi, id. ib. 5, 1, 56: duo talenta argenti, id. Asin. 1, 3, 41, et saep.

† **dŭōdĕcas**, ădis, *f.* = δυωδεκάς, *The number twelve*, Tert. Praescr. 49.

dŭŏdĕcennis, e, *adj.* [duodecim-annus] *Twelve years old*, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 10; 3, 2.

* **dŭŏdĕcennĭum**, ii, *n.* [duodecennis] *The age of twelve years*, Cod. Theod. 2, 27, 1.

dŭŏdĕcĭes, *adv. numer.* [duodecim] *Twelve times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75; Liv. 38, 28.

dŭŏdĕcim, *num.* [duo-decem] *Twelve*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 10; Cic. Rep. 2, 17; Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 2, et saep. So duodecim (and more freq. XII.) Tabulae, *the laws of the Twelve Tables*, Cic. Off. 1, 12; Quint. 5, 14, 18; Var. L. L. 5, 4, 8, et saep.; called also abs., duodecim (or XII.), Cic. Leg. 2, 23 (repeatedly); Off. 3, 16, et al.

dŭŏ-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *numer.* *The twelfth* (a common word in Caes.): legio, Caes. B. G. 2, 23, 4; 2, 25, 1; 3, 1, 1; 7, 62, 4; B. C. 3, 34, 3.—*Adv.*, duodecimo (* *For the twelfth time*): consul, Capitol. Anton. Pius 1.

* **dŭŏdēnārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [duodeni] *Containing twelve*: numerus, Var. L. L. 5, 4, 10.

dŭŏ-dēni, ae, a, *numer. distr.* *Twelve each:* uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes. B. G. 5, 14, 4: duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85; Liv. 5, 33; cf. fossa duplex duodenum pedum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 7: millia, id. ib. 7, 75, 3: astra, Virg. G. 1, 232; cf. signa, Ov. M. 13, 618.

* **dŭŏ-dē-nōnāginta,** *numer.* *Eighty-eight,* Plin. 3, 16, 20.

* **dŭŏ-dē-octōginta,** *numer.* *Seventy-eight,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62.

* **dŭŏ-dē-quadrāgēni,** ae, a, *numer.* *Thirty eight each:* pedum columnae, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 7.

* **dŭŏ-dē-quadrāgēsĭmus,** a, um, *numer.* *The thirty-eighth:* anno, Liv. 1, 40.

dŭŏ-dē-quadrāginta, *numer.* *Thirty-eight,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 20; Liv. 35, 40.

* **dŭŏ-dē-quinquāgēni,** ae, a, *numer.* *Forty-eight each:* diebus, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 38.

dŭŏ-dē-quinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *numer.* *The forty-eighth:* anno, Cic. Brut. 44: die, Col. 9, 14, 4.

dŭŏ-dē-quinquāginta, *numer.* *Forty-eight,* Col. 9, 14, 1; 12, 5, 1.

* **dŭŏ-dē-sexāgēsĭmus,** a, um, *numer.* *The fifty-eighth:* annus, Vellei. 2, 53, 13.

* **dŭŏ-dē-sexāginta,** *numer.* *Fifty-eight,* Plin. 11, 9, 9.

* **dŭŏ-dē-trīcēsĭmus,** a, um, *numer.* *The twenty-eighth:* dies, Var. in Gell. 3, 10, 6.

* **dŭŏ-dē-trīcĭens,** *adv. numer.* *Twenty-eight times,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70 Zumpt *N. cr.*

dŭŏ-dē-trīginta, *numer.* *Twenty-eight,* Liv. 33, 36 *ad fin.*; Suet. Tib. 1, et al.

* **dŭŏ-dē-vīcēni,** ae, a, *numer.* *Eighteen each:* denarius, Liv. 21, 41.

dŭŏ-dē-vīcēsĭmus (or viges.), a, um, *numer.* *The eighteenth,* Cato and Var. in Non. 100, 11 *sq.*; Plin. 2, 73, 75; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 5; and per tmesin: duo enim devicesima Olympiade, Plin. 35, 8, 34.

dŭŏ-dē-vīginti, *numer.* *Eighteen,* Plaut. Poen 4, 2, 74 *sq.*; Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 128; Rep. 2, 22; Caes. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.*; B. C. 3, 71, et al.; cf. also annis mille centum et duobus de viginti fere, *etc.*, Eutr. 10, 9.

dŭŏetvīcēsĭmāni, orum, *m.* [duoetvicesimus] *Soldiers of the twenty-second legion,* Tac. H. 5, 1; 4, 37.

dŭŏ-et-vīcēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* *The twenty-second:* anno, Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 5, 4: legio, Tac. H. 1, 18 Bach. *N. cr.*; 1, 55; 4, 24; 4, 37; cf. the preced. art.

duonus, v. bonus, *ad init.*

‡ **duovir,** v. duumvir.

duplāris, e, *adj.* [duplus] *Containing double* (late Lat.): numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; 2, 1: miles, *one who receives double pay as a reward,* Veg. Mil. 2, 7; also in the form DUPLARIUS, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2003; 3476; 3481; 3485; 3531; 3535; v. duplicarius.

‡ **duplārĭus,** v. praeced.

dŭplex, ĭcis (*abl.* commonly duplici; duplice, Hor. S. 2, 2, 122), *adj.* [duo-plico] *Two-fold, double:* **I.** Lit.: et duplices hominum facies et corpora bina, Lucr. 4, 453; cf. aër, coupled with geminus, id. 4, 275; and cursus, coupled with duae viae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: pars, *opp.* simplex, Quint. 8, 5, 4; cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 5: modus, *opp.* par and sesquiplex, Cic. Or. 57, 193, et saep.: duplici de semine, Lucr. 4, 1225: quem locum duplici altissimo muro munierant, Caes. B. G. 2, 29, 3; so fossa duodenum pedum, id. ib. 7, 36 *fin.*: vallum, id. B. C. 3, 63, 3: rates, id. ib. 1, 25, 6: tabellae, *consisting of two leaves,* Suet. Aug. 27; Ov. R. Am. 667; cf. dorsum, *consisting of two boards,* Virg. G. 1, 172 Heyne and Voss.: acies, Caes. B. G. 3, 24, 1; B. C. 1, 83, 1; 3, 67, 3, et al.; cf. proelium, Suet. Aug. 13: seditio, id. Tib. 25: triumphus, id. Dom. 6: cura, id. Tib. 8, et saep.

B. Transf.: **1.** Of things made double by being divided into two: *Cloven, bipartite, double:* ne duplices habeatis linguas, ne ego bilingues vos necem, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 7; cf. id. Asin. 3, 3, 105; so ficus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 122; Plin. 20, 6, 23; Veget. 2, 10, 6: folia palmae, Plin. 16, 24, 38: lex, Quint. 7, 7, 10.—**2.** Poet., like the Gr. διπλοῦς, of things in pairs, for ambo *or* uterque; *Both:* oculi, Lucr. 6, 1145: palmae, Virg. A. 1, 93; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 327.—**3.** Opp. to single, like the Gr. διπλοῦς and our double, for *Thick, strong, stout:* clavi, Cato R. R. 20: amiculum, Nep. Dat. 3; cf. pannus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25 Schmid.: fenus, Prop. 3, 1, 22 (for which magnum fenus, Tib. 2, 6, 22).—**4.** With *quam* in post-Aug. prose, for alterum tantum, *Twice as much as,* Col. 1, 8, 8; Plin. 19, 1, 2; Quint. 2, 3, 3.

II. Trop. in poets, like the Gr. διπλοῦς, of character, qs. *Double-tongued, double-faced,* i. e. *false, deceitful:* Ulixes, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 7: Amathusia, Catull. 68, 51.

Adv. dupliciter, Lucr. 6, 510; Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104; Fam. 9, 20; Coel. ib. 8, 10, 3; Arn. 5, p. 182.

duplĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [duplex] *A soldier who receives double pay as a reward,* "Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26;" Liv. 2, 59 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3533; 4994 (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 53 *fin.*; Liv. 7, 37, and 24, 47); also written DUPLICIARIUS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3534; see also duplaris.

duplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [duplico] *A doubling* (post-Aug.), Sen. Q. N. 4, 8; Paul. Dig. 9, 4, 31; Ulp. ib. 48, 19, 8, et al.

duplĭcāto, *adv.*, v. duplico, *ad fin.*

* **duplĭcātor,** ōris, *m.* [duplico] *A doubler magnifier:* Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

‡ **duplĭcĭārĭus,** v. duplicarius.

duplĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [duplex] *A being double, duplicity, doubleness* (late Lat.): aurium, Lact. Opif. Dei 8; so narium, id. ib. 10.

dupliciter, *adv.* (* *Doubly, on two accounts*); v. duplex, *ad fin.*

dŭplĭco, avi, atum, 1. (u long, Virg. E. 2, 67) *v. a.* [duplex] *To double* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: numerum dierum, Cic. N. D. 1, 22; so numerum, id. Rep. 2, 20 (twice); Caes. B. G. 4, 36, 2; 6, 1 *fin.*: Tac. H. 2, 30: modum hastae, Nep. Iphicr. 1 *ad fin.*: exercitum, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2; cf. copias, Liv. 7, 7: fructum, Var. R. R. 1, 69, 1; cf. reditum pretio, Col. 12, 52, 2, and rem, Pers. 6, 78: stipendium legionibus in perpetuum, Suet. Caes. 26: tributa, id. Vesp. 16: verba, *i. e. to repeat,* Cic. Or. 39, 135 (coupled with iterare); Part. 6, 20 *sq.*; but also, *to form a bipartite word, to compound* (e. g. androgynus), Liv. 27, 11.

B. Transf.: **1.** (acc. to duplex, *no.* I. B, 3) *To double,* i. e. *to enlarge, augment, increase:* mobilitas duplicatur, Lucr. 6, 337: duplicato ejus diei itinere, Caes. B. C. 3, 76 *fin.*: cf. cursu, id. ib. 3, 92, 2: et sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. E. 2, 67; cf. Ov. M. 11, 550; and duplicata nimbo flumina, id. Am. 1, 9, 11: ut in dies magis magisque haec nascens de me duplicetur opinio, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2: curam, Sall. Or. Cottae, p. 245 ed. Gerl.; cf. sollicitudines, Lucei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: bellum, Sall. frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. E. 2, 67.—**2.** In poets and in post-Aug. prose meton. (effectu pro causa) *To double up* a thing, *to bow, bend:* duplicato poplite, Virg. A. 12, 927: so corpus frigore, Val. Max. 5, 1, 1 *ext.*: virum dolore, Virg. A. 11, 645; so Ov. M. 6, 293; Stat. Th. 3, 89; 6, 859.—Hence

* dŭplĭcāto, *adv.* *Twice as muck,* Plin. 2, 17, 14 *fin.*

duplĭo, ōnis, *m.* [duplus] *The double* of any thing (very rare), XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. VINDICIAE, p. 279; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 12; cf. Fest. p. 50.

duplo, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To double* (only in jurid. Lat., for the class. duplico), Ulp. Dig. 40, 12, 20; Paul. ib. 11, 3, 14; Gaj. ib. 38, 10, 3; cf. "*duplabis* duplicabis," Fest. p. 51.

duplus, a, um, *adj.* [duplex] *Double, twice as large, twice as much:* et tripla intervalla, Cic. Univ. 7: pars, id. ib.: scrobes, Plaut. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 751 P.: pecunia, Liv. 29, 19: donativum, Suet. Dom. 2.—**B.** Subst.: **1.** Duplum, i, *n.*, *The double* of any thing: a terra ad lunam centum viginti sex millia stadiorum esse, ab ea usque ad solem duplum, Plin. 2, 21, 19; Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 56: furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, Cato R. R. *praef.*; so Cic. Off. 3, 16, 65: decrevit, ut, ei judicatum negaret, in duplum iret, Cic. Fl. 21; so in duplum, Ulp. Dig. 40, 12, 20, et al.: duplo major, Plin. 27, 11, 74.—**2.** Dupla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia) *A double price,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 39 Lind.; Var. R. R. 2, 10, 5; Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 31, § 20; cf. Dig. 21, 2, 6 tit.: de evictionibus et duplae stipulatione.

dūpondĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dupondius] *Containing two asses:* orbiculus, Col. 4, 30, 4. Subst. dupondiarius, ii, *m.* (*sc.* numus), *A two-as piece,* Plin. 34, 2, 2.—**2.** Transf., like diobolaris, for *Worthless, bad:* dominus, Petr. 58, 5: homo, id. ib. 74, 15.

dŭpondĭus, ii, *m.*, or **dŭpondĭum,** ii, *n.* [duo pondo] *The sum of two asses:* **1.** As a coin, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47; 9, 49, 148; Cic. Quint. 16, 53; Petr. 14, 3; 58, 4.—**b.** Transf. for *Need, want,* Petr. 58, 13.—**2.** As a measure, *Two feet,* Col. 3, 13, 5; 3, 15, 2; 4, 1, 3; 4, 32, 2, et saep.

dūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [duro] *Lasting, durable* (rare; not ante-Aug.), Ov. Her. 4, 89; Col. 12, 38, 7; 12, 55, 1.—*Comp.*, App. Apol. p. 314.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

dūrābĭlĭtas, atis, *f.* [durabilis] *Lastingness, durability* (late Lat.): frumentorum, Pall. 1, 36, 2.

dūrăcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [durus-acinus] Orig. of the grape: *Hard-berried, hard* (only fit for eating): uva, Cato R. R. 7, 2; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14; Suet. Aug. 76; Mart. 13, 22; cf. vites, Col. 3, 2, 1. Transf., of other fruits: persica, Plin. 15, 12, 11; ib. 28, 34; Pall. Febr. 25, 32; Nov. 7, 8: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30.

dūrămen, ĭnis, *n.* [duro] *Hardness,* concr. (very rare): aquarum, *i. e. ice,* Lucr. 6, 530. Or a hardened or ligneous vine-branch; see the following, *no.* 1.

dūrămentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A hardening* in concreto. **I.** Lit.: *A hardened,* i. e. *ligneous vine-branch,* Col. 4, 21, 1; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208; Pall. Febr. 12, 1. Called also duramen, Col. 4, 22, 1.—**II.** Trop., *Firmness,* coupled with robur. Sen. Tranq. An. 1.

† **dūrătĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, δουράτεος, *Wooden,* only of the Trojan horse: equus, Lucr. 1, 477 (the Homeric ἵππος δουράτεος, Od. 8, 493; 512). Called also equus dūrĭus *or* dūrēus (Gr. ἵππος δούριος or δούρειος), Aur. Vict. Orig. 1; Fest. s. v. EPEUS, p. 61. Poet. transf., duria nox, *i. e. the night in which the Greeks descended from the interior of the horse,* Val. Fl. 2, 573.

* **dūrātor,** ōris, *m.* [duro] *One who hardens, a hardener,* Pac. Pan. Theod. 33.

dūrātrix, īcis, *f.* [durator] *She who renders durable:* Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 17.

dūre, *adv.*, v. durus, *ad fin.*

dūresco, rui, 3. *v. inch.* *To grow hard, to harden:* durescit humor, * Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; so in the *praes.*, limus, Virg. E. 8, 80: campus, id. Georg. 1, 72: corpus, Ov. M. 8, 607: curalium, id. ib. 15, 417: oraque duruerant, id. ib. 2, 831: durescente materia, Tac. G. 45.—**II.** Trop.: in alicujus lectione durescere, qs. *to become ossified,* Quint. 2, 5, 21; so id. ib. 10, 5, 16.

†† **dūrēta,** ae, *f.* [a Span. word] *A wooden bathing-tub,* Suet. Aug. 82 *fin.*

dūrĭcordĭa, ae, *f.* [durus-cor] *Hard-heartedness* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4; 13.

* **dūrĭcŏrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [durus-corium] *Hard-skinned:* ficus, Cloatius in Macr. S. 2, 16.

* **dūrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [durus] *Hardness, harshness:* orationis, coupled with severitas, Cic. Or. 16 *fin.*

dūrĭter, *adv.*, v. durus, *ad fin.*

dūrĭtĭa, ae (also rarely **durities,** Cels. 3, 24; 6, 18, 6, et al.; *acc.* duritiem, * Lucr. 4, 269; Catull. 66, 50; Ov. M. 1, 401; 4, 751; Her. 4, 85 Jahn. *N. cr.*; cf. Loers Ov. Her. 2, 137; *abl.* duritie, Plin. 28, 15, 60; Plin. Pan. 82, 6; Suet. Ner. 34. But in Tac. A. 3, 34, we should read duritie, as in ib. 6, 34), *f.* [durus] *Hardness:* **I.** Lit.: saxi, Lucr. 4, 269; cf. Ov. M. 1, 401, and 4, 751: ferri, Catull. 66, 50: adamantina, Plin. 37, 11, 73: lactis coacti, id. 23, 7, 64: pellis, Ov. M. 3, 64 *sq.*, et saep.—**2.** In medic. lang., *Induration:* praecordiorum, Cels. 3, 24: alvi, Suet. Ner 34: vulvarum, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 250, et al. In the plur., Plin. 23, 4, 47; 25, 5, 22; 27, 9, 57; 31, 3, 21, § 34, et al.—**B.** Transf., of wine: *Hardness, harsh flavor, opp.* suavitas, Plin. 14, 7, 9.—**II.** Trop.: **1.** (acc. to durus, *no.* II. A, 2, b) *Hardiness, austerity* in living: in parsimonia atque in duritia atque industria omnem adolescentiam meam abstinui, agro colendo, *etc.*, Cato in Fest. s. v. REPASTINARI, p. 231 *fin.*; so Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 75; Truc. 2, 2, 56; * Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 3; Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74; Part. 23, 81; Sall. J. 100, 5; Tac. A. 6, 34; Plin. Pan. 82, 6; Just. 9, 2, 9, et al.; cf. transf., qui patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamarat, Cic. de Or. 3, 17.

2. (acc. to durus, *no.* II.) *Harshness, strictness, rigor*: tua duritia antiqua, * Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26; so Prop. 3, 12, 20; Ov. Her. 2, 137; Trist. 1, 8, 46; cf. oris, qui depudere didicerat, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.

3. (acc. to durus, *no.* II. 3) *Hardness, oppressiveness, severity*: duritia lenitasve multarum (legum), Suet. Claud. 14; so imperii, Tac. H. 1, 23: operum, id. Ann. 1, 35; cf. coeli militiaeque, id. ib. 13, 35.

durities, v. praeced. *ad init.*

* **dūrĭtūdo,** inis, *f.* [durus, *no.* II. 2] *Harshness, cruelty*: Cato in Gell. 17, 2, 20 (also quoted in Non. 100, 23).

durius, a, um, v. durateus.

(* **Dūrĭus,** i, *m.* (Dūrĭa, ae, *m.*, Claud. in laud. Ser. reg. 72) *One of the principal rivers of Spain*, now *the Duero*, Sil. It. 1, 234.)

dūrĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [durus, *no.* II. 1] *Somewhat hard, rough*, or *harsh* (perh. only in the follg. passages): Catullus, Plin. H. N. praef. § 2; cf. versus, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 5.

dūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [durus] *To make hard, to harden* (in the ante-class. and since the Aug. period very freq.; in Cic. not at all).

I. Lit.: (*a*) *Act.*: quae nobis durata ac spissa videntur, Haec, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 444; so in the *part. perf.*, coria (coupled with *condurare* ferrum), id. 6, 970; cf. cutis, Ov. M. 4, 577: caementa calce (*opp.* interlita luto), Liv. 21, 11: ova in aqua, Plin. 29, 3, 11: pontus frigore, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 85: nives solo, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 39: aqua salibus, *i. e. strongly saturated*, Col. 7, 4 *fin.*; v. durus, *no.* I.: ungulas (mularum), Col. 6, 37, 11; so ferrum ictibus, Plin. 34, 15, 43: guttas in grana, id. 12, 19, 42 *fin.*: uvam fumo, *i. e. to dry*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 72. In medic. lang., corpus, *i. e. to bind, make costive, opp.* mollire, Cels. 2, 14; cf. id. 2, 33 *fin.* In fullers' lang., *to full* cloth, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 57 (with a punning reference to the meaning *no.* II. A, 2).—* (*β*) *Neutral*: tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto Coeperit, *i. q.* durescere, Virg. E. 6, 35.

II. Trop.: **A.** (acc. to durus, *no.* II. 1) **1.** *Act., To harden with labor*, etc.; *to make hardy* or *callous, to inure* (quite class.): opere in duro membra manusque, Lucr. 5, 1359; cf. membra animumque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 119; and humeros ad volnera, Virg. G. 3, 257: hoc se labore durant homines adolescentes, * Caes. B. G. 6, 23, 3; cf. exercitum crebris expeditionibus, patientiaque periculorum, Vellej. 2, 78, 2; Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 6; cf. mentem, Tac. A. 3, 15, et al.: ab duratis usu armorum pulsi, Liv. 7, 29; so in the *part.*, id. 23, 18; 30, 28; 38, 17; 42, 52, et al.

2. *Neutr., To be hardened, inured to troubles*, i. e. *to be patient, to wait, persevere; to endure, hold out*; and so even as a new active verb: *to endure, sustain, bear* any thing: Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 5 *sq.*; durare nequeo in aedibus, id. Amph. 3, 2, 1; cf. id. Men. 5, 2, 31; Merc. 3, 4, 59; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 15; Liv. 5, 2, 6; 38, 6 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 23; Virg. A. 9. 604; Prop. 1, 6, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 82, et al.; cf. impers., Liv. 10, 46: durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis, Virg. A. 1, 207; cf. Suet. Calig. 45; Gallio in Quint. 9, 2, 91; Ov. Am. 3, 11, 27, et al.: nequeo durare, quin, *etc.*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 19; so id. Mil. 4, 6, 34; Suet. Claud. 26.—(*β*) *c. acc.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): patior quemvis durare laborem, Virg. A. 8, 577; so quascumque vias, Stat. S. 5, 2, 153; and of inanimate subjects: sine funibus Vix durare carinae Possunt imperiosius Aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 7; cf. (vitis genus) quod siccitatem durat et ventos, Pall. Febr. 9, 1.—Hence, **b.** In gen., *To hold* or *last out, to continue in existence, to last, remain* (very freq.): *Ar.* Ubi illaec (talenta) quae dedi ante? *Cl.* Abusa. Num si ea durarent mihi, *etc.*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 44: omnem durare per aevum, Lucr. 3, 604; cf. id. 3, 812; 5, 62; 357; Virg. G. 2, 100; Suet. Calig. 6, et al.: neque post mortem durare videtur (corpus), Lucr. 3, 339; cf. ib. 561; 798: ad posteros virtus durabit, Quint. 3, 1, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 11, 18; 1, 2, 20; 1, 5, 21; 1, 10, 30; 3, 1, 9; 5, 11, 41; 11, 2, 8: maneat quaeso duretque gentibus, si non amor nostri, at certe odium sui, Tac. G. 33: durante originis vi, id. Agr. 11; cf. Petr. 96, 3; and so with *adhuc*, Suet. Gramm. 24; cf. munera, quibus donatus est, durant, ostendunturque adhuc Baiis, *are still in existence*, id. Tib. 6, et saep.: ut vivere durent, Luc. 4, 519; so *c. inf.*: Sil. 10, 653; 11, 75; Petr. 41, 2. In Tacitus sometimes of persons, for vivere, *to live*: narratum ab iis, qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, Tac. A. 3, 16; so id. Or. 17; Agr. 44. And once in the same author (acc. to the better reading) of extension in space: durant colles, *extend continuously*, Germ. 30.

B. (acc. to durus, *no.* II. 2) **1.** *Act., To render hard, callous, insensible; to dull, to blunt* (rarely, and perh. not ante-Aug.): (Juppiter) aerea dehinc ferro duravit secula, Hor. Epod. 16, 65: ad plagas durari, Quint. 1, 3, 14 (cf. § 12: quae in pravam *induruerunt*): ad omne facinus durato, Tac. H. 4, 59.—Mid.: linguae vitia, inemendabili in posterum pravitate durantur, *to become confirmed, incurable*, Quint. 1, 1, 37.

2. *Neutr., To be hard, stern, callous, insensible* (also rarely and not ante-Aug.): ut non durat (pater) ultra poenam abdicationis, Quint. 9, 2, 88: in nullius umquam suorum necem duravit, Tac. A. 1, 6; Petr. 105 *fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 14, 1 *fin.*

Dūrŏcortŏrum, i, *n.*, Δουρικόρτορα, *The capital of the* Remi *in Gallia Belgica*, now *Rheims*, Caes. B. G. 6, 44; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 535.

dūrus, a, um, *adj.* *Hard*: **I.** Lit., **A.** Prim. as affecting the sense of feeling: et validi silices ac duri robora ferri, Lucr. 2, 499; so silex, Virg. A. 6, 471: ferrum, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 31: cautes, Virg. A. 4, 366; Ov. M. 4, 672: bipennes, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 57: ligones, id. Epod. 5, 30: aratrum, id. Sat. 1, 1, 28: compes, id. Epod. 4, 4: pellis, Lucr. 6, 1194; Virg. G. 3, 502; cf. cutis, Ov. M. 8, 805: alvus, Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 9; Hor. S. 2, 4, 27: aqua, *hard*, i. e. *containing much earthy matter*, Cels. 2, 30 *fin.*; cf. muria, *saturated with salt*, Col. 6, 30 *fin.*; 12, 6, 1, et saep.; v. muria: dumeta, *i. e. rough*, Ov. M. 1, 105, et saep.: gallina, *i. e. not yet boiled tender*, id. ib. 2, 418; cf. fungi, qui in coquendo duriores fient, Plin. 22, 23, 47 *ad fin.*, et saep.—*Sup.*: laudanum durissimum tactu, Plin. 26, 8, 30; cf. durissimus tophus vel carbunculus, Col. 3, 11, 7, et saep.—Subst.: e duro (*sc.* ligno), *of the hardened wood of the vine*, Col. 3, 6, 2; 3, 10, 15; 21, et saep.; cf. duramentum.

B. Transf.: **1.** As affecting the sense of taste: vinum, *opp.* suavis, *Hard, harsh*, Pall. Oct. 14, 5; cf. sapor Bacchi, Virg. G. 4, 102: acetum, Seren. Sammon. 40 and 351.—**2.** As affecting the ear: vocis genera permulta: . . . grave acutum, flexibile durum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 15 and 32.—Hence in rhetor.: *Hard, rough* (cf. asper, *no.* 3): aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 62; so consonantes, id. ib. 11, 3, 35: syllabae, id. ib. 12, 10, 30: verba, id. ib. 8, 3, 32 *sq.*; cf. ib. 1, 5, 72: compositio, id. ib. 9, 4, 142.

II. Trop.: **1.** Opp. to mentally fine, cultivated: *Rough, raw, rude, uncultivated*: Q. Aelius Tubero ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31; cf. id. Fin. 4, 28, 78; Mur. 29: Attilius poeta durissimus, id. Att. 14, 20, 3; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 93; 8 prooem. § 26; Hor. S. 1, 4, 8, et al.: pictor durus in coloribus, Plin. 35, 11, 40; cf. Quint. 12, 10. /.—**b.** But sometimes as a praiseworthy quality, opp. to soft, weakly: *Hardy, vigorous* (so esp. freq. in poets): fortes et duri Spartiatae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43; cf. Ligures, durum in armis genus, Liv. 27, 48; so Dardanidae, Virg. A. 3, 94: Hannibal, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 2: Iberia, id. ib. 4, 14, 50: vindemiator, id. Sat. 1, 7, 29; cf. ilia messorum, id. Epod. 3, 4: juvenci, Ov. M. 3, 584, et saep.

2. Opp. to morally mild, gentle: *Harsh, rough, stern, unyielding, unfeeling*: quis se tam durum agrestemque praeberet, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 43, 148; cf. quis nostrum animo tam agresti et duro fuit, ut, *etc.*? id. Arch. 8: neque sunt audiendi, qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt, id. Lael. 13 *ad fin.*: ingenio esse duro atque inexorabili, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 12: satis pater durus fui, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 30; cf. id. Ad. 1, 1, 39; Cic. Coel. 16; Hor. S. 1, 2, 17: Varius qui est habitus judex durior, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 4: duriorem se praebere alicujus miserae et afflictae fortunae, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13 A (cf. *opp.* at the end of the letter: se *placabiliorem* praebere): duri hominis vel potius vix hominis videtur, periculum capitis inferre multis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 50; Hor. Od. 4, 1, 7: quid nos dura refugimus aetas? id. ib. 1, 35, 34: gens dura atque aspera cultu, Virg. A. 5, 730: durum genus, Virg. G. 1, 63; cf. Ov. M. 1, 414: os durum, *shameless*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 36 Ruhnk.; Cic. Quint. 24 *ad fin.*; Ov. M. 5, 451, et saep. Of the harsh austerity of the Stoic mode of living; v. above, *no.* 1.

3. Of things: *Hard, severe, toilsome, troublesome, burdensome, disagreeable; adverse, unfortunate*: opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 12; so servitus, Cic. Rep. 1, 44; 2, 25; cf. lex, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 1; and conditio, Cic. Rab. Post. 6 *fin.*: provincia, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 23; cf. partes, id. Eun. 2, 3, 62; Anton. in Cic. Att. 10, 8 A: labor, Lucr. 3, 461; 1012; 5, 1271; 1358: subvectiones, Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 1: venatus, Ov. M. 4, 307: dura cultu et aspera plaga, Liv. 45, 30 *ad fin.*: durissimo tempore anni, Caes. B. G. 7, 8, 2; cf. id. B. C. 3, 25, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 5 *fin.*: morbum acrem ac durum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 119; cf. valetudo, Hor. S, 2, 2, 88: dolores, Virg. A. 5, 5: frigus, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 10; Lucr. 5, 816: fames, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: pauperies, id. Od. 4, 9, 49: causa, Lucr. 3, 484; Quint. 4, 1, 25; Hor. S. 1, 10, 26: nomen (*opp.* molle), Cic. Off. 1, 12: verbum, id. Brut. 79, 274: propositio, Quint. 4, 5, 5, et saep.—*De.* Etiamne id lex coëgit? *Ph.* Illud durum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 8, so in the *neutr. sing.*, Quint. 11, 1, 85; 12, 1, 36; 9, 2, 92; Hor. S. 1, 9, 42, et saep.; cf. ellipt.: non vanae redeat sanguis imagini . . . Durum: sed levius fit patientia, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 19. In plur.: siccis omnia dura deus proposuit, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 3; so id. Ep. 2, 1, 141; Virg. A. 8, 522; Ov. M. 9, 545, et al. (In *fem. plur.* ellipt., *sc.* partes, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 22 very dub.).—*Comp.*: hi si quid erat durius, concurrebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 6; so id. ib. 5, 29, 6; B. C. 3, 94, 6.

Adv. (*Posit.* in three forms: dūrĭter, dūre, and * dūrum, neither of them in Cic. or Caes.): **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A) *Hardly*: juga premunt duriter colla (boum), Vitr. 10, 8: faciem durum cacantis habes, Mart. 3, 89.—*Comp.*, durius, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. 1-3) **1.** *Hardly, stiffly, awkwardly*: membra moventes Duriter, Lucr. 5, 1401; so duriter, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15; Gell. 17, 10, 15; and dure, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66; Quint. 9, 4, 58; 10, 2, 19; Gell. 18, 11, 2.—*Comp.*, Ov. R. Am. 337; Hor. S. 2, 3, 22; Quint. 8, 6, 24; 9, 4, 15 117.—**b.** *Hardily, rigorously, strictly*: vitam parce ac duriter agebat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 47; so id. Ad. 1, 1, 20; Novius in Non. 512.—**2.** *Harshly, roughly, sternly*: quam tibi ex ore orationem duriter dictis dedit, Enn. in Non. 512, 7; so duriter, Afran. and Caecil. ib.; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28.—*Comp.*, Cic. Lig. 6; Att. 1, 1, 4; Fam. 11, 27, 7; Caes. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.*; Tac. Agr. 16; Ann. 3, 52; Sen. Ep. 8, et al.—*Sup.*, Hadrian. ap. Ulp Dig. 47, 14, 1.—**3.** *Hardly, unfavorably,* *unfortunately:* durius cadentibus rebus, Suet. Tib. 14 *ad fin.*

dusmosus, a, um, v. dumosus.

duumvir, v. duumviri.

‡ **dŭumvĭrālicius,** ii, *m.* [duumviralis] *That has been a duumvir,* Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3721.

dŭumvĭrālis, e. *adj.* [duumviri] *Of or belonging to a duumvir, duumviral:* POTESTATE, Inscr. Fabrett. p. 29, *no.* 129. —More freq., **2.** Subst., duumviralis, is, *m., That has been a duumvir,* Ulp. Dig. 50, 3, 1; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3727; 3816.

dŭumvĭrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [duumviralis] *The office of a duumvir, duumvirate,* Cod. Just. 5, 27, 1.

dŭumvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [duumviri] *The office of a duumvir, duumvirate,* Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 1; Ulp. Dig. 50, 3, 1; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3817.

dŭumvĭri, orum, *m.* [duo-vir] *A Roman board* or *court consisting of two persons:* **I.** Perduellionis, *An extraordinary criminal court, the duumviri.* So in the trial of the Horatii, Liv. 1, 26; of M. Manlius, id. 6, 20; of C. Rabirius, Cic. Rab. perd. 4; cf. Walter Rechtsgesch. 1, p. 24; Zachariä Sulla, p. 145 *sq.*—**2.** Sacrorum, *The keepers of the Sibylline books,* Liv. 3, 10; cf. Dion. Hal. 4, 62 (afterward decemviri were elected for this purpose). —**3.** Navales, *An extraordinary board created for the purpose of equipping fleets,* Liv. 9, 30; 40, 18; 41, 1.—**4.** Aedis faciendae s. locandae s. dedicandae (* *The* duumviri *for building* or *dedicating a temple*), Liv. 7, 28; 22, 33; in the *sing.*, duumvir, id. 2, 42; 35, 41.—**5.** *The highest board of magistrates in the* municipia, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93; Caes. B. C. 1, 23, 4; 1, 30, 1; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2540: QVINQVENNALES, ib. *no.* 3882 *sq.:* IVRI DICVNDO, ib. *no.* 3805 *sq.* In the *sing.*, DVVMVIR, ib. *no.* 3813 *sq.*; 4982; also written DVOVIR, ib. *no.* 3886. Cf. Savigny's Gesch. d. Röm. Rechts, 1, p. 50 *sq.*

dux, dŭcis, *com.* [duco] *A leader, conductor, guide:* **I.** In gen.: illis non ducem locorum, non exploratorem fuisse, Liv. 9, 5; cf. itineris, Curt. 5, 4: regendae civitatis (coupled with auctor publici consilii), Cic. de Or. 3. 17, 63: dux isti quondam et magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum fuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 21: nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27, et saep. In the *fem.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 21; Lael. 5, 19; Div. 2, 40; Tusc. 1, 12, 27; Virg. A. 1, 364; Ov. M. 3, 12; 14, 121; 15, 482, et saep.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang.: *A leader, commander, general-in-chief,* Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 2; 2, 23, 4 (coupled with qui summam *imperii* tenebat); 3, 18, 7; 3, 23, 3, et saep. Also *a lieutenant-general, general of division* (cf. duco, *no.* I. B, 3, b, and imperator), as opp. to the imperator. Caes. B. G. 3, 21, 1; Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99; Flacc. 12, 27; Tac. H. 3, 37, et al.—**2.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere: dux regit examen, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 23; cf. gregis, *i. e.* aries, Ov. M. 5, 327; 7, 311; and armenti, *i. e.* taurus, id. ib. 8, 884.

† **dўăs,** ădis, *f.* = δυάς, *The number two,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; 12; Aug. Conf. 4, 15.

Dymae, arum, and **Dymaeus,** a, um, v. Dyme.

Dўmas, antis, *m.*, Δύμας, *The father of Hecuba,* Ov. M. 11, 761; Serv. Virg. A. 7, 320; Hyg. Fab. 91; 111. Whence the latter is called **Dўmantis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Ov. M. 13, 620.

Dўme, ēs, *f.*, Δύμη, *An old sea-coast town in Achaia, west of Olenos,* now perhaps *Kaminitza,* Plin. 4, 5, 6; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 409 *sq.* Also called **Dymae,** arum, Liv. 27, 31; 32, 21; 38, 29.—Hence, **2. Dymaeus,** a, um, *adj., Of Dymae, Dymaean:* ager, Liv. 27, 31 *fin.* In *plur.* subst. Dymaei, orum, *m., The Dymaeans,* Cic. Att. 16, 1.

† **dўnămis,** is, *f.* = δύναμις, * **1.** *A store, plenty* (cf. the Lat. vis), Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 77.—**2.** *A square number* (cf. the Lat. potestas), Arn. 2, p. 60.

† **dўnāstes,** ae, *m.* = δυνάστης, *A ruler, prince,* Cic. Phil. 11, 12 *ad fin.*; Att. 2, 9; Caes. B. C. 3, 3, 2; Nep. Dat. 2; Ages. 7.

Dyrrăchĭum, ii, *n.*, Δυῤῥάχιον, *A famous sea-coast town of Grecian Illyria, the landing-place of those coming from Italy,* formerly called Epidamnus, now *Durazzo,* Mel. 2, 3, 12; Plin. 3, 23, 26; Cic. Pis. 38; Att. 3, 22 *fin.*; Fam. 14, 1; Liv. 29, 12, et saep.; cf. Mann. Illyr. p. 395 *sq.* —*Its inhabitants* are called **Dyrrachini,** orum, *m.*, Δυῤῥαχηνοί, Cic. Att. 3, 22 *ad fin.*; Prov. cons. 3; also written **Dyrracheni,** Paul. Dig. 50, 15, 8.

† **dўsentĕrĭa,** ae, *f.* = δυςεντερία, *A flux, dysentery,* Plin. 26, 8, 28 *fin.*; 28, 9, 33, § 128 (in Cels. 4, 15, and Cic. Fam. 7, 26, written as Greek).

† **dўsentĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = δυςεντερικός, *Pertaining to dysentery, dysenteric:* passio, Pall. Febr. 31 *fin.*—Subst. dysentericus, i, *m., One who has the dysentery,* Plin. 22, 24, 55; 26, 8, 28; Scrib. Comp. 85; Firm. Math. 8.

† **dўsĕrōs,** ōtis, *adj.* = δύσερως, *Loving unfortunately,* Aus. Epigr. 92, 1.

† **dyspepsĭa,** ae, *f.* = δυςπεψία, *Indigestion,* Cato R. R. 127, 1.

† **dysphŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = δυςφορικός, *Unfortunate,* Firm. Math. 8, 12.

† **dyspnoea,** ae, *f.* = δύςπνοια, *A difficulty of breathing,* Plin. 23, 4, 47; 26, 7, 19 (in Cels. 4, 4, written as Greek).

† **dyspnŏĭcus,** i, *m.* = δυςπνοικός, *One who labors under difficulty of breathing,* Plin. 24, 6, 14.

† **dўsūrĭa,** ae, *f.* = δυςουρία, *Retention of urine, dysury,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4 (in Cic. Att. 10, 10, written as Greek).

† **dўsūrĭăcus,** i, *m.* = δυςουριακός, *One who suffers from suppression of urine,* Firm. Math. 8.

E.

1. E, e, *indecl. n.* or (on account of litera) *fem.*, the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet, the second of the vowel series, embracing both the ε and the η of the Greeks, Ter. Maur. p. 2386 P.; Aus. Idyll. de liter. monos. 3 and 4; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 58. The short *e* appears in Latin as the least emphatic of all the vowels; hence it not only took the place of other vowels in changes of words where the sounds became weakened, and in the vulgar language where the vowel-sounds were less sharply distinguished, but was also frequently put instead of a final syllable ending in a consonant, and was sometimes, especially at the end of words, entirely rejected. The transition of *ă* into *ĕ* (which took place especially before two consonants, whereas usually *ă* passed into *ĭ* in open syllables; v. art. A) is seen in the compounds ref*e*llo, comm*e*ndo, in*e*ptus, conf*e*rcio, inc*e*stus, perp*e*tior, *etc.* Sometimes the orthography is undecided, as in the compounds of spargo, which are written sometimes asp*e*rgo, consp*e*rgo, disp*e*rgo, *etc.*, and sometimes asp*a*rgo, consp*a*rgo, disp*a*rgo, *etc.*; just as along with *dispando* the vulgar form *dispenno* also occurs, v. h. vv. This transition likewise appears in all the verbal reduplications which have been retained, as cĕcidi, cĕcini, pĕperi, pĕpigi, tĕtigi; pĕperci, fĕfelli; dĕdi and stĕti (from c*a*do, c*a*no, p*a*rio, p*a*ngo, t*a*ngo, p*a*rco, f*a*llo, D*a* and ST*a*), whereas the vowels *i, o, u* remain unchanged in reduplication (bĭbi; mŏmordi; tŭtudi; for the anomalous forms in Gell. 7, 9, are certainly Graecized). As along with pĕpĭgi there also arose by syncope (in the Lat. lang. a predominating element in the formation of words) the perfect pēgi; so in like manner we may explain the perfect forms cēpi, fēci, jēci, frēgi, and ēgi, as syncopated from cĕcĭpi, fĕfĭci, jĕjĭci, frĕfĭgi, and ĕĭgi (this last analogously with dēgo, from dĕĭgo).—For *i* stands *ĕ* in the neuter forms of the adjectives in *is* (acr*e*, agrest*e*, facil*e*, *etc.*), in the nominative forms aed*e*s, ap*e*s, can*e*s, *etc.* (for aed*i*s, ap*i*s, can*i*s, *etc.*, v. h. vv.), as in the dative forms mort*e*, jur*e* dicundo, Dijov*e*, Victor*e*, *etc.* (v. h. v., and cf. Schneid. 2, p. 201 *sq.*, and Quint. 1. 4, 17); also in the nominatives in *es,* whose genitive has ĭtis; furthermore in the old and partly vulgar manner of writing and pronouncing: CEPeT, EXEMeT, NAVeBOS (Colum. Rostr.), FVeT, DEDeT, TEMPESTATeBVS, TIBe (Epit. of the Scipios), COMPROMeSISE (S. C. de Bacch.), MeNERVA, MAGeSTER, HERe, VeA, VeLLA, *etc.* (Quint. 1, 4, 8 and 17; Var. R. R. 1, 2, 14; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46); so too V*e*rgilius, negl*ĕ*go, intel*l*ĕgo, for V*i*rgilius, negl*i*go, intell*i*go, *etc.* It is prob. too that the abl. *ĕ* of the third declension proceeded from *ī* (or *id*). It less freq. happens that *o* and *u* pass over into *ĕ*, yet here also we are not wanting in examples, as v*e*rto, v*e*rtex, v*e*ster, from v*o*rto, v*o*rtex, v*o*ster; aug*e*r for aug*u*r, and even for long *u* we have *ĕ* in dejĕro and pejĕro, from jūro.

The vowel *ĕ* stands as an echoing sound, in place of an apocopated final syllable, in the vocative forms of nouns in *us* of the second declension; in the perf. and pass. forms, such as scripser*e*, conabar*e*, conaber*e*, from scrips*erunt*, conaba*ris*, cona*beris*; in the future forms atting*e*, dic*e*, faci*e*, recipi*e*, from atting*am*, dic*am*, faci*am*, recipi*am* (see under dico, *ad init.*); in the forms mag*e*, pot*e*, from magis, potis, *etc.*

The vowel *ĕ* is wholly suppressed in the imperatives dic, duc, fac, fer; in the ante-class. infinitive biber (from bibere); in the vocative forms of the second declension in *i*, as Gai, geni, fili, canteri, columbari, mantuari, volturi, mi (cf. Freund in Jahn's Neue Jahrbuch, 1835, vol. 13, p. 148 *sq.*); and even as an initial in the present forms of the verb esse (sum, sumus, sunt; sim, *etc.*, for *e*sum, *e*sumus, *e*sunt; *e*sim, *etc.*). But the forms facul, simul, Bacchanal, *etc.*, are not apocopated; see Append. to Preface.

The long *e* interchanges most freq. with the diphthongs *ae* and *oe* (q. v.); yet it sometimes also took the place of *ā*, as in anhēlo, from hālo, and in the rustic bēlo for bālo; and likewise of *ī*, as LeBER, SPeCA, AMeCVS, for līber, spīca, amīcus (Quint. Inst. 1. 1.; Var. R. R. 1, 48, 2; Fest. p. 13), and in words borrowed from the Greek, as chorēa, Darēus, along with Academīa, Alexandrīa; see the letter I.

As an abbreviation, E (mostly in connection with other abbreviations) signifies egregius, equus, eques, erexit, evocatus, *etc.*; *e. g.*, E. M. V. = egregiae memoriae vir; E. Q. R. = eques Romanus; EE. QQ. RR. = Equites Romani; E. P. = equo publico; E. M. D. S. P. E. = e monitu de sua pecunia erexit, *etc.*

2. e, *praep.*, v. ex.

(* **ea** and **eadem,** *Abl.*, v. is and idem.)

eapse, v. ipse, *init.*

† **ĕărĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐαρινός. *Greenish:* oves, Tert. Hab. mul. 8.

ĕā-tĕnus, *adv.* [is] to designate the limit to which an action or condition extends: *So far* (very rare; not in Caes., perh. not at all before Cic., for Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 50, is very dub.): with follg. *quatenus,* Cels. 2, 10; so Javol. Dig. 47, 2, 92: caules lactucae ab imo depurgatos eatenus, qua tenera folia videbuntur, *etc.*, Col. 12, 9, 1; so with follg. *qua,* id. 4, 7, 2; Arb. 8, 2; Quint. 1, 11, 1: hoc civile, quod vocant, eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14; so with follg. *quoad,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3 (and perhaps also Univ. 11): verba persequens eatenus, ut ea non abhorreant a more nostro, Cic. Opt. gen. 7 *ad fin.*; so with follg. *ut,* Cels. 5, 26; 7, 19; Col. 5, 1, 3; 5, 5, 3; cf. with following *ne,* Cels. 6, 6; Col. 5, 6, 14; Suet. Tib. 33; Just. 5, 10.—**2.** Late Lat. of time: *So long, hitherto:* Capitol. Gordian. 22; Oros. 6, 1.—Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 339-341.

† **ĕbĕnĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐβένινος, *Of ebony:* tigna, Hier. Ezech. 27, 16: dentes, id. ib.

† **ĕbĕnus,** i, *f.* = ἔβενος, *The ebon-tree, ebony,* Diospyros ebenum, L.; Plin. 16, 40, 76. § 3; 6. 30. 35; *m.*, Virg. G. 2, 117; Ov. M. 11, 610; Pers. 5, 135; Luc. 10, 117: 304, et al.; cf. also Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 36.

ē-bĭbo, bi, bĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To drink up, drain* (not in Cic. or Caes.) **I.** Lit.: quid comedent? quid ebibent? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 14; so coupled with comedere, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 20: id. Pseud. 5, 2, 11; hirneam vini, id. Amph. 1, 1, 276: poculum, id. Curc. 2, 3, 80: ubera lactantia, Ov. M. 6, 342: fluminibus sātis profundis ebibitis, Sid. Carm. 9, 39, et saep.: elephantos dracones, *i. e. to suck their blood*, Plin. 8, 12, 12; cf. sanguinem, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 65: cum vino imperium, *to drink up, forget through drinking*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 84 (cf. in the *simplex*: bibere mandata, id. Pers. 2, 1, 3; v. bibo, *no.* 4, c).—Poet.: invenies illic, qui Nestoris ebibat annos, *i. e. to drink by the age of Nestor* (* or *to drink as many glasses as equal the years of Nestor*), Ov. F. 3, 533 (see the passage in connection).—**2.** Transf., of inanimate things: *To suck in, draw in* (cf. bibo, *no.* 5): (fretum) peregrinos ebibit amnes, Ov. M. 8, 837; cf. Plin. 5, 15, 15: saniem (lana), id. 9, 38, 62.—* **II.** In gen., *To consume, use up, squander*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 122.

* **ē-bīto,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To go out*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 4, 28.

ē-blandĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a.* *To obtain by flattery* or *coaxing* (rare, but quite class.): enitere, elabora vel potius eblandire, effice, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C, § 12; cf. Plin. 9, 8, 8 *fin.*; Liv. 27, 31: unum consulatus diem, Tac. H. 3, 37: solitudinem ruris, Col. 8, 11, 1.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: coelo fecunditatem omnem eblandito, Plin. 16, 27, 51; cf. Vitr. 7, 5; and somewhat differently: ut eblandiatur lac igneam saevitiam, *i. e. mitigate and drive it out*, Col. 7, 5, 16.

☞ *Part.*, eblanditus, a, um, pass., *Obtained* or *caught by flattery*: eblandita suffragia, Cic. Planc. 4, 10; cf. preces, Plin. Pan. 70 *ad fin.*; Gell. 11, 13, 5.

ĕbŏrārĭus (ebur.), ii, *m.* [ebur] *A worker in ivory*, Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4180; 4302.

ĕbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made of ivory, ivory*: Juppiter, Plin. 36, 5, 4: mensae, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 43 (and perh. oppida, Quint. 6, 3, 61 Spald. *N. cr.*).

* **ēbrĭācus,** a, um, *adj* [ebrius; cf. merācus, from merus] *Drunken*: homo, Laber. in Non. 108, 7.

* **ēbrĭāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [ebrio] *Intoxicating liquor, strong drink*, Tert. de Jejun. 9 (a transl. of the Heb. שֵׁכָר).

ēbrĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [ebrius] *Drunkenness, ebriety*, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 12; Sen. Ep. 83 *med.*; Quint. 1, 11, 2; 5, 10, 34; 8, 4, 16; Plin. 14, 22, 28; 30, 15, 51; * Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16; Ov. A. A. 1, 597; R. Am. 809, et al.—**b.** Transf., of things: nimio liquore abundat rumpitque se pomi ipsius ebrietas, *i. e. excess of juice*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45.

ēbrĭo, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To make drunk, to intoxicate* (late Lat.): **1.** Lit.: mulieres, Macr. S. 7, 6 *med.*—**2.** Trop.: animas, id. Somn. Scip. 12 *med.*

* **ēbrĭŏlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [ebriolus] *Drunk* or *tipsy a little*, Laber. in Non. 108, 6.

ēbrĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ebrius] *Drunk* or *tipsy a little*; perhaps only in Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 15; 1, 3, 36.

* **ēbrĭōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [ebriosus] *Addiction to drink, sottishness*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12.

ēbrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ebrius] *Given to drinking*; subst., *a drunkard*, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; Acad. 2, 17, 53; Sen. Ep. 83 *med.*; Col. 11, 1, 13; Plin. 30, 15, 51, et al.—*Comp.*, Catull. 27, 4.—**b.** Transf.: acina, *i. e. full of juice, juicy*, id. 27, 4.

ēbrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ē-BI, bibo; hence orig.: who has drunk up, *i. e.*] *Who has drunk enough, had his fill*; corresp. with satur (so very rarely): quum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3 Ruhnk.; cf. Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35.—Far more freq. and quite class., **B.** Pregn.: *Who has drunk himself full; drunk, intoxicated*: homo hic ebrius est ... Tu istic, ubi bibisti? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 25; so id. ib. 1, 1, 116; 3, 4, 16; Aul. 4, 10, 19 *sq.*, et al.; Lucr. 3, 1064; Cic. Mil. 24, 65; Phil. 2, 41, 105; Div. 2, 58, 120; Sen. Ep. 83 *med.*; Quint. 11, 3, 57; Prop. 4, 5, 46; Hor. S. 1, 4, 51; 2, 3, 60; Ov. A. A. 1, 543; Met. 4, 26; Fast. 2, 582; 5, 337 *sq.*, et saep.—**b.** Poet., of inanimate things: vestigia, Prop. 1, 3, 9; cf. signa, id. 3, 3, 48: verba, Tib. 3, 6, 36: nox, Mart. 10, 47; cf. bruma, id. 13, 1, et saep.—**2.** Trop.: ebrius jam sanguine civium et tanto magis eum sitiens, Plin. 14, 22, 28 *fin.*: regina fortuna dulci ebria, *intoxicated with good fortune*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 12: dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos, *i. e. intoxicated with love*, Catull. 45, 11.—**II.** In gen., *Abundantly filled, full* (poet.): Plaut. Casin. 3, 6, 18: lana de sanguine conchae, Mart. 14, 154; cf. id. 13, 82; id. 10, 38.

ē-bullĭo, ire (and post-class. **ebullo,** are, v. q. seq.), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *To boil up, bubble up* (so post-class.): **1.** Lit.: fontium venae ebullant, Tert. de Pall. 2.—**2.** Trop.: dum risus ebullit, App. M. 2, p. 128. Poet.: o si Ebullit patrui praeclarum funus! *i. e.* prodit, Pers. 2, 10 Dübner.—**II.** *Act.*, *To thrust forth* (so quite class., but seldom): **1.** Lit.: animam, *i. e. to breathe out*, Petr. 42, 3; 62, 10.—**2.** Trop.: virtutes, *i. e. to boast of*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 42 Kühn; cf. id. Fin. 5, 27, 80 (and the Gr. παφλάζειν).

ĕbŭlum, i, *n.*, and **ĕbŭlus,** i, *m.* *Dane-wort, dwarf-elder*, Sambucus ebulus, L.; Cato R. R. 37, 2; Plin. 25, 10, 71; 26, 8, 49; Virg. E. 10, 27; Col. poet. 10, 10; Veg. 1, 14, 5.

ĕbur, ŏris (cf. Quint. 1, 6, 22 *sq.*), *n.* *Ivory*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18; Brut. 73 *ad fin.*; Parad. 1, 3; Quint. 2, 21, 9; 12, 10, 9; Virg. G. 1, 57; Aen. 10, 137; 12, 68; Hor. Od. 1, 31, 6; Ep. 2, 1, 96; 2, 2, 180, et saep.: ebur atramento candefacere; v. atramentum, *no.* 4.—**B.** Meton., **1.** Of *Things made of ivory.* So of statues, Virg. G. 1, 480; Ov. M. 15, 792; of the tibia, Virg. G. 2, 193; of a scabbard, Ov. M. 4, 148; of the sella curulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 54; Ov. F. 5, 51; Pont. 4, 5, 18.—* **2.** For *An elephant*: Juv. 12, 112.

eburarius, v. eborarius.

ĕbŭrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ebur] *Adorned* or *inlaid with ivory*: lecti, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53: vehicula, id. Aul. 2, 1, 46: sella, Lampr. Heliog. 4 *fin.*

(* **Eburīni,** orum, *m.* *A people of Lucania*: Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.—Hence, **Eburīnus,** a, um: juga, Sall. H. 3, p. 222 ed. Gerl. min.)

* **ĕburnĕŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [eburneus] *Of ivory*: fistula, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225 (for which, in Gell. 1, 11, 16, eburnea).

ĕburnĕus, and (perh. only poet.) **ĕburnus,** a, um, *adj.* [ebur] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the elephant*: eburnei dentes, Liv. 37, 59.—Far more freq., **II.** *Of ivory*: (*a*) *Eburneus*: signum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1; Ov. M. 4, 354: lectus, Suet. Caes. 84: praesepe, id. Calig. 55: quadrigae, id. Ner. 22: tabulae, id. ib. 31, et al.—(*β*) *Eburnus* (only so in Virg. and Hor.): humerus, Virg. G. 3, 7: pecten, id. Aen. 6, 647: vagina, id. ib. 9, 305: porta, id. ib. 6, 699; Hor. Od. 3, 27, 41: lyra, id. ib. 2, 11, 22: lecti, id. Sat. 2, 6, 103: currus, Ov. Her. 15, 91: valvae, id. Met. 4, 185: sceptrum, id. ib. 1, 178; 7, 103, et al.: ensis, *i. e. with an ivory handle*, Virg. A. 11, 11.—**2.** Poet. transf.: *White as ivory*: eburnea brachia, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 7; cf. so cervix, id. Her. 20, 59: colla, id. Met. 3, 422; 4, 335: terga, id. ib. 10, 592.

Eburōnes, um, *m.*, Ἐβουρῶνες, *A nation of* Gallia Belgica, *extending from Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 4, 6; 5, 24 *sq.*; 6, 5; 6, 31 *sq.*; Plin. 4, 18, 32; cf. Ukert. Gall. p. 368.

Eburovices, v. Aulerci.

(* **Ebūsus (-os),** i, *f.*, Ἔβουσος, *An island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Spain*, now *Iviza* or *Yviça*: Liv. 22, 20, 7; Sil. 3, 363.—Also called **Ebōsĭa,** ae, *f.*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 15.—Hence, **Ebūsitānus,** a, um, Plin. 3, 5, 11.)

ecastor, v. 2. Castor.

(* **Ecbătăna,** orum, *n.*, τὰ Ἐκβάτανα (**-na,** ae, *f.*, Lucil. in Non. 533, 30; **-nae,** arum, *f.*, App. de Mundo, p. 69, 18), *The principal city of Media*, now *Hamadan*, Curt. 4, 5, 8, et al.; Tac. A. 15, 31, 1 Rup.)

† **ecbŏlas,** ădis, *f.* = ἐκβολάς, *A sort of Egyptian grape* (so called from its promoting abortion), Plin. 14, 18, 22.

ecca, eccam, v. ecce, *no.* II.

ecce, *adv. demonstr.* [ce-ce, v. ce, *no.* 3] Serves to point out an object more emphatically: *Lo! see! behold!* quem quaero, optime ecce obviam mihi est, *behold! there comes he I was wishing for*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 16: ecce autem video rure redeuntem senem, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 25: ecce Dionaei processit Caesaris astrum, Virg. E. 9, 47: ecce trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo Crinibus, id. Aen. 2, 403; cf. id. ib. 6, 337; Ov. M. 2, 441, et al.: audiat haec tantum—vel qui venit ecce Palaemon, Virg. E. 3, 50; so in the midst of the sentence, Ov. M. 2, 93.

B. In partic., **1.** To denote that something is present (* cf. Fr. *voici*), *Here* (in this sense mostly ellipt.): Orcus noster ecce adest, Plaut. frgm. ap. Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42 *fin.*; so with adest, Ov. M. 2, 496; 3, 101: quid me quaeris? .. ecce me, *here I am*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 15; so ecce me, id. Curc. 1, 3, 6; Mil. 3, 1, 69; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 38: ecce nos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 17: ecce odium meum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 139: ecce Gripi scelera, id. Rud. 4. 4, 134: ecce tuae literae de Varrone, Cic. Att. 13, 16; and simply ecce, *here I am*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 96.

2. In enumerations, to introduce a new matter after others already mentioned (Ciceronian): consecuti sunt hos Critias, Theramenes, Lysias, *etc.* ... ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic. de Or. 2, 22 *ad fin.*; so id. Or. 16 *ad fin.*; id. de Or. 3, 3, 31; so ellipt., id. Div. 2, 70; Acad. 2, 43, 134; Pis. 21.

3. To introduce something unexpected or strange; hence sometimes connected with subito, repente, de improviso, *etc.*: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 87; Cic. Sest. 41, 89: et ecce de improviso ad nos accedit cana veritas, Var. in Non. 243, 1; cf. Sall. J. 14, 11: discubitum noctu ut imus, ecce ad me advenit mulier, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 99; so with a preceding quum, Cic. Caecin. 7, 20; with dum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 60; with ubi, Virg. A. 3, 219.—Ellipt.: Cic. Att. 7, 24; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; Acad. 2, 38; connected with subito, id. Att. 8, 8; 10, 3; cf. ecce autem repente, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; and with a preceding quum, id. Att. 2, 8; 2, 15, 3; Liv. 2, 36 *ad fin.*—For the expression ecce autem, v. autem, *no.* 11.

II. In vulg. lang., combined with the pronouns is, ille, and iste, into one word in the follg. forms: *nomin.*, ecca, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 66; Rud. 4, 4, 130; Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: eccilla, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 30: eccillud, id. Rud. 2, 7, 18: *acc. sing.*, eccum, Plaut. Am. prol. 120; 1, 2, 35; 3, 2, 16; 3, 4, 22, et saep.; Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 52; 3, 3, 48; 3, 4, 26; 5, 5, 1, et saep.; Titin. in Charis. p. 177 P.: eccam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 146; Asin. 1, 2, 25; Cist. 4, 1, 3, et saep.; Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12; 4, 7, 18; Hec. 4, 1, 8; 5, 4, 14: eccillum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 98; Pers. 2, 2, 65; 3, 1, 64; Trin. 3, 1, 21: eccillam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 51; Mil. 3, 1, 194: eccistam, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 17: *plur.*, eccos, id. Bacch. 3, 2, 19; Most. 1, 3, 154; Men. 1, 4, 1; Mil. 4, 7, 27; 5, 35; Rud. 2, 2, 4; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 15; Afran. in Charis. p. 95 P.: ecca, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 110—See more on this art. in Hand Turs. II p. 343-351.

† **eccentros,** i, *adj.* = ἔκκεντρος, *Out of the centre, eccentric*: terra, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 287; cf. ib. p. 299.

eccĕre or **ĕcĕre** [from the demonstr. *e* and Ceres; cf. ecastor, equirine; and v. the art. ce, *no.* 3] *By Ceres!* an interj. of asseveration or of surprise; cf. *Eccere*, κατὰ τῆς Δήμητρος, Gloss. (only in the follg. passages): Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 4; id. Truc. 2, 2, 58; Casin. 2, 6, 34; Men. 2, 3, 50; Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 105; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 5. Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 343.

† **eccheuma,** ătis, *n.* = ἔκχευμα, *A pouring out*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 88.

eccillam, eccillum, eccistam, v. ecce, *no.* II.

† **ecclēsĭa** (the metre ĕcclĕsĭa, Venant. Carm. 3, 6, 24; and ĕclēsĭa, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 117; 28, 32; 38, 153), ae, *f.* = ἐκκλησία, *A* (Grecian) *assembly of the people*, coupled with būle, Plin. 10, 111, 1.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** In eccl. Lat., **1.** *A religious assembly of Christians, a Christian congregation*, in the Church Fathers

times innumerable.—**2.** *A Christian place of assembly, a church*, etc.; cf. also Aurel. in Vop. 20; Amm. 21, 2 *fin.*; ib. 28, 6 *ad fin.*—**B.** *A place of meeting* in gen., Aus. Ep. 24, 93.

(* **Ecclēsĭastes,** ae, *m.* (ἐκκλησιαστής) *The Preacher*, the title of a book of the Old Testament, Tert. monog. 3.)

† **ecclēsĭastĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐκκλησιαστικός, *Of or belonging to the Church, ecclesiastic*: pax, Tert. Pudic. 22.—**B.** Subst., ecclesiasticus, i, *m.*, **1.** *A church officer*, Cod. Theod. 1, 3, 22.—**2.** *The name of the Book of Sirach.*

† **ecclēsĭecdĭcus,** i, *m.* = ἐκκλησιεκδικός, *A church proctor*, Cod. Theod. 1, 5, 34, 5.

eccum, eccos, v. ecce, *no.* II.

† **ecdĭcus,** i, *m.* = ἔκδικος, *i. q.* cognitor *s.* defensor civitatis, *A syndic, solicitor of a community*, Cic. Fam. 13, 56; Plin. Ep. 10, 111.

ecere, v. eccere.

Ecetra, ae, *f.*, Ἐχέτρα, *A city of the Volsci*, Liv. 4, 61; 6, 31; cf. Mannert Ital. 1, p. 671. *Its inhabitants* are named **Ecetrani,** orum, Liv. 2, 25; 3, 4.

ecfatus, ecfero, *etc.*, v. eff.

† **ēchēa,** orum, *n.* = ἠχεῖα, *Vessels to increase the sound of the actors' voices in a theatre, sounding-vessels*, Vitr. 1, 1; 5, 5.

Echĕcrătes, ae, *m.*, Ἐχεκράτης, *A Pythagorean philosopher, a cotemporary of Plato*, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87.

† **ĕchĕnēis,** idis, *f.* = ἐχενηΐς, *The sucking-fish, remora*, Echeneis remora, L.; Plin. 9, 25, 41; 32, 1, 1; Luc. 6, 675; Ov. Hal. 99; Cassiod. Var. 1, 35.

† **Ĕchidna,** ae, *f.* = ἔχιδνα (an adder, viper) **1.** Lernaea, *The Lernaean hydra, killed by Hercules*, Ov. M. 9, 69; 158; Fast. 5, 405.—**2.** *A monster, half woman and half serpent, the mother of Cerberus*, Ov. M. 4, 501; 10, 313; whence the latter is called Canis **Echidnea,** id. ib. 7, 408.

Ĕchīnădes, um, *f.*, Ἐχινάδες, *A small group of islands in the Ionian Sea, at the mouth of the Achelous*, now *Curzolari*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 2, 85, 87; 4, 12, 19; Ov. M. 8, 589; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 81 *sq.*

ĕchīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [echinus, a hedge-hog] *Set with prickles, prickly*: calyx, Plin. 15, 23, 25: capitula spinis, id. 27, 9, 47: folia, id. 22, 9, 11.

† **ĕchīnŏmētrae,** arum, *m.* = ἐχινομῆτραι, *A sort of sea-urchin*, Plin. 9, 31, 51.

† **ĕchīnŏphŏra,** ae, *f.* = ἐχινοφόρα, *A sort of* concha, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147.

† **ĕchīnŏpūs,** ŏdis, *m.* = ἐχινόπους, *A plant otherwise unknown*, Plin. 11, 8, 8.

† **ĕchīnus,** i, *m.* = ἐχῖνος, *A hedgehog, urchin*; and usually the (edible) *sea-urchin*, Echinus esculentus, L.; Var. L. L. 5, 12, 23; Afran. in Non. 216, 11; Plin. 9, 31, 51; Hor. Epod. 5, 28; Sat. 2, 4, 33; Ep. 1, 15, 23; Petr. 69, 7; Pall. Jan. 16; Dec. 6, 1; of the *land-urchin* (otherwise called erinaceus), Claud. Idyll. 2, 17 Gesn.; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 57.—**B.** Transf., of things having a similar shape: **1.** *A copper vessel for the table*, perh. to wash out the cups in, *a rinsing-bowl*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 117; 2, 8, 52.—**2.** *The prickly husk of a chestnut*, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 83; Pall. Insit. 155.—**3.** In architect., *An egg-shaped ornament under the chapiter of an Ionic column, an echinus*, Vitr. 4, 3; 7.

1. ĕchĭon, i, *n.* = ἔχιον, *A medicament prepared from the ashes of adders*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 119.

2. Ĕchĭon, ŏnis, *m.*, **I.** *One of the heroes who sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, the father of Pentheus and husband of Agave*, Ov. M. 3, 126; 10, 686; Stat. Th. 4, 569; Hyg. Fab. 178. Hence Echione natus, for *Pentheus*, Ov. M. 3, 526.—**B.** Deriv., **1. Echīŏnĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *The son of Echion*, i. e. *Pentheus*, Ov. M. 3, 513 and 701.—**2. Echīŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, meton. for *Cadmean* or *Theban*: hydrus, *i. e. killed by Cadmus*, Val. Fl. 8, 343: dens, id. 7, 554: aula, id. 7, 301; cf. arces, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 53: nomen, Virg. A. 12, 515 Wagn. *N. cr.*; cf. plebs, Stat. Th. 1, 169: Bacchus, Pall. Insit. 45.—**II.** *A son of Mercury, an Argonaut, and a sharer in the Calydonian hunt*, Ov. M. 8, 311; Hyg. Fab. 14.—Hence, **B. Echīŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Echion*: lacerto, Ov. M. 8, 345.—**III.** *A celebrated Greek painter*, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37; Brut. 18, 70; Plin. 35, 10, § 36, 9.

† **ĕchĭos,** i, *f.* = ἔχιος, *Viper's bugloss*, Plin. 25, 9, 58.

† **ĕchis,** is, *m.* *A plant*, called also pseudanchusa, and doris, Plin. 22, 20, 24.

(* **echīte,** es, *f.* *A plant, a kind of clematis*, Plin. 24, 15, 89.)

† **ĕchītes,** ae, *m.* = ἐχίτης, *Adder-stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

† **ēcho,** ūs, *f.* = ἠχώ, *Repercussion of sound, echo* (pure Lat. imago), "Plin. 36, 15, 24;" Pers. 1, 102; Aus. Mos. 297; Ep. 10, 23; 25, 68. Personified as a nymph, Ov. M. 3, 358 *sq.*; Aus. Epigr. 99, 1; 11, 7.

† **ēchōĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἠχωικός, *Echoing*: elegi, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: metrum, *in which the ultimate and penultimate syllables are alike*, Serv. Centim. p. 1826 P.

† **ecligma,** ătis, *n.* = ἔκλειγμα, *A medicine to be taken by letting it melt in the mouth, an electuary*, Plin. 21, 21, 89; 24, 7, 23; 26, 8, 35. Called also **eclīgmātium,** ii, *n.*, Theod. Prisc. 2, 17.

† **eclipsis,** is, *f.* = ἔκλειψις (a forsaking, being absent): solis, *An eclipse of the sun*, Auct. Her. 3, 22; and without solis, Plin. 2, 12, 9 (pure Lat. defectio and defectus).

† **eclipticus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐκλειπτικός, *Belonging to an eclipse*: signa, Manil. 4, 816; 846; cf. Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 68: linea, *the ecliptic*, Serv. Virg. A. 10, 216.

† **eclŏga,** ae, *f.* = ἐκλογή, *A selection, consisting of the finest passages, from a written composition*: eclogas ex Annali descriptas, Var. in Charis, p. 97 P.—**2.** In partic., *A short poem of any kind*, like the poems in the Sylvae of Statius; cf. Stat. S. 3 *praef.*; 4 *praef.*; the Idyls of Ausonius: cf. Aus. Idyll. 10 *praef.*; the Odes of Horace, id. ib. 11 *praef.*, and in many MSS. of Horace; and in the grammarians the Bucolica of Virgil are also called Eclogae, *Eclogues*; cf. Heyne de Carm. Bucol. in Virg. Opp. ed. Wagn. I. p. 18.

* **eclŏgārii,** orum, *m.* [ecloga] = eclogae, *Select passages from a work*, Cic. Att. 16, 2 *fin.* Orell. *N. cr.*

† **ecnĕphĭas,** ae, *m.* = ἐκνεφίας, *A hurricane produced by the meeting of two winds issuing from opposite clouds*, Plin. 2, 48, 49 (in Sen. Q. N. 5, 12, written as Greek).

econtra, v. contra, *no.* I. B, 2, δ.

† **ecphŏra,** ae, *f.* = ἐκφορά, *A projection in buildings*, Vitr. 3, 3; 6, 2.

ecquando, *adv.* [ec, v. *ce*, and quando] *Ever, at any time*; in a passionate (esp. indignant) interrogation (rare, but quite class.): ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? ecquando his de rebus tales viros audituros existimasti? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17; so id. ib. 2, 5, 26; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15; Liv. 3, 67; Sen. de Ira 3, 28; Val. Fl. 2, 395. With follg. nisi, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17 (and perh. with si, Liv. 5, 44).—(β) With suffixed interrog. particle ne: ecquandone tibi liber sum visus? Prop. 2, 8, 15; so Vellej. 2, 14, 2 Ruhnk.; App. Apol. p. 290. With follg. nisi, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 63 Dav. and Orell. *N. cr.*

ecqui, ecquae, or **ecqua** (cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 25, and v. aliqui), **ecquod,** *pron. interr. adj.* [ec, v. *ce*, and qui] *Whether any, if any* person or thing; in impassioned interrogation, i. q. num qui, quae (qua) quod (quite class.; but not in Caes.): ecqui pudor est? ecquae religio, Verres? ecqui metus? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8; cf. id. Sest. 52; so in the *fem.*, ecquae, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 1; Stich. 2, 2, 42; Lucr. 5, 1212; Cic. Acad. 2, 26 *fin.*; Att. 8, 12, 4; Ov. Her. 16, 341; but ecqua, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 83; Men. 1, 2, 86; Mil. 3, 1, 199; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 15; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24 *fin.*; Att. 7, 8, 4; Inv. 2, 12 *fin.* (thrice); Virg. A. 3, 341, et al.: rus Sunii ecquod haberem, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 13; so ecquod, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57; Inv. 2, 12 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 9, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 3; 4, 10, 3, et al.: ecquem trapezitam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 62; so ecquem, id. Poen. 5, 2, 84; Rud. 1, 2, 37; 2, 2, 7, et al.; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 6; cf. ecquam, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 5; Mil. 3, 1, 187; Merc. 2, 3, 56, et al.: ecquas, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 69: ecqui silices, Ov. Pont 4, 10, 3.—With suffixed nam: Ecquaenam origo, Lucr. 5, 1211; so accessio, Cic. Fin 4, 24, 67: ecquodnam curriculum, id. Brut. 6, 22: ecquonam modo, ecquonam loco, id. Part. 14.—Without a subst.: qui coena poscit? ecqui poscit prandio? *does any one bid a breakfast?* Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 69.

ecquis, ecquid (*abl.* ecqui, v. infra *no.* B, 2) *pron. interr. subst.* *Whether any? any one, any body, any thing?* in impassioned interrogation, i. q. num quis, quid (quite class., but not in Caes.): aperite hoc. Heus ecquis hic est? ecquis aperit hoc ostium? Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 12; so ecquis, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 9 *sq.*; Most. 4, 2, 19 *sq.*; Asin. 2, 4, 26; 5, 2, 60; Capt. 2, 3, 99; 3, 2, 10; 4, 2, 50, et saep.; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 16 *sq.*; 5, 9, 1; Liv. 3, 68; Virg. A. 9, 51; Hor. S. 2, 7, 34, et al.: ecquid, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 58; Curc. 1, 2, 39; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 34; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 62; Att. 12, 7; Fam. 7, 11; Liv. 40, 40, et al.: eccui, Cic. Mur. 33: ecquem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 42; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15, et saep.—With suffixed nam: quid huc tantum hominum incedunt? ecquidnam afferunt? Plaut Poen. 3, 3, 5.—**b.** Connected with substantives for ecqui: ecquis alius Sosia intu'st, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 226; so id. Most. 2, 1, 7; Men. 4, 2, 110; Liv. 23, 12 *fin.*; Virg. E. 10, 28; Ov. Am. 3, 1, 15, et al.

B. Hence are derived the adverbs: **1.** Ecquid, i. q. numquid, num, *Whether, perchance*, in direct and indirect interrogation: ecquid audis? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 29; so id. Aul. 2, 3, 3; Asin. 5, 2, 50; Curc. 2, 8, 19; Bacch. 1, 2, 53, et al.; Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 30; Eun. 2, 2, 48; 3, 2, 3; Cic. Clu. 26, 71; Acad. 2, 39, 122; Rep. 3, 11; Tusc. 1, 8; Att. 2, 2, 3; Liv. 3, 11 *ad fin.*; 4, 3; 5, 52; Virg. A. 3, 342; Hor. Ep. 1. 18, 82, et saep.; cf. with tandem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 46.—*Tr.* Ecquid placent (aedes)? *Th.* Ecquid placeant me rogas? Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 4; so id. Bacch. 4, 10, 10; Mil. 3, 1, 114; 4, 2, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 3; Liv. 27, 10; 44, 27. Rarely (like quid) for cur: Liv. 42, 26.

* **2.** Ecqui, i. q. num aliqui, *Whether?* Plaut. Aul. prol. 16.

3. Ecquo, i. q. num aliquo, *Any where?* ecquo te tua virtus provexisset? Cic. Phil 13, 11.

Cf. on these adverbs Hand Turs. II. p 351–355.

ecquo, *adv.*, v. ecquis, *no.* B, 3.

† **ecstăsis,** is, *f.* = ἔκστασις, *A being beside one's self, ecstasy*, Tert. Anim. 45; Aug. de Gen. ad tit. 12; Hier. in Jesai. praef.

† **ectŏmon,** i, *n.* = ἔκτομον, *The black species of hellebore*, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51.

† **ectrōma,** ătis, *n.* = ἔκτρωμα, *An abortion*, Tert. adv. Haer. 7.

† **ectrŏpa,** ae, *f* = ἐκτροπή, i. q. deversorium, *An inn*, Var. in Non. 393, 1.

† **ectўpus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἔκτυπος, *Engraved in relief, embossed*, Plin. 35, 12, 43; 37, 10, 63; cf. imago eminente gemma, Sen. Ben. 3, 26.

eculeus, i, v. equuleus.

ĕdācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [edax] *Voracity, gluttony*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 7; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9 *fin.*

ĕdax, ācis, *adj.* [1. edo] *Voracious, gluttonous*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16; Ter. Eun. prol. 38; Heaut. prol. 38; Phorm. 2, 2, 21; Cic. Fl. 17, 41; Fam. 9, 20, 2 (*abl.* edaci, as in Ov. M. 15, 354; Val. Fl. 6. 420, et saep.); Hor. S. 2, 2, 92; Ep. 2, 1, 173; Epod. 2, 34; Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 11; Am. 2, 6, 33, et saep. *Sup.*, Sen. Ep. 60.—**2.** Poet. transf., of inanimate and abstr. things: *Devouring, destroying*: ignis, Virg. A. 2, 758; Ov. M. 9, 202; 14, 541; Fast. 4, 785: imber, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 3: natura, Ov. M. 15, 354: tempus, id. Pont. 4, 10, 7; cf. *c. gen.*, tempus rerum, id. Met. 15, 234: vetustas, id. id. 15, 872: curae, *gnawing*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 18, et saep.

‡† **edeatrae** qui praesunt regiis epulis dicti ἀπὸ τῶν ἐδεσμάτων, Fest. p. 62; cf. Comm. p. 419 [ἐδέατροι, seneschals of the table, sewers; v. Passow sub voce].

ē-dĕcĭmo (decumo), without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* (to select the tithes; hence, in gen.) *To pick out, select* (late Lat.).

Symm. Ep. 5, 81; 9, 21; Macr. S. 1, 5; 2, 1; cf. "*edecimata* electa," Fest. p. 60.

ē-dento, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dens] *To render toothless, knock out the teeth* (perh. only in the follg. passages): malas alicui, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 48: edentatae beluae morsus, Macr. S. 7, 3.

ē-dentŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Toothless* (ante- and post-class.): vetulae, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118: cf. id. Casin. 3, 2, 20; Men. 5, 2, 111; Prud. στεφ. 10, 305; Arn. 3, p. 108: bestia muraena, Tert. Pall. 5.—* **2.** Transf., of wine softened by age, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 87.

edepol, v. Pollux.

edera, ae, and its derivatives, v. hed.

Ĕdessa, ae, *f.*, Ἔδεσσα, **I.** *A city of Macedonia, the burial-place of the kings*, Liv. 45, 29; Just. 7, 1, 7.—Hence **Edessaeus** Antiphilus (dux), Liv. 42, 51.—**II.** *A city of Mesopotamia, in the province of* Osrhoëne, now *Rhoa* or *Orfa*, Plin. 5, 24, 21; Tac. A. 12, 12; and where Caracalla died. Aur. Vict. Epit. 21; Eutr. 8, 11.—Hence **Edessenus,** a, um: sepulcra, Amm. 18, 7.

ē-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. (old form *conj.*, EXDEICATIS; *gerund.*, EXDEICENDVM, S. C. de Bacchan. *Imperat.*, edice, Virg. A. 11, 463), *v. a.*

A *t. t.* of magistrates: *To declare, publish, make known* a decree, ordinance, *etc.*; hence, *to establish, decree, ordain* by proclamation: consulem edicere, ut senatus senatusconsulto ne obtemperet . . . edicere est ausus, ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, Cic. Pis. 8; so with follg. *ut* or *ne*, id. Vatin. 14; Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, et al.; cf. in the *abl. part. perf.*, edicto, ut and ne, Liv. 10, 36; 5, 19; and with a simple conjunctive, quum tribuni plebis edixissent, senatus adesset, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 11, 6; so Virg. A. 10, 258; 3, 235: non proscripta neque edicta dic, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54; so dies edicta, Liv. 33, 14 *ad fin.*: diem comitiis, id. 26, 18; 31, 49 *fin.* Drak.: diem exercitui ad conveniendum, id. 31, 11; cf. id. 40, 26; 22, 12; 29, 1: justitium, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: comitia a. d. XI. Kal. Febr., id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 2: senatum in diem posterum, Liv. 3, 38 *ad fin.*; cf. Suet. Caes. 80: conventum sociis Tarraconem, Liv. 26, 51: novemdiale sacrum, id. 21, 62; cf. supplicationem populo in diem unum, id. 32, 1 *fin.*: delectum, id. 2, 55: praedam omnem militibus, id. 8, 36, et saep.: edixit, sese judicium injuriarum non daturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27; so with an object-sentence, Liv. 21, 11; 26, 27.—Abs.: edixit ita, ut me exciperet nominatim, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 2: quod Vitellius de caerimoniis publicis edixisset, Tac. H. 2, 91; cf. de natali suo, Suet. Calig. 26: de iisdem, id. Rhet. 1.

2. In partic., of the pretor, *To make known*, on entering upon his office. the principles on which he intends to administer it: est tibi edicendum quae sis observaturus in jure dicendo, Cic. Fin. 2, 22. 74; v. edictum.

II. Transf. beyond the official sphere: *To make known, declare, appoint, establish, order, ordain* any thing (freq. and quite class.); ut tu scire possis, edico tibi. Si falsa dixis, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 29; cf. id. ib. 2, 2. 4; Capt. 4, 2, 23; with follg. *ut* or *ne*, id. Pseud. 1, 1, 125; so id. ib. 1, 5, 91; 3, 2, 66; 113; Pers. 2, 2. 58; Truc. 4, 3. 6; Ter. Eun. 3, 5. 30; 4, 7, 36; Hec. 4, 1, 50; Hor. S. 2, 3, 227, et al.: dico, edico vobis, nostrum esse illum herilem filium, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 20: nullus fere ab eo (*sc.* Demosthene) locus sine quadam conformatione sententiae edicitur, Cic. Or. 39 *ad fin.*; Caes. B. C. 1, 76, 4; cf. Sall. C. 48, 4 Kritz.: si prius quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit edixero, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: hoc simul edixi, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 10; id. Sat. 2, 2, 51: incipiens stabulis edico in mollibus herbam Carpere oves, Virg. G. 3, 295; cf. id. Aen. 11, 463; Sil. 7, 313; 528.—Hence

ēdictum, i, *n.* *A proclamation, ordinance, edict* of the Roman magistrates; e. g. of the ediles, Cic. Phil. 9, 7 *ad fin.*; Off. 3, 17, 71; Gell. 4, 2; Dig. 21, 1; of a tribune of the people, Cic. Manil. 19 *ad fin.*, of a dictator, Liv. 8. 34; of the consuls, id. 8, 7; 24, 8; of the proconsuls, id. 26, 12; of Caesar in the civil war, Caes. B. C. 2, 19, et saep.—**2.** Esp. freq. the public announcement of the pretor, in which he states, on entering upon his office, the rules by which he will be guided in administering the same (out of such legal regulations renewed and made more complete every year—edictum perpetuum, in contradistinction to edicta prout res incidit—there was gradually formed an important part of the body of Roman law), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41 *sq.*; 2, 3, 7; 14 *sq.*; Quint. 19; Flacc. 28, 67, et saep. Cf. on the Edicts, Hugo's Rechtsgesch. p. 414 *sq.*; Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 1, p. 118 *sq.*; Rein's Privatr. p. 70 *sq.*; 80; 83, and the sources cited in those works.—**II.** Transf. beyond the official sphere: **1.** *An order, command*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 10.—* **2.** *A proposition, declaration*, coupled with effatum and enunciativum, Sen. Ep. 117.

ēdictālis, e, *adj.* [edictum] *By edict, according to edict* (late Lat.): possessio bonorum, Ulp. Dig. 38, 6, 1, § 4: programma, *i. e. the imperial edict*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 31; 2, 24; 7, 42.

ēdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [edico] *Order, edict*, for the usual edictum: only Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 31; 43; Pseud. 1, 2, 10; 39.

ēdicto, avi, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To speak out, proclaim, publish* (only in Plaut.): tute edictas facta tua, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 184: aliquid alicui, id. Epid. 1, 2, 2; id. Men. 4, 2, 79.

edictum, i, v. edico, *ad fin.*

ē-disco, dĭdĭci, 3. *v. a.* *To learn by heart, commit to memory* (quite class.): ut non legantur modo (poetae) sed etiam ediscantur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27; cf. haec discenda, imo ediscenda sunt, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*; and Quint. 10, 1, 105: ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135; so id. de Or. 1, 34, 157: ad verbum, Quint. 11, 2, 44: lepta ediscat Hesiodum et habeat in ore Τῆς δ' ἀρετῆς ἱδρῶτα, Cic. Fam. 6, 18 *fin.*: magnum numerum versuum, * Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 3; Quint. 1, 1, 36; so ib. 1, 11, 14, et saep.; cf. De ediscendo, Quint. 2, cap. 7. Poet., vultus alicujus, Val. Fl. 1, 368.

B. In gen.: *To learn, study* a thing by imprinting it on the memory (so mostly poet., esp. a favorite expression of Ovid): qui istam artem (juris) non ediscant (shortly after, si quis aliam artem didicerit), Cic. de Or. 1, 58 (*al.* addiscant); so leges, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 5: linguas duas, id. A. A. 2, 122: ritus pios populi, id. Fast. 2, 546: usum (herbarum), id. Met. 7, 99: artes paternas, id. ib. 2, 639 Gier.: numeros modosque vitae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 144, et saep.: quum edidicisset quemadmodum tractandum bellum foret, Liv. 23, 28: edisco tristia posse pati, Ov. Her. 7, 180: edidici, quid perfida Troia pararet, *i. e* *have experienced*, id. Met. 13, 246.—Hence, **2.** Poet. in the *perf.*, edidici, *I know*: Tib. 2, 2, 12; so Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 4.

ē-dissĕro, rŭi, rtum, 3. *v. n.* *To analyze in words, to set forth, unfold, explain, relate* (rare, but quite class.; not in Caes.): Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 14; cf. neque necesse est edisseri a nobis quae finis funestae familiae, Cic. Leg. 2, 22; and Liv. 44, 41: Laelius eadem edisseruit (for which, shortly before, exposuit), id. 27, 7; so res gestas, id. 34, 52: cunctandi utilitates, Tac. H. 3, 52: viam gerendi belli, Just. 31, 5, 2: haec vera roganti, * Virg. A. 2, 149: tantum hoc, * Hor. S. 2, 3, 306.—Abs.: quis (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? Cic. Brut. 17.

* **ēdissertātor,** ōris, *m.* [edisserto] *An explainer*: Aus. Sapient. prol. *fin.*

* **ēdissertĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [edissero] *An analysis, exposition*: Scripturarum,. Hier. in Matth. 21.

ē-disserto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To accurately analyze, to set forth, explain, relate* (rare, and mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic. or Caes.): ordine omne uti quidque actum'st, Edissertavit, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 53; so id. Casin. 5, 2, 36; Stich. 2, 1, 30; Arn. 1, p. 34; Tert. Res. carn. 33: neque aggrediar narrare, quae edissertando minora vero fecero, * Liv. 22, 54.

ēdĭtĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. edo, *no.* II. 3, b] *Set forth, announced, proposed*; only in the connection, judices, *the judges in the* causa sodaliciorum *chosen by the plaintiff*, Cic. Planc. 15, and Mur. 23, 47; cf. Wunder Cic. Planc. p. LXXVI. *sq.*, and 2. edo, loc. cit.

ēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. edo, *no.* II.] **1.** *A bringing forth, a birth* (late Lat.), Ulp. Dig. 50, 2, 2, § 6; Tert. adv. Jud. 1.—**2.** *A putting forth, publishing* of a work (post-Aug.), Sen. Ben. 4, 28; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 2; Prooem. § 7; Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5; 1, 8, 4: 2, 10, 6; 3, 15, 1, et saep.—**b.** Concr., like our *Edition*, Quint. 5, 11, 40; 12, 10, 55.—**3.** *A statement, representation*, Liv. 4, 23.—**b.** Jurid. *t. t.*: *A declaration, designation* of the form of action, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 1 *sq.*: tribuum, Cic. Planc. 16, 39 and 41. v. edo, *no.* II. 3, b, and editicius.—**4.** *An exhibition*: operarum, Nerat. Dig. 38, 1, 50: muneris gladiatorii, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3811; 5020; Symm. Ep. 4, 8.

ēdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [2 edo, *no.* II.] * **1.** *That which brings forth or produces*: nocturnae aurae (Volturnus), Luc. 2, 423.—**2.** (acc. to edo, *no.* II. 4) *An exhibiter* (late Lat.): ludorum, Vop. Carin. 21; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 23; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3762.

1. editus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 2. edo.

* **2. ēdĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [2. edo] *A voiding, excrement*: boum, Ulp. Dig. 32, 55, § 6.

1. ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. (*Supin.* esum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 13; Men. 3, 1, 11; Stich. 1, 3, 28: esu, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 35.—The contr. forms es, est, estis, *etc.*, are very freq. in prose and poetry; hence also in the pass. estur, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78; Poen. 4, 2, 13; Cels. 27, 3; Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 69; and essetur, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 31.—Archaic forms of the *conj. praes.* edim, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16; Trin. 2, 4, 73; 74; Caecil. and Pompon. in Non. 507, 7: edis, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 45; Trin. 2, 4, 72: edit, Cato R. R. 1, 56, 6; 1, 57, 9 *sq.*; Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 1; 3; Aul. 4, 6, 6; Poen. prol. 9; Hor. Epod. 3, 3; Sat. 2, 8, 90: edimus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 34: editis, Nov. in Non. l. l.), *v. a.* *To eat*: **I.** Lit.: ille ipse astat, quando edit, Naev. in Prisc. p. 893; cf. so uncontr., Cic. Att. 13, 52: miserrimus est, qui quum esse cupit, quod edit non habet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 3: ut de symbolis essemus, Ter. Eun. 3. 4, 2: mergi eos (*sc.* pullos) in aquam jussit, ut biberent, quoniam esse nollent, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7, et saep.—**2.** Proverb.: **a.** Multos modios salis simul, *to eat a bushel of salt with another*, Cic. Lael. 19.—**b.** De patella, *i. e. to show contempt for religion* (v. patella), Cic. Fin. 2, 7 *ad fin.*—**c.** Pugnos, *to taste one's fists*, i. e. *to get a good drubbing*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 153.—**B.** Transf.: * **1.** Bona, *To squander, dissipate*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 29.—**2.** Of inanimate subjects: qs. *To eat up*, i. e. *to consume, destroy* (poet.): ut mala culmos Esset robigo, Virg. G. 1, 151; so carinas lentus vapor (*i. e.* flamma), id. A. 5, 683: corpora virus, Ov. Ib. 608, et al.—**II.** Trop.: *To corrode, consume, devour* (almost exclusively poet.): si quid est animum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39; cf. nimium libenter edi sermonem tuum, *have devoured*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 1: nec te tantus edat tacitam dolor, Virg. A. 12, 801: nec edunt oblivia laudem, Sil. 13, 665, et saep.

2. ē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To give out, put forth, bring forth* (freq. and quite class.).

I. In gen.; foras per os est editus aër, Lucr. 3, 123; cf. sputa per fauces tussi, id. 6, 1188: urinam, Plin. 28, 4, 7; cf. stercus, Col. 2, 14: animam, *to breathe out, expire*, Cic. Sest. 38, 83; Ov. Her. 9, 62; cf. extremum vitae spiritum, Cic. Phil. 12, 9; and vitam, id. Fin. 5, 2: clamorem, *to send forth, utter*, id. Div. 2, 23; cf. miros risus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2: fremitum patulis sub naribus (equus), Lucr. 5, 1075: voces, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8: dulces modos, Ov. F. 1, 444: questus, id. Met. 4, 588: hinnitus, id. ib. 2, 669: latratus, id ib. 4, 451, et saep.: Maeander in sinum maris editur, *discharges itself*, Liv. 38, 13 so id. 39, 53 *fin.*: clanculum ex aedibus me edidi foras, *have slipped out*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 9.

II. In partic.: *To bring forth* any thing new, *to produce, beget, form, etc.* So,

1. Of what is born, begotten (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): progeniem in oras luminis, Lucr. 2, 618: crocodilos dicunt, quum in terra partum ediderint, obruere ova, deinde discedere, Cic. N. D. 2. 52; so partum, Liv. 1, 39; cf. aliquem partu, Virg. A. 7, 660; Ov. M. 4, 210; 13, 487; and aliquem maturis nisibus, id. Fast. 5, 172: geminos Latona, id. Met. 6, 336; so nepotem Atlantis (Pleïas), id. Fast. 5, 664, et al.: (draconem) Qui luci ediderat genitor Saturnius, idem Abdidit, Cic. poëta Div. 2, 30, 64; cf. Electram maximus Atlas Edidit, Virg. A. 8, 137. In the pass.: hebetes eduntur, Quint. 1, 1, 2. More freq. in the *part.*: in lucem editus, Poeta ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (a transl. of the Euripid. τὸν φύντα); cf. Ov. M. 15, 221; so editus partu, id. ib. 5, 517; 9, 678; Fast. 5, 26: Venus aquis, id. Her. 7, 60; cf. Limnate flumine Gange, id. Met. 5, 48; for which, de flumine, id. Her. 5, 10 (cf. Zumpt Gramm. § 451): ille hac, Ov. M. 10, 298; cf. Maecenas atavis regibus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 1: infans ex nepte Julia, Suet. Aug. 65, et saep.—**b.** Transf.: (tellus) Edidit innumeras species, Ov. M. 1, 436; cf. Liv. 21, 41: frondem ulmus, *puts forth*, Col. 5, 6, 2: ea (*sc.* academia) praestantissimos in eloquentia viros edidit, Quint. 12, 2, 25.

2. Of literary productions, like our *To put forth*, for *to publish* (quite class.): de republica libros, Cic. Brut. 5, 19; so librum contra suum doctorem, id. Acad. 2, 4, 12: annales suos, id. Att. 2, 16, 4: orationem scriptam, Sall. C. 31, 6: aliquid, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7; Quint. 5, 10, 120; 1, 1, 18; 2, 1, 11; Hor. A. P. 390, et saep. —In a kindred sense,

3. Transf.: *To set forth, publish, relate, declare* any thing, exponere: apud eosdem (*sc.* censores) qui magistratu abierint edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47; cf. Lucr. 4, 181; 910; Hor. S. 2, 5, 61: ede illa, quae coeperas, et Bruto et mihi, Cic. Brut. 5, 20; so nomen patrium, Ov. M. 3, 580; 9, 531; Hor. S. 2, 4, 10: veros ortus, Ov. M. 2, 43: mea fata tibi, id. 11, 668, et saep.: Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit, Spartam nulla re alia esse perituram, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77; cf. Liv. 40, 45; 22, 10; 42, 2: auctorem doctrinae ejus falso Pythagoran edunt, id. 1, 18; cf. id. 1, 46; 27, 27 *ad fin.*, et al.: iis editis imperiis, id. 29, 25; cf. edito alio tempore ac loco (coupled with *constitutum* tempus et locus), Quint. 4, 2, 98: opinio in vulgus edita, *spread abroad*, Caes. B. C. 3, 29, 3; cf. Nep. Dat. 6, 4: consilia hostium, *i. e. to divulge, betray*, Liv. 10, 27, et saep. Poet.: arma violentaque bella, *i. e. to sing*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 1.—Hence, **b.** Jurid. and polit. *t. t.*: *To give out, promulgate, proclaim, ordain*: "qua quisque actione agere volet, eam prius edere debet. Nam aequissimum videtur, eum, qui acturus est, edere actionem," *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13 (tit. De edendo), 1 *sq.*; so verba, Cic. Quint. 20, 63; cf. judicium, id. ib. 21: tribus, said of the plaintiff in a causa sodaliciorum: *to name the tribus* (since he had the right, in order to choose the judges, to propose to the defendant four tribus, from which the latter could reject only one, and then to choose the judges according to his own pleasure out of the remaining three, "Cic. Planc. 15–17;" cf. Wund. Cic. Planc. p. LXXVI. *sq.*, and see editicius: socium tibi in hujus bonis edidisti Quintium, *hast mentioned*, Cic. Quint. 24 *fin.*: quantum Apronius edidisset deberi, tantum ex edicto dandum erat, id. Verr. 2, 3, 29; id. ib. 2, 2, 42: mandata edita, Liv. 31, 19; cf. id. 34, 35: ederet (consul) quid fieri velit, *to command*, id. 40, 40; cf. id. 45, 34.—(β) Transf. beyond the jurid. sphere: postquam hanc rationem cordi ventrique edidi, *etc.*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 12.

4. Of other objects: *To produce, perform, bring about, cause* any thing (freq. and quite class.): oves nullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum et curatione possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; Lucr. 3, 559: proelia pugnasque, id. 2, 118; 4, 1007; Liv. 8, 9; 21, 43; 24, 16; 25, 38; cf. caedem, id. 5, 13; 10, 45; 27, 48; 28, 33; 40, 32, et al.: strages, Virg. A. 9, 785 and 527: aliquantum trepidationis, Liv. 21, 28; cf. tumultum, id. 36, 19: ruinas, Cic. Leg. 1, 13 *fin.*: scelus, facinus, id. Phil. 13, 9 *fin.*: annuam operam, *i. e. to perform*, Liv. 5, 4; cf. id. 3, 63; Suet. Tib. 35; Calig. 58: munus gladiatorium (coupled with parare), *to exhibit*, Liv. 28, 21; Suet. Calig. 18; Claud. 2; Tit. 7; 8; cf. ludos, Tac. A. 1, 15; 3, 64; 12, 41; 14, 21; Suet. Caes. 10; 89; Aug. 10, et al.: spectaculum, Tac. A. 14, 17; Hist. 2, 67; 71; Suet. Caes. 44; 49; Tib. 47, et saep.: gladiatores, Suet. Aug. 45, et saep.: exemplum severitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5; so more freq. exempla in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 21; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 12; Liv. 29, 9 *fin.*, and 27; cf. scelus in aliquem, Cic. Sest. 27.—Hence

ēdĭtus, a, um, *Pa.* (set forth, heightened; hence like excelsus) Of places: *Elevated, high, lofty*; opp. to flat, level (cf. collis paullulum ex planitie editus, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3; so too id. B. C. 1, 43, 2; Sall. J. 92, 5; Tac. A. 15, 27; v. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 98 *sq.*) (very freq. and quite class.), Lucr. 5, 1131; cf. id. 6, 562; and edita in altum, Tac. A. 3, 71: Henna est loco perexcelso atque edito, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; so Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 1 (coupled with acclivis); 7, 18, 3; 7, 69, 1; B. C. 3, 37, 4; Sall. J. 92, 5; 98, 3; Liv. 2, 50, et saep.—Subst., *A height*: in edito, Suet. Aug. 72: ex edito, Plin. 31, 3, 27; and in plur., edita montium, Tac. A. 4, 46; 12, 56.—*Comp.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 5; 1, 43, 2; Sen. Q. N. 7, 5.—*Sup.*, Auct. B. Alex. 28; 31; 72.—* **2.** Trop.: viribus editior, *stronger*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 110.—*Adv.* does not occur.

* **3. ĕdo,** ōnis, *m.* [1. edo] *A glutton*, Var. in Non. 48, 19.

ēdŏcenter, *adv.*, v. edoceo, *ad fin.*

ē-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a.* *To teach* one *thoroughly; to accurately instruct, inform, apprise* one of any thing (quite class.): eadem haec intus edocebo, quae ego scio, Stratippoclem, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 56; so with double *acc.*, id. Trin. 2, 2, 91; Sall. C. 16, 1; Liv. 1, 20; Plin. Pan. 26, et al.; cf. in the pass.: Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus, Sall. C. 45, 1; so Liv. 25, 40; Tac. A. 13, 47; Luc. 1, 587; and *c. acc. et inf.*: Etruscam Edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros, Ov. M. 15, 559; cf. in the pass.: edoctus tandem deos esse, Liv. 29, 18: quos ille edocuerat, quae dici vellet, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 4; so with the *acc.* and a relative sentence, id. B. C. 3, 108, 2; cf. in the pass.: ante edocti, quae interrogati pronunciarent, id. B. G. 7, 20, 10; so Liv. 32, 26: eadem fere quae Volturcius de paratis incendiis senatum edocet, Sall. C. 48, 4: ab Evandro edocti, Liv. 32, 26; cf. tot cladibus edocti, id. 30, 37; and in qua (disciplina) edoctus esset, id. 24, 4: aliquid, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 3; so omnia ordine, Liv. 24, 24: quid fieri velit, edocet, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 2; so with simply a relative sentence, id. ib. 7, 19, 4; Liv. 37, 25; cf. Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 7; and with an object-sentence, Virg. A. 8, 13: ut edoceas, ut res se habet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 20: Phanium edocebo, Ne quid vereatur Phormionem, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 17.—**b.** Transf., of abstract subjects: fama Punici belli satis edocuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, Liv. 27, 39: edocuit tamen ratio ... ut videremus, *etc.*, * Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 80.—Hence

* ēdŏcenter, *adv.* *Instructively*. scriptum est, Gell. 16, 8, 3.

ē-dŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To cut or hew out, to prepare by hewing*: * **1.** Lit.: lingulas, Col. 8, 11, 4.—**2.** Trop., *To work out, prepare, finish* (rare): libellum, Var. in Non. 448, 17: quod jusseras edolavi, * Cic. Att. 13, 47: puerum, Var. in Non. 392, 30.

ē-dŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a.* *To completely tame, conquer, subdue* (rare; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Roma) edomito sustulit orbe caput, Ov. F. 4, 256; cf. id. A. A. 3, 114.—**2.** Transf.: pastinaca edomita, *opp.* agrestis, Col. 9, 4, 5: aes igni, Plin. 33, 3, 20: ramum oleae curvando, id. 17, 19, 30: vitiosam naturam ab eo sic edomitam et compressam esse doctrina, ut, *etc.*, * Cic. Fat. 5, 10 (*al.* domitam); so feritatem, Col. 11, 3, 37: nefas, * Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22: labores, Sil. 3, 531.

1. Ēdōnus, i, *m.*, Ἠδωνός, *A mountain-range in the southeastern part of Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 50; also called **Edon,** Serv. Virg. A. 12, 365.—Hence, **II. Ēdōni,** orum, *m.*, Ἠδωνοί, *The people living around Edonus*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; celebrated as worshipers of Bacchus, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 27, v. Bacchus.—From this again are derived, **1. Ēdōnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Edonic*, poet. for *Thracian*: Boreae, Virg. A. 12, 365 Wagn. *N. cr.*; cf. venti, Val. Fl. 6, 340; and hiemes, Stat. Theb. 5, 78: juga, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 42: currus, Stat. Theb. 12, 733: Bacchus, Ov. R. Am. 593.—**2. Ēdōnis** (scanned Edŏnis, Sil. 4, 778 Drak.; Luc. 1, 675), ĭdis, *f.*, *Edonic, Thracian*: matres, Ov. M. 11, 69.—Subst.: *A Bacchante*, Prop. 1, 3, 5.

2. Edonus, a, um, v. the preced., *no.* II. 1.

‡ **edor,** v. ador, *ad init.*

ē-dormĭo, īvi or ii, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* *To sleep out, sleep away; to sleep off* (rare, but quite class.; usually of persons who are intoxicated): quumque (vinolenti) edormiverunt, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52: edormi crapulam et exhala, id. Phil. 2, 12 *fin.*; so nocturnum vinum, Gell. 6, 10 *fin.*; and poet.: Fufius ebrius olim Cum Ilionam edormit, *i. e. actually sleeps through the part of the sleeping Iliona*, * Hor. S. 2, 3, 61: dimidium ex hoc (tempore) edormitur, *is slept away*, Sen. Ep. 99.

ēdormisco, ĕre, *v. inch. a.* [edormio] *To sleep out, to sleep off* a debauch (perh. only in the follg. passages): crapulam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 28; so hoc villi, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11: unum somnum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 65.

ēdŭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. educo] *A breeding, rearing, bringing up, education* (good prose): **1.** Of men, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124; Leg. 3, 13; Quint. 1, 1, 21; 1, 2, 6; 1, 11, 17; Tac. A. 3, 52; Germ. 20, et saep.—**2.** Transf., **a.** Of animals, Cic. Fin. 3, 19; Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.*; Col. 7, 12, 11; 8, 11, 1.—**b.** Of plants, Plin. 16, 25, 39; Macr. S. 1, 7.

ēdŭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A rearer, bringer up* (rare, but good prose); and first of an actual *foster-father*, Cic. Planc. 33, 81; Quint. 7, 1, 14; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 34. Afterward also of *tutors, pedagogues*, Tac. A. 11, 1; 12, 41; 14, 3; Ulp. Dig. 40, 2, 13, et saep.

ēdŭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [educator] *She who brings up, a nurse*, Col. 8, 11, 14; Inscr. Don. 14, *no.* 39. And transf.: educatrix sapientia, * Cic. Leg. 1, 24.

* **ēdŭcātus,** ūs, *m.* [2. educo] *Bringing up*, Tert. Res. carn. 60.

1. ē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. (*imper.* educe, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 11; Stich. 5, 6, 1) *v. a.* *To lead forth, draw out, bring away* (very freq. and quite class.).

I. In gen.: novam nuptam foras, Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 1; so with personal objects, id. Epid. 3, 4, 36 (*opp.* introducere); Mil. 4, 6, 53; Pers. 4, 1, 11; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3 *ad fin.*, et al.; cf. also populum e comitio, Var. R. R. 1. 2, 9: mulierem ab domo secum, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 4 Oud. *N. cr.*: rete foras, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 18; cf. pisces everriculo in litus, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 7: radicem e terra, id. ib. 3, 10, 5: gladium, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 8; Sall. C. 51, 36; cf. gladium e vagina, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: sortem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 51 *ad fin.*; cf. aliquos ex urna, id. ib. 2, 2, 17; and tribus, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: telum corpore, Virg. A. 10, 744; cf. Plin. 7, 20, 19, et saep.: lacum (coupled with emittere), Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; cf. fistulam, Var. R. R. 3, 14, 2: aquam in fossas, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179, and Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 29: se foras, *to go out*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 4; cf. se multitudini, *to withdraw one's self from the multitude*, Sen. de Vit. beata 2 *ad fin.*

II. In partic.: **A.** In all periods: **1.** Pub. law *t. t.*: **a.** *To bring, summon* before court (cf. duco, *no.* I. B, 1): quum in jus ipsum eduxi, Cic. Verr. 2. 3, 47; cf. ex domo in jus, Quint. 7, 8, 6: SI. QVIS. EORVM. AD. ME. EDVCTVS. FVERIT, Edict. Praet. ap. Gell. 11, 17, 2; so aliquem ad consules, Cic. Planc. 23; and simply aliquem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26 Zumpt *N. cr.*; 2, 2, 37; 2, 3, 65.—Once also, *To bring up* for punishment (for which more commonly duco; v. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26): ad tintinnaculos educi viros, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 8.—**b.** Of persons in office: *To take out with one* to one's province: Cic. frgm. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 76; so medicum secum, id. Pis. 34.

2. Milit. *t. t.: To lead forth, march out* troops (so very freq. in Caes.): Teleboae ex oppido Legiones educunt suas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 63; so praesidium ex oppido (*opp.* introducere), Caes. B. C. 1, 13, 2: cohortes ex urbe, id. ib. 1, 12, 2: exercitum ab urbe, Liv. 3, 21: copias e castris, id. B. G. 1, 50, 1; 2, 8 *fin.*; 7, 13, 1; 7, 40, 1; 7, 49, 1; 7, 51, 2; 7, 53, 1; 7, 79, 2; 7, 80, 1; B. C. 1, 43, 3; 2, 27 *fin.*; 3, 30, 3; 3, 84, 2; Liv. 31, 37, et al.; for which also copias castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 51, 2; 4, 13 *fin.*; B. C. 1, 68, 1; Virg. A. 11, 20: legiones ex hibernis, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 3; 5, 27, 9; 5, 47 *ad fin.*; Liv. 40, 39: ex finibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 4, et saep.; cf. also impedimenta ex castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 68, 1.—Without designating the term. a quo: cohortes, Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 2; B. C. 1, 41, 2; 1, 64, 6; 3, 41, 1; 3, 54 *fin.*; 3, 75, 2; 3, 76, 3; 3, 85 *fin.*; Sall. J. 68, 2; Liv. 39, 15; Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 22; 2, 1, 1; 2, 5, 22; 31, et saep.; cf. exercitum foras, Cato in Gell. 15, 13, 5: exercitum in expeditionem, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: copias adversus Afranium, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 9; 2, 2, 5, et saep.—And abs. of the general himself: *To move out, march out* (so mostly in Liv.; cf. duco, *no.* I. B, 3): ex hibernis, Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 1; so ex oppido, id. ib. 7, 81, 3; cf. tribus simul portis, Liv. 41, 26: ad legionem Pompeii duplici acie eduxit, Caes. B. G. 3, 67, 3: in aciem, Liv. 1, 23; so id. 8, 9; 21, 39; 60; 27, 2; Frontin. Strat. 2, 1, 5, et al.

3. Naut. *t. t.: To bring out* a ship from the harbor, *to put to sea:* naves ex portu, Caes. B. C. 1, 59, 2; 2, 22, 5; 3, 26, 2; also classem portu, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 55.

4. Econom. *t. t.*, of birds: To bring out, as it were, the young from the egg, *i. e. To hatch:* pullos suos, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 143; so foetum, Plin. 10, 54, 75 (coupled with excludere); 10, 25, 36; 9, 10, 12, § 37.—Hence, **b.** Transf., of human beings: (*a*) *To bring up* a child (with reference to the body or the mind), *to rear, to educate* (for this last signif. the verb 2. educo is most freq. employed, q. v.): non possunt militares pueri setanio educier, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16: bene ego istam eduxi meae domi et pudice, id. Curc. 4, 2, 32; so id. Epid. 4, 1, 34; Most. 1, 3, 29; Rud. 1, 3, 38; Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 8; Heaut. 2, 1, 14; Ad. 5, 4, 21, et al.; Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; Liv. 1, 39 *ad fin.*; 21, 43 Drak.; Tac. A. 1, 4; 41; Prop. 3, 9, 51; Virg. A. 7, 763; 8, 413; 9, 584, et al.—Trop.: senex plane eductus in nutricatu Venerio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 55.—(*β*) In gen.: *To bear, to produce*, edere: Virg. A. 6, 765; so id. ib. 6, 779: aura educit colores, * Catull. 64, 90.

5. In vulg. lang., *To drink off, toss off:* Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 18; so id. ib. 5, 6, 1.—With a punning allusion to the signif. *no.* 4, b, *a*: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 274.

B. Since the Aug. period: **1.** Of motion in an upward direction (cf. effero and erigo), *To draw up, to raise:* (Ortygia me) superas eduxit sub auras, Ov. M. 5, 641; id. ib. 3, 113; cf. trop., Hor. Od. 4, 2, 23.—**b.** With the accessory idea of making: *To rear, erect, build up:* turrim summis sub astra Eductam tectis, Virg. A. 2, 461; cf. aram sepulcri coelo, id. ib. 6, 178; imitated by Sil. 15, 388; so molem coelo, Virg. A. 2, 186: turres altius, Tac. A. 12, 16; Hist. 4, 30: pyramides instar montium, id. Ann. 2, 61: moenia caminis Cyclopum, Virg. A. 6, 630.

2. Of time: *To pass, spend* (cf. duco, *no.* II. B, 3, b): pios annos, Prop. 2, 9, 47; so insomnem noctem ludo, Stat. Th. 2, 74: somnos sub hiberno coelo, Sil. 11, 405: nimbos luxu, Val. Fl. 371.

2. ēdŭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. educo, *no.* II. A, 4, b] *To bring up* a child physically or mentally; *to rear, to educate* (very freq. and quite class.): "educit obstetrix, educat nutrix, instituit paedagogus, docet magister," Var. in Non. 447, 33 (but in usage this distinction is not observed; see the follg. and 1. educo, *no.* II. A, 4, b): hera educavit (puellam) magna industria, Plaut. Casin. prol. 44 *sq.*: Athenis natus altusque educatusque Atticis, id. Rud. 3, 4, 36: bene pudiceque educatu'st usque ad adolescentiam, id. Capt. 5, 3, 16, et saep.; cf. id. Casin. 2, 3, 38; Men. 5, 5, 7; Trin. 2, 4, 111, et al.; Att. in Non. 422, 14; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37; Ad. 3, 4, 49; Phorm. 5, 7, 50; Cic. Lael. 20, 75; Rep. 2, 21; de Or. 1, 31; Ov. F. 6, 487; Met. 3, 314, et saep.

2. Transf.: neque enim hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 4; id. Or. 13 *fin.*; cf. ars dicendi ea, quae sunt orta jam in nobis et procreata, educat atque confirmat, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356; and In his (scholis) educatur orator, Quint. 9, 2, 81; so oratorem, id. ib. Prooem. § 5.—**b.** Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, of plants or animals: *To nourish, support, produce:* quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat aër Poscit, Ov. M. 8, 832; cf. id. Pont. 1, 10, 9: vitis mitem uvam, Catull. 62, 50; so pomum, non uvas (ager), Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 51: herbas (humus), id. Met. 15, 97: Caecuba, Plin. 16, 37, 67: florem (imber), Catull. 62, 41, et al.: lepores, apros, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 22.

ēductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. educo] *A moving out, removal* (ante- and post-class.): e castris, Cato in Fest. s. v. PROPERAM, p. 216: examinis, Pall. Jun. 7, 6.

* **ēductor,** ōris, *m.* [1. educo, *no.* II. A, 4, b] *A bringer-up, tutor* (for the usual educator), Front. Ep. ad amic. 15.

* **ē-dulco,** are, *v. a.* *To sweeten:* vitam, Matius in Gell. 15, 25, 2, and in Non. 106, 25.

Edulia and **Edulica,** ae, v. Edusa.

ĕdūlis, e, *adj.* [1. edo] *Eatable* (rarely): capreae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 43.—Subst.: in the plur., edulia, ium, *n.*, *Eatables, food*, Afran. in Non. 28, 30; Var. in Non. 108, 22; Suet. Calig. 40 Oud. *N. cr.*; Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 6 *fin.*; Gell. 7, 16, 4; 17, 11 *ad fin.*; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 8, 74. Also in the post-class. per., heterocl., *gen.* eduliorum, App. M. 5, p. 160: *dat.* eduliis, Gell. 19, 9, 3: *nom. sing.* edulium, Fulgent. 565, 9 (but very dub. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93).

edulium, ii, v. the preced., *ad fin.*

* **ē-dūresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To grow hard*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 34.

ē-dūro, are, *v. n.* *To last out, continue, endure* (post-Aug. and very rare): solis fulgor in ortus edurat, Tac. G. 45: Gell. 14, 1, 18.

ē-dūrus, a, um, *adj.* *Exceedingly hard, very hard* (very rare): pirus, Virg. G. 4, 145.—Trop.: eduro ore negare, Ov. A. A. 3, 476.

Ĕdūsa, ae, *f.* [edo] *The goddess that presides over children's food*, Var. in Non. 108, 22; called also **Edulia,** ae, *f.*, Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 15, and **Edulica,** ae, *f.*, August. Civ. D. 4, 11.

Ēĕtĭon, ōnis, *m.*, 'Ηετίων, *The father of Andromache, and king of Thebae, in Cilicia*, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 44; Fast. 4, 280.—Hence **Ēĕtĭōnēus,** a, um, *Pertaining to Eetion:* Thebae, Ov. M. 12, 110.

effābĭlis, e, *adj.* [effor] *Utterable* (post-class.): nemini effabilis, App. Apol. p. 315.

* **ef-faecātus,** a, um, *adj.* [faex] *Purified from the dregs, refined*, trop.: voluptas animi (coupled with purgata), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 22.

* **effāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [effor] *An enunciation, proposition*, Marc. Cap. 4 *init.*

ef-farcĭo and **-fercio,** no *perf.*, fertus, 4. *v. a.* *To stuff, cram, fill out* (very rare): intervalla grandibus saxis, * Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 2: bibite, este, effercite vos, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 62.—Hence

effertus, a, um, *Pa.* *Filled out, full, ample:* Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6: hereditas effertissima, id. ib. 4, 1, 8; cf. id. Asin. 2, 2, 16.

effascĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effascino] *A bewitching, charming*; in the plur., Plin. 19, 4, 19; 37, 10, 54.

ef-fascĭno, are, *v. a.* *To bewitch, charm, fascinate*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 16; Gell. 9, 4, 7.

‡ **effātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [effor] *A speaking*, acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 3, 463.

effatum, i, v. effor, *ad fin.*

effātus, ūs, *m.* [effor] *A speaking* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 6.

effecte, *adv.* *In fact, really; effectually:* v. efficio, *Pa.*, *no.* B, *ad fin.*

effectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [efficio] (only in the philos. lang. of Cicero) **1.** *A doing, performing, effecting:* artis, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24: recta (a transl. of the Gr. κατόρθωσις), id. ib. 3, 14, 45.—* **2.** *i. q.* causa efficiens, *The producing* or *efficient cause*, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 6.

* **effectīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Belonging to practice, practical:* ars, Quint. 2, 18, 5.

effector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *Effecter, producer, author* (a Ciceronian word), Cic. Univ. 5 *fin.*; 11; Div. 2, 26; de Or. 1, 33, 150 (also quoted in Quint. 10, 3, 1; for which, *perfector*, Cic. de Or. 1, 60 *ad fin.*).

effectrix, īcis, *f.* [effector] *She who effects, produces, causes*; perh. only Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55; Univ. 10.

1. effectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from efficio.

2. effectus, ūs, *m.* [efficio] *A doing effecting*; viz., **I.** In gen.: *Execution, accomplishment, performance:* ad effectum consiliorum pervenire, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4; so operis, Liv. 21, 7: ad effectum aliquid adducere, id. 33, 33 *fin.*; cf. spei, id. 21, 57; and Prop. 3, 9, 27: ut peccatum est, patriam prodere, *etc.*, quae sunt in effectu: sic timere, *etc.*, peccatum est, etiam sine effectu, Cic. Fin. 3, 9 *ad fin.*; cf. quum opera (*sc.* oppugnationis) in effectu erant, Liv. 31, 46 *ad fin.*: haec verba, QVOD STATVERIT, cum effectu accipimus, non verbotenus, *in effect, in fact*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 2, 1; so cum effectu, Paul. ib. 40, 7, 1.—**II.** In partic., with reference to the result of an action: *An operation, effect:* quarum (herbarum) vim et effectum videres, Cic. Div. 2, 20 *fin.*, cf. Plin. 27, 13, 119: effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3; cf. Quint. 2, 17, 25; 2, 18, 2: ne sine ullo effectu aestas extraheretur, Liv. 32, 9 *fin.*; cf. id. 34, 26; 40, 22 *fin.*: quum plura argumenta ad unum effectum deducuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 103; id. ib. 1, 4, 9.—In the plur.: Quint. 1, 10, 6.

* **ef-fēcundo,** are, *v. a.* *To make fruitful, to fertilize:* Vop. Prob. 21.

effēmĭnāte, *adv.*, v. effemino, *Pa.*

effēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effemino] *Effeminacy* (late Lat.): corporis, Firm. Math. 7, 16: animi, Hier. in Jesai. 14, 52, 2.

effeminatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from effemino.

ef-fēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [femina] *To* (qs. alter from his own nature and) *make a woman of:* * **I.** Lit.: effeminarunt eum (*sc.* aërem) Junonique tribuerunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 26.—Far more freq. and quite class.—**II.** Trop.: *To make womanish, effeminate, to enervate:* fortitudinis praecepta sunt, quae effeminari virum vetant in dolore, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94; so corpus animumque virilem, * Sall. C. 11, 3: animos, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 3: homines (coupled with remollescere), id. ib. 4, 2 *fin.*; cf. cogitationibus mollissimis effeminamur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: vultus, id. Or. in Clod. frgm. 5, p. 153, ed. Orell.: illa elocutio res ipsas effeminat, Quint. 8 prooem. § 20.—**2.** Meton. (causa pro effectu): *To dishonor, disgrace:* Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 10.—Hence

effēmĭnātus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *Womanish, effeminate:* ne quid effeminatum aut molle sit, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 30: intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, id. Phil. 3, 5; so *abs.*, Col. Praef. § 15; cf. histrio, Tert Spect. 25; Cic. Planc. 35, 86; so ac levis opinio, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: et enervis compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 142; cf. id. ib. 1, 8, 2; 2, 5, 10; 8, 3, 6; 11, 3, 32; 91, et al.—*Comp.*: multitudo Cypriorum, Val. Max. 9, 3 *fin.*—*Sup.*: animi languor, Q Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 27.—**2.** In an obscene sense: *That lets himself be used as a woman*, pathicus: Suet. Aug. 68; Auct. Priap. 58, 2.—*Adv.* effeminate, *Effeminately* (acc. to *no.* 1), Cic. Off. 1, 4 *ad fin.*; Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 36; Val. Max. 2, 7, 9.

* **efferasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [2. effero] *To become savage, fierce:* Amm. 18, 7.

effĕrāte, *adv.*, v. 2. effero, *Pa.*, *fin.*

efferatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 2. effero.

effercio, v. effarcio.

1. ef-fĕro (also written ecfero), extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, *v. a.* *To bring* or *carry out, to bring forth* (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: ex navi, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 82; cf. tela, *etc.*, ex aedibus Cethegi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3 *fin.*: argentum jubeo jam intus efferri foras, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 62; cf. id. ib. 4, 9, 127; Most. 2, 1, 58; Mil. 4, 8, 4; id. Aul. 4, 5, 5: argentum ad aliquem, id. Epid. 5, 1, 27; Truc. 3, 1, 16: machaeram huc, id. Mil. 2, 5, 53; cf. Stich. 2, 2, 28: puerum extra aedes usquam, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48: cistellam domo, id. Eun. 4, 6, 15; cf. cibaria sibi quemque domo, Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 3; and frumentum ab Ilerda, id. B. C. 1, 78, 1: piscem de custodia, Col. 8, 17 *ad fin.*: literas, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 4 Oud. *N. cr.*: mucronem, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2; cf. vexilla, signa, arma (e castris, extra fines, *etc.*), Liv. 10, 19; 27, 2; 29, 21; 30, 5; 40, 25; 42, 23; 25; Tac. H. 3, 31, et al.: ferrum a latere deripuit elatumque deferebat in pectus, Tac. A. 1, 35 *ad fin.*: Colchis pedem, Enn. in Non. 297, 20; so pedem, Virg. A. 2, 657; cf. pedem aedibus, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 19: pedem portâ, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 5; 7, 2, 6; Suet. Tib. 38: pedem quoquam, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 97; Lucr. 6, 89 and 385; so se vallo (equus), Tac. A. 15, 7: Furium longius extulit cursus, Liv. 3, 5; cf. Messium impetus per hostes extulit, id. 4, 29.

B. In partic., **1.** Like the Gr. ἐκφέρω, *To carry out* (of the house) *for burial, to bear to the grave, to bury*: optumum'st Loces illum efferendum; nam jam credo mortuus est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 32; so id. Most. 4, 3, 8 *sqq.*; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 90 Don. and Ruhnk.; Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 80; Nep. Att. 17; Liv. 2, 33; 3, 18 *fin.*; Quint. 8, 5, 21; Suet. Aug. 99; Ner. 9; 30; 33; Hor. S. 2, 5, 85, et al.—**b.** Transf.: meo unius funere elata populi Romani esset respublica, Liv. 28, 28: so id. 24, 22; 31, 29.

2. Of a fruit-bearing soil, *To bring forth, bear, produce*: id, quod agri efferant, Cic. Rep. 2, 4 *fin.*; so id. Brut. 4, 16; cf. also id. Verr. 2, 3, 47 *fin.*; 86; Lucr. 1, 180; 2, 654.—**b.** Transf.: ea, quae efferant aliquid ex sese, perfectiores habere naturas quam, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 33 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 109; and poet.: (Italia) genus acre virum, Virg. G. 2, 169.

3. Of motion in an upward direction (cf. erigo and educo, *no.* II. B, 1) *To lift up, elevate, raise, exalt*: Lucil. in Non. 297, 25: aliquem in murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 47 *fin.*: pars operis in altitudinem turris elata, id. B. C. 2, 8 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 103; and Suet. Calig. 32: corvus e conspectu elatus, Liv. 7, 26: pulvis elatus, id. 4, 33: elata super capita scuta, Tac. H. 3, 27; Petron. poët. 89, 2, 54. Poet.: caput Auctumnus agris extulit, Hor. Epod. 2, 18.

II. Trop.: **1.** *To set forth, spread abroad, publish, proclaim*: quod neque in vulgum disciplinam efferri velint, neque, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 4; cf. Plin. 2, 12, 9: vocem ejus in vulgus, Tac. A. 12, 21: tuum peccatum foras, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 65 Ruhnk.; and hoc foras, Cic. Phil. 10, 3; so clandestina consilia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1, 6: rem, id. ib. 7, 2, 2: has meas ineptias, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 111: divinitus dicta, id. ib. 3, 1 *ad fin.*, et saep.—With a relative sentence: posteaquam in volgus militum elatum est, qua arrogantia in colloquio Ariovistus usus, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 4.—Hence, **b.** In partic., of speech: *To utter, pronounce, express, declare*: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: ut verba inter se ratione conjuncta sententiam efferant, Var. L. L. 8, 1, 103: si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferuntur, Cic. Or. 44, 150; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 13: quae incisim aut membratim efferuntur, ea, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 67; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 33; 8, 3, 40; 10, 2, 17; id. ib. 9, 3, 7; cf. id. ib. 1, 5, 16; 64; 2, 14, 2.

2. In the pass., qs. *To be carried out of one's self* by one's passions, feelings, *to be carried away, transported, hurried away*: usque adeo studio atque odio illius efferor ira, Lucil. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 21 *fin.*; so studio, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83, Att. 1, 8, 2; N. D. 1, 20 *fin.*; Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 2; cf. cupiditate, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: vi naturae atque ingenii, id. Mur. 31, 65: laetitia, id. Dejot. 9, 26 (cf. act.: comitia ista praeclara, quae me laetitia extulerunt, id. Fam. 2, 10): incredibili gaudio, id. Fam. 10, 12, 2; cf. id. Rep. 3, 30; Suet. Caes. 22: voluptate canendi ac saltandi, id. Calig. 54: popularitate, id. Ner. 53.

3. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 3) *To raise, elevate, exalt*: pretia alicujus rei, Var. R. R. 3, 6 *ad fin.*: quorum animi altius se extulerunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: aliquem ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28; cf. aliquem supra leges, Tac. A. 2, 34; and aliquem geminatis consulatibus, id. ib. 1, 3; cf. also id. ib. 4, 40: aliquem pecunia aut honore, Sall. J. 49, 4: patriam demersam extuli, Cic. Sull. 31, 87; cf. Nep. Dion. 6; Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34: aliquem maximis laudibus, id. Off. 2, 10, 36; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 87; so aliquem summis laudibus ad coelum, Cic. Fam. 9, 14; cf. Nep. Dion. 7 *fin.*: aliquid maximis laudibus, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: aliquem laudibus, Tac. A. 3, 72: aliquem verbis, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 52: aliquid versibus, id. Rep. 1, 14; and simply aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 4, 56; Tac. A. 2, 63: aliquem in summum odium, id. Hist. 4, 42; cf. rem in summam invidiam, Quint. 8, 4, 19.—Hence, **b.** In partic.: with se, *To raise, elevate one's self; to rise, advance*: (virtus) quum se extulit et ostendit suum lumen, Cic. Lael. 27; cf. so with an image borrowed from the heavenly bodies: qua in urbe (Athenis) primum se orator extulit, id. Brut. 7, 26: volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, id. de Or. 2, 21.—And (β) In a bad sense: with se, or in the pass., *To lift up one's self, to carry one's self high; to be puffed up, haughty, proud* on account of any thing (the figure being borrowed from a prancing horse; cf. Liv. 30, 20; and quum facultas illa cito scribendi contigerit, resistamus et provideamus et efferentes se equos frenis quibusdam coërceamus, Quint. 10, 3, 10; v. Freund in Jahn's neue Jahrb. 1835, vol. XIII. p. 286 *sqq.*): nec cohibendo efferentem se fortunam, quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit (Atilius), Liv. 30, 30: quod aut cupias ardenter aut adeptus efferas te insolenter, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39; cf. se altius et incivilius, Flor. 1, 26, 8: sese audacia, scelere atque superbia, Sall. J. 14, 11: hic me magnifice effero, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 31: (fortunati) efferuntur fere fastidio et contumacia, Cic. Lael. 15, 54. Esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes. B. C. 3, 59, 3; so recenti victoria, id. B. G. 5, 47, 4: spe celeris victoriae, id. ib. 7, 47, 3: gloria, id. B. C. 3, 79, 6: et inflatus his rebus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: secunda fortuna magnisque opibus, Nep. Alcib. 7, 3, et saep.—Unusual in the active (and with a fig. perh. borrowed from the wind): is demum vir erit, cujus animum nec prospera (fortuna) flatu suo efferet (qs. *impels aloft*), nec adversa infringet, Liv. 45, 8 *fin.*

4. Ante-class. and very rarely: *To carry out to the end, to support, endure*: laborem, Att. in Cic. Sest. 48; Lucr. 1, 142; cf. malum patiendo, Cic. poët. Tusc. 4, 29, 63.—Hence

ēlātus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I. B, 3, and II. 3, b) *Exalted, lofty, high* (rare): **I.** Lit.: modo in elatiora modo in depressiora clivi, Col. 2, 4, 10: elatissimae lucernae, Tert. Apol. 53.—**II.** Trop.: animus magnus elatusque, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; so id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: verba, id. Or. 36, 124 Meyer.—*Adv.*, *Loftily, proudly*: elate et ample loqui, *opp.* humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9; so dicere (*opp.* summisse), id. Opt. gen. 4, 10.—*Comp.*: se gerere, Nep. Paus. 2, 3; cf. et arrogantius praefatur, Gell. 9, 15, 4.

2. ef-fĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ferus] *To* (qs. change from its own nature, v. effemino, and) *make wild, savage, fierce* (quite class.; most freq. since the Aug. period): **1.** Physically: terram immanitate beluarum efferari, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: speciem oris, Liv. 2, 23; cf. vultum, Suet. Calig. 50: efferantia sese ulcera, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 146. Poet.: Mars efferat aurum, *i. e. works up into weapons*, Stat. Achill. 1, 425.—**2.** Mentally: gentes sic immanitate efferatae, Cic. N. D. 1, 23; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: militem dux ipse efferavit, Liv. 23, 5; cf. id. 2, 29; so animos, id. 1, 19; 25, 26: ingenia, Curt. 8, 2; 9, 19: efferavit ea caedes Thebanos omnes ad exsecrabile odium Romanorum, Liv. 33, 29.—Hence

effĕrātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Wild, savage, fierce*: vultus, Petr. 82, 1.—*Comp.*: mores ritusque, Liv. 34, 24.—*Sup.*: effectus, Sen Ep. 121.—*Adv.*, effĕrāte, *Fiercely*: saevire, Lact. 5, 20.

effertus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from effarcio.

ef-fĕrus, a, um, *adj.* *Excessively wild, savage* (a poet. word, most freq. used by Virg.): proles, Lucr. 2, 605; cf. juventus, Virg. A. 8, 6: Dido, id. ib. 4, 642: Chimaera, id. ib. 7, 787 Heyne: mens Caci, id. ib. 8, 205; cf. vis animi, id. ib. 10, 898: corda, Val. Fl. 1, 79, 8: ira, id. 5, 517: virtus Bebrycis, id. 2, 648: facta tyranni, Virg. A. 8, 484: facinus, Sen. Phoen. 264.

effervens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from effervo.

ef-fervesco, fervi, 3. *v. inch. n.* **I.** *To boil up* or *over, to foam up, to effervesce, to rage* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: dictum *fretum* a similitudine ferventis aquae, quod in fretum saepe concurrat aestus atque effervescat, Var. L. L. 7, 2, 85; cf. aquae, quae effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: ubi satis efferverit (vinum mustum), Cato R. R. 115, 1; cf. Col. 12, 25, 4.—**B.** Trop. (a favorite expression of Cic.): illae undae comitiorum, ut mare profundum et immensum, sic effervescunt quodam quasi aestu, Cic. Planc. 6, 15; cf. Pontum armatum, effervescentem in Asiam atque erumpentem, id. Prov. Cons. 4; and luxuriae effervescentis aestus, Gell. 2, 24 *fin.*: verbis effervescentibus et paullo nimium redundantibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 21: si cui nimium effervisse videtur hujus vis, id. Coel. 31 *fin.*; cf. Lucr. 5, 1334, and Tac. Or. 10: iracundaque mens facile effervescit in ira, Lucr. 3, 296; cf. Cic. Brut. 70, 246; so of an ebullition of anger, Tac. A. 1, 74 *fin.*, Gell. 1, 26, 8.—* **II.** *To boil out*, i. e. *to subside, abate*: quoad iracundia effervesceret, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 4.

ef-fervo, ĕre, *v. n.* *To boil up* or *over* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): in agros, Virg. G. 1, 471: quatenus in pullos animales vortier ova Cernimus alituum vermesque effervere, qs. to come boiling forth, *i. e. to swarm forth*, Lucr. 2, 928; cf. Virg. G. 4, 556; Stat. Th. 4, 664.—Hence

effervens, entis, *Pa.* *Boiling up with passion*, i. e. *fervent, ardent*: siquidem laetitia dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior eventu rerum expetitarum, Gell. 2, 27, 3.

ef-fētus (also written effoetus), a, um, *adj.* *That has brought forth young, that has laid eggs* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit. (so for the most part only in Columella): quum effetae loca genitalia tumebunt, Col. 7, 7, 4; so id. 7, 12, 11; 13; 9, 1, 7; id. 8, 5, 15. Poet.: simul effetas linquunt examina ceras, Luc. 9, 285.—**II.** Meton. (causa pro effectu), *Exhausted, worn out by bearing*: aliquae (gallinae) in tantum, ut effetae moriantur, Plin. 10, 53, 74.—Hence. **2.** Transf., in gen., *Exhausted, worn out*: tellus, * Lucr. 2, 1151; cf. et defatigatum solum, Col. Praef. § 1; and natura (coupled with lassa), Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 1: tauri senio effeti, id. 6, 24: corpus, * Cic. de Sen. 9, 29; cf. vires (corporis), Virg. 5, 396: spes, *i. e. vain, delusive*, Val. Fl. 4, 380. Poet.: verique effeta senectus, *incapacitated for truth*, Virg. A. 7, 440 (cf. Vana veri, id. ib. 10, 630).—*Comp.*: oratio effetior, App. Flor. p. 366.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

effĭcācĭa, ae, *f.* [efficax] *Efficacy, efficiency, virtue* (a post-Aug. word), Plin. 11, 5, 4; Amm. 16, 12, 25.

effĭcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Efficacy, efficiency, power*; perh. only Cic. Tusc 4, 13 *ad fin.*; Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 3.

effĭcācĭter, *adv.* *Efficaciously, effectually*; v. efficax, *ad fin.*

effĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [efficio] *Efficacious*, *effectual, powerful* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; in Cic. and Caes. not at all, but cf., as to the former, efficacitas): nosti Marcellum, quam tardus et parum efficax sit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3; cf. Hercules, Hor. Epod. 3, 17: scientia (magica), id. ib. 17, 1: preces. Liv. 9, 20: studium promerendi amoris, Suet. Calig. 3: herba in dolore stomachi, Plin. 27, 13, 109: preces ad muliebre ingenium, Liv. 1, 9 *fin.*; so with *ad*, Sen. Ben. 2, 7 *fin.*; cf. in the *Comp.*, Quint. 6, 1, 41; Plin. Pan. 84: elatine oculorum fluxionibus efficax, Plin. 27, 9, 50; so *c. dat.*, id. 28, 14, 58; cf. in the *Sup.*, Liv. 41, 15: frutex efficacissimus contra sagittarum ictus, Plin. 13, 21, 36; cf. herba adversus serpentium venena, id. 24, 15, 80: (cadus) amara Curarum eluere efficax, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 20: —quum sit efficacissimum de integro locum exarare, Col. 2, 17, 3.

Adv. effĭcācĭter, *Effectually, powerfully*, Quint. 5, 13, 25; Sen. Brev. vit. 6; Plin. 24, 6, 14, et saep.—*Comp.*, Quint. 8, 4, 8; Tac. G. 8; Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 8.—*Sup.*, Plin. 26, 12, 79; Plin. Ep. 2, 13 *fin.*

efficiens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from efficio.

effĭcĭenter, *adv. Efficiently*; v. efficio, *Pa.*, *no.* A.

effĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [efficio] *Efficient power, efficiency, influence* (a rare word of the philos. lang.), Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95; Fat. 9, 19.

ef-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. (*perf. conj.* effexis, Plaut. Asin. 3, 5, 63; Poen. 1, 3, 19; *inf. pass.* effieri, id. Pers. 5, 1, 9) *v. a. To make out, work out*; hence

To bring to pass, to effect, execute, complete, accomplish, make, form (extremely freq. in all periods and sorts of writing).

I. In gen.: (*a*) *c. acc.*: male quod mulier facere incepit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12 *sq.*; cf. id. Pers. 5, 1, 9; Caes. B. C. 1, 36 *ad fin.*; 1, 61, 2: Magna facinora, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 16; so facinora, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109; cf. opus, id. ib. 4, 1, 6; 36; Truc. 5, 17; Caes. B. G. 4, 18, 1; 7, 35, 4; 6, 9, 4, et saep.: pontem, Caes. B. G. 6, 6, 1; 7, 35, 1; B. C. 1, 40, 1; 1, 62 *fin.*: ligneas turres, tormenta, id. ib. 3, 9, 3; 3, 39 *fin.*: castella, id. ib. 3, 44, 3: panes ex hoc (genere radicis), id. ib. 3, 48, 3: sphaeram (Archimedes), Cic. Rep. 1, 17: columnam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 56, et saep.: Mosa insulam efficit Batavorum, Caes. B. G. 4, 10, 2; so id. ib. § 4; 6, 31, 3: B. C. 3, 40, 4; cf. portum (insula), id. ib. 3, 112, 2; Virg. A. 1, 160: magnum numerum cratium, scalarum, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 1: aliquid dignum dono deorum, Cic. Rep. 3, 3; cf. id. de Or. 1, 26, 120: civitatem, id. Rep. 2, 30; cf. id. ib. 3, 32: varios concentus, septem sonos, id. ib. 6, 18: magnas rerum commutationes, Caes. B. C. 3, 68, 1: tantos progressus, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152; Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, et saep.: XIII. cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 15, 5; cf. delectu habito duas legiones, id. ib. 1, 31, 2; id. ib. 3, 4, 1: unam ex duabus (legionibus), id. ib. 3, 89, 1: ad duo millia ferme boum, Liv. 22, 16, et saep.: lepide meum officium, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 1 *sq.*; cf. nostra munia, id. Stich. 5, 4, 13; and munus, Cic. Rep. 1, 46 *fin.*; Leg. 1, 5, 16: nuptias alicui, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 16: aurum alicui, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 55; cf. id. Poen. 1, 1, 57; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 23: hanc mulierem tibi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 110, et saep.: quod a Curione effeceram, *had procured, obtained*, Cic. Att. 10, 10: amor mores hominum moros et morosos efficit, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 43; so with double *acc.*, Cic. Lael. 15, 54; Off. 1, 1, 2; Rep. 2, 42; Caes. B. G. 3, 24 *ad fin.*; 5, 14, 2; 5, 33, 5, et saep.; cf. hunc (montem) murus circumdatus arcem efficit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 6; and aliquem consulem, Cic. Lael. 20, 73: aliquem dictatorem, id. Att. 15, 21; cf. also, quae res immani corporum magnitudine homines efficit, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 9; and id (genus radicis) ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, id. B. C. 3, 48, 1.—(*β*) With follg. *ut*: eniti et efficere, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 16, 59; so id. Rep. 1, 20; 3, 31; Caes. B. G. 2, 5, 5; 2, 17, 4; 4, 2, 2, et saep.; cf. hoc si efficiam plane, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 62; and si id efficere non posset, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 50, 3: neque polliceor me effecturum, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 24 *fin.*—(*γ*) With follg. *ne* (very rarely, and perh. not ante-Aug.): efficiam, posthac ne quemquam voce lacessas, Virg. E. 3, 51; so Afric. Dig. 3, 3, 78; cf. aliquem *or* aliquid, ne, *etc.*, id. ib. 19, 2, 35; Quint. 3, 6, 102; 8, 3, 20.—(*δ*) With follg. *quominus* (likewise very seldom): Lucr. 1, 976; so Quint. 11, 1, 48; Ulp. Dig. 49, 14, 29.—(*ε*) With follg. object-sentence (very rarely, and not ante-Aug.): vehementer efficit ea coire, *etc.*, Vitr. 2, 6; so Ulp. Dig. 38, 2, 14, § 8; 47, 11, 10.—(*ζ*) *Abs.* (freq. and quite class.): si effecero, Dabin' mihi argentum? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 121; cf. id. ib. 4, 1, 39 *sq.*; 4, 8, 5; Pers. 1, 3, 87; Cic. Rep. 1, 43; Caes. B. G. 7, 26, 2, et saep.: se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem referre, Cic. Rep. 5, 3.

II. In partic., **1.** In econom. lang.: *To produce, bear, yield*: (ager Leontinus) plurimum efficit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 63 *ad fin.*; cf. ager efficit cum octavo, cum decumo, id. ib. 2, 3, 47: si (vineae) centenos sestertios in singula jugera efficiant, Col. 3, 3, 3; id. 7, 6, 7. Transf. to persons: liciti sunt usque eo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur, *i. e. to make a profit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33 *ad fin.*—In a kindred sense,

2. Of numbers: *To make out, yield, amount to* a certain sum: ea (tributa) vix, in fenus Pompeji quod satis sit, efficiunt, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3 (cf. shortly before, nec id satis efficit [*al.* efficitur] in usuram menstruam); Plin. 6, 33, 38, § 206; cf. ib. § 209.

3. In philos. lang.: *To make out, show, prove*: quod proposuit efficit, Cic. Parad. prooem. § 2: in quibus (libris) vult efficere animos esse mortales, id. Tusc. 1, 31 *fin.* In the pass., efficitur, *it follows* (from something): ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id. N. D. 3, 12, 30: ex quo efficitur, hominem naturae obedientem homini nocere non posse, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 25; cf. ex quo illud efficitur, ne justos quidem esse natura, id. Rep. 3, 11: quid igitur sequitur? *what follows from that?* id. ib. 3, 12 Mos.—Hence

A. effĭcĭens, entis, *Pa. Effecting, effective, efficient*; in philos lang.: "proximus est locus rerum efficientium, quae causae appellantur: deinde rerum effectarum ab efficientibus causis," Cic. Top. 14 *fin.*; cf. "id. Acad. 1, 6, 24; Fin. 3, 16, 55;" Div. 1, 55, 125; Fat. 14, 33; Quint. 5, 10, 86.—Subst., *c. Gen.*: virtus efficiens utilitatis, *the efficient, the producer*, effectrix, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 12 Beier; so voluptatis (virtus), id. ib. 3, 33; cf. ea, quae sunt luxuriosis efficientia voluptatum, id. Fin. 2, 7, 21 Otto; and id. Univ. 14 *ad fin.*—* *Adv.*, *Efficiently* (for which, in the post-Aug. per., efficaciter): quod cuique efficienter antecedat, id ei causa est, Cic. Fat. 15, 34.

B. effectus, a, um, *Pa. Worked out*, i. e., **1.** *Effected, completed*: una (materia), diligenter effecta plus proderit quam plures inchoatae et quasi degustatae, Quint. 10, 5, 23; cf. id. ib. 5, 13, 34; 8, 3, 88; and in the *Comp.*: aliquid nitidius atque effectius, id. ib. 12, 10, 45.—**2.** *Effected*, in philos. lang. (*opp.* causa), Cic. Top. 18; cf. res, id. ib. 4; 14 *fin.*; and subst., effectum, i. *n.*, *An effect*, id. ib. 3; Quint. 6, 3, 66; 5, 10, 94.—*Adv.*, effecte, **a.** *Effectively, in fact*, Mart. 2, 27; Amm. 16, 5.—**b.** *Effectually, efficaciously*: effectius, App. Flor. 16, p. 357.—*Sup.* does not seem to occur either in the *Adj.* or in the *Adv.*

* **effictĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [effingo] Rhetor. *t. t.*: *A representing, portraying* of corporeal peculiarities, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 63.

effictus, a, um, *Part.*, from effingo.

effigia, ae, v. effigies, *init.*

* **effĭgĭātus,** ūs, *m.* [effigio] *A representing, portraying*, App. Flor. 15, p. 350.

effĭgĭes, ēi (ante-class. form *nom.* effigia, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 7; Afran. in Non. 493, 2: *acc. plur.* effigias, Lucr. 4, 46 and 81), *f.* [effingo, *no.* I] *An* (artistic) *copy, imitation* of an object (in concreto); viz.:

I. Quite class., with the accessory idea of resemblance obtained by imitation: *A likeness, portrait, image, effigy.*

A. Lit.: formarum, Lucr. 4, 104; cf. id. ib. 46 and 83: Veneris, * Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 7; cf. deus effigies hominis et imago. Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103; and quandam effigiem spirantis mortui. id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1; cf. also Tac. H. 2, 3 *fin.*; and quam satus Iapeto ... Finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta deorum, Ov. M. 1, 83: vix convenire videretur, quem ipsum hominem cuperent evertere, ejus effigiem simulacrumque servare, *his mere effigy*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65 *ad fin.*: effigiem Xanthi Trojamque videtis, Virg. A. 3, 497. Of *shades, ghosts*, Ov. M. 14, 358; Sil. 13, 778; cf. Liv. 21, 40.—**b.** Adverb.: in *or* ad effigiem *or* effigie, *After the likeness of, in the form of, like*, Sil. 5, 5; Plin. 5, 10, 11; 21, 5, 11.

B. Trop. (a favorite expression of Cic.): perfectae eloquentiae speciem animo videmus, effigiem auribus quaerimus, *its imitation*, Cic. Or. 3 (v. the passage in connection); cf. consiliorum ac virtutum effigiem relinquere, id. Arch. 12: Sex. Peducaeus reliquit effigiem et humanitatis et probitatis suae filium, *the image*, id. Fin. 2, 18, 58; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 2; de Or. 1, 43, 193; Liv. 26, 41; 1, 56: ad effigiem justi imperii scriptus (* *the ideal*), id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: ut res ipsas rerum effigies notaret, id. de Or. 2, 86 *fin.*; cf. effingo, *no.* I. B.

II. Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, in gen.: The plastic (less freq. the pictorial) representation of an object: *An image, statue, portrait*: saxea ut effigies bacchantis, * Catull. 64, 61; so Virg. A. 2, 167; 184; 3, 148; 7, 177; 443; 4, 508 Heyne; Hor. S. 1, 8, 30; Ov. Her. 20, 239; Tac. A. 1, 74; 6, 2; Hist. 5, 9, et al.: depicta in tabula sipariove imago, Quint. 6, 1, 32; cf. id. ib. 12, 10, 5; Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 7.

effĭgĭo, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* [effigies] *To form, fashion, portray* (late Lat.): hominem (Deus), Prud. Cath. 10, 4: aliquem imaginibus, Sid. Ep. 6, 12.

* **ef-findo,** ĕre, *v. a. To divide, cleave*: fluctus rectos, Manil. 4, 283.

ef-fingo, finxi, fictum, 3. *v. a.* Orig., To work out by pressing, fingendo exprimere, ἐκμάσσειν (v. fingo).—Hence

I. *To form, fashion* (artistically) any shape or figure (quite class.; most freq. in the trop. sense): **A.** Lit.: oris lineamenta in tabula: Veneris Coae pulchritudinem aspersione fortuita, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: sui dissimilia, id. N. D. 3, 9, 23: deum imagines in species hominum, Tac. H. 5, 5, et saep. Poet.: (Daedalus) casus alicujus in auro, Virg. A. 6, 32; cf. id. ib. 10, 640; Luc. 5, 713: horrentes effingens crine galeros, Sil. 1, 404.

B. Trop., *To express, represent, portray*: (natura) speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic. Leg. 1, 9; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; de Or. 2, 43 *fin.*; Tac. A. 11, 14; Quint. 6, 2, 17: corpora fingendo pingendoque efficere: oratorem effingere, id. ib. 5, 12, 21: effinge aliquid et excude (*sc.* scribendo), quod sit perpetuo tuum, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 4: imaginem virtutis *to represent by imitation*, Quint. 10, 2, 15; cf. id. ib. 10, 1, 108; 6, 1, 28; 11, 3, 89 *sq.*; Plin. Ep. 9, 22, 2.—Of the mental representation, *i. e.* conception of external objects: visum impressum effictumque ex eo, unde esset, id. Acad. 2, 6, 18; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 25, 61; de Or. 2, 86 *fin.*

II. *To wipe out* (only in the follg. passages): fiscinas spongia effingat, Cato R. R. 67, 2 (for which fiscinas spongia *tergendas*, Plin. 15, 6, 5): spongiis sanguinem, Cic. Sest. 35 *fin.*

* **III.** *To gently rub*: manus, Ov. Her 20, 134 (for which manus *fingere*, id. Fast 5, 409).

effio, eri, v. efficio, *init.*

* **ef-firmo,** are, *v. a. To strengthen, encourage*: Att. in Non. 256, 18.

efflāgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [efflagito] *An urgent demand, pressing request* (very rare): * Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 2; Plancus, ib. 10, 24, 6.

* **efflāgĭtātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *An earnest or urgent request*: coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29.

ef-flāgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To demand or ask urgently, to earnestly request* (quite class.; not in Caes.): epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11; so libros, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 3: collationes, Suet. Ner. 38: notum ensem, Virg. A. 12, 759; Suet. Tib. 12 *fin.*: signum pugnae, Liv. 3, 60: misericordiam alicujus (coupled with requirere), Cic. Mil. 34, et saep.: quum iste a Cn. Dolabella efflagitasset, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24; so with follg. *ut*, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 1; cf. aliquem, ut, Auct. B. Hisp. 29, 7; and with simple conjunctive, Suet. Tit. 5.—*Abs.*: Quint. 4, 5, 10; Suet. Dom. 3.

* **ef-flammans,** antis, *adj.* [flammo] *Emitting flames, flaming, blazing*: stellae, Marc. Cap. 2, p. 45.

(* **ef-flĕo,** ēvi, ētum, 2. *To weep out*: oculos, Quint. Decl. 6, 4.)

efflicte and **efflictim,** *adv.*, v. effligo.

* **efflicto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [effligo] *To strike dead*: Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 26.

ef-flīgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.*, qs. To put an end to one by striking him, *To strike dead, to kill, destroy* (extremely rare): nisi pedatu tertio omnis efflixero (coupled with obtruncavero and occidero), Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 50; cf. rabidos canes (coupled with caedere), Sen. Ira 1, 15: viperas et natrices, id. ib. 2, 31 *ad fin.*; Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 9.—Hence

efflictim, *adv.* *To death, desperately*; with amare, deperire, *etc.*, i. e. "*amare usque donicum effligatur,*" Prob. in Charis. p. 178 (ante- and post-class.); Naev. in Charis. l. l.; Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 19 (twice); Casin. prol. 49; Merc. 2, 3, 107; Poen. prol. 96; 5, 2, 15; Laber. and Pompon. in Non. 104, 24 *sq.*; App. M. 5, p. 171. In a like sense (post-class.) efflicte diligere, Symm. Ep. 1, 84.

ef-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* *To blow* or *breathe out* (mostly poet. and post-Aug. prose): **I.** *Act.*: (Sol) suos efflavit ignes, Lucr. 5, 651; cf. ignes Aetnaeos faucibus, Virg. A. 7, 786: ignes ore et naribus, Ov. M. 2, 85; and lucem elatis naribus (equi solis), Virg. A. 12, 115; so too mare patulis naribus, Ov. M. 3, 686; cf. nimbos in sublime (balaenae), Plin. 9, 7, 5: pulverem, id. 29, 6, 39: vina somno, Stat. Th. 5, 209: colorem, *i. e. to lose*, Lucr. 2, 832, et saep.; Var. R. R. 1, 12, 2. **2.** Esp. freq. animam, *To breathe one's last, to expire*, "Cic. Tusc. 1, 9 *fin.*;" Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 86; Truc. 4, 4, 23; Cic. Mil. 18 *fin.*: Nep. Paus. 5, 4; Suet. Dom. 2; Aug. 99; for which also extremum halitum, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: vitam in nubila, Sil. 17, 557; and quite abs.: (anguem) Abjicit efflantem, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 47, 106.—**b.** Transf.: *(*a*) Of deadly wounds: efflantes plagae, Stat. Th. 8, 168.—(*β*) With an object-sentence: *To say with one's last breath*: quam verum est, quod moriens (Brutus) efflavit, non in re, sed in verbo tantum esse virtutem, Flor. 4, 7, 11.—**II.** *Neutr.* (very seldom): Lucr. 6, 682: so id. 6, 700.

* **ef-flōrĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To blow* or *blossom forth*: Tert. Jud. Dom. 209.

ef-flōresco, rui, 3. *v. inch. n.* (a Ciceron. word) *To blow* or *blossom forth*; only in the trop. sense, *to bloom, spring up, flourish*: si quidem efflorescit ingenii laudibus, Cic. Coel. 31, 76; cf. corpus in juventam efflorescit, Aug. Lib. quaest. 83, 9: utilitas efflorescit ex amicitia, Cic. Lael. 27; so id. Rep. 1, 29; de Or. 1, 6; 2, 78 *fin.*; 3, 48, 185; Fin. 1, 20, 69.

ef-flŭo, xi, 3. *v. n.* *To flow* or *run out, to flow forth* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense; not in Caes.).

I. Lit.: facit effluere imbres, Lucr. 6, 512; so una cum sanguine vitam, Cic. Tusc. 2. 24 *fin.*: humor e cavis populi nigrae, Plin. 24, 8, 32: succina petris, id. 37, 2, 11: amnis in oceanum, id. ib.: ne qua levis effluat aura, *blow away, escape*, Ov. M. 6, 233. Poet.: effluat ambrosia quasi vero et nectare tinctus (oleaster), *as if it flowed with ambrosia and nectar*, Lucr. 6, 972; cf. *c. acc.*: Claud. Prob. et Olyb. 52.

B. Transf., of non-fluid bodies: *To go out, issue forth* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Epicuri figurae, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 10, 2, 15 Spald.; cf. Gell. 5, 16, 3: effluit effuso cui toga laxa sinu, *Tib. 1, 6, 40; cf. Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 208: manibus opus effluit, *slips from, drops from*, Lucr. 6, 798; cf. Ov. M. 3, 39; Curt. 8, 14.—And, **2.** With the accessory notion of vanishing, disappearing: de pectore caedis notae, Ov. M. 6, 670; cf. *Suet. Aug. 97; Plin. 27, 13, 111.

II. Trop.: utrumque hoc falsum est: effluet, *i. e. it will go abroad, become known*, emanabit, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 41; cf. Auct. Or. pro Domo 46, 121: improbria interim effluunt, *slip out*, Quint. 10, 3, 20: tanta est intimorum multitudo, ut ex iis aliquis potius effluat, quam novo sit aditus, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 2.—And,

2. With the accessory notion of passing away, disappearing (cf. *no.* I. B, 2): praeterita aetas quamvis longa quum effluxisset, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 19, 69; Att. 12, 43 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 2, 44: viso mens aegra effluxit hiatu, Sil. 6, 245; cf. effluet in lacrimas, Luc. 9, 106.—So esp. of slipping out, escaping from the memory: ut istuc veniam ante quam plane ex animo tuo effluo, *am forgotten*, Cic. Fam. 7, 14; cf. id. Brut. 61; Fin. 1, 12, 41; Verr. 2, 4, 26; Ov. R. Am. 646.

efflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [effluo] *Flowing out* (late Lat.): ignis, Avien. Progn. Arat. 1717: amnis in pontum cadit, id. Perieg. 1162.

efflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A flowing out, an outlet* (post-Aug. and very rare): humoris e corpore, Plin. 7, 51, 52: lacus, Tac. A. 12, 57.

* **ef-fōco,** are, *v. a.* [faux] *To suffocate, smother*; trop.: bonis suis effocantur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 2 dub. (*al.* offoco).

ef-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. (*inf.* also, effodiri, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 44) *v. a.* *To dig out, dig up* (quite class.): nec ferrum, aes, argentum, aurum effoderetur, Cic. Off. 2, 3 *fin.* Beier *N. cr.*; cf. carbones e sepulcris, Plin. 35, 6, 24: lapides puteis, id. 36, 22, 45: aulam auri plenam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 9; cf. thesaurum, id. Trin. 3, 3, 53; 4, 4, 8; Petr. 88, 8: opes, Ov. M. 1, 140; and facetiously, ex hoc sepulcro vetere (*i. e.* ex sene avaro) viginti minas Effodiam ego hodie, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 20:—signum, Liv. 22, 3 *ad fin.*: saxum medio de limite, Juv. 16, 38, et saep.: domos, Caes. B. C. 3, 42 *fin.*; cf. terram altius, Quint. 10, 3, 2: humum rastello, Suet. Ner. 19: montem, id. Claud. 25; and tellurem, Petr. poet. 128, 6, 2: lacum, Suet. Dom. 4; cf. cavernas, id. Ner. 48: sepulcra, Virg. G. 1, 497, et saep. In the *Vocat. part. pass.*: ex sterquilinio effosse, *thou dug from a dung-hill!* Plaut. Casin. 1, 26. Esp. freq. effodere oculos, *or* oculum (alicui), *to scratch out, tear out*, Plaut. Aul. 1. 1, 14; 2, 2, 12; Curc. 3, 26; Men. 1, 2, 46; Mil. 2, 3, 44; Trin. 2, 4, 62; *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2; Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*; Cic. Rep. 3, 17; Suet. Dom. 17, et saep.; cf. lumen, Virg. A. 3, 663; and transf.: hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; and effossum alterum Romani imperii lumen. Vellej. 2, 52, 3.—So too vesicam, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 22; and poet., viscera, *i. e. to cause abortion*, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 27.

effoecundo, v. effecundo.

effoetus, v. effetus.

ef-for, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* *To speak* or *say out, to utter* (an old relig. and poet. word; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; esp. freq. in Virg.): sed tamen effabor, *Lucr. 5, 105: haec effatu' pater, repente recessit, Enn. Ann. 1, 52; cf. Virg. G. 4. 450; Aen. 3, 463; 4, 30; 76; 456; 499; 6, 560, et saep.; Hor. Epod. 17, 37; Luc. 8, 347, et saep.: et tacendo forsitan, quae dii immortales vulgari velint, haud minus, quam celanda effando, nefas contrahi, Liv. 5, 15 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 49: effatu digna nomina, Plin. 3, 21, 25, et saep.—***2.** In partic., in dialectics: *To state a proposition*: quod ita effabimur, *Aut vivet cras Hermachus, aut non vivet*, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 97; cf. in the follg. effatum.

☞ effātus, a, um, in passive signif.: *Pronounced, established, determined, designated*: "*effata* dicuntur, quod augures finem auspiciorum coelestum extra urbem agris sunt effati; hinc effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 65; cf. Libri Augur. ap. Gell. 13, 14; Serv. Virg. A. 6, 197; Fest. s. v. MINORA TEMPLA, p. 173; Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*; Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*: FATIDICORVM ET VATVM EFFATA INCOGNITA, *announcements, predictions*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; cf. Liv. 1, 24.—**2.** In partic., effatum, i, *n.*, *A dialectical proposition, an axiom*, Cic. Acad. 2, 29 *ad fin.* (a transl. of the Gr. ἀξίωμα); Sen Ep. 117.

* **ef-fŏro,** are, *v. a.* *To bore through, perforate*: truncum, Col. 9, 1, 3.

* **effossĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [effodio] *A digging out*; in the plur.: laboriosae, Cod. Just. 11, 6, 3.

* **ef-fŏvĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To refresh*: carnem, Veg. 6, 28, 2 dub.

* **effractārĭus,** ii, *m.* [effractor] *A house-breaker, burglar*, Sen. Ep. 68.

effractor, ōris, *m.* [effringo] *A house-breaker, burglar* (jurid. Lat.), Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3; Ulp. Dig. 47, 17, 1; Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

effractūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *House-breaking, burglary* (jurid. Lat.), Paul. Dig. 15, 3, 2; Scaev. ib. 38, 2, 48.

effrēnāte, *adv.*, *Unrestrainedly, violently*, v. effreno, *ad fin.*

* **effrēnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [effreno] *Unbridled impetuosity*: impotentis animi, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22.

effrenatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from effreno.

effrenis, e, v. effrenus, *init.*

ef-frēno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To unbridle, let loose.* In the *verb. finit.* and *Part.* extremely rare: effrenati equi, Liv. 40, 40; so id. 37, 41. Poet. transf.: Vulturnum Effrenat, Sil. 9, 496.—Far more freq. (but not in Caes.),

effrēnātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Unbridled, unrestrained, unruly* (a favorite word of Cicero): homines secundis rebus effrenatos tamquam in gyrum rationis duci oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: populi soluti effrenatique, id. Rep. 1, 34 Mos.; cf. libido effrenata et indomita, id. Cluent. 6; Verr. 2, 1, 24: cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa, id. Cat. 1, 10; and mens effrenata atque praeceps, id. Coel. 15, 35; so libertas, Liv. 34, 49, et saep.: insolentiâ multitudo, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.*; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: ferocia, id. ib. 5, 8: violentia, id. Phil. 12, 11: petulantia, Plin. Ep. 4, 25 *fin.*, et saep.—*Comp.*: vox (coupled with libera), Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *ad fin.*: libido (Appii). Liv. 3, 50: iracundia, Quint. 9, 2, 3.—*Sup.*: affectus, Sen. Ep. 88.—*Adv.*, effrēnāte, Cic. de Sen. 12, 39.—*Comp.*, id. Phil 14, 9, 26.—*Sup.* appears not to occur.

ef-frēnus, a, um (also effrenis mula, Plin. 8, 44, 69), *adj.* [frenum] *Free from the bridle, unbridled* (not ante-Aug., and mostly poet. for the exclusively prosaic effrenatus): **1.** Lit.: equus, Liv. 4, 33.—**2.** Trop.: *Unbridled, unrestrained*: gens, Virg. G. 3, 382: amor, Ov. M. 6, 465: juventa (equi), Stat. Achill. 1, 277: profatu, id. Silv. 5, 3, 103.

ef-frĭco, xi (Tertull. adv. Marc. 4, 12), atum, 1. *v. a.* *To rub off* or *out* (post-Aug. and very rare): **1.** Lit.: sudorem equi fronte, App. M. 1, p. 103: calices, id. ib. 4, p. 145: spicas decerptas, Tert. l. l.—**2.** Trop.: rubigo animorum effricanda est, Sen. Ep. 95.

ef-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *To break out, to break open*: "*effringere* quam *aperire* putant robustius," Quint. 2, 12, 1 (quite class.): cardines foribus, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 6; Asin. 2, 3, 8; and more freq. fores, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 3; Bacch. 4, 2, 4; Mil. 4, 6, 35; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 8: 23; 40; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23; cf. valvas, id. ib. 43: januam, id. Mur. 15, 33: tabernas, Suet. Ner. 26: carcerem, Tac. A. 1, 21: cistam, *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54; and poet., urbem, *to storm*, Stat. Th. 9, 556: jugum, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 40: cerebrum, Virg. A. 5, 480: corpus, Sen. Phoen. 159, cf. poet., animam, id. Herc. Oet. 1451.—***II.** *Neutr.*, *To break out, break forth*: (spumeus fluctus) vestras effringet in urbes, Sil. 1, 647.

* **ef-frondesco,** dui, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To put forth leaves, be covered with foliage*, Vop. Prob. 19.

* **ef-frons,** ntis, *adj.* (putting forth the forehead, *i. e.* trop.) *Barefaced, shameless*: consilium, Vop. Num. 13.

ef-frŭtĭco, are, *v. a.* and *n.* (late

Lat.). * **I.** *Act., To sprout forth, produce,* transf.: Tert. Anim. 27.—* **II.** *Neutr., To shoot* or *grow forth:* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 5.

‡ **effugia** vocari veteri more solet hostia, quae ad aras adducta est immolanda, si casu effugeret, Serv. Virg. A. 2, 140.

ef-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (quite classical and very freq., esp. in the active sense; v. q. seq.).

I. *Neutr., To flee away;* or, with esp. reference to the result, *to escape:* effugias ex urbe inanis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 75; so ex urbe, id. ib. 2, 4, 196: e praelio, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: e manibus, id. Manil. 9, et al.; cf. transf., ex sitella (sors), Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 44: a vita marituma, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 108; so a quibus, Cic. Sest. 54 *ad fin.;* cf. ab omni verborum vilitate, Petr. 118, 4: patriâ, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 75: foras, id. Most. 1, 4, 3; cf. id. Curc. 5, 1, 8; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 3: ad regem, Curt. 4, 15. Absol.: pisces ne effugiant, cavet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 16; so Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 4; Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2, et saep.; cf. via Nolam ferente, Liv. 8, 26.

II. *Act.,* **1.** Of personal subjects: aliquid, *To flee from, escape, avoid, shun:* ita vix poteris effugere infortunium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 295; so pauca (coupled with subterfugere), id. Capt. 5, 2, 18: malam rem, id. Asin. 2, 4, 9: impias propinquorum manus, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: dolores, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: mortem, Caes. B. G. 6, 30, 2: periculum celeritate, id. ib. 4, 35, 1; cf. id. B. C. 2, 41, 6: equitatum Caesaris, id. ib. 1, 65, 4: haec vincula, Hor. S. 2, 3, 71, et saep.; cf. haec morte effugiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36: ea aetas tua, quae cupiditates adolescentiae jam effugerit, *i. e. has passed beyond them,* Tac. H. 1, 15.—Rarely with a relat. sentence: numquam hodie effugies, quin mea manu moriare, Naev.. in Cic. Tusc. 6, 1.—**2.** Of inanimate subjects: res (me) effugit, *It escapes me, I do not observe it:* ubi eum locum omnem cogitatione sepseris, nihil te effugiet, Cic. de Or. 2, 34 *ad fin.;* Liv. 22, 33: neque hoc parentes Effugerit spectaculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 102: somniculosum plurima effugiunt, Col. 11, 1, 13, et saep.—Rarely with a subject-sentence: custodis curam non effugiat observare desilientem matricem, Col. 8, 11, 12.

effŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [effugio] *A fleeing away, flight* (rarely, but quite class.; not in Caes.): Lucr. 1, 982: effugium praecludere eunti, id. 3, 523; cf. id. 1, 974; so dare victis, Auct. B. Alex. 16; cf. Liv. 23, 1; Tac. H. 1, 43; Liv. 24, 26: nullam ne ad effugium quidem navem habentibus, id. 21, 43, et saep.: mortis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64 *fin.* In the plur.: ob nostra effugia, Virg. A. 2, 140; Tac. A. 12, 56; 15, 63.—**2.** Concr., *A means* or *way of escape:* alias (bestias) habere effugia pennarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; cf. Tac. A. 2, 47; id. ib. 3, 42; cf. id. ib. 12, 31; 16, 15.

ef-fŭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To put to flight* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 18, *no.* 19; Dict. Cret. 2, 3.

ef-fulgĕo, si, 2. (*inf.* in the form effulgĕre, Virg. A. 8, 677), *v. n. To shine* or *gleam forth, to glitter* (not ante-Aug.): nova lux oculis effulsit, Virg. A. 9, 731 Wagn. *N. cr.*; cf. Liv. 22, 1; 28, 15; 41, 21: auro Ductores longe effulgent, Virg. A. 5, 133; cf. auro (fluctus), id. ib. 8, 677: nimbo (Pallas), id. ib. 2, 616 Wagn.: veste nivea (sacerdos), Sil. 3, 695: ornatu, Tac. A. 13, 13.—**2.** Trop.: omnis Graeciae fabulositas ex hoc primum sinu effulsit, Plin. H. N. 4 *init.:* Liv. 45, 7: audacia effulgens, Tac. H. 4, 29; id. Or. 20; cf. Quint. 10, 6, 5.

ef-fultus, a, um, *Part.* [fulcio] *Propped up, supported* (poet. and in post-class. prose): effultus stratis velleribus, Virg. A. 7, 94; cf. id. ib. 8, 368; Stat. S. 3, 1, 5; App. M. 2, p. 123.

* **ef-fūmĭgātus,** a, um, *Part.* [fumigo] *Smoked out, driven out by smoke:* coluber, Tert. ad Mart. 1.

* **ef-fūmo,** are, *v. n. To emit smoke, to smoke:* moles, Auct. Aetn. 497.

ef-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. To pour out, pour forth, shed* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the transf. and trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: vinum in barathrum (*i. e.* ventrem), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 28; cf. Cic. Pis. 10; and Wund. Lectt. Cod. Erfurt. p. LI.: aquam oblatam in galea, Frontin. Strat. 1, 7, 7: humorem, Cels. 7, 15: lacrimas, Enn. in Lucr. 1, 126; Lucr. 1, 92; Cic. Planc. 42, 101: imbrem (procella), Curt. 8, 13: se in oceanum (Ganges), Plin. 2, 108, 112; so se mare, Mel. 1, 1, 5; cf. middle: mare neque redundat umquam neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116; v. also under *Pa.*

B. Transf., of non-liquid bodies, viz.: **1.** In gen., *To pour out, pour forth, drive out, cast out, send out* (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; a favorite word of Virgil): saccos numorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 149: frumentum in flumen, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 19: ei oculus effunditur, *is knocked out, put out,* id. ib. 19, 2, 13, § 4: tela, *i. e. to shoot in great numbers,* Virg. A. 9, 509; Liv. 27, 18: auxilium castris apertis, *to send forth,* Virg. A. 7, 522: equus consulem lapsum super caput effudit, *threw,* Liv. 22, 3; so of throwing a rider, id. 10, 11; 27, 32; Plin. 8, 42, 65; Curt. 8, 14; Virg. A. 10, 574; 893; cf. Val. Fl. 8, 358; and (quae via) Excutiat Teucros vallo atque effundat in aequum, Virg. A. 9, 68: sub altis portis, id. ib. 11, 485; cf. aliquem solo, id. ib. 12, 532: habenas, id. ib. 5, 818; cf. id. ib. 12, 499; Stat. Th. 9, 182: caput in gremium, Cels. 7, 7, 4. Poet.: carmina molli numero fluere, ut per laeve severos Effundat junctura ungues, *i. e. lets it slip over smoothly,* Pers. 1, 65.

2. In partic., **a.** With se, or mid. of persons: *To pour out* in a multitude (like a stream), *to rush out, spread abroad* (a favorite expression with the historians): quum equitatus noster liberius se in agros effunderet, Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 2 Oud. *N cr.;* so se, id. B. C. 2, 7, 3; Liv. 26, 19; 34, 8; Vellej. 2, 112, 4; Suet. Calig. 4 *fin.;* Caes. 44, et saep.: omnibus portis effunduntur, Liv. 38, 6; so middle, Tac. A. 1, 23; and esp. freq. in the *part.* effusus, Sall. J. 55, 4; 69, 2; Liv. 1, 14; 9, 31; 22, 3; 30, 5; 34, 16; 38, 20; Tac. A. 4, 25 *fin.;* 12, 31; 15, 23; Virg. A. 6, 305, et saep.—**b.** With the accessory notion of producing: *To bring forth, produce abundantly:* non solum fruges verum herbas etiam effundunt, Cic. Or. 15, 48; cf. fruges (auctumnus), Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11: copiam, Cic. Brut. 1, 9, 36.—**c.** Of property: *To pour out,* i. e. *to lavish, squander, waste, run through:* patrimonium per luxuriam effundere atque consumere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; so patrimonium, id. Phil. 3, 2: aerarium, id. Agr. 1, 5, 15; Tusc. 3, 20, 48: sumptus, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: opes, Plin. 7, 25, 26: reditus publicos non in classem exercitusque, sed in dies festos, Just. 6, 9, 3; and abs., effundite, emite, *etc.,* Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34.

II. Trop., **A.** In gen.: effudi vobis omnia, quae sentiebam, *i. e. have freely imparted,* Cic. de Or. 1, 34 *fin.;* cf. id. Att. 16, 7, 5; Flacc. 17, 41; Quint. 2, 2, 10; 10, 3, 17; Val. Fl. 7, 434; so procellam eloquentiae, Quint. 11, 3, 158: totos affectus, id. ib. 4, 1, 28: tales voces, Virg. A. 5, 723: questus, id. ib. 5, 780: carmina, Ov. Her. 12, 139, et al.: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic. Fl. 28 *ad fin.;* cf. questus in aëra, Ov. M. 9, 370: iram in aliquem, Liv. 39, 34; id. 31, 44.

B. In partic. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 2, a and c.): **1.** With se, or mid.: *To give one's self up to, to give loose to, yield to, indulge in:* qui se in aliqua libidine effuderit, Cic. Parad. 3, 1: (Pompeius) in nos suavissime hercule effusus, *has treated me with the most flattering confidence,* id. Att. 4, 9; so middle: in tantam licentiam socordiamque, Liv. 25, 20: in venerem, id. 29, 23: in amorem, Tac. A. 1, 54: in jocos, Suet. Aug. 98: in cachinnos, id. Calig. 32: in questus, lacrimas, vota, Tac. A. 1, 11: in lacrimas, id. ib. 3, 23; 4, 8; Hist. 2, 45; for which, lacrimis, Virg. A. 2, 651; cf. ad preces lacrimasque, Liv. 44, 31 *ad fin.:* ad luxuriam, id. 34, 6: terra effunditur in herbas, Plin. 17, 8, 4; cf. id. 23, 1, 23.

2. *To cast away, give up, let go, resign:* collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis effundere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16; so vires, Liv. 10, 28; Ov. M. 12, 107: curam sui, Sen. Ira 2, 35: verecundiam, id. Ep. 11: animam, Virg. A. 1, 98; cf. vitam, Ov Her. 7, 181.—Hence

effūsus, a, um, *Pa. Spread out, extensive, vast, broad, wide* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): **I.** Lit.: effusumque corpus, Lucr. 3, 114; cf. late mare, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26: loca, Tac. G. 30; and effusissimus Hadriatici maris sinus, Vellej. 2, 43 Ruhnk.: incendium, Liv. 30, 5; cf. caedes, id. 42, 65: cursus, id. 2, 50; Plin. 9, 33, 52: membra, *i. e. full, plump,* Stat. Th. 6, 841: habenis, Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 31: cf. quam posset effusissimis habenis, Liv. 37, 20: comae, Ov. Her. 7, 70 Am. 1, 9, 38; A. A. 3, 784, et saep.; cf also transf.: (nymphae) Caesariem effusae nitidam per candida colla, Virg. G. 4, 338.—**2.** In partic.: *Profuse, prodigal, lavish:* quis in largitione effusior? Cic. Coel. 6: munificentiae effusissimus, Vellej. 2, 41.

II. Trop.: *Extravagant, immoderate:* licentia, Liv. 44, 1; cf. laetitia, id. 35, 43 *fin.:* cursus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 11, et saep.—*Comp.:* cultus in verbis, Quint. 3, 8, 58.—*Sup.:* laudationes, Petr. 48, 7: amplexus, id. ib. 139, 4: studium, Suet. Ner. 40.

Adv. effuse: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Far and wide:* ire, Sall. J. 105, 3; cf. fugere, Liv. 3, 22; 40, 48: persequi, id. 43, 23; Curt. 9, 8: vastare, Liv. 1, 10; 44, 30; cf. effusius praedari, id. 34, 16, et saep.: spatium annale effuse interpretari, *in a wide sense,* Cod. Just. 7, 40, 1.—**b.** *Profusely, lavishly:* large effuseque donare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.;* cf. vivere, id. Coel. 16 *fin.:* liberalem esse, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71: affluant opes, Liv. 3, 26; and in the *Comp.:* Tac. A. 4, 62.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Extravagantly, immoderately:* quum inaniter et effuse animus exsultat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: amare, Plin. Ep. 6, 26, 2.—*Comp.:* dicere, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 20: fovere, id. ib. 7, 24, 4: excipere, Suet. Ner. 22: favere, Tac. H. 1, 19.—*Sup.:* diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, 1; Pan. 84, 4.

effūse, *adv.,* v. preced., *ad fin.*

effusĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effundo] *A pouring out, pouring forth* (a Ciceron. word): **I.** Lit.: aquae, Cic. N. D. 2, 10.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *A pouring* or *rushing out* of people: effusiones hominum ex oppidis, Cic. Pis. 22.—**2.** *Profusion, prodigality,* Cic. Part. 23, 81; Att. 7, 3, 3; Liv. 44, 9; Vop. Flor. 1; in the *plur.,* Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56; Rosc. Am. 46, 134.—**II.** Trop.: *Extravagance, excess:* animi in laetitia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

* **effūsor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A prodigal, waster:* Aug. Serm. de divers. 27 *fin.*

* **effūsōrie,** *adv.* [effusus, effundo] i. q. effuse, *no.* 1: *Far and wide:* Amm. 31, 16 *ad fin.*

effusus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.,* from effundo.

* **effūtĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [effutio] *Ludicrously formed:* verbum, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98.

ef-fūtĭo, no *perf.,* ītum, 4. *v. a.* [FVTIO, acc. to Prisc. p. 631 P.] *To blab out, babble forth, to prate, chatter* (quite class.): aliquid ore, Lucr. 5, 908; so aliquid, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84; * Hor. A. P. 231; Gell. 5, 1; cf. effutita temere (vaticinia), Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: de mundo, id. N. D. 2, 37, 94; and quite abs., Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 19; Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 88.

* **ef-fŭtŭo,** ŭi, 3. *v. a. To waste in debauchery:* aurum, Poeta ap. Suet. Caes. 51 *fin.*

* **ē-gĕlĭdo,** are, *v. a.* [gelidus] *To thaw away:* Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

ē-gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** (*ex* priv. as in effrenare) *Cooled off, coolish; lukewarm, tepid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): potio et frigidae propior, Cels. 4, 18 *fin.;* cf. aqua (*opp.* frigida), id. 6, 18; cf. Suet. Aug. 82; Plin. 31, 2, 6: tepores, Catull. 46, 1; cf. ver (coupled with mollissimus annus), Col. poët. 10, 282; and hiemes, Aus. Ep. 24, 97: Notus (*opp.* gelidus Boreas), Ov. Am. 2, 11, 10: Mosella, Aus. Ep. 2, 4.—* **II.** (*ex* intensive, as in edurus, efferus, *etc.*) *Extremely cold:* Hister, Aus. Caes. 21, 1.

ē-gĕlo, no *perf.,* atus, 1. *v. a. To cool off, make lukewarm,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 5; Tard. 4, 3.

egens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.,* from egeo.

***ĕgēnŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [egenus] *Needy*, Paul. Nol. 29, 12.

ĕgēnus, a, um, *adj.* [egeo] *In want of, in need of, destitute* or *void of* any thing (rare, and not ante-Aug.; in Hor. not at all): (*a*) *c. gen.:* (nos) omnium, Virg. A. 1, 599; so Liv. 9, 6: omnis spei, Tac. A. 1, 53: aquarum (regio), id. ib. 15, 3 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 4, 30: decoris, Sil. 6, 304.—(*β*) *c. abl.:* commeatu, Tac. A. 12, 46; 15, 12.—(*γ*) *Abs.:* res, *i. e. indigent, needy, necessitous*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 46; Poen. 1, 1, 2; Virg. A. 6, 91; 8, 365; 10, 367.—And in the *neutr. subst.:* in egeno, *i. e. on a poor soil*, Col. 3, 10, 4; 4, 31, 1.

ĕgĕo, ŭi, 2. *(*part. fut.* egitura, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24) *v. n.* *To be needy, to suffer want*; or, designating that of which one stands in need, *to need, want, lack* any thing (v. careo, *ad init.*; and cf. "sapiens eget nulla re; egere enim necessitatis est," Sen. Ep. 9 *med.*); in the latter case most freq. constr. with the *abl.*, less freq. with the *gen.*; in ante-class. lang. also with the *acc.*—**a.** *Abs.* (so usually in Plaut. and Ter.): me in divitiis esse agrumque habere, egere illam autem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 57; cf. id. Most. 1, 3, 73; id. Truc. 2, 1, 12; 4, 2, 32; Trin. 2, 2, 49; Merc. 5, 4, 60; Aul. 2, 8, 11; Capt. 3, 4, 49; Curc. 1, 2, 53; Trin. 2, 1, 25; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 11; Cic. Rosc. Com. 8 (*opp.* locupletem esse); Hor. S. 2, 2, 103 (*opp.* dives); Ep. 1, 2, 56; 2, 1, 228, et saep.—Impers.: Amatur atque egetur acriter, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 39.—**b.** Designating the thing needed: (*a*) In the *abl.:* earum rerum, quibus egeremus, invectio, Cic. Off. 2, 3 *ad fin.*; cf. id. Rep. 2, 5; Fam. 10, 16, 2; so omnibus necessariis rebus, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4: copiis, Cic. Off. 1, 16 *fin.:* oculis ad cernendum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: bibliothecis Graecis, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 6; cf. id. Div. 2, 2, 5: medicinâ, id. Lael. 3: nullo, id. ib. 9, 30: consilio, opera nostra, id. ib. 14 *fin.:* auxilio, id. Fam. 2, 17, 16, et saep.—Of inanimate subjects: opus eget exercitatione non parva, Cic. Lael. 5; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 38; 1, 8, 4; 1, 10, 7, et saep.—(*β*) In the *gen.* (in Cicero dub.; v. the follg.): si pudoris egeas, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 187; so tui, admonitricis, id. Truc. 2, 6, 20; cf. id. Mil. 4, 2, 42; and Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67: auxilii, Caes. B. G. 6, 11, 4: medicinae (*al.* medicina; cf. the preced.), Cic. Fam. 9, 3 *ad fin.:* medici, curatoris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102; cf. custodis, id. Sat. 1, 4, 118: aeris (*opp.* locuples mancipiis), id. Ep. 1, 6, 39: nullius, id. ib. 1, 17, 22: nutricis, Ov. Tr. 6, 135: alienae facundiae, Tac. A. 13, 3, et al.—Of inanimate subjects: nec prorsus quicquam nostrae rationis egere, Lucr. 3, 45; so Quint. 5, 14, 5; 2, 16, 13; 3, 8, 63, et al.—(*γ*) In the *acc.:* nec quicquam eges, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 12; cf. the follg.

II. Sometimes transf.: **1.** (for the usual careo) *To be without, to be destitute of:* C. Macer auctoritate semper eguit, Cic. Brut. 67, 238; so donis tuis, somne, Stat. S. 5, 4, 2.—Of inanimate subjects: res proprio nomine, Lucr. 3, 135.—* **2.** *To do without, to bear the want of:* si quid est, quod utar, utor; si non est, egeo, Cato in Gell. 13. 23, 1.—**3.** Like the Gr. δέομαι (cf. also the Engl. *to want*), *To desire, wish for:* tui amans abeuntis egeo, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 1; so plausoris, Hor. A. P. 154: tantuli, id. Sat. 1, 1, 59; cf. in the *abl.:* pane, id. Ep. 1, 10, 11.—Hence

ĕgens, entis, *Pa.* *Needy, necessitous, in want, very poor* (quite class.): quocirca (amici) et absentes assunt et egentes abundant, Cic. Lael. 7; Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 1; so id. ib. 2, 3, 4; Stich. 2, 2, 7; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 30; Phorm. 2, 3, 10; Cic. Clu. 59, 163; Flacc. 15, 35, et saep.; cf. *opp.* locuples, Caes. B. C. 3, 59, 2; Callistr. Dig. 22, 5, 3; and *opp.* abundans, Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 43: delectus egentium ac perditorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 2; cf. Sall. C. 33, 1; 18, 4.—*Comp.:* nihil rege egentius, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4.—*Sup.:* egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, id. ib. 9, 7, 5; so id. Sest. 52, 111; Rosc. Am. 8 *ad fin.*; and *opp.* locuples, Liv. 1, 47.—*Adv.* does not occur.

Ēgĕrĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἠγερία, *A nymph* or *Camoena celebrated in Roman mythology, the wife and instructress of Numa.* Her grove and fountain were in the neighborhood of Aricia (acc. to others, near Rome, opposite the Porta Capena), Liv. 1, 19; 21; Val. Max. 1, 2, 1; Ov. Am. 2, 17, 18; Fast. 3, 154; 261 *sq.*; 4, 669; Met. 15, 482 *sq.*; 547 *sq.*; Virg. A. 7, 763 Heyne; ib. 775; Juv. 3, 12 *sq.*; Dion. Hal. 2, 60 *sq.* Cf. Müller Rom's Campagna II. p. 177 *sq.*; 260 *sq.*

ēgĕrĭes, em, e, *f.* [egero] *Excrement, dung* (late Lat.), Solin. 40; Paul. Nol. carm. 32, 281.

ē-germĭno, avi, 1. *v. n.* *To put forth, shoot, sprout:* Col. 4, 17, 4; 27, 4; 32, 5.

ē-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a.* *To carry, bear, bring out, to lead* or *draw out, to get out* (with the exception of a single example in the Bell. Alex., not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: praedam ex hostium tectis, Liv. 6, 3 Drak.; cf. id. 9, 31; 25, 25: pecuniam ex aerario, id. 30, 39 *ad fin.:* lapides ex mari, Auct. B. Alex. 21 *fin.*; cf. fluctus (e navi), Ov. M. 11, 488: stercus e columbariis, Col. 2, 14, 1: humanas opes a Veiis, Liv. 5, 22: humum scrobibus, Col. 2, 2, 19; Ov. M. 7, 243: tantum nivis, Liv. 21, 37: silices humeris, Plin. 33, 4, 21: aquam vomitu, *to discharge, void, vomit*, Curt. 7, 5; cf. dapes, Ov. M. 6, 664: urinam, Plin. 29, 5, 32 *fin.*; 37, 3, 13: sanguinem, id. 31, 6, 33: animam, Luc. 3, 718: multum vitalis spiritus, Tac. A. 15, 64: bona fortunasque in tributum egerunt, *they carry off as tribute*, Tac. Agr. 31 Walch. and Roth. (Bach: *aggerantur*). Of inanimate subjects: gravitas coeli egerit populos, *drives out, drives forth*, Sen. Ep. 91.—**2.** Poet. for efferre (*no.* I. B, 1): *To carry to the grave:* (Phoebus) egessit avidis Dorica castra rogis, Prop. 4, 6, 34; so Stat. Th. 1, 37.—**II.** Trop.: tales pietas paritura querelas Egerit, *pours forth*, prodit, Luc. 2, 64; cf. iras ululatibus, Sil. 4, 280; and sermones, *i. q.* edere, Sen. Ep. 66: expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, *is expelled*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 38: tota querelis Egeritur fletuque dies, *i. e. is passed, spent*, Val. Fl. 8, 455; so noctem metu, id. 5, 299.

†**ĕgersĭmon,** i. *n.* = ἐγέρσιμον, *A means of excitement*, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 308.

ĕgestas, ātis, *f.* [egeo] *Indigence, extreme poverty, necessity, want* (very freq. and quite class.): ista paupertas, vel potius egestas ac mendacitas, Cic. Parad. 6, 1 *fin.*; so Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 2; Trin. 2, 2, 57; 77; 4, 2, 5, et al.; Cic. Rosc. Am. 49 *fin.*; Cat. 2, 11 *ad fin.*; Inv. 1, 47, 88; * Caes. B. G. 6, 24, 4; Virg. G. 1, 146; 3, 319; Aen. 6, 276, et saep.; cf. in plur.: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5.—Of inanimate things: patrii sermonis, Lucr. 1, 832; 3, 261; cf. linguae, id. 1, 140; and animi, Cic. Pis. 11.—With a follg. object-genitive: *Want of* something: pabuli, Sall. J. 44, 4; cf. cibi, Tac. A. 6, 23: rei familiaris, Suet. Vit. 7: rationis, *i. e. want of knowledge, ignorance*, Lucr. 5, 1210.

ēgestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [egero] *A carrying out* or *off, an emptying, voiding* (post-Aug. and rare): cadaverum et ruderum, Suet. Ner. 38: ventris et urinae, Aur. Tard. 5, 10; for which also simply egestio, Suet. Claud. 44 *fin.*; Veg. 5, 14, 6: publicarum opum, *a wasting, squandering*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 7.

***ēgestīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] In medic. lang.: *Purgative:* vis, Macer de anetho 14.

***ĕgestōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [egestas] *Very poor, indigent:* Aur. Vict. Epit. 12.

1. egestus, a, um, *Part.*, from egero.

2. ēgestus, ūs, *m.* [egero] *A carrying out, emptying, voiding* (post-Aug. and very rare): Stat. S. 4, 3, 42: ventris, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30.

††**eglecopala,** ae, *f.* A Gallic name for *Blue marl*, Plin. 17, 8, 4.

Egnātĭus, i, *m.*, M. — Rufus, *The name of an edile*, 728 A.U.C., *who set on foot a conspiracy against Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 19; Vellej. 2, 91 *sq.*; Sen. Clem. 1, 9; Brev. Vit. 5; Tac. A. 1, 10; Dio Cass. 53, 24.—Hence **Egnatianus,** a, um. *Of Egnatius:* scelus, Vellej. 2, 93.—Other Egnatii, Cic. Clu. 48; Att. 6, 1; 13, 34; Fam. 13, 43; Ernest. Clav. Cic. in the Ind. Hist. s. h. v. The female name Egnatia Maximilla occurs in Tac. A. 15, 71.

Egnātŭlēĭus, i, *m.* L., *A quaestor who deserted with the* legio Martia *from Antony to Octavius*, Cic. Phil. 3, 3.

ĕgŏ (old form of the *dat.* me, Enn. and Lucil. in Fest. s. v. ME, p. 175; Var. R. R. 3, 16, 2; but cf. Dacer. on Fest. p. 516.—*Acc.* MEHE, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 21.—*Gen. plur.* nostrorum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 110; Poen. 3, 1, 37; 4, 2, 39; Amph. frgm. ap. Non. 285, 26), *pron. pers.* [ἐγώ] *I:* meruimus et ego et pater de vobis, Plaut. Amph prol. 40; id. ib. 95: tum te audes Sosiam esse dicere, Qui ego sum? id. ib. 1, 1, 218; cf. ego tu sum, tu es ego: uni animi sumus, id. Stich. 5, 4, 49; and the combination alter ego, under alter, *no.* 3, d, *γ*.—*Am.* Quis te verberavit? *So.* Egomet memet, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 60: credebam primo mihimet Sosiae, id. ib. 2, 1, 50: quasi per nebulam nosmet scimus, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 48: cariorem esse patriam nobis quam nosmetipsos, Cic. Fin. 3, 19 *ad fin.*, et saep.: mihipte, Cato in Fest. p. 103: mepte fieri servom, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 10: meme ad graviora reservat, Sil. 9, 651 (but Virg. A. 9, 427 is written me, me).—**b.** Mihi and nobis as *dativi ethici* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 126, *not.* 44; Ramsh. Gr. p. 348; Zumpt Gr. § 408; A. and S. Gr. § 228 N.): quid enim mihi L. Pauli nepos quaerit, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; cf. id. Parad. 5, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 15 Schmid; and in the *plur.*, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 12: sit mihi (orator) tinctus literis, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85; cf. Liv. Praef. § 9; 2, 29 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 11, 14; 2, 4, 9; 12, 2. 31; Virg. G. 1, 45; Sil. 1, 46 Drak.; and in the *plur.*, Quint. 1, 2, 1; Cic. Phil. 8, 4; cf. Sall. C. 52, 11 Kritz; Catull. 24, 4: tu mihi seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, *etc.*, Virg. E. 8, 6, et saep.

egomet, v. the preced. art.

ē-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. (*inf.* egredier, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 32) *v. n.* and *a.*

I. *Neutr.*, *To go* or *come out* (quite class.).

A. Lit., **1.** In gen.: foras e fano, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 4; cf. e fano huc, id. ib. 3, 2, 49; so e cubiculo, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: ex oppido, Caes. B. G. 2, 13, 2; 7, 11, 7: ex suis finibus, id. ib. 6, 31, 4: ex castris, id. ib. 6, 36, 2: e curia, Liv. 2, 48; 7, 31, et saep.: ab sese, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 78; so with *ab*, id. Epid. 3, 2, 44; Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 21; Phorm. 5, 1, 5; Suet. Claud. 23; cf. a nobis foras, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2. 50: domo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 1; so portâ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7; Caes. B. G. 7, 28, 3; Liv. 9, 16: Româ, Cic. Quint. 6, 24; Hor. S. 1, 5, 1; cf. Suet. Aug. 53; Tib. 40: tabernaculo, id. Aug. 91: triclinio, id. Calig. 36, et saep.; cf. domo foras, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 5: hinc, id. Men. 2, 2, 74: intus, id. Pers. 2, 4, 30: unde, Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 4, et saep.: Placide egredere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 1; so abs., id. Casin. 3, 2, 6; Mil. 2, 6, 59; Poen. 3, 2, 36 *sq.*, et saep.: foras, Plaut. Am. 5. 1, 27; Curc. 4, 1, 5; Casin. 2, 1, 15; Mil. 4, 1, 40; 4, 5, 16, et saep.; so obviam, Liv. 9, 16: per medias hostium stationes, id. 5, 46; cf. poet., per Veneris res, Lucr. 2, 437: extra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 9; 6, 36, 1; B. C. 3, 65, 4: extra fines, terminos, cancellos, Cic. Quint. 10, 35 *sq.:* extra portam, Liv. 3, 68; cf. ad portam, *i. e. out to the gate*, id. 33, 47 *fin.:* in vadum, id. 8, 24, et saep.—**b.** In an upward direction: *To go up, climb, mount, ascend.* scalis egressi, Sall. J. 60, 6 Kritz; cf. ad summum montis, id. ib. 93, 2: in tumulum, Liv. 26, 44: in altitudine, id. 40, 22: in vallum, Tac. H. 3, 29: in tectum, id. ib. 3, 71: in moenia, id. ib. 4, 29: in sublime (liquor), Plin. 2, 42, 42: altius, Ov. M. 2, 136.

2. In partic., **a.** Milit. *t. t.:* *To move out, march out:* e castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 7; 7, 58, 2, et al.; also castris, Caes. B. G. 2, 11, 1; Sall. J. 91, 3; and abs., Caes. B. C. 3, 77, 1; Sall. J. 91, 2; 106, 4; cf. also in pacata, Liv. 10, 32; and ad proelium, Caes. B. C. 2, 35, 5: ad oppugnandum, Sall. J. 59, 1.—**b.** Naut. *t. t.:* (*a*) (ex) navi or abs.: *To disembark* from a vessel, *to land:* ex navi, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12; Caes. B. G. 4, 26, 2; 4, 27, 3; B. C. 3, 106, 4: navi, id. B. G. 4, 21, 9; 4, 24, 1; Liv. 45, 13; cf. ratibus, Ov. M. 8, 153; and abs., Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 4; Liv. 1, 1, Ov. H. 21, 91; cf. also in terram, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 44; and in litus, id. ib. 1, 5, 7.—(β) E portu, or abs., *To set sail*, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4; Quint. 10, 7, 23; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 6.

B. Trop. in speaking: *To digress, depart, wander* (rarely): a proposito ornandi causa, Cic. Brut. 21, 82 Ellendt.; cf. ex quibus, Quint. 3, 9, 4; abs., id. ib. 4, 3, 15; and extra praescriptum, id. ib. 1, 1, 27.

II. *Act., To go beyond, to pass out of, to leave* (so esp. freq. in the historians; in the ante-class. period and Cic. not at all).

A. Lit.: fines, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 14 Oud.: munitiones nostras, id. B. C. 3, 52 *fin.*: flumen Mulucham, Sall. J. 110 *ad fin.*: urbem, Liv. 1, 29 *ad fin.*; 3, 57 *ad fin.*; 22, 55 *ad fin.*; 25, 8; 29, 6: tecta, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 8: tentoria, Tac. A. 1, 30; Luc. 5, 510, et saep.: navem, Front. Strat. 1, 12, 1 Oud. *N. cr.*: portum (navis), Quint. 4, 1, 61.

B. Trop., *To overstep, surpass, exceed*: per omnia fortunam hominis egressus, Vellej. 2, 40, 2; so praeturam, Tac. A. 3, 30: quintum annum, Quint. 6 prooem. § 6: modum, id. ib. 8, 6, 16; 9, 4, 146; Tac. A. 13, 2: sexum, id. ib. 16, 10 *fin.*: clementiam majorum suasque leges, id. ib. 3, 24: relationem, id. ib. 2, 38: medios metus, Val. Fl. 2, 277, et saep.: tecta altitudinem moenium egressa, Tac. H. 3, 30 *fin.*

ēgrĕgĭātus, ûs, *m.* [egregius, *no.* II.] *The title of an* Egregius *in the later per. of the empire*, similar to *Your excellency*, Cod. Theod., 8, 4, 3; 10, 7, 1; 10, 20, 1; 12, 1, 5, et al.

ēgrĕgĭe, *adv.*, v. egregius, *ad fin.*

ē-grĕgĭus, a, um (*Sup.*: mulier egregiissima forma, Pac. in Prisc. p. 600 *fin.*; and egregiissime grammatice, Auct. ap. Gell. 14, 5, 3. Cf. in the *Adv. Comp.* egregius, Juv. 11, 12), *adj.* [grex; hence, chosen from the herd, *i. e.*] *Distinguished, surpassing, excellent, eminent* (quite class.): in procuratione civitatis, Cic. de Or. 1. 49, 215; cf. in bellica laude, id. Brut. 21, 84; and in aliis artibus, Sall. J. 82, 2: vir, Cic. Lael. 19, 69: civis, id. Brut. 25, 95: poeta, id. de Or. 1, 3, 11: senatus, Liv. 2, 49: par consulum, id. 27, 34: Caesar, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 11; 3, 25, 4, et saep.: et praeclara indoles ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 29; cf. id. Phil. 1, 1, 2; Tac. Or. 9: forma, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 45; cf. facies, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 50; Lucr. 5, 1169: colores, odores, id. 5, 739; Cic. Fin. 2. 20, 64: corpus, *i. e. exceedingly beautiful*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67; Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 14: os, id. Her. 4. 78, et saep.: virtus, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 5: fides, id. ib. 1, 19, 2: voluntas in se, id. ib. 5, 4, 3: victoria, Liv. 2, 47, et saep.: vir bello egregius, Liv. 5, 47; cf. id. 7, 6; Tac. Agr. 14; Ov. M. 5, 49: animi, Virg. A. 11, 417; so *c. gen.*: fati mentisque, Stat. Th. 3, 99: linguae, Sil. 5, 77: egregii juvenum, Stat. Th. 2, 152.—In the *neutr. subst.*: postquam cuncta scelerum suorum pro egregiis accipi videt. *for distinguished acts*, Tac. A. 14, 60; cf. the follg.

I. In the per. of the empire in partic. of rank and consequence: *Distinguished, illustrious, honorable*: si te privatus adoptarem, et mihi egregium erat Gnaei Pompeii subolem in penates meos asciscere, et, *etc.*, Tac. H. 1, 15; cf. idque et sibi et cunctis egregium, id. Ann. 3, 6; and subst. connected with an adjective: egregium publicum, *the public honor*, id. ib. 3, 70 *fin.*—Hence Egregius, *A title bestowed on public officers of high station*, similar to *His excellency*, Cod. Theod. 6, 22, 1, and Vir Egregius, Inscr. Grut. 89, 4; 345, 3; 346, 2; 347, 1, et saep.; cf. Lact. 5, 14 *ad fin.*

Adv. egregie, *Excellently, eminently; surpassingly, exceedingly, singularly; uncommonly well*: (α) With verbs: studere (*opp.* mediocriter), Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 31: pingere, fingere, Cic. Brut. 73 *fin.*: loqui, id. Fin. 2, 6 *ad fin.*: vincere, *brilliantly*, Liv. 21, 40; cf. absolvi, id. 9, 26, et saep. —Far more freq. (β) With adjectives: egregie cordatus homo, Enn. Ann. 10, 5 (cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 18): so fortis et bonus imperator, id. de Or. 2, 66, 268: subtilis scriptor, id. Brut. 9: munitum oppidum, Caes. B. G. 2, 29, 2; cf. id. ib. 5, 9, 4; 5, 11, 7; 5, 21, 4; 7, 36, 5, et saep.—(γ) Abs. as an expression of assent, applause, *etc.*: egregie, Caesar, quod lacrimas parentum vectigales esse non pateris, Plin. Pan. 38, 3; cf. Suet. Vit. 10.

ēgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [egredior] *A going out* (a post-Aug. word) **I.** Lit.: nocturna (ex castello), App. M. 8, p. 208.—**II.** Trop., in rhetor. lang.: *A digression* in speaking, like the Gr. παρέκβασις, Quint. 4, 3, 12; 15; 3, 9, 4; cf. ib. 4, 3: de egressione; in the plur., id. ib. 11, 3, 164; 12, 10, 60.

1. egressus, a, um, *Part.*, from egredior.

2. ēgressus, ûs, *m.* [egredior] *A going out* or *away* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: *Egress, departure.*—**1.** *In abstr.*: frequentia sua vestrum egressum (*sc.* in provinciam) ornando, * Cic. Pis. 13 *fin.*: Caesar rarus egressu, Tac. A. 15, 53; so in the plur., Sall. J. 35, 5 Kritz; Tac. A. 3, 33; 11, 12; 15, 36; Or. 6; Ov. F. 1, 138. So of birds: *A flying out, flight*, Ov. M. 11, 748; Col. 8, 8, 1.—**2.** *In concreto*: per tenebrosum et sordidum egressum extraho Gitona, Petr. 91, 3; so in the plur., Tac. A. 16, 10; and poet. of *the mouths* of the Ister, Ov. Tr. 2, 189.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to egredior, *no.* I. A, 2, b): *A debarking* from ships, *landing*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8, 3; B. C. 3, 23, 1; Auct. B. Afr. 3 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., in rhetor. lang.: *A digression* in speaking, Quint. 4, 3, 12; Tac. A. 4, 32.

egŭla, ae, *f.* *A kind of sulphur*, Plin. 35, 15, 50.

* **ē-gurgĭto,** are, *v. a.* [gurges] *To pour out, cast out* (with the access. notion of extravagance): argentum domo, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 12.

ĕhem, *interj.* An exclamation of joyful astonishment, surprise: *Ha! what!* Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 43; Most. 3, 2, 38; Mil. 4, 9, 5; Rud. 3, 5, 25; Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 6; Eun. 1, 2, 6; 3, 2, 9; Ad. 1, 2, 1; App. M. 2, p. 124.

ĕheu, *interj.* An interj. of pain: *Ah! alas!* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 49; 5, 3, 18; Mil. 4, 8, 32, et al.; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 31; 5, 4, 20; Hec. 1, 1, 17; Phorm. 1, 4, 10. In the epic and lyric poets we have every where the metre ēheu; and hence many moderns (and partly in accordance with better MSS.) prefer to read every where heu heu; cf. Burmann, Voss, and Wagner Virg. E. 2, 58; Sillig Catull. p. 283; Huschk. Tib. II. p. 711; Fea Hor. Od. 1, 15, 9.

ĕho, *interj.* In the comic poets, used in asking, commanding, or scolding: *Ha? ho! holla! soho!* Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 69; 5, 2, 22; Bacch. 4, 7, 5; Merc. 1, 2, 77; Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 5; Eun. 4, 4, 24; Phorm. 2, 3, 35; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 157; Men. 2, 3, 78; Pseud. 1, 3, 114; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 13; Hec. 4, 4, 97; Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 40; Mil. 3, 2, 12; Pers. 3, 3, 2; Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 27; Phorm. 4, 4, 3. With affixed *dum*, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 10; 2, 1, 24; Eun. 2, 3, 69; Andr. 1, 2, 13. Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 360 *sq.*

ējă (in many MSS. also written **heja**) *interj.* [εἶα] **1.** An expression of joy or of pleased surprise: *Ah! ah ha! indeed!* Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 8; Men. 2, 3, 30; Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19: 3, 2, 10; and in the combination eja vero, *pshaw!* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 77; Mil. 4, 4, 5; Rud. 2, 3, 9; Cic. Rep. 3, 5.—**2.** Of exhortation: *Ho! quick! come on!* Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 71; Plin. Ep. 4, 29; Virg. A. 9, 38; Hor. S. 1, 1, 18; 2, 6, 23; and in the combination eja age, *come then! up then!* Virg. A. 4, 569; Stat. Ach. 2, 198 (and prob. also 1, 508); Sil. 1, 2, 268.

ejaculo, are, v. the follg., *ad init.*

ē-jăcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (and in the act. form: se in salum ejaculaverat, Gell. 10, 19 *ad fin.*) *To shoot out, to hurl* or *throw out* (rare, and not ante-Aug.): aquas, Ov. M. 4, 124; Fast. 1, 270: se in altum (sanguis), id. Met. 6, 259: umbram in forum, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73; cf. id. 37, 9.

☞ ejaculari in pass. signif., Scrib. Comp. 84.

ējectāmentum, i, *n.* [ejecto] *What is cast out, refuse* (very rare): cetera maris, Tac. G. 45; App. Apol. 297.

* **ējectĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ejicio] *That casts out, ejects*: vulva, *i. e. that has miscarried*, Plin. 11, 37, 84.

ējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A casting* or *throwing out* (extremely rare): mortem et ejectionem timemus, *i. e. banishment, exile*, * Cic. Att. 2, 18: articuli, *i. e. dislocation*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

ējecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To cast out, to throw up* (a poet. word of the Aug. per.): arenas, Ov. M. 5, 353: favillam, id. ib. 2, 231: undas in campos, Sil. 10, 320: quicquid ab auriferis fossis, Stat. S. 3, 3, 89: cruentas dapes ore, *i. e. to vomit*, Ov. M. 14, 211; cf. saniem per ora, Luc. 3, 658.

1. ejectus, a, um, *Part.*, from ejicio.

* **2. ējectus,** ūs, *m.* [ejicio] *A casting out, emission*: animai foras, *i. e. a breathing out*, Lucr. 4, 961.

ejeratio and **ejero,** v. ejur.

ē-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. (eicit, dissyl., Lucr. 3, 890; 4, 1286) *v. a.* *To cast, thrust,* or *drive out; to eject, expel* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: aliquem e senatu, Cic. de Sen. 12 *ad fin.*; Liv. 43, 15; cf. ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 1, 30, 3: de senatu, Liv. 40, 51; 41, 26: de collegio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5: a suis diis penatibus, id. Quint. 26, 83: finibus, Sall. J. 14, 8: domo, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 9; Lucr. 5, 982; Caes. B. G. 4, 7, 3; cf. aedibus foras, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 1; and omnes amasios foras, id. Truc. 3, 1, 14: aliquem, Cic. Rep. 1, 42; Mil. 38 *ad fin.*; Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 4; B. C. 2, 19 *fin.*: aliquem in exsilium, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, et saep.; cf. of a rider: *to throw him*, Virg. A. 10, 894 Heyne: vitem ex se, *to shoot forth*, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 3: sanguinem, *to throw up, to vomit*, Plin. 24, 5, 10; cf. Cic. Fam. 14, 7; Cels. 1, 3; Quint. 11, 3, 27: (fetum), *to miscarry*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 22; cf. Lucr. 4, 1268: linguam, *to thrust out*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: cervicem, *to dislocate*, luxare, Veg. 3, 41, 1; cf. armum, id. 2, 45, 7: coxas, Hyg. Fab. 57. —**b.** Se (ex aliquo loco), *To rush out, sally forth*, Caes. B. G. 4, 15, 1; 5, 15, 3; 5, 21, 5; 7, 28, 5; 7, 47, 4; B. C 3, 16, 3, Cic. Cat. 1, 12 *ad fin.*, et saep.: cf. sese in terram e navi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35: se in agros, Liv. 6, 3: se foras, id. 2, 40 *fin.*

B. In partic., as a naut. *t. t.*: *To drive* a ship *to land*, viz., **1.** *To bring to land*: naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 25, 4; cf. navem in terram, id. ib. 3, 28, 5: naves ad Chium, Liv. 44, 28.—Far more freq., **2.** *To run aground, cast ashore; to strand, to wreck*: scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 80 *sq.* (v. the passage in connection): naves in litore, Caes. B. G. 5, 10, 2; cf. naves in litora, Liv. 29, 18: classem ad Baleares insulas, id. 23, 34 *fin.*: naves apud insulas, Tac. A. 2, 24, et saep. And transf. to the shipwrecked persons, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 4; 2, 3, 78; 1, 5, 14; Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 18; 5, 4, 20; Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72; Virg. A. 4, 373; Ov. M. 13, 536; Her. 7, 89, et saep.—Hence, **b.** Meton. (causa pro effectu): ejectus homo, *A broken, ruined man*, Cic. Quint. 19 *ad fin.* (Acc. to others, *an outcast*, acc. to *no.* II. B.)

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: curam ex animo, Plaut. Casin. prol. 23; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 53; Liv. 28, 28; 30, 13: mollitiem animi, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 16: superstitionis stirpes, Cic. Div. 2, 72. Poet., ejectus die, *i. e. deprived of light*, Stat. Th. 4, 617.—**b.** With se: voluptates subito se nonnumquam profundunt atque ejiciunt universae. *etc.*, *rush forth, break out*, Cic. Coel. 31, 75.

B. In partic., like the Gr. ἐκβάλλειν, *To reject* disapprovingly: Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148: cf. id. Clu. 31, 86; Fin. 5, 8, 23 (in both passages coupled with explodere); de Or. 1, 32, 146; Att. 2, 24, 2. So too of personal objects (esp. players, public speakers, *etc.*): *To hiss* or *hoot off*, Cic. de Or. 3, 50 *fin.*; Auct. Her. 4, 47 (coupled with deridere); cf. Cic. Sest. 55, 118.

ējŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ejulo] *A wailing, lamenting*, * Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 7; * Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *ad fin.*

ējŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A wailing, lamenting*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55; Auct. Or. de Har. resp. 18, 39; Gell. 1, 26, 7.

* **ējŭlĭto,** avi, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.]

To greatly lament, Lucil. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100, and in Non. 21, 20.

ējŭlo, are, *v. n.* and *a.* [from the exclamation hei, heu; cf. Doëd. Syn. 3, p. 156] **1.** *Neutr., To wail, lament*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 39; 4, 9, 17; 4, 10, 66; Merc. 4, 1, 16; * Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19; Gell. 12, 5, 9.—**2.** *Act., To bewail, lament over* a person or thing (post-class.): fortunas meas, App. M. 3, p. 129: sese altius, id. ib. 4, p. 153.

* **ē-juncesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [juncus] *To shoot up like a rush:* vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

ē-juncĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Shot up like a rush, lean, meagre, slender*, "*Ejuncidum ἐκλεπτωθέν*," Gloss. Philox.: sarmentum, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 3: mulieres, id. ib. 2, 10, 8: vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 173.

‡ **Ejuno,** v. Juno.

ējūrātĭo (ejeratio, Tert. Spect. 4; cf. ejuro), ōnis, *f.* [ejuro, *no.* II.] (a post-Aug. word) *An abjuring*, i. e. *a resigning, laying down* of an office: ignominiosa consulum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 7 *fin.* Hence, **2.** Transf., *A resigning:* bonae spei, Sen. Vit. beat. 26.

ē-jūro (also **ējĕro,** Scip. in Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285, twice; Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18 Wernsd. *N. cr.*; Tert. Spect. 24; Idol. 18; cf. pejero), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To refuse* or *reject* a thing *by oath, to abjure*, a *t. t.* of jurid., polit., and mercant. lang.: **I.** In jurid. lang., forum *or* judicem iniquum sibi, *To reject, refuse on oath* a court or a judge, as unjust, Scip. l. l.; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60; Phil. 12, 7, 18 Manut. and Wernsd.—**II.** In pub. law lang., magistratum, imperium, *etc.*, *To lay down, resign* an office, at the same time swearing to have administered it according to law, *jurando abdicare*, Tac. H. 3, 37; 68; 4, 39; Ann. 12, 4; Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 3; and abs., Tac. A. 13, 14. Cf. on this signif. of ejuro: Roth. Emendd. Tacitt. (Nürnb. Gymnas. Progr. 1833) p. 5 *sq.*—Hence, **2.** Transf. beyond the pub. law sphere (like abdicare): *To abandon, forswear, disown* any thing: militiam, Plaut. frgm. ap. Fest. p. 58: patriam, Tac. H. 4, 28; cf. patriae nomen, Just. 12, 4, 1; Asin. Pollio in Sen. Suas. 7: liberos, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 19; cf. patrem (coupled with aversari), id. Ben. 6, 4; and poet. fidem domitoremque inimicum (leo), Stat. Achill. 2, 188.—**III.** In mercant. lang., bonam copiam (as the opp. of *jurare* bonam copiam), *To declare on oath that one has not wherewithal to pay his debts, to swear that one is insolvent*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7 Manut.

(* **ējus, ējus-mŏdi, ējuscĕmŏdi,** and **ējusdem-mŏdi,** v. is and idem.)

ē-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.*

I. *Neutr., To slip away, fall out, get off, escape* (quite class.).

A. Lit.: anguilla est, elabitur, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 57; so of a snake, Liv. 1, 56; 26, 19; Virg. G. 1, 244; Ov. M. 9, 63: quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: (animal) ex utero elapsum, id. N. D. 2, 51, 128; cf. id. Cat. 1, 6 *fin.*: elapsae manibus tabellae, Ov. M. 9, 571; cf. gladius ei e manu, Just. 33, 2, 3: jumentum e manibus curantium elapsum, Liv. 44, 40: animi corporibus elapsi, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.*; cf. Tusc. 1, 45 *fin.*: quicquid incidit, fastigio musculi elabitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 1: Manlii cuspis super galeam hostis elapsa est, *slipped along*, Liv. 8, 7: foras elapsa corpora, Lucr. 5, 490.—**b.** In an upward direction: (ignis) frondes elapsus in altas, *creeping upward, stealing up*, Virg. G. 2, 305.

2. In partic., of persons: *To slip off, get clear, escape:* ex proelio elapsi, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 *fin.*; so e soceri manibus ac ferro, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: de caede Pyrrhi, Virg. A. 2, 526: telis Achivum, id. ib. 2, 318; cf. custodiae, Tac. A. 5, 10: inter tumultum, Liv. 28, 33: mediis Achivis, Virg. A. 1, 242, et saep.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: *To slip away, escape:* causa e manibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 50; cf. reipublicae statum illum elapsum scito esse de manibus, id. Att. 1, 16, 6; and with this cf. id. Mur. 39, 85: animus devinctus paullatim elapsus est Bacchidi, *i. e. became estranged*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 94: libros adolescenti elapsos esse, *had slipped from him*, i. e. *had been published prematurely*, Quint. 3, 1, 20: in servitutem elapsi, *who had insensibly fallen into*, Liv. 3, 37: elapsi in pravum artus, *i. e. fallen into a bad condition, disabled*, Tac. H. 4, 81.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To get off, get clear, escape* from condemnation, punishment: ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 58; so of persons, id. ib. 2, 1, 39 *ad fin.*; de Sen. 12 *fin.*; Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2; Quint. 2, 11, 2; 3, 6, 83; 2, 15, 8; 6, 3, 10; Suet. Tib. 33, et al. Less freq. of things: ne quod maleficium impunitate elaberetur, Suet. Aug. 32.—**b.** Pregn., *To pass away, disappear, escape:* imperfecta tibi elapsa est vita, Lucr. 3, 971; so ea spes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 101: assensio omnis illa, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: aliquid memoriâ, id. Phil. 13, 5, 11; cf. Quint. 10, 3, 33; Luc. 9, 80.

II. *Act.* like effugere, *To escape from* any evil or danger (post-Aug. and very rarely): pugnam aut vincula, Tac. A. 1, 61: custodias, id. Hist. 3, 59; Flor. 1, 10, 7 Duker. *N. cr.*: vim ignium (statua), Tac. A. 4, 64.

* **ēlăbōrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [elaboro] *Persevering labor, careful diligence*, Auct. Her. 4, 22 *fin.*

* **ēlăbōrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *Persevering labor*, App. Flor. p. 346.

ē-lăbōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., To labor, exert one's self, take pains* either successfully or perseveringly, eniti, (quite class.; most freq. in Cic.; in Plaut., Ter., and Caes. not at all); constr. with *ut, in aliqua re, in aliquid*, with an *object-sentence* or *abs.*: (*α*) *c. ut:* enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, effice, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 16, 16 C, § 12; so id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.*; de Or. 2, 72 *fin.*; Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 18 (twice); and impers., Cic. Or. 12, 38.—(*β*) *In aliqua re* (so in Cic. most freq.): (senes) elaborant in iis, quae, *etc.*, Cic. de Sen. 7, 24 Gernh.; so id. ib. 8, 26; 11, 38; Tusc. 1, 1 Kühn.; de Or. 1, 3; 1, 5, 18: 19; 1, 7, 22; Or. 16 *ad fin.*; 28, 98; Off. 1, 1, 3 Beier; Agr. 2, 25 *ad fin.*; Fam. 2, 6 *ad fin.*, et al.; Quint. 5, 10, 119; and impers., Tac. Or. 29.—Also in eo (iis) ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 4; Quint. 4, 1, 45.—(*γ*) *In aliquid* (extremely seldom): ei non in unam partem aliquam, sed in omnia elaborandum est, Quint. 2, 8, 8; so too perh. id. ib. 12, 1, 31, v. Spald. *N. cr.*—* (*δ*) With an *object-sentence:* (declamatores) breviores commentarios facere elaborarunt, Quint. 3, 8, 58.—(*ε*) *Abs.* (likewise very seldom): Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 6, 24; so Dom. Afer. in Quint. 6, 3, 68.

II. *Act., To labor on, take pains with, to work out, elaborate* a thing (so for the most part only in the pass., and esp. freq. since the Aug. period): quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit ad istorum benevolentiam conciliandam, Cic. Fam. 9, 16; Tac. Or. 6 *fin.*: a Graecis elaborata dicendi vis atque copia, Cic. Brut. 7, 26: causae diligenter elaboratae et tamquam elucubratae, *carefully elaborated*, id. ib. 90 *fin.*; cf. so in the *part. perf.*, id. Manil. 1; Coel. 19, 45; Or. 11; Quint. 4, 1, 54; 8, 3, 12; 9, 4, 1; 10, 4, 4; Hor. Epod. 14, 12, et al.: elaboratum a parentibus imperium, *acquired by the labors of*, Just. 1, 2, 11.—In the act.: candelabrorum superficiem, Plin. 34, 3, 6: non Siculae dapes Dulcem elaborabunt saporem, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 19.—**b.** In rhetor. lang., elaboratus, sometimes with the accessory notion of overdoing: *Elaborate:* elaborata concinnitas, Cic. Or. 25, 84; so nihil arcessiti et elaborati, Quint. 12, 10, 40.

† **ēlăcătēnes,** um, *m.* = ἠλακατῆνες, *A sort of marinated sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.—Also called **ēlăcătae,** Col. 8, 17, 12. Here belongs "ELACATENA genus salsamenti, quod appellatur vulgo melandrea," Fest. p. 57; Comm. p. 410.

† **ĕlaeempŏrĭa,** ae, *f.*, ἐλαιεμπορία, *Traffic in oil, oil trade*, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 19.

† **ĕlaeŏmĕli,** *n. indecl.* = ἐλαιόμελι, *A sort of manna which exudes from the branches of the olive-tree*, Plin. 15, 7, 7; 23, 4, 50.

† **ĕlaeōn,** ōnis *m.* = ἐλαιών, *A plantation of olives*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *fin.*

† **ĕlaeothĕsĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἐλαιοθέσιον, *The anointing-room in a bath*, Vitr. 5, 11.

* **ē-lāmentābĭlis,** e, *adj.* *Very lamentable:* gemitus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57 Mos. *N. cr.*

ē-languesco, gui, 3. *v. inch.* *To grow faint, feeble, to slacken, relax* (not ante-Aug.): ut elanguescendum aliena ignavia esset, Liv. 1, 46; so in the *temp. praes.*, id. 35, 45; Vellej. 2, 111 *fin.*; Plin. 9, 30, 48; Sil. 4, 140, et al.:—in the *temp. perf.*, Tac. H. 4, 42 *fin.*; so Suet. Galb. 1; Liv. 5, 26; 23, 23; Curt. 4, 15; Gell. 16, 3, 2; Val. Fl. 4, 572.

† **ĕlăphŏboscon,** i, *n.* = ἐλαφόβοσκον (deer-food), *Wild parsnips*, Plin. 22, 22, 37.

ē-lăpĭdātus, a, um, *Part.* [lapido] *Cleared from stones:* solum, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 30; 17, 10, 14; 18, 16, 43.

elapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from elabor.

ē-lăquĕo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To extricate from snares* or *fetters; to disentangle, unfetter* (post-class.): **1.** Lit.: aliquem, Amm. 30, 1.—**2.** Trop.: aliquem a vinculo angoris, Sid. Ep. 8, 9: constantiam animi, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 147.

* **ē-largĭor,** iri, *v. dep. n.* *To give out, distribute, bestow:* Pers. 3, 70.

* **ē-lassesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To become exhausted, faint, weary;* trop.: nimia germinatio, Plin. 16, 25, 41.

1. ēlāte, *adv.*, v. 1. effero, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

† **2. ĕlăte,** es, *f.* = ἐλάτη, *A sort of fir-tree*, Lat. abies, Plin. 12, 28, 62; 23, 5, 53.

Ĕlătēĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Elatus:* Caeneus, *i. e. his son*, Ov. M. 12, 497: proles, the same, id. ib. 12, 189, v. Caeneus.

† **ĕlătērĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἐλατήριον, *A medicine prepared from the juice of the wild cucumber*, Cels. 5, 12; 6, 5; Scribon. Comp. 70, 224; Plin. 20, 1, 3.

† **ĕlătīne,** es, *f.* = ἐλατίνη, *A plant of the genus* Antirrhinum, Plin. 27, 9, 50.

ēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effero] *A carrying out:* **I.** Lit.: FERRI, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. 43 and 402.—**B.** In partic., **1.** *A carrying to the grave, a burial:* mortui, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 3.—**2.** *A lifting* or *raising up:* onerum, Vitr. 8, 10.—**II.** Trop.: **1.** *A being carried away* or *hurried along; transport, passion:* laetitia quasi gestientis animi elatio voluptaria, Cic. Fin. 3, 10 *fin.* (cf. efferri laetitiâ, under effero, *no.* II. 2).—**2.** *Exaltation, elevation:* elatio et magnitudo animi, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64; cf. elatio atque altitudo orationis, id. Brut. 17, 66: parium autem comparatio nec elationem habet nec submissionem, id. Top. 18, 71.

† **ĕlătītes,** ae, *m.* = ἐλατίτης, *A kind of blood-stone*, Plin. 36, 20, 38.

* **ē-lātro,** are, *v. a.* *To bark out, cry aloud:* aliquid acriter, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 18.

elatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from effero.

‡ **elaudare** plus quam nominare, Fest. p. 57.

elautus, a, um, *Part.*, from elavo.

Ĕlăver, ĕris, *n.* *A river in Gaul emptying into the* Liger, now *Allier*, Caes. B. G. 7, 34; 35; 53 *fin.*; cf. Ukert's Gall. p. 144.

ē-lăvo, lāvi, lautum, and lōtum, 1. *v. a.* *To wash out* or *away, to wash clean* (very rare; not in the Ciceron. period): **I.** Lit.: exunctum, elotum in balineis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5; cf. elautae ambae opera Neptuni, id. Rud. 3, 3, 37; so elota cerussa, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 3; and elota oliva, Col. 12, 52, 21.—**II.** Transf., in Plautus in the middle sense: *To clear* or *strip one's self of*, i. e. *to get rid of, lose* one's property: elavi bonis, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 9; cf. id. Rud. 5, 2, 20; 2, 7, 21.

Ĕlĕa, ae, *f.*, Ἐλέα, *A city of Lucania, the birth-place of Parmenides and Zeno, the founders of the Eleatic philosophy*, in Lat. called Velia (v. h. v.), Cic. N. D. 3, 33 *fin.* Hence Zeno **Elĕātes,** *Of Elea*, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; and **Elĕātĭci** philosophi, *Eleatic*, id. Acad. 2, 42.

* **ēlĕcĕbra** (also written exlec.), ae, *f.* [elicio] *A female allurer, wheedler, sponger* (a Plautin. word), Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 26; Bacch. 4, 9, 20; cf. Fest. p. 57.

ēlectārĭum (also written electuarium), ii, *n.* [ecligma] *A medicament that melts in the mouth, an electuary*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 9, 10.

ēlecte, *adv.* *Choicely:* v. eligo, *Pa.*

* **ēlectĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [eligo] *Choice, excellent:* partes, App. M. 10, p. 245.

* **ēlectĭlis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Choice, dainty:* coupled with probus), Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 41.

ēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A choice, selection*, * Cic. Or. 20, 68; Quint. 1, 12, 4; Prooem. § 2; 3, 4, 8; 10, 1, 6; Vellej. 2, 72 *fin.*; Tac. A. 6, 22; Or. 23, et al. In the plur., Tac. Or. 35.

1. ēlecto, are, *v. intens. a.* [elicio] *To artfully get out, worm out* a secret from one (a Plautin. word), Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 29; Merc. 1, 2, 111; cf. Fest. p. 57.

* **2. ēlecto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [eligo] *To choose, select:* Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 27.

* **1. ēlector,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A chooser, selecter*, Auct. Her. 4, 4 *fin.*

† **2. ēlector,** ōris, *m.* = ἠλέκτωρ, *The shining sun*, Plin. 37, 2, 11; Isid. Orig. 16, 24, 1.

Ēlectra, ae (*nom.* with long *a*, Prop. 2, 14, 5; Ov. F. 4, 177; Cic. Arat. 36: *acc.* Electrān, Ov. Tr. 2, 395; Fast. 4, 32; 174), *f.*, Ἠλέκτρα, **I.** *Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the seven Pleiades, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter*, Ov. F. 4, 31 *sq.*; 174; Virg. A. 8, 135; Serv. ib. 7, 207; 10, 272; Hyg. Fab. 155 and 192.—Hence **Electrius,** a, um: tellus, *i. e. Samothrace*, Val. Fl. 2, 431.—**II.** *Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes*, Prop. 2, 14, 5; Hor. S. 2, 3, 140; Vellej. 1, 1, 3; Juv. 8, 218; Hyg. Fab. 117; 122; Serv. Virg. A. 4, 471. Also *the name of a tragedy*, Ov. Tr. 2, 395; Suet. Caes. 84.—**III.** *A Danaide*, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**IV.** *An Oceanide, wife of Thaumas, and mother of the Harpies*, Serv. Virg. A. 3, 212; 241.

* **ēlectrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [electrum] *Made of amber:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25.

* **ēlectrĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [electrum-fero] *Producing amber, abounding in amber:* alni, Claud. Fescenn. 12, 14.

ēlectrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [electrum] *Of amber, made of amber* (post-class.): patera, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. 13: vasa, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 5: anuli, Marc. Empir. 8.

Electrius, a, um, v. Electra, *no.* I.

† **ēlectrum,** i, *n.* = ἤλεκτρον (v. Passow sub h. v.) *Amber* (pure Lat. succinum), "Plin. 37, 2, 11;" Ov. M. 15, 316; Virg. E. 8, 54.—**2.** Meton., *An amber ball*, carried by Roman ladies in their hands to keep them cool, Ov. M. 2, 365; cf. Böttig. Sabina, II. p. 210.—**II.** *A mixed metal* (natural or artificial) *resembling amber in color*, "Plin. 33, 4, 23; Isid. Orig. 16, 24, 2;" Virg. A. 8, 402; 624; Sil. 1, 229.—**2.** Meton., *An article made of amber*, Mart. 8, 51; Juv. 14, 307.

electuarium, v. electarium.

1. electus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. eligo.

* **2. ēlectus,** ūs, *m.* [eligo] *A choice:* necis, Ov. Her. 2, 144 Loers. *N. cr.*

†**ĕlĕēmŏsȳna,** ae, *f.* = ἐλεημοσύνη, *Alms* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Patient. 7; Aug. Civ. D. 21, 27, et al.

ēlĕgans (in some MSS. eligans; cf. Beier Cic. Orr. Frgmm. p. 105), antis, *adj.* [another form of eligens, from eligo, Cic. N. D. 2, 28 *ad fin.*] resembling our *choice.*

I. In the ante-class. period in a bad sense: *Luxurious, effeminate, fastidious, nice:* "*elegans* homo non dicebatur cum laude; sed id fere verbum ad aetatem M. Catonis vitii, non laudis fuit ...ex quibus verbis (Catonis) apparet, *elegantem* dictum antiquitus non ab ingenii elegantia, sed qui nimis lecto amoenoque cultu victuque esset," *etc.*, Gell. 11, 2; cf. Non. 465, 11 *sq.*: mendax, cupes, avarus, Despoliator, elegans, *etc.*, * Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14: heja, ut elegans est! *how choice! how nice!* Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19 Ruhnk.; cf. id. Eun. 3, 1, 18, and 3, 5, 18.

II. Since the class. per. in a good sense: *Choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant.*—**1.** Of persons: tu festivus, tu elegans, tu solus urbanus, quem decet muliebris ornatus, *etc.*, Cic. Clod. et Cur. 5, p. 105, ed. Beier; cf. coupled with mundus, id. Fin. 2, 8, 23; coupled with splendidus, Nep. Att. 13, 5; and *opp.* parcus, Cic. Brut. 40, 148; Or. 25, 83: auctor, Vellej. 1, 13: mulier (Phryne), coupled with formosa, Val. Max. 4, 3, 3 *ext.*: intelligo te hominem in omni judicio elegantissimum, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, et saep.: scriptor, Cic. Brut. 9; so id. ib. 16, 63; 68, 239; Quint. 10, 1, 78; 87; 93, et al.; cf. in the *Comp.*: quis verbis aut ornatior aut elegantior (*sc.* Caesare)? Cic. ap. Suet. Caes. 55; and in the *Sup.*: poeta, Nep. Att. 12, 4:—elegans et concinnus (pictor), Plin. 36, 10, 36, *no.* 23.—**2.** Of things: nec magis elegans quicquam videtur, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 13; cf. coupled with decorum, Cic. 1, 30: a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora defluximus, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf. Liv. 44, 9: artes elegantes et ingenuae, Cic. Fin. 3, 2: temperamentum, Tac. A. 11, 4: color, Plin. 15, 8, 8: solum, id. 14, 4, 5, et saep.: perspicitis, hoc genus (jocandi) quam sit facetum, quam elegans, quam oratorium, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241; cf. id. Off. 1, 29, 104; Brut. 85; Quint. 6, 3, 39; 10, 1, 65, et al.: *Comp.*, ego autem a te elegantiora desidero, Cic. Fin. 4, 10: *Sup.*, epistola, id. Att. 16, 13, a; cf. scripta Terentii, Quint. 10, 1, 99: utrum sit elegantius, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 18.

Adv., eleganter, *With correct choice, tastefully, neatly, finely, gracefully, elegantly:* lautiores eleganter accepti, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 2: quiete et pure atque eleganter acta aetas, id. de Sen. 5; cf. acta vita, Liv. 35, 31: herba foliis rotundis eleganter vestita, Plin. 25, 5, 19, et saep.—*Comp.*: Sall. C. 24, 2: quid enim facere potuit elegantius ad hominum existimationem? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17; so aut justius fieri, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: facturos si, *etc.*, Liv. 37, 1: neminem elegantius loca cepisse, *more fitly, judiciously*, Liv. 35, 14: causam accurate eleganterque dicere, Cic. Brut. 22, 86; so of speech, id. Fam. 5, 13, 3; Tusc. 2, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 102; 8, 2, 21; 9, 2, 98, et al.; cf. in the *Sup.*, Cic. Brut. 72, 252; Quint. 11, 1, 74.

ēlĕganter, *adv.*, v. preced., *ad fin.*

ēlĕgantĭa, ae, *f.* [elegans] * **I.** *A being nice, particular; exquisiteness, fastidiousness* (ante-class. and very rarely): ejus elegantia meam extemplo speciem spernat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 20.—Far more frequently, **II.** *Taste, propriety, refinement, grace, elegance:* (*a*) *c. gen.*: tu eloquentiam ab elegantia doctrinae segregandam putes, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5; so vitae, Tac. A. 14, 19: morum, id. Ann. 5, 8: capelli (coupled with venustas oris), Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 5: ac subtilitas operum, id. 16, 15, 26, et saep.: verborum Latinorum, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; cf. scriptorum (coupled with subtilitas), id. Fam. 4, 4: Latini sermonis (coupled with subtilitas), id. de Or. 2, 7, 28: mira sermonis, Quint. 10, 1, 114: figurarum, id. ib. 12, 9, 6; and transf., Socraticorum, id. ib. 10, 1, 83; cf. Secundi, id. ib. 12, 10, 11.—In the plur.: vocum verborumque, Gell. 2, 9 *fin.*—(*β*) *Abs.*: qua munditia homines! qua elegantia! Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2; cf. id. Sull. 28, 79; Leg. 3, 1: quae (agricultura) abhorret ab omni politiore elegantia, id. Fin. 3, 2; cf. Plin. 13, 9, 18; 14, 6, 8, § 71; Suet. Aug. 73: elegantia modo et munditia remanebit, Cic. Or. 23 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 20; 10, 2, 19, et al.—In the plur.: laudatus propter elegantias dominus, Petr. 34, 5; Gell. 1, 4; cf. id. 19, 4.

* **ĕlĕgātus,** i, *m.* *An unknown kind of fish*, Aus. Epigr. 4, 59.

† **ĕlĕgi,** ōrum, *m.* = ἔλεγοι, *Elegiac verses, an elegy*, Tib. 2, 4, 13; Prop. 4, 1, 135; Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3; Ep. 2, 2, 91; A. P. 77; Ov. Am. 2, 1, 21; 3, 15, 2; 19; Fast. 2, 3; 125; Juv. 1, 4; Tac. Or. 10.

† **ĕlĕgīa** (also by many written **ĕlĕgēa**), ae, *f.* = ἐλεγεία, **I.** *An elegy*, Quint 1, 8, 6; 10, 1, 58; 93; Ov. Her. 15, 7; Am. 3, 1, 7; 3, 9, 3; R. Am. 379 (in all the passages from Ovid the metre in the *nom.* is ĕlĕgīā, as sometimes Amalthēā, Electrā, Rheā, *etc.*; cf. Loers. on Her. 15, 7. Others write and scan ĕlĕgēĭă), Stat. S. 1, 2, 7; Mart. 5, 30; Aus. Parent. 7, 1.—**II.** *A kind of reed*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 167.

† **ĕlĕgīăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐλεγιακός, *Elegiac:* carmen, Diom. p. 507 P., Serv. p. 1824 ib.; Marc. Cap. 5, 168.

* **ĕlĕgīdārĭon,** ii, *n.* [elegidion] *A short elegy*, Petr. 109, 8.

† **ĕlĕgīdĭon,** ii, *n.* = ἐλεγειδιον, *A short elegy*, Pers. 1, 51.

† **ĕlĕgīon** (also **ĕlĕgēon**), ii, *n.* = ἐλεγεῖον, *An elegiac poem, elegy*, Aus. Epig. 94, 2; in the plur., id. Parent. 29, 2.

* **ē-lēgo,** avi, 1. *v. a.* *To convey away* (from the family) *by bequest, to bequeath away*, Petr. 43, 5.

Eleis, idis, v. Elis, *no.* II. 3.

Eleleis, idis, v. the follg. art.

† **Ĕlĕleus,** ei, *m.* = Ἐλελεύς [from ἐλελεῦ, the cry of the Bacchantes] *A surname of Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4, 15.—Hence **Eleleides** Bacchae, id. Her. 4, 47 Loers. *N. cr.*

† **ĕlĕlisphăcos,** i, *m.* = ἐλελισφακός, *A kind of sage*, Plin. 22, 25, 71; 25, 10, 73; 26, 15, 89.

ĕlĕmenta, ōrum, *n.* [etymology unknown] *The first principles* of things, *elements*; Gr. στοιχεῖα, **I.** Lit., Lucr. 1, 827; 912; 2, 393; 691; 981, et saep.; Cic. Acad. 1, 7, 26; Sen. Q. N. 3, 12 *sq.*; de Ira 2, 18; Quint. 2, 17, 38; 3, 8, 31; Ov. M. 15, 237; 1, 29, et saep.; cf. Creuz. Cic. Rep. 1, 24.—In the *sing.*, elementum, i, *An element*, Plin. 10, 69, 88; 11, 36, 42; 31, 1, 1; Juv. 15, 86; Amm. 17, 13.—**II.** Transf., **1.** *The alphabet*, Suet. Caes. 56.—More freq., **2.** Transf., *The first principles, rudiments*, in the arts and sciences: puerorum, Cic. de Or. 1. 35, 163; cf. Quint. Prooem. § 21; 1, 1, 35; Hor. S. 1, 1, 26; Ep. 1, 20, 17, et saep.: loquendi, Cic. Acad. 2, 28 *fin.*; cf. de Or. 2, 11, 45; Quint. 2, 3, 13, et saep.—**b.** In partic., *The ten categories* of Aristotle, Quint. 3, 6, 23 *sq.* Spald.—And, * **c.** Meton., *Elementary scholars, beginners:* vix se prima elementa ad spem effingendae eloquentiae audebunt, Quint. 1, 2, 26 Spald. and Meyer.—And, **3.** *The beginnings* of other things: prima Romae, Ov. F. 3, 179: prima Caesaris, id. ib. 709: cupidinis pravi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 52; cf. irarum, Sil. 3, 77: vitiorum, Juv. 14, 123, et al.

ĕlĕmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [elementa, *no.* II.] *Belonging to the elements* or *rudiments, elementary* (post-Aug. and very rare): senex, *an old schoolmaster*, Sen. Ep. 36: literae, *elementary knowledge*, Capitol. Pertin. 1.

* **ĕlĕmentĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [elementa] *Elementary, elemental:* substantiae, Tert. de Anima 32.

† **ĕlenchus,** i, *m.* = ἔλεγχος, **I.** *A costly trinket, ear-pendant*, Plin. 9, 35, 56; Juv 6, 459; Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 8; cf. Boettig. Sabina II. p. 56.—**II.** *An index* to a book, Suet. Gramm. 8; Plin. H. N. 2 *in lemm.*

ē-lentesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To become clammy* or *soft:* panis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

elephantia and **elephantiacus,** v. elephantiasis.

† **ĕlĕphantĭăsis** (-tĭōsis, Veg. 4, 3, 4), is, *f.* = ἐλεφαντίασις, *A very virulent kind of leprosy, elephantiasis*, "Plin. 26, 1, 5;" 20, 14, 52; Veg. 1, 9; 1, 16; 4, 3, 4 (in Cels. 3, 25, written as Greek). Also called ĕlĕphas, q. v., and ĕlĕphantĭa, ae, Scrib. Comp. 250; and ēlĕphantĭcus morbus, Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 12. *One who labors under it* is called ĕlĕphantĭăcus, Firm. Math. 8, 19 *ad fin.*, and ĕlĕphantĭcus, id. ib. 8, 28.

elephanticus, i, v. preced. art., *ad fin.*

Ĕlĕphantīne, es, *f.*, Ἐλεφαντίνη, *A small but very fertile island of the Nile, in the Thebaid, with a city of the same name*, now *Jezyret-Assuan*, Mel. 1, 9, 2; 9; Var. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Tac. A. 2, 61; also called **Elephantis,** ĭdis, Plin. 5, 9, 10 *fin.*; Vitr. 8, 2. Cf. Mann. Africa 1, p. 323 *sq.*

† **ĕlĕphantīnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐλεφάντινος, *Of ivory:* liber, *consisting of ivory tablets*, Vop. Tacit. 8: atramentum, *ivory-black*, Plin. 35, 6, 25.

elephantiosis, v. elephantiasis, *ad init.*

Ĕlĕphantis, ĭdis, *f.*, Ἐλεφαντίς, **I.** *An island of the Nile*, v. Elephantine.—**II.** *The name of a licentious Greek poetess*, Suet. Tib. 43; Mart. 12, 43.

† **ĕlĕphās,** antis, and **ĕléphantus,** i (of the first form the *nom. sing.*, and of the last all the other cases are most freq. In Auct. B. Afr. 72, 4; 84, 1, the best MSS. hesitate between elephas, elephans, and elephantus), *m.* = ἔλεφας. *An elephant,* "Plin. 8, 1, 1;" Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 25; 30; Stich. 1, 3, 14; Eun. 3, 1, 23; Cic. N. D. 1, 35; 2, 47 *fin.*; de Sen. 9; Liv. 44, 41; Plin. 6, 19, 22; Mart. Spect. 19, et saep. The toughness of the elephant's hide gives rise to the expression: Elephanti corio circumtentus, *i. e. thick-headed, stupid,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80.—**II.** Transf., like the Gr. ἔλεφας, **1.** *Ivory,* Virg. G. 3, 26; Aen. 3, 464; 6, 896.—**2.** *The elephantiasis,* Lucr. 6, 1112; Seren. Samm. 10.—**3.** *A sea-fish,* Plin. 9, 5, 4; 32, 11, 53.

Eleus, a, um, v. Elis, *no.* II. 1.

Eleusin, īnis (*acc.* Eleusin, Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 44), *f.*, 'Ελευσίν, *A very ancient city of Attica, famous for its mysteries of Ceres,* now *Lepsina,* Plin. 4, 7, 11; Cic. Att. 6, 6, 2; N. D. 1, 42, 119; Liv. 31, 26; Tac. H. 4, 83; Ov. F. 4, 507; Met. 7, 439; Her. 4, 67; Stat. Th. 2, 382; 7, 411; 12, 132; 627; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 11; cf. Mannert Griechenl. p. 333 *sq.*—Hence **Eleusīnus,** a, um, *Eleusinian:* mater, *i. e. Ceres,* Virg. G. 1, 163; cf. Eleusina Ceres et Proserpina, Vitr. 7 praef. *ad fin.* And **Eleusinius,** a, um (* 'Ελευσίνιος), *Eleusinian:* sacra, Suet. Claud. 25; Gell. 11, 6, 5; cf. Eleusinium certamen, id. 15, 20, 3; and subst., **Eleusinia,** ium, *n.*, *The festival of Ceres at Eleusin,* Tert. Apol. 7; adv. Val. 1.

† **ĕleuthĕrĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἐλευθερία, *Liberty,* Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 21.

† **Ĕleuthĕrĭus,** i, *m.* = 'Ελευθέριος (Liberator), *The surname of a god:* Liber, Arn. 6, p. 207.—Hence **Eleutheria,** orum, *n.*, *The festival of Jupiter Eleutherius, feast of liberty,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 29.

Ĕleuthĕrŏcīlĭces, um, *m.* (Free Cilicians) *A people* (probably *the aborigines*) *of Cilicia,* Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5; Fam. 15, 4, 10; cf. Mannert Kleinas. 1, p. 38 *sq.*

ēlĕvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [elevo] as a fig. of speech, *A lessening, disparaging;* a species of irony, Quint. 9, 2, 50.

ē-lĕvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *To lift up, raise* (so very rarely): contabulationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 5 and 7: lumbos in altum, App. M. 4, p. 143. Poet.: elevat hunc pluma, *i. e. turns into a bird,* Claud. Eutr. 1, 295; and aura preces, *i. e. carry away, disperse,* auferat, dissipet, Prop. 1, 8, 12: fructum, *i. e. to gather in,* Col. 3, 21, 5.—More freq., **II.** Trop., *To lighten, alleviate:* aegritudinem (coupled with obtundere), Cic. Tusc. 3, 16; cf. sollicitudines (*opp.* duplicare), Luccej. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2.—Esp. freq., **2.** *To make light of, to lessen, diminish, impair, weaken; to disparage, detract from:* causas suspicionum offensionumque tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre, Cic. Lael. 24; so objectum ab adversario, id. de Or. 2, 56 *fin.*; cf. id. Inv. 1, 42; Quint. 6, 3, 75 *sq.*; 11, 3, 176: perspicuitatem, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: auctoritatem, Liv. 3, 21; 37, 57 *ad fin.*: res gestas (*opp.* verbis extollere), id. 28, 43; cf. ib. 44 *fin.*: noxam multitudinis, id. 45, 10, et saep. With personal objects: est plane oratoris movere risum, quod frangit adversarium, quod impedit, quod elevat, quod deterret, quod refutat, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236; cf. elevabatur index indiciumque, Liv. 26, 27: elevat Etruscos, id. 9, 37; Prop. 2, 33, 44; cf. id. 2, 34, 58.

Elias, adis, v. Elis, *no.* II. 4.

ēlĭces, um, *m.* [e-liquor; cf. colliciae] *A trench for drawing off water, a drain,* Col. 2, 8, 3; 11, 2, 82; cf. Fest. p. 57; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 109.

ē-lĭcĭo, lĭcŭi and lexi (elicuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 100, 2: elexisse, Arn. 5, p. 154), lĭcĭtum (so *part.* elicitus, Stat. Th. 4, 414; Luc. 9, 932; Vellej. 2, 104, 4), 3. *v. a.* [lacio] *To draw out, entice out, to lure forth, to bring out, to elicit* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: aliquem hinc foras, Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 17; cf. id. Men. 5, 6, 3: hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 2: omnes citra flumen, id. ib. 6, 8, 2: hostes in suum locum, id. ib. 5, 50, 3: aliquem ad pugnam, id. B. C. 3 38, 1; 3, 85, 2; Liv. 2, 62; cf. aliquem in proelium, Tac. A. 15, 13: aliquem praemiis ex civitatibus sociorum ad subeunda pericula, Cic. Balb. 9: vatem ad colloquium, Liv. 5, 15: aliquem, ut, *etc.*, id. 6, 34 *ad fin.*; cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 7 *fin.*, et al.:—ferrum e terrae cavernis, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: ignem lapidum conflictu, id. ib. 2, 9 *ad fin.*: sanguinem, id. poet. Tusc. 1, 48 *fin.* Kühn.; Tac. A. 12, 47: sudorem, Plin. 25, 11, 89: alvum (* *to relax*), id. 19, 5, 26: lacrimas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 13; Vellej. 2, 104, 4: literas, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3; 9, 2: cadum, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 17, et saep. —**B.** In partic., in relig. lang.: Jovem, Manes, *etc.*, *To call forth, call down* a god by religious rites; *to raise, conjure up* a departed spirit by magic arts, Ov. F. 3, 327; Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 104; Arn. 5, p. 154; Cic. Vatin. 6; Tib. 1, 2, 46; Hor. S. 1, 8, 29; Stat. Th. 4, 414; 479; Luc. 6, 733; Tac. A. 2, 28, et al. In a like sense: fulmina, *to call down,* Liv. 1, 20 *fin.*; Plin. 28, 2, 3 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: terra elicit herbescentem ex eo (*sc.* semine) viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: voces pectore ab imo, Lucr. 3, 58; cf. ib. 496; so vocem, *to speak,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 24 Klotz. *N. cr.*; Coel. 24 *fin.*; Dejot. 1 *fin.*: voces et querelas, id. Brut. 80, 278: sermonem, Liv. 9, 6: verbum ex eo de via ac ratione dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 97: sonos, id. N. D. 2, 60: sententiam alicujus, id. Att. 7, 1, 5; cf. arcana ejus, Liv. 40, 23; and veritatem, Tac. A. 4, 45: causas praesensionum, *to find out, ascertain,* Cic. Div. 1, 8: misericordiam, Liv. 8, 28 Drak.; Tac. H. 3, 58; cf. cupidinem, id. Ann. 16, 14: iram, Curt. 8, 5 *ad fin.*: studia civium, Tac. A. 15, 33, et saep.

elicitus, a, um, *Part.*, v. preced..

Ēlĭcĭus, ii, *m.* [elicio, *no.* I. B] *A surname of Jupiter, because from him the celestial signs* or *omens were called down,* Liv. 1, 20 *fin.*; (*or, acc. to others, because *he was called down* by incantations) Ov. F. 3, 328; Var. L. L. 6, 9, 77; Plin. 2, 53, 54.

ē-līdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To knock, strike,* or *dash out, to tear out, to force out, squeeze out:* **A.** Lit.: aurigam e curru, Cic. Rep. 2, 41: oculos, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 45; Virg. A. 8, 261: ignem velut e silice, Plin. 11, 37, 76; cf. flammas ex sese, id. 18, 35, 84; and ignes nubibus, Ov. M. 6, 696: aerem lituis, Luc. 7, 476: partum, *i. e. to produce abortion,* Cels. 1, 7; Col. 6, 23, 1; 7, 9, 9; Plin. 25, 3, 7: literas, *to strike out by syncope, to elide,* Gell. 5, 12, 5: vina prelis, *i. e. to press out,* Prop. 4, 6, 73; cf. herbam, Ov. F. 4, 371, et saep.—**B.** Trop.: animam alicui, Lucil. in Non. 291, 32: (imago) recta retrorsum Sic eliditur, ut, *etc.*, *is thrown back, reflected,* Lucr. 4, 297; cf. ib. 316 and 300; and colores repercussu parietum, Plin. 37, 9, 52: sibilum, *to force out,* Cels. 4, 4, 2; cf. sonum, Plin. 11, 51, 112; 14, 22, 28; and vocem, Quint. 11, 3, 51: morbum, *to drive out, expel,* Cels. 4, 4, 3; 6, 6, 37; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 6: magnas sententias, *to send forth, utter* (the fig. being that of a cloud discharging itself), Quint. 2, 11, 7 Spald.—**II.** *To break* or *dash to pieces, to shatter, to crush:* **A.** Lit.: talos alicui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 12: tuum caput, id. Poen. 2, 46; Liv. 21, 45: fauces. Ov. M. 12, 142: naves, *Caes. B. C. 3, 27, 2: aliquem stipite, Curt. 9, 7 *ad fin.*: draconem pondere, Plin. 8, 11, 11: geminos angues (Hercules), *i. e. to strangle,* Virg. A. 8, 289; cf. infantes, Flor. 3, 3, 17, et al.—**B.** Trop., *To break down, destroy:* (poetae) nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11 *ad fin.*; cf. aegritudine elidi, id. ib. 5, 6, 16: prius pactum per posterius, *i. e. to abrogate,* Paul. Dig. 2, 14, 27.

ē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* *To pick out, choose, select* (quite class.): pedes e capite et e collo pullorum, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 14: uvam ad edendum (coupled with legere), id. ib. 1, 54, 2: herbas, *to pluck up, to weed out,* id. ib. 1, 47; Col. 4, 5; cf. trop., Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 83 and 84:—ex malis minima, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3: ut de tribus Antoniis eligas quem velis, id. Phil. 10, 2, 5: a multis commodissimum quodque, id. Inv. 2, 2, 5: ut in comparando difficile ad eligendum sit, quid maxime velis, id. Rep. 1, 35 *ad fin.*, et saep.—Hence

ēlectus, a, um, *Pa.* *Picked, selected, select, choice, excellent:* par columbarum, Petr. 85, 6: viri electissimi civitatis, Cic. Quint. 2; so pugiles, Suet. Calig. 18: quisque, id. ib. 49: verba, Cic. Fin. 3, 7 *fin.*; cf. scripta, Catull. 36, 6: res, Petr. 36, 4, et saep.: electius verbum, Auct. Her. 4, 26 *fin.*—In the *neutr. subst.*, electa, orum, *Selections,* Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17.—*Adv.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49.—*Comp.*, Gell. 18, 7, 2.

ēlīmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [elimo] **1.** *An elucidation, explanation,* Justinian. Praef. 3 de emend. cod. § 3.—**2.** *A reducing, lessening:* carnis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

* **ēlīmātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A cleanser, purifier:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35.

‡ **ēlīmes,** ἄποικος, παρόριος, Gloss. Philox. [ex-limes].

ē-līmĭno, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [limen] (a poet. word, mostly ante- and post-class.] *To turn out of doors:* aliquem, Pac., Att., and Pompon. in Non. 38, 31 *sq.*; cf. aliquem soli patrii finibus, Sid. Ep. 4, 10: se, *to go out,* Enn. ap. Non. 39, 4; Var. ib. 292, 23: gradus, *to move out,* an old poet in Quint. 8, 3, 31.—* **2.** Trop.: dicta foras, *to blab,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25.

ē-līmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To file up,* viz.: **1.** *To polish,* Ov. M. 4, 176; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12 *ad fin.*: dentes, *to clean,* Tert. Poen. 11.—**2.** Transf., *To elaborate, cultivate; to finish, perfect:* σχόλιον aliquod, Att. in Cic. Att. 16, 7, 3; cf. Quint. 2, 7, 5: animum, Aug. contra Acad. 2, 7: elimati, *i. q.* eruditi, Gell. Praef. § 19.—**II.** *To lessen, diminish:* vires, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

ē-limpĭdo, avi, 1. *v. a.* *To cleanse out, make quite clean* (late Lat.): vulnera, Veg. 3, 27, 4; 6, 28, 2; 1, 26, 2.

* **ē-lingo,** ére, *v. a.* *To lick out:* oculum, Plin. 25, 13, 97.

ē-linguis, e, *adj.* (lit., whose tongue has been cut out; hence, meton.) *Speechless* (very rare), Cic. Fl. 10, 22; Liv. 10, 19 (coupled with mutus); Auct. Orat. post Red. 3, 7 (coupled with mutus and tacitus).—**2.** Pregn., *Without eloquence,* Cic. Brut. 26, 100; Cels. Praef. *med.*; Tac. Or. 36 *fin.* (*opp.* disertus).

* **ē-linguo,** are, *v. a.* [lingua] *To deprive of the tongue,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 72; cf. "ELINGVATVS linguam amisit," Fronto de Diff. voc. p. 2200 *fin.* P.

* **ē-lĭno,** lēvi, 3. *v. a.* *To completely bedaub, defile:* vestimenta luto, Lucil. in Non. 103, 30 ("*maculavit,*" Non.).

* **ēlĭquātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [eliquo] *A liquefying, dissolving:* materiae, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 32.

* **ē-lĭquesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To become liquid* by being pressed out: olea, Var. R. R. 1, 55, 4.

ēlĭquĭum, ii, *n.* [eliquo] (a post-class. word) **1.** *An outlet,* in the plur., Sol. 18. —**2.** *A decrease, diminution,* in the plur.: lunae (*opp.* adauctus), Sol. 23 *fin.*

ē-lĭquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To clarify, strain* (a post-Aug. word): vinum a faecibus, Col. 12, 27; cf. id. 12, 19, 4; 21, 5; 22, 1; 50, 11; Sen. Q. N. 3, 26.—**2.** Trop.: aliquid plorabile, *to recite without energy* (qs. in a strained out, diluted manner), * Pers. 1, 35 Plum.—**II.** (with the notion of the *simplex* predominating) **1.** *To cause to flow out, to pour forth:* fluviales aquas (mons), App. M. 10, p. 253. —**2.** *To make quite liquid, to melt:* metalla, Prud. Hamart. 260.

Ēlis, ĭdis (* v. 2. Alis) (*acc.* Elin, Ov. M. 2, 679; 5, 608; 12, 550; Stat. S. 2, 6, 47; Plin. 2, 71, 73; 7, 20, 20: Elidem, Nep. Alcib. 4, 4: *abl.* usually Elide; but in Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59, and Fam. 13, 26, 2, hesitating between Eli and Elide), *f.*, Ἦλις, *The most westerly district of the Peloponnesus, with a capital of the same name, in the vicinity of which Olympia was situated,* "Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 5, 6;" Cic. Div. 1, 41; Virg. A. 3, 694; 6, 588; Ov. M. 9, 187; Val. Fl. 1, 389, et saep.; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 479 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv., **1.** **Ēlēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Elean;* and in the poets also for *Olympian:* flumen, *i. e. the Alpheus,* Ov. M. 5, 576; called also amnis, Poeta ap. Sen. Q. N. 3, 1: campus, *i. e. Olympia,* Virg. G. 3, 202; cf. carcer, Tib. 1, 4, 33 Ov. Her. 18, 166: quadriga, Prop. 3, 9, 17 palma, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 17: Juppiter, Prop

3, 2, 20; called also parens, Val. Fl. 4, 227: lustra, Stat. S. 2, 6, 72.—In the plur. subst., Elei, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Elis*, Plin. 10, 28, 40.—**2. Ēlii,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Elis, the Eleans*, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28; Plin. 4, 5, 6.—* **3. Ēlēis,** idis, *f.*, *Elean:* humus, Virg. Cat. 11, 32 Heyne.—* **4. Ēlias,** ădis, *f.*, *Elean*, poet. for *Olympian:* equae, Virg. G. 1, 59 Heyne.

ēlīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [elido] *A striking out, forcing out:* lacrimae, *pressing out*, Sen. Ep. 99.—**2.** In the later grammarians, *The striking out of a letter, elision.*

Ĕlissa (in many MSS written Elīsa), ae, *f.*, Ἔλισσα, another name (occurring only in poetry) for *Dido*, Virg. A. 4, 335; 610; 5, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 18, 31; A. A. 3, 40; Fast. 3, 553, et al.—Hence, **2. Ĕlissaeus** (Elīsaeus), a, um, *adj.*, poet. for *Carthaginian:* patres, Sil. 6, 346: tyrannus, *i. e. Hannibal*, id. 2, 239: lacerti, id. 15, 524.

elisus, a, um, *Part.*, from elido.

Elius, i, v. Elis, *no.* II. 2.

ēlixātūra, ae, *f.* [elixo] *A thorough boiling;* concr., *any thing boiled*, Apic. 9, 1; Macer. Herb. c. de Spica.

ēlixo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [elixus] *To thoroughly boil, seethe* (late Lat.), Apic. 2, 1; 3, 6; 9, et al.

ē-lixus, a, um, *adj.* [lix] *Thoroughly boiled, boiled, seethed:* **1.** Lit.: Var. in Non. 62, 14; Plin. 20, 6, 23; Hor. S. 2, 2, 74; Juv. 3, 294; 13, 85; cf. the punning use of the word, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 67; Most. 5, 1, 66.—**2.** Transf., qs. sodden, *i. e. Soaked, wet through:* calcĕi, Var. in Non. 48, 27: balneator, Mart. 3, 7: nates, *i. e. quite flabby* after the bath, Pers. 4, 40.

elleborum, i, v. helleborum.

* **ellipsis,** is, *f.* = ἔλλειψις, in rhetor. lang., *An ellipsis;* pure Lat. detractio, Quint. 8, 6, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 5. 40.

ellops, v. helops.

ellum, ellam, v. ecce.

ellychnĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐλλύχνιον, *A lamp-wick*, Plin. 23, 4, 41; 28, 11, 47; Vitr. 8, 1; Stat. S. 4, 9, 29.

ē-lŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To let or hire out, to let out to farm:* fundum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22; cf. bovem, Col. 1, 7, 6: funus, Plin. 21, 3, 7; cf. sese curandum, id. 26, 1, 3.—Transf.: gentem Judaeorum, *i. q.* ejus vectigalia, Cic. Fl. 28 *fin.*

* **ēlŏcūtĭlis,** e, *adj.* [eloquor] *Oratorical:* facundia, App. M. 11, p. 258.

ēlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] In rhet. lang., *Oratorical delivery, elocution;* the Gr. φράσις, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9; Quint. prooem. § 22; 8 prooem. § 13; 8, 1, 1; 3, 3, 1; 3, 9, 2; 9, 1, 17, et saep.

(* **ēlŏcūtōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to oratorical expression:* **elocutoria,** ae, and **elocutrix,** īcis, *f.*, as a translation of ῥητορική, *Rhetoric:* Quint. 2, 14, 2.)

elocutus, a, um, *Part.*, from eloquor.

ēlŏgĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [elogium] *To briefly describe, state* (late Lat.), Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1; 5, 4.

ē-lŏgĭum, ii, *n.* [logus; cf. Rost. Opusc. Plaut. I. p. 93 *sq.*] *An utterance, short saying, sentence;* viz., in partic., **1.** *A short maxim, saying:* Solonis, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73.—**2.** *An inscription* on a tomb-stone (so most freq.), Cato in Gell. 3, 7, 19; Cic. de Sen. 17. 61; Fin. 2, 35; Tusc. 1, 14, 31; Pis. 29 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 1, et al. (Vid. old examples of such Elogia in Orell. Inscr. *no.* 534 *sq.*) Also on doors, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 74; on the images of ancestors, Suet. Galb. 3; on votive tablets, id. Calig. 24.—**3.** *A clause* in a will (especially which disinherits one), Cic. Clu. 48, 135; cf. Quint. 7, 4, 20; Afric. Dig. 28, 2, 14 *fin.*; Ulp. ib. 37, 10, 1, § 6; Suet. Vita Hor. *sub init.*; hence, in the Cod. Justin., ultima elogia, for *last will* or *testament* in gen., Cod. 3, 28, 37, § 1, et al. Also *a judicial statement, record, abstract* in criminal cases (respecting the criminal's offence, punishment, *etc.*), Suet. Calig. 27; Spart. Sever. 2; Lampr. Alex. Sever. 33; Amm. 7, 2; 19, 12; so the jurid. expression, mittere aliquem cum elogio, *to send a criminal before the proper magistrates, with a specification of his offence*, Cels. Dig. 48, 3, 11; Marcian. ib. 48, 3, 6; Modestin. ib. 49, 16, 3.

‡ **elongo,** μακρύνω, ἀφίστημι, Gloss. Philox.

elops, v. helops.

eloquens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from eloquor.

ēlŏquenter, *adv.* *Eloquently;* v. eloquor, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

ēlŏquentĭa, ae. *f.* [eloquor] *A being eloquent, eloquence*, "Cic. Part. 23, 79; de Or. 1, 5, 19; 1, 32, 146; Quint. 9, 17, 2;" 2, 16, 7, et saep.

ēlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] **I.** In Aug. poets, and their imitators among prose writers, for eloquentia, *Eloquence*, * Hor. A. P. 217; * Virg. A. 11, 383; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 46; Met. 13, 63; 322, et al.; Vellej. 2, 68, 1; Plin. 11, 17, 18.—**II.** In late Lat., *Declaration, communication* in gen., Diom. p. 413 P.; Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 9.

ē-lŏquor, lŏcūtus, 3. *v. dep. a.* *To speak out, utter; to declare, state, express:* "*eloqui* hoc est, omnia quae mente conceperis promere atque ad audientes proferre," Quint. 8 prooem. § 11 (quite classical). **I.** In gen. (so most freq. in Plautus): (*a*) *c. acc.:* id quod sentit eloqui non posse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; so praeclare cogitata mentis, id. Brut. 72 *ad fin.:* audita, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45: nomen meum, id. ib. prol. 18: argumentum hujus tragoediae, id. ib. 51; 96: rem, ut facta est, id. ib. 4, 5, 8, et saep.: ille unum elocutus, ut memoria tenerent milites, *etc.*, * Caes. B. C. 2, 34, 5: Gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis "Ilion, Ilion," *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 17, et saep.—(*β*) *Abs.:* Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 48; id. Curc. 2, 3, 29: perge eloqui, Ter. Ph. 4, 3. 36: eloquar an sileam? Virg. A. 3, 39, et saep.—**II.** In partic., *To speak* in an oratorical or eloquent manner (so only *abs.*): "et Graece ab eloquendo ῥήτωρ et Latine eloquens dictus est," *etc.*, Cic. Or. 19; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 3: eloqui copiose melius est, quam vel acutissime sine eloquentia cogitare, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156; cf. composite, ornate, copiose eloqui, id. de Or. 1, 11, 48: eloquendi facultas, Quint. 10, 1, 69, et saep.—Hence

ēlōquens, entis, *Pa.* *Eloquent:* "Is est eloquens, qui et humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocria temperate potest dicere," *etc.*, Cic. Or. 29, 100 *sq.*; cf. "id. ib. 36. 19:" "M. Antonius *disertos* ait se vidisse multos, *eloquentem* omnino neminem," id. ib. 5, 18 *sq.*; de Or. 1, 21; Quint. 8 prooem. § 13; 12, 1, 21; cf Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 5: rhetor, Cic. N. D. 2, 1: senator (Cato), Quint. 11, 1, 36; id. ib. 12, 10, 1, et saep.—*Comp.*, Quint. 12, 6, 6.—*Sup.*, id. ib. 1, 1, 21; 4, 2, 58; 5, 13, 3; 8 prooem. § 13; Tac. Agr. 10.—*Adv.*, eloquenter: *Comp.*, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 6.—*Sup.*, id. ib. 2, 11, 17; 6, 21, 4.

☞ ēlŏcūtus, a, um, in pass. signif.: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 13, § 6.

Ĕlōrus (Hel.), i, *m.* *A river in Sicily*, now *Atellaro*, Virg. A. 3, 698; Sil. 14, 269. At its mouth stood the city **Elōrum,** i, *n.*, Plin. 3, 8, 14; whose charming valley is called **Hĕlōrĭa** Tempe, Ov. F. 4, 477; and its inhabitants **Elorini,** Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43 *ad fin.*

elotus, a, um, *Part.*, from elavo.

Elpēnor, ŏris, *m.*, Ἐλπήνωρ, *A companion of Ulysses, whom Circe changed into a swine*, Juv. 15, 22; being afterward disenchanted, he fell from a roof when drunk, and broke his neck, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 19; Met. 14, 252; Ib. 487.

ēlŭacrus, a, um, *adj.* [eluo] *For washing out* or *rinsing:* labrum, Cato R. R. 10, 4, and 11, 3 dub. (*al.* vinarium).

ē-lūcĕo, xi, 2. *v. n.* *To shine out, shine forth* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense and in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: inter flammas circulus elucens, Cic. Rep. 6. 16. Poet., of the golden glittering of bees, Virg. G. 4, 98.—**II.** Trop.: *To shine out, show itself; to be apparent, manifest:* scintilla ingenii jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic. Rep. 2, 21; cf. id. Coel. 19, 45; Off. 1, 29, 103; 1, 28, 98; 1, 5, 17; de Or. 2, 13, 55; Orat. 40 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 1, 2; 8, 6, 4, et al.: ex quo elucebit omnis constantia, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102; cf. id. Part. 12: Haec (benevolentia) magis elucet inter aequales, id. Lael. 27, 101; id. Fam. 4, 3, 2; so id. Lael. 14; Rosc. Am. 31; Nep. Paus. 1, 6, 2; Lucr. 2, 1051, et al.

* **ē-lūcĭfĭco,** are. *v. a.* [lucificus] *To deprive of light, to blind*, Laber. in Non. 106, 21, and in Gell. 10, 17 *fin.*

* **ēluctābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [eluctor] *From which one may disengage* or *extricate one's self:* Sen. Q. N. 6, 8.

* **ēluctātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A struggling, struggle*, trop.: adversus mala, Lact. 3, 11.

ē-luctor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (perh. not ante-Aug.) **I.** *Neutr.*, *To struggle out, force one's way out:* aqua omnis, Virg. G. 2, 244; so of streams, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2; Luc. 2, 219.—**II.** *Act.*, *To struggle out of* any thing; also, *to surmount* a difficulty, or *to obtain* a thing *by striving:* tot ac tam validas manus, Liv. 24, 26 *ad fin.:* nives, Tac. H. 3, 59; cf. locorum difficultates, id. Agr. 17 *fin.:* furorem, Stat. Ach. 1, 525, et saep.: viam ponti, Val. Fl. 8, 184.

ē-lūcŭbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (and as a deponent, eram elucubratus, Cic Att. 7, 19) *To compose by lamplight*, i. e. *at night, with great labor*, Cic. Brut. 90 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 9; Col. 10 *praef. fin.*

ē-lūcus, i, *m.* [lux] (one who has been awake all night; hence) *A drowsy* or *dreaming person*, Gell. 4, 19; Tert. Cor. mil. 7; cf. Fest. p. 57.

ē-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* * **I.** *Neutr.*, *To wash out:* solebat Aquilius *litus* ita definire, *qua fluctus eluderet*, Cic. Top. 7 *fin.* (* al. leg. alluderet, *to play upon*, i. e. *to dash against.* v. alludo); and Quint. 5, 14, 34.—**II.** *Act.:* **A.** *To win from* one at play (very rarely): anulus, Quem parasitus hic te elusit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 31; cf. elusi militem in alea, id. ib. 11. Poet.: tibi victrices … Eludet palmas una puella tuas, *will snatch away from you*, Prop. 4, 1, 140.—Far more freq. and quite class. (esp. in the transf. sense), **B.** A gladiator's *t. t.:* *To elude* or *parry* an enemy's blow: callidus emissas eludere simius hastas, Mart. 14, 202; so caestus cito motu, Manil. 5, 163; cf. abs.: quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio, Cic. Opt. gen 6, 17.—Hence, **2.** Transf., *To delude, deceive, cheat, frustrate:* aliquem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 109; Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 45; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14; Sest. 43 *ad fin.*; * Caes. B. C. 1, 58, 1 Herz.; Liv. 22, 18; 36, 45; 44, 36; Virg. A. 11, 695; Hor. S. 1, 10, 41: Ep. 1, 17, 18; Tib. 2, 1, 19, et saep.; cf. abs., Cic. Pis. 33, 82: manus scrutantium, Petr. 97, 4: bellum quiete, quietem bello, Liv. 2, 48; cf. pugnam, id. 27, 18; and bellum metu, Tac. A. 2, 52: fidem miraculis, Liv. 26, 19; ultionem praevaricando, Tac. A. 14, 41: indicia seditionis, *i. e. to invalidate*, id. Hist. 1, 26, et saep.—And, **b.** In partic., with the accessory notion of mockery: *To mock, jeer, banter, make sport of* any one: et vos ab illo irridemini et ipsi illum vicissim eluditis, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123; so aliquem, id. Div. in Caecil. 7 *fin.*; 14; Liv. 7, 13; Tac. A. 6, 46; 16, 28, et saep.; cf abs., Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 10; Cic. Cat. 1, 1; Liv. 1, 48; 2, 45; 9, 6; Tac. A. 2, 79, et saep.: gloriam alicujus, Liv. 28, 44 *ad fin.*; so aliquid, id. 1, 36; 6, 41; 9, 2, et saep.

ē-lūgĕo, xi, 2. *v. a.* *To mourn the full time for* any one (rare): virum (mulier), Paul. Dig. 3, 2, 10; Ulp. ib. 11: patriam, Cic. Fam. 9, 20 *fin.:* luctum, Gell. 7, 5, 4. Abs., Liv. 34, 7.

ē-lumbis, e, *adj.* [lumbus] *Hip-shot*, "evulso lumbo," Fest. p. 57. Ciceronem male audisse a Bruto, ut ipsius verbis utar, tamquam fractum atque elumbem, *i. e. enervated*, Tac. Or. 18.—* **2.** Transf., virus, *i. e. that weakens, enervates*, Prud. στεφ. 2, 216.

‡ **ēlūmĭnātĭo,** *An enlightening*, φωτισμός, Gloss. Philox.

ē-lūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [lumen] *Deprived of light, blinded*, Sid. Ep. 8, 11, *ad fin.*

ē-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To wash out, rinse out; to wash off, wash clean* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: vascula, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3: patinas, id. Capt. 4, 2, 66: argentum (the silver vessels, the plate), id. Pseud. 1, 2, 29: bacas immundas, Col. 12, 52, 21; 6, 3, 4: os, Cels. 3, 4: maculas vestium, Plin. 20, 8, 28; cf. Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 71, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46, and Sest. 29, 63: purpureum colorem, Lucr. 6, 1076; so colorem, Quint. 1, 1, 5; cf. atramentum, Plin. 35, 6, 25: aliquid ex aqua, Cels. 7, 21 *fin.*: corpus, Ov. M. 11, 141: se asinino lacte, Cels. 4, 24, et saep.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *To purify:* vasa eluto auro, *of pure gold*, Capitol. Pertin. 8.—**2.** *To clear, to lay bare:* Ponticum Phasim et stagna Maeotidis (*sc.* avibus), Col. 8, 8, 10.—And so, **b.** In Plautus (like elavo, *no.* II.), in the middle sense: *To strip one's self of, to get rid of, squander* one's property, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 21 *sq.*; Stich. 5, 2, 21.—**II.** Trop.: ut centurionum profusus sanguis eluatur: num elui praedicatio crudelitatis potest? Cic. Phil. 12, 6; cf. infectum scelus sub gurgite vasto, Virg. A. 6, 742; and crimen, Ov. M. 11, 141: vitia, Quint. 2, 3, 2, et saep.: mentes maculatas crimine, Sil. 11, 200; cf. Sen. Ep. 59: tales amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae, qs. to wash off from one's self, *i. e. to get rid of*, Cic. Lael. 21; cf. amara curarum (cadus), Hor. Od. 4, 12, 20.—Hence

ēlūtus, a, um, *Pa.* *Washed out*, i. e. *watery, insipid*; in the *Comp.*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 16; Plin. 34, 13, 33.

Elusates, ium, *m.* *A Gallic tribe in Aquitania*, Caes. B. G. 3, 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33; cf. Ukert's Gall. p. 261.

ē-lusco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [luscus] *To make one-eyed, to deprive of an eye* (late Lat.), Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3; 10, 4, 17; 13, 3, 3; Marcell. ib. 20, 1, 27, et al.

elusus, a, um, *Part.*, from eludo.

* **ēlūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [eluo] *A washing:* panis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

ēlūtrĭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To wash out:* lintea, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7, 5; so vellus, Plin. 9, 38, 62.—* **2.** Transf., *To decant, rack off*, Plin. 14, 17, 21.

elutus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from eluo.

ēlŭvĭo, ōnis, and **ēlŭvĭes,** em, e (the first form only in Cic.; cf. colluvio, *init.*), *f.* [eluo], *A washing away* of impurities, *a flowing off, discharge*, Plin. 2, 82, 84; Pall. 1, 40, 4; Juv. 3, 32: ventris, Lucil. in Non. 103, 33; Aur. Vict. Epit. 9 *fin.*—Hence, **II.** In gen.: *An overflowing, an inundation* of a river, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16; Ov. M. 15, 267; Tac. A. 13, 57. In the plur., Cic. Rep. 6, 21.—And, **2.** Meton., *A chasm, abyss, ravine* produced by the violent rushing of water, Curt. 5, 4 *ad fin.* (shortly before, vorago concursu cavata torrentium); 6, 4 *ad fin.* In the plural, coupled with voragines, id. 8, 11.

* **ē-luxŭrĭor,** ari, *v. dep.* *To put forth luxuriantly:* vites pampinis, Col. Arb. 3, 2.

(* **Elvīna** (Hel.), ae, *f.* *A surname of Ceres*, Juv. 3, 319.)

(* **Ĕlymāis,** ĭdis, *f.* (Ἐλυμαΐς), *A district of Persia, in the west of the modern province of Iran*, Plin. 6, 25, 28, et al. Hence **Elymaeus,** a, um, *adj.* (Ἐλυμαῖος), *Elymaean*, Liv. 37, 40. Plur. subst., **Elymaei,** ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Elymais*, Liv. 35, 48, et al.)

Elysii, orum, *m.* **I.** *A people of Eastern Germany, between the Oder and the Vistula, a part of the Ligian nation*, Tac. Germ. 43.—**II.** *The Elysian Fields*; v. the follg. *no.* II.

Ēlysium, ii, *n.*, Ἠλύσιον. The abode of the blest, *Elysium*, Virg. A. 5, 735 Serv.; 6, 542; 744, et al.; cf. Heyne Virg. A. 6, 675 *sq.*; and ejusd. libri Exc. VIII. p. 1019, ed. Wagn.—**II.** Derivv. **Ēlȳsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Elysian:* campi, Virg. G. 1, 38, Tib. 1, 3, 58; 3, 5, 23; Ov. Ib. 175; cf. ager, Mart. 10, 101: plagae, id. 6, 58: domus, Ov. M. 14, 111; cf. sedes, Luc. 3, 12; and Chaos, Stat. Th. 4, 520: rosae, Prop. 4, 7, 60: puella, *i. e. Proserpine*, Mart. 10, 24.—**b.** Subst. Elysii, orum, *m.* (*sc.* campi), *The Elysian Fields*, Mart. 9, 52; Luc. 6, 699.

em, i. q. eum, v. is, *ad init.*

* **ē-măcĕrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [macero] *Emaciated*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10 *ad fin.*

ē-măcesco, cŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To become emaciated* (extremely rare), Cels. 2, 2.

ē-măcĭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To waste away, make lean, emaciate* (belonging to econom. lang.), Col. 2, 10, 25; 2, 10, 1; 4, 24, 12; 4, 33, 3; 4, 6, 3 (perh. too Plin. 18, 10, 25, where the *lect. vulg.* is emacrari).

ĕmācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [emax] *A propensity to buy, a desire to be always buying*, Col. 4, 3, 1; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 8.

ē-macresco, crŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To grow lean, to become emaciated* (very rare), Cels. 2, 4 and 5.

emacror, ari, v. emacio, *ad fin.*

ē-măcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To clear from spots, to purify* (a post-Aug. word), Plin. 21, 19, 75; Gell. 6, 5, 9; App. Apol. p. 278; Macr. S. 7, 13.—**2.** Transf.: domum odoribus Arabicis, Amm. 29, 1.

ēmānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emano] *An emanation* (late Lat.), Vulg. Sapient. 7, 25.

ēmancĭpātĭo (emancup.), ōnis, *f.* [emancipo] Jurid. *t. t.*: **1.** In the strict sense of the term, *The releasing of a son* (by means of a thrice-repeated mancipatio and manumissio) *from the* patria potestas, *so as to render him independent, emancipation* (v. emancipo), "Gaj. Inst. 1, 132; Ulp. Frgm. 10, 1; Just. Inst. 1, 12, § 6;" Quint. 11, 1, 65.—**2.** Familiae, *A fictitious alienation of property in making a will* per aes et libram, Gell. 15, 27, 3.

ēmancĭpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An emancipator* (post-class.), Prud. Cath. 7, 184.

ē-mancĭpo (ēmancŭpo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* Jurid. *t. t.*: **I.** In the strict sense: *To declare free and independent, to emancipate* a son from the patria potestas by the thrice-repeated act of mancipatio and manumissio, "Gaj. Dig. 1, 132 *sq.*; Ulp. Frgm. 10, 1; Just. Inst. 1, 12, § 6;" Liv. 7, 16; Plin. Ep. 4, 2, 2, et saep.; cf. Unterholzner in Zeitschr. f. gesch. Rechtswiss. 2, p. 157-164; Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 1, § 225; Rein's Privatr. p. 228 *sq.*—**II.** In a wider sense: *To give out of one's own* potestas *into that of another:* filium in adoptionem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24; cf. Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 4, and Fest. p. 58: agrum, Suet. Oth. 4; cf. praedia paterna, Quint. 6, 3, 44.—**2.** Transf. beyond the jurid. sphere: *To give up, surrender, sell:* Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 59; cf. Hor. Epod. 9, 12: (senectus) si jus suum retinet, si nemini emancipata est, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38; cf. venditus atque emancipatus tribunatus, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51.

ē-manco, avi, 1. *v. a.* [mancus] *To maim:* Labien. in Sen. Contr. 5, 33 *ad fin.*

ē-mănĕo, nsi, 2. *v. n.* * **1.** *To stay without, remain beyond*, Stat. Th. 7, 650.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To stay away beyond one's leave of absence, to exceed one's furlough*, Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3.

ē-māno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To flow out* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif. and in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: Lucr. 3, 582; Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30; Col. 6, 32, 1; Gell. 19, 5, 6; App. M. 10, p. 243.—**II.** Trop.: **1.** *To spring out of, to arise, proceed, emanate from:* alii quoque alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7; cf. id. Coel. 8, 19; id. Inv. 1, 37, 67; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 189: hinc haec recentior Academia emanavit, id. ib. 3, 18 *ad fin.*; cf. istinc mala, id. Att. 7, 21.—**2.** *To spread itself, be diffused:* emanabat latius malum, Flor. 4, 9, 5; Val. Max. 1, 6, 3 *ext.*—And esp. freq., **b.** In partic., of things that are made public: *To spread abroad, become known:* oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 3; cf. id. Att. 3, 12, 2; Brut. 65; Verr. 2, 1, 1; Leg. 1, 14 *fin.*; Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 5, 17; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 2; Liv. 8, 3; 42, 16; 44, 35, et saep.; cf. with an object-sentence, Liv. 3, 24; Suet. Ner. 6.

* **ēmansĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [emaneo, *no.* 2] *A remaining absent beyond one's furlough*, Arr. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 15.

ēmansor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who exceeds his furlough*, "Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 2:" ib. § 5; Arr. Menand. ib. 4, p. 13; ib. 5, § 6; Claud. Saturn. ib. 48, 19, 16, § 5.

ē-marcesco, cui, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To wither away* (very rare): trop., *to dwindle away, disappear:* auctoritas, Plin. 15, 29, 36: refugium, Hier. Jesai. 5, 17, 4.

†† **emarcus,** i, *m.* [a Gallic word] *A kind of wine of middling quality*, Col. 3, 2, 25; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32.

* **ē-margĭno,** are, *v. a.* *To deprive of its edge:* ulcera, Plin. 28, 9, 41.

* **ēmascŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [emasculo] *A pederast*, App. Apol. p. 321.

ē-mascŭlo, are, *v. a.* [masculus] *To castrate, emasculate* (post-class.): asinum, App. M. 7, p. 198: sacerdotes herbis quibusdam, *i. e. to render impotent*, Serv. Virg. A. 6, 661.

Ēmăthĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἠμαθία, *A district of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17.—**B.** In poet. meton., **1.** *Macedonia*, Virg. G. 4, 390.—**2.** *Thessaly*, and esp. for *Pharsalia*, Virg. G. 1, 492 Serv. and Heyne; v. the follg.—**II.** Deriv., **1. Emăthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Emathian*, i. e. in poet. metonymy, **a.** *Macedonian:* Perses, Corn. Sever. in Sen. Suas. 7: campi, Ov. M. 5, 313: dux, *i. e. Alexander*, id. Trist. 3, 5, 39; of the same, manes, Stat. S. 3, 2, 117; cf. tecta, *i. e. of Alexandria*, Luc. 10, 58.—**b.** *Thessalian*. vertex, *i. e. Pelion*, Virg. Cir. 34: acies, *i. e. in Pharsalia*, Luc. 8, 531; of the same: clades, id. 9, 950: ruina, id. 9, 33; cf. also ferrum, id. 9, 245; and campi, id. 1, 1.—**c.** *Thracian:* ventus, Lucil. in Jul. Rufin. de Fig. § 26 Ruhnk.—**2. Ēmăthis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Emathian*, i. e. **a.** *Macedonian*; as a subst., **Emăthĭdes,** *The daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus* (*the *Pierides*), Ov. M. 5, 669.—**b.** *Thessalian:* tellus, Luc. 6, 580; cf. as a subst. Emathis, *i. q.* Emathia, id. 6, 350.

ē-mātūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. inch.* *To grow quite ripe, to come to maturity* (very rare): **1.** In gen.: semen, Plin. 25, 4, 17: segetes, Gell. 2, 29, 7.—* **2.** Trop., *To grow softer, be mitigated:* ira Caesaris, Ov. Tr. 2, 124.

* **ē-mātūro,** are, *v. a.* *To ripen completely, to bring to maturity:* fruges (calor), Eumen. Grat. act. ad Const. 10.

ĕmax, ācis [emo; cf. edax, bibax, *etc.*] *Eager to buy, fond of buying*, Cato R. R. 2 *fin.*; * Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 51; Ov. A. A. 1, 421. Poet.: non tu prece poscis emaci, *i. e. that vows a price for its fulfillment*, Pers. 2, 3.

† **embamma,** ătis, *n.* = ἔμβαμμα, *A sauce*, Col. 12, 57 *fin.*; Plin. 20, 14, 53; 22, 22, 44, et al.

† **embăsĭcoetas,** ae, *m.* = ἐμβασικοίτης, i. q. cinaedus, and likewise *the name of an obscenely-shaped drinking vessel*; hence in a double sense, Petr. 24, 1 and 2.

† **emblēma,** ătis, (*abl. plur.* emblematis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22; * Quint. 2, 4, 27; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 267), *n.* = ἔμβλημα, *Inlaid work*, viz.: **a.** *Raised ornaments* on vessels, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17; 22 *sq.*; Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, et saep.—**b.** *Tesselated work, mosaic*, Lucil. in Cic. Or. 44; de Or. 3, 43; and Brut. 79, 274; Var. R. R. 3, 2, 4.

† **embŏla,** ae, *f.* = ἐμβολή, *A putting on board, shipment* (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 1, 2, 10; Novell. 163, 2.

embŏlārĭa, ae, *f.* [embolium] *An actress who performed in the interludes*, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158; Inscr. Murat. 660, 4

† **embŏlĭmaeus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐμβολιμαῖος, *Inserted, intercalary* (pure Lat. intercalaris): dies, Aus. Eclog. de rat. dier. 13. Called also **embŏlĭmus** = ἐμβόλιμος, Sol. 1.

† **embŏlĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἐμβόλιον, *Something thrown in*; in scenic lang., *an interlude, ballet*, Cic. Sest. 54, 116 ("*Embolia* pertinent ad gestus saltatorios," Schol.).

† **embŏlum,** i, *n.* = ἔμβολον, *A ship's beak:* aeneum, Petr. 30, 1.

† **embŏlus,** i, *m.* = ἔμβολος, In mechanics, *The piston* of a pump, Vitr. 10, 12.

* **ē-mĕdĭtātus,** a, um, *Part.* [meditor] *Studied out, studied, artfully devised:* fletus, App. M. 2, p. 126.

ē-mĕdullātus, a, um, *Part.* [medullo] *Deprived of the marrow:* * **1.** Lit.: radix, Plin. 22, 22, 43.—* **2.** Trop.: virtutes, *enervated, feeble*, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

ēmendābĭlis, e, *adj.* [emendo] *That may be amended, capable of correction:* error, Liv. 44, 10: aetas, Sen. Clem. 7.

ēmendāte, *adv.* *Faultlessly, perfectly, purely*; v. emendo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

ēmendātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emendo] *A correction, amendment, emendation*, Cic. Fin. 4, 9 (coupled with correctio); Quint. 1, 5, 34; 2, 4, 10; 13; 5, 10, 73; 10, 4, 1; Plin

8, 21, 78; Claud. Saturn. Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 2, et saep.

ēmendātor, ōris, *m.* [emendo] *A corrector, amender,* Cic. Balb. 8, 20; Phil. 2, 17 *ad fin.;* Brut. 74, 259; Plin. Pan. 6 2; Ep. 6, 5, 4, et al.

ēmendātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Corrective* (late Lat.): ignis, *i. e. purifying,* Aug. in Psalm. 27 *init.*

ēmendātrix, īcis, *f.* [emendator] *She who corrects* or *amends,* Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58; Tusc. 4, 32, 69.

emendatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.,* from emendo.

ē-mendīco, no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a. To obtain by begging* (post-Aug.), Suet. Aug. 91 *fin.;* Caes. 54; Cod. Theod. 9, 2, 14, et al.

ē-mendo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mendum] *To free from faults, to correct, improve, amend* (quite class.; not in Caes.): tota civitas emendari et corrigi solet continentia principum, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30; cf. Quint. 2, 2, 7; 2, 4, 14; and 9, 3, 88; so leviter tuum consilium (*c. c.* conformare), Cic. Mur. 29: consuetudinem vitiosam, id. Brut. 75: vitia adolescentiae multis virtutibus, Nep. Them. 1: facta priora novis, Ov. F. 4, 596: res Italas legibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 3: legem severius, Suet. Aug. 34: succos acerbos in pomis, Ov. Med. fac. 5; cf. terram terrâ, Plin. 17, 5, 3: bovem cubitorem fame et siti, Col. 6, 2, 11.—Esp freq. of *correcting, emending* language (oral or written), Cic. Att. 2, 16 *ad fin.;* Or. 46; Quint. 2, 2, 7; 8, 2, 4; 10, 2, 20; 10, 3, 17, et saep. And in medic. lang., like corrigere, for *to cure:* dolores capitis, Plin. 20, 13, 50: tussim, id. 20, 16, 62: albugines oculorum, id. 32, 7, 24: cicatrices, id. 36, 21, 42, et saep.—**2.** In post-class. lang. in partic.: *To correct by punishment, chastise:* libertum non obsequentem aut verbis aut fustium castigatione, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9, § 3; so Lampr. Alex. Sev. 51; Lact. Mort. pers. 22.—Hence

ēmendātus, a, um, *Pa. Faultless, perfect, pure:* mores, Cic. Lael. 17; cf. vir, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 30; Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 5: et Latina locutio, Cic. Brut. 74; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 1; 33; 2, 4, 15; 1, 6, 30; 8, 1, 1, et al.: opus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 35: aqua, id. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 9.—*Comp.:* mulier, Petr. 126, 13: vita, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 11.—*Sup.:* homo (*c. c.* optimus), Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 2: libri, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 3; cf. *c. c.* correctum, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 13.—*Adv.,* ēmendāte loqui, scribere, *etc.,* Cic. Opt. gen. 2; Quint. 8, 1, 2; 8, 3, 1; Hirt. B. G. 8 prooem. § 6; Vitr. 10, 11.—*Comp.,* facere capillum, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 3.

emensus, a, um, *Part.,* from emetior.

ē-mentĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep. a. To put forth* or *utter falsely, to feign, fabricate, pretend* (quite class.; not in Caes.): quae dixisti modo, Omnia ementitus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 255; so aliquid, Cic. Balb. 2, 5; Phil. 2, 33, 83; Opt. gen. 7, 21; Sall. C. 49, 4; Liv. 9, 18; 21, 63; 25, 3, et al.; and with an object-sentence, Cic. Planc. 30, 73; Liv. 1, 8; Suet. Calig. 51; Ner. 22; 33; Tac. A. 2, 66; 13, 47; Hist. 2, 42, et al.; also aliquem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 143; Petr. 82, 3.—*Abs.:* ego haec omnia Chrysogonum fecisse dico, ut ementiretur, *etc.,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 44; so id. Div. 1, 9; Part. 14, 50; Suet. Caes. 66; cf. alii ementiti sunt in eos, quos oderant, Cic. Part. 14, 50.

☞ ementitus, a, um, in pass. signif.: *Forged, fabricated, pretended,* C. Memmius in Prisc. p. 793 P.; Cic. Phil. 2, 35; N. D. 2, 21, 56; Tusc. 3, 24, 58.

* **ē-mĕo,** no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a. To pass through, traverse:* emeato mari, Amm. 29, 5.

ē-mercor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a. To buy up, purchase, bribe* (post-Aug.): adulterium ingentibus donis, Tac. A. 13, 44: aditum principis, id. ib. 16, 1: avaritiam praefecti, id. ib. 12, 45; cf. id. ib. 12, 14.

☞ emercor, in pass. signif., Amm. 21, 6; 26, 2.

‡ **emere** antiqui dicebant pro accipere, Fest. s. v. ABEMITO, p. 5; cf. adimo and demo.

ē-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* and (perh. not ante-Aug.) **ē-mĕrĕor,** ĭtus, 2. *v. dep.* **I.** *To obtain by service, to gain, earn* (so rarely; not in Cic.): quid ego emerui mali? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 5; Prop. 4, 11, 61: mihi altior sollicitudo, quale judicium hominum, emererer, accessit, Quint. 4, prooem. § 1; cf. emerendi favoris gratia canunt, id. ib. 4, 1, 2: pecuniam, Gell. 6, 7, 5.—Poet., with an object-sentence: Ennius emeruit Contiguus poni, Scipio magne, tibi, Ov. A. A. 3, 410; cf. id. Fast. 4, 58.—Pass., in the *part. perf.:* emerito caput insere coelo, Sil. 7, 19; so id. 11, 464; Manil. 1, 404; Sid. Carm. 2, 209.

2. In Tib. and Ov. emerere aliquem, like demereri aliquem, *To gain the favor of* any one, *to deserve well of, to lay under obligation:* virum, Tib. 1, 9, 60; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 52; Am. 2, 8, 24; Her. 6, 138.—Far more freq. (though not in Caes.),

II. *To serve out, complete* one's term of service; in milit. lang.: spes emerendi stipendia, Liv. 25, 6; so in the *part. perf.* emerita stipendia, Sall. J. 84, 2 Kritz.; Cic. de Sen. 14, 49; Liv. 3, 57; 21, 43; 33, 3; 37, 4; 39, 38 *fin.;* 42, 34, et al.: militia, Suet. Calig. 44: arma, Plin. Pan. 15, 3: anni, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 21; cf. id. Fast. 3, 43. As a *v. dep.:* stipendia emeritus, Val. Max. 6, 1, 10. Hence emeritus, i, *m., One who has served out his time, a veteran, an exempt,* Tac. A. 1, 28; Suet. Aug. 24; Luc. 1, 344, et al.—**2.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere: annuum tempus (*sc.* magistratus) emeritum habere, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3; cf. annuae operae emerentur, id. ib. 6, 2, 6. In the *part. perf.* emeritus, a, um, since the Aug. per. in the mid. signif.: *That has become unfit for service, worn out:* equi, Ov. F. 4, 688; cf. apes fessae et jam emeritae, Plin. 11, 11, 11; so palmes, id. 17, 23, 35, § 206: aratrum, Ov. F. 1, 665: latus (*c. c.* invalidum), id. Am. 3, 11, 14: acus, Juv. 6, 498: rogus, *i. e. burnt out, extinguished,* Prop. 4, 11, 72.

ē-mergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., To bring forth, bring to light, raise up.* So very rarely, and for the most part only with se, or else mid.: *to come forth, come out, to rise up, emerge* (not found in Plaut., Caes. Virg., or Hor.),

1. Lit.: ex undis Cancri pars sese emergit in astra, Manil. 5, 198; so se torrens imo hiatu, Auct. Aetn. 118: se lux pelago, Avien. Perieg. 126: tibi (somnianti) subito sum visus emersus e flumine, Cic. Div. 2, 68; so emersus e palude, Liv. 1, 13: emersus paludibus, Tac. A. 1, 65. Poet.: cernis et emersas in lucem tendere noctes, *i. e. having dawned,* Ov. M. 15, 186; so nox, id. Fast. 3, 399.

2. Trop.: *To extricate* or *free one's self, to raise one's self up, to rise:* sese ex malis, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 30 Ruhnk.; so Nep. Att. 11, 1 Dähne: homo emersus subito ex diuturnis tenebris lustrorum ac stuprorum, Cic. Sest. 9; cf. tu emersus e coeno, id. Vatin. 7, 17: velut emerso ab admiratione animo, Liv. 8, 7 *ad fin.*—Once perh. act.: ut possim rerum tantas emergere moles, Manil. 1, 116 (but in Ov. F. 3, 367, we should read, Sol *evolverat* orbem).—Far more freq. and quite class.,

II. *Neutr.* (i. q. the preceding, emergere se) *To come forth, come up, arise, emerge:* **A.** Lit.: equus emersit e flumine, Cic. Div. 2, 31 *ad fin.;* so e vadis, id. Coel. 21: ex alto, id. Fin. 4, 23, 64: de paludibus, Liv. 22, 3: ab infima ara (anguis), Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: sub exsistentibus glebis (pisces), Liv. 42, 2: extra aquam, Plin. 13, 18, 32: foras (*c. c.* exsilire), Lucr. 2, 200: ad ortus, id. 5, 697: in suam lucem (luna), Liv. 44, 37, et saep.: ex Antiati in Appiam ad Tres Tabernas, *to get away, escape,* Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2; cf. e patrio regno (*c. c.* Cappadociae latebris se occultare), id. Manil. 3: aegre in apertos campos (Manlius), Liv. 21, 25, et al. *Abs.:* aves, quae se in mari mergerent; quae quum emersissent, *etc.,* Cic. N. D. 2, 49; cf. id. Fin. 3, 14 *ad fin.;* so sol, id. Arat. 76 (also N. D. 2, 44, 113); Tac. G. 45; cf. stellae, Plin. 2, 14, 11, et al.—Impers., Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4.

2. In partic., *To come forth, come up, break forth,* as a plant or animal, when it springs up or is born: viriditas e vaginis emergit, *etc.,* Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; cf. flos ex caule, Plin. 21, 17, 66; so totus infans utero, id. 11, 51, 112: ova, id. 10, 52, 74: ventus, id. 2, 82, 84.

B. Trop.: *To extricate one's self from, to raise one's self up, to emerge, get clear:* ex sermone emersit, Cic. Coel. 31, 75; so ex miserrimis naturae tuae sordibus, id. Pis. 12, 27: ex peculatus judicio, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5: ex paternis probris ac vitiis, id. ib. 2, 3, 69: ex mendicitate, id. Vatin. 9, *fin.;* Liv. 5, 52: ex obnoxia pace, id. 9, 10: ex omni saevitia fortunae (virtus), id. 25, 38; Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 5 *fin.:* quum tam multa ex illo mari (*sc.* Ponto) bella emerserint, *have arisen, broken out,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58: equidem multos vidi emersisse aliquando, et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse, *have raised themselves up, have risen,* Cic. Coel. 12: hac autem re incredibile est quantum civitates emerserint, *have raised themselves up, elevated themselves,* id. Att. 6, 2, 4; cf. ad summas opes, Lucr. 2, 13; 3, 63: in quod fastigium, Vellej. 2, 65: quamvis enim demersae sint leges; emergunt tamen haec aliquando, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24; cf. id. Clu. 65, 183: nunc emergit amor, id. Att. 9, 10, 2; cf. dolor, id. ib. 9, 6, 5: ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, *etc., appears, is evident,* id. Off. 1, 31; cf. tanti sceleris indicium per Fulviam emersit, Flor. 4, 1, 6.

emeritus, a, um, *Part.,* from emereo.

1. emersus, a, um, *Part.,* from emergo.

2. ēmersus, ūs, *m.* [emergo] *A coming out, coming forth, an appearing, emerging* (not ante-Aug.): serpentium, Plin. 22, 22, 46: fluminis, id. 9, 22, 38: stellae, id. 18, 25, 58; Col. 7, 3, 24: hostium, Vitr. 10, 22.

† **ēmĕtĭca,** ae, *f.* = ἐμετική, *An incitement to vomit, an emetic* (employed by the Roman gourmands as the means of renewed gluttony), Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.*

ē-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. dep. a. To measure out* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): **I.** Lit.: spatium oculis, Virg. A. 10, 772: longitudines et altitudines vocis, Gell. 16, 18, 4.—**II.** Transf., **1.** *To pass through, pass over, traverse* a certain space: quum freta, quum terras omnis, tot inhospita saxa Sideraque emensae ferimur, Virg. A. 5, 628; so id. ib. 11, 244; Tib. 3, 4, 17; Liv. 27, 43; 48; 31, 24; 38, 17 *fin.;* Plin. 7, 20, 20; Tac. A. 11, 32; 15, 16, et al.; cf. poet., pelagi terraeque laborem, Sil. 4, 53; and in Tacitus, of time, Galba quinque principes prospera fortuna emensus, *i. e. having survived,* Tac. H. 1, 49.—**2.** *To impart, bestow:* aliquid patriae tanto acervo, * Hor. S. 2, 2, 105: ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar, sed rem ipsam nondum posse videor, * Cic. Brut. 4, 16.

☞ ēmensus, a, um, *Part.* in pass. signif. (acc. to *no.* II. 1 and 2) **1.** *Passed through, traversed,* Liv. 21, 30; 43, 21 *fin.;* Val. Fl. 5, 182; 4, 351.—**2.** *Imparted, distributed,* Sen. Q. N. 4, 4.

* **ē-mĕto,** ĕre, *v. a. To mow away, mow down:* plus frumenti agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 21.

* **ēmĭcātim,** *adv.* [emico] *Springing forth:* prosiliens, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 *ad fin.*

* **ēmĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A springing forth, projecting:* emicationes silvarum, App. de Mundo, p. 71.

ē-mĭco, cŭi (cf. Quint. 1, 6, 17), catum, 1. *v. n. To spring out, spring forth, to break forth, appear quickly* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Cic. and Caes. not at all): **I.** Lit.: e corpore sanguis Emicat, Lucr. 2, 195; cf. flamma ex monte, Plin. 2, 88, 89: multi calami ex una radice, id. 27, 8, 40: dracones de extis, id. 37, 77: fulgura ab omni parte coeli, Curt. 8, 4: uterque pronus carcere, Ov. M. 10, 652: ardor flammaï, Lucr. 5, 1098; cf. scaturigines, Liv. 44, 33: cruor alte, Ov M. 4, 121: sanguis per foramen, id. ib. 9, 130: scintillae inter fumum, Quint. 8, 5, 29: sol super terras, Val. Fl. 4, 96; cf. dies, id. 1, 655: telum nervo, Ov. M. 15, 67; cf. saxa tormento, Liv. 44, 10: hostem rati emicant, *rush forth,* Flor. 1, 18, 4, et saep.; Lucr. 4, 1046: juvenum manus emicat ardens in litus, Virg. A. 6, 5: in currus, id. ib. 12, 327: sanguis in altum, Ov. M. 6, 260: rami in excelsum, Plin. 12, 5, 11, et al.; cf. comically: cor coepit in pectus emicare, *to leap,* * Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 4.

II. Trop.: Agrippinae is pavor, ea consternatio mentis emicuit, ut, *etc.*, Tac. A. 13, 16: et magnitudine animi et claritate rerum longe emicuisse, *to have shone forth*, Curt. 7, 6; cf. inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit, Just. 2, 9, 15; and * Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 73.

* **ēmigrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [emigro] *A removal, emigration:* inquilinorum, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 28.

ē-mĭgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., To remove, depart* from a place, *to emigrate* (rarely, but quite classical): *Se.* Quid tu ais? num hinc emigrasti? *Me.* Quem in locum, *etc.?* Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 70 *sq.*; cf. id. Most. 2, 2, 40 and 72; Alfen. Dig. 19, 2, 27; so ex illa domo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12: domo, id. ib. 2, 2, 36 Garat. and Zumpt; * Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 14: e vita, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48.—**II.** *Act.* (only ante- and post-class.): * **1.** With se, i. q. preced., *To remove:* Titin. in Non. 2, 18.—* **2.** Scripturas, *to transgress*, Tert. Cor. mil. 1.

* **ēmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [eminor] *A threatening declaration, a menacing, warning*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 19; cf. ib. 11.

eminens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from emineo.

ēmĭnenter, *adv. Highly, eminently;* v. emineo, *Pa., ad fin.*

ēmĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [eminens] *A projecting*, in concreto, *a prominence, protuberance*, Cic. N. D. 1, 38 (coupled with soliditas); App. Flor. *no.* 18, p. 359; and in the plur., Plin. 37, 10, 63. Hence, in painting, *the prominent*, i. e. *light parts of pictures*, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 2 (*opp.* umbrae).—**2.** Trop.: *Excellence:* quaedam formarum, Gell. 5, 11, 9.—Hence per eminentiam, *i. q.* κατ' ἐξοχήν, Ulp. Frgm. 11, 3.

ē-mĭnĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. To stand out, project* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: quum ex terra nihil emineret, quod contemplationi coeli officere posset, Cic. Div. 1, 42; so globus terrae e mari, id. Tusc. 1, 28: stipites ex terra, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 6; cf. stipites ab ramis, ib. § 3: belua ponto, Ov. M. 4, 690: rupes aequore, Luc. 2, 667: moles aquâ, Curt. 4, 2: oculi extra terram, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 154: balaena dorso multum super aquas, id. 9, 6, 5 *ad fin.*: ferrum per costas, Liv. 8, 7, et saep.: *abs.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 41, 4; so id. ib. 2, 9, 1; Sall. J. 94, 2; Lucr. 1, 780, et saep.; cf. alte, Ov. M. 15, 697; 9, 226 Jahn. *N. cr.*: hasta in partes ambas, Ov. M. 5, 139; so jugum in mare, Caes. B. C. 2, 24, 3; cf. lingua in altum (*i. e.* mare), Liv. 44, 11.

2. In partic., in painting: *To stand out in relief, be prominent*, as the lights in a picture, Cic. de Or. 3, 26; Quint. 2, 17, 21; 8, 5, 26; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 131, et al.; cf. eminentia.

II. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: animus, quum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebit foras, *will extend beyond*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 Mos.: ii quorum eminet audacia atque projecta est, id. Cluent. 65, 183: quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, *comes out, becomes visible*, id. Rosc. Am. 41 *fin.*; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 62 Zumpt *N. cr.*; Tusc. 2, 26 *ad fin.*; Quint. 2, 12, 7; 11, 1, 56; 11, 3, 75 Spald.; Liv. 2, 5 *ad fin.*; 2, 10; 21, 35; Curt. 4, 1; 8, 1 *fin.*; Ov. F. 3, 250; Her. 12, 38: ex gratulando, qs. *to emerge from the overwhelming flood of congratulations*, * Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 5 Lind.: vox eminet una, *makes itself distinctly audible*, Ov. M. 15, 607.

2. In partic., *To be prominent, conspicuous* through one's (good) qualities, *to distinguish one's self, be eminent:* excellit atque eminet vis, Cic. Rep. 2, 28; cf. Tac. Or. 32: Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, id. Or. 29 *ad fin.*; so with *inter*, Quint. 8, 5, 9; 12, 5, 5; cf. with *super*, Flor. 4, 2, 11: in aliqua re, Quint. 1, 12, 15; 2, 3, 6; 8, 3, 64; 11, 1, 93, et al.: aliqua re, Vellej. 2, 127, 2; 2, 130, 1; Quint. 2, 8, 4; 3, 8, 65; and *abs.*, Cic. Or. 26, 31; Liv. 5, 36; Vellej. 2, 49, et al.—Hence

ēmĭnens, entis, *Pa. Standing out, projecting, lofty:* **1.** Lit.: trabes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 4: promontoria, id. ib. 2, 23, 2: saxa, Sall. J. 93, 4: oculi, Cic. Vatin. 2: genae leviter, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: statura, Suet. Calig. 50: capita papaverum, Frontin. Strat. 1, 1, 4; Flor. 1, 7, 7: aedes, *standing on high ground* (*opp.* plana), id. 1, 9, 4: nihil (in globo), Cic. N. D. 2, 18; cf. ib. 1, 27, and eminentia, et al.: patibulo eminens affigebatur, Sall. Hist. frgm. in Non. 366, 14 (p. 243 ed. Gerl.).—*Comp.:* trabes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 3: nasus a summo, Suet. Aug. 79.—*Sup.:* aliquod (*i. e.* vertex), Quint. 8, 2, 7; cf. mons, Flor. 4, 12, 49.—**2.** Trop., *Lofty, distinguished, eminent* (esp. freq. in the post-Aug. per., and mostly in the *Sup.*): ingenium, Quint. 6 prooem. § 1: res dictu, Vellej. 2, 114, 1.—*Comp.:* eloquentia, Tac. Or. 25.—*Sup.:* auctores, Quint. 1, 2, 2; 1, 10, 10; so id. ib. 2, 3, 1; 9, 4, 79; 10, 1, 46; 4 prooem. § 3; 12, 10, 12, et saep.; cf. Ruhnk. Vellej. 2, 83 *fin.* In the later period of the empire, *A title of the* Praefectus praetorio, *and of the* Magister militum, Cod. Just. 12, 47, 1; 9, 41, 11, et saep.—* *Adv.:* non eminentius quam municipaliter natus, *i. e. of higher, nobler birth*, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

‡ **ē-mĭniscor,** mentus, 3. *v. dep. a.* [v. comminiscor] *To strike out by thinking, to devise, contrive:* "EMINISCITUR, COMMINISCITUR, REMINISCITUR, SUBMINISCITUR," Not. Tir.: "EMENTUM, excogitatio," Gloss. Isid. (Acc. to conjecture, also in Nep. Alcib. 2, 1 Heusing. *N. cr.*, and Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63 Müll.)

* **ē-mĭnor,** ari, *v. dep. n. To declare with threats:* eminor interminorque, ne quis, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 11.

ēmĭnŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [emineo] *Projecting a little* (perh. only in Varro): Genua (boum), Var. R. R. 2, 5, 8: dentes, id. ib. 2, 9, 3: spina, ib. § 4; (*Non. 151, 33.)

ē-mĭnus, *adv.* [manus; cf. the opp. comminus: lit., away from the hand, *i. e.*] *Not hand to hand, at a distance, from a distance;* a milit. *t. t.*, used of fighting with missiles, spears, *etc.* (quite class.), *opp.* comminus, v. sub h. v.: eminus fundis, sagittis reliquisque telis pugnabatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 1; cf. Sall. J. 50, 4; 101, 4; Tac. H. 3, 27; Agr. 36; Virg. A. 10, 346; 645; 776; 801; 11, 674; 12, 342; 711; 921, et saep.—**II.** In gen.: *At a distance, from a distance* (so not freq. till after the Aug. per.), *opp.* comminus, v. sub h. v., *no.* II.: alii faces de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 4: oppugnationem eminus incipere, Tac. A. 13, 41: fer opem eminus unam, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 17; Luc. 7, 650.—Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 365–367.

ē-mīror, ari, *v. dep. a. To wonder greatly at*, qs. to be beside one's self with wonder (extremely rare): aequora, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 8.

* **ē-miscĕo,** ēre, *v. a. To mingle by pouring out, to mix:* vina, Manil. 5, 244.

ēmissārĭum, ii, *n.* [emitto] *An outlet:* (lacus), *a drain*, Cic. Fam. 16, 18; Plin. 33, 4, 21; Suet. Claud. 20, 32: vomicae, Scrib. Comp. 229; cf. collectionis, id. ib. 206.

ēmissārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.: sent out, put forth; hence] **1.** *An emissary, scout, spy*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8 Ascon.; 2, 3, 40; 2, 5, 41 *fin.*; Fam. 7, 2, 3; Coel. ib. 8, 8, 3; Vellej. 2, 18 *fin.*; Suet. Galb. 15; Dom. 11.—**2.** In botany: *A young branch, a shoot*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208.

ēmissĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Sent out, put forth;* transf.: oculi, *i. e. prying about, spying*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 2; Tert. Pall. 3.

ēmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A sending out, darting forth* (rare): anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29 (thrice): radiorum ex oculis, Gell. 5, 16, 2.—* **2.** Meton.: *Power of projecting* or *hurling:* graviores telorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57.

1. emissus, a, um, *Part.*, from emitto.

* **2. ēmissus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A sending forth, emission*, Lucr. 4, 206.

* **ē-mītesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n. To become perfectly mild* or *mellow:* mel, Col. 9, 14, 10 Schneid. *N. cr.*

ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. To send out, send forth, to let out, let go* (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: quibuscum tamquam e carceribus emissus sis, Cic. Lael. 27, 101; cf. Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 31; so aliquem e carcere, Cic. Planc. 12 *ad fin.*; aliquem ex vinculis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 48; Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: aliquem e custodia, id. ib. 1, 49, 118; essedarios ex silvis, Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 2; cf. so milit., id. ib. 5, 26, 3; 5, 51, 5; 5, 58, 4; 6, 42, 1, et saep.: aliquem de carcere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9; cf. aliquem de manibus, id. Coel. 28; Liv. 21, 48; for which also e manibus, id. 22, 3; and merely manibus, id. 44, 36: aliquem noctu per vallum, Caes. B. C. 1, 76, 4: aliquem pabulatum, id. ib. 1, 81, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 76, 1: aliquem sub jugum, Liv. 9, 6 *fin.*, et saep.: ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur, *sent out, turned out*, Cic. Cat. 1, 11; cf. id. Rep. 4, 5 *fin.*: scutum manu, *to throw away, throw aside*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 4: pila, *to throw, cast, discharge*, id B. G. 2, 23, 1; Liv. 9, 13; 32, 17, et saep.; cf. hastam in fines eorum, Liv. 1, 32: aquam ex lacu Albano, *to let off*, id. 5, 15; cf. aquam impetu, Suet. Claud. 32: lacum, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5; Suet. Caes. 44; Claud. 20 *sq.*: flumen per prona montis, Curt. 7, 11: sanguinem de aure, Col. 6, 14, 3; cf. sanguinem venis, Plin. 25, 5, 23: ova, *to put forth*, i. e. *to lay*, id. 11, 24, 29: folia, *to put forth, produce*, id. 18, 20, 49; cf. transf., ulmi emittuntur in ramos, id. 17, 12, 18, and id. 16, 16, 28: librum de arte aleam ludendi, *to put forth, publish*, Suet. Claud. 33; cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 33: fulmina, id. Div. 2, 19 *fin.*: sonitum ex alto, Lucr. 4, 696; cf. vocem coelo, Liv. 5, 51; so sonitum linguae, Lucr. 5, 1043: vocem, *to utter*, id. 4, 550; 797; 5, 1087; Liv. 1, 54; 58, et saep.: flatum crepitumque ventris, Suet. Claud. 32 *fin.*: animam, *to expire*, Nep. Epam. 9, 3: si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, *has broken forth, burst forth*, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44.

B. In partic., manu emittere aliquem for the usual manu mittere aliquem, *To release a person from one's* potestas, *to set free, emancipate* (ante-class. and since the Aug. per.), Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 55; Curc. 5, 2, 18; Men. 5, 8, 52; Rud. 4, 6, 14, et saep.; Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 2; Liv. 24, 18; Suet. Vitell. 6; Tac. A. 15, 19; Macr. S. 1, 11; also without manu, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 37; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 19.

II. Trop.: manibus manifesta suis emittere quoquam, *to let slip from our hands that which is evident*, Lucr. 4, 505; cf. emissa de manibus res est, Liv. 37, 12: quum illud facetum dictum emissum haerere debeat (a fig. borrowed from missive weapons), Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219; cf. argumenta, id. ib. 2, 53, 214; and maledictum, id. Planc. 23 *ad fin.*

ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. (*perf. conj.* emissim, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 39) *v. a.* [perh. the same word with EMERE=accipere] *To buy* (of course very freq. in all periods and kinds of composition).

I. Lit.: hic postquam hunc emit, dedit eum, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 19: qui puellam ab eo emerat, id. Rud. prol. 59: emit hosce de praeda, id. Capt. prol. 34; 1, 2, 2; 2, 3, 93; so id. Epid. 1, 1, 62: aliquid de aliquo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 64; Cic. Att. 10, 5, 3; 13, 31, 4; Rosc. Am. 2, 6. *Ep.* Quanti eam emit? *Th.* Vili. *Ep.* Quot minis? *Th.* Quadraginta minis, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 49 *sq.*; so quanti, Ter Ad. 2, 2, 41: tanti, quanti, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59: minoris aut pluris, id. Verr. 2, 4, 7; Off. 3, 12, 51; Att. 10, 5, 3, et al.: duodeviginti minis, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 74: duobus millibus numum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: magno, parvo, id. Att. 13, 29 *ad fin.*: immenso quaedam, Suet. Calig. 39, et al.; cf. Zumpt Gramm. § 444: bene, *i. e. cheap*, Cic. Att. 1, 13 *ad fin.*; 12, 23, 3: male, *i. e. dear*, id. ib. 2, 4, 1; cf. care, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238: quatuor tabernas in publicum, *for the public*, Liv. 39, 44; 44, 16 *fin.*: piper in libras, *by the pound*, Plin. 12, 7, 14: fundum in diem, *on time, on credit*, Nep. Att. 9, 5: quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *through buying and selling*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; so in jurid. lang., ex empto, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 14; cf. the title: De actionibus empti et venditi, Dig. 19, 1; Cod. Just 4, 49.

II. Trop., *To buy, buy up, to purchase, obtain:* aliquando desinat ea se putare posse emere, quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jusjurandum, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62; cf. sententias (judicum), id. Clu. 36 *ad fin.;* so militem, Tac. H. 1, 5 *fin.;* Suet. Galb. 15: exercitum, Flor. 3, 1, 9: animos centurionum, Tac. H. 4, 57: percussorem in aliquem, Curt. 4, 1, et saep.: aliquem beneficiis, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 57; cf. Virg. G. 1, 31; and aliquem dote, Ov. M. 8, 54: spem pretio, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 11: immortalitatem morte, Quint. 9, 3, 71; cf. aeternum nomen sanguine, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 32: pulmenta laboribus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48: voluptatem dolore, id. ib. 1, 2, 55, et saep.: with an object-sentence, Sil. 7, 620; Stat. Th. 1, 163: quantine emptum velit Hannibal, ut nos Vertentes terga aspiciat? Sil. 10, 287.

* **ē-mŏdĕror,** ari, *v. dep. a.* *To moderate:* dolorem verbis, *i. e. to vent*, Ov. R. Am. 130.

ē-mŏdŭlor, ari, *v. dep. a.* *To sing, celebrate:* Musam, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30.

emolimentum, i, v. emolumentum, *init.*

ē-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep. a.* *To move out, bring out* (very rare): fretum (venti), *to stir up, agitate*, Sen. Agam. 476: nauseam pituitae per nares, Col. 8, 5, 21; cf. Cels. 4, 6: negotium, *to work out, accomplish*, * Plaut. Bac. 4, 5, 2.

ē-mollĭo, ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To make soft, to soften* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: humor arcus fundasque et jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. 37, 41; so Cels. 8, 4; Plin. 10, 60, 80; 18, 7, 17; 20, 2, 6; 27, 7, 28; 28, 19, 77, et al.—**2.** Transf.: colores, *to make more delicate*, Plin. 35, 17, 57.—**II.** Trop.: **1.** In a good sense, *To make mild, gentle:* mores, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 48: severa praecepta, Aur. Vict. Epit. 48.—**2.** In a bad sense, *To enervate, render effeminate:* exercitum (Capua), Liv. 27, 3; cf. id. 38, 49; Tac. H. 3, 2; Agr. 11: auctoritatem principis, *to weaken*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1.

ē-mŏlo, no *perf.*, ĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To grind up:* ***1.** Lit.: hordeum, Veg. 5, 23, 7.—***2.** Transf., *To grind out, consume by grinding:* granaria, Pers. 6, 26.

ēmŏlŭmentum (sometimes, on acc. of the etymology, written emolim.; cf. monumentum; and v. Ruhnk. Vellej. 2, 78), i, *n.* [emolior; and therefore lit., a working out; hence]

I. A striving for success, *i. e. Effort, exertion, labor* (cf. elaboro) (so rarely): neque enim magnum emolumentum esse potest, *can present no great difficulty:* Var. R. R. 3, 14, 1: neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque emolumento in unum locum contrahere posse, * Caes. B. G. 1, 34, 3 Oud. *N. cr.*—***2.** Concr.: *A work, a building*, etc.: vetera, Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 19.—Far more freq.,

II. The attainment of success, *i. e. Gain, profit, advantage:* (*a*) *Abs.:* "et emolumenta et detrimenta (quae *ὠφελήματα* et *βλάμματα* appellant) communia esse voluerunt," Cic. Fin. 3, 21; so *opp.* detrimentum, id. 1, 16, 53; cf. *opp.* damnum, Suet. Aug. 25: nullum emolumentum esse, nullum injustitia partum praemium tantum, ut, *etc*, Cic. Rep. 3, 16 *fin.;* so *c. c.* praemium, id. de Or. 2, 85, 346; cf. *c. c.* utilitas, id. ib. 1, 8 *fin.:* boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, id. Mil. 12, 32; cf. id. Fontej. 8, 17; Fin. 2, 18, 59; Fam. 7, 10 *ad fin.;* Liv. 5, 4; 6, 39; 21, 43; Vellej. 1, 17, 5; Quint. 3, 8, 7; * Lucr. 5, 167, et saep.—(*β*) *c. gen.:* emolumenta rerum fallacibus judiciis vident ... poenam non vident, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36; so victoriae, Vellej. 2, 105 *ad fin.:* belli, id. 2, 114, 4; Just. 9, 1, 2: pacis, Tac. A. 11, 7: ergastulorum, Plin. 18, 3, 4 *fin.:* laborum, Juv. 3, 22: sacramentorum (*c. c.* praemia), id. 16, 35, et saep.: honoris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 68 and 81.

* **ē-mŏnĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To admonish:* aliquem ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9 Mart. Lag.

ē-mŏrĭor, mortuus, 3. (old form of the *inf.* emoriri, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 124; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42) *v. dep. n.* qs., To die out, die off, *i. e. To die quite, to die, depart, decease*, v. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 183 *sq.* (freq. and quite class.; not in Caes.): **I.** Lit.: *Ba.* Actum est de me: jam morior. *Ha.* Hercle haud te sinam emoriri, nisi argentum mihi redditur, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 124; id. Asin. 4, 2, 1; cf. id. Aul. 4, 5, 1; Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 63; Cic. Pis. 7, 15; Off. 3, 32, 114; Parad. 3, 2, 24; Sall. C. 20, 9; Jug. 14 *ad fin.;* Ov. M. 3, 391; Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 26 *sq.;* id. Bacch. 5, 2, 86; Men. prol. 36; 39; Truc. 5, 35, et saep.; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 49; Var. in Non. 392, 29; Cic. poët. Tusc. 1, 8; 41; de Or. 1, 57, 243; de Sen. 19, 71; 22, 80; Planc. 37; Fam. 2, 15, 3; Catull. 52, 1; 4, et al.—**2.** Transf., of things, *To become dead, to die:* membrum, Cels. 5, 26, 34 *fin.:* arbor, Vitr. 2, 9; Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 221: carbo, *i. e. to go out*, id. 16, 6, 8, § 23.—**II.** Trop., *To perish, pass away, cease:* quorum laus emori non potest, Cic. Parad. 2, 18; so vis, Cels. 2, 10: dicta (*c. c.* evanescere), Quint. 12, 10, 75: spes (*opp.* elucere), id. ib. 1, 1, 2: amor, Ov. R. Am. 654: auxilium, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 14.

* **ēmortŭālis,** e, *adj.* [emorior] *Of* or *belonging to death:* dies (*opp.* natalis), Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 139.

emortuus, a, um, *Part.* *Dead;* from emorior.

emotus, a, um, *Part.*, from emoveo.

ē-mŏvĕo (exmov., Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 59), mōvi, mōtum, 2. (*perf. syncop.* emostis, Liv. 37, 53 *ad fin.*) *v. a.* *To move out, move away, remove* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; a favorite word of Livy; in Cic. and Caes. not at all): **I.** Lit.: multitudinem e foro, Liv. 25, 1: plebem de medio, id. 6, 38: legatos curiâ, id. 30, 23; cf. milites aedificiis, id. 27, 3: aliquos senatu, id. 45, 15; and postes cardine, Virg. A. 2, 493: Antiochum ultra juga Tauri, Liv. 37, 53 *ad fin.;* 38, 12; 42, 42; 50: cf. aliquos cis Vulturnum, id. 26, 34: labias primores sensim, *to protrude*, Nigid. in Gell. 10, 4, 4: terram, *to dig out*, Col. 3, 13, 10; cf. solum, id. 3, 18, 1: muros fundamentaque, *i. e. to shake*, Virg. A. 2, 610; cf. pontum, *i. e. to stir up, agitate*, Sil. 17, 284.—**II.** Trop.: SI MORBUS PESTILENTIAQUE EX AGRO ROMANO EMOTA ESSET, an old formula in Liv. 41, 21; cf. suum nomen omne ex pectore, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 59: curas dictis, *to drive away, expel* (*c. c.* pellere dolorem), Virg. A. 6, 382.

‡ **Empanda** paganorum dea, Fest. p. 57: cf. Comm. p. 409.

Empĕdŏcles, is, *m.*, Ἐμπεδοκλῆς, *A famous natural philosopher of Agrigentum*, about 460 B.C., Lucr. 1, 717 *sq.;* Cic. N. D. 1, 12; de Or. 1, 50, 217; Tusc. 1, 9, 19; Quint. 1, 4, 4; 3, 1, 8; Plin. 29, 1, 4; Gell. 17, 21, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20; A. P. 465.—Hence, **II. Empĕdoclēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Empedoclean:* sanguis (acc. to his doctrine, *the soul*), Cic. Tusc. 1, 17 *fin.* And subst. Empedoclea, orum, *n.*, *Empedoclean doctrines*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 11 *fin.*

† **empĕtros,** i, *m.* = ἔμπετρος, *A plant called in pure Lat.* calcifraga, Plin. 27, 9, 51.

† **emphăsis,** is, *f.* = ἔμφασις, A figure of rhet.: *Emphasis*, Quint. 9, 2, 64; 8, 2, 11; 8, 3, 86, et al.

† **emphragma,** ătis, *n.*, ἔμφραγμα, *A stoppage, obstruction*, Veg. 2, 12 and 19.

† **emphy̆teusis,** ĕos, *f.* = ἐμφύτευσις (an ingrafting), in jurid. lang., *A sort of fee-farm* or *copyhold*, Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1; Just. Inst. 3, 25, 3; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 168 *sq.*

† **emphy̆teuta,** ae, *m.* = ἐμφυτεύτης, *A copy-holder*, Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1 *sq.;* called also **emphyteuticarius.** The latter also *adj.:* *Of* or *belonging to a copyhold:* praedium, contractus, ib.

† **emphy̆teutĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐμφυτευτικός, *Of* or *belonging to a copyhold:* jus, contractus, *etc.*, Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1 *sq.;* cf. the preced. art.

† **empīrĭce,** es, *f.* = ἐμπειρική, *Empiricism* in medicine, *i. e. a system founded wholly on practice*, Plin. 29, 1, 4. Hence **empirici,** orum, *m.*, *Empirics*, physicians who followed this system, Cic. Acad. 2, 39 (in Cels. praef. written as Greek): *their writings* were called **empirica,** orum, *n.*, Plin. 20, 12, 48.

empiricus, v. the preced.

emplastrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emplastro] In horticult. lang.: *The insertion of a small piece of the bark in inoculating a tree*, etc., *scutcheon-grafting, budding;* "Col. 5, 11, 1; Arb. 26, 1; 11, 2, 59;" Plin. 17, 16, 26; Pall. Jun. 5, 2.

emplastro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* In horticult. lang.: *To inoculate by inserting a bit of the bark with the eye, to scutcheon-graft, to bud*, Col. 5, 11, 10; 11, 2, 37; Pall. Mai. 6; Nov. 7, 7.

† **emplastrum,** i, *n.* (in the time of Gellius declined by some emplastra, ae, *f.*, Gell. 16, 7 *fin.*) = ἔμπλαστρον, **1.** In medic. lang., *A plaster*, "Cels. 5, 17; 19" Cato R. R. 39, 2; Plin. 21, 4, 10, et saep—* **b.** Trop.: quid est jusjurandum? Emplastrum aeris alieni, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7 *fin.*—**2.** In horticult. lang.: *The band of bark which surrounds the eye in ingrafting, the scutcheon*, Col. 5, 11, 10; Arb. 26, 8 *sq.;* Plin. 17, 14, 23; 17, 16, 26; Pall. Febr. 17, 1; Jun. 5, 3.

† **emplecton,** i, *n.* = ἔμπλεκτον (lit., what is filled in), *Rubble-work*, a sort of masonry in which the space between two walls is filled in with broken stones and mortar, Vitr. 2, 8.

† **empŏrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐμπορητικός, *Of* or *belonging to trade:* charta, *i. e. packing-paper*, Plin. 13, 12, 23; Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 5.

† **empŏrĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἐμπόριον, *A place of trade, a market-place, market-town, market, emporium*, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 4; Var. R. R. 2, 9, 6; Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2; Liv. 21, 57; 35, 10 *fin.;* 41, 1; 27; Vitr. 2, 8; Plin. 6, 20, 23, et al.

† **empŏrus,** i, *m.* = ἔμπορος, *A trader, merchant*, Aus. Epist. 22, 28.

emptĭcĭus (emt.), or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [emo] *Bought, purchased:* glans, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 12: salsamenta, id. ib. 3, 17, 7: coquus Petr. 47, 12.

emptĭo (emt.), ōnis, *f.* [emo] *A buying, purchase*, "Var. R. R. 2, 2, 5; 2, 3, 5;" Cic. Caecin. 6, 17; Att. 12, 3; Plin. 33, 3, 13; Tac. H. 3, 34, et saep.; cf. on its legal relations, Gaj. Inst. 3, 139; the title, "De emptione et venditione," Just. Inst. 3, 23; Dig. 18, 1; and Rein's Privatr. p. 329 *sq.:* equina, *i. e. of horses* (*c. c.* boum et asinorum), Var. R. R. 2, 7, 6.—**2.** Transf., *A purchase-deed, bill of sale*, Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 102, et al.

emptĭto (emt.), avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To buy up, purchase* (very rarely; perh. not ante-Aug.), Col. 8, 10, 6; Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 5; Tac. A. 14, 41.

‡ **emptivom militem,** mercenarium, Fest. p. 58 [emo].

emptor (emt.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A buyer, purchaser*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 128 *sq.;* Pers. 4, 4, 31; Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51; Phil. 2, 38; Caecin. 7, 19; Hor. S. 1, 2, 88; 2, 5, 109; Ep. 2, 2, 167; A. P. 249, et saep.; cf. on the laws affecting him, the authorities cited under emptio: pretiosus dedecorum, *i. e. who buys them dearly*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32: familiae, *the imaginary purchaser of an inheritance* per aes et libram, Suet. Ner. 4 Bremi; cf. Brisson. de Form. p 586 *sq.;* Heinecc. Ant. Rom. 2, 10, § 6 *sq.*, and Rein's Privatr. p. 375.

emptrix (emtr.), īcis, *f.* [emptor] *She who buys*, Modest. Dig. 21, 2, 63: Cod. Just. 4, 54, 1.

* **emptŭrĭens** (emt.), entis, *adj.* [emo] *Desiring to buy*, Var. R. R. prooem. § 6.

emptus (emt.), a, um, *Part.*, from emo.

ē-mūgĭo, ire, *v. a.* *To bellow out* (extremely rare), Quint. 2, 12, 9; Auct Aetn. 294.

ē-mulgĕo, no *perf.*, sum, 2. *v. a.* *To milk out:* exiguum lactis, Col. 7, 3, 17.—**2.** Poet., in gen., *To drain out, exhaust:* paludem, Catull. 68, 110: serum, id. 80, 8.

emulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from emulgeo.

* **ēmunctĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [emungo] *A blowing of the nose:* Quint. 11, 3, 80.

ēmunctōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A pair of snuffers*, Vulg. Exod. 25, 38 (transl. of the Hebr. מַלְקָחַיִם).

emunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from emungo.

ēmundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emundo] *A cleansing* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9; Bapt. 5.

ē-mundo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To clean out, make quite clean* (a favorite word of Columella): bubilia, Col. 2, 15, 7; cf. id. 9, 14, 7; 11, 2, 71: humum, id. 6, 30, 2: pennas Gallinae, id. 8, 4, 4: vinum, id. 12, 23, 2; cf. segetes, id. 11, 2, 7, et al

ē-mungo, nxi, nctum, 3. (*perf. syncop.* emunxti, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 60 and 61) *v. a.* *To blow the nose:* **I.** Lit.: se, Auct. Her. 4, 54; Auct. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.—Also mid.: ut neque spuerent neque emungerentur, Var. in Non. 481, 18; so Juv. 6, 147.—**II.** Transf.: tu ut oculos emungare ex capite per nasum tuos, *i. e. that your eyes may be knocked out*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 39: Aesopus naris emunctae senex, *clean-nosed*, i. e. *sharp-sighted, keen, acute*, Phaedr. 3, 3, 14; so emunctae naris (Lucilius), Hor. S. 1, 4, 8; cf. also, limati quidam (Attici) et emuncti, *i. e. fine*, Quint. 12, 10, 17.—**2.** In partic., in the comic writers like the Gr. *ἀπομύσσειν* (v. Passow sub h. v.), *To cheat, bilk, chouse* one out of his money: auro emunctus, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 15; cf. emunxi argento senes, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 1 Don. and Ruhnk.; Lucil. in Non. 36, 19; and simply aliquem, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 50; Epid. 3, 4, 58; Most. 5, 1, 60 *sq.*; Poeta ap. Cic. Lael. 26, 99; Hor. A. P. 238.

ē-mūnĭo, ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To fortify, secure* a place, qs. by giving out, furnishing what is necessary (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: locum arcis in modum, Liv. 24, 21 *fin.*; cf. murum, id. 21, 7; 26, 46; Sen. Clem. 1, 19: postes, Virg. A. 8, 227: caveam retibus, Col. 8, 8, 4: sola et latera horreorum, id. 1, 6, 16: vites caveis ab injuria pecoris, *to protect, defend*, id. 5, 6, 21.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To furnish, prepare:* toros ostro auroque, Stat. Th. 1, 518: silvas ac paludes, *i. e. to clear, to make passable*, Tac. Agr. 31.

* **ē-musco,** are, *v. a.* [muscus] *To clear from moss:* oleas, Col. 11, 2, 41.

* **ēmūtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [emuto] *A change, alteration* (*c. c.* novitas), Quint. 8, 6, 51.

ē-mūto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To change, alter* (perh. only in the follg. passages): Manil. 5, 149: dicendi figuras in perversum. Quint. 8, 2, 19.

† **ĕmys,** ȳdis, *f.* = *ἐμύς*, *A kind of fresh-water tortoise*, Plin. 32, 4, 14.

ēn, *interj.* [kindr. with the Gr. *ἤν*] *Lo! behold! see! see there!* (quite class.; most freq. in Virg.; rarely in Plaut. and Ter.)

1. In presenting in a lively (or indignant) manner something important or unexpected (usually with the nominative, rarely with the accus.): ubi rorarii estis? en sunt. Ubi sunt accensi? Ecce, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Var. L. L. 6, 3, 92; cf. Virg. E. 5, 65: en foederum interpretes, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21; so en memoria mortui sodalis, id. ib. 2, 1, 37 Zumpt *N. cr.*: en crimen, en causa, cur, *etc.*, id. Dejot. 6, 17; cf. en causam, cur, *etc.*, id. Phil. 5, 6: en Varus et legiones, Tac. A. 1, 65: en Priamus, Virg. A. 1, 461, et saep.—With pronouns: en ego vester Ascanius, Virg. A. 5, 672: so en ego, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 25; Ov. M. 2, 520; Plin. 21, 3, 9: en hic, Cic. Fam. 13, 15; Cluent. 65, 184; Ov. M. 11, 7; cf. consul en, inquit, hic est, Liv. 22, 6: en illae sunt aedes, Plaut. Trin. prol. 3: en cui, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37: en quod, id. ib. 2, 5, 47.—With whole sentences: en mehercule in vobis resident mores pristini, Plaut. Truc. prol. 7; Liv. 28, 27: cerno en thalamos ardere jugales, Val. Fl. 1, 226; Luc. 6, 51; Curt. 10, 2, et saep.

2. In interrogations: **a.** To excite the attention of the hearer: Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 82: en ibi tu quicquam nasci putas posse, aut coli natum? Var. R. R. 1, 2, 5: en quid agis? Pers. 3, 5; Val. Max. 7, 6, 3 *ext.*—More freq., **b.** Manifesting the speaker's wonder or passionate excitement: en quid ago? Virg. A. 4, 534; so Prud. Apoth. 470: en quid agam? *why, what shall I do?* Pers. 5, 134: en quo discordia cives Produxit miseros? Virg. E. 1, 72: en cur magister ejus possideat campi Leontini duo millia jugerum immunia? Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22:—en umquam aspiciam te? *ever indeed?* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 189; so very freq., en umquam, id. Cist. 1, 1, 88; Men. 5, 5, 26; Rud. 4, 3, 48; 4, 4, 73; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 15; 2, 3, 1; Liv. 4, 3; 8, 30; 9, 10; 10, 8; 24, 14; Virg. E. 1, 68; Sil. 16, 91, et saep.; cf. "*Enumquam* ecquando," Fest. p. 57; and "*Enumquam εἴ ποτε, καί ποτε*," Gloss. Philox.

3. With imperatives, to strongly incite to action; Eng., *Come!* en me dato, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 31: hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae, Virg. E. 6, 69: en age segnes Rumpe moras, id. Georg. 3, 42; so en age, Prop. 1, 1, 21; Sil. 3. 179; Val. Fl. 4, 70.—Cf. on this art. Hand Turs. II. p. 367–373.

(* **ĕnallăge,** es, *f.*, *ἐναλλαγή*, *A change of words* (as, vos, O Calliope, precor, Virg. A. 9, 525), Gramm.)

ēnarrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [enarro] *That may be related, represented*, or *explained* (very rare, not ante-Aug.): textus clipei, Virg. A. 8, 625 Heyne.: motus, Quint. 6, 3, 6: foeditas, id. ib. 12, 10, 76: aliquid, Sen. Ep. 121 *med.*

ēnarrāte, *adv.*, v. enarro, *ad fin.*

ēnarrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enarro] *A detailed exposition, interpretation*, Quint. 1, 4, 2 *sq.*, 2, 5, 1; 1, 9, 1; 1, 8, 18.

ēnarrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An explainer, expounder, interpreter* (post-classical): Gell. 13, 30, 1: Sallustii, id. 18, 4, 2; and id. 18, 6, 8.

ē-narro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To explain in detail, to expound, interpret* (rare, but quite class.; not in Caes.): omnem rem modo seni, Quo pacto haberet, enarramus ordine, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 11; so Plaut. Am. 1, 3. 27; Mil. 2, 1, 1; Ter. H. 2, 3, 32; Cic. Inv. 1, 20; Div. 1, 26: Liv. 27, 50; Quint. 10, 1, 101 Spald.: poëmata, id. ib. 1, 2, 14 Spald.; so Plin. 36, 13, 19; Gell. 13, 10, 2; 18, 9, 4.—Hence

ēnarrâtĭus, *adv. compar.* *More explicitly.* scribere, Gell. 10, 1, 7 (*opp.* breviter et subobscure); id. 13, 12, 5.

ē-nascor, atus, 3. *v. dep. n.* *To issue forth, to sprout* or *spring up, to be born* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Plaut., Ter., and Cic. not at all; and perh. not in Caes., for enatis, in B. G. 2, 17, 4, is very dub.): quod enasci colicoli vix queunt, Var. R. R. 1, 41, 4; so of plants, Col. 5, 4, 2; 11, 3, 48; Liv. 32, 1 *ad fin.*; 43, 13; Quint. 6, 3, 77; Suet. Aug. 94, et al.: dentes ex mento, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 3; cf. cornua (cervorum) cutibus, Plin. 11, 37, 45 *fin.*: quidque, * Lucr. 1, 171: capillus, Liv. 32, 1: gibba pone cervicem, Suet. Dom. 23: insula medio alveo, Curt. 2, 8 *fin.*; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17; Procul. Dig. 41, 1, 56; Paul. ib. 41, 2, 1: inde quasi enata subito classis erupit, Flor. 2, 15, 14: molestias in facie enascentes tollere, Plin. 28, 8, 28.

ē-năto, avi, 1. *v. n.* *To swim out* or *away, to escape by swimming* (extremely rare): **I.** Lit., Auct. B. Alex. 18 *fin.*; Vitr. 6 *praef.*; Hor. A. P. 20.—**II.** Trop.: *To extricate one's self, to get off*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 87.

enatus, a, um, *Part.*, from enascor.

* **ēnāvātus,** a, um, *Part.* [navo] *Executed, performed:* operae praemia, Tac. H. 3, 74.

ē-nāvĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., To sail out, sail away:* **1.** Lit.: de ea civitate, Scaev. Dig. 45, 1, 122: Rhodum, Suet. Tib. 11.—* **2.** Trop.: tamquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14 *ad fin.*—**II.** *Act.*, *To traverse by sailing, to sail over:* undam, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 11: sinum, Plin. 9, 3, 2: (Indum), id. 6, 17, 21, § 60.

† **encaenĭa,** orum, *n.* = *ἐγκαίνια, τά*, *A consecration- or dedication-festival*, Aug. in Joann. 84.—Hence **encaeniare** (novam tunicam, *etc.*), id. ib.

encaenio, are, v. preced. art.

† **encardĭa,** ae, *f.* = *ἐγκαρδία*, *An unknown precious stone, with the figure of a heart on it*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

† **encarpa,** orum, *n.* = *ἔγκαρπα*, an architect. ornament, *Festoons of fruit*, Vitr. 4, 1.

† **encaustĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ἐγκαυστικός*, *Encaustic, done in the encaustic manner:* picturae, Plin. 35, 11, 39.—**2.** Subst., encaustica, ae, *f.* = *ἐγκαυστική*, *Encaustic painting, encaustic*, id. ib.

† **encaustus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ἔγκαυστος*, *Burned in, encaustic:* genus pingendi, *the encaustic mode of painting*, "Plin. 35, 11, 41;" cf., respecting it, O. Müller Archäol. § 320; and Letronne in the Journ. des Savants 1835, Sept. p. 540–556: Phaëthon, Mart. 4, 47.—**2.** Subst., encaustum, i, *n.* = *ἔγκαυστον*, *The purple-red ink of the later Roman emperors*, Cod. Just. 1, 23, 6; Aug. contra Faust. 3, 18, et al.

Encĕlădus, i, *m.*, *Ἐγκέλαδος*, *One of the giants upon whom Jupiter hurled Etna*, Virg. A. 3, 578; 4, 179; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 27; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 161; Rapt. Pros. 3, 187; 350, et al.; Hyg. Fab. praef.

enchīrĭdĭon, ii, *n.*, *ἐγχειρίδιον*, *A manual*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2.

† **enclĭma,** ătis, *n.*, *ἔγκλιμα*, *The inclination of the equator with the horizon, the elevation of the pole*, Vitr. 9, 9.

† **encolpĭae,** arum, *m.* = *ἐγκολπίαι ἄνεμοι*, *Winds that arise in a bay*, App. de Mundo, p. 61 (in Sen. Q. N. 5, 8, written as Greek).

† **encombōmăta,** um, *n.* = *ἐγκομβώματα*, *A white garment worn by girls*, Var. in Non. 543, 1.

† **encōmĭŏgrăphus,** i, *m.* = *ἐγκωμιόγραφος*, *The composer of a eulogy, a eulogist, panegyrist*, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caesar 2, 9.

† **Encrătītae,** arum, *m.* = *Ἐγκρατῖται* (the continent), *A sect of Gnostics*, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 13.

† **Encrīnŏmĕnos,** i, *m.* = *Ἐγκρινόμενος*, *The Admitted among the Athletae*, a statue by Alcamenes, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 12.

† **encyclĭos,** on, *adj.* = *ἐγκύκλιος*, *Of* or *belonging to a circle:* disciplina = *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία*, the circle of arts and sciences which every Grecian youth went through before entering upon professional studies, *school-learning, schooling*, Vitr. 1, 1; 6 praef.

† **encȳtus** (enchȳt.), i, *m.* = *ἔγχυτος*, *A kind of pastry, a cake*, Cato R. R. 80.

endo, *praepos.*, v. in *init.*; also the words compounded with endo (indu), v. under in (im).

† **endrŏmis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *ἐνδρομίς*, *A coarse woolen cloak in which the heated athletae wrapped themselves after their exercises*, Mart. 4, 19; 14, 126; Juv. 3, 102. But afterward of a fine sort worn as an article of luxury: Tyriae, id. 6, 246 Rup.

Endȳmĭon, ōnis, *m.*, *Ἐνδυμίων*, *A beautiful youth on Mount Latmos, in Caria, who, on account of his love for Juno, was condemned by Jupiter to perpetual sleep, in which sleeping condition Luna fell violently in love with him*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92; Fin. 5, 20; Prop. 2, 15, 15; Ov. A. A. 3, 83.—**2.** Transf., *A beautiful, beloved youth* in gen., Juv. 10, 318; App. M. 1, p. 107.—**II.** Hence **Endȳmĭōnēus,** a, um: sopores, Aus. Idyll. 6, 41.

* **ēnĕcātrix,** īcis, *f.* [eneco] *A murderess:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29 *ad fin.*

ē-nĕco (enĭco), cŭi (enicavit, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 71), ctum (less freq. enecatum; so in the *part.* enecatus, Plin. 18, 13, 34; 30, 12, 34; and also enectus, id. 7, 9, 7; 26, 15, 90, § 159), 1. (old form of the *fut. exact.* enicasso, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 55 and 66) *v. a.* *To kill off, kill completely, to kill, slay* (freq. and quite class., esp. in the transf. signif.; not found in Caes.): **I.** Lit.: puer ambo angues enicat, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 67; so id. Most. 1, 3, 62; Aul. 5, 22; Rud. 2, 5, 19; Var. in Non. 81, 12; Auct. B. Afr. 84, 1; Plin. 23, 2, 31; 25, 13, 9, et saep.: cicer, ervum, *i. e. to stifle in growth, to destroy*, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155; cf. Bacchum (*i. e.* vinum), Luc. 9, 434 (*c. c.* exurere messes).—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To utterly exhaust, to wear out:* enectus siti Tantalus, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; cf. fame, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 17; Cic. Div. 2, 35; Liv. 21, 40, et al.: bos est enectus arando, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 87.—Hence, **2.** In colloq. lang.: *To torment, torture, plague to death:* aliquem amando, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 41; so aliquem jurgio. id. ib. 3, 2, 14: aliquem odio, id. Asin. 5, 2, 71; Pers. 1, 1, 49; Rud. 4, 3, 7: aliquem rogitando, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6; and simply aliquem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 120; Amph. 5, 1, 4; and esp. freq. enicas *or* enicas me, *you kill me*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 45; 2, 4, 25; 5 2, 75; Poen. 5, 4, 98; Truc. 1, 2, 21; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 37; 5, 6, 16.—**B.** Trop.: ea pars animi, quae voluptate alitur, nec inopia enecta nec satietate affluenti, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61; cf. id. Att. 6, 1, 2.

enectus, a, um, *Part.*, from eneco.

† **ĕnĕma,** ătis, *n.*=ἔνεμα, *A clyster, enema*, Theod. Prisc. 2, 1.

† **ĕnergēma,** ătis, *n.*=ἐνέργημα, *Effect, efficacy* (late Lat.), Tert. Praesc. 30; Carn. Christ. 34. In Prudentius written and scanned ĕnergīma, Apoth. 468.

* **ēnervātio,** ōnis, *f.* [enervo] *State of weakness, enervation*: voluptatis, Arn. 3, p. 105.

ē-nervis, e, *adj.* [nervus] *Nerveless, enervated, weak, effeminate* (very rare, and only post-Aug.; but cf. enervo): corpus, Petr. post. 119, 25: homo, Sen. Thyest. 176: compositio (*c. c.* effeminata), Quint. 9, 4, 142; cf. orator (*c. c.* solutus), Tac. Or. 18 *ad fin.*: et fluxum spectaculum, Plin. Pan. 33, 1.

ē-nervo, avi, atum, 1. (ĕnervans and ĕnervātum in the scansion of Prud. Cath. 8, 64; contra Symm. 2, 143) *v. a.* [enervis] *To take out the nerves* or *sinews* (so rarely, and post-class.): poplites securi, App. M. 8, p. 215: cerebella, Apic. 4, 2; 7, 7: enervatus Melampus, *i. e. castrated*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 315.

II. Transf., in gen.: *To enervate, weaken, render effeminate* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*; not found in Caes.): non plane me enervavit senectus, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32; so corpora animosque, Liv. 23, 18: artus undis, Ov. M. 4, 286: vires, Hor. Epod. 8, 2: animos (citharae), Ov. R. Am. 753: orationem compositione verborum, Cic. Or. 68 *fin.*; cf. corpus orationis, Petr. S. 2, 2: incendium belli (*c. c.* contundere), Cic. Rep. 1, 1.—In the *part. perf.*: enervati atque exsangues, Cic. Sest. 10, 24; cf. id. Att. 2, 14; Pis. 33 *fin.*; 35, 12: philosophus (*c. c.* mollis and languidus), de Or. 1, 52 *ad fin.*: ratio et oratio (*c. c.* mollis), id. Tusc. 4, 17, 38; cf. muliebrisque sententia, id. ib. 2, 6: vita (*c. c.* ignava), Gell. 19, 12 *fin.*: felicitas, Sen. Prov. 4 *med.*

† **engībăta,** um, *n. A glass manikin made to move up and down in a vessel of water, the Cartesian imp*, Vitr. 10, 12.

† **Engŏnăsi** or **Engŏnăsin**='Εν γόνασι(ν) (upon the knees), *The Kneeler*, a constellation; in pure Lat. Nixus: Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42; Manil. 5, 646; Hyg. Astr. 2, 6; 3, 5.

† **engŏnăton,** i, *n. A sort of sundial*, Vitr. 9, 9.

Engŭĭon (also written Engўĭon), i, *n.*, 'Εγγύϊον, *A city of Sicily* (*now *Gazi* or *Gangi*), Sil. 14, 249; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 443.—**II.** Deriv. **Enguīnus,** a, um: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43 Zumpt *N. cr.*; and **Enguini,** orum, *m.*, *Its inhabitants*, id. ib. 2, 4, 44; 2, 5, 72; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

† **enhaemon,** i, *n.*=ἔναιμον (sc. φάρμακον), *A styptic medicine*, Plin. 12, 17, 38.

† **enharmŏnĭcus** or **enharmŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἐναρμονικός or ἐναρμόνιος, *Enharmonic*: genus melodiae musicae, one of the three modes in Greek music, that in which the quarter-tones predominated, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4 *ad fin.*; Marc. Cap. 9, p. 315.

† **ĕnhydris,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἐνυδρίς, *A water-snake*, Plin. 30, 3, 8; 32, 7, 26.

† **ĕnhўdros** (-us), i, *m.*=ἔνυδρος, *An unknown gem*, Plin. 37, 11, 73; Solin. 37; 67.

enico, are. v. eneco.

ĕnim, *conj.* [comp. of ĕ (v. ce) and nam; like equidem, from ĕ-quidem] A demonstrative corroborative particle, serving originally (like the kindred Gr. νή) for strengthening, and then transf. for proving or explaining a statement previously made. (Its position is regularly after the first word or the first two or more closely-connected words in the sentence; and only in the comic writers sometimes at the beginning. With quoque sometimes before and sometimes after; cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 108, with Liv. 3, 50.)

I. To corroborate a preceding assertion, like equidem, certe, vero; hence freq. connected with these particles, esp. with vero (v. under *no.* b): *Truly, certainly, to be sure, indeed*: *Ch.* Te uxor aiebat tua Me vocare. *St.* Ego enim vocari jussi, *certainly, I did order you to be called*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 2; Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: in his est enim aliqua obscuritas, *in fact, indeed*, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: ille (Dumnorix) enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere coepit, *in fact, indeed*, Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 8: tum M. Metilius id enim ferendum esse negat, *it was really not to be endured*, Liv. 22, 25: enim istaec captio est, *this is clearly a trick*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 36: enim me nominat, *positively he mentions my name*, id. Trin. 5, 2, 10: enim non ibis nunc vicissim, nisi scio, *you shall positively not go*, id. Pers. 2, 2, 54; cf. id. Most. 5, 2, 12. *Th.* Quid tute tecum? *Tr.* Nihil enim, *nothing truly*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 24; so nihil enim, Ter. Ad. 4, 5. 22; Hec. 5, 4, 10; cf. enim nihil, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 51. *Pa.* Quid metuis? *Se.* Enim ne nosmet perdiderimus uspiam, id. Mil. 2, 5, 19: tua pol refert enim, id. Stich. 4, 2, 36: certe enim hic nescio quis loquitur, id. Amph. 1, 1, 175; so certe enim, id. ib. 2, 2, 26; Asin. 3, 3, 24; Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 23.—So too in ironical or indignant discourse: tu enim repertu's Philocratem qui superes veriverbio! *you indeed!* Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 36: ex his duo sibi putant concedi: neque enim quisquam repugnat, Cic. Acad. 2, 13, 41 Goer.; cf. id. Mil. 3, 8; id. Dejot. 12, 33 *sq.*; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 13; Phil. 7, 8; Liv. 7, 32; 34, 7; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44, et al.: non assequimur. Isti enim videlicet Attici nostri quod volunt, assequuntur, Cic. Brut. 84; so *c. c.* videlicet, id. Fontej. 9, 19; Cat. 2, 6: *Ca.* Faxo haud tantillum dederis verborum mihi. *Me.* Namque enim tu, credo, mihi imprudenti obrepseris, *yes, indeed, I believe you are trying to take me in*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 23.

b. Strengthened by vero, and combined with it into one word, enimvero (this, unlike the simplex, is usually placed at the beginning of the sentence): *Yes indeed, yes truly, of a truth, to be sure, certainly, indeed*: enimvero Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adulescentulum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 60: enimvero, inquit Crassus mirari satis non queo, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 36; Liv. 5, 25; id. 1, 51 *ad fin.*: postridie mane ab eo postulo, ut, *etc.*: ille enimvero negat, *and of a truth, he denied it*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66; so ille enimvero, id. ib. 2, 5, 39; Liv. 3, 35 *ad fin.*: hic enimvero, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60: enimvero iste, id. ib. 2, 3, 25.—So in corroborating replies (cf. certe, *no.* I. 1, b): *Me.* Ain vero? *So.* Aio enimvero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 188; cf. id. Pers. 2, 2, 2: *Al.* Tun te abisse hodie hinc negas? *Am.* Nego enimvero, id. Amph. 2, 2, 127; id. Asin. 3, 3, 98; id. Amph. 1, 1, 254: *Pa.* Incommode hercle. *Ch.* Immo enimvero infeliciter, Ter. Eun. 2. 3, 37.—And in ironical or indignant discourse: *Da.* Ubi voles, arcesse. *Si.* Bene sane: id enimvero hic nunc abest, *that, to be sure, is wanting here as yet*, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 7; id. Phorm. 3, 1, 1: enimvero ferendum hoc quidem non est, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Liv. 43, 1; cf. id. 6, 14; 25, 41; 27, 30; 33, 46; 34, 58.

II. Transf.: **1.** To prove or show the grounds of a preceding assertion: *For*: haec sunt non nugae: non enim mortualia, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 63; Cic. Rep. 1, 9: quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, id. ib. 1, 17, et saep.—In parenthetical sentences: quocirca (dicendum est enim saepius), quum judicaveris, diligere oportet, Cic. Lael. 22, 85; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; id. Acad. 2, 7, 22: rumpor et invideo (quid enim non omnia narrem?), *etc.*, Ov. Her. 16, 221: di maris et coeli (quid enim nisi vota supersunt?), *etc.*, id. Trist. 1, 2, 1, et saep.—**b.** Sometimes the assertion, the reason for which is given, is to be mentally supplied: Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 26; cf. id. de Or. 2, 6, 24; Leg. 2, 7, 17: *Am.* Qui istuc potis est fieri, quaeso, ut dicis, jam dudum, modo? *Al.* Quid enim, censes? te ut deludam contra? *etc.*, *what then do you think?* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 62; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10; Hor. S. 2, 3, 124; Curt. 5, 8; 10, 2, et al. So the common expression: quid enim? qs. *for what can be objected to the assertion just made?* quid enim? fortemne possumus dicere eundem illum Torquatum? Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 72; so id. ib. 2. 28, 93; Fam. 5, 15, 2: Lucceius, ib. 5, 14, 2; Hor. S. 1, 1, 7; 2, 3, 132, et saep.

2. To explain a preceding assertion: *For instance, namely*: *Sy.* Si futurum est, do tibi operam hanc. *Mi.* Quomodo? Ut enim, ubi mihi vapulandum est, tu corium sufferas, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 33: *Lu.* Di me perdant, si bibi, Si bibere potui. *Pa.* Qui jam? *Lu.* Quia enim obsorbui, id. Mil. 3, 2, 21; so quia enim, id. Amph. 2, 2, 34; Capt. 4, 2, 104; Casin. 2, 6, 33; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 14: non igitur videtur nec frumentarius ille Rhodios nec hic aedium venditor celare emptores debuisse. Neque enim id est celare, quicquid reticeas; sed quum, *etc.*, id. Off. 3, 13 *ad fin.*: antiquissimam sententiam, tum omnium populorum et gentium consensu comprobatam sequor. Duo sunt enim divinandi genera, *etc.*, id. Div. 1, 6, 11; cf. id. Manil. 2, 6. See more on this article in Hand Turs. II. p. 374–409.

enimvero, v enim.

Enīpeus (trisyl.), i, *m.*, 'Ενιπεύς, *A river in Thessaliotis that flows into the Peneus*, Virg. G. 4, 368; Luc. 7, 116; *as a river-god, the lover of Tyro, daughter of Salmoneus, and by her, the father of Pelias and Neleus*, Prop. 1, 13, 21; 3, 19, 13; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 43; Met. 6, 116; Hyg. Fab. 157: *voc.* Enīpeu, Ov. M. 7, 229.

enisus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from enitor.

ē-nĭtĕo, tui, 2. *v. n. To shine forth, shine out* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: fruges enitent, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 5; cf. myrtus floridis ramulis, Catull. 61, 21; and campus, Virg. G. 2, 211: coelum, *i. e. to become fine again, to clear up*, Gell. 19, 1, 7: tantum egregio decus enitet ore, Virg. A. 4, 150.—**II.** Trop. (a favorite expression of Cicero): quod in eis orationibus, quae Philippicae nominantur, enituerat Demosthenes, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3; cf. id. Inv. 2, 2, 5; de Or. 2, 28 *fin.*; Flacc. 7, 17; so virtus in bello, id. Mur. 14 *ad fin.*; cf. Liv. 1, 42; 4, 3: oratio Crassi, Cic. Brut. 59, 215; Liv. 22, 27.

ē-nĭtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. inch. n. To shine forth, shine out* (repeatedly in the post-Aug. period; in Cic. not at all; but cf. the preced. art.): **1.** Lit.: ut (oculi) in hilaritate enitescant, Quint. 1, 3, 75.—Poet.: enitescis pulchrior multo (Barine), Hor. Od. 2, 8, 6.—**2.** Trop.: sibi novum bellum exoptabat. ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall. C. 54, 4; so gloria, Auct. Her. 4, 44, 57; cf. Gell. 17, 21, 33: facundia, Quint. 10, 5, 14; cf. Tac. Or. 20: utque studiis honestis et eloquentiae gloria enitesceret, id. Ann. 12, 58; so plebs togâ (*i. e.* pacis artibus), id. ib. 11, 7.

ē-nītor, īsus *or* ixus (equally common), 3. *v. dep. n.* and *act.*

I. *Neutr.*: **A.** *To force* or *work one's way out*; or (more freq.) *to force one's way up, to mount up, climb, ascend*: **1.** Lit.: per angustias aditus et ingruentem multitudinem, Tac. A. 16, 5; cf. Liv. 30, 24; 21, 36; id. ib. 1, 65 *ad fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 80 *fin.*: adeo erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu, nisi sublevati a suis, primi non facile eniterentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 34, 5: cf. Liv. 2, 65; Ov. M. 2, 64; Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10; Plin. 18, 28, 68; so in editiora, Tac. A. 1, 70: in verticem montis, Curt. 7, 11.—Poet.: viribus eniti quarum assuescant (vites), *by whose strength they may mount up*, Virg. G. 2, 360; cf. Tac. A. 14, 28.—**2.** Trop.: nihil tam alte natura constituit, quo virtus non posset eniti, Curt. 7, 11.

B. In gen.: *To exert one's self, to make an effort, to struggle, strive, sc.* to accomplish something: enitare, contendas, efficias, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 5; so *c. ut*, id. Lael. 16, 59; Off. 3, 10, 42; Rep. 2, 30; Att. 9, 15, 4; Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 4; Sall. J. 22, 2; Liv. 42, 46, et saep.: illud pugna et enitere, ne, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 3; so *c. ne*, Sall. J. 10 *fin.*; cf. under ☞ *no.* b. Less commonly *c. inf.*: corrigere mihi gnatum porro enitere, Ter

Andr. 3, 4, 17 Ruhnk.; so Sall. J. 14, 1; Hor. Od. 3, 27, 47; A. P. 236.—*Abs.:* ego, quod potero, enitar sedulo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 15; so Cic. Rep. 6, 24 (twice); Quint. 7, 10, 14; Col. 1, 9, 6, et al.; cf. pro aliquo, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 11: in aliqua re, Cic. de Or. 2, 72 *fin.*; and ad dicendum, id. ib. 1, 4, 14: quod (*Acc. respect.*) quidem certe enitar, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 2; cf. id. ib. 13, 25 *fin.* Orell. *N. cr.*

II. *Act.* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **1.** To produce with exertion, *i. e. To bring forth, bear* children or young: plures enisa partus decessit, Liv. 40, 4; so enixa, *c. acc.*, Quint. 6 prooem. § 4; Tac. A. 2, 84; 14, 12; Suet. Tib. 4; Calig. 8; Virg. A. 3, 391; 8, 44; Ov. M. 1, 670; 3, 344; Her. 4, 58, et saep. Abs., Quint. 5, 13, 9; Tac. A. 5, 1; Suet. Calig. 25; Ner. 23, et al.—**2.** *To climb up, ascend* a place: Pyrenaeum et Alpes et immensa viarum spatia aegre, Tac. H. 1, 23 *fin.*; so aggerem, id. Ann. 2, 20; and totum spatium, Col. 2, 2, 27.

☞ ēnixus, a, um, in pass. signif., **a.** *Born:* quod in luco Martis enixi sunt, Just. 43, 2, 7.—**b.** *Striven, endeavored,* impers.: ab iisdem summa ope enisum, ne, *etc.*, Sall. J. 25, 2.—Hence

ēnixus (*ēnīsus*), a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *Strenuous, earnest, zealous:* faciebat enixo studio, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 42, 3; cf. opera (*c. c.* prompta), Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 30; so virtus, Liv. 6, 24 *ad fin.*: voluntas, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 23.—*Comp.:* opera, Sen. Ben. 6, 17; Plin. 9, 8, 9 *fin.*—* **2.** Enixa, *Done bearing, that has ceased to bear,* Col. 6, 22, 1 Schneid.—*Adv.*, **a.** Enixe, *Strenuously, earnestly, zealously,* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 26; Cic. Sest. 16, 38; Caes. B. C. 3, 35 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 26 *fin.*; 41; 6, 40; 26, 47, et saep.—*Comp.*, Liv. 29, 1; Suet. Tib. 50; Galb. 3.—*Sup.*, id. Caes. 5.—* **b.** Enixim, the same, Sisenn. in Non. 107, 19.

ēnixe and **ēnixim,** *advv.*, v. praeced., *ad fin.*

1. enixus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from enitor.

2. ēnixus, ūs, *m.* [enitor] *A bringing forth, birth,* Plin. 7, 6, 5; 10, 63, 83; 10, 64, 84.

Enna, Ennaeus, and **Ennensis,** v. Henn.

‡ **ennam,** etiamne, Fest. p. 57.

Ennĕacrūnos, v. Callirrhoe, *no.* 4.

† **ennĕaphthongos,** on, *adj.* = ἐννεάφθογγος, *Nine-toned, producing nine tones* or *sounds:* chelys, Marc. Cap. 1, p. 17.

† **ennĕăphyllon,** i, *n.* = ἐννεάφυλλον, *A plant with nine leaves;* acc. to Sprengel, Dentaria enneaphylla, L.; Plin. 27, 9, 54.

† **ennĕas,** ădis, *f.* = ἐννεάς, *The number nine,* Censor. 14.

Ennĭus, i, *m.* **I.** Q., *The most celebrated Roman poet of the ante-class. per., the father of Roman epic poetry, born at Rudiae, in Calabria,* 515, *died* 585 A.U.C. Cf. respecting him Bähr's Gesch. der Röm. Lit. p. 78 *sq.*, and Bernhardy's Grundriss der Röm. Lit. p. 176 *sq.*, and the authorities cited by both.—**B.** Derivv., **1. Ennĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ennian:* versus, Sen. Ep. 108; cf. Gell. 12, 2, 7: Neoptolemus, id. 5, 15 *fin.*: populus, *the admirers of Ennius's poetry,* Sen. in Gell. 12, 2, 10.—**2. Ennĭānista,** ae, *m.*, *An imitator of Ennius,* Auct. ap. Gell. 8, 5, 3.—**II.** L., *A Roman knight,* Tac. A. 3, 70.

† **ennoea,** ae, *f.* = ἔννοια, *An idea, notion,* one of the aeons of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 7.

Ennŏsĭgaeus, i, *m.*, Ἐννοσίγαιος, *The earth-shaker,* a surname of Neptune, Juv. 10, 182; Amm. 17, 7 *ad fin.*

ē-no, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To swim out, swim away, escape by swimming* (rare, but quite class.): * Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 81: e concha, * Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: in Erythraeam, Liv. 44, 28; cf. in terram, id. 33, 41.—**2.** Poet. transf., of flying, * Lucr. 3, 590; * Virg. A. 6, 16; Sil. 12, 95.—**II.** *Act.*, *To traverse by swimming, to swim through, sail through* a place (in post-Aug. poets): Val. Fl. 5, 316: has valles, Sil. 3, 662.

ēnōdāte, *adv.*, v. enodo, *ad fin.*

ēnōdātio, ōnis, *f.* [enodo] *A denouement, development, explanation,* Cic. Top. 7, 31; N. D. 3, 24, 62.

ēnōdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An explainer:* vocis, Tert. Pall. 6.

ēnōdis, e, *adj.* [nodus] *Freed from knots, without knots* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): trunci, Virg. G. 2, 78; cf. cedri, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 360; and nitor arborum, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 14.—**2.** Transf.: *Smooth, supple:* artus (*al.* arcus) laterum, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 361.—**II.** Trop., of speech: *Clear, plain* elegi, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2.

ē-nōdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To free from knots:* vitem, Cato R. R. 33, 1: so id. 44; Col. 5, 6, 14.—**2.** Transf.: arcum, *i. e. to deprive of the string, to unstring,* App. M. 5, p. 172.—**II.** Trop., of speech: *To free from obscurity,* i. e. *to make plain, to explain, elucidate, unfold, declare* (mostly ante-class.): quod quaero abs te enoda et qui sis explica, Att. in Non. 15, 7; cf. Enn. Pac., Turpil., and Var. ib. 11 *sq.*: nomina, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: praecepta, id. Inv. 2, 2, 6; Auct. Her. 2, 10 *ad fin.*: plerosque juris laqueos, Gell. 13, 10, 1.—Hence

ēnōdāte, *adv.* (acc. to *no.* II.) *Clearly, plainly:* narrare, Cic. Inv. 1, 21 *fin.*—*Comp.:* explicare, id. Fin. 5, 9 *ad fin.*—*Sup.:* expedire, Aug. Conf. 5, 6.

† **ĕnorchis,** is, *f.* = ἔνορχις, *An unknown precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 58.

ē-normis, e, *adj.* [norma] *Out of rule* (a post-Aug. word), viz., **1.** *Irregular, unusual:* toga, Quint. 11, 3, 139: vici (*c. c.* huc et illuc flexi), Tac. A. 15, 38.—Far more freq., **2.** *Immoderate, immense, enormous:* enormes sunt (umbrae) cerasis, Plin. 17, 12, 17; so spatium (*c. c.* immensum), Tac. Agr. 10; cf. hastae (*c. c.* immensa scuta), id. Ann. 2, 14; and gladii (*opp.* parva scuta), id. Agr. 36: Colossi, Stat. S. 1, 3, 51; cf. corpus, Suet. Calig. 50; and proceritas, id. Vitell. 17: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56, et saep.: senecta, *i. e. extremely great,* App. 9, p. 232; Sen. in Gell. 12, 2, 10: loquacitas, Petr. 2, 7; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 6.—*Comp.:* prologus quam fabula, Spart. Ael. Ver. 1 *fin.*—*Adv.*, enormiter, acc. to *no.* 1, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7; Plin. 36, 10, 15; 37, 6, 23; Veg. 2, 8, 2; 2, 28, 10.—*Sup.* of the *Adj.*, and *Comp.* and *Sup.* of the *Adv.*, appear not to occur.

ēnormĭtas, ātis, *f.* [enormis] (a post-Aug. word) **1.** *Irregularity,* Quint. 9, 4, 27.—**2.** *Hugeness, vastness, enormous size,* Sen. Const. sap. 18; Spart. Carac. 2; Capitol. Gord. 29, et al.

ēnormĭter, *adv.* *Irregularly;* v. enormis, *ad fin.*

ē-nŏtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.*, qs. To be brought out, brought among people; and hence, *To become known* (post-Aug. and very rare): ut eloquentia per gentes enotesceret, Sen. Ben. 3, 32: in the *perf.*, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 3; so Tac. H. 3, 34 *ad fin.*; Suet. Oth. 3 (*c. c.* divulgare).

ē-nŏto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To mark out, note down* (not ante-Aug. and very rare): meditabar aliquid enotabamque, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1: so figuras, id. ib. 6, 16, 10: verbum *cui* tribus literis, Quint. 1, 7, 27: signa nostra, App. M. 9, p. 237. Poet.: pictis anas enotata pennis, Petr. poët. Sat. 93, 2, 4.

* **ens,** entis, *n.* [sum] *A thing;* formed, like essentia, after the Gr. *οὐσία*, by Flavius (or Fabianus), acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 33 Spald. *N. cr.*; cf. Meyer. Quint. 2, 14, 2.

ensĭcŭlus, i, *m.* (also ENSICULA, ae, *f.*, acc. to Probus in Prisc. p. 618 *fin.*) *dim.* [ensis] *A little sword, rapier,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 112; 113, 116.

ensĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ensis-fero] *Sword-bearing,* an epithet of Orion (like the Gr. ξιφήρης), Ov. F. 4, 388; A. A. 2, 56.

ensis, is, *m.* *A sword, brand* (almost exclusively in the poets; synon. with gladius, acc. to Quint. 10, 1, 11), Lucr. 5. 1292; Cic. poet. in Gell. 15, 6, 3, and N. D. 2, 63 *fin.*; Tib. 1, 3, 47; 1, 10, 1; Virg. A. 2, 393; 553; 600, et saep.; Liv. 7, 10.—**II.** Meton., **1.** For *War,* Sil. 7, 167; Stat. S. 4, 7, 45.—**2.** For *Royal sway,* Luc. 5, 61.—**3.** Ensis, *The constellation* Orion, Val. Fl. 2, 68: cf. ensifer.

† **entĕlĕchīa,** ae, *f.* = ἐντελέχεια, in the lang. of the Aristotelian philosophy, *Actuality,* Tert. Anim. 32.

(* **Entella,** ae, *f.* *A city of Sicily:* Sil. 14, 204. Hence) **Entellīni,** ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Entella,* Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91. In the *sing.*, Entellinus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87. And *adj.*: Entellinus senatus, id. ib.

† **entĕrŏcēle,** ēs, *f.* = ἐντεροκήλη, *A rupture, hernia,* Plin. 26, 13, 83; Mart. 10, 56; 11, 84. Hence **entĕrŏcēlĭcus,** i, *m.*, *Ruptured,* Plin. 26, 8, 49; Mart. 12, 70.

* **enthĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [entheus] *Divinely inspired:* Mart. 12, 57.

† **enthēca,** ae, *f.* = ἐνθήκη, *A coffer, chest:* (auri), Aug. Serm. de div. 42.

† **enthĕus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἔνθεος, *Divinely inspired* (a poet. word of the post-Aug. period), Mart. 11, 84; Stat. S. 1, 2, 227; 3, 5, 97; Sen. Med. 382, et al.—* **2.** *Act.*, *Inspiring:* mater, *i. e. Cybele,* Mart. 5, 41.

† **enthȳmēma,** ătis, *n.* = ἐνθύμημα, A rhetor. and dialect. *t. t.* **1.** *A reflection, meditation, an argument;* pure Lat. commentatio: Quint. "5, 10, 1; 5, 14, 1; 24;" 8, 5, 4, et saep.; Cic. Top. 14; Juv. 6, 450.—**2.** *A conclusion drawn from the contrary,* Cic. Top. 13, 55; Quint. 8, 5, 9.

† **enthȳmēsis,** is, *f.* = ἐνθύμησις, *Animation* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 9 *fin.*; adv. Haer. 7.

ē-nūbĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To free from clouds, to make clear* (eccl. Lat.): **1.** Lit.: Tert. Apol. 35.—**2.** Trop.: veritatem, Paul. Carm. 21, 667; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 4, 10; cf. Tert. Anim. 3.

ē-nūbo, psi, 3. *v. n.* (a Livian word) **1.** *To marry out of one's rank into another:* e patribus, Liv. 4, 4; 10, 23.—**2.** In gen., *To marry,* and leave the paternal house. Liv. 26, 34.

enubro, inhibenti, Fest. p. 57; cf. Comm. p. 410.

ēnuclĕate, *adv.* *Plainly, without ornament;* v. enucleo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

enucleatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from enucleo.

ē-nuclĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To take out the kernels, to clear from the husk:* bacas, Scribon. Comp. 233; Marc. Emp. 20; Apic. 4 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *To lay open, make clear, explain,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23; Part. 17; Gell. 19, 8, 14; Cod. Just. 1, 17 *in lemm.*—Hence

ēnuclĕātus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** *Clear, pure, unadulterated:* suffragia (*opp.* eblandita), *i. e. given from pure conviction, free from impure motives,* Cic. Planc. 4, 10: reprehensiones voluntatum, *pure, simple,* Gell. 7, 3, 47 (cf., shortly afterward, voluntates nudas).—**2.** Of speech, *Plain, unadorned:* genus dicendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 9; Or. 26 *fin.*—*Adv.*, ēnuclĕāte (acc. to *no.* 2), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3; Or. 9, 28; Brut. 30, 115; 9, 35; Fin. 4, 3, 6; 5, 29, 88; Tusc. 4, 14, 33.—*Sup.*, Aug. Enchir. 83.

ēnŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enumero] *A counting up, enumerating:* malorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 10: singulorum argumentorum, id. Cluent. 24: oratorum, id. Brut. 36 *ad fin.*—**2.** In rhetor. lang., *A recapitulation,* the Gr. ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 45; 1, 52; Quint. 6, 1, 1; 5, 14, 11, et al.

ē-nŭmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To reckon up, count over, count out* (quite class.): jamne enumerasti id, quod ad te rediturum putes? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 28; so dies, * Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 2: peculium, *i. e. to rate, estimate,* Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 91; pretium, *to count out, to pay,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133.—**2.** In partic., *To enumerate in speaking, to recount, relate* (so most freq.): Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; cf. Sall. C. 51, 9: stipendia, Liv. 3, 58: proelia, Nep. Hann. 5: triumphos et domitas gentes, Ov. F. 3, 719: vulnera, oves, Prop. 2, 1, 44 (*c. c.* narrare): plurima fando, Virg. A. 4, 334: prolem meorum, id. ib. 6, 717: femineos coetus alicui, Ov. A. A. 1, 254, et saep.: Juniam familiam a stirpe ad hanc aetatem ordine, Nep. Att. 18, 3.

ēnuncĭātĭo (enuntiat.), ōnis, *f.* [enuncio] In rhetor. and dialect. lang., *A declaration, enunciation, proposition,* Cic. Fat. 1; 10; 12: Quint. 7, 3, 2; 9, 1, 23.

ēnuncĭātīvus (enuntiat.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Declarative, enunciative,* Sen. Ep. 117 (twice).

enunciātrix (enuntiat.), īcis, *f.* [enuncio] *She who enounces, declares:* ars (rhetorice), Quint. 2, 15, 21: sensuum (lingua), Prud. στεφ. 10, 771.

enunciatum (enuntiat.), i, *n.*, *A proposition;* v. enuncio, *no.* II.

ē-nuncio (enuntio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To say out* (esp. something that should be kept secret), *to divulge, disclose, to report, tell, blab* (good prose): Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 106: sociorum consilia adversariis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 17, 5: rem Helvetiis per indicium, id. ib. 1, 4, 1; cf. dolum Ciceroni per Fulviam, Sall. C. 28, 2: mysteria, Cic. Mur. 11, 25; de Or. 1, 47, 206; cf. Liv. 10, 38; 39, 10; 23, 35; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 2; 5, 58, 1, et saep. With an object-sentence, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 66; and *absol.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 30 *fin.*

II. Transf., in gen., *To speak out, say, express, declare* (for the most part only in Cic. and Quint. in the rhetor., dialect., and grammat. signif.): quum inflexo commentatoque verbo res eadem enunciatur ornatius, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168; so sententias breviter, id. Fin. 2, 7, 20: obscena nudis nominibus, Quint. 8, 3, 38: voluntatem aliquam, id. ib. 3, 3, 1; cf. id. ib. 9, 1, 16; 19; 8, 3, 62: fundamentum dialecticae est, quicquid enuncietur (id autem appellant ἀξίωμα, quod est quasi effatum) aut verum esse, aut falsum, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 29 *ad fin.;* cf in the *part.* subst., enunciatum, i, *n.*, *A proposition*, enunciatio, id. Fat. 9, 19, and 12, 28: (literae) quae scribuntur aliter quam enunciantur, Quint. 1, 7, 28; cf. id. ib. 1, 5, 18; 27; 1, 11, 4; 2, 11, 4; 11, 2, 47: masculino genere *cor*, ut multa alia, enunciavit Ennius, Caesell. in Gell. 7, 2, 4.

* **ē-nundĭno,** are, *v. a.* *To buy, purchase;* trop.: Tert. Idolol. 9.

enuntiatio, enuntiativus, *etc.*, v. enunc.

* **ēnuptĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [enubo] *A marrying out of one's rank:* gentis, Liv. 39, 19.

ē-nutrĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To bring up by feeding, to nourish, feed, support* (rare and not ante-Aug.): puerum sub antris, Ov. M. 4, 289; so purpurae lutense genus, Plin. 9, 37, 61: platanum, id. 12, 1, 4.—* **2.** Trop.: unde origines aedificiorum sint institutae, et quibus rationibus enutritae et progressae sint gradatim ad hanc finitionem, Vitr. 2, 1 *ad fin.*

Ĕnȳo, ūs, *f.*, 'Ενυώ, *The goddess of war*, pure Lat. Bellona (only in post-Aug. poets), Sil. 10, 203; Stat. Th. 8, 657.—**2.** Meton. for *War, battle:* navalis, Mart. Spect. 24.

1. ĕo, īvi, īre (*inf. pass.* irier, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 16), *v. n.* *To go*, in the widest sense of the word, and of every kind of motion of animate or inanimate things: *To go, walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass*, etc. (of course exceedingly freq. in all periods and sorts of writing).

I. Lit., **A.** In gen.: eo ad forum, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 95: i domum, id. Asin. 5, 2, 71 *sq.:* nos priores ibimus, id. Poen. 3, 2, 34: i in crucem, *go and be hanged!* id. Asin. 5, 2, 91; cf. i in malam crucem, id. Casin. 3, 5, 17; Pseud. 3. 2, 57; 4, 7, 86; and i in malam rem hinc, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 37: iens in Pompeianum, Cic. Att. 4, 9 *fin.:* ii subsidio suis ierunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 62, 8: ibat Hylas Hamadryasin, Prop. 1, 20, 32: quum it dormitum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23; so id. Most. 3, 2, 4; 16; Hor. S. 1, 6, 119, et saep.; cf. dormitum, lusum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 48: cubitum, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 27; 5, 4, 8; Pseud. 3, 2, 57; Cic. Rosc. Am. 23; Div. 2, 59, 122, et saep. Poet. with the *acc.* of the terminus: ibis Cecropios portus, Ov. Her. 10, 125 Loers.; so Sardoos recessus, Sil. 12, 368; cf. hinc Afros, Virg. E. 1, 65. And with a homogeneous object: ire vias, Prop. 1, 1, 17; so exsequias, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 37: pompam funeris, Ov. F. 6, 663, et saep.: ego ire in Piraeum volo, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 63; cf. visere ad aliquam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 114; Phorm. 1, 2, 52: videre, Prop. 1, 1, 12: ire pedibus, *on foot*, Liv. 28, 17: equis, id. 1, 15: curru, id. 28, 9; Ov. Her. 1, 46; cf. in equis, id. A. A. 1, 214; and in rheda, Mart. 3, 47: super equos, Just. 41, 3; and with equis supplied, Virg. A. 5, 554: puppibus, Ov. Her. 19, 180; cf. cum classe Pisas, Liv. 41, 17, et saep.; Lucr. 1, 381.—**b.** Of things: alvus non it, Cato R. R. 157, 7; so sanguis naribus, Lucr. 6, 1202: Euphrates jam mollior undis, Virg. A. 8, 726: sudor per artus, id. ib. 2, 174: succus in artus, Lucr. 2, 683: telum (*c. c.* volare), id. 1, 970: nubes, id. 6, 215: trabes, *i. e. to give way, sink*, id. 6, 564, et saep.: in semen ire (asparagum), *to go to seed*, Cato R. R. 161, 3; so Col. 2, 12, 9; Plin. 18, 17, 45; cf. in corpus (juvenes), Quint. 2, 10, 5; and sanguis it in succos, *turns into*, Ov. M. 10, 493.

B. In partic., **1.** *To go at, to go* or *proceed against* with hostile intent: quos fugere credebant, infestis signis ad se ire viderunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 6; so ad hostem, Liv. 42, 49: contra hostem, Caes. B. G. 7, 67, 2; cf. B. C. 3, 31 *ad fin.:* adversus hostem, Liv. 42, 49: in hostem, id. 2, 6; Virg. A. 9, 424, et saep.; cf. in Capitolium, *to go against, to attack*, Liv. 3, 17.

2. Pregn., *To pass away, disappear* (very rare): saepe hominem paullatim cernimus ire, Lucr. 3, 525; cf. ib. 529; 593.

II. Trop., **A.** In gen.: ire in opus alienum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 6: in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam, Liv. 1, 23 *fin.:* in alteram causam praeceps ierat, id. 2, 27: in rixam, Quint. 6, 4, 13: in lacrimas, Virg. A. 4, 413; Stat. Th. 11, 193: in poenas, Ov. M. 5, 668, et saep.: ire per singula, Quint. 6, 1, 12; cf. id. ib. 4, 2, 32; 7, 1, 64; 10, 5, 21: ad quem (modum) non per gradus itur, id. ib. 8, 4, 7, et saep.: ire infitias, v. infitiae: Latina debent cito pariter ire, Quint. 1, 1, 14: aliae contradictiones eunt interim longius, id. ib. 5, 13, 54: in eosdem semper pedes ire (compositio), id. ib. 9, 4, 142: quum per omnes et personas et affectus eat (comoedia), id. ib. 1, 8, 7; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 13; Juv. 1, 142: Phrygiae per oppida facti Rumor it, Ov. M. 6, 146: it clamor coelo, Virg. A. 5, 451: factoque in secula ituro, Laetantur tribuisse locum, *to go down to posterity*, Sil. 12, 312; cf. with a subject-sentence: ibit in secula, fuisse principem, cui, *etc.*, Plin. Pan. 55.

B. In partic., **1.** Pub. law *t. t.:* **a.** Pedibus ire, or simply ire in aliquam sententiam, in voting, *To go over* or *accede to* any opinion (*opp.* discedere, v. h. v. *no.* III. B, 2, b): quum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv. 9, 8 *ad fin.;* so id ib. 5, 9: pars major eorum qui aderant in eandem sententiam ibat, id. 1, 32 *ad fin.;* so id. 34, 43; 42, 3 *ad fin.;* cf. ibatur in eam sententiam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *ad fin.;* Tac. A. 3, 23; 12, 48.—And opp. to the above, **b.** Ire in alia omnia, *To vote against a bill;* v. alius, *no.* 6.

2. Mercant. *t. t.* for veneo, *To go for, be sold at* a certain price: Plin. 18, 23, 53: tot Pontus eat, tot Lydia numis, Claud. Eutr. 1, 203.

3. Pregn., of time: *To pass by, pass away:* it dies, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 12; so Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5; 4, 5, 7: anni, id. Ep. 2, 2, 55; cf. anni more fluentis aquae, Ov. A. A. 3, 62.

4. With the accessory notion of result: *To go, proceed, turn out, happen:* incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Att. 14, 15; cf. Tac. A. 12, 68: prorsus ibat res, Cic. Att. 14, 20 *ad fin.;* Curt. 8, 5: postquam omnia fatis Caesaris ire videt, Luc. 4, 144. Hence the wish: sic eat, *so may it fare*, Liv. 1, 26; Luc. 5, 297 Cort.; 2, 304; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 155.

5. Constr. with a supine, like the Gr. μέλλειν, *To go* or *set about, to prepare, to wish, to be about* to do any thing: si opulentus it petitum pauperioris gratiam, *etc.*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 69; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 36: quod uti prohibitum irem, quod in me esset, meo labori non parsi, Cato in Fest. *s. v.* PARSI, p 210: so perditum gentem universam, Liv. 32, 22: ultum injurias, scelera, id. 2, 6; Quint. 11, 1, 42: servitum Graiis matribus, Virg A. 2, 786, et saep.: bonorum praemia ereptum eunt, Sall. J. 85, 42. Hence the well-known construction of the *inf. pass.* iri with the supine, in place of an *inf. fut. pass.:* mihi omne argentum redditum iri, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 5: mihi istaec videtur praeda praedatum irier, id. Rud. 4, 7, 16, et saep.—Poet. also *c. inf.:* seu pontum carpere remis Ibis, Prop. 1, 6, 34; so attollere facta regum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 11: fateri, id. Theb. 3, 61, et al.

6. *Imper.* i, eas, eat, *etc.*, since the Aug. per. more freq. a mocking or indignant expression: *Go then, go now:* i nunc et cupidi nomen amantis habe, Ov. Her. 3, 26; so i nunc, id. ib. 4, 127; 9, 105; 17, 57; Am. 1, 7, 35; A. A. 2, 222; 635; Prop. 2, 29, 22; Virg. A. 7, 425; Juv. 6, 306; Mart. 1, 43, et al.: i, sequere Italiam ventis, Virg. A. 4, 381; so i, id. ib. 9, 634: fremunt omnibus locis: Irent, crearent consules ex plebe, Liv. 7, 6 *ad fin.*

2. eo, *adv.*, v. is, *ad fin.*

eodem, *adv.*, v. idem, *ad fin.*

† **eon,** ōnis, *f.* *An unknown tree*, Plin. 13, 22, 39; 1, 13, 39.

eopse, v. ipse, *ad init.*

Ēōs (occurring only in the *nom.*), *f.*, 'Ηώς, *The dawn*, pure Lat. Aurora, Ov. F. 3, 877; 4, 389; Sen. Herc. Oet. 615.—**2.** Meton., for *The East, the Orient*, Luc. 9, 544.—**II.** Derivv. **Ĕōus,** a, um, *adj.:* **1.** *Belonging to the morning, morning-:* Atlantides absconduntur, *i. e. disappear, set in the morning*, Virg. G. 1, 221.—More freq., **2.** *Belonging to the east, eastern, orient* (a favorite word of the Aug. poets): domus Aurorae, Prop. 2, 14, 10: equus, id. 4, 3, 10: Arabes, Tib. 3, 2, 24; cf. domus Arabum, Virg. G. 2, 115: acies, id. Aen. 1, 489 Heyne: coelum, Ov. M. 4, 197: ripa, Prop. 4, 5, 21: mare, Tib. 2, 2, 16; cf. fluctus, Hor. Epod. 2, 51: partes, id. Od. 1, 35, 31; Ov. F. 1, 140; cf. orbis, id. ib. 3. 466; 5, 557, et saep.—**b. Ĕōus,** i, *m.:* (*a*) Like ἠῷος (*sc.* ἀστήρ) *The morning-star*, Virg. G. 1, 288.—(*β*) *An inhabitant of the East, an Oriental*, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 22 Jahn.; Am. 1, 15, 29; Prop. 2, 3, 43 *sq.*—(*γ*) *The name of one of the horses of the sun*, Ov. M. 2, 153.

Ĕpămīnondas, ae, *m.*, 'Επαμεινώνδας, *The famous general of the Thebans, the victor at Leuctra and Mantinea*, "Nep. Epam.; Just. 6, 7 *sq.;*" Cic. de Or. 3, 34 *fin.;* Tusc. 1, 2, 4; 1, 15, 33; 1, 49, 116; 2, 24 *fin.;* 5, 17; Fam. 5, 12, 5, et al.

† **ĕpăphaerĕsis,** is, *f.*=ἐπαφαίρεσις, *A repeated removal:* barbae, Mart. 8, 52; Veg. 5, 24, 5.

Ĕpăphus, i, *m.*, Ἔπαφος, *The son of Jupiter Ammon and Io, and builder of Memphis in Egypt*, Ov. M. 1, 748; Hyg. Fab. 140.

* **ē-pastus,** a, um, *Part.* [pasco] *Eaten up:* escae, Ov. Hal. 119.

† **ĕpendȳtes,** ae, *m.*=ἐπενδύτης, *An outer garment*, Hier. Vit. Hil. 4.

Ĕpēus (Ĕpīus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 13), i, *m.*, 'Επειός, *Son of Panopeus, the contriver of the Trojan horse*, Virg. A. 2, 264 Heyne; Ov. F. 3, 825; Hyg. Fab. 108; Plaut. frgm. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88 *fin.;* Fest. p. 61.

† **ĕphalmātor,** ōris, *m.* [vox hibr., from ἐφάλλομαι and the Lat. ending ator] *A tumbler, dancer*, Firm. Math. 8, 15.

* **ĕphēbītus,** i, *m.* [ephebus] *One who has reached the age of adolescence*, Var. in Non. 140, 18.

† **ĕphēbēum** or **-īum,** *n.*=ἐφηβεῖον, *A hall set apart for the youth in the palaestra*, Vitr. 5, 11.

† **ĕphēbĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἐφηβικός, *Of or belonging to a youth:* chlamyda, App. M. 10, p. 253.

† **ĕphēbus,** i, *m.*=ἔφηβος, *A male youth* (from 18 to 20 years of age), Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 8; Cic. Fl. 21, 51; N. D. 1, 28, 79; Suet. Aug. 98; Ner. 12; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 171, et al.: is postquam excessit ex ephebis (after the Gr. ἐξελθεῖν ἐξ ἐφήβων), i. e. *after he had come to the age of manhood*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 24 Ruhnk. (also cited in Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327).

† **ĕphĕdra,** ae, *f.*=ἐφέδρα, *The plant horse-tail*, Plin. 26, 7, 20.

† **ĕphēlis,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἐφηλίς, *Freckles*, Cels. 6, 5.

† **ĕphēmĕris,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἐφημερίς, *A day-book, diary, ephemeris*, Cic. Quint. 18, 57; Nep. Att. 13, 6; Sen. Ep. 123; Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 9; Prop. 3, 23, 20; Ov. Am. 1, 12, 25.

† **ĕphēmĕron,** i, *n.*=ἐφήμερον, *An unknown plant*, Plin. 25, 13, 107.

Ĕphĕsus, i, *f.*, Ἔφεσος, *An old and* *celebrated commercial city of Ionia, with a temple to Diana,* now the village of *Aja-Soluk,* "Mel. 1, 17, 2; Plin. 5, 29, 31;" Plaut. Bac. 2, 1, 2; 2, 3, 75; 102; 4, 9, 124, et saep.; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, 309 *sq.*—Derivv., **II. Ĕphĕsĭus,** a, um, *adj., Ephesian:* Diana, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 73; Mil. 2, 5, 1; Cic. Div. 1, 23 *fin.:* mater, *born at Ephesus,* id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: pecunia, *deposited in the temple there,* Caes. B. C. 3, 33 *fin.*; 3, 105, 1.—Subst. Ephesii, orum, *m., The Ephesians,* Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 75; Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58; Frontin. Strat. 3, 3, 7; 3, 9, 10.

Ĕphiăltes (Ephialta, Sid. praef. carm. 7, 25), ae, *m.,* Ἐφιάλτης, **I.** *The (* son of Aloeus and) brother of Otus, one of the stormers of heaven, killed by Apollo,* Claud. B. Get. 75.—**II.** *The betrayer of the Spartans at Thermopylae,* Frontin. Strat. 2, 2, 13.

* **ĕphippĭātus,** a, um, *adj., Furnished with an* ephippium: equites, Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 5.

† **ĕphippĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἐφίππιον, *A horse-cloth, caparison, housing,* "tegimen equi ad mollem vecturam paratum," Non. (pure Lat. stragulum); Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15; id. ap. Non. 108, 32; Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 4; Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15; Gell. 5, 5, 3, et al.—**2.** Proverb.: optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, *i. e. each envies the other's condition,* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43.

† **ĕphŏrus,** i, *m.* = ἔφορος, *A member of a well-known body of Spartan magistrates, the Ephori,* Cic. Leg. 3, 7, 16; Tusc. 1, 42, 100; Off. 2, 23: *gen. plur.,* ephorum, Nep. Ages. 4.—**II.** As a *nom. propr.,* Ephorus, i, *m.,* Ἔφορος, *A celebrated Greek historian of Cumae, a disciple of Isocrates,* Cic. de Or. 2, 13 *fin.*; 23; 3, 9 *fin.*; Brut. 56; Or. 51, 172; 57, 194.

Ĕphy̆ra, ae, and (poet.) **Ĕphy̆re,** ēs, *f.,* Ἐφύρα, Ion. Ἐφύρη, *Another name for Corinth,* Plin. 4, 4, 5; Ov. M. 2, 240; 7, 391; Her. 12, 27; Stat. S. 2, 2, 34; so named, according to the myth, after a sea-nymph Ephyre, Virg. G. 4, 343; Hyg. Fab. 275.—**II.** Hence the adjectives, **1. Ĕphy̆rēĭus,** a, um, *Ephyrean, Corinthian:* aera, Virg. G. 2, 464; cf. Corinthus, *no.* II. 1, 6.—**2. Ĕphy̆raeus** or **Ĕphy̆rēus,** a, um, the same: litus, Stat. Th. 6, 253: moenia, *i. e. Syracuse,* Sil. 14, 180; cf. ib. 52; also Dyrrachium (founded by the Corinthian Corcyraeans), Luc. 6, 17.—**3. Ĕphy̆rēĭădes,** ae, *m., An Ephyrean, Corinthian,* Stat. Th. 6, 652.—**4. Ĕphy̆rēĭas,** ădis, *f., Ephyrean, Corinthian:* puellae, Claud. Bell. Get. 629.

† **ĕpĭbăta,** ae, *m.* = ἐπιβάτης, *A marine,* Auct. B. Alex. 11, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 20, 1; 62, 1; 63, 4; Vitr. 2, 8.

† **ĕpĭcēdĭon,** i, *n.* = ἐπικήδειον, *A funeral song, dirge,* Stat. S. 2 *praef.*; 5, 3 and 5 *in lemm.*

Ĕpĭcharmus, i, *m.,* Ἐπίχαρμος, *A famous Pythagorean philosopher and comic poet of Cos, who resided, after his early youth, in Syracuse* (whence his surname of Siculus), Cic. Tusc. 1, 8; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 58 Schmid; Col. 1, 1, 8; 7, 3, 6; Plin. 20, 9, 34, et al.—**2.** *The name of a poem by Ennius,* Cic. Acad. 2, 16 *fin.*

† **ĕpĭchīrēma,** ătis, *n.* = ἐπιχείρημα, rhetor. *t. t., A kind of argument, syllogism,* Quint. 5, 10, 2 *sq.*; 5, 14, 5; 14; 8, 5, 4.

† **ĕpĭchy̆sis,** is, *f.* = ἐπίχυσις, *A vessel for pouring out,* Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35; Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32.

† **ĕpĭcĭthărisma,** ătis, *n.* = ἐπικιθάρισμα, *The music after the play, the finale,* Tert. adv. Val. 33.

† **ĕpĭcoenus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίκοινος, in gramm.: *Used of both genders, epicene* (pure Lat. promiscuus): genus, Don. p. 1746 *fin.* (in Quint., Charis., and other grammarians written as Greek).

† **ĕpĭcōpus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίκωπος, *Furnished with oars:* phaselus, Cic. Att. 14, 16.

Ĕpĭcrătes, ae, *m.,* Ἐπικρατής. *The victorious, supreme;* so Cicero names Pompey, Att. 2, 3.—**II.** *A philosopher* or *rhetorician of Athens,* Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21.—**2.** *A native of Agyrium,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 9.

† **ĕpĭcrŏcum,** i, *n.* = ἐπίκροκον (v. Passow sub h. v.) *A fine, transparent woman's garment,* Naev. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 92; Var. in Non. 318, 25; cf. Fest. p. 62.—**2.** Transf., *adj.: Transparent, fine, thin,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 16.

Ĕpĭcūrus, i, *m.,* Ἐπίκουρος, *The famous Greek philosopher of Gargettus, in Attica, the author of the Epicurean philosophy, so called after him, which assumed pleasure to be the highest good,* "Cic. Fin. 1, 9; 2, 2 *sq.*;" Acad. 2, 42; Tusc. 1, 34; 2, 3, 8, et saep.—Deriv., **II. Ĕpĭcūrēus,** a, um, *adj., Of Epicurus, Epicurean:* medicamenta doloris, *i. e. pleasure,* Cic. Fin. 2, 7 *fin.*: secta, Suet. Gramm. 8. And more freq. subst., Epicurei, orum, *m., The adherents of the Epicurean philosophy, Epicureans,* Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25; 2, 25, 81; Tusc. 1, 31, 77, et saep. In the *sing.,* Suet. Gramm. 6.

† **ĕpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐπικός, *Epic:* poëta (Ennius), Cic. Opt. gen. 1, 2: poëma, id. ib. 1, 1; cf. carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 62.

† **ĕpĭcyclus,** i, *m.* = ἐπίκυκλος, *An epicycle,* Marc. Cap. 8, p. 297.

Ĕpĭdamnus. i, *m.,* Ἐπίδαμνος, *An older name of Dyrrachium,* "Mel. 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 23, 26; Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 38;" ib. prol. 49; 51; 72, et al.—**II.** Hence the adjectives: **1. Ĕpĭdamnĭus,** a, um, *Epidamnian:* natio, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 33.—**2. Ĕpĭdamnĭensis,** e, the same: cives, id. ib. 5, 7, 11; cf. id. ib. prol. 57.

Ĕpĭdaphna, ae, *f.,* or **Ĕpĭdaphnes,** *adj.,* Ἐπιδάφνη or Ἐπὶ Δάφνης, *The suburb of Antiochia,* Tac. A. 2, 83; cf. Plin. 5, 21, 18.

Ĕpĭdaurus, i, *f.,* Ἐπίδαυρος, **I.** *A city in Argolis, on the Saronic Gulf, with a famous temple of Esculapius,* now *Pidauro,* "Mel. 2, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18; Liv. 45, 28;" Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; Virg. G. 3, 44, et al.; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 664 *sq.*—**B.** Hence the adjectives: **1. Ĕpĭdaurĭus,** a, um, *Of Epidaurus, Epidaurean:* litora, Ov. M. 15, 643: tellus, id. ib. 7, 436; cf. rura, Stat. Th. 4, 123: serpens, Hor. S. 1, 3, 27: nutrix Semeles, Beroe, Ov. M. 2, 278: deus, Prop. 2, 1, 61; called also simply Epidaurius, Ov. M. 15, 723; Pont. 1, 3, 21. Likewise subst. Epidaurii, orum, *m., The inhabitants of Epidaurus,* Mel. 2, 3, 8.—**2. Ĕpĭdaurēus,** a, um, the same: sedes, Avien. Arat. 207.—**3. Ĕpĭdaurĭcus,** a, um, the same: litus, Mel. 2, 7, 10.—**II.** Epidaurus Limēra, Ἐπίδαυρος ἡ Λιμηρά, *A fortified sea-port on the eastern coast of Laconia,* Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 604 *sq.*—**III.** *A city of Dalmatia,* Plin. 3, 22, 26: Auct. B. Alex. 44 *fin.*; cf. Mann. Illyr. p. 350.

† **ĕpĭdēmus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίδημος, *Epidemic:* species luis, Amm. 19, 4.

† **ĕpĭdermis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπιδερμίς, *A crust formed over a sore,* Veg. 3, 61, 1.

Ĕpĭdĭcus, i, *m. The name of a comedy of Plautus, taken from that of a slave, who is one of the characters.*

† **ĕpĭdipnis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπιδειπνίς, *A dessert,* Petr. 69, 6; Mart. 11, 31.

Ĕpĭdĭus, ii, *m. A Roman rhetorician, teacher of M. Antony and Augustus,* Suet. Rhet. 4.—**2.** — Marullus, *A tribune of the people in the time of Caesar,* Suet. Caes. 79 *sq.*

† ‡ **ĕpĭdixis,** is, *f.* = ἐπίδειξις, *A specimen of acting,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2620.

† **ĕpĭdrŏmus,** i, *m.* = ἐπίδρομος, *A cord running up and down for opening and closing a net,* Cato R. R. 13, 1 Schneid.; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 11.—**2.** *The sail in the after-part of a ship,* acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 3, 3.

† **ĕpĭglossis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπιγλωσσίς, *The flap that closes the wind-pipe, the epiglottis,* Plin. 11, 37, 66 (in Gell. 17, 11, 4, and Macr. S. 7, 15, written as Greek).

Ĕpĭgŏni, orum, *m.,* Ἐπίγονοι, *The After-born.* So are called, **1.** *The sons of the seven heroes who went together against Thebes,* Hyg. Fab. 71; as the name of a tragedy of Aeschylus, translated into Latin by Attius, Cic. Opt. gen. 6, 18; Tusc. 2, 25, 60 Kühn.; Off. 1, 31, 114; Non. 342, 12.—**2.** *The children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women,* Just. 12, 4 *fin.*

† **ĕpĭgramma,** ătis, *n.* (*dat. plur.,* epigrammatis, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 15: *gen. plur.,* epigrammaton, Mart. 1 praef.; 1, 2) = ἐπίγραμμα, **1.** *An inscription;* on the base of a statue, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57; on an offering, Nep. Paus. 1, 3; on tombstones, Petr. 115 *fin.*; as a brand, id. ib. 103, 4.—**2.** *An epigram,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84; Arch. 10, 25, et saep.; so the Epigrammata of the poet Martial.

ĕpĭgrammătārĭus, ii, *m.* [epigramma] *An epigrammatist* (late Latin), Vop. Florian. 3; Saturn. 7.

† **ĕpĭgrammătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐπιγραμματικός, *Epigrammatic:* poeta Martialis, Spartian. Ael. Ver. 5.

† **ĕpĭgrammătĭon,** ii, *n.* = ἐπιγραμμάτιον, *A short epigram,* Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86.

† **ĕpĭgrammătista,** ae, *m.* = ἐπιγραμματιστης, *An epigrammatist,* Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

† **ĕpĭgri,** orum, *m. A wooden pin, peg,* Sen. Ben. 2, 12 *fin.* Gron.; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 69, 7.

† **ĕpĭlepsĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἐπιληψία, *The falling sickness, epilepsy,* Lampr. Heliog. 20.

† **ĕpĭleptĭcus,** i, *m.* = ἐπιληπτικός, *Epileptic,* Auct. frgm. jur. antejust. p. 38 ed. Mai.

† **ĕpĭlēus,** i, *m. A sort of hawk,* Plin. 10, 8, 9.

† **ĕpĭlŏgus,** i, *m.* = ἐπίλογος, *A winding up* of a speech, *peroration, epilogue* (pure Lat. peroratio *or* conclusio), "Cic. Brut. 33 *fin.*; Quint. 6, 1, 55; 4, 1, 28;" Cic. de Or. 2, 69; Tusc. 1, 47; Planc. 34; Att. 4, 15, 4; Quint. 6, 1, 37; 50, et saep.

† **ĕpĭmēdĭon,** ii, *n. An unknown plant,* Plin. 27, 9, 53.—**2.** *A stair-rail, balustrade,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3301.

† **ĕpĭmēlas,** antis, *m.* = ἐπιμέλας, *A blackish gem, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 37, 10, 58.

ĕpĭmēnĭa, orum, *n.,* ἐπιμήνια, *Provisions for a month, a month's rations.* Juv. 7, 119 Hein.

Ĕpĭmĕnĭdes, is, *m.,* Ἐπιμενίδης, *A famous Greek poet and prophet of Crete,* Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Div. 1, 18; Plin. 7, 48, 49; 7, 52, 53.—And perhaps named after him: epimenidium genus bulborum, Plin. 19, 7, 30.

Ĕpĭmētheus, ei, *m.,* Ἐπιμηθεύς, in the Greek mythology, *A son of Iapetus and Clymene, the husband of Pandora,* Hyg. Fab. praef. 142. Whence *his daughter Pyrrha* is called **Ĕpĭmēthis,** ĭdis, *f.,* Ἐπιμηθίς, Ov. M. 1, 390.

† **ĕpĭnīcĭa,** orum, *n.* = ἐπινίκια, τά, *Songs of victory,* Suet. Ner. 43 *fin.*

† **ĕpĭnyctis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπινυκτίς, **1.** *Night-blains, pustules that arise in the night,* Plin. 20, 2, 6 (in Cels. 5, 28, 15, written as Greek).—**2.** *A kind of sore in the eyelid;* also called syce: Plin. 20, 6, 21.

† **ĕpĭpactis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπιπακτίς, *An herb;* also called helleborine, Plin. 13, 20, 35; 27, 9, 52.

† **ĕpĭpĕtron,** i, *n.* = ἐπίπετρον, *A plant that grows on rocks,* Plin. 21, 15, 52.

Ĕpĭphănes, is, *m.,* Ἐπιφανής, *The son of Antiochus, king of Commagene,* Tac. H. 2, 25 *fin.*

Ĕpĭphănīa or **-ēa,** ae, *f.,* Ἐπιφάνεια, *A city of Cilicia,* Plin. 5, 27, 22; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 7 *sq.*

† **ĕpĭphōnēma,** ătis, *n.,* ἐπιφώνημα, In rhetor. lang., *An exclamation,* Quint. 8, 5, 11; 11, 1, 52.

† **ĕpĭphŏra,** ae, *f.* = ἐπιφορά, *An afflux;* as a disease, *a defluxion of humors,* Col. 6, 17, 8; Plin. 20, 12, 48; 29, 6, 38; 21, 19, 74; 28, 14, 58, et al. (in Cic. Fam 16, 23, written as Greek).

Epirensis, e, v. Epirus, *no.* II. 3.

† **ĕpĭrhēdĭum,** ii, *n.* [ἐπί-rheda; cf Quint. 1, 5, 68; perh. more correctly derived immediately from the Greeks, who adopted the Gallic *reda* into their language; v. Rost. Opusc. Plaut. p. 95 *sq.*] *A thong by which the horse was attached to the cart,* Juv. Sat. 8, 66.

Ēpīrus or **-os,** i, *f.,* Ἤπειρος, *The province of Epirus, in the north of Greece,* "Mel. 2, 3, 4 *sq.*; 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 1;" Cic. Att. 2, 4, 5; Virg. G. 1, 59; 3, 121; Aen. 3, 292, et saep.—**II.** Derivv., **1. Ēpīrotes,** ae, *m.,* Ἠπειρώτης, *Of* or *from Epirus, an Epirote*, Plin. 3, 11, 15; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 33. Also scanned Ēpĭrōtēs, Aus. Profess. 15, 13.—Adject.: Epirotae equi, Veg. 6, 6, 3.—**2. Ēpīrōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἠπειρωτικός, *Of* or *from Epirus, Epirotic:* familia, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 5: boves, id. ib. 2, 5, 10: canes, id. ib. 2, 9, 5: res, Cic. Fam. 13, 18 *fin.*: literae, id. Att. 5, 20, 9; 12, 53, et saep.—**3. Ēpīrensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Epirus:* Alexander, Liv. 8, 17.

† **ĕpiscēnĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἐπισκήνιον, A portion of the theatre, *The story over the stage*, Vitr. 7, 5; called, also, **ĕpiscēnos** = *ἐπίσκηνος*, id. 5, 7; cf. Müller's Archäol. d. K. § 289.

ĕpiscŏpālis, e, *adj.* [episcopus] *Episcopal:* solium, Prud. στεφ. 33.—*Adv.*, episcopalĭter, Aug. Conf. 5, 13.

ĕpiscŏpālĭter, *adv. Episcopally;* v. praeced.

ĕpiscŏpātus, ūs, *m.* [episcopus] *The office of a bishop, episcopate*, Tert. Bapt. 17; Amm. 27, 3, 12.

† **ĕpiscŏpus,** i, *m.* = ἐπίσκοπος, *An overseer, superintendent*, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 7; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4024 (in Cic. Att. 7, 11 *ad fin.* written as Greek).—**2.** In partic., *A bishop*, in the eccl. fathers, saep.

† **ĕpiscȳnĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἐπισκύνιον, *The eyebrows;* trop., *sternness, severity:* Tert. Pall. 4.

† **ĕpistătes,** ae, *m.* = ἐπιστάτης, *An overseer, superintendent*, Tert. Mart. 3; Cato R. R. 56 dub.

† **ĕpistŏla,** ae, *f.* = ἐπιστολή, *A written communication, a letter, epistle:* venio nunc ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 16; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 32; 4, 9, 83; id. Mil. 4, 6, 10, et saep.; Cic. Phil. 2, 31; Verr. 2, 3, 69 *fin.*; Fam. 2, 4, et saep.; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 22; Ov. Her. 15, 219; 17, 1; 18, 217, et saep.; Narcissus ab epistolis, *the secretary*, Suet. Claud. 28; cf. ab, *no.* I. C, 17.—In post-class. lang., in the plural, epistolae, analogous to literae, of a single letter, Just. 1, 6, 1; 11, 12, 9; 17, 2, 9; 20, 5, 12.—**2.** In partic., *An imperial rescript*, Frontin. Aquaed. 105, et saep.

ĕpistŏlāris, e, *adj.* [epistola] *Of* or *belonging to a letter, epistolary:* chartae, *letter-paper*, Mart. 14, 11 *in lemm.*: colloquium, *epistolary*, Aug. Ep. ad Marcell. 5.—**2.** Subst., epistolares, ium, *m.*, *State secretaries*, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 32.

† **ĕpistŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐπιστολικός, *Pertaining to* or *consisting of letters, epistolic:* Epistolicae Quaestiones, the title of a work of Cato, Gell. 7, 10, 2; and of Varro, id. 14, 7, 4, and 14, 8, 2.

ĕpistŏlĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐπιστόλιον, *A short letter, note*, Catull. 68, 2.

† **ĕpistŏmĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἐπιστόμιον, That with which a hole is stopped, *A cork, bung, stopple*, Vitr. 9, 6; 10, 13; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 16 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Sen. Ep. 80; Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 17, § 8.

† **ĕpistȳlĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἐπιστύλιον, In architect., *The cross-beam that rests on the columns, the architrave*, Vitr. 3, 1 *sq.*; 4, 3; 5, 1; 10, 6; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 11; Plin. 36, 14, 21; cf. Fest. p. 61; Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 15; 19, 10, 24; Müller's Archäol. d. K. § 282.

† **ĕpităphista,** ae, *m.* = ἐπιταφίστης, *A composer of funeral orations*, Sid. Ep. 11, 9 *ad fin.*

† **ĕpĭtăphĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἐπιτάφιον (* or epitaphius, *m.* = ἐπιτάφιος λογος), *A funeral oration, eulogy*, said of the famous oration of Pericles over the fallen Athenians, in Plato's Menexenus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36 Kühn.

† **ĕpĭthălămĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἐπιθαλάμιον, *A nuptial song, epithalamium*, Trebell. Poll. Gallien. 11. Quintilian calls the well-known "Carmen nuptiale" of Catullus (62) Epithalamium, Quint. 9, 3, 16.

† **ĕpĭthēca,** ae, *f.* = ἐπιθήκη, *An addition, increase*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 18.

† **ĕpĭthĕma,** ătis, *n.* = ἐπίθεμα, In medic. lang., *A poultice* or *lotion, epithem*, Scribon. Comp. 160; Marc. Empir. 20.

† **ĕpĭthĕmătĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἐπιθεμάτιον, In medic. lang., *A small epithem*, Marc. Empir. 20, 27.

† **ĕpĭthĕton,** i, *n.* = ἐπίθετον, In gram. lang., *An epithet, adjective*, Quint. 8, 2, 10; 8, 3, 20; 8, 6, 29; 41; Macr. S. 6, 5, et al.

† **ĕpĭthȳmon,** i, *n.* = ἐπίθυμον, *The flower of thyme*, Plin. 26, 8, 35; ib. 11, 66; 12, 81.

† **ĕpĭtŏgĭum,** ii, *n.* [vox hibr. from ἐπί and toga] *A garment drawn over the toga, an upper garment*, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 68.

† **ĕpĭtŏma,** ae, or **ĕpĭtŏmē,** ēs, *f.* = *ἐπιτομή, An abridgment, epitome*, Cic. Att. 12. 5, 3 Orell. *N. cr.*; 13, 8; Col. 1, 1, 10, et al.

ĕpĭtŏmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [epitome] *To abridge, epitomize* (post class.): historiam, Treb. Poll. XXX. tyr. 30 *ad fin.*: aliquid, Veg. M. 1, 8 *fin.*

† **ĕpĭtoxis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπιτοξίς, *The notch in a catapult, in which the cord lay*, Vitr. 10, 15.

† **Ĕpĭtrăpēzios,** i, *m.* = *ἐπιτραπέζιος, At table:* Hercules, *i. e.* the statue of Hercules at the Dessert-table, Stat. S. 4, 6 *in lemm.*; cf. Mart. 9, 44.

† **ĕpĭtrĭtos,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίτριτος, *Containing four thirds*, Gell. 18, 14, 5; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1; cf. as, *ad fin.*—**2.** Pes, *A metrical foot, consisting of three longs and a short* (a spondee with an iambus, or trochee): ⏑ — — —, — ⏑ — —, — — ⏑ —, — — — ⏑, Diomed. p. 477 P., et saep.

† **ĕpĭtrŏpus** or **-os,** i, *m.* = ἐπίτροπος, *A factor, steward*, Aus. Ep. 22, 2.

† **ĕpĭtyrum,** i, *n.* = ἐπίτυρον, *A dish made of preserved olives*, Cato R. R. 119; Col. 12, 49, 9; Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 24; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97.

† **ĕpĭūrus,** i, *m.* = ἐπίουρος, *A wooden pin, a peg*, Pall. Nov. 7, 14.

† **ĕpīzȳgis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπιζυγίς, *A pin at the hole of the balista, to keep the cord, when drawn through, in its place*, Vitr. 10, 17.

† **ĕpŏdes,** um, *m. A kind of sea-fish*, Ov. Hal. 126; Plin. 32, 11, 54.

† **ĕpōdos,** i, *m.* = ἐπῳδός (singing to), *A species of lyric poem invented by Archilocus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one*, not including the elegiac distich. So in Roman literature, the Epodi of Horace, "Ter. Maur. p. 2422 P.; Diom. p. 482 ib.;" Quint. 10, 1, 96; Aus. Ep. 10, 37; 16, 2.

‡ **epolonus,** v. epulo, *ad init.*

† **Ĕpŏna,** ae, *f.* [perh. from ἐπί and ὄνος; cf. Orell. Inscr., *no.* 1793. Acc. to others, as the goddess of horses, from epus, another form of equus; cf. Müller Etrusk. 1, p. 1, 17; Doed. Syn. 4, p. 287 *sq.*] *The protecting goddess of horses, asses*, etc., Tert. ad Nat. 1, 11; Apol. 16; Juv. 8, 157; Prud. Apoth. 197; Apul. M. 3, p. 141; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 402; 1792 *sq.*

† **ĕpops,** ŏpis, *m.* = ἔποψ, *The hoopoe*, Ov. M. 6, 674; Virg. Cul. 251; cf. upupa.

† **ĕpoptae,** arum, *m.* = ἐπόπται, *Those in the Eleusinian mysteries who had reached the third and last degree, that of beholding*, Tert. adv. Val. 1.

Ĕpŏrēdĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἐπορεδία, *A Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina, in the district of the* Salassi, *on the Duria*, now *Ivrea*, Plin. 3, 17, 21; Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 20 *fin.*; Vellej. 1, 15 *fin.*; Tac. H. 1, 70; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 185 *sq.*

‡ **eporedias** Galli bonos equorum domitores vocant, Plin. 3, 17, 21; cf. Epona, *ad init.*

Ĕpŏrēdŏrix, ĭgis, *m.*, Ἐποῤέδοριξ, Paraphr., *A noble Aeduan who served in Caesar's army*, Caes. B. G. 7, 38 *sq.*; 7, 54 *sq.*; 7, 76.—**2.** *Another Aeduan of the same name*, Caes. B. G. 7, 67 *fin.*

† **ĕpos** (occurring only in the *nom.* and *acc.*), *n.* = ἔπος, *A heroic poem, an epic*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 43; Mart. 12, 95; Aus. Prof. 5, 10.

ē-pōto, avi, pōtum (in late Lat. potatum, v. *ad fin.*), 1. *v. a. To drink out, off*, or *up* (in the *verb. finit.* exceedingly rare, and only post-Aug.; in the *part. perf.* quite class.): epotum venenum, Cic. Clu. 62, 173; so medicamentum, Liv. 8, 18: potionem, Quint. 7, 2, 17; 25; Ov. M. 5, 153, et al.: epoto poculo, Cic. Clu. 60, 168; so poculum, Liv. 40, 24: amphoram, Suet. Tib. 42; Phaedr. 3, 1, 1.—Poet., *To suck up, swallow up*, etc.: omnibus epotis humoribus, Lucr. 5, 385: ter licet epotum ter vomat illa fretum (Charybdis), Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 28: epoto Sarmata pastus equo (*i. e.* sanguine equino), Mart. Spect. 3: ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, Ov. M. 15, 273: Tyron (*i. e.* purpuram Tyriam) epotavere lacernae, Mart. 2, 29: naumachias videbar epotaturus, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

ēpōtus, a, um, *Part.*, v. epoto, *init.*

epulae, arum, v. epulum.

ĕpŭlāris, e. *adj.* [epulum] *Of* or *belonging to a banquet, epulary:* accubitio amicorum, Cic. de Sen. 13 *ad fin.*: sacrificium ludorum, id. de Or. 3, 19 *fin.*: cf. epulo, *no.* 2: sermo, App. M. 2, p. 123.—**2.** Subst.: "EPULARES appellabantur, qui in quibusdam ludis nocte epulabantur," Fest. p. 61.

ĕpŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [epulor] *Feasting, eating* (very rare), Lucil. in Non. 204, 18; Col. 12, 3, 2; Petr. 141, 10; Suet. Calig. 18; Val. Max. 2, 5, 4 *ext.*

ĕpŭlo, ōnis (also EPOLONUS, i, acc. to Fest. p. 59), *m.* [epulum] *A guest at a feast* or *banquet, a feaster:* **1.** In gen. (so only post-class.), App. M. 2, p. 123; 9, p. 235; 10, p. 246; Firm. Math. 5, 4 *fin.*—Far more freq., **2.** In partic., Triumviri *or* Septemviri Epulones (on inscrr. also SEPTEMVIR and SEPTEMVIRI [VII. VIR.] EPVLONVM) a *t. t.* of relig. lang.: *A college of priests, composed at first of three and afterward of seven persons, who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods*, "Cic. de Or. 3, 19 *ad fin.*;" Liv. 33, 42; Gell. 12, 6; cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 12: Luc. 1, 602; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 590; 773; 2259 *sq.*; Calend. Praenest. Jan. (Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 382). In the *sing.* Epulo, Enn. in Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73 Müller *N. cr.*: Triumvir Epulo, Liv. 40, 42: VII. VIRO. EPVLONI, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2365.—**II.** Epŭlo, ōnis, *m.*, *A proper name*, Virg. A. 12, 459.

ĕpŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [id.; *To give an entertainment, to feast, to eat* **I.** *Neutr.* (quite class.; not in Plaut. or Ter.): ut in voluptate sit, qui epuletur, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16; so id. de Sen. 13, 45; Tusc. 1, 47. 113; Att. 5, 9; Fam. 9, 26 *fin.*; Flacc. 6 *ad fin.*; de Or. 2, 86, 353; Liv. 42, 56; 44, 31; Vellej. 2, 101 *fin.*; Tac. H. 3, 38; Suet. Aug. 35; Virg. A. 3, 224; Georg. 2, 537, et saep.—**II.** *Act.* (not so until the Aug. period): aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, Virg. A. 4, 602; cf. Ov. M. 15, 111; Sen. Troad. 1108; so pullos, Plin. 8, 43, 68 *fin.*

ĕpŭlum, i, *n.*, and in the *plur.* heterocl. **ĕpŭlae,** arum ("EPULAM antiqui etiam singulariter posuere," Fest. p. 62), *f.* [etymol. unknown; acc. to some, contr. from edipulum, from edo] *Sumptuous food* or *dishes* (so only in the plur.): Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 70: mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: vino et epulis onerati, Sall. J. 76 *fin.*; so *opp.* vinum, Liv. 8, 16; 9, 18 Drak.; 23, 18; Nep. Dion. 4, 4, et al.; cf. *opp.* merum, Ov. M. 8, 572; and *opp.* pocula, Virg. G. 4, 378; Aen. 1, 723; id. ib. 1, 216; Ov. M. 8, 829; 842; 15, 82; Plin. 33, 1, 6, et al. Poet.: vestis blattarum ac tinearum epulae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 119; cf. Virg. A. 6, 599.

2. Trop.: oculis epulas dare, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 2: pars animi saturata bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61; cf. discendi, id. Top. 4 *fin.*

II. In gen., *A* (*sumptuous, splendid, festive*) *meal, a banquet, feast* (in the *sing.* most usually of banquets held on religious festivals or other public occasions, or which were given to a number of persons; cf. epulo, *no.* I. 2): (*a*) *Sing.*: Jovis epulum fuit ludorum causa, Liv. 25, 2 *fin.*; cf. id. 27, 36; 31, 4 *fin.*; 33, 42 *fin.*; Val. Max. 2, 1, 2; Gell. 12, 8, 2; Fest. p. 59: funebre, Cic. Vat. 12 *sq.*; cf. Liv. 39, 46: epulum dare, Cic. Mur. 36; so Vellej. 2, 56; Tac. H. 1, 76; Suet. Caes. 26; Calig. 17; Vit. 10; Hor. S. 2, 3, 86, et saep.; *c. c.* visceratio, Suet. Caes. 38; cf the follg. Of a *feast* in general, Suet Aug. 98; Juv. 3, 229.—(*β*) *Plur.* quas (carmina) in epulis esse cantitata, Cic Brut. 19, 75; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3 *sq.*; Quint 1, 10, 20: in quibusdam neque pecuniae modus est neque honoris, nec epularum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 51; so regis, id. Rep. 2, 21; Hor. S. 2, 2, 45; cf. * Caes. B. G. 6, 28 *fin.*: divum, Virg. A. 1, 79: prodigae, Tac. H. 1, 62: familiares, Suet. Ner. 22, et saep.—Less freq. of banquets on relig. or public festivals (cf. *no.* a), Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63; Flacc. 38, 95; Hor. Od. 3, 8, 6; cf. *c. c.* viscerationes, Cic. Off. 2, 16.

ĕqua, ae, *f.* [equus] *A mare,* Var. R. R. 2, 7, 4; Col. 3, 9, 5; 6, 35; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10; Virg. G. 1, 59; 3, 266, et saep.: *dat.* and *abl. plur.* equis, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 19; Col. 6, 37, 8; Plin. 11, 41, 96; Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 2; but also equabus, Pall. Mart. 13, 1 and 5; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 26.

ĕquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or belonging to horses* (very rare): medicus, *a farrier,* Val. Max. 9, 15, 2.—**2.** Subst.: **a.** Equarius, ii, *m.*, *A stable-boy, groom,* Sol. 45.—**b.** Equaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* res), *A stud of horses;* grandes, Var. R. R. 2 prooem. § 6.

ĕques, ĭtis, *m.* [id.] *A person on horseback, a horseman, rider.*

I. In gen.: equitum celerissimus, Enn. Ann. 7, 80; Liv. 26, 2; 28, 9; Labeo in Javol. Dig. 9, 2, 57; Ov. F. 5, 700 (of Castor; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 12, 26, Sat. 2, 1, 26); Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27 (of Bellerophon; cf. id. ib. 3, 12, 8); Ep. 1, 2, 65; 1, 10, 38, et al.—Poet. transf., of *horse and rider:* quadrupes, Enn. Ann. 7, 22 and 82 (in Non. 106, 31; Gell. 18, 5; and Macr. S. 6, 9, who, like the other ancient grammarians, consider eques = equus); imitated by Virg. G. 3, 116 Heyne.—Far more frequently,

II. In partic.: **1.** In milit. lang.: *A horse-soldier, trooper;* opp. to pedes, a foot-soldier, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 3 (twice); 1, 18 *fin.*; 1, 23, 2; 1, 42, 5; 1, 46 *fin.*, et saep.; *opp.* pedites, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 5; 2, 24, 1; 4, 33. 3, et saep.: also *opp.* viri *or* homines, for pedites, Liv. 21, 27; 9, 19.—**b.** Meton. or collect.: *Horse-soldiers, cavalry:* plurimum in Aetolis equitibus praesidii fuit: is longe tum optimus eques in Graecia erat, Liv. 33, 7 *fin.*; so id. 2, 20; 8, 38; Auct. B. Hisp. 15; Suet. Galb. 12; Curt. 3, 2.

2. Equites, *The order of knights, the equites,* who, among the Romans, held a middle rank between the Senate and the *plebs,* consisting, under Romulus, of the 300 *celeres,* but whose number, as early as the reign of Tullus Hostilius, had increased to 18 centuries. In the last centuries of the republic this order enjoyed great consideration and influence in the conduct of public affairs, in consequence of the wealth they acquired as farmers of the public taxes, as also by reason of the right to the administration of justice held by them after the year 632 A.U.C. (acc. to the lex Sempronia judiciaria), "Liv. 1, 15; 30. 43; Cic. Rep. 2, 20; 22; Fontej. 8; Verr. 1, 13; de Or. 2, 48 *fin.*; Plin. 33, 1, 7 *sq.*;" Cic. Clu. 55, 152: Rosc. Com. 14 *ad fin.*; Flacc. 2, 4; Phil. 7, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 23, 2; Sall. J. 65, 2; Ov. Am. 1, 3, 8; Fast. 4, 293; Hor. Od. 1, 20, 5; 3, 16, 20; Sat. 1, 10, 76, et saep.; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 32 *sq.*; Creuz. Antiq. § 87 *sq.*—**b.** In the sing. collect. for *The equestrian order,* Suet. Aug. 34; Calig. 26; Ner. 11; 12; 37; Vesp. 9; Mart. 8, 15, et al.

ĕquester, tris, tre (*m.* equestris, Liv. 27, 1, like acris, celebris, celeris, *etc.*; cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 72), *adj.* [eques] *Belonging to horsemen, equestrian:* **I.** In gen. (very rarely): statuae inauratae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61; Phil. 6, 5; 9, 6; Suet. Tit. 2.—Far more freq., **II.** In partic.: **1.** *Of or belonging to cavalry:* proelium, Caes. B. G. 1, 18 *ad fin.*; 1, 48, 4; 2, 8, 2; 2, 9, 2, et saep.; cf. pugna, Cic. Verr. 2. 4, 55: tumultus, Liv. 27, 1: terror, id. 27, 42: procella, id. 10, 5: copiae (*opp.* pedestres), Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: arma, Liv. 35, 23; cf. scuta, id. 43, 6: militia, Suet. Claud. 25, et saep. So as an epithet of Fortuna, Liv. 40, 40.—**2.** *Belonging to the order of knights, equestrian:* ordo, Cic. Planc. 35, 87; Suet. Aug. 100; Tib. 51; Claud. 6; Calig. 30, et saep.; cf. loco natus, ortus, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 6; Agr. 1, 9 *ad fin.*: genere natus, Vellej. 2, 88: census, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; Liv. 5, 7; Suet. Caes. 33; Aug. 40; Hor. A. P. 383: annulus (*i. e.* aureus, a privilege of the equestrian order), Hor. S. 2, 7, 53; cf. Plin. 33, 1, 8 *sq.*: dignitas, Nep. Att. 1; Suet. Claud. 24: familia, id. Caes. 1, et saep. In Tacitus we have equester twice subst. for eques, Ann. 12, 60; 13, 10 *fin.*—In the *plur.*, equestria, ium, *n.*, subst. (*sc.* loca), *The seats of the knights in the theatre,* Petr. 126, 10; Sen. Ben. 7, 12; Suet. Calig. 26.

ĕquĭdem, *adv.* [comp. of the demonstr. ē and quidem; v. the art. ce], a demonstrative corroborative particle: *Verily, truly, indeed, at all events,* certe, revera, *etc.* (freq. and quite class.; usually connected with the first pers.).

I. In gen.: equidem Sosia Amphitruonis sum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 255; id. ib. 2, 1, 26: nihil inquit, equidem novi, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 11: equidem et ante hoc tempus te dilexi, id. Fam. 11, 29, 2: equidem etiam illud mihi animum advertisse videor, id. ib. 15, 4, 14; cf. Caes. in Gell. 13, 3, 5, et al.: id equidem ego certo scio, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 33; so *c. c.* ego, Ter. Heaut. 11, 1, 19; Cic. Mil. 2, 5, acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 1, 576; Sall. C. 51, 15; Jug. 10, 6 Kritz.; with the 1. *pers. plur.*, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 7; so Cic. Fin. 3, 2 *fin.*; Sest. 57, 122; Sall. C. 52, 11; 51, 20; Plin. 25, 13, 95: so with the 2. *pers. sing.*, equidem si scis tute, *etc.*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 5; id. Stich. 4, 1, 48; Sall. C. 58, 4: insanit hic equidem, qui, *etc.*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 35; id. Mil. 3, 1, 55; cf. Bacch. 4, 9, 50: di me equidem omnes adjuvant, id. Men. 3, 3, 27; cf. Tac. Or. 27; Var. R. R. 1, 5, 1: nam equidem harum miserebat, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5; cf. id. Pers. 4, 4, 87: vanum equidem hoc consilium est, Sall. C. 52, 16; cf. Liv. 5, 51.—**b.** Sometimes made more intensive by certe, edepol, *etc.* (so most freq. in Plaut.): certe equidem noster sum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 23; so id. Pers. 2, 2, 27; Virg. E. 9, 7; cf. equidem certo idem sum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 291: credo edepol equidem dormire solem, id. ib. 1, 1, 126; so equidem pol, id. Most. 1, 3, 22; 29; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 37: certe equidem edepol, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 38; cf. with 3d *pers.*: equidem edepol liberali'st, id. Pers. 4, 3, 76: equidem ecastor vigilo, id. Amph. 2, 2, 66; so id. Men. 4, 2, 95: equidem hercle, id. Cist. 1, 1, 54; so id. Epid. 3, 4, 48; Mil. 4, 7, 24; Men. 3, 2, 39; Merc. 2, 1, 40; Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 24.

II. In partic.: **1.** Like our *Certainly, by all means, of course, to be sure,* in the concessive sense, with a follg. sed, verum, *etc.*: dixi equidem, sed, *etc.*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 59: sic ego nolim equidem apud rusticos, sed multo minus apud vos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6 *fin.*; cf. Liv. 3, 68: quibus epistolis sum equidem abs te lacessitus ad scribendum, sed, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 1, 13, et al.; cf. with follg. verum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 40 (*c. c.* ego): Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 34; Cic. Fam. 16, 16; with follg. verumtamen, id. ib. 12, 30, 3; with follg. tamen, Liv. 4, 3; Plin. Pan. 31; with follg. sed tamen, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32; Fam. 9, 13, 4; 11, 14, 2; Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4; Hor. S. 2, 1, 79, et al.

2. Sometimes with pregn. reference to the speaker: *For my part, as far as I am concerned:* Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.*: equidem doleo non me tuis literis certiorem fieri, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 4: quod equidem sciam, Plin. 2, 25, 23: cf. id. 2, 98, 101.—Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 422–437.

ĕquĭ-fĕrus, i, *m.* [equus] *A wild horse,* Plin. 28, 10, 45; ib. 13, 55.

ĕquīle, is, *n.* [id., cf. bubile, caprile, ovile, *etc.*] *A stable for horses,* Cato R. R. 14, 2; Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15; Suet. Calig. 55.

* **ĕquĭmentum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A fee for covering,* Var. in Non. 69, 27.

* **ĕquĭ-mulga,** ae, *m.* [equus-mulgeo] *A mare-milker,* Sid. Ep. 4, 1, 43 (*al.* equimulgos).

ĕquīnus, a, um, *adj.* [equus] *Of or belonging to horses:* pecus, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 7; cf. genus, Col. 6, 27, 1: lac, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 1: stercus, id. ib. 1, 38, 3, et al.: cervix, Hor. A. P. 1: cauda, id. Ep. 2, 1, 45: ubera, id. Epod. 8, 8: pedes, Plin. 4, 13, 27: seta, * Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: emptio (*i. e.* equorum), Var. R. R. 2, 7, 6.

* **ĕquĭo,** ire, *v. n.* [id.] Of mares: *To be in heat,* Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 181.

ĕquīrĭa, ōrum, *n.* [id.] *The annual horse-race held on the 27th of February and the 14th of March in the* Campus Martius, *in honor of Mars,* "Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55; Ov. F. 2, 859; 3, 519; Fest. *s. h. v.* p 61; *s. v.* MARTIALIS CAMPUS, p. 96."

‡ **equĭrīne,** jusjurandum per Quirinum, Fest. p. 61 [cf. the art. ce].

ĕquĭsētum, i, *n.* [equus] *The plant horse-tail,* Plin. 26, 13, 83; also called equisetis, id. 18, 28, 67, § 259.

ĕquīso, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A groom, stable-boy* (ante- and post-class.), Var. in Non. 105, 14; 32 *sq.*; Val. Max. 7, 3 ext. 2; App. M. 7, p. 194: equisones nautici, *who draw vessels along by ropes,* Var. in Non 106, 1; id. 451, 4.

* **ĕquĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [equito] *That may be ridden over:* planities, Curt. 4, 9.

* **ĕquĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A riding,* Plin. 28. 4. 14.

1. ĕquĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] * **I.** In abstr., *A riding:* atteri equitatu, Plin. 28, 15, 61 *ad fin.*—**II.** In concret.: **1.** *Cavalry* (so exceedingly freq.), Caes. B. G. 1, 15. 1; 2; 1, 18, 5, et saep. (*Virg. A. 8, 585): *dat.* equitatu, Caes. B. G. 1, 18 *fin.*, 1, 39, 5; 1, 52 *fin.*; and also equitatui, id. ib. 1, 42, 5; 7, 4, 9; B. C. 3, 89, 3.—In the plur., Caes. B. C. 1, 61, 3; 3, 8, 1; Cic. Fontej. 2; Sall. J. 46, 7; Auct. B. Afr. 14; Flor. 3, 11, 8.—**2.** *The equestrian order* (very rarely), Plin. 33, 2, 9; Aus. Idyll. 11, 78.

* **2. ĕquĭtātus,** ūs, *m.* [equio] *A being in heat,* of mares, *c. c.* hinnitus, Lucil in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

* **ĕquĭtĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [equitium] *The inspector of a stud,* Firm. Math. 8, 13.

ĕquĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [equus] *A stud of horses,* Col. 6, 27, 1; Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 1; 7, 8, 12, § 4, et al.

ĕquĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [eques] *To ride:* **1.** *Neutr.* (quite class.; not in Caes.): quum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret, Cic. Dejot. 10; so Sall. J. 6, 1; Suet. Caes. 57; Tit. 3; Hor. Od. 2, 9, 24; 4, 4, 44, et al.: in equo, Javol. Dig. 9, 2, 57; cf. in equuleis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20; v. equuleus, *no.* II. 1; and in arundine longa, Hor. S. 2, 3; 248.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to eques, *no.* II. 1): "EQVITARE antiqui dicebant equum publicum merere," Fest. p. 61.—**C.** Transf.: * **1.** Of the horse: *To go,* Lucil. in Gell. 18, 5, 10, and in Non. 107, 1.—* **b.** Like our *To ride,* in an obscene sense, Juv. 6, 311.—**II.** *Act.*, *To ride through* a place (post-Aug., and perh. only in the pass.): flumen equitatur, Flor. 3, 4, 5 Duker. *N. cr.*: equitataque Culmina Taygeti, Claud. Bell. Get. 192: Fluxis equitata Bactra Parthis, Sid. Carm. 23, 249.

ĕquŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [equa] *A little mare, a filly,* Var. in Non. 106, 12.—In an obscene sense, of a voluptuous woman, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.

ĕquŭlĕus (also written eculeus), i, *m. dim.* [equus] *A young horse, a colt, foal:* **I.** Lit., Var., Pompon., and Cic. in Non. 105, 11 *sq.*; Liv. 31, 12.—**II.** Transf.: **1.** Argentei nobiles, as works of art, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20; hence, shortly after, in the sarcastic pun: jactabit se et in his equitabit equuleis, *Emi, pecuniam solvi.*—**2.** *A wooden rack* in the shape of a horse, Cic. Mil. 21 *fin.*; id. Poet. Tusc. 3, 28, 67; Curt. 6, 10; Prud. στεφ. 10, 109.

ĕquŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small, young horse, a foal,* Var. R. R. 2, 7, 13; 2, 8 *fin.*; * Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38.

ĕquus, i, *m.* [kindr. with the Gr. ἴκκος, another form for ἵππος; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 17] *A horse, steed, charger,* "Var. R. R. 2, 7; Col. 6, 27 *sq.*; Plin. 8, 42, 64 *sq.*; Pall. Mart. 13; Enn. Ann. 5, 8; 18, 21; Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 39: Men. 5, 2, 109; Cic. Rep. 1, 43; 1, 7, 9, et saep.—Offered as a sacrifice to Mars, Fest. p. 61; and s. v. October equus, p. 111, Comm. p. 543; Prop. 4, 1, 20.—**b.** In partic., (*α*) Of the war-horse, in the phrase equis virisque (viri = pedites; cf. eques and vir), adverb., *With horse and foot,* i. e. *with might and main, with tooth and nail,* Liv. 5, 37; Flor. 2, 7, 8; also equis, viris, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21; Fam. 9, 7; cf. Nep. Hamilc. 4; and in the order viris equisque, Cic. Off. 3, 33.—And, (*β*) Transf of race-horses: ego cursu corrigam tar

ditatem tum equis, tum vero, quoniam scribis poema ab eo nostrum probari, quadrigis poeticis, *i. e. in prose and poetry*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a (see the passage in connection).—**c.** Poet., of the wind, Catull. 66, 54; Val. Fl. 1, 611.—**d.** In an obscene sense, Hor. S. 2, 7, 50; Petr. 24, 4; App. M. 2, p. 122; Ov. A. A. 3, 778; Mart. 11, 104.—**e.** Proverb.: equi donati dentes non inspiciuntur, *we don't look a gift horse in the mouth*, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. prooem.

II. Meton.: **1.** Equus bipes, *A sea-horse*, Virg. G. 4, 389; Auct. Pervig. Vener. 10: fluviatilis, *a river-horse, hippopotamus*, Plin. 8, 21, 30.—**2.** Equus ligneus, like the Homeric ἁλὸς ἵππος for *A ship*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 10.—**3.** *The Trojan horse*, "Virg. A. 2, 112 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 108;" Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 12; Prop. 3, 1, 25; Hor. Od. 4, 6. 13, et al.—* **b.** Trop., of *A secret conspiracy*, Cic. Mur. 37, 78.—**4.** *A battering-ram*, because shaped like a horse; afterward called aries, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202.—**5.** *The constellation Pegasus*, Col. 11, 2, 31; Plin. 18, 26, 65; Hyg. Astr. 2, 18; 3, 17.

Equus Tutĭcus, i, *m.*, *A town in Samnium*, now *Castel Franco*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 1; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 799 *sq.*

ēr, ēris (* or **ēres**, is), *m.* [χήρ] *A hedge-hog*, Nemes. Cyneg. 57.

era, ae, v. hera.

* **ērādīcātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [eradico] *A rooting out:* Tert. Res. 27 *fin.*

* **ē-rādīcĭtus** (exrad.), *adv.* *From the very root, root and branch*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 63 (cited also in Front. de Or. 1).

ē-rādīco (exr.), avi, atum, 1. (*inf.* eradicarier, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 21) *v. a.* *To pluck up by the roots, to root out, eradicate* (an ante-class. word): **I.** Lit.: ex terra enata, Var. R. R. 1, 27, 2.—**2.** Transf.: aliquem, *To root out, utterly destroy*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 38; Truc. 3, 1, 15; Merc. 4, 4, 35; Aul. 2, 4, 21; Rud. 5, 2, 59; Bacch. 5, 1, 6; Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 22; Heaut. 3, 3, 28.—* **II.** Trop.: pugnis memorandis suis hominum aureis, *i. e. to wear out, pester* with talking, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 53.

ē-rādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To scratch out, scrape off* (ante-class. and since the Aug. per.): **I.** Lit.: terram, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38; so muscum, Col. 4, 24, 6: medullam, id. Arb. 9 *ad fin.*; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 162: aliquem (albo), *to strike out, erase*, Plin. Pan. 25, 3; Tac. A. 4, 42 *fin.*; cf. inscriptos titulos monumento, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 8. Poet. transf., genas, *i. e. to shave off* the beard (for which, shortly before, vellere), Prop. 4, 8, 26.—**II.** Trop.: curam habendi penitus corde, Phaedr. 3, prol. 21; so elementa cupidinis pravi, * Hor. Od. 3, 24, 51: vitia, Sen. Ep. 11: vestigia quoque nobilium civitatum (tempus), *i. e. to obliterate, cause to be forgotten*, id. 91; cf. tempora vitae, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 5.

Ĕrăna, ae, *f.* *A town in Cilicia, near Mount Amanus*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 2, p. 113.

† **ĕrănus**, i, *m.* = ἔρανος, *A collection of contributions in money, a collection for the poor*, Auct. Ep. Plin. 10, 93 and 94.

Ĕrăsīnus, i, *m.* = Ἐρασῖνος, *A river of Argolis*, now *Kephalari*, Mel. 2, 3, 9; Ov. M. 15, 275; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 640 *sq.*

Ĕrăsistrătus, i, *m.*, Ἐρασίστρατος, *A famous physician of Alexandria in the time of Ptolemy Lagus, the founder of a medical school*, "Cels. praef.;" 3, 4; 4, 4, et saep.

† **ĕrastes**, ae, *m.* = ἐραστής, *A lover*, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 10.

erasus, a, um, *Part.*, from erado.

Ĕrătō (occurring only in the *nom.*), *f.*, Ἐρατώ, **I.** *The muse of lyric and amorous poetry*, Ov. F. 4, 195; 349; A. A. 2, 16; 425; Aus. Idyll. 20, 6.—**2.** Meton. for *Muse* in gen., Virg. A. 7, 37 Serv.; Claud. Mall Theod. 282.—**II.** *A queen of Armenia*, Tac. A. 2, 4.

Ĕrătosthĕnes, is, *m.*, Ἐρατοσθένης, *A celebrated geographer, poet, and philosopher of Alexandria, under Ptolemy Euergetes*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 3; Cic. Att. 2, 6; Caes. B. G. 6, 24, 2; Plin. Elench. 2; 5; id. 2, 108, 112; Quint. 1, 1, 16; 11, 2, 14.

ercisco and **erctum**, v. hercisco.

Ĕrĕbus, i, *m.*, Ἔρεβος, **1.** *A god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox*, "Cic. N. D. 3, 17 *fin.*; Hyg. Myth. praef.;" Virg. A. 4, 510; Ov. M. 14, 404.—**2.** *The Lower World*, Virg. G. 4, 471 Serv.; Aen. 6, 247; 7, 140; Ov. M. 5, 543; 10, 76, et al.—Hence, **II. Ĕrĕbēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Erebus:* colubrae, Ov. Ib. 270.

Ĕrechtheus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, Ἐρεχθεύς, *A fabled king of Athens, father of Procris, Orithyia, Chthonia, and Creusa, who devoted themselves to death for their country*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; Fin. 5, 22, 62; N. D. 3, 19; Sest. 21, 48; Ov. M. 6, 677 *sq.*; 7, 697; Just. 2, 6, 12.—**II.** Hence the adjectives: **1. Erechthēus**, a, um, *Erechthean*, and poet. for *Athenian:* domus, Ov. F. 5, 204: arces, Ov. M. 8, 548; cf. litus, Val. Max. 6, 1, 1 *ext.*—**2. Ĕrecthīdae**, arum, *m.*, poet. for *Athenians*, Ov. M. 7, 430.—**3. Ĕrechthis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *A daughter of Erechtheus, Orithyia*, Ov. Her. 16; *Procris*, id. Met. 7, 726.

ērecte, *adv.* *Boldly;* v. erigo, *Pa.*

ērectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erigo] *A setting up, erecting:* tignorum, Vitr. 10, 5 *fin.*; id. 8 *praef.*

erectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from erigo.

ē-rēmĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To row through, navigate* (post-Aug. and very rare): undas, Sil. 14, 190: septentrionem, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168.

† **ĕrēmīta**, ae, *m.* = ἐρημίτης, *An eremite, hermit*, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 17.

† **ĕrēmītis**, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐρημιτίς, *Solitary, recluse:* Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

† **ĕrēmŏdĭcĭum**, ii, *n.* = ἐρημοδικίον, *A default of appearance at the appointed time*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 7 *fin.*; 46, 7, 13; Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13, § 3.

† **ĕrēmus** (ĕrēmus, Prud. Cathem. 5, 89; Psych. 371; Enchir. 12), a, um, *adj.* = ἔρημος, *Waste, desert* (late Lat.): loca, Cod. Just. 11, 57, 4.—Subst., eremus, i, *m.* (*sc.* locus), or *f.* (*sc.* regio), *A wilderness, desert*, Tert. Idolol. 5; Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 15.

ē-rēpo, psi, 3. (*plusquamperf. conj. sync.* erepsemus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79) *v. n.* and *a.* (ante-class. and since the Aug. period) **I.** *Neutr.*, *To creep out, crawl forth*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 1; Var. R. R. 3, 15; Sil. 15, 617; Stat. Th. 11, 581.—**2.** In an upward direction, *To creep* or *clamber up*, Suet. Tib. 60. Poet. transf. of a building, *To rise*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 30.—**II.** *Act.*, * **1.** *To creep through:* totum agrum genibus, Juv. 6, 526.—* **2.** *To climb:* montes, * Hor. S. 1, 5, 79.

* **ēreptĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [eripio] *A forcible taking away, seizure* of a possession, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5.

* **ērepto**, are, *v. intens. n.* [erepo] *To creep out*, transf.: pecunia ex paupertate, *i. e. to be spent*, Sen. Ep. 101.

ēreptor, ōris, *m.* [eripio] *A robber, plunderer:* bonorum, Cic. Quint. 8: libertatis, id. Sest. 51: *plur.*, terrarum, Tac. A. 13, 55 *fin.*

ereptus, a, um, *Part.*, from eripio

ēres, is, *m.*, v. ēr.

Ĕretrĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἐρετρία, *The principal city on the Island of Euboea, the birthplace of the philosopher Menedemus*, Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21; Cic. Acad. 2, 42 Goer. *N. cr.*; Liv. 32, 16; 35, 38, et al.; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 259 *sq.*—**II.** Derivatives, **1. Ĕretrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Eretrian:* creta, Plin. 33, 13, 57; the same: terra, Cels. 5, 15; 6, 3; and subst., Eretria, ae, *f.*, Plin. 35, 6, 21; Vitr. 7, 14.—**2. Ĕretrĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *Of Eretria:* Gongylus, Nep. Paus. 2.—Subst., Eretrienses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Eretria*, Liv. 35, 38.—**3. Eretrĭăci**, orum, *m.*, *Philosophers of the school of Menedemus*, Cic. Acad. 2, 42. Also called, **4. Eretrĭci**, orum, *m.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 17; Sen. Ep. 88 *ad fin.* In the *sing.*, Eretrĭcus, *An Eretrian philosopher*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39.

Ērētum, i, *n.*, Ἤρητον, *An ancient city of the Sabines*, now *Rimane* (* acc. to others, *Cretona*), Virg. A. 7, 711; cf. Heyne Excurs. ad h. l. p. 171 ed. Wagn.

ergā, *praep.* [kindred with vergo; hence, turned toward, *i. e.*] *Over against, opposite to.*

I. Lit., of locality (ante- and post-classical, and extremely rare): quae med erga aedes habet, *i. e. opposite me*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 52: erga regiam, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9.—Far more frequent, and good prose,

II. Trop.: Aliquem, seldomer aliquid, of feelings and conduct *toward* a person, and in class. lang. always of friendly feelings, *etc.:* benevolentia amicorum erga nos, Cic. Lael. 16; cf. id. Fin. 1, 20, 68; Plaut. Capt. 2. 3, 47; Trin. 3, 1, 18: erga aliquem benevolus, id. Capt. 2, 2, 100; cf. id. Mil. 4, 6, 15; Rud. 5, 3, 33; Cic. de Or. 2, 43; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 49; Cist. 1, 1, 111; cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 9: divina bonitas erga homines, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: perpetua erga populum Romanum fides, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 84, 3; id. ib. 1, 12, 1; cf. ib. 2. 17, 2, et saep.: te oro per mei te erga bonitatem patris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 48; so te erga, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 24: med erga, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 56: se erga, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2. 15: amicum erga, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 4; cf. the follg.—Relating to things: quum in universam rempublicam, tum etiam erga meam salutem fide ac benevolentia singulari, Cic. Prov. cons. 1; cf. id. Att. 8, 3, 2; Plin. Pan. 50, 4; Tac. A. 4, 20, et al.—Of unfriendly feelings, for the usual contra or adversus: *Against:* ne malus item erga me sit, ut erga illum fuit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 4; so id. Aul. 4, 10, 62; Casin. 3, 4, 27; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36; Nep. Alcib. 4, 4; Dat. 10 *fin.*; Ham. 4 *fin.*; Hann. 1 *fin.*; Tac. H. 2, 99; 4, 49; Ann. 2, 2; cf. transp., med erga, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 5; Epid. 3, 3, 9.—**2.** In post-Aug. authors (esp. in Tacitus) in gen. of every kind of mental relation to a person or thing: anxii erga Sejanum, cujus durior congressus, Tac. A. 4, 74: erga Germanicos exercitus laudes gratesque, id. Hist. 2, 55 *ad fin.*; id. Ann. 11, 25 *fin.*: prisco erga duces honore, id. ib. 3, 74 *ad fin.*; cf. Plin. Pan. 55, 3: suprema erga memoriam filii sui munera, Tac. A. 3, 2; id. Hist. 1, 20; id. Ann. 4, 11; Amm. 16, 10.—Cf. on this art. Hand Turs. II. p. 437-440.

† **ergastērĭum**, ii, *n.* = ἐργαστήριον, *A work-shop*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 2; 12, 41, 2.

ergastŭlāris, e, v. the follg.

ergastŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to a work-house* (late Lat.): servus, Amm. 14, 11 *ad fin.*—Also, in tenebris ergastularibus, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—Subst., ergastularii, orum, *m.* (*sc.* servi), *Overseers of a penitentiary*, Col. 1, 8, 17.—From

ergastŭlum, i, *n.* [ἐργάζομαι] *A work-house* for offenders (slaves, debtors, *etc.*), *a house of correction, bridewell, penitentiary*, Col. 1, 6, 3; 1, 8, 16; 11, 1, 22; Cic. Clu. 7, 21; Rab. Perd. 7, 20; Liv. 2, 23; 7, 4; Suet. Aug. 32; Tib. 8, et al.—**2.** Transf., in the *plur.* ergastula, orum, *n.* (like stabula, servitia, mancipia, *etc.*), *The inmates of a work-house, penitentiary-convicts*, * Caes. B. C. 3, 22, 2; Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2; Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 36; Flor. 4, 8, 1; Juv. 14, 24, et al. In the *masc. sing.* also **ergastulus**, *A convict*, Lucil. in Non. 447, 7 *sq.*

† **ergăta**, ae, *m.* = ἐργάτης, *A sort of capstan or windlass*, Vitr. 1, 1; 10, 4.

ergō (with short *o* only a few times in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets; Ov. Her. 5, 59 Lennep.; Trist. 1, 1, 87; Luc. 9, 256; Val. Fl. 2, 407; Claud. Ep. 4, 17), *adv.* [like erga, kindr. with vergo, turned hither, advancing from something. *i. e.*], *Proceeding from, in consequence of.*

I. c. *gen.* (placed after it, like causa and gratia): *In consequence of, on account of, because of* (so only in archaic lang. and in ante-class. authors in gen.; it is not found, however, in Plaut. or Ter.): quojus rei ergo, Cato R. R. 141, 2; so hujus rei ergo, id. ib. § 3; 4; ib. 139; Tab. publica ap. Liv. 40, 52 *fin.*; 41, 28 *ad fin.*: dono militari virtutis ergo donari, S. C. ap. Liv. 25, 7; so virtutis ergo, Lex ap. Cic. Opt. gen. 7; Sisenn. in Non. 107, 16: ejus victoriae ergo, Inscr. ap. Nep. Paus. 1, 3: funeris ergo, Lex ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *ad fin.*; 25 *fin.*: ejus legis ergo, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2; Quadrig. in Gell. 3, 8, 8: formidinis ergo. Lucr. 5, 1245; illius ergo, Virg. A. 6, 670.—Far more freq. and quite class.,

II. *Abs.* (for cujus rei ergo): *Consequently, accordingly, therefore, then:* unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem: ergo postque magisque viri nunc gloria claret, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 4; Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 9; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 74: Polemoni et jam ante Aristoteli ea prima visa sunt, quae paullo ante dixi. Ergo nata est sententia veterum Academicorum, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34: Albano non plus animi erat quam fidei, nec manere ergo, nec transire aperte ausus, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 27; Virg. E. 5, 58, et saep.. ergo istoc magis, quia vaniloquus, vapulabis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 222; cf. id. Mil. 4, 6, 18.—Ante- and post-classical pleonast., ergo igitur, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 27; App. M. 1. p. 104, et al.—So too in Ter. and Liv., itaque ergo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25; Liv. 1, 25 Drak.; 3, 31 Gron.; 9, 31 *fin.*; 39, 25.—Hence

B. Transf.: **1.** In a logical conclusion: *Consequently, therefore:* negat haec filiam me suam esse: non ergo haec mater mea est, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 20; Var. L. L. 8, 24, 115; id. ib. 8, 25, 115; 8, 26, 116, et al.; cf. id. ib. 8, 32, 118; 8, 35, 119: nullum dicere causae esse genus amentia est, *etc.*... Relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tria genera sint causarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 9 *fin.*: quis est enim, in quo sit cupiditas, quin recte cupidus dici possit? Ergo et avarus erit, sed finite, id. Fin. 2, 9, 27: quis tam esset ferreus qui eam vitam ferre posset, *etc.?* Verum ergo illud est, quod a Tarentino Archyta dici solitum, id. Lael. 23, 88, et saep.; corresponding to igitur, id. ib. 14 *fin.* and 15 *init.*; N. D. 2, 21, 56 *sq.*—So, esp. in Cicero, like *an* (v. h. v. *no.* 1, d), In interrogative argumentation *a minore ad majus* or *ex aequo*, Eng. *So, so then:* ergo haec veteranus miles facere poterit, doctus vir sapiensque non poterit? Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39; so with the *tempp. futurr.*, id. ib. § 41: 1, 14, 31; 3, 15, 31; Off. 1, 31, 114; Fin. 2, 33 *ad fin.*: ergo illi intelligunt, quid Epicurus dicat, ego non intelligo? id. ib. 2, 4, 13; cf. id. Arch. 9: ergo Ennio licuit vetera contemnenti dicere, *etc.*... mihi de antiquis eodem modo non licebit? id. Or. 51, 171; cf. id. Arch. 8, 9 *fin.*

2. In consecutive interrogations, Eng. *Then: Ps.* Istuc ego jam satis scio. *Si.* Cur ergo, quod scis, me rogas? Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 10: ergo in iis adolescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus, quos? *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: dedemus ergo Hannibalem? dicet aliquis, Liv. 21, 10 *ad fin.*, et saep.: num ergo is excaecat nos aut orbat sensibus, si? *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 74; so num ergo, Quint. 10, 1, 5; cf. id. ib. 6, 3, 79: quid stamus? quin ergo imus? Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 21; so quin ergo, id. Asin. 1, 1, 15; 2, 2, 113; Merc. 5, 2, 88; Mil. 4, 2, 93. So esp. freq. quid ergo? like the **Gr.** τί οὖν, *why then?* quid ergo hanc dubitas colloqui? Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 17; cf. Cic. Fin. 4, 14; Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 55; Tib. 3, 6, 51; Cic. Tusc. 3, 18; so id. Off. 3, 20, 81 Beier; 3, 15, 61; 3, 18, 73; 3, 19, 76; Rosc. Am. 1, 2; Caecin. 20; Mur. 23, 47, et saep.; Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 10, et saep.

3. With imperatives, *Then, now:* dato ergo istum symbolum illi, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 57: vide ergo, hanc conclusionem probaturusne sis, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 96: desinite ergo, Caes. B. C. 3, 19 *fin.*: sequere ergo, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 83; Rud. 1, 2, 94; Stich. 5, 2, 20; cf. amplectere ergo, id. Curc. 1, 3, 16: tace ergo, id. Aul. 3, 2, 14; Epid. 2, 2, 57: dic ergo, id. Pers. 2, 2, 57: ausculta ergo, id. ib. 4, 6, 19; Casin. 2, 4, 18, et saep.: quin tu ergo i modo, *come now, begone!* Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 114; cf. quin tu ergo omitte genua, id. Rud. 3, 2, 14: agedum ergo, id. ib. 3, 4, 15: intro ergo abeant, id. Casin. 3, 6, 17; so with the conjunctive, id. Mil. 1, 1, 78; 3, 3, 69; 5, 27; Cic. Fin. 5, 8 *fin.*; Brut. 43: ergo, si sapis, mussitabis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 66.

4. Like igitur, in resuming an interrupted train of thought. Eng. *As I was saying, I say, then, well then:* tres viae sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat animus, ut, *etc.*... Tres ergo ut dixi viae, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22; cf. id. Part. 13, 46; de Or. 1, 57; Top. 19, 73; Tusc. 1, 2, 4. So (like igitur and inquam), after parenthetical sentences, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; Fin. 2, 34, 113; Fam. 15, 10. Less freq. for inquam in a mere repetition: mihi tuus pater, Pater hujus ergo, hospes Antidamas fuit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 91.

See more on this art. in Hand Turs. II. p. 440–467.

† **ergŏlăbus,** i, *m.* = ἐργολάβος, *An undertaker, contractor* for work, Cod. Just. 4, 59.

ĕrīcaeus, a, um, *adj.* [erice] *Of heath* or *ling:* mel, also called mel silvestre, Plin. 11, 16, 15.

† **ĕrīce,** ēs, *f.* = ἐρείκη, *Heath, broom, ling,* Plin. 24, 9, 39; 11, 16, 15.

Ērichtho, *f.*, Ἐριχθώ, *A Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey,* Luc. 6, 508; hence, transf., of another witch, Ov. Her. 15, 139.

Ērichthŏnĭus, i, *m.*, Ἐριχθόνιος, **I.** *A son of Vulcan, king of Athens, and the first who yoked four horses together to a chariot,* Virg. G. 3, 113 Serv.; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202; Ov. M. 2, 553; 9, 424; Hyg. Fab. 166.—Hence **Erichthonius,** a, um: populus, *i. e. Athenian,* Prop. 2, 6, 4.—**II.** *A son of Dardanus, the father of Tros and king of Troy,* Ov. F. 4, 33; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 8, 130.—Hence Erichthoniae arces, *i. e. Trojan,* Virg. Cul. 333; 342.

ērĭcĭus, ii, *m.* [er] *A hedge-hog, urchin,* Var. in Non. 49, 10, and 106, 18; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 3, 7.—**2.** Transf., in milit. lang., *A beam to keep off assailants, a chevaux-de-frise,* Caes. B. C. 3, 67, 5 and 6; Sall. frgm. ap. Non. 555, 2.

Ērĭdănus, i, *m.*, Ἠριδανός, *The Greek name of the river Po,* Plin. 3, 16, 20; Virg. G. 1, 372; Aen. 6, 659; Prop. 1, 12, 4; 4, 10, 39; Ov. M. 2, 324; 372.—**2.** *The constellation* Eridanus, Hyg. Astr. 2, 32; Mart. Cap. 8, p. 282.

† **ērĭgĕron,** ontis, *m.* = ἠριγέρων, *The plant groundsel,* Senecio vulg., L.; Plin. 25, 13, 106; 22, 25, 64.

ē-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* *To raise* or *set up, to erect* (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: rubrum jubar, Lucr. 4, 405; so caput, id. 5, 1207: arborem (*c. c.* extollere), Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: hominem, *to form erect,* id. Leg. 1, 9, 26: jacentem, Curt. 7, 3: hastas, Liv. 1, 27; 33, 10: digitum, Quint. 11, 3, 120: manus ad tectum, id. ib. 11, 3, 118; cf. scalas ad moenia, Liv. 32, 14: agmen in adversum clivum, *to lead up,* id. 9, 31 *ad fin.*; cf. id. 3, 18; 9, 43; 10, 26; 1, 27; Tac. Agr. 36; Hist. 4, 71; 3, 71, et al.: oculos, *i. e. to raise,* Cic. Sest. 31, 68.—**b.** With se, or (more freq., esp. since the Aug. per.) mid.: *To set one's self up, to rise:* conniruntur (pueri), ut sese erigant, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42; so sese aut sublevare (Alces), Caes. B. G. 6. 27, 2: statura breves in digitos eriguntur, *i. e. raise themselves on tiptoe,* Quint. 2, 3, 8; cf. in ungues, id. ib. 11, 3, 120: in armos (equus), Stat. Th. 6, 502: in auras, Ov. M. 3, 43; 15, 512: sub auras, Virg. A. 8, 25: ad sidera (fumus), id. ib. 9, 214, et saep. Said of *rising* ground, Virg. A. 8, 417; Tac. G. 46; cf. under *Pa.*—**B.** In partic., like our *to put up,* i. q. *To build, construct, erect* (rarely): turres, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 1; so saxeas turres, Flor. 3, 2 *fin.*

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To set up, erect; to arouse, excite:* erigite mentes auresque vestras et me attendite, Cic. Sull. 11, 33; cf. aures, *c. c.* animum attendere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10; and animos ad audiendum, id. Acad. 2, 4, 10: quum res relata exspectatione certaminis senatum erexisset, *had aroused, excited,* Liv. 37, 1; cf. under *Pa.*, *no.* B, 2: aculeos severitatis in rem, *etc.*, Cic. Coel. 12, 29: libertas malis oppressa civilibus extollere jam caput et aliquando se erigere debebat, id. Planc. 13 *fin.*: paullulum se erexit et addidit historiae majorem sonum vocis, id. de Or. 2, 12 *fin.*

B. In partic., *To raise up, cheer up, encourage:* erigebat animum jam demissum et oppressum Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 21, 58; cf. id. ib. 70, 200: illam tu provinciam afflictam et perditam erexisti atque recreasti, id. Verr. 2, 3, 91; cf. rem publicam, Pompeius in Cic. Att. 8, 12, C *fin.*: rem publicam ex tam gravi casu, Liv. 6, 2: multos populos ad cupidinem novae fortunae, id. 21, 19: Germanos ad spem belli, Caesarem ad coërcendum, Tac. A. 2, 25; cf. id. ib. 2, 71; Flor. 3, 18, 3: Lusitanos, id. 2, 17, 15: fiduciam Pori, Curt. 8, 13, et saep.:—non dubito quin tuis literis se magis etiam erexerit ab omnique sollicitudine abstraxerit, Cic. Dejot. 14; so se, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87; Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1; 1, 3, 5; cf. se in spem, Liv. 3, 1.—Hence

ērectus, a, um, *Pa.* *Set up; upright; elevated, lofty:* primum eos (homines) humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56; cf. et celsus status, id. Or. 18, 59: incessus, Tac. H. 1, 53: vultus, Ov. M. 1, 86; in the *Comp.:* coxae, Cels. 7, 16: viriditas culmo geniculato, Cic. de Sen. 15: prorae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 2; cf. petra in metae modum, Curt. 8, 11; and in the *Comp.:* Claud. Idyll. 6, 11.—*Sup.:* Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 31.

B. Trop., **1.** *Elevated, lofty, noble:* celsus et erectus et ea quae homini accidere possunt omnia parva ducens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42; cf. animus, *c. c.* magnus, id. Dejot. 13, 36; and in the *Comp.:* homo, id. Off. 1, 30: habet mens nostra natura sublime quiddam et erectum et impatiens superioris, Quint. 11, 1, 16; cf. Tac. Agr. 4.—**b.** In a bad sense, *Haughty, lofty:* Cic. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.*; cf. id. Fontej. 11.—**2.** *Intent, attentive, on the stretch* judices, Cic. Brut. 54, 200; cf. suspensique (Horatii), Liv. 1, 25: plebs, civitas exspectatione, id. 2, 54; 3, 47: vos ad libertatem recuperandam (*c. c.* ardentes), Cic. Phil. 4, 5: mens circa studia, Quint. 1, 3, 10: studium in legendo, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5.—*Comp.:* ad agendum erectiores, Quint. 9, 4, 12.—**3.** *Animated, encouraged, resolute:* legiones nostras in eum saepe locum profectas alacri animo et erecto, unde, *etc.*, Cic. de Sen. 20, 75: nunc vero multo sum erectior, id. Phil. 4, 1, 2.—*Adv.*, erecte (acc. to *no.* B, 3) (late Lat.) in the *Comp.:* judicare, *i. e. boldly, courageously,* Gell. 7, 3 *fin.*; so loqui, Amm. 15, 5.

Ērĭgŏne, ēs, *f.*, Ἠριγόνη, **I.** *The daughter of Icarius, who hung herself through grief for her father's death, and was rewarded for it by being translated to the sky as the constellation* Virgo, Hyg. Fab. 130; 254; Virg. G. 1, 33 Serv.; Ov. M. 6, 125.—Hence **Ērĭgŏnēĭus,** a, um: Canis, *i. e. Maera, the hound of Icarius, who was placed along with her in the sky,* Ov. F. 5, 723; for which, Canis Erigones, Col. 10, 400.—**II.** *Daughter of Aegisthus and Clytemnestra,* Hyg. Fab. 122; Dict. Cret. 6, 2, 4.

ērĭnācĕus (herin.), i, *m.* [er; cf. ericius] *A hedge-hog,* Plin. 8, 37, 56.

† **ĕrīnĕos,** i, *f.* = ἐρινεός, *A plant,* perh. the Campanula Rapunculus, L.; Plin. 23, 7, 65.

Ērinna, ae, *f.*, Ἤριννα, *The famous Lesbian poetess, cotemporary with Sappho,* Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57: *gen.* Erinnes, Prop. 2, 3, 22.

Ĕrinnys (also written Erinys; cf. Wagner ad Virg. A. 2, 337), ȳos, *f.*, Ἐριννύς (Ἐρινύς), *One of the Furies,* Virg. A. 7, 447; 570; Ov. M. 1, 241; 4, 490; 11, 14, et saep.: *acc.* Erinnyn, Ov. M. 1, 725. In the plur. Erinnyes, *The Furies,* Prop 2, 20, 29; Ov. Her. 11, 103: *acc.* Erinnyas, Stat. Th. 11, 345.—**II.** Transf., **1.** Of Helen: Trojae patriae communis Erinys, *the scourge, curse,* Virg. A. 2, 573.—**2.** Appellatively, *Fury, raving, madness,* furor, Virg. A. 2, 337: civilis, *i. e. civil war,* Luc. 4, 187.

† **ĕrĭŏphŏros,** i, *m.* = ἐριοφόρος (woolbearer), *A kind of bulbous plant,* Plin. 19, 2, 10.

† **ĕrĭphĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἐριφεία, *A plant,* Plin. 24, 18, 103.

Ĕrĭphȳla, ae, or **-e,** es, *f.*, Ἐριφύλη, *Daughter of Talaus, and wife of Amphiaraus, whom she betrayed to Polynices for a golden necklace, for which she was slain by her son Alcmaeon,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18; Inv. 1, 50, 94; Prop. 2, 16, 29; 3, 13, 57; Ov. A. A. 3, 13; Virg. A, 6, 445; Hyg. Fab. 73; v. Amphiaraus.—Hence **Eriphylaeus,** a, um: penates, Stat. Th. 4, 211.

ē-rĭpĭo, ĭpŭi, eptum, 3. *v. a.* *To snatch, tear,* or *pull out; to snatch away, take away* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: tibias ex ore, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 36; cf. bolum e faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6: hirundines ex nido, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 67; 3, 1, 8: torrem ab igne, Ov. M. 8, 457: ensem vagina, Virg. A. 4, 579, et saep.: aliena bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 11; so vela, armamenta, copias, Caes. B. G. 3; 14, 7; 6, 30, 2; 7, 54, 3: nubem, Virg. A. 2, 606: purgamenta hortorum, *to carry away*, Tac. A. 11, 32 *fin.*, et saep.: aliquem, *etc.*, *to deliver*, *set free*, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 3; 5; Caes. B. C. 3, 110, 4; Liv. 2, 54, et al.; cf. aliquem e manibus hostium, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 6; Liv. 5, 51; 41, 14: Abydenos ex obsidione, id. 31, 16: aliquem ex periculo, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 5: aliquem ex miseriis, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 1, 52: aliquem ex media morte, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6; cf. filium a morte, id. Div. 2, 10: istum de vestra severitate, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67: aliquem malis, Virg. A. 6, 365, et al.: erepto ex equo C. Flaminio, Liv. 23, 45: oculum alicui, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 22; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 20; so gladium isti, id. Casin. 3, 5, 7: classem Caesari, Caes. B. C. 3, 111, 4, et al.: concubinam militi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 2; so aliquem (aliquam) alicui, id. Merc. 5, 4, 12; Rud. 3, 4, 7; Ter. Ad. prol. 8; 2, 2, 30; 4. 3, 34; Cic. Lael. 27, 102, et al.; less freq., aliquem ab aliquo, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 30; Eun. 4, 6, 1; 14.—**b.** With se, *To take one's self off, to flee, escape*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2; 6, 43 *fin.*; cf. se ex manibus militum, id. ib. 7, 46 *fin.*: se ab illa miseria, Cic. Fam. 9, 13: se sequentibus, Liv. 29, 32: se hosti fuga, Curt. 5, 13: se leto, Virg. A. 2, 134: se flammis, id. ib. 2, 289: se morae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 5, et saep.—**c.** Proverb.: Lupo agnum eripere, for something difficult or impossible, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 31.

2. Since the time of the Aug. poets, pregn. eripi, *To be snatched away by death. to die suddenly*: fatis erepta, Ov. M. 1, 358: primis conjux ereptus in annis, Val. Fl. 3, 316; cf. Curt. 10, 5.

II. Trop.: responsiones omnes hoc verbo, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 63; cf. orationem alicui ex ore, id. Merc. 1, 2, 64: primam vocem ab ore loquentis, Virg. A. 7, 119: alicui jus suum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 6: libertatem (hostis), id. Capt. 2, 2, 61; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 17: potestatem hominis omnino aspiciendi (*opp.* suppeditare omnium rerum abundantiam), id. Lael. 23, 87; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 5: omnem usum navium, id. B. G. 3, 14, 7: semestre imperium, id. B. C. 1, 9, 2; cf. tetrarchiam alicui, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79: alicui errorem, id. Att. 10, 4, 6; cf. Tusc. 4, 31; Off. 2, 3, 10 Beier: alicui timorem, id. Cat. 1, 7 *fin.*; id. Att. 1, 16, 8: lucem, id. Acad. 2, 10; 32 *fin.*; N. D. 1, 3, 6, et saep.; cf. coelumque diemque Teucrorum ex oculis, Virg. A. 1, 88; and prospectum oculis, id. ib. 8, 254: tempora certa modosque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 57: jocos, venerem, *etc.* (anni), id. Ep. 2, 2, 56: vatibus omnem fidem, Ov. M. 15, 15, 283: fugam, poet. for se fuga, or for the *simplex* rapere fugam, Virg. A. 2, 619.—Poet. with an object-sentence: posse loqui eripitur, Ov. M. 2, 483: illis eriperes verbis mihi, sidera coelo Lucere, qs. *to force away from me that*, i. e. *to persuade me that not*, Tib. 1, 9, 35; Hor. S. 2, 2, 23.

Ērĭsichthon (Erys.), ōnis, *m.*, Ἐρισίχθων, *Son of the Thessalian king Triopas*: he cut down the grove of Ceres, for which he was punished with a raging hunger, that caused him to devour his own flesh, Ov. M. 8, 739 *sq.*

† **ĕrisma,** ae, *f.* = ἔρεισμα, *A buttress*, Vitr. 6, 11; 10, 1.

† **ĕristălis,** is, *f.* *An unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

† **ĕrĭthăce,** es, *f.* = ἐριθάκη, *Bee-bread, sandarach*, called also sandaraca and cerinthus, Plin. 11, 7, 7 (in Var. R. R. 316, 8 and 23, written as Greek).

† **ĕrĭthăcus,** i, *m.* = ἐρίθακος, *An unknown bird*, Plin. 10, 29, 44.

† **ĕrĭthăles,** is, *n.* = ἐριθαλές, *Little houseleek*, Plin. 25, 13, 102.

‡ **eritudo,** servitudo, Fest. p. 62; cf. Comm. p. 420.

* **ē-rīvo,** are, *v. a.* *To draw out, draw off*: pluvias aquas, Plin. 17, 26, 40.

ernĕum, i, *n.* *A cake baked in an earthen pot*, Cato R. R. 81.

ē-rōdo, without *perf.*, sum, ĕre, *v. a.* *To gnaw off* or *away, to consume*: vites (animalia), Cic. Frgm. ap. Plin. 30, 15, 52; cf. frondes, Col. poet. 10, 323.—**2.** Transf., *To eat away, corrode*: aes, ferrum (aqua), Plin. 31, 2, 19: arbores sale, id. 12, 9, 20. Esp. in medic. lang., of erosive remedies, Cels. 5, 28; Plin. 24, 11, 52; 34, 15, 46.

ērŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erogo] *A giving out, paying out, a division, distribution*: pecuniae, * Cic. Att. 15, 2 *fin.*; so Ulp. Dig. 25, 1, 3; Callist. ib. 50, 4, 14; Papin. ib. 33, 1, 10; Cod. Just. 12, 38, 16, et al.: aquarum, Frontin. Aquaed. 77; so in the *plur.*, ib. 3.—* **2.** *A repeal, abrogation*: legis, Tert. Idol. 5.

ērŏgātor, ōris, *m* [erogo] *One who pays out* or *gives away* (late Lat.): alicujus praestationis, Cod. Just. 12, 38, 16: virginis, *i. e. who gives her away*, Tert. Pud. 16.

ērŏgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *for distributing* (water): modulus, Frontin. Aquaed. 34.

ē-rŏgĭto, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To find out by asking, to inquire*; perh. only in Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 32, and Sil. 10, 476.

ē-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Orig., a pub. law *t. t.*, *To expend, pay out* money from the public treasury, after asking the consent of the people: pecunias ex aerario, Cic. Vat. 12; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 71; 2, 5, 19; Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14; Liv. 22, 23; 33, 47, et al.: cf. pecuniam in classem, Cic. Fl. 13: in aes alienum, id. Att. 6, 1, 21: unde in eos sumptus, Liv. 1, 20.—**B.** Transf., beyond the publ. law sphere: Tironem Curio commendes, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum eroget, Cic. Att. 8, 5 *fin.*; so aliquid in pretium servi, Paul. Dig. 25, 2, 36 *fin.*: bona sua in fraudem futurae actionis, *to squander*, Gaj. ib. 17, 2, 68: grandem pecuniam in Tigellinum, *to bequeath*, Tac. A. 16, 17; cf. Suet. Ner. 30: odores, unguenta ad funus, Ulp. Dig. 15, 3, 7: nihil de bonis, id. ib. 24, 1, 5 *ad fin.*; cf. aliquid ex bonis, Paul. ib. 26, 7, 12: aliquid pro introitu, Scaev. 32, 1, 102 *ad fin.*, et saep.—**2.** Trop., in Tertullian: aliquem, *To expose to death, to destroy, kill*: tot innocentes, Tert. Apol. 44; so id. Spect. 12; Praescript. 2.—* **II.** *To entreat, prevail on by entreaties*: precibus erogatus, App. M. 5, p. 165.

Ĕros, ōtis, *m.*, Ἔρως, *A common name of Roman slaves* or *freedmen*, Cic. Fam. 12, 26; Att. 10, 15: 15, 15; 20; Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 5 *fin.*, et saep.—**II.** *The name of an actor in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11.

ērōsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erodo] *An eating away, erosion*, in the plural: genarum, Plin. 23, 3, 34: stomachi, id. 27, 10, 60.

erosus, a, um, *Part.*, from erodo.

* **ē-rŏtundātus,** a, um, *Part.* [rotundo] *Rounded off, polished*, trop.: structura verborum (*c. c.* levis), Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

ĕrōtўlus, i, *m.* = ἐρωτύλος, *An unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

errābundus, a, um, *adj.* [erro] *Wandering to and fro, wandering about* (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): odor, Lucr. 4, 694: nunc errabundi domos suos pervagarentur, Liv. 1, 29; cf. Suet. Caes. 31; so naves (*c. c.* dispersae), Auct. B. Afr. 2, 4: naves vagabantur, id. 21, 3: triremis, id. 44, 2: agmen, Curt. 8, 4; and poet. transf., vestigia bovis, Virg. E. 6, 58.

* **errantia,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A wandering*: animi, Att. in Non. 204, 13.

errātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Wandering to and fro, wandering about, roving, erratic* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): stellae, *planets*, Auct. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 2; 14, 1, 11; 18; Sen. Q. N. 7, 23: Delos, Ov. M. 6, 333: homo, Gell. 9, 2, 6: sanguis, *i. e. herpetic*, Plin. 26, 13, 84.—**2.** Esp. in botany, of plants that spring up here and there wild, i. q. silvestris: *Wild*: brassica, Cato R. R. 157, 12; Plin. 20, 9, 36: cucumis, id. 20, 2, 4: intubum, id. 19, 8, 39: salix, Vitr. 8, 1; cf. transf., vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, * Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

errātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A wandering, roving about*: **1.** Lit.: minor est erratio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 41; so Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 90; Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56; Univers. 6.—* **2.** Trop.: in factis dictisque erratio, Lact. 5, 17.

erratum, i, v. 1. erro, *no.* I. B, 2, b.

‡ **errātīvus** (*al.* ERRATICIUS) animus est, qui solet errare et desinit, Front. de Differ. voc. p. 2200 P.

errātus, ūs, *m.* [erro] *A wandering about* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **1.** Lit.: longis erratibus actus, Ov. M. 4, 567.—**2.** Trop., *An erring, error*: vitia demonstrari oportet in tam proclivi erratu, Plin. 37, 5, 18.

1. erro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, **A.** In gen.: *To wander, to wander* or *stray about, to wander up and down, to rove* (freq. and quite class.): propter te errans patria careo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 16; cf. quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: ignari hominumque locorumque Erramus vento huc et vastis fluctibus acti, Virg. A. 1, 333; cf. id. ib. 1, 32; 3, 200; Ov. M. 3, 175; Fast. 2, 335, et saep.: circum villulas nostras errare, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3: videor pios errare per lucos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 7: inter audaces lupus errat agnos, id. ib. 3, 18, 13; cf. so of beasts, id. Sat. 1, 8, 35; Epod. 2, 12; Virg. E. 1, 9; 2, 21; 6, 40; Georg. 4, 11, et saep.—Impers.: male tum Libyae solis erratur in agris, Virg. G. 3. 249.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate things: (stellae) quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 14; so of the planets, id. N. D. 2, 20; 3, 20; Tusc. 1, 25, 62; Plin. 2, 6, 4; cf. of the motion of the stars in gen., Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17: Cocytus errans flumine languido, id. Od. 2, 14, 18; cf. Virg. G. 3, 14: errantesque per altum Cyaneae, Val. Fl. 4, 561; cf. Ov. F. 2, 391: vidi ad frontem sparsos errare capillos, *i. e. flying about*, Prop. 2, 1, 7; cf. id. 2, 22, 9; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 31: errantia lumina, *i. e. moving fitfully about*, Prop. 3, 14, 27; cf. Stat. Th. 10, 150: pulmonibus errat ignis edax, *i. e. spreads, runs about*, Ov. M. 9, 201: (*errantes hederas, Virg. E. 4, 19), et saep.

2. Trop.: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 209; cf. errans et vaga sententia (*opp.* stabilis certaque), id. N. D. 2, 1, 2; and eo fit, ut errem et vager latius, id. Acad. 2, 20, 66: ut ingredi libere, non ut licenter videatur errare, id. Or. 23, 77: errans opinio, *opp.* stabilis conscientia, id. Fin. 2, 22, 71: dubiis affectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: ne tuus erret honos, *be dubious, uncertain*, id. Fast. 1, 468; cf. id. ib. 3, 543: erro, quam insistas viam, *I am uncertain, in doubt*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 197.

B. In partic., *To miss the right way, to lose one's self, go astray* (in the literal sense rarely; but in the trop., freq. and quite class.): **1.** Lit.: homo qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51: errare viâ, Virg. A. 2, 739.

2. Trop.: *To wander from the truth, to err, mistake*: avius errat Saepe animus, Lucr. 3, 464; cf. id. 2, 740: tota erras via, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14; cf. in eo non tu quidem tota re, sed temporibus errasti, Cic. Phil. 2, 9 *fin.*: longe, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40; cf. procul, Sall. J. 85, 38 Kritz. *N. cr.*: errant probe, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 20; so vehementer, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 103: valde, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83, et saep.: errare malo cum Platone quam cum istis vera sentire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 39; cf. id. Balb. 28, 64: erras, si id credis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 53; so with follg. *si*, id. Hec. 4, 4, 60; Caes. B. G. 5, 41, 5; 7, 29, 2, et saep.: de nostris verbis errat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22; so in aliqua re, Quint. 6, 3, 112; 10, 2, 21; 11, 1, 81, et al.: in alteram partem, Quint. 10, 1, 26; cf. Liv. 31, 12.—Less freq. with the *acc.* of a pronoun: mone, quaeso, si quid erro, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 30; so quid, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 18; Quint. 2, 5, 16; 2, 3, 11; 2, 6, 6: hoc, id. Phorm. 5, 3, 21. Poet. also with the *acc.* of a noun: errabant tempora, *i. e. in chronology*, Ov. F. 3, 155. Pass.: si nihil esset erratum, Quint. 6, 5, 7. Impers.: si erratur in nomine, Cic. Fin. 4, 20 *ad fin.*; cf. tutius circa priores vel erratur, Quint. 2, 5, 26. In the *abl. part. perf.*: cui errato nulla venia, recte facto exigua laus, Cic. Agr. 2, 2 *fin.*; cf. Ruhnk. Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 10.—Sometimes in a palliative manner of moral error: *To err through mistake*:

pariter te errantem et illum sceleratissimum persequi, Sall. J. 102, 5; cf. id. ib. 104, 4. Hence, **b.** Erratum, i, *n.*, *An error, mistake;* or, palliatingly, *an error, fault:* illud de Flavio et fastis, si secus est, commune erratum est, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 18; cf. id. ib. 13, 44 *fin.;* Fam. 5, 20, 8: nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, id. Clu. 48; cf. id. Lig. 1; Sull. 23; and in the plur., id. Fam. 16, 21, 2; Sall. J. 102, 10; Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 66.

II. *Act.* in Aug. poets (but only in the *part. perf.*): *To wander over* or *through:* immensum est erratas dicere terras, Ov. F. 4, 573; so ager, id. ib. 3, 655: orbis, Val. Fl. 4, 447: litora, Virg. A. 3, 690.

2. erro, ōnis, *m.* [1. erro] *A wanderer, vagabond, vagrant,* Tib. 2, 6, 6; Ov. Her. 15, 53; used esp. of slaves, Edict. Aedil ap. Gell. 4, 2, 1; Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 14; Arr. Men. ib. 49, 16, 4 *ad fin.;* Hor. S. 2, 7, 113. Of the queen-bee: dux, Col. 9, 10 *fin.* Of the planets, Nigid. in Gell. 3, 10, 2, and 14, 1, 11.

* **errōnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [erro] *Wandering about, straying:* canes, Col. 7, 12, 5.

error, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A wandering;* viz.: **I.** In gen., *A wandering* or *straying about* (so rarely, and mostly poet.): **1.** Lit.: error ac dissipatio civium (*sc.* mercatorum), Cic. Rep. 2, 4 Mos.; cf. erratio, *no.* 1; Auct. B. Afr. 11; cf. Ov. Her. 16, 29; Met. 14, 484; 15, 771; Trist. 4, 10, 100; Virg. A. 1, 755; 6, 532, et saep. Transf., of the *motion* of the atoms, Lucr. 2, 131; of the *meanderings* of rivers, Ov. M. 1, 582; of the *mazes* of the labyrinth, id. ib. 8, 161; 167.—**2.** Trop., *A wavering, uncertainty:* fluctuat incertis erroribus ardor amantum, Lucr. 4, 1073; cf. id. 3, 1065: nec, quid corde nunc consili capere possim, Scio, tantus cum cura meo est error animo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 13; cf. Liv. 9, 15; 45; 27, 47; Ov. F. 5, 362, et al.; so too *c. gen.:* viarum, *uncertainty, ignorance,* Liv. 24, 17; cf. veri, Tac. H. 2, 72.

II. In partic., *A wandering from the right way, a going astray:* **1.** Lit. (extremely seldom): reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 2; Curt. 5 *fin.*

2. Trop.: *A departing from the truth, an error, deception, illusion* (the usual and quite class. signif.): Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 8: opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem nec vera cernimus, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43; cf. inducere imperitos in errorem, id. Brut. 85, 293; Nep. Hann. 9, 3: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic. Rep. 3, 35: si errorem velis tollere, id. ib. 1, 24; so errorem tollere, id. ib. 2, 10; Fin. 1, 11, 37: deponere, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: eripere alicui, id. Att. 10, 4, 6: demere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 140, et saep.: mentis, *i. e. distraction, insanity,* Cic. Att. 3, 13, 2; cf. Hor. A. P. 454; Virg. G. 3, 513; so poet. of other kinds of mental perturbation, as from fear, Ov. F. 3, 555; from love, Virg. E. 8, 41; Ov. Am. 1, 10, 9; cf. ib. 1, 2, 35: aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri, *some deception or other,* Virg. A. 2, 48; cf. Liv. 22, 1; and par forma aut aetas errorem agnoscentibus fecerat, Tac. A. 4, 63.—Rarely a moral *error, fault* (cf. erro, *no.* 1, B, 2): Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 20; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 57; 2, 3, 92.

ērŭbescentĭa, ae, *f.* [erubesco] *A blushing for shame, shamefacedness* (post-class.), Tert. ad Nat. 1, 16; Poen. 10.

ē-rŭbesco, bŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *To grow red, to redden:* **A.** In gen.: vidi te totis erubuisse genis, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 16; so id. Met. 4, 330; Pont. 2, 1, 36.—**B.** In partic., *To redden* or *blush with shame, to feel ashamed:* (*a*) *Abs. c. praepp.* or *abl.:* erubui mecastor misera propter clamorem tuum, *etc.*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 36; so Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 9; Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, 8; Fin. 2, 9, 28; Fam. 5, 12, et al.: in aliqua re, Cic. Leg. 14 *fin.:* aliqua re, Liv. 40, 14; Quint. 6, 4, 8; Ov. M. 5, 584; Fast. 2, 168; cf. viro, Trist. 4, 3, 64, et al.: de sorore multum, Spart. Sever. 15.—(*β*) *c. acc.:* jura fidemque Supplicis erubuit, Virg. A. 2, 542; so fratres, Prop. 3, 14, 20: soloecismum, Sen. Ep. 95 (whether Cic. Vatin. 16, 39, and N. D. 1, 40, 111, belong here, it is difficult to determine, as the passages may also be taken absolutely). Esp. freq. and quite class. with an object-sentence: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. Leg. 1, 19; so Liv. 10, 8; 45, 35; Quint. 1, 10, 13; 6, 1, 14; Virg. E. 6, 2, et saep.—In the *part. fut. pass.* erubescendus, a, um, *Of which one should be ashamed:* ignes (amoris), Hor. Od. 1, 27, 15: sentina, Val. Max. 2, 7, 1: causa belli, Flor. 2, 14, 3: anni domesticis cladibus, id. 3, 12, 3.

ērūca, ae, *f.* **1.** *A caterpillar, canker-worm,* Col. 11, 3, 63; 10, 333; Plin. 17, 24, 37.—**2.** *A sort of cole-wort,* Brassica eruca, L.; Col. 11, 3, 29; 10, 109; 372; Plin. 19, 8, 44; Hor. S. 2, 8, 51; Mart. 3, 75, et al.

ēructātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eructo] *An exhalation* (post-class. and very rare): terrenae, App. de Mundo, p. 60.

ē-ructo, are, *v. a.* *To belch* or *vomit forth, to throw up* (rare, but quite class.): unde tu nos turpissime eructando ejecisti, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: saniem eructans, Virg. A. 3, 632; cf. Col. 8, 8, 10.—**2.** Trop.: caedem sermonibus suis, *i. e. to talk of murder when drunk,* Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10.—**II.** In gen.: *To cast forth, emit, exhale:* Tartarus horrificos eructans faucibus aestus, Lucr. 3, 1025; so aquam, Var. R. R. 3, 14, 2: odorem, id. ib. 1, 4, 4: noxium virus, Col. 1, 5, 6: arenam, Virg. A. 6, 297: flammas, vaporem, fumum, Just. 4, 1, 4.

eructus, a, um, v. ‡2. erugo.

ē-rūdĕro, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To clear from rubbish* (very rare): solum, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 7.—**2.** Trop.: volumen de supervacuis sententiis, Sid. Ep. 5, 15; id. ib. 5, 7.

ē-rŭdĭo, ivi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.*, qs. To free from rudeness, *i. e. To polish, educate, instruct, teach* (freq. and quite class.): studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156; so aliquem, id. Div. 2, 2 (*c. c.* docere); de Or. 3, 9, 35 (*c. c.* instituere); ib. 2, 1, 12; Quint. Prooem. § 1; 6, et saep.: filios ad majorum instituta (*c. c.* instituere), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 26: aliquem artibus, id. Fam. 1, 7 *fin.;* cf. id. Rep. 2, 19; 21: aliquem in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 59 *fin.;* cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3; poet. and in post-Aug. prose: aliquem leges praeceptaque belli, Stat. Th. 10, 507; cf. Val. Fl. 2, 50; v. also under *Pa.:* aliquem, with an object-sentence, Plin. 33, 11, 53; cf. so without aliquem, Ov. F. 3, 820; Sil. 11, 352; and with a relative sentence, Ov. F. 3, 294: tirones neque in ludo, neque per lanistas, *i. e. to cause to be instructed,* Suet. Caes. 26: gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi, Quint. 2, 17, 33: Athenas erudiendi gratia missus, Just. 17, 3, 11: obviae mihi velim sint tuae literae, quae me erudiant de omni re publica, *instruct me, keep me informed of,* Cic. Fam. 2, 12.—**b.** Transf., of objects not personal: ut flerent, oculos erudiere suos, Ov. R. Am. 690; id. Am. 1, 14, 30: Polycletus consummasse hanc scientiam judicatur et toreuticen sic erudisse, ut Phidias aperuisse, *to have cultivated, brought to perfection,* Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 56.—Hence

ērŭdītus, a, um, *Pa.* *Learned, accomplished, well-informed, skilled, experienced:* "est non satis politus iis artibus, quas qui tenent *eruditi* appellantur," Cic. Fin. 1, 7 *fin.:* Graeculus otiosus et loquax, et fortasse doctus atque eruditus, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi homines placuerunt, id. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.;* id. Tusc. 1, 3: nec sicut vulgus sed ut eruditi solent appellare sapientem, id. Lael. 2, 6; cf. *opp.* rusticus, Quint. 11, 1, 45; 8, 6, 75, et saep.: non transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditi, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 15 *fin.:* homines non literis ad rei militaris scientiam, sed rebus gestis ac victoriis eruditos, id. Fontej. 15, 33; so id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7 *fin.;* cf. id. Brut. 67, 236; Arch. 7; N. D. 3, 9, 23, et al.: eruditi Socraticis disputationibus, id. de Or. 3, 34, 139: a pueris eruditi artibus militiae, Liv. 42, 52, et saep.; cf. in the *Comp.:* literis eruditior quam Curio, Cic. Brut. 82; and in the *Sup.:* Scaevola, homo omnium et disciplina juris civilis eruditissimus, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180: Graecas res eruditi, Gell. 2, 21, 3; cf. id. 19, 12, 9: eruditus utilia honestis miscere, Tac. Agr. 8.—**2.** Transf., of inanimate and abstract subjects: quod ceteri minus eruditis hominum seculis fuerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 10; so tempora (*c. c.* docti homines), id. ib.: aures, id. ib. 2, 42; Quint. 10, 1, 32: animus, Cic. Fam. 5, 14: oratio (*opp.* popularis), Parad. prooem. § 4; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 17; 8, 6, 24; 12, 2, 3, et al.: palata, *i. e. practiced, fine* (*c. c.* docta), Col. 8, 16, 4; cf. gustus, Tac. A. 16, 18.

Adv., erudite: *Comp.*, Cic. de Sen. 1 *fin.;* Quint. 1, 5, 36.—*Sup.*, Cic. Or. 52.

ērŭdīte, *adv.* *Learnedly, eruditely;* v. erudio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

ērŭdītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erudio] *An instructing, instruction:* de ejus eruditione quod labores, nihil est, quoniam ingenium ejus nosti, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4 *fin.;* cf. Quint. 2, 3, 10; and Gell. 11, 7, 3.—Far more freq., **2.** Transf., *Learning, knowledge, erudition,* obtained by instruction: qui praeclara eruditione atque doctrina aut utraque re ornati, Cic. Off. 1, 33; so id. de Or. 2, 1; Fin. 1, 21, 71; Tusc. 1, 2, 4; Div. 2, 63 *fin.;* Quint. 1, 4, 6; 6, 3, 17, et saep. In the *plur.*, Vitr. 1, 1; Gell. Praef. § 3.

ērŭdītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An instructor, teacher* (post-class.), Tert. Pall. 4; Hier. Vit. Hil.

* **ērŭdītrix,** īcis, *f.* [eruditor] *An instructress:* Flor. 2, 6, 38.

* **ērŭdītŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [1. eruditus] *Skilled, experienced* (in love), said jocosely, Catull. 57, 7.

1. eruditus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from erudio.

* **2. ērŭdītus,** ūs, *m.* [erudio] *Instruction,* in the *abl. sing.*, Tert. adv. Val. 29.

* **ērūgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. erugo] *A clearing from wrinkles:* cutis, Plin. 28, 12, 50.

1. ē-rūgo, are, *v. a.* *To clear from wrinkles, to smooth,* Plin. 13, 12, 26; 21, 19, 74; 28, 12, 50.

‡ **2. ērūgo,** ĕre, semel factum significat, quod eructare saepius, Fest. p. 62.—Hence only

* ēructus, a, um, *Pa.* *Belched out,* hence, transf., *impure, bad:* vinum (*c. c.* fetidum), Gell. 11, 7, 3.

ē-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *To break out, burst forth* (rarely; mostly ante-class.).

A. Lit.: (brassica) tumida concoquit, eadem erumpit, Cato R. R. 157, 3; Lucr. 1, 725; cf. id. 6, 583; Cic. Arat. 111; and quum sanguis eruptus est, Scrib. Comp. 84; Lucr. 4, 1111; cf. portis se foras erumpunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 1; and et caput, unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus, Virg. G. 4, 368.

B. Trop.: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 2: ne in me stomachum erumpant, quum sint tibi irati, Cic. Att. 16, 3; cf. iram in hostes, Liv. 36, 7: sic illi invidiosa conjunctio ad bellum se erupit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2.—Far more frequent, and quite class.,

II. *Neutr.*, *To break out, to burst* or *sally forth.*

A. Lit.: ex castris, Caes. B. G. 3, 5 *fin.;* cf. ignes ex Aetnae vertice, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; and ex stagno amnes, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 86: ne quo loco erumperent Pompeiani, Caes. B. C. 3, 44, 4; cf. portis, Sall. J. 99, 1; and a porta, Liv. 34, 26: sive noctu, sive interdiu erumperent, Caes. B. C. 1, 81, 2; so *abs.*, Liv. 9, 37; 29, 33, et al.; cf. abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: per hostes, *to break through,* Liv. 22, 50; cf. inter tela hostium, Sall. J. 101, 9: ad Catilinam, id. Cat. 43, 2; so Curt. 6, 3, et saep.

2. In partic.: *To burst forth* in growing, *to shoot up, sprout out:* folium e latere, Plin. 15, 14, 15 *ad fin.:* lentor cortice, id. 13, 6, 12: hordeum, id. 18, 7, 10, § 51: dentes, id. 11, 37, 64 *fin.*

B. Trop.: quum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. Sest. 4; Quint. 4, 3, 17: si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? Cic. Cat. 1, 3: risus quo pacto ita repente erumpat, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235; cf. aliquando vera vox, id. Phil. 10, 9, 19: affectus, Quint. 9, 3, 54: verba vi quadam veritatis, id. ib. 9, 2, 76, et saep.: furor, id. Sull. 24; cf. Liv. 7, 21: lumen dicendi per obstantia, Quint.

12, 9, 5: ut odia occulta civium in fortunas optimi cujusque erumperent, Cic. Mur. 23, 47; so vitia in amicos, id. Lael. 21: iracundia in naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8, 3: conspirationes in rempublicam, Quint. 12, 7, 2, et saep.: vereor ne istaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat, *i. e. may end in bringing you to the stocks*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 11 Ruhnk.; cf. aliquid in omnium perniciem, Liv. 34, 61: omnia, quae per hoc triennium agitata sunt, in hos dies, in hos menses, in hoc tempus erumpunt, Cic. Mur. 38: elisa (vox) in illum sonum erumpit, Quint. 11, 3, 51: in aliquem voluptatis affectum, id. ib. 8, 3, 4; cf. in omne genus crudelitatis, Suet. Tib. 61: rem ad ultimum seditionis erupturam, Liv. 2, 45; cf. ad majora vitia, Suet. Ner. 27: quorsus (dominatio) eruptura sit horremus, Cic. Att. 2, 21; cf. huc ejus affectus, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 2, 64.

ē-runco, are, *v. a. To weed out:* herbas, Col. 2, 10, 28: areas, id. 11, 3, 14.

ē-rŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, 3. *v. a. To cast forth, throw out, to dig, tear*, or *pluck out* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: qui sciet, ubi quidque positum sit, quaque eo veniat, is, etiam si quid obrutum erit, poterit eruere, Cic. Fin. 4, 4 *ad fin.*; so aurum terrâ, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 53; cf. caprificos sepulcris, Hor. Epod. 5, 17: gemmam vadis, Mart. 8, 28; Tac. A. 2, 69: segetem ab radicibus imis, Virg. G. 1, 320; cf. pinum radicibus, id. Aen. 5, 449 Heyne *N. cr.*; and herbam radicitus, Plin. 21, 11, 36: mortuum, Cic. Div. 1, 27 *fin.*: oculum, Plin. 25, 8, 50; 28, 8, 29, § 114: dentes de sinistra parte, id. 28, 8, 27, § 96: aquam remis, *to stir up, plough up*, Ov. Her. 5, 54; cf. sepulcra (hyaena), Plin. 8, 30, 44.

2. Since the Aug. per., sometimes, in partic., *To root out, to destroy from the foundation:* urbem totam a sedibus, Virg. A. 2, 612; so Sil. 3, 2, 13; cf. under *no.* II. 2.

II. Trop.: *To draw out, bring out, elicit:* inde tamen aliquando (servum fugitivum) eruam, Vat. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9 *fin.*; cf. Curt. 4, 14: scrutari locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 146; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 13: si quid est, quod indagaris, inveneris, ex tenebris erueris, id. Agr. 1, 3: ex annalium vetustate eruenda est memoria nobilitatis tuae, id. Mur. 7, 16; so memoriam, id. de Or. 2, 68, 360: veritatem, Quint. 12, 9, 3: causam rerum et rationem, Plin. 18, 4, 5: sacra recognosces annalibus eruta priscis, Ov. F. 1, 17: mi sicunde potes, erues, qui decem legati Mummio fuerint, Cic. Att. 13, 30, 2, et saep.: fanum erui volo; neque hoc mihi erui potest, *I cannot be talked out of it*, Cic. Att. 12, 36.

2. In partic., *To overthrow, destroy*: Trojanas ut ópes et lamentabile regnum Eruerint Danai, Virg. A. 2, 5; cf. civitatem, Tac. H. 4, 72: Thracas (*c. c.* frangere gentem), Stat. Th. 5, 76.

ēruptio, ōnis, *f.* [erumpo, *no.* II.] *A breaking out, bursting forth:* **I.** Lit., **A.** In gen.: universi eruptionem tentavere, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21; so id. 16, 10, 19; 18, 17, 44, et al. In the plural, Plin. 24, 15, 86.—**B.** In partic., **1.** In milit. lang., *A sally:* ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 2; so id. ib. 3, 3, 3; 3, 5, 2; 3, 6, 1, et saep.—**2.** In medic. lang., concr., *A breaking out, eruption* of morbid matter, Plin. 33 prooem. 5; 24, 9, 38; in the plural, 20, 7, 26, § 67; 20, 8, 27; 26, 11, 73; 28, 6, 28.—**II.** Trop.: vitiorum, Sen. Clem. 1, 2.

ēruptor, ōris, *m.* [erumpo] *One who makes a sally*, Amm. 24, 5.

eruptus, a, um, *Part.*, from erumpo.

erus, i, v. herus.

erutus, a, um, *Part.*, from eruo.

ervĭlĭa, ae, *f.* [ervum] *A kind of pulse, the bitter vetch*, Var. R. R. 1, 32, 2; Col. 2, 13, 1; Seren. Samon. 585; cf. Fest. p. 62.

† **ervum,** i, *n.* [curtailed from ὄροβος] *A kind of pulse, the bitter vetch*, Ervum ervilia, L.; Virg. E. 3, 100 Voss.; Col. 2, 10, 34; 11, 2, 10; Pall. Jan. 8; Ov. Medic. fac. 55.

Ĕry̆cīnus, a, um, v. Eryx, *no.* II.

Ĕry̆cus, i, v. Eryx.

Ĕry̆manthus, i, *m.*, Ἐρύμανθος, **I.** *A chain of mountains in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis, where Hercules slew the boar named after the place*, Ov. Her. 9, 87; Met. 5, 608; Mart. 11, 69.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Ĕry̆manthĭus,** a, um, *adj., Erymanthian:* belua, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: aper, id. ib. 4, 22, 55; and sarcastically, coupled with Verres immanissimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43 *fin.*: mater, *i. e. Atalanta, from Tegea, in Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 12, 805.—**2. Ĕry̆manthēus,** a, um, *adj., Erymanthian:* monstrum, Val. Fl. 1, 374.—**3. Ĕry̆manthĭas,** ădis, *f., Erymanthian:* Nymphae, Stat. Th. 4, 329.—**4. Ĕry̆manthis,** ĭdis, *f., Erymanthian:* silvae, Ov. M. 2, 499: ursa, *i. e. Callisto of Arcadia, who was changed into a bear, and placed by Jupiter as a constellation in the sky*, id. Trist. 1, 4, 1; 3, 4, 47.—**II.** *The river Erymanthus, which rises in these mountains*, Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10; Ov. M. 2, 244.—**III.** *A river in Persia*, Plin. 6, 23, 25.

† **ērynge,** es, *f.*, and **ēryngĭon,** ii, *n.* = ἠρύγγη and ἠρύγγιον, *A sort of thistle*; acc. to some, *the eringo*, Eryngium campestre, L.; acc. to others, the *spotted yellow thistle*, Scolymus maculatus, L.; Plin. 22, 7, 8; Col. 6, 5, 2; Scrib. Comp. 153; 165; Veg. 1, 17, 14; 4, 3, 7.

† **ĕry̆sĭmum,** i, *n.* = ἐρύσιμον, *A sort of grain*, called also irio, Plin. 18, 10, 22.

† **ĕry̆sĭpĕlas,** ătis, *n.* = ἐρυσίπελας. A reddish eruption on the skin, *St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas*, Cels. 5, 28, 11 (ib. 5, 26, 31 and 33, written as Gr.).

Ĕry̆thēa or **-īa,** ae, *f.*, Ἐρύθεια, *A small island in the Bay of Cadiz, where the giant Geryon dwelt*, Mel. 3, 6, 2; Plin. 4, 21, 36; cf. Ukert Iberien, p. 240.—**II.** Derivv., **1. Ĕry̆thīus,** a, um, *adj., Erythean:* ad litora Gades, Sil. 16, 195.—**2. Ĕry̆thēïs,** ĭdis, *f., Erythean:* boves, Ov. F. 1, 543; also praeda, id. ib. 5, 649.

† **ĕry̆thīnus,** i, *m.* = ἐρυθῖνος, *A red kind of sea-mullet*, Plin. 9, 16, 23; Ov. Hal. 104.

Ĕry̆thrae, arum, *f.* = Ἐρυθραί, **I.** *A city of Boeotia, near Mount Cithaeron*, Plin. 4, 7, 12; Stat. Th. 7, 265; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 238.—By it was founded, **II.** *One of the twelve chief cities of Ionia*, Plin. 31, 2, 10; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19; Liv. 44, 28.—And hence, **2. Ĕrythraeus,** a, um, *adj., Erythraean*, Sibylla, Cic. Div. 1, 18; Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 6, 36: terra, Liv. 36, 45: triremes, id. 37, 11.—Subst. Erythraea, ae, *f., The district of Erythrae*, id. 37, 12; 44, 28; and Erythraei, orum, *m., The inhabitants of Erythrae*, id. 38, 39; Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 15.—**III.** *The port of the city of Eupalium, in Locris, on the Gulf of Corinth*, Liv. 28, 8; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 125.

† **ĕrythraeus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐρυθραῖος, *Reddish:* aries, Col. 7, 2 *fin.*; 7, 3, 2; cf. Plin. 8, 48, 73.—**II.** As an *Adj. prop.*, v. Erythrae, *no.* II. 2, and Erythras, *no.* 2.

† **ĕrythrăĭcon,** i, *n.* = ἐρυθραικόν, *A species of the plant* satyrion, Plin. 26, 10, 63.

† **ĕrythrănum,** i, *n.* = ἐρυθρανόν, *A kind of ivy with reddish berries*, Plin. 16, 34, 62.

Ĕry̆thras, ae, *m.*, Ἐρυθράς, *A fabulous king of Southern Asia* (Arabia or Persia), *after whom the Red Sea, or the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, were named*, "Mel. 3, 8, 1; Plin. 6, 23, 28; Curt. 8, 9;" cf. Mannert Indien, p. 394.—Deriv., **2. Ĕry̆thraeus,** a, um, *Erythraean:* mare, *the Red Sea* (pure Lat. Mare rubrum), Mel., Plin., and Curt. l. l.: alga, *i. e. in the Persian Gulf*, Mart. 10, 16: lapilli, *fished up in the Persian Gulf*, id. 5, 37; cf. Stat. S. 4, 6, 18. Poet., in a wider sense, for *Indian:* orae, Stat. Th. 7, 566: dens, *i. e. ivory*, Mart. 13, 100: triumphi, *i. e. of Bacchus in India*, id. 8, 26.

† **ĕrythrŏcŏmos,** on, *adj.* = ἐρυθρόκομος, *Red-haired:* genus, *a kind of pomegranate-tree*, Plin. 13, 19, 34.

† **ĕrythrŏdănus,** i, *m.* = ἐρυθρόδανος, *Madder*, Rubia tinctorum, L. (pure Lat. rubia); Plin. 24, 11, 56.

† **ĕrythros,** on, *adj.* = ἐρυθρός, *Red:* rhus, Plin. 24, 11, 55: venenum, id. 21, 31, 105.

Ĕryx, y̆cis, *m.*, Ἔρυξ, *A high mountain on the western coast of Sicily, famous for its temple of Venus, in the neighborhood of Drepanum, with a city of the same name.* According to the fable, it was so called after a Sicilian king, Eryx, the son of Butes and Venus, and consequently brother of Aeneas; the mountain is now called *S. Giuliano*, Mel. 2, 7, 17; Plin. 3 8, 14, § 90; Ov. A. A. 2, 420; Fast. 4, 874, Met. 2, 221; Virg. A. 1, 570; 5, 24; 419 630; 772; Hyg. Fab. 260; cf. Mann. Ital 2, p. 382 *sq.* *The mountain* is also called **Ĕry̆cus,** i, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8 Zumpt *N cr.*; 2, 2, 47; Tac. A. 4, 43 (and perh. in Flor. 2, 2, 12).—Deriv., **II. Ĕry̆cīnus,** a, um, *adj., Erycinian:* vertex, Virg. A. 5, 757 Heyne: Venus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17; Verr. 2, 1, 10; 2, 2, 8: a temple was built to her at Rome in the year 537 A.U.C., on the Capitol, and in 571 before the Porta Collina, Liv. 23, 30 and 31; 40, 34; cf. Ov. R. Am. 550; Fast. 4, 871 *sq.*: templa, Stat. S. 1, 2, 160: concha, *sacred to Venus*, Prop. 3, 13, 6: litora, *i. e. Sicilian*, Virg. A. 10, 36; cf. thapsos, Luc. 9, 919.—Subst., Erycina, ae, *f., i. e. Venus*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 33; Ov. Her. 15, 57; Met. 5, 363; and Erycini, orum, *m., The inhabitants of the city Eryx*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

esca, ae (*gen. sing.* escas, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 679 P.), *f.* [edo] *Food*, both of men and beasts (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: **A.** Lit.: dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 28; so id. Div. 1, 51; Fin. 2, 28; Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 12; Most. 3, 2, 2; Mil. 2, 6, 98; Virg. G. 4, 17; Hor. S. 2, 2, 72; 2, 8, 5, et saep. In the plur., Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 56; Men. 3, 1, 10; Pseud. 3, 2, 41; Truc. 2, 7, 48; Virg. A. 12, 475.—**B.** Trop.: tun' vetule, auriculis alienis colligis escas? Pers. 1, 22.—**II.** In partic., *Bait* for catching animals: **1.** Lit.: Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 68; Mart. 4, 56; Petr. 3 *fin.*—**2.** Trop.: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44.

escālis, e, *adj.* [esca] **1.** *Belonging to food:* argentum (*c. c.* potorium), *eating-vessels*, Modest. Dig. 33, 10, 8.—* **2.** *Belonging to bait:* vulnus, Poet. Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 453 Burm.

escārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **1.** *Belonging to food, eating:* mensa, Var. L. L. 6, 25, 34 *fin.*; cf. Fest. p. 58: vasa, Plin. 36, 26, 67; cf. argentum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12; Paul. ib. 34, 2, 32, § 2; 33, 10, 3; and abs., escaria, Juv. 12, 46: uvae, *fit for eating*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.—* **2.** *Of* or *belonging to bait:* vincla, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 18.

escātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Edible* (post class.): Tert. Poen. 5; id. adv. Marc. 1, 1

ē-scendo, di, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [scando] **I.** *Neutr., To climb up, mount up, ascend* out of or from a place (cf. ascendo *init.* and Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 552 Not.) (rare, but quite class.; not found in Caes.) **A.** In gen.: **1.** Lit.: ex alto puteo ad summum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 14: in currum, id. Merc. 5, 2, 90: in coelum, id. Trin. 4, 2, 100: in rotam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24 Klotz. *N. cr.*: in rostra, id. Off. 3, 20, 80; cf. in concionem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5; Liv. 8, 33: in malum (navis), id. 30, 25 *fin.*—**2.** Trop.: ut ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non escendit, Liv. 7, 30.—**B.** In partic., *To disembark* from a ship, *to land:* Delphos, Liv. 29, 11.—**II.** *Act., To mount, ascend* a thing (post-Aug.): vehiculum, Sen. Vit. beat. 23: suggestum, Tac. A. 13, 5; cf. rostra, id. ib. 15, 59.

† **eschăra,** ae, *f.* = ἐσχάρα, **1.** *The base* or *pedestal of a military engine*, Vitr. 10, 17, 20.—**2.** In medic. lang., *A scar, scab, eschar*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1 *ad fin.* Hence

eschărōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐσχαρωτικός, *Producing a scar, escharotic*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *fin.*

* **escĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [esca-fero] *Food-bringing:* volucres, Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 223.

escit, v. sum, *ad init.*

* **esco,** are, *v. a.* [esca] *To eat:* escandi gratia, Sol. 40 *fin.*

escŭlentus, a, um. [id.] *Fit for eating, good to eat, eatable, edible, esculent*; cf. poculentus: frusta, Cic. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.*: cf. id. N. D. 2, 49; 56 *ad fin.*; Scaev. in Gell. 4, 1, 17; Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 3:

animalia (*c. c.* innocua), Plin. 8, 55, 81: merces, Col. 11, 3, 50: os, *i. e. filled with food*, Plin. 8, 25, 37.—*Comp.:* a vino et esculentioribus cibis abstinere, *i. e. more delicate*, Hier. Ep. 22, 11.

esculetum, esculeus, esculinus, and **esculus,** v. aesc.

escunt, v. sum, *init.*

ēsĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [edo] *To be wont to eat, to eat* (ante- and post-class), Cato R. R. 157, 10 (also cited in Plin. 20, 9, 33); Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 85; Pseud. 3, 2, 41; Gell. 4, 11, 1 and 9.

* **ēsor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *An eater:* Front. de Fer. Alsiens. 3.

† **ĕsox,** ŏcis, *m.* = ἴσοξ, *A fish of the Rhine, a kind of pike*, Plin. 9, 15, 17.

Esquĭlĭae (also written Exquiliae and Aesquiliae; cf. Schneid. Gr. p. 554), arum, *f. The largest of the seven hills of Rome, with several separate heights* (whence the plur. form); *added to the city by Servius Tullius*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15; Liv. 1, 44; Ov. F. 3, 246; 6, 601; 683; Prop. 3, 23, 24; 4, 8, 1; Hor. S. 2, 6, 33; 1, 8, 14; Tac. A. 15, 40; Suet. Tib. 15; Ner. 31; Juv. 11, 51, et saep.; cf. Creuz. Antiq. p. 25.—**II.** Derivv., **1. Esquĭlĭus** (Exq.), a, um, *adj., Esquiline:* mons, *i. q.* Esquiliae, Ov. F. 2, 435.—**2. Esquĭlīnus** (Exq.), a, um, *adj.*, the same: tribus, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 14 *sq.*; Liv. 45, 15; Plin. 18, 3, 3, et al.: porta, Tac. A. 2, 32 *fin.*; also simply Esquilina, ae, Cis. Pis. 23 *ad fin.*: campus, Suet. Claud. 25: alites, *i. e. birds of prey* (which devoured the bodies of criminals executed on the Esquiline), Hor. Epod. 5, 100; cf. veneficium (for which human bones, *etc.*, were brought from the Esquiline), id. ib. 17, 58.—* **3. Esquĭlĭārius** (Exq.), a, um, *adj., Esquiline:* collis, Liv. 1, 48.

esseda, ae, v. essedum.

essĕdārĭus, ii, *m.* [essedum] **1.** *A fighter in a* (Gallic or British) *war-chariot*, Caes. B. G. 4, 24, 1; 5, 15, 1; 5, 19, 1; Cic. Fam. 7, 6 *fin.*; as a gladiator, Petr. 36, 6; Suet. Calig. 35; Claud. 21; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2566; v. essedum.—In the *fem.*, mulier essedaria, Petr. 45, 7.

†† **essĕdum,** i, *n.* (in the poets, on account of the metre, as a *plur. tantum* esseda, orum; v. the follg. As a *fem.:* essedas transcurrentes, Sen. Ep. 56, perh. in analogy with bigae, quadrigae) [a Celtic word] *A two-wheeled war-chariot* of the Gauls and Britons, Caes. B. G. 4. 32 *sq.*; 5, 9, 3; 5, 16, 2; 5, 19, 1; Virg. G. 3, 204 Wagn.; afterward also among the Romans for pomp and show, and in sham-fights, Cic. Phil. 2, 24; Att. 6, 1 *ad fin.*; Suet. Aug. 76; Calig. 51; Claud. 33; Galb. 18; Prop. 2, 1, 76; 2, 32, 5; Ov. Am. 2, 16, 49, et al.

essentĭa, ae, *f.* [sum] *The being* or *essence* of a thing; a transl. of the Gr. *οὐσία*: haec interpretatio (rhetorices) non minus dura est, quam illa Flavii *essentia* atque *entia*, Quint. 2, 14, 2 Meier; 3, 6, 23; 8, 3, 13; cf. Sen. Ep. 58 *init.*, where the word is ascribed to Cicero.

essentĭālĭter, *adv.* [essentia] *Essentially* (late Lat.), Aug. de Trin. 7, 2.

Essŭi, ōrum, *m. A Gallic tribe situated*, according to Mannert, *on the Lower Rhine;* according to Ukert, *perhaps identical with the* Esubii and Sesuvii, *west of the* Sequana, Caes. B. G. 5, 24, 2; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 177; Ukert Gall. p. 329.

* **estrix,** īcis, *f.* [esor] *A she-glutton* or *gormandizer*, Plaut. Casin. 4, 1, 20.

estur, v. edo, *init.*

Esubii, orum, *m. A Gallic tribe west of the* Sequana, Caes. B. G. 3, 7 *fin.*; v. Essui.

* **ēsŭrĭālis,** e, *adj.* [esurio] *Of* or *belonging to hunger*, comic.: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, *are keeping hunger-holidays*, i. e. *have nothing to eat*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8; also quoted in Front. de Fer. Aliens. 3.

ēsŭrĭenter, *adv. Hungrily;* v. 1. esurio, *ad fin.*

ēsŭrĭes, ei, *f.* [1. esurio] *Hunger* (extremely rare): **1.** Lit., Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.*; Hier. Ep. 125, 33.—**2.** Trop.: Sid. Ep. 6, 6.

* **ēsŭrīgo,** ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Hunger*, Var. in Non. 106, 15.

1. ēsŭrĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, ire (*fut.* esuribo, bis, Pompon. and Novius in Non. 479 *sq.*), *v. desid. n.* and *a.* [1. edo] *To desire to eat, to suffer hunger, be hungry, to hunger* (quite class.), Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 86; 4, 4, 4; Casin. 3, 6, 6, et saep.; Cic. Tusc. 5, 34; Verr. 2, 5, 34; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 17 *fin.*; Ov. R. Am. 631; Hor. S. 1, 2, 115; 1, 3, 93; 2, 3, 113, et saep.: esuriendi semper inexplebilis aviditas, *canine hunger*, Plin. 11, 54, 118. In the *part. fut. act.:* (spes est) nos esurituros satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 28.—Poet. in the pass.: nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, *which I should long for*, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 10.—**2.** Transf.: Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12: vellera esuriunt, *i. e. imbibe the color*, id. 9, 39, 64.—**3.** Trop. (post-Aug.): quid tibi divitiis opus est, quae te esurire cogunt? Curt. 7, 8. And *act.:* aurum, *to hunger, long for it*, Plin. 33, 10, 47.—*Adv.* esurienter, App. M. 10, p. 246.

2. ēsŭrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [1. esurio] *A hungry person*, Petr. 44, 2. In a punning jest, coupled with saturio. Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 23.

ēsŭrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A hungering, hunger* (extremely rare; not in Cic.), Catull. 23, 14; Gell. 16, 3, 3 *sq.*; Mart. 1, 100. In the plur., Catull. 21, 1.

* **ēsurītor,** ōris, *m.* [esurio] *A hungry person*, Mart. 3, 14.

1. ēsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. 1. edo.

2. ēsus, ūs, *m.* [1. edo] *An eating* (ante- and post-class.): esui condi, Var. R. R. 1, 60; cf. esui esse, Gell. 4, 1, 20: esum et potum eximere, Tert. Anim. 43.

3. Esus (also written Hesus), i, *m. A Gallic deity, to whom human blood was offered*, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 1993; Luc. 1, 445; Lact. 1, 21.

et, *conj.*, serves primarily to connect, in the most general manner, single words or entire sentences: *And.*

I. In gen.: qui illius impudentiam norat et duritudinem, Cato in Gell. 17, 2, 20: te nunc sancta precor, Venus et genetrix patris nostri, Enn. Ann. 1, 17: blande et docte percontat, Naev. in Non. 474, 7: ut, quoad possem et liceret, a senis latere numquam discederem, Cic. Lael. 1: de quo praeclare et multa praecipiuntur, id. Or. 21, 70: qui filium consularem clarum virum et magnis rebus gestis amisit, id. Fam. 4, 6; cf. major (frater) et qui prius imperitarat, Liv. 21, 31: haec pueris et mulierculis et servis et servorum simillimis libris esse grata, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57, et saep.: salicta locis aquosis, humectis, umbrosis, propter amnes ibi seri oportet. Et id videto, uti, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 9: optime vero, frater: et fieri sic decet, Cic. Leg. 2, 3 *fin.*: qua de re est igitur inter summos viros major dissensio? Et omitto illa, quae relicta jam videntur, id. Acad. 2, 42, et saep.

II. In partic.: **1.** To subjoin a word or phrase which more accurately defines or more briefly comprehends what goes before: *And indeed, and moreover, and that too:* te enim jam appello, et ea voce, ut me exaudire possis, Cic. Mil. 25: at laudat, et saepe, virtutem, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48; cf. id, et facile, effici posse, Nep. Milt. 3, 4: errabas, Verres, et vehementer errabas, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46; and so with a repetition of the same word, id. ib. 2, 2, 21; 2, 3, 65; Cat. 3, 10; Deiot. 3; Mil. 23, 61, et saep.; Liv. 26, 13; Sen. de Clem. 15, et saep.: haec nostra ut exigua et minima contemnimus, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127; cf. id. ib. 2, 10: nulla enim nobis societas cum tyrannis, et potius summa distractio est, id. Off. 3, 6, 32; cf. cur eo non estis contenti? et cur id potius contenditis, quod, *etc.?* id. Acad. 2, 17, 74: si te ipse et tuas cogitationes et studia perspexeris, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69: omitto illa, quae relicta jam videntur, et Herillum, qui in cognitione et scientia summum bonum ponit, id. Acad. 2, 42: Romani, quibus Poeni et Hannibal in cervicibus erat, Just. 29, 3, 7: studiose ab his siderum magnitudines, intervalla, cursus anquirebantur et cuncta coelestia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10; id. Acad. 2, 27: valde a Xenocrate et Aristotele et ab illa Platonis familia discreparet, id. Leg. 1, 21, 55: quum Virginius maxime et tribuni de lege agerent, Liv. 3, 25, et saep.: et appetendi et refugiendi et omnino rerum gerendarum initia proficiscuntur aut a voluptate aut a dolore, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 42.

2. To connect things alike, similar, or dissimilar after the words aeque, par, idem, similis, alius, *etc.* (more commonly atque; v. atque, *no.* I. 2) (**As*): nisi aeque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67; v. aeque, *no.* 3: omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et in Coriolano, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; cf. nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34: Clodius eadem hora Interamnae fuerat et Romae, Cic. Mil. 17 *ad fin.*; cf. Sall. C. 58, 11; and Caes. B. G. 1, 37, 1: similem sibi videri vitam hominum et mercatum eum, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9 Kühn.; cf. Lucr. 2, 416 and 420: non enim alia causa est aequitatis in uno servo et in pluribus (**than*), Cic. Caecin. 20, 57; so id. Off. 2, 18; de Or. 3, 18, 66; Coel. 28 *ad fin.*; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 3: aliter doctos loqui et indoctos? Cic. Fin. 5, 29 *fin.*

3. To connect two immediately adjoining points of time (only in poets and historians, esp. since the Aug. per.; cf. atque, *no.* II. 5): (*in this case it may often be rendered in English by *When, and then*) Poeta ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31 *fin.*: dixit et extemplo . . . sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Virg. A. 2, 376; so dixit et, id. ib. 1, 402; 2, 705; 3, 258; Val. Fl. 1, 569; 3, 476; Stat. Th. 2, 120; 3, 253, et al.; cf. nec plura effatus et, Virg. A. 8, 443: sic fatus et, Stat. Th. 12, 773; and simul effatur et, Luc. 6, 246: nec longum tempus et ingens exiit arbos, Virg. G. 2, 80; cf. Stat. Th. 7, 300; Plin. Ep. 5, 14, 8 Schaef.; Tac. H. 2, 95: vix prima inceperat aestas, Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela jubebat, Virg. A. 3, 9; so vix . . . et, id. ib. 5, 858; 6, 498; Stat. Th. 2, 293; cf. vixdum . . . et, Liv. 43, 4.

4. After an imperative, to subjoin the consequence of an action (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (**And then*): dic quibus in terris, et eris mihi magnus Apollo, Virg. E. 3, 104; so Ov. Am. 2, 14, 44; Phaedr. 3, 5, 7; Luc. 4, 487; Sen. de Clem. 1, 16; Plin. Pan. 43, 3; 45, 6: sit mihi, quod nunc est, etiam minus, et mihi vivam Quod superest aevi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 107.

5. To subjoin the minor proposition (*assumptio* or *propositio minor*) in a syllogism: *Now, but* (cf. atque, *no.* II. 8): eorum, qui videntur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum, id percipi non potest: nullum igitur est, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 13, 40 Goer.; so id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9; 5, 17; N. D. 3, 13, 33, et al.

6. With an accessory affirmative notion: *And in fact, and indeed, and truly, and so:* Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7: multa me sollicitant . . . et sexcenta sunt, id. Att. 2, 19: et sunt illa sapientis, id. Tusc. 3, 8 *fin.*, Kühn.: et erat, ut retuli, clementior, Tac. A. 2, 57: jam pridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat; Et faciet, quoniam sordent tibi numera nostra, Virg. E. 2, 44, et saep.; Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 4; so *c.* certe, id. Ad. 1. 1, 53; *c.* hercle, Cic. Brut. 72; Fin. 2, 8; Fam. 2, 18, 2.

7. To subjoin an emphatic question or exclamation: et sunt qui de via Appia querantur, taceant de curia? Cic. Mil. 33, 91; so id. Sest. 37, 80; Clu. 40, 111; Phil. 1, 8, et saep.; Virg. G. 2, 433; Aen. 1, 48; Ov. Am. 3, 3, 33; Met. 13, 338, et al.: et his tot criminibus testimoniisque convictus in eorum tabella spem sibi aliquam proponit, *etc.!* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16 *fin.*; so id. Mil. 12 *fin.*; Plin. Pan. 28, 6; Flor. 4, 2, 89.

8. To connect an idea as either homogeneous or complementary to that which precedes: *And so too, and also; too, also, likewise;* and hence sometimes i. q. *etiam:* Terentia te maxime diligit salutemque tibi plurimam ascribit, et Tulliola, deliciae nostrae, Cic. Att. 1, 5 *fin.*: *Ge.* Salvus sis. *Di.* Et tu salve, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 44; so id. Trin. 1, 2, 11; Mil. 4, 8, 42; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 122; for which salve et tu, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 42; v. the follg.: Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82: haec ipsa mihi sunt voluptati: et erant illa Torquatis, id Fin. 1, 7, 25: ubi tunc eras? Romae. Ve rum quid ad rem? et alii multi, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 92; cf. ib. § 94: et illud videndum quanto magis homines mala fugiant, id. Part. 26: et mihi sunt vires, et mihi facta tuba est! Tib. 2, 6, 10; cf. Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 83: nihil verius. Probe et ille, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73; so et ille, id. ib. 3, 13 *ad fin.*; id. Caecin. 20 *fin.*; so et ipse, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202; Liv. 1, 12; 6, 3; 8, 3, et saep.; cf. simul et ille, Cic. Clu. 4, 10; 17, 48; 57, 155; Verr. 2, 5, 1: simul et iste, id. ib. 2, 1, 41; Sall. J. 20, 1, et saep.: et nunc ego amore pereo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 14; so et nunc, id. Curc. 4, 2, 7; Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40; Fam. 13, 54, 2; Caes. B. G. 6, 13 *fin.*; for which nunc et, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 11; cf. nonnumquam et, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 3: sunt et, Cic. Top. 6; Virg. A. 9, 136: meruit et, Suet. Caes. 3, et saep.: quoniam formam cepi hujus in me et statum, Decet et facta moresque hujus habere me similes item, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 111: nam et qui parat pecus, necesse est constituat numerum, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 24; so nam et, Cic. Leg. 1, 11; 2, 25, 63; de Or. 1, 25; 49, 214; 2, 11, 48; Off. 1, 40, 142; Liv. 6, 19, et al.; cf. at et, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3: sed et, id. Att. 5, 10 *ad fin.*; Quint. 10, 1, 107; and with a preceding non modo (solum), Cic. Verr. 1, 1; Prov. Cons. 8, 19; Att. 11, 9, 2; Suet. Aug. 89, et saep.: ergo et, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 27; Leg. 1, 12, 33; Div. 1, 50, 114: itaque et, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63, et saep.

9. When repeated, et … et. it serves, like the Gr. *καὶ … καί* or *τε καί*, to connect two ideas partitively; Eng.: *Both … and, as well … as, not only … but also:* hoc etiam ad malum accersebatur malum, Et discipulus et magister perhibebantur improbi, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 23; id. ib. 4, 8, 45: et audax et malus, id. ib. 4, 9, 25: eloquere utrumque nobis, et quid tibi est, et quid velis nostram operam, id. Cist. 1, 1, 59: ut et severitas adhibeatur et contumelia repellatur, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: et ut a magistris ne abducam et quod mater discedit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9 *fin.*: non et legatum argentum est et non est legata numerata pecunia, id. Top. 13, et saep. More than twice: quo facilius et hujus hominis innocentissimi miserias et illorum audaciam cognoscere possitis et reipublicae calamitatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5 *fin.*; so three times, id. Att. 12, 4, 2; Q. Fr. 3, 9 *fin.*, et saep.; six times, Cic. Fam. 13, 25; ten times, id. de Or. 1, 20, 90. With a subordinate que *or* atque: nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit et a studiis nostris non abhorret, Cic. Fam. 13, 22; with atque, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95. But since the Aug. per., et … que are sometimes used for et … et: id et singulis universisque semper honori fuisse, Liv. 4, 2; so id. 5, 46 *ad fin.*; 24, 2 *ad fin.*; 32, 32 *ad fin.*; Tac. Agr. 2 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 33, et al.—Sometimes the second et subjoins a more weighty assertion; in which case et … et = quum … tum: homo et in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, Cic. Quint. 1, 3; so id. Fat. 1, 2; de Or. 1, 9, 38; Off. 2, 11, 38.—Hence, **b.** Et … neque *or* neque … et, when one clause is a negative (but et … et non, et non … et, when only one word of it is negatived): ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, Cic. Brut. 4 *ad fin.*: ego si et Silius is fuerit, quem tu putas nec Drusus facilem se praebuerit, Damasippum velim aggrediare, id. Att. 12, 33; id. Off. 3, 3, 11: pueris nobis Cn. Aufidius praetorius et in senatu sententiam dicebat nec amicis deliberantibus deerat et Graecam scribebat historiam et videbat in literis, id. Tusc. 5, 38 *fin.*: quia et consul aberat … nec, *etc.*, Liv. 22, 8, et saep.: nec miror et gaudeo, Cic. Fam. 10, 1 *fin.*: nam nec in eo jus cognationis servavit, cui ademit regnum, et eum, cui dedit, *etc.*, Just. 8, 6 *fin.*: id et nobis erit perjucundum et tibi non sane devium, Cic. Att. 2, 4 *ad fin.*; cf. above, the passage Fam. 13, 12: locus is melior, quem et non coquit sol et tangit ros, Var. R. R. 3, 14.

10. Less freq., tum … et, et … tum in the same sense: omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda et in hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis consumebatur, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 16: et in ceteris eloquentiae partibus, tum maxime in celeritate et continuatione verborum adhaerescens, *etc.*, id. Brut. 93, 320.

See more on this art. in Hand Turs. II. p. 467–540.

ĕt-ĕnim, *conj.*, serves to closely subjoin a corroborative clause, or one which contains the reason on which the preceding statement is founded: *For, truly, because that, since* (not freq. till the class. per., esp. in Cic.; only once in Plaut.; in Caes. not at all): * Plaut. Am. prol. 26; Cic. Rep. 1, 22: praeclare quidem dicis; etenim video jam, quo pergat oratio, id. ib. 3, 32; id. de Sen. 5 *ad fin.*, et saep.: quippe etenim, Lucr. 1, 105; so id. 2, 548; 3, 801; 5, 1061; 6, 1234, et al.: tutus bos etenim rura perambulat, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17.—In parenthetical clauses (cf. enim, *no.* II. 1): ejus autem legationis princeps est Hejus (etenim est primus civitatis), ne forte, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7; so id. Att. 10, 17 *fin.*; Acad. 2, 31, 99; Liv. 3, 24 *ad fin.*

See more on this art. in Hand Turs. II. p. 540–545.

Ĕtĕŏcles, is and ĕos, *m.*, Ἐτεοκλῆς, *Son of Oedipus and Jocasta, brother of Polynices*; he was the cause of the Theban war, which the Roman poet Statius has described in a poem of 12 books: *gen.* Eteoclis, Stat. Th. 3, 214: Eteocleos, id. ib. 12, 421: *acc.* Eteoclea, id. ib. 7, 688.—Hence **Eteocleus,** a, um, *adj.*: contentiones, App. M. 10, p. 245.

† **ĕtēsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐτησιακός, *Of the trade-winds:* vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

† **ĕtēsĭae,** arum, *m.* = ἐτησίαι (sc. ἄνεμοι), *The winds that blow annually during the dog-days for* 40 *days, Etesian winds, trade-winds,* "Sen. Q. N. 5, 10 *sq.*; Col. 11, 2, 56; 58;" Lucr. 6, 717; Cic. N. D. 2, 53; Fam. 2, 15 *fin.*; id. poet. Or. 45; Caes. B. C. 3, 107; Liv. 37, 23, et saep. *Adj.*: **Etesius,** a, um, *Etesian:* flabra aquilonum, Lucr. 5, 741; 6, 731.

† **ēthĭcē,** ēs, *f.* = ἠθική, *Moral philosophy, ethics,* Quint. 12, 2, 15; 2, 21, 3; also **ethica,** ae, Lact. 3, 13.

† **ēthĭcus,** a, um (scanned ĕthĭcīs, Prud. Hamart. 583), *adj.* = ἠθικός, *Moral, ethic* (post-class.): res, *ethics,* Gell. 1, 2, 4: dictio, *which shows the character,* Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

ethnĭce, *adv.*, v. the follg., *ad fin.*

† **ethnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐθνικός, *Heathenish, pagan;* and subst. ethnicus, i, *m.*, *A heathen;* in the eccl. fathers, saep.; orig. a transl. of the Heb. גּוֹיִם, gentes. *Adv.*, *Heathenishly:* vivere, Tert. Pud. 9.

† **ēthŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἠθολογία, *The art of depicting or imitating character,* Quint. 1, 9, 3 Spald.; Suet. Gramm. 4.

† **ēthŏlŏgus,** i, *m.* = ἠθολόγος, *One who jestingly imitates the manners, actions, gestures,* etc., *of others, a mimic:* mimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 244.

† **ēthos,** *n.* = ἦθος, * **1.** *Manners, morals,* Sid. Carm. 15, 101.—* **2.** *A depicting of character:* in ethesin Terentius poscit palmam, Var. in Non. 374, 9.

ĕt-ĭam, *conj.*, serves to annex an idea which likewise holds good in addition to what has already been said, *And also, and furthermore, also, likewise, besides.*

I. In gen.: Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 22; cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 10; Cic. de Sen. 6, 16; N. D. 2, 52, 130: tute istic (dixisti) etiam astante hoc Sosia, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 115: sed etiam est, paucis vos quod monitos voluerim, id. Capt. prol. 53; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 17; Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 38: atque alias etiam dicendi quasi virtutes sequetur, id. Or. 40 *ad fin.*: unum etiam vos oro, ut, *etc.*, *one thing more,* Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 54; cf. id. Heaut. 5, 1, 22; Phorm. 5, 5, 3; Virg. A. 11, 352; Suet. Caes. 24, et al.; Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 128; cf. id. Bacch. 2, 3, 40: mihi quidem etiam Appii Caeci carmen … Pythagoreorum videtur. Multa etiam sunt in nostris institutis ducta ab illis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4; cf. id. N. D. 2, 58: hei mihi! Etiam de sorte nunc venio in dubium miser? … Etiam insuper defrudet? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38; cf. Suet. Caes. 10 *fin.*: caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis: caret ergo etiam vinolentia et cruditate et insomniis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: etiam tu quoque assentaris huic? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 70; so etiam quoque, id. Asin. 2, 4, 95; Pseud. 1, 1. 120; 1, 3, 118; Lucr. 3, 293; 5, 518; 603, et al.; Var. R. R. 1, 1, 3; Gell. 18, 12, 9; cf. quoque etiam, Plaut. Am. prol. 30; 2, 2, 85; 121; Epid. 4, 2, 19; Merc. 2, 2, 28. Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 28; 5, 1, 7; Cic. Fam. 4, 8; Verr. 2, 3, 88 *ad fin.*; v. quoque.—So esp. freq. in the connection, non modo (solum) … sed (verum) etiam: tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: inveteratas non solum familiaritates exstingui solere, sed odia etiam gigni sempiterna, id. Lael. 10 *ad fin.*: neque solum ut quieto, sed etiam ut magno animo simus hortantur, neque auxilium modo defensioni meae, verum etiam silentium pollicentur, id. Mil. 1 *ad fin.*

II. In partic.: **1.** To annex a more important idea, *And even, nay:* quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic. Dejot. 13, 37: nos enim defendimus, etiam insipientem multa comprehendere, id. Acad. 2, 47, 144; id. Fin. 1, 21: quis mortalium tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? Sall. C. 20, 11; Suet. Calig. 33: illiteratum, iners ac pene etiam turpe est non putare, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 8, et saep. So freq. after negative sentences, for *immo, potius:* Mamertina civitas improba antea non erat; etiam erat inimica improborum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10; id. Dejot. 11, 31: hoc idem nostri saepius non tulissent, quod Graeci laudare etiam solent, id. Or. 45, 153: quid, si ne dives quidem? quid, si pauper etiam? id. Parad. 6, 1, 42, et saep.: tantum abesse dicebat, ut id consentaneum esset, ut maxime etiam repugnaret, Cic. Acad. 2, 9, 28; cf. Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Cic. Fin. 2, 17; cf. id. ib. 5, 20 *ad fin.*: immo etiam, hoc qui occultari facilius credas, dabo, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 29: quin etiam insuper vestem omnem miserae discidit, id. Eun. 4, 3, 4; v. immo and quin.—Equally freq. with comparatives for the sake of intensity: *Yet, still* (in later Lat. replaced by adhuc, v. h. v. *no.* 9): *He.* Mane, nondum audisti, Demea, Quod est gravissimum. *De.* An quid est etiam amplius? *He.* Vero amplius, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 22: ut enim in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt: sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: sunt autem etiam clariora vel plane perspicua, id. Fin 5, 20: dic, dic etiam clarius, id. Verr. 2, 3, 75 *fin.*: plusculum etiam quam concedet veritas, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3, et saep.

2. With the demonstrative notion of the *jam* predominating, used as an affirmative; Eng., *Certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes:* "ut sequens probabilitatem, ubicumque haec aut occurrat aut deficiat, aut *etiam*, aut *non* respondere possit," Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104; cf. id. ib. 2, 30, 97; N. D. 1. 25, 70; Rosc. Com. 3, 9: *Jupp.* Numquid vis? *Al.* Etiam; ut actutum advenias, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 46: *Th.* Numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? *Si.* Etiam. *Th.* Quid tandem? id. Most. 4, 3, 8; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 13: "misericordia commotus ne sis." Etiam Cic. Mur. 31, 65; Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9: Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 134; id. Planc. 26 *fin.*: quid? etiam, id. Att. 4, 5; cf. id. ib. 1, 13, 6; 2, 6 *fin.*; Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 24: *An.* Num quid patri subolet? *Ge.* Nihil etiam, *nothing at all,* Ter. Ph. 3, 1. 10; so nihil etiam audio, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 13.

3. With the idea of time predominating: *Yet, as yet, still:* etsi admodum In ambiguo est etiam, nunc quid de hac re fuat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 193; cf. Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 8; Var. L. L. 6, 7, 65: quum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23: invalidus etiamque tremens, etiam inscius aevi, Virg. G. 3, 189; cf. id. Aen. 6, 485; Sall. C. 61, 4; Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 89; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 55; Hec. 3, 4, 16; Heaut. 4, 4, 20: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? *how much longer?* Cic. Cat. 1, 1.—With negatives: quia tibi minas viginti pro amica etiam non dedit, *not yet, never yet*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 46: non satis pernosti me etiam, qualis sim, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 23: non dico fortasse etiam quod sentio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: nec plane etiam abisse ex conspectu, Caes. B. G. 6, 43, 4: improbum facinus, sed fortasse adhuc in nullo etiam vindicatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 89: hunc ego numquam videram etiam, id. Eun. 5, 8, 6; so id. ib. 5, 9, 62: quid egerint inter se, nondum etiam scio, id. Hec. 1, 2, 117; so id. ib. 5, 1, 18; Heaut. 3, 3, 35; Andr. 1, 2, 30: haec ego omnia, vixdum etiam coetu vestro dimisso, comperi, Cic. Cat. 1, 4 *fin.*

4. In familiar lang., in interrogations, esp. when made indignantly, like our *What? pray?* etc.: etiam caves, ne videat forte hinc te a patre aliquis exiens? *are you on your guard, pray?* Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6; Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 124: etiam clamas, carnufex? *what? do you bawl?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 220; cf. id. ib. 225; 2, 1, 21; Most. 2, 1, 30; Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 16; Petr. 21 *fin.*; 95, 4: is mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum? *what? and will he boast to me?* etc., Cic. Pis. 1, 2; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 60; 2, 2, 42 *fin.*

5. Likewise, in familiar lang., with imperatives; *But*: *Tr.* Circumspice dum, numquis est, Sermonem nostrum qui aucupet. *Th.* Tutum probe est. *Tr.* Circumspice etiam, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 43; cf. id. ib. 4, 2, 3: etiam tu, homo nihili, quod di dant boni, cave culpa tua amissis, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 70; cf. Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 8; id. Hec. 5, 4, 1. Hence too in questions that include a command: scelerate, etiam respicis? *are you going to look round?* Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 4; so etiam vigilas? id. Most. 2, 1, 35: etiam aperis? id. ib. 4, 2, 28: etiam taces? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11: etiam tu hinc abis? id. Phorm. 3, 3, 9; cf. etiamne abis? Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 22: etiamne ambulas? id. Asin. 1, 1, 95.

6. Etiam atque etiam, denotes that an action is done uninterruptedly, incessantly; whence it also conveys the idea of intensity: *Constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again, over and over; pressingly, urgently*: Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 4, 94: etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, Cic. Div. 1, 4; cf. id. Fam. 16, 15: optimus quisque confitetur, multa se ignorare et multa sibi etiam atque etiam esse discenda, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; so dicere, id. Fam. 13, 28: commonefacere, id. ib. 13, 72: affirmare promissa, Liv. 22, 13: curare, ut, *etc.*, id. 41, 19: consulere, id. 38, 9: se avertere, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 2: queri, Catull. 63, 61, et saep.: reputare aliquid, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 48; so cogitare, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 11: considerare, Cic. Manil. 19 *ad fin.*; Liv. 3, 45 *ad fin.* Drak.: reputare, Sall. J. 85, 28: videre, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12; Acad. 2, 19, 62; Liv. 36, 28: aspicere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 76, et saep.: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 5 *fin.*; 13, 28 *ad fin.*; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 72: haec quamquam nihilo meliora sunt, nunc etiam atque etiam multo desperatiora, *constantly more desperately from day to day*, id. ib. 6, 22: quare etiam atque etiam sunt venti corpora caeca, *i. e. most positively*, Lucr. 1, 296.—Vid. more on this article in Hand Turs. II. p. 545–578.

ĕtĭam-num and (more freq.) **ĕtĭam-nunc** (only the latter form in Cic. and Caes.) (by many also written separately, etiam num and etiam nunc), *conj. Yet, till now, still*: *Ev.* Etiamnunc mulier intu'st? *Sy.* Etiam, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 14; Var. R. R. 3, 2, 3; Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 16; Var. in Non. 11, 15: de materia loquor orationis etiamnunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 34, 119: ut mihi permirum videatur quemquam exstare, qui etiamnunc credat, *etc.*, id. Div. 2, 47 *fin.*: vos cunctamini etiamnunc, quid intra moenia deprehensis hostibus faciatis? Sall. C. 52, 25; cf. id. Jug. 31, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 38; Rosc. Am. 28, 78; Val. Fl. 7, 454, et saep.—With negations: neque quicquam cum ea facit etiamnum stupri, *not as yet*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 99; cf. Cic. Mur. 12 *fin.*: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam Audet, Ov. M. 13, 231: quo de homine nihil etiamnunc dicere nobis est necesse, *nothing further*, Cic. Clu. 59, 163.—In respect to past time, i. q. etiam tunc, *Till that time, till then, still*: Athenis in Lyceo quum etiamnum platanus novella esset, radices trium et triginta cubitorum egisse, Var. R. R. 1, 37, 5; Cic. Fam. 10, 10: dixisti, paullulum tibi esse etiamnunc morae, quod ego viverem, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9; Caes. B. G. 6, 40, 6; cf. id. ib. 7, 62, 6: quum Balbus etiamnunc in provincia esset, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32 *fin.*; cf. quum tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa Rumperet, *etc.*, Virg. G. 4, 135; Ov. F. 3, 155; Plin. 35, 3, 5, et saep.

II. Since the Aug. per. sometimes for the *simplex* etiam: *Also, besides, moreover*: his addemus etiamnum unam Graecae inventionis sententiam, Plin. 6, 33, 39; cf. id. 32, 5, 18: alia etiamnum generibus ipsis in sexu differentia, id. 16, 10, 19; cf. id. 22, 25, 64; Cels. 5, 26, 20; 7, 29 *ad fin.*: duas etiamnunc formulas praepositis adjiciam, Col. 5, 3, 1; Plin. 25, 8, 47; Sen. Ep. 113, et saep.: si plus est, quod tolli opus est, adhibenda sunt etiamnum vehementiora, Cels. 5, 26, 30; so with comparatives (cf. etiam, *no.* II. 1), Cels. 5, 28, 17; 8, 20; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177; Sen. 87; 102, et al.

Vid. more on the art. in Hand Turs. II. p. 580–587.

ĕtĭam-si (and sometimes written separately), a concessive conditional particle: *Even if, although, albeit*: (*a*) *c. indic.*: Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 81: etiamsi dudum fuerat ambiguum hoc mihi: Nunc non est, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 26: ista veritas etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. Att. 3, 24 *fin.*; id. Rep. 1, 16: *opp.* certe, id. de Or. 1, 17 *fin.*: eundem igitur esse creditote, etiamsi nullum videbitis, id. de Sen. 22, 79, et saep.—(*β*) *c. conjunct.*: etiamsi vetet, Edim, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 73: quae etiamsi essent, quae nulla sunt, pellere se ipsa fortasse possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39 *fin.*: quod, etiamsi nobilitatum non sit, tamen honestum est, quodque vere dicimus, etiamsi a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, id. Off. 1, 4 *fin.*; id. Mil. 8, 21, et saep.—(*γ*) Without a verb: hunc librum etiamsi minus nostra commendatione, tuo tamen nomine divulgari necesse sit, Cic. Or. 31 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 5, 12, 5: *opp.* at, Cic. Coel. 3 *fin.*: quae mihi omnia etiamsi non prius, attamen clarius fulsisse in Scipione Aemiliano videntur, Plin. 7, 27, 28, et saep.—Vid. more on the art. in Hand Turs. II. p. 588–596.

ĕtĭam-tum and (seldomer) **ĕtĭam-tunc,** *conj. Even then, till that time, till then, still* (regularly connected with the imperfect): omnes etiamtum retinebant illum Pericli succum; sed erant paullo uberiore filo, Cic. de Or. 2, 22 *ad fin.*: etiamtum vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2, 1; id. Jug. 63, 6: manebat etiamtum vestigia monentis libertatis, Tac. A. 1, 74: nam etiamtum Agricola Britanniam obtinebat, id. Agr. 39, et saep.: trepida etiamtum civitate, Sall. J. 40, 4; cf. id. ib. 21, 2; Tac. A. 1, 49; Suet. Tib. 42; Calig. 10: quum viderem, ne vobis quidem omnibus re etiamtum probata, si, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 4: quum isti etiamtum de Sthenio in integro tota res esset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 39 *fin.*; so quum etiamtum, id. ib. 2, 5, 34; Sall. J. 51, 2.—With the *praes. histor.*: Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70.—Vid. more on this art. in Hand Turs. II. p. 596–600.

Etrūrĭa, ae, f. *A country of Central Italy*, "Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 5, 8;" Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92; Cat. 2, 3 *ad fin.*; Liv. 1, 35 *fin.*; Virg. A. 8, 494; 12, 232, et saep.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 302–434; O. Müller's Etrusk.—Deriv., **II. Etruscus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Etruscan*: litus, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 14; Carm. Sec. 38; Epod. 16, 40: mare, id. Od. 3, 29, 35: juga, Virg. A. 8, 480: manus Porsenae, Hor. Epod. 16, 4: disciplina, *the Etruscan religion*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 3; Plin. 2, 83, 85; 10, 15, 17; cf. haruspices, Gell. 4, 5, 5, and see Müller's Etrusk. 2, p. 29 *sq.*: literae, Liv. 9, 36: coronae, *made of gold and precious stones, and worn by those who triumphed*, Plin. 21, 3, 4; 33, 1, 4; Tert. de Coron. 13: aurum, *a golden amulet worn by Roman boys of noble birth*, Juv. 5, 164 et saep.—Subst., Etrusci, orum, *m.*, *The Etruscans*, Cic. Div. 1, 42; Liv. 1, 34; 2, 7, et saepiss.

et-si, *conj.* [et, *no.* II. 8] like etiamsi, a concessive conditional particle: *Though, although, albeit*: (*a*) *c. indic.*: gaudeo, etsi nihil scio, quod gaudeam, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 62: etsi scio ego, Philumena, meum jus esse … ego tamen, *etc.*, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 1: etsi abest maturitas aetatis, jam tamen personare aures ejus, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 3: ergo, etsi conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat, Objiciunt portas tamen, Virg. A. 9, 44, et saep.: vapulo hercle ego invitus tamen, Etsi malum merui, Plaut. Casin. 5, 3, 16; cf. id. Rud. 5, 2, 63.—(*β*) *c. conjunct.*: etsi taceas, palam id quidem est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 7; cf. id. Truc. 4, 3, 41: etsi cupidissime expetitum a me sit, tamen, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 7, 3: etsi nihil aliud Sullae nisi consulatum abstulissetis, tamen eo vos contentos esse oportebat, id. Sull. 32, 90; Liv. 3, 8 *ad fin.*, et saep.—**c.** Without a verb: ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, ut meritam gratiam referamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14: superbiae crudelitatique etsi seras, non leves tamen venire poenas, Liv. 3, 56; cf. id. 38, 41 (twice): etsi non iniquum certe triste senatus consultum factum est, id. 26, 6, 2; cf. Suet. Calig. 12; Tac. Or. 19.—**2.** Transf., sometimes like the more usual quamquam, to restrict or correct a preceding proposition: *Although, yet, but*, *καίπερ, καίτοι*: vale atque salve: etsi aliter ut dicam meres, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 86: habet enim res deliberationem: etsi ex parte magna tibi assentior, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 3; id. ib. 13, 41: do, do poenas temeritatis meae. Etsi quae fuit illa temeritas? id. ib. 9, 10, 2; cf. id. ib, 16, 7, 3: lectis tuis literis admiratus equidem sum, te, *etc.*: etsi, quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor profectionis meae, approbator certe fuisti, id. ib. § 2.—Vid. more on this art. in Hand Turs. II. p. 600–609.

† **ĕty̆mŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.* = *ἐτυμολογία*, *Etymology*, Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 32; Quint. 1, 6, 1; 28; 7, 3, 25, et saep. (Cic. Top. 8, 35, written as Greek, and transl. by veriloquium).

† **ĕty̆mŏlŏgĭce,** ēs, *f.* = *ἐτυμολογική*, *Etymology*, Var. L. L. 7, 1, 80 (ib. 7, 6, 102, written as Greek).

ĕty̆mŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἐτυμολογικός*, *Etymological*: ratio, Gell. 1, 8, 1.

† **ĕty̆mon,** i, *n.* = *ἔτυμον*, *The derivation of a word*, Var. R. R. 1, 48, 2; Gell. 18, 4, 11, et al.

† **eu,** *interj.* = *εὖ*. *Well! well done! bravo!* An exclamation of joy or approbation, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 26; Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 14; Plaut. Mil 4, 4, 10; Eun. 1, 2, 74; Hor. A. P. 328. Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 609 *sq.*

Euboea, ae, *f.*, Εὔβοια, *The well-known island of that name in the Aegean Sea, separated from Boeotia only by the Euripus*, now *Negroponte*, Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21; Ov. M. 13, 660, et al.; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 244 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv., **1. Eubŏĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Euboean*: litus, Prop. 2, 26, 38; cf. cautes, *i. e. the promontory Caphareus*, Virg. A. 11, 260; and sinus, Prop. 4, 1, 114: undae, Ov. M. 9, 218: Anthedon, *in Boeotia, opposite Euboea*, id. 7, 232; 13, 905; cf. cultor aquarum, *i. e. Glaucus, from Anthedon*, id. ib. 14, 4: urbs, *i. e. Cumae, as a colony of Euboean Chalcidians*, id. ib. 14, 155; cf. orae Cumarum, Virg. A. 6, 2; hence Sibylla, *the Cumaean Sibyl*, Mart. 9, 30: carmen, *of the Cumaean Sibyl*, Ov. F. 4. 257: pulveris anni, *the great age of the Sibyl*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 126; cf. Ov. M. 14, 136.—**2. Euboeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Euboean*. plebes, Stat. S. 5, 3, 137.—**3. Eubŏïs,** ĭdis, *f.*, the same: ora, Stat. Ach. 1, 414: tellus, *i. e. the region about Cumae*, id. Silv. 1, 2, 263.

† **euchărĭstĭa,** ae, *f.* = *εὐχαριστία*, *The Lord's supper* in the Christian Church, *the eucharist*, Cypr. Ep. 10.

† **euchăristĭcon,** i, *n.* = εὐχαριστικόν, *Thanksgiving*, Tert. Praescr. haeret. 47. The name of a poem of thanks addressed by Statius to the Emperor Domitian, Stat. S. 4, 2.

Euclīdes, is, *m.*, Εὐκλείδης, **1.** *A philosopher of Megara, a disciple of Socrates and founder of the Megaric sect*, Cic. Acad. 2, 42, 129; Gell. 6, 10; Sid. Carm. 2, 176. —**2.** *A mathematician in Alexandria under Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33.

† **Eudaemon,** ŏnis, *com.* = Εὐδαίμων (fortunate), *The Greek appellation of the southern part of Arabia* (Arabia Felix), Mel. 3, 8, 6; *and of its inhabitants*, Vop. Aurel. 33; Capitol. Macr. 12.

† **euge,** *interj.* = εὖγε, An exclamation of joy, applause, admiration, *etc.*: *Well done! good! bravo!* (only in Plaut. and Ter.): euge, euge, perbene, Ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 75; so id. Aul. 4, 6, 11; Epid. 3, 2, 21; Stich. 5, 6, 5; Mil. 4, 1, 20, et saep.; Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 8; Heaut. 4, 2, 10; also euge papae! Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 41 (and perh. for the latter the contraction eugepae in some passages of Plautus, as in Capt. 2, 2, 24; Epid. 1, 1, 7; Pseud. 2, 4, 53; Rud. 1, 2, 81; 2, 4, 24; but the reading is nowhere critically established).—**2.** With an ironical signif. superadded: *Excellent! admirable!* euge, optime, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 170; so id. Pers. 1, 3, 10; Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 13.—Vid. on this art., Hand Turs. II. p. 610 *sq.*

† **eugĕnēus** or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = εὐγενής, *Well-born*, i. e. *noble, generous*; applied to wine of good quality: (vinum), Cato R. R. 6, 4; Var. R. R. 1, 25: (uvae), Col. 3, 2, 16.

eugepae, v. euge, *no.* 1.

Eumaeus, i, *m.*, Εὔμαιος, *The swineherd of Ulysses in Homer*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 1.

† **eumēces,** is, *n.* = εὐμῆκες (very long), **1.** *A kind of balsam-tree*, Plin. 12, 25, 54.—**2.** *An unknown gem*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

Eumēdes, is, *m.*, Εὐμήδης, *A Trojan herald, father of Dolon*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 27; Virg. A. 12, 346.

Eumĕnes, is, *m.*, Εὐμένης, *A famous general under Alexander the Great, and after his death governor of Cappadocia*, Nep. Eum.; Just. 13, 4 *sq.*; Curt. 10, 4.

Eumĕnĭdes, um, *f.*, Εὐμενίδες (the benevolent, the gracious ones). A euphemistic name for *The Furies*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Hor. Od. 2, 13, 36; Virg. G. 1, 278; 4, 483; Aen. 4, 469, et al. In the *sing.*, *a Fury*, Sil. 2, 559; Stat. Th. 12, 423.

† **eumithres,** ae, *m.* *An unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

Eumolpus, i, *m.*, Εὔμολπος, *A fabulous Thracian singer and priest of Ceres, who brought the Eleusinian mysteries to Attica. His descendant of the same name, the son of Musaeus*, Ov. M. 11, 93. *A sacerdotal family in Athens* also bore, after him, the name **Eumolpĭdae,** arum, *m.*, Εὐμολπίδαι, Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 35; Nep. Alc. 4.

† **eunĕos,** i, *m.* *An unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

eunūchīnus, a, um, *adj.* [eunuchus] *Of* or *belonging to a eunuch*: facies, Hier. Ep. 22, 27.

† **eunūchĭon,** ii, *n.* = εὐνούχιον, *A kind of lettuce that subdues amatory desires*, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127.

† **eunūchismus,** i, *m.* = εὐνουχισμός, *Castration*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

† **eunūchīzātus,** a, um, *Part.* [εὐνουχίζω] *Made a eunuch, castrated*, Hier. contr. Jov. 1, 7.

* **eunūcho,** are, *v. a.* [eunuchus] *To make a eunuch of, to castrate*: se, Var. in Non. 106, 8.

† **eunūchus,** i, *m.* = εὐνοῦχος, *A eunuch*, Cic. Or. 70, 232; Mart. 3, 82; Juv. 6, 366; 378; 12, 35 et saep.—**2.** *The name of one of Terence's comedies.*

† **eupătŏrĭa,** ae, *f.* = εὐπατορία *A plant, called also* agrimonia, *agrimony*, Plin. 25, 6, 29.

† **eupĕtălos,** i, *f.* = εὐπέταλος, **1.** *A plant, called also* daphnoides, Plin. 15, 30, 39 *fin.*—**2.** *An unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56

euphorbia, ae and **-ium,** ii, v. the follg. *no.* II.

Euphorbus, i, *m.*, Εὔφορβος, **I.** *Son of Panthus, a brave Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras asserted had descended to himself, through the process of transmigration*, Ov. M. 15, 161; Gell. 4, 11 *fin.*—**II.** *A celebrated Greek physician, after whom was named the African plant* euphorbia, ae, *f.*, Plin. 5, 1, 1 *fin.*; 25, 7, 38; also called euphorbium, ii, *n.*, id. 25, 12, 91; 26, 8, 34.

Euphŏrĭo and **-on,** ōnis, *m.*, Εὐφορίων, *An obscure tragic poet, born at Chalcis, in Euboea, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Euergetes*, Cic. Div. 2, 64, 132; Tusc. 3, 19, 45; Quint. 10, 1, 56; 11, 2, 14; Suet. Tib. 70 Casaub.

Euphrānor, ŏris, *m.*, Εὐφράνωρ, *A celebrated painter and sculptor, a cotemporary of Praxiteles*, Quint. 12, 10, 6; 12; Plin. 34, 8, 19; 35, 11, 40; Juv. 3, 217; cf. Sillig. Catal. Art. p. 205 *sq.*

Euphrātes, is, *m.*, Εὐφράτης, פְּרָת, *A well-known river in Syria, which rises in Armenia, and, after its junction with the Tigris, empties into the Persian Gulf*, now *Frat*, Mel. 1, 11, 2; 3, 8, 5; Plin. 5, 24, 20; Plin. Pan. 14: *abl.*, Euphratē, Luc. 8, 358.—**2.** Meton., for *the dwellers on its banks*: Virg. G. 1, 509.—**II.** *A philosopher in the time of the younger Pliny*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10.

† **euphrŏsȳnum,** i. *n.* = εὐφρόσυνον, *A plant, called also* buglossos, Plin. 25, 8, 40.

† **euplēa,** ae, *f.*, *An unknown plant*, Plin. 25, 10, 81.

† **euplŏcămus,** i, *m.* = εὐπλόκαμος, *Having beautiful locks*, Lucil. in Non. 35, 31.

Eupŏlis, ĭdis, *m.*, Εὔπολις, *A celebrated comic actor in Athens, cotemporary with Aristophanes*, Hor. S. 1, 4. 1; Vellej. 1, 16; Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 17; Quint. 1, 10, 18; 10, 1, 66; 12, 10, 65: *acc.*, Eupolin, Hor. S. 2, 3, 12: Eupolidem, Pers. 1, 124.

† **eurĭnus,** i, *m.* = εὔρινος: ventus, *An east wind*, Col. 11, 2, 14.

† **eurĭpĭce,** es, *f.* = εὐριπική, *A kind of rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 71.

Eurīpĭdes, is, *m.*, Εὐριπίδης, *A celebrated Athenian tragic poet*, Quint. 10, 1, 67 *sq.*; Gell. 15, 20; Cic. Tusc. 1, 26 *ad fin.*; 1, 48; 3, 14, et saep.—Hence **Euripidēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Euripides*: carmen, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25.

eurīpus (os), i, *m.* = εὔριπος, *A narrow channel, strait*, Cic. Mur. 17; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99; 2, 97, 100.—**2.** In partic., Euripus, i, Εὔριπος, *The channel between Boeotia and Euboea*, now *Egribos*, Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21; Cic. N. D. 3, 10; Liv. 28, 6; 31, 24; Luc. 5, 235, et al.—**II.** Transf., *A canal, conduit, aqueduct*: "ductus aquarum, quos isti *nilos* et *euripos* vocant," Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2; so Vitr. 7, 5; Frontin. Aquaed. 84; Sen. Ep. 83; Plin. 5, 10, 11; 36, 15, 24, § 123; Plin. Ep. 1, 3, et al.—**2.** In partic., *The trench that ran round the Roman circus*, Suet. Caes. 39; Plin. 8, 7, 7; Lamprid. Heliog. 23; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 28.

‡ **eurŏauster** dictus, quod ex una parte habeat Eurum, ab altera Austrum," Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 6; cf. the follg.

† **eurŏnŏtus,** i, *m.* = εὐρόνοτος, *The southeast wind*, Col. 11, 2, 42; Plin. 2, 47, 46; Vitr. 1, 6.

Eurōpa, ae, and **Eurōpe,** es, *f.*, Εὐρώπη, **I.** *Daughter of the Phoenician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus, and mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who, under the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete*, Ov. M. 2, 836 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 155; 178: *nom.*, Europe, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 25; 57; Prop. 2, 28, 52: *gen.*, Europae, Mel. 2, 7, 12: *acc.*, Europen, Ov. A. A. 1, 323; Juv. 8, 34: Europam, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 5; Ov. Her. 4, 55.—**2.** Poet. transf., of *The portico in the Field of Mars, which was adorned with a painting representing the rape of Europa*, Mart. 2, 14; 3, 20; cf. id. 11, 1.—**B.** Hence **Eurōpaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Europa*: dux, *i. e. Minos*, Ov. M. 8, 23.—**II.** *The continent of Europe, named after her*; usual form Europa, Mel. 1, 3, 1; 4, 1; 5, 1; Plin. 3 prooem.; ib. 1, 1; 4, 23, 37, et saepiss.: Europe, Mel. 1, 2, 1; 2, 1, 1: *acc.*, Europen, id. 1, 1, 6; 2, 6, 9; Hor. Od. 3, 3, 47.—**B.** Derivv., **1. Eurōpaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Europe, European*: adversarii, Nep. Eum. 3: Scythi, Curt. 7, 7.—**2. Eurōpensis,** e, *adj.*, the same: exercitus, Vop. Prob. 13: res, id. Aurel. 31.

Eurōtas, ae, *m.*, Εὐρώτας, *The principal river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood*, now *Basilipotamo*, Mel. 2, 3, 9; Plin. 4, 5, 8; Cic. Inv. 2, 21, 96; Tusc. 5, 34, 98; Ov. M. 2, 247; Am. 2, 17, 32, et saep.; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 565 *sq.*: *nom.*, Eurōta, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 15 *fin.*: *acc.*, Eurotan, Ov. M. 10, 169.

† **eurōtĭas,** ae, *m.* = εὐρωτίας, *An unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

eurōus, a, um, *adj.* [eurus; cf. arctous, Lesbous] *Eastern, orient*: fluctus, Virg. A. 3, 533 Heyne *N. cr.*

† **eurus,** i, *m.* = εὖρος, *The southeast wind*; by some called Vulturnus, "Col. 11, 2, 65; 5, 5, 15; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Plin. 2, 47, 46; Gell. 2, 22, 7 *sq.*; Vitr. 1, 6;" Hor. Od. 1, 28, 25; 2, 16, 24; 4, 4, 43, et al. In the plural, Virg. G. 2, 339; 441; Ov. Her. 11, 9; 15, 9; Am. 1, 9, 13, et al. —**B.** Transf., for *East wind*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 27 (*opp.* Zephyrus); Met. 1, 61; Manil. 4, 589. Hence poet. for *The east*, Val. Fl. 1, 539; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 417.—And, **2.** For *Wind*, in gen., Virg. G. 3, 382.

Eurȳdĭce, ēs, *f.*, Εὐρυδίκη, **I.** *The wife of Orpheus, who died of the bite of a serpent. Orpheus obtained from Pluto permission to bring her back from the Lower World, under promise that he would not look back at her on the way. But, as he did not keep this promise, she returned to the Lower World again*, Ov. M. 10, 31 *sq.*; Virg. A. 4, 486; Hyg. Fab. 164.—**II.** *Daughter of Danaus*, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**III.** *Name of a slave of Rhea Sylvia*, Euridica, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 20 Orell. *N. cr*

Eurȳlŏchus, i, *m.*, Εὐρύλοχος, *The only one of the companions of Ulysses who withstood Circe's magic cup*, Ov. M. 14, 252; 287.

Eurȳmus, i, *m.*, Εὔρυμος, *An augur, father of the seer Telemus.* Hyg. Fab. 125 and 128. Whence **Eurȳmĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *The surname of Telemus*, Ov. M. 13, 771.

Eurȳnŏme, es, *f.*, Εὐρυνόμη, *Daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, mother of Leucothoe*, Ov. M. 4, 210 *sq.*

Eurȳpȳlus, i, *m.*, Εὐρύπυλος, **I.** *Son of Hercules and king of the Island of Cos*, Ov. M. 7, 363.—Hence, **2.** Eurȳpȳlis, ĭdis, *f.*, *Eurypylan*, poet. i. q. *Coan*: textura, Prop. 4. 5, 23.—**II.** *Son of Evaemon of Thessaly, and leader of a body of troops before Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 357; Virg. A. 2, 114; Hyg. Fab. 97.

Eurystheus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, Εὐρυσθεύς, *Son of Sthenelus and grandson of Perseus, a king of Mycenae, who, at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labors*, Ov. Her. 9, 7; 45; Met. 9, 203; 274; Hyg. Fab. 30: *acc.*, Eurysthea, Virg. G. 3, 4.

† **eurythmĭa,** ae, *f.* = εὐρυθμία, In architect., *Beautiful arrangement, proportion, harmony* of the parts, Vitr. 1, 2; 6, 2.

Eurȳtus, i, *m.*, Εὔρυτος, **I.** *King of Oechalia and father of Iole*, Ov. M. 9, 356. Whence *Iole* is called **Eurȳtis,** ĭdis, id. *f.*, ib. 9, 395; Her. 9, 133.—**II.** *A centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 220. Also called Eurytion, id. A. A. 1, 593 (cf. Hom. Od. 21, 285).

† **euschēme,** *adv.* [εὐσχήμως] *Becomingly, gracefully, handsomely*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58; Trin. 3, 1, 24.

† **eusĕbes,** is, *n.* = εὐσεβές, *An unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

† **eustȳlos,** on, *adj.* = εὔστυλος, *With pillars evenly arranged*, Vitr. 3, 2.

Euterpe, ēs, *f.*, Εὐτέρπη, *The Muse of music*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 33; Aus. Idyll. 20. 4.

† **euthygrammum,** i, *n.* = εὐθύγραμμον, *An architect's rule*, Vitr. 1, 1.

Eutrŏpĭus, ii, *m.*, Flavius —, *A Roman historian in the middle of the fourth century of the Christian era, cotemporary with the Emperor Julian, who wrote a* Breviarium Historiae Romanae; cf. Tzschucke in his edit. of Eutropius, and Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 344 *sq.*

Euxīnus, a, um, *adj.* = Εὔξεινος (hospitable), *An epithet of the Black Sea.* Usually connected with Pontus, v. h. v. In Ovid also freq.: mare, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 42; 4, 10, 97; 5, 10, 2; Pont. 4, 6, 46: aequor, id. Trist. 5, 2, 63: aquae, id. Pont. 2, 6, 2; 3, 2, 60; 3, 6, 2, et al.: fretum, id. ib. 2, 2, 2: undae, id. ib. 4, 8, 1: vada, id. ib. 4, 9, 2: litus, id. Trist. 5, 10, 13; Pont. 4, 3, 51. And abs. Euxinus, i (*sc.* Pontus), id. Trist. 2, 197; 4, 1, 60.

† **euzōmon,** i, *n.* = εὔζωμον, *A sort of cabbage*, pure Lat. eruca (*no.* 2), Plin. 20, 13, 49.

* **ēvăcŭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [evacuo] *An evacuating*; trop., *a weakening*: fidei, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

ē-văcŭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To empty out, evacuate* (a post-Aug. word): **1.** Lit.: alvum, Plin. 20, 6, 23; 32, 9, 33.—**2.** Trop.: *To make void, cancel*: obligationem, Cod. Just. 8, 43, 4.

Evadne, es, *f.*, Εὐάδνη, *Daughter of Iphis and wife of Capaneus, who was so fondly attached to her husband that when his body was burned she threw herself on the funeral pile*, Prop. 3, 13, 24; 1, 15, 21; Virg. A. 6, 447; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 41; Trist. 4, 3, 64; 5, 5, 54; Mart. 4, 75; Hyg. Fab. 243 and 256.

ē-vādo, si, sum, 3. (*perf. sync.* evasti, Hor. S. 2, 7, 68; Sil. 15, 796) *v. n.* and *a.*

I. *Neutr., To go out, go forth* (freq. and quite class.).

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: si (apes) ex alvo minus frequentes evadunt, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 36; so ex aqua, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 86: ex balneis, Cic. Coel. 27, 65: oppido, Sall. J. 56, 5: undis, Virg. A. 9, 99: puteo, Phaedr. 4, 9, 11: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: ex abditis sedibus evadere atque exire, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95; cf. per praeruptum saxum in Capitolium, Liv. 5, 46; and in terram, *to disembark, to land*, id. 29, 27 *fin.*—In an upward direction: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, *mount up, ascend*, Virg. A. 2, 458; so ad parietem, Suet. Ner. 48: in muros, Liv. 2, 17; 4, 34; 10, 17: in jugum, id. 33, 8: in cacumen, Curt. 7, 11: super capita hostium, id. 5, 3, et saep.

2. In partic.: *To get away, get clear off, escape*: aut e morbo evasurum aegrotum, aut e periculo navem, aut ex insidiis exercitum, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 13; so ex fuga, *Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 4: e manibus hostium, Liv. 22, 49: ex judicio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5: e tanto periculo, Liv. 42, 18: periculo, id. 21, 33: adverso colle, sicuti praeceptum fuerat, evadunt, Sall. J. 52, 3; cf. id. ib. 50 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 12 *fin.*; 10, 1, et saep.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: accedit, ut eo facilius animus evadat ex hoc aere eumque perrumpat, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19; cf. ex corpore (animus), id. de Sen. 22, 80; and quum ab iis qui, *etc.*, evaseris, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98: ad conjecturam evadere, *to arrive at*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 20: ne in infinitum quaestio evadat, Quint. 2, 17, 16. In an upward direction: nitamur semper ad optima: quod facientes aut evademus in summum, aut certe multos infra nos videbimus, id. ib. 12, 11, 30.

2. In partic.: *To turn out, fall out, end* in some manner, *to have an issue* of some kind, *to turn to* or *become* something: ex communibus proprii, ex fucosis firmi suffragatores evadunt, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 9, 35; cf. Cic. Or. 27, 95; Fin. 4, 25, 69: quos judicabat non posse oratores evadere, id. de Or. 1, 28; cf. id. Brut. 34 *fin.*; 87, 299; Fin. 4, 28, 78; cf. juvenis evasit vere indolis regiae, Liv. 1, 39; and Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69.—Of abstract subjects: ut ita fastidiosae mollesque mentes evadant civium, ut, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.*: si quando aliquod somnium verum evaserit, id. Div. 2, 53: vereor ne haec quoque laetitia vana evadat, Liv. 23, 12: quoniam primum vanum inceptum evasisset, id. 35, 47, et saep.: intellego hercle: sed quo evadas nescio, *what you are driving at*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 44; cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 100 Ruhnk.; 1, 2, 5: nimia illaec licentia Profecto evadet in aliquod magnum malum, id. Ad. 3, 4, 64: demiror quid sit, et quo evadat, sum in metu, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 68; cf. Cic. Att. 14, 19 *fin.* so quorsum, Att. ib. 9, 18 *fin.*; Nep. Dion. 8, 1; and huccine (beneficia), Sall. J. 14, 9.—**b.** Pregn.: *To come to pass, be fulfilled*: aliquando id, quod somniarimus, evadere, Cic. Div. 2, 59; for which, si somnium verum evasit aliquod, id. ib. 2, 71, 146.

II. *Act.* (not freq. till the Aug. per.; in Cic. not at all): *To pass over* or *pass* a thing, *to get over, pass beyond, leave behind*:

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: omnem videbar evasisse viam, Virg. A. 2, 730 Wagn. *N. cr.*; so tot urbes, id. ib. 3, 282: vada, arva, Ov. M. 3, 19: amnem, Tac. A. 12, 35: limen harae, Col. 7, 9, 13: vestibulum (apes), id. 9, 12, 1, et saep. In an upward direction: sic fata gradus evaserat altos, *had mounted the steps*, Virg. A. 4, 685; so ardua, *to climb, ascend*, Liv. 2, 65.—**2.** In partic.: *To get away, flee, escape from*, effugere: alicujus manus, Virg. A. 9, 560; so loca mortis, Ov. M. 14, 126: flammam, Virg. A. 5, 689: angustias, Liv. 21, 32; 38, 2: nocturnas insidias, Suet. Caes. 74: aliquem, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 61.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: vitam, *to depart from*, i. e. *to die*, App. M. 4, p. 140.—In an upward direction: si haec quoque jam lenius supina perseverantibus studiis evaseris, *hast climbed, ascended*, Quint. 12, 10, 79.—**2.** In partic.: *To escape, get rid of*: aegritudinem, Lucil. in Non. 294, 7; so necem, Phaedr. 4, 6, 4: gravem casum, Tac. A. 14, 6: sermones malignorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 3, et saep.

* **ēvăgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [evagor] *A wandering about*: stellarum, Plin. 2, 17, 14.

* **ē-vāgīnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A wandering*, i. e. *spreading out, extending*: Arn. 1, 50 Orell.

ē-vāgīno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [vagina] *To draw out of the scabbard, to unsheath* (post-class.): gladium, Just. 1, 9; Hyg. Fab. 164; Vulg. Exod. 15, 10, et al.

ē-văgor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*: *To wander forth, to roam about; to scatter* or *spread about, to extend* (quite class.; not in Caes.): **A.** Lit.: ne longius evagatae (incubantes gallinae) refrigerent ova, Col. 8, 5, 14: nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. 22, 47: Cappari evagatur per agros, Plin. 19, 8, 48; so Nilus, id. 10, 33, 49: ignis ulterius, Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 30, § 3.—**B.** Trop.: qui appetitus longius evagantur, *Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: late evagata est vis morbi, Liv. 3, 7 *ad fin.*; Quint. 3, 6, 3; so of *wandering, digressing* in speaking, id. ib. 2, 4, 32; 3, 11, 25.—* **II.** *Act.*: *To stray beyond, to overstep* any thing: ordinem, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 10.

ē-vălesco, lŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To become strong, increase in strength, to increase, grow* (not ante-Aug.): vix illa, quae *παραγόμενα* vocant, nobis permittimus, sed hoc feliciter, *evaluit*, Quint. 8, 6, 32.—**I.** Lit.: quum evaluissent flagella pedes binos, Plin. 17, 15, 25; cf. rami, id. ib. 30, 54.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** In gen: adjuta cura natura magis evalescit, Quint. 2, 8, 5; Tac. A. 14, 58 *fin.*: affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, *strengthened into*, etc., id. Hist. 1, 80.—**2.** Transf., **a.** In the *temp. perf.*, *To have power* or *ability* for any thing, *to be able*: ut ne ipsa quidem natura in hos ita evaluerit, ut non, *etc.*, Quint. 10, 2, 10: sed non Dardanidae medicari cuspidis ictum Evaluit, * Virg. A. 7, 757; so with an object-clause, * Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 201; Stat. S. 5, 2, 79; Claud. Cons. Honor. 303; Rapt. Pros. 3, 92.—**b.** *To be worth* in price: Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., of a word or expression: *To prevail, get into vogue*: ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paullatim, Tac. G. 2 *ad fin.*; so Quint. 9, 3, 13.

1. ē-vallo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [vallum] *To cast out* (only in the follg. passages): nos foras, Var. in Non. 102, 6: aliquem, Titin. ib. 5.

2. ē-vallo, ĕre, *v. a.* [2. vallus] To cast out the chaff of grain from the fan, *i. e. To winnow out, to cleanse from the husks, to husk, to hull*, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97 and 99.

Ēvan, *m.*, Εὐάν, *A surname of Bacchus*, Lucr. 5, 742; Ov. M. 4, 15.—Derivv., **II.** **ēvans,** antis, *Crying Evan!* as an epithet of the Bacchantes, Catull. 64, 391; Virg. A. 6, 517: Sil. 1, 101, et al.

Ēvander, ri, *m.*, Εὔανδρος, **I.** *Son of Carmenta* (v. Carmentis), *born at Pallantium, in Arcadia: he emigrated to Italy* 60 *years before the Trojan war, and there founded the city Pallanteum*, Liv. 1, 5; Ov. F. 1, 471; 497, 583; 2, 279; 4, 65; 5, 91; Virg. A. 8, 52; 119; 9, 9; 10, 515, et saep.: *nom. Graec.* **Evandrus,** Virg. A. 8, 100; 185; 313; 545; 558: *voc.* Evandre, id. ib. 11, 55.—Deriv., **2. Ēvandrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Evandrian*: ensis, *i. e. of Pallas, the son of Evander*, Virg. A. 10, 394: regna, *i. e. Roman*, Sil. 7, 18: collis, *i. e. the Palatine*, Stat. S. 4, 1, 7; also mons, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 11.—**II.** *A Greek artist in metals, brought from Alexandria to Rome by Marc Antony*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 91 Schol.; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32.

ē-vānesco, nŭi, 3. (*part. fut.*: evaniturus, Lact. 5, 4 *fin.*) *v. inch.* *To vanish* or *pass away, to die away, to disappear* (quite class.; not in Caes.): **I.** Lit.: Bacchi quum flos evanuit (*c. c.* diffugere in auras), Lucr. 3, 222; so paullatim et decrescere pondus, id. 5, 536: stinguique colorem, id. 2, 828: pruna, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 6: aquae, *to evaporate*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24; cf. vinum et salsamentum vetustate, *i. e. to lose its strength, become vapid, flat*, Cic Div. 2, 57: cornuaque extremae velut evanescere lunae, Ov. M. 2, 117, et saep.: et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram, Virg. A. 9, 658; so Ov. M. 14, 432; Fast. 2, 509.—**II.** Trop.: ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret, *to die away, sink into oblivion*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 5; cf. omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95; so orationes, id. Brut. 27 *fin.*: Hortensius. id. ib. 94: sententiae Aristonis, Pyrrhonis (*opp.* stabilitatem habere), id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85, et saep.: postea quam extenuari spem nostram et evanescere vidi, Cic. Att. 3, 13; so rumor, Liv. 28, 25; 44, 31: fama, id. 33, 8: ingenium, id. 2, 48: omnis vis herbarum, Ov. M. 14, 356: bella per taedia et moras (*opp.* valida impetu), Tac. H. 2, 32: donatio, *i. e. to lose its effect* (*opp.* valere), Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 11, § 7; cf. actio dotis, id. ib. 24, 3, 21: evanescunt haec atque emoriuntur comparatione meliorum, Quint. 12, 10, 75.

† **ēvangĕlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = εὐαγγελικός, *Evangelical*: scriptura, Tert. adv Marc. 39: vox, Prud. Apoth. 495, et saep.

† **ēvangĕlista,** ae, *m.* = εὐαγγελιστής, *An evangelist*, Prud. Cathem. 6, 77, et saep.

† **ēvangĕlĭum,** ii, *n.* = εὐαγγέλιον, *The Gospel*: in the eccl. writers, saepiss.

ēvangĕlīzātor, ōris, *m.* [evangelium] *A preacher of the Gospel*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 9; Praescr. 4.

ēvānĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [evanesco] *Vanishing, passing away* (not ante-Aug. and very rare): pectora, Ov. M. 5, 435: oleae, *i. e. frail, without strength*, Col. Arb. 17, 3; cf. arbores, Vitr. 2, 10: materia vetustate, id. 2, 8: et siticulosa calx, id. 7, 2; and viriditas, Plin. 37, 5, 18.—**2.** Trop.: amor, Ov. R. Am. 653: gaudium (*c. c* leve), Sen. Ep. 35.

ē-vanno, ĕre, *v. a.* [vannus] To cast out the chaff of grain from the fan, *i. e. To winnow*: * **1.** Lit.: acus, Var. R. R. 1, 52 *fin.*—* **2.** Transf., *To cast out*: aliquem, Pompon. in Non. 19, 23.

evans, antis, v. Evan, *no.* II.

ēvăpōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evaporo] *An evaporating, evaporation*: terrae, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1; 6, 13: nivis, Gell. 19, 5, 6.

ēvăpōrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Evaporating, apt to evaporate*: virtus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 8.

ē-văpōro, are, *v. a.* *To disperse in vapor, to evaporate* (post-class.), Gell. 19, 5, 7 and 8; Tert. Pall. 6 *fin.*

ē-vasto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To lay utterly waste, to devastate* (a favorite word of Livy; elsewh. extremely rare): omnia, Liv. 10, 15; so id. 5, 5; 8, 37; 28, 44; 32, 33 Drak., et saep.; Sil. 15, 185.

ēvax, *interj.* [a natural cry, like evoe, εὐοῖ] An exclamation of joy, delight: *Oh ho! hurra! bravo!* (only in Plaut.), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 3; Casin. 4, 4, 13; Bacch. 2, 3, 13; 4, 4, 73; Men. 1, 2, 18; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98.

ēvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eveho] * **1.** *A go-*

ing upward, flying up, flight: sublimis, App. M. 5, p. 169.—**2.** In jurid. lang.: *A permit to travel by the public post, a post-warrant,* Cod. Just. 12, 51, 3 *sq.;* Symm. Ep. 4, 6; Aug. Ep. 55.

1. evectus, a, um, *Part.*, v. eveho.

2. ēvectus, ūs, *m.* [eveho] *A carrying out, exporting* of goods from a place, Var. R. R. 1, 16, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.;* Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 28.

ē-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To carry out* or *forth, to convey out, lead forth* (rare, but quite class.; not in Caes.).

I. Lit.: omnia (signa) ex fanis, ex locis publicis palam plaustris evecta exportataque esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20; so aquas ex planis locis, Liv. 1, 38 *fin.;* cf. Plin. 2, 103, 106: stercus (*c. c.* exportare), Cato R. R. 5, 8: merces (*opp.* inveho), Var. R. R. 1, 16, 6; Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 5, et saep.: incaute se evehentes Masinissa excipiebat, *throwing themselves out, rushing out,* Liv. 29, 34: naves in altum, id. 25, 27.—In an upward direction: palmaque nobilis Terrarum dominos evehit ad deos, *raises aloft, elevates,* * Hor. Od. 1, 1, 6; cf. aliquem ad aethera, Virg. A. 6, 130: ad auras, Ov. M. 14, 127: in coelum, Juv. 1, 38.—**b.** In the mid. form., *To ride out* or *forth, to move out, move forth:* evectus effreno equo, *springing forward,* Liv. 4, 33; cf. longius, Tac. A. 12, 14: de nocte, Suet. Aug. 97 *fin.:* evecti Aegeo mari Delum trajecerunt, Liv. 44, 28 *fin.;* cf. id. 28, 30: ad portum, id. 37, 15 *fin.:* in altum, id. 21, 50: ratibus ad regem, Just. 2, 6, et saep.: in ancoras evehi, *to run foul of the anchors,* Liv. 22, 19. With the *acc.* of the place: evectus os amnis, Curt. 9, 9 *fin.;* cf. Prop. 3, 2, 21. In an upward direction: ut in collem Esquiliarium eveheretur, Liv. 1, 48.

II. Trop.: ut semel e Piraeeo eloquentia evecta est, omnes peragravit insulas, Cic. Brut. 13, 51; cf. fama ejus evecta insulas, Tac. A. 12, 36: spe vana evectus, *carried forward,* Liv. 42, 62; cf. inconsultius, id. 35, 31; and longius, Quint. 9, 3, 87: magicae vanitates in tantum evectae, ut, *etc.*, Plin. 26, 4, 9.—In an upward direction: quem usque in tertium consulatum amicitia Principis evexerat, Vellej. 2, 90; cf. aliquos ad consulatus, Tac. Or. 13; and imperium ad summum fastigium, Curt. 4, 14.—In the *part. perf.:* consiliarii in summum evecti fastigium, Vellej. 2, 56, 3; cf. id. 2, 53, 3: privatum supra modum evectae opes, Tac. A. 14, 52.

ē-vello, velli (Cic. Sest. 28; de Or. 1, 53 *ad fin.*), post-class., vulsi (Flor. 4, 12, 38; Marc. Empir. 8), vulsum, 3. *v. a.* *To tear, pull,* or *pluck out* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: linguam se evellisse M. Catoni, Cic. Sest. 28; so ferrum, * Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 3: arborem, Liv. 33, 5: dentes, Plin. 30, 3, 8, et saep.: spinas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 5; cf. ebulum, cicutam e segete, Plin. 17, 9, 6 *fin.:* clavos e sepulcro, id. 34, 15, 44: statuam de monumento, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 2. Poet.: odorem e turis glebis (*c. c.* divellere), Lucr. 3, 328: castra obsessa, *i. e. to relieve,* Sil. 7, 335.—**II.** Trop.: *To tear out, root out, eradicate, erase* (a favorite word of Cicero): radicitus mala, Lucr. 3, 311: consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic. Sest. 14 *ad fin.;* so scrupulum ex animo, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; cf. aculeum severitatis, id. Clu. 55, 152: omnem eorum importunitatem ex intimis mentibus, id. de Or. 1, 53 *ad fin.;* cf. id. Clu. 1 *ad fin.*

Evenĭnus, a, um. v. Evenus, *no.* II.

ē-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. (*praes. conj.* evenat, Enn. in Non. 507, 20) *v. n.* *To come out, come forth.*

I. Lit. (so exceedingly seldom): merses profundo: pulchrior evenit, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 65: tota arundo serius praedicto tempore evenit, *comes up, grows up,* Col. 4, 32, 2: sine modo rus eveniat, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 1; id. Rud. 3, 2, 17.—Far more freq. and quite class.,

II. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: *To fall out, come to pass, happen;* and with alicui: *to befall, happen to, betide* one (v. 2. accido, *no.* 4, and 1. contingo, *no.* II. B, 3, b): in hominum aetate multa eveniunt hujusmodi, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 57 *sq.;* cf. maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: timebam, ne evenirent ea, quae acciderunt, Cic. Fam. 6, 21; cf. id. Planc. 6, 15; Sall. C. 51, 26: quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserius aut acerbius usu venire? quod tantum evenire dedecus? Cic. Quint. 15, 49: quem (*sc.* tyrannum) si optimates oppresserunt, quod ferme evenit, habet, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 42; cf. quod evenit saepius, id. ib.; quod plerumque evenit, id. ib.; 2, 28 *ad fin.;* and id. ib. 1, 45 *ad fin.:* ut alia Tusculi, alia Romae eveniat saepe tempestas, id. Div. 2, 45: quota enim quaeque res evenit praedicta ab istis? aut si evenit quippiam: quid afferri potest, cur non casu id evenerit? id. Div. 2, 24, 52: ubi pax evenerat, *had been concluded,* Sall. C. 9, 3, et saep.: vereor, ne idem eveniat in meas literas, *that the same thing will happen to my letter,* Cic. Fam. 2, 10.—Impers.: evenit, senibus ambobus simul Iter ut esset, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 15; so with follg. *ut*, Cic. Inv. 1, 35; Brutus in Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224; Quint. 1, 5, 28; 2, 12, 5; 8 prooem. § 22, et saep.; with *quod*, Enn. in Non. 507, 20 (cf. 2. accido, *no.* 4): ob id, quod furtum fecit servus, evenit, quo minus eum habere domino liceat, Pompon. Dig. 30, 1, 45.—With the dative: illi divitiae evenerunt maxumae, Plaut. Men. prol. 67; cf. damna evenerunt maxuma misero mihi, id. Stich. 1, 3, 56: merito sibi ea evenerunt a me, id. Capt. 2, 3, 55: quum mihi nihil improviso evenisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: quibus (improbis) utinam ipsis evenissent ea, quae tum homines precabantur! id. Sest. 33; cf. id. Fin. 1, 16, 53, et saep.: L. Genucio consuli ea provincia sorte evenit, *fell to,* Liv. 7, 6; in the same sense without sorte, Sall. J. 35, 3; Liv. 2, 40 *fin.;* 9, 41; 23, 25 *fin.*, et saep.: si quid sibi eveniret, *if any thing should happen to himself,* euphemist. for *if he should die,* Suet. Caes. 86 Ruhnk.; Vop. Prob. 6 *fin.;* cf. si in Pompeio quid humani evenisset, Sall. H. Frgm. 5, 8, p. 244 ed. Gerl. (v. 2. accido, *no.* 4).

2. In partic., *To proceed, follow, result* (as a consequence) from any thing; *to turn out, issue, end* in any way (cf. evado, *no.* I. B, 2; evado is used both of persons and things, but evenio only of things): "eventus est alicujus exitus negotii, in quo quaeri solet, quid ex quaque re evenerit, eveniat, eventurum sit," *etc.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3: quae (auspicia) sibi secunda evenerint, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27 (*al.* secunde); cf. Suet. Vit. 9: cuncta prospera eventura, Sall. J. 63, 1; cf. Liv. 21, 21; 37, 47: quoniam quae occulte tentaverat, aspera foedaque evenerant (*opp.* prospere cessere), Sall. C. 26 *fin.* Kritz.; cf. si adversa pugna evenisset, Liv. 8, 31: ut ea res mihi magistratuique bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1; so bene ac feliciter, Liv. 31, 5; cf. feliciter, * Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 3: prospere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2 (*c. c.* cadere); so prospere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 66 *fin.;* Liv. 9, 19: bene, Sall. J. 92, 3; cf. male istis eveniat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 39: vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, Cic. Div. 2, 24 *fin.;* cf. quod si fors aliter quam voles evenerit, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 37; and si quid praeter spem evenit, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 5; 4, 1, 55; Ad. 5, 3, 29; Phorm. 2, 1; 16, 21: quoniam haec evenerunt nostra ex sententia, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 89; cf. Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 17; Hec. 5, 4, 32: istaec blanda dicta quo eveniant, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 48; so quo, id. ib. 1, 2, 52; Bacch. 1, 2, 36; cf. quorsum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 118.—Hence

ēventum, i, *n.* (acc. to evenio, *no.* II.) **1.** *An occurrence, chance, event* (exceedingly seldom): plurimorum seculorum et eventorum memoria, Cic. Rep. 3, 19.—**b.** In Lucr. opp. to conjunctum (v. h. v.), of the external conditions, or *accidents*, of persons and things (as poverty, riches, freedom, *etc.*), Lucr. 1, 451; 459; 468; 471; 482.—**2.** *The issue, consequence, result, effect* of an action. So freq. in Cic., but usually in the plur.: consilia eventis ponderare, Cic. Rab. Post. 1; so *opp.* facta, id. Pis. 41; frgm. ap. Non. 204, 6; *opp.* causae, id. Div. 1, 6 *ad fin.;* Top. 18: quorum praedicta quotidie videat re et eventis refelli, id. Div. 2, 47 *fin.*—In the *sing.*. id. Att. 3, 8 *ad fin.*

ē-ventĭlo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To winnow, to fan* (a post-Aug. word): **1.** Lit.: (aerem graviorem) emendant assiduo linteorum jactatu eventilando, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49; cf. Just. 44, 1 *fin.:* frumenta, *to winnow out,* i. e. *to purify by winnowing,* Col. 1, 6, 23.—* **2.** Trop.: opes eventilatae, *i. e. scattered, dissipated,* Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

eventum, i, v. evenio, *ad fin.*

ēventus, ūs, *m.* [evenio, *no.* II.] **1.** What occurs, happens to, befalls one, *i. e. An occurrence, accident, event;* or *fortune, fate, lot* (rarely, but quite class.): mihi a peritis in Asia praedictum est, fore eos eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic. Div. 1, 28; cf. id. Quint. 26 *ad fin.;* Tac. Agr. 22; Ann. 2, 26: moerere hoc ejus (*sc.* Scipionis) eventu, vereor ne invidi magis quam amici sit, Cic. Lael. 4, 14; so militum, Liv. 7, 26; cf. id. 7, 8; 8, 7: 10, 29; 45, 19: navium suarum, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: patriae, Liv. 33, 48, et saep.; Caes. B. C. 1, 21 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 2, 5 *ad fin.*—Far more freq., **2.** *The issue, consequence, result* of an action; in sing. and plur.: "eventus est alicujus exitus negotii," Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: in rebus magnis memoriaque dignis consilia primum, deinde acta, postea eventus exspectantur, id. de Or. 2, 15, 63: etiam amplissimorum virorum consilia ex eventu, non ex voluntate a plerisque probari solent, Balbus et Oppius ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7 A; cf. eventus stultorum magister est, Liv. 22, 39; Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43, et saep.: semper ad eventum festinat (poëta), *to the end, issue, event,* Hor. A. P. 148: interim rei eventum experiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.;* so *c. gen.:* belli, id. ib. 6, 42, 1; B. C. 1, 53 *fin.;* 2, 32, 10: pugnae, id. B. G. 7, 49 *fin.:* ejus diei, id. B. C. 3, 96, 1: orationis, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 120: dicendi, id. ib. 1, 27, et saep.—**b.** Personified, Bonus Eventus, *Good Success, a guardian deity of the Roman husbandmen,* Var. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 77; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1780 *sq.;* in the *dat.* also BONO EVENTO, ib. *no.* 1783; cf. DEO SANCTO EVENTO, ib. *no.* 1785.

Evēnus, i, *m.*, Εὔηνος, *A river of Aetolia, near Calydon,* now *Fidari,* Mel. 2, 3, 10; Ov. M. 9, 104; Her. 9, 141; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 99. Hence **Evenīnus,** a, um, *adj.:* matres Calydonides, Ov. M. 8, 528.

ē-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To violently strike, flap* (rare and not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: os oculosque hostis, Quint. 2, 4, 18; cf. pectus suis armis, Val. Fl. 6, 737: clipeum alis, Virg. A. 12, 866; cf. cineres alis, Ov. M. 14, 578: mare fluctus remis, Curt. 4, 3; 9, 4: spiritum cursu parum libero, Sen. Q. N. 5, 12.—* **2.** Trop.: animum alicujus ad inquirendum, *i. e. to stimulate, excite,* Gell. 1, 23, 7 (also cited in Macr. S. 1, 6).

* **ēvergănĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [evergo] *Well joined, well connected:* trabes, Vitr. 5, 1.

* **ē-vergo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To send out, send forth:* montes nullos apertos evergunt rivos, *send forth, pour forth,* Liv. 44, 33.

‡**ēverrĭātor** vocatur, qui jure accepta hereditate justa facere defuncto debet, quae si non fecerit, seu quid in ea re turbaverit, suo capite luat. Id nomen ductum a *verrendo.* Nam EXVERRAE sunt, purgatio quaedam domus, ex qua mortuus ad sepulturam ferendus est, quae fit per everriatorem certo genere scoparum adhibito, ab extra verrendo dictarum, Fest. p. 58.

ēverrĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [everro] *A sweep-net, draw-net* for taking a large number of fishes, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 7; App. Apol. p. 294; cf. "*everriculum,* quod Graece σαγήνη dicitur," Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 13, § 7.—**II.** Trop.: everriculum malitiarum omnium, *the drag-net,* i. e. *the sweeper-away of all basenesses,* Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: quod umquam hujuscemodi everriculum ulla in provincia fuit? *i. e. a plunderer,* sarcastically applied to Verres, id. Verr. 2, 14, 24; cf. everro, *no.* II.

ē-verro, verri, versum, 3. *v. a.* *To* *sweep out* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: stercus ex aede Vestae, Var. L. L. 6, 4, 60; cf. purgamenta salsamentorum officinis, Col. 8, 17, 12: aedes, Tit. in Non. 192, 11; so solum stabuli, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 7: et purgare stabula, Col. 7, 4, 5. Poet.: aequor retibus, Manil. 4, 285; v. verro.—**2.** Transf.: egestis vel eversis omnibus, quae tumorem moverant, Veg. 3, 30 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: *To clean out, plunder completely*, Plaut. Truc. prol. 21; and so in a sarcastic pun applied to Verres: o Verria praeclara! ... quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21 *fin.*; cf. everriculum, *no.* II.

ēversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [everto, *no.* I. B] **I.** Lit.: **1.** *An overthrowing:* columnae, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5. In the *plur.*: eversiones vehiculorum, Plin. 22, 17, 20.—**b.** *A destructive overthrow, subversion, destruction:* templorum, Quint. 5, 10, 97: urbis, Flor. 1, 12, 7; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 69. In the *plur.*: eversiones urbium, Flor. 2, 16, 1. —**2.** *A turning out, expulsion* from one's possession: possidentium, Flor. 3, 13, 9. —**II.** Trop. (acc. to *no.* I. 1, b): *Subversion, destruction:* hinc rerum publicarum eversiones, Cic. de Sen. 12: rei familiaris, Tac. A. 6, 17: omnis vitae, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 99; Fin. 5, 10, 28.

ēversor, ōris, *m.* [everto] *A subverter, destroyer:* Carthaginis et Numantiae, Quint. 8, 6, 30; cf. regnorum Priami (Achilles), Virg. A. 12, 545.—**2.** Trop.: civitatis, Cic. Part. 30 *ad fin.*: hujus imperii, id. Sest. 7, 17: juris humani, Plin. 28, 1, 2: et interceptor pecuniae, *i. e. who squanders it*, Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 1.

eversus, a, um, **1.** *Swept out;* v. everro.—**2.** *Overthrown;* v. everto.

ē-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To turn out, drive out, thrust out.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so very rarely): cervices, *to twist* or *turn this way and that*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131 Ruhnk.: aequora ventis, *to upturn, agitate*, Virg. A. 1, 43; cf. aquas, Ov. Her. 7, 42: mare, Sen. Ep. 4: campum, *i. e. to plough*, Val. Fl. 7, 75.—More freq. and quite class., though not in Caes.,

B. In partic.: **1.** *To overturn* any thing from its position, *to overthrow, upset, throw down:* navem, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174; Parad. 3, 1, 20; Fin. 4, 27 *ad fin.*; cf. Rep. 1, 34: arborem, Virg. G. 1, 256; Plin. 16, 31, 56 *ad fin.*; cf. poet., Ismara, *i. e. the trees of Ismarus*, Stat. Th. 6, 107: currum, Curt. 4, 15; cf. equum, Prop. 4, 10, 8; and transf., of persons: eversus, *thrown down*, Plin. 21, 19, 77; 26, 13, 85.—Designating the terminus: si quis Athon Pindumve revulsos Sede sua, totos in apertum everteret aequor, Ov. M. 11, 555; cf. tecta in dominum, id. ib. 1, 231.—**b.** Transf.: *To overthrow, subvert, destroy:* urbes (*c. c.* diripere), Cic. Off. 1, 24; so Carthaginem, id. Rep. 6, 11: Trojam, Ov. M. 13, 169: castellum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 34: funditus arces, Sil. 17, 376.

2. *To turn out, drive out, expel* a man from his possession: ut agro evortat Lesbonicum, quando evortit aedibus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 15; so adolescentem bonis, id. ib. 1, 2, 177: pupillum fortunis patriis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51: eos fortunis omnibus, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21; Flacc. 5: hunc funditis bonis, id. Rosc. Am. 39 *fin.*

II. Trop. (acc. to *no.* I. B): **1.** *To overturn, overthrow:* ab imo evortere summa, Lucr. 5, 164: aliquem non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione evertere, *to ruin*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8.

2. *To completely overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy:* funditus aratores, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18 *fin.*; so funditus civitates, id. Pis. 35, 86; Lael. 7, 23; cf. Quint. 2, 16, 4; Virg. G. 1, 500: funditus amicitiam, Cic. Fin. 2, 25; cf. penitus virtutem, id. ib. 3, 3: totum genus hoc regiae civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29: leges, testamenta, id. Verr. 2, 2, 19; cf. id. Cat. 1, 7 *ad fin.*: constitutam philosophiam, id. Acad. 2, 5, 15; cf. definitionem, id. ib. 2, 6 *fin.*: finitionem, Quint. 7, 3, 23: opus, id. ib. 2, 17, 34: Liv. 36, 15; cf. id. 30, 32: majestatem dictatoriam et disciplinam militarem, id. 8, 30 *ad fin.*: patrimonium, Ulp. Dig. 47, 6, 1: pietatem, Lucr. 3, 84: spem, Ov. M. 13, 623.

ē-vestīgātus, a, um, *Part.* [vestigo] *Traced out, found out, discovered;* perh. only in Ov. M. 15, 146, and Sen. Contr. 9.

* **ēvexus,** a, um, *adj.* [eveho] *Rounded off on top:* mundus, Marc. Capell. 8, p. 275.

Evias, adis, v. Evius, *no.* II.

* **ē-vībro,** are, *v. a.* *To swing forward, to cause to move forward in a swinging* or *vibrating manner;* trop.: animos, *i. e. to set in motion*, Gell. 1, 11, 1.

ēvictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evinco, *no.* II. 2] Jurid. *t. t.*, *A recovering of one's property by a judicial decision, a recovery, eviction*, Dig. 21, tit. 2; and Cod. Just. 8, 45: De evictionibus.

evictus, a, um, *Part.*, from evinco.

ē-vĭdens, entis, *adj.* [video] of things (like perspicuus), Appearing, *i. e. Apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear* (good prose; most freq. since the Aug. per.; in Caes. not at all): flos non evidens, sed intus occultus, Plin. 21, 17, 64: si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 4; cf. id. Acad. 2, 6, 18; and perspicuae et evidentes res, id. ib. 2, 15; cf. res (*opp.* dubia), Liv. 39, 34: causae (*opp.* obscurae), Cels. Praef. *ad fin.*: expositio, Quint. 4, 2, 64: probatio, id. ib. 5, 10, 7: demonstratio, Plin. 6, 20, 23: argumentum, id. 2, 52, 53: signum, Suet. Ner. 6: prodigia, id. Caes. 81; cf. portenta, id. Ner. 46: genus quaestus, Auct. B. Alex. 49, et saep.—*Comp.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; Lael. 8, 27; Liv. 44, 41; Quint. 9, 2, 52, et al.—*Sup.*, Liv. 8, 9; Quint. 4, 2, 65; Suet. Caes. 54; Aug. 97; Galb. 1, et al.; cf. of persons: auctores, *i. e. the most trustworthy, most credible*, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 41.—*Adv.*, evidenter, *Evidently, manifestly*, etc., Liv. 6, 26; 34, 54; 42, 29 *fin.*; Quint. 8, 3, 86, et al.—*Comp.*, Julian. Dig. 18, 5, 5.—*Sup.*, Plin. 13, 4, 9; Suet. Tib. 45; Javol. Dig. 23, 3, 57, et saep.

ēvĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [evidens] *Apparentness, clearness* in speech, *i. e. distinctness* in rhetor. language, used by Cicero along with perspicuitas, as a transl. of the Gr. ἐνάργεια, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 17; cf. Quint. 6, 2, 32; 4, 2, 63; 8, 3, 61; 9, 2, 40.

* **ē-vĭgesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To lose liveliness* or *vigor*, Tert. Anim. 38.

* **ēvĭgĭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [evigilo] *A waking up, awakening*, Aug. Solil. 1, 1.

ē-vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, **A.** *To wake up, awake*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8; 9, 36, 1; Quint. 9, 4, 12; Suet. Aug. 78; Claud. 33; Galb. 4; Vesp. 21; Stat. S. 5, 3, 128.—**B.** *To be wakeful, vigilant;* trop.: in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, si? *etc.*, Cic. Parad. 2, 17.—**II.** *Act.*, *To watch through, pass without sleeping* a certain time: nox evigilanda, Tib. 1, 8, 64.—**B.** Transf., *To elaborate watchfully*, i. e. *carefully, to compose, prepare* (cf. elucubro): libros, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 108; cf. Gell. 1, 7, 4.—* **2.** Trop.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic. Att. 9, 12: etsi nobis evigilatum fere est, tamen, *etc.*, *although we have taken care of ourselves*, id. Rep. 3, 28.

ē-vĭgŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [vigoro] *Deprived of vigor* or *liveliness* (post-classical), Tert. Pall. 4; Apol. 17.

ē-vīlesco, lŭi, 3. *v. inch.* *To become vile, worthless, despicable* (post-Aug. and very rare): nullis sordibus pretium carae pietatis evilescit, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7; Tac. H. 3, 53: propter quae usque eo eviluit, ut passim ac propalam contemptui esset, Suet. Claud. 15.

ē-vincĭo, nxi, nctum, 4. *v. a.* *To bind up, to bind* or *wind round* (not ante-Aug., and mostly poet.): simul diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac. A. 15, 2; cf. id. ib. 6, 43.—More freq. in the *part. perf.*: viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva, Virg. A. 5, 494; cf. palmae, *i. e. wound round with the cestus*, id. ib. 5, 364: comae (*sc.* vittâ), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 56; and evincta pudicâ Fronde manus, *crowned with laurel*, Stat. Th. 1, 554; Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 73: puniceo stabis suras evincta cothurno, Virg. E. 7, 32; so with the *acc. respectiv.*, id. Aen. 5, 269; 774; 8, 286; Ov. M. 15, 676.

ē-vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *v. a.* (not ante-Aug.) **I.** *To completely overcome, conquer, to utterly vanquish* (most freq. beyond the milit. sphere): evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, Liv. 10, 17 *ad fin.*; Aeduos, Tac. A. 3, 46: lacrimis evicta, Virg. A. 4, 548; so dolore, id. ib. 4, 474: precibus, Ov. F. 3, 688; Tac. A. 4, 57 *fin.*: blandimentis vitae, id. ib. 15, 64: donis, *i. e. to bribe*, id. ib. 12, 49, et saep.: in gaudium evicta domus, Tac. H. 2, 64 *fin.*; cf. ad miserationem, id. Ann. 11, 37: oppositas moles gurgite amnis, Virg. A. 2, 497; cf. Charybdin remis (rates), Ov. M. 14, 76: fretum, id. ib. 15, 706: aequora, id. Her. 19, 155: litora (Ponti), id. Trist. 1, 10, 33: os Ponti, Plin. 9, 31, 51: nubes (solis imago), Ov. M. 14, 769: somnos, id. ib. 1, 685: morbos, Col. 6, 5, 2: dolorem (*c. c.* perferre), Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 36: superbiam (miseratio), Liv. 9, 6: luridaque evictos effugit umbra rogos, *vanquished*, i. e. *from which it has struggled free*, Prop. 4, 7, 2: platanus coelebs Evincet ulmos, *i. e. will supplant them*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 5; cf. evincit herbas lupinum, Plin. 18, 21, 50.—Less freq.,

II. *To carry one's point, to prevail, succeed* in a thing: evincunt instando, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 2, 4; so with a follg. *ut*, id. 3, 41; 5, 26; Suet. Tib. 37.—**2.** In partic., a jurid. *t. t.*, *To recover* one's property by judicial decision: sive tota res evincatur sive pars, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 21, 2; 1 *sq.*; cf. Cod. Just. 8, 45, and vid. evictio.—* **B.** Transf., for convinco (*no.* 2, β), *To succeed in proving, to demonstrate, evince*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 250.

evinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from evincio.

* **ēvĭrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [eviro] *A castrating:* pilorum, *i. e. a removing*, Plin. 29, 1, 8 *ad fin.*

eviratus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from eviro.

* **ē-vĭresco,** ĕre, *v. inch.* *To fade, become pale:* Var. in Non. 101, 32.

ē-vĭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vir] *To deprive of virility, to emasculate, castrate* (rare): omnes pueros, Var. in Non. 46, 12: corpus, Catull. 63, 57; Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5; Arn. 5, p. 187.—Hence

ēvĭrātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Unmanly, effeminate:* eviratior spadone, Mart. 5, 41, 1 (*c. c.* mollior).

ē-viscĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* (poet. and in post-class. prose): **1.** *To deprive of the entrails, to embowel*, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107; Pac. in Cic. Div. 2, 64 *fin.*—Hence, **2.** In gen., *To tear to pieces, lacerate:* columbam (accipiter), Virg. A. 11, 723.—**B.** Trop.: opes, *i. e. to dissipate, squander*, Cod. Just. 3, 29, 7. —* **II.** *To take out of the bowels*, transf.: unio e concha evisceratus, Sol. 53 *fin.*

ēvītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. evito] *Avoidable:* telum, Ov. M. 6, 234: mala (*opp.* inevitabilia), Sen. Q. N. 2, 50.

ēvītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An avoiding* (post-Aug.): malorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33: periculi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39: fastidii, Vop. Aurel. 22.

1. ē-vīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To shun, avoid* (quite class.; most frequent since the Aug. per.; in Caes. not at all): tela amictu, Catull. 116, 7; so metam rotis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 5: fraxinum, Ov. M. 12, 123: bidental, Pers. 2, 27, et saep.: causas suspicionum offensionumque, Cic. Lael. 24; so dolorem, id. Fin. 5, 7 *fin.*: continuatos pedes, id. Or. 57, 194; cf. asperitatem, Quint. 1, 5, 42: ejusmodi verba, id. ib. 9, 4, 145: expositionem, id. ib. 4, 2, 75, et saep.

2. ē-vīto, avi, are, *v. a.* [vita] *To deprive of life* (ante- and post-class.): vidi, Priamo vi vitam evitari, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: tres juvenes, App. M. 3, p. 133 (*al.* enecasse). Cf. "Ἐναρίζω, evito," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Ēvĭus, ii, *m.*, Εὔιος, *A surname of Bacchus*, Lucr. 5, 742; Cic. Fl. 25, 60; Hor. Od. 1, 18, 9; 2, 11, 17; Col. poet. 10, 424: *acc.* Evion, Pers. 1, 102: *voc.* Evie, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82; Stat. Th. 2, 72; Ov. A. A. 1, 563; Col. poet. 10, 224.—Hence *adj.*: **Evius,** a, um: terga, *i. e.* tympana, Stat. Ach. 2, 154; and **Evĭas,** ădis, *f.*, *A Bacchante*, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 9.

ēvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evoco] *A calling out, calling forth* (very rare): **I.** In gen.: inferorum, *an evoking*, Plin. 30, 1, 2: deorum ex urbibus obsessis, Macr. S. 3, 9. —**II.** In partic.: **1.** *A summoning* of a debtor, Hirt. B. Alex. 56 *fin.*—**2.** *A call* *ing out, summoning* of soldiers on an occasion of sudden danger, Cic. Her. 3, 2, 3; cf. Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 2, and Serv. Virg. A. 7, 614.

* **ēvŏcātor,** ōris, *m.* [evoco] *One who calls to arms:* servorum et civium perditorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 11.

ēvŏcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Citing, summoning* (late Lat.): epistola, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

ē-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To call out, call forth; to bring out, draw forth* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (Tullia) evocavit virum e curia, Liv. 1, 48: gubernatorem a navi huc, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 12; so aliquem huc foras, id. Casin. 2, 3, 54; Bacch. 5, 1, 29; Poen. 1, 2, 46: hinc foras, id. Rud. 2, 5, 22: intus foras, id. Most. 3, 1, 145; Men. 1, 3, 35; Pseud. 2, 2, 10: aliquem ante ostium, id. Men. 4, 2, 111: mercatores undique ad se, *to call together, summon,* Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 4; cf. aliquem literis, Cic. Att. 2, 24: nostros ad pugnam, *to call out, challenge,* Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 2.

2. Transf., of inanimate things (mostly post-Aug.): succum quasi per siphonem, Col. 9, 14, 15; cf. materiam ad extremas partes fricatione, Cels. 4, 14: abortum, Plin. 28, 19, 77: ut in longitudinem potius quam in latitudinem evocetur (salix), Col. 4, 31, 2; cf. vitis evocata ad fructum, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

B. In partic.: **1.** Relig. *t. t.:* deum, *To call a deity out of* a besieged city, Liv. 1, 55; 5, 21; cf. Plin. 28, 2, 4; Macr. S. 3, 9; Ulp. Dig. 1, 8, 9.

2. A publicist's or milit. *t. t.:* *To call out, summon to appear, sc.* soldiers to military service: (Metellus) evocat ad se Centuripinorum magistratus et decemprimos, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 28; so senatum omnem ad se Decetiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: principes cujusque civitatis ad se, id. ib. 5, 54, 1; cf. id. B. C. 1, 35, 1: omnes (senatores), id. ib. 1, 3, 1: centuriones, id. ib. 1, 3, 4, et saep.; id. B. C. 1, 39, 2; cf. id. B. G. 3, 20, 2; 5, 4, 2; 7, 39, 1; so reliquas legiones ex hibernis, id. B. C. 1, 8, 1: equites ex municipiis, id. ib. 1, 23, 2: hanc (legionem) initio tumultus, id. ib. 1, 7 *fin.:* magnam partem oppidanorum ad bellum, id. B. G. 7, 58, 4; cf. id. ib. 7, 44 *fin.:* multos undique spe praemiorum, id. B. C. 1, 3, 2; cf. id. B. G. 6, 34, 8; Liv. 4, 9, et al. Hence those soldiers were named evocati who, after having served out their time, were *called upon* to do military duty as volunteers, Caes. B. G. 7, 65 *fin.;* Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 5; Sall. C. 59, 3; Suet. Aug. 56; Vesp. 1; Galb. 10.

2. Trop.: probitas non praemiorum mercedibus evocata, *called forth, elicited,* Cic. Fin. 2, 31; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 20: misericordia nullius oratione evocata, *called forth, produced,* Cic. Dejot. 14, 40; cf. indicium, Plin. 28, 4, 12: iram, Sen. de Ira 3, 8: risum lugentibus, id. Ep. 29: ad aliquem honorem evocatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 57, 3: eas (tacitas cogitationes) evocat in medium, Liv. 9, 17: aliquem in saevitiam ac violentiam, Sen. de Ira 3, 5; cf. aliquem in laetitiam, id. ib. 2, 21, et al.; cf. Gron. Sen. Ep. 47.

ēvoe (dissyl.), *interj.* [like εὐοῖ, a natural sound] *A joyous shout in the festival of Bacchus,* Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82; Ov. A. A. 1, 563; Met. 4, 522; 6, 597; Catull. 64, 61; 255; Virg. A. 7, 389; Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5; 7.

* **ē-vŏlĭto,** are, *v. freq. n.* *To fly out, sc.* frequently or habitually: Col. 8, 8, 1.

ē-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To fly out* or *forth, to fly up* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ex quercu (aquila), Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: extra septa, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 15: *abs.:* evolandi potestas, Col. 8, 15, 1, et saep.—**2.** Transf.: *To come forth quickly, to rush* or *spring forth:* ex corporum vinculis, tamquam e carcere, Cic. Rep. 6, 14; cf. id. Lael. 4, 14: (hostes) subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28, 3; 7, 27 *fin.;* cf. exanimatus evolat e senatu, Cic. Sest. 12, 28; and rus ex urbe, tamquam e vinculis, id. de Or. 2, 6: e conspectu, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34: per medias vias, Ov. A. A. 3, 710: ut, lapidem ferro quom caedimus evolat ignis, Lucr. 6, 314.—**II.** Trop. (almost exclusively in Cic.): ii, quorum animi, spretis corporibus, evolant atque excurrunt foras, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114: quaestiones omnium perrumpat, evolet ex vestra severitate, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5; cf. id. Mur. 38, 82; and ex poena, id. Prov. Cons. 6, 14: quem illi esse in principibus facile sunt passi, evolare altius certe noluerunt, *to ascend,* id. Fam. 1, 7, 8; cf. id. de Or. 2, 58: sic evolavit oratio, ut, *etc., rose,* id. ib. 1, 35, 161.

* **ēvŏlūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [evolvo, *no.* B, 1] *An unrolling* or *opening* of a book; hence *a reading:* quid poëtarum evolutio voluptatis affert? Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25.

evolutus, a, um, *Part.,* from evolvo.

ē-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. (*per diaeresin* ēvŏlŭam, Catull. 66, 74: ēvŏlŭisse, Prop. 1, 7, 16; Ov. Her. 12, 4) *v. a.* *To roll out, roll forth; to unroll, unfold* (quite class.; not in Caes.).

I. Lit.: (vis venti) Arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 141; cf. silvas, Ov. M. 12, 519: in triduo Aut terra aut mari argentum alicui, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 83: cadavera turribus, Luc. 6, 171: montes corpore, Ov. M. 5, 355: saxa nudis lacertis, Luc. 3, 481: intestina. Cels. 7, 16, et saep.: vestes, *to open, unfold,* Ov. M. 6, 581: volumen epistolarum, *to open,* Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4: panicum furfure, *i. e. to cleanse, purge,* Col. 2, 9 *fin.:* quae postquam evolvit, *unfolds, evolves,* Ov. M. 1, 24, et saep.: amnis prorutam in mare evolvendo terram praealtas voragines facit, Liv. 44, 8; cf. Curt. 5, 4.—**b.** Evolvere se or evolvi, *To roll out, roll forth, glide away:* evolvere posset in mare se Xanthus, Virg. A. 5, 807; cf. Danubius in Pontum vastis sex fluminibus evolvitur, Plin. 4, 12, 24; Liv. 26, 19: per humum evolvuntur, *roll themselves along,* Tac. G. 39.

B. Transf., **1.** *To unroll and read* a book: evolve diligenter ejus eum librum qui est de animo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24; so volumina, Quint. 2, 15, 24: fastos, Hor. S. 1, 3, 112; Ov. F. 1, 657: versus, id. Trist. 2, 307: jocos, id. ib. 2, 238; cf. transf.: poëtas, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72; cf. auctores, Suet. Aug. 89: auctores penitus, Quint. 12, 2, 8; and antiquitatem, Tac. Or. 29 *fin.*

2. *To unroll* a web, *i. e. to spin,* said of the Fates: quae seriem fatorum pollice ducunt Longaque ferratis evolvunt saecula pensis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 53. Hence poet., of Venus: quod nolim nostros evoluisse deos, *to have spun out,* i. e. *decreed,* Prop. 1, 7, 16. And pregn.: *To spin out,* i. e. *to spin to an end,* said of the Fates: tunc, quae dispensant mortalia fata, sorores Debuerant fusos evoluisse meos, Ov. Her. 12, 4.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: si qui voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, *to unroll, unfold,* i. e. *to clear up* (the figure being taken from a book), Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76; cf. exitum criminis, id. Coel. 23: promissa evolvit somni, *i. e. turns over, revolves,* Sil. 3, 216; cf. secum femineos dolos, Sen. Agam. 116: evolutus integumentis dissimulationis (*c. c.* nudatus), *unwrapped, stripped,* Cic. de Or. 2, 86: evolutus bonis, *i. e. robbed,* Sen. Ep. 74; cf. sede patria rebusque summis, Tac. A. 13, 15; and ex praeda clandestina, *driven away,* Liv. 6, 15: nullo possum remedio me evolvere ex his turbis, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 5; so se omni turba, id. Eun. 4, 4, 56.

B. In partic.: *To unfold, disclose, narrate:* naturam rerum omnium, Cic. Acad. 2, 36; so causas belli, Enn. Ann. 6, 49: totam deliberationem accuratius, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 7: rem propositam, Quint. 1, 1, 20: condita pectoris, Catull. 66, 74: seriem fati, Ov. M. 15, 152: haec, Virg. G. 4, 509, et saep.; cf. with a relative sentence, Lucr. 1, 953.

ē-vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To spew out, vomit forth* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., Cic. N. D. 2, 49; Suet. Claud. 44; Ner. 2; Tac. A. 12, 67, et al.—**2.** Transf.: quod (urbs) tantam pestem evomuerit forasque ejecerit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.:* herbas, *to put forth,* Col. 8, 15, 3: ignes (Vesbius), Sil. 17, 594: pecuniam devoratam, *to disgorge, give up,* Cic. Pis. 37: Nilus in Aegyptium mare se evomit, *discharges itself, empties,* Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54.—**II.** Trop.: virus acerbitatis suae apud aliquem, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: in aliquem orationem ex ore impurissimo, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: iram in aliquem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 14; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 65; Hec. 3, 5, 65.

† **ēvōnўmos,** i, *f.* = εὐώνυμος, *The spindle-tree,* Plin. 13, 22, 38.

ē-vulgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bring out among the people, to publish, divulge* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv. 9, 46; so arcanum, Tac. H. 1, 4: injurias, id. Ann. 13, 19: pudorem, id. ib. 14, 14. With an object-sentence in direct discourse, id. ib. 13, 9.

* **ēvulsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [evello] *A pulling out:* dentis, Cic. N. D. 3, 22 *fin.*

evulsus, a, um, *Part.,* from evello.

ex or **e** (the latter form only before consonants, and even there far less frequently than ex—so in Cic. Rep. *e* occurs 19 times, but *ex* 61 times before consonants—though the use is not determined either by the nature of the following consonant or by the meaning; cf. e. g. *ex* and *e* together: qui *ex* corporum vinculis tamquam *e* carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14. And contrary to the assertion of Beier ad Cic. Lael. 21, 8, p. 121; and Otto ad Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15; cf. *e* principum, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: *e* quibus, ib. 6, 20: *e* regione, ib. 1, 14 *fin.:* *e* suo, ib. 2, 7; and *e* somno, ib. 6, 12: *e* togatis, ib. 1, 22; and *e* tribus, ib. 1, 35 twice; 2, 39. Only certain expressions have constantly one or the other form, as ex parte, ex sententia, ex tempore, *etc.;* but on the contrary, e regione and e republica used adverbially), *praep. c. abl.* [kindr. with the Gr. ἐκ, ἐξ] Denotes a going out from the interior of a thing, in opposition to *in,* which signifies a going into something (cf. *ab* and *de, ad init.*), *Out of, from.*

A. In space: interea e portu nostra navis solvitur. Ubi portu exiimus, *etc.,* Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 54: quam (sphaeram) M. Marcelli avus captis Syracusis ex urbe locupletissima atque ornatissima sustulisset, quum aliud nihil ex tanta praeda domum suam deportavisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: influxit non tenuis quidam e Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem, id. ib. 2, 19: visam ecquae advenerit In portum ex Epheso navis mercatoria, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 5; 3, 6, 32; 4, 1, 2, et al.: magno de flumine malim quam ex hoc fonticulo tantundem sumere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 56; cf. neu vos de paupere mensa Dona nec e puris spernite fictilibus, Tib. 1, 1, 38: clanculum ex aedibus me edidi foras, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 9; so with the verbs compounded with *ex,* of course, innumerable times, v. h. vv.; and not only with them, but also with verbs compounded with *ab* and *de;* v. abeo, abscedo, amoveo, aveho, *etc.;* decedo, deduco, defero, dejicio, *etc.*—**b.** In a downward direction (cf. ab, *no.* I. A, and de, *no.* I. A): *From, down from:* ex spelunca saxum in crura ejus incidisse, Cic. Fat. 3, 6; cf. Liv. 35, 21; Lucr. 5, 1125: picis e coelo demissum flumen, id. 6, 257: equestribus proeliis saepe ex equis desiliunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 3; cf. cecidisse ex equo dicitur, Cic. Clu. 62 *fin.:* e curru trahitur, id. Rep. 2, 41: e curru desilit, Ov. A. A. 1, 559, et saep.; v. the words cado, decĭdo, decurro, deduco, delabor, elabor, *etc.*—**c.** In an upward direction: collis paullulum ex planitie editus, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3: globum terrae eminentem e mari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28; and trop.: consilia erigendae ex tam gravi casu reipublicae, Liv. 6, 2.

2. Transf.: **a.** To indicate the country, and, in gen., the place *from* which any thing comes: *From:* ex Aethiopia est usque haec, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 18: quod erat ex eodem municipio, Cic. Clu. 17, 49; cf. id. ib. 5, 11. Freq. without a verb: Philocrates ex Alide, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 10; so ex Aethiopia ancillula, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 85 Ruhnk.: Negotiator ex Africa, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5: Epicurei e Graecia, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: ex India elephanti, Liv. 35, 32: cives Romanus e conventu Panormitano, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54 Zumpt; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 59 *fin.:* meretrix e proxumo, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 38; cf. id. Aul. 2, 4, 11: puer ex aula (*sc.* regis barbari), Hor. Od.

1, 29, 7, et saep.—**b.** To indicate the place *from* which any thing is done or takes place: *From, down from*: ibi tum derepente ex alto in altum despexit mare, Enn. in Non. 518, 6 (for which, *a* summo coelo despicere, Ov. A. A. 2, 87; and *de* vertice montis despicere, id. Met. 11, 503); cf. T. Labienus ... ex loco superiore conspicatus, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 4; and Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66: ex qua (villa) jam audieram fremitum clientium meorum, id. Fam. 7, 18, 3; id. Manil. 17, 52; so id. ib. 8 *fin.*; cf. judices aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali admonebat, Suet. Tib. 33: ut ex eorum corporibus pugnarent, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 27, 3; cf. ex equo, ex prora, ex puppi pugnare, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202 and 209: ex vinculis causam dicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 1; so Liv. 29, 19.—Here belong the adverbial expressions, ex adverso, ex diverso, ex contrario, e regione, ex parte, *etc.*; v. the words adversus, diversus, *etc.* With like frequency, ex itinere, *out of the journey*, i. e. *during* or *on a journey*, Cic. Fam. 3, 9; Sall. C. 34, 2; Liv. 35, 24; Caes. B. G. 2, 6, 1; 2, 29, 1; B. C. 1, 24, 4; Sall. J. 56, 3, et al.; cf. also ex fuga, *during the flight*, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 6; B. C. 3, 95; 96 *ad fin.*; Sall. J. 54, 4 Kritz; Liv. 6, 29; 28, 23; 30, 7, et al.

B. In time: **1.** From a certain point of time, *i. e. Immediately after, directly after, after* (in this sense more freq. than *ab*, v. h. v. *no.* I. B, 1): Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic. Brut. 92, 318; so ex consulatu, Liv. 4, 31 Drak.; 40, 1 *ad fin.*; 22, 49; 27, 34; Vellej. 2, 33, 1, et al.: ex praetura, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53; Mur. 7, 15; Caes. B. C. 1, 22, 4; 1, 31, 2; 1, 85, 9: ex dictatura, Liv. 10, 5 *fin.*: ex eo magistratu, Vellej. 2, 31, et saep.; cf. also Agrippa ex Asia (pro consule eam provinciam annuo imperio tenuerat) Moesiae praepositus est, Tac. H. 3, 46 *ad fin.* Vid. Gron. Obss. 4, 20, p. 497, ed. Frotscher: statim e somno lavantur, Tac. G. 22: tanta repente vilitas annonae ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, Cic. Manil. 15, 44; cf. Liv. 21, 39: ex aliquo graviore actu personam deponere, Quint. 6, 2, 35: mulier ex partu si, *etc.*, Cels. 2, 8: ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Caes. B. C. 1, 70, 3; cf. ex magna desperatione tandem saluti redditus, Just. 12, 10, 1, et saep.: ex quo obses Romae fuit, *since he was a hostage in Rome*, Liv. 40, 5 *fin.*—So the phrase aliud ex alio, *one thing after another*: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic. Fam. 9, 19 *fin.*; so Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14; cf. also alius, *no.* 4: aliam rem ex alia cogitare, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 3; Lucr. 4, 822: alia ex aliis iniquiora postulando, Liv. 4, 2. So too, diem ex die exspectabam, *one day after another, from day to day*, Cic. Att. 7, 26 *ad fin.*; cf. diem ex die ducere Aedui, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5; v. dies, *no.* I. A, b.—Hence, **b.** With names of office or calling, to denote that one completed his term of office, or relinquished his vocation. So in class. Lat. very dub.; for the passage, Caes. B. C. 1, 16, 4, belongs more correctly under *no.* C, 2; q. v. It is, however, exceedingly common in post-class. Lat., esp. in inscriptions, ex consule, ex comite, ex duce, ex equite, ex praefecto, *etc.* (for which many, although without any certain MS. authority, assume the nominatives exconsul, excomes, exdux, *etc.*, in analogy with proconsul, as well as proconsule, and subvillicus for subvillico; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 562, note, and the authors there cited): vir excelsus ex quaestore et ex consule Tribonianus, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 9; cf. Pupienus et Balbinus, ambo ex consulibus, Capitol. Gord. 22: duo ante ipsam aram a Gallicano ex consulibus et Maecenate ex ducibus interempti sunt, id. ib.: mandabat Domitiano, ex comite largitionum, praefecto, ut, *etc.*, Amm. 14, 7: INLVSTRIS EX PRAEFECTO praeTORIO ET EX PRAEFECTO VRbis, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2355, et al.; v. Orell. Inscr. in Indice p. 525. And once of a period of life: quem si Constans Imperator olim ex adulto jamque maturum audiret, *etc.*, i. e. *who had outgrown the period of youth, and was now a man*, Amm. 16, 7.

2. From and after a point in a given space of time: *From ... onward, from, since* (cf. ab, *no.* I. B, 2): bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 10: itaque ex eo tempore res esse in vadimonium coepit, Cic. Quint. 5 *fin.*: nec vero usquam discedebam, nec a republica dejiciebam oculos, ex eo die, quo, *etc.*, id. Phil. 1, 1: ex aeterno tempore, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: ex hoc die, id. Rep. 1, 16: motum ex Metello consule civicum tractas, *from the consulship of Metellus*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 1: C. Pompeius Diogenes ex Kalendis Juliis coenaculum locat, Petr. 38, 10; so usually in forms of hiring; cf. Garaton. Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 100: ex ea die ad hanc diem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12 *fin.*: memoria tenent, me ex Kalendis Januariis ad hanc horam invigilasse rei publicae, id. Phil. 14, 7, 20.

3. Less freq. in specifying a future date (*out of* which, as it were, something is to be done) (* *From, after*): Romae vereor ne ex Kal. Jan. magni tumultus sint, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3: hunc judicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus ... ex Kal. Jan. non judicabunt, id. Verr. 1, 10; id. Att. 5, 21, 9.

C. In other relations, and in gen. where a going out or forth, a coming or springing out of any thing is conceivable. So

1. And first with verbs of taking out, or, in gen., of taking, receiving (both physically and mentally, as of perceiving, comprehending, learning, hoping, *etc.*) (* *From, out of, of*): solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: ex omni populo deligendi potestas, id. Agr. 2, 9, 23: cui quum liceret majores ex otio fructus capere, id. Rep. 1, 4: majorem laetitiam ex desiderio bonorum percepimus, quam ex laetitia improborum dolorem, id. ib.: quaesierat ex me Scipio, id. ib. 1, 13: ex te requirunt, id. ib. 2, 38: de quo studeo ex te audire, quid sentias, id. ib. 1, 11 *fin.*; 1, 30; 1, 46; 2, 38; cf. intellexi ex tuis litteris te ex Turannio audisse, *etc.*, id. Att. 6, 9, 3: ex eo quum ab ineunte ejus aetate bene speravissem, id. Fam. 13, 16, et saep.; see these and similar verbs in the lexicon.

2. In specifying a multitude *out of* which something is taken, or *of* which it forms a part: *Out of, of*: qui ex civitate in senatum, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 *ad fin.*: e vectoribus sorte ductus, id. Rep. 1, 34: ecquis est ex tanto populo, qui, *etc.*, id. Rab. Post. 17: homo ex numero disertorum postulabat, ut, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 37: Q. Fulgentius, ex primo hastato (*sc.* ordine) legionis XIV., *i. e. a soldier of the first division of* hastati *of the 14th legion*, Caes. B. C. 1, 46; v. hastatus: e barbaris ipsis nulli erant maritimi, id. Rep. 2, 4: unus ex illis decemviris, id. 2, 37: ex omnibus seculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, id. Lael. 4, 15: aliquis ex vobis, id. Coel. 3, 7; id. Fam. 13, 1 *ad fin.*: id enim ei ex ovo videbatur aurum declarasse; reliquum, argentum, *this of the egg*, id. Div. 2, 65: quo e collegio (*sc.* decemvirorum), id. Rep. 2, 36: virgines ex sacerdotio Vestae, Flor. 1, 13, 12; Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 29 Ruhnk.; cf. fuit eodem ex studio vir eruditus apud patres nostros, Cic. Mur. 36; and Petr. 83, 7; so Ov. Am. 2, 5, 54; Sen. Ben. 3, 9; Ep. 52, 3; id. Phil. 2, 3: est tibi ex his, qui assunt, bella copia, id. Rep. 2, 40: Batavi non multum ex ripa, sed insulam Rheni amnis colunt, Tac. G. 29; cf. Curt. 6, 7: acerrimum autem ex omnibus nostris sensibus esse sensum videndi, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum judices, id. Rep. 1, 30; cf. id. ib. 1, 35, et saep.—Hence, **b.** Sometimes by circumscription for the simple genitive (cf. de, *no.* I. C, 1, b): has (turres) altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 4: album ex ovo cum rosa mixtum, Cels. 4, 20: ex fraxino frondes, ex leguminibus paleae, Col. 7, 3, 21 *sq.*

3. To indicate the material of which any thing is made or consists: *Of*: fenestrae e viminibus factae, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 6; cf. statua ex aere facta, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, and ex eo auro buculam curasse faciendam, id. Div. 1, 24: substramen e palea, Var. R. R. 3, 10, 4; so pocula ex auro, vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27: monilia e gemmis, Suet. Calig. 56: farina ex faba, Cels. 5, 28: potiones ex absinthio, id. ib., et saep.: Ennius (*i. e.* statua ejus) constitutus ex marmore, Cic. Arch. 9 *fin.*; cf. id. Acad. 2, 31, 100: (homo) qui ex animo constet et corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: natura concreta ex pluribus naturis, id. ib. 3, 14; id. Rep. 1, 45; id. Acad. 1, 2, 6: cum Epicuro autem hoc est plus negotii, quod e duplici genere voluptatis conjunctus est, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44, et saep.

4. To technically denote the material or ingredient *Out of*, i. e. *with* which any thing to eat or drink, a liquid, *etc.*, is mixed, prepared (so esp. freq., in medic. lang., of medical preparations): resinam ex melle Aegyptiam vorato, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 28: quo pacto ex jure hesterno panem atrum vorent, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17; Cels. 1, 6: bibat jejunus ex aqua castoreum, id. 3, 23: aqua ex lauro decocta, id. 4, 2; cf. farina tritici ex aceto cocta, Plin. 22, 25, 57: pullum hirundinis servatum ex sale, Cels. 4, 4: nuclei pinei ex melle, panis vel elota alica ex aqua mulsa (danda est), id. 4, 7, et saep.—So too of the mixing of colors or flavors: baccae e viridi rubentes, Plin. 15, 30, 39: frutex ramosus, baccis e nigro rufis, id. ib.: id solum e rubro lacteum traditur, id. 12, 14, 30: e viridi pallens, id. 37, 8, 33: apes ex aureolo variae, Col. 9, 3, 2: succus ex austero dulcis, Plin. 13, 9, 18; so id. 21, 8, 26: ex dulci acre, id. 11, 15, 15.

5. To indicate the cause, in the widest sense of the word, *from* which any thing proceeds, arises, takes place: *From, through, by, by reason of, on account of*: quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic. Rep. 2. 33: ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: ex vulnere aeger, id. Rep. 2, 21; cf. ex renibus laborare, id. Tusc. 2, 25, and Liv. 25, 26: ex vino vacillantes, hesterna ex potatione oscitantes, Quint. 8, 3, 66: gravida e Pamphilo est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 11: credon' tibi hoc, nunc peperisse hanc e Pamphilo? id. ib. 3, 2, 17: ex se nati, Cic. Rep. 1, 35: ex quodam conceptus, id. ib. 2, 21: ex nimia potentia principum oritur interitus principum, id. ib. 1, 44: ex hac maxima libertate tyrannis gignitur, id. ib., et saep.: ex te duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, Cic. Brut. 97, 332; cf. id. Fam. 16, 21, 3: in spem victoriae adductus ex opportunitate loci, Sall. J. 48, 2: veritus ex anni tempore et inopia aquae, ne siti conficeretur exercitus, id. ib. 50, 1, et saep.: ex Transalpinis gentibus triumphare, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 18; Off. 2, 8, 28; cf. id. Fam. 3, 10, 1; and gens Fabia saepe ex opulentissima Etrusca civitate victoriam tulit, Liv. 2, 50: ex tam propinquis stativis parum tuta frumentatio erat, *i. e. on account of the proximity of the two camps*, Liv. 31, 36: qua ex causa quum bellum Romanis Sabini intulissent, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: hic mihi (credo equidem ex hoc, quod eramus locuti) Africanus se ostendit, id. ib. 6, 10: quod ex eo sciri potest, quia, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 18 *fin.*; cf. id. Leg. 1, 15, 43 Goer.: causa ... fuit ex eo, quod, *etc.*, id. Phil. 6, 1: ex eo fieri, ut, *etc.*, id. Lael. 13, 46: ex quo fit, ut, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 43: e quo efficitur, non ut, *etc.*, id. Fin. 2, 5, 15, et saep.—Sometimes between two substantives without a verb: non minor ex aqua postea quam ab hostibus clades, Flor. 4, 10, 8: ex nausea vomitus, Cels. 4, 5; Liv. 2, 51: metus ex imperatore, contemptio ex barbaris, Tac. A. 11, 20: ex legato timor, id. Agr. 16, et saep.—Hence, **b.** In partic., to indicate that *from* which any thing derives its name (**From, after, on account of*): cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit, Sall. J. 5, 4; cf. Flor. 2, 6, 11: cui (*sc.* Tarquinio) cognomen Superbo ex moribus datum, id. 1, 7, 1: nomen ex vitio positum, Ov. F. 2, 601: quarum ex disparibus motionibus magnum annum mathematici nominaverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 20; id. Leg. 1, 8; cf. id. Tusc.

4, 12; Plin. 11, 37, 45: holosteon sine duritia est, herba ex adverso appellata a Graecis, id. 27, 10, 65: quam urbem e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, Cic. Rep. 2, 7; so e nomine (nominibus), id. ib. 2, 20; Tac. A. 4, 55; Germ. 2; Just. 15, 4, 8; 20, 5, 9; 43, 1 *ad fin.*, et saep.

6. To indicate a transition, *i. e.* a change, alteration, *from* one state or condition into another: *From, out of:* si possum tranquillum facere ex irato mihi, Plaut. Cist. 3, 21: fierent juvenes subito ex infantibus parvis, Lucr. 1, 187: dii ex hominibus facti, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: ut exsistat ex rege dominus, ex optimatibus factio, ex populo turba et confusio, id. ib. 1, 45: nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser, id. Partit. 17; cf. ex exsule consul, Manil. 4, 46: ex perpetuo annuum placuit, ex singulari duplex, Flor. 1, 9, 2.

7. Ex (e) re, ex usu *or* ex injuria, acc. to *no.* A. 2, b (cf. also ab, *no.* I. A, 5), *To* or *for the advantage* or *injury of* any one: ex tua re non est, ut ego emoriar, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 102; 104; cf. Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 76: Cervius haec inter vicinus garrit aniles Ex re fabellas, *i. e. fitting, suitable*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 78: aliquid facere bene et e re publica, *for the good, the safety of the state*, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 25; so e (not ex) re publica, id. ib. 3, 12, 30; 8, 4, 13; de Or. 2, 28, 124; Fam. 13, 8, 2; Liv. 23, 24; Suet. Caes. 19, et saep.; but exque re publica, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 38; 5, 13, 36: non ex usu nostro est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 60; so Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 10; Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 2; 1, 50 *fin.*; 5, 6 *fin.*, et al.; cf. ex utilitate, Plin. Pan. 67, 4; Tac. A. 15, 43: ex nullius injuria, Liv. 45, 44; cf. id. 7, 39.

8. To designate the measure or norm *According to, after, in conformity with* which any thing is done (cf. de, *no.* I. C, 7): (majores) primum jurare EX SVI ANIMI SENTENTIA quemque voluerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 47 *fin.*; cf. Beier Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108, and the authorities there cited: ex omnium sententia constitutum est, *etc.*, Cic. Clu. 63, 177; cf. ex senatus sententia, id. Fam. 12, 4: ex collegii sententia, Liv. 4, 53: ex amicorum sententia, id. 40, 29: ex consilii sententia, id. 45, 29, et saep.; cf. also ex sententia i. q. ex voluntate, *according to one's wish*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 96; Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 32; Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 2; Att. 5, 21, et al.; and, in a like sense, ex mea sententia, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 1; Merc. 2, 3, 36: ex senatus consulto, Cic. Rep. 3, 18; so Sall. C. 42 *fin.*: ex edicto, ex decreto, Cic. Fam. 13, 56 *ad fin.*; Quint. 8, 30: ex lege, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19; Cluent. 37, 103; Inv. 1, 38, 68: ex jure, Enn. Ann. 8, 34; Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68 Müll.; Cic. Mur. 12, 26; de Or. 1, 10, 41: ex foedere, Liv. 1, 23, et saep.: hunccine erat aequum ex illius more, an illum ex hujus vivere? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 29; so ex more, Sall. J. 61, 3; Virg. A. 5, 244; 8, 186; Ov. M. 14, 156; 15, 593; Plin. Ep. 3, 18; Suet. Caes. 6; Flor. 4, 2, 79; 4, 7. 8, et al.; cf. ex consuetudine; Cic. Clu. 13, 38; Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 4; 4, 32, 1; Sall. J. 71, 4; Quint. 2, 7, 1; Suet. Caes. 31; Aug. 32; Ner. 42, et al.: quod esse volunt e virtute, id est honeste vivere, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34: ex sua libidine moderantur, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 4; cf. Sall. C. 8, 1: Ut magis ex animo rogare nihil possim, Cic. Fam. 13, 8, 3; Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 42; cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 118; Balb. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, A.: leges ex utilitate communi, non ex scriptione, quae in literis est, interpretari, Cic. Inv. 1, 38; cf. id. Lael. 6, 21: nemo enim illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: cf. Sall. C. 10, 5; Caes. B. G. 3, 20, 1; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2, et al.; Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 19; cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 17; Att. 1, 3: nunc quae scribo, scribo ex opinione hominum atque fama, id. Fam. 12, 4 *fin.*: scripsit Tiberio, non ut profugus aut supplex, sed ex memoria prioris fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 63: quamquam haec quidem res non solum ex domestica est ratione; attingit etiam bellicam, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76; cf. id. Quint. 11; 15, et saep. E re rata, v. ratus.

9. To form adverbial expressions, such as ex aequo, ex commodo, ex diverso, ex facili, *etc.*, ex affluenti, ex continenti; ex confesso, ex improviso, ex inopinato, *etc.*, vid. the words aequus, commodus, *etc.*

☞ Ex placed after its noun: Lucr. 2, 791: terris ex omnia surgunt, id. 6, 789: quibus e sumus uniter apti, id. 3, 851.

II. In composition, *x*, like the *s* of dis, regularly remains only before the vowels and before *c, p, q, s, t* (exagito, exeo, exigo, exoro, exuro, exhaurio; excedo, expello, exquiro, exscribo, extraho); it is assimilated to a following *f* (effero, effluo, effringo), and drops away altogether before the other consonants (eblandior, educo, egredior, ejicio, eligo, emitto, enitor, evado, eveho). A few exceptions are found, viz., in *ex:* epoto and epotus as well as expotus, and escendo as well as exscensio; in assimilation, the forms ecfero, ecfari, ecfodio, which are not uncommon in good MSS., and from which (not from exfero, *etc.*) the assimilated form proceeds; and, lastly, in *e:* exbibit as well as ebibo; exballisto, exbola; exdorsuo; exfututa as well as effutuo; exfibulo; exlex, *etc.* Moreover, in many words with *xs*, the *s* is elided; so regularly in excidium for exscidium (from exscindo), and hesitating between the two forms in exsul, exspecto, exspolio, exstinguo, *etc.* Cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 551–563.

2. Signification: **a.** Primarily and most freq., A going out or forth, a causing to go out, *etc.:* exeo, elabor, educo, evado, *etc.*; and in an upward direction: emineo, effervesco, effero, erigo, *etc.* Hence also, trop., the taking of a thing out of its former nature, as in effeminare, qs. to change out of his own nature into that of a woman; in effero, are, to render wild; and thus ex comes at last to denote a privation or negation of the principal idea, as in effrenare, egelidus, *no.* I., elinguis, elumbis, exanimare, *etc.*—**b.** The doing of a thing *out*, i. e. the bringing of an action to an end: effervesco, *no.* II. 1, effero, *no.* II. 4, elugeo; so in the neuter verbs which in composition (esp. since the Aug. per.) become active: egredior, enavigo, eno, enitor, excedo, *etc.* Sometimes, also, i. q. utterly, completely: emori, enecare, evastare, evincere, *etc.*; and hence, at last, a simple enhancing of the principal idea: edurus, efferus, elamentabilis, egelidus, *no.* II. This enhancing, however, in many compounds of post-Aug. and especially of post-class. Latinity, is no longer distinctly exhibited: so in the appellations of color, exalbidus, exaluminatus, *etc.*; so in exabusus, exambire, exancillatus, *etc.*; cf. Brisson. de verb. signif. s. h. v.

Vid. more on this art. in Hand Turs. II. p. 613–662.

* **ex-ăbūsus,** *Part.* [abutor] *Abusing exceedingly, very much*, Amm. 25, 7.

* **ex-ăcerbesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To become exasperated, irritated, angry:* quis est tam mitis quin exacerbescat, App. Apol. p. 327.

ex-ăcerbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (not ante-Aug.) **I.** *To exasperate, irritate, provoke, make angry; to grieve, afflict:* ut recenti aliqua ira exacerbarentur animi, Liv. 2, 35 *fin.*; 46; so id. 6, 18; 8, 33; Suet. Tib. 62; 75; Galb. 16, et al.; Plin. Ep. 8, 5, 2.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., *To aggravate, increase* a punishment: supplicia, Claud. Saturn. Dig. 48, 19, 16 *fin.*; cf. impers.: crimine majestatis facto maxime exacerbatur in milites, Modest. ib. 48, 4, 7.

* **ex-ăcervans,** antis, *Part.* [acervo] *Heaping up exceedingly, very:* Amm. 23, 5.

ex-ăcesco, ăcŭi, 3. *v. inch.* *To become sour* (extremely rare): ficus, Col. 12, 17, 1.

†† **exăcon,** i, *n.* *The Gallic name of the* centaureum (*centaury*), Plin. 25, 6, 31.

exacte, *adv.*, v. exigo, *Pa., ad fin.*

exactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exigo] * **I.** *A driving out, expelling:* (regum), Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37 (perh. only on account of the preceding exactis regibus).—**II.** *A demanding, exacting:* * **A.** In gen.: operis, Col. 11, 1, 26; cf. exactor, *no.* II. A.—Far more freq., **B.** In partic., *A calling in, collecting* of debts, Cic. Att. 5, 1; Leg. 2, 20, 51; Liv. 38, 38; Scaev. Dig. 42, 8, 24, et saep.—Hence, **2.** Transf., in publicist's lang., *Tax, tribute:* acerbissima exactio capitum atque ostiorum, *poll and hearth tax*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: publicae exactiones, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32; cf. exactiones illicitae, Tac. A. 13, 51; and exactionum coactor (pater Horatii), Suet. Vita Hor.—**III.** *A finishing, completion*, Vitr. 3, 1; 6, 11; Aus. Idyll. 11, 5.

exactor, ōris, *m.* [exigo; cf. also exactio] * **I.** *A driver-out, expeller:* regum (Junii Valeriique), Liv. 9, 17.—**II.** *A demander, exactor:* **A.** In gen.: operis, *i. e. an overseer, superintendent, enforcer* of any kind of labor, Col. 3, 13, 10; cf. Liv. 45, 37; so too, assiduus studiorum, Quint. 1, 3, 14; cf. asper recte loquendi, id. ib. 1, 7, 34; and molestissimus sermonis Latini, Suet. Gramm. 22: supplicii, *an executioner*, Liv. 2, 5; cf. Tac. A. 11, 37, and 3, 14 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., *A collector* of taxes, * Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4; Liv. 28, 25; Arcad. Charis. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 8; or of other debts due the state, Ulp. Dig. 22, 1, 33. (In Cic. not at all; but cf. exactio).

* **exactrix,** īcis, *f.* [exactor] *She who demands:* rescriptorum, Aug. Ep. 135.

1. exactus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from exigo.

* **2. exactus,** ūs, *m.* [exigo] *A driving off, working off:* mercis, *i. e. disposal, sale*, Quint. Decl. 12, 19.

ex-ăcŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To sharpen exceedingly, to make sharp* or *pointed* (quite class.; not in Caes.): **I.** Lit.: ferramenta cote, Plin. 28, 4, 12; so id. 34, 14, 41 *fin.*: ridicas, Col. 11, 2, 12: vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg. G. 1, 264: spicula, id. ib. 4, 74: dentes, id. ib. 3, 255: metas in angustissimas vertices, Col. 2, 18, 2: cornua in leve fastigium, Plin. 11, 37, 45, et saep.—**2.** Transf.: acetum, Plin. 19, 5, 30: aciem oculorum, id. 24, 11, 59; cf. visum, id. 29, 6, 38.—**II.** Trop.: nisi mucronem aliquem tribunicium exacuisset in nos? Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 21: (quum animus) exacuerit illam ut oculorum sic ingenii aciem ad bona diligenda, id. ib. 1, 23; cf. animum, Plin. 20, 13, 50: morbos, *i. e. to aggravate*, Col. poet. 10, 392.—**2.** In partic., *To mentally sharpen* or *quicken, to excite, stimulate, inflame:* velim cohortere et exacuas Cluatium, Cic. Att. 12, 36 *fin.*; so aliquem (*opp.* deterrere), id. de Or. 1, 29: aliquem irâ, Nep. Phoc. 4: se ad amorem immortalitatis, Plin. Ep. 3, 7 *fin.*: animos in bella, Hor. A. P. 403: mentem varia ad conamina, Sil. 7, 142. Poet. palatum (sapor), Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 13.

* **exăcūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [exacuo] *A sharpening, pointing:* calami, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106.

ex-adversum (-advorsum) and **ex-adversus,** *adv.* and *praep.* Lit. from opposite; hence, *Over against, opposite, vis-à-vis:* **I.** *Adv.:* apud ipsum lacum est pistrilla, et exadversum fabrica, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44: video exadvorsum Pistoclerum, * Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 37: ea sita erat exadvorsum, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 47; App. Flor. p. 353; Amm. 23, 6, 72.—With the dative: exadvorsum ei loco Tonstrina erat quaedam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 38: Samos est exadversum Mileto, App. Flor. p. 350.—**II.** *Praep. c. acc.:* ara Aio Loquenti exadversus cum locum consecrata est, * Cic. Div. 1, 45: exadversum Athenas classem suam constituerunt, Nep. Them. 3 *fin.*; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48. Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 662–664.

* **ex-advŏcātus,** i, *m.* *One who has been an advocate, an ex-advocate*, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8.

* **ex-aedĭfĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [exaedifico] *A building to an end, a finishing;* trop. of an oration: ipsa autem exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 63.

ex-aedĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To build to an end, to finish building, to erect, construct* (rare, but quite class.): **A.** Lit.: oppidum, * Caes. B. C. 1, 15, 2; cf. Liv. 30, 1 *ad fin.*; so Capitolium (*c. c.* efficere), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 19: domos et villas, Sall. C. 12, 3: templa deum, Liv. 1, 56: hibernacula, id. ib. 30, 3: navem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18: hunc mundum, id

Acad. 2, 40 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *To finish:* ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod instituisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 35 *fin.*; cf. Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 95.—* **II.** *To turn one out of doors:* me ex his aedibus, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 3.

exaequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaequo] *An equaling:* * **I.** Lit., *A leveling;* concr., *a level, a plane:* Vitr. 5, 12.—* **II.** Trop., *A leveling, an equality:* hanc ipsam exaequationem non fero (cf., shortly before, aequato omnium cultu), Liv. 34, 4.

ex-aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, qs. *To equalize,* i. e. *to make equal* or *level with* any thing: **A.** Lit. (very rarely): inferior pars (ex transtillis) sub aqua exaequanda, *etc.*, Vitr. 5, 12: tumulos tumulis exaequabant, Auct. B. Hisp. 5 *fin.*—Transf.: aurum auro expendetur, argentum argento exaequabitur, *shall be balanced, compensated,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 43.—Freq. and quite class., **B.** Trop.: *To place on a level, regard as equal, to equal:* ii, qui sunt in amicitiae conjunctionisque necessitudine superiores, exaequare se cum inferioribus debent, Cic. Lael. 20; cf. neminem secum dignitate, *Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 4; Cic. Her. 4, 18, 25; cf. vetus miles tironi liber voloni sese exaequari sineret, Liv. 23, 35; so aliquem alicui, id. 34, 3; 45, 38: nos coelo (gloria), Lucr. 1, 80; and facta dictis, *i. e. to relate the events with historic accuracy just as they occurred,* Sall. C. 3, 2 Kritz: uti militibus exaequatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset, id. Jug. 100, 4: ad hanc regulam omnem vitam tuam exaequa, Sen. Ep. 20: qui omnia jura pretio exaequasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50; cf. certamina belli ferro, Lucr. 5, 1295: libertatem, Liv. 3, 39 *ad fin.*: periculum, Sall. C. 59, 1.

II. *Neutr.*, *To equal, be equal to* any one: *c. acc.* (cf. aequo): ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum (syllabarum) multitudinem alterius assequatur et exaequet, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28; Ov. Am. 3, 8, 61.

exaestŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaestuo] *A boiling up, a fermentation* (a post-class. word): **1.** Lit.: Sol. 5.—**2.** Trop.: animi, Non. 464, 10.

ex-aestŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To boil up, foam up, ferment* (not freq. till after the Aug. period.; in Cic. and Caes. not at all): **I.** *Neutr.*: **A.** Lit.: exaestuat mare, Liv. 26, 42 *ad fin.*; so Curt. 6, 4: fretum, id. 4, 2: unda ima verticibus, Virg. G. 3, 240: Aetna fundo imo, id. Aen. 3, 577: bitumen e terra, Just. 1, 2, 7: Nilus in fossas, Suet. Aug. 18.—**2.** In partic.: *To effervesce, to glow* with heat: Aegyptus torrenti calore solis exaestuat, Just. 2, 1, 16: ut exaestuarat, *had overheated himself,* Suet. Tib. 72.—**B.** Trop.: mens exaestuat irâ, Virg. A. 9, 798; so irâ, Ov. M. 6, 623; 13, 559; Stat. Th. 11, 297: dolor exaestuat intus, id. Trist. 5, 1, 63; cf. ignis (amoris), id. Met. 13, 867; and poet. vates magno igni, Luc. 5, 173.—**II.** *Act.*, *To boil up with, to give forth, exhale* (very rarely): hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus, Lucr. 6, 817; so aestus, id. 2, 1137.

exaggĕranter, *adv.* *Copiously;* v. exaggero, *ad fin.*

exaggĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaggero] *A heaping* or *damming up:* * **I.** Lit., concr.: in *plur.*, Just. 2, 1 *fin.* (*al.* aggerationes).—**II.** Trop.: *Elevation, exaltation* (extremely seldom): amplitudinem et quasi quandam exaggerationem quam altissimam animi, * Cic. Tusc. 2, 26 *ad fin.*: aliqua speciosa orationis, *cumulation, exaggeration,* Gell. 13, 24, 9; cf. ib. § 16.

* **exaggĕrātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who increases:* famae, Hier. Ep. 22, 8.

ex-aggĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To raise by damming, to dam up, to heap up* (quite class.; not in Caes.): **I.** Lit.: aggesta humo planitiem, Curt. 6, 5; so terram, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 139: clivum super capita columnarum, id. 36, 14, 21: locum operibus, *to surround with ramparts,* Vitr. 10, 22: pluribus stramentis exaggerandum est aviarium, *to be abundantly filled, supplied,* Col. 8, 11, 9.—**II.** Transf.: *To enlarge, increase by heaping up:* rem familiarem, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92; so magnas opes, Phaedr. 3, prol. 25.

II. Trop.: hic alteri alteris mortem morti exaggerabant, *they mutually heaped up death upon death,* Auct. B. Hisp. 5 *ad fin.*—Far more freq.,

2. Transf.: *To exalt, heighten, magnify, exaggerate:* nihil est ad exaggerandam et amplificandam orationem accommodatius, quam, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 27; cf. oratio nimis alta et exaggerata (*opp.* humilis et abjecta), id. Or. 59, 192; and quasi exaggerata altius oratio (*c. c.* elatio et altitudo orationis), id. Brut. 17. 66: artem oratione, id. de Or. 1, 55; cf. beneficium verbis, id. Planc. 29, 71: immanitatem parricidii vi orationis, Quint. 9, 2, 53: injuriam nostram, id. ib. 6, 2, 23: animus virtutibus exaggeratus, Cic. Parad. 5 *ad fin.*: Xenocrates exaggerans tanto opere virtutem, extenuans cetera et abjiciens, id. Tusc. 5, 18: cogitate, quanta deorum benignitate auctas exaggeratasque fortunas una nox quam pene delerit, id. Cat. 4, 9 *ad fin.*: juventam alicujus honoribus, Vellej. 2, 129, 2.—Hence

* **A.** exaggĕranter, *adv.* *With many words:* Tert. de Carn. Chr. 19.

B. exaggĕrātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Cumulated, heightened, elevated* (extremely seldom): exaggerata verborum volubilitate, Petr. 124, 3: *Comp.*, Gell. 13, 24, 25; cf. ib. § 9.

* **exăgĭtātor**, ōris, *m.* [exagito, *no.* II. B, 1] *One who severely blames, a censurer, reprehender:* omnium rhetorum, Cic. Or. 13, 42.

ex-ăgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To drive out of its position* or *place; to stir up, rouse up, disturb.*

I. Lit. (exceedingly seldom): ut quicquid faecis subsederit, exagitet et in summum reducat, Col. 12, 19, 4; Lucr. 6, 583. Poet.: lustra ferarum Venatu, *to disturb,* Sil. 16, 553.—Proverb.: lepus hic aliis exagitatus erit, *to rouse, start,* Ov. A. A. 3, 662; cf. Petr. 131, 7.

II. Trop.: *To rouse up* (qs. like a wild beast), *to disquiet, harass, persecute, disturb, torment:* **A.** In gen.: insectandis exagitandisque numariis judicibus, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8; cf. Prop. 2, 8, 19: permulti sedes suas patrias, istius injuriis exagitati, reliquerant, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18: ab Suevis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur et agricultura prohibebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 29 *fin.*: at omnes di exagitent me, si, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 54; cf. Ov. F. 5, 141: exagitari verberibus Furiarum, Suet. Ner. 34: quos flagitium, egestas, conscius animus exagitabat, Sall. C. 14, 3: senatus vulgi rumoribus exagitatus, id. ib. 29, 1 Kritz. *N. cr.*

B. In partic.: **1.** *To disturb* a person or thing by scolding, fault-finding, jeering, *i. e. to violently attack, to severely censure, criticise, satirize, rally:* hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 4 Herz.: quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic. Or. 8 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Aug. 86: inventi sunt, qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exagitarent atque contemnerent, id. de Or. 3, 16: in rebus palam a consularibus exagitatis et in summam invidiam adductis, id. Fam. 1, 1 *fin.*; cf. Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3: exagitabantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallaciae, Cic. Clu. 36, 101; cf. id. Sull. 21: quod apud Lucilium scite exagitat in Albucio Scaevola, *quam lepide lexeis compostae,* etc., Cic. Or. 44.

2. *To stir up, irritate, excite* one: coepere (tribuni) senatum criminando plebem exagitare, Sall. C. 38, 1; cf. vulgum, id. Jug. 73, 5. In a good sense: hujus disputationibus et exagitatus maxime orator est et adjutus, *excited, urged onward,* Cic. Or. 3, 12.—Of abstract objects: in tali tempore tanta vis hominis leniunda quam exagitanda videbatur, Sall. C. 48, 5; Tac. A. 4, 12.—Hence, **b.** Transf.: *To stir up, excite* the passions themselves: ne et meum maerorem exagitem et te in eundem luctum vocem, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 2; so tristes curas, Luc. 8, 44; and furores immiti corde, Catull. 64, 94.

exăgĭum, ii, *n.* [ex-ago; cf. examen, *no.* II.] *A weighing, weight; a balance* (late Lat.), Theod. et Val. Nov. 25; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3166; cf. "Ἐξάγιον pensatio: ἐξαγιάζω examino," Gloss. Philox.

† **exăgōgă**, ae, *f.* = ἐξαγωγή, *An exportation* of goods, *export,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 17; Truc. 4, 2, 6; cf. "*Exagogen* evectionem," Fest. p. 60.

ex-albesco, bŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To become white:* **I.** Lit. (very rarely): Gell. 12, 1, 12.—More freq., **II.** Trop.: *To grow white, turn pale* from fright, *etc.*, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218, and Fin. 5, 11, 31; Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48; de Or. 1, 26, 121.

ex-albĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Whitish, white* (repeatedly in Pliny): rami (arboris), Plin. 12, 17, 39: folia urticae, id. 24, 19, 112: vina, id. 23, 1, 22.

ex-albo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [albus] *To make white,* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10; 4, 8.

ex-alburnātus, a, um, *adj.* [alburnum] *Deprived of the alburnum:* robur, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 204.

* **exaltātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [exalto] *Exaltation, haughtiness:* Tert. Cult. Fem. 3.

ex-alto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (post-Aug. and very rare): **I.** *To raise, elevate, exalt:* deus alia exaltat, alia submittit, Sen. Q. N. 3 prooem. TERMINOS VETVSTATE COLLAPSOS, Inscr. Fabr. p. 748, *no.* 555.—**II.** *To deepen:* fodiunt (sulcos) et exaltant in tres pedes, Col. 3, 13, 4; so sulcum, id. 3, 13, 9: orbem ablaqueationis, id. 4, 4, 2.

* **ex-ălūmĭnātus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of the color of alum:* uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56.

ex-ambĭo, ii, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* (late Lat.) **I.** *Neutr.*, *To go around asking, soliciting:* ad Martyras, Cypr. Ep. 20.—**II.** *Act.*, *To ask, solicit* a person: viros, mulierculas, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 19; so suffragium tui favoris, Symm. Ep. 7, 49: numquid rex poli libamine aliquo exambitur aut hostia, Arn. 3, p. 124; so exambita regia, Amm. 26, 7.

ex-āmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from agmen; cf. contamino, from contagmino] **I.** *A multitude issuing forth, flying out, a swarm.* Primarily and quite class. of a *swarm* of bees: res rusticae laetae sunt tum pecudum pastu, apium examinibus, florum omnium varietate, Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*; so apium, id. Off. 1, 44, 157; Div. 1, 33 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 33, et saep.; cf. Var. R. R. 3, 16, 29; Col. 9, 3 *fin.*; 9, 4 *fin.*; 9, 7, 2, et saep.; Plin. 11, 10, 10 (twice); Virg. G. 2, 452; 4, 21; 103; 139, et saep.

2. Transf., of any *Multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm* (so freq. only after the Aug. per.): locustarum, Liv. 42, 10: muscarum, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 30: piscium, id. 31, 1, 1: pullorum (arboris), Lucr. 5, 1363: juvenum, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 31: infantium, Plin. Pan. 26, 1; cf. Just. 25, 2 *ad fin.*: vernarum, Hor. Epod. 2, 65; cf. servorum, Auct. Or. de Harusp. 12, 25: Graium vatum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 284: stuprorum (*i. e.* feminarum stupratarum), Prop. 2, 32, 41, et saep.—In late Lat. even of abstract things: malorum, Arn. 2, p. 46: moerorum, id. *fin.*: aetatum, Amm. 21, 5: dilationum, id. 30, 4, et saep.

II. A means of examining; hence *The tongue of a balance* (very rare): "*examen* est ligula vel lignum, quod mediam hastam ad pondera adaequanda tenet," Schol. Pers. 1, 6; cf. Fest. p. 60: Juppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances Sustinet, Virg. A. 12, 725; Cod. Theod. 12, 7, 1.—Hence

2. Trop.: *A weighing, consideration, examination:* examenve improbum in illa Castiges trutina, Pers. 1, 6: legum, Ov. M. 9, 552; cf. vitae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 203.

exāmĭnāte, *adv.*, v. examino, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

exāmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [examino] **I.** Lit.: *i. q.* libratio, *An equipoise, equilibrium,* Vitr. 10, 8.—**II.** Trop.: *A weighing, examination* (post-class.), Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 8; 48, 14, 1 *fin.*

exāmĭnātor, ōris, *f.* [id.] * **I.** Lit.: *A weigher:* Cassiod. Var. 6, 18 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: *An examiner* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 9; Aug. contr. Cresc. 3, 73.

* **exāmĭnātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Belonging to examination:* martyria fidei, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7.

examinatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* from examino.

exāmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*

[examen] * **I.** (acc. to examen, *no.* I.) *Neutr., To form swarms, to swarm:* examinant alvi, Col. 9, 14, 5.

II. (acc. to examen, *no.* II.): **A.** Lit.: **1.** *Act., To weigh* (quite class.): (aër) tamquam paribus examinatus ponderibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; cf. ad certum pondus, * Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 4.

* **2.** *Neutr.*, alicui, *To be in equilibrium with* a thing, *to counterbalance, counterpoise*, Vitr. 10, 8.

B. Trop.: *Act., To weigh, ponder, consider, examine* (quite class.): non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinari, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159; cf. omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus, id. Rep. 3, 8; so aliquid suis ponderibus, id. Planc. 32 *fin.*: diligenter verborum omnium pondera, id. Or. 8, 26, Quint. 10, 3, 5: emendate loquendi regulam, id. ib. 1, 5, 1; juncturam syllabarum longarum et brevium aurium mensura, Gell. 16, 18, 3: (Parrhasius) examinasse subtilius lineas traditur (shortly after, circumscripsit omnia), Quint. 12, 10, 4 Spald.: male verum examinat omnis Corruptus judex, * Hor. S. 2, 2, 8; cf. so of judicial examination, Quint. 12, 3, 6; Papin. Dig. 30, 58; Ulp. ib. 33, 7, 12, § 43.—Hence

exāmīnātus, a, um, *Pa. Tried*, i. e. *careful, thoughtful* (late Lat.): examinatissima diligentia, Aug. Conf. 7, 6.—*Adv.* exāmīnāte, *Carefully, considerately:* eredere, Tert. Praescr. 33.—*Comp.*, deliberare, Amm. 25, 7.

* **ex-amplexor,** ari, *v. dep. To clasp, embrace:* Auct. Her. 4, 52 *ad fin.*

* **ex-ămurco,** are, *v. a.* [amurca] *To deprive of moisture, to dry:* App. M. 4, p. 149.

ex-ămussim, *adv.* [amussis, by the rule, *i. e.*] *Exactly, precisely, perfectly;* cf. Sisenn. in Charis. p. 178; Non. 9, 6 *sq.*; Fest. p. 60 (only ante- and post-class.): aedes Factae probe, examussim, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 19: rem examussim disputare, id. Men. prol. 50; App. M. 2, p. 128: nae ista edepol . . . examussim est optuma, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 213; App. M. 4, p. 150; id. ib. 11, p. 271.—Cf. on this art. Hand Turs. II. p. 664.

* **ex-ancillātus,** a, um, *Part.* [ancillor] *Serving like a slave:* Tert. Apol. 17 *ad fin.*

ex-anclo (less accurately written -antlo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (an archaic word; mostly ante-class.; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 40) *To draw* or *bring out as a servant.*

I. Lit.: clavum, Pac. in Non. 29, 2. 7. —**2.** In partic.: *To draw out* a liquid, exhaurio: vinum poculo pauxillulo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116. Poet.: nisi patrem materno sanguine exanclando ulciscerer, *i. e. spilling, shedding*, effundendo, Enn. in Non. 292, 16.

II. Trop.: *To go through, suffer, endure* something (esp. a misfortune, grievance): clades impatibiles, Att. in Non. 292, 12: aerumnas, labores, Lucil. ib. 14; cf. App. M. 6, 7; 11: quantis cum aerumnis illum exanclavi diem, Enn. ib. 9; cf. tot belli annos, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64 (as a transl. of Hom. Il. 2, 328): o multa dictu gravia, perpessu aspera, quae corpore exanclata atque animo pertuli! id. poet. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 (translation of Soph. Trach. 1048). In prose in Cicero (perh. only as a poet. reminiscence): Herculi quendam laborem exanclatum a Carneade, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 34: quum exanclavisset omnes labores, tum, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118.

* **ex-ănĭmābĭlĭter,** *adv.* [exanimo] *Half-dead* with fear or horror: Nov. in Non. 376, 12.

ex-ănĭmālis, e, *adj. Lifeless, dead;* or *act., deadly* (perh. only in Plaut.): ni illum exanimalem faxo, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 7: curae exanimales, id. Rud. 1, 4. 2.

exănĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exanimo] **I.** *A depriving of breath, suffocating:* vulvarum, *i. e. hysterical passion*, Plin. 32, 3, 13 (for which suffocatio, id. 20, 5. 15; and strangulatus, id. 26, 15, 90).—**II.** Trop., *Terror, fright:* "*Exanimatio* metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 13: si cavebimus, ne in perturbationes atque exanimationes incidamus, id. Off. 1, 36 131

ex-ănĭmis, e, and **ex-ănĭmus,** a, um (cf. Wagner ad Virg. Aen. 4, 8: the last form most common in the plural, in which exanimia, exanimium, and exanimibus appear not to occur), *adj.* [anima] *Lifeless, dead* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Cic. and Caes. not at all).

I. Lit.: (*a*) Form *exanimis:* (columba) Decidit exanimis, Virg. A. 5, 517; cf. id. ib. 5, 481: ut exanimem labentem ex equo Scipionem vidit, Liv. 25, 34 *ad fin.*; Suet. Caes. 82, et saep.: corpus, Ov. A. A. 1, 540; Met. 14, 728; Quint. 4, 2, 13; cf. artus, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 53; Met. 2, 336. Poet.: gelidae exanimesque favillae, *i. e. dead, extinguished*, Stat. Th. 12, 418: hiems, *i. e. calm, without wind*, id. ib. 7, 88.—(*β*) Form *exanimus:* Lucr. 6, 1255: nos juvenem exanimum . . . vano maesti comitamur honore, Virg. A. 11, 51: pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremptis Oratis? id. ib. 11, 110: partim exanimos ante vallum aut in amnem Rhenum projiciunt, Tac. A. 1, 32: corpus exanimum, Lucr. 6, 706; so corpus (corpora), id. 6, 1272; Virg. A. 1, 484; 6, 149; Liv. 25, 26; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8.

II. Transf., *Lifeless* or *dead with fear* (so very rarely, and only in the form exanimis): audiit exanimis, Virg. A. 4, 672; cf. Hor. S. 2, 6, 114; 1, 1, 76.

ex-ănĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To deprive of air* or *wind:* folles, *i. e. to press together*, Auct. Aetnae 560.

II. *To deprive of life, to kill* (freq. and quite classical).

A. Lit.: telum saepe nocentes Praeterit exanimatque indignos, Lucr. 2, 1104; so aliquem, id. 6, 243; Suet. Aug. 29; Curt. 7, 3; Hor. Od. 2, 17, 1; cf. se taxo, Caes. B. G. 6, 31 *fin.*—**b.** In the *pass.*: *To be deprived of life, be killed, to die:* (Epaminondas) quum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; so id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77; Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 4; Suet. Caes. 39 *fin.*; Oth. 11 *fin.*, et al.; cf. in the *part. perf.*, exanimatus, *killed, dead*, Lucr. 9, 1255 (*c. c.* exanimis); Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 6; 7, 25, 2 and 3; Liv. 9, 1; 25, 7; 42, 20 *fin.*; 22, 7 *fin.*, et al.

2. In the pass., transf., in gen., *To be deprived of strength, to be weakened, exhausted:* simul fore ut duplicato cursu Caesaris milites exanimarentur et lassitudine conficerentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 2: milites cursu ac lassitudine exanimati, id. B. G. 2, 23, 1; so id. ib. 3, 19, 1; Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 17; cf. id. Casin. 3, 5, 8; 3, 3, 10.—**b.** Of impers. or abstr. things: (vini faex) celerrime exanimatur loco non incluso condita, *loses its strength*, Plin. 23, 2, 31; cf. nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, *without life* or *spirit, feeble, tame*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41.

B. Trop.: *To deprive of life* or *spirit, to greatly alarm* or *terrify, to put out of one's senses* with fright, horror, etc.: vorsor in amoris rota miser, Exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5: oratio haec me miseram exanimavit metu, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 16; cf. te metus exanimant judiciorum atque legum, Cic. Parad. 2, 18; and Liv. 7, 36: adolescentulus sic initio accusationis exanimatus sum, ut, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: me exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, id. Mil. 34, 93: Tulliae meae morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, id. Att. 11, 6, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 178, et saep.—In the *part. perf.*: exanimata metu, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 32; cf. Cic. Mil. 23; Verr. 2, 2, 77; Cat. 4, 2: non me fefellit, sensi; eo exanimatus fui, Plaut. Bac. 2, 4, 64; so id. Pseud. 1, 1, 7; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 104; Phorm. 5, 1, 5; Virg. A. 5, 805; Stat. Th. 4, 760, et al.

exanimus, a, um, v. exanimis.

† **exanthēma,** ătis, *n.* = ἐξάνθημα, *An eruption on the skin, exanthema*, Marc. Empir. 19 (in Cels. 5, 28, 15, written as Greek).

exantlo, v. exanclo.

* **ex-ăpĕrio,** ire, *v. a. To open completely:* implicatissimam nodositatem, *to undo, unloose*, Aug. Conf. 10.

* **ex-apto,** are, *v. a. To fit, adjust:* Deo coronas, Apul. M. 11, p. 271.

ex-aptus, a, um, *adj.*, qs. Fitted from above, *i. e. Fastened* (perhaps only in the following examples): exaptum pendere onus ingens, Lucil. in Non. 235, 7; cf. pendeant exapta catenis tintinnabula, Plin. 36, 13, 19 *fin.*

* **ex-ăquesco,** escĕre, *v. n. To turn to water:* mundus tum exignescere, tum exaquescere videtur, Censor. 18.

exărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaro] (late Lat.) * **1.** *A ploughing up*, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 204. —* **2.** Transf., *A writing, composition*, Sid. Carm. 9, 335.

† **exarchus,** i, *m.* = ἔξαρχος, *A superintendent, overseer:* monasteriorum, Just. Nov. 133, 4.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, 3. *v. inch. n.*, qs. To blaze out, *i. e. To kindle, take fire* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense and in Cic.).

I. Lit.: nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, quae, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 45 *ad fin.*: sulphur exardescens, Plin. 35, 15, 50.—**2.** Transf., of the sun's heat: exarsit dies, Mart. 3, 67. And of a fiery color: fulgor carbunculi exardescens, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94.

II. Trop.: *To be kindled, inflamed, to break out* (in a good and bad sense): **a.** Of personal subjects: exarsit iracundia ac stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20; cf. id. de Or. 3, 1, 4: (Induciomarus) multo gravius hoc dolore exarsit, * Caes. B. G. 5, 4, 5: infestius Papirium exarsurum, Liv. 8, 33; cf. graviter, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4: adeo exarserant animis, Liv. 3, 30; so animis, Tac. A. 1, 51 *fin.*: libidinibus indomitis, id. ib. 6, 1: in omni genere amplificationis, Cic. Or. 29, 102: hodierno die ad spem libertatis exarsimus, Cic. Phil. 4, 6 *fin.*; so ad aliquid, id. ib. 11, 2; Verr. 2, 1, 25; Tac. A. 12, 38; but different from it is: plebes ad id maxime indignatione exarsit, Liv. 4, 6; cf. ad quod exarsit adeo, ut, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 74: milites in perniciosam seditionem exarsuri, Liv. 40, 35; cf. in iras, Virg. A. 7, 445; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 32: in aliquem, Tac. A. 11, 12.—**b.** Of impers. and abstr. subjects: immane quantum animi exarsere, Sall. H. frgm. 2, 53 (p. 229 ed. Gerl.): ex quo exardescit sive amor, sive amicitia, Cic. Lael. 27; cf. novum atque atrox proelium, Liv. 27, 2: admirabilis quaedam benevolentiae magnitudo, Cic. Lael. 9: ira, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; cf. iracundia exercitus in eum, Tac. H. 1, 58: ambitio, Liv. 3, 35; 35, 10: violentia Turni, Virg. A. 11, 376: dolor Alcidae, id. ib. 8, 220, et saep.: injuria, Cic. Lael. 21: bellum, id. Lig. 1, 3; Liv. 40, 58; 41, 25; cf. certamina inter patres plebemque, Tac. H. 2, 38: seditio, id. ib. 2, 27: tanta ista importunitas inauditi sceleris, Cic. Sull. 27, 75: fames auri, Plin. 33, 3, 14, et saep.: tum propter multorum delicta etiam ad innocentium periculum tempus illud exarserat, Cic. Sull. 6: altercatio ex iracundia muliebri in contentionem animorum exarsit, Liv. 10, 23; cf. studia in proelium, Tac. H. 1, 64: Corinthiorum vasorum pretia in immensum exarsisse, *i. e. had risen*, Suet. Tib. 34; cf. quibus initiis in tantum admiratio haec exarserit, Plin. 37 prooem. (see also excandefacio and incendo).

☞ * *Part. perf.*, exarsus, a, um, *Burned up:* res vestras incendio exarsas esse, Cod. Just. 9, 1, 11.

* **ex-ārĕfīo,** ĕri, *v. pass.* [arefacio] *To dry up, become completely dry:* juncus marinus, Plin. 26, 10, 66.

* **ex-ărēno,** are, *v. a.* [arena] *To cleanse from sand:* aes, Plin. 33, 3, 20.

ex-āresco, rŭi, 3. *v. inch. n. To dry up, become completely dry* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: vestimenta uvida, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 20: frumentum, Var. R. R. 1, 32: silva omnis radicitus, Suet. Galb. 1: amnes, Cic. Pis. 33, 82; Div. 1, 19 *ad fin.*; cf. fontes, * Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5; and lacus et stagna, Callistr. Dig. 41, 1, 12: lacrimae, *to dry up*, Cic. Att. 10, 14.—**II.** Trop.: neque dum exarui ex amoenis rebus et voluptariis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 46: si omnis fetus repressus, exustusque siti flos veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: quum vetustate exaruit opinio, *dried up, extinguished*, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; cf. vetus urbanitas, id. Fam. 7, 31: facultas orationis, id. ib. 9, 18, 3.

* **ex-ārĭdus,** a, um, *adj. Dried up,*

quite dry; trop.: status Judaeorum (*c. c.* emortuus), Tert. Res. carn. 30.

ex-armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To deprive of arms, to disarm* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: cohortes, Tac. H. 2, 76 *ad fin.*: dextras, Luc. 5, 356: Medos, id. 8, 387; Col. 7, 3, 5; cf. Lampr. Hel. 21.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** Navem, *i. e. to unrig, dismantle; to lose the rigging*, Sen. Ep. 30; Cons. ad Helv. 17; cf. Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 2.—**2.** (causa pro effectu) *To deprive of strength, to weaken*: Vellej. 2, 17 Ruhnk.: serpentem diro veneno, *i. e. to render harmless*, Sil. 1, 411; so taurum, Val. Fl. 7, 597: tigres, Manil. 4, 235: aequor (terrae cingentes), Claud. Epigr. 35, 4.—**II.** Trop.: *To disarm*: filium mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor. 1, 22, 3 Duker.; cf. nautas mirabili forma, Petr. 105, 7: accusationem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 29.

ex-ăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To plough* or *dig up* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: radices, Cato R. R. 61; Plin. 17, 18, 30; 18, 6, 8 *ad fin.*: sepulcra, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: terminos (*c. c.* dejicere), Paul. Dig. 10, 1, 4, § 4: deum, puerum, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 51; 38, 80.

II. Transf.: *To raise, produce by tillage*: tantum frumenti, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38; cf. Zumpt, ib. 2, 3, 47.

2. In gen., *To plough, till, cultivate*: Var. R. R. 1, 10, 1; Plin. 18, 3, 3; so locum de integro, Col. 2, 18, 3: agrum, Pall. Aug. 1: viam publicam, Paul. Dig. 43, 10, 4: et effodere mala, *i. e. to dig up the earth about them*, Pall. Febr. 25, 14. Poet.: Quum rugis vetus frontem senectus exaret, *furrows, wrinkles*, * Hor. Epod 8, 4 (cf. aro, *no.* 1, b).—In a kindred sense,

3. *To write, note, set down* something on tablets (used by Cic. only in his letters): undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, hoc literularum exaravi, Cic. Att. 12, 1; cf. id. ib. 13, 38; Fam. 12, 20 *fin.*: novum prooemium, id. Att. 16, 6 *fin.*: ad te harum exemplum in codicillis, id. Fam. 9, 26; cf. binos codicillos, Suet. Oth. 10; Plin. 7, 4, 6; cf. librum tertium Aesopi stilo, Phaedr. 3, prol. 29: versus, Suet. Ner. 52.

* **ex-artĭcŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* *Inarticulate, irregular*: sonus tinnitusque, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 8.

* **ex-asciātus,** a, um, *Part.* [ascio] *Hewn out*; hence, in gen., *properly prepared*: opus, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 93.

exaspĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaspero] *A roughness*, Scrib. Comp. 222; Veg. 5, 61, 1; Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

* **exaspĕrātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who irritates* or *exasperates*, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 8.

ex-aspĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To make rough, to roughen* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: fauces, Cels. 1, 3; cf. summam cutem, id. 3, 27: arterias, Plin. 22, 23, 48: corpus, id. 31, 6, 34: tussim, id. 23, 4, 51: faucium vitio exasperatur vox, Quint. 11, 3, 20: undas, *to roughen, stir up*, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 27; so mare fluctibus, Liv. 37, 12 *fin.* (cf. aspero, *no.* 1). Poet.: aegida innumeris signis, *i. e. adorned with raised sculptures*, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 193: ensem saxo, *to roughen on the outside*, i. e. *to sharpen, to whet*, Sil. 4, 19 (cf. aspero, *no* 2).

II. Trop.: *To make rough* or *sharp, to exasperate*: durati (Gallograeci) tot malis exasperatique, *made savage*, Liv. 38, 17: exasperavit animos ferocia nimia Harpali, id. 42, 14; so animos, id. 28, 25; 33, 39; Cels. 3, 5 *fin*; cf. animum hoc criminum genere, Liv. 40, 20 *fin.*: Ligures exasperati, id. 42, 26; majorem civitatis partem, Val. Max. 6. 5, 3: canes, *i. e. to incite, set on*, App. M. 4, p. 143; cf. apes, Col. 9, 15, 4, et saep.: rem verbis exasperavit, *exasperated, made worse*, Quint. 4, 2, 75.

* **exauctōrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [exauctoro] *A military discharge*: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 35.

ex-auctōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* Milit. *t. t.*, *To discharge from service, to dismiss*, dimittere (perh. not ante-Aug.).: omnes milites exauctorati domum dimitterentur, Liv. 32, 1; so id. 36, 40 *fin.*; 25, 20; 29, 1; 41, 5 *ad fin.*; Just. 12, 12, 7; Suet. Tib. 30; Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.*: milites licentia sola se, ubi velint, exauctorent, Liv. 8, 34.—**2.** In partic., in a bad sense: *To dismiss, cashier* on account of a crime, dimittere ignominiae causa; cf. "Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 2, § 2" (so only post-Aug.); Suet. Aug. 24; so id. Vitell. 10; Vesp. 8; Tac. H. 1, 20; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 5.—* **II.** Trop.: verba exauctorata a sequenti aetate repudiataque, *discarded, obsolete*, Macr. S. 1, 5.

* **exaudībĭlis,** e, *adj.* [exaudio] *That may be heard* or *listened to*: Aug. Sol. 1, 1.

ex-audĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To hear* or *perceive from a distance* (the usual and quite class. signif. of the word): Nec satis exaudiebam, nec sermonis fallebar tamen, Quae loquerentur, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 55; cf. id. Merc. 4, 3, 8; Men. 3, 2, 13; Trin. 3, 3, 25: quum aliquantulum progressus esset, subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic. Div. 1, 33 *fin.*; cf. id. Att. 13, 48; Caes. B. G. 6, 39, 1; 7, 61, 3; 2, 11, 5; 7, 47, 2; 7, 48, 1; B. C. 1, 66, 1; 3, 105, 3; Liv. 1, 29; 2, 27; 5, 52; 8, 33, et saep.: maxima voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico semperque dicam, Cic. Sull. 1, 33; cf. id. ib. 12, 34; Lig. 3; Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 1; B. C. 3, 94, 6; Liv. 1, 27; id. ib. 3, 87, 4.

II. Less freq. in the signif. of the *simplex.* **1.** *To hear, perceive by hearing*: quam multa, quae nos fugiunt in cantu, exaudiunt in eo genere exercitati, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 20: exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes, Ov. M. 4, 144; cf. id. ib. 9, 122: tum denique saxa non exauditi rubuerunt sanguine vatis, id. ib. 11, 19: Haec vix proximis exaudientibus dixerat, Curt. 7, 7: fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis, Hor. A. P. 50. Poet.: licet has exaudiat herbas (*i. e.* hos cantus), Luc. 6, 715.

2. *To hearken, listen to; to regard, grant*: tantum miserere precesque Supplicis exaudi, Ov. M. 13, 856; so preces, Luc. 6, 706; Plin. 28, 2, 3 *fin.*; cf. vota precesque, Virg. A. 11, 157; Stat. Th. 11, 616: quae optamus, Plin. Pan. 94, 2; and abs.: Ov. Am. 2, 9, 51.

3. *To give heed to, to obey*: ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 14.

4. *To understand, comprehend* any thing said, intelligere: nomina, Cels. Dig. 33, 10, 7; cf. verba, id. ib. 45, 1, 99.

* **exaudītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [exaudio, *no.* II. 2] *A hearkening, granting*: oratio exauditione dei dignior, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 24.

ex-augĕo, ēre, *v. a.* *To increase exceedingly* (extremely rare): benefacta majorum tuorum exauge, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 9; so ib. 32: opinionem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3 Bentl. *N. cr.*

* **exaugŭrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [exauguro] *A desecrating, profaning*: sacellorum exaugurationes, Liv. 1, 55.

ex-augŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To apply to profane uses a thing which has been consecrated, to desecrate, profane* (very rare): fana, Cato in Fest. *s. v.* NEQVITVM, p. 177; cf. Liv. 1, 55: vestalem, Gell. 6, 7, 14; so sacerdotes, Capitol. M. Aurel. 4.

* **ex-auspĭco,** avi, 1. *v. n.* *To take an auspice* or *augury from* any thing: ex vinculis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 108.

* **ex-ballisto,** are, *v. a.* [ballista] A comically formed word: *To put an end to, to finish* or *conquer with the* ballista: Ballionem exballistabo lepide, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 10.

exbĭbo, ĕre, i. q ebibo, ĕre, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 19; cf. ex, *no.* II.

† **exbŏla,** ae, *f.* = ἐκβολή, Of uncertain signif. (* acc. to some, *A kind of missile, weapon*): Naev. in Var. L. L. 7, 6, 101 *fin.*

‡ **exbures** exinteratas, sive *exbuae*, quae exbiberunt, quasi *epotae*, Fest. p. 59; cf. Comm. p. 414.

* **excaecātor,** ōris, *m.* [excaeco] *One who blinds*: Aug. Serm. 43 ex homil. 50.

ex-caeco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To blind, make blind* (a rare word): **I.** Lit.: num ergo is excaecat nos aut orbat sensibus? *etc.*, * Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 74; so Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 200; Flor. 2, 20, 5.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *To deprive of the eyes* or *buds*, sc. a plant, Col. 11, 3, 45; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175.—**2.** *To stop up* a river, a channel, *etc.*, Ov. M. 15, 272; Pont. 4, 2, 17; Cels. 7, 7 *fin.*—* **3.** *To darken* or *dull* a bright color: fulgor (argenti) excaecatus, Plin. 33, 9, 46.—**II.** Trop.: fama oculos animosque, Petr. 141, 5: formam, *i. e. to render uncomely, to disfigure*, id. 128, 3.

ex-calcĕo (-calcĭo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (for the deponent form, v. below) *To unshoe, relieve of shoes*: petiit, ut sibi pedes praeberet excalciandos, Suet. Vit. 2. More freq. with a personal object and in the *part. perf.*: excalciatus cursitare, *unshod, barefoot*, Suet. Vesp. 8; so Mart. 12, 88; cf. mid. in the *verb. finit.*: neque umquam aut nocte aut die excalcearetur aut discingeretur, Vellej. 2, 41 *fin.*; and as a *verb. dep.*: ut nemo se excalceatur, Var. in Non. 478, 16.—**2.** In partic., of tragedians: *To relieve of the* cothurni: Sen. Ep. 76 *ad fin.* Hence excalceati, opp. to cothurnati, *comedians* or *pantomimists*: Sen. Ep. 8 *ad fin.*

excaldātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excaldo] *A washing* or *bathing in warm water* (late Lat.), Capitol. Albin. 5; Anton. Phil. ap. Vulcat. Gallic. Avid. Cass. 5.

ex-caldo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [caldus] *To wash* or *bathe in warm water* (late Latin), Marc. Empir. 26; Apic. 4, 2; Vulcat. Gallic. Avid. Cass. 5.

ex-calfăcĭo, without *perf.*, actum, 3. *v. a.* *To warm, to heat* (a post-Aug. word, esp. freq. in Pliny the Elder): excalfacit, Plin. 21, 20, 82; id. 21, 21, 89; excalfieri, id. 24, 7, 28; Scrib. Comp. 158: lacus sole excalfactus, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37; so id. 37, 10, 54 *fin.*: ad excalfaciendos nervos, id. 21, 23, 93.

* **excalfactĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [excalfacio] *A warming, heating*, Plin. 31, 9, 45 *fin.*

excalfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Warming, heating* (a Plinian word), Plin. 21, 18, 72; 24, 11, 64; 25, 13, 95.

excalfio, v. excalfacio.

ex-candĕfăcĭo, fēci, 3. *v. a.* *To heat, inflame* (only in the two follg. passages), trop.: excande me fecerunt cupiditate (*tmesis*), Var. R. R. 3, 4, 1: annonam macelli, *i. e. to enhance, raise*, id. ib. 3, 2, 16; cf. exardesco and incendo.

excandescentĭa, ae, *f.* [excandesco] *Heat, nascent anger, passionateness, irascibility*, * "Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21;" cf. Apul. Dogm. Plat. 1 *fin.*

excandesco, dŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To take fire, to kindle, to glow* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: quum bitumen et sulphur additum est, excandescet, Cato R. R. 95; so Plin. 36, 26, 67 *ad fin.*; Col. 7, 5, 16.—**II.** Trop.: *To glow, to burn*, esp. with anger: haec nullam habent vim, nisi ira excanduit fortuito, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 19: id postquam resciit, excanduit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2; cf. Petr. 53, 8; 57, 1; 85, 2; 98, 3; 105, 1; 115, 4; Suet. Claud. 40; Ner. 40; Rhet. 6; id. Vesp. 14; cf. in exteros, Col. 7, 12, 5: in ultionem, Flor. 2, 18, 8.

ex-canto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To charm out* or *forth, to bring out by enchantment* (not in Cic. or Caes.): Var. in Non. 102, 11; so Lucil. and Plaut. ib.; * Prop. 3, 3, 49; * Hor. Epod. 5, 45; Luc. 6, 686; 9, 931: QVI FRVGES EXCANTASSET, *i. e. had removed them by enchantment into another field*. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4; cf. Sen. Q. N. 4, 7; Serv. Virg. E. 8, 99; Aug. C. D. 8, 19; v. Dirks. Trans. p. 539 *sq.*

ex-carnĭfĭco, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To tear to pieces* (a rare word): **I.** Lit.: aliquem, Cic. N. D. 3, 33 *fin.*; Suet. Vit. 17; Sen. Ep. 24.—**II.** Trop.: *To torment, torture*: aliquem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9: excarnificatus animus, Sen. de Ira 3, 4.

ex-castrātus, a, um, *Part.* [castro] *Castrated*: * **1.** Lit., Gell. 9, 9, 10.—**2.** Transf.: *Shelled, husked*: sinapi, Scrib. Comp. 9.

ex-caudĭco (-codico), are, *v. a.* [caudex] *To weed out, root up*, exstirpare: Lex ap. Frontin. Aquaed. 129.—**2.** Transf., *To dig round*; i. q. *ablaqueare*: "ablaqueandae sunt vites, quod Itali *excodicare* appellant," Pall. Jan. 1.—**II.** Trop.: silvam libidinum eradicare et excaudicare, Tert. Pudic. 16.

* **excăvātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [excavo] *A hollowing out*: lapidis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3.

ex-căvo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To hollow out* trullam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27 *ad fin.*: cavernam sibi rostro, Plin. 9, 27, 43: ripas, id. 10, 33, 49 *fin.*: terram, id. 33 prooem.—**2.** Transf., in an obscene sense, i. q. paedicare: Auct. Priap. 51, 4.

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. (*conj. perf. syncop.* excessis, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 21) *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *v. n.*, *To go out, go away, to depart, retire, withdraw* (freq. and quite classical).

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: ex istoc loco, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 18; so e medio, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 14: ex civitate, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 8; ex Italia, Cic. Phil. 12, 6 *fin.*: e templo, Liv. 29, 19; for which, templo, id. 39, 5: ex finibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 33, 2; for which, finibus, id. ib. 4, 18 *fin.*; 7, 77, 14; Liv. 30, 42; 41, 19, et al.: ex illa circumscriptione, Cic. Phil. 8, 8: ex itinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 79 *fin.*; cf. ex via, id. B. G. 5, 19, 1; for which, viâ, Liv. 24, 20: ex pugna, ex proelio, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3; 4, 33, 2; for which, more freq., pugnâ, proelio, id. B. G. 5, 36, 3; B. C. 2, 7, 1; Liv. 44, 42; Virg. A. 9, 789, et al.; Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1; 3, 4, 3; 4, 12 *fin.*; 7, 80, 3; cf. also acie, id. B. C. 2, 41, 7; 3, 94, 5; Liv. 31, 17: loco, Caes. B. C. 1, 44, 2; 3, 45, 4; 3, 93, 5; and bello, Sall. C. 9, 4: domo, Caes. B. G. 4, 14 *fin.*: oppido, id. ib. 7, 78, 1; cf. urbe, Liv. 26, 24; 30, 7; 31, 17; 32, 25, et saep.: Arimino, Caes. B. C. 1, 10, 3; 1, 11, 1: Galliâ, id. B. G. 7, 66, 4: provinciis, id. B. C. 1, 85 *fin.*: patriâ, Virg. A. 1, 357: sceleratâ terrâ, id. ib. 3, 60, et saep.: de utero matris, *i. e. to be born*, Tryphon. Dig. 1, 5, 15.—*Abs.*: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: excedere deos, simul ingens motus excedentium, Tac. H. 5, 13: primi omnium Macedones metu excesserant, Liv. 42, 67 *fin.*—Designating the terminus: cave quoquam ex istoc excessis loco, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 21: agro hostium in Boeotiam, Liv. 31, 26 *fin.*: ex his tenebris in lucem illam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30 *fin.*; cf. ad deos, Vellej. 1, 2; Curt. 4, 7: in exsilium, Mart. Dig. 48, 19, 4; in which sense also simply excedere, Ulp. ib. 48, 22, 7, § 17.

2. In partic., **a.** *To go beyond, overstep, rise above, overtop* a certain boundary. So of personal subjects very rarely: alter in Pontum, alter usque Aegyptum excessit, Just. 1, 1, 6. More freq. of inanimate subjects: ut nulla (pars) excederet extra, Cic. Univ. 5; Cels. 8, 9 *fin.*; cf. *c. c.* eminere, id. 8, 25 *fin.*: montes et excedentia in nubes juga, Plin. 27, 1, 1 *fin.*—**b.** *To depart* from life, *to decease, to die* (cf. decedo, *no.* I. B, 2): sic ille quum undequadraginta annos regnavisset, excessit e vita, Cic. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.*; so e vita, id. Fin. 3, 18, 60; Brut. 20 *fin.*; Lael. 3 *fin.*; Off. 1, 43, 153: vitâ, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29; Brut. 75 *fin.*: e medio, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 74 Ruhnk.; and simply excedere (post-Aug.; but vid. decedo, ad loc., and vid. excessus, *no.* I.), Plin. 7, 13, 11; Tac. A. 1, 5 *fin.*; 1, 33; Suet. Aug. 5; Claud. 45; Vesp. 2; Tit. 11; Val. Fl. 1, 826.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen. (very rarely): quum animus Eudemi e corpore excesserit, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53: ex pristina bellandi consuetudine, Auct. B. Afr. 73.—Far more freq.,

2. In partic.: **a.** (acc. to *no.* A, 2, a) *To go beyond* a certain boundary or a certain measure, *to advance, proceed, to transgress, digress*, procedere, progredi: ex magisterio, alicujus, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 40: is postquam excessit ex ephebis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 24 (also quoted in Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327); cf. ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, Cic. Arch. 3: ad patres etiam et ad publicam querimoniam excessit res, Liv. 25, 1; cf. Val. Max. 5, 6, 4: haec eo anno in Africa gesta. Insequentia excedunt in eum annum, quo, *etc.*, Liv. 30, 26; cf. id. 21, 15: excedere paullulum ad enarrandum, *etc.*, Liv. 29, 29; cf. in fabellam, Sen. Ep. 77: in aliquid, Plin. Ep. 5, 6 *ad fin.*: res parva dictu, sed quae studiis in magnum certamen excesserit, Liv. 34, 1; cf. id. 33, 35 *fin.*; id. 8, 33; cf. id. 3, 41: eo laudis excedere, quo, *etc.*, *so far transcends*, Tac. Agr. 42 *fin.*: tantum illa clades novitate et magnitudine excessit, *i. e. exceeded, went beyond*, eminuit, Tac. A. 2, 24.—**b.** (acc. to *no.* A, 2, b) *To depart, disappear*: cura ex corde excessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: quum cupiditatum dominatus excessit, Cic. Parad. 5, 3, 40: jam e memoria excessit, quo tempore? *etc.*, Liv. 26, 13: ubi reverentia excessit animis, Curt. 8, 8. Poet.: Cannaene tibi graviorque palude Maeonius Stygia lacus excessere Padusque? *i. e. have they slipped from your memory?* Sil. 15, 35.

II. *Act.* (so prob. not till after the Aug. per.): **A.** Lit.: *To depart from, to leave* a place: urbem, Liv. 2, 37 *ad fin.*; so id. 23, 1: curiam, id. 45, 20; cf. impers.: Crotonem excessum est, id. 24, 3 *ad fin.*

B. Trop.: *To go beyond, surpass, exceed* a certain limit (cf. above, *no.* I. A, 2, a, and B, 2, a). nubes excedit Olympus, Luc. 2, 271: statura, quae justam excederet, Suet. Tib. 68: summam octoginta millium, Liv. 39, 5; so of numbers, very freq., Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 22; 13, 3, 4; 18, 7, 11, et al.; Quint. 9, 4, 79; Tac. A. 1, 14; Suet. Aug. 77, et al.; cf. also of a time of life, Col. 6, 21; Plin. 8, 42, 67; Suet. Gramm. 7: laborum periculorumque modum, Vellej. 2, 122 *fin.*; so modum, Liv. 26, 19; 28, 25; Quint. 3, 6, 62; 8, 3, 48; 11, 3, 169, et al.: eloquentia aut aequavit praestantissimorum gloriam aut excessit, Suet. Caes. 55; cf. praeturae gradum, id. Oth. 1: principum fastigium, id. Calig. 22: fastigium equestre, Tac. A. 4, 40: excedente humanam fidem temeritate, Vellej. 2, 51, 3; so fidem, Plin. 7, 21, 21; Ov. M. 7, 166; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 2: nemine tantum ceteros excedente, ut ei aliquis se summitteret, *surpassing, excelling*, Just. 13, 2.—*Abs.*: decretum, ne vasa auro solida ministrandis cibis fierent, *etc.* . . . Excessit Fronto ac postulavit modum argento, *went beyond the proposal*, Tac. A. 2, 33 (cf. *egredi* relationem, id. ib. 2, 38).—*Pass.*: unione jam excessâ, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 5.

excellens, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from excello.

excellenter, *adv.* *Excellently*; v. excello, *Pa.*, A, *ad fin.*

excellentia, ae, *f.* [excello, *Pa.*, A] *Superiority, excellence*: magna cum excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquarum, Cic. Off. 1, 28; cf. id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.*: animi excellentia magnitudoque, id. ib. 1, 5, 17; so picturae, Plin. 35, 14, 49: crurum, id. 34, 8, 19, § 82; Prud. στεφ. 10, 52.—In the *plur.*, Cic. Lael. 19, 69.

excelleo, ēre, v. excello, *ad init.*

ex-cello, llŭi, lsum, 3. (also acc. to the 2. conj., *praes. indic.* excellet, Macer. Aemilius in Diom. p. 371 P., and *conj.* excelleat, Cic. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 838 and 896 P.) *v. a.* and *n.* [CELLO].

I. *Act.*, *To raise up, elevate.* It is true, we have no example in the *verb. finit.*; but cf. the statement of Festus: "*recellere* reclinare, et *excellere* in altum extollere," Fest. p. 229. We have freq. in the *Pa.* excelsus; v. below.

II. *Neutr.*, *To rise, elevate itself*: **A.** Lit. So only in the *Pa.* excellens, q. v. *no.* 1.

B. Trop.: * **1.** In gen.: animus excellit rebus secundis, Cato in Gell. 7, 3, 14, and 13, 24, 14.—Far more freq. (but not in Plaut. and Ter.; and in the *verb. finit.* not in Aug. poets).

2. In partic., *To be eminent, to distinguish one's self* for any quality above others; *to surpass, excel*, in a good or (less freq.) in a bad sense: dignitate principibus excellit, Cic. Manil. 144, 1; cf. Quint. 2, 20, 9: in aliqua re, id. de Or. 2, 54; cf. id. Inv. 2, 1; Tusc. 2, 18 *ad fin.*: ut inter quos posset excellere, cum iis, *etc.*, id. Inv. 1, 2 *ad fin.*; so inter omnes, id. Or. 2, 6: super ceteros, Liv. 28, 43: ante ceteros, App. Flor. 16: omnibus rebus, Lucr. 1, 28; so bonâ famâ, id. 6, 13: ingenio scientiâque, Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 4: animi magnitudine, id. Off. 1, 18 *fin.*: actione, id. Brut. 59, 215: hoc genere virtutis, id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: dignitate, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 9: altitudine, Plin. 16, 6, 18, § 24: candore, id. 37, 6, 23, et saep.: in arte, Cic. Rep. 1, 13; so in aliqua arte et facultate, id. de Or. 1, 50, 217: in alia parte orationis, id. Brut. 59, 215: maxime in amicitiis expetendis colendisque, id. Lael. 9, 30, et saep.—*Abs.*: excellit atque eminet vis, potestas nomenque regium, Cic. Rep. 2, 28; so id. ib. 2, 23; 1, 22; Div. 1, 19, 38; 1, 41, 91; Fam. 4, 3 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 32 (*c. c.* eminere), et saep.—In a bad sense: vitiis, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51: quum haec (flagitia), quae excellunt, me nosse videas, id. Pis. 38 *ad fin.*—Hence

A. excellens, entis, *Pa.* *Rising, overtopping*, i. e. **1.** Lit., *High, lofty* (very rare; not in Cic.): oppida excellentibus locis constituta, Auct. B. Hisp. 8, 4: corpore excellens, Vellej. 2, 107.—Far more freq. and quite class., **2.** Trop.: *Distinguishing himself, distinguished, superior, surpassing, excellent*: deos rerum omnium praestantia excellentes, Cic. Div. 2, 63: Brutus noster excellens omni genere laudis, id. Acad, 1, 3 *ad fin.*; for which also, in omni genere, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; de Or. 2, 54, 220: cujus excellens in re militari gloria, id. Rep. 2, 17: Galba fuit inter tot aequales unus excellens, id. Brut. 97, 333: natura excellens atque praestans, id. N. D. 1, 20 *fin.*: scientia excellens atque singularis, id. Fam. 4, 3 *ad fin.*: vir excellenti providentia, id. Rep. 2, 3: studium, Caes. B. C. 3, 34 *fin.*: pulchritudo muliebris formae, Cic. Inv. 2, 16: cygnus, * Virg. A. 12, 250, et saep.—*Comp.*: ova excellentiora, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 50: nihil illo (*sc.* Alcibiade) fuisse excellentius, vel in vitiis, vel in virtutibus, Nep. Alcib. 1.—*Sup.*: excellentissima virtus, Caes. B. C. 3, 99, 2; so Sen. Vit. beat. 14: cultus, Suet. Ner. 20: triumphus, id. Caes. 37: aurum, Plin. 37, 4, 15, et saep. —*Adv.* excellenter, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Nep. Att. 1, 3.—*Comp.*, Cic. Sest. 45.

B. excelsus, a, um, *Pa.* *Elevated, lofty, high* (freq. and quite class.): **1.** Lit.: mons, Caes. B. C. 1, 80, 2; cf. vertex montis, * Virg. A. 5, 35: locus, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: porticus, id. Att. 4, 16, 14: basis (statuae), id. Verr. 2, 4, 34; cf. signum, id. ib.: statura, Suet. Caes. 45: aves (ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: altitudo vineae, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184, et saep.—*Comp.*: in excelsiore loco, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: cornu (bovis), Caes. B. G. 6, 26, 1; cf. crura chamaeleonis, Plin. 8, 33, 51.—*Sup.*: mons, Caes. B. C. 1, 70, 4; cf. locus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33 *fin.*: rupes, Plin. 10, 6, 7: aegilops, id. 16, 6, 8; id. 11, 37, 49.—**b.** Subst. in the neuter: *A height*: simulacrum Jovis in excelso collocare, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20; id. Att. 6, 1, 17: Phoebus ab excelso, quantum patet, aspicit aequor, Ov. Her. 15, 165; so ab excelso, id. Fast. 2, 369: prohibebit in excelsum emicare (vitem), Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184.—**2.** Trop.: te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicientem genuit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11; cf. magnus homo et excelsus, id. Mur. 29: animus excelsus magnificusque, id. Off. 1, 23; cf. id. Opt. gen. 4, 12: excelso et illustri loco sita est laus tua, id. Fam. 2, 5; cf. te in excelsissimo humani generis fastigio positum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 11: species magnae excelsaeque gloriae, Tac. Agr. 4 *fin.*, et saep.—*Comp.*: (orator) grandior et quodammodo excelsior, Cic. Or. 34; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 23; Plin. Pan. 94, 3: quo tua in me humanitas fuerit excelsior quam in te mea, Cic. Att. 3, 20 *ad fin.*—*Sup.*: excelsissimae victoriae, Vellej. 2, 96 *fin.*: duces, id. 2, 114 *ad fin.*—Subst. in the neuter: in excelso aetatem habere, *i. e. in a high station*, Sall. C. 51, 12.—**b.** In the later period of the empire, *A title of high official dignitaries*, e. g. of the praefectus praetorio, *etc.*—*Adv.*, excelse: **a.** Lit.: si vitis scandit excelsius, Col. 4, 1, 5.—**b.** Trop.: ornat excelse, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 3: excelsius magnificentiusque et dicet et sentiet, Cic. Or. 34: excelsissime floruit (Sparta), Vellej. 1, 6, 3.

excelse, *adv.* *On high, loftily*; v. excello, *Pa.* B. *ad fin.*

excelsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [excelsus] *Loftiness, height*: **1.** Lit.: montium, Plin. 2, 64, 64: arundinis, id. 16, 36, 66: lilii, id. 21, 5, 11.—**2.** Trop.: excelsitas animi et magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 24.

excelsus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. excello, *ad fin.*

* **exceptācŭlum,** i, *n.* [excepto] *A receiver, receptacle*: Tert. Spect. 2 *med.*

* **excepticius** or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [excipio] *Caught up, intercepted*: alica, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115.

exceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excipio] *An exception, restriction, limitation* (good prose and very freq., esp. in Cic.; in Caes. not at all): consiliorum, voluntatum sine ulla exceptione communitas, Cic. Lael. 17; so sine *or* cum (ulla) exceptione, id. Fam. 6, 5, 1; id. Caecin. 8 *fin.;* Verr. 2, 5, 31; Att. 8, 4, 2; Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13; Inv. 2, 57, 172; Quint. 7, 1, 50; Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5, et saep.; cf. in the plur.: unus imperitat nullis jam exceptionibus, Tac. G. 44: quod si exceptio facit, ne liceat, ibi necesse est licere, ubi non est exceptum, *etc.*, Cic. Balb. 14: sunt in tota lege exceptiones duae, id. Agr. 1, 4, et saep.—**2.** In jurid. Lat., *The exception* of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted into the pretor's edict, "Gaj. Inst. 4, 116 *sq.;* Just. Inst. 4, 13; Dig. 44, 1; Cod. Just. 8, 36; Cic. Inv. 2, 19; de Or. 1, 37;" cf. Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 3 vol. § 91–95; Rein's Röm. Privatr. p. 448 *sq.;* Bethmann-Hollweg Civil Process, p. 258 *sq.*

* **exceptĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [exceptio] *A small limitation* or *exception*, Sen. Ep. 20.

excepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [excipio] *To take out, to take up, catch up* (very rare): barbatulos nullos exceptans de piscina, * Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38; * Caes. B. G. 7, 47 *fin.:* (equae) exceptant leves auras, *catch up*, i. e. *snuff up*, * Virg. G. 3, 274; cf. poet.: per pectora saevas Exceptat mortes, * Sil. 9, 369.

exceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who catches up* any thing said, *i. e.* who writes it down, *an amanuensis, short-hand writer, scribe* (a post-Aug. word), Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19 *fin.;* Firm. Math. 3, 6 *med.* and 12; in the later period of the empire, an office in the court chancery, Cod. Just. 12, 19, 5; 12, et al.; Inscr. Grut. 372, 4.

exceptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Serviceable for catching up* or *receiving* (a post-Aug. word): quali, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8; cf. subst.: "*exceptorium* excipulum, conceptaculum, ἐκδοχεῖον."

exceptus, a, um, *Part.*, from excipio.

* **ex-cĕrĕbrātus**, a, um, *adj.* [cerebrum] *Deprived of brains*, i. q. *rendered senseless, stupefied:* excerebratus es novo vino, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 11.

ex-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a.* *To sift out, to separate* (perh. not ante-Aug.): furfures a farina, Col. 8, 4, 1: frumenta, *i. e. to cleanse*, id. 2, 20, 5; cf. caementa cribris, Vitr. 7, 6: ex captorum numero excretos Saguntinos in patriam remisit, Liv. 28, 39 Drak.; cf. excernere parvos, Grat. Cyneg. 289; and omnem forensem turbam excretam in quatuor tribus conjecit, Liv. 9, 46 *fin.*—*Part. perf. subst.:* excreta tritici, *what is sifted out, the chaff*, Col. 8, 4, 1; 8, 8, 6.—**2.** In partic., *To carry off, discharge* by stool or urine: venter excernit mollia, Cels. 2, 8; id. 4, 1; 2, 7.

ex-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *To pick* or *take out:* * **I.** Lit.: semina pomis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 272.—**II.** Trop. (quite class.): **1.** *To pick out, choose, select:* non solum ex malis eligere minima oportere, sed etiam excerpere ex ipsis, si quid inesset boni, Cic. de Off. 3, 1, 3: quod quisque (scriptorum) commodissime praecipere videbatur, excerpsimus, id. Inv. 2, 2; so of making excerpts from written compositions: verba ex Originibus Catonis, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 86: nihil unquam legit, quod non excerperet, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 10; Sen. Ep. 33; Quint. 9, 1, 24; 10, 2, 13; Suet. Aug. 89; Gell. 17, 21, 1, et saep.: paucos enim, qui sunt eminentissimi, excerpere in animo est, *to set in relief, make conspicuous*, Quint. 10, 1, 45; id. ib. 7, 1, 29.

2. *To take out, leave out, except:* non enim, si est facilius, eo de numero quoque est excerpendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 47; cf. me illorum excerpam numero, Hor. S. 1, 4, 40; Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 18; se consuetudini hominum, *to withdraw one's self*, Sen. Ep. 5; so se vulgo, id. Brevit. vit. 18; and simply se, id. Ep. 18.

* **excerptĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [excerpo, *no.* II. 1] *An extract* selected from a composition. *an excerpt:* Gell. 17, 21, 1.

excerptus, a, um, *Part.*, from excerpo

* **ex-cervīcātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [cervicatus] *Obstinacy, stubbornness*, Hier. in Naum 3; cf. cervicositas.

excessus, ūs, *m.* [excedo, *no.* I. A, 2, and B, 2] *A departure* from life: in his esse et excessum e vita et in vita mansionem, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 60; for which also, vitae, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: post obitum, vel potius excessum Romuli, id. Rep. 2, 30; cf. so of Romulus, id. ib. 2, 12; Leg. 1, 1, 3; in the later (post-Aug.) prose simply for *death*, Tac. A. 1, 7; 14; Suet. Tib. 22; 70; Calig. 1; 9; 48; Ner. 5; Vesp. 3, et al.—**II.** *A standing out, projecting* beyond a certain limit: * **1.** Lit.: os calcis quadam parte sinuatur, quadam excessus habet, *projections*, Cels. 8, 1 *ad fin.*—**2.** Trop.: *A departing from the subject, digression* (post-Aug.): *egressio* vel (quod usitatius esse coepit) *excessus*, sive est extra causam, *etc.*, Quint. 3, 9, 4; cf. ib. § 1; Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 9; and in the plural, Plin. H. N. praef. § 12. Also *A deviation, aberration* from rectitude: minuti a pudore excessus, Val. Max. 8, 2 *fin.:* moderaminis, Prud. in Symm. 2, 990.

excĕtra, ae, *f.* [perh. corrupted from ἔχιδνα] *A snake, serpent* (very rare): Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 3 *sq.;* * Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 92, 2.—**2.** Transf., A reproachful epithet for a bad, intriguing woman, Liv. 39, 11; Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 19; Pseud. 1, 2, 82.

* **excĭdĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [exscindo, v. excidium] *A destroying, destruction:* oppidi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 2: excidionem urbis a caedendo dictam manifestum est, Fest. s. h. v. p. 60.

1. excĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [for exscĭdĭum, from exscindo; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 559, and the Lex. under ex, *no.* II.] *Overthrow, demolition* (especially of cities, buildings, *etc.*), *destruction* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Caes. and Cic. not at all): urbis, Liv. 27, 39 *fin.;* so Tac. H. 1, 80; 3, 76; Virg. A. 5, 626; and in the plural, petit urbem excidiis, Virg. G. 2, 505; so Virg. A. 2, 643; 10, 46; Liv. 9, 45; 29, 1, et al.: castellorum, Tac. H. 4, 15: arcium, Virg. A. 12, 655: Libyae, Virg. A. 1, 22: gentium, Vellej. 2, 98, 2; Tac. H. 5, 25; cf. Sall. Hist. frgm. p. 290 ed. Gerl.; so legionum, Tac. H. 4, 61: meorum, Virg. A. 8, 386, et saep.

2. excĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [excido] * **1.** *A falling out* or *down:* vulvae, Plin. 36, 21, 39.—* **2.** *A going down, setting:* solis, Prud. Apoth. 694.

1. ex-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *To fall out* or *down, to fall from* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense; not in Caes.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: quod (animal) quum ex utero elapsum excidit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, id. Att. 9, 10, 3: gladii de manibus exciderunt, id. Pis. 9 *ad fin.;* cf. id. Phil. 12, 3, 8; Cat. 1, 6 *fin.:* for which also, inter manus (urna), Prop. 4, 4, 22; and a digitis (ansa), Ov. Her. 16, 252: Palinurus exciderat puppi, Virg. A. 6, 339; cf. arce, Ov. F. 5, 34: equis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1164: num qui numi exciderunt, here, tibi, quod sic terram Obtuere? Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 17; cf. id. Cist. 4, 2, 8; 27; 28, 45; id. Merc. 3, 1, 44; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 48. Poet.: ita vinclis Excidet aut in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit, *will slip out of the fetters*, Virg. G. 4, 410; Liv. 21, 28 *fin.:* quum Herculis pertractanti arma sagitta excidisset in pedem, Plin. 25, 6, 30; Ov. Ib. 540.

B. In partic., of a lot, *To fall* or *come out* (extremely seldom): ut cujusque sors exciderat, Liv. 21, 42; and hence, transf., quod primum sorte nomen excidit, id. 23, 3.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: *To involuntarily fall out, slip out, escape:* verbum ex ore alicujus, Cic. Sull. 26; cf. et vox excidit ore: Venisti tandem, *etc.*, Virg. A. 6, 686: tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore? id. ib. 2, 658; cf. scelus ore tuo, Ov. M. 7, 172: quod verbum tibi non excidit, ut saepe fit, fortuito, Cic. Phil. 10, 2 *fin.;* cf. Quint. 6, 3, 23; 7, 2, 52; 9, 4, 41; 52; 76; 78: libellus, me imprudente et invito excidit, *escaped me without my knowledge or desire*, Cic. de Or. 1, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 5: vox horrenda per auras excidit, Virg. A. 9, 113: et pariter vultusque deo plectrumque colorque Excidit, Ov. M. 2, 602; cf. id. ib. 4, 176: (versus) qui in breves excidunt, *i. e. which close, terminate*, Quint. 9, 4, 106. Poet.: in vitium libertas excidit, qs. *falls away, sinks*, delabitur, Hor. A. P. 282.

B. In partic.: * **1.** *To dissent, differ from* any one's opinion: ego ab Archilocho excido, Lucil. in Non. 301, 18.

2. *To pass away, be lost, perish:* neque enim verendum est, ne quid excidat aut ne quid in terram defluat, Cic. Lael. 16, 58; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 43: nec vera virtus, quum semel excidit, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 30: at non ingenio quaesitum nomen ab aevo Excidet, Prop. 3, 2, 24: excidit omnis luctus, Ov. M. 8, 448: ne Tarentinae quidem arcis excidit memoria, Liv. 27, 3 *fin.;* cf. the follg.—Esp. freq., **b.** *To slip out, escape from the memory:* excidere de memoria, Liv. 29, 19 *fin.:* exciderat pacis mentio ex omnium animis, id. 34, 37; cf. animo, Virg. A. 1, 26; Ov. Her. 20, 188; and pectore, id. Pont. 2, 4, 24: o miram memoriam, Pomponi, tuam! at mihi ista exciderant, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 46; so *c. dat.* quae cogitatio, quum mihi non omnino excidisset, *etc.*, id. Fam. 5, 13, 2; so Att. 6, 1, 7; Quint. 4, 5, 4; 10, 1, 75; 12, 1, 12; Prop. 3, 24, 20; 4, 7, 15, et saep.; cf. with a subject-clause: non excidit mihi, scripsisse me, *etc.*, Quint. 2, 3, 10: quid? non haec varietas mira est, excidere proxima, vetera inhaerere? hesternorum immemores acta pueritiae recordari, id. ib. 11, 2, 6; so absol., id. ib. 1, 12, 6; 4, 2, 91; 4, 5, 2; 11, 2, 29; 35; cf. si calore dicendi vitare id excidisset, id. ib. 11, 3, 130; and excidit, ut peterem, *etc.*, i. e. *I forgot to beg*, Ov. M. 14, 139.—Rarely transf. to the person, excidens, *One who forgets:* Quint. 11, 2, 19: palam moneri excidentis est, id. ib. 11, 3, 132.

3. (Ex) aliquâ re, of persons, qs. To fall out of a possession, *i. e. To be deprived of, to lose, miss* it (so esp. freq. since the Aug. per.; in Cic. not at all): ex familia, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 104: uxore, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12: regno, Curt. 10, 5: primo aevo, Prop. 3, 7, 7: quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis, *failed*, Ov. M. 2, 328; cf. fine medicinae, Quint. 2, 17, 25; and genere, id. ib. 1, 5, 16: qui apud privatos judices plus petendo formula excidissent *i. e. who lost their suits* (for the usual cadere formulâ *or* causâ; v. cado, *no.* II 6); Suet. Claud. 14; so Sen. Clem. 2, 3.

2. ex-cīdo, īdi, īsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *To cut out* or *off, to cut* or *hew down* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: lapides e terra, Cic. Off. 2, 3 *fin.:* omnes arbores longe lateque, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 1; cf. excisa enim est arbor, non evulsa, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 2; and arborem e stirpe, Ulp. Dig. 43, 27, 1: ericium, Caes. B. C. 3, 67 *fin.:* radicem, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 82: columnas rupibus, Virg. A. 1, 428; cf. rubos arvis, Quint. 9, 4, 5: linguam alicui, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 3, 1 *fin.:* partum mulieri, Marcell. Dig. 11, 8, 2: os, Cels. 8, 3: virilitatem, *i. e. to castrate, geld*, Quint. 5, 12, 17; for which also se, Ov. F. 4, 361; cf. Ulp. Dig. 48, 8, 4 *fin.:* vias inter montes, Plin. 36, 15, 24 *fin.:* latus rupis in antrum, Virg. A. 6, 42; cf. vasa anaglypta in asperitatem, *i. e. wrought with raised figures*, Plin. 33, 11, 49: obelisci, id. 36, 14, 3; cf. id. ib. 24.—**2.** Transf., in gen.: *To raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy:* qui domos inimicorum suorum oppugnavit, excidit, incendit, Cic. Sest. 44; so Numantiam, id. Off. 1, 22, 76; cf. Trojam, Virg. A. 2, 637; and urbem, id. ib. 12, 762: Germaniam, Vellej. 2, 123 *fin.:* agrum, id. 2, 115: exercitum, *i. e. to cut to pieces, annihilate*, id. 2, 120, 3.—**II.** Trop.: *To extirpate, banish:* aliquid ex animo, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43; cf. iram animis, Sen. de Ira 3, 1: aliquem numero civium, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 6.

ex-cieo, ere, v. excio, *init.*

ex-cĭo, īvi *or* ii, ĭtum (long and short, without distinction of meaning, equally freq.; cf. excĭtus, Enn. Ann. 1, 40; Catull. 61, 11; 63, 42; 64, 56; Virg. A. 4, 301; 7, 376; 12, 445; Ov. M. 2, 779, et al.: excītus, Lucr. 4, 1211; Virg. A. 3, 675; 7, 642; 10, 38; Ov. M. 8, 338; 11, 384; Sil. 7, 635; Luc. 1, 239, et al.), 4.

(also acc. to cieo, ēre: exciet, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 1: *infin.* exciere, Liv. 7, 11 *fin.*—*Imperf.* excibat, Liv. 32, 13: excibant, Sil. 9, 182) *v. a.*

To call out or *forth, to bring* or *get out:* 'exciet, excutiet," Fest. p. 60 (freq. in the ante-class. and post-Aug. periods; in Caes. not at all, and perhaps not in Cic., for Phil. 12, 7, 16, is more correctly to be read excussimus; v. excutio; and for excita, Cic. Mur. 17 *fin.* ap. Quint. 8, 3, 80, both the MSS. and editions of Cic. have excitata).

I. Lit.: auxilia e Germania Britanniaque excivit segniter, Tac. H. 2, 97: consulem ab urbe, Liv. 3, 2: homines sedibus, id. 32, 13: ex somno, id. 4, 27: sellularii exciti (ad militiam) dicuntur, id. 8, 20 *in.:* so animas imis sepulcris, Virg. E. 8, 98: suem latebris, Ov. M. 10, 711: Urgulaniam domo principis, Tac. A. 4, 21: quid est quod me excivisti ante aedes? Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 1; so aliquem foras, id. Trin. 5, 2, 52: hostem ad dimicandum acie, Liv. 2, 30; cf. in pugnam, Luc. 6, 12; and in arma, Stat. Th. 4, 146: principibus coloniae Romam excitis, Liv. 3, 4 Drak.—Abs.: exciente buccina Tritone, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.*

2. Transf., of inan. and abstr. objects: *To bring out* or *forth; to call forth, produce:* silvestria templa tenebant Nympharum, quibus excibant humore fluenta Lubrica, Lucr. 5, 947; so semina per artus, id. 4, 1211: lacrimas alicui, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 114; Tac. A. 11, 2: crepitum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16: sonitum pedibus, Lucr. 2, 327: molem (*i. e.* tempestatem) in undis, Virg. A. 5, 790: vim morbi, Lucr. 4, 667, et saep.

II. Trop.: **1.** *To rouse, excite; to frighten, terrify* any one: sopore, Lucr. 4, 41; cf. Enn. Ann. 1, 40; cf. also clamor subito ortus dictatorem quoque ex somno excivit, Liv. 4, 27: somno excitus, Sall. J. 72 *fin.;* and Mauri atque Gaetuli, ignoto et horribili sonitu repente exciti, id. ib. 99, 2: inter cetera, quae ad exciendum in Graeciam Antiochum dicere est solitus, Liv. 36, 7: excivit ea caedes Bruceros, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 51: qualis commotis excita sacris Thyias, Virg. A. 4, 301: so esp. freq. in the *part. perf.;* see the passages quoted *ad init.;* cf. also (juventus) privatis atque publicis largitionibus excita, Sall. C. 37, 7; and ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, id. ib. 15, 4; Liv. 1, 7: Britanni omnium civitatium vires exciverant, Tac. Agr. 29. Poet.: pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, *frightened, quaking*, Virg. A. 12, 445 Wagn. (cf. pulsuque pedum, *conterrita* tellus, id. ib. 7, 722).

2. *To stir up, excite* any passion (extremely seldom): terrorem, Liv. 10, 4; cf. tumultum, id. 3, 39; 7, 11 *fin.*

ex-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] **I.** (with the notion of the *ex* predominating) *To take* or *draw out.*

A. Lit. (so rarely): aliquem e mari, *to draw out, fish out*, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 293, 26 (Rep. 4, 8 ed. Mos.); so vidulum (e mari), Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 140 *sq.:* dens manu, forcipe, Cels. 7, 12, 1; so telum (e vulnere), id. 7, 5, 1: clipeum cristasque rubentes Excipiam sorti, *to withdraw, exempt*, Virg. A. 9, 271.—**B.** Trop.: **1.** In gen.: servitute exceptus, *withdrawn*, i. e. *rescued from slavery*, Liv. 33, 23, 2: nihil jam cupiditati, nihil libidini exceptum, *exempt*, Cic. Agr. 15.

2. In partic.: **a.** To take out from a whole any thing as not belonging to it, *i. e. To except, make an exception of* (so freq. and quite class.): hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: qui (Democritus) ita sit ausus ordiri: *Haec loquor de universis.* Nihil excipit, de quo non profiteatur, id. Acad. 2, 23, 73; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 28: Lacedaemonii ipsi, quum omnia concedunt in amore juvenum praeter stuprum, tenui sane muro dissaepiunt id, quod excipiunt, id. Rep. 4, 4; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 13: Licinia lex, quae non modo eum, qui, *etc.* . . . sed etiam collegas ejus, cognatos, affines excipit, ne eis ea potestas curatiove mandetur, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 21; so with a follg. *ne* in legal limitations, id. ib 2, 9, 24; Balb. 14, 32; see also exceptio: and with a follg. *ut:* id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, 26: excepi de antiquis praeter Xenophanem neminem, id. Div. 1, 39, 87: ut in summis tuis laudibus excipiant unam iracundiam, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, 37: dolia, in horreis defossa, si non sint nominatim in venditione excepta, *etc.*, Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 76; so Jabol. ib. 77.—In the *abl. abs.:* omnium mihi videor, exceptis, Crasse, vobis duobus, eloquentissimos audisse Ti. et C. Sempronios, *you two excepted*, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38; cf. vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, ut ea excepta nihil amicitia praestabilius esse putetis, id. Lael. 27 *fin.;* so excepta sapientia, id. ib. 6, 20. And in the neuter, abs.: excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50: excepto, si obscena nudis nominibus enuncientur, Quint. 8, 3, 38; so Pers. 5, 90.—Hence, (β) Jurid. *t. t.*, said of the defendant: *To except, to make a legal exception* to the plaintiff's statement: verum est, quod qui excipit, probare debeat, quod excipitur, Cels. Dig. 22, 3, 9; so Ulp. ib. 18: adversus aliquem, Afric. ib. 16, 1, 17, et saep.; cf. exceptio, p. 557, 2, and the authorities there cited.

b. In an oration, a law, *etc.*, *To express by name, to make particular mention of, to state expressly* (so rarely, and perh. not ante-Aug.): quum Graecos Italia pellerent, excepisse medicos, Plin. 29, 1, 8: vites in tantum sublimes, ut vindemitor auctoratus rogum ac tumulum excipiat, *expressly stipulates for* (in case he should fall and break his neck), id. 14, 1, 3.

II. (with the notion of the verb predominating) *To take* a thing from any where to one's self (in a good or bad sense), *to catch, capture, take, receive.*

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: sanguinem patera, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; cf. Col. 9, 15, 9: labentem excepit, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43; so se in pedes, *he betook himself to his feet*, i. e. *sprang to the ground*, Liv. 4, 19, 4: filiorum extremum spiritum ore, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, 118; cf. tunicis fluentibus auras, Ov. A. A. 3, 301: omnium tela, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, 177; so tela, Caes. B. G. 3, 5, 3: vulnera, id. Sest. 10, 23; cf. vulnus ore, Quint. 6, 3, 75; and plagae genus in se, Lucr. 2, 810: o terram illam beatam, quae hunc virum exceperit! Cic. Mil. 38, 105; cf. Mithridatem in timore et fuga Tigranes excepit, id. de imp. Pomp. 9, 23; and aliquem benigno vultu, Liv. 30, 14, 3; cf. also hic te polenta excipiet, Sen. Ep. 21 *med.;* so aliquem epulis, Tac. Germ. 21: multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 6; cf. Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 5; so servos in pabulatione, Caes. B. G. 7, 20, 9: incautum, Virg. A. 3, 332: (uri) mansuefieri ne parvuli quidem excepti possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28, 4; so aprum latitantem, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 10: caprum insidiis, Virg. E. 3, 18: fugientes feras, Phaedr. 1, 11, 6: aprum, feram venabulo, Quint. 4, 2, 17; Sen. Prov. 2, et saep.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: postero die patenti itinere Priaticus campus eos excepit, *received them*, Liv. 38, 41, 8; so silva tum excepit ferum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 9; Quint. 2, 12, 2.

2. In partic.: **a.** To take up a thing in the order of succession, *i. e. To come next to, to follow after, succeed* a thing: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; Caes. B. C. 1, 66 *fin.:* accedebat huc, ut alios alii deinceps exciperent integrique et recentes defatigatis succederent, id. B. G. 5, 16 *fin.*—Poet.: porticus excipiebat Arcton, *i. e. was turned to the north, lay to the north*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 16.

b. In medic. lang.: aliquid aliqua re, *To take* something *in* something, *i. e. mixed with* something: quae (medicamenta) excipiuntur cerato ex rosa facto, Cels. 5, 18, 20; so id. 5, 25, 5; 6; 12, et saep.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen., *To take* or *catch up, to intercept:* genus divinationis naturale, quod animus arripit aut excipit extrinsecus ex divinitate, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26; cf. posteaquam vidit, illum excepisse laudem ex eo, quod, *i. e. obtained*, id. Att. 1, 14, 3: subire coëgit et excipere pericula, *to take upon one's self, to receive, support, sustain* (the figure being taken from the reception of an enemy's blows or shots), Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; cf. Germani celeriter phalange facta impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 4; so impetus, id. B. C. 1, 58, 1: vim frigorum hiememque, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: labores magnos, id. Brut. 69, 243, et saep.: excipimus nova illa cum favore et sollicitudine, *receive*, Quint. 10, 1, 15; so verba risu, id. ib. 1, 2, 7: praecepta ad excipiendas hominum voluntates, *for taking captive*, Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 32.—**b.** Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: quae (sublicae) cum omni opere conjunctae vim fluminis exciperent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 9; so id. ib. 3, 13, 1: quid reliquis accideret, qui quosque eventus exciperent, *i. e. would befall, overtake them*, Caes. B. C. 1, 21 *fin.;* so Virg. A. 3, 318; and Liv. 1, 53, 4.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To catch with the ear*, esp. eagerly or secretly, *to catch up, listen to, overhear:* maledicto nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, Cic. Planc. 23, 57; id. Sest. 48, 102: assensu populi excepta vox consulis, Liv. 8, 6, 7 Drak.: laudem avidissimis auribus excipit, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3: notis quoque excipere velocissime solitum, *i. e. to write down in short-hand*, Suet. Tit. 3: rumores, Cic. Dejot. 9, 25; cf. voces, Liv. 40, 7, 4; so sermonem eorum, id. 2, 4, 5: furtivas notas, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 18.

b. *To follow after, to succeed* a thing in time or the order of succession (cf. above, *no.* A, 2, a): tristem hiemem pestilens aestas excepit, Liv. 5, 13, 4; Cic. Sest. 68, 143: violis succedit rosa: rosam cyanus excipit, cyanum amarantus, Plin. 21, 11, 39; Flor. 1, 31: hunc (locutum) Labienus excepit, Caes. B. C. 3, 87, 1.—*Abs.:* turbulentior inde annus excepit, *succeeded, followed*, Liv. 2, 61, 1; Caes. B. G. 7, 88, 2: re cognita tantus luctus excepit, ut, *etc.*, id. B. C. 2, 7, 3.—Hence, (β) Transf., aliquid, *To continue, prolong* a thing in the order of succession; memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19; Liv. 38, 22, 3: vices alicujus, Just. 11, 5.—Poet. with the *inf.:* Sil. 13, 687.

excĭpŭla, orum, *n.* (*sc.* vasa) [excipio] *Vessels for receiving liquids, receivers, receptacles:* Plin. 25, 7, 39: in excipulis ejus fluminis, *i. e. cavities, basins*, id. 9, 22, 38.

‡**excĭpŭum** quod excipitur, ut *praecipuum* quod ante capitur, Fest. p. 80.

excīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excido] *A cutting out, excision:* plagae, Pall. 3, 30.—**II.** *A destroying*, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 58; Harusp. resp. 2.

excīsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That serves for cutting out:* scalper, Cels. 8, 3.

***excīsātus,** a, um, *adj.* [excisus, from excīdo] *Cut out* or *off:* excisatis auribus, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 108, 17.

excisus, a, um, *Part.*, from excīdo.

***excĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [excito] *Inciting, animating:* modulatio (*c. c.* jucunda), Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5 *fin.*

excĭtāte, *adv.*, v. excito, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

excĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excito] *A rousing up, wakening* (post-class.), Arn. 7, 237.

excĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who rouses* or *animates* (post-class.): mentium, Prud. Cath. 1, 3.

excitatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from excito.

excĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [excio] *To call out* or *forth, to bring* or *send out, to wake up* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: unde (Acherunte) animae excitantur obscura umbra, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: aliquem a portu, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 10: aliquem huc foras, id. Rud. 1, 5, 2: si excitatus fuerit de spectaculis, *turned out*, Quint. 3, 6, 19: dormientes spectatores e somno, *to wake up*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 48, cf. quaeso, ne me e somno excitetis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12; and Quint. 4, 1, 73; so patre excitato (*opp.* dormiente), id. ib. 4, 2, 72: aliquem ab inferis, *to summon up*, Cic. Fontej. 12, 26; so id. Cat. 2, 10, 20; Verr. 2, 5, 49, 129: aliquem a mortuis, id. de Or. 1, 57, 245: non dubitavit excitare reum consularem, *to call upon to stand up, to call up*, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; so reos, id. ib. 2, 47, 195; Quint. 11, 3, 174; cf. Liv. 9, 8, 3: testes, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 47: judicem, Cels. in Quint. 9, 2, 104, et saep.: feras, *to rouse* or *scare up*, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; so cervum nemorosis latibulis, Phaedr. 2, 8, 1.

B. Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things: *To raise, erect:* vapores, qui a sole ex aquis excitantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: caput altius, Cels. 8, 4 *med.*—Hence

2. In partic., with the accessory notion of making, forming, *To raise, erect, construct:* exstrui vetat (Plato) sepulcrum altius, quam, *etc.* . . . nec e lapide excitari amplius, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68; so turres, Caes. B. G. 5, 40, 2; id. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.*: tumulum alicui, Suet. Claud. 1: aedificium, Sen. Ep. 52: urbem, Flor. 1, 1: nova sarmenta cultura excitantur, *are produced*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88; so pascua in novalibus, Pall. Nov. 13, 3: ignem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 4; so Lucr. 6, 309: incendium, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 3: invalidas flammas admoto fomite, Luc. 8, 776; and poet. transf., aras, Virg. G. 4, 549; so foculum bucca, Juv. 3, 262.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: *To raise up, comfort; to arouse, awaken, excite, stimulate, enliven:* qui ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem desciscerem, *erected, established*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1; cf. amici jacentem animum excitare, id. Lael. 16, 59; and with this cf. id. Att. 1, 16, 8; and animos excitare atque inflammare ad persequendi studium, id. de imp. Pomp. 2, 5; so animos omnium ad laetitiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 79, 3: aliquem ad laborem et ad laudem, Cic. Planc. 24, 59; cf. id. Top. 2, 5; so languentem labentemque populum ad decus, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: aliquem ad bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 10, 3: aliquem ad virtutem, id. ib. 6, 14, 5: aliquem ad audiendum, Quint. 4, 1, 34: gallos alacritate ad canendum, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56, et saep.: alicujus memoriam alicui excitans, *reviving, renewing*, Cic. Or. 10, 35: hominum studia ad utilitates nostras allicere atque excitare, id. Off. 2, 6, 20; so hominum studia, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 1: salsum excitat et a taedio defendit orationem, *enlivens*, Quint. 6, 3, 19; cf. id. ib. 6, 1, 2: hi soni cum augenda intentione excitandi (*opp.* temperandi), *to sharpen, pronounce strongly*, id. ib. 11, 3, 42; so syllabam acutam, id. ib. 12, 10, 33.

B. In partic., with the accessory idea of producing (acc. to *no.* I. B, 2), *To found, cause, excite, kindle:* priusquam docuero, quibus initiis ac fundamentis hae tantae summis in rebus laudes excitatae sint, Cic. Sest. 2, 5; cf. id. Fin. 4, 7, 18: in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: risus, id. Phil. 3, 9, 21: plausum, id. Sest. 58, 124; so fletum etiam inimicis, id. ib. 57, 121: amores, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: iras, Virg. A. 2, 594: suspicionem alicui, Cic. Sest. 18, 41: varios sermones, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2: quantas tragoedias, Cic. Mil. 7, 18: vim ac dolorem bonorum omnium, id. Planc. 18, 45, et saep.—Hence

excĭtatus, a, um, *Pa.* (lit., excited, kindled; hence) *Animated, lively, vigorous, vehement, strong, loud* (rare, but quite class.): acutus et excitatus sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18.—*Comp.:* clamor, Liv. 4, 37, 9: haec lumina, Quint. 12, 10, 49: schema, id. ib. 9, 3, 10.—*Sup.:* odor, Plin. 20, 17, 71.—*Adv., Vigorously, brightly, vehemently;* in the *Comp.:* fulgent gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 31: clamitantes, Amm. 18, 8.

1. excitus, a, um, *Part.*, from excio.

2.* **excītus, ūs, *m.* [excio] *A calling out, calling:* vocis excitu procurrens, App. M. 6, p. 435 Oud. *N. cr.*

exclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exclamo] *A loud calling* or *crying out* (very rare): acutas vocis exclamationes vitare debemus, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21; so Quint. 11, 3, 179.—**II.** In partic., as a figure of rhetoric, *An exclamation,* "Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22;" Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Or. 39, 135; Quint. 9, 1, 34; 9, 2, 29; 9, 3, 97.

exclāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., To call* or *cry aloud, to call* or *cry out:* quum exclamasset Laelius, Cic. Rep. 6, 12 *fin.*: in stadio cursores exclamant quam maxime possunt, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; cf. Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 57; and exclamare majus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: conciones saepe exclamare vidi, quum apte verba cecidissent, *i. e. to loudly applaud*, id. Or. 50, 168; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 45.—Impers.: quoties exclamandum erit, lateris conatus sit ille, non capitis, Quint. 1, 11, 8; so id. ib. 3, 8, 59.

B. Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things (post-Aug.): apud hunc (oratorem) patria ipsa exclamabit, Quint. 12, 10, 61: ignis exclamat, *i. e. crackles aloud, makes a noise*, Stat. Th. 6, 202: dominae femur exclamare coëgit, Juv. 6, 423: quae (verba) aut maxime exclamant, aut sono sunt jucundissima, Quint. 8, 3, 17; so minus exclamantes syllabae, id. ib. 9, 4, 137.

II. *Act., To call out, say aloud, exclaim:* **a.** With inanimate objects: (*a*) With an object-clause: ibi nescio quis maxima Voce exclamat: *Alcumena, adest auxilium, ne time*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 12; cf. non possum quin exclamem: *Euge, euge,* etc., id. Trin. 3, 2, 79 (also quoted in Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39); and mihi libet exclamare, *Pro deum*, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 13; so Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11; Ad. 4, 4, 10; Quint. 6, 3, 81; Hor. S. 1, 7, 33; Ov. M. 5, 13, et al.: hic exclamat, eum sibi esse sodalem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 11; so Ter. Eun. prol. 23.—(*β*) With follg. *ut:* quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; so Liv. 4, 38, 2.—(*γ*) *c. acc.:* Quint. 6, 2, 26: multa memoria digna, id. ib. 2, 11, 2.—**b.** With personal objects, *To call upon:* voce clara exclamat uxorem tuam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 68: M. Brutus cruentum pugionem tenens Ciceronem exclamavit, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: aliquem suo nomine, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 6.

* **ex-clāro,** are, *v. a. To light up, illumine; opp.* obscurare, Vitr. 1, 2 *fin.*

ex-clūdo, si, sum, 3. (*perf. syncop.* exclusti for exclusisti, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 18) [cludo, claudo] *To shut out, exclude; to cut off, remove, separate* from any thing (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 79: aliquem foras, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 30; so Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 18: quae me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 108; cf. ut ab illa excludar, huc concludar, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 12; so priusquam Caesar me abs te excludere posset, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 B, 1; and aliquem a portu et perfugio, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 3; so aliquem ab re frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 7, 55, 9: aliquem ab acie, id. B. C. 2, 41, 6: Gaditani Poenos moenibus excluserunt, Cic. Balb. 17, 39: nulla exclusura dolentes Janua, Tib. 2, 3, 73.—With inanimate objects: spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludet ictus (solis), Hor. Od. 2, 15, 10; Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 1: exclusere diem telis, *frightened away*, Stat. Th. 8, 412: Euphrates Armeniae regiones a Cappadocia excludens, *separating*, Plin. 5, 24, 20.

B. Transf.: **1.** With the notion of *ex* predominating: *To drive out, to put* or *take out:* excludito mihi hercle oculum, si dedero, *i. e. to knock out*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 95; so vel oculum exclude, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 96; Paul. Dig. 10, 4, 6: liquorem, Scrib. Comp. 84.—**b.** In partic. of birds, *To hatch their young:* volucres Ova relinquebant, exclusae tempore verno, Lucr. 5, 800; cf. gallinae avesque reliquae, quum ex ovis pullos excluserint, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129; so pullos, id. ib. 2, 48, 124; Col. 8, 5, 7; 8, 14, 11; Suet. Tib. 14, et al. And transf., by way of pun, to the pupils of the rhetorician Corax (raven): Coracem istum patiamur pullos suos excludere in nido, qui evolent, clamatores odiosi ac molesti, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81.

***2.** With the notion of the verb predominating: *To shut, finish* a book: volumen, Stat. S. 2 praef. *ad fin.*

II. Trop.: *To exclude, except, remove, hinder, prevent:* Crassus tres legatos decernit, nec excludit Pompeium, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3; Suet. Ner. 23: excludi ab omni doctrina, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46; cf. exclusit illum a re publica, id. Phil. 5, 11, 29; and ab hereditate fraterna excludi, id. Clu. 11, 31; cf. also, ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, Caes. B. G. 5, 23, 5:—exceptione excludi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168; so multas actiones praetoriis exceptionibus, id. Inv. 1, 19, 57: angustiis temporis excluduntur omnes, id. Verr. 2, 1, 56, 148; so tempore exclusus, *hindered, prevented*, Caes. B. G. 6, 31, 1; and diei tempore exclusus, id. ib. 7, 11, 5: si qui se in hoc judicium forte projecerint, excluditote eorum cupiditatem, Cic. Coel. 9, 22; so servitutem, Lucil. in Non. 301, 14: consuetudinem libere dicendi, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19.—Hence

*exclūsus, a, um, *Pa. Shut out, locked out:* nunc ego sum exclusissimus, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 24.

exclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excludo] *A shutting out, exclusion* (very rare; not in Cic.): Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 8: ventorum, Vitr. 1, 6: exceptio est quasi quaedam exclusio, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 44, 1, 2.

exclūsor, ōris, *m.* [excludo, *no.* I. B] *One who shuts* or *drives out:* daemoniorum, Aug. Serm. 37; de Verb. Dom. 2.

exclūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [excludo] *Exclusory* (post-class.): exceptio, replicatio, Ulp. Dig. 44, 1, 2.

exclusus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from excludo.

excoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excoquo] *A boiling* or *baking thoroughly* (post-class.): calcis, *a burning*, Cod. Just. 12, 16, 3: panis, *a baking*, ib. 12, 39, 1.

excoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from excoquo.

excodico, are, v. excaudico.

excōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excogito] *A contriving, devising, inventing:* quid? illa vis quae tandem est, quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61; id. de Or. 2, 27, 120.

excōgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A contriver, inventor* (a post-class. word): verborum et nominum, Arn. 3, 119.

1. excogitatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from excogito.

***2. excōgĭtātus,** us, *m.* [excogito] *A contriving, devising:* Gell. 5, 10 *fin.* dub.

ex-cōgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To find out by thinking, to excogitate, contrive, devise, invent* (freq. and quite class.): quid enim mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: ad haec igitur cogita, mi Attice, vel potius excogita, id. Att. 9, 6, 7: quid igitur causae excogitari potest, cur? *etc.*, id. Deiot. 7, 20; id. Rep. 2, 12: aliquid dignum dono deorum aut efficere aut excogitare, id. ib. 3, 3: multa praeterea generatim ad avaritiam excogitabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 1; so aliquid ad ornatum portarum, *etc.*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51, 2: o callidos homines! o rem excogitatam! Cic. Or. 67, 225: quicquid omnino excogitari contra potest, Quint. 12, 8, 10: res ab illis dicta, non a nobis excogitata, id. 5, 13, 49, et saep.; Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 83.—Hence

*excōgĭtātus, a, um, *Pa. Sought out, choice:* excogitatissimae hostiae, Suet. Calig. 22.

1. ex-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3. *v. a. To carefully work, tend, cultivate:* **I.** Lit. (so very rarely, and mostly post-Aug.): vineas, Plin. 14, 4, 5; cf. rura, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 196: victum hominum (boves), Plin. 8, 47, 72: lanas rudes, *i. e. to spin fine*, Ov. A. A. 2, 220.

B. Transf., in gen., *To improve, polish, adorn, perfect:* emas marmora, quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 3; so Plin. 35, 10, 37; cf. praetoria xystis et nemoribus, Suet. Aug. 72; and urbem, id. ib. 28; so aedificium, Nerat. Dig. 7, 1, 44: fructuarius excolere quod invenit potest, qualitate aedium non immutata, Ulp. ib. 7, 1, 13, § 7; id. ib. 13, 7, 25: vagos resecare capillos Doctus et hirsutas excoluisse genas, Mart. 6, 52, 4: triumphum, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 135; so tumulum in trophaei modum, Flor. 4, 12: legionarii injecere flammae arma sua, quibus exculti funus celebrabant, Suet. Caes. 84.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To improve, ennoble refine, perfect* (the class. signif. of the word): nihil tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione et tamquam excolatur, Cic. Parad. prooem § 3: C. Tuditanus omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus id Brut. 25 95·

cf. mansuefactus et excultus, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; and ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, id. Leg. 2, 14, 36: excultus doctrina, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 4, 38, 84; and Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 15: animos doctrina, Cic. Arch. 6, 12; so ingenia disciplina exculta, id. Or. 15, 48: aetas exculta, id. Rep. 2, 10: quibus rebus exculta hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, id. Off. 2, 4, 15; so iuventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes, Virg. A. 6, 663: an victus hominum Atheniensium beneficio excoli potuit, oratio non potuit? Cic. Or. 9, 31; so mores aut studia, Quint. 4 praef. § 3; 12, 2, 1; 12, 3, 1; Gell. 13, 5, 2: orationem, Quint. 8, 3, 86; Tac. Or. 22: excultae cujusdam elegantiae, Quint. 6, 3, 20.

B. Of persons: *To honor* (poet., and very rarely, for the class. colere): deos, Phaedr. 4, 11, 10; so aliquem, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 59.

2. ex-cōlo, are, *v. a.* *To strain out* (a post-class. word): acetum, Pall. Jun. 8: culicem, Vulg. Matth. 23, 24.

* **ex-cŏmĕdo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To eat up, consume:* App. Herb. 8.

excommūnĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excommunico] *Ban of the Church, excommunication*, Aug. de Fide 3, et saep.

ex-commūnĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (lit., to put out of the community; hence, in eccl. Lat.) *To lay under the ban of the Church, to excommunicate*, Hier. adv. Ruf. 2, 18, et saep.

ex-condo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To form, exhibit* (a post-class. word): Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18.

‡ **ex-consŭlāris,** is, *m.* *One who has been a consul, an ex-consul*, Inscr. Grut. 151, 6.

ex-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To boil out, melt out, dry up:* usque coquito, dum dimidium excoquas, *i. e. you boil away*, Cato R. R. 107, 2; so mustum ad dimidium, Col. 12, 19, 1: testudinem vino, *to boil thoroughly*, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 38; so glebas melle, id. 37, 12, 74: ferrum (ignis), *i. e. to harden*, Ov. M. 14, 712: arenas admixto nitro in vitrum, Tac. H. 5, 7; so lapidem in rubricam, Plin. 34, 13, 37: ignis vitium metallis excoquit, Ov. F. 4, 786; so Virg. G. 1, 88; hence excoctum argentum, *i. e. purified*, Gell. 6, 5, 9: imagines excoctae flammis, *melted down*, Plin. Pan. 52, 5. excoctum parum habet succi, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32: terram sol excoquit et facit are, *dries up*, Lucr. 6, 963; cf. tam excoctam (ancillam) reddam atque atram quam carbo est, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63.—With an abstr. object: cruditatem Laconicis, qs. *to boil out*, i. e. *to drive out by steam-baths*, Col. 1 praef. § 16: excocta maturitas hordei, *i. e. over-ripe*, Plin. 18, 7, 18.—**II.** Trop.: malum alicui, *to devise*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 53 (cf. coquo, p. 382, a): mentem, *to plague, vex*, Sen. Herc. fur. 105 (cf. coquo, *loc. cit.*).

* **ex-cŏrĭo,** are, *v. a.* [corium] *To strip of its skin* or *covering:* hastam, App. M. 10, p. 717 Oud.

* **ex-cornis,** e, *adj.* [cornu] *Without horns:* bestia, Tert. Pall. 5.

ex-cors, cordis, *adj.* [cor, the heart, as the seat of intelligence; v. cor, p. 382, b] *Without intelligence, without understanding, senseless, silly, stupid* (quite class.): "aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo *excordes, vecordes concordes*que dicuntur," Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; cf. an quod aspexit (taurus) vestitu purpureo excordem Caesarem, ipse corde privatus est? id. Div. 2, 16, 36: excors, caecus, incogitabilis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 63: quae anus tam excors inveniri potest, quae illa extimescat? Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; cf. hoc qui non videt, excors est, id. Phil. 5, 2, 5; and aperte adulantem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum est excors, id. Lael. 26, 99; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25: tune insanus eris, si acceperis? an magis excors Rějecta praeda? id. Sat. 2, 3, 67.

1. excrēmentum, i, *n.* [excerno] **I.** *What is sifted out, the refuse*, Col. 8, 5, 25; Pall. Febr. 26, 3; Nov. 20, 4.—More freq., **II.** *What passes from the body, excrement, ordure*, Plin. 11, 26, 32; 9, 45, 68: oris, *spittle*, Tac. H. 4, 81: narium, *mucus of the nose*, id. Ann. 16, 4.

* **2. excrēmentum,** i, *n.* [excresco] *An excrescence:* costarum, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

ex-crĕmo, are, *v. a.* *To burn* (a post-class. word): Tert. Cult. fem. 6.

excreo, are, v. exscreo.

ex-cresco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To grow out* or *forth, to grow up, rise up* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: quae si satis excreverint (palmae), Col. 4, 21, 3; so abies, larix, palma in longitudinem, Plin. 16, 30, 54: lactucae ad semipedem, id. 19, 8, 39: in omni domo nudi ac sordidi in hos artus, in haec corpora quae miramur excrescunt, Tac. G. 20: colles excreverant rudere, Front. Aquaed. 18; so solum tumulo in altum, Luc. 4, 11: si quando flumen imbribus ad tempus excrevit, *is swollen*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1.—**B.** In partic., of morbid excrescences on the body: excreverat in dexteriore latere ejus caro, Suet. Galb. 21; so carnes excrescentes, Plin. 23, 6, 59: arsenicum tollit quicquid excrescit, id. 34, 18, 56.—Hence, **2.** Subst., excrescentia, ium, *n.*, in medic. lang., *Morbid excrescences* on the body, Plin. 20, 9, 36; 22, 21, 29; 24, 5, 11; 34, 18, 56; 36, 17, 28, et al.—**II.** Trop.: *To grow immoderately, grow big:* nec minus evitanda est immodica ejus prooemii longitudo, ne in caput excrevisse videatur, Quint. 4, 1, 62: fructus in tantum excrevit, ut, *etc.*, Julian. Dig. 36, 1, 27, § 16 *fin.*: litium series, Suet. Vesp. 10: excrescit in dies ejus rei luxus, Plin. 37, 2, 7.—Hence

excrētus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Grown up, full-grown:* hoedi, Virg. G. 3, 398; so animalia, Lact. 2, 11 *med.*; Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 292.

1. excretus, a, um, *Separated; Part.*, from excerno.

2. excretus, a, um, *Grown up; Pa.*, from excresco.

excrŭcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [excrucio] ***I.** *Deserving of torture:* anus, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 1.—***II.** *Act.*, *Tormenting, torturing:* exitium, Prud. *στεφ.* 3, 114.

excrŭcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Torment, torture* (late Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27 *fin.*

excrŭcĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Torment, torture* (post-class.): duri corporis, Prud. *στεφ.* 14, 19.

ex-crŭcĭo, avi, atum, 1. (archaic *inf. praes.*, excruciarier, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 4) *v. a.* *To excessively torture, to greatly torment, plague* (quite class.): **I.** Physically: perii! excruciabit me herus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 45: servos fame vinculisque, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 9; cf. (uxores) igni atque omnibus tormentis excruciatae, id. ib. 6, 19, 3; and aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 5, 11; cf. also hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, 45; and excruciatus inopia, Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 24: ipsos crudeliter excruciatos interficit, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 9: frigus nudos excruciabat, Lucr. 5, 1425, et saep.—Comic: *Ep.* Hunc tibi dedo diem. *St.* Meam culpam habeto, nisi probe excruciavero, qs. *thoroughly torture it*, i. e. *use it up, make the most of it*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 32.—**B.** Transf.: *To force out by torturing, to extort:* res excruciata, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 5 *fin.*—**II.** Mentally: conficior moerore, mea Terentia; nec meae me miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae, Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 1; cf. non loquor plura, ne te quoque excruciem, id. Att. 10, 18, 3: haec sunt, quae me excruciant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 9: temeritas et libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant et semper sollicitant, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: se, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 14: quid illam miseram animi excrucias? id. Mil. 4, 2, 76; cf. se animi, id. Rud. 2, 3, 68; and tum Antipho me excruciat animi, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 10; vid. also in the follg.—In the *pass.:* excrucior, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 61; so id. Trin. 1, 2, 66: id ego excrucior, id. Epid. 2, 2, 8; cf. hoc sese excruciat animi, Quia, *etc.*, id. Rud. 2, 3, 57.

excŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excubo] *A watching, keeping watch:* ***I.** Lit.: ab excubatione desistere, Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 6.—***II.** Trop: perpetua amicorum, Val. Max. 4, 7, 7.

excŭbĭae, arum, *f.* [id.] *A lying out of doors:* ***I.** In gen: Plaut. Casin prol. 54.—Far more freq. and quite class., **II.** In partic., *A lying out on guard, a watching, keeping watch:* si haec arma, si Capitolinae cohortes, si excubiae, si vigiliae, *etc.*, Cic. Mil. 25, 67; so id. Phil. 7, 9, 24; Planc. 42, 101; Tac. A. 13, 18; Hist. 4, 11; Suet. Aug. 23; 30; Galb. 10; Virg. A. 9, 159; Ov. Am. 1, 6, 7, et saep.: vigilum canum, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 3: grues excubias habent nocturnis temporibus, Plin. 10, 23, 30.—Poet.: centum aras posuit vigilemque sacraverat ignem, Excubias divum aeternas, Virg. A. 4, 200.—**B.** Transf., concr., *Persons keeping watch, a watch, guard:* num excubias transiret, Tac. A. 14. 44: inter excubias militum pernoctavit, Suet. Claud. 10.

ex-cŭbĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* *An ex-chamberlain* (post-class.), Cod. Justin. 10, 47, 12.

excŭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [excubo] *One who keeps guard, a watchman, guard, sentinel:* haec eadem (castella) noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 69 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 42; id. Ner. 8.—Of a dog: quis excubitor inveniri potest vigilantior? Col. 7, 12, 1 Of a cock: excubitor ales, Virg. Mor. 2.

* **excŭbĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A watching, keeping watch:* in excubitu, Auct. B. Hisp. 6, 4.

ex-cŭbo, bŭi, bĭtum, 1. *v. n.* *To lie* or *sleep out of doors:* **I.** In gen. (so rarely, but quite class.): moniti Lacedaemonii, ut urbem et tecta linquerent armatique in agro excubarent, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112; Plin. 11, 8, 8.—**B.** Trop.: Just. 8, 4.—Far more freq., **II.** In partic., *To lie out on guard, to keep watch, to watch:* **A.** Lit.: instituto Caesaris duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 5; so legiones in armis, id. ib. 7, 11, 6: legiones ad mare, id. B. C. 3, 63, 6: cohortes ad munitionem, id. ib. 3, 50, 1: legio per muros, Virg. A. 9, 175; Sall. J. 100, 4: Cerberus excubat ante fores, Tib. 1, 3, 72: quae (naves) ad portum excubabant, *kept watch*, Caes. B. C. 2, 22, 3, et saep. Poet.: (Cupido Chiae) Pulchris excubat in genis, *sits on the watch, lurks*, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 8.—Of things as subjects: alni contra erumpentium amnium impetum riparum muro in tutela ruris excubant, Plin. 16 37, 67: laurus ante limina excubat, id 15, 30, 39.—**B.** Trop.: quum Caesar ad opus consuetudine excubaret, *etc.*, id. B. G. 7, 24, 2; so in navibus, id. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: sapiens semper animo sic excubat, ut nihil ei improvisum accidere possit, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: curam rei publicae summae defendundae jam pridem apud vos excubare, *is watchful, active*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 5: omnis eorum ars urbibus excubabat, *i. e. was concerned, labored for the cities*, Plin. 35, 10, 37.—Impers.: rerum, non animi pretiis excubatur, Plin. 35, 7, 32.

ex-cūdo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To strike* or *drive out:* **I.** Lit.: silici scintillam, Virg. A. 1, 174; so ignem, Plin. 16, 40, 77: anseres aliena ova non excudunt, *i. e. do not hatch them*, Var. R. R. 3, 10, 3; so id. ib. § 4; 3, 9, 2; Col. 8, 14, 7.—**II.** Transf., *To prepare by striking, to forge:* excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Virg. A. 6, 848. And hence, **B.** In gen., *To prepare, make* any thing: ceras, Virg. G. 4, 57.—And, ***2.** Trop., of a writing: *To compose:* excudam aliquid Ἡρακλείδειον, Cic. Att. 15, 27, 2.

exculcātor, ōris, *m.* [exculco] In milit. lang., *A skirmisher*, Veg. Mil. 2, 15 Stew.

exculcatus, a, um, *Pa.*, fr. exculco.

ex-culco, avi, atum, 1. [calco] *To tread* or *beat out* (extremely rare; not in Cic.): ex dominis pugnis furfures, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 30.—***II.** Transf., *To tread down, to stamp firm* or *close:* singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, *rammed down*, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 7 Oud.—Hence

*exculcātus, a, um, *Pa.* (trodden out, worn out by treading, trop.) *Worn out:* verba obsoleta exculcataque, Gell. 11, 7, 1.

excultor, ōris, *m.* [1. excolo] *A cultivator, rearer* (post-class.): florum, Tert. Monog. 16.

excultus, a, um, *Part.*, fr. 1. excolo.

* **ex-cŭnĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [cuneus] *Crowded out of the seats in the theatre, that can not get a seat:* App. Flor. p. 353.

excūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [curo] *Carefully attended to, taken good care of:* lepide excuratus incessisti, Plaut. Casin. 3, 6, 6: victus, *carefully provided, exquisite, choice*, id. Pseud. 5, 1, 8.

ex-cūrĭo, are, *v. a.* [curia] *To eject from the curia* or *from the senate* (ante-class.): Var. in Non. 36, 30; so id. ib. 165, 27.

ex-curro, cŭcurri, less freq. curri (v. in the follg.), cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.*

I. *Neutr., To run out* or *forth, to hasten forward.*

A. Lit.: quum se excucurrisse illuc frustra sciverit, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 125: excurrat aliquis, qui hoc tantum mali filio suo nunciet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 67: mandavi utrique eorum, ut ante ad me excurrerent, ut tibi obviam prodire possem, id. Fam. 3, 7, 4: excurristi a Neapoli, Caes. in Prisc. p. 901 P.: dum panes et cetera in navem parantur, excurro in Pompeianum, *make an excursion*, Cic. Att. 10, 15, 4: in crucem, *to go to destruction, go to the devil*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 12.

b. In partic., in milit. lang.: *To sally forth, to make an excursion* or *irruption:* sine signis omnibus portis, Liv. 29, 34, 11: in fines Romanos excucurrerunt populandi magis quam justi more belli, id. 1, 15, 1 Drak. *N. cr.:* Carthago excurrere ex Africa videbatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87.

2. Transf., of inanimate or abstr. things: **a.** In gen.: fons ex summo montis cacumine excurrens, Curt. 3, 1; Pall. Nov. 15, 1: nec recisis qui a lateribus excurrant pampinis, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212: quorum animi spretis corporibus evolant atque excurrant foras, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114.

b. In partic.: (*a*) Of localities: *To run out, project, extend:* ab intimo sinu paeninsula excurrit, Liv. 26, 42, 8: Sicania tribus excurrit in aequora linguis, Ov. M. 13, 724; so promontorium in altum, Liv. 32, 23, 10 Drak.: dorsum montis in Persidem, Curt. 5, 3: promontorium per Creticum mare, Plin. 5, 5, 5.—(*β*) In specifications of measure: *To be over and above, to exceed* (post-class. and rare): decem (auri pondo) et quod excurrit, Paul. Dig. 16, 3, 26; so viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax, Veg. Mil. 1, 28.

B. Trop., *To run* or *spread out, to extend, display itself:* campus, in quo excurrere virtus posset, Cic. Mur. 8, 18: quid est, cur insistere orationem malint quam cum sententia pariter excurrere? qs. *to keep pace with*, id. Or. 51, 170: ne oratio excurrat longius, *to run on, be prolix*, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190: extra ordinem excurrens tractatio, Quint. 4, 3, 14: paeone dochmioque, quorum prior in quatuor, secundus in quinque (syllabas) excurrit, id. 9, 4, 79; Plin. 17, 2, 2: in hos quoque studiorum secessus excurrit, qs. *makes excursions*, Quint. 10, 5, 16: in pericula, Sen. Ben. 2, 34 *fin.:* quia in hoc tempus excurrit donationis eventus, quo, *extends*, Gaj. Dig. 24, 1, 10: quaedam (in periodo) quasi decurtata ... productiora alia et quasi immoderatius excurrentia, *running out, stretched out* (the figure being taken from places which run out; v. above), Cic. Or. 53, 178.

II. *Act.* (extremely rare): * **I.** *To run through* a place; trop.: excurso spatio, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6.—* **II.** *To pass over, omit* something in speaking: a quo multa improbe sed venusta dicta, ne modum excedam, excurro, Sen. Contr 5, 34 *med.*

ex-cursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [curso] *A sally, onset:* crebrae, Val. Max. 2, 3, 3.

ex-cursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] In milit. lang., *A skirmisher*, Amm. 24, 1.

excursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excurro] *A running out* or *forth:* **I.** Lit.: status (oratoris) erectus et celsus: excursio moderata eaque rara, *a stepping forward*, Cic. Or. 18, 59; so nec vultu nec manu nec excursionibus nimius, Quint. 1, 11, 3: an intentione rei familiaris obeundae crebris excursionibus avocaris? *excursions*, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 2; so longinquae aut breves, Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 13 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., in milit. lang., *A sally, onset, attack; an excursion, inroad, invasion:* crebras ex oppido excursiones faciebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 30, 1: copiae, quibus fines suos ab excursionibus hostium et latrociniis tueretur, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: excursio equitatus, id. de imp. Pomp. 6, 16: via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, id. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; cf. oram maris infestam regiae naves excursionibus crebris faciebant, Liv. 37, 14, 3; id. 30, 11, 6; id. 30, 8, 4; 37, 38, 9, et al.—**II.** Trop.: relinquendae erunt vacuae tabellae, in quibus libera adjicienda sit excursio, *an insertion, addition*, Quint. 10, 3, 32: ne qua ex ea narratione fiat excursio, *digression*, id. 4, 2, 103.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to *no.* I. B), *Outset, commencement* of a speech: sed haec fuerit nobis, tamquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26: *prooemium*, proxima huic *narratio: propositio* post hanc, vel ut quibusdam placuit, excursio, Quint. 2, 13, 1.

excursor, ōris, *m.* [excurro, *no.* I. A, b] *A skirmisher, scout, spy*, Val. Max. 7, 3, 7; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, 22; App. de Mundo, p. 69; Inscr. Don. 315, 7; (* v. reflabri.)

1. excursus, a, um, *Part.*, from excurro.

2. excursus, ūs, *m.* [excurro] *A running out* or *forth* (rarely; not in Cic.; cf., on the contrary, excursio): **I.** Lit.: excursusque breves tentant (apes), *excursions*, Virg. G. 4, 194.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang. (like excursio, *no.* I. B): *A sally, charge, onset, attack: an inroad, invasion:* excursus militum, * Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 2; so rari, Tac. G. 30: subiti, id. Agr. 20: navigiorum, Auct. B. Alex. 19, 2.—**B.** Transf., of localities: *A projecting, projection:* promontorium vasto excursu, Plin. 6, 2, 2; so ad Pyrenei montis excursum, id. 4, 17, 31.—**II.** Trop., *A digression* in speaking: hae (egressiones) sunt plures, quae per totam causam varios habent excursus, ut laus hominum locorumque, *etc.*, Quint. 4, 3, 12; *opp.* opus ipsum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 43.

excūsābĭlis, e, *adj.* [excuso] *That may be excused, excusable* (very rare; not in Cic.): delicti pars, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 41.—*Comp.:* error, Val. Max. 8, 11, 4.—*Adv.* excusabiliter, *Excusably:* excusabilius peccat, Aug. Trin. 17, 15 *fin.*

* **excūsābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Excusing himself:* App. Apol. p. 324.

* **excūsāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.] *An excuse:* admissi, Mart. Cap. 8, 272.

excūsāte, *adv. Without blame;* v. excuso, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

excūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excuso] *An excusing, excuse* (very freq. and quite classical); constr. with obj. or subj. *Gen.*, *abs.*, *c. cur*, *quominus*, etc. (*a*) *c. gen. obj.:* peccati, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: intermissionis literarum, id. Fam. 16, 25: valent apud me excusationes injuriae tuae, id. Sull. 16, 47.—(*β*) *c. gen. subj.* seu *causae* (the latter construction most freq.): pauci ejusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompeii conjuncta (shortly before, velle Pompeium se Caesari purgatum), Caes. B. C. 1, 8, 4. With an *obj. Gen.:* excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis obeundae, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8.—With a *causal Gen.:* hic dies summa'st apud me inopiae excusatio, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 31: excusatio vel pietatis, vel necessitatis, vel aetatis, Cic. Coel. 1, 2; cf. adolescentiae, id. ib. 18, 43; and me neque honoris neque aetatis excusatio vindicat a labore, id. Sall. 9, 26; so aetatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 9: valetudinis, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: oculorum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275: familiaris funeris, id. Rab. perd. 3, 8: amicitiae, id. Lael. 12, 43: necessitatis, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: summae stultitiae, id. Caecin. 11, 30, et saep.—(*γ*) *Abs.*, with *cur*, *quominus*, etc.: turpis enim excusatio est si quis contra rem publicam se amici causa fecisse fateatur, Cic. Lael. 12, 40: illa perfugia, quae sumunt sibi ad excusationem, id. Rep. 1, 5; id. Verr. 2, 4, 57, 126: libenter Caesar petentibus Aeduis dat veniam excusationemque accipit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4, 3; id. B. C. 1, 33, 3, et saep.: accipio excusationem tuam, qua usus es, cur, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 1: nemini civi ullam, quominus adesset, satis justam excusationem esse visam, id. Pis. 15, 36: habent excusationem legitimam, exsilii causa solum vertisse nec esse postea restitutos, id. Phil. 5, 5, 14.

II. Transf., *A being excused, a release, discharge* from any thing (post-class.): tria onera tutelarum dant excusationem, Ulp. Dig. 27, 1 ("De excusationibus"), 3; cf. omnibus excusatio a tutela competit, id. ib. 5, et saep. (vid. the whole title).

excūsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who excuses* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. D 3, 20; Serm. 3, 3, et al.

excusatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from excuso.

ex-cūso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [causa; cf. accuso, from ad-causa; and thus, qs. to release from a charge, to free from blame; hence] *To excuse* a person or thing: **I.** Lit.: (*a*) With a personal object: Atticae meae velim me ita excuses, ut omnem culpam in te transferas, Cic. Att. 15, 28; cf. aliquem alicui per literas, id. Fam. 11, 15, 1; and his omnibus me vehementer excusatum volo, id. Verr. 2, 1, 40, 103: Titium excusavit Vespa Terentius, quod eum "*brachium fregisse*" diceret, id. de Or. 2, 62, 253; so Libo excusat Bibulum, quod is, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 16, 3: primum me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1; so se de aliqua re, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 1: se apud aliquem, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 1: se alicui, Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 4; Quint. 4, 1, 75, et saep.—In the pass.: cura, ut excuser morbi causa in dies singulos, Cic. Att. 12, 13, 2: si citatus judex non responderit excuseturque Areopagites esse, *etc.*, id. Phil. 5, 5, 14: dixi, cur excusatus abirem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7.—(*β*) With inanim. or abstr. objects: Varroni memineris excusare tarditatem literarum mearum, Cic. Att. 15, 26 *fin.*; so habitum permutatum, Quint. 3, 7, 6: palliolum, fascias, *etc.* (sola valetudo), id. 11, 3, 144: commentarios, id. 10, 7, 31: missos ignes, Ov. M. 2, 397: dolorem, id. ib. 4, 256: toros, Stat. Th. 2, 256: reditum, *i. e. from coming back*, Tac. A. 1. 44.

II. Transf., **A.** Aliquid (alicui), *To allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse, to excuse one's self with:* (*a*) *c. acc.:* propinquitatem excusavit, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 1; so inopiam (*c. c.* calamitatem queri), Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3: valetudinem, Liv. 6, 22 *fin.*: imbecillitatem, Suet. Tib. 6: vires, Ov. M. 14, 462: diversa, Tac. A. 3, 11, et saep.: ille Philippo Excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla, Quod non mane domum venisset, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67.—In the pass.: excusata necessitas praesentium, Tac. H. 1, 78: excusata rei familiaris mediocritate, Suet. Aug. 101: excusatus languor faucium, propter quem non adesset, id. Ner. 41, et saep.—(*β*) With an object-clause: si prehensi sumus, excusemus, ebrios Nos fecisse, *etc.*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 19; id. Merc. 2, 3, 126: excusanti, minus datum ad occultandam facinoris invidiam, Suet. Ner. 33; id. Aug. 69.

B. Aliquem ab aliqua re, aliqua re, or alicui rei, *To excuse, absolve* one from any thing; *to discharge, dispense with* one (post-Aug.): a coepta (tutela) excusari, Paul. Dig. 27, 1, 11: collegarum filiorum tutela excusari, Ulp. ib. 9: cui excusari mallet, Tac. A. 1, 12.

C. Se ab aliqua re, *To shelter, protect one's self* from any thing (post-class.): ut invicem se a calore excusent (plantae), Pall. Nov. 7, 2.—Hence

D. (* aliquid aliqua re, *To compensate, atone for* any thing: nefas armis, Claud. de Bell. Get. 562; Plin. Pan. 32, 4.)

excūsātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Excused* (post-Aug. and rare): hoc et ego excusatior, si forte sum lapsus, et tu dignior laude, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 11; id. Ep. 4, 5, 4: excusatissimus essem, etiamsi, *etc.*, Sen. Ot. sap. 29.—*Adv.:* fieri id videtur excusate, Quint. 2, 1, 13.—*Comp.:* quod exoratus excusatius facies, Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 3; so Tac. A. 3, 68; Just. 32, 2.

* **excūsor,** ōris, *m.* [excudo] *A copper-smith, a smith*, the Gr. χαλκευτής, Quint. 2, 21, 10.

* **excusse,** *adv.*, v. excutio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **excussōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [excutio] *That serves for shaking out:* cribra e lino, Plin. 18, 11, 29.

1. excussus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from excutio.

* **2. excussus,** ūs, *m.* [excutio] *A beating out, beating:* Prud. στεφ. 5, 226.

excusus, a, um, *Part.*, from excudo.

ex-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. (archaic *perf. conj.* excussit, for excusserit, Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 16) *v. a.* [quatio] *To shake out* or *off, to cast out, drive out, to send forth* (quite class., esp. in the trop. sense; not in Caes.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: posse ex his (literis) in terram excussis annales Ennii, ut deinceps legi possint, effici, *shaken out*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 94: equus excussit equitem, *threw off*, Liv. 8, 7, 10; so excussus equo, Virg. A. 11, 640: excussus curru, id. ib. 10, 590; Suet. Caes. 37; Curt. 3, 11: cf. lectis excussit utrumque, Hor. S. 2, 6, 112; and gubernatorem in mare e puppi, Curt. 4, 4 *med.*; cf. also Liv. 37, 30, 9: lapide clavum, *to knock off*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 10; so pulvis digitis excutiendus erit, Ov. A. A. 1, 150; and poculum e manibus, Pers. 3, 101; so too, ignem de crinibus, *to shake off*, Ov. M. 12, 281: rem de manu alicujus, *to strike out*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 53, § 13: poma venti, *to cast down, shake down*, Ov. M. 14, 764, et saep.: ne nucifrangibula (*i. e.* dentes) excussit ex malis meis, *to knock out*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 16; cf. cerebrum alicui, id. Capt. 3, 4, 69; so id. Aul. 2, 1, 29: oculum alicui cyatho, verberibus, id. Pers. 5, 2, 16; Suet. Tib. 53; cf. oculo excusso, id. Caes. 68:—ipso cum domino calce omnes excutiamus, *to drive out* or *forth*, Lucil. in Non. 298, 33; so Teucros vallo, Virg. A. 9, 68: hostem oppidis et regionibus, Flor. 2, 6, 42: ab obsidione Nolae urbis (*c. c. pellere* a Campania), id. ib. 29: feras cubilibus, *to scare, rouse up*, Plin. Pan. 81, 1: si flava excutitur Cloë, *be shaken off, cast off*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 19: excussus patria, Virg. A. 7, 299: ut me excutiam atque egrediar domo, *take myself off, decamp*, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 20: quartanas, *to drive away*, Plin. 20, 6, 23, et saep.: (leo) gaudet comantes Excutiens cervice toros, *shaking about, shaking*, Virg. A. 12, 7; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 71; so caesariem, Ov. M. 4, 492: pennas, id. ib. 6, 703: habenas, id. ib. 5, 404; cf. nares inflare et movere . . . et pulso subito spiritu excutere, *etc., to blow up, dilate*, Quint. 11, 3, 80; and Plin. 10, 41, 57: tela, *to hurl, discharge*, Tac. A. 2, 20; cf. Curt. 8, 13; so fulmen in Thebas, Stat. Th. 10, 69: excussaque brachia jacto, *tossed*, Ov. M. 5, 596; Her. 19, 189: (aër) Excussit calidum flammis velocibus ignem, *sends out, produces*, Lucr. 6, 689; cf. id. 6, 161; so largum imbrem (procellae), Curt. 4, 7: lacrimas alicui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 59; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: vomitum alicui, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 15: sudorem, Nep. Eum. 5, et saep.

B. In partic., *To shake out, shake*, e. g. a cloak, to see if any thing is hid under it; and hence *to search, examine* a person: *St.* Di me perdant, si ego tui quicquam abstuli. *Eu.* Agedum, excutedum pallium, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 19; so culcitisque et stragulis praetentatis et excussis, Suet. Claud. 35.—With personal objects: Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4; cf. verum (porcellum) ut subesse pallio contenderent Et excuti juberent, Phaedr. 5, 5, 19: non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti: non scrutor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: quamobrem excutiemus omnes istorum delicias, omnes ineptias, si prodierint, *to shake off, discard*, Cic. Coel. 28, 67: noli aculeos orationis meae, qui reconditi sunt, excussos arbitrari, *plucked out, removed*, id. Sull. 16, 47: omnia ista nobis studia de manibus excutiuntur, *are torn, wrested from our hands*, id. Mur. 14, 30; cf. hanc excutere opinionem mihimet volui radicitus, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111; and severitatem veterem, id. Fam. 9, 10, 2; cf. also excutient tibi istam verborum jactationem, id. Sull. 8, 24: excute corde metum, Ov. M. 3, 689; so diros amores, id. ib. 10, 426: omnis quae erat conceptae mentis intentio mora et interdum iracundia excutitur, Quint. 10, 3, 20; id. 10, 1, 126: aliena negotia curo, excussus propriis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 20: dummodo risum excutiat sibi, *can raise, produce*, id. ib. 1, 4, 35.

B. In partic. (acc. to *no.* I. B), *To search, examine, inspect:* explicando excutiendoque verbo, Cic. Partit. or. 36, 134; cf. pervulgata atque in manibus jactata et excussa, qs. *shaken out*, i. e. *examined*, id. Mur. 12, 26: quae fere omnia Cicero in crimine veneficii excutit, Quint. 5, 7, 37; id. 12, 8, 13: totum excutiamus locum, id. 5, 7, 6: aut conjectura excutiuntur, an vera sint, *etc.*, id. 5, 13, 19, et saep.—Hence

excussus, a, um, *Pa.* *Stretched out, extended, stiff* (post-Aug. and rare): interest, utrum tela excusso lacerto torqueantur, an remissa manu effluant, Sen. Ben. 2, 6; so Ov. Her. 4, 43: palma excussissima, Petr. 95.—*Adv.* excusse, *Strongly, violently:* mittere pilam (*c. c.* rigide, *opp.* languidius), Sen. Ben. 2, 17.

‡ **exdecimata,** v. edecimo.

‡ **exdico,** ere, v. edico, *init.*

ex-dorsŭo, are, *v. a.* [dorsum: lit., to deprive of the back; hence, in partic.] Of fishes: *To take out the back-bone, to bone* (ante- and post-class.): congrum, muraenam exdorsua, quantum potes, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 2; so pisces (*c. c.* desquamare), App. Apol. p. 301. Cf. "*exdorsuare* dorso nudare," Non. 17, 29; and "*exdorsua* dorsum confringe; alii, exime," Fest. p. 79.

‡ **exdutae** exuviae, Fest. p. 80.

† **exĕbĕnus,** i, *f.*=ἐξέβενος, *A precious stone of a shining white*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

execo, execror, executio, exequor, *etc.*, v. exsec., exsequ., *etc.*

ex-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. (archaic *praes. conj.* exedint, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 32. Post-class. form of the *praes. ind.* exedit, for exest, Seren. Sammon. 7) *v. a.* *To eat up, devour, consume* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 32: frumentum quod curculiones exesse incipiunt, Var. R. R. 1, 63, 1; so Col. 1, 6, 16: serpens, qui jecur ejus exesset, Hyg. Fab. 55. Proverb.: tute hoc intristi; tibi omne est exedendum, *as you have cooked, so you must eat*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4.

B. Transf., in gen., *To eat up, consume, destroy:* deus id eripiet, vis aliqua conficiet aut exedet, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: argentum vivum exest ac perrumpit vasa, Plin. 33, 6, 32; so exesa scabra rubigine pila, Virg. G. 1, 495: flammeus ardor Silvas exederat, Lucr. 5, 1252; so molem (undae), Curt. 4, 2: apparebat epigramma exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, dimidiatis fere, *effaced by time*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66; so multa monumenta vetustas exederat, Curt. 3, 4: exesae arboris antrum, *rotten, hollow*, Virg. G. 4, 44; so dens exesus, Cels. 7, 12: huic non exesam vim luminis, *consumed*, Tac. H. 4, 81: exedisse nefandis Urbem odiis, *to have destroyed*, Virg. Aen. 5, 785; so rem publicam, Tac. A. 2, 27: quid te futurum censes, quem assidue exedent, *i. e. devour, consume thy property*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 53.

II. Trop., *To consume, corrode:* aegritudo exest animum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27; cf. accedunt aegritudines, molestiae, moerores, qui exedunt animos, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59; and id. ib. 1, 16, 51: illi beati, quos nullae aegritudines exedunt, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: moestas exedit cura medullas, Catull. 66, 23, et saep.: exspectando exedor miser atque exenteror, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 1.

† **exĕdra,** ae, *f.*=ἐξέδρα, *A hall furnished with seats, a hall for conversing* or *disputing in*, Vitr. 5, 11; 7, 9; Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17; N. D. 1, 6, 15; Fin. 5, 2, 4; Quint. 10, 1, 89; Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5.—**II.** Transf., *An aviary*, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 8.

† **exĕdrĭum,** ii, *n.*=ἐξέδριον, *A sitting-room, parlor*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3.

exĕdum, i, *n.* *A plant otherwise unknown*, Plin. 24, 19, 115.

* **ex-ēdūrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [edurus] *Deprived of hardness:* exuviae (*c. c.* mollitae *and* evigoratae), Tert. Pall. 4.

exemplar, āris, *n.* (also exemplare, is, *n.*, Lucr. 2, 123) [exemplum] **I.** (acc. to exemplum, *no.* II. B) *A pattern, model, exemplar, original, an example* (quite class.): eam speciem, quae semper est eadem, intuebitur, atque id sibi proponet exemplar . . . videndum, utrum sit imitatus exemplar, *etc.* (corresp. to exemplum), Cic. Univ. 2; cf. ad imitandum mihi propositum exemplar illud est (corresp. to exemplum), id. Mur. 31, 66; and utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixem, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 18: reliqui disseruerunt, sine ullo certo exemplari formaque reipublicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 11: M. Catoni, quem omnes, qui iisdem rebus studemus, quasi exemplari ad industriam virtutemque ducimur, id. ib. 1, 1: falcula exemplar antiquae religionis, id. Caecin. 10, 28; so vitae prioris, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 7; cf. Cornuto quid in omni genere ad exemplar antiquitatis expressius? id. ib. 5, 15, 3: duntaxat rerum magnarum parva potest res Exemplare dare, Lucr. 2, 123: respicere exemplar vitae morumque, Hor. A. P. 317: decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile, *etc.*, id. Ep. 1, 19, 17: Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi, id. ib. 2, 1, 58: si ad exemplar primi libri bellum Siculum perscripsisset, Quint. 10, 1, 89; Tac. A. 15, 23: exemplar adulatorii dedecoris apud posteros, id. ib. 6, 32: quas (epulas) a Tigellino paratas ut exemplar referam, ne, *etc., example*, id. ib. 15, 37.—In the plur.: vos exemplaria Graeca Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, *models*, Hor. A. P. 268.

II. (acc. to exemplum, *no.* II. A) *A transcript, copy:* tibi earum (literarum) exemplar misi, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 6; Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1: liber in exemplaria transcriptus mille, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2; Gell. 7, 20, 6: testamenti, Plin. Ep. 10, 75, 4: tabulae exemplar, quod apographon vocant, *a copy*, Plin. 35, 11, 40.

B. Trop., *An image, likeness, impression:* verum amicum qui intuetur, tamquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: sunt et alia ingenii ejus exemplaria, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 74.

exemplare, is, v. exemplar, *init.*

exemplāris, e, *adj.* [exemplum] **I.** *That serves as a pattern* or *example, exemplary* (post-class.): virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.—**II.** Subst. exemplares, ium, *m.* (*i. e.* libri), *Copies* (for the usual exemplaria), Front. Ep. ad Anton. 2, 5.

exemplārĭum, ii, *n.* [exemplar] A post-class. word for exemplar: **I.** *A pattern, model, original:* Arn. 6, 198.—**II.** *A copy:* binae tabulae testamenti eodem tempore exemplarii causa scriptae, Procul. Dig. 31, 47; Hier. adv. Helv. 8.

* **exemplātus,** a, um, *adj.* [exemplum] *Copied, transcribed:* libellus, Sidon. Ep. 4, 16.

exemplum, i, *n.* [eximo] Orig.: what is taken out of a larger quantity as a sample (cf. in like manner eximius, from eximo), *A sample:* purpurae, tritici, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9.—Hence

II. Transf., **A.** *An imitation, image, portrait* taken from something; *a draught, transcript, copy:* hic quoque exemplum reliquit, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 56; cf. o Apella, o Zeuxis pictor, Cur numero estis mortui? hinc exemplum ut pingeretis: Nam alios pictores nihil moror hujusmodi tractare exempla, id. Poen. 5, 4, 102 *sq.*; and in a pun with the follg. signif. under B.: *Th.* Exempla edepol faciam ego in te. *Tr.* Quia placeo, exemplum expetis, id. Most. 5, 1, 67: aedes probant: sibi quisque Inde exemplum expetunt, *a sketch, draught*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 21; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 75 *sq.*: Pompeii literarum ad consulem exemplum attulit: *Literae mihi a L. Domitio allatae sunt: earum exemplum infra scripsi* . . . Deinde supposuit exemplum epistolae Domitii, quod ego ad te pridie miseram, *a transcript, copy*, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 1 *sq.*; so id. ib. 8, 11, 6; 7, 23, 3; Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 23, et al.

B. A sample for imitation, instruction, proof: *A pattern, model, original, example, case* (the predominant meaning of the word): ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, *from a living model, original*, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 2; cf. feruntur enim ex optimis naturae et veritatis exemplis, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: propones illi exempla ad imitandum, id. Phil

10, 2, 5; cf. habere exemplum ad imitandum (corresp. to exemplar), id. Mur. 31, 66; and nostris exemplo fuit ad imitandum. Suet. Gramm. 2: exposita ad exemplum nostra re publica, Cic. Rep. 1, 46 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 31 *fin.*: loquimur de iis amicis, qui ante oculos sunt ... Ex hoc numero nobis exempla sumenda sunt, id. Lael. 11, 38: aliquem ex barbatis illis exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, id. Sest. 8, 19; cf. quum et ipse sis quasi unicum exemplum antiquae probitatis et fidei, id. Rep. 3, 5; and quod in juventute habemus illustrius exemplum veteris sanctitatis? id. Phil. 3, 6, 15; id. de Or. 1, 53, 229: qua in muliere etiam nunc quasi exempli causa vestigia antiqui officii remanent, *as a pattern, example*, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27: eum virum, unde pudoris pudicitiaeque exempla peterentur, id. Dejot. 10, 28: firmare animum constantibus exemplis (for constantiae), Tac. A. 16, 35; cf. exemplum modestum, id. Hist. 2, 64: vitiosi principes plus exemplo quam peccato nocent, *by their example*, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: (Tullus Hostilius) de imperio suo, exemplo Pompilii, populum consuluit curiatim, id. Rep. 2, 17: quod autem exemplo nostrae civitatis usus sum, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 39: divinare morientes etiam illo exemplo confirmat Posidonius, quo affert, *etc.*, *by that example, that case*, id. Div. 1, 30, 64; cf. hinc illa et apud Graecos exempla ... levitatis Atheniensium crudelitatisque in amplissimos cives exempla, id. Rep. 1, 3: edere exemplum severitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, 5; cf. in omnes omnia exempla cruciatus edere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 12; and exemplo supplicii deterrendos reliquos existimavit, *by an example of punishment*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44, 1: exempli causa paucos nominavi, *for example's sake*, Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 2; cf. quia in alicujus libris exempli causa id nomen invenerant, putarunt, *etc.*, id. Mur. 12, 27; and id. Inv. 1, 37, 66: haec exempli gratia sufficient, Quint. 9, 2, 56; cf. pauca exempli gratia ponam, id. 6, 5, 6; and id. 5, 10, 110: ex quibus in exemplum pauca subjeci, Suet. Tib. 21, et saep.

b. In partic., *A warning example, an example, warning, punishment:* exemplum statuite in me, ut adolescentuli vobis placere studeant potius quam sibi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 51; cf. quibus liberi sunt, statuite exemplum, quantae poenae in civitate sint hominibus istiusmodi comparatae, Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47: habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, Tac. A. 14, 44: meritum quidem novissima exempla Mithridatem, *i. e. the punishment of death*, id. ib. 12, 20.

III. *A way, manner, kind, nature:* multi more isto atque exemplo vivunt, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 11; cf. negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 3: uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 132; so istoc exemplo, id. ib. 2, 4, 6: eodem exemplo, quo, Liv. 31, 12, 3: ad hoc exemplum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 6: quod ad exemplum, id. Trin. 4, 2, 76, et saep. So freq. of the *tenor, purport, contents* of a letter, *etc.*: literae uno exemplo, *i. e. of the same tenor*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 1: scribere bis eodem exemplo, id. ib. 9, 16, 1; so testamentum duplex ... sed eodem exemplo, Suet. Tib. 76: Capua literae sunt allatae hoc exemplo: *Pompeius mare transiit*, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3: (literarum) exemplum componere, id. Agr. 2, 20, 53; so Suet. Calig. 55.

exemptĭlis, e, *adj.* [eximo] *That may be taken out, removable* (post-Aug. and very rare): perticae, Col. 8, 11, 4: margarita, lapides, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 11.

exemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A taking out, removing* (not in Cic. or Caes.): alvi (apiarii), Var. R. R. 3, 16, 34; cf. favorum, Col. 3, 18, 5: cretae, Pompon. Dig. 19, 5, 16.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., *A detention* of a person summoned before court, Ulp. Dig. 2, 7, 5; Paul. ib. 4.

* **exemptor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who takes out*, esp. *a getter-out of stone, a quarryman*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 125.

1. exemptus, a, um, *Part.*, from eximo.

* **2. exemptus**, ūs, *m.* [eximo] *A taking out* or *away:* cuneorum (*opp.* adjectus), Vitr. 9, 9.

† **exentĕro**, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [ἐξεντερίζω] *To eviscerate, embowel, draw* (ante- and post-class.): * **I.** Lit.: exenteratus lepus, Just. 1, 5 *fin.*—**II.** Transf.: **A.** In gen., *To empty* a thing: marsupium alicujus, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 3; so id. ib. 3, 4, 74; and opes argentarias mihi, id. ib. 5, 2, 7.—* **B.** *To torture, torment* a person: exspectando exedor miser atque exenteror, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 1.

ex-ĕo, ii (rarely īvi), ĭtum, 3. (*fut.* exiet for exibit, Test. adv. Jud. 13) *v. n.* and *a.*

I. *Neutr.*, *To go out* or *forth, to go away:* **A.** Lit.: **1.** In gen.: Dum intro eo atque exeo, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 43: jam ad te exeo, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 24; 4, 9, 129: foras, id. Casin. 5, 2, 51; cf. id. Rud. 2, 2, 2: ex urbe, id. Amph. 1, 3, 35; so ex urbe, oppido, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2; Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 1: e patria, Cic. Pis. 14, 33: e finibus suis, Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 1: clam ex castris, id. ib. 7, 20, 10: ab aliquo, *from one's house*, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7 (v. *ab*, p. 1, A, 1): ab urbe, Liv. 10, 37, 6 Drak.: de triclinio, de cubiculo, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263: de balneis, id. de Or. 2, 55, 223: de navi, id. Att. 2, 7, 4: de ovo (cornix) a cauda, *tail first*, Plin. 10, 16, 18: portâ, Plaut. Mil. 5. 39: domo, Cic. Rep. 1, 12; cf. erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, *i. e. withdraw from, leave their country*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 1; so domo, id. ib. 1, 12, 5; 1, 29, 1: in solitudinem, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: in alias domos tamquam in colonias exeunt, id. ib. 1, 17, 54; so in provinciam, Caes. B. G. 1, 33, 4: in terram, *i. e. to land*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, 433: in luminis oras, *i. e. to be born*, Lucr. 1, 171: ad aliquem, *i. e. to go from home to visit a person*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 6, et saep.—Poet. *c. inf.*: exierant dare veris opes, Stat. Ach. 1, 288.—Of inanimate or abstr. subjects: quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 3; so sors, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 27; cf. cujus nomen exisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, 127: numi, qui per simulationem ab isto exierant, id. ib. 2, 2, 25, 61: per septem portus in maris exit aquas (Nilus), *flows out, empties*, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 10; so septem aquis (Ister), Val. Fl. 8, 187: populo albae folia vetustiora in angulos exeunt, *run out, terminate*, Plin. 16, 23, 35; so color in florem heliotropii, id. 37, 6, 22; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 61.—Impers.: uti inde exiri possit, Cato R. R. 1, 2: crepuit ostium: exitur foras, Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 15: in Velabro, qua in Novam viam exitur, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58.

2. In partic.: **a.** In milit. lang.: *To move out, march out:* milites, qui de tertia vigilia exissent, Caes. B. C. 1, 64 *fin.*: ut paludati (praetores) exeant, *depart for the battle-field*, id. ib. 1, 6, 6: ad pugnam, Liv. 44, 39, 2; so Virg. G. 4, 67: ex Italia ad bellum civile, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3, et saep.—Impers.: non posse clam exiri, Caes. B. C. 1, 67. 2: postquam exitum est maxima copia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 64.—**b.** In jurid. Lat.: potestate, de *or* a potestate alicujus, *to get out of any one's power* (potestas), *to be emancipated, become free*, Ulp. Dig. 37, 4, 1, § 6; Paul. ib. 62; Modest. ib. 28, 6, 3, et saep.—**c.** De vita, *to depart from life, decease* (usually *excedere* or *decedere* de vita, v. h. vv.): quem (me) fuerat aequius ut prius introieram sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Cael. 4, 15; so de vita, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 5; cf. e vita tamquam e theatro, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49.—**d.** *To go out* or *forth* in any manner, *to issue, escape* (likewise very rarely): cujus (Isocratis) e ludo tamquam ex equo Trojano meri principes exierunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94: hanc tamen Antonius fugam suam, quia vivus exierat, victoriam vocabat, Vellej. 2, 82. 3.—Of inanimate subjects: currente rota cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22: libri quidem ita exierunt, ut, *etc.*, *turned out* (the figure being borrowed from works of art which are cast and turned out of the mould), Cic. Att. 13, 13, 1.—**e.** Of plants: *To come up, spring forth, sprout out:* plerumque e terra exit hordeum diebus VII., Var. R. R. 1, 45, 1; so semina e terra in fruges, Plin. 11, 30, 36: folia a radice, id. 25, 4, 9: lupinus agro limoso, Col. 2, 10, 3: fabae in folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 57; and *abs.*: ut vix ulla herba exeat, Col. 2, 11, 3; so lens sata (*c. c.* grandescere), Pall. Febr. 4; and messis, Val. Fl. 7, 549.—**f.** *To mount upward, ascend, rise* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): in auras (ignis), Lucr. 6, 887; so ad coelum (arbor), Virg. G. 2, 81: in altitudinem (comae palmarum), Plin. 13, 4, 8.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: "*exisse ex potestate* dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine aut iracundia, *etc.* ... Qui igitur exisse ex potestate dicuntur, idcirco dicuntur, quia non sunt in potestate mentis," Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; cf. "itaque iratos proprie dicimus exisse de potestate, id est de consilio, de ratione, de mente," id. ib. 4, 36, 77; for which, a se, Petr. 90: ex hac aerumna, Lucil. in Non. 296, 16; cf. exire aere alieno, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13: quam nihil non consideratum exibat ex ore! id. Brut. 76, 265: nequaquam similiter oratio mea exire atque in vulgus emanare poterit, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 3; so Plin. Pan. 75, 3; and ea res prodita est et in vulgus exivit, Gell. 12, 12, 3; cf. with follg. object-sentence: exiit opinio, descensurum eum ad Olympia inter athletas, Suet. Ner. 53; for which also with a subject-sentence: quod ante paucos dies exierat in vulgus, laudanti cuidam formam suam, respondisse eum, *etc.*, id. Galb. 20.

2. In partic.: **a.** Of time: *To run out, end, expire:* quinto anno exeunte, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53: induciarum dies exierat, Liv. 4, 30, 14; 30, 25, 1; 42, 47, 10; so dies censurae, stipendii, id. 9, 34, 22; 22, 33, 5: nullus mihi per otium dies exit, Sen. Ep. 8; Plin. Pan. 68, 2, et saep.—**b.** *To extend* beyond a certain measure or limit (mostly post-Aug.): exire extra aliquid, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 25: vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. Brev. vit. 6: probationes in tertium diem exierunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 18: digressus in laudes Castoris ac Pollucis exierat, Quint. 11, 2, 11; cf. continuus (translationis usus) in allegorias et aenigmata exit, id. 8, 6, 14; and in longum exierit ordo rerum, id. 4, 2, 51.—**c.** *To pass away, perish:* opus laudabile, numquam a memoria hominum exiturum, Sen. Ben. 3, 38; so with a subject-sentence: Liv. 6, 37, 5.

II. *Act.* (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose), *To go* or *pass beyond* a thing.

A. Lit.: limen, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18: Avernas, Ov. M. 10, 52, so flumen, Val. Fl. 4, 698.—**2.** Pregn., *To avoid, evade, ward off:* corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit, Virg. A. 5, 438; cf. feros exibant dentis adactus (jumenta), Lucr. 5, 1329; and Stat. Th. 6, 802: procul absiliebat, ut acrem exiret odorem, Lucr. 6, 1216; so profluvium sanguinis, id. 6, 1205: vim viribus, Virg. A. 11, 750, et saep.

B. Trop., *To exceed:* modum, Ov. M. 9, 632.—**2.** Of time: "*ad exitam aetatem* ad ultimam aetatem," Fest. p. 28.

exequiae, exequor, *etc.*, v. exsequ.

ex-ercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [arceo; orig., perh., to bring, thrust, drive out of the inclosure] *To drive on, keep busy, keep at work; to oversee, superintend;* also with an inanimate object, *to work, work at, employ one's self about* a thing.

I. Lit. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, Si sumas in illis (servis) exercendis, plus agas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 22; cf. homines qui agrum colunt, et qui eos exercent praepositive sunt his, quorum in numero sunt villici et monitores, *who oversee them*, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8; so exercete, viri, tauros, Virg. G. 1, 210: i sane, ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, *keep agoing, exercise*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48: corpora assiduo varioque exercita motu, *etc.*, *driven, impelled*, Lucr. 2, 96; cf. id. ib. 4, 863; so id. 2, 119; and exercita cursu Flumina (*c. c.* fontes liquidi), Virg. G. 3, 529 Wagn.; so too (Maeandros) Incertas exercet aquas, Ov. M. 8, 165: exercere feras, *to drive, hunt*, Tryph. Dig. 7, 1, 62: *Mi.* Gestiunt pugni mihi. *So.* Si in me exerciturus, quaeso in parietem ut primum domes, *to let loose, set them at me*, Plaut Am. 1, 1, 168: litus arant Rutulosque exercent vomere colles, *work, till*, Virg. A. 7, 798; so solum presso sub vomere, id. Georg. 2, 356: rura bubus, Hor. Epod. 2, 3: humum in messem, Virg. G. 1, 219: vineas, arbusta, campos (*c. c.* curare), Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 16: agrum multis arationibus, Pall. Jan. 13, 2: pinguia culta, Virg. A. 10, 142: ferrum vasto in antro (Cyclopes), id. Aen. 8, 424: telas (aranea), Ov. M. 6, 145, et al.; cf. neque arva nobis aut metalla aut portus sunt, quibus exercendis reservemur, Tac. Agr. 31.—Poet.: ut possint (aratores), sole reducto, Exercere diem, *i. e. employ the day in labor, perform their day's work*, Virg. A. 10, 808.

II. Trop. (so freq. and quite class.): **A.** *To busily engage, occupy, employ, exercise* a person or thing in some action: (*a*) *Aliquem* or *aliquid* (*in aliqua re, ad aliquid, aliqua re*, etc.): (Hortensius) me adolescentem multos annos in studio ejusdem laudis exercuit, Cic. Brut. 64, 230: quod genus belli esse potest, in quo illum non exercuerit fortuna rei publicae, id. de imp. Pomp. 10, 28: a Diodoto studiosissime in dialectica exercebar, id. Brut. 90, 309; cf. id. de Or. 1, 57, 244: hanc (animi vim) tu exerce in optimis rebus, id. Rep. 6, 26; id. Off. 1, 34, 122: animos in armis, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 41: in gramineis exercent membra palaestris, Virg. A. 6, 642; Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149, et saep.: Aristoteles adolescentes . . . ad copiam rhetorum in utramque partem exercuit, id. Or. 14, 46: ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, id. Cat. 1, 10, 25: facultatem dicendi his exercuerunt, Quint. 2, 4, 41; so ingenium multiplici variaque materia, id. 2, 4, 20: linguas litibus, Ov. M. 6, 375, et saep.—With simple *acc.:* quid te exercuit Pammenes? Cic. Brut, 97, 332: Induciomarus copias cogere, exercere coepit, Caes. B. G. 5, 55, 3: juventutis exercendae causa, id. ib. 6, 23, 6: ingenium nostrum, Auct. Her. 3, 21, 34: corpus, Cic. de Off. 1, 23, 79: exercendae memoriae gratia, id. de Sen. 11, 38: exercendi stili, Quint. 10, 5, 15: exercendus est spiritus, id. 11, 3, 54, et saep.—(*β*) With se, or mid. And once exercere alone in the mid. signif.: si ad hoc unum est natus aut in hoc solo se exercuit, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 28, 99; so se vehementissime in his subitis dictionibus, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152: se in consultationibus, id. Att. 9, 4, 3: sese ad cursuram, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 5; so se ad velitationem, id. Rud. 2, 6, 41: sese quotidianis commentationibus, Cic. Brut. 71, 249; so se genere pugnae, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 4: se genere venationis, id. ib, 6, 28, 3: se saliendo, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 25: cur non in utrumque protinus locum se exerceant? Quint. 4, 2, 29 Zumpt *N. cr.:* Jovem Olympium, eum ipsum, cui se exercebit, implorabit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: quum athletas se exercentes in curriculo videret, id. de Sen. 9, 27.—Mid.: ut exerceamur in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: ut in utrumque locum simul exerceamur, Quint. 5, 13, 50: faciunt idem, quum exercentur, athletae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: Ciceronis pueri amant inter se, discunt, exercentur, id. Att. 6, 1, 12: ne aliter exerceri velint, Quint. 3, 8, 70.—In the act. mid.: quum ceteris in campo exercentibus, in herba ipse recubuisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287.

B. *To practice, follow, exercise* any employment; *to employ one's self about, to make use of* any thing: medicinae exercendae causa, Cic. Clu. 63, 178: hoc civile quod vocant eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14; so rhetoricen, Quint. 2, 1, 3; 2, 15, 27: eloquentiam, id. 1, 4, 6: artem, id. 3, 6, 18; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: atque exigere vectigalia, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 6, 16: cauponam vel stabulum, Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5; so navem, id. ib. 14, 1, 1: auri, argenti, sulphuris, *etc.* . . . fodinas, id. ib. 7, 1, 13, § 5: negotiationem per libertos, Scaev. ib. 26, 7, 58: commercium turis, Plin. 12, 14, 30: arma, Virg. A. 4, 87; so pharetram et arcum, Val. Fl. 3, 161: vocem (*c. c.* clamare), Plaut. Poen. prol. 13: judicium, *to administer*, Cic. Arch. 12, 32; so quaestionem inter sicarios, id. Fin. 2, 16, 54: regnum, Plin. 10, 21, 34; cf. imperia, Virg. G. 2, 370: crudelitatem in aliquo, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 8; so inimicitias, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 13; cf. graves inimicitias cum aliquo, Sall. C. 49, 2; and gratiam aut inimicitias in tanta re, id. ib. 51, 16: jurgia, discordia, simultates cum hostibus, id. ib. 9, 2: odium in aliquo, Ov. M. 9, 275, et saep.: facilitatem et lenitudinem animi, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: juris aequabilitatem, id. ib.; cf. justitiam, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 10: scelus, libidinem, avaritiam in socios, Liv. 29, 17, 13: foede victoriam in captis, id. 6, 22, 4: amores ad aliquem, Catull. 68, 69: pacem et hymenaeos, *to celebrate, solemnize*, Virg. A. 4, 99: nomen patris, *to bear his name*, Plin. Pan. 21, 4, et saep.

C. Pregn., *To disturb, disquiet, vex, plague* (the figure, as in exagitare, being taken from the baiting of wild beasts): meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: nunc me reliquiae vestrae exercent, id. Fam. 12, 4, 1: non te nullius exercent numinis irae, Virg. G. 4, 453: aliquem odiis, id. Aen. 4, 622, et saep.: te de praedio Oviae exerceri, moleste fero, Cic. Att. 13, 22, 4: ergo exercentur poenis, Virg. A. 6, 739: hominum vitam curis, Lucr. 5, 1422: ambitio animos hominum exercet, Sall. C. 11, 1: simultates nimio plures et exercuerunt eum et ipse exercuit eas, Liv. 39, 40, 9.—In the *part. perf.:* quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum dici potest? Cic. Mil. 2, 5: candidati exerciti omnibus iniquitatibus, id. Att. 1, 11, 2: nate Iliacis exercite fatis, Virg. A. 3, 182: Venus exercita curis, id. ib. 5, 779; cf. curis exercita corpora, Ov. M. 7, 634: adversis probitas exercita rebus, id. Trist. 5, 5, 49: habere aliquem exercitum, Plaut. Frgm. in Non. 6, 4.—Hence

exercĭtus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II. C) *Vexed*; hence *vexatious, severe:* finem tam exercitae militiae orabant, Tac. A. 1, 35: dura hiems, exercita aestas, id. ib. 1, 17; so aestas (*c. c.* inquieta), Plin. Ep. 7, 2, 2.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* only acc. to the statement of Festus: "*exercitiorem, exercitissimum* (dicebant antiqui) sicut ab exercitato exercitatiorem, exercitatissimum," Fest. p. 81.—*Adv.*, exercite, *In a practiced manner:* App. M. 11, p. 272.

* **exercĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [exerceo] *Practicable:* regula, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

* **exercĭtāmentum,** i, *n.* [exercito] *Exercise:* corporum, App. Flor. p. 351.

exercĭtāte, *adv.* *With practice*; v. exercito, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

exercĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exercito] *Exercise, practice:* corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: ut exercitatione ludoque campestri tunicati uteremur, id. Coel. 5, 11; cf. id. Rep. 4, 4: esse incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; cf. superiorum pugnarum exercitatio, id. ib. 3, 19, 3: usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47; cf. juris civilis exercitatio, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: exercitatio ususque dicendi, id. Coel. 22, 54; so dicendi, id. Brut. 97, 331; Off. 1, 1, 1; Quint. 2, 12, 11; 2, 17, 12: linguae, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 94; cf. vir egregia exercitatione in dialecticis, id. Fin. 3, 12, 41; and rhetoricae, id. N. D. 2, 67, 168: magnum opus est, egetque exercitatione non parva, id. Lael. 5, 17: artes exercitationesque virtutum, id. de Sen. 3, 9, et saep.

exercĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An exerciser, trainer* (a post-Aug. word): Plin. 23, 7, 63: agilitatis, id. 35, 11, 40, § 136: EQVITUM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3498 *sq.*; cf. ib. 3413.

* **exercĭtātrix,** īcis, *f.* [exercitator] *She that exercises* the body, *gymnastics:* quod duas partes civilitatis corpori assignet (Plato), *medicinam* et quam interpretantur *exercitatricem* . . . adulationem autem medicinae vocet *coquorum* artificium, et exercitatricis *mangonum*, etc., Quint. 2, 15, 25.

exercitatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from exercito.

exercĭte, *adv.*, v. exerceo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

exercĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exerceo] *Practice, exercise, management, administration* (an ante- and post-class. word, for the class. exercitatio): inertia plus detrimenti facit quam exercitio, Cato in Gell. 11, 2, 6: navium, Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 20: publici judicii exercitio, Papin. ib. 1, 21, 1 (*al.* exercitatio).

exercĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *Exercise* (post-Aug.; not in Cic. and Caes.): frequentibus exercitiis praeparare milites ad proelia, Sall. Frgm. in Veg. Mil. 1, 9 *fin.*; so equitum, Tac. A. 2, 55; cf. Vellej. 2, 109: aliarum quoque rerum vel studio vel exercitio eum teneri, Gell. 3, 1, 12; Lact. 5, 14.

exercĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [exerceo, *no.* II.] *To exercise diligently* or *frequently* (in the *verb. finit.* extremely rare; but very freq. and quite class. as *Pa.*): Achilles ibi se ac suos cursu exercitavisse memoratur, Mel. 2, 1, 5; Sall. Or. de rep. ordin. 18: quamlibet per alia in scholis exercitati sumus, Quint. 2, 10, 9.—Hence

exercĭtātus, a, um, *Pa.* **A.** *Well exercised, practiced, versed, trained:* in aliqua re versatus exercitatusque, Cic. Acad. 2, 34, 110; cf. homo et in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, id. Quint. 1, 3: homo in arithmeticis satis exercitatus, id. Att. 14, 12 *fin.*; so homines in armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: in re militari, id. Fontej. 14, 31: in illo genere, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: in propagandis, in regendis finibus, id. Mur. 9, 22: in uxoribus necandis, id. Cluent. 19, 52: curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, id. Rep. 6, 26: milites superioribus proeliis exercitati, Caes. B. G. 2, 20, 3: glebis subigendis exercitati, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84; Quint. 5, 10, 123.—*Comp.:* paratiores erunt et tamquam exercitatiores ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53: (an sum) rudis in re publica? quis exercitatior? id. Phil. 6, 6, 17.—*Sup.:* in maritimis rebus exercitatissimi paratissimique, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 18, 55: in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 36 *fin:* ad aliquam rem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, 142: Etrusci ostentorum exercitatissimi interpretes, id. Div. 1, 42, 93.—**B.** (acc. to exerceo, *no.* II. C) *Greatly vexed, tossed, agitated* (so extremely seldom): Syrtes exercitatae Noto, Hor. Epod. 9, 31: senex exercitati vultus, *disquieted, troubled*, Petr. 83.—*Comp.:* non sane alias exercitatior magisque in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac. Agr. 5.

Adv. (acc. to *no.* A) *With practice, in a practiced manner:* exercitatius, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.:* exercitatissime, Arn. 3, 113.

exercĭtor, ōris, *m.* [exerceo, *no.* II.] (an ante- and post-class. word) **I.** *An exerciser, trainer:* huic Curculio'st exercitor; is hunc hominem cursuram docet, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 9; so id. ib. 2, 1, 3; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 *med.*—**II.** *One who exercises, practices* any profession, business, calling: cauponae aut stabuli, *an innkeeper*, Gaj. Dig. 44, 7, 4 *fin.:* navis, ratium, *a ship-master, captain*, Ulp. ib. 14, 1, 1; 4, 9, 1; Inscr. Grut. 492, 5.

exercĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [exercitor] (a post-class. word) **I.** *Of* or *belonging to exercise:* jacula, Tert. Poenit. 12.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to trade, business:* actio, Ulp. Dig. 14 tit. 1; so Afric. ib. l. 7.

exercĭtŭālis, e, *adj.* [2. exercitus] *Belonging to an army* (late Lat.): vir, Cassiod. Varr. 11, 1.

1. exercitus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from exerceo.

2. exercĭtus, ūs (*gen. sing.* exerciti, Naev. in Charis. p. 103 P.; Att. and Var. in Non. 485, 16 *sq.* EXERCITVIS, acc. to the statement of Non. ib. 11, without an example. EXERCITVVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4922), *m.* [exerceo] * **I.** *Exercise:* pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico, *etc.*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7.

B. Transf., concr., in milit. lang., *An exercised, disciplined body of men, an army:* "exercitum non unam cohortem neque unam alam dicimus, sed numeros multos militum. Nam exercitui praeesse dicimus eum, qui legionem vel legiones administrat," Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 2, Enn. Ann. 14, 13: exercitum comparare, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6; so exercitum conscribere, comparare, id. ib. 5, 13, 36; cf. parare, Sall. C. 29, 3; and scribere, Liv. 2, 43, 5: con-

ficere, Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 43; de imp. Pomp. 21, 61: facere, id. Phil. 5, 8, 23: conflare, id. ib. 4, 6, 15: contrahere, Caes. B. G. 1, 34, 3: cogere, id. ib. 3, 17, 2; Sall. J. 10, 4: ducere, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: ductare, Sall. C. 11, 5; 17, 7: transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 1, et saep. As a *land army*, in opposition to a naval army or fleet: eodem tempore et exercitus ostendebatur et classis intrabat portum, Liv. 26, 42, 2. And as *infantry*, in opposition to cavalry: (Caesar) exercitum equitatumque castris continuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 11, 2; so id. ib. 7, 61, 2; 1, 48, 4; Liv. 30, 36, 8; 40, 52, 6; cf. Drak. ib. 28, 1, 5.—Hence, transf.,

2. In the poets in gen. for any *Multitude, host, swarm, flock*: corvorum, Virg. G. 1, 382; so id. Aen. 5, 824; Sil. 11, 413.

* **II.** (acc. to exerceo, *no.* II. C) *Trouble, affliction*: Noli, obsecro, lacrimis tuis mihi exercitum imperare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 60.

exero, ĕre, v. exsero.

ex-erro, are, *v. n.* *To wander away, deviate* (post-Aug. and very rare): **I.** Lit.: dexterque exerrat Arion (equus), Stat. Th. 6, 444.—**II.** Trop.: a via veritatis, Cypr. Ep. 1, 12.

exertus, a, um, v. exsertus under exsero.

* **exēsor,** ōris, *m.* [exedo] *That eats away* any thing: murorum (aestus), *i. e. an underminer*, Lucr. 4, 221.

‡ **exesto,** extra esto. Sic enim lictor in quibusdam sacris clamitabat: HOSTIS. VINCTVS, MULIER, VIRGO EXESTO; scilicet interesse prohibebatur, Fest. p. 82.

exesus, a, um, *Part.*; from exedo.

* **ex-fībŭlo,** are, *v. a.* *To unclasp, unloose*: ilia, Prud. Psych. 633.

‡ **exfir,** purgamentum, unde adhuc manet *suffitio*, Fest. p. 79 Müll. *N. cr.*

* **ex-fŏlĭo,** are, *v. a.* [folium] *To strip of leaves*: rosas, Apic. 4, 2.

* **ex-fundātus,** a, um, *Part.* [fundus] *Razed to the ground*: oppidum, Coel. Antipater in Non. 108, 10.

‡ **exfuti,** effusi, ut MERTAT pro mersat, Fest. p. 81 Müll. *N. cr.*

ex-fŭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [futuo] *Exhausted with venery*: Catull. 6, 13; cf. also effutuo.

exhālātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhalo] *An exhalation, vapor* (quite class.): exhalationes terrae, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; so Sen. Q. N. 2, 10; Plin. 31, 3, 27; Pall. 1, 7, 4.

ex-hālo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., To breathe out, exhale, evaporate* (quite class.): exhalantque lacus nebulam, Lucr. 5, 464; so nebulam, fumos, Virg. G. 2, 217; Ov. M. 11, 596: caliginem, Plin. 2, 42, 42: mortiferum spiritum, id. 2, 93, 95; cf. pruina jam exhalata, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 12: edormi crapulam et exhala, *let the fumes pass off*, i. e. *get sober*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30; so crapulam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 11, 28; cf. id. Phil. 2, 17, 42; and Lucil. in Non. 164, 33: odores (ara), Lucr. 2, 417: flammam (Aetna), Ov. M. 15, 343: animam (*i. e.* vitam), *to die*, id. ib. 5, 62; 6, 247; 7, 861; 11, 43; so vitam, Virg. A. 2, 562: supremam lucem, Sil. 10, 154; and abs.: hic illic, ubi mors deprenderat, exhalantes, *expiring*, Ov. M. 7, 581.—**II.** *Neutr., To steam* (poet. and very rarely): vapore altaria, Lucr. 3, 433: exhalant vestes, Stat. Th. 10, 108.

ex-haurĭo, hausi, haustum, 4. *v. a.* *To draw out, to empty by drawing, to exhaust* (quite class., esp. in the transf. and trop. senses).

I. Lit., of liquids: quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, alii sentinam exhauriant, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17; cf. id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: vinum, *i. e. to drink up*, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63; so exhausto jam flumine, Prop. 4, 9, 63; cf. exhaustum poculum, *emptied*, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: exhaustus repente perennis exaruit fons, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43, 5; cf. tacent exhausti solibus amnes, Stat. Th. 3, 259.

B. Transf., of things not liquid: *To take out, empty out, to make empty, to exhaust*: manibus sagulisque terram exhaurire, Caes. B. G. 5, 42, 3; so humum ligonibus, Hor. Epod. 5, 31: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 98; cf. aerarium, *i. e. to empty, exhaust*, id. Vat. 2, 5; Verr. 2, 3, 70, 164: praedam ex agris urbibusque sociorum, id. Pis. 21, 48; cf. oppidum diripiendum militi dedit: exhaustis deinde tectis ignem injecit, *completely pillaged, gutted*, Liv. 10, 44, 2 Drak.: reliquum spiritum, id. Sest. 37, 80; so vitam sibi manu, id. ib. 21, 48: exhauriri, *drained of money, impoverished*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2 *fin.*; so provinciam sumptibus et jacturis, id. Att. 6, 1, 2: plebem impensis (aedificandi), Liv. 6, 5, 5: socios commeatibus, id. 37, 19, 4: heredem legatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 9: facultates patriae, Nep. Hannib. 6; cf. vires, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 6: trepidas incerto sanguine reddit Exhauritque genas, *i. e. makes bloodless, pale*, Stat. Th. 10, 168.

II. Trop. (according as the notion of taking away or of leaving empty predominates):

A. *To take away, remove*: libentius omnes meas laudes ad te transfuderim, quam aliquam partem exhauserim ex tuis, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 4: alicui dolorem, id. ib. 5, 16, 4: exhausta vis ingens aeris alieni est, *cleared off*, Liv. 7, 21, 8: Scurra exhausto rubore (*i. e.* pudore), Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14.

B. *To exhaust, bring to an end*: tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri nulla posset injuria, *be exhausted*, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 4; cf. amicorum benignitas exhausta est in ea re, id. ib. 4, 2, 7: unius ambulationis sermone exhaurire (quae sollicitant anguntque), *to exhaust in speaking*, i. e. *to thoroughly discuss*, id. ib. 1, 18, 1; cf. id. de Or. 3, 26, 102; and exhaustus est sermo hominum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: deinde exhauriri mea mandata, *to be accomplished, fulfilled*, id. Att. 5, 13, 3; cf. mandavi omnia, quae quidem tu, ut polliceris, exhauries, id. ib. 5, 6, 2: labores, *to endure, undergo*, Liv. 21, 21, 8; so laborem, periculum, id. 21, 30, 9 Drak.; 25, 31, 7; 26, 31, 7; 44, 39, 6; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 1; Stat. Th. 6, 236; Tac. H. 4, 32: bella, Virg. A. 4, 14; cf. dura et aspera belli, Liv. 33, 11, 6: poenarum exhaustum satis est, *executed, performed*, Virg. A. 9, 356: exhausta nocte (* *spent*), Tac. H. 4, 29.

exhaustus, a, um, *Part.*, from exhaurio.

ex-herbo, are, *v. a.* [herba] *To free from grass*: locum, Col. 11, 3, 11: salicem, id. 4, 31, 2.

exhērēdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exheredo] *A disinheriting*, Quint. 7, 1, 53; Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 3.

exhērēdo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [exheres] *To disinherit*: igitur fratrem exheredans te faciebat heredem, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41; so aliquem, id. Clu. 48, 135; Rosc. Am. 18, 52; Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33; Quint. 5, 13, 32; 7, 4, 20, et saep.—* **II.** Transf., *To deprive the heir of* any thing: ut mensam ejus exheredaret, Plin. 37, 2, 7 *fin.*

ex-hēres, ēdis, *adj.* *Disinherited, without inheritance*; subst., *a disinherited one*: paternorum bonorum exheres filius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; so Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 77; Quint. 5, 10, 107; 7, 1, 42 *sq.*; 9, 2, 34, et al.—Comically: ni exheredem fecero vitae suae, *i. e. deprive him of life*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 8.

ex-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo; lit., therefore, to hold out, reach out; hence] *To hold forth, tender, present; to deliver, give up, produce* (quite class.; not in Caes.).

A. Lit.: "ait Praetor: QVEM HOMINEM DOLO MALO RETINES, EXHIBEAS... *Exhibere* est in publicum producere, et videndi tangendique hominis facultatem praebere; proprie autem *exhibere* est extra secretum habere," Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 1 and 3, § 8: alicui omnia integra, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, 63: exhibe quaeso, Sexte Clodi, exhibe librarium illud, id. Mil. 12, 33; so pallium, Petr. 15: tabulas testamenti, Suet. Vit. 14: rationes, Scaev. Dig. 40, 5, 41 *fin.*; Cic. Fl. 15, 35; so fugitivos apud magistratus, Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1: aliquem apud acta, Paul. ib. 2, 4, 17: debitorem in judicium, id. ib. 12, 2, 28: quadringentos senatores ad ferrum, Suet. Ner. 12, et saep.: vias tutas, *i. e. to make safe*, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 34: toros, *i. e. to furnish, allow*, id. Her. 17, 194: exhibuit querulos ore gemente sonos, *uttered*, id. Trist. 3, 11, 54.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To show* (qs. by holding forth), *to display, to exhibit*: exhibuit gemino praesignia tempora cornu, Ov. M. 15, 611: id. ib. 527: me orbam Dixit et exhibuit linguam scelerata paternam, *and displayed i. e. used the language of her father*, id. ib. 6, 213; Plin. 15, 13, 11: Pompeius se non solum auctorem meae salutis, sed etiam supplicem populo Romano exhibuit, Cic. Sest. 50, 107; so se ministratorem alicui, Suet. Vit. 17: se adorandum adeuntibus, id. Calig. 22: se nudas alicui, Ov. Her. 17, 116, et saep.—In the latter (reflexive) sense sometimes without se: quid me putas populo nostro exhibiturum? *how I shall exhibit, show myself*, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 18; cf. qui vere civilem virum exhibeat, *shows, proves himself*, Quint. 12, 2, 7 Spald.; so Ov. M. 6, 44; and pro fratre hostem exhibuit, Just. 27, 2.

2. *To maintain, support, sustain* a person or thing (post-class.; esp. freq. in jurid. Lat.): si quis a liberis ali desideret, vel liberi, ut a parente exhibeantur, Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 5; so aliquem, id. ib. 1, 12, 1; Paul. ib. 3, 5, 33, et al.; cf. Scythas alimentis, Just. 9, 2; so too vitam, id. 11, 10; 22, 1.

II. Trop., *To show, exhibit, employ; to procure, occasion, cause*: rem salvam exhibebo, *I will set it all right*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 51: quorum virtus exhibet solidum decus, Phaedr. 4, 23, 24; so vocis fidem, id. 3, 19, Epil. 9: munificentiam, Suet. Tib. 48; liberalitatem, clementiam, comitatem, id. Ner. 10; cf. liberalitatem et justitiam, Plin. Pan. 33, 2: vicem spodii, *i. e. to supply the place of*, Plin. 23, 7, 63; cf. vicem testamenti, Afric. Dig. 29, 6, 16: humanitatem, *to exercise, exhibit*, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 2; so diligentiam, Gaj. Dig. 18, 6, 2: imperium, *to exercise*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 57: alicui molestiam, *to cause*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2; so Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 3; Capt. 4, 2, 37: negotium hominibus, *to produce, occasion*, id. Poen. 1, 2, 30; cf. qui deum nihil habere ipsum negotii (dicunt), nihil exhibere alteri, Cic. Off. 3, 28, 102; and id. ib. 3, 31, 112; so too negotium alicui, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 14; Most. 3, 1, 38; Men. 5, 9, 13; Merc. 2, 2, 2; Rud. 2, 5, 16; Pers. 2, 5, 14; and once reflexively: jam se exhibebit hic mihi negotium, *will present itself*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 72: argutias mihi, id. Most. 1, 1, 2: difficilem laborem alicui, Col. 5, 5, 17: curam alicui, Tib. 2, 1, 61, et saep.

exhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhibeo] (a post-class. word) **I.** *A handing out, giving up, producing, delivering*: tabularum testamenti, Ulp. Dig. 29, 3, 2 *fin.*; so chirographi, Gell. 14, 2, 7.—**II.** (acc. to exhibeo, *no.* I. B, 2) *Sustenance, maintenance*: Ulp. Dig. 27, 2, 3; so Papin. ib. 26, 2, 26 *fin.*; Tert. Idol. 6, et al.

exhĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who presents, gives* any thing, *a giver* (post-class.): ludorum, Arn. 7, 297: convivii, Non. 281, 20.

exhĭbĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [exhibitor] *Relating to handing over* or *giving up* (jurid. Lat.): interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 5, 3; cf. id. ib. 43, 29, 3.

exhibitus, a, um, *Part.*, from exhibeo.

exhĭlărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhilaro] *A gladdening, rejoicing* (late Lat.): voluntatis, Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 8, 8.

ex-hĭlăro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To gladden, to make merry* or *joyous, to rejoice, delight* (rare, but quite class.): miraris tam exhilaratam esse servitutem nostram? * Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1; Mart. 8, 50, 6; Col. 6, 24, 2.—**II.** Transf., of things: neque ilex, picea, larix, pinus ullo flore exhilarantur, *are refreshed, enlivened*, Plin. 16, 25, 40: colorem hominis frequentiores in cibo lupini exhilarant, *freshen, brighten*, id. 22, 25, 74.

ex-hinc, *adv.* *Hereupon, after this, then* (post-class. and very rare, for the class. exinde, exin): App. M. 11, p. 269.

ex-hŏnōro, are, *v. a.* *To dishonor* (late Lat.): Aug. Tract. in Joann. 36, 4; id. Ep. 118, 3.

ex-horrĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To tremble* or *shudder exceedingly at* any thing, *to be terrified at, to dread* (extremely rare; on the contrary, exhorresco is quite class.): aestus, Col. poet. 10, 154.

exhorresco, rŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [exhorreo] **I.** *Neutr., To tremble* or *shudder exceedingly, to be terrified* (quite class.): non possum non exhorrescere, si quid intra cutem subest vulneris, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: in quo igitur homines exhorrescunt? Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: metu, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: oraque buxo Pallidiora gerens exhorruit aequoris instar, Ov. M. 4, 135: atque omnis spiris exhorruit arbor, Val. Fl. 7, 527.—**II.** *Act., To tremble* or *shudder at* any thing, *to be terrified at, to dread* (poet.): vultus neve exhorrescat amicos, Virg. A. 7, 265; so furores, Sil. 3, 146; Val. Fl. 4, 380.

exhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhortor] *An exhorting, exhortation, encouraging* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 1; Quint. 12, 2, 6: strepere cuncta clamoribus et tumultu et exhortatione mutua, Tac. H. 1, 36, et saep. In the plur., Quint. 10, 1, 47; Col. 11, 1, 17; Just. 38, 3 *fin.*—With an object-genitive: exhortatio studiorum, Quint. 12, 11, 25.

* **exhortātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Belonging to exhortation* or *encouragement, exhortative*: status (a transl. of the Gr. *πρότρεπτικὴ, παρορμητικὴ στάσις*), Quint. 3, 6, 47.

exhortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An exhorter, encourager* (post-class.): omnium tolerantiarum, Tert. de Fuga in persec. *fin.*

exhortātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [exhortator] *Belonging to* or *containing exhortation, exhortatory* (late Lat.): epistola, Hier. Ep. 2, 1; Aug. Ep. 209.

ex-hortor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a. To exhort, encourage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): trepidosque obitumque timentes, Ov. M. 15, 152; cf. trepidos cives in hostem, id. ib. 13, 234; so tauros in illum, id. ib. 7, 35: se in ambos, id. ib. 10, 685: sese in arma, Virg. A. 7, 472; cf. Quint. 10, 7, 19: milites ad ultionem, Plin. 2, 107, 111: with follg. *ut*, Quint. 12, 8, 7; Petr. 140; Tac. Or. 14; cf. with simple conjunctive: juvenes nostros exhortatus es, consulatum circumirent, Plin. Pan. 69, 2.—**II.** Transf., with abstr. objects, *To excite* any thing: virtutes exhortabor, Sen. Ep. 121; so parsimoniam, Gell. 13, 23, 2.

* **ex-hūmōro,** are, *v. a.* [humor] *To free from* (injurious) *humors:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1 *fin.*

† **exhȳdrĭae,** arum, *m.* (venti) = *ἐξυδρίαι ἄνεμοι, Winds accompanied by rain,* App. de Mundo, p. 62.

exibilo, exicco, *etc.*, v. exsib., exsicc., *etc.*

* **ex-ignesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n. To become fire, be ignited:* mundus tum exignescere, tum exaquescere videtur, Censor. de Die nat. 18.

ex-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *To drive out* or *forth, to thrust out, to take* or *get out.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: reges ex civitate, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199; so hostem e campo, Liv. 3, 61, 8: exigor patria, Naev. in Non. 291, 4; so aliquem domo, Liv. 39, 11, 2: aliquem campo, id. 37, 41, 12: omnes foras, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 7: accolas ultra fines, Plin. 2, 68, 68: exacti reges, *driven away*, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37; cf. Tarquinio exacto, id. Rep. 1, 40: virum a se, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 62; so uxorem, *to put away, divorce*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 45; Suet. Caes. 50; Claud. 26; cf. illam suam (uxorem) suas res sibi habere jussit ex duodecim tabulis; claves ademit; exegit, *drove her out of the house*, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: aliquem vitâ, *i. e. to kill*, Sen. de Ira 1, 6: corpus e stratis, *to raise up* or *out*, Sil. 16, 234: maculam, *to take out, get out*, Suet. Aug. 94: et sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, *pours into the sea*, Ov. Her. 2, 114: non circumspectis exactum viribus ensem Fregit, *drawn out* (* or, *thrust, impelled*), Ov. M. 5, 171; so ensem, Luc. 8, 656; cf. also ensem per medium juvenem, *plunges through the middle*, Virg. A. 10, 815; so gladium per viscera, Flor. 4, 2, 68: tela in aliquem, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 16; hence, also, aliquem hastâ, *i. e. to thrust through, transfix*, Val. Fl. 6, 572: prope sub conatu adversarii manus exigenda, *to be put forth, raised* (for a blow), Quint. 6, 4, 8 Spald.; (capellas) a grege in campos, hircos in caprilia, *to drive out*, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 8; so sues pastum, id. ib. 2, 4, 6: radices altius, *to send out*, Cels. 5, 28, 14; cf. vitis uvas, Còl. 3, 2, 10; 3, 6, 2; Cels. 8, 1 *med.*

B. In partic., **1.** A scenic *t. t., To hiss off* a piece or a player from the stage (so very rarely): spectandae (fabulae) an exigendae sint vobis prius, Ter. And. prol. 27 Ruhnk.; so fabulas, id. Hec. prol. alt. 4; id. ib. 7.

2. *To demand, require, enforce, exact* payment of a debt, taxes, *etc.*, or the performance of any other duty (so very frequently): ad eas pecunias exigendas legatos misimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1; so pecunias a civitatibus, id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 33; Caes. B. C. 3, 32; cf. id. ib. 1, 6 *fin.*; Cic. Pis. 16, 38; N. D. 3, 34, 84: quaternos denarios, id. Fontej. 5, 9: tributa, id. Fam. 3, 7, 3: pensionem, id. ib. 6, 18, 5: nomina sua, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, 28: mercedem, id. Lael. 21, 80, et saep.: equitum peditumque certum numerum a civitatibus Siciliae, Caes. B. C. 1, 30, 4: obsides ab Apolloniatibus, id. ib. 3, 12, 1: viam, *to demand the construction of a road*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, 154; so Liv. 42, 3, 7.—(*β*) In the pass., exigor aliquid, *To solicit, ask, dun* one for any thing (ante- and post-class.): quas (drachumas) tu exactus es, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26: exigor portorium, Caecil. in Gell. 15, 14 *fin.*; and in Non. 106, 24: sese pecunias maximas exactos esse, Q. Metell. Numid. in Gell. 15, 14, 2; Jabol. Dig. 23, 4, 32.

3. Of places, qs. To drive beyond, *i. e. To go* or *pass beyond, to pass by, leave behind* (poet. and in post-Augustan prose): quum primus equis exegit anbelis Phoebus Athon, Val. Fl. 2, 75; cf. Prop. 3, 20, 11: Troglodytae hibernum mare exigunt circa brumam, Plin. 12, 19, 42.

4. In mercant. lang., *To dispose of, sell:* agrorum exigere fructus, Liv. 34, 9, 9 Drak.: mercibus exactis, Col. poet. 10, 317.

5. Mathemat. *t. t.*, To apply to a standard or measure, *i. e. To examine, try, measure, weigh* by any thing: ad perpendiculum columnas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, 133; so materiam ad regulam et libellam, Plin. 36, 25, 63: pondus margaritarum sua manu, Suet. Caes. 47; cf. aliquid mensura, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To drive out, expel* (so very rarely): locus, Ubi labore lassitudo omni'st exigunda ex corpore, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 4; Lucil. in Non. 291, 8.—Far more freq. and quite classical,

B. In partic., **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. B, 2) *To require, demand, claim* any thing due: ego vero et exspectabo ea quae pollicearis, neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, Cic. Brut. 4, 17: aliquid exigere magis quam rogare, id. Fam. 2, 6, 1: longiores literas exspectabo vel potius exigam, id. ib. 15, 16, 1: omnibus ex rebus voluptatem quasi mercedem, id. Fin. 2, 22, 73: ab hoc acerbius exigit natura quod dederat, *demands back, reclaims*, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93 Klotz.: non ut a poëta, sed ut a teste veritatem exigunt, id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: de vulnere poenas, Ov. M. 14, 478; so poenam (alicui), Sen. de Ira 2, 23; Ov. F. 4, 230: gravia piacula ab aliquo, Liv. 29, 18, 18, et saep.: exigerem ex te cogeremque, ut responderes, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 119; cf. id. ib. 4, 28, 80.—With an object-clause: exigimus potuisse eum eo tempore testamentum facere, Paul. Dig. 29, 7, 8; so Ulp. ib. 24, 3, 2.—*Abs.:* in exigendo non acerbum, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: quum res exiget, Quint. 5, 11, 5; 10, 3, 3; cf. ut res exiget, id. 12, 10, 69; and si communis utilitas exegerit, id. 12, 1, 37.

2. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 3) *To lead, spend, pass* time (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): mediam dies exegerat horam, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 1: vitam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 39; so aevum, Lucr. 4, 1231; Virg. A. 7, 777; Ov. M. 12, 209: tristissimam noctem, Petr. 115: diem supremum noctemque, Tac. A. 3, 16: ullum tempus jucundius, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 1: aerumnam, *to undergo*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 12.—And, in a kindred sense,

3. *To bring to an end, to conclude, finish, complete* a thing (also poet. and in post-Aug. prose): exegi monumentum aere perennius, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1: exactus tenui pumice versus eat, Prop. 3, 1, 8: commentarii ita sunt exacti, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 10, 7, 30: eandem gracilitatem stilo exigere condiscant, *to reach, attain to*, id. 1, 9, 2.

4. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 5) *To accurately weigh, ponder, consider* (quite class., but perh. not in Cic.): si ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus exegeris, *etc.*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1; cf. nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta exigere ea, quae Lacedaemone fiunt, Liv. 34, 31, 17; so opus ad vires suas, Ov. A. A. 2, 502: omnia argumenta ad obrussam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5; id. de Clem. 1, 1: se ad aliquem, id. Ep. 11 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 5, 2: illa non nisi aure exiguntur, quae fiunt per sonos, id. 1, 5, 19; cf. id. 1, 4, 7.

5. *To treat, consult, deliberate* respecting something (likewise quite class., but not in Cic.): de his rebus ut exigeret cum eo, Furnio mandavi, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 7; so cum aliquo, Plin. 6, 12, 3; cf. secum aliquid, Virg. A. 4, 476; Sen. Ep. 27: de aliqua re coram, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 13: haec exigentes prius turba fugientium civium, deinde hostes oppressere, Liv. 22, 49, 12.—Hence

exactus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I. B, 5: measured; hence) *Precise, accurate, exact* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): difficile est, quot ceciderint, exacto affirmare numero, Liv. 3, 5, 12: acies falcis, Plin. 17, 27, 42: fides, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 46.—*Comp.:* cura, Suet. Tib. 18; Mart. 4, 87, 4.—*Sup.:* diligentia, Front. Aquaed. 89: vir, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 5.—With the *gen.* Mamurius, morum fabraene exactior artis, Difficile est dicere, Ov. F. 3, 383.—*Adv.* exacte, *Exactly, precisely, accurately:* ut exacte perorantibus mos est, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—*Comp.:* dicere, disserere, Mel. Prooem. § 2; Gell. 1, 3, 21.—*Sup.:* pascere, Sid. Ep. 5, 11.

exĭgŭe, *adv.*, v. exiguus, *ad fin.*

exĭgŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exiguus] *Scantiness* in measure or number, *smallness, littleness, shortness, scarcity* (quite class.): (*a*) *c. gen.:* quum paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, Caes. B. G. 4, 30, 1; id. B. G. 4, 1 *fin.:* itaque in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem obscuratio consequitur, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29: copiarum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1; cf. in the follg.; so congiariorum, Quint. 6, 3, 52: cibi, Col. 7, 5, 5: fisci, Suet. Claud. 28: fructuum, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 5: temporis tanta fuit exiguitas, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 2. 21, 5; so id. ib. 2, 33, 2; Liv. 24, 17, 4, et al.—(*β*) *Abs.:* ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7.

exĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [exigo, *no.* II. B. 5; cf. contiguus, from contingo; and therefore, lit., measured, exact; hence opp. to abundant, beyond measure] *Scanty* in measure or number, *small, little, petty, short, poor, mean* (freq. and quite class.): exile et exiguum et vietum cor et dissimile cordis fuisse, Cic. Div. 2, 16. 37; cf. me corporis exigui, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24; and mus, Virg. G. 1, 181: oratorem ex immenso campo in exiguum sane gyrum compellitis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70; cf. quoniam exiguis quibusdam finibus totum oratoris munus circumdedisti, id. ib. 1, 62, 264; so finis, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 10: alteram partem nimis exiguam atque angustam esse voluisti, Cic. Rab. perd. 3, 9: literae tuae exiguam significationem tuae erga me voluntatis habebant, id. Fam. 5, 7, 2. So exigua et infirma civitas, Caes B. G. 7, 17, 2; cf. pars terrae, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: campi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 24: castra, Caes. B. G. 5, 49, 7: aedificia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, 1: locus eloquentiae, Quint. 2, 17, 28: toga, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13; cf. torques, id. Od. 3, 6, 12: elegi, id. A. P. 77, et saep.: numerus oratorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 16; cf. copiae amicorum, id. Quint. 1, 2; so copiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 39, 3: fructus, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 49: facultates, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 2: census, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: pulvis, id. Od. 1, 28, 3: tempus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92; cf. pars unius anni, id. Rep. 6, 23: pars aestatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 1: laus, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5: grandis aut exigua (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 15; so vox, Suet. Ner. 20.—With the *gen.*: abundans corporis exiguusque animi, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 381.—*Comp.*: aqua exiguior facta, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1, § 15; id. ib. 29, 5, 1, § 27; Frontin. Aquaed. 32: cytisum aridum si dabis, exiguius dato, Col. Arb. 28; Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 14 *fin.*—*Sup.*: pars exiguissima, Ov. Her. 14, 115: legata, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7.——**II.** Subst. exiguum, i, *n.*, *A little, trifle* (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): exiguum campi ante castra erat, Liv. 27, 27, 13: so exiguum spatii, id. 22, 24, 8: aquae, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20; cf. Plin. 25, 13, 106: mellis, id. 28, 9, 37: temporis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 13: salutis, Sil. 4, 248: exiguo post obitum ipsius, *a short time after*, etc., Plin. 31, 2, 3.

Adv., *Shortly, briefly, slightly, scantily, sparingly*: (*α*) Form *exigue* (so quite class.): hoc quidem est nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, *too narrowly*, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: exigue sumptum praebent (parentes), Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33; cf. ratione inita frumentum se exigue dierum XXX. habere, *hardly*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 4: celeriter exigueque dicere, *slightly, briefly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 144; cf. epistola exigue scripta, id. Att. 11, 16, 1; and exigue atque frigide laudari, Gell. 19, 3, 1: Virgilius hunc Homeri versum exigue secutus est, *to a slight degree*, i. e. *not closely*, id. 9, 9, 16.—(*β*) Form *exiguum* (post-Aug.): dormire, Plin. 10, 75, 97: sapere, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 1: tument vela, Luc. 5, 431.—* (*γ*) Form *exiguo*: Scrib. Comp. 240.

exilio, ire, v. exsilio.

exīlis, e, *adj.* [contr. from exigilis, from exigo; cf. exiguus, *init.*] *Small, thin, slender, lank, meagre, poor, feeble* (quite class.): exile et exiguum et vietum cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37; cf. jecur horridum et exile, id. ib. 2, 13, 30; so femur (*opp.* tumentes surae), Hor. Epod. 8, 10: artus, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 27: folia, Plin. 24, 6, 20: quod solum tam exile et macrum est, quod, *etc.*, *thin, poor*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67; so ager, Col. 1, 4, 3; cf. Arisbe glebis, Luc. 3, 204: exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt, *etc.*, *poor, wretched*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 45; so domus Plutonia, *i. e. cheerless*, id. Od. 1, 4, 17: hereditas (coupled with parva), Plin. Pan. 40, 1: via, *short*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 6: genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, *meagre, dry*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159; so of speech, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7; de Or. 2, 77, 315; 1, 18, 83; Quint. 8, 3, 56 (*opp.* tumida; cf. of speech: pro pressis exiles, id. 10, 2, 16: vox (*opp.* plena), id. 11, 3, 15; so ib. 13.—With the *gen.*: exilis atque inanis aegritudinum, *i. e. void, free*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 21.—*Comp.*: caro prunorum, Plin. 15, 13, 12: vox feminis quam maribus (*opp.* gravior), id. 11, 51, 112, § 269; so vox in senecta, ib. § 270.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

Adv. exīlĭter, *Thinly, meagrely, feebly, drily*: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, *feebly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: annales sane exiliter scripti, id. Brut. 27, 106; so disputare (*c. c.* jejune), id. de Or. 1, 11, 50. —*Comp.*: exilius dicere de aliqua re, *more sparingly, briefly*, Var. L. L. 5, 1, 4.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

exīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exilis] *Thinness, meagreness, weakness, poorness* (quite class.): aculei apum, Plin. 11, 2, 1: foliorum, id. 24, 19, 118: soli, Col. 18, 16, 6; Plin. 18, 17, 45: femineae vocis, Quint. 1, 11, 1; cf. id. 11, 3, 19: quarundam literarum (*opp.* pinguitudo), id. 1, 11, 4: in dicendo (*opp.* ubertatem et copiam), Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50; cf. id. Brut. 82, 284.

exīlĭter, *adv.*, v. exilis, *ad fin.*

exilium, ii, v. exsilium.

exĭmĭe, *adv.*, v. eximius, *ad fin.*

exĭmĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [eximius] *Excellence, eminence* (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 3, 3; Aug. Ep. 32, 231; 237.

exĭmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [eximo] **I.** Taken out from the mass, *i. e. Excepted* (so rarely, but quite class.): eximium neminem habere, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 9: neque esset verisimile, quum omnibus Siculis faceret injurias, te illi unum eximium, cui consuleret, fuisse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 52; Liv. 9, 34, 11 Drak.—Far more freq. and quite class.,

II. *Select, distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent*: ea quae eximia plerisque et praeclara videntur, parva ducere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67; cf. haec ipsa semper in te eximia et praestantia fuere, id. de Or. 2, 28, 126: Pompeii singularis eximiaque virtus, id. de imp. Pomp. 1, 3: mulier facie eximia, id. Verr. 2, 5, 31, 82; cf. pulchritudine eximia femina, id. Div. 1, 25, 52; and eximii forma pueri, Plin. 7, 12, 10: eximii praestanti corpore tauri, Virg. G. 4, 538, et saep.: ingenium, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 3: belli gloria, id. Rep. 1, 12; cf. gloria virtutis, id. ib. 2, 10; and opinio virtutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 1; cf. also virtus, id. B. C. 1, 46, 4: quo e collegio laus est illa eximia C. Julii, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 36: herba eximii usus ad vulnera, Plin. 24, 16, 95: ignes Aetnae, Lucr. 2, 594, et saep.—Poet. with partitive *gen.*: eximii regum, Stat. Th. 6, 15.—And *c. inf.*: eximius animam servare sub undis, *exceedingly skillful, expert*, Luc. 3, 697.

Adv. (acc. to *no.* II.), *Exceedingly, uncommonly, excellently*: C. Marius L. Plocium eximie dilexit, Cic. Arch. 9, 20. So et unice delectare, Gell. 11, 3, 4: atque verissime opinari, id. 13, 8, 1: coenare, Juv. 11, 1: polliceri omnia, Liv. 42, 29, 6: prodesse, Plin. 29, 6, 38: mederi, id. 29, 6, 38; cf. curari, id. 27, 12, 104: ornatum templum, Liv. 25, 40, 2; so utilis, Plin. 20, 22, 89: optimum stagnum, Col. 8, 17, 1.

ex-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* [EMO, cf. adimo and demo] *To take out, take away, remove* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: eximito (acina) de dolio, Cato R. R. 112, 3. So oleas, ulmos bene cum radicibus, id. ib. 28, 1: medullam e caule, Plin. 26, 11, 31: dentem alicui, Cels. 6, 9; Suet. Vesp. 5; Plin. 28, 11, 49; cf. lienem cani viventi, id. 30, 6, 17; and lapillos ventre crocodili, id. 28, 8, 28: telum, Quint. 9, 2, 75; cf. quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 212: eximi jubet non diem ex mense, sed ex anno unum mensem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, 139: ne tu ex reis eximerere, id. ib. 2, 2, 40, 99; for which aliquem de reis, id. ib. 2, 4, 19, 41; cf. ut auctores alios omnino exemerint numero, Quint. 1, 4, 3; with which cf. Phraatem numero beatum Eximit virtus, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 19: qui turbae quamvis bonorum auctorum eximatur, Quint. 10, 1, 74.

B. In partic., pregn., *To free, release, deliver*: eum tamquam e vinculis eximamus, Cic. Or. 23, 77; so aliquos ex obsidione, id. Fam. 5, 6, 2; for which aliquos (urbem) obsidione, Liv. 38, 15, 5; 24, 41, 6; 36, 13, 1; 37, 22, 3: agrum de vectigalibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To take away, remove, banish*: quod si exemeris ex rerum natura benevolentiae conjunctionem, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: alicui lassitudinem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 17; cf. illud, quod me angebat, non eximis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 29; and hic dies vere mihi festus atras Eximet curas, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 14; so onus sollicitis animis, id. Ep. 1, 5, 18: eam religionem (augures), Liv. 4, 31, 4: dubitationem hujus utilitatis, Quint. 1, 10, 28: aliquid memoriae, Suet. Claud. 11, et saep.: exempta fine patere, *i. e. without end*, Lucr. 1, 975; so id. 1, 1006.—Impers.: plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin primo cujusque ortu ventura destinentur, *the idea can not be removed*, i. e. *they can not be dissuaded*, Tac. A. 6, 22.

B. In partic., *To free, release, deliver* from any thing; constr. with *ex*, the *abl.*; since the Aug. per. freq. with the *dat.*: aliquem metu, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 13; cf. iis (rationibus) accusator ad alios ex culpa eximendos abutetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24: aliquem crimine, Liv. 6, 24, 8; cf. qui servitute exempti fuerant, id. 34, 52 *fin.*; so cives servitio, id. 28, 39, 18: non noxae (*al.* noxa) eximitur G. Fabius, qui, *etc.*, id. 8, 35, 5 Drak. *N. cr.*; cf. supplicio magis quam crimini exemptus est, Curt. 7, 1; so aliquem sceleri, Val. Fl. 2, 256; morti, Tac. A. 14, 48: notae jam destinatae, Gell. 4, 20, 9: poenae, Paul. Dig. 48, 10, 22, § 4: opinionibus vulgi, Quint. 12, 2, 28, et saep.—*Abs.*. nec sorte (opus fuisse) nisi quod se quisque eximi voluerit, Quint. 4, 2, 74.

2. Of time, *To consume, waste*: Clodius rogatus diem dicendo eximere coepit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3; cf. Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, id. Att. 4, 3, 3; and diem, Liv. 1, 50, 8. So tempus, Suet. Oth. 6: diem, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 2: male aetatem, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1: anno exempto, Pall. 3, 17 *fin.*

exin, *adv.*, v. exinde.

ex-ĭnānĭo, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To empty, make empty* (rare, but quite class.): Siciliam provinciam C. Verres per triennium depopulatus esse, Siculorum civitates vastasse, domos exinanisse, fana spoliasse dicitur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11; so agros (*c. c.* vastare), id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, 119: navem, id. ib. 2, 5, 25, 64; ib. 40, 104: castra, Sisenn. in Non. 107, 22; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 5; and regibus atque omnibus gentibus exinanitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 72; cf. also ama rem tuam: hunc (amatorem) exinani, *clean out*, i. e. *strip, fleece*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 2; and patrimonium suum donationibus, *i. e. to consume, waste*, Paul. Dig. 31, 1, 89 *fin.*: apes relinquunt exinanitas alvos, *emptied, empty*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 28: onusta vehicula, *to unload*, Plin. 7, 20, 19: alvum, bilem, pituitam, *to void, discharge*, id. 26, 8, 36: lienem, *to consume*, id. 25, 5, 20: hydropicos, *to tap*, id. 24, 8, 35: multiplici partu exinanitur ubertas, *is exhausted, weakened*, id. 18, 22, 51.

exĭnānītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exinanio] *An emptying, evacuation* (a post-Aug. word): alvi, Plin. 13, 22, 38: florescendi, *i. e. an exhausting, enfeebling*, id. 17, 2, 2.

ex-inde, and apocopated **exin** (like dein, proin, from deinde, proinde; cf. also "*dein* etiam saepe et *exin* pro *deinde* et *exinde* dicimus," Cic. Or. 45, 154) *adv.*, *From there, from then* (a rare word; not in Ter., Caes., or Quint.).

I. In space (so extremely seldom; not in Cic.): útcumque in alto ventus est, Epidice, exin velum vortitur, *from there, thence*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 47; Poen. 3, 5, 9: si servus cujusquam in ecclesiam altariave armatus ... irruerit, exinde protinus abstrahatur, Cod. Just. 1, 12, 4: regionem Commagenam, exin Cappadociam, inde Armenios petivit, Tac. A. 15, 12.

B. Transf., in (local) succession, *After that, next*: at vero quanta maris est pulchritudo! ... exin mari finitimus aër, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: hinc Equus summum contingit caput alvo ... exin contortis Aries cum cornibus haeret, id. poët. ib. 2, 43, 111: auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones ... exin totidem aliae legiones, Tac. A. 2, 16.

II. In time, *After that, thereafter, then*: Enn. Ann. 1, 107; cf. id. ib. 49: POPULI PARTES IN TRIBUS DISTRIBUUNTO; EXIN PECUNIAS, AEVITATES, ORDINES PARTIUNTO, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: exin cuidam rustico Romano dormienti visus est venire qui diceret, *etc.* ... exin filium ejus esse mortuum, *etc.*, id. Div. 1, 26, 55: quisque suos patimur Manes; exinde per amplum Mittimúr Elysium, Virg. A. 6, 743: ad Mundam exinde castra Punica mota, Liv. 24, 42, 1.—**b.** After *ubi* or *postquam* (cf. deinde, p. 433, II. d): ostium ubi conspexi, exinde me illico protinam dedi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 84: postquam alium repperit ... me exinde amovit loco, id. Truc. 1, 1, 63.

B. Transf., **1.** In an enumeration or succession of events, *After that, then, next, furthermore* (cf. deinde, p. 433, II. 2): incenditque animum famae venientis amore; Exin bella viro memorat, quae, *etc.*, Virg. A. 6, 891: exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem Perfectis referunt, id. ib. 8, 306; Liv. 31, 4, 4; so id. 31, 6, 2; 37, 47, 8; 40, 35, 2; 42, 9, 8: Suillio corruptionem militum ... exin adulterium Poppaeae, ac postremum mollitiam corporis objectante, Tac. A. 11, 2; cf. id. ib. 15, 41.

2. In late Lat., i. q. ex illo tempore, *From that time, since then*: quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet, Just. 1, 2: quum post motam et omissam quaestionem res ad nova dominia bona fide transierint et exinde novi viginti anni intercesserint, *etc.*, Cod. Justin. 7, 33; Paul. Dig. 10, 1, 4; so Pompon. ib. 41, 6, 4; Tryphon. ib. 49, 15, 12.—With follg. *ut, quum, ex quo:* exinde, ut curiam participare coepi, App. Apol. p. 289; so exinde ut, id. Met. 2, p. 120: exinde quum ex astu a magistro digressi sumus, id. ib. 1, p. 113: videri legatum habere jurisdictionem non exinde, ex quo mandata est, sed, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4, § 6; so id. ib. 5, 1, 67; Cod. Justin. 2, 22; 4, 32.

III. In other relations, in which a going out or forth takes place.

A. (acc. to ex, *no.* I. C, 5, p. 551, a) To indicate the origin or occasion of an event (post-class.), *Thence:* nec quicquam idonei lucri exinde cepimus, sed vulnera, App. M. 6, p. 184; Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 35: quodcumque exinde incommodum ecclesiae contigerit, ib. 1, 2, 14.

B. (acc. to ex, *no.* I. C, 8, p. 552, a) To indicate the standard or norm according to which any thing is done, *Hence, accordingly* (ante-class.): proinde ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellet; atque exinde sapere eum omnes dicimus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 14; cf. ut fama est homini, exin solet pecuniam invenire; id. Most. 1, 3, 71; and ad molas alii asellis, alii vaccis ac mulis utuntur, exinde ut pabuli facultas est, *according as*, Var. R. R. 1, 20, 4.

‡ **exinfulabat** exserebat: *infulas* enim sacerdotum filamenta vocabant, Fest. p. 81.

existĭmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [existimo] *Supposable, probable, likely* (late Latin), Coel. Aurel. Acut. 2, 5; 35; 3, 17 *fin.*

existĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A judging, judgment, opinion, supposition* (quite class.; in sing. and plur. equally common): re et existimatione jam, lege et pronunciatione nondum condemnato, Cic. Clu. 20, 56: non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac judiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum, sed, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, 43: ne respexeris clandestinas existimationes, Plin. Pan. 62 *fin.*: in hoc genere facilior est existimatio quam reprehensio, id. Verr. 2, 3, 82, 190: tacitorum existimatione reprehendi, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 40; cf. militis de imperatore existimatio, Liv. 4, 41, 2 Drak.; id. 4, 20, 8 Drak.: nec illum ante tibi satis facere, quam tu omnium existimationi satis fecisses, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, 133; cf. vir optimus omnium existimatione, id. Rep. 3, 17; Suet. Tib. 58.

II. Transf., objectively (cf. rumor, b), *Reputation, good name, honor, character:* "*existimatio* est dignitatis illaesae status, legibus ac moribus comprobatus, qui ex delicto nostro auctoritate legum aut minuitur aut consumitur," *etc.*, Callistr. Dig. 50, 13, 5: nihil eum fecisse scientem, quod esset contra aut rem aut existimationem tuam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 1: homo egens, sordidus, sine honore, sine existimatione, sine censu, id. Flacc. 22, 52; cf. homo fortuna egens, vita turpis, existimatione damnatus, id. ib. 15, 35: judicia summae existimationis et paene dicam capitis, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16; cf. id. Att. 1, 1, 4: nisi quid existimas in ea re violari existimationem tuam, id. Fam. 13, 73, 2; so existimationem offendere, id. Planc. 2, 6; Fam. 3, 8, 7: oppugnare, id. ib. 3, 10, 8: lacerare, Suet. Caes. 75: perdere, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: existimationi alicujus consulere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, 15: ad debitorum tuendam existimationem, *i. e. credit*, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 3.

existĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A judge of any thing* (rare, but quite class.): ut existimatores videamur loqui, non magistri, Cic. Or. 31, 112. So doctus et intelligens, id. Brut. 93, 320; cf. intelligens dicendi, id. ib. 54, 200: stultus alieni artificii, id. de Or. 3, 22, 83: non levis, Gell. 20, 1, 10: existimator metuendus (*opp.* admirandus orator), Cic. Brut. 39, 146.

ex-istĭmo (existumo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aestimo; and hence, as a consequence of aestimo (v. h. v.), after estimating the value of a thing, to judge of it in any way] *To judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem;* constr. with the *acc.*, an object-clause, a relative clause, with *de*, or *abs.:* (*a*) *c. acc.:* si improbum Cresphontem existimaveras, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38; cf. quod eum, qui hoc facit, avarum possumus existimare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, 190; Quint. 5, 12, 21.—In the pass.: M. Fulcinius domi suae honestus existimatus est, Cic. Caecin. 4, 10; cf. P. Cornelius, homo, ut existimabatur, avarus et furax, id. de Or. 2, 66, 268: qua (fama) diu princeps oratorum . . . existimandus est, Quint. 11, 3, 8: popularitas signum affectati regni est existimatum, id. 5, 9, 13; id. 9, 1, 27.—(β) With *an object-clause* (so most freq.): tu me amas, ego te amo; merito id fieri uterque existimat, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 147: ne id quidem me dignum esse existimat, Quem adeat, *etc.*, id. Asin. 1, 2, 23; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 19: si majores nostri existimavissent, quemquam Rulli similem futurum, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 89: non possum existimare, plus quemquam a se ipso quam me a te amari, id. Fam. 15, 21, 4: ego sic existimo, hos oratores fuisse maximos, id. Brut. 36, 138, et saep.—In the pass. with *a subject-clause:* fuit hoc in utroque eorum, ut Crassus non tam existimari vellet non didicisse, quam illa despicere, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 4: disciplina in Britannia reperta, atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 13 *fin.*: Themistocles suasisse existimatur Atheniensibus, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 2, 92, et saep.—Impers.: huic (insulae) millia DCCC. in longitudinem esse existimatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 13 *fin.*; Plin. 6, 22, 24.—(γ) With *a relative clause:* haud existimans, quanto labore partum, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 11: nunc vos existimate, facta an dicta pluris sint, *judge*, Sall. J. 85, 14 Cort.; cf. utrum avertendae suspicionis causa, *etc.*, an, *etc.*, existimari non poterat, *be judged, decided*, Caes. B. C. 3, 102, 3; and Liv. 22, 59, 14.—(δ) *c. de:* de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7: ex eventu homines de tuo consilio existimaturos videmus, id. Fam. 1, 7, 5; id. Off. 2, 10, 36; cf. id. Att. 6, 2, 3.—Impers.: exstant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingeniis eorum potest, Cic. Brut. 21, 82.—(ε) *Abs.:* ut Cicero existimat, Quint. 9, 1, 29: sicut multi existimarunt, id. 8, 6, 67.—Impers.: ita intelligimus vulgo existimari, Cic. Rep. 2, 15.

existo, ere, v. exsisto.

exĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exitium] *Destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare, but quite class.): bellum suis civibus exitiabile, * Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3; so bellum, Eutr. 9, 7: tyrannus, Liv. 29, 17, 19: clades, Suet. Aug. 23: discordiae, id. Claud. 25: fames, Vellej. 2, 112, 3: telum, Ov. M. 6, 257: animus in suos, Tac. A. 6, 24.

exĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare, but quite class.): exitus exitiales habere, * Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6, 12. So donum, Virg. A. 2, 31: scelus, id. ib. 6, 511: animalia venenata magis exitialia, si, *etc.*, Plin. 10, 72, 93: criminosum et exitiale habebatur, Suet. Calig. 50.—*Adv.*, *Perniciously:* amare, Aug. Conf. 6, 7.

exĭtĭālĭter, *adv.*, v. exitialis, *ad fin.*

* **exĭtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [exeo] *A going or coming out:* ex utero, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 30.

exĭtĭōse, *adv.*, v. exitiosus, *ad fin.*

exĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [exitium] *Destructive, pernicious, deadly* (rare, but quite class.): hanc tantam, tam exitiosam haberi conjurationem a civibus, numquam putavi, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: quibus a servis caedem fieri senatus et bonorum rei publicae exitiosum fuisset, id. Planc. 36, 87; id. Fam. 6, 1, 5.—*Comp.:* Otho luxu, saevitia, audacia rei publicae exitiosior ducebatur, Tac. H. 2, 31.—*Sup.:* Tert. Anim. 34.—*Adv.*, *Perniciously: Sup.*, Aug. Ep. 8, 3.

exĭtĭum, ii (*gen. plur.* exitium, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67, and Or. 46, 155), *n.* [exeo] Orig., but obsolete, *A going out, egress:* "*exitium* antiqui ponebant pro exitu; nunc exitium pessimum exitum dicimus," Fest. p. 81.—**II.** In partic., A going to naught, *i. e. Destruction, ruin, hurt, mischief* (so freq. and quite class., in sing. and plur.): (*a*) *Sing.:* satius est mihi Quovis exitio interire, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 11; cf. qui de meo nostrumque omnium interitu, qui de hujus urbis atque adeo orbis terrarum exitio cogitent, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9, and Suet. Aug. 94; cf. also (Lentulus) dignum moribus factisque suis exitium vitae invenit, *end*, Sall. C 55 *fin.*: nullius exitium patitur natura, Lucr. 1, 225; cf. coeli terraeque, id. 5, 99; 345: quum de pernicie populi Romani, exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe tamque crudeliter cogitarit, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: me miserum! ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4; so exitio esse (alicui), Suet. Caes. 1; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 18; cf. Suet. Calig. 11: usque adeo flagitatus est, donec ad exitium dederetur, Tac. A. 1, 32: concidit auguris Argivi domus ob lucrum Demersa exitio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13, et saep.—(β) *Plur.:* omnibus exitiis interii, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 7: civitatum afflictarum perditis jam rebus extremi exitiorum exitus, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 10; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 809; Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67; Or. 46, 155: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic. Mil. 2, 8: metu crudelissimorum exitiorum carere non possumus, id. ib. 2, 5: id querebatur caput esse exitiorum omnium, id. Leg. 1, 12, 34: haec res suprema manebat Exitiis positura modum, Virg. A. 7, 129.

1. exĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from exeo, *no.* II.

2. exĭtus, ūs, *m.* [exeo] *A going out or forth, egress, departure* (quite class., esp. in the trop. signif.):

I. Lit.: reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic. Parad. 4, 29: omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi, Caes. B. G. 7, 44 *fin.*: exitum sibi parere, id. B. C. 3, 69, 3.—In the *plur.:* singulorum hominum occultos exitus asservare, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 4; so id. ib. 1, 25, 4.—Of things: Lucr. 6, 494: hostia concideret mactatu maesta parentis, Exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, *a setting sail, departure*, id. 1, 101: amnis, *a flowing out, discharge*, id. 6, 728: animaī (*i. e.* venti), *a bursting* or *rushing out*, id. 6, 586; Quint. 1, 11, 7.

B. Transf., concr., *Place of egress, outlet, passage:* exitum non habet ac pervium non est iter, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 40: quum angusta portarum exitu se ipsi premerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 28, 3: in exitu paludis, *mouth*, Plin. 2, 103, 106: cibi, *vent*, id. 11, 34, 40, et saep.—In the *plur.:* septem exitus e domo fecerat, Liv. 39, 51, 5; Col. 6, 30, 8: alvorum, Plin. 21, 14, 48, et saep.

II. Trop.: **A.** i. q. *End, close, conclusion, termination:* hujus orationis difficilius est exitum quam principium invenire, *end, close*, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 1, 3; cf. quemadmodum expediam exitum hujus institutae orationis, non reperio, id. Fam. 3, 12, 2; and Caes. B. G. 4, 8, 1: tragici poetae, quum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, confugitis ad deum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: adducta ad exitum quaestio est, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 15; cf. ad exitum pervenire, id. Fam. 10, 22, 2, and id. Or. 33, 116: ita magnarum initia rerum celerem et facilem exitum habuerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 22 *fin.*: verba quae casus habent in exitu similes, *at the end*, Cic. Or. 49, 164; cf. in the follg.; fugam quaerebamus omnes, quae ipsa exitum non habebat, *end, aim*, Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 42: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 6, et saep.: in exitu est meus consulatus, Cic. Mur. 37, 80; cf. in exitu jam annus erat, Liv. 35, 10, 1; so superioris anni, id. 30, 26, 2: veris, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 170: oppugnationis, Caes. B. C. 3, 9, 8: vitae, *end of life, latter end*, Nep. Eum. 13; cf. vitae mortisque, Vellej. 2, 7, 1.—In the *plur.:* tristes exitus habuit consulatus, Cic. Brut. 34, 128: eae causae sunt plenissimae, quae plurimos exitus dant ad ejusmodi degressionem, *outlets*, i. e. *opportunities*, id. de Or. 2, 77, 312: habent exitus aut in *a* aut in *e*, etc., Var. L. L. 10, 3, 176.

2. In partic., *End of life, end:* natura ad humanum exitum (Romulum) abripuit, Cic. Rep. 1, 16 *fin.*: duravere usque ad Sejani exitum, Plin. 8, 58, 74; Amm. 14, 11.—In the *plur.:* nonnumquam bonos exitus habent boni, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: non igitur fatales exitus habuerunt, id. Div. 2, 9, 24.

B. *Issue, result, event*, i. q. eventus: si mihi alterutrum de eventu atque exitu rerum promittendum est, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5: de exitu rerum sentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 52 *fin.*: incerto etiam nunc exitu victoriae, id. ib. 7, 62, 6: de exitu fortunarum suarum consultabant, id. ib. 7, 77, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 8, 3; and prudens futuri temporis exitum Caliginosa nocte premit deus, *events*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 29; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 3.—In the *plur.*: fortasse haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 6: liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 34; cf. (fortuna) Belli secundos reddidit exitus, id. ib. 4, 14, 38.—Proverb.: exitus acta probat, (* *the event justifies the deed*,) Ov. Her. 2, 85.

* **ex-jūro**, avi, 1. *v. a.* *To swear exceedingly* or *solemnly*: Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 105, 22.

exlecebra, ae, v. elecebra.

ex-lex, ēgis, *adj.* *Beyond the law, bound by no law, lawless* (rare, but quite class.): postremo quaero, parebis legibus an non? anne exlex solus vives? Var. in Non. 10, 19; cf. Lucil. ib. 22; and Liv. 9, 34, 8 Drak. *N. cr.*: non quod illi exlegem esse Sullam putarent, * Cic. Clu. 34, 94: spectator potus et exlex, Hor. A. P. 224.

exmoveo, ēre, v. emoveo, *init.*

* **ex-obrŭtus**, a, um, *Part.* [obruo] *Scraped out, drawn out*: dolium, App. M. 9, p. 219.

* **ex-obsecro**, are, *v. n.* *To entreat exceedingly*: supplicabo, exobsecrabo, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 93.

† **exŏchădĭum**, ii, *n.* = ἐξοχάδιον, *External piles*, Marc. Empir. 31. Called also **exochas**, adis, *f.* = ἐξοχός, Aug. Ep. 149.

† **exŏcoetus**, i, *m.* = ἐξώκοιτος, *A fish that sleeps on the shore*, Plin. 9, 19, 34.

ex-ŏcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [oculus] *To deprive of eyes, to knock one's eyes out* (ante- and post-class.): si ne ei caput exoculassitis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26: caecam et prorsus exoculatam esse fortunam, *eyeless, blind*, App. M. 7, p. 188; so id. ib. 207.

exŏdĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [exodium] *A player in the* exodium or *after-piece*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2591 (of the year A.D. 167); Amm. 28, 4; cf. Schol. Juv. 3, 175.

† **exŏdĭum**, ii, *n.* = ἐξόδιον, *An after-piece of a comic description, for the most part attached to the* Atellanae, *but given, under the emperors, as a separate performance after tragedies*, Liv. 7, 2; Juv. 3, 175 Schol.; 6, 71; Suet. Tib. 45; Domit. 10.—**II.** Transf. beyond the scenic lang., *A conclusion, end* (ante- and post-class.): "*exodium* est finis ... in exodio vitae ... ad exodium adducere *or* ducere," Var. in Non. 27, 14 *sq.*; cf. "*exodium* exitum," Fest. p. 80 Müll. *N. cr.*; Hier. Ep. 128, 1.

† **Exŏdus**, i, *f.* = Ἔξοδος (a going out), *The name of the second book of Moses* (so called from the narrative it contains of the departure from Egypt), Tert. adv. Jud. 11, et saep.

ex-ŏlesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. inch. n.* **I.** *To grow out, to attain its full size, grow up.* So only in the *part. perf.* exoletus, *Grown up, full-grown, mature*: "*exoletus* qui excessit olescendi id est crescendi modum," Fest. s. v. ADOLESCIT, p. 5; cf. "*exoletus*, qui adolescere (olescere?) id est crescere desiit," id. p. 80: exoleta virgo, Plaut. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 872 P.

B. In partic., to denote youths of ripe age devoted to prostitution: scortum exolētum, Plaut. Poen. prol. 17; cf. Clodius, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas duceret, *etc.*, Cic. Mil. 21, 55; and Mart. 3, 82, 8; so Suet. Caes. 49; 76; Tib. 43; Calig. 24; Galb. 22; Tit. 7: regimes, Tac. A. 15, 37.

II. *To grow to an end, to stop growing* (so mostly ante-Aug.; perh. not in Cic.): multa sunt quae negligentia exolescunt et fiunt sterilia, Col. 2, 18, 3; so App. M. 9, p. 232.

B. Transf., in gen., *To grow out of use, out of date, to pass away, cease*: exolescentes literae, *disappearing*, i. e. *rubbed off*, Suet. Aug. 7: ne vetustissima Italiae disciplina per desidiam exolesceret, Tac. A. 11; id. ib. 4, 10; Col. 7, 3, 20: quum patris favor haud dum exolevisset, Liv. 2, 52, 4; cf. nondum is dolor exoleverat, Tac. A. 6, 25; Quint. 1, 6, 11: exolevit fundendi aeris ratio, Plin. 34, 2, 3; id. 37, 5, 18, § 72.—In the *part. perf.*: exoletum jam vetustate odium, Liv. 2, 35, 8; cf. id. 27, 8, 9; so mos civitatis (*c. c.* vetus), Suet. Galb. 4: et reconditae voces, id. Aug. 86: auctores, Quint. 8, 2, 12.—Abs.: exoleta revocavit, aut etiam nova instituit, Suet. Claud. 22.

exolētus, a, um, *Part.*, v. exolesco.

exolvo, ere, v. exsolvo.

‡ **exōmĭdes** sunt comici vestitus exsertis humeris, Fest. p. 81 Müll.; cf. Gell. 7, 12, 3 (= ἐξωμίς).

† **exŏmŏlŏgēsis**, is, *f.* = ἐξομολόγησις, *A confession* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Poen. 9; de Orat. 7.

exŏnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exonero] *An unloading, lightening, discharge* (post-class.): mercedis, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 15 *fin.*

‡ **exŏnĕrātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An unloader, discharger*: Inscr. Grut. 1117, 5.

ex-ŏnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To free from a burden, to disburden, unload, discharge* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Cic. and Caes. not at all): **I.** Lit.: navem, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 26; so Auct. Afr. 8, 1; cf. navigia jactu, Sen. Contr. 4, 4: alvum, Plin. 10, 44, 61; cf. ventrem, Suet. Vesp. 2; Mart. 10, 48, 7; and stomachum nausea gravem, Petr. 103; so stomachum (pinâ in os inditâ), Suet. Claud. 33: vesicam, Petr. 27: morbidum corpus (profluvio sanguinis), Plin. 8, 26, 40; id. 9, 29, 47: amnes et lacus in Padum sese exonerantes, id. 3, 16, 20: plenas exonerare colos, *to empty, spin off*, Ov. F. 3, 818: ut eam ex hoc exoneres agro, *i. e. to send off*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 34; cf. exonerata plebe coloniis deductis, Liv. 10, 6, 3; and Tac. H. 5, 2.—**II.** Trop.: exonera civitatem vano forsitan metu, Liv. 2, 2, 7; cf. parte curae senatum, id. 10, 21, 5; so animum sollicitudine, Curt. 4, 13: exonerata fide mea, quid ultra facere possum, quam uti? *etc.*, *exonerated*, Liv. 42, 13 *fin.*; so conscientiam suam, Curt. 6, 8: se, id. 6, 9: aliquid in quaslibet aures, *to discharge, confide*, Sen. Ep. 3; cf. exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor, *is discharged, removed*, Tac. A. 3, 54; so dolorem convicio, Petr. 123: aes alienum, *to clear off, pay off*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 5, § 10.

* **exoptābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [exopto] *Desirable, desired* (very rare): nuncius, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67: tempus, Sil. 11, 387.

exoptatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from exopto.

ex-opto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To greatly wish* or *desire, to long for* a thing (quite class.): (*a*) *c. acc.*: quae majori parti pulcherrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118; so Samnitium adventum, Liv. 9, 25, 5: illum exoptavit potius? Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 3; id. Asin. 3, 3, 133: omnes te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, *wish you*, Cic. Pis. 40, 96.—(*β*) With *an object-clause*: omnes mortales sese laudari exoptant, Enn. Ann. 18, 13: multis de causis te exopto quam primum videre, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 3; Ter. And. prol. 20.—(*γ*) With *ut*: Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 65: ut sempiternae laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus exopto, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: neque nobis cupientibus atque exoptantibus fructus otii datus est, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2.—Hence

exoptātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Greatly wished* or *desired, longed for*: edepol me uxori exoptatum credo adventurum domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 22; so id. Truc. 2, 6, 33; cf. id. Capt. 5, 4, 9; so id. Curc. 2, 3, 27: Antiphila, maxime animo exoptata meo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 28: ut exoptatum inimico nuncium primius afferret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: erit et tibi exoptatum obtinget, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 20; so id. Asin. 3, 3, 136.—*Comp.*: nihil exoptatius adventu meo, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 1.—*Sup.*: here, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 65: gratulatio, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 2.—*Adv.* seems not to occur.

exōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exoro] *Easily entreated* or *moved, exorable* (quite class.): si implacabiles iracundiae sunt, summa est acerbitas: sin autem exorabiles, summa levitas, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13 *fin.*: in aliquem, id. Att. 1, 3 *fin.*: (Orcus) non exorabilis auro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 179; cf. nulli exorabilis, Sil. 5, 131; Sen. Ep. 116.—*Comp.*: in suis quam in alienis exorabilior injuriis, Sen. Clem. 1, 20.—* **II.** Act., *Easily moving, persuasive*: carmen, Val. Fl. 1, 782.

exōrābŭla, ōrum, *n.* [id.] *Means of entreating* or *convincing, enticements, arguments* (ante- and post-class.): quotque exoretur exorabulis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 6 so judicantium, App. Flor. p. 360.

* **exōrātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who obtains by entreaty, a successful suppliant*: Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 2.

* **exōrātrix**, īcis, *f.* [exorator] *She who obtains by entreaty*, Salvian. Gub. D. p. 93 Rittersh.

exorbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exorbito] *A deviation, transgression* (post-class.): disciplinae, Tert. Idol. 14.

exorbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A deviator from* any thing, *a transgressor* (post-class.): et destructor Judaismi, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6 *fin.*

ex-orbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [orbita] (a post-class. word) **I.** *Neutr.*, *To go out of the track, to deviate*: **A.** Lit.: exorbitantes boves, qui vehiculum trahebant, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8 *med.*: stellis exorbitare a praestitutis itineribus non licet, Lact. 2, 5.—**B.** Trop.: a regula, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 2; so a catholicae fidei regulis, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *fin.*—* **II.** *Act.*, *To turn out of the track, turn aside*; trop.: animum a tramite, Sid. Ep. 5, 16.

† **exorcismus**, i, *m.* = ἐξορκισμός, *An exorcism* (post-class.): exorcismis fugare daemones, Tert. Cor. mil. 11.

† **exorcista**, ae, *m.* = ἐξορκιστής, *An exorcist* (post-class.), Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 6; Firm. Math. 3, 5; 9 *fin.*, et al.

† **exorcīzo**, avi, are, *v. n.* = ἐξορκίζω, *To drive away* evil spirits *by adjuration, to exorcise* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1.

ex-ordĭor, orsus, 4. *v. dep. a.* *To begin* a web, *to lay the warp* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: funem, Cato R. R. 135, 4; cf. trop.: neque exordiri primum, unde occipias, habes, Neque ad detexundam telam certos terminos, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 7; and pertexe, Antoni, quod exorsus es, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 145.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To begin, commence*, esp. a speech; constr. with the *acc.*, an *inf.*, with *ab* or *abs.*: (*a*) *c. acc.* (so perh. (* not) in Cic.): consilia, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 102; so argutias adversus aliquem, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 19: facinus, id. ib. 4, 4, 71: bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv. 4, 17, 6: classicum ingenti spiritu, Suet. Caes. 32: tragoediam magno impetu, id. Aug. 85: causam, Quint. 4, 1, 2: preces, Ov. M. 10, 483: parricidia et caedes a Claudio, Suet. Ner. 33, et saep.—(*β*) *c. inf.* (Ciceronian): imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36; so tunc dicere exorsus est, id. Fin. 1, 8 *fin.*; cf. id. Div. 2, 49, 101.—(*γ*) *c. ab* (quite class.): aut ab adversarii dicto exordiemur, aut, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10; so ab ipsa re, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320: a veritate, a dignitate, id. ib. 2, 8, 31.—(*δ*) *Abs.* (also quite class.): jubent exordiri ita, ut eum, qui audiat, benevolum nobis faciamus, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80; so ita, quasi, *etc.*, Quint. Prooem. § 4: in hunc modum, Tac. A. 3, 50: his verbis. id. ib. 6, 6: clamore, Cic. Coel. 15, 38.

☞ exorsus, a, um, in pass. signif., *Begun, commenced*: exorsa tela, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 116; so Visell. in Prisc p. 793 P.; cf. reperiunt ea, quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope, retexantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158.—In the plur. subst. exorsa, orum, *n.*, *A beginning, commencement*: per ambages et longa exorsa aliquem tenere, *a long preamble*, Virg. G. 2, 45: sua cuique exorsa laborem Fortunamque ferent, *beginning, undertaking*, id. Aen. 10, 111.

exordĭum, ii, *n.* [exordior] (acc. to exordior, *no.* I.) *The beginning, the warp of a web* (so extremely seldom): non possum togam praetextam sperare, quum exordium pullum videam, Quint. 5, 10, 71.

II. Transf., in gen., *A beginning, commencement* (the predom. signif. of the word): neve inde navis inchoandae exordium Coepisset, quae, *etc.*, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34: hujus quoque exordium mali, quoniam principium boni diximus, explicemus, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 3; cf. institutae rei publicae clarum ac omnibus notum, id. Rep. 2, 2: a qua totius vitae ducat exordium, id. Fin. 5, 7, 18; cf. a quibus temporibus scribendi capiat exordium, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: paene ab exordio Urbis, Suet. Vesp. 8; id. Tib. 42, et saep.—In the plur.: rerum, Lucr. 2, 333; so id. 3, 31; 4, 26; 113: prima animaï, id. 3, 381: solis lunaeque, id. 5, 472: rationis, id. 1, 150: primae pugnae, Virg. A. 7, 40, et saep.

B. In partic., of speech: saepe animadverti, summos oratores in dicendi exordio permoveri, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 122: ergo ita nascetur exordium, id. Tusc. 1, 4 *fin.* As part of a speech or writing, *The introduction:* "*exordium* est principium orationis, per quod animus auditoris aut judicis constituitur vel apparatur ad audiendum," Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 1 *sq.:* tum denique id, quod primum est dicendum, postremum soleo cogitare, quo utar exordio, Cic. de Or. 2, 77 *fin.:* proximus liber a prima parte, id est exordio incipiet, Quint. 3, 11, 28: in exordio pro Milone, id. 9, 4, 133; id. 9, 4, 74, et saep.—In the plur.: Quint. 11, 3, 161: quae prima exordia sumat? Virg. A. 4, 284.

2. Transf. from the latter signif., *A writing, treatise*, in gen., Col. 5, 11, 13; 7, 5, 1; ib. 12, 1; 10 praef. § 3; 11, 3, 65.

ex-ŏrĭor, ortus, 3. and 4. (v. orior) *v. dep. n.* *To come out* or *forth, to spring up* (esp. suddenly, unexpectedly), *to rise* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: **A.** Lit.: post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic. Div. 2, 44, 93; so exortus sol, Lucr. 3, 1057; and exoriens sol, Virg. G. 1, 438; cf. jubare exorto, id. Aen. 4, 130: tu sola exorere, quae, *etc.*, *spring up, start up*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 16; cf. Lucr. 1, 125; and Cic. Dejot. 1, 3.—**b.** *Part. praes.* subst., exoriens (*sc.* sol), *The rising sun, the morning* (extremely seldom): qua venit exoriens, qua deficit, Prop. 3, 5, 27; and to designate a cardinal point, *the orient, east:* plantaria facito ab oriente, Col. Arb. 3, 3.

B. Trop.: exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, *springs, arises*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 52: lex Julia de vi adversus eos exoritur, qui vim commiserint, Justin. Inst. 4, 18, 8: ego nunc paulum exorior, et maxime quidem iis literis, *etc.*, *recover myself*, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1.

II. In partic., *To arise, proceed, originate, begin, appear, become:* **A.** Lit.: (Nilus) exoriens penitus media ab regione diei, *arising, proceeding*, Lucr. 6, 724: e terraque, exorta repente, arbusta salirent, id. 1, 188; Lucr. 1, 181: ipse novas assignationes instituit et repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, *arises, appears*, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 10; cf. sic repente anuli beneficio rex exortus est Lydiae (Gyges), *became*, id. Off. 3, 9, 38; and exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg. A. 4, 625.

B. Trop.: honestum, quod ex virtutibus exoritur, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 64; cf. horum (decemvirum) ex injustitia subito exorta est maxima perturbatio, id. Rep. 2, 37; and tot bella repente aliis ex locis exorta sunt, *started up, arose*, Liv. 31, 40, 7 Drak.: a Myrrhina haec sunt exorta omnia, *proceeded from, are owing to*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 10: exorti utero dolores, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 40: subito exorta est nefaria Catonis promulgatio, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 2; Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 4: id quum contingit, amor exoriatur necesse est, Cic. Lael. 14, 48: amicitias exorta aliqua offensione dirumpimus, id. ib. 22, 85: exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives, Virg. A. 12, 583; Liv. 6, 21, 9.

† **exormiston,** i, *n.* = ἐξορμιστόν, *A fish*, perh. a kind of murene, Cassiod. Varr. 12, 14.

exornātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exorno] *An adorning, decorating, embellishing:* **I.** Lit.: quae ad lavationem, quae ad exornationem pertinerent, *to the toilet*, Col. (Cic. Oecon.?) 12, 3, 2.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *Embellishment:* ipsa inventa exponentur simpliciter sine ulla exornatione (corresp. to expolitio), Cic. Inv. 2, 3 *fin.:* verborum et sententiarum, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 18.—**B.** In partic., as a figure of speech, id. ib. 4, 8, 11; 16, 24; 22, 32 *sq.*; Cic. Part. or. 3, 10, et al.

* **exornātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *An adorner, embellisher;* trop. of speech: ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 54.

exornatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from exorno.

ex-orno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To fit out, equip, furnish, supply with* any thing (so rarely; not in Cic.): dum vicinitatem armis exornat, Sall. C. 36, 1; so classem, Just. 5, 6: aliquem veste, numis, familia, Phaedr. 4, 22, 23; cf. is homo exornetur graphice in peregrinum modum, *be fitted out, dressed*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 38: rebus paratis atque exornatis nuptiis, *set out, arranged*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 54; so convivium omni opulentia, Sall. J. 85, 39: aciem, id. ib. 52, 5.—Abs.: consul omnibus exploratis, credo dis fretus . . . tamen pro rei copia satis providenter exornat, *provides*, Sall. J. 90, 1 Kritz.—Transf.: hominem exornavit, mulierem qui accesseret, *has set up, instructed*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 65.

II. Pregn., *To deck out, adorn, embellish* (the class. signif. of the word): **A.** Lit.: ea signa emere soleo, quae ad similitudinem gymnasiorum exornent mihi in palaestra locum, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2: cf. domum ejus exornatam atque instructam iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, 84; so triclinium ample magnificeque, id. ib. 2, 4, 27, 62: aliquem veste regia, Curt. 8, 13 *fin.:* tibi me exorno ut placeam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 135; cf. id. Stich. 5, 4, 3.—Transf., comically: adeo exornatum dabo, adeo depexum, ut dum vivat, meminerit mei, *I'll give him such a dressing*, i. e. *beating*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 77.

B. Trop.: quin tu te exornas moribus lepidis? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 12: Pythagoras exornavit eam Graeciam, quae magna dicta est, praestantissimis artibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10; cf. philosophiam falsa gloria, id. Tusc. 2, 5, 12; and L. Fulvius eodem honore (*i. e.* consulatu) exornatus, Plin. 7, 43, 44: ad illustrandam atque exornandam orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 152; cf. mea ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, ut boni quod habeat, id amplectar, exornem, exaggerem, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 72, 292: quid exornamus philosophiam? aut quid ejus nomine gloriosi sumus? *set off with praises, extol*, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33.—Hence

exornātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Decked out, adorned* (extremely rare): cithara exornatissima, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: ornatu nullo potest exornatior esse, Poet. in Anth. Lat. 1, 692 Burm.

ex-ōro, avi, atum, 1. (archaic *inf. praes. pass.* exorarier, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 167) *v. a.* *To move, prevail upon, persuade by entreaty; to gain* or *obtain by entreaty* (quite class.): quem ego, ut mentiatur, inducere possum; ut pejeret, exorare facile potero, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46; cf. nunc te exoremus necesse est, ut, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 29, 132; and Brutus et Cassius utinam . . . per te exorentur, ne, *etc.*, Hirt. in Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2: restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est, Ter. And. 1, 1, 140: sine te exorem, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 6; cf. sine te exorarier, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 167: exorant magnos carmina saepe deos, *i. e.* *soften, appease*, Ov. Tr. 2, 22; so divos (tura), id. ib. 3, 13, 23: populum toties, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 6; cf. filiae patrem frequentibus literis, *to reconcile the father to the daughter*, Suet. Tib. 11: aliquem a filii caede precibus, *to dissuade*, Just. 9, 7: gnatam ut det, oro, vixque id exoro, *I obtain it, prevail*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 13; cf. res quaedam'st, quam volo Ego me abs te exorare, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 44; so pacem divum, Virg. A. 3, 369: amorem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 43.—With double *acc.:* hanc veniam illis sine te exorem, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 82; cf. unum exorare vos sinite nos, id. Capt. 2, 1, 17: so unum diem deos, Stat. S. 2, 5, 122; cf. in the pass., opem exorata fero, Ov. M. 9, 700.—*Absol.:* exorando haud adversando sumendam operam censeo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 22.

exors, ortis, v. exsors.

1. exorsus, a, um, *Part.*, from exordior.

* **2. exorsus,** ūs, *m.* [exordior] *A beginning, commencement:* orationis, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 4, 11.

exortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. exortus] *Of* or *belonging to the rising* of the heavenly bodies, *ascendant* (a post-Augustan word): mensura, Plin. 7, 49, 50.—**II.** Transf., *Toward the sunrise, eastern:* pars, Plin. 18, 34, 77: Oceanus, id. 37, 2, 11, § 39.—In the *neutr. plur.* subst.: Narbonensis Galliae exortiva, *the eastern part*, Plin. 6, 34, 39.

1. exortus, a, um, *Part.*, from exorior.

2. exortus, ūs, *m.* [exorior] *A coming forth, rising:* solis, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 36; Plin. 12, 11, 23: stellarum, id. 2, 15, 12: aequinoctiales, Var. R. R. 1, 12, 1: Aquilonis, Plin. 7, 2, 2: aquae, id. 31, 6, 31.

ex-os, ossis, *adj.* *Without bones, boneless:* Lucr. 3, 721. A post-class. form, **exossis,** is, App. Apol. p. 300.—**II.** Transf., *Pliant, supple*, App. M. 2, p. 104; Apol. p. 322.

* **exosculātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [exosculor] *A kissing each other:* columbarum, *billing*, Plin. 10, 34, 52.

ex-oscŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* *To kiss very much, kiss fondly* (a post-Aug. word): multum ac diu exosculatus adolescentem, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 4; so aliquem, Suet. Vit. 7: collum uxoris, id. Calig. 33: manus cum fletu, id. Oth. 12; Tac. H. 2, 49.—**II.** Trop., *To greatly praise, approve, admire* a thing: Gell. 2, 26, 20.

☞ exosculatus, a, um, in pass. signif., *Kissed:* vestigia deae, App. M. 11, p. 265: manus ejus, id. ib. 4, p. 154: homo, Amm. 22, 7.

exossis, is, v. exos.

exosso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [exos] *To deprive of the bones, to bone:* mirum ni hic me quasi muraenam exossare cogitat, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 163; so congrum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 24; cf. congrum, muraenam exdorsua . . . exossata fac sient, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 3; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 162.—Poet.: atque exossato ciet omni pectore fluctus, *boneless*, i. e. *flexible* (cf. exos), Lucr. 4, 1267: exossatus ager, *i. e.* *without stones, cleared*, Pers. 6, 51.

† **exostra,** ae, *f.* = ἐξώστρα, **I.** *A machine in the theatre, by which the back part of the stage was turned toward the spectators;* transf. of any thing *public:* quibuscum jam in exostra helluatur, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14.—**II.** *A hanging bridge, applied by the besiegers to the walls of the besieged city*, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

ex-ōsus, a, um, *Part.* [odi] **I.** Act., *Hating exceedingly, detesting* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. A. 5, 687: pugnas, id. ib. 12, 818: bella, id. ib. 12, 517: arma, Flor. 4, 11, 1: patrios mores exosus es, Curt. 8, 7.—**II.** Pass., *Hated exceedingly, hateful, odious* (post-class.): diis exosos, Gell. 2, 18, 10: ob scelera universis exosus, Eutr. 7, 23.

† **exōtĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐξωτερικός, *External, exoteric:* libri, *opp.* acratici, Gell. 20, 5, 2.

† **exōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐξωτικός, *Foreign, exotic* (ante- and post-class.): unguenta, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41: vinum, Gell. 13, 5, 5: jus (piscium), App. M. 10, p. 246: pulvis, id. Apol. p. 278: sermo, id. Met. 1 *init.* Comically: Graecia *i. q.* magna, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 11.—* **II.** Subst., exoticum, i, *n.*, *A foreign garment*, Plaut Epid. 2, 2, 48.

ex-pallesco, lŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To grow* or *turn very pale* (perh. occurring only in the *perf.*): viden' ut expalluit! Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 32; so Ov. M. 6, 602; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13; Luc. 1, 539, et al.: erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse . . . signa conscientiae sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8.—Poet. *c. acc.:* Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, *who dreaded not to drink*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10.

* **ex-pallĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [pallium] *Robbed of his cloak:* Plaut. Casin. 5, 3, 6.

ex-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Exceed-*

ingly pale or *wan* (post-Aug. and very rare): expallido colore, Suet. Calig. 50 (*al.* pallido): corpus frigidum et expallidum, Tert. Res. carn. 57.

expalpo, are, *v. a.*, and **expalpor,** ari, *v. dep. a.* *To obtain by coaxing* or *flattery* (an ante-class. word): exora, blandire, expalpa, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 144: si quid expalpare possim ab illo, Pompon. in Non. 104, 12: nunc servus argentum a patre expalpabitur, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. ib., and 476, 24.

expalpŏnĭdes, ae, v. numorumexpalponides.

expalpor, ari, v. expalpo.

ex-pando, pandi, passum *or* pansum (the former, Caecil. in Gell. 15, 15, 2; Tac. H. 5, 13; the latter, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228; 9. 33, 52; 31, 6, 37), 3. *v. a.* *To spread out, spread apart, to expand* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: haec nunciasse et flammeum expassum domi, Caecil. in Gell. 15, 15, 2; so vestes supra fontem frigidum, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228: vellera circa navim, id. 31, 6, 37: alas (grues), id. 10, 38, 54: ficus in sole, Col. 12, 15, 3: herbas sub umbra, id. 12, 13, 2: expassae delubri fores, *i. e. opened wide*, Tac. H. 5, 13, et saep.—Mid.: vagus ille, quum expanditur, amnis (Nilus), Plin. Pan. 30, 4.—* **II.** Trop.: rerum naturam dictis, *to lay open, unfold, explain*, Lucr. 1, 127.

expansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expando] *A spreading out, expansion* (late Lat.): corporis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

expansus, a, um, *Part.*, from expando.

* **ex-papillātus,** a, um, *adj.* [papilla] *Bared to the breast:* expapillato brachio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 44 ("*quasi usque ad papillam renudato*," Non. 103, 4).

* **ex-partus,** a, um, *adj.* [pario] Of female animals: *Done bearing, past bearing:* pecudes, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 7.

expassus, a, um, *Part.*, from expando.

expatior, ti, v. exspatior.

‡ **expatare** in locum patentem se dare, sive in spatium se conferre, Fest. p. 80 Müll. *N. cr.*

ex-pătrĭcĭus, ii, *m.* *One who has ceased to be a patrician, an ex-patrician*, Cod. Just. 3, 24, 3.

* **ex-patro,** avi, 1. *v. a.* *To finish, bring to an end;* in an obscene sense, *to squander in voluptuousness:* Catull. 29, 17.

* **ex-pausātus,** a, um, *Part.* [pausa] *Rested, refreshed* (late Lat.): jumentum, Veg. Vet. 5, 38.

ex-păvĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* *To terrify, frighten, make afraid* (post-Aug. and very rare): animalia ad occursum expavefacientia hominem, Sen. Ep. 85 *fin.*: mugitu tauri equi expavefacti, Hyg. Fab. 47.

ex-păvĕo, ēre, *v. a.* *To be sorely afraid of* any thing: Stat. S. 3 praef.

ex-păvesco, pāvi, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.* *To be* or *become greatly terrified, to be very much afraid; to be greatly frightened at* or *afraid of, to fear greatly* (perh. not ante-Aug.): (*α*) *Abs.:* Plin. 23, 1, 24: ad tumultum aliquem, id. 10, 75, 97; cf. Liv. 6, 34, 6: anseres a primo conspectu ejus expavescunt, Plin. 21, 11, 36.—(*β*) *c. acc.:* tonitrua praeter modum, Suet. Aug. 90; Tib. 69: muliebriter ensem, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 23; so speciem adulantis, Tac. H. 2, 76: insidias, Suet. Claud. 36: mortem, id. Ner. 2: acres moles (Rhodanus), Sil. 3, 464: id, ut crimen ingens, expavescendum est, Quint. 9, 3, 35.

* **ex-păvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* *Greatly terrified:* Gell. 1, 8, 6.

expectatio, expecto, *etc.*, v. exspect.

ex-pectŏro, are, 1. *v. a.* [pectus] *To drive from the breast; to expel, banish from the mind* (ante-class.): tum pavor sapientiam omnem mihi ex animo expectorat, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19 Klotz *N. cr.:* pavorem hunc meum expectora, Att. in Non. 16, 6; id. ib. 16, 8.

* **ex-pĕcūlĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [peculium] *Stripped of property:* servi, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 21.

ex-pĕdĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. (archaic *fut.* expedibo, Enn., Pac., Att., and Pompon. in Non. 505, 15 *sq.*; 477, 2; Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 36) *v. a.* [pes] orig., *To free one caught in a snare by the feet;* hence, in gen., *To extricate, disengage, let loose, set free, liberate* any thing entangled, involved (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se umquam expediet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, 102; cf. id. ib. 43, 106; and mortis laqueis caput, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 8; cf. also vix illigatum te triformi Pegasus expediet Chimaera, id. ib. 1, 27, 24: flammam inter et hostes Expedior, *get clear through*, Virg. A. 2, 633: errantem nemori, Ov. F. 4, 669, et saep.—With inanimate and abstr. objects: aditus expediunt, *level, facilitate*, Caes. B. G. 7, 86 *fin.*; so sibi locum, id. B. C. 2, 9, 6: iter fugae per invias rupes, Liv. 38, 2, 14: agrum saxosum lectione lapidum, Col. 2, 2, 12: capillus pectine quotidie expediendus est, *disentangled*, Front. de Eloqu. *init.*

B. Transf., in gen., *To fetch out, bring forward, procure, make ready, prepare* any thing folded up, put away, *etc.*: funes expediunt, Sisenn. in Non. 297, 1; so vela, Ov. Her. 17, 200: hominem nudari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, 161. So cererem canistris, Virg. A. 1, 702: convivia mediis tectis (famulae), Val. Fl. 2, 341; cf. cibaria pastoribus, *to provide*, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 6: merces suas (institor), Ov. A. A. 1, 422: pecuniam, *to procure*, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 298, 22; Suet. Caes. 4: arma, *to hold in readiness*, Caes. B. G. 7, 18 *fin.*; Tac. A. 2, 79; Virg. A. 4, 592; so tela equosque, Liv. 38, 25, 14: ferrum, id. 24, 26, 10: naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 4 *fin.*: vineas in occulto, id. B. G. 7, 27, 2: copias, Tac. A. 13, 7: se celeriter (Galli equites), Caes. B. C. 1, 51, 4; so se, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 52; Liv. 38, 21, 2; cf. mid.. Tac. H. 2, 99; and neutr., id. ib. 1, 10; 88.—Poet.: saepe disco, Saepe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, *dispatched*, i. e. *sent, hurled*, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 12.—Abs., for expedire se, *to arm one's self for battle*, Tac. H. 1, 10; 88.

II. Trop., *To bring out, extricate, release, free* from any evil, obstacle, *etc*: Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 17; cf. sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se expedire, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 24: haererem, nisi tu me expedisses, id. Pis. 30, 74: ex servitute filium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 94; cf. se ex turba, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 5: se ab omni occupatione, Cic. Att. 3, 20, 2: aliquem omni molestia, id. ib. 2, 25, 2; so se aerumnis, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8: se crimine, id. ib. 5, 1, 28: se cura, id. Phorm. 5, 4, 4: amor Lycisci me tenet. Unde expedire, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 11, 25: curae sagaces Expediunt (Claudiae manus) per acuta belli, *bring* or *help through*, id. Od. 4, 4, 76; cf. per quot discrimina rerum Expedior? *escape*, Val. Fl. 1, 217; Cic. Fam. 14, 19: si vita nostra in aliquas insidias incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expediendae salutis, *of escaping from danger*, id. Mil. 4, 10.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To put in order, arrange, set right:* cum Antonio loquare velim et rem, ut poteris, expedias, Cic. Att. 11, 18, 2; so et conficere res, id. Brut. 42, 154: rem frumentariam, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 1; B. C. 1, 54 *fin.*: negotia (*c. c.* explicare), Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 1: nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, *settle, pay*, id. Att. 16, 6, 3; so nomen, id. ib. 13, 29, 3: Faberianum, id. ib. 12, 29, 2; cf. in a pun respecting a scholar unable to pay his debts: omnes solvere posse quaestiones, Unum difficile expedire nomen, Bibacul. in Suet. Gramm. 11: quemadmodum expediam exitum hujus institutae orationis, non reperio, *settle, arrange*, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2; cf. id. Rep. 1, 35 *fin.*: non tantum praevisa, sed etiam subita expedire, Tac. A. 14, 55; so consilia sua, id. Hist. 3, 73: docte fallaciam, *put into operation*, Plaut. Capt. Prol. 40.

2. Of speech, *To disclose, unfold, relate, narrate* (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic., Caes., or Quint.): id ego aequum ac jus fecisse expedibo atque eloquar, Enn. in Non. 505, 19; so Pac., Att., Pompon. ib. 15 *sq.*: agedum, hoc mihi expedi, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27: altius omnem Expediam prima repetens ab origine famam, Virg. G. 4, 286: pauca tibi e multis ... expediam dictis, id. Aen. 3, 379: priusquam hujuscemodi rei initium expedio, Sall. J. 5, 2: nunc originem, mores, et quo facinore dominationem raptum ierit, expediam, Tac. A. 4, 1: ea de caede quam verissime expediam, id. Hist. 4, 48.

3. Abs., res expedit, *or* impers., expedit (lit., it helps out, furthers, promotes; hence), *It is serviceable, profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient* (quite class.): Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 23: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expediat? Immo intelligat, nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76; id. Agr. 2, 25, 66: ex utilitatis varietatibus, quum aliis aliud expediat, nasci discordias, id. Rep. 1, 32; cf. ut non idem expediret, incidere saepe, id. Lael. 10, 33; id. Att. 7, 22, 1. In the plur.: omnium primum Amoris artes eloquar quemadmodum expediant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 10.—With a subject-sentence: expedit bonas esse vobis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 8; cf. omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 13, 8, 16: quum eam (pecuniam) in praediis collocari maxime expediret, id. Caecin. 6, 16: ubi vinci necesse est, expedit cedere, Quint. 6, 4, 16; Hor. Od. 2, 8, 9, et saep. With *ut* or *ne* (post-class.): expedire omnibus dicunt, ut singulae civitates suas leges habeant, Just. 34, 1: expedit rei publicae, ne sua re quis male utatur, Justin. Inst. 1, 8.—*Abs.:* tu si ita expedit, velim quamprimum conscendas, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 4: sic magis expedit, Quint. 4, 2, 67: ut expediat causae, id. 7, 3, 18.—Hence

expĕdītus, a, um, *Pa.* *Unimpeded, disengaged, free, easy, ready, at hand:* **A.** Of persons: cum ceteris quae habebat vadimonia differt, ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: inermos armati, impeditos expediti interficiunt, *i. e. without baggage*, Sisenn. in Non. 58, 8; cf. eo circiter hominum numero XVI. millia expedita cum omni equitatu Ariovistus misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 49, 3; and legiones expeditae, id. B. C. 1, 42, 1; so of soldiers without baggage, id. ib. 2, 19, 2; 6, 25, 1; B. C. 1, 27 *fin.*, et saep.: obviam fit ei Clodius expeditus in equo, *lightly clothed*, Cic. Mil. 10, 28; cf. Sagana, *tucked up*, Hor. Epod. 5, 25: expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, *ready, at hand, prompt*, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 26; cf. expeditus ad caedem, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82; so ad pronunciandum, id. de Or. 2, 30, 131; cf. facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, id. Brut. 48 *fin.*—**B.** Of inanim. or abstr. things: iis expedito loco actuaria navigia relinquit, *commodious*, Caes. B. C. 1, 27; cf. via expeditior ad honores, Cic. Fl. 41, 104; and reditum in coelum patere optimo et justissimo cuique expeditissimum, id. Lael. 4, 13: pecunia expeditissima quae erat, tibi decreta est, *the readiest, the nearest at hand*, id. Fam. 11, 24, 2; cf. rationes, id. ib. 10, 25, 2: coena (*c. c.* parca), Plin. Ep. 3, 12, 1; and expeditissimum unguentorum, Plin. 13, 1, 2; Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 105: expedita erat et perfacile currens oratio, id. Brut. 63, 227; cf. expedita ac profluens dicendi celeritas, id. ib. 61, 220: inops ad ornandum, sed ad inveniendum expedita Hermagorae disciplina, id. ib. 76, 263: prope jam expeditam Caesaris victoriam interpellaverunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 70 *fin.*—**b.** In the neuter absol.: quaedam sunt quidem in animo, sed parum prompta: quae incipiunt in expedito esse, quum dicta sunt, *to be at hand*, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*; cf. promptum hoc et in expedito positum, Quint. 10, 7, 24; so in expedito haberent integras copias ad opem ferendam, *ready for action*, Liv. 36, 16, 10.

Adv., expĕdīte, *Without impediment, without difficulty, readily, promptly, quickly, expeditely:* in iis rebus celeriter expediteque percipiendis, quae, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 12 *fin.*: expedite explicans quod proposuerat, id. Brut. 67, 237; so fabulatu's, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 63: loqui, Suet. Aug. 89. —*Comp.:* non implicite et abscondite, sed patientius et expeditius, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69: navigare, id. Att. 6, 8, 4: fit putatio, Col. Arb. 11, 1.—*Sup.*: ex quo te, quocumque opus erit, facillime et expeditissime conferas, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 2.

expĕdīte, *adv.*, v. expedio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

expĕdītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expedio] **I.** In milit. lang., *An enterprise against the enemy, an excursion, expedition, campaign*: tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, *Caes. B. G. 5, 10, 1; cf. in expeditionem exercitum educere, *Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72. So Hirt. B. G. 8, 34, 3; Suet. Caes. 46; 58; Aug. 8; 25; 29, et saep.; Curt. 7, 9; Plin. 7, 2, 2; 12, 6, 12, et al.—* **B.** Transf., of bees: apes noctu deprehensae in expeditione, excubant supinae, Plin. 11, 8, 8.—**II.** In rhetoric, * **A.** *A discussing, settling, determining*: habet paucis comprehensa brevitas multarum rerum expeditionem, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68.—* **B.** A figure of speech, *A dispatching, removing*. "*expeditio* est, quum rationibus compluribus enumeratis, quibus aliqua res aut fieri aut non fieri potuerit, ceterae tolluntur, una relinquitur, quam nos intendimus," Auct. Her. 4, 29, 40.—**III.** In architect., *An arranging, preparing* of buildings, Vitr. 6, 5, 3; 8, 6, 5 Schneid.

expĕdītĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [expeditio, *no.* I.] *Of* or *belonging to a military expedition* (post-class.): usus, Spartian. Nigr. 10: res, Amm. 31, 16.

expeditus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from expedio.

ex-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a.* *To drive out* or *away, thrust out* or *away, to eject, expel* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: haec tanta virtus ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? Cic. Mil. 37, 101: so me ex re publica, id. Fam. 6, 6, 2: expulsus atque ejectus e praedio Quinctius, id. Quint. 7, 28; cf. exturbari et expelli plebem ex agris, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84: a patria, id. Sest. 13, 30: naves ab litore in altum, Liv. 41, 3, 2: me domo mea expulistis, Pompeium domum suam compulistis, Cic. Pis. 7, 16; so aliquos agris, Caes. B. G. 4, 4, 2: humiliores possessionibus, id. ib. 6, 22, 3: hostes finibus, id. ib. 4, 3 *fin.*; cf. finibus expulsus patriis, Virg. A. 1, 620: me civitate, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 1: aliquem regno, Caes. B. C. 3, 110, 5, et saep.: nostri majores et Collatinum expulerunt, et reliquos Tarquinios, Cic. Rep. 2, 31; cf. expulso Tarquinio (shortly after, *pulso* Tarquinio), id. ib. 2, 30; and me in pace patria mea expulit, Liv. 35, 19, 4; cf. also in exilium expulsus, id. Lael. 12, 42; so Hannibalem in exilium (Carthago), Liv. 38, 50, 7: expulsa atque exturbata filia, *rejected, repudiated* (as a wife), Cic. Clu. 5, 14; so uxorem, Just. 9, 5: edicit suis, postero die porta Esquilina expellerent pecus, *drive out*, Liv. 2, 11, 5: sagittam arcu, *to let fly, shoot*, Ov. M. 3, 381; cf. expulsuri tela nervos retro tendimus, Quint. 10, 3, 6: se in auras (pondus), *forced itself out*, i. e. *came into the world*, Ov. M. 9, 705: ad componendum Orientis statum expulsus, *forced to hurry away*, Suet. Calig. 1: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24.

II. Trop.: aliquem vita, Cic. Mur. 16, 34; cf. aevo, Lucr. 3, 359: me periculo, *delivered myself*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 41: haec (superbiam, luxum, desidias, *etc.*) ex animo, Lucr. 5, 51; so laetitias ex omni pectore, Catull. 76, 22: corde desidiam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 24; so curas pectore, Luc. 3, 53: per vulnera mille Sontem animam, Ov. M. 6, 617; so vitam, Tac. A. 16, 19: morbum bilemque helleboro meraco, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137: somnos (haec dicta), Ov. Her. 14, 72; cf. quietem, id. Met. 8, 830: quae res omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expulit, *expelled, removed*, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 *fin.*: beneficiorum memoriam, id. B. C. 1, 34, 3; Quint. 6, 8, 16: spem metus expulerat, Ov. F. 6, 245: sententia expulsa, *rejected*, Plin. Ep. 8, 14 *fin.*

ex-pendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To weigh out, weigh*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so very rarely): aliquem, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 34; so baccam, nucem, Cels. 5, 19, 12.—Poet.: ibat et expenso planta morata gradu, *measured*, Prop. 2, 4, 6.

B. In partic., **1.** *To weigh out* money in payment, *to pay out, pay; to lay out, expend* (quite class.): ante pedes praetoris in foro expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic. Fl. 28, 68; so numos nominibus certis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105: usuras gravissimas, Paul. Dig. 19, 1, 47: viginti millia talenta in hos sumptus, Just. 12, 11.—**b.** In the *part. perf.*: bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 146: probari debere pecuniam datam consuetis modis, expensi latione, mensae rationibus, chirographi exhibitione, *etc.*, Gell. 14, 27. Esp. freq., ferre alicui expensum *or* pecuniam expensam, *To set down, enter, charge, reckon, account* a sum *as paid* (* *opp.* accipio, *no.* 6): quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit quam Verres illi expensum tulerit . . . quid proderat tibi te expensum illis non tulisse? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, 100 and 102: haec pecunia necesse est aut data aut expensa lata aut stipulata sit, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14; so pecunias ferre (*opp.* acceptas referre), Auct. B. Alex. 56, 3: homines prope quadringentos produxisse dicitur, quibus sine fenore pecunias expensas tulisset, *had set down*, i. e. *lent*, Liv. 6, 20, 6.—Rarely transf., of other things: legio, quam expensam tulit C. Caesari Pompeius, *i. e. transferred*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 4; for which also, expenso ferre vestem supellectilis nomine, Jabol. Dig. 33, 10, 19.—And trop.: Ipsam facilitati suae expensum ferre debere, *i. e. have to ascribe to*, Ulp. Dig. 36, 4, 3; so creditores suae negligentiae expensum ferre debeant, Scaev. ib. 42, 8, 24.

2. *To estimate, rate, value at* (Plautinian): hunc hominem decet auro expendi, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 1; cf. aurum auro expendetur, argentum argento exaequabitur, id. Rud. 4, 4, 43.

II. Trop.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A) *To mentally weigh, ponder, estimate, consider* (quite class.): equidem quum colligo argumenta causarum, non tam ea numerare soleo quam expendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 76 *fin.*; cf. in dissensione civili . . . expendendos cives non numerandos puto, id. Rep. 6, 1: omnia expendet ac seliget, id. Or. 15, 47; and vos in privatis minimarum rerum judiciis testem diligenter expenditis, id. Flacc. 5, 12. So singula animo suo, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 34: haec arte aliqua, Cic. Brut. 50, 186; cf. verba arte, Tac. A. 13, 3: omnes casus, Virg. A. 12, 21: belli consilia, Tac. H. 1, 87: causam meritis, Ov. M. 13, 150, et saep.: quae contemplantes expendere oportebit, quid quisque habeat sui, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 1) *To pay* a penalty, *suffer* a punishment (poet. and in post-Augustan prose): poenas Jovi expendisse (shortly after, in prose, poenas *pendens*), Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; cf. infanda per orbem Supplicia et scelerum poenas expendimus omnes, Virg. A. 11, 258; so dignas poenas pro talibus ausis, Sil. 13, 698: poenas capite, Tac. A. 12, 19: dura supplicia, Sil. 6, 588: scelus, Virg. A. 2, 229; so dignum pretium Poeno, Sil. 7, 713.—Hence

*expense, *adv.* *Largely, very much* (late Lat.): Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta 13.

expensa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia) [expendo] *A disbursement, expense* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 27, 10, 1; Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 145.

expense, *adv.*, v. expendo, *ad fin.*

expensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expendo] *An expense, expenditure* (post-class.), Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 24; Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

expenso, avi, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] **I.** *To pay out, pay* (ante- and post-class.): argentum accepto, expenso, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 31; so numos, Scaev. Dig. 40, 5, 41, § 10.—* **II.** *To equalize, equally distribute*: dies intercalares intercalationibus quatuor, Macr. S. 1, 13.

expensum, i, v. expendo, *no.* I. B, 1, b.

expensus, a, um, *Part.*, from expendo.

expergē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [expergo] *To awaken, rouse*: **I.** Lit.: expergefactus e somno, Suet. Calig. 6; so id. Calig. 38; Aug. 94; Claud. 8; Oth. 11.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To arouse, stir up, excite*: si forte expergefacere te posses, *Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, 38: Italiam terrore subito, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: Musaea mele per chordas digitis expergefacta, *awoke*, i. e. *produced*, Lucr. 2, 413: flagitium, *i. e. to commit*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 42.

* **expergēfactĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [expergefacio] *An awakening, rousing*: a somno, Aug. de vera relig. 50.

expergefio, factus, v. expergefacio.

* **expergĭfĭco,** are, *v. a.* [expergificus] *To awaken, arouse, excite*: ingenium, Gell. 17, 12, 1.

* **expergĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [expergo-facio] *That awakens* or *excites*: carmen, App. Flor. p. 349.

expergisco, ere, v. expergiscor, *ad init.*

expergiscor, perrectus, 3. (archaic *inf. praes.* expergiscier, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 1) *v. dep.* (act. form in the *imperf. conj.* expergisceret, Pompon. in Non. 473, 6) *n.* [expergo] *To be awakened, become awake, to awake* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: si dormis, expergiscere, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3: itaque simul ut experrecti sumus, visa illa contemnimus, id. Acad. 2, 16, 51; so id. Div. 1, 28, 59; Att. 13, 38, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 33.—**II.** Transf., *To awake, to rouse* or *bestir one's self*: Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 21; Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 1: experrecta nobilitas armis atque ferro rem publicam recuperavit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 141: quin igitur expergiscimini? Sall. C. 21, 14.—Hence

*experrectus, a, um, *Pa.* *Awakened, aroused, vigilant*: ut sint apes experrectiores, Col. 9, 7, 5.

expergīte, *adv.*, v. expergo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

expergitus, a, um, *Part.*, from expergo.

ex-pergo, gi, gĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To awaken, rouse up* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: omnes voces expergit sono, Santra in Non. 104, 16: expergite pectora tarda sopore, Att. ib.: nec quisquam expergitus exstat, *awakens* (from death), Lucr. 3, 942.—**II.** Transf.: ista re animos juvenum expergebat, Gell. 6, 10, 1, so animus expergitus, App. Apol. p. 302.—Hence

expergīte, *adv.* *Vigilantly, watchfully, actively*: auscultare, App. M. 8 *ad fin.*: obire munus, id. ib. 2, p. 125.

experiens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from experior.

expĕrĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [experior] *A trial, proof, experiment* (quite class.): experientiâ tentare quaedam, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 8; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: experientia patrimonii amplificandi, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43; so belli, Vellej. 2, 78, 2: veri, Ov. M. 1, 225: fide (*i. e.* fidei), id. ib. 7, 737: quis id approbare possit, aegritudinem suscipere pro experientia, si quid habere velis? *i. e. for trying to acquire it*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56.—**II.** Transf., *The knowledge gained by repeated trials, experimental knowledge, practice, experience* (so after the Aug. period): ad curandi rationem nihil plus confert quam experientia, Cels. praef. *med.*: Agrippa non aetate neque rerum experientia tantae moli par, Tac. A. 1, 4: vir longa experientia, id. ib. 1, 46: qui cultus habendo Sit pecori; apibus quanta experientia parcis, Virg. G. 1, 4.

expĕrīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A proof, trial, experiment* (mostly post-Aug.): nimirum hoc maximum est experimentum, quum constet aegritudinem vetustati tolli, *etc.*, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 74: Metello experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum esse, Sall. J. 46, 3; cf. Tac. A. 13, 24: in omnibus fere minus valent praecepta quam experimenta, Quint. 2, 5, 15; id. 6, 2, 25: medici experimenta per mortes agunt, Plin. 29, 1, 8; id. 13, 2, 3.

ex-pĕrĭor, pertus, 4. *v. dep. a.* *To try* a thing; viz., either by way of testing or of attempting it.

I. *To try, prove, put to the test*: constr. with the *acc.*, a relative clause, or *abs.*: (*a*) *c. acc.*: habuisse aiunt domi (venenum), vimque ejus esse expertum in servo quodam ad rem ipsam paratum, Cic. Coel. 24, 58: taciturnitatem nostram, id. Brut. 65, 231: amorem alicujus experirer, id. Att. 16, 16, C, 1: his persuaserant, uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 16, 3: judicium discipulorum, Quint. 2, 5, 12: in quo totas vires suas eloquentia experiretur, id. 10, 1, 109; Liv. 2, 59, 4: cervi cornua ad arbores subinde experientes, Plin. 8, 32, 50, et saep.—With a personal object: vin' me experiri? *make trial of me*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 29: hanc experiamur, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 12 Ruhnk.: tum se denique errasse sentiunt, quum eos (amicos) gravis aliquis casus experiri cogit, Cic. Lael. 22, 84: in periclitandis experiendisque pueris, id. Div. 2, 46, 97.—(β) With *a relative clause*, *ut*, etc.: vosne velit, an me regnare, hera quidve ferat Fors, Virtute experiamur, Enn. Ann. 6, 30: lubet experiri, quo evasuru'st denique, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 93: experiri libet, quantum audeatis, Liv. 25, 38, 11: in me ipso experior, ut exalbescam, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: expertique simul, si tela artusque sequantur, Val. Fl. 5, 562.—(γ) *Abs.*: Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 6: experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, id. Fam. 1, 7, 10: judicare difficile est sane nisi expertum: experiendum autem est in ipsa amicitia: ita praecurrit amicitia judicium tollitque experiendi potestatem, id. Lael. 17, 62.—**b.** In the *tempp. perff.*, *To have tried, tested, experienced*, i. e. *to find* or *know by experience*: omnia quae dico de Plancio, dico expertus in nobis, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: experti scire debemus, *etc.*, id. Mil. 26, 69: dicam tibi, Catule, non tam doctus, quam, id quod est majus, expertus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: puella jam virum experta, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 11; id. ib. 4, 4, 3; cf. Quint. 6, 5, 7: id opera expertus sum esse ita, Plaut. Bac. 3, 2, 3; so expertus sum prodesse, Quint. 2, 4, 13; and expertus, juvenem praelongos habuisse sermones, id. 10, 3, 32: ut frequenter experti sumus, id. 1, 12, 11.

II. *To try to do, to attempt, to make trial of* a thing: qui desperatione debilitati experiri id nolent, quod se assequi posse diffidant. Sed par est omnes omnia experiri, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 1, 4; cf. omnia experiri certum est, priusquam pereo, Ter. And. 2, 1, 11; so omnia prius quam, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 78, 1: extrema omnia, Sall. C. 26, 5; cf. also sese omnia de pace expertum, Caes. B. C. 3, 57, 2: libertatem, *i. e. to make use of, enjoy*, Sall. J. 31, 5: late fusum opus est et multiplex, *etc.*, .. dicere experiar, Quint. 2, 13, 17: quod quoniam me saepius rogas, aggrediar, non tam perficiundi spe quam experiundi voluntate, Cic. Or. 1, 2: hos quum Suevi, multis saepe bellis experti, finibus expellere non potuissent, *although they had often attempted it*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 4.

B. In partic., in jurid. lang., *To try* or *test by law, to go to law*: aut intra parietes aut summo jure experietur, Cic. Quint. 11, 38; cf. in jus vocare est juris experiundi causa vocare, Paul. Dig. 2, 4, 1; and Ulp. ib. 47, 8, 4: a me diem petivit: ego experiri non potui: latitavit, Cic. Quint. 23, 75; Liv. 40, 29, 11.—Hence, **2.** Transf. beyond the judicial sphere: cum aliquo, *To contend* with one: maritimis moribus mecum experitur, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 11.—Hence

A. expĕrĭens, entis, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II.) *Experienced, enterprising, active, industrious* (so quite class.): homo gnavus et industrius, experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21, 53; so promptus homo et experiens, id. Verr. 2, 4, 17, 37: vir fortis et experiens, id. Clu. 8, 23: vir acer et experiens, Liv. 6, 34, 4: comes experientis Ulixei, Ov. M. 14, 159: ingenium, id. Am. 1, 9, 32.—With the *gen.*: genus experiens laborum, *inured to, patient of*, Ov. M. 1, 414.—*Comp.* and *Adv.* appear not to occur.

B. expertus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I.) In passive signif., *Tried, proved, known by experience* (so freq. after the Aug. per.); virtus praesens, experta atque perspecta, *opp.* audita, Cic. Balb. 6, 16; cf. vir acer et pro causa plebis expertae virtutis, Liv. 3, 44, 3; and id. 1, 34, 12. So dulcedo libertatis, id. 1, 17, 3: industria, Suet. Vesp. 4: artes, Tac. A. 3, 17: saevitia, Prop. 1, 3, 18: confidens ostento sibi expertissimo, Suet. Tib. 19.—With the *gen.*: expertos belli juvenes, Virg. A. 10, 173; cf. Tac. H. 4, 76.—*Comp.* and *Adv.* appear not to occur.

experrectus, a, um, *Part.*, from expergiscor.

ex-pers, tis, *adj.* [pars] *Having no part in, not sharing in, not privy to* (so rarely, but quite class.); constr. *c. gen.*: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: et in regnis nimis expertes sunt ceteri communis juris et consilii, et in optimatium dominatu vix particeps libertatis potest esse multitudo, Cic. Rep. 1, 27; so sunt expertes imperii, consilii publici, judicii delectorum judicum, id. ib. 1, 31 Mos.; id. Att. 8, 8, 1; cf. animum advorte nunc jam, Quapropter te expertem amoris nati habuerim, *i. e. left ignorant of his amour*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 83.

II. Transf., in gen., *Having nothing of, destitute* or *devoid of, free from, without* (freq. and quite class.; not in Caesar); constr. in class. lang. *c. gen.*; ante-class. and in Sall. also *c. abl.*: (*a*) *c. gen.*: solum est ex tot animantium generibus atque naturis particeps rationis et cogitationis, quum cetera sint omnia expertia, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: omnium vitium expers, Titin. in Non. 495, 13: laboris, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 16: omnis eruditionis expers atque ignarus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 1: veritatis, id. ib. 2, 19, 81: negotii publici, id. Rep. 1, 2: humanitatis, id. Div. 2, 38, 81: nuptiarum, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 11; so viri, Ov. M. 1, 479: ferae rationis et orationis expertes, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 50: Chium (vinum) maris expers, *without sea-water*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15; Cic. Lael. 23, 87; cf. ut nulla ejus vitae pars summae turpitudinis esset expers, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, 191: vis consili expers, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65, et saep.: expers matris imperii, *free from*, i. e. *neglectful of, disobedient to*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 2.—(β) *c. abl.*: ea res me domo expertem facit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 40; id. Amph. 2, 2, 81: metu, id. Asin. 1, 1, 31: malitiis, Turpil. in Non. 501, 7: omnes fama atque fortunis expertes sumus, Sall. C. 33, 1.

* **expertĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [experior] *A trial, proof*, Vitr. 8, 5.

expertus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from experior.

expĕtesso or **expĕtisso**, ĕre, *v. a.* [expeto] *To desire, long for* (a Plautinian word): quae te amat tuamque expetissit pulchram pulchritudinem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 14: artem, id. Trin. 2, 1, 4; id. Rud. 1, 5, 1: ultro amas, ultro expetessis, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 23.

expetisso, ere, v. expetesso.

expĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [expeto] *One who desires* or *longs for* (late Lat.): vestri, Symm. Ep. 8, 45.

expetītus, a, um, *Part.*, from expeto.

ex-pĕto, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*: **A.** (qs. to reach out for a thing, *i. e.*) *To long for, seek after, aspire to, desire, wish* a thing (freq. and quite class.): (*a*) *c. acc.*: nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere debere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66: unum ab omnibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, id. de imp. Pomp. 2, 5: Italia ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit, id. ib. 11, 30: nunc a Flacco Lentuli poenae per vos expetuntur, id. Flacc. 38, 95; so poenas ab aliquo, id. Pis. 7, 16; Liv. 1, 23, 4; cf. jus ab invitis, id. 3, 40, 4: Plautinas fabulas, Plaut. Casin. prol. 12: pecunia tantopere expetitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 172; cf. expetuntur divitiae ad usus vitae necessarios, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: mortem pro vita civium, id. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: ea vita expetitur, quae sit animi corporisque expleta virtutibus, id. Fin. 5, 13, 37: in qua (societate) omnia insunt, quae putant homines expetenda, honestas, gloria, *etc.*, id. Lael. 22, 84: non ficto crimine insectari, non expetere vitam, non capitis arcessere, *to attempt one's life*, id. Dejot. 11, 30: stulta sibi consilia, *to seek out, contrive*, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 4.—Of an inanimate subject: mare medium terrae locum expetens, *striving* or *tending toward*, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116.—(β) With *an object-clause* (poet.): dii me etsi perdunt, tamen esse adjutam expetunt, Pac. in Non. 104, 7: videre expeto te, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 20: mane, hoc prius scire expeto, quid perdideris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 17; id. Her. 5, 1, 1; Hor. Epod. 11, 3.—(γ) *Abs.*: ne legaretur A. Gabinius Cn. Pompeio expetenti ac postulanti, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 19, 57.

* **B.** *To reach, attain to* any thing; with respect to time, *to outlast*: malo si quid bene facias, id beneficium interit: Bono si quid male facias, aetatem expetit, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 23.

II. *Intr.*: in aliquem (qs. to reach to, *i. e.*), *To light upon, fall upon, befall* a person: delictum suum Suamque culpam expetere in mortalem, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 33; so illius ira et maledicta in hanc, id. ib. 3, 2, 15: omnes clades hujus belli in eum, Liv. 1, 22, 7: ista mendacia in hujus tergum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 42; id. Mil. 2, 4, 40.—And so abs.: in servitute expetunt multa iniqua, *befall one*, id. Amph. 1, 1, 20.

expĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expio] *Satisfaction, atonement, expiation* (rare, but quite classical): at vero scelerum in homines atque impietatum nulla expiatio est, * Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40; so foederis rupti, Liv. 9, 1, 4.

expĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An atoner, expiator* (post-class.): impuritatis, Tert. Pudic. 15 *fin.*

expĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [expiator] *Atoning, expiatory* (late Lat.): poenae, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 13.

expĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [expio] *An atoning* or *expiating priestess*: "*piatrix* dicebatur sacerdos, quae expiare erat solita, quam quidam . . . *sagam*, alii *expiatricem* vocant," Fest. s. v. PIATRIX, p. 213.

expĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Atonement, expiation* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Val. 13.

expictus, a, um, *Part.*, from expingo.

expīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expilo] *A pillaging, plundering* (rare, but quite class.): expilatio direptioque sociorum, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75; cf. expilationes direptionesque sociorum et civium, id. ib. 3, 8, 36.

expīlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A pillager, plunderer*: * Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, 9: "expilatores, qui sunt atrociores fures, hoc est λωποδύται, in opus publicum dari solent, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 18 (De effractoribus et expilatoribus), 1.

ex-pīlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To pillage, rob, plunder* (quite class.): si socios spolias, aerarium expilas, Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 43; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 27; and ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias, id. de imp. Pomp. 19, 57. So armarium, id. Cluent. 64, 181: thesauros, Liv. 31, 12, 3: rem hereditariam, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 21; cf. "expilatae hereditatis," Dig. 47, tit. 19.—* **II.** Trop.: sumenda sunt nobis ab iis ipsis, a quibus expilati sumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123.

ex-pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3. *v. a.* *To paint, depict; to paint, paint over*: **I.** Lit.: quoniam et pericula expingimus, ne quis miretur et rogos pingi, Plin. 35, 7, 31: genas, *to paint, rouge*, Mart. 7, 83, 2; so cutem, id. 8, 52, 8; and se (Thamar), Tert. Cult. fem. 12.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *To picture, depict, describe to the life*: qui motus hominum, qui ferarum non ita expictus est, ut quae ipse non viderit, nos ut videremus, effecerit? * Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114.

* **ex-pinso**, ĕre, *v. a.* *To bruise to pieces, grind*: far, Cato R. R. 2, 4.

ex-pĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To make satisfaction, amends, atonement for* a crime or a criminal; *to purify* any thing defiled with crime; *to atone for, to expiate* (very freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: SACRUM COMMISSUM QVOD NEQUE EXPIARI POTERIT, IMPIE COMMISSUM ESTO: QVOD EXPIARI POTERIT PUBLICI SACERDOTES EXPIANTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; so scelus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 29; cf. tua scelera dii immortales in nostros milites expiaverunt, *i. e. have avenged*, Cic. Pis. 35, 85: in iis sine illius suffimentis expiati sumus, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40; cf. imperatum patri, ut filium expiaret pecunia publica, Liv. 1, 26, 12; so aliquem, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 34: puerum lustralibus salivis, Pers. 2, 33: quae violata sunt, expiabuntur, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7; cf. expiandum forum Romanum a nefarii sceleris vestigiis, id. Rab. perd. 4, 11; so id. Phil. 1, 12, 30; id. Div. 2, 63, 130: arma nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 5: dira detestatio nulla expiatur victima, id. Epod. 5, 90, et saep

II. Transf. beyond the relig. sphere: **A.** *To atone for, make amends for, make good:* haec superioris aetatis exempla expiata Saturnini atque Gracchorum casibus docet, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 5; so malam potentiam servili supplicio, Tac. H. 4, 11: legatorum injurias regisque caedem, Liv. 1, 14, 3: errorem, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 1, et saep.: incommodum virtute, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.*; so cladem victoriis, Flor. 1, 12.

B. *To appease* (extremely seldom): a me etiam poenas expetistis, quibus conjuratorum manes mortuorum expiaretis, Cic. Pis. 7, 16.

expiro, are, v. exspiro.

ex-piscor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* (lit., to fish out; hence, trop.) *To search out, find out* (perh. only vulg.): proinde expiscare, quasi non nosses, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 35: nescis me ab illo omnia expiscatum? Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1: simul atque audivit, a philosopho voluptatem tantopere laudari, nihil expiscatus est, *he asked, inquired no further*, id. Pis. 28, 69.

* **explānābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [explano] *Clear, plain:* vox, Sen. de Ira 1, 3.

explānāte, *adv.*, v. explano, *ad fin.*

explānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explano] **I.** *An explanation* (quite class.): somniis, vaticinationibus, oraculis quod erant multa obscura, explanationes adhibitae sunt interpretum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 11; cf. nihil esse tam regale, quam explanationem aequitatis, in qua juris erat interpretatio, id. Rep. 5. 2. So unius cujusque propositionis, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: illustris sententiae suae (*c. c.* propositio), Quint. 9, 2, 2: res arduae explanationis, Plin. 10, 68, 87.—**B.** In partic., as a fig. of speech: Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202; Quint. 9, 1, 27.—**II.** *A plain*, i. e. *distinct pronunciation:* dentes, quum defuere, explanationem omnem adimentes, Plin. 7, 16, 18, § 70: emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio, Quint. 1, 5, 33; so verborum (shortly before, dilucida pronunciatio), id. 11, 3, 33.

explānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An explainer:* sunt enim explanatores, ut grammatici poëtarum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116; so explanator interpres ejus legis, Lact. (Cic. ap. Lact.?) 6, 8.

explānātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Explanatory* (late Lat.): liber, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 1.

explanatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from explano.

ex-plāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* * **I.** Lit., *To flatten* or *spread out:* suberi cortex in denos pedes undique explanatus, Plin. 16, 8, 13.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *To make plain* or *clear, to explain* (the class. signif. of the word): qualis differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 4: rem latentem explicare definiendo, obscuram explanare interpretando, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 42, 152; so explanare apertiusque dicere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: docere et explanare, id. Off. 1, 28, 101: aliquid conjectura, id. de Or. 2, 69, 280; id. Or. 24, 80: quem amicum tuum ais fuisse istum, explana mihi, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 33: de cujus hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, quam initium narrandi faciam, Sall. C. 4, 5.—Impers.: juxta quod flumen, aut ubi fuerit, non satis explanatur, Plin. 6, 23, 26.—Hence

explānātus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II.) *Plain, distinct* (unfreq.): claritas in voce, in lingua etiam explanata vocum impressio, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19.—*Adv.* Explanate, *Plainly, clearly, distinctly:* scriptum, Gell. 16, 8, 3.—*Comp.:* ut definire rem possit, neque id faciat presse et anguste, sed quum explanatius, tum etiam uberius, Cic. Or. 33, 117.

ex-planto, are, *v. a.* *To pull up, root out* a plant (post-Aug.): pampinos, Col. 4, 14, 1; cf. id. 4, 29, 11; so id. 11, 2, 38, et al.

explaudo, ere, v. explodo.

explēmentum, i *n.* [expleo] *That which fills up:* **I.** Lit., of food, *A filling, stuffing:* Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 19: si scieris, cacumina arborum explementum esse ventris, Sen. Ep. 110 *med.*—* **II.** Trop., of speech, *A complement, supplement:* Sen. Suasor. 2 *ad fin.*

explendesco, ere, v. exsplendesco.

‡ **explenunt,** v. expleo, *ad init.*

ex-plĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. (archaic form EXPLENUNT, for explent, acc. to Fest. p. 80; cf. solinunt, nequinunt, danunt, for solent, nequeunt, dant; v. do, redeo and soleo, *init.: inf. praes.* explerier, Lucr. 6, 21.—Contracted form expleris, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: explessent, Liv. 23, 22, 1; 37, 47, 7, et al.) *v. a.* [PLEO, whence plenus, compleo, suppleo],

I. *To fill up, fill full, fill* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: fossam aggere, Caes. B. G. 7, 79 *fin.*; so fossas, id. ib. 7, 82, 3; Alfin. Dig. 39, 3, 24; cf. paludem cratibus atque aggere, Caes. B. G. 7, 58, 1: neque inferciens verba, quasi rimas expleat, Cic. de Or. 69, 231: vulnera, Plin. 35. 6, 21; so cicatrices, id. 36, 21, 42: alopecias, id. 34, 18, 55: bovem strictis frondibus, *i. e. to give him his fill*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28; so se, *to fill, cram one's self*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 16; Cels. 1, 2 *fin.*; cf. ut aliquando ex eorum agris expleti atque saturati cum hoc cumulo quaestus decederent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42 *fin.*: ut milites contingant inter se atque omnem munitionem expleant, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 3; so locum (cohortes), *i. e. to completely occupy*, id. ib. 1, 45, 4: explevi totas ceras quatuor, *have filled, written full*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 40: deum bonis omnibus explere mundum, Cic. Univ. 3: aliquem numerum, Caes. B. C. 3, 4 *fin.*; so numerum, Liv. 5, 10, 10; 24, 11, 4; Virg. A. 6, 545: centurias, *to have the full number of votes*, Liv. 37, 47, 7; so tribus, id. 3, 64, 8: justam muri altitudinem, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 4: His rebus celeriter id, quod Avarici deperierat, expletur, *is filled up, made good*, id. ib. 7, 31, 4; so Liv. 23, 22, 1; and sic explevit, quod utrique defuit, Cic. Brut. 42, 154.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen., *To fill up, complete, finish:* id autem ejusmodi est, ut additum ad virtutem auctoritatem videatur habiturum et expleturum cumulate vitam beatam, *make quite complete*, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42; cf. damnationem, id. Caecin. 10, 29: partem relictam, id. Off. 3, 7, 34: damna, Liv. 3, 68, 3; cf. 30, 5, 5: explet concluditque sententias, Cic. Or. 69, 230; cf. sententias mollioribus numeris, id. ib. 13, 40: animum gaudio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2.

2. In partic., **a.** *To satisfy, sate, glut, appease* a longing, or one who longs (the fig. being that of filling or stuffing with food): quas (literas Graecas) sic avide arripui quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26; so famem, Phaedr. 4, 18, 5; cf. jejunam cupidinem, Lucr. 4, 877: libidines (*c. c.* satiare), Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 424, 30 (Rep. 6, 1); cf. explere cupiditates, satiare odium, id. Part. or. 27, 96; so libidinem, id. Coel. 20, 49: odium factis dictisque, Liv. 4, 32, 12: desiderium, id. 1, 9, 15; cf. omnem exspectationem diuturni desiderii nostri, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: avaritiam pecunia, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 150: spem omnium, Just. 22, 8, et saep.: me, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 67; cf. non enim vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 1; so se caede diu optata, Liv. 31, 24, 11: tantum regem (divitiis), Just. 9, 2: animum suum (amore), Ter. And. 1, 2, 17; cf. id. Hec. 5, 1, 28; 5, 2, 19: corda tuendo, Virg. A. 8, 265; cf. expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo Phoenissa, id. ib. 1, 713: alicujus crudelitatem sanguine, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 225.

b. *To fulfill, discharge, execute, perform* a duty: amicitiae munus, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: explere susceptum rei publicae munus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: excusatione officium scribendi, id. Fam. 16, 25: mandatum, Gaj. Dig. 17, 1, 27.

c. Of time: *To complete, finish, bring to a close:* tum signis omnibus ad idem principium stellisque revocatis, expletum annum habeto, Cic. Rep. 6, 22 *fin.*: fatales annos, Tib. 3, 53: quosdam in Aetolia ducentos annos explere, Plin. 7, 48, 49.

* **II.** (*ex* in priv. signif.; v. ex, p. 552, a) *To unload:* navibus explebant sese terrasque replebant, *i. e. disembarked*, exonerabant se, Enn. Ann. 7, 72.—Hence

explētus, a, um, *Pa.* *Full, complete, perfect:* quod undique perfectum expletumque sit omnibus suis numeris ac partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 37; so undique expleta et perfecta forma honestatis, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48: ea, quae natura desiderat, expleta cumulataque habere, id. Off. 2, 5, 18; id. Fin. 3, 9, 32: vita animi corporisque expleta virtutibus, id. ib. 5, 13, 37: expleta rerum comprehensio, id. Acad. 2, 7, 21; Quint. 9, 4, 116.

* **explētĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [expleo, *no.* I. B, 2, a] *A satisfying:* in ea expletione naturae summi boni finem consistere, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40.

explētīvus, a, um, *adj.* [expleo] *Serving to fill out, expletive;* in the later grammarians, conjunctiones, such as *quidem, equidem, autem, quoque*, Don. p. 1763 P.; Charis. p. 199 ib., et al.

expletus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from expleo.

explĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [explico] *That may be explained, explicable* (exceedingly rare): mensura, Plin. 4, 13, 28.—* *Adv.* acc. to Diomed. p. 401 P.

explĭcābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. explicabilis, *ad fin.*

explĭcāte, *adv.* *Plainly, clearly;* v. explico, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

explĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explico] *An unfolding, uncoiling* (for the most part only in Cic.): * **I.** Lit.: est quasi rudentis explicatio, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127.—**II.** Trop., of speech: *An unfolding, expounding, an explication, exposition, explanation:* multum ad ea, quae quaerimus, explicatio tua ista profecerit, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 14: naturae, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, id. N. D. 3, 24, 62: explicatio illustris perpolitaque, id. de Or. 2, 27, 120: mira in disserendo, id. Brut. 38, 134: difficilior, Quint. 1, 10, 49: inflata, Sen. Ep. 114.

explĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An expounder, explainer* (Ciceron.): ut rerum explicator prudens, severus, gravis, Cic. Or. 9, 31; so id. Inv. 2, 2, 6.

* **explĭcātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that expounds* or *explains;* huic quasi ex altera parte oratoria vis dicendi adhibebatur, explicatrix orationis perpetuae ad persuadendum accommodatae, Cid. Acad. 1, 8, 32.

1. explĭcatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from explico.

2. explĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *An unfolding, stretching apart:* * **I.** Lit.: alterno crurum explicatu, Plin. 8, 42, 67.—* **II.** Trop., of speech, *An explication, exposition:* (natura deorum) quam esset obscura et quam difficiles explicatus haberet, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93.

explicit, v. explico, *ad fin.* ☞.

explicitus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from explico.

ex-plĭco, avi *and* ui (the latter since the Aug. per.; Virg. G. 2, 280; Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16; 4, 9, 44; Sat. 2, 2, 125; Liv. 7, 23, 6; Petr. 14, et saep.; cf. Gell. 1, 7, 20), ātum *or* ĭtum (Cic. uses only atum, Caes. atum and itum; cf. explicaturos, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 4, *c. c.* explicitis, id. ib. 3, 75, 2: and explicitius, id. ib. 1, 78, 3), 1. *v. a.* *To unfold, uncoil, unroll, unfurl, spread out, loosen, undo* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense).

I. Lit.: velum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 7: non explicata veste neque proposito argento, *etc.*, *spread out*, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: volumen, *to open*, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 101. So suas pennas (ales), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: mercem, Petr. 14: plenas plagas, Mart. 1, 56, 8: perturbatum et confusum agmen, *to put in order*. Hirt. B. G. 8, 14, 2; so capillum pectine, Var. L. L. 5, 29, 36: fusos, *to unwind*, Mart. 4, 54, 10: frontem sollicitam, *to free from wrinkles, smooth*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16; for which explicare seria contractae frontis, id. Sat. 2, 2, 125; cf. mare, *i. e. to calm*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 455: si ex his te laqueis exueris ac te aliqua via ac ratione explicaris, *hast extricated, freed thyself*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, 151; so se (ex funibus anchorarum), Ulp. Dig. 9, 2. 29

se difficile a lanis ovium (apes), Plin. 11, 18, 19.

B. Transf. (as a consequence of unfolding), *To spread out, stretch out, extend, deploy, display:* Liv. 40, 5, 26; so id. 40, 4, 4; 7, 23, 6: ordinem, id. 2, 46, 3: cohortes (longa legio), Virg. G. 2, 280: se turmatim (equites), Caes. B. C. 3, 93, 3; cf. mid.: priusquam plane legiones explicari et consistere possent, id. ib. 2, 26, 4; Liv. 37, 23, 10: per obstantes catervas Explicuit sua victor arma, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 44: ut forum laxaremus et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, *extend*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14: orbes (serpens), Ov. M. 15, 720; Suet. Aug. 94: frondes omnes (pampinus), Virg. G. 2, 335: se (montes), Plin. 5, 29, 31: arida ligna in flammas (ignis), Lucr. 2, 882: convivium, *i. e. to richly set out, furnish*, Mart. 1, 100, 13: explicavi meam rem post illa lucro, *i. e. amplified, enlarged*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 5.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen. (so very seldom): explica atque excute intelligentiam tuam, ut videas quae sit, *etc.*, *display*, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 81: Siciliam multis undique cinctam periculis explicavit, *has set at large, set free* (qs. released from toils, snares), id. de imp. Pomp. 11, 30; cf. id. Flacc. 4, 10; and da operam, ut te explices, huc quam primum venias, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, D, 2.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To disentangle, set in order, arrange, regulate, settle, adjust* any thing complicated or difficult: peto a te, ut ejus negotia explices et expedias, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2; so negotia, id. Att. 5, 12, 3; cf. id. ib. 16, 3, 5: belli rationem, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35; cf. rationem salutis, id. Fam. 6, 1, 2: rem frumentariam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 4 *fin.*: si Faberius nobis nomen illud explicat, noli quaerere, quanti, *settles*, i. e. *pays that item*, Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2; so Faberianum, id. ib. § 3; cf. si qui debitores, quia non possint explicare pecuniam, differant solutionem, Callist. Dig. 42, 1, 31: consilium, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 4; cf. his explicitis rebus, id. ib. 3, 75, 2: subvenire tempestati quavis ratione sapientis est; eoque magis, si plus adipiscare re explicata boni, quam addubitata mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: ea, quae per defunctum inchoata sunt, per heredem explicari debent, Pompon. Dig. 27, 7, 1: transii ad elegos: hos quoque feliciter explicui, Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 7; cf. under ☞: iter commode explicui, excepto quod, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 1; so fugam, Phaedr. 4, 7, 15: nihilo plus explicet ac si Insanire paret, *etc.*, *will make no more out of it*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 270.

2. Of speech: *To develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit, treat, state:* in mentem tibi non venit, quid negotii sit... vitam alterius totam explicare? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: perfice, ut Crassus haec, quae coartavit et peranguste refersit in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, id. de Or. 1, 35, 163: explicare excutereque verbo, id. Part. or. 36, 124: aliquid expedite, id. Brut. 67, 237; so aliquid apertissime planissimeque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 64, 156: aliquid definitione, id. Fin. 3, 10, 33: funera fundo, Virg. A. 2, 362: philosophiam, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6; cf. philosophiam diligentissime Graecis literis, id. Acad. 1, 2, 4: Graecas orationes, id. de Or. 1, 34, 155: geometricum quiddam aut physicum aut dialecticum (corresp. to expedire), id. Div. 2, 59, 122: non de aegritudine solum, sed de omni animi perturbatione explicabo, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13; so de scorpionibus et catapultis, Vitr. 10, 22: ut explicemus, quae sint materiae, *etc.*, Quint. 10, 5, 1.—Impers.: quae vero auxilia sunt capitis, eo loco explicitum est, Cels. 4, 2.—Hence

A. explĭcātus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** Lit.: *Spread out:* Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; so vallis, Pall. Aug. 11, 2.—**2.** Trop.: **a.** *Well ordered, regular:* in causa facili atque explicata, Cic. Planc. 2, 5.—**b.** *Plain, clear:* literae tuae, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius, nihil perfectius, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 2.—*Sup.:* explicatissima responsa, Aug. Ep. 34 *fin.*—* *Adv.*, *Plainly, clearly:* qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abundanter et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.

B. explĭcĭtus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II. B, 1) Lit.: *Disentangled*, i. e. *free from obstacles, easy:* in his erat augustiis res: sed ex propositis consiliis duobus explicitius videbatur, Ilerdam reverti, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 3.

☞ explicit, in late Latin set at the end of a book to indicate its conclusion, is prob. an abbreviation of explicitus (est liber), *the book is ended* (acc. to signif. *no.* II. B, 1); cf. explicitum nobis usque ad sua cornua librum refers, Mart. 11, 107, 1: "solemus completis opusculis ad distinctionem rei alterius sequentis medium interponere *Explicit* aut *Feliciter* aut aliquid istius modi," Hier. Ep. 28, 4.

ex-plōdo (also explaudo; explaudite, *opp.* plaudite, Aus. Sept. Sap. de Thal. *fin.*), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To drive out* or *off by clapping;* originally, a scenic word said of a player, *to hoot off, explode* him: histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic. Parad. 3, 26; cf. Aesopum explodi video, id. de Or. 1, 61, 259: aliquem è scena non modo sibilis sed etiam convicio, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 30: nam *Satis est equitem mihi plaudere*, ut audax Contemptis aliis explosa Arbuscula (mima) dixit, Hor. S. 1, 10, 77; cf. pars plaudite ergo, pars offensi explaudite, Aus. l. l.—**II.** Transf. beyond the scenic sphere, **A.** *To drive out* or *away* (so rarely; not in Cic.): aliquem in Arpinos, Afran. in Non. 186, 16: (alios) in arenam aut litus, *to cast out*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10. Poet.: noctem explodentibus alis, *to scare away*, Lucr. 4, 712.—**B.** *To reject, disapprove* (Ciceronian): te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc retulisse demiror, Cic. Clu. 31, 86; cf. explosae ejectaeque sententiae, id. Fin. 5, 8, 31; and with this cf. id. Off. 1, 2, 6; and hoc genus divinationis vita explosit, id. Div. 2, 41, 86: multa dixi in ignobilem regem, quibus totus est explosus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 3.

explōrāte, *adv.* *With certainty*, etc.; v. exploro, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

explōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exploro] *An examination, exploration* (post-Aug.): surculi, Col. 3, 9, 5: exploratione occulta fallere aliquem, Tac. H. 3, 54.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *A spying:* Modestin. Dig. 49, 16, 3.

explōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A searcher out, examiner, explorer; a prying person, a spy* (not in Cic.): **I.** In gen.: rerum, Lucil. in Non. 366, 31; Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 71.—**b.** Adject., *Searching:* ignes, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. praef. 11: foci, Mart. 8, 51, 4.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** In milit. lang., *A spy, scout*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12, 2; 2, 5, 4; 2, 11, 3; 2, 17, 1; 3, 2, 1, et saep.—**B.** Explorator viae, *One who ran before the emperor to clear the way*, Suet. Tib. 60.

explōrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [explorator, *no.* II.] *Of* or *belonging to searching out, exploratory* (post-Aug.): coronae, as a reward for scouts or those who sought out and pursued the enemy, Suet. Calig. 45: scaphae, *spy-boats*, Veg. Mil. 5, 7.

exploratus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from exploro.

ex-plōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To search out, seek to discover, to examine, explore* (quite class.; in Cic. esp. freq. in the *part. perf.* and *Pa.*): **I.** In gen.: (*a*) *c. acc.:* explora rem totam, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 5: fugam domini, id. Verr. 2, 5, 17, 44: ambitum Africae, Plin. 5, 1, 1: altera (manus) motu Caecum iter explorat, Ov. M. 10, 456: vehiculorum onera, Suet. Tib. 18: glebas gustu, Col. 2, 2, 20; so panis potionisque bonitatem gustu, Tac. A. 12, 66, et saep.: ad explorandum idoneum locum castris, *for choosing out*, Caes. B. C. 1, 81, 1; so insidias, *to seek out*, Virg. G. 3, 537.—(*β*) With *relative clauses:* explorare, qui homines inhabitarent, Petr. 116: apud se explorare, an expediat sibi consilium, Gaj. Dig. 17, 1, 2 *fin.*: exploratum est, ubi controversia incipiat, Quint. 7, 1, 8.—**b.** In the *part. perf.*, *Examined, ascertained, known:* exploratum et provisum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 110: jam explorata nobis sunt ea, quae, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: perspecta et explorata perscribere, id. Att. 3, 15, 8; cf. res non incertis jactatae rumoribus, sed compertae et exploratae, Liv. 42, 13, 1: de numero eorum omnia se habere explorata Remi dicebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 4; so id. B. C. 2, 31, 5.—*Abs.*, explorato, *It being ascertained*, i. e. *when he knew:* explorato, jam profectos amicos, noctem quietam agit, Tac. H. 2, 49.

II. In partic.: **A.** In milit. lang., *To spy out, reconnoitre:* speculatoribus in omnes partes dimissis, explorat, quo commodissime itinere vallum transire possit, Caes. B. G. 5, 49 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 5, 50, 3; and itinera egressusque ejus, postremo loca atque tempora cuncta explorat, Sall. J. 35, 5: Siciliam adiit, Africam exploravit, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 12, 34: occulte explorare loca, Caes. B. C. 1, 66, 2: explorato hostium consilio, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18, 2.—In the neuter absol.: ante explorato et subsidiis positis, Liv. 23, 42, 9.

B. To examine as to its quality, *i. e. To try, test, put to the proof* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): et suspensa focis explorat robora fumus, Virg. G. 1, 175: taurus in adversis explorat cornua truncis, Luc. 2, 603; cf. hoc jugulo dextram explora, Sil. 11, 358: animos, Ov. A. A. 1, 456; Liv. 37, 7, 10; Tac. H. 1, 15: fidem alicujus, Luc. 8, 582.—Hence

explōrātus, a, um, *Pa.* Lit., *Ascertained;* hence *established, confirmed, certain, sure:* ut ei jam exploratus et domi conditus consulatus videretur, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: magna et prope explorata spes, id. Phil. 10, 10, 20; so id. Off. 3, 33, 117; Tusc. 5, 9, 27: victoria, Caes. B. G. 7, 52, 2: ratio, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 64: literae exploratae a timore, *i. e. affording certainty, confidence*, id. Att. 3, 17, 1, et saep.: de quo mihi exploratum est, ita esse, ut scribis, *I am certain, convinced*, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6; cf. id. Acad. 2, 17, 54; and quis est tam stultus, cui sit exploratum, se ad vesperum esse victurum? id. de Sen. 19, 67: in qua (amicitia) nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habeas, id. Lael. 26, 97: exploratam habere pacem, id. Phil. 7, 6, 16: (Deus) habet exploratum, fore, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 19, 51: pro explorato habebat, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 3.—*Comp.:* facilior et exploratior devitatio legionum fore, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4.—*Sup.:* exploratissima victoria, Vellej. 84, 1.

Adv., *With certainty, for a certainty, securely, surely* (for the most part only in Cic.): haec ita sentio, judico, ad te explorate scribo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 3; cf. judicare, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 6: satis explorate perceptum et cognitum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1: navigare, id. Fam. 16, 8, 1.—*Comp.:* exploratius promittere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

* **explōsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [explodo] *A clapping off, a driving off by clapping:* ludorum explosiones et funerum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 4.

explosus, a, um, *Part.*, from explodo.

expŏlĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To smooth off, polish off, polish up, polish:* **I.** Lit.: hac (*i. e.* herinacei) cute expoliuntur vestes, Plin. 8, 37, 56 *fin.*: libellus arida pumice expolitus, Catull. 1, 2: aedes expolitae, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 18; so expolitus paries, Vitr. 7, 9; cf. under *Pa.*: signum, Quint. 2, 19, 3: scabritias unguium, Plin. 24, 4, 6.—Mid.: Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 11.—**II.** Trop., *To polish, finish, accomplish, embellish, improve, refine:* parentes (liberos) expoliunt, docent literas, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 45; cf. Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, Cic. de Or 3, 34, 139; so vir omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus, id. Brut. 25, 95; and Graeca doctrina expolitus, Gell. 15, 11, 3: nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40; id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: inventum, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 27; so partitiones, Cic. Inv. 1, 41, 76: orationem, Quint. 8, 3, 42: consilium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 60.—Hence

expŏlītus, a, um, *Pa.* *Polished*, i. e. *smooth, neat, clean:* dens expolitior, Catull. 39, 20: frumenta expolitiora, Col. 2, 20, 6: villae expolitissimae, Scipio Afric. in Gell. 2, 20, 6.

expŏlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* *A smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing:* **I.** Lit. parietum, pavimentorum, *a plastering*, Vitr. 6 *fin.*; 7 praef. *fin.*; so urbana, *i. e. of a house in the city*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 6: miniacea, Vitr. 7, 9.—**II.** Trop., of

speech, *An adorning, embellishing:* in verbis inest quasi materia quaedam: in numero autem expolitio, Cic. Or. 55, 185; so id. de Or. 1, 12, 50; Inv. 1, 40, 74.—**B.** In partic., as a fig. of speech, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 55 *sq.*

expolitus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from expolio.

ex-pōno, pŏsŭi, posĭtum, 3. (ante-class. *perf.* exposivit, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 27: syncop. expostus, Virg. A. 10, 694; Stat. Th. 7, 197) *v. a.* *To put* or *set out, to expose* (quite class.; most freq. in the trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos et exposuit vasa Samia, *set out*, Cic. Mur. 36, 75; so vasa, id. Verr. 2, 4, 16, 35: apparatum in porticibus, Suet. Caes. 10; cf. aliquid in publico, Plin. 35, 7, 33: herbam in sole, Col. 12, 28, 1: aliquem ictu, *to put out, turn out*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 14; so cubito, id. Casin. 4, 4, 27.

B. In partic., **1.** Of children: *To expose:* puellam ad necem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 18; so id. Casin. prol. 41; Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37; Cic. Rep. 2, 2; Liv. 1, 4, 5; Suet. Claud. 27; Calig. 5; Gramm. 7; 21, et al.

2. Naut. *t. t.:* **a.** *To set on shore, to land, disembark:* milites ex navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 37, 1; for which socios de puppibus, Virg. A. 10, 288: milites in terram, Caes. B. C. 3, 23, 2; so id. ib. 1, 31 *fin.* Oud. *N. cr.*; Liv. 24, 40, 9; 34, 8, 7; Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 44; Auct. B. Alex. 10, 2; cf. in litora, Liv. 37, 28, 8: in insulam, Suet. Claud. 25; *c. c.* in Africa, Liv. 28, 44, 10 Drak. *N. cr.:* in terra, Vellej. 2, 79, 4: in litore, Suet. Caes. 4; Just. 22, 5: in portu, id. 18, 1: quibus regionibus exercitum exposuisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 29 *fin.:* quarta vix demum exponimur hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: advexi frumentum; exposui, vendo meum, *etc.*, *have unloaded, unpacked, opened it*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51; so merces, Labeo Dig. 14, 2, 10.—**b.** *To throw overboard:* si propter necessitatem adversae tempestatis expositum onus fuerit, Marcian. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 8.

3. Mercant. *t. t.:* pecuniam, *To offer* a sum to one, *to be ready to pay:* de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei DCCC. exposuisti, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 3 (for which aperuisti, id. ib. 5, 1, 2).

4. Pregn., *To leave exposed* or *unprotected, to expose* (post-Aug.): ne inermes provinciae barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac. H. 3, 5; so exercitum hosti, Flor. 3, 11; Plin. 11, 19, 21: piscibus beluisque, Petr. 115: exposito solibus loco, id. 15, 5, 6.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: totam causam, judices, explicemus atque ante oculos expositam consideremus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 34; cf. vitam alterius in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: disciplina puerilis publice exposita, id. Rep. 4, 3: orationem, *to publish*, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227; cf. capita exposita nec explicata, id. Brut. 44, 164: praemium, *to set forth, propose*, id. Quint. 23, 74: vitam suam exponere ad imitandum juventuti, id. Frgm. ap. Non. 104, 3; so exposita ad exemplum nostra re publica, id. Rep. 1, 46; and Suet. Caes. 49.

B. In partic., of speech: *To set forth, exhibit, explain, expound:* coepit rationem hujus operis scientissime Gallus exponere, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: talis coetus qualem exposui, id. ib. 1, 26: quae adhuc exposui, id. ib. 2, 23: obscura dilucide, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1; so rem pluribus verbis, id. ib. 3, 4, 15: rem breviter, id. Cat. 3, 1, 3: mandata in senatu, id. de Or. 2, 12, 49: narrationem, id. Or. 62, 210: sententias ejus disputationis hoc libro, id. Lael. 1, 3: artes rhetoricas, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: disputationem alicui, id. Rep. 1, 8; so sermonem de amicitia alicui, id. Lael. 1, 3: eadem multitudini, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 4: expone igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, tum docebis, *etc.*, *explain*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: apud eosdem (censores), qui magistratu abierint, edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, id. Leg. 3, 20, 47: ex memoria alicui, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 13: ab initio, res quemadmodum gesta sit, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 14; Cic. Rep. 1, 26; cf. hoc de quo modo exposuit Antonius, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102; and id. Fam. 1, 9, 10; so too expone nunc de reprehendendo, id. Part. or. 12, 44: Caesar concione advocata ... exposito, quid iniquitas loci posset, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 52, 2 Oud.; so exposito quod nunciatum erat, Curt. 4, 13.—Hence

expŏsĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, qs. Publicly set out; hence *Open, free, accessible:* **A.** Lit.: limen, Stat. S. 1, 2, 24; so census, *open to all*, id. ib. 2, 2, 152: numen (*c. c.* nulli negatum), Luc. 5, 103; cf. (homo) obvius et expositus, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 2.—**B.** Trop.: **1.** *Accessible, affable:* mores, Stat. S. 5, 3, 246.—**2.** In a bad sense, *Common, vulgar:* qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, *etc.*, Juv. 7, 54.—*Adv.* expŏsĭte, *Plainly, clearly:* non exposite et aperte ostendere, sed recondita significatione, Gell. 3, 2, 14.

exporrectus, a, um, *Part.*, from exporrigo.

ex-porrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. (contr. *imp.* exporge, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53) *v. a.* *To stretch out, spread out, extend* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: equites in longitudinem, Auct. B. Afr. 78, 4; so munitiones, id. 42 *fin.:* crura exporrigentia se, Plin. 11, 48, 108; so se (polypi), id. 9, 30, 48: se longo jugo (montes), Mel. 1, 19, 13: sesamam in sole, Plin. 18, 10, 23: illic purpureo latus exporrecta cubili, *stretched out*, Prud. Hamart. 856: exporrecto labello, *i. e. protruded*, Pers. 3, 82: exporge frontem, *i. e. unwrinkle, smooth, clear up*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53.—* **II.** Trop.: menses et annos et longam seriem, Sen. Brev. Vit. 9.

exportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exporto] * **I.** *Exportation:* jam vero earum rerum, quibus abundaremus, exportatio, ut earum quibus egeremus invectio certe nulla esset, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 13.—* **II.** *Banishment, deportation*, Sen. Tranq. 11.

ex-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bear* or *carry out, to get* or *bring out, to convey away, export* (quite class.): per mare e Phoenice Europam (Juppiter), Var. R. R. 2, 5, 5: aurum quotannis ex Italia Hierosolymam, Cic. Fl. 28, 67; so aurum argentumque inde, id. Vatin. 5, 12: frumentum in fame, id. Flacc. 7, 17: magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis, *etc.*, Syracusis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 72, 176; id. ib. 2, 4, 10, 23: corpora luce carentum tectis, Virg. G. 4, 256; so Suet. Dom. 17: serva has aedes, Ne qui manus attulerit steriles intro ad nos, gravidas foras exportet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 4: Sigambri finibus suis excesserant suaque omnia exportaverant, * Caes. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.:* o portentum in ultimas terras exportandum! Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, 40.

ex-posco, poposci, 3. *v. a.* *To earnestly ask, beg, request, to entreat, implore* (rare, but quite class.): quam (misericordiam) ipse non implorat, ego autem repugnante hoc et imploro et exposco, * Cic. Mil. 34, 92: signum proelii, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 4; for which abs., exposcentibus militibus, id. B. C. 3, 90 *fin.:* pacem precibus, Liv. 1, 16, 3: ut acrius exposcerent quae sciebant negaturum, Tac. H. 4, 19: victoriam ab diis, Caes. B. C. 2, 5, 3; for which quod deos immortales inter nuncupanda vota expoposci, Liv. 7, 40, 5.—With an object-clause: Iliacos iterum audire labores Exposcit, Virg. A. 4, 79.—**II.** In partic., for the usual deposcere (v. h. v.), *To demand to be delivered up* for punishment, as a prisoner, *etc.:* ad exposcendos eos legati extemplo Lacedaemonem missi sunt, Liv. 38, 31, 3 (cf. of the same ib. 33, 2: *deposcendos*); so aliquem, Nep. Them. 8; Hannib. 7; and abs., Liv. 39, 50, 9.

expŏsite, *adv.* *Plainly, clearly;* v. expono, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **expŏsĭtĭcius** or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [expono, *no.* I. B, 1] *Exposed, foundling:* puella, Plaut. Casin. prol. 79.

expŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expono] **I.** *An exposing* of an infant (post-class.), Justin. 1, 4; 5.—**II.** Of speech, *A setting forth, exposition, an exhibiting, showing; a narration*, Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17; 1, 3, 4; 2, 2, 3; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Quint. 4, 1, 35; 4, 2, 2; 4, 3, 12, et saep.

expŏsĭtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [expositio, *no.* II.] *A brief exposition* (late Lat.), Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 37.

expŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [expono] *An expounder, interpreter:* somniorum, Firm. Math. 13, 5.

expositus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from expono.

expostŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expostulo] *An expostulation, complaint* (rare, but quite class.): quum esset expostulatio facta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161; Tac. A. 1, 13.—In the plur.: fuerunt nonnulli aculei in C. Caesarem, contumeliae in Gellium, expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1; Liv. 35, 17, 2.

expostŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [expostulo] *A complaint* (late Latin for expostulatio), Symm. Ep. 9, 13.

expostŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* *To demand vehemently* or *urgently, to demand, require* (so mostly post-Aug. for the class. exposco; whether in Cic. is dub., since in Rosc. Com. 17, 50, it is prob. more correct to read et postulare instead of expostulare; v. the passage in connection): aures meae auxilium expostulant, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 25: quae ne civilium quidem bellorum victores expostulaverint, Tac. A. 1, 19; so primas sibi partes, id. ib. 15, 53: quum quid expostulabit usus, Col. 12, 2, 3; Tac. A. 1, 28: Armeniam praesidiis vacuam fieri, expostulabat, id. Ann. 15, 17: expostulat, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 12, 46: quibus clamoribus expostulatum est, ne, *etc.*, Plin. Pan. 75, 4.—Abs.: expostulante consensu populi, pax inita, Vellej. 2, 77, 1.

B. In partic. (cf. exposco, *no.* II.), *To require to be delivered up, to demand* one for punishment: Marium Celsum ad supplicium expostulabant, Tac. H. 1, 45; cf. id. ib. 1, 73; so auctores caedis ad poenam, Suet. Dom. 23.

II. Cum aliquo (de aliqua re, aliquid) or abs. (qs. demanding satisfaction), *To find fault, quarrel, dispute, expostulate* with one respecting something; *to complain* of one (the classical signif. of the word): lenis a te et facilis existimari debeo, qui nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expostulem, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 6: cum aliquo injuriam, Ter. And. 4, 1, 15 Ruhnk.: ne illum quidem Juventium tecum expostulavi, Cic. Planc. 24, 58: tum obstetrix expostulavit mecum, parum missum sibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 103: sed locus esse videtur tecum expostulandi, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6: regna omnia de nostris cupiditatibus et injuriis expostulant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, 207: expostulare, quia, *etc.*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 88: mittebat oratores, qui suo nomine expostularent, cur, *etc.*, Tac. A. 13, 37: cur non mecum questus es? aut ... iracundius ac vehementius expostulasti? Cic. Sull. 15, 44; cf. ne expostulent et querantur, se, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 14; Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1, § 8.

expotus, a, um, v. epotus, under epoto.

expresse, *adv.* *With pressure;* trop. *expressly*, etc.; v. exprimo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

expressim, *adv.* [expressus, from exprimo] *Expressly, clearly, distinctly* (post-class.): Paul. Dig. 46, 3, 98; Modestin. ib. 49, 1, 19.

expressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exprimo] (a post-Aug. word) *A pressing* or *squeezing out:* **1.** In gen.: mellis, Pall. Jun. 7, 3: spiritus, Vitr. 9, 9.—**2.** In partic.: **A.** In mechanics, *A forcing apparatus* to raise water, Vitr. 1, 1; 8, 7; cf. 2. expressus.—**B.** In architect., *A projection*, i. e. *a fillet, listel*, Vitr. 4, 4 *fin.*

expressor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who presses out* or *brings forth* (post-class.), trop.: veritatis (*c. c.* integrator), Tert. Apol. 46.

1. expressus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from exprimo.

* **2. expressus**, ūs, *m.* [exprimo] *A forcing apparatus* for raising water, Vitr. 8, 7; cf. expressio, *no.* II. A.

(* **exprētus** (*i. e.* exspretus), a, um, *Part.* [ex-sperno], i. q. spretus, *Spurned*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 42 dub.)

ex-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *To press* or *squeeze out, to force out* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: oleum ex malobathro, Plin.

12, 26, 59 , so succum e semine, id. 20, 1, 2; for which succum flore, id. 21, 19, 74; and succum radici, id. 27, 13, 109; cf. vinum palmis, oleum sesamae, id. 6, 28, 32: oleum amygdalis, id. 13, 1, 2: sudorem de corpore, Lucr. 5, 488: lacrimulam oculos terendo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23: si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: liquorem per densa foramina (crebri), Ov. M. 12, 438; cf. aquam in altum, Plin. 31, 3, 23: aquam in altitudinem, Vitr. 8, 7; and quantum has (turres) quotidianus agger expresserat, *had carried up, raised*, Caes. B. G. 7, 22, 4 Oud.: tu si tuis blanditiis tamen a Sicyoniis numulorum aliquid expresseris, *hast squeezed out, extorted*, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 9; so pecuniam alicui, Suet. Oth. 5; Vesp. 4: pecunia vi expressa et coacta, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, 165.

B. Transf., **1.** With an object denoting that out of which something is pressed, or which is pressed, squeezed by something: spongiam ex oleo vel aceto, Cels. 5, 24 *med.*; so lanam ex vino vel aceto, Plin. 29, 2, 9; cf. Venus madidas exprimit imbre comas, Ov. A. A. 3, 224: spongiae expressae inter duas tabulas, Plin. 31, 11, 47: oleam, id. 12, 27, 60: folia rosae, id. 21, 18, 73: tuberculum, id. 11, 11, 12.

2. *To form by pressure, to represent, form, portray, express* (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in the elder Pliny): (faber) et ungues exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor. A. P. 33; cf. alicujus furorem... verecundiae ruborem, Plin. 34, 14, 40: expressa in cera ex anulo imago, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 54; so imaginem hominis gypso e facie ipsa, Plin. 35, 12, 44.; cf. effigiem de signis, id. ib.: optime Herculem Delphis et Alexandrum, *etc.*, id. 34, 8, 19, § 66, et saep.: vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens, Tac. G. 17: pulcher aspectu sit athleta, cujus lacertos exercitatio expressit, *has well developed, made muscular*, Quint. 8, 3, 10.

II. Trop.: *To squeeze* or *wring out, to extort, wrest, elicit*: lex, quam ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus, qs. *pressed out, sucked out*, Cic. Mil. 4, 10: utilitas expressit nomina rerum, Lucr. 5, 1028; cf. quum ab iis saepius quaereret, neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 3: expressa est Romanis necessitas obsides dandi, Liv. 2, 13, 4; id. 37, 31, 5; so confessionem cruciatu, Suet. Galb. 10: deditionem ultima necessitate, Liv. 8, 2, 6: risum magis quam gemitum, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 7, et saep.: expressi, ut conficere se tabulas negaret, *have constrained*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, 112; so expressit, ut polliceretur, Curt. 6, 7.

B. Transf. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 2): *To imitate, copy, represent, to portray, describe, express*, esp. in words: quum magnitudine animi tum liberalitate vitam patris et consuetudinem expresserit, *i. e. imitated*, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: lex expressa ad naturam, id. Leg. 2, 5, 13: vitia imitatione ex aliquo expressa, id. de Or. 3, 12, 47: rem ante oculos ponit, quum exprimit omnia perspicue, ut res prope dicam manu tentari possit, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62; cf. id. ib. § 63; and hanc speciem Pasiteles caelavit argento et noster expressit Archias versibus, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; so mores alicujus oratione, id. de Or. 2, 43, 184: multas nobis imagines fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores Graeci et Latini reliquerunt, id. Arch. 6, 14; cf. id. ib. 12, 30: in Platonis libris omnibus fere Socrates exprimitur, id. de Or. 3, 4, 15: Mithridaticum bellum magnum atque difficile totum ab hoc expressum est, *depicted to the life*, id. Arch. 9, 21; id. Fin. 2, 2, 6; so exprimere non possum, quanto sim gaudio affectus, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 2; and Vellej. 2, 124, 1.—So of translating into another language: si modo id exprimere Latine potuero, Cic. Rep. 1, 43; cf. id. ib. 1, 44: κατάλεψιν, verbum e verbo exprimentes *comprehensionem* dicemus id. Acad. 2, 10, 31; cf. verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11; and fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; Plin. Ep. 4, 18, 1.—Of the pronunciation of words: nolo exprimi literas putidius aut obscurare negligentius, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41; so verba, Quint. 1, 2, 6; 9, 4, 10; 40; 11, 3, 104.—Hence

expressus, a, um, *Pa.* *Clearly exhibited, prominent, distinct, visible, manifest, clear, plain, express*: **A.** Lit.: species deorum, quae nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, nihil eminentis, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75; cf. literae lituraeque omnes assimulatae, expressae, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, 189: corpora lacertis expressa, *powerful, muscular*, Quint. 8 *praef.*, § 19; and protinus omnibus membris, expressus infans, *fully formed*, id. ib. 2, 4, 6.—**B.** Trop.: habuit Catilina permulta maximarum non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, Cic. Coel. 5, 12; cf. est gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3; and indicia solida et expressa, id. Planc. 12; cf. also veri juris germanaeque justitiae solida et expressa effigies, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: expressa sceleris vestigia, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: expressiora et illustriora, id. Fam. 1, 7, 9; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 3; and quid expressius atque signatius in hanc causam? Tert. Res. Carn. 3.—Of distinct pronunciation: vitia oris emendet, ut expressa sint verba, ut suis quaeque literae sonis enuncientur, Quint. 1, 11, 4; so expressior sermo, id. 1, 1, 37; and expressior loquacitas generi picarum est, Plin. 10, 42, 59.—In a bad sense, of a too emphatic, affected pronunciation: sonus erat dulcis: literae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133.

Adv. expresse, * **1.** Lit.: *With pressure, strongly*: artus expressius fricare, Scrib. Comp. 198.—**2.** Trop.: *Expressly, distinctly*: Auct. Her. 4, 7, 10: quod ipsum expressius Hesiodus hoc versu significavit, Col. 11, 1, 29.—Of a distinct pronunciation: ut ea (R litera) a nullo expressius efferretur, Val. Max. 8, 7, 1 *ext.*

* **exprŏbrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [exprobro] *Worthy of reproach*, Vulg. Prov. 18, 1.

exprŏbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A reproaching, upbraiding* (not in Cic.): alicui alicujus rei, Liv. 23, 35, 7: istaec commemoratio quasi exprobratio est immemoris beneficii, Ter. And. 1, 1, 17; so crudelitatis, Just. 1, 8: levitatis puerilis, id. 38, 9: in exprobratione esse, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 57.

exprŏbrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who reproaches, a reproacher, upbraider* (a post-Aug. word), Sen. Contr. 3, 21 *fin.*; Sen. Ben. 1, 1.

* **exprŏbrātrix,** īcis, *f.* [exprobrator] *She that reproaches, upbraids*: memoria, Sen. Ben. 7, 22.

ex-prŏbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [probrum] *To make a matter of reproach, to cast in the teeth, to charge* any thing against any one; also *to charge, upbraid, reproach* a person with something (quite class.): odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, *etc.*, Lael. 20, 71; so virtutem suam in Philippi bello, Liv. 37, 49, 2: suam quisque militiam, id. 2, 23, 11: vera, Tac. A. 1, 44: num casus bellicos tibi exprobrare aut objicere videor? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, 132; so vitia adversariis (*al.* in adversariis), id. de Or. 2, 75, 305: alicui de muliere, Nep. Epam. 5: pergin' servum me exprobrare esse? Plaut. Mil. 3, 4, 59; so Liv. 2, 29, 6.—*Abs.*: eadem verba mutata pronunciatione indicant, affirmant, exprobrant, Quint. 11, 3, 176: est gratus jocus, qui minus exprobrat, quam potest, id. 6, 3, 94; id. 11, 3, 92; cf. id. 94; so id. 16.

exprōmissor, ōris, *m.* [expromitto] *One who promises to pay* either for himself or for another (in jurid. Lat.), Gaj. Dig. 18, 1, 53; Ulp. ib. 4, 3, 7; 42, 1, 4, et saep.

ex-prōmitto, mīsi, 3. *v. a.* In mercant. lang., *To promise* or *agree to pay* for one's self or for another (not in Cic.): numos, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 5: pecuniam alicui, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 36; Paul. ib. 16, 1, 22.

ex-prōmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a.* *To take out* or *forth, to fetch out, bring forth.*

I. Lit. (so rarely): heminas octo in urceum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18: mox inde sensim ad mandendum manibus expromit, Plin. 10, 72, 93: moestas voces, Virg A. 2, 280.

II. Trop., *To show forth, discover, exhibit, display* (so quite class.): **A.** In gen.: exprome benignum ex tete ingenium, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64: varios sensus, Lucr. 2, 387: mihi ad hanc rem exprompta memoria atque astutia opus est, Ter. And. 4, 3, 8: in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, Cic. Mil. 13, 33; so vim eloquentiae in ea causa, id. Or. 36, 125: omnem industriam vitae et vigilandi laborem in antelucanis coenis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: suum odium, id. Att. 2, 12, 2: vel hilarissimum convivam hinc indidem expromam tibi, *I'll show myself to you*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 72.—*Abs.*: Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 9.

B. In partic., of speech: *To say out, utter, declare, state*: occulta apud amicum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14: sed jam exprome, si placet, istas leges de religione, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 17: so sententiam, Tac. A. 12, 9: multas mente querelas, Catull. 64, 223: causas, Ov. F. 3, 725, et saep.: expromit, repertum in agro suo specum altitudine immensa, Tac. A. 16, 1: et quid in quamque sententiam dici possit, expromere, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150; so expromerent, quid sentirent, Liv. 29, 1, 7.

expromptus, a, um, *Part.*, from expromo.

‡**exprŏpĕrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [expropero] *Greatly hastened, hurried*: AQUILA FATIS, *i. e. quickly overtaken, early cut off*, Inscr. Grut. 669, 10.

* **ex-pŭdōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [pudor] *Shameless*: frons, Petr. 39.

ex-pugnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [expugno] *That may be taken, carried,* or *reduced; expugnable* (very rare): urbs terra marique expugnabilis est, Liv. 33, 17, 8: situ non expugnabile robur, Stat. Th. 6, 103: fluvius, *i. e. exhaustible*, id. ib. 4, 836.

expugnans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from expugno.

expugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expugno] *The taking, carrying, storming* of a place: urbis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 1; so oppidi, Suet. Claud. 21: Mytilenarum, id. Caes. 2; cf ut ipsorum adventus in urbes sociorum non multum ab hostili expugnatione differant, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 5, 13: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 41, 1.—In the plur. . nocturnae aedium, Cic. Att. 11, 23, 3; Vellej. 2, 93, 2.

expugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *The taker, stormer, conqueror* of a place (rare, but quite class.): urbis, Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93: rex Demetrius Expugnator cognominatus (a transl. of the Gr. Πολιορκητὴς), Plin. 7, 38, 39.—* **B.** Transf.: pecoris lupus, Stat. Th. 4, 363.—* **II.** Trop.: pudicitiae, *a violator*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, 9.

expugnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Conquering, overpowering* (post-class.): dominatio, Tert. Anim. 57.

(* **expugnax,** ācis, *adj.* [id.] *Subduing, conquering*: expugnacior herba, *more efficacious*, Ov. M. 14, 21: others read expugnantior; v. expugno, *Pa.*).

ex-pugno, avi, atum, 1. (archaic *inf. fut.* expugnassere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 55), *v. a.* *To take by assault, to storm, capture, reduce, subdue* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit., of places: id (oppidum Noviodunum) ex itinere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 12, 2 so oppidum, id. ib. 2, 10, 4; 3, 14, 1; 23, 2, et al.: nonnullas urbes per vim, id. B. C. 3, 55, 3: urbem, Liv. 2, 12, 1: Cirtam armis, Sall. J. 23, 1: castellum, Caes. B. G. 2, 9, 4; 3, 1, 4: loca multa, Nep. Ages. 3: moenia mundi, Lucr. 2, 1146, et saep.—Transf., of other objects (things or persons): naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15, 2 and 5: aedes, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 3; cf. villas, Sall. J. 4, 4, 5: carcerem, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 76: Philippum et Nabin expugnatos, *conquered*, Liv. 37, 25, 6; cf. inclusos moenibus expugnat, Curt. 9, 4; so aliquos, id. 6, 6; Tac. Agr. 41; Flor. 2, 2, 16; Just. 3, 5: expugnavi amanti herili filio aurum ab suo patre, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 5.—Of inanimate subjects: fulmina id oppidum expugnavere, Plin. 6, 27, 31: Euphrates Taurum montem expugnat, *i. e. breaks through*, id. 5, 24, 20: lacte equino venena et toxica expugnantur, *are counteracted*, Plin. 28, 10, 45.

II. Trop.: *To conquer, subdue, overcome:* sapientis animus magnitudine consilii, tolerantia, virtutibus, *etc.* . . vincetur et expugnabitur, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 27: nihil tam munitum, quod non expugnari pecunia possit, id. Verr. 1. 2, 4: fortunas patrias, id. Cluent. 13, 36; so pudicitiam id. Coel. 20, 50: pertinaciam legatorum, Liv. 37, 56, 9: paupertatem, Petr 126: expugnatus precibus uxoris, Suet. Tib. 21; so simply expugnatus, id. Caes. 1; Vesp. 22: coepta, *to fight through, to accomplish,* Ov. M. 9, 619; cf. sibi legationem expugnavit. *extorted, wrung out, obtained,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, 44: aliqua ratione expugnasset iste, ut dies tollerentur, id. ib. 2, 2, 52, 130; so aegre expugnavit, ut, *etc.,* Petr. 108.—Hence

*expugnans, antis, *Pa. Efficient, efficacious:* expugnantior herba, Ov. M. 14, 20 Jahn. and Bach. *N. cr.*

* **expulsim,** *adv.* [expulsus, from expello] *By driving out* or *away from one's self:* pilâ expulsim ludere, Var. in Non. 104, 29.

* **expulsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [expello] *A driving out, expulsion:* expulsiones vicinorum, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 46.

expulso, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To drive out, to expel* (post-Aug. and extremely rare): si me (*i. e.* pilam) nobilibus scis expulsare sinistris, Sum tua, *to drive from one's self, drive back,* Mart. 14, 46; cf. expulsim: Seleucia per duces expulsata, qs. *driven out of its seat,* i. e. *overcome, subdued,* Amm. 23, 6.

expulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A driver out, expeller* (extremely rare, but quite class.): bonorum, *Cic. Quint. 8, 30: tyranni, Nep. Dion. 10.

expulsus, a, um, *Part.,* from expello.

* **expultrix,** īcis, *f.* [expello] *She that drives out* or *expels:* philosophia, expultrix vitiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5.

* **ex-pūmĭco,** are, *v. a. To rub off with pumice stone;* trop., *to cleanse:* Tert. adv. Val. 16.

expumo, are, v. exspumo.

expunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expungo, *no.* II. B] *An execution, performance* (post-class.): operae meae, Tert. Idol. 16.

expunctor, ōris, *m.* [expungo] *A blotter out, obliterator* (post-class.): Tert. Or. 1.

expunctus, a, um, *Part.,* from expungo.

ex-pungo, unxi, unctum, 3. *v. a.* Lit., *To prick out,* i. e., **I.** *To strike out, cross out, blot out, erase* from a list *by points* (set above or below); *to expunge* a debt, *to discharge* a soldier (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.): ut expungatur nomen, ne quid debeam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 41: miles pulchre centuriatus est expuncto in manipulo, *discharged, disbanded,* id. Curc. 4, 4, 29; so decurias judicum, Suet. Claud. 15: ex causa desertionis notatus temporis, quo in desertione fuit, stipendiis expungitur, *is struck off from the roll, deprived of his pay,* Papin. Dig. 49, 16, 15.—* **B.** Transf., in gen., *To get out of the way, remove:* Pers. 2, 12.—**II.** *To settle* or *adjust* an account, *to reckon up* any thing: rei publicae rationes subscriptae et expunctae, Hermog. Dig. 44, 3, 4: ausus est annumerare posteris stellas ac sidera ad nomen expungere, *to reckon up, enumerate,* Plin. 2, 26, 24: expungebantur milites laureati, *were checked off,* sc. as destined to be rewarded, Tert. Cor. mil. 1.—Hence, **B.** Transf., in gen., *To execute, accomplish, perform, fulfill:* effectum, Tert. Apol. 35: adventum, id. ib. 21: vota et gaudia Caesarum, id. ib. 35.

expuo, ere, v. exspuo.

expurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expurgo, *no.* II.] *A justification, vindication, excuse* (a Plautin. word): habui expurgationem, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 10; so id. Merc. 5, 3, 4.

ex-purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To purge, cleanse, purify* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: dolabella quicquid emortuum est (trunci aut vitis), Col. 4, 24, 5; so capisterio quicquid exteretur, id. 2, 9, 1: sordida ulcera, Plin. 26, 14, 87; so lepras, psoras, lichenas, lentigines, id. 23, 7, 64.—Poet.: quae poterunt umquam satis expurgare (me) cicutae? *i. e. to cure of poetic ecstasy,* *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 53.—**B.** Trop.: expurgandus est sermo, *Cic. Brut. 74, 259.—**II.** In partic., *To clear from censure, to exculpate, vindicate, justify, excuse:* me expurgare tibi volo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 87; Mil. 2, 6, 17: requirens objecta et expurgaturum asseverans, Tac. A. 16, 24: fidem consiliumque publicum, Gell. 7, 3, 5.

* **ex-pūtesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n. To rot, putrefy:* Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 26.

ex-pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *To lop off, to prune, to crop:* veteranam vitem, Col. 3, 15, 3; 5, 6, 31: palos, id. 11, 2, 12.—**II.** Trop.: * **A.** *To consider well, to examine:* utramque rem simul, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 8.—* **B.** *To fathom, comprehend:* quae mens eum aut quorum consilia a tanta gloria avocarint, exputare non possum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 6.

exquaero, ĕre, v. exquiro, *ad init.*

Exquiliae, arum, and its derivatives, v. Esquiliae.

ex-quīro, sīvi, sītum, 3. (in Plautus also written exquaeris, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 70: exquaesivero, id. Capt. 2, 2, 43; and exquaesitum, id. Stich. 1, 2, 50; also exquiris, id. Amph. 1, 1, 186: exquisivero, id. Capt. 2, 2, 1; Rud. 2, 2, 24: exquisitum, id. Capt. 3, 4, 105; Amph. 2, 1, 81; 2. 2, 159, et saep.) *v. a. To search diligently, to seek for* any thing; *to make inquiry, to inquire, to ask* (freq. and quite class.): Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 1; cf. quum ex te causas divinationis exquirerem, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: a te nihil certi exquiro, id. Att. 7, 12, 4; cf. sed haec non nimis exquiro a Graecis, *to ask of, expect from,* id. ib. 7, 18, 3: exquisiturum se vel fidiculis de Caesonia sua, cur, *etc.,* Suet. Calig. 33: idem ego dicam, si me exquiret miles, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 91: secum et cum aliis, quid in eo peccatum sit, exquirunt, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: omissis auctoritatibus ipsa re ac ratione exquirere veritatem, id. de imp. Pomp. 17, 51: sententias, Caes. B. G. 3, 3, 1: mi istuc primum exquisito est opus, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 81; 2, 2, 159: verum, *to search into, investigate,* Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28; so id. Off. 1, 36, 132: facta alicujus ad antiquae religionis rationem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 5, 10; cf. verba exquisita ad sonum, id. Or. 49, 163; and rationes agitare et exquirere, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, *inquired into,* Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 4, et saep.: exquire de Blesamio, numquid ad regem contra dignitatem tuam scripserit, *respecting Blesamius,* Cic. Dejot. 15, 42; cf. de Varrone tam diligenter, id. Att. 13, 22, 1: alicui honores, *to seek out, invent,* id. Phil. 4, 2, 5.—Hence

exquīsītus, a, um, *Pa. Carefully sought out, ripely considered, choice, excellent, exquisite:* ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 250: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, id. Brut. 79, 274: exquisitum judicium literarum, id. Off. 1, 37, 133: exquisitis rationibus confirmare, id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: summis ingeniis exquisitaque doctrina philosophi, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: ars, id. de Or. 2, 41, 175: supplicia, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: magistri, id. Brut. 27, 104: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, *too exquisite,* id. Off. 1, 36, 130: nihil elegans, nihil exquisitum, id. Pis. 27, 67: epulae, Plin. 9, 35, 58.—*Comp.:* accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, id. Brut. 82, 283: so verba, Quint. 11, 1, 33.—*Sup.:* laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6: ad exquisitissimam consuetudinem Graecorum aliquem erudire, id. Rep. 2, 21; Plin. 6, 33, 39.

Adv. exquīsīte, *Carefully, accurately, particularly, excellently, exquisitely:* quum de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputavisset, Cic. Brut. 80, 277: eleganter atque exquisite dicere aliquid, Quint. 8, 2, 21.—*Comp.,* Cic. Brut. 93, 322; Tusc. 1, 48, 116; Quint. 12, 10, 75.—*Sup.,* Tiro Tull. in Gell. 10, 1, 7; Gell. 13, 7, 6.

exquīsīte, *adv.,* v. exquiro, *Pa., ad fin.*

* **exquīsītim,** *adv.* [exquisitus, from exquiro] i. q. exquisite, *Carefully, accurately, precisely:* Var. in Non. 513, 29.

exquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exquiro] *Research, inquiry, investigation* (in jurid. Lat.), Cod. Justin. 5, 9, 9 *fin.*; 7 17 1.

exquisitus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.,* from exquiro.

exradicitus, *adv.,* v. eradicitus.

exradico, are, v. eradico.

‡ **exrŏgāre** est ex lege vetere aliquid eximere per novam legem, Fest. p. 82 (usually abrogo, v. h. v.).

* **ex-sacrĭfĭco** (exacr.), are, *v. n. To sacrifice:* Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42.

* **ex-saevĭo** (exaev.), īre, *v. n. To rage itself out, to spend itself, cease raging:* stetit ibi, dum reliquum tempestatis exsaeviret, Liv. 30, 39, 2.

* **exsanguĭnātus** (exangu.), a, um, *adj.* [exsanguis] *Deprived of its blood, bloodless:* et exsucta animalia, Vitr. 8 *praef.*

ex-sanguis (exang.), e, *adj. Deprived of its blood, without blood, bloodless* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: unde animantum copia tanta Exos et exsanguis, Lucr. 3, 721: jacens et concisus plurimis vulneribus, extremo spiritu exsanguis et confectus. Cic. Sest. 37, 79; cf. exsanguis et mortuus concidisti, id. Pis. 36, 88; and Liv. 29, 9, 7: hostes enervati atque exsangues, Cic. Sest. 10, 24: exsanguia corpora mortuorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, 130; so umbrae, Virg. A. 6, 401.—**B.** Transf., *Pale, wan:* exsangues genae, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: exsanguis metu, Ov. M. 9, 224; cf. diffugimus visu exsangues, Virg. A. 2, 212: herbae, Ov. M. 4, 267: cuminum, *making pale,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18; so horror, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 130.—**II.** Trop., *Powerless, feeble, weak:* aridum et exsangue orationis genus, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16; cf. exsanguis et attritus, Tac. Or. 18: vox nimis exilis et exsanguis, Gell. 13, 20, 5: exsangues crudescunt luctibus anni (senectutis), Stat. Th. 11, 323: imperium, id. ib. 5, 325.

ex-sănĭo (exan.), are, *v. a.* [sanies] *To free from matter* or *corruption, to cause to suppurate* (a post-Aug. word): vulnus (sal aridus), Cels. 5, 27: pressam baccam, Col. 12, 49, 10: sinapi, id. 12, 57, 2: salsuram carnis, id. 12, 55, 2.—* **II.** Trop.: amaritudinem et pallorem, *i. e. to extract, remove,* Col. 12, 55.

ex-sarcio (also written exarcio, exsercio, or exercio), sartum, 4. *v. a.* Lit., *To patch up, mend;* hence, transf., *to amend, repair, restore* (very rare): "exercirent sarcirent," Fest. p. 81 Müll. *N. cr.:* sumptum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91 Bentl. *N. cr.:* aliis te id rebus exsarturum esse persuadeas, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 11, 45.

ex-sătĭo (exat.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. To fully satisfy, to satiate, glut, sate* (not ante-Aug.; cf. exsaturo): exsatiati cibo vinoque, Liv. 40, 28, 2:—enses multo cruore, Sil. 7, 535; so tela, Stat. Th. 9, 14: clade exsatiata domus, Ov. M. 8, 542; cf. Liv. 38, 54, 10.

(* **exsătŭrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [exsaturo] *That may be satiated:* pectus, Virg. A. 5, 781.)

ex-sătŭro (exat.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. To completely satisfy, satiate, sate* (rare, but quite class.): belua exsaturanda visceribus meis, Ov. M. 5, 19; Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101: quum ejus cruciatu atque supplicio poscere oculos animumque exsaturare vellent, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, 65; so odiis exsaturata quievi, Virg. A. 7, 298.

exscendo, ere, v. escendo.

exscensĭo (excens.), ōnis, *f.* [escendo, *no.* II.; cf. ex, p. 552, b] *A debarkation, landing* (repeatedly in Liv.; elsewh. rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): quinqueremibus septem profectus ad Erythras exscensionem fecit, Liv. 28, 8, 8; so id. 8, 17, 9 Drak.; 21, 51, 5; 22, 20, 4; 27, 5, 8; 27, 29, 7; 29, 28, 5; 44, 10, 11; Curt. 9, 4. In the plur.: priusquam in continentem exscensiones faceret, Liv. 22, 31, 2; so id. 29, 28, 5.

ex-scindo (excindo), ĭdi, issum, 3. *v. a.* (lit., to tear out; hence, in gen.) *To extirpate, destroy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Pergama Argolicis telis, Virg. A. 2, 177; so domos, id. ib. 12, 643: ferro sceleratam gentem, id. ib. 9, 137; so hostem, Tac. A. 2, 25.—**II.** Trop.: intestinum malum, Plin. Pan. 34, 2.

exscreābĭlis (excr.), e, *adj.* [exscreo] *That may be hawked up* or *coughed out:* vitia pulmonum, Plin. 20, 14, 55

exscrĕātĭo (excr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A hawking* or *coughing up:* sanguinis, Plin. 27, 12, 91; 28, 12, 53.

exscrĕātus (excr.), ūs, *m.* [exscreo] *A hawking* or *coughing up,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

ex-scrĕo (excr.), are, *v. a. To hawk* or *cough up, to spit out by coughing:* per tussim exscreatur, si tolerabilis morbus est, pituita; si gravis, sanguis, Cels. 4, 6: pura, Plin. 24, 16, 92.—Abs.: ut numquam exscreare ausus, Suet. Ner. 24; Ov. Her. 21, 24.

ex-scrībo (excr.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. To write out, write off, copy* (rare, but quite classical): tabulas in foro summa hominum frequentia exscribo; adhibentur in exscribendo ex conventu viri primarii, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, 189: complura exscripta de Magonis libris, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 18: ex Plauti comoedia duos versus exscripsimus, Gell. 3, 3, 8.—**B.** Transf., * **1.** Of paintings, *To copy:* imagines exscribere et pingere, Plin. Ep. 4, 28, 1.—**2.** In gen., *To write* or *note down:* nomina exscripta, Plaut. Rud. prol. 15; so bonos in aliis tabulis exscriptos habet, id. ib. 21.—* **II.** Trop., *To copy* or *take after, to resemble:* filia totum patrem mira similitudine exscripserat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 9.

exscriptus, a, um, *Part.,* from exscribo.

ex-sculpo (exculp.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To dig out, scratch out, chisel out, carve:* **A.** Lit.: terram unde exsculpserant, fossam vocabant, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 40: foramina arborum exsculpta digitos sex, Cato R. R. 18, 2: nescio quid e quercu exsculpseram, quod videretur simile simulacri, Cic. Att. 13, 28, 2; so signum ex molari lapide, Quint. 2, 19, 3; cf. id. 2, 4, 7.—**2.** Transf., proverb.: leoni esurienti ex ore exsculpere praedam, said of any thing exceedingly difficult or daring, Lucil. in Non. 102, 22.—**B.** Trop., *To get out, elicit, extort:* ex aliquo verum, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45: in quaestione vix exsculpsi, ut diceret, *obtained,* Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 6.—* **II.** *To scratch out, erase:* hos versus Lacedaemonii exsculpserunt, Nep. Paus. 1.

ex-sĕco (also written execo; and exsico, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 34), cŭi, ctum, 1. (*perf. conj.* exsecaveris, Cato R. R. 42), *v. a. To cut out* or *away:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): **A.** In gen.: vitiosas partes, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7; so pestem aliquam tamquam strumam civitatis, id. Sest. 65, 135: linguam, id. Clu. 66: cornu (frontis), Hor. S. 1, 5, 59: varices, Sen. Ep. 78 *med.:* fetum ventri, Plin. 8, 55, 81; so ventrem, Ulp. Dig. 28, 2, 12; and filium alicui mortuae, Paul. ib. 50, 16, 132: nervos, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: fundum armarii, id. Clu. 64, 179.—Poet., of interest: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, *cuts out, deducts,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 14.—**B.** In partic., *To cut, castrate, geld:* vetus haec opinio Graeciam opplevit exsectum Coelum a filio Saturno, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 63; so Auct. B. Alex. 70, 6; Suet. Ner. 28; Mart. 6, 2, 2; and in a Greek construction: infelix ferro mollita juventus Atque exsecta virum, Luc. 10, 134.—* **II.** Trop.: exsectus et exemptus honoribus senatoriis, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 3.

exsĕcrābĭlis (execr.), e, *adj.* [exsecror] **I.** Pass., *Execrable, accursed, detestable:* ac dirum solum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: nihil exsecrabilius, Plin. 9, 48, 72.—**II.** Act., *Execrating:* praeeuntibus exsecrabile carmen sacerdotibus (* *the song of cursing, of execration*), Liv. 31, 17, 9: odium, *i. e. raging, fearful,* id. 9, 26, 4.—*Adv.* exsĕcrābĭlĭter (acc. to *no.* II.): tanto exsecrabilius me oderam, Aug. Conf. 8, 7.

exsĕcrābĭlĭtas (execr.), ātis, *f.* [id.] *Execrableness, abominableness* (post-class.): vitia pariunt exsecrabilitatem, Appul. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 21.

exsĕcrābĭlĭter (execr.), *adv. Execrably, with detestation;* v. exsecrabilis, *ad fin.*

exsĕcrāmentum (execr.), i, *n.* [exsecror] *Execration:* Tert. Apol. 22; adv. Jud. 5 dub.

exsĕcrātĭo (execr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *Execration, malediction, curse:* Thyestea ista exsecratio est: ut tu *naufragio expulsus,* etc., Cic. Pis. 19, 43: exierunt malis ominibus atque exsecrationibus, id. Sest. 33, 71. So Vellej. 2, 22; Tac. H. 3, 25; Plin. H. N. 19 praef. *fin.;* Suet. Claud. 12.—**II.** Transf., *A solemn oath containing an imprecation* (against its infringement): aliquem exsecratione devincire, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: ubi fides? ubi exsecrationes? ubi dextrae complexusque? id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, 104. So id. Off. 3, 13, 55; Sall. C. 22, 2; Liv. 26, 25, 12; Tac. H. 4, 15.

exsĕcrātor (execr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An execrator, detester* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pud. 15; Aug. Ep. 166 *fin.*

exsecratus (execr.), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.,* from exsecror.

ex-sĕcror (execr.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. a.* and *n. To curse, execrate* (quite class.): te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, te exsecrantur, Cic. Pis. 40, 96; so *c. c.* male precari, id. ib. 14, 33; id. Leg. 1, 12, 33; so id. Off. 3, 3, 11; so consilia Catilinae, Sall. C. 48, 1: severitatem nimiam et assidua belli pericula, Just. 13, 1: superbiam regis, id. 39, 1: litem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 7, 4, et saep.: in se ac suum ipsius caput, Liv. 30, 20, 7; so exsecratus deinde in caput regnumque Prusiae, id. 39, 51 *fin.:* exsecratur Thyestes, ut naufragio pereat Atreus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: semianimi verba exsecrantia linguâ Edidit, Ov. M. 5, 105, et saep.—* **II.** Transf., *To take a solemn oath with imprecations* (against its infringement): eamus omnis exsecrata civitas, Hor. Epod. 16, 36.

☞ * **1.** Also, act. exsecro, are: exsecrabant se ac suos, Afran. in Non. 473, 24; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.—**2.** Exsecratus, a, um, in pass. signif. and as *Pa., Accursed, execrable, detestable:* non te exsecratum populo Romano, non detestabilem, *etc.* . . . scias, Cic. Phil. 2, 26 *fin.;* so exsules duo, Cato in Prisc. p. 792 P.: columna, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5.—*Sup.:* auguria, Plin. 28, 2, 5.

exsectĭo (exect.), ōnis, *f.* [exseco] *A cutting out, exsection:* illa conscelerata exsectio linguae, Cic. Clu. 67, 191: fundi in armario, id. ib. 64, 180.—In the plur.: mammarum, Arn. 5, 165.

* **exsector** (exect.), ōris, *m.* [id., *no.* I. B] *A castrator:* App. M. 8, p. 208.

exsectus (exect.) a, um, *Part.,* from exseco.

exsĕcūtĭo (exec.), ōnis, *f.* [exsequor] *An accomplishing, performance, execution* (post-Aug.): instituti operis, Plin. 35, 8, 34; so negotii, Tac. A. 3, 31: legis, Frontin. Aquaed. *fin.:* Syriae, *i. e. administration,* Tac. A. 15, 25.—**II.** In partic., **A.** In jurid. lang., *A judicial prosecution, indictment:* delictorum quorundam, Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 1; so criminis, delicti, id. ib. 50, 16, 131 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 178, § 2.—**B.** Of speech, *A discussion:* differam hoc in praesenti: desiderat enim propriam et longam exsecutionem, *etc.,* Sen. Ep. 52 *fin.;* so Sen. Contr. 3 praef.; Quint. 5, 13, 27; Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 6.

exsĕcūtor (exec.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An accomplisher, performer, executer* (post-Aug.): acerrimus malorum propositorum, Vellej. 2, 45: sententiae, App. M. 7, p. 197; Macer Dig. 49, 1, 4.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., **A.** *A prosecutor, revenger:* offensarum inimicitiarumque, Suet. Vesp. 14.—**B.** *A collector,* Cod. Justin. 8, 17, 7.

exsecutus (exec.), a, um, *Part.,* from exsequor.

* **ex-sensus** (exens.), a, um, *adj. Void of feeling, senseless:* mens, Naev. in Gell. 19, 7, 3.

exsequens (exequ.), entis, *Part.* and *Pa.,* from exsequor.

exsĕquĭae (exequ.), ārum, *f.* [exsequor, *no.* I. B, 1: the following out of a corpse] *A funeral procession, funeral, obsequies* (freq. and quite class.): funus, quo amici convenerant ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic. Quint. 15, 50; cf. exsequias funeris prosequi, id. Clu. 71, 201; and funus innumeris exsequiis celebratum, Plin. 10, 43, 60: Clodii cadaver spoliatum imaginibus, exsequiis, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: justae exsequiae, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: fertur in exsequiis matrona, Ov. F. 2, 847: exsequiis rite solutis, Virg. A. 7, 5, et saep.: exsequias ire, *to the funeral,* Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 37; so Ov. Am. 2, 6, 2; Sil. 15, 395.—**II.** Transf., in late Lat., for reliquiae, *The earthly remains, relics:* Eutr. 7, 18.

exsĕquĭālis (exequ.), e, *adj.* [exsequiae] *Of or belonging to a funeral, funereal:* carmina, *dirges,* Ov. M. 14, 430.—In the plur., subst., exsequialia, ium, *n., Funeral rites,* Stat. Th. 11, 610.

exsĕquĭor (exequ.), atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To perform the funeral rites, to bury* (ante-class.): Var. in Non. 107, 6: funus, id. ib. 48, 8.

ex-sĕquor (exequ.), cūtus, 3. *v. dep. a To follow to the end, to pursue, follow.*

I. Lit. (so very rarely): **A.** In gen.: (Gallae) Sectam meam exsecutae, Catull. 63, 15.

B. In partic., **1.** *To follow* or *accompany to the grave* (cf. the deriv. exsequiae): funus, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 10, 16, 25: aliquem omni laude et laetitia, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (a transl. of ἐκπέμπειν, in Eurip.).

* **2.** *To pursue* as an enemy: me Lucium Tarquinium Superbum . . . ferro, igni, *etc.,* exsecuturum, Liv. 1, 59, 1 (Rhenan. and Gronov. read exacturum, because exsequi in this sense, with a personal object, does not occur elsewhere).

II. Trop. (so quite class.; esp. freq. in the special significations): **A.** In gen., *To follow, follow after, accompany; to go after, to pursue:* quae exanimata exsequitur aspectum tuum, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 3: quid petam praesidii aut exsequar? Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: non igitur dubium, quin aeternitatem maluerit exsequi, *etc., to follow after, take pattern after,* Cic. Univ. 2 *fin.:* cur non omnes fatum illius (Pompeii) una exsecuti sumus? *followed, pursued, subjected ourselves to,* id. Att. 9, 12, 1; cf. id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: suam quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus deploratis, exsequentes, Liv. 5, 40, 5: aerumnam, qs. *to pursue,* i. e. *to undergo, suffer, endure,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 1; so egestatem, id. Trin. 3, 2, 60: mortem, id. Pseud. 4, 2, 38; and probrum, id. Truc 2, 5, 8.

B. In partic., **1.** *To follow up, prosecute, carry out; to perform, execute, accomplish, fulfill:* nullam rem oportet dolose aggrediri, nisi Astute accurateque exsequare, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 10; cf. est difficile id non exsequi usque ad extremum, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 5; and inceptum hoc itiner perficere exsequar, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 72 and 88; so incepta, Liv. 30, 4, 10: imperium, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 22: mandata vestra, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9: omnia regis officia et munera, id. de Sen. 10, 34; cf. munus officii (*c. c.* tueri), id. ib. 20, 72; and munus (*c. c.* fungi), id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: negotia, id. Off. 1, 23, 79: obsidiones, Tac. A. 15, 4: scelus, Curt. 8, 6: sermonem cum aliquo, *to converse,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 5: quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, *to assert, maintain,* * Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 3; Cic. de Sen. 9, 28; exsequi cogitando aut quaerendo, Liv. 35, 28, 4: mihi Exsequi certa res est, ut abeam Potius hinc ad forum, quam domi cubem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 17.

2. *To accomplish* or *go through with in speaking, to relate, describe, say, tell* (so freq. since the Aug. period): quae vix verbis exsequi possum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 6: quidam exsecuti sunt verbosius, Quint. 5, 12, 15: si omnia exsequi velim, Liv. 27, 27, 12; so haec omnia copiosius, Quint. 9, 3, 89: quae diligentius, id. 10, 4, 6: quae divine in Oratore (Tullius), id. 1, 6, 18: coelestia dona aerii mellis, Virg. G. 4, 2; cf. laudes brassicae, Plin. 20, 9, 33: numerum subtiliter, Liv. 3, 5, 13: sententias, Tac. A. 3, 65: imagines et elogia universi generis, Suet. Galb. 3, et saep.

3. *To pursue with punishment, to punish, avenge* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): deorum hominumque violata jura, Liv. 3, 25, 8; so injurias accusationibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 5: delicta, Suet. Caes. 67: doloris exsequendi jus, Liv. 5, 11, 5; so justum dolorem, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 33.—*Abs.:* pater caedetur? defendam: caesus est? exsequar, Sen. de Ira 1, 12; so Tryphon. Dig. 34, 9, 22.—Hence exsĕquens (exeq.), entis, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II.) *Searching after, studious of:* memoriarum veterum exsequentissimus, Gell. 10, 12, 9.

☞ exsĕcūtus (exec.), a, um, in pass. signif.: executo regis imperio, *executed*, Just. 7, 3.

ex-sĕro (exer.), rŭi, rtum, 3. *v. a. To stretch out* or *forth, to thrust out, put forth, to take out* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; perh. in Cic. not at all): **I.** Lit.: Gallus linguam ab irrisu exserens, Liv. 7, 10, 5; so linguam per os, Plin. 9, 27, 43: manum subter togam ad mentum, Liv. 8, 9, 5: brachia aquis, Ov. M. 2, 271: caput ponto, id. ib. 13, 838: for which caput ab Oceano, Luc. 5, 598; cf. herba Exserit e tepida molle cacumen humo, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 12: enses, id. Fast. 3, 814: creverat infans Quaerebatque viam, qua se exsereret, *might come forth*, id. Met. 10, 505; so se domicilio (cochleae), Plin. 9, 32, 51: radicem ejus exserito, *take out, tear up*, Col. 12, 58, 1; so vincula, *i. e. to throw off*, id. 8, 8, 12.

B. In partic., of parts of the body, exsertus, a, um, *Thrust out, protruding from the dress*, i. e. *bare, uncovered:* dextris humeris exsertis, * Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 1 Oud.; so exserta brachia, Stat. Ach. 1, 346; cf. transf. of the person: exsertus humero, Sil. 8, 587; and in Greek construction: exserti ingentes humeros, Stat. Th. 4, 235: unum exserta latus Camilla, Virg. A. 11, 649; and Val. Fl. 2, 207; also abs.: exsertique manus vesana Cethegi, *tucked up, prepared for the fight*, Luc. 2, 543; so Latona, Stat. Th. 9, 681.

II. Trop.: exseram in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti, *will avail myself of, make use of*, Plin. Ep. 8, 7, 2: secreta mentis ore, Sen. Herc. Oet. 255.

B. In partic., *To reveal, show:* Phaedr. 1, 12, 2: paullatim principem exseruit, *i. e. showed himself as*, Suet. Tib. 33.—Hence

exsertus (exert.), a, um, *Pa.* **A.** *Thrust forth, projecting:* dentes apro, elephanto, *etc.*, Plin. 11, 37, 61.—**B.** *Open, evident, conspicuous:* exserto bello, Stat. S. 5, 2, 39: cachinnus, *i. e. unrestrained, loud*, App. M. 1, p. 103: exsertior opera, Pacat. Paneg. ad Theod. 35.—*Adv.*, exserte (acc. to *no.* B) *Openly, clearly, loudly:* clamitans, App. M. 1, p. 109: jubet, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 1.—*Comp.:* consurgere, Amm. 16, 12.—*Sup.:* egit tribunatum (*c. c.* severissime), *very strictly, rigorously*, Spart. Sev. 3.

exserte (exert.), *adv.*, v. exsero, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

exserto (exert.), are, *v. intens. a.* [exsero] * **I.** *To stretch out, thrust forth:* Scyllam Ora exsertantem, Virg. A. 3, 425. —* **II.** (acc. to exsero, *no.* I. B) *To uncover, to bare:* humeros, Stat. Th. 1, 412.

exsertus (exert.), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from exsero.

ex-sībĭlo (exib.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To hiss out* or *forth:* **I.** In gen. (so only post-Aug.): dirum quiddam, Sen. de Ira 3, 4; so nescio quid tetrum, Petr. 64: confestim praesentiam nostram efflari exsibilarique jusserit, *to be carried out by the wind*, App. M. 5, p. 163.—**B.** In partic., *To hiss off* an actor from the stage (quite class.): histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic. Parad. 3, 2, 26; so Suet. Aug. 45 *fin.*

exsiccatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from exsicco.

* **ex-siccesco** (exicc.), ĕre, *v. inch. n. To dry up, become quite dry:* Vitr. 2, 9.

ex-sicco (exicc.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. To dry up, make quite dry* (quite class.): arbores, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: sulcos, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 242.—Transf., of an abstr. subject: ebrietas, donec exsiccetur, *is exhaled, passes off:* Sen. Q. N. 3, 20 *fin.*—**II.** In partic., *To drain dry, to empty* a bottle: lagenae furtim exsiccatae, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2; for which poet., vina culullis, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11.—Hence

*exsiccātus (exicc.), a, um, *Pa. Dried up, dry, jejune:* orationis genus, Cic. Brut. 84, 291.

exsiço (exic.), are, v. exseco.

ex-signo (exign.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To write out, note down, record* (extremely rare): Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 29: pontifici sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, Liv. 1, 20, 5.

ex-sĭlĭo (exil.), ĭlŭi, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *To spring out* or *forth, to spring* or *leap up, to start up* (freq. and quite class.): puer citus e cunis exsilit, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 63: properans de sella exsiluit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, 75: domo levis exsilit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 98; so stratis, Ov. M. 5, 35: gremio, id. ib. 10, 410; Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 17: impetu perturbatus exsiluisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, 165; cf. exsilui gaudio, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 16, 1: protinus exsilui, Ov. Her. 6, 27, et saep.: foras, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 8: ad te exsilui, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 44: (anguis) exsilit in siccum, Virg. G. 3, 433: in obvia arma, Stat. Th. 9, 111.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: tum quoque lumen Exsilit, Lucr. 6, 163; cf. Ov. M. 6, 696: plus ut parte foras emergant exsiliantque (aquae), Lucr. 2, 200; Stat. Ach. 1, 522: exsiluere oculi, Ov. M. 12, 252, et saep.

exsĭlĭum (exil.), ii, *n.* [exsul: a banishing from one's native soil] *Banishment, exile:* "exsilium non supplicium est, sed perfugium portusque supplicii . . . quum homines vincula, neces, ignominiasque vitant, quae sunt legibus constitutae, confugiunt quasi ad aram in exsilium," Cic. Caecin. 34, 100: "*exsilium* triplex est; aut certorum locorum interdictio, aut lata fuga, ut omnium locorum interdicatur praeter certum locum, aut insulae vinculum, id est relegatio in insulam," Marcian. Dig. 48, 22, 5: exsilio et relegatione civium ulciscentes tribunos, Liv. 3, 10 *fin.*; so *c. c.* relegatio, id. 4, 4, 6: exsilium iis (terribile est), quibus quasi circumscriptus est habitandi locus, *etc.*, Cic. Parad. 2. 18: exacti in exsilium innocentes, id. Rep. 1, 40; so expulsus in exsilium, id. Lael. 12, 42: pulsus in exsilium, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56: ejicere aliquem in exsilium, id. Cat. 2, 6, 14: ire, proficisci in exsilium, id. ib. 1, 8, 20; Mur. 41, 89: esse in exsilio, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: de exsilio reducere, id. Att. 9, 14, 2: revocare de exilio, Liv. 27, 34, 14: exsilio redire, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 106, et saep.

II. Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** *A place of exile, a retreat:* Octavium et Antistium egressos exsilium, in easdem insulas redegit, Tac. H. 4, 44: tutum exsilium orabant, id. Ann. 13, 55: diversa exsilia quaerere, Virg. A. 3, 4: multa exsilia patere fugienti, Curt. 6, 4.

* **B.** (abstr. pro concreto) In the plur. exsilia, *Those who are banished, exiles:* plenum exsiliis mare, Tac. H. 1, 2.

* **ex-sincĕrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [sincerus] *Disturbed:* tergum, *i. e. beaten*, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 11 (*ex conject. Camerar.*).

ex-sĭnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To unfold, spread out, extend* (post-classical): amictus, Aus. Idyll. 14, 21: velum in contos suos, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 3: seriem laterum, Prud. στεφ. 11, 221.

ex-sisto (existo), stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. n. To step out* or *forth, to come forth, emerge, appear* (very freq. and quite class.): e latebris, Liv. 25, 21, 3; so ex collibus, Auct. B. Afr. 69, 1: ab inferis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37, 94; so ab inferis, Liv. 39, 37, 3: anguem ab ara exstitisse, Cic. Div. 2, 80 *fin.*; cf. vocem ab aede Junonis ex arce exstitisse (shortly before, voces ex occulto *missae* and *Exaudita* vox est a luco Vestae), id. ib. 1, 45, 101: est bos cervi figura, cujus a media fronte inter aures unum cornu exsistit excelsius. Caes. B. G. 6, 26, 1: submersus equus voraginibus non exstitit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, 107: and Ov. M. 5, 413: hoc vero occultum, intestinum ac domesticum malum, non modo non exsistit, verum, *etc.*, *does not come to light*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, 39.

B. In partic., with the accessory notion of originating, like the Eng. *to come forth*, i. q. *To spring, proceed, arise, become:* vermes de Stercore, Lucr. 2, 872: quae a bruma sata sunt, quadragesimo die vix exsistunt, Var. R. R. 1, 34, 1: ut si qui dentes et pubertatem natura dicat exsistere, ipsum autem hominem, cui ea exsistant, non constare natura, non intelligat, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 33 *fin.*: ex hac nimia licentia ait ille, ut ex stirpe quadam, exsistere et quasi nasci tyrannum, id. Rep. 1, 44; cf. ex luxuria exsistat avaritia necesse est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: ut exsistat ex rege dominus, ex optimatibus factio, ex populo turba et confusio, id. Rep. 1, 45; so ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici exsistunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 104, 1; for which also, videtisne igitur, ut de rege dominus exstiterit? *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: ex quo exsistit id civitatis genus, id. ib. 3, 14: hujus ex uberrimis sermonibus exstiterunt doctissimi viri, id. Brut. 8, 31; cf. id. Or. 3, 12: ex qua (disserendi ratione) summa utilitas exsistit, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 72: sermo admirantium, unde hoc philosophandi nobis subito studium exstitisset, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Off. 2, 23, 80: exsistit hoc loco quaestio subdifficilis, id. Lael. 19, 67: ad consilium rem deferunt, magnaque inter eos exsistit controversia, Caes. B. G. 5, 28, 2; Cic de Or. 2, 46 *fin.*: exsistit illud, ut, *etc.*, *it ensues, follows, that*, etc., id. Fin. 5, 23, 67; cf. ex quo exsistet, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, id. Fat. 9, 18.

II. Transf., *To be visible* or *manifest* in any manner, *to exist, to be:* ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: idque in maximis ingeniis exstitit maxime et apparet facillime, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 33; id. Rab. Post. 1, 1: cujus magnae exstiterunt res bellicae, id. Rep. 2, 17: illa pars animi, in qua irarum exsistit ardor, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: si quando aliquod officium exstitit amici in periculis adeundis, id. Lael. 7, 24, et saep.: neque ullum ingenium tantum exstitisse dicebat, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 1; cf. talem vero exsistere eloquentiam, qualis fuit in Crasso, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 2, 6: nisi Ilias illa exstitisset, id. Arch. 10, 24: cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, in praetura autem et in consulatu adjutor etiam exstitissem, id. Fam. 1, 9, 11; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5: timeo, ne in eum exsistam crudelior, id. Att. 10, 11, 3: sic insulsi exstiterunt, ut, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 54, 217.

ex-sŏlesco (exol.), ĕre, *v. inch. n. To become disused to* (post-class.): a disciplina, Tert. Virg. vel. 17.

exsŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exsolvo] * **I.** *A release, discharge:* Atej. Capito in Fest. s. v. PROPUDIANUS, p. 238.—**II.** In partic., *A payment* (post-class.): vectigalis, Scaev. Dig. 20, 1, 31: totius debiti, id. ib. 32, 1, 33.

exsolutus, a, um, *Part.*, from exsolvo

ex-solvo, olvi, ŏlūtum. 3. (*per diaeresin* exsolŭātur, Lucr. 1, 811: exsolŭisse, Ov. F. 4, 534; cf. solvo, *init.*) *v. a. To loose, unloose, to unbind, untie, undo* (mostly only poet. and in post-Augustan prose): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: nexus, Lucr. 1, 221: *Am.* Agedum, eam solve cistulam. *So.* Quid ego istam exsolvam? *undo, unseal*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 152: properans exsolvi restim. id. Rud. 2, 3, 37: pugionem a latere, *to ungird*, Tac. H. 3, 68: brachia ferro eodem ictu, *to open*, id Ann. 15, 63: amictus, *to pull off*, Stat. S 1, 5, 53: venenum exsoluta alvo transmisit, *i. e. in a flux, diarrhœa*, Tac. A. 13, 15 —Of an inanimate subject: (ignis) exsolvit glaciem, *dissolves, melts*, Lucr. 6, 879.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To set loose, release, deliver, free:* vinclis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 10; so exsolutus vinculis, Suet. Ner. 49: jube sis me exsolvi cito, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 16 *sq.*: exsolvere sese e nervis (animae), Lucr. 3, 696; cf. id. 1, 811; so se paulatim corpore (said of one dying), Virg. A. 11, 829.

2. In mercant. lang., *To discharge, pay* a debt (qs. to free it from obligation; v. solvo, I. B, 2): nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve (for which, shortly after, hoc quod debeo plane expedias et *solutum* relinquas), Cic. Att. 16, 6, 3: so aes alienum, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 2: pretium, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 26: multiplicem sortem, Liv. 6, 14, 7: dotem uxori, Aurel. Vict. Vir. ill. 56: legata, Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.*, et saep.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: *To throw off, lay aside, rid one's self of* a thing: legis nexus, Tac. A. 3, 28 *fin.*: metus, *i. e. to lay aside*, Luc. 5, 259; so pudorem, Stat. Ach. 1, 565: obsidium, *i. e. to raise*, Tac A. 3, 39.

B. In partic., **1.** *To release, free* from any thing: artis Religionum animos nodis, Lucr. 1, 931; 4, 7; so animos religione, Liv. 8, 9, 13; and populum religione, id. 3, 20, 4: se occupationibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5: aliquem errore, suspicione, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26. So aliquem aere alieno, Liv. 6, 14, 11: curis, Virg. A. 4, 652: sollicitudine, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11: contumelia, Tac. A, 13, 36: poena, id. ib. 14, 12: custode, id. ib. 12, 46, et saep.

2. *To discharge, pay* a debt or an obligation: de tertio genere se scripsit dicturum, nec exsolvit quod promiserat, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7. So vota (deo), Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 67; Liv. 21, 21, 9 (*opp.* se obligare): jus jurandum, id. 24, 18, 5: fidem, *to fulfill one's promise*, id. 26, 31, 10: praemia, poenas alicui, id. 26, 40, 15: gratiam recte factis alicujus, id. 28, 25, 6; cf. grates, Tac. A. 14, 13: beneficia, *to repay, requite*, id. ib. 11, 18; cf. vicem beneficio, id. Hist. 4, 3: poenas morte, *to suffer*, id. Ann. 1, 10; cf. Vellej. 2, 88 *fin.*

* **3.** *To solve, explain* any thing enigmatical or obscure: Lucr. 2, 381.

ex-somnis (exomn.), e, *adj.* [somnus] *Sleepless, wakeful, watchful* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vir, Vellej. 2, 88, 2: (Tisiphone) Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque, Virg. A. 6, 556; Sil. 9, 5: animo exsomnis, Vellej. 2, 127 *fin.*

ex-sŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n.* *To resound* (post-Aug. and very rare): ceteri convivae ingenti clamore exsonabant, Petr. 73: navigium exsonat cantibus, id. 109: risu, id. 19.

ex-sorbĕo (exorb.), ŭi, 2. *v. a.* *To suck out, suck* or *sup up, suck in, drain* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ova, Plin. 28, 2, 4: succum, App. Apol. p. 276; Ov. F. 6, 145: gustaras civilem sanguinem, vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71; cf. id. de Or. 1, 52, 225; and id. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.—In an obscene sense: viros, *i. e. to exhaust*, Juv. 10, 223.—**II.** Trop.: animam amborum, *to swallow up*, i. e. *to destroy*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 28: tristitiam alicui, *to remove*, Turpil. in Non. 102, 32: multorum stultitiam perpessus est, arrogantiam pertulit, difficultates exsorbuit, qs. *drained to the dregs*, Cic. Mur. 9, 19.

* **ex-sordesco** (exord.), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To become defiled, polluted*; trop.: Gell. 9, 2, 11.

ex-sors (exors), sortis, *adj.*, *Without lot*, (* i. e. *who has not cast a lot, who obtains a thing out of course*; also, *that for which a lot has not been cast, chosen on purpose, choice*) (poetical): te voluit rex magnus Olympi Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honores, Virg. A. 5, 534: ducunt exsortem (equum) Aeneae, id. ib. 8, 552; Val. Fl. 4, 340.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Having no share in, free from, deprived of*: (*α*) *c. gen.*: dulcis vitae exsortes, Virg. A. 6, 428; so amicitiae et foederis, Liv. 23, 10, 3: culpae, id. 22, 44, 7: periculi, Tac. A. 6, 10: matrimoniorum, Plin. 5, 8, 8: cos exsors secandi, Hor. A. P. 305.—* (*β*) *c. dat.*: Sid. Ep. 8, 12 *fin.*

ex-spătĭor (exp.), atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* *To get out of the course, to spread out, extend; to digress, expatiate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: exspatiantur equi, Ov. M. 2, 202; cf. id. ib. 15, 454: exspatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos, id. ib. 1, 285. So ignes in auras, Sil. 17, 95: arbores latissima umbra, Plin. 16, 30, 53: tecta, id. 3, 5, 9: brachium in latus, Quint. 11, 3, 84.—**II.** Trop.: finis non erit, si exspatiari parte in hac et indulgere voluptati velim, Quint. 2, 17, 1: ut exspatiantur, id. 2, 10, 5: hoc exspatiandi genus, id. 4, 3, 4.

exspectābĭlis (expect.), e, *adj.* [exspecto] *To be expected, expected* (extremely rare): juvenalium ludicro parum exspectabilem operam praebuerat, Tac. A. 16, 21; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.

exspectātĭo (expect.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An awaiting, expecting, expectation* (very freq. and quite class.; in sing. and plur.): (*α*) *c. gen. obj.*: si spes est exspectatio boni, mali exspectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: harum rerum, id. Rab. perd. 5, 16: acerbior exspectatio reliquorum, id. Brut. 76, 266; cf. poenarum, Quint. 12, 1, 7: tanta est exspectatio vel animi vel ingenii tui, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 2; cf. sustines non parvam exspectationem imitandae industriae nostrae, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: convivii, id. Att. 2, 12, 2: majorem exspectationem mei faciam quam, *etc.*, id. Acad. 2, 4, 10; cf. Varronis sermo facit exspectationem Caesaris, id. Att. 3, 15, 3: quotidiana exspectatio rerum novarum, id. ib. 3, 14, 2: maximi belli, id. Fam. 15, 4, 5: rerum, Caes. B. C. 1, 21 *fin.*: ejus rei, id. ib. 3, 19, 4: nostri consilii, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 1: audiendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18, et saep.—In the plur.: crebras exspectationes nobis tui commoves, Cic. Att. 1, 4, 1.—(*β*) With *de*: quantam tu mihi moves exspectationem de sermone Bibuli! Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1: plenus sum exspectatione de Pompeio, id. ib. 3, 14, 1.—(*γ*) With *a relative clause*: quo ista majora ac mirabiliora fecisti, eo me major exspectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis compararetur, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 74; cf. also under *no. β.*—In the plur.: nunc has exspectationes habemus duas: unam, *etc.*, alteram, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 7, 16, 2.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 64: pendeo animi exspectatione Corfiniensi, in qua de salute rei publicae decernitur, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 2: nolo plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66; cf. omnia spe et exspectatione laudata, id. Or. 30, 107: aliquem in summam exspectationem adducere, id. Tusc, 1, 17, 39: permagnam exspectationem imponere orationi, id. Rep. 1, 23 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 39, 180: praeter exspectationem, id. de Or. 2, 70, 284; so supra exspectationem, Quint. 3, 7, 16: exspectatione minor, id. 4, 1, 39; Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5, et saep.; Liv. 5, 19, 7: explere omnem exspectationem desiderii, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: contra exspectationem omnium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, 1.—In the plur.: Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289.

exspectātor (expect.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A spectator* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 6, 3; 31, 5 *fin.*, et al.

exspectātrix (expect.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that expects* or *awaits* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16.

exspectatus (expect.), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from exspecto.

ex-specto (expect.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (lit., to look out carefully or eagerly; hence) *To look for a thing*, viz.:

I. Objectively, *To await, expect* something that is to come or to take place, *to be waiting for* it, *etc.* (very freq. and quite class.); constr. with the *acc.*, with *relative clauses*, with follg. *dum, si, ut, quin*, or *abs.*

A. In gen.: (*α*) *c. acc.*: caritatem, Cato R. R. 3, 2: alicujus mortem, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 28: quum ea Scipio dixisset silentioque omnium reliqua ejus exspectaretur oratio, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: injurias, id. ib. 1, 5: transitum tempestatis, id. Att. 2, 21, 2: adventum alicujus, Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 2; so id. ib. 2, 16, 2: eventum pugnae, id. ib. 7, 49 *fin*: scilicet ultima semper Exspectanda dies homini est, Ov. M. 3, 136: coenantes haud animo aequo Exspectans comites, *i. e. waiting till they have done eating*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 9, et saep.

(*β*) With *relative clauses*: uter esset induperator Exspectant ... sic exspectabat populus atque ora tenebat Rebus, utri magni victoria sit data regni, Enn. Ann. 1. 101 *sq.*: exspecto, quo pacto, *etc.*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 1: quid hostes consilii caperent, exspectabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 24, 1: exspectante Antonio, quidnam esset actura, Plin. 9, 35, 58: ne utile quidem, quam mox judicium fiat, exspectare, Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 85: exspectans, quando, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 3, 159.

(*γ*) With follg. *dum, si, ut*, etc.: ne exspectemus quidem, dum rogemur, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: exspectas fortasse, dum dicat, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 2, 7, 17: exspectare, dum hostium copiae augerentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 2: nec dum repetatur, exspectat, Quint. 4, 2, 45: Caesar non exspectandum sibi statuit, dum, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*; cf. nec vero hoc loco exspectandum est, dum, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 19: rusticus exspectat, dum defluat amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42:—jam dudum exspecto, si tuum officium scias, Plaut. Poen. prol. 12: exspecto si quid dicas, id. Trin. 1, 2, 61: hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 9, 1; so B. C. 2, 34, 1:—neque exspectant, ut de eorum imperio ad populum feratur, id. ib. 1, 6, 6: quare nemo exspectet, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 7, 10, 14.—Impers.: nec ultra exspectato, quam dum Claudius Ostiam proficisceretur, Tac. A. 11, 26 *fin.*: quum omnium voces audirentur, exspectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 24 *fin.*

(*δ*) *Abs.*: comites ad portam exspectare dicunt, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 1: diem ex die exspectabam, ut statuerem, quid esset faciendum, id. Att. 7, 26, 3; Quint. 4, 5, 19.

* **B.** Transf., of an abstr. subject, like maneo, *To await* one: seu me tranquilla senectus Exspectat seu, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58.

II. Subjectively, To look for a thing with hope, fear, desire, expectation, *To hope for, long for, desire; to fear, dread, anticipate, apprehend*: (*α*) *c. acc.*: reliquum est, ut tuam profectionem amore prosequar, reditum spe exspectem, Cic. Fam. 15, 21 *fin.*; cf. quod magna cum spe exspectamus, id. Att. 16, 16, E *fin.*; and id. ib. 3, 22 *fin.*: magnum inceptas, si id exspectas, quod nusquam'st, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 56: quam (rem) avidissime civitas exspectat, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1: longiores (epistolas) exspectabo vel potius exigam, id. Fam. 15. 16, 1: finem laborum omnium, Caes. B. G. 7, 85, 4: illum ut vivat, optant, meam autem mortem exspectant scilicet, *to wish*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 20; cf. in the pun with *no.* I.: quum Proculeius quereretur de filio, quod is mortem suam *exspectaret*, et ille dixisset, *se vero non exspectare*: *Immo*, inquit, *rogo exspectes*, Quint. 9, 3, 68 Spald.: nescio quod magnum hoc nuncio exspecto malum, *dread*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 16 Ruhnk.: mortem, id. Hec. 3, 4, 8: multis de causis Caesar majorem Galliae motum exspectans, Caes. B. G. 6, 1, 1; so id. ib. 7, 43 *fin.*—With a personal subject: pater exspectat aut me aut aliquem nuncium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 22: ite intro, filii vos exspectant intus, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 86: hic ego mendacem usque puellam Ad mediam noctem exspecto, Hor. S. 1, 5, 83; cf. Ov. M. 14, 418: video jam, illum, quem exspectabam, virum, cui praeficias officio et muneri, Cic. Rep. 2, 42.

(*β*) *Aliquid ab* (rarely ex) *aliquo* (rarely aliqua re) (a favorite expression of Cicero): a te hoc civitas vel omnes potius gentes non exspectant solum, sed etiam postulant, Cic. Fam. 11, 5, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 1: dixi Servilio, ut omnia a me majora exspectaret, id. ib. 3, 12, 4: alimenta a nobis, id. Rep. 1, 4: ab aliquo gloriam, id. ib. 6, 19 *fin.*: dedecus a philosopho, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: aliquid ab liberalitate alicujus, Caes. B. C. 2, 28, 3: aliquid ex aliquo, Cic. Rep. 2, 22.

(*γ*) *Abs.* (very rarely): quum mihi nihil improviso, nec gravius quam exspectavissem pro tantis meis factis evenisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: aliquando ad verum, ubi minime exspectavimus, pervenimus, Quint. 12, 8, 11.

B. Poet. transf., of an abstr. subject, *To have need of, require* any thing: silvarumque aliae pressos propaginis arcus Exspectant, Virg. G. 2, 27: neque illae (oleae) procurvam exspectant falcem rastrosque tenaces, id. ib. 2, 421.—Hence

exspectātus (expect.), a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II.) *Anxiously expected, longed for, desired, welcome* (quite class.): carus omnibus exspectatusque venies, Cic. Fam. 16, 7; cf. venies exspectatus omnibus, id ib. 4, 10, 1; and quibus Hector ab oris exspectate venis? Virg. A. 2, 282: sensi ego in exspectatis ad amplissimam dignitatem fratribus tuis, *who were expected to arrive at the highest dignities of the state*, Cic. de Sen. 19, 68: ubi te exspectatum ejecisset foras, *i. e. whose death is waited, longed for*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 29 Ruhnk.—*Comp.*: exspectatior venire, Plaut. Most 2, 2, 12.—*Sup.*: adventus suavissimus exspectatissimus, Cic. Att. 4, 4, a; so literae, id. Fam. 10, 5, 1: triumphus, Hirt. B. G. 3, 51 *fin.*—**b.** In the neuter abs.: quis non diversa praesentibus contrariaque exspectatis aut speret aut timeat? Vellej. 2, 75, 2: hosti Ante exspectatum positis stat in agmine castris, *before it was expected*, Virg. G. 3, 348; so ante exspectatum, Ov. M. 4, 790; 8, 5; Sen. Ep. 114: ille ad patrem patriae exspectato revolavit maturius, *than was expected*, Vellej. 2, 123, 1.

ex-spergo (experg.), without *perf.*, spersus, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *To sprinkle, scatter abroad, disperse* (poet.): exspergi quo possit vis animaï, *be dispersed, diffused*, Lucr. 3, 827; so moenia mundi, id. 5, 372.—Transf.: sanieque exspersa natarent Limina, *i. e. besprinkled*, Virg. A. 3, 625.

exspersus (expers.), a, um, *Part.*, from exspergo.

ex-spes (expes), *adj.* (occurring only in the *nom. sing.*) *Without hope, hopeless* (poet. and in Tac.): (*a*) *c. gen.*: exspes liberum, Att. in Non. 12, 7: vitae, Tac. A. 6, 24.—(*β*) *Abs.*: Ov. M. 14, 217: si fractis enatat exspes Navibus, Hor. A. P. 20.

* **exspīrātĭo** (expir.), ōnis, *f.* [exspiro] *A breathing out, exhalation*: terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

ex-spīro (expiro), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. and Caes. not at all): **I.** *Act., To breathe out, to blow out, to exhale, give out, lose*: animam pulmonibus, Lucil. in Non. 38, 27; so animam medios in ignes, Ov. M. 5, 106: auras, id. ib. 3, 121: flumen sanguinis de pectore, Lucr. 2, 354; cf. flammas pectore, Virg. A. 1, 44: odorem de corpore, Lucr. 4, 123: sonos per saxa (unda), Sil. 9, 285: colorem (uniones), Plin. 9, 35, 56.—Poet. transf.: cadavera vermes, *i. e. send forth, produce*, Lucr. 3, 720: silva comas tollit fructumque exspirat in umbras, *i. e. spreads out into foliage*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 70.

II. *Neutr.*, **A.** *To rush out by blowing, to rush forth, come forth*: per fauces montis ut Aetnae Exspirent ignes, Lucr. 6, 641; so ignis foras (*c. c.* exire in auras), id. 6, 887: vis fera ventorum, Ov. M. 15, 300: halitus Averni, Val. Fl. 4, 493: unguenta, Plin. 13, 3, 4; Lucil. in Non. 38, 30.

* **2.** Trop.: irae pectoris exspirantes, Catull. 64, 194.

B. *To breathe one's last, to expire*: atram tundit humum exspirans, Virg. A. 10, 731: ubi perire jussus exspiravero, Hor. Epod. 5, 91: inter primam curationem exspiravit, Liv. 2, 20, 9; so inter verbera et vincula, id. 28, 19, 12: extremus exspirantis hiatus, Quint. 6, 2, 31; id. 9, 2, 73.—Impers.: quoniam membrana cerebri incisa statim exspiretur, Plin. 11, 37, 67.

2. Trop., *To expire, come to an end, cease*: si ego morerer, mecum exspiratura res publica erat, Liv. 28, 28, 11: libertate jam exspirante, Plin. Pan. 57, 4: criminis causa exspirat, *becomes extinct, ceases*, Marcian. Dig. 48, 17, 1 *fin.*; so Ulp. ib. 24, 3, 19: prior obligatio, Paul. ib. 45, 1, 58.

ex-splendesco (expl.), dŭi, 3. *v. inch. n. To shine forth, glitter* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: ignis, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: Sirius, Plin. 11, 12, 12.—**II.** Trop.: clarius exsplendescebat, quam condiscipuli aequo animo ferre possent, Nep. Att. 1: corporis animique dotes exsplenduerunt, Suet. Tit. 3.

exspŏlĭātĭo (expol.), ōnis, *f.* [exspolio] *A spoiling, plundering* (late Lat.): Aug. Civ. D. 20, 8 *fin.*

exspŏlĭātor (expol.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A pillager, plunderer*: domorum, Salv. Gub. D. 7, p. 288 Rittersh.

ex-spŏlĭo (expol.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (dep. form exspoliantur, Poet. ap. Don. 1769 P.; exspoliabantur, Quadrig. in Non. 480, 16) *To spoil, pillage, plunder* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: agrum Campanum, Quadrig. l. 1.: fana atque domos, Sall. C. 51, 9: corpus, Curt. 9, 5: sese, Cic. Dejot. 9, 25.—**II.** Trop.: exercitu et provincia Pompeium, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 3; cf. hos vestro auxilio, * Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 9: omnem honorem et dignitatem Caesaris, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50, 4; Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 3.

* **exspŭĭtĭo** (exp.), ōnis, *f.* [exspuo] *A spitting out*: sanguinis, Plin. 23, 1, 14.

* **ex-spūmo** (expum.), are, *v. n.* *To froth* or *foam out*: donec inde humor exspumet, Cels. 6, 7, 8.

ex-spŭo (expuo), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *To spit out, to spit* (not in Cic.): **I.** *Neutr.*: quum ille gustasset et exspuisset, Var. R. R. 3, 3, 9; Plin. 14, 22, 28: in mare, id. 30, 2, 6.—**II.** *Act.*: sanguinem, Plin. 35, 16, 53; so Scrib. Comp. 194: linguam in tyranni os, Plin. 7, 23, 23; Sid. Ep. 1, 7 *fin.*—**2.** Transf., i. q. *To spew out, cast out, eject, expel, emit*: quod mare (te) conceptum spumantibus exspuit undis? Catull. 64, 155: argentum vivum optime purgat aurum, ceteras ejus sordes exspuens crebro jactatu, Plin. 33, 6, 32; so rorem, id. 9, 36, 60: carbonem, id. 16, 10, 19: in litus purgamenta, id. 2, 98, 101: lacrumam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 74.

B. Trop.: *To expel, banish, remove*: miseriam ex animo, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 16; so rationem ex animo, Lucr. 2, 1041.

exstantĭa (ext.), ae, *f.* [exsto] *A standing out, prominence, projection* (a post-Aug. word): Col. 5, 5, 12: ventris, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

ex-sterno (ext.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sterno, ĕre; formed acc. to the analogy of consterno, are, and with its signif.] *To drive beside one's self, to greatly terrify, affright* (poet. and very rare): aliquem assiduis luctibus, Catull. 64, 71: exsternata malo, ib. 165; so Ov. M. 1, 641 (corresp. to exterrita); 11, 77; Ib. 432.

ex-stillo (ext.), avi, 1. *v. n.* *To drop* or *trickle out* (very rare; not in Cic.): amurca exstillat, Col. 12, 50, 2: sinapis, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 29; so lacrumis, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 82.

* **exstĭmŭlātor** (ext.), ōris, *m.* [exstimulo] *An inciter, instigator*: acerrimus rebellionis, Tac. A. 3, 40.

ex-stĭmŭlo (ext.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To prick up, to goad* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): * **I.** Lit.: aculeo, Plin. 9, 37, 61.—**II.** Trop.: *To goad on, excite, instigate, stimulate*: aliquem dictis, Ov. F. 6, 588; so corda furore bellandi, Sil. 1, 38; cf. armentum libidinis furiis, Col. 6, 27, 3: tigrim fame, Ov. M. 5, 165: animum, Tac. A. 15, 50: libidinem, Col. 8, 11, 8: fata cessantia, *i. e. to hasten death*, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 29: exstimulatur a libertis, ut ostenderet, Tac. A. 4, 59.

exstinctĭo (ext.), ōnis, *f.* [exstinguo] *Extinction, annihilation* (a Ciceron. word): supremus ille dies non exstinctionem sed commutationem affert loci, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: vitae, id. (?) Frgm. ap. Aug. de Trin. 14 *fin.*

ex-stinctor (ext.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An extinguisher* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: non exstinctor sed auctor incendii, Cic. Pis. 11, 26.—**B.** Transf., *An annihilator, destroyer*: ne exstinctor patriae, ne proditor, ne hostis appelletur, Cic. Sull. 31, 88; so regiae domus (Cassander), Just. 16, 1.—**II.** Trop.: conjurationis (*opp.* auctor et dux), Auct. Or. pro Domo 38, 101: belli, Auct. Or. de Harusp. resp. 23, 94.

1. exstinctus (ext.), a, um, *Part.*, from exstinguo.

* **2. exstinctus** (ext.), ūs, *m.* [exstinguo] *An extinguishing*: lucernarum, Plin. 7, 7, 5.

exstinguĭbĭlis (ext.), e, *adj.* [id.] *Quenchable, destructible* (post-class.): animae, Lact. 7, 20.

ex-stinguo (ext.), nxi, nctum, 3. (archaic *perf. conj.* exstinxit, for exstinxerit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 43.—Contracted forms exstinxsti, Virg. A. 4, 682, and exstinxem, id. ib. 4, 606) *v. a.* *To put out, quench, extinguish* (quite class.; esp. freq. in Cic. and in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: recens exstinctum lumen, Lucr. 6, 792; so exstincta lumina, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2: faces, Plin. 2, 103, 106: lucernam, id. 31, 3, 28; cf. senes mori sic videntur ut sua sponte nulla adhibita vi consumptus ignis exstinguitur, *goes out*, Cic. de Sen. 19, 71; so ignem, Ov. F. 2, 712: incendium, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2: sol exstinguitur, id. Rep. 6, 22: exstincto calore ipsi exstinguimur, id. N. D. 2, 9, 23: calx exstincta, *i. e. slaked*, Vitr. 2, 5.

B. Transf., qs. To quench the light of life, *i. e. To deprive of life* or *strength, to kill, destroy*: animam alicui, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16: nolite, hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius exstingui vulnere vestro, Cic. Coel. 32, 79; cf. id. N. D. 2, 9, 23; and juvenem fortuna morbo exstinxit, Liv. 8, 3, 7: vir egregius exstinctus, *cut off*, Cic. Brut. 1, 1; so id. Rep. 6, 14; Virg. E. 5, 20; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 14; Plin. 9, 8, 8; Tac. A. 3, 7; 4, 33, et saep.: vel modico tepore succus exstinguitur, *i. e. is dried up*, Curt. 6, 4; so mammas, Plin. 23, 2, 32: odorem allii, *to destroy*, id. 19, 6, 34: venena, *to render powerless*, id. 20, 17, 69: aquam Albanam dissipatam rivis exstingues, *i. e. to consume, get rid of*, an old prophecy in Liv. 5, 16, 9.

II. Trop.: *To abolish, destroy, annihilate, annul*: tyrannis institutis leges omnes exstinguuntur atque tolluntur, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 5: ea, quae antea scripserat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, 172: improbitas exstinguenda atque delenda est, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 26: potentiam exstinguere atque opprimere, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 36; but also distinguished from opprimere: ut exstinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, *extinct*, id. Lael. 21, 78: ad sensus animorum atque motus vel inflammandos vel etiam exstinguendos, id. de Or. 1, 14, 60: sermo omnis ille oblivione posteritatis exstinguitur, id. Rep. 6, 23 *fin.*; cf. exstinctis rumoribus, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 *fin.*: ad ejus salutem exstinguendam, Cic. Mil. 2, 5; so nomen populi Romani, id. Cat. 4, 4, 7: superiorem gloriam rei militaris, Caes. B. G. 5, 29, 4: memoriam publicam, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: gratiam, id. Fam. 1, 1, 4: familiaritates, id. Lael. 10, 35: invidiam, id. Balb. 6, 16: infamiam, id. Verr. 2, 2. 69, 168: causam nascentem dissensionis, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2: consuetudinem, Cic. Coel. 25, 61: reliquias belli, id. Fam. 10, 25, 1; so bellum civile, Plin. 7, 26, 27: jus pignoris, Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 9; cf. fideicommissum, Ulp. ib. 32, 1, 11: actionem, id. ib. 47, 2, 42, et al.

exstirpātĭo (ext.), ōnis, *f.* [exstirpo] *A rooting out* (a post-Aug. word): filicis, Col. 2, 2, 13.

ex-stirpo (ext.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To pluck up by the stem* or *root, to root out*: **I.** Lit. (so only post-Aug.): arbores, Curt. 7, 8; cf. silva exstirpata procellis, Prud. Hamart. 241: pilos de corpore toto, Mart. 6, 56, 3.—Transf.: silvestris ager decrescente luna utilissime exstirpatur, *is cleared from stubble*, Col. 11, 2, 52; so agros arboribus atque virgultis, Pall. Jul. 1, 1.—**II.** Trop., *To root out, eradicate, extirpate* (quite class.): vitia et funditus tollere, Cic. Fat. 5, 11: ex animo humanitatem, id. Lael. 13, 48: perturbationes, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: nomina inimica libertati, Sen. de Ira 1, 16 *med.*

ex-sto (ext.), are, *v. a.* *To stand out* or *forth, to project, to stand above*: (milites) quum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, Caes. B. G. 5, 18, 5; for which super aequora celso collo, Ov. M. 11, 358: aquis (navis), id. Trist. 5, 11, 14; cf. abs., Caes. B. C. 1, 62, 2: ferrum de pectore, Ov. M. 9, 128; so de arbore (surculus), Col. 5, 11, 5; Ov. M. 8, 806; so aedificia modice ab humo exstantia, Plin. 6, 22, 24 *fin.*: paulum supra terram, Gell. 19, 13, 3.—Poet. with the acc.: aliquem, Stat. S. 1, 2, 116.—**B.** Trop.: quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101; so haec enitere et exstare aliquatenus, Quint. 8, 5, 29: arma tubaeque sonent; vox et tua noctibus exstet, *predominate, be heard above*, Val. Fl. 5, 252.

II. Transf. (causa pro effectu) *To be visible, show itself, appear; to be extant, to exist, to be* (so most freq., esp. of inanim and abstr. subjects): hominum nemo exstat, qui, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 142: auctor doctrinae ejus non exstat, Liv. 1, 18, 2: pecunia, cujus auctor non exstat, Quint. 7, 2, 57: sarmenti domina exstat, *still lives*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 55: exstant hujus fortitudinis impressa vestigia, Cic. Balb 5, 13: exstant epistolae Philippi ad Alexandrum, id. Off. 2, 14, 48; so literae, id. Inv. 1, 39, 70: leges, id. Rep. 5, 2 *fin.*: orationes, Quint. 10, 7, 30: clarorum virorum non minus otii quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, Cato in Cic. Planc. 27, 66: sine oculis non potest exstare officium et munus oculorum, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 71; 2, 52, 107: video hoc in numero

neminem, cujus non exstet in me suum meritum, id. Planc. 1, 2: studium nostrum, id. Fam. 1, 8, 7.—(β) Impers., with a subject or relative clause (very rarely): quem vero exstet et de quo sit memoriae proditum eloquentem fuisse, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 15, 57: apparet atque exstat, utrum simus earum (artium) rudes an didicerimus, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72.

exstructĭo (extr.), ōnis, *f.* [exstruo] *A building up, erecting, structure* (rare, but quite class.): tectorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: exstructio, quae sit ad memoriam aeternitatis, id. Phil. 14, 13, 34.—In the plural: fastigiorum, Vitr. 7, 1 *med.*—* **II.** Transf., *An adorning*: Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 3.

exstructōrĭus (extr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That builds up* (post-class.); trop.: verbum dei, Tert. Carn. Chr. 17.

exstructus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from exstruo.

ex-strŭo (extr.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. To pile* or *heap up* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., **A.** In gen.: magnum acervum (librorum), Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2; cf. stramenta in acervum exstrui debent, *to be heaped up*, Col. 6, 3, 1: mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, *piled up, bountifully furnished*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62; so mensas (dapibus), id. de Sen. 13, 44; Pis. 27, 67; Ov. M. 11, 120: cf. canistros, *to heap full*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 105: focum lignis, Hor. Epod. 2, 43: exstructis in altum divitiis, id. Od. 2, 3, 19; so divitias, Petr. 84.

B. In partic. (acc. to struo, *no.* I. B, 1) *To build up, raise, rear, erect*: exstrui vetat (Plato) sepulcrum altius quam quod, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68. So aedificium in alieno, id. Mil. 27, 74: monumentum, molem opere magnifico, id. Phil. 14, 12, 33: theatrum, Tac. A. 3, 72: tumulos, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 4: aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta, id. B. C. 2, 1 *fin.*; B. G. 2, 30, 3; 7, 24, 1: turres, id. B. C. 3, 54, 1; 3, 112, 1; Sall. J. 23, 1: rogum, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 76; Ov. F. 3, 546: quas (divitias) profundant in exstruendo mari et montibus coaequandis, *to build up, fill with buildings*, Sall. C. 20, 11: aream sibi sumpsit, in qua civitatem exstrueret arbitratu suo, Cic. Rep. 2, 11.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: verba sint ad poëticum quendam numerum exstructa, *put together, constructed*, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44; so crimen unum vocibus multis, *to exaggerate, magnify*, Gell. 13, 24, 12.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to *no.* I. B): exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, *build up*, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71; cf. non modo fundata sed etiam exstructa disciplina, id. ib. 4, 1, 1.—Hence

*exstructus (extr.), a, um, *Pa. High-built, lofty*: exstructissimae species aedificiorum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54.

exsuccidus, exsucco, exsuccus, v. exsucidus, *etc.*

ex-sūcĭdus (also exucid. and exsuccid.), *Without juice, sapless* (post-class.): arida et exsucida, Tert. Anim. 32.

ex-sūco (also exuco and exsucco), are, *v. a.* [sucus] *To deprive of juice, extract the juice of*: marrubium, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

ex-sūcus (also exucus and exsuccus), a, um, *adj. Without juice, sapless* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: corporis substantia exsucior, Tert. Anim. 51.—**II.** Trop.: (oratores) aridi et exsuci et exsangues, Quint. 12, 10, 15.

exsuctus (exuct.), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from exsugo.

ex-sūdo (exudo), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* * **I.** *Neutr., To come out by sweating, to sweat out, exude*: exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. G. 1, 88.—**II.** *Act., To discharge by sweating, to sweat out, exude*: **A.** Lit.: quum oliva, quicquid habuit amurcae, exsudavit, Col. 12, 50, 3; so acidum liquorem (caseus), id. 7, 8, 4: sucum (arbor), Plin. 24, 9, 37.—**B.** Trop., *To perform by sweating* or *toil, to toil through, undergo*: causas, Hor. S. 1, 10, 28: id unum dignum tanto apparatu consiliorum et certamine, quod ingens exsudandum esset, praemium fore, Liv. 4, 13, 4; so labores, Sil. 3, 531; Amm. 15, 5.

ex-sufflo (exufflo), are, *v. a. To blow at* or *upon* a person (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Idol. 11; Aug. Ep. 105 *fin.*; Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 3, 8.

exsugeo (exug.), ēre, v. exsugo, *ad init.*

ex-sūgo (exug.), xi, ctum, 3. (ante-class. form of the fut., acc. to the 2d conj., exsugebo, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 5) *v. a. To suck out*: humorem, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 15; so liquorem de materia, Vitr. 2, 8: sanguinem alicui (alicujus), Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 37; Epid. 2, 2, 5: vulnus, Cels. 5 27, 3; cf. venena, Plin. 23, 1, 27.—Hence

*exsuctus (exuct.), a, um, *Pa. Sucked out, dried up*: segetes exsuctiores, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 11.

ex-sul (exul.), ŭlis, *comm.* [solum: one who quits, or is banished from, his native soil; v. exsilium, *ad init.*] *A banished person, wanderer, exile*: omnes scelerati atque impii, quos leges exsilio affici volunt, exsules sunt, etiamsi solum non mutarint, Cic. Parad. 4, 2, 31: civitas exsulem regem (Tarquinium) esse jussit, id. Rep. 2, 25 *fin.*: exsules damnatique, Caes. B. G. 5, 55, 3; cf. capitis damnati exsulesque, id. B. C. 3, 110, 4: quum Hannibal Carthagine expulsus Ephesum ad Antiochum venisset exsul, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: quum vagus et exsul erraret atque undique exclusus, id. Clu. 62, 175: exsules restituti, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3; so Suet. Claud. 12: reducere, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1; Auct. Her. 2, 28, 45: dives, inops, Romae, seu fors ita luserit, exsul, Hor. S. 2, 1, 59.—Poet. with the gen.: patriae quis exsul se quoque fugit? Hor. Od. 2, 16, 19.—**b.** As *fem.*: exsul Hypermnestra, Ov. Her. 14, 129; Tac. A. 14, 63: (Latona) exsul erat mundi, Ov. M. 6, 189.—Poet.: exul adhuc jacet umbra ducit, Luc. 8, 837.—**II.** Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): exsul mentisque domusque, *deprived of reason*, Ov. M. 9, 409: erret per urbem pontis exsul et clivi, Mart. 10, 5, 3: ciconia avis exsul hiemis, *i. e. that leaves us in winter*, Publ. Syr. in Petr. 55.

exsŭlāris (exul.), e, *adj.* [exsul] *Of* or *belonging to exile* or *to exiles* (late Lat.): poena, Amm. 15, 3: moeror, id. 14, 4.

* **exsŭlātĭo** (exul.) ōnis, *f.* [exsulo] *Banishment, exile*: exsulatione multare, Flor. 1, 22, 3.

* **exsŭlātus** (exul.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *Banishment, exile*: M. Corvin. de Prog. Aug. 29.

exsŭlo (exulo), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [exsul] **I.** *Neutr., To be an exile* or *banished person, to live in exile* (quite class.): qui Romam in exsilium venisset, cui Romae exsulare jus esset, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177; id. Parad. 4, 2, 32 *sq.*: aptissimus ad exulandum locus, id. Fam. 4, 8, 2: in Volscos exsulatum abiit, Liv. 2, 35, 6: exsulans atque egens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: apud Prusiam exulans, id. Div. 2, 24, 52; Mart. Spect. 4, 5, et saep.—**B.** Transf.: perii, nam domo exulo nunc: metuo fratrem, Ne intus sit, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 62: quum omnes meo discessu exsulasse rempublicam putent, Cic. Parad. 4, 2, 30; Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 7.—**II.** *Act., To banish, exile* a person (late Lat.): tunc iterum exulatur, Hyg. Fab. 26; Dict. Cretens. 4, 4 *fin.*

exsultābundus (exult.), a, um, *adj.* [exsulto] *Leaping for joy, exulting* (post-class.): Sol. 5: moesta ac lugentia castra velut exsultabundus intrare, Just. 18, 7.

exsultans (exult.), antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from exsulto.

exsultanter (exult.), *adv. Diffusely*; v. exsulto, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

exsultantĭa (exult.), ae, *f.* [exsulto] *A springing up, an attack* (post-class.): hostilis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 564: morbi dolorisque, Gell. 12, 5, 9.

exsultātĭo (exult.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A springing up, leaping, frisking* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: puerilis nimia exsultatio, Col. 7, 3, 18; so Quint. 2, 2, 12; Plin 8, 54, 80.—**II.** Trop., *Excessive rejoicing, exultation*: gaudium enim exsultatio, exsultationem tumor et nimia aestimatio sui sequitur, Sen. de Ira 2, 21; cf. laetitia dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior, Gell. 2, 27, 31; Sen. Tranq. 15 *fin.*; Tac. H. 1, 72; Auct. B. Afr. 31 *fin.*

* **exsultim** (exult.), *adv.* [exsilio] *Leaping about, friskingly*: ludit exsultim, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 10.

exsulto (exult.), avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. n.* [id.] *To vigorously spring, leap*, or *jump up* (quite class.; esp. in the trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; so equi, Nep. Eum. 5: exsultantes loligines, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 145; so pisciculi, id. Frgm. ap. Non. 66, 1: pecora exsultantia, Plin. 18, 35, 88; so taurus in herba, Ov. M. 2, 864: (Curetes) in numerum exsultant, *i. e. dance*, Lucr. 2, 632.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: sanguis emicat exsultans alte, Lucr. 2, 195: pila exsultat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 10 *fin.*: exsultant aestu latices, Virg. A. 7, 464; cf. Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114; and exsultant vada atque aestu miscentur arenae, Virg. A. 3, 557; so glebae, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179: densiores circa pampini exsultant, *spring up*, i. e. *come up, grow up*, id. 17, 22, 35, § 180: breves (syllabae) si continuantur, exsultant, *to skip, hop*, Quint. 9, 4, 91.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To gambol about, move freely, expatiate*: hic (in pectore) exsultat pavor ac metus, *riot, gambol*, Lucr. 3, 142: quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic. Acad. 2, 35, 112; cf. in reliquis (orationibus) exsultavit audacius (Demosthenes), id. Or. 8, 26; and Quint. 2, 2, 9: solidos novus exsultabis in actus, *will undertake with alacrity*, Stat. S. 4, 4, 38.

B. In partic., *To exult, rejoice exceedingly; to run riot, to revel; to vaunt, to boast*. Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 166; cf. rex ille (Tarquinius) victoriis divitiisque subnixus, exsultabat insolentia, id. Rep. 2, 25; and with this cf. exsultasse populum insolentia libertatis, id. ib. 1, 40: exsultare eam (partem animi) in somno immoderateque jactari, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: exsultare voluptate, id. Frgm. in Non. 301, 7 (Rep. 3, 36 ed. Mos.): laetitiâ, id. Clu. 5, 14; so id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16 (*c. c.* temere gestiens); id. Att. 15, 21, 1; Liv. 27, 2, 2: gaudio, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: victoriâ, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16; cf. successu, Virg. A. 2, 386; and gestis, Tac. Agr. 8: vana spe, Quint. 6, 4, 17, et saep.: in ruinis alicujus, Cic. Balb. 26, 58: in omni crudelitate, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 300, 26 (Rep. 2, 41 ed. Mos.): Graeci exsultant, quod, *etc.*, id. Att. 6, 1, 15: illa theatra (*i. e.* spectatores) exsultant, id. Leg. 2, 15, 39 Mos. *N. cr.*: furorem exsultantem reprimere, id. Sest. 44, 95; cf. exsultantem laetitiam comprimere, id. Top. 22, 86.—Hence

exsultans (exult.). antis, *Pa.* * **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. b, *ad fin.*) Of short syllables: *Skipping, hopping*: paululum morae damus inter ultimum ac proximum verbum … alioqui sit exsultantissimum et trimetri finis, Quint. 9, 4, 108.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. B) Of an orator or an oration: *Diffuse, prolix*: fiunt pro grandibus tumidi … laetis corrupti, compositis exsultantes, Quint. 10, 2, 16; cf. id. 12, 10, 12; id. 8, 3, 56; so id. 9, 4, 69 (*c. c.* remissae); 10, 4, 1.

* *Adv.* exsultanter, *Diffusely, at large*: quae hilarius et quasi exsultantius scripsi, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 10.

exsŭpĕrābĭlis (exup.), e, *adj.* [exsupero] **I.** Pass., *That may be overcome, surmountable, superable* (poet.): non exsuperabile saxum (Sisyphi), Virg. G. 3, 39 Heyne: ingenium mortale, Stat. Th. 1, 214.—* **II.** Act., *That overcomes, overpowering, irresistible*: opera, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 14.

exsŭpĕrans (exup.), antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from exsupero.

exsŭpĕrantĭa (exup.), ae, *f.* [exsupero] *Pre-eminence, superiority* (rare, but quite class.): an hoc non ita fit omni in populo? nonne omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderunt? * Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; Gell. 4, 18, 2: exsuperantia splendoris vel altitudinis, id. 14, 1, 12.

exsŭpĕrātĭo (exup.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Exaggeration*, as a fig. of speech: significatio fit per exsuperationem, quum plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas, augendae suspicionis causa, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67; so id. ib. 1, 6, 10.

‡ **exsŭpĕrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A conqueror*: Num. Constant. ap. Eckhel. D. N V. 8, p. 83.

exsŭpĕrātōrĭus (exup.), a, um, *adj.* [exsuperator] *Conquering, victorious:* mensis, *the month of November, called after the conqueror (Commodus)*, Lampr. Commod. 11; so Calendae, id. ib. 12.

ex-sŭpĕro (exup.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose),

I. *Neutr., To mount up, appear above* (so very rarely) **A.** Lit.: exsuperant flammae; furit aestus ad auras, Virg. A. 2, 759.

B. Trop., *To get the upper hand, to overcome, prevail, excell:* Lucr. 5, 385: arma capessant, Et si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant, Ov. F. 6, 372; Lucr. 6, 1276: quantum ipse feroci Virtute exsuperas, Virg. A. 12, 19; so Hannibal exsuperans astu, Sil. 1, 57.

II. *Act., To project* or *tower above* any thing, *to surmount, rise above, exceed:* **A.** Lit.: vites exsuperant ulmos, Plin. 14, 1, 3: exsuperat jugum, Virg. A. 11, 905; so clivum, Sen. Ep. 31: amnem, Plin. 6, 17, 21: Nilus exsuperavit sedecim cubita, id. 18, 18, 17; cf. binas libras ponderis, id. 9, 17, 30.

B. Trop., **1.** *To surpass, exceed:* quis homo te exsuperavit usquam gentium impudentia? Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 77; so omnes Tarquinios superbia, Liv. 3, 11, 13: genus morum nobilitate, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 2: aliquid latitudine, Plin. 2, 11, 8: laudes alicujus, Liv. 28, 43, 7: tu vero, pater, vive et me quoque exsupera, *survive, outlive*, Val. Max. 5, 9 *fin.*; so aestatem, *to outlast*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 33.

2. *To be too much for, to overpower, overcome:* id summum exsuperat Jovem, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25: materia vires exsuperante meas, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 56: coeoum consilium, Virg. A. 7, 591: multitudo Gallorum, sensum omnem talis damni exsuperans, Liv. 7, 24, 2.—Hence

exsŭperans (exup.), antis, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I. B) *Surpassing, excellent, supreme* (post-class.): mulier exsuperanti forma, Gell. 6, 8, 3.—*Comp.:* uter esset exsuperantior, certabatur, Gell. 14, 3, 11.—*Sup.:* App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 8.

ex-surdo (exurdo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [surdus] *To render deaf, to deafen* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: paniculae flos si aures intraverit, exsurdat, Plin. 32, 10, 52: aures curiae, Val. Max. 2, 2, 3. —**II.** Transf., of the taste, *To dull, blunt:* vina palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38.

ex-surgo (exurgo), surrexi, 3. *v. n.* *To rise up, rise, to get up, stand up* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: a genibus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 22: ex insidiis, Liv. 27, 41, 7: de nocte multa, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 10: ubi erit accubitum semel, Ne quoquam exsurgatis, donec, *etc.*, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 105: foras, id. Mil. 2, 1, 3: quum exsurgeret, simul arridens, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 265: tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge, id. Clu. 60, 168; cf. exsurge quaeso, id. Planc. 42, 102: acies ita instructa, ut pars in colles exsurgeret, Tac. H. 2, 14, et saep.—Of things as subjects: ubi Taurus ab Indico mari exsurgit, Plin. 5, 27, 27; cf. Sil. 7, 275: inde alii ramuli exsurgunt, Plin. 24, 19, 113.—**II.** Trop., *To rise up, raise its head, rise:* ne quando recreata exsurgere atque erigere se possent, funditus sustulerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: (causa) numquam exsurgeret, id. Phil. 13, 18, 38: auctoritate vestra res publica exsurget, id. Fam. 12, 10 *fin.*; Petr. 2.

exsuscĭtātĭo (exusc.), ōnis, *f.* [exsuscito] *An awakening, arousing*, as a fig. of speech: mutatur res tractando, si traducitur ad exsuscitationem, quum et nos commoti dicere videamur et auditoris animum commovemus, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 4, 43, 55.

ex-suscĭto (exusc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To rouse from sleep, awaken* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: te gallorum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Mur. 9, 22.—**B.** Transf., of fire, *To kindle:* flammas exsuscitat aurâ, Ov. F. 5, 507: ne parvus ignis ingens incendium exsuscitet, Liv. 21, 3, 6.

II. Trop., *To stir up, rouse up, excite:* quae cura exsuscitat animos et majores ad rem gerendam facit, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: naturalem memoriam hac notatione, Auct. Her. 3, 21, 34.

exta, orum, *n.* (*gen. plur.* extum, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46, 155.—Also EXTAE, arum, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. tab. 41, 19; tab. 42, 12: tab. 43, 22; see Append. to this Lex.) *The nobler internal organs of the body, the inward parts, inwards* (such as the heart, lungs, liver; whereas *viscera* is used in a more general sense, and denotes also the ignoble organs, as the stomach, intestines, *etc.*): exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membrana, Plin. 11, 37, 77; id. 28, 5, 14; id. 11, 37, 77.—"EXTA PORRICIUNTO, dies danto in altaria aramve focumve eove, quo exta dari debebunt," Veran. in Macr. S. 3, 2; cf. Var. R. R. 1, 29 *fin.*; so dare, Liv. 26, 23, 8; cf. dare Jovi, Mart. 11, 57, 4; for which reddere Marti, Virg. G. 2, 194.—It was from the *exta* of animals sacrificed that the haruspices drew their divinations; see the class. passage, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28 *sq.*; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 181 *sq.*, and the class. passages there cited.

ex-tābesco, bŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To wholly pass away, vanish, disappear:* **I.** Lit.: refugere oculi: corpus macie extabuit, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: is fame extabuit, Suet. Galb. 7. — * **II.** Trop.: videmus ceteras opiniones fictas atque vanas diuturnitate extabuisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5.

extālis, is, *m.* [exta] *The straight gut, rectum* (late Lat.), Veg. 5, 5; 5, 10; Vulg. 1 Reg. 5, 9.

extantia, ae, v. exstantia.

extāris, e, *adj.* [exta] *Of* or *belonging to the inwards* (extremely rare): aula (*i. e.* olla), *for cooking the inwards*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 47.

extemplo (original uncontracted form **extempŭlo,** Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 15; Cist. 1, 1, 98; 2, 3, 30; Bacch. 4, 9, 44; Mil. 2, 5, 51; Poen. 1, 1, 55), *adv.* [extempulum, this last as a *dim.* of tempus (cf. templum, *ad init.*), in the sense of a small segment of time, a very little while: and, therefore, qs. in a moment, an instant; hence, like ex tempore, v. tempus, p. 1527, C] *Immediately, straightway, forthwith* (mostly ante-class. and since the Aug. per.; in Plaut. more than 60 times; only once in Cic.; in Caes. and Quint. not at all): Enn. Ann. 14, 5: quin occidisti extemplo? Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 3: erubescit: quid respondeat nescit: quid fingat extemplo non habet, * Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: alii gerendum (bellum) extemplo, antequam, *etc.*, Liv. 41, 1, 1: haec extemplo in invidiam, mox etiam in perniciem verterunt, id. 39, 48, 1; so with follg. mox and postremo, id. 40, 48, 6: dixit et extemplo sensit, *etc.*, Virg. A. 2, 376, et saep.

B. Corresp. to the temporal and conditional particles ubi, ut, quum, quando, postquam; si: eaque extemplo, ubi, *etc.*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 80; so corresp. to ubi, id. Capt. 3, 4, 27; Caecil. in Gell. 2, 23, 13: utque impulit (Turnus) arma: Extemplo turbati animi, *etc.*, Virg. A. 8, 3; so corresp. to ut, Plin. Pan. 55, 9: quum ... extemplo, Curt. 4, 16: adambulabo ad ostium, ut, quando exeat, Extemplo, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 5, 9: postquam introii, extemplo ejus morbum cognovi miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 13: si umquam ... extemplo, *etc.*, Naev. in Gell. 2, 19. 6; so corresp. to si, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 52; Rud. 2, 3, 74; Truc. 1, 1, 24, et al.

C. In Plaut. repeatedly, quum extemplo, *As soon as:* aedes quum extemplo sunt paratae ... laudant fabrum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 18; cf. id. Merc. 2, 2, 24; so id. Bacch. 2, 3, 70; Pseud. 3, 2, 15: quum extemplo ad forum advenero, omnes loquentur, *etc.*, id. Capt. 4, 2, 6; cf. id. Trin. 3, 2, 99.

See more on this art. in Hand Turs. II. p. 669–674.

extempŏrālis, e, *adj.* [ex tempore, v. tempus, p. 1527, C] *On the spur of the moment, without preparation, extempore, extemporary, extemporaneous* (a post-Aug. word): oratio, Quint. 4, 1, 54; so id. 11, 2, 3: dictiones, id. 2, 4, 27: actio, id. 10, 7, 16: garrulitas, id. 2, 4, 15: facilitas, id. 10, 7, 18: temeritas, id. 10, 6, 6: audacia, Tac. Or. 6: facultas, Suet. Aug. 84: color, Quint. 10, 6, 5: figurae, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 10: fortuna, Quint. 10, 6, 1: successus, id. 10, 7, 13: rhetor, Mart. 5, 54.—*Adv.* extempŏrālĭter, *Extemporaneously, on the moment:* scribere, Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

* **extempŏrālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [extemporalis] *The faculty of extemporaneous speaking* or *versifying:* Suet. Tit. 3 (for which extemporalis facultas, id. Aug. 84).

extempŏrālĭter, *adv.*, v. extemporalis, *ad fin.*

extempŭlo, *adv.*, v. extemplo, *ad init.*

ex-tendo, di, tum, and (rarely, but quite class.) sum, 3. *v. a.* *To stretch out, spread out, extend* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: istaec nimis lenta vincla sunt escaria, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 19; Lucr. 6, 435: idem Crassus, *Per tuas statuas* quum dixit et extento brachio paululum etiam de gestu addidit, vehementius risimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242; for which (Zeno) quum extensis digitis adversam manum ostenderet, id. Acad. 2, 47, 145; so manum, Quint. 11, 3, 119: cervicem, Vellej. 2, 70, 2: crura in longitudinem, Plin. 10, 64, 84: cutem, *to stretch out, smooth out*, id. 32, 6, 21; so chartam malleo, id. 13, 12, 26: lineam, id. 9, 59, 85: capita tignorum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 1: cornua aciei, Curt. 4, 13 *fin.*; cf. agmen ad mare, id. 3, 9 *fin.*: majores pennas nido, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 21: epistolam, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 20; cf. in the follg.: agros (populus Rom. victor), *to extend*, Hor. A. P. 208: verba (*opp.* corripere), Quint. 10, 1, 29: perculit et multa moribundum extendit arena, *stretched out, extended*, Virg. A. 5, 374: immodice epistola me extendi, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 16.—Mid.: jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, *to extend themselves, spread out*, Ov. M. 1, 43; so ignis extenditur per campos, Virg. A. 10, 407; and quum ad summum palum vitis extenta est, Col. 4, 20, 3: fusus humi totoque ingens extenditur antro, *stretches himself out*, Virg. A. 6, 423.—Proverb.: ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur Ire poëta, *to walk on a tight rope*, i. e. *to perform a very difficult feat*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 210.

II. Trop.: *To extend, increase, enlarge:* **A.** In gen.: famam factis, Virg. A. 10, 468; cf. nomen in ultimas oras, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 45: cupiditatem gloriae, Liv. 28, 43, 5; so spem in Africam quoque, id. 24, 48, 1: artem suam per hanc successionem, Petr. 140: pretia usque eo, ut, *etc.*, Suet. Calig. 38: iter, *to march vigorously*, Liv. 30, 19, 1; so cursus, Virg. A. 12, 909: partitionem ultra tres propositiones, Quint. 4, 5, 3: voluntatem suam ad ulteriores, Modest. Dig. 32, 1, 33: officium suum ad lapidum venditionem, Scaev. ib. 20, 4, 21: quum se magnis itineribus extenderet, *i. e. exerted himself*, Caes. B. C. 3, 77 *fin.*; so se supra vires: Liv. 34, 4, 15.

B. In partic., *To extend, prolong, continue* with respect to time; *to spend, pass* time: ab hora tertia quum ad noctem pugnam extendissent, Liv. 27, 2, 6; so comissationes ad mediam noctem, Suet. Tit. 7: labores in horam quintam, Mart. 4, 8, 3: curas venientem in annum, Virg. G. 2, 405: tempus epularum, Plin. Pan. 49, 5; so consulatum, id. ib. 61, 6: aevum, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5; Sil. 3, 95: suam aetatem, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 26.—Hence

A. extentus, a, um, *Pa.* *Extended, extensive, wide:* stagna latius Lucrino lacu, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 3: oculi, *wide open*, Quint. 11, 3, 76: sonus (lusciniae), *drawn out, prolonged*, Plin. 10, 29, 43.—*Sup.:* castra inter confragosa omnia praeruptaque quam extentissima potest valle locat, Liv. 21, 32, 9 Drak. *N. cr.:* spatia, Sol. 52.—* *Adv.* extente: quadratus eminet stilus extentius, Amm. 23, 4 dub. (*al.* extensius).

B. extense, *adv.* *At length, extensively* (post-class.): dominus extensius ista disponit, Tert. Idol. 2.

extense, *adv.*, v. extendo, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

* **extensĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [extendo] *A stretching out, extension:* Veg. Vet. 5, 14, 2 dub.

extensīvus, a, um, *adj.* [extensus, from extendo] *Extending, extensive* (a post-class. word): quum verba extensiva sint, poenitentia ejus usque ad annum admittenda est, Paul. Dig. 38, 17, 6.

extensus, a, um, *Part.*, from extendo.

extente, *adv.* *Widely*; v. extendo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **extentĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [extendo] *A stretching out, extension*: Vitr. 9, 4.

extento, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To stretch out, extend* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: extentat nervos, Lucr. 3, 489: humeros extentans angustos, Amm. 22, 14.—**II.** Trop.: vires, *i. e. to exert*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 3.—Abs.: quid tu Venisti huc extentatum? id. Most. 3, 1, 66.

1. extentus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from extendo.

* **2. extentus**, ūs, *m.* [extendo] *A stretching out, extending, extent*: laterum, Sil. 4, 619.

extĕnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extenuo] *A thinning, rarefaction*: **I.** Lit.: vitium, Plin. 17. 26. 39; Sen. Q. N. 2, 57.—**II.** Trop., *A lessening, diminution, extenuation*, as a figure of speech, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202; Quint. 9, 1, 28; 9, 2, 3.

extenŭātōrius, a. um, *adj.* [id.] *Attenuating* (late Lat.): virtus, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 15.

extenuatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from extenuo.

ex-tĕnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To make thin, fine*, or *small, to thin, reduce, diminish* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: lignum falce, Var. R. R. 1. 40, 6: aër extenuatus sublime fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus, id. ib. 2, 54, 134: in pulverem extenuari, Plin. 18, 16, 43, so in aquas, Ov. M. 5, 429: mediam aciem, Liv. 5, 38, 2; so id. 31, 21, 14: in Piceno lapidibus pluisse et Caere sortes extenuatas, *diminished*, Liv. 21, 62, 5 Drak. (for which, shortly after, *attenuatae* sortes; cf. also id. 22, 1, 11).

B. In partic., in medic. lang., *To diminish, reduce*, or *weaken* a disease: pituitam, Cels. 6, 6, 8: destillationes, Plin. 21, 21, 89: albugines, id. 29, 6, 38: raucitatem, id. 20, 6, 73: scabiem, id. 32, 10, 51, et saep.

II. Trop., *To diminish, lessen, weaken*: neque verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70; so locupletissimi cujusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auxerant, *had made too small*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, 138: spes nostra extenuatur et evanescit, id. Att. 3, 13, 1: quae cogitatio molestias extenuat et diluit, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: crimen, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, 108: famam belli, Liv. 5. 37, 3: extenua forti mala corde ferendo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 57; so curas mora longa, id. Pont. 1, 3, 26: vires, Hor. S. 1, 10, 14, et saep.—Hence

extĕnŭātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Thinned, weakened, weak*: * **A.** Lit.: (copiolae meae) sunt extenuatissimae, *very much thinned, reduced*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2.—* **B.** Trop.: ratio, Auct. Her. 2, 24, 37.

exter or **extĕrus** (both forms only post-class. and extremely rare), tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* [ex] *On the outside, outward, foreign, strange.*

I. *Posit.* (in Cic. and Caes. used in the plur.): quod exter heres praestare cogeretur, *strange*, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 69: emancipatus vero aut exterus non aliter possunt hereditatem quaerere quam si, *etc.*, id. ib. 29, 2, 84: cf. id. ib. 31, 1, 67, § 4: tactus corporis est sensus, vel quum res extera sese Insinuat, vel, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 435; so vis, id. 2, 277: haec lex socialis est, hoc jus nationum exterarum est, Cic. Div. in Caecl. 5, 18; so exterarum gentium multitudo, Suet. Caes. 84; Cic. Font. 11, 25: apud exteras civitates, Cic. Caecin. 34, 100; so apud exteras nationes, Caes. B. C. 3, 43 *fin.*; ad nationes exteras, Quint. 11. 1, 89: apud exteros, Plin. 18, 3, 5, et saep.—In the *neutr. plur.* with the *gen.*: ad extera Europae noscenda missus Himilco, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 169; so ad extera corporum, id. 22, 23, 49, § 103.

II. *Comp.*: extĕrior, us, *Outward, outer, exterior* (rare, but quite class.): quum alterum fecisset exteriorem, interiorem alterum amplexus orbem, Cic. Univ. 7; cf. simul ex navibus milites in exteriorem vallum tela jaciebant ... et legionarii, interioris munitionis defensores, Caes. B. C. 3, 63, 6: colle exteriore occupato, id. B. G. 7, 79, 1: circumire exteriores munitiones jubet, id. ib. 7, 87, 4: pares munitiones contra exteriorem hostem perfecit, id. ib. 7, 74: comes exterior, *i. e. on the left side*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 17.

III. *Sup.* in two forms, extremus and extimus.

A. extrēmus, a, um (which in post-classical lang. is itself compared: *Comp.*, extremior, App. M. 1, p. 105; 7, p. 188: *Sup.*, extremissimus, Tert. Apol. 19), *The outermost, utmost, extreme* (so most freq.).

1. Lit.: extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Geneva, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 3: flumen Axona, quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, *on the furthest borders*, id. ib. 2, 5, 4; so fines, Liv. 39, 28, 2; 45, 29, 14; cf. ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae venerunt, id. 40. 16, 5: impiger extremos currit mercator ad Indos, *the remotest*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 45; so Tanais, id. Od. 3, 10, 1: in extrema fere parte epistolae, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 20; cf. in codicis extrema cera, id. Verr. 2, 1, 36, 92; for which more freq. in immediate connection with the substantive denoting the whole: quibus (literis) in extremis, *at its end*, id. Att. 14, 8, 1; cf. in qua (epistola) extrema, id. ib. 13, 45, 1; so in extremo libro tertio, id. Off. 3, 2, 9: in extrema oratione, id. de Or. 1, 10, 41: in extremo ponte turrim constituit, Caes. B. G. 6, 29, 3; cf. ad extremas fossas castella constituit, id. ib. 2, 8, 3: ab extremo agmine, id. ib. 2, 11, 4: in extrema Cappadocia, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 4: extremis digitis aliquid attingere, id. Coel. 12, 28, et saep.—Subst.: divitias alii praeponunt, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates; beluarum hoc quidem extremum, Cic. Lael. 6, 20: quod finitum est, habet extremum, id. Div. 2, 50, 103: missile telum hastili abiegno et cetera tereti, praeterquam ad extremum, *at the end*, Liv. 21, 8, 10.—With the *gen.*: coelum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91; so ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris provinciae extremum, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 5: summum gulae fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus, Plin. 11, 37, 68: in extremo montis, Sall. J. 37, 4. In the plur.: extrema agminis, Liv. 6, 32, 11; so extrema Africae, Plin. 8, 10, 10: extrema Galliae, Flor. 3, 3, et saep.

2. Trop.: **a.** In respect to time or the order of succession, *The latest, last*: Var. L. L. 6, 2, 54: mensis extremus anni Februarius, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 54: extremo tempore diei, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 6: eam amicitiam ad extremum finem vitae perduxit, Liv. 37, 53, 8: matres ab extremo conspectu liberorum exclusae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, 118: manus extrema non accessit operibus ejus, id. Brut. 33, 126: extremum illud est, ut te orem et obsecrem, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; so id. Att. 11, 16, 5.—To denote the *last part* of a thing (cf. above, *no.* 1): quod eo die potest videri extrema et prima luna, *i. e. the end and the beginning*, Var. L. L. 6, 2, 54; cf. ita tantum bellum Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, media aestate confecit, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 12, 35; so extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64, 1: extrema pueritia, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 10, 28: extremo Peloponnesio bello, Nep. Con. 1: extremus dies, *the close of day, the evening*, Sil. 7, 172; 14, 8.—Subst.: illum Praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116; cf. extremi primorum, extremis usque priores, id. Ep. 2, 2, 204: extremus dominorum, Tac. H. 4, 42 *fin.*: die extremum erat, Sall. J. 21, 2; so extremum aestatis, id. ib. 90, 1: extremo anni, Liv. 35, 11, 1: sub extremum noctis, Sil. 4, 88, et al.—Adverb.: alloquor extremum moestos abiturus amicos, *for the last time*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 15; but different is, extremum tenues liquefacta medullas Tabuit, *at last*, id. Met. 14, 431; quum diu occulte suspirassent, postea jam gemere, ad extremum vero loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt, *at last, finally*, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2; so ad extremum, id. de Or. 2, 19, 79; Phil. 13, 20, 45; Caes. B. G. 4, 4, 2, et saep.; cf., strengthened by denique: ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, Cic. Sest. 47, 100; different is, decimo loco testis exspectatus et ad extremum reservatus dixit, *etc.*, *till the end, to the last*, Cic. Caecin. 10. 28; so ad extremum, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 28; 3, 7. 20; for which. in extremum (durare), id. Her. 7, 111: qui extremo mortuus est, *at last*, Modest. Dig. 32, 1, 81; so extremo, Nep. Ham. 2.

b. *Extreme* in quality or degree; used, like ultimus, to denote both the highest and the lowest grade: (*a*) *The utmost, highest, greatest*: quum extremum hoc sit (sentis enim, credo, me jam diu, quod τέλος Graeci dicunt, id dicere tum extremum, tum ultimum, tum summum: licebit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere) quum igitur hoc sit extremum, congruenter naturae vivere, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: extremam famem sustentare, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 3: ad extrema et inimicissima jura tam cupide decurrebas, Cic. Quint. 15, 48; cf. decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum S. C., *Dent operam consules*, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3: extremam rationem belli sequens, id. ib. 3, 44, 1: neque aliud se fatigando nisi odium quaerere, extremae dementiae est, Sall. J. 3, 3: in extremis suis rebus, *in the utmost, greatest danger*, Caes. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.*; so res, Suet. Ner. 6 *fin.*; cf. res jam ad extremum perducta casum, Caes. B. G. 3, 5, 1.—Subst.: si nihil in Lepido spei sit, descensurum ad extrema, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4; so ad extrema perventum est, Curt. 4, 14; and compellere ad extrema deditionis, Flor. 4, 5; cf. famem, ferrum et extrema pati, Tac. H. 4, 59, and id. ib. 2, 47, et al.—Adverb.: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, *utterly*, Liv. 23, 2, 4.—(*β*) *The lowest, vilest, meanest* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): mancipia, Sen. Ep. 70 *fin.*: latrones, App. M. 3, p. 131: quidam sortis extremae juvenis, Just. 15, 1: alimenta vitae, Tac. A. 6, 24: extremi ingenii est, Liv. 22, 29, 8.

B. extĭmus, a, um, *The outermost, furthest, most remote* (rare, but quite class.): novem orbes, quorum unus est coelestis, extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 17. So Lucr. 3, 220; 4, 649: promontorium Oceani, Plin. 5, 1, 1: gentes, id. 2, 78, 80: factus sum extimus a vobis, *i. e. discarded, estranged*, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 609 P.—Subst.: Apuliae extima, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 217.

ex-tĕrĕbro, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To extract by boring, to bore out* (extremely rare): * **I.** Lit.: ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48.—* **II.** Trop.: *To extort, obtain by force*: numquam hercle istuc exterebrabis tu, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 55.

ex-tergeo, si, sum, 2. (also acc. to the 3d conj. *praes. conj.*: extergantur, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 22) *v. a.* *To wipe out* or *off, to wipe dry, wipe* (mostly ante- and post-class.): extergeto spongia bene, Cato R. R. 162, 3; so columnas, pavimenta, podia spongiis, Ulp. l. l.: coronas, Vitr. 7, 3: baxeas, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 40; id. Rud. 5, 2, 14: extersa aera rubiginem celerius trahunt, Plin. 34, 9, 21.—* **II.** Transf., *To strip clean, to plunder*: o Verria praeclara! ... quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21 *fin.*

exterior, us, v. exter, *no.* II.

exterius, **I.** *Adj. n.*, v. exter, *no.* II.—**II.** *Adv.*, v. extra, *no.* I. A, *ad fin.*

‡ **extermentarium** linteum quod teritur corpore, Var. L. L. 5, 4, 8.

extermĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [extermino] *An ejector, expeller* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 108, 10 *fin.*

extermĭnium, ii, *n.* [id.] *A driving away, expulsion* (eccl. Lat.): civitatis Jerusalem, *destruction*, Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

ex-termĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [terminus: qs. to drive beyond the boundaries; hence] *To drive out* or *away, to expel, exile, banish* (a Ciceron. word; elsewhere very rare): **I.** Lit.: C. Marcellum exterminandum ex illa urbe curavit, Cic. Sest. 4, 9; cf. haec tanta virtus (*i. e.* Milo) ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? id. Mil. 37, 101; so aliquem ex hominum communitate, id Off

3, 6, 32: aliquem de civitate, id. Balb. 22, 51: aliquem a suis diis penatibus (*c. c.* expellere a patria), id. Sest. 13, 30: aliquem urbe atque agro, id. N. D. 1, 23, 63: peregrinos, id. Off. 3, 11, 47; so aliquem, id. Rep. 3, 17: fucos in totum, Col. 9, 15, 2: herbam sulcis, id. poët. 10, 149.—**II.** Trop.: *To put away, put aside, remove:* auctoritatem vestram e civitate, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 3: quaestiones physicorum, id. Acad. 2, 41, 127.

* **ex-termĭnus,** a, um, *adj. Taking one's self off:* atque hinc exterminus ito, Tert. Carm. de Sodom. 3.

externātus, a, um, *adj.* [externus] *Estranged* (post-class.), trop.: App. M. 3, p. 138.

externus, a, um, *adj.* [exter] *Outward, external* (quite class.).

I. In gen.: nec enim ille externus et adventicius habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; so externa et adventicia visio, id. Div. 2, 58, 120: corpus, id. N. D. 1, 11, 26: pulsus, id. Rep. 6, 26: domina rerum externarum, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25; so commoda vel incommoda, id. Top. 23, 89: bona, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 35.—Subst.: externi ne quid valeat per leve morari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 87: nos autem illa externa cum multis: haec interiora cum paucis ex ipso saepe cognovimus, *outward goods*, Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 4.

II. In partic., with respect to one's family or country, *Foreign, strange:* auxilia (*opp.* domesticae opes), Caes. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.*: qui (dii) jam non procul ab externo hoste atque propinquo, sed hic praesentes sua templa defendunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 29; so hostis (*opp.* oppidani), Hirt. B. G. 8, 37, 2; cf. bella (*opp.* civilia), Quint. 3, 3, 78: neque haec externa vobis est religio neque aliena, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51, 114: quam minime peregrina et externa verba, Quint. 8, 1, 2; so verba (*opp.* nostra), id. 1, 5, 58: apud externos populos, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; so gens, Virg. A. 7, 367: in externis locis, Cic. Fam. 4, 9 *fin.*: gratiae, Tac. A. 12, 15; so mores, id. ib. 11, 16; cf. mutatio morum, Curt. 8, 5: amor, *i. e. for a foreigner*, Ov. Her. 5, 102: orbis, *i. e. Asia and Africa*, Plin. 22, 24, 66, et saep.—Subst.: canum tam amans dominorum adulatio tantumque odium in externos, *toward strangers*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: externa libentius quam domestica recordor, id. Off. 2, 8, 26: externa armis falsis velare, *hostile feelings* or *designs*, Tac. H. 4, 32; so moliri, id. ib. 3, 5.

ex-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *To rub out, bring out by rubbing; to remove by rubbing, to rub out, off,* or *away* (rare; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: extritus viribus ignis, Lucr. 5, 1097: jumentorum ungulis e spica exteruntur grana, Var. R. R. 1, 52, 2; so messem, Plin. 18, 30, 72; Col. 2, 9, 11: litera extrita, *elided*, Var. L. L. 5, 19, 28; so literam, id. ib. 7, 3, 86; R. R. 2, 1, 7: gemma politur ex marmore, ut inutilia exterantur, Plin. 37, 10, 62; cf. Quint. 10, 4, 4; so rubiginem ferro, Plin. 31, 6, 33: scabritiem digitis, id. 34, 13, 34; Stat. Th. 10, 478: congestas exteret ille nives, *will crush*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 12; Sen. Ep. 57 *med.*—**II.** Trop.: *To wear out by use, to use up:* tabes mercium aut fraus Seplasiae sic exteritur, Plin. 34, 11, 25.

‡ **exterraneus,** ex alia terra. EXTERRANEUS quoque dicitur, qui ante tempus natus vel potius ejectus est. Dictus autem exterraneus, quod eum mater exterrita alvo ejecit, Fest. p. 79.

ex-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. To frighten suddenly, strike with terror, to frighten, affright* (quite class.; in Cic. and Caes. only in the pass.): talia commemorat lacrimans exterrita somno, Enn. Ann. 1, 41; cf. quo aspectu exterrita clamorem sustulit, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; and improvisa simul species exterret utrumque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 11: repentino periculo exterriti, Caes. B. C. 1, 75, 3; so repentino hostium incursu, id. ib. 1, 41, 4: vehementius exterreri, id. ib. 2, 4, 4: praeter modum exterreri, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: legiones exterruit vultu, Tac. A. 1, 42: vi ac minis alares exterruit, id. ib. 15, 11: timuitque exterrita pennis Ales, Virg. A. 5, 505.—Poet.: (anguis) exterritus aestu, *roused up, made wild*, Virg. G. 3, 434.

extersus, a, um, *Part.*, from extergeo.

exterus, a, um, v. exter.

* **ex-texo,** ĕre, *v. a.* Lit., *To unweave;* hence trop., *to pick to pieces, to plunder, cheat of one's money:* Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 5.

extillo, v. exstillo.

ex-tĭmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a. To be greatly afraid of, to fear greatly; to await with fear, to dread* (quite class.): **I.** *Neutr:* equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: extimui illico, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 26: de fortunis communibus, Cic. Deiot. 1, 3: ne id jure evenerit, Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 121; so with follg. *ne*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 174.—*Impers.:* si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci, Tac. A. 11, 16.—**II.** *Act.:* patrem, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 2: nihil est quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 4; so cerulas tuas miniatulas, id. Att. 16, 11, 1: nullam rem aliam, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: magistrum, Hor. A. P. 415: nec ob eam causam fatum aut necessitas extimescenda est, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: periculum ab aliquo, id. Phil. 7, 1, 2.

extĭmulo, are, v. exstimulo.

extĭmus, a, um, v. exter, *no.* III. B.

extinctus, extinguo, *etc.*, v. exstinctus, exstinguo, *etc.*

extirpo, v. exstirpo.

extĭspex, ĭcis (also post-class. EXTISPICUS, i, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2302), *m.* [exta-specio] *One who prophesies by inspecting the inwards of animals, a diviner, soothsayer:* Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26; so id. ib. 2, 18, 42; Poët. ib. 1, 16, 29; Var. in Non. 16, 14.

* **extĭspĭcĭum,** ii, *n.* [extispex] *An inspection of the inwards for the purpose of prophesying*, Suet. Ner. 56.

‡ **extispicus,** i, v. extispex, *ad init.*

exto, are, v. exsto.

extollentĭa, ae, *f.* [extollo] *Pride* (late Lat.), Vulg. Sirach. 25. 5.

ex-tollo, ĕre, *v. a. To lift out* or *up, to raise up, elevate* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense) **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: Poet. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155: onera in jumenta, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 3: alte cruentum pugionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28: lumbos surgite atque extollite, Plaut. Epid. grex 2.—Abs.: quae sit scientia atque ars agricolarum quae circumcidat, amputet, erigat, extollat, adminiculetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39.

2. In partic., *To rear, erect* a building (ante- and post-class.): fundamentum substruunt, Extollunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 41; so Paul. Dig. 8, 5, 5.

II. Trop., *To raise, elevate, exalt:* ubi illa antiqua libertas, quae extollere jam caput debebat? Cic. Planc. 13, 33: fortunam (*opp.* deprimere), id. Pis. 18, 41 (v. deprimo, p. 449, a, *ad fin.*): inferiores (*opp.* summittere se), id. Lael. 20, 72; so aliquem ad coelum, id. Fam. 12, 25, 7: aliquem supra ceteros, Tac. A. 6, 8: adolescentium animos praematuris honoribus ad superbiam, id. ib. 4, 17: meritum alicujus verbis, Cic. Planc. 40, 95: nostram causam laudando, Auct. Her. 1, 5 *fin.*: aliquid in majus, Liv. 28, 31; Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 1: orationem amplificationibus, Quint. 12, 10, 62; cf. humilia (stilo), id. 10, 4, 1: animos, Cic. Part. or. 23, 81; Luc. 8, 345: animus remissione sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: se supra modum, Quint. 11, 1, 16.

B. *To put off, defer* (so only ante-class.): res serias ex hoc die in alium diem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 52; so hoc malum in diem, id. Mil. 3, 2, 47: nuptias hodie, Caecil. in Non. 297, 28.

* **ex-torpesco,** pŭi, 3. *v. inch. n. To grow numb* or *torpid:* Venat. Vit. Mart. 1, 240.

ex-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. a. To twist out, wrench out, wrest away* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: arma e manibus, Cic. Brut. 2, 7; for which, tibi sica de manibus extorta est, id. Cat. 1, 6, 16: pedem mensulae, Petr. 136: inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiae Hannibalem, *tore away, forced away*, Flor. 2, 6. 57.

B. In partic., **1.** Of limbs: *To wrench out, put out of joint, dislocate:* articulum, Sen. Ep. 104: omnibus membris extortus et fractus, *dislocated, crippled*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. 9; cf. Sen. Ep. 66 *med.*; and prava extortaque puella, Juv. 8, 33: in servilem modum lacerati atque extorti, *i. e. dislocated by torture, tortured*, Liv. 32, 38, 8; cf. abs.: extorque, nisi ita factum'st, *put me to the torture*, Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 37.

2. *To obtain by force, to extort:* a Caesare per Herodem talenta Attica quinquaginta extorsistis, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25: ut pecunia omnis Stajano extorta atque erepta sit, id. Clu. 28 *fin.*: nihil exprimere ab egentibus, nihil ulla vi a miseris extorquere potuit, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: vi et metu extortum, id. Pis. 35, 86: obsidibus summa cum contumelia extortis, Caes. B. G. 7, 54 *fin.*

II. Trop., *To wrest out* or *away, obtain* or *take away by force, to tear away, to extort:* hoc est vim afferre, Torquate, sensibus: extorquere ex animis cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16; cf. sententias de manibus judicum vi quadam orationis, id. de Or. 2, 18, 74; so suffragium populi per vim, Liv. 25, 4, 4: extorquebat enim vitam vis morbida membris, Lucr. 6, 1223: opinionem veritas extorquebit, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: suam citius abjiciet humanitatem quam extorquebit tuam, id. Lig. 5, 16; so patientiam saepe tranquillissimis pectoribus, Sen. Clement. 1, 1; cf. mihi hunc errorem, Cic. de Sen. 23, 85; and Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 6: cui sic extorta voluptas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 139; cf. ib. 57: quum extorta mihi veritas esset, Cic. Or. 48, 160: quoniam extorsisti, ut faterer, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14.

ex-torrĕo, ēre, *v. a. To parch up, to scorch* (extremely rare): si ardens febris extorret, Cels. 3, 7, 2.

extorris, e, *adj.* [prob. from exterra, like its synon. exsul, from ex-solum] *Driven out of the country, exiled, banished* (quite class.): hinc extorres profugerunt, * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 51, 120; cf. agere aliquem extorrem ab solo patrio ac diis Penatibus in hostium urbem, Liv. 5, 30, 6; and extorris agro Romano, id. 27, 37, 6; so extorris patria, domo, Sall. J. 14, 11: agmen sedibus suis, Liv. 32, 13, 14: Nursini oppido, Suet. Aug. 12: agris et focis, Flor. 3, 13, 2, et saep.: brevi extorre hinc omne Punicum nomen, Liv. 26, 41, 19; aliquem extorrem facere, Turpil. in Non. 14, 31: is exsul extorrisque esto, Gell. 2, 12, 1.

* **extortor,** ōris, *m.* [extorqueo, *no.* I. B, 2] *An extorter:* bonorum, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 27.

extortus, a, um, *Part.*, from extorqueo.

extrā (archaic form EXTRAD repeatedly in the S. C. de Bacchan.; v. below, and cf. the letter D) *adv.* and *praep.* [contr. from exterâ, *sc.* parte, from exter].

I. *Adv., On the outside, without:* **A.** Lit.: vitiles (alvos apium) fimo bubulo oblinunt intus et extra, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 16; so quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes. B. C. 3, 69, 4; and Cels. 6, 18, 7; and so *opp.* intus, id. 6, 18, 9: maceries levigatur extra intraque, Col. 8, 15, 2; for which without a copula: extra intra, Plin. 6, 32, 38; cf. nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31: et in corpore et extra esse quaedam bona, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68; cf. aut in animis aut in corporibus aut extra esse possunt, id. Part. or. 11, 37: ea, quae extra sunt, id. Rep. 6, 26; cf. id. N. D. 2, 59, 147: and illa, quae sunt extra, *outward goods*, τὰ ἔξω, id. Fin. 5, 23 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 10, 48 Spald.—With verbs of motion: ut nulla pars hujusce generis excederet extra, Cic. Univ. 5: ubi jam nihil tale extra fertur, Cels. 7, 27: quum extra fulgorem spargunt, Plin. 37, 8, 37: ad causam extra arcessitum, Quint. 5, 12, 4; cf. extra petita, id. 5, 11, 44.—*Comp.:* (urbes) Exteriusque sitae bimari spectantur ab Isthmo, *situated without*, Ov. M. 6, 420; so vasa intrinsecus et exterius crasse picari, *on the outside, externally*, Col. 12, 44, 5.

B. Transf., to indicate that which, being beyond or outside of a thing, forms an exception or addition to it; Eng. *Except* or *besides.*

1. Exceptional. So constautly in the expression extra quam, in conditional sentences usually extra quam si, like praeterquam, *Except that, unless that* (orig. belonging to the civil law lang.; elsewh. rare): VTEI. EA. BACANALIA. SEI QVA SVNT. EXTRAD. QVAM. SEI. QVID. IBEI. SACRI. EST ... IN DIEBVS X. FACIATIS VTEI. DISMOTA SIENT, S. C. de Bacch. *fin.* (v. Append.); cf., respecting this senatusconsultum in Livy: ut omnia Bacchanalia diruerent: extra quam si qua ibi vetusta ara aut signum consecratum esset, Liv. 39, 18, 7; Cic. Inv. 1, 33, 56; cf. id. Att. 6, 1, 15; Liv. 38, 38, 9; Ulp. Dig. 43, 12, 1, § 16; Liv. 26, 34, 6: postulat is, quicum agitur, a praetore exceptionem, EXTRA QVAM IN REVM CAPITIS PRAEIVDICIVM FIAT, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 59.

b. Beyond the technical lang.: negant, sapientem suscepturum ullam rei publicae partem, extra quam si eum tempus et necessitas coëgerit? Cic. Rep. 1, 6: extra quam si nolint fame perire, id. Inv. 2, 57, 172.

* **2.** Additional, for the more usual praeterea, *Besides, extra:* quaedam, inquit, pluris sunt quam venierunt, et ob hoc aliquid mihi extra pro illis, quamvis empta sint, debes, Sen. Ben. 6, 15.

II. *Praep. c. acc.* (in late Lat. sometimes also *c. abl.*, as extra fano, extra sanctuario, Hyg. de Lim.; cf. Salmas. ad Capitol. Ver. 9, p. 431), *Outside of, without, beyond.*

A. Lit.: aut intra muros aut extra, Enn. Ann. 15, 10; so imitated by Horace, Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 16: quid sic te extra aedes exanimata eliminas? Enn. in Non. 39, 4: NEVE EXTRAD VRBEM SACRA QVISQVAM FECISE VELET, S. C. de Bacchan (v. Append.): extra portam Collinam, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: extra Peloponnesum, id. Rep. 2, 4: extra provinciam, Caes. B. G. 1, 10 *fin.*: extra ostium limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13; so extra limen Apuliae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 10, et saep. —With abstract substantives: esse extra noxiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57; so extra noxiam, id. Hec. 2, 3, 3: extra noxam, Liv. 34, 61, 9; cf. ut extra ruinam sint eam, quae impendet, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 2: extra causam esse, id. Caecin. 32, 94; so extra hanc contentionem certamenque nostrum, id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 37: extra ordinem, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19; Cluent. 31, 85; Fam. 6, 5, 6: extra quotidianam consuetudinem, Caes. B. C. 3, 85, 3: extra numerum, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 1; Cic. Parad. 3, 2, 26; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 59: extra modum, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: extra jocum, id. Fam. 7, 16, 2, et saep.: ne quo ad coenam exiret extra consilium meum, *without my advice*, Titin. in Non. 95, 2; cf. ipsi medium ingenium, magis extra vitia quam cum virtutibus, Tac. H. 1, 49. —With verbs of motion: imperatores in medium exeunt extra turbam ordinum, *beyond*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 68: fines terminique, extra quos egredi non possim, Cic. Quint. 10, 35; cf. extra cancellos egredi, id. ib § 36: extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire, id. Off. 1, 39, 140; Cels. 6, 7, 9, et saep.

B. Transf. (acc. to *no.* I. B), in indicating an exception or addition, for the usual praeter.

1. Exceptional, *Excepting, except:* extra unum te, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 203; cf. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 48: optimam progeniem Priamo peperisti extra me, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: extra ducem paucosque praeterea reliqui primum in ipso bello rapaces, deinde, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2; id. Phil. 5, 19, 53: ad haec, quae interrogatus es, responde: extra ea cave vocem mittas, Liv. 8, 32, 8.

* **2.** Additional, *Besides, in addition to:* quod Cato si voluit, extra familiam debuit dicere villicum et villicam, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 3.

☞ Extra placed after its subst.: urbem extra, Tac. A. 13, 47.

extra-clūsus, a, um, *Part.* [cludo, claudo] *Shut out, excluded* (late Latin): agger, locus, Frontin. ap. Goes. p. 39; Aggen. ib. p. 60: regio, Hyg. ib. p. 189.

extractōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [extraho] *Drawing out, extractive* (extremely rare): vis arundinis, Plin. 24, 11, 50.

extractus, a, um, *Part.*, from extraho.

ex-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To draw out* or *forth, to drag out* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: rete ex aqua, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 124; so telum e corpore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: gladium e vulnere, Quint. 4, 2, 13; for which, telum de vulnere, Ov. M. 12, 119: vivum puerum alvo, Hor. A. P. 340; cf. filium exsecto ventre, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 6: spinas, venena corpori, Plin. 28, 18, 76; 7, 2, 2; cf. anulum sibi deficienti, Suet. Tit. 73: ut sine labore hanc (aquam) extraxi! Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 4: vires humerorum (natae) ad aratra extrahenda, *to draw forward, draw*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159.—With personal objects: aliquem e latebra, Suet. Vit. 17; cf. extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manilio, Cic. Clu. 13, 39; and rure in urbem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 11; so senatores vi in publicum, Liv. 26, 13, 1: hostes invitos in aciem, id. 8, 29, 11: aliquem turba oppositis humeris, Hor. S. 2, 5, 94.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To withdraw, extricate, release; to draw out, extract, eradicate:* urbem ex periculis maximis, Cic. Sest. 4, 11; cf. me inde, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 3; and abs., nescis, Parmeno, Quantum hodie profueris mihi et ex quanta aerumna extraxeris, id. Hec. 5, 4, 36; so imbecilliores adjuvabit malisque opinionibus extrahet, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: and se rebus humanis, *to withdraw one's self from life*, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 23, § 3: (scelera) ex occultis tenebris in lucem, Liv. 39, 16, 11; so secreta mentis (verberum vis), Sen. Hippol. 884: Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicitus religionem, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 121; so id. Acad. 2, 34, 108.

B. In partic., *To draw out, protract, prolong:* res variis calumniis, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1: se tergiversando in adventum ejus rem extracturum, Liv. 34, 46, 5; so certamen usque ad noctem, id. 4, 41, 5: pugnam in posterum, Tac. A. 4, 73: bellum in tertium annum, Liv. 3, 2, 2: somnum plerumque in diem, Tac. G. 22: has materias in infinitum, Quint. 4, 1, 43: dicendi morâ dies, Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 3; so triduum disputationibus, id. ib. 1, 33, 3: diem de die, Sen. Ben. 2, 5 *fin.*: primum tempus noctis, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 5; aestatem, id. B. G. 5, 22, 4; Liv. 32, 9, 10, et saep.: eludi atque extrahi se multitudo putare, Liv. 2, 22, 13; cf. populum ducesque incertis, Stat. Th. 3, 575; and mentem, id. ib. 1, 323.

extrā-mundānus, a, um, *adj.* *Beyond the world, extramundane* (late Lat.): intelligentia, Mart. Cap. 9, 308.

extrā-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus] *Without the walls* (post-class.): Lamprid. Heliog. 27.

extrā-nātūrālis, e, *adj.* *Beyond nature, not natural* (post-class.): Tert. Anim. 43.

* **extrānĕo,** avi, 1. *v. a.* [extraneus] *To treat as a stranger, as not one's own child:* eam (filiam), App. Apol. p. 335.

extrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [extra] *That is without, external, extraneous, strange* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): **I.** In gen.: causa, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2: cognomen, ib. 4, 31, 42.—**II.** In partic., with respect to one's family, *Strange, not related* (* subst. *A stranger*): Just. 1, 10: filiam extraneorum coetu prohibere, Suet. Aug. 69; id. Claud. 4 *fin.*: finis vitae ejus nobis luctuosus, amicis tristis, extraneis etiam ignotisque non sine cura fuit, Tac. Agr. 43; Plin. 28, 4, 7 *fin.*

extră-ordĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Out of the common order, extraordinary* (quite class.): fructuum species, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 28: hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae, quas nullo duce investigamus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, 100; so pecunia, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 4: equites sinistrae alae, Liv. 40, 31, 3; so cohortes, id. 40, 27, 3; 34, 47, 4: porta, id. 40, 27, 3: honor, * Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 2; so petitio consulatus, Cic. Brut. 63, 226: imperium, praedium, id. Phil. 11, 8, 20: munus, id. Att. 5, 9, 1: cupiditates, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, 35: crimina, *respecting which the law contains no enactments*, Dig. 47, tit. 11; so cognitiones, ib. 50, 13: coërcitio, Ulp. ib. 47, 20, 2.

extrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [extra] *Outward, external, extrinsic* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** In gen.: lux, Lucr. 4, 278: utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 168; so res, id. ib. 2, 59, 177; cf. aut in extrariam aut in ipsius qui periit voluntatem, Quint. 7, 2, 9: defensio, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19.—**II.** In partic., as respects one's family, *Strange, unrelated:* Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 13: extrarii (*opp.* mei), App. Flor. p. 359: sub extrario accusatore et legibus agente (*opp.* in *domesticis* disceptationibus), Quint. 7, 4, 9: extrarios reliquit heredes, Jabol. Dig. 38, 2, 36, et saep.—Connected with *ab:* ut me esse in hac re ducat abs te extrarium? Afran. in Non. 103, 11.

extrēmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [extremus] *The extremity, end* of a thing (quite class.): infinitas regiones, quarum nulla est ora, nulla extremitas, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102: mundus globosus est fabricatus, quod *σφαιροειδὲς* Graeci vocant: cujus omnis extremitas paribus in medio radiis attingitur, *outer circumference*, id. Univ. 6; so circuli, Plin. 2, 17, 14; cf. *extremitatem* et quasi libramentum (esse), in quo nulla omnino crassitudo sit, *superficies*, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 116: picturae, *the outer edge, outline*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68.—In the plur.: Aethiopiae, Plin. 6, 30, 35: lacuum, id. 31, 7, 39: corporis, id. 28, 6, 17; cf. abs.: febrium accessiones cum frigore extremitatum, *the extremities*, id. 23, 1, 24.

extremus, a, um, v. exter, *no.* III. A.

ex-trīco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (depon. form extricor, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 49; v. infra *ad fin.*) [tricae] *To disentangle, extricate, to clear, free* (rarely; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: extricata densis Cerva plagis, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 31: margaritae extricatae, *unstrung, loose*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*—**B.** Transf.: silvestris ager etiamsi frutectis aut arboribus obsessus est, facile extricatur, *is cleared, made arable*, Col. 3, 11, 3: mercedem aut numos unde unde extricat, *procures with difficulty, hunts up*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 88.—**II.** Trop.: putas eos non citius tricas Atellanas quam id extricaturos, *to unravel, clear up*, Var. in Non. 8, 29: de aliquo nihil, Vat. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 1: nihil, Phaedr. 4, 23, 4.—In depon. form: extricabor aliqua ope, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 49.

extricor, ari, v. extrico, *ad init.*

* **extrīlidus,** a, um, *adj.* *Unterrified, dauntless:* hominem conspicimus impavidum et extrilidum, Gell. 19, 1, 6 dub. (Gronov. conjectures pavidum et exterritum).

extrin-sĕcus, *adv.* [EXTRIM as an adverbial form, like exter] *From without, from abroad* (quite class.): si qui tremerent vel ipsi per se motu mentis aliquo vel objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48; cf. in dicendo aliquid extrinsecus alicunde quaerere (*opp.* ex ipsis visceribus causae sumere), id. de Or. 2, 78, 318; and Quint. 7, 4, 7; cf. also Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 163: spiritum adducere. id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: humor allapsus, id. Div. 2, 27, 58; id. ib. 2, 11, 26; id. ib. 2, 50, 103: imminens bellum, Liv. 2, 32, 6: quum quid extrinsecus laesit, ut in vulneribus (*opp.* intra se ipsum corruptum), Cels. 6, 26, et saep.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Without, on the outside:* deinde eum (animum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic. Univ. 6; cf. Var. R. R. 7, 1, 79; and Suet. Vesp 12: extrinsecus inaurata (columna), Cic Div. 1, 24, 48: jecur intrinsecus cavum, extrinsecus gibberum est, Cels. 4, 1; so *opp.* introrsus, Sen. Tranq. 10; *opp.* intus, Col. 2, 9, 13: extrinsecus custodes erant, App. de Mundo. p. 69: quod eam tuetur, est id extrinsecus, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39.

2. Trop.: * **a.** *Irrelevantly:* haec etsi extrinsecus, non tamen intempestive videor hoc loco retulisse, Col. 1, 6, 17.

* **b.** *Moreover*, praeterea: Eutr. 9, 15.

II. In late Lat. adjectively, *Outer:* habitus, Tert. Pall. 1.

extrītus, a, um, *Part.*, from extero.

* **extro,** are, *v. a.* [extra, analog. to intro, are] *To go out from, to quit:* Afran. in Non. 104, 21.

ex-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To thrust* *out* or *forth, to drive out, drive away* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: me ex aedibus, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 5; for which me aedibus, id. ib. 31: me foras, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 11: a latebris suis extrusi hostes, Tac. Agr. 33: te in viam, simulac perpaululum gustaris, extrudam et ejiciam, *will drive out*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 234; cf. id. Fam. 14, 6, and id. Att. 16, 2, 4; so too, is tamquam extruderetur a senatu in Macedoniam, id. Phil. 10, 5, 10.—With inanimate objects: (ventus) extrudit saxa, Lucr. 6, 693: extruso mari aggere ac molibus, *kept out*, * Caes. B. G. 3, 12, 3: Euboea ad meridiem promontorium Geraeston et Capharea extrudit, *sends out, shoots out*, Mel. 2, 7, 9: merces, *to put off, to sell*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 11.—* **II.** Trop.: *Crowded out*: rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, Lucr. 3, 977.

extruo, ĕre, v. exstruo.

extrusus, a, um, *Part.*, from extrudo.

extūbĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extubero] *A tumor, swelling* (a post-Aug. word): Plin. 31, 9, 45.

ex-tūbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [tuber] (a post-Aug. word): **I.** *Neutr.*, *To swell out* or *up, to rise as a swelling*: radice foliosa, ex qua media veluti malum extuberat, Plin. 21, 16, 56; id. 37, 8, 33.—**II.** *Act.*, *To cause to swell up, to raise*: defert montes, surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4: extuberatus venter, *swollen*, Amm. 12, 15; cf. Sol. 27 *med.*

* **ex-tŭmĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To swell up*: Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 97.

* **ex-tŭmescens,** entis, *Part.* [tumesco] *Swelling up*: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18.

* **ex-tŭmĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* *Swelled up, raised*: area, Var. R. R. 1, 51, 1.

ex-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. *v. a.* *To beat out, strike out, force out* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: calcibus frontem extudit, Phaedr. 1, 21, 9; cf. Sen. Contr. 5, 33: frequens tussis sanguinem quoque extundit, Cels. 4, 4, 5.—**II.** Trop.: priusquam id extudi, quum illi subblandiebar, *squeezed out, extorted*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 64; cf. ea demum extudit magis convicio quam precibus vel auctoritate, Suet. Vesp. 2; and quis nobis extudit (hanc) artem? *struck out, found out, devised*, Virg. G. 4, 315; so eloquentiam, Gell. 17, 20, 4: vitae mortalis honorem, Virg. G. 4, 328: perseveranti postulatione extuderunt, ut, *etc.*, Val. Max. 5, 2, 10; so with a follg. *ut*, id. 1, 4, 4: alios (discentes) continuatio extundit, in aliis plus impetus facit, *hammers out, forms* (the figure being taken from a sculptor), Quint. 1, 3, 6: quum labor extuderit fastidia, *has driven off*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 14.

ex-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To drive* or *thrust out, to drive away, thrust away* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: aliquem ex aedibus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 100; so nos ex nostris aedibus, id. ib. 2, 4, 200: homines e possessionibus, Cic. Sull. 25, 71: hominem e civitate, id. Mur. 22, 45: et expellere plebem ex agris, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84; cf. id. Clu. 5, 14: cunctos aedibus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 76: aliquem focis patriis disque penatibus praecipitem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23; cf. Antiochus praeceps provincia exturbatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 30, 67: extorris regno, exturbatus mari, Att. in Non. 14, 27: fortunis omnibus, Cic. Quint. 31, 95: aliquem foras, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 77.—Of things as objects: alicui oculos atque dentes, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 169: pinus radicibus exturbata, Catull. 64, 108: radix ex vino pota calculos quoque exturbat, Plin. 20, 10, 42; Sil. 16, 482.

II. Trop.: aegritudinem ex animo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 9; so facti memoriam ex animo, Just. 14, 3: *Si.* Numquid Tranio Turbavit? *Th.* Immo exturbavit omnia, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 38; so spem pacis, Liv. 6, 21, 8: mentem, *to disturb*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: odiis tranquilla silentia noctis, Stat. Th. 1, 441.

ex-tussĭo, without *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To cough up*: vomicam excitat sic ut extussiatur, Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: aliquid, Plin. 23, 8, 35; Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 16.

exūbĕrantĭa, ae. *f.* [exubero] *Superabundance, exuberance* (post-class.): ruboris, Gell. 2, 26, 9: memoriae, id. 8, 7 *in lemm.*

* **exūbĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Superabundance, excess*; in the *plur.*, *opp.* defectiones, Vitr. 1, 4.

ex-ūbĕro, avi, atum. 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** *Neutr.*, *To come forth in abundance, to grow luxuriantly; to be abundant, to abound in*: cujus corpus in tam immodicum modum luxuriasset exuberassetque, Gell. 7, 22, 4: alte spumis exuberat amnis, Virg. A. 7, 465: sanguis exuberat ulna, Val. Fl. 3, 234: pomis exuberat annus, Virg. G. 2, 516, et al.: ex multa eruditione, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. Or. 30: lucrum, Suet. Calig. 40.—**II.** *Act.*, *To make full* or *abundant*: quae favorum ceras exuberant, Col. 9, 4, 5: materia melior vindemiis exuberandis, id. 2, 15, 5.

exuccus, exuctus, v. exsuc.

exudo, are, v. exsudo.

exugo, ere, v. exsugo.

exul, v. exsul.

exulcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exulcero] *A soreness, festering, exulceration* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: si nulla exulceratio est, Cels. 4. 22. In the plur.: vesicarum, Plin. 20, 3, 8.—* **II.** Trop.: verebar, ne haec non consolatio sed exulceratio esset, *i. e. exasperation, aggravation* of pain, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1.

exulcĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to festering* or *ulceration* (a post-Aug. word): medicamentum, *against ulceration*, Plin. 23, 7, 64.

ex-ulcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To make sore, to cause to suppurate* or *ulcerate* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: Var. R. R. 2, 9, 14: cutem, Cels. 4, 16: ventrem, id. 3. 21 *med.*: vulvas, Col. 7, 9, 5: stomachum, Plin. 28, 13, 54: cicatrices, id. 27, 12, 90: acetum cavendum exulceratis, id. 23, 2, 32.—Abs.: omnis agitatio exulcerat, Cels. 4, 15.—**II.** Trop., *To make worse, to exasperate, aggravate*: ea, quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 303: gratiam (*opp.* conciliare), id. Brut. 42, 156: in rebus ab ipso rege clam exulceratis, id. Fam. 1, 1, 4; so dolorem, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 1: ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insideret, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8; so ira exulcerati animi, Liv. 9, 14, 9.

exulo, are, v. exsulo.

exulto, are, v. exsulto.

ex-ŭlŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (a poet. word) **I.** *Neutr.*, *To howl* or *cry out, to howl violently*: nactusque silentia ruris Exululat, Ov. M. 1, 233; Val. Fl. 8, 171: solutis Crinibus exululant matres, Sil. 12, 599.—In depon. form: dum stupet (Bacchis) Edonis exululata jugis, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 42.—* **II.** *Act.*, *To call* or *invoke with howlings*: Cybeleia mater Concinitur Phrygiis exululata modis, Ov. A. A. 1, 507.

exunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from exungo.

exundātio, ōnis, *f.* [exundo] *An overflowing* of a river (a post-Aug. word): fluminum, Plin. 19, 3, 13.

ex-undo, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *To flow out* or *over, to overflow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Lit.: fons, Plin. 2, 103, 106: per quos (rivos) exundat piscina, Col. 8, 17, 6: trunco cruor exundat, Sen. Agam. 903: tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac. G. 45.—**B.** Transf., *To pour forth abundantly, to rush forth; to overflow with* any thing: flammarum exundat torrens, Sil. 14, 62; cf. exundant diviso vertice flammae, Stat. Th. 12. 431: spiritus (morientis) exundans perflavit campus, Sil. 5, 455: inde Methusaeis terram exundasse chelydris, id. 3, 316: exundans ingenii fons, Juv. 10, 119: exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. Or. 30: temperare iram; eoque detracto quod exundat, ad salutarem modum cogere, *which superabounds, is in excess*, Sen. de Ira 1, 7.—* **II.** *Act.*, *To pour forth abundantly*: fumum, Sil. 2, 631.

ex-ungo, without *perf.*, unctum, 3. *v. a.* *To spend* or *squander in purchasing ointments, to anoint* (a Plautinian word): eluas tu an exungare, ciccum non interdium, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 22: exunctum, elotum in balineis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5.

ex-unguis, e, *adj.* *Without claws* (post-class.): et excornis bestia (muraena), Tert. Pall. 5.

* **ex-ungŭlo,** avi, 1. *v. n.* *To lose the hoof*: Veg. 2, 57 *fin.*

ex-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [etymol. unknown] *To draw out* or *off, to pull off, put off* (quite class.; esp. freq. since the Aug. period).

I. Lit.: serpens Exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 59: manticam humero, App. M. 1, p. 110; cf. pharetram humero, Ov. M. 2, 419: telum magno e vulnere, Stat. Th. 9, 287: ensem vagina, id. ib. 9, 76: clipeum reduci, Ov. Her. 13, 147; cf. vincula sibi, id. Met. 7, 773: jugum, *to shake off*, Liv. 35, 17, 8: alas, *to lay aside*, Virg. A. 1, 690: Trojanos cestus, id. ib. 5, 420: setosa duris exuere pellibus membra, Hor. Epod. 17. 15; cf. et magnos membrorum artus magna ossa lacertosque Exuit, *strips, bares*, Virg. A. 5, 423; and aliquem veste, Suet. Ner. 32; so palmas vinclis, Virg. A. 2, 153: digitos, *i. e. to strip of rings*, Mart. 14, 109: mensas, *to uncover*, Mart. 9, 60, 7: si ex his te laqueis exueris, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, 151; so se jugo, Liv. 34, 13, 9.—In a Greek construction: unum exuta pedem vinclis, Virg. A. 4, 518: cornua exuitur, Ov. M. 9, 52.—Abs.: si non saltas, exue igitur (*sc.* pallam), Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 16.

B. Transf., in gen., *To strip, despoil, deprive* of any thing: hostium copiis fusis armisque exutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 6, 3; so hostem armis, Liv. 34, 28. 11; Virg. A. 11, 395: impedimentis, Caes. B. G. 7, 14, 8; 7, 42, 5: castris, id. 31, 42, 7: 41, 3, 10; 41, 12, 5; Vellej. 1, 9, 4: sedibus, Tac. A. 13, 39: aliquem avitis bonis, id. ib. 14, 31; cf. aliquem patrimonio, Suet. Gramm. 11: montes, *to strip, lay bare*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 50: se agro paterno avitoque, Liv. 2, 23, 6: exuto Lepido, interfecto Antonio, *stripped bare*, i. e. *without legions, without arms*, etc., Tac. A. 1, 2.

II. Trop., *To lay aside, cast off, divest one's self of* any thing: humanitatem, Cic. Leg. 5, 14; cf. id. Att. 13, 2, 1: sapientia vanitatem exuit mentibus, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: mentitum colorem, Quint. 12, 10, 76; so silvestrem animum, Virg. G. 2, 51: vultus severos, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 43: feritatem, id. Fast. 3, 281: mores antiquos, Liv. 27, 8, 6: virtutes, Tac. A. 1, 75: fidem, id. ib. 12, 14: amicitiam, id. ib. 1, 8: jus fasque, id. Hist. 3, 5: promissa, id. Ann. 13, 44: pacta, id. ib. 6, 43: patriam, id. Hist. 5, 5, et saep.: exuens hominem ex homine, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: magistrum, Tac. A. 14. 52 *fin.*—* (β) With *an object-clause*: mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest, esse deos, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7.

B. Transf., *To make void of, to free from* any thing: se omnibus vitiis, Sen. Ep. 11.

exupero, are, v. exsupero.

* **ex-urgĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To squeeze out*: Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 69 *sq.*

exurgo, ĕre, v. exsurgo.

ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a.* *To burn up, consume* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: domi suae vivus exustus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, 70; so vicos complures, id. de imp. Pomp. 2, 5: villas, Auct. B. Afr. 26, 6: classem Argivum, Virg. A. 1, 39.—**B.** Transf., *To dry up*: loca exusta solis ardoribus, Sall. J. 19, 6; so paludem, Virg. G. 3, 432: lacus, Phaedr. 1, 6, 7: agrum, Virg. G. 1, 107: res (torrentes aurae), Lucr. 5, 411: caseum (sol), Col. 7. 8. 5: segetem, Plin. 17, 9 *fin.*: sitis exuri aliquem, Lucr. 3, 930; so Curt. 4, 16: vis veneni ferrum quoque exurit, id. 1, 10 *fin.*: Pyrrhus Italiam bellis saevissimis exurens, *laying waste, devastating*, Amm. 21, 1.—**II.** Trop., *To consume, destroy*: aliis Infectum scelus exuritur igni, Virg. A. 6, 742: exustus flos veteris ubertatis, qs. *dried up*, Cic. Brut. 4, 16.

exuscito, are, v. exsuscito.

exustĭo, ōnis. *f.* [exuro] * **I.** *A burning up, conflagration*: propter eluviones exustionesque terrarumque, quas accidere tempore certo necesse est, Cic. Rep. 6, 21.—* **II.** *A singeing, scorching*. solis, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.

exustus, a, um, *Part.*, from exuro.

exutus, a, um, *Part.*, from exuo.

exŭvĭae, arum, *f.* [exuo] *What is drawn off, taken off* from the body, *clothing, equipments, arms*, etc. (mostly poet.): induviae tuae atque uxoris exuviae, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 9; so ib. 13: pyram Erige et arma viri . . . exuviasque omnes . . . super imponant, Virg. A. 4, 496; cf. id. Ecl. 8, 91: cum fulmine et sceptro exuviisque Jovis, Suet. Aug. 94; cf. Fest. *s. v.* TENSA, p. 365.—The *skin* of an animal: (Coluber) positis novus exuviis, Virg. A. 2, 473; of the lion's hide, id. ib. 9, 307; the tiger's hide, id. ib. 11, 577; the golden fleece, Val. Fl. 6, 19: 8, 65. Comic. of a bull's pizzle: bubulae, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 26.—*Hair*: devotae flavi verticis exuviae, Catull. 66, 62; so Sen. Hippol. 1181.—**B.** In partic., *Spoils* stripped from an enemy, as arms, booty, *etc.*: quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli, Virg. A. 2. 275: haec arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit, id. ib. 10, 423; so hostiles, Tib. 1, 1, 54; cf. bellorum, Juv. 10, 133: (locus, *i. e.* Rostra) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatus, *Cic. de imp. Pomp. 18, 55.

exvaporo, are, v. evaporo.

exveho, ere, v. eveho.

exvibrisso, are, v. vibrisso.

F.

F, f, *indecl. n.* or (on account of litera) *f.* The sixth letter of the Latin alphabet, in shape answering to the Aeolic digamma, and in very ancient times occasionally put for it; so the Lat. frango, root FRAG, answering to the Gr. FPAΓ, Fρῆξις, with the digam. (for ῥῆξις); and as among the Aeolians the digamma took the place of the aspiration, so in the Sabine and in the rustic lang. of the Romans *f* and *h* freq. interchanged, so that we have both fedus and hedus (haedus), fasena and harena (arena), fordeum and hordeum, *etc.*; v. Var. L. L. 5, 19, 28; Quint. 1, 4, 14; Vel. Long. p. 2230 P.; 2238 ib. The proper sound, however, of the Lat. F came near to that of the Gr. φ, though it was rougher than the latter, Quint. 1, 4, 14; the similarity in sound between *f* and φ is shown in the orthography fama, fero, fuga, fur, for φήμη, φέρω, φυγή, φώρ, although in the earliest times φ was also rendered by *b* and *p*, and after the introduction of the aspiration by *ph*, which last mode of representation remained the predominant one in words afterward borrowed from the Greek, until, in the last period of the language, the *f* again frequently took the place of the *ph*, and finally became, in Italian, its exclusive representative. V. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 262 *sq.*; 195 and 201.

F interchanged not only with *h* as above mentioned, but sometimes also with *b*; so AF, another form of ab; rufus, and ruber; cf. fremo, from βρέμω, fascino, from βασκαίνω. F has arisen by assimilation from *b, d, s, x*, in offero, affero, differo, effero, *etc.*; and by contraction in officina, from opificina.

Respecting the use of the reversed F (Ⅎ) for V, see under that letter.

As an abbreviation F stands for fili, functus, faciundum. F. C. faciundum curavit. FF. fecerunt. F. I. fieri jussit. FL. P. flamen perpetuus, *etc.*

făba, ae, *f.* *A bean*, Vícia faba, L.; Gr. κύαμος, more correctly, perh., our *hog's bean* or *horse-bean*, "Cato R. R. 35, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 44, 1; Col. 2, 10, 5: Plin. 18, 12; 19, 3; 27, 5;" on account of their property of swelling up, not eaten by the Pythagoreans, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62; 2, 58, 119; Hor. S. 2, 6, 63; Gell. 4, 11, 4; and neither to be touched nor named by the Flamen Dialis, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15, 12; Fest. p. 87.—**B.** Proverb., **1.** *St.* Repperi. *Ly.* Quid repperisti? *St.* Non quod pueri clamitant, In faba se reppererisse, Plaut. Aul. 5, 11.—**2.** Istaec in me cudetur faba, *i. e. I shall have to smart for it*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89 Don.—**3.** "*Tam perit quam extrema faba*," in proverbio est, quod ea plerumque aut proteritur aut decerpitur a praetereuntibus, Fest. s. v. TAM, p. 363.—**II.** Transf., of things of a similar shape: of *ears of corn*, Plin. 18, 10, 19: faba caprini fimi, *goat's dung*, id. 19, 12, 60.

făbācĕus (also **făbācĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [faba] *Of* or *consisting of beans, fabaceous* (a post-Aug. word): messis, Pall. Nov. 1: puls, Macr. S. 1, 12 *med.*; the same also abs., fabacia, ae, *f.*, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

fabacia, ae, v. fabaceus.

* **făbāgĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [faba] *Of beans, bean-*: acus, Cato R. R. 54, 2.

făbālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to beans, bean-*: seges, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 4 (*al.* fabulis): stipulae, Ov. F. 4, 725.—**II.** Subst., fabalia, ium, *n.*, *Bean-stalks*, Cato R. R. 37, 2; Var. R. R. 1, 23, 3; Col. 2, 10, 9; Plin. 22, 25, 69.

Făbăris, is, *m.* *A small tributary of the Tiber in the country of the Sabines*, now *Farfaro* or *Farfa*, Virg. A. 7, 715.

făbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [faba] *Of* or *belonging to beans, bean-*: pilum, Cato R. R. 10, 5: Calendae, *i. e. of June* (because then an offering was made of the first beans), acc. to Macr. S. 1, 12: NEGOCIATIO, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2515. (* Fabaria insula, *An island of the German Ocean*, now *Borkum*, Plin. 4, 13, 27.)

* **făbātārĭum**, ii, *n.* [fabatus] *A vessel* (perh. filled with bean-soup), Lampr. Heliog. 20.

făbātus, a, um, *adj.* [faba] *Made of beans*: puls, Fest. s. v. REFRIVA, p. 277.—**II.** Fabatus, *A Roman surname*, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 2; Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4.

făbella, ae, *f. dim.* [fabula] *A brief narrative, a short history, story* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: nihil debet esse in philosophia commentariis fabellis loci, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: vera, Phaedr. 2, 5, 6: in fabellam excedere, Sen. Ep. 77 *med.*—**II.** In partic., **A.** *A short fable, a tale*: Phaedr. 4, 7, 22: assideat custos sedula semper anus: Haec tibi fabellas referat, *etc.*, Tib. 1, 3, 85; so aniles, Hor. S. 2, 6, 78; id. Ep. 2, 1, 200.—**B.** *A short play*: Συνδείπνους Σοφοκλέους, quamquam a te actam fabellam video esse festive, nullo modo probavi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3: Haec tota fabella, quam est sine argumento! id. Coel. 27, 64.

1. făber, bri (*gen. plur.* most freq. fabrum; cf. "jam, ut censoriae tabulae loquuntur, *fabrum* et *procum* audeo dicere, non *fabrorum* et *procorum*," Cic. Or. 46, 156; so fabrum, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 8, C, 2; id. B. C. 1, 24, 4; Plin. 34, 1, 1, et al.; yet we also have fabrorum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 54; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, 147; Plin. 35, 15, 51 *fin.*, et al.), *m.* *A worker in hard materials* (wood, stone, metal), *a forger, smith, artificer, handicraftsman*, τέκτων: (*a*) With qualifying terms: tamen ego me Phidiam esse mallem, quam vel optimum fabrum tignarium, *carpenter*, Cic. Brut. 73, 257; so tignarius, id. Rep. 2, 22; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4087; cf. "*fabros* tignarios dicimus non eos duntaxat, qui tigna dolant, sed omnes, qui aedificant," Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 235: ut fortunati sunt fabri ferrarii, Qui apud carbones assident! *blacksmiths*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 47: aerarii, *copper-smiths, braziers*, Plin. 34, 1, 1; cf. marmoris aut eboris fabros aut aeris amavit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 96: EBURARIUS, Inscr. ap. Spon. Misc. p. 222: INTESTINARIUS, *one who does the fine carved work in wood for the interior of a building, a joiner*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4182: A CORINTHIIS, ib. 4181: OCULARIARIUS, *spectacle-maker*, or *one who made silver eyes for the statues*, ib. *no.* 4185.—(β) *Abs.*: hominem pro fabro aut pro tectore emere, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: fabri ad aedificandam rem publicam, *workpeople, workmen, laborers*, id. Fam. 9, 2, 5; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 19, 48: ex legionibus fabros delegit, *the workmen belonging to the army*, Caes. B. G. 5, 11, 3; whose overseer was called praefectus fabrum, id. B. C. 1, 24, 4.—**b.** Proverb.: faber est quisque fortunae suae, *every man is the maker of his own fortune*, Appius in Sall. de Republ. ordin. 1.

II. Transf., *The dory*, Zeus faber, L.; Plin. 9, 18, 32; 32, 11, 53; Col. 8, 16, 9.

2. făber, bra, brum, *adj.* [1. faber] *Workmanlike, skillful, ingenious* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ars, Ov. M. 8, 159; so id. Fast. 3, 383: levitas speculi, App. Apol. p. 282.—*Sup.*: signaculum anuli aurei, App. Flor. p. 346.—*Adv.*: fabre, *In a workmanlike manner, skillfully, ingeniously*: hoc factum est fabre, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 23; cf. id. Casin. 5, 1, 8; Poen. 3, 1, 74; Stich. 4, 1, 64: teres trabs, Sil. 14, 320: sigillatum vitrum, App. M. 2, p. 123.—*Sup.*: facta navis, App. M. 11, p. 262, et al.

3. făber, bri, *The dory*, v. 1. faber, *no.* II.

Făbĕrĭānus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Faberius* (a debtor of Cicero's): negotium, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 1; cf. id. ib. 13, 29, 3; 12, 31, 2.

Făbĭus, a, *The name of a Roman gens*: as Fabius Pictor, *a historian*; Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, *the famous dictator in the second Punic war*; M. Fabius Quintilianus, *author of the rhetorical work* Institutiones oratoriae, et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A. Făbĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Fabius, Fabian*: lex de ambitu and de plagiariis, Cic. Mur 34, 71; Rab. perd. 3, 8; Dig. 48, tit. 15, Ulp. ib. 17, 2, 51: fornix, *built by Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus on the* Via sacra, *in the neighborhood of the* Regia, Cic. Planc. 7, 17; called also Fornix Fabii, id. de Or. 2, 66, 267, and Fornix Fabianus, v. under *no.* B: lupercus, Prop. 4, 1, 26; cf. under *no.* B: tribus, *one of the rural tribes*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52.—**B. Făbĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: fornix, i. q. Fabius fornix (v. above), Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19; also called arcus, Sen. Const. Sap. 1.—"FABIANI et QVINTILIANI appellabantur luperci, a Fabio et Quintilio praepositis suis," Fest. p. 87.—Subst., Fabiani, orum, *m.*, *Persons of the Fabian tribe*, Suet. Aug. 40.

Fabrātērĭa, ae, *f.* *A small town in Latium*, now *Falvatera*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 1; Vellej. 1, 15, 4; Juv. 3, 224; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 673.—*Its inhabitants* are called **Fabrāterni**, orum, *m.*, Cic. Clu. 68, 192; Liv. 8, 19, 1; Plin. 3, 5, 9.

fabre, *adv.*, v. 2. faber, *ad fin.*

făbrē-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [2. faber] *To make* or *fashion skillfully* (exceedingly rare; and perh. to be written separately fabre facio): classem fabrefecit, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 38; cf. levioribus et ad id fabrefactis navigiis, Liv. 37, 27, 5: argenti aerisque fabrefacti vis, id. 26, 21, 8; cf. id. 34, 52, 5; and Amm. 29, 1.

fabrefactus, a, um, *Part.*, from fabrefacio.

fabrĭca, ae, *f.* [1. faber] *The workshop of an artisan who works in hard materials* (v. 1. faber): Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 45; id. ib. 4, 6, 4: Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricae traditur praefuisse, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55: armorum, *armory*, Veg. Mil. 2, 11 (for which armorum officinae, Caes. B. C. 1, 34 *fin.*).

II. Transf.: **A.** *The art, trade*, or *profession of such an artisan*: pictura et fabrica ceteraeque artes habent quendam absoluti operis effectum, *architecture*, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35; cf. id. Div. 1, 51, 161; and natura effectum esse mundum: nihil opus fuisse fabrica, id. ib. 1, 20, 53; cf. also Lucr. 4, 514: omnis fabrica aeris et ferri, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150; so aeraria, ferrea, materiaria, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197 *sq.*; cf. aerariae artis, Just. 36, 4; and ejus fabricae, quam Graeci χαλκευτικὴν vocant, Quint. 2, 21, 10. In apposition with ars: servus arte fabrica peritus, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 19 *fin.*—Hence, **2.** In gen., *Any skillful production, a fabric*: admirabilis fabrica membrorum animantium, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; cf. id. Off. 1, 35, 127.—Hence, **b.** In the comic writers, *A crafty device, trick, stratagem*: ei nos facetis fabricis et doctis dolis Glaucomam ob oculos objiciemus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 69; so id. Cist. 2, 2, 5: Epid. 5, 2, 25; Bacch. 2, 3, 132, et al.; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34.

B. Concr., *The production of a* faber, *a fabric, building*: Pall. 1, 9.

fabrĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fabricor] *A making, framing, structure, construction by the rules of art* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: si erit tota hominis fabricatio perspecta, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 133. In the *plur.*: aedificiorum, Vitr. 2, 1: artificis, id. 9, 2. —* **II.** Trop., of speech: ne illa quidem traductio atque immutatio in verbo quandam fabricationem habet, sed in oratione, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167.

făbrĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [fabricor] *An artificer, framer, forger, contriver, fabricator* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ille fabricator tanti operis (mundi), Cic. Univ. 2; so mundi, Quint. 2, 16, 12: minutorum opusculorum, id. Acad. 2, 38, 120: ipse doli (*i. e.* equi lignei) fabricator Epeos, Virg. A. 2, 264: deorum, *i. e. of statues of the gods*, Firm. Math. 3, 6, 9.—* **II.** Trop.: dolor ac morbus leti fabricator uterque est, *causer, producer*, Lucr. 3, 473.

făbrĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [fabricator] *She that contrives, devises,* or *produces* (post-class.), trop.: mortis fabricatrix voluptas, Lact. 6, 22; so id. 7, 12.

* **făbrĭcātus,** ūs, *m.* [fabricor] *A skillful production, contrivance*; trop. *device:* fabricatu, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

făbrĭcensis, is, *m.* [fabrica] *An armorer* (post-class.), Cod. Justin. 12, 9, 3 *sq.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4079; 4186.

Făbrĭcĭus, a. *Name of a Roman family. The most celebrated is* C. Fabricius Luscinus, *consul* 472 *and* 476 A.U.C., *leader of the Romans against Pyrrhus, and famous for his frugality, and for his noble conduct toward Pyrrhus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268; Off. 3, 22, 86; Planc. 25, 60; Val. Max. 4, 4, 3; Gell. 1, 14, et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A. Făbrĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Fabricius, Fabrician:* pons, *leading over the Tiber to the island of Aesculapius, built by one* L. Fabricius, now *Ponte di quattro capi*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 36.—**B. Făbrĭcĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: venenum, *prepared by* C. Fabricius, *a friend of* Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 66, 189 (cf. ib. 16, 47).

fabrico, are, v. fabricor.

făbrĭcor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.*, and (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) **făbrĭco,** avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* [fabrica] *To make out of wood, stone, metal,* etc., *to frame, forge, construct, build:* **I.** Lit.: (*a*) Form *fabricor:* ii, qui signa fabricantur, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: Capitolii fastigium, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: gladium, id. Rab. Post. 3, 7: Jovi fulmen, id. Div. 2, 19, 43: naves, Tac. A. 14, 29: pontes et scalas fabricati, id. ib. 4, 51: (mundum) globosum est fabricatus, Cic. Univ. 6 Orell. *N. cr.*, et saep.—(*β*) Form *fabrico:* hunc (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon, Ov. M. 13, 683; cf. pugnabant armis, quae post fabricaverat usus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 102: ratem, Phaedr. 4, 6, 9.—In the *pass.:* fabricata fago pocula, *carved, made*, Ov. M. 8, 670; cf. simulacra ex auro vel argento fabricata, *cast, molten*, Suet. Ner. 32: in amphitheatro ligneo intra anni spatium fabricato, *built*, id. ib. 12: tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum, *forged*, Ov. M. 1, 259; cf. Quint. 2, 16, 6; so id. 3, 2, 2; Vellej. 2, 79, 2: in nostros fabricata est machina muros, Virg. A. 2, 46, et saep.

II. Transf., in gen., *To prepare, form, fashion:* (*a*) Form *fabricor:* hoc affirmare potes, Luculle, esse aliquam vim cum prudentia et consilio scilicet, quae finxerit, vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quae fabricata sit hominem? Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 87; cf. quanto quasi artificio natura fabricata esset primum animal omne, deinde hominem maxime, id. ib. 2, 10, 30: ut ea ipsa dii immortales ad usum hominum fabricati paene videantur, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. de Or. 3, 45, 178: prandium opipare, App. M. 7, p. 192: quod nihil esset clarius ἐναργείᾳ, ut Graeci: (*perspicuitatem* aut *evidentiam* nos, si placet, nominemus fabricemurque, si opus erit, verba), *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 17: fabricare quidvis, quidvis comminiscere, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 89; cf. compara, fabricare, finge quod lubet, id. Bacch. 4, 4. 42; and abs.: age modo, fabricamini, id. Casin. 2, 8, 52.—(*β*) Form *fabrico*, philosophia animum format et fabricat, Sen. Ep. 16; so qui fabricaverat illum (Platonem), Manil. 1, 772: ne fabricate moras, Sil. 16, 671.—In the pass.: dum illa verba fabricentur et memoriae insidant, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

* **făbrĭfĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [faber-facio] *A making, contriving, producing:* Tert. Apol. 12.

făbrīlis, e, *adj.* [faber] *Of* or *belonging to an artificer in hard material* (quite class.): scalprum, Liv. 27, 49, 1: dextra, Ov. M. 4, 175: gluten, Cels. 8, 7; cf. glutinum, Plin. 28, 11, 49: fumus gratiam affert vinis, id. 14, 1, 3; hence uva, *i. e. smoke-dried*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3: opera, Sen. Ben. 6, 38: erratum, *of the sculptor* or *artist*, * Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17.—In the neuter subst., fabrilia, ium, *Tools:* tractant fabrilia fabri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116.—* *Adv.*, făbrīlĭter, *Skillfully, in a workmanlike manner:* opifex fabriliter aptans Composuit, Prud. Apoth. 583.

făbrīlĭter, *adv.*, v. fabrilis, *ad fin.*

* **fabrĭo,** īvi, 4. *v. a.* [faber] *To make, prepare*, fabricor: Venant. Carm. 2, 12, 23.

1. fābŭla, ae, *f.* [fari] *A narration, narrative, account, story:*

I. In gen. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; perh. not in Cic.): additur fabulae, quo vulgo Sabini aureas armillas brachio laevo habuerint, pepigisse eam, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 11, 8: poeticae (*opp.* incorrupta rerum gestarum monumenta), id. Praef. § 6: Ummidius, qui tam (non longa est fabula) dives, ut, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 95; id. Ep. 1, 2, 6: mutato nomine de te fabula narratur, id. Sat. 1, 1, 70; Petr. 92: asinaeque paternum Cognomen vertas in risum et fabula fias, *the common talk, town's talk*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 9; cf. heu me, per urbem Fabula quanta fui! id. Epod. 11, 8; and fabula (nec sentis) tota jactaris in urbe, Ov. Am. 8, 1. 21; cf. also Suet. Aug. 70; and semper formosis fabula poena fuit, Prop. 2, 32, 26: ut fabulas quoque eorum et disputationes et arcana semotae dictionis penitus exciperem, *conversations*, Tac. Or. 2; cf. quum inter fabulas privatas sermo esset ortus, quanti, *etc.*, Lampr. Heliog. 25.—With an object-sentence: ne id accidat, quod cuipiam Thraco venisse usu, fabula est, *is related*, Gell. 19, 12, 6.

B. Transf., in the vulg. lang. (like the Germ. Geschichte), *Affair, concern, matter:* sed quid ego aspicio? quae haec est fabula? *what sort of an affair is this?* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 11; so Ter. And. 4, 4, 8.

II. In partic. (so freq. and quite class.), *A fictitious narrative, tale, story:* num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere? quae delectationis habeant quantum voles . . . auctoritatem quidem nullam debemus nec fidem commenticiis rebus adjungere, *etc.*, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113; cf. fictis fabulis, id. Mil. 3, 8; and antiquitas recepit fabulas, fictas etiam nonnumquam incondite, id. Rep. 2, 10; cf. also a fabulis ad facta venire, id. ib. 2, 2 *fin.*; and minor fabulis habetur fides, id. ib. 2, 10; Liv. praef. § 6: non fabula rumor Ille fuit, Ov. M. 10, 661: fabulam inceptat, Ter. And. 5, 4, 22: quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, ede, Hor. S. 2, 5, 61: fabulae! *mere stories! all false! stuff! nonsense!* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 95; id. And. 1, 3, 19.—In apposition: jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 16.—And hence

B. Of particular kinds of poetry.

1. Most freq., *A dramatic poem, drama, play:* Livianae fabulae non satis dignae, quae iterum legantur. Atque hic Livius primus fabulam, C. Clodio Caeci filio et M. Tuditano Coss. docuit, Cic. Brut. 18, 72; see doceo, p. 496, B; cf. fabulam dare, under do, p. 496, B, 7: neque histrioni ut placeat, peragenda fabula est, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, id. A. P. 190: M. Pacuvii nova fabula, Cic. Lael. 7, 24; so Terentii, Hor. S. 1, 2, 21: Attae, id. Ep. 2, 1, 80, et saep.: in fabulis stultissima persona, Cic. Lael. 26, 100, et saep.—Transf.: non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam confecissem, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 34.

2. *A fable:* fabularum cur sit inventum genus Brevi docebo, *etc.*, Phaedr. 3, prol. 33: quae (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliquam contineat irrisionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: nota illa de membris humanis adversus ventrem discordantibus fabula, Quint. 5, 11, 19 (shortly before, fabella), et saep.—Proverb., Lupus in fabula (* like the Eng., *Talk of the devil, and he will appear*), said of a person who comes just as we are talking about him, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 21; Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.

* **2. făbŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [faba] *A small bean:* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

* **fābŭlāris,** e, *adj.* [fabula, *no.* II.] *Fabulous:* historia fabularis, *fabulous history, legendary tale*, Suet. Tib. 70.

fābŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fabulor] *Narration, discourse:* forensis, Mart. Cap. 6, 189.

fābŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A narrator, a story-teller* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** In gen.: elegantissimus, Sen. Ep. 122 *med.*: lectoribus aut fabulatoribus arcessitis, Suet. Aug. 78.—**II.** *A fabulist:* Aesopus ille e Phrygia fabulator, Gell. 2, 29, 1.

Fābŭlīnus, i, *m. A deity that promoted the speaking of children:* "quum primo fari incipiebant, sacrificabant divo Fabulino," Var. in Non. 532, 27.

fabulis, e, v. fabalis.

fabulo, are, v. fabulor.

fābŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (archaic *inf. praes.* fabularier. Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 46; Most. 3, 1, 77; Pseud. 1, 1, 60; Trin. 2, 4, 60; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 36; also act. form fabulaverit. Afran. in Non. 232, 26) [fabula] *To speak, converse, talk, chat* (mostly ante- and post-class.; esp. freq. in Plaut.; in Cic. not at all): clare advorsum fabulabor, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 144: reliqua alia, id. Poen. 3, 4, 8: ut aperte tibi nunc fabuler, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 49: quod omnes homines fabulantur per vias, Mihi esse filiam inventam, Plaut. Cist. 5, 1: aliquid, Liv. 45, 39 *fin.*: ars medendi, ictum fulmine Aesculapium, fabulata, Plin. 29, 1, 1: inter sese, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 53: cum aliquo, Suet. Calig. 22; so id. Dom. 4: stabant Fronto et Festus fabulantes, Gell. 19, 13. 1: inter fabulandum, id. 15, 1, 4.

fābŭlōse, *adv. Fabulously*; v. fabulosus, *ad fin.*

fābŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fabulosus] *Fabulous invention, fabulosity* (a post-Aug. word), Plin. 7, 52, 53; ib. 28, 29; Diom. p. 474 P.

fābŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fabula, *no.* II.] *Fabulous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae loca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 7: palumbes, id. ib. 3, 4, 9: aut commenticia res, Suet. Caes. 81: carmina Graecorum. Curt. 3, 1: fabulosum arbitror de strigibus, *etc.*, Plin. 11, 3, 95; cf. mihi totum de Tyndaridis fabulosum videtur, Quint. 11, 2, 16.—*Comp.:* anulus, Plin. 33, 1, 4.—*Sup.*. mons Atlas, Plin. 5, 1, 1.—*Adv.:* insulae fabulose narratae, Plin. 32, 11, 53: fabulose multa de hominum aevo referens . . . et reliqua fabulosius, id. 7, 48, 49; so fabulosius canere, Amm. 23, 6.—*Sup.:* narrata colonia, Plin. 5, 1, 1.

făbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [faba, perh. *masc.* in analogy with κύαμος] *A small bean*, Cato R. R. 70, 1; Gell. 4, 11, 1.

facelare, is, v. faselaria.

Făcēlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [φάκελος, a bundle of fagots] *Of* or *belonging to Diana:* sedes Dianae, Sil. 14, 260 (*al.* Phacelina).

facesso, cessi, ītum, 3. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [facio, like capesso from capio] **I.** *Act., To do eagerly* or *earnestly, to dispatch, perform, execute, accomplish:* **A.** In gen. (so mostly poet.): latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 65; so dicta, Afran. in Non. 306, 26; cf. jussa facessunt, Virg. A. 4, 295; and matris praecepta facessit, id. Georg. 4, 548: mille facesse jocos, Ov. A. A. 3, 367: dictum facessas doctum et discaveas malo, *bring to an end, be done with*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 24.

B. In partic., in a bad sense, To give one something to do, *To bring on, cause, occasion, create* (so Ciceron.): de temeritate eorum, qui tibi negotium facesserent, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 1; cf. in the pass., si cui forte hac lege negotium facessetur, id. Cluent. 57, 158; and id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, 142: innocenti periculum, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45; so Tac. H. 4, 43: rem facesso, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 17.

II. *Neutr., To go away, retire, depart* (quite class.): vos ab hoc facessite, Enn. in Non. 306, 29; cf. ab omni societate rei publicae paullisper facessant, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39; and propere ex urbe, ab ore atque oculis populi Romani, Liv. 6, 17, 8: aedibus, Titin in Non. 306, 31; cf. propere urbe finibusque, Liv. 4, 58, 7: hinc, ib. 33; so Afran. ib. 307, 3; Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 18; cf. hinc Tarquinios, Liv. 1, 47, 5: operae facessant, servitia sileant, Cic. Fl. 38 *fin.*: facessere interim privatam amicitiam jubet, quum mandata patriae intercedant, Just. 34, 4.

făcēte, *adv.*, v. facetus, *ad fin.*

făcētiae, arum (ante- and post-class.; also in the *sing.* facetia, ae, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 47; Gell. 3, 3, 3), *f.* [facetus, like argutiae, from argutus; cf. also deliciae, from delicio],

I. *A witty* or *clever thing* in a person's actions or behavior (Plautin.): mulier, Cui facetiarum cor corpusque sit plenum et doli, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 186: fecisti, here, facetias, Quum, *etc.*, id. Stich. 5, 2, 7: haec facetia'st, amare inter serivales duos, *that's a good joke*, id. ib. 5, 4, 47.

II. *Wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drollery, humor, facetiousness* (so quite class.): "(sales), quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis," Cic. Or. 26, 87: "quum duo genera sint facetiarum . . . illa a veteribus superior cavillatio, haec altera dicacitas nominata est," id. de Or. 2, 54, 218: "facetiis autem maxime homines delectari, si quando risus conjuncte, re verboque moveatur," id. ib. 2, 61, 248: P. Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, id. Brut. 34, 128: festivitate et facetiis C. Julius et superioribus et aequalibus suis omnibus praestitit, id. ib. 48, 177: sale tuo et lepore et politissimis facetiis pellexisti, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: accedat oportet lepos quidam facetiaeque, id. ib. 1, 5, 17; cf. dulces Latini leporis facetiae, Vellej. 1, 17, 1: facetiarum quidam lepos, id. ib. 1, 34, 159: facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: ego mirifice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus (corresp. to sales), id. Fam. 9, 15, 2: asperis facetiis illusus, *sarcasms*, Tac. A. 15, 68; cf. acerbae, id. ib. 5, 2: per facetias incusare aliquem, id. ib. 14, 1.

***făcētior,** ari, *v. dep. n.* [facetus] *To talk wittily, be facetious:* Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

făcētus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. a protracted form for factus, from facio, and therefore prop.: well made, well formed; cf. facies] *Elegant, fine, genteel.*

I. Lit. (so very rarely): nae illi sunt pedes faceti ac deliciis ingredienti molles, Brutus in Quint. 6, 3, 20: facetis victibus vivere, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 43.

II. Trop.: **A.** Of behavior: *Fine, courteous, polite, genteel* (also very rarely): vir facetus atque magnificus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 84: mulier commoda et Faceta, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 11: ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 55: est qui Inguen ad obscoenum subductis usque facetus, *i. e. who wants to be very fine*, id. Sat. 1, 2, 26.

B. Of speech: * **1.** *Elegant, fine:* molle atque facetum Virgilio annuerant gaudentes rure Camoenae, Hor. S. 1, 10, 44; cf. "decoris hanc et excultae cujusdam elegantiae appellationem (*faceti*) puto," Quint. 6, 3, 20.

2. *Merry, witty, jocose, humorous, facetious* (the predominant signif. of the word): dulcem et facetum festivique sermonis atque in omni sermone simulatorem, quem εἴρωνα Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: elegantes, faceti, id. Brut. 16, 63: esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: in altercando cum aliquo aculeo et maledicto facetus, id. Brut. 47, 173: imitatores et narratores faceti, id. de Or. 2, 54, 219; id. Phil. 2, 8, 20, et saep.: duplex omnino est jocandi genus; unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum, alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: ironiam facetam et elegantem, id. Brut. 85, 292: faceta et urbana, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: sermo, id. ib. 1, 8, 32: dictum, id. ib. 2, 54, 219: joci, Just. 39, 2.—*Comp.:* Quo facetior videare, Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* REDARGUISSE, p. 273.—*Sup.:* Aristophanes facetissimus poëta veteris comoediae, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37: argutiae facetissimi salis, Plin. 35, 10, 37.

Adv. Făcēte, **1.** (acc. to *no.* II. A) *Finely, properly, elegantly* (ante-class.): hanc ego rem exorsus sum facete et callide, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 7; so id. Mil. 1, 39; Stich. 1, 3, 114: facete dictum, *well said! good!* id. Capt. 1, 2, 73; so Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 57; 3, 1, 37.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II. B) *Wittily, pleasantly, humorously, facetiously* (so quite class.): numquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 95: facete et urbane Stoicos ridere, id. Fin. 1, 11, 39: multa colligere ridicule ac facete, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: praeclare et apposite et facete scripsit, Gell. 2, 23, 11: (Cicero) plura quam quisquam dixit facete, Quint. 6, 3, 4.—*Comp.:* nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128.—*Sup.:* noster hic facetissime tres de jure civili libellos tribus legendos dedit, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223.

făcies, ēi (archaic form of the *gen. sing.* FACIES and FACII, as in acies, dies, species, *etc.*, acc. to Gell. 9, 14, 2 *sq.*: *gen. plur.* facierum, only Cato in Prisc. p. 782 P.: *dat. plur.* does not occur), *f.* [prob. from făcio, like figura from fingo, and species from specio; cf. the passages which follow; hence] orig.,

Make, form, figure, shape: "Quidam *faciem* esse hominis putant os tantum et oculos et genas, quod Graeci πρόσωπον dicunt: quando *facies* sit forma omnis et modus et factura quaedam corporis totius:" *Sardinia in Africo mari facie vestigii humani in orientem quam in occidentem latior prominet*, Sall. H. in Gell. 13, 29; Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 151 *sq.*; Gell. 13, 29; cf. Non. 52, 27 *sq.*; so Non est formosa, cujus crus laudatur aut brachium, sed illa, cujus universa facies admirationem singulis partibus abstulit, Sen. Ep. 33; Lucr. 5, 1169 *sq.*; id. 5, 1110 *sq.*; Hor. S. 1, 2, 87.—Of things: *Dae.* Dicito, quid insit, et qua facie, memorato omnia . . . *Pa.* Sunt crepundia. *Dae.* Qua facie sunt? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 105 and 111: curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda, Virg. G. 4, 361: haec facies Trojae, quum caperetur, erat, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 26; cf. urbium facies, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 *fin.*; and antequam Vesuvius faciem loci verteret, Tac. A. 4, 67: arboris, Plin. 12, 14, 31: vehiculi, Gell. 15, 30, 3: alia illius coeli facies, Plin. 6, 17, 21: ossa contusa in faciem pulveris, Gell. 10, 18, 3: longa quibus facies ovis erit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 12, et saep.—Proverb.: verte omnes tete in facies, *i. e. resort to every expedient* (an expression borrowed from, and alluding to, the changes of Proteus), Virg. A. 12, 891.

B. In partic., *Face, visage, countenance* (so most freq. in class. Lat.): "facies homini tantum: ceteris os aut rostra," Plin. 11, 37, 51: in facie vultuque nostro quum sint decem aut paulo plura membra, *etc.*, id. 7, 1, 1, § 8; so non quaeruntur ea, quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: and prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall. C. 15, 5: qua facie, qua statura, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: uretur facies, urentur sole capilli, Tib. 1, 9, 15; cf. id. 1, 5, 43: peregrina, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 9; cf. affers faciem novam, Cic. Fl. 29, 70; so liberali (homo), Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 20: egregiâ (virgo), id. Phorm. 1, 2, 50: hispida, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 5: cicatricosa, Quint. 4, 1, 61: adversa, id. 2, 13, 9: curvo nec faciem litore demovet, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 14: de facie quidem nostri, Cic. Pis. 32, 81, et saep. Poet.: cura dabit faciem, facies neglecta peribit, *a beautiful face, beauty*, Ov. A. A. 3, 105.—Proverb.: perfricare faciem, *to lay aside shame:* Plin. H. N. praef. § 4; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 160.

II. Trop., *External form, look, condition, appearance* (quite class.): fateantur, in Maeandrii persona esse expressam faciem civitatis, Cic. Fl. 22, 13; cf. senatus faciem legatus secum attulerat, id. Phil. 8, 8, 23: quibus rebus immutata facies urbis erat, Sall. C. 31, 1: formam quidem ipsam et tamquam faciem honesti vides, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 14; Quint. 3, 6, 88; id. 4, 1, 42 Spald.: quarum (causarum) varia ac nova semper est facies id. 2, 4, 28: plures eloquentiae facies, id. 12, 10, 69; id. 8, 5, 22: ad istam faciem est morbus qui me macerat, *has that form, is of such a nature*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 73.

2. In partic., in Tac. for the class. species (v. h. v., a), *External appearance*, as opposed to reality, *a pretense, pretext:* publici consilii facie, Tac. H. 2, 54.

B. Transf., poet. and in post-Aug. prose, for the class. aspectus, *Look, sight, aspect:* quae scelerum facies? Virg. A. 6, 560: subita, Sil. 7, 367; so decora, Plin. Pan. 56, 5: memoranda, id. ib. 35, 1: foeda, id. ib. 82, 8: exceptio, quae prima facie justa videatur, Gaj. Inst. 4, 1; so prima facie, id. Dig. 16, 1, 13.

făcile, *adv. Easily; unquestionably*, etc.; v. facilis, *ad fin.*

făcilis, e (archaic form of the *adv.* facul, like difficul, simul; v. under *Adv.*, *no.* 2, and cf. Fest. p. 87), *adj.* [facio; and therefore properly: that may be done or made; hence, pregn.] *Easy to do, easy, without difficulty.*

A. In gen.: (*a*) *Abs.:* nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quam invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1; cf. Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 20; and quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 *fin.*; cf. also mihi in causa facili atque explicata perdifficilis et lubrica defensionis ratio proponitur, Cic. Planc. 2, 5; Plaut. Am. prol. 33: facilis et prompta defensio, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237; cf. facilis et expedita distinctio, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: facilia, proclivia, jucunda, id. Part. or. 27, 95; cf. proclivi cursu et facili delabi, id. Rep. 1, 28: ascensus, Caes. B. G. 1, 21; so aditus, id. ib. 3, 25 *fin.*; Cic. de imp. Pomp. 14, 41; cf. celerem et facilem exitum habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 22 *fin.*: lutum, *easy to work*, Tib. 1, 1, 40; so fagus, Plin. 16, 43, 84: humus, Curt. 4, 6; and arcus, Val. Fl. 1, 109: jugum, *easy to bear*, Prop. 4, 10, 4: somnus, *easy to obtain*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 8; 3, 21, 4: irae, *easily excited*, Luc. 1, 173: saevitia, *easily overcome*, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 26, et saep.—*Comp.:* iter multo facilius atque expeditius, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 2: cui censemus cursum ad deos faciliorem fuisse quam Scipioni? Cic. Lael. 4, 14: faciliore et commodiore judicio, id. Caecin. 3, 8.—*Sup.:* quod est facillimum, facis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 4; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 3: concordia, id. ib. 1, 32: hujus summae virtutis facillima est via, Quint. 8, 3, 71: in quibus (ceris) facillima est ratio delendi, id. 10, 3, 31, et saep.

(*β*) With *ad* and the *gerund.:* nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: facilis ad subigendum, id. Rep. 2, 41: facile ad credendum, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78; Plin. 13, 4, 7: mens ad pejora facilis, Quint. 1, 2, 4.—*Comp.:* faciliora ad intelligendum, Quint. 2, 3, 8.—*Sup.:* haec ad judicandum sunt facillima, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30.

(*γ*) *c. supin.:* res factu facilis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 26: cuivis facile scitu est, id. Hec. 3, 1, 15: (Cyclops) nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli, Virg. A. 3, 621.—In the *Comp.:* nihil est dictu facilius, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 70.

(*δ*) *c. inf.:* materia facilis est, in te et in tuos dicta dicere, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: facilis vincere ac vinci vultu eodem, Liv. 7, 33, 2: facilis corrumpi, Tac. H. 4, 39: Roma capi facilis, Luc. 2, 656.—So esp. freq. in the neuter, facile est, with an object-clause: id esse verum, cuivis facile est noscere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 8: quod illis prohibere erat facile, Caes. B. C. 1, 50, 2: neque erat facile nostris, uno tempore propugnare et munire, id. ib. 3, 45, 4; Quint. 6, 4, 20; Plin. 3, 5, 6.—*Comp.:* plerumque facilius est plus facere quam idem, Quint. 10, 2, 10; id. 12, 6, 7.—*Sup.:* stulta reprehendere facillimum est, Quint. 6, 3, 71; id. 11, 1, 81.

(*ε*) With *ut:* facilius est, ut esse aliquis successor tuus possit, quam ut velit, Plin. Pan. 44, 3; id. ib. 87, 5.

(*ζ*) *c. dat.:* terra facilis pecori, *i. e. suitable, proper*, Virg. G. 2, 223; cf. campus operi facilis, Liv. 33, 17, 8; and facilis divisui (Macedonia), id. 45, 30, 2; Tib. 1, 3, 57: neque Thraces commercio faciles erant, Liv. 40, 58, 1: homines bello faciles, Tac. Agr. 21: juvenis facilis inanibus, *easily resigning himself, open*, id. Ann. 2, 27.

b. Adverbially, in facili, ex (e) facili, and rarely, de facili, *Easily:* quum exitus haud in facili essent, *easy*, Liv. 3, 8, 9 Drak.; so in facili, Sen. Clem. 1, 7; Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 274; Tryph. Dig. 26, 3, 8: ita adducendum, ut ex facili subsequatur, *easily*, Cels. 7, 9 *med.;* so ex facili, Col. 6, 1, 1; Plin. 30, 3, 8; for which e facili, Ov. A. A. 1, 356: de facili ab iis superabuntur, Firm. Math. 5, 6.

B. Transf., of persons that do any thing with facility, *Ready, quick:* facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, Cic. Brut. 48, 180: sermone Graeco promptus et facilis, Suet. Tib. 71; cf. promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque, id. Tit. 3.

II. In partic.: **A.** Of character, *Easy, good-natured, compliant, willing, yielding, courteous, affable:* facilis benevolusque, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 35: comes benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: facilis et liberalis pater, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73: lenis et facilis, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9: facilis et clemens, Suet. Aug. 67: facilem populum habere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 4: facilem se in rebus cognoscendis praebere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, 32; cf. facilis in causis recipiendis, id. Brut. 57, 207; and faciles in suum cuique tribuendo, id. ib. 21, 85; faciles ad concedendum, id. Div. 2, 52, 107: sic habeas faciles in tua vota deos, Ov. Her. 16, 282: faciles aurem praebere, Prop. 2, 21, 15: facilis impetrandae veniae, Liv. 26, 15, 1; so alloquii facilis, Val. Fl. 5, 407: comi facilique natura, Suet. Gramm. 7: facili ac prodigo animo, id. Vit. 7.—*Comp.:* facilior aut indulgentior, Suet. Vesp. 21.—*Sup.:* quid dicam de moribus facillimis, Cic. Lael. 3, 11.

B. Of fortune, *Favorable, prosperous:* res et fortunae tuae ... quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 1; Liv. 23, 11, 2.

Adv. in four forms: *facile, facul, faculter*, and *faciliter.*

1. Form făcĭle (the classical one): **a.** *Easily, without trouble* or *difficulty:* quis haec non vel facile vel certe aliquo modo posset ediscere? Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232: convertuntur, id. Rep. 1, 45.—*Comp.:* cave putes, aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.:* quo facilius otio perfruantur, id. ib. 1, 5: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 3.—*Sup.:* ut optimi cujusque animus in morte facillime evolet tamquam e custodia, Cic. Lael. 4, 14: facillime fingi, id. Coel. 9, 22: facillime decidit, id. Rep. 2, 23; Caes. B. G. 5, 24, 6.

(*β*) To add intensity to an expression which already signifies a high degree, Eng. *Certainly, unquestionably, without contradiction, beyond dispute* (often in Cic.; elsewh. rare): virum unum totius Graeciae facile doctissimum, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23: facile deterrimus, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: genere et nobilitate et pecunia facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15; cf. virtute, existimatione, nobilitate facile princeps, id. Clu. 5, 11; so facile princeps, id. Div. 2, 42, 87; Fam. 6, 10, 2; Univ. 1; Flor. 3, 14, 1; and facile praecipuus, Quint. 10, 1, 68: facile hic plus mali est, quam illic boni, Ter. And. 4, 3, 5: *Pe.* Sed tu novistin' fidicinam? *Fi.* Tam facile quam me, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 68.—So too with verbs that denote superiority (vincere, superare, *etc.*): post illum (Herodotum) Thucydides omnes dicendi artificio, mea sententia, facile vicit, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56; cf. id. Off. 2, 19, 59; and id. Rep. 1, 23; cf. also stellarum globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant, id. ib. 6, 16 *fin.;* and id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: Sisenna omnes adhuc nostros scriptores facile superavit, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7; cf. id. de Or. 3, 11, 43: facile palmam habes! Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 80.—And in stating a large amount: huic hereditas facile ad HS. tricies venit testamento propinqui sui, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, 35.

(*γ*) Connected with a negative, non facile *or* haud facile, to add intensity to it, like our *Not easily*, i. e. *hardly:* mira accuratio, ut non facile in ullo diligentiorem majoremque cognoverim, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: sed haud facile dixerim, cur, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 3 *fin.;* cf. de iis haud facile compertum narraverim, Sall. J. 17, 2: animus imbutus malis artibus haud facile libidinibus carebat, id. Cat. 13, 5.

b. *Readily, willingly, without hesitation:* facile omnes perferre ac pati, Ter. And. 1, 1, 35; cf. te de aeternitate dicentem aberrare a proposito facile patiebar, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 81; Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 6.—*Comp.:* locum habeo nullum, ubi facilius esse possim quam Asturae, Cic. Att. 13, 26, 2.

c. (acc. to facilis, *no.* II. B) *Pleasantly, agreeably, well:* propter eas (nugas) vivo facilius, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 6: quum animo cogites, Quam vos facillime agitis, quam estis maxume Potentes, dites, fortunati, nobiles, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 56; so facillime agitare, Suet. Vit. Ter. 1: ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, *not safely*, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7.

2. Form facul (ante-class.), *Easily:* nobilitate facul propellere iniquos, Lucil. in Non. 111, 19; so Pac. ib. 21: haud facul, ut ait Pacuvius, femina invenietur bona, Afran. ib. 22: ferre advorsam fortunam facul, Att. ib. 24.

3. Form ‡faculter, only acc. to the statement of Fest. p. 87.

4. Form făcĭlĭter (post-Aug.; predominating in Vitruvius; censured by Quint. 1, 6, 17); *Easily:* ferrum percalefactum faciliter fabricatur, Vitr. 1, 4; so id. 2, 1; 3, et saep.

făcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [facilis] *Easiness, ease, facility* in doing any thing.

I. In gen. (so mostly post-Aug.): "haec in bonis rebus, quod alii ad alia bona sunt aptiores, *facilitas* nominetur, in malis *proclivitas,*" *inclination, disposition*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28; cf. aetatis illius (*i. e.* puerilis) facilitas, *capability*, Quint. 1, 12, 11: audendi facilitas, id. 12, 6, 7; so pariendi, Plin. 21, 24, 95: oris, *i. e. easy enunciation*, Quint. 10, 7, 26: corporis, *a tendency to blush*, Sen. Ep. 11: soli, *facility in working*, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178: picea tonsili facilitate, id. 16, 10, 18: smaragdi ad crassitudinem sui facilitate translucida, *i. e. facility in admitting the rays of light to pass through*, id. 37, 5, 16.

II. In partic.: **A.** Of speech, *Facility* or *fluency of expression* (post-Aug.): Fabianus disputabat expedite magis quam concitate, ut possis dicere, facilitatem esse illam, non celeritatem, Sen. Ep. 40: quae in oratore maxima sunt, ingenium, inventio, vis, facilitas, Quint. 10, 2, 12; so id. 10, 5, 1; 10, 7, 20; 11, 1, 42; Suet. Gramm. 23, et al.; cf. extemporalis facilitas, Quint. 10, cap. 7.

B. (acc. to facilis, *no.* II. A) Of character: **1.** In a good sense, *Willingness, readiness, good nature, courteousness, affability* (so most freq. in Cic.): si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31, 66; cf. id. Lael. 18, 66: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id. Fam. 13, 24, 2: facilitas in audiendo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, 21; cf. facilitas et lenitudo animi, id. Off. 1, 25, 88 Orell. *N. cr.:* facilitas indulgentia, Suet. Caes. 72: facilitate par infimis esse, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 14, 41: sermonis, id. Att. 12, 40, 2; id. de Or. 2, 4, 15: actio facilitatem significans, id. ib. 2, 43, 184.

* **2.** In a bad sense, *Levity, heedlessness:* Suet. Claud. 29.

făcĭlĭter, *adv. Easily;* v. facilis, *ad fin., no.* 4.

făcĭnŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [facinus] *Criminal, villainous, atrocious, vicious* (rare, but quite class.): quintum genus est parricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22; so id. Coel. 6, 13; de Or. 2, 58, 237; Rep. 3, 17: injuriosa facinorosaque vita, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40; so impius et facinorosus animus, Just. 2, 1.—*Comp.:* facinorosior, id. 16, 4.—*Sup.:* facinorosissimi sicarii, Cic. Sest. 38, 81.

făcĭnus, ŏris, *n.* [facio] *A deed, act, action* (quite class., esp. freq. in the special signif.): **I.** In gen.: Atridae duo fratres cluent fecisse facinus maximum, Quum Priami patriam Pergamum ... subegerunt, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 1; id. ib. 4, 4, 2: nefarium facinus pejore facinore operire, Cato in Gell. 13, 24, 12; so nefario facinore admisso, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 8: facinus magnum et memorabile, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 73: facinus praeclarissimum, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: facinus pulcherrimum, Cic. Rab. perd. 6, 19: rectissimum facinus, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 17 *fin.;* Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 2; Tac. A. 3, 21.—In the plur.: Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8: inaudita et singularia facinora sceleris, audaciae, perfidiae, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, 189: mirabilia facinora, id. Phil. 2, 42, 109: ingenii egregia facinora, Sall. J. 2, 2.

B. Transf. in Plautus for *Thing:* nimis mirum est facinus, quomodo haec hinc potuerit transire! Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 24: quod facinus video? *etc.*, id. Rud. 1, 2, 73.

II. In partic., *A bad deed, misdeed, villainy, crime:* facinus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare: quid dicam in crucem tollere? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, 170; cf. scelus et facinus, id. Mil. 16, 43: ad vim, facinus caedemque delecti, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: nec in facinore, nec in libidine, id. Mil. 27, 73: nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13, 10: ne facinus facere, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95: jacere humi ad facinus obeundum, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26; so committere, id. Fam. 3, 10, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 60, 4: in se admittere, id. B. G. 3, 9, 3; cf. id. 6, 13, 5: patrare, Sall. C. 18, 8: ad omne facinus impellere aliquem, Cic. Frgm. in Non. 424, 31 (Rep. 6, 1 ed. Mos.), et al.—In the plur.: furiae vindices facinorum et sceleris, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 66: homo flagitiis atque facinoribus coöpertus, Sall. C. 23, 1: talia facinora impune suscepisse, id. Jug. 34, 9.

* **B.** Transf., concr., *An instrument of villainy*, said of the poisoned cup: facinusque excussit ab ore, Ov. M. 7, 423.

făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.;* in the *pass.* fīo, factus, fĭĕri (*imper.* face, which, as well as fac, is very freq., esp. in Plaut. and Ter., Plaut. Asin. prol. 4; 1, 1, 77; Aul. 2, 1, 30; Cist. 2, 1, 28; Epid. 1, 1, 37; 2, 2, 117; Most. 3, 2, 167, et saep.; Ter. And. 4, 1, 57; 4, 2, 29; 5, 1, 2; 14; Eun. 1, 2, 10, et al.; Cato R. R. 23, 1; 26; 32, et al.; Catull. 63, 78; 79; 82; Ov. Med. fac. 60; Val. Fl. 7, 179, et al.: *futur.* facie for faciam, Cato in Quint. 1, 7, 23; cf. dico, *ad init.*, and the letter e, p. 511: faxo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 199; 2, 1, 42; 3, 3, 17; 3, 4, 14; 5, 1, 55, et saep.; Ter. And. 5, 2, 13; Eun. 2, 2, 54; 4, 3, 21, et al.; Virg. A. 9, 154; 12, 316; Ov. M. 3, 271; 12, 594: faxim, Enn. in Non. 507, 23; Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 13; Aul. 3, 2, 6; 3, 5, 20 et al.; Ter. And. 4, 4, 14; Heaut. 1, 2, 13: faxit, Lex Numae ap. Fest. s. v. ALIVTA, p. 6; Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 12; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 90; 3, 5, 54; Casin. 3, 5, 6, et al.; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 24; Phorm. 3, 3, 21: faximus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 40: faxitis, an old form in Liv. 23, 11, 2; 25, 12, 10; 29, 27, 3: faxint, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 85; Aul. 2, 1, 27; 2, 2, 79, et al.; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 109; Hec. 1, 2, 27; 3, 2, 19; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 35, 81; Fam. 14, 3, 3: faxem for fecissem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 84.—In the *pass.:* facitur, Nigid. in Non. 507, 15: faciatur, Titin. ib.: fitur, Cato in Prisc. p. 789: fiebantur, id. ib.: fitum est, Liv. Andr. in Non. 475, 16).

To make, in the most comprehensive sense of the word, *to prepare, produce, bring to pass, effect, create, commit*, etc.: "verbum *facere* omnem omnino faciendi causam complectitur, donandi, solvendi, judicandi, ambulandi, numerandi," Papin. Dig. 50, 16, 218.

I. *Act.*, **A.** In gen.: (*a*) *c. acc.:* ut faber, quum quid aedificaturus est, non ipse facit materiam, sed ea utitur, quae sit parata, *etc.* ... Quod si non est a deo materia facta, ne terra quidem et aqua et aër et ignis a deo factus est, Cic. N. D. frgm. ap. Lact. 2, 8 (Cic. ed. Orell. IV. 2, p. 122): sphaera ab Archimede facta, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: fecitque idem et sepsit de manubiis comitium et curiam, id. ib. 2, 17; so aedem, id. ib. 2, 20: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 1: castra, id. ib. 1, 48, 2; so Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 4: faber vasculum fecit, Quint. 7, 10, 9: classem, Caes. B. G. 4, 21, 4: coenas et facere et obire, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6: ignem lignis viridibus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 17, 45: poëma, id. Pis. 29, 70; so sermonem, id. Fam. 9, 8, 1; cf. literam, id. Acad. 2, 2, 6: ludos, id. Rep. 2, 20; so id. Att. 15, 10: sementes, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 1; so messem, Col. 2, 10, 28: pecuniam, *to make, acquire*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, 17; so manum (*c. c.* parare copias), id. Caecin. 12, 33; cf. cohortes, Caes. B. C. 3, 87, 4: exercitum, Vellej. 2, 109, 2: auxilia mercede, Tac. A. 6, 33: iter, Cic. Att. 3, 1; so id. Planc. 26, 65; Div. 1, 33, 73, et saep. Cf. also the phrases, aditum sibi ad aures, Quint. 4, 1, 46: admirationem alicujus rei alicui, *to excite*, Liv. 25, 11, 18; Sen. Ep. 115: alienationem disjunctionemque, Cic. Lael. 21, 76: animum alicui, Liv. 25, 11, 10: arbitrium de aliquo, *to decide*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21; *opp.* arbitrium alicui in aliqua re, *i. e. to leave the decision to one*, Liv. 43, 15, 5: audaciam hosti, id. 29, 34, 10: audientiam orationi, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42: auspicium alicui, Liv. 1, 34, 9; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86: auctoritatem, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 15, 43: bellum, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; Caes. B. G. 3, 29 *fin.*: multa bona alicui, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 46: clamores, *to make, raise*, Cic. Brut. 95, 326: cognomen alicui, *to give*, Liv. 1, 3, 9: commercium sermonis, id. 5, 15, 5: concitationes, Caes. B. C. 3, 106 *fin.*: conjurationes, id. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.*: consuetudinem alicui cum altero, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 1: consilia alicui, Liv. 35, 42, 8: contentionem cum aliquo, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: controversiam, id. Or. 34, 121: convicium magnum alicui, id. Fam. 10, 16, 1: copiam pugnandi militibus, Liv. 7, 13, 10: corpus, *to grow fat, corpulent*, Cels. 7, 3 *ad fin.*; Phaedr. 3, 7, 5: damnum, *to suffer*, Cic. Brut. 33, 125; so detrimentum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, 20: desiderium alicujus, rei alicui, Liv. 3, 34, 7; 7, 24, 10: dicta, Ov. F. 2, 375; 3, 515: difficultatem, Quint. 10, 3, 10; and 16: discrimen, id. 7, 2, 14; 11, 1, 43: disjunctionem (*c. c.* alienationem), Cic. Lael. 21, 76: dolorem alicui, id. Att. 11, 8, 2: dulcedinem, Sen. Ep. 111: eloquentiam alicui (ira), Quint. 6, 2, 26: errorem, Sen. Ep. 67: eruptiones ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 2, 2, 5: exemplum, Quint. 5, 2, 2: exspectationem, id. 9, 2, 23: facinus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 1; Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95: facultatem recte judicandi alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73, 179: fallaciam, Ter. And. 1, 8, 7: famam ingenii, Quint. 11, 2, 46: fastidium, Liv. 3, 1, 7: favorem alicui, id. 42, 14, 10; Quint. 4, 1, 33: fidem alicui, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4; Att. 7, 8, 1; Quint. 6, 2, 18: finem, Cic. Att. 16, 16, 16; Rep. 2, 44: formidinem, Tac. H. 3, 10: fortunam magnam (*c. c.* parare), Liv. 24, 22, 9: fraudem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9; Cic. Att. 4, 12: gestum vultu, Quint. 11, 3, 71: gradum, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249; Verr. 2, 2, 1, 3; Quint. 3, 6, 8: gratiam alicujus rei, Liv. 3, 56, 4; 8, 34, 3; gratulationem alicui, Cic. Fam. 11, 18, 3; Sen. Ep. 6: gratum alicui, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 56; Cic. Rep. 1, 21; cf. gratissimum alicui, id. Fam. 7, 21 *fin.*: homicidium, Quint. 5, 9, 9: hospitium cum aliquo, Cic. Balb. 18, 42: imperata, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 3: impetum in hostem, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34; Liv. 25, 11, 2: incursionem, Liv. 3, 38, 3: indicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 57, 150: inducias, id. Phil. 8, 7, 20: initium, id. Agr. 2, 29, 79; cf. initia ab aliquo, id. Rep. 1, 19: injuriam, Cic. Rep. 3, 14 (*opp.* accipere); Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 4; Quint. 3, 6, 49; 10, 1, 115: insidias alicui, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: iram, Quint. 6, 1, 14: jacturam, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89; Fin. 2, 24, 79; Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 7: judicium, Cic. Att. 7, 23, 2: judicatum, *to execute*, id. Flacc. 20, 48: jus alicui, Liv. 32, 13, 6: jussa, Ov. F. 1, 379: laetitiam, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25: largitiones, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: valde magnum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, 7: memoriam, Quint. 11, 2, 4: mentionem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2: metum, Tac. A. 6, 36: missum aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, 134: modum irae, Liv. 4, 50, 4: moram, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1; Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 72: morem alicujus rei sibi, Liv. 35, 35, 13: motus, id. 28, 46, 8: multam alicui, Cato in Gell. 11, 1, 6: munditias, id. R. R. 2, 4: mutationem, Cic. Sest. 12, 27; Off. 1, 33, 120: multa alicui, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, 16: naufragium, *to suffer*, id. Fam. 16, 9, 1: negotium alicui, *to give to do*, Quint. 5, 12, 13: nomen alicui, Liv. 8, 15, 8; cf. nomina, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59: odium vitae, Plin. 20, 18, 76: officium suum, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 12: omnia amici causa, Cic. Lael. 10, 35; Fam. 5, 11, 2: opinionem alicui, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: pacem, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109: periculum, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 23; Heaut. 2, 1, 9: perniciem alicui, Tac. H. 2, 70: planum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: potestatem, id. Cat. 3, 5, 11; Rep. 2, 28: proelium, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: promissum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: pudorem, Liv. 3, 31, 3: ratum, Liv. 28, 39, 16: rem, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12: risum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1; Quint. 6, 1, 40; 48: securitatem alicui, Liv. 36, 41, 1: sermonem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 66: significationem ignibus, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 3: silentium, Liv. 24, 7, 12: spem, Cic. Att. 3, 16; Liv. 30, 3, 7: spiritus, id. 30, 11, 3: stipendia, Sall. J. 63, 3; Liv. 3, 27, 1; 5, 7, 5: stomachum alicui, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 2; Fam. 1, 9, 10: suavium alicui, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 53: suspicionem, Cic. Fl. 33, 83: taedium alicujus rei, Liv. 4, 57, 11: totum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 35: transitum alicui, Liv. 26, 25, 3: turbam, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 2: usum, Quint. 10, 3, 28: vadimonium, Cic. Quint. 18, 57: verbum, verba, *to speak, talk*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, 147: vestigium, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47: viam sibi, Liv. 3, 5, 6: vim alicui *or* in aliquem, id. 38, 24, 3; 3, 5, 5: vires, *to get, acquire*, Quint. 10, 3, 3: vitium, Cic. Top. 3, 15.

(*β*) With *ut, ne, quin*, or the simple conjunctive: faciam, ut ejus diei locique meique semper meminerit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 20: ea, quantum potui, feci, ut essent nota nostris, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 8: facito, ut sciam, id. Att. 2, 4, 4; id. ib. 11, 21, 1; so ut nihil ad te dem literarum facere non possum, id. ib. 8, 14, 1; for which with *quin*: facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, id. ib. 12, 27, 2; id. Clu. 60, 168: fac, ne quid aliud cures, id. Fam. 16, 11, 1: domi assitis, facite, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 53: fac cupidus mei videndi sis, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 5: fac cogites, id. ib. 11, 3, 4.—In the *pass.*: fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, et, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: potest fieri, ut iratus dixerit, *etc.*, Crass. in Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285; id. Lael. 21, 76.

(*γ*) *c. inf.* (so rarely): Var. R. R. 3, 5, 3; Sall. Frgm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114: qui nati coram me cernere letum Fecisti, Virg. A. 2, 539; Ov. Her. 17, 174: mel ter infervere facito, Col. 12, 38, 5.

(*δ*) *Abs.*: ego plus, quam feci, facere non possum, Cic. Fam. 11, 14, 3: faciam, ut potero, Laeli, id. de Sen. 3, 7; cf. id. Rep. 1, 24: noli putare, pigritia me facere, quod non mea manu scribam, id. Att. 16, 15, 1; id. Rep. 2, 28: ut facit apud Platonem Socrates, id. ib. 2, 11: ut in Verrem Cicero fecit, Quint. 6, 1, 54: qui dicere ac facere doceat, id. 2, 3, 11, et saep.

B. In partic., **1.** With a double object: *To make* a thing into something, *to render* it something: senatum bene sua sponte firmum firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: te disertum, id. ib. 2, 39 *fin.*: iratum adversario judicem, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: heredem filiam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, 111: aliquem absentem rei capitalis reum, id. ib. 2, 2, 38, 93: animum dubium, id. de imp. Pomp. 10, 27: injurias irritas, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26, 63: vectigalia sibi deteriora, Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 4: hi consules facti sunt, Cic. de Sen. 5, 14: disciplina doctior facta civitas, id. Rep. 2, 19: dii ex hominibus facti, id. ib. 2, 10; cf. tua virtute nobis Romanos ex amicis amicissimos fecisti, Sall. J. 10, 2.

2. *To value, esteem, regard* a person or thing in any manner (* like the Eng. *make*, in the phrase, *to make much of*): in quo perspicere posses, quanti te, quanti Pompeium, quem unum ex omnibus facio, ut debeo, plurimi, quanti Brutum facerem, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 2: te quotidie pluris feci, id. ib. 3, 4, 2: voluptatem virtus minimi facit, id. Fin. 2, 13, 42: nihili facio scire, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 42: negat se magni facere, utrum, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 1, 38: parum id facio, Sall. J. 85, 31: si illi aliter Nos faciant quam aequum est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 43.

3. *To represent* a thing in any manner, *to feign, assert, say*: in eo libro, ubi se exeuntem e senatu et cum Pansa colloquentem facit, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: Xenophon facit … Socratem disputantem, id. N. D. 1, 11, 31: verbis se locupletem facere, id. Flacc. 20, 46: Herculem conveniri ab Ulixe, id. N. D. 3, 16, 41; cf. Plato construi a deo mundum facit, id. ib. 1, 8, 19; and Isocratem laudari a Socrate, id. Opt. gen. 6, 17.

4. *To make believe, to pretend*: facio me alias res agere, Cic. Fam. 15, 18: me unum ex iis feci, qui, *etc.*, id. Planc. 27, 65.—And kindred herewith,

5. Hypothetically in the *imper.* fac, *To suppose, assume*: fac, quaeso, qui ego sum, esse te, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1; cf. fac potuisse, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5; and fac animos non remanere post mortem, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82; id. ib. 1, 29, 70: fac velit, Stat. Ach. 2, 241.

6. In mercant. lang., *To practice, exercise, follow* any trade or profession: quum mercaturas facerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, 72; so argentariam, id. ib. 2, 5, 49, 155; Caecin. 4, 10: topiariam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 5: haruspicinam, id. Fam. 6, 18, 1: praeconium, id. ib.

7. In relig. lang., like the Gr. ῥέζειν, *To perform* or *celebrate* a religious rite; *to offer sacrifice, make an offering, to sacrifice*: res illum divinas apud eos deos in suo sacrario quotidie facere vidisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, 18: sacra pro civibus, id. Balb. 24, 55; so sacrificium publicum, id. Brut. 14, 56.—*Abs.*: a sacris patriis Junonis Sospitae, cui omnes consules facere necesse est, consulem avellere, Cic. Mur 41, 90.—With the *abl.*: quum faciam vitula pro frugibus, Virg. E. 3, 77; so catulo, Col. 2, 22, 4.—*Impers.*: quum pro populo fieret, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 3: quibus diis decemviri ex libris ut fieret, ediderunt, Liv. 37, 3, 5.

8. In grammat. lang., *To make, form* in inflecting: cur *aper apri* et *pater patris* faciat? Quint. 1, 6, 13; so id. 14; 15; 27; cf. sic genitivus *Achilli* et *Ulixi* fecit, id. 1, 5, 63; id. 1, 6, 26: eadem (litera) fecit ex *duello bellum*, id. 1, 4, 15.

9. Peculiar phrases: **a.** Quid faciam (facias, fiet, *etc.*), *c. abl.*, *dat.*, or (rarely) with *de*, *What is to be done with* a person or thing: quid hoc homine facias? Cic. Sest. 13, 29; so id. Verr. 2, 2, 16, 40: nescit quid faciat auro, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 100: quid tu huic homini facias? Cic. Caecin. 11, 30; cf. quid enim tibi faciam, id. Att. 7, 3, 2; and quid faceret huic conclusioni, *i. e. how should he refute*, etc., id. Acad. 2, 30, 96: miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. Them. 2.—In the pass.: quid Tulliola mea fiet? Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3: quid ille fiet? quid me? id. Att. 6, 1, 14: quid fiet artibus? id. Acad. 2, 33, 107: quid mihi fiet? Ov. A. A. 1, 536: quid de illa fiet fidicina igitur? Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 48: de fratre quid fiet? Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 39.—**b.** *Abs.*: quid faciat Philomela? fugam custodia claudit? Ov. M. 6, 572: quid facerem? neque servitio me exire licebat, *etc.*, Virg. E. 1, 41.

b. Fit, factum est aliquo *or* aliqua re, *It happens to, becomes of* a person or thing: volo Erogitare, meo minore quid sit factum filio, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 32: nec quid deinde iis (elephantis) factum sit, auctores explicant, Plin. 8, 6, 6 *fin.*: quid eo est argento factum? Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 106.—Hence, **b.** Si quid factum sit aliquo, *If any thing human should happen to one*, i. q. si quid acciderit humanitus (v. accido, p. 14, a), a euphemistic expression for *if one should die*: si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri? Cic. de imp. Pomp. 20, 59; cf. eum fecisse aiunt, sibi quod faciendum fuit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 23.

c. Ut fit, *As it usually happens, as is commonly the case*: praesertim quum, ut fit, fortuito saepe aliquid concluse apteque dicerent, Cic. Or. 53, 177: queri, ut fit, incipiunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 23, 56: dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, id. Mil. 10, 28: fecit statim, ut fit, fastidium copia, Liv. 3, 1, 7.

d. Fiat, an expression of assent, *So be it! very good!* fiat, geratur mos tibi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5 146; so id. Asin. 1, 1, 27; Amph. 2, 2, 138; Most. 4, 3, 44, et al.

e. Dictum ac factum, *No sooner said than done, without delay, at once*; v. dictum under dico, A, d, p. 465.

II. *Neutr.*: **A.** With adverbs, *To do, deal*, or *act* in any manner: recta et vera loquere, sed neque vere neque recte adhuc Fecisti umquam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7; v. recte under rego, p. 1291, 2: bene fecit Silius, qui transegerit, Cic. Att. 12, 24, 1: Dalmatis di male faciant, id. Fam. 5, 11 *fin.*: facis amice, id. Lael. 2, 9: humaniter, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: imperite, id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: tutius, Quint. 5, 10, 68; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10: bene facere, v. also under benefacio and benefactum, p. 196, c.

B. Facere cum *or* ab aliquo, *To take part with* one, *to side with* one; and *opp.* contra aliquem, *to take part against* one: si respondisset, idem sentire et secum facere Sullam, Cic. Sull. 13, 36; cf. cum illo consulem facere, id. Att. 6, 8, 2; and secum consules facere, id. Planc. 35, 86: auctoritatem sapientissimorum hominum facere nobiscum, id. Caecin. 36, 104; cf. rem et sententiam interdicti mecum facere fatebatur, id. ib. 28, 79; and quum veritas cum hoc faciat, id. Quint. 30, 91: commune est, quod nihilo magis ab adversariis quam a nobis facit, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos illac (a *or* cum Caesare) facere, id. Att. 7, 3, 5: quae res in civitate duae plurimum possunt, eae contra nos ambae faciunt in hoc tempore, id. Quint. 1, 1.

C. Ad aliquid, alicui, or *abs.*, *To be good* or *of use for* any thing; *to be useful, of service*: chamaeleon facit ad difficultatem urinae, Plin. 22, 18, 21; so Scrib. Comp. 122; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 2, 16; and ad talem formam non facit iste locus, id. Her. 16, 192: radix coronopi coeliacis praeclare facit, Plin. 22, 19, 22; Prop. 3, 1, 20: facit autem commode ea compositio, quam, *etc.*, Col. 7, 5, 7; so id. 8, 17, 13: nec coelum, nec aquae faciunt, nec terra, nec aurae, *i. e. do not benefit me*, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 23: mire facit in peroratione confessio, Quint. 11, 3, 173; so ib. 171; cf. with a subject-clause: plurimum facit, totas diligenter nosse causas, id. 6, 4, 8.—Hence

A. Factus, a, um, *Pa.* As an adjective extremely rare: factius nihilo facit, *he no more makes it come to pass*, i. e. *is no nearer bringing it about*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 6.—Far more freq., **2.** In the neuter abs., factum, i, *That which is done, a deed, act, exploit*: ecquod hujus factum aut commissum non dicam audacius, sed, *etc.*, Cic. Sull. 26, 72: meum factum probari abs te triumpho gaudio, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16, A, 1: quod umquam eorum in re publica forte factum exstitit? Cic. ib. 8, 14, 2; so praeclarum atque divinum, id. Phil. 2, 44, 114: egregium, id. Fam. 10, 16, 2; id. Coel. 10, 23: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40: quo facto aut dicto adest opus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 15, et saep.: de factis illustribus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: famam extendere factis, Virg. A. 10, 468: non hominum video, non ego facta boum, *doings*, i. e. *works*, Ov. Her. 10, 60. —**b.** In partic., bonum factum, like the Gr. ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ, *A good deed*, i. e. *well done, fortunate*: bonum factum'st, edicta ut servetis mea, Plaut. Poen. prol. 16; cf. id. ib. 44. At the commencement of edicts, Suet. Caesar 80; Vit. 14; Tert. Pudic. 1.

* **B.** facteon, a word jestingly formed by Cicero, after the analogy of the Greek, for faciendum: quare, ut opinor, φιλοσοφητέον, id quod tu facis, et istos consulatus non flocci facteon, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 13 Orell. *N. cr.*

facteon, v. facio, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

‡ **facticiōsus** πολυμήχανος, Gloss. Philox.

facticĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [facio] *Made by art, artificial, factitious* (a post-Aug. word): sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39: gemmae, id. 37, 7, 26: colores, id. 31, 7, 42: ladanum (*opp.* terrenum), id. 12, 17, 37. —**II.** In the later grammarians: nomen, *formed after the natural sound, onomatopoetic*, like tintinnabulum, turtur, Prisc. p. 581 P.

factĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A making, doing, preparing* (so very rarely): tabulae, quas is instituisset, cui testamenti factio nulla est, *the right of making a will*, Cic. Top. 11, 50; cf. factionem testamenti habere, id. Fam. 7, 21: quae haec factio est? *dealing, proceeding*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 15; so id. Bacch. 4, 8, 2.

II. (acc. to facio, *no.* II. B, lit., a taking part or siding with any one; hence concr.) *A company of persons associated* or *acting together, a class, order, sect, party.*

A. In gen. (likewise rare): cum vostris nostra non est aequa factio; Affinitatem vobis aliam quaerite, *i. e. family, rank*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 51; cf. neque nos factione tanta, quanta tu, sumus, id. Cist. 2, 1, 17; so id. Trin. 2, 4, 66; 90; 96; Aul. 2, 1, 45: utrimque factiones tibi pares, Cato in Charis. p. 198 P.: alia (medicorum) factio coepit in Sicilia, *i. e. class*, Plin. 29, 1, 4; so est et alia magices factio, a Mose pendens, id. 30, 1, 2.

B. In partic., *A company of personal adherents* or *partisans, a party, side, faction* (so quite class.; among the republican Romans usually with the odious accessory notion of oligarchical): in Gallia non solum in omnibus civitatibus atque in omnibus pagis partibusque, sed paene etiam in singulis domibus factiones sunt, earumque factionum principes sunt, qui, *etc.*, *divisions, factions*, Caes. B. G. 6, 11, 2 *sq.*: paucorum factione oppressus, id. B. C. 1, 22, 5; cf. in qua (Scaevolae oratione) invidia incitatur in judicum et in accusatorum factionem, Cic. Brut. 44, 164; and haec inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio est, Sall. J. 31, 15; Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: per vim et factionem, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 4: triginta illorum consensus et factio, *i. e. oligarchy*, Cic. Rep. 1, 28; cf. quum certi propter divitias aut genus aut aliquas opes rem publicam tenent, est factio: sed vocantur illi optimates, id. ib. 3, 14; and id. ib. 1, 44; cf. also, ut exsistat ex rege dominus, ex optimatibus factio, ex populo turba et confusio, id. ib. 1, 45; and in factionis potestate, id. ib. 3, 32: principem factionis ad Philippum trahentium res, Liv. 32, 19, 2; Tac. H. 1, 13; Suet. Claud. 13.

2. Scenic *t. t.*, *A division, company*, or *party of charioteers* at the Roman races (of which there were four, named after their colors: albata, prasina, russata, veneta), Suet. Calig. 55; Vit. 7; 14; Dom. 7; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2593; cf. Fest. p. 86; and Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 19.

factĭōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [factio, *no.* II. B, 2] *The presider over a company of charioteers*, Cod. Theod. 15, 10, 1; Inscr. Grut. 338.

factĭōse, *adv.*, v. factiosus, *ad fin.*

factĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [factio, *no.* II.] *That has* or *seeks to form a party, powerful* or *eager for power, factious, seditious* (quite class.): homo dives, factiosus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 50: potens et factiosus, Auct. Her. 2, 26, 40; so homo (*c. c.* potens), Nep. Ages. 1: non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioso, certabat, Sall. C. 54, 5: vel optimatium vel factiosa tyrannis illa vel regia, *etc.*, i. e. *oligarchical*, Cic. Rep. 1, 29: lingua factiosi, *mighty with the tongue*, i. e. *promising a great deal*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 13.—*Comp.*: mulier, Aur. Vict. Caes. 21.—*Sup.*: quisque, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 5.—* *Adv.* Factiose, *Mightily, powerfully*: Sid. Ep. 4, 24.

factĭtāmenta, orum, *n.* [factito] *Things made, work* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 18 *fin.*

factĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A making, creating* (eccl. Lat.): corporum, Tert. adv. Hermog. 31; 32.

factĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A maker* (eccl. Lat.): idolorum, Tert. adv. Prax. 18; Apol. 21.

factitius, a, um, v. facticius.

factĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [facto] *To make* or *do frequently, to be wont to make* or *do* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: stultitia'st, me illi vitio vortere, Egomet quod factitavi in adolescentia, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 50: verba compone et quasi coagmenta, quod ne Graeci quidem veteres factitaverunt, Cic. Brut. 17, 68; so Quint. 12, 3, 4: haec apud majores nostros factitata, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 85: alterum factitatum est, alterum novum, id. Or. 42, 143: accusationem, id. Brut. 34, 130; so versus, Hor. A. P. 470: simulacra ex ea arbore, Plin. 13, 9, 17; cf. capulos inde (ex gemma), id. 37, 6, 23: inducias cum aliquo, Gell. 19, 5, 10.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *To make* or *declare* a person something: quem palam heredem semper factitarat, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41.—**B.** *To practice* a trade or profession: artem, Poëta ap. Cic. Or. 43, 147; so medicinam, Quint. 7, 2, 26: coactiones argentarias, Suet. Vesp. 1: vecturas onerum corpore suo, Gell. 5, 3; delationes, Tac. H. 2, 10.

* **facto**, are, *v. intens. a.* [facio] *To make, do perform*: operis quicquam, Plaut. Truc. 5, 23.

factor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A maker, doer, performer, perpetrator* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** In gen.: cuparum doliorumque, Pall. 1, 6: qui praepositum suum non praetexit, quum posset, in pari causa factori habendus est, *the doer*, Arr. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 6 *fin.*; so sceleris, Ulp. ib. 29, 5, 1; Macer ib. 48, 3, 7.—**II.** In partic., **A.** In econom. lang., *An oil-presser*, Cato R. R. 13; 64; 66; 67.—* **B.** In ball-playing, *He who strikes the ball, the batsman*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 18; cf. dator.

* **factōrĭum**, ii, *n.* [facio; cf. factor, *no.* II. A] *An oil-press*, Pall. 11, 10.

factum, i, v. facio, *ad fin.*, *no.* A, 2.

factūra, ae, *f.* [facio] *A making, manufacture, formation* (post Aug. and very rare): in nostro orbe alibi vena bonitatem hanc praestat, alibi factura, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 145: corporis totius, Gell. 13, 29, 2.—**II.** Transf., pass., *A thing produced* or *created, a creature, work*: anima factura dei est, Prud. Apoth. 792; so id. 856.

1. factus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from facio.

2. factus, ūs, *m.* (also **factum**, i, *n.*, Var. R. R. 1, 24, 3; Col. 12, 52, 19 and 22) [facio] * **I.** *A making, building*: quo ornatior villa esse posset fructu quam factu, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 10.—**II.** (cf. factor, *no.* II. A, and factorium) *Oil-pressing*, Cato R. R. 67, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 24, 3; Col. 12, 52, 19; 22; Plin. 15, 6, 6.

facul, v. facilis, *ad init.*

făcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [fax] *A little torch, a splinter used as a torch*, Cato R. R. 37, 3; Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38; Prop. 2, 29, 5.—* **II.** Trop.: Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

făcultas, ātis, *f.* [facul, facilis; cf. difficultas, simultas] *Capability, possibility, power, means, opportunity* of doing any thing easily (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: "*facultates* sunt, aut quibus facilius fit, aut sine quibus aliquid confici non potest," Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 41. (*a*) *c. gen.*: facultas pariendi, Ter. And. 1, 4, 5: summa copia facultasque dicendi, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: Miloni manendi nulla facultas, id. Mil. 17, 45: suscipiendi maleficii, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 92: laedendi, id. Flacc. 8, 19: redimendi, id. de imp. Pomp. 7, 18: facultatem judicandi facere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 73, 179, et saep. With a *gen. subst.*: talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: quod reliquis fugae facultas daretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 32 *fin.*: Demostheni facultatem defuisse hujus rei, Quint. 6, 3, 2.—(*β*) With *ad*: ne irato facultas ad dicendum data esse videatur, Cic. Fontej. 6, 12; cf. ad explicandas tuas literas, id. Rep. 1, 9; and ad ducendum bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 4; and in the plur., multae mihi ad satis faciendum, reliquo tempore facultates dabuntur, Cic. Clu. 4, 10.—(*γ*) With *ut*: nonnumquam improbo facultas dari, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Caecin. 25, 71; id. Rab. perd. 6, 18: L. Quintius oblatam sibi facultatem putavit, ut, *etc.*, id. Cluent. 28, 77; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4: erit igitur haec facultas in eo, quem volumus esse eloquentem, ut, *etc.*, id. Or. 33, 117. —(*δ*) *c. inf.* (post-Aug. and very rarely): nobis saevire facultas, Stat. Th. 4, 513, so id. ib. 12, 36; Val. Fl. 3, 16.—(*ε*) *Abs.*: cave quicquam, quod ad meum commodum attineat, nisi maximo tuo commodo et maxima tua facultate cogitaris, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 4: urges istam occasionem et facultatem, id. Fam. 7, 8, 2: poëtica quadam facultate, id. Rep. 1, 14: facultas ex ceteris rebus comparata, id. de Or. 2, 12, 50: si facultas erit, id. de Inv. 1, 46 *fin.*; cf. hinc abite, dum est facultas, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*: quoad facultas feret, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 10.

II. Transf., concr., for copia, opes: *A sufficient* or *great number, abundance, plenty, supply, stock, store*; plur., *goods, riches, property*: (*a*) *Sing.*: numorum facultas, Cic. Quint. 4, 16: omnium rerum, quae ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 3: navium, id. ib. 3, 9, 6: si facultas ejus succi sit copiosior, Col. 12, 38, 8; id. 8, 17, 12.—(*β*) *Plur.*: anquirunt ad facultates rerum atque copias, ad potentiam, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: mutandis facultatibus et commodis, id. ib. 2, 4, 15: me tuae facultates sustinent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7: videndum ne major benignitas sit quam facultates, id. Off. 1, 14, 42: facultates ad largiendum magnas comparasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 4: facultates patrimonii nostri aliis relinquemus, Quint. 6 praef. § 16: attritis facultatibus urbe cessit, Suet. Galb. 3: modicus facultatibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 2, et saep.: Tantas videri Italiae facultates, ut, *etc.*, *supplies, resources*, Caes. B. G. 6, 1, 3; so *c. c.* copia, id. B. C. 1, 49, 2.

făcultātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [facultas, *no.* II.] *Small* or *scanty means* (late Lat.): pro facultatula sua, Hier. Ep. 108, *no.* 10; so Aug. Ep. 45 *med.*

făculter, *adv.*, v. facilis, *ad fin.*, *no.* 3.

fācunde, *adv.* *Eloquently*; v. facundus, *ad fin.*

fācundĭa, ae, *f.* [facundus] *Eloquence* (like facundus, not freq. till after the Aug. period, and in Cic. and Caes. not at all): facundia Graecos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. C. 53, 3; so Graeca, id. Jug. 63, 3: Graeca Latinaque, Suet. Calig. 20; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 27; and Plin. 7, 30, 31 *fin.*: alere facundiam, Quint. Prooem. § 23: so Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21; Quint. 2, 16, 10: 8, 1, 3; 10, 1, 80; 12, 10, 16, et saep.; Tac. A. 11, 6; Gell. 11, 13, 10; 18, 5, 1; 19, 9, 7, et al.—In the plur.: Gell. 3, 17, 1.

* **fācundĭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [facundia] *Full of eloquence, eloquent*: Sempr. Asellio in Gell. 4, 9, 12.

* **fācundĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [facundus] *Eloquence*: Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 13.

fācundus, a, um, *adj.* [fari] *That speaks with ease* or *fluency, eloquent*: [“qui facile fantur, *facundi* dicti,” Var. L. L. 6, 7, 65] (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Cic. and Caes. not at all; cf. facundia): Satis facundu's: sed jam fieri dictis compendium volo, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 12; Enn. Ann. 7, 106; Sall. J. 95, 3: loquax magis quam facundus, id. ap. Quint. 5, 2, 2; and ap. Gell. 1, 15, 13: Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 1; so Ulixes, Ov. M. 13, 92: facundum faciebat amor, id. ib. 6, 469: Rufus, vir facundus, Tac. H. 1, 8: facundus et promptus, Suet. Calig. 53, et saep. –*Comp.*: in omnibus gentibus alius alio facundior habetur, Quint. 12, 10, 44.—*Sup.*: facundissimus quisque, Quint. 12, 2, 27.—Of things: ut ingenia humana sunt ad suam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv. 28, 25 *fin.* (*al.* fecunda); so lingua, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 35: os, Ov. F. 5, 698: vox, id. ib. 4, 245: et composita oratio, Sall. J. 85, 26: dictum, Ov. M. 13, 127: versus, Mart. 12, 43, 1: antiqua comoedia facundissimae libertatis, Quint. 10, 1, 65.

Adv., Facunde: *With eloquence, eloquently*: nimis facete nimisque facunde mala es, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 5: quamvis facunde loqui, id. Trin. 2, 2, 99; so alloqui, Liv. 28, 18, 6: exsequi aliquid, Tac. A. 12, 58: miseratur, id. ib. 1, 39.—*Sup.*: describere locum, Sen. Suasor. 2 *med.*: accusare vitia, Gell. 13, 8, 5.

* **faecārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [faex] *Of* or *for the dregs* or *lees*: sportae, Cato R. R. 11, 4.

* **faecātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made from the dregs* or *lees*: vinum, *pressed from the dregs*, Cato R. R. 153; cf. Plin. 14, 10, 12.

faecĭnĭus or **faecĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That makes* or *leaves dregs*: uvae, Col. 3, 2, 14; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27: vinum, Col. 12, 47, 6.

faecŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *Burnt tartar* or *salt of tartar*, which is deposited in the form of a crust by wine (used as a condiment or as a drug), Lucr. 2, 430; Hor. S. 2, 8, 9; Scrib. Comp. 226; 228; 230; Veg. Vet. 4, 16.

faecŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [faeculentus] *Lees, dregs; filth* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

faecŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [faex] *Abounding in dregs* or *sediment, thick, impure, feculent* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: vinum, Col. 2, 2, 20: pus, Cels. 5, 26, 19: sardonyches, Plin. 37, 6, 23.—*Comp.*: superficies, Sol. 33.—*Sup.*: quorum aliud faeculentissimum redditur terrae, *i. e.* *excrement*, Aug. de vera relig. 40.—* **II.** Trop.: hilaritas, Arn. 3, 119.

Faesŭlae (also Fes.), arum, *f.* *A city of Etruria*, now *Fiesole*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14; Liv. 22, 3; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 395; Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 223; 252 *sq.*; 348.—Also **Faesŭla**, ae, Sil. 8, 479.—**II.** Deriv., **Faesŭlānus** (Fes.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Faesulae, Faesulan*: ager, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 14: coloni, id. Mur. 24, 49.

faex, faecis, *f.* *Grounds, sediment, lees, dregs* of liquids: Lucr. 5, 498: poti faece tenus cadi, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 16; cf. id. ib. 1, 35, 27; and peruncti faecibus ora, id. A. P. 277: aceti, Plin. 28, 16, 62: sapae, id. 23, 2, 33.—**B.** Transf., **1.** *Burnt tartar* or *salt of tartar*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 55 and 73.—**2.** *The thick sauce, liquor,* or *brine of pickles*, Ov. M. 8, 666.—**3.** *Sediment, dregs, impurities* of other things: salis, Plin. 31, 7, 42: aeris, id. 34, 13, 37: plumbosissima stibii, id. 33, 6, 34.—**4.** Applied, jestingly, to *the last remains* of one's money: si quid adhuc superest de nostri faece locelli, Mart. 14, 13.—**II.** Trop.: res itaque ad summam faecem turbasque residit, *to the lowest dregs of the people*, Lucr. 5, 1140; cf. apud illam perditissimam atque infimam faecem populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 5; and apud sordem urbis et faecem, id. Att. 1, 16, 11; cf. also in Romuli faece, id. ib. 2, 1, 8; and legationis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 39, 99: de faece hauris, *i. e.* *from bad orators*, id. Brut. 69, 244: dies sine faece, *i. e.* *unclouded, clear*, Mart. 8, 14, 4.

fāgĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fagus] *Of beech, beechen*: glans, Plin. 16, 5, 6; 16, 6, 8, § 25: lucus, id. 16, 10, 15: nemus, id. 16, 44, 91.

fāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of beech, beechen*: materia, Cato R. R. 21, 4: alveus, Ov. M. 8, 654.

fāgĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of beech, beechen*: frons, Ov. F. 4, 656: pocula, Virg. E. 3, 37: axis, id. Georg. 3, 172: arculae, Col. 12, 47, 5.—* **II.** Subst. for fagus, *A beech-tree*, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 59.

† **fāgus**, i (the plural takes the form fagus, in Virg. Cul. 139), *f.* = φηγός, *A beech-tree*; Fagus silvatica, L.; Virg. E. 1, 1; Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 5; Plin. 16, 5, 6 *sq.*; 24, 5, 9.

Fāgūtālis, e, *adj.* [fagus] Lit., *Of the beech-tree*: lucus, *a grove sacred to Jupiter, on the Esquiline hill*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15 *sq.*: Juppiter, *as worshiped there*, Plin. 16, 10, 15; and subst., **Fāgūtal**, alis, *n.*, *The shrine of Jupiter situated there*, Fest. p. 87; 340, a; 348, b.

fāla, ae, *f.* [“*falae* dictae ab altitudine, a *falando*, quod apud Etruscos significat coelum,” Fest. p. 88] *A scaffolding* of boards or planks, *a scaffold*: viz., **I.** *A structure used in sieges, from which missiles were thrown into a city*: malos diffindunt, fiunt tabulata falaeque, Enn. Ann. 15, 1.—Proverb.: isti, qui hastis trium numorum causa subeunt sub falas, *i. e. to run a great risk for a slight gain*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 10.—**II.** *One of the seven wooden pillars in the* spina *of the circus*, Juv. 6, 590: cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 17 *sq.*

Falacer flamen a divo patre Falacre, Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25; cf. ib. 7, 3, 90; cf. Hartung Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 9.

fălārĭca (also phal.), ae, *f.* *A sort of missile wrapped in tow and pitch and set fire to, thrown by means of the catapult, or simply by hand*, “Liv. 21, 8, 10 *sq.*; Sil. 1, 351; Veg. Mil. 4, 18; Serv. Virg. A. 9, 705;” Enn. Ann. 8, 1; Liv. 34, 14, 11; Luc. 6, 198; Grat. Cyneg. 342.

falcārĭus, ii, *m.* [falx] *A sickle-* or *scythe-maker*: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 8; so id. Sull. 18, 52.

falcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Furnished with scythes*: currus, quadrigae, *etc.*, Liv. 37, 41, 5; Curt. 4, 9; Auct. B. Alex. 75; Val. Fl. 6, 105; 387.—**II.** Transf., *Scythe-shaped, falcated*: ensis, Ov. M. 1, 717; 4, 727: cauda, id. ib. 3, 681; Plin. 10, 21, 24: sinus arcus, Ov. M. 11, 229.

falcĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small sickle*, Pall. 1, 43; Arn. 6, 209.

Falcidius, a. *A Roman gentile name* So the tribunes of the people, C. and P. Falcidius, *the former a cotemporary of Cicero*, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 19, 58; *the latter in the time of the second triumvirate, after whom is named the* Lex Falcidia *respecting bequests*, Dig. 35, tit. 2.—**II.** Deriv., **Falcidianus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Falcidius, Falcidian*: crimen, Cic. Fl. 36, 90.

falcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [falx-fero] *Scythe-bearing, holding a scythe*: covinus, Sil. 17, 418: manus, Ov. M. 13, 930.—**II.** In partic., *An epithet of Saturn*: senex, Ov. Ib. 218: Tonans, Mart. 5, 16, 5.

* **falcĭger**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [falx-gero] *Carrying a scythe*: Coeligena, Aus. Ecl. de Fer. Rom. 36.

† **falco**, ōnis, *m.* = φάλκων, *A falcon*, Serv. Virg. A. 10, 146.—**II.** Transf.: “*falcones* dicuntur, quorum digiti pollices in pedibus intro sunt curvati,” Fest. p. 88 Müll.; cf. falcula, *no.* II. A.

falcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [falx] *A small sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook*, Cato R. R. 11, 4; Col. 12, 18, 2.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A small talon, claw*, Plin. 8, 15, 17.—**B.** Falcula, ae, *m.*, *A Roman surname*, Cic. Caecin. 10, 28; Clu. 37, 103.

fălēre, is, *n.* [fala] *A pile* or *pedestal*, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 14 and 16.

Fălērĭi, orum, *m.* *The capital of the* Falisci, *a Tuscan people*, now *Civita Castellana*, Liv. 5, 27; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 422; Müller's Etrusk. 2, p. 273; and see Falisci.

Fălernus ager, *The Falernian territory, famed especially for its wines, situated at the foot of the Massicus*, Plin. 14, 6 8, § 62; Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 762.—Subst.: in Falerno, *in Falernus*, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 2.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Fălernus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *from the Falernian territory, Falernian*: vinum, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 6; cf. vitis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 43; 1, 20, 10: uvae, id. ib. 2, 6, 19: mustum, id. Sat. 2, 4, 19: prela, Prop. 4, 6, 73: cellae, Virg. G. 2, 96: faex, Hor. S. 2, 4, 55, et saep.: mons, *i. e.* Massicus, Flor. 1, 16; cf. saltus, id. 2, 6.—**2.** Subst. Falernum, i, *n.*—**a.** (*sc.* vinum) *Falernian wine, Falernian*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 10; 2, 11, 19; Sat. 2, 3, 115; 2, 8, 16; Ep. 1, 14, 34; 1, 18, 91, et al.; also as *masc.* (*sc.* cadi): fumosi Falerni, Tib. 2, 1, 27.—**b.** (*sc.* praedium), *The name of a country seat of Pompey's*, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11.—**B. Fălĕrīnus**, a, um: tribus, *a* tribus rustica *in Campania*, Liv. 9, 20, 6.

Fălisci, orum, *m.* *A people of Etruria, on account of their relationship to the Aequi also called* Aequi Falisci, Liv. 5, 26; Ov. Am. 3, 13, 35; Sil. 4, 223; Virg. A. 7, 695: cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 423; Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 273. Their capital was called **Falisca**, ae, *f.*, Plin. 3, 5, 8; or Falisci, orum, Eutrop. 1, 18; or, as altered by the Romans, Falerii, v. h. v.—**II.** Deriv. **Faliscus**, a, um, *Of* or *belonging to Falerii*: ager, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 10; Liv. 10, 12: herba, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 14; Fast. 1, 84; Pont. 4, 4, 32: venter, *a sort of haggess*, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32; Stat. S. 4, 5, 35; Mart. 4, 46, 8.—**B.** Subst., falisca, ae, *f.*, *A rack in the manger*, Cato R. R. 4, 1; 14, 1.

* **falla**, ae, *f.* [fallo] for the class. fallacia, *An artifice, trick*: Nov. in Non. 109, 20.

fallācĭa, ae (also in the *abl.* fallacie, App. M. 5, p. 171), *f.* [fallax] *Deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem, intrigue* (quite class.; in Cic. only in the plur.): (*a*) *Plur.*. nonne ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, men-

dacils constare totus videtur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: doli, machinae, fallaciae, praestigiae, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73: fraudes atque fallaciae, id. Clu. 36, 101: simulatione et fallaciis, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191: sine fuco ac fallaciis, id. Att. 1, 1, 1: quot admoenivi fabricas! quot fallacias! Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 5. So too in the *plur.*, id. Capt. 2, 5, 13; 16; 20; Mil. 2, 2, 37; 3, 3, 2; 4, 4, 20, et saep.—(β) *Sing.*: per malitiam et per dolum et fallaciam, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 15; so id. Capt. prol. 40; 46; 2, 1, 25; Asin. 1, 1, 54; 2, 1, 2; 4, et al.; Phaedr. 1, 31, 5; 3, 16, 10; Petr. 125, et al.—**B.** Of things: haec ipsa res habet aliquam fallaciam, *deception*, Col. 11, 2, 68.

fallacies, ei, v. fallacia, *ad. init.*

* **fallācĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [fallax-loquor] *Speaking deceitfully* or *falsely*: fallaciloquae malitiae, Att. in Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 68.

fallācĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fallacia] *Deceitful, deceptive, fallacious* (a post-class. word): argumenta (*c. c.* vafra), Gell. 7, 3, 34: ambages, id. 14, 1, 34: promissio, App. M. 8, p. 205.

fallācĭter, *adv.*, v. fallax, *ad fin.*

fallax, ācis (*gen. plur.* fallacum, Catull. 30, 4) *adj.* [fallo] *Deceitful, deceptive, fallacious* (quite class.; esp. freq. in Cic.; in Caes. and Quint. not at all): age, barbari (astrologi) vani atque fallaces: num etiam Graiorum historia mentita est? Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37: levium hominum atque fallacium, id. Lael. 25, 91; for which facta impia fallacum hominum, Catull. 30, 4; vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: posita fallacis imagine tauri, Ov. M. 3, 1, et saep.—Of inanimate and abstract things: ut tamquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic. Lael. 19, 68; so (*c. c.* fucosae) merces, id. Rab. Post. 14, 40: arva, Ov. A. A. 1, 401: siliquae, Virg. G. 1, 195: austri, id. Aen. 5, 850: herba veneni, id. Ecl. 4, 24: vada, Plin. 5, 31, 34: convallis longo tractu, *i. e. without an outlet*, id. 8, 8, 8, et saep.: spe falsa atque fallaci, Cic. Phil. 12, 2 *fin.*; so spes, id. Mil. 34, 94: et captiosae interrogationes, id. Acad. 2, 15, 46: imitatio simulatioque virtutis, id. ib. 2, 46, 140: malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, id. N. D. 3, 30, 75.—*Comp.*: fallacior undis, Ov. M. 13, 799: quid enim fallacius illis (vocibus)? id. R. Am. 687.—*Sup.*: oculorum fallacissimo sensu judicare, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91.—(β) *c. gen.*: homines amicitiae fallaces, Tac. A. 16, 32.

Adv. fallaciter, *Deceitfully, fallaciously*: ratio hoc postulat, ne quid insidiose, ne quid simulate, ne quid fallaciter, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; so id. Div. 1, 18, 35; Part. or. 25, 90.—*Sup.*: Plin. 12, 16, 35.

fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, 3. (archaic *inf. praes. pass.* fallier, Pers. 3, 50) *v. a.* [kindr. with σφάλλω] *To deceive, trick, dupe, cheat* (very freq. and quite class.).

I. In gen.: (*a*) Of living objects: T. Roscius non unum rei pecuniariae socium fefellit, verum novem homines honestissimos ejusdem muneris, *etc.*... induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 116 *sq.*; so aliquem dolis, Ter. And. 3, 2, 13; cf. id. Heaut. 3, 1, 61: senem, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 43: referam gratiam, atque eas itidem fallam, ut ab illis fallimur, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 93: tu illum fructu fallas, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: id ipsum sui fallendi causa milites ab hostibus factum existimabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 2: tum laqueis captare feras et fallere visco Inventum, Virg. G. 1, 139; cf. Ov. M. 15, 474: is enim sum, nisi me forte fallo, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 21: num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, tam atrox... verum, id quod multo magis est admirandum, dies? id. Cat. 1, 3, 7: nisi me fallit animus, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48; cf. neque eum prima opinio fefellit, Caes. B. C. 3, 67, 3: quae ne spes eum fallat, Cic. Fam. 1, 3: so Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 4: nisi me omnia fallunt, deseret, Cic. Att. 8, 7, 1; cf. omnia me fallunt, nisi, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*; and nisi quid me fallit, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 6; and with this cf., si quid nunc me fallit in scribendo. id. ib. 3, 5, 4: dominum sterilis saepe fefellit ager, Ov. A. 1, 450.—Mid.: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic. Rep. 3, 35: qua (spe) possumus falli: deus falli qui potuit? id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: memoriâ falli, Plin. 10, 42, 59: jamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, Virg. A. 5, 49; cf. ordinis haec virtus erit et venus, aut ego fallor, Hor. A. P. 42: haud falsa sum, nos odiosas haberi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 4; cf. id quam facile sit mihi, haud sum falsus, id. Men. 5, 2, 3; so Ter. And. 4, 1, 23; Sall. J. 85, 20: neque ea res falsum me habuit, *did not deceive me*, id. ib. 10, 1: ut falsus animi est! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43.—(β) Of inanim. or abstr. objects: fidem hosti datam fallere, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: quodsi meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, id. Cat. 4, 11, 23; cf. id. de Or. 1, 1, 2: non fallam opinionem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 6 *fin.*; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 86 *fin.*: quum lubrica saxa vestigium fallerent, Curt. 4, 9.—Poet.: tu faciem illius Falle dolo, *imitate deceptively*, Virg. A. 1, 684: et sua nocturno fallere terga lupo, *i. e. to hide, conceal*, Prop. 4, 5, 14.—(γ) *Abs.*. neque quo pacto fallam... Scio quicquam, Caecil. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29 *fin.*: quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: ea (divinatio) fallit fortasse nonnumquam, id. Div. 1, 14, 25: ne falleret bis relata eadem res, * Liv. 29, 35, 2; Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 5: germinat et numquam fallentis termes olivae, Hor. Ep. 16, 45; Gell. 7, 14, 5.

b. Impers., fallit (me), *I deceive myself, am mistaken*: sed nos, nisi me fallit, jacebimus, Cic. Att. 14, 12, 2; cf. nisi me propter benevolentiam forte fallebat, id. Coel. 19, 45: nec eum fefellit, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: vide, ne te fallat, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 25. And cf. under *no.* II. B, b.

II. In partic., **A.** *To deceive in swearing, to swear falsely*: is jurare quum coepisset, vox eum defecit in illo loco: SI SCIENS FALLO, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2; cf. lapidem silicem tenebant juraturi per Jovem haec verba dicentes: SI SCIENS FALLO, TVM ME DISPITER, *etc.*, Fest. s. v. LAPIDEM, p. 115; so si sciens fefellisset, Plin. Pan. 64, 3; cf. Liv. 21, 45, 8; Prop. 4, 7, 53: expedit matris cineres opertos Fallere, *i. e. to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother*, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 10.

B. With respect to one's knowledge or sight, for the more usual latēre: *To lie concealed from, to escape the notice, elude the observation of* a person (so in Cic. and Caes. for the most part only impers.; v. the follg.): (*a*) *c. acc.*: neque enim hoc te, Crasse, fallit, quam multa sint et quam varia genera dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: tanto silentio in summum evasere, ut non custodes solum fallerent, sed, *etc.*, Liv. 5, 47, 3; cf. quin et Atridas duce te (Mercurio)... Priamus... Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojae Castra fefellit, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 16: quos fallere et effugere est triumphus, id. ib. 4, 4, 52: Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem Fallere testa, id. ib. 3, 14, 20; so Suet. Caes. 43: nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana, Hor. Epod. 15, 21: nec quicquam eos, quae terra marique agerentur, fallebat, Liv. 41, 2, 1 Drak.: ut plebem tribunosque falleret judicii rescindendi consilium initum, id. 4, 11, 4: tanta celeritate, ut visum fallant, Plin. 9, 50, 74.—Mid.: nec satis exaudiebam. nec sermonis fallebar tamen, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 55.—(β) *Abs.*: speculator Carthaginiensium, qui per biennium fefellerat, Romae deprehensus, Liv. 22, 33, 1; so id. 25, 9, 2; cf. Drak. ad 41, 2, 1: ne alio itinere hostis falleret ad urbem incedens, *i. e. arrive secretly*, λανθάνοι προσιών, Liv. 8, 20, 5; cf. id. 5, 47, 9: nec vixit male, qui natus moriensque fefellit, *i. e. has remained unnoticed*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 10.

b. Impers. fallit (me), *It is concealed from me, unknown to me, I do not know, am ignorant of* (for the most part only with negatives or in negative interrogations): non me fefellit: sensi, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 64: num me fefellit, hosce id struere? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3; cf. in lege nulla esse ejusmodi capita, te non fallit, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 4: nec me animi fallit, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 137; so id. 1, 921; 5, 98: neque vero Caesarem fefellit, quin, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 94, 3.

C. *To beguile, cheat, lighten, to pass away, cause to pass imperceptibly*, sc. a space of time, or any thing troublesome or disagreeable (poet. and in post-Aug prose): interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas Sentirique moram prohibent, Ov. M. 8, 652: jam vino quaerens, jam somno fallere curam, Hor. S. 2, 7, 114; so Fallebat curas aegraque corda labor, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 16; cf. dolores, id. ib. 5, 7, 39: molliter austerum studio fallente laborem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12; so Ov. M. 6, 60 Bach.; Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 49.—Hence

falsus, a, um, *Pa.* *Deceptive, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, spurious. false*: testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictique esse possunt, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27; cf. falsum est id totum, neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. Rep. 2, 15: ementita et falsa plenaque erroris, id. N. D. 2, 21, 55: pro re certa spem falsam domum retulerunt, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110; cf. spe falsa atque fallaci, id. Phil. 12, 2, 7; so spes, id. Sull. 82, 91: et mendacia visa, id. Div. 2, 62, 127; cf. et inania visa, id. ib.: falsum et imitatione simulatum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189; cf. id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: argumentum, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: qui falsas lites falsis testimoniis Petunt, Plaut. Rud. prol. 13: reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 12: ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subegit, Sall. C. 10, 5 Kritz.: falsus utinam vates sim, Liv. 21, 10, 10; so vates, id. 4, 46, 5: falsi ac festinantes, Tac. A. 1, 7: suspectio, Enn. in Non. 511, 5: nuncius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; so rumores, Caes. B. G. 6, 20, 2: poena falsarum et corruptarum literarum, Cic. Fl. 17, 39; cf. falsas esse literas et a scriba vitiatas, Liv. 40, 55, 1; so falsarum tabularum rei, Suet. Aug. 19: fama, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: appellatio, Quint. 7, 3, 5: sententiae, id. 8, 5, 7: crimina, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 14: terrores, id. Ep. 2, 1, 212: opprobria, *i. e. undeserved*, id. ib. 1, 16, 38; cf. honor, id. ib. 39: falsi Simoëntis ad undam, *i. e. fictitious*, simulati, Virg. A. 3, 302; cf. falsi sequimur vestigia tauri (*i. e.* Jovis), Val. Fl. 8, 265; and Stat. Th. 7, 739.—*Comp.*: nihil est hominum inepta persuasione falsius, Petr. 132; elsewh. unusual in the *Comp.*; cf. Fest. p. 92.—*Sup.*: id autem falsissimum est, Col. 1, 6, 17.—(β) *c. gen.*: Felix appellatur Arabia, falsa et ingrata cognominis, Plin. 12, 18, 41.—**b.** In the neuter abs. (* *A falschood, a fraud*): ex falsis verum effici non potest, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106; cf. veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151; and vero distinguere falsum, id. Ep. 1, 10, 29: falsum scripseram, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 2; Quint. 7, 2, 53: ex illa causa falsi, *i. e. of fraud*, Marcian. Dig. 48, 10 ("De lege Cornelia de falsis"), 1; v. the whole title: acclinis falsis animus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6: nec obstitit falsis Tiberius, Tac. A. 2, 82: simulationum falsa, id. ib. 6, 46, et saep.—Adverb.: telisque in falsum jactis, *i. e. at random, without effect*, Tac. A. 4, 50 *fin.*

Adv., *Untruly, unjustly, erroneously, falsely*; in two forms, falso and false.

A. Form falso: eho mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21 *sq.*; cf. id. Trin. 1, 2, 173; so *opp.* vero, Curt. 5, 2: ei rei dant operam, ut mihi falso maledicatur, Cato in Charis. p. 179 P.: falso criminare, Enn. in Non. 470, 16: ne me appella falso falso nomine, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 181: neque me perpetiar probri Falso insimulatam, id. Amph. 3, 2, 7; so id. ib. 21; cf. non possum quemquam insimulare falso, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, 107: falso memoriae proditum, id. de imp. Pomp. 14, 41: quum Tarquinius ... vivere falso diceretur, id. Rep. 2, 21; cf. adesse ejus equites falso nunciabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 1; and Liv. 42, 2: falso in me conferri, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 2: aliquem falso occidisse, *i. e. by mistake*, Naev. in Charis. p. 179 P.; cf. ut miseri parentes quos falso lugent, vivere sciant, Liv. 34, 32, 13; and with this cf. falso lamentari eas Darium vivum, Curt. 3, 12: falso quaeritur de natura sua genus humanum, Sall. J. 1: falso plurima vulgus amat, Tib. 3, 3, 20.—Ellipt.: Ter. And. 3, 2, 24; cf. atqui in talibus rebus aliud utile interdum, aliud honestum videri solet,

Falso: nam eadem utilitatis quae honestatis est regula, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 75; and Quint. 2, 17, 12.

B. Form false (extremely rare): judicium false factum, Sisenn. in Charis. p. 179: cui si assensus sim, non assentiar saepe false, Cic. Acad. 2, 46, 141 (so all the MSS.; the old editt. and Goer. have falso).—*Sup.:* quae adversus haec falsissime disputantur, Aug. Conf. 10, 13.

falsārĭus, ii, *m.* [falsus, from fallo] *A forger* of written documents, wills, *etc.* (a post-Aug. word), Suet. Ner. 17; Tit. 3.

falsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [falsatus] *A falsifying* (eccl. Lat.): Hier. in Ruf. 2, 5.

falsātus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus] *Falsified, adulterated* (eccl. Lat.): liber Hilarii ab haereticis, Hier. in Ruf. 2, 5 *med.*

false, *adv.* *Falsely, untruly, unjustly*; v. fallo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

falsĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus-dico] *Speaking falsely, lying* (ante- and post-class.): fallaciae, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 13: so id. Trin. 3, 3, 40; Att. in Prisc. p. 709; Aus. Epigr. 118, 17.

* **falsĭfĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [falsificus] *Falsified:* Prud. Hamart. 551.

* **falsĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [falsus-facio] *That acts falsely, working deceit:* domi habet animum falsiloquum, falsificum, falsijurium. *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

* **falsĭjūrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [falsus-juro] *That swears falsely:* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [falsiloquus] *False speaking, falsehood, lying* (late Lat.): Aug. Retract. praef. *fin.*

* **falsĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [falsus-loquor] *That speaks falsehoods, false speaking, lying:* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

* **falsĭmōnĭa,** ae, *f.* [falsus, from fallo] *A trick, imposition:* quos quum censeas Esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 12.

* **falsĭ-părens,** entis, *adj.* [falsus] *That has a pretended father:* Amphitryoniades, *i. e. Hercules*, as only the reputed son of Amphitryo, Catull. 68, 112.

falsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Falsehood, falsity* (post-class.): Arn. 1, 33.

(* **1. falso,** avi, atum, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To falsify*, Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 32; Hier. in Ruf. 2, 5 *post-med.*)

2. falso, *adv.*, v. fallo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

falsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from fallo.

falx, falcis, *f.* *A sickle, reaping-hook, scythe*, Cato R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4; Var. R. R. 1, 22, 5; Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; Mil. 33, 91; Sall. 5, 17; Virg. G. 1, 348; Ov. F. 4, 914; Am. 3, 10, 12; Hor. Od. 1, 31, 9; Epod. 2, 11, et saep.—**II.** Transf., *A military implement shaped like a sickle, used in sieges to pull down walls or the enemies stationed on the walls, a hook:* falces praeacutae insertae affixaeque longuriis: non absimili forma muralium falcium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 5; so id. ib. 5, 42 *fin.*; 7, 22; 84; 86 *fin.*; Sisenn. in Non. 556, 22; Tac. H. 3, 27; Stat. Ach. 2, 419.

† **fāma,** ae, *f.*=φήμη, *The talk of the multitude*, viz., like rumor, either as relating or as judging (v. rumor, p. 1326, a and b).

I. *That which people say* or *tell, the common talk, report, saying, tradition* (freq. and quite class.; but for the most part used only in the sing.); *abs.*, or with a statement of the subject-matter annexed with *de*, or as an object-sentence; rarely with the *gen.*: **a.** *Abs.:* a Brundisio nulla adhuc fama venerat, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 2: quum tristis a Mutina fama manaret, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15: at fuit fama.—Quotusquisque est, qui istam effugere potest in tam maledica civitate? id. Coel. 16, 38: magna illico fama surrexit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2: aliquod fama ac nunciis afferre, Caes. B. G. 6, 30, 2: hac fama ad Treviros perlata, id. ib. 5, 53, 2: reliquos (deos) ne fama quidem acceperunt, id. ib. 6, 21, 2; cf. quam Eratostheni et quibusdam Graecis fama notam esse video, id. ib. 6, 24, 2: concedamus famae hominum, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens, *etc.*, Virg. A. 6, 14; cf. pulsis (vetus est ut fama) Sabellis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 36: ita fama ferebat, Ov. M. 12, 197, et al.—In the plur.: inhonestas famas adjungere diis, Arn. 7, 219.—**b.** Stating the subject-matter or contents: si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore ac fama acceperit, Caes. B. G. 6, 20, 1: si quid ipsi audistis communi fama atque sermone de vi, de manu, de armis, *etc.*, Cic. Fl. 6, 13: fama de interitu P. Clodii, id. Mil. 35, 98: de Afranio fama est, id. Att. 7, 26, 1: fama de Titurii morte, Caes. B. G. 5, 39, 1; cf. de victoria Caesaris, id. ib. 5, 53, 1: de proelio Dyrrhachino, id. B. C. 3, 80, 2: ne mihi hanc famam differant, Me... dedisse, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 63; v. differo, p. 468, B, 2: accipere fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: fama atque omnium sermone celebratum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, 24: quum esse praestantem Numam Pompilium fama ferret, id. Rep. 2, 13: quum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, illum, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 43 *fin.*: fama nunciabat, te esse in Syria, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 2: capsis quem (Cassium) fama est esse librisque Ambustum propriis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 63, et al.: vix ad aures meas istius suspicionis fama pervenit, Cic. Sull. 4, 12.—In the plur.: ingentes esse famas de Regulo, Arrunt. in Sen. Ep. 114 *med.*

B. Personified, Fama, *A goddess, daughter of* Terra, *swift-footed, all-seeing, growing as she runs*, "Virg. A. 4, 174 *sq.*; Ov. M. 12, 43 *sq.*; Val. Fl. 2, 116 *sq.*; Stat. Th. 3, 426 *sq.*;" Ov. M. 8, 267; 9, 137; 14, 726; 15, 4; 853, et al.

II. *The voice* or *judgment of the many, public opinion*; and more freq. objectively, *the fame, character, reputation* which a man has, either in general or in particular, as a *good* or *bad reputation*, etc. (also very freq. and quite class.).

A. In gen.: "*famam* atque *rumores* pars altera consensum civitatis et velut publicum testimonium vocat: altera sermonem sine ullo certo auctore dispersum, cui malignitas initium dederit, incrementum credulitas," Quint. 5, 3; cf. Liv. 22, 39, 18: contra opinionem enim militum famamque omnium videri proelium defugisse, magnum detrimentum afferebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 56 *fin.*: fama popularis, *popular fame* or *favor*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4; so id. ib. 5, 16, 46: ad forensem famam, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 5, 17: de bona autem fama (quam enim appellant εὐδοξίαν, aptius est hoc loco bonam famam appellare quam gloriam), Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57; cf. qui bonam famam bonorum, quae sola vere gloria nominari potest, expetunt, id. Sest. 66, 139; and Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 70 *sq.*; so too bona, Catull. 61, 62: bene loquendi famam, Cic. Brut. 74, 259; so eloquentiae, Quint. 7, 1, 41: sapientiae, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: pudica, Prop. 2, 32, 21: inconstantiae, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 11: vappae ac nebulonis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 12.—In the plur.: inter arma civilia aequi boni famas petit, Sall. Frgm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114 *med.*

B. In partic.: **1.** In a good sense, *Fair fame, reputation, renown:* fundamentum est perpetuae commendationis et famae justitia, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: fama et existimatio, id. Quint. 15, 50; cf. ut ante collectam famam conservet (for which, shortly after, habet *existimationem* multo sudore collectam), id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71: sic ejus (Archiae) adventus celebrabantur, ut famam ingenii exspectatio hominis superaret... hac tanta celebritate famae quum esset jam absentibus notus, *etc.* (shortly before, celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii *gloria* contigit), id. Arch. 3, 5; so corresp. to gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; and fama ingenii abjicienda, id. Fam. 9, 16, 3; with the latter cf. anxium de fama ingenii, Quint. 11, 1, 50, and id. 74: de alicujus fama detrahere, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: famam in tuto collocare, Quint. 12, 11, 7: ejus scripta tantum intra famam sunt, id. 11, 3, 8: ad famam populi Romani pertinere, eos consules esse, *etc.*, Liv. 10, 24, 17: facta et famam sauciant, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 30: (ut amicorum) aut caput agatur aut fama, Cic. Lael. 17, 61: loco, fortuna, fama superiores, id. ib. 25, 94: virtus, fama, decus divitiis parent, Hor. S. 2, 3, 95: cui gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, id. Ep. 1, 4, 10: famam dicendi fortius quaerunt, Quint. 2, 12, 9: Evadne... Occidit Argivae fama pudicitiae, *the glory* or *pride of Argive chastity*, i. e. *of the chaste women of Argos*, Prop. 1, 15, 22.

2. In a bad sense, *Ill fame, infamy, scandal* (so very rarely): opplere (aliquem) fama ac flagitiis, Turpil. in Non. 306, 2; Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 10: neque enim specie famave movetur Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem, Virg. A. 4, 172.

* **famātus,** a, um, *adj.* [fama, *no.* II. B, 2] *In bad odor, notorious, disreputable:* quibus criminibus haec causa famata est, Cic. Scaur. 13 Beier, *N. cr.*

‡ **famel,** v. famulus, *ad init.*

‡ **fămēlĭce,** *adv.*, v. famelicus, *ad fin.*

‡ **fămēlĭcōsus** βουλιμιώδης, Gloss Philox. [famelicus].

fămēlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fames] *Suffering from hunger, famished, starved*, subst., *a hungry, starved, famished person* (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.): lassus et famelicus, Plaut. Casin. 1, 42· famelica hominum natio, id. Rud. 2, 2, 6; so famelica ales et rapacissima, Plin. 10, 10, 12: armenta, Juv. 14, 146: ubi ille miser famelicus videt, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 29: convivium, *meagre*, App. M. 1 *fin.*—*Adv.:* ‡ famelice λιμοξηρός, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **fāmella** *dim.* a fama, Fest. p. 87.

fămes, is, *f.* (another ante- and post-class. form of the *nom. sing.* famis, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 15; Prud. Psych. 479: *gen.*, fami, Cato and Lucil. in Gell. 9, 14, 10: *abl.* scanned fămē, Lucr. 3, 732; Virg. A. 6, 421; Luc. 10, 158; Juv. 15, 102; Mart. 1, 100, 18, et al.) *Hunger:* **I.** Lit.: interficere aliquem siti fameque algu, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 36; so id. Rud. 2, 2, 7; cf. quum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; and cibi condimentum esse famem, potionis sitim, id. ib. 2, 28, 90: bestiae fame monitae, id. Cluent. 25, 67: fame atque inopia rerum omnium confecti, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, 134: (avis) fame enecta, id. Div. 2, 35, 73; cf. plebem fame necare, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: patientia famis, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: famem tolerare, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 3: extremam famem sustentare, id. ib. 7, 17, 3; so duram propellere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6; cf. pellere querna glande, Tib. 2, 1, 38: propulsare, Col. 2, 10, 1; Tac. A. 14, 24: deponere, Ov. F. 6, 530: levare, id. Her. 14, 96: vincere sacris extis, Val. Fl. 2, 347, et saep. · in principio fame utendum, *the patient must fast*, Cels. 8, 10, 7; cf. primis diebus fames, deinde liberalius alimentum, id. ib.

B. Transf., **1.** *Famine* (rarely, but quite class.): fames, quae tum erat in hac mea Asia: messis enim nulla fuerat, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 8; so fames esse coepit, Curt. 10, 8: in fame frumentum exportare, Cic. Fl. 7, 17.

* **2.** In gen., *Poverty, indigence:* aliquem ad famem rejicere, Ter. Ph. prol. 19.

II. Trop.: **A.** Like sitis, *A violent longing* for any thing, *greediness, greed, avidity* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quid non mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra fames! Virg. A. 3, 57; cf. argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23; and Plin. 33, 1, 3; so id. 33, 4, 21, § 72: crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam Majorumque fames, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 17: honorum Marii fames, Flor. 3, 21.

* **B.** Of speech, *Poverty of expression:* jejunitatem et famem malle quam ubertatem et copiam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3.

* **fămescens,** entis, *Part.* [fames] *Suffering hunger, hungering:* ora famescentum ferarum, Alcim. Avit. ad Sor. 738.

famex, ĭcis, *m.* *Blood that has run from a contusion*, Col. 6, 12, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Veg. 4, 19; cf. "*Famex* θλάσμα," Gloss. Philox.

‡ **famicosam** terram palustrem vocabant, Fest. p. 87 Müll. [famex].

‡ **fāmĭger** ἀγγελιαφόρος, Gloss. Philox. [fama-gero].

fāmĭgĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [fama-gero] *Famous, celebrated* (ante- and post-class.): Var. L. L. 6, 7, 66: spectaculum, App. M. 1, p. 105: provincia, id. ib. 2, p. 124.

* **fāmĭgĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [famigeratus] *A report, rumor:* haec famigeratio Te honestet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 66.

* **fāmĭgĕrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A talebearer:* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 178.

fāmĭgĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [famagero] *Famed, celebrated* (post-Aug. and exceedingly rare): Crete multis famigerata fabulis, Mel. 2, 7, 12: famigeratum antiquitus fanum, App. Flor. p. 350. Cf. the following art.

‡**fāmĭgero** διαφημίζω, Gloss. Philox. [fama-gero; cf. also the preced. art.].

fămĭlĭa, ae (when connected with pater, mater, filius, and filia, the *gen. sing.* usually takes, even in the class. period, the archaic form familias, although familiae and familiarum also occur in this connection; v. the follg., and cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 21), *f.* [famulus] *The whole of the slaves in a household, a household establishment, family-servants, domestics:* "neque enim dubium est, quin, si ad rem judicandum verbo ducimur, non re, familiam intelligamus, quae constet ex servis pluribus, quin unus homo familia non sit: verbum certe hoc non modo postulat, sed etiam cogit," Cic. Caecin. 19, 55; cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 40, § 3; App. Apol. p. 304: villicus familiam exerceat, Cato R. R. 5, 2: familiae male ne sit, id. ib.; Cic. Rep. 1, 39: qui emeret eam familiam a Catone, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: quum insimularetur familia societatis ejus, id. Brut. 22, 85: conjugum et liberorum et familiarum suarum causa, id. N. D. 2, 63, 157: Petreius armat familiam, Caes. B. C. 1, 75, 2; Quint. 7, 2, 26: Aesopus domino solus quum esset familia, *formed the entire establishment*, Phaedr. 3, 19, 1.—So, too, of the *serfs* belonging to a temple: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, Cic. Clu. 15, 43; cf. of the *serfs, vassals* of Orgetorix: die constituta causae dictionis Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum millia decem undique coëgit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2.

II. Transf., according as the idea of a house or of a company predominates.

A. With the idea of house predominating.

1. In gen., *A house and all belonging to it, a family estate, family property, fortune:* "*familiae* appellatio varie accepta est: nam et in res et in personas deducitur; in res, ut puta in lege XII. tab. his verbis: AGNATUS PROXIMUS FAMILIAM HABETO," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 195; so SI AGNATUS NEC ESCIT, GENTILIS FAMILIAM NANCITOR, Frgm. XII. Tab. in Collat. Legg. Mosaic. et Roman. tit. 16, § 4; cf. agnatus, p. 68: idcirco qui, quibus verbis erctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem erciscundae familiae causam agere non possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237; so arbitrum familiae erciscundae postulavit, id. Caecin. 7, 19; cf. "familiae erciscundae," Dig. 10, tit. 2: decem dierum vix mihi est familia, *means, support*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 36 Ruhnk.

b. Paterfamilias, materfamilias, *etc.*, or paterfamiliae, materfamiliae, *etc.* (also written separately, pater familiae, mater familiae, *etc.*), *The master of a house* in respect to ownership, *the proprietor of an estate, head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron; a son or daughter under the father's power, a minor:* "*paterfamilias* appellatur, qui in domo dominium habet, recteque hoc nomine appellatur, quamvis filium non habeat; non enim solam personam ejus, sed et jus demonstramus. Denique et pupillum *patremfamilias* appellamus," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 195.—(α) Form *familias:* paterfamilias ubi ad villam venit, Cato R. R. 2, 1; so paterfamilias, Cic. Quint. 3, 11; id. Frgm. ap. Non. 497, 19 (Rep. 5, 3 ed. Mos.); Sen. Ben. 4, 27 *fin.*; Nep. Att. 4; 13, et al.; cf., in gen., *of a plain, ordinary citizen:* sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, id. de Or. 1, 29, 132; so id. ib. 1, 34, 159. In the plur.: patresfamilias, qui liberos habent, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43; so id. ib. 16, 48; Verr. 2, 3, 79, 183, et al.: (Demaratus) quum de matrefamilias Tarquiniensi duo filios procreavisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 19; so materfamilias, id. Coel. 13, 32; Top. 3. 14; Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 46; Papin. ib. 48, 5, 10, et al. In the plur.: uxoris duae formae: una matrumfamilias, *etc.*, Cic. Top. 3, 14; so id. Fam. 5, 10, 1; Verr. 2, 1, 24, 62, et al. In an inverted order: familias matrum, Arn. 4, 152: illum filium familias patre parco ac tenaci habere tuis copiis devinctum non potes, Cic. Coel. 15, 36; so filiusfamilias, Ulp. Dig. 14, 6, 1 *sq.*, et al.: tu filiafamilias locupletibus filiis ultro contulisti, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 14.—(β) Form *familiae:* ex Amerina disciplina patrisfamiliae rusticani, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120; so pater familiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 3; Liv. 1, 45, 4; Sen. Ep. 47 *med.*; Tac. Or. 22, et al. In the plur.: pauci milites patresque familiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 44, 1; so Gracch. in Charis. p. 83 P.; Sisenn. in Var. L. L. 8, 38, 122; Liv. 5, 30 *fin.*: matrem familiae tuam purpureum amiculum habere non sines? Liv. 34, 7, 3; so mater familiae, id. 39, 53, 3; Tert. Virg. vel. 11. In the plur., matresfamiliae, Var. in Charis. p. 83 P.; Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 4; 7, 26, 3; 7, 47, 5; B. C. 2, 4, 3.—(β) In the *gen. plur.:* "civium Romanorum quidam sunt patresfamiliarum, alii filiifamiliarum, quaedam matresfamiliarum, quaedam filiaefamiliarum. Patresfamiliarum sunt, qui sunt suae potestatis, sive puberes sive impuberes: simili modo matresfamiliarum, filii vero et filiaefamiliarum, qui sunt in aliena potestate," Ulp. Dig. 1, 6, 4; so patresfamiliarum, Suet. Calig. 26 *fin.*: matresfamiliarum, Sall. C. 51, 9: filiifamiliarum, id. ib. 43, 2; Tac. A. 3, 8; 11, 13: filiaefamiliarum, Ulp. Dig. 14, 6, 9, § 2: patrumfamiliarum, id. ib. 50, 16, 195.

2. In respect to relationship, *A family*, as part of a *gens:* "item appellatur *familia* plurium personarum, quae ab ejusdem ultimi genitoris sanguine proficiscuntur, sicuti dicimus *familiam Juliam.* Mulier autem familiae suae et caput et finis est," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 195 *fin.*: qua in familia laus aliqua forte floruerit, hanc fere, qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, cupidissime persequuntur, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: EX EA FAMILIA . . . IN EAM FAMILIAM, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 195: commune dedecus familiae, cognationis, nominis, Cic. Clu. 6, 16: Laeliorum et Muciorum familiae, id. Brut. 72, 252: nobilissima in familia natus, id. Rep. 1, 19: ex familia vetere et illustri, id. Mur. 8, 17: primus in eam familiam attulit consulatum, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: hospes familiae vestrae, id. Lael. 11, 37: Sulla gentis patriciae nobilis fuit, familia prope jam exstincta majorum ignavia, Sall. J. 95, 3, et saep.—**b.** Transf.: libros, qui falso viderentur inscripti, tamquam subditicios, summovere familia, permiserunt sibi, Quint. 1, 4, 3.

B. *A company, sect, troop* (so rarely, but quite class.): et quum universi in te impetum fecissent, tum singulae familiae litem tibi intenderent, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42; so familia tota Peripateticorum, id. Div. 2, 1, 3; cf. Aristoteles, Xenocrates, tota illa familia, id. Fin. 4, 18, 49; and familiae dissentientes inter se, id. de Or. 3, 16, 21: familia gladiatorum . . . familia Fausti, id. Sull. 19, 54; so lanistarum, Suet. Aug. 42.—Hence

2. Ducere familiam, in gen., *To lead a company*, i. e. *to be at the head, be the first:* Lucius quidem, frater ejus, familiam ducit, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30; cf. accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit in jure civili, singularis memoria summa scientia, id. Fam. 7, 5, 3; and gravissima illa vestra sententia, quae familiam ducit, id. Fin. 4, 16, 45.

***fămĭlĭāresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [familiaris] *To become familiar:* Sid. Ep. 7, 2.

fămĭlĭārĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the house-servants* or *domestics:* cellae, *rooms for the servants*, Vitr. 6, 10: "familiarica vestimenta sunt, quae ad familiam vestiendam parata sunt, sicuti saga, tunicae, paenulae," *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 23 *fin.*—***II.** *Of the house* or *family:* sellae, *i. e. privies*, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 4.

fămĭlĭāris, e (*abl. sing.* regularly familiari; familiare, Var. and P. Rutil. in Charis. l. l.), *adj.* [familia] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to servants;* so very seldom, and only subst. familiaris, is, *m.*, *A servant:* "majores nostri servos (quod etiam in mimis adhuc durat) *familiares* appellaverunt," Sen. Ep. 47 *med.*: hujus familiae familiarem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 203; so id. Epid. 1, 1, 2.

II. *Of* or *belonging to a house, household,* or *family; household, domestic, family, private* (so freq. and quite class.): fundus, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 24; cf. focus, Col 11, 1, 19: negotiis familiaribus impediti, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1; cf. res domesticae ac familiares, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; so rem, *family affairs, property*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 88: so res, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 4; Quint. 12, 1, 6; 12, 7, 9, et al.; cf. copiae, Liv. 2, 16, 7; so pecuniae, Tac. A. 4, 15: rationes, id. ib. 6, 16: curae, id. ib. 11, 7: referam nunc interiorem ac familiarem ejus vitam, Suet. Aug. 61; so vita, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 46: quis umquam in luctu domestico, quis in funere familiari coenavit cum toga pulla? Cic. Vatin. 13, 31; so parricidium, *i. e. committed on a member of the same family*, Att. in Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: moeror, *a family grief*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 60: Lar, Cic. Quint. 27, 85; Verr. 2, 3, 11, 27; Rep. 5, 5 Mos. *N. cr.*; v. Lar; cf. numen Minerva, Quint. 10, 1, 91.

B. Transf., **1.** *Familiar, intimate, friendly;* and (more freq.) subst., *a familiar acquaintance, friend:* (*a*) With substantives: videmus Papum Aemilium C. Luscino familiarem fuisse, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 11, 39: biduo factus est mihi familiaris, id. Fam. 3, 1, 2; so id. Phil. 2, 32, 78; Rep. 2, 20; cf. id. Fam. 7, 8, 1: recitaturus familiaribus amicis, Plin. Ep. 9, 34, 1; so amici, id. ib. 9, 37, 1: familiares conferre sermones, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39; cf. epistolae, Quint 1, 1, 29: minus familiari vultu respexisse, *friendly*, Suet. Caes. 78: jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura assuctus, *the rights of intimacy*, Liv. 24, 5, 9: ars statuaria familiaris Italiae atque vetusta, Plin. 34, 7, 13; cf. vox auribus meis familiaris, Petr. 100; and familiaribus magis ei aetati exemplis, Quint. 5, 10, 96; so exempla, id. 7, 2, 17; 9, 4, 44; cf. also verba regionibus quibusdam magis familiaria, id. 8, 2, 13: mihi familiare est, omnes cogitationes meas tecum communicare, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 7.—*Comp.*: qui familiarior nobis propter scriptorum multitudinem est, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71: Liv. 24, 5, 7: quo boves familiariores bubulco fiant, Col. 6, 2, 6; Plin. 33, 3, 19.—*Sup.:* homo amantissimus familiarissimus, conjunctissimus officiis, Cic. Sull. 20, 57; cf. id. Att. 16, 16, F. 17: luna terris familiarissimum sidus, Plin. 2, 9, 9; id. 16, 18, 30; id. 16, 31, 57.—(β) *Abs.:* est ex meis domesticis atque intimis familiaribus, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 3: familiaris meus, id. Lael. 24, 89: per C. Valerium Procillum familiarem suum cum eo colloquitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19, 3: Coelii, Cic. Coel. 25, 61: pauci familiares, id. Lael. 1, 2.—*Sup.:* quod M. Aemulius unus est ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis maxime necessarius, Cic. Fam. 13, 27, 2; cf. intimus, proximus, familiarissimus quisque, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 1: familiarissimus meus, 13, 73: familiarissimi ejus, id. Rep. 1, 9.

2. *Of* or *belonging to one's self, to one's own people* or *country* (cf. domesticus, p. 498, a), in opposition to what belongs to others, to another people or country. So only in the lang. of the haruspices of those parts of the animal which related to the party that sacrificed (*opp.* hostilis, v. h. v.): (haruspices) fissum familiare et vitale tractant, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 32; cf. Decio caput jecinoris a familiari parte caesum haruspex dicitur ostendisse, Liv. 8, 9, 1.

fămĭlĭārĭter, *adv.* ***1.** *By families:* agros in montibus Romani acceperunt familiariter, Front. de Colon. p. 119 Goes.—**2.** *Familiarly, intimately, on friendly terms* (so freq. and quite class.): hominem ignotum compellare familiariter, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 23; cf. nimium familiariter Me attrectas, id. Rud. 2, 4, 6; so id. Epid. 1, 1, 2: nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum familiariter vixeris, Cic. Lael. 21, 77; so amicus, Quint. 1, 2, 15: amatum a me, id. 10, 3, 12: dilectus, Plin. Ep. 9, 19, 5, et saep.: loqui, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12, 37: scribere, id. Att. 9, 4, 1: familiariter nosse causas, *i. e. to be familiarly*, i. e. *intimately, accurately acquainted with*, Quint. 6, 4, 8; so id. 5, 7, 7: quod ex longinquo petitur, parum familiariter nostro solo venit, *i. e. suitable,* *adapted*, Col. Arb. 1, 3.—*Comp.:* licentius, liberius, familiarius cum domina vivere, Cic. Coel. 23, 57: familiarius factum, id. de Or. 2, 3, 14; Quint. 2, 7, 3.—*Sup.:* cum Verre familiarissime et amicissime vivere, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29.

fămĭlĭārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [familiaris, *no.* II. B, 1] *Familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship* (freq. and quite class.; in the sing. and plur.): familiaritas tanta nullo cum hospite . . . ut nihil sit familiaritate nostra conjunctius, Cic. Fam. 13, 19, 1; cf. cum Antipatro Derbete mihi . . . summa familiaritas intercedit, id. ib. 13, 73, 2; and cum P. Terentio Hispone mihi summa familiaritas consuetudoque est, id. ib. 13, 65, 1: viri boni . . . familiaritate conjuncti, id. Off. 1, 17, 55: memorabilis C. Laelii et P. Scipionis familiaritas, id. Lael. 1, 4: digna mihi res nostra familiaritate visa est, id. ib.: Virginii familiaritate delector, id. ib. 27, 101: familiaritatem consuetudo affert, id. Dejot. 14, 39: in alicujus familiaritatem venire, id. Fam. 7, 15, 2; so in familiaritatem intrare penitus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, 15: se insinuare, id. Caecin. 5, 13: sese dare, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, 169: recipere aliquem, id. Phil. 2, 32, 78: ad alicujus familiaritatem se applicarat, id. Cluent. 16, 46: versatus in intima familiaritate hominis potentissimi, id. Balb. 26, 58: aliquem familiaritate devincire, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, 4, et saep. In the plur.: consuetudines et familiaritates, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 53: inveteratas familiaritates exstinguere, Cic. Lael. 10, 35: jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, id. 21, 76.

II. Transf., in the plural concr. for familiares, *Intimate acquaintances, friends:* omnes amicitias et familiaritates, intra breve tempus afflixit, Suet. Tib. 51 *fin.*

fămĭlĭārĭter, *adv.*, v. familiaris, *ad fin.*

fămĭlĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [familia] *A small family* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 108, 2.

famis, is, v. fames, *ad init.*

fāmōse, *adv.*, v. famosus, *ad fin.*

fāmōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [famosus] *Ill fame, infamy* (post-class. and rare): Tert. Spect. 23.

fāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fama] *Much talked of* (well or ill), *i. e. famed, celebrated:* **I.** In a good sense, *Famous, renowned* (so not ante-Aug.): ponet famosae mortis amorem, Hor. A. P. 469; so mors Junii Blaesi, Tac. H. 3, 38: urbs (Hierosolyma), id. ib. 5, 2: equi, Suet. Calig. 19: victoria, Flor. 3, 7, 6 Duk.; App. M. 11, p. 267: causa (*c. c.* pulchra), Plin. Ep. 6, 23, 1; id. ib. 2, 11, 1.

II. In a bad sense, *Infamous, notorious* (so quite class.): qui etiam me miserum famosum facit flagitiis suis, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 305, 28: me ad famosas vetuit mater accedere, *i. e.* meretrices, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 277; cf. Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 306, 5 (Rep. 4, 6 ed. Mos.); and famosum veneficiis Martinam, Tac. A. 3, 7; Cato in Gell. 9, 12, 7; cf. et formosus homo fuit et famosus, Lucil. in Non. 305, 31: regis largitionem, Sall. J. 18, 5; Hymen, Ov. Her. 9, 134, et al.

B. Transf., actively, *Defamatory, slanderous, scandalous* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): cognitionem de famosis libellis tractavit, *libels*, Tac. A. 1, 72; so libelli, Suet. Aug. 55; cf. "de injuriis et libellis famosis," Dig. 46, tit. 10; Cod. Theod. 9, 34, 7; Cod. Justin. 9, 36, 1; so carmen, *a lampoon, pasquinade*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31: epigrammata, Suet. Caes. 73.

Adv. (acc. to *no.* I.), *With fame* or *glory* (post-class. and very rare): morbum famosius curare, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

famul, v. 1. famulus, *ad init.*

famula, ae, v. 1. famulus, *no.* II.

fămŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [famulor] *That zealously serves, serviceable:* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 7.

fămŭlanter, *adv.* *Servilely*, etc.; v. famulor, *ad fin.*

fămŭlāris, e, *adj.* [famulus] *Of* or *belonging to servants* (rare, but quite class.): vestis, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116. So turba, Stat. Ach. 2, 67: jugum, Sen. Troad. 747: jura, *i. e. of subjugation*, Ov. M. 15, 597: hederae, *the Bacchantes*, Val. Fl. 2, 268.—In the neuter adverb.: nec famulare timens, Stat. S. 3, 1, 40.

fămŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A body of domestics, household* (a post-class. word): App. M. 6, p. 176; id. ib. 2, p. 115.

fămŭlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [famulor] *Servile, slavish* (a post-class. word): mendicitas, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 14.

fămŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *That serves;* subst., *a female servant, handmaid* (a post-class. word): penna, Sid. Carm. 2, 128: coquina medicinae famulatrix est, Don. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 3.

fămŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Servitude, slavery* (rare, but quite class.): in famulatu esse, Cic. Lael. 19, 70: quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati! id. Off. 3, 33, 117: gravis, Sen. Hippol. 991: in famulatum subeunte natura, Arn. 1, 26.

fămŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [famulus] *A serving, servitude* (ante-class.): Att. in Non. 109, 28; Pac. ib. 29.

fămŭlĭtium, ii, *n.* [id.] (an ante- and post-class. word) **I.** Abstr. *Servitude, slavery:* "*famulitium* (*al.* famuletium) dicebatur, quod nunc servitium," Fest. p. 87.—**II.** Concr., *The servants* or *slaves of a household:* unus e famulitio, Macr. S. 1, 7; so Mart. Cap. 5, 227; Spart. Sever. 6; App. M. 8, p. 179; Apol. p. 285.

fămŭlo, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To use as a servant, to make serviceable* (post-class.): elementa, Tert. Apol. 21.

fămŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To be a servant, to serve* (rare, but quite class.): quum autem hi famulantur, *etc.*, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 109, 6 (Rep. 3, 25 ed. Mai. et Mos.): alicui jucundo labore, Catull. 64, 161: famulati Deo, Tert. Res. carn. 47: famulantis fistula Phoebi, Stat. S. 3, 3, 58; so Fortuna famulante, Claud. B. G. 513.—Transf., of inanim. objects: terra omnibus cruciatur horis, multoque plus, ut deliciis, quam ut alimentis nostris famuletur, Plin. 2, 63, 63.—Hence

fămŭlanter, *adv.* *Servilely, submissively:* Att. in Non. 111, 28.

1. fămŭlus, i (an archaic form famul, Enn. in Non. 110, 9; Lucr. 3, 1048; for which cf. in the Oscan FAMEL: "*famuli* origo ab Oscis dependet, apud quos servus FAMEL nominabatur, unde et *familia* vocata," Fest. p. 87), *m.*, and **famula,** ae, *f.* (*genit. plur.* famulum, Stat. S. 3, 4, 57; Val. Fl. 1, 752; 3, 20; 282) *A servant, attendant; a maid-servant, handmaid* (quite class.): **I.** *Masc.:* iis, qui vi oppressos imperio coërcent, sit sane adhibenda saevitia, ut heris in famulos, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24. So Enn. Ann. 3, 18; Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 32; Mil. 2, 3, 80; Stich. 2, 2. 71; Cic. Lael. 15, 55; Tusc. 2, 21, 48; Rep. 2, 21; Virg. A. 1, 701; Hor. Od. 3, 17, 16; Ov. Her. 20, 79, et saep.: Idaeae matris famuli, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; so sacrorum, Ov. M. 3, 574: dei alumni (Silenus), Hor. A. P. 239: sus erat infestae famulus vindexque Dianae, id. ib. 8, 272; cf. Virg. A. 5, 95; so of Actaeon's hounds, Ov. M. 3, 229.—**II.** *Fem.:* quam famulae longe fugitant furtimque cachinnant, Lucr. 4, 1170. So Virg. A. 1, 703; 4, 391; Juv. 14, 81, et al.: si virtus famula fortunae est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: res familiaris, quae est ministra et famula corporis, id. ib. 1, 31, 75.

2. fămŭlus, a, um, *adj.* (1. famulus] *Serving, serviceable, servile* (a poet. word; perh. not ante-Aug.): aquae, Ov. F. 1, 286; so turbae, Sil. 13, 360: dextrae, Luc. 4, 207; so manus, Sil. 10, 647: artus, Val. Fl. 1, 749: vertex, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 80: catenae, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 386: ripae, id. III. Cons. Hon. 203.

fānātĭce, *adv. Enthusiastically, franticly;* v. fanaticus, *ad fin.*

fānātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fanum] *Inspired* by a divinity, *enthusiastic:* **I.** Lit.: ut fanaticus, oestro Percussus, Bellona, tuo, Juv. 4, 123; so of the priests of Bellona, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2316 *sq.:* jam subeuntibus armatis muros fanatici Galli . . . occurrunt, Liv. 37, 9, 9; so of the priests of Cybele, Juv. 2, 112; Prud. στεφ. 10, 1061, cf. also Liv. 38, 18, 9: si servus inter fanaticos non semper caput jactaret *etc.* (shortly after, circa fana *bacchatus*), Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 9: "*fanatica* dicitur arbor fulmine icta," Fest. p. 92.—**II** Transf., *Frantic, furious, mad:* isti philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, Cic. Div. 2, 57, 118: cursus, Liv. 4, 33, 2; so jactatio corporis, id. 39. 13, 12: error, Hor. A. P. 454: furor, Flor. 3, 19, 4, et saep.: jactare id (caput) et comas excutientem rotare, fanaticum est, Quint. 11, 3, 71.—* *Adv.:* absonis ululatibus constrepentes fanatice pervolant, App. M. 8, p. 214.

Fanester, tris, e, v. fanum, *no.* II.

Fannĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens; as C. Fannius Strabo, *son-in-law of Laelius, introduced as a speaker by Cicero in* de Rep. *and* Lael.—*His son of the same name, who was consul* A.U.C. 632, Cic. Brut. 26, 99 *sq.*, de Or. 3, 47, 183, et al.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Fannĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Fannius, Fannian:* lex, *a sumptuary law introduced by the consul* C. Fannius, Gell. 2, 24; Macr. S. 2, 13.—**B. Fannĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: conturbat me epitome Bruti Fanniana, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3 Orell. *N. cr.:* charta, *manufactured in the establishment of* Q. Rhemnius Fannius, Plin. 13, 12, 24.

* **fāno,** are, *v. a.* [fanum] *To dedicate, consecrate:* Var. L. L. 6, 7, 65.

fānum, i, *n.* [fari] *A place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration, a sanctuary, temple:* "*fana* quod fando consecrantur," Fest. p. 93; cf. "*fanum* dictum a fando, quod dum pontifex dedicat, certa verba fatur," id. p. 88; and in ea pugna Jovis Statoris aedem votam, ut Romulus ante voverat: sed fanum tantum, id est locus templo effatus, sacratus fuerat, Liv. 10, 37 *fin.:* Sen. Ben. 7, 7: eamque unam ob causam Xerxes inflammari Atheniensium fana jussisse dicitur, quod deos inclusos parietibus contineri nefas esse duceret, Cic. Rep. 3, 9; so pro patriis fanis atque delubris propugnandum, Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 30: de aris ac focis, de fanis ac templis, id. Cat. 4, 11, 24; so fana templaque expilavit, Suet. Caes. 54: propter fani religionem, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: fanum antiquissimum et sanctissimum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 20, 54: Dianae Ephesi, Caes. B. C. 3, 33, 1: Junonis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, 52: Herculis, Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 1: Hammonis, Lucr. 6, 849: Eumenidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46.

II. As *nom. propr.* Fanum, *A city in Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea,* now *Fano*, Caes. B. C. 1, 11 *fin.;* called also Fanum Fortunae, Tac. H. 3, 50; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 83 and 84; and Colonia Fanestris, Mel. 2, 4, 5; Vitr. 2, 9; 5, 1; cf. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1535; 3143; 3969. Vid. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 457.

far, farris, *n.* *A sort of grain, spelt*, Gr. ζέα, Triticum spelta, L.; *the earliest food of the Romans, both roasted and ground into meal*, Cato R. R. 2, 4; Var. R. R. 1, 63; 1, 2, 6; Col. 2, 6, 3; Plin. 18, 8, 19; ib. 30, 72; Liv. 4, 15, 6; Ov. M. 5, 131, et al.: adoreum, i. q. far, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 4. In the plur.: ibi flava seres mutato sidere farra, Virg. G. 1, 73; so id. ib. 101; Ov. F. 1, 693; 2, 519; 6, 180; Val. Fl. 2, 448.—**II.** Transf., *Coarse meal, grits*, Cato R. R. 143 *fin.;* Var. R. R. 3, 14, 5; Col. 8, 11, 14; Pall. 1, 28.

farcīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [farcio] *A sausage* (ante- and post-class.): "a fartura in extis *farcimina* appellata," Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 2: botulum pro farcimine appellat, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7, 11; v. botulus: quae sunt farciminum genera, Arn. 7, 229.

farcīmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [farciminum] *Of* or *belonging to a disease called* farciminum: morbus, Veg. Vet. 1, 14; cf. id. 1, 7.

farcīmĭnum, i, *n.* [farcio] *A disease in horses and other animals*, perh. *costiveness*, Veg. Vet. 1, 7.

* **farcīno,** are, *v. a.* [id.] *To stuff;* trop.: fandis tacenda farcinat, *i. e. mixes*, Mart. Cap. 9 *fin.*

farcĭo, farsi, fartum (also farctum; post-class. form farsum, Petr. 69; Apic. 4, 2; 8, 8), 4. *v. a.* *To stuff, cram, fill full* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: pulvinus perlucidus Melitensi rosa fartus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, 27: medios parietes farcire fractis caementis, Plin. 36, 22, 51: intestinum, Apic. 2, 3: mustelae ventriculus coriandro fartus, Plin. 29, 4, 16: Jovis satelles jecore opimo farta et satiata, *etc.*, Cic. Poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 24; cf. edaces et se ultra quam capiunt farcientes, Sen. Ep. 108: fartum totum theatrum, App. Flor. p. 353.—**B.** In partic., *To fatten* an animal, saginare: gallinas et anseres sic farcito, Cato R. R. 89; so id. ib.; Var. R. R. 3, 9 *fin.*; Col. 8, 7, 4.—**II.** Transf. (so rarely; not in Cic.): **A.** In gen., *To fill, cram* with any thing: infinitis vectigalibus (rex) erat fartus, Vitr. 2, 8 *med.*; Catull. 28, 12.—**B.** *To stuff* or *cram into*: in os farciri pannos imperavit, Sen. Ira 3, 19; so totum lignum in gulam, id. Ep. 70 *med.*: ischaemon in nares, Plin. 25, 8, 45: hinc farta premitur angulo Ceres omni, *i. e. copious, abundant*, Mart. 3, 58, 6.—Hence

fartum (farctum), i, *n.* (*and farctus *or* fartus, ūs, *m.*; v. fartus) *Stuffing, filling, inside*: intestina et fartum eorum, quum id animal nullo cibo vivat, *etc.*, Plin. 28, 8, 29: ea res efficit farctum fici pleniorem et meliorem, Col. 5, 10, 11; so id. Arb. 21, 2 (for which pulpa fici, Pall. 4, 10).—Comically: machaera gestit fartum facere ex hostibus, *i. e. to make minced meat of them*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 8; id. Most. 1, 3, 13.

farctus, a, um, *Part.*; v. farcio.

1. farfărus, i, *m.* *The plant colt's-foot*, called also farfugium and chamaeleuce; Tussilago. L.; Plin. 24, 15, 85. Also in the form farferus, Plaut. Poen. 2, 32; Fest. *s. v.* FARFENVM, p. 88 Müll. *N. cr.*

2. Farfărus, i, *m.* *A river in the territory of the Sabines*, called also Fabaris, Ov. M. 14, 330.

farferus, i, v. 1. farfarus.

farfugium, ii, v. 1. farfarus.

fărīna, ae, *f.* [far] *Ground corn, meal, flour*, "Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 88;" Var. R. R. 2, 5, 17; Plin. 20, 13, 51; 22, 25, 67; Mart. 8, 16, 5.—**B.** Transf., of other substances resembling meal: folia myrti siccantur in farinam, Plin. 23, 9, 81; cf. gypsum resolvitur in farinam, id. 36, 24, 59; and minium tunditur in farinam, id. 33, 7, 40; so cornus cervini, id. 7, 11, 49: tofi, id. 17, 20, 34: marmoris, id. 32, 7, 26: caminorum, id. 28, 7, 23.—**II.** Trop., to designate the *material* of which a thing is composed, *i. e. its nature, quality* (post-Aug.): quum fueris nostrae paulo ante farinae, Pers. 5, 115: Cassius quidam Parmensis quadam epistola ut pistoris nepotem sic taxat Augustum: *Materna tibi farina ex crudissimo Ariciae pistrino*, etc., Suet. Aug. 4.

‡**farinaceus** ἀλευρώδης, Gloss. Philox.

‡**farinarium** ἀλευρών, Gloss. Philox.

fărīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [farina] *Of* or *belonging to meal, meal-*: cribrum, Cato R. R. 76, 3; Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115.

***fărīnōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Mealy*: congeries, Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

fărīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little meal* (late Lat.), Vulg. Reg. 1, 17, 13.

***fărīnŭlentus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Mealy*: cinis, App. M. 9, p. 222.

făriō, ōnis, *m.* *A salmon-trout*, Aus. Mos. 130; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6.

‡**farior**, ari, *v. dep. a.* [for] *To speak*: NI TESTIMONIUM FARIATUR, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 15, 13 *fin.*

farnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [farnus] *Of the ash-tree*: fungi, Apic. 7, 13 (*al.* faginei).

farnus, i, *f.* [perh. for franus, contr. from fraxinus] *An ash, ash-tree*, Vitr. 7, 1 dub. (*al.* fraxinus).

farrācĕus or **-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [far] *Of spelt*: seges, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 5: pollen, Plin. 24, 7, 22.

farrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Mixed fodder for cattle, mash*: "*farrago* appellatur id, quod ex pluribus satis pabuli causa datur jumentis," Fest. p. 91; so Var. R. R. 1, 31, 5; Col. 2, 11; Plin. 18, 16, 41; Virg. G. 3. 205; Nemes. Cyneg. 283.—**II.** Transf., ***A.** *A medley, hodge-podge*: nostri libelli, Juv. 1, 86.—**B.** *A trifle*: Pers. 5, 77.

farrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to spelt*, and in gen. *to corn* or *grain*: fistula, *a sort of hand-mill for corn*, Cato R. R. 10, 3.—**II.** In the plur. subst., farraria, orum, *n.*, *A granary, hay-loft*, Vitr. 6, 9 *fin.*

farrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Filled with corn*: olla, Pers. 4, 31.—**II.** *Made of corn*: omnia, *preparations of meal*, Juv. 11, 109.

***farrĕārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to grain*: pilum, Cato R. R. 10, 5.

farrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made of spelt*, or in gen. *of corn* or *grain*: vel triticeus panis, Col. 7, 12, 10: spicum, *an ear of corn*, Fest. *s. v.* RESTIBILIS, p. 280.—**II.** In the neuter subst., farreum, i (*sc.* libum), *A spelt-cake*, Plin. 18, 3, 3.

farrĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [farreum] *A small spelt-cake*, Pall. Oct. 21.

farsĭlis, e, *adj.* [farcio] *Crammed, fattened*: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7; cf. fartilis.

farsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A fattening*, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 1 (*al.* assura); Tert. adv. Val. 27; cf. fartura.

farsus, a, um, *Part.*, from farcio.

***farticŭla**, ōrum, *n. dim.* [fartum] *A little stuffing*, Titin. in Non. 331, 27.

fartĭlis, e, *adj.* [farcio] *Stuffed, crammed*: anseres, Plin. 10, 22, 27: asinus, App. M. 3, p. 187.—***II.** Trop.: *Stuffing, mixture*, Tert. adv. Val. 27.

fartim, *adv.* [id.] *By stuffing* or *cramming* (a post-class. word): tectum omne fartim stipaverant, App. M. 3, p. 130: viscum fartim concisum, *i. e. cut up fine as if for stuffing*, id. ib. 2, p. 117.

fartor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Lit.: **A.** *A sausage-maker*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26 (also quoted in Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150); Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 12; Hor. S. 2, 3, 229.—**B.** *A fattener of fowls, poulterer*, Col. 8, 7, 1; Inscript. Grut. 580, 15; Inscr. Reines. cl. 9, *no.* 12.—**II.** Transf.: "*fartores* nomenclatores, qui clam velut infercirent nomina salutatorum in aurem candidati," Fest. p. 88.

fartum, i, v. farcio, *ad fin.*

fartūra (also farctura), ae, *f.* [farcio] **I.** *A cramming, fattening* of fowls, Var. R. R. 3, 8, 3; Col. 8, 9, 1; 8, 7 *fin.*—**II.** *The filling up, rubble*, of a wall, Vitr. 2, 8 *med.*

1. fartus, a, um, *Part.*, from farcio.

***2. fartus** (farctus), ūs, *m.* [farcio] *Stuffing*, for the usual fartum (v. farcio, *ad fin.*): Arn. 7, 231.

fas, *indecl. n.* [fari] orig. belonging to the relig. lang., *The dictates of religion, divine law*: opp. to jus, or human law (so rarely): jus ac fas omne delere, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6; cf. festis quaedam exercere diebus, Fas et jura sinunt, Virg. G. 1, 269: contra fas, contra auspicia, contra omnes divinas atque humanas religiones, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, 34.—Personified: audi Juppiter, audite fines, audiat fas, Liv. 1, 32, 6: prima deum fas quae Themis est Graiis, Aus. Technop. Idyll. 12: Fas omne mundi, *i. e. the gods*, Sen. Herc. fur. 658.

II. Transf., **A.** Of *A court-day*, i. q. fastus (ante-class.): "dies qui vocatur sic: QVANDO REX COMITIAVIT, FAS, is dictus ab eo, quod eo die rex sacrificiolus itat ad comitium, ad quod tempus est *nefas*, ab eo *fas* . . . Dies qui vocatur: QVANDO STERCVM DELATVM, FAS, ab eo appellatus, quod eo die ex aede Vestae stercus everritur," Var. L. L. 6, 4, 60.

B. In gen., *Right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted* (the predominant meaning of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the phrase fas est, with a subject-sentence): fas, justum, pium, aequum subjici possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26: quum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum Discernunt avidi, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 10; so Ov. M. 6, 585; cf. quippe ubi fas versum atque nefas, Virg. G. 1, 505; so Hor. Epod. 5, 87: jusque fasque est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 22; so si jus, si fas est, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 27; and sicut fas jusque est, Liv. 7, 31, 3: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16, 43; cf. quoad fas esset, quoad liceret, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19; and huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, id. Rep. 3, 22: si me fas est obsecrare abs te pater, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 102: quid non adeptus est, quod homini fas esset optare Cic. Lael. 3, 11: si eos hoc nomine appellari fas est, id. Mur. 37, 80: non esse fas, Germanos superare, si, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 50 *fin.*: neque fas esse existimant, ea literis mandare, id. ib. 6, 14, 3: ad quos (libellos) interim respicere fas sit, Quint. 10, 7, 31: velut si aliter facere fas non sit, id. 2, 13, 1; so id. 8, 3, 36; 10, 2, 9, 12, 7, 1: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 22: fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, Virg. A. 5, 800: si hoc fas est dictu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: neque id me facere fas existimo, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 11: fas habere, id. Trin. 2, 2, 11; so Quint. 3, 8, 13; Tac. A. 14, 30; Germ. 9: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 6; so non putant, id. ib. 6, 23 *fin.*: fas prohibet, *etc.*, Ov. Tr. 2, 205: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 32: fas omne abrumpit, *every right, obligation*, Virg. A. 3, 55; so exuere, Tac. H. 3, 5: et foedera respicere, id. ib. 4, 67; cf. hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupistis, *the law of nations*, id. Ann. 1, 42; so patriae, id. ib. 2, 10: armorum, id. Hist. 4, 58: disciplinae, id. Ann. 1, 19.

fascĭa, ae, *f.* [kindred with fascis] *A band, bandage, swathe, girth, fillet* (to bind up diseased parts of the body; to wrap round the feet to prevent the boots from rubbing them; to bind under the breasts of women; a head-band set with pearls, *etc.*): devinctus erat fasciis. Cic. Brut. 60, 217; so Suet. Dom. 17; Galb. 21; Gell. 16, 3, 4; cf. fasciis crura vestiuntur, Quint. 11, 3, 144: quum vincirentur pedes fasciis, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 537, 5; so id. Att. 2, 3, 1 (cf. with Val. Max. 6, 2, 7); Plin. 8, 57, 82; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25 (*c. c.* pedules); Lamp. Alex. Sev. 40; Grat. Cyneg. 338; Just. 38, 1 *ad fin.*: inflatum circa fascia pectus eat, Ov. A. A. 3, 274; so Mart. 14, 134: vides illum Scythiae regem, insigni capitis decorum? si vis illum aestimare, fasciam solve: multum mali sub illa latet, Sen. Ep. 80 *fin.*; so Suet. Caes. 79: fasciis opus est, *i. e. swaddling-cloths*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 13: somniasse se, ovum pendere ex fascia lecti sui cubicularis, *a bed-girth*, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134; so Mart. 5, 62, 5; 14, 159: uvas sole siccatas junci fasciis involvit, *bands of rushes, mats*, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 66.—Proverb.: non es nostrae fasciae, *i. e. of our rank* or *condition*, Petr. 46.

II. Transf.: ***A.** *The casing of a door*: Libyssa citrus fasciis cingit fores, Var. in Non. 451, 20, and 86, 10.—***B.** In architect., *A wreath round a pillar*, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*—***C.** *A streak of cloud in the sky*: nil color hic coeli, nil fascia nigra minatur, Juv. 14, 294.—***D.** *A zone* of the earth: orbi terrae in quinque zonas, sive melius fascias dico, discernitur, Mart. Cap. 6, 196.

‡**fascĭātim**, *adv.* [fascia] *In bundles*, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 20 (censured by Quint.).

***fascĭcŭlārĭa**, orum, *n.* [fasciculus] *Things carried in bundles* (as wood, hay, *etc.*), Veg. Mil. 2, 19 *fin.*

fascĭcŭlus, i. *m. dim.* [fascis] *A small bundle, packet* (quite class.): epistolarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 4; so of packets of letters, id. Att. 2, 13, 1; 5, 11, 7; 12, 53: librorum, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 12: fasciculum ad nares admovebis? *a bunch of flowers, nosegay*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: linum in fasciculos manuales colligatum siccatur in sole, Plin. 19, 1, 3.

***fascĭger**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fascis-gero] *Bearing the fasces*: honor, *i. e. the consulship*, Paul. Nol. 321.

***fascīna**, ae, *f.* [fascis] *A bundle of sticks, fagot*, Cato R. R. 37, 5 Schneid. *N. cr.*

fascĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fascino] *An enchanting, bewitching, witchcraft*, Plin. 28, 2, 5; ib. 4, 7; ib. 8, 27.

‡**fascinator** βασκανος, Gloss. Vet.

***fascĭnātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [fascino] *Of* or *belonging to enchantment* or *witchcraft*: lingua, Serv. Virg. E. 7, 28.

fascĭno, are, *v. a.* [βασκαίνω] *To enchant, bewitch, fascinate* by the eyes or the tongue: nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Virg. E. 3 103: malâ linguâ Catull. 7, 12: contra fascinantes, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

* **fascĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [fascinum] *With a long verge:* poëta fascinosior, Auct. Priap. 79 *fin.*

fascĭnum, i, *n.* [fascino] *A bewitching, witchcraft,* Plin. 7, 2, 2; Symm. Ep. 1, 7.—**II.** Transf., *A man's yard* (because an image of it was hung round the necks of children as a preventive against witchcraft; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 99), Hor. Epod. 8, 18; Petr. 138; Arn. 5, 176. Also in the form fascinus, i, *m.*, Virg. Catal. 5, 20; and personified, Fascinus, i, as a deity, *the Phallus,* Plin. 28, 4, 7; cf. Hartung Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 257 *sq.*

fascio, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fascia] *To envelop with bands, to swathe* (post-Aug. and very rare): fasciato trunco, Mart. 12, 57, 12; so Capitol. Anton. 13; Vulg. Ezech. 30, 21.

fascìŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [fascia] *A small bandage,* Var. L. L. 5, 29, 37; Hor. S. 2, 3, 255; Vopisc. Aur. 4; Auct. Or. de Harusp. resp. 21, 44.

fascis, is, *m.* [kindred with fascia] *A bundle, packet, parcel:* **I.** In gen. (so rarely): fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 6: lignorum, Tac. A. 13, 35: ego hoc te fasce levabo, Virg. E. 9, 65: Romanus in armis Injusto sub fasce viam quum carpit, *i. e. soldiers' equipage,* id. Georg. 3, 347; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 26 Spald.: (apes) saepe ultro animam sub fasce dedere, *under the burden,* Virg. G. 4, 204: tot crimina, tot reos uno velut fasce complecti, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 9.

II. In partic., in the plur. fasces, *A bundle carried before the highest magistrates, and consisting of rods and an axe, with which criminals were scourged and beheaded:* ut sibi (Tullo Hostilio) duodecim lictores cum fascibus anteire liceret, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: anteibant lictores cum fascibus duobus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 93: fasces praetoribus praeferuntur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9, 22: Publicola statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, id. Rep. 2, 31: tum demissi populo fasces, *lowered* (as a mark of respect) *before the people,* id. ib. 1, 40; cf. P. Valerius fasces primus demitti jussit, id. ib. 2, 31; for which (P. Valerius) summissis fascibus in concionem escendit, Liv. 2, 7, 7; cf. under *no.* B: neque in literis, neque in fascibus insignia laureae praetulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 71, 3; cf. visus C. Marius cum fascibus laureatis, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59; so laureati, id. Att. 8, 3, 5: imperatorii, Tac. A. 13, 9.

2. Transf., to denote *A high office,* esp. *the consulship* (poet.): illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum Flexit, Virg. G. 2, 495: ut si Detulerit fasces indigno, detrahet idem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34; id. Sat. 1, 6, 97: et titulis et fascibus olim Major habebatur donandi gloria, Juv. 5, 110; Sil. 11, 152.

* **B.** Trop.: quum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet fascesque summitteret, *i. e. acknowledged itself inferior to thee,* Cic. Brut. 6, 22.

faselaria, ium, v. phaselaria.

faselus, faseolus, v. phas.

fassus, a, um, *Part.*, from fateor.

fasti, orum, v. 1. fastus.

fastīdībĭlis, e, *adj.* [fastidio] *Nauseous, loathsome, disagreeable* (post-class. and very rare): judicia, Tert. Anim. 33 *fin.*

fastīdĭenter, *adv.* *Disdainfully, scornfully;* v. fastidio, *ad fin.*

* **fastīdĭlĭter,** *adv.* [fastidio] *With disgust:* Var. in Non. 112, 11.

fastīdĭo, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [fastidium] *To feel disgust, loathing,* or *nausea, to shrink* or *flinch* from any thing unpleasant to the taste, smell, hearing, *etc.; to loathe, dislike, despise* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Neutr.:* bibendum hercle hoc est, ne nega: quid hic fastidis? Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 33; cf. fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare, Sen. Ep. 2; and majus infundam tibi Fastidienti poculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 78; Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 58.—**B.** *Act.* (perh. not till the Aug. per.): num esuriens fastidis omnia praeter Pavonem rhombumque? Hor. S. 1, 2, 115; so olus, id. Ep. 1, 17 15: pulmentarium, Phaedr. 3, 7, 23; cactos in cibis, Plin. 21, 16, 57: fluvialem lupum, Col. 8, 16, 4: vinum, Poet. ap. Suet. Tib. 59: euphorbiae sucus fastidiendum odorem habet, *disgusting,* Plin. 25, 7, 38: aures . . . redundantia ac nimia fastidiunt, Quint. 9, 4, 116.

II. Trop., of mental aversion, *To be disdainful, scornful, haughty; to disdain, despise, scorn:* **A.** *Neutr.:* ut fastidit gloriosus! Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 34; so vide ut fastidit simia! id. Most. 4, 2, 4: in recte factis saepe fastidiunt, * Cic. Mil. 16, 42.—(β) *c. gen.* (acc. to the analogy of taedet): fastidit mei, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 67; so mei, Titin. in Non. 496, 15: bonorum, Lucil. ib. 18.

B. *Act.* (as above, *no.* I. B, perh. not before the Aug. per.): (*a*) *c. acc.:* et nisi quae terris semota suisque Temporibus defuncta videt, fastidit et odit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22: villice silvarum et agelli, Quem tu fastidis, id. Ep. 1, 14, 2; so lacus et apertos rivos, id. ib. 1, 3, 11: vitium, id. Sat. 1, 3, 44: preces alicujus, Liv. 34, 5, 13: hoc lucrum, Quint. 1, 1, 18: grammatices elementa tamquam parva, id. ib. 1, 4, 6: minores, Mart. 3, 31, 5: omnes duces post Alexandrum, Just. 14, 2: ut quae dicendo refutare non possumus, quasi fastidiendo calcemus, Quint. 5, 13, 22.—Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: te Quum fastidierit popina dives, *etc.*, Mart. 5, 44, 10: somnus agrestium Lenis virorum non humiles domos Fastidit umbrosamve ripam, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 23.—In the *part. perf.:* laudatus abunde, Non fastiditus si tibi, lector, ero, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 31; cf. aliquem non fastiditis annumerare viris, id. ib. 2, 120; and Luc. 7, 845. In the neuter abs.: res ardua vetustis novitatem dare . . . fastiditis gratiam, *etc.*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 15.—(β) With *an object-clause:* a me fastidit amari, Ov. R. Am. 305; Phaedr. 4, 7 2: fastidit praestare hanc inferioribus curam, Quint. 2, 3, 4: fastidit balsamum alibi nasci, Plin. 16, 32, 59: an creditis, aequo animo iis servire, quorum reges esse fastidiant? Curt. 4, 14 *med.*, et saep.: ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv. 10, 8, 7; Quint. 5. 11, 39.—*Adv.*, fastīdĭenter: parentibus fastidienter appellatis, App. M. 5 *med.*

☞ fastīdītus, a, um, in act. signif., *Disdaining, despising* (post-Aug.): ne me putes studia fastiditum, Petr. 48: dominationibus aliis fastiditus, Tac. A. 13, 1.

fastīdĭōse, *adv.*, v. fastidiosus, *ad fin.*

fastīdĭōsus, a, um. *adj.* [fastidium] *Full of disgust* or *aversion;* viz., **I.** *That feels disgust, squeamish, disdainful, scornful, fastidious* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: vaccae fastidiosae fiunt, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 15: aurium sensus fastidiosissimus, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32; Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 18.—**II.** Trop.: Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 42: in superiores contumax, in aequos et pares fastidiosus, in inferiores crudelis, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52: ex hac infinita licentia haec summa cogitur, ut ita fastidiosae mollesque mentes evadant civium, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.:* Antonius facilis in causis recipientis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, Cic. Brut. 57, 207: C. Memmius perfectus literis, sed Graecis: fastidiosus sane Latinarum, id. ib. 70, 247; so dominus terrae Fastidiosus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 37: aestimator, *i. e. that rates altogether too high,* Sen. Ben. 1, 11: fastidiosissimum mancipium, *i. e. excessively haughty, proud,* Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 14: est res difficilis, ardua, fastidiosa, id. ib. 6, 17, 5.

II. *That creates disgust, disgusting, loathsome, disagreeable* (so very rarely; not in Cic.): fastidiosam desere copiam, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 9: fastidiosâ tristis aegrimoniâ, id. Epod. 17, 73.

fastidiose, *adv.* *Squeamishly, scornfully, disdainfully, fastidiously* (repeatedly in Cic.; elsewh. very rare): huic ego jam stomachans fastidiose, *Immo ex Sicilia,* inquam, Cic. Planc. 27, 65: fastidiose spectare, id. de Or. 1, 61, 258; cf. diligenter et prope fastidiose judicare, id. ib. 1, 26, 118; and lente ac fastidiose probare, id. Att. 2, 1, 1: recipior in coetum, Phaedr. 3 prol. 23: venditare aliquid, Petr. 13.—*Comp.:* fastidiosius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic, de Or. 2, 89, 364.

fastiditus, a, um, *Part.*, from fastidio

fastīdĭum, ii, *n.* [contr. from fastū taedium] *A loathing, aversion* for any thing, espec. for any sort of enjoyment (very freq. and quite class.)

I. Lit., *Squeamishness, loathing, distaste* for food: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: mel fastidium creat Plin. 22, 24, 50: tantum in illis esse fastidium, ut nollent attingere nisi eodem die captum piscem, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18: fastidium abigere, Plin. 23, 9, 81; so auferre, id 19, 8, 38: discutere, id. 23, 1, 27: detrahere, id. 22, 25, 74.—In the plur.: magna movet stomacho fastidia, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 78; so id. ib. 2, 2, 14; 2, 6, 86: Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 7; Juv. 14, 184; Col. 6, 8, 1; Plin. 26, 7, 25, et al.

* **B.** Transf. to the sense of sight: oculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2.

II. Trop., *Dislike, aversion, disgust, fastidiousness:* ab aliqua re celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienari, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98; cf. si (eloquentia) et ex copia satietatem et ex amplitudine fastidium tulerit, Quint. 5, 14, 30; and nescis quantum interdum afferat hominibus fastidii, quantum satietatis, Cic. Mur. 9, 21; cf. also satiari fastidio similitudinis, id. de Or. 3, 50, 193; and nulla voluptas est, quae non assiduitate fastidium pariat, Plin. 12, 17, 40; and with this cf. vitato assiduitatis fastidio, Suet. Tib. 10: rudem esse omnino in nostris poëtis, aut inertissimae segnitiae est, aut fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: quae habent ad res certas vitiosam offensionem atque fastidium. id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: in audiendi fastidium, id. Opt. gen. 4, 12: insolens domesticarum rerum fastidium, id. Fin. 1, 3, 10: omnis stultitia laborat fastidio sui, Sen. Ep. 9 *fin.:* nec id fit fastidio meo, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 20: ne sit fastidio Graecos sequi, Plin. 7, 1, 1: ipsum vero lignum in fastidio est, id. 12. 19, 42, § 91; cf. aliquid fastidio damnare, id. 11, 2, 1 *fin.:* non omnia (*i. e.* arbores) in omnibus locis nasci docuimus, nec translata vivere: hoc alias fastidio evenit, *fastidious* or *delicate nature,* id. 16, 32, 58.—In the plur.: non tam ea, quae recta essent probari, quam quae prava sunt, fastidiis adhaerescere, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 258; cf. spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 215: matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses, Virg. E. 4, 61.

II. In partic. (with the notion of fastus predominating), *Scornful contempt, haughtiness, pride:* ex eorum (divitiorum) fastidio et superbia (regna) nata esse commemorant. Cic. Rep. 1, 32 Mos. *N. cr.;* cf. superbiam magno opere, fastidium arrogantiamque fugiamus, id. Off. 1, 26, 90; and id. Agr. 1, 7, 20; cf. also superbia et fastidio amplissimos honores repudiare, Plin. Pan. 55, 4; and si essent arrogantes, non possem ferre fastidium, id. Phil. 10, 9, 18: efferri fastidio et contumacia, Cic. Lael. 15, 54.—In the plur.: nonne fuit satius, tristes Amaryllidis iras Atque superba pati fastidia? Virg. E. 2, 15: oderunt fastidia divi, Tib. 1, 8, 69.

fastīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fastigo] *A sharpening to a point, pointing* (post-Aug. and very rare): ut fastigatio laevi descendat cuneo, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106; so recta, App. Flor. 2, 364.

fastigatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from fastigo.

fastīgium, ii, *n.* [2. fastus-ago] *The top of a gable, a gable end, pediment:* "Capitolii fastigium illud e. ceterarum aedium non venustas, sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est. Nam quum esset habita ratio, quemadmodum ex utraque tecti parte aqua delaberetur, utilitatem templi fastigii dignitas consecuta est," Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180; cf. fastigia aliquot templorum a culminibus abrupta, Liv. 40, 2, 3; and evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. A. 2, 458; cf. also Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 14: habere pulvinar, simulacrum, fastigium, flaminem, id. Phil. 2, 43, 110; cf. of the same: omnes unum in principem congesti honores: circa templa imagines . . . suggestus in curia. fastigium in domo, mensis in coelo, Flor. 4, 2 *fin.:* Romae signa eorum sunt in Palatina aede Apolli nis in fastigio, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 13; cf. id. 35, 12, 43; Vitr. 3, 2: operi tamquam fastigium imponere, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33.

B. Transf.: **1.** *The extreme part, extremity* of a thing, whether above or below.

a. *Top, height, summit:* colles ... pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 69, 4: opus nondum aquae fastigium aequabat, Curt. 4, 2; cf. cloacis e fastigio in Tiberim ductis, Liv. 1, 38, 6 Drak.: aquatilium ova rotunda, reliqua fere fastigio acuminata, Plin. 10, 52, 74: gracilitas (arundinis) nodis distincta leni fastigio tenuatur in cacumina, id. 16, 36, 64; cf. cornua in leve fastigium exacuta, id. 11, 37, 45; so id. 16, 33, 60.—In the plur.: Lucr. 4, 828: muri, Val. Fl. 2, 553.

* **b.** *Depth:* forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia, quaeras, Virg. G. 2, 288.

2. (from the sloping form of the gable) *A slope, declivity, descent:* ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 5; cf. jugum paullo leniore fastigio, id. ib. 2, 24, 3; so rupes leniore submissa fastigio, Curt. 6, 6 *med.*: capreoli molli fastigio, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 3; so fastigium musculi, id. ib. 2, 11, 1: scrobes paullatim angustiore ad infimum fastigio, id. B. G. 7, 73, 5; cf. si (fossa) fastigium habet, ut (aqua) exeat e fundo, Var. R. R. 1, 14, 2.

3. In the later grammarians, *An accent placed over a word,* Mart. Cap. 3, 60; 63; Diom. p. 428 P.

II. Trop.: **A.** *The highest point, summit, the highest degree, most exalted rank* or *dignity* (so perh. only since the Aug. per.): quicquid numinum hanc Romani imperii molem in amplissimum terrarum orbis fastigium extulit, Vellej. 2, 131, 1; cf. sic fit, ut dei summum inter homines fastigium servent, Plin. Pan. 52, 2: et quoad usque ad memoriam nostram tribuniciis consularibusque certatum viribus est, dictaturae semper altius fastigium fuit, Liv. 6, 38 *fin.*; cf. in consulare fastigium vehi, Vellej. 2, 69, 1; so ad regium fastigium evehere aliquem, Val. Max. 1, 6, 1: alii cives ejusdem fastigii, Liv. 3, 35, 9: stare in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 1, 20: rhetoricen in tam sublime fastigium sine arte venisse, id. 2, 17, 3: et poësis ab Homero et Virgilio tantum fastigium accepit, et eloquentia a Demosthene, id. 12, 11, 26; cf. magice in tantum fastigii adolevit, ut, *etc.*, Plin. 30, 1, 1.—Hence also

2. In gen., *Dignity, rank, condition:* (M. Laetorio) curatio altior fastigio suo data est, Liv. 2, 27, 6; cf. ampliora etiam humano fastigio decerni sibi passus est, Suet. Caes. 76; and tamquam mortale fastigium egressus, Tac. A. 15, 74; so animus super humanum fastigium elatus, Curt. 9, 10 *med.*

B. *A leading* or *chief point, head* in a discourse; *a principal sort* or *kind* (very rarely; not in Cic.): summa sequar fastigia rerum, Virg. A. 1, 342: e quibus tribus fastigiis (agrorum) simplicibus, Var. R. R. 1, 6, 2; so propter haec tria fastigia formae discrimina quaedam fiunt sationum, id. ib. 1, 5; and haec atque hujuscemodi tria fastigia agri, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 6, 6.

fastīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [2. fastus-ago; cf. fastigium] *To make pointed, to sharpen to a point, to raise* or *bring up to a point* (in the *verb. finit.* only post-Aug.; in Cic. not at all): **I.** Lit.: frumenta verno tempore fastigantur in stipulam, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 52; so folia in exilitatem fastigantur, id. 24, 19, 118; Sil. 5, 50: (terra) spatiosa modice paullatim se ipsa fastigat, Mel. 2, 1, 5; so se molliter (Africa), id. 1, 4, 1; 3, 10, 5.—In the *part. perf.*: scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis summissioribus ... fastigatam, sicut tecta aedificiorum sunt, testudinem faciebant, Liv. 44, 9, 6: collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, id. 37, 27, 7: fastigatus in mucronem, Plin. 2, 25, 22.—**B.** Transf., **1.** (cf. fastigium, *no.* I. B, 2) Fastigatus, *Sloping up to a point; sloping down, steep, descending:* collis leniter fastigatus paullatim ad planitiem redibat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3: tigna ... prona ac fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, id. ib. 4, 17, 4.—**2.** (cf. *no.* I. B, 3) In the later grammarians, *Marked with an accent, accented:* ut fastigetur longa brevisve fuat, Mart. Cap. 3, 59.—**II.** Trop., *To elevate, exalt* (late Lat.): qui statum celsitudinis tuae titulorum parilitate fastigat, Sid. Ep. 3, 6: quamquam diademate crinem Fastigatus eas, id. Carm. 2, 5.—Hence

fastīgātus, a, um, *Pa.* *High, exalted* (late Lat.): ad arcem fastigatissimae felicitatis evectus, Sid. Ep. 2, 4: duo fastigatissimi consulares, id. 1, 9.

fastōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. fastus] *Full of pride, proud, haughty* (post-Aug. and very rare): moecha, Mart. 10, 13, 7: quid est, fastose? equid bonam mentem habere coepisti? Petr. 131.—Transf., of things: garum, *superb, sumptuous,* Mart. 13, 102.

1. fastus, a, um, *adj.* [etymol. dub.; most prob. from the root ΦΑ, φάσκω, φημί, fari; and therefore lit.: in which it is allowed to speak; hence] fasti dies, and more commonly abs. fasti, orum, *m.* (also acc. to the 4th decl. *acc.* fastus, Var. in Prisc. p. 711 P.; Col. 9, 14, 12; Sil. 2, 10: *abl.* fastibus, Luc. 10, 187), a publicist's *t. t.*: *A day on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held, a court-day* (*opp.* nefasti; v. nefastus): "ille (dies) nefastus, erit, per quem tria verba (DO, DICO, ADDICO) silentur: Fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi," Ov. F. 1, 48. The register of these legal court-days, which, for a long time, existed only in the archives of the pontifices, was kept from the knowledge of the people, until Cn. Flavius, scribe to the pontifex Maximus Appius Caecus, posted up a copy of the same in the Forum: Cic. Mur. 11, 25; cf. "(Cn. Flavius) fastos circa forum in albo proposuit, ut, quando lege agi posset, sciretur," Liv. 9, 46, 5; and Plin. 33, 1, 6.—Hence

II. Transf., in gen., *An enumeration of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events,* etc., *a calendar, almanac:* "*fastorum* libri appellantur, in quibus totius anni fit descriptio: fasti enim dies fasti sunt," Fest. p. 87: etenim ordo ipse annalium mediocriter nos retinet quasi enumeratione fastorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5: quum diem festum ludorum de fastis suis sustulissent, id. Verr. 2, 4, 67, 151: fastos correxit (Caesar), Suet. Caes. 40: ut omne tempus ... ita in fastos referretur, id. Aug. 100; cf. id. Tib. 5: in codicillorum fastis, Cic. Att. 4, 8, 3: paginas in annalibus magistratuum fastisque percurrere, Liv. 9, 18, 12: ex fastis evellere, id. Sest. 14, 33: fasti Praenestini a Verrio Flacco ordinati et marmoreo parieti incisi, Suet. Gramm. 17; cf. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 379 *sq.*, and the authors there cited; v. also Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 408 *sq.*: quae (tempora) semel Notis condita fastis Inclusit volucris deus, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 15: per titulos memoresque fastos, id. ib. 4, 14, 4; so memores, id. ib. 3, 17, 4: tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi, id. Sat. 1, 3, 112: qui redit ad fastos et virtutem aestimat annis, *etc.*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 48. So Fasti, *The title of the well-known poem of Ovid, which treats of the Roman festivals, the festival-calendar.*

2. fastus, ūs, *m.* *Scornful contempt* of others, *haughtiness, arrogance, pride* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): (*a*) *Sing.*: tu cave nostra tuo contemnas carmina fastu, Prop. 1, 17, 25; cf. fastus inest pulchris sequiturque superbia formam, Ov. F. 1, 419; and Plin. 9, 35, 58: aspice primum, Quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum Spectemus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 93: tanto te in fastu negas, amice, *i. e. thou withdrawest thyself with so much pride from my society,* Catull. 55, 14: fastus erga patrias epulas, Tac. A. 2, 2 *fin.*: supercilia maxime indicant fastum, Plin. 11, 37, 51.—(*β*) *Plur.*: fastus pati superbos, Prop. 3, 25, 15; Tib. 1, 8, 75; Ov. M. 14, 762.

3. fastus, uum, *Calendar*; v. 1. fastus.

fātālis, e, *adj.* [fatum] *Of* or *belonging to fate, ordained by fate* or *destiny, decreed, destined, fated, fatal* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: illa fatalis necessitas, quam εἱμαρμένην dicitis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: fatalis et immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni, id. Acad. 1, 7, 29: summam fatalem conficere, id. Rep. 6, 12: divina atque fatalia, id. Part. 21, 73: casus, id. Phil. 6, 7, 19: consulatus ad salutem rei publicae prope fatalis, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2; cf. hic annus fatalis ad interitum hujus urbis, id. ib. 3, 4, 9; so anni, Tib. 1, 3, 53; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4851: stamina, Tib. 1, 7, 1; Ov. M. 8, 452; cf. deae, *i. e. the Fates.* id. Pont. 1, 8, 64: libri, *i. e.* Sibyllini, Liv. 5, 14, 4; 5, 5, 11; 22, 9, 8; 42, 2, 6; Suet. Caes. 79: verba, Ov. F. 4, 257: lex, *i. e.* fatum, id. Met. 3, 316; 10, 203: labor, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 11; so ora fluminis, *destined,* Ov. M. 15, 54: mala, Suet. Ner. 40: mors, Vellej. 2, 4, 6; Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 1: tam fatale est, medicum adhibere, quam convalescere, Cic. Fat. 13, 30; so quasi fatale esset, non posse Gallias debellari nisi a se consule, Suet. Ner. 43.

II. In partic., in a bad sense, *Dangerous, destructive, deadly* (so perh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Lucr. 5, 874: telum, Virg. A. 12, 919; so jaculum, Ov. M. 5, 182: hasta, Sil. 2, 400: lignum, Ov. M. 8, 479: crinis, id. ib. 8, 85: aurum, id. ib. 9, 411: signum, id. ib. 13, 381: monstrum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21: judex, id. ib. 3, 3, 19: hora, Suet. Ner. 49; so dies, *dying-day,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3023; 4758; cf. si quid mihi fatale contigerit, Spart. Hadr. 4.

fātālĭter, *adv.* *According to fate, fatally:* omnia, quae fiunt quaeque futura sunt, ex omni aeternitate definita dicis esse fataliter, *Cic. Div. 2, 7, 19; so Suet. Caes. 59; Ov. M. 12, 67; Eutr. 1, 11.

fātālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fatalis] *Fatal necessity, fatality* (late Lat.): Cod. Justin. 4, 66, 1.

fātālĭter, *adv.*, v. fatalis, *ad fin.*

‡**fatantur** multa fantur, Fest. p. 88; cf. "‡fator πολυλογέω; ‡fatatus εἱμαρμένος," Gloss. Philox.

fătĕor, fassus, 2. (archaic *inf. praes.* faterier, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148) *v. dep. a.* [from the root ΦΑ, φάω, fari] *To confess, own, acknowledge* (very freq. and quite class.); construed for the most part with an object-sentence; rarely with the *acc.*, *de*, or *abs.*: (*α*) *c. acc.*: si verum mihi eritis fassae, vinclis exsolvemini, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 10; so si verum fateri, Plin. 27, 1, 1; Curt. 6, 3; and ut verius fatear, Eum. Grat. act. 1: quid fatebor? id. Capt. 3, 4, 3; id. ib. 2, 2, 67: multi in tormentis mori maluerunt falsum fatendo quam infitiando dolere, Cic. Partit. 14, 50: mores suos, Quint. 10, 1, 100: sensus suos, Ov. Her. 21, 204: paupertatem, id. Met. 8, 634, et saep.—(*β*) With *an object-sentence:* fateor atque etiam profiteor et prae me fero, te, *etc.*, Cic. Rab. perd. 5, 17: me despexe ad te per impluvium tuum, Fateor, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 73: fateor peccavisse, *etc.*, id. Most. 5, 2, 18: fateor eam esse importunam, id. Asin. 1, 1, 47: si quis contra rem publicam se amici causa fecisse fateatur, Cic. Lael. 12, 40: qui se debere fateantur, *Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 40: fateor me duci ventre, Hor. S. 2, 7, 37: jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est, id. ib. 1, 3, 111; id. Ep. 2, 1, 85: mihi turpe est, quod non didici, sane nescire fateri, id. A. P. 418; Quint. 4, 2, 10: hominum igitur causa eas rerum copias comparatas fatendum est, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158.—(*γ*) With *de:* quum de facto turpi aliquo aut inutili aut utroque fateatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 77.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, Cic. Caecin. 9, 24: *Me.* Est tibi nomen Menaechmo? *M.* Fateor, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 48: leno sum, fateor, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: qui a Naevio vel sumpsisti multa, si fateris, vel, si negas, surripuisti, Cic. Brut. 19, 76; cf. Quint. 5, 12, 13: nullinc faterier audes? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148: in fatendo lenis et summissa (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: ad fatendum impulsus, id. 5, 13, 46.

II. Transf., in gen., *To discover, show, indicate, manifest* (so rarely; not in Cic.): Laterensis nostri et fidem et animum singularem in rem publicam semper fatebor, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4; Quint 1, 6, 23: innocentem fuisse patrem fatetur, id. 7, 1, 56; id. 1, 10, 37: utque sedet vultu fassus Telamonius iram, Ov. Tr. 2, 325: patinarum calore pisces vitalem motum fateri, Plin. 9, 57, 83: mors sola fatetur, Quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 172: Belus amnis non nisi refuso mari arenas fatetur, Plin. 36, 26, 65.—Hence, * **B.** In gram. lang., fatendi modus, *The indicative:* Quint. 1, 6, 7.

☞ **1.** In pass. signif.: hunc (agrum) excipere nominatim, qui publicus esse fateatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57: fassus ab ore pudor, Ov. A. A. 2, 556.—**2.** Impers.: vulgo fatebatur, utique minorem eum legasse, Paul. Dig. 30, 1, 39 *fin.*

* **fātĭcănus,** a. um, *adj.* [fatum-cano] *Announcing fate,* i. e. *prophesying, prophetic:* os, Ov. M. 9, 418; cf. the following article.

* **fātĭcĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Announcing fate, prophesying, prophetic:* sortes, Ov. M. 15, 436; cf. the preced. art.

fātĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum-dico] *That predicts fate, prophesying, prophetic* (quite class.): "qui futura praedivinando solent fari, *fatidici* dicti," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 65: vates, Virg. A. 8, 340; so Ov. M. 3, 348: Themis, id. ib. 1, 321: anus, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18: deus, *i. e. Apollo,* Ov. F. 2, 262: augurium, Plin. 15, 29, 36: fulmina, id. 2, 43, 43: specus, id. 2, 93, 95; cf. silvae, Val. Fl. 1, 304.—Subst. fatidicus, *A prophet:* Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20.

fātĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fatum-fero] *That brings death, death-dealing, deadly* (a poet. word): sonat una fatifer arcus, Virg. A. 9, 631; so ensis, id. ib. 8, 621; Ov. M. 12, 492: ferrum, id. ib. 6, 251: Mavors, id. Am. 3, 3, 27.

fătīgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [fatigo] *That may be wearied* (a post-class. word): Tert. Anim. 32.

fătīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Weariness, fatigue* (stronger than lassitudo; v. the follg.) (perh. not ante-Aug.; *opp.* defatigatio in Cic. and Caes.; v. defatigatio): exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quae citra fatigationem est, Cels. 1, 2: equorum atque hominum, Liv. 22, 15, 7: deficiens dolore et fatigatione, Quint. 11, 3, 173: sudor et fatigatio, id. 11, 3, 147; so *c. c.* sudor, id. 1, 2, 31; id. 1, 12, 11: requiescit labor ille, cujus sibi ipsa fatigatio obstabat, id. 11, 2, 43; cf. id. 10, 3, 27; Tac. H. 2, 60.—**II.** Trop.: *Jeer, banter* (post-class.): qui quum in auditorio vel levi fatigatione taxaverunt, Eutr. 9, 19; so Sulp. Sever. Dialog. 1, 4 *med.* In the plur., Sid. Ep. 1, 8.

fătīgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fatigo, *no.* II.] *Jeering, bantering* (a post-class. word): verba erant dulcia, jocosa, fatigatoria, Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

fătīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fatis-ago; and therefore lit.: to drive sufficiently; hence] *To employ to weariness, to weary, tire, fatigue; to vex, harass* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; whereas defatigare is freq. even in Cic. and Caes.).

I. Lit.: (*a*) *Act.:* membra, Lucr. 3, 490; cf. defessos nervos, id. 6, 1161; and dentem in dente, Ov. M. 8, 827: ille (anser) celer penna tardos aetate fatigat Eluditque diu, id. ib. 8, 687: saepe etiam cursu quatiunt (armenta) et sole fatigant, Virg. G. 3, 132: per triennium Romanos exercitus fatigaverat, Vellej. 2, 34, 1; cf. quos nulla fatigant Proelia, Virg. A. 11, 306; and aliquamdiu pugna atroci quum semet ipsi fatigassent, Liv. 8, 10, 3: dextram osculis, Tac. A. 15, 71: sonitu vicina, Ov. M. 1, 573; cf. venatu invigilant pueri silvasque fatigant, Virg. A. 9, 605: lolium tribulique fatigant Triticeas messes, Ov. M. 5, 485.—(*β*) *Pass.:* verberibus, tormentis, igni fatigati, Cic. Top. 20, 74; cf. (sicarii) sunt vinclis et carcere fatigandi, id. Off. 3, 18, 73; and (milites) magno aestu fatigati, * Caes. B. C. 3, 95, 1: Romani multo ante labore proeliisque fatigati, Sall. J. 76, 5; cf. neque insomniis, neque labore fatigari, id. Cat. 27, 2; and juga demeret Bobus fatigatis, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 43: ludo fatigatumque somno Puerum, id. ib. 3, 4, 11.

II. Trop., *To weary, fatigue, importune: to plague, torment, vex:* (*a*) *Act.:* Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 12: punire aliquem aut verbis fatigare, *to reprove,* Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: prece qua fatigent Virgines sanctae Vestam? Hor. Od. 1, 2, 26 cf. quum per aliquot dies fatigassent singulos precibus, Liv. 9, 20, 3; so aliquem precibus, id. 27, 45, 10 Drak.; cf. in the follg.: corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat, Virg. A. 4, 572; so socios voce, Sil. 12, 192: discentem per ambages fatigabit, Quint. 3, 11, 23: animam curis, Lucr. 3, 838; cf. die noctuque fatigare animum, Sall. J. 70, 1; and secundae res sapientium animos fatigant, id. Cat. 11, 8; cf. also quid aeternis minorem Consiliis animum fatigas? Hor. Od. 2, 11, 11; so pectora, id. ib. 4, 14, 18: vitam bello, Lucr. 5, 1423; Quint. 6 praef. § 3: aspera Juno, Quae mare nunc terrasque metu coelumque fatigat, Virg. A. 1, 280; so fama terras fatigat, Val. Fl. 2, 120: olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, *wear out, pass,* Virg. A. 8, 94; so diem noctemque Marte, Val. Fl. 5, 602; cf. Prop. 4, 11, 81: curasque ita corde fatigat, *keeps revolving,* Sil. 12, 496; cf. id. 1, 675: frustra niti neque aliud se fatigando nisi odium quaerere, Sall. J. 3, 3 Kritz. *N. cr.:* (Metellus) Marium fatigantem de profectione domum dimittit, Sall. J. 73, 2; cf. quidve mea de fraude deos fatigas? Prop. 2, 20, 3: quos ego audio maxima ope niti, ambire, fatigare vos singulos, ne quid, *etc.,* Sall. J. 14, 20.—(*β*) *Pass.:* dolis fatigari, Sall. J. 56, 1: Vagenses fatigati regis suppliciis, id. 66, 2; cf. denique saepius fatigatus lenitur, id. ib. 111, 3; and uti aetati concederet, fatigatus a fratre, *etc.,* id. ib. 11, 4 Kritz.: lacrimis fatigatur auditor, Quint. 6, 1, 28: ipsa cogitatione suscepti muneris fatigor, id. 4 praef. § 7: si dicendum apud fatigatos est, id. 4, 1, 48; id. 1, 12, 1; id. 10, 5, 14.

B. In partic., in late Lat., *To vex with raillery, to jeer, banter:* Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 5; so id. ib. 1, 4; Sidon. Ep. 6, 2.

* **fātĭlĕgus,** a, um, *adj.* [fatum-lego] *Gathering* or *collecting death:* Sabaei, Luc. 9, 821.

* **fātĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n.* [fatiloquus] *Prophecy:* Sibyllae fatiloquia, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46 dub.

fātĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum-loquor] *Declaring fate, prophesying, prophetic;* subst., *a prophet, a prophetess* (extremely rare): Carmenta mater, Liv. 1, 7: Cretensis Epimenides, App. Flor. p. 325.

‡ **fatim,** *adv. Sufficiently:* acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 1, 123, from FATIS, from which also come affatim and fatigo.

fătisco, ĕre, *v. n.* (ante-class. in the deponent form **fatiscor,** ci; v. the follg.) [prob. kindred with XA, χαίνω, to yawn, gape] *To open in chinks* or *clefts, to gape* or *crack open, to fall apart, tumble to pieces* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (naves) laxis laterum compagibus omnes Accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt, Virg. A. 1, 123: saxis solida aera fatiscunt, id. Aen. 9, 809: area neu pulvere victa fatiscat, id. Georg. 1, 180: (pinguis tellus) haud umquam manibus jactata fatiscit, id. ib. 2, 249: heu canimus frustra, nec verbis victa fatiscit Janua, Tib. 1, 5, 67: camelo ungues in longiore itinere sine calceatu fatiscunt, Plin. 11, 45, 105.—(*β*) In the depon. form: non delubra deum simulacraque fessa fatisci? Lucr. 5, 309.

II. Trop., *To grow weak, become exhausted, to droop, faint, decrease* (so ante-class. in the depon. form; v. the follg.): omne solum, quod praedictorum leguminum segetibus fatiscit, Col. 2, 13, 3: scrofa celerrime fatiscit, quae plures educat, id. 7, 9 *fin.:* ipse exercitusque per inopiam et labores fatiscebant, Tac. A. 14, 24: scriptores dum copia fatiscunt, id. ib. 6, 7; Val. Fl. 3, 395: manibusque nesciis fatiscere, Tac. A. 16, 5: donec fatisceret seditio, id. Hist. 3, 10.—Poet. *c. inf.:* exsiccata fatiscet Mater Achilleis hiemes affrangere bustis, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 35.—(*β*) In the depon. form: aevo, Lucr. 3, 459: altera ira, altera vulneribus fatiscuntur, Var. in Non. 479, 13; so Pac. ib. 307, 12; Att. ib. 10 and 479, 10 and 14; Fronto Princ. hist. p. 318 ed. Maj.

‡ **fator,** πολυλογέω, v. ‡ fatantur.

fatua, ae, *f.,* v. 1. and 2. fatuus.

fatue, *adv.,* v. fatuus, *ad fin.*

Fatuellus, i. v. 2. Fatuus.

fatuina rosa, *Another name for the* paeonia, App. Herb. 64.

fătŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. fatuus] *Foolishness, silliness, fatuity* (perh. only in the two follg. passages): definitionibus ostendere, non hanc imprudentiam aut casum aut necessitudinem, sed inertiam, negligentiam, fatuitatem nominari oportere, Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99: fatuitate confectus, id. Att. 11, 25, 2.

fatum, i, v. for, *ad fin.*

* **1. fătŭor,** ari, *v. dep.* [1. fatuus] *To talk foolishly:* desine fatuari, Sen. Apocol. *med.*

* **2. fātŭor,** ari, *v. dep.* [2. Fatuus] *To be inspired:* "Fauno fuit uxor nomine *Fatua,* quae assidue divino spiritu impleta velut per furorem futura praemonebat: unde adhuc qui inspirari solent, fatuari dicuntur," Just. 43, 1.

1. fatus, a, um, *Part.,* from for.

* **2. fātus,** ūs, *m.* [for] *A word, saying:* Prud. Apoth. 599 dub. (*al.* fastus).

3. fatus, us, *m. Fate;* v. fatum, under for, *ad fin.*

1. fătŭus, a, um, *adj. Foolish, silly, simple* (stronger than stultus) (quite classical): ego me ipsum stultum existimo, fatuum esse non opinor, Poet. (Afran.?) ap. Isid. Orig. 10, 246; cf. Neukirch. Fab. tog. p. 278: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 2: fatuus est, insulsus, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 49: non modo nequam et improbus, sed etiam fatuus et amens es, Cic. Dej. 7, 21: monitor, id. de Or. 2, 24, 99: homo, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274: puer, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 3: nisi plane fatui sint, id. Fin. 2, 22, 70: mores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 18.—Poet. transf., *Insipid, tasteless,* said of food: ut sapiant fatuae, fabrorum prandia, betae, Mart. 13, 13.—**II.** Subst., fatuus, i, *m.,* and fatua, ae, *f., A fool, simpleton; a female fool* or *jester;* kept by Romans of rank for their amusement: Harpasten, uxoris meae fatuam, scis hereditarium onus in domo mea remansisse . . . si quando fatuo delectari volo, me rideo, Sen. Ep. 50.

fătŭe, *adv. Foolishly, absurdly:* plerumque studio loquendi fatue modo accedendum, Quint. 6, 4, 8 dub. (Spald. and Zumpt, *fatui*).

2. Fātŭus, i, *m. Another name for the prophesying* Faunus; also called **Fatuellus;** while *his sister,* Fauna, *who prophesied to females,* was named **Fatua** and **Fatuella,** Lact. 1, 22; Macr. S. 1, 12; Mart. Cap. 2, 41; Just. 43, 1; cf. Hartung Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 186, and 195 *sq.*

fauces, ium (in the poets also sometimes in the *abl. sing.,* fauce, Ov. Her. 9, 98; Met. 14, 738; Hor. Epod. 14, 4; Phaedr. 1, 8, 4; 1, 1, 3; Mart. 7, 37, 6, et al.; but a *nom.,* faux, was not in use; cf. "quaedam verba contra usum veterem inclinata patietur ut passa Hortensium dicere pro hac *cervices cervix;* quaedam non, ut si dicas pro *fauces faux,*" Var. L. L. 10, 4, 180; cf. also Charis. p. 72 P.), in the more restricted sense, *f. The upper part of the throat, from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet, the pharynx, throat, gullet.*

I. Lit.: "summum gulae *fauces* vocantur, extremum *stomachus;* quibus fauces non sunt, ne stomachus quidem est," Plin. 11, 37, 68: exigua in arteria sub ipsis faucibus lingula est, quae, quum spiramus, attollitur, Cels. 4, 1: sitis fauces tenet, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 34; so sitis fauces urit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: lippiunt fauces fame, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 39; id. ib. 1, 2, 36: fauces tussientes, Cels. 5, 25, 11: nuces videntur fauces exasperare, Plin. 23, 8, 74: fauces tumentes strangulant vocem, *etc.,* Quint. 11, 3, 20; id. 11, 3, 56: propino tibi salutem plenis faucibus, Plaut Stich. 3, 2, 16: exscrea usque ex penitis faucibus, *from the bottom of your throat,* id. Asin. 1, 1, 28: alicui Fauces prehendere, id. Most. 1, 3, 62; cf. qui sacerdoti scelestus fauces interpresserit, id. Rud. 3, 2, 41; and laqueo innectere fauces, Ov. M. 10, 378; cf. also ad necem secandasque novacula fauces, Suet. Calig. 23: faucibus teneor, *I am caught by the throat, I feel the knife at my throat,* Plaut. Casin. 5, 3, 4; cf. quum faucibus premeretur, Cic. Clu. 31, 84; and Timarchides premit fauces defensionis tuae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 76

176: eripite nos ex faucibus eorum, quorum crudelitas, *etc.*, *from the jaws*, Crass. in Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 225; cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, 19; and urbem totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, id. Arch. 9, 21: e mediis Orci faucibus ad hunc evasi modum, App. M. 7, p. 191; Cic. Rep. 1, 43: lupus fauce improba incitatus, *i. e. voracity*, Phaedr. 1, 1, 3.

II. Transf., of places: **A.** *A narrow way, narrow inlet* or *outlet, a defile, pass*: Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87; so in Ciliciae angustissimis faucibus, Curt. 7, 4; cf. qua fauces erant angustissimae portus, Caes. B. C. 1, 25, 5; so portus, id. ib. 3, 24, 1; 3, 39, 2: Masinissam persecutus in valde arta, faucibus utrimque obsessis, inclusit, Liv. 29, 32, 4: Aemilius sedens in faucibus macelli, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 62, 145; so macelli, id. Quint. 6, 25: per fauces montis ut Aetnae Exspirent ignes, Lucr. 6, 640; so altae montis, id. 6, 698: Nilus multis faucibus in Aegyptium mare se evomit, Plin. 5, 9, 10: quum fornacem facies, fauces praecipites deorsum facito, Cato R. R. 38, 3: pictis ex faucibus currus emittere, *from the barriers*, Enn. Ann. 1, 103.

B. *The jaws* of the earth, *gulf, abyss*: patefactis terrae faucibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95.

Fauna, ae, *f.* *The prophesying sister of Faunus, called also* Bona Dea, Macr. S. 1, 12; Lact. 1, 22; Arn. 5, p. 168; cf. Hartung Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 186 and 195 *sq.*

Faunalia, ium; v. Faunus, *no.* II.

Faunigĕna, ae, *adj.* [Faunus-gigno] *Descended from Faunus*: Sil. 5, 7.—**II.** Subst., Faunigenae, arum, *m.*, *Descendants of Faunus*: Sil. 8, 358.

Faunus, i, *m.* [faveo] *A mythic personage, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, and father of Latinus, king of Latium, instituter of tillage and grazing, and after his death the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, and also a giver of oracles: after the introduction of the worship of Pan into Italy, he was identified with Pan, and accordingly represented, like the latter, with horns and goats' feet*, Lact. 1, 24; Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; Ov. F. 2, 193; 3, 312 *sq.*; Prop. 4, 2, 34; Ov. F. 2, 268; 5, 99 *sq.*; Her. 5, 138; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 11; 1, 17, 2; 3, 18, 1, et saep. On account of the assimilation of Faunus to Pan, the appellation Fauni was also used for Panes, *sylvan deities*, Lucr. 4, 583; Ov. M. 6, 392; 1, 193; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4; A. P. 244; Enn. Ann. 7, 2; Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; Div. 1, 45, 101; cf. Hartung Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 183 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., FAUNALIA, ium, *n.*, *The festival celebrated on the nones of December, in honor of Faunus*, acc. to Porphyr. and Acro Hor. Od. 3, 18, 1 and 10.

fauste, *adv.*, v. faustus, *ad fin.*

Faustianus, a, um, v. faustus, *no.* II. B.

Faustĭtas, ātis, *f.* [faustus] *Happy condition, favorable circumstances, happiness*; as a goddess, the personified *Fertility* of the soil: nutrit rura Ceres almaque Faustitas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 18.

Faustŭlus, i, *m.* *The shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 9; Liv. 1, 4, 7; Ov. F. 3, 56; 4, 854, et al.

faustus, a, um, *adj.* [faveo; and therefore lit., favorable; hence] *Of favorable* or *fortunate omen, fortunate, favorable, auspicious, lucky* (rare, but quite class.): “quae (omina) majores nostri quia valere censebant, idcirco omnibus rebus agendis: QVOD BONVM FAVSTVM FELIX FORTVNATVMQVE ESSET praefabantur,” Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102; so ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3: utile sit faustumque precor, quod imagine somni Vidimus, Ov. F. 3, 27; so omen, Liv. 7, 25, 11; Ov. M. 6, 448; 9, 785, et al.; cf. exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 100; so i pede fausto, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 37: indoles Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, id. Od. 4, 4, 26; Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 81: o faustum et felicem nunc diem! Ter. And. 5, 4, 53; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118; so o nox illa fausta huic urbi! id. Flacc. 41, 103: annus, Ov. F. 1, 63: nisi tempestas indulget tempore fausto, *favorable, suitable*, Lucr. 1, 805.

*fauste, *adv.* *Favorably, fortunately*: ut eis quoque hominibus ea res fauste, feliciter prospereque eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1.

II. Faustus, *A surname of* L. Cornelius Sulla, *the son of the dictator*, also called Faustus Sulla, Cic. Clu. 34, 94; Sull. 19, 54; Vatin. 13, 32; Agr. 1, 4, 12; Att. 9, 1, 4; 9, 11, 4; Caes. B. C. 1, 6.—In the *fem.* **Fausta,** ae, *The daughter of* Sulla, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 2; Ascon. in Scaur. p. 29 ed. Orell.; id. in Milon. p. 33 ib.—**B.** Deriv., **Faustĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Faustus Sulla, Faustian*: ager, that produced excellent wine, Plin. 14, 6, 8: vina, Front. Fer. Als. 3.

faūtor (also uncontr. **favitor,** Lucil. in Non. 110, 23; Plaut. Am. prol. 78 and 79; Cic. Planc. 1, 1, acc. to Cod. Erf.), ōris, m. [faveo] *A favorer, furtherer, promoter, patron* (quite class.): (*a*) *c. gen.*: cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 11; cf. id. ib. 10, 12 *fin.*; and id. ib. 12, 25, 3: multi fautores laudis tuae, id. Planc. 23, 55; cf. studiosi et fautores illius victoriae, id. Att. 1, 16, 8: nobilitatis, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16; so competitorum, Var. R. R. 3, 5 *fin.*; regis, Sall. J. 27, 2: et cultor bonorum (populus), Liv. 9, 46, 13: Lucili, Hor. S. 1, 10, 2; cf. veterum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 23: omnes illi fautores illius flagitii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11; so nequitiae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 33.—(*β*) *c. dat.*: favitorem tibi me, amicum, amatorem putes, Lucil. in Non. 110, 23: aetati facieque tuae se Fautorem ostendat, id. in Gell. 9, 14, 23: quum tam multos et bonos viros ejus (Plancii) honori viderem esse favitores, *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 1, 1.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: virtute ambire oportet, non favitoribus: Sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, *i. e. applauders, claqueurs*, Plaut. Am. prol. 78 *sq.*; so fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66.

fautrix, īcis, *f.* [fautor] *A patroness, protectress* (quite class.): (*a*) *c. gen.*: amicitiae non modo fautrices fidelissimae, sed etiam effectrices sunt voluptatum tam amicis quam sibi, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: regio fautrix suorum, id. Planc. 9, 22.—(*β*) *c. dat.*: ut vestra auctoritas meae auctoritati fautrix adjutrixque sit, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 40: Thais nostrae omni est fautrix familiae, id. Eun. 5, 9, 22.

‡ **faux,** v. fauces.

* **1. făventĭa,** ae, *f.* [faveo] *A being favorable*, i. e. *keeping silence* at religious ceremonies: “*faventiam* bonam ominationem significat. Nam praecones clamantes populum sacrificiis *favere* jubebant,” *etc.*, Fest. p. 88: augustam adhibeant faventiam, Att. in Non. 206, 2 (“*ore obscoeno dicta segregent*,” Non.).

2. Făventĭa, ae, *f.* *A city of* Gallia Cisalpina, *that produced excellent linen cloth*, now *Faënza*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 7; Liv. Epit. 88; Vellej. 2, 28, 1; Sil. 8, 598: cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 230.—**II.** Deriv., **Făventīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Faventia, Faventine*: ager, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 7; Col. 3, 3, 2: lina, Plin. 19, 1, 2.

făvĕo, favi, fautum, 2. *v. n.* *To be favorable, to be well disposed* or *inclined toward, to favor, promote, befriend, protect* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: (*a*) *c. dat.*: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 8: qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29; cf. favor, *no.* II.: tibi favemus, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: rescripsi … me ei fauturum, id. Att. 12, 49, 1: non multo plus patriae faveo quam tuae gloriae, id. Fam. 10, 19, 2: rei publicae, dignitati ac gloriae tuae, id. ib. 12, 7, 1: nostrae laudi dignitatique, id. ib. 1, 7, 8: huic meae voluntati, id. ib. 15, 4, 14; cf. honori et dignitati, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 1; so sententiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 55: rebus Gallicis, Caes. B. G. 6, 7, 7: rebus Caesaris, id. B. C. 2, 18, 6: et plaudere ingeniis sepultis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 88: operi, Ov. M. 15, 367, et saep.: honoribus, Cic. Planc. 8, 20: *huc coëamus* ait … *Coëamus* retulit Echo, et verbis favet ipsa suis, *i. e. delights in*, Ov. M. 3, 388; qui (galli) *silentio noctis*, ut ait Ennius, *favent faucibus russis cantu*, i. e. *give loose to, make free use of*, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57.—Impers.: non modo non invidetur illi aetati, verum etiam favetur, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45; so favetur, id. de Or. 2, 51, 207; Quint. 5, 7, 31: huic Romae ita fautum est, ut, *etc.*, Spartian. Pescenn. 2.—(*β*) *Abs.* (so very rarely; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Quint. 3, 7, 25; cf. judices, ut faveant, rogamus, id. 4, 1, 73: si favet alma Pales, Ov. F. 4, 722; so dum favet nox et Venus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 50: assis, o Tegeaee, favens, Virg. G. 1, 18: Phoebe, fave, Tib. 2, 5, 1: faveas, Cypria, id. 3, 3, 34; cf. quisquis es, o faveas, Ov. M. 3, 613: favente Marte, Tib. 1, 10, 30; cf. faventibus diis, Suet. Galb. 10.

II. In partic.: **A.** In relig. lang., linguis, rarely lingua, ore, *etc.*, *To have a care of speaking* at religious ceremonies, for the sake of a good omen, *i. e.* either *to speak good words* or *to abstain from evil words*; hence i. q. *to keep still, be silent*: “idcirco rebus divinis, quae publice fierent, ut FAVERENT LINGVIS imperabatur: inque feriis imperandis, ut LITIBVS ET IVRGIIS SE ABSTINERENT,” Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102; cf. “*faventia* bonam ominationem significat. Nam praecones clamantes populum sacrificiis FAVERE jubebant. *Favere* enim est bona fari: at veteres poëtae pro *silere* usi sunt *favere*,” Fest. *s. v.* FAVENTIA, p. 88; and “vidimus certis precationibus custodem praeponi, qui FAVERI LINGVIS jubeat,” Plin. 28, 2, 3; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 83: prospera lux oritur: linguis animisque favete, Nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die, Ov. F. 1, 71; cf. dicamus bona verba, venit natalis, ad aras. Quisquis ades, lingua vir mulierque fave, Tib. 2, 2, 2; and en deus est, deus est! linguis animisque favete, Quisquis ades! dixit … Quisquis adest, jussum veneratur numen, et omnes Verba sacerdotis referunt geminata, Ov. M. 15, 677 *sq.*; Enn. in Philarg. Virg. G. 4, 230: ore favete omnes et cingite tempora ramis, Virg. A. 5, 71: odi profanum vulgus et arceo. Favete linguis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 2: quoties mentio sacra literarum intervenerit, favete linguis, Sen. Vit. beat. 26 *fin.*: sacra facit vates? sint ora faventia sacris, Prop. 4, 6, 1; cf. concipiamque bonas ore favente preces, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 18; and lingua favens assit (diei natali), longorum oblita malorum, id. ib. 5, 5, 5.

B. *To applaud*: quo clamor vocat et turba faventium, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 46; cf. tum clamore, qualis ex insperato faventium solet, Romani adjuvant militem suum (Horatium), Liv. 1, 25, 9; Suet. Calig. 30: tu Veneri dominae plaude favente manu, Ov. A. A. 1, 148.

făvilla, ae, *f.* (*acc. to Voss. from φάω, to shine), *Light, sparkling ashes, glowing ashes* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): scintillas agere ac late differre favillam, Lucr. 2, 675; cf. Ov. M. 7, 80; and quum contectus ignis ex se favillam discutit scintillamque emittit, Plin. 18, 35, 84: e carbone exstincto favilla digito sublata, id. 26, 11, 72: cinis e favilla et carbonibus ad calefaciendum triclinium illatus, Suet. Tib. 74: nihil invenit praeter tepidam in ara favillam, id. Galb. 18.—**2.** In partic., *The ashes of the dead* still glowing: ibi tu calentem Debita sparges lacrima favillam Vatis amici, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 23; so Tib. 3, 2, 10; Prop. 1, 19, 19; Virg. A. 6, 227; Ov. F. 3, 561.—**B.** Transf. salis, *Powder of salt*, Plin. 31, 7, 42.—* **II.** Trop., *A glimmering spark*, i. e. *beginning, origin*: haec est venturi prima favilla mali, Prop. 1, 9, 18.

făvillācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [favilla] *Of* or *like ashes* (late Lat.): fuligo, Sol. 35; cf. the follg. art.

făvillātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Like ashes* (late Lat.): humus, Sol. 27 *med.*; cf. the preced. art.

făvillesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To be reduced to ashes* (late Lat.): Fulg. Contin. Virg. *med.*

favissae, arum, *f.* *Underground reservoirs* or *cellars near the temples, in which was kept water*, or *sacred utensils which had become useless from age*, Var. in Gell. 2, 10; Fest. *s. h. v.*, p. 88; cf. “Favissae ϑησαυροί,” Gloss. Philox.

favitor, oris, v. fautor, *ad init.*

‡favonialis, e, v. Favonius, *no.* I. B.

Favonianus, a, um, v. Favonius, *no.* II. B.

Făvōnĭus, ĭi, *m.* [faveo] **I.** *The west wind,* also called Zephyrus, *which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation,* Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Plin. 2, 47, 46; 18, 34, 77, § 337; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 71; Var. R. R. 1, 28, 2; 1, 29, 1; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, 27; Acad. 2, 33, 105; 2. 48, 147; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1; Catull. 64, 283; Lucr. 1, 11; Ov. M. 9, 661, et al.—**B.** Deriv., **‡făvōnĭālis** Ζεφύριος, Gloss. Philox.—**II.** *A Roman proper name.* So esp. M. Favonius, *a cotemporary of Cicero and an imitator of M. Cato, whence he received the derisive sobriquet of* simius Catonis, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5; 2, 1, 9; 2, 4, 7; 7, 1, 7; Val. Max. 2, 10; Suet. Aug. 13.—**B.** Deriv., **Făvōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of or belonging to a Favonius, Favonian:* pira, a certain kind, Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16.

făvor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *Favor, good-will, inclination, partiality,* esp. of a party (perh. not in use before Cicero's time; in Cic. very rare; in Caes. not at all; but very freq. since the Aug. period, both in prose and poetry. Perh. the word was formerly used only in its particular scenic acceptation—v. under *no.* II.—and was first applied also in a general way in the time of Cic.): **I.** In gen.: "*favorem et urbanum* Cicero nova credit. Nam in epistola ad Brutum, *Eum,* inquit, *amorem et eum (ut hoc verbo utar) favorem in consilium advocabo,*" Quint. 8, 3, 34; so *c. c.* amor, Suet. Claud. 12; *c. c.* studium, id. Vit. 15: qui favore populi tenetur et ducitur, id. Sest. 54, 115; cf. under *no.* II.: quae sunt autem varie et ad tempus descripta populis, favore magis quam re, legum nomen tenent, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11: ex maxima invidia in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Jugurtha venit, Sall. J. 13, 7; cf. *opp.* invidia, id. ib. 73, 4: plebis, Liv. 7, 25, 1; cf. id. 2, 56, 1: partium Pompeii, Vellej. 2, 54, 2: conciliato populi favore, Suet. Caes. 11: militum, Suet. Tit. 5; Hor. Od. 4, 8, 26; id. Ep. 2, 1, 9.—**B.** Favor personified as *A deity,* Mart. Cap. 1, 16.

II. In partic., *Acclamation, applause,* at theatrical and other exhibitions: quod studium et quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus? Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29; Phaedr. 5, 5, 25: audientium, Quint. 3, 8, 7: facere favorem, id. 7, 1, 33: promere favorem, id. 9, 1, 21: emerendi favoris gratia, id. 7, 1, 2; Suet. Claud. 21: plauditur et magno palma favore datur, Ov. Tr. 2, 506: tutatur favor Euryalum, Virg. A. 5, 343.

făvōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [favor] *Favored, in favor, popular, beloved, pleasing, agreeable* (not ante-Aug.; perh. first in Vellej.; v. the follg.): Luculli et Metelli triumphum invidia Pompeii apud optimum quemque fecit favorabilem, Vellej. 2, 34, 2; cf. reditus, id. 2, 40, 2: oratio, Tac. A. 2, 37; cf. eloquentia, Quint. 12, 10, 74; so quid invidiosum, favorabile, *etc.* . . . sit, id. 6, 1, 11; cf. id. 11, 1, 42: facilis ac favorabilis causa, id. 12, 6, 6; cf. id. 5, 10, 113; 4, 3, 9: in civitate minime favorabili natus, Tac. Or. 7: facere aliquem favorabilem, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 *fin.;* so aliquis, Sen. Clem. 10; Suet. Calig. 4; Flor. 4, 4, 4.—*Comp.:* favorabilius et tutius, Plin. Ep. 5, 14, 3: favorabiliores fieri, Plin. 20, 8, 30.

făvōrābĭlĭter, *adv. With applause or approbation, favorably:* in aliquem laetum ac plausibilem locum quam maxime possint favorabiliter excurrere, Quint. 4, 3, 1; so Suet. Ner. 7.—*Comp.:* favorabilius, Paul. Dig. 40, 4, 10.

făvōrābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. preced., *ad fin.*

fāvus, i, *m. A honey-comb:* "*favus est,* quem fingunt (apes) multicavatum e cera, quum singula cava sena latera habeant," Var. R. R. 3, 16, 24; so Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157; Col. 11, 2, 57; Tib. 2, 1, 50; Virg. G. 1, 344; Ov. M. 8, 678; Fast. 4, 152, et saep.—Proverb.: Crescere tamquam favum, *i. e. easily,* Petr. 43 and 76.—**II.** Transf., *A hexagonal piece of stone in a pavement,* Vitr. 7, 1.

fax, făcis (also in the *nom. sing.* FACES, acc. to Fest. p. 87), *f. A torch, flambeau, link:* **I.** Lit.: alii faces atque aridam materiem de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, * Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 4; so Liv. 22, 16, 7: ambulare cum facibus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 52: malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32; cf. ego faces jam accensas ad hujus urbis incendium exstinxi, id. Pis. 2, 5: servi in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi, id. Att. 14, 10, 1; cf. faces incendere, id. Phil. 2, 36, 91; and si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet, id. Lael. 11, 37: ardentem facem praeferre, id. Verr. 2, 4, 34, 74: faces ferro inspicare, Virg. G. 1, 292; cf. faces incidere, Plin. 18, 26, 63: dilapsam in cineres facem, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 28.—At weddings, the torch carried before the bride on the way to her home, usually made of white-thorn (Spina alba) or pine, "Masur. ap. Plin. 16, 18, 30; Fest. s. v. PATRIMI, p. 245; s. v. RAPI, p. 289; Var. in Non. 112, 27; id. ap. Serv. Virg. E. 8, 29;" Plaut. Casin. 1, 30; Catull. 61, 98 *sq.;* Virg. E. 8, 29; Ov. M. 10, 6; Stat. Th. 2, 259, et al.; hence nuptiales, Cic. Clu. 6, 15; Liv. 30, 13, 12: maritae, Ov. Her. 11, 101: legitimae, Luc. 2, 356. Cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 215, and see in the follg.—Torches were also carried in funeral processions, Virg. A. 11, 142; Prop. 3, 13, 17; Ov. F. 2, 561; Her. 21, 172; Sen. Tranq. 11; Vit. beat. *fin.;* Ep. 222; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 231; and see in the follg.—An attribute of Cupid, Tib. 2, 1, 82; Prop. 3, 16, 16; Ov. M. 1, 461; 10, 312; Am. 3, 9, 8; R. Am. 140, et al.; of the Furies, Virg. A. 7, 337; Ov. M. 4, 482; 508; 6, 430; 10, 350; Quint. 9, 3, 47.

B. Transf.: **1.** On account of the use of torches at weddings (v. above), poet. for *A wedding, marriage:* face nuptiali Digna, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 33; cf. te face sollenni junget sibi, Ov. M. 7, 49. And referring at the same time to the funeral torch: viximus insignes inter utramque facem, *i. e. between marriage and death,* Prop. 4, 11, 46.

2. Of *The light* of the heavenly bodies (poet.): dum rosea face sol inferret lumina coelo, Lucr. 5, 974; cf. Phoebi fax, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18: canentes Rite crescentem face Noctilucam, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 38.

3. *A fiery meteor, fire-ball, shooting-star:* noctivagaeque faces coeli flammaeque volantes, Lucr. 5, 1190; cf. nocturnasque faces, coeli sublime volantes, id. 2, 206; and emicant et faces, non nisi quum decidunt visae, *etc.*, Plin. 2, 26, 25: tum facibus visis coelestibus, tum stellis iis, quas Graeci cometas, nostri crinitas vocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; so id. Cat. 3, 8, 18; Liv. 41, 21, 13; 29, 14, 3; Virg. A. 2, 694; Ov. M. 15, 787; Luc. 1, 528.

4. Prima (noctis), *Early torch-light,* immediately after dark (post-class.): "tempus diei occiduum, mox suprema tempestas, hoc est diei novissimum tempus: deinde vespera: ab hoc tempore prima fax dicitur, deinde concubia," *etc.*, Macr. S. 1, 3 *fin.* So Gell. 3, 2, 11; 18, 1 *fin.;* App. M. 2, p. 119.

II. Trop., for *Flame* in a good or bad sense, *any thing that inflames* or *incites, incitement, stimulus, cause of ruin, destruction* (freq. and quite class.): quum corporis facibus inflammari soleamus ad omnes fere cupiditates eoque magis incendi, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44; so me torret face mutua Calais, *flame of love,* Hor. Od. 3, 9, 13; cf. iraī fax, Lucr. 3, 304: dicendi faces, *flames, fires of eloquence,* id. de Or. 2, 51, 205; cf. alicui quasi quasdam verborum faces admovere, id. ib. 3, 1, 4: alicui acriores ad studia dicendi faces subdere, Quint. 1, 2, 25 Spald.; so hortator studii causaque faxque mei, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 28; and incitator et fax omnium, Prud. στεφ. 10, 67: subjicere faces invidiae alicujus, Cic. Mil. 35, 98; cf. flagrantibus jam militum animis velut faces addere, Tac. H. 1, 24; and (rogationes) duas faces novantibus res ad plebem in optimates accendendam, Liv. 32, 38, 9: adulescentulo ad libidinem facem praeferre, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13: Antonius omnium Clodi incendiorum fax, *instigator,* id. Phil. 2, 19, 48; cf. fax accusationis et origo, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 3; and fax hujus be (Hannibal), Liv. 21, 10, 11; so Vellej. 2 25, 3: dolorum quum admoventur faces Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61, and (dolor) ardentes faces intentat, id. ib. 5, 27, 76: quae (Agrippinae) Gaium et Domitium Neronem principes genuere totidem faces generis humani, Plin. 7, 8, 6.

faxim, faxo, v. facio, *ad init.*

febresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [febris] *To catch a fever* (late Lat.): Sol. 19 *med.*

febrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That easily produces fever* (late Lat.): Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8 *med.*

febrĭcĭto, avi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To be ill of a fever, to have a fever* (a post-Aug. word): scire oportet, non febricitare eum, cujus venae naturaliter ordinatae sunt, Cels. 3, 6; id. 2, 7 *fin.;* so Sen. Ben. 4, 39; Col. 6, 9, 1; Mart. 11, 98, 20.

febrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That has a fever* (late Lat.): Veg. Vet. 1, 38.

febrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A slight fever* (rare, but quite class.): febriculam habere, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: in febriculam incidere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.*—In the plur.: lentis febriculis diu detineri, Cels. 2, 17.

febrĭcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That has a fever* (late Lat.): Marc. Empir. 22.

febrĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Feverish* (extremely rare; not in Cic.): Catull. 6, 4: morbus, Gell. 20, 1, 27.—* **II.** *Act., Producing fever, feverous:* Front. de Or. 1 ed. Maj.

febrĭfŭgĭa, ae, *f. A plant,* called also centaurea, *the centaury,* App. Herb. 35.

febrĭo, ire, *v. n.* [febris] *To be ill of a fever, to have a fever* (a post-Aug. word): si non febrit, venter solvendus est, Cels. 4, 4, 2; so Col. 6, 38, 1; Macr. S. 7, 4.

febris, is (*acc. sing.* varies between febrem and febrim; *abl.* most freq. febri; see in the follg.), *f.* [prob. transp. for ferbis, from ferveo] *A fever:* "appellamus a calendo *calorem,* e fervore *febrim,*" Var. in Non. 46, 22: si cui venae sic moventur, hic habet febrem, Cic. Fat. 8, 15; cf. febrim habere, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1; so febrem, Suet. Oth. 6; and febrim, id. Tit. 10; and again, febrem, Quint. 2, 17, 9; Plin. 25, 4, 17; and febrim, Lucr. 6, 657; Hor. S. 2, 3, 294; Ep. 1, 16, 22: aestu febrique jactari, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: te Romam venisse cum febri, id. Att. 6, 9, 1; cf. cum febri domum rediit, id. de Or. 3, 2, 6: febri carere, id. Fam. 16, 15, 1; for which, in an altered construction, caruitne febris te heri? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 17: sine febri laborare, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 1: in febri, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: febre liberari, Cels. 2, 17; for which, a febre liberari, Plin. 26, 11, 71: febre corripi, id. 7, 51, 52: febre calere, Juv. 10, 218, et al.—In the plur.: vide, ne tertianas quoque febres et quartanas divinas esse dicendum sit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: febres aliae ab horrore incipiunt, aliae a frigore, aliae a calore, Cels. 3, 3 *sq.:* calidae febres, Lucr 2, 34: opella forensis Adducit febres, Hor Ep. 1, 7, 9.—**B.** Febris, personified as *A deity, with three temples in Rome, the principal of which was on the* Palatium, *in the neighborhood of the* Velabrum, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 63; Leg. 2, 11, 28; Plin. 2, 7, 5; Val. Max. 2, 5, 6.—* **II.** Trop., of a *source of uneasiness, torment:* nunc certe scio, Hoc febrim tibi esse, quia, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 48.

Februa, orum, *n.*, v. februum.

Februalis, e, v. Februlis.

* **febrŭāmentum,** i, *n.* [februo] *A religious purification, expiation,* Censor. de Die nat. 22.

Febrŭārĭus, ii, *m.*, or **Februarius mensis** [februum] *The month of expiation* (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held), *February;* until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, since then the second: Var. L. L. 6, 4, 60; Ov. F. 2, 31 *sq.;* Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 54; Fest. p. 85. Vid. februum.—Adj.: Nonis Februariis, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 54 *fin.:* ab Idibus Februariis, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 136.

Februata, ae, v. februum.

febrŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [februo] *A relig* *tous purification, expiation:* Var. L. L. 6, 3. 55.

Februatus, a, um, v. februum and februo.

Februlis, e, v. februum.

febrŭum, i, *n.* Orig., in the Sabine lang., *A purgative.* Hence Februa, orum, *n., The Roman festival of purification and expiation, celebrated on the* 15th *of the month hence called February* (v. Februarius); whence Februalis, Februlis, and Februta, *surnames of Juno, who was worshiped at this festival;* Februatus, *the festival itself;* and Februus, *a surname of Lupercus, who presided over this festival:* "*Lupercalia* dicta, quod in Lupercali luperci sacra faciunt. Rex quum ferias menstruas Nonis Februariis edicit, hunc diem *Februatum* appellat. *Februum* Sabini purgamentum, et id in sacris nostris verbum; nam et *Lupercalia februatio,*" Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55: "Ego arbitror *Februarium* a die *Februato,* quod tum februatur populus, id est lupercis nudis lustratur antiquum oppidum Palatinum gregibus humanis cinctum," id. ib. 6, 4, 61: "*Februarius* mensis dictus, quod tum, id est extremo mense anni, populus *februaretur,* id est lustraretur et purgaretur; vel a Junone *Februata,* quam alii *Februalem,* Romani *Februlim* vocant, quod ipsi eo mense sacra fiebant ejusque feriae erant Lupercalia, quo die mulieres februabantur a lupercis amiculo Junonis, id est pelle caprina; quam ob causam is quoque dies *Februatus* appellabatur. Quaecumque denique purgamenti causa in quibusque sacrificiis adhibentur, *februa* appellantur. Id vero, quod purgatur, dicitur *februatum,*" Fest. p. 85 Müll.: "*Februa* Romani dixere piamina patres," *etc.,* Ov. F. 2, 19; so id. ib. 4, 726; 5, 423.

febrŭo, without *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a.* [februum] *To purify, expiate* (ante-class.): "In eorum sacris liba quum sint facta, injicere solent farris semina ac dicere, se ea *februare,* id est pura facere." Var. in Non. 114. 22; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 4, 61; and Fest. p. 85; v. also februum (* where the two passages last referred to are cited).

Fecialis, v. Fetialis.

fecunde, *adv.,* v. fecundus, *ad fin.*

fēcundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fecundus] *Fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity* (vegetable or animal): **I.** Lit. (quite class.): natura parem legem fecunditatis dixit virentibus atque hominibus ceterisque animalibus, Col. 3, 8, 1: aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. N. D. 2. 60, 152; so terrarum, id. ib. 2, 5, 13: agrorum, id. Div. 1, 42, 94: mulieris, id. Phil. 2, 24, 58: fecunditatem importare, Plin. 14, 18, 22; so afferre, id. 28, 19, 77: dare, id. 16, 44, 95: addere, id. 37. 10, 66: corrumpere, id. 10. 59. 79; id. 29, 4, 27.—**B.** Fecunditas, personified as *A deity,* Tac. A. 15, 23.—**B.** Transf., *Plenty, abundance* (post-Aug.): galactitis nutricibus lactis fecunditatem facit, Plin. 37, 10, 59.: Gallorum tantae fecunditatis juventus fuit, ut, *etc.,* Just. 25, 2: voluminum (Varronis), Plin. 35, 2, 2 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. (rarely, but quite class.): volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, *luxuriance of style,* Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88; so magna animi, Plin. H. N. praef. § 5.

fēcundo, are. *v. a.* [fecundus] *To make fruitful, to fertilize* (poet. and in post-class. prose): et viridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat arena, Virg. G. 4, 291; so Claud. 1. Cons. Stil. 239; Pall. 3, 9.

fēcundus (sometimes erroneously written foecundus; but v. Var. in Gell. 16, 12 *fin.,* and in Non. 54, 8), a, um, *adj.* [from FEO. whence also fetus, femina, fenus] *Fruitful, fertile* (of plants and animals): **I.** Lit. (quite class.): fossiones agri repastinationesque, quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; cf. Quint. 10, 3, 2; so glebae, Lucr. 1, 212; 5, 271: solum, Quint. 2, 19, 2; cf. Just. 2, 1: Regio fecunda fruticis exigui, Col. 9, 4, 2; so tellus metallorum, Plin. 33, 4, 21 *fin.;* for which Amathus metallis, Ov. M. 10, 220 Bach. *N. cr.:* mons silvae frequens fecundusque, Tac. A. 4, 65: sterilis tellus fecundaque nulli Arva bono, Luc. 9, 696: segetes fecundae et uberes, id. Or. 15, 48: nihil ocimo fecundius, Plin. 19, 7, 36:—uxores, Lucr. 4, 1250; so conjux, Hor. S. 2, 5, 31: lepus, id. ib. 2, 4, 44; cf. sue . . . nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic. N. D. 2, 64. 160.

B. Transf., **1.** *Rich, abundant, abounding in* any thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19; cf. fons, *i. e. copious,* Ov. M. 14, 791; and legere fecundis collibus herbas, *plentifully furnished, thickly studded,* id. ib. 14, 347: fecundissima gens, *rich in agricultural products,* Plin. Pan. 31, 6: (specus) Uberibus fecundus aquis, Ov. M. 3, 31; cf. fecunda melle Calymne, id. ib. 8, 222: nigris Meroe fecunda colonis, Luc. 10, 303; so cingula monstris, Val. Fl. 6, 470: Aemilium genus fecundum bonorum civium, Tac. A. 6, 27.

2. *Making fruitful, fertilizing* (likewise only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Nilus, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: excipe fecundae patienter verbera dextrae, *i. e. the blows with a thong of skin given to women by the* luperci, *and which were supposed to promote fruitfulness,* Ov. F. 2, 427; cf. quam (Danaën) implevit fecundo Juppiter auro, id. Met. 4, 698.

II. Trop.: *Fruitful, fertile, prolific, abundant* (so quite class.): pectus, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 13. 22: ingenium mathematici, Plin. 36, 10, 15; cf. artifex, id. 35, 10, 36, § 71: a quo (Anaxagora) eum (Periclem), quum alia praeclara quaedam et magnifica didicisset, uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic. de Or. 4, 15: duo genera verborum: unum *fecundum,* quod declinando multas ex se parit dispariles formas, ut est *lego, legis, legam,* sic alia: alterum genus *sterile,* quod ex se parit nihil, ut est *etiam, vix, cras, etc.,* Var. L. L. 8, 3, 105: amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus. Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 71: culpae secula, Hor. Od. 3, 6. 17; so veri sacerdos, Sil. 13, 490: fecundum in fraudes hominum genus, id. 2, 498.

fecunde, *adv. Fruitfully, abundantly:* fecundius poëmata ferrent fructum. Var. L. L. 7, 1, 79 *fin.:* arundo recisa fecundius resurgit, Plin. 16, 36, 65: cantharides nascuntur fecundissime in fraxino, id. 29, 4, 30.

fel, fellis, *n.* [kindred with bilis and χολή] *The gall-bladder, gall, bile:* "jecur a dextra parte sub praecordiis: ex inferiore parte ei fel inhaeret." Cels. 4, 1; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 74; 28, 11, 46; 31, 10, 46, § 119; Ov. M. 2, 777: gallinaceum, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 29: nigrum, Plin. 11, 37, 75.—In the plur., fella, Seren. Sammon. 19, 333; Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 19; Tard. 1, 4 *fin.;* Tert. Cor. mil. 14.—**B.** Transf.: **I.** For *Poisonous liquid, poison* (poet.): vipereum, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 16; so id. Pont. 1, 2, 18: sagitta armata felle veneni, Virg. A. 12, 857.

2. Fel terrae, *A plant, the lesser centaury, the fumitory* (Fumaria officinalis, L.) of the shops, Plin. 25, 6, 31.

II. Trop. (only in poets, whereas bilis is used in the trop. signif. also in good prose): **A.** *Bitterness, acrimony, animosity:* amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 71: cf. corda felle sunt lita, id. Truc. 1, 2, 77: omnia jam tristi tempora felle madent, Tib. 2, 4, 11; Mart. 7. 25.

* **B.** To designate *Anger, wrath:* hic vero Alcidae furiis exarserat atro Felle dolor, Virg. A. 8, 220.

fēles, is (also in the *nom.* felis, Plin. 6, 29, 35), *f. A cat:* Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam aut felem aut canem aut crocodilum violent. Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78. So id. N. D. 1, 29, 82; Leg. 1, 11, 32; Phaedr. 2. 4, 2; Plin. 10, 73, 94; 11, 37, 65; Ov. M. 5, 330, et al. —**B.** Transf.: *A marten, polecat,* Var. 3, 11, 3; Col. 8, 14, 9.—**II.** Trop., to denote *A thief, robber* (extremely seldom): feles virginalis, *girl-thief,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43; so virginaria, id. Pers. 4, 9, 14: pullaria, Aus. Epigr. 70.

felicatus, a, um, v. filicatus.

fēlīcitas, ātis, *f.* [1. felix] **I.** (acc. to felix, *no.* I.) *Fruitfulness, fertility* (post-Aug. and rarely): felicitas major Babyloniae Seleuciae, Plin. 18, 18, 47: terrae, id. Ep. 3, 19, 5.—**II.** (acc. to felix, *no.* II.) *Happiness, felicity* (the predom. signif. of the word): neque enim quicquam aliud est felicitas, nisi honestarum rerum prosperitas, Cic. Frgm. ap. Amm. 21, 16: fuit felix, si potest ulla in scelere esse felicitas, id. Phil. 2, 24, 59; id. Brut. 96, 329: alii fortuna felicitatem dedit, huic industria virtutem comparavit, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 27: reliquum est, ut de felicitate pauca dicamus, id. de imp. Pomp. 16, 47; cf. ego sic existimo in summo imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem, id. ib. 10, 28; and felicitas in re, id. Fontej. 15, 32; cf. also felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 13; and id. ib. 6, 43 *fin.:* quo simul atque intus est itum, incredibili felicitate Auster in Africum se vertit. id. B. C. 3, 26 *fin.;* Cic. Lael. 10, 35: quasi non et felicitas rerum gestarum exercitus benevolentiam imperatoribus, et res adversae odia concilient, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 3.—In the plur.: bonae felicitates, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 32: ea vis ipsa, quae saepe incredibiles huic urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, Cic. Mil. 31, 84.

II. Felicitas, personified as *A deity,* Aug. Civ. D. 4, 18, 23; Suet. Tib. 5; cf. Hartung Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 254.

fēlīcĭter, *adv. Fruitfully; auspiciously, happily,* etc.; v. 1. felix, *ad fin.*

fēlīnus, a. um, *adj.* [feles] *Of* or *belonging to a cat:* stercus, Cels. 5, 18, 15 dub. (Targa: suillum).—Another form, felineus, a, um: oculi, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 82.

* **fĕlĭo,** ire, *v. n.,* expresses the cry of the male panther, Auct. Carm. Philom. 50.

felis, is, v. feles, *ad init.*

1. fēlix, īcis *adj* [from FEO, whence fetus, fecundus, femina, fenus] *Fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile.*

I. Lit. (so rarely; not in Cic.): "*felices* arbores Cato dixit, quae fructum ferunt, *infelices* quae non ferunt," Fest. p. 92; cf. Front. Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6, ed. Mai., so Liv. 5, 24, 2: arbusta, Lucr. 5, 1377: rami feliciores, Hor. Epod. 2, 12: Campania, Plin. 3, 5. 9, § 60; so felicior regio Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 51; cf. felix oleae tractus. Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 179; Val. Fl 6, 711.—Hence

B. In partic.: **1.** In the old relig lang., felices arbores were *All the nobler sorts of trees, whose fruits were offered to the superior deities,* in contradistinction to the infelices, which were dedicated to the inferior deities, Macr. S. 2, 16, 2.

2. Felix, as an *adj. propr.* in Arabia Felix, *The fertile portion of Arabia, opp.* Arabia Deserta and Petraea; v. Arabia.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Act., That brings good luck, of good omen, auspicious, favorable, propitious* (so orig. belonging to the relig. lang.; in the class. per. almost confined to poets): "quae (omina) majores nostri quia valere censebant, idcirco omnibus rebus agendis: QVOD BONVM FAVSTVM FELIX FORTVNATVMQVE ESSET praefabantur," Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102; so QVOD BONVM FORTVNATVM FELIXQVE SALVTAREQVE SIET POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIVM, *etc.,* an old formula in Var. L. L. 6, 9, 74 *fin.;* cf. also ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2. 3; and quod tibi mihique sit felix, sub imperium tuum redeo, Liv. 22, 30, 4: o dea . . . Sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem, Virg. A. 1, 330; cf. sis bonus o felixque tuis! id. Ecl. 5, 65: terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges, Virg. G. 1, 345: omen, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 35: sententia, id. Met. 13, 319: industria (corresp. to fertilis cura), Plin H. N. 14, praef. § 3.

B. *Lucky, happy, fortunate* (the predom. signif. in prose and poetry): exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 101: Polycratem Samium felicem appellabant, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: Caesar Alexandriam se recepit, felix, ut sibi quidem videbatur, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64; cf. id. ib. 2, 24, 59: vir ad casum fortunamque felix, id. Fontej. 15, 33: ille Graecus ab omni laude felicior, id. Brut. 16, 63: Sulla felicissimus omnium ante civilem victoriam, Sall. J. 95, 4: in te retinendo fuit Asia felicior quam nos in deducendo, Cic. Q. Fr.

1, 1, 10, 30; cf. quin etiam si minus felices in diligendo fuissemus, id. Lael. 16, 60: Praxiteles quoque marmore felicior, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69: felices ter et amplius, Quos irrupta tenet copula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 17: omnes composui. Felices! nunc ego resto, id. Sat. 1, 9, 28: Latium felix, id. Carm. Sec. 66: secula, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 103; Quint. 8, 6, 24; cf. nulla sorte nascendi aetas felicior, id. 12, 11, 22: felicissima facilitas, id. 10, 1, 111; so felicissimus sermo, id. 9, 4, 27: ita sim felix, a form of asseveration, Prop. 1, 7, 3.—(β) *c. gen.* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): Virgilius beatus felixque gratiae, Plin. H. N. 14 praef., § 7: o te, Bolane, cerebri Felicem! Hor. S. 1, 9, 12; so felix uteri, Sil. 4, 359: leti, id. 4, 398: famae, id. 731: felices operum dies, Virg. G. 1, 277.—(γ) *c. inf.* (likewise poet.): quo non felicior alter Unguere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno, *happier, more successful in*, Virg. A. 9, 772; so id. Georg. 1, 284; Sil. 13, 126.

2. Felix, *A Roman surname of frequent occurrence, first applied to* L. Sulla, Plin. 7, 44, 44.

Adv. feliciter, * **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Fruitfully, abundantly:* hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Virg. G. 1, 54.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II.) **a.** *Auspiciously, favorably:* ea (res) mihi vobisque Quirites, Se fortunatim, feliciter ac bene vortat, Enn. in Non. 112, 3; cf. Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 58; and ut ea res mihi magistratuique meo, populo plebique Romanae bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1; so Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 3. So in expressing a wish or in calling to a person, *Good luck!* "faciam quod volunt." Feliciter velim, inquam, teque laudo, Cic. Att. 13, 42, 1: "feliciter," succlamant, Phaedr. 5, 1, 4; so Suet. Claud. 7; Dom. 13; Flor. 3, 3 *fin.*; Juv. 2, 119, et al.—**b.** *Luckily, happily* (so most freq.): omnes sapientes semper feliciter, absolute, fortunate vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: res publica et bene et feliciter gesta sit, id. Phil. 5, 15, 40; id. Fam. 7, 28 *fin.*: navigare, id. Verr. 2, 2, 38, 95; cf. qui te feliciter attulit Eurus, Ov. M. 7, 659: feliciter audet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166.—*Sup.:* bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic. Rep. 2, 9; so re gesta, Hirt. B. G. 8, 37, 1: gerere rem publicam, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 6: cessit imitatio, Quint. 10, 2, 16.

2. fĕlix, ĭcis, v. filix, *ad init.*

fellātor, ōris, *m.* [fello] *A sucker*, in an obscene sense, Mart. 14, 74; 11, 30.

* **fellebris,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Sucking:* Sol. 2 *med.*, *dub.*

fellĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fel] *Of gall, full of gall, like gall:* sudores, Plin. 26, 12, 76: urina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

fellĭco (also fellito), are, *v. a.* [fello, like vellico from vello] *To suck, draw by sucking* (late Lat.): mammas, Arn. 2, 70: ubera, Sol. 45 *fin.*

fellĭdūcus, a, um, *adj.* [fel-duco] *That carries off the gall* (late Lat.): medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

fellifluus, a, um, *adj.* [fel-fluo] *Flowing with gall* (late Lat.): passio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 19.

fellito, are, v. fellico.

fellītus, a, um, *adj.* [fel] *Imbued with gall, steeped in gall* (late Lat.): sapor, Fest. Avien. Epigr. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 1, p. 495: oculi, Pelag. Vet. 1.

fello, avi, 1. *v. a.* *To suck* (ante-class. and poet.): lac humanum, Var. in Non. 113, 14: lupam, id. ib. 242, 33.—**II.** Transf., in an obscene sense, Mart. 2, 50, 1, et al.

fellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fel] *Full of gall* (late Lat.): Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 6.

Felsina, ae, v. Bononia, *no.* I.

* **fēmella,** ae, *f.* *dim.* [femina] *A young female, a girl:* Catull. 55, 7.

‡ **femen,** ĭnis, v. femur, *ad init.*

fēmĭna, ae, *f.* [from FEO, whence fetus, fecundus, felix, fenus; and therefore lit.: a fruit-bearer; hence] *A female:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** Of human beings, *A female, woman:* ut a prima congressione maris et feminae . . . ordiar, Cic. Rep. 1, 24; so et mares deos et feminas esse dicitis, id. N. D. 1, 34, 95: ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, Ov. M. 4, 280; cf. Lucr. 4, 821: in claris viris et feminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: pulchritudine eximia femina, id. Div. 1, 25, 52: feminae notitiam habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.*; Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29; cf. id. Rep. 3, 10 *fin.*: bona, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; cf. praestantissima omnium feminarum, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2; so sanctissima atque optima, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: probatissima, id. Caecin. 4, 10: primaria, id. Fam. 5, 11, 2: decreta super jugandis Feminis, Hor. Carm. Sec. 19: varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. A. 4, 570.—*Adj.:* inter quas Danai femina turba senis, Prop. 2, 31, 4.—Applied as a term of reproach to effeminate men, Ov. M. 12, 470; Sil. 2, 361; Suet. Caes. 22; Just. 1, 3; Curt. 3, 10 *fin.*; 6, 11.

B. Of beasts, *A female, she:* (bestiarum) aliae mares, aliae feminae sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: lupus femina feta repente, Enn. Ann. 1, 71; cf. habendas triduum ferias et porco femina piaculum pati (shortly before, porca), Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57; so sus, Col. 7, 9, 3: anas, Plin. 29, 5, 33: anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29, 62: piscis, Ov. A. A. 2, 482; Plin. 9, 50, 74; Ov. M. 2, 701.

II. Transf., in the lang. of nat. hist., of plants and minerals: mas in palmite floret, femina citra florem germinat tantum spicae modo, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 31; ib. § 34; so of other plants, id. 16, 33, 60; id. 34, 62; 21, 10, 32, et saep.: in omni genere (carbunculorum) masculi appellati acrius, at feminae languidius refulgentes, Plin. 37, 7, 25; so of the load-stone: id. 36, 16, 25, § 128.—In mechanics, cardo femina, different from cardo masculus (* v. cardo, 2, p. 243), Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*

fēmĭnal, ālis, *n.* [femina] *The natural parts of a female* (an Appuleian word), App. M. 2, p. 122; Apol. p. 296.

fĕmĭnālĭa, ĭum, *n.* [femur] *Bandages for the upper part of the thighs, thigh-bandages:* Suet. Aug. 82; cf. "hoc genus vestimenti Graece περισκελῆ, a nostris *feminalia* vel *bracae* usque ad genua pertinentes," Hier. Ep. 64, 10.

* **fēmĭnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [femina] *Made womanish, effeminate:* sic feminata virtus afflicta occidit, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 21.

fēmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or belonging to a woman, womanly, feminine* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat Femineae sortis, *i. e. of the female sex*, Ov. M. 6, 680; so sors, id. ib. 13, 651; cf. sexus, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 129: artus, Ov. M. 10, 729: catervae, Val. Fl. 4, 603: labor, Tib. 2, 1, 63; so Ov. Am. 1, 13, 23: dolor, id. Met. 9, 151: clamor, id. ib. 12, 226; cf. vox, id. ib. 3, 536; 4, 29; 14, 341: plangores, Virg. A. 2, 488: Marte cadendum, *i. e. by the hand of a woman*, Ov. M. 12, 610: amor, *i. e. love for a woman*, id. Am. 3, 2, 40; so cupido, id. Met. 9, 734; and venus, id. ib. 10, 80: poena, *i. e. executed on a woman*, Virg. A. 2, 584: Calendae, *i. e. the first of March* (on which the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv. 9, 53.—**II.** Transf., with an accessory notion of contempt, *Womanish, effeminate, unmanly:* vox, Quint. 1, 11, 1; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 286: pectus, Ov. M. 13, 693: amor praedae, Virg. A. 11, 782: lunae femineum et molle sidus, Plin. 2, 101, 104.

fēmĭnīne, *adv.* *Femininely;* v. femininus, *ad fin.*

fēmĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [femina] In gram. lang., *Of the female sex, feminine:* nomen, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 6; Quint. 1, 5, 54; 1, 6, 14, et saep.; cf. quae feminina positione mares significant, Quint. 1, 4, 24: *funis* masculinum sit an femininum, id. 1, 4, 24.—*Adv.* feminine (post-class.): Arn. 1, 36; Charis. p. 55 P.; Fest. s. v. PETRONIA, p. 250.

fĕmur, ŏris *or* ĭnis (the latter acc. to a *nom.* FEMEN, which does not occur, but is mentioned as existing by Prisc. p. 701 P., and Serv. Virg. A. 10, 344; 778), *n.* *The upper part of the thigh, the thigh:* "ima spina in coxarum osse desinit, *etc.* . . . inde femina oriuntur," Cels. 8, 1 *med.*: frons non percussa, non femur, Cic. Brut. 50, 278; so femur caedere, Quint. 2, 12, 10: ferire, id. 11, 3, 123; cf. feminis plangore et capitis ictu uti, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99; id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 93: transfixus femore et humero, Suet. Caes. 68; so id. Aug. 80: nocet femori conseruisse femur, Tib. 1, 8, 26: et corpus quaerens femorum crurumque pedumque, Ov. M. 14, 64; so Luc. 9, 771: teretes stipites feminis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 6: ocius ensem eripit a femine, Virg. A. 10, 788: galli feminibus pilosis, cruribus brevibus, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 5.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** In architect., *The space between the grooves of a triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3.—**B.** Femur bubulum, *A plant otherwise unknown*, Plin. 27, 9, 56.

fēnārĭus (foen.), a, um, *adj.* [fenum] *Of or for hay, hay-:* falces, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38.

* **fendĭcae,** arum, *f.* [findo] *Minced guts*, hirae: Arn. 7, 230.

‡ **fendo,** ĕre, the primitive word of the compounds defendo, offendo, infensus, and infestus; cf. Prisc. p. 923 P.

fēnĕbris (foen.), e, *adj.* [fenus; cf. Fest. p. 86 and 94] *Of or belonging to interest or usury:* quum multis fenebribus legibus constricta avaritia esset, Liv. 35, 7, 2: fenebrem rem levare, *the matter of interest and debts, the relations between debtor and creditor*, id. 7, 21, 5: pecunia, *i. e. lent on interest*, Suet. Calig. 41: malum, Tac. A. 6, 16.

* **fēnĕrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [fenus], for the usual fenerator, *One who lends money on interest, a usurer*, Firm. Aston. 3, 8 *fin.*

fēnĕrātĭcius (foen.) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [fenero] *Of or relating to interest* (jurid. Lat.): cautio, instrumentum, Cod. Justin. 4, 30, 14.

fēnĕrātĭo (foen.), ōnis, *f.* [feneror] *A lending on interest, usury* (quite class.): haec pecunia tota ab honoribus translata est in quaestum et fenerationem, Cic. Fl. 23, 56; cf. nec enim, si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, beneficium illud habendum est, sed feneratio, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117; Col. 1 praef. § 8.

fēnĕrāto (foen.), *adv.* *With interest;* v. feneror, *ad fin.*

fēnĕrātor (foen.), ōris, *m.* [feneror] *One who lends on interest, a money-lender, capitalist;* with an odious secondary notion, *a usurer* (quite class.): improbantur ii quaestus, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, ut portitorum, ut feneratorum, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; so id. Fam. 5, 6, 2; Hor. Epod. 2, 67: Suet. Tib. 48; Vit. 14; Vesp. 11: acerbissimi, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6.

fēnĕrātōrĭus (foen.), a, um, *adj.* [fenerator] *Usurious* (post-class.): Val. Max. 2, 6, 11.

fēnĕrātrix (foen.), īcis, *f.* [feneror] *A female money-lender* or *usurer* (post-class.): Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.

fenero (foen.), are, v. feneror.

fēnĕror (foen.), atus, 1. *v. dep.*, or (mostly post-Aug.) **fenero,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fenus] *To lend on interest:* **I.** Lit.: (α) *Dep.:* pecunias istius extraordinarias grandes suo nomine fenerabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, 170: primum quum posita esset pecunia apud eas societates, binis centesimis feneratus est, *took* 2 *per cent.* (per month, and consequently, according to our reckoning, 24 per cent. per annum), id. ib. 2, 3, 70, 165: a quo (Catone sene) quum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: *Bene pascere* . . . Et quum ille, qui quaesierat, dixisset: *Quid fenerari?* tum Cato: *Quid hominem occidere?* id. Off. 2, 25, 89.—(β) *Act.:* Gaius Seius . . . feneravit pecuniam publicam sub usuris solitis, Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 11; so pecuniam pupillarem, id. ib. 26, 7, 46, § 2: nil debet: fenerat immo magis, Mart. 1, 86, 4.—In the *part. perf.:* pecunia fenerata a tutoribus, Paul. Dig. 46, 3, 100; Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Div in Caecil. 7 *fin.*

B. Transf.: * **1.** *To drain by usury:* dimissiones libertorum ad fenerandas diripiendasque provincias, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 46.—* **2.** *To borrow on interest:* si quis pecuniam dominicam a servo feneratus esset, Alfen. Dig. 46, 3, 35.—**3.** In gen., *To lend, impart, furnish* (post-Aug. and very rarely): sol suum lumen ceteris quoque sideribus fenerat, Plin. 2, 6, 4: numos habet arca Minervae: haec sapit, haec omnes fenerat una deos, Mart. 1, 77, 5.

II. Trop.: neque enim beneficium feneramur, *practice usury with benefits*, Cic. Lael. 9, 31: feneratum istuc beneficium tibi pulchre dices, *i. e. richly repaid, rewarded*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 8; cf. id. Ad. 2, 2, 11 Ruhnk.: Juba et Petreius mutuis vulneribus concurrerunt et mortes feneraverunt, *i. e. gave to each other* (acc. to *no.* I B, 3), Sen. Suas. 7.—Hence

fēnĕrāto, *adv.*, *With interest* (Plautinian): nae illam mecastor fenerato abstulisti, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 40: nae ille ecastor fenerato funditat, id. Asin. 5, 2, 52.

fĕnestella, ae, *f. dim.* [fenestra] *A small opening in the wall, a little window:* Col. 1, 6, 10; so id. 8, 3, 3; 9, 5, 3.—**II.** Fenestella, ae, *nom. propr.*: **A.** Porta, *A gate in Rome*, Ov. F. 6, 578.—**B.** *m.*, L., *A Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius;* cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 201.

fĕnestra, ae (also contr. festra, Enn. in Macr. S. 3, 12; Petr. Frgm. p. 872 Burm.; cf. Fest. p. 91), *f.* [kindr. with ΦΑΝ, *φαίνω, φανερός*] *An opening in the wall to admit the light, a window* (orig. closed by two wooden shutters or by curtains, and not till under the emperors by sheets of mica, lapis specularis; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 321): neque fenestra, nisi clatrata, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 26: fenestras indere, id. Rud. 1, 1, 6: fenestrarum angustias quod reprehendis, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2: bifores, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 5: juncta, *closed*, * Hor. Od. 1, 25, 1; cf., on the contrary, patulae, Ov. M. 14, 752: reticulatae, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 3: (in turri) fenestras ad tormenta mittenda, in struendo reliquerunt, *i. e. loop-holes*, * Caes. B. C. 2, 9 *fin.*: concludere in fenestram firmiter, *the window-recess*, Plaut. Casin. 1, 44: ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, *a large opening through a wide hole*, Virg. A. 2, 482: ut facile intelligi possit, animum et videre et audire, non eas partes, quae quasi fenestrae sint animi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46.—Poet. transf., of *holes* through the tips of the ears: natus ad Euphraten, molles quod in aure fenestrae Arguerint, Juv. 1, 104.—**II.** Trop., *An entrance, admission, opportunity* (extremely seldom): hui quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris! Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72; Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 28.

fĕnestro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fenestra] *To furnish with openings* or *windows* (rare; not in Cic.): media oculorum cornea fenestravit pupilla, Plin. 11, 37, 55.—In the *part. perf.*: fenestrata triclinia, Var. L. L. 8, 14, 110 *fin.*; so singulae partes turris, Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*—* **II.** Trop.: oportuit hominum pectora fenestrata et aperta esse, Vitr. 3 *praef.*

* **fenestrŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little window:* App. M. 9 *ad fin.*

fēnĕus (foen.), a, um, *adj.* [fenum] *Of hay* (very rare): homines foeneos in medium ad tentandum periculum projectos, *men of hay, hay effigies*, Cic. Frgm. Or. Cornel. 1, 1 ("*Simulacra effigie hominum ex feno fieri solebant, quibus objectis ad spectaculum praebendum tauri irritarentur*," Ascon. p. 62 ed. Orell.).

Fēnĭcŭlārius (Foen.) **campus,** *Fennelfield, a place in* Hispania Tarraconensis (so called because abounding in fennel); as a descriptive designation for *Spain;* scribe quaeso, quid referat Celer egisse Caesarem cum candidatis, utrum ipse in Fenicularium an in Martium campum cogitet, *i. e. in the war against Spain* or *in the comitia in the Field of Mars*, Cic. Att. 12, 8; cf. Strab. 3, 4.

fēnĭcŭlum (foen.), i, *n.* [fenum] *Fennel*, Plin. 20, 23, 95; Pall. Febr. 24, 9.

fēnīlĭa (foen.), ium, *n.* [id.] *A hay-loft:* Virg. G. 3, 321; so Col. 1, 6, 9; Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258; Ov. M. 6, 457.

feniseca (foen.), ae, v. fenisex.

* **fēnĭsecta** (foen.), orum, *n.* [fenumseco] *Mown hay:* Var. L. L. 5, 31, 33 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. fenisicia.

* **fēnĭsector** (foen.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A grass-cutter, mower:* Col. 11, 1, 12; cf. in follg. art.

fēnĭsex (foen.), ĕcis (also feniseca, ae, Pers. 6, 40), *m.* [id.] *A mower:* Var. R. R. 1, 49, 2; Col. 2, 17, 4: igitur cornu propter oleum ad crus ligato fenisex incedebat, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 261.—Poet., in gen., for *countryman, rustic:* Pers. 6, 40.

fēnĭsĭcĭa (foen.), ae, *f.*, and orum, *n.* [id.] *Mown hay:* addere fenisiciae cumulum, Var. R. R. 1, 49, 1; so id. ib. 1, 47 and 56: vindemias ac fenisicia administrare, id. ib. 1, 17, 2; so id. ib. 2, 11, 7; 3, 2, 6; Col. 2, 17, 6.

fēnum (foen.), i, *n.* [FEO; cf. Fest. p. 86] *Hay:* "Var. R. R. 1, 9 *sq.*; Col. 2, 18; Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258 *sq.*;" Ov. M. 14, 645. In the plur., fena, App. M. 3 *fin.*: *fenum alios* aiebat *esse oportere*, i. e. *seemed as stupid as oxen*, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233.—Proverb.: fenum habet in cornu, *i. e. he is a dangerous fellow* (the figure being taken from an ox apt to gore, whose horns are bound about with hay), Hor. S. 1, 4, 34.—**II.** Transf., fenum (foen.) Graecum, also written in one word, fenumgraecum, *Fenugreek*, Col. 2, 10, 33; Plin. 18, 16, 39.

fēnus (foen.; cf. in the follg.), ŏris, *n.* [FEO; and therefore, lit., what is produced, gained from any thing, proceeds; hence, in partic., in mercantile lang.] *The proceeds of capital lent out, interest:* "*fenerator*, sicuti M. Varro in libro tertio de Sermone Latino scripsit, a *fenore* est nominatus. *Fenus* autem dictum a *fetu*, et quasi a *fetura* quadam pecuniae parientis atque increscentis," Var. in Gell. 16, 12, 7 *sq.*, and in Non. 54, 5 *sq.*; cf. "*fenus* et *feneratores* et lex de credita pecunia *fenebris* a *fetu* dicta, quod crediti numi alios pariant, ut apud Graecos eadem res *τόκος* dicitur," Fest. p. 86; cf. "*fenum* (so it should read, instead of *fenus*) appellatur naturalis terrae fetus; ob quam causam et numorum fetus *fenus* est vocatum et de ea re leges fenebres," id. p. 94: idem pecunias his fenori dabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, 170: pecuniam fenore accipere, id. ib. 2, 3, 72, 169: Scaptius centesimis, renovato in singulos annos fenore, contentus non fuit, id. Att. 6, 3, 5: fenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, id. ib. 4, 15, 7: iniquissimo fenore versuram facere, id. ib. 16, 15, 5: Graeci solvent tolerabili fenore, id. ib. 6, 1, 16: pecuniam occupare grandi fenore, id. Flacc. 21, 51: dives positis in fenore numis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13; A. P. 421: fenore omni solutus, id. Epod. 2, 4.

II. Transf., **A.** *Capital lent on interest* (extremely seldom): argenti fenus creditum, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 101: fenus et impendium recusare, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4.—**2.** Transf.: quam bona fide terra creditum fenus reddit! Plin. 2, 63, 63.

B. In gen., *Gain, profit, advantage:* terra, quae numquam recusat imperium, nec umquam sine usura reddit quod accepit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum fenore, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; cf. semina, quae magno fenore reddat ager, Tib. 2, 6, 22; and cum quinquagesimo fenore messes reddit exilitas soli, Plin. 18, 17, 47: saepe venit magno fenore tardus amor, Prop. 1, 7, 26; cf. at mihi, quod vivo detraxerit invida turba, Post obitum duplici fenore reddet Honos, id. 3, 1, 22.

* **fēnuscŭlum** (foen.), i, *n. dim.* [fenus] *A little interest:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 53.

fera, ae, v. ferus.

fĕrācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ferax] *Fruitfulness* (post-Aug. and very rare): Col. 3, 2 *fin.*

fĕrācĭter, *adv.* *Fruitfully;* v. ferax, *ad fin.*

fērālis, e, *adj.* [etymol. dub.; acc. to Varro from fĕro, though this is opposed by the long *e* in feralis; Ovid, however, employs the subst. Feralia, v. infra, with a short *e*] *Of* or *belonging to the dead* or *corpses* (as an adject. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tu tamen exstincto feralia munera ferto, *offerings to the dead*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 81; so sacra, Luc. 1, 616: cupressus, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 21; cf. Sil. 10, 535: vittae, Ov. Ib. 103: ferali carmine bubo Visa queri, Virg. A. 4, 462: Enyo, Petr. 120.

B. In partic., *Of* or *belonging to the festival of the dead* (celebrated annually in the month of February): tunc, quum ferales praeteriere dies, *the days of the festival of the dead*, Ov. F. 2, 34; so tempus, id. ib. 5, 486; and mensis, *i. e. February*, Col. poet. 10, 191.

2. Subst. Fĕrālĭa, ĭum, *n.* *The general festival of the dead kept on the 19th of February, the feast of All Souls:* "hanc, quia justa ferunt, dixere *Feralia* lucem: Ultima placandis Manibus illa dies," Ov. F. 2, 569: "*feralia* ab inferis et ferendo, quod ferunt tum epulas ad sepulcrum, quibus jus ibi parentare," Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55; cf. "*feralium* diem ait Varro a ferendis in sepulcra epulis dici," Macr. S. 1, 4: "*feralia* diis Manibus sacrata festa, a ferendis epulis, vel a feriendis pecudibus appellata," Fest. p. 85: eodem die video Caesarem a Corfinio profectum esse, id est, Feralibus, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 1; Liv. 35, 7, 3 Drak. *N. cr.*

II. Transf., in gen., *Deadly, fatal, dangerous*, funestus: tune, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tulisti? Ov. M. 9, 214. So arma, Luc. 2, 260; 374: bellum, Tac. H. 5, 25: papilio, Ov. M. 15, 374 (cf. papilio *pestifer*, Plin. 11, 9, 21): Idus Mart. ferales Caesari, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 237: annus, Tac. A. 4, 64: aula, a term applied to the abode of the great African serpent, Sil. 6, 216.—In the neuter adverb.: ferale gemiscere, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 130.

Adv., *Fatally* (late Lat.): ut leo feraliter invadit, Fulg. Myth. 3, 1 *med.*

fĕrālĭter, *adv.*, v. praeced., *ad fin.*

† **feratrina,** a word in Non. 63, 26, compared as to its form with moletrina, but without an explanation of its meaning.

fĕrax, ācis [fero]. *Fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: terrae, * Lucr. 2, 1098: agri, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, 104; cf. feracissimosque agros possidere, * Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 6: Sardinia, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 4; so Algidus, id. ib. 4, 4, 58: Aegyptus, Suet. Aug. 18: plantae, Virg. G. 2, 79.—(β) *c. gen.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Iberia, venenorum ferax, Hor. Epod. 5, 22; so Peparethos nitidae olivae, Ov. M. 7, 470: terra Cereris, id. Am. 2, 16, 7: terra arborum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15: acini musti, Plin. 15, 24, 29.—(γ) *c. abl.*: terra ferax Cereris multoque feracior uvis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 7: illa (terra) ferax oleo est, Virg. G. 2, 222—**II.** Trop.: nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, nec uberior, quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: nihil est feracius ingeniis, id. Or. 15, 48: prolisque novae feraci Lege marita, Hor. Carm. Sec. 19: ferax seculum bonis artibus, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 8: sitne feracius et uberius non ad laudem modo, sed ad pecuniam principi, si, *etc.*, id. Pan. 43, 3.

* *Adv.*: velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv. 6, 1, 3.

ferctum, i, v. fertum.

fercŭlum, i, *n.* [contr. from fericulum, from fero] *That on which any thing is carried* or *borne*, i. e., **I.** *A carrying-frame, a barrow, litter, bier* for carrying the spoils, the images of the gods, *etc.*, in public processions: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens in Capitolium ascendit, Liv. 1, 10, 5; so Suet. Caes. 37; Calig. 15: (Caesar) tensam et ferculum Circensi pompa, *etc.* (recepit), id. Caes. 76: ut pomparum ferculis similes esse videamur, * Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.—**II.** *A dish* on which food is served; and hence *a dish* or *mess of food, a course* (so perhaps not ante-Aug.): ubi multa de magna superessent fercula coena, Hor. S. 2, 6, 104. So Petr. 35; 36; Suet. Aug. 74; Plin. 33, 10, 47; Juv. 7, 184; 11, 64.

fĕrē (scanned fĕrĕ, Aus. Epigr. 105, 5), *adv.* [fero; cf. "*ferme* dicitur quod nunc *fere*; utrumque dictum a *ferendo*, quod id, quod fertur, est in motu atque adventat," Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98] Serves to designate that which is brought toward or near to a thing; and hence in a two-fold signif., according as the notion of approaching or of nearness predominates, *Within a little, nearly, almost, for the most part, generally, commonly;* or *quite, just.*

I. To indicate that which any thing comes near to, esp. a number, quantity, multitude: *Nearly, almost, for the most part, about:* fere sexennis, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 80: abhinc menses decem fere, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 24; cf. fere abhinc annos quindecim, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 28: fere in diebus paucis, quibus haec acta sunt, Chrysis vicina haec moritur, *soon, only a few days after*, id. And. 1, 1, 77: quinta fere hora, *about the fifth hour*, Cic. Pis. 6, 13; so hora fere tertia, id. Att. 14, 20, 1: tertia fere vigilia, Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 1: sexcentos fere annos, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: sexto decimo fere anno, id. ib. 2, 33: anno fere ante, quam consul est declaratus, id. ib. 1, 5: anno fere centesimo et quadragesimo post mortem Numae, id. ib. 2, 15; cf. anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romam conditam, id. ib. 1, 16; and decem fere annis post primos consules, id. ib. 2, 32: meus fere aequalis, id. Brut. 48, 179; cf. id. Off. 3, 1, 1: ipsa Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est, id. ib. 2, 4; cf. totius fere Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 1; and id. ib. 2, 23, 4: rerum omnium fere modus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18; cf. quam fere omnium constans et moderata ratio vitae, id. Cluent. 16, 46; and ex omnibus fere partibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 19; so omnes fere, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1; 4, 20, 1; 5, 53, 4; Liv. 21, 60, 9; Suet. Caes. 87; and in the order fere omnes, Caes. B. G. 5, 13, 1; 5, 23, 4: cujus disputationis fuit extremum fere de immortalitate animorum, Cic. Lael. 4, 14; cf. Phalereus ille Demetrius ultimus est fere ex Atticis, Quint. 10, 1, 80: quum fere e regione castris castra poneret, Caes. B. G. 7, 35, 1: plus fere, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 45: semper fere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22: satis fere diximus, id. Off. 1, 18, 60: tantum fere, *almost only*, id. Rep. 2, 18 *fin.*: Lycurgus eadem vidit fere, id. ib. 2, 23: haec fere, id. ib. 1, 34 *fin.*; cf. haec fere dicere habui, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93; and haec erant fere, quae, *etc.*, id. Fam. 12, 5 *fin.*; so id. ib. 12, 30 *fin.*; Att. 2, 16, 1; Or. 54, 182; Acad. 2, 32, 102: exposui fere non philosophorum judicia, sed, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 16, 42; cf. sic fere componendum, quomodo pronunciandum erit, Quint. 9, 4, 138; and et fere apparet, quid *in invidiam*, etc.... dicendum sit, id. 5, 12, 16.

II. To designate that which has come close up to a thing: *Quite, entirely, just*: domum revortor moestus atque animo fere conturbato, *quite distracted*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 69: quod statuas quoque videmus ornatu fere militari, *quite military*, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: paria esse fere peccata, *quite equal*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 96: etsi nobis, qui id aetatis sumus, evigilatum fere est, tamen, *etc.*, *entirely, sufficiently*, Cic. Rep. 3, 29: quum circa hanc fere consultationem disceptatio omnis verteretur, *just on this debated point*, Liv. 36, 7, 1: jamque fere, *just now*, Enn. Ann. 8, 44; so id. ib. 2, 32; cf. jam fere, id. ap. Non. 355, 17: sermo qui tum fere multis erat in ore, *just then*, Cic. Lael. 1, 2.

B. In partic., **1.** With negatives, *Scarcely, hardly*: nihil aut non fere multum differre, Cic. Brut. 40, 150: nihil fere intelligit, id. Off. 3, 3, 15: non fere labitur, id. Fin. 1, 6, 18: quod non fere ante auctumnum Elaver vado transiri solet, Caes. B. G. 7, 35, 1: duo spondei non fere jungi patiuntur, Quint. 9, 4, 101: in se dicere non est fere nisi scurrarum, id. 6, 3, 82: denique ex bellica victoria non fere quemquam est invidia civium consecuta, Cic. Sest. 23, 51: rationem non fere reddere, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 38: nec adhuc fere inveni, qui, *etc.*, id. Att. 7, 6, 1; cf. quod non fere contingit, nisi, *etc.*, id. Lael. 20, 72: nec rei fere sane amplius quicquam fuit, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 3: in qua (disputatione) nihil fere, quod magno opere ad rationes omnium rerum pertineret, praetermissum puto, id. Rep. 1, 8 *fin.*: tum est Cato locutus; quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, nemo prudentior, id. Lael. 1, 5: neque ullum fere totius hiemis tempus sine sollicitudine Caesaris intercessit, Caes. B. G. 5, 53, 5: neque enim fere tum est ullus dies occupatus, at nihil, *etc.*, Quint. 70, 7, 27.—With a neg. interrog.: nam quid fere undique placet? Quint. 1, 2, 15.

2. Of time, to point out that which takes place in the usual course of things, in general (in opp. to that which occurs only sometimes, now and then): *In general, usually, commonly*: Fit fere, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 6, 10; cf. jam hoc fere sic fieri solere accepimus, id. de imp. Pomp. 9, 24; and quod fere solet fieri, id. Inv. 1, 29, 46; cf. also ut fere fit, id. ib. 2, 4, 14: nam fere maxima pars morem hunc homines habent, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 36: quod fere libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 6: aedificio circumdato silva (ut sunt fere domicilia Gallorum, *etc.*), id. ib. 6, 30, 3: ruri fere se continebat, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 16: nam fere non difficile est invenire, quid, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 27: in eum fere est voluntas nostra propensior, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: sic omnia nimia in contraria fere convertuntur, id. Rep. 1, 44: quod in illis singuli fuissent fere, qui, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 1: nominatim fere referri, quid, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 33, 142: qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem quo cupiens pacto, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 9.—Strengthened by *plerumque* or *plerique*: hic solebamus fere Plerumque eam operiri, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 39; cf. corresp. to plerumque: fortuna eos plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est: itaque efferuntur fere fastidio et contumacia, Cic. Lael. 15, 54; and adducto fere vultu, plerumque tacitus, Suet. Tib. 68: non sunt vitiosiores, quam fere plerique, qui avari avaros ... reprehendunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73.—Opp. *raro, interdum, saepe*: fere praedicta aetas laeto solo truncoque tres materias, raro quatuor desiderat, Col. 4, 17, 5; cf. fereque id in capillo fit, rarius in barba, Cels. 6, 2; ipse Circenses ex amicorum fere libertinorumque coenaculis spectabat, interdum e pulvinari, Suet. Aug. 15: in consulatu pedibus fere, extra consulatum saepe adaperta sella per publicum incessit, id. ib. 53.

fĕrentārĭus, ii, *m.* [fero] *A sort of light troops who fought with missile weapons*: "*ferentarii* equites hi dicti, qui ea habebant arma, quae ferrentur, ut jaculum." Var. L. L. 6, 3, 92; cf. id. ap. Non. 520, 11 *sq.*; "erant inter pedites, qui dicebantur *funditores* et *ferentarii*, qui praecipue in cornibus locabantur et a quibus pugnandi sumebatur exordium: sed hi et velocissimi et exercitatissimi legebantur," Veg. Mil. 1, 20: postquam eo ventum est, unde a ferentariis proelium committi posset, Sall. C. 60, 2; Tac. A. 12, 35.—* **II.** Transf., *One who is active* or *ready*: illum tibi Ferentarium esse amicum inventum intelligo, *a friend ready to assist*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 55.

Fĕrentīnum, i, *n.* **I.** *A small town of the Hernici, in Latium*, now *Ferentino*, Liv. 4, 51; 7, 9; 32, 2; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 666.—Used to signify a little old town, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 8 Schmid.—**B.** Derivv., **1. Fĕrentīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Ferentinum*: aqua, *near Ferentinum*, Liv. 1, 51: caput, prob. *the town Ferentinum*, id. 2, 38.—Subst., Fĕrentīni, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Ferentinum, Ferentines*, Sil. 8, 395. And **Fĕrentīna**, ae, *f.*, *A goddess worshiped in the neighborhood of Ferentinum*: Lucus Ferentinae, Liv. 1, 50 and 52.—**2. Fĕrentīnas**, ātis, *m.*, *Ferentine*: populus, Liv. 9, 43, 23. Also Ferentinatis populus Graeca studet, Titin. in Prisc. p. 629 P.—In the plur. subst., Ferentinates, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Ferentinum, Ferentines*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.—**II.** *A small town in Etruria, the birth-place of the Emperor Otho*, Suet. Oth. 1; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 408.—**B.** Derivv., **1. Fĕrentīni**, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Ferentinum, Ferentines*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—**2.** Fĕrentīnensis, e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Ferentinum, Ferentine*: Colonia, Front. de Colon. p. 131 Goes.

* **fereŏla vitis**, *A sort of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 28.

Fĕrĕtrĭus, ii, *m.* [ferio; cf. in the follg., Prop. 4, 10, 46] *A surname of Jupiter, as the subduer of enemies, and to whom the* spolia opima *were consequently offered*: "nunc spolia in templo tria condita causa Feretri, Omine quod certo dux ferit ense ducem," Prop. 4, 10, 45; cf. id. ib. 1 *sq.*; Liv. 1, 10; Flor. 1, 1; Fest. p. 92."—* **II.** Transf., of *Amor*: opima apposui senex Amori arma Feretrio, Poet. ap. Ter. Maur. p. 2442 P.

† **fĕrĕtrum**, i, *n.* = φέρετρον, *A litter, bier*, etc., for carrying the trophies in a triumphal procession, the bodies of the dead, their effigies, *etc.*; pure Lat., ferculum (perh. only in poets): quis opima volenti Dona Jovi portet feretro suspensa cruento, Sil. 5, 168; so id. 17, 630: jamque rogum quassasque faces feretrumque parabant, *bier*, Ov. M. 3, 508; so Virg. A. 6, 222; Val. Fl. 5, 11; Sil. 10, 567; Grat. Cyneg. 488.

fērĭae, arum (also in the *sing.*. "FERIA a feriendis victimis vocata," Fest. p. 85), *f.* *Days of rest, holidays, festivals*, a great number of which, both private and public, were kept by the Romans; the latter being either stativae, *fixed*, regularly recurring on certain days; or conceptivae, *movable*, settled every year anew; or imperativae, *temporary*, ordained by the consuls on account of some particular occurrence; or, lastly, the Nundinae, "Macr. S. 1, 16; Var. L. L. 6, 3, 54 *sq.*;' Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29; 2, 22, 57, et saep.; cf. Hart. Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 153 *sq.*: feriae denicales, Latinae, novendiales, privatae, *etc.*, v. sub h. vv.—Transf.: induciae sunt belli feriae, Var. in Gell. 1, 25, 2; cf. praestare Hesperiae longas ferias, *i. e. peace*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 37.—Comically: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, *keep hunger-holidays*, i. e. *fast*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8.—Proverb.: sine ullis feriis, *i. e. without rest, incessantly*, Arn. 1, 9.

feriatus, a, um, v. ferior.

* **fĕrĭcŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ferus] *Somewhat wild*. ille, Petr. 39 dub.

fĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to wild beasts* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic., for Inv. 1, 2, 2, is to be read victu *fero*): vultus, Ov. M. 2, 523; so vox, id. Trist. 5, 12, 55: caedes, id. Met. 7, 675: caro, Sall. J. 18, 1; 89, 7; Plin. 6, 28, 32: lac, Virg. A. 11, 571: vestis, *of the skins of wild beasts*, Lucr. 5, 1417: pomum sapore ferino, quem ferme in apris novimus, Plin. 13, 4, 9.—**II.** Subst., **ferina**, ae, *f.*, *The flesh of wild animals, game*: Virg. A. 1, 215.

fĕrĭo, ire (archaic FERINUNT for feriunt, acc. to Fest. s. v. NEQUINUNT, p. 162), *v. a.* *To strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: fores, *to knock*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 63: cf. parietem, Cic. Coel. 24, 59: murum arietibus, *to strike, shake*, Sall. J. 76, 6: pugiles adversarium, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23 *fin.*: jacere telum, voluntatis est; ferire quem nolueris, fortunae, *to strike*, id. Top. 17, 64; Lucr. 2, 441: frontem, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; so femur, Quint. 11, 3, 123: pectora solito plangore, Ov. M. 4, 554; cf. calce feritur aselli, id. Fast. 3, 755; and uvas pede (rusticus), Tib. 2, 5, 85: feriri a serpente, *to be stung*, Plin. 29, 4, 22; so cetera (venenata animalia) singulos feriunt, id. ib. 23: tabulam malleo, Cels. 6, 7 *fin.*: stricto ferit retinacula ferro, *cuts to pieces* (shortly before *incidere* funes), Virg. A. 4, 580: certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt, *strike, lash*, id. ib. 3, 290. Poet.: sublimi feriam sidera vertice, *hit, touch*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 36; cf. in the follg. *no.* b.—Abs.: pugno ferire vel calce, Quint. 2, 8, 13; cf. Hor. S. 2, 7, 99: occursare capro, cornu ferit ille, caveto, Virg. E. 9, 25.—**b.** Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: principio omnibus a rebus, quascumque videmus, Perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est Corpora, quae feriant oculos visumque lacessant, *strike, touch*, Lucr. 6, 924; so oculos (corpora, simulacra), id. 4, 218; 258; 329: oculorum acies (res), id. 4, 693: speciem colore (res), id. 4. 244; cf. his spectris etiam si oculi possent feriri, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 2: feriuntque summos fulmina montes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11: nec semper feriet, quodcumque minabitur, arcus, id. A. P. 350; cf. si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinae. id. Od. 3, 3, 8; and nec levius tabulae laterum feriuntur ab undis, Quam, *etc.*, Ov. Tr. 2, 47. Poet.: ferientia terram corpora, *smiting* (in falling), Luc. 4, 786: sole fere radiis feriente cacumina primis, *hitting, touching*, Ov. M. 7, 804: palla imos ferit alba pedes, *touches, reaches to*, Val. Fl. 1, 385: ferit aethera clamor, Virg. A. 5, 140: feriat dum moesta remotas Fama procul terras, Luc. 5, 774.

B. In partic., **1.** *To kill by striking*, qs. *to give a death-blow* (cf. the connection between the Germ. schlagen, to strike, and schlachten, to slay), *to slay, kill:* hostem, Enn. Ann. 8, 40; so Sall. C. 7, 6; 60, 4; Jug. 85, 33; cf. securi feriri, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30, 75; and hasta teloque trabali, Virg. A. 12, 295; so retiarium (mirmillo), Quint. 6, 3, 61: te (maritum), Hor. Od. 3, 11, 43: leonem atque alias feras primus aut in primis ferire, Sall. J. 6, 1: aprum, Ov. M. 3, 715.—So of *killing, slaughtering* the animals for sacrifice: nos humilem feriemus agnam, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 32; so vaccam Proserpinae, Virg. A. 6, 251; cf. the form of oath in making a compact (when a swine was sacrificed): SI PRIOR DEFEXIT (populus Romanus) PVBLICO CONSILIO DOLO MALO, TV ILLO DIE IVPPITER, POPVLVM ROMANVM SIC FERITO, VT EGO HVNC PORCVM HIC HODIE FERIAM: TANTOQVE MAGIS FERITO, QVANTO MAGIS POTES POLLESQVE, in Liv. 1, 24, 8; and "Quid aut sponsoribus in foedere opus esset aut obsidibus, ubi precatione res transigitur? *per quem populum fiat, quo minus legibus dictis stetur, ut eum ita Juppiter feriat, quemadmodum a Fetialibus porcus feriatur,*" id. 9, 5, 3. (Cf., also, Jovis ante aram Stabant et caesa jungebant foedera porca, Virg. A. 8, 641.) And from slaying the victim in making a compact is transf. foedus ferire, *to make a compact, covenant,* or *treaty* (in Hebrew in precisely the same manner, (כָּרַת בְּרִית): is, quicum foedus feriri in Capitolio viderat, Cic. Rab. Post. 3, 6: videret ut satis honestum foedus feriretur, id. Inv. 2, 30, 92: amorum turpissimorum foedera ferire, id. Coel. 14, 34; Virg. A. 10, 154; Auct. Or. pro Domo 50, 129.

2. Of money, like the Eng. verb to strike, *i. q. To stamp, coin:* asses sextantario pondere, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44. Thus the designation of a triumvir monetalis is III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F., *i. e.* Triumvir auro argento aeri flando feriundo, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 569.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: quae faciliora sunt philosophis, quo minus multa patent in eorum vita, quae fortuna feriat, *reaches, affects,* Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73; so accidit, ut ictu simili (*i. e.* morte propinqui) ferirer, *was struck with a similar blow,* Quint. 6 praef. § 3: verba palato, *to strike out,* i. e. *bring out, speak,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 274; cf. sonat vox, ut feritur, Quint. 11, 3, 61: feriunt animum (sententiae), id. 12, 10, 48: ut omnis sensus in fine sermonis feriat aurem, id. 8, 5, 13; cf. id. 9, 3, 4; and abs.: binis aut ternis ferire verbis, Cic. Or. 67, 226.

B. In partic., *To cozen, cheat, gull* (mostly in vulg. lang.; not in Cic.): ubi illa pendentem ferit, jam amplius orat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 19; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 13: quum ferit astutos comica moecha Getas, Prop. 4, 5, 44: austeros arte ferire viros, id. 3, 3, 50.

fērĭor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [feriae] *To rest from work, to keep holiday* (in the *verb. finit.* extremely rare, but in the *Pa.* quite classical): Achilles ab armis feriabatur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7: non fuerunt feriati, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55: male feriatos Troas, *keeping festival at an unseasonable time,* Hor. Od. 4, 6, 14: animus feriaturus, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*—Hence

fērĭātus, a, um, *Pa. Keeping holiday, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure:* familia, Var. R. R. 1, 16, 4: Deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: feriatus ne sis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 62: voluntate sua feriati a negotiis publicis, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58; so feriatus ab iis studiis, in quae, *etc.,* Trebon in Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 2: meditatio argutiarum, in qua id genus homines consenescunt male feriati, *with leisure ill employed,* Gell. 10, 22 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things (so very rarely): machaera feriata, *unemployed, idle,* Plaut. Mil. 1, 7: freta, *quiet, still,* Prud. στεφ. 6, 156: dies feriatus, *a holiday,* Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 6; so dies, id. ib. 10, 24, 3; Ulp. Dig. 2, 12, 2.

fĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ferus] *Wildness, savageness, roughness:* **I.** Lit., of beasts or men (rare, but quite class.): ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, *etc.,* Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32; so tauri, Ov. F. 4, 103: leonis, id. ib. 4, 217: magnitudo animi, remota a communitate conjunctioneque humana feritas est quaedam et immanitas, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157; cf. id. Div. 1, 29, 60: qui primi dissipatos unum in locum congregarunt eosque ex feritate illa ad justitiam atque mansuetudinem transduxerunt, *from the savage state,* id. Sest. 42, 91; cf. Ov. F. 3, 281: quorum civitas ... cultu et feritate non multum a Germanis differebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25 *fin.;* Sen. Clem. 2, 4.

II. Transf., of things (places, plants, *etc.*) (so perh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Scythici loci, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 112; cf. inamoena viae, Stat. S. 2, 2, 33: mitigata arboris, Plin. 16, 12, 23: mentae, Col. 11, 3, 37: nimia musti, Plin. 14, 20, 25.

* **fĕrĭtans,** antis, *Part.* [fero] *Bearing:* palmeta caryotas feritantia, Sol. 56 dub. (*al.* ferentia).

fermē, *adv.* [from fere, with the superlative suffix, as in finitimus, legitimus, *etc.;* cf. "*ferme* dicitur, quod nunc *fere;* utrumque dictum a *ferendo,* quod id, quod fertur, est in motu atque adventat," Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98], serves, like fere, to designate that which is brought near to a thing. Hence in a two-fold signif., according as the notion of coming near or of nearness predominates; Eng. *Nearly, almost, for the most part;* or *quite, exactly, just; usually, commonly,* etc. (in class. prose much less freq. than fere; in Cic. perh. only in the second signif.).

I. To designate that which comes near to any thing, esp. a number, size, multitude: *Nearly, almost quite, almost, for the most part, about:* hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Plaut. Bac. 3, 2, 4; so abhinc annos ferme L., Vellej. 2, 90 *fin.:* nam ferme ante annos DCCCCL. floruit, id. 1, 5, 3: intra XII. ferme annos, id. 2, 11 *fin.:* duodequadragesimo ferme anno, ex quo regnare coeperat Tarquinius, Liv. 1, 40, 1: mille ferme delecti propugnatores onerariis imponuntur, id. 30, 10, 7; cf. pars ferme dimidia, id. 42, 51, 3: a quo (flumine) aberat mons ferme millia viginti, Sall. J. 48, 3; cf. in tumulo quatuor ferme millia distante ab castris regiis consedit, Liv. 30, 8, 3; and abest ab Carthagine quindecim millia ferme passuum locus, id. ib. 30, 9, 11: ferme eadem omnia, quae, *etc.,* Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 21: quum ferme cunctos proceres cum honore nominavisset, Tac. A. 3, 76: mihi quidem aetas acta est ferme, *for the most part, about,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38: erant ejusmodi ferme situs oppidorum, ut, *etc.,* * Caes. B G. 3. 12, 1.

II. To designate that which has approached a thing, is like it: *Quite, precisely, just:* circumvenire video ferme injuria, *altogether wrong,* Naev. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98; so quod ferme dirum in tempus cecidere Latinae, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18; and sed eum constabat virum esse ferme bonum, Gell. 14, 2, 5: ferme familiariter, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 54: ferme ut quisque rem accurat suam, Sic ei procedunt post principia denique, id. Pers. 4, 1, 4; so ferme ut pueri, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 32: jam ferme moriens me vocat, *just dying,* id. And. 1, 5, 49.

B. In partic., **1.** With negatives, *Scarcely, hardly:* hoc non ferme sine magnis principum vitiis evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 45 *fin.;* id. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: quod non ferme decernitur, nisi, *etc.,* Liv. 22, 9, 8: voluptatibus erant inferiores, nec pecuniis ferme superiores, Cic. Rep. 2, 34 *fin.;* so nec ferme res antiqua alia est nobilior, Liv. 1, 24, 1: facio, quod manifesto moechi haud ferme solent, Plaut. Poen, 4, 2, 40; so Ter. And. 3, 1, 2: ut eo nihil ferme quisquam addere posset, Cic. Brut. 43, 161: quia nemo ferme huc sine damno devortitur, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 39: non ferme facilius aliquid tenere, Cic. Rep. 2, 5 *fin.*

2. Of time, to indicate that which takes place in the usual course of things, in general (opp. to that which occurs only sometimes, now and then): *Generally, usually, commonly:* quod ferme evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: nam ferme apud Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt, Sall. J. 74 *fin.:* inculta ferme vestiuntur virgultis vepribusque, Liv. 21, 54, 1: intacta invidia media sunt: ad summa ferme tendit, id. 45. 35, 5; cf. mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum, Juv. 13, 236: ceterum parva quoque (ut ferme principia omnia), Liv. 7, 2, 4; Tac. A. 2, 2: nocte ferme proficiecebantur, Liv. 34, 13, 3; id. 9, 30, 3.

fermentātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.,* from fermento.

fermentesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [fermentum] (Lit., to ferment, to rise in fermenting; transf., of the earth), *To swell, rise, become loose* (a Plinian word): tellus quoque illo modo (*i. e.* ab nive diutius sedente) fermentescit, Plin. 17, 2, 2; id. 28, 8, 28.

fermento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To cause to rise* or *ferment;* in the pass., *to rise, ferment:* **I.** Lit.: panis hordeaceus ervi aut cicerculae farina fermentabatur, Plin. 18, 11, 26; cf. fermentato pane ali, *with fermented, leavened bread,* id. ib.; so fermentatus panis, Cels. 2, 25 and 29: ficus sinitur fermentari, Col. 12, 17, 1.—**B.** Transf., *To cause to swell* or *rise up, to break up, loosen:* terram, Var. R. R. 1, 38, 1; so Col. 2, 14, 1; 11, 3, 13.—* **II.** Trop., *To sour, spoil:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 263.—Hence

fermentātus, a, um, *Pa.* **A.** Lit. (acc. to *no.* I. B), *Loose, soft:* si deprimatur scobis in regesto, quod est fermentatum plus dipondio semisse, Col. 4, 1, 3: (optimi canes) debent esse pedibus magnis ... solo fermentato ac molli, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 4.—* **B.** Trop. (acc. to *no.* II.), *Corrupted, spoiled:* mores, Prud. Apoth. 354.

fermentum, i, *n.* [contr. for fervimentum, from fervo, ferveo] *That which causes fermentation, leaven, ferment,* Plin. 18, 11, 26; 18, 7, 12, § 68: panis sine fermento, *unleavened bread,* Cels. 2, 24; 30. —**B.** Transf., **1.** *That which loosens the soil,* Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159; cf. Col. 4, 1, 7. —**2.** *A drink made of fermented barley, malt liquor, beer,* Virg. G. 3, 380.—**II.** Trop., *A ferment,* i. e. *anger, passion* (poet. and very rarely): (uxor) nunc in fermento tota est, ita turget mihi, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 17; so id. Merc. 5, 3, 3.—Poet. transf., of the *cause of anger* or *vexation:* accipe, et istud Fermentum tibi habe, Juv. 3, 188.

fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre (also redupl. in the *tempp. perf.:* tetuli, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 84; 168; Men. 4, 2, 25; 66; Rud. prol. 68: tetulisti, Att. and Caecil. in Non. 178, 17 *sq.:* tetulit, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 40; Men. 2, 3, 30; Ter. And. 5, 1, 13: tetulerunt, Lucr. 6, 673: tetulissem, Ter. And. 4, 5, 13: tetulisse, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 2: tetulero, id. Cist. 3, 19: tetulerit, id. Poen. 3, 1, 58; Rud. 4, 3, 101), *v. a.* and *n.* [fero kindr. with φέρω; tuli and tetuli are perf. forms of TULO, TOLO, *i. e.* tollo; and finally, latum stands for TLATUM, which is kindr. with ΤΛΑΩ, τλητός] *To bear, carry, bring.*

I. Lit., **A.** In gen.: "*ferri* proprie dicimus, quae quis suo corpore bajulat, *portari* ea, quae quis in jumento secum ducit, *agi* ea, quae animalia sunt," Gaj. Dig 50, 16, 235: oneris quidvis feret, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 29: quin te in fundo conspicer fodere aut arare aut aliquid ferre, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: numerus eorum, qui arma ferre possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 29, 1; so arma et vallum, Hor. Epod. 9, 13: sacra Junonis, id. Sat. 1, 3, 11: cadaver nudis humeris (heres), id. Sat. 2, 5, 86: argentum ad aliquem, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 142; cf. symbolum filio, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 30: olera et pisciculos minutos ferre obolo in coenam seni, Ter. And. 2, 2, 32; cf. vina et unguenta et flores, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 14; and discerpta ferentes Membra gruis, id. Sat. 2, 8, 86; cf. also talos, nucesque sinu laxo, id. ib. 2, 3, 172: in Capitolium faces, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: iste operta lectica latus per oppidum est ut mortuus, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106; so lectica in Capitolium latus est, Suet. Claud. 2: circa judices latus (puer), Quint. 6, 1, 47; and prae se ferens (in essedo) Darium puerum, Suet. Calig. 19.—

Poet. with the *inf.*: natum ad Stygios iterum fero mergere fontes, Stat. Ach. 1, 134.—Proverb.: ferre aliquem in oculis, or simply oculis, *i. e. to love exceedingly*, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11; Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, 9;—Q. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 2.

B. In partic., **1.** With the idea of motion predominating: *To move in any direction by carrying, to set in motion*, esp. *to quickly* or *rapidly move onward, to bear, lead*, or *drive away*; and with se or mid. (so esp. freq.), *to move* or *go quickly* or *swiftly, to haste, speed*; and of things, *to flow; mount; run down.*

(*a*) *Act.*: ubi in rapidas amnis dispeximus undas: Stantis equi corpus transversum ferre videtur Vis, et in advorsum flumen contrudere raptim: Et, quocumque oculos trajecimus, omnia ferri Et fluere assimili nobis ratione videntur, Lucr. 4, 423 *sq.*: ubi cernimus alta Exhalare vapore altaria, ferreque fumum, *to send up*, id. 3, 433; cf. ut vis evomat ignes, Ad coelumque ferat flammaï fulgura rursum, id. 1, 726; and with this cf. coelo supinas si tuleris manus, *raisest*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 1: te rursus in bellum resorbens Unda fretis tulit aestuosis, id. ib. 2, 7, 16; cf. ire, pedes quocumque ferent, id. Epod. 16, 21; and me per Aegaeos tumultus Aura feret, id. Od. 3, 29, 64: signa ferre, *to put the standards in motion*, i. e. *to break up*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39 *fin.*; so id. ib. 1, 40, 12; Liv. 10, 5, 1, et al.: pol, si id scissem, numquam huc tetulissem pedem, Ter. And. 4, 5, 13; so pedem, Virg. A. 2, 756; Val. Fl. 7, 112: gressum, Lucr. 4, 683; cf. agiles gressus, Sil. 3, 180: vagos gradus, Ov. M. 7, 185: vestigia, Sil. 9, 101; vagos cursus, id. 9, 243.—*Abs.*: quo ventus ferebat, *bore, drove*, Caes. B. G. 3, 15, 3; so interim, si feret flatus, danda sunt vela, Quint. 10, 3, 7: itinera duo, quae extra murum ad portum ferebant, *led*, id. B. C. 1, 27, 4; so pergit ad speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent, Liv. 1, 7, 6.—Proverb.: in silvam ligna ferre (*Anglice, *to carry coals to Newcastle*), Hor. S. 1, 10, 34.

(*β*) With *se* or mid.: cum ipsa paene insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, Cic. Planc. 40, 96; cf. non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, id. Rep. 1, 4: hinc ferro accingor rursus . . . meque extra tecta ferebam, Virg. A. 2, 672; id. ib. 11, 779: grassatorum plurimi palam se ferebant, Suet. Aug. 32.—Of things as subjects: ubi forte ita se tetulerunt semina aquarum, *i. e. have collected themselves*, Lucr. 6, 673.—Mid.: ad eum omni celeritate et studio incitatus ferebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 78, 2: alii aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur, *betook themselves, fled*, id. B. G. 2, 24, 3: (fera) supra venabula fertur, Virg. A. 9, 553: huc juvenis nota fertur regione viarum, id. ib. 11, 530: densos fèrtur moribundus in hostes, id. ib. 2, 511; Cic. Or. 23, 75; cf. non alto semper feremur, Quint. 12, 10, 37; and ego, utrum Nave ferar magna an parva, ferar unus et idem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 200: non tenui ferar Penna biformis per liquidum aethera Vates, id. Od. 2, 20, 1.—Of inanimate subjects: (corpuscula rerum) ubi tam volucri levitate feruntur, *move*, Lucr. 4, 204; cf. quae quum mobiliter summa levitate feruntur, id. 4, 747; id. 5, 623; cf. tellus neque movetur et infima est, et in eam feruntur omnia nutu suo pondera, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 *fin.*; Lucr. 522: Rhenus longo spatio per fines Nantuatium, *etc.* . . . citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 10, 3; cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, 3: ut (flamma) ad coelum usque ferretur, *ascended, arose*, Suet. Aug. 94.

2. *To carry off, take away by force*, as a robber, *etc.*: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Virg. A. 2, 374: postquam te (*i. e.* exstinctum Daphnin) fata tulerunt, *snatched away*, id. Ecl. 5, 34. So esp. in the phrase ferre et agere, of taking booty, plundering, where ferre applies to portable things, and agere to men and cattle; v. ago, p. 67, b.

3. *To bear, produce, yield*: Lucr. 5, 940 *sq.*; cf. quae autem terra fruges ferre et, ut mater, cibos suppeditare possit, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: quem (florem) ferunt terrae solutae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 10: quibus jugera fruges et Cererem ferunt, id. ib. 3, 24, 13: angulus iste feret piper et thus, id. Ep. 1, 14, 23: (olea) fructum ramis pluribus feret, Quint. 8, 3, 10.—Abs.: ferundo arbor peribit, Cato R. R. 6, 2.

4. Of a woman or she-animal, *To be bearing* or *pregnant, to be big with child* or *with young*: quum ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, Liv. 1, 34, 3; of animals: equa ventrem fert duodecim menses, vacca decem, ovis et capra quinque, sus quatuor, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 19; cf. cervi octonis mensibus ferunt partus, Plin. 8, 32, 50: nec te conceptam saeva leaena tulit, Tib. 3, 4, 90.—Poet.: quem tulerat mater claro Phoenissa Laconi, *i. e. had borne*, Sil. 7, 666.

5. *To offer* as an oblation: liba et Mopsopio dulcia melle feram, Tib. 1, 7, 54; so liba, id. 1, 10, 23: lancesque et liba Baccho, Virg. G. 2, 394: tura superis, altaribus, Ov. M. 11, 577; 7, 589.

6. *To get, receive, acquire, obtain*, as gain, a reward, a possession, *etc.*: quod posces, feres, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 106; cf. quodvis donum et praemium a me optato; id optatum feres, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 27: fructus ex sese (*i. e.* re publica) magna acerbitate permixtos tulissem, Cic. Planc. 38, 92: partem praedae, id. Rosc. Am. 37, 107: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. 13, 105: coram rege sua de paupertate tacentes Plus poscente ferent, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To bear, carry, bring*: satis haec tellus morbi coelumque mali fert, *bears, contains*, Lucr. 6, 664: veterrima quaeque, ut ea vina, quae vetustatem ferunt, esse debent suavissima, *which carry age*, i. e. *have age, are old*, Cic. Lael. 19, 67; so scripta vetustatem si modo nostra ferent, *will have, will attain to*, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 8: nomen alicujus ferre, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74; cf. insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 15; so nomen, Suet. Aug. 101; Calig. 47: cognomen, id. Aug. 43; Galb. 3; cf. ille finis Appio alienae personae ferendae fuit, *of bearing an assumed character*, Liv. 3, 36, 1; so Archimimus personam ejus ferens, Suet. Vesp. 19; cf. also (Garyophyllon) fert et in spinis piperis similitudinem, Plin. 12, 7, 15: fer mi auxilium, Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2, 28, 89; cf. alicui opem auxiliumque ferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, 9; so auxilium alicui, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5; Ter. And. 1, 1, 115; Ad. 2, 1, 1; Lucr. 3, 1077; Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 19; Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 5; 4, 12, 5; Hor. Epod. 1, 21, et saep.: opem alicui, Plaut. Bac. 4, 3, 23; Ter. And. 3, 1, 15; Ad. 3, 4, 41; Cic. Rab. perd. 1, 3 (*c. c.* succurrere saluti); Fin. 2, 35, 118 (*c. c.* salutem); Fam. 5, 4, 2: subsidium alicui, Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 2: conditionem, *to proffer*, id. ib. 4, 11, 3; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: Coriolanus ab sede sua quum ferret matri obviae complexum, *offered*, Liv. 2, 40, 5: si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas, *will bring, procure*, Virg. A. 10, 792: ea vox audita laborum Prima tulit finem, id. ib. 7, 118.

B. In partic.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. B, 1) *To move* in any direction, *to bring, to drive, to raise*: quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177; so animi quaedam ingenita natura . . . recta nos ad ea, quae conveniunt causae, ferant, Quint. 5, 10, 123; cf. abs.: nisi illud, quod eo, quo intendas, ferat deducatque, cognoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135: exstincti ad coelum gloria fertur, Lucr. 6, 8; cf. laudibus aliquem in coelum ferre, Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 2; cf. id. Rep. 1, 43; so Quint. 10, 1, 99; Suet. Oth. 12; Vesp. 6: eam pugnam miris laudibus, Liv. 7, 10, 14; cf. saepe rem dicendo subjiciet oculis; saepe supra feret quam fieri possit, *will exalt, magnify*, Cic. Or. 40, 139; so ferte sermonibus et multiplicate fama bella, Liv. 4, 5, 6; and ferre in majus vero incertas res fama solet, id. 21, 32, 7: crudelitate et scelere ferri, Cic. Clu. 70, 199; cf. ferri avaritia, id. Quint. 11, 38; and orator suo jam impetu fertur, Quint. 12 praef. § 3: eloquentia, quae cursu magno sonituque ferretur, Cic. Or. 28, 97; cf. (eloquentia) feratur non semitis sed campis, Quint. 5, 14, 31; and oratio, quae ferri debet ac fluere, id. 9, 4, 112; and with this cf. quae (historia) currere debet ac ferri, id. 9, 4, 18.

2. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 2) *To carry off, take away*: omnia fert aetas, animum quoque, Virg. E. 9, 51; 5, 34.

3. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 3) *To bear, bring forth, produce*: haec aetas prima Athenis oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic. Brut. 12, 45; so aetas parentum, pejor avis, tulit Nos nequiores, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 46; and Curium tulit et Camillum Saeva paupertas, id. ib. 1, 12, 42.

4. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 6) *To bear away, to get, obtain, receive*: Cotta et Sulpicius omnium judicio facile primas tulerunt, Cic. Brut. 49, 183; so palmam, id. Att. 4, 15, 6: victoriam ex inermi, Liv. 39, 51, 10: gratiam et gloriam annonae levatae, id. 4, 12, 8: maximam laudem inter suos, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 4: centuriam, tribus, *i. e. to get their votes*, Cic. Planc. 20, 49; 22, 53; Phil. 2, 2, 4; so too suffragia, Suet. Caes. 13 (diff. from *no.* 8, *a*): responsum ab aliquo, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19; Caes. B. G. 6, 4 *fin.*: repulsam a populo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 54; so repulsam, id. Or. 2, 69 *fin.*; Phil. 11, 8, 19; Att. 5, 19, et al.: calumniam, *i. e. to be convicted of a false accusation*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1.

5. *To bear, support* any thing unpleasant (qs. a burden); or pregn., *to suffer, tolerate, endure*: **a.** *To bear* in any manner.—(*a*) *c. acc.*: servi injurias nimias aegre ferunt, Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17: (onus senectutis) modice ac sapienter sicut omnia ferre, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: aegre ferre repulsam consulatus, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: hoc moderatiore animo ferre, id. Fam. 6, 1, 6: aliquid toleranter, id. ib. 4, 6, 2: clementer, id. Att. 6, 1, 3: quod eo magis ferre animo aequo videmur, quia, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 48, 126: ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celse, feremus, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 17.—(*β*) With *an object-sentence*: ut si quis aegre ferat, se pauperem esse, Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 59: hoc ereptum esse, graviter et acerbe ferre, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, 152: quomodo ferant veterani, exercitum Brutum habere, id. Phil. 10, 7, 15.—(*γ*) With *de*: de Lentulo scilicet sic fero, ut debeo, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 1: quomodo Caesar ferret de auctoritate perscripta, id. ib. 5, 2, 3: numquid moleste fers de illo, qui? *etc.*, id. ib. 6, 8, 3.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, Cic. Att. 1, 2, 1: si mibi imposuisset aliquid, animo iniquo tulissem, id. ib. 15, 26, 4.—**b.** Pregn., *To bear* or *put up with, to suffer, tolerate, endure*: (*a*) *c. acc.*: quis hanc contumeliam, quis hoc imperium, quis hanc servitutem ferre potest? Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17: qui potentissimorum hominum contumaciam numquam tulerim, ferrem hujus asseclae? Cic. Att. 6, 3, 6: cujus desiderium civitas ferre diutius non potest, id. Phil. 10, 10, 21: cogitandi non ferebat laborem, id. Brut. 77, 268: unum impetum nostrorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 3: vultum atque aciem oculorum, id. ib. 1, 39, 1; so vultum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 121: multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413: spectatoris fastidia, id. Ep. 2, 1, 215.—Of personal objects: quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 28: optimates quis ferat, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: vereor, ut jam nos ferat quisquam, Quint. 8, 3, 25: an laturi sint Romani talem regem, id. 7, 1, 24: quis enim ferat puerum aut adolescentulum, si, *etc.*, id. 8, 5, 8.—(*β*) With *an object-clause*: non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes, Hor. Epod. 15, 13: illa quidem in hoc opere praecipi quis ferat? Quint. 11, 3, 27; id. 11, 1, 69.

6. With the access. notion of publicity, qs. To carry about in public, to display to view (any thing real or feigned). *To make public, to disclose, show, exhibit* eum ipsum dolorem hic tulit paulo apertius, Cic. Planc. 14, 34; cf. laetitiam apertissime tulimus omnes, id. Att. 14, 13, 2: neque id obscure ferebat nec dissimulare ullo modo poterat, id. Cluent. 19, 54; so haud clam tulit iram adversus praetorem, Liv. 31, 47, 4.—So, too, **b.** Prae se ferre, *To show, to let be seen*: cujus rei tantae facultatem consecutum esse me, non profiteor: secutum me esse, prae me fero, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12: noli, quaeso, prae te ferre, vos plane expertes esse doctrinae

d. ib. 2, 18, 47: ceteris prae se fert et ostentat, id. Att. 2, 23, 3: hanc virtutem prae se ferunt, Quint. 2, 13, 11: liberalium disciplinarum prae se scientiam tulit, id. 12, 11, 21.—Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: (comae) turbatae prae se ferre aliquid affectus videntur, Quint. 11, 1, 37: oratio prae se fert felicissimam facilitatem, id. 10, 1, 11; so magnum animum (verba), id. 11, 1, 37.

7. Of speech, *To report, relate, make known, assert:* haec omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 17, 2: inimici famam non ita, ut nata est, ferunt, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 23: quod fers, credo, *tell, say,* Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17; Lucr. 3, 42.—Hence

b. Ferunt, fertur, feruntur, *etc., They relate, tell, say; it is said, it appears,* etc.: quin etiam Xenocratem ferunt, quum quaereretur ex eo, *etc.* . . respondisse, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: fuisse quendam ferunt Demaratum, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 19: quem ex Hyperboreis Delphos ferunt advenisse, id. N. D. 3, 23, 57; Hor. Od. 3, 17, 2: homo omnium in dicendo, ut ferebant, acerrimus et copiosissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: Ceres fertur fruges . . . mortalibus instituisse, Lucr. 5, 14: in Syria quoque fertur item locus esse, *etc.*, id. 6, 757: is Amulium regem interemisse fertur, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: qui in concione dixisse fertur, id. ib. 2, 10 *fin.*: quam (urbem) Juno fertur terris omnibus unam coluisse, Virg. A. 1, 15: non sat idoneus Pugnae ferebaris, *you were accounted, held,* Hor. Od. 2, 19, 27: si ornate locutus est, sicut fertur et mihi videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 49; cf. quum quaestor ex Macedonia venissem Athenas florente Academia, ut temporibus illis ferebatur, id. ib. § 45.—And so too

c. Qs. To carry around, *i. e. To give out, to pass off* a person or thing by any name or for any thing; and, in the pass., *to pass* for any thing, *to pass current:* hunc (Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 1: ut Servium conditorem posteri fama ferrent, Liv. 1, 42, 4: qui se Philippum regiaeque stirpis ferebat, quum esset ultimae, Vellej. 1, 11, 1; cf. qui ingenuum se et Lachetem mutato nomine coeperat ferre, Suet. Vesp. 23: ante Periclem, cujus scripta quaedam feruntur, Cic. Brut. 7, 27 (quoted paraphrastically in Quint. 3, 1, 12): sub nomine meo libri ferebantur artis rhetoricae, Quint. Prooem. 7; cf. cetera, quae sub nomine meo feruntur, id. 7, 2, 24; Suet. Caes. 55; id. Aug. 31; id. Caes. 20: multa ejus (Catonis) vel provisa prudenter vel acta constanter vel responsa acute ferebantur, Cic. Lael. 2, 6.

8. Polit. and jurid. *t. t.:* **a.** Suffragium *or* sententiam, *To give in one's vote, to vote:* Var. R. R. 3, 2, 1; cf. ferunt enim suffragia, Cic. Rep. 1, 31, and id. Fam. 11, 27, 7: de quo foedere populus Romanus sententiam non tulit, id. Balb. 15, 34; cf. de quo vos (judices) sententiam per tabellam feretis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, 104; and so of the voting of judges: id. Cluent. 26, 72.

b. Legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or quite abs., *To bring forward* or *move a proposition, to propose a law,* etc.: perniciose Philippus in tribunatu, quum legem agrariam ferret, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73; cf. id. Sull. 23, 65; id. Cornel. 1, 3 (VI. 2, p. 448 ed. Orell.): familiarissimus tuus de te privilegium tulit, ut, *etc.*, id. Parad. 4, 32: Sullam illam rogationem de se nolle ferri (shortly before, *Lex* ferri coepta), id. Sull. 23, 65; so rogationem de aliquo, contra *or* in aliquem, ad populum, ad plebem, id. Balb. 14, 33; Cluent. 51, 140; Brut. 23, 89; Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 4; Liv. 33, 25, 7: nescis, te ipsum ad populum tulisse, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 100: ut P. Scaevola tribuni plebis ferret ad plebem, vellentne, *etc.*, id. Fin. 2, 16, 54; cf. Liv. 33, 25, 6: quod Sulla ipse ita tulit de civitate, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Caecin. 35, 102: nihil de judicio ferebat, id. Sull. 22, 63: quum, ut absentis ratio haberetur, ferebamus, id. Att. 7, 6, 2.—Impers.: lato ut solet ad populum, ut equum escendere liceret, Liv. 23, 14, 2.

c. Judicem, said of the plaintiff, *To offer* or *propose as judge* to the defendant: quem ego si ferrem judicem, refugere non deberet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45; so id. de Or. 2, 70, 285.—Hence judicem alicui, in gen., *To propose a judge to,* i. e. *to bring a suit against, to sue* a person: se iterum ac saepius judicem illi ferre, Liv. 3, 57, 5; so id. 3, 24, 5; 8, 33, 8; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 339.

9. Mercant. *t. t., To enter, to set* or *note down* a sum in a book: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit, Quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, *etc.*, i. e. *has set down as paid, has paid,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, 100 *sq.*; v. expendo, p. 572, B.

10. Abs., of abstract subjects, *To require, demand, render necessary; to allow, permit, suffer:* ita sui periculi rationes ferre ac postulare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40, 105; cf. gravioribus verbis uti, quam natura fert, id. Quint. 18, 57: quamdiu voluntas Apronii tulit, id. ib. 2, 3, 23, 57: ut aetas illa fert, id. Cluent. 60, 168: ad me, ut tempora nostra, non ut amor tuus fert, vere perscribe, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5: quod ita existimabam tempora rei publicae ferre, id. Pis. 2, 5: si ita commodum vestrum fert, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: prout Thermitani hominis facultates ferebant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, 83: si vestra voluntas feret, id. de imp. Pomp. 24, 70: ut opinio et spes et conjectura nostra fert, *according to our opinion, hope, and belief,* id. Att. 2, 25, 2; so ut mea fert opinio, *according to my opinion,* id. Cluent. 16, 46: si occasio tulerit, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 6: dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, sivi, animum ut expleret suum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: in hac ratione quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu perspicies, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 6: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, id. Rep. 6, 18.—With an object-clause: in nova fert animus mutatus dicere formas corpora, *my mind entertains the desire, is disposed,* i. e. *I intend, design,* ἐθέλω, Ov. M. 1, 1; cf. Luc. 1, 67; so Suet. Oth. 6.

fĕrōcia, ae, *f.* [ferox] *Wild boldness, untamed spirit, fierceness,* in a good or bad sense (quite class.): **I.** In a good sense: infirmitas puerorum et ferocitas juvenum et gravitas jam constantis aetatis et senectutis maturitas naturale quiddam habet, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: Romana virtus et ferocia, Liv. 9, 6 *fin.*: ferociam animi in vultu retinens, Sall. C. 81, 4: si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin.*: plus ferociae Britanni praeferunt, ut quos nondum longa pax emollierit, id. Agr. 11 *fin.*

II. In a bad sense, *Savageness, ferocity:* ferocitate atque ferocia, Pac. in Non. 490, 19: qui comperit ejus vim et effrenatam illam ferociam, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 492, 3 (Rep. 5, 8 ed. Mos.): arrogans atque intoleranda ferocia, id. Agr. 2, 33, 91; id. ib. 2, 35, 96: per communes liberos oravit exueret ferociam, Tac. A. 2, 72: stolida mentis, Ov. Hal. 58.

B. Transf., of wine, *Harshness, roughness:* vini, Plin. 14, 19, 24.

fĕrōcio, īvi *or* ĭi, 4. *v. n.* [ferox] *To be fierce, unruly, ungovernable; to rage, be furious:* "*Ferocio* ἀγριαίνομαι," Gloss. Philox. (perh. only ante- and post-class.; for in Quint. 10, 3, 10, *ferocientes* equos is, acc. to the MSS., to be read efferentes se equos; v. effero, p. 517, II. 3, b, *β*): "*ferocit* apud Catonem ferociter agit," Fest. p. 92: si permulcti sonis mitioribus non immodice ferocirent, Gell. 1, 11, 2: oratio ferociens, id. ib. § 15: in aliquam sectam, Tert. Apol. 5.

fĕrōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Wild* or *untamed courage, fierceness,* in a good or bad sense; cf. ferocia (quite class.): **I.** In a good sense: corporis viribus et animi ferocitate ceteris praestare, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: equi ferocitate exsultantes, id. Off. 1, 26, 90.—**II.** In a bad sense, *Fierceness, savageness, ferocity:* ferocitate atque ferocia, Pac. in Non. 490, 19: ut ferocitatem tuam istam comprimerem et audaciam frangerem, Cic. Vat. 1, 2: ferocitatem reprimere, id. Off. 2, 11, 40; id. Dejot. 5, 15: Ajax apud Achillem querens de ferocitate Trojanorum, id. Div. 2, 39, 82: nimia contumacia et ferocitas, Suet. Vit. 12.

fĕrōcĭter, *adv. Courageously, bravely, fiercely,* etc.; v. ferox, *ad fin.*

fĕrōcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ferox] *Somewhat fierce* (extremely rare): **eja,** quam ferocula'st! Turpil. in Non. 75, 30: quid tu, miles tiro, tam feroculus es? Auct. B. Afr. 16, 1.

Fērōnĭa, ae, *f.* [a Sabine word; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 10, 22] *An old Italian deity, related to Tellus, the patroness of plants and of freedmen: several groves were dedicated to her, in which, on the festivals of the goddess, great markets were held,* Liv. 1, 30, 5; 22, 1; 26, 11; 27, 4; Virg. A. 7, 800 Serv.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 24; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 65 *sq.*; Hartung Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 191 *sq.*

fĕrox, ōcis (*gen. plur.* ferocum, Albin. 1, 275), *adj.* [kindr. with ferus, from fero; and therefore qs. rushing forward; hence] *Of an impetuous nature, impetuous,* in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense; *wild, bold, courageous, warlike, spirited; savage, headstrong, untamable, insolent* (quite class.; not in Caes.).

I. In a good sense: naturâ ferox, vehemens, manu promptus erat, Sall. C. 43 *fin.*; cf. nimium es vehemens feroxque natura, Cic. Vat. 2, 4; so ferox naturâ, Sall. J. 11, 3: vicimus vi feroces, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 82: Aequorum magna gens et ferox, *warlike,* Cic. Rep. 2, 20; so Latium, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 10: Roma, id. ib. 3, 3, 44: Parthi, id. ib. 3, 2, 3: Sygambri, id. ib. 4, 2, 34: miles, id. ib. 1, 6, 3: Hector, id. ib. 4, 9, 21: virgo (*i. e. Minerva*), Mart. 14, 179; cf. Sil. 9, 457: loca amoena, voluptaria facile in otio feroces militum animos molliverat, Sall. C. 11, 5; cf. id. Jug. 106, 3: ferox bello, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 6; cf. feroces ad bellandum, Liv. 38, 13, 11: adversus pericula ferox, Tac. H. 3, 69 *fin.*—*Sup.:* globus ferocissimorum juvenum, Liv. 1, 12, 9; so auxiliarii, Tac. H. 2, 24.

II. In a bad sense: equi indomiti, feroces, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 110; so leones, Lucr. 4, 719; cf. 5, 904: aper, Virg. A. 10, 711: indulgentia ferocem fortasse atque arrogantem et infestum facit, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 3: dote fretae, feroces, *i. e. arrogant,* Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 17; cf. ferox formâ, id. Mil. 4, 9, 13; so Titin. in Non. 305, 6: Numidae secundis rebus feroces, Sall. J. 94, 4; cf. pastor nomine Cacus, ferox viribus, Liv. 1, 7, 5, and id. 7, 5, 6; so too nequicquam Veneris praesidio ferox, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 13: sit Medea ferox invictaque, id. A. P. 123: animus ferox inopia rei familiaris, Sall. C. 5, 7; cf. quibus aetas animusque ferox erat, id. ib. 38, 1: oculi, Luc. 5, 211; patribus ferox esse, *haughty toward the senators,* Liv. 7, 40, 8: deorum Spretor erat mentisque ferox Ixione natus, Ov. M. 8, 614.—*Comp.:* victoria civilis, etiamsi ad meliores venit, tamen eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3; id. Frgm. ap. Non. 305, 10: et quia tecum eram, propterea animo eram ferocior, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 13; so id. Rud. 3, 1, 14; Quint. 2, 2, 3.—*Sup.:* duas ferocissimas affectiones amoris atque odii coërcere, Gell. 1, 3 *fin.*—(*β*) *c. gen.:* linguae feroces, Tac. H. 1, 35: ferox scelerum, *wild for crimes,* i. e. *eager for, prone to them,* id. Ann. 4, 12.—(*γ*) *c. inf.:* ferox est, viginti minas meas tractare sese, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 62: odium renovare ferox, Sil. 11, 8.

Adv. fĕrōcĭter. **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Courageously, valorously, bravely:* strenue et ferociter facta in bello plura memorari possunt, Liv. 3, 47, 2; so adequitare, id. 9, 22, 4.—*Comp.:* pauci ferocius decernunt, Sal. J. 104, 2.—*Sup.:* cum quo ferocissime pro Romana societate adversus Punicum foedus steterat, Liv. 23, 8, 3.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Fiercely, savagely, insolently:* aspere et ferociter et libere dicta, Cic. Planc. 13, 33; so increpare, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 58: dictae sententiae, Liv. 2, 55, 11.—*Comp.:* paulo ferocius (exagitatus), Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2.—*Sup.:* obloqui, Curt. 10, 2 *fin.*

ferrāmentārĭus, ii, *m.* [ferramentum] *A maker of iron implements, a blacksmith* (late Lat.): aerarii, ferramentarii, statuarii, Firmic. Math. 3, 13 *fin.*

ferrāmentum, i, *n.* [ferrum] *An implement* or *tool of iron,* or *shod, pointed,* etc., *with iron,* esp. agricultural (a hatchet, axe, sickle, *etc.*): "de ferramentorum varietate scribit (Cato) permulta . . . ut falces, palas, rastros," *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 22, 5; so Col. 2, 18, 4; 3, 18, 6; 4, 24, 21; 4, 29, 15: agrestia, Liv. 1, 40, 5: peditem super arma ferramentis quoque et copiis onerare, *axes*, Tac. G. 30: bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10; id. Sull. 19, 55; id. N. D. 1, 8, 19; cf. id. Top. 15, 59; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86; *Caes. B. G. 5, 42, 3: tonsoria, Mart. 14, 36.

‡ **ferrariarius**, ii, *m.* [ferraria; v. ferrarius, *no.* II. B] *One who works in forges, a smith* (*or, acc. to others, *in iron mines, a miner*), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4188.

1. ferrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum] *Belonging to* or *occupied with iron*: fabri, *blacksmiths*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 47: NEGOTIATOR, Inscr. Grut. 640, 2 and 4: metalla, *iron mines*, Plin. 34, 14, 41: officina, *a smith's shop, smithy*, id. 35, 15, 51: aqua, *for quenching the red-hot iron*, id. 28, 16, 63.—**II.** Subst.: **A. ferrārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *A blacksmith, a smith*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4066; Firmic. Math. 4, 7 *med.*—**B. ferrārĭa**, ae, *f.* **1.** *An iron mine, iron-works*: sunt in his regionibus ferrariae, argenti fodinae pulcherrimae, Cato in Gell. 2, 22 29; so Caes. B. G. 7, 22, 2; Liv. 34, 21, 7; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1239.—**2.** (*sc.* herba) *The plant vervain*, App. Herb. 65 and 72.

2. ferrarius, ii, v. 1. ferrarius, *no.* II. A.

* **ferrātĭlis**, e, *adj.* [ferratus] *Furnished with iron*; comically said of slaves who are *ironed, fettered*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 18; cf. the follg. art.

ferrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum] *Furnished, covered*, or *shod with iron*: postes, Enn. Ann. 7, 114; and imitated in Virg. A. 7. 622: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551; Virg. G. 3, 361: hasta, Liv. 1, 32, 12: sudes. Virg. A. 5, 208: capistra, id. Georg. 3, 399: calx, id. Aen. 11, 714: servi, *i. e. fettered*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 11; cf. the preced. art.: agmina, *i. e. iron-clad, in armor*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 30: aquae, *ferruginous*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 2: forma suum, *iron, made of iron*, Val. Fl. 6, 90.—**II.** Subst., ferrati, orum, *m.* (*sc.* milites), *Harnessed soldiers, soldiers in armor*, Tac. A. 3, 45.

ferrea, ae, v. ferreus, *no.* I.

ferrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum] *Made of iron, iron*: Britanni utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis ... pro numo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 4; so vomer, Lucr. 1, 315: ensis, id. 5, 1292: furcae, Var. R. R. 1, 22, 3; for which abs., ferreae, Cato R. R. 10, 3: clavi, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 4: hami, id. ib. 7, 73 *fin.*: manus, id. B. C. 1, 57, 2; 1, 58, 4; 2, 6, 2: clathri, Plin. 8, 7, 7: fibula. Quint. 6, 3, 58: anulus, id. 7, 6, 8; Suet. Aug. 100: literae imagunculae, id. ib. 7.—Poet.: hastati spargunt hastas, fit ferreus imber, Enn. Ann. 8, 46; so imitated, imber, Virg. A. 12, 284; cf. seges telorum, id. ib. 3, 45; so ager, *i. e. glistening with weapons*, id. ib. 11, 601.

B. Transf., *Like* or *resembling iron*: color, Plin. 37, 10, 61: fabrica, *the art of working iron*, id. 7, 56, 57, § 198.

II. Trop., **A.** *Hard, unfeeling, hard-hearted, cruel*: qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt: *opp.* tenera atque tractabilis, Cic. Lael. 13, 48; cf. quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus, qui? *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, 121; and with this cf. ferreus essem, si te non amarem, id. Fam. 15, 21, 4; and ferus et ferreus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3; so too ferus et vere ferreus, Tib. 1, 10, 2: quis tam esset ferreus. qui, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: o te ferreum, qui illius periculis non moveris! id. Att. 13, 30, 2: illa (carmina) tamen numquam ferrea dixit *Amo*, Prop. 2, 8, 12; so Tib. 2, 3, 2; 3, 2, 2: praecordia, Ov. Her. 12, 183: bella, id. ib. 13, 64: sors vitae (*c. c.* difficilis), id. Trist. 5, 3, 28: os ferreum, *unfeeling, shameless, impudent*, Cic. Pis. 26, 63: ferrea tum vero proles exorta repente est, *i. e. the iron age*, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 63, 159; cf. secula, Tib. 2, 3, 35.

B. With the idea of firmness, fixedness predominating, *Firm. fixed, rigid, unyielding, immovable*: (Cato) in parsimonia, in patientia laboris periculique, ferrei prope corporis animique, Liv. 39, 40, 11: ferrea vox, Virg. G. 2, 44; Aen. 6, 626; cf. ferreus scriptor (Atilius), Licin. poet. ap. Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget Somnus (a transl. of the Homeric χάλκεος ὕπνος), Virg. A. 10, 745; 12, 309: decreta Sororum, Ov. M. 15, 781.

* **ferrĭcrĕpĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum-crepo] *That sounds with the clanking of irons* or *fetters*; comically formed: apud fustitudinas ferricrepinas insulas, *i. e.* ergastula, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 21; cf. the following article.

* **ferrĭtĕrium**, ii, *n.* [ferrum-tero] *The place of those who are galled with irons* (i. e. *fetters*); a comically-formed word for ergastulum: Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55; cf. the preced. and follg. artt.

Ferrĭtĕrus, i, *m.* [id.] *A comic name given to a slave who is galled with irons* (i. e. *fetters*), Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14; cf. the two preced. and the follg. artt.

* **ferrĭtrĭbax**, ācis, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from ferrum-τρίβω, tero] *Iron-galled*, i. e. *galled with fetters*; a comic designation of slaves: plagipatidae, ferritribaces viri, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 9; cf. the preced. art.

* **ferrūgĭnans**, antis, *adj.* [ferrugo] *That tastes of iron*: guttae, Tert. adv. Val. 15.

ferrūgĭnĕus (also ferrūgĭnus, Lucr. 4, 74), a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Of color, *Of the color of iron-rust, dark-green, dusky*: palliolum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43: vela lutea, russa, ferrugina, Lucr. 4, 74: cymba, Virg. A. 6, 303 (for which *coerulea* puppis, id. ib. 6, 410): hyacinthi, id. Georg. 4, 183: frons anguis, Stat. Th. 1, 600: nemus (inferorum), id. ib. 2, 13; cf. amictus Plutonis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 275.—**II.** Of taste, *Irony, ferruginous*: sapor fontis, Plin. 31, 2, 8.

ferruginus, a, um, v. ferrugineus, *ad init.*

ferrūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [ferrum; like aerugo from aes] *Iron-rust*: Plin. 23, 8, 79.—**B.** Transf., *The color of iron-rust, a dark green, bluish green, dusky color*: nuclei vestiti alia ferruginis tunica, Plin. 15, 10, 9: viridis ferrugine barba, Ov. M. 13, 960: excutit obscura tinctas ferrugine habenas, id. ib. 5, 404; id. ib. 15, 789: sol caput obscura nitidum ferrugine texit, Virg. G. 1, 467: pectus manu ferrugine tincta Tangit, Ov. M. 2, 798: pictus acu chlamydem et ferrugine clarus Ibera, Virg. A. 9, 582; cf. peregrina ferrugine clarus et ostro, id. ib. 11, 772.—* **II.** Trop., *Envy* (cf. aerugo, p. 54, a): animusque mala ferrugine purus, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 95.

ferrum, i, *n.* *Iron*, "Plin. 34, 14, 39;" Lucr. 1, 491; 572; 5, 1240; 1286; Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151; Leg. 2, 18, 45; Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 5; Hor. S. 1, 4, 20, et saep.: mustum quod resipit ferrum, *has a taste of iron*, Var. R. R. 1, 54, 3.—Poet. as a fig. of hard-heartedness, unfeelingness, cruelty, *etc.*: gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov. M. 9, 614; cf. ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, id. ib. 7, 33; and durior ferro, id. ib. 14, 712; hence also for *the iron age*, Ov. M. 1, 127; 15, 260; Hor. Epod. 16, 65.—As an image of firmness, endurance: Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 3.

II. Transf., of things made of iron, *Iron implements*, as of a *plough*: glebas proscindere ferro, Lucil. in Non. 401, 19; so solum terrae, Lucr. 5, 1294; cf. also campum, Ov. M. 7, 119; and ferro scindimus aequor, Virg. G. 1, 50; of a *hatchet*: ferro mitiget agrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 186; of an *axe*: mordaci velut icta ferro Pinus, id. Od. 4, 6, 9; so id. 4, 4, 60 (for which, shortly before, bipennis); cf. Lucr. 6, 168; of a *dart*: petita ferro belua, Hor. Epod. 5, 10; of *the tip of an arrow*: exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum, Ov. M. 9, 128; of an *iron stylus*: dextra tenet ferrum, id. ib. 9, 522; of *hair-scissors*: solitus longos ferro resecare capillos, id. ib. 11, 182; of *curling-irons*: crines vibratos calido ferro, Virg. A. 12, 100, et saep. But esp. freq. of a *sword*: Drusum ferro, Metellum veneno sustulerat, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: in aliquem cum ferro invadere, id. Caecin. 9, 25: aut ferro aut fame interire, Caes. B. G. 5, 30 *fin.*: uri virgis ferroque necari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58; cf. gladiator, ferrum recipere iussus, *the stroke of the sword*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41. So the combination ferrum et ignis, like our *fire and sword*, to denote utter destruction huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, Cic Phil. 11, 14, 37; cf. hostium urbes agrique ferro atque igni vastentur, Liv. 31, 7, 13; and pontem ferro, igni, quacumque vi possent, interrumpant, id. 2, 10, 4; so too, ecce ferunt Troës ferrumque ignemque Jovemque In Danaas classes, Ov. M. 13, 91; and inque meos ferrum flammasque penates Impulit, id. ib. 12, 551.—And ferrum, i. q. *arms*, for *battle, war, force of arms*: ferro, non auro, vitam cernamus, utrique, Enn. Ann. 6, 28; cf. quem nemo ferro potuit superare nec auro, id. Frgm. ap. Cic. Rep. 3, 3: annuvit, sese mecum decernere ferro, id. ib. 2, 18; so decernere ferro, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317; Liv 40, 8 *fin*; Virg. A. 7, 525; 11, 218; 12, 282; 695; and cernere ferro, id. ib. 12, 709: ferro regna lacessere, *with war*, id. ib. 12, 186; cf. atque omnis, Latio quae servit purpura ferro, *i. e. made subject by the force of arms*, Luc. 7, 228.

ferrūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [ferrum] **I.** *Cement, binding* (post-Aug.): quod furto calcis sine ferrumine suo caementa componuntur, Plin. 36, 23, 55; so Petr. 102; Pompon. Dig. 41, 1, 27: esse videtur Homeri (versus) simplicior et sincerior, Virgilii autem νεωτερικώτερος et quodam quasi ferrumine immisso fucatior, *etc.*, i. e. *connection, connecting word*, Gell. 13, 26, 3.—* **II.** *Iron-colored rust*: (crystalla) infestantur plurimis vitiis, scabro ferrumine, maculosa nube, *etc.*, Plin. 37, 2, 10.

ferrūmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ferrumino] *A cementing, soldering* (post-class.), Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 23.

ferrūmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ferrumen, *no.* I.] *To cement, solder, bind, join* (mostly post-Aug.): ita (bitumine) ferruminatis Babylonis muris, Plin. 35, 15, 51: si tuum scyphum alieno plumbo plumbaveris aut alieno argento ferruminaveris, Pomp. Dig. 41, 1. 27: ad ferruminandas fracturas ossaque contusa, Plin. 35, 6, 33; cf. id. 11, 37, 86; id. 16, 36, 64.—* **II.** Transf., comically: labra labellis ferruminant, *they glue their lips together*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 25.

fertĭlis, e, *adj.* [fero, *no.* I. B, 3] **I.** *Fruitful, fertile* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: (*a*) *Abs.*: Asia tam opima est ac fertilis, ut, *etc.*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 14; so agri opimi et fertiles, id. Agr. 2, 19, 51; cf. agri uberrimi maximeque fertiles, id. Div. 1, 42, 94: agri lati et fertiles, id. Verr. 2, 3, 51, 120: ager fertilis et praeda onustus, Sall. J. 87, 1: Africa, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 31: Tibur, id. ib. 4, 3, 10: oliveta, id. ib. 2, 15, 8: Bacchus (*i. e.* vinum), id. ib. 2, 6, 19: herba, Ov. F. 3, 240: annus, Prop. 4, 8, 14: cornu nutricis (*i. e.* Copiae), Ov. F. 5, 127. Poet.: serpens, *i. e. continually producing new heads*, Ov. Her. 9, 95.—*Comp.*: uberius solum fertilioremve segetem, Quint. 12, 10, 25; so seges, Ov. A. A. 1, 349.—*Sup.*: quae fertilissima sunt Germaniae loca circum Hercyniam silvam, Caes. B. G. 6, 24, 2; so regio agri, id. ib. 7, 13 *fin.*: ager, Liv. 29, 25, 12: quaestus, Plin. H. N. 14 *praef.* § 5.—(*β*) *c. gen.*: proferre possum multos fertiles agros alios aliorum fructuum, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 131; cf. ager frugum fertilis, Sall. J. 17, 5; and fertilis hominum frugumque Gallia, Liv. 5, 34, 2; so tellus frugum pecorisque, Hor. Carm. Sec. 29: mare testae, id. Sat. 2, 4, 31: insulae pabuli tantum, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 86: arenae vitri, id. 5, 19, 17.—*Comp.*: incolas (Taprobanes) auri margaritarumque grandium fertiliores quam Indos, Plin. 6, 22, 24.—(*γ*) *c. abl.*: ager a litore arboribus fertilis, intus frugibus tantum. Plin. 5, 5, 5; so flumen auro, id. 6, 23, 26.—(*δ*) With *ad*: tractus fertilis ad omnia, Plin. 2, 78, 80.

B. Trop., *Fertile, productive* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fertile pectus habes, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 11: Bacche, soles Phoebo fertilis esse tuo, Prop. 4, 6, 76: tanto priscorum cura fertilior fuit, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 3.

II. *That makes fruitful* or *fertile, fertilizing* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dea (*i. e. Ceres*), Ov. M. 5, 642: Nilus, Tib. 1, 7, 22; Val. Fl. 7, 608: majores fertilissimum in agro oculum domini esse dixerunt, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 43.

* *Adv.* fertĭlĭter, *Fruitfully, abundantly:* derelicta metalla fertilius reviviscunt, Plin. 34, 17, 49.

fertĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fertilis] *Fruitfulness, fertility, abundance:* **I.** Lit., of plants and animals (quite class.): quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, * Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131; so loci, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 1: terrae, Quint. 2, 19, 2; cf. terrae (Siculae), Ov. M. 5, 481: frugum et vitium olearumque fertilitas, Plin. 3, 5, 6: metallorum, id. 3, 20, 24.—Of animal fruitfulness: (Rhea) indoluit fertilitate sua, Ov. F. 4, 202; so barbara, *i. e. of the Spartan women*, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36 Klotz *N. cr.:* fertilitas animalium ad generandum, Plin. 8, 42, 66.—* **II.** Trop.: artis ejus (Protogenis) summa intentio, et ideo minor fertilitas, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101.

fertĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. fertilis, *ad fin.*

fertōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fero] *That serves for bearing* or *carrying* (late Lat.): sella, *a sedan-chair*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: lectus, id. ib. 5, 1.—**II.** Subst., fertorium, ii, *n.*, *A sedan-chair*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 2.

fertum (ferct.), i, *n.* *A sort of oblation-cake*, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15, 14; Cato R. R. 134, 2; 141, 4; Pers. 2, 48.

* **fertus,** a, um, *adj.* [fero; cf. fertilis] *Fertile:* frugifera et ferta arva, Poët. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 163.

fĕrŭla, ae, *f.* *The plant fennel-giant*, Ferula, L., *in the pith of which sparks of fire keep alight; wherefore it is feigned to have been used by Prometheus when he stole the fire from heaven,* "Plin. 13, 22, 42; 7, 56, 57; Hyg. Fab. 144; Serv. Virg. E. 6, 42." —**II.** Transf., **A.** For *The thin branches* of other trees, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152.—Hence, also, *rods* to punish slight offences of slaves or school-boys, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120; Juv. 6, 479; Mart. 14, 80; 10, 62, 10; Juv. 1, 15; Mart. Cap. 3, 49; for driving draught cattle, Ov. A. A. 1, 546; Met. 4, 26; as *splints* for broken bones, Cels. 8, 10, 1.—**B.** Of *The branches of stags' horns*, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117.

fĕrŭlācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ferula] **I.** *Made of fennel-giant:* rudens, Plin. 34, 18, 50.—**II.** *Resembling fennel-giant:* genus, Plin. 19, 9, 56: caulis, id. 27, 10, 62.

fĕrŭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *An inferior species of fennel-giant*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 12.

fĕrŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] * **I.** *Made of fennel-giant:* tabella, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.—* **II.** *Resembling fennel-giant:* vena, Plin. 16, 43, 83.

fĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with ϑήρ, Aeol. φήρ] *Wild:* **I.** Lit., of animals and plants: quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum! Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99; cf. si hoc apparet in bestiis, volucribus, nantibus, agrestibus, cicuribus, feris, id. Lael. 21, 81; so apes (*opp.* cicures), Var. R. R. 3, 16, 19: immanes et ferae beluae, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161; so fera et immanis belua, id. Acad. 2, 34, 108: leones, Hor. Epod. 7, 12: equus, id. Sat. 1, 5, 57: caprae, Virg. A. 4, 152: palumbus, Plin. 30, 7, 20, et saep.: arbores, Plin. 14, 20, 25: oliva, Stat. Th. 6, 7: fructus, Virg. G. 2, 36.—Transf., of places: in locis feris arbores plura ferunt, in his, quae sunt culta, meliora, *wild, uncultivated*, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 7; cf. "*ferus* ager incultus," Fest. p. 86; so montes, Virg. E. 5, 28: silvae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 92.

B. Subst., **1.** Fĕrus, i, *m.* *A wild animal, wild beast* (poet.): of *lions*, Phaedr. 1, 21, 8; of a *boar*, id. 4, 4, 3; of *horses*, Virg. A. 2, 51; 5, 818; of a *goat*, id. ib. 7, 489; of a *serpent*, Sil. 6, 268.—**2.** Fĕra, ae, *f.*, *A wild animal, wild beast* (quite class.): immani et vastae insidens beluae, quocumque vult, inflectit illam feram, Cic. Rep. 2, 40; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: neque ulla re longius absumus a natura ferarum, id. Off. 1, 16, 50: ipsae ferae nullo insequente saepe incidunt (in plagas), id. ib. 3, 17, 68: multa in ea (silva Hercynia) genera ferarum nasci constat, Caes. B. G. 6, 25 *fin.:* neque homini neque ferae parcunt, id. ib. 6, 28, 2; Lucr. 1, 405: formidolosae dum latent silvis ferae, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: more ferarum, id. Sat. 1, 3, 109. So too of a sea-monster, Ov. M. 4, 713; 719. And of the constellations of the *Great* and *Little Bear:* magna minorque ferae, id. Trist. 4, 3, 1.

II. Trop., *Wild, rude, uncultivated; savage, barbarous, cruel:* ipsis in hominibus nulla gens est neque tam mansueta neque tam fera, quae non, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24; cf. nulla gens tam fera, nemo omnium tam immanis, cujus, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; and id. Phil. 3, 9, 23: ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2; id. Verr. 2, 2, 21, 51: ferus atque agrestis, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: inhumani ac feri testes, id. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.;* cf. Ter. And. 1, 5, 43: ferus et ferreus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3; so quam ferus et vere ferreus ille fuit! Tib. 1, 10, 2; v. ferreus: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39: Britanni hospitibus feri, id. Od. 3, 4, 33: Numantia, id. ib. 2, 12, 1: Iberia, id. ib. 4, 5, 27: animi hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feri, Cic. Rep. 2, 14; so id. Frgm. ap. Non. 342, 33 (Rep. 2, 23 ed. Mos.); and ingenium immansuetum ferumque, Ov. M. 15, 85; cf. also (ostendere ejus) mores feros immanemque naturam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: homines a fera agrestique vita ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque deducere, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33; so victus, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: interea fera munera militiaï sopita quiescant, Lucr. 1, 30; so munera belli, id. 1, 33: hiems, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 42; cf. diluvies, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40: sacra (of death by sacrifice), Ov. M. 13, 454: dolores lenire requie, id. ib. 13, 217.

fervĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. (*in tmesi:* postea ferve bene facito, Cato R. R. 157, 9) *v. a.* [ferveo, to make boiling; hence] *To cause to boil, to make hot, to heat, boil, melt:* eodem addito et oleum, postea fervefacito, Cato R. R. 156, 5: muriam, Cels. 4, 24: patinae sese fervefaciunt, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 44.—In the *part. perf.:* pix fervefacta, *melted pitch*, Caes. B. G. 7, 22 *fin.;* cf. fervefacta jacula, id. ib. 5, 43, 1: vinum, Plin. 20, 3, 8.

fervefactus, a, um, *Part.*, from fervefacio.

fervens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from ferveo.

ferventer, *adv.*, v. ferveo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

fervĕo, bŭi, 2. or **fervo,** vi, 3. (the latter form ante- and post-class., and in poets also in the class. per., e. g. in Virg., but in Hor. only in the first form: "si quis antiquos secutus *fervĕre* brevi media syllaba dicat, deprehendatur vitiose loqui," *etc.*, Quint. 1, 6, 7) *v. n.* [kindred with ϑέρω, as ferus is with ϑήρ] *To be boiling hot, to boil, ferment, glow* (quite class.; most freq. in poets).

I. Lit.: (*α*) Form *ferveo:* quum aliqua jam parte mustum excoctum in se fervebit, Col. 12, 19, 5: quaecumque immundis fervent allata popinis, *steam, smoke*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 62: baccas bullire facies: et ubi diu ferbuerint, Pall. Jan. 19: exemptusque testa, Qua modo ferbuerat Lyaeus, Stat. S. 4, 5, 16.—(*β*) Form *fervo:* fervit aqua et fervet: fervit nunc, fervet ad annum, Lucil. in Quint. 1, 6, 8: quando (ahenum) fervit, Tit. in Non. 503, 5: facite ut ignis fervat, Pomp. in Non. 504, 27: postea ferve bene facito (brassicam): ubi ferverit, in catinum indito, Cato R. R. 157, 9: sol fervit, Gell. 2, 29, 10.—(*γ*) In an uncertain form: Plin. 32, 5, 18, § 51; id. 14, 9, 11, § 83.

B. Poet. transf.: **1.** *To boil up, foam, rage:* omne Excitat (turbo) ingenti sonitu mare, fervĕre cogens, Lucr. 6, 42; so omnia tunc pariter vento nimbisque videbis Fervĕre, Virg. G. 1, 456.

2. *To be in a ferment, to be crowded, to swarm with numbers; to come forth in great numbers, to swarm forth:* fervĕre piratis vastarique omnia circum, Var. in Non. 503, 22: Marte Fervĕre Leucaten, Virg. A. 8, 677; cf. opere omnis semita fervet Quosque dabas gemitus, quum litora fervĕre late Prospiceres, id. ib. 4, 407 *sq.;* and fora litibus omnia fervent, Mart. 2, 64, 7; Lucr. 2, 41 *sq.:* fervent examina putri De bove, Ov. F. 1, 379.

II. Trop.: *To burn* or *glow, to be heated* or *agitated, to rage, rave:* (*a*) Form *ferveo:* usque eo fervet efferturque avaritia, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Quint. 11, 38; cf. fervet avaritia miseroque cupidine pectus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 3; so et fervent multo linguaque corque mero, Ov. F. 2, 732: animus tumida fervebat ab ira, id. Met. 2, 602: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *rages*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7: fervet opus redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, *glows*, i. e. *is briskly carried on*, Virg. G. 4, 169. —Poet. with the *inf.:* sceptrumque capessere fervet, *burns*, i. e. *eagerly desires*, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 295; so stagna secare fervet, id. B. Gild. 350.—(*β*) Form *fervo:* heu cor ira fervit caecum, amentia rapior ferorque, Att. in Non. 503, 7; cf. quum fervit maxime, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 8 (also quoted in Prisc. p. 866 P.): hoc nunc fervit animus, hoc volo, Afran. in Non. 503, 9: domus haec fervit flagiti, Pomp. ib. 8.—Impers.: quanta vociferatione fervitur! Afran. in Non. 505, 25.—Hence

fervens, entis, *Pa.* *Boiling hot, glowing, burning:* **A.** Lit.: foculi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67: aqua, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 67; so Lucr. 6, 801; cf. ferventissima aqua, Col. 12, 50, 21: ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes, * Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 1: in cinere ferventi leniter decoquere, Plin. 25, 8, 50; so vapor, Lucr. 1, 492: cera, Plin. 11, 37, 45: dictamnum fervens et acre gustu, id. 25, 8, 53: horae diei, id. 17, 22, 35, § 189: vulnus, *smoking, warm*, Ov M. 4, 120: (fluvius) Spumeus et fervens *raging*, id. ib. 3, 571.—Subst.: si ferventia os intus exusserint, Plin. 30, 4, 9.—**2.** Transf., of noise, *Roaring, resounding* eodem (sono) fluctuante in stagnantibus fervente contra solida, Plin. 2, 80, 82.

B. Trop.: *Hot, heated, inflamed, impetuous:* fortis animus et magnus in homine non perfecto nec sapiente ferventior plerumque est, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46: ferventes latrones, *violent, furious*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 3: quale fuit Cassi rapido ferventius amni Ingenium, *impetuous*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 62: meum Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur, id. Od. 1, 13, 4.

Adv. ferventer, *Hotly, warmly:* ferventer loqui, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2; cf. ferventissime concerpi, id. ib. 8, 6, 5: ferventius, Aug. de Genes. ad liter. 2, 5.

fervesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [ferveo] *To become boiling hot, to begin to boil, begin to glow, to grow hot* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): possentne seriae fervescere, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 9: fervescens materia, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 107: terrae sole, Lucr. 6, 852: freta circum fulmina, id. 6, 428: summa pars corporis, id. 6, 1163: ventus mobilitate sua, id. 6, 177: ventorum validis fervescunt viribus undae, *boil up*, id. 3, 493. —* **II.** Trop.: Quom (animus) fervescit (irâ), Lucr. 3, 290.

fervĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fervor] *Glowing hot, burning, fiery, glowing* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: quarta pars mundi (*i. e.* ignis) tota natura fervida est, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27. So sol, Lucr. 4, 408; cf. ictus (solis), Hor. Od. 2, 15, 9: ardor, Lucr. 5, 205; 1098: ventus, id. 6, 180: aestus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 38: aequor, id. Od. 1, 9, 10: Aetna, id. Epod. 17, 32: sidus, id. ib. 1, 27: vina, id. Sat. 2, 8, 38: herba sapore acri et fervido, Plin. 20, 11, 44.—*Comp.:* merum, Hor. Epod. 11, 14.—*Sup.:* tempus diei, Curt. 3, 5.

II. Trop.: *Glowing, fiery, hot, vehement, impetuous, violent:* florente juventa Fervidus, Hor. A. P. 116; so juvenes, id. Od. 4, 13, 26: puer (*i. e.* Cupido), id. ib. 1, 30, 5: fervidus ingenio, Ov. M. 14, 485; cf. mortis fraternae fervidus ira, Virg. A. 9, 736; and subita spe fervidus ardet, id. ib. 12, 325: fervidus ingenii Masinissa et fervidus aevi, Sil. 17, 414: praepropera ac fervida ingenia, Liv. 27, 33, 10; so fervidi animi vir, id. 2, 52, 7 Drak. *N. cr.* virtus, *fiery, eager*, Catull. 64, 218: cura, Lucr. 4, 1056; Tib. 4, 12, 1: fervidum quoddam et petulans et furiosum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 68, 241; cf. fervida oratio, id. ib. 83, 288; and Appii volubilis et paulo fervidior erat oratio, id. ib. 28, 108: dicta, Virg. A. 12, 894.

fervo, ĕre, v. ferveo.

fervor, ōris, *m.* [ferveo; and therefore prop. the state of being boiling hot, glowing, heated; hence] *A boiling* or *raging heat, a violent heat, a raging, boiling, fermenting* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: Lucr. 6, 237; cf. id. 6, 857: mundi ille fervor purior, perlucidior mobiliorque multo quam hic noster calor, Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 30: accepit calido febrim fervore coörtam, Lucr. 6, 657; so febris, Plin. 31, 9, 46; cf. caput incensum fervore gerebant, *a raging heat, fever heat*, Lucr. 6, 1144: musti, Plin. 14, 20, 25: vis venti fervorem mirum concinnat in undis, Lucr. 6, 437; so Luc. 4, 461.—In the plur.: solis, Lucr. 5, 216; cf. id. 604; 610: mediae, *i. e. noontide heat*, Virg. G. 3, 154: capitis, Plin. 15, 4, 5.

II. Trop.: *Heat, vehemence, ardor, passion:* quum hic fervor concitatioque animi inveteraverit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24; cf. fervor mentis, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220; so pectoris, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 24: erat quidam fervor aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 45; so fervore carentes anni (*i. e.* senectus), Sil. 7, 25: ut semel icto Accessit fervor capiti, *i. e. intoxication*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 25: maris, *an excited*, i. e. *disturbed, unsafe condition of the sea* (caused by pirates), Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 31.—In the plur.: pro vitiorum fervoribus, Gell. 20, 1, 22.

‡ **fescemnoe** vocabantur, qui depellere fascinum credebantur, Fest. p. 86 Müll. *N. cr.*

Fescennĭa, ae, *f.* (also Fescennium, ii, *n.*, Serv. Virg. A. 7, 695) *A city of Etruria, on the Tiber, famous for a sort of satire and jeering verses named after it*, Plin. 3, 5, 8; Serv. l. l.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 428; Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 109; 111; 2, p. 284.—**II.** Deriv. **Fescennīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Fescennia, Fescennine:* acies, Virg. A. 7, 695: Fescennina per hunc inventa licentia morem Versibus alternis opprobria rustica fudit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 145. So versus, Liv. 7, 2, 7: locutio, Catull. 61, 127: materia, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: pes, *i. e. an amphimacer*, Diom. p. 475 P. Subst., Fescennini, orum, *m.*, *Fescennine verses, Fescennines*, Macr. S. 2, 4; so nuptiales, Sen. Contr. 21 *med.*; Plin. 15, 22, 24. Cf. on the Fescennine species of poetry, Bähr's Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. § 23; Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 284.—**B.** Transf., Fescenninus, i, *m.*, *A lampooner:* spatiator atque Fescenninus, Cato in Fest. s. v. SPATIATOREM, p. 344.

Fescennīnĭcŏla, ae, *adj.* [Fescenninus-colo] *Fond of Fescennine verses:* Dione, Sid. Carm. 21, 1.

Fescennīnus, a, um, v. Fescennia, *no.* II.

Fescennium, ii, v. Fescennia, *ad init.*

Fessōnĭa, ae, *f.* [fessus] *The patron goddess of weary persons*, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21.

* **fessŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat wearied:* anima, App. Anech. 19.

fessus, a, um, *Pa.* [from fatis, fatigo, fatiscor] *Wearied, tired, fatigued; worn out, weak, feeble, infirm* (quite class.; esp. freq. in poets; in Caes. not at all): Romani quamquam itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, tamen, *etc.*, Sall. J. 53, 5: de via fessus, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 1: fessum inedia fluctibusque recreare, id. Planc. 10, 26: Veientes bello fessi, id. Div. 1, 44, 100; so militia fessae cohortes, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 38: plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1: satiate videndi, Lucr. 2, 1038: curâque viâque, Ov. M. 11, 274: somno, Tib. 1, 8, 88: malis, Ov. M. 9, 293: aetate, Virg. A. 2, 596; cf. annis, Ov. M. 9, 440: valetudinibus, Tac. H. 3, 2: fessi vomere tauri, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 11: elephanti fessi aegritudine. Plin. 8, 1, 1: exercito corpore fessus, Sall. J. 71, 1; id. ib. 70, 2: quum tibi librum Sollicito damus aut fesso, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 221: inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, id. Sat. 1, 5, 94; so viator, id. ib. 1, 5, 17: pastor, id. Od. 3, 29, 22: Graii (*sc.* bello), id. ib. 2, 4, 11: boves. id. Epod. 2, 63.—(*β*) *c. gen.* (poet.): fessi rerum, *exhausted with events, misfortunes*, Virg. A. 1, 178: fessus bellique viaeque, Stat. Th. 3, 395: trepidi rerum fessique salutis, *worn out with seeking safety*, Sil. 2, 234.—**b.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, Liv. 1, 25, 11; cf. Hor. Od. 2, 7, 18, and Lucr. 4, 849: (Phoebus) qui salutari levat arte fessos Corporis artus, *i. e. sick, diseased*, Hor. Carm. Sec. 63: vox fessa loquendo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 85: fessa aetas, *i. e. the weakness of age*, Tac. A. 14, 33: domus aetatis spatio ne fessa vetusto Obruat? *worn out, decayed*, Lucr. 3, 775; cf. id. 5, 309; so cardines fessi et turbati, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 120: (amnes) In mare deducunt fessae erroribus undae, Ov. M. 1, 582: fessa dies, *spent*, i. e. *drawing to a close*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 48: fessae res, *critical, precarious*, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 18.

* **festātus**, a, um, *adj.* [festus] *Dressed in festal attire:* Dialis quotidie festatus est, Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15, 16.

* **festĭce**, *adv.* [festus, festively, *i. e.*] *Joyously*, Var. in Non. 452, 2.

festīnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [festino] *Hastening, quick* (a post-class. word): manu, Val. Max. 2, 8, 5: mater, Aug. Conf. 1, 11.

festinans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. festino.

festīnanter, *adv.* *Hastily, speedily;* v. festino, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

festīnantĭa, ae, *f.* [festino] *Haste* (a post-class. word), Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 22; 52.

festīnātim, *adv.* [id.] *Hastily, speedily* (an ante-class. word for the class. festinanter): Pompon. in Non. 514, 5; Sisenn. ib. 6.

festīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A hastening, haste, speed* (quite class., in the sing. and plur.): quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96; cf. mea festinatio, id. Phil. 3, 1, 2: epistola plena festinationis et pulveris, id. Att. 5, 14, 2: omni festinatione properare in patriam, id. Fam. 12, 25, 3: tempus festinationis an otii, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 32: beneficium festinatione praeripere, Cic. Phil. 14, 2, 5: ignoscas velim huic festinationi meae, id. Fam. 5 12, 1: cujus (rei) festinationem mihi tollis, id. Att. 13, 1, 2; so praematura, Liv. 42, 16 *fin.*—In the plur.: cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.

festīnāto, *adv.*, v. festino, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

festinis, e, v. festinus, *ad init.*

festīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [fero, *no.* I. B, 1] **I.** *v. n.*, *To hasten, make haste, be quick* (quite class.): "aliud est *properare*, aliud *festinare*. Qui unum quid mature transigit, is *properat:* qui multa simul incipit neque perficit, is *festinat*," Cato in Gell. 16, 14, 2; in Fest. s. v. PROPERARE, p. 234; and in Non. 441, 22: quid festinas? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 8; cf. quamquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 35; and Sall. Frgm. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 8; Plaut. Stich. 5, 3, 4: plura scripsissem, nisi tui festinarent, Cic. Fam. 12, 22, 4; cf. id. Att. 6, 2 *fin.:* solent nautae festinare quaestus sui causa, id. Fam. 16, 9, 4: esseda festinant, pilenta, petorrita, naves, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192: in provinciam festinare, Quint. 6, 3, 39: ad portas, Sall. J. 69, 2; cf. ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 3; so ad probationem, Quint. 4, 3, 8; cf. id. 4, 5, 10.

II. Transf. as a *v. a.* *To make haste with* a thing, *to hasten, hurry, accelerate* (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (*a*) With an object-clause (only so in Cic.): ut migrare tanto opere festines, Cic. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.:* ne festinaret abire, Sall. J. 64, 4: ultum ire injurias, id. ib. 68, 1: finem imponere, Quint. 9, 4, 146: componere lites, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 12: quae laedunt oculum, festinas demere, id. ib. 1, 2, 38: callidus id modo festinabat, Bocchi pacem imminuere, ne, *etc.*, Sall. J. 81 *fin.*—(*β*) *c. acc.:* festivum festinant diem, *hasten to celebrate*, Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 9, 401; and Georg. 4, 171: ni id festinaret, Sall. J. 77, 1: soleas festinate (*sc.* dare), id. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 12, 425: festinare fugam, Virg. A. 4, 575; so vias, Stat. Th. 2, 478: poenas, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 61: pyram, Sil. 8, 52; vestes, Stat. S. 2, 1, 128: caedes, patibula, ignes, cruces, Tac. A. 14, 33: mortem in se, id. ib. 4, 28.—In the pass.: quod animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur, Sall. J. 64 *fin.:* ea cuncta per idoneos ministros festinabantur, Tac. H. 2, 82: quum belli civilis praemia festinarentur, id. ib 3, 37: nec virgines festinantur, *i. e. are married early*, id. Germ. 20. In the *part. perf.:* festinata maturitas, Quint. 6 praef. § 10; so iter, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 8: missio, Tac. A. 1, 52: nuptiae, Suet. Aug. 69: honores, *i. e. obtained before the proper time*, Luc. 8, 24; Plin. Pan. 69, 5: annis raptus, *i. e. by an early death*, Mart. 7, 40, 7.—* (*γ*) With se, *To make haste:* Gell. 14, 2, 9.—Hence

A. festīnans, antis, *Pa.* *Hasty, in haste:* ille properans, festinans, mandata vestra conficere cupiens, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: haec festinans scripsi in itinere atque agmine, id. Att. 6, 4 *fin.*

Adv. festīnanter, *Hastily, speedily, quickly:* improbe, turbide, festinanter, rapide omnia videtis esse suscepta, Cic. Scaur. § 37: nimium festinanter dictum, id. Fin. 5, 26, 77.—*Comp.:* compositius cuncta quam festinantius agerent, Tac. A. 15, 3; so factum quid, Gell. 10, 11, 8.

* **B.** festīnāto, *adv.* *Hastily, hurriedly:* quam nihil praeparato, nihil festinato fecisse videtur Milo, Quint. 4, 2, 58.

festīnus, a, um (ante-class. form of the *acc. sing.* festinem in the verse, nunc haec res me facit festinem, Tit. in Non. 482, 33. Bothe and Neukirch regard the word as the *conj.* of festino), *adj.* [festino] *Hasty, hastening, in haste, quick, speedy* (a poet. word): cursu festinus anhelo, Ov. M. 11, 347: veste tegens, tibi quam noctes festina diesque Urgebam, Virg. A. 9, 488: festina taedia vitae, *early*, Val. Fl. 6, 325; cf. cruda festinaque virtus, Stat. Th. 9, 716.—(*β*) *c. gen.:* laudum festinus et audax Ingenii, Stat. S. 5, 3, 135: festinus voti pater, id. Theb. 6, 75.

festīve, *adv.* *Joyously; delightfully*, etc.; v. festivus, *ad fin.*

festīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [festivus] *Festive gayety, festivity:* ***I.** Lit.: Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 3.

II. Transf.: **A.** As a word of endearment (Plautinian): mi animule, Mea vita, mea festivitas (for which, shortly after, voluptas mea, meus festus dies), *my joy, my delight*, Plaut. Casin. 1, 47; so id. ib. 3, 3, 14; Poen. 1, 2, 176.

* **B.** *A pleasant* or *kind demeanor, kindness:* mei patris festivitas et facilitas, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 18; cf. festivus. *no.* I. B, 1.

C. Of speech, *Humor, pleasantry* (Ciceron.): quum in illo genere perpetuae festivitatis ars non desideretur, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: festivitate et facetiis C. Julius omnibus praestitit, id. Brut. 48, 177: nec umquam fuit oratio lepore et festivitate conditior (shortly before, faceta et urbana), id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: summa festivitate et venustate, id. ib. 1, 57, 243; id. Inv. 1, 18, 25: imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis (corresp. to facetiae and lepores), id. Fam. 9, 15, 2.—In the plur.: est enim (Isocrates) ut in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior, sic in ipsis numeris sedatior. Gorgias autem avidior est generis ejus, et his festivitatibus (sic enim ipse censet) insolentius abutitur, *play of words, witticism*, Cic. Or. 52, 176

D. Post-class., *A festivity, festival, feast:* festivitas in cunctis oppidis celebranda, Cod. Theod. 15, 5, 3; so Lampr. Alex. Sev. 63.—In the plur.: sollennes, Cod. Theod. 6, 8, 1: natalium principis, ib. 6, 4, 30.

festīvĭter, *adv.* *Joyously; pleasantly*, etc.; v. festivus, *ad fin.*

‡ **festivo** ἑορτάζω, Gloss. Vet.

festīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. festus; and therefore, lit., feast-like, belonging to a feast; hence] *Lively, gay, festive:* **I.** Lit. (so ante- and post-classical): ludi, Plaut. Casin. 4, 1, 3; cf. alea, Gell. 18, 13, 1; and locus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 5; so id. Poen. 5, 1, 9: facinus lepidum et festivum, id. ib. 1, 2, 95; so hospitium in lepido loco, id. ib. 3, 3, 82; cf. festivissimum convivium, Just. 38, 8 *fin.*—* **b.** Subst., festivum, i, *n.*, *Festive jollity, festivity:* in vindemiarum festivo, Lamp. Heliog. 11.

B. Transf., **1.** In gen., *Agreeable, pleasing, handsome, pretty:* luculenta atque festiva femina, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 12; cf. id. Epid. 5, 1, 17; and "nonne igitur sunt ista festiva?" Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38: aedes festivissimae? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 93: area parvula sed festiva, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4: festiva copia librorum, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1: opera, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 108.—Of behavior, character, *etc.:* quod te isti facilem et festivum putant, *agreeable, dear*, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 29: puer, Cic. Att. 1, 12 *fin.*; cf. quibus (pueris) nihil potest esse festivius, id. Fam. 6, 4, 3; so filius, id. Flacc. 36, 91: homo, id. Phil. 5, 5, 13; de Or. 2, 68, 277.—As a term of endearment: o mi pater festivissime! Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 26; so festivum caput! id. ib. 2, 3, 8.

2. In partic., of speech, *Humorous, pleasant, witty*: dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: poëma facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. Pis. 29, 70; so oratio, id. de Or. 3, 25, 100: acroama, id. Verr. 2, 4, 22, 49; Quint. 6, 3, 39.

Adv., in two forms, festive (quite class.) and festiviter (ante- and post-class.): * **I.** *Joyously, gayly, cheerfully*: in loco festivo sumus festive accepti, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 9.—**2.** Transf.: * **a.** *Agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully*: o domus parata pulchrae familiae festiviter! Naev. in Non. 510, 16.—**b.** *Humorously, facetiously, wittily*: (*a*) Form festive: agere fabellam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3: crimen contexere, id. Deiot. 6, 19; so dissolvere argumentum, id. Div. 2, 15, 35: aliquid odorari, id. Att. 4, 14, 2: tradere elementa loquendi, id. Acad. 2, 28, 92. As a particle of assent: "quare *bene* et *praeclare* quamvis nobis saepe dicatur: *belle* et *festive* nimium saepe nolo," Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101.—(*β*) Form festiviter: severe simul ac festiviter sejunxit a vero Stoico, qui esset *ἀκώλυτος*, Gell. 1, 2, 7; so respondere, id. 1, 22, 6.

festra, ae, v. fenestra.

festūca, ae, *f.* *A stalk, stem, straw*: qui homo in pratis per fenisecta festucas corradit, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38; so Col. 8, 15, 6; Plin. 10, 41, 51; 18, 27, 67, § 254.—*A rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission*, "Gaj. Inst. 4, 16;" cf. vindicta, A: quid? ean' ingenua an festuca facta e serva libera est? Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 15; Pers. 5, 175.—**II.** Transf., *A straw-like weed which grows among barley, also called* aegilops, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.

* **festūcārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [festuca] *Pertaining to manumission* (* or, acc. to others, *done* or *practiced as a matter of ceremony*): vis, Gell. 20, 10, 10 (vid. the passage in connection).

* **festūcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little stalk* or *straw*, Pall. 5, 8, 2.

1. festus, a, um, *adj.* [an older form of feriae, perh. kindred with fari, fastus] Orig., *Of* or *belonging to the holidays* (in opp. to the working-days), *solemn, festive, festal*: qui (dies) quasi deorum immortalium festi atque sollennes, apud omnes sunt celebrati, Cic. Pis. 22, 51: Syracusani festos dies anniversarios agunt, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, 107; id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: diem festum ludorum celeberrimum et sanctissimum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 67, 151; id. Fin. 5, 24, 70: lux, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 42; Hor. Od. 4, 6, 42: tempus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 140. Cf. Hartung Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 152 *sq.*—Hence, transf., of every thing relating to holidays: chori, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 8; so clamores, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 24: corona, Ov. M. 10, 598; cf. fronde, Virg. A. 4, 459: dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1; so mensae, Sil. 7, 198; Val. Fl. 3, 159: lusus, Mart. 1, 1: pagus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11; so urbs, Sil. 11, 272; 12, 752: theatra, Ov. M. 3, 111: Lares, Mart. 3, 58, 23: licentia, *of the holidays*, Quint. 6, 3, 17: pax, Ov. M. 2, 795; Plin. 14, 1, 1.—As a term of endearment: mi animule, mea vita, mea festivitas, meus dies festus, meus pullus passer, *etc.*, *my holiday*, Plaut. Casin. 1, 49.

B. Subst., festum, i, *n.*, *A holiday, festival; a festal banquet, feast* (poet.): cur igitur Veneris festum Vinalia dicant, Quaeritis? Ov. F. 4, 877; so id. ib. 1, 190; Met. 4, 390: forte Jovi festum Phoebus sollenne parabat, *feast*, id. Fast. 2, 247.—In the plur.: Idaeae festa parentis erunt, Ov. F. 4, 182; so id. Am. 3, 13, 3; Met. 4, 33; 10, 431; Hor. Epod. 2, 59; Ep. 2, 2, 197

II. Transf., *Public, solemn, festal, festive, joyous* (post-Aug. and very rarely): dolor, Stat. S. 2, 7, 134: festior annus, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 3: festissimi dies, Vop. Tac. 11: aures, *i. e. gladdened*, Claud. B. Get. 206.—Subst.: o numquam data festa longa summis! *happy* or *prosperous things, happiness*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 90.

2. Festus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname.* So Sex. Pompeius Festus, *A Roman grammarian, author of the lexicographical work* De verborum significatione, *which has reached us only in fragments.* Vid. Ottfr. Müller, in his edition of the work.

Fesulae, arum, and **Fesulanus,** a, um, v. Faesul.

fētĭāles, ium, *m.* *A Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war*, "Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25; Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21 Mos.; Liv. 1, 32, 5;" 4, 30, 14; 7, 6, 7; 7, 9, 2; 9, 5, 4, et saep.; cf. Hart. Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 267.—**II.** Hence, adj., **fetialis,** e, *Of* or *belonging to the* fetiales, *fetial*: jus, quo bella indicerentur, quod, per se justissime inventum sanxit fetiali religione, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 17. So jus, id. Off. 1, 11, 36; 3, 29. 108: ceremoniae, Liv. 9, 11, 8: legatus, *i. e. the fetial priest*, fetialis, id. ib. § 11.

fetialis, e, v. fetiales, *no.* II.

* **fētĭfer** (foet.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. fetus-fero] *Causing fruitfulness*: fetifer potu Nilus amnis, Plin. 7, 3, 3.

fētĭfĭco (foet.), are, *v. n.* [2. fetus-facio] *To bring forth, breed, hatch, spawn* (a post-Aug. word): accipitres humi fetificant, Plin. 10, 8, 9; so columbarum pulli, id. 10, 58, 79: thunni, Sol. 22 *fin.*

* **fētĭfĭcus** (foet.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Fructifying*: humor, Plin. 9. 51, 74, § 161.

fēto (foet.), are, *v. n.* and *a.* [2. fetus] (a post-Aug. word) **I.** *Neutr., To bring forth, breed, hatch*: in quibus (paludibus) plerumque fetant (anates), Col. 8, 15, 7; so silvestres gallinae, id. 8, 8, 12; cf. ib. § 8.—**II.** *Act., To make fruitful, fructify, impregnate*: feminas, Aug. de Cons. Evang. 1, 25: armenta, id. Civ. D. 5, 7.

fētōsus (foet.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Prolific* (late Lat.): oves, Vulg. Psalm. 143, 13.—Also **fetuosus,** a, um: Lea, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 19 (*al.* fetosa).

fētūra (foet.), ae, *f.* [id.] *A bringing forth, bearing*, or *dropping* of young, *a breeding* (rare, but quite class.): "secunda pars est de fetura. Nunc appello feturam a conceptu ad partum... Altera pars est in fetura, quae sint observanda, quod alia alio tempore parere soleat," *etc.*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 18 *sq.*: fetura humana pastorum, id. ib. 2, 10, 6: aetas (bovis) feturae habilis, Virg. G. 3, 62: si fetura gregem suppleverit, id. Ecl. 7, 36.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** Concr., *Young ones, offspring, brood*: ALIOS DIES AD VBERTATEM LACTIS FETVRAEQVE SERVANTO, *Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; Ov. M. 13, 827: optima gallinarum fetura ante vernum aequinoctium, Plin. 10, 53, 74.—**2.** Transf., of *Young vines*: ut omnis fetura sub eo exeat, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 179.—* **II.** Trop., *The production* of a literary work: libri nati apud me proxima fetura, Plin. Hist. Nat. Praef. § 1.

fētūrātus (foet.), a, um, *adj.* [fetura] *Made into a fetus*: semen feturatum in corpore, Tert. adv. Val. 25.

1. fētus (foet.), a, um, *adj.* [*part.*, from FEO, whence also fecundus, femina, fenus, felix; and therefore, lit., fructified; hence] *That is* or *was filled with young*: **I.** That is filled with young, *i. e. Pregnant, breeding* (mostly poet.): **A.** Lit.: lenta salix feto pecori, Virg. E. 3, 83; so id. ib. 1, 50: vulpes, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 5.—**2.** Transf.: **a.** Of plants, *Fruitful, productive*: (terra) feta parit nitidas fruges, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 994; cf. terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, *Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: loca feta palustribus ulvis, Ov. M. 14, 103; so regio nec pomo nec uvis, id. Pont. 1, 7, 13.—**b.** In gen., *Filled* with any thing, *full*: machina feta armis, Virg. A. 2, 238: loca feta furentibus austris, id. ib. 1, 51: colla serpentis feta veneno, Sil. 17, 448.—**B.** Trop.: feta furore Megaera, Sil. 13, 592; so praecordia bello, id. 17, 380: praecordia irâ, id. 11, 203; and in a Gr. construction: fetus Gradivo mentem, id. 10, 14.—**II.** That was filled with young. *i. e. That has brought forth, newly delivered*: veniebant fetam amicae gratulatum, Var. in Non. 312, 12; Col. 7, 3 *fin.*: feta truculentior ursa, Ov. M. 13, 803; so lupa, Virg. A. 8, 630; Ov. F. 2, 413; (* Virg. E. 1, 50.)

2. fētus (foet.), ūs (heteroclit. *abl. plur.* fetis, Att. in Non. 489, 6; v. in the follg.), *m.* [FEO; v. the preced. art.] *A bringing forth, bearing, dropping, hatching* of young (abstractly very seldom): pater (Juppiter) curavit, uno ut fetu fieret, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 25: quarum (bestiarum) in fetu et in educatione laborem quum cernimus, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: cornix inauspicatissima fetus tempore, Plin. 10, 12, 14: secundi fetus pecudes signari oportet, Col. 11, 2, 38.

B. Transf., of plants, *A bearing, producing*: quae frugibus atque baccis terrae fetu profunduntur, Cic. Leg. 1. 8, 25: periti rerum asseverant, non ferre (Arabiam) tantum annuo fetu (casiae), quantum, *etc.*, Plin. 12, 18, 41.

II. Concr., *Young ones, offspring, progeny, brood* (the predom. signif. of the word, in the sing. and plur.; esp. freq. in poets): quae (bestiae) multiplices fetus procreant, ut sues, ut canes, his mammarum data est multitudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: facile illa (piscium ova) aqua et sustinentur et fetum fundunt, id. ib.; Plin. 8, 55, 81: cervae lactens fetus, *a fawn*, Ov. M. 6, 637: fetus melliferarum apium, id. ib. 15, 382: quis (paveat), Germania quos horrida parturit Fetus? qs. *the German brood*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 27.

2. Transf., of plants, *Fruit, produce* ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131; cf. Lucr. 1, 1032; and nutriant fetus et aquae salubres Et Jovis aurae, Hor. Carm. Sec. 31: (arbores) crescunt fetuque gravantur, Lucr. 1, 254; cf. id. 1, 352: Cithaeron frondet viridantibus fetis, Att. in Non. 489, 6: arborei, Virg. G. 1, 55; so triticei, Ov. F. 1, 693: nucis, Virg. G. 2, 69: omnis fetus repressus exustusque flos, Cic. Brut. 4, 16.

B. Trop.: nec ulla aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit, *progeny, growth*, Cic. Brut. 49, 182: animi, *production*, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: dulces Musarum expromere fetus, Catull. 65, 3.

fex, fecis, v. faex.

1. fi, *interj.* *Pah! foh!* an expression of disgust at a bad smell: Fi, fi, foetet! Plaut. Casin. 3, 6, 7.

2. fī, *imper.*, from fio, v. under facio.

1. fiber, bri, *m.* *A beaver*, Plin. 8, 30, 47; 32, 3, 13; Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fest. p. 90; Sil. 15, 490; Var. L. L. 5, 13, 23.

2. † **fiber,** extremus, Var. L. L. 5, 13, 23.

fibla, ae, v. fibula, *ad init.*

fibra, ae, *f.* [acc. to Doed. Syn. 3, p. 22, kindr. with filum (* cf. the Eng. string in both senses)] *A fibre, filament*, in a plant, in a part of an animal's body, *etc.*: viriditas herbescens, nixa fibris stirpium, sensim adolescit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: omnes radicum fibras evellere, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13; so recurvae radicis, Ov. M. 14, 633: alliorum, Virg. Mor. 88: tubera undique terra circumdata nullisque fibris nixa aut saltem capillamentis, Plin. 19, 2, 11; Col. 11, 2, 9; cf. id. 11, 3, 21; 10, 111: pulmo in duas fibras ungulae bubulae modo dividitur... jecur in quatuor fibras dividitur, Cels. 4, 11: perlucentes numerare in pectore fibras, Ov. M. 6, 391: quid fissum in extis, quid fibra valeat, accipio, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; cf. pericula praemonent, non fibris modo extisque, sed alia quadam significatione, Plin. 8, 28, 42; and Tib. 2, 1, 26: altera fibra (jecoris), Plin. 11, 37, 76; id. 32, 6, 21: fibrae cincinnorum madentes, Cic. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 120, et saep.

II. Transf., for *Entrails* in gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tura focis, vinumque dedit fibrasque bidentis, Ov. F. 4, 935; cf. caesorumque boum fibris de more crematis, id. Met. 13, 637: Promethea, *i. e. the liver devoured by the vulture*, Val. Fl. 7, 355: conscia fibra deorum (as giving prognostics; v. above, *no.* I.), Tib. 1, 8, 3; cf. sibi commissos fibra locuta deos, Prop. 4, 1, 104; and fibraeque repente Conticuere, Sil. 1, 138: neque mihi cornea fibra est, *i. e. I am not so callous*, *insensible*, Pers. 1, 47.—Transf., like our word *bowels*, of the interior of the earth: persequimur omnes ejus (terrae) fibras, Plin. 33 praef. § 1.

* **fibratus,** a, um, *adj.* [fibra] *Fibrous:* allium, Auct. Priap. 52, 22.

Fibrēnus, i, *m.* *A small stream in Latium, near Arpinum, that flowed around a country seat of Cicero's*, still called *Fibreno*, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1; 2, 3, 6; Sil. 8, 401; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 677.

fibrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. fiber] *Of the beaver, beaver-:* pelles, Plin. 32, 9, 36; ib. 10, 42 *fin.*

fībŭla (post-class. contr. fibla, Apic. 8, 7; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2952), ae, *f.* [contr. fr. figibula, from figo] *That which serves to fasten two things together, a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace:* **I.** In gen.: ubi fibula vestem, Vitta coërcuerat neglectos alba capillos, Ov. M. 2, 412; so on clothes (frequently set with gold and precious stones, and given as a mark of honor to deserving soldiers), Virg. A. 4, 139; 5, 313; 12, 274; Liv. 27, 19, 12; 39, 31, 18: fibula crinem Auro internectat, Virg. A. 7, 815: trabes binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, *braces*, * Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 6; so Vitr. 1, 5: iligneae, ulmeae, *etc., bands, fillets for making baskets*, Cato R. R. 31, 1.—**II.** In partic., **A.** *A surgical instrument for drawing together the lips of a wound which gape very wide apart, and consequently do not admit of being sewn up*, Gr. ἀγκτήρ, Cels. 5, 26, 23; 7, 4.—**B.** *A stitching-needle drawn through the prepuce to prevent copulation*, Cels. 7, 25, 3; Mart. 7, 82, 1; 11, 75, 8; Juv. 6, 73; 379; Sen. ap. Lact. 1, 16; Tert. Coron. mil. 11; Pudic. 16.

* **fībŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [fibulo] *A brace or bolt that fastens together*, Vitr. 10, 3.

* **fībŭlātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [fibula] *Provided with clasps or buckles:* saga, Claud. Imp. ap. Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 10; cf. the follg. art., *no.* II.

fībŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] * **I.** *To bind or fasten together:* Col. 1, 6, 13.—* **II.** Fibulatus, a, um, *Fitted with clasps or buckles:* pallia, Valerian. Imp. ap. Vop. Prob. 4.

Fīcāna, ae, *f.* *A small town of Latium, near Rome, on the road to Ostia*, Liv. 1, 33, 2; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; Fest. s. v. PVILIA, p. 250; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 662.

fīcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ficus] *Of or belonging to figs, fig-:* crates, Cato R. R. 48, 2: culices, Plin. 11, 35, 41: vasa, Fest. s. v. ORCA, p. 181: Fauni (perh. so called on account of their rank luxuriance), Hier. Jesai. 5, 13, 21.—**II.** Subst. **ficaria,** ae, *f.*, *A fig plantation*, Pall. 4, 10, 28.

fīcātum, i, *n.* (*sc.* jecur) [id.] *A liver of an edible animal stuffed with figs*, Apic. 7, 3; Marc. Empir. 22 *med.*

fīcēdŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *A small bird, the fig-pecker, becafico*, Motacilla ficedula, L.; Var. L. L. 5, 11, 23; Plin. 10, 29, 44; Mart. 13, 49 *in lemm.*; 13, 5; Juv. 14, 9; Petr. 33; Gell. 15, 18, 2.

Fīcēdŭlenses, ium, *m.* [ficedula] *A comic name of a sort of soldiers*, along with Placentini and Turdetani, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 60.

Fīcēlĭae, arum, *f.* *A place on the Quirinal hill*, Mart. 6, 27, 2.

fīcētum, i, *n.* [ficus] *A fig plantation*, Var. R. R. 1, 41, 1; Plin. 15, 19, 21.—With an obscene allusion to ficus, *no.* II. B, *The piles*, Mart. 12, 33, 2.

* **fīcĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [id.] *Abundance of figs:* Nov. in Non. 109, 22.

* **fīcĭtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A fig-planter, cultivator of figs:* Nov. in Non. 109, 21.

‡ **ficolea** palus ficulneus, Fest. p. 93.

Ficolenses, ium, v. Ficulea, *no.* II. A.

fīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ficus, *no.* II. B] *Full of piles:* uxor, maritus, Mart. 7, 71, 1 *sq.*—*Sup.:* ficosissimus, Auct. Priap. 42; so puella, id. 51.

ficte, *adv.* *Feignedly, fictitiously*; v. fingo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

fictĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [fictus, from fingo] *Feigned, counterfeit, not genuine, fictitious* (a post-Aug. word): gemmae, Plin. 37, 13, 76: vinum, id. 14, 16, 18: oleum, id. 15, 7, 7: actiones, Ulp. Regul. tit. 28 *fin.*

‡ **fictĭlĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [fictilis] *A potter*, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4189; cf. Ὀστρακοποιὸς fictiliarius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

fictĭlis, e, *adj.* [fictus, from fingo] *Made of clay, earthen, fictile:* si id in ceris fingeretur aut fictilibus figuris, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 71; so Summanus, id. Div. 1, 10, 16: vasa, id. Att. 6, 1, 13: pocula, Tib. 1, 1, 39: dolia, Plin. 35, 12, 46. Jestingly applied to sealed wine-bottles: ibi tu videas literatas fictiles epistolas, Pice signatas, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 14.—**II.** Subst., fictile, is, and more freq. in the plur., fictilia, ĭum, *n.*, *An earthen vessel:* balsamum novo fictili conditur, Plin. 12, 25, 54; so id. 29, 2, 9: omnia fictilibus (ponuntur), Ov. M. 8, 669; so Juv. 3, 168; 10, 26.

fictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fingo] (a post-Aug. word; esp. freq. in Quint.) **I.** *A making, fashioning, forming, formation:* (animalis) fictio a capite sumit exordium, Lact. Opif. D. 12: hominis, *i. e. creation*, id. 4, 4; 2, 9: tam frigida, quam est nominum fictio adjectis, detractis, mutatis literis, ut *Acisculum*, qui esset pactus, *Pacisculum*, Quint. 6, 3, 53: "Ὀνοματοποιΐα, id est *fictio nominis*, Graecis inter maximas habita virtutes, nobis vix permittitur. Et sunt plurima ita posita ab iis, qui sermonem primi fecerunt, aptantes affectibus vocem. Nam *mugitus* et *sibilus* et *murmur* inde venerunt," id. 8, 6, 31; so id. 9, 1, 5: Furium, veterem poëtam, dedecorasse linguam Latinam hujuscemodi vocum fictionibus, quae, *etc.*, Gell. 18, 11, 2.

II. In partic., **A.** *A feigning, counterfeiting:* in figura totius voluntatis fictio est, apparens magis quam confessa, Quint. 9, 2, 46: poëtarum, Lact. 1, 21 *fin.*: fictiones personarum, quae προσωποποιΐαι dicuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 29; so personae, id. 9, 3, 89; 11, 1, 39.

B. Rhetor. *t. t.*, *An assumed or fictitious case, a supposition, fiction:* "adhuc est subtilior illa ex simili translatio, quum, quod in alia re fieri solet, in aliam mutuantur. Ea dicatur sane *fictio*," Quint. 6, 3, 61; cf. "duci argumenta non a confessis tantum, sed etiam a fictione, quod Graeci καθ' ὑπόθεσιν vocant," id. 5, 10, 95 Spald.: est et illa ex ironia fictio, qua usus est C. Caesar, *etc.*, id. 6, 3, 91.—So too

C. Jurid. *t. t.:* legis, *A fictitious assumption of a case, a fiction*, Paul. Dig. 35, 2, 1; 18; 41, 3, 15.

fictitius, a, um, v. ficticius.

fictor, ōris, *m.* [fingo] *One who makes images of clay, wood, wax*, etc., *an image-maker, statuary:* deos ea facie novimus, qua pictores fictoresque voluerunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 81; id. Frgm. ap. Lact. 2, 8.—**B.** In partic. in relig. lang., *A baker of offering-cakes:* "apud Ennium: *Libaque fictores Argeos et tutulatos* . . . *Fictores* dicti a fingendis libis," Var. L. L. 7, 3, 90; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 934; 2281; 2458.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** In gen. (Plautin.): (fortunae) . . . vitae agendae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 85 *sq.*: omnium Legum atque jurium, id. Epid. 3, 4, 86.—* **B.** In partic., *A feigner, counterfeiter:* fandi fictor Ulixes, Virg. A. 9, 602.

* **fictrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that forms or fashions:* ejus universae materiae fictrix et moderatrix divina est providentia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92.

fictūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A forming, fashioning* (ante- and post-class.): Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 86: *avarus* ab uno solum verbo inclinatum, quod est *aveo* eademque fictura, qua est *amarus*, *formation*, Gell. 10, 5, 3.

fictus, a, um, *Part.*, from fingo.

* **fīcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [ficus] *A little fig:* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

Fīcŭlĕa, ae, *f.* *A small town of the Sabines, near Fidenae*, Liv. 1, 38, 4; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 522.—**II.** Derivv.: **A.** **Fīcŭlensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Ficulea, Ficulean:* REGIO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 111.—Subst.: in Ficulensi, *at an estate near Ficulea*, Cic. Att. 12, 34, 1.—In the orthogr., Ficolenses, ium, *m.*, *Inhabitants of Ficulea*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3364.—* **B.** **Fīculnensis,** e, *adj.*, the same: Via Nomentana, cui tum Ficulnensi nomen fuit, Liv. 3, 52, 3.—**C.** **Fīcŭlĕātes,** ium, *m.*, *Inhabitants of Ficulea, Ficuleans*, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 56.

fīculnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ficula] *Of the fig-tree:* ligna, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 37: folia, Col. 6, 3, 7.—Also in the form **ficulnus,** a, um: truncus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 1.

ficus, i and us, *f.* (the declension and gender of this word were much disputed even among the ancients; cf. Var. L. L. 9, 48, 147; Mart. 1, 66; Charis. p. 103 P.; Prisc. p. 713 ib.; Rudd. 1, 28, *not.* 47; Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 50. A critical examination of all the data shows that the second declension and the fem. gend. were predominant. For exceptions, see the follg.) *A fig-tree:* cortex levis fico, Plin. 16, 31, 55 *sq.:* fici, quarum radices longissimae, id. ib. 56 *fin.:* excepta fico, id. 16, 26, 49: ficos mariscas in loco cretoso serito, Cato R. R. 8, 1; v. marisca: homini Phrygi, qui arborem fici numquam vidisset, fiscinam ficorum objecisti, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: Ruminalis and Rumina, v. 1. Rumina, *no.* II. 1 and 2: quod diceret, uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278 (for which Quintilian, in making the same statement, quod uxor sua e fico se suspendisset, Quint. 6, 3, 88): sub una ficu, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 21.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The fruit of the fig tree, a fig:* ficis victitamus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59: Zacyntho ficos fieri non malas, id. Merc. 5, 2, 102: per ficos, quas edimus, Var. R. R. 1, 41, 5: ex fici tantulo grano, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52; id. Flacc. 17, 41: suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem, Hor. Epod. 16, 46: dum ficus prima calorque, *etc.*, *the first ripe figs* (denoting the beginning of autumn), id. Ep. 1, 7, 5; id. Sat. 2, 8, 88: et nux ornabat mensas cum duplice ficu, *a split fig*, id. ib. 2, 2, 122; see also in the follg.—Ante-class. in the *gen. masc.:* sicuti quum primos ficus propola recentes Protulit, Lucil. in Non. 154, 27.

B. *The piles* (from their shape): "quum dixi *ficus*, rides quasi barbara verba, Et dici *ficos*, Caeciliane, jubes. Dicemus *ficus*, quas scimus in arbore nasci: Dicemus *ficos*, Caeciliane, tuas (*al.* tuos; v. the commentators, ad loc.)," Mart. 1, 66 (cf. the same sort of pun in another place: Mart. 7, 71).—Hence poet. transf., of *one who has the piles*, Mart. 4, 52, 2; of Priapus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 47.

fĭdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [fido] *Trust, confidence* (post-class.): corrige delictum fidamine, Tert. Carm. ad senat. 83.

fide, *adv.* *Faithfully*; v. fidus, *ad fin.*

* **fĭdēdictor,** ōris, *m.* [1. fides-dico] *A surety, bail*, fidejussor, Bonifac. ap. Aug. Ep. 23.

fĭdēĭcommissārĭus, a, um, *adj* [fidei-committo] *Of or belonging to a* fideicommissum or *feoffment in trust*: hereditas, Justin. Inst. 2, 23; Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 24: libertas, Dig. 40, 5; Cod. Justin. 7, 4: epistola, *in which a fideicommiss is created*, Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 37, § 3: praetor, Ulp. Regul. tit. 25.—**II.** Subst., fideicommissarius, ii, *m.* (*sc.* heres), *One who receives an inheritance through a fideicommiss*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 11.

fideicommissum, i, v. fideicommitto, *ad fin.*

fĭdēĭ-committo (also written separately fidei committo), mīsi, missum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [fides; lit.: to intrust a thing to a person's good faith; hence] A jurid. *t. t.*, *To leave* any thing *by last will and testament to be delivered to a third party, to leave as a fideicommiss:* pater filium praedia alienare prohibuerat, sed conservare liberis et ceteris cognatis fideicommiserat, Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 38: avia nepotibus heredibus institutis fideicommisit, ut solida legata fratribus solverent, Papin. ib. 35, 2, 14: filiusfamilias miles vel veteranus licet sine testamento decedat, potest fideicommittere a patre, quia etiam testamentum facere potest . . . Quidam ab eo, cui fundum legaverat, fidei commiserat, ut eum fundum post mortem suam restitueret Sempronio; ejusdem legatarii fideicommiserat, ut Titio daret centum, *etc.*, Marcian. ib. 30, 1, 114, § 3: qui intestato decedit et scit bona sua ad fiscum perventura vacantia, fidei fisci committere potest, id. ib. § 2: fideicommissa libertas, *given by fideicommiss*, Gaj. Inst. 2, 267; Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 1 *sq.*—Hence fīdēĭcommissum, i, *n.* *A bequest that passes over to a third party, a feoffment* *in trust, fideicommiss:* "De fideicommissis," Dig. 30–32; Cod. Justin. 6, 42; Suet. Claud. 23; Quint. 3, 6, 70; 9, 2, 74.

fĭdĕ-jŭbĕo (also written separate fide jubeo), jussi, jussum, 2. *v. n.* [fides] Jurid. *t. t., To be surety* or *bail, to give* or *go bail for* any one: filiusfamilias pro patre poterit fidejubere, Ulp. Dig. 46, 1, 10: servus inscio domino pro quodam fidejusserat et eo nomine pecuniam solverat, Julian. ib. 19.—Separate: fidejussores et ita interrogantur: ID FIDE TVA ESSE IVBES? Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 75, § 6; cf. Gaj. Inst. 3, 115: quare scias, quodcumque ab ea ex hac causa stipulatus fueris, id me mea fide jussisse, Scaev. ib. 17, 1, 60.—Impers.: sublata obligatione ejus, pro quo fidejussum sit, eum quoque, qui fidejusserit, liberari, African. Dig. 46, 3, 38 *fin.*

fĭdĕjussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fidejubeo] Jurid. *t. t., A giving* or *being surety; suretyship, bail:* servus fidejussionis nomine obligari non potest, Jabol. Dig. 46, 1, 20.

fĭdĕjussor, ōris, *m.* [id.] Jurid. *t. t., One who gives security* for any one, *a surety:* "De fidejussoribus," Justin. Inst 3, 20; Dig. 27, 7; 46, 1; Cod. Justin. 5, 57; 8, 41; cf. Gaj. Inst. 3, 115.

fĭdĕjussōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fidejussor] *Relating to surety* or *bail:* causa, Afric. Dig. 46, 3, 38 *fin.*

fĭdēle, *adv. Faithfully;* v. fidelis, *ad fin.*

fĭdēlĭa, ae, *f. An earthen vessel, pot:* Pers. 3, 21; Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 15; Col. 12, 58, 1; 12, 13, 2.—Proverb.: duo parietes per eadem fidelia dealbare (fidelia here for a whitewash vessel), *i. e. to kill two birds with one stone,* Cur. in Cic. Fam. 7, 29 *fin.*

fĭdēlis, e, *adj.* [1. fides] *That may be trusted* or *relied upon, trusty, faithful, sincere* (quite class.): (*a*) *Abs.:* quum et civis mihi bonus et firmus amicus ac fidelis videretur, Cic. Coel. 6, 14: doctu', fidelis, Suavis homo, *etc.,* Enn. Ann. 7, 105: boni fidelesque socii, Liv. 22, 37, 4; so id. 9, 2, 5; 29, 7, 2; 22, 37, 4 Drak. *N. cr.;* cf. sociis multo fidelioribus utimur, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2; and est urbs Massilia fortissimorum fidelissimorumque sociorum, Cic. Fontei. 1, 3; id. Rosc. Am. 39, 112: fidelissima conjux, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: medicus multum celer atque fidelis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 147: minister, id. Od. 4, 4, 3: seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus, id. ib. 1, 1, 27: multorum opes praepotentium excludunt amicitias fideles, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: consilium, id. Agr. 2, 2 *fin.;* cf. id. Cluent. 31, 85; so opera, id. Caecin. 5, 14; cf. opera Commii fideli atque utili, Caes. B. G. 7, 76, 1: cura, Ov. Her. 1, 104: silentium, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 25: desideria (patriae), id. ib. 4, 5, 15: lacrimae, *i. e. true, genuine,* Ov. Her. 14, 127.—(*β*) *c. dat.:* qui (Cn. Pompeius) unum Deiotarum fidelem populo Romano judicavit, Cic. Phil. 11; 13, 34: esse fidelis alicui, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 11: habere aliquem fidelem sibi, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 87: quem sibi fidelem arbitrabatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21, 7; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 1; Quint. 11, 2, 42.—(*γ*) With *in c. acc.:* quam fideli animo et benigno in illam fui, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22; cf. Cic. Mil. 10, 29.—*(*δ*) With *in c. abl.:* in amicis fideles, Sall. C. 9, 2 Kritz *N. cr.*—**b.** Subst., fidelis, is, *m., A trusty person, a confidant:* si quem tuorum fidelium voles, ad me mittas, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2.

II. Transf., in gen., of things, *To be depended upon, sure, safe, strong, durable* (so rarely, but quite class.): "nam et *doctrina* et *domus,* et *ars* et *ager* etiam fidelis dici potest: ut sit, quomodo Theophrasto placet, verecunda, tralatio," Cic. Fam. 16, 17, 1: in nave tuta ac fideli, id. Planc. 41, 97: lorica, Virg. A. 9, 707: portus, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 5: materies terebinthi ad vetustatem, Plin. 13, 6, 12: structura, Frontin. Aquaed. 123: rimis explendis fidelior pice, Plin. 16, 36, 64: fidelissimum glutinum, id. 28, 17, 71.

Adv., in two forms, fideliter (quite class.) and fidele (ante- and post-class.): **I.** *Faithfully, trustily, certainly, surely, honestly:* (*a*) Form *fideliter:* constanter et fideliter in amicitia alicujus permanere, Liv. 33, 35, 9: vivere simpliciter, fideliter vitaeque hominum amice, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: obtestatur per sua antea fideliter acta, *etc.,* Sall. J. 71 *fin.:* aliquid fideliter curare, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4: valetudini inservire, Tiro in Cic. Fam. 16, 17, 1: colere amicos, Plin. Ep 7, 31, 5: discere artes ingenuas, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 47: retinent commissa (aures), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70; cf. ejus (memoriae) duplex virtus, facile percipere et fideliter continere, Quint. 1, 3, 1: exstincta parum fideliter incendia, Flor. 3, 5 *med.*—(*β*) Form *fidele:* fac fidele sis fidelis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79: militare, Prud. στεφ. 10, 428.—**b.** *Comp.:* quo propior quisque est servitque fidelius aegro, Ov. M. 7, 563; Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 3.—**c.** *Sup.:* ut is optime te laudasse videatur, qui narraverit fidelissime, Plin. Pan. 56, 2.

2. (acc. to *no.* II.) *Surely, strongly, firmly:* per quorum loca fideliter mihi pateret iter, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 2: oratoris futuri fundamenta fideliter jacere, Quint. 1, 4, 5: quod fideliter firmum est, a primis statim actionibus arripere optimum est, *firmly grounded,* id. 6, 4, 14; cf. Gell. 15, 2, 6.—*Comp.:* qui quartanam passus convaluerit, fidelius constantiusque postea valiturum, Gell. 17, 12, 3: memoriae inhaerere fidelius, Quint. 10, 6, 2; cf. id. 10, 3, 2.—*Sup.:* fortunae inaurato fidelissime simulacro, *very solidly, durably,* Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 61.

fĭdēlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fidelis] *Faithfulness* (as shown in one's acts), *trustiness, firm adherence, fidelity* (quite class.; most freq. in Cic.): simplicem praeterea et communem et consentientem . . . eligi par est: quae omnia pertinent ad fidelitatem, Cic. Lael. 18, 65: quantum studio et fidelitate consequi potuit, id. Fam. 13, 16, 2: maxime operam et fidelitatem desideravi tuam, id. ib. 16, 12, 6; cf. in hac fortuna perutilis ejus et opera et fidelitas esset, id. Att. 9, 17 *fin.:* amicorum fidelitas, id. Phil. 12, 9, 22; cf. id. Planc. 29, 71 *fin.:* fidelitas et benevolentia, id. Fam. 13, 20; Hirt. B. G. 8, 46 *fin.:* fides fidelitasque amicum erga, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 2; so erga patriam fidelitas, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 2.

fĭdēlĭter, *adv.,* v. fidelis, *ad fin.*

Fīdēnae, arum (also *sing.* **Fidena,** ae, Virg. A. 6, 773; Sil. 15, 91; Tac. A. 4, 62. Fĭdēna, with the *i* short, Virg. l. l.), *f. A very ancient town of Latium, on the Tiber,* now *Castro Giubileo,* Liv. 1, 27; 2, 19; 4, 17; 22; 33 *sq.;* Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Phil. 9, 1, 4; Suet. Tib. 40; Calig. 31; Tac. H. 3, 79; Prop. 4, 1, 36; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 8; Juv. 6, 57; 10, 100.—**II.** Deriv. **Fīdēnas,** ātis, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Fidenae:* ager, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 54: bellum, Liv. 1, 15. As *a surname:* L. Sergius Fidenas, Liv. 4, 17; 25.—In the plur. subst., Fidenates, ium, *m., The inhabitants of Fidenae, Fidenates,* Liv. 1, 15; 4, 17 *sq.*

fidens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.,* from fido.

fidenter, *adv. Confidently, boldly;* v. fido, *Pa., ad fin.*

1. fīdentĭa, ae, *f.* [fidens, from fido] *Confidence, self-confidence, boldness* (a Ciceron. word): "ejus (fortitudinis) partes sunt magnificentia, fidentia, patientia, perseverantia . . . *fidentia* est, per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiduciae certa cum spe collocavit," Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: "*fidentiae* contrarium est diffidentia, et ea re vitium est; audacia non contrarium sed oppositum est ac propinquum, et tamen vitium est," id. ib. § 165: "si fidentia, id est firma animi confisio, scientia quaedam est et opinio gravis, non temere assentientis; metus quoque est diffidentia exspectati et impendentis mali," id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

2. Fidentĭa, ae, *f. A small town in* Gallia Cisalpina, *west of Parma,* now *Borgo S. Donino,* Vellej. 2, 28; Liv. Epit. 88; *its inhabitants* are called **Fidentini,** Plin. 3, 15, 20. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 216.

fĭdĕprōmissor, ōris, *m.* [fidepromitto] Jurid. *t. t., A surety, bail:* "pro eo, qui promittit, solent alii obligari: quorum alios *sponsores,* alios *fidepromissores,* alios *fidejussores* appellamus. Sponsor ita interrogatur: IDEM DARE SPONDES? fidepromissor: IDEM FIDEPROMITTIS? fidejussor ita: IDEM FIDE TVA ESSE JVBES?" *etc.,* Gaj. Inst. 3, § 115. In another orthogr.: "fideipromissor πιστικελευστής," Gloss. Philox.

fĭdĕ-promitto, ĕre, *v. n.* [1. fides] Jurid. *t. t., To be surety, go bail* for a person; v. the preced. art.

1. fĭdes, ĕi (*gen. sing.* scanned fĭdēī, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1, 1; Lucr. 5, 103. Ante-class. and poet. form of the *gen.* fide, like die, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 1; Poen. 4, 2, 68: facie, Ov. M. 3, 341; 6, 506; 7, 728; 737; Hor. Od. 3, 7, 4; cf. Prisc. p. 781 P.; Charis. p. 53 ib.—*Dat.* fide, Hor. S. 1, 3, 95. Cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 356 *sq.*), *f.* [fido],

Trust in a person or thing, *faith, confidence, reliance, credence, belief.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: si sciat noster senex, fidem non esse huic habitum, *that he has not been trusted,* Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 52; cf. fides ut habeatur, duabus rebus effici potest . . . iis fidem habemus, quos plus intelligere quam nos arbitramur . . bonis viris ita fides habetur, ut nulla sit in iis fraudis injuriaeque suspicio . . . prudentia sine justitia nihil valeat ad faciendam fidem . . . Quamobrem intelligentiae justitia conjuncta, quantum volet, habebit ad faciendam fidem virium, *etc., to give confidence, produce confidence,* Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33; see too in the follg.: neque pauci, neque leves sunt. qui se duo soles vidisse dicant; ut non tam fides non habenda, quam ratio quaerenda sit, *to give credence,* id. Rep. 1, 10; cf. quod si insanorum visis fides non est habenda. quia falsa sunt, cur credatur somniantium visis, *etc.,* id. Div. 2, 59, 122; and si ita posset defendere, tamen fides huic defensioni non haberetur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 57, 148: me miseram! forsitan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117; cf. quum jam minor fabulis haberetur fides, Cic. Rep. 2, 10; and (fidem) majorem tibi habui quam paene ipsi mihi, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2; cf. also id. ib. 7, 18, 1; and ex aliis ei maximam fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 4: cui maximam fidem suarum rerum habeat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, 131; cf. cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19, 3: fidem commenticiis rebus adjungere, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: testimonio fidem tribuere, id. Sull. 3, 10; cf. Cratippus iisdem rebus fidem tribuit, id. Div. 1, 3, 5: et auctoritatem orationi affert et fidem, id. Or. 34, 120: si tota oratio nostra omnem sibi fidem sensibus confirmat, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: constituere fidem, id. Part. or. 9, 31: fidem facit oratio, *awakens, produces belief,* id. Brut. 50, 187; cf. quoniam auribus vestris . . . minorem fidem faceret oratio mea, id. Cat. 3, 2, 4; and aliquamdiu fides fieri non poterat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37, 1; and with object-clauses: fac fidem, te nihil nisi populi utilitatem et fructum quaerere, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 22; so tibi fidem faciemus, nos ea suadere, quae, *etc.,* Balb. et Opp. in Cic. Att. 9, 8, A *fin.:* mihi fides apud hunc est, nihil me istius facturum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 10; cf. quum vix fides esset, rem ullo modo successuram, Suet. Vesp. 7: quorum rebus gestis, fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio inimicitiarum suspicio derogavit, Cic Fontei. 7, 13; cf. alicui abrogare fidem juris jurandi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44; and with this cf. omnibus abrogatur fides, id. Acad. 2, 11, 36; and quae res fidem abrogat orationi, Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17: imminuit et oratoris auctoritatem et orationis fidem, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 156: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10.

B. In partic., in mercant. language, *Credit:* quum fides tota Italia esset angustior, neque creditae pecuniae solverentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 2; cf. scimus, Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 7, 19: fides de foro sublata erat, id. Agr. 2, 3, 8: labefacta jam fide, Suet. Vesp. 4: pecunia suâ aut amicorum fide sumpta mutua, Sall. C. 24, 2: non contentus agrariis legibus fidem moliri coepit, Liv. 6, 11, 8; cf. fidem abrogare, id. 6, 41, 11: fidemque remque, perdere, *credit and means,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 36; cf. res eos jampridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; and nisi fide staret res publica, opibus non staturam, Liv. 23, 48, 9 Drak., so freq., res fidesque, for *fame and fortune,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 18; id. Truc. 1, 1, 24, 38; Most. 1, 2, 64; Sall. J. 73, 6 Cort.

2. Beyond the mercant. sphere (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): segetis certa fides meae, *i. e. return, yield*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 30: at tibi . . . Persolvat nullâ semina terra fide, Tib. 2, 3, 62: fallax fides unius anni, Plin. Pan. 32, 4: quia hanc ejus terrae fidem Menander eludit, Quint. 12, 10, 25.

II. Transf., of *That which produces confidence* or *belief*, viz.:

A. The quality that produces confidence in a person: *Trustworthiness, faithfulness, conscientiousness, credibility, honesty*; in things, *credibility, truth*, etc. (this was erroneously regarded by Cic. as the primary original signif. of the word; wherefore he derived it from fio; v. the follg. passages): "fundamentum justitiae est fides, id est dictorum conventorumque constantia et veritas. Ex quo, audeamus imitari Stoicos, credamusque, quia *fiat*, quod dictum est, appellatam *fidem*," Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23 Beier; cf. id. Frgm. ap. Non. 24, 17 (Rep. 4, 7, p. 428 ed. Mos.); Fam. 16, 10 *fin.*: justitia creditis in rebus fides nominatur, id. Partit. or. 22, 78: ne vereare, meo periculo hujus ego experiar fidem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 99; cf. fides fidelitasque amicum erga, id. Trin. 5, 2, 2: homo antiqua virtute ac fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88; cf. exemplum antiquae probitatis et fidei, Cic. Rep. 3, 5; so esse summa probitate ac fide, id. ib. 3, 17: vir aequissimus, singulari fide, id. ib. 3, 17: quorum fides est laudata, id. ib. 2, 36: quibus facillime justitia et fides convalescit, id. ib. 2, 14: unde justitia, fides, aequitas? id. ib. 1, 2: cujus virtuti, fidei, felicitati (Gallia) commendata est, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: aequitas et fides, id. Rep. 1, 35; cf. si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, id. ib. 3, 18 *fin.*: quanta fide, quanta religione, id. Fontei. 6, 13: hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenu' fidei, Enn. Ann. 10, 4: ubi societas? ubi fides majorum? Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17: nulla sancta societas, nec fides regni est, Enn. Frgm. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26: mea erga te fides et benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 1: pro vetere ac perpetua erga populum Romanum fide, Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 4: in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae, id. ib. 2, 14, 2: in fide manere, id. ib. 7, 4, 5; cf. sincera fide in pace Ligures esse, Liv. 40, 34, 11: si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: praestare fidem, id. Div. 2, 37, 79; so id. Top. 10, 42; Att. 16, 7, 2; Fam. 1, 7, 6: te oro per tuam fidem, ne, *etc.*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 55: *Eu.* Dic bona fide: tu id aurum non surripuisti? *Ly.* Bona. *Eu.* Neque scis, quis abstulerit? *Ly.* Istuc quoque bona, Plaut. Mil. 4, 10, 42: de pace cum fide agere, Liv. 32, 33, 10; so jussas cum fide poenas luam, Hor. Epod. 17, 37: haecne marita fides? Prop. 4, 3, 11: perjura patris fides, *perjured faith, dishonesty*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 59, et saep.

b. Of inanimate and abstract things: nam quum Gabinii levitas . . . omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, *etc.*, *trustworthiness, credibility*, Cic. Arch. 5, 9; cf. nunc vero quam habere auctoritatem et quam fidem possunt (literae)? id. Flacc. 9, 21; and id. Acad. 2, 18, 58 *fin.*: and with this cf. qui non speciem expositionis sed fidem quaerere, *truth*, Quint. 10, 1, 32: aliter oraculorum, aliter haruspicum fides confirmari aut refelli potest, id. 5, 7, 36: probationum fides, id. 4 praef. § 6: liber spectatae fidei, Gell. 1, 7, 1: paulum distare ab eo (lapide) in unguentorum fide multi existimant Lygdinos, *etc.*, *in faithful preservation, keeping in good condition*, Plin. 36, 8, 13.

2. In partic., in jurid. lang., bona fides, *Good faith, sincerity*; hence EX FIDE BONA or BONA FIDE, *in good faith, sincerely, honestly, conscientiously*: "arbitrum illud (**al.* illum) adegit QVICQVID SIBI DARE FACERE OPORTERET EX FIDE BONA, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66; cf. "quanti verba illa: VTI NE PROPTER TE FIDEMVE TVAM CAPTVS FRAVDATVSVE SIEM, *etc.* . . . Q. quidem Scaevola, pontifex maximus, summam vim esse dicebat in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur EX FIDE BONA; *fideique bonae*, nomen existimabat manare latissime, idque versari in tutelis societatibus, fiduciis mandatis, rebus emptis venditis, conductis locatis," *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 17, 70; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 15: "praetor ait: QVI BONA FIDE EMIT. Non igitur omnis emptio proderit, sed ea quae bonam fidem habet. Proinde hoc sufficit, me bonae fidei emptorem fuisse, quamvis non a domino emerim, licet ille callido consilio vendiderit; neque enim dolus venditoris mihi nocebit. . . . Bonam autem fidem solius emptoris continet. Ut igitur Publiciana competat, haec debent concurrere, ut et bona fide quis emerit, et ei res empta eo nomine sit tradita. Ceterum ante traditionem, quamvis bonae fidei quis emptor sit, experiri Publiciana non potest," *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 6, 2, 7, § 11 *sq.*; cf. et bonae fidei emptori subrepta re quam emerit, quamvis dominus non sit, omnimodo competit furti actio, Justin. Inst. 4, 1, 15: ubi lex inhibet usucapionem, bona fides possidenti nihil prodest, Pompon. ib. 41, 3, 24; cf. et per eum, quem bona fide possidemus, quamvis alienus sit vel liber, possessionem acquirimus. Quodsi mala fide eum possideamus, non puto acquiri nobis possessionem per eum, Paul. ib. 41, 2, 1, § 6; and with this cf. inde tot judicia de fide mala, tutelae, mandati, pro socio, fiduciae reliqua, quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *etc.*, i. e. *deception, dishonesty*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.

B. An assurance that produces confidence, *A promise, engagement, word*: **1.** In gen.: accipe daque fidem, Enn. Ann. 1, 154: atque etiam, si quid singuli temporibus adducti hosti promiserunt, est in eo ipso fides conservanda: ut primo Punico bello Regulus . . . ad supplicium redire maluit, quam fidem hosti datam fallere, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39; cf. id. Fin. 2, 20, 65: fidem dare, violare, stare, Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 28: Pompeii fides, quam de me Caesari dederat, id. Fam. 1, 9, 12: inter se fidem et jusjurandum dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 3 *fin.*: obligare fidem alicui, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51; cf. fidem reliquis interponere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6 *fin.*; and fide mea spondeo, futurum ut, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10: diffidens, de numero dierum Caesarem fidem servaturum, Caes. B. G. 6, 36, 1: fidem suam liberare, Cic. Fl. 20, 47; cf. fidem alicujus liberare, id. Fam. 12, 7, 2; for which also fidem exsolvere, Liv. 3, 19, 1; so id. 22, 23, 8; 24, 16, 12; 27, 5, 6; Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 6; Luc. 9, 98: fidem frangere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 16; for which violare, v. above, Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 28.; and fidem amittere, Nep. Eum. 10: istius fide ac potius perfidia decepti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110.

2. Pregn., *A given promise of protection* or *security*; hence, in gen., *protection, guardian care*: introduxi Vulturcium sine Gallis: fidem ei publicam jussu senatus dedi, *promised him protection, security, in the name of the public*, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 8; cf. Vulturcius interrogatus . . . primo fingere alia; post, ubi fide publica dicere jussus est, omnia uti gesta erant aperit, Sall. C. 47, 1; and quum se diceret indicaturum de conjuratione, si fides publica data esset, id. ib. 48, 4; so uti L. Cassius ad Jugurtham mitteretur, eumque interposita fide publica Romam duceret, id. Jug. 32, 1; cf. privatim praeterea fidem suam interponit, quam ille non minoris quam publicam ducebat, ib. *fin.*; and qui Romam fide publica venerat, id. ib. 35, 7; so too simply fides: Lusitani contra interpositam fidem interfecti, Cic. Brut. 23, 89; and fide accepta ab legatis, vim abfuturam, Liv. 38, 33, 3: Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam et fidem, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 9; cf. se in Chrysogoni fidem et clientelam contulerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 106; and quaere in cujus fide sint et clientela, id. ib. 33, 93: aliquid in fidem alicujus tradere, Liv. 38, 31, 2: frugi hominem, plenum religionis videtis positum in vestra fide ac potestate: atque ita, ut commissus sit fidei, permissus potestati, Cic. Fontei. 14, 30; cf. se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 2; and in alicujus fidem ac potestatem venire, id. ib. 2, 13, 2: in fide alicujus esse, Cic. Planc. 41, 97; cf. id. Fam. 13, 65, 2: ea (jura) fidei suae commissa, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: civitas in Catonis fide locata, id. Att. 6, 1, 5: recipere aliquid in fidem, id. ib. 15, 14, 3; cf. aliquem in fidem necessitudinemque suam recipere, id. Fam. 13, 19, 2; so recipere aliquem in fidem, Caes. B. G. 2, 15, 1; 4, 22, 3: hortatur, ut populi Romani fidem sequantur, id. ib. 4, 21, 8: di, obsecro vostram fidem! *your protection, assistance, help*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 11; so id. Amph. 5, 1, 78; Most. 1, 1, 74; 2, 2, 97; cf. fidem vestram oro atque obsecro judices, Cic. Mur. 40, 86; and deum atque hominum fidem implorabis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, 25; and so in colloq. lang. frequently elliptic. as an exclamation: Di vostram fidem! *by the protection of the gods! for heaven's sake!* Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58; Men. 5, 2, 119; Poen. 4, 78, et al.; Ter. And. 4, 3, 1; 4, 4, 5; Eun. 3, 1, 28, et al.; cf. tuam fidem, Venus! Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 40; and again: pro deum atque hominum fidem! id. ib. 5, 3, 16; Epid. 4, 2, 10; Ter. And. 1, 5, 2; 1, 5, 11; Heaut. 1, 1, 9, et al.; Sall. C. 20, 10; for which, pro deorum atque hominum fidem! Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 48; and in a different order: pro deorum fidem atque hominum, Cic. Lael. 15, 52; also simply pro deum fidem, Liv. 3, 67, 7 Drak. *N. cr.*; and per fidem! Petr. 100, 5; Tac. Or. 35.

III. Fides, personified as *A goddess*: "praeclare Ennius: *O Fides alma, apta pinnis et jus jurandum Jovis!* Qui jus igitur jurandum violat, is Fidem violat," Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104; cf. id. N. D. 3, 18, 47; 2, 23, 61; 31, 79; Leg. 2, 8, 19; 11, 28; Plaut. Casin. prol. 2; Aul. 3, 6, 46; 50; 4, 2, 14; Hor. Od. 1, 35, 21; 4, 5, 20; Carm. Sec. 57; cf. Hartung Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 264 *sq.*

2. fĭdes (also fidis, v. under *no.* II, B), is, and more freq. (in classical prose only) in the plur., fīdes, ĭum, *f.* [σφίδη] *A gut-string, string* of a musical instrument: ***I.** Lit.: Prud. Cath. 3, 81.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *A stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithera*: (*a*) *Plur.*: ut in fidibus aut tibiis, atque ut in cantu ipso ac vocibus concentus est quidam tenendus ex distinctis sonis, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 42; so id. Fin. 4, 27, 75; cf. id. de Or. 3, 51, 197; and *Fi.* Fides non reddis? *Pe.* Neque fides neque tibias, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 77; so *c. c.* tibiae, Quint. 1, 10, 14; 20; 11, 3, 59: jam nervos in fidibus, aliis pulsis, resonare alios, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; cf. id. Brut. 54, 199; id. Leg. 2, 15, 39; fidibus cantare alicui, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 64, so fidibus canere praeclare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; Div. 2, 59, 122: uti, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 113: dicere longum melos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 4: placare deos, id. ib. 1, 36, 1: discere, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: docere aliquem, id. Fam. 9, 22, 3: scire, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53: vivunt commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 12: fidibusne Latinis Thebanos aptare modos studet, *i. e. to imitate Pindaric odes in Latin poetry*, id. Ep. 1, 3, 12.—(*β*) *Sing.*: sume fidem et pharetram: fies manifestus Apollo, Ov. Her. 15, 23; so instructa gemmis et dentibus Indis, id. Met. 11, 167: Teïa, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 18: Cyllenea, id. Epod. 13, 9: quodsi blandius Orpheo moderere fidem, id. Od. 1, 24, 14.—**b.** Proverb.: "vetus adagium est: *Nihil cum fidibus graculo*," i. e. *ignoramuses have nothing to do with poetry*, Gell. N. A. praef. § 19.—**B.** Fides, as *A constellation*, i. q. Lyra, *the Lyre*: cedit clara Fides Cyllenia, Cic. Arat. 381; so Var. R. R. 2, 5, 12; and in the form Fidis, Col. 11, 2, 14; 40; 97; Sid. Carm 16, 5.

fĭdĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [2. fides-cano] *A lute-player, lyrist*: Socratem fidibus docuit nobilis fidicen, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3; so id. N. D. 3, 9, 23 (*c. c.* tibicen).—Poet transf., *A lyric poet*: Latinus fidicen, Hor Ep. 1, 19, 33; so Romanae lyrae, id. Od. 4, 3, 23; and in apposition: doctor Argivae fidicen Thaliae (Apollo), id. ib. 4, 6, 25.

fĭdĭcīna, ae, *f.* [fidicen] *A female lute-player, lyrist, harpist*: Plaut. Epid. 1

1, 45; so id. ib. 82; 1, 2, 48; 2, 2, 7 *sq.*; 2, 3, 8 *sq.*; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 4; 5, 6, 15; Phorm. 1, 2, 59.

‡ **fidicinarius** λυριστής, Gloss. Phil.

fĭdĭcĭno, are, *v. n.* [fidicen] *To play on the lute* or *lyre* (late Latin), Mart. Cap. 9, 314; cf. "FIDICINO λυρίζω," Gloss. Philox.

* **fĭdĭcĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *for playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing*: ludus, Plaut. Rud. prol. 43.

fĭdĭcŭla (syncop. fidicla, Prud. στεφ. 10, 481; 550), ae, and more freq. fidiculae, arum, *f. dim.* [2. fides] **I.** *A small stringed instrument, a small lute* or *cithera*: quid si platani fidiculas ferrent numerose sonantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22.—**B.** Transf., Fidicula, as a constellation, i. q. Fides or Lyra, *The Lyre*, Col. 11, 2, 37; Plin. 18, 26, 59.—**II.** *A cord, line*, a sort of instrument of torture (post-Aug.): apparatus illi reddendus est suus eculei et fidiculae et ergastula et cruces, Sen. de Ira 3, 3; so Suet. Tib. 62; Calig. 33; Cod. Theod. 9, 35, 1.

* **fĭdĭcŭlārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [fidicula] *Like a cord*, i. e. *twisted*; trop.: verba contorta et fidicularia, *i. e. entangling, delusive*, Fronto de Eloqu. p. 229 ed. Mai.

fidis, is, v. 2. fides.

Fĭdĭus, *m.* [1. fides] *A surname of Jupiter*, in Dionys. Halic. called Ζεὺς Πίστιος, identic with the Sabine Sancus; always connected with deus or medius (*i. e.* dius or deus, with the demonstr. part. me, v. ce, p. 225), and also joined into one word, mediusfidius, as an asseveration, qs. *by the god of truth! as true as heaven! most certainly!* itaque domi rituis nostri, qui per deum Fidium jurare vult, prodire solet in compluvium, Var. in Non. 494, 30: per deum Fidium quaeris, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 8: unum medius fidius tecum diem libentius posuerim, quam, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 1: quam mediusfidius veram licet cognoscas, Sall. C. 35, 2: non mediusfidius ipsas Athenas (loqui) tam Atticas dixerim, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 5; Quint. 5, 12, 17. Cf. Hartung Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 41 *sq.*

fīdo, fīsus, 3. (ante-class. form of the *futur.* fidebo, Nov. in Non. 509, 4) *v. n.* [softened from ΠΙΘ, πείθω, πείθομαι] *To trust, confide, put confidence in* a person or thing (rare; in the *verb. finit.* mostly poet., but quite class. in the *part. praes.* and *Pa.*; v. in the follg.): (α) *c. dat.*: fidere nocti, Virg. A. 9, 378: fugae fidens, id. ib. 11, 351: taedae non bene fisa, Ov. M. 15, 827: qui sibi fidit, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 22; id. Sat. 2, 2, 108: puer bene sibi fidens, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 4.—(β) *c. abl.*: hac (Cynosura) fidunt duce nocturna Phoenices in alto, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 41, 106; and Acad. 2, 20, 66: arcu fisi Getae, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 78; so cursu, id. Met. 7, 545: ope equinâ, id. ib. 9, 125: prudentia consilioque fidens, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81.—Doubtful, whether *dat.* or *abl.* (cf. confido, p. 340, c): nec nitido fidit adultero, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 20: pictis puppibus, id. ib. 1, 14, 15: (Jugurtham) Mario parum fidere, Sall. J. 112, 2: ingenio, Quint. 10, 7, 18; cf. ingenio suo, Plin. Ep. 4, 13 *fin.*: suis rebus, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2.—(γ) *c. inf.*: fidis enim manare poëtica mella Te solum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44; Sil. 1, 432: parum fidens pedibus contingere matrem, Luc. 4, 615: fisus cuncta sibi cessura pericula, Caesar, id. 5, 577.—(δ) *Abs.*: ubi fidentem fraudaveris, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 15.—Hence

fīdens, entis, *Pa.* (lit., trusting to one's self, self-confident; hence) *Confident, courageous, bold*: "qui fortis est, idem est fidens, qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit: discrepat enim a timendo confidere," Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: fidenti animo gradietur ad mortem, id. ib. 1, 46, 110; cf. tum Calchas haec est fidenti voce locutus, id. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64: fidens animi, Virg. A. 2, 61; Tac. A. 4, 59 *fin.*; so fidens armorum, Luc. 9, 373.—*Comp.*: Romanus, fidentior, Amm. 16, 12.—*Sup.*: fidentissimo impetu acies motae, Amm. 27, 10.

Adv. fidenter, *Confidently, fearlessly, boldly*: timide fortasse signifer evellebat, quod fidenter infixerat, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: agere fidenter, id. Acad. 2, 8, 24: fidenter confirmare, id. de Or. 1, 56, 240; fidenter inquit, id. N. D. 1, 8, 18.—*Comp.*: paulo vellem fidentius te illi respondisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 21.—*Sup.*: accedere fidentissime, Ammian. 17, 1.

fīdūcia, ae, *f.* [fido] *Trust, confidence, reliance, assurance* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: certam fiduciam salutis praebere, Liv. 45, 8, 6; cf. jam de te spem, habeo nondum fiduciam, Sen. Ep. 16; and spes atque fiducia, Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 2: haec enim tyrannorum vita, nimirum in qua nulla fides, nulla stabilis benevolentiae potest esse fiducia, Cic. Lael. 15, 52: hoc se colle Galli fiducia loci continebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 2: tantam habebat (Curio) suarum rerum fiduciam, id. B. C. 2, 37, 1: arcae nostrae fiduciam conturbare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 5: falsa est ista tuae, mulier, fiducia formae, Prop. 3, 24, 1: fiducia alicujus, Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 40: nihil est, quod in dextram aurem fiducia mei dormias, Plin. Ep. 4, 29, 1: tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri? Virg. A. 1, 132: mirabundi, unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia sui victis ac fugatis, *self-confidence, confidence in themselves*, Liv. 25, 37, 12; for which, with the *pron. possess.*, mea (instead of mei) fiducia opus conduxi et meo periculo rem gero, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 100; so nunc propter te tuamque pravus factus est fiduciam, *reliance on you* (for tuique), id. ib. 3, 3, 9: hanc fiduciam fuisse accusatoribus falsa objiciendi, Quint. 7, 2, 30; so praestandi, quod exigebatur, fiducia, id. Prooem. § 3: nec mihi fiducia est, ut ea sola esse contendam, id. 5, 12, 1.

B. In partic., for fiducia sui, *Self-confidence, boldness, courage*: omnes alacres et fiduciae pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 76, 5; Hirt. B. G. 8, 10, 1: consul ubi, quanta fiducia esset hosti sensit, *etc.*, Liv. 34, 46, 5 and 8; so hostis, id. 30, 29, 4: fiduciam igitur orator prae se ferat, Quint. 5, 13, 51: simplicitate eorum et fiducia motus, Suet. Claud. 25; id. Galb. 19: non quo fiducia desit (mihi), Ov. Her. 17, 37.

II. Transf.: ***A.** Objectively (synon. with fides, *no.* II. A) *Trustiness*: ut quod meae concreditum est Taciturnitati clam, fidei et fiduciae, Ne enunciarem cuiquam, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 105.

B. Jurid. *t. t.* That which is intrusted to another on condition of its being returned, *A deposit, pledge, security, pawn, mortgage*: si tutor fidem praestare debet, si socius, si, cui mandaris, si qui fiduciam acceperit, debet etiam procurator, Cic. Top. 10, 42: pecuniam alicui occupare, fiducia accepta, fiduciam committere alicui, id. Flacc. 21, 51: per fiduciae rationem fraudare quempiam, id. Caecin. 3, 7; cf. judicium fiduciae, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16; and id. N. D. 3, 30, 74: reliquorum judiciorum haec verba maxime excellunt: in arbitrio rei uxoriae, MELIVS AEQVIVS; in fiducia, VT INTER BONOS BENE AGIER, *etc.*, id. Off. 3, 15, 61; cf. ubi porro illa formula fiduciae, VT INTER BONOS BENE AGIER OPORTET, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2 (cf. also id. Top. 17, 66).

fīdūcĭālĭter, *adv.* [fiducia] *Confidently* (late Lat.): speramus, Aug. Conf. 9, 13.

fīdūcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id., *no.* II. B] Jurid. *t. t.* *Of* or *relating to a thing held in trust, fiduciary, fideicommissary*: heres, Jabol. Dig. 36, 1, 46; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3524: tutela, Justin. Inst. 1, 19; cf. Gaj. Inst. 1, 172; Hugo's Rechtsgesch. p. 175 *sq.*—**II.** Transf. beyond the jurid. sphere, *Intrusted, given*, or *held in trust*: optimum ratus, eam urbem Nabidi veluti fiduciariam dare, Liv. 32, 38, 2: opera, *Caes. B. C. 2, 17, 2; so regnum, Auct. B. Alex. 23, 2: imperium, Curt. 5, 9.

fīdūcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id. *no.* II. B] *To pledge, mortgage*: EA CONDITIONE, NE FIDVCIENT, NE VENDANT NEVE ALIO QVO GENERE ID SEPVLCRVM ALIENARE VLLA POTESTAS SIT, Inscr. Grut. 638, 4; so id. Murat. 794, 1; cf. "FIDVCIAT ὑποτίθεται; FIDVCIATVS ὑποτιθέμενος," Gloss. Phil.: sub pignoribus fiduciati, Tert. Idol. 23.

fīdus, a, um, *adj.* [fido: that may be relied on] *Trusty, faithful, reliable, sure* (quite class.): nihil est stabile quod infidum... Neque enim fidum potest esse multiplex ingenium et tortuosum, Cic. Lael. 18, 65; cf. (amico) probo et fideli et fido et cum magna fide, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 4; and tum se intellexisse, quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, Cic. Lael. 15, 53; so amici, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 24: sodales, id. Sat. 2, 1, 30: fidissima atque optima uxor, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6; so conjux, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 142: bonus atque fidus judex, id. Od. 4, 9, 40: medici, id. Ep. 1, 8, 9: interpres, id. A. P. 133: fidiora haec genera hominum fore ratus, Liv. 40, 3, 4: regina tui fidissima, Virg. A. 12, 659: nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habere, Cic. Lael. 26, 97; cf. ne quid usquam fidum proditori esset, *no faith should be kept with a traitor*, Liv. 1, 11, 7: familiaritates fidae, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30: canum tam fida custodia, id. N. D. 2, 63, 158; so vis canum, Lucr. 6, 1221; cf. pectus canum, id. 5, 862: pectus, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 16: fido animo, *firm, steadfast*, Liv. 25, 15, 13.—Poet. with *gen. part.*: juvenum fidos, lectissima bello Corpora, sollicitat pretio, *the trusty ones, trustiest of the youth*, Stat. Th. 2, 483.

II. Transf., objectively of inanim. and abstr. things, *Sure, certain, safe* (so mostly only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. Att. 9, 6, 10, fuga fida is not critically certain; v. Orell. *N. cr.* ad loc.): aures, Ov. M. 10, 382: spes fidissima Teucrum, Virg. A. 2, 281: ensis, id. ib. 6, 524: nox arcanis fidissima, Ov. M. 7, 192: pons validus et fidus, Tac. A. 15, 15 *fin.*: oppidum naviganti celerrimum fidissimumque appulsu, id. ib. 3, 1; cf. statio male fida carinis, Virg. A. 2, 23: montem tantos inter ardores opacum et fidum nivibus, Tac. H. 5, 6: camelino genitali arcus intendere, orientis populis fidissimum, *the surest*, Plin. 11, 49, 109.

Adv. (perh. only in the *Sup.*): quae mihi a te ad timorem fidissime atque amantissime proponuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4 (*al.* fidelissime): fidissime amicissimeque vixerunt, Gell. 12, 8 *fin.*

‡ **fidusta** a fide denominata, ea quae maximae fidei erant, Fest. p. 89.

figlīnus, or, in the uncontr. primary form, **figulīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [figulus] *Of* or *belonging to a potter, potter's*: **I.** Form figlinus: creta, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 3: opera, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 66.—**B.** Subst.: **1. figlina,** ae, *f.*: **a.** *The art* or *trade of a potter*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 23; Plin. 7, 56, 57.—**b.** *A potter's work-shop, pottery*, Plin. 3, 6, 12; 35, 12, 46; Inscr. Orell. 1, p. 371 *sq.*; in the form FIGULINA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 935.—**2. figlīnum,** i, *n.*, *An earthen vessel, crock*, Plin. 31, 3, 27; 34, 18, 50.—**II.** Form figulinus: opus, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 130: fornaces, Arn. 6, 200.

figmen, inis, *n.* [FIG, fingo] *Formation, figure, image* (a post-class. word): Prud. Apoth. 798; so id. ib. 1035; Mart. Cap. 3, 49.

figmentum, i, *n.* [FIG, fingo] (post-class. word) *Formation*: **I.** In gen.: **A.** In abstracto: verborum, *the forming of new words*, Gell. 20, 9, 1.—**B.** In concreto, *A figure, image*: animalis, Gell. 5, 12, 12: figmento deae coelitus lapso, Amm. 22, 9.—**II.** In partic., *A fiction*: poëtarum, Lact. 7, 22: somniorum, App. M. 4, p. 155.

fīgo, xi, xum, 3. (archaic *part. perf.* ficta, Lucr. 3, 4; Var. R. R. 3, 7, 4) *v. a.* *To fix, fasten, drive in, attach, affix* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: imbrices medias clavulis, Cato R. R. 21, 3: palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4: mucrones in cive an in hoste, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: tabulam decreti Caesaris aut beneficii, *to post up*, id. ib. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 12, 5 *fin.*; so legem, id. Att. 14, 12, 1; Virg. A. 6, 622: quam damnatis crucem servis fixeras, *hadst fixed in the ground, erected*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6, 12; so feraces plantas humo, Virg. G. 4, 115: clavos verticibus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 5: cuneos, Plin. 17, 14, 24: veribus trementia (frusta), *to fix on spits*, Virg. A. 1, 212: spicula pectore, Prop. 2, 10, 2; for which arundo in vertice fixa, Hor. S. 1, 8, 7: cristas vertice, Virg. A. 10, 701: fumantes taedas sub pectore, id. ib. 7, 457: notas in collo dente, Tib. 1, 8, 38: virus in venas per vulnera, *injects*, Cic. Arat. 432: vestigia, *plants his steps, i. e. moves on*, Virg. A. 6, 159: arma quae fixa in parietibus fuerant, *fastened up, hung up*, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; cf. scuta sublime fixa, id. ib. 2, 31, 67; so arma ad postem Herculis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: arma thalamo, Virg. A. 4, 495: arma Troja hic, id. ib. 1, 248: clipeum postibus, id. ib. 3, 287: dona Laurenti Divo, id. ib. 12, 768: ID AES AD STATVAM LORICATAM DIVI IVLII, S. C. ap. Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 13: navalem coronam fastigio Palatinae domus, Suet. Claud. 17: luteum opus celsâ sub trabe (hirundo), Ov. F. 1, 158: naufragio expulsus, saxis fixus asperis, Enn. in Cic. Pis. 19, 43; so aliquem cruci, Quint. 7, 1, 30; Suet. Dom. 10; for which, corpus lacerum in crucem (*al.* cruce), Just. 21, 4 *fin.*: figit in virgine vultus, *fixes*, Virg. A. 12, 70: oculos solo, id. ib. 1, 482: oculos in terram, Sen. Ep. 11; and in poet. transf.: oculos horrenda in virgine fixus, Virg. A. 11, 507 (cf. *defixus* lumina vultu, id. ib. 6, 156); and obstipo capite et figentes lumine terram, Pers. 3, 80: foribus miser oscula figit, Lucr. 4, 1175; so oscula dulcia, Virg. A. 1, 687: sedem Cumis, *to fix his abode*, Juv. 3, 2; so domos, Tac. A. 13, 34.

B. Transf., *To fix by piercing through, to transfix* (cf. configo, p. 341, II.): hunc intorto figit telo, Virg. A. 10, 382; so hostes telis, Auct. B. Alex. 30 *fin.*: puellas (Amor), Tib. 2, 1, 71: cervos, Virg. E. 2, 29: cutem (clavi), Sen. Prov. 3: olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro, Virg. A. 12, 537.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To fix, fasten, earnestly direct*: ego omnia mea studia, omnem operam, curam, industriam, cogitationem, mentem denique omnem in Milonis consulatu fixi et locavi, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 3: beneficium, trabali clavo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, 53: nostras intra te fige querelas, Juv. 9, 94: penitus hoc se malum fixit, Sen. Tranq. 15: nequitiae fige modum tuae, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 2.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B) Of speech, *To prick, taunt, rally* a person: aliquem maledictis, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93: adversarios, id. Or. 26, 89.—Hence

fixus, a, um, *Pa.* *Fixed, fast, immovable*: **A.** Lit. (so very rarely): illud maneat et fixum sit, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 25: inque tuis nunc Fixa pedum pono pressis vestigia signis, *i. e. firmly fixed in*, Lucr. 3, 4; cf. in the follg.: astra, *the fixed stars*, Manil. 2, 35.—Far more freq.,

B. Trop.: vestigia (integritatis) non pressa leviter, sed fixa ad memoriam illius provinciae sempiternam, Cic. Sest. 5, 13; id. Cluent. 45, 126: fixum et statutum, id. Mur. 30, 62; cf. consilium fixum, id. Att. 6, 14, 2; and animo fixum immotumque sedere, Ne, *etc.*, Virg. A. 4, 15; so fixum est, with a subject-clause, *it is fixed, determined*, Sil. 2, 364; 3, 114: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum, Cic. Acad. 2, 9, 27; cf. ratum, fixum, firmum vis, id. ib. 2, 46, 141: illud fixum in animis vestris tenetote, id. Balb. 28, 64: quae perpetuo animo meo fixa manebunt, Lepid. in Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 3.

Adv. fixe, *Fixedly* (late Lat.): ubi tenacius habitabit et fixius, Aug. Ep. 6 *fin.*

fĭgŭlāris, e, *adj.* [figulus] *Of or belonging to a potter, potter's-*: rota, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 35: creta, Col. 8, 2, 3; 6, 17, 6; Plin. 31, 3, 28.

‡**figularius,** κεραμεῦς, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

fĭgŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [figulo] *A forming, fashioning* (post-class.): carnis, Tert. Anim. 25.

‡**figulator,** faber, κεραμεῦς, Gloss. Vet.

***Fĭgŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [Figulus] *Made a* Figulus *of*, Asin. in Quint. 8, 3, 32 Spald. *N. cr.*; cf. 2. Fimbriatus.

figulinus, a, um, v. figlinus.

fĭgŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [figulus] *To form, fashion* (post-class.): figulat ita hominem Demiurgus, Tert. adv. Val. 24: corpus hoc nostrum de limo figulatum, id. Carn. Chr. 9.

fĭgŭlus, i, *m.* [FĬG, fingo] *A potter*, Var. R. R. 3, 15, 2; Plin. 35, 12, 43; Col. 11, 1, 9; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4190: SIGILLATOR, *a seal-maker*, ib. 4191. Poet. of the *builders* of the brick walls of Babylon: a figulis munita urbs, Juv. 10, 171.—**II.** Figulus, i, *A Roman surname in the* gens Marcia *and* Nigidia. So esp. P. Nigidius Figulus, *A learned cotemporary of Cicero*, Cic. Univ. 1; Fam. 4, 13; Suet. Aug. 94.

fĭgūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A form, shape, figure* of bodies, *etc.*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35; cf. hominum, vel etiam ceterarum animantium forma et figura, id. de Or. 3, 45, 179; and quae figura, quae species humana potest esse pulchrior? . . . Quod si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, deus autem animans est: ea figura profecto est, quae pulcherrima sit omnium, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 18, 47 *sq.*: and with this cf., esse aliquem humana specie et figura, qui, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 63; and Liv. 29, 17, 11; cf. also, uri sunt specie et colore et figura tauri, Caes. B. G. 6, 28, 1; and partimque figuras Retulit antiquas, Ov. M. 1, 436: Himera in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, 87; cf. figura et lineamenta hospitae, id. ib. 36, 89: conformatio quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id. de Or. 1, 25, 114: pulmonum vis et figura, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: formae figura, id. N. D. 1, 32, 90; so formaï servare figuram, Lucr. 4, 67: navium figura (shortly before, navium *species*), Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 2; so lapidis, Ov. M. 3, 399: doliorum, Plin. 2, 25, 22: lenticulae dimidiae, id. 27, 12, 98: quadrangula grani, id. 13, 22, 38: triquetra, id. 3, 16, 20: rotunditatis aut proceritatis, id. 13, 4, 9 *fin.*, et saep.

B. In partic., **1.** In the lang. of the Epicurean philosophy applied to *The atoms* or *molecular parts* of bodies: coelestem fulminis ignem Subtilem magis e parvis constare figuris, Lucr. 2, 385; so id. 2, 682 *sq.*; 778; 3, 191, et al.; cf. "illas figuras Epicuri, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere," Quint. 10, 2, 15 Spald.

2. Poet., *A form, shade, phantom* of the dead: in somnis, quum saepe figuras Contuimur miras simulacraque luce carentum, Lucr. 4, 38; so morte obita quales fama est volitare figuras, Virg. A. 10, 641; and CVM VITA FVNCTVS IVNGAR TIS (*i. e.* tuis) VMBRA FIGVRIS, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4847.

II. Trop., *Quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner*: **A.** In gen.: de figura vocis satis dictum est, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 25: majus et minus et aeque magnum ex vi et ex numero et ex figura negotii consideratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 41: so figura orationis plenioris et tenuioris, id. de Or. 3, 55, 212; cf. suam quandam expressit quasi formam figuramque dicendi, id. ib. 2, 23, 98: occurrunt animo pereundi mille figurae, *kinds*, Ov. Her. 10, 81; cf. capiendi figurae (for which, shortly after, *species* capiendi), Gaj. Dig. 39, 6, 31; so conditionis, Marcian. ib. 35, 2, 30.

B. In partic., **1.** Gramm. *t. t.*, *Form* of a word, *inflection*: alia nomina, quod quinque habent figuras, habere quinque casus, Var. L. L. 9, 36, 139; cf. non debuisse ex singulis vocibus ternas vocabulorum figuras fieri, ut *albus, alba, album*, id. ib. 9, 38, 140: quaedam (verba) tertiae demum personae figura dicuntur, ut *licet, piget*, Quint. 1, 4, 29; id. 8, 2, 15 Spald.

2. Rhetor. *t. t.*, *A figure of speech*, σχῆμα, "Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *sq.*; Or. 39 *sq.*; Quint. 9, 1 *sq.*," et saep.—Esp. **b.** *One which contains hints* or *allusions*, Suet. Vesp. 13; Dom. 10; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 82.

fĭgūrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [figura] *A figurative mode of speaking* (late Lat.): Fulg. de Contin. Virg. *med.* p. 147 Munk.

fĭgūrālĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Figuratively* (post-class.), Tert. Testim. anim. 2; Sid. Ep. 8, 14 *med.*

fĭgūrāte, *adv.* *Figuratively*; v. figuro, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

fĭgūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [figuro] (a post-Aug. word) **I.** *A forming, fashioning; shape, form*: nervi hic teretes, illic lati, ut in uno quoque poscit figuratio, Plin. 11, 37, 88: zona duodecim signis conformata exprimit depictam a natura figurationem, Vitr. 9, 4: Apollinis figuratio, App. Dogm. Plat. 1.—**II.** Trop., **A.** *Imagination, fancy*: si spei figuratione tardius cadit, Quint. Decl. 12, 27; so vanae, id. ib. 6, 4.—**B.** *Form* of a word: (*diurnare*) ex ea figuratione est, qua dicimus *perennare*, Gell. 17, 2, 16.—**C.** *Figurative mode of speaking*: quisquam illorum his figurationibus uteretur, quae Graeci schemata vocant? Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2; so Lact. 1, 11 *med.*

fĭgūrāto, *adv.* *Figuratively*; v. figuro, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

fĭgūrātor, ōris, *m.* [figuro] *One who forms* or *fashions* (a post-class. word): Arn. 6, 196.

figuratus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. figuro.

fĭgūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [figura] *To form, fashion, shape* any thing (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: mundum ea forma figuravit, qua una omnes reliquae formae concluduntur, Cic. Univ. 6. So aes in habitum statuae, Sen. Ep. 65: medullas in lapidis naturam, Plin. 36, 22, 45: caseos, id. 16, 38, 72: barbam peregrina ratione, Petr. 102.—*Abs.*: Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** In gen.: Lucr. 4, 552; cf. id. 2, 413; and os tenerum pueri balbumque poëta figurat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: dum tempora nostra figurat, *represents*, Prud. Psych. 66.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *To imagine, fancy, picture*: Sen. Contr. 3, 17 *med.*: quales ad bella excitanda exeunt Furiae, talem nobis iram figuremus, Sen. Ira 2, 35 *med.*; so inanes species anxio animo, Curt. 7, 1 *fin.*—**2.** In rhetor. lang., *To adorn with figures*: tam translatis verbis quam propriis figuratur oratio, Quint. 9, 1, 9: plurima mutatione figuramus, id. 10, 1, 12.—*Abs.*: affectus efficaciter movit, figurabat egregie, Sen. Contr. 3 praef.—Hence

fĭgūrātus, a, um, *Pa.* **A.** Lit.: *Formed, fashioned, shaped*: boum ipsa terga declarant non esse se ad onus accipiendum figurata, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: (hominis) ita figuratum corpus, id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: signum in modum Liburnae figuratum, Tac. G. 9: venter ei, qui a periculo tutus est, reddit mollia, figurata, *well-formed stools*, Cels. 2, 3; so id. 2, 8 *med.*—**B** Trop., of speech, *Figurative* (so not in Cic., but very freq. in Quint.): orationem, ἐσχηματισμένην, id est figuratam, Quint. 9, 1, 13; cf. id. 8, 3, 59: verba, id. 8, 1, 1; id. 9, 2, 7: controversiae, id. 9, 2, 65; 88; 9, 1, 14.

Adv. (acc. to *no.* B) *Figuratively*; in two forms: figurato, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 14; and figurate, Sid. Ep. 5, 8.

***fīlātim,** *adv.* [filum] *Thread by thread*: filatim distrahere, Lucr. 2, 831.

fīlĭa, ae (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* filiabus, Cato in Prisc. p. 733 P.; Liv. 24, 26, 2; Sen. Q. N. 1, 17 *ad fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 750, 6; cf. Plin. in Charis. p. 103 *fin.* P.; and also filiis, Enn. in Prisc. l. l.; Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 61; Poen. 5, 3, 9; Frontin. Strat. 4, 3, 5; Liv. 38, 57, 2 Drak.; Just. 7, 3, 3; Auct. B. Alex. 33, 2; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill 22. Cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 26), *f.* [filius] *A daughter*: Enn. in Ruf. § 37: Numae Pompilii nepos ex filia rex a populo est Ancus Marcius constitutus, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: o matre pulchra filia pulchrior, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 1.—In apposition: quum Decimus quidam Virginius virginem filiam . . . in foro sua manu interemisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 37; so virgo, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 20; Quint. 9, 2, 70.—**A.** In partic. filia familias, or in one word, filiafamilias v. familia.—**B.** Transf. for *Female offspring, offshoot* (poet.): Pontica pinus, Silvae filia nobilis, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 12; so Mart. 14, 90: filiae Picenae porcae, id. 13, 35: Massilia Graium filia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 305.

fĭlĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [filix] *Adorned with fern*: paterae, *i. e. on which fern-leaves are engraved*, Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11; so lances, id. Att. 6, 1, 13 (*al.* felicatis).

filicina, ae. *A plant*, also called radiolus, App. Herb. 83.

‡**filicones** (*al.* ‡felicones) mali et nullius usus, a felice dicti, Fest. p. 86 Müll. *N. cr.*

filictum, i, *n.* [filix] *A place abounding with ferns*, Col. 2, 2, 8; Pall. 9, 3

fĭlĭcŭla (also written fel.), ae, *f.* dim.

[filix] *A plant*, also called polypodion, *rock-fern, polypody*, Plin. 26, 8, 37; Cato R. R. 158, 1; Col. 6, 27, 11; Cels. 2, 12.

fīlĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [filia] *A little daughter:* educare aliquam pro filiola sua, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 29: L. Paullus filiolam suam Tertiam animadvertit tristiculam, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103. So Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 13; Rud. prol. 39; M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. 5, 53 ed. Maj.; Juv. 6, 241: quoniam mihi videris hanc scientiam juris tamquam filiolam osculari tuam, Cic. Mur. 10, 23.—**II.** Transf., sarcastically of an effeminate person: duce filiola Curionis, *i. e.* C. Curione C. F., Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5.—Poet., of the letters of Cadmus: Cadmi filiolae atricolores, Aus. Ep. 7, 52.

fīlĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [filius] *A little son:* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 96: filiolo me auctum scito salva Terentia, Cic. Att. 1, 2, 1. So Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 10; 4, 3, 31; Juv. 6, 390; 9, 83.

fīlĭus, ii (*voc.* filie, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 741 P.), *m.*, *A son:* me necato et filium, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 83: Rhuncus ac Purpureus, filii Terras, Naev. 2, 15: ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90; id. Rep. 2, 19; id. Lael. 1, 3: Venus et remisso filius arcu, *i. e.* Cupido, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 68, et saep.

B. In partic., filius familias, or, in one word, filiusfamilias; v. familia.

II. Transf.: **A.** In connection with terra, fortuna, *etc.:* terrae filius, *A son of mother earth*, i. e. *a man of unknown origin:* hence *an obscure, mean person:* et huic terrae filio nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audeo, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 4; so id. Fam. 7, 9, 3; Pers. 6, 59; cf. "Saturnum Coeli filium dictum, quod soleamus eos, quorum virtutem miremur aut repentino advenerint, de coelo cecidisse dicere: terrae autem, quos ignotis parentibus natos terrae filios nominemus," Lact. 1, 11: fortunae filius, *a child of fortune, fortune's favorite* (also in the Gr. παῖς τῆς Τύχης), Hor. S. 2, 6, 49; called also gallinae albae filius, Juv. 13, 141: Celtiberiae filius, *i. e. an inhabitant of Celtiberia, a Celtiberian*, Catull. 37, 18.

B. Filii, in gen., for *Children:* "Συνεζευγμένον jungit et diversos sexus, ut quum marem feminamque *filios* dicimus," Quint. 9, 3, 63; Gell. 12, 1, 21.—And, **2.** Transf., of animals: Col. 6, 37, 4.

fīlix (also written felix, Fest. p. 86 Müll. *N. cr.*), ĭcis, *f.*, *Fern*, πτέρις, Plin. 27, 9, 55; Virg. G. 2, 189; 3, 297; Hor. S. 1, 3, 37; Col. 2, 2, 13.—**II.** Transf., of the hair of the pubes, Pers. 4, 41.

fīlum, i, *n.* (also in the masc. form filus, i, acc. to Arn. 1, 36) [kindred with fibra and fimbria] *A thread* of any thing woven (of linen or woolen cloth, a cobweb, *etc.*), Var. L. L. 5, 23, 33; Enn. Ann. 3, 22; Virg. A. 6, 30; Ov. A. A. 3, 445; Met. 4, 36; Mart. 6, 3, 5; Cels. 7, 16: tenuia aranei, Lucr. 3, 384: tineae, Ov. M. 15, 372.—Poet., of *the thread of life* spun by the Fates: sororum fila trium, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 16; so Virg. A. 10, 815; Ov. M. 2, 654; Pont. 1, 8, 63; Trist. 5, 10, 45; Sil. 4, 28; Mart. 10, 5, 10; 11, 36, 3, et al.—Proverb., pendēre filo (tenui), like our *to hang by a thread*, for *to be in great danger, to be uncertain:* hac noctu filo pendebit Etruria tota, Enn. in Macr. S. 1, 4: omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 35; Val. Max. 6, 4, 1.

2. In partic., *The fillet of wool* wound round the upper part of the flamen's cap, similar to the στέμμα of the Greeks; hence, in gen., for *a priest's fillet:* "APICVLVM, filum, quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt," Fest. p. 23 Müll.: legatus capite velato filo (lanae velamen est) *Audi, Juppiter*, inquit, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 32, 6; cf. Tib. 1, 5, 15.

B. Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **1.** Of any thing slender and drawn out like a thread, *A string, cord, filament, fibre:* tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, *the strings*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60; so lyrae, id. Met. 5, 118; and sonantia, id. ib. 10, 89: croci, *i. e. the stamen*, id. Fast. 1, 342: foliorum exilitas usque in fila attenuata, Plin. 21, 6, 16; id. 11, 15, 19.

2. (in a figure borrowed from weaving, qs. the outer web or texture, *i. e.* the) *Outline, contour, form, shape* of an object: forma quoque hinc solis debet filumque videri, Lucr. 5, 573; cf. id. 5, 581, and id. 2, 341: mulieris, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 15: corporis, Gell. 1, 9, 2: forma atque filo virginali, id. 14, 4, 2: ingeniosus est et bono filo, Petr. 46.

II. Trop. (the figure also taken from a web; cf. the preced. *no.*): Of speech, *Texture, sort, quality, nature, style* of speaking or writing (so quite class.): sed ego hospiti veteri et amico munusculum mittere (volui) levidense, crasso filo, cujusmodi ipsius solent esse munera, *i. e. of coarse texture*, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2; cf. argumentandi tenue filum, id. Or. 36, 124; and tenui deducta poëmata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225; and with this cf. gracili connectere carmina filo, Col. poet. 10, 227: paulo uberiore filo, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93: orationis, id. ib. 3, 26, 103; id. Lael. 7, 25.

Fimbria, ae, *m.* [fimbriae] *A Roman surname in the* gens Flavia. So C. Flavius Fimbria, *consul* A.U.C. 650; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, 181; Planc. 21, 52; de Or. 2, 22, 91. Another of the same name, *an enemy of M. Crassus*, Cic. Brut. 66, 233; Rosc. Am. 12, 33.—**II.** Deriv. **Fimbriānus,** a, um: seditio, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 215, 32.

fimbriae, arum, *f.* [kindred with fibra and filum] *Fibres, threads, fibrous part, fringe:* "antiqui FIBRUM dicebant extremum, a quo in sagis *fimbriae* et in jecore extremum *fibra*," Var. L. L. 5, 13, 24; cf. Fest. s. v. FIBER, p. 90: si quis in febre aut acuto morbo . . . in veste floccos legit fimbriasve diducit, Cels. 2, 6; so Plin. 7, 51, 52; App. M. 11, p. 258: madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, *i. e. the outer curled ends*, * Cic. Pis. 11, 25.

Fimbrianus, a, um, v. Fimbria, *no.* II.

1. fimbrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [fimbriae] *Fibrous, fringed* (post-Aug.): folia, Plin. 21, 15, 55: capillus (milii), id. 18, 7, 10, § 53: usus est lato clavo ad manus fimbriato, Suet. Caes. 45: flagrum, App. M. 8, p. 214.

2. Fimbrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [Fimbria] *Made a* Fimbria *of*, Asin. in Quint. 8, 3, 32 Spald. *N. cr.*; cf. Figulatus.

fĭmētum, i, *n.* [fimus] *A dunghill*, Plin. 10, 54, 75; 17, 9, 8; 24, 19, 110.

fimum, i, v. the follg. art.

fĭmus, i, *m.* (also in the neuter form **fimum,** i, Plin. 28, 17, 70 *sq.*; 29, 5, 32, § 101; 30, 9, 23) [acc. to Döderl. Syn. 2, p. 39, fuo, φύω; cf. with FEO, fecundus, fectus, *etc.*] *That which fertilizes, manures, dung, ordure, excrement* (used only in the sing., Diom. p. 314 P.), Virg. G. 1, 80; Col. 2, 14, 4; 3, 11, 4; Plin. 28, 17, 71; 30, 9, 32; Liv. 38, 18, 4.—**II.** Poet. transf. for lutum, *Dirt, mire:* Virg. A. 5, 333.

fīnālis, e, *adj.* [finis] (a post-class. word) **I.** *Of* or *relating to boundaries:* quaestiones, Papin. Dig. 10, 1, 11; so Callistr. ib. 47, 21, 3; Sid. Ep. 8, 14.—**II.** *Of* or *relating to the end, final:* horizon, id est finalis circulus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5: beatitudo, Aug. Civ. D. 19, 4 *fin.*: causa, Don. Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18.

findo, fĭdi, fissum, 3. *v. a.* *To cleave, split, part, separate, divide* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: hoc enim quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus et divisus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec alluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; cf. inimicam findite rostris Hanc terram, Virg. A. 10, 295: patrios findere sarculo agros, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 11; so terras vomere, Ov. A. A. 2, 671: mare carina, Prop. 3, 9, 35: Assaraci tellus, quam . . . Findunt Scamandri flumina, Hor. Epod. 13, 14: hiulca siti findit Canis aestifer arva, Virg. G. 2, 353; cf. rubra Canicula findet Statuas, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: os, Cels. 8, 4 *med.*; cf. id. 8, 3 *fin.*: specularis lapis finditur in quamlibet tenues crustas, Plin. 36, 22, 45; Quint. 11, 3, 21: hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas, Virg. A. 6, 540.—**b.** In the *part. perf.*: fissa ferarum ungula, Lucr. 4, 683; so ungulae equi, Suet. Caes. 61: lingua in partes duas, Ov. M. 4, 585: lignum, Virg. A. 9, 413: os, Cels. 8, 4: ferulae, id. 8, 10; cf. id. 8, 3 *fin.*

B. Mid., *To split, burst* (poet. and very rarely): Pers. 3, 8: cor meum et cerebrum finditur, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 8: Marsis finduntur cantibus angues, Ov. Med fac. 39.

II. Trop., *To divide* (poet. and extremely seldom): idus sunt agendae, Qui dies mensem Veneris marinae. Findit Aprilem, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 16: fissa voluntas, Prud. Psych. 760.—Hence

fissum, i, *n.*, *A cleft, slit, fissure* (only in the lang. of augurs, of the divided liver): jecorum, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 118; cf. fissum in extis, id. ib. 1, 10, 16; so jecoris, id. N. D. 3, 6, 14: familiare et vitale, id Div. 2, 13, 32.

fingĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [fingo] *Imaginary, seeming* (late Lat.): prae oculis scintillarum fingibilis visus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 104.

fingo, finxi, fictum, 3. *v. a.* [root FIG, whence also figulus; acc. to Döderl. Syn. 1, p. 160, kindred with FAC, facere] *To form, shape, fashion, frame, make* (quite classical).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: esse aliquam vim, quae finxerit, vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quae fabricata sit hominem, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 87; cf. ab aliquo deo ficti esse videantur, id. de Or. 1, 25, 115: fingere et construere nidos, id. ib. 2, 6, 23: favos, id. Off. 1, 44, 157: quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127.

B. In partic., **1.** Of the plastic art, *To form* or *fashion by art* (in wax, clay, stone, *etc.*), *to mould* or *model*, as a statuary: quorum alterum fingere opinor e cera solitum esse, alterum esse pictorem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, 30; cf. in ceris aut fictilibus figuris, id. N. D. 1, 26, 71; so similitudines ex argilla, Plin. 35, 12, 43; cf., sarcastically, hic homullus, ex argilla et luto fictus Epicurus, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: pocula de humo, Ov. Tr. 2, 489: Alexander ab Apelle potissimum pingi et a Lysippo fingi volebat . . . qui neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7; cf. fingendi ars, *of making statues, statuary*, id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; and corpora fingendo pingendove efficere, Quint. 5, 12, 21.

2. With the access. notion of arranging, adorning, *etc.*, *To set to rights, arrange; to adorn, dress, trim*, componere, excolere, ornare (poet.): (mulier) Bene quum lauta est, tersa, ornata, ficta est: infecta est tamen, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 4; so quum se non finxerit ulli, Ov. R. Am. 341: Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 32: canas fingere comas, Tib. 1, 2, 92: comas presso pollice, Prop. 3, 10, 14; Ov. A. A. 1, 306; Mart. 6, 57; cf. comas auro, Stat. Th. 5, 228; and crinem fingens, Virg. A. 4, 148; cf. also Phaedr. 2, 2, 9: vitem putando, Virg. G. 2, 407: saepe manus aegras manibus fingebat amicis, *i. e. gently touched* or *pressed*, Ov. F. 5, 409.

3. With the access. notion of untruth, *To alter, change*, for the purpose of dissembling: hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 4.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To form, fashion, make:* natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: animos fingere, formare, id. Brut. 38, 142; cf. moderari et fingere mentem ac voluntates, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: formam totius rei publicae velim mittas, ex qua me fingere possim, *regulate myself*, i. e. *proceed, act*, id. Att. 6, 3, 4; cf. ad eorum (qui audiunt) arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant, id. Or. 8, 21; and ea (verba) nos sicut mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177; cf. also arbitrio fingere, id. Brut. 79, 274: fortuna humana fingit artatque ut lubet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 54; cf. vitam flectere et fingere, *to shape, direct*, Cic. Sull. 28, 79: lingua vocem immoderate profusam fingit et terminat, *forms*, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149; cf. Peripateticorum institutis commodius fingeretur oratio, id. Brut. 31, 119: ego apis Matinae more modoque operosa parvus carmina fingo (like the Gr. πλάττω), *make, compose*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 32; so carmina, id. Ep. 2, 1, 227; A. P. 331; 240: versus, id. ib. 382: poëmata, Suet. Tit. 3: opprobria in quemvis, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 30.

2. In partic., **1.** With a double predicate, *To form, make* into something or in a certain manner: finxit te ipsa natura ad honestatem, gravitatem . . . ad omnes denique virtutes magnum hominem et excelsum, Cic. Mur. 29, 60: nec, si miserum fortuna Sinonem Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba fingit, Virg. A. 2 79: (illum) spissae nemorum comae Fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 12: di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli Finxerunt animi, id. Sat. 1, 4, 18: timui, mea me finxisse minora putarer Dissimulator opis propriae, *to have lessened*, i. e. *purposely disparaged it*, id. Ep. 1, 9, 8.

2. *To form by instruction. to instruct, teach, train:* idem mire finxit filium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 25; cf. voce paterna Fingeris ad rectum, Hor. A. P. 367; and fingitur artibus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 22: fingit equum tenera docilem cervice magister Ire viam, qua monstret eques, id. Ep. 1, 2, 64.

3. *To form mentally* or *in speech, to represent to one's self, to imagine, conceive, think, suppose; to represent to others, to sketch out:* fingite animis . . . fingite cogitatione imaginem hujus conditionis meae, *etc.*, Cic. Mil. 29, 79; cf. omnia quae cogitatione nobismet ipsi possumus fingere, id. N. D. 3, 18, 47; and fingere animo, id. de Sen. 12, 41; cf. also animo et cogitatione fingere, id. Tusc. 5, 24. 68: ex sua natura ceteros fingere, *to conceive of*, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: quid magis exercitum dici aut fingi potest? id. Mil. 2, 5; cf. fingere maleficium, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: tecum finge triumphos, Prop. 3, 20, 17: qui utilitatum causa fingunt amicitias, *suppose*, Cic. Lael. 14, 51: principatum sibi ipse opinionis errore finxerat, *had imagined to himself*, id. Off. 1, 8, 26: in summo oratore fingendo, *in representing, sketching out*, id. Or. 2, 7.—(*β*) With an object-clause, and in the pass., with a subject-clause: finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse, *suppose*, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 117; so finge solum natum nothum, Quint. 3, 6, 100; and fingamus Alexandrum dari nobis, id. 1, 1, 24; Lucr. 1, 1082; cf. id. 2, 175: qui naufragus fingitur se suspendisse, Quint. 8, 5, 22; so qui suos artus morsu lacerasset, fingitur in scholis supra se cubasse, id. 8, 2, 20.

b. Pregn., with the accessory notion of creating by thinking, *To contrive, devise, invent, feign* something (esp. untrue): argento comparando fingere falaciam, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 2; 4; so fallacias, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 22; and fallaciam, id. And. 1, 3, 15; cf. nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? id. Heaut. 3, 2, 34; and fingit causas, ne det, sedulo, id. Eun. 1, 2, 58; so falsas causas ad discordiam, id. Hec. 4, 4, 71: si mihi aliquam (rem publicam), ut apud Platonem Socrates, ipse finxero, Cic. Rep. 2, 1 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 11: ex eventis fingere, id. Fam. 6, 6, 4: crimina in aliquem fingere, id. Verr. 1, 5, 15: ea quae sunt in usu vitaque communi, non ea, quae finguntur aut optantur, id. Lael. 5, 18: fingere qui non visa potest, commissa tacere Qui nequit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 84: finguntur et testamenta, Quint. 7, 4, 39.—Hence

fictus, a, um, *Pa. Feigned, fictitious, false:* in amicitia nihil fictum est, nihil simulatum, Cic. Lael. 8, 26; cf. id. ib. 18, 65; and ficto officio et simulata sedulitate conjunctus, id. Caecin. 5, 14: in re ficta (*opp.* in vera), id. Lael. 7, 24: falsum est id totum neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. Rep. 2, 15: commenticii et ficti dii, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70; so fabula, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: in rebus fictis et adumbratis, id. Lael. 26, 97: amor, Lucr. 4, 1188: gemitus, Ov. M. 6, 565: cunctatio, Tac. A. 1, 46.—Poet. and in post-Aug. prose also, of persons: pro bene sano Ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, *dissembling, false*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 62; so alii fictum (eum), ingratum, immemorem loquuntur, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 3.—Also poet. in the neuter subst., fictum, i, *Deception, fiction:* ficti pravique tenax, Virg. A. 4, 188; so jam consumpserat omnem Materiam ficti, Ov. M. 9, 767. And adverbially: fictumque in colla minatus, Crura subit, Stat. Th. 6, 876.

Adv. ficte, *Feignedly, fictitiously:* ficte et simulate quaestus causa insusurrare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, 13: ficte reconciliata gratia, id. Fam. 3, 12, 4.

finiens, entis, v. finio, *ad fin.*

fīnio, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [finis] *To limit, bound, inclose within boundaries* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 4: quo (jugo) Cappadocia finitur ab Armenia, Auct. B. Alex. 35, 5: Tmolus Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypaepis, Ov. M. 11, 152: Vellej. 2, 126, 3: rem res finire videtur, Lucr. 1, 997: riparum clausas margine finit aquas, Ov. F. 2, 222: signum animo, Liv. 1, 18, 8: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149.

B. In partic., finiens orbis *or* circulus, *The horizon:* "illi orbes, qui aspectum nostrum definiunt, qui a Graecis ὁρίζοντες nominantur, a nobis *finientes* rectissime nominari possunt," Cic. Div. 2, 44, 92; so circulus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17.

II. Trop., **A.** *To set bounds to, restrain, check:* equidem illud ipsum non nimium probo, philosophum loqui de cupiditatibus finiendis: an potest cupiditas finiri? Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27; cf. id. ib. 2, 20, 64; so deliberativas miror a quibusdam sola utilitate finitas, Quint. 3, 8, 1.

B. For the usual definio, *To prescribe, determine, fix, appoint, assign:* sepulcris novis finivit modum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: AD EAM REM RATIONE CVRSOS ANNVOS SACERDOTES FINIVNTO, id. ib. 2, 8, 20; so spatia omnis temporis numero noctium, Caes. B. G. 6, 18, 2; cf. Hercyniae silvae latitudinem, id. ib. 6, 25, 1; so too is to be explained the wrongly disputed passage, hoc autem sphaerae genus, in quo solis et lunae motus inessent . . . in illa sphaera solida non potuisse finiri, *this sort of* (movable) *celestial globe . . . could not be defined, marked out, on that solid globe* (of Thales), Cic. Rep. 1, 14: interdum locum finire, in quo dimicaturi essent, Liv. 42, 47, 5: ut si finias *equum*, genus est animal, species mortale, *etc.*, Quint. 7, 3, 3; cf. rhetorice finitur varie, id. 2, 15, 1; and sit nobis orator is, qui a M. Catone finitur, id. 12, 1, 1; so id. 12, 3, 40.—Impers.: de pecunia finitur, *Ne major causa ludorum consumeretur quam*, etc., Liv. 40, 44, 10.

C. *To put an end to, to finish, terminate*; in the pass., *to come to an end, to end:* bellum, Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 3: prandia nigris moris, Hor. S. 2, 4, 23: graves labores morte, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (transl. from Eurip. πόνων πεπαυμένον); so labores, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 39; id. Sat. 1, 1, 93: dolores, id. ib. 2, 3, 263: studia, id. Ep. 2, 2, 104: amores, id. Od. 1, 19, 4: sitim, id. Ep. 2, 2, 146: honores aequo animo, Vellej. 2, 33, 3: vitam mihi ense, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 49; so vitam voluntaria morte, inediâ, *etc.*, Plin. 6, 19, 23; 8, 42, 64: animam, Ov. M. 7, 591: (distinctiones) interest sermonem finiant an sensum, Quint. 11, 3, 37; cf. ut verbum aucto sono finiant, id. 1, 5, 23: ut sententiae verbis finiantur, *end, close with verbs*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191; cf. nec solum componentur verba ratione, sed etiam finientur, id. Or. 49, 164; and Latinum (verbum), quod *o* et *n* literis finiretur, non reperiebant, Quint. 1, 5, 60; and with this cf. id. 1, 6, 14.

2. In partic. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), *To come to an end, to cease:* **a.** *To finish speaking, draw to a close, end:* finierat Paean, Ov. M. 1, 566; so id. ib. 13, 123; 14, 441; cf. finiturus eram, sed, *etc.*, id. A. A. 1, 755: ut semel finiam, Quint. 1, 12, 6; 8, 3, 55; cf. denique, ut semel finiam, id. 9, 4, 138; and id. 5, 13, 3.

b. *To come to one's end, to die:* sic Tiberius finivit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno, Tac. A. 6, 50 *fin.*; for which, in the pass., qui morbo finiuntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 2.—Hence

fīnitus, a, um, *Pa.* In rhetor., of words, *That terminate properly* (* *well rounded, rhythmical*): et ipsi infracta et amputata loquuntur et eos vituperant, qui apta et finita pronunciant, Cic. Or. 51, 170.

Adv. finite, * **1.** (acc. to *no.* II. A) *To a certain extent, within limits:* avarus erit, sed finite, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27.—* **2.** (acc. to *no.* II. B) *In a certain manner, in particular:* referri oportere ad senatum aut infinite de re publica, aut de singulis rebus finite, Gell. 14, 7, 9.

fīnis, is (*abl.* regularly fine; fini, Lucr. 1, 977, and also fine, ib. 975; and adverbially fini, ea fini, qua fini, Cato R. R. 21, 3; 28, 2; 154; Gell. 1, 3, 30; 7, 3, 29; Papin. Dig. 16, 2, 19; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 228) *m.* (*f.* mostly ante- and post-class. and poet., Att., Caecil., Var., Sisenn. in Non. 205, 6 *sq.*; Lucr. 1, 107; 551; 562 *sq.*; Virg. A. 2, 254; 5, 384; 12, 739, et al.; rarely in class. prose: Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55; Fam. 12, 1, 1; Att. 9, 10, 4; Liv. 4, 2, 4 Drak. *N. cr.*; 9, 26, 9; 22, 57, 5; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 100 *sq.*) [perh. kindr. with filum, fibra, fimbriae, whose rad. signif. is the extremity; cf. "antiqui FIBRUM dicebant *extremum*, a quo in sagis *fimbriae* et in jecore extremum *fibra*," Var. L. L. 5, 13, 24; and therefore prop., the extreme part of a district or region],

A boundary, limit, border, terminus, ὅρος.—**I.** Lit.: accessit propius et jam ingrediens intra finem ejus loci, quem oleae terminabant, *etc.*, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: fere ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae, Liv. 40, 16, 5; cf. id. 33, 37, 6: Philaenon arae, quem locum Aegyptum vorsus finem imperii habuere Carthaginienses, Sall. J. 19, 3: quem ad finem porrecta ac loca aperta pertinebant, cedentes (hostes) insequi (* *as far as*), Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 5: quibus venientibus ad finem legatio Veientium obviam fuit, Liv. 4, 58, 1; cf. nulla legatio ad finem praesto fuerat, id. 38, 15, 10; and id. 10, 35, 1: haud procul Argivorum fine positis castris, id. 28, 5, 5; cf. id. 35, 27, 9 Drak.—In the plur.: vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 93: nec Mamilia lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regemus, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55; v. rego, I. B: Q. Fabius Labeo arbiter Nolanis et Neapolitanis de finibus a senatu datus . . . fines terminare, id. Off. 1, 10, 33; so fines proferre, propagare, id. Rep. 3, 12; Mur. 9, 22: inter eos fines, quos feci, Liv. 1, 18, 9: atque hominum finem Gades Calpenque secutus, Sil. 1, 141.

B. Transf.: **1.** In the plur., *Borders*, and hence *territory, land, country* inclosed within borders: propere de finibus suis exercitus deducerent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 60: per agrum Sequanorum iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 1; cf. si suas copias Aedui in fines Bellovacorum introduxerint, id. ib. 2, 5, 3: ego his finibus ejectus sum, quos, *etc.*, Sall. J. 14, 8: neque flumen neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, id. ib. 79, 3: Multum interest, alienos populare fines an tuos uri exscindive videas, Liv. 28, 44, 2.

2. Adverb., fine *or* fini, *Up to, as far as,* a certain point (very rarely; not in Cic.): matresfamiliae de muro vestem argentumque jactabant et pectoris fine prominentes passis manibus obtestabantur Romanos, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 5 Oud. *N. cr.*; so fine inguinum ingrediuntur mare, Sall. Hist. Frgm. 3, 38 Gerl. (ap. Arus. Mess. p. 231 ed. Lind.); and per mare umbilici fine ingressi, Auct. B. Afr. 85, 1: amphoras nolito implere nimium ansarum infimarum fini, Cato R. R. 113, 2.

II. Trop.: *A limit, bound:* Crassus mihi visus est oratoris facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingenii sui finibus, immensis paene, describere, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214; cf. certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possim, id. Quint. 10, 35: finem et modum transire, *to go beyond all bounds and measure*, id. Off. 1, 29, 102; cf. transscendere fines Juris, Lucr. 3, 60: modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48, 118: est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultraque citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 106: intra Naturae fines vivere, id. ib. 50.

B. Transf., like τέλος: **1.** *An end* in hoc (aequo judicio) uno denique falsae infamiae finis aliquis atque exitus reperiatur, Cic. Clu. 3, 7: dicendi finem facere, id. Sest. 65, 136; cf. si placet, in hunc diem hactenus . . . finem disputandi facere, id. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*; so scribendi, id. de Or. 2, 55, 224: maledictis, Ter. Heaut. prol. 34: injuriis, Caes. B. G. 1, 33, 1: vitae finem afferre alicui, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2; cf. quando finem habet motus, vivendi finem habeat necesse est, id. Rep. 6, 25: finem judiciariae controversiae constituere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, 5: oratio lecta ad eum finem, quem, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 34, 154. Adv., ad eum finem, *Until that:* amor bestiarum in educandis custodiendisque iis, quae procreaverunt, usque ad eum finem, dum possint se ipsa defendere, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129; so mansit in conditione usque ad eum finem, dum judices rejecti sunt, id. Verr. 1, 6, 16.—And so, quem ad finem, *Till when? how long?* quamdiu furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem esse effrenata jactabit audacia? Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1; so piratam vivum tenuisti: quem ad finem? dum cum imperio fuisti, id. Verr. 2, 5, 29, 75; so id. Mur. 5, 11; Fam. 9, 26, 1.

b. In partic.: (*a*) *End of life, latter end, death* (so not till after the Aug. per.): comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, *i. e. after death*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 12: tu ne quaesieris, quem mihi, quem tibi Finem di dederint, id. Od. 1, 11, 2: nec quicquam jam de fine, si fata poscerent, recusans. Vellej. 2, 123, 2: septem a Neronis fine menses sunt, Tac. H. 1, 37, et saep.

(*β*) *The end, extremity*, of an ascending series, *i. e. the highest point, greatest degree, summit:* sentis credo, me jam diu, quod *τέλος* Graeci dicunt, id dicere tum *extremum*, tum *ultimum*, tum *summum:* licebit etiam *finem* pro extremo aut ultimo dicere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26; cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 11; and with this cf., ad finem bonorum, quo referuntur et cujus causa sunt facienda omnia, *the chief good*, id. Leg. 1, 20, 52: fines bonorum et malorum, id. Fin. 1, 17, 55; hence the title of Cicero's treatise De Finibus, analog. to the Gr. *περὶ τελῶν*; cf. Cic. Att. 13, 21, 4, with ib. 19, 4: honorum populi finis est consulatus, id. Planc. 25, 60: duodecim tabulae, finis aequi juris, Tac. A. 3, 27.

(*γ*) *An end, purpose, intention, design:* omnes artes habere finem aliquem propositum, ad quem tendunt, Quint. 2, 17, 22; so laudis et gloriae, id. 8, 3, 11: domus finis est usus, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: officium ejus facultatis videtur esse, dicere apposite ad persuasionem: finis, persuadere dictione, id. Inv. 1, 5, 6; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 6: quem finem vel quid summum et ultimum habeat rhetorice, id. ib. 38; Cic. Off. 1, 16, 52: ad finem vitae utilem (artem), Quint. 2, 17, 41: medicinae, id. ib. 25: id. 2, 21, 3: quod ad eum finem memoravimus, ut, *etc.*, Tac. A. 14, 64.

2. In rhetor. lang., i. q. finitio *and* definitio, qs. An explanatory limiting, *A definition, explanation* (so perh. not in Cic., but repeatedly in Quint.): dicuntur argumenta ex finitione seu fine, Quint. 5, 10, 54: est frequentissimus finis, rhetoricen esse vim persuadendi, id. 2, 15, 3; id. ib. 11 *sq.*; id. 4, 4, 3 Spald. *N. cr.*

3. In the later jurid. Lat., *A measure, amount:* placuit, ut fructus hypothecarum usuris compensaret, fini legitimae usurae, Papin. Dig. 20, 1, 1; so finem pretii, deminuere vel excedere, id. ib. 21, 2, 66: ad finem peculii legata praestare, id. ib. 49, 17, 17.

fīnīte, *adv.* *To a certain extent*, etc.; v. finio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

fīnĭtĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [finis; cf. maritimus] *Bordering upon, adjoining, neighboring* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) *c. dat.:* sumus enim finitimi Atinatibus, Cic. Planc. 9, 22; so Galli Belgis, Caes. B. G. 2, 2, 3: homines bellicosi locis patentibus, id. ib. 1, 10, 2: regnum Ariobarzanis vestris vectigalibus, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 2, 5: aër mari, id. N. D. 2, 39, 101: latus Boreae, *i. e. bordering upon the north, northern*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 38.—(*β*) *Abs.:* Romanos ea loca finitimae provinciae adjungere, Caes. B. G. 3, 2 *fin.*: Marsi, Hor. Epod. 16, 3: finitimum bellum, Caes. B. C. 2, 38, 1; cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 111.

B. Subst., finitimi, orum, *m.* *Neighbors:* bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic. Rep. 2, 9; cf. finitimi ac vicini, id. Sull. 20, 58; so id. de imp. Pomp. 4, 9; Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 4; 1, 5, 4; 2, 16, 2; 2, 17, 4, et saep.

II. Trop., *Bordering upon, adjoining, nearly related, like:* (*a*) *c. dat.:* unicuique virtuti finitimum vitium reperietur, ut audacia, quae fidentiae finitima est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165; cf. id. de Or. 2, 44, 185; so metus aegritudini, id. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: falsa veris, id. Acad. 2, 21, 68: deterrimum genus optimo, id. Rep. 1, 42: consensus principum administrationi, id. ib. 1, 28: poëta oratori, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70; cf. historia huic generi, id. Or. 20, 66: Autronii nomen finitimum maxime est hujus periculo et crimini, *is very closely connected with*, id. Sull. 25, 71.—(*β*) *Abs.:* illa, quae propinqua videntur et finitima esse, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: artium studiorumque quasi finitima vicinitas, id. Brut. 42, 156: finitimum malum, id. Rep. 1, 28.

fīnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [finio] (post-Aug. word): **I.** *A limiting, limit, boundary*, Vitr. 2, 1 *fin.*; 5, 4 *fin.*; 8, 1.—**II.** *A determining, assigning*, viz., **A.** Lit., *A division, part*, Hyg. Astr. 1, 6 *fin.*—**B.** Trop.: **1.** *A definition, explanation* (esp. freq. in Quint.): "*finitio* est rei propositae propria et dilucida et breviter comprehensa verbis enunciatio," Quint. 7, 3, 2 *sq.*; so id. 2, 15, 34; 3, 6, 49; 5, 10, 63; 12, 2, 13, et saep.; Gell. 15, 9, 11.—**2.** *A rule:* illam quasi finitionem veluti quandam legem sanxerunt, eos tantum surculos posse coalescere, qui, *etc.*, Col. 5, 11, 12.—**III.** *End of life, death:* Inscr. Grut. 810, 10; so FATI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4776.

fīnītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (post-Aug. word) Rhetor. and gram. *t. t.:* **I.** In rhetoric, *Defining, explaining:* status, Quint. 3, 6, 5; 26: causa, id. 7. 3, 26.—**II.** In gram.: **A.** — modus, *Definite*, i. e. *the indicative*, Diom. p. 328 P.—**B.** — litera, *Final*, Mart. Cap. 3, 54.

fīnītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who determines boundaries, a surveyor*, decempedator: quaestori permittant, finitorem mittant: ratum sit, quod finitor uni illi, a quo missus erit, renunciaverit, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34; so id. ib. 2, 17, 45; 2, 20, 53.—Comically: ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia Determinabo: ei rei ego sum factus finitor, Plaut. Poen. prol. 49.—**B.** Transf.: circulus, *the horizon*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17.—* **II.** *One who ends:* o cunctis finitor maxime rerum (Pluto), Stat. Th. 8, 91.

finitus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from finio.

fio, eri, v. facio.

‡ **fircus,** i, v. hircus, *ad init.*

* **firmāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [firmo] Poet. for firmamentum, *A prop, support:* trunci, Ov. M. 10, 491.

firmāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A strengthening, support, prop* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense and in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: transversaria tigna injiciuntur, quae firmamento esse possint, * Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 2: vincula et firmamenta membrorum, Gell. 13, 22, 9.

B. Transf., *The sky fixed above the earth, the firmament* (late Lat.), Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 2, et saep.

II. Trop., *A support, prop, stay:* eum ordinem, qui exercet vectigalia, firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 7, 17: firmamentum ac robur totius accusationis, id. Mur. 28, 58; cf. multo plus firmamenti ac roboris, id. de imp. Pomp. 4, 10; and parum firmamenti et parum virium, id. Cluent. 2, 5: firmamentum rei publicae, id. Planc. 9, 23; cf. firmamentum imperii populi Romani, id. Phil. 3, 5, 13: firmamentum stabilitatis constantiaeque fides est, id. Lael. 18, 65; so dignitatis, id. Tusc. 4, 3, 7: potentiae, Tac. H. 5, 8: si ullum firmamentum in illo teste posuisses, Cic. Fl. 37, 92: legionem ex subsidiis in primam aciem firmamentum ducit, *as a support*, Liv. 29, 2, 9.—In the plur.: Romulus quum haec egregia duo firmamenta rei publicae peperisset, auspicia et senatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 10.

B. In partic., rhetor. *t. t.*, *The chief support* of an argument, *the main point*, *τὸ συνέχον*, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19; Part. 29, 103; Auct. Her. 1, 16, 26; Quint. 3, 11, 1; 9; 12 *sq.*

Firmani, orum, v. Firmum, *no.* II.

Firmanus, a, um, v. Firmum, *no.* II.

firmātor, ōris, *m.* [firmo] *A confirmer, establisher* (post-Aug. and very rare): missus tamen Drusus pacis firmator, Tac. A. 2, 46 Bach. *N. cr.:* disciplinae militaris, Plin. Ep. 10, 38, 1.

firme, *adv.* *Firmly*, etc.; v. firmus, *ad fin.*

Firmianus, a, um, v. Firmius, *no.* II.

Firmicus, i, *m.*, Julius Maternus, *A mathematician in the time of Constantine the Great, author of a work entitled* Matheseos libri octo.

firmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [firmus] *Firmness, durability, strength* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ea, quae ille (Epicurus) propter firmitatem *στερέμνια* appellat, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: age specta, postes cujusmodi! Quanta firmitate facti, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 134; so materiae, * Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 1: amphorarum, Plin. 35, 12, 46: Aegyptii lini, id. 19, 1, 2, § 14: fastigiorum templorum, id. 35, 12, 46: uvae contra frigora, *etc.*, id. 14, 3, 4, § 40: vini, id. 14, 2, 4, § 21: gladiatoria totius corporis firmitas, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63; cf. Quint. 8, 4, 16; so corporis, id. 11, 3, 19; 2, 16, 13; Plin. 4, 7; 15, 1: capitis, lateris pecorisve, Quint. 11, 3, 16; 40: et vigor vocis, Gell. 2, 3, 4: valetudinis, Plin. 20, 5, 20.—In the plur.: pulvis Puteolanus aedificiis praestat firmitates, Vitr. 2, 6.

II. Trop., *Firmness, endurance, constancy, power:* firmitas et constantia. Cic. Fam. 9, 11, 1: animi, id. Sest. 44, 95; so id. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: sapientis, id. Acad. 2, 20, 66: exercitus numero amplissimus, firmitate exiguus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3: ut quisque minimum firmitatis haberet minimumque virium, ita amicitias appetere maxime, Cic. Lael. 13, 46; cf. ea (amicitia) non satis habet firmitatis, id. ib. 5, 19; and si aliquid firmitatis nactus sit Antonius, id. Fam. 11, 12, 1: imperii, Suet. Vesp. 7.

firmĭter, *adv.* *Firmly*, etc.; v. firmus, *ad fin.*

firmĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [firmus] *Firmness, durability, strength* (less freq. than firmitas, but also quite class.): **I.** Lit.: tanta in eis (navibus) erat firmitudo, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 8; cf. tanta erat operis (*i. e.* pontis) firmitudo, id. ib. 4, 17, 7: vocis, Auct. Her. 3, 11, 20.

II. Trop., *Firmness, constancy, strength of mind:* animi, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 54; cf. quod firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tui perspexi, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3; and Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 4; so animi, Tac. A. 4, 8; Tac. A. 3, 6; cf. in patientia firmitudinem simulans, id. ib. 6, 46 *fin.*; and id. ib. 15, 62: non quod salus ab isto data quicquam habitura sit firmitudinis, Cic. Att. 11, 14, 2: haec constitutio habet firmitudinem, id. Rep. 1, 45: (translationes) per se minus habeant firmitudinis, id. Inv 2, 19, 58.

Firmĭus, ii, *m.* *A Roman proper name*, e. g. Firmius Catus, Tac. A. 2, 27; 4, 31. A silver-worker, Firmius, gives his name to the Firmiana vasa, Plin. 33, 11, 49.

firmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [firmus] *To make firm* or *fast, to strengthen, fortify, support* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: lacertos, Lucr. 6, 397: corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36; so corpora cibo, Liv. 27, 13 *fin.*: vexatos milites quiete, Curt. 9, 10: praegnantes largo pascuo, Col. 6, 27, 10: bitumen aeramentis illinitur firmatque ea contra ignes, Plin. 35, 15, 51: remedium ad dentium mobiles firmandos, id. 21, 31, 105; Tac. A. 4, 73: vestigia, Virg. A. 3, 659: gradum, Quint. 9, 4, 129; Curt. 4, 9 *med.*: alvum solutam, Cels. 1, 3; Plin. 14, 18, 22.

II. Trop., **A.** In gen.: *To fortify, strengthen, secure: to make lasting, durable, permanent:* (Romulus) urbem auspicato condere, et firmare dicitur primum cogitavisse rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 3; cf. urbem colonis firmare, id. ib. 2, 18; so novam civitatem, id. ib. 2, 7: provinciam pace praesidiisque, id. Fam. 1, 7, 4: locum magnis munitionibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 29, 3: turres praesidiis, Sall. J. 23, 1: aditum urbis, Virg. A. 11, 466: aciem subsidiis, Liv. 9, 17, 15: latronum opes firmare atque augere, Cic Off 2, 11, 40 in aliquos imperium, id. Sull. 11, 32: vocem, id. de Or. 3, 61, 227; so firmari consuetudine, Quint. 11, 3, 24: quorum (hominum) quum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, eximiae virtutes firmata jam aetate exstiterunt, Cic. Coel. 18, 43; cf. animus adolescentis nondum consilio ac ratione firmatus, id. Cluent. 6, 13; and firmata stirpe virtutis, id. Coel. 32, 79: pacem amicitiamque, Liv. 9, 3, 10: memoria praecipue firmatur atque alitur exercitatione, Quint. 1, 1, 36; so memoriam, id. 2, 4, 15: opinio omnium gentium firmata consensu, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1: non tamen pro firmato stetit magistratus ejus jus, Liv. 4, 7, 3.

B. In partic., **1.** *To strengthen in resolution, to encourage, animate*: cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit nostrosque firmavit, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 65, 2; so suos, Just. 2, 11: plebem hinc provocatione, hinc tribunicio auxilio, Liv. 3, 55: cunctos alloquio et cura sibique et proelio, Tac. A. 1, 71: animum praesenti pignore, Virg. A 3, 611: firmatus animi, Sall. Hist. Frgm. 3, 24, p. 236 ed. Gerl. (ap. Arus. Mess. p. 232 ed. Lindem.).

2. In fidelity, *To make sure of, secure*: civitates obsidibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27.

3. *To confirm, show, prove; to affirm, assert, declare* the correctness or truth of a circumstance, statement, *etc.* (less freq. than confirmo, v. h. v. p. 341, 3, a): quum intelligat, quam multa firmentur jure jurando, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: si vis et natura fati ex divinationis ratione firmabitur, id. Fat. 5, 11: firmata fides, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 45; so fidem, Ter. And. 3, 1, 4; Hec. 4, 2, 5: hoc genus in rebus firmandum est multa prius, quam Ipsius rei rationem reddere possis, *to prove*, Lucr. 6, 918.—(β) With object-clauses: seque et ibi futurum, ubi praescripserit et ea facturum, quae imperarit obsidibus datis firmat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48, 9; cf. paratis omnium animis reversuros firmaverunt, Tac. H. 2, 9; Lucr. 6, 941; so id. 3, 320. In the pass. with a subject-clause: sata bene provenire firmantur, Pall. 11, 12.

Firmum, i, *n.* *A fortified sea-port of Picenum*, now *Fermo*, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Vellej. 1, 14, 8; Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, B, 1; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 465.—**II.** Deriv. Firmānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Firmum, Firmian*: cohors, Liv. 44, 40: L. Tarutius Firmanus, *of Firmum*, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98; so audivi ex Gavio hoc Firmano, id. Att. 4, 8, b, 3; and fratres, id. ib. —Subst., Firmani, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Firmum, Firmians*, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 23: Castellum Firmanorum, *the port of Firmum*, regarded as a separate place, now *Porto di Fermo*, Plin. 3, 13, 18; cf. Mann. loc. cit.

firmus, a, um, *adj.* *Firm* (in opp. to frail, destructible), *steadfast, stable, strong, powerful* (freq. and quite class.; esp. in the trop. sense).

I. Lit.: nos fragili vastum ligno sulcavimus aequor: Quae tulit Aesoniden, firma carina fuit, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 35; so robora, Virg. A. 2, 481: arbor, Ov. A. A. 2, 652: vincula, id. Fast. 1, 370: janua, *i. e.* *shut fast*, id. Am. 2, 12, 3; cf. sera, id. Pont. 1, 2, 24: solum, Curt. 5, 1: firmioris testae murices, Plin. 9, 33, 52: sunt et Amineae vites, firmissima vina, Virg. G. 2, 97: firmo cibo pasta pecus, *strong, strengthening, nourishing*, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 2; so firmius est triticum quam milium: id ipsum quam hordeum: ex tritico firmissima siligo, Cels. 2, 18; and id. ib.: effice ut valeas, et ut ad nos firmus ac valens quam primum venias, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 1 and 2; cf. mihi placebat, si firmior esses, *etc.*, id. ib. 16, 5, 1; and nondum satis firmo corpore, id. ib. 11, 27, 1: hinc remiges firmissimi, illinc inopia affectissimi, Vellej. 2, 84, 2.

II. Trop.: *Firm* in strength or durability, also in opinion, *etc.*, *fast, constant, steadfast, immovable, powerful, strong*: quae enim domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae non odiis et dissidiis funditus possit everti? Cic. Lael. 7, 23: res publica firma atque robusta, id. Rep. 2, 1 *fin.*; cf. civitas imprimis firma, Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 2; and Trinobantes prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, id. ib. 5, 20, 1: cf. also Mutina firmissima et splendidissima colonia, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 24: tres potentissimi ac firmissimi populi, id. ib. 1, 3 *fin.*; and evocatorum firma manus, id. Fam. 15, 4, 3: Antonius ab equitatu firmus esse dicebatur, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 2: satis firmus ad castra facienda, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, 1; so exercitus satis firmus ad tantum bellum, Liv. 23, 25, 6: concordi populo nihil esse immutabilius, nihil firmius, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: praesidia firmissima, id. Fin. 1, 10, 35: fundamenta defensionis firmissima, id. Coel. 2, 7: firmior fortuna, id. Rep. 1, 17: constitutio Romuli, id. ib. 2, 31 (ap. Non. 526, 10): illud ratum, firmum, fixum fuisse vis, Cic. Acad. 2, 46, 141: officii praecepta firma, stabilia, id. Off. 1, 2, 6; cf. opinio, firma et stabilis, id. Brut. 30, 114: firma et constans assensio, id. Acad. 1, 11, 42: ne in maximis quidem rebus quicquam adhuc inveni firmius, id. Or. 71, 237: spem firmissimam habere, id. Fam. 6, 5, 4; cf., transf., firmior candidatus, *i. e. who has stronger, greater hopes of being elected*, id. Att. 1, 1, 2: literae ut soles, *i. e. containing news that may be relied upon*, id. ib. 7, 25: senatum sua sponte bene firmum firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18; cf. vir in suscepta causa firmissimus, id. Mil. 33, 91; and accusator firmus verusque, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29; and with this cf. vir pro veritate firmissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 19: sunt fortasse in sententia firmiores, id. Balb. 27, 61; so Tib. 3, 2, 5: non firmus rectum defendis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26: firmus proposito, Vellej. 2, 63 *fin.*; so firmissimus ira, Ov. M. 7, 457: firmo id constantique animo facias licet, Cic. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2; so nunc opus pectore firmo, Virg. A. 6, 261: firmi amici sunt (*opp.* amici collabascunt), Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), Cic. Lael. 17, 62: ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimos reddere, id. Fam. 15, 4, 14: non brevis et suffragatoria, sed firma et perpetua amicitia, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 7, 26; so firmissimae amicitiae, Quint. 1, 2, 20: fides firma nobis, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 6.

* (β) Poet. *c. inf.*: fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus, *able, capable*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47.

Adv., *Firmly, steadily, lastingly, powerfully*; in two (equally common) forms, firme and firmiter.—(*a*) Form *firme*: insistere, Suet. Calig. 26: firme graviterque aliquid comprehendere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71; cf. satis firme aliquid concipere animo, id. ib. 2, 2, 6; so continere multa, Quint. 11, 2, 2: sustinere assensus suos, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 31: graviter et firme respondere, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, 3.—(β) Form *firmiter*: firmiter hoc tuo sit pectore fixum, Lucil. in Non. 512, 20: nisi suffulcis firmiter, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 77: insistere, Caes. B. G. 4, 26, 1: in suo gradu collocari, Cic. Rep. 1, 45 *fin.*: stabilita matrimonia, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 512, 23 (Rep. 6, 2 ed. Mos.): promisisse, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 111: meminisse, Gell. 13, 8, 2.—**b.** *Comp.*: firmius durare, Plin. 35, 12, 46: firmius coire, Ov. Her. 19, 67.—**c.** *Sup.*: pulvinus quam firmissime statuatur, Vitr. 5, 12.

fiscālis, e, *adj.* [fiscus, *no.* II. B] *Of* or *relating to the public* or *the imperial treasury, fiscal* (post-class. word): res fiscales quasi propriae et privatae principis sunt, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 4; so jus, Papin. ib. 2, 14, 42: debitores, Paul. ib. 49, 14, 45, § 10: calumniae, *denunciations made for the advantage of the revenue*, i. e. *the fines resulting from which were to go into the treasury*, Suet. Dom. 9: molestiae, *i. e.* *exactions for the treasury*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41: gladiatores, *maintained out of the emperor's revenue*, Capitol. Gord. 3, 33; so too cursus, Spart. Hadr. 7; and vina, Vop. Aurel. 48.—**II.** Subst. FISCALIA, ium, *n.*, *Moneys for the treasury*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3351.

fiscārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A debtor to the treasury* (post-class.): annuae fiscariorum praestationes, Firm. Math. 3, 13 *med.*

fiscella, ae, *f.* (also masc. **fiscellus,** i, Col. 12, 38, 6; see too under fiscellus) *dim.* [fiscus] *A small basket for fruit, cheese-forms*, etc., *woven of slender twigs, rushes*, etc., Tib. 2, 3, 15; Virg. E. 10, 71; Ov. F. 4, 743; Col. 12, 18, 2; Var. R. R. 2, 2, 14. As a *muzzle* for cattle, Cato R. R. 54, 5; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177. As a *form* for cheese: "*fiscella* forma, ubi casei exprimuntur," Gloss. Isid.

1. fiscellus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], **I.** i. q. fiscella; v. preced. art.—**II.** "FISCELLUS casei mollis appetitor, ut catillones catillorum liguritores," Fest. p. 90 (acc. to Müll. we should perh. read FISCELLO; see his note ad loc.).

2. Fiscellus, i, *m.* *A chain of mountains in the Sabine territory, in which the River Nar takes its rise*, now called *Monte Fiscello*, or *Monti della Sibilla*, Plin. 3, 12, 17; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 5; Sil. 8, 519.

fiscĭna, ae, *f.* [fiscus] *A small basket for fruit, wine*, etc., *made of slender twigs, rushes, broom*, etc.: fiscina ficorum, Cic. Fl. 17, 41; Naev. in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 266; Virg. l. l.; Col. 12, 39, 3; 50, 10. As *a measure* for milk, Mart. 1, 44, 7; for leaves, browse, Ov. F. 4, 754; Plin. 18, 31, 74. As a *muzzle*, id. 34, 8, 19, § 66.

fiscus, i, *m.* *A basket woven of slender twigs, rushes*, etc.; and used, **I.** For olives in the oil-press, Col. 12, 52, 22; 54, 2.—Far more freq.,

II. For keeping money in, *A money-basket*, or, as we say, *a money-bag, purse*: fiscos complures cum pecunia Siciliensi a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatos, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 22: mulus ferebat fiscos cum pecunia, Phaedr. 2, 7, 2; Suet. Claud. 18: aerata multus in arca Fiscus, *i. e. much money*, Juv. 14, 259.

B. In partic.: **1.** *The state treasury, public revenues*: quaternos HS, quos mihi senatus decrevit et ex aerario dedit, ego habebo et in cistam transferam de fisco, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, 197: qui fiscum sustulit, id. ib. 79, 183: de fisco quid egerit Scipio, quaeram, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5 Manut.; so Eutr. 2, 16.

2. In the times of the emperors, *The imperial treasury, imperial revenues, emperor's privy purse*; in opp. to aerarium, the public chest or treasury: quantum pecuniae in aerario et fiscis et vectigalibus residuis, Suet. Aug. 101; so id. ib. 40; Claud. 28; Ner. 32; Sen. Ben. 7, 6; Tac. A. 1, 37; Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 9 *fin.*, et saep.: Judaicus, *the tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury*, Suet. Dom. 12.

fissĭcŭlo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fissum, from findo] In the lang. of the haruspices, *To divide the inwards* (post-class.): exta, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45; so Mart. Cap. 2, 38; and fissiculatis extorum prosiciis, id. 1, 5.

fissĭlis, e, *adj.* [findo] **I.** *That may be cleft* or *split, fissile* (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): robur, Virg. A. 6, 181; so lignum, Plin. 16, 39, 73: arundo, id. 16, 36, 64: vena lapidis, id. 36, 17, 27.—**II.** *Cleft, split*: stipes, Col. 9, 1, 3. Comically transf.: ad focum si adesses, Non fissile haberes caput, *you would not have had your crown cracked*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 26.

* **fissĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A cleaving, dividing*: glebarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159.

fissĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [fissus, from findo] *Cloven-footed*: juvencae, Aus. Ep. 5, 3.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Split*: calamus Aus. Ep. 7, 49.

fissum, i, v. findo, *ad fin.*

fissūra, ae, *f.* [findo] *A cleft, chink, fissure* (a post-Aug. word): quorum in digitos pedum fissura divisa est, Plin. 10, 63, 83: vitis, Col. 4, 29, 4.—In the plur.: Plin. 33, 6, 33: efficax asini sevum labrorum fissuris, *i. e. chapped lips*, id. 28, 12, 50 *fin.*

fissus, a, um, *Part.*, v. findo.

fistūca, ae. *f.* *An instrument for ramming down, a rammer, beetle*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 4; Cato R. R. 28, 2; Plin. 36, 25, 61.

fistūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fistuco] *A ramming down, ramming fast*, Vitr. 7, 1; 10, 3.

fistūco, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fistuca] *To ram down* or *in, to ram fast* fundamenta, Cato R. R. 18, 7: solum Plin. 36, 25, 63; Vitr. 7, 4 *fin.*: rudus pedali crassitudine, Plin. 36, 25, 62.—In the *part. perf.* abs.: terram circa radices fistucato spissandam, *by ramming down*, i. q. fistucatione, Plin. 17, 11, 16 *fin.*

fistŭla, ae, *f.* *A pipe, tube*, e. g. *a water-pipe* (usually of lead), Cic. Rab. perd.

11, 31; Frontin. Aquaed. 25 *sq.;* Plin. 2, 103, 106; 31, 6, 31; Ov. M. 4, 122; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3322, 3324; 3892; *the wind-pipe and gullet*, Plin. 11, 37, 66; Gell. 17, 11, 4; *the tubular vessels in the lungs*, Plin. 11, 37, 72; 9, 7, 6; *in the teeth*, id. 11, 37, 62; *the holes of a sponge*, id. 31, 11, 47, et al.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A hollow reed-stalk, a reed*, Plin. 12, 22, 48; 19, 5, 23.—Hence

2. Transf.: **a.** *A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe, pipes of Pan* (made of several reeds gradually decreasing in length and calibre), *the Greek σύριγξ, invented by Pan:* "fistula, cui semper decrescit arundinis ordo: Nam calamus cera jungitur usque minor," Tib. 2, 5, 31; cf. "Virg. E. 2, 32 *sq.;* Ov. M. 1, 688 *sq.;* 2, 682; 8, 192; Plin. 7, 56, 57;" Lucr. 4, 591; Ov. M. 13, 784; Virg. E. 3, 25; Hor. Od. 4, 1, 24; 4, 12, 10; 1, 17, 10; 3, 19, 20, et al.: eburneola, *a pitch-pipe*, for giving the tones in which an orator should speak, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225 *sq.;* cf. Quint. 1, 10, 27.—In comic transf.: itaque et ludis et gladiatoribus mirandas ἐπισημασίας sine ulla pastoricia fistula auferebamus, *i. e. without being hissed off*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11.

b. *A writing-reed*, Pers. 3, 14.

B. *A sort of ulcer, a fistula*, Cels. 7, 4; Plin. 20, 9, 33; 24, 11, 51; Cato R. R. 157, 14; Nep. Att. 21.

C. fistula sutoria, *A shoemaker's punch*, Plin. 17, 14, 23.

D. fistula farraria, *A sort of hand-mill for grinding corn*, Cato R. R. 10, 3; also called serrata, Plin. 18, 10, 23.

fistŭlāris, e, *adj.* [fistula] (post-class. word): **I.** (acc. to fistula, *no.* II. A, 2, a) *Like a shepherd's pipe:* versus, *which gradually increase by a syllable*, Diom. p. 498 P.—**II.** (acc. to fistula, *no.* II. B) *Of* or *for a fistula:* medicamentum, Veg. 2, 13.

‡ **fistŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [fistula, *no.* II. A, 2, a] *A player on the shepherd's pipe* (in Cic. fistulator), Inscr. Fabr. p. 625, *no.* 218.

fistŭlātim, *adv.* [fistula] *In the shape of pipes* (post-class.): excussus fimus, App. M. 4, p. 144.

* **fistŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [fistula, *no.* II. A, 2, a] *A player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper:* fistulatorem domi relinquetis, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 227 (see the passage in connection).

fistŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fistulator] *Of* or *belonging to a player on the pipes:* artes, Arn. 2, 73.

fistŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [fistula] (post-Aug. word): **I.** *Furnished with pipes:* tabulae, Suet. Ner. 31 Oud. *N. cr.*—**II.** *Pipe-shaped:* venae, Arn. 2, 84: aera, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 carm. 4.

fistŭlesco, ĕre, *v. n.* [id.] *To become full of holes* (late Lat.): ligna fistulescunt, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

fistŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Full of holes, porous* (post-Aug.): terra bibula et pumicis vice fistulosa, Plin. 18, 11, 29; so terra, id. 17, 5, 7: telum culicis sorbendo fistulosum, Plin. 11, 2, 1; so aculeus, id. 11, 37, 65: lapis, id. 36, 23, 53: densitas spongiae, id. 27, 8, 45: caseus, Col. 7, 8, 5.—**II.** *Having fistulas, fistulous:* cancer, Cato R. R. 157, 3.

fisus, a, um, *Part.*, from fido.

fivere item (apud Catonem) pro figere, Fest. p. 92 Müll.

fixe, *adv.* *Fast;* v. figo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

‡ **fixulas,** fibulas, Fest. p. 90.

fixūra, ae, *f.* [figo] *A fastening, driving in* of nails (a post-class. word), Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *med.;* Vulg. Johann. 20, 25.

fixus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from figo.

flābellĭfĕra, ae, *f.* [flabellum-fero] *A fan-bearer*, a female slave: Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

flābello, are, *v. a.* [flabellum] *To fan* (post-Aug.): quum calor in affectationem flabellatur, Tert. Pall. 4.

flābellum, i, *n. dim.* [flabrum] *A small fan* or *fly-flap:* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47; so ib. 50; Mart. 3, 82, 10; for this a peacock's tail was used, Prop. 2, 24, 11; v. note ad loc.—* **II.** Trop.: cujus lingua quasi flabello seditionis, illa tum est egentium concio ventilata, Cic. Fl. 23, 54.

flābĭlis, e, *adj.* [flo] *Airy:* * **I.** Lit.: nihil est in animis mixtum atque concretum . . . nihil ne aut humidum quidem aut flabile aut igneum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66.—**B.** Trop.: *Spiritual* (eccl. Lat.): aedes, Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 347.

flābra, orum, *n.* [id.] *Blasts*, esp. of wind; or, concr., *breezes, winds* (a poet. word): flabraque ventorum violento turbine vexant, Lucr. 5, 218; so Etesia Aquilonum, id. 5, 741; 6, 731: Boreae, Prop. 2, 27, 12: lenia Austri, Val. Fl. 6, 665; Lucr. 6, 428; cf. id. 720: non hiemes illam, non flabra neque imbres Convellunt, Virg. G. 2, 293.

flābrālis, e, *adj.* [flabro] *Breezy, airy* (post-class.): Prud. Apoth. 841.

‡ **flabrarius,** custos corporum, Isid. Gloss.

flabrum, i, v. flabra.

flaccĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [flaccus: to be wilted; hence transf.] *To be flabby* or *flaccid:* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): aures pendulae atque flaccentes, Lact. Opif. D. 8.—**II.** Trop.: *To be faint, languid, weak; to flag, droop:* "*flaccet* languet, deficit," Non. 110, 10 (mostly ante- and post-class.): sceptra flaccent, Att. in Non. 110, 12: flaccet fortitudo, Afran. ib. 13: sin flaccebunt conditiones, Enn. in Non. 110, 14: oratio vestra rebus flaccet, spiritu viget, App. Apol. p. 290: Messala flaccet, *flags, loses courage*, * Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 4 (for which Messala *languet*, id. Att. 4, 15, 7).

flaccesco (ante-class. also written flaccisco), cŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To wilt, wither, dry up:* **I.** Lit.: foeniculum quum legeris, sub tecto exponito, dum flaccescat, Col. 12, 7, 4: flaccescente fronde, Vitr. 2, 9: stercus quum flaccuit, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 4.—**II.** Trop.: *To become faint* or *feeble, to droop, languish:* flucti flaccescunt, silescunt venti, Pac. in Non. 488, 15: flaccescebat oratio, * Cic. Brut. 24, 93: flaccescentes voluptates, Arn. 4, 142: ad numerum cymbalorum mollita indignatione flaccescunt, *i. e. become mild, softened*, id. 7, 237.

Flaccĭānus, a, um, v. flaccus, *no.* II. B.

flaccĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [flaccus] *Flabby, flaccid:* **I.** Lit.: aures, Col. 7, 6, 2; Plin. 8, 51, 77: folium, Plin. 15, 30, 39: vela (*c. c.* pendula), App. Flor. p. 365.—**II.** Trop.: *Languid, feeble:* flaccidiore turbine fertur, Lucr. 5, 631: argumentatio, Arn. 7, 251.

flaccus, a, um, *adj.* *Flabby:* (canes) auriculis magnis ac flaccis, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 4.—Hence, **B.** Transf., of persons, *Flap-eared:* ecquos deos paetulos esse arbitramur? ecquos silos, flaccos, frontones, capitones, quae sunt in nobis? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.—Hence

II. Flaccus, i, *A Roman surname:* cf. "aures homini tantum immobiles: ab iis Flaccorum cognomina, Plin. 11, 37, 50; esp. freq. in the gens Valeria, Cornelia, and Horatia.—**B.** Deriv., **Flaccĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Flaccus, Flaccian:* area, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1.

‡ **flăgellātĭcĭus** *μαστιγίας*, Gloss. Philox. (*One who deserves the whip*, verbero).

flăgellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [flagello] *A whipping, scourging, flagellation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Martyr. 4 *fin.*

flăgello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To whip, scourge, lash* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose).

I. Lit.: quaestorem suum in conjuratione nominatum flagellavit, Suet. Calig. 26; so aliquem manu sua, id. ib. 55; Claud. 38: canes extremis polypi crinibus, Plin. 9, 30, 48: terga caudâ (leo), id. 8, 16, 19; cf. arborem caudâ (serpens), Ov. M. 3, 94: messem perticis, *to thresh out*, Plin. 18, 30, 72: serpentes sese interimunt flagellando, id. 25, 8, 55.—Abs.: in tergum flagellat, Quint. 11, 3, 118.

II. Transf.: flagellent Ora comae, *beat, dangle against his face*, Mart. 4, 42, 7: sertaque mixta comis sparsa cervice flagellat, *i. e. shakes*, Stat. Th. 10, 169; cf. id. ib. 3, 36: flagellatus aër, Plin. 2, 45, 45: si puteal multa cautus vibice flagellas, *i. e. practice outrageous usury*, Pers. 4, 49: cujus laxas arca flagellat opes, *presses down*, i. e. *incloses*, Mart. 2, 30, 4; so id. 5, 13, 6; cf. prout aliquis praevalens manceps annonam flagellet, *keeps back commodities*, i. e. *maintains them at too high a price*, Plin. 33, 13, 57.

flăgellum, i, *n. dim.* [flagrum] *A whip, scourge;* stronger than scutica: nec scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119; cf. ille flagellis Ad mortem caesus, id. ib. 1, 2, 41. So Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 12; Marcell. Dig. 48, 19, 10; Hor. Epod. 4, 11; Catull. 25, 11; Ov. Ib. 185; Juv. 6, 749.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *A riding-whip*, Virg. A. 5, 579; Sil. 4, 441; *whip for driving cattle*, Col. 2, 2, 26.—**2.** *The thong of a javelin*, Virg. A. 7, 731.—**3.** *A young branch* or *shoot, a vine-shoot*, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 3; Virg. G. 2, 299; Catull. 62, 52; Col. 3, 6, 3; 4, 10, 2; 4, 14, 3.—**4.** *The arm of a polypus*, Ov. M. 4, 367.—**5.** In late Lat., *A threshing-flail*, Hier. Jesai. 28.—**II.** Trop.: *The lash* or *stings of conscience* (poet.): Lucr. 3, 1032; Juv. 13, 195.

flāgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [flagito] *An earnest request* or *demand, importunity* (rare, but quite class.): nolui deesse ne tacitae quidem flagitationi tuae, * Cic. Top. 1, 5: uxorum flagitatione revocantur, Just. 2, 4.—In the plur.: crebrae populi flagitationes, Tac. A. 13, 50.

flāgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An importunate asker, demander* (rare, but quite class.): ejicite ex animo curam atque alienum aes: Ne quis formidet flagitatorem suum, Plaut. Casin. prol. 24; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 81; so of a *dunning creditor*, Gell. 17, 6, 10; and transf.: hunc video flagitatorem, non illum quidem tibi molestum, sed assiduum tamen et acrem fore, Cic. Brut. 5, 18 (see the passage in connection).—(β) *c. gen.:* triumphi ante victoriam flagitator, Liv. 8, 12, 9; so pugnae, id. 2, 45, 18.

flāgĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [flagitator] *She that importunately demands* or *duns* (late Lat.): epistola vehemens flagitatrix, Aug. Ep. 140.

flāgĭtĭōse, *adv.*, v. flagitiosus, *ad fin.*

flāgĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [flagitium] *Shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious* (said both of persons and things): flagitiosi sunt, qui venereas voluptates inflammato animo concupiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: homo flagitiosissimus, libidinosissimus nequissimusque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, 192: civitas pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall. C. 5, 9: at miser (esse videretur), si in vitiosa et flagitiosa vita afflueret voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, flagitiosis modestos, id. Lael. 13, 47: libidines, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, 134; cf. animus omni genere voluptatum, Quint. 12, 11, 18: emptio, possessio bonorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: flagitiosissima facinora facere, Sall. J. 32, 2: socordia flagitiosior, id. ib. 88, 22: fama flagitiosissima, Tac. H. 2, 31: quod ea, quae re turpia non sunt, verbis flagitiosa ducamus, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128: regem armis quam munificentia vinci, minus flagitiosum, Sall. J. 110, 5; cf. flagitiosissimum existimo impune injuriam accepisse, id. ib. 31, 21; Tac. A. 3, 54.

Adv. Flāgĭtĭōse, *Shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously* (freq. in Cic., elsewh. rare): impure et flagitiose vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: turpiter et flagitiose dicta, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8; judicia male et flagitiose tueri, id. Verr. 1, 15, 44: sumus flagitiose imparati, id. Att. 7, 15, 3: desciscere ab aliquo, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: obitae legationes, id. Fontej. 11, 24.—*Comp.:* Arn. 4, 141.—*Sup.:* ut turpissime flagitiosissimeque discedat, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71; so servire aliorum amori, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8.

flāgĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [flagito; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 143; and therefore orig.: burning desire, heat of passion; hence transf.],

A shameful or *disgraceful act done in the heat of passion; a burning shame, disgraceful thing* (quite class.; not in Caes.): quae (convivia) domesticis stupris flagitiisque flagrabunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32, 71; so flagrantissima (*c. c.* adulteria), Tac. A. 14, 51; cf. stupra et adulteria et omne tale flagitium, Cic. de Sen. 12, 40; and id. Verr. 2, 5, 10, 26: domesticis vitiis atque flagitiis se inquinare, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72; cf. homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, id. Prov. Cons. 6, 14; and with this cf. id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; and tantum sceleris et tantum flagitii admittere, id. Att. 10, 3: quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus umquam his, quod flagitium a toto corpore abfuit? *etc.*, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13; cf. Q. Curius, flagitiis atque facinoribus coopertus, Sall. C. 23, 1; so *c. c.* facinora, id. ib. 14, 2 Kritz. *N. cr.*; cf. also nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13, 10; and id. 39, 16, 1: flagitia facere et dicere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: in hoc flagitio versari ipsum videmus Jovem (corresp. to stuprum), id. ib. 4, 33, 70: in tot flagitia se ingurgitare, id. Pis. 18, 42.

II. Transf., **A.** In gen., *Any shameful* or *disgraceful act* or *thing* (without the accessory idea of passion): quum loquimur *terni*, nihil flagitii dicimus: at quum *bini*, obscoenum est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: flagitium rei militaris admittere, id. Cluent. 46, 128: flagitii principium est, nudare inter cives corpora, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70: nonne id flagitium est, te aliis consilium dare, foris sapere, tibi non posse auxiliarier? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 49: praeesse agro colendo flagitium putes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: quantum flagitii commisisset (for which, shortly before, nihil *turpius*, quam, *etc.*), id. Brut. 61, 219; cf. ita necesse fuit aut haec flagitia concipere animo aut susceptae philosophiae nomen amittere, *disgraceful assertions, absurdities*, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: maxime infensi Gnaeo Lentulo, quod is ante alios aetate et gloria belli firmare Drusum credebatur et illa militiae flagitia primus aspernari, *those shameful speeches* (in the opinion of Lentulus), Tac. A. 1, 27 (cf. the passages quoted in *no.* C, from Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 71).—Comically: *Co.* Fores hae fecerunt magnum flagitium modo. *Ad.* Quid id est flagitii? Crepuerunt clare, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 32.

B. In vulg. lang., concr. like scelus, *Shame, disgrace*, as a term of reproach, i. q. *rascal, scoundrel*: flagitium illud hominis! Plaut. Casin. 2, 1, 8; so id. Asin. 2, 4, 67; Casin. 3, 2, 22; Men. 3, 2, 24; 5, 1, 9: ipsa quae sis stabulum flagitii, id. Truc. 2, 7, 31: etiam vim opprobras, flagitii flagrantia, *burning shame*, i. e. *outrageous villain*, id. Rud. 3, 4, 28.

C. (causa pro effectu) *Shame, disgrace* (so rarely, but quite class.): id erat meum factum flagitii plenum et dedecoris, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 4; cf. magnum dedecus et flagitium, id. Off. 3, 22, 86: qui non gloria movemini neque flagitio, Sall. Or. Licin. *ad fin.* (p. 236, ed. Gerl.): pro Plancina cum pudore et flagitio disseruit, Tac. A. 3, 17: facere damni mavolo, Quam opprobramentum aut flagitium muliebre afferri domo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 71 *sq.*; id. Epid. 3, 4, 79: flagitium imperio demere, Liv. 25, 15, 19: consul moveri flagitio timoris fatendi, id. 42, 60, 4.

flāgĭto, āvi, atum, 1. (archaic *inf. praes. pass.* flagitarier, Plaut. Men. prol. 46) *v. intens. a.* [from the root FLAG, whence flagro; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 143] *To hotly, fiercely, violently demand* any thing, *to entreat, solicit* a thing; or with a personal object, *to earnestly press, importune, dun* a person for any thing; qs. flagranter posco, exigo, rogo, *etc.* (the strongest among the words of a similar meaning; v. the follg.).

I. In gen. (quite class.); constr. aliquid, aliquem; aliquid (aliquem) ab aliquo or aliquem; with *ut* or quite *abs.*; poet. with an object-clause: etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic. Planc. 19, 48; cf. insector, inquam et flagito testes, id. Fontej. 1, 1; and reliquos non desiderare solum, sed etiam poscere et flagitare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 28, 71: causa postulat, non flagitat, id. Quint. 3, 13: ut admoneam te, non ut flagitem: metuo ne te forte flagitent: ego autem mandavi, ut rogarent, id. Fam. 9, 8, 1; cf. admonitum venimus te, non flagitatum, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: consulis auxilium implorare et flagitare, id. Rab. perd. 3, 9: ea, quae tempus et necessitas flagitat, id. Phil. 5, 19 *fin.* And in pass. form: ne ejus sceleris in te ipsum quaestio flagitaretur, Cic. Vatin. 11, 26: quum stipendium ab legionibus paene seditione facta flagitaretur, *when the legions demanded their pay* (the *ab* different from the follg.; v. also ab, p. 2, b), Caes. B. C. 1, 87, 3: populus desiderio Romuli regem flagitare non destitit, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: a te quum tua promissa per literas flagitabam, id. Fam. 3, 11, 4: mercedem gloriae flagitat ab iis, quorum, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: quid gravitas, quid altitudo animi ... quid artes a te flagitent, tu videbis, id. Fam. 4, 13, 4: id ex omnibus partibus ab eo flagitabatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 71, 1: unicum miser abs te filium flagitat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, 128: haec sunt illa, quae me ludens Crassus modo flagitabat, id. de Or. 2, 45, 188; cf. id. Planc. 2, 6: quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 1: nec potentem amicum Largiora flagito, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 13: semper flagitavi, ut convocaremur, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: flagitare senatus institit Cornutum, ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 10, 16, 1: flagitabatur ab his quotidie ut, *etc.*, id. Sest. 11, 25: sed flagitat tabellarius. Valebis igitur, *etc.*, *presses*, id. Fam. 15, 18 *fin.*: (stomachus) pernâ magis ac magis hillis Flagitat immorsus refici, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To summon before court, to accuse*: compertum pecuniam publicam avertisse ut peculatorem flagitari jussit, Tac. H. 1, 53.

B. In an obscene sense, *To incite to lewdness* (ante- and post-class.): ancillam alienam, Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 2; so juvenem, App. M. 8, p. 215: intercutibus stupris flagitatus, Cato in Prisc. p. 719 P.; cf. "inter cutem flagitatos dicebant antiqui mares, qui stuprum passi essent," Fest. p. 110.

flagrans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from flagro.

flăgranter, *adv.*, v. flagro, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

flăgrantĭa, ae, *f.* [flagro] *A burning, burning heat, ardor* (mostly post-class.): **I.** Lit.: montis (Aetnae), Gell. 17, 10, 8: solis, App. M. 4, p. 157; 6, p. 178; so aestatis, Arn. 2, p. 69; and aestiva, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 183: non flagrantia oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam complexu, *etc.*, * Cic. Coel. 20, 49.—**II.** Trop.: omnis pectoris, Prud. στεφ. 10, 734.—Concr. as a term of reproach: etiam vim opprobras, flagitii flagrantia? *thou burning shame! worst of scoundrels!* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 28; cf. flagitium, *no.* II. A.

‡ **flagratores dicebantur** genus hominum, quod mercede flagris credebantur (*leg.* caedebant), Fest. p. 89; cf. ‡ "flagratores qui flagris conducti caedunt," Placid. p. 463.

* **flagrĭfer**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flagrum-fero] *Bearing a whip*: Automedon, Aus. Ep. 10.

flagrĭōnes dicti servi, quod flagris subjecti sunt: ut verberones a verberibus. Afranius in Vopisco: *Tu flagrionibus*, etc., Non. 28, 27.

flāgritrība, ae, *m.* [flagrum-tero] *A whip-spoiler*, i. e. *one who wears out the whip with being flogged*, a comic appellative of a slave: Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 5.

flăgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rad. FLAG, whence also flagito and flagitium, kindred with FLA, flare] *To flare, flame, blaze, burn* (quite class.; most freq. in the trop. signif.; not in Caes.).

I. Lit.: flagrantes onerariae, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69: crinemque flagrantem excutere, Virg. A. 2, 685: flagrabant ignes, Ov. F. 6, 439: intima pars hominum vero flagrabat ad ossa, Lucr. 6, 1168: flocci molles et sine oleo flagrant, Plin. 16, 7, 10.

II. Trop., *sc.* according as the notion of heat or of the pain produced by burning predominates (cf. flamma, *no.* II.),

A. *To be inflamed with passion* (both in a good and a bad sense), *to blaze, glow, burn, be on fire, to be violently excited, stirred, provoked*: non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 1; so desiderio tui, id. ib. 7, 4, 1: dicendi studio, id. de Or. 1, 4, 14; cf. eximio literarum amore, Quint. prooem. § 6: cupiditate atque amentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, 75; cf. id. Cluent. 5, 12; so amore, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; Hor. Epod. 5, 81; cf. cupidine currus, Ov. M. 2, 104; and libidinibus in mulieres, Suet. Gramm. 23: odio, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: totam Italiam flagraturam bello intelligo, id. Att. 7, 17, 4; so bello flagrans Italia, id. de Or. 3, 2, 8: domesticis stupris flagitiisque, id. Verr. 2, 4, 32, 71: flagrabant vitia libidinis apud illum, id. Coel. 5, 12; cf. uti cujusque studium ex aetate flagrabat, Sall. C. 14, 6.—Poet. with a respective acc.: coelestem flagrans amor Herculis Heben, Prop. 1, 13, 23.

* **2.** Poet. as a *v. act.*, *To inflame with a passion*: Elisam, Stat. S. 5, 2, 120.

B. *To be greatly disturbed, annoyed at* any evil, *to suffer from* it: consules flagrant infamia, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 2; cf. invidia et infamia, id. Verr. 1, 2, 5; so invidia, Suet. Aug. 27; Galb. 16: infamia, id. Caes. 52; Tib. 44: rumore malo, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125: ignominia et pudore, Flor. 2, 18: inopia et cupidinibus, Sall. Or. Philipp. p. 220 ed. Gerl.—Hence

flăgrans, antis, *Pa.* *Flaming, blazing, glowing*: **A.** Lit.: fulmen, Var. Atacin. in Quint. 1, 5, 18; cf. telum, Virg. G. 1. 331: flagrantis hora Caniculae, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9; cf. flagrantissimo aestu, Liv. 44, 36, 7: genae, Virg. A. 12, 65: oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 25.—**2.** Transf., of color, *Glittering, shining*: (Aeneas) Sidereo flagrans clipeo et coelestibus armis, Virg. A. 12, 167: redditur extemplo flagrantior aethere lampas (*i. e.* sol), Sil. 12, 731.—**B.** Trop., *Glowing with passion, ardent, vehement*: oratoria studia quibus etiam te incendi, quamquam flagrantissimum acceperam, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: recentibus praeceptorum studiis flagrans, id. Mur. 31, 65: flagrans, odiosa, loquacula, λαμπάδιον fit, *flickering, restless*, Lucr. 4, 1161: flagrans cupiditas, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: flagrantissima flagitia, adulteria, Tac. A. 14, 51: flagrantior aequo Non debet dolor esse viri, Juv. 13, 11: adhuc flagranti crimine comprehensi, *i. e. in the very act*, Cod. Justin. 9, 13, 1.

flagranter, *adv.* *Ardently, vehemently, eagerly* (post-Aug.): Germani exarsere flagrantius, Amm. 31, 10: flagrantius amare, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 2 ed. Mai.: flagrantissime cupĕre, Tac. A. 1, 3.

flagrum, i, *n.* [from the root FLAG, kindred with plecto and πλήσσω; v. Döderl. Syn. 2, p. 142 *sq.*] *A whip, scourge*, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 10; Casin. 1, 35; Merc. 2, 3, 81; Liv. 28, 11, 6; Suet. Oth. 2; Juv. 5, 173; Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 9.—In poet. transf.: ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites, *i. e. to servitude*, Juv. 10, 109.—As a term of reproach applied to a slave: Gymnasium flagri, salve, *school for the scourge*, i. e. *on whom the scourge is often tried*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 31; so too lassitudo conservum, rediviae flagri, *i. e. whose skin is cut up by the lash*, Tit. in Fest. s. v. REDIVIA, p. 270.

1. flāmen (also FILAMEN, Inscr. Grut. 227, 6), ĭnis, *m.* [filum; cf. the follg. passages from Varro and Festus] *A priest of one particular deity* (so called from the fillet which he wore around his head). Festus enumerates from the highest flamen, that of Jupiter, to the lowest, that of Pomona, fifteen of these priests; in the times of the emperors, the deified emperors and other deified persons also had their separate flamens assigned to them: "*flamines*, quod in Latio capite velato erant semper, ac caput cinctum habebant filo, *flamines* dicti. Horum singuli cognomina habent ab eo deo, quoi sacra faciunt," Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25: "*flamen Dialis* dictus, quod filo assidue veletur, indeque appellatur flamen, quasi filamen," Fest. p. 87; cf. also Serv. Virg. A. 8, 664: "maximae dignationis flamen Dialis est inter quindecim flamines, et quum ceteri discrimina majestatis suae habeant, minimi habetur Pomonalis, quod Pomona levissimo fructui agrorum praesidit pomis," Fest. p. 154, b; cf. Müll. Comm. ad h. l. p. 385: DIVIS ALIIS ALII SACERDOTES, OMNIBVS PONTIFICES, SINGVLIS FLAMINES SVNTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: (Numa) flaminem Jovi assiduum sacerdotem creavit ... huic duos flamines adjecit, Marti unum, alterum Quirino, Liv. 1, 20, 2; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 14; and Aug. Civ. D. 2, 15; cf. also est ergo flamen, ut Jovi, ut Marti, ut Quirino, sic divo Julio M. Antonius, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: Tiberius flamines sibi decerni prohibuit, Suet. Tib. 26: FLAMEN D AVGVSTI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 311; 488; cf

AVGVSTALIS, ib. 643; 2366: DIVI CLAVDII, ib. 2218; 3651: PERPETVVS NERONIS AVG., ib. 2219: SALVTIS AVGVSTAE, ib. 1171: ROMAE, ib. 2183; flaminem prodere, Cic. Mil. 10, 27; so inaugurare flaminem, Liv. 27, 8, 4.

2. flāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [flo] *A blowing, blast,* esp. of wind (a poet. word; most freq. in the plur.): cur Berecynthiae Cessant flamina tibiae? Hor. Od. 3, 19, 19; so Nemes. Ecl. 1, 16; Enn. Ann. 17, 15: Borea, surdas flamine tunde fores, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 54; and Sil. 7, 243: venti, Lucr. 1, 291; so Cauri, id. 6, 135; cf. Virg. A. 10, 97.—**II.** Transf., concr., *A gale, wind:* Ov. F. 3, 599: ferunt sua flamina classem, Virg. A. 5, 832: flamina conticuere, jacet sine fluctibus aequor, Val. Fl. 3, 732.

* **flāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A blowing* of the wind: tempestatum, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.

‡ **flāmĭna,** ae, *f.* [1. flamen] *The wife of a flamen,* usu. for the flaminica: Inscr. Grut. 459, 9.

‡ **flāmĭnālis,** is, *m.* [id.] *One who has been a flamen,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3932.—In apposition, FLAMINALES VIRI, id. ib. *no.* 155.

‡ **flāmĭnātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *The office of flamen,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3281; 3978.

flaminia, ae, v. 1. flaminius, *no.* II. A.

Flaminianus, a, um, v. 2. Flaminius, *no.* II.

flāmĭnĭca, ae, *f.* [1. flamen] *The wife of a flamen,* who assisted at the sacrifices: Ov. F. 2, 27; Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 13: flaminicae Diales, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 10, 15, 26; so Dialis, Tac. A. 4, 16; Fest. s. v. FLAMINIA, p. 93.

Flāmĭnīnus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname in the* gens Quintia. So in partic. T. Quintius Flamininus, *the conqueror of King Philip of Macedonia,* Cic. Verr. 1, 21, 55; Muren. 14, 31; Pis. 25, 61.

1. flāmĭnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. flamen] *Of* or *belonging to a flamen:* "*flaminia* aedes domus flaminis Dialis," Fest. p. 89; so ex domo flaminia, Fest. s. v. IGNEM, p. 106; cf. in the follg.: "*flaminius* camillus puer dicebatur ingenuus patrimes et matrimes, qui flamini Diali ad sacrificia praeministrabat," Fest. p. 93: "*flaminius* lictor est, qui flamini Diali sacrorum causa praesto est, id. ib.—**II.** Subst., **A. flāmĭnĭa,** ae, *f.* **1.** *The dwelling of the* flamen Dialis: "ignem e flaminia, id est flaminis Dialis domo, nisi sacrum efferri jus non est," Gell. 10, 15, 7.—**2.** *A young priestess who attended on the wife of the* flamen Dialis: "*flaminia* dicebatur sacerdotula, quae flaminicae Diali praeministrabat," Fest. p. 93 (but perh., from the preceding words of Festus, we are to supply the word camilla, and to read flaminia camilla, like flaminius camillus; cf. Müller ad loc.—**B. flāmĭnĭum,** ii, *n.,* *The office of flamen,* Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 41; Liv. 26, 23, 8; Tac. A. 4, 16; Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 10, 15, 22.

2. Flāmĭnĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So C. Flaminius Nepos, *who, when censor,* A.U.C. 534, *built a circus and constructed a road, and, when consul, was overcome and slain by Hannibal at the Lake of Trasimenus,* Liv. 22, 4 *sq.*; Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 52; Div. 1, 35, 77; N. D. 2, 3, 8; Brut. 14, 57.—**II.** Deriv., **Flāmĭnĭus,** a, um, *Of* or *belonging to a Flaminius, Flaminian:* ea omnia in pratis Flaminiis acta, quem nunc Circum Flaminium appellant, Liv. 3, 54, 15; cf. id. 3, 63, 7: de Circo Flaminio, Mart. 12, 75: via, leading from Rome to Ariminum, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22; Att. 1, 1, 2; along it stood many tombs; hence quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina, Juv. 1, 171.

flamma, ae (archaic *gen. sing.* flammaï, Lucr. 1, 726; 899; 5, 1098), *f.* [flagma, from FLAG; whence flagro and flagito: cf. Gr. φλέγμα, from φλέγω] *A blazing fire, blaze, flame.*

I. Lit.: fana flamma deflagrata, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44; so Lucr. 6, 1168: dicere aiunt Ennium, flammam a sapiente facilius ore in ardente opprimi quam bona dicta teneat, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 222: flammam concipere, *to take fire,* Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 2. flamma torreri, id. B. G. 5, 43, 4: flamma ab utroque cornu comprehensa, naves sunt combustae, id. B. C. 3, 101, 5: circumventi flammâ, id. B. G. 6, 16, 4: effusa flamma pluribus locis reluxit, Liv. 30, 6, 5: flammam sedare, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.*: lumina illa non flammae, sed scintillis inter fumum emicantibus similia, Quint. 8, 5, 29: solis flammam per coeli coerula pasci, *the blazing light,* Lucr. 1, 1089: erat is splendidissimo candore inter flammas circulus elucens, *i. e. among the blazing stars,* Cic. Rep. 6, 16; so polo fixae flammae, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 15: deum genitor rutilas per nubila flammas Spargit, *i. e. flashing lightnings,* id. Fast. 3, 285: flammam media ipsa tenebat Ingentem, *i. e. a torch,* Virg. A. 6, 518.—**b.** Proverb.: (*a*) Flamma fumo est proxima: Fumo comburi nihil potest, flamma potest, *i. e. the slightest approach to impropriety leads to vice,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 53.—(*β*) E flamma cibum petere, *to snatch food from the flames,* i. e. to venture on a very dangerous undertaking (*said of a poor and hungry person; according to others, *to snatch the food from a funeral pyre,* i. e. as we would say, to rob the dead), Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38.—(*γ*) Prius undis flamma (*sc.* miscebitur). *sooner will fire mingle with water,* said of any thing impossible, Poet. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 49; so too, (*δ*) Unda dabit flammas, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 4.

B. Transf., of color, *Flame color, fiery color:* reddit flammam excellentis purpurae, Plin. 35, 6, 27: stant lumina (*i. e.* oculi) flamma, Virg. A. 6, 300 Wagn. *N. cr.*; cf. rubra suffusus lumina flamma, Ov. M. 11, 368. (*2. *Of fever-heat,* Ov. M. 7, 550.)

II. Trop., viz., according as the notion of glowing heat or of destructive power predominates (cf. flagro, *no.* II.),

A. *The flame* or *fire of passion,* esp. of love, *the flame* or *glow of love, flame, passion:* amoris turpissimi flamma, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, 92: cuncto concepit pectore flammam Funditus, Catull. 64, 92; cf. excute virgineo conceptas pectore flammas, Ov. M. 7, 17: digne puer meliore flamma, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 20; Ov. M. 8, 355; Sil. 17, 295: omnis illa vis et quasi flamma oratoris, Cic. Brut. 24, 93; cf. scilicet non ceram illam neque figuram tantam vim in sese habere. sed memoria rerum gestarum eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, Sall. J. 4, 6.

B. *A devouring flame, destructive fire, suffering, danger:* incidi in ipsam flammam civilis discordiae vel potius belli, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 2: invidiae flamma, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11: id. Brut. 23, 90: implacatae Flamma gulae, *i. e. raging hunger,* Ov. M. 8, 848.

flammābundus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma] *Flaming* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 1, p. 22.

flammātrix, īcis, *f.* [flammo] *She that inflames* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 5, p. 137.

* **flammĕārĭus,** ii, *m.* [flammeum, from flammeus] *A maker of bridal veils:* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36; cf. Fest. p. 89.

* **flammĕŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small bridal veil,* Juv. 10, 334.

* **flammĕŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [flammeus] *Flame-colored:* Col. 10, 307.

* **flammesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [flamma] *To become inflamed:* flammescere coelum, Lucr. 6, 670.

flammĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Flaming, fiery:* sunt stellae natura flammeae, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: halitus, Col. 5, 5, 15; Mart. 10, 62, 6.—**B.** Transf., of color, *Flaming, flame-colored, fiery red:* lumina flammea, Ov. Her. 12, 107: viola alba, purpurea, flammea, Plin. 21, 11, 38; so murex, Val. Fl. 5, 361: vestimentum, Fest. p. 92.—Deriv., **2.** Subst., **flammeum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* velum), *A* (*flame-colored*) *bridal veil,* Plin. 21, 8, 22; Fest. p. 89.—Poet.: flammea conterit, *i. e. marries repeatedly,* Juv. 6, 225.—**II.** Trop., *Flaming, glowing* (ante- and post-class.): versus, Enn. in Non. 139, 15: acres et flammei viri, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

* **flammĭcŏmans,** antis, *adj.* [flamma-como] *Having fiery hair, flaming:* taedae, Juvenc. 25, 4, 202.

* **flammĭcŏmus,** a, um, *adj.* [flamma-coma] *Having fiery hair, flaming:* ignes, Prud. Psych. 775.

* **flammĭcrĕmus,** a, um, *adj.* [flamma-cremo] *Consumed with fire:* ruinae Fortun. 1, 15, 47.

flammĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma] *Flaming, burning, fiery* (an Appuleian word): glacialibus flammida confundit, App. de Mundo, p. 66: roseo rubore flammida, id. Met. 11, p. 158.

flammĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flamma-fero] *Flame-bearing,* i. e. *flaming, burning, fiery* (a poet. word): fer mi auxilium: pestem abige a me, Flammiferam hanc vim, quae me excruciat, *etc.,* Poet. ap. Cic. Acad. 2, 28, 89: crinis (stellae), Ov. M. 15, 849: currus solis, Sil. 5, 55: Olympus, Val. Fl. 1, 4: nox, *i. e. lit up by torches,* Luc. 5, 402.

* **flammĭgĕna,** ae, *m.* [flamma-gigno] *Fire-born:* fur, *i. e. Cacus, son of Vulcan,* Sid. Carm. 13, 9.

flammĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flamma-gero] *Flame-bearing, flaming, fiery* (a poet. word): ales, *i. e. the eagle,* Stat. Th. 8, 676: sol, Val. Fl. 5, 582; cf. Titan, Luc. 1, 415.

flammĭgo, are, *v. n.* [flamma-ago] *To emit flames* (post-class.): noctu flammigare (Aetnam), Gell. 17, 10, 11; Macr. S. 5, 17.

* **flammĭ-pes,** pĕdis, *adj.* [flamma] *Fiery-footed:* quadrijugi, Juvenc. 11, 4, 554.

* **flammĭpŏtens,** entis, *adj.* [flamma-potens] *Powerful by fire:* Vulcanus, Arn. 3, p. 112.

* **flammĭvŏlus,** a, um, *adj.* [flamma-volo] *Flying with flames:* sol, Arator. Act. Apost. 2, 531.

flammĭvŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma-vomo] *Vomiting flames:* Juvenc. 23 praef.

flammo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n* and *a.* [flamma] **I.** *Neutr., To flame, blaze, burn* (poet. and perh. only in the *part. praes.*): super raros feni flammantis acervos Trajicit immundos ebria turba pedes (in the purifications at the Palilia), Prop. 4, 4, 77 (cf. Ov. F. 4, 727, and ib. 781): flammantia lumina torquens (anguis), Virg. G. 3, 433.

II. *Act., To inflame, set on fire, burn;* in the pass. also *to burn* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose).

A. Lit.: quaecumque igni flammata cremantur, Lucr. 2, 672: ut interirent aut crucibus affixi aut flammandi, Tac. A. 15, 44: fax nubila flammans, Val. Fl. 1, 568; App. de Mundo, p. 59: principio aetherio flammatus Juppiter igni Vertitur, *blazing, flaming,* Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 17.

2. Transf., of color, *To make flame-colored, to color red, to redden:* illius roseo flammatur purpura vultu, Stat. Ach. 1, 297; cf. flammata pudore juventus, Val. Fl. 4, 655: flammata toga, *i. e. fiery red,* Mart. 5, 19, 12.

B. Trop.: sic donis vulgum laudumque cupidine flammat, Sil. 16, 303; so juvenem facta ad Mavortia, id. 1, 55: flammantur in hostem cornipedes, Stat. Th. 8, 390; Tac. H. 4, 24: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, *i. e. had inflamed with anger, incensed,* id. ib. 2, 74; cf. talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, Virg. A. 1, 50: sponsae flammatus amore, Val. Fl. 8, 300.

flammōsus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma] *Fiery, burning* (late Lat.): carbones, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17: febris, id. ib. 2, 32

flammŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little flame:* **I.** Lit.: Timagoras negat sibi umquam, quum oculum torsisset, duas ex lucerna flammulas esse visas, Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 80; Col. 9, 14, 9.—**II.** Transf., in late Lat., *A little banner* used by cavalry, Veg. Mil. 2, 1; 3, 5.

flātĭlis, e, *adj.* [flo] *Produced by blowing, blown* (post-class.): sonitus, Amm. 30, 1: laminae, *i. e. founded, cast,* Arn. 6, 201: virus, *blown in,* Prud. Ham. 533.

flāto, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To blow.* cantores tibia calamoque flatantes, Arn. 2, p. 69.

flātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A blower* of a wind-instrument, *a caster* of metals: "*flator* tibicen," Fest. p. 89; cf. "*flat, flator* φυσᾶ, αὐλητής," Gloss. Labb.; and "*flatores* tibicines a flando," Placid. p. 463: triumviri mone tales, aeris, argenti, auri flatores, *a melter, coiner*, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30.

flātūra, ae, *f.* [flo] *A blowing* (post-Aug., and extremely rare): ventos jamdiu non esse, et coeli conquievisse flaturas, Arn. 1, 7: aeris, *a melting, coining*, Vitr. 2, 7 *med.*; so ARGENTARIAE, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4217.

* **flātūrālis,** e, *adj.* [flatura] *Blowing*: artus, *i. e. containing air*, Tert. Anim. 10.

flātūrārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *A metal-caster, money-coiner, minter*, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 6; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4192 *sq.*: FABER, id. 4280.

flātus, ūs, *m.* [flo] *A blowing, breathing, snorting* (mostly poet.): **I.** Lit.: nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu (*sc.* tibiae), Hor. A. P. 205; so Phaedr. 5, 7, 14: flatuque secundo Carbasa mota sonant, Ov. M. 13, 418; so of the wind, id. ib. 14, 226; Hor. Od. 4, 5, 10; also in the plur., Ov. M. 15, 302; Virg. G. 2, 339: ipsa sui flatus ne sonet aura, cavet, *of his breath*, Ov. F. 1, 428: (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, *with the snorting*, Virg. G. 3, 111; so in the plur.: aestiferi, Cic. Arat. 111: ventris (*c. c.* crepitus), *a breaking wind*, Suet. Claud. 32: flatu figuratur vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 66.—**B.** Transf., concr., *The breath of life, the soul*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 168.—**II.** Trop., **A.** *A breath, breeze* (the fig. being taken from wind): quum prospero flatu fortunae utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187.—**B.** *Inflatedness, haughtiness* (mostly in the plur.): det libertatem fandi flatusque remittat, Virg. A. 11, 346; so Ov. A. A. 1, 715; Val. Fl. 3, 699; Stat. Th. 1, 321: 3, 192.

flāvĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [flavus] *To be golden yellow* or *gold-colored, to be light-colored* (a poet. word): sed quum maturis flavebit messis aristis, Col. poët. 10, 311; Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 124.—In the *part. praes.*: flaventes cerae, Ov. M. 8, 671: culta, Virg. G. 4, 126: Clytius flavens prima lanugine malas, id. Aen. 10, 324.

flāvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [flaveo] *To become golden yellow* or *gold-colored, to turn a light yellow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): molli paullatim flavescet campus arista, Virg. E. 4, 28: flavescere haphe, Mart. 7, 66, 5; so of gold. id. 9, 24, 1; Ov. M. 8, 703: ne (ebur) flavescere possit, id. Am. 2, 5, 39: folium fagi celerrime flavescens, Plin. 16, 6, 7; cf. id. 19, 8, 47; so id. 15, 29, 36.

Flavialis, e, v. Flavius, *no.* II. B.

Flavianus, a, um, v. Flavius, *no.* II. C.

* **flāvĭcŏmans,** antis, *adj.* [flavus-comans] *Yellow-haired, flaxen-haired*: pueri, Prud. Apoth. 495.

* **flāvĭcŏmus,** a, um, *adj.* [flavus-coma] *Yellow-haired, flaxen-haired*: corymbion, Petr. 110.

flāvĭdus, a, um. *adj.* [flavus] *Of a golden yellow, yellowish*: fel, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20: rapacia, Plin. 18, 13, 34.

Flāvīna, ae, *f.* *A city of Etruria*, Sil. 8, 492.—Hence **Flāvīnĭus,** a, um: arva, Virg. A. 7, 696 Serv.

† **flavissae,** a false reading in Non. 112, 29, for favissae, v. h. v.

Flāvĭus, a, *The name of a Roman gens.* So in partic. Cn. Flavius, *the scribe of the pontifex maximus*, Appius Caecus, *who published the* Fasti; v. fasti, p. 601. From the gens Flavia were descended, as is well known, the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, Suet. Vesp. 1. Hence poet., Flāvĭus ultimus for Domitianus, Juv. 4, 37.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Flāvius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Flavius, Flavian*: gens, Mart. 9, 2, 8: templa, *i. e. built by Domitian*, id. 9, 4, 12; 9, 35, 2.—**B. Flāvĭālis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the college of priests for the Flavian family, instituted by Domitian, Flavial-*: FLAMEN, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2220: PONTIFEX, id. ib. 3672: COMES, id. ib. 3162: SEXVIR, id. ib. 3726: XVVIRI, id. ib. 2375: assidentibus Diali sacerdote et collegio Flavialium, Suet. Dom. 4.—**C. Flāvĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Flavius, Flavian*: jus civile, *named after* Cn. Flavius, *the publisher of the Fasti*, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 7: partes, *i. e. the adherents of Vespasian*, Tac. H. 2, 67; 3, 1.

flāvus, a, um, *adj.* *Golden yellow, reddish yellow, flaxen colored*, ξανθός (mostly poet.): mellis dulci flavoque liquore, Lucr. 1, 937; 4, 13; so mella, Mart. 1, 56, 10: aurum, Virg. A. 1, 592: Ceres, id. Georg. 1, 96; cf. of the same, et te, flava comas, frugum mitissima mater, Ov. M. 6, 118: arva, Virg. G. 1, 316: crines, id. Aen. 12, 605; so coma, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 4; cf. Galanthis flava comas, Ov. M. 9, 307; and flavus comarum Curio, Sil. 9, 414: Ganymedes, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 4: Phyllis, id. ib. 2, 4, 14: Chloe, id. ib. 3, 9, 19: Tiberis, id. ib. 1, 2, 13; 1, 8, 8; 2, 3, 18; cf. Lycormas, Ov. M. 2, 245: pudor, *blushing*, Sen. Hippol. 652.—Subst.: an de moneta Caesaris decem flavos, *gold pieces* (* cf. Eng. *yellow boys* in the same sense), Mart. 12, 65, 6.

flēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [fleo] **I.** Pass., *To be wept over, to be lamented, lamentable* (quite class.): ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7: o flebiles vigilias! id. Planc. 42, 101: Hector, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 32: Ino, Hor. A. P. 123: multis ille bonis flebilis occidit, Nulli flebilior, quam tibi, Virgili, id. Od. 1, 24, 9.

II. Act., **A.** *That makes* or *causes to weep, that brings tears* (poet. and rarely): cepe, Lucil. in Non. 201, 2: ultor, Ov. Her. 13, 48: flebile dictu, Sil. 9, 502.

B. *Weeping, tearful, doleful* (quite class.): gemitus elamentabilis, imbecillus, abjectus, flebilis. Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: moeror (est) aegritudo flebilis, id. ib. 4, 8, 18; cf. affectus vel concitati vel flebiles, Quint. 11, 3, 162; so vox, id. ib. 64: elegia, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 3: modi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 9: suavitas, Quint. 11, 3, 170: spargebat tepidos flebilis imbre sinus, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 68; so sponsa, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 21.—In the neut. adverbially: exclusus flebile cantet amans, *dolefully, plaintively, sadly*, Ov. R. Am. 36; so Stat. Th. 12, 426; Sil. 7, 648.

Adv. flēbĭlĭter (acc. to *no.* II. B), *Mournfully, dolefully*: vide, quam non flebiliter respondeat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39; so lamentari, id. ib. 2, 21, 49: canere, id. ib. 1, 35, 85: gemere, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5: daemones flebilius ululant, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 57.

flēbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. flebilis, *ad fin.*

flecto, xi, xum. 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [perh. a weakened form from plecto, πλέκω, to turn, twist].

I. *Act., To bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round* (freq. and quite class.).

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: animal omne membra quocumque vult, flectit, contorquet, porrigit, contrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120; so ora retro, Ov. M. 3, 188: vultus ad illum, id. ib. 4, 265; 10, 236: lumina a gurgite in nullam partem, id. ib. 8, 367; geminas acies huc, Virg. A. 6, 789: oculos, id. ib. 8, 698: equos brevi moderari ac flectere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.*; so equum, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 25: de foro in Capitolium currum flectere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 30, 77; so plaustrum, Ov. M. 10, 447: navem. Auct. B. Alex. 64 *fin.*: habenas, Ov. M. 2, 169: cursus in orbem, id. ib. 6, 225; cf. cursus in laevum, id. Trist. 1, 10, 17: iter ad Privernum, Liv. 8, 19, 13 Drak. *N. cr.*; so iter Demetriadem, id. 35, 31, 3: tu (Bacche) flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 17: arcus Flectere, *to bend*, Ov. M. 4, 303; cf. flexos incurvant viribus arcus, Virg. A. 5, 500; so flexum genu, Ov. M. 4, 340: flexi crines, *curled*, Mart. 3, 63, 3; 10, 65, 6; Juv. 6, 493: flexum mare, *i. e. a bay*, Tac. A. 14, 4: flexi fractique motus, *contorted*, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: flexit se in daphnona, Petr. 126: hinc (silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. B. G. 6, 25, 3.—Mid.: (milvus) flectitur in gyrum, Ov. M. 2, 718: modo flector in anguem, *I bend, wind myself into a snake*, id. ib. 8, 883: sol ab ea (Cancri) meta incipit flecti, Plin. 18, 28, 68: Euphrates ad meridiem flectitur, id. 6, 26, 30.

2. In partic., naut. *t. t.*, *To go round* or *double* a promontory: quum in flectendis promontoriis ventorum mutationes maximas saepe sentiant, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: Leucaten flectere molestum videbatur, id. Att. 5, 9, 1.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen., *To bend, turn, direct*: ducere multimodis voces et flectere cantus, Lucr. 5, 1405; so vocem, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 25: qui teneros et rudes quum acceperunt, inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47; cf. imbecillitatem animorum torquere et flectere, id. ib. 1, 10, 29; and suam naturam huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, id. Coel. 6, 13: vitam flectere fingereque, id. Sull. 28, 79: mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque flexerunt, id. Balb. 17, 39: aliquem a proposito, Liv. 28, 22, 11: animus ab aliqua opinione flectendus, Quint. 4, 2, 80: animos ad publica carmina flexi, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 23; quo vobis mentes ... dementes sese flexere viaï? Enn. Ann. 6, 38 (in Cic. de Sen. 6, 16): juvenis cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163; quod procul a nobis flectat Fortuna gubernans, *turn aside, avert*, Lucr. 5, 108.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To bend* (in opinion or in will), *to move, persuade, prevail upon, overcome, soften*: quibus rebus ita flectebar animo atque frangebar, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Sull. 6, 18: oratione aliquem flectere, id. Phil. 1, 14, 35: facile Achivos flexeris, Enn. in Gell. 11, 4, 3: judices, Quint. 6, 1, 9: flectere mollibus jam durum imperiis, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 6: precibus si flecteris ullis, Virg. A. 2, 689: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, id. ib. 7, 312; cf. nisi dii immortales suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19; and desine fata deum flecti sperare precando, Virg. A. 6, 376: animos commutare atque omni ratione flectere, Cic. de Or. 2, 52 *fin.*; so ingenium alicujus aversum, Sall. J. 102, 3: sententiam dictis nostris, Enn. Ann. 7, 86: si flectitur ira deorum, Ov. M. 1, 378; cf. id. Trist. 3, 5, 41: hortaturque simul flectitque labores, *soothes*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 119.—Mid.: plurimum valet miseratio, quae judicem flecti non tantum cogit, sed, *etc.*, *to let himself be moved*, Quint. 6, 1, 23.

b. (acc. to *no.* I. A, 2) *To turn aside from, to avoid* a thing: ut eam (viam) flectas, te rogo, Cic. Att. 11, 18, 2.

c. In grammar, (*a*) *To form* a word from another language: verba derivare, flectere, conjungere, Quint. 8, 3, 36: hoc vocabulum (*pollex*) de Graeco flexum est, Gell. 4, 3 *fin.*—(*β*) Flectere syllabam, *To give the circumflex accent to* a syllable, and hence *to lengthen* it, Quint. 1, 5, 23 Spald. and Zumpt.

II. *Neutr., To turn, go,* or *march* in any direction (so not till after the Aug. per.): **A.** Lit.: quum procul hos laevo flectentes limite cernunt, Virg. A. 9, 372; ex Gabino in Tusculanos flexere colles, Liv. 3, 8, 6: Hasdrubal ad Oceanum flectit, id. 28, 16, 3: inde Vitellius Cremonam flexit, Tac. H. 2, 70; Suet. Tib. 20.

B. Trop., *To turn* in any direction: est viri et ducis oblata casu flectere ad consilium, Liv. 28, 44, 8: ad providentiam sapient jamque flectere, Tac. A. 13, 3; in ambitionem. id. ib. 4, 37.—Hence

flexus, a, um, *Pa.* **A.** Lit.: *Bent*: zodiacus circa Cancrum Capricornumque flexior, Mart. Cap. 8, 297.—In the *neut. plur.* subst.: collium flexa, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 17.—**B.** Trop., of tones, *Lengthened*: infinito magis illa flexa et circumducta sunt, Quint. 11, 3, 172.

flegma, atis, v. phlegma.

flēmĭna, um, *n.* *A bloody swelling* or *congestion of blood about the ankles*: "*flemina* dicuntur, quum ex labore viae sanguis defluit circa talos," Fest. p. 89, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 5: bryonia in jumento homineque flemina aut sanguinem, qui se ad talos dejecerit, circumligata sanat. Plin. 23, 1, 17 *fin.*

flĕo, flēvi, flētum, 2. (contr. forms flesti, Ov. Her. 5, 43; 45: flerunt, Virg. G 4, 461; Stat. S. 2, 1, 175: flesset, id. ib. 145: flesse, Ov. M. 6, 404; Liv. 30, 44, 7 *v. n.* and *a.*

I. *Neutr., To weep, cry*: fleo, quia di jungimur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 18: quin fles id. Pseud. 1, 1, 73: nimium haec flet, id. Mil. 4, 8, 14: ne fle, mulier! id. Epid. 4, 2, 31: ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Rep. 6, 14 *fin.*: haec cum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare peteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20, 5; cf. id. ib. 7, 26, 3; so id. ib. 7, 78, 4; B. C. 1, 76, 1; 3, 98,

2: flebat uterque non de suo supplicio, Prop. 2, 16, 54: felix qui potuit praesenti flere puellae, *before, in the presence of*, Prop. 1, 12, 15; cf. Tib. 1, 10, 64: o multa fleturum caput! Hor. Epod. 5, 74: lapides mehercule omnes flere et lamentari coëgisses, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245.—Impers.: ad sepulcrum venimus: in ignem posita est: fletur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 102: minus est, quod flendum meo nomine quam quod gaudendum illius est, Quint. 6 praef. § 8; so id. 6, 2, 3; 11, 1, 52.

B. Transf.: * **1.** Of horses, *To neigh:* equorum greges comperit ubertim flere, Suet. Caes. 81.

2. Of things, *To drop, trickle* (ante- and post-class.): uberibus flent omnia guttis, Lucr. 1, 350: flevit in templis ebur, Sen. Thyest. 702; Prud. Cath. 5, 24.

II. *Act., To weep for, bewail, lament* a person or thing; *to mournfully sing* any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *He.* Ne fle. *Er.* Egone illum non fleam? egone non defleam Talem adolescentem? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 36: unicum (filium) mater, Catull. 39, 5: parentes Troilon, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17; so Gygen, id. ib. 3, 7. 1: amissas amicitias, Catull. 96, 4; so filii necem, Tac. A. 6, 10: servitutem tristem, Phaedr. 1, 2, 6: fidem mutatosque deos, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 6; cf. moechos arrogantes, id. ib. 1, 25, 10; and catellam raptam sibi, id. Ep. 1, 17, 56: amorem testudine, id. Epod. 14, 11; so feralia carmina, Col. poet. 10, 350.—In the *part. perf.*: multum fleti ad superos, *bewept, lamented*, Virg. A. 6, 481; so Stat. Th. 4, 103.—(β) With *an object-clause:* longe castra tibi, longe miser agmina septem Flebis in aeterno surda jacere situ, Prop. 1, 7, 18; Val. Fl. 1, 633; (* Virg. E. 3, 78.)—Hence

flētus, a, um, *Pa.:* * **A.** *Weeping:* mater pueri fleta et lacrimosa, App. M. 7, p. 199.—* **B.** *Dripping* with any thing: sanguine fleti, Lucr. 2, 632.

* **flētĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. fletus-fero] *Weeping, dripping, distilling:* truncus, Aus. Idyll. 6, 74.

1. flētus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from fleo.

2. flētus, ūs, *m.* [fleo] *A weeping* (quite class.; in the sing. and plur.): quantum fletum factum audivi! Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17; cf. quod usque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: lugubris lamentatio fletusque moerens, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; cf. fletus mulierum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, 47: fletus cum singultu, id. Planc. 31, 76: prae fletu et dolore, id. Att. 11, 7, 6: assiduo fletu sororis, id. Cluent. 6, 15: haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronunciantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.:* clamore ac fletu omnia complerentur, id. B. G. 5, 33 *fin.:* fletum populo movere, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228: fletum reprimere, id. Rep. 6, 15: magno fletu auxilium petere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 1: virginum precibus et fletu excitati, id. B. C. 2, 4, 3: quum ille erumpit fletus, Quint. 6, 2, 7: fletibus natos, laetitia defunctos prosequi, id. 5, 11, 38: nullis ille movetur fletibus, Virg. A. 4, 439.

(* **Flēvo,** ōnis, *m. The Zuyder See, a lake at the mouth of the Rhine*, Mela 3, 2 *fin.;* called **Flēvum,** *sc.* ostium, in Plin. 4, 15, 29.—**Flēvum,** *sc.* castellum, *A fortress of the Frisii, west of the mouth of the Ems*, Tac. A. 4, 72.)

flexănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [flecto-animus] (a poet. word) **I.** Act., *That bends* or *sways the heart, moving, affecting:* Pac. in Non. 113, 32; cf. "tantam vim habet illa, quae recte a bono poëta dicta est *flexanima atque omnium regina rerum* oratio," Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: amor, Catull. 64, 331.—* **II.** Pass., *Touched, moved, affected:* Pac. in Cic. de Or. 1, 36, 80.

flexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [flexus, from flecto] *That may be bent, pliant, flexible* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: materiam rerum totam esse flexibilem et commutabilem, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92: arcus, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 29: betulla circulis, Plin. 16, 18, 29: ulmus ad currus, id. 16, 43, 83: vitrum, id. 36, 26, 66.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *Pliant, flexible, tractable:* genera vocis permulta: grave, acutum . flexibile, durum, *flexible*, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146; cf. oratio, id. Or. 16, 52; and nihil tam flexibile, id. Brut. 79, 274; so vox, Quint. 11, 3, 15; 40: nihil non flexibile ad bonitatem, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 1.—* **B.** In a bad sense, *Fickle, wavering, inconstant:* quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quam animus ejus, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 25, 92.

flexĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [flexibilis] *Flexibility* (late Lat.): cornuum, Sol. 52 *med.*

flexĭlis, e, *adj.* [flexus, from flecto] **I.** *Pliant, pliable, flexile* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cornu, Ov. M. 5, 383: ulmus et fraxinus, Plin. 16, 40, 79: cervix ad circumspectum, id. 11, 37, 67: lectuli, Amm. 22, 4.—**II.** *Bent, curved:* coma, *i. e. curled*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 26: spicae, App. M. 6 *init.*

* **flexĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [flexus-loquor] *Ambiguous, equivocal:* oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, partim falsis, partim casu veris, partim flexiloquis et obscuris, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115.

flexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [flecto] *A bending, swaying, turning; a bend, turn, curve* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: trunco toto se ipse moderans et virili laterum flexione, Cic. Or. 18, 59.—**II.** Trop.: quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti! *i. e. turnings, windings*, Cic. Pis. 22, 53.—**B.** In partic., of the voice, *A modulation, inflection, change:* est in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior ... quem significat Demosthenes et Aeschines, quum alter alteri objicit vocis flexiones, Cic. Or. 18, 57: delicatiores in cantu flexiones, id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: ut cervices oculosque pariter cum modorum flexionibus torquent, id. Leg. 2, 15, 39.

* **flexĭ-pes,** pĕdis, *adj.* [flexus, from flecto] *Crook-footed:* hederae, Ov. M. 10, 99.

* **flexĭvĭce,** *adv.* [flexus-vicis] *With turnings* or *windings, crookedly:* Pac. in Non. 260, 11.

* **flexo,** are, *v. intens. a.* [flexus, from flecto] *To bend, curve:* vineam, Cato R. R. 49 *fin.*

‡ **flexumĭnes,** *An old name of the Roman knights:* "equitum nomen saepe variatum est ... Celeres sub Romulo regibusque appellati sunt, deinde *Flexumines*, postea *Trossuli*," Plin. 33, 2, 9.

flexŭōse, *adv. Tortuously;* v. flexuosus, *ad fin.*

flexŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. flexus] *Full of turns* or *windings, tortuous, flexuous:* **I.** Lit.: flexuosum iter habet auditus, ne quid intrare possit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: Taurus mons flexuosus, Plin. 5, 27, 27: volatus hirundini, id. 10, 24, 35.—*Sup.:* intestina flexuosissimis orbibus, Plin. 11, 37, 79.—* **II.** Trop.: fraudes, Prud. Cath. 6, 143.—* *Adv.:* si flexuose volitet flamma, Plin. 18, 35, 84.

flexūra, ae, *f.* [flexus, from flecto] *A bending, winding, turning* (rare; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: laterum, Lucr. 4, 313: vicorum, Suet. Ner. 38: virtus recta est: flexuram non recipit, Sen. Ep. 71 *med.*—**II.** Trop., in gram. lang., *Inflection, declension* of a word: Var. L. L. 10, 2, 166.

1. flexus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from flecto.

2. flexus, ūs, *m.* [flecto] *A bending, turning, winding* (quite class.; in sing. and plur.): **I.** Lit.: aures duros et quasi corneolos habent introitus, multisque cum flexibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; cf. Quint. 6, 13, 9; and ut qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludunt, id. 9, 2, 78: in quo flexus est ad iter Arpinas, Cic. Att. 16, 13, a, 1; cf. in aliquo flexu viae, Liv. 22, 12, 7; and implicatae flexibus vallium viae, id. 32, 4, 4: Rhenus modico flexu in occidentem versus, Tac. G. 1: flexu Armeniam petivit, id. Ann. 12, 12; Quint. 2, 17, 29: (quo pacto sol) Brumales adeat flexus, Lucr. 5, 615; so brumales, id. 639: metae, Pers. 3, 63: labyrinthei, Catull. 64, 114: capilli dociles et centum flexibus apti, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 13.

II. Trop., **A.** In gen., *A turning, transition* into another state: id enim est caput civilis prudentiae, videre itinera flexusque rerum publicarum, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis fama adolescentis paululum haesit ad metas (the figure being borrowed from the turning round of the racers on reaching the goal), id. Coel. 31, 75; cf. si infinitus forensium rerum labor decursu honorum et jam aetatis flexu constitisset, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1.

B. In partic. (post-Aug.): **1.** *An artful turning, winding, shifting:* inde recta fere est actio, hinc mille flexus et artes desiderantur, Quint. 5, 13, 2: qui haec recta tantum et in nullos flexus recedentia tractaverit, id. 10, 5, 12.—**2.** Of the voice, *Inflection, modulation, variation:* citharoedi simul et sono vocis et plurimis flexibus serviunt, Quint. 1, 12, 3: quid quoque flexu dicendum, id. 1, 8, 1: qui flexus deceat miserationem, id. 1, 11, 12; id. 1, 8, 3.

3. In grammat. lang., *Inflection, variation, derivation* (in Varro flexura, v. h. v.): quid vero? quae tota positionis ejusdem in diversos flexus eunt? quum *Alba* faciat *Albanos* et *Albenses; volo, volui* et *volavi*, Quint. 1, 6, 15.

flictus, ūs, *m.* [fligo] *A striking, dashing together, collision* (a poetical word): navium, Pac. in Serv. Virg. A. 9, 667: tum scuta cavaeque Dant sonitum flictu galeae, Virg. l. l.; Sil. 9, 322.

flīgo, ĕre, *v. a. To strike, strike down* (ante-class.): "*fligi* affligi: ipse se in terram saucius fligit cadens," Liv. Andron. in Non. 110, 29 *sq.*

flo, flavi, flatum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., To blow* (quite class.): belle nobis flavit ab Epiro lenissimus ventus, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 1: corus ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 3; and so id. B. C. 3, 25, 1; 3. 26 *fin.;* 3, 47, 4; Quint. 12, 10, 67; Ov. M. 7, 664: Etesiae contra fluvium flantes, Lucr. 6, 718; Plin. 3, 9, 14: inflexo Berecynthia tibia cornu Flabit, *will blow, sound*, Ov. F. 4, 181.—Proverb.: simul flare sorbereque haud facile Est: ego hic esse et illic simul haud potui, *i. e. to do two* (* opposite) *things at once*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104.

II. *Act., To blow, blow at, blow out, blow up*, or *blow away* any thing (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): hieme anima, quae flatur, omnium apparet, Var. L. L. 6, 2, 53: Chimaera Ore ferox acrem flaret de corpore flammam, Lucr. 5, 904: pulvis vento flatus, Auct. B. Afr. 52, 4: tibia flatur, *is blown*, Ov. F. 4, 341: Phrygius lapis flatur follibus, donec rubescat, *is blown upon*, Plin. 36, 19, 36.

2. Transf., *To cast* or *coin* metals by blowing: quod aes antiquissimum, quod est flatum, pecore est notatum, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 9: flata signataque pecunia, Gell. 2, 10, 3. Hence *the directors of the mint* were called triumviri auro argento aeri flando feriundo (abbrev. III. VIRI A. A. A. F. F.), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 569; v. also ferio, p. 609, a.

B. Trop.: omisso magna semper flandi tumore, *of high-flown, bombastic talk*, Quint. 12, 6, 5: spernere succina, flare rosas, Fulva monilia respuere, qs. *to blow away*, i. e. *to despise*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 21.

floccōsus, a, um, *adj.* [floccus] *Full of flocks of wool* (late Lat.): App. Herb. 62.

floccus, i, *m. A lock* or *flock* (of wool, on clothes, in fruits, *etc.*): ne qui flocci intereant, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 8: pomis substrati flocci, id. ib. 1, 59, 3: in veste floccos legere fimbriasve diducere, Cels. 2, 6: nascuntur in eo (robore) et pilulae, nucibus non absimiles, intus habentes floccos molles, Plin. 16, 7, 10.

II. Transf., for *Something trifling, insignificant, of no account* (so most freq., espec. with negatives, and in the phrase flocci facere, *to make no account of, to care not a straw for;* v. the follg.): (*a*) With a negat.: ceterum qui sis, qui non sis, floccum non interduim, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 152 (cf. eluas tu an exungare, *ciccum* non interduim, id. Rud. 2, 7, 22): neque ego illum maneo, neque flocci facio, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 69: is leno flocci non fecit fidem, id. Rud. prol. 47: ego, quae tu loquere, flocci non facio, id. ib. 3, 5, 3: prorsus aveo scire, nec tamen flocci facio, Cic. Att. 13, 50, 3: totam rem publicam flocci non facere, id. ib. 4, 15, 4: quare, ut opinor, φιλοσυφητέον, id quod tu facis, et istos consulatus non flocci facteon, id. ib. 1, 16, 13 Orell. *N. cr.:* satin abiit, neque quod dixi flocci existimat! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 73: invidere omnes mihi, Mordere clanculum; ego non flocci pendere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21.—(β) Without a negat. (ante-class.): rumorem, famam flocci fecit, Cato in Fest. s. v. OBSTINATO, p. 193, a: tu istos minutos cave deos flocci feceris, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 24; so flocci facere, id. Most. 3, 2, 121; Men. 5, 7, 5; Epid. 3, 2, 12; Trin. 4, 2, 150; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 11; and in the pass., flocci fiet et cuculator, Titin. in Non. 131, 33: rogata fuerit nec ne, flocci aestimo, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fest. s. v. MUNERALIS, p. 143: flocci pendo, quid rerum geras, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fulgent. Exp. serm. p. 565, 5.

floces, um, *f.* *Dregs* or *lees of wine* (ante-class.): "*floces* audierat prisca voce significare vini faecem e vinaceis expressam, sicuti *fraces* ex oleis, idque apud Caecilium in Polumenis legerat," Gell. 11, 7, 6: neque florem, neque floces volo mihi, vinum volo, Caecil. in Non. 114, 17: apludam edit et floces bibit, Auct. ap. Gell. 11, 7, 3.

Flora, ae, *f.* [flos] *The goddess who presides over the flowering of plants, and whose festival was celebrated on the 28th of April, and often with unbridled license,* "Ov. F. 5, 195 *sq.*; Lact. 1, 20;" Var. R. R. 1, 1, 6; id. L. L. 5, 10, 22; 5, 32, 44; 7, 3, 90; Lucr. 5, 738; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, 36; Tac. A. 2, 49; Mart. 1, 1, 1; 6, 80, 5; cf. Hartung Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 141 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv., * **A. Flōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Flora:* inveniet apud M. Catonem in re Floria ita scriptum, *respecting the festival of Flora*, Gell. 9, 12, 7.—More freq., **B. Flōrālis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Flora, Floral:* flamen, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 90: sacrum, Ov. F. 4, 947.—In the plural subst., Flōrālĭa, ium and orum, *n.*, *The festival of Flora:* Florae ludi Floralia instituti, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 6: (prisci) Floralia quarto Calendas Maii instituerunt urbis anno DXVI. ex oraculis Sibyllae, ut omnia bene deflorescerent, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 286: "Varro *Floralium*, non *Floraliorum* ait, quum non ludos Florales illic, sed ipsum festum, Floralia, significaret," Macr. S. 1, 4: sollenni Floraliorum die, Just. 43, 4.—And hence, **2. Flōrālĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *Of* or *belonging to the feast of Flora:* et Floralicias lasset arena feras, *i. e. designed for the combats exhibited during the festival of Flora*, Mart. 8, 67.

1. * **flōrālĭa,** ium, *n.* [flos] *A flower-garden:* Var. R. R. 1, 23, 4.

2. Floralia, ium, v. Flora, *no.* II. B.

florens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from floreo.

flōrenter, *adv.* *Flourishingly;* v. floreo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

Flōrentĭa, ae, *f.* *A city of Etruria*, the modern *Florence*, Flor. 3, 21; Frontin. de Colon. p. 112 Goes.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 393 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv., **A. Flōrentĭa,** ae, *f.*, *A sort of vine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.—**B. Flōrentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Florentia, Florentine:* Colonia, *i. e. Florentia*, Frontin. l. l.—In the plur. subst., Florentini, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Florentia, Florentines*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Tac. A. 1, 79.

flōrĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* [flos] *To bloom, blossom, flower* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense).

I. Lit.: per terras frondent atque omnia florent, Lucr. 5, 215; so florere omnia, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: haec arbor una (lentiscus) ter floret, Cic. Div. 1, 9, 16: possetne uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere terra? id. N. D. 2, 7, 19: et imputata floret usque vinea, Hor. Epod. 16, 44; so vinea, segetes, Ov. F. 5, 263 *sq.*: pampineo gravidus auctumno Floret ager, Virg. G. 2, 6: narcisso floreat alnus, id. Ecl. 8, 53.—Poet.: si bene floreat annus, Ov. F. 5, 327.

B. Transf.: **1.** (acc. to flos, *no.* I. B) Of wine, *To froth:* si vinum florere incipiet, Col. 12, 30: vina quoque in magnis operose condita cellis Florent, Ov. F. 5, 270.

* **2.** *To get the first hairs, to sprout with a beard:* libat florentes haec tibi prima (dies) genas, Mart. 3, 6, 4.

3. (through the intermediate notion of swelling out, puffing up) *To be filled with, to abound with* any thing (ante-class. and poet.): mare velis florere videres, Cato in Charis. p. 185; cf. tum mare velivolis florebat, Lucr. 5, 1441.—With the *gen.:* hinc laetas urbes puerûm florere videmus, Lucr. 1, 256.

II. Trop., *To be in a flourishing* or *prosperous condition, to be in good repute, to be eminent, distinguished*, etc.; constr. with the *abl.* and *abs.*

a. Of animate things: (*a*) *c. abl.:* in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, 128: privatis officiis et ingenii laude floruit, id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: florere omni genere virtutis, id. Brut. 7, 28. So quum acumine ingenii tum admirabili quodam lepore dicendi, id. Acad. 2, 6, 16: honoribus et rerum gestarum gloria, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: gratia, auctoritate, gloria, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2: laudibus, id. ib. 9, 14, 2: nobilitate discipulorum, id. de Or. 3, 35, 141: omnibus copiis (Crotoniatae), id. Inv. 2, 1, 1, et al.—(β) *Abs.:* ergo in Graecia musici floruerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. Acad. 2, 6, 16; cf. floret Epicurus, id. Off. 3, 33, 116: qui inter illos florebas, id. Quint. 26, 80: ille vir, qui in Curia, in Rostris, in re publica floruisset, *etc.*, id. Coel. 24, 59; so in foro, id. Acad. 2, 1, 1: in sententiis senatoriis et in omni actione atque administratione rei publicae, id. Fam. 1, 9, 2: in senectute, id. Lael. 1, 4: cum multis simul floruit, Quint. 3, 1, 9: floruit circa Philippum, id. 12, 10, 6: circum tribus actis impiger annis Floret equus, *is in his bloom, prime*, Lucr. 5, 882.

b. Of inanimate and abstract things: (*a*) *c. abl.:* illa vetus (Graecia), quae quondam opibus, imperio, gloria floruit, hoc uno malo concidit, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: familia, quae postea viris fortissimis floruit, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: doctissimorum hominum familiaritates, quibus semper domus nostra floruit, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Fontei. 14, 31: meus ad urbem accessus incredibili hominum multitudine et gratulatione florebat, id. Sest. 63, 131: aliquid floret laudibus, Lucr. 5, 1278.—(β) *Abs.:* quae (magna Graecia) nunc quidem deleta est, tunc florebat, Cic. Lael. 4, 13: quae familia admodum floruit, Suet. Ner. 6: quorum auctoritas maxime florebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34; Lucr. 5, 330; cf. verborum vetus interit aetas, Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque, Hor. A. P. 62; Lucr. 5, 1163: aetherii dono cessere parentes Aeternum florere genas, *to shine in perpetual bloom, perpetual youth*, Stat. Th. 1, 705.—Hence

florens, entis, *Pa.:* **A.** Lit.: *Shining, glistening, glittering* (poet. and in post-class. prose): "Ennius et Lucretius *florere* dicunt omne quod nitidum est," Serv. Virg. A. 7, 804: lucernarum florentia lumina flammis, Lucr. 4, 451; so smaragdi arcano igne, Stat. Th. 2, 276: postes arcano lumine, id. ib. 1, 210: catervae aere, Virg. A. 7, 804 Heyne: exercitus insignibus argenteis et aureis, Gell. 5, 5, 2.

B. Trop. (acc. to *no.* II.), *Flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute, fine, excellent:* **a.** Of animate things: (*a*) *c. abl.:* complecti hominem florentem aetate, opibus, honoribus, ingenio, liberis, propinquis, affinibus, amicis, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 2: gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: regina Berenice florens aetate formaque, Tac. H. 2, 81; cf. ambo florentes aetatibus, Virg. E. 7, 4.—(β) *Abs.:* qui te beatum, qui florentem putas, Cic. Parad. 2, 18: florentes atque integri, id. Planc. 35, 86: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 4; Lucr. 1, 125.—**b.** Of inanimate and abstract things: (*a*) *c. abl.:* florentes viribus anni, Sil. 1, 226; so anni vigore, Petr. 132: animus vino, *joyous*, Gell. 6, 13, 4.—(β) *Abs.:* (majores nostri) ex minima tenuissimaque re publica maximam et florentissimam nobis reliquerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50; cf. civitas (Ubiorum) ampla atque florens, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 3: invidetur praestanti florentique fortunae, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 210: florens amicitia (*opp.* afflicta), id. Quint. 30, 93: quod eo consilio florentissimis rebus domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3; cf. neu florentes res suas cum Jugurthae perditis misceret, Sall. J. 83, 1; so florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv. 1, 2, 3: florentissima Samnitium castra, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: equus florenti aetate, Lucr. 5, 1073; so aevo florente puellae, id. 3, 1021; cf. adhuc florente juventa Fervidus, Hor. A. P. 115: nostrum opus tibi probari laetor: ex quo ἄνθη ipsa posuisti, quae mihi florentiora sunt visa tuo judicio, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1; cf. modus nullus est florentior in singulis verbis (quam translatio), id. de Or. 3, 41, 166; and oratio florentissima, Gell. 15, 28, 5; cf. also Florentis facundiae homo, id. 19, 9, 2.

Adv. florenter, *Flourishingly, famously* (late Lat.): florentissime docet, *i. e. with great repute, celebrity*, Hier. Chron. Euseb. a. a. 358, p. Chr. n.

flōresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [floreo] *To begin to blossom* or *flower, to come out in blossom* (quite class.): antequam (plantae) gemmas agant et florescere incipiant, Var. R. R. 1, 30: florescunt tempore certo arbusta, Lucr. 5, 669: puleium aridum florescere ipso brumali die, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.—**II.** Trop., *To begin to flourish* or *prosper, to grow into repute:* nolite hunc nunc primum florescentem, firmata jam stirpe virtutis tamquam turbine aliquo pervertere, Cic. Coel. 32, 79; id. Brut. 88, 303: cui quidem ad summam gloriam eloquentiae florescenti ferro erepta vita est. id. de Or. 3, 3, 11.—Of things: patria nostra florescit, Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 1: olla senescere, at haec contra florescere cogunt, Lucr. 2, 73; id. 5, 893.

☞ The *part. fut. pass.* in neuter signif.: EODEM DIE (*i. e.* IV. Calend. Mai.) AEDIS FLORAE, QVAE REBVS FLORESCENDIS PRAEEST, DEDICATA EST, Calend. Praenest. ap. Orell. Inscr II. p. 389.

flōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [flos] *Of flowers, made of flowers* (a poet. word): coronae, *wreaths of flowers*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 15; so serta, Tib. 1, 1, 12; 1, 2, 14: rura, *flowery meads*, Virg. A. 1, 430: juga Hymetti, Val. Fl. 5, 344.—**II.** Transf., *Shining:* crines, Pac. and Att. in Serv. Virg. A. 12, 605; so lanugo, Att. ib. (*al.* flora).

* **flōrĭcŏmus,** a, um, *adj.* [flos-coma] *Having the hair adorned with flowers* Aetna, Aus. Ep. 4, 49.

flōrĭde, *adv.* *With flowers, brightly:* v. floridus, *ad fin.*

* **flōrĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [floridus] *Somewhat blooming:* ore nitens, Catull. 61, 193.

flōrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [flos] *Full of* or *abounding with flowers, flowery* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: hydrauli hortabere, ut audiat voces potius quam Platonis? expones, quae spectet, florida et varia? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43; so serta, *garlands of flowers*, Ov. F. 6, 312: prata, Lucr. 5, 783; cf. Hybla, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 38.—**B.** Transf., of color, *Lively, gay, bright:* colores, Plin. 35, 6, 12; id. 10, 36, § 97.—**II.** Trop., *Blooming:* puellula, Catull. 61, 57; cf. Galatea floridior prato, longa procerior alno, Ov. M. 13, 790: aetas, Catull. 68, 16, cf. novitas mundi, Lucr. 5, 941: et vegeta forma, Suet. Galb. 20: Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, *flowery, florid*, Cic. Brut. 82, 285; cf. tertium (dicendi genus) alii medium ex duobus, alii floridum (namque id ἀνθηρὸν appellant) addiderunt, Quint. 12, 10, 58: floridius genus, id. 2, 5, 18: oratio, id. 8, 3, 74: floridissimus tui sermonis afflatus, Aus. Ep. 17.—*Adv.* flōrĭde: depicta vestis, App. M. 11 *fin.*: ecclesia clarius ac floridius enituit, Lact. Mort. persec. 3.

flōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flos-fero] *Bearing flowers, flowery* (a poet. word): saltus, Lucr. 3, 11: labor, Luc. 9, 290.

‡ **florifertum** dictum, quod eo die spicae feruntur ad sacrarium, Fest. p. 91; cf. "FLORIFERTUM ἀνθοφορία," Gloss. Labb.

* **flōrĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [flos-gigno] *Producing blossoms, blossoming*, poet. of the first hairs of the beard: malae, Poet. in Anth. Lat. II. p. 633 ed. Burm.

flōrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flos-gero] *Flower-bearing, flowery* (a post-class. and poet. word): sedes, *i. e. the garden of Eden*, Sedul. 2, 2; so Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 1.

* **flōrĭlĕgus,** a, um, *adj.* [flos-lego] *Flower-culling:* apes, Ov. M. 15, 366.

* **flōrĭpărus,** a, um, *adj.* [flos-pario] *Flower-breeding:* ver, Aus. Idyll. 12, 1.

* **flōrĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [floreo] *A blossoming, flowering,* Hier. Homil. 2, in Cantic.

Florius, a, um, v. Flora, *no.* II. A.

flōrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [flos] *Abounding in flowers, flowery* (a post-class. word): Hymettus, Sol. 7: purpurae, *i. e.* rosae purpureae, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 19.—**II.** Trop., *Blooming, youthful:* succuba, Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 191.

1. flōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Shining, bright* (extremely rare): equus flora et comanti juba, Gell. 3, 9, 3: crines, lanugo (*al.* florei and florea); v. floreus, *no.* II.

2. Flōrus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname.* So esp., **I.** Julius Florus, *A celebrated orator of Gaul, a pupil of* Portius Latro, Quint. 10, 3, 13 Spald.; perh. the same to whom the three epistles of the 1st book and the two of the 2d book of the Epistles of Horace are addressed.—**II.** L. Annaeus Florus, *An historical writer under Trajan or Hadrian;* cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 219 *sq.*

flos, ōris, *m.* [kindr. with *φλόος*] *A blossom, flower.*

I. Lit.: suaves flores, Lucr. 1, 8: juvat novos decerpere flores, id. 1, 928; so novi, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 32: recentes, id. ib. 3, 27, 44: verni, id. ib. 2, 11, 9: florum omnium varietas, Cic. de Sen. 15. 54: suavitas odorum, qui afflarentur e floribus, id. ib. 17, 59: laetissimi flores, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, 107: ninguntque rosarum Floribus, Lucr. 2, 629; so flores rosae, rosarum, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 14; 3, 29, 3; 4, 10, 4: piabunt floribus et vino Genium, id. Ep. 2, 1, 144; cf. fons Bandusiae, dulci digne mero non sine floribus, id. Od. 3, 13, 2: nitidum caput impedire myrto Aut flore, id. ib. 1, 4, 10: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula, si dubitem, *etc.*, *the stage strewed with flowers,* id. Ep. 2, 1, 79: carduus florem purpureum mittit inter medios aculeos, *puts forth,* Plin. 20, 23, 99; cf. id. 21, 6, 17.

B. Transf., **1.** *Flower juice, honey-juice* sucked out by the bees: rure levis verno flores apis ingerit alveo, Compleat ut dulci sedula melle favos, Tib. 2, 1, 49; so Virg. G. 4, 39; Plin. 11, 6, 7.

2. In gen., like the Gr. *ἄνθος*, for whatever forms either the best part or the highest part of a thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose).

a. *The prime* or *best part,* also *the best kind* of any thing: postquam est honoratus frugum et floris Liberi, *the bouquet* or *flavor of wine,* Pac. in Non. 498, 12; so vini (Bacchi), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 1; Casin. 3, 5, 16; Lucr. 3, 222. So of *the best kind of oil,* Plin. 15, 6, 6; *of wax,* id. 21, 14, 49; *of rosin,* id. 14, 20, 25; 10, 11, 22; *of salt,* Cato R. R. 88, 2; *of meal,* Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86, et saep.; *of cream,* Vitr. 8, 3; of *the finest dish:* coenae, Favorin. in Gell. 15, 8, 2.—So too

b. *The highest part, the top, crown, head* of a thing. So of *the froth of wine,* Cato R. R. 11, 2; Col. 12, 30; Plin. 14, 21, 27. The *blisters, scales* that are formed in smelting metals, id. 34, 11, 24; *the upper dust* of marble or gypsum, Col. 12, 20, 8.—Poet. of *the first hairs of the beard:* nunc primum opacat flore lanugo genas, Pac. in Fest. s. v. GENAS, p. 94 Müll. *N. cr.*; so Virg. A. 8, 160; Luc. 6, 562. Of the *tip of a flame,* Lucr. 1, 898.

3. In architect., *Carved flowers placed as ornaments on the Corinthian capital,* Vitr. 4, 1; *on a cupola,* id. 4, 8.

II. Trop.: *The flower, crown, ornament* of any thing (quite class.; a favorite fig. of Cic.): **A.** In gen.: sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque siti flos veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: "(Ennius:) *flos delibatus populi* . . . qua (eloquentia) virum excellentem praeclare tum illi homines *florem populi* esse dixerunt," id. ib. 15, 58 *sq.*: flos nobilitatis ac juventutis, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37; so legatorum, id. Flacc. 26, 61: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, id. Or. 10, 34; cf. quod floris, quod roboris in juventute fuerat, amiserant, Liv. 37, 12, 7: provincia Galliae . . . ille flos Italiae, illud firmamentum imperii populi Romani, illud ornamentum dignitatis, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 13: flos dignitatis, id. Balb. 6, 15; cf. ego te, Crasse, quum vitae flore, tum mortis opportunitate, divino consilio et ortum et exstinctum esse arbitror, *splendor, glory,* id. de Or. 3, 3, 12: in ipso Graeciae flore, *in the very flower, the most flourishing condition,* id. N. D. 3, 33, 82: flos aetatis, *the flower of one's age, the prime of life,* Lucr. 3, 771; 5, 845; cf. non venirem contra gratiam, non virtutis spe, sed aetatis flore collectam, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 3; so viridissimo flore puella, Catull. 17, 14; and in flore primo tantae indolis juvenis exstinctus est, Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 5: in flore virium se credens esse, Liv. 42, 15, 2: primus flos animi, *youthful vigor,* Stat. Ach. 1, 625; but also, flos animi, for *ripe age,* Sen. Ep. 26: videmus Virgilium ea de causa hortorum dotes fugisse, et e tantis, quae retulit, flores modo rerum decerpsisse, *i. e. the choicest, best,* Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 7.

2. Transf.: flos aetatis, *Maidenly* or *youthful innocence* (said of girls or boys), *virginity:* (virgo) Quum castum amisit polluto corpore florem, Catull. 62, 46: Hasdrubal flore aetatis, uti ferunt, primo Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv. 21, 2, 3; cf. id. 21, 3, 4; so florem aetatis (Caesaris) in Bithynia contaminatum, Suet. Caes. 49.

B. In partic., of speech, *A flower, embellishment, ornament:* ut porro conspersa sit (oratio) quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: flos aut lumen eloquentiae, id. Brut. 17, 66; cf. nullus flos tamen neque lumen ullum (in M. Crassi oratione), id. ib. 66, 233; and florem et colorem defuisse, id. ib. 87, 298: alia copia locuples, alia floribus laeta, Quint. 8, 3, 87: male audire . . . nimiis floribus et ingenii affluentia, id. 12, 10, 13.

* **floscellus,** i, *m. dim.* [flos] *A floweret:* ad solis cursum floscelli se vertunt, App. Herb. 49.

* **floscŭle,** *adv.* [flosculus] *Bloomingly:* corpus floscule vividum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1.

floscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [flos] *A little flower, floweret* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43.—**B.** Transf., *The part of a fruit where the blossom was,* Col. 12, 45, 5.

II. Trop.: *The flower, pride, ornament:* non enim flosculos . . . sed, jam decimum aetatis ingressus annum, certos atque deformatos fructus ostenderat, Quint. 6 praef. § 9; Catull. 24, 1: vitae, *i. e. youth,* Juv. 9, 127.

B. In partic., of speech, *Flower of rhetoric, ornament:* omni ex genere orationem aucupari et omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare, Cic. Sest. 56, 119; cf. juvenibus flosculos omnium partium in ea, quae sunt dicturi, congerentibus, Quint. 10, 5, 23; id. 2, 5, 22; id. 12, 10, 73: ut Noctes istae quadam tenus his quoque historiae flosculis leviter injectis aspergerentur, Gell. 17, 2, 1.—**B.** *A motto, sentence* culled from a writing, Sen. Ep. 33.

* **fluctĭcŏla,** ae, *adj.* [fluctus-colo] *Living in waves:* nurus, Sid. Carm. 10, 1.

* **flucti-cŏlor,** ōris, *adj.* [fluctus] *Sea-colored:* Mart. Cap. 1, 18.

* **fluctĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little wave, wavelet:* App. Apol. p. 296.

* **fluctĭfrăgus,** a, um, *adj.* [fluctus-frango] *Wave-breaking,* a poet. epithet of a coast: litus, Lucr. 1, 306.

fluctĭgĕna, ăe, *m.* [fluctus-gigno] *Wave-born, born in the waves* (late Lat.): Nereus, Mart. Cap. 1, 2; id. 9, 310.

fluctĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Wave-born* (late Lat.): monstrum, Avien. Arat. 1157.

* **fluctĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fluctus-gero] perh. *Wave-bringing, wave-impelling,* a poet. epithet of a ship: paro, Cic. poët. frgm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20 (IV. 2, p. 572 *sq.* ed. Orell.; G. Hermann conjectures *fluctiseco*).

* **fluctĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [fluo; cf. fluctus] For the usual fluxio, *A flowing, flow:* fluctione occulta laborare, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 127.

flucti-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus-sonus] *Wave-resounding, roaring with waves* (in post-Aug. prose): profundum, Sil. 12, 355; so litora, Sen. Herc. Oet. 836.

fluctĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus] *Driven about by the waves* (in post-Aug. poetry): nautae, Stat. S. 3, 1, 84: unda, id. Theb. 1, 271.

* **flucto,** are, *v. n.* [id.] *To wave, float, flap:* Lucr. 4, 75; cf. fluito, *no.* I. B.

* **fluctŭātim,** *adv.* [fluctuo] *Flauntingly:* "*fluctuatim* jactanter et solute. Afranius Pompa: magnifice volo, fluctuatim ire ad illum," *etc.*, Non. 111, 29 *sq.*

fluctŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A vibrating to and fro, a fluctuation* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): **I.** Lit., *A wavering motion, agitation:* tunc artus trepidi, inquietae manus, totius corporis fluctuatio, Sen. de Ira 2, 35.—**II.** Trop., *Wavering, vacillation* of the mind: in ea fluctuatione animorum opprimi incautos posse, Liv. 9, 25, 6.

fluctuo, avi, atum *or* (so perh. not before the Aug. period) **fluctuor,** atus, 1. ("pleraque utroque modo efferuntur: *fluctuatur, fluctuat,*" Quint. 9, 3, 7) *v. n.* [fluctus]

To move in the manner of waves, i. e. *to wave, undulate, to move to and fro, be driven hither and thither* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: (*a*) Form *fluctuo:* nunc valide fluctuat mare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 14; cf. id. ib. 4, 1, 12: quadriremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, 91: quid tam commune quam mare fluctuantibus, litus ejectis? id. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: quaedam insulae semper fluctuant, Plin. 2, 95, 96: agebatur huc illuc Galba vario turbae fluctuantis impulsu, Tac. H. 1, 40; cf. Gell. 10, 6, 2: fluctuat aër, Lucr. 6, 367: directaeque acies ac late fluctuat omnis Aere renidenti tellus, *waves* (in the light) *with gleaming brass,* Virg. G. 2, 281.—In an obscene sense, of the waving motion that accompanies copulation, Arn. 2, 73; Auct. Priap. 19, 4; cf. fluctus, *no.* I.—(*β*) Form *fluctuor:* deprehensi in mari Syrtico modo in sicco relinquuntur, modo fluctuantur, Sen. Vit. beat. 14: Delos diu fluctuata, Plin. 4, 12, 22: lignum in longitudinem fluctuatur, *i. e. floats about,* id. 16, 38, 73; so lapidem e Scyro insula integrum fluctuari tradunt, eundem comminutum mergi, id. 36, 16, 26.

II. Trop., **A.** *To be restless, unquiet, uncertain; to waver, hesitate, vacillate, fluctuate:* (*a*) Form *fluctuo:* *Eu.* Potin ut animo sis tranquillo? *Ch.* Quid si animus fluctuat? Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 49; cf. animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc, Virg. A. 10, 680; and mens animi tantis fluctuat ipsa malis, Catull. 65, 4: magnis curarum fluctuat undis, id. 64, 62; cf. magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu, Virg. A. 4, 532; Lucr. 4, 1073: inter spem metumque, Liv. 42, 59, 8: in suo decreto, Cic. Acad. 2, 9, 29: fluctuantem sententiam confirmare, id. Att. 1, 20, 2: genus orationis, quod appellamus fluctuans et dissolutum, eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc et illuc, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16; so omnia et citata et fluctuantia, Sen. Contr. 3, 19.—(*β*) Form *fluctuor:* utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animo fuerat, Liv. 23, 33, 3; so fluctuatus animo est, utrum, *etc.*, id. 32, 13, 4; and Curt. 4, 12 *med.*: vita fluctuatur per adversa et difficilia, Sen. Ep. 111: ambrosia (herba) vagi nominis est et circa alias herbas fluctuati, Plin. 27, 4, 11.

fluctuor, ari, v. fluctuo.

fluctŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus] *Full of waves, billowy* (extremely rare): **I.** Lit.: in mari fluctuoso, *i. e. stormy,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 5.—**II.** Transf., *With wave-like streaks:* smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18.

fluctus, ūs (ante-class. form of the *gen. sing.* fluctuis, Var. and Nigid. in Gell. 4, 16, 1: *nom. plur.* flucti, Pac. and Att. in Non. 488, 12), *m.* [fluo; cf. fluctio] The peculiar motion of fluids, *A flowing, waving* (so *in abstracto* extremely seldom): jactetur aquae fluctu quoque terra vacillans, Lucr. 6, 554 *sq.*—Of the flowing motion of the magnetic fluid (v. aestus, p. 57): posterior lapidis venit aestus . . . neque habet, qua tranet, ut ante: Cogitur offensare igitur pulsareque fluctu Ferrea texta suo, id 6, 1052. And in an obscene sense, of the waving motion in copulation, id. 4, 1267; cf. fluctuo, *no.* I. *a*, *ad fin.*

II. Transf., *A flow, flood;* in concreto, *waving water, wave, billow, surge*, esp. of the sea (the predom. signif. of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the plur.): (*a*) *Sing.:* incursu fluctus mare saevibat, Lucr. 5, 1000; cf. fons aquae dulcis, qui fluctu totus operiretur, nisi, *etc.*, *the flood*, i. e. *high-tide*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, 118: alia fluctus differt dissipat visceratim membra, Maria salsa spumant sanguine, Enn. in Non. 183, 18: ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 76; 82: fluctum a saxo frangi, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 6: fluctus uti ... volutus Ad terras immane sonat per saxa, Virg. G. 3, 237: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, *to the waves*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5.—(*β*) *Plur.:* indu mari magno fluctus extollere certant, Enn. Ann. 17, 16: mulserat huc navim compulsam fluctibu' pontus, id. ib. 7, 54: excitatis maximis fluctibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: (insulae) fluctibus cinctae, id. ib. 2, 4; cf. Massilia, quae cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus alluitur, id. Flacc. 26, 63: sese fluctibus committere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 37, 91: sedatis fluctibus, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154: puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 3: in fluctibus consistere, id. ib. 4, 24, 2; id. ib. 4, 28 *fin.:* luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum Mercator metuens, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 15: o navis, referent in mare te novi Fluctus, id. ib. 1, 14, 2: mulcere fluctus et tollere vento, Virg. A. 1, 66: procella ... fluctus ad sidera tollit, id. ib. 1, 103; id. ib. 5, 182.—Proverb.: excitare fluctus in simpulo (**to raise a tempest in a tea-pot*), *i. e. to make much ado about nothing*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36.

2. Poet. transf., of *A stream of odors:* unde fluens volvat varius se fluctus odorum, Lucr. 4, 677. And of *a stream of fire:* atro volvens incendia fluctu, Val. Fl. 7, 572.

B. Trop., like tempestas and unda, and also our waves or billows, for *Turbulence, commotion, disturbance:* qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, Cic. Planc. 4, 11; cf. concionum, id. Mil. 2, 5; and rerum Fluctibus in mediis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85; Lucr. 5, 11: hoc omne tempus post consulatum objecimus iis fluctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3; id. Att. 8, 3, 5: capere irarum fluctus in pectore, Lucr. 3, 299; so irarum, id. 6, 74; Virg. A. 12, 831: tristes curarum, Lucr. 6, 34: belli, id. 5, 1289.

flŭenter, *adv.* *In a flowing manner;* v. fluo, *ad fin.*

* **flŭentĭa,** ae, *f.* [fluo] *A flowing, fluency* (trop.): loquendi, Amm. 30, 4.

* **flŭentĭsŏnus,** a, um, *adj.* [fluentum-sono] *Wave-resounding:* litus, Catull. 64, 52.

flŭento, are, *v. a.* [fluentum] *To water* (late Lat.): Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 642.

flŭentum, i, *n.* [fluo] *A flow, flood;* in concreto, *running water, a stream* (poet. and in post-class. prose; usually in the plur.): fluenta Lubrica, Lucr. 5, 947: Xanthi, Virg. A. 4, 143; so rauca Cocyti, id. ib. 6, 327: Tiberina, id. ib. 12, 35: quum inter fluenta tibiis fidibusque concineret, *i. e. by the Euripus*, Flor. 2, 8. In the *sing.*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52; Aus. Mos. 10, 59; Avien. Perieg. 32; Prud. *στεφ.* 12, 32.—Of *milk:* tonans (Juppiter) suxit fluenta mammarum, Arn. 4, 141.—**II.** Transf., of *A stream of fire* (cf. fluctus, *no.* II. A, 2): flammarum, App. de Mundo, p. 73 (shortly before, *flumina*).

flŭesco (also written fluisco), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To become fluid, to melt, dissolve* (late Lat.): salem in aqua fluescere, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 5 *fin.;* id. ib. 7 *med.*

flŭĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Melting, dissolving* (post-class.): fluibunda luxu puella, Mart. Cap. 1, 21 *fin.*

flŭĭdo, are, *v. a.* [fluidus] *To make fluid, to melt, dissolve* (post-class.): liquore fluidantur, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

flŭĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo] *Flowing, fluid* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: corpus, Lucr. 2, 452: quid tam contrarium est quam terrenum fluido? Col. 8, 16, 1: liquor, Virg. G. 3, 484; so cruor, id. Aen. 3, 663; Ov. M. 4, 482; cf. aspiciam fluidos humano sanguine victus, id. ib. 14, 168: alvus, Seren. Sammon. 29 *fin.*

II. Transf.: **A.** In opposition to solid or firm, *Soft, slack, lax, languid:* frondes, *soft, ripe*, Lucr. 2, 597: lacerti, Ov. M. 15, 231; cf. labor et aestus mollia et fluida Gallorum corpora decedere pugna coëgit, Liv. 34, 47, 5; and caro, Plin. 9, 30, 50: vestis, *flowing, loose*, Just. 41, 2; Sen. Oed. 422.

* **B.** Act., *Dissolving:* calor, Ov. M. 15, 363.

fluisco, ere, v. fluesco.

flŭĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. n.* [fluo] *To float, swim*, or *sail about* on the water (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: in lacu Apuscidamo omnia fluitant, nihil mergitur (shortly before, in quo stagno nihil *innatet*), Plin. 31, 2, 18: materies primo sidit, postea fluitare incipit, id. 13, 7, 14: navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, * Cic. Sest. 20, 46: fluitans alveus, Liv. 1, 4, 6: fluitantes insulae, Plin. 16, 36, 66: ebenus in aquis non fluitat, id. 16, 40, 76, § 204; so in summo, id. 28, 9, 35: contra aquas, id. 29, 3, 12: jucundum utrumque per jocum ludumque fluitantibus, *those who sail about*, id. Ep. 8, 8, 4.

B. Transf., *To move in a waving, unsteady manner; to wave, undulate:* fluitantia aplustra, Lucr. 2, 556; so pleno fluitantia vela theatro, Prop. 3, 18, 13; and vela summo fluitantia malo, Ov. M. 11, 470: fluitantia lora, *i. e. flowing, slack*, id. A. A. 2, 433: vestis non fluitans sed stricta et singulos artus exprimens, *flowing, loose*, Tac. G. 17; so amictus, Catull. 64, 68: fluitans labansque miles, *staggering*, Tac. H. 5, 18; so id. ib. 3, 27; Lucr. 4, 78.

II. Trop., *To be doubtful* or *uncertain, to waver:* animo incerto fluitans, Lucr. 3, 1065: spe dubiae horae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 110: unde primum creditur Caecinae fides fluitasse, Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin.;* so fluitans fides, Claud. B. G. 247.

flūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A flowing* or *streaming of water;* and concr., *flood, stream, flowing water.*

I. In gen. (so mostly poet.): Romane, aquam Albanam cave lacu contineri, cave in mare manare suo flumine sinas, an old prophetic formula in Liv. 5, 16, 9: rapidus montano flumine torrens, Virg. A. 2, 305; cf. Ov. R. Am. 651: visendus ater flumine languido Cocytos errans, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17: inde sequemur Ipsius amnis iter, donec nos flumine certo Perferat, Val. Fl. 8, 189: et Tiberis flumen vomit in mare salsum, Enn. Ann. 2, 47; cf. teque pater Tiberine tuo cum flumine sancto, id. ib. 1, 20: donec me flumine vivo Abluero, *in a living, running stream*, Virg. A. 2, 719; cf. quin tu ante vivo perfunderis flumine? Auct. ap. Liv. 1, 45, 6 (for which *aqua* viva, Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35).—In the plur.: nymphae venas et flumina fontis Elicuere sui, *streams*, Ov. M. 14, 788: frigida Scamandri flumina, Hor. Epod. 13, 14: Symaethia circum flumina, Virg. A. 9, 585: limosaque flumina potat, Ov. M. 1, 634; cf. Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 69: maritima flumina immittere in piscinas, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 9.

II. In partic., *A river:* **A.** Lit. (the predominant signif. of the word both in prose and poetry): quod per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. Ann. 5, 19; cf. ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78; and Scipio biduum moratus ad flumen, quod inter eum et Domitii castra fluebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 1; cf. also aurea flumina, Lucr. 5, 910: habet ergo non tantum venas aquarum terra, ex quibus corrivatis flumina effici possunt, sed et amnes magnitudinis vastae, *etc.*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 5: nec ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: una pars (Galliae) initium capit a flumine Rhodano, continetur Garumna flumine ... attingit etiam flumen Rhenum, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 6 *sq.;* id. ib. 1, 2, 7: inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, id. ib. 1, 6, 1: flumen est Arar, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 12, 1: flumen Dubis, id. ib. 1, 38, 4: non Seres, non Tanain prope flumen orti, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 24: Veliternos ad Asturae flumen Maenius fudit, Liv. 8, 13, 5 Drak. *N. cr.:* terrarum situs et flumina dicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 252: secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, *with the stream*, Caes. B. G. 7, 58, 5 (cf. secundus, 2, a); so, on the other hand, magnum ire agmen adverso flumine, *against the stream*, Caes. B. G. 7, 60, 3.—Proverb.: flumine vicino stultus sitit, *starves in the midst of plenty*, Petr. frgm. p. 899 Burm.

2. Transf., of other things which flow in streams or like streams, *A stream, flood* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sanguinis, Lucr. 2, 354: largoque humectat flumine vultum, *a flood of tears*, Virg. A. 1, 465: rigido concussae flumine nubes Exonerabantur, *a torrent of rain*, Petr. poët. Sat. 123; cf. ut picis e coelo demissum flumen, *a stream of pitch*, Lucr. 6, 257: magnesia flumina saxi, *the magnetic stream*, id. 6, 1063: effusaeque ruunt inopino flumine turbae, *i. e. in a vast stream*, Sil. 12, 185.

B. Trop., of speech, *A flow, fluency, flood, stream:* orationis flumine reprehensoris convicia diluuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: flumen orationis aureum, id. Acad. 2, 38, 119: flumen orationis et varietas, id. de Or. 2, 15, 62; cf. flumen verborum volubilitasque, id. Or. 16, 53: flumen gravissimorum optimorumque verborum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 188: inanium verborum, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: Lysias ... puro fonti quam magno flumini propior, Quint. 10, 1, 78; id. 9, 4, 61; cf. id. 10, 1, 61; Petr. 5 *fin.*—And in a fig. borrowed from the flow of semen: neque concipere neque edere partum mens potest, nisi ingenti flumine literarum inundata, Petr. 118.

Flūmentāna porta, *A gate of Rome near the Tiber:* "Flumentana porta Romae appellata, quod Tiberis partem ea fluxisse affirmant," Fest. p. 89; Var. R. R. 3, 2, 6; so Liv. 35, 9, 3; 35, 21, 5; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. p. 254 ed. Marin.

flūmĭcellum, i, *n. dim.* [flumen] *A streamlet, rivulet* (late Latin): Innoc. de Cas. p. 227 Goes.

flūmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a river, river-* (late Lat.): navigatio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1: cancri, id. ib. 4.

flūmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a river, in a river, river-* (a poet. word): aqua, Ov. F. 2, 46; cf. undae, id. Met. 14, 599; 15, 565: ulva, id. ib. 5, 519: ulmus, Stat. Th. 9, 266: alnus, Sil. 3, 458: cygnus, Ov. Her. 8, 67; cf. volucres, id. Met. 2, 253: classis, *used for crossing a river*, Sil. 4, 494.

fluo, xi, xum, 3. (archaic form of the *futur. exact.* flueris, Lucr. 6, 801 Forb. *N. cr.;* of the *supin.* FLUCTUM, acc. to Prisc. p. 817 P.; cf. "fluo, fluctum," Not. Tir. From this form are derived fluctio and fluctus) *v. n.* [kindr. with φλύω, φλέω, πλέω] *To flow.*

I. Lit.: leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. Ann. 5, 19; cf. ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint atque in amnes mare influxerit, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78; and Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 1; cf. also aurea tum dicat per terras flumina vulgo Fluxisse, Lucr. 5, 910; and fluvius Eurotas, qui propter Lacedaemonem fluit, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 96; so too Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 2; and id. ib. 1, 12, 1: ea, quae natura fluerent atque manarent, ut aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: in foveam fluere, Lucr. 2, 475; cf. id. 5, 272: fluxit in terram Remi cruor, Hor. Epod. 7, 19; cf. Luc. 6, 61; Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 2: fluit de corpore sudor, id. Met. 9, 173; cf. sudor fluit undique rivis, Virg. A. 5, 200: nudo sub pede musta fluunt, Ov. R. Am. 190: madidis fluit unda capillis, id. Met. 11, 656: cerebrum molle fluit, id. ib. 12, 435: fluens nausea, Hor. Epod. 9, 35; cf. alvus fluens, Cels 2, 6: fluit ignibus aurum, *becomes fluid melts*, Ov. M. 2, 251.

B. Transf.: **1.** Of bodies, *To flow, overflow, run down, drip* with any fluid: quum fluvius Atratus sanguine fluxit Cic

Div. 1, 43, 98; so Ov. M. 8 400; and cruore fluens, id. ib. 7, 343: sudore fluentia brachia, id. ib. 9, 57; cf. fluunt sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. 38, 17, 7: pingui fluit unguine tellus, Val. Fl. 6, 360: vilisque rubenti Fluxit mulctra mero, *overflows*, Sil. 7, 190.—Without abl.: et flueris solio ferventis aquaï, *drippest, sweatest*, Lucr. 6, 801: madidaque fluens in veste Menoetes, Virg. A. 5, 179: fluentes cerussataeque buccae, *dripping with paint*, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: Graeculae vites acinorum exiguitate minus fluunt, *i. e. yield but little wine*, Col. 3, 2, 24; so id. 3, 2, 5; 12, 52, 1.

2. To move in the manner of fluids, *To flow, stream, pour:* inde alium (aëra) supra fluere, *to flow*, Lucr. 5, 514, and 523: unde fluens volvat varius se fluctus odorum, id. 4, 677 *sq.*; cf. principio omnibus a rebus, quascumque videmus, Perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est Corpora, quae feriant oculos visumque lacessant: Perpetuoque fluunt certis ab rebus odores, Frigus ut a fluviis, calor a sole, aestus ab undis Aequoris, id. 6, 923 *sq.*; so aestus e lapide, id. 6, 1001: venti, id. 1, 281: ignis, id. 2, 383; cf. fluit undique victor Mulciber, Sil. 17, 102: comae per levia colla fluentes, *flowing, spreading*, Prop. 2, 3, 13; cf. blanditaeque fluant per mea colla rosae, id. 4, 6, 72: vestis fluens, *flowing, loose*, id. 3, 17, 32; so tunicisque fluentibus, Ov. A. A. 3, 301: and nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, Virg. A. 1, 320; cf. also balteus nec strangulet nec fluat, Quint. 11, 3, 140: nec mersa est pelago, nec fluit ulla ratis, *floats, is tossed about*, Mart. 4, 66, 14: ramos compesce fluentes, *floating around, spreading out*, Virg. G. 2, 370: omnisque relictis Turba fluit castris, *pour forth*, id. Aen. 12, 444.

b. Pregn., of bodies, *To pass away, fall away, to fall off* or *out, to vanish:* excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: capilli fluunt, Cels. 6, 1; Plin. 27, 4, 4: sponte fluent (poma) matura sua, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 25: quasi longinquo fluere omnia cernimus aevo, Lucr. 2, 68; cf. cuncta fluunt omnisque vagans formatur imago, Ov. M. 15, 178: dissolvuntur enim tum demum membra fluuntque, Lucr. 4, 920; so surae fluxere, Luc. 9, 770; and buccae fluentes, *fallen in, lank*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To flow, spring, arise, come forth; to go, proceed:* ex ejus (Nestoris) lingua melle dulcior fluebat oratio, Cic. de Sen. 10, 31; so et carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 20: Calidii oratio ita libere fluebat, ut nusquam adhaeresceret, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: in Herodoto omnia leniter fluunt, Quint. 9, 4, 18; cf. also grammatice pleno jam satis alveo fluit, id. 2, 1, 4; and quae totis viribus fluit oratio, id. 9, 4, 7; also, transf., of the writer himself: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, Cic. Or. 12, 39; cf. (Lucilius) quum flueret lutulentus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11; so id. ib. 1, 10, 50; and 1, 7, 28: facetiis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 12: multa ab ea (luna) manant et fluunt, quibus animantes alantur augescantque, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, id. ib. 3, 19, 48; so dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiae fontibus fluere, Quint. 12, 2, 6; and id. 5, 10, 19; id. 5, 9, 14: omnia ex natura rerum hominumque fluere, id. 6, 2, 13: nomen ex Graeco fluxisse, id. 3, 4, 12: ab isto capite fluere necesse est omnem rationem bonorum et malorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34; Quint. 1, 1, 12: unde id quoque vitium fluit, id. 11, 3, 109; id. 7, 3, 33: Pythagorae doctrina quum longe lateque flueret, *spread itself*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: multum fluxisse video de libris nostris variumque sermonem, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, *flow, pass*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23: in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, *going*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; so rebus supra votum fluentibus, Sall. H. frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 2, 169 (p. 249 ed. Gerl.); Tac. H. 3, 48; Just. 23, 3; cf. rebus prospere fluentibus, Tac. Or. 5; and id. Ann. 15, 5: illius rationes quorsum fluant, *proceed*, Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4; cf. res fluit ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 11: cuncta in Mithridatem fluxere, Tac. A. 11, 9.

B. In partic. (acc. to *no.* I. B, 2) **1.** *To be wandering, rambling:* ne fluat oratio, ne vagetur, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190; Quint. 10, 1, 2 Spald.

2. Pregn., *To dissolve, vanish, perish:* qua (voluptate) quum liquescimus fluimusque mollitia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52, so fluens mollitiis, Vellej. 1, 6, 2; 2, 88, 2: cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi, nec diutius esse uno et eodem statu, Cic. Or. 3, 10: fluit voluptas corporis et prima quaeque avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32, 106: fluentem procumbentemque rem populi Romani restituere, Vellej. 2, 16 *fin.*—Hence

A. fluens, entis, *Pa.* **1.** *Lax, relaxed, debauched, enervated, effeminate:* inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas afferunt, Quint. 1, 2, 8; cf. incessu ipso ultra muliebrem mollitiem fluentes, Sen. Tranq. 15: fluentibus membris, incessu femineo, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 26.

2. Of speech, **a.** *Flowing, fluent:* sed in his tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, non haec contorta et acris oratio, Cic. Or. 20, 66; so lenis et fluens contextus, Quint. 9, 4, 127.—**b.** *Lax, unrestrained:* ne immoderata aut angusta aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, Cic. Or. 58, 198; so dissipata et inculta et fluens oratio, id. ib. 65, 220; and transf. of the speaker: in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes sumus, Quint. 9, 4, 138.

Adv. fluenter, *In a flowing, waving manner* (extremely rare): ubi multa fluenter semina aquarum feruntur, Lucr. 6, 520; id. 6, 932: capillo fluenter undante, App. M. 2, p. 122.

B. Fluxus, a, um, *Pa.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **1.** Lit., *Flowing, fluid:* elementa arida atque fluxa, App. de Mundo; so sucus, Plin. 9, 38, 62: fluxum pertusumque vas, *i. e. leaking*, Lucr. 6, 20.

b. Transf., *Flowing, loose, slack:* ipsa crine fluxo thyrsum quatiens, Tac. A. 11, 31: habena, Liv. 38, 29, 6: amictus Luc. 2, 362; cf. ut cingeretur fluxiore cinctura, Suet. Caes. 45 *fin.*: fluxa arma, *hanging slack, loose*, Tac. H. 2, 99.—(β) Pregn., *Frail, perishable:* corpora, Tac. H. 2, 32; cf. spadone eviratior fluxo, Mart. 5, 41, 1: (murorum) aevo fluxa, Tac. H. 2, 22.

2. Trop.: **a.** *Lax, loose, dissolute, careless:* animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14, 5; cf. animi fluxioris esse, Suet. Tib. 52: duces noctu dieque fluxi, Tac. H. 3, 76: spectaculum non enerve nec fluxum, Plin. Pan. 33, 1: fluxa atque aperta securitas, Gell. 4, 20, 8.

b. Pregn., *Frail, fleeting, transient, perishable:* res nostrae ut in secundis fluxae, ut in adversis bonae, *decayed, impaired, disordered*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 1: res humanae fluxae et mobiles, Sall. J. 104, 2: divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, id. Cat. 1, 4; cf. instabile et fluxum, Tac. A. 13, 19: fluxa auctoritas, id. Hist. 1, 21: cave fidem fluxam geras, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79; so fides, Sall. J. 111, 2; Liv. 40, 50, 5; cf. et vana fides, id. 28, 6, 11: studia inania et fluxa, Tac. A. 3, 50 *fin.*: fluxa senio mens, id. ib. 6, 38.

Adv. fluxe, *Remissly, negligently* (post-class. and extremely rare): more vitae remissioris fluxius agens, Amm. 18, 7.

Flŭōnĭa, ae, *f.* [fluo] *A surname of Juno, as the goddess who restrained the flow of blood in lying-in women*, Var. in Aug. Civ. D. 7, 2 *sq.*; Arn. 3, 118; Mart. Cap. 2, 37; Fest. p. 92 Müll.

flŭor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A flowing, flow* (a post-Aug. word): aqua natura res labilis et ad fluorem semper tam prona, Arn. 2, 84: maris, Sol. 18; cf. in the plur., fluores amnium, App. Flor. 348: lactis fluores, Nemes. Cyneg. 227: intelligimus omnes ventos aëris esse fluorem, Arn. 6, 196: imagines jugi fluore a corporibus manantes, App. Flor. p. 348.—**II.** In medic. lang., *A flux, diarrhœa:* fluore aeger, Cels. 3, 6 *ad fin.*: solutio et fluor stomachi, Scrib. Comp. 108

flustra, orum, *n.* [id.] *The usual quiet state of the sea, a calm* (ante- and post-class.): "*flustra* motus maris sine tempestate fluctuantis. Naevius in bello Poenico quod ait: *honerariae honustae stabant in flustris*, ut si diceret in salo," Suet. Frgm. tom. 8, p. 75 ed. Wolf (*ed. Bip. p. 425) (reprinted in Müll. Fest. p. 89 and 382); cf. "*flustra* dicuntur, quum in mari fluctus non moventur, quam Graeci μαλακίαν vocant," Fest. p. 89 Müll.: mare de flustris temperatum, Tert. de Pall. 2.

flūta, ae, *f.* [πλωτή, the floater] *A sort of large muraena*, Var. in Macr. S. 2, 12; R. R. 2, 6, 2; Col. 8, 17, 8; cf. the following article.

flūto, are, *v. n.* [contr. from fluito] *To flow, to float* (ante-class. and very rare): aqua flutat, Lucr. 3, 190: quod hae (muraenae flutae) in summa aqua prae pinguetudine flutent, Var. in Macr. S. 2, 12.

flŭvĭa, ae, *f.* [fluo], ante-class. for fluvius, *A river:* inter duas fluvias, Sisenn. in Non. 207, 7; id. ib. 8.

flŭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [fluvius] *Of* or *belonging to a river, river-, fluvial:* septus fluvialibus undis, Virg. A. 9, 70: aqua, Col. 6, 22 *fin.*: arundo, Virg. G. 2, 414: arena, Pall. Oct. 17 *fin.*: lupus, *a fish*, Col. 8, 16, 4; v. lupus.

flŭvĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a river, fluviatic:* arena, Vitr. 1, 2 *fin.*: animalia, Col. 8, 15, 5.

flŭvĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a river, river-, fluviatile* (quite class.): testudines, Cic. N. D. 2. 48, 124: naves, Liv. 10, 2, 12: negotium, Col. 8, 17, 7.

* **flŭvĭātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Soaked* or *steeped in a river:* Plin. 16, 39. 76, § 196.

flūvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo], poet. for fluidus, *Flowing, fluid:* Lucr. 2, 464 *sq.*

flŭvĭus, ii (*gen. plur.* fluvium, Val. Fl. 6, 391: flūvjōrum scanned as a trisyllable, Virg. G. 1, 482), *m.* [id.] *A river* (quite class.; but much less freq. than flumen; in Caes. not at all, whereas he employs flumen several hundred times): Enn. Ann. 1, 51: rapidus, Plaut. Men. prol. 64; so id. Bacch. 1, 1, 52: de fluvio aquam derivare, id. Truc. 2, 7, 12: apud Hypanim fluvium, qui ab Europae parte in Pontum influit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94; so fluvius Eurotas, id. Inv. 2, 31, 96: fluvius Sagra, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: fluvius Atratus, id. Div. 1, 43, 98: fluvius Taurus, Liv. 38, 15, 7 Drak. *N. cr.*: ultra Albim fluvium, Suet. Aug. 21: se fluvio dea condidit alto, Virg. A. 12, 886: fluvio succedit opaco, id. ib. 7, 36: fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis, id. ib. 8, 651: fluvio quum forte secundo Deflueret, id. ib. 7, 494. Of the Styx, id. ib. 6, 384; 415.—Proverb.: quisnam istic fluvius est, quem non recipiat mare? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 86.

II. Transf., in gen., like flumen, for *Running water, stream* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arbuta sufficere et fluvios praebere recentes, Virg. G. 3, 301; cf. id. ib. 3, 126: purgatura malum fluvio vivente soporem, Stat. Th. 9, 574: perfusa certo fluvio terra, Plin. 34, 14, 41.

fluxe, *adv.* *Remissly*; v. fluo, *Pa.*, *no.* B, *ad fin.*

fluxĭlis, e, *adj.* [fluxus, from fluo] *Fluid* (post-class.): fusile et fluxile liquoris est qualitas, Tert. adv. Val. 24.

fluxĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fluo] *A flowing, flow* (quite class.): aquarum fluxiones, *i. e. deluges*, * Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111 (*al.* eluviones): sanguinis e naribus, Plin. 24, 19, 119: vulvae et ventris, id. 23, 5, 53: oculorum, id. 28, 7, 21: contra fluxiones, quas Graeci rheumatismos vocant, *defluxions*, id. 22, 18, 21.

* **fluxĭpĕdus**, a, um, *adj.* [fluo-pes] *Flowing down to the feet:* vestis, Avien. Arat. 287.

fluxūra, ae, *f.* [fluo] *A flowing* (post-Aug. and very rare), Col. 3, 2, 17, and 32.

1. fluxus, a, um, v. fluo, *Pa.*, *no.* B.

2. fluxus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A flow, flux* (a post-Aug. word) **I.** Lit.: (echeneis piscis) fluxus gravidarum utero sistens, Plin. 9, 25, 41: ventus non aliud intelligitur quam fluxus aëris, id. 2, 43, 44: resinae, id. 23, 1, 24: Maeandrico fluxu delicatam vestem humi protrahere, *i. e. folds, drapery*, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*—* **II.** Trop., *A* *flowing* or *passing away* of a period of time: Tac. H. 5, 23.

* **fŏcācĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [focus] *Of or belonging to the hearth, hearth-*: panis, *i. e. baked on the hearth* (in the ashes). Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15.

fōcāle, is, *n.* [for faucale from fauces] *A neck-cloth, cravat,* worn by sick or effeminate persons, Hor. S. 2, 3, 255; Quint. 11, 3, 144; Mart. 14, 142.

fōcānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [for faucaneus from fauces] *Like a throat*: palmes, *a by-branch* or *sprout growing between two other sprouts,* Col. 4, 24, 10; 5, 6, 35; Pall. Febr. 12, 2.

focaria, ae, v. focarius.

fŏcārius, ii, *m.*, and **fŏcārĭa,** ae, *f.* [focus] *A kitchen-boy; a kitchen-maid, cook,* Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5; id. ib. 33, 7, 12; Pomp. ib. 15; Vulg. 1. Sam. 8, 13.—**II.** Transf.: focaria, *A housekeeper, concubine,* Cod. Justin. 5, 16, 2; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2671 *sq.*; v. Orell. on the inscr.

focatius, a, um, v. focacius.

‡ **focillationes,** FOCULI . . . a fovendo, id est calefaciendo, dicta sunt, Fest. p. 85.

fŏcillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, and **focillor,** atus, 1. *v. dep.* [focus] *To revive* or *refresh* by warmth, *to cherish* (extremely rare and only trop.): pudet me sic tecum loqui et tam levibus remediis te focillare, Sen. Ep. 13 *fin.*: societatem, Suet. Aug. 17.—In the deponent form: suum quisque diversi commodum focillantur, *foster, cherish,* Var. in Non.

focula, orum, v. foculus, *ad init.*

‡ **foculo,** are, i. q. fovere, acc. to Non. 10, 1.

fŏcŭlus, i, *m.* (in the plur. also heterocl. focula, orum, *n.*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 24) *dim.* [focus] *A little hearth, a fire-pan, chafing-dish, brazier*: arrepto carbone exstincto e foculo imaginem in pariete delineavit, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 14; Cato R. R. 10, 3; id. ib. 11, 5: epulas foveri foculis ferventibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67: dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo injicit, Liv. 2, 12, 13; cf. Front. Ep. ad Ver. 6 ed. Mai.—Comically: jam intus ventris fumant focula, Calefieri jussi reliquias, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 24.—* **II.** Transf., for *Fire*: bucca foculum excitat, Juv. 3, 262.

fŏcus, i, *m.* [root FO, whence also foveo: the place or the apparatus for heating, warming] **I.** *A fire-place, hearth*: "Varro *focos* ait dictos, quod foveat ignes, nam ignis ipsa flamma est: quicquid autem ignem fovet, focus vocatur, seu ara sit seu quid aliud, in quo ignis fovetur," Var. in Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 1; cf. Ov. F. 6, 301; Fest. p. 85; Serv. Virg. A. 12, 118; Plaut. Aul. prol. 7; Plin. 19, 1, 4: dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus, Tib. 1, 1, 6: jam dudum splendet focus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7: ligna super foco Large reponens, id. Ad. 1, 9, 5: Curio ad focum sedenti magnum auri pondus Samnites quum attulissent, Cic. de Sen. 16, 55; cf. id. Frgm. ap. Non. 522, 28 (Rep. 3, 28 ed. Mos.); 68, 17: ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66. Poet. of a *funeral pile,* Virg. A. 11, 212; of an *altar,* Prop. 2, 19, 14; 4, 5, 64; Tib. 1, 2, 82; 1, 8, 70; 2, 5, 52; Ov. M. 4, 753; A. A. 1, 638, et al. —On the hearths of Roman houses were placed, in little niches, the household gods (Lares), and for them a fire was kept up: haec imponentur in foco nostro Lari, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 16; cf. focus Larium, quo familia convenit, Plin. 28, 20, 81 *fin.*: sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum, Hor. Epod. 2, 43.—Hence focus, like our *hearth,* serves to denote the *house* or *family*: domi focique fac vicissim ut memineris, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 45; cf. nudum ejicit domo atque focis patriis disque penatibus praecipitem Sextum exturbat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: agellus, quem tu fastidis, habitatum quinque focis, *by five houses, families,* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 2. And so esp. freq., arae et foci, pro aris et focis pugnare, to signify one's dearest possessions; v. ara, p. 127, c.

II. *A fire-pan, coal-pan, brazier*: panem in foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, Cato R. R. 75; 76, 2; Sen. Ep. 78 *fin.*

fŏdĭco, are, *v. a.* [fodio] *To dig, to pierce* (rare, but quite class.): * **I.** Lit.: mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina, laevum Qui fodicet latus et cogat dextram Porrigere, *to dig* or *jog in the side,* * Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51 (for which *fodit,* Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17).—**II.** Trop.: animum fodicant, bona distimulant, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 30: non est in nostra potestate fodicantibus iis rebus, quas malas esse opinemur, dissimulatio vel oblivio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 35.

fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [id.: a place from which a mineral is dug] *A pit, mine*: argenti, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 22; Vitr. 7, 7; also written in one word, argentifodina, v. h. v.

fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. (ante-class. form of the *inf. praes. pass.* fodiri, Cato R. R. 2, 4; Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 21; Col. 11, 2, 35.—Also acc. to the first conj.: "*fodare* fodere," Fest. p. 84; cf. Illyrii restant sicis sibinisque fodantes, Enn. Ann. 7, 115; for which the MSS. of Festus, p. 336 Müll., have *fodentes*) *v. n.* and *a.* [a weakened form from ΒΟΘ, whence βόθρος, a pit; βοθρόω and βοθρεύω, to dig] *To dig, delve, dig up, dig out; to prick, pierce, stab* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: numquam domum revertor, quin te in fundo conspicer Fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17; cf. fodit: invenit auri aliquantum, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134; and id. de Or. 2, 41, 174: vineas novellas fodere aut arare et postea occare, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 1; cf. ut hortum fodiat, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 59; so hortum, Cato R. R. 2, 4: arva, Ov. M. 11, 33: solum, Plin. 19, 6, 32: vites, Quint. 9, 4, 5: murum, *to undermine,* Ov. M. 11, 535: puteum ferramentis fodimus, *to dig,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 19; so puteos, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5: scrobes, trium in altitudinem pedum, id. B. G. 7, 73, 5: fundamenta, Plin. 28, 2, 4: cubilia (talpae), Virg. G. 1, 183: argentum etiam incolae fodiunt, Liv. 28, 3, 3; so gypsum e terra, Plin. 36, 24, 59: terram gramineam de cespite, Virg. Cul. 391: at ego te pendentem fodiam stimulis triginta dies, *to prick,* Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 48: quia non latus fodi (cultro), id. Aul. 3, 2, 4. So equi armos calcaribus, Virg. A. 6, 882: guttura cultro, Ov. M. 7, 315: ora hastis, Liv. 8, 10, 6: hostem pugionibus, Tac. H. 4, 29: Sarmatam levi gladio, id. ib. 1, 79: ora, id. Ann. 2, 21; Agr. 36: adversa ora resistentium, Curt. 4, 15: *La.* Dic jussisse te. *Ph.* Noli fodere: jussi, *don't punch me in the side,* Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17 (for which *fodicare,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51).—Poet.: Ausonius mersis celer fodit aequora remis, *digs through, ploughs through,* Sil. 14, 359; so aquas (ungula), Ov. F. 3, 456.—In an obscene sense: Mart. 7, 102; so Auct. Priap. 53.

II. Trop.: num exspectas, dum te stimulis fodiam? Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86; cf. cor stimulo foditur, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 39: pungit dolor, vel fodiat sane, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 33.

fodo, are, v. fodio, *ad init.*

foecunde, foecunditas, foecundo, foecundus, v. fec.

foede, *adv.*, v. foedus, *ad fin.*

(* **foedĕrātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: ad foedera vel foederatos pertinens, Justin. Nov. 147, 2, and 148, 2.)

foedĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [foedus] *Leagued together, confederated, allied*: si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti essent, Cic. Arch. 4, 7; so civitates, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, 13: populus, id. de Or. 1, 40, 182; Balb. 8, 22; cf. abs.: ut omnium beneficiorum nostrorum expertes faciat foederatos, id. ib.: Mamertinorum foederatum atque pacatum solum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 11, 26.

foedĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To establish by treaty* or *league* (late Lat.): quum foederaretur concordia, Amm. 31, 4; so pacem, id. 25, 7: amicitias, Hier. Ep. 5, 1.

foedĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [foedus-frango] *League-breaking, perfidious* (very rare): Poeni, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; cf. Mos. Cic. Rep. Frgm. 2, p. 513 *sq.*; so hostes, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7, 6.

foedĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. foedus] *Foulness, filthiness, horridness, hideousness* (quite class.): **I.** Physical: multae beluae insectantes odoris intolerabili foeditate depellunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: foeditas, qua Sulla obiit, Plin. 11, 33, 39: foeditates cicatricum, id. 35, 6, 35: Hipponacti notabilis foeditas vultus erat, id. 36, 5, 4, § 12: cujus scelere in hac vestitus foeditate fuerimus (viz. in a military cloak), Cic. Phil. 12, 6, 12: avertere omnes a tanta foeditate spectaculi (*i. e.* Mettii quadrigis discerpti) oculos, Liv. 1, 28, 11: Alpium foeditas, id. 21, 58 *fin.*—**II.** Mental: si turpitudo in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas turpificati animi debet videri? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105; id. Fin. 3, 11, 38; Quint. 8, 6, 15: prima barbarismi ac soloecismi foeditas absit, id. 1, 5, 4; id. 12, 10, 76.

foedo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make foul, filthy, hideous; to defile, disfigure, deform* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Physically: Harpyiae contactu omnia foedant immundo, Virg. A. 3, 227: foedare in pulvere crines, id. ib. 12, 99; so canitiem vultusque seniles pulvere, Ov. M. 8, 530: ignes sanguine per aras, Virg. A. 2, 502; so Ov. M. 3, 723; and tellurem calido sanguine, id. ib. 6, 238: brachia tabo, id. ib. 14, 190: pectora pugnis, ora unguibus, Virg. A. 11, 86: ferro foedati jacent, Enn. Ann. 1, 136; cf. foedant et proterunt hostium copias, *i. e. to mar* or *mutilate with wounds, to wound,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 91; and qui me (*i. e.* Prometheum) perenni vivum foedat miseria, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 24; so too obscenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres, Virg. A. 3, 241: foedati agri, terror injectus urbi est, *laid waste,* Liv. 3, 26, 1.—Of inanimate subjects: nulla tectoria eorum rimae foedavere, Plin. 36, 23, 55: nubes foedavere lumen, Sall. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 2, 286; cf. aër assiduo noctem foedaverat imbre, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 538.

II. Trop.: (Graeci) nos quoque dictitant barbaros et spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, Cato in Plin. 29, 1, 14: foedati crimine turpi, Lucr. 3, 49: gloriam majorum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 30; cf. Romam ipsam foedavit adventus tuus, Cic. Pis. 22, 53: ne vestis serica viros foedaret, Tac. A. 2, 33; id. Germ. 46. castra pollui foedarique a Classico ne sinatis, id. Hist. 4, 58: egregia erga populum Romanum merita mox rebelles foedarunt, id. ib. 4, 37: foedata per avaritiam victoria, id. Ann. 4, 19: multiplici clade foedatus annus, Liv. 3, 32, 4.

1. foedus, a, um, *adj.* (kindr. with foeteo] *Foul, filthy, ugly, unseemly, detestable, abominable, horrible* (quite class.).

I. Physically: cimices foedissimum animal, Plin. 29, 4, 17: herba odoris foedi, id. 20, 16, 63: sapor, Lucr. 2, 401: species, id. 2, 421: nunc eo tibi videtur foedus, quia illam (vestem) non habet, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 17; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 32: immanissimum et foedissimum monstrum, Cic. Pis. 14, 31: foedaque fit volucris (*sc.* bubo), Ov. M. 5, 549: caput impexa foedum porrigine, Hor. S. 2, 3, 126: foeda nigro simulacra fumo, id. Od. 3, 6, 4: foeda cicatrix, id. Sat. 1, 5, 60; so vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 366: victus, Hor. A. P. 392: loca tetra, inculta, foeda, formidolosa, Sall. C. 52, 13: tempestates, Liv. 25, 7, 7, Virg. G. 1, 323: incendium, Liv. 24, 47, 15.—*c. dat.*: pestilentia foeda homini, foeda pecori, Liv. 2, 32, 2.—In the neuter abs.: foedumque relatu, Ov. M. 9, 167; cf. Liv. 3, 69, 2.

II. Mentally: quo (tyranno) neque tetrius, neque foedius, nec diis hominibusque invisius animal ullum cogitari potest, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: nihil fieri potest miserius, nihil perditius, nihil foedius, id. Att. 8, 11, 4: luxuria senectuti foedissima, id. Off. 1, 34, 123: homo, Sall. C. 19, 2: scriptores carmine foedo Splendida facta linunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236; cf. foedissima ludibria, Quint. 1, 6, 32: bellum foedissimum, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 3; so genus interitus, id. ib. 15, 20, 2: et perniciosus exitus judicii, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: malum, Lucr. 5, 1342: facinus, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 1: amor, Lucr. 4, 1154: ministeria, Virg. A. 7, 619: conditiones, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 15: fuga ducum, Val. Fl. 6, 723: exprobratio, Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249: inconsequentia rerum foedissima, Quint. 8, 6, 50.—In the neuter with a subject-clause: ludos vero non facere, quid foedius? (shortly before, quid *turpius?*), Cic. Att. 15, 10: versum in oratione fieri multo foedissimum est, Quint. 9, 4, 72.

Adv. foede, *Foully, cruelly, basely, horribly:* Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: aram turparunt sanguine foede, Lucr. 1, 86: foede aliquem distrahere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14; so laniare crura brachiaque, Tac. H. 1, 41: caesa manus juvenum, Virg. A. 10, 498; Lucr. 4, 170: ne quod ob admissum foede dictumve superbe, *etc.*, id. 5, 1223: servire, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 48: perire, Sall. J. 31, 2: pugnatum est, Liv. 6, 1, 11: foedius inde pulsus quam, *etc.*, id. 2, 51, 8: causa agetur foedissime, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4.

2. foedus, ĕris (for foedus, Ennius wrote fidus, acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25. Archaic form of the *gen. plur.* FOEDESUM, acc. to Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86; v. the letter R, II. a), *n.* *A league, treaty, compact.* **I.** Polit.: FOEDERVM, PACIS, BELLI, INDVCIARVM ORATORES FETIALES IVDICESVE SVNTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; cf. id. Rep. 1, 32; so pacem foedusque facere, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16; and cf. oratrices pacis et foederis, id. Rep. 2, 8: Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adjungunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 2, 2; cf. ne societates, ne foedera nova acciperemus, Sall. J. 14, 18; and societatam foedere confirmare, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: quibus (foederibus) etiam cum hoste devincitur fides, id. Off. 3, 31, 111: amicitiam et foedus petere, Sall. J. 104, 4: foedus facere cum aliquibus, id. Inv. 2, 30, 91; so foedus facere, id. Rep. 3, 18; Caes. B. C. 3, 108. 3; Sall. J. 38, 9, et al.: ferire, icere, pangere, v. h. vv.: de foedere decedere, Cato in Gell. 10, 1, 10: foedera negligere, violare, rumpere, Cic. Balb. 5, 13; cf. sociorum nominisque Latini jura negligere ac foedera, id. Rep. 3, 29; so too rumpere, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20; Liv. 9, 1; 21, 10: violare, id. Rep. 1, 19; Liv. 28, 44, 7: rescindere, Vellej. 2, 90, 3: solvere, Virg. A. 10, 91: turbare, id. ib. 12, 633: contra foedus facere, Cic. Balb. 4, 10; so Gell. 10, 1, 10: foedus aequum dare, Liv. 23, 5, 9 (for which ex aequo venire in amicitiam, id. 7, 30, 2); cf. foedere iniquo alligari, id. 35, 46, 10.

II. Transf., beyond the polit. sphere, in gen., *A compact, covenant, agreement:* foedus fecerunt cum tribuno plebis palam, ut ab eo provincias acciperent, quas ipsi vellent, *etc.*, Cic. Sest. 10, 24; cf. foedus frangere, id. Pis. 12, 28: foedus inter se facere, id. Fin. 2, 26, 83: amorum turpissimorum foedera ferire, id. Coel. 14, 34; so amicitiae, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 1: hospitii, Just. 7. 3: thalami, *i. e. marriage contract, marriage*, Ov. M. 7, 403; so also vitae, Stat. Th. 2, 112: communia studii, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 43.—Hence

B. Poet., of inanimate and abstr. things, *A law:* si omnes Foedere naturae certo discrimina servant, Lucr. 5, 922; so id. ib. 5, 58; 6, 907; Virg. A. 1, 62; Col. poet. 10, 219.

3. foedus, v. hoedus, *ad init.*

foen, v. fen.

foetĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To have an ill smell, to stink:* an foetet anima uxori tuae? Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 44; 78: foetere multo Myrtale solet vino, Mart. 5, 4, 1: abstineat a foetentibus acrimoniis alii vel caeparum, Col. 9, 14, 3.—* **II.** Trop.: fi! fi! foetet Tuus mihi sermo, Plaut. Casin. 3, 6, 7.

foetesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [foeteo] *To become stinking* (late Lat.): foetescit vetusta (aqua), Isid. Orig. 20, 3.

foetĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That has an ill smell, stinking, fetid:* anima foetida, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 13; cf. quum isto ore foetido teterrimam nobis popinam inhalasses, * Cic. Pis. 6, 13: corpus, Suet. Ner. 51: pisces, Plaut. Cap. 4, 2, 33.—*Comp.:* dejectiones, Cels. 3, 2.—* **II.** Trop., *Foul, disgusting:* libido, Prud. στεφ. 2, 245.

foetor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An offensive smell, a stench:* jacebat in suorum Graecorum foetore atque vino, * Cic. Pis. 10, 22; Col. 12, 18, 3: foetores oris emendare, Plin. 28, 8, 27.—* **II.** Trop., *Foulness, noisomeness:* reconditorum verborum foetores, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 86.

foetŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Stinking, fetulent* (a post-class. word): App. Apol. p. 277: viscera, Arn. 7, 225.

foetus, v. fet.

foetūtĭna, ae, *f.* [foeteo] *A stinking place, slut's corner, dirty puddle* (a post-class. word): "*moletrina* a molendo, quod pistrinum dicimus, ut *feratrina*, ut *foetutina*," Non. 63, 26.—Trop.: lingua mendaciorum praeministra semper in foetutinis et olenticetis suis jaceat, App. Apol. p. 278: foetutinas grammaticas spectare, Val. Prob. in Gell. 13, 20, 1.

Fōlĭa, ae, *f.* *The name of a witch of Ariminum*, Hor. Epod. 5, 42.

fŏlĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [folium] *Leafy, like leaves:* semen, Plin. 19, 3, 15; ib. 7, 36.

fŏlĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [foliatus] *Leafy* (late Lat.): umbra, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 535.

fŏlĭātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *Leaf-work, foliage* (post-Aug. and very rare): cupresseae foliaturae, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*

fŏlĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [folium] *Leaved, leafy:* caulis, Plin. 21, 16, 59; so id. 21, 15, 54; Pall. Mart. 10 *fin.:* arbores, App. M. 4, p. 143.—**II.** Subst., foliatum, i, *n.* (*sc.* unguentum), *An unguent* or *oil made of the leaves of spikenard* (hence also called nardinum, v. h. v.), *nard-oil*, "Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15;" Juv. 6, 465; Mart. 11, 27, 9; 14, 110.

fŏlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Leafy, full of leaves:* aizoum foliosum usque ad cacumen, Plin. 25, 13, 102: arbor foliosior, id. 12, 11, 23.

fŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [kindred with φύλλον, as alios with ἄλλος] *A leaf:* **I.** Lit., of plants: quid in arboribus? in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179: latissima folia fico, angusta myrto, capillata pino, aculeata aquifolio, *etc.*, Plin. 16, 24, 28: foliis ex arboribus strictis, Caes. B. C. 3, 58, 3: mobilia, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 5: arida laureae, Cic. Pis. 40, 97. As an image of mobility, changeableness: nec me consules movent, qui ipsi pluma aut folio facilius moventur, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2.—The Sibyl wrote her oracles on leaves (acc. to Varro, on palm-leaves), Virg. A. 3, 444; 6, 74 Serv.; hence credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllae, *i. e. an oracular saying, oracle*, Juv. 8, 126.—* **B.** Trop., for *A thing of no consequence, a trifle:* folia sunt artis et nugae merae, App. M. 1, p. 106, 8.—* **II.** Transf., of paper: chartarum folia (* al. fila), Plin. 37, 7, 29.

* **follĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [follis] *Expanding and contracting like a pair of bellows, loose, baggy:* "lingulati calcei sunt, quos nos *folleatos* vocamus," Isid. Orig. 19, 34; cf. follicans.

folleo, ēre, *v. n.* [id.] *To bag* or *puff out like bellows* (late Lat.): si pes laxa pelle non folleat, Hier. Ep. 22, 28.

follĭcans, antis, *Part.* [id.] *Expanding and contracting like a pair of bellows* (post-Aug. and rare): muli senes . . . follicantes nares languidas, App. M. 9, p. 222: chamaeleon oscitans vescitur, follicans ruminat, Tert. Pall. 3: laxae manicae, caligae follicantes, Hier. Ep. 22, 34.

‡ **folliculare** appellatur pars remi, quae folliculo est tecta, a quo vita follicularis," Fest. p. 85 Müll. (the Gr. ἄσκωμα).

follĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [folliculus] *Full of husks:* papaver, App. Herb. 53.

follĭcŭlus, i. *m. dim.* [follis] *A small bag* or *sack:* folliculis frumentum vehere, Liv. 9, 13, 9; quidam judicatus est parentem occidisse: ei statim . . os obvolutum est folliculo et praeligatum, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149; so of a matricide: statim folliculo lupino os obvolutum est, Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23.—**B.** In partic. (cf. follis, *no.* B), *A ball to play with, inflated with wind; a wind-ball:* post bella civilia ad pilam folliculumque transiit, Suet. Aug. 83.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *A husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle:* gluma est grani folliculus, Var. R. R. 1, 48, 1: quum spica se exserit folliculo, Sen. Ep. 124. So of fruits, acc. to Var. R. R. 1, 48, 1; Col. 2, 8, 5; Plin. 24, 8, 33; ib. 9, 40: follis animalium, id. 30, 12, 37: muliebris, *i. q.* vulva, acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 3, 136.—Poet., of the shell of an egg: teretes (cicadarum), Lucr. 5, 801; and of the human body, as the husk or shell of the soul: ego, si qui sum et quo folliculo sum indutus, queo, Lucil. in Non. 110, 27.

* **follĭgĕna,** ae, *adj.* [follis-gigno] *Produced by a bellows, droning, dull:* bombi, Poet. in Anth. Lat. II. p. 64 Wernsd. *N. cr.*

follis, is, *m.* (orig., a leathern sack; hence) **I.** Lit.: **A.** *A pair of bellows:* formae, quas vos effici sine follibus et sine incudibus non putatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54; cf. folle fabrili flando accenderunt, Liv. 38, 7, 12; so Virg. G. 4, 171; Aen. 8, 449; Hor. S. 1, 4, 19; Pers. 5, 11.—**B.** *A playing-ball inflated with wind, a wind-ball:* ego te follem pugillatorium faciam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16: folle decet pueros ludere, folle senes, Mart. 14, 74.—**C.** *A leathern money-bag:* et tenso folle reverti Inde domum possis, Juv. 14, 281; so Callistr. Dig. 35, 1, 82; Veg. Mil. 2, 20.—**2.** Transf., for *A small piece of money:* centum folles aeris, Lampr. Heliog. 22: quinquaginta folles petere, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8; so id. adv. Crescent. 3, 29.—**D.** *A cushion* or *pillow inflated with air, a wind-cushion:* Lampr. Hel. 25.—**II.** Transf., of *The stomach:* devorata in follem ventris recondere, Macr. S. 7, 4.—Poet., of *puffed cheeks:* tunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles, Juv. 7, 111.

* **follītim,** *adv.* [follis, *no.* I. C] *By money-bags:* nihil moror vetera et vulgata verba, Peratim ductare: at ego follitim ductitabo, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 15.

‡ **folus,** v. olus, *ad init.*

fōmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fomento] *A fomentation* (post-class.): fomentationis gratia, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70.

fōmento, are, *v. a.* [fomentum] *To foment* (post-class.): caput, Coel. Aur Acut. 1, 9; Veg. Vet. 2, 8.

fōmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from fovimentum from foveo] *A warm application, warm lotion* or *poultice, fomentation:* calida, Cels. 2, 17 *med.;* so calida, sicca, id. 4, 14; cf. Suet. Aug. 81: assident, fomenta paret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 82; so adhibere, Col. 6, 30, 3: (juvant) fomenta podagrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 52: fomenta vulneribus nulla, *i. e. bandages* (before, ligamenta), Tac. A. 15, 55.—* **B.** Transf., for fomes, *Touch-wood:* se ex arboribus fomenta excidisse, Clod. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 176.

II. Trop.: **A.** *A lenitive, mitigation, alleviation:* haec sunt solatia, haec fomenta summorum malorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59; cf. patientiae, fortitudinis fomentis dolor mitigari solet, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95: militaribus animis adhibenda fomenta, ut ferre pacem velint, Tac. A. 1, 46: paupertati suae fomenta conquirere, App. M. 2, p. 124; Quint. 4, 3, 10: ut haec ingrata ventis dividat Fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantia, *i. e. consolations*, Hor. Epod. 11, 17.—**B.** Poet. transf., *Nourishment:* quodsi frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 26.

fōmes, ĭtis, *m.* [foveo: kindling material] *Kindling-wood, touch-wood, tinder* **I.** Lit.: silici scintillam excudit Achates . . . rapuitque in fomite flammas, Virg. A. 1, 176; so Luc. 8, 776; Plin. 16, 40, 77.—**B.** Trop. (post-class.): fomes et incitabulum ingenii virtutisque, Gell. 15, 2, 3: peccati, Prud. Apoth. 942.—**II.** Transf.: "*fomites* sunt assulae ex arboribus, dum caeduntur, excussae: dictae, quod in eo opere occupati cibis potuque confoventur. At Opilius adustas jam fomites (so we should read with the Cod. Mon.) vocari existimat. Alii vocari putant scintillas, quae ex ferro candenti malleis excutiuntur: dictae autem inde, quia igni sunt confotae. Pari modo assulae, quae sunt securibus excussae," Fest. p. 85; cf. "*Fomes* πελέκημα," Gloss. Labb.

‡ **fomito** πελεκῶ, Gloss. Labb.

fons, fontis, *m.* [acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35, and Fest. p. 84, from fundo] *A spring, fountain:* **I.** Lit.: late parvus aquaï Prata riget fons, Lucr. 5, 602: fons dulcis aquaï, id. 6, 891; so fons aquae dulcis, cui nomen Arethusa est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53. 118: est apud Hammonis fanum fons luce diurna Frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 851; cf. id. 875: eunt ad fontem, nitidant (*i. e.* abluunt) corpora, Enn. in Non. 144, 16; Caes. B. C. 2, 24 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 49, 5: (Romulus) locum delegit fontibus abundantem, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: fontium qui celat origines, Nilus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 45; id. Ep. 1, 16, 12: vestris amicum fontibus et choris, id. Od. 3, 4, 25: fas pervicaces est mihi Thyiadas Vinique fontem lactis et uberes Cantare rivos, *the fountains* or *streams of wine drawn from the earth by the stroke of the thyrsus*, id. ib. 2, 19, 10: quum tui fontes vel inimicis tuis pateant, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.

B. Poet. transf., for *Spring-water, water*: alii fontemque ignemque ferebant, Virg. A. 12, 119; Luc. 5, 337.

II. Trop., *Fountain-head, source, origin, cause*: meos amicos ... ad Graecos ire jubeo, ut ea a fontibus potius hauriant, quam rivulos consectentur, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 8; so *opp.* rivuli, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117; Coel. 8, 19: fons maledicti, id. Planc. 23, 57: hic fons, hoc principium est movendi, id. Rep. 6, 25; so scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor. A. P. 309; cf. Cilicia origo et fons belli, Flor. 3, 6: ab illo fonte et capite Socrate, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42; so quorum (philosophorum) fons ipse Socrates, Quint. 1, 10, 13; cf. atqui rerum caput hoc erat et fons, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 45: oratorum partus atque fontes, Cic. Brut. 13, 49: haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, id. N. D. 3, 19, 48: omnes omnium rerum, quae ad dicendum pertinerent, fontes animo ac memoria continere, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: philosophiae fontes aperire, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; so totos eloquentiae aperire, Quint. 6, 1, 51: dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiae fontibus fluere, id. 12, 2, 6; cf. id. 5, 10, 19: fontes ut adire remotos Atque haurire queam vitae praecepta beatae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 94: ex iis fontibus unde omnia ornamenta dicendi sumuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 45; id. Rep. 5, 3: benevolentia, qui est amicitiae fons a natura constitutus, id. Lael. 14, 50: is fons mali hujusce fuit, Liv. 39, 15, 9: fons vitii et perjurii, *thou source of all iniquity*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 51; cf. Petr. 24.

Fons, personified as *A deity*, with a chapel, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52.

fontāna, ae, v. fontanus, *no.* II.

Fontanalis, e, v. Fontinalis.

* **fontānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [fons] *Of* or *from a spring*: scaturigo, Sol. 37 *fin.*

fontānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *from a spring, spring-*: aqua, Cels. 2, 18; so Col. 12, 9, 2; and also ora, Ov. F. 1, 269.—**II.** Subst., in late Lat., fontana, ae, *f.*, *A spring, fountain*: Innocent. de Cas. p. 245 Goes.

Fontēius, a, *The name of a Roman* gens. So M. Fonteius, *A pretor in Gaul, for whom Cicero delivered the oration still preserved in part.* His sister Fonteia, *a vestal*, Cic. Fontei. 17, 37.

* **fontĭcŏla,** ae, *adj.* [fons-colo] *Dwelling by fountains*: ite igitur Camoenae, Fonticolae puellae, Aug. de Mus. 3, 7.

fontĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fons] *A little spring* or *fountain* (very rare): Hor. S. 1, 1, 56: exsiliente dulci fonticulo, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 107.

fontĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* [fons-gigno] *Born by fountains*, a poet. epithet of the Muses: virginum chorus, Mart. Cap. 9, 308; and subst.: o sacra doctarum prudentia fontigenarum, id. 6, 1.

fontĭnālis (also fontan.), e, *adj.* [fons] *Of* or *from a spring* or *fountain*: aqua, Vitr. 8, 3.—Deriv., **II.** Fontinalis (Fontan.) porta, perh. i. q. Porta Capena, Liv. 35, 10, 12; Inscr. Grut. 624, 11.—**B.** Subst., **1.** Fontinalis, is, *m.*, *The god of fountains*: Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 17.—**2.** **Fontĭnālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *The festival of springs* or *fountains celebrated on the* 13*th of October*, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 57; Calend. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 400; Fest. p. 85.

for, fātus, 1. *v. defect.* (see the extant forms in the follg.) *n.* and *a.* [kindr. with φάω, φημί] *To speak, say* (mostly poet.; cf. "quaedam vetera etiam necessario interim sumuntur, ut *fari*," Quint. 8, 3, 27).

I. In gen.: **A.** *Neutr.*: "*fatur* is, qui primum homo significabilem ore mittit vocem. Ab eo ante quam id faciant pueri dicuntur *infantes*; quum id faciant, jam *fari*," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 64 *fin.*; cf. filius Croesi, quum jam per aetatem fari posset, infans erat, Gell. 5, 9, 1; and non enim eram infans, qui non farer, Aug. Conf. 1, 8; so nescios fari pueros, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 18; and quum primum fari coepisset, Suet. Aug. 94: tum ad eos is deus, qui omnia genuit, fatur: *haec vos*, etc., Cic. Univ. 11; so Val. Fl. 3, 616: Venulus dicto parens ita farier infit, Virg. A. 11, 242: praetor qui tum fatus est, si, *etc.*, Var. L. L. 6, 4, 59 *fin.*: sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam contorsit, Virg. A. 2, 50: tu meum ingenium fans non edidicisti atque infans, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 7: coram data copia fandi, Virg. A. 1, 520; so fandi doctissima Cymodocea, id. ib. 10, 225: quae mollissima fandi Tempora, id. ib. 4, 293: quid fando tua tela manusque Demoror? Stat. Th. 1, 655: his fando si nuncius exstitit oris, Val. Fl. 4, 170. So fando, for famâ, rumore, *report, hearsay*: neque fando umquam accepit quisquam, *etc.*, *by report, by hearsay*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 41; cf. ne fando quidem auditum est, crocodilum aut ibim violatum ab Aegyptio, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82; so Virg. A. 2, 81; Ov. M. 15, 497; Sil. 10, 484: haud mollia fatu, Virg. A. 12, 25; so lapis fatu dignissimus, Sol. 3.

B. *Act.*: (*a*) *c. acc.*: (animus) dementit deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 465: qui sapere et fari possit, quae sentiat, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 9: fabitur hoc aliquis, Cic. poet. ap. Gell. 15, 6, 3: vix ea fatus eram, Virg. A. 2, 323: dehinc talia fatur, id. ib. 1, 256: cui talia fanti, id. ib. 6, 46; cf. haec fantem, Prop. 3, 7, 65: quis talia fando temperet a lacrimis? Virg. A. 2, 6.—(β) With *relative clauses*: fare age, quid venias, Virg. A. 6, 389; cf. sed te qui vivum casus, age fare vicissim Attulerint, id. ib. 6, 531: fare, an patriam spes ulla videndi, Val. Fl. 5, 552.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To utter in prophecy, to foretell, predict*: Enn. Ann. 1, 32: fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet, Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo, Virg. A. 1, 261. Cf. also in the follg.

B. *To sing in verse, to celebrate*: qui terraī Latiaī tuserunt homones Vires frudesque Poenicas, fabor, Naev. 1, 2: Tarpeium nemus et Tarpeiae turpe sepulcrum Fabor, Prop. 4, 4, 2.

☞ In pass. signif.: Fasti dies sunt, in quibus jus fatur, Suet. in Prisc. p. 793 P.—Of predicting: neque me Apollo fatis fandis dementem invitam ciet, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66.—Hence

A. fandus, a, um, *Pa.* *That may be spoken* or *uttered, right*; in opp. to nefandus, wrong: omnia fanda, nefanda malo permixta furore, Catull. 64, 406; cf. at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. A. 1, 543: non fanda timemus, Luc. 1, 634: inexpleto non fanda piacula busto, id. 2, 176.

B. fātum, i, *n.* (masc. form fatus malus, meus, Petr. 42; 77) (acc. to *no.* II. A.) *A prophetic declaration, an oracle, prediction* (so rarely, but quite class.): neque me Apollo fatis fandis dementem invitam ciet, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: Lentulum sibi confirmasse ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis, se, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9: ex fatis, quae Veientes scripta haberent, id. Div. 1, 44, 100: fatis, ominibus oraculisque portendere, Liv. 29, 10 *fin.* Drak. *N. cr.*: Siculisne resideret arvis Oblitus fatorum, Virg. A. 5, 703.—And since a prediction represents the future or fate of mankind as fixed, determined, fatum signifies also,

2. Transf., *What is ordained by the gods, destiny, fate*; the εἱμαρμένη or μοῖρα of the Greeks: "nec ii, qui dicunt immutabilia esse, quae futura sint nec posse verum futurum convertere in falsum, fati necessitatem confirmant, sed verborum vim interpretantur. At qui introducunt causarum seriem sempiternam, ii mentem hominis voluntate libera spoliatam necessitate fati devinciunt," Cic. Fat. 9, 20 *sq.*; hence the philosophic use of the word to denote *the eternal, immutable law of nature*: "fieri omnia fato, ratio cogit fateri. *Fatum* autem id appello, quod Graeci εἱμαρμένην, id est ordinem seriemque causarum, quum causa causae nexa rem ex se gignat. Ea est ex omni aeternitate fluens veritas sempiterna ... Ex quo intelligitur, ut fatum sit non id, quod superstitiose, sed id quod physice dicitur, causa aeterna rerum, cur et ea quae praeterierunt, facta sint et quae instant fiant, et quae sequuntur futura sint," id. Div. 1, 55, 125 *sq.*; cf. "quum vos fato fieri dicatis omnia, quod autem semper ex omni aeternitate verum fuerit, id esse fatum," id. N. D. 3, 6, 14; and "quum duae sententiae fuissent veterum philosophorum, una eorum, qui censerent omnia ita fato fieri, ut id fatum vim necessitatis afferret; in qua sententia Democritus, Heraclitus, Empedocles, Aristoteles fuit: altera eorum, quibus viderentur sine ullo fato esse animorum motus voluntarii," id. Fat. 17, 39; cf. also "ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pendentium fatum a Stoicis nectitur," id. Top. 15, 59; and "anīle sane et plenum superstitionis fati nomen ipsum," id. Div. 2, 7, 19: si Daphitae fatum fuit ex equo cadere, id. Fat. 3, 5; cf. id. ib. 12, 28: fuit hoc sive meum sive rei publicae fatum, ut, *etc.*, id. Balb. 26, 58; id. Div. 2, 8, 20: ut praedici posset, quid cuique eventurum et quo quisque fato natus esset, id. ib. 1, 1, 2; cf. qui (Milo) hoc fato natus est, ut, *etc.*, id. Mil. 11, 30; and, followed by *ne*, id. Fontej. 16, 35; cf. also quonam meo fato fieri dicam, ut, *etc.*, id. Phil. 2 1, 1; and qua quidem in re singulari sum fato, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 1: nisi dii immortales omni ratione placati suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: orte Saturno, tibi cura magni Caesaris fatis data, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 51: quo (Caesare) nihil majus meliusve terris Fata donavere bonique divi, id. ib. 4, 2, 38; id. Carm. Sec. 28: ut caneret fera Nereus fata, id. Od. 1, 15, 5; so acerba, id. Epod. 7, 17: triste, id. Sat. 1, 9, 29: caeca, id. Od. 2, 13, 16, et saep.

(β) Hence, transf., of *The will* or *determination of the gods*: heu stirpem invisam et fatis contraria nostris Fata Phrygum, Virg. A. 7, 293; so id. ib. 7, 50; cf. Non. 455, 25.—And also of *that which determines the fate* of a person or thing: Ilio tria fuisse audivi fata, quae illi forent exitio: signum ex arce si perisset; alterum, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 29; so Herculis sagittae, quae fatum Trojae fuere, Just. 20, 1 *fin.*—Lastly, Fata, personified as deities, *The Fates*, Prop. 4, 7, 51; Stat. Th. 8, 26; Silv. 5, 1, 259; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1771 *sq.*

b. In partic., *Bad fortune, ill fate, calamity, mishap*: dictum facete et contumeliose in Metellos antiquum Naevii est: *Fato Metelli Romae fiunt consules*, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 29 (p. 140, ed. Orell.); and, alluding to this verse, hoc Verrem dicere aiebant, te (*sc.* Metellum) non fato, ut ceteros ex vestra familia, sed opera sua consulem factum, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 29: quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod et poenas jamdiu improbitati, nequitiae ... debitas instare, Cic. Cat. 2. 5, 11: exitii ac fati dies, id. ib. 3, 7, 17: abditi in tabernaculis aut suum fatum querebantur aut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 4; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 1: quod si jam (quod dii omen avertant) fatum extremum rei publicae venit, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 35.—So esp. freq. of *death*: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset (multa autem impendere videntur praeter naturam etiam praeterque fatum), *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 1, 4, 10: sic Hortensii vox exstincta fato suo est, nostra publico, id. Brut. 96, 328; cf. nolite hunc maturius exstingui vulnere vestro quam suo fato, id. Coel. 32, 79; and quia nec fato merita nec morte peribat, Virg A. 4, 696: ferro, non fato moerus Argivum (*i. e.* Achilles) occidit, Poet. ap Quint. 8, 6, 10 Spald.: qui fato sunt functi, Quint. 3, 7, 10; Liv. 26, 13, 17: fato concessit, Plin. Pan. 11, 3; for which concedere in fatum, Modestin. Dig. 34, 3, 20: fato obiit, Tac. A. 6, 10: si me praeceperit fatum, Curt. 9, 6; Quint 6, 2, 33. In this sense sometimes in the plur.: jamdudum peccas, si mea fata petis, Ov. Her. 19, 118; Prop. 1, 17, 11: sentiet vivus eam, quae post fata praestari magis solet, venerationem, Quint. 12, 11 7: si me fata intercepissent, id. 6 praef.

1 cf. (mater) acerbissimis rapta fatis, id. § 4.

(β) Concr., of *Those that cause destruction:* duo illa rei publicae paene fata, Gabinium et Pisonem, Cic. Sest. 43, 93.

* **fŏrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [foro] *That may be pierced:* contemptor ferri nulloque forabilis ictu, Ov. M. 12, 170.

fŏrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *A dividing-thread* in a web: "*forago* filum, quo textrices diurnum opus distinguunt: a forando dictum," Fest. p. 90; cf. "*forago* trames diversi coloris," Gloss. Isid.: residens inter pensa et foragines puellarum, Symm. Ep. 6, 68.

fŏrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *An opening* or *aperture* produced by boring, *a hole* (rare, but quite class.): neque porta neque ullum foramen erat, qua posset eruptio fieri, Sisenn. in Non. 113, 27; so foramina parietum et fenestrarum, Col. 9, 15, 10: inventa sunt in eo (scuto) foramina CCXXX. * Caes. B. C. 3, 53, 4: tibia tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor. A. P. 203; Ov. M. 4, 122: alii (scarabei) focos crebris foraminibus excavant, Plin. 11, 28, 34: foramina illa quae patent ad animum a corpore (shortly before, viae quasi quaedam sunt ad oculos, ad aures *perforatae;* and quasi fenestrae sint animi), * Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47.

fŏrāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [foramen] *Bored* or *pierced through, having holes* (late Lat.): paries, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

fŏrāmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of holes* (post-class.): caro, Tert. Pat. 14.

fŏras, *adv.* [acc. form like alias, alteras, utrasque; while foris is an abl. form, kindr. with forum from fero; and therefore, lit., carried out, esp. out of the house; and hence, in gen.] *Out through the doors, out of doors, forth, out* (quite class.): crepuit foris: Amphitruo exit foras, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 35; cf. exeundum hercle tibi hinc est foras, id. Aul. 1, 1, 1: quid tu foras egressa es? id. Amph. 5, 1, 28: foras aedibus me ejici? id. Asin. 1, 2, 1; cf. homo hercle hinc exclusu'st foras. id. ib. 3, 3, 6; and anum foras extrudit, id. Aul. prol. 38: te huc foras seduxi, Ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 1, 14: sese porta foras universi proripiunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 1; so portis se foras erumpunt, id. ib. 2, 14, 1: quae (urbs) laetari mihi videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit forasque projecerit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: vides, tuum peccatum esse elatum foras, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 65; cf. domus, in qua nihil geratur, quod foras perferendum sit, Cic. Coel. 23, 57; and efferri hoc foras et ad populi Romani aures pervenire, id. Phil. 10, 3, 6: si (animus) eminebit foras, et ea quae extra sunt, contemplans, *etc.*, id. Rep. 6, 26; cf. justitia foras spectat et projecta tota est atque eminet, id. Frgm. ap. Non. 373, 25 (Rep. 3, 7 ed. Mos.): (scripta) foras dare, id. Att. 13, 22, 3; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 66: locitare agellum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26: uxor, vade foras, aut moribus utere nostris, *i. e. leave the house, separate from me,* Mart. 11, 104, 1.—*(β) Connected, *per hyphen,* with a noun: ite hac simul heri damnigeruli, foras gerones, Bonorum hamaxagogae, *carriers out,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.—(γ) Post-class. with a *gen.*, or like a preposition with the *acc.:* ea namque tabes, si foras corporis prospiravit, *out of the body, ἐκτὸς τοῦ σώματος,* App. Apol. p. 306: extra urbem et foras portam, *outside of, without,* Hier. in Matth. 27, 33; so foras exteriorem partem, Vulg. Ezech. 47, 2: usque foras civitatem, Act. 21, 5.

fŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [foro] *A boring* (post-class., and only in the *abl. sing.*): a quo foratu frontem nominatam Varro existimavit, Lact. Opif. 8: aurem foratu effeminatus, Tert. Pall. 4.

‡ **forbeam** antiqui omne genus cibi appellabant, quam Graeci *φορβήν* vocant, Fest. p. 84.

forceps, cĭpis, *m.* and *f.* (*m.*, Cels. 7, 12; 8, 4; *f.*, Ov. M. 12, 277) *A pair of tongs, pincers, forceps:* Cyclopes versant tenaci forcipe ferrum, Virg. G. 4, 175; so of *fire-tongs,* id. Aen. 12, 404; Ov. M. 12, 277: uncis forcipibus dentes evelleret, Lucil. in Charis. p. 74 P.; of *pincers* for drawing teeth, Cels. 7, 12; 8, 4; and for other surgical purposes, id. 7, 5: compressa forcipe lingua, Ov. M. 6, 556: ceu guttura forcipe pressus, id. ib. 9, 78: ferrei, *iron tongs attached to the fall of a tackle, and which, by firmly grasping a mass of stone or marble, raise it aloft,* Vitr. 10, 2 (*al.* forfices).—**II.** Transf., **A.** *A claw* or *forceps* of a beetle, Plin. 11, 28, 34.—**B.** *A kind of battle-array,* Cato in Fest. s. v. SERRA, p. 344; Gell. 10, 9, 1; Veg. 3, 18 (*al.* forfex).

‡ **forctis,** e, v. fortis, *ad init.*

Forcŭlus, i, *m.* [contr. from Foriculus, from 1. foris] *A deity who presides over the doors,* Tert. Idol. 15; Coron. mil. 13; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 8 *fin.*

forda, ae, v. fordus.

‡ **fordicidia** (archaic form ‡ **hordicidia,** Fest. p. 102; v. the follg. article), orum, *n.* [forda-caedo] *The sacrifice of a cow that is with calf,* which was performed on the 16th of April, in honor of Tellus, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55; Fest. p. 83 and 102; v. the follg. art.

fordus, a, um (archaic form HORDUS: v. in the follg.), *adj.* [fero] *With young, pregnant:* "FORDICIDIA a fordis bubus: *bos forda* quae fert in ventre. Quod eo die publice immolantur boves praegnantes in curiis complures, a fordis caedendis FORDICIDIA dicta," Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55; cf. "fordicidiis boves *fordae* id est gravidae immolabantur," Fest. p. 83 Müll.; and "tertia post Veneris quum lux surrexerit Idus, Pontifices, forda sacra litate bove. *Forda* ferens bos est fecundaque, dicta ferendo," Ov. F. 4, 6, 30 *sq.* —Subst., forda, ae, *f.*, *A cow that is with calf:* Col. 6, 24, 3.—Archaic form: "HORDA praegnans, unde dies, quo gravidae hostiae immolabantur, HORDICIDIA," Fest. p. 102.

fore and **forem,** v. sum.

fŏrensis, e, *adj.* [forum] *Of* or *belonging to the market* or *forum, public, forensic:* oratio judicialis et forensis, *i. e. delivered in the forum,* Cic. Or. 51, 170; cf. Thucydides hoc forense, concertatorium, judiciale non tractavit genus, id. Brut. 83, 287; and genus (dicendi) remotum a judiciis forensique certamine, id. Or. 61, 208: rhetorica, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: dictio, id. Brut. 78, 272; cf. species, id. Planc. 12, 29; and in omnibus publicis privatis, forensibus domesticis, tuis amicorum negotiis, id. Fam. 5, 8 *fin.;* so res (*opp.* domesticae literae), id. Or. 43 *fin.;* and sententia (*opp.* domestica), id. Fin. 2, 24, 77: Marte forensi florere, *i. e. eloquence,* Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 29: vestitu forensi ad portam est egressus, *i. e. in his out-of-door dress* (opposed to house-dress), Liv. 33, 47 *fin.;* cf. ut vestitum, sic sententiam habeas aliam domesticam, aliam forensem, Cic. Fin. 24, 77; also abs.: forensia, *dress of state,* Suet. Aug. 73; so id. Calig. 17: a natura comparata est opera mulieris ad domesticam diligentiam, viri ad exercitationem forensem et extraneam, Col. 12 praef. § 4.—Subst., rusticus, forensis, negotiator, miles, navigator, medicus, aliud atque aliud efficiunt, *one who does business in the market,* Quint. 5, 10, 27.—With an odious access. notion: ex eo tempore in duas partes discessit civitas: aliud integer populus, fautor et cultor bonorum, aliud forensis factio tenebat, *the market-place party* or *faction,* i. e. worthless persons who hung about the market-places, Liv. 9, 46, 13; Quint. 12, 1, 25.

Fŏrentum, i, *n.* *A small town in Apulia,* now *Forenza,* Liv. 9, 20, 9; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 16; **Fŏrentāni,** orum, *Its inhabitants,* Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105. Cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 69.

forfex, fĭcis, *f.* *A pair of shears* or *scissors:* vitiosa grana (in uva), forficibus amputant, Col. 12, 44, 4; Cels. 7, 21: qualem (barbam) forficibus metit supinis Tonsor, Mart. 7, 95, 12.—**B.** Transf., *A claw* of a crab: cancris bina brachia denticulatis forficibus, Plin. 9, 31, 51; 32, 11, 53, § 148.—**B.** Perh., *A kind of battle-array;* v. forceps, *no.* II. B.

forfĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [forfex] *A pair of small shears, scissors:* quod incisum forficulis, cribrant, Plin. 25, 5, 23 *fin.*

fori, orum, v. forus.

fŏria, ae, *f.* *The flux,* a disease of swine, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 5; cf. "*foria* stercora liquidiora," Non. 114, 11. (Hence foriolus and conforio.)

* **fŏrĭca,** ae, *f.* [forum] *A warehouse store-house:* Juv. 3, 38 Schol.

* **fŏrĭcārĭus,** ii, *m.* [forica] *One who rents a warehouse,* Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 17, § 5

* **fŏrĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [foris] *A window-shutter:* Var. R. R. 1, 59, 1.

‡ **fŏrĭcŭlārĭum,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* vectigal) [forica] *Custom-house duty, transit duty,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3347; v. Burm. de Vect p. 73; Cramer ad Schol. Juv. p. 78.

fŏrinsĕcus, *adv.* [foris-secus, analogous with extrinsecus] *From without, on the outside* (a post-Aug. word): Col. 8, 3, 6: quarundam naturae lignum omne corticis loco habent, hoc est forinsecus, Plin. 13, 22, 42: non forinsecus, ut cetera, sed interius armavit, Lact. Opif. D. 2, 9: si actionem diuturnam, quae est forinsecus expedita, perquiras, *i. e. publicly,* Sid. Ep. 1, 2; so decursae actiones, id. ib. 3, 1.—**II.** Transf., for foras, *Out of doors, out:* plagis castigatum forinsecus abjicit, App. M. 9, p. 230; id. ib. 3, p. 138.

* **fŏrĭŏlus,** i, *m.* [foria] *One who has a flux* or *diarrhœa:* Laber. in Non. 114, 13.

1. fŏris, is, and (as double) more freq. in the plur., fōres, um, *f.* [perh. from *ϑύρι*] *A door, gate;* in the plur., *the two leaves of a door:* (α) *Sing.:* crepuit foris, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 34; cf. id. Casin. 5, 1, 17; so foris crepuit, concrepuit, id. Aul. 4, 5, 5; Casin. 2, 1, 15; Bacch. 4, 9, 134; Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: constitit ad geminae limina prima foris, Ov. Her. 12, 150: ut lictor forem virga percuteret, Liv. 6, 34, 6: quum forem cubiculi clauserat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: so forem thalami claudere, Ov. A. A. 3, 228: forem obdere alicui, id. Pont. 2, 2, 42: exclusus fore, quum Longarenus foret intus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 67.—(β) *Plur.:* ex quo (Jano) fores in liminibus profanarum aedium *januae* nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: pol, haud periculum est, cardines ne foribus effringantur, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 4 *sq.;* cf. sonitum prohibe forum et crepitum cardinum, id. Curc. 1, 3, 1; Enn. in Non. 513, 12: ad fores assistere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 66: extra fores limenque carceris, id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: robustae, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 2: invisae, id. Sat. 2, 3, 262: asperae, id. Od. 3, 10, 3: durae, Tib. 1, 1, 56: foribus inest clavis, id. 1, 6, 34.

B. Transf., of *The door, opening, entrance* of other things: aeneus equus, cujus in lateribus fores essent, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: nassarum, Plin. 32, 2, 5: apum, id. 21, 14, 48.

II. Trop.: quasi amicitiae fores aperire, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 4: artis fores apertas intrare, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61; id. 2, 8, 6, § 31.

2. fŏris, *adv.* [ablat. form answering to the accus. form foras, kindr. with forum; v. foras, *ad init.*]

I. *Out at the doors, out of doors, abroad, without; opp.* intus, domi, *etc.:* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 5; cf. foris pascuntur, intus opus faciunt, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 5; and ille relictus intus, exspectatus foris, Cic. Sull. 5, 17; cf. also nam et intus paveo, et foris formido. Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20; and aliorum intus corpus et foris lignum, ut nucum; aliis foris corpus, intus lignum, ut prunis, Plin. 15, 28, 34: quum et intra vallum et foris caederentur, Nep. Dat. 6: domi et foris aegre quod sit, satis semper est, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 8; cf. ut domo sumeret, neu foris quaereret, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 6; and with this cf. (consilium petere) foris potius quam domo, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 26; and te foris sapere, tibi non posse te auxiliarier, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 49; Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 17; cf. venit ad nos Cicero tuus ad coenam, quum Pomponia foris coenaret, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19 Orell. *N. cr.;* so coenitare, id. Fam. 7, 16, 2; 9, 24, 3: extrinsecus, quum ea, quae sunt foris neque inhaerent in rei natura, colliguntur, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163: haec studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris, *in public life,* id. Arch. 7, 16; cf. fuit ille vir quum foris clarus, tum domi admirandus, neque rebus externis magis laudandus quam institutis domesticis, id. Phil. 2, 28, 69: et domi dignitas et foris auctoritas retinetur, *abroad,* id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136.

cf. parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, id. Off. 1, 22, 76; and otium foris, foeda domi lascivia, Tac. A. 13, 25: foris valde plauditur, *among the people*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 1: egere, foris esse Gabinium, sine provincia stare non posse, *i. e. in the people's power, in debt*, id. Pis. 6. 12.—(β) In late Latin as a prep. with the *accus.*: constitutus si sit fluvius, qui foris agrum non vagatur, *beyond*, Auct. de Limit. p. 273 Goes.; so ut terminos foris limites ponerentur, id. ib.

II. *From without, from abroad:* at, quaecumque foris veniunt, impostaque nobis Pondera sunt, Lucr. 5, 544: sed quod ea non parit oratoris ars, sed foris ad se delata, tamen arte tractat, Cic. Part. 14, 48: aut sumere ex sua vi atque natura, aut assumere foris, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163; cf. foris assumuntur ea, quae non sua vi sed extranea sublevantur, id. ib. 2, 40, 173; and id. Inv. 1, 11, 15; so id. ib. 2, 24, 71: ut in ipsa arte insit non foris petatur extremum, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24.—Hence, (β) Strengthened by *ab*: quoniam in ulcus penetrat omnis a foris injuria, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227; v. ab, p. 3, *no.* 18.

forma, ae, *f.* [by transp. from μορφή] *Form*, in the most comprehensive sense of the word (more gen. than facies, figura, species, statura, *etc.*), *contour, figure, shape*, etc.

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: *Ha.* Earum nutrix, qua sit facie, mihi expedi. *Mi.* Statura haud magna, corpore aquilo. *Ha.* Ipsa ea 'st. *Mi.* Specie venusta, ore parvo, atque oculis pernigris. *Ha.* Formam quidem hercle verbis depinxti mihi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 154; cf. Lucr. 5, 1175: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60; and si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 48: forma ac species liberalis, Cic. Coel. 3, 6; cf. id. N. D. 1, 14, 37; and id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, 129; cf. also id. N. D. 1, 10, 26: aspicite, o cives, senis Enni imagini' formam, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: hoc dico, non ab hominibus formae figuram venisse ad deos ... Non ergo illorum humana forma, sed nostra divina dicenda est, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 32, 90; so formaï servare figuram, Lucr. 4, 67; cf. Homeri picturam, non poesin videmus. Quae regio, quae species formae, qui motus hominum non ita expictus est, ut, *etc.*, *contour of form*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114 Klotz. *N. cr.*; eximia forma pueri, id. ib. 5, 21, 61; so virgines forma excellente, Liv. 1, 9, 11; and forma praestante puellae, Ov. Her. 3, 35; cf. ut excellentem muliebris formae pulchritudinem muta in sese imago contineret, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1; so virginem adultam, forma excellentem, Liv. 3, 44, 4; and virginem maxime forma notam, id. 4, 9, 4: formae literarum, id. N. D. 2, 37, 93: solis, Lucr. 5, 573: muralium falcium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 5; so lanceae novae formae, Suet. Dom. 10: nova aedificiorum Urbis, id. Ner. 16; so porticus, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 5: et situs agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: eadem cera aliae atque aliae formae duci solent, Quint. 10, 5, 9: geometricae formae, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 187; and quum sit geometria divisa in numeros atque formas, Quint. 1, 10, 35; cf. also Archimedes intentus formis, quas in pulvere descripserat, Liv. 25, 31, 9: forma dimidia circuli, Plin. 25, 31, 9: clarissimorum virorum formae, *figures, images*, Cic. Mil. 32, 86: igneae formae, *i. e. fiery bodies*, id. N. D. 2, 40, 101: inque tori formam molles sternentur arenae, *in the shape, form*, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 47; so sacellum crudis laterculis ad formam camini, Plin. 30, 7, 20.—In poet. circumlocution with a genitive: astra tenent coeleste solum formaeque deorum, *the forms of gods*, for *gods*, Ov. M. 1, 73; so formae ferarum, id. ib. 2, 78; and ursi ac formae magnorum luporum, Virg. A. 7, 18.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pregn., *A fine form, beauty:* di tibi formam, di tibi divitias dederant, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 6; cf. et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, id ib 1, 6, 37: movit Ajacem forma captivae Tecmessao, id. Od. 2, 4, 6; Quint. 2, 5, 12: neque, ut laudanda, quae pecuniam suam pluribus largitur, ita quae formam, id. 5, 11, 26; id. 5, 12, 17.

2. *A model* or *mould* after which any thing is made, *a pattern, stamp, last* (of a shoemaker), *etc.*: ex iis (silicibus) formae fiunt, in quibus aera funduntur, Plin. 36, 22, 49: (caseus) vel manu figuratur vel buxeis formis exprimitur, Col. 7, 8 *fin.*: utendum plane sermone, ut numo, cui publica forma est, Quint. 1, 6, 3; so denarius formae publicae, Sen. Ben. 5, 29; cf. formas quasdam nostrae pecuniae agnoscunt, Tac. G. 5; and formas binarias, ternarias et quaternarias, et denarias etiam resolvi praecepit neque in usu cujusquam versari, *stamped money, coins*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39: si scalpra et formas non sutor (emat), Hor. S. 2, 3, 106; cf. forma calcei, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3.

3. *A frame, case, enclosure* that surrounds or contains any thing: opus tectorium propter excellentiam picturae ligneis formis inclusum, Plin. 35, 14, 49: formas rivorum perforare, *i. e. the conduits, pipes*, Frontin. Aquaed. 75; so aquaeductus, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 27.—Hence, **b.** Transf., for *The aqueduct* itself: Frontin. Aquaed. 126.

4. *A rescript, formulary*, which is drawn up after a certain form (post-class., whereas the dimin. formula is predominant in this significat.; v. formula, *no.* IV.): ex eorum (amicorum) sententia formas composuit, Capitol. Anton. 6; so Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 20.

5. "Item *forma* appellatur puls miliacea ex melle," Fest. p. 83 Müll.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *Shape, form, nature, manner, kind:* ad me quasi formam communium temporum et totius rei publicae misisti expressam, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 4; cf. formam quidem ipsam et tamquam faciem honesti vides, id. Off. 1, 5, 14; and innumerabiles quasi formae figuraeque dicendi, id. Or. 3, 9, 34; cf. also, quum, quae forma et quasi naturalis nota cujusque sit, describitur, ut, si quaeratur avari species, seditiosi, gloriosi, id. de Or. 3, 29, 115; and with this cf. quae sit in ea species et forma et notio viri boni, id. Off. 3, 20, 81: forma ingenii, id. Brut. 85, 294: rei publicae, id. Fam. 2, 8, 1; cf. exemplar formaque rei publicae, id. Rep. 2, 11: forma et species et origo tyranni, id. ib. 2, 29: forma rerum publicarum, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36; cf. id. Rep. 1, 34 *fin.*: officii, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: propositi, Vellej. 1, 16: sollicitudinum, Tac. A. 4, 60: formam vitae inire, id. ib. 1, 74: secundum vulgarem formam juris, Mart. Dig. 30, 1, 111: scelerum formae, Virg. A. 6, 6, 26: poenae, id. ib. 6, 615.

B. In partic.: **1.** In philosoph. lang., like species. *A sort, kind:* "nolim, ne si Latine quidem dici possit, *specierum* et *speciebus* dicere; et saepe his casibus utendum est: at *formis* et *formarum* velim. Quum autem utroque verbo idem significetur, commoditatem in dicendo non arbitror negligendam. *Genus* et *formam* definiunt hoc modo: *genus* est notio ad plures differentias pertinens; *forma* est notio, cujus differentia ad caput generis et quasi fontem referri potest. "Formae igitur sunt hae, in quas genus sine ullius praetermissione dividitur, ut si quis jus in legem, morem, aequitatem dividat," *etc.*, Cic. Top. 7, 31; cf. genus et species, quam eandem *formam* Cicero vocat, Quint. 5, 10, 62: "a forma generis, quam interdum, quo planius accipiatur, *partem* licet nominare, hoc modo, *etc.* . . . Genus enim est uxor; ejus duae formae: una matrumfamilias, altera earum, quae tantummodo uxores habentur," Cic. Top. 4, 14: quod haec (partitio) sit totius in partes, illa (divisio) generis in formas, Quint. 5 10, 63: duae formae matrimoniorum, id. 62.

2. In gram. lang.. **a.** *The grammatical quality, condition* of a word: in quo animadvertito, natura quadruplicem esse formam, ad quam in declinando accommodari debeant verba, *etc.*, Var. L. L. 9, 28, 135 *sq.*; so id. ib. 9, 58, 153; Quint. 10, 1, 10.—**b.** *The grammatical form* of a word: utrum in secunda forma verbum temporale habeat in extrema syllaba AS an IS, ad discernendas dissimilitudines interest, Var. L. L. 9, 62, 155 *fin.*: aeditimus ea forma dictum, qua finitimus, Gell. 12, 10, 1.

formābĭlis, e, *adj.* [formo] *That may be formed* or *fashioned* (eccles. Lat.): os, Prud. Apoth. 1034: primordia, Aug. Trin. 11, 2 *fin.*

* **formācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [forma] *Made in a form* or *mould:* "parietes, quos appellant *formaceos*, quoniam in forma circumdatis utrimque duabus tabulis inferciuntur verius quam instruuntur," Plin. 35, 14, 48.

formālis, e, *adj.* [id.] (a post-Aug. word) **I.** (acc. to *forma, no.* I. B, 2) *Of* or *for a form* or *mould:* temperatura aeris, *proper for making moulds*, Plin. 34, 9, 20.—**II.** (acc. to *no.* I. B, 4) *Having a certain form, of the nature of a rescript, circular:* quum procuratorum suorum nomine formalem dictaret epistolam, sic coepit, *etc.*, Suet. Dom. 13: formalia verba, Cod. Justin. 6, 23, 26; so observatio (in testamentis faciendis), id. ib.—Hence, **B.** Transf. (qs. of the nature of a formulary), *Fixed, normal:* aliquid formali pretio aestimare, Ulp. Dig. 35, 2, 62.

formāmentum, i, *n.* [formo] *A shaping, forming*; concr., *a shape, form* (ante- and post-classical): omnia principiorum, Lucr. 2, 819: divina, Arn. 3, 109.

* **formaster,** tri, *m.* [forma] *One who beautifies* or *adorns himself, a coxcomb, dandy:* hic laetaster aut formaster frigidus, Tit. in Fest. s. v. OBSTRVDANT, p. 193.

formātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [formo] *A shaping, forming; a form, design, plan* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: formationem puto probandam, locum improbandum, Vitr. 2 *praef.*: oblonga fori, id. 5, 1: formationes columnarum, id. 4, 1.—**II.** Trop.: morum, Sen. Ep. 117.

formātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A former, fashioner* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: universi, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8.—**II.** Trop.: praeceptor rector est alienorum ingeniorum ac formator, Quint. 10, 2, 20; so animi (*c. c.* praeceptor virtutis), Col. 1 praef. § 4: morum (*c. c.* magister), Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 2: agricolae, Pallad. 1, 1.

formātrix, īcis, *f.* [formator] *She who forms* (post-class.): regina (Dido) tantae civitatis formatrix, *foundress*, Tert. Monog. 17.

formātūra, ae, *f.* [formo] *A forming, fashioning, shaping* (ante- and post-class.): labrorum, Lucr. 4, 552: res formatura varia, Arn. 2, 50.

formella, ae, *f. dim.* [forma] *A little form* for baking in (late Lat.): in formella piscem formare, Apic. 9, 13.

Formĭae, arum, *f. A very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, the fabled seat of the Laestrygones*, now *Mola di Gaeta*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Cic. Att. 2, 13, 2; Fam. 16, 12, 5; Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, 17; Hor. Od. 3, 17, 6, cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 683.—**II.** Derivv., **Formĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Formiae, Formian:* colles, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 11: saxa, Liv. 22, 16, 4: fundus P. Rutilii, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86: dies, *spent in Formiae*, Mart. 10, 30, 26.—**B.** Subst., **1. Formĭānum,** i, *n.*, *A villa in Formiae:* of Cicero, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 7: Fam. 16, 10, 1; ib. 12, 6; of C. Laelius, id. Rep. 1, 39; of Dolabella, id. Att. 15, 13, 5.—**2. Formĭāni,** orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Formiae, Formians*, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2.

formīca, ae, *f.* [from βύρμηξ, Aeol. for μύρμηξ] *An ant, emmet, pismire*, Plin. 11, 30, 36; Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 21; Prop. 3, 13, 5; Virg. G. 1, 186; 379; Aen. 4, 402; Hor. S. 1, 1, 33.—Proverb.: confit cito, Quam si tu objicias formicis papaverem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 8.

formīcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [formica] *Resembling the creeping of ants* (late Lat.): pulsus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 27. Also called **formicalis** pulsus, id. Tard. 2, 14; cf. formicatio and formico, *no.* II.

formīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An irritation of the skin resembling the crawling of ants*, produced by pustules, *formication* Gr. μυρμηκία: corporum, Plin. 28, 7, 20.

* **formīcīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or

like ants: gradus. *i. e. creeping, crawling,* Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 12.

formīco, are, *v. n.* [formica] ***I.** *To creep* or *crawl like ants:* venarum inaequali aut formicante percussu, Plin. 7, 51, 52.—***II.** *To feel like the creeping of ants,* μυρμηκίζω: donec formicet cutis, Plin. 30, 13, 41.

formīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of ants:* arbor, Plin. 10, 74, 75.

formīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little ant,* Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 8 ed. Maj.; App. M. 6, p. 177; Arn. 4, 145; 7, 240.

formīdābĭlĭs, e, *adj.* [1. formido] *Causing fear, terrible, formidable* (poet. and in post-class. prose): lumen, Ov. M. 2, 857: nec formidabilis ulli, id. ib. 2, 174: Orcus, id. ib. 14, 116: aspectus, Gell. 14, 4, 2: sonus, id. 19, 1, 17.—In the neuter adverbially: formidabile ridens, Stat. Th. 8, 582.

formīdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A fright, a spectre* (a post-class. word): bustorum formidamina, sepulcrorum terriculamenta, App. Apol. p. 315.

1. formīdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [perhaps kindred with horreo] *To fear, dread* any thing; *to be afraid, terrified, frightened* (quite class.): (*a*) *c. acc.:* aliquem, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 5: malum (shortly after, *metuo* malum), id. Amph. prol. 27: ipse se cruciat omniaque formidat, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53: illius iracundiam formidant, id. Att. 8, 16, 2: ἀπότευγμα formido, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: quum formidet te mulier, Hor. S. 2, 7, 65: fures, id. ib. 1, 1, 77: acumen judicis, id. A. P. 364: nocturnos vapores, id. Ep. 1, 18, 93.—In the pass.: hic classe formidatus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 15; so formidata Parthis Roma, id. Ep. 2, 1, 256; and nautis formidatus Apollo (*i. e.* the temple of Apollo on the Leucadian promontory), Virg. A. 3, 275: quo etiam satietas formidanda est magis, Cic. Or. 63, 213.—(*β*) With *an object-clause:* si isti formidas credere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 82; cf. ad haec ego naribus uti Formido, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 46; Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 4.—(*γ*) With *ne:* formido miser, ne, *etc.*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 55.—(*δ*) *Abs.:* intus paveo et foris formido, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20: ne formida, id. Mil. 4, 2, 20; so id. Asin. 2, 4, 56; 3, 3, 48; Mil. 3, 3, 20: neque prius desinam formidare, quam tetigisse te Italiam audiero, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1: auro formidat Euclio: abstrudit foris, *fears for the gold,* Plaut. Aul. argum. 6.

2. formīdo, ĭnis, *f.* [1. formido] *Fearfulness, fear, terror, dread* (quite class. in the sing. and plur.): **I.** Lit.: "Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.:* quae tanta formido, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5: neque miser me commovere possum prae formidine, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 181: subita atque improvisa formido, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: formidinem suam alicui injicere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 28, 68; so formidinem inferre, Tac. H. 2, 15: intendere, id. ib. 2, 54: facere, id. ib. 3, 10: mortis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3; so Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 207: poenae, id. ib. 1, 16, 53: fustis, id. ib, 2, 1, 154.—In the plur.: pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: horribiles formidines, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: contra formidines pavoresque, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 115.

B. In partic., *Awe, reverence:* (portae) religione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis, Virg. A. 7, 608; so Sil. 1, 83.

II. Transf., concr., *That which produces fear, a frightful thing, a fright, horror:* **A.** In gen.: alta ostia Ditis Et caligantem nigra formidine lucum Ingressus, Virg. G. 4, 468; Front. de Fer. Als. 3.

B. In partic., *A scarecrow* made of different-colored feathers, *a bugbear:* "quum maximos ferarum greges linea pennis distincta contineat et in insidias agat, ab ipso effectu dicta *formido,*" Sen. de Ira 2, 12 (cf. Nemes. Cyneg. 303 *sq.*): cervum puniceae septum formidine pennae, Virg. A. 12, 750; cf. Luc. 4, 437: furum aviumque Maxima formido, Hor. S. 1, 8, 4.

formīdŏlōse, *adv.*, v. formidolosus, *ad fin.*

formīdŏlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. formido] *Full of fear, fearful,* viz., **I.** Act., *Producing fear, dreadful, terrible, terrific* (so quite class.): loca tetra, inculta, foeda, formidolosa, Sall. C. 55, 13: hunc locum consessumque vestrum, quem illi horribilem A. Cluentio ac formidolosum fore putaverunt, Cic. Clu. 3, 7: ferae, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: seu me Scorpius aspicit Formidolosus, id. Od. 2, 17, 18: herbae formidolosae dictu, non esu modo, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 35: facinus, id. Amph. 5, 1, 65: dubia et formidolosa tempora, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1, 1: formidolosissimum bellum, id. Pis. 24, 58.—**II.** Neutr., *Experiencing fear, afraid, timid, timorous* (so very rarely; not in Cic.): mancipia esse oportet neque formidolosa neque animosa, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 3; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18 *sq.:* (boves) ad ingredienda flumina aut pontes formidolosi, Col. 6, 2, 14: equus, Sen. Clem. 17.

Adv. formīdŏlōse, ***1.** *Fearfully, dreadfully, terribly:* Cic. Sest. 19, 42.—***2.** *Fearfully, timidly, timorously:* formidolosius, Cato in Charis. p. 196 P.

***formĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [‡ formus] *Warm:* aedificium aestate frigidum, hieme formidum, Cato in Fest. s. v. FORMA, p. 83.

(***formĭo,** ōnis, *m.*, v. phormio.)

formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [forma] *To shape, fashion, form* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense).

I. Lit.: materia, quam fingit et format effectio, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 6: utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, id. Div. 2, 42, 89: lapsos formare capillos, Prop. 1, 3, 23: classem in Ida, Virg. A. 9, 80: vultus, Plin. 35, 8, 34.—Abs.: (individua corpora, *i. e.* atomi) formare, figurare, colorare, animare (se ipsa) non possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110.

II. Trop., *To shape, form, regulate, dispose, direct; to prepare, compose,* etc. (in Cic. only with abstr. objects): verba nos, sicut mollissimam ceram, ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177: orationem, id. ib. 2, 9, 36; so Quint. 10, 7, 7; Cic. de Or. 3 9, 34; so eloquentiam, Quint. 2, 10, 2: actionem, id. 11, 3, 180: disciplinam filii, id. 4 praef. § 1; cf. studia ejus, id. Prooem. § 5: consuetudinem partim exercitationis assiduitate partim ratione formare, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 20; so mores, Quint. 12, 2, 27: vitam et mores juventutis, Plin. Pan. 47, 1: custodire pudorem, Quint. 1, 2, 4: nulla res magis penetrat in animos, eosque fingit, format, flectit, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 38, 142; cf. Quint. 1, 12, 10; so animum judicum, id. 4, 1, 60: mentes, id. 2, 16, 10: epistolas orationesque et edicta alieno formabat ingenio, Suet. Dom. 20; cf. si quid res exigeret, Latine formabat, id. Aug. 89; and inventus est ejus de hac re sermo formatus, id. Ner. 47: personam formare novam, *to invent,* Hor. A. P. 126: versus meos cantat formatque cithara, qs. *trims, embellishes them,* Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 4: cogitet oratorem institui, rem arduam, etiam quum ei formando nihil defuerit, Quint. 1, 1, 10; cf. (juvenis) ita a me formari et institui cupit, ut, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 3; so perfectum oratorem, Quint. 2, 15, 33: sapientem, id. 1, 10, 5: virum, id. 12, 1, 44: puerum dictis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 121: poëtam (*c. c.* alere), id. A. P. 307: format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem Fortunarum habitum, id. ib. 108; so ad credendum ante formatus, Quint. 5, 7, 8; and id. 7, 3, 14: opus movendi judicum animos atque in eum quem volumus habitum formandi, id. 6, 2, 1; so id. 11, 1, 2; and se in mores alicujus, Liv. 1, 21, 2: in admirationem formata, *i. e. feigning,* simulans, Suet. Claud. 37.

formōse, *adv. Beautifully;* v. formosus, *ad fin.*

formōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [formosus] *Beauty* (extremely rare): uxor eximia formositate praedita, App. M. 9, p. 224; *Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126.

formōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Pretty* (ante- and post-class.): uxor, Var. in Non. 27, 5: formosulus tuus, Hier. Ep. 117, 10; so formosuli nostri, id. in Jovin. 2, 14.

formōsus, a, um, *adj.* [forma, *no.* I. B, 1] *Finely formed, beautiful, handsome* (freq. and quite class.): deum rotundum esse volunt, quod ea forma ullam negat esse pulchriorem Plato: at mihi vel cylindri vel quadrati vel coni vel pyramidis videtur esse formosior, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: formosus an deformis, id. Inv. 1, 24, 35: virgines formosissimae, id. ib. 2, 1, 2; so mulier, Hor. A. P. 4: vis formosa videri, id. Od. 4, 13, 3: formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, Virg. E. 2, 1; cf. formosi pecoris custos, formosior ipse, id. ib. 5, 44: Galathea hedera formosior ipsa, id. ib. 7, 38: boves, Ov. A. A. 1, 296: mater hoedorum duorum, id. Fast. 5, 117: arma Sabina, Prop. 4, 4, 32; so formosius telum jaculabile, Ov. M. 7, 679: arbutus, Prop. 1, 2, 11: nunc formosissimus annus, Virg. E. 3, 57; so tempus, *i. e.* ver, Ov. F. 4, 129; and aestas messibus, id. Rem. Am. 187: lux formosior omnibus Calendis, Mart. 10, 24, 2: habitus formosior, Quint. 9, 4, 8.—*Adv.* formōse (very rare): Cupidinem formosum deum formose cubantem, App. M. 5, p. 168: saltare, id. ib. 6, p. 183: formosius, Quint. 8, 3, 10: formosissime, Aug. Conf. 1, 7.

‡**formucales** forcipes dictae, quod *forma* capiant, id est ferventia, Fest. p. 91 Müll. *N. cr.* (acc. to Scalig. to be read ‡formucapes).

formŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [forma, *no.* I. B] acc. to the different signiff. of forma,

***I.** (acc. to *no.* I. B, 1) *A fine form, beauty:* formula atque aetatula, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 47.

***II.** (acc. to forma, *no.* I. B, 2) *A small pattern, mould, last,* acc. to which any thing is formed: calcei. Amm. 31, 2.—Hence, ***2.** Transf., *Any thing made in a mould, a form,* of cheese: solidatae, Pall. Mai. 9, 2

***III.** (acc. to forma, *no.* I. B, 3) *A conduit, pipe* of an aqueduct, Frontin. Aquaed. 36.

IV. (acc. to forma, *no.* I. B, 4) Jurid. *t. t., A form, formula* for regulating judicial proceedings (the predominant signif. of the word): ut stipulationum et judiciorum formulas componam? Cic. Leg. 1, 4 *fin.:* testamentorum formulae, id. de Or. 1, 39 *fin.;* cf. antiquae formulae. id. Brut 52, 195; so postulationum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 60, 147: angustissima sponsionis, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: fiduciae, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: de dolo malo formulae, id. Off. 3, 14, 60: sunt jura, sunt formulae de omnibus rebus constitutae, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: a praetore postulat, ut sibi Quinctius judi catum solvi satis det ex formula: QVOD AB EO PETAT, CVIVS EX EDICTO PRAETORIS BONA DIES XXX. POSSESSA SINT, id. Quint. 8, 30: quod in foro atrocitate formularum dijudicatur, Quint. 7, 1, 37. On the legal forms of the Romans, cf. B. Brissonius, De formulis sollennibus populi Romani, and Rein's Röm. Privatr. p. 440 *sq.*, and the authorities cited by the latter.

B. Transf., **1.** In gen., for causa, *A lawsuit, action, process* (post-Aug.): quid enim aliud agitis, quum eum, quem interrogatis, scientem in fraudem impellitis, quam ut formula cecidisse videatur, Sen. Ep. 48 *fin.;* so formulâ cadere, Quint. 3, 6, 69 (for which, in Cic., causâ cadere; v. cado, p. 218, b); so too formula excidere, Suet. Claud. 14.

2. Beyond the legal sphere, **a.** In publicist's lang., *Form of contract, covenant, agreement, regulation:* Acarnanas restituturum se in antiquam formulam jurisque ac ditionis eorum, Liv. 26, 24, 6 Drak.: citaverunt legatos, quaesiveruntque ab iis, ecquid milites ex formula paratos haberent? id. 27, 10, 2 *sq.:* aliquos in sociorum formulam referre, id. 43, 6, 10; id. 39, 26, 2.

b. In gen., *A rule, principle:* ut sine ullo errore dijudicare possimus, si quando cum illo, quod honestum intelligimus, pugnare id videbitur, quod appellamus utile, formula quaedam constituenda est . . . erit autem haec formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 19 *sq.:* certa quaedam disciplinae formula, id. Acad. 1, 4, 17: formulam exprimere, id. Or. 11, 36: cujusque generis nota et formula, id. ib. 23, 75: formula consuetudinis nostrae, id. Opt. gen. 7, 20.

***formŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [formula, *no.*

IV] *A lawyer who merely endeavored to get a knowledge of legal forms, without concerning himself about forensic eloquence, a formulist:* quorum alii se ad album ac rubricas transtulerunt et formularii vel ut Cicero ait, leguleii quidam esse maluerunt, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 3, 11.

‡ **formus,** a, um, *adj.* [kindred with ϑερμος] *Warm* (an ante-classical word): "*forma* significat modo faciem cujusque rei, modo calida, ut, quum exta, quae dantur, *deforma* appellantur," Fest. p. 83; cf. "*forcipes* dicuntur, quod his *forma*, id est calida capiuntur," id. p. 84; and ‡ "formucales (Scal. ‡ formucapes) forcipes dictae, quod *forma* capiant, id est ferventia," id. p. 91.

fornācālis, e, *adj.* [fornax] *Of* or *belonging to ovens:* dea, *i. e. the goddess* Fornax (v. fornax, *no.* II.), Ov. F. 6, 314. —**II.** Subst., **Fornācālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *The festival of the goddess* Fornax, *instituted, according to the fable, by Numa; the oven* or *baking festival*, Plin. 18, 2, 2; Ov. F. 2, 527; Lact. 1, 20; Fest. p. 83 and 93.

fornācārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a furnace:* servus, *i. e. a furnace-heater*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 9.

fornācātor (written FVRNACATOR in an inscr. found at Pompeii; v. Rosin. Dissert. Isag. p. 66, tab. 10, *no.* 2), ōris, *m.* [id.] *The heater of a bath-furnace, a bath-heater*, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 14.

fornācŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little furnace* or *oven*, Juv. 10, 82; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 2 ed. Mai. —* **II.** Trop., *A kindler, exciter:* hic totius calumniae fornacula, App. Apol. p. 321.

fornax, ācis, *f.* [kindred with fornus and furnus] *A furnace, oven, kiln:* in ardentibus fornacibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: calcaria, Cato R. R. 38; Plin. 17, 9, 6: aeraria, id. 11, 36, 42: calidae, Lucr. 6, 148; cf. recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Virg. A. 7, 636: balinei, Labeo Dig. 19, 2, 58.—Poet. transf. of Aetna: vastae Aetnae fornaces, *i. e. craters*, Lucr. 6, 682; so vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam, Virg. G. 1, 472; and quae sulfureis ardet fornacibus Aetne, Ov. M. 15, 340.—**II.** Personified: Fornax, *The goddess that presided over ovens, the oven-goddess, for whom Numa is said to have instituted an especial festival* (v. fornacalis, *no.* II.), Ov. F. 2, 526.

fornĭcārĭus, ii, *m.*, and **fornicaria,** ae, *f.* [fornix] *A fornicator; a whore*, Tert. Anim. 35; Pudic. 9; id. ib. 16; cf. Isid. Orig. 10, 110: "fornicaria πόρνη ἀπὸ καμάρας," Vet. Gloss.

* **fornĭcātim,** *adv.* [fornicatus] *In the form of an arch, archwise:* Plin. 16, 42, 81.

1. fornĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A vaulting* or *arching over, a vault, arch* (a post-Aug. word): parietum, Vitr. 6, 11: lapidum, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*

2. fornĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fornicor] *Whoredom, fornication* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pudic. 1; 2; 16; 22, et al.

fornĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A whoremaster, fornicator* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pud. 1; 16; 22, et al.

fornĭcātrix, īcis [fornicator] *A whore, fornicatress* (late Lat.), Isid. Orig. 10, 110.

fornĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [fornix] *Vaulted, arched:* paries vel solidus vel fornicatus, Cic. Top. 4, 22: ambitus, Plin. 12, 5, 11.—**II.** As an *adj. propr.*, Via Fornicata, or *Arch-street, a street in Rome leading to the* Campus Martius, Liv. 22, 36, 8.

fornĭcor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [fornix, *no.* II.] *To commit whoredom* or *fornication* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pud. 22.

fornix, ĭcis, *m.* *An arch* or *vault:* "Democritus invenisse dicitur fornicem, ut lapidum curvatura paullatim inclinatorum medio saxo alligaretur, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: si quis in pariete communi demoliendo damni infecti promiserit, non debebit praestare, quod fornix vitii fecerit, Cic. Top. 4, 22; Auct. Her. 3, 16, 29: aqua fornicibus structis perducta (Romam), Plin. 31, 3, 24; Virg. A. 6, 631: fornices in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, *vaulted openings from which to make sallies*, Liv. 36, 23, 3; so id. 44, 11, 5.—Poet., of *the arches of heaven:* coeli ingentes fornices, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 3, 8, § 19; a figure found fault with by Cicero, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 162.

B. In partic., Fornix Fabii, *A triumphal arch built by* Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus *in the* Via Sacra, *near the* Regia, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267; also called Fabius Fornix, id. Planc. 7, 17; Quint. 6, 3, 67; and Fornix Fabianus, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19 (for which Arcus Fabianus, Sen. Const. Sap. 1).

II. Transf., *A brothel, bagnio, stew*, situated in underground vaults, Hor. S. 1, 2, 30 *sq.*; Ep. 1, 14, 21; Juv. 3, 156; 11, 171.—Hence, transf., of one who gave himself up to prostitution: (Caesarem) Curio *stabulum Nicomedis* et Bithynicum *fornicem* dicit, Suet. Caes. 49.

fornus, i, v. furnus, *ad init.*

fŏro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To bore, pierce, pink* (mostly post-Aug. and very rare): **I.** Lit.: forata arbos, Col. 5, 10, 20: bene foratas habere aures, Macr. S. 7, 3; Cels. 7, 29; Sid. Ep. 9, 13.—Comically: o carnificum cribrum, quod credo fore: Ita te forabunt patibulatum per vias Stimulis, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 53.—**II.** Trop.: forati animi, *full of holes*, i. e. *that retain nothing*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10.

Forojuliensis, e, v. Forum Julii, under forum, *ad fin.*

forpex, ĭcis, *f.* *Fire-tongs*, Cato R. R. 10, 3; 11, 5; Sid. Epith. 15, 184.

fors, fortis, *f.* [fero; and, therefore, lit.: whatever brings itself, *i. e.* arrives, occurs; hence, with the notion of accidental predominating] *Chance, hap, luck, hazard* (as an appellative noun used only in the *nom.* and *abl.*): Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36; cf. quibus natura prava magis quam fors aut fortuna obfuit, Att. in Non. 425, 13; and cui parilem fortuna locum fatumque tulit fors, Lucil. ib. 15; so unum hoc scio: Quod fors feret, feremus aequo animo, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 88; and sed haec, ut fors tulerit, Cic. Att. 7, 14 *fin.*: sed haec fors viderit, id. ib. 14, 13, 3; so quam sibi sortem Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 2: quia tam incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 10; so Hor. S. 1, 6, 54: forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. 1, 4, 4: fors fuit, ut, *etc.*, *it happened that*, Gell. 12, 8, 2: fors fuat pol! *so be it! God grant it!* Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 4; so post-class.: fors fuat, ut his remediis convalescamus, Symm. Ep. 2, 7, and Aus. Ep. 16: fors fuat, an, *etc.*, *it might so happen that; perchance*, i. q. forsitan, Symm. Ep. 1, 39; so id. ib. 4, 28 and 29; cf. also pretio fors fuat officiove, *etc.*, *perhaps*, Sid. Ep. 9, 7.—Ellipt. fors (for fors est), with a subject-clause: etsi difficile esse videtur, fors ita quicquam In rebus solido reperiri corpore posse, *it is possible, however*, Lucr. 1, 486.

B. Personified, Fors, as *The goddess of chance;* also in the connection Fors Fortuna, whose temple was situated on the Tiber, outside of the city: vosne velit, an me regnare, hera quidve ferat Fors, Virtute experiamur, Enn. Ann. 6, 29; so sit sane Fors domina campi, Cic. Pis. 2, 3: fors, in quo incerti casus significantur magis (different from Fortuna), id. Leg. 2, 11 *fin.* Mos. *N. cr.*: sed de illa ambulatione Fors viderit, aut si qui est qui curet deus, id. Att. 4, 10, 1: saeva, Catull. 64, 170: dies Fortis Fortunae appellatus ab Servio Tullio rege, quod is fanum Fortis Fortunae secundum Tiberim extra urbem Romam dedicavit Junio mense, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 56, § 17; cf. Liv. 10, 46, 14; Tac. A. 2, 41: o Fortuna! o Fors Fortuna! quantis commoditatibus hunc onerastis diem! Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 1 (also quoted by Var. in Non. 425, 19).

II. Adverb., in the nominative and ablative, fors and forte.

A. fors, ellipt. for fors sit; lit., it might occur, might happen, *i. e. Perchance, perhaps, peradventure* (so only poet. and in post-class. prose): "similiter *fors*, quum sit nominativus, accipitur pro adverbio," Prisc. p. 1015 P.: et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris, Ni, *etc.*, Virg. A 5, 232; so id. ib. 6, 637: cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno, *if perchance*, id. ib. 12, 183; Val. Fl. 3, 665; Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 2.—So esp. freq. in the connection fors et, i. q. fortasse etiam, *perhaps too:* iste quod est, ego saepe fui, sed fors et in hora Hoc ipso ejecto carior alter erit, Prop. 2, 9, 1: et nunc ille quidem spe multum captus inani Fors et vota facit cumulatque altaria donis, Virg. A. 11, 50; id. ib. 2, 139 Wagn. *N. cr.*: fors et Debita jura vicesque superbae Te maneant ipsum, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31; Stat. S. 3, 4, 4.—Less freq. fors etiam: Val. Fl. 4, 620.

B. forte, *By chance, by accident, casually, accidentally;* freq. connected with casu, temere, fortuna (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? *etc.*, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: forte fortuna per impluvium huc despexi in proximum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 16; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 54; Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 75: aut forte omnino ac fortuna vincere bello: Si forte et temere omnino, quid cursum ad honorem? Lucil. in Non. 425, 16 *sq.*: si forte, temere, casu aut pleraque fierent aut omnia, *etc.*, Cic. Fat. 3, 6; cf. nisi ista casu nonnumquam, forte, temere concurrerent, id. Div. 2, 68, 141: quam saepe forte temere Eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 30; cf. Liv. 41, 2, 7; and nec quicquam raptim aut forte temere egeritis, id. 23, 3, 3; so too id. 2, 31, 5; 25, 38, 12; 39, 15, 11; Curt. 5, 11: captivi quidam pars forte pars consilio oblati, Liv. 9, 31, 7: dumque hoc vel forte, vel providentia, vel utcumque constitutum rerum naturae corpus, *etc.*, Vellej. 2, 66, 5; cf. mihi haec et talia audienti in incerto judicium est, fatone res mortalium et necessitate immutabili, an forte volvantur, Tac. A. 6, 22; and si adhuc dubium fuisset, forte casuque rectores terris, an aliquo numine darentur, Plin. Pan. 1, 4: seu dolo seu forte surrexerit, parum compertum, Tac. H. 2, 42; cf. seu forte seu tentandi causa, Suet. Aug. 6: donec advertit Tiberius forte an quia audiverat, Tac. A. 4, 54: quum casu diebus iis itineris faciendi causa, Puteolos forte venissem, Cic. Planc. 26, 65: forte aspicio militem, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 58; cf. fit forte obviam mihi Phormio, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 11: rus ut ibat forte, id. ib. 63: forte ut assedi in stega, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 44: lucernam forte oblitus fueram exstinguere, id. Most. 2, 2, 56: forte evenit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Clu. 51, 141: Tarenti ludi forte erant, Plaut. Men. prol. 29: erat forte brumae tempus, Liv. 21, 54, 7: et pernox forte luna erat, id. 32, 11, 9: per eosdem forte dies, *etc.*, id. 37, 20, 1; so id. 37, 34, 1; cf. Tac. A. 4, 59: in locum tribuni plebis forte demortui candidatum se ostendit, Suet. Aug. 10.

2. Transf., To denote uncertainty, corresp. to the Gr. ἄν, *Perhaps, perchance, peradventure.* So,

a. In conditional and causal sentences: (*α*) With *si*. irae si quae forte eveniunt hujusmodi, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 60: si quis vestrum, judices, aut eorum qui assunt, forte miratur, *etc.*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: si forte est domi, Plaut. Bac. 3, 5, 4; cf. id. Poen. 5, 2, 104; Liv. 1, 7, 6: si forte eos primus aspectus mundi conturbaverat, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90: si te Latina forte deficient, id. Acad. 1, 7, 25: si qui me forte locus admonuerit, id. de Or. 3, 12 *fin.*: si quae te forte res aliquando offenderit, id. Fam. 7, 17, 2; id. Lael. 15, 53: si quando, si forte, tibi visus es irasci alicui, id. Rep. 1, 38 Mos. *N. cr.*; cf. id. de Or. 3, 12, 47.

(*β*) With *nisi:* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 59: nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: propensior benignitas esse debebit in calamitosos, nisi forte erunt digni calamitate, id. ib. 2, 18, 62; id. ib. 3, 24 *fin.*: is constantiam teneat; nisi forte se intellexerit errasse, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 33, 120: accedam ad omnia tua, Torquate; nisi ubi memoria forte defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44.—In indirect locution with an *inf.*: nisi forte clarissimo cuique plures curas majora pericula subeunda; delenimentis curarum et periculorum carendum esse, Tac. A. 2, 33.—With an ironical accessory notion, *Un-*

less indeed, unless, to be sure: Erucii criminatio tota, ut arbitror, dissoluta est, nisi forte exspectatis, ut illa diluam, quae, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82; cf. immo vero te audiamus, nisi forte Manilius interdictum aliquod inter duo soles putat esse componendum, id. Rep. 1, 13; and ortum quidem amicitiae videtis nisi quid ad haec forte vultis, id. Lael. 9, 32; so id. Mil. 7, 17; 31, 84; Verr. 2, 3, 64, 149; Leg. 1, 1, 2; N. D. 3, 18, 45; Fat. 16, 37; Sall. C. 20, 17; Quint. 10, 1, 70; Tac. H. 4, 74.

(γ) With *ne:* ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 24 and 26; so Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56: pacem ab Aesculapio Petas, ne forte tibi eveniat magnum malum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 21: qui metuo, ne te forte flagitent, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1; so Liv. 1, 12, 4: *comperisse* me non audeo dicere, ne forte id ipsum verbum ponam, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, 4: ac ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur, hominem toties irasci, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191; so id. Att. 2, 18, 2.—Rarely *ut non* instead of *ne:* Quint. 1, 3, 1.

b. In gen. (so rarely): quid si apud te veniat de subito prandium aut potatio Forte, aut coena, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 47; so quod si opulentum fortunatumque defenderis, in uno illo aut forte in liberis ejus manet gratia, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70; and neque solum alium pro alio pedem metrorum ratio non recipit, sed ne dactylum quidem aut forte spondeum alterum pro altero, Quint. 9, 4, 49: sive non trino forte nundino promulgata, sive non idoneo die, *etc.*, id. 2, 4, 35; id. 7, 3, 20: ut sciant, an ad probandum id quod intendimus forte respondeant, id. 5, 10, 122: quo casu licet uxori vel in omnes res, vel in unam forte aut duas (optare), Gaj. Inst. 1, 150; so id. ib. 4, 74: forte quid expediat, communiter aut melior pars Malis carere quaeritis laboribus, *what may perhaps be of some use*, Hor. Epod. 16, 15: alii nulli rem obligatam esse quam forte Lucio Titio, *than say, than for instance*, Gaj. Dig. 20, 1, 15, § 2 so id. ib. 30, 1, 67; Ulp. ib. 48, 22, 7, § 6: quare vi aut clam agendum est, et si vi, forte et cum tempestate: clam autem istis, *perhaps too*, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 5 (like poet. fors et; v. supra, *no.* II. A).

fors-an, *adv.* [ellipt. for fors sit an; v. fors, *no.* II. A. and forsitan, and cf. also fortan and fortassean] *Perhaps, perchance, peradventure* (mostly poet.; in prose prob. not till after the Aug. per.): aliquis forsan me putet Non putare hoc verum, Ter. And. 5, 5, 1; Lucr. 6, 730: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. A. 1, 203: forsan miseros meliora sequentur, id. ib. 12, 153: huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpae, id. ib. 4, 19: et mihi forsan tibi quod negarit, Porriget hora, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 31: pernicies Tibi paratur, forsan et miserae mihi, Phaedr. 2, 4, 7: transierant binae forsan trinaeve Calendae, Mart. 10, 75, 7; Liv. 3, 47, 5: occurrat mihi forsan aliquis, Quint. 1, 5, 6; id. 12, 1, 31: et forsan isto uterer beneficio, Auct. B. Afr. 45, 2; Curt. 3, 2.

* **forsit,** *adv.* [contr. from fors sit; cf. fors, *no.* II. A] *Perhaps:* Hor. S. 1, 6, 49 (also quoted in Prisc. p. 1015 P.).

forsĭtan, *adv.* [contr. from fors sit an; v. fors, *no.* A; cf. also forsan, fortan, and fortassean] *Perhaps, peradventure* (quite class.): forsitan ea tibi dicta sunt mendacia, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 17: forsitan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117; id. Phorm. 4, 5, 5: longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulat, tua certe natura breviorem, Cic. Lig. 12, 38: forsitan quaeratis, qui iste terror sit, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5; so Virg. G. 2, 288: forsitan quispiam dixerit: Nonne, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29 (for which *fortasse* dixerit quispiam, id. de Sen. 3, 8): forsitan occurrat illud, *etc.*, id. de Or. 3, 9, 34: major ars aliqua forsitan esset requirenda, id. ib. 2, 45, 189; so id. ib. 1, 15, 67: haec ipsa forsitan fuerint (*al.* fuerunt) non necessaria, id. Brut. 13, 52: nimium forsitan haec illi mirentur atque efferant, id. Verr. 2, 4, 56, 124: neque id facio, ut forsitan quibusdam videar, simulatione, id. Fam. 8, 2: quae forsitan vobis parvae esse videantur: sed, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 21 *fin.*; so with *sed*, id. Att. 12, 18, 1; Liv. 3, 25 *fin.*; with *veruntamen*, Cic. Brut. 8, 33: forsitan et publica, sua certe liberata fide, Liv. 9, 11 *fin.*; Sil. 15, 644.

* **fortan,** *adv.* [contr. from forte-an; cf. forsan, forsitan, and fortassean] *Perhaps:* Cic. Rep. 3, 35 Mos. *N. cr.*

fortasse (also, though rarely, fortassis, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 86; Bacch. 4, 4, 20; Hor. S. 1, 4, 131; 2, 7, 40; Plin. 2, 20, 18; 27, 12, 77; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 63; Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 12, § 5; 11, 7, 14, § 9; not in Cic. and Caes.), *adv.* [forte an; cf. forsan, fortan] *Perhaps, peradventure, probably, possibly:* nescis tu fortasse, apud nos facinus quod natum est novum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 10: dicam me hercule, et contemnar a te fortasse, quum tu, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; id. ib. 2, 34: in quo (genere) esse videbuntur fortasse angustiae, id. ib. 3, 33: fortasse dices: Quid ergo? id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 40: requiretur fortasse nunc, quemadmodum, *etc.*, id. de imp. Pomp. 9, 22: fortasse dixerit quispiam, id. de Sen. 3, 8 (for which, *forsitan* quispiam dixerit, id. Off. 3, 6, 29): sed haec longiora fortasse fuerunt quam necesse, fuit, id. Fam. 6, 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 7, 3 *fin.*: sustines enim non parvam exspectationem imitandae industriae nostrae, magnam honorum, nonnullam fortasse nominis, id. Off. 3, 2, 6; cf. poterimus fortasse dicere, id. Or. 5, 19: quod tamen fortasse non nollem, id. Fam. 2, 16, 2; cf. L. Lucullus, qui tamen aliqua ex parte iis incommodis mederi fortasse potuisset, *etc.*, id. de imp. Pomp. 9, 26: puerum, inquies, et fortasse fatuum, id. Att. 6, 6, 2; cf. otioso et loquaci et fortasse docto atque erudito, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: praeclaram illam quidem fortasse, sed a vita hominum abhorrentem, id. Rep. 2, 11; cf. Marso fortasse, sed Romano facillimus, id. Div. 2, 33, 70; so with *sed*, id. ib. 2, 22, 50; Tusc. 1, 13, 30; with *sed tamen*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 86; Cic. Rep. 2, 33; Off. 3, 21, 82; Sest. 5, 12; with *veruntamen*, id. Verr. 1, 12, 35; Arch. 11, 28: id nos fortasse non perfecimus, conati quidem saepissime sumus, id. Or. 62, 210; so with *quidem*, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: res enim fortasse verae, certe graves, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7.

b. In Plaut. and Ter. repeatedly ellipt., like fors, with a subject-clause: fortasse te illum mirari coquum, Quod venit atque haec attulit, *it may be that, perhaps*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 42; so id. Asin. 1, 1, 24; Epid. 2, 2, 111; Poen. 5, 2, 44; Truc. 3, 2, 12; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33; cf. "sic Plautus: *Fortasse te amare suspicarier.* Nam veteres infinitivo modo adjungebant fortasse," Don. Ter. 1. 1.

c. With an accessory ironical notion (cf. forte, *no.* 2, a, β): *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intelligo. *Sy.* Hui, tardus es. *Ch.* Fortasse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 29: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus . . . eos ego fortasse nunc imitor, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 6.

d. In designating numbers, *About* (in Cic. usually placed after the numeral): elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginta fortasse versus Hieronymus, Cic. Or. 56, 190: Q. Pompeius biennio quam nos fortasse major, id. Brut. 68, 240: HS. D millia fortasse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, 118: fuimus una horas duas fortasse, id. Att. 7, 4, 2: fortasse circiter triennium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 79; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 164.

fortasse-an (sometimes written separately fortasse an), *adv.* [cf. forsan, forsitan, fortan] *Perhaps, perchance* (ante- and post-class.): fortassean sit, quos hic non mertet metus, Att. in Non. 138, 33; Sisenn. ib. 82, 6: de fructo, inquit, hoc dico, quod fortassean tibi satis sit, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 10; id. ib. 3, 6, 1: fortasse an pantherae quoque et leones non Africae bestiae dicerentur, id. L. L. 7, 4, 89, § 40: fortassean dixerit, *etc.*, Gell. 11, 9, 1; id. 19, 8, 6.

fortassis, *adv.*, v. fortasse, *ad init.*

† **fortax,** ācis, *m.* = φόρταξ (bearer), *The basis* on which a furnace rests: Cato R. R. 38, 1.

forte, *adv.* *By chance; perhaps*, etc.; v. fors, *no.* II. B.

* **fortesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [fortis] *To become brave:* "item notavimus, quod *fortescere* posuit (Laevius) pro *fortem fieri*," Gell. 19, 7, 8.

forticŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat bold, brave,* or *resolute* (very rare): quamvis idem (Epicurus) forticulum se in torminibus et in stranguria sua praebeat, * Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45; so App. M. 8, p. 212: carmina, Aus. Idyll. 3 *fin.*

fortĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fortifico] *A strengthening, fortifying* (post-class.): corpori adhibere, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

fortĭfĭco, are, *v. a.* [fortis-facio] *To make strong, strengthen, fortify* (post-class.): corpora, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2: dentes (*c. c.* constringere), id. ib. 2, 4.

fortis (archaic form FORCTIS, Frgm XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. SANATES, p 348; cf. Fest. p. 84; and perh. also in the form FORCTUS; v. Fest. s. v. HORCTUM, p. 102; and cf. Müll. ad Fest. p. 320, b), e, *adj.* [fero; and therefore lit., that bears or endures much; hence] *Strong, powerful.*

I. Physically (so rarely; perh. not in Cic.): ecquid fortis visa est (mulier), *powerful*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 13: sicut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, nunc senio confectu' quiescit, *a powerful horse*, Enn. Ann. 18, 21; so imitated, equus, Lucr. 3. 8; 763; 4, 988; Virg. A. 11, 705; and poet. transf., vis equum, Lucr. 6, 550: terrae pingue solum . . . Fortes invortant tauri, Virg. G. 1, 65: contingat modo te filiamque tuam fortes invenire, *i. e. hearty, well*, Plin. Ep. 4, 1 *fin.*; so id. ib. 4, 21, 4; 6, 4, 3: antecedebat testudo pedum LX., facta item ex fortissimis lignis, Caes. B. C. 2, 2, 4: invalidissimum urso caput, quod leoni fortissimum, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130: fortiores stomachi, id. 32, 7, 26, 80: plantae fortiores fient, Pall. Febr. 24, 7: fortior pons, Auct. B. Alex. 19, 2: humeri, Val. Fl. 1, 434: vincula, Sen. Hippol. 34: sol (*c. c.* medius), *powerful*, i. e. *fierce, hot*, id. Med. 588: fortiora ad hiemes frumenta, legumina in cibo, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 60: (vites) contra pruinas fortissimae, id. 14, 2, 4, § 23.

II. Mentally, *Strong, powerful, vigorous, firm, steadfast, stout, courageous, brave*, etc., comprising, in short, all the qualities that become a man, and answering to the Gr. ἀνδρεῖος, *manly* (so uncommonly freq. in all periods and sorts of composition): fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80; temperantia libidinem (aspernatur), ignaviam fortitudo: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, id. Lael. 13, 47: fortes et animosos et se acriter ipsos morti offerentes servare cupimus, id. Mil. 34, 92; so rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis appare, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 22: viri fortes at magnanimi, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63: vir fortis et acris animi magnique, id. Sest. 20, 45: boni et fortes et magno animo praediti, id. Rep. 1, 5; id. ib. 1, 3: sapientissimi et fortissimi, id. ib. 2, 34: vir liber ac fortis, id. ib. 2, 19: horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes. B. G. 1 1, 3: fortissimus vir, id. ib. 2, 25, 1; id. ib. 2, 33, 4; id. ib. 3, 20, 2: hunc liberta securi Divisit medium fortissima Tyndaridarum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100: vis recte vivere? quis non? Si virtus hoc una potest dare, fortis omissis Hoc age deliciis, id. Ep. 1, 6, 30: seu quis capit acria fortis Pocula, id. Sat. 2, 6, 69: cavit, ne umquam infamiae ea res sibi esset, ut virum fortem decet, *an honorable* or *worthy man*, Ter. And. 2, 6, 13; cf. "FORCTIS frugi et bonus, sive validus," Fest. p. 84; and "HORCTUM et FORCTUM pro bono dicebant," id. p. 102: ego hoc nequeo mirari satis, Eum sororem despondisse suam in tam fortem familiam . . . Familiam optimam occupavit, *a respectable, honorable family*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 9; cf. bonus, p. 207, a: vir ad pericula fortis, Cic. Fontej. 15, 33; so nondum erant tam fortes ad sanguinem civilem, Liv. 7, 40, 2: vir contra audaciam fortissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 85: vidi in dolore podagrae hospitem meum fortiorem, id. Frgm. ap. Non. 527, 33; so imperator in proeliis strenuus et fortis, Quint. 12, 3, 5; cf. also si fortes fueritis in eo, quem nemo sit ausus defendere, *if you should proceed with vigor, strictness*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, 3.—Poet. *c. inf.:* fortis et asperas Tractare serpentes, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 26: contemnere honores Fortis, id. Sat. 2, 7, 86: aurum spernere fortior Quam cogere, id. Od. 3, 3, 50; Stat. Th. 10, 906.—Proverb.: fortes fortuna adjuvat, *fortune favors the brave*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 26; cf. fortes enim non modo fortuna adjuvat, ut est in vetere proverbio, sed multo magis ratio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 11; also fortibus est fortuna viris data, Enn. Ann. 7, 59; and elliptically, sedulo, inquam, faciam. Sed fortuna fortes: quare conare, quaeso, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 16 Goer.

B. Of inanimate and abstract things: ex quo fit, ut animosior senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, Cic. de Sen. 22, 72: fortibus oculis, *with eyes sparkling with courage*, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 1: fortissimo et maximo animo ferre, id. Fam. 6, 13 *fin.*; so animus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 20: pectus, id. Epod. 1, 14; Sat. 2, 2, 136: fortissimo quodam animi impetu, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 31: acerrima et fortissima populi Romani libertatis recuperandae cupiditas, id. Phil. 12, 3, 7: in re publica forte factum, id. Att. 8, 14, 2; so ut nullum paulo fortius factum latere posset, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 8: acerrimae ac fortissimae sententiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 13: oratio fortis et virilis, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231; cf. genus dicendi forte, vehemens, id. ib. 3, 9, 32; and non semper fortis oratio quaeritur, sed saepe placida, summissa, lenis, id. ib. 2, 43, 183; so placidis miscentem fortia dictis, Ov. M. 4, 652; and verba, Prop. 1, 5, 14.—Hence

Adv., fortĭter: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Strongly, powerfully, vigorously* (so rarely): astringere, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 25; so verberare virgis uvas, Pall. Oct. 19: sublatis fortius manibus, Petr. 9; so in *Comp.:* attrahere lora, Ov. R. Am. 398: ardere, id. Met. 6, 708:—*Sup.:* fortissime urgentes, Plin. 9, 8, 9: rigorem fortissime servat ulmus, id. 16, 40, 77.

2. (acc. to *no.* II.) *Strongly, powerfully, boldly, intrepidly, valiantly, manfully* (so very freq. in all periods and kinds of composition): quae (vincla, verbera, *etc.*) tulisse illum fortiter et patienter ferunt, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7; cf. fortiter et sapienter ferre, id. Att. 14, 13, 3: fortiter excellenterque gesta, id. Off. 1, 18, 61; so facere quippiam (*c. c.* animose), id. Phil. 4, 2, 6: repudiare aliquid (*c. c.* constanter), id. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: bellum gerere, id. Flacc. 39, 98; cf. sustinere impetum hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11, 4: perire, Hor. S. 2, 3, 42: absumptis rebus maternis atque paternis, *manfully made away with*, id. Ep. 1, 15, 27.—*Comp.:* pugnare, Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 2: evellere spinas animo quam agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4: et melius secat res, id. Sat. 1, 10, 15.—*Sup.:* Dolabella injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: restitit hosti, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 5.

fortĭter, *adv.*, v. fortis, *ad fin.*

fortĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [fortis] *Strength:* **I.** Physical (so very rarely): hircorum, Phaedr. 4, 16, 6: haec feminalia de bysso retorta ob fortitudinem solent contexi, *firmness, durability*, Hier. Ep. 64, 10.—Far more freq. and quite class., **II.** Mentally, *Firmness, manliness* shown in enduring or undertaking hardship, trouble; *fortitude, resolution, bravery, courage, intrepidity:* "*fortitudo* est considerata periculorum susceptio et laborum perpessio," Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: "*fortitudo* est, inquit (Chrysippus), scientia rerum perferendarum vel affectio animi in patiendo ac perferendo summae legi parens sine timore," id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53; cf. "*fortitudo* est animi affectio, quum in adeundo periculo et in labore ac dolore patiens, tum procul ab omni metu," id. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: "quae (*fortitudo*) est dolorum laborumque contemptio ... Fortitudinem quoque aliquo modo expediunt, quum tradunt rationem negligendae mortis, perpetiendi doloris," id. Off. 3, 33, 117: "*fortitudo* est rerum magnarum appetitio et rerum humilium contemptio et laboris cum utilitatis ratione perpessio," Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3; cf. ib. 4, 25, 35: probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, quum eam virtutem esse dicunt propugnantem pro aequitate, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62 *sq.:* magnitudinis animi et fortitudinis est, nihil extimescere, omnia humana despicere, nihil quod homini accidere possit intolerandum putare, id. ib. 3, 27, 100: unde in laboribus et periculis fortitudo? id. Rep. 1, 2: illae sunt solae virtutes imperatoriae, labor in negotiis, fortitudo in periculis, industria in agendo, *etc.*, id. de imp. Pomp. 11, 29: hoc sentire prudentiae est: facere fortitudinis, id. Sest. 40, 86: pro multitudine hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur (Helvetii), * Caes. B. G. 1, 2 *fin.:* fortitudinem Gallorum Germanorumque miramur, Quint. 8, 4, 20: malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, Sall. C. 52, 11.—In the plur.: sunt igitur domesticae fortitudines non inferiores militaribus, Cic. Off. 1, 22 *fin.*; so Vitr. 10, 22.

* **fortĭuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [fortis; cf. forticulus] *Somewhat strong* or *powerful:* Sutrius in Fulg. Myth. 3, 8.

fortŭīto, *adv.*, v. fortuitus, *ad fin.*

fortŭītu, *adv.*, v. fortuitus, *ad fin.*

fortŭĭtus (i long, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17; Phaedr. 2, 4, 4; Aus. Sept. Sap. de Solon. 3; short, Petr. poët. Sat. 135; Juv. 13, 225; Manil. 1, 182), a, um, *adj.* [forte; analog. with gratuitus] *That takes place by chance* or *accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous* (rare, but quite class.): concursio rerum fortuitarum, Cic. Top. 19, 73; cf. concursus atomorum, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66; and concursu quodam fortuito, id. ib. 1, 24, 66: cespes, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17: lutum, Petr. 135: contubernium, Phaedr. 2, 4, 4: subita et fortuita oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: bonum, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: praesensiones non fortuitae (shortly before, non id fortuito accidisse), id. Div. 2, 53, 109; cf. id. ib. 2, 7, 19: clamores, Quint. 10, 3, 30: cogitatio, id. 29: pugna, id. 6, 5, 10: sermo, id. 10, 7, 13: nihil esse inordinatum atque fortuitum, id. 1, 10, 46.—In the neuter abs.: etiam illa fortuita aderant omnia, Quint. 6 praef. § 11; id. 6, 1, 5: fortuitorum laus brevior, id. 3, 7, 12: nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare, Tac. A. 14, 3.

Adv. fortuito (also fortuitu, perh. only ante- and post-class., Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 41; Lact. 1, 2), *By chance, accidentally, fortuitously* (very freq.): ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit, Cic. Divin. 2, 7, 18: non enim temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118; so temere ac fortuito, id. Or. 55, 186; Off. 1, 29, 103; Liv. 2, 28, 1; and, reversing the order: Cic. Sull. 4, 13: non fortuito sed consilio, Cic. Rep. 2, 16 *fin.*; so non fortuito aut sine consilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 20, 1: donata consulto, non fortuito nata, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 25: immoderate et fortuito, id. Univ. 13: sive major aliqua causa atque divinior hanc vim ingenuit: sive hoc ita fit fortuito, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: quod verbum tibi non excidit fortuito: scriptum, meditatum, cogitatum attulisti, Cic. Phil. 10, 2 *fin.:* fortuito in sermonem incidisse, id. de Or. 1, 24, 111; cf. fortuito aliquid concluse apteque dicere, id. Or. 53, 177.

fortūna, ae (archaic *gen. sing.* fortunas, like familias, escas, vias, *etc.*, Naev. in Prisc. p. 679 P.) *f.* [a protracted form of fors] *Chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune* (good or ill).

I. In gen.: quid est enim aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid casus, quid eventus, nisi quum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire, vel aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit? quo modo ergo id, quod temere fit caeco casu et volubilitate fortunae, praesentiri et praedici potest? Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15: si haec habent aliquam talem necessitatem: quid est tandem quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? Nihil enim est tam contrarium rationi et constantiae quam fortuna: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit. Si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est: est autem fortuna: rerum igitur fortuitarum nulla praesensio est, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 7, 18 *sq.:* vir ad casum fortunamque felix, id. Fontej. 15 *fin.:* si tot sunt in corpore bona, tot extra corpus in casu atque fortuna ... plus fortunam quam consilium valere, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25; cf. (bona) posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunae temeritate, id. Lael. 6, 20: adversante fortuna, id. Rep. 2, 16 *fin.*; id. Mur. 31, 64: quorum ego causa timidius se fortunae committere, id. Att. 9, 6, 4: fortunae rotam pertimescere, id. Pis. 10, 22: secundam, adversam fortunam ferre, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6; cf. prospera adversave fortuna, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89; and spoliatam fortunam conferre cum florente fortuna, id. Pis. 16, 38; cf., also, integra fortuna, et afflicta, id. Sull. 31 *fin.*; and florentissima, durior, id. Att. 10, 4, 4: non praecipua, sed par cum ceteris fortunae conditio, id. Rep. 1, 4: fortuna optima, id. ib. 3, 17 *fin.:* rei publicae fortuna fatalis, id. Sest. 7, 17: belli fortuna, Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 1; so id. B. G. 1. 36, 3.—In the plur.: omnes laudare fortunas meas, Ter And. 1, 1, 69: si eo meae fortunae redeunt, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 24: et secundas fortunas amittere coactus est, et in adversis sine ullo remedio permanere, Cic. Sull. 23, 66: se suas civitatisque fortunas ejus fidei permissurum, Caes. B. G. 5, 3 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 6, 7, 6.—Proverb.: fortes fortuna adjuvat; v. fortis, *no.* II. A, *ad fin.*

B. Personified, Fortuna, *The goddess of fate, luck*, or *fortune, Fortune:* quo in genere vel maxime est Fortuna numeranda, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 61; so heu, Fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos te deus? Hor. S. 2, 8, 61: saeviat atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, id. ib. 2, 2, 126: fortunae fanum antiquum (Syracusis), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, 119: Fortunae in gremio sedens, id. Div. 2, 41, 85 *sq.:* bona Fortuna, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3 *fin.:* mala Fortuna, id. Leg. 2, 11, 28; N. D. 3, 25, 63: Fors Fortuna; v. fors: Fortunae filius, *child of fortune, fortune's favorite*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 49; v. filius, p. 622, a.

II. In partic., **A.** Without the addition of secunda or adversa, either *Good luck* or *ill luck*, according to the context.

1. For fortuna secunda, *Luck, good luck, good fortune, prosperity:* reliquum est, ut de felicitate pauca dicamus ... Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni ... non solum propter virtutem, sed etiam propter fortunam saepius imperia mandata, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 16, 47: judicium hoc omnium mortalium est, fortunam a deo petendam, id. N. D. 3, 36, 88: diuturna cum fortuna, id. Div. 1, 20, 39: superbum se praebuit in fortuna, id. Att. 8, 4, 1: non solum ipsa fortuna caeca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est, id. Lael. 15, 54: a fortuna deseri, Caes. B. G. 5, 34, 2: habendam fortunae gratiam, quod, *etc.*, id. B. C. 3, 73, 3: dum fortuna fuit, Virg. A. 3, 16: deos precetur et oret, Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis, Hor. A. P. 201: ut tu fortunam, sic nos te feremus, id. Ep. 1, 8, 17: venimus ad summum fortunae, id. ib. 2, 1, 32: ut te Confestim liquidus fortunae rivus inauret, id. ib. 1, 12, 9: occidit Spes omnis et fortuna nostri Nominis, id. Od. 4, 4, 71.—Hence, **b.** Per fortunas, *i. e. for heaven's sake:* Cic. Att. 5, 11. 1; id. ib. 5, 13. 3; 3, 20, 1.

2. For fortuna adversa, *Ill luck, mishap, misfortune, adversity* (so very rarely): Trojae renascens alite lugubri Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur, Hor. Od. 3, 3 62: ut arte Emendaturus fortunam, id Sat. 2, 8, 85.

B. *State, condition, circumstances, fate lot* (quite class.; a favorite expression of Cicero): est autem infima conditio et fortuna servorum, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41; cf. in infimi generis hominum conditione atque fortuna, id. Mil. 34, 92; and (Lampsaceni) populi Romani conditione socii, fortuna servi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 32, 81; so corresp. to conditio, Quint. 3, 8, 50: ut non modo omnium generum, aetatum, ordinum omnes viri ac mulieres, omnis fortunae ad loci, sed, *etc.*, Cic. Pis. 22, 52: homines infima fortuna, id. Fin. 5, 19, 52: inferiorem esse fortuna, id. Fam. 13, 5, 2: spes amplificandae fortunae, id. Lael. 16, 59: *Gallus* utrum avem, an gentem, an fortunam corporis significet, *bodily condition* (of a eunuch), Quint. 7, 9, 2.—Hence

2. Transf., concr., fortunae, arum, less freq. in the sing., fortuna, ae, *Property, possessions, goods, fortune:* (*a*) *Plur.:* tum propter rei publicae calamitates omnium possessiones erant incertae: nunc deum immortalium benignitate omnium fortunae sunt certae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: bona fortunaeque, id. Verr. 2, 1, 44, 113: pecunia fortunaeque, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 7: fortunas morte dimittere, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: et honore et auctoritate et fortunis facile civitatis suae princeps, id. Rep. 2, 19: fortunis sociorum consumptis, Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.:* fortunarum pericula, Quint. 4, 2, 122.—(*β*) *Sing.:* quo mibi fortuna, si non conceditur uti? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12: nec mea concessa est aliis fortuna, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 57: adiri nomen invidiosae fortunae Caesaris, Vellej. 2, 60, 1 Ruhnk.: de fortuna, qua uterque abundabat, Quint. 6, 1, 50: fortunam in nominibus habere, Scaev. Dig. 4, 7, 40 *fin.*

fortunate, *adv.*, v. fortuno, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **fortūnātim,** *adv.* [fortunatus] *Luckily, fortunately:* fortunatim, feliciter ac bene vortat, Enn. in Non. 112, 2.

fortunatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from fortuno.

fortūno, avi, atum, 1. (archaic form of the *perf. conj.* fortunassint, Afran. in Non. 109, 18) *v. a.* [fortuna, *no.* II. A, 1] *To make prosperous* or *fortunate, to make happy, to prosper, bless,* "prosperare, omnibus bonis augere," Non. l. l. (quite class.; most freq. in the *Pa.*): *St.* Di fortunabunt vostra consilia! *Ph.* Ita volo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 175: tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, Cic. Fam. 2, 2: eumque honorem tibi deos fortunare volo, id. ib. 15, 7: tu, quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Grata sume manu, *whatever happy hour Providence has allotted you*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 22.—Abs.: deos ego omnes, ut fortunassint, precor, Afran. in Non. l. l.—Hence

fortūnātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Prospered, prosperous, lucky, happy, fortunate:* salvus atque fortunatus semper sies, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 5: et miser sum et fortunatus, id. Capt. 5, 3, 16: qui me in terra aeque Fortunatus erit, si illa ad me bitet? id. Curc. 1, 2, 52: quam est hic fortunatus putandus, cui, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: nec quicquam insipiente fortunato intolerabilius fieri potest, id. Lael. 15, 54: laudat senem et fortunatum esse dicit, id. Tusc. 3, 24, 57: mihi vero Cn. et P. Scipiones comitatu nobilium juvenum fortunati videbantur, id. de Sen. 9, 29: o hominem fortunatum! id. Quint. 25, 80: fortunate senex! Virg. E. 1, 47: o fortunatam rem publicam! Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7; cf. o fortunatam natam me consule Romam, id. poet. frgm. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 41; 11, 1, 24: fortunatus illius exitus, id. Brut. 96, 329: vita, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 14: ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3; v. felix, p. 606, b *ad fin.*—*Comp.:* Carneades dicere solitus est, nusquam se fortunatiorem quam Praeneste vidissse Fortunam, Cic. Div. 2, 41 *fin.*; Hor. A. P. 295.—*Sup.:* Archelaus, qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: fortunatissimo proelio decertare, Vellej. 2, 12, 5.—(*β*) Poet. *c. gen.:* fortunatus laborum, *happy in his sufferings*, Virg. A. 11, 416.

2. In partic. (acc. to fortuna, *no.* II. B, 2), *In good circumstances, well off, wealthy, rich:* gratia fortunati et potentis, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam, quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis? Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 8.

B. Fortunatae insulae, Gr. *τῶν Μακάρων νῆσοι*, *The fabulous isles of the Western Ocean, the abodes of the blessed*; acc. to some, *the Canary Isles*, Plin. 6, 32, 37; also called fortunatorum insulae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 148; and transf., fortunata nemora, Virg. A. 6, 639. Cf. Mann. Africa, 2, p. 625 *sq.*

* *Adv.* fortūnāte, *Fortunately, prosperously:* feliciter, absolute, fortunate vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26.

1. fŏrŭli, orum, *m. dim.* [forus] **I.** *A book-case:* libros Sibyllinos condidit duobus forulis auratis sub Palatini Apollinis basi, Suet. Aug. 31; Juv. 3, 219.—**II.** "Fori significant et Circensia spectacula, ex quibus etiam minores *forulos* dicimus," Fest. *s. v.* FORUM, p. 84.

2. Fŏrŭli, orum, *m.* *A village of the Sabines*, now *Civita Tomassa*, Liv. 26, 11; Virg. A. 7, 714; Sil. 8, 417; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 510. Hence FORVLANVS, *Of* or *belonging to Foruli, Forulan*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3794.

1. fŏrum, i, *n.* (archaic form forus, i, *m.*, to accord with locus, Lucil. in Charis. p. 55 P., and in Non. 206, 15; Pompon. ib.) [kindr. with forus and foras, foris (cf. Fest. p. 84), from fero; and therefore, lit., what leads out of doors; hence transf. also] *What is out of doors, an outside space* or *place;* and hence, in partic., *a public place* opp. to the house, *a market-place, market:* "*forum* sex modis intelligitur. Primo negotiationis locus, ut forum Flaminium, forum Julium, ab eorum nominibus, qui ea fora constituenda curarunt, quod etiam locis privatis et in viis et in agris fieri solet. Alio, in quo judicia fieri, cum populo agi, conciones haberi solent. Tertio, quum is, qui provinciae praeest, forum agere dicitur, quum civitates vocat et de controversiis eorum cognoscit. Quarto, quum id forum antiqui appellabant, quod nunc vestibulum sepulcri dicari solet. Quinto, locus in navi, sed tum masculini generis est et plurale (v. forus). Sexto fori significant et Circensia spectacula, ex quibus etiam minores *forulos* dicimus. Inde et *forare*, foras dare, et *fores, foras* et *foriculae*, id est ostiola dicuntur," Fest. p. 84.

* **I.** In gen., *The open space* or *area before a tomb:* "quod (lex XII. Tabularum de sepulcris) FORUM, id est, vestibulum sepulcri, BUSTUMVE USUCAPI vetat, tuetur jus sepulcrorum," Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61.

II. In partic., *A public place, market-place*, viz.,

A. *A market*, as a place for buying and selling: "quae vendere vellent quo conferrent, *forum* appellarunt. Ubi quid generatim (*i. e.* secundum singula genera), additum ab eo cognomen, ut forum *boarium*, forum *olitorium, cupedinis, etc.* . . . Haec omnia posteaquam contracta in unum locum quae ad victum pertinebant et aedificatus locus: appellatum *macellum*," etc., Var. L. L. 5, 32, 41, § 145 *sq.:* piscarium, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13: suarium, Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1; v. also boarius.—Of places where markets were held, *A market-town, market-place:* L. Clodius, pharmacopola circumforaneus, qui properaret, cui fora multa restarent, simul atque introductus est, rem confecit, Cic. Clu. 14, 40: oppidum Numidarum, nomine Vaga, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. J. 47. 1.—Proverb.: Scisti uti foro, *you knew how to make your market*, i. e. *how to act for your advantage*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 29; v. Donat. ad loc.

B. *The market-place, forum*, as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on; hence also, transf., to denote *affairs of state, administration of justice*, or *banking business*. In Rome esp. the forum Romanum, or abs., forum, *A long, open place between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticoes* (basilicae) *and the shops of money-changers* (argentariae): in foro turbaque, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: arripere verba de foro, qs. *to pick them up in the street*, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: in vulgus et in foro dicere, id. Rep. 3, 30 (frgm. ap. Non. 262, 24): quum Decimus quidam Virginius virginem filiam in foro sua manu interemisset, id. Rep. 2, 37: in forum descendere, id. ib. 6, 2 (frgm. ap. Non. 501, 28): foro nimium distare Carinas, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 48: fallacem Circum vespertinumque pererro Saepe forum, id. Sat. 1, 6, 114: Hostes in foro ac locis patentioribus cuneatim constiterunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28, 1: gladiatores ad forum producti, id. B. C. 1, 14, 4: ut primum forum attigerim, *i. e. engaged in public affairs*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3; so studia fori, Tac. Agr. 39; and forum putealque Libonis Mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis, *i. e. the grave affairs of state*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8.—Of administering justice in the forum: NI PAGVNT, IN COMITIO AVT IN FORO ANTE MERIDIEM CAVSAM CONIICITO, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20: ut pacem cum bello, leges cum vi, forum et juris dictionem cum ferro et armis conferatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54 *fin.:* quod (tempus) in judiciis ac foro datur, Quint. 10, 7, 20: nec ferrea jura Insanumque forum aut populi tabularia vidit, Virg. G. 2, 502: forum agere, *to hold a court, hold an assize*, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 4; cf. id. Fam. 3, 6, 4; so in poet. transf.: indicitque forum et patribus dat jura vocatis, Virg. A. 5, 758: civitates, quae in id forum convenerant, *to that court-district*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 15, 38: extra suum forum vadimonium promittere, *beyond his district*, id. ib. 2, 3, 15, 38.—Proverb.: res vertitur in meo foro, *the matter is pending in my own court*, i. e. *affects me nearly, presses upon me*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 10; and in alieno foro litigare, *i. e. not to know what to do, which way to turn*, Mart. 12 praef.—Of the transaction of business in the forum: haec fides atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro versatur, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 7, 19: quousque negotiabere? annos jam triginta in foro versaris, id. Flacc. 29, 70: sublata erat de foro fides, id. Agr. 2, 3 *fin.:* nisi, *etc.* . . . . nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non haberemus, *i. e. he would have been a bankrupt long ago*, id. Rab. Post. 15, 41; so cedere foro, qs. *to quit the market*, i. e. *to become bankrupt, stop payment*, Sen. Ben. 4, 39; Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 7, § 2; Juv. 11, 50; cf. also Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 16. Justice was administered in Rome not only in the forum Romanum, but also, in the times of the emperors, in the forum Julii Caesaris (erected by Julius Caesar, Suet. Caes. 26; Plin, 36, 15. 24) and in the forum Augusti (erected by the Emperor Augustus, Suet. Aug. 29); hence, circumscriptiones, furta, fraudes, quibus trina non sufficiunt fora, Sen. de Ira 2, 9, so quae (verba) trino juvenis foro tonabas, Stat. S. 4, 9, 15; and erit in triplici par mihi nemo foro, Mart. 3, 38, 4.—Hence

C. *Nom. propr.* Forum, a name of many market and assize towns. The most celebrated are,

1. Forum Appii, *A market-town in Latium, on the* Via Appia, *near* Tres Tavernae, now *S. Donato*, Cic. Att. 2, 10; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 637.

2. Forum Aurelium, *A town near Rome, on the* Via Aurelia, now *Monte Alto*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24.

3. Forum Cornelium, *A town in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Imola*, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2. Hence Forocorneliensis ager, Plin. 3, 16, 20.

4. Forum Gallorum, *A town in* Gallia Cispadana, *between* Mutina *and* Bononia, now *Castel Franco*, Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 2.

5. Forum Julii, *A town in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Frejus*, Mel. 2, 5, 3; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 3; 10, 17, 1; Tac. H. 3, 43; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 429.—Deriv., Forojuliensis, e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Forum Julii, Forojulian:* colonia, *i. e. Forum Julii*, Tac. H. 2, 14; 3, 43.—In the plur., Forojulienses, *Inhabitants of Forum Julii, Forojulians*, Tac. Agr. 4.

6. Forum Voconii, 24 *miles from Forum Julii, in the Pyrenees*, now, acc. to some, *Canet;* acc. to others, *Luc*, Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 1; ib. 34, 1; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.

2. forum, i, *n.* *A vessel for pressing wine*, Var. R. R. 1, 54, 2; Col. 11, 2. 71 12, 18, 3.

1. fŏrus, i, *m.* (also forum, i, *n.*, and fori, orum, *m.*; v. the follg.) [kindred with forum, foras, foris, from fero: what leads out of doors, what is out of doors; hence]

A gangway in a ship: multa foro ponens ageaque longa repletur, Enn. Ann. 7, 51: illum nautis forum, Sall. frgm. ap. Non. 206, 17: quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: (Charon) laxat foros, Virg. A. 6, 412.—Neutral form, fora, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 55 P.—Hence

II. Transf.: **A.** *A row of seats* in the circus: "loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent: *fori* appellati," Liv. 1, 35, 8; so foros in Circo faciendos, id. 1, 56, 2, and id. 45, 1, 7; cf. Fest. s. v. FORUM (v. the passage under forum, *ad init.*).

* **B.** *A bed* in a garden: angustosque foros adverso limite ducens, Col. 10, 92.

* **C.** *A cell* of bees: complebuntque foros et floribus horrea texent, Virg. G. 4, 250.

* **D.** *A gaming-board, dice-board:* forum aleatorium calfecimus, August. in Suet. Aug. 71.

2. forus, i, for forum; v. 1. forum, *ad init.*

Fosi, orum, *m.* *A Germanic tribe, a branch of the Cheruskans,* near the modern *Celle,* Tac. G. 36.

fossa, ae, *f.* [fossus, from fodio] *A ditch, trench, fosse:* salso suffodit gurgite fossas, Lucr. 5, 483; so fodere fossam, Liv. 3, 26, 9: ut unus aditus maximo aggere objecto fossa cingeretur vastissima, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: (oppidum) vallo et fossa circumdedi, id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; so circumdare moenia vallo atque fossâ, Sall. J. 23, 1; and, in a different construction, circumdare fossam latam cubiculari lecto, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: vallo fossaque munire, Caes. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.*; cf. Rheni fossam immanissimis gentibus objicere et opponere, Cic. Pis. 33, 81; and fossa et vallo aliquem septum tenere, id. Att. 9, 12, 3: fossam pedum XX. directis lateribus duxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 1; so fossam ducere. id. ib. 7, 73, 2: transversam fossam obducere, id. ib. 2, 8, 3: praeducere, id. B. C. 1, 27, 3: institutae fossae, id. ib. 3, 46, 5: ut flumen nullam in partem depressis fossis derivari posset, *sunk deeper,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, 3; so deprimere fossam, id. ib. 8, 9, 3; cf. Tac. A. 15, 42: cruor in fossam confusus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 28. (* Drusiana fossa, v. Drusus.)

2. In partic., *A grave* (late Lat.): FILETIVS VSQVE AT FOTSA (ad fossam), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4794; v. fossor.

B. Transf., in an obscene sense, of the *natural parts* of a woman, Auct. Priap. 84; and of the *posteriors* of a catamite, Juv. 2, 10.

* **II.** Trop., *A boundary:* alicui fossam determinare, Tert. adv. Haer. 10.

fossatum, i, and **fossatus,** i, v. fosso.

fossīcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [fossus, from fodio] *Dug out, dug up* from the ground: creta, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 8: sal, id. ib.: arena, Plin. 36, 23, 54; Pall. 1, 10. Cf. the follg. art.

fossĭlis, e, *adj.* [fossus, from fodio] *Dug out, dug up, fossil:* sal, Var. 2, 11, 6: arena, Plin. 36, 26, 66: ebur, id. 36, 18, 29: flumen, Amm. 24, 6.

fossĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fodio] *A digging* (rare, but quite class.): recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25; so Col. 11, 2, 41; Plin. 17, 26, 39.—In the plur.: quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

fossitius, a, um, v. fossicius.

fosso, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [fodio] *To dig, pierce* (an ante- and post-classical word): corpora telis, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 99, § 100.—Hence,

A. fossātum, i, *n.* *A ditch, fosse,* Pall. Sept. 13; Capitol. Gord. 28; Veg. Mil. 4, 16.

B. fossātus, i, *m.* *A boundary,* Auct. Rei agr. p. 254 and 267 Goes.

fossor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A digger, delver, ditcher* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et labefacta movens robustus jugera fossor, Virg. G. 2, 264; so Hor. Od. 3, 18, 15; Mart. 7, 71, 4; Col. 11, 2, 38: ceu septa novus jam moenia laxet Fossor, *i. e. a miner, sapper,* Stat. Th. 2, 419.—**B.** In partic., **1.** In late Lat., *A grave-digger,* Inscr. Mur. 1970, 3; 6; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4925. Cf. fossa, *no.* I. 2.—**2.** In an obscene sense, *A fornicator:* Aus. Ep. 49; cf. fossa, *no.* I. B.—**II.** Transf., in gen., in a contemptuous signif., *A laboring fellow, a clown:* Catull. 22, 10: quum sis cetera fossor, Pers. 5, 122.

fossŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [fossa] *A little ditch,* Cato R. R. 161, 4; Col. 11, 3, 54; 12, 46, 3.

fossūra, ae, *f.* [fodio] *A digging* (a post-Aug. word; whereas fossio is quite class.): plana fossura, Col. 4, 14, 2.—In the plur.: complanata juga fossuris montium, Suet. Calig. 37.—**II.** Transf., concr., *A pit:* summa fossura operiatur arundinibus, Vitr. 8, 1.

fossus, a, um, *Part.,* from fodio.

‡ **fostia,** v. hostia, *ad init.*

‡ **fostis,** v. hostis, *ad init.*

1. fotus, a, um, *Part.,* from foveo.

2. fōtus, ūs, *m.* [foveo] *A warming, fomenting* (a post-Aug. word, occurring only in the abl.): decoctum eorum coeliacos juvat et potione et fotu, Plin. 23, 1, 10; so id. 23, 9, 82.—In the plur.: Mart. Cap. 1, 13; so blandis, Prud. Ham. 304.—**II.** Trop.: queis gloria fotibus aucta Sic cluat, Prud. in Symm. 2, 584.

fŏvĕa, ae, *f.* [kindred with favissae] *A small pit,* espec. for taking wild beasts, *a pitfall:* **I.** In gen.: Lucr. 2, 475: (cadavera) Donec humo tegere ac foveis abscondere discunt, Virg. G. 3, 558.—Transf.: genitales feminae, *i. e. the womb,* Tert. Anim. 19.—**II.** In partic., *A pitfall* (so quite class.): tetra belua, quae quoniam in foveam incidit, *etc.,* * Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12; so Lucr. 5, 1249; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50; A. P. 459; Plin. 10, 38, 54.—**B.** Trop., *A snare* (Plautin.): ita decipiemus fovea leonem Lycum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 59; so id. Pers. 4, 4, 45.

fŏvēla, ae, *f.* [foveo] *A comforting, refreshment* (post-class.): incorporalitas est immunis a poena et a fovela, Tert. Anim. 7.

fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. *v. a.* *To warm, keep warm* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the transf. and trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: nisi sol sua pro parte fovet tribuitque calorem, Lucr. 1, 807; cf. id. 1, 1032: ut et pennis (pullos) foveant, ne frigore laedantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129; cf. pulli a matribus exclusi fotique, id. ib. 2, 48, 124; so fetus rigentes apprimendo pectori, Plin. 8, 36, 54: laridum atque epulas foveri foculis ferventibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67: quos sancta fovet ille manu, bene vivitis ignes, *i. e. keeps up,* Ov. F. 3, 427; for which, in a different construction, fovet ignibus aras, id. Met. 7, 427: nomen in marmore lectum Perfudit lacrimis et aperto pectore fovit, *warms the name with her naked breast,* id. ib. 2, 339. Hence, through the intermediate notion of care bestowed upon an object,

II. Transf., *To cherish, foster* any thing; viz.,

A. Physically. So in the first place of diseased parts of the body, *To foment* (whether with warm or cold remedies): dumque manet corpus, corpus refoventque foventque, Ov. M. 8, 536: nares exulceratas fovere oportet vapore aquae calidae, Cels. 6, 8; so multa aqua prius calida, post egelida fovendum os caputque, id. 4, 2, 4; and genua calido aceto, Col. 6, 12, 4: nervos cortice et foliis in vino decoctis, Plin. 24, 9, 37: so id. 32, 9, 34: cutem lacte asinino, id. 28, 12, 50: os quoque multa frigida aqua fovendum est, Cels. 1, 5; so cutem frigida et ante et postea, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 184: vulnus lympha, Virg. A. 12, 420.—Poet., in gen. (a favorite word with Cicero): interdum gremio fovet inscia Dido (puerum), *cherishes, holds in her lap,* Virg. A. 1, 718; so germanam sinu, id. ib. 4, 686: cunctantem lacertis amplexu molli, *i. e. to embrace, enfold,* id. ib. 8, 388: ipse aeger, anhelans Colla fovet, *i. e. leans against the tree,* id. ib. 10, 838: castra fovere, *to keep to the camp,* i. e. *remain in the camp* (the figure being that of a bird brooding over its nest; v. above, *no.* I.), id. ib. 9, 57; so (coluber) fovit humum, id. Georg. 3, 420; and transf. to a period of time: nunc hiemem inter se luxu quam longa fovere, Regnorum immemores, *sit the winter through, pass the winter,* id. Aen. 4, 193.

B. Mentally, *To cherish, caress, love, favor, support, assist:* scribis de Caesaris summo in nos amore. Hunc et tu fovebis et nos quibuscumque poterimus rebus augebimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, 9; cf. inimicum meum sic fovebant, *etc.,* id. Fam. 1, 9, 10; so Vettienum, ut scribis, et Faberium foveo, id. Att. 15, 13, 3; and id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8; cf. also Quint. 1, 2, 16: (duo duces) pugnantes hortabantur et prope certa fovebant spe, *encouraged, animated,* Liv. 38, 6, 5; so spectator populus hos, rursus illos clamore et plausu fovebat, Tac. H. 3, 83: tu mihi gubernacula rei publicae petas fovendis hominum sensibus et deleniendis animis et adhibendis voluptatibus? *by pampering,* Cic. Mur. 35, 74; so voluntatem alicujus, Liv. 3, 65, 1: partes alicujus, Tac. H. 1, 8: adolescentiam alicujus exhortationibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 1; cf. ut propria naturae bona doctrina foverent, Quint. 2, 8, 3: ingenia et artes, Suet. Vesp. 18: quam magis in pectore meo foveo, quas meus filius turbas turbet, *i. e. dwell upon, think over,* Plaut. Bac. 4, 10, 1; so vota animo, Ov. M. 7, 633: spem, Mart. 9, 49, 4: nam dum illud tractabam, de quo antea scripsi ad te, quasi fovebam dolores meos (the fig. being taken from the fomenting of diseased parts of the body; v. above, *no.* II. A), Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1.

‡ **Fovii** qui nunc Favii dicuntur, Fest. p. 87 Müll. *N. cr.*

‡ **fracebunt** displicebunt, Fest. p. 90 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. "FRACEBUNT sordebunt, displicebunt, dictum a fracibus, qui sunt stillicidia sterquilinii," Placid. p. 463.

frăces, um (sing. form FRAX; v. the follg.), *m.* [kindr. with FRAG, frango; cf. fragosus; lit., broken bits, fragments; hence] *Grounds* or *dregs of oil:* "FRAX *τρυγία γάρου; fraces ἐλαίου τρυγία· ὑπόστασις ἐλαίου; fracere ἐξίστασθαι; fracidus ὑπέρωρος,*" Gloss. Philox.: oleum quam diutissime in amurca et in fracibus erit, tam deterrimum erit, Cato R. R. 64 *fin.*; so id. ib. 66 *fin.*; Col. 6, 13, 3; Plin. 15, 6, 6; Vitr. 7, 1; Grat. Cyneg. 474.

frăcesco, cŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [FRACEO; v. fraces and FRACEBUNT] *To become soft* or *mellow, to rot, spoil:* olea lecta si nimium diu fuit in acervis, caldore fracescit, et oleum foetidum fit, Var. R. R. 55, 5 *sq.*; so oleum, *becomes rancid,* Col. 1, 6, 18: terram quam maxime cretosam sumito, eo amurcam infundito, paleas indito: sinito quatriduum fracescat; ubi bene fracuerit, rutro concidito, *to become soft, tractable,* Cato R. R. 128.

* **frăcĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [FRACEO; whence fracesco and fraces, v. h. vv.] *Soft, mellow:* ut fracida sit (olea), Cato R. R. 64, 1.

fractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frango] *A breaking, breaking in pieces* (eccl. Lat.): panis, Hier. Ep. 108, 8; Aug. Cons. Evang. 4, 25.

fractor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A breaker, breaker in pieces* (post-class.): ferularum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

fractūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A breach, fracture, cleft:* Cato R. R. 160: quo propior fractura capiti (ossis) vel superiori vel inferiori est, eo pejor est, Cels. 8, 10; Plin. 29, 6, 39; so id. 22, 8, 9; 31, 11, 47.—**II.** *A broken bit, fragment:* silicum, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 71.

fractus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.,* from frango.

fraeno, fraenum, *etc.,* v. fren.

frāga, ōrum, *n.* *Strawberries,* Fragaria vesca, L.; Virg. E. 3, 92; Ov. M. 1, 104; Plin. 15, 24, 28; Sen. Hippol. 516.—* **II.** In the sing. fragum, i, *n.* *A strawberry-plant,* also called comaron, App. Herb. 37.

frăgesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [FRAG, frango] *To become broken;* trop., *to be conquered, subdued* (only in the two follg. passages): "*fragescere* frangi. Attius Aegistho: neque fera hominum pectora fragescunt, donec vim persenserint imperii. Idem Eurysace: numquam erit tam immanis, quum mea opera extinctum sciat, Quin fragescat," Non. 111, 1 *sq.*

frăgĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Easily broken, brittle, fragile* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the transf. signif.).

I. Lit.: cadi, Ov. M. 12, 243: coryli (*c. c.* tiliae *molles*), id. ib. 10, 93; so rami, Virg. E. 8, 40: myrtus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 16: rates, id. ib. 1, 3, 10; cf. phaselus, id. ib. 3, 2, 28: aes malleis, Plin. 34, 8, 20; cf. saccharon dentibus, id. 12, 8, 17; and caput ictibus parvis, Gell. 6, 1, 11: tenuior fragiliorque penna scarabaeorum, Plin. 11, 28, 24.—Poet. aquae, *i. e. ice,* Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 26: fragiles sonitus chartarum, *i. e. crack-*

ling, Lucr. 6, 112; so lauri, Virg. E. 8, 82; and pollicibus fragiles increpuere manus, Prop. 4, 7, 12; cf. fragor.

II. Transf., in gen., *Weak, perishable, frail* (physically or mentally): fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, Cic. Rep. 6, 24 *fin.*; cf. (corpora) fragili natura praedita, Lucr. 1, 582; and abs., fragili quaerens illidere dentem, Offendet solido, Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: fragilissimus alvus, Att. in Non. 193, 26. Of an effeminate man: Julius fragilis Pediatia (sarcastically in the *gen. fem.* instead of Pediatius), qs. *the delicate Miss Julius Pediatius*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 39: quis enim confidit, sibi semper id stabile et firmum permansurum, quod fragile et caducum sit? Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86; so res humanae fragiles caducaeque sunt, id. Lael. 27, 102; and id. Leg. 1, 8, 24; cf. divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, Sall. C. 1, 4: fortuna populi, Cic. Rep. 2, 28 *fin.*: nec aliud est aeque fragile in homine (quam memoria), Plin. 7, 24, 24: nulli vita fragilior (quam homini), id. 7 *praef. fin.*; cf. (hominum) aevum omne et breve et fragile est, Plin. Pan. 78, 2; and haud aevi fragilis sonipes, Sil. 3, 386: anni fragiles et inertior aetas, *the frail years* (of age), Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 3.—*Adv.* does not occur.

frăgĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fragilis] *Brittleness, fragility*: **I.** Lit.: tus probatur candore, amplitudine, fragilitate, Plin. 12, 14, 32 *fin.*: tenuiora ferramenta oleo restingui mos est, ne aqua in fragilitatem durentur, id. 34, 14, 41 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. (acc. to fragilis, *no.* II.), *Weakness, frailness, frailty:* humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: fragilitas mortalitatis, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 2: naturae communis, Auct. Or. pro Marcello 7, 22: fidei humanae, App. M. 9, p. 225.

* **frăgĭum,** ii, *n.* [FRAG, frango] *A fracture* of a part of the body (for the usual fractura): crurum, App. M. 9, p. 225.

* **fragmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.] ***I.** *A fracture:* percussit subito deceptum fragmine pectus, Val. Fl. 3, 477.—**II.** Mostly in the plur., fragmina, um, *Pieces broken off, fragments, ruins, wreck* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. *fragmenta*): (*a*) *Plur.*: silvarum, Lucr. 1, 285; so id. 5, 1283: remorum, Virg. A. 10, 306: mucronis, id. ib. 12, 741: navigii, Ov. M. 11, 561; cf. ratis, id. ib. 14, 563: subselliorum, Suet. Ner. 26: panis, *crumbs*, id. Claud. 18: favorum, quae in sacco remanserunt, Col. 9, 15 *fin.*—Abs. of *bits of wood, chips*: taedas et fragmina poni Imperat, Ov. M. 8, 459.—(*β*) *Sing.*: Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis Lucetium sternit, *fragment of a mountain, piece of rock*, Virg. A. 9, 569; so too id. ib. 10, 698.

fragmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A piece broken off, a piece, remnant, fragment* (quite class.; mostly in the plur.): (*a*) *Plur.*: inermem atque imparatum tribunum alii gladiis adoriuntur, alii fragmentis septorum et fustibus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79; so tegularum, Liv. 34, 39, 11: ramorum, id. 23, 24, 10; for which ramea, Virg. G. 4, 304: avulsarum tabularum remorumque, Curt. 9, 9: crystalli, Plin. 37, 2, 10: panis, *crumbs*, Plin. 9, 8, 8.—Poet.: Emathiae ruinae, *i. e. the remains of the army*, Luc. 9, 33.—(*β*) *Sing.*: fragmentum lapidis, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82.

frăgor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A breaking, breaking to pieces* (so extremely seldom): pausam stare fragori, *to fragility*, Lucr. 1, 748; id. 5, 110; so id. 5, 318.

II. Transf., *A crashing* (as when something is broken to pieces), *a crash, noise, din* (the predominant signif. of the word, but for the most part only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ut crebram silvam quum flamina Cauri Perflant, dant sonitum frondes ramique fragorem, Lucr. 6, 136; so Ov. M. 8, 340; and fragor tectorum, quae diruebantur, Liv. 1, 29, 4; so also ruentium tectorum, Quint. 8, 3, 68; Lucr. 6, 129; so multus geli, id. 6, 156: pelagi, Virg. A. 1, 154; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17: subitoque fragore intonuit laevum, id. ib. 2, 692; cf. quem (Periclea) fulminibus et coelesti fragori comparant comici, Quint. 12, 10, 24: Nilus praecipitans se fragore auditum accolis aufert, Plin. 6, 29, 35: sublimitas profecto et magnificentia et nitor et auctoritas expressit illum fragorem, *those thunders of applause*, Quint. 8, 3, 3: "exornatio significandae rei causa, sic: *Postquam iste in rem publicam fecit impetum, fragor civitatis imprimis est auditus.* Hoc genere raro utendum est, ne novi verbi assiduitas odium paria," *etc.*, Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42: terra continens adventus hostium non modo exspectatos, sed etiam repentinos multis indiciis et quasi fragore quodam et sonitu ipso ante denunciat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3 Mos.—Poet. for *report, rumor*: Val. Fl. 1, 753.

frăgōse, *adv.*, v. fragosus, *ad fin.*

frăgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fragor] **I.** (acc. to fragor, *no.* I.) *Apt to be broken, fragile* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Lit.: Lucr. 2, 860.—**2.** Transf., *Rough, uneven:* silvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov. M. 4, 778; so mons, Grat. Cyneg. 527.—**B.** Trop., of speech, *Uneven, unequal:* fragosa atque interrupta oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 7; so aures fragosis offenduntur, id. 9, 4, 116; and versus, Diom. p. 499 P.—**II.** (acc. to fragor, *no.* II.) *Crashing, rushing, roaring* (poet.): medioque fragosus Dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens, Virg. A. 7, 566; so vada, Val. Fl. 2, 622: arx Maleae, id. 4, 261: lux, *a rattling gleam* (lightning), id. 2, 198: murmura leonum, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 337.

* *Adv.* fragose (acc. to *no.* II.) *With a crashing*: (sicures a ligno laricis) respuuntur et fragosius sidunt, aegrius revelluntur, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 47.

fragrans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. fragro.

frāgranter, *adv. Fragrantly*; v. fragro, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

frāgrantĭa, ae, *f.* [fragro] *Scent, odor* (post-class.): unguentorum, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 *ext.*; perh. also Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3891.

frāgro, avi, 1. *v. n.* [kindr. with flagro, from FLA, flare, to blow; hence of odor] *To emit a smell, to smell* (well or ill), *to emit fragrance, to reek* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in the *part. praes.*): **I.** Of a pleasant odor, (*a*) In the *v. finit.*: quod semper casiaque cinnamoque Fragras, Mart. 6, 55, 3: fragravit ore, quod rosarium Paesti, id. 5, 37, 9: et multa fragrat testa senibus auctumnis, id. 3, 58, 7: gemma vinum fragrat, Sol. 37 *fin.*—(*β*) In the *part. praes.*: redolentque thymo fragrantia mella Virg. G. 4, 169: Aen. 1, 436. So cubile sertis ac Syrio olivo, Catull. 6, 8: domus Assyrio odore, id. 68, 144: adolescentulus unguento, Suet. Vesp. 8: Venus balsama, App. M. 6, p. 177: amomum, Sil. 15, 117.—**II.** Of an unpleasant smell: fragrat acerbus odor, Val. Fl. 4, 493: ne gravis hesterno fragres, Fescennia, vino, Mart. 1, 88, 1.—Hence

frāgrans, antis, *Pa. Sweet-scented, fragrant:* fragrantissimum unguentum, App. M. 10, p. 249.—*Adv.* frāgranter: crocum Ciliciae spirat fragrantius, Sol. 38.

fragum, i, v. fraga.

†† **frămĕa,** ae, *f.* [an old Germ. word] *A spear, javelin*, used by the ancient Germans: "hastas vel ipsorum vocabulo *frameas* gerunt angusto et brevi ferro, sed ita acri et ad usum habili, ut eodem telo, prout ratio poscit, vel comminus vel eminus pugnent," Tac. G. 6; so id. ib. 11; 14; 18; 24; Gell. 10, 25, 2; Juv. 13, 79.—**II.** In late Lat., *A sword*, Aug. Ep. 120, 16.

Franci, orum, *m. The Franks, a Germanic confederacy on the Rhine*, Claud. I. Laud. Stil. 189; 227; II. Laud. Stil. 243; Vop. Procul. 13 et al.; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 210 *sq.*—In the sing. collect.: ante pedes humili Franco tristique Suevo Perfruor, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 394.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Francia,** ae, *f.*, *The region inhabited by the Franks, Franconia*, Aus. Idyll. 8, 29; 10, 434; Claud. I. Laud. Stil. 1, 237.—**B. Francus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to the Franks, Frank:* lingua, Hier. Vit. Hilar. 22.—**C. Francĭcus,** *A surname of the Emperor Probus, on account of his victories over the Franks*, Vop. Prob. 11.

frango, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [FRAG, corresp. to the Greek ΦΡΑΓ, with the digamma, whence ῥήγνυμι; v. Passow sub h. v.] *To break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver, break in two.*

I. Lit.: hastas, Enn. Ann. 17, 21; so aes sonit, Franguntur hastae, id. Frgm. ap. Non. 504, 33: fraxinu' frangitur atque abies consternitur alta, *is broken, felled*, id. Ann. 7, 30: simulacra, Lucr. 6, 419: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo: ergo alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: anulus aureus fractus et comminutus est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, 56: compluribus navibus fractis, *dashed to pieces*, Caes. B. G. 4, 29, 3; so naves, Hor. A. P. 20: domus fracta conjectu lapidum, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2: janua frangatur, latret canis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128: patinam, id. ib. 2, 8, 72 so lagenam, id. ib. 81: (* crystallina, Mart. 14, 111): aulas in caput, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 21; so corpora ad saxum, Virg. A. 3, 625: vindices rerum capitalium laqueo gulam fregere, *broke his neck, strangled him*, Sall. C. 55, 5; so cervices civium Romanorum in carcere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, 147: senile guttur parentis impia manu, Hor. Epod. 3, 2: cerebrum, Virg. A. 5, 413: brachium, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 253; cf. coxam, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5; so crus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59: cornu in arbore, Ov. F. 5, 121: non ego te, tigris ut aspera Gaetulusve leo, frangere persequor, *to tear in pieces*, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 10; cf. indomitos ut quum Massyla per arva Armenti reges magno leo fregit hiatu, *etc.*, Stat. Th. 11, 28; so Val. Fl. 2, 458; Plin. 8, 40, 61 *fin.*

B. Transf., in gen., *To break up small, to grind, bruise, crush* (so freq. since the Aug. per.): glebam bidentibus, Virg. G. 2, 400; so glebas, id. ib. 3, 161: fruges robore saxi, Lucr. 1, 881; so farra saxo, Val. Fl. 2, 448: hordeum molis, Plin. 18, 7, 14: granum dentibus, id. 18, 24, 54, § 196: fabam, id. 19, 3, 15, § 40: glandem (sues), Virg. G. 2, 72: testes homini, Plin. 11, 49, 110: toros, *to press, throw one's self upon*, Mart. 2, 59, 3; 4, 8, 6: comam in gradus, *to twist, braid*, Quint. 1, 6, 44: mare montis ad ejus Radices frangit fluctus, *breaks*, Lucr. 6, 696; cf. quam (fortunam) existimo levem et imbecillam ab animo firmo et gravi tamquam fluctum a saxo frangi oportere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 6; so fluctus (scopulus), Luc. 6, 266: undam, Ov. F. 4, 282: aquas, Quint. 9, 4, 7: amnem nando, Luc. 8, 374; cf. Sil. 3, 457; 8, 555: iter, *i. e. turn off from it*, Stat. Th. 12, 232.

II. Trop., *To break down, subdue, weaken, diminish, violate; to soften, move, touch:* quem (Viriathum) C. Laelius praetor ita fregit et comminuit ferocitatemque ejus ita repressit, ut, *etc.*, *broke down, subdued, beat*, Cic. Off. 2, 11 *fin.*; cf. nationes frangere domareque, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; and proeliis calamitatibusque fracti, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 7: te ut ulla res frangat? *would break, shake thy resolution*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22; cf. frangi metu, cupiditate, id. Off. 1, 20, 68; and fractus ac debilitatus metu, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121; cf. also flecti animo atque frangi, id. Sull. 6, 18; so frangi animo, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: dolore, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95: misericordiâ, id. Att. 7, 12, 3: pudore, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48, et simil.; cf. also auctoritate aliquem frangere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 21 *fin.*; and aliquem patientiâ, id. Brut. 25, 95: quae (vis) summas frangit infirmatque opes, Poet. ap. Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28: mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes et mentis et corporis frangit, Quint. 1, 2, 6: frangitur vox, id. 11, 3, 20; cf. id. 12, 11, 2: et illa (litera), quae est sexta nostrarum (*i. e.* F) quoties aliquam consonantem frangit, ut in hoc ipso *frangit*, multo fit horridior, *i. e. weakens*, id. 12, 10, 29 Spald. (* v. the passage in its connection); cf. id. 1, 4, 11 Spald. *N. cr.*: primum divisit ineleganter: duo enim genera quae erant, fecit tria: hoc est non dividere, sed frangere, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 26; cf. frangas citius quam corrigas, quae in pravum induruerunt, Quint. 1, 3, 12: bellum proeliis frangere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: dignitatem, id. Fam. 9, 16, 6: hunc (pedum dolorem) abstinentia, sanctitate vicit et fregit, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 5: ut equorum cursum delicati minutis passibus frangunt, Quint. 9, 4, 113: animos frangi et debilitari molestiâ, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, 2; so ingenium (mala), Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 33; and sublimia pectora (Venus et vinum), id. Fast. 1, 301: ego unus contudi et fregi exsultantis praedonis audaciam, Cic. Phil. 13, 13 *fin.*; cf. id. Frgm. ap. Non. 301, 8 (Rep. 3, 36 ed. Mos.); so furorem et petulantiam alicujus, id. Pis. 14, 31: libidines, id. Leg. 3, 13, 31: odium iramque (risus), Quint. 6, 3, 9: impetum cogitationis (membranae), id. 10, 3, 31: consilium alicujus, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 4; cf. sententiam alicujus, id. ib. 1, 4, 1: foedus, id. Pis. 12, 28; so fidem, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: jura pudicitiae, Prop. 4, 5, 28: mandata, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19: fas, Grat. Cyneg. 451: fregi saepe diem mero, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 6: vina, *i. e. to weaken, dilute*, Mart. 14, 103; Plin. 14, 22, 28: quum frangerem jam ipse me cogeremque illa ferre toleranter, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: nec animus tantis se laboribus frangeret, neque, *etc.*, Cic. Arch. 11, 29: ante quam calores aut frigora se fregerunt (* *diminished, abated*), Var. R. R. 2, 2, 18; cf. Scaevola paulum quiescet, dum se calor frangat, Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 265; and fracti aestus et nondum orta frigora, Cels. 7, 7, 4 *fin.*—Hence

fractus, a, um, *Pa.* *Weakened, weak, feeble, faint*: jamque adeo fracta est aetas effetaque tellus Vix animalia parva creat, Lucr. 2, 1151: quod me audis fractiorem esse animo, *i. e. more disheartened, less courageous*, Cic. Att. 11, 12, 4; cf. spes amplificandae fortunae fractior, id. Lael. 16, 59: in compositione fractus, *powerless, feeble*, Quint. 12, 10, 12; cf. quid est tam fractum, tam minutum, tam in ipsa concinnitate puerile? Cic. Brut. 83, 287; and corruptum et omnibus vitiis fractum dicendi genus, Quint. 10, 1, 125; so corrupta oratio maxime comprehensione obscura, compositione fracta consistit, id. 8, 3, 57: effeminata et fracta impudicis modis (musice), id. 1, 10, 31.

frāter, tris, *m.* [perh. kindr. with φράτηρ, φράτωρ, companion; hence, pregn.] *A brother*: frater mi, salve, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 58; cf. mi frater, mi frater, mi frater, tune id veritus es? *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1; and amabo te, mi frater, ne, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 4, 1: L. frater meus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 11, 25: uxores habent inter se communes: et maxime fratres cum fratribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 14, 4; cf. fratrem a fratre renunciatum, id. ib. 7, 33, 3: et filius et fratris filius, id. ib. 5, 27, 2; so fratris filia, Plin. Ep. 8, 11, 1: fratres gemini, *twin-brothers*, Cic. Clu. 16, 46; so Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 41: fratres gemelli, Ov. Her. 8, 77; also in the reverse order: gemini fratres, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90; so Liv. 1, 5, 6; Suet. Caes. 10; Virg. A. 7, 670; Ov. Her. 17, 250 (and therefore wrongly censured by Quint.: "quaedam ordine permutato fiunt supervacua, ut *fratres gemini*: nam si praecesserint *gemini, fratres* addere non est necesse," Quint. 9, 4, 24). Also in the sing.: *To.* Hic ejus geminus est frater. *Do.* Hiccine'st? *To.* Ac geminissimus. *Do.* Di deaeque et te et geminum fratrem excrucient, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 49 *sq.*; so too, venimus fratrem quaesitum geminum germanum meum, *my full twin-brother*, id. Men. 2, 1, 7; cf. spes mihi est, vos inventuros fratres germanos duos Geminos, una matre natos et patre uno uno die, id. ib. 5, 9, 43; and Cn. Phaenius . . . frater germanus Q. Titinii, *full brother, own brother*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 49, 128; so id. Fontei. 17, 36: fratres uterini, *brothers of the same mother, uterine brothers*, Cod. Justin. 5, 62, 21: fratribus illa (templa) deis fratres de gente deorum Circa Juturnae composuere lacus, *the brothers of a race of gods* (*Tiberius and Drusus*), *descended from the divine brothers* (*Castor and Pollux*), Ov. F. 1, 707. Of the giants: fratresque tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 51; also conjurati fratres, Virg. G. 1, 280.—Poet. of dogs: et Thous et Cyprio velox cum fratre Lycisce, Ov. M. 3, 220.

II. Transf.: **A.** Like our word *brother*, as a familiar appellation of friends and lovers: "quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Timarchide . . . "*Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas*: consorti quidem in lucris atque in furtis, gemino et simillimo nequitia, improbitate, audacia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, 155: *frater, pater* adde: Ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 54: frater erat Romae consulti rhetor, id. ib. 2, 2, 87: eheu cicatricum et sceleris pudet Fratrumque, *i. e. of dear fellow-citizens*, id. Od. 1, 35, 34; Juv. 5, 135.—Of lovers: nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viro: fratre volui dicere: semper hic erro, Cic. Coel. 13, 32; cf. Tib. 3, 1, 23; so Mart. 2, 4, 3; 10, 65, 14. Cf. soror, *no.* II. A.

2. In partic., in publicists' lang., an honorary title given to allies: Aedui, fratres consanguineique saepenumero a senatu appellati, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 2; so id. ib. 2, 3, 5: non modo hostes, sed etiam fratres nostri Aedui, Cic. Fam. 7, 10 *fin.*: Aedui fratres nostri pugnant, id. Att. 1, 19, 2 (cf. fraternitas).

B. Fratres for *Brother and sister* (as also the Gr. ἀδελφοί, and, in like manner, filii for children; v. filius, *no.* II. B): Lucius et Titia fratres emancipati a patre, Paul. Dig. 10, 2, 38: tres fratres, Titius, Naevius et Seia, Modest. ib. 2, 14, 35; Tac. A. 12, 4: INFANTIBVS HILARIONI ET REVOCATAE FRATRIBUS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4583.

C. Like the Gr. ἀδελφός, and the Hebr. אָח, of near blood relations; viz., **1.** Frater patruelis, or simply frater, *A cousin*: hic illius frater patruelis et socer T. Torquatus, Cic. Planc. 11, 27; for which simply frater, Catull. 66, 22; Ov. Her. 8, 28; Met. 13, 31; Tac. A. 3, 38; 11, 9; Just. 17, 3; Auct. Or. post Red. in sen. 10, 25.

2. Perh. also for levir (cf. the Fr. *beau-frère*), *A brother-in-law, sister's husband*: prope attonitus ipso congressu Numida, gratias de fratris filio remisso agit, Liv. 28, 35, 8 (cf. 27, 19, 9).

D. Fratres Arvales, *A college of priests*; v. arvalis.

E. Frater Solis et Lunae, *The title of the Parthian kings*, Amm. 23, 5; 17, 5.

F. Of things of a like kind that belong together (so too the Gr. ἀδελφός; cf. also soror, *no.* II. B): aspicies illic positos ex ordine fratres (*i. e.* libros), Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 107; so Mart. 12, 3, 6.—As a proper name: (In Mauretania) montes sunt alti, qui . . . ob numerum *Septem*, ob similitudinem Fratres nuncupantur, Mel. 1, 5, 5; so Plin. 5, 2, 1; Sol. 25; also called, in Ptolemy, Ἑπτὰ ἀδελφοί; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 459.

* **frātercŭlo,** are, *v. n.* [fraterculus] A word comically formed by Plautus, after the analogy of sororiare, and also used of the breasts: *To swell up alike* (v. sororio), Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fest. p. 297; cf. also FRATRARE.

frātercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [frater] *A little brother*: unde fit, ut malim fraterculus esse Gigantis, *i. e. of unknown parents*, qs. *sprung from the earth*, Juv. 4, 98.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to frater, *no.* II. A), A familiar appellation given to a friend: quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Timarchide . . . *Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas*," Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, 155.

frāterne, *adv.* *Fraternally; affectionately*; v. fraternus, *ad fin.*

frāternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fraternus] *Brotherhood, fraternity* (post-Aug. and very rare): Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 16, 2: Aedui soli Gallorum fraternitatis nomen cum populo Romano usurpant, Tac. A. 11, 25 (cf. the passages from Caes. and Cic. under frater, *no.* II. A, *fin.*, and under fraternus, *no.* II.).

frāternus, a, um, *adj.* [frater] *Brotherly, fraternal*: **I.** Lit.: sese et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes. B. G. 1, 20, 3: tametsi in ipso fraterno parricidio nullum scelus praetermissum videtur, tamen, *etc.* . . . ab hereditate fraterna excludi, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: acerba fata Romanos agunt, Scelusque fraternae necis, *of fratricide* (committed by Romulus), Hor. Epod. 7, 18; cf. fraterno primi maduerunt sanguine muri, Luc. 1, 95. So sanguis, Hor. S. 2, 5, 16: lyra (because given to Apollo by his brother Mercury), id. Od. 1, 21, 12: mores, *of Zethus, brother of Amphion*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 43: undae, *of Neptune* (as brother of Jupiter), Ov. M. 7, 367: invidia, *against his brother* (shortly before, fratris invidia), Sall. J. 39 *fin.*

II. Transf., **A.** *Of* or *belonging to a relative* or *kinsman*: frater erat, fraterna peto, *i. e. the arms of his cousin Achilles*, Ov. M. 13, 31; so pectora, Val. Fl. 1, 163: fama, id. ib. 1, 178.

B. (acc. to frater, *no.* II. A) Like our words *Brotherly, fraternal*, i. e. *closely allied, friendly*: propter amorem in nos fraternum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, 10: pro fraterna illa necessitudine, id. Quint. 4, 16; so animi, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 4: foedus, id. ib 1, 3, 35.

Adv. frāterne, **1.** *In a brotherly manner*: quare facis tu quidem fraterne, quod me hortaris, sed, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2 —**2.** *Heartily, affectionately*: tibi persuadeas, te a me fraterne amari, Cic. Att. 1, 5 *fin.*

C. Poet., of animals yoked together: it tristis arator Moerentem abjungens fraterna morte juvencum, *of his companion*, Virg. G. 3, 518.

‡**fratilli** villi sordidi in tapetis, Fest. p. 90 Müll.

‡**fratrare** (*al.* ‡**fratriare**) puerorum mammae dicuntur, quum primum tumescunt, quod velut fratres pares oriuntur: quod etiam in frumento spica facere dicuntur, Fest. p. 91 Müll.; cf. ‡"fratrarent turgerent, pubescerent," Placid. p. 463.

‡**1. fratria** uxor fratris (*sister-in-law*), Fest. p. 90; cf. "fratriae appellantur fratrum inter se uxores," Non. 557, 9; and ‡"fratria εἰνάτηρ," Gloss. Philox. Also called ‡fratrissa, acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 7, 17.

‡**2. fratria** est Graecum vocabulum partis hominum, ut Neapoli etiam nunc, Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25, § 85 Müll. (=φρατρία, *a division of the people, answering to the Lat.* curia, *the third part of a* φυλή).

frātrĭcīda, ae, *m.* [frater-caedo] *A brother's murderer, a fratricide*, Nep. Timol. 1; Auct. Or. pro domo 10, 26.

frātrĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [fratricida] *A brother's murder, fratricide* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Monog. 4; so Hier. adv. Jovin. 1 14.

‡**fratrissa,** ae, v. 1. ‡fratria.

frātrŭēlis, is, *m.* [frater, analog. with patruelis] *A father's brother's son, a cousin* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 22, 26; cf. "*fratrueles* filii materterae sunt," Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 15.

fraudātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fraudo] *A cheating, deceiving, defrauding, deceit, fraud* (rare, but quite class.): ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: VT INTER BONOS BENE AGIER OPORTET ET SINE FRAVDATIONE, an old legal formula in Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70; so QVI FRAVDATIONIS CAVSA LATITARII, Edict. ap Cic. Quint. 19, 60; and QVAE FRAVDATIONIS CAVSA GESTA ERVNT, *etc.*, Edict. ap. Ulp. Dig. 42, 8, 1; Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 9.

fraudātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A cheat, deceiver, defrauder* (rare, but quite class.): fraudator creditorum Trebellius et homo diruptus dirutusque, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26: fraudatorum et infitiatorum impudentia, id. Flacc. 20, 48: beneficiorum fraudator, Sen. Ben. 4, 26.

fraudātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to cheating* or *fraud*: interdictum, Papin. Dig. 46, 3, 96; Valens. ib. 36, 1, 67.

fraudātrix, īcis, *f.* [fraudator] *She who cheats, defrauds* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Res. carn. 12.

fraudĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fraus-gero] *Cheating, fraudulent* (post-class.): loquelae, Tert. Genes. 3.

fraudo, avi, atum, 1. (archaic *perf conj.* fraudassis, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 58; and in the depon. form frausus siet, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 20; cf. "frausus erit, fraudem commiserit," Fest. p. 91) *v. a.* [fraus] *To cheat, beguile, defraud* one of any thing (quite class.): **a.** *Aliquem aliqua re*: quum Caecilius a Vario magna pecunia fraudaretur, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 3; cf. grano uno fraudare decumanum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 8, 20; so milites praeda, Liv. 2, 42, 1: milites stipendio, Just. 6, 2: aurigarios mercede, Suet. Ner. 5: multos minutis mu tuationibus, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: quos equidem non fraudaverim debita laude, Quint. 2, 14, 1; so nationes sua gloria, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62: aliquem triumpho, Suet. Calig. 48: legentes judicio maximi auctoris, Quint. 9, 1, 25: pueros somno (Aurora), Ov. Am. 1, 13, 17: amantem spe, id. Met. 14, 715: superos ture, Phaedr. 4, 20, 19: artus seniles animâ, Ov. M. 7, 250: (animus) mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata: quibus, tamquam debito fraudetur, offenditur, Cic. Or. 53, 178: fraudare suo veteri nomine, id. Fin. 5, 30, 91; so verba aliqua sui parte, Quint. 11, 3, 52: nomina origine, Ov. M. 7, 654: praeclarum factum memoriâ, Vellej. 2, 92: bellum sanguine, Luc. 2, 305: fraudans se ipse victu suo, Liv. 2, 10 *fin.*; so id. 5, 47, 10.—(β) Simply *aliquem*: quis sit, qui socium fraudarit et fefellerit, consideremus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: VTI NE PROPTER TE FIDEMVE TVAM CAPTVS FRAVDATVSVE SIEM, an old legal formula in Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70: fidentem fraudare, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 15: fraudare quempiam, Cic. Caecin. 3, 7; so creditores, id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: aliquem in hereditaria societate, id. Quint. 24, 76: ungor olivo, Non quo fraudatis immundus Natta lucernis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 124: ipso jure rescindi quod fraudandae legis gratia esset ascriptum, *i. e. to violate*, Ter. Dig. 35, 1, 64.—(γ) *Abs.*: *La.* Talentum argenti magnum continuo dabo. *Gr.* Si fraudassis, dictio, *etc.*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 58.—*(δ) With *a homogeneous object*: metuo in commune, ne quam fraudem frausus siet, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 20.

II. Transf., *To embezzle* a thing from a person, *to purloin, steal; to withdraw, to diminish* (so perh. not in Cic.): hi stipendium equitum fraudabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 59, 3: cf. of the same: fraudata restituere, id. ib. 3, 60 *fin.*; so annonam publicam, Mart. Dig. 48, 12, 1: vectigal, Papin. ib. 39, 4, 8: bellum adversus Turnum propter fraudatas Laviniae nuptias fuit, *withdrawn, not granted*, Just. 43, 1: sic gignitur laudatus ille pallor, saturitate fraudata, *diminished, weakened*, Plin. 9, 39, 64.

fraudŭlenter, *adv.*, v. fraudulentus, *ad fin.*

fraudŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [fraudulentus] *A disposition to deceive, deceitfulness, fraudulence* (very rare): Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 34; id. Pseud. 2, 1, 7.

fraudŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [fraus] *Cheating, deceitful, fraudulent* (quite class.): Carthaginienses fraudulenti et mendaces, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95; so homo, Auct. Her. 2, 26, 41; Cic. Quint. 18, 56; Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 132: venditiones, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83: calliditas, Gell. 7, 18, 10: gestus (*c. c.* humilis and servilis), Quint. 11, 3, 83.—*Comp.*: tanto fraudulentior deus vester, qui, *etc.*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 28.—*Sup.*: ex bonis pessimi et fraudulentissimi Sunt, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 38: magice fraudulentissima artium, Plin. 30, 1, 1.—*Adv.* fraudulenter, *Deceitfully, fraudulently*: fraudulenter atque avariter, Cato in Non. 510, 21: crudeliter aut fraudulenter infestare, Col. 1, 8, 18:—*Comp.*: nullum animal fraudulentius invidere homini tradunt, Plin. 30, 10, 27.

fraudŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Deceitful, fraudulent* (post-class. and very rare): contrectatio, Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 1.

fraus, fraudis (archaic form of the *plur.*, frudes, Naev. 1, 1: *gen. plur.*, fraudium, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 75; cf. Oud. App. I. p. 349: fraudum, Tac. A. 6, 21; Gell. 14, 2, 6; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 214), *f.* *A cheating, deceit, imposition, fraud* (quite class. in the sing. and plur.).

I. Lit.: quum duobus modis, id est aut vi aut fraude fiat injuria, fraus quasi vulpeculae, vis leonis videtur: utrumque homini alienissimum, sed fraus odio digna majore, Cic. Off. 1, 13 *fin.*: nonne ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis constare totus videtur? id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: hostes sine fide tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quaerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 1; so fraude ac dolo aggressus est (urbem), Liv. 1, 53, 4: per summam fraudem et malitiam, Cic. Quint. 18, 56: in fraudem obsequio impelli, id. Lael. 24, 89; metuo in commune, ne quam fraudem frausus siet, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 20: fraudis, sceleris, parricidii, perjurii plenus, id. Rud. 3, 2, 37: Litavici fraude perspecta, Caes. B. G. 7, 40, 6: legi fraudem facere, *i. e. to circumvent, evade*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9; cf. "contra legem facit, qui id facit, quod lex prohibet; in fraudem vero legis, qui salvis verbis legis sententiam ejus circumvenit. Fraus enim legi fit, ubi, quod fieri noluit, fieri autem non vetuit, id fit, *etc.*, Paul. and Ulp. Dig. 1, 3, 29 and 30; so quod emancipando filium fraudem legi fecisset, Liv. 7, 16 *fin.*; and facio fraudem senatusconsulto, Cic. Att. 4, 12; cf. also inventum deverticulum est in fraude earum (legum), gallinaceos quoque pascendi, Plin. 10, 50, 71: si quid in fraudem creditorum factum sit, Ulp. Dig. 42, 8, 6, § 8, et al.: sese dedere sine fraude constituunt, *without deception, honorably*, Caes. B. C. 2, 22, 1; so sine fraude Punicum emittere praesidium, Liv. 24, 47, 8 (in another sense under *no.* II. C, 2) audax Iapeti genus (Prometheus) Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 28: aliter enim ad sororis filios quam concordiae fraude pervenire non poterat, *by the deceitful pretence of unanimity*, Just. 24, 2.—In the plur.: exagitabantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallaciae, *deceptions*, Cic. Clu. 36, 101: qui frons est fraudium, maleficiorum, scelerum omnium, id. Off. 3, 18, 75: noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62: (Europe) scatentem Beluis pontum mediasque fraudes Palluit audax, id. Od. 3, 27, 28.

II. Transf.: **A.** Concr., of persons as a term of reproach, *A cheater, deceiver, a cheat* (ante-class. and rare): fur, fugitive, fraus populi, Fraudulente, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131: gerro, iners, fraus, heluo, ganeo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10.

B. In gen., *A bad action, offence, crime* (quite class.): est enim periculum, ne aut neglectis iis (rebus divinis) impia fraude, aut susceptis anili superstitione obligemur, Civ. Div. 1, 4 *fin.*: si C. Rabirius fraudem capitalem admisit, quod arma contra L. Saturninum tulit, id. Rab. perd. 9, 26: scelus frausque, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: suscepta fraus, id. Pis. 18 *fin.*: fraudem committere, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31.—In the plur.: re publica violanda fraudes inexpiabiles concipere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72.

C. Pass., *A being deceived, self-deception, delusion, error, mistake* (quite class.): is me in hanc illexit fraudem, Plaut. Mil. 5, 42; so imperitos in fraudem illicis, Ter. And. 5, 4, 8 Ruhnk.; cf. oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus ... hic in fraudem homines impulit; hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, induxit, Cic. Pis. 1, 1; and ac nos in fraudem induimus frustraminis ipsi, Lucr. 4, 818: quemquam pellicere in fraudem, id. 5, 1003: jacere in fraudem, id. 4, 1203: quis deus in fraudem, quae dura potentia nostri Egit? Virg. A. 10, 72: in fraudem deducere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4: in fraudem incidere, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 1; cf. in fraudem in re publica delabi, id. de Or. 3. 60, 226: ne tibi dent in eo flammarum corpora fraudem, Lucr. 2, 187: ne tibi sit fraudi, quod nos inferne videmus, *etc.*, id. 6, 187: quem (Euryalum) jam manus omnis Fraude loci et noctis . . . oppressum rapit, *deception as to, ignorance of*, Virg. A. 9, 397.—Hence

2. *Injury, detriment, damage* produced by deception or ignorance: "aliud *fraus* est, aliud *poena*; fraus enim sine poena esse potest, poena sine fraude esse non potest. Poena est noxae vindicta, fraus et ipsa noxa dicitur et quasi poenae quaedam praeparatio," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 131: id mihi fraudem tulit, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 2; esse alicui fraudi aut crimini, *to tend to his injury*, id. Mur. 35, 73; cf. quae res nemini umquam fraudi fuit, id. Cluent. 33, 91; so id. Att. 5, 21, 12; Phil. 5, 12, 34; 8, 11, 33; Rosc. Am. 17, 49; Liv. 30, 19, 9, et al. So too sine fraude, or archaic SE (SED) FRAVDE, *without injury, without damage, without risk*: SI PLVS MINVSVE SECVERVNT SE FRAVDE ESTO, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 49; v. sine, p. 1422, a: rex respondit: QVOD SINE FRAVDE MEA POPVLIQVE ROMANI QVIRITIVM FIAT, FACIO, Liv. 1, 24, 5: ceterae multitudini diem statuit, ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere. Sall. C. 36, 2; cf. Liv. 26, 12, 5.

III. Fraus, personified as *A deity*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44. *In the service of Mercury, as the god of thieves*, Mart. Cap. 1, 16.

frausus, a, um, v. fraudo, *ad init.*

‡ **frax**, v. fraces, *ad init.*

‡ **fraxare**, vigiliam circuire, Fest. p. 91 Müll.

fraxĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. fraxinus] *Of ash-wood, ashen*: sudes, Virg. G. 2, 359: trabes, id. Aen. 6, 181: frons, Col. 6, 3, 6: hasta, Ov. M. 5, 9; 12, 369.

1. fraxĭnus, i, *f.* *An ash-tree, ash*, remarkable for its slenderness; Fraxinus excelsior, L.; "Plin. 16, 13, 24;" Enn. Ann. 7, 30; Virg. E. 7, 65; Hor. Od. 3, 25, 16; Ov. M. 7, 677.—**II.** Transf., *An ashen spear* or *javelin*, fraxinea hasta: Ov. M. 5, 143; 12, 122; 324; Stat. Th. 6, 102.

* **2. fraxĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. fraxinus] *Of ash-wood, ashen*, usually fraxineus: virga, Ov. Her. 11, 76.

Frĕgellae, arum, *f.* *A very old city of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris, now Ceprano*, Liv. 8, 22; 9, 12; Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22; 4, 27, 37; Sil. 8, 477; 12, 529; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 672.—Hence, **B.** *A quarter of Rome inhabited by Fregellans*, acc. to Fest. p. 91 Müll.—**II.** Deriv., **Frĕgellānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Fregellae, Fregellan*: ager, Cic. Fam 13, 76, 2; Liv. 26, 9: arx, Liv. 9, 28: vitis, Col. 3, 2, 27: bellum, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: L. Papirio Fregellanus, *of Fregellae*, id. Brut. 46, 170.—In the plur. subst. Fregellani, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Fregellae, Fregellans*, Auct. Her. 4, 9, 13; Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 11; Brut. 46, 170; Liv. 27, 10; 26 *sq.*

Frĕgēnae, arum, *f.*, Φρεγηνία, ἡ, *A small town of Etruria, near* Alsium, *now Castel Guido*, Plin. 3, 5, 8; Liv. 36, 3; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 381.

frĕmĕbundus, a, um, *adj.* [fremo] *Making a low roaring, growling, snorting, muttering, murmuring* (a poet. word): Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89; Sil. 3, 463: tum vero praeceps (Achilles) curru fremebundus ab alto Desilit, Ov. M. 12, 128.

frĕmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A dull roaring, a rushing, resounding, murmuring, humming, snorting* (quite class.): omne sonabat Arbustum fremitu silvaï frondosaï, Enn. Ann. 7, 32: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5; so murmurantis maris, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: aequoris, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 23; cf. perfurit acri Cum fremitu, saevitque minaci murmure pontus, Lucr. 1, 277: terrae, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 35: simul eorum qui cum impedimentis veniebant, clamor fremitusque oriebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 3; cf. id. ib. 4, 14, 3; and ex nocturno fremitu, id. ib. 5, 22, 1: fremitus egentium et motus quidam temerarius Graeculae concionis, Cic. Fl. 10, 23; cf. si displicuit sententia, fremitu aspernantur, Tac. G. 11; so too in the follg.: dein fremitus increbruit, Liv. 45, 1, 3: nos ab Carthagine fremitum castrorum Romanorum exaudimus, id. 30, 30, 8: plausu fremituque virum Consonat omne nemus, Virg. A. 5, 148; cf. boat coelum fremitu virum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 78; so canentum (*c. c.* sonus and plausus), Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 53: equorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 38, 3; so Virg. A. 11, 607; cf. hinnitusque equorum, Liv. 2, 64, 11 *fin.*; and equus fremitum patulis sub naribus edit (corresp. to hinnitus and hinnire), Lucr. 5, 1075: canis, Col. 7, 12, 3: leonum, Val. Fl. 3, 237; tigris, Plin. 8, 18, 25: inconditus vituli marini, id. 9, 13, 15: apum, Virg. G. 4, 216.—In the plur.: rapidi fremitus, Lucr. 5, 1192; so id. 6, 199; 270; 289; 410: Demosthenes . . . consuescebat concionum fremitus non expavescere, Quint. 10, 3, 30.

frĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [βρέμω] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To make a low roaring, to growl, murmur, rage, snort, howl* (quite class.): (ventus ibi) Speluncas inter magnas fremit ante tumultu, Lucr. 6, 581; cf. Virg. A. 1, 56; so venti immani turbine, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 25: mare, Val. Fl. 2, 646; cf. Ister tumidâ aquâ, id. 6, 329: montes undaeque, Stat. Th. 12, 654: saxa concita murali tormento, Virg. A. 12, 922: viae laetitiâ ludisque plausuque, *to resound*, id. ib. 9, 717; so agri festis ululatibus, Ov. M. 3, 528: irritata canum quum primum magna Molossûm Mollia ricta fremunt, Lucr. 5, 1062; so leo, Virg. A. 9, 341; Plin. 8, 16, 19; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 104: equus, Virg. A. 11, 496; 599; Hor. Od. 4, 14, 23; Epod. 9, 17: lupus ad caulas, Virg. A. 9, 60: tigres, Val. Fl. 2, 260: fremant omnes licet, dicam quod sentio, *to mutter, grumble*, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 195: quum in basilica Julia ... omnia clamoribus fremerent, Quint. 12, 5, 6: omnes magno circum clamore fremebant, Virg. A. 6, 175: cunctique fremebant Coelicolae assensu vario, id. ib. 10, 96: cuncti simul ore fremebant Dardanidae, id. ib. 1, 559; id. ib. 5, 555: animisque fremens, id. ib. 12, 371; cf. stabat acerba fremens Aeneas, id. ib. 12, 398: rumor de tibicine Fremit in theatro, Phaedr. 5, 7, 21.

II. *Act., To murmur, grumble, growl, rage* at or after any thing: (*a*) *c. acc.*: dixerat haec unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant, Virg. A. 11, 132: arma amens fremit, arma toro tectisque requirit, Saevit amor ferri, id. ib. 7, 460: si plebs fremere imperia coepisset, *i. e. to murmur at*, Cass. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 56.—(*β*) With *object-clauses*: jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3: pedum expugnandum ac delendum senatus fremit, Liv. 8, 13, 1: praetorianus miles, non virtute se sed proditione victum fremebat, Tac. H. 2, 44; id. ib. 4, 35; Plin. 33, 3, 12.

frĕmor, ōris, *m.* [fremo] *A low roaring, rushing, murmuring* (poet. and in post-class. prose for the class. fremitus): arma sonant, fremor oritur, Poet. ap. Var. L. L. 6, 7, 69, § 67; Virg. A. 11, 297; Arn. 1, 32.—In the plur.: leonum indignati fremores, App. Flor. p. 358.

frēnātor, ōris, *m.* [freno] *A curber, tamer, controller* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: (sol) ignipedum frenator equorum, Stat. Th. 1, 27.—Poet. transf.: ingentis frenator Sarmata conti, *i. e. a hurler*, Val. Fl. 6, 162.—**II.** Trop.: infinitae potestatis domitor ac frenator animus, Plin. Pan. 55, 9.

frendo, without *perf.*, fresum and fressum (v. the follg.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *Neutr., To gnash* with the teeth: frendebat dentibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 5; so id. Truc. 2, 7, 41: Nemeaeus leo Frendens efflavit graviter extremum halitum, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; so frendens aper, Ov. A. A. 1, 46: et graviter frendens sic fatis ora resolvit, Virg. G. 4, 452: tumida frendens Mavortius ira, Ov. M. 8, 487: (Hannibal) frendens gemensque ac vix lacrimis temperans dicitur legatorum verba audisse, Liv. 30, 20, 1.—Poet. transf.: dolor frendens, Sen. Herc. fur. 693. And with a respect. acc.: nec machaera, audes dentes frendere, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 447, 18.

II. *Act.*: **A.** *To crush, bruise*, or *grind to pieces* (as if gnashing with the teeth): *porci* dicuntur nefrendes ab eo, quod nondum fabam frendere possunt, id est frangere, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 17: saxo fruges frendas, Att. in Non. 437, 21: fresi et aqua macerati ervi sextarius, Col. 6, 3, 4; so fresa cicera, id. 2, 10, 35: faba fresa, id. 2, 11, 7, 6, 3, 5; for which faba fressa, Cels. 5, 18, 21.

B. *To lament over with rage* (qs. to gnash the teeth at): frendere noctes, misera, quas perpessa sum, Pac. in Non. 447, 17.

frendor, ōris, *m.* [frendo] *A gnashing* (post-class.): dentium in Gehenna, Tert. Res. carn. 35 *ad fin.*; Veg. Vet. 3, 31.

freni (fraeni), orum, v. frenum, *ad init.*

* **frēnĭger** (fraen.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [frenum-gero] *Bridle-bearing, bridled*: ala, *i. e. the cavalry*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 98.

frēno (fraeno), avi, atum, 1. (archaic *inf. praes. pass.* frenarier, Prud. Psych. 191) *v. a.* [frenum] *To furnish with a bridle, to bridle* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: frenati equi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 4; so equos, Virg. A. 5, 554; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 13: ora cervi capistris, Ov. M. 10, 125: colla draconum (Medea), id. ib. 7, 220; cf. dracones, id. Trist. 3, 8, 3: frenato delphine sedens Thetis, id. Met. 11, 237; cf. vecta est frenato pisce Thetis, Tib. 1, 5, 46: frenata acies, *i. e. the cavalry* (*opp.* pedestris), Sil. 11, 266.

II. Transf., in gen., *To bridle, curb, restrain, check*: (Aeolus ventos) Imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat, Virg. A. 1, 54: agmina ductor, Sil. 9, 418: quum tristis hiems glacie cursus frenaret aquarum, Virg. G. 4, 136: alvum frenat brassica, Seren. Samon. 29; so tussim medicamine, id. 17.

B. Trop., *To bridle, curb, restrain, govern*: frenatam tot malis linguam resolvimus, Plin. Pan. 66, 5: qui eas (voluptates) sua temperantia frenavit ac domuit, Liv. 30, 14, 7: ejus (Clodii) furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judiciis frenare poteramus, Cic. Mil. 28, 77; so spes avidas, Sil. 10, 341: impetum scribendi, Phaedr. 4, 25, 7: dolores corde, *to shut up*, Sil. 8, 290: gentes superbas justitiâ (Dido), Virg. A. 1, 523: cf. Aemoniam (Pelias), Val. Fl. 1, 22: ne quis temere frenari eos dicere posset, quominus de eo libere querantur, Liv. 26, 29, 7.

Frentāni, orum, *m. An Italian tribe in Samnium, on the Adriatic Sea*, now *Abruzzo Citra*, Caes. B. C. 1, 23 *fin.*; Liv. 9, 16; 45 *fin.*; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 695.—**II.** Deriv., **Frentānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Frentani*: ager, Liv. 27, 43: regio, Plin. 3, 11, 17.

frēnum (fraen.), i, *n.*, and more freq. in the plur., frena, orum, *n.*, and heterocl. in the plur., freni, orum, *m.* (v. the follg.) *A bridle, curb, bit.*

I. Lit.: (*a*) *Plur.*: aurei freni, Curt. 4, 13 *med.*; so *nom.* freni, id. 7, 10 *fin.*; cf. also under *no.* II.: equus, equa, quae frena recipere solet, Cic. Top. 8, 36; so *acc.* frena, Virg. A. 4, 135; 5, 818; Ov. M. 15, 519; Am. 3, 4, 16: non domito frenos ore momordit equus, Tib. 1, 3, 42; so frenos, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 12; Virg. G. 3, 184; Liv. 1, 48, 6; Sen. Tranq. 15 *fin.*: moderarier hunc (equum) frenis, Lucr. 5, 1297; so frenis, id. 5, 1316; Virg. A. 11, 719; 889; 12, 372; Hor. S. 1, 1, 91; Ov. M. 5, 643; Luc. 1, 425; 7, 531, et saep.—(*β*) *Sing.*: frenumque (equus) recepit, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36; 38.—**b.** Proverb.: frenum mordere, *to take the bit in one's teeth*, i. e. *to offer opposition, to resist*: si frenum momorderis peream, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 23, 2; cf. sed ut mones, frenum momordi, Cic. ib. 11, 24, 1.

II. Transf.: **A.** Like our terms *bridle* and *curb*, i. q. *Means of guiding* or *governing, restraint*: (*a*) *Plur.*: rerum freni, *the reins of dominion*, Sil. 1, 240: freni sunt injecti vobis, Quirites, nullo modo perpetiendi; alligati et constricti estis amaro vinculo servitutis, Val. Max. 2, 9, 5; cf. freni domitarum gentium, Curt. 7, 10 *fin.*; Cic. Rep. 2, 33: ut Isocratem in acerrimo ingenio Theopompi et lenissimo Ephori dixisse traditum est, alteri se calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos, id. Brut. 56, 204; cf. in the follg.: Mutinam illi exsultanti tamquam frenos furoris injecit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20: date frenos impotenti naturae et indomito animali, *give the reins to*, i. e. *allow full scope to*, Liv. 34, 2, 13; so frenos furentibus ira Laxat, Luc. 7, 125: impone felicitati tuae frenos, *put on*, Curt. 7, 8 *ad fin.*: imperii frena tenere sui, Ov. Tr. 2, 42; so frena imperii moderari, id. Pont. 2, 9, 33; capere, id. 4, 13, 27: frena licentiae injicere, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 10: pone irae frena modumque, Pone et avaritiae, Juv. 8, 88: subiit leges et frena momordit Ille solutus amor, *i. e. submitted to*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 28: quod dicebat Isocrates, se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 36; also in Quint. 2, 8, 11; cf. above the passage Cic. Brut. 56, 204; and alter, uti dixit Isocrates in Ephoro et Theopompo, frenis eget, alter calcaribus, id. Att. 6, 1, 12: non solum frenis sed etiam jugo accepto, Liv. 37, 36, 5: animum rege: qui nisi paret, Imperat: hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catena, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: jam vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, id. Sat. 2, 7, 74.—(*β*) *Sing.*: ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur, Virg. A. 12, 568: voluptates tenere sub freno, Sen. Ep. 23 *med.*

B. Poet. for *Horse, steed, charger* Prop. 4, 10, 19: portarumque moras frenis assultat et hastis, Stat. Th. 11, 243.

C. In gen., *That which holds things together, a band* (post-Aug. and very rare): absiliunt pontes tectique trementis Saxea frena labant, *etc., the stone bands, ties*, Stat. Th. 10, 880.—Hence, **2.** In anatomy, frenum, *The ligament which attaches the inside of the foreskin to the glans*: Cels. 7, 25, 2.

frĕquens, entis, *adj. That repeatedly, often*, or *frequently takes place, often, frequent* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** Of persons, *That is often at a place*, or *that often does a thing*: erat ille Romae frequens, in foro et in ore omnium quotidie versabatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: quibuscum si frequentes sunt, id. Off. 2, 13, 46; cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 80; and in the *Comp.*: quod filium frequentiorem prope cum illis quam secum cernebat, Liv. 39, 53, 11: frequens Platonis auditor, *an assiduous hearer*, Cic. Or. 4, 45; cf. frequens spectator, Quint. 10, 5, 19; so conviva, Mart. 9, 98, 10: frequentem ad signa esse, Liv. 3, 24, 5: adesse frequens senatui, Tac. A. 4, 55; so frequens concionibus, id. Hist. 4, 69 *fin.*; and frequens secretis, id. Ann. 4, 3: in ore frequens posteritatis eris, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 34: frequens te audivi atque affui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243.—Poet. with the *inf.*: hic hominum casus lenire et demere fatis Jura frequens, Stat. Th. 7, 706.

B. Of inanimate and abstr. things, *Repeated, often, frequent, common, usual*: (senectus) caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: frequentiores (lactucae) in cibo, Plin. 20, 7, 26 *fin.*: frequentes literae, Suet. Tib. 11; so edicta, id. Ner. 41: iambus et trochaeus frequens, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; cf. (verbum *igitur*) quum apud alios sit etiam frequens, apud alios numquam reperiatur, Quint. 1, 5, 39; Var. L. L. 7, 5, 99, § 99: frequentiora latrocinia, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 1: familiaritas, Nep. Att. 19 *fin.*: honores, id. Phoc. 1: comparationis usus, Quint. 8, 6, 14; so frequentior usus anulorum, Plin. 33, 1, 6; cf. nec fuit alia gemma apud antiquos usu frequentior, id. 37, 7, 31: frequentior fama, Liv. 2, 32, 3; so sententia, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 6: frequens apud Graecos adagium, Gell. 1, 8, 4; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 37; and id. 8, 5, 1: id frequentius est, quam ut exemplis confirmandum sit, id. 4, 1, 75; so id. 9, 2, 53: *esse videatur*, jam nimis frequens, octonarium inchoat, id. 9, 4, 73; Tac. A. 2, 33: parere ergo exceptionem rei judicatae, frequens est, Paul. Dig. 44, 2, 6.

II. Transf., to a multitude, *Assembled in great numbers, full, crowded, numerous*: videt multos equites Romanos, frequentes praeterea cives atque socios, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 7: refert etiam, qui audiant, frequentes an pauci an singuli, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: major frequentiorque legatio, Liv. 5, 5, 10: senatus fuit frequentior quam, *etc.* ... frequentes fuimus, omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1; so senatus frequens convenit, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3; cf. senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, id. de Or. 3, 1, 2; and Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 111; cf. also, frequentissimo senatu, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99; and ad frequentiores consultatio dilata, Liv. 35, 7, 1: legem populi frequentis suffragiis abrogare, Cic. Brut. 62, 222: mane Germani frequentes ad eum in castra venerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 4; cf. eodem conveniunt undique frequentes, id. ib. 7, 63, 6; and id. B. C. 1, 13, 1: frequenti consessu, Suet. Aug. 44: convivio frequenti, id. Caes. 31; Tib. 61: frequenti auditorio, id. Claud. 41: equites Romani, qui frequentissimi in gradibus Concordiae steterunt, Cic. Phil 7, 8, 21: huc postero die quam frequentissimi conveniunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 11, 5: frequens ibi hic piscis, Plin. 9, 59, 85: huc frequens Caementa demittit redemptor Cum famulis (poet. for famulis frequentibus), Hor. Od. 3, 1, 34.

B. Of places filled with a multitude, *Filled, full, crowded, populous, much frequented, well stocked*; constr. *abs.*, *c. abl.*

and in Tac. also *c. gen.:* (*a*) *Abs.:* frequentissimum theatrum, Cic. Div. 1, 28 *fin.:* sic ut nulla (praefectura) tota Italia frequentior dici possit, *more populous*, id. Planc. 8, 21; so frequens municipium, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106; and frequens Numidia, Sall. J. 78 *fin.:* celebre et frequens emporium, *much frequented*, Liv. 38, 18, 11: via, Ov. A. A. 1, 585; cf. compita, Hor. S. 2, 3, 25: ludi, id. Carm. Sec. 24; cf. pompa, Ov. A. A. 1, 147.—(*β*) *c. abl.* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): quum situm moeniaque et frequentem tectis urbem vidissent, Liv. 1, 9, 9; so loca aedificiis, id. 31, 23, 5: Aegyptus multis urbibus, Plin. 5, 9, 11: terra colubris, Ov. M. 4, 620: Sinuessa niveis columbis, id. ib. 15, 715: silva trabibus, id. ib. 8, 328; cf. locus piceis ilicibusque, id. Her. 16, 54: Nilus feris et beluis, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: amnis verticibus, Ov. M. 9, 106: vivarium piscibus, Col. 8, 16, 4: pharetra telis Lernaeis, Sen. Herc. fur. 1233.—*Comp.:* utra pars frequentior vicis esset, Liv. 35, 11, 5.—* (*γ*) *c. gen.:* quod talis silvae frequens fecundusque erat (mons), Tac. A. 4, 65.

Adv. **frĕquenter**, **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Often, frequently* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): ut frequenter et assidue consequamur artis rationem studio et exercitatione, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69: ad aliquem frequenter ventitare, Cic. Rep. 1, 9 (Moser: frequentes): praecipue quidem apud Ciceronem, frequenter tamen apud Asinium, Quint. 1, 8, 11: frequenter in his etiam conjecturae locus est, nonnumquam tractatur aliqua finitio: aliquando etiam legales possunt incidere tractatus, id. 3, 8, 4: habet usum talis allegoriae frequenter oratio, sed raro totius, id. 8, 6, 47: continuo aut certe nimium frequenter, id. 9, 1, 11; so *opp.* semper, id. 12, 1, 3; and v. in the follg.—*Comp.:* quod et M. Cicero scripto ad Brutum libro frequentius testatur, Quint. 1, 10, 4: haec ad conjecturam frequentius pertinent, sed interim ad jus quoque, id. 5, 10, 38: ne plebs frumentationum causa frequentius a negotiis avocaretur, Suet. Aug. 40: non alias missi cecidere frequentius ignes, Ov. F. 3, 287:—*Sup.:* translatione frequentissime sermo omnis utitur, Cic. Or. 24, 81: non semper, etiamsi frequentissime, tuenda veritas erit, Quint. 2, 17, 36; Suet. Aug. 43.

2. (acc. to *no.* II.) *Numerously, in great numbers, by many* (so very rarely): huic frequenter interceditur, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 5: Romam inde frequenter migratum est, Liv. 1, 11, 4.

frĕquentāmentum, i, *n.* [frequento] *A repetition* in speaking (post-class.), Gell. 1, 11, 12; 5, 1, 1.

‡ **frequentarium**, frequentem, Fest. p. 93 Müll.

frĕquentātio, ōnis, *f.* [frequento] *Frequency, frequent use, a crowding together:* **I.** In gen. (so very rarely): matrimoniorum frequentatio, Gell. 1, 6, 6.—**II.** In partic., in rhetor. lang. (so repeatedly in Cic.): densa et continens verborum, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 27: argumentorum et coacervatio universa, Cic. Part. 35, 122: consequentium, id. ib. 16, 55.—**B.** As a fig. of speech, *A condensed recapitulation of the arguments already stated separately:* "*frequentatio* est, quum res in tota causa dispersae coguntur in unum, quo gravior aut criminosior oratio sit," Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52.

frĕquentātīve, *adv.*, v. frequentativus, *ad fin.*

frĕquentātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [frequento] In the later gram., *That denotes the repetition of an act, frequentative:* verba, Gell. 9, 6, 1.—*Adv.*, Fest. s. v. VERBERITARE, p. 379 Müll.

frĕquentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (a post-class. word) *A repeater, continuer; a frequent visitor, frequenter* sol totius vivacitatis frequentator et dispensator est, App. Trismeg. p. 14: prandiorum et coenarum cum publicanis frequentator, Tert. Monog. 8 *fin.*

frequentatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from frequento.

frĕquenter, *adv.*, v. frequens, *ad fin.*

frĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [frequens, *no.* II.] *An assembling in great numbers, a numerous attendance, concourse;* and more freq concr., *a numerous assembly, multitude, crowd, throng* (quite class.; a favorite expression of Cicero): (*a*) *c. gen.:* testis est hujusce Q. Mucii janua et vestibulum, quod maxima quotidie frequentia civium ac summorum hominum splendore celebratur, Cic. de Or. 1, 45 *fin.:* quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 1, 3: summa hominum frequentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, 189. So hominum, id. Lael. 23, 87: negotiatorum, Sall. J. 47, 2: auditorum, Quint. 10, 7, 16: scholarum, id. 1, 2, 1: vulgi, Nep. Att. 22: epistolarum, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 1; so magna sepulcrorum, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: geniculorum, Plin. 27, 12, 91: coeli, *i. e. the density of the air*, Vitr. 9, 9: Thucydides ita creber est rerum frequentia, ut verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero consequatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56; so communium, id. Part. or. 12, 41.—(*β*) *Abs.:* domum reduci e campo cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 18: frequentia et plausus, id. Att. 4, 1, 5: non usitata frequentia stipati sumus, id. Mil. 1, 1: efferri magna frequentia, id. Flacc. 17, 41: solidam et robustam et assiduam frequentiam praebere, id. Planc. 8 *fin.:* frequentiam atque officium suum alicui praestare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50, 3; Caes. B. C 3, 19, 5.

frĕquento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [frequens] **I.** (acc. to frequens, *no.* I.) *To visit* or *resort to frequently, to frequent; to do* or *make use of frequently, to repeat* (quite class.): sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 1; so juventus, quae domum Catilinae frequentabat, Sall. C. 14, 7; and Quint. 12, 11, 5: (Vespasianus) locum incunabulorum assidue frequentavit, Suet. Vesp. 2: scholam alicujus, id. Gramm. 7: dum deus Eurotan immunitamque frequentat Sparten, Ov. M. 10, 169: denique plebes sic accensa, uti opifices agrestesque omnes relictis operibus frequentarent Marium, *often visited, resorted to him*, Sall. J. 73, 6; so juvenis jam juventutis concursu, jam publicis studiis frequentabatur, Tac. A. 5, 10; cf. ne coetu salutantium frequentaretur Agrippina, id. ib. 13, 18; so too id. Hist. 2, 16.—In the pass.: si aliquando alio domino solita est frequentari (domus), Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: quae loca et nationes minus frequentata sunt, Sall. J. 17, 2: tu primas quasque partes in animo frequenta, *frequently think over, repeat*, Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40: haec frequentat Phalereus maxime, Cic. Or. 27, 94: turba ruunt et Hymen clamant, Hymenaee frequentant, Ov. Her. 12, 143: memoriam alicujus, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 3; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 10.—In the pass.: nec ideo conjugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur praevalida orbitate, *became more frequent*, Tac. A. 3, 25: prima trullis frequentetur inductio (calcis), *be repeated*, Pall. 1, 15: verbi translatio instituta est inopiae causa, frequentata delectationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 156; cf. quae (exempla levitatis Atheniensium) nata et frequentata apud illos, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 3.

II. (acc. to frequens, *no.* II.) *To fill with a great number* or *multitude, to crowd, people, stock* a place; *to assemble* or *bring together in numbers* (likewise quite class.): urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec aedificari nec frequentari, *be peopled*, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 15; so Italiae solitudinem frequentari, id. Att. 1, 19, 4; and Suet. Aug. 46: templa frequentari nunc decet, *to be crowded*, Ov. F. 4, 871: mundum nova prole, *to richly stock*, Col. poet. 10, 213; so piscinas, id. 8, 16, 2: castaneta, id. 4, 33, 3: vineam, id. 4, 15, 1: quos quum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, *etc.*, *had assembled in great numbers*, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: acervatim multa frequentans, *bringing together, crowding together*, id. Or. 25, 85; cf. tum est quasi luminibus distinguenda et frequentanda omnis oratio sententiarum atque verborum, id. de Or. 3, 52, 201; v. frequentatio, *no.* II.

B. In partic. (like celebro, but much less freq.), *To celebrate* or *keep in great numbers*, esp. a festival: publicum est, quod civitas universa aliqua de causa frequentat, ut ludi, dies festus, bellum, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 40; so sacra, Ov. M. 4, 37: dies sollennes, Suet. Aug. 53: quorundam exsequias usque ad rogum, id. Tib. 32: Cererem (Ennaeae nurus), Auct. Priap. 77.—Hence

frĕquentatus, a, um. *Pa.* **A.** *Frequent, common, much used:* pavimenta, Plin. 36, 25, 61: gemma reginis, id. 37, 10, 54, § 145.—* **B.** *Full of, rich* or *abounding in* any thing: aliud genus est non tam sententiis frequentatum quam verbis volucre atque incitatum, Cic. Brut. 95, 325.

(* **Fresilĭa,** ae, *f.* *A city of the Marsi*, Liv. 10, 3.)

fressus and **fresus,** a, um, *Part.*, from frendo.

frĕtāle, is, *n.* *A frying-pan;* infunditur in fretali piper, *etc.*, Apic. 7, 5.

frĕtālis, e, *adj.* [fretum] *Of* or *belonging to a strait* (a post-class. word): a Rhaetiarum exordio adusque fretalem Oceanum, *the English Channel*, Amm. 28, 2.

Frĕtensis, e, v. fretum, *no.* B, 2.

frĕtum, i, *n.* (also fretus, us, *m.*; v. in the follg.) [prob. kindr. with *πόρος*, from *πείρω*, *περάω*, a passage-way through the sea; v. Passow under *πόρος*] *A strait, sound, channel.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (*a*) Form fretum: presteres freta circum Fervescunt, Lucr. 6, 427: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34; cf. fretorum angustiae, id. N. D. 2, 7, 19: Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28: fretum Siciliense, *the Sicilian Straits, the Straits of Messina*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; also called fretum Siciliae, Caes. B. C. 2, 3, 1; v. in the follg. fretum nostri maris et Oceani, *i. e. the Gaditanian Straits, Straits of Gibraltar*, Sall. J. 17, 4.—(*β*) Form fretus: salis fretus, Lucil. in Non. 205, 30: Naev. (*al.* Nov.) ib. 27: angusto fretu, Lucr. 1, 721; cf. ut perangusto fretu divisa servitutis ac libertatis jura cognosceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, 169 (acc. to Gell. 13, 20, 15): inter Italiam et Siciliam qui est fretus, Var. in Non. 205, 31: a Gaditano fretu, Cic. in Charis. p. 103 P.: angustiae fretus, Messala ib.: salsi fretus, Licin. ib.

B. In partic., *The straits*, for *the Straits of Sicily:* quum se ille septimo die venisse a freto dixisset, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 59, 154; 2, 2, 7 *fin.*; 2, 5, 2, 5; Caes. B. C. 1, 29, 1; Suet. Tib. 2; Flor. 2, 2; Hor. Epod. 9, 7, et al.—**2.** Hence Fretense mare, *i. e. the Straits of Sicily*, Cic. Att. 10, 7, 1.

II. Poet. transf.: **A.** In gen., for *The sea:* in freta dum fluvii current, Virg. A 1, 607: pastor quum traheret per freta navibus Idaeis Helenen, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 1: fretis acrior Hadriae, id. ib. 1, 33, 15: Euxinum, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 2: Libycum, id. Fast. 3, 568.

* **B.** Of the sky: (pulvis) pervolat coeli fretum, Enn. in Non. 205, 29.

* **C.** Of the spring, as the period of transition from cold to heat: fretus ipse anni, Lucr. 6, 364.

D. *A raging, swelling, heat, violence:* aetatis freta, Lucr. 4, 1027; cf. fretum adolescentiae, id est secunda imperii aetas, Flor. 1, 26: invidiae atque acerbitatis fretum effervescit, Gell. 10, 3, 7.

1. frētus, a, um, *adj.* *Leaning* or *supported on* something, in a good or bad sense; *relying* or *depending upon, trusting to, daring* (quite class.); constr. *c. abl.*, rarely *c. dat.*, and poet. *c. inf.:* (*a*) *c. abl.:* omnes mortales diis sunt freti, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 38 *sq.:* vobis fretus, Cic. Planc. 42, 103: fretus intelligentia vestra, id. N. D. 1, 19, 49; so fretus conscientiâ officii mei, id. Fam. 3, 7, 6: gratia Bruti, id. Att. 5, 21, 12: ingenio, id. de Or. 2, 24, 103: juventâ, Virg. A. 5, 430, et al.: amicitiis, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 7, 25: pondere enim fretae (res) stant, Lucr. 6, 1057: malitia sua, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 43.—* (*β*) *c. dat.:* multitudo hostium, nulli rei praeterquam numero freta, Liv. 6, 13, 1 Drak. *N. cr.*—* (*γ*) *c. inf.:* (naves) pontum irrumpere fretae Longius, *daring, venturing*, Stat. Th. 6, 23.

2. frētus, ūs, *m.* [1. fretus] *Reliance, confidence* (post-class.): animi tui fretu, Symm. Ep. 2, 82.

3. frĕtus, ūs, *m.* *A strait;* v. fretum.

friābĭlis, e, *adj* [frio] *Easily rubbed, broken,* or *crumbled to pieces, friable:* tofus, Plin. 17, 4, 3: sandaracha, id. 34, 18, 55.

* **fricae,** ārum, *f.* *A term applied to rocks in Sicily, otherwise unknown:* Auct. Aetn. 526.

frĭcāmentum, i, *n.* [frico] *A rubbing* (post-class.): blando articulorum uti, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 6; so id. Tard. 3, 2.

frĭcātĭo, ōnis. *f.* [id.] *A rubbing, rubbing down, friction* (post-Aug.): fricatio omnibus vertebris utilis est, Cels. 4, 3; so assidua, Col. 6, 12, 1: vehemens, Plin. 28, 4, 14: diligens tectoriorum, Vitr. 7, 6.

frĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A rubber* (post-class.), Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 7.

frĭcātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A rubbing, rubbing down* of walls (post-Aug.): non erit exacta fricatura, Vitr. 7, 1.

frĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A rubbing, rubbing down* (post-Aug.): emendat dentium vitia crebro fricatu, Plin. 23, 7, 63.

* **frĭcĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *A powder for rubbing the teeth, tooth-powder:* dentibus fricium, Plin. Valer. 1, 36. Cf. dentifricium.

frĭco, cui, catum, and ctum, 1. *v. a.* [frio] *To rub, rub down* (not in Cic. or Caes.): mulos qui fricabat, Poet. ap. Gell. 15, 4, 3: numquam concessavimus Lavari aut fricari aut tergeri, *etc.*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 10; so corpus oleo, Mart. 4, 90, 5: (sus) fricat arbore costas, Virg. G. 3, 256; Scrib. Comp. 253: medicamento dentes, id. 58: membra fricata, Seren. Samon. 6, 76; for which, si prurit frictus ocelli Angulus, Juv. 6, 577: alopecias fricuere tusis caepis, Plin. 20, 5, 20: lacrima in fricando odorata, id. 12, 25, 54: mensae manu sicca fricatae, id. 13, 15, 30: tofus fricatur vento, id. 36, 22, 48: pavimenta, Vitr. 7, 1: numquam hercle facerem, genua ni tam nequiter fricares, *i. e. rubbed my knees as a suppliant* (shortly before, *confricantur* genua), Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 88.—In an obscene sense, Petr. 92; Mart. 11, 99.

frictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frico] *A rubbing, rubbing down, friction* of parts of the body: frictio vehemens, lenis, Cels. 2, 14; so frictionem adhibere, id. ib.: frictione uti, id. ib.: frictionem lenem admovere, id. 3, 18.

frictrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that rubs,* in an obscene sense: *that practices lewdness* (post-class.), Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*; Res. carn. 16. Cf tribas.

* **frictūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A rubbing,* in an obscene sense: App. M. Frgm. p. 717 ed. Oud.

1. frictus, a, um: **I.** *Rubbed, Part.* of frico.—**II.** *Roasted, Part.* of frigo.

(* **2. frictus,** ūs, *m.* [frico] *A rubbing,* in an obscene sense, Juv. 6, 322.)

* **frīgēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [frigeo] *Cold:* Var. in Non. 139, 11, and 206, 21.

* **frīgĕ-facto,** are, *v. a.* [id.] *To make cold, to cool:* os nunc frigefactas, Plaut. Poen. 3. 5, 15. Cf. frigidefacto.

frīgĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [ΦΡΙΓ, φρίσσω, ῥιγέω, rigeo, lit., to stiffen, to grow stiff, rigid; hence] *To stiffen with cold, to be cold and stiff, to be cold, chill* (*opp.* calere, to be hot, to glow; whereas algere, subject., to feel cold, to freeze, opp. aestuare, to feel hot; v. caleo and algeo) (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense).

I. Lit.: tange: si non totus friget, me enica, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 5; cf. summosque pedes attinge manusque: Non frigent, Pers. 3, 109: friget aether, Auct. Aetn. 331: corpusque lavant frigentis et ungunt, *of him who was cold and stiff,* i. e. *of the dead,* Virg. A. 6, 219: frigentque effetae in corpore vires, id. ib. 5, 396.—Proverb.: verbum hercle hoc verum est: Sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6; also quoted in Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To be inactive* or *at a stand-still, to have nothing to do; to be lifeless, languid, frigid;* of things, *to flag, droop:* in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima friges, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21; cf. quod tibi supra scripsi, Curionem valde frigere, jam calet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5; and valde metuo, ne frigeas in hibernis: quamobrem camino luculento utendum censeo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2: frigens animis, Sil. 16, 598: quantum stupere atque frigere ... Caecilius visus est! *to be frigid,* Gell. 2, 23, 7: frigere (*al.* frigida) videntur ista plerisque, *to be dull, frigid,* Quint. 4, 2, 59: ubi friget (*sc.* sermo), *flags, halts,* Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11 Ruhnk.

B. With respect to the estimation or favor in which a person or thing stands (qs. to lie cold and stiff, frigidum jacēre), *To be coldly received, coldly treated, disregarded:* quare tibicen Antigenidas dixerit discipulo sane frigenti ad populum: Mihi cane et Musis, Cic. Brut. 50, 187: plane jam, Brute, frigeo, id. Fam. 11, 14, 1: Nimirum hic homines frigent, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37 Ruhnk.: Memmius quidem friget, Scaurum autem jampridem Pompeius abjecit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3 (for which Memmius mirum in modum *jacet,* Scaurus *refrixerat,* id. ib. 3, 2 *fin.*; and Memmius plane refrixerat, id. Att. 4, 18, 3): jacent beneficia Nuculae, friget patronus Antonius, id. Phil. 6, 5, 14: an hoc significas, nihil fieri, frigere te? id. Fam. 7, 18, 2: prima concio Pompeii frigebat, *remained unnoticed,* id. Att. 1, 14, 1: quum omnia consilia frigerent, *were of no effect,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, 60: sin autem ista frigebunt, recipias te ad nos, id. Fam. 7, 11 *fin.*

frīgĕro, are, *v. a.* [frigus] *To make cool, to cool, to refresh with coolness* (extremely rare): frigerans Aganippe, Catull. 61, 30: frigerandi cholerici, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, *no.* 208.

frīgesco, frixi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To become* or *grow freezing cold, to be chilled* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; perh. not used by Cic.): **I.** Lit.: eodem addito oleum, postea fervefacito: infundito in catinum, uti frigescat, Cato R. R. 1, 156, 6: frigescit terra, Lucr. 6, 866: ubi frigescere pedes manusque intelligit, Tac. A. 15, 70; cf. Ulixi cor frixit prae pavore, Liv. Andr. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 92: (sanguis) quum metu refugit, abit omnis et pallore frigescit, Quint. 11, 3, 78: frigescens vulnus, Curt. 8, 10.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *To become inactive, languid, faint:* si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5: frigescit affectus, Quint. 11, 3, 133: non patiamur frigescere hoc opus (*i. e.* miserationem), id. 6, 1, 29.—* **B.** *To become cold* toward any one: vide sis, ne majorum tibi forte Limina frigescant, *receive thee coldly,* Pers. 1, 109.

frīgĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [frigidus] *Of* or *for cooling:* (ahenum) frigidarium, *i. e. to hold cold water,* Vitr. 5, 10: balinei cella frigidaria, *the cooling-off room,* Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11; 5, 6, 25 *sq.*: maltha, Pall. 1, 41: fistula, id. 1, 40: cisterna, Petr. 73.—**II.** Subst., frigidarium, ii, *n.*, **A.** *The cooling-off room* in a bath, Vitr. 5, 11.—**B.** In a contr. form, frigdaria, orum, *A cold larder, provision-room:* mercem in frigdaria ferre, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 909 P.

frīgĭde, *adv.* *Feebly; flatly, frigidly;* v. frigidus, *ad fin.*

* **frīgĭdĕ-facto,** are, *v. a.* [frigidus] *To make cold, to cool:* os calet tibi: nunc id (*al.* num gith) frigidefactas? Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 39. Cf. frigefacto.

* **frīgĭdĭuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [frigidus, *no.* II.] *Somewhat frigid:* alia quoque ibidem congerit frigidiuscula, *rather flat, stupid,* Gell. 3, 10, 16.

frīgĭdo, are, *v. a.* [frigidus] *To make cold, to cool* (post-class.): corpus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17: plumbum tactu, id. ib.: membranam, id. ib. 1, 17.

frīgĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat cold and stiff* (a poet. word): puella, Virg. Cir. 250: ocelli, id. ib. 347.—* **II.** *Somewhat feeble* or *faint:* singultus, Catull. 64, 131.

frīgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [frigeo] *Cold, cool, chill;* opp. calidus (corresp. in most of its senses to the Gr. ψυχρὸς).

I. Lit.: ut calida et frigida, et amara et dulcia, Cic. Rep. 3, 8 *fin.*: fons luce diurna Frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 850; so fons, id. ib. 6, 875; 880; cf. frigidior humor, id. 6, 841: 845: nec enim ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; so ut nec frigidior Thracam ambiat Hebrus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 13: loca frigidissima, Caes. B. G. 4, 1 *fin.*; so rura, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 9: Praeneste, id. Od. 3, 4, 22: Tempe, Virg. G. 2, 469: aura, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 36; cf. manet sub Jove frigido Venator, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25; and umbra noctis, Virg. E. 8, 14; cf. also coelum est hieme frigidum et gelidum, *cold and frosty,* Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 4; and frigidus aëra vesper Temperat, Virg. G. 3, 336: anguis, id. Ecl. 8, 71: pellis duraque, Lucr. 6, 1193: febris, *an ague,* Plin. 26, 11, 71; so quartana, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290: fomenta, id. Ep. 1, 3, 26.—Poet.: ille frigidas Noctes non sine multis Insomnis lacrimis agit, *i. e. without a bed-fellow, lonely,* Hor. Od. 3, 7, 6.—Proverb.: aquam frigidam suffundere, *to pour cold water* for *to slander* a person, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 37; v. suffundo, p. 1487, a.

2. Subst., frigida, ae, *f.* (*sc.* aqua), *Cold water* (like calida or calda, ae, warm water): frigidam bibere, Cels. 1, 5; so frigidam aegro dare, Suet. Claud. 40: frigidâ lavari, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11: noxia ut *frigidam febri,* Quint. 5, 11, 31.

B. In partic., of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright (for the latter. cf. est et frigida multa, comes formidinis, aura, Lucr. 3, 291) (poet.): illa (Eurydice) Stygia nabat jam frigida cymba, Virg. G. 4, 506; so Ov. M. 7, 136; hence also, transf., Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua, Ah, miseram Eurydicen anima fugiente vocabat, Virg. G. 4, 525; so membra nati. Ov. M. 14, 743; and mors, Virg. A. 4, 385; Val. Fl. 5, 26; cf. pausa vitaï, Lucr. 3, 943: stricto Aesonides stans frigidus ense, *stiffened with fright,* Val. Fl. 7, 530; so miles nec frigidus aspicit hostem, *i. e. fearless,* Sil. 9, 49; cf. formidine turpi Frigida corda tremunt, id. 2, 339: frigida mens criminibus, Juv. 1, 166: mihi frigidus horror Membra quatit, Virg. A. 3, 29: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, *fearful,* Hor. S. 2, 6, 50.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Without ardor* or *energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble:* nimis lentus in dicendo et paene frigidus, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: accusatoribus frigidissimis utitur *lukewarm, indolent,* id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 3: non frigida virgo, *i. e. glowing with love,* Ov Am. 2, 1, 5; cf. frigidus aevo Laomedontiades, Juv. 6, 325; and (equus) Frigidus in Venerem senior, Virg. G. 3, 97: (Empedocles) ardentem Frigidus Aetnam Insiluit, *in cold blood,* Hor. A. P. 465: in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima friges, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: frigidae literae, *cold, frigid,* Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1; so solatia, Ov Pont. 4, 2, 45: frigida bello Dextera, *feeble,* Virg. A. 11, 338: ensis, *inactive, idle,* Luc. 5, 245; 7, 502: (apes) Contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt, *i. e. not animated by labor,* Virg. G. 4, 104 (cf. opp., *fervet* opus, ib. 169).

B. *Without force* or *point, flat, dull, trivial, frigid,* jejunus, inanis, *opp.* salsus, facetus (so esp. freq. in post-Aug. prose): cave in ista tam frigida, tam jejuna calumnia delitescas, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61; cf. haec aut frigida sunt, aut tum salsa, quum aliud est exspectatum, id. de Or. 260; and (sententias) dicere leves, frigidas, ineptas, Quint. 8, 5, 30): verba frigidiora vitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256; id. Or. 26, 89: frigidi et arcessiti joci, Suet. Claud. 21; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 69: illud frigidum et inane, id. 10, 2, 17: illud apud Euripidem frigidum sane, quod, *etc.*, id. 5, 10, 31: frigida et puerilis affectatio, id. 4, 1, 77; so frigida et inanis affectatio, id. 7, 3, 74: genus acuminis in reprehendendis verbis, nonnumquam frigidum, interdum etiam facetum, Cic. Brut. 67, 236: in salibus aliquando frigidus, Quint. 12, 10, 12: dies frigidis rebus absumere, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3; so negotia, id. ib. 9, 2, 1; cf. omnia ista frigida et inania videntur, id. ib. 4, 17, 4; and Sen. de Ira 2, 11: leve ac frigidum sit his addere, quo propinquos amicosque pacto tractaverit, Suet. Calig. 26.

Adv. frigĭde (only acc. to *no.* II. and very rarely; by Cic. not used at all): **1.** *Inactively, slowly, feebly:* quae cupiunt, tamen ita frigide agunt, ut nolle existimentur, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3.

2. *Flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly:* verbis inepte et frigide uti, Gell. 13, 24, 7; so *c. c.* inaniter, id. 7, 3, 43; and *c. c.* exigue, *opp.* graviter, id. 19, 3, 1; cf. also quae sunt dicta frigidius, Quint. 6, 3, 4: transire in diversa subsellia, parum verecundum est . . . Et si aliquando concitate itur, numquam non frigide reditur, *i. e. in a silly, ridiculous manner*, id. 11, 3, 133; so tum ille infantem suam frigidissime reportavit, id. 6, 1, 39.

frigilla, ae, *f.*, v. fringilla.

1. frīgo, xi (only acc. to the assertion of Diom. p. 369 P.), ctum *or* xum, 3. *v. a.* [kindr. with φρύγω] *To roast, parch, fry:* sesquilibram salis frigito, Cato R. R. 106, 1: frigunt hordeum, deinde molis frangunt, Plin. 18, 7, 14: triticum frictum, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 21; so frictum panicum, milium, Cels. 2, 30: frictae nuces, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 113: frictum cicer, Hor. A. P. 249; cf. Plaut. Bac. 4, 5, 7: fricta faba, Plin. 22, 25, 69: ova fricta ex oleo, id. 29, 3, 11: simila frixa in sartagine, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

* **2. frĭgo,** ĕre, *v. n.* [the root of friguttio] The natural sound of little children, *To squeak, squeal:* Afran. in Non. 308, 16.

3. frĭgo, ĕre, *v. a.*, acc. to Novius, i. q. erigo, *To erect*, Att. and Var. in Non. 308, 7 *sq.*, and 7, 10.

frīgor, ōris, *m.* [frigeo] *Cold* (late Lat.): molestissimus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 29. Also **frigdor** (contr. from frigidor, from frigidus): id. 2, 16; and id. de Diaet.

frīgŏrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [frigus-facio] *Cooling* (post-class.): acetum omnium maxime frigorificum est, Gell. 17, 8, 14.

frīgŏro, are, *v. a.* [frigus] *To cool down* (post-class.): cholericos, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 4; Acut. 3, 21.

frigŭlo, are, *v. n.* The note of a jackdaw: graculus at frigulat, Auct. Carm. Philom. 28.

frīgus, ŏris, *n.* [with the digamma from ῥῖγος] *Cold, coldness, coolness.*

I. Lit. (quite class. in the sing. and plur.): nec calor (mihi obsistet) nec frigus metuo, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 19; so *opp.* calor, Lucr. 2, 517; 6, 371; Cic. Univ. 14 *med.*; Rosc. Am. 45, 131; Virg. G. 2, 344; 4, 36: calidis torrescere flammis aut . . . rigere Frigore, Lucr. 3, 905: quum esset vinctus nudus in aëre, in imbri, in frigore, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, 87: vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 2: fere matutinis temporibus frigus est, *coolness*, Cels. 2, 1; cf. frigus captabis opacum, Virg. E. 1, 53; so Hor. Od. 3, 13, 10; Ov. M. 10, 129: quae frigore sola Dormiat, *in the cold night*, Tib. 1, 8, 39: et quodcumque jacet sub urbe frigus, *i. e. cool place*, Mart. 4, 14.—In the plur.: Lucr. 1, 301: ut tectis septi frigora caloresque pellamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151; cf. tecta quibus frigorum vis pellitur. id. Off. 2, 4, 13: propter frigora . . . frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 2: Alpinae nives et frigora Rheni, Virg. E. 10, 47; so Scythiae, Ov. M. 2, 224: Peligna, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 8: matutina, id. Sat. 2, 6, 45: ficum frigoribus ne serito, *in cold weather*, Col. 5, 10, 9: quisquam picta colit Spartani frigora saxi, *i. e. the variegated, cold marble floor*, Mart. 1, 56, 5.

B. In partic. (poet.): **1.** *The cold of winter, winter* (like calor for summer; v. calor, p. 228, a): lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. E. 2, 22: frigoribus parto agricolae plerumque fruuntur, id. Georg. 1, 300.

2. *The coldness of death, death:* et gelidos artus in leti frigore linquit, Lucr. 3, 402; so aeternum leti, id. 4, 925: letale, Ov. M. 2, 611: supremum animae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 20: ast illi solvuntur frigore membra Vitaque cum gemitu fugit, Virg. A. 12, 951 (diff. from the follg.).

3. *A cold shudder* produced by fear: extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra, Ingemit, *etc.*, Virg. A. 1, 92.

II. Trop. (cf. frigeo and frigidus, *no.* II.) (so not in Cic.): **A.** *Coldness in action*, i. e. *inactivity:* si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, *etc.*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5; Ov. F. 2, 856.

B. *A cold* or *frigid reception* of a person or thing, esp. a discourse; *coolness, coldness, indifference, disfavor* (perh. not ante-Aug.): majorum ne quis amicus Frigore te feriat, *coolness, loss of favor*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 62; cf. Montanus Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et frigore, Sen. Ep. 122: et imperitia et rusticitas et rigor et deformitas afferunt interim frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37; so Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 4; Quint. 5, 7, 31: illud quaestionum et argumentorum apud corrupta judicia frigus evitant, id. 2, 2, 6.

frīguscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [frigus] *Slight cold* (a post-class. word): **I.** Lit., Tert. de Anim. 25.—**II.** Trop., *Coolness, variance, disagreement* between man and wife: quid si divortium non intercesserit, sed frigusculum? profecto valebit donatio, si frigusculum quievit, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 12.

frĭgūtio (also written friguttio, fringutio, frigultio, and fringultio), ire, *v. n.* and *a.* [a lengthened form of 2. frigo] *To twitter, chirp:* **I.** Lit., of birds: merulae in remotis tesquis frigutiunt, App. Flor. p. 358.—**II.** Transf., of a person who speaks indistinctly, *To stammer, stutter* (ante- and post-class.): Front. de Eloqu. p. 229 ed. Mai.; cf. saepe in rebus nequaquam difficilibus fringultiat vel omnino obmutescat, App. Apol. p. 296: haec anus admodum frigultit, Enn. in Fulg. 562, 24: quid friguttis? Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 49 (also cited in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 104).—**B.** *Act., To stammer forth:* vix singulas syllabas fringutiens, App. Apol. p. 336.

fringilla (also written frigilla and fringuilla), ae, *f.* *A small bird*, perh. *the robin redbreast*, Motacilla rubecula, L.; acc. to others, *the chaffinch*, Fringilla coelebs, L.; Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 104; Mart. 9, 55, 7; Fest. p. 90 Müll.

fringultio and **fringutio,** ire, v. frigutio.

frĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To rub, break,* or *crumble into small pieces:* terra, quae facile frietur, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 7; so glebis terrarum saepe friatis, Lucr. 1, 887: ut inter se tritum tarde frietur, Plin. 12, 19, 42; id. 34, 12, 29: ut gemma in micas frietur, id. 12, 14, 32 *fin.*: friatum amomum, id. 12, 13, 28.

Frīsĭi, ōrum, *m.*, Φρίσιοι or Φρείσιοι, Ptol. and Dio Cass., in the Middle Ages Frisones and Fresones, *The Frisians, a people of northern Germany, between the Rhine and the Ems, in the modern West Friesland,* "Plin. 4, 15, 27; Tac. G. 34;" Ann. 1, 60; 4, 72; 11, 19; 13, 54; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 270 *sq.*

frit (* *n. indecl.*) vocatur illud summa in spica jam matura, quod est minus quam granum, Var. R. R. 1, 48, 3.

fritilla, ae, *f.* [perh. from frit] *A gruel* or *porridge made of grain, and used at sacrifices:* "et hodie sacra prisca atque natalium pulte fritilla conficiuntur," Plin. 18, 8, 19 *fin.*; cf. Arn. 2, 58; 7, 230; Sen. Ben. 1, 6 *fin.*

frĭtillus, i, *m.* *A box from which the dice were thrown, a dice-box*, Mart. 14, 1, 3; 4. 14, 8; Juv. 14, 5; Sen. Apocol. *fin.*

frĭtinnĭo, ire, *v. n.* The note of a small bird, *To twitter:* et pullos peperit fritinnientes, Var. in Non. 7, 15: of the cicada: et cuculi cuculant et rauca cicada fritinnit, Auct. Carm. Phil. 35.—**II.** Transf., of the noise made by young children: sic dulci Marcus qui nunc sermone fritinnit, Poet. in Anthol. Lat. I. p. 603 ed. Burm.

Frivolaria, ae, *f.* *The title of a comedy of Plautus, of which only a few fragments have been preserved.*

frīvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. from frīgibulus, i. q. frigidus, in the trop. sense; v. frigidus, *no.* II. B; coldly, *i. e.* lightly esteemed; hence] *Silly, empty, trifling, frivolous; pitiful, sorry, worthless* (not freq. till the post-Aug. period; perh. not used by Cic. at all): frivolus hic quidem jam et illiberalis est sermo, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16: levibus aut frivolis aut manifesto falsis reum incessere (shortly after, quia, qui *vana* congerit), Quint. 7, 2, 34: colligitis lexidia, res tetras et inanes et frivolas, Gell. 18, 7, 3; so frivola et inanis argutiola, id. 2, 7, 9: quaedam dicit futilia et frivola, id. 16, 12, 1: jocus, Plin. 28, 19, 79: auspicium, Suet. Ner. 41: aura, Phaedr. 5, 8, 1; so jactantia in parvis, Quint. 1, 6, 20: opus, Plin. 22, 6, 7: labor, Sen. Ep. 31: cura, Plin. 25, 3, 7: origo superbissimi animalium (*i. e.* hominis), id. 7, 7, 5: ratione morientes, id. 11, 29, 35: fiunt in literarum ostentatione inepti et frivoli, Gell. 15, 30, 2; so in cognoscendo ac decernendo nonnumquam frivolus amentique similis, Suet. Claud. 15: quin etiam, quod est imprimis frivolum ac scenicum, verbum petant (declamatores), quo incipiant, Quint. 10, 7, 21; so frivolum dictu, Plin. 7, 53, 54 *fin.*: frivolum videatur, non tamen omittendum, id. 28, 12, 50, § 184: huic misit qui nescio quid frivoli ducentis millibus traderet, *some worthless thing, trifle*, Suet. Calig. 39 *fin.*

II. In the plur. subst., frivola, orum, *n.* *Wretched furniture, paltry things:* inter frivola mea, Sen. Tranq. 1; so Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 11, § 5; Juv. 3, 198; 5, 59; cf. "*frivola σκευάρια εὐτελῆ πάνυ*," Gloss. Philox.

frixōrium, ii, *n.* [1. frigo] *A frying pan*, Plin. Val. 2, 7; cf. Frixorium *τήγανον.* Cf. the follg. art.

frixūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A frying-pan*, Venant. Carm. 6, 10, 13. Cf. the preced. art.

frixus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. frigo.

* **frondārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. frons] *Of* or *for leaves, leaf-:* fiscinae, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 314.

* **frondātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A stripping off leaves, a pruning* of trees, Col. 5, 6, 16.

frondātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who strips* or *lops off leaves, a leaf-stripper, a dresser, pruner* of trees, *etc.*, Virg. E. 1, 57; Ov. M. 14, 649; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 314.

frondĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [id.] *To have* or *put forth leaves, to be in leaf, to become green:* quom jam per terras frondent atque omnia florent, Lucr. 5, 215: nunc frondent silvae, Virg. E. 3, 57; so Ov. Am. 2, 6, 49: vitis multa materia frondens, Col. 3, 1, 5: frondentia arbuta, Virg. G. 3, 300: examen ramo frondente pependit, id. Aen. 7, 67; for which, frondenti tempora ramo Implicat, id. ib. 135: frondens campus, Luc. 6, 83: frondere Philemona Baucis, Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon, Ov. M. 8, 716 *sq.*: frondem ac flores addidit; Non lanas, sed velatas frondentes comas, *i. e. crowned with leaves*, Poet. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 85, § 24.

frondesco (*fr*u*nd., Lucr. 1, 1092), dŭi (acc. to Prisc. p. 768 P.), 3. *v. inch. n.* [frondeo] *To become leafy, to put forth leaves, to shoot out:* coelum nitescere, arbores frondescere, Vites pampinis pubescere, *etc.*, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: Lucr. 1, 1092: alia hieme nudata, verno tempore tepefacta frondescunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: quum subito vidit frondescere Romulus hastam, Ov. M. 15, 561; cf. id. ib. 4, 395: simili frondescit virga metallo, Virg. A. 6, 144.—* **II.** Trop., of speech: oratio verborum compositione frondescat, Hier. Ep. 36, 14.

frondĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. frons] *Of leaves, covered with leaves, leafy:* nemora, Virg. A. 1, 191: corona, Plin. 16, 4, 5: tecta, *leafy coverts*, poet. for *trees in full leaf*, Virg. G. 4, 61: casa, *covered with leaves, embowered*, Ov. F. 3, 528: cuspis, *i. e. a tooth-pick cut from a twig*, Mart 14, 22.

* **frondĭcŏmus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. frons coma] *Leafy:* locis habitare, Prud. Cath. 3, 102.

frondĭfer (anciently also written fr*u*nd.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [1. frons-fero] *Leaf-bearing, leafy* (a poet. word): frundiferi luci, Naev. in Non. 323, 1; so nemus, Lucr. 2, 359; Sen. Oedip. 276: silvae, Lucr. 1, 257: domus avium, id. 1, 19.

* **frondĭflŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. frons-fluo] *Leaf-falling*, i. e. *when the leaves fall off:* brumae frigore, Boeth. Cons. 1, 5, 14.

frondōsus (anciently also written fr*u*nd.), a, um, *adj.* [1. frons] *Full of leaves, leafy:* omne sonabat Arbustum fremitu silvaï frundosaï, Enn. Ann. 7, 32. So montes, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 11: vertex collis, Virg. A. 8, 351: ramus, Ov. M. 8, 409: vitis, Virg. E. 2, 70: aestas, id. Georg. 3, 296: taxus frondosior, Sil. 13, 596.

1. frons (also anciently written fr*u*ns; cf. Charis. p. 105 P.—Also in the *nom.* fros *or* frus, Var. ib.; cf. Prisc. p. 554 P. And FRONDIS, acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 2, 372), dis, *f.* *Leaves, a leafy branch, green bough, leafy branches, foliage* (quite class.; in the sing. and plur.); (*a*) *Sing*. populea fruns, Enn. in Aus. Idyll. 12, in Grammatic. 19: ilignea, quernea, Cato R. R. 37, 2: multa, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 11: alta frons decidit, id. ap. Non. 486, 13: ne caules allii in frondem luxurient, Plin. 19, 6, 34: perenni frunde corona, Lucr. 1, 119: nigrae feraci frondis in Algido, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 58: sine fronde, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 75: immaturam destringere, Quint. 12, 6, 2.—(β) *Plur.*: rarescunt frundes, Enn. in Charis. p. 105: deserta via et inculta atque interclusa jam frondibus et virgultis relinquatur, Cic. Coel. 18, 42: frondibus teneris non adhibendam esse falcem, Quint. 2, 4, 11: bovemque Disjunctum curas et strictis frondibus exples, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28.—**II.** Poet. transf., *A garland made of leafy boughs, a garland of leaves, leafy chaplet*: donec Alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64; so in the *sing.*, id. Od. 4, 2, 36; Ep. 2, 1, 110; Ov. M. 1, 449; 565; A. A. 1, 108; in the *plur.*, Ov. F. 1, 711; 3, 482.

2. frons, frontis, *f.* (*masc.* Cato in Gell. 15, 9, 5, and in Fest. s. v. RECTO, p. 286, b, Müll.; Plaut. in Non. 205, 4; Caecil. in Gell. 15, 9, 3; Vitr. 10, 17),

The forehead, brow, front: "frons et aliis (animalibus), sed homini tantum tristitiae, hilaritatis, clementiae, severitatis index: In animo sensus ejus," Plin. 11, 37, 51.

I. Lit.: tanta erat gravitas in oculo, tanta contractio frontis, ut illo supercilio res publica, tamquam Atlante coelum, niti videretur, Cic. Sest. 8, 19; so frontem contrahere, *to contract* or *knit the brows*, id. Cluent. 26, 72; Hor. S. 2, 2, 125; for which adducere, Sen. Ben. 1, 1: attrahere, id. ib. 6, 7: remittere frontem, *to smooth the brow*, i. e. *to cheer up*, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5; for which exporrigere, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53: explicare, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16; and solvere, Mart. 14, 183: ut frontem ferias, *smitest thy forehead* (as a sign of vexation), Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; cf. nulla perturbatio animi, nulla corporis, frons non percussa, non femur, id. Brut. 80, 278; so femur, pectus, frontem caedere, Quint. 2, 12, 10: frontem sudario tergere, id. 6, 3, 60; for which siccare frontem sudario, id. 11, 3, 148: capillos a fronte retroagere, id. ib. 160: insignem tenui fronte Lycorida (a small forehead was regarded as a beauty by the ancients), Hor. Od. 1, 33, 5; cf. id. Ep. 1, 7, 26; Petr. 126; Mart. 4, 42, 9; Arn. 2, 72.—Of the forehead of animals: est bos cervi figura: cujus a media fronte, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 26, 1; so tauri torva fronte, Plin. 8, 45, 70: equi, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 30: ovis, id. Fast. 4, 102: cui (hoedo) frons turgida cornibus Primis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 4: (vitulus) Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes lunae, id. ib. 4, 2, 57.—In the plur.: Lucr. 5, 1033.

2. *The brow* as a mirror of the feelings: non solum ex oratione, sed etiam ex vultu et oculis et fronte, ut aiunt, meum erga te amorem perspicere potuisses, Cic. Att. 14, 13, B, 1; cf. Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 11, 44; and herewith cf. homines fronte et oratione magis, quam ipso beneficio reque capiuntur, *expression of countenance*, id. ib. 12, 46: si verum tum, quum verisma fronte, dixerunt, nunc mentiuntur, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 35: haec ipsa fero equidem fronte et vultu bellissime, sed angor intimis sensibus, id. Att. 5, 10, 3: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur; oratio vero saepissime, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, 15; cf. oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in fraudem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1, and id. Fam. 1, 9, 17: fronte occultare sententiam, id. Lael. 18, 65: frons tranquilla et serena, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; cf. reliquiae pristinae frontis, id. Fam. 9, 10, 2; so laeta, Virg. A. 6, 863: sollicita, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16: tristis, Tib. 2, 3, 33: gravis, Plin. Pan. 41, 3: humana, lenis, placida, Sen. Ben. 2, 13: inverecunda, Quint. 2, 4, 16: proterva, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 16: urbana (*i. e.* impudens), id. Ep. 1, 9, 11.—In the plur.: si populo grata est tabella, quae frontes aperit hominum, mentes tegat, Cic. Planc. 6, 16.

. ***b.** Poet. in partic., as the seat of shame: exclamat perisse Frontem de rebus, *shame*, Pers. 5, 103 (for which clament periisse *pudorem*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 80).

3. Proverb.: frons occipitio prior est, *the forehead goes before the back of the head*, i. e. *things are better done before the master's face than behind his back*, Cato R. R. 4; Plin. 18, 5, 6.

B. Transf.: **1.** *The forepart* of any thing, *the front, façade* (*opp.* tergum and latus): copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 1; so aedium, Vitr. 3, 2: parietum, id. 2, 8: januae, Ov. F. 1, 135: scenae, Virg. G. 3, 24: navium, id. Aen. 5, 157: pontis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 4: collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, et frontem leniter fastigatus, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 8; id. ib. 7, 23: intervallum justum arborum quadrageni pedes in terga frontemque, in latera viceni, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 43: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, Sall. C. 59, 2; so quatuor legionum aquilae per frontem, Tac. H. 2, 89: una fronte contra hostem castra muniunt, *only in front*, Caes. B. C. 1, 80, 2 Herz.: aequa fronte ad pugnam procedebat, Liv. 36, 44, 1; so recta fronte concurrere hosti (*opp.* in dextrum cornu), Curt. 4, 13 *med.*; cf. directa fronte pugnandum est, Quint. 5, 13, 11; and poet. transf.: ut non tam concurrere nubes Frontibus advorsis possint, quam de latere ire, Lucr. 6, 117: veritus ne simul in frontem simul et latera suorum pugnaretur, Tac. Agr. 35: transisse aestuaria pulchrum ac decorum in frontem (*i. e.* fronti), *for the front, the van*, id. ib. 33: dextra fronte prima legio incessit, *on the right part of the front*, i. e. *on the right wing*, id. Hist. 2, 24 *fin.*; so laeva, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 174; cf. frons laevi cornu haec erat, Curt. 4, 13 *ad fin.*—Esp. freq., a fronte, *in front, before* (*opp.* a tergo and a latere): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, si in Galliam venerit, Cic. Phil. 3, 13, 32: a fronte atque ab utroque latere cratibus ac pluteis protegebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.*: totis fere a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis castris, id. B. G. 2, 23, 4.

2. *The outer end of a book-roll* or *volume*, Tib. 3, 1, 13; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 11.

3. *The outer circumference of a wheel*, Vitr. 10, 4.

4. In measuring land, *The breadth*: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum Hic dabat, Hor. S. 1, 8, 12; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4558; 4560.

II. Trop., *The outside, exterior, external quality, appearance*; cf. species *and* facies (mostly post-August.): Pompeius Scauro studet: sed utrum fronte an mente, dubitatur, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 7: plus habet in recessu, quam fronte promittat, Quint. 1, 4, 2; id. 11, 1, 61; cf. frons causae non satis honesta, id. 4, 1, 42 Spald.: decipit Frons prima multos, *the first appearance*, Phaedr. 4, 2, 6; cf. dura prima fronte quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 55; and ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, id. 12, 7, 8.

frontālĭa, ĭum, *n.* [2. frons] *An ornament for the forehead, frontlet*, of horses, Liv. 37, 40, 4; Plin. 37, 12, 14; Amm. 23, 4.

frontāti, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* lapides) [2. frons, *no.* I. B, 1] In architect., *Stones that go from one side of a wall to the other, and are faced both ways, binding-stones, coping-stones*, Vitr. 2, 8; Plin. 35, 12, 46.

Frontīnus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname.* So esp., **I.** Sex. Julius Frontinus, *Superintendent of the Roman aqueducts under Nerva, in the latter half of the first century of the Christian era; author of the works* De Aquaeductibus and Strategetica; cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 323.—**II.** Julius Frontinus, *Author of the works* De agrorum qualitate, and De limitibus agrorum; cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 325.

fronto, ōnis, *m.* [2. frons] *That has a broad forehead*: ecquos naevum habere? ecquos silos, flaccos, frontones, capitones? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.—Hence, **II.** Fronto, *A proper name.* So esp. M. Cornelius Fronto, *a famous Roman orator from Cirta, in Numidia, who flourished in the second century of our era. A small portion of his writings have been discovered in palimpsests by Angelo Maio*; cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 286 *sq.*—**B.** Deriv., **Frontōnĭanus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Fronto, Frontonian*: decreta, Pomp. Dig. 29, 2, 99.—Subst., Frontoniani, orum *m.*, *Pupils of Fronto, Frontonians*, Sid. Ep. 1, 1.

frontōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. frons] *That has many foreheads*, said of Janus: frontosior, Aug. Civ. D. 1, 4 *fin.*—**2.** Trop., *That has a bold forehead, shameless* (late Lat.): Aug. Serm. in Psalm. 1, 68.

fros, v. 1. frons, *ad init.*

fructēta, orum, *n.*, a later form for frutecta, *Bushes, thickets*: "*arbusta*, fructeta scholastici vocabant," Serv. Virg. E 1, 40.

fructĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fructus-fero] *Fruit-bearing, fruitful* (a post-Aug. word for the class. frugifer): arbores, Col. 11, 2, 46; Plin. 12, 25, 54: sarmentum, Pall. Febr. 29, 3.

fructĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fructifico] *A bearing of fruit* (a post-class. word): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *fin.*

fructĭfĭco, are, *v. n.* [fructus-facio] *To bear fruit* (a post-class. word): laurus fructificat, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 91; Tert. Res carn. 52.

fructŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fructus] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to fruit, fruit-bearing*: palmes, Col. 5, 6, 29; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 181: rami oleae, Col. 5, 9, 15: oculi vitis, id. 3, 18, 4: pars villae, *that serves for laying up the fruits in*, id. 1, 6, 1 and 9: scrofa, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 17: agri, *for which a portion of the produce is paid*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 4.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to usufruct, usufructuary* (jurid. Lat.): servus, *of whom one has merely the usufruct*, Ulp. Dig. 41, 1, 37; Tryphon. ib. 63: stipulatio, Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 4.—**B.** Subst., fructuarius, ii, *m.*, and fructuaria, ae, *f.*, in an act. sense, *One who has the usufruct* of a thing, *a usufructuary*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 22 *sq.*; Paul. ib. 24; Scaevol. ib. 58.

fructŭōse, *adv.*, v. fructuosus, *ad fin.*

fructŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fructus, *no.* II.] *Abounding in fruit, fruitful, productive; profitable, advantageous* (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13; cf. ager optimus et fructuosissimus Corinthius, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: fundus, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 34: praedia tam pulchra, tam fructuosa, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: locus opportunissimus ac fructuosissimus, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3: fructuosissimae insulae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: palmites, Col. 5, 5, 13: erat ei pecuaria res ampla et rustica sane bene culta et fructuosa, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; cf. arationes, id. Phil. 2, 39, 101; Var. R. R. 1, 65.

II. Trop.: quum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: plerique neque in rebus humanis quicquam bonum norunt nisi quod fructuosum sit, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 21, 79: virtutes generi hominum fructuosae, id. de Or. 2, 84, 344; so virtus aliis, id. ib. 2, 85, 346: est non modo liberale paulum nonnumquam de suo jure decedere sed interdum etiam fructuosum, id. Off. 2, 18, 64: M. Coelius se esse hominem frugi vult probare, non quia abstinens sit, sed quia utilis multis, id est fructuosus, unde sic dicta *frugalitas*, Quint. 1, 6, 29.

Adv. fructŭōse, *Profitably, advantageously* (late Lat.): hoc nec dici brevius nec agi fructuosius potest, Aug. Ep. 77.

1. fructus, a, um, *Part.*, from fruor.

2. fructus, ūs (archaic *gen. sing.* fructuis, Var. in Non. 492, 14; id. R. R. 1, 2, 19; cf. Gell. 4, 16: fructi, Cato R. R. 4; Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 16; Turpil. in Non. 491, 7; v. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 329 and 471), *m.*, [fruor] *An enjoying, enjoyment* of a thing.

I. In abstracto: **A.** Lit. (perh. only ante- and post-class.): *Ol.* Mea est haec. *St.* Scio; sed meus fructus est prior, *i. e.* *use and enjoyment*, for the usual ususfructus, v. h. v. under usus, p. 1595, a), Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 16; so Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 14.

B. Trop. (so quite class., but rarely): hoc tam singulare vestrum beneficium ad animi mei fructum atque laetitiam duco esse permagnum, *for my mental enjoyment*, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5: alicujus fructum oculis ex casu capere, *to feast their eyes on*, Nep. Eum. 11 (cf. spectatumne huc, ut rem fruendam oculis, sociorum caedes venimus? Liv. 22, 14, 4).—Far more frequently,

II. Transf., concr., The enjoyment that proceeds from a thing, *Proceeds, produce, product, fruit, profit, income* (very freq. and quite class.; in the sing. and plur.).

A. Lit.: quod earum rerum videatur ei levis fructus, exiguus usus, incertus dominatus, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: cf. pecudes partim esse ad usum hominum, partim ad fructum, partim ad vescendum procreatas, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25; and Var. R. R. 1, 37, 4; cf. also ususfructus, under usus, I. B, 2, a: frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: fructum ex aliqua re percipere *or* capere, id. ib. 2, 4, 14: quoniam fructum arbitror esse fundi eum, qui ex eo satus nascitur utilis ad aliquam rem, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 23, 1; Cato R. R. 4, 2; cf. in quos sumptus abeunt fructus praediorum? Cic. Att. 11, 2, 2; so praediorum, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: (vacca) a bima aut trima fructum ferre incipit, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 13: gallinarum fructus erant ova et pulli, id. ib. 3, 3, 6: quae (oves) neque ali neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: non serendis, non percipiendis, non condendis fructibus, id. de Sen. 7, 24; cf. ver ostendit futuros fructus: reliqua tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata sunt, id. ib. 19, 70; and comportare et condere fructus, id. Agr. 2, 32 *fin.*: in fructibus arborum, Quint. 8, 5, 26: fructum ferre, id. 8, 3, 10: graves fructu vites, id. 8, 3, 8: Heracleotae et Bragyletae, qui item debent, aut pecuniam solvant aut fructibus suis satisfaciant, *satisfy him with their proceeds*, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 2: Asia multos annos vobis fructum Mithridatico bello non tulit, id. Agr. 2, 30, 83; cf. id. ib. 2, 29, 81: M. Crassus negabat ullam satis magnam pecuniam esse ei . . . cujus fructibus exercitum alere non posset, *i. e. revenue, income*, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: aurum ex fructu metallorum coacervatum, Liv. 45, 40, 2: in tantas brevi creverant opes, seu maritimis seu terrestribus fructibus, id. 21, 7, 3; cf. fuerat ei magno fructui mare, id. 34, 36, 3: qua re saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi amittitur, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 6, 15: an partus ancillae in fructu sit habendus, id. Fin. 1, 4, 12: putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse nisi eos, qui vobis fructui (*al.* fructuosi) sunt, conservaveritis, id. de imp. Pomp. 6, 16.

II. Trop.: *Fruit, consequence, effect*: ego fructus ex re publica non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tuli, Cic. Planc. 38, 92; cf. fructum pietatis suae ex aliquo ferre, id. Sest. 31, 68: ex otio fructus capere, id. Rep. 1, 4; cf. diligentiae fructum capere, id. Brut. 62, 222; so alicujus amoris et judicii, id. Pis. 14, 31; and honeste acta superior aetas fructus auctoritatis capit ipsa extremos, id. de Sen. 18, 62: modestiae fructum aliquem percipere, id. Sull. 1, 1: fructus verae virtutis honestissimus, id. Pis. 24, 57; so laboris, Quint. 6 praef. § 2: studiorum, id. 8 praef. § 26; 10, 3, 2; 10, 7, 1; cf. also ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: divitiorum fructus in copia est, *the enjoyment derived from riches*, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 47; cf. Theophrastus talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat. Mihi autem ille fructus liberalitatis, multo et major videtur et certior, id. Off. 2, 16, 56; and pecuniae fructus maximus, id. ib. 2, 18, 64: vitae fructus, id. Cat. 3, 12, 28; so id. Mur. 23, 47; cf. omnem fructum vitae superioris perdidissent, id. Div. 2, 9, 24; and id. Rab. perd. 10, 29: voluptatum, id. Lael. 23, 87: jucunditatis, id. Mur. 19, 40.

frūgālis, e, *adj.* [frux] * **I.** *Of* or *belonging to fruits*: maturitas, App. de Mundo p. 71.

II. (acc. to frugi, for frux, *no.* II.) *Economical, thrifty, temperate, frugal*; and in gen. *worthy, virtuous.* So only in the *Comp.* and *Sup.* (Quint. 1, 6, 17, characterizes the use of the positive frugalis for the usual frugi as pedantry), and hence regarded by the grammarians as degrees of frugi: villa frugalior, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 3: tanton'... Lesbonicus factus est frugalior? Plaut. Trin. 3 1, 9: ut frugalior sim, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 3: quum optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus esset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: homines frugalissimi, id. Flacc. 29, 71.

Adv. frūgālĭter (acc. to *no.* II.), *Moderately, temperately, thriftily, frugally*: rem sobrie et frugaliter accurare, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 38; so id. Pers. 4, 1, 1; 6; so vivere (*c. c.* parce), Hor. S. 1, 4, 107; cf. recte is negat, umquam bene coenasse Gallonium ... quia quod bene, id recte, frugaliter, honeste: ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter coenabat, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: loqui frugaliter, id. ib. 2, 9, 25: de sublimibus magnifice, de tenuioribus frugaliter dicere, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1, ed. Maj.—*Comp.*: vivere, Lact. Ira D. 20.

frūgālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [frugalis, *no.* II.] *Economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality*; and in gen. *worth, virtue* (the Gr. σωφροσύνη) (quite class.): omnes in illo sunt rege virtutes, sed praecipue singularis et admiranda frugalitas ... ego frugalitatem, id est modestiam et temperantiam virtutem maximam judico, Cic. Dejot. 9, 26: vitae genus cum luxu aut cum frugalitate, Cels. praef. *med.*; cf. ex contrariis: *Frugalitas bonum, luxuria enim malum*, Quint. 5, 10, 73; and quod cessat ex reditu, frugalitate suppletur, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 3; cf. also bona valetudo, quaeque eam maxime praestat frugalitas, Quint. 10, 3, 26; so id. 11, 3, 19; 12, 1, 8; 3, 7, 21; Petr. 115.—Of speech: quadam eloquentiae frugalitate contentos, *measure*, Quint. 12, 10, 21.—In a gen. sense: "temperans, quem Graeci σώφρονα appellant eamque virtutem σωφροσύνην vocant, quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnumquam etiam modestiam: sed haud scio an recte ea virtus *frugalitas* appellari possit, *etc.* ... reliquas etiam virtutes frugalitas continet," *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16 *sq.*; cf. id. ib. 4, 16, 36; Quint. 1, 6, 17; 29.

* **II.** Concr. for fruges, *Fruits* of the earth: App. M. 9, p 233.

frūgālĭter, *adv.*, v. frugalis, *ad fin.*

‡ **frugamentum** a frugibus appellata, Fest. p. 91 Müll.

fruges, um, v. frux.

frūgesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [frux] *To bear fruit, be fruitful* (a post-class. word): Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 913; so *c. c.* florescere, Tert. Res. carn. 22.

frugi, v. frux, *no.* II.

frūgĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (archaic *gen. sing. fem.* frugiferaï, Enn. in Charis. p. 7 P.; cf. Mart. 11, 90, 5, and v. in the follg.) *adj.* [frux-fero] *Fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ut agri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui coluntur, sic animi non omnes culti fructum ferunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: terraï frugiferaï, Enn. in Charis. p. 7 P.; hence comically used to denote Ennius himself: attonitus legis *Terraï frugiferaï*, Mart. 11, 90, 5: spatia frugifera et immensa camporum, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: frugifera et ferta arva Asiae, Poet. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 163; Plin. 13, 5, 11; so nuces, Ov. de Nuce 19: messes, id. Met. 5, 656: numen, *i. e. Ceres*, id. Pont. 2, 1, 15; so too Frugifer, *an appellation of Osiris among the Egyptians*, Arn. 6, 196.—**II.** Trop., (* *Fruitful, profitable*): quum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, tum nullus feracior in ea locus nec uberior quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: hoc illud est praecipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum, te, *etc.*, Liv. praef. § 10.

* **frūgĭfĕrens,** entis, *adj.* [id.] *Fruit-bearing, fruitful* (for the class. frugifer): terrae, Lucr. 1, 3.

* **frūgĭlĕgus,** a, um, *adj.* [frux-lego] *Fruit-gathering*, a poet. epithet of the ant: formicae, Ov. M. 7, 624.

* **frūgĭpărens,** entis, *adj.* [frux-pario] *Fruit-bearing*, Venant. Carm. 3, 13, 12.

frūgĭpărus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Fruit-bearing, fruitful* (a poet. word; ante- and post-class.): fetus, Lucr. 6, 1: vultus (temporum), Avien. Arat. 1054.

* **frūgĭperdus,** a, um, *adj.* [frux-perdo] *Fruit-loving*, a transl. of the Homeric ὠλεσίκαρπος, Plin. 16, 26, 46.

fruitus, a, um, *Part.*, v. fruor.

frūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [fruor] (a post-class. word) * **I.** *A gruel* or *porridge made of corn, and used in sacrifices*, Arn. 7, 230.—**II.** *The gullet*; acc. to others, *the larynx*, Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 18; Ad. 5, 8, 27; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 74; Aen. 1, 178; Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 2; ib. 6, 23; 20, 2, 27.

frūmentācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [frumentum] *Of corn* or *grain, corn-* (late Lat.): farina, Veg. Vet. 2, 57: panes, Hier. Ep. 37, 4.

frūmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to corn, corn-*; milit. *of* or *belonging to provisions, provision-*: ager, Var. R. R. 1, 11, 2; cf. campus, id. ib. 1, 7, 9: res, *corn, provisions*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, 11; Caes. B. G. 1, 23, 1; 1, 37 *fin.*; 1, 39, 1, et saep.: loca, *i. e. abounding in corn*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 2; cf. provinciae, id. B. C. 3, 73, 3; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2: navis, *a provision-ship, store-ship*, Caes. B. C. 3, 96, 4: lex, *respecting the distribution of grain at low rates*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48; Sest. 48, 103; Brut. 62, 222; cf. magna largitio C. Gracchi, id. Off. 2, 21, 72: causa, id. Verr. 2, 3, 5, 10: lucra, id. ib. 2, 3, 37, 85: negotiatores, *corn-dealers*, Plin. 8, 44, 69 *fin.*: mensores, *corn-measurers*, Paul. Dig. 31, 1, 87.—**II.** Subst., frumentarius, ii, *m.*—**A.** *A corn-dealer*, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57; 3, 16, 67; Liv. 4, 12, 10; 4, 15, 6; 38, 35, 5. In the time of the emperors employed as a secret spy, Spart. Hadr. 11; Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 *fin.*—**B.** Milit., *A purveyor of corn, commissary of the stores, victualler*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35, 4; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3491; 3515; 4922. Cf. frumentator.

frūmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frumentor] **I.** *A providing of corn*, milit. *foraging*, Caes. B. G. 6, 39, 1; Suet. Galb. 20.—In the plur.: pabulationes frumentationesque, Caes. B. G. 7, 16, 3; so id. ib. 7, 64, 2. —**II.** *A distribution of corn*, Suet. Aug. 40; 42; Monum. Ancyr. ap. Grut.

frūmentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A provider of corn*, milit. *a forager*, Liv. 2, 34, 4; 31, 36, 9.

frūmentor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [frumentum] **I.** *Neutr.*, Milit. *t. t.*, *To fetch corn, to forage*: erat eodem tempore et materiari et frumentari et tantas munitiones fieri necesse, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 1; so quum in propinquo agro frumentarentur, Liv. 31, 36, 7: frumentatum mittere, Caes. B. G. 4, 32, 1; so id. ib. 6, 36, 2: frumentatum ire, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, 1 *fin.*: frumentandi rationem habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 75, 1; so pabulandi aut frumentandi causa progressi, id. B. C 1, 48, 6.—**II.** *Act.*, *To furnish* or *provide with corn* (post-class.): Tert. ad Natt. 2, 8.

frūmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from frugimentum, from fruges, frux: fruit, κατ' ἐξοχήν, *i. e.*] *Corn, grain* (in sing. and plur. quite class.): "Julianus scribit: *Frumentum* id esse, quod arista in se teneat, recte Gallum definisse; lupinum vero et fabam *fruges* potius dici, quia non arista sed siliqua continentur, quae Servius apud Alfenum in frumento contineri putat," Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 77: "sunt prima earum (frugum) genera: *frumenta* ut triticum, hordeum; et *legumina*, ut faba cicer," *etc.*, Plin. 18, 7, 9: in segetibus frumentum, in quo culmus extulit spicam, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 48, 1: triticum vel alia frumenta, Col. 8, 9, 2: Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu quaerere, Cic. Rep. 3, 9; id. Att. 5, 18, 2: ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 1; id. ib. 1, 48, 2: ingens frumenti acervus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 111; id. ib. 1, 1, 45.—In the plur.: bona frumenta, Cato in Gell. 13, 17, 1: luxuriosa frumenta, Cic. Or. 24, 81: non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 2; so id. ib. 1, 40, 11; 3, 9, 8; 5, 14, 2, et saep.; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 72; 2, 1, 140; 2, 2, 161, et al.

II. Transf.: frumenta, *The small seeds* or *grains* of figs, Plin. 15, 19, 21; 17, 27, 44.

frundifer and **frundosus,** v. frond.

fruniscor, frunitus, 3. *v. dep. n.* [a protracted form of fruor] *To enjoy* (an ante- and post-class. word) (* *c. acc.*; rarely *c. abl.*): "(Q. Claudius Quadrigiarius) *Domus*, inquit, *suas quemque ire jubet et sua omnia frunisci* ... ut *fatiscor* a *fateor*, ita *fruniscor* factum est a *fruor*. Q. Metellus Numidicus ... ita scripsit: *Ego ne-*

que aqua neque igni careo, et summa gloria fruniscor. Novius in Atellana, quae *Parcus* inscripta est, hoc verbo ita utitur: *Quod magno opere quaesiverunt, id frunisci non queunt. Qui non parsit apud se, frunitus est,"* Gell. 17, 2, 5 *sq.*: "*Fruniscor* et *frunitum* dixit Cato: nosque quum adhuc dicimus *infrunitum*, certum est antiquos dixisse *frunitum*," Fest. p. 92 Müll.: "*Frunisci* pro frui. Lucilius: *Aeque fruniscor ego ac tu.*" Coelius (leg. Claudius) ... Novius ... (then follow the passages quoted above from Gellius), Non. 113, 7 *sq.*: hinc tu nisi malum, frunisci nihil potes, ne postules, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 73: QVEM NON LIQVIT (*i. e.* licuit) NOS FRVNISCI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4768.

frunitus, a, um, *Part.*, from fruniscor.

fruns, ntis, v. 1. frons, *ad init.*

fruor, fructus and fruitus (v. in the follg.), 3. *v. n.* *To derive enjoyment from* a thing, *to enjoy, delight in* it (and, therefore, with a more restricted signif. than uti, to make use of a thing, to use it; cf. Hannibal quum victoria posset uti, frui maluit, relictaque Roma Campaniam peragrare, Flor. 2, 6; and tu voluptate frueris, ego utor: tu illam summum bonum putas, ego nec bonum, Sen. Vit. beat. 10 *fin.*). Constr. *c. abl.*; less freq. *c. acc.* or *abs.*

I. In gen.: (*a*) *c. abl.*: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103; cf. plurimis maritimis rebus fruimur atque utimur, id. ib. 2, 60, 152; and commoda, quibus utimur, lucemque, qua fruimur, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: aevo sempiterno, id. Rep. 6, 13; cf. immortali aevo, Lucr. 2, 647; so vita, Cic. Clu. 61, 170: omnibus in vita commodis una cum aliquo, Caes. B. G. 3, 22, 2: voluptatibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12; v. also in the follg.: gaudio, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 2: uno amore, Prop. 2, 1, 48; cf. thalamis, Ov. F. 3, 554: recordatione nostrae amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: usu alicujus et moribus, id. ib. 9, 32: securitate (animus), id. ib. 13, 44: timore paventum, Sil. 12, 566; cf. poenâ, Mart. 8, 30, 3, et al.: quo (spectaculo) fructus sum, Vellej. 2, 104, 3: omnium rerum cognitione fruiti sumus, Sen. Ep. 93 *med.*: non meo nomine, sed suo fructus est emptor, Ulp. Dig. 7, 4, 29: eum esse beatum, qui praesentibus voluptatibus frueretur confideretque se fruiturum aut in omni aut in magna parte vitae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 38: neque te fruimur et tu nobis cares, *enjoy your society*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 4; so Attico, Nep. Att. 20: ut sinat Sese alternas cum illo noctes hac frui, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 68; so cara conjuge, Tib. 3, 3, 32: viro, Prop. 2, 9, 24.

(β) *c. acc.*: pabulum frui, Cato R. R. 149, 1; Lucr. 3, 953: meo modo ingenium frui, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 21.—In the *part. fut. pass.* (only so in class. prose): permittitur infinita potestas innumerabilis pecuniae conficiendae de vestris vectigalibus, non fruendis sed alienandis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 33; cf. id. Fin. 1, 1, 3: nobis haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset, id. Mil. 23, 63; id. Off. 1, 30, 106: justitiae fruendae causa, id. ib. 2, 12, 41: agro bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec specie ornatius: ad quem fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat senectus, id. de Sen. 16, 57; Liv. 21, 3, 4: res fruenda oculis, id. 22, 14, 4.

(γ) *Abs.*: satiatis vero et expletis jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic. de Sen. 14, 47: datur: fruare, dum licet, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 104: quae gignuntur nobis ad fruendum, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16; cf. di tibi divitias dederant artemque fruendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 7.

II. In partic., jurid. *t. t.*, *To have the use and enjoyment of* a thing, *to have the usufruct of* it: quid? si constat, hunc non modo colendis praediis praefuisse, sed certis fundis patre vivo frui solitum esse? Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3121 (A.U.C. 637): ut censores agrum Campanum fruendum locarent, Liv. 27, 11, 8; cf. id. 32, 7, 3; and qui in perpetuum fundum fruendum conduxerunt a municipibus, *etc.*, Paul. Dig. 6, 3, 1; cf. also Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 27.

(* **frus,** v. 1. frons.)

Frŭsĭno, ōnis, *m.* *A city of the Hernici, in Latium*, now *Frosinone*, Liv. 27, 37; Juv. 3, 224; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 666. —**II.** Deriv., **Frŭsĭnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Frusino*: ager, Liv. 26, 9: fundus, *in the neighborhood of Frusino*, Cic. Att. 11, 4, 1; 11, 13, 4.—In the plur. subst., Frusinates, um, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Frusino*, Liv. 10, 1; Plin. 3, 5, 9.

frustātim, *adv.* [frustum] *Piecemeal, in pieces* (very rare): Pompon. in Non. 113, 7: coquitur in olla, aut frustatim in patinis, Plin. 20, 9, 39; Prud. Psych. 720.

frustillātim, *adv.* [frustillum] *In small pieces, in little bits* (ante-class.): nisi mihi virgo redditur, Jam ego te faciam ut hic formicae frustillatim differant, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 20; Poët. ap. Non. 112, 8.

frustillum, i, *n. dim.* [frustum] *A small piece, little bit* (an ante-class. word): parvula, Arn. 7, 231: ignea, id. 2, 84.

* **frusto,** are, *v. a.* [frustum] *To break to pieces*: quum Punicae praedae omnibus promontoriis insulisque frustarentur et fluitarent, *etc.*, i. e. *the booty taken from the Carthaginians went to wreck and was driven in pieces on the promontories*, Flor. 2, 2, 32 (so acc. to the conjecture of Salmasius, Graevius, and others, instead of the common and certainly false reading, frustrarentur. N. Heinsius proposes eructarentur, v. eructo, *no.* II.).

frūstrā, *adv.* [abl. of a radical form FRUSUS = frausus, from fraudo, with the demonstr. suffix terus, as in supra, extra, contra, *etc.*; and therefore, lit., in or with deceit; hence] *In a deceived manner, in a state of deception, in error* (so mostly ante-class. and in historians; not in Cic. and Caes.): jam hi ambo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, Qui me Amphitruonem rentur esse: errant probe, *are deceived, in error*, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 19; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 7, 42; and nunc, mulier, ne tu frustra sis: mea non es, ne arbitrere, id. Merc. 3, 1, 30; cf. also quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut neque vos capiamini, et illi frustra sint, Sall. J. 85, 6; so too frustra esse, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 74; Men. 4, 3, 18; Mil. 5, 29, et al.; cf. also in the follg. *no.* II. A. And with animi: erras, Aemiliane, et longe hujus animi frustra es, App. Apol. p. 286: frustra me ductare non potes: Aliam posthac invenito, quam tu habeas frustratui, *to deceive, cheat*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 20; so frustra habere aliquem, Tac. A. 13, 37; 51; Amm. 18, 6; Argument. (Prisciani) in Plaut. Capt. 5.

II. Transf., according as particular respect is had to the effect, the aim, or the reason of an action, *Without effect, to no purpose, without cause, uselessly, in vain, for nothing* (the predom. signif. in prose and poetry).

A. *Without effect, in vain*: Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 31: praesagibat mihi animus, frustra me ire, quom exibam domo, id. Aul. 2, 2, 1: neque ipse auxilium suum saepe a viris bonis frustra implorari patietur, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144; so multum frustraque rogatus, Luc. 4, 735: frustra telum mittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 25, 1: frustra tantum laborem sumere, id. ib. 3, 14, 1: cujus neque consilium neque inceptum ullum frustra erat, Sall. J. 7, 6 Kritz.; cf. ita frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. 2, 25, 2; and neque frustrabor ultra cives meos, neque ipse frustra dictator ero, id. 2, 31, 10; Quint. 10, 1, 2: frustra cruento Marte carebimus, Frustra metuemus Austrum: Visendus ater Cocytos, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 13 and 15. So in a pun with frustra esse (v. supra, *no.* I.) and frustrari: qui lepide postulat alterum frustrari, Quem frustratur, frustra eum dicit frustra esse. Nam qui sese frustrari quem frustra sentit, Qui frustratur, is frustra est, si non ille et frustra, Enn. in Gell. 18, 2, 7.

2. Ellipt.: equites et auxiliarios pedites in omnes partes mittit ... Nec frustra. Nam, *etc.*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, 3; so frustra: nam, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 21; Flor. 4, 11, 9.

B. *Without reason* or *cause, groundlessly*: frustra ac sine causa, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: frustra tempus contero, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41; id. Rep. 1, 7: quae (res) prima impulit etiam, ut suspiceremus in coelum nec frustra siderum motus intueremur, id. ib. 3, 2; id. ib. 4, 3: non igitur frustra Plato civili viro, quem πολιτικὸν vocant, necessariam musicen credidit, Quint. 1, 10, 15; id. 10, 1, 56: ut multi, nec frustra, opinantur, Suet. Oth. 9.

2. Ellipt.: hanc quidam *aposiopesin* putant. Frustra. Nam, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 3, 60.

frustrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [frustror] *That will be disappointed, vain, deceitful* (a post-class. word): exspectatio, Arn. 2, 58; so res, id. 6, 206.

* **frustrāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Deception*: Lucr. 4, 818 Wakef. and Forbig. *N. cr.*

frustrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A deceiving, deception, disappointment, frustration* (rare; not used by Cicero): in horum familiam Frustrationem hodie injiciam maximam, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 15: clamant, fraude fieri, quod foris teneatur exercitus: frustrationem eam legis tollendae esse, Liv. 3, 24, 1: frustratio Gallorum eo spectabat, ut tererent tempus, donec, *etc.*, id. 38, 25, 7; cf. id. 25, 25, 3; and in the plur.: quum variis frustrationibus differretur, Just. 9, 6: quo magis me petiverunt, tanto majorem iis frustratio dolorem attulit, *failure*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 5; so Quint. 2, 20, 3: sine successu ac bono eventu frustratio est, non cultura, *failure*, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 6.

frustrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A deceiver, delayer* (a post-class. word): judicum, Symm. Ep. 10, 44; Tryph. Dig. 43, 16, 19.

frustrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [frustrator] *Deceptive, deceitful* (a post-class. word): somnia, Tert. Anim. 47: aures, Arn. 7, 219: appellatio, Modest. Dig. 22, 1, 41.

* **frustrātus,** ūs, *m.* [frustror] *A deceiving, deception*: aliquam habere frustratui, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 21.

frustro, are, v. the follg. art.

frustror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (also in the act. form frustro, are, v. in the follg.) *a.* [frustra] *To deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate* (quite class.): (*a*) In the depon. form: Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 200: aut certare cum aliis pugnaciter aut frustrari quum alios, tum etiam me ipsum velim, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 65; so ne frustretur ipse se, Ter. Eun. prol. 14; and o bone, ne te Frustrere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 32: Tarquinios spe auxilii, Liv. 2, 15, 5: Cloelia frustrata custodes, id. 2, 13, 6: saepe jam me spes frustrata est, Ter. And. 2 2, 37; so Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 1; cf. sat adhuc tua nos frustrata est fides, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 11: exspectationem frustrari et differre, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 2: frustrari improbas spes hominum, id. ib. 8, 18, 3; so spem mercantium, *opp.* explere, Suet. Aug. 75: frustratus vincula, *i. e. escaped from them*, Sol. 1.—*Abs.*: Cocceius vide ne frustretur, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 3; Lucr. 4, 573; cf. id. 4, 973.—(β) In the act. form: non frustrabo vos, milites, Caes. frgm. ap. Diomed. p. 395 P.: ego me frustro, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 9: qui ventrem frustrarunt suum, Pompon. in Non. 473, 18: frustrantia dona, *fruitless, bootless*, Prud. Apoth. 640.—*Pass.*: frustramur, irridemur, Laber. in Prisc. p. 793 P.: ignavissimi quique tenuissima spe frustrantur, Sall. Or. Licin. *med.*; so frustratus spe continuandi consulatus, Vellej. 2, 21, 2; for which frustratus a spe, Fenest. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: variis dilationibus frustratus, Just. 8, 3.—*c. gen.*: captionis versutae et excogitatae frustratus, Gell. 5, 10, 16.

II. Transf., *To make vain, of no effect*, or *useless* (post-Aug. and very rare): imprudenter facta opera frustrantur impensas, Col. 1, 1, 2; cf. laboremque frustrari, id. praef. § 22: in se implicati arborum rami lento vimine frustrabantur ictus, Curt. 6, 5.

* **frustŭlentus,** a, um, *adj.* [frustum] *Full of small pieces*: aqua, *i. e. filled with crumbs*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 34.

frustŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small piece, little bit* (post-class.): frustulum panis, App. M. 1, p. 110.

frustum, i, *n.* [fruor] *A piece, bit*: **I.** Lit., of food (quite class.): frusto panis conduci potest, vel uti taceat, vel uti loquatur, Cato in Gell. 1, 15, 10: necesse est, offa objecta cadere frustum ex pulli ore quum pascitur, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: esculenta, id. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.* (also quoted in Quint. 9, 4, 44): pars in frusta secant, Virg. A. 1, 212: lardi semesa frusta, Hor. S. 2, 6, 85.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *A piece* as a small part of a whole (so very rarely; not in Cic.): unde soluta fere oratio, et e singulis non membris sed frustis collata, structura caret, Quint. 8, 5, 27; so *opp.* membra, id. 4, 5, 25; cf. philosophiam in partes, non in frusta dividam, Sen. Ep. 89.—Comically, frustum pueri, *you bit of a boy!* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 67.

frutectōsus (also written frutetosus), a, um, *adj.* [frutectum] *Full of bushes* or *shrubs, shrubby, bushy, bosky:* nemorosi frutectosique tractus, Col. 2, 2, 11; so et rubricosus locus, Plin. 18, 17, 46: smilax spinosis frutectosa ramis, id. 16, 35, 63; so id. 16, 37, 71.

frūtectum (also written frutetum), i, *n.* [contr. from fruticetum, v. h. v.] *A place full of shrubs* or *bushes:* ager frutectis aut arboribus obsessis, Col. 3, 11, 3: rosa silvestris in frutecto, Plin. 25, 2, 6: tenebrosa, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 872: acuta, id. Psych. 443.—* **II.** Transf., *A shrub:* id frutectum (*sc.* cinnamum), Sol. 30 *med.*

frutetum, i, v. the preced. art. *ad init.*

frŭtex, icis, *m.* (*fem.:* Nilotica, Mart. Cap. 3, 34) [prob. kindr. with βρύω, to sprout forth] *A shrub, bush:* "ex surculo vel arbor procedit, ut olea, ficus, pirus, vel frutex, ut violae, rosae, arundines, vel tertium quiddam, quod neque arborem neque fruticem proprie dixerimus, sicuti est vitis," Col. Arb. 1, 2; so Col. 8, 15, 5; Plin. 16, 36, 64; Ov. A. A. 3, 249; Petr. 135: numerosus, id. 18, 24, 55; so olerum, Col. 11, 3 *fin.:* lupini, id. 2, 14, 5: oleae, Plin. 23, 3, 35: frutices inter membra condebant, Lucr. 5, 954; so in montuosis locis et fruticibus, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 16; collect. in the sing.: venari asello comite cum vellet leo, Contexit illum frutice, Phaedr. 1, 11, 4.—**B.** Transf., **1.** Perh. *The lower part of the stem of a tree, the trunk:* quercus antiqua singulos repente ramos a frutice dedit, Suet. Vesp. 5 (*al.* radice).—**2.** As a term of reproach, like caudex, stipes, and Eng. *Loggerhead, blockhead:* nec verisimile loquere, nec verum, frutex, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 12; so App. Apol. p. 317.—**II.** In partic., *The name of a kind of cedar-tree in Phrygia,* Plin. 13, 5, 11.

Fruti, v. Frutis.

frŭtĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fruticor] *A springing forth of shoots, a sprouting out* (very rare): fruticatio inutilis, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7.

frŭtĭcesco, ěre, *v. inch. n.* [frutex] *To put forth shoots, to sprout, become bushy* (very rare): quia (hae arbores) celeriter fruticescunt, Plin. 17, 27, 45.

frŭtĭcētum, i, *n.* [id.] *A place full of shrubs* or *bushes, a thicket, covert,* Hor. Od. 3, 12, 12 (10); Suet. Ner. 48. Cf. frutectum and fructetum.

frŭtĭco (ŭ long in frūtĭcāt arbor, Tert. Judic. dom. 135), avi, atum, *v. n.*, and **fruticor,** ari, *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To put forth shoots, to sprout out, to become bushy:* excisa est arbor, non evulsa: itaque, quam fruticetur, vides, * Cic. Att. 15, 4, 2: ubi ex uno semine pluribus culmis fruticavit (triticum), Col. 2, 9, 6; so Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140; id. 5, 29; 17, 10, 14; Sil. 9, 205.—**II.** Poet. transf., of the hair: fruticante pilo, Juv. 9, 15; of a stag's antlers: aspicis, ut fruticat late caput, Calp. Ecl. 6, 37.

frŭtĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of shrubs* or *bushes, shrubby, bushy:* vimina, Ov. M. 6, 344: aizoum a radice, Plin. 25, 13, 102: arbor (terebinthus), id. 13, 6, 12: rutae rami fruticosiores, id. 20, 13, 51: calamus fruticosissimus, id. 16, 36, 66: litora, Ov. Her. 2, 121: mare, Plin. 6, 22, 24.

Frutinal, v. the follg. art.

Frūtis, is (Etrusc. form Fruti; v. in the follg.), *f.* [an Etruscan modification of the Gr. Ἀφροδίτη; cf. Otfr. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 74] *An Etruscan name of Venus:* Veneri matri, quae *Frutis* dicitur, Sol. 2.—Hence "*Frutinal*, templum Veneris Fruti," Fest. p. 90 Müll. Vid. Append. to Pref.

frux, frūgis, and more freq. in the plur., frūges, um (also in the *nom. sing.* FRUGIS: "*frugi* rectus est natura *frux*, at secundum consuetudinem dicimus, ut haec avis, haec ovis, sic haec *frugis*," Var. L. L. 9, 46, 146, § 76), *f.* [fruor] *Fruits of the earth* (that may be enjoyed), *produce of the fields, pod-fruit,* i. e. *pulse, legumes* (whereas fructus denotes chiefly tree-fruit, and frumentum halm-fruit, grain), but sometimes also, in gen., for *fruits* (grain, tree-fruit, *etc.*).

I. Lit.: (*a*) *Plur.:* terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: fruges terrae, id. Div. 1, 51, 116; so id. de Sen. 2, 5; cf. nos fruges serimus, nos arbores, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: ubertas frugum et fructuum, id. ib. 3, 36, 86; so frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio, id. Off. 2, 3, 12: oleam frugesve ferre, id. Rep. 3, 9: neque foliis, neque oleo neque frumento neque frugibus usurum, Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 12; cf. id. ib. 50, 16, 77: ut quum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60; cf. Lucr. 2, 656; so inventis frugibus, Cic. Or. 9, 31; and fruges in ea terra (Sicilia) primum repertas esse arbitrantur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, 106: cultus agrorum perceptioque frugum, id. Rep. 2, 14: Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: lentiscus triplici solita grandescere fetu, Ter fruges fundens, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 9, 15; so arboreae, Cornif. in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 55: roburneae, Col. 9, 1, 5: adoptatis curvetur frugibus arbos, Col. poët. 10, 39: dulcedine frugum maximeque vini voluptate captam, Liv. 5, 33, 2: superior pars vitis idonea frugibus, Col. 3, 17, 1.

(*β*) *Sing.:* si jam data sit frux, Enn. in Prisc. p. 724 P.: spicea frux, Aus. Monos. de cibis: ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: fundit frugem spici ordine structam, id. de Sen. 15, 51: quercus et ilex multa fruge pecus juvat, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 10.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., like fructus and our *fruit, fruits,* i. q. *Result, success, value* (so rarely, but quite class.): quae virtutis maturitas et quantae fruges industriae sint futurae, Cic. Coel. 31, 76; so illae sunt animi fruges, Auct. Aetn. 273: generare atque ad frugem aliquam perducere, *to some maturity,* Quint. 6, 2, 3; cf. illud ingeniorum velut praecox genus non temere umquam pervenit ad frugem, id. 1, 3, 3; and jam ego et ipsa frugem tuam periclitabor, *maturity of mind, ability,* App. M. 6, p. 177.—Poet.: centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis, *rail at what is crude, worthless,* Hor. A. P. 341: cultor enim juvenum purgatas inseris aures Fruge Cleanthea, *with Cleanthian fruit,* i. e. *doctrine,* Pers. 5, 64: herus si tuus volet facere frugem, meum herum perdes, *i. e. to act with advantage,* Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 70.

B. In partic., of moral character: **1.** Frugi (most prob. a dat. form: fit for food, *frugi aptus,* serviceable, χρήσιμος, χρηστός; hence transf. from econom. lang.), *Useful, fit, proper, worthy, honest, discreet, virtuous, temperate, frugal* (quite classical: for *Comp.* and *Sup.* the words frugalior and frugalissimus were used; v. frugalis): "frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege," Cic. Deiot. 9, 26; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 8, 16 *sq.:* "qui (L. Piso) tanta virtute atque integritate fuit, ut ... solus *Frugi* nominaretur. Quem quum in concionem Gracchus vocari juberet et viator quaereret, quem Pisonem, quod erant plures: *Cogis me,* inquit, *dicere inimicum meum frugi,*" id. Fontei. 13, 29; cf. loquitur ut Frugi ille Piso, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90: homines plane frugi ac sobrii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 27, 67: ego praeter alios meum virum fui rata Siccum, frugi, continentem (*opp.* madidum, nihili, incontinentem), Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 7: hominis frugi et temperantis functus officium, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: parcius hic vivit: frugi dicatur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: Antonius frugi factus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: (Penelope) tam frugi tamque pudica, Hor. S. 2, 5, 77: sum bonus et frugi, id. Ep. 1, 16, 49: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus Et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat, id. A. P. 207: servus frugi atque integer, Cic. Clu. 16, 47; so Davus, amicum mancipium domino et frugi, Hor. S. 2, 7, 3; and liberti probi et frugi, Plin. Pan. 88, 2: ubi lena bene agat cum qui quam amante, quae frugi esse vult, *useful, serviceable,* Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 23; so Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 59.

(*β*) Strengthened by the attributive bonae: is probus est, quem poenitet, quam probus sit et frugi bonae: Qui ipsus sibi satis placet, nec probus est nec frugi bonae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 39 and 40; so id. Asin. 3, 3, 12; Poen. 4, 2, 23: (Fabius Luscus) satis acutus et permodestus ac bonae frugi, Cic. Att. 4, 8, 3.

b. Of inanim. and abstr. things: frugi severaque vita, *honest, virtuous,* Cic. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 4: victus luxuriosus, an frugi, an sordidus, quaeritur, *frugal, temperate,* Quint. 5, 10, 27; cf. atrium frugi nec tamen sordidum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4; so coena, id. ib. 3, 1, 4; Juv. 3, 167: jentacula, Mart. 13, 31, 1.

2. Ad frugem *or* ad bonam frugem, in vulg. lang., *To turn* or *bring one's self to moral worth, excellence, virtue:* equidem multos vidi et in hac civitate, qui totam adolescentiam voluptatibus dedissent, emersisse aliquando et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse gravesque homines atque illustres fuisse, *have reformed,* Cic. Coel. 12, 28; so multa ad bonam frugem ducentia in eo libro scripta sunt, Gell. 13, 27, 2: quin tu adolescentem, quem esse corruptum vides, restituis? quin ad frugem corrigis? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 81; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 10, 10: certum'st ad frugem applicare animum, id. Trin. 2, 1, 34.

fūcāte, *adv. With paint* or *color;* v. fuco, *Pa., ad fin.*

fucatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from fuco.

‡ **fucilis** falsa: dicta autem quasi fucata, Fest. p. 92 Müll. *N. cr.*

* **1. fūcĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. fucus] *Colored with orchil:* si adhibeas fucinis sulphura, Quint. 12, 10, 76 Spald. *N. cr.*

2. Fūcĭnus, i, *m. A lake of Latium, in the territory of the Marsi,* now *Lago di Celano,* Virg. A. 7, 759; Mart. de Spect. 28, 11; more freq. called Lacus Fucinus, Liv. 4, 57; Plin. 3, 12, 17; 36, 15, 24, § 124; Suet. Caes. 44; Claud. 20 *sq.;* Tac. A. 12, 56. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 510.

fūco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. fucus] *To color, paint, dye:* **I.** In gen.: alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. G. 2, 465; so vellera Milesia saturo hyali colore, id. ib. 4, 334: tabulas colore, Tac. A. 2, 14; pinnas vario veneno, Nemes. Cyneg. 309: frena spumis sanguineis (equus), Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 350: humida creta colorque Stercore fucatus crocodili, *i. e. paint made of crocodile's dung,* Hor. Epod. 12, 11 (cf. Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 109.)—**II.** In partic., with cosmetics, *To paint, to rouge:* **A.** Lit.: Ov. Tr. 2, 487: corpora vulsa atque fucata, Quint. 8 praef. § 19.—**B.** Trop.: unumquodque genus (dicendi) quum fucatur atque praelinitur, fit praestigiosum, Gell. 7, 14, 11.—Hence

fucatus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II. B) *Painted, colored, beautified, falsified, counterfeit* (a favorite word of Cic.): secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibita diligentia quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic. Lael. 25, 95: naturalis non fucatus nitor, id. Brut. 9, 36; cf. fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris omnia repellentur: elegantia modo et munditia remanebit, id. Or. 23, 79: signa probitatis non fucata forensi specie, sed domesticis inusta notis veritatis, id. Planc. 12, 29: iisdem ineptiis fucata sunt illa omnia, id. Mur. 12, 26: puer subdolae ac fucatae vernilitatis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.—*Comp.:* versus fucatior, Gell. 13, 26, 3.

* *Adv.* fucate: fucatius concinnata carmina, Aus. in prosa post Idyll. 3.

fūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. fucus] *Painted, colored, beautified, counterfeit, spurious* (a Ciceron. word): visae merces, fallaces quidem et fucosae, chartis et linteis et vitro delatae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 7, 22: ambitiosae fucosaeque amicitiae, id. Att. 1, 18, 2.

1. †**fūcus,** i, *m.*=φῦκος, *Rock-lichen, orchil*, used as a red dye and as rouge for the cheeks, Lichen roccella, L.; Plin. 13, 25, 48; 26, 10, 66.—Hence,

II. Transf., *Red* or *purple color*: **A.** In gen.: infici vestes scimus admirabili fuco, Plin. 22, 2, 3; so Hor. Od. 3, 5, 28; Ep. 1, 10, 27; Ov. M. 6, 222; Val. Fl. 1, 427.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Rouge*: **a.** Lit.: vetulae, quae vitia corporis fuco occulunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118; so Prop. 2, 18, 31; Quint. 2, 15, 25; Plin. 31, 7, 42.

b. Trop., *Pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation*: his tribus figuris insidere quidam venustatis non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus debet color, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199; cf. sententiae tam verae, tam novae, tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, id. ib. 2, 45, 188; and fuco ementitus color, Quint. 8, 3, 6; so too, in oratoris aut in poëtae cincinnis ac fuco, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 100: mercem sine fucis gestat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 83; Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 6: sine fuco ac fallaciis, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: deum sese in hominem convertisse . . . fucum factum mulieri, *i. e. to deceive, impose upon*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41; so si eum, qui tibi promiserit, audieris fucum, ut dicitur, facere velle aut senseris, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 9, 35.

* **2.** For propolis (v. h. v.), *The reddish juice with which bees stop up the entrances to their hive, bee-glue*, Virg. G. 4, 39 Heyne.

2. fūcus, i, *m.* *A drone*, Virg. G. 4, 244; 167; Col. 9, 15, 5.

fue (also FU, acc. to Charis. p. 213 P.), *interj.*, denoting aversion, *Foh! fie!* quam confidenter loquitur: fue! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 37.

Fūfĭdĭus, a, *Name of a Roman* gens. So Fufidius, Cic. Pis. 35, 86; another of the same name, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 3. L. Fufidius, *an orator*, Cic. Brut. 30, 113; cf. Ruhnk. Vellej. 2, 16, 2: Q. Fufidius, *a knight, of Arpinum*, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1; id. ib. 12, 1: Fufidius, *a wealthy usurer*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 12.—**II.** Deriv., **Fūfĭdĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Fufidius, Fufidian*: praedia, Cic. Att. 11, 14, 3; 11, 15, 4: coheredes, id. ib. 11, 13, 3.

Fūfĭus, a, *Name of a Roman* gens. So esp., **I.** Q. Fufius Calenus, *A tribune of the people*, A.U.C. 692, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 1; Att. 1, 14, 6; 1, 16, 2; 4, 16, 5; Prov. Cons. 19. 46; Sest. 15, 33; Pis. 4, 9. From whom the Fufia lex derives its name, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 5.—**II.** *An actor otherwise unknown*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 60.

† **fŭga,** ae (archaic *gen. sing.* fugaī, Lucr. 1, 1046; 4, 715), *f.*=φυγή, *A fleeing, flight, a running away.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: quove nunc Auxilio exsilii aut fuga freta sim? Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: mittam illa, fugam ab urbe turpissimam, Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1: desperata fuga, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30: dant sese in fugam milites, *take flight*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 95; so in fugam se conferre, id. Caecin. 8, 22: se conjicere, id. Coel. 26, 63: fugam capere, Caes. B. G. 7, 26, 3: petere, id. ib. 2, 24, 1: parare, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: fugae sese mandare, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 2: hostes dare in fugam, *to put to flight*, id. ib. 2, 23, 2; 5, 51 *fin.*; for which, convertere aciem in fugam, id. ib. 1, 52, 6; and conjicere hostes in fugam, id. ib. 6, 8, 6; 7, 70, 3: impellere in fugam, Cic. Rab. perd. 8, 22: facere fugam, *to make* or *cause flight*, Liv. 1, 56, 4; 21, 6, 16 Drak.; 21, 52, 10; 22, 13, 10; 22, 24, 8; 26, 4, 8; but also *to take flight, to flee*, Sall. J. 53, 3; 58, 4; Liv. 8, 9, 12; cf. in Virg., dare fugam, under *no.* B: esse in fuga, Cic. Att. 7, 23, 2; 7, 24: reprimere fugam, *to prevent*, id. ib. 7, 26, 1; Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 1.—Poet. in the plur.: celeres fugae, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 15; Sil. 17, 148: signa fugarum (inusta), Col. poet. 10, 125; cf. fugas servorum ridet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 121.

2. In partic., *Flight from one's native land, expatriation, exile, banishment*: sibi exsilium et fugam deprecari, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 9; cf. id. Rep. 1, 3; Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 68. In the plur.: quoties fugas et caedes jussit princeps, Tac. A. 14, 64.

B. Transf., in gen., *A flying, swift course* or *motion, speed* (poet.): qualis equos Threissa fatigat Harpalyce volucrique fuga praevertitur Eurum, Virg. A. 1, 317: exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes, *i. e. a swift voyage*, id. ib. 4, 430; cf. (Neptunus) fugam dedit et praeter vada fervida vexit, *gave a swift passage*, id. ib. 7, 24; but different from it is fugam dant nubila coelo, *hasten away, flee away*, id. ib. 12, 367: fuga temporum, *a fleeing away, flight*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 5: quaere fugam morbi, *seek that the disorder may flee away, disappear*, id. Ep. 1, 6, 29.

II. Trop., *A fleeing from, avoiding, desire to escape* an evil; *disinclination, aversion* (quite class.): simili sunt in culpa, qui officia deserunt mollitia animi, id est laborum et dolorum fuga, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33; so laboris (*c. c.* desidia), id. Mur. 4, 9: turpitudinis (*opp.* appetentia honestatis), id. Rep. 1, 2: culpae, Hor. A. P. 31: leti, id. Sat. 2, 6, 95: paupertatis, id. Ep. 1, 18, 24: pericli, Virg. A. 8, 251: ipsius lucis (*c. c.* taedium), Quint. 1, 3, 66: quomodo enim vester *Axilla Ala* factus est, nisi fuga literae vastioris, Cic. Or. 45, 153.

‡ **fugacitas** φυγή, Gloss. Philox.

fŭgācĭter, *adv.*, v. fugax, *ad fin.*

fŭgālĭa, ium, *n.* [fuga] *A festival celebrated on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings, the flight of the kings*, Aug. Civ. D. 2, 6. Cf. regifugium.

fŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [fugo] *He who puts to flight* (a post-classical word): mortis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

fŭgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that puts to flight* (a post-class. word): dilectio fugatrix timoris, Tert. adv. Gnost. 12.

fŭgax, ācis, *adj.* [fugio] *Apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: fugaces Lyncas et cervos, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 33; so caprea, Virg. A. 10, 724: ferae, id. ib. 9, 591: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 14; cf. comes atra (cura) premit sequiturque fugacem, id. Sat. 2, 7, 115: Pholoe, *who flees from wooers, coy*, id. Od. 2. 5, 17: lympha, id. ib. 2, 3, 12.—*Comp.*: ventis volucrique fugacior aurâ, Ov. M. 13, 807.—*Sup.*: ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis, Liv. 5, 28, 8.—As a term of vituperation, of a slave: lurco, edax, furax, fugax, *runaway*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *Fleeting, transitory*: haec omnia quae habent speciem gloriae, contemne: brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, *Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 5: fugaces labuntur anni, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 1: blanditiae, Plin. poët. Ep. 7, 4, 7.—*Comp.*: non aliud pomum fugacius, Plin. 15, 12, 11.—*Sup.*: bona, Sen. Ep. 74 *med.*—**B.** With the gen., *Fleeing, shunning, avoiding* a thing: sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis eram, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 38: fugax rerum, id. ib. 3, 2, 9: fugacissimus gloriae, Sen. Ben. 4, 32.

* *Adv.* fŭgācĭter, *In fleeing*: fugacius bellum gerere, Liv. 28, 8, 3.

fŭgēla, ae, *f.* [id.] *Flight* (ante- and post-class. for fuga): Cato in Prisc. p. 601 P.; App. Apol. p. 336.

fugiens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from fugio.

fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [root ΦΥΓ, φυγή, φεύγω] *To flee* or *fly, to take flight, flee away, run away.*

I. *Neutr.*, **A.** Lit.: propera igitur fugere hinc, si te dii amant, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 78; cf. a foro, id. Pers. 3, 3, 31; and senex exit foras: ego fugio, *I am off*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 47: cervam videre fugere, sectari canes, id. Phorm. prol. 7: qui fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur ac se contulisse Tarquinios, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: Aeneas fugiens a Troja, id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, 72: omnes hostes terga verterunt, nec prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 1: oppido fugit, id. B. C. 3, 29, 1: ex ipsa caede, *to flee, escape*, id. B. G. 7, 38, 3; cf. ex proelio Mutinensi, Cic. Fam. 10, 14, 1: e conspectu, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107: Uticam, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 13: fenum habet in cornu: longe fuge, id. Sat. 1, 4, 34: nec furtum feci nec fugi, *run away* (of slaves), id. Ep. 1, 16, 46; cf. formidare servos, Ne te compilent fugientes, id. Sat. 1, 1, 78; and Sen. Tranq. 8.—Proverb.: ita fugias ne praeter casam, *i. e. in fleeing from one danger beware of falling into another*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3 Ruhnk.; cf. Gron. Observv. 3, 9, p. 511 *sq.*

b. In partic., like the Gr. φεύγειν, *To become a fugitive, leave one's country, go into exile*: fugiendum de civitate, cedendum bonis aut omnia perferenda, Quint. 6, 1, 19. Cf. under *no.* II. A, b.

2. Transf., through the intermediate notion of swiftness, in gen., *To pass quickly, to speed, to hasten away, flee away*; cf. "numquam Virgilius diem dicit *ire*, sed *fugere*, quod currendi genus concitatissimum est," Sen. Ep. 108 *med.* (mostly poet. and of inanim. and abstr. things): tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, Virg. G. 4, 19: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: concidunt venti fugiuntque nubes, id. Od. 1, 12, 30: spernit humum fugiente penna, *hasting away, rapidly soaring*, id. ib. 3, 2, 24: nullum sine vulnere fugit Missile, Stat. Th. 9, 770: insequitur fugientem lumine pinum (*i. e.* navem), Ov. M. 11, 468: fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, Lucr. 4, 390.—Of persons: evolat ante omnes rapidoque per aëra cursu Callaicus Lampon fugit, *hastens away*, Sil. 16, 335. Here perh. belongs, acer Gelonus, Quum fugit in Rhodopen atque in deserta Getarum, *i. e. swiftly roves* (as a nomade), Virg. G. 3, 462 (acc. to another explan.: *flees driven from his abode*).

b. Pregn., *To hasten out of sight*, i. e. *to vanish, disappear, to pass away, perish*: e pratis cana pruina fugit, Ov. F. 6, 730: fugiunt de corpore setae, id. Met. 1, 739; cf. jam fessae tandem fugiunt de corpore vires, Virg. Cir. 447; for which calidusque e corpore sanguis Inducto pallore fugit, Ov. M. 14, 755; and fugerat ore color, id. Her. 11, 27: nisi causa morbi fugerit venis, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: fugiunt cum sanguine vires, Ov. M. 7, 859: sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg. G. 3, 284; so annus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 40: hora, id. Od. 3, 29, 48: aetas, id. ib. 1, 11, 7: amor, Prop. 1, 12, 12: memoriane fugerit in annalibus digerendis, an, *etc.*, Liv. 9, 44, 4: gratissima sunt poma, quum fugiunt, *i. e. when they wilt, become wilted, shriveled*, Sen. Ep. 12; cf. vinum fugiens, under *Pa.*

B. Trop. (rarely, but quite class.): Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128; cf. omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam; quod autem refugit, id contra naturam est, *etc.*, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33; Quint. 11, 1, 54: ad verba, magis quam poterant nocere, fugi, *had recourse to*, Petr. 132.

II. *Act.*, *To flee from, seek to avoid; to avoid, shun* any thing.

A. Lit. (so for the most part only poet.): Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24. 38: quum Domitius concilia conventusque hominum fugeret, Caes. B. C. 1, 19, 2: neminem neque populum neque privatum fugio, Liv. 9, 1, 7: vesanum fugiunt poëtam qui sapiunt, Hor. A. P. 455; so percontatorem, id. Ep. 1, 18, 69: hostem, id. Sat. 1, 3, 10: lupus me fugit inermem, id. Od. 1, 22, 12: (Peleus) Magnessam Hippolyten dum fugit abstinens, id. ib. 3, 7, 18: scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbes, Hor. Ep. 2, 77; id. Sat. 1, 6, 126: solus data pocula fugit, Ov. M. 14, 287; cf. vina fugit, id. ib. 15, 323.—In the pass.: sic litora vento Incipiente fremunt, fugitur quum portus ubique, *i. e. is left*, Stat. Th. 7, 140.

b. In partic. (cf. supra, *no.* I. A, b), *To avoid* or *leave* one's country: nos patriam fugimus, Virg. E. 1, 4: Teucer Salamina patremque quum fugeret, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 22. Hence, quis exsul Se quoque fugit? id. ib. 2, 16, 20.

2. Transf. (causa pro effectu), *To flee away from, to escape*, effugio (v. h. v.) (poet.; but cf. infra, *no.* B, 2): hac Quirinus Martis equis Acheronta fugit, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 16: insidiatorem, id. Sat. 2, 5, 25: cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, id. Od. 4, 7, 19. And in a poetically inverted mode of expression: nullum Saeva caput Proserpina fugit, *none does cruel Proserpine escape*, i. e. *none escapes death*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 20.

B. Trop. (so very freq. and quite class.): conspectum multitudinis fugere, Caes. B. G. 7, 30, 1: ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. Rep. 5, 4; so nullam molestiam, id. ib. 3, 5; cf. laborem, Ter

Heaut. 1, 1, 114: recordationes, Cic. Att. 12, 18: vituperationem tarditatis, id. de Or. 2, 24, 101; cf. majoris opprobria culpae, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 10: judicium senatus, Liv. 8, 33, 8: vitium, Quint. 2, 15, 16: hanc voluptatem (*c. c.* reformidare), id. 8, 5, 32: disciplinas omnes (Epicurus), id. 2, 17, 15: nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 4, 27; cf. usum conjugis, Ov. M. 10, 565: connubia, id. Ib. 14, 69: amplexus senis, Tib. 1, 9, 74: nec sequar aut fugiam, quae diligit ipse vel odit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 72; so Quint. 9, 4, 87.—In the pass.: simili inscitia mors fugitur, quasi dissolutio naturae, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 31: quemadmodum ratione in vivendo fugitur invidia, sic, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 4, 38, 50: quod si curam fugimus, virtus fugienda est, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: fugiendas esse nimias amicitias, id. ib. 13, 45: fugienda semper injuria est, id. Off. 1, 8, 25; id. Verr. 2, 3, 43, 103: vitiosum genus fugiendum, id. Or. 56, 189; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 128: petenda ac fugienda, id. 3, 6, 49.

(β) Poet., like the Gr. φεύγειν, with an object-clause, *To avoid* doing something, *to omit, forbear, beware,* omittere, cavere: Lucr. 1, 1051; so o fuge te tenerae puerorum credere turbae, Tib. 1, 4, 9; and quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 13; cf. also fuge suspicari, Cujus, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 4, 22: mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, Nise, fugis? Virg. A. 9, 200; cf. Ov. Her. 9, 75: fugeres radice vel herba Proficiente nihil curarier, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 150.

2. Transf. (causa pro effectu; cf. supra, *no.* II. A, 2), *To escape:* tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50; so Ov. F. 2, 80: sed tamen admiror, quo pacto judicium illud Fugerit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 100.

b. Esp. freq., res me fugit, *it escapes me, escapes my notice; I do not observe it, do not know it:* novus ille populus vidit tamen id, quod fugit Lacedaemonium Lycurgum, Cic. Rep. 2, 12; cf. illos id fugerat, id. Fin. 4, 23, 63: hominem amentem hoc fugit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 12, 27: quem res nulla fugeret, id. Rep. 2, 1: quae (ratio) neque Solonem Atheniensem fugerat, neque nostrum senatum, id. ib. 2, 34; id. ib. 1, 16: non fugisset hoc Graecos homines, si, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 59, 253: neminem haec utilitas fugit, Quint. 2, 5, 17: nisi quae me forte fugiunt, hae sunt fere de animo sententiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 22; so Quint. 9, 2, 107, and id. 7, 1, 40: nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 10, 28; so quae (partitio) fugiet memoriam judicis, Quint. 4, 5, 3; cf. Gell. 1, 18, 6.—With subject-clauses: de Dionysio, fugit me ad te antea scribere, Cic. Att. 7, 18, 3; so id. ib. 5, 12, 3: illud alterum quam sit difficile, te non fugit, id. ib. 12, 42, 2.—Hence

fŭgiens, entis, *Pa.* *Fleeing, fleeting, vanishing:* **A.** Lit.: membra deficiunt, fugienti languida vita, Lucr. 5, 885: vinum fugiens, *i. e. growing flat, spoiling,* Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: ocelli fugientes, *i. e. dying,* Ov. Am. 3, 9, 49: portus fugiens ad litora, *running back, retreating,* Prop. 4, 6, 15.—**2.** Subst. in the later jurid. lang., like the Gr. ὁ φυγών, *The defendant:* omnimodo hoc et ab actore et a fugiente exigi, Cod. Justin. 2, 58 (59), § 4 (for which reus, § 7).—**B.** Trop.: nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, quin, *etc.*, *averse to labor, indolent,* Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 3.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* do not occur.

fugitans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from fugito.

fŭgĭtīvārĭus, ii, *m.* [fugitivus] **I.** *One employed to catch and bring back fugitive slaves, a slave-catcher:* Flor. 3, 19, 7; Ulp. Dig. 19, 5, 18.—**B.** Transf.: (cochleae) aqua finiendae, ne fugitivarius sit parandus, *i. e. that they may not crawl away,* Var. R. R. 3, 14, 1.—**II.** *A concealer of runaway slaves:* Cod. Theod. 10, 12, 1.

fŭgĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [fugio] *Fleeing away, fugitive;* usually subst., fugitivus, i, *m.*, *A fugitive, runaway, deserter:* **I.** Adjectively: dicitur mihi tuus servus anagnostes fugitivus cum Vardaeis esse, *runaway slave,* Vat. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2: (apes) fugitivae fiunt, *i. e. they fly away,* Var. R. R. 3, 16, 21: canis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 85: retraham ad me illud fugitivum argentum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11: teque ipsum vitas fugitivus et erro, Hor. S. 2, 7, 113.—(β) With *ab:* neque tam fugitivi illi a dominis, quam tu ab jure et ab legibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, 112.—(γ) *c. gen.:* polliceris, futurum te fugitivum rei familiaris statimque ad nos evolaturum, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 4: Jugurtha finium suorum regnique fugitivus, Flor. 3, 1, 12; Plin. 18, 16, 41.

II. Subst.: **A.** *A runaway* or *fugitive slave:* "quis sit fugitivus, definit Orfilius: Fugitivus est, qui extra domini domum fugae causa, quo se a domino celaret, mansit. Coelius autem *fugitivum* esse ait eum, qui ea mente discedat, ne ad dominum redeat," *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17; Plaut. Capt. prol. 17: vivebat cum fugitivis, cum facinorosis, cum barbaris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 26, 66; Phil. 11, 7, 16; Caes. B. C. 3, 19, 2; 3, 110. 4; Liv. 30, 43, 11; 38, 38, 8; Quint. 7, 4, 14; Hor. S. 2, 5, 26; Ep. 1, 10, 10.—As a vituperative term: fur, fugitive, fraus populi, fraudulente, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131; so Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2; Phorm. 5, 7, 38.

B. In milit. lang., *A runaway soldier, a deserter:* ea res per fugitivos L. Aemilii hostibus nunciatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 23, 2; cf. tempus discernit emansorem a fugitivo, Claud. Saturn. Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 5.

fŭgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [fugio] *To flee eagerly* or *in haste* (mostly an ante-class. word): **I.** *Neutr.:* ita miserrimus fui fugitando, ne quis me cognosceret, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 8.—**II.** *Act.*, *To flee, avoid, shun* (cf. fugio, *no.* II.): herum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 78; so amicos senes dedita opera, id. Poen. 3, 1, 5: patrem, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 7; cf. illum amant, me fugitant, id. Ad. 5, 4, 18, and Lucr. 4, 1172: amaracinum fugitat sus et timet omne Unguentum, id. 6, 974; id. 4, 325: quid illuc est, quod meos te dicam fugitare oculos? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 9; cf. id. ib. 13; so tuum conspectum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 25: fugitant omnes hanc provinciam, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 53; 55: qui quaestionem fugitant, bona possident, * Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 78: fugitant (cornices) iras Palladis, Lucr. 6, 754: necem, Phaedr. 1, 2, 26.

(β) Poet., with an object-clause (cf. fugio, *no.* II. B, 1, β), *To avoid, omit,* or *forbear to do* any thing: non poenitet me famae, Solam fecisse id, quod aliae meretrices facere fugitant, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 10; Lucr. 6, 1237; id. 1, 659.—Hence

* fŭgĭtans, antis, *Pa.* *Fleeing, avoiding;* with the *gen.* (cf. fugiens, *no.* B): fugitans litium, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 18.

* **fŭgĭtor,** ōris, *m.* [fugio] *One who flees, a runner away:* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 97.

fŭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To cause to flee, put to flight, drive* or *chase away, to rout, discomfit* (rare, but quite class.): qui homines inermes armis, viris, terrore repulerit, fugarit, averterit, Cic. Caecin. 12, 33; cf. fugatus, pulsus, id. ib. 11, 31: Latini ad Veserim fusi et fugati, id. Off. 3, 31, 112; so hostes (*c. c.* fundere), Sall. J. 21, 2; 58, 3; Vellej. 46 *fin.*; cf. fugato omni equitatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 68, 1; and Hirt. B. G. 8, 36, 1; Prop. 3, 3, 11: indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus, Hor. A. P. 474: nisi me mea Musa fugasset, *i. e. had not sent me into exile,* Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 21; cf. longe fugati conspectu ex hominum, Lucr. 3, 48: dum rediens fugat astra Phoebus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 24; so fugatis tenebris, id. ib. 4, 4, 39: (flammas) a classe, Ov. M. 13, 8; so maculas ore, id. Medic. fac. 78: fugat e templis oculos Bona diva virorum, id. A. A. 3, 637: tela sonante fugat nervo, *i. e. lets fly, discharges,* Sil. 2, 91: saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam, Quod, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 182; cf. id. multos a proposito studendi fugat, Quint. 2, 2, 7; fugat hoc (telum), facit illud amorem, *etc.*, Ov. M. 1, 469 *sq.*: id. ib. 9, 502.

* **fulcīmen,** īnis, *n.* [fulcio] *A prop, support, a pillar:* Ov. F. 6, 269. Cf. the follg. art.

fulcīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A prop, stay, support* (a post-class. word): App. M. 1, p. 109; so Macr. S. 7, 9.

(* **Fulcinius,** ii, *m.* *A Roman gentile name:* C. Fulcinius, Cic. Phil. 9, 2: M. Fulcinius, id. Caecil. 4.)

fulcĭo, fulsi, fultum, 4. (late form *perf.* FVLCIVIT, Inscr. ap. Mur. 466, 3.—*Part. perf.* fulcitus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1) *v. a.* *To prop up, to keep upright by props, to stay, support* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 24, 75; so aliquid trabibus, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 89: Atlas, coelum qui vertice fulcit, Virg. A. 4, 247: vitis nisi fulta est, fertur ad terram, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: ruentes ceras fulciunt, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 23: illum Balbutit Scaurum pravis fultum male talis, *supported,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 48; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 88: et pulvino fultus, *i. e. supported by, resting on the pillow,* Lucil. in Serv. Virg. E. 6, 53; so ille (juvencus) latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho, Virg. E. 6, 53; and Ov. Ib. 237; cf. effultus; so too abs.: colloco, fulcio, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 10: caput nivei fultum Pallantis, *propped up, bolstered,* Virg. A. 11, 39.—Poet.: tu (potes) pedibus teneris positas fulcire pruinas? *i. e. to tread the fallen snow,* Prop. 1, 8, 7: stant fulti pulvere crines, *supported, stiffened,* Stat. Th. 3, 326.

B. Transf., *To make strong* or *fast, to fasten, secure, support, strengthen* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fultosque emuniit objice postes, *fastened, guarded,* Virg. A. 8, 227; cf. apposita janua fulta sera, Ov. A. A. 2, 244: omnia debet enim cibus integrare novando Et fulcire cibus, cibus omnia sustentare, *to support, strengthen,* Lucr. 2, 1148; so stomachum cibo, Sen. Ep. 68 *med.*: venas cadentes vino, id. ib. 95; cf. Col. 6, 24, 4.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To support, sustain, uphold:* veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43; cf. labantem et prope cadentem rem publicam fulcire, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51; and Plin. Ep. 4, 21, 3; cf. also, ingenia rudia nullisque artium bonarum adminiculis fulta, Gell. 6, 2, 8: hoc consilio et quasi senatu fultus et munitus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: aliquem literis fulcire, id. Att. 5, 21, 14: magnis subsidiis fulta res publica est, id. Fam. 12, 5, 1: imperium gloria fultum et benevolentia sociorum, id. Off. 3, 22, 88: his fultus societatibus atque amicitiis, Liv. 42, 12, 8; so Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 11; id. 3, 60, 9; cf. quia nullis recentibus subsidiis fulta prima acies fuit, id. 9, 32, 9: causa Gaditanorum gravissimis et plurimis rebus est fulta, Cic. Balb. 15, 35; Lucr. 3, 126: et serie fulcite genus, *i. e. to keep up, preserve,* Prop. 4, 11, 69.

* **B.** Poet., *To besiege, oppress:* (Pacuvii) Antiopa aerumnis cor luctificabile fulta, Pers. 1, 78 (perh. a word of Pacuv.).

fulcitus, a, um, v. fulcio, *ad init.*

fulcrum, i, *n.* [fulcio] *The post* or *foot of a couch* (a bed or an eating-couch), *a bed-post:* eburnum, Prop. 2, 13, 21; so Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 14; Gell. 10, 15, 14: tricliniorum pedibus fulcrisque, Plin. 34, 2, 4; so Virg. A. 6, 604; Suet. Claud. 32; cf. plutei, Prop. 4, 8, 68.—**II.** Transf. (pars pro toto), *A couch, bed,* Prop. 4, 7, 3; Juv. 6, 22; 11, 95.

(* **Fulfŭlae,** ārum, *f.* *A city of the Samnites,* Liv. 24, 20.)

fulgens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from fulgeo.

fulgenter, *adv.* *Glitteringly,* etc.; v. fulgeo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

Fulgentĭus, ii, *m.*, Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, *A Roman mythographer and grammarian in the beginning of the sixth century of the Christian era;* cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 362.

fulgeo, fulsi, 2. (ante-class. and poet. form acc. to the 3d conj.: fulgit, Lucil. and Pompon. in Non. 506, 8 and 9; Lucr 6, 160; 174; 214: fulgĕre, Pac., Att., Lucil. in Non. 506, 17 *sq.*; Lucr. 5, 1094; 6, 165; Virg. A. 6, 827; Val. Fl. 8, 284, et al.; cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 56) *v. n.* *To flash, to lighten.*

I. Lit.: si fulserit, si tonuerit, si tactum aliquid erit de coelo, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149: quum aestate vehementius tonuit quam fulsit, Plin. 18, 35, 81: Mel. 1, 19, 1; Lucr. 6, 160; 165: Jove fulgente cum populo agi nefas esse, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20:

cf. Jove fulgente, tonante . . . coelo fulgente, tonante, id. N. D. 2, 25, 65; v. also fulguro: tremulo tempestas impete fulgit, Lucr. 6, 174: fulsere ignes et aether, Virg. A. 4, 167: picei fulsere poli, Val. Fl. 1, 622.

* **B.** Trop., of the vivid oratory of Pericles: qui (Pericles) si tenui genere uteretur, numquam ab Aristophane poëta fulgere, tonare, permiscere Graeciam dictus esset, Cic. Or. 9, 29 (acc. to Aristoph. Acharn. 530 *sq.*: *Περικλέης Οὐλύμπιος Ἤστραπτεν, ἐβρόντα, ξυνεκύκα τὴν Ἑλλάδα*); cf. Quint. 2, 16, 19 Zumpt *N. cr.* (*al.* fulgurare).

II. Transf., *To flash, glitter, gleam, glare, glisten, shine.*

A. Lit.: qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpura, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: marmorea tecta ebore et auro fulgentia, id. Parad. 1, 3, 13; so fulgentia signis castra, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 19: qui coelum versas stellis fulgentibus aptum, Enn. Ann. 1, 140; so coelo fulgebat luna sereno, Hor. Epod. 15, 1; cf. id. Od. 2, 16, 3; and Ov. M. 2, 722; cf. also fulgens contremuit domus Saturni (*i. e.* coelum), Hor. Od. 2, 12, 8: micantes fulsere gladii, Liv. 1, 25, 4; cf. fulgente decorus arcu Phoebus, Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55; so Hor. Od. 2, 12, 15: fulgentes Cycladae (on account of their marble), id. ib. 3, 28, 14 (for which *nitentes* Cycladae, id. ib. 1, 14, 19): stet Capitolium fulgens (corresp. to lucidae sedes Olympi), id. ib. 3, 3, 43.

B. Trop., *To shine, glitter* (rarely, and mostly poet.): (virtus) Intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 18; so Nep. Eum. 1: quondam nobili fulsi patre, Sen. Med. 209: fulgens imperio fertilis Africae, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 31; so fulgens sacerdotio, Tac. H. 4, 42.—Hence

fulgens, entis, *Pa.* *Shining, glittering*; in a trop. sense, *illustrious*: Messala fulgentissimus juvenis, Vellej. 2, 71, 1: (M. Tullius) fulgentissimo et coelesti ore, id. 2, 64, 3.

Adv. fulgenter, *Glitteringly, resplendently*: **I.** Lit.: quia sic fulgentius radiant, Plin. 10, 20, 22.—**2.** Trop.: fulgentius instrui poterat luxuria, certe innocentius, Plin. 22, 2, 3.

‡ **fulgerātor,** v. fulgurator, *no.* II.

fulgesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [fulgeo] *To flash, to glitter* (perh. only late Lat.; for the verses ascribed to Ovid in Ennii Frgmm. ed. Hessel, p. 154, b, in which occur the words crebris nubes fulgescere flammis, appear to be spurious): solis radiatione fulgescere, Firmic. Astron. 1, 4 *fin.*

fulgetra, ae, v. the follg. art.

fulgetrum, i, *n.* (*fem.* in the *plur. acc.* fulgetras, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 25. Post-class. form in the *plur.*, fulgitrua, Hygin. Fab. 183, unless we should read fulgetra) [fulgeo] *Heat-lightning, lightning*: "Heraclitus existimat fulgurationem esse velut apud nos incipientium ignium conatus et primum flammam incertam, modo intereuntem modo resurgentem. Haec antiqui *fulgetra* dicebant," Sen. Q. N. 2, 56; Plin. 2, 54, 55: si in nube luctetur flatus aut vapor, tonitrua edi; si erumpat ardens, fulmina; si longiore tractu nitatur, fulgetra, id. 2, 43, 43; id. 28, 2, 5, § 25.

* **fulgĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [fulgidus] *Shining a little, bright*: Ter. Maur. p. 2388 P.

fulgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fulgeo] *Flashing, glittering, shining* (ante- and post-class.): Lucr. 3, 364: acies ornatu fulgida Martis, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 351: fulgidior radio, Venant. Carm. 8, 5 *fin.*

Fulgĭnĭa, ae, *f.* *A city of Umbria, between Prusia and Spoletium,* now *Foligno*, Sil. 8, 462; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 475.—**II.** Deriv., **Fulgĭnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Fulginia, Fulginian*: Cic. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 768 P.; so in praefectura Fulginate, id. ib. (Cic. ed. Orell. IV., 2, p. 443).—In the plur. subst., **Fulgĭnātes,** um, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Fulginia, Fulginians*, Plin. 3, 14, 19.

fulgĭtrŭa, *n.*, v. fulgetrum.

fulgo, ĕre, v. fulgeo, *ad init.*

fulgor, ōris, *m.* [fulgeo] *Flashing lightning*; mostly poet. for fulgur: fulgorem quoque cernimus ante Quam tonitrum accipimus, Lucr. 6, 170; so Virg. A. 8, 524; Ov. M. 7, 619.—In the plur.: prospera Juppiter his dextris fulgoribus edit, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 39, 82: (anhelitus terrae) quum se in nubem induerint, tum et fulgores et tonitrua exsistere, Cic. ib. 2, 19, 44 Mos. and Orell. *N. cr.*

II. Transf., *Flash, glitter, gleam, brightness* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Lit.: cujus (candelabri) fulgore collucere atque illustrari Jovis templum oportebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32, 71; so armorum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 19; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 30: vestis, Ov. M. 11, 617; cf. purpureae abollae, Suet. Calig. 35: speculorum, Plin. 7, 15, 13; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 68: solis, Plin. 11, 37, 54; Suet. Aug. 79: carbunculi, Plin. 37, 7, 25: oculos tremulo fulgore micantes, Ov. A. A. 2, 721: fulgor ab auro, Lucr. 2, 50: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem Cogitat, Hor. A. P. 143.—In the plur.: quum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, *i. e. glittering utensils, plate*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 5.

* **2.** Concr., *A shining star*: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17.

B. Trop., *Brightness, splendor, glory, renown*: nominis et famae quondam fulgore trahebar, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 39; so gloriae, Val. Max. 8, 1, 11; cf. omnibus fulgore quodam suae claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint. 10, 1, 72; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13: avitus, Vellej. 2, 4 *fin.*; Plin. 7, 26, 27.

Fulgŏra, ae, *f.* [fulgur] *A goddess who presided over lightning*, Sen. in Aug. Civ. D. 6, 10.

fulgur (also in the *nom.* FVLGVS, acc. to Fest. s. v. FVLGERE, p. 92 Müll. *N. cr.*), ŭris, *n.* [fulgeo] *Flashing lightning, lightning* (*opp.* fulmen, a thunderbolt; v. fulmen): Ov. M. 3, 300: ideo passim fremitus et fulgura fiunt, Lucr. 6, 270: COELI FVLGVRA REGIONIBVS RATIS TEMPERANTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21; cf. de fulgurum vi dubitare, id. Div. 1, 10, 16; and fulgura interpretantes, id. ib. 1, 6, 12; cf. also consultus de fulgure haruspex, Suet. Dom. 16; and id. ib. 16: tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, id. Aug. 90; cf. id. Calig. 51; and tonitruque et fulgure terruit orbem, Ov. M. 14, 817: "*dium fulgur* appellabant diurnum, quod putabant Jovis, ut nocturnum Summani," Fest. p. 75 Müll.; cf. "*provorsum fulgur* appellatur, quod ignoratur noctu an interdiu sit factum," Fest. p. 229 Müll. *N. cr.*; v. also Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 167.

II. Transf., **A.** For fulmen, *A lightning-flash* that descends and strikes, *a thunderbolt* (so perh. not in class. prose): feriunt summos fulgura montes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 12; Lucr. 6, 391.

2. In partic., in relig. lang., condere fulgur, *To bury a thing struck by lightning*: aliquis senior, qui publica fulgura condit, Juv. 6, 586; so ‡ fulgur conditum, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2482; cf. Luc. 1, 606.

B. For fulgor, *Brightness, splendor* (poet. and very rare): solis, Lucr. 2, 163; so flammaī, id. 1, 726; cf. nictantia flammae, id. 6, 182: clarae coruscis Fulguribus tedae, id. 5, 297: fulgur ibi ad coelum se tollit, totaque circum Aëre renidescit tellus, id. 2, 325: galeae, Claud. Cons. Honor. 3, 31.

fulgŭrālis, e, *adj.* [fulgur] *Of* or *relating to lightning*: Etruscorum et haruspicini et fulgurales et rituales libri, *on the mode of interpreting and propitiating lightnings*, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72.

fulgŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fulguro] *Flashing lighting, lightning*: "*fulguratio* est late ignis explicitus: *fulmen* est coactus ignis et impetu jactus," Sen. Q. N. 2, 16; so id. ib. 2, 12; 21; 56. In the plur.: nubes mediocriter collisae fulgurationes faciunt: efficiunt majore impetu pulsae fulmina, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1.

fulgŭrātor, ōris, *m.* [fulgur] **I.** *A priest who interprets and propitiates lightning, a lightning-interpreter*: "*fulguratores*, ut extispices et haruspices, ita hi fulgurum inspectores. Cato de moribus Claudii Neronis: "haruspicem, fulguratorem si quis adducat," Non. 63, 21 *sq.*; so Cic. Div. 2, 53, 109. Also written ‡ fulgurator, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2301. Cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 162 *sq.*—**II.** *A lightning hurler*, App. de Mundo; Inscr. Grut. 21, 5; also written ‡ fulgerator, ib. 3; 4; Don. cl. 1, 1; Num. Dioclet. ap. Rasch. Lexic. rei num. II. 2, p. 883.

fulgŭrātūra, ae, *f.* [fulguro] *The interpretation of lightnings* (late Lat.): Etrusci libri de fulguratura, Serv. Virg. A. 1, 42.

fulgŭrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fulgur] *Full of lightning, charged with lightning* (late Lat.): nubes, Mart. Cap. 5 *init.*

‡ **fulgŭrĭātor,** v. fulgurator, *no.* I.

fulgŭrĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [fulgur] (an ante-class. word) **I.** *Neutr.*, *To hurl lightnings, to lighten*: suo sonitu claro fulgurivit Juppiter, Naev. in Non. 110, 17.—**II.** *Act.*, *To strike with lightning.* So only in the *part. perf. pass.*: "*fulguritum* id quod est fulmine ictum: qui locus statim fieri putabatur religiosus, quod eum deus sibi dicasse videretur," Fest. p. 92 Müll.: fulguritae arbores, Luc. in Non. 110, 19; so Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 138; Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42, § 150.

fulguro, are, *v. impers.* [id.] *To lighten* (less freq. than fulgeo; in many MSS. the reading oscillates between the two words; cf. Spald. and Zumpt on Quint. 2, 16, 19, and Mos. and Orell. on Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 65): **I.** Lit.: noctu magis quam interdiu sine tonitribus fulgurat, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 145: Jove tonante, fulgurante comitia populi habere nefas, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 43 Orell. *N. cr.*—**II.** Trop.: * **A.** Of oratory (cf. fulgeo, *no.* I. B): fulgurat in nullo umquam verius dicta vis eloquentiae, Plin. H. N. praef. § 5.—**B.** *To flash, glitter, glisten, shine* (poet.): vetitoque domus jam fulgurat auro, Stat. Th. 4, 191: cernis, oculis qui fulgurat ignis! Sil. 12, 723.

fŭlĭca, ae (also fulix, ĭcis, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 8, 14), *f.* *A coot*, a water-fowl, Plin. 11, 37, 44; Virg. G. 1, 363; Ov. M. 8, 625.

fūlīgĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [fuligo] *Painted with a black powder, powdered black* (late Lat.): Hier. Ep. 10.

fūlīgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Like soot, sooty*: color, Arn. 7, 254: nubes, Petr. 108.

fūlīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of soot, sooty* (post class.): Lares, Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 261.

fūlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* *Soot*: **I.** Lit.: Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 91; Col. 11, 3, 60; Virg. E. 7, 50: fuligo lucubrationum bibenda, Quint. 11, 3, 23.—**II.** Transf., *Black paint*, stibium, Juv. 2, 93.

fulix, icis, v. fulica.

fullo, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A fuller, cloth-fuller*, Plin. 28, 6, 18; Mart. 6, 93, 1; 14, 51.—In an obscene sense, comprimere fullonem, Nov. in Prisc. p. 879 P.; hence pugil Cleomachus intra cutem caesus et ultra, inter fullones Novianos coronandus, Tert. Pall. 4.—**B.** *The name of a mime written by Laberius*, Gell. 16, 7, 3.—**II.** *A beetle with white spots*, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 100.

fullonica, ae, *f.* and orum, *n.*, v. fullonicus, *no.* II.

fullōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fullo] *Of* or *belonging to fullers*: pila, Cato R. R. 10, 5; 14, 2.—**II.** Subst., fullonica, ae, *f.*, **A.** (*sc.* ars) *The fuller's craft, fulling*: si non didicisti fullonicam, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 57.—**B.** (*sc.* officina) *A fuller's shop, fullery*: eum, in cujus fundo aqua oritur, fullonicas circa fontem instituisse, Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 3; so also fullonica, orum, *n.*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13 *ad fin.*

fullōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to fullers*: ars, *the art of fulling*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196: creta, *fuller's earth*, id. 17, 8, 4: cortinae, id. 24, 13, 68: saltus, *a jumping in fulling*, Sen. Ep. 15.—Comically: nunc nisi lenoni munus hodie misero, Cras mihi potandus fructus est fullonius, *to-morrow I must swallow ink* (acc. to others, *must let myself be stamped upon*), Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 15.

fulmen, īnis, *n.* [contr. from fulgimen, fulgmen] *Lightning that strikes* or *sets on fire, a lightning-flash, thunderbolt* (opp. fulgur, lightning; v. fulgur).

I. Lit.: "placet Stoicis, eos anhelitus terrae quum se in nubem induerint ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem coeperint dividere atque dirumpere, tum et *fulgores* et *tonitrua* exsistere: si autem nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse *fulmen*," Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44; cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 16: non enim te puto esse eum, qui Jovi fulmen fabricatos esse Cyclopas in Aetna putes, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 43: inter fulmina et tonitrua, id. Phil. 5, 6, 15; cf. under *no.* II.: Phaëthon ictu fulminis deflagravit, id. Off. 3, 25, 94; cf. Romulus lactens fulmine ictus, id. ib. 2, 21, 47; and fulminis ictu concidere, id. ib. 2, 20, 45; so fulmine percussus, id. N. D. 3, 22, 57; cf. id. ib. 3, 35, 84: fulmina emittere . . . fulmen jacere, id. ib. 2, 19, 44 *sq.*; Lucr. 6, 228: igniferum, id. 6, 379: caducum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 44: qualem ministrum fulminis alitem, *etc.*, id. ib. 4, 4, 1; Quint. 12, 10, 24; cf. fulgeo, *no.* I. B.—Respecting the nature of lightnings, and their religious interpretation among the Etruscans and Romans, cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 12 *sq.*; Plin. 2, 51, 52 *sq.*; Serv. Virg. A. 1, 43; 230; v. also Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 162 *sq.*, and the authorities there cited.

II. Trop., *Thunderbolt, bolt*, i. q. *destructive power, crushing calamity*: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus ac paene fulminibus ipsis obvium ferre conservandorum civium causa, Cic. Rep. 1, 4 (so we should read, and not fluminibus; cf. the passage quoted above from Cic. Div. 2, 19, 43; besides, if the fig. were that of waves, it would be expressed not by fluminibus, but by fluctibus; v. fluctus, *no.* II. B, p. 612); cf. fulmina fortunae contemnere, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: juro per mea mala, has me in illo (puero) vidisse virtutes ingenii, ut prorsus posset hinc esse tanti fulminis (*i. e.* mortis pueri) metus, quod observatum fere est, celerius occidere festinatam maturitatem, Quint. 6 praef. § 10; and with this cf. Liv. 45, 41, 1: quam fulmine justo Et Capito et Numitor fuerint, damnante senatu, Juv. 8, 92; cf. Liv. 6, 39, 7.—Of oratory: ain' tandem? insanire tibi videris (Paetus), quod imitere verborum meorum, ut scribis, fulmina? *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1; so (stilus) nec acumine posteriorum nec fulmine utens superiorum (*al.* flumine), id. Or. 6, 21.—Poet.: fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri, *i. e. destructive power*, Ov. M. 10, 550; cf. id. ib. 1, 305; and (aper) Erectus setis et aduncae fulmine malae, Stat. Th. 2, 470; see also fulmineus, *no.* II.: tunc illum (Hannibalem), quum frons propior lumenque corusco Igne micat, tunc illa viri, quae vertice fundit, Fulmina pertuleris, *fiery flashings* (of the eye, the looks), Sil. 11, 342.—And thus applied to the Scipios, as heroes and conquerors of the Carthaginians: Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, Lucr. 3, 1047; imitated, duo fulmina belli Scipiades, Virg. A. 6, 843; and ubi nunc sunt fulmina gentis Scipiadae? Sil. 7, 106: duo fulmina nostri imperii, Cn. et P. Scipiones, Cic. Balb. 15, 34.

fulmenta, ae, *f.* [contr. from fulcimenta, from fulcio; cf. the follg. art.] (an ante-class. word) *A prop, support* of a building, Cato R. R. 14, 1.—**II.** In partic., *The heel* of a shoe, Lucil. in Non. 206, 26; Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94.

fulmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from fulcimentum, from fulcio; cf. the prec. art.] *A prop, support*: **I.** In gen.: Vitr. 5, 1 *fin.*: porticus fulmentis Aquitanicis superba, *i. e. columns*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10 *in carm.*—**II.** In partic., *A bed-post*: Cels. 2, 15.—Proverb.: fulmenta lectum scandunt, *the child wants to know more than its grandmother*; or, perh., *the servant wants to play the master*, Var. in Non. 206, 25.

fulmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fulmino] *A darting of lightning, a lightning*: fulguratio ostendit ignem, fulminatio emittit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12.

fulmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *Lightning-hurler*, a post-class. designation of Jupiter: Arn. 6, 207.

‡**fulmĭnātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that casts forth lightning, the lightning-hurler*, a designation of the twelfth legion, Inscr. Grut. 547, 6; 567, 10; Inscr. Murat. 869, 874, 4.

fulmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fulmen] *Of or belonging to lightning* (a poet. word): **I.** Lit.: ignis, Lucr. 2, 382; Ov. M. 11, 523; Pont. 2, 2, 118: ictus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11; Ov. M. 14, 618: fragor, Val. Fl. 2, 501.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to fulmen, *no.* II.), *Destructive, murderous, killing*: fulmineus Mnestheus, Virg. A. 9, 812; so dextra, Val. Fl. 4, 167: os (apri), Ov. A. A. 2, 374; Fast. 2, 232; cf. dentes (apri), Phaedr. 1, 21, 5: rictus lupi, Ov. M. 11, 36: ensis, Virg. A. 9, 441: ira, Sil. 11, 99: iter, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 200.

fulmĭno, are, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To lighten, to hurl lightnings* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose, for the class. fulgeo): aut Boreae de parte trucis quum fulminat, Virg. G. 1, 370: minore vi ad fulgurandum opus est quam ad fulminandum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 6; so fulminantem pejerant Jovem, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 21.—With a homogeneous object: ignes, Auct. Aetn. 342.—**B.** Trop.: Caesar dum magnus ad altum Fulminat Euphratem bello, Virg. G. 4, 561: fulminat illa oculis, *hurls lightnings, darts fire*, Prop. 4, 8, 55; so Ov. Am. 1, 8, 16.

II. *Act.*, *To strike* or *blast with lightning*: coelestis flamma Ingentes quercus, annosas fulminat ornos, Claud. Ep. 1, 40: a deo fulminari, Lact. 1, 10: vulnera fulminatorum, Plin. 2, 54, 55.—**B.** Trop.: fulminatus hac pronunciatione in lectulum decidi, *thunder-struck*, Petr. 80.

fultor, ōris, *m.* [fŭlcio] *A supporter, support, prop* (late Lat.); trop.: ecclesiae fultor, Venant. Carm. 2, 15, 19.

fultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A prop, stay, support* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: fundamenta pro fultura et substructione fungentur, Col. 1, 5, 9.—In the plur.: Vitr. 10, 22 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. (cf. fulcio, *no.* I. B): deficient inopem venae te, ni cibus atque Ingens accedit stomacho fultura ruenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 154; Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 4.

fultus, a, um, *Part.*, v. fulcio.

Fulvia, ae, v. Fulvius.

fulvaster, tra, trum, *adj.* [fulvus] *Yellowish* (post-class.): radix, App. Herb. 109.

Fulvĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens, Cic. Planc. 8, 20. So esp. M. Fulvius Flaccus, *A friend of C. Gracchus, who lost his life with him*, Cic. Brut. 28, 108; Cat. 1, 2, 4; 1, 12, 29; Phil. 8, 4, 14; Liv. Epit. 59.—(* M. Fulvius Nobilior, Cic. Arch. 11; id. Tusc. 1, 2; id. Att. 4, 16: Q. Fulvius Flaccus, id. Agr. 2, 33; id. Verr. 2, 41.—Q. Fulvius Nobilior, id. Brut. 20: Servius Fulvius Flaccus, id. Brut. 21 and 32.)—Fulvia, *Daughter of* M. Fulvius Bambalio, *and successively the wife of P. Clodius, C. Curio, and M. Antony*, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 11; Att. 14, 12, 1.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Fulvĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Fulvius* or *Fulvia*, *Fulvian*: herba, *named after a Fulvius*, Plin. 26, 8, 57: stola, *of Fulvia, wife of P. Clodius*, Val. Max. 3, 5, 3.—**B. Fulvĭaster,** tri, *m.*, *An imitator of a Fulvius*, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 4 Orell. *N. cr.*

fulvus, a, um, *adj.* *Deep yellow, reddish yellow, gold-colored, tawny* (mostly poet.): corpora fulva leonum, Lucr. 5, 899; cf. Hor. Od. 4, 4, 14: tegmen lupae, Virg. A. 1, 275: canis Lacon, Hor. Epod. 6, 5: boves, Plin. 22, 5, 5: vitulus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 60: caesaries, Virg. A. 11, 642: arena, id. ib. 12, 741: aurum, id. ib. 7, 279; cf. subtemen (auri), Sil. 7, 80: cera, Plin. 21, 14, 49: color vini, id. 14, 9, 11: sidera, Tib. 2, 1, 88.—Hence poet. transf.: Olympus, Val. Fl. 7, 158: lumen, Virg. A. 7, 76: nubes, Lucr. 6, 461; Virg. A. 12, 792: aquila, id. ib. 11, 751; cf. ales Jovis, id. ib. 12, 247; and nuncia fulva Jovis, Cic. poet. Leg. 1, 1, 2.

fūmārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [fumarium] *A smoke-hole, air-hole* (a post-class. word): fumariola Vesuvii, Tert. Poen. 12.

fūmārĭum, ii, *n.* [fumus] *A smoke-chamber for ripening wine*, Col. 1, 6, 19 *sq.*; Mart. 10, 36, 1.

fūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of smoke, smoky, smoking*: lumina taedis, Virg. A. 6, 593: flatus, Macr. S. 7, 10: Acheron, Val. Fl. 4, 595: vina Massiliae, *ripened by smoke*, Mart. 13, 123 (cf. fumarium).

fūmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Smoky* (late Lat.): culinae, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

fūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of smoke, smoky, smoking*: **I.** Lit.: fax, Lucr. 3, 305; cf. piceum fert fumida lumen Taeda, Virg. A. 9, 75: templa coeli (ignibus Aetnae), Lucr. 6, 645: altaria, Ov. M. 12, 259: caligo, Plin. 2, 42, 42; cf. lux, id. 2, 25, 22: amnis, Virg. A. 7, 465: tecta, Ov. M. 4, 405: vortex, Plin. 2, 43, 43.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Smoke-colored*: cautes, Plin. 5, 9, 10: topazius, id. 37, 8, 35: chrysolithus, id. 7, 28.—**B.** *Smelling of smoke, smoky*: virus, Plin. 14, 20, 25.

fūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fumus-fero] *Producing smoke, smoking, steaming* (a poet. word): ignes, Virg. A. 9, 522: nox (in antro Caci), id. ib. 8, 255: Aponus, Luc. 7, 193.

***fūmĭfĭco,** are, *v. n.* [fumus-facio] *To make smoke, to burn incense*: Ephesiae Dianae, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2.

fūmĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Making smoke, smoking, steaming* (a poet. word): faces, Prud. στεφ. 3, 118: mugitus (taurorum), Ov. M. 7, 114 (shortly before, Vulcanum naribus efflant).—Epeum fumificum, qui legioni nostrae habet Coctum cibum, *making smoke, cooking* (acc. to others, *busied in smoke*), Plaut. Frgm. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88, § 38.

fūmĭgābundus, a, um, *adj.* [fumigo] *Making smoke, smoking* (late Lat.): terra, Vulg. Sapient. 10, 7.

fūmĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A fumigating, fumigation* (late Lat.): Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

fūmĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [fumus-ago] **I.** *Act.*, *To smoke, to fumigate*: alvos, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 17; so Col. 9, 14, 7; so gallinaria, id. 8, 5, 20: (pulli) pulegii surculis fumigentur, id. 8, 5, 16: fumigati parietes, App. Apol. p. 312.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *To produce smoke, to smoke, steam*: coelum atrum et fumigantes globi, Gell. 19, 1, 3.

fūmo, are, *v. n.* [fumus] *To smoke, steam, reek, fume* (quite class.): acri sulphure montes Oppleti calidis ubi fumant fontibus aucti, Lucr. 6, 749: so late circum loca sulphure fumant, Virg. A. 2, 698: recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: est animadversum, fumare aggerem, quem cuniculo hostes succenderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 2: tepidusque cruor fumabat ad aras, Virg. A. 8, 106: quum fumant altaria donis, Lucr. 6, 753; so Hor. Od. 3, 18, 8; Lucr. 6, 523: fumantes pulvere campos, Virg. A. 11, 908: equos fumantes sudore, id. ib. 12, 338: quod ita domus ipsa fumabat, *smoked, reeked* (with banquets), Cic. Sest. 10, 24 (cf. Sen. Ep. 64); so too, et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, *are smoking* (with fires for the preparation of food), *i. e. evening approaches*, Virg. E. 1, 83.—**II.** Trop.: si nullus terror, non obruta jam nunc Semina fumarent belli, Sil. 1, 654.

fūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of smoke, smoking, smoky, smoked* (quite class.) **I.** Lit.: ligna, Cato R. R. 130: flamma, id. ib. 38, 4: fax, Petr. 97: December (because many fires are then made), Mart. 5, 30, 5: paries, *well smoked, smoky*, Petr. 135; so imagines (with age), Cic. Pis. 1, 1; cf. magistri equitum, Juv. 8, 8: perna, *smoke-dried*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117: Falerni, *kept in the smoke-chamber* (fumarium) *to ripen* (v. fumarium), Tib. 2, 1, 27 so too cadus, Ov. F. 518.—**II.** Transf., *Smelling of smoke, smoky*: defrutum, Plin. 18, 31, 74.

fūmus, i, *m.* [kindred with θύω] *Smoke, steam, fume*: in lignis si flamma latet fumusque cinisque, Lucr. 1, 872; cf. 1, 890; id. 4, 54; id. 3, 433: ibi hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, 45; Caes. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.*: tum fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, id. ib. 5, 48 *fin.*: significatione per castella fumo facta, id. B. C. 3, 65, 3: pernas in fumo suspendito, Cato R. R. 162, 3; so fumo inveteratum vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 22; cf. Hor. Od. 3, 8, 11; Col. 1, 6, 19 *sq.*; and v. fumarium; hence poet. transf., fumi Massiliae, *Marseilles wine mellowed in the smoke*, Mart. 14, 118: in illo ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13; cf. intervenerant quidam amici, propter quos major fumus fieret, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 64, and Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 60: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem Cogitat, Hor. A. P. 143.

b. Proverb.: (*a*) flamma fumo est proxima: Fumo comburi nihil potest, flamma potest, *i. e. the slightest approach to wrong-doing leads to vice*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 53.—(*β*) tendere de fumo ad flammam, *to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire*, Amm. 14, 11; 28, 1.—(*γ*) fumum *or* fumos vendere, *i. e. to make empty promises*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 36; Mart. 4, 5, 7; App. Apol. p. 313. For which also, per fumum *or* fumis vendere aliquid, Capitol. Anton. 11; Lampr. Heliog. 10.

II. Trop., like our word *smoke*, as a figure of *nothingness, destruction*: ubi omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, *had reduced to smoke and ashes*, i. e. *had consumed, squandered*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39.

funale, is, v. funalis, *no.* II.

fūnalis, e, *adj.* [funis] *Consisting of* or *attached to a rope* or *cord*: equus, *an extra horse yoked to a chariot, but attached to it at the side of the others by a rope or trace, a trace-horse*, Suet. Tib. 6; Stat. Th. 6, 462; Aus. Epitaph. 35, 10: cereus, *a wax-torch*, Val. Max. 3, 6, 4; called also candela, Serv. Virg. A. 11, 143. Cf. in the follg. *no.* II. B.—**II.** Subst., funale, is, *n.*: * **A.** *A cord* or *thong of a sling*: funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, Liv. 42, 65, 10.—More freq., **B.** *A torch of wax drawn out, a wax-torch*: "*funale λαμπάδιον, funalia δαλοί*," Gloss. Philox.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 5; Serv. Virg. A. 1, 727; 11, 143: C. Duilius delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine, Cic. de Sen. 13. 44: noctem flammis funalia vincunt, Virg. A. 1, 727; so lucida, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 7: clara, Sil. 6, 667.—**2.** Transf., *A chandelier*, candelabrum, Ov. M. 12, 247; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 5.

fūnambŭlus, i, *m.* [funis-ambulo] *A rope-dancer*, Ter. Hec. prol. 4; ib. prol. alt. 26; Suet. Galb. 6. Called also **funiambulus,** Aug. in Psalm. 39, 9.

fūnārius, a, um, *adj.* [funis] *Of* or *belonging to a rope* (a post-class. word): equus, *i. q.* funalis equus, *an extra horse, trace-horse*, Isid. Orig. 18, 35, 2.—**II.** Subst., Funarius, ii, *m.*, *A surname of* Gratianus, *father of the emperor* Valentinianus (so called from his bodily strength, because five men could not drag a rope out of his hands), Aurel. Vict. Epit. 45; Amm. 30, 7.

functĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fungor] *A performing, executing, discharging; a performance, execution*: **I.** In gen. (Ciceron., but very rarely): labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35: ut iis jucundior esset muneris illius functio, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, 15.—* **B.** Transf., of things: functionem recipere per solutionem, *i. e. perform the part, supply the place of*, Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 2.—**II.** In partic. (post-class.), **A.** *Payment of taxes*, Cod. Justin. 8, 54, 4; 10, 22 3.—**B.** *An ending, end* (of life), *death*: inevitabilis functio, Arn. 2, 78; so mortalium, id. 2, 104.

functus, a, um, *Part.*, from fungor.

funda, ae, *f.* [fundo] *A sling, σφενδόνη*: "*funda* dicta eo, quod ex ea fundantur lapides, id est emittantur," Isid. Orig. 18, 10, 1: inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summoveri jussit, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 1; so id. ib. 5, 35 *fin.*; 5, 43, 1; Liv. 38, 29, 4 *sq.*; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 201; Plaut. Poen. 2, 32 *sq.*; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 16; Cic. poet. Frgm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 73; Virg. G. 1, 309; Aen. 9, 586; Ov. M. 4, 517.—**II.** Transf., **A.** *A casting-net, drag-net*, Virg. G. 1, 141.—**B.** (acc. to the hollow of a sling in which the stone lay, like σφενδόνη) *The hollow of a ring in which a jewel is set, the bezel*, Plin. 37, 8, 37; id. 9, 42 (in Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38, called pala anuli).—**C.** *A money-bag, purse*, Macr. S. 2, 4 *fin.*

fundālis, e, *adj.* [fundo] *Of* or *belonging to a sling* (a post-class. word): stridor, Prud. Psych. 293.

fundāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [2. fundo] *A foundation* (a poet. word for the class. fundamentum; mostly in the plur.): ponere fundamina, Virg. G. 4, 161: Siculae terrae, Ov. M. 5, 361: rerum, id. ib. 15, 433; so id. Fast. 4, 835.—In the sing.: Ov. M. 14, 808.

fundāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A foundation, ground-work, basis* (quite class.; mostly in the plur.): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) *Sing.*: quin cum fundamento (aedes) Perierint, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 69: substruere fundamentum, id. ib. 40: qui a fundamento mihi usque movisti mare, id. 2, 6, 55.—(*β*) *Plur.*: operum fastigia spectantur, latent fundamenta, Quint. Prooem. § 4: agere fundamenta, Cic. Mil. 27, 75; so prima urbi jacere, Liv. 1, 12, 4 (cf. under *no.* II. *β*, the passage from Cic. Fl. 2, 4); for which novae domus jacere, Suet. Calig. 22; cf. id. Aug. 28: alta theatri locare, Virg. A. 1, 428; cf. altae Carthaginis locare, id. ib. 4, 266; and Plin. 36, 14, 21: fodere delubro, id. 28, 2, 4: subdere per solidum, Tac. A. 4, 62: urbis quatit Neptunus, Virg. A. 2, 611: saxa turris, quibus fundamenta continebantur, convellunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 3: villa a fundamentis inchoata, Suet. Caes. 46.

II. Trop.: (*a*) *Sing.*: meo judicio pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic. Planc. 12, 29; cf. fundamentum justitiae est fides, id. Off. 1, 7, 23: narratio est quaedam quasi sedes et fundamentum constituendae fidei, id. Part. 9, 31; so eloquentiae, id. de Or. 3, 37, 151: philosophiae, id. Div. 2, 1, 2: initium ac fundamentum defensionis, id. Cluent. 10, 30: disciplina nixa fundamento veritatis, Gell. 14, 1, 20.—(*β*) *Plur.*: illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, Quint. 10, 3, 3: quibus initiis ac fundamentis hae tantae summis in rebus laudes excitatae sunt, Cic. Sest. 2, 5: libertatis, id. Balb. 13, 31: virtutum, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72; cf. consulatus tui, id. Pis. 4, 9: senectus, quae fundamentis adolescentiae constituta est, id. de Sen. 18, 62: actionum, id. Phil. 4, 1, 1; so jacere pacis fundamenta, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: defensionis, id. Mur. 6, 14: salutis suae, id. Fam. 10, 29: impudentiae, Quint. 12, 6, 2: futuri oratoris, id. ib. 1, 4, 5; for which also with the *dat.* (cf. above *no.* I. the passage from Liv. 1, 12, 4): causae, Cic. Fl. 2, 4: verecundiae, id. Rep. 4, 4 Mos.: imperii, Plin. 15, 18, 20.

1. Fundānĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So C. Fundanius, *Varro's father-in-law*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 1. Another C. Fundanius, *a friend of Cicero, and who was defended by him*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, 10; Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 5, 19; v. the few fragments of the oration in Orell. Cic. IV. 2, p. 445; this oration is called Fundaniana in Serv. Virg. G. 2, 342. Another Fundanius, *a friend of Horace*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 42; 2, 8, 19.—In the *fem.*, Fundania, ae, *Varro's wife*, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 1.

2. Fundanius, a, um, v. Fundi, *no.* II. B.

Fundanus, a, um, v. Fundi, *no.* II. A.

fundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. fundo] *A founding, foundation* (extremely rare): fundationes aedium, Vitr. 5, 3; so substructionis fodere, id. 3, 3.

fundātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A founder* (extremely rare): Praenestinae urbis, Virg. A. 7, 678: imperii Romani, Inscr. Grut. 56, 5 *sq.*—**II.** Trop.: securitatis publicae (Licinius), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1071: quietis (Constantinus), id. *no.* 1075.

fundatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 2. fundo.

Fundi, orum, *m.* *A sea-coast town of Latium, on the Appian Way, between Formiae and Terracina, now Fondi*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1; Liv. 41, 27; Hor. S. 1, 5, 34; Suet. Tib. 5; Galb. 4; 8; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 683.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Fundānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Fundi*: ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: solum, Ov. Pont. 2, 11, 28: lacus, *near Fundi, whence the famous Caecuban wine*, Plin. 3, 5, 9; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 680; hence Amyclae, situated on the Lacus Fundanus, Mart. 13, 115: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8.—**B. Fundanius,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: Hercules, *who was worshiped at Fundi*, Vopisc. Flor. 4; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 1539.

fundĭbălum, i, *n.*, or **fundĭbălus,** i, *m.* [vox hibr. from funda and βάλλω] *A hurling* or *slinging machine* (late Lat.), Vulg. Macr. 1, 6 *fin.*; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 10, 2; and "*Fundibali λιθοβόλοι*," Gloss Lat. Gr.

‡ **fundibalarii** σφενδονῖται, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

‡ **fundibulum** χώνη, *A funnel*, Gloss Philox. [1. fundo].

fundĭto, are, *v. intens. a.* [1. fundo] (ante- and post-class. word) **I.** *To hurl* or *sling at*: Plaut. Poen. 2, 36: spicula, Amm. 24, 4.—**II.** Trop.: tantilla tanta verba funditat, *pours forth*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 61; so istaec verba, id. Amph. 4, 2, 12; and abs., id. Asin. 5, 2, 52.

fundĭtor, ōris, *m.* [funda] *One who fights with a sling* (funda), *a slinger, σφενδονίτης, a sort of light-armed soldier*, Caes. B. G. 2, 7, 1; 2, 10, 1; 2, 19, 4; 2, 24, 4, et saep.

fundĭtus, *adv.* [fundus] *From the very bottom, from the foundation*, a fundamento, ab radicibus, radicitus (freq. and quite class.): monumentum P. Scipionis funditus delevit ac sustulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36, 79; cf. Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, id. Off. 1, 11, 35; Vellej. 1, 12, 5; so destructum templum, Suet. Vesp. 9: perire, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 20: evellere, *by the roots*, Phaedr. 2, 2, 10.

B. Trop., *Utterly, entirely, totally, completely*: belli magnos commovit funditus aestus, Lucr. 5, 1434: quae domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae non odiis et dissidiis funditus possit everti? Cic. Lael. 7, 23; cf. praecepta, quae probas, funditus evertunt amicitias, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80; and amicitias funditus tollere e vita, id. Lael. 13, 48; so tollere veritatem et fidem, id. Or. 62, 209: abolitae leges et versae funditus, Tac. A. 3, 36: perdidisti me sodalem funditus, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 31; so id. Most. 3, 1, 154; cf. Lacedaemonios funditu' vicit, Cic. Inv. 1, 33, 55; and Virg. A. 11, 413; Enn. Ann. 2, 29: ne res redeant ad nilum funditus omnes, Lucr. 1, 674; id. 1, 479: earum rerum funditus esse expertem, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 195: ne spondeus quidem funditus est repudiandus, id. Or. 64, 216: funditus aliquid pessum dare, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 128.

II. Transf., *At the bottom, below* (so only ante- and post-class., and extremely seldom): subsedit funditus, ut faex, Lucr. 5, 498; Spart. Hadr. 12 *fin.*

1. fundo, fūdi, fusum, 3. *v. a.* [root FUD, kindr. with the Gr. ΧΥ, whence χεύσω, χύσις, *etc.*] *To pour, pour out, shed.*

I. Lit., of fluids: **A.** In gen.: (natura terram) sucum venis cogebat fundere apertis Consimilem lactis, *etc.*, Lucr. 5, 810: sanguinem e patera, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46; for which novum liquorem (*i. e.* vinum) de patera, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 3; and vina paterâ in aras, Ov. M. 9, 160; cf. vinum inter cornua, id. ib. 7, 594; and vinum super aequora, id. ib. 11, 247: carchesia (meri) humi, Virg. A. 5, 78: laticem urnis, Ov. M. 3, 172: lacrimas, Virg. A. 3, 348; cf. Ov. M. 8, 540: fundit Anigros aquas, *pours out*, id. ib. 15, 282: parumne fusum est Latini sanguinis? *shed, spilled*, Hor. Epod. 7, 4; so sanguinem de regno (*i. e.* propter regnum), Curt. 10, 5.—Mid.: memorandum, in septem lacus eum (Strymonem) fundi, *discharges itself*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38: ingentibus procellis fusus imber, *pouring*, Liv. 6, 8, 7; so id. ib. 6, 32, 6; cf. sanguis in corporibus fusus, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 310.

2. In partic., **a.** Of liquefying, melting metals, *To make by melting, to cast, found*: exolevit fundendi aeris pretiosi ratio, Plin. 34, 2, 3; cf. id. 34, 7, 18, § 46: caldarium (aes) funditur tantum, malleis fragile, id. 34, 8, 20: aere fuso, id. 34, 11, 24: vitrum fundere, id. 34, 14, 42; so glandes, Auct. B. Afr. 20, 3: Theodorus ipse se ex aere fudit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 83: ne statuam quidem inchoari, quum ejus membra fundentur, Quint. 2, 1, 12; so id. 7 praef. § 2: olim quaerere amabam, Quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22.

* **b.** In medic. lang., aliquem, *To cause one to have fluid stools, to relax one* (*opp.* comprimere): si compresserit aliquem morbus aut fuderit, Cels. praef. *med.*; cf. under *Pa.*

B. Transf.: **1.** *To wet, moisten, bathe* any thing with a liquid (poet. and very rare): (ossa) niveo fundere lacte, Tib. 3, 2, 20: multo tempora funde mero, id. 1, 7, 50.

2. Of things non-fluid, viz.,

a. In gen., *To pour forth in abundance, to scatter, cast, hurl:* desectam cum stramento segetem corbibus fudere in Tiberim, Liv. 2, 5, 3: picem reliquasque res, quibus ignis excitari potest, fundebant, Caes. B. C. 7, 24, 4; so tela, Val. Fl. 3, 243: sagittam, Sil. 7, 647: (solis) radios per opaca domorum, Lucr. 2, 114: quas (maculas) incuria fudit, *has scattered*, Hor. A. P. 352: fundunt se carcere laeti Thraces equi, *pour themselves forth, rush out*, Val. Fl. 1, 611; so se cuncta manus ratibus, id. 2, 662: litera fundens se in charta, Plin. 13, 12, 25: luna se fundebat per fenestras, Virg. A. 3, 152.—Mid.: ne (vitis) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, *spread out*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52; so rapa in latitudinem funditur, Plin. 18, 13, 35: homines fusi per agros ac dispersi, Cic. Sest. 42, 91.

b. In partic., (*a*) With the accessory notion of production: *To bring forth, bear*, or *produce in abundance:* crescunt arbusta et fetus in tempore fundunt, Lucr. 1, 352; cf. terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, quae cum maxima largitate fundit, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156; so flores aut fruges aut bacas, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: frugem, id. de Sen. 15, 51: plus materiae (vites), Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 192: cum centesimo Leontini campi fundunt, id. 18, 10, 21: facile illa (piscium ova) aqua et sustinentur et fetum fundunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129: (terra) animans prope certo tempore fudit Omne, Lucr. 5, 821; cf. ib. 915: fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti, Virg. G. 1, 13: Africa asinorum silvestrium multitudinem fundit, Plin. 8, 30, 46: quae te beluam ex utero non hominem fudit, Cic. Pis. *init.*; so Virg. A. 8, 139.

(*β*) With the secondary notion of depth or downward direction: *To throw* or *cast to the ground, to prostrate:* (victi hostes) et de jugis, quae ceperant, funduntur, Liv. 9, 43, 20: nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor Corpora (cervorum) fundat humi, Virg. A. 1, 193; cf. Ov. M. 13, 85: so Sil. 4, 533: aliquem arcu, Val. Fl. 1, 446.—So esp. freq. as a milit. *t. t.*, *To overthrow, overcome, beat, vanquish* an enemy: hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, occidit, Cic. Phil. 14, 10, 27; cf. exercitus caesus fususque, id. ib. 14, 1, 1; and aliquos caedere, fundere atque fugare, Sall. J. 58, 3; cf. si vi fudisset cecidissetque hostes, Liv. 35, 1, 8: eas omnes copias a se uno proelio fusas ac superatas esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 8; cf. Massilienses crebris eruptionibus fusi, id. B. C. 2, 22, 1: Latini ad Veserim fusi et fugati, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; so Liv. 2, 6 *fin.*; and quatuor exercitus Carthaginiensium fudi, fugavi, Hispania expuli, id. 28, 28, 9; cf. Drak. on 38, 53, 2: less freq. in a reversed order; alios arma sumentes fugant funduntque, Sall. J. 21, 2 Kritz; and Vellej. 2, 46 *fin.* Ruhnk.: omnibus hostium copiis fusis armisque exutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 6, 3; so magnas copias hostium fudit, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: Sabinos equitatu fudit, id. Rep. 2, 20.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To pour out* or *forth, to spread out, extend, display;* imago de corpore fusa, Lucr. 4, 50: animam moribundo corpore fudit, id. 3, 1046; cf. id. 3, 700; and concidit ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit, Virg. A. 2, 532: *circuli* (appellantur), quod mixta farina et caseo et aqua circuitum aequabiliter fundebant, *poured out, spread out*, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 31, § 106: quem secutus Cicero hanc famam latius fudit, Quint. 11, 2, 14; cf. id. 10, 5, 11: quum vero causa ea inciderit, in qua vis eloquentiae possit exprimi: tum se latius fundet orator, *will lay himself out, display himself*, Cic. Or. 36, 125; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 84; so neque se tanta in eo (Cicerone) fudisset ubertas, id. 12, 2, 23.—Mid.: quamquam negant, nec virtutes nec vitia crescere: et tamen utrumque eorum fundi quodammodo et quasi dilatari putant, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 48: semper ex eo, quod maximas partes continet latissimeque funditur, tota res appellatur, id. 5, 30, 92; id. Or. 62, 210.

B. In partic., of speech. *To pour forth, utter:* per quam (arteriam) vox principium a mente ducens percipitur et funditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149; cf. e quibus elici vocem et fundi videmus, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: inanes sonos fundere, id. ib. 5, 26, 73 (for which inani voce sonare, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48); so sonum fundere, id. Acad. 2, 23, 74: poëtarum more verba fundere, id. Fin. 4, 4, 10: versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore, id. de Or. 3, 50, 194; cf. grave plenumque carmen fundere, id. Tusc. 1, 26, 64; so tam bonos septenarios ad tibiam, id. ib. 1, 44, 107: physicorum oracula, id. N. D. 1, 26, 66; so has ore loquelas, Virg. A. 5, 842: preces pectore ab imo, id. ib. 6, 55; so preces, Hor. Epod. 17, 53: mera mendacia, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 33: opprobria rustica, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146: iras inanes, Val. Fl. 3, 697: vehemens et liquidus puroque simillimus amni Fundet opes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 121.—Hence

fūsus, a, um, *Pa.* *Spread out, extended, broad, large, copious, diffuse:* **A.** Lit.: (aër) tum fusus et extenuatus sublime fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: fusior alvus, *i. e. more fluid* (*opp.* astrictior), Cels. 1, 3 *med.*: toga fusa (*opp.* restricta), *wide, full*, Suet. Aug. 73: Gallorum fusa et candida corpora, *full, plump*, Liv. 38, 21, 9: nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem Lugentes campi, *extended*, Virg. A. 6, 440; cf. non fusior ulli Terra fuit domino, *a broader, larger kingdom*, Luc. 4, 670.—**B.** Trop.: genus sermonis non liquidum, non fusum ac profluens, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159; cf. constricta in latius fusa narratio, Quint. 2, 13, 5; and materia abundantior atque ultra quam oporteat fusa, id. 2, 4, 7: ut illud, quod ad omnem honestatem pertinet, decorum, quam late fusum sit, appareat, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 5: (vox) in egressionibus fusa et securae claritatis (*opp.* contracta), id. 11, 3, 64: periodus, id. 9, 4, 128: fusiores lioerioresque numeri, id. 130: lingua Graeca prolixior fusiorque quam nostra, Gell. 2, 26, 7: in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes, Quint. 9, 4, 138: plenior Aeschines et magis fusus, id. 10, 1, 77: dulcis et candidus et fusus Herodotus (*opp.* densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides), id. 10, 1, 33.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

Adv. fuse: ***1.** (acc. to *no.* A) *Spread out, extended:* (manus) fusius paulo in diversum resolvitur, Quint. 11, 3, 97.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* B) *Copiously, at length, diffusely:* quae fuse olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatim distincteque dicuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36: multa dicere fuse lateque, id. Tusc. 4, 26, 57; so fuse lateque dicendi facultas, id. Or. 32, 113: fuse et copiose augere et ornate aliquid (*opp.* brevia et acuta), id. Fin. 3, 7, 26.—*Comp.*: haec quum uberius disputantur et fusius (*opp.* brevius angustiusque concluduntur), Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20; so brevius et ornatius rem exponere, Quint. 4, 2, 128.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

2. fundo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fundus] *To lay the bottom, keel, foundation* of a thing, *to found:* **I.** Lit. (so perh. only poet.): facile esse navem facere, ubi fundata et constituta est: nunc haec carina satis probe fundata et bene statuta est, *i. e. is laid*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 43 *sq.*; so dum mea puppis erat validâ fundata carinâ, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 5; and id. Her. 16, 111: Erycino in vertice sedes fundatur Veneri Idaliae, *is founded*, Virg. A. 5, 759; so sedem saxo vetusto, id. ib. 8, 478: arces, id. ib. 4, 260.

B. Transf., in gen., *To fasten, secure, make firm:* dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves, Virg. A. 6, 4: (genus humanum) Et majoribus et solidis magis ossibus intus Fundatum, Lucr. 5, 926; id. 4, 829.

II. Trop., *To found, establish* (so quite class.): illud vero maxime nostrum fundavit imperium et populi Romani nomen auxit, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Balb. 13, 31; cf. quantis laboribus fundatum imperium, id. Cat. 4, 9, 19: qui (rei publicae status) bonorum omnium conjunctione et auctoritate consulatus mei fixus et fundatus videbatur, id. Att. 1, 16, 6; and accurate non modo fundata verum etiam exstructa disciplina, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1: res publica praeclare fundata, id. Parad. 1, 2, 10; cf. qui legibus urbem Fundavit, Virg. A. 6, 812; so libertatem, salutem, securitatem, Plin. Pan. 8, 1: jus civile, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 39: vacuos Penates prole, Stat. S. 4, 7, 30; cf. thalamos Tritonide nympha, Sil. 2, 65: partis et fundatis amicitiis, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 7, 25: fundatae atque optime constitutae opes, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1; cf. nitidis fundata pecunia villis, *well laid out*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 46: nihil veritate fundatum, Cic. Fl. 11, 26; cf. Lucr. 5, 162.—Hence

fundātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Firm, durable* (extremely rare): quo fundatior erit ex arenato directura, *etc.*, Vitr. 7, 3 *med.*—**B.** Trop.: deflevi subitas fundatissimae familiae ruinas, Auct. Or. pro domo 36, 96.

‡**fundŭlae** a fundo, quod exitum non habent ac pervium non est (*A cul de sac*), Var. L. L. 5, 32, 40, § 145.

fundŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fundus] ***I.** *A kind of sausage:* "FUNDULUM a fundo, quod non ut reliquae partes, sed ex una parte sola apertum." Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 111.—***II.** In mechanics, *A kind of sucker* or *piston:* ambulatiles, Vitr. 10, 13.

fundus, i, *m.* The *bottom* of any thing (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: armarii fundum exsecuit, *the bottom of the chest*, Cic. Clu. 64, 179; so ollae, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60: scyphi, Paul. Dig. 41, 1, 26: (Aetna) fundo exaestuat imo, *from the lowest bottom*, Virg. A. 3, 577; cf. imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo, id. ib. 2, 419; so amnis fundo carens, Plin. 3, 16, 20.—Proverb.: largitio fundum non habet, *there is no end of giving*, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55.

***2.** Transf. (pars pro toto), *A cup:* hi duo longaevo censentur Nestore fundi Mart. 8, 6, 9.

B. In partic., *A piece of land, farm, estate:* "*fundi* appellatione omne aedificium et omnis ager continetur; sed in usu urbana aedificia *aedes*, rustica *villae* dicuntur; locus vero sine aedificio in urbe *area*, rure autem *ager* appellatur: idemque ager cum aedificio *fundus* dicitur," Florent. Dig. 50, 16, 211: cui nostrum non licet fundos nostros obire? Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249; so Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 16; Crass. in Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224; Cic. Caecin. 36, 104; Verr. 2, 3, 50, 119; Fam. 13, 69, 2; 14, 7, 3; Quint. 4, 2, 131; 8, 3, 8, et saep.: euge, funde et aedes, per tempus subvenistis mihi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 84: nostri fundi calamitas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: quasi non fundis exornatae multae incedant per vias, *i. e. with the price of a farm.* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 42.—In an obscene sense: fundum alienum arat, incultum familiarem deserit, id. Asin. 5, 2, 24.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo, *i. e. from its foundation*, funditus, Virg. A. 10, 88: coenae, *the principal dish*, Gell. 17, 8, 2.

B. In partic., publicist's *t. t.*, qs. *One who lays the foundation for a decision, who has the principal decision* or *approval* of a thing, *the principal decider, approver*, auctor: "*fundus* dicitur populus esse rei quam alienat, hoc est auctor," Fest. p. 89: negat ex foederato populo quemquam potuisse, nisi is populus fundus factus esset, in hanc civitatem venire, *etc.*, Cic. Balb. 8, 19 (where, indeed, Cicero gives to this legal principle another meaning): cf. *municipes* sunt cives Romani ex municipiis, legibus suis et suo jure utentes ‡. neque ulla populi Romani lege astricti, nisi populus eorum fundus factus est, Gell. 16, 13, 6.

2. Transf. beyond the pub. law sphere (ante- and post-class., and very rarely): ei rei fundus pater sit potior, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 7: haec ego dixi non ut hujus sententiae legisque fundus subscriptorque fierem, sed, *etc.*, Gell. 19, 8, 12.

fūnĕbris, e, *adj.* [funus] *Of* or *belonging to a funeral, funeral-, funereal:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): epulum, Cic. Vat. 12, 30: vestimentum, id. Leg. 2, 23, 59;

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lectus, Petr. 114: cupressi Hor. Epod. 5, 18: pompa, Tac. H. 3, 67: concio, Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 341; Quint. 11, 3, 153; cf. laudationes, id. ib., and 3, 7, 2: carmen, id. 8, 2, 8.—**B.** Subst., funebria, ium, *n.*, *Funeral rites*, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 177.—**II.** Transf., *Deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sacra, *i. e. human offerings*, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 85: bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49: vulva, Plin. 11, 37, 84: malum populis (elephantiasis), id. 26, 1, 5: difficiles, funebria ligna, tabellae, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 7.

fūnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [funus] *Of* or *relating to a funeral* (a post-class. word): actio, *on account of the expenses of a funeral*, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 6; Paul. ib. 21, et al.—**II.** Subst., funerarius, ii, *m.*, *One who took charge of funeral processions, an undertaker*, Firmic. 3, 6 *med.*

fūnĕrātĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to a funeral* (a post-class. word): actio, Pomp. Dig. 11, 7, 30 (*al.* funeraria, v. funerarius).—**II.** Subst., FVNERATICIVM, ii, *n.*, *The money spent on a funeral, burial expenses*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2417; 4107; 4420.

fūnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [funero] *A burial, funeral* (late Lat.): Indi funerationes negligunt, Mart. Cap. 6, 224.

‡**funerātor** *κηδευτὴς νεκροῦ*, Gloss. Philox.

funerepus, i, v. funirepus.

fūnĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [funus] *Of* or *belonging to a funeral, funeral-* (a poet. word, for the class. funebris): **I.** Lit.: faces, *funeral-torches*, Virg. A. 11, 143: fronde coronat pyram, id. ib. 4, 505.—**II.** Transf., *Deadly, destructive, fatal*: torris, Ov. M. 8, 511: dextra (Discordiae), Val. Fl. 7, 468: bubo, *i. e. ill-boding, dismal*, Ov. M. 10, 453; so os bubonis, id. Ib. 226.

funĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (depon. form funeratus est, Capitol. Pert. 14) [id.] *To bury with funeral rites, to inter* (perh. not ante-Aug.): qui funerari se jussit sestertiis undecim millibus, Plin. 33, 10, 47; so Suet. Claud. 45; Tib. 51; Calig. 15; Ner. 50; Oth. 11; Domit. 17; Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, et al.: (apes) defunctas progerunt funerantiumque more comitantur exsequias, Plin. 11, 18, 20.—**II.** Transf. (consequens pro antecedente), funeratus, a, um, *Killed, destroyed*: prope funeratus Arboris ictu, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 7: funerata est pars illa corporis, qua quondam Achilles eram, Petr. 129.

funeror, ari, v. funero, *ad init.*

fūnesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [funestus] *To pollute* or *disgrace with murder*: aras ac templa humanis hostiis, Cic. Fontei. 10, 21: aram sociorum, id. Mil. 33, 90: concionem contagione carnificis, id. Rab. perd. 4, 11: gentem, Juv. 8, 18.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To pollute, dishonor* (post-class.): sese nuptiis incestis, Cod. Theod. 3, 12, 3.

fūnestus, a, um, *adj.* [funus] **I.** Act., *Causing death, destruction,* or *calamity*, and hence, *causing grief; deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous, mournful, dismal* (quite class.): ad ejus (C. Verris) funestam securem servati, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, 123; cf. deorum templis atque delubris funestos ac nefarios ignes inferre, id. Cat. 3, 9, 22; so arma, Ov. F. 1, 521: venenum, id. Met. 3, 49: morsus, id. ib. 11, 373: munus, id. ib. 2, 88: taxus, id. ib. 4, 432; cf. taeda, Virg. A. 7, 322: scelus, Phaedr. 3, 10, 50.—*Comp.*: funestior dies, Cic. Att. 9, 5, 2.—*Sup.*: Caligula sceleratissimus ac funestissimus, Eutr. 7, 12.—(*β*) *c. dat.*: aquilam argenteam, quam tibi perniciosam et funestam futuram confido, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: o diem illum funestum senatui bonisque omnibus! id. Sest. 12, 27; cf. nox funesta nobis, id. Flacc. 41, 103: victoria funesta orbi terrarum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 3.

II. Neut., *Filled with misfortune* or *with grief, fatal, mournful, sad* (also quite class.): agros funestos reddere, Lucr. 6, 1138: capilli, Ov. F. 6, 493: utque manus funestas arceat aris, *i. e. polluted with blood*, id. Met. 11, 584: familia, *in mourning*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55: annales velut funesti, *full of sad events*, Liv. 4, 20, 9; cf. pistolae, *announcing misfortune or defeats, sad tidings*, Vellej. 2, 117, 1; and funestior advolat alter Nuncius, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 474; cf. also nocturna volucris funesta querela, Prop. 2, 20, 5; hence also omen, id. 2, 28, 38: litera, *reminding of death, predicting death*, Ov. M. 10, 216: funestum est a forti atque honesto viro jugulari, funestius ab eo, cujus vox, *etc.*, Cic. Quint. 31, 95.

funētum, i, *n.* [funis] *A vine trained so as to form an arbor*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 174.

‡**fungidus** *σομφός*, Gloss. Philox.

fungĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [fungus] *Of a mushroom*; comic.: fungino genere esse, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 9.

fungor, functus, fungi, *v. dep.* *To busy one's self with* or *be engaged in* something; *to perform, execute, administer, discharge, observe, do* any thing; constr. *c. abl.*, rarely *c. acc.* or *abs.*

I. In gen., (*a*) *c. abl.*: valetudo (opportuna est), ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic. Lael. 6, 22; cf. populari munere fungi, id. Rep. 3, 35; and virtutis perfectae perfecto munere fungi, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 109; so munere, id. Rep. 1, 7; 5, 2; Off. 2, 16, 57; 2, 20, 70; Brut. 16, 63; Leg. 1, 3, 10; Caes. B. G. 7, 25, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 5; cf. magnificentissima aedilitate, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57: consulatu, Suet. Caes. 23; Galb. 3: praeturâ, id. Tib. 4; Claud. 24; 38; Gramm. 7: quaesturâ, id. Aug. 36: magisterio, id. Dom. 4: officio, Cic. Coel. 9, 21; so officio rhetoris, Quint. 2, 1, 6; Suet. Claud. 29; Hor. S. 2, 6, 109: legationibus, Quint. 3, 2, 4: militiâ, Suet. Gramm. 9: oppugnationibus et acie feliciter, Vellej. 2, 95, 2: sacris, Hor. A. P. 224: laboribus, id. Od. 2, 18, 38; cf. periculis, Just. 7, 4: dapibus, *to take food*, Ov. F. 2, 791: caede, *to murder*, id. Her. 14, 19: morte, *to die*, id. Met. 11, 583; Vellej. 2, 49, 1; for which also fato, Ov. M. 11, 559; Quint. 3, 7, 10; Suet. Calig. 6; Val. Max. 1, 8, 5 *ext.*: vitâ, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 11 *fin.*; 49, 17, 14: voto, *to pay a vow*, Just. 9, 2: fungar vice cotis, *to serve instead of*, Hor. A. P. 304; so indicis partibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 2: ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), *who had lived through, enjoyed*, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 13; cf. functo longissima statione mortali, Vellej. 2, 131, 2: virtute functi duces, *who have shown, exhibited*, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 29; cf. omni virtute functa (femina), Quint. 6 praef. § 5.—Of things: possunt aliquando oculi non fungi suo munere, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 71: aliquae (vocales) officio consonantium fungantur, Quint. 1, 4, 10: levissima quaeque (quaestio) primo loco fungitur, id. 3, 6, 8 Spald. *N. cr.*: res eadem perorationis vice fungitur, id. 4, 3, 11; cf. id. 4, 1, 75.

(*β*) *c. acc.* (so in the class. prose-writers only in the *part. fut.*; v. the follg.): ingentia munera fungi, Lucil. in Non. 497, 12; so munus, id. ib. 10; Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 5; Trin. prol. 1: officium, Pac. in Non. 497, 16; so Titin. ib. 6; Turpil. ib. 13; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 14; 3, 3, 19; Ad. 3, 4, 18; Phorm. 2, 1, 51: sine me alliato fungi fortunas meas, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 45: mago diem fungitur relictis duobus filiis, *i. e. dies*, Just. 19, 1: mala cuncta animus contagi fungitur ejus, *i. e. suffers*, Lucr. 3, 734; cf. (inane) manet intactum neque ab ictu fungitur hilum, id. 3, 814.—In the *part. fut. pass.*: muneris fungendi gratia, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 12, 3; and Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2: spes facta militiae fungendae potioribus ducibus, Liv. 24, 21, 3; id. 1, 41, 6.

(*γ*) *Abs.* (extremely seldom): at facere et fungi sine corpore nulla potest res, *i. e. to suffer*, Lucr. 1, 442 *sq.*; cf. in the preced. *no.* *β*; so Lucr. 3, 169: pro fultura et subtractione fungentur fundamenta, *will serve*, Col. 1, 5, 9: nec livida tabes Invidiae functis quamquam et jam lumine cassis Defuit, *i. e. to the dead*, defunctis, Stat. Th. 2, 15; cf. omnia functa Aut moritura vides, id. Silv. 2, 1, 209: so id. Theb. 4, 483; 511; 8, 11; Albin. 1, 393; Aus. Ep. 33.

II. In partic., *To perform, discharge, contribute, pay* any thing due from one: hoc vobis est statuendum, quid aratorem ipsum arationis nomine muneris in re publica fungi ac sustinere velitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, 199: per omnes annos atque omnia bella duplici numero se militum equitumque fungi, Vellej. 2, 15, 3: quum eo sumptu res publica fungatur, Tac. A. 14, 21: qui fenus exercent, omnibus patrimonii intributionibus fungi debent, etsi possessionem non habeant, Paul. Dig. 50, 1, 22 *fin.*

☞ In pass. signif. (post-class. and very rarely): Sextus Pedius ait: Pretia rerum non ex affectione nec utilitate singulorum sed communiter fungi, *are not taken*, Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 33.

fungōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fungus] *Full of holes, spongy, fungous*: medulla, Col. 4, 29, 6: raphanus, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 83: caro, id. 16, 6, 8: lingua, id. 23, 1, 24.—*Comp.*: arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 64.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

fungŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small mushroom*, Apic. 5, 2.

fungus, i, *m.* [a weakened form of *σφόγγος, σπόγγος*] *A mushroom, moril, fungus*, Plin. 22, 23, 47; Hor. S. 2, 4, 20.—**II.** Transf., **A.** *A soft-pated fellow, a dolt*: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 2; so id. ib. 2, 3, 49; 4, 7, 23.—**B.** *A fungous excrescence* on the human body, Tertull. Spect. 23; cf. fungo simile ulcus, Cels. 6, 18, 11. On the olive-tree, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.—**C.** *A collection of lamp-black on the wick of a candle* or *lamp, a broad candle-snuff*, Virg. G. 1, 392.

fūnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [funis] *A slender rope, a cord*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 66; Gell. 5, 3, 3; Quint. 1, 6, 6.

fūnĭrĕpus (also written funerep.), i, *m.* [funus-repo, that climbs on a rope] *A rope-dancer*, funambulus, App. Flor. p. 342, 18 and 32.

funis, is, *m.* (*fem.*, Lucr. 2, 1153; also quoted in Gell. 13, 20, 21, and Non. 205, 22; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 6 [kindr. with *σχοῖνος*] *A rope, line, cord*, Cato R. R. 135, 4; Var. R. R. 1, 22; Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 5; 3, 14, 6, 4, 29, 3, et al.; Plin. 16, 1, 1; Virg. A. 2, 262; Ov. M. 8, 777, et saep.: patiatur necesse est illam per funes ingredientium tarditatem, *i. e. of the rope-dancers*, Quint. 2, 14, 16.—**2.** Proverb., **a.** Funem ducere *or* sequi, *to lead* or *follow the rope*, i. q. *to command* or *to serve* (the fig. being most probably that of an animal led by a rope): imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique, Tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 48 Schmid.—**b.** Funem reducere, *to pull back the rope*, i. q. *to take back one's word, to change one's mind*: Pers. 5, 118.—**c.** Funem in diversa distendere, *to dispute pro and con*, Tert. Pudic. 2; adv. Marc. 4.—**d.** "Ut, quod ajunt Graeci, ex incomprehensibili parvitate arenae funis effici non possit" (Gr. *ἐξ ἄμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν*), Col. 10 praef. § 4 *fin.*

fūnus, ĕris, *n.* [funis; lit., what is drawn out, a procession; hence, in partic.] *A funeral procession, funeral rites, burial, funeral* (very frequent and quite classical).

I. Lit., funus, quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic. Quint. 15, 50; cf. mater exsequias illius funeris prosecuta, id. Cluent. 71, 201; and funus innumeris exsequiis celebratum, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 122: mercedem funeris ac sepulturae constituere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, 134: moeror funeris, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: cui acerbissimum funus ducitur, id. Quint. 15, 50; cf. funus triumphali porta ducendum, Suet. Aug. 100; so facere filio, id. Cluent. 9, 28: celebrare, Liv. 8, 10, 10: ornare, Cic. Rep. 6, 2; Suet. Aug. 100: paterno funeri omnia justa solvere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: funeri operam dare, id. Att. 15, 1, B, 1: venire in funus, id. ib.; cf. prodire (alicui) in funus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 88; Var. R. R. 1, 69, 2: funere efferri, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225; Suet. Ner. 9; 30; 33: praetereunte funere, id. Tib. 57: nec te tua funere mater Produxi, Virg. A. 9, 486 Wagn. *N. cr.*: funus imagines Ducant triumphales tuum, *i. e. be borne at the head of the procession*, Hor. Epod. 8, 11: sub ipsum funus, id. Od. 2, 18, 18: statim a funere, Suet. Caes. 85.—Comic.: fecisti funus me absente prandio: Cur ausu's facere, quoi ego aeque ac heres eram? *have buried*, i. e. *devoured* it, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 27.—In plur.: funera agitant, exsequia ititant, Naev. 3, 9: nemo me lacrumis decoret, nec funera fletu Faxit, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; cf. id. de Sen. 20, 73; poetically imitated by Cicero: linquamus amicis Moerorem, ut celebrent funera cum gemitu, Cic. poet. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: quum senatus auctoritatem suam in virorum fortium funeribus ornamentisque ostenderit, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 16: edictum, quod de funeribus habeant (aediles curules), id. ib. § 17: tristia, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74: tria si concurrant foro, id. Sat. 1, 6, 43: justa reddere alicui, Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 4.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A dead body, corpse* (poet.): haeccine parva meum funus arena teget? Prop. 1, 17, 8; so lacerum, Virg. A. 9, 491.—In the plur.: Prop. 4, 11, 3: mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19.

2. *Death*, espec. *violent death, murder* (mostly poet.): maturo propior . . . funeri, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 4: vicinum funus ut aegros Exanimat, id. Sat. 1, 4, 126: exstinctum Nymphae crudeli funere Daphnin Flebant, Virg. E. 5, 20: (quos) Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo, id. Aen. 6, 429: qui patrios foedasti funere vultus, *with murder*, id. ib. 2, 539. So freq. in the plur.: quae funera Turnus Ediderit, Virg. A. 9, 526; cf. id. ib. 10, 602; Hor. Od. 1, 15, 10; 4, 14, 49. And once in Cic., acc. to Nonius: ut vix hominum acerbis funeribus satietur, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 300, 26 (Rep. 2, 41 ed. Mos.).—Hence.

II. Trop. (qs. a being buried; hence), *Destruction, ruin, fall* (rare, but quite class.): summa eloquentia dixit graviter, "casum illum meum funus esse reipublicae, sed funus justum et indictum," Cic. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: dum Capitolio Regina (Cleopatra) dementes ruinas Funus et imperio parabat, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 8.—In the plur.: sub lacrimosa Trojae Funera, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 15: pro dira pudoris funera, Luc. 4, 231.—Also concr. of persons plotting destruction: Gabinium et Pisonem, duo rei publicae portenta ac paene funera, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 2.

fuo, ĕre, v. sum, *ad init.*

fūr, fūris, *comm.* [kindr. with φώρ] *A thief*: **I.** Lit.: quodsi duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem, si se telo defenderet, interfici impune voluerunt, *etc.*, Cic. Mil. 3, 9: ita in legibus posiverunt, furem duplici condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, Cato R. R. praef. § 1: fures privatorum furtorum, *opp.* fures publici, id. ap. Gell. 11, 18, 18; id. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: a Philippo interrogatus, quid latraret, *furem se videre* respondit, id. de Or. 2, 54, 220: M. Carbo condemnatus, fur magnus, e Sicilia, *i. e. extortioner*, id. Fam. 9, 21, 3: ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter, Hor. S. 1, 3, 106: (Priapus) furum aviumque Maxima formido, id. ib. 1, 8, 3: Sallustius historicus priscorum verborum ineruditissimus fur, Suet. Gramm. 15.—In the *fem.*: fures estis ambae, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 67.—**II.** Transf., **A.** As a term of vituperation applied to slaves, *Thief, rascal, rogue, knave*: tun' trium literarum homo Me vituperas? fur, etiam fur trifurcifer, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 47; cf. non fur, sed trifur? id. ib. 4, 4, 6; so id. ib. 4, 10, 38 *sq.*; Capt. 5, 4, 21; Casin. 3, 6, 1; Pseud. 1, 3, 131, et saep.: quid domini faciant, audent quum talia fures! Virg. E. 3, 16: manipulus furum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6.—**B.** *A robber-bee, drone*, usually called fucus, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 19.

Fura, ae, *f.* *Name of a goddess, otherwise unknown*, Mart. Cap. 2, 40 dub. (*al.* Furia).

fūrācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [furax] *Inclination to steal, thievish disposition, thievishness* (very rare): furacitas auri argentique, Plin. 10, 29, 41.

fūrācĭter, *adv.* *Thievishly*; v. furax, *ad fin.*

fūrātor, ōris, *m.* [1. furor] *A stealer* (a post-class. word): veritatis philosophus, Tert. Apol. 46 *fin.*

fūrātrīna, ae, *f.* [id.] (a post-class. word) *A stealing, theft*: facilis, App. M. 6, p. 178; so id. ib. 10, p. 245.—**II.** Trop.: conjugalis, *i. e. adultery*, App. M. 8, p. 202.

fūrax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *Inclined to steal, given to stealing, thievish* (rare, but quite class.): servus, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248: P. Cornelius homo avarus et furax, id. ib. 2, 66, 268: furacissimae manus, id. Pis. 30, 74: nihil est furacius illo, Mart. 8, 59, 3: tam furax a mento volsella, *i. e. removing the beard*, Tert. Pall. 4.—* *Adv.*: quum omnium domos, apothecas, naves furacissime scrutarere, Cic. Vat. 5, 12.

furca, ae, *f.* *A* (two-pronged) *fork*: exacuunt alii vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg. G. 1, 264: valentes, id. ib. 2, 359: furcis detrudi, Liv. 28, 3, 7; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 2.—Proverb.: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24 Schmid (v. furcilla).

II. Transf., of things shaped like a fork: **A.** *A fork-shaped prop, pole*, or *stake, a notch*; for supporting the seats of a theatre, Liv. 1, 35, 9; for a vine, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32; for fishing-nets, id. 9, 8, 9; for the gable of a house, Ov. M. 8, 702; *a frame on which meat was suspended in the chimney*, id. ib. 8, 648.

B. *An instrument of punishment in the form of a fork* (V or Π), *which was placed on the culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends, a yoke* (cf. also furcifer): *To.* Satis sumpsimus supplicii jam. *Do.* Fateor, manus votis do. *To.* Et post dabis Sub furcis, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 73: canem et furcam ferre, id. Casin. 2, 6, 37: servus sub furca caesus, Liv. 2, 36, 1 Drak.; so Val. Max. 1, 7, 4; Lact. 2, 7: sub furca vinctus inter verbera et cruciatus, Liv. 1, 26, 10: cervicem inserere furcae, Suet. Ner. 49; Prud. στεφ. 10, 851.—Hence poet. to designate the worst condition of slavery: ibis sub furcam prudens, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66.

C. *A fork-shaped gallows*: aliquem furcâ figere, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 28 *fin.*; so furcae subjicere, Ulp. ib. 9: in furcam tollere, Paul. ib. 38: in furcam suspendere, Ulp. ib. 13, 6: in furcam damnare, Modest. ib. 49, 16, 3: canes vivi in furca, sambucea arbore fixi, Plin. 29, 4, 14.

D. *A fork-shaped yoke* in which young bullocks were put to be tamed, Var. R. R. 1, 20, 2.

E. Furcae cancrorum, *The claws of a crab*, App. Apol. p. 297.

F. Furcae Caudinae, *The narrow pass of Caudium*, usually called Furculae Caudinae (v. furcula, *no.* II. and Caudium), Val. Max. 5, 1, 5 *ext.*; 7, 2, 17 *ext.*

furcĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [furca-fero; acc. to furca, *no.* II. B] *A yoke-bearer*, as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, *gallows rogue, hang-dog, rascal, scoundrel*: impudice, sceleste, verbero, Bustirape, furcifer, Sociofraude, parricida, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 127; id. Amph. 1, 1, 129; so id. ib. 1, 3, 41; Asin. 2, 4, 78; 3, 3, 87; Capt. 3, 4, 31; 45; Casin. 1, 51; Most. 1, 1, 66; 5, 2, 50; Mil. 2, 6, 64; Pseud. 1, 2, 59; Poen. 3, 5, 39; Rud. 3, 4, 12; 4, 3, 57; Ter. And. 3, 5, 12 Don.; Eun. 4, 7, 28; 5, 2, 23; 5, 6, 19; Cic. Dejot. 9, 26; Hor. S. 2, 7, 22. Of freemen: id tu tibi, furcifer, sumes, Cic. Vat. 6, 15; so of Piso, id. Pis. 7, 14.

* **furcĭfĕra,** ae, *f.* [furca-fero] *A man's yard*, Petr. poet. Sat. 132, 8.

furcilla, ae, *f. dim.* [furca] *A little fork*: herba subsecari falcibus debet et, quoad perarescat, furcillis versari, Var. R. R. 1, 49, 1; so id. ib. 1, 8, 6; Col. 2, 10, 13: quoniam furcilla extrudimur, Brundisium cogito, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4; cf. musae furcillis praecipitem ejiciunt, Catull. 105, 2.—Also, ‡ furcilles, sive ‡ furcilla, quibus homines suspendebant," Fest. p. 88.

* **furcillātus,** a, um, *adj.* [furcilla] *Pointed like a fork, forked*: bacilla furcillata, Var. L. L. 5, 24, 34, § 117.

* **furcillo,** are, *v. a.* [id.] *To support* (qs. by a crotch); trop.: tu inventus vero, meam qui furcilles fidem! Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 36.

* **furcōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [furca] *Full of forks* or *points*: thyrsi leontopodii, App. Herb. 7.

furcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id. *no.* II.] **I.** *A forked prop* to support a wall when undermined: suspenso furculis ab hostibus muro, Liv. 38, 7, 9.—**II.** Furculae Caudinae, *Two lofty* (fork-shaped) *defiles near Caudium, where the Roman army, in the year* A.U.C. 434, *was hemmed in by the Samnites*, now *Val d'Arpaja*, Liv. 9, 2; 11; Flor. 1, 16; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 776 *sq.*; and v. Caudium, *no.* II.

fŭrenter, *adv.*, v. furo *ad fin.*

furfur, ŭris, *m.* *Bran* (in the sing. and plur.): qui alunt furfure sues, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27: per cribrum effuso furfure, Plin. 22, 25, 70: triticum furfure crasso vestitur, id. 18, 30, 73, § 304.—In the plur.: hordeacei, Var. R. R. 2, 6, 4; Col. 12, 44, 3: triticei, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 17: excreti modice a farina, Col. 8, 4, 1; Phaedr. 4, 18, 4.—**II.** Transf., *Scurf* or *scales* on the skin, the head, *etc.*: foedo cutis furfure, Plin. 26, 1, 2.—In the plur.: capitis, Plin. 20, 9, 39: faciei, id. 22, 21, 30.

furfŭrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [furfur] *Like bran* (late Lat.): terebramina tinearum, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

‡ **furfŭrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to bran*: PECUNIA, *from the sale of bran*, Inscr. Grut. 128, 5.

furfŭrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of bran, made of bran, bran-*: panis, Gell. 11, 7, 3.

furfŭrĭcŭlae, ārum, *f. dim.* [id.] *Fine bran*, Marc. Empir. 5 *fin.*

furfŭrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Like bran, brownish*: color (styracis), Plin. 12, 25, 55.

furia, ae, v. the follg. art.

fŭrĭae, arum (rarely in the sing., v. the follg.), *f.* [furo] *Violent passion, rage, madness, fury.*

I. Appellatively (so only poet. for furor *or* rabies): unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei, Virg. A. 1, 41; so ergo ubi concepit furias, *i. e. became furious*, id. ib. 4, 474; tauri, Mart. 2, 43, 5; so canum, Grat. Cyneg. 392: in furias agitantur equae, *i. e. furious, ardent desire*, Ov. A. A. 2, 478; so Virg. G. 3, 244; Prop. 4, 4, 68: auri, *the fierce greed of gold*, Sil. 2, 500: ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria justis, *in just fury, just wrath*, Virg. A. 8, 494; so honestae (Sagunti), Stat. S. 4, 6, 84.—Of things: tranare sonoras Torrentum furias, *the wild raging, roaring*, Claud III. Cons. Hon. 45.

II. As a *nom. propr.*, Furiae, *The* (three) *goddesses of vengeance* (Alecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone), *the Furies*: Furiae deae sunt speculatrices, credo, et vindices facinorum et scelerum. Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: ut eos agitent insectenturque Furiae, non ardentibus taediis, sicut in fabulis sed angore conscientiae, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 24, 66 *sq.*; Pis. 20, 46; Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 47; Virg. A. 3, 331; Hor. S. 2, 3, 135; 2, 8, 45; Lact. 6, 19, et al.

B. Transf., in gen., *Avenging spirits, tormenting spirits*: (*a*) *Plur.*: itaque eos non ad perficiendum scelus sed ad luendas rei publicae poenas furiae quaedam incitaverunt, Cic. Sull. 27, 76: *sceleratum vicum* vocant, quo amens, agitantibus furiis sororis ac viri, Tullia per patris corpus carpentum egisse fertur, Liv. 1, 48, 7; cf. id. 1, 59 *fin.*; 40, 10, 1: his muliebribus instinctus furiis Tarquinius circumire et prensare patres, *etc.*, *urged on by this female tormenting spirit, this fury of a woman*, id. 1, 47, 7.—(*β*) *Sing.*: Applied to persons who are furious, or who are plotting mischief. So of Clodius: illa furia ac pestis patriae, Cic. Sest. 14, 33; so of the same, id. ib. 17, 39; cf. also illa furia muliebrium religionum, qui non pluris fecerat Bonam Deam quam tres sorores, id. Fam. 1, 9, 15; and id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 141: hunc juvenem (*i. e.* Hannibalem) tamquam furiam facemque hujus belli odi ac detestor, Liv. 21, 10, 11.

fŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [furiae] **I.** *Like the Furies, furious, raging, dreadful, fearful* (mostly poet.): caput Cerberi, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 17: incessus, Liv. 7, 17, 3: arma, *i. e. of the Bacchantes*, Ov. M. 6, 591; cf. Erichtho, id. Her. 15, 139: furialis illa vox nefariis stupris effeminata, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: dira exsecratio ac furiale carmen, Liv. 10, 41, 3: caedes, Ov. M. 6, 657; cf. ausa, id. ib. 6, 84: dens leonis, Mart. 2, 75, 7: mensae Atrei, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 39: tollitur in coelum furiali turbine clamor, *fearful*, Sil. 16, 320.—In the neuter, adverbially: aurigae furiale minatur Efferus, Stat. Th. 6, 429; so Claud. B. Get. 326.—**II.** Act., *Making mad, infuriating* (poet. and very rare): haec me irretivit veste furiali inscium, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 8, 20; so aurum, Val. Fl. 6, 670: oscula, id. 7, 254.—* *Adv.:* furialiter odit, Ov. F. 3, 637.

fŭrĭālĭter, *adv. Furiously, madly, franticly;* v. the praeced., *ad fin.*

Furianus, a, um, v. Furius, *no.* II. B.

fŭrĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [furiae] *Raging, furious* (late Lat.): cornu (vaccae furentis), Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 306.

fŭrĭbunde, *adv.*, v. furibundus, *ad fin.*

fŭrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [furo] *Raging, mad, furious* (rare, but quite class.): homo ac perditus (Clodius), Cic. Sest. 7, 15: tum ille (Catilina) furibundus: *Quoniam*, etc., Sall. C. 31 *fin.*: taurus, Ov. M. 13, 871: ignibus et ventis furibundus fluctuet aër, Lucr. 6, 367: cum semel accepit solem furibundus (Leo) acutum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: latronis impetus crudeles ac furibundos retardare, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 19: silentia, Stat. Th. 10, 896.—* **II.** *Filled with prophetic inspiration, inspired:* hariolorum et vatum furibundae praedictiones (shortly before, furente modo and furor), Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4.—* *Adv.:* omnes furibunde concutiens, *fearfully*, Hier. in Jesai. 5, 14, 5.

Fūrīna (also written Furrina), ae, *f. A goddess worshiped in ancient Rome, otherwise unknown:* "*Furrinalia Furrinae*, quod ei deae feriae reipublicae dies is, quojus deae honos apud antiquos. Nam ei sacra instituta annua et flamen attributus: nunc vix nomen notum paucis," Var. L. L. 6, 3, 56, § 19: "quarum (Eumenidum) et Athenis fanum est et apud nos, ut ego interpretor, lucus Furinae," Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: ponticulus, qui est ad Furinae, Satricum versus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 4.—**II.** Deriv., **Fūrīnālis** (Furrin.), e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Furina, Furinal-:* flamen, Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25, § 84; 7, 3, 90, § 45.—In the plur. subst., Furinalia (Furrin.), ium, *n.*, *The festival of Furina* (celebrated on the 25th of July), Var. L. L. 6, 3, 56, § 19; Calend. Maff. in Inscr. Orell. II. p. 394 et 411; Fest. p. 88 Müll. *N. cr.*

* **fūrīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [fur] *Of* or *belonging to thieves, thief-* (a word formed in jest after the analogy of coquinus): Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 2.

1. fŭrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [furiae] *To drive mad, to madden, enrage, infuriate* (a poet. word.): flagrans amor et libido, Quae solet matres furiare equorum, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 14; so pubem, Sil. 14, 280: matres armatas (*i. e.* Bacchantes), Stat. Th. 11, 487: mentes in iram, Sil. 17, 294; cf. furiata mens, Virg. A. 2, 407; and furiata juventus, Sil. 7, 617: furiati ignes (amoris), *i. e. fierce, wild*, Ov. F. 2, 761; cf. Sil. 13, 209.

2. fŭrĭo, ire, *v. n.* [id.] *To be mad, to rage* (late Lat. for the usual furere): ut furiat, Sid. Carm. 22, 94.

fŭrĭōse, *adv.*, v. furiosus, *ad fin.*

fŭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [furiae] *Full of madness* or *rage, mad, raging, furious* (freq. and quite class.): lex (XII. tabularum) est: SI FVRIOSVS EST, AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Frgm. XII. tab. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 148; cf. itaque non est scriptum: SI INSANVS, sed: SI FVRIOSVS ESCIT, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; and id. Rep. 3, 33: ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum putem? id. Pis. 20, 47: aiunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse, *etc.* (shortly before, hominem longe audacissimum et insanissimum), id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 222; cf. ib. 207; 304: dormientium et vinolentorum et furiosorum visa imbecilliora esse quam vigilantium, siccorum, sanorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 88: mulier jam non morbo sed scelere furiosa, id. Cluent. 65, 182: furiosus vultus et acer, Lucr. 6, 1183: quod si delira haec furiosaque cernimus esse, id. 2, 985; Asin. in Quint. 9, 2, 9: exululant comites, furiosaque tibia flatus, *i. e. inciting to phrensy, maddening*, Ov. F. 4, 341: laevam involvere toga, *etc.* . . . paene furiosum est, Quint. 11, 3, 146: quaedam pars exercitus non minus furiosa est, quam qui cum Antonio fuerunt, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 2: bello furiosa Thrace, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 5: cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 25: fervido quodam et petulanti et furioso genere dicendi, id. Brut. 68, 241; so dictum, Quint. 11, 1, 37: vociferatio, id. 2, 10, 8: initium, id. 3, 8, 59: inceptum, Liv. 36, 34, 3: vota, Ov. M. 10, 370.—*Comp.:* furiosior amor, Ov. M. 9, 737: quanto hoc furiosius atque Majus peccatum est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 83.—*Sup.:* conciones furiosissimae Publii, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4.

Adv. furiose, *Furiously, madly:* etsi solet eum, quum aliquid furiose fecit, poenitere, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1.—*Comp.:* servo in se cum gladio furiosius irruente, Spart. Hadr. 12.

Fūrĭus (an archaic form Fusius; v. in the follg., and cf. the letter R), a, *A Roman family name;* as M. Furius Camillus, *the deliverer of Rome from the Gauls*, Liv. 5, 19 *sq.*; Cic. Rep. 1, 3; Tusc. 1, 37, 90: M. Furius Bibaculus, *a Roman poet of Cremona, a cotemporary of Cicero;* v. Weichert De M. Furio Bibaculo poëta in his Poett. Latinn. Reliquiae, p. 331–364: A. Furius Antias, *a poet, the friend of Q. Lutatius Catulus the elder*, Cic. Brut. 35, 132: L. Furius Philus, *consul in the year* 618 A.U.C., *who is introduced as a speaker in Cicero's Republic:* C. Fusius Cita, *a commissary under Caesar in the Gallic war*, Caes. B. G. 7, 3.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Fūrĭus** (Fusius), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Furius* (Fusius), *Furian* (Fusian): data fato quodam Furiae genti Gallica bella, Liv. 31, 48, 12: cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furias, Fufias, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, 109 Klotz; so lex Furia (testamentaria), Gaj. Inst. 2, 225; 4, 23 *sq.*: lex Furia Caninia (de manumissionibus), id. ib. 1, 42; for which lex Fusia Caninia, Cod. Justin. 7, 3.—**B. Fūrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Furian:* poëmata, *i. e. of the poet A. Furius Antias*, Gell. 18, 11, 4.—Subst., Furiani, orum, *m.*, *The soldiers of M. Furius Camillus, the Furians*, Liv. 6, 9.

‡ **furnacarius,** ii, v. fornacarius.

* **furnācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [furnus] *Of* or *belonging to an oven, baked in an oven:* panis, Plin. 18, 11, 27.

furnārĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *Baking, the trade of a baker:* furnariam exercere, Suet. Vit. 2.

furnārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A baker*, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 24, § 7; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2868.

Furnĭus, a, *Name of a Roman* gens. So C. Furnius, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 5; 10, 1, 4; ib. 3, 1; 4. 1; 6, 1; Att. 9, 6, 6 *sq.*—Another Furnius, *a friend of Horace*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 86.

furnus (also written fornus, Var. in Non. 531, 32), i, *m.* [kindred with fornax] *An oven:* in furnum calidum condito, Plaut. Casin. 2. 5, 1; so Var. l. l.: Plin. 13, 4, 9; 19, 1, 3; 20, 9, 39; 28, 8, 29: Ov. F. 6, 313. Used by the Romans as a warming-place, Hor. S. 1, 4, 37; Ep. 1, 11, 13.

fŭro, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* [kindred with ϑύω; v. Passow sub h. v.] *To rage, rave* (in sickness or when in a passion), *to be out of one's mind, mad, furious* (quite class.): quem nos furorem, *μελαγχολίαν* illi (Graeci) vocant: quasi vero atra bili solum mens ac non saepe vel iracundia graviore vel timore vel dolore moveatur: quo genere Athamantem, Alcmaeonem, Ajacem, Orestem furere dicimus, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; cf. qui valetudinis vitio furunt et melancholici dicuntur, id. Div. 1, 38, 81; and Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 9; so primum inquiram, quid sit furere, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 41: insanire ac furere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, 39: furere et bacchari, id. Brut. 80, 276; cf. non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis: recepto Dulce mihi furere est amico (an imitation of the Anacreontic ϑέλω ϑέλω *μανῆναι*), Hor. Od. 2, 7, 28; Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: ille, si non acerrime fureret, auderet, *etc.*, id. Pis. 21, 50: furere adversus aliquem, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 61: num furis? an prudens ludis me obscura canendo? Hor. S. 2, 5, 58: furit ille dolore, Ov. M. 12, 478; so amore, Val. Fl. 5, 427; cf. ex quo destiti Inachia furere, Hor. Epod. 11, 6: in celeres iambos Misit (me) furentem, id. Od. 1, 17, 25.—(*β*) With object-clauses: (Clodius) furebat, a Racilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3; so sed furit vinci dominus profundi, Sen. Med. 597: ecce furit te reperire atrox Tydides, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 27.—(*γ*) *c. acc.* (poet.): hunc sine me furere ante furorem, Virg. A. 12, 680: praecipuum tunc caedis opus, Gradive, furebas, Stat. Th. 9, 5.

II. Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nubes interdum perscissa furit petulantibus auris, Lucr. 6, 111; cf. furit mugitibus aether concussus, Virg. G. 3, 150; so ventus, Lucr. 6, 688; impetus Aetnae, id. 2, 594; cf. flamma in Aetna, Hor. Epod. 17, 33; and ignis in stipulis, Virg. G. 3, 100: stella vesani leonis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 18: atra tempestas effusis imbribus, Virg. A. 5, 694: furit ardor edendi, Ov. M. 8, 828: nec copia tantum argenti furuit vita, Plin. 33, 11, 53.—With an object-clause: fama furit, versos hostes Poenumque salutem Invenisse fuga, Sil. 7, 504.—Hence

*furenter, *adv.* *Furiously:* pueri autem aiunt eum furenter irasci, *was furiously enraged*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 12.

1. fūror, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* (*supin.* furatum, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 23; Trin. 4, 2, 22: furatus, in pass. signif., App. M. 10, p. 220) [fur] *To steal, purloin, pilfer* (quite class.): solet haec, quae rapuit et furatus est dicere se emisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22, 60: furatur aliquid aut eripit, id. Off. 2, 11, 40; id. N. D. 2, 63, 157: pecuniam ex templo, Quint. 3, 6, 41; Suet. Caes. 54.—Abs.: ad furandum venire, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 61: ut iste in furando manibus suis uteretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15, 33; id. Att. 2, 1, 1.

II. Transf., in gen., *To secretly take away, withdraw:* pone caput fessosque oculos furare labori, Virg. A. 5, 845; so membra, Sil. 10, 74: sese, id. 14. 561: vultus veste, *i. e. to hide*, Sen. Agam. 914: non enim furatus esse civitatem, non genus suum ementitus dicitur, Cic. Balb. 2, 5: speciem furabor Iacchi, *will represent, personate*, Prop. 4, 2, 31.

2. fŭror, ōris, *m.* [furo] *A raging raving* (in sickness or violent passion) *rage, madness, fury:* "hanc *insaniam* (*μανίαν*), quae juncta stultitiae patet latius, a *furore* disjungimus . . . Quem nos *furorem*, *μελαγχολίαν* illi (Graeci) vocant . . . Qui ita sit affectus, eum dominum esse rerum suarum vetant duodecim tabulae. Itaque non est scriptum: SI INSANVS, sed: SI FVRIOSVS ESCIT. Stultitiam enim censuerunt insaniam, constantia, id est sanitate vacantem . . . furorem autem esse rati sunt mentis ad omnia caecitatem: quod quum majus esse videatur quam insania, tamen ejusmodi est, ut furor in sapientem cadere possit, non possit insania," Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; id. Acad. 2, 27, 88: ira furor brevis est, Hor. Ep. 1. 2, 62; cf. fere ira et concitatio furori sunt similia, Quint. 7, 4, 31: hic si mentis esset suae, nisi poenas patriae furore atque insania penderet, Cic. Pis. 21, 50; cf. furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 4: versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: caeci furore, Liv. 28, 22, 14; cf. Catull. 64, 197; so rabidus, id. 63, 38: caecus, Hor. Epod. 7, 13: nec se comitem illius furoris, sed ducem praebuit, Cic. Lael. 11, 37; cf. id. Rep. 1, 28 *fin.*; and si decima legio ad eundem furorem redierit, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 2; so of political excitement, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 5, Liv. 2, 29, 11; 25. 4, 5; 28, 25, 12; Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17; of the *fierce passion* of love, Prop. 1, 13, 20; Virg. A. 4, 101; Ov. Her. 9, 145; also in the plur., Hor. S. 2, 3, 325. Of the *inspired phrensy* of prophets and poets (as a translation of the Greek *μανία* employed in like manner): ea (praesagitio) si exarsit acrius, furor appellatur, quum a corpore animus abstractus divino instinctu concitatur, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: negat sine furore Democritus quemquam poëtam magnum esse posse, id. ib. 1, 37, 88; Lucr. 2, 622: ille furor (Cassandrae) patriae fuit utilis, Prop. 3, 13, 65.—In the plur.: fatidicos concepit mente furores, Ov. M. 2, 640: ad hunc impendiorum furorem, Suet. Ner. 31.—

Poet. also in a good sense: vidi animos mortesque virum decorisque furorem, Sil. 2, 324; so in the plur.: nec tamen incautos laudum exhorresce furores, id. 3, 146.—Also poet. of things: coeli furor aequinoctialis, *the raging storms*, Catull. 46, 2.—(β) *c. inf.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quis furor est, census corpore ferre suo? Ov. A. A. 3, 172; so furor est, mensuram ejus (mundi) animo quosdam agitasse atque prodere ausos … furor est, profecto furor, egredi ex eo, *etc.*, Plin. 2, 1, 1: magno furor (leonis) est in sanguine mergi, *raging desire*, Stat. Th. 8, 596.

II. Furor, personified. *A deity, the companion of Mars*, Sil. 4, 327; Stat. Th. 3, 424; 7, 52.

Furrina, ae, and **Furrinalis,** e, v. Furina.

furtĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum-facio] *That commits theft, thievish:* minus jam furtificus sum quam antehac: rapio propalam, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 10: manus, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 97; so laeva, id. Pers. 2, 2, 44.

furtim, *adv.* [furtum] *By stealth, secretly, privily* (rare, but quite class.): at enim hic clam furtim esse volt, ne qui sciant, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 49; so Liv. 21, 63, 9: ut furtim tota decemviris traditur! Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: quae (lagenae) furtim essent exsiccatae, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2; Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 252: (Janua) neu furtim verso cardine aperta sones, Tib. 1, 2, 10: quid juvat, immensum te argenti pondus et auri furtim defossa timidum deponere terra? Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: per infrequentiam furtim senatusconsultum factum, Liv. 39, 4, 8; Quint. 1, 11, 19: nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18: furtim magis quam bello Marsacos incursabat, *by stealthy incursions*, Tac. H. 4, 56 *fin.*—* (β) Poet., connected with a noun in the Greek manner: concubitusque tuos furtim, *secret, hidden intercourse*, Tib. 2, 5, 53.

furtīve, *adv.*, v. furtivus, *ad fin.*

furtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum] *Stolen, purloined, pilfered* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: qui scias mercari furtivas atque ingenuas virgines, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 22; so lana, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14: strigilis, id. Sat. 2, 7, 110: colores, id. Ep. 1, 3, 20; cf. vincula rari capilli, Prop. 4, 5, 69: res, Quint. 5, 13, 49; Liv. 45, 39, 6.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Secret, hidden, concealed, furtive* (so quite class.): furtivum iter per Italiam, * Cic. Pis. 40, 97; so expeditiones (*c. c.* latrocinia, *opp.* bella), Vellej. 2, 31, 2; and victoria, Just. 11, 6: amor, Virg. A. 4, 171: libertas, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 15: lectus, Tib. 1, 5, 7: usus, id. 1, 9, 55: mens, Ov. Her. 17, 265: scriptum, *cipher*, Gell. 17, 9, 21: nox, *favorable to secresy*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 3: quem Rhea sacerdos furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, Virg. A. 7, 660: celent furtivos balnea tuta viros, *secret, concealed lovers*, Ov. A. A. 3, 640; so viri, id. Pont. 3, 3, 56.

Adv. furtīve, *Stealthily, secretly, furtively* (very rare): clam furtive aliquid accipere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 62: quidam furtive agunt gratias et in angulo et ad aurem, Sen. Ben. 2, 23: data munera, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 6.

furtum, i, *n.* [fur] *Theft* (quite class. and very freq.).

I. Lit.: fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque in compedibus aetatem agunt: fures publici in auro atque in purpura, Cato in Gell. 11, 18, 18: SI NOX FVRTVM FACTVM SIT, SI IM OCCISIT IVRE CAESVS ESTO, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4; cf. Dirks. Trans. p. 564 *sq.;* and Gell. 11, 18; so furtum facere (alicui), Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 15; 18; Cic. Clu. 64, 179; Quint. 3, 6, 49; 5, 10, 16; Cels. Dig. 47, 2, 69, et saep.: furti se et illum astringere, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 34; cf. furti se alligare, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39: in furto comprehensus, Caes. B. G. 6, 16 *fin.:* furti teneri, Pompon. Dig. 47, 2, 78: furti agere, id. ib.: furti condemnare, Gell. 11, 18, 24: furti reus, Quint. 4, 2, 51; 7, 2, 29, et saep.: furtum erat apertum: cujus rei furtum factum erat? Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 26 *sq.:* ubi oves furto periere, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 86: callidum (Mercurium), quicquid placuit, jocosc Condere furto, id. Od. 1, 10, 8.

II. Transf., **A.** Concr., *A stolen thing:* quae (furta) sine portorio Syracusis erant exportata, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, 171: dum (puer) furta ligurrit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79.

B. *A secret action, crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem* (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; perh. not in Cic.): **1.** In gen.: etiam si, quid scribas, non habebis, scribito tamen, ne furtum cessationis quaesivisse videaris, *a secret excuse, pretext*, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2; Liv. 43, 10, 3; cf. haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis, Virg. A. 10, 735; and furto, non proelio opus esse, Curt. 4, 13; cf. also furtum armorum, Sil. 17, 91: (fugam) abscondere furto, Virg. A. 4, 337; cf. furto laetatus inani, id. ib. 6, 568: nec semel ergo mihi furtum fecisse licebit? *i. e. to eat in secret*, Mart. 5, 50, 5.—In the plur.: furtis incautum decipit hostem, Ov. M. 13, 104: furta belli, Sall. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 11, 515; and ap. Non. 310, 15; Virg. A. 11, 515.—Hence, **b.** Furto, adverbially, i. q. furtim, *By stealth, secretly*, λάθρα: (hyaenae) gravidae latebras petunt et parere furto cupiunt, Plin. 8, 30, 46.

2. In partic., *Stolen* or *secret love, intrigue* (so mostly in the plur.): plurima furta Jovis, Catull. 68, 136 and 140; so in the plur., Tib. 1, 2, 34; Prop. 2, 30, 28; Virg. G. 4, 346; Ov. M. 1, 606; 3, 7; 9, 558, et al.: hoc certe conjux furtum mea nesciat, Ov. M. 2, 423; so in the sing., id. ib. 1, 623; 3, 266; Virg. A. 6, 24; Sil. 7, 487; 13, 615.

fūruncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A petty thief, pilferer:* **I.** Lit.: olim furunculus, nunc etiam rapax, Cic. Pis. 27, 66; so Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.—**II.** Transf., **A.** *A pointed, burning sore on the human body, a boil, furuncle*, Cels. 5, 28, 8; Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 130.—Hence, **B.** *A similarly shaped knob on a vine*, Col. 4, 22, 4; ib. 24, 5; Plin. 17, 22, 36, § 181.

furvescens, entis, *Part.* [furvus] *Growing dark, dusky* (late Lat.): Tartareae noctis obscuritate furvescens, Mart. Cap. 1, 20.

furvus, a, um, *adj* [root FUS, whence fuscus; kindr. with ΟΡΦΟΣ, whence ὀρφνὸς and ὀρφνη] *Dark, dusky, gloomy, swarthy, black:* "veteres Romani *furvum* atrum appellaverunt," Gell. 1, 18, 4; cf. "*furvum* nigrum vel atrum," Fest. p. 84; and "*furvum* bovem id est nigrum immolabant Aterno," id. p. 93 Müll. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris, Ov. M. 5, 541; so of the lower world: postis, Stat. Th. 8, 10: plagae leti, id. Silv. 5, 1, 155; cf. Proserpina, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 21; and hostiae, Val. Max. 2, 4, 5; Fest. p. 93: furvâ gente (*i. e.* Maurorum, Indorum) petita belua, Juv. 12, 104.—**II.** Trop.: audivimus detestabili parricidio furvum diem, Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *fin.:* culpa, Prud. Cath. 1, 74.

* **fuscātor,** ōris, *m.* [fusco] *A darkener, obscurer:* coeli (Corus), Luc. 4, 66.

fuscĭna, ae, *f.* [kindr. with furca] *A three-pronged spear, a trident:* dant (deo) arcum, sagittas, hastam, clipeum, fuscinam, fulmen, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; so as an attribute of Neptune, Suet. Calig. 52; as a weapon of the retiarii, id. ib. 30; Juv. 2, 143.

fuscĭnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [fuscina] *A three-pronged fork*, Vulg. Exod. 27, 3.

Fuscinus, a, um, v. fuscus, *no.* II. B.

fuscĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fuscus] *Darkness, obscurity* (post-class. and very rare): App. de Mundo *ad fin.*

fusco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *Act., To make dark, swarthy, dusky, to blacken, darken* (a poet. word): fuscentur corpora campo, Ov. A. A. 1, 513; so cutem pingui olivo, Stat. Th. 6, 576: lactea pocula sanguine puniceo (Massagetae), id. Achill. 1, 307: malas (lanugo), Luc. 10, 135; cf. dentes (inertia), Ov. A. A. 3, 197: diem (nube), Val. Fl. 1, 396; cf. Sil. 11, 270.—**B.** Trop.: quem ad hoc aevi nulla actuum culpa fuscavit, Symm. Ep. 1, 34; so Sid. Carm. 7, 505.—* **II.** *Neutr., To become dark* or *swarthy:* Stat. S. 3, 4, 66.

fuscus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with furvus; v. h. v.] *Dark, swarthy, dusky* (quite class.): purpura plebeia ac paene fusca, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: cornix, id. poët. Div. 1, 8, 14: illi sint comites fusci, quos India torret, Tib. 2, 3, 55; cf. Andromede, Ov. Her. 15, 36; and Hydaspes, Hor. S. 2, 8, 14; also transf., Syene, Mart. 9, 36, 7: nubila, Ov. M. 5, 286; cf. alae noctis, Virg. A. 8, 369; and transf., amictus (somni), Tib. 3, 4, 55: Falerna, Mart. 2, 40, 6.—*Comp.:* altera (fraxinus) brevis, durior fusciorque, Plin. 16, 13, 24: laterna, *i. e. dark*, Mart. 14, 62.—As denoting misfortune: fuscis avibus Larissam accessi, App. M. 2, 124.—**B.** Transf., of the voice, *Indistinct, husky, hoarse* (*opp.* candidus; v. h. v. p. 232, 2, a): et vocis genera permulta: candidum (*al.* canorum) fuscum, leve asperum, grave acutum, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146 Mos. and Orell. *N. cr.;* cf. est (vox) et candida et fusca et plena et exilis, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 3, 15; and Plin. 28, 6, 16: hic etiam fusca illa vox, qualem, *etc.*, id. ib. 171 (for which Cic. Brut. 38, 141, *subrauca*).

II. Fuscus, i, *m. A Roman surname;* e. g. Aristius Fuscus, *an intimate friend of Horace;* v. Aristius.—**B.** Deriv., **Fuscīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Fuscus:* explicationes, Sen. Suasor. 4 *fin.*

fūse, *adv.*, v. fundo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

fūsĭlis, e, *adj.* [fundo] *Molten, fluid, liquid* (very rare): aurum, Ov. M. 11, 126: ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes fundis jacere coeperunt, *i. e. of softened clay*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 1 ("ἐξ ἀργίλλης τετηγμένης," Metaphr.): numen (*i. e.* signum), Prud. Cath. 4, 40; cf. vasa aenea, Mart. Cap. 8, 193.

fūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A pouring, outpouring* (extremely rare): tenuis stellarum, Vitr. 9, 7: Chrysippus ipsum mundum deum dicit esse et ejus animi fusionem universam, *an outpouring, effusion*, * Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39.—**II.** In partic., *A melting, founding, casting* of metals: si quis numum falsa fusione formaverit, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 3.

Fusius, a, um, v. Furius.

fūsor, ōris, *m.* [fundo] *A founder* in metals, Cod. Justin. 10, 64; Inscr. Grut 630, 9.

fūsōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A sink, drain*, Pall. 1, 17, 1; 1, 37, 4.

fūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Molten, belonging to* or *made by founding* (late Lat. for fusilis): "*fusorius* χωνευτικός," Gloss. Philox.: formavit opere fusorio, Vulg. Exod. 32, 4.

fusterna, ae, *f.* [contr. from fusterina, *sc.* pars, from fustis] *The upper part, knotty part of a fir-tree* which is cut off, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 196; Vitr. 2, 9.

fustĭbălātor, ōris, *m.* [fustibalus] *One who fought with the sling-staff*, Veg. Mil. 3, 14. Cf. the follg. art.

fustĭbălus, i, *m.* [vox hibr., from fustis and βάλλω] *A sling-staff*, an offensive weapon consisting of a staff with a sling attached, Veg. Mil. 3, 14. Cf. the preced. art.

fustĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fustis] *A small piece of wood, a little stick*, App. M. 6, p. 415 Oud. (*al.* funiculos): alii, *i. e. stalk, stem*, Pall. 1, 35, 6.

‡ **fustigo** ξυλοκοπῶ, τύπτω τῷ ξύλω, Gloss. Philox.: ‡ fustigatus βακλισθεις, ib.

fustis, is (*abl.* regularly fusti; fuste, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134; 1, 5, 23; 2, 3, 112), *m.* [perh. from ferio] *A knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff, club:* tamquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 21; Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38, § 137: severae Matris ad arbitrium recisos Portare fustes, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 41: for threshing out grain; ipsae spicae melius fustibus cuduntur, Col. 2, 20, 4.—Esp. freq. used for cudgelling: auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 202: male mulctati clavis ac fustibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 94: non opus est verbis, sed fustibus, id. Pis. 30, 73: si filius meus fustem mihi impingere volet? Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 9: quos tu nisi fuste coërces, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134: formidine fustis Ad bene dicendum redacti, id. Ep. 2, 1, 154: fustium admonitio, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 7. And of beating to death, as a milit. punishment (v. fustuarium): sorte ductos fusti negat, Sall. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 2, 201; cf. primipili centurionem ob turpem ex acie fugam fusti percussit, Vellej. 2, 78 *fin.*; and Tac. A. 3, 21; so Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 34 Oud.; Auct. B. Hisp. 27 *fin.*

fustĭtŭdĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [fustis-tundo] *Cudgel-banging*, a word comically formed to indicate the place where slaves were beaten: apud fustitudinas ferricrepinas insulas, *i. e.* ergastula, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 21.

fustŭārĭum, ii, *n.* [fustis] *A cudgelling to death*, a military punishment for desertion or other capital offences: fustuarium meruerunt legiones, quae consules reliquerunt, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 14; so Liv. 5, 6, 14 Drak.; id. Frgm. ap. Serv. A. 6, 825; cf. Polyb. 6, 35; Lips. de Milit. Rom. 5, 18; Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 100.

* **fūsūra,** ae, *f.* [fundo] *A founding, melting* of metals: plumbi, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

1. fusus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from fundo.

* **2. fūsus,** ūs, *m.* [fundo] *A pouring, outpouring: Fons*, unde funditur e terra aqua viva, ut *fistula*, a qua fusus aquae, Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35, § 123.

3. fūsus, i, *m.* *A spindle*, Plin. 8, 48, 74; 11, 23, 27; 28, 2, 5, § 28; Tib. 2, 1, 64; Ov. M. 4, 221; 229; 6, 22; Virg. G. 4 348; Prud. στεφ. 10, 239. Attributed to the Fates, Virg. E. 4, 46; Ov. Her. 12, 4. —**II.** Transf., in mechanics, *A cross-bar, rundle* connecting two wheels near the circumference, Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.*

‡ **futare** arguere est, unde et *confutare*. Sed Cato hoc pro *saepius fuisse* posuit, Fest. p. 89 Müll.

* **fūtātim,** *adv.* [perh. from fundo; qs. by pouring out, *i. e.*] *Abundantly, frequently*: Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 29.

1. futile, is, v. futilis, *no.* I.

2. futile, *adv.*, v. futilis, *ad fin.*, *no.* I.

fūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [fundo; cf. futis] *That easily pours out*: **I.** Lit. So only subst., FUTILE, is, *n.*, *A water-vessel, broad above and pointed below, which was used at sacrifices offered to Vesta*, Don. Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 3; Phorm. 5, 1, 19; Schol. Stat. Th. 8, 297; Schol. Hor. A. P. 231.

II. Transf., in gen., *That easily lets loose, can not contain* (very rare): canes, *that void their excrement through fear*, Phaedr. 4, 18, 33: glacies, *brittle*, Virg. A. 12, 740.

B. Trop., *Unreliable, vain, worthless, futile* (so quite class.): servus, Ter. And. 3, 5, 3; cf. irrideamus haruspices: vanos, futiles esse dicamus, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 36; and quis non odit sordidos, vanos, leves, futiles? id. Fin. 3, 11, 38; so locutores (*c. c.* leves et importuni), Gell. 1, 15, 1: auctor, Virg. A. 11, 339: competitores, Gell. 4, 8, 4; Enn. in Non. 511, 6: futiles commentitiaeque sententiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18; cf. dicit quaedam futilia et frivola, Gell. 16, 12, 1; so alacritas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37; laetitiae, id. ib. 5, 6, 16: et caducum tempus, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 14: lingua, Phaedr. 5, 2, 10: de causa, Plin. 33, 2, 8: nec futilis ictus, Sil. 15, 797.

Adv., In vain, idly, uselessly (ante- and post-class.): **1.** Form fūtĭle: factum futile, Enn. in Non. 514, 14: provenisti, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 73.—**2.** Form fūtĭlĭter: blaterata, App. Apol. p. 275: *Futile* futiliter, Non. 514, 13.

* **fūtĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [futilis, *no.* II. B] *Worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, futility*: haec plena sunt futilitatis summaeque levitatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.

fūtĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. futilis, *ad fin.*, *no.* 2.

‡ **futio,** ōnis, *f.* [fundo] *A pouring out*, acc. to Prisc. p. 631 P., but without an example.

‡ **futis,** is, *f.* [fundo; cf. futilis] *A water-vessel, a pitcher*: "vas aquarium vocant FUTIM, quod in triclinio allatam aquam infundebant," Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34, § 119.

fŭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [kindr. with φυτεύω] *To have connection with* a female (very rare): Catull. 97, 9; so Mart. 10, 91, 1; id. 3, 87, 1.—*Abs.*: te futuente, Mart. 9, 3, 10.

futurus, a, um, *Part.*, from sum.

fŭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [futuo] *A lying with copulation*, Catull. 32, 8; Mart. 1, 107, 6.

fŭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A copulator*, Mart. 1, 91. 6; 7, 30, 3.

fŭtūtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that copulates*: manus, Mart. 11, 22, 4: lingua, id. 11, 61, 10.

fututus, a, um, *Part.*, from futuo.

fuvi, v. sum, *ad init.*

G.

G, g, *indecl. n.* or (on account of litera) *f.* The seventh letter of the Latin alphabet, but which did not originally belong to the Latin orthography, its place being supplied by C; hence on the Columna Rostrata LECIONES, MACISTRATOS, EXFOCIONT, (pu)CNANDOD, PVCN(ad), CARTACINIENSIS, for legiones, *etc.*; hence, too, the archaic form ACETARE for agitare (v. Fest. p. 23 Müll. *N. cr.*), and the still common abbreviation of the names Gaius and Gnaeus in C. and Cn.—At a later period (acc. to Plut. Qu. Rom. p. 277 D and 278 E, by means of a freedman of Spurius Carvilius Ruga, about the beginning of the second Punic war) a slight graphic alteration was made in the C, which introduced into the Roman orthography the letter G (on the old monuments C): thus we have in the S. C. de Bacchanal. MAGISTER, MAGISTRATVM, FIGIER, GNOSCIER, AGRO; on the other hand, the orthography GNAIVOD PATRE PROGNATVS on the first Epitaph of the Scipios (v. Append.), which dates before that time, indicates either incorrectness in the copying or a later erection of the monument.

As an initial, *g*, in pure Latin words, enters into consonantal combination only with *l* and *r*; and therefore in words which, from their etymology, had the combination *gn*, the *g* was rejected in the classical period, and thus arose the class. forms nascor, natus, nosco, novi, notus, narus, navus, from the original gnascor, gnatus, gnosco, *etc.*; whereas in compounds the *g* again makes its appearance: cognatus, cognosco, ignarus, ignavus.—An initial *g* is dropped before *l* in lac from γάλα (GALACT), and perh. in lucuns, if this has arisen from γλυκὺς.

As a medial, *g* combines with *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, although it is sometimes elided before *m* in the course of formation; so in examen for exagmen from agmen; in contamino for contagmino (from con-TAG, tango). Before *s* the soft sound of *g* passes into the hard sound of C, and becomes blended with the *s* into *x* (v. the letter X); though sometimes the *g* (or *c*) is elided altogether, as in mulsi from mulgeo, in indulsi from indulgeo. So too before *t*, as indultum from indulgeo.

As a final, *g* was only paragogic, acc. to Quint. 1, 7, 13, in the obsolete VESPERVG (for vesperu, analogous with noctu; v. Spald. *ad loc.*).

Commutation took place most freq. between *g* and *c*; v. this letter. With *j* in mejo from mingo, major from MAG (magis, maximus).—By assimilation, *g* was produced from *b* and *d* in oggero, suggero, aggero, *etc.*, from ob-gero, subgero, ad-gero, *etc.*

As an abbreviation, G denotes Galliarum, Gallica, gemina, Germania, *etc.*; and sometimes Gaius (instead of the usual C); v. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 467; 1660; 4680: GPRF, genio populi Romani feliciter, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4957.

Vid. more on this letter in Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 267-274; 454 and 485-492.

Găbăli, orum, *m.*, Γαβάλεις Strab., *A people in Aquitanian Gaul*, now *Gevaudon*, Caes. B. G. 7, 64; 75; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 266 *sq.*, and 389.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Găbălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Gabali*: pagus, Plin. 11, 42, 97. —**B. Găbălĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: civitas, *the capital of the Gabali*, Sid. Ep. 5, 13. *Its inhabitants* were called Gabalitani, orum, *m.*, Sid. ib. 7, 6.

găbălĭum, ii, *n.* *An aromatic shrub in Arabia*, Plin. 12, 21, 45.

†† **găbălus,** i, *m.* [an old Germ. word, i. q. the modern Gabel (fork); hence like furca, as an instrument of punishment] *A kind of gallows*: in gabalum aliquem suffigere, Var. in Non. 117, 15.—**II.** Transf. as a term of reproach, like our *gallows-bird, hang-dog*, Macrin. ap. Capit. Macrin. 11.

Găbăon, ōnis, *f.*, Γαβαών (Hebrew גִבְעוֹן), *A city of Judea*, (* *Gibeon*), Vulg. Ios. 9, 17; 18, 25; cf. Mann. Paläst. p. 217.—**II.** Deriv., **Găbăōnĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Gabaon, Gabaonite, Gibeonite*: servitus, Sid. Ep. 9, 8

găbătae, arum, *f.* [perh. from cavus] *A kind of dish* or *platter* (post-Aug.): Mart. 7, 48, 3; id. 11, 31, 18.

Găbĭi, orum, *m.* *An ancient city of Latium founded by the Sicilians, twelve miles from Rome and eleven from Praeneste*, near the modern *Lago di Castiglione*, Liv. 1, 53 *sq.*; 24, 10; 26, 9; 41, 16; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 7; 1, 15, 9; 2, 1, 25; cf Mann. Ital. 1, p. 658 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv., **A. Găbīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Gabii, Gabine*: ager, Var. L. L. 5, 6, 13, § 33; Liv. 3, 8: via, *leading from Rome to Gabii* (called also Praenestina via), Liv. 2, 11; 3, 6; 5, 49: urbs, *i. e. Gabii*, Ov. F. 2, 709: saxum, *quarried at Gabii*, of superior quality, Tac. A. 15, 43: cinctus, v. 2. cinctus: vicinitas, Cic. Planc. 9, 23: res, Liv. 1, 54: Juno, *worshiped at Gabii*, Virg. A. 7, 682.—In the plur. subst. Gabini, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Gabii, Gabines*, Liv. 1, 54.—**B. Găbĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Gabii, Gabine*: ager, Plin. 2, 94, 96.

Găbīnĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So, in partic., A. Gabinius, *consul with L. Capurnius Piso* A.U.C. 696; *proconsul in Syria; in the service of Caesar in the civil war*, Val. Max. 8, 1, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 4; 103; Cic. Pis. 11, 25 *sq.*; Sest. 8, 18 *sq.*; Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, 24; Att. 4, 16, 9; 10, 8, 3.—P. Gabinius, *praetor* A.U.C. 665, Cic. Arch. 5, 9; Div. in Caecil. 20, 64: P. Gabinius Capito, *a conspirator with Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6; Sall. C. 17, 4; 55 *fin.*: Q. Gabinius, *the proposer of a law respecting voting in the comitia*; v. the follg. —**II.** Derivv., **A. Găbīnĭus,** a, um, *Of* or *belonging to a Gabinius, Gabinian*: lex, *of* A. Gabinius, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 19, 57 *sq.*; Att. 6, 2, 7; Q. Fr. 2, 13, 3; *of* Q. Gabinius, id. Leg. 3, 16, 35; Lael. 12, 41.—**B. Găbīnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: milites, *of* A. Gabinius *in the civil war*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4; 110; Val. Max. 4, 1, 15.

Gabinus, a, um, v. Gabii, *no.* II. A.

Gādes, ium, *f.* *A famous colony of the Phoenicians established on an island of the same name in* Hispania Baetica, the modern *Cadiz*, Mel. 2, 7, 1; 3, 6, 1; 3, 9, 3; Plin. 4, 22, 36; Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 1; de Sen. 19, 69; Liv. 21, 21; Hor. Od. 2, 2, 11; 2, 6, 1. Called also Gadir (Gr. τὰ Γάδειρα), Sall. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 648 and 698 P.; Plin. l. l. Cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 287 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Gādĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Gades*: Oceanus, Plin. 2, 103, 106; cf. fretum, id. 3 praef. § 3: portus, Mel. 3, 1, 4: populus, Cic. Balb. 18, 42: foedus, id. ib. 14, 32.—Subst., Gaditani, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Gades*, id. ib. 17, 39; 18, 43; Caes. B. C. 2, 18; 21; in the *fem.*, Gaditanae, arum, *Females of Gades*, Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 3.—In the sing., Gaditanus, i, *i. e.* L. Cornelius Balba *of Gades*, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 6.

* **gaesāti,** orum, *m.* [gaesum] *Gallic mercenaries armed with the* gaesum, Oros. 4, 13.

†† **gaesum,** i, *n.* [a Celtic word] *A long, heavy javelin of the Gauls*, Gr. γαισὸς or γαῖσον, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 1; Liv. 8, 8, 5; 26, 6, 5; Var. in Non. 555, 13; Virg. A. 8, 662; cf. "*gaesum* grave jaculum," Fest. p. 99 Müll. *N. cr.*—In poets the weapon of the Africans, Sil. 2, 444; of the Greeks Stat. Th. 4, 64.

Gaetūli, orum, *m.*, Γαιτοῦλοι, *A people of northwestern Africa, south of the* Mauri *and* Numidae, in the modern *Morocco*, Mel. 1, 4, 4; 3, 10, 4; Plin. 5, 8, 8; Sall. J. 18, 9; 80, 1; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 200.—In the sing., Gaetulus, i, *the Gaetulian*, collect., Luc. 4, 678.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Gaetūlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Gaetulians, Gaetulian*: Syrtes, Virg. A. 5, 192; Hor. Od. 2, 20, 15: leo, Virg. A. 5 351; Hor. Od. 1, 23, 10; cf.

leaena, id. ib. 3, 20, 2: mapalia, Mart. 10, 20, 7: pastor, Plin. 18, 16, 21: murex, *i. e. taken on the African coast*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 181; Ov. F. 2, 319; cf. Plin. 9, 36, 60; hence also transf., Gaetulisve magis fucaret vellus ahenis, Sil. 16, 177: Thetis, *i. e.*, mare Libycum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 148.—**B. Gaetūlĭa,** ae, *f.*, *The country of the Gaetulians*, Plin. 5, 4, 4 *fin.*; Var. R. R. 2, 11, 11.—**C. Gaetūlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Gaetulian*: purpura, Plin. 6, 31, 36: purpurissum, id. 35, 6, 26.—Subst., Gaetulicus, i, *m.*, *A surname of* Cn. Cornelius Cossus Lentulus, *the conqueror of the Gaetulians*, Flor. 4, 12, 40; Tac. A. 4, 42; 46; 6, 30; Juv. 8, 26.

† **găgātes,** ae, *m.* = γαγάτης (λίθος), *A hard, black asphaltum, jet*, Plin. 36, 19, 34; Veg. 1, 20, 2; 4, 12, 3.

Gajus, a, v. Cajus.

† **gălactītes,** ae, *m.*, and **galactītis,** idis, *f.* = γαλακτίτης and γαλακτῖτις, *A precious stone of a milk-white color, otherwise unknown, milk-stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 59. Called also **galaxias,** ae, *m.* = γαλαξίας, id. ib.

Gălaesus (also Gales.), i, *m.*, Γαλαῖσος, Polyb., *A river of Magna Graecia, near Tarento*, now *Galeso*, Liv. 25, 11; Hor. Od. 2, 6, 10; Virg. G. 4, 126; Prop. 2, 34, 67; Mart. 12, 63, 3; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 64.

Gălanthis, ĭdis, *f.* *A female attendant of Alcmene, changed by Lucina, whom she had deceived, into a weasel* (Gr. γαλέη), Ov. M. 9, 316.

Gălătae, ārum, *m.*, Γαλάται, *A Celtic people who migrated into Phrygia, the Galatians*, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3; Plin. 8, 42, 64 *fin.*; Tac. A. 15, 6; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 37 *sq.* Called also Gallograeci, v. h. v.—In the sing., Galata, *a Galatian*, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 59; Ascon. Cic. Mil. p. 38 ed. Orell.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Gălătĭa,** ae, *f.*, Γαλατία, *The country inhabited by the Galatians, Galatia*, now *Ejalet Anadoli* and *Karaman*, Plin. 5, 32, 42; 14, 9, 11; Tac. A. 13, 35; Hist. 2, 9; Stat. S. 1, 4, 76; cf. Mann. loc. cit.; called also Gallo-Graecia, v. h. v.—**B. Gălătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Galatians, Galatian*: hordeum, Col. 2, 9, 16: lana, Plin. 29, 2, 9: ruta, id. 20, 13, 51: abrotonum, id. 21, 21, 92: rubor, *of Galatian scarlet-berries*, Tert. Pall. 40 *fin.*—**C. gălătĭcor,** ari, *v. dep.*, *To mingle Jewish and Christian ceremonies after the manner of the Galatians*, Tert. adv. Psych. 14.

Gălătēa, ae, *f.*, Γαλάτεια. **I.** *A sea-nymph*, Ov. M. 13, 738; 789; 798; 839 *sq.*; Virg. A. 9, 103.—**II.** *A rustic maiden*, Virg. E. 1, 31; 3, 64; 72; 7, 37; 9, 59.—**III.** *A female friend of Horace*, to whom Od. 3, 27, is addressed.

Gălătĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *The country of that name*; v. Galatae, *no.* II. A.—**II.** *A castle at Capua*, Liv. 26, 5.

galaticor, ari, v. Galatae, *no.* II. C.

Galaticus, a, um, v. Galatae, *no.* II. B.

† **gălaxĭas,** ae, *m.* = γαλαξίας. **I.** *Milk-stone*; v. galactites.—**II.** *The Milky Way*, called in pure Lat. *via lactea*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 4; 9; Mart. Cap. 8, 177.

†† **galba,** ae, *f.* [a Gallic word, perh. kindr. with the Germ. gelb (yellow) or Kalb (calf)] **I.** *A small worm, the ash-borer*, or *the larva of the ash-spinner*, Bombyx aesculi, L., acc. to Suet. Galb. 3.—**II.** In the Gallic i. q. praepinguis, *Fat paunch, big belly*, acc. to Suet. Galb. 3.—**III.** As a proper name, Galba.—**A.** *Name of a chief of the Suessiones*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 7; 2, 13, 1.—**B.** *A surname in the* gens Sulpicia, "Suet. Galb. 3." So Ser. Sulpicius Galba, *consul in* 610; v. Sulpicius. And *the emperor of the same name*, Suet. Galb.

* **galbănātus** (or galbĭnatus), a, um, *adj.* [1. galbanus, *no.* II.] *Delicately clothed, effeminate*: Mart. 3, 82, 5.

galbănĕus, a, um, *adj.* [galbanum] *Of galbanum*: odores, Virg. G. 4, 264: nidor, id. ib. 3, 415.

galbănum, i, *n.* [χαλβάνη] *The resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant in Syria* (the Bubon galbanum, L.), *galbanum*, Plin. 12, 25, 56; 24, 5, 13; Suet. Galb. 3; Luc. 9, 916; Calp. Ecl. 5, 89.—Also galbanus, i, *m.*, Vulg. Sirac. 14, 21. And **chalbăne,** answering to the Gr. χαλβάνη, ēs, *f.*, Marc. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

1. galbănus (or galbĭnus), a, um, *adj.* [either from galbanum or from GALBUS] *Greenish-yellow, yellowish*: vestimenta, to designate female garments, Juv. 2, 97 Rupert.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *Effeminate*: mores, Mart. 1, 97, 9.

2. galbanus, i, v. galbanum.

galbĕum, i, *n.*, or **galbeus** (anciently written calbeus; v. the follg.), i, *m.* [‡ galbus] *A kind of arm-band, fillet* (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes): ‡ "galbeum ornamenti genus," Fest. p. 96 Müll.: ‡ "calbeos armillas dicebant, quibus triumphantes utebantur, et quibus ob virtutes milites donabantur," id. p. 46; Cato in Fest. s. v. RUSCUM, p. 265, a, Müll.: alii (cognomen *Galbae* inde trahunt), quod in diuturna valetudine *galbeo*, id est remediis lana involutis assidue uteretur, Suet. Galb. 3.

galbinatus, a, um, v. galbanatus.

galbĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [‡ galbus] *Yellowish*: color, Veg. 3, 2, 22.

galbinus, a, um, v. 1. galbanus.

galbŭla, ae, *f.* *A small bird*, perh. the *witwall* or *yellow thrush*, Mart. 13, 68; Plin. 30, 11, 28 (*al.* galgulum).

galbŭlus, i, *m.* *The nut of the cypress-tree*, Var. R. R. 1, 40, 1.

‡ **1. galbus** χλωρός, Gloss. Philox. [the Germ. gelb (*yellow*)].

2. galbus, a, um, *Smooth*; v. calvus, *ad fin.*

gălĕa, ae, *f.* *A helmet* (usually of leather), *head-piece, morion* (the cassis, on the contrary, was made of metal plate, v. h. v.): vix uni alterive cassis aut galea, Tac. G. 6: ad galeas induendas tempus defuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21, 5; so id. B. C. 3, 62, 1; 3, 63, 7; Plin. 7, 56, 57; Virg. G. 2, 142; Aen. 8, 620; 9, 365, et saep. Furnished with a visor, Sil. 14, 636; Stat. Th. 4, 20.—Freq. and quite class. also of *brazen helmets* (cf. so the Gr. κυνέη): tinnit hastilibus umbo, Aerato sonitu galeae, Enn. Ann. 17, 19: loricae galeaeque aeneae, caelatae opere Corinthio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, 97; so aerea, Virg. A. 5, 490: leves, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 38.—**II.** Transf., *The crest of the Guinea-hen*, Col. 8, 2, 2.

‡ **galearia** a galearum similitudine dicta, Fest. p. 96 Müll.

gălĕārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [galea] *A kind of soldiers' servants*, Veg. Mil. 3, 6.

* **gălĕāris,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a helmet, helmet-*: reticula, Quadrig. in Non. 222, 2.

gălēna, ae, *f.* **I.** *Lead-ore*, Plin. 34, 18, 53; 33, 6, 31.—**II.** *Dross that remains after melting lead*, Plin. 34, 16, 47.

gălĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [galea] *To cover with a helmet, to helm*: milites in campo jubet galeari, Auct. B. Afr. 12 *fin.*; Cinna in Non. 87, 28: et barbati quidem Jovis galeatae Minervae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100; so galeati et discincti centuriones, Frontin. Strat. 11, 1, 27. Subst., galeatus, i, *m.*, *A helmed warrior*: Juv. 1, 169.—**II.** Trop.: galeatus prologus, *i. e. in which one defends himself*, Hier. praef. S. Script.

* **gălĕŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A hollow vessel shaped like a helmet*, Var. in Non. 547, 23.

† **gălĕopsis,** is, *fem.* = γαλίοψις, also **galeobdolon** or **galion** = γαλεόβδολον and γάλιον, *A plant of the nettle kind, blind-nettle*, Plin. 27, 9, 57.

† **gălĕos,** i, *m.* = γαλεός, *A kind of shark* or *dog-fish*, Plin. 32, 2, 12.

Gălĕōtae, arum, *m.*, Γαλεῶται, *A sort of interpreters of prodigies in Sicily*: huic (Dionysio) interpretes portentorum, qui Galeotae tum in Sicilia nominabantur, responderunt, *etc.*, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39.

† **gălĕōtes,** ae, *m.* = γαλεώτης, *A sort of lizard*, Plin. 29, 4, 28.

Galeria, ae, v. Galerius.

gălērĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [galerum] *A small covering for the head, a cap, peruke*, Mart. 14, 50 *in lemm.*; Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 29.—Of *a kind of peruke*, Suet. Oth. 12; cf. galerum, *no.* II. A.

gălērītus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That wears a hood*: prima galeritus posuit praetoria Lucmo, *i. e. a peasant, rustic*, Prop. 4, 1, 29.—**II.** Transf., galerita avis, *The crested lark*, Alauda cristata, L., Plin. 11, 37, 44; 30, 7, 20; called also, subst., galeritus, i, *m.* (*sc.* ales), Var. L. L. 5, 11, 23, § 76.

Gălērius, a, *Name of a Roman gens.* So Galerius Maximianus, *who reigned as emperor with Constantius Chlorus from* A.D. 305, *and died* 311, Eutr. 9 *sq.*; Lact. de Mort. pers. 10.—Galerius Trachalus, *a famous orator under Otho*, Tac. H. 1, 90; 2, 60.—In the *fem.*, Galeria, ae, *Wife of the Emperor Vitellius*, Tac. H. 2, 60; 64; Suet. Vit. 6.—Galeria tribus, *One of the* tribus rusticae, Liv. 27, 6, 3.

gălērum, i, *n.* (also **galerus,** i, *m.*, Virg. A. 7, 688: galera, ae, *f.*, C. Gracch. in Charis. p. 61 P.) [galea] *A helmet-like covering for the head, made of undressed skin*, the Gr. κυνέη, *a cap, bonnet, hat*: flamen Dialis solus album habet galerum, Var. in Gell. 10, 15, 32; so of *a priest's cap*, App. Apol. p. 288; cf. "Suetonius tria genera pileorum dixit, quibus sacerdotes utuntur, *apicem, tutulum, galerum* . . . *galerum* pileum ex pelle hostiae caesae," Serv. Virg. A. 2, 683: fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros Tegmen habent capiti, Virg. A. 7, 688 ("*galerus* est genus pilei, quod Fronto genere neutro dicit *hoc galerum*," Serv. a. h. l.); so Virg. Moret. 121; Suet. Ner. 26; Grat. Cyneg. 340; Calp. Ecl. 1, 7; Juv. 8, 208; Stat. Th. 1, 305.—**II.** Transf., **A.** *A kind of peruke*, Suet. Ner. 26 Rubrk.; Juv. 6, 120.—**B.** *A rose-bud*: Aus. Idyll. 14, 25.

Galesus, i, v. Galaesus.

galgŭlus, i, *m.*, another reading for galbula, *A witwall*, Plin. 30, 11, 28.

Gălīlaea, ae, *f.*, Γαλιλαία, *The province of Galilee, in northern Palestine*, Plin. 5, 14, 15.—**II.** Deriv., **Gălīlaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Galilee, Galilean*: Gălīlaea per arva, Sedul. 4, 188: Gălīlaeas repetat Salvator in oras, Juv. 3, 195.—Subst., Galilaei, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Galilee, Galileans*, Tac. A. 12, 54.

galion, i, v. galeopsis.

1. galla, ae, *f.* *Oak-apple, gall-nut*, Plin. 16, 6, 9: 24, 4, 5; Col. 6, 7, 2; 9, 13, 7; Mart. Cap. 3, 49.—In a pun with Galla, *a female Gaul*; v. 1. Galli, *no.* I.—**II.** Transf., *A harsh, inferior kind of wine*: Lucil. in Non. 445, 18; cf. Fest. p. 96 Müll.

2. Galla, ae, *A female Gaul*; v. 1. Galli, *no.* I.

3. Galla, ae, *f.* *A priest of Cybele*; v. 3. Gallus, *no.* II. A.

Gallaeci (also written Callaeci and Callaici), orum, *m.*, Καλλαϊκοί Strab., *A people in western* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28; cf. Ukert Hisp. p. 312.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Gallaecus** (also **Gallaïcus** and **Callaïcus**), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Gallaeci* (*Call.*), *Gallaecian* (*Call.*): Gallaica gens, Plin. 8, 42, 67: Callaicum aurum, Mart. 4, 39, 7: Gallaica gemma, Plin. 37, 10, 59.—Gallaecus, *A surname of A. Brutus, from his victory over the Gallaeci*, Vellej. 2, 5.—**B. Gallaecia** (Call.), ae, *f.*, *The country of the Gallaeci*, Plin. 4, 20, 34; Flor. 2, 17, 5.

gallans, antis, *Part.* [3. Gallus, analogous with bacchans from bacchor] *Raving* or *reveling like a priest of Cybele* (extremely rare): Var. in Non. 119, 5; Poet. in Anth. Lat. Burm. I. p. 34.

1. Galli, ōrum, *m.* *The Gallic nation, the Gauls, both beyond the Rhine and in Upper Italy; afterward also in Phrygia as* Gallo-Graeci *or* Galatae. See, respecting them, Mann. and Ukert Gall.—Of the Gallo-Graeci, Liv. 38, 12 *sq.*—In the sing., Gallus, *A Gaul*: delegit Gallum ex his, quos auxilii causa secum habebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 1; cf. Gallus inter Gallos sine ulla suspicione versatus, id. ib. 5, 45, 4.—In the *fem.*, Galla, ae, *A female Gaul*: inter quae (sacrificia extraordinaria) Gallus et Galla, Graecus et Graeca in foro boario sub terra vivi demissi sunt, Liv. 22, 57, 6. Hence the pun with galla, *gall-nut*: Macr. S. 2, 2.

II. Derivv., **A. Gallĭa,** ae, *f.* *The country of the Gauls, Gaul, both beyond the Rhine and in Upper Italy*; the more precise name of the former is Gallia ulterior *or* Transalpina, and of the latter, Gallia citerior *or* Cisalpina, v. h. vv. Hence, in the plur.: Galliae duae (provinciae) quas hoc tempore uno imperio videmus esse conjunctas, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 3.

B. Gallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the Gauls, Gallic:* ager, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 11; so Cic. Sull. 19, 53: humus, Ov. F. 4, 362: Oceanus, Plin. 4, 19, 33; cf. sinus, id. 32, 2, 11: arma, Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 2: naves, id. ib. 3, 11, 5; 3, 14, 7: bella, id. ib. 4, 20, 1: lingua, id. ib. 1, 47, 4: mores, id. ib. 4, 3, 3; cf. consuetudo, id. ib. 4, 5, 2; 5, 14, 1: ostentatio, id. ib. 7, 53, 3, et al.: canis, *a greyhound,* Ov. M. 1, 533: ventus, *the N. by ½ N. E. wind,* Vitr. 1, 5.—Subst., Gallica, ae, *f., A Gallic shoe,* Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 6.—*Adv.*, Gallice, *In Gallic:* "a Gallo et a Mauro Gallice et Maurice dicimus," Var. in Gell. 2, 25, 8; Gell. 11, 7, 4.

* **C. Gallĭus,** a, um, *adj., Gallic:* "*Galliae* pro Gallicae, Sall. H. lib. IV.: duae Galliae mulieres conventum vitantes," *etc.*, Non. 492, 30 *sq.*

* **D. Gallus,** a, um, *adj., Gallic:* Galla credulitas, Mart. 5, 1, 10.

E. Gallĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the Roman province Gallia* (*in Upper Italy*), *Gallican:* legiones, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: ratio atque res, id. Quint. 4, 15: ager, id. Cat. 2, 12, 26 (*al.* Gallicus, like ib. § 6): lana, Var. L. L. 9, 28, 136, § 39.—Also in gen. for *Gallic:* catulus, Catull. 42, 6: jumenta, App. M. 10, p. 247.—Subst., Gallicani, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of the province Gallia, the Gallicans,* Var. R. R. 1, 32, 2.—In the sing.: prius enim Gallus, dein Gallicanus, extremo Semiplacentinus haberi coeptus est, Cic. Pis. init.

* **F. Gallŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* *Gallic:* Roma, poet. of the city Arelat, in southern Gaul, Aus. de Clar. urb. 8, 2.

2. Galli, orum, *Priests of Cybele;* v. 3. Gallus, *no.* II. A.

Gallia, ae. v. 1. Galli, *no.* II. A.

galliambus, i, v. galliiambus.

Gallica, ae, v. 1. Galli, *no.* II. B.

Gallicanus, a, um, v. 1. Galli, *no.* II. E.

Gallĭce, *adv.* *In Gallic;* v. 1. Galli, *no.* II. B, *ad fin.*

gallĭcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [1. gallus-cano] *Cock-crowing,* used only transf. as a specification of time, for *the last watch of the night, the break of day, early dawn:* noctis gallicinio venit quidam juvenis, App. M. 8 *init.*; so Amm. 22, 14; Macr. S. 1, 3; Censor. de Die nat. 24.

gallĭcrus, ūris, *n.* [1. gallus-crus] *The plant crow-foot, ranunculus,* App. Herb. 44.

Gallĭcus, a, um: **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the Gauls;* v. 1. Galli, *no.* II. B.—**II.** *Of the River Gallus;* v. 3. Gallus, *no.* II. B, 1.—**III.** *Of the priests of Cybele;* v. 3. Gallus, *no.* II. B. 2.

gallidraga, ae, *f.* *The hairy teasel,* Dipsacus pilosus, L.; Plin. 27, 10, 62.

gallĭ-iambus (also written galliamb.), i, *m.* [3. Gallus, *no.* II. A.] *A song of the priests of Cybele:* galliiambus, Diom. p. 513 P.; Mart. 2, 86, 5; Quint. 9, 4, 6.

1. gallīna, ae, *f.* [1. gallus] *A hen,* "Var. R. R. 3, 9, 1; Col. 8, 2, 1;" Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 27 *sq.*; Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; Acad. 2, 18, 57; Div. 2, 26, 56; N. D. 2, 48, 124; Hor. S. 2, 2, 24; 2, 4, 18.—As a term of endearment: dic igitur me tuum passerculum, gallinam, coturnicem, *your chickabiddy,* Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 76.—Proverb.: gallinae albae filius, for *child of fortune, fortune's favorite,* Juv. 13, 141; v. filius, *no.* II. A, and albus, p. 73, 6, f.—**II.** Transf.: Ad Gallinas, *A villa near Rome,* Plin. 15, 30, 40; Suet. Galb. 1.

2. Gallīna, ae, *m.* *The name of a gladiator,* Hor. S. 2, 6, 44.

gallīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gallina, 1. gallus] *Of* or *belonging to domestic fowls* or *poultry:* gallus, *a poultry-cock, dunghill-cock,* Lucil. in Non. 427, 26; Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; 2, 26, 56; Mur. 29, 61; for which also abs., gallinaceus, i, *m.*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144: gallinacei mares salacissimi, Col. 8, 2, 9; cf. salacitas, *of cocks,* id. 8, 11, 5: pulli, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 10; Col. 8, 11, 13. genus, id. 8, 5, 10.—Proverb.: ut vel lactis gallinacei sperare possis haustum, *i. e. something uncommon,* Plin. H. N. praef. § 23.

gallīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to poultry:* scala, *a poultry-roost, hen-roost,* Cels. 8, 15: vasa, *for the poultry to drink out of,* Col. 8, 8, 5; 8, 10, 6.—**B.** Subst., **1.** gallinarius, ii, *m., One who attends to poultry,* Var. R. R. 3, 9, 7; Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 86.—**2.** gallinarium, ii, *n., A hen-house, hen-coop,* Col. 8, 3, 1; Plin. 17, 9, 6.—**II.** Transf., as an *adj. propr.:* **A.** Gallinaria insula, *An island in the Tuscan Sea,* now *Galinara* or *Isola d'Albengo,* Var. R. R. 3, 9, 17; Col. 8, 2, 2; Sulpic. Sever. Vit. S. Mart. 6; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 277.—**B.** Gallinaria silva, *A wood in Campania, near Cumae,* Cic. Fam. 9, 23; Juv. 3, 307.

gallīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gallina] *A pullet, chicken,* App. M. 2, p. 119; Arn. 7, 215; Avien. Progn. Arat. 387.

1. Gallius, a, um, *Gallic;* v. 1. Galli, *no.* II. C.

2. Gallius, a, *Name of a Roman* gens, e. g. M. Gallius, *pretor* A.U.C. 711, Cic. Att. 10, 15, 4; 11, 20, 2; Phil. 13, 12, 26: Q. Gallius, *accused of* ambitus, *and defended by Cicero* A.U.C. 690; see the fragments in Orell. Cic. IV. 2, p. 454.

Gallŏgraeci, ōrum, *m.* [Galli-Graeci] *The Gauls who migrated into Phrygia,* called also Galatae, v. h. v., Mel. 1, 2, 5; Liv. 37, 40; Auct. B. Alex. 78, 3; Flor. 2, 11, 3.—**II.** Deriv., **Gallŏgraecĭa,** ae, *f., The country of the* Gallograeci, *called also* Galatia (v. Galatae, *no.* II. A), Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 5; Liv. 38, 12; Auct. B. Alex. 67, 1; Flor. 2, 11, 1.

Gallŏhispāni, ōrum, *m.* [1. Galli-Hispani] *A name for the* Celtiberi, *formed after the analogy of* Gallograeci, Hier. in Gesai. 18, 66, 19.

Gallōnĭus, a, *Name of a Roman* gens; e. g. P. Gallonius, *a noted epicure,* Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; Cic. ib. § 25; 2, 28, 90; Quint. 30, 94; Hor. S. 2, 2, 47.—C. Gallonius, *an adherent of Pompey in the Civil war,* Caes. B. C. 2, 18; 20.

* **gallŭlasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [1. gallus] Of the voice of boys at the time of changing, *To begin to sound manly:* puer, cujus vox gallulascit, Naev. in Non. 116. 26.

Gallulus, a, um, v. 1. Galli, *no.* II. F.

1. gallus, i, *m.* *A cock, dunghill-cock,* Var. R. R. 2, 10, 4; 3, 9, 3; Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56 *sq.*; Mur. 9, 22; Juv. 13, 233; Hor. S. 1, 1, 10; Mart. 9, 69, 3; Lucr. 4, 712; 716; Plin. 10, 21, 24 *sq.*—Proverb.: gallus in sterquilinio suo plurimum potest, *i. e. every man is master in his own house,* Sen. Apocol.

2. Gallus, i, *A Gaul* and *Gallic;* v. Galli, *no.* I. and *no.* II. D.

3. Gallus, i, *m.*, Γάλλος Strab., *A tributary of the Sagaris, in Phrygia, whose water, according to the fable, made those who drank it mad,* now *Gatipo,* Ov. F. 4, 364; Plin. 5, 32, 42; 6, 1, 1; 31, 2, 5; Claud. in Ruf. 2, 263.—**II.** Deriv., **A.** Galli, orum, *m., The priests of Cybele, so called because of their raving, during which they emasculated themselves,* "Ov. F. 4, 361 *sq.*; Plin. 5, 32, 42; 11, 49, 109; 35, 12, 46 *fin.*; Fest. p. 95 Müll.;" Lucr. 2, 615; Hor. S. 1, 2, 121.—In the sing., Gallus, i, *m., A priest of Cybele,* Mart. 3, 81; 11, 74; cf. Quint. 7, 9, 2; and comically (on account of their emasculated condition) in the *fem.*, Gallae, arum, Catull. 63, 12 and 34.—**B. Gallicus,** a, um, *adj.:* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the River Gallus,* poet. i. q. *Phrygian, Trojan:* miles, Prop. 2, 10, (13), 48.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II. A: Of or belonging to the priests of Cybele; hence transf.) *Of* or *belonging to the priests of Isis, Gallic:* turma, *the troop of the priests of Isis,* Ov. Am. 2, 13, 18.

4. Gallus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname in the* gens Cornelia, Aquilia, Sulpicia, *etc.* So in partic. C. Cornelius Gallus, *of* Forum Julii, *a Roman poet, a friend of Virgil,* Virg. E. 10; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 64; Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 5.

* **gălumma,** ătis, *n.* [prob. altered from κάλυμμα] *A cover:* Mart. Cap. 1, 18.

gamba, ae, *f.* [perh. from κάμπη, a bending] *A hoof* (late Lat.), Veg. 1, 56 *fin.*: 3, 19.

gambōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gamba] *With a swelling near the hoof* (late Lat.): animal, Veg. 3, 20.

† **Gămēlĭo,** ōnis, *m.*=γαμηλιών, *The seventh month of the Attic year, answering to the last half of our January and the first of February:* mense Gamelione, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101.

† **gamma,** ae, *f.*=γάμμα, *The Greek letter* Γ, *gamma,* Aus. Idyll. de liter. 12, 21.—**II.** Transf., in the agrimensores, *The gamma-shape of a field,* Auct. de Limit. p. 278 and 309 Goes.

gammarus, i, v. cammarus.

gammātus, a, um, *adj.* [gamma, *no.* II.] A *t. t.* of the agrimensores, *Shaped like a gamma, gamma-shaped:* limes, Auct. de Limit. p. 228; 255; 271 ed. Goes.

gānĕa, ae, *f.*, and **gānĕum,** i, *n.* [γάνειον from γάνυμι, to live high] *An eating-house, cook-shop, ordinary;* also in bad repute as the abode of prostitutes: (*a*) Form *ganea:* paulisper stetimus in illo ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: libido stupri, ganeae ceterique cultus non minor incesserat, Sall. C. 13, 3: in ganea lustrisque senectutem acturum, Liv. 26, 2, 15. So too Plin. 8, 51, 87; Plin. Pan. 49, 6; Tac. A. 3, 52; Hist. 2, 95; Suet. Calig. 11; Gell. 9, 2, 6.—(*β*) Form *ganeum* (ante-class.): immersit aliquo sese, credo, in ganeum, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 3; so id. Asin. 5, 2, 37; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5; Var. in Non. 208, 15.

gānĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ganea] *Of* or *belonging to an eating-house:* triclinium, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 18.—**II.** Subst.: "*Ganearius* ἄσωτος," Gloss. Philox. (i. q. ganeo).

gānĕo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A glutton, debauchee:* Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11: quis parricida, quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, *etc.* . . . inveniri potest, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7. So too Var. in Non. 119, 10; Cic. Sest. 52, 111; Tac. A. 16, 18; Juv. 11, 58.

ganeum, i, v. ganea.

†† **gangaba,** ae, *m.* [a Pers. word] *A porter,* bajulus, Curt. 3, 13.

Gangărĭdae, ārum, *m.*, Γαγγαρίδαι, *An Indian population on the Ganges, in the modern Bengal,* Plin. 6, 17, 22; Virg. G. 3, 27.

Ganges, is, *m.*, Γάγγης, *The River Ganges, in India,* Mel. 3, 7, 5 *sq.*; Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 60 *sq.*; Cic. Rep. 6, 20; Virg. G. 3, 137; Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 23; Met. 2, 249; 4, 21; 5, 47, et al.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Gangētĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Ganges, found in the Ganges, Gangetic:* tigris, Ov. M. 6, 636: aves, Col. 8, 8, 10: pubes, Sil. 3, 612: raptor, *i. e. a tiger-hunter,* Mart. 8, 26, 1: ales, *i. e. a phoenix,* Aus. Idyll. 11, 16; 20, 9.—**B. Gangētis,** ĭdis, the same: terra, *i. e. India,* Ov. Am. 1, 2, 47.

† **ganglĭon,** ĭi, *n.*=γάγγλιον, *A sort of swelling* or *excrescence,* Veg. 2, 30.

† **gangraena,** ae, *f.*=γάγγραινα, *A cancerous, eating ulcer on the body, a gangrene,* Cels. 5, 26, 34; Lucil. in Non. 117, 22; Var. ib. 25.—* **II.** Trop.: mali gangraena, Var. in Non. 117, 28.

‡ **gannator** χλευαστής, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

gannĭo, ire, *v. n.* *To yelp, bark:* "*gannire* quum sit proprie canum, Varro *asinos rudere, canes gannire, pullos pipare* dixit," Non. 450, 11: *nictit* canis in odorandis ferarum vestigiis leviter ganniens, Fest. s. v. NICTIT, p. 177 Müll.; cf. also ‡ gannitio. Of foxes, Auct. Carm. Phil. 59; Hier. Vit. Hilar. *med.*—**II.** Transf., of persons, *To snarl, growl, grumble* (po et.): gannit odiosus omni totae familiae, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 103: quid ille gannit? quid vult? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 17; Catull. 83, 4; Afran. in Non. 450, 11; Juv. 6, 64.—**B.** In gen., for *To talk loud, to gabble, chatter:* sic nobis gannientibus, App. M. 3, p. 138.

‡ **gannītĭo,** canum querula murmuratio, Fest. p. 99 Müll.; cf. also s. v. NICTIT, p. 177.

gannītus, ūs, *m.* [gannio] *A yelping* or *barking of dogs:* Lucr. 5, 1069.—**II** Transf.: **A.** Of the note of sparrows *Chirping, twittering,* App. M. 6, p. 175.—**B.** Of persons, *A snarling, grumbling:* gannitibus lacessere, Mart. 5, 60, 20.—*A* *chattering, tattling,* App. M. 6, p. 185.—*A whining, moaning:* Nereidis morientis, Plin. 9, 5, 4.

†† **ganta,** ae, *f.* [an old Ger. word; the mod. Gans] *A goose:* "(anseres) e Germania laudatissimi. Candidi ibi, verum minores, *gantae* vocantur," Plin. 10, 22, 27; Venant. Carm. 7, 4, 6: "*ganta* χηναλώπηξ," Gloss. Philox.

Găny̆mēdes, i (and in a mutilated form Catamitus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35; cf. Fest. *s. h. v.* p. 44, and *s. v.* ALCEDO, p. 7 Müll.), *m.*, Γανυμήδης. **I.** *Ganymede, a son of Laomedon* (acc. to the cyclic poets, whom Cicero follows; acc. to Homer, a son of Tros; acc. to Hyginus, of Assaracus or of Erichthonius), *who, on account of his youthful beauty, was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, and there made Jupiter's cup-bearer in place of Hebe.* As a constellation, *The Waterman* (Aquarius), Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; 4, 33, 71; N. D. 1, 40, 112; Hyg. Fab. 271; Astr. 2, 16; 29; Virg. A. 1, 28; Ov. M. 10, 155; 11, 756.—**B.** Deriv., **Găny̆mēdēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Ganymede, Ganymedean:* comae, Mart. 9, 17, 6: manu mixta pocula, id. 8, 39, 4: chorus, *i. e. of beautiful servants,* id. 7, 50, 4.—**II.** *A eunuch in the service of Arsinoe, an enemy of Caesar,* Auct. B. Alex. 4.

Gărămantes, um, *m.*, Γαράμαντες, *A powerful tribe of the interior of Africa, beyond the Gaetulians,* Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 8, 7; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36 *sq.*; Liv. 29, 33; Virg. Ecl. 8, 44; 6, 795; cf. Mann. Africa 2, p. 572 *sq.*—In the sing., Garamas, antis, Sil. 6, 705; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1106.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Gărămantĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Garamantes, Garamantian,* poet. also i. q. *African:* signa, Sil. 1, 142: vates, id. 14, 440: carbunculi, Plin. 37, 7, 25.—**B. Gărămantis,** ĭdis, *f.*, the same: Nympha, Virg. A. 4, 198: pinus, Sil. 14, 498: gemma, 15, 679.—**C. Gărămantītes,** ae, *m.*, *A sort of precious stone,* also called sandaresus, Plin. 37, 7, 28.

Gargānus, i, *m.* *A mountain ridge in Appulia on which storms are frequent,* now *Monte Gargano* or *Monte di S. Angelo,* Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 11, 16; Hor. Od. 2, 9, 7; Virg. A. 11, 247; Luc. 5, 380; Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 106; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 21 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Gargānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Garganus, Gargan:* nemus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 202: cacumina, Sil. 9, 34.

Gargăphĭe, ēs, *f.*, Γαργαφίη, *A valley of Boeotia sacred to Diana, with a fountain of the same name, where Actaeon was torn to pieces by his hounds,* Ov. M. 3, 156; Plin. 4, 7, 12; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 237.

Gargăra, orum, *n. plur.*, Γάργαρα, τά, *The upper part of Mount Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot,* Plin. 5, 30, 32; Virg. G. 1, 103; Mel. 1, 18, 3; Stat. Th. 1, 549; Macr. S. 5, 20; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 419.—**II.** Deriv., **Gargărĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Gargara:* lucus, Aus. Ep. 25, 16.

gargaridio, are, v. gargarizo, *ad init.*

† **gargărisma,** ătis, *n.* = γαργάρισμα, *A gargle,* Theod. Prisc. 1, 15.

* **gargărismătĭum,** ii, *n.* = γαργαρισμάτιον, *A gargle,* Marc. Empir. 14; Theod. Prisc. 1, 12.

gargărīzātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gargarizo] *A gargling:* Cels. 5, 22 *fin.*: lactis, Plin. 30, 4, 11.

* **gargărīzātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A gargling:* Plin. 28, 12, 51.

† **gargărīzo** (also gargaridio, Var. in Non. 117, 7; v. the lett. D and Z: gargarisso, Var. L. L. 6, 10, 77, § 96; M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6 ed. Mai.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* = γαργαρίζω, *To gargle, take a gargle, use as a gargle:* gargarizare iis, quae salivam movent, Cels. 4, 2, 1; so aliqua re, id. ib. 4; 6, 10; for which also, ex aliqua re, id. 6, 6, 26; 29; and aliquid, Plin. 20, 9, 34; ib. 17, 73; ib. 22, 87, et saep.—**II.** Transf., poëmata ejus gargaridians, dices: O Fortuna, o Fors Fortuna! Var. l. l.

Gargettĭus, ii, *m.*, Γαργήττιος, *The philosopher Epicurus, born in Gargettos* (Γαργηττ΄ς, a district in Attica), *the Gargettian,* Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 1; Stat. S. 1, 3, 94; 2, 2, 113.

Gargĭlĭus, a, *Name of a Roman gens.* So Gargilius, *a famous hunter,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 58: Gargilius Martialis, *a Roman author of the third century of our era;* cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 225 and 343.—**II.** Deriv., **Gargĭlĭānus,** a, um, *Of* or *belonging to a Gargilius, Gargilian:* fundus, Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 41, § 3.

Garītes, um, *m.* *A people in Aquitanian Gaul, bordering on the* Ausci, Caes. B. G. 3, 27; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 261.

Garocĕli, orum, *m*, v. Graioceli.

garrĭo, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [prob. from γηρύω, Dor. γαρύω] *To chatter, prate, chat, talk:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): quum coram sumus et garrimus quicquid in buccam, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 2: cupiebam etiam nunc plura garrire, id. ib. 6, 2, 10. So nugas, Plaut. Aul. 5, 21; Curc. 5, 2, 6: quidlibet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 13: aniles fabellas, id. ib. 2, 6, 77: libellos, id. ib. 1, 10, 41: aliquid in aurem, Mart. 5, 61, 3.—Abs.: garris, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 86; id. Heaut. 3, 2, 25; 4, 6, 19; Phorm. 1, 4, 33: garri modo, id. ib. 3, 2, 11: seculis multis ante gymnasia inventa sunt, quam in his philosophi garrire coeperunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21; cf. tanta est impunitas garriendi, id. N. D. 1, 38, 108.—**II.** Transf., of frogs: meliusque ranae garriunt Ravennates, Mart. 3, 93, 8. Of the nightingale: lusciniae canticum adolescentiae garriunt, App. Flor. p. 258.

garrītor, ōris, *m.* [garrio] *A chatterer, babbler* (late Lat.): periculosus, Amm. 22, 9.

garrītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A chattering, chat, talk* (late Lat.): Sid. Ep. 3, 6 *med.*

garrŭlans, antis, *Part.* [garrulus] *Chattering, prating* (late Lat.): ineptias, Fulg. Myth. *praef.*

garrŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *A chattering, babbling, prating, talkativeness, garrulity* (not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: nunc quoque in alitibus facundia prisca remansit Raucaque garrulitas studiumque immane loquendi, Ov. M. 5, 578: quem non abducet infixum cogitationibus illa neminem satiatura garrulitas? Sen. Cons. Helv. 16 *ad fin.*; so (pueri) facie et garrulitate amabiles, Suet. Aug. 83: extemporalis, Quint. 2, 4, 15: ingens, Plin. 29, 1, 3: ingentia dona Auctoris pereunt, garrulitate sui, Mart. 5, 52, 8.—**II.** Transf., cornix inauspicatae garrulitatis, Plin. 10, 12, 14.

garrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [garrio] *Chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous* (quite class., but not in Cicero): **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 16; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 14; so percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69: (Lucilius) Garrulus atque piger scribendi ferre laborem, id. Sat. 1, 4, 12: garrulus hunc quando consumet cumque: loquaces, Si sapiat, vitet, id. ib. 1, 9, 33; Tib. 1, 5, 26: ut hujus infantiae garrulam disciplinam contemneremus, Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16; so lingua, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 44: bella verbosi fori, id. Trist. 3, 12, 18: vadimonia, id. Am. 1, 12, 23: hora, *time for chatting,* Prop. 3, 23, 18.

II. Transf., of animals or inanimate things: cornix, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 22; Met. 2, 547: perdix, id. Met. 8, 237: hirundo, Virg. G. 4, 307: cicada, Phaedr. 3, 16, 10: noctua in imbre, Plin. 18, 39, 87: cantus lusciniae, id. 10, 29, 43: rivus, *babbling, murmuring,* Ov. F. 2, 316: pinus vento, *rustling,* Nemes. Ecl. 1, 30: fistula, *vocal,* Tib. 2, 5, 30; cf. lyra, id. 3, 4, 38: plectra, Mart. 14, 167: sistra, id. ib. 54: anulus in orbe (trochi), id. ib. 169.

† **gărum** or **găron,** i, *n.* = γάρον, *A thick sauce, fish-sauce, garum,* made of small marinated fish, espec. the scomber, and of which the Romans were exceedingly fond, "Plin. 31, 7, 43;" Hor. S. 2, 8, 46; Mart. 13, 102; 7, 27, 8; Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*

Gărumna (also written **Garunna**), ae, *m.* (*fem.*, Aus. Mos. 483), ὁ Γαρουνᾶς Strab., *A river of Gaul, the Garonne,* Caes. B. G. 1, 1; Mel. 3, 2, 3; 7; Plin. 4, 17, 31; Amm. 15, 11; Tib. 1, 8, 11; cf. Ukert. Gall. p. 142 *sq.*

Gărumni, orum, *m.* *A people of Gaul, situated along the Garonne,* now *St. Bertrand de Cominges,* Caes. B. G. 3, 27; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 261.

† **gărus,** i, *m.* = γάρος, *A fish, otherwise unknown, from which originally the* garum (v. h. v.) *was prepared,* Plin. 31, 7, 43; 32, 11, 53.

† **găry̆ŏphyllon,** i. *n.* = καρυόφυλλον, *A kind of Indian spice;* acc. to Sprengel, the Vitex trifolia, L.; Plin. 12, 7, 15.

† **gaster,** tĕris, and tri, *f.* = γαστήρ, *The belly* (pure Lat. *venter*): inflatio secundum gastera, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.—**II.** Transf., *A big-bellied vessel,* Petr. 70; 79; Marc. Emp. 8 *med.*

gau, v. gaudium, *ad init.*

gaudebundus, a, um, v. gaudibundus.

gaudens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from gaudeo.

gaudĕo, gāvīsus, 2. (archaic *perf.*, gavisi, Liv. Andr. and Cass. Hemina in Prisc. p. 868 P.) *v. n.* and *a.* [root GA, ΓΑ, whence γαίω, γαυρός, γηθέω] *To inwardly rejoice, be glad* respecting any thing, *to take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in* any thing (*opp.* laetari, to show one's self glad, exhibit joy; cf. gaudere decet, laetari non decet, quoniam docendi causa a gaudio laetitiam distinguimus," Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66 Klotz.); usually constr. with an object-clause, *quod,* the *abl.*, or *abs.*; less freq. with the *acc.*, *quum, quia,* the *gen.*, *si,* etc.: (*a*) With an object-clause or the simple *inf.*: quae perfecta esse gaudeo vehementerque laetor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136; cf. quem tamen esse natum et nos gaudemus et haec civitas dum erit laetabitur, id. Lael. 4, 14: salvum te advenire gaudeo, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 52: venire tu me gaudes? id. ib. 2, 2, 7: quos sibi Caesar oblatos gavisus, * Caes. B. G. 4, 13 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 1, 5: laudari in bonis gaudent, id. 5, 12, 22; cf. motus doceri gaudet Ionicos, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21; id. ib. 3, 18, 15: laedere gaudes, id. Sat. 1, 4, 78.

(*β*) *c. quod:* sane gaudeo, quod te interpellavi, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1: gaude, quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 19: quod scribis te a Caesare quotidie plus diligi, immortaliter gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, 9; cf. id. Att. 9, 7, 6.

(*γ*) *c. abl.:* ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiae gaudemus, omne autem id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: correctione gaudere, id. Lael. 24, 90: illis, id. ib. 6, 22: aequitate justitiaque, id. ib. 22, 82: hoc scientiae genere, id. Off. 3, 33, 121; so equis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 26; A. P. 126: rure, id. Sat. 1, 10, 45: pictis tabellis, id. ib. 1, 1, 72: carmine (*c. c.* delectari iambis), id. Ep. 2, 2, 59: gaude sorte tua, id. Epod. 14, 15; cf. ille cubans gaudet mutata sorte, id. Sat. 2, 6, 110: hero gaude, *i. e. at your master's return,* Catull. 31, 12.

(*δ*) *Abs.:* tristis sit (servus), si heri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 6; id. ib. 3, 4, 10: gaudebat, me laudabat, Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 5: gaudeat an doleat, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 12: et irasci nos et gaudere fingimus, Quint. 9, 2, 26: si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 6: de Bursa, te gaudere certo scio, id. Fam. 7, 2, 2.

(*ε*) *c. acc.* (usually with homogeneous or general objects): hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia, Ter. And. 5, 5, 8; cf. puto et suum gaudium gauderemus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; and Catull. 61, 119: jam id gaudeo, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25; cf. hoc aliud est, quod gaudeamus, id. Eun. 5, 9, 11; and id. Phorm. 5, 8, 63: nunc furit tam gavisos homines suum dolorem, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 1: gaudent natorum fata parentes, Stat. Th. 4, 231: tu dulces lituos ululataque proelia gaudes, id. ib. 9, 724.—Hence also in the pass.: ista pars gaudenda mihi potius quam, *etc.*, Symm. Ep. 3, 29.

(*ζ*) With *quum, quia, si, in,* etc.: quum te gravidam et quum pulchre plenam aspicio, gaudeo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 49: quia vos tranquillos video, gaudeo et volupe est mihi, id. ib. 3, 3, 3: gaudes, si cameram percusti forte, Hor. S. 2, 3, 273: crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratris, Lucr 3, 72; so in puero, Prop. 2, 4, 18: tibi gratulor, mihi gaudeo, te amo, *I for my part as for myself,* Cic. Fam. 6, 15; v. in the follg. the passage Lucr. 3, 146.

B. Like χαίρειν of inanim. and abstr. things, *To rejoice in, delight in* any thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nec tantum Phoebo gaudet Parnasia rupes, Virg. E. 6, 29; id. ib. 9, 48: postquam oleo gavisa cutis, Stat. Th. 6, 847: humore omnia hortensia gaudent, Plin. 19, 8, 39; so rastris atque ablaqueationibus (myrrha), id. 12, 15, 33: addebantur et laudes, quibus haud minus quam praemio gaudent militum animi, Liv. 2, 60, 3; Quint. 12, 9, 2: (paeon) ante se brevibus gaudet pyrrhichio vel choreo, id. 9, 4, 111; id. 10, 7, 16: solum gaudet aquari, Plin. 18, 17, 45: id (*sc.* consilium, animus) sibi solum per se sapit et sibi gaudet, *rejoices for itself*, Lucr. 3, 146.

B. In partic., **A.** In sinu *or* in se, *To rejoice within one's self* or *in quiet, to feel a quiet joy:* ut in sinu gaudeant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21, 51; so qui sapit, in tacito gaudeat ille sinu, Tib. 4, 13, 8 (cf. in tacito cohibe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop. 2, 25, 30): tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur, Catull. 22, 17.

* **B.** Like the Gr. χαίρειν, as a word of salutation (pure Lat. salvere): Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano Musa rogata refer, *take my greetings to Celsus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 1 Schmid; so ib. 15. —Hence

gaudens, entis, *Pa. Joyous, joyful* (very rare): interea cum Musis nos delectabimus animo aequo, immo vero etiam gaudenti ac libenti, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 2; Prop. 3, 14, 9; Stat. S. 4, 6, 55: si quis Forte coheredum senior male tussiet, huic tu Dic ... gaudentem numo te addicere, *with pleasure, gladly*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.

gaudĭālis, e, *adj.* [gaudium] *Glad, joyful* (a post-class. word): gaudiales instruunt dapes, App. M. 8, p. 215; so ritus, id. ib. 2, p. 128: animus, id. ib. 11, p. 272.

* **gaudĭbundus** (also written gaudeb.), a, um, *adj.* [gaudeo] *Rejoicing:* saluti praesenti ac futurae suboli novorum maritorum gaudibundus, App. M. 8 *init.*

‡ **gaudifico** χαροποιέω, Gloss. Philox.

gaudĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [gaudeo] *Joy* (a post-class. word): jamdudum gaudimonio dissilio, Petr. 61; so Vulg. Baruch. 4, 34.

‡ **gaudĭvĭgens,** entis, *adj.* [gaudium-vigeo] *Alive with joy, full of joy:* chorus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1193.

gaudĭum, ii, *n.* (apoc. form gau, like coel for coelum, do for domum: "Ennius ut memorat, replet te laetificum gau," Aus. Idyll. 12, 3) [gaudeo] *Inward joy, gladness* (*opp.* laetitia, joyfulness which also shows itself externally).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (*a*) *Sing.:* "quum ratione animus movetur placide atque constanter, tum illud *gaudium* dicitur: quum autem inaniter et effuse animus exsultat, tum illa *laetitia gestiens* vel *nimia* dici potest. quam ita definiunt sine ratione animi elationem," Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: "voluptas dicitur etiam in animo ... non dicitur laetitia nec gaudium in corpore," id. Fin. 2, 4, 13 (but cf. under *no.* B): veluti ex servitute erepta (plebs) gaudium atque laetitiam agitabat, Sall. C. 48, 1: exsultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; so meum factum probari abs te triumpho gaudio, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16, A, 2: non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 1: gaudio compleri, gaudio afficere, id. Fin. 5, 24, 69 *sq.:* tuis literis perlectis exsilui gaudio, id. Fam. 16, 16, 1; cf. quum tuas literas legissem, incredibili gaudio sum elatus, id. ib. 10, 12, 2; so id. Rep. 3, 30: gaudium, tristitiam ostendimus (manibus), Quint. 11, 3, 86: missa legatio quae gaudio fungeretur, *to express their joy, offer their congratulations*, Tac. H. 2, 55: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 67; cf. nimio gaudio paene desipere, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 2: exclamare gaudio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 30; cf. lacrimo gaudio, id. Ad. 3. 3, 55: *Ha.* Gaudio ero vobis. *Ad.* At edepol nos voluptati tibi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 47: quid illud gaudii est? Ter. And. 5, 5, 7.—With an object-genitive: gaudium periculosi saltus superati, Liv. 42, 55, 4.—(*β*) *Plur.:* quum me tantis affecistis gaudiis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 105; cf. quibus gaudiis exsultabis? Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26; and ita varie per omnem exercitum laetitia, moeror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur, Sall. C. 61 *fin.:* o qui complexus et gaudia quanta fuerunt! Hor. S. 1, 5, 43: gaudia prodentem vultum celare, id. ib. 2, 5, 104: in tacito cohibe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop. 2, 25, 30 (cf. gaudeo, *no.* II. A): hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia, Ter. And. 5, 5, 8: scin' me in quibus sim gaudiis? id. Eun. 5, 9, 5.

B. In partic., of *Sensual pleasure, delight, enjoyment* (so rarely; not in Cic.; cf. above the passage, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13; usually in the plur.): dediti corporis gaudiis per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agunt, Sall. J. 2, 4: mutua gaudia, Lucr. 5, 852; so mutua, id. 4, 1202: communia, id. 4, 1192; cf. id. 1102; Tib. 1, 5, 39; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 28.—In the sing.: Liv. 1, 58, 8.

II. Transf., also, like our *Joy*, for *the beloved object which produces joy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cupidus falsis attingere gaudia palmis, *i. e.* conjugem, Prop. 1, 19, 9; so fugiunt tua gaudia, Ov. Her. 15, 109.

B. Of inanimate and abstr. things: non omnes (arbores) florent, et sunt tristes quaedam, quaeque non sentiant gaudia annorum, Plin. 16, 25, 40: flos est gaudium arborum, id. ib.: adamas opum gaudium, id. 20 praef. § 2.

Gaugămēla, orum, *n.* = Γαυγάμηλα, τὰ, *A village of Assyria, where Alexander conquered Darius*, now *Karmelis*, Plin. 6, 26, 30; cf. Mann. Indien, p. 322.

† **1. gaulus,** i, *m.* = γαῦλος, *A bucket:* Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32.

‡†† **2. gaulus,** genus navigii paene rotundum, Fest. p. 96 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 25, 5 [a Phoen. word, Gr. γαυλός, a round merchant vessel, Herod. 3, 136 Bähr.].

‡ **gaunăcārĭus,** ii, *m.* [gaunacum] *A dresser of furs, furrier*, Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 8, *no.* 69.

‡† **gaunăcum,** i, *n.* = καυνάκη, *A Persian or Babylonian fur, prepared from weazel- or mouse-skins*, Var. L. L. 5, 35, 46, § 167 Müll. *N. cr.*

Gaurus, i, *m. A mountain in Campania on which vines were cultivated*, now *Monte Gauro*. Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64; Flor. 1, 16, 5; Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 733.—**II.** Deriv., **Gaurānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Mount Gaurus, Gauran:* mons, *i. e. the Gaurus*, Stat. Th. 8, 546: saltus, Flor. 2, 6, 28: vites, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 38; cf. vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 63.

† **gausăpa,** ae, *f.*, or **gausăpes,** is, *m.*, also **gausăpe,** is, and **gausăpum,** i, *n.* (v. the follg.) = γαυσάπης, *A shaggy woolen cloth, frieze, felt*, used for clothing, covering, *etc.; a garment* or *cover of frieze:* (*a*) *Sing.: nom.*, gausapa, acc. to Varr. in Charis. p. 80 P.; and in Prisc. p. 759 P.: gausape, M. Messala in Charis. p. 80; Mart. 14, 152 *in lemm.*—*Abl.:* involutus coccina gausapa, Petr. 28 (perh. *acc. plur.*): purpureo tersit tunc latas gausape mensas, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 870; so gausape, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11: gausapo purpureo salutatus, Cass. Sever. in Prisc. p. 759.—(*β*) *Plur.: nom.*, gausapa patris mei memoria coepere, amphimalla nostra, sicut villosa etiam ventralia, Plin. 8, 48, 73 *fin.*—*Acc.:* gausapa si sumpsit, gausapa sumpta proba, Ov. A. A. 2, 300; so lutea gausapa, Pers. 6, 46: gausapes, lodices purpureas et coloreas meas, Aug. in Charis. p. 80.—* **II.** Transf., *A shaggy beard:* tu quum maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, Pers. 4, 37.

gausăpātus, a, um, *adj.* [gausapa] *Covered with a* gausapa, *clothed in frieze:* mitto me in mare, quomodo psychrolutam decet, gausapatus, Sen. Ep. 53.—**II.** Transf., *Covered over:* apri opera pistoria, Petr. 38.

gausapina, ae, v. gausapinus, *no.* II.

gausăpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [gausapa] *Made of frieze* or *felt:* paenula, Mart. 14, 145 *in lemm.*—**II.** Subst., gausapina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* vestis), *A frieze coat*, Mart. 6, 59, 8; Petr. 21.

gausape, gausapes, and **gausapum,** v. gausapa.

gāvĭa, ae, *f. A bird*, perh. *the sea-mew*, Plin. 10, 32, 48; ib. 74, 95; App. M 5, p. 171.

Gāvĭānus, a, um, v. Gavius.

gavisus, a, um, *Part.*, from gaudeo.

Gāvĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So L. Gavius, *who was crucified by Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 61 *sq.* Hence **Gāvĭānus,** a, um: crux, Lact. 4, 18.

†† **gāza,** ae, *f.* [a Pers. word; Gr. γάζα] *A treasure, royal treasure*, in Persia: regia, Nep. Dat. 5; cf. "*gaza* (sic Persae aerarium vocant)," Mel. 1, 11, 3; and "pecunia regia, quam *gazam* Persae vocant," Curt. 3, 13.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *Treasure, riches, wealth:* qui ab auro gazaque regia manus cohibere possit, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 23, 66; cf. Liv. 45, 41, 6; and Suet. Aug. 41; cf. also Tac. A. 6, 37; so Cic. Off. 2, 22, 76; Suet. Tib. 49; Ner. 31; Galb. 18; Virg. A. 2, 763; 5, 40; Val. Fl. 6, 562; Mart. 12, 53, 3, et al.—In the plur.: quoniam nil nostro in corpore gazae Proficiunt, neque nobilitas, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 37, so Hor. Od. 1, 29, 2; 2, 16, 9; Sen. Phoen. 504; Herc. fur. 167; Med. 485.—**II.** *Nom. propr.*, Gaza, ae, *f.*, *The name of several cities:* **A.** The most celebrated is the ancient city of *Gaza*, in Palestine, Mel. 1, 11, 3; Plin. 5, 13, 14; 6, 28, 32; cf. Mann. Paläst. p. 203.—**2.** Deriv., **Gāzētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Gaza:* vina, Sid. Carm. 17, 15.—**B.** *A city of Africa, on the Arabian Gulf*, Plin. 6, 29, 34.

Gĕbenna (also written **Cebenna** and **Cevenna**), ae, *f. A chain of mountains in Gaul, the Cevennes*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8; 56; Plin. 3, 4, 5; 4, 16, 31; Suet. Caes. 25; in the plur., Gebennae, Mel. 2, 5, 6; Luc. 1, 435; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 92 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Gĕbennĭcus** (Ceb. *or* Cev.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Cevennes:* montes, Mel. 2, 5, 1.

Gedrōsi (also Cedrosi), orum, *m.*, Γεδρωσοὶ and Γαδρωσοὶ or Γαδρώσιοι, *A people of Asia*, in the modern *Mekran*, Mel. 3, 8, 4; Plin. 6, 23, 25; called also Gedrosii, Curt. 9, 10; and Gedrusi, Plin. 1. 1. *fin.* *Their country* is called **Gedrōsĭa,** ae *f.*, Γεδρωσία or Κεδρωσία, Plin. 21, 11, 36. Cf. Mann. Indien 2, p. 29 *sq.*

Gedusānus ager, *A region in Asia otherwise unknown*, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 50 dub.

† **gĕhenna,** ae, *f.* = γέεννα (Hebrew גֵּיא הִנֹּם, in full, גֵּיא בֶן־הִנֹּם, a valley by Jerusalem where children were offered to Moloch; hence, transf., with reference to their fiery death), *Hell*, Vulg. Matth. 5, 22 *sq.*; 10, 28; 18, 9, et al.; Tert. Apol. 47; Prud. Cath. 6, 111; 11, 112; Aus. Ephem. in orat. 56, et saep.

Geidūni, orum, *m. A people subject to the* Nervii, Caes. B. G. 5, 39 (*al.* Gorduni); cf. Ukert Gall. p. 374.

Gĕla, ae, *f.*, Γέλα, *A city of Sicily, at first called* Lindos, *and afterward* Gela, *from the River Gela* or *Gelas, on which it stood*, now *Alicata* or *Terra Nuova*, Plin. 31, 7, 39; 41; Virg. A. 3, 702; Sil. 14, 218. **Gela,** ae, *m.*, *The River Gela:* Ov. F. 4, 470; also **Gelas,** Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89 (* now *Fiume de Ghiozzo*); cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 345 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv., **A. Gĕlōus,** a, um, *adj.*, Γελῷος, *Of* or *belonging to Gela:* campi, Virg. A. 3, 701.—**B. Gĕlenses,** ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Gela*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, 103; 2, 4, 33, 73.—**C. Gĕlāni,** orum, *m.*, the same, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

gĕlasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [gelo] *To turn to ice, to freeze:* vini natura non gelascit, Plin. 14, 21, 27.

gĕlāsĭānus, i, *m.* [γελασῖνος, a laugher; from γελάω, to laugh] *A buffoon, droll* (late Lat.): Sid. Carm. 23, 301.

† **gĕlăsīnus,** i, *m.* = γελασῖνος, *A dimple in the cheek* produced by smiling, Mart. 7, 25, 6.

gĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gelo] *A freezing, frost* (a post-Aug. word): Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 233: artuum, Scrib. Comp. 179.

Geldŭba, ae, *f. A castle in* Gallia Belgica, *on the Rhine*, now *Gelb* or *Gellep*, Plin. 19, 5, 28; Tac. H. 4, 26; 32; 35 *sq.*; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 522.

Gelenses, ium, v. Gela, *no.* II. B.

gĕlĭcĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [gelu-cado] *Frost*, κρυμός (mostly in the plur.): si gelicidia erunt, quum oleam coges, Cato R. R. 65, 2; so *plur.*, Col. 2, 8, 3; 3, 1, 7: 11, 3 *fin.*;

Vitr. 2, 7 *med.*: nocturna, *night frosts*, Col. 11, 2, 6.—In the sing.: Var. R. R. 1, 55, 2.

gĕlĭde, *adv.*, v. gelidus, *ad fin.*

gĕlĭdus, a, um (archaic *gen. fem. sing.* gelidaï aquaï, Lucr. 3, 693) *adj.* [gelu] *Icy cold, very cold, icy, frosty* (a higher degree than frigidus).

I. Lit.: (Fibrenus) statim praecipitat in Lirem ... eumque multo gelidiorem facit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: coelum est hieme frigidum et gelidum, *cold and frosty*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 4: aqua, Lucr. 3, 693; Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31; cf. gelidissimae aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 6; and fontium gelidae perennitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98; so fluvii, Lucr. 6, 1171: nives, id. 6, 107: pruinae, id. 2, 431; 515; Virg. G. 2, 263: loca gelida propinquitate Tauri montis, Liv. 38, 27, 9; so nemus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 30: valles, Virg. G. 2, 488: rupes, id. Aen. 8, 343: Haemus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 6: Algidus, id. ib. 1, 21, 6: Scythe, id. ib. 4, 5, 25: saxum, Lucr. 3, 905: umbrae frigoris, id. 5, 640: nox, Virg. G. 1, 287; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 169: December, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 3: foci, *i. e. never kindled*, id. Fast. 3, 28: tyrannus (*i. e.* Boreas), id. Met. 6, 711.

B. Subst., gelida, ae, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) *Water cold as ice* (like frigida; cf. also calida *or* calda, warm water): foribusque repulsum Perfundit gelida, Hor. S. 2, 7, 90.

II. In partic., *Icy cold, cold, stiff* with death, old age, or fright (poet., as also frigidus, v. h. v. *no.* I. B): (Niobe) corporibus gelidis incumbit, Ov. M. 6, 277; so artus, id. ib. 4, 247; 6, 249: vultus, id. ib. 4, 141: gelidus tardante senecta Sanguis hebet, Virg. A. 5, 395: et gelidum subito frigore pectus erat, Ov. F. 1, 98; so pavidus gelidusque, id. Met. 3, 688; cf. id. ib. 10, 423.—Hence also transf., of death, fright, *etc.*: gelidi vestigia leti, Lucr. 3, 529; so mors, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 11; Ov. M. 15, 153: metus, id. Her. 11, 82; cf. formido, id. Met. 2, 200: horror, id. Her. 16, 67: terror, id. Met. 3, 100: tremor, Virg. A. 2, 120: pallor, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 11.

* *Adv.* (like frigide, *no.* I.), *Coldly, faintly, indolently*, ψυχρῶς: quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat, Hor. A. P. 171.

Gellĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So the historians, the Gelii, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55; Leg. 1, 2, 6: L. Gellius, *a friend of Cicero*, id. ib. 1, 20, 53; Balb. 8, 19; 14, 33; and esp. Aulus Gellius (on account of the abbreviation A. Gellius, formerly falsely called Agellius), *a grammarian of the first half of the second century of the Christian era, author of the* Noctes Atticae; see respecting him, Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 331.—**II.** Deriv., **Gellĭānus,** i, *m.*, *A slave of one Gellius*, Labeo in Gell. 13, 12, 4.

1. gĕlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [gelu] **I.** *Act.*, *To cause to freeze, to congeal*; in the pass., *to be frozen, to freeze*: si gelent frigora, quarto die premendam (olivam), Plin. 15, 6, 6: fluvius, qui ferrum gelat, Mart. 1, 50, 12.—In the pass.: quae (alvearia fictilia) et accenduntur aestatis vaporibus et gelantur hiemis frigoribus (shortly before, nec hieme *rigent*, nec candent aestate), Col. 9, 6, 2. Espec. freq. in the *part. perf.*: amnes gelati lacusque, Plin. 8, 28, 42; so lac, Col. poët. 10, 397: caseus, id. 7, 8, 7: manus Aquilone, Mart. 5, 9, 3.—**B.** In partic., *To freeze, chill, stiffen* with fright, horror; in the pass., *to be frozen, chilled* (cf. gelu, *no.* II., and gelidus, *no.* II.): gelat ora pavor, Stat. Th. 4, 497: timent pavidoque gelantur Pectore, Juv. 6, 95: sic fata gelatis Vultibus, Stat. Th. 4, 404; so gelato corde attonitus, Luc. 7, 339: gelati orbes (*i. e.* oculi emortui), id. 6, 541.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *To freeze*: pruinae perniciosior natura, quoniam lapsa persidet gelatque, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222; so venae, Stat. Th. 4, 727: vultus Perseos, *i. e. to be petrified*, Luc. 9, 681.—Impers.: non ante demetuntur quam gelaverit, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

2. Gĕlo or **Gĕlon,** ōnis, *m.*, Γέλων, *King of Syracuse, son of Hiero II.*, Liv. 23, 30; 24, 5; Just. 23, 4; Plin 8, 40, 61.

Gĕlōni, orum, *m.*, Γέλωνοι, *A Scythian people, on the Borysthenes, in the modern Ukraine*, Mel. 2, 1, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 26; Virg. G. 2, 115; Aen. 8, 725; Hor. Od. 2, 9, 23; 2, 20, 19; 3, 4, 35.—In the sing., Gelonus, i, *m.*, *The Gelonian*, collect., Virg. G. 3, 461.—**II.** Deriv., **Gĕlōnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Geloni, Gelonian*: canes, Grat. Cyneg. 195.

† **gĕlōtŏphy̆e,** ēs, *f.* = γελωτοφυή, *A plant, called also* batrachion, App. Herb. 8.

† **gĕlōtŏphyllis,** ĭdis, *f.* = γελωτόφυλλις, *A plant that causes risibility*, probably *a sort of crow-foot*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

Gelous, a, um, v. Gela, *no.* II. A.

gĕlu, ūs (on account of the *gen. sing.*, see Append. III. to Pref.), *n.* (also masc. in the *nom. sing.* gelus, Cato R. R. 40, 4; Att. and Afran. in Non. 208, 1 *sq.*; *acc.* gelum, Cato ib. 5. Neut. in the *nom.* gelum, Lucr. 6, 878; Var. R. R. 1, 45, 2.—In the *gen.*, geli, Lucr. 5, 206; 6, 156; 530.—In the *abl.*, gelo, Var. in Non. 492, 6) [Sicilian γέλα; cf. "Τὴν πάχνην τῇ 'Οπικῶν φωνῇ καὶ Σικελῶν γέλαν λέγεσθαι," Steph. Byz. s. v. Γέλα; v. also Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 13] *Icy coldness, frost, cold*: **I.** In gen.: nec ventus fraudi, solve geluve fuit, Ov. de Nuce 106: altitudo gelus, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: geluque Flumina constiterint acuto, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 3: rura gelu tum claudit hiems, Virg. G. 2, 317: horrida cano Bruma gelu, id. ib. 3, 442; Stat. Th. 5, 392.—**II.** In partic., *Coldness, chill* produced by death, old age, fright, *etc.* (cf. gelidus, *no.* II.) (poetical): pectora pigro Stricta gelu, Luc. 4, 653: sed mihi tarda gelu seclisque effeta senectus, Virg. A. 8, 508; Sen. Troad. 624.

* **gĕmĕbundus,** a, um, *adj.* [gemo] *Groaning, sighing*: Ov. M. 14, 188 Jahn and Bach. *N. cr.* (* *al.* fremebundus).

gĕmellar, āris, *n.* [gemellus] *A vessel for holding oil* (extremely rare): Col. 12, 52, 10.—Also **gĕmellārĭa,** ae, *f.*, Aug. in Psalm. 136 *med.*

gĕmellĭpăra, ae, *f.* [gemellus-pario] *Twin-bearing, gemelliparous*, an epithet made by Ovid, and applied to Latona (on account of her twin-children, Apollo and Diana): gemellipara dea, Ov. F. 5, 542; so divae, id. Met. 6, 315.

gĕmellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [geminus] Doubled by birth, *i. e. Born at the same time, twin-born, twin-* (mostly poet.): **I.** Lit.: flebat avus Phoebeque soror fratresque gemelli, Ov. Her. 8, 77; so proles, id. ib. 6, 121; Met. 9, 453: fetus, id. Her. 6, 143: partus, id. Met. 6, 712.—**B.** Subst., gemellus, i, *m.*, *A twin*: gemelle Castor et gemelle Castoris, Catull. 4, 27: namque est enixa gemellos, Ov. M. 11, 316; cf. Virg. E. 1, 14: hac in re scilicet una Multum dissimiles, at cetera paene gemelli Fraternis animis, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., *Paired, doubled, double-*: poma cohaerentia et gemella, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51; so vites, *that have two clusters on one stalk*, id. 14, 2, 4, § 21 (for which *geminae* vites, Col. 3, 2, 10): gemella legio, *formed out of two legions*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 1; cf. geminus, *no.* II. A.—**B.** *Resembling* or *like*, as twins: par nobile fratrum, Nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 244: pinus, Mart. 10, 92, 3: uniones, id. 12, 49, 12.

‡ **gēmĭnātim,** *adv.* [gemino] *Doubly*, acc. to Diomed. p. 402 P. (without an example).

gĕmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A doubling*: et geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, leporem alias, * Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; so verborum, Quint. 9, 3, 67: vocalium, id. 1, 4, 10: accusativi, id. 7, 9, 10; id. 9, 3, 29: in eadem vitii geminatione, id. 1, 5, 12, Gell. 13, 24, 4.

* **gĕmĭnĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [geminus] *The difference between twins*: habeo ego istam qui distinguam inter vos geminitudinem, *i. e. mark*, Pac. in Non. 116, 18.

gĕmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *Act.*, *To double* (quite class.): favos, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 32: ructuosus spiritus, Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123: semivocales, Quint. 1, 7, 14: verba, id. 9, 3, 28: decem vitae frater geminaverat annos, *i. e. had completed his twentieth year*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 31: labor geminaverat aestum, id. Met. 5, 586; so pericula, Tib. 2, 3, 39: facinus, *to repeat*, Ov. M. 10, 471.—Abs.: geminabit (*sc.* pugnum s. plagam) nisi caves Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 19—In the *part. perf.*: tum sole geminato, quod Tuditano et Aquillio consulibus evenerat, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; so verba, id. Part. 6, 21; cf. litera, Quint. 1, 7, 29; 1, 4, 11: victoria, Liv. 1, 25, 11: onus, Quint. 2, 3, 2: vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 257: plausus, Virg. G. 2, 509: consulatus, *repeated*, Tac. A. 1, 3: honor, *augmented*, Plin. Pan. 92, 1.—Poet.: quae postquam aspexit geminatus gaudia ductor Sidonius, *i. e. feeling double joy*, Sil. 10, 514.

B. Transf., *To pair, join*, or *unite* two things together: non ut Serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni, Hor. A. P. 13: geminari legionum castra prohibuit, *the encamping of two legions together*, Suet. Dom. 7; Stat. S. 1, 2, 239: non acuta Si geminant Corybantes aera, *i. e. strike together*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 8.—In the *part. perf.*: prope geminata cacumina montium, *i. e. nearly of the same height*, Liv. 36, 24, 9.

* **II.** *Neutr.*, *To exist* or *be double*. Lucr. 4, 452.

gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* *Doubled at birth, born at the same time, twin-born, twin-* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: C. et L. Fabricii fratres gemini fuerunt ex municipio Aletrinati, *twin-brothers*, Cic. Clu. 16, 46; v. frater; so sorores, Ov. M. 4, 774; Hor. Od. 4, 7, 5; cf. soror gemina germana, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 30: pueri, Enn. Ann. 1, 72; Virg. A. 8, 631: proles, id. ib. 1, 274: Castor, *i. e. Castor and Pollux*, Ov. A. A. 1, 746; cf. Pollux, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 64: nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, *i. e. from Helen, the twin-daughter of Leda*, id. A. P. 147.—Comically in the *Sup.*: *To.* Hic ejus geminus est frater. *Do.* Hiccine'st? *To.* Ac geminissimus, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 49.

B. Subst., gemini, orum, *m.* *Twins*. Servilii, qui gemini fuerunt ... ut mater geminos internoscit consuetudine oculorum, sic, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 56 *sq.*; cf. geminorum formas esse similes, id. Div. 2, 43, 90, and Liv. 1, 6, 4.—Of beasts (asina) raro geminos parit, Plin. 8, 48, 68.

2. In partic.: **a.** Gemini, as a constellation, *The Twins* (Castor and Pollux; acc. to others, Apollo and Hercules), Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 281; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 7. Called also geminum astrum, Col. poet. 10, 312.

B. Acc. to the Gr. δίδυμοι, *The testicles*, testiculi (late Lat.), Sol. 13; Amm. 16, 7.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., *Paired, double, two-fold, both, two*, duplex, duo: gemino lucernae lumine declarari, dissensionem et seditionem moveri, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120; cf. ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 1, 51; and et tripodas geminos, Virg. A. 9, 265: quum quaererent alii Numerium, alii Quintium, gemini nominis errore servatus est (Numerius Quintius), Cic. Sest. 38, 82: sunt geminae Somni portae, quarum altera, *etc.*, Virg. A. 6, 894; so scopuli, id. ib. 1, 162; cf. Cic. Pis. 18, 41: huc geminas nunc flecte acies, *your pair of eyes, both eyes*, Virg. A. 6, 789; so tempora, id. ib. 5, 416: nares, id. Georg. 4, 300: cornua (Eridani), id. ib. 4, 371: manus, Mart. 10, 10, 10: pedes, Ov. F. 2, 154; for which also pes, id. A. A. 2, 644: geminae (vites), Col. 3, 2, 10 (for which *gemellae* vites, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 21): aliae (percussiones numerorum) sunt geminae, *double*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; cf. geminis vocalibus, Quint. 1, 7, 14; and M gemina, id. ib. 8: geminique tulit Chironis in antrum, *double-formed* (half man, half horse), Ov. M. 2, 630; 6, 126; cf. corpus Tritonis (half man and half fish), Stat. S. 3, 2, 35; so Cecrops (acc. to a myth, half man and half serpent, or half man and half woman; or else as Egyptian and Greek), Ov. M. 2, 555: GEMINA LEGIO, *a double legion* (formed out of two legions), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 72 *sq.*; 1214; 2090; 3376, et al. (for which *gemella* legio, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 1).—Poet.: at gemina et mammosa, Ceres est ipsa ab Iaccho, *double-sized, thick-set, stout*, Lucr. 4, 1164.

B. *Resembling, similar, like*, as twins: VOLO, MI FRATER, FRATERCULO TUO CREDAS: consorti quidem in lucris atque in furtis, gemino et simillimo nequitia, improbitate, audacia, Cic. Verr.

2, 3, 66, 155; cf. Dolabella et Antonius... ecce tibi geminum in scelere par, *a twin-pair*, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2; Var. L. L. 9, 52, 151, § 92: par est avaritia, similis improbitas, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 118 *fin.*; cf. id. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: quae (memoria) est gemina literaturae quodammodo et in dissimili genere persimilis, *twin-sister*, id. Part. 7, 26 (*al.* germana): illud vero geminum consiliis Catilinae et Lentuli, quod me domo mea expulistis, *like, similar*, id. Pis. 7, 16; cf. ambobus geminus cupido laudis, Sil. 4, 99.

gèmisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [gemo] *To begin to sigh* (late Lat.): Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 130.

gemites, ae, *m.* *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

gemitorius, a, um, v. Gemonius.

gemĭtus, ūs (archaic *gen. sing.* gemiti, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 11), *m.* [gemo] *A sighing, sigh; a groaning, groan:* quantum luctum quantumque gemitum, quid lacrimarum quantumque fletum factum audivi, Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17; cf. ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24, and id. Sest. 31, 68; Enn. Ann. 2, 41: clamor, sonus, gemitus, Quint. 7, 2, 46: gemitus in dolore... gemitus elamentabilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57; so lacrimabilis, Virg. A. 3, 39: ingentem tollere, id. ib. 11, 37; cf. ingentem dare pectore ab imo, id. ib. 1, 485: gemitus toto foro, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85: continuus gemitus, Quint. 11, 1, 34: sine gemitu, id. 2, 20, 10.—In the plur.: gemitus edere, Lucr. 4, 1012; cf. extremosque ciet gemitus, Virg. G. 3, 517; so id. Aen. 2, 288; 6, 873; Ov. M. 2, 621, et al.

II. Poet. transf., of inanimate things, *A groaning, roaring, roar:* insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae, Virg. A. 2, 53; so dat tellus gemitum, id. ib. 9, 09; and dat gemitum moles, Sil. 3, 643: et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa Audimus, Virg. A. 3, 555.—In the plur.: plaga facit gemitus, Ov. M. 12, 487.

gemma, ae, *f.* [perh. kindred with γέμω, to be full, to swell up, turgeo; hence] *A bud, eye,* or *gem* on a plant: ineunte vere exsistit tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum ea, quae gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: (pampinus) trudit gemmas et frondes explicat omnes, Virg. G. 2, 335; Col. 4, 29, 4.

II. Transf. (through the intermediate notion of the swelling brightness of buds), *A precious stone*, esp. one already cut, *a jewel, gem* (the predom. signif. of the word): nego in Sicilia tota... ullam gemmam aut margaritam, quicquam ex auro aut ebore factum... quin conquisierit, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, 1: pocula ex auro gemmis distincta clarissimis, id. ib. 2, 4, 27, 62: vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi, id. ib.: gemmas sunt qui non habeant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: non gemmis venale, id. Od. 2, 16, 7: vitrea, *i. e. a false gem*, Plin. 35, 6, 30; also called facticia, id. 37, 7, 26.

2. Transf.: **a.** For *things made of precious stones.* So, (*a*) Of *Drinking-vessels, goblets wrought out of precious stones:* nec bibit e gemma divite nostra sitis, Prop. 3, 5, 4; cf. ut gemma bibat, Virg. G. 2, 506; and gemma ministrare, Sen. Provid. 3 *fin.*; cf. also in gemma posuere merum, Ov. M. 8, 572.—(β) Of *Seal-rings, signets:* protinus impressa signat sua crimina gemma, Ov. M. 9, 566; cf. Plin. 37, 1, 2, and id. 37, 5, 20. Hence comically: *Pl.* Obsecro, parentesne meos mihi prohibeas? *Cu.* Quid? ego sub gemman' abstrusos habeo tuam matrem et patrem? *i. e. under lock and key*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 8.

b. Of *Pearls* (poet.): et legitur rubris gemma sub aequoribus, Prop. 1, 14, 12; so cedet Erythraeis eruta gemma vadis, Mart. 8, 28, 14.

c. Of the *Eyes* of the peacock's tail: gemmis caudam stellantibus implet, Ov. M. 1, 723 (cf. *gemmea* cauda, Phaedr. 3, 18, 8).

B. Trop., like *gem* in English, for *Ornament, beauty* (post-Aug. and very rare): multas in digitis, plures in carmine gemmas Invenies, Mart. 5, 11, 3: Hesperius gemma amicorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 22.

☞ Acc. to Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155; Or. 24, 81; and Quint. 8, 6, 6, the primary signif. of gemma is precious stone, whence that of bud is derived; v. gemmo, *no.* I.

‡**gemmārĭus,** ii, *m.* [gemma, *no.* II.] *A jeweler*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4302; cf. *no.* 2661.

gemmasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [gemmo, *no.* I.] *To begin to bud:* Col. 5, 10, 12; Arb. 22, 1; Plin. 17, 15, 25.

gemmesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [gemma, *no.* II.] *To become a gem:* Plin. 37, 10, 57.

gemmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gemmo, *no.* II.] *Of precious stones, set* or *adorned with precious stones:* mittit etiam trullam gemmeam rogatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, 63; so supellex, Sen. Ep. 110 *med.*: juga, Ov. F. 2, 74.—**II.** Transf., **A.** *Jewel-shaped:* radix gemmeae rotunditatis, Plin. 18, 17, 13.—**B.** *Glittering, sparkling*, like jewels: pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas, Phaedr. 3, 18, 8; cf. gemmei pavones, Mart. 3, 58, 13: Euripus viridis et gemmeus, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1; cf. prata florida et gemmea, id. ib. 5, 6, 11: quos rumor alba gemmeus vehit penna, Mart. 10, 3, 10.

gemmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [gemma, *no.* II. -fero] *Bearing* or *containing gems* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): gemmiferi amnes sunt Acesinus et Ganges, Plin. 37, 13, 76; cf. mare (*i. e.* Erythraei; cf. gemma, *no.* I. B, 2, b), Prop. 3, 4, 2: corona, Val. Fl. 5, 448.

gemmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [gemma] **I.** (acc. to gemma, *no.* I.) *To put forth buds, to bud* or *gem:* id fit antequam gemmare Aut florere quid incipit, Var. R. R. 1, 40, 4; Col. 4, 27, 1: *gemmare vites, luxuriem esse in herbis, laetas segetes* etiam rustici dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155; so id. Or. 24, 81 (cf. necessitate rustici *gemmam* in vitibus dicunt, Quint. 8, 6, 6); v. gemma, *ad fin.*, ☞.—In the *part. praes.*: gemmantem oculum caecare, Col. 4, 24, 16; so vinea, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 188: sarmenta, Pall. Febr. 32: surculi rosarum, id. Nov. 11; for which in the *part. perf.*: melius proveniet, si ponendus ramus gemmata jam matre sumatur. Pall. Mart. 10, 2.

II. (acc. to gemma, *no.* II.) (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) **A.** *Neutr., To be adorned with precious stones, to sparkle with gems:* **1.** Lit. (so only in the *part. praes.*): gemmantia sceptra, Ov. M. 3, 264: gemmantia litora, Manil. 4, 652.—**2.** Transf., *To glitter, sparkle*, like gems: purpureis gemmavit pampinus uvis, Enn. in Charis. p. 81 P.: invitant herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319; so id. 5, 462: miraris, quoties gemmantes explicat alas (pavo), Mart. 13, 70; cf. pinnae caudae (pavonis), Col. 8, 11, 8; Pall. 1, 28, 2: memphites (lapis) gemmantis naturae, Plin. 36, 7, 11.

B. *Act., To set* or *adorn with jewels.* So only in the *part. perf.*: gemmata monilia, Ov. M. 10, 113; so gemmati anuli, Liv. 1, 11, 8: gemmata potoria, Plin. 37, 2, 6: paenula, Suet. Calig. 52.

gemmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gemma, *no.* II.] *Richly set with jewels* (post-class.): gemmosis monilibus onustas, App. M. 5, p. 162.

gemmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gemma] **I.** *A little bud:* gemmulae floridae, App. M. 10.—**B.** Transf., of *The sparkling pupils* of the eye: App. 'Ανεχ. 8.—**II.** *A small gem:* alii autem caelo et marculo gemmulas exsculpunt, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3 ed. Mai.

gĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., To sigh, groan* (freq. and quite class.): quum diu occulte suspirassent, postea jam gemere, ad extremum vero loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: neque gementem neque plorantem, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 47; cf. hos pro me lugere, hos gemere videbam, Cic. Planc. 42, 101: gemere desiderio alicujus, id. Pis. 11, 25: ah gemat in terris! ista qui protulit ante, *let him groan in the lower world*, Prop. 2, 6, 31; cf. id. 2, 25, 12.—Of beasts: (leones) gementes, Lucr. 3, 298: gemuit noctua, Prop. 4, 3, 59; so turtur ab ulmo, Virg. E. 1, 59.

B. Poet. transf.: **1.** Of things, *To groan, creak:* visam gementis litora Bospori, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 14: et malus celeri saucius Africo Antennaeque gemant, id. ib. 1, 14, 6: gemuit sub pondere cymba, Virg. A. 6, 413: stridunt funes, curvatur arbor, gubernacula gemunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4: gemuit parvo mota fenestra sono, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 10: gemens rota, Virg. G. 3, 183; Val. Fl. 6, 168.

2. In gen., of animals, *To speak:* feras cum hominibus gemere fecimus, Avien. Fab. praef. *fin.*; id. 26.

II. *To sigh over, bemoan, bewail* any thing (likewise freq. and quite class.): (*a*) *c. acc.*: haec gemebant boni, sperabant improbi, Cic. Sest. 30, 66 *fin.*; so dare, quod gemerent hostes, Lucr. 5, 1347: talia voce, Val. Fl. 5, 37: eandem virtutem istam veniet tempus quum graviter gemes, Poet. ap. Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3; so flebiliter Ityn, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5: tacite tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr. 5, 1, 6: multa ignominiam, Virg. G. 3, 226.—In the pass.: atque hic status est, qui una voce omnium gemitur neque verbo cujusquam sublevatur, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1.—(β) *c. inf.* (poet.): paucis ostendi gemis, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 4; so Stat. Ach. 1, 281: qui servum te gemis esse diu, Mart. 9, 93, 2: sane mureta relinqui... Sulphura contemni vicus gèmit, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 7.

Gĕmōnĭae scalae, or (more freq.) abs., **Gemoniae,** arum, *f.* *Steps on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the Tiber:* nemo punitorum non et in Gemonias abjectus uncoque tractus, Suet. Tib. 61; so Gemoniae, id. Vit. 17; Tib. 53; 75; Tac. A. 3, 14; 5, 9; 6, 25; Hist. 3, 74; 85; for which Gemoniae scalae, Val. Max. 6, 3, 3; and gradus Gemitorii, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 145. Cf. Adam's Antiqq. 1, p. 377.

gĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [gemo] *Moaning, complaining* (a post-class. word): bubones occinunt gemulo carmine, App. Flor. p. 349.

gemursa, ae, *f.* *A small swelling between the toes* (an ante-class. word): "morbus, quem *gemursam* appellavere prisci, inter digitos pedum nascentem," Plin. 26, 1, 5; cf. "*gemursa* sub minimo digito pedis tuberculum, quod gemere faciat eum, qui id gerat," Fest. p. 95 Müll.

gĕna, ae, and more freq. **gĕnae,** ārum, *f.* Lit., The upper part of the face, from the cheek-bones to the eyelids; hence, in gen., *A cheek*; plur., *the cheeks:* "genae ab inferiore parte tutantur subjectae leniterque eminentes," Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 57 and 58.—(*a*) *Plur.*: ad haec omnia exprimenda in palpebris etiam et genis est quoddam deserviens iis ministerium, Quint. 11, 3, 77; cf. Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49: ad genarum crassitudines et oculorum albugines, id. 32, 9, 31, § 98: MVLIERES GENAS NE RADVNTO, Frgm. XII. Tab. in. Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *fin.*; Plin. 11, 37, 58; Fest. s. v. RADERE, p. 273 Müll.; cf. Dirks. Trans. p. 665 *sq.*: lacrimae peredere humore exsangues genas, Poet. (Pacuv.?) ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; cf. manat rara meas lacrima per genas, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 34; so ora genasque lacrimis humectent, spargunt, rorantes, Lucr. 1, 919; 2, 977; 3, 470: pulchrae, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 8: nunc primum opacat flore lanugo genas, Pac. in Fest. s. h. v. p. 94 Müll.; so pilosae, Cic. Pis. 1, 1; and erasae genae, Prop. 4, 8, 26; and leves genae, Quint. 12, 10, 8.—(β) *Sing.*: atque genua comprimit arta gena, *i. e. presses* (beseechingly) *the cheek close to his knee*, Enn. in Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 109; Suet. Claud. 15 *fin.*: gena inferior, superior; v. above, the passage Plin. 11, 37, 57.

II. Transf.: **A.** In Ennius for palpebra, *An eyelid, the eyelids:* "*genas* Ennius palpebras putat, quum dicit hoc versu Pandite, sulti', genas et corde relinquite somnum," Fest. s. h. v. p. 94 Müll.: imprimitque genae genam, Enn. in Serv Virg. A. 6, 686.

B. For *The eyes* (poet.): exustaeque tuae mox, Polypheme, genae, Prop. 3, 12, 26: cornicum immeritas eruit ungue genas, id. 4, 5, 16; Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 66; id Her. 20, 206.

Gēnăbum, i, *n.*, Γήναβον Strab., Κήναβον Ptol., *A city of the* Carnutes, *in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *on the* Liger, *afterward called* Aurelianensis urbs *or* Civitas Aurelianorum, whence the modern name *Orleans*, Caes. B. G. 7, 3; 11; Hirt. ib. 8, 5; Sid. Ep. 8, 15; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 479 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Gĕnăbensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Genabum, Genabian:* caedes, Caes. B. G. 7, 28, 4.—In the plur., Genabenses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Genabum, Genabians*, Caes. B. G. 7, 11, 7.

Gĕnauni, ōrum, *m.*, Γεναῦνοι, *A Germanic population in Rhaetia, in the lower Val d'Agno, neighbors of the* Breuni, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 10; called also ‡**Genaunes,** ium, Inscr. ap. Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 136. Cf. Mann. Germ. p. 517 and 523.

† **gĕnĕālŏgĭa,** ae, *f.* = γενεαλογία, *A genealogy:* majorum genealogia, Mess. Corvin. de Prog. Aug. 22.

† **gĕnĕālŏgus,** i, *m.* = γενεαλόγος, *A genealogist:* qui (dii) genealogis antiquis sic nominantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44. So of Mōses, as the author of Genesis: illud ait genealogus idem, Prud. Apoth. 315.

gĕner, ĕri (archaic *dat. plur.* generibus, Att. in Non. 487, 29), *m.* *A daughter's husband, son-in-law:* cum soceris generi non lavantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; cf. mei viri gener, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 87: et gener et affines placent, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63: C. Fannium et Quintum Scaevolam, generos Laelii, Cic. Rep. 1, 12. So id. Lael. 1, 3; 8, 26; Att. 4, 2, 4; Caes. B. G. 5, 56, 3; Quint. 6 praef. § 13; Hor. Od. 2, 4, 13; Ov. F. 3, 202; Mart. 9, 71, 3, et saep.—Also of *a daughter's bridegroom*, Hor. Epod. 6, 13; Virg. A. 2, 342; cf. "*generi* et *nurus* appellatione sponsus quoque et sponsa continetur," Ulp. Dig. 38, 10, 6.—Transf., of *the husband of a grand-daughter* or *great-grand-daughter*, for progener, Tac. A. 5, 6; 6. 8; cf. "*generi* appellatione et neptis et proneptis tam ex filio quam ex filia editarum, ceterarumque maritos contineri manifestum est," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 136. Of a *sister's husband, brother-in-law*, Just. 18, 4; Nep. Paus. 1.—Comically of *a daughter's paramour:* Villius in Fausta Sullae gener, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 64.

gĕnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [genero] (a post-Aug. word) **I.** *Act.*, *That has the power of generating, generative, creative:* hic est ille generabilis rerum naturae spiritus, Plin. 2, 45, 45.—**II.** *Pass.*, *That may be generated* or *produced:* opus generabile, Manil. 1, 143.

gĕnĕrālis, e, *adj.* [genus] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a kind* or *species*, *generic* (so very rarely): variae volucres ut, in ordine cunctae, Ostendant maculas generales corpore inesse, *etc.*, *of their species*, Lucr. 1, 591: quum qualis sit res, quaeritur, quia et de vi et de genere negotii controversia est, *constitutio generalis* vocatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10.

II. Opp. to special, particular, *Of* or *relating to all, general* (*opp.* singuli and specialis) (so freq. only since the Aug. per.): et generale quoddam decorum intelligimus, quod in omni honestate versatur, et aliud huic subjectum, quod pertinet ad singulas partes honestatis, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 96; so causae, *opp.* singulae lites, Quint. 7, 1, 64; Sen. Ep. 58 *med.:* quum sit omnis generalis quaestio speciali potentior, Quint. 12, 2, 18; cf. illud generale, hoc speciale, id. 5, 10, 44; so tractatus, *opp.* specialis, id. 5, 7, 35; cf. ab generali tractatu ad quasdam deduci species, id. 2, 4, 22: de re et generales quaestiones sunt et definitae, id. 7, 2, 1: definitio, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 4: pactum, Papin. ib. 2, 14, 40.

Adv., gĕnĕrālĭter (acc. to *no.* II.), *In general, generally* (like generalis, in this signif. mostly post-Aug.): tempus est, id quo nunc utimur (nam ipsum quidem generaliter definire difficile est), pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: *tempus* generaliter et specialiter accipitur, *etc.*, Quint. 5, 10, 42 *sq.;* so *opp.* specialiter, id. 5 7, 4; 5, 11, 1; *opp.* proprie, id. 3, 7, 7.

gĕnĕrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [generalis, *no.* II.] *Generality* (a post-class. word): Serv. Virg. G. 1, 21; so id. Virg. A. 6, 154; Mart. Cap. 4, 100; Symm. Ep. 2, 90.

gĕnĕrālĭter, *adv.*, v. generalis, *ad fin.*

* **gĕnĕrasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [genero] *To be generated, produced:* Lucr. 3, 745.

gĕnĕrātim, *adv.* [genus; cf. also generalis] **I.** *By kinds, species*, or *classes* (frequent and quite class.): jam quoniam generatim reddita finis Crescundis rebus constat, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 585; cf. id. 1, 598; and ut cupide generatim secla propagent, id. 1, 21; so id. 1, 230; 564; 2, 347, et al.: primum nomen omnium (avium): *alites* ab alis, *volucres* a volatu. Deinde generatim: de his pleraeque ab suis vocibus, ut haec *upupa, cuculus, corvus*, etc., Var. L. L. 5, 11, 22, § 75; cf. id. ib. 5, 31, 41, § 146: ergo ab universa provincia generatimque ab singulis ejus partibus diligitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, 168: aut publice civitas istos honores habent, aut, si generatim, homines ut aratores, ut mercatores, ut navicularii, id. ib. 2, 2, 55, 137; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 1: Germani suas copias castris eduxerunt generatimque constituerunt paribusque intervallis Harudes, Marcomanes, Triboccos, *etc.*, *i. e. by nations*, id. B. G. 1, 51, 2 (Metaphr. κατὰ φυλάς); cf. Galli generatim distributi in civitates, id. ib. 7, 19, 2: Caesar concione habita Cordubae omnibus generatim gratias agit: civibus Romanis, quod, *etc.* ... Hispanis, quod, *etc.* ... Gaditanis, quod, *etc.*, *after their kind*, i. e. *according to their services*, id. ib. 2, 21, 1: generatim exponere argumenta, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 47: generatim componere, id. de Or. 1, 41, 146; cf. id. ib. 1, 13, 58: ne omnia generatim sacra omnesque percenseam deos, Liv. 5, 52, 6: proprios generatim discite cultus Agricolae, Virg. G. 2, 35.

II. Opposed to specially, in particular, *Generally, in general* (so rarely, but quite class.): singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loquar, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, 143; cf. neque generatim tradere, neque per singulas partes exsequi, Quint. 5, 10, 100: omnia generatim amplecti, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18: non nominatim, sed generatim informata proscriptio, id. Att. 11, 6, 2: haec generatim praecipimus: nunc illud proprie, *etc.*, Col. 3, 9, 9.

gĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [genero] *A begetting, generating, generation* (a post-Aug. word): piscium, Plin. 9, 50, 74; id. 8, 47, 72.—In the plur.: id. 20, 13, 51.

gĕnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An engenderer, generator, producer* (very rare): nosse autem generatores suos optime poterant, Cic. Univ. 11: Acragas ... magnanimûm quondam generator equorum, Virg. A. 3, 704.

gĕnĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [generator] *Of* or *relating to generation* (a post-class. word): more, Tert. adv. Val. 27.

* **gĕnĕrātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that generates* or *brings forth:* (Aegyptus) hominum aliorumque animalium perfecunda generatrix, Mel. 1, 9, 1.

gĕnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [genus] *To beget, procreate, engender, produce, create;* in the pass. also, *to spring, descend from.*

I. Lit. (quite class.): hominem generavit et ornavit deus, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: isque (Capus) pium ex se Anchisen generat, Enn. Ann. 1, 30: Oebalus, quem generasse Telon Sebethide nympha Fertur, Virg. A. 7, 734: unde nil majus generatur ipso (Jove), Hor. Od. 1, 12, 17: Herculis stirpe generatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: homines hominum causa esse generatos, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: ita generati a natura sumus, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 29, 103; cf. id. Rep. 6, 15: a quo (deo) populum Romanum generatum accepimus, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5; so ab origine ultima stirpis Romanae generatus, Nep. Att. 1: Tros est generatus ab illo, Ov. F. 4, 33: fuit Argolico generatus Alemone quidam Myscelos, id. Met. 15, 19: Troja generatus Acestes, Virg. A. 5, 61: mulos (antiqui vocabant) quos asini et equae generarent, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172: quale portentum ... nec Jubae tellus generat, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 15; Ov. M. 15, 375: terram tanto prius animalia generare coepisse, Just. 2, 1 *fin.:* atque aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem, Virg. G. 3, 65: (mundus) semperne fuerit, nullo generatus ortu: an, *etc.*, Cic. Univ. 2: semina, unde essent omnia orta, generata, concreta, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: terra et hos (rubos) generat, Quint. 9, 4, 5: terra generandis alendisque seminibus fecundior, id. 10, 3, 2: e gramine, quod in eo loco generatum esset, *etc.*, Gell. 5, 6, 9: generandi gloria mellis, Virg. G. 4, 205: ignibus generandis nutriendisque soli ipsius naturalis materia, Just. 4, 1.—Abs.: asina generare coepit, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172.

II. Trop. (so perh. only post-Aug.): cetera forsitan tenuis quoque et angusta ingenii vena ... generare atque ad frugem aliquam perducere queat, Quint. 6, 2, 3: verecundia vitium quidem, sed quae virtutes facillime generet, id. 12, 5, 2; Modest. Dig. 25, 3, 7.

B. In partic., *To bring forth, produce*, of mental productions: quae (aetates) nihil dum ipsae ex se generare queunt, Quint. 1, 1, 36: quum generabit ipse aliquid atque componet, id. 1, 12, 12; id. 8, 6, 32; cf. id. 10, 2, 5: similiter decurrentium spatiorum observatione esse generatum (poëma), id. 9, 4, 114; cf. Suet. Ner. 52.

gĕnĕrōse, *adv.*, v. generosus, *ad fin.*

gĕnĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [generosus] *Nobility, excellence, goodness* (a post-Aug. word): in ipsa ove satis generositatis ostenditur brevitate crurum, ventris vestitu, *i. e. noble breed* or *race*, Plin. 8, 48, 75; so caprarum, id. ib. 50, 76: taurorum, id. ib. 45, 70, § 181: antea Caecubo erat generositas celeberrima, id. 14, 6, 8; so Col Arb. 1, 3; 3, 6, 4; Pall. Oct. 3.

gĕnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [genus, pregnant] *Of good* or *noble birth, noble, eminent* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: generosa ac nobilis virgo, *opp* mulier ignota, Cic. Parad. 3, 1, 20; so generosissima femina, Suet. Tib. 49; cf. viderat a veteris generosam sanguine Teucri Iphis Anaxareten, humili de stirpe creatus, Ov. M. 14, 698: non quia, Maecenas, nemo generosior est te ... naso suspendis adunco Ignotos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 2; cf. id. 24: quamquam ego naturam unam et communem omnium existimo, sed fortissimum quemque generosissimum, Sall. J. 85, 15: nominibus generosus avitis, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 1: Maeonia generose domo, Virg. A. 10, 141: miles, *i. e. the Fabii*, Ov. F. 2, 199: o generosam stirpem! Cic. Brut. 58, 213: atria, Ov. F. 1, 591: humilem sane relinquunt et minime generosum, ut ita dicam, ortum amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 9, 29.

B. Transf., of animals, plants, and other things, *Of a good* or *noble species, noble, superior, excellent* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sues generosae, *of a noble stock*, Plin. 11, 40, 95; so pecus, Virg. G. 3, 75: equus, Quint. 5, 11, 4; Symm. Ep. 4, 61: leones generosissimi, Plin. 10, 21, 24: testa (*i. e.* concha), Hor. S. 2, 4, 31: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 11: generosum et lene requiro (vinum), *of a good sort, generous*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18; cf. vitis, Col. 3, 2 *fin.*, and id. 3, 2, 17; so pruna, Ov. M. 13, 818; cf. generosissima mala, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 64; and quod est pomum generosissimum? noune quod optimum? Quint. 5, 11, 4: sorba, Plin. 15, 21, 23: obsonium, id. 15, 29, 35: arbor, Quint. 8, 3, 76: flos, Ov. F. 5, 211, et al.: generosos palmite colles, id. Met. 15, 710; cf. insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis, Virg. A. 10, 174.

II. Trop., *Noble-minded, magnanimous, generous:* quum de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potente (Pyrrho), Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86; cf. quid homo? nonne is generosissimus qui optimus? Quint. 5, 11, 4: Alexander generosi spiritus imperator, Plin. 8, 40, 61: quaedam generosa virtus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: Dolabella, vir simplicitatis generosissimae, Vellej. 2, 125 *fin.:* quo generosior celsiorque est (animus), Quint. 1, 2, 3; id. 2, 4, 4: forma magnifica et generosa quodammodo, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; quoted by Sueton. paraphrastically: Suet. Caes 55; so quicquid est in oratione generosius, Quint. prooem. 24: et tamen emerui generosos vestis honores, *i. e. the dress of honor* (of a mother of three children), Prop. 4, 11, 61.

* *Adv.*, gĕnĕrōse (acc. to *no.* II.).

Nobly: generosius Perire quaerens, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21.

†**gĕnĕsis,** is, *f.* = γένεσις, *Generation, birth, creation:* in basi (statuae Minervae) quod caelatum est, *Pandoras genesin* appellavit (Phidias), Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 4.—Hence, **B.** Genesis, *The name of the first book of Moses* (so called because it contains the history of the creation).—**II.** Transf., *The constellation that is rising at one's birth* or *nativity,* Juv. 6, 579; 14, 248; Suet. Vesp. 14; Dom. 10.

genesta, ae, v. genista.

†**gĕnethlĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = γενεθλιακός, *Of* or *belonging to one's birth-day, natal hour,* or *nativity, genethliacal:* ratio, *the art of calculating nativities,* Arn. 2, 116; cf. in the follg.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** **genethliacus,** i, *m., A calculator of nativities,* Gell. 14, 1, 1.—**B.** **genethliace,** ēs, *f., The art of calculating nativities, genethliacs,* Mart. Cap. 3, 50.—**C.** **Genethliacon,** i, *n., A birth-day poem,* the title of a poem by Statius, Stat. S. 2, 7.

†**gĕnethlĭŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.* = γενεθλιολογία, *The art of calculating nativities, casting horoscopes,* Vitr. 9, 6, 2.

gĕnĕtrix (less freq. written genitrix; cf. Wagn. Virg. G. 4, 363), īcis, *f.* [genitor] *She that has borne* any one, or *produced* any thing, *a mother* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: te nunc, sancta, precor, Venus et genetrix patri' nostri (Aeneae), Enn. Ann. 1, 17; so of *Venus,* as the mother of Aeneas, Virg. A. 1, 590; 8, 383; 12, 412; 554; and also as the ancestress of the Romans sprung from Aeneas: Aeneadum genetrix, Lucr. 1, 1; and of Caesar, Suet. Caes. 61; 78; 84 (cf. Venere prognatus, of Caesar, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2; cf. also Suet. Caes. 6 and 49); of *Venus,* as the mother of Amor, Virg. A. 1, 689: me magna deum genetrix his detinet oris, *i. e. Cybele* (also called Magna *Mater;* v. mater), id. ib. 2, 788; so of the same, id. ib. 9, 82; 94; 117: genetrix Priami de gente vetusta Est mihi (shortly after, *parens*), id. ib. 9, 284; cf. nec ferro ut demens genetricem occidis Orestes (shortly after, occisa *parente*), Hor. S. 2, 3, 133: (ciconiae) genetricum senectam invicem educant, Plin. 10, 23, 32.

II. Transf., *She that produces, an authoress, mother:* (tellus) magna deum mater materque ferarum, et nostri genetrix, Lucr. 2, 600: patria o mea creatrix! patria o mea genetrix! Catull. 63, 50: frugum, *i. e. Ceres,* Ov. M. 5, 490: Miletus, Ioniae caput, super octoginta urbium per cuncta maria genetrix, *mother-city,* Plin. 5, 29, 31: Aegyptus vitiorum genetrix, id. 26, 1, 3: genetrix virtutum frugalitas, Just. 20, 4.

Gĕnēva, ae, *f. The most advanced city of the Allobroges, on the borders of the Helvetians,* Caes. B. G. 1, 6 and 7; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 454.—**II.** Deriv., ‡**Genevensis** (also written ‡**Genavensis**), e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Geneva, Genevan:* PROVINCIA, Inscr. Grut. 477, 4.—In the plur., ‡**Genevenses** (**Genav.**), ium, *m., The inhabitants of Geneva, Genevans,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 253 *sq.*

gĕnĭālis, e, *adj.* [Genius] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to generation* or *birth, nuptial:* lectum illum genialem, quem biennio ante filiae suae nubenti straverat, *the bridal bed* (placed in the atrium, and dedicated to the genii of the married couple), Cic. Clu. 5, 14; cf. "*geniales* proprie sunt lecti, qui sternuntur puellis nubentibus: dicti a generandis liberis," Serv. Virg. A. 6, 603; and "*genialis* lectus qui nuptiis sternitur in honorem genii, unde et appellatus," Fest. p. 94; so lectus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87: torus, Virg. A. 6, 603; Liv. 30, 12, 21; Plin. Pan. 8, 1: pulvinar divae, Catull. 64, 47; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 218; hence poet. transf.: ducuntur raptae, genialis praeda, puellae, Ov. A. A. 1, 125; so bella, *at a wedding,* Stat. Ach. 1, 113: sors genialis atque fecunda, *productive,* Plin. 18, 24, 54 *fin.;* cf. in tantum abundante geniali copia pecudum, id. 17, 9, 6, § 53.

B. Subst., genialia, ium, *n. The marriage-bed, marriage:* genialibus alienis insultare, Arn. 4, 144.

II. *Of* or *belonging to enjoyment, jovial, pleasant, delightful, joyous, genial:* scis enim, *geniales* homines ab antiquis appellatos, qui ad invitandum et largius apparandum cibum promptiores essent, Santra in Non. 117, 18: festum, Ov. F. 3, 523: dies, Juv. 4, 66: hiems, Virg. G. 1, 302: uva, Ov. M. 4, 14: serta, id. ib. 13, 929: rus, id. Her. 19, 9; cf. arva Canopi, id. Am. 2, 13, 7: litus, Stat. S. 4, 4, 51: platanus, Ov. M. 10, 95: Musa, id. Am. 3, 15, 19: divi, *i. e. Ceres and Bacchus,* Stat. Th. 12, 618; cf. Fest. p. 95 Müll.: vultus, *friendly,* App. M. 11, p. 263.

Adv., gĕnĭālĭter (acc. to *no.* II.), *Jovially, merrily, genially:* festum genialiter egit, Ov. M. 11, 95; so App. M. 10, p. 246; Inscr. Grut. 823, 2.

gĕnĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [genalis, *no.* II.] *Joviality, festivity* (late Lat.): mensae, Amm. 30, 1 *fin.*

gĕnĭālĭter, *adv.,* v. genialis, *ad fin.*

‡**gĕnĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [Genius] *One who makes images of genii,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4195; so Inscr. Grut. 25, 1.

gĕnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [Genius; cf. genialis, *no.* II.] *Jovial, joyous, cheerful* (late Lat. for the class. genialis): fuit vultu geniatus, Capitol. Ver. 10; so Cassiod. Varr. 3, 12, et al.

* **gĕnĭcŭlātim,** *adv.* [geniculum] *By knots:* Plin. 21, 11, 39.

gĕnĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [geniculatus] *A bending of the knee, kneeling* (a post-class word), Tert. ad Scap. 4.

gĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [geniculum] **I.** *With bended knee.* So subst., Geniculatus, i, *m., The Kneeler,* a constellation, Vitr. 9, 6 *med.*—**B.** Transf., in gen., *Bended, curved:* meatus Tibridis, Amm. 18, 9.—**II.** *Having knots, knotted, jointed, geniculated* (so quite class.): culmus, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; so arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 64: herba totidem nodis, id. 24, 16, 93: nodi scaporum, id. 17, 21, 35, § 152: cursu scandentes vites, id. 14, 1, 3.

gĕnĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Knotty* (late Lat. for the class. geniculatus, v. h. v. *no.* II.): virgulta, App. Herb. 77.

gĕnĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [genu] *A little knee, a knee:* ***I.** Lit. (ante- and post-class.): pueris in geniculis alligare serperastra, Var. L. L. 9, 5, 129, § 11: de geniculis adorare, Tert. Cor. mil. 3.—**II.** Transf., *A knot* or *joint* on the stalk of a plant, Plin. 26, 11, 71; 18, 7, 10, § 56.

gĕnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [genu, a little knee, transf.] In architect., *An angular bend where two pipes are joined together, a knee,* Vitr. 8, 7.

gĕnĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [geno, gigno] *Product, fruit, progeny* (a post-class. word): vitis, Vulg. Matth. 26, 29.—In the plur.: viperarum, *brood of vipers,* id. Luc. 3, 7; so Tert. Anim. 39.

genista (also written genesta), ae, *f. The broom-plant, broom.* Plin. 24, 9, 40; 21, 12, 42; 19, 1, 2, § 15; Virg. G. 2, 12; 434; Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 5; Mart. 1, 44, 5.

Genita Mana, v. Mana.

gĕnĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [geno, gigno] *Of* or *belonging to generation* or *birth, productive, fruitful, generative* (ante- and post-class.): tempus, Lucil. in Var. L. L. 5, 3, 7, § 17 Müll. *N. cr.:* aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11: partes, *i. e.* genitalia, Arn. 4, 146.

gĕnĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to generation* or *birth, causing generation* or *birth, fruitful, generative, genital* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): genitalia materiaï Corpora, *generative principles, elements,* Lucr. 2, 61; so corpora quatuor, Ov. M. 15, 239: semina, Lucr. 5, 849; Virg. G. 2, 324: partes (corporis), *genital parts,* Lucr. 4, 1041; Col. 6, 26, 2; also membra, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 3: loca, Col. 6, 36, 2; cf. vulvae, id. 7, 9, 5; so too of plants: membra, id. 3, 10, 12: locus, id. § 14; cf. id. 3, 6, 1: profluvium, *flux of seed, seminal emission,* Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 143; also *menstruation,* id. 7, 14, 12; foedera, *matrimony,* Stat. Th. 3, 300: menses, *the months of pregnancy in which the child may be born,* Gell. 3, 16, 4: ros, *fertilizing,* Plin. 2, 8, 6: hora anni, *i. e. in the spring,* id. 9, 35, 54: dies, *birth-day* (usually dies natalis), Tac. A. 16, 14; also lux, Stat. S. 2, 3, 62: solum, *birth-place, natal soil,* Vellej. 2, 15, 1: so sedes, Prud. Cath. 10 *fin.,* and terra, Amm. 27, 5 *fin.:* dii, *the gods that produce every thing:* Romulus in coelo cum dis genitalibus aevum Degit, Enn. Ann. 1, 175; imitated by Aus. Perioch. Iliad. 4; so Num. ap. Eckh. D. N V. 7, p. 139.

II. Subst.: **A.** Genitalis, is, *f., A surname of Diana, as presiding over births:* sive tu (Diana) Lucina probas vocari Seu Genitalis, Hor. Carm. Sec. 16.—**B.** genitale, is, *n.* (*sc.* membrum; v. above, *no.* I.) *The genital member,* Cels. 4, 1; Plin. 28, 8, 27; 37, 10, 57, et saep.; in the plur., id. 11, 49, 110; Quint. 1, 6, 36.

* *Adv.,* gĕnĭtālĭter, *In a generative, fertilizing manner:* Lucr. 4, 1254.

gĕnĭtālĭter, *adv.,* v. genitalis, *ad fin.*

gĕnĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [genitus from gigno] *Of* or *belonging to generation* or *birth:* **I.** In gen. (rarely; not in Cic.): Apollinis Genitivi ara, *the generator, fertilizer,* Cato in Macr. Sat. 3, 6; for which Phoebi Genitoris ad aras, Val. Fl. 5, 404: forma prior rediit genitivaque rursus imago, *native, original nature,* Ov. M. 3, 331; so notae, Suet. Aug. 80: nomina, *i. e. belonging to a family* or gens, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 107.—**II.** In partic., in gram., genitivus casus, *The genitive case* (qs. denoting descent from something): si ut *Maecenas Suffenas, Asprenas* dicerentur, genitivo casu non *e* litera, sed *tis* syllaba terminarentur, Quint. 1, 5, 62; so id. 1, 6, 14; Suet. Aug. 87, et saep.; and with equal frequency abs., genitivus, i, *m., the genitive,* Quint. 1, 5, 63; 1, 6, 14; Gell. 4, 16, 3, et saep.

gĕnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [gigno] *A begetter, parent, father, sire:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): quo (animo) nihil ab optimo et praestantissimo genitore melius procreatum, Cic. Univ. 8: imitantes genitorem et effectorem sui, id. ib. 13: dubio genitore creatus, Ov. M. 5, 145: Pelopis, *i. e. Tantalus,* Hor. Od. 1, 28, 7: deum, *i. e. Jupiter,* Ov. Am. 1, 13, 45; Met. 14, 91; the same, Saturnius, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64; and so of *Neptune,* as ruler of the sea, Ov. M. 11, 202; cf. Virg. A. 1, 155; of *Mars:* bellorum, Sil. 3, 126; of the deified *Romulus:* o Romule, Romule die! O pater, o genitor, Enn. Ann. 1, 181; so genitorque Quirine Urbis, Ov. M. 15, 862 (cf. hujus urbis *parens* Romulus, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 3).—**II.** Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): qua rapitur praeceps Rhodanus genitore Lemanno, Aus. Urb. 13, 7: asciscet nova, quae genitor produxerit usus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119: o fraudum genitor, Sil. 13, 738; cf. Graeci vitiorum omnium genitores, Plin. 15, 4, 5.

genitrix, īcis, v. genetrix.

gĕnĭtūra, ae, *f.* [gigno] *A begetting, bearing, birth, generation* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: in alitum quadrupedumque genitura esse quosdam ad conceptum impetus et terrae, Plin. 18, 24, 56; cf. origo atque genitura conchae, id. 9, 35, 54, § 107.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Seed of generation, semen:* profluvia geniturae (virorum), Plin. 22, 22, 40.—**B.** *That which is generated* or *created, a creature* (eccl. Lat.): spirantes (*i. e.* serpentes), Arn. 1, 8: incredula, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23.—**C.** In astrology, *One's natal star* or *constellation, nativity:* reticere ipse genituram suam perseverabat, Suet. Aug. 94; so id. Calig. 57; Ner. 6; Vit. 3; Vesp. 25; Tit. 9; Eutr. 7, 20; Amm. 29, 1.

1. genitus, a, um, *Part.,* from gigno.

2. gĕnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [gigno] *A begetting, bearing, generation* (post-class. and very rare): libri de animalium genitu, App. Apol. p. 297.

Gĕnĭus, i, *m.* [gigno; prop.: the superior or divine nature which is innate in every thing, the spiritual part, spirit; hence] *The tutelar deity* or *genius* of a person, place, *etc.,* "*genium* dicebant antiqui naturalem deum uniuscujusque loci vel rei aut hominis," Serv Virg. G. 1, 302; cf. "Censor. de Die nat. 3; Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 369; 444;" "scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum, Naturae deus humanae, mortalis in unum Quodque caput, vultu mutabilis, albus et ater," Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187 Schmid: te per Genium . . . Obsecro et obtestor, id. ib. 1, 7, 94; cf. Sen. Ep. 12: cras Genium mero Curabis et porco bimestri, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 14; so id. Ep. 2, 1, 144 Schmid; A. P. 210; Pers. 2, 3, et saep.; cf. Tib. 1, 7, 49; and magne Geni, cape dona libens votisque faveto, id. 4, 5, 9: acceptus Geniis December, because the Saturnalian festivals occurred in it, Ov. F. 3, 58: genium loci . . . precatur, Virg. A. 7, 136; so GENIO LOCI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 343 *sq.*; 1697; 1701: COLONIAE, ib. *no.* 367; 1693 *sq.*: MVNICIPII, ib. *no.* 689; 1690 *sq.*: CVRIAE, ib. *no.* 1120: FORI VINARII, ib. *no.* 4087: THEATRI, ib. *no.* 1713: Lateranus deus est focorum et Genius, Arn. 4, 6, et saep.: Priapi, Petr. 21: Famae, Mart. 7, 12, 10: JOVIS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1730; 2488: DEORVM, ib. *no.* 1730.

II. In partic.: **A.** With respect to the enjoyment of life, *The spirit of social enjoyment, fondness for good living, taste, appetite, inclination:* isti qui cum Geniis suis belligerant, parcipromi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 81; cf. egomet me defraudavi Animumque meum Geniumque meum, id. Aul. 4, 9, 15; and with this cf. suum defrudans Genium, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10 Ruhnk.; Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 28: hic quidem meliorem Genium tuum non facies, id. Stich. 4, 2, 42: nunc et amico meo prosperabo et Genio meo multa bona faciam, id. Pers. 2, 3, 11: indulge Genio: carpamus dulcia, id. ib. 5, 151.—Hence as a term used by parasites for *entertainer, patron:* ecquis est, qui mihi commonstret Phaedromum Genium meum? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 22; so id. Capt. 4, 2, 99; Men. 1, 2, 29.

B. With respect to one's spiritual life, *Wit, talent, genius* (so very rarely): nemo mathematicus Genium indemnatus habebit, Juv. 6, 562; so victurus Genium debet habere liber, Mart. 6, 60, 10.—Hence, in a pun with the preced. signif.: Mart. 7, 78, 7.

geno, ĕre, v. gigno, *ad init.*

gens, gentis, *f.* [geno, gigno, that which belongs together by birth or descent] *A clan, embracing several families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites;* orig. only patrician, but, after the granting of the connubium between patricians and plebeians, also plebeian: Sulla gentis patriciae (*sc.* Corneliae) nobilis fuit, familia prope jam exstincta majorum ignavia, Sall. J. 95, 3; cf. Liv. 38, 58, 3: L. Tarquitius patriciae gentis, id. 3, 27, 1; cf. apud P. Sestium patriciae gentis virum, id. 3, 33, 9; and id. 6, 11, 2: quum Marcelli ab liberti filio stirpe, Claudii patricii ejusdem hominis hereditatem, gente ad se rediisse dicerent, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 176: gens Tarquiniorum, id. Rep. 2, 25 *fin.*: Julia gens, Liv. 1, 3, 2: L. Tarquinius duplicavit illum pristinum patrum numerum, et antiquos patres majorum gentium appellavit, quos priores sententiam rogabat; a se ascitos minorum, id. Rep. 2, 20 Mos.; cf. Liv. 1, 35, 6; so patricii minorum gentium, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 2; Liv. 1, 47, 7; Capit. in Gell. 10, 20, 5: anni principio de connubio patrum et plebis C. Canuleius tribunus plebis rogationem promulgavit, qua contaminari sanguinem suum patres confundique jura gentium rebantur, Liv. 4, 1, 1; cf. id. 4, 2, 5; and id. 10, 8, 9: uti Feceniae Hispalae gentis enuptio, tutoris optio esset, *etc.*, *the right of marrying out of her* gens, id. 39, 19, 5: Peruvius, sine gente, *i. e. of no family, of vulgar birth*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15. Cf., respecting the Roman gens, Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 339 *sq.*; Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 43 *sq.*; 67.

II. Transf.: **A.** In a manner borrowed from the division of the senators into majorum and minorum gentium (v. above): ipsi illi majorum gentium dii qui habentur, hinc a nobis profecti in coelum reperientur, *the superior deities* (the consentes), Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: Cleanthes, qui quasi majorum est gentium Stoicus, id. Acad. 2, 41, 126.

B. Poet., like genus and stirps, of *A single descendant, offspring* out of an entire race: vigilasne, deum gens, Aenea? Virg. A. 10, 228 (for which, Dis *geniti*, id. ib. 9, 642): Tirynthia gens est (*i. e.* Fabius), Sil. 7, 35: gens extrema viri, *the last descendant*, id. 2, 185.

***C.** In a contemptuous sense, like our *Tribe, brood:* si illo die gens ista Clodiana, quod facere voluit, effecisset, Cic. Sest. 38, 80 (Orell. conjectures *manus* Clodiana, as shortly before).

D. Of beasts, *A race, herd, brood, swarm* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): intestino bello totae gentes consumuntur, Col. 9, 9, 6: quos (equos) in spem statues summittere gentis, *of the race, breed*, Virg. G. 3, 73: utque luat poenas gens haec (*i. e.* vulpes), *breed, race*, Ov. F. 4, 711.

E. In a more extended sense (as also *γένος*), *A race, nation, population* (sometimes more restricted than natio and populus, and sometimes put for them; v. in the follg., and cf. Drak. Liv. 23, 42, 1) (freq. and quite class.): gradus plures sunt societatis hominum. Ut enim ab illa infinita discedatur, propior est ejusdem gentis, nationis, linguae, qua maxime homines conjunguntur: interius etiam est ejusdem esse civitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 53; cf. (Deus) non curat singulos homines . . . ne civitates quidem . . . ne nationes quidem et gentes, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93; and ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paullatim, Tac. G. 2; so omnes exterae gentes ac nationes, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 11, 31; cf. per omnes gentes nationesque, Quint. 11, 3, 87; for which, in an inverted order, exterae nationes ac gentes, Cic. Fontej. 11, 25: aut gentes aut populos, Quint. 11, 1, 86; cf., in an inverse order, populi et gentes, id. 12, 2, 3: postquam bello subegit Aequorum magnam gentem et ferocem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20; so Sabina aut Volsca, id. ib. 3, 4: Transalpinae, id. ib. 3, 9: Allobrogum, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12: Nerviorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 28, 1: Suevorum longe maxima Germanorum omnium, id. ib. 4, 1, 3. Also for civitas, of *the inhabitants of a city* or *town:* Caesar Gomphos pervenit, quod est oppidum primum Thessaliae venientibus ab Epiro, quae gens ultro ad Caesarem legatos miserat, Caes. B. C. 3, 80, 1: atqui ad hoc, de quo agitur, non quaerimus gentem, ingenia quaerimus, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*; cf. gladio pugnacissima gens Romani, Quint. 9, 3, 8; and Liv. 5, 48, 3: segni Condrusique, ex gente et numero Germanorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32, 1: in illa incorrupta maxime gente Aegyptiorum, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, id. ib. 1, 17: jus gentium, id. ib. 1, 2.

2. In partic.: **a.** In the partitive genitive, gentium, like terrarum (v. terra, p. 1354, b), for the sake of emphasis; Eng., *In the world, on earth* (freq. and quite class.): ubicumque terrarum et gentium violatum jus civium Romanorum sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, 143: quod ubique gentium est, id. Rep. 2, 4: ubinam gentium sumus, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9: ubi ubi est gentium? Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 21: obsecro, unde haec gentium? id. Cist. 4, 1, 16: ubivis gentium agere aetatem quam, *etc.*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4: an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? id. ib. 13: equidem te nisi nunc hodie nusquam vidi gentium, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 54: fratrem nusquam invenio gentium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 1: abeat multo malo quovis gentium, Quam hic, *etc.*, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 55: res est in manibus: tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 1; so nostri τυραννοκτόνοι longe gentium absunt, id. Fam. 12, 22, 2: ah! minime gentium, non faciam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 44; so minime gentium, id. Eun. 4, 1, 11; Phorm. 5, 8, 44.

b. gentes, opp. to the Romans, *Foreign nations, foreigners* (post-Aug. and rare): maneat, quaeso, duretque gentibus si non amor nostri at certe odium sui, Tac. G. 33; so Auct. B. Hisp. 17 *fin.*

c. In the eccl. fathers, gentes, like *ἔθνος*, opp. to Jews and Christians, *Pagan nations, heathen*, Lact. 2, 13 *fin.*; Vulg. Psalm. 2, 1, et saep. (as a transl. of the Hebr. גּוֹיִם). Hence the title of Arnobius's work, Adversus Gentes.

3. Transf., of *A region, country* (extremely seldom): ut Aspim aggrederetur, qui Cataoniam tenebat: quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. Dat. 4: gentes viduatas esse suis cultoribus et desolatas, Arn. 1, 4.

gentiāna, ae, *f.* *The herb gentian* (so called after the Illyrian king, Gentius, v. h. v.), Plin. 25, 7, 34; Scrib. Comp. 167; 170; 176.

gentĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [gens] *Of* or *belonging to a nation, national* (a post-Aug. word): quibus more gentico continuum ferri tegimen, Tac. A. 3, 43; so id. ib. 6, 33: pro gentica, devotione, Tert. de Anim. 39.

gentīlĭcĭus or **-tius,** a, um, *adj* [gentilis] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a particular clan* (gens) (quite class.): an gentilicia sacra ne in bello quidem intermitti, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet? Liv. 5, 52, 4; v. sacrum, 1, *β*, under sacer; so sacrificia, Auct. Or. de Harusp. resp. 15: gentilicia (nota), *opp.* publica, Liv. 6, 20, 14: tumulus, *a family sepulchre*, Vellej. 2, 119, 5: hereditates, Suet. Caes. 1: nomina, id. Claud. 25: M. Varro tradit, in Seranorum familia gentilicium esse, feminas linea veste non uti, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8; so id. Ep. 6, 15, 1.

II. *Of* or *belonging to a nation, national* (so post-class.): vulgus, quos gentilicio vocabulo Chaldaeos dicere oportet, mathematicos dicit, *by their national name*, Gell. 1, 9, 6.

gentīlis, e, *adj.* [gens] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the same clan* (gens), *stock*, or *race;* and subst., *a person belonging to the same family* or gens, *a relative bearing the same name:* "*gentiles* sunt, qui inter se eodem nomine sunt, qui ab ingenuis oriundi sunt, quorum majorum nemo servitutem servivit, qui capite non sunt deminuti," Cic. Top. 6, 29; SI FVRIOSVS EST AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 148; so too SI AGNATVS NEC ESCIT, GENTILIS FAMILIAM NANCITOR, id. in Collat. Legg. Mosaic. et Rom 16, 4; cf. Dirks. Trans. p. 369 *sq.* and 356 *sq.*: tuus gentilis, Brute, M. Pennus, Cic Brut. 28, 109: sordidatus cum gentilibus clientibusque, Liv. 3, 58, 1: e duobus gentilibus, Suet. Tib. 1: homines deorum immortalium quasi gentiles, Cic. Univ. 11: tuus paene gentilis, qs. *thy namesake*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, 190; cf., jestingly, fuit enim (Pherecydes) meo regnante gentili (*i. e.* Ser. Tullio), id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38.—Adj.: nomen, Suet. Ner. 41: stemma, id. ib. 37: monumentum Domitiorum, id Ner. 50: copia, *out of their own* gens, id Vit. 1; cf. manus (*i. e.* Fabii), Ov. F. 2, 198: odia, *family enmity* (of Hanno toward Hannibal), Sil. 2, 277: capillo erat pone occipitium summissiore, quod gentile in illo videbatur, *peculiar to the family, hereditary*, Suet. Tib. 68.—Proverb. (acc. to the lex above cited respecting crazy persons): mente est captus atque ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 8.

II. Transf.: * **A.** Of slaves who bore the name of their masters: apud antiquos singuli Marcipores Luciporesve dominorum gentiles omnem victum in promiscuo habebant, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26.

B. Poet., of plants: non gentilia poma, *i. e. foreign, exotic*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 41.

C. In a more extended sense (acc. to gens, *no.* II. E), *Of* or *belonging to the same people* or *nation, national;* and subst., *a fellow-countryman* (so only post-Aug.): multis et validis propinquitatibus subnixus turbare gentiles nationes promptum haberet, Tac. A. 11, 1 *fin.*; so solum, id. ib. 3, 59: imperium, id. ib. 6, 32: religio, id. ib. 12, 34: levitas, id. ib. 12, 14: utilitas, id. ib. 12, 17: lina, Sil. 4, 223; cf. metallum, id. 16, 465: gurges, Stat. Th. 9, 297.—Subst.: Gell. 17, 17.

2. In partic.: **a.** In opp. to Roman, gentiles, *Foreigners:* nulli gentilium provincialis femina copuletur, Cod. Theod. 3, 14, 1; so id. 11, 30, 62; Aus. Grat. act. 4: cum scutariis et gentilibus, Amm. 14, 7.

2. In eccl. Lat., opp. to Jewish or Christian, *Heathen, pagan;* and subst., *a heathen, a pagan:* vulgus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 464: nugae, id. adv. Symm. 1, 576: gentilium literarum libri, Hier. Ep. 22, 30.—*Sup.:* Sextus Pythagoreus, homo gentilissimus, Hier. in Jerem. 4, 22.

Adv., **gentīlĭter** (acc. to *no.* II. C) (late Lat.): **1.** *After the manner* or *in the language of a country:* Cretes Dianam Britomarten gentiliter nominant, *in their native language*, Sol. 11; so id. 20.—**2.** *Heathenishly*, Fulg. Discuss. Arian. 4.

gentīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gentilis] *The relationship of those who belong to the same gens:* gentilitatum, agnationum, *etc.* . . . jura, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; cf., de toto stirpis ac gentilitatis jure dicere, id. ib. 1, 39, 176; Plin. Pan. 37, 2.

II. Transf.: **A.** Concr., *Relatives bearing the same name:* omnes Tarquinios ejicerent, ne quam reditionis per gentilitatem spem haberent, Var. in Non. 222, 17; so, gentilitas ejus Manlii cognomen ejuravit, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 24.—In the plur.: sparsas atque ut ita dicam laceras gentilitates colligere, Plin. Pan. 39, 3.

B. Of plants, *A being related in name, bearing the same name*. Plin. 23, 7, 65; so id. 12, 13, 30.

C. In eccl. Lat., *Heathenism, paganism:* gentilitas (*opp.* Dei religionem), Lact. 2, 13 *fin.*—Hence, **2.** Concr., *The heathens, pagans*, Prud. στεφ. 10. 1086; Tert. Virg. vel. 2; Hier. ad Ephes. 5 *fin.*

gentīlĭter, *adv.*, v. gentilis, *ad fin.*

gentīlĭtius, a, um, v. gentilicius.

gĕnu, ūs (as to the form of the *gen. sing.*, v. Append. III. to Pref., and v. in the follg.), *n.* (also masc.: *nom. sing.*, genus, Lucil. in Non. 207, 28.—And in the neutr., *nom.* and *acc. sing.*, genus, Cic. Arat. 45; 46; 399; 403: *plur.*, gēnu͡a, as a dissyllable, Virg. A. 5, 432; 12, 905: *gen. plur.*, genuorum, Vitr. 9, 6 dub.: *dat. plur.*, genubus, Sen. Hippol. 667) [kindred with γόνυ] *The knee:* meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, Humerus aries: tum genu ad quemque jecero, ad terram dabo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17: sic Cicero in Arato *hujus genus* pro genu, Serv. Virg. A. 3, 22: per aquam ferme genus tenus altam, Liv. 44, 40, 8 Drak. *N. cr.*: in ipsa genus utriusque commissura, *knee-joint*, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250: sedatis tibi doloribus genus, Front. Ep. p. 134 ed. Rom.: dolorem genus suscitare, id. ib. p. 138; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 3: genu mehercule M. Antonium vidi, quum contente pro se ipse lege Varia diceret, terram tangere. Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: genua inedia succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30: dumque virent genua, Hor. Epod. 13, 4: genuum junctura, *knee-joint*, Ov. M. 2, 823: genuumque tumebat Orbis, *knee-pan*, id. ib. 8, 809: ad genua accidere, Enn. in Non. 517, 16; cf., genua amplexus genibusque volutans Haerebat, Virg. A. 3, 607: atqui pol hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, *i. e. be clasped in earnest entreaty*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 80; so, fricare, ib. 88: advolvi, Sall. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 1, 311; Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.*; 6, 49; 15, 71; for which, genibus se advolvere *or* advolvi, Liv. 8, 37 *fin.*; 28, 34, 4; Vellej. 2, 80 *fin.*: muta metu terram genibus summissa petebat, Lucr. 1, 93: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8: jus imperiumque Phraates Caesaris accepit genibus minor, *i. e. kneeling, beseeching*, id. Ep. 1, 12, 28.

II. Transf., of plants, *A knot, joint*, usually called *geniculum:* a genibus (ferulae) exeuntia folia, Plin. 13, 22, 42.

Gĕnŭa, ae, *f.* *A celebrated sea-port town of Liguria*, now *Genoa*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 7; Liv. 28, 46; 30, 1, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 281. *Its inhabitants* are called ‡**Genvates** and ‡**Genvenses**, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3121 (of the year A.U.C. 637, B.C. 117).

* **gĕnŭālĭa**, ĭum, *n.* [genu] *Garters*, Ov. M. 10, 593.

1. gĕnŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [geno, gigno] *Innate, native, natural* (rare, but quite class.): genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, * Cic. Rep. 2, 15 *fin.*: naturales et genuini honores, Gell. 2, 2, 9: pietas, Ulp. Dig. 43, 28, 3, § 4: nequitia, App. M. 9, p. 230.—**II.** Transf., *Genuine* (post-class.): comoedia Plauti, Gell. 3, 3, 7.

2. gĕnŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [genae; cf. Fest. p. 94 Müll.] *Of or belonging to the cheek:* dentes, *jaw-teeth, back-teeth*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134; Plin. 11, 37, 63; also abs., genuini, orum, *m.*, Virg. Cat. 5, 36; and in the sing., genuinus, i, *m.*, Juv. 5, 69.—Proverb.: genuinum frangere in aliquo, *to break one's jaw-tooth on a person*, i. e. *to severely criticise him*, Pers. 1, 115.

†**1. gĕnus**, ĕris, *n.* = γένος (whereas gens of like meaning is of pure Lat. origin), *Birth, descent, origin*; and concr., *a race, stock*, etc.

I. Lit.: bono genere gnati, Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17; cf. ii, qui nobili genere nati sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, 180; and, amplissimo genere natus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 4; cf. also, genere regio natus, Cic. Rep. 1, 33; and C. Laelius, quum ei quidam malo genere natus diceret, indignum esse suis majoribus, *At hercule*, inquit, *tu tuis dignus*, id. de Or. 2, 71, 286: genere et nobilitate et pecunia sui municipii facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: esse genere divino, id. Rep. 2, 2: contempsisti L. Murenae genus, extulisti tuum, id. Mur. 7, 15: hic sacra, hic genus, hic majorum multa vestigia, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3; cf. id. Brut. 58, 212; so id. Rep. 1, 18: in famam generis ac familiae, Quint. 3, 11, 12; id. 5, 10, 24: genus Lentulorum, id. 6, 3, 67: Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini, Virg. A. 5, 568: fortuna non mutat genus, Hor. Epod. 4, 6.—In the plur.: summis gnati generibus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 20.

B. In partic., pregn., like our word *birth*, for *High* or *noble birth* (so mostly poet.): quum certi propter divitias aut genus aut aliquas opes rem publicam tenent, est factio, Cic. Rep. 3, 14: pol mihi fortuna magis nunc defit quam genus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re vilior alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8; cf., et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, id. Ep. 1, 6, 37: non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te Restituet pietas, id. Od. 4, 7, 23: jactes et genus et nomen inutile, id. ib. 1, 14, 13; cf., cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent, Virg. A. 5, 621.

II. Transf.: **A.** Like gens and stirps, *A descendant, offspring, child*; and collect., *descendants, posterity, race* (poet.): neque tuum umquam in gremium extollas liberorum ex te genus, Poet. (Enn.?) ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155: credo equidem, genus esse deorum, Virg. A. 4, 12: Uraniae genus, Hymen, *i. e. her son*, Catull. 61, 2; so audax Iapeti, *i. e. his son Prometheus*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 27; and Jovis, *i. e. Perseus*, Ov. M. 4, 609; cf. also Prop. 2, 2, 9; Hor. Od. 2, 14, 18: genus Adrasti, *i. e. Diomede, grandson of Adrastus*, Ov. F. 6, 433; so of a grandson, id. Met. 2, 743; cf., nepotum, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 4: Tantali Genus, id. ib. 2, 18, 37; so, Danai, id. ib. 2, 14, 18: ab alto Demissum genus Aenea, *i. e. Octavianus, as the adopted son of Julius Caesar*, id. Sat. 2, 5, 63: sive neglectum genus et nepotes Respicis auctor, *i. e. the Romans*, id. Od. 1, 2, 35; cf. ib 3, 6, 18.

B. (with a predom. notion of homogeneousness) As also our words *race, family*, i. q. an assemblage of objects (of persons, animals, plants, inanimate or abstract things) which are related or belong together in consequence of a resemblance in natural qualities; often to be rendered by the words *class, sort, species, kind* (in this signif. most freq. in all periods and kinds of writing).

1. In gen.: **a.** Of living things: quod ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta res est, *etc., of the human race*, Cic. Lael. 5, 20; cf. id. Rep. 1, 2 *fin.*; and, o deorum quicquid in coelo regit Terras et humanum genus, Hor. Epod. 5, 2; for which, consulere generi hominum, Cic. Rep. 3, 12; cf., cum omni hominum genere, id. ib. 2, 26; and Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7; cf. also, solivagum genus, Cic. Rep. 1, 25: Graium genus, *the Grecian race*, Enn. Ann. 3, 2; so, virtus est propria Romani generis atque seminis, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 13; cf. id. Acad. 2, 27, 86; and, Ubii, paullo quam sunt ejusdem generis et ceteris humaniores, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 3 Oud.; cf. also, impellit alios (Aeduos) iracundia et temeritas, quae maxime illi hominum generi est innata, *race of men*, id. ib. 7, 42, 2; so of *nations, peoples, tribes:* ferox, Sall. Frgm. ap. Arus. Mess. *s. v.* ‡insolens, p. 241 Lind. (Hist. 1, 14 ed. Gerl.); Liv. 34, 7, 6: implacidum (Genauni), Hor. Od. 4, 14, 10: durum ac velox (Ligures), Flor. 2, 3, 4: omne in paludes diffugerat, id. 3, 10, 14: Numidarum, Liv. 30, 12, 18: genus omne nomenque Macedonum, id 13, 44, 6; Nep. Reg. 2; cf. also, Italici generis multi mortales, Sall. J. 47, 1; so Liv. 42, 47 *fin.*; and in the plur., conventus is, qui ex variis generibus constaret, Caes. B. C. 2, 36, 1: est genus hominum, qui se primos esse omnium rerum volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), cujus generis est magna penuria, Cic. Lael. 17, 62: saepius genus ejus hominis (*sc.* procuratoris rei publicae) erit in reliqua nobis oratione tractandum, Cic. Rep. 2, 29 *fin.*; cf., genus aliud tyrannorum, id. ib. 1, 44: judicum genus et forma, id. Phil. 5, 5, 13: istius generis asoti, id. Fin. 2, 8, 23; cf., omnium ejus generis poëtarum haud dubie proximus, Quint. 10, 1, 85: liberrimum hominum genus, id. 10, 12, 2, 22; so, irritabile vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102: hoc omne (ambubajarum, *etc.*), id. Sat. 1, 2, 2; Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35; so, equidem fabulam et fictam rem ducebam esse, virorum omne genus in aliqua insula conjuratione muliebri ab stirpe sublatum esse, Liv. 34, 2, 3: cedat consulari generi praetorium, Cic. Planc. 6, 15. In the plur.: eorum hominum . . . genera sunt duo, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 1: so, tria auditorum, Quint. 3, 4, 6; and repeated in the relative clause, duo genera semper in hac civitate fuerunt . . . quibus ex generibus, *etc.*, Cic. Sest. 45, 96.—In the respective acc.: quot et quod genus pastores habendi, *of what kind*, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 1; so, quod genus ii sunt, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 48; cf. in the follg.

(β) Of animals: genus altivolantum, *the race of birds*, Enn. Ann. 1, 98; cf., genu' pennis condecoratum, id. Frgm. ap. Var. L. L. 5, 10, 18, § 59; so, lanigerum, id. Frgm. ap. Fest. s. v. ‡cyprio, p. 59: squamigerum, Lucr. 1, 163; cf., piscium, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 9: silvestre, Lucr. 5, 1410; omne ferarum, id. 5, 1337: acre leonum, id. 5, 860: malefici generis plurima animalia, Sall. J. 17, 6; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195: animantum propagare genus, *to propagate the race*, Lucr. 1, 196; so, ad genus faciendum, Just. 2, 9 *fin.*—In the plur.: quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum! Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: piscium genera, Quint. 5, 10, 21.—In the respective acc.: porticus avibus omne genus oppletae, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 11.

b. Of inanim. and abstr. things: genus ullum materiaï, Lucr. 2, 304: quum is (sol) quoque efficiat, ut omnia floreant et in suo quaeque genere pubescant, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: naves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 2: cibi genus, id. ib. 4, 1, 9: hoc sphaerae genus, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: hoc triplex rerum publicarum genus, id. ib. 2, 23; so, regale civitatis, id. ib.; cf., totum regiae civitatis, id. ib. 2, 29: novum imperii, id. ib. 2, 32: ipsum istud genus orationis exspecto. id. ib. 1, 24 *fin.*; cf., dulce orationis genus, id. Or. 13, 42: qua re esset hoc bellum genere ipso necessarium, id. de imp. Pomp. 10, 27; cf., genus hoc erat pugnae, quo, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 4: potestas annua (consulum) genere ipso ac jure regia, Cic. Rep. 2, 32: genus vitae . . . genus aetatis, id. Off. 1, 32, 117; so, optimum emendandi, Quint. 10, 4, 2: dicendi, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3; Quint. 8, 3, 56; 12. 10, 69: simplex rectumque loquendi. id. 9, 3, 3.—Repeated in the relative clause: erat haec (ratio) ex eodem genere, quod ego maxime genus ex sociorum literis reperire cupiebam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, 183.—In the plur.: Caesar haec genera munitionis instituit, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 1: disserere de generibus et de rationibus civitatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 11; cf. id. ib. 1, 26; 28: genera juris institutorum, morum consuetudinumque describere, id. ib. 3, 10: genera furandi, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, 18.—In the respective accusative: omne, hoc, id, quod genus, for omnis, ejus, hujus, cujus generis, *of every, of this, of which kind:* sub urbe hortum omne genus, coronamenta omne genus, Cato R. R. 8. 2; so Var. R. R. 1, 29, 1; and Lucr. 4, 737: si hoc genus rebus non proficitur, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 23; so id. L. L. 9, 63, 156, § 110; and Lucr. 6, 918: in id genus verbis, Var. L. L. 10, 5, 180, § 79; so id. ib

8, 7, 108, § 17; and, scis me ante orationes aut aliquid id genus solitum scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3: quod genus in nostris membris et corpore toto Mixta latens animi vis est animaeque potestas, Lucr. 3, 278: so, vitanda sunt illa, quae propinqua videntur: quod genus, fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia. *etc.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165; and id. in § 162.—In gen., i. q. res *or* aliquid: ut in omni genere hujus populi (Graeci) consuetudinem videretur imitatus, *in all respects, in every thing*, Cic. Rep. 2, 20; cf., innumerabiles res sunt, in quibus te quotidie in omni genere desiderem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2 *fin.*; and, incredibile est, quam me in omni genere delectarit, id. Att. 16, 5, 2; so, too, medici assiduitas et tota domus in omni genere diligens, id. ib. 12, 33, 2; and id. ib. 7, 1, 2: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, *in any respect whatever*, id. de Or. 2, 4, 17: qua de re et de hoc genere toto pauca cognosce, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, 4.—Adverb., in genus, *in general, generally:* sermones in genus communes, Gell. 4, 1 *fin.*

2. In partic.: **a.** In philos. lang., opp. to species *or* partes, and comprising them within itself, *A general term, logical genus:* "*genus* est id, quod sui similes communione quadam, specie autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes," Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 189; cf., "genus est, quod plures partes amplectitur, ut *animal; pars* est, quae subest generi, ut *equus.* Sed saepe eadem res alii genus, alii pars est: nam *homo* animalis *pars* est, Thebani aut Trojani genus," id. de Inv. 1, 22, 32; and, "*genus* est, quod partes aliquas amplectitur, ut *cupiditas; pars* est, quae subest generi, ut cupiditati *amor, avaritia,*" id. Inv. 1, 28, 42; cf. also, "*genus* est notio ad plures differentias pertinens," id. Top. 7, 31: nec vero sine philosophorum disciplina genus et speciem cujusque rei cernere neque eam definiendo explicare nec tribuere in partes possumus, *etc.*, id. Or. 4, 16; cf. id. ib. 33, 117: formae dicendi specie dispares, genere laudabiles, id. de Or. 3, 9, 34: perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, partibus plures, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 24: et conjuncta quaeremus, et genera et partes generibus subjectas, et similitudines, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 39, 166; Var. R. R. 3, 3, 3.

b. In grammat. lang., *The gender* of nouns and verbs: "*transversi* sunt (ordines) qui ab recto casu obliqui declinantur, ut *albus, albi, albo; directi* sunt, qui ab recto casu in rectos declinantur, ut *albus, alba, album.* Transversorum ordinum partes appellantur *casus*, directorum *genera:* utrisque inter se implicatis forma," Var. L. L. 10, 1, 165, § 22: "quod ad verborum temporalium rationem attinet, quum partes sint quatuor: *temporum, personarum, generum, divisionum*, etc., id. ib. 9, 53, 152, § 95: in nominibus tria genera, Quint. 1, 4, 23: barbarismum fieri per numeros aut genera, id. 1, 5, 16; id. 9, 3, 6: in verbis quoque quis est adeo imperitus, ut ignoret genera et qualitates, *etc.*, id. 1, 4, 27.

2. genus, ūs, *The knee;* v. genu.

Gĕnŭsus, i, *m. A river of Grecian Illyria, north of Apollonia*, now *Iskoumi;* acc. to others, *Siomini* (* or *Semno*), Caes. B. C. 3, 75 *sq.*; Luc. 5, 462 Cort. *N. cr.*; called also **Genusuus,** Liv. 44, 30, 10 and 12.

† **gĕōdes,** is, *m.* = γεώδης (earth-like, earthy), *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 36, 19, 32.

† **gĕōgrăphĭa,** ae, *f.* = γεωγραφία, *Geography:* de geographia dabo operam, ut tibi satisfaciam, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 3 (cf. ib. 2, 6, 1).

† **gĕōgrăphĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = γεωγραφικός, *Geographical:* stili, Amm. 23, 6: perplexitas, id. 31, 2 (in Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1, written as Greek).

† **gĕōmētres,** ae (also **gĕŏmētra,** ae, and, with a different scansion, Sid. Ep. 4, 11: **gĕōmĕter,** tri, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.* Gron.; *al.* geometres: gĕōmētrēs, as a trisyllable, Juv. 3, 76), *m.* = γεωμέτρης, *A geometer:* quomodo geometres cernere ea potest quae aut nulla sunt aut internosci a falsis non possunt? Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 22; so, geometres, Quint. 1, 10, 6; Juv. 3, 76: *dat.*, geometrae, Quint. 1, 12, 6: *acc.*, geometren, id. 1, 10, 4: *plur.*, geometrae, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33; Fat. 8, 15; Quint. 12, 11, 20: *dat.*, geometris, id. 1, 10, 18: *acc.*, geometras, id. 5, 10, 7.

† **gĕōmĕtrĭa,** ae, *f.* = γεωμετρία, *Geometry:* in geometria lineamenta, formae, intervalla, magnitudines, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187; so id. Rep. 1, 10; Acad. 2, 33, 106; Div. 2, 3, 10; Tusc. 1, 2, 5; Off. 1, 6, 19; Quint. 1, 10, 34 *sq.*; 1, 12, 14, et saep.

† **gĕōmetrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = γεωμετρικός, *Of* or *belonging to geometry, geometrical:* geometricum quiddam explicare, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122; so, quaedam de dimensione, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: formae, id. Rep. 1, 17: rationes, id. Acad. 2, 36, 117.—**II.** Subst., **A. geometricus,** i, *m., A geometer, geometrician:* reprehensi a geometricis sunt historici, Quint. 1, 10, 40 Spald. *N. cr.*—**B. gĕōmetrĭce,** ēs, *f., Geometry*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 76.—**C. gĕōmetrĭca,** orum, *n., Geometry:* geometrica discere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

(* **Georgi,** ōrum, *m.* (Γεωργοί, *i. e.* the husbandmen), *The name of a Sarmatian people, near the Crimea*, opp. the Nomades: Mela 2, 1, 5 and 11; Plin. 4, 12, 26.)

† **gĕorgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = γεωργικός, *Of* or *belonging to husbandry, agricultural, georgic:* carmen, the Georgica (orum, *n.*), *the Georgics, the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil*, Col. 7, 5, 10. Abs.: Virgilius hunc Ennii versum secutus in Georgicis suis, Gell. 18, 5, 7. And in a Greek form: in primo Georgicon, id. 13, 20, 4.

Gĕraestĭcus portus, *A harbor near the town of Teos, in Ionia*, Liv. 37, 27.

Gĕraestus, i, *f. The principal town of Euboea, near the promontory* Geraestus or Geraestum, *opposite to the promontory of Sunium*, now *Geresto*, or, acc. to others, *Kastri*, Liv. 31, 45; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21.

† **gĕrănĭon** or **-um,** ii, *n.* = γεράνιον, *The herb stork's-bill*, Plin. 26, 11, 68.

† **gĕrănītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = γερανῖτις, *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

† **gerdĭus,** ii, *m.* = γέρδιος (v. Steph. Thes. s. h. v.), *A weaver* (ante- and post-class.), Lucil. in Non. 118, 10; Firmic. 8, 25 *med.*

Gergŏvĭa, ae, *f.*, Γεργουία: **I.** *A town of the Arverni, in Aquitanian Gaul*, perh. in the neighborhood of the modern *Clermont* (*now *Jargean*), Caes. B. G. 7, 4; 34; 36; 44; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 396 *sq.*—**II.** *A town of the Boii, to the east of the Liger*, perh. the mod. *Charlieu*, Caes. B. G. 7, 9 *fin.*; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 399 and 472.

Germalensis, e, v. the folg. art.

Germălus (also written Cerm.; cf. Müll. ad Fest. p. 55), *A depression in the Palatine Hill, toward the Tiber, a part of the Septimontium*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 17, § 53; Fest. s. v. ‡ Septimontio, p. 348; Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3; cf., "*Germalus* a germanis Romulo et Remo, quod ad *ficum Ruminalem* ibi inventi, quo aqua hiberna Tiberis eos detulerat in alveolo expositos," Var. l. l.; and "*Cermalus* locus in Urbe sic nominatus," Fest. s. h. v. p. 55; and v. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 430 *sq.*—Hence ‡ Germalense Quinticeps apud aedem Romuli, Var. l. l.

germāne, *adv. Faithfully, truly;* v. germanus, *ad fin.*

Germāni, orum, *m.*, Γερμανοί, *The Germans, between the Rhine, the Danube, the Vistula, and the sea; the eastern neighbors of the Gauls,* "Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 4, 1; 6, 11; 21 *sq.*; Tac. G.;" Cic. Att. 14, 9, 3; Prov. Cons. 13, 33; Balb. 14, 32; Pis. 33, 81; v. Mann. Germ.—The sing., Germanus, i, *A German*, in a pun with germanus, own brother; v. germanus, *no.* I. B.

II. Derivatives,

A. Germānus, a, um, *adj., Germanic, German* (poet.): herbae, Ov. A. A. 3, 163: pubes, Pers. 6, 44.

B. Germānĭa, ae, *f., The country of the Germans, Germany*, Caes. B. G. 4, 4; 5, 13; 6, 11; 24 *sq.*; B. C. 1, 7; 3, 87; Hor. Od. 4, 5, 26; Epod. 16, 7. Divided into *Upper* and *Lower Germany:* superior, Tac. A. 1, 31; 6, 30; 12, 27; Hist. 1, 12, et al.: inferior, id. Ann. 1, 31; 4, 73; 11, 18; Hist. 1, 9; 52 *sq.* Hence, in the plur., Germaniae, arum, *f., The whole of Germany*, Tac. A. 1, 34; 46; 57; 2, 26; 73; 3, 46, et saep.

C. Germānĭcus, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Germans, Germanic, German:* saltus, Liv. 9, 36: mare, *the Baltic*, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 103: gentes, id. 4, 13, 28: sermo, Suet. Calig. 47: bellum, Caes. B. G. 4, 16; Suet. Aug. 20; Tib. 9; Claud. 1; Ner. 4: exercitus, Tac. A. 1, 22; Hist. 1, 19; 26, et al.: expeditio (Caligulae), Suet. Calig. 43: victoria, id. Vesp. 2: Calendae, *i. e. the 1st of September* (which was named Germanicus on account of the victory obtained over the Germans), Mart. 9, 2, 4 (cf. Suet. Calig. 15; Dom. 13; and Macr. S. 1, 12): persona, *a clay figure of a German, as a bugbear for Roman children*, Mart. 14, 176.

2. Subst., Germanicus, i, *m.:* **a.** *A frequent surname of generals who gained victories over the Germans; beginning with* Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus, *the son of Livia*, Suet. Claud. 1 *sq.*; 27; Vit. 8; Dom. 13; Spart. Carac. 5.—**b.** (*sc.* numus) *A gold coin struck by the Emperor Domitian*, Juv. 6, 205.

D. Germānĭcĭānus, a, um, *adj Stationed* or *serving in Germany* (a post-Aug. word, and only milit.): exercitus, Suet. Oth. 8; Vesp. 6; Eutr. 7, 11. Also abs., Germaniciani, orum, *m.*, Suet. Tib. 25; Galb. 20.

germānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. germanus] *The relation between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood:* **I.** Lit.: moveant te horum lacrimae, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas, Cic. Leg. 11, 33: subituram vobis aliquando germanitatis memoriam (between Perseus and Demetrius as sons of Philip), Liv. 40, 8, 10: nexus germanitatis, *the bond of sisterhood*, App. M. 2, p. 115.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The relationship of the inhabitants of cities which are colonies of one mother-city:* ab ea germanitate fraternam sibi cum iis caritatem esse, Liv. 37, 56, 7.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *A union, resemblance, similarity:* unde nomen ambobus (Bosporis) et jam quaedam in dissociatione germanitas concors, Plin. 6, 1, 1: malorum, id. 15, 14, 15, § 51: vini, id. 14, 6, 8, § 59.

germānĭtus, *adv.* [id.] *In a brotherly manner, faithfully, truly* (ante- and post-class.): "*germanitus* fideliter, dictum a germanitate, Non. 118, 14; Pompon. in Non. l. l.; Aug. Ep. 120, 34.

1. germānus, a, um, *adj.* Of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father, *Full, own* (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: spes mihi est vos inventuros fratres germanos duos Geminos, una matre natos et patre uno uno die, Plaut. Men 5, 9, 43; so, frater, Ter. And. 1, 5, 57; Cic. Fontej. 17, 36; Verr. 2, 1, 49, 128; v. frater; and cf., L. Cicero frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: soror germana, id. Mil. 27, 73; so Nep. Cim. 1: bimembres (*i. e.* Centauri), Ov. M. 12, 240.—Poet., To denote intimate friendship: soror, of a nurse, Enn. Ann. 1, 46; also abs., germana, ib. 52.

B. Subst., germanus, i, *m.*, and germana, ae, *f. Full brother, full sister* (so rarely): nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34: haec garmanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat, Virg. A. 5, 412; Ov. M. 5, 13: germanae justa dat ante suae, id. Fast. 3, 560; id. Met. 6, 613: (Dryades) Omnes germanae Cererem cum vestibus atris Moerentes adeunt, id. ib. 8, 781.—Poet., of animals: Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44.—In a pun with Germanus, a German: Cimber hic fuit, a quo fratrem necatum hoc Ciceronis dicto notatum est: *Germanum Cimber occidit*, Quint. 8, 3, 29; so too in the plur.: Vellej. 2, 67 *fin.*

II. Transf.: **A.** *Of* or *belonging to brothers and sisters, brotherly, sisterly* (extremely seldom): nunc tu mihi amicus es in germanum modum, Plaut. Casin. 3, 4, 25; so, casus (fratrum), Just. 27, 3 *fin.*

B. In gen., through the intermediate notion of right, proper, *Genuine, real, actual, true* (a favorite expression of Cicero) illi veteres germanique Campani, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: germanos se putant esse Thucydidas, id. Or. 9, 32: magni et germani Attici, id. ib. 26, 90: germani hujus artis magistri, id. de Or. 2, 38, 160: germani Luperci, id. Coel. 11, 26: scio me asinum germanum fuisse, id. Att. 4, 5, 3: di (te) omnes perdant, oboluisti allium. Germana illuvies, rusticus, hircus, hara suis, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39: haec est mea et hujus fratris mei germana patria: hinc enim orti stirpe antiquissima sumus, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: ille Theodoromedes fuit germano nomine, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 38: germana justitia, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69: haec germana ironia est, id. Brut. 86, 296: gerrae germanae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 9.—*Sup.*: germanissimus Stoicus, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 132.

* *Adv.*, germāne, *Faithfully, truly*: germane fraterneque rescribere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 2.

2. Germanus, a, um, v. Germani, *no.* II. A.

germen, ĭnis, *n.* *A sprig, offshoot, sprout bud* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: huc aliena ex arbore germen Includunt, Virg. G. 2, 76: serotino germine malus, tardissimo suber, Plin. 16, 25, 41.—In the plur.: inque novos soles audent se germina tuto Credere, Virg. G. 2, 332; Plin. 18, 10, 21: auctumni maturet germina Virgo, *fruits*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 465: impleratque uterum generoso germine, *foetus, embryo*, Ov. M. 9, 280; so, celsa Tonantis, *i. e. daughter*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 76: servile, Just. 18, 3 *fin.*; and of *puppies, whelps*, Nemes. Cyneg. 155.—**B.** Transf.: cara maris, *i. e. precious stones*, Claud. Ep. ad Seren. 14: frontis, *i. e. a horn*, id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 129.—**II.** Trop., *A germ*: Lucr. 4, 1079: germen ab aethere trahere, Prud. Cath. 10, 32: germine nobilis Eulalia, id. στεφ. 3, 1.

germĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [germino] *A sprouting forth, budding, germination*: palmitis, Col. 4, 24, 18: surculi, Plin. 17, 14, 24; cf. id. 16, 25, 41.—In the plur., Plin. 7, 2, 2.—**II.** Transf., concr., *A sprout, shoot*: accumuletur germinatio terrâ, donec robur planta capiat, Plin. 17, 17, 28.

germĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A sprouting forth, putting forth, germination* (less freq. than germinatio): oleam, si capra depaverit primo germinatu, sterilescere, auctor est Marcus Varro, Plin. 15, 8, 8: serotino quaedam germinatu florent maturantque celeriter, id. 16, 25, 41 *fin.*

germĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [germen] (a post-Aug. word): **I.** *Neutr.*, *To sprout forth, put forth, bud, germinate*: asparagus altissime germinat, Plin. 19, 8, 42; so id. 13, 24, 46; 16, 25, 41, et saep.—**II.** *Act.*, *To put forth*: pennas, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 101: capillum, id. 7, 6, 5.

1. gero, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a.* [etymol. unknown] *To bear about with one, to bear, to wear, to have* (in the lit. signif. mostly only poet.; not in Cic., Caes., Sall., or Quint.; but instead of it ferre, portare, vehere, sustinere, *etc.*; in the trop. signif., however, it is exceedingly freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (vestem ferinam) qui gessit primus, Lucr. 5, 1419; so, vestem, Ov. M. 11, 276 (*c. c. induere* vestes). Nep. Dat. 3; cf., coronam Olympiacam capite, Suet. Ner. 25: ornamenta, id. Caes. 84: angues immixtos crinibus, Ov. M. 4, 792: clipeum (laeva), id. ib. 4, 782; cf., galeam venatoriam in capite, clavam dextra manu, copulam sinistra, Nep. Dat. 3: ramum, jaculum, Ov. M. 12, 442: spicea serta, id. ib. 2, 28: vincla, id. ib. 4, 681: venabula corpore fixa, id. ib. 9, 206; cf., tela (in pectore fixus), id. ib. 6, 228: Vulcanum (*i. e.* ignem) in cornu conclusum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 185: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens, Liv. 1, 10, 5; cf., Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, id. 1, 26, 2: onera, Var. L. L. 6, 8, 72, § 77: gerere partum, Plin. 8, 47, 72; so, uterum, id. 8, 40, 62: centum fronte oculos centum cervice gerebat Argus, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 19; so, lumen unum media fronte, id. Met. 13, 773: cornua fronte, id. ib. 15, 596: virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma, Virg. A. 1, 315; so, virginis ora, Ov. M. 5, 553; cf., qua modo brachia gessit, Crura gerit, id. ib. 5, 455 *sq.*; and, Coae cornua matres Gesserunt tum, *i. e. were turned into cows*, id. ib. 7, 364: principio (morbi) caput incensum fervore gerebant, Lucr. 6, 1144: qui umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, Virg. A. 6, 772; so, tempora tecta pelle lupi, Ov. M. 12, 380: (Hector) squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines Vulneraque illa gerens, quae, *etc.*, Virg. A. 2, 278: capella gerat distentius uber, Hor. S. 1, 1, 110.

b. Of inanimate things: Lucr. 6, 791; cf. (terram) multosque lacus multasque lacunas In gremio gerere et rupes diruptaque saxa, id. ib. 6, 539; so Enn. in Non. 66, 26; and quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Virg. G. 2, 122; Lucr. 4, 49.

B. In partic. (extremely seldom): **1.** With respect to the term. ad quem, *To bear, carry, bring* to a place: (feminae puerique) saxa in muros munientibus gerunt, Liv. 28, 19, 13; cf. id. 37, 5, 1.—*Abs.*: si non habebis unde irriges, gerito inditoque leniter, Cato R. R. 151, 4; Liv. 7, 6, 2 Drak.—Proverb.: non pluris refert, quam si imbrem in cribrum geras, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100.

2. With the accessory idea of production, *To bear, bring forth, produce*: quae (terra) quod gerit fruges, *Ceres* (appellata est), Var. L. L. 5, 10, 19, § 64; cf. Tib. 2, 4, 56; and, violam nullo terra serente gerit, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 6; so, arbores (Oete), id. Met. 9, 230: malos (platani), Virg. G. 2, 70: frondes (silva), Ov. M. 11, 615; Lucr. 1, 718: terra viros urbesque gerit silvasque ferasque Fluminaque et Nymphas et cetera numina ruris, Ov. M. 2, 16.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To bear, have, entertain, cherish*: vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem, illa virago viri, Enn. Ann. 4, 11; cf., fortem animum gerere, Sall. J. 107, 1; and, parem animum, id. ib. 54, 1 Kritz.; so, animum invictum advorsum divitias, id. ib. 43, 5: animum super fortunam, id. ib. 64, 2: mixtum gaudio ac metu animum, Liv. 32, 11, 5; cf. also Virg. A. 9, 311; and v. in the follg. *no.* B, 3: amicitiam Atque inimicitiam in fronte promptam gero, Enn. in Gell. 19, 8, 6; and in Non. 129, 26: personam, *to support a character, play a part*, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 115; cf., est igitur proprium munus magistratus, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis debereque ejus dignitatem et decus sustinere, id. ib. 1, 34, 132: mores, quos ante gerebant, Nunc quoque habent, Ov. M. 7, 655: et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus, Virg. A. 2, 89: seu tu querelas sive geris jocos Seu rixam et insanos amores Seu facilem, pia testa (*i. e.* amphora), somnum, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 2; Curt. 4, 14 *fin.*: plumbeas iras gerere, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 18; so Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 30: M. Catonem illum Sapientem cum multis graves inimicitias gessisse accepimus propter Hispanorum injurias, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 66; so, veteres inimicitias cum Caesare, Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 4: muliebres inimicitias cum aliqua, Cic. Coel. 14, 32: inimicitias hominum more, id. Dejot. 11, 30: simultatem cum aliquo pro re publica, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 3; cf. Suet. Vesp. 6; and with this cf. Virg. A. 12, 48: de amicitia gerenda praeclarissime scripti libri, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5; so, amicitiam, Nep. Dat. 10 *fin.*: praecipuum in Romanos gerebant odium, Liv. 28, 22, 2: cum fortuna mutabilem gerentes fidem, id. 8, 24, 6: utrique imperii cupiditatem insatiabilem gerebant, Just. 17, 1 *fin.*—Abs.: ad ea rex, aliter atque animo gerebat, placide respondit, Sall. J. 72, 1.

B. In partic.: **1.** Gerere se aliquo modo, *To bear, deport, behave,* or *conduct one's self, to act* in any manner: in maximis rebus quonam modo gererem me adversus Caesarem, usus tuo consilio sum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 5; cf. id. Off. 1, 28, 98: ut, quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus summissius, id. ib. 1, 26, 90; so se liberus (servi), id. Rep. 1, 43: se inconsultius, Liv. 41, 10, 5: se valde honeste, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13: se perdite, id. ib. 9, 2, A, 2: se turpissime (illa pars animi), id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: se turpiter in legatione, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 4: sic in provincia nos gerimus, quod ad abstinentiam attinet, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 2; so, sic me in hoc magistratu geram, ut, *etc.*, id. Agr. 1, 8, 26; cf., nunc ita nos gerimus, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 22, 3: uti sese victus gereret, exploratum misit, Sall. J. 54, 2: eum, qui sit census, ita se jam tum gessisse pro cive, Cic. Arch. 5, 11.—**b.** In a like sense also post-class., gerere aliquem, *To behave* or *conduct one's self as* any one (like *agere* aliquem): nec heredem regni sed regem gerebat, Just. 32, 3; Plin. Pan. 44, 2: tu civem patremque geras, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 293; so aedilem, App. M. 1, p. 113: captivum, Sen. Troad. 714.—And, **c.** gerere se et aliquem, *To treat* one's self and another in any manner: interim Romae gaudium ingens ortum cognitis Metelli rebus, ut seque et exercitum more majorum gereret, Sall. J. 55, 1; so, me que vosque in omnibus rebus juxta geram, id. ib. 85, 47.

2. Gerere prae se aliquid (for the usual prae se *ferre*; v. fero, p. 611, 6, b), *To show, exhibit, manifest*: affectionis ratio perspicuam solet prae se gerere conjecturam, ut amor, iracundia, molestia, *etc.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 9, 30; cf., prae se quandam gerere utilitatem, id. ib. 2, 52, 157: animum altum et erectum prae se gerebat, Auct. B. Afr. 10 *fin.*

3. With the accessory idea of activity or exertion, *To sustain the charge of* any undertaking or business, *to administer, manage, regulate, rule, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform*; in the pass. also in gen., *to happen, take place, be done* (hence res gesta, *a deed*, and res gestae, *events, occurrences*; v. the follg.): "tertium gradum agendi esse dicunt, ubi quid faciant; in eo propter similitudinem *agendi* et *faciundi* et *gerundi* quidam error his, qui putant esse unum. Potest enim aliquid *facere* et non *agere*, ut poëta facit fabulam et non agit: contra actor agit et non facit. . . . Contra imperator quod dicitur res *gerere*, in eo neque facit neque agit, sed gerit, id est sustinet, translatum ab his qui onera gerunt, quod hi sustinent," Var. L. L. 6, 8, 72, § 77: omnia nostra, quoad eris Romae, ita gerito, regito. gubernato, ut nihil a me exspectes, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 2: gerere et administrare rem publicam, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68; cf. id. Rep. 2, 1, and id. ib. 2, 12; so rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 7; 1, 8; Fam. 2, 7, 3, et saep.; so, magistratum, id. Sest. 37, 79; cf., potestatem. id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, 138: consulatum, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25; Sest 16, 37: duumviratum, id. ib. 8, 19: tutelam alicujus, Tryphon. Dig. 23, 2, 68; Scaev. ib. 27, 1, 22, et al.: multi suam rem bene gessere et publicam patria procul, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1; so, rem, of private affairs, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 34; Cic. de Sen. 7, 22, et al. Of war: tamen etsi res bene gesta'st, Enn. Ann. 4, 6: vi geritur res, id. ib. 8, 30; cf., gladiis geri res coepta est, Liv. 28, 2, 6; and, ubi res ferro geratur, id. 10, 39, 12: qui rem cum Achivis gesserunt statim, Enn. ap. Non. 393, 14; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 84. Of public affairs, affairs of government: magnae res temporibus illis a fortissimis viris summo imperio praeditis, dictatoribus atque consulibus, belli domique gerebantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 32 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 24: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, id. de Sen. 6, 15; cf. § 17: quid quod homines infima fortuna, nulla spe rerum gerendarum (*public business*), opifices denique, delectantur historia ? maximeque eos videre possumus res gestas (*public events* or *occurrences*) audire et legere velle, qui a spe gerendi absunt, confecti senectute, id. Fin. 5, 19, 52: sin per se populus interfecit aut ejecit tyrannum, est moderatior, quo ad sentit et sapit et sua re gesta laetatur, *their deed*, id. Rep. 1, 42: ut pleraque senatus auctoritate gererentur, id. ib. 2, 32, cf. id. ib. 1, 27: haec dum Romae geruntur, id. Quint. 6, 28: ut iis, qui audiunt, tum geri illa fierique videantur, id. de Or. 2, 59, 241: susceptum negotium gerere, id. Fam. 13, 5, 1; cf., si ipse negotium meum gererem, nihil gererem, nisi consilio tuo, id. Att. 13, 3, 1; so, negotium bene, male, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; Cat. 2, 10, 21; Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 5, et saep.; cf., quid negotii geritur ? Cic. Quint. 13, 42: bello illo maximo, quod Athenienses et Lacedaemonii summa inter se contentione gesserunt, id. Rep. 1, 16; cf., bella, id. ib. 5, 2; and, pacem an bellum gerens, Sall. J. 46 *fin.*: bella multa felicissime, Cic. Rep. 2, 9; so, bellum cum aliquo, id. Sest. 2, 4; Div. 1, 46, 103; Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 4, et saep.: bello gesto, Liv. 5, 43, 1: mea mater de ea re gessit morem morigerae mihi, *performed my will*, i. e. *complied with my wishes, gratified, humored me*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 87; cf., geram tibi morem et ea quae vis, ut potero, explicabo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 17; so, morem alicui (in aliqua re), Enn. in Non. 342, 24; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 44; Men. 5, 2, 37; Mil. 2, 1, 58; Cic. Rep. 3, 5; N. D. 2, 1, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 13, et saep.; also without *dat.*: Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 36.—In the pass.: ut utrique a me mos gestus esse videatur, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 3; so Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 69; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 108; Ad. 2, 2, 6.—With a play upon this meaning and that in *no.* II. A: "magna," inquit, "bella gessi: magnis imperiis et provinciis praefui." Gere igitur animum laude dignum, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37.—Abs.: quum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpoliti, quorum res gestae nullae invenirentur, alii in gerendo probabiles, in disserendo rudes, Cic. Rep. 1, 8; cf. above the passage, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 52; so, Armeniam deinde ingressus prima parte introitus prospere gessit, Vellej. 2, 102, 2 (where others unnecessarily insert rem); and Liv. 25, 22, 1: cf. also, sive caesi ab Romanis forent Bastarnae ... sive prospere gessissent, id. 40, 58 *fin.*; Cic. Rep. 3, 9.

4. Of time, *To pass, spend* (mostly post-Aug.; not used by Cic.): ut (Tullia) cum aliquo adolescente primario conjuncta aetatem gereret, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3; cf., pubertatis ac primae adolescentiae tempus, Suet. Dom. 1; so, vitam, Petr. 63; Val. Fl. 6, 695: annum gerens aetatis sexagesimum et nonum, Suet. Vesp. 24.—Hence

gerens, entis, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II. B, 3) *A manager*; with follg. *gen.*: rei male gerentes, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 43: sui negotii bene gerens, Cic. Quint. 19, 62.

* **2. gĕro,** ōnis, *m.* [1. gero] *A carrior*; connected *per hyphen* with foras: ite, ite hac, simul heri damnigeruli, foras gerones, Bonorum hamaxagogae, *that carry off, ravishers*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

(* **Gĕrōnĭum** or **Gĕrūnĭum,** ii, *n.* (Γερούνιον) *A town in Appulia*, now *Torre di Zappa*, Liv. 22, 18.)

† **gerontēa,** ae, *f.* = γεροντεία, *The plant groundsel, called also* senecio *and* erigeron, Sènecio vulgaris, L.; App. Herb. 75.

† **gĕrontŏcŏmīum,** ii, *n.* = γεροντοκομεῖον, *A public hospital* or *alms-house for poor old people*, Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 19; 22; 23.

† **gerrae,** arum. *f.* = γέῤῥα, orig. Wattled twigs; hence, transf., for *Trifles, stuff, nonsense*: "‡ gerrae crates vimineae. Athenienses quum Syracusas obsiderent et crebro *gerras* poscerent, irridentes Siculi *gerras* clamitabant. Unde factum est, ut *gerrae* pro nugis et contemptu dicantur," Fest. s. h. v. p. 94; cf. id. s. v. ‡ cerrones, p. 40 Müll. *N. cr.*: tuae blanditiae mihi sunt, quod dici solet, Gerrae germanae atque edepol liroe liroe, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 9; so maximae, id. Epid. 2, 2, 49; cf. Aus. Idyll. 11 praef.—As an interject.: gerrae! nae tu illud verbum actutum inveneris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 31; id. Asin. 3, 3, 10.

gerres, is, *m.* *An inferior salted sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53; Mart. 12, 32, 15; 3, 77, 7; cf., "*gerres* μαινίδες." Gloss. Philox.—Proverb.: addere garo gerrem, *i. e. to add to what is precious something worthless*, Arn. 5, 188.

* **gerro** (archaic orthogr.: "‡ cerrones leves et inepti," Fest. s. h. h. v. p. 40 Müll.), ōnis, *m.* [gerrae] *A trifler, idle fellow*: gerro, iners, fraus, heluo, Ganeo, damnosus! Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10.

gerula, ae, v. gerulus, *no.* II.

* **gĕrŭlĭfĭgŭlus,** i, *m.* [gero-fingo: one who helps to do a thing] A comically-formed word, *An accessory, abettor*: flagiti, Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 14; cf., 1. gerulus, *no.* I. B.

gerulo, onis, v. gerulus, *no.* I. A.

1. gĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [gero] *Bearing, carrying*; only subst. in all three genders: **I.** Gerulus, i, *m.* **A.** *A bearer, carrier*: nae ille alium gerulum (argenti) quaerat sibi, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 79; so Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 72; Col. poët. 10, 310; Suet. Calig. 40; Sid. Ep. 8, 13; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 575; 874; 976; 4196; App. M. 3 *fin.* (*al.* gerulonum).—**B.** *One who does something, a doer*: "gerulus ὁ πράττων, ὁ πρακτήρ," Gloss. Philox.; cf., gerulifigulus.—**II.** Gerula, ae, *f.*, *She that bears, carries*, Tert. Anim. 19 *fin.*; adv. Jud. 9 *med.*: App. M. 6, p. 181. Of bees, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 24: navis gerula sacrorum, Sol. 1 *fin.*—**III.** Gĕrŭlum, i, *n.*, *A bearer*: cornua potuum gerula, Sol. 20.

2. gerulus, i, v. 1. gerulus, *no.* I.

gĕrundĭum, ii, *n.* [gero] In gram., *A gerund*, Diom. p. 350 P.; Prisc. p. 808 ib., et al.; also called **gerundivus modus,** Serv. p. 1788 P.

(* **Gerunium,** ii, v. Geronium.)

† **gĕrūsĭa,** ae, *f.* = γερουσία, *A public hospital* or *retreat in Sardes, for old men who had deserved well of their country*, Vitr. 4, 8; Plin. 35, 14, 49; id. Ep. 10, 42.

Gērўon, ŏnis, and **Gērўŏnes,** ae (cf. Var. L. L. 9, 51, 150, § 90. Archaic *gen. sing.*, Geryonaï, Lucr. 5, 28.—*Abl.* scanned Gērўŏne, Sid. Carm. 13, 13), *m.*, Γερύων and Γερυόνης, *A mythic king in Spain having three bodies, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules*, Lucr. 5, 28; Virg. A. 7, 662; 8, 202; Ov. Her. 9, 92; Hor. Od. 2, 14, 8; Sil. 13, 201; Hyg. Fab. praef. *fin.* —With the verb in the plural: in hac (Erythia insula) Geryones habitasse a quibusdam existimantur, Plin. 4, 21, 36 *fin.* Geryonis Oraculum, *at Patavium*, Suet. Tib. 14.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Gērўŏnācĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Geryonian*: genere Geryonaceo, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 18.—**B. Gērўŏnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Geryonian*: caedes, App. M. 2 *fin.*

‡ **gcseorētae,** arum, *f.* *A sort of boat*, acc. to Gell. 10, 25, 5 dub.

gestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [gesto] *Portable* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Varr, 1, 45.

gestāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] **I.** *That which is borne* or *worn, a burden, load; ornaments, accoutrements*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): clipeus, magni gestamen Abantis, Virg. A. 3, 286; so of a shield, Sil. 5, 349: hoc Priami gestamen erat, Virg. A. 7, 246: haruspices religiosum id gestamen (*sc.* margaritas) amoliendis periculis arbitrantur, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 23; cf. id. 37, 8, 33: (asini), *a burden, load*, App. M. 7, p. 197.—In the plur.: cognovi clipeum laevae gestamina nostrae, Ov. M. 15, 163; cf., ista decent humeros gestamina nostros, id. ib. 1, 457; so id. ib. 13, 116: sua virgo Deae gestamina reddit, *i. e. a necklace*, Val. Fl. 6, 671; App. M. 11, p. 258; so id. ib. 3, p. 141.

II. *That with* or *in which any thing is carried, a litter, sedan*: segni equorum cura, quotiens per urbem incederet, lecticae gestamine fastuque erga patrias epulas, Tac. A. 2, 2; cf., Agrippina gestamine sellae Baias pervecta, *a sedan-chair*, id. ib. 14, 4; so, sellae, id. ib. 15, 57 (for which *gestatoria* sella, Suet. Ner. 26; Vit. 16); also without a gen.: in eodem gestamine sedem poscit, id. ib. 11, 33; Val. Fl. 6, 71: lento gestamine vilis aselli, Sedul. 4, 297.

gestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] ***I.** Act., *A bearing, carrying*: infantium gestationes, Lact. 3, 22 *fin.*—Far more freq., but not ante-Aug.,

II. Pass., *A being carried* or *conveyed about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, *etc.*), *a riding, driving*, or *sailing for pleasure*: gestatio quoque longis et jam inclinatis morbis aptissima est, *etc.* ... Genera autem gestationis plura sunt. Lenissima est navi vel in portu vel in flumine, vehementior vel in alto navi ... vel lectica, etiamnum acrior vehiculo, Cels. 2, 15; Sen. Ep. 55: solitus etiam in gestatione ludere (aleam), Suet. Claud. 33; id. Vesp. 21.

B. Transf., *A place where one is carried to take the air, a promenade, alley*: gestatio in modum circi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 17; so id. ib. 2, 17, 13; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4336; Inscr. Grut. 201, 8.

gestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (a post-Aug. word) **I.** *A bearer, carrier*: delphinus gestator collusorque puerorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 8.—**II.** *One who rides out to take the air*, Mart. 4, 64, 19.

gestātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That serves for carrying*: sella, *a sedan-chair*, Suet. Ner. 26; Vit. 16 (for which gestamen sellae, Tac. A. 14, 4; 15, 57).

* **gestātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that bears* or *carries*: Val. Fl. 4, 605.

* **gestātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A bearing, carrying*: adeo teneris cerasis, [illegible] gestatum non tolerent, Plin. 15, 25, 30.

gestĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [gesticulus] *A pantomime*, Anim. 24, 4.—In the feminine **gesticularia,** ae, *A female pantomime*, Gell. 1, 5 *fin.*

gestĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gesticulor] *Pantomimic motion, gesticulation* (a post-Aug. word): nec sine molli quadam digitorum gesticulatione, Suet. Tib. 68; so inaffectata, App. M. 10, p. 254.

* **gestĭcŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A posture-maker, pantomime*: corporis, Col. 1 praef. § 3.

gestĭcŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gesticulus] *To make mimic* or *pantomimic gestures, to gesticulate* (perhaps not ante-Aug.): scissor ad symphoniam gesticulatus laceravit obsonium, Petr. 36: gesticulandi saltandique studium, Suet. Dom. 8; Front. Orat. 1: jocularia carmina lasciveque modulata, quae vulgo notuerunt, etiam gesticulatus est, *he represented in pantomime*, Suet. Ner. 42.

☞ gesticulatus, a, um, in pass. signif.: Sol. 27 *fin.*

gestĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. gestus] *A mimic gesture, gesticulation* (a post-class. word): digitorum, Tert. Apol. 19.

1. gestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gero] **I.** *A managing, doing, performing* (perh. only in the follg. passages): in gestione autem negotii, *etc.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 38; cf. id. ib. 2, 12, 39.—**II.** *A behaving, acting* in any manner: Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 8.

2. gestĭo, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4. (archaic *imperf.*, gestibant, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 49) *v. n.* [2. gestus, *no.* I.] *To use passionate gestures, to throw one's self about* (espec. for joy), *to be transported, to exult, to be joyful, cheerful*: "*gestit*, qui subdita felicitate exhilaratus nimio corporis motu praeter consuetudinem exsultat," Fest. p. 95; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 387 (frequent and quite classical).

I. Lit.: (*a*) *c. abl.*: quorum alter laetitia gestiat, alter dolore crucietur, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14; cf., voluptate nimia gestire, id. Off. 1, 29, 102; and inani laetitia exsultans et temere gestiens, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: Veliterni coloni gestientes otio, Liv. 6, 36, 1: cur non gestiret taurus equae contrectatione, equus vaccae, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77; Col. 8, 15, 4: secundis rebus, Liv. 45, 19, 7.—(*β*) *Abs.*: quid est, quod sic gestis? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 10; cf. ib. 7: hac (eloquentiâ) deducimus perterritos a timore, hac gestientes comprimimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148: tum gestit aper, quum sese Martia tigris Abstulit, Val. Fl. 3, 634: quum laetitia, ut adepta jam aliquid concupitum, efferatur et gestiat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12; cf. id. ib. § 13.

* **B.** Trop., in speaking, *To enlarge at will, to digress*: quapropter historiae nonnumquam ubertas in aliqua exercendi stili parte ponenda, et dialogorum libertate gestiendum, Quint. 10, 5, 15.

II. Transf., *To eagerly* or *passionately desire* a thing, *to long for* it; constr. usually with the *inf.*, rarely with the *abl.* or *abs.*: (*a*) *c. inf.*: roga, obsecro hercle, gestio promittere, Plaut. Ps. 1. 1, 114: 4, 6, 11: gestio scire ista omnia, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 1: Antonius senatum delere gestit, id. Phil. 6, 14: nihil erat, quod Zeno mutare gestiret, id. Fin. 4, 4, 8: transfuga divitum Partes linquere gestio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 24: fuge, quo descendere gestis, id. Ep. 1, 20, 5: quod gestiat animus aliquid agere in re publica, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 4.—With passive infinitives: equidem illam moveri gestio, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 43; so, ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 30; Plin. Pan. 39, 2; Gell. 16, 13, 4.—(*β*) *c. abl.*: (cygnos) nunc currere in undas Et studio incassum videas gestire lavandi, Virg. G. 1, 387.—(γ) *Abs.*: gestiunt pugni mihi, *my fists itch to be at you*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 167; so, dudum scapulae gestibant mihi, *i. e. were longing for the whip*, id. Asin. 2, 2, 49.

gestĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [gesto] *To carry often* or *much, to be wont to carry* or *bear* (ante- and post-class.): mea haec (crepundia) herilis gestitavit filia, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 83 *sq.*; so, istum anulum (pater), id. Curc. 5, 2, 4: machaeram feriatam, id. Mil. 1, 7; id. Poen. 1, 2, 186: qui pectus purum et firmum gestitat, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17, 10: poma, Sol. 45.

gesto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [gero] **I.** *Act., To bear, to carry, to have* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose).

A. Lit.: quae nisi fecissem, frustra Telamone creatus Gestasset laeva taurorum tergora septem (*i. e.* scutum), Ov. M. 13, 347; so, clavos trabales et cuneos manu ahena (Necessitas), Hor. Od. 1, 35, 19: gemmam digito, Plin. 2, 63, 63: coronam lauream capite, Suet. Tib. 69; cf. Ov. M. 2, 366: ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, id. ib. 7, 33: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, Virg. A. 1, 567; cf., neque jam livida gestat armis Brachia, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 10: mercem sine fucis, id. Sat. 1, 2, 83: quem ego puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24: post cervicibus fractis caput abscidit, idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo, *Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5; cf. Vellej. 2, 27, 3; so, agnam lecticâ, Hor. S. 2, 3, 214: dorso, sicut jumenta, onera gestare, Curt. 4, 2; cf., arma humeris, Liv. 27, 48, 16.—Abs.: (elephantos) decem annis gestare in utero vulgus existimat, *i. e. to go with young*, Plin. 8, 10, 10:—ex urbe atque Italia irritamenta gulae gestabantur, Tac. H. 2, 62; cf. Sen. Q. N. 5 *fin.*

2. In partic., gestari, *To be carried about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, *etc.*), *to take the air, to ride, drive, sail*, etc., *for pleasure:* nunc exerceamur, nunc gestemur, nunc prandeamus, Sen. Ep. 122 *med.*; cf. Mart. 12, 17, 3: gestatus bijugis Regulus esset equis, id. 1, 13, 8. Cf. in the follg. *no.* II.

B. Trop.: hiccine non gestandus in sinu est? *i. e. to be dearly loved*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 75: tu quidem Meum animum gestas; scis, quid acturus siem, *know my mind*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 11.

2. In partic., *To report, blab out, tell again:* homines qui gestant quique auscultant crimina, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 12: pessimum genus hominum videbatur, qui verba gestarent: sunt qui vitia gestant, Sen. Ep. 123.

II. *Neutr.*, like veho (v. h. v. *no.* II.), in the signif. of *no.* I. A, 2, *To be carried out, to ride, drive, sail*, etc., *to take the air* (extremely seldom): simul gestanti, conspecto delatore ejus, *Vis*, inquit, *etc.*, Suet. Dom. 11: ne ad gestandum quidem umquam aliter iter ingressus, quam ut, *etc.*, id. Galb. 8.

gestor, ōris, *m.* [gero] ***I.** *A talebearer, tattler:* homines qui gestant quique auscultant crimina, Si meo arbitratu liceat, omnes pendeant, Gestores linguis, auditores auribus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 12.—***II.** *A manager, performer:* negotiorum, Scaev. Dig. 49, 1, 24.

gestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gestus, *no.* I.] *Full of gestures, full of action* (a post-class. word): manus argutae admodum et gestuosae, Gell. 1, 5, 2: puelli incessu, App. M. 10, p. 253; cf., gressus, id. ib. 11, p. 262.

1. gestus, a, um, *Part.*, from gero.

2. gestus, ūs, *m.* [gero] **I.** (Lit., The bearing, *i. e.* motion of the body, or of a part of the body, esp. of the hand or arm), *Carriage, posture, motion, gesture* (quite class.): **A.** In gen.: gestum imitari, Lucr. 4, 320; cf. ib. 366: a forma removeatur omnis viro non dignus ornatus, et huic simile vitium in gestu motuque caveatur, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: nunc gestus mihi vultusque est capiundus novus, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 50: hoc quidem Zeno gestu conficiebat, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 145: gratificatur mihi gestu accusator, id. Balb. 6, 14: gestum manus Ceycis habebat, Ov. M. 11, 673: ab avium gestu gustuque, *motion*, Suet. Aug. 7.—In the plur.: nec flecti cervix nec brachia reddere gestus, Nec pes ire potest, Ov. M. 6, 308.

B. In partic., *A gesture, gesticulation* of actors or orators according to the rules of art: numquam agit hunc versum Roscius eo gestu, quo potest, sed abjicit prorsus, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; cf. id. Quint. 24, 77; and, gestus histrionis, id. Att. 6, 1, 8: convenit igitur in gestu nec venustatem conspiciendam nec turpitudinem esse, ne aut histriones aut operarii videamur esse, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26; cf., vox et gestus subito sumi et aliunde arripi non potest, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252; and, omnis actio in duas partes divisa, *vocem gestumque*, Quint. 11, 3, 14; id. 2, 59, 242: tardiore et consideratiore gestu uti, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; so, jactantior, Coel. in. Quint. 11, 1, 51: acer atque instans, Quint. 11, 3, 92: certus sed paulo productior, id. ib.: comicus magis quam oratorius, id. ib. 125, et saep.—In the plur.: histrionum nonnulli gestus ineptiis non vacant, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: alterni, Quint. 6, 3, 65: breves, id. 11, 3, 100: quae (concinnitas) verborum collocationem illuminat his luminibus, quae Graeci quasi aliquos gestus orationis σχήματα appellant, Cic. Or. 25, 83; so Quint. 9, 1, 13; and without quasi, Gell. 11, 13, 10.

II. (acc. to gero, *no.* II. B, 3) *A management, administration* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3, § 9; so id. ib. 7, 23; id. ib. 5, § 2.

gesum, i, v. gaesum.

Gĕtae, arum, *f.*, Γέται, *A Thracian tribe on the Danube, bordering on the Dacians*, Mel. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18; 4, 12, 25; Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; Virg. G. 3, 462; Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 92; Hor. Od. 3, 24, 11; 4, 15, 22.—In the sing., **Geta,** ae, *m.*, *A Getan*, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 6; Sen. Hippol. 167; in the Gr. form, **Getes,** ae, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 66.—**B.** Transf., Geta, ae, *m.*, *A Roman surname;* as C. Licinius Geta, *consul* A.U.C. 638, *censor* 646, Cic. Clu. 42, 119; and Geta, *brother and co-regent of the Emperor Caracalla.* Also *The name of a Greek slave*, Ter. Ad. and Phorm.—**II.** Deriv., **A. Getes,** ae, *adj. m.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Getae, Getan:* poëta, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 17: Hebrus, Herc. Oet. 1041.—**B. Gĕtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Getan*, in poet. transf. also, for *Thracian:* gens, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 13: arma, id. Pont. 2, 8, 69; hence also, maritus Veneris (*i. e.* Mars), Stat. S. 1, 2, 53: sermo, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 19: lyra, *i. e. of the Thracian Orpheus*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 17; cf., plectrum, id. ib. 2, 2, 61: volucres, *i. e. the swallows* (because Progne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus, was changed into a swallow), id. Theb. 12, 478.—*Adv.*, **Gĕtĭce:** loqui, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 58.

†**gēthўum,** yi, *n.* = γήθυον, *A kind of onion, leek*, Plin. 19, 6, 32: 19, 7, 35.

Getice, *adv.*, v. Getae, *no.* II. B, *ad fin.*

Geticus, a, um, v. Getae, *no.* II. B.

Getuli, and its derivatives, v. Gaetuli.

gēum, i, *n.* *The herb bennet, avens*, Geum urbanum, L.; Plin. 26, 7, 21.

gibba, ae, v. 1. gibbus, *no.* II. B.

1. gibber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [like gibbus from the root GĪB, softened from ΚΥΠ, κύπτω, κῦφός, bent, bowed, crooked] *Crook-backed, hunch-backed, hump-backed:* (boves) ne gibberi, sed spina leviter remissa, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 7; so, gallinae, id. ib. 3, 9, 18, cf., genus gallinarum, Plin. 10, 26, 36: Clesippus fullo, gibber praeterea et alio foedus aspectu, id. 34, 3, 6; cf. Suet. Galb. 3: tuber, Maecen. poet. ap. Sen. Ep. 101 *ad fin.*—***II.** Transf., *Protuberant:* "*gibberum* pro exstanti et eminenti, Var. 452, 5: cum capite gibbero," Var. in Non. l. l.

2. gibber, ĕris, *m.* [1. gibber] *A hunch* or *hump* on the back (post-Aug.): Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179: quod erat aucto gibbere, App. Flor. p. 350. Cf. also, gibbus, *no.* II.

gibbĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. gibber] *Badly hump-backed* or *hunch-backed:* **I.** Lit.: Orbilius Pupillus in Suet. Gramm. 9: vel protervi vel gibberosi vel curvi vel pruriginosi, *etc.*, Gaj. Dig. 21, 1, 3 (*al.* gibbosi).—**II.** Trop.: sermones, *crooked, twisted*, Front. Eloqu. p. 231 ed. Mai.

gibbosus, a, um, v. the preced. art., *no.* I.

1. gibbus, a, um, *adj.* [like gibber from the root GĪB, softened from ΚΥΠ, κύπτω, κῦφός, bent, bowed, crooked] *Hunched, humped, gibbous:* calvaria ex interiore parte concava, extrinsecus gibba, Cels. 8, 1.—**II.** Subst., **A. gibbus,** i, *m.*, *A hunch, hump*, Juv. 10, 309; 6, 109.—**B. gibba,** ae, *f.*, the same, Suet. Dom. 23.—**2.** Transf., *A hump-like swelling, protuberance:* Amm. 23, 4.

2. gibbus, i, v. the preced. art., *no.* II. A.

Gĭgantes, um, *m.*, Γίγαντες, *The fabled sons of Earth and Tartarus, giants with snakes for legs, who stormed the heavens, but were smitten by Jupiter with lightning and buried under Aetna*, Ov. F. 5, 35; Met. 1, 152; 5, 319; Hor. Od. 2, 19, 22; Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70; de Sen. 2, 5; Hyg. Fab. praef. (cf. also Virg. G. 1, 278 *sq.*); Lucr. 4, 139; 5, 118; Prop. 3, 5, 39.—**II.** Deriv., **Gĭgantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the giants:* bellum, Ov. Tr. 2, 71: sanguis, Virg. Cul. 27: triumphus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 7: tropaea, Ov. F. 5, 555: ora litoris, *i. e. at Cumae, in Campania* (where, according to the myth, the giants dwelt in the Phlegraean Fields, and fought with the gods), Prop. 1, 20, 9 (cf. Sil. 12, 143 *sq.*).

†**Gĭgantŏmăchĭa,** ae, *f.* = Γιγαντομαχια, *The battle of the giants*, the title of a poem by Claudian.

Gigas, antis, v. Gigantes.

gigeria, orum, *n.* *The cooked entrails of poultry:* "*gigeria* intestina gallinarum cum hisetica (isiciis) cocta. Lucilius lib. VIII.: gigeria sunt sive adeo hepatia." Non. 119, 20 *sq.*: gigeria optime facta, Petr. 66: pullorum coquere, Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

☞ The explanation in Fest. p. 95: "*gigeria* ex multis obsoniis decerpta," is evidently corrupt.

gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3. (archaic primary form of the *praes.*, gĕno, ĕre: genunt, Var. in Prisc. p. 898 P.: genitur, Auct. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 42, 122; de Or. 2, 32, 141: genuntur, Lucr. 3, 434; Var. R. R. 2, 6, 3: *inf.* geni, Lucr. 3, 798: *gen. gerund.* genendi, Var. R. R. 1, 40, 1.—*Perf.* genuvit, Enn. Ann. 1, 28.—*Inf. praes. pass.* gignier, Lucr. 3, 623; 6, 246; 808) *v. a.* [root GEN, ΓΕΝ, whence γεννάω, γείνομαι, γίγνομαι],

To beget, bear, bring forth, produce; in the pass. also *to be born, to spring, arise, proceed;* of animate and inanimate subjects and objects.

I. Lit.: Saturno, quem Coelu' genuvit, Enn. Ann. 1, 28: sextus (Hercules) hic ex Alcumena, quem Juppiter genuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: nec Hecubam causam interitus fuisse Trojanis, quod Alexandrum genuerit, nec Tyndareum Agamemnoni, quod Clytaemnestram, id. Fat. 15, 34; so App. M. 5, p. 172: quaecumque animal pariunt, in capita gignunt, *bring forth their young with the head forward*, Plin. 10, 64, 84: pisces ova quum genuerunt, relinquunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129; so, ova, Plin. 11, 37, 80: omnia quae terra gignat (shortly before, pariat), Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: o Romule, Romule die, Qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt! Enn. Ann. 1, 179; cf., ut idem deus urbem hanc gentibus, vos huic urbi genuisse videatur, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 32, and Lucr. 6, 5: ita ut plurimum (aurum) Asturia gignat, Plin. 33, 4, 21 *fin.*; so, India eos (beryllos) gignit, id. 37, 5, 20: ad majora quaedam natura nos genuit et conformavit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23: deus animum ex sua mente et divinitate genuit, id. Univ. 8.—In the pass.: Meri bellatores gignuntur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 85; Ov. M. 10, 522: qui antecedente anno genitum eum scribant, Suet. Tib. 5: septimo mense geniti, Plin. 11, 37, 59: pellice genitus, Liv. 40, 9, 2; so Suet. Aug. 17: De quo Remulusque feroxque Acrota sunt geniti, Ov. M. 14, 617; so, genitus de sanguine, id. ib. 1, 748; Her. 16, 117: (vacca) e terra genita, id. Met. 1, 615: dis genite et geniture deos, Virg. A. 9, 642; so, dis genitus, Quint. 1, 10, 9: adolescentis in omnium virtutum exempla geniti, Vellej. 2, 116, 2: quae in terris gignantur, ad usum hominum omnia creari, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 22: nec enim id esset principium, quod gig neretur aliunde, id. Rep. 6, 25: ubi tus gignitur, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 89: Corycium nemus, ubi crocum gignitur, Curt. 3, 4 *ad fin.*—Poet. with the *inf.*: omne potens animal leti genitumque nocere, Luc. 6, 485.—Abs.: ut in gignendo, in educando perfacile appareat, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 109: hae (mulieres), quae gignunt, imbecillos edunt, Cels. 2, 1 *med.*

II. Trop.: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic. Coel. 17, 41: haec ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, id. Lael. 6, 20; so, ludus enim genuit trepidum certamen et iram, Ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 48: qui genuit in hac urbe dicendi copiam, Cic. Brut. 73, 255: praeceptiones, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: probationes, Quint. 5, 1, 1: mel gignit insaniam, Plin. 21, 13, 45; cf., baccharis odor somnum gignit, id. 21, 19, 77; and, allium sitim gignit, id. 20, 6, 23.—In the pass.: quum ipse (Cato) sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, 180: ex hac maxima libertate tyrannis gignitur et illa injustissima et durissima servitus, id. Rep. 1, 44; so, et aegritudines et metus et reliquae perturbationes omnes gignuntur ex ea (intemperantia), id. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: Plato eas (ἰδέας) gigni negat et ait semper esse, id. Or. 3, 10: ipsi autem intelligamus natura gigni sensum diligendi et benevolentiae caritatem, id. Lael. 9, 32: odia etiam gigni sempiterna (*opp.* exstingui familiaritates), id. ib. 10, 35: in animorum permotione gignenda, id. de Or. 3, 30, 118; so, de gignenda et comparanda sapientia, Gell. 13, 8, 1.—Hence

gignentĭa, ĭum, *n.* (fruit-bearing) *Organic bodies, things that grow*, as plants, trees, *etc.*: loca nuda gignentium, Sall. J. 79, 6 Kritz: ilex aucta in altitudinem, quo cuncta gignentium natura fert, id. ib. 93, 4: animam animantium omnium non corpoream esse . . . omniumque gignentium esse seniorem, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 193; so *opp.* animalia, Lact. de Ira Dei 1, 13.

gillo, ōnis, *m.* *A cooling-vessel, cooler for liquids*, Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 369 and 406 ed. Burm.; cf., "*βαυκάλιον* gillo," Gloss. Philox.

gilvus (in late Lat. also written gil*bus*; v. the letter B), a, um, *adj.* *Pale yellow*: equi, Var. in Non. 80, 2; Virg. G. 3, 83; Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

Gindes, is, v. Gyndes.

†**gingidĭon,** ii, *n.*=*γιγγίδιον*, *A small Syrian plant*; acc. to Sprengel, *the French carrot*, Daucus gingidium, L.; Plin. 20, 5, 16.

†**gingĭlismus,** i, *m.* = *γιγγλισμός*, *Pealing laughter*, Petr. 73, 4 (where others read **gingiliphos** in the same signification).

gingīva, ae, *f.* *A gum*: inter dentem et gingivam, Cels. 6, 13; cf. Catull. 39, 19; so in the *sing.*, Plin. 30, 3, 8 *fin.*; Juv. 10, 200. In the *plur.*, Cels. 6, 13; 7, 12; 2, 1; 2, 7, et saep.; Plin. 29, 2, 9; 30, 3, 8; Catull. 97, 6.

gingīvŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gingiva] *A small gum* (post-class. and very rare), App. Apol. p. 277; Veg. 2, 22.

‡**gingriator** tibicen, Fest. p. 95 Müll. *N. cr.*

gingrīna, ae, *f.* [‡ gingrio] *A kind of small flute*, Sol. 5; Fest. s. v. ‡ gingrio, p. 95; cf. Steph. Thes. Gr. L. s. v. *γίγγρας*.

‡**gingrīre** anserum vocis proprium est. Unde genus quoddam tibiarum exiguarum *gingrinae*," Fest. p. 95; cf. the follg. art.

gingrītus, ūs, *m.* [‡ gingrĭo] The *cackling of geese* (a post-class. word): Arn. 6, 205.

‡**gingrum** *φωνὴ χηνός*, Gloss. Phil.

ginnus, i, v. hinnus.

git (also written **gith**; likewise in the form ‡giti or ‡githi, acc. to Charis. p. 106 P.), *indecl. n.* *A plant, called also* melanthion *and* melanspermon, *Roman coriander*, Nigella sativa, L.; Plin. 20, 17, 71; 19, 8, 52; Cels. 2, 33; Col. 6, 34, 1; Scrib. Comp. 131; Pall. Sept. 13; Aus. Idyll. 12, 8.

glăbellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [glaber] *Without hair, smooth* (a post-class. word): corpus Cupidinis, App. M. 5, p. 168: feminal, id. ib. 2, p. 122: Apollo corpore glabellus, id. Flor. 1, p. 341; Mart. Cap. 2, 34.

glăber, bra, brum, *adj.* *Without hair, smooth, bald*: si quem glabrum facere velis, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 26: oves ventre glabro, id. ib. 2, 2, 6; so, colla boum, Col. 6, 14, 7: crure glaber, Mart. 12, 38, 4: glaber erat tamquam rien, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fest. s. v. rienes, p. 277 and 276 Müll.: hordeum, Turran. in Plin. 18, 7, 15: tapete, Turpil. in Non. 542, 18.—*Comp.*: Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 6: maritus cucurbita glabrior, App. M. 5, p. 163.—**II.** Subst., glaber, bri, *m.*, *A young* (*beardless*) *slave, favorite slave* of the Romans, Catull. 61, 142; Phaedr. 4, 5, 22; Sen. Ep. 47; Brev. vit. 12; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 694; 2911.

***glăbrārĭa,** ae, *f.* [glaber] In a comic double sense, *She who loves smooth-skinned slaves*, and *she who is shorn smooth*, i. e. robbed of her money: Mart. 4, 28, 7.

***glăbresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To grow smooth, bare, bald*: Col. 2, 19, 2.

***glăbrēta,** ōrum, *n.* [id.] *Bare places*: Col. 2, 9, 9.

Glabrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A surname in the* gens Acilia, Liv. 33, 34.

***glăbrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [id.] *Smoothness of the skin, baldness*: calvitiis et glabritatibus rasi, Arn. 3, 108.

***glăbro,** are, *v. a.* [id.] *To make bare, to deprive of hair* or *bristles*: Col. 12, 55, 4.

glăcĭālis, e, *adj.* [glacies] *Icy, frozen, full of ice* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hiems, Virg. A. 3, 285; so Ov. M. 2, 30; cf., frigus, id. ib. 9, 582: polus, id. ib. 2, 173: Scythia, id. ib. 8, 790: regio (*opp.* perfervida), Col. 3, 1, 3: Oceanus, Juv. 2, 1; cf., pontus, Luc. 1, 18.

glăcĭes, ēi, *f.* *Ice*: sol glaciem dissolvit, Lucr. 6, 964; so id. 6, 879; Virg. E. 10, 49; Hor. Od. 2, 9, 5; Ov. M. 2, 808; 13, 795; Plin. 8, 28, 42 *fin.*, et saep.: lubrica, *slippery ice*, Liv. 21, 36, 7.—In the plur.: glacies, Virg. G. 4, 517: glacierum, Sid. Ep. 4, 6 *fin.*—***II.** Transf., *Hardness*: tum glacies aeris flamma devicta liquescit, Lucr. 1, 494.

glăcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [glacies] (not ante-Aug.): **I.** *Act.*, *To make* or *turn into ice*; in the pass., *to freeze, congeal*: **A.** Lit.: et positas ut glaciet nives Puro numine Juppiter, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7: humor glaciatur arescitve in gemmas, Plin. 8, 38, 57; cf. id. 2, 39, 99: ruptis vasis (vini) stetere glaciatae moles, id. 14, 21, 27.—**2.** Transf., *To render hard* or *solid*: nec dubium quin fici ramulis glaciatus caseus jucundissime sapiat, Col. 7, 8, 2.—**B.** Trop.: stupet anxius alto Corda metu glaciante pater, Stat. Th. 10, 622.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *To become hard, to harden*: (unguentum) fit hieme, quoniam aestate non glaciat nisi accepta cera, Plin. 29, 3, 13.

‡**glădĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [gladius] *Of* or *belonging to swords, sword-*: ‡negociator, *a sword-dealer*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4247.—Subst., ‡gladiarius, ii, *m.*, *A sword-furbisher, cutler*, ib. *no.* 4197.

glădĭātor, ōris, *m.* [gladius; cf., digladior]: **I.** *A swordsman, fighter* in the public games, *a gladiator*: athletae et gladiatores, Cic. Or. 68, 228: gladiatorum spectaculum, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: ut emat gladiatores, id. Sull. 19, 55: ut gladiatoribus imperari solet, id. Sest. 37, 80: gladiatores nobiles, id. Phil. 3, 14, 35: tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti, id. Phil. 2, 29, 74: quis tota Italia veneficus, quis gladiator, quis latro, quis sicarius, *etc.*, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7.—As a term of reproach: Gracchorum potentiam majorem fuisse arbitramini quam hujus gladiatoris (*i. e.* Antonii) futura sit? Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, 146.

B. Transf., in the plur., To denote *A combat of gladiators, gladiatorial exhibition*: gladiatores dare, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 32; so Cic. Sest. 64, 133 and 135; Suet. Tit. 7: edere, id. Aug. 45; Dom. 4; Tac. A. 1, 76: locum gladiatoribus dare, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5: *abl. abs.*, gladiatoribus, *at a show of gladiators*, id. ib. 2, 19, 3; cf., ut Romam vitet gladiatoribus, Lucil. in Non. 165, 14; so Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3.

***II.** *A sword-cutler*: carpentarii, scandularii, gladiatores, aquilices, tubarii, *etc.* Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

glădĭātōrĭe, *adv.* *In the manner of gladiators*; v. gladiatorius, *ad fin.*

glădĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gladiator] *Of* or *belonging to gladiators, gladiatorial*: ludus, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: certamen, id. de Or. 2, 78, 317: familia, *a band* or *troop of gladiators*, id. Sest. 64, 134; Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 4; Sall. C. 30, 7: munus, Suet. Caes. 10; 39; Tib. 7; 37; 40; Calig. 18; 26, et saep.: consessus, *spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows*, Cic. Sest. 58, 124; cf., locus, *a place for witnessing the same*, id. Mur. 35, 73: gladiatoria corporis firmitas, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63; so animus, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 71: Venus, *i. e.* clinopale, concubitus, App. M. 2, p. 121.—**II.** Subst., gladiatorium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* praemium, auctoramentum, v. h. vv.) *The hire* or *pay of gladiators*, for which freemen engaged as gladiators in the public games: gladiatorio accepto decem talentis, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.*—*Adv.*: quae gladiatorie, quae lenonice faceret, Lampr. Comm. 15.

glădĭātūra, ae, *f.* [gladius, gladiator] *A fighting of gladiators* (* or *their profession*) (post-Aug. and extremely rare): adduntur e servitiis gladiaturae destinati, Tac. A. 3, 43; so, ut requiem gladiaturae haberet, Schol. Juv. 6, 105.

gladiolum, i, v. gladiolus, *no.* I.

glădĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [gladius] **I.** *A small sword*: *lingulam* veteres dixere gladiolum oblongum, in speciem linguae factum, Gell. 10, 25, 3: gladiolo solito cinctus, App. M. 2, p. 122; 3, p. 131.—In the plur. heterocl.: "nec *gladiola* (quisquam ferat), atqui Messala dixit," Quint. 1, 6, 42 (cf., gladius, *init.*).—**B.** Gladiolus, i, *Title of a comedy by Livius Andronicus*, Fest. s. v. ‡pedibus, p. 210, b.—**II.** *The sword-lily*, Plin. 21, 11, 38; ib. 17, 67; 25, 11, 89; Pall. 1, 37.

gladium, i, v. gladius, *ad init.*

glădĭus, ii, *m.* (also archaic gladium, ii, *n.*, Lucil. in Non. 208, 13; cf. Var. L. L. 9, 49, 148, § 81; Quint. 1, 5, 16; v. gladiolum under gladiolus, *no.* I.) *A sword* (synon. with the poet. ensis, acc. to Quint. 10, 1, 11): succincti gladiis media regione cracentes, Enn. Ann. 8, 59: contecti gladiis, id. ib. 16, 31: occursat ocius gladio comminusque rem gerit Varenus, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 11: pila miserunt, celeriterque gladios strinxerunt, *drew*, id. B. C. 3, 93, 1; so, gladium stringere, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21; Virg. A. 12, 278: destringere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 2; 7, 12 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 46, 1; 1, 47, 3; 1, 75, 3; Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; Cat. 3, 1, 2; Liv. 27, 13, 9, et saep.: educere, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 8; Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3; Sall. C. 51, 36; cf., educere e vagina, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: nudare, Ov. F. 2, 693: recondere in vaginam, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; cf., condere, Quint. 8 praef. § 15.

b. Proverb.: (*a*) Suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, *fight him with his own weapons*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35; cf. the same, Cic. Caecin. 29, 82.—(*β*) Quum illum (Clodium) *plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri* tamen diceret (Hortensius), *i. e. with very little trouble*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2.

II. Transf.: **A.** For *Murder, death*: quum tanta praesertim gladiorum sit impunitas, Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 27; cf. id. Fam. 10, 2, 1; so Vellej. 2, 3, 3; 2, 125, 2: gladiorum licentia, Cic. Fam. 4, 9 *fin.*; so id. 2, 22, 2: qui universas provincias regunt, jus gladii habent, *i. e. the power of life and death*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 6, § 8; so, potestas gladii, id. ib. 2, 1, 3; Capitol. Gord. 9.

B. For *Gladiatorial combat*: qui quum maxime dubitat, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultrum, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*; so, comparare homines ad gladium, Lact. 6, 12 *fin.*: servus ad gladium vel ad bestias vel in metallum damnatus, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 25.

C. gladius vomeris, *A ploughshare*, Plin. 18, 18, 48.

D. *The sword-fish*, also called xiphias (ξιφίας), Plin. 9, 2, 1; 9, 15, 21; 32, 11, 53.

glaeba and its derivatives, v. gleba, *etc.*

(* **glaesum,** i. *n.*, v. glesum.)

glandārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [glans] *Of* or *belonging to acorns* or *mast*: silva, Cato R. R. 1, 7; Var. R. R. 1, 7, 9.

glandĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [glans-fero] *Acorn-bearing, glandiferous* (very rare): quercus, Lucr. 5, 937; Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2.

* **glandĭōnĭda,** ae, *f.* [glandium] i. q. glandium, *A savory kernel* or *glandule* in pork: suilla, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 27.

glandĭum, ii, *n.* [glans] *A delicate kernel* or *glandule* in meat (perh. near the sexual parts), esp. in pork, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44; Capt. 4, 4, 7; Stich. 2, 2, 36; Plin. 8, 51, 77; 36, 1, 2; 16, 38, 73.

glando, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] In late Latin for glans, *An acorn*, Avien. Perieg. 285; 1189.

glandŭlae, arum, *f. dim.* [id.; and therefore, lit., a little acorn; hence transf.] **I.** *The glands of the throat*, called also tonsillae: in ipsis cervicibus glandulae positae sunt, quae interdum cum dolore intumescunt, Cels. 4, 1. Hence also, **B.** *Swelled glands in the neck, enlarged tonsils*, Cels. 2, 1 *fin.*; 8, 4.—**II.** i. q. glandium, *Delicate glandulous bits of pork*, Mart. 3, 82, 21; 7, 20, 4.

* **glandŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [glandulae, *no.* I.] *Full of kernels, glandulous:* cervix suis, Col. 7, 9, 1.

† **glanis,** ĭdis, and **glanus,** i, *m.* = γλάνις and γλάνος, *A kind of shad*, Plin. 9, 43, 67; 32, 10, 45; ib. 11, 53, § 148.

glans, glandis, *f.* [kindred with βάλανος] *An acorn*, and, in gen., *any acorn-shaped fruit* (beech-nut, chestnut, *etc.*), "Plin. 16, 5. 6 *sq.*;" Lucr. 5, 1415; Cic. Or. 9, 31; Virg. G. 1, 148; Ov. M. 1, 106, et saep.: "*glandis* appellatione omnis fructus continetur, ut Javolenus ait," Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 236.—**II.** Transf., *An acorn-shaped ball* of lead or clay which was hurled at the enemy, Lucr. 6, 179; 307; Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 1; 7, 81, 4; Sall. J. 57, 4; Liv. 38, 20, 1; ib. 21, 7; ib. 29, 6; Virg. A. 7, 686; Ov. M. 14, 826; Luc. 7, 513. A leaden ball of this kind was found with the inscription ROMA FERI (*i. e.* O dea Roma, feri hostem!), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4932.—**B.** The *nut* or *glans* of the penis, Cels. 7, 25.—In an obscene pun with the signif. *no.* I.: Mart. 12, 75, 3.

glārĕa, ae, *f.* *Gravel:* eo loco pulvis, non glarea injecta est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2, 4; so Var. R. R. 1, 9, 2; Liv. 41, 27, 5; Col. 4, 22, 8; Tib. 1, 7, 59; Virg. G. 2, 212.

glārĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glarea] *Full of gravel, gravelly:* terra, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 3: sabulosaque arva, Col. 2, 10, 23: loca, id. Arb. 21, 1: rivi, Plin. 26, 8, 56: flumen saxa glareosa volvens, Liv. 21, 31, 11.

glastum, i, *n.* *The herb woad, used in dyeing blue*, usually called Isatis tinctoria, L.; Plin. 22, 1, 2.

Glauce, ēs, *f.*, Γλαύκη. **I.** *The mother of the third Diana*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58. —**II.** *Another name of Creusa, wife of Jason*, Hyg. Fab. 25.—**III.** *An Amazon*, id. ib. 163.

† **glaucēum,** i, *n.* = γλαύκειον, *A bluish-colored plant, celandine*, usually called glaucion, Col. poet. 10, 104.

glaucĕus, a, um, *adj.* [glaucion] *Of celandine:* sucus, Scrib. Comp. 22.

Glaucĭa, ae, *m.* [1. glaucus] *A Roman surname in the* gens Servilia (* Cic. de Or. 2, 61 and 65) and Mallia (* Cic. Rosc. Amer. 7, 34).

* **glaucĭcŏmans,** antis, *adj.* [1. glaucus-, 2. como] *With bluish-gray hair, bluish-gray:* oliva, Juvenc. 3, 622.

† **glaucĭna,** orum, *n.* = γλαύκινα, *Ointment of celandine, glaucium ointment*, Pompon. Dig. 34, 2, 21.

† **glaucĭon,** ii, *n.* = γλαύκιον, *The* (bluish) *plant celandine*, Chelidonium glaucium, L.; Plin. 27, 10, 59 (* plur. Mart. 9, 27, 2).

† **glauciscus,** i, *m.* = γλαυκίσκος, *A bluish-colored fish, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 32, 10. 46; ib. 11, 53.

* **glaucĭto,** are, *v. n.* The natural note of puppies, *To yelp:* glaucitat et catulus, Auct. Carm. Phil. 60.

† **glaucōma,** ătis, *n.* (also **glaucoma,** ae, *f.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70) = γλαύκωμα, *An obscuration of the crystalline lens, a cataract*, Plin. 29, 6, 38; Prud. Ham. 90.—Comically: alicui glaucomam ob oculos objicere, qs. *to throw dust in his eyes*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70.

(* **glaucōpis,** ĭdis, *f.* (γλαυκῶπις, gray-eyed, an epithet of Minerva) *The owl:* si meus aurita gaudet glaucopide Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87.)

1. † **glaucus,** a, um, *adj.* = γλαυκός, *Bluish gray* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): undae, Lucr. 1, 720; so of water, amictus (Nymphae), Virg. A. 12, 885; cf., amictus (dei Tiberini), id. ib. 8, 33; and, sorores, *i. e. the Nereides*, Stat. Th. 9, 351; hence also ulva, Virg. A. 6, 416: salix, id. Georg. 4, 182; cf., frons (salictorum), id. ib. 2, 13: equus, id. ib. 3, 82: oculi, Plin. 8, 21, 30; 11, 37, 53 *sq.*

2. † **glaucus,** i, *m.* = γλαῦκος, *A bluish-colored fish, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 9, 16, 25.

3. Glaucus, i, *m.*, Γλαῦκος, *A Greek proper name.*—**I.** *A son of Sisyphus, devoured by his own horses*, Virg. G. 3, 267. —**II.** *The commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war, a friend of Diomede*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 17.—**III.** *A fisherman of Anthedon, in Euboea, who was changed into a sea-god*, Ov. M. 13, 906 *sq.*; 14, 9; 38; 68; 7, 233; Virg. A. 5, 823 Serv.; Stat. Th. 7, 335.

† **glaux,** cis, *f.* = γλαύξ, *A plant*, called also eugalacton, Plin. 27, 9, 58.

glēba (also written glaeba), ae, *f.* *A small piece* or *lump of earth, a clod:* **I.** Lit.: ingens, Lucr. 6, 553: glebis terrarum saepe friatis, id. 1, 887: fecundae, id. 1, 212; so Virg. G. 1, 94; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 39: si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris ... non esse arma cespites neque glebas, *etc.*, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: omnes, qui ullam agri glebam possiderent, id. Verr. 2, 3, 11, 28; so, nec ulli gleba ulla agri assignaretur, Liv. 4, 11, 4; cf. also, non adimi cuiquam glebam, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3: nam priusquam in os injecta gleba est, locus ille, ubi crematum est corpus, nihil habet religionis, id. Leg. 2, 22, 57; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 4, 9, § 23; and Fest. s. v. praecidanea, p. 223; v. also glebula.

II. Transf.: **A.** (pars pro toto) *Land, soil:* terra antiqua potens armis atque ubere glebae, Virg. A. 1, 531.

B. Of other things, *A piece, lump, mass:* sevi ac picis glebae, Caes. B. G. 7, 25, 2; so, turis, Lucr. 3, 328; Stat. Th. 6, 60: marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 8: salis, id. 31, 7, 39: sulphuris, id. 35, 15, 50: lactis, Nemes. Ecl. 3 *fin.*

glēbālis (glaeb.), e, *adj.* [gleba] **I.** *Of or relating to clods* (post-class.): agger, *consisting of clods*, Amm. 23, 5.—**II.** In jurid. Lat. (acc. to gleba, *no.* II. A), *Of* or *relating to lands:* collatio, *a tax paid from lands, land-tax*, Cod. Theod. 6, 2, 3; 4, 8, 11, et saep.

* **glēbārĭus** (glaeb.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or relating to clods:* "e quis (bubus) ut dicti *valentes glebarii*, qui facile proscindunt glebas," *clod-breakers*, Var. L. L. 7, 4, 95, § 74.

glēbātim (glaeb.), *adv.* [id.] *By clods* (a post-class. word): agros glebatim metiri, Lact. Mort. pers. 23.

glēbātĭo (glaeb.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A tax levied on land, land-tax*, Cod. Theod. 6, 2, 12.

glēbōsus (glaeb.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of clods, cloddy* (a post-Aug. word): App. M. 1: terra glebosior, Plin. 35, 16. 53.

glēbŭla (glaeb.). ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small clod* or *lump of earth* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: frumenta lapillisque carent et glebulis, quas per trituram ferre terrena remittit area, Col. 1, 6, 23; Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 *ext.*—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A little farm, small piece of land*, Juv. 14, 166; App. M. 9, p. 233.—**B.** Of other things, *A small piece, little lump:* myrrhae, Vitr. 8, 3: nivis, Scrib. Comp. 199: ex metallo, Plin. Ep. 10, 16, 3.

* **glēbŭlentus** (glaeb.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Cloddy, consisting of earth:* animalia, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.

† **glēchon,** ōnis, *m.* = γλήχων, *Pennyroyal*, pulegium, App. Herb. 92.

† **glechōnītes,** is, *m.* = γληχωνίτης, *Wine flavored with pennyroyal, pennyroyal wine*, Col. 12, 35.

Glesariae (also **Glessariae**) insulae, *Amber islands on the coast of the North Sea*, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 42; 4, 13, 27; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 318 and 472 [glesum].

†† **glēsum** (also written glessum and glaesum), i, *n.* [the German word Glas (Eng. glass); cf., gleissen, glänzen (to glisten, glitter)] *The* (glittering) *amber of the Germans*, Tac. G. 45; Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 42.

† **gleucĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = γλεύκινος, *Of must, made from must:* oleum, Col. 12, 53; Plin. 15, 7, 7.

† **glīnon,** i, *n.* = γλῖνος, *A kind of maple-tree*, Plin. 16, 15, 26.

glīrārĭum, ii, *n.* [glis] *A place for keeping dormice*, Var. R. R. 3, 15, 1.

glis, glīris, *m.* *A dormouse*, Sciurus glis, L.; Glis esculentus, Blumenb., a delicacy with the Romans, "Var. R. R. 3, 15; Plin. 8, 57, 82; Mart. 13, 59; Apic. 8, 9; Petr. 31; Amm. 28, 4:" In silva mea est glis nullus, Var. in Charis. p. 69 and 106 P.: glirium examina, Plaut. Frgm. in Non. 119, 26.

‡ **gliscerae** mensae gliscentes, id est crescentes, per instructionem epularum scilicet, Fest. p. 98 Müll.

glisco, ĕre, *v. n.* [perh. kindred with cresco, Fest. s. h. v. p. 98; cf. Doed. Syn. 1, p. 21] *To grow up, rise up, swell up, blaze up, burst out* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose).

I. Lit.: ignis Alexandri Phrygio sub pectore gliscens, *kindling*, Lucr. 1, 475; so of fire, Sil. 14, 308: suffusa veneno Tenditur, ac sanie gliscit cutis, *swells*, Stat. Th. 1, 107: asellus paleis gliscit, *i. e. grows stout, fat*, Col. 7, 1, 1; so, turtur difficulter, id. 8, 9, 1; cf. Fest. s. v. reglescit, p. 278 Müll.; and Col. 2, 5, 1: immensum aucto mari et vento gliscente, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 22, 19.

II. Trop., *To swell, grow, increase, augment, spread:* quum te salvum video, glisco gaudio, *I exult*, gestio, exsulto, Turpil. in Non. 22, 14; so, spectat atrox hostile caput, gliscitque tepentis Lumina torva videns, Stat. Th. 8, 756: hos ubi velle acies et dulci gliscere ferro Dux videt, *i. e. ardently long for*, id. ib. 12, 639; cf. with the infin. (like gestio, v. h. v.): id. ib. 3, 73: ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit, ut ignis oleo, * Cic. Hortens. Frgm. ap. Non. 22, 22; so, gaudium, Pac. ib. 18; Lucr. 5, 1060: furor in dies, id. 4, 1065: clamor, singultus, jurgia, id. 3, 479: rabies, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 26: proelium, id. Asin. 5, 2, 62: seditio, Liv. 42, 2, 2: invidia, id. 2, 23, 2: saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 19: adulatio, id. ib. 1, 1: flagitia et infamia, id. ib. 14, 15: gloria et pericula, id. ib. 15, 23: multitudo gliscit immensum, *grows, increases*, id. ib. 4, 27; cf., gliscerent numero et aliquando minuerentur, id. ib. 4, 5 *fin.*; and, postquam eo magnificentiae venerit (res publica), gliscere singulos, *grow in wealth*, id. ib. 2, 33: gliscentibus negotiis duo praetores additi, id. ib. 11, 22: fama gliscit gressu, Sil. 4, 6.

☞ In a pass. form: ut major invidia Lepido gllisceretur, *may grow, increase*, Sempron. Asellio in Non. 481, 5.

glŏbātim, *adv.* [globus] *In clusters, bands, troops* (late Lat.): per vicina digressi praedones, Amm. 27, 9.

glŏbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make into a ball, to make round* or *spherical* (a post-Aug. word, and perh. only pass. and mid.): **I.** Lit.: dependentes ubique guttae parvis globantur orbibus, Plin. 2, 65, 65; id. 18, 13, 34: formam mundi in speciem orbis absoluti globatam esse, id. 2, 2, 2.—**II.** Transf., *To form into a body* or *crowd, to crowd together in masses:* si ante exortum solis nubes globabuntur, hiemem asperam denunciabunt, Plin. 18, 35, 78; id. 11, 17, 17; cf., coturnices globatae vehementius properant, Sol. 11 *med.*

glŏbōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [globosus] *Rotundity, sphericalness, globosity* (a post-class word): terrae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16.

glŏbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [globus] *Round as a ball, spherical, globose* (quite class.) (mundum) globosum est fabricatus, quod σφαιροειδὲς Graeci vocant, Cic. Univ. 6, cf., stellae globosae et rotundae, id. Rep. 6, 15; so, mundus, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116; cf., forma (mundi), id. ib. 2, 19, 49: terra, id. ib. 2, 39, 98: saxum, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36; Liv. 38, 29, 4.

glŏbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little ball, globule* (post-Aug. and extremely rare):

I. Lit.: chrysocollae globulis sudore resolutis, Plin. 33, 5, 27.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *A rounding, turning:* melliti verborum, Petr. 1.

glŏbus, i, *m.* [kindr. with glomus] *A round body, ball, sphere, globe:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: "quum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus (sic enim σφαῖραν interpretari placet), ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, qui κυκλος Graece dicitur," Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: ille globus, quae terra dicitur, id. Rep. 6, 15; so, terrae, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; cf. stellarum, id. Rep. 6, 16; and id. ib. 6, 17: solis et lunae, Lucr. 5, 473; cf. lunae, id. 5, 70: quum coelum discessisse visum est atque in eo animadversi globi, *i. e. fire-balls,* Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97: in fundas visci indebant grandiculos globos, Plaut. Poen. 2, 35; so cordis, poet. for cor, Lucr. 4, 118: farinae, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 31, § 107; v. in the follg.

B. In partic., **1.** *A dumpling:* "a globo farinae dilatato item in oleo cocti dicti *globi,*" Var. L. L. 5, 22, 31, § 107; Cato R. R. 79.

2. In milit. lang., *A compressed order of battle, a knot* of men: Cato in Fest. s. v. serra, p. 344, b.

II. Transf., *A globular mass, ball, globe of* things collected together (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cicero nor Caesar): flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa, *globes* or *masses of flame,* Virg. G. 1, 473; so sanguinis, Ov. M. 12, 238: nubium, Luc. 4, 74; Tac. A. 2, 23: telorum, Val. Fl. 6, 381.—Of a *troop, crowd, body,* or *mass* of people: extrema concio et circa Fabium globus increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv. 8, 32, 13: emissi militum globi turbam disjecere, Tac. A. 14, 61; so id. ib. 4, 50; 12, 43; 15, 60; Sil. 7, 53; and with a contemptuous secondary notion: si quem ex illo globo nobilitatis ad hoc negotium mittatis, *from that noble clique,* Sall. J. 85, 10 Kritz: conjurationis, Vellej. 2, 58, 2; cf., consensionis, Nep. Att. 8.

‡**glocidare** et ‡**gluttire** gallinarum proprium est, quum ovis incubiturae sunt, Fest. p. 99 Müll. *N. cr.;* cf. the follg. art.

***glōcĭo,** ire, *v. n.* The note of the hen, *To cluck:* Col. 8, 5, 4; cf. the preced. art.

***gloctŏro,** are, *v. n.* The note of the stork: Auct. Carm. Philom. 29.

glŏmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [glomero] *Rounded, round* (extremely rare): sidus Pleiadum, Manil. 4, 520: orbis lunae, id. 1, 221.

glŏmĕrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A rounding; concr., a round body, ball* (a poet. word, and perh. ante- and post-class.): Lucr. 2, 686; so, lunae, id. 5, 725.—In the plur.: nec retinentur enim inter se glomeramina quaeque, *i. e. the round atoms,* Lucr. 2, 454; so, dilue praeterea glomeramina, *i. e. pills,* Seren. Sammon. 55.

glŏmĕrāte, *adv.*, v. glomero, *ad fin.*

glŏmĕrātim, *adv.* [glomero] *In heaps* or *crowds,* turmatim (a post-class. word): glomeratim ingredi in sedilia, Macr. S. 6, 4.

***glŏmĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [glomero, *no.* I.] Of horses, *A bringing of the legs together into a ball, a trotting* (*or, as others say, *a prancing* or *an ambling*): Asturcones, quibus non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio, Plin. 8, 42, 67.

glŏmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [glomus] *To wind up, form into a ball, gather into a round heap, to conglobate, glomerate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: lanam in orbes, Ov. M. 6, 19: sic terram deus, ne non aequalis ab omni Parte foret, magni speciem glomeravit in orbis, id. ib. 1, 35; id. ib. 9, 222: Eae (offae) maxime glomerantur ex ficis et farre mixto, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 4: ubi venae inter se implicatae glomerantur, Cels. 7, 22; so, glomerata Viscera, Ov. M. 8, 401: atra favilla volat glomerataque corpus in unum Densatur, id. ib. 13, 604: frusta mero glomerata vomentem, id. ib. 14, 212; cf. Virg. A. 3, 577: glomeratae turbine nives, Sil. 3, 523; so, glomeratus pulvis, Luc. 6, 296: (Lapithae) equitem docuere sub armis Insultare solo et gressus glomerare superbos, *i. e. to make a horse bring his feet together, make him prance* (*trot or *amble*), Virg. G. 3, 117 Wagn.; cf. glomeratio.

B. Transf., *To gather into a round heap* or *knot, to collect, press, crowd, assemble together:* agmina cervi Pulverulenta fuga glomerant, Virg. A. 4, 155: glomerare manum bello, id. ib. 2, 315: dum se glomerant retroque residunt, id. ib. 9, 539: legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, Tac. H. 3, 31: collecti Troes glomerantur eodem, Virg. A. 9, 689; cf. id. ib. 439: apes mixtae glomerantur in orbem, id. Georg. 4, 79; so Plin. 11, 18, 20: ad terram gurgite ab alto Quam multae glomerantur aves, Virg. A. 6, 311; cf. Plin. 9, 22, 38: foedam tempestatem, Virg. G. 1, 323; cf., fumiferam noctem, id. Aen. 8, 254; Lucr. 3, 496; id. 3, 540.

II. Trop.: omnia fixa tuus glomerans determinat annus, qs. *revolving,* Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 19: atque haec vetusta seclis glomerata horridis, Luctifica clades nostro infixa est corpori, *accumulated,* id. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: glomerare simul fas et nefas, Prud. Cath. 3, 134.—Hence

* *Adv.:* quis oratorum densata glomeratius aut dixit aut cogitavit? *more succinctly,* Aus. Grat. act. 29.

glŏmĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glomus] *Like a ball, round, glomerous* (post-Aug. and very rare): Col. 9, 3, 1.

glŏmus, ĕris, *n.* [kindr. with globus] *A ball* or *clue* of yarn, thread, *etc.* (extremely rare): lanae, Lucr. 1, 361; so Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14: lini, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: staminis albi, Scrib. Comp. 142.—**II.** In partic.: "*glomus* in sacris crustulum cymbi figura ex oleo coctum appellatur," Fest. s. h. v. p. 98 (in Cato and Varro written globus, v. h. v. *no.* I. B, 1).

glōrĭa, ae, *f.* [kindr. with clārus, from the root clŭo, Gr. κλύω and κλέω, whence κλέος, and therefore. like this latter, lit., rumor, fame; hence also like κλέος, pregn.].

Glory, fame, renown: **I.** Lit.: (*a*) *Abs.:* (Q. Fabii) gloria claret, Enn. Ann. 8, 29: ut summae gloriae sint a virtute proficiscentia, dedecoris vero praecipui existimentur, quae voluptas suadeat non sine labe vitiorum, Cato in Schol. Cic. Sest. 66, p. 310 ed. Orell.; id. ib. 11, 19: hiccine est ille Telamo, modo quem gloria ad coelum extulit? id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores aut auctoritate graviores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: est enim gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata: ea est consentiens laus bonorum, incorrupta vox bene judicantium de excellente virtute; ea virtuti resonat tamquam imago, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3 *sq.:* trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Ipsi illi philosophi etiam in illis libellis, quos de contemnenda gloria scribunt, nomen suum inscribunt, *etc.*, id. Arch. 11, 26: immortalis gloria, *opp.* sempiterna turpitudo, id. Pis. 26, 63: bello quaeritur gloria, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: maximam gloriam capere, id. Lael. 7, 25: esse in gloria sempiterna, id. Att. 14, 11, 1; so, sit in aeterna gloria Marius, qui, *etc.*, id. Cat. 4, 10, 21; and, esse in maxima gloria, id. Off. 3, 21, 85: excellens in re militari gloria, id. Rep. 2, 17: quod auctor ei summa augur gloria Attus Navius non erat, id. ib. 2, 20: honorum gradus summis hominibus et infimis sunt pares, gloriae dispares, *etc.* . . . ut is maxime gloria excellat, qui virtute plurimum praestet, id. Planc. 25, 60: an Pollio et Messala . . . parum ad posteros gloriae tradiderunt? Quint. 12, 11, 28: militavi non sine gloria, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 2.—Poet.: candidus, armenti gloria, taurus, *i. e. ornament, pride,* Ov. A. A. 1, 290; so Tib. 4, 1, 208.—In the plur.: memorare veteres Gallorum glorias, *glorious deeds,* Tac. A. 3, 45: ita sunt gloriae meretricum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 36; Gell. 2, 27, 5.

(*β*) *c. gen. obj.:* nemo, qui fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est insidiis et malitia, laudem est adeptus, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62; cf., pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 *fin.;* and, gloria rei militaris, id. ib. 5, 29, 4: legum et publicae disciplinae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: rerum gestarum gloria florere, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: eximia virtutis gloria, id. Rep. 2, 10: imperi gloria, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: dicendi gloria, id. Brut. 68, 239; so Quint. 12, 10, 17.

II. Transf., subjectively, *Thirst* or *passion for glory, ambition; vain-glory pride, vaunting, boasting, bragging* (quite class.): (*a*) *Abs.:* moriar ni, quae tua gloria est, puto te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177; cf. id. Sat. 1, 6, 23; 2, 3, 179; Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 38: caecus amor sui Et tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 15.—In the plur.: perjuriorem hoc hominem si quis viderit Aut gloriarum pleniorem, quam illic est, *vain boastings,* Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 22; so Gell. 1, 2, 6.

(*β*) *c. gen. obj.:* generandi mellis, Virg. G. 4, 205; so, lautae mensae, Luc. 4, 376.

glōrĭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [glorior] *Glorying, exulting* (post-class. and very rare): aliqua re gloriabundus, Gell. 5, 5, 4.

glōrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A glorying, boasting, vaunting* (a word formed by Cic.): ex quo efficitur, gloriatione. ut ita dicam, dignam esse beatam vitam, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 28; id. ib. 4, 18, 50.

glōrĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A boaster, braggart,* App. Flor. p. 357.

glōrĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [glorifico] *Glorification* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. tom. 9, p. 370, et al.

glōrĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [glorificus] *To glorify* (eccl. Lat.): deum, Tert. Idol. 22; Prud. Hamart. *fin.*, et saep.

glōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [gloria-facio] *Full of glory, glorious* (post-class.): Cod. Justin. 2, 8, 6.

glōrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [gloria] *A small glory, a little glory* (a word formed by Cic.): nosmet ipsi vivi gloriola nostra perfruamur, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 9; id. ib. 7, 5, 3.

glōrĭor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [id.] *To glory, boast, vaunt, to brag* of any thing, *pride one's self* on any thing (quite class.); constr. with the acc. or an object- or relative-clause, with the abl., *de, in* aliqua re, or abs.: (*a*) *c. acc.:* vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: ut de me ipso aliquid more senum glorier, id. ib. 23, 82: in eum haec gloriantem impetum facit, Liv. 27, 12, 9.—Hence also in the *part. fut. pass.:* beata vita glorianda et praedicanda et prae se ferenda est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 50; cf., est in aliqua vita praedicabile aliquid et gloriandum ac prae se ferendum, ib. § 49.—(*β*) With an object- or relative-clause: is mihi etiam gloriabitur, se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum? Cic. Pis. 1, 2: omnes provincias se peragrasse, id. de Or. 2, 64, 258: in eo multum gloriari, se, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 6: seque alterum fore Sullam, inter suos gloriatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 3: se tenebras offudisse judicibus gloriatus est, Quint. 2, 17, 21; Hor. Epod. 11, 23.—With a relative clause: gloriatus est expergefactae somno Caesoniae, *quantum egisset, dum ea meridiaret,* Suet. Calig. 38.—(*γ*) *c. abl.:* nominibus veterum gloriantur, Cic. Or. 50, 169: quibus rebus gloriemini in vobis, id. Lig. 7, 20: quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloriarentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 4: hic etiam gloriatus sit occiso malo cive, Quint. 3, 6, 93; id. 11, 2, 22.—(*δ*) With *de:* de tuis divitiis intolerantissime gloriaris, Cic. Vat. 12, 29: de misera vita gloriari, id. Fin. 3, 8, 28; id. Planc. 8, 20.—(*ε*) With *in:* non pudet philosophum in eo gloriari, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: nobis quoque licet in hoc quodammodo gloriari (shortly before with an object-clause), id. Off. 2, 17, 59: in virtute recte gloriamur, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87.—(*ζ*) *Abs.:* licet enim mihi Marce fili, apud te gloriari, ad quem et hereditas hujus gloriae pertinet, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 78: tu ipse mihi gloriari videbare, id. Fin. 2, 16, 51: ut jure quisquam glorietur, id. ib. 4, 18, 50: dicitur eo tempore glorians apud suos Pompeius dixisse, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 45, 6: defendendi haec causa non gloriandi loquor, Cic. Coel. 19, 45: ait ipse de se, nec mentitur in gloriando, id. Brut. 18, 71: (Domitia) haud negatura immo etiam gloriatura, Suet. Tit. 10 *fin.*

glōrĭōse, *adv.*, v. gloriosus, *ad fin.*

glōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gloria] **I**

(acc. to gloria, *no.* I.) *Full of glory, glorious, famous, renowned:* de clarorum hominum factis illustribus et gloriosis satis hoc loco dictum, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: quae si in privatis gloriosa sunt, id. Deiot. 14, 40: magnificum illud Romanisque hominibus gloriosum, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: in illa fuga, nobis gloriosa, id. ib. 1, 28, 59; so, mors, id. ib. 1, 24, 51: consilia, id. Att. 8, 12, 5: illa, Vellej. 2, 49, 4: princeps, Suet. Calig. 8: gloriosissimae victoriae, id. Tib. 52; cf., dies gloriosissimus, Tac. H. 5, 17: quod ipsi Agamemnoni fuit honestum, habere, *etc.* ... mihi vero gloriosum, te juvenem consulem florere laudibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 2; cf., bene de re publica mereri, gloriosum est, id. Phil. 1, 14, 33.

II. (acc. to gloria, *no.* II.) *Vain-glorious, boasting, bragging, haughty, conceited, ostentatious.* milites gloriosi, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: ubi illa magnifica et gloriosa ostentatio civitatis? id. Flacc. 22, 52: praepotens et gloriosa philosophia, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: epistolae jactantes et gloriosae, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 13: pavo, gloriosum animal, Plin. 10, 20, 22 *fin.*: esse gloriosi animi, *eager for glory*, Suet. Claud. 1.—**B.** Miles gloriosus, *The title of a well-known comedy of Plautus.* To this refers, deforme est, de se ipsum praedicare, falsa praesertim, et cum irrisione audientium imitari Militem gloriosum, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137.

Adv., glōrĭōse: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Gloriously:* res magnas manu gerere, Naev. in Gell. 6, 8, 5; so, triumphare, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 3.—*Comp.:* quia reliqua gloriosius retinebat, Sall. Frgm. ap. Gell. 2, 27, 2.—*Sup.:* quod per ipsos confici potuit, gloriosissime et magnificentissime confecerunt, Cic. Att. 14, 4, 2.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Boastfully, vauntingly, pompously:* exorsus es non gloriose magis a veritate quam, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 31; so, mentiri, id. Mil. 27, 72; cf., proloqui, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 4: amiciri, id. Pers. 2, 5, 6.

glos, glōris, *f.* [contr. from γάλοως, Att. γάλως] *A husband's sister, sister-in-law* (whereas fratria signifies a brother's wife), Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6; Fest. s. h. v. p. 98; Charis. p. 27; Aus. Idyll. monos. de hist. 13.—**II.** Acc. to Non. 557, 6, also for fratria, but without an example.

† **glossa,** ae, *f.* = γλώσσα, *An obsolete* or *foreign word that requires explanation*, usually *glossema* (v. h. v.), Aus. Ep. 127 (in Quint. 1, 1, 35, written as Greek).—Hence Glossae, *a term applied to collections of such words with explanations: tesca* aiunt sancta esse, Qui Glossas scripserunt, Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82, § 10; cf., glossema.

glossārĭum, ii, *n.* [glossa] *A vocabulary* or *glossary* of antiquated or foreign words that need explanation: vos philosophi meri estis, ut M. Cato ait, *mortuaria glossaria;* namque colligitis lexidia, res tetras et inanes, *etc.*, Gell. 18, 7, 3.

† **glossēma,** atis, *n.* = γλώ·σημα, *An antiquated* or *foreign word needing explanation:* "circa *glossemata* etiam. id est voces minus usitatas, non ultima ejus professionis diligentia," Quint. 1, 8, 15: *camillam* (apud Ennium), qui glossemata interpretati, dixerunt administram, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88, § 34; so, glossemata nobis praecipit, Asin. Poll. in Suet. Gramm. 22. —Hence Glossemata, orum, *n.*, *A name given to collections of such words with explanations:* "*naucum* ait Aelius Stilo omnium rerum putamen: Glossematorum autem scriptores, *etc.*, Fest. s. v. naucum, p. 166, b; so, *ocrem* antiqui, ut Ateius Philologus in libro Glossematorum refert, *etc.*, id. s. v. ocrem, p. 181, a.

† **glossēmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = γλωσσηματικός, *Of* or *belonging to obsolete* or *foreign words:* genus locutionum, Diom. p. 434 P.

† **glossŏpĕtra,** ae, *f.* = γλωσσόπετρα, *A precious stone resembling the human tongue*, Plin. 37, 10, 59; Sol. 37 *med.*

† **glottis,** ĭdis, *f.* = γλωττίς, *A little bird*, Plin. 10, 23, 33.

glūbo, ĕre, *v. a.* and *n.* (an ante-class. word) **I.** *Act.*, *To deprive of its bark, to bark, peel:* salictum glubito arteque alligato, Cato R. R. 33, 5; so, ramos, Var. R. R. 1, 55, 2. In an obscene sense: (Lesbia) Glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes (* v. deglubo), Catull. 58, 5.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *To cast off its shell* or *bark:* Cato R. R. 31, 2; so id. ib. 17, 1.

‡ **glucidatum** suave et jucundum. Graeci enim γλυκὺν dulcem dicunt, Fest. p. 98.

glūma, ae, *f.* [glubo] *A hull or husk*, esp. of corn, Var. R. R. 1, 48, 1 *sq.;* Fest. s. h. v. p. 98.

‡ **gluo** συστύφω (to draw together), Gloss. Philox. (hence glutus, gluten, glus).

glus, ūtis, *f.* [‡ gluo] *Glue*, usually *gluten*, Aus. Idyll. monos. per interr. 12, 10; Veg. 3, 66.

glut glut, an onomatop. word imitating the sound of water falling through a narrow aperture, Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 2, 405 ed. Burm.

glūten, ĭnis, *n.* (*masc.* acc. to Mart. Cap. 3, 75) and **glūtĭnum,** i, *n.* [‡ gluo] *Glue:* collectumque haec ipsa ad munera gluten, Virg. G. 4, 40; so in the form gluten, Lucr. 6, 1068; Virg. G. 4, 160; Cels. 8, 7; Plin. 16, 40, 79, et al.: glutinum ferunt Daedalum invenisse, Var. in Charis. p. 67, and 106; so in the form glutinum, Sall. Frgm. ib.; Cels. 5, 5; Plin. 11, 39, 94; 13, 12, 26; 28, 18, 74, et al.—**B.** Transf., *A connecting tie, band* (post-class.): ossa, nervos ac medullas glutino cutis tegi, Prud. Cath. 9, 102.—**II.** Trop.: εἱμαρμένη et necessitas ambae sibi invicem individuo connexae sunt glutino (*al.* glutinio), App. Trismeg. p. 100: glutino caritatis haerens, Hier. Ep. 3, 3.

glūtĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [glutino] *That which is glued together, a glued* or *pasted place* in paper, Plin. 13, 12, 25.

‡ **glūtĭnārĭus,** ii, *m.* [gluten] *A glue-boiler*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4198.

* **glūtĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [glutino, a gluing together; transf.] In medic. lang., *A drawing together, closing* of wounds: vulneris, *i. e. a closing up*, Cels. 7, 27.

glūtĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In medic. lang., *That glues* or *draws together* (a post-class. word): virtus, App. Herb. 72; 77.

glūtĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A gluer together of books, a book-binder*, Cic. Att. 4, 4, b, 1; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2925; cf. ib. *no.* 4198.

glūtĭnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In medic. lang., *That glues* or *draws together*, *sc.* wounds: virtus, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 10.

* **glūtĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [gluten] *Gluey, glutinous:* Rutil. Itin. 1, 610.

glūtinium, ii. v. gluten, *no.* II.

glūtĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gluten] *To glue, glue together:* **I.** Lit.: chartas, Plin. 22, 25, 60: fragmenta vitri, id. 29, 3, 11.—**II.** Transf., in medic. lang., *To close up* an opening, esp. a wound: glutinantia medicamenta, Cels. 7, 4: cicatricibus glutinandis, Plin. 23, 6, 35; so, praecisos nervos, id. 25, 5, 19; Cels. 7, 28; cf., si orae vulneris se glutinarunt, id. 7, 27, *fin.*

glūtĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of glue, gluey, glutinous, viscous, tenacious:* terra, Col. 1 praef. § 24: caro, Cels. 2, 22.—*Comp.:* pus et sanguine et sanie, Cels. 5, 26, 20.—*Sup.:* terra, Col. 3, 11, 10: resina, Cels. 6, 7, 5.

glutinum, i, v. gluten.

1. glūtĭo (also **gluttio**), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To swallow* or *gulp down:* "GLUTTIT ἐγκάπτει," Gloss. (a post-Aug. word): epulas, Juv. 4, 29: micularum minimum cum vino destillatum gluttivi, Front. Ep. 5, 40 ed. Maj.—**B.** Transf., of sound, *To utter interruptedly, as if swallowing:* quum glutiunt vocem velut strangulati, Plin. 10, 12, 15 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: Christus clamans glutitam mortem, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 267.

2. ‡ **glutio,** ire. The noise made by hens, *To cluck;* v. ‡ glocidare.

glūto (also **glutto**), ōnis, *m.* [glutio] *A glutton, gormandizer*, Pers. 5, 112; Poet. in Anth. Lat. 2, 405; cf. Fest. s. v. ingluvies, p. 112 Müll. *N. cr.;* Isid. Orig. 10, 114.

glūtus (also **gluttus**), a, um, *adj.* [lit., *part.* of ‡ gluo, drawn together; hence opp. to crumbling, friable] *Tenacious, well-tempered, soft:* locus bipalio subactus siet beneque terra tenera siet beneque glutus siet, Cato R. R. 45, 1; also quoted in Plin. 17, 18, 29.—Here too belongs "*glittis* subactis, levibus, teneris," Fest. p. 98 Müll. *N. cr.*

Glȳcĕra, ae, *f.* **1.** *A celebrated courtesan at Athens, the mistress of the poet Menander*, Mart. 14, 187.—**2.** *A mistress of Horace*, Hor. Oct. 1, 19, 5; 1, 30, 3.—**3.** *A mistress of Tibullus*, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 2

Glycerĭum, ii, *f.* *The name of female in the Andria of Terence*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 106.

(* **Glȳcon** or **Glȳco,** ōnis, *m.* **1.** *A wrestler*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 30.—**2.** *A physician*, Cic. Ep. Brut. 6; ed. Ernest. Glauco.)

† **glȳcȳmĕris,** ĭdis, *f.* = γλυκυμερίς, *A kind of shell-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53; Macr. S. 2, 9 *med.*

† **glȳcyrrhīza,** ae, *f.* = γλυκύῤῥιζα, *Liquorice-root*, Plin. 22, 9, 11. Also called **glycyrrhizon,** i, *n.* = γλυκύῤῥιζον Plin. 11, 54, 119 (called in Cels. 5, 23, dulcis radix).

† **glȳcȳsīde,** ēs, *f.* = γλυκυσίδη, *A peony*, Plin. 25, 4, 10; 27, 10, 60.

† **glyssomarga,** ae, *f.* *A kind of white marl*, Plin. 17, 18, 4 (*al.* glissomarga).

Gnaeus, i, v. Cnaeus.

† **gnaphălĭon,** ii, *n.* = γναφάλιον, *The herb cud-weed, cotton-grass*, Plin. 27, 10, 61.

‡ **gnarigavit** significat apud Livium narravit, Fest. p. 95 Müll. *N. cr.* [gnarus].

gnārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gnarus] *Knowledge* (extremely rare): locorum, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 116, 22; so Amm. 16, 2.

‡ **gnarivisse** narrasse, Fest. p. 95 Müll. *N. cr.;* cf., ‡ gnaritur γνωρίζεται, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **gnarurat** γνωρίζει, Gloss. Philox.

gnārus, a, um (also ante- and post-class. form **gnaruris,** e, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 17; Poen. prol. 47; Aus. Ep. 22, 19; Arn. 3, 113; v. in the follg., and cf., "*gnaruris* γνώριμος," Gloss. Philox.—Another form is ‡ narus, like navus, notus, acc. to Cic. Or. 47, 158), *adj.* [kindr. with ‡ gnotus, notus, nosco, γνῶναι] *Knowing* or *acquainted with* a thing; *skillful, practiced, expert* in any thing (rare, but quite class.); constr. with the gen., or with a relative- or object-clause; ante- and post-class. with the acc.: (*a*) *c. gen.:* nec loci gnara sum, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 28; so, loci, Sall. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 700 P.: rei publicae, Cic. Brut. 64, 228; so, armorum et militiae, Col. 1 praef. § 4: artis, Just. 11, 7: temporis, Plin. 9, 8, 9; cf. Tac. Agr. 6: si modo vinitor gnarus est iis utendi, Col. 4, 25, 1; Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 6.—(*β*) With a relative clause: Periclem uberem et fecundum fuisse, gnarumque, quibus orationis modis, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 4, 15: nemine gnaro aut opinante, quidnam coepturus esset, Suet. Calig. 46.—(*γ*) With an object-clause: Hasdrubal satis gnarus, Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio mercatum, Liv. 23, 29, 5; cf. id. 33, 5, 4; so Tac. H. 2, 29; 65; 5, 19, et al.: concha quum manum videt, comprimit sese operitque opes suas, gnara propter illas se peti, Plin. 9, 35, 55.—(*δ*) *c. acc.:* simul gnarures vos volo esse hanc rem mecum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 17; so, ut mecum sitis id gnarures, id. Poen. prol. 47.

II. Transf., pass., *Known*, notus (post-Aug. and very rarely; perh. only in Tac.): in paludem gnaram vincentibus, Tac. A. 1, 63: idque nulli magis gnarum quam Neroni, id. ib. 15, 61; cf., gnarum id Caesari, id. ib. 1, 5.

Gnātho, ōnis, *m.* *Name of a parasite in the* Eunuchus *of Terence;* hence used to denote *a parasite* in gen., Cic. Lael. 25, 93 *sq.;* Phil. 2, 6, 15; Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—**II.** Deriv., **Gnāthōnĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, qs. *Disciples of Gnatho, Gnathonites*, i. e. *parasites*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 33.

gnatus, a, um, v. natus under nascor.

gnave, gnavitas, gnaviter, gnavus, v. under nav.

Gnĭdus or **Gnĭdos** (also Cnid.), i, *f.*, Κνίδος, *A Doric city in Caria, celebrated for its statue of Venus, the workmanship of Praxiteles*, now *Cnido*, Mel. 1, 16, 2; Plin. 5, 28, 29; Hor. Od. 1, 30, 1; 3, 28, 13; Ov. M. 10, 531; Cic. de imp. Pomp 12, 33; Liv. 37, 16; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3

p. 234.—**II.** Deriv., **Gnĭdĭus** (Cn.), a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Gnidus, Gnidian:* Venus, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 23; cf. Sill. Catal. Artif. p. 382 *sq.:* Gyges, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 20: granum, *i. e. the seed of the mezereon,* Plin. 13, 21, 35: arundo, *i. e. Gnidian writing-reed,* Aus. Ep. 7, 50; also called nodi, id. ib. 4, 74.—In the plur. subst., Gnidii (Cn.), orum, *m., The inhabitants of Gnidus, Gnidians,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, 135; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 20.

‡ **gnitus** et **gnixus** a genibus prisci dixerunt, Fest. p. 96 Müll. *N. cr.;* v. 1. nitor.

gnobilis, e, v. nobilis.

† **gnōme,** ēs, *f.* = γνώμη, *A sentence, maxim;* pure Lat., *sententia,* Front. Ep. 3, 11 ed. Mai.

† **gnōmon,** ŏnis, *m.* = γνώμων, *The pin* or *style of a dial, the gnomon,* Plin. 2, 72, 74; Vitr. 1, 6; 9, 8; Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

† **gnōmŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = γνωμονικός, *Of* or *belonging to a gnomon,* and, in gen., *of* or *belonging to a dial, gnomonic:* rationes, Vitr. 9, 3 *fin.:* res, id. 1, 1 *fin.*—**II.** Subst., **A. gnōmŏnĭca,** ae, and **gnōmŏnĭce,** ēs, *f.* = γνωμονική, *The art of making* or *judging of sun-dials, the art of dialing, gnomonics,* Gell. 1, 9, 6; Vitr. 1, 3; Plin. 2, 76, 78.—**B. gnomonici,** orum, *m.* = γνωμονικοί, *Persons skilled in gnomonics, dialists,* Sol. 37.

gnosco, ere, v. nosco, *ad init.*

Gnōsus or **Gnōsos** (also Gnoss. and Cnoss.), i, *f.,* Κνωσός (also written Κνωσσός), *The ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos,* now *Cnosson,* Mel. 2, 7, 12; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59; Luc. 3, 185 Cort. *N. cr.;* cf. Mann. Griech. p. 698 *sq.*—**II.** Derivatives,

A. Gnōsĭus (Gnoss.), a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Gnosus,* or poet., in gen., *to Crete, Gnosian, Cretan:* Ctesiphon, *of Gnosus,* Plin. 7, 37, 38; so, Epimenides, id. 7, 48, 49: calami spicula, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 17: castra, *of Minos,* Ov. M. 8, 40: regna, Virg. A. 3, 115: stella Coronae, *i. e. of Ariadne,* id. Georg. 1, 222; also called ardor Bacchi, Col. poet. 10, 52.—Subst., Gnosia, ae, *f., The Gnosian, Cretan,* said of *Ariadne,* Prop. 1, 3, 2.—And in the plur., Gnosii, orum, *m., The inhabitants of Gnosus, Gnosians,* Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15.

B. Gnōsĭăcus (Gnoss.), a, um, *adj.,* the same: rex, *i. e. Minos,* Ov. M. 8, 52: regnum, *i. e. Crete,* id. ib. 9, 669; so, carina, id. ib. 8, 144; cf., rates, id. ib. 7, 471.

C. Gnōsĭas (Gnoss.), ădis, *f., Gnosian, Cretan:* juvencae, Ov. A. A. 293.—Subst., *The Gnosian,* i. e. *Ariadne,* Ov. A. A. 1, 556.

D. Gnōsis (Gnoss.), ĭdis, *f.,* the same: corona, *i. e. the constellation of Ariadne's Crown,* Ov. F. 3, 460.—Subst., *The Gnosian,* i. e. *Ariadne,* Ov. Her. 15, 25; A. A. 1, 527; 3, 158; Stat. S. 5, 1, 232; Theb. 12, 676.

† **gnostĭci,** ōrum, *m.* = γνωστικοί, *The Gnostics, a religious sect in the first centuries of the Christian era,* Aug. de Haeres. 6. So the work of Tertullian is entitled: adversus Gnosticos.

gnotus, a, um, v. nosco, *ad init.*

† **gōbĭus** (also cob.), ii, and **gobio,** ōnis, *m.* = κωβιός, *A fish of small value, the gudgeon,* Ov. Hal. 128; Plin. 9, 57, 53; 32, 11, 53; Mart. 13, 88; Juv. 11, 37; Aus. Idyll. 10, 131.

Gŏmorra or **Gomorrha,** ae, *f.,* Γόμοῤῥα, *The city of Gomorrha, in Palestine,* Vulg. Gen. 10, 19; 14, 2; 19, 28, et saep.; called also Gomorrhum, Tert. Apol. 40; Sol. 35.—**II.** Deriv., **Gŏmorrhaeus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Gomorrha:* ruinae, Prud. Ham. 844.

Gomphi, ōrum, *n.,* Γόμφοι, *A town of Thessaly, on the Peneus,* now *Kalabaki,* Plin. 4, 8, 15; Caes. B. C. 3, 80; Liv. 31, 41; 32, 14; 36, 13, et al.—**II.** Deriv., **Gomphenses,** ium, *m., The inhabitants of Gomphi, Gomphians,* Caes. B. G. 3, 81.

† **gomphus,** i, *m.* = γόμφος, *A nail, peg,* Tert. Apol. 12; Stat. S. 4, 3, 48.

† **gongȳlis,** ĭdis, *f.* = γογγυλίς, *A rape, turnip,* Col. poet. 10, 421.

† **goniaea,** ae, *f. A precious stone, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 37, 10, 59 *fin.*

(* **Gonni,** ōrum, *m. A town of Thessaly near the Vale of Tempe,* Liv. 33, 10; in the sing., id. 44, 6.)

(* **Gonnocondȳlum,** i, *n. A town of Thessaly,* Liv. 38, 25.)

† **gonorrhoea,** ae, *f.* = γονόῤῥοια, *A seminal flux, gonorrhœa,* Firm. Math. 3, 7, 8.

(* **Gordaei** (or Gordyaei) **montes,** *A mountain range in Armenia Major,* in the modern *Kurdistan,* Curt. 4, 10, 8 Muetz.; Plin. 6, 11, 12.)

Gordĭānus, i, *m. A Roman proper name;* in partic., the name of three Roman emperors, Capit. Gord.—**II.** Deriv., **Gordianus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Emperor Gordian, Gordian:* LEGIO, Inscr. Grut. 53, 10; Inscr. Don. cl. 3, *no.* 48.—(* **Gordĭāni, Gordĭēni,** or **Gordŭēni,** orum, *m., A people of Armenia,* the modern *Kurds,* Curt. 5, 1, 14; Plin. 6, 15, 17, § 44 Hard.)

Gordĭum, ii, *n.,* Γόρδιον, *A city of Great Phrygia, on the Sangaris,* Plin. 5, 32, 42; Liv. 38, 18; Curt. 3, 4; cf. Mann. Asia Min. p. 72 *sq.;* and v. the follg. art.

Gordĭus, ii, *m.,* Γόρδιος, *A king of Gordium, in Great Phrygia, famous for the inextricable knot on his chariot, which Alexander the Great cut in two with his sword,* Curt. 3, 1; Just. 11, 7.

Gorge, ēs, *f. A daughter of Oeneus, and sister of Meleager and Dejanira, who was changed into a bird,* Ov. M. 8, 543; Hyg. Fab. 174.

Gorgĭas, ae, *m.,* Γοργίας, **I.** *A famous Greek sophist of Leontini, a cotemporary of Socrates,* Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7; Fin. 2, 1, 1; de Or. 1, 22, 103; Brut. 8, 30; Or. 12, 39, et saep.—**II.** *A rhetorician in Athens, instructor of Cicero's son, and author of the rhetorical work from which excerpts have been made by* Rutilius Lupus, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 6; cf. Ruhnk. Praef. ad Rutil. Lup.—**III.** *A sculptor of Sparta,* Plin. 34, 8, 19.

Gorgo or **Gorgon,** ŏnis (also Gorgona, ae, Prud. στεφ 10, 278), *f.,* Γοργώ, *A daughter of Phorcus, also called* Medusa, *whose hair consisted of snakes, and who turned all she looked upon to stone: she was killed by Perseus. Her head was fixed on the shield of Pallas, and from her blood sprang the winged horse Pegasus,* Ov. M. 4, 699; 5, 180; 202; 209; Virg. A. 2, 616; 8, 434; Val. Fl. 3, 54; Mart. 9, 26, 5; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, 124.—In apposition: ora Medusae Gorgonis anguineis cincta fuisse comis, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12.—**II.** Deriv., **A. Gorgŏnĕus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Gorgon, Gorgonian:* crines, Ov. M. 4, 801; 5, 196: domus, *the dwelling of Gorgon,* id. ib. 4, 779: ignis, id. A. A. 3, 504: venena, *i. e. snaky hair like that of Gorgon,* Virg. A. 7, 341: equus, *i. e. Pegasus,* Ov. F. 3, 450; Stat. Th. 4, 61; hence also lacus, *the fountain Hippocrene, on Mount Helicon, which burst forth where Pegasus struck the ground with his hoof,* Prop. 3, 3, 32.—**B. Gorgŏnĭa,** ae, *f., Coral* (which hardens in the air), Plin. 37, 10, 59.

‡ **gorgonifer,** ĕri, *m.* [Gorgo-fero] *The Gorgon-bearer,* a poet. epithet of Perseus: PERSEO INVICTO, Inscr. ap. Gud. 56, 8.

Gortyn, ynos, v. the follg. art.

Gortȳna, ae, and **Gortȳne,** ēs (also Cortynia, ae, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 6; and Gortyn, ȳnos, acc. to the Gr. Γορτύν, Val. Fl. 1, 709), *f.,* Γορτύνη, *An important and extremely ancient city of Crete,* Mel. 2, 7, 12; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59; 12, 1, 5; Luc. 3, 186; Sen. Troad. 821; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 715 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv., **A. Gortȳnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the city of Gortyna, Gortynian;* and poet., in gen., for *Cretan* (cf. Gnosius under Gnosus, *no.* II. A): judex, *of Gortyna,* Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13: canis, Varius in Macr. S. 6, 2: stabula, Virg. E. 6, 61: spicula, id. Aen. 11, 773: arbiter, *i. e. Minos,* Stat. Th. 4, 530: aliger, *i. e. Daedalus,* Aus. Idyll. 10, 300.—In the plur., Gortynii, orum, *m., The inhabitants of Gortyna, Gortynian,* Liv. 33, 3; 37, 60.—**B. Gortȳnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., Gortynian, Cretan:* arcus, Ov. M. 7, 778.—**C. Gortȳnis,** ĭdis, *f., adj.,* the same: arundo, Luc. 6, 214.

† **gossympĭnus,** i, *f. The cotton-tree,* Gossypium arboreum, L.; Plin. 12, 10, 21. Also called **gossypion** or **gossipion,** ii, *n.,* Plin. 19, 1, § 2, 14.

Gŏthi, ōrum, *m.,* Γόθοι, *The Goths the great tribe of Northern Germany:* huc possem victos inde referre Gŏthos, Aus. Epigr. 3 *fin.;* so, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1135; 1159; and with the scansion Gōthi. id. ib. *no.* 1162 (of the year A.D. 565). Called, at an earlier period, Gothones or Gotones, Tac. A. 2, 62; and, Guttones, Plin. 4, 14, 28; 37, 2, 11, § 35. Cf. Mann. Germ. p. 353 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **A. Gŏthĭa,** ae, *f., The country of the Goths,* Amm. 30, 2.—**B. Gŏthĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Goths, Gothic:* bellum, Trebell. XXX. tyrann. 30. And, Gothicus, i, *m., A surname bestowed on the conqueror of the Goths,* Inscr. Grut. 276, 4; Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 7, p. 472.

Gothīni, orum, *m. A Celtic tribe that inhabited the region about the modern Cracow,* Tac. G. 43; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 393 *sq.,* and 481.

Gothones and **Gotones,** um, v. Gothi.

‡ **grabatarius** κλινοποιός, Gloss. Philox.

grăbātŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [grabatus] *A little couch, pallet* (a post-class. word), App. M. 1, p. 107 *sq.;* 2, p. 121.

† **grăbātus,** i, *m.* = κράβατος, *A* (mostly poor, low) *couch to rest on, a pallet, camp-bed,* Cic. Div. 2, 63, 129; Lucil. in Non. 181, 29; Petr. 97; Sen. Ep. 18; 20; Virg. Mor. 5; Mart. 6, 39, 4; 12, 32, 11: grabatus argento inaurato tectus, Scaev. Dig. 33, 7, 20 *fin.*

Gracchus, i, *m. A Roman family name in the* gens Sempronia; the most celebrated are the two brothers Ti. and C. Cornelius Gracchus, *sons of* Ti. Sempronius *and* Cornelia, *daughter of* Scipio Africanus *the elder.*—**II.** Deriv., **Gracchānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Gracchus, Gracchan:* judices, *i. e. the knights who were made judges by a law of C. Gracchus,* Cic. Brut. 34, 128: tumultus, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1: mala, Sen. Brev. vit. 6.

* **grăcĭlens,** entis, *adj.* [gracilis] *Slender, thin,* for the usual gracilis, Naev. in Non. 116, 8; cf. the follg. art.

grăcĭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Slender, thin* (an ante- and post-class. word for the usual gracilis): filum, Enn. in Non. 116, 8: equus, *meagre,* Gell. 4, 12, 2.

grăcĭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To become slender, small* (a post-class. word): obeliscus gracilescens, Amm. 17, 4; so, pyramidum magnitudo gracilescit paullatim, id. 22, 15.

* **grăcĭlĭpes,** pĕdis, *adj.* [gracilis pes] *Slender-footed:* ciconia, P. Syr. ap. Petr. 55.

grăcĭlis, e (ante-class. form of the *fem.* gracila, Lucil. in Non. 489, 21; *plur.,* gracilae virgines, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 22), *adj., Thin, small,* in a good and bad sense, *slender, slim; meagre, lean:* **I.** Physically (quite class.): in gracili macies crimen habere potest, Ov. R. Am. 328: gracili sic tamque pusillo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 69: quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa, *etc.,* id. Od. 1, 5, 1; so, puer, Mart. 11, 43, 4: capella, Ov. M. 1, 299: equi hominesque paulluli et graciles, Liv. 35, 11, 7: arbores succinctioresque, Plin. 16, 10, 17: resina (*opp.* pinguis), id. 24, 6, 22: et ejuncida vitis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 173; folium, id. 19, 8, 54: comae et lanuginis instar, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 23: stamen, id. Met. 6, 54: catena, id. ib. 4, 176; cf., vinculum auri, Petr. 126: cacumen, Ov. M. 10, 140: viae petauri, Mart. 2, 86, 7; cf., rima, App. M. 4, p. 149: libellus, Mart. 8, 24, 1: umbra, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 86.—*Comp.:* glans brevior et gracilior, Plin. 16, 6, 8.—*Sup.:* fuit (Nero) ventre projecto, gracillimis cruribus, Suet. Ner. 51.

B. Transf., in opp. to fat or rich, *Meagre, scanty, poor* (post-Aug.): ager, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 187; so, clivi, Col. 2, 4, 11: vindemiae, Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 2; so id. ib. 8, 15, 1: gracili Lare vivere, App. Apol. p. 287; cf., pauperies, id. Met. 9, p. 219.

II. Trop., of speech, *Simple, plain, unadorned* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): materiae gracili sufficit ingenium, Ov

Pont. 2, 5, 26; cf. lusimus, Octavi, gracili modulante Thalia, Virg. Cul. 1: "et in carmine et in soluta oratione genera dicendi probabilia sunt tria, quae Graeci χαρακτῆρας vocant nominaque eis fecerunt ἁδρὸν, ἰσχνὸν, μέσον. Nos quoque, quem primum posuimus, *uberem* vocamus, secundum *gracilem*, tertium *mediocrem*. Uberi dignitas atque amplitudo est: gracili venustas et subtilitas: medius in confinio est utriusque modi particeps," *etc.*, Gell. 7, 14, 1 *sq.*; cf., inter gracile validumque tertium aliquid constitutum est, Quint. 12, 10, 66; so, praefationes tersae, graciles, dulces, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 1.—Of the speaker: non possumus esse tam graciles, simus fortiores, Quint. 12, 10, 36.

Adv., **grăcĭlĭter**, *Slenderly*: **1.** Lit.: App. M. 3, p. 130.—**2.** Trop.: alia ornatius, alia gracilius esse dicenda, *more simply*, Quint. 9, 4, 130.

grăcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gracilis] *Slenderness, thinness, leanness, meagreness*: **I.** Lit. (quite class.): erat eo tempore in nobis summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, Cic. Brut. 91, 313; so, cervicis et crurum, Suet. Calig. 50: crurum, id. Calig. 3; Dom. 18: digitalis (vitis), Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40; cf., papyrum in gracilitatem fastigatum, id. 13, 11, 22.—In the plur.: habet certos sui studiosos (Lysias), qui non tam habitus corporis opimos, quam gracilitates consectentur, Cic. Brut. 16, 64.

II. Trop., of speech, *Simplicity, plainness, want of ornament* (post-Aug.): quid Periclea? similemne credimus Lysiacae gracilitati? Quint. 12, 10, 24; cf., exempla in Latina lingua M. Varro esse dicit ubertatis Pacuvium, gracilitatis Lucilium, mediocritatis Terentium, Gell. 7, 14, 6 (v. the whole 14th chap.): pressa illa narrationis gracilitas, Quint. 4, 3, 2; id. 1, 9, 2.

grăcĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. gracilis, *ad fin.*

* **grăcĭlĭtūdo**, ĭnis, *f.* [gracilis] *Slenderness*, for the class. *gracilitas*, Att. in Non. 116, 6.

* **gracillo**, are, *v. n.* The note of the hen, *To cackle*: cucurrire solet gallus, gallina gracillat, Auct. Carm. Philom. 25.

gracilus, a, um, v. gracilis, *ad init.*

grăcŭlus (also written gracc.), i, *m.* [from its note gra gra, Quint. 1, 6, 37; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 45] *A jackdaw*, Corvus monedula, L.; Plin. 11, 37, 79; id. 47, 107; 8, 27, 41; Phaedr. 1, 3, 4; Mart. 1, 116, 6.—**b.** Proverb.: (*a*) "vetus adagium est: Nihil cum fidibus graculo," i. e. *ignorant persons have nothing to do with poetry*, Gell. N. A. praef. § 19.—(*β*) Graculus Aesopi, *one who decks himself out in borrowed plumes, makes a fine show with other people's property*, Tert. adv. Val. 12 (cf. Phaedr. 1, 3).

grădālis, e, *adj.* [gradus] *Step by step* (a post-class. word): pugna, Diom. p. 473 P.

grădārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to steps, going* or *proceeding step by step* (very rare; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: equus gradarius, *A pacer, ambler*, Lucil. in Non. 17, 25: pugna, Diom. p. 473 P.—**II.** Trop., of a deliberate speaker: Cicero quoque noster gradarius fuit, Sen. Ep. 40 *fin.*

grădātim, *adv.* [id.] *Step by step, by degrees, little by little, gradually* (quite class.): nihil ita pedetentim et gradatim tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7: gradatim ascendere, id. de Or. 3, 61, 227; cf. id. Part. 15, 54: quid opus erat te gradatim istuc pervenire? Sumpsisses tuo jure. Quid autem est istuc gradatim? id. N. D. 1, 32, 89; cf., gradatim respondens, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: gradatim ad pauciores deducere, id. ib. 2, 65, 164: quum gradatim sursum versus reditur, id. Or. 39, 135: captiosissimo genere interrogationis utuntur, quum aliquid minutatim et gradatim additur aut demitur, id. Acad. 2, 16, 49; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 4; Plin. 33, 4, 21: quos non una ut dicitur pertica, sed distincte gradatimque tractavi, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 8; Gell. 14, 7, 9: gradatim amicos habere, *by gradations*, i. e. *of different grades*, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 2.

grădātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] * **I.** Lit., *The making of a stair-case* or *series of steps*, as in a theatre: lapideis et marmoreis copiis gradationes (theatri) ab substructione fieri debent, *the seats ascending by gradations*, Vitr. 5, 3.—**II.** Trop., rhetor. *t. t.*, *A gradation* or *climax* in speaking, Gr. κλῖμαξ: "*gradatio* est, in qua non ante ad consequens verbum descenditur, quam ad superius conscensum est, hoc modo: *Nam quae reliqua spes manet libertatis, si illis et quod libet, licet; et quod licet, possunt; et quod possunt, audent; et quod audent, faciunt, et quod faciunt, vobis molestum non est?*" etc., Auct. Her. 4, 25, 34; so Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 34; 9, 3, 54.

grădātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made with steps* (a post-Aug. word): densis gradatisque corticum pollicibus ut orbibus, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 29; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 17.

gradĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to steps* (a post-class. word): templum Genii, *having steps*, Amm. 23, 1: panis, *from the steps*, i. e. *distributed to the poor from an elevated place*, Cod. Theod. 14, 17, 3 *sq.* (for which quem panis alit gradibus dispensus ab altis, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 584; so ib. 2, 948).

grădĭor, gressus, 3. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To take steps, to step, walk, go* (rare, but quite classical): jam vero alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, alia volando, alia nando, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; cf., quasdam (bestias) esse gradientes, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: si graderere tantum, quantum loquere, jam esses ad forum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 138; Lucr. 5, 742: longe gradientem et dira frementem Ut videre, Virg. A. 10, 572; cf., gradiens ingenti passu, Ov. M. 13, 776; and, induiturque aures lente gradientis aselli, id. ib. 11, 179: si quo hic gradietur, pariter progrediminor, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 70: fidenti animo gradictur ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: pariter gressi per opaca viarum, Virg. A. 6, 633; cf. Ov. M. 2, 80.—(*β*) With a homogeneous object: uterque sexus (mulus et mula) viam recte graditur, Col. 6, 37, 11.

II. Poet. transf., of inanimate and abstract things: Lucr. 6, 1121: radit vox fauces saepe facitque Asperiora foras gradiens arteria clamor (corresp. to *ire* foras primordia vocum), id. 4, 530.

* **Grādīvĭcŏla**, ae, *m.* [Gradivus] *A worshiper of Mars*: Sil. 4, 222.

Grā̆dīvus, i, *m.* [perh. from gradior, he who steps forth, marches out] *A surname of Mars*: (Numa) Salios item duodecim Marti Gradivo legit, Liv, 1, 20, 4: rex Grādive, Virg. A. 10, 542: Nymphas venerabar agrestes Grādivumque patrem, id. ib. 3, 35: jure venis, Grādive, Ov. F. 2, 861; so abs., Grādivus, id. ib. 3, 677; 5, 556; Met. 14, 820; 15, 863; and with the scansion Grădīvus, id. 6, 427. Cf. Hart. Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 162.

grădus, ūs (archaic *gen. sing.*, graduis, Var. in Non. 494, 17: *dat.*, gradu, Lucil. in Fest. s. v. REMELIGINES, p. 276 Müll.), *m.* [gradior] *A step, pace.*

I. Lit.: ad hanc conversionem, quae pedibus et gradu non egeret, ingrediendi membra non dedit, Cic. Univ. 6: quaenam vox ex te resonans meo gradu remoram facit? Lucil. l. l.: gradum proferre, Enn. in Fest. s. v. PEDUM. p. 249, a Müll.: quo nunc incerta re atque inorata gradum Regredere conare? Enn. in Non. 166, 23: gradum facere, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: tollere gradum, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 6: ad forum suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27; so, quieto et placido gradu sequi, Phaedr. 2, 7, 6; cf., on the contrary, celeri gradu Eunt uterque, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 22; and, ut tu es gradibus grandibus, id. Epid. 1, 1, 11; so, citato gradu in hostem ducere, Liv. 28, 14, 17: concito gradu properare, Phaedr. 3, 2, 11: gradum celerare, Virg. A. 4, 641: corripere, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 33: addere, Liv. 26, 9, 5: sistere, Virg. A. 6, 465.: sustinere, Ov. F. 6, 398: revocare, Virg. A. 6, 128: referre, Ov. F. 5, 502: vertere, Stat. Th. 8, 138, et saep.: peditum aciem instructam pleno gradu in hostem inducit, *at full pace, in quick time*, Liv. 4, 32, 10; cf. Trebon. in Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 2: non gradu, sed praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum, *step by step*, Vellej. 2, 1, 1; so, per gradus, Ov. M 2, 354.

B. Trop.: hunc quasi gradum quendam atque aditum ad cetera factum intelligitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 38; cf., itaque majoribus nostris in Africam ex hac provincia gradus imperii factus est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1, 3; and Quint. 3, 6, 8; so, Crassus Licinius nec consul nec praetor ante fuerat, quam censor est factus: ex aedilitate gradum ad censuram fecit, Liv. 17, 6, 17; and id. 6, 35, 2 Drak.: quasi hunc gradum mei reditus esse, quod mulieres revertissent, *a step to my return*, Cic. Att. 7, 23, 2; cf. Liv. 6, 42, 2: notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit: Tempore crevit amor, Ov. M. 4, 59; cf. Prop. 1, 13, 8: quum consuleretur, quid sentiret, Non possum, inquit, tibi dicere: nescio enim quid de gradu faciat: tamquam de essedario interrogaretur, *i. e. of the peripatetics*, Sen. Ep. 29: etsi spondeus, quod est e longis duabus, hebetior videtur et tardior, habet tamen stabilem quendam et non expertem dignitatis gradum, *pace*, Cic. Or. 64, 216.

II. Transf.: **A.** In milit. and gladiator's lang., *Station, position, ground* taken by a combatant: obnisos vos (velim) stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. 6, 12, 8; cf. Tac. H. 2, 35; and de gradu libero ac stabili conari, Liv. 34, 39, 3; cf. also, in suo quisque gradu obnixi, urgentes scutis, sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, id. 8, 38, 11: inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere, Ov. M 9, 43: hostes gradu demoti, Liv. 6, 32, 8 Drak. *N. cr.*; for which, turbare ac statu movere, id. 30, 18, 4.

2. Trop., *A firm position* or *stand*: corda virum mansere gradu, *i. e. firm, steadfast*, Sil. 16, 21: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, nec tumultuantem de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, *to let one's self be disconcerted*, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80; cf., dejectus de gradu, id. Att. 16. 15, 3; and, motus gradu, Sen. Const. Sap. 19; so, gradu depulsus, Nep. Them. 5, 1.

B. That on which one steps, *A step* or *round* of a ladder, *a stair.*

1. Lit. (so usually in the plural): quemadmodum scalarum gradus si alios tollas, alios incidas, *etc.*, Caecin. in Cic Fam. 6, 7, 3; so, haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos Nituntur gradibus, Virg. A. 2, 443: gradus templorum, Cic Att. 4, 1, 5; so, gradus ejusdem templi tollebantur, id. Sest. 15, 34; cf., aerea cui (templo) gradibus surgebant limina, Virg. A. 1, 448; Vellej. 2, 3, 1: pro Palatii gradibus, Suet. Ner. 8; Vit. 15: praeceps per gradus ire, id. Calig. 35.—(*β*) *Sing.*: cum dextro pede primus gradus ascenditur, Vitr. 3, 3.

b. Transf., of things that rise by steps: (*a*) In hair-dressing, *A braid* of hair: caput in gradus atque anulos comptum, Quint. 12, 10, 47: comam in gradus frangere, id. 1, 6, 44; cf., coma in gradus formata, Suet. Ner. 51.

(*β*) In econom. lang., *A spit* or *such a depth of earth as can be dug at once with the spade*, Col. 3, 13, 19; 4, 1, 3.

(*γ*) In mathematics, *A degree* of a circle, Manil. 1, 579.

(*δ*) In veterin. lang., *The wrinkles on a horse's palate*, Veg. 1, 2; 32; 4, 2.

2. Trop., *A step, degree* in tones, in age, in relationship, in rank, *etc.* (so equally common in the sing. and plur.): ille princeps variabit et mutabit, omnes sonorum tum intendens tum remittens persequetur gradus, Cic. Or. 18, 59; cf. id. de Or. 3, 61, 227; and, ab ima ad summam (vocem) ac retro multi sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 15: Paulatim gradus aetatis scandere adultae, Lucr. 2, 1123; cf., quod tanta penuria est in omni vel honoris vel aetatis gradu, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 3; so, aetatis, Vellej. 2, 36, 2; Quint. 3, 7, 15; Suet. Aug. 79; Tit. 3, et al.: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, totidemque gradus distamus ab illo, Ov. M. 13, 143; cf. a matre Magnum Pompeium artissimo contingebat gradu, Suet. Aug. 4; and id. Ner. 2: qui (populus) te tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 28: gradus dignitatis, id. Rep. 1, 27; cf. id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.*; and in the sing., ex tam alto dignitatis gradu, id. Lael. 3, 12 *fin.*; so, gradus altior, altissimus, amplissimus, dignitatis, id. Cluent. 55, 150; Phil. 1, 6, 14; Mur. 14, 30; cf. also id. ib. 27, 55; and, summum in praefectura florentissima gradum tenere et dignitatis et gratiae, id. Planc. 13, 32: a senatorio gradu longe abesse, id. de imp. Pomp. 21, 61; cf. ascendens gradibus magistratuum, id. Brut. 81, 281; and without a gen., etenim quis est civis, praesertim hoc gradu, quo me vos esse voluistis, tam oblitus beneficii vestri, *etc.*, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18; cf. so too id. Acad. 2, 2, 6; and, omni gradu amplissimo dignissimus, id. Fam. 6, 10, 2: gradus officiorum, id. Off. 1, 45, 160: temporum servantur gradus, id. Part. 4, 12; cf., non iidem erunt necessitudinum gradus qui temporum, id. Off. 1, 18, 59: gradus plures sunt societatis hominum, id. ib. 1, 17, 53: peccatorum gradus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 74, 172: oratorum aetates et gradus, id. Brut. 32, 122; cf., gradus et dissimilitudines Atticorum, id. ib. 82, 285: accendendi judicis plures sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 166; id. 6, 4, 67: quem mortis timuit gradum, Qui? *etc.*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 17: nec gradus est ultra Fabios cognominis ullus; Illa domus meritis Maxima dicta suis, Ov. F. 1, 605: si ita esset, quid opus erat te gradatim istuc pervenire? . . . A beatis ad virtutem, a virtute ad rationem video te venisse gradibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 89.

(* **Graea,** ae, *f.* (γραῖα, an old woman), plur. Graeae. *Daughters of Phorcus* (hence Phorcydes) *and Ceto, sisters and guardians of the Gorgons, gray-haired from their birth, having but one eye and one tooth between them*, Hyg. praef. p. 7 Munck.)

Graecanice, *adv.*, v. Graecanicus, under Graeci, *no.* II. C, *ad fin.*

Graecanicus, a, um, v. Graeci, *no.* II. C.

graecātim, *adv.* [Graeci] *In the Greek manner* or *fashion* (post-class.): depilari magis quam amiciri, Tert. Pall. 4.

Graecatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from Graecor.

Graece, *adv.*, v. Graeci, *no.* II. A, *ad fin.*

Graeci, orum, *m.*, Γραικοί, *The Grecians, Greeks*: Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 10, 19, § 65: eos septem, quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7: apud Graecos, id. ib. 1, 3: quia Graecorum sunt antiquissima quaeque Scripta vel optima, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 23.—In the sing., Graecus, i, *m.*, *A Greek*: processit ille, et Graecus apud Graecos non de culpa sua dixit, *etc.*, Cic. Flacc. 7, 17.

II. Derivv., **A. Graecus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian*: plus te operae Graecis dedisse rebus video . . . deinde nullam Graecarum rerum significationem daret, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 152 *sq.*; cf., literae, id. Brut. 20, 78; and in the neuter abs.: Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, id. Arch. 10, 23: lingua (*opp.* Latina), id. Fin. 1, 3, 10: ludi, *founded on Greek subjects*, id. Fam. 7, 1, 3 (*opp.* Osci); Att. 16, 5, 1: homines, *Grecian people, Greeks*, id. Mil. 29, 80; Tusc. 2, 27, 65: testis, id. Flacc. 5, 11: more bibere, *i. e. to drink healths*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 66: fide mercari, *i. e. without credit, with ready money*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 47: nux, *i. e. an almond*, Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 44: pantherae, *from Asiatic Greece*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5: rosa, *a kind of rose*, Plin. 21, 4, 10: ovis, perh. *Tarentine*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 27: via, perh. *to Magna Graecia*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3.—Proverb.: ad Calendas Graecas, i. q. our *next day after never*, August. in Suet. Aug. 87; v. Calendae.

Adv., Graece, *In the Greek language, in Greek*: quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: Acilius qui Graece scripsit historiam, id. Off. 2, 32, 115; so, loqui, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: optime scire, id. de Or. 2, 66, 265; cf., nescire, id. Flacc. 4, 10.

B. Graecĭa, ae, *f.*, *The country of the Greeks, Greece*: ad Trojam quom misi ob defendendam Graeciam, Poet. (Enn.?) ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28: quod de Corintho dixi, id haud scio an liceat de cuncta Graecia verissime dicere, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 156.—In apposition: terra, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 9, ed. Mai.; so, civitas, Nep. Alcib. 7.—**2.** Transf., Magna Graecia, *Lower Italy, inhabited by Greeks*, Plin. 3, 10, 15; ib. 5, 6, § 42; Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154; 3, 34, 139; Lael. 4, 13; Tusc. 1, 16, 38; called also Major Graecia, Liv. 31, 7, 11; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6 *med.*; Sil. 11, 21; whereas by a Greek proper it is called Parva Graecia, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 55; and abs., Graecia, Cic. Arch. 5, 10.—Poet., Major Graecia, in gen., for *Italy*: Itala nam tellus Graecia major erat, Ov. F. 4, 64.

C. Graecānĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Greek origin, in the Greek manner* or *fashion, Grecian, Greek* (rare; not in Cic.): alia (verba) Graeca, alia Graecanica, *i. e. words borrowed from the Greeks*, Var. L. L. 10, 3, 178, § 70: torcula, Plin. 18, 31, 74: pavimentum, id. 36, 25, 63: color, id. 34, 9, 20: toga, *i. e.* pallium, Suet. Dom. 4: milites, *living in the Greek manner, voluptuously*, Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 5.

Adv., Graecānĭce, *In Greek*: dicere, Var. L. L. 9, 50, 150, § 89.

D. Graecŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.*, *Grecian, Greek* (mostly in a depreciating, contemptuous sense): ineptum sane negotium et Graeculum, *real Greek*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: motus quidam temerarius Graeculae concionis, id. Flacc. 10, 23: cautio chirographi, *i. e. not to be relied upon*, id. Fam. 7, 18, 1: homines, id. de Or. 1, 11, 47: ferrum, Flor. 2, 7, 9: civitas Massilia, id. 4, 2, 24 Duk.—Subst., Graeculus, i, *m.*, *A Greek, a paltry Greek*, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102; Pis. 29, 70; Juv. 3, 78. Also in the form **Graecūlĭo,** Petr. 76 *fin.*—**2.** Post-Aug. without any odious accessory notion for Graecus: vitis, Col. 3, 2, 24: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15: rosa, id. 21, 4, 10.

E. Graecĭensis, e, *adj.*, *Grecian* (post-Aug. and very rare): mare, Plin. 4, 21, 18: scimpodium, Gell. 19, 10, 1.

Graecia, ae, v. Graeci, *no.* II. B.

Graecĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Graecus-gigno; cf., Grajugena] *A Greek by birth* (late Lat.): Aug. Civ. D. 18, 18 *fin.*

† **Graecisso,** are, *v. n.* = γραικίζω, *To imitate the Greeks, to Grecize*: atque adeo hoc argumentum Graecissat, tamen Non Atticissat, verum Sicilicissat, Plaut. Men. prol. 11.

Graecĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Graecus] *Greek, the Greek language* (a post-class. word): facundia Graecitatis, Cod. Theod. 14, 9, 3.

Graecor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [Graeci] *To imitate the Greeks, live in the Greek manner*: si Romana fatigat Militia assuetum Graecari, Hor. S. 2, 2, 11; Tert. Pall. 4.—Hence

* Graecātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Made* or *composed in the Greek manner*: Graecatior epistola, App. Apol. p. 329.

Graecostădĭum, ii, *n.*, perh. i. q. costasis (v. h. v.): restitutum post incendium, Capitol. Anton. 8.

† **Graecostăsis,** is, *f.* = Γραικόστασις (Greek station or place), *A building in Rome, near the Curia and Comitium, where at first Grecian and afterward other foreign embassadors took up their abode*: "sub dextra hujus (loci, *i. e.* Curiae) a Comitio locus substructus, ubi nationum subsisterent legati, qui ad senatum essent missi: is *Graecostasis* appellatus a parte, ut multa," Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43, § 155; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3. In the time of Pliny the Elder it no longer existed, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 19.

Graeculio, v. Graeculus, under Graeci, *no.* II. D.

Graeculus, a, um, v. Graeci, *no.* II. D.

1. Graecus, a, um, v. Graeci, *no.* II. A.

2. Graecus, i, v. Graeci, *no.* I.

Grāii, orum (*gen. plur.*, Graium, Enn. Ann. 3, 2; Lucr. 2, 601; 5, 406; 6, 755, et saep.), *m.*, a less freq. and mostly poet. form for Graeci, *The Grecians, Greeks*: Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: Pergama circum Hac fugerent Graii, Virg. A. 1, 467: est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt, id. ib. 1, 530; cf. Lucr. 3, 101: Graiorum obscura reperta, id. 1, 137; so, fas mihi Graiorum secreta resolvere jura, Virg. A. 2, 157; and, de tot Graiorum millibus, Ov. M. 13, 241.—In prose: si ut Graeci dicunt, omnes aut Graios esse aut barbaros, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 37; so id. ib. 2, 4; 3, 9; 6, 16; Inv. 2, 23, 70; N. D. 3, 21, 53.—In the sing., Graius, i, *m.*, *A Greek*, Virg. A. 3, 594; Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91; Inv. 1, 24, 35.—**II.** Deriv., **Graius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Greeks, Grecian, Greek*: navu' repertus homo, Graio patre, Graius homo, rex, Enn. Ann. 6, 4; so, homo, Lucr. 1, 67; Virg. A. 10, 720: gens, Lucr. 3, 3: urbes, Virg. A. 3, 295; 6, 97: jubae, id. ib. 2, 412: nomen, id. ib. 3, 210: Camena, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 38: Alpes, *the Grecian Alps*, Plin. 3, 17, 21; v. Alpes; also called saltus, Nep. Hann. 3.

Graiocĕli (acc. to others, Garoceli), orum, *m.* *A Gallic tribe in the valleys of Mount Cenis*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 319.

Grājŭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Graius-gigno; cf. Graecigena] *A Grecian by birth, a Greek* (a poet. word): Pac. in Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91: equus Grajugenarum, Lucr. 1, 478: Grajugenumque domos suspectaque linquimus arva, Virg. A. 3, 550.—Adject.: Grajugenae reges, Stat. Th. 6, 215.

Graius, a, um, v. Graii, *no.* II.

grallae, arum, *f.* [contr. from a dimin. which does not otherwise occur, viz., gradula, from gradus; cf. rallum, from rado] *Stilts*, Var. in Non. 115, 21 *sq.*; cf. the follg. art.

grallātor, ōris, *m.* [rallae] *One who goes* or *runs on stilts*: "*grallatores* appellabantur pantomimi, qui, ut in saltatione imitarentur Aegipanas, adjectis perticis furculas habentibus atque in his superstantes, ob similitudinem crurum ejus generis gradiebantur, utique propter difficultatem consistendi. Plautus (Poen. 3, 1, 27): *Vinceretis cursu cervas et grallatorem gradu*," Fest. p. 97; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 94, § 69; and, "*grallatores* qui gradiuntur," *etc.*, Var. in Non. 115, 21; Arn. 2, 88.

grāmen, ĭnis, *n.* *Grass*: (*a*) *Sing.*: prostrati in gramine molli, Lucr. 2, 29; 5, 1391; so Hor. Epod. 2, 24: cervus graminis immemor, id. Od. 1, 15, 30: aprici campi, id. A. P. 162: graminis herba, *a blade of grass*, Virg. E. 5, 26; Liv. 1, 24, 5; v. sagmen: floreum, *flowery turf*, Mart. 9, 91, 1.—(*β*) *Plur.*: tondere gramina, Lucr. 2, 660; so Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1; 4, 1, 39; Virg. E. 10, 29; Georg. 1, 56; 2, 200, et saep.—**II.** Transf., *A plant, herb*: ignobile cerinthae, Virg. G. 4, 63; so, Indum, *Indian aromatic herbs*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 187; cf., Arabum de gramine odores, Prop. 2, 29, 17, and Quint. 5, 8, 1: non illa feris incognita capris Gramina (*i. e.* dictamnus), Virg. A. 12, 415: neve parum valeant a se data gramina, Ov. M. 7, 137 (for which accepit cantatas *herbas*, ib. 98).—**B.** In partic., *Dog's grass, couch-grass*, Plin. 24, 19, 118.

grāmĭae, arum, *f.* [from γλάμη] *A viscous humor, rheum, that collects in the corners of the eyes*, Plin. 25, 13, 96; cf. "*gramiae* oculorum sunt vitia, quas alii *glamas* vocant," Fest. p. 96 Müll. *N. cr.*; and v. gramiosus.

grāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gramen] *Of grass, covered with grass, grassy*: campus, Virg. A. 5, 287: palaestrae, id. ib. 6, 642: sedile, id. ib. 8, 176: arae, id. ib. 12, 119: corona obsidionalis, *a grass crown presented by those who were delivered from a siege to their deliverer*, among the Romans the highest mark of military honor, Liv. 7, 37, 2; cf. Plin. 22, 3, 4; Gell. 5, 6, 8; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 89.—**II.** In partic., *Of Indian reed, bamboo*: hasta (Minervae), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, 125.

grāmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Ful. of grass, grassy*: ager, Col. 1 praef. § 25 7, 9, 8: solum, id. 6 praef. § 1.

* **grāmĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [gramiae] *Full of matter*: "*gramiae* pituitae oculorum. Caecilius: *Gramiosis oculis ipsa*,' Non. 119, 19; v. gramiae.

† **1. gramma,** ae, *f.* = γραμμή, *A line* (a post-class. word), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5; App. Herb. 106.

† **2. gramma,** ătis, *n.* = γράμμα, *A weight of two* oboli, Fann de Pond. 8; 25.

† **grammăteus,** eos, *m.*=γραμματεύς, *A scribe, secretary* (a post-class. word): unus, quem cuncti grammatea dicebant, App. M. p. 265.

† **grammătĭas,** ae, *m.*=γραμματίας, *Jasper striped with white lines,* Plin. 37, 9, 37.

grammatica, ae, v. 1. grammaticus, *no.* II. B.

grammătĭcālis, e, *adj.* [grammatica] *Of* or *pertaining to grammar, grammatical:* figurae, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: palaestra, id. Carm. 23, 212.—*Adv.*, declinare, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 10.

grammătĭcālĭter, *adv.*, v. grammaticalis, *ad fin.*

1. grammătĭce, ēs, v. 1. grammaticus, *no.* II. B.

2. grammătĭce, *adv.*, v. grammaticus, *ad fin.*

† **grammătĭcŏmastix,** īgis, *m.*=γραμματικομάστιξ, *A scourge* (i. e. reviler, persecutor) *of grammarians,* Aus. Idyll. 12 *in lemm.*

† **1. grammătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=γραμματικός, *Of* or *belonging to grammar, grammatical:* ars, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17; so Quint. 1, 5, 54: possis illud grammaticum, hoc rhetoricum magis dicere, id. 9, 3, 2: grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita, *the tribes of the grammarians,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40.

II. Subst.: **A. grammaticus,** i, *m.* *A grammarian* in the more extended sense of the word, *a philologist, humanist:* "appellatio *grammaticorum* Graeca consuetudine invaluit: sed initio literati vocabantur. Cornelius quoque Nepos literatos vulgo appellari ait eos, qui aliquid diligenter et acute scienterque possint aut dicere aut scribere: ceterum proprie sic appellandos poetarum interpretes, qui a Graecis γραμματικοὶ nominentur … Veteres grammatici et rhetoricam docebant," *etc.*, Suet. Gramm. 4: ut si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbare loquatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12; cf., grammatici custodes Latini sermonis, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.:* grammatici poëtarum (explanatores sunt), Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116; id. Att. 7, 3, 10: hanc ὑπαλλαγὴν rhetores, μετωνυμίαν grammatici vocant, id. Or. 27, 93; Quint. 10, 1, 53; id. 1, 8, 21. Cf. also in the follg. the passage Quint. 2, 1, 4, and Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187.

B. grammătĭca, ae, and **grammătĭce,** es (the first form in Cicero and Sueton., the latter in Quint.), *f.*=γραμματική, *Grammar* in the wider sense of the term, *philology, humanity* (v. above, grammaticus): "quamquam ea verba, quibus instituto veterum utimur pro Latinis, ut ipsa philosophia, ut rhetorica, dialectica, grammatica, geometria, musica, quamquam Latine ea dici poterant, tamen, quoniam usu percepta sunt, nostra ducamus," Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 5; cf., "et grammatice (quam in Latinum transferentes *literaturam* vocaverunt) fines suos norit, praesertim tantum ab hac appellationis suae paupertate, intra quam primi illi constitere, provecta: nam tenuis a fonte, assumptis poëtarum historicorumque viribus, pleno jam satis alveo fluit, quum praeter rationem recte loquendi non parum alioqui copiosam prope omnium maximarum artium scientiam amplexa sit," Quint. 2, 1, 4; cf. id. 2, 14, 3. So grammatica, Suet. Gramm. 1; 2; 3; 6; 8; 24, et saep.: grammatice, Quint. 1, 4, 2 *sq.*; 1, 5, 1; 1, 8, 12; 1, 10, 17, et saep.

C. grammătĭca, orum, *n.*, *Grammar, philology:* in grammaticis poëtarum pertractatio, historiarum cognitio, verborum interpretatio, pronunciandi quidam sonus, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187.

Adv., grammătĭce, *According to the rules of grammar, grammatically:* mihi non invenuste dici videtur, aliud esse Latine, aliud grammatice loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 27.

2. grammaticus, i, v. 1. grammaticus, *no.* II. A.

† **grammătista,** ae, *m.*=γραμματιστής, *A teacher of grammar, language-master:* "sunt qui literatum a literatore distinguant, ut Graeci *grammaticum* a *grammatista:* et illum quidem absolute, hunc mediocriter doctum existiment," Suet. Gramm. 4; id. ib. 24.

† **grammătŏdĭdascălus,** i, *m.*=γραμματοδιδάσκαλος, i. q. *grammatista, Language-teacher,* Mart. Cap. 3, 51.

† **grammătŏphy̆lăcĭum,** ii, *n.*=γραμματοφυλάκιον, *A place for keeping state papers, archives,* Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9, § 6.

grammĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=γραμμικός, *Of* or *belonging to* (geometrical) *lines, geometrical:* rationes, Vitr. 9, 1: deformationes, *draught, sketch,* id. 3 praef. *fin.*

grānārĭa, orum, *n.* [granum] *A place where corn is kept, a granary:* "triticum condi oportet in granaria sublimia, quae perflentur vento," *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 57, 1 *sq.*; so Col. 1, 6, 10; Plin. 18, 30, 73; Pall. 1, 19; Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 42; Vitr. 6, 9; Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84; Hor. S. 1, 1, 53; Pers. 5, 110; 6, 25.

grānātim, *adv.* [id.] *Grain by grain, by single grains* (a post-class. word): digerere acervum, App. M. 6, p. 177.

granatum, i, v. granatus.

grānatus, a, um, *adj.* [granum] *Having many grains* or *seeds:* mala, quae Punica vocantur, *i. e. a pomegranate,* Col. 12, 42, 1; also called abs., granata, id. 12, 46, 2; Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 115; 20, 14, 53, § 149.

grandaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [grandaevus] *Great age, longevity* (an ante-class. word), Pac. and Att. in Non. 116, 12 *sq.*

grandaevus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis-aevum] *In years, old, aged* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Nereus, Virg. G. 4, 392: Alethes, id. Aen. 1, 121: Emathion, Ov. M. 5, 99: pater, id. ib. 8, 519: patres, id. ib. 7, 160: senes, Tac. H. 3, 33: manus, *i. e. the Senate,* Sil. 16, 653: alios (deos) esse grandaevos semperque canos, alios juvenes atque pueros, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 17: apes, Virg. G. 4, 178: consilia, *of an aged man,* Val. Fl. 7, 348.

grandesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [grandis] *To become great, to grow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Lucr. 1, 192; cf. id. 2, 1122; 1161: lentiscus triplici solita grandescere fetu, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9, 15: grandescunt frumenta, Col. 2, 20, 2; so, hordeum, Pall. Jun. 2: lignum intus, Plin. 15, 3, 3.

* **grandĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Rather large:* globi, Plaut. Poen. 2, 35.

* **grandĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [grandis-fero] *Bearing* or *containing great things:* facta, Nazar. Paneg. Const. 3.

* **grandĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [grandis-facio] *Acting greatly, nobly:* mens, Amm. 18, 6.

grandĭlŏquus, i, *m.* [grandis-loquor] *Speaking grandly* or *loftily:* et grandiloqui, ut ita dicam, fuerunt cum ampla et sententiarum gravitate et majestate verborum, Cic. Or. 5, 20; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 66.—In a bad sense, *Grandiloquent:* isti grandiloqui (*i. e.* Stoici), *boasters,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 89.

grandĭnat, are, *v. impers.* [grando] *It hails,* Sen. Q. N. 4, 4: sagittis, plumbo et saxis grandinat, nivit, Pac. in Non. 507, 28.

grandĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of hail* (late Lat.): nimbi, Alcim. 3, 329: frigus, id. 5, 190. Cf. the follg. art.

grandĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of hail* (a post-Aug. word): qualitas coeli, Col. 3, 1, 6.

grandĭo, ire, *v. a.* and *n.* [grandis] (an ante-class. word) **I.** *Act., To make great, increase, enlarge:* "*grandire* est grandem facere. Varro Rer. divin. lib. I.; *Quum aut humus semina concipere non possit, aut recepta non reddat, aut edita grandire nequeat.* Plautus Aulul. (1, 1, 10): *Testudineum istum tibi ego grandibo gradum,*" Non. 115, 1 *sq.*—Mid.: nec grandiri frugum fetum posse, nec mitescere, *To become great, to grow* (cf. grandesco), Pac. in Non. 115, 11.—**II.** Neut., *To become great, to grow:* Mars pater, te precor, uti tu fruges, frumenta, vineta virgultaque grandire beneque evenire sinas, Cato R. R. 141, 2.

grandis, e, *adj.* [perh. kindr. with cresco; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 223 *sq.*] *Grown big, large, great, full, abundant* (quite class.; most freq. of things).

I. Lit.: ita, quicquid (olerum) erat, grande erat, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 35; cf., ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic. de Or 2, 30, 131; and, quae seges grandissima atque optima fuerit, Var. R. R. 1, 52; 1 so, farra, old poet. in Macr. S. 5, 20 *fin.* frumenta, Virg. A. 4, 405: hordea, id. Ecl 5, 36: lilia, id. ib. 10, 25: ilex, Sall. J. 93, 4; cf., et antiqua robora, Quint. 10, 1, 88: grandissimum alicae genus, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112: grandissimae olivae, id. 15, 3, 4, § 15, et saep.: literae, *opp.* minutae, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 68; cf., epistola sane grandis, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 1; and, sane grandes libri, id. Rep. 3, 8; and with this cf., grandiores libri, id. Att. 13, 13, 1: erat incisum grandibus literis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 34, 74. So, corpora, Lucr. 6, 303: saxa, id. 1, 290; Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 2; 7, 46, 3; cf., cervi eminentes, id. ib. 7, 72, 4: tumulus terrenus, id. ib. 1, 43, 1: vas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, 47: cf., patella, id. ib. § 46: speculum, Quint. 11, 3, 68: cothurni, Hor. A. P. 80: lumina, Ov. M. 5, 545; cf., membra, id. ib. 10, 237; and, ossa, id. ib. 9, 169: conchae, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 2, 95; cf., opes grandiores, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 47: smaragdi, Lucr. 4, 1122: Divitiae, id. 5, 1117; cf., alicui grandem pecuniam credere, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4; so, pecunia, id. Verr. 1, 9, 24; Fam. 13, 61; Sall. C. 49, 3; Suet. Aug. 12; Ner. 24; cf., fenus, Cic. Fl. 21, 51; and, aes alienum, Sall. C. 14, 2; 24, 3; Plin. 7, 38, 39; cf. also, donativum grandius solito, Suet. Galb. 16: coenae, Quint. 10, 1, 58; cf., convivium, id. 11, 2, 12: amiculum grandi pondere, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; cf., grande pondus argenti, id. Caecin. 4, 12. grande onus exiguo formicas ore gerentes, Ov. M. 7, 625; so too, elementa, *bulky, massive, heavy,* id. ib. 1, 29.—In the neuter adverb.: grandia ingrediens, *advancing with great strides,* μακρὰ βιβάς, Gell. 9, 11, 5; so, grandia incedens, Amm. 22, 14.

B. Of persons, as to age, *Grown up, big, tall;* and more freq. pregn., *advanced in years, aged, old;* also with the addition of natu or aevo: (*a*) *Abs.:* videras grandis jam puer bello Italico, *etc.*, Cic. Pis. 36, 87; so, nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno (*i. e.* Achilli), Hor. Epod. 13, 11: (Q. Maximus) et bella gerebat ut adolescens, quum plane grandis esset, *etc.*, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10; cf. Lucr. 2, 1165; and id. 3, 968: legibus annalibus quum grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, adolescentiae temeritatem verebantur, *etc.* (shortly after, *progressus* aetatis), *a more advanced age,* Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47; so, grandior aetas, Ov. M. 6, 28; 7, 665: quandoquidem grandi cibus aevo denique defit, Lucr. 2, 1142.—(*β*) With *natu* or *aevo:* non admodum grandis natu, sed tamen jam aetate provectus, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10; so, grandis natu, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, 128; Rosc. Com. 15, 44; Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 7; Suet. Ner. 34; Aug. 89; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49; cf., in aetate consideratur puer an adolescens, natu grandior an senex, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35; so, grandior natu, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 37; Suet. Aug. 53: grandis aevo parens, Tac. A. 16, 30 *fin.*; cf., jam grandior aevo genitor, Ov. M. 6, 321.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *Great, strong, powerful:* subsellia grandiorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant, Cic. Brut. 84, 289; so, vox, *opp.* exigua, Quint. 11, 3, 15; perspicuo et grandi vitio praeditum exemplum, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 88; cf., exemplis grandioribus uti, id. Div. 1, 20, 39; and, de rebus grandioribus dicere, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19: Maecenas, mearum Grande decus columenque rerum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 4; so, ingenium, Ov. M. 6, 574: certamen, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 7: munus, id. ib. 2, 1, 11: praemia meritorum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 38: malum, id. Sat. 2, 1, 49: lethargus, id. ib. 2, 3, 145: si metit Orcus Grandia cum parvis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 179; so, abs., grandia, id. Od. 1, 6, 9; A. P. 27.—In the neuter adverb.: grande fremens, *strongly, aloud,* Stat. Th 12, 684.

B. In partic., of speech, *Great, grand, lofty, sublime:* genus quoque dicendi grandius quoddam et illustrius esse adhibendum videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 337; so, grande atque robustum genus dicendi, *opp.* subtile, Quint. 12, 10, 58: causae, *opp.* pusillae, id. 11, 3, 151: antiquus

Comoedia, id. 10, 1, 65: et tumida themata, id. 2, 10, 6: sententiae, id. 2, 11, 3: grandia elate, jucunda dulciter, moderata leniter canit, id. 1, 10, 24.—Of the speaker: (oratores Thucydidi aequales) grandes erant verbis, crebri sententiis, compressione rerum breves, Cic. Brut. 7, 29; cf. id. ib. 83, 287: causidicus amplus atque grandis, id. Or. 9, 30: fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, Quint. 10, 2, 16; id. 10, 1, 77.

Adv., granditer (acc. to *no.* II.), *Greatly, strongly, very* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quamvis grandius ille (Alcaeus) sonet, Ov. Her. 15, 30: illud mihi inter maxima granditer cordi est, *exceedingly*, Sid. Ep. 7, 4; so, frugi pater, id. ib. 2: affectus, Aug. Conf. 1, 9.

* **grandiscāpĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [grandis-scapus] *Having a large stem* or *trunk:* arbores, ut ita dicam, grandiscapiae (shortly before, magnarum arborum truncos cum scapo suo transferri), Sen. Ep. 86 *fin.*

grandĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* (grandisonus] *High-sounding* (late Lat.): modi, Sedul. 1, 2.

grandĭtas, ātis, *f.* [grandis] *Greatness:* ***I.** Lit., of age (acc. to grandis, *no.* I. B): aetatis granditas, Sisenn. in Non. 115, 13.—**II.** Trop., of speech (acc. to grandis, *no.* II. B), *Grandeur, sublimity* (extremely seldom): idque apparet ex genere et granditate verborum, *Cic. Brut. 31, 121: non illi vis, non granditas, non sublimitas defuit, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 5.

grandĭter, *adv.*, v. grandis, *ad fin.*

***grandĭuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [grandis, *no.* I. B] *Pretty well grown up:* virgo, Ter. And. 4, 5, 19.

grando, ĭnis, *f.* (*masc.*, Var. in Non. 208, 11) *Hail, a hail-storm:* Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 58; so id. Merc. 5, 2, 19; Lucr. 5, 1191; 6, 107; 157 *sq.*; 529; Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86; Liv. 28, 37, 7; Virg. G. 1, 449; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 2; 3, 1, 29, et saep.: nimbus cum saxea grandine subito est exortus ingens, *hail-stones*, Auct. B. Afr. 47, 1. In the plur.: terrere animos, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: grandines ruunt, Plin. 2, 38, 38.—**B.** Transf., poet., i. q. Eng. *shower*, i. e. *great quantity, multitude:* et densa resonant saxorum grandine turres, Sil. 2, 38; so, aspera saxorum, id. 9, 578.—* **II.** Trop., of copious speech: qui grandines Ulixei (superat), Aus. Ep. 16, 13.

grānĕa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* puls) [granum] *A sort of frumenty* or *pap made of pounded corn.* Cato R. R. 86; Hier. Paralip. 1, 23.

Grānīcus, i, *m.*, Γρανικός, *A small river in Mysia, which has its source in Mount Ida, and is famous for the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians which took place on its banks*, Mel. 1, 19, 2; Plin. 5, 32, 40; Ov. M. 11, 763; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 523.

* **grānĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [granum-fero] *Grain-bearing*, a poet. epithet of ants: agmen, Ov. M. 7, 638.

‡ **Grannus,** i, *m.* *A surname of Apollo in several Germanic, Dacian, and Scottish inscriptions*, Orell. Inscr. *no.* 1997 *sq.*

grānōsus, a, um, *adj.* [granum] *Full of grains:* folliculi, 21, 31, 105: cortex, id. 21, 4, 10.

grānum, i, *n.* *A grain, seed, small kernel:* tritici, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 52; Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78; cf. Var. R. R. 1, 48, 2; Col. 2, 9, 13: uvae, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 10; Val. Max. 9, 12, 8 *ext.*: turis, Plaut. Poen. 2, 3; cf. turea, Ov. F. 4, 410: fici, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52; Plin. 24, 5, 10: piperis, id. 12, 7, 15; 23, 8; 78: papaveris, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 24, et saep.: salis, Plin. 23, 8, 77: cerae milii magnitudine, id. 22, 24, 55: marmoreum, *marble granules, pounded marble*, Pall. 1, 15; Vitr. 7, 3 *med.*

grăphĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [graphium] *Of* or *belonging to writing-styles:* theca, *a style-case*, Suet. Claud. 35. Also subst., graphiarium, ii, *n.*, Mart. 14, 21.

1. grăphĭce, *adv.*, v. graphicus, *ad fin.*

2. grăphĭce, es, v. graphicus.

† **grăphĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=γραφικός, *Of* or *belonging to painting* or *drawing, graphic:* **I.** Lit. So only subst., **graphĭce,** es, *f.* (*sc.* ars), like ἡ γραφική, *The art of drawing*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 77.—**II.** Transf., *Picturesque, fine;* of persons, *exquisite, elegant, masterly, notable, skillful* (very rarely): eminentes expressiones graphicoteram efficient in aspectu delectationem (Gr. compar. γραφικωτέραν), Vitr. 4, 4: graphicum mortalem Antiphonem! Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 64; cf. id. Pseud. 1, 5, 104; 2, 4, 9; so, nugator, id. Trin. 4, 2, 91: fur, id. ib. 4, 3, 17: servus, id. Epid. 3, 3, 29.

Adv., grăphĭce, *Finely, beautifully, nicely, exactly:* obunctis oculis, App. M. 8, p. 214: tum hanc hospitam autem crepidula ut graphice decet! Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 3; cf. id. Trin. 3, 3, 38: nunc ego huic graphice facetus fiam, id. Pers. 2, 2, 5.

† **grăphis,** ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.*=γραφὶς, **I.** *A drawing-pencil, sketching-pen:* pingere collibitum est: graphidem date, Seren. in Diom. p. 516 P.—**II.** Transf., *Drawing; a draught, design:* architectum oportet graphidos scientiam habere, Vitr. 1, 1: alias multa graphidis vestigia exstant in tabulis ac membranis ejus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68.

† **grăphĭum,** ii, *n.*=γραφίον, *A writing-style*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 23; Sen. Clem. 1, 14; Plin. 16, 38, 73; Suet. Caes. 82; Calig. 28; Claud. 15.

grassātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [grassor] *A* (nocturnal) *rioting* (post-Aug. and very rare): nocturnae, Plin. 13, 22, 44. Cf. the follg. art., and grassatura.

grassātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *An idle vagabond, idler:* "poëticae artis honos non erat. Si qui in ea re studebat, aut sese ad convivia applicabat, *grassator* vocabatur," Cato in Gell. 11, 2, 5.—**II.** *A disorderly person, one who goes rioting about* (espec. at night, whether for fun and enjoyment or for robbery), *a rioter, reveler, a waylayer, street-robber, foot-pad:* hoc modo viator quoque bene vestitus causa grassatori fuisse dicetur, cur ab eo spoliaretur, Cic. Fat. 15, 34: grassatorum plurimi palam se ferebant succincti ferro, Suet. Aug. 32: grassatores et sicarii, id. Caes. 72: nocturni grassatoris insidiosa violentia, Gell. 20, 1, 8; Quint. 12, 1, 38.

* **grassātūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A* (nocturnal) *rioting, waylaying:* in primis tuendae pacis a grassaturis et latrociniis seditionumque licentia curam habuit, Suet. Tib. 37.

grassor, atus, 1. (*inf. praes.*, grassarier, Prud. Ham. 651) *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gradior] *To go, go about* (in Cic. and Caes. not at all).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen. (mostly ante-class.): hoc grassari gradu, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 11: siccine hic cum uvida veste grassabimur? id. Rud. 1, 4, 31; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 19: sine eam pedibus grassari, Titin. in Non. 316, 3: recte grassatur via, Nov. ib. 5; Ov. Tr. 2, 477: certum'st moriri, quam hunc pati grassari lenonem in me, *come about me, approach me*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 22.—**b.** Of things: (araneus) quanta arte celat pedicas scutulato rete grassantes, *going about, moving around*, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81: per omnes nervos articulosque humore pestifero grassante, Just. 23, 2.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To go loitering* or *rioting about;* hence, of parasites, i. q. adulari, *to pay one's court to, to flatter, fawn upon:* Liv. 3, 13, 2: "*grassari* antiqui ponebant pro adulari," Fest. p. 97; cf. grassator, *no.* I.

2. *To go about with inimical designs, to lie in wait:* "*grassari* dicuntur latrones vias obsidentes," Fest. p. 97; cf. grassator, *no.* II.; Petr. 117: silurus grassatur, ubicumque est, omne animal appetens, Plin. 9, 15, 17.—Hence, **b.** *c. acc.:* *To fall upon, assault, attack:* Stat. Th. 8, 571.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To go, proceed*, or *act* in any manner: saepe hac eadem sum grassatus via, Nov. in Non. 316, 7; cf., consimili grassantur via, Afran. ib. 9; and, ubi animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall. J. 1, 3: grassandum ad clara periclis, Sil. 1, 570: (assertor) ait, se jure grassari, non vi, *that he was proceeding*, Liv. 3, 44, 8; cf. id. 10, 14, 14; and, mutua dissimulatione et iisdem, quibus petebatur, artibus grassatur, Tac. H. 4, 56; so, obsequio, *to act obsequiously*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 93: dolo, *to act cunningly*, Tac. H. 4, 16: assentando multitudini grassari, Liv. 45, 23, 9: superbe avareque in provincia grassatos, Suet. Aug. 67.

B. In partic., *To attack, proceed against; to proceed with violence, act harshly, rage, rage against:* trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanae, ut in te hac via grassaremur, Liv. 2, 12, 15; cf., in possessionem agri publici grassari, id. 6, 5, 4, and Just. 16, 4; so too, in externos grassari, Suet. Ner. 36: adversus omnis aevi hominum genus grassari, id. Calig. 34; cf., qui cum contemptu religionis grassatus etiam adversus deos fuerat, Just. 1, 9:—ita bacchantem atque grassantem adoriri, Suet. Calig. 56: omni rapinarum genere grassati, id. Vesp. 6; so, diverso vitiorum genere, id. Galb. 14; cf., placuit veneno grassari, Tac. H. 3, 39;—id. Ann. 4, 66: dicemus de his (malis), quae totis corporibus grassantur, Plin. 26, 11, 67; cf., haec (vitia) in pueris grassari, illa in adultis, id. 26, 1, 3 *fin.*; and, rabidorum more luporum Crimina persultant toto grassantia campo, Prud. Psych. 468.—**b.** *c. acc.* (cf. above, *no.* I. B, 2, b): simulque Romam pestilentia grassabatur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33.

grātanter, *adv.*, v. grator, *ad fin.*

grātātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [grator] *Gratulatory* (a post-class. word): apices, Sid. Ep. 5, 16.

grāte, *adv.* *With pleasure, willingly; thankfully, gratefully;* v. gratus, *ad init.*

grātes (usually only in the *nom.* and *acc.*; in the *abl.*, gratibus, Tac. A. 12, 37), *f.* [gratus] *Thanks* rendered to any one (espec. to the gods), *thanksgiving:* ut Ephesiae Dianae lauta laudes Gratesque agam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2; so, diis laudes gratesque agunt, Liv. 7, 36, 7; and id. 26, 48, 3; cf. in the following the passages, Tac. A. 1, 69, and 12, 37; Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 4; so, grates deis immortalibus agere habereque, Liv. 23, 11 *fin.*: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui coelites, * Cic. Rep. 6, 9; so, grates diis agere, Liv. 5, 23, 3; and id. 30, 17, 6; cf. also, nec esse, qui diis grates agendas censeant. id. 30, 21, 9: salsipotenti et multipotenti Jovis fratri . . . laudes ago et grates gratiasque habeo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 2: laudes et grates reversis legionibus habens, Tac. A. 1, 69; cf., Agrippinam iisdem quibus principem laudibus gratibusque venerati sunt, id. ib. 12, 37: vobis, o fidissime civium atque amicorum, grates ago habeoque, Curt. 9. 6 *med.*: Tiberius egit grates benevolentiae patrum, Tac. A. 6, 2: o decus Italiae, virgo, quas dicere grates Quasve referre parem? Virg. A. 11, 508: grates persolvere dignas Non opis est nostrae, Dido, id. ib. 1, 600; Stat. S. 3, 3, 155: quibus pro bene factis fateor deberi tibi Et libertatem et multas grates gratias (cf. above, grates gratiasque), Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 6.—Sarcastically: at tibi pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis, Di . . . Persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant Debita! Virg. A. 2, 537.

grātĭa, ae, *f.* [gratus; and therefore, lit., favor, both that in which one stands with others and that which one shows to others].

I. (acc. to gratus, *no.* I.) *Favor* which one finds or possesses, *esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship:* ut majores ejus (Plancii) summum in praefectura florentissima gradum tenuerint et dignitatis et gratiae, Cic. Planc. 13, 32; cf., Sex. Roscius gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: deinde si maxime talis est deus, ut nulla gratia, nulla hominum caritate teneatur, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 44, 124: neque quo Cn. Pompeii gratiam mihi per hanc causam conciliari putem, id. de imp. Pomp. 24, 70; cf., aliquem restituere in gratiam, id Prov. Cons. 9, 23; and with this cf., aliquem restituere in ejus veterem gratiam, id. Att. 1, 3, 3; and, in gratiam reducere, id. Rab. Post. 8, 19; cf. also, cum Luceio in gratiam redi, id. Att. 1, 14, 7: alicujus gratiam sequi, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 3; cf., si suam gratiam Romani velint, posse eis utiles esse amicos, id. B. G. 4, 7, 4: ab aliquo inire gratiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46, 113; cf., a bonis omnibus summam inire gratiam, id. Att. 7, 9, 3; and, magnam inire gratiam, id. Fin. 4, 12, 31; cf. also, quan tam eo facto ad plebem inierat gratiam, Liv. 33, 46, 7; and, apud regem gratiam initam volebant, id. 36, 5, 3: at te apud eum, dii boni, quanta in gratia posui! Cic. Att. 6, 6, 7; cf. id. ib. 5, 11, 6; so Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6 *fin.*; and with a different construction, apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam (Ern. conj. *in gratia*), Cic. Att. 5, 3, 3: cum aliquo in laude et in gratia esse, id. Verr. 1, 17, 51; cf. Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2: inter vos sic haec potius cum bona Ut componantur gratia quam cum mala, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 17 Ruhnk.; so, plerique (in divortio) cum bona gratia discedunt, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 10; and without bona: quum istuc quod postulo impetro cum gratia, *with a good grace*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 11: omnia quae potui in hac summa tua gratia ac potentia a te impetrare, *credit, influence*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 5; cf., Iccius Remus, summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, Caes. B. G. 2, 6, 4; and id. ib. 1, 43, 8; so, gratia plurimum posse, id. ib. 1, 9, 3; 1, 20, 2; cf., quantum gratia, auctoritate, pecunia valent, id. ib. 7, 63, 1; so, gratiâ valere, id. B. C. 2, 44, 1.—In the plur.: L. Murenae provincia multas bonas gratias cum optima existimatione attulit, *tokens of favor*, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: non hominum potentium studio, non excellentibus gratiis paucorum, sed universi populi Romani judicio consulem factum, id. Agr. 2, 3, 7.

B. Transf., objectively, like the Gr. χάρις, *Agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace* (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Quint.; *venustas*, on the contrary, is quite class.): gratia formae, Ov, M. 7, 44; so Suet. Tit. 3: corporis, id. Vit. 3; Vit. Ter. 1; Plin. 28, 19, 79: quid ille gratiae in vultu ostenderit, Quint. 6 prooem. § 7; cf. id. 6, 3, 26: unica nec desit jucundis gratia verbis, *charm*, Prop. 1, 2, 29; cf., neque abest facundis gratia dictis, Ov. M. 13, 127; and, plenus est jucunditatis et gratiae (Horatius), Quint. 10, 1, 96; so, sermonis Attici, id. ib. 65; 12, 10, 35: dicendi, id. 9, 3, 74: brevitatis novitatisque, id. ib. 58: omnis bene scriptorum, id. 11, 2, 46, et saep.; Cels. 4, 29 *med.*: uvis et vinis gratiam affert fumus fabrilis, Plin. 14, 1, 3; id. 17, 9, 6, § 53.—Hence,

2. As a *nom. propr.*, Gratiae, arum, a transl. of the Gr. χάριτες, The goddesses of favor, loveliness, grace, *etc.*, *The three Graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome*, "Sen. Ben. 1, 3; Serv. Virg. A. 1, 720;" Hor. Od. 1, 4, 6; 4, 7, 5; 1, 30, 6; 3, 19, 16; 3, 21, 22.—In the sing., Gratia, ae, collect., Ov. M. 6, 429.

II. *Favor* which one shows to another, *mark of favor, kindness, courtesy, service, obligation.*

A. In gen. (so rarely): ergo ab eo petito gratiam istam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 63; cf., gratiam a patre si petimus, spero ab eo impetrassere, id. Stich. 1, 2, 23; and, petivit in beneficii loco et gratiae, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, 189; and with this cf., quod beneficii gratiaeque causa concessit, id. ib. 2, 3, 48 *fin.*; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 30; Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 2: juris jurandi volo Gratiam facias, *excuse, release*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 59; cf., alicui delicti gratiam facere, Sall. J. 104 *fin.* Kritz; and, qui mihi atque animo meo nullius umquam delicti gratiam fecissem, id. Cat. 52, 8; cf. also, quibus senatus belli Lepidani gratiam fecerat, id. Hist. 3, 34 ed. Gerl.: alii ipsi professi, se pugnaturos in gratiam ducis, *to please, for the sake of*, Liv. 28, 21, 4; cf., deletam urbem cernimus eorum, quorum in gratiam Saguntum deleverat Hannibal, id. 28, 39, 12 Drak.; so, in gratiam alicujus, id. 35, 2, 6; 39, 26, 12; Vellej. 2, 41, 2; Suet. Tib. 49; Just. 11, 15; cf. also, data visceratio in praeteritam judicii gratiam, *for the favor shown him on the trial*, Liv. 8, 22, 4.

B. In partic., A mark of favor shown for a service rendered, *Thanks* (by word or deed), *thankfulness, gratitude: acknowledgment, return, requital* (in connection with agere, of returning thanks, only in the plur.; whereas in other constructions it appears mostly in the sing.): "quae (gratia) in memoria et remuneratione officiorum et honoris et amicitiarum observantiam teneat," Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66; cf., "*gratia* est, in qua amicitiarum et officiorum alterius memoria et remunerandi voluptas continetur," Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161: immortales ago tibi gratias agamque dum vivam: nam relaturum me affirmare non possum, id. Fam. 10, 11, 1, cf., renunciate, gratias regi me agere: referre gratiam aliam nunc non posse, quam ut suadeam, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 37, 37, 8 (* v. ago, p. 68, 4); Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 26 *sq.*: L. Lucceius meus, homo omnium gratissimus, mirificas tibi apud me gratias egit, quum diceret, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 13, 42, 1: eique amplissimis verbis per senatusconsultum gratias egimus, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: Lentulo nostro egi per literas tuo nomine gratias diligenter, id. Fam. 1, 10: justissimas gratias agere, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: quamquam gratiarum actionem a te non desiderabam, *etc.*, id. Fam. 10, 19, 1: nunc tecum sic agam, tulisse ut potius injuriam, quam retulisse gratiam videar, *to have made a return, requital, recompense*, id. Sull. 16, 47 *fin.*: magno meo beneficio affecti cumulatissime mihi gratiam retulerunt, id. Fam. 13, 4, 1: praeclaram vero populo Romano refers gratiam, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28: ut pro tantis eorum in rem publicam meritis honores eis habeantur gratiaeque referantur, id. Phil. 3, 15, 39: me omnibus, si minus referenda gratia satisfacere potuerim, at praedicanda et habenda certe satis esse facturum, *if I can not requite ... I can extol*, id. Balb. 1, 2; cf., nimirum inops ille, si bonus est vir, etiam si referre gratiam non potest, habere certe potest. Commode autem quicumque dixit, pecuniam qui habeat, non reddidisse; qui reddiderit, non habere: gratiam autem et qui retulerit, habere et qui habeat retulisse, id. Off. 2, 20, 69; so id. Planc. 28, 68; cf. also id. Fam. 5, 11, 1: merito vestro maximas vobis gratias omnes et agere et habere debemus, id. Phil. 3, 10, 25: meritam dis immortalibus gratiam justis honoribus et memori mente persolvere, id. Planc. 33, 80: pro beneficio gratiam repetere, Liv. 1, 47, 7:—dum carmine nostro Redditur agricolis gratia coelitibus, Tib. 2, 1, 36; cf., hoc certe justitiae convenit suum cuique reddere, beneficio gratiam, injuriae talionem aut certe malam gratiam, Sen. Ep. 81 *med.*: unum vis curem: curo et est dis gratia, Quum ita, ut volo, est, *I thank*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 58; cf. *Er.* Eamus intro, ut prandeamus. *Me.* Bene vocas: tam gratia est, *no, I'm much obliged to you* (* the negative being omitted, as in the Fr. *je vous remercie*, and the Germ. *ich danke sehr*), Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 36.—Ellipt.: fores effregit? restituentur; discidit Vestem? resarcietur: est, dis gratia, Et unde haec fiant, et adhuc non molesta sunt, *thank Heaven*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41.—Hence,

A. grātĭā (acc. to *no.* II. A), lit., *In favor of, on account of, for the sake of* (cf. the examples cited under *no.* II. A, for *in gratiam* alicujus); hence, in gen., *on account of* (much less freq., esp. in ante-Aug. prose, like causa in this signif.; usually placed after the *gen.*, in Quint. a few times before it; v. the follg.): (*a*) *c. gen.*: sed neque longioribus quam oportet hyperbatis compositioni serviamus, ne quae ejus gratia fecerimus, propter eam fecisse videamur, *lest what we have done to embellish the style we should seem to have done merely on account of the construction we had chosen*, Quint. 9, 4, 144: tantum abest, ut haec bestiarum etiam causa parata sint, ut ipsas bestias hominum gratia generatas esse videamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: tu me amoris magis quam honoris servavisti gratia, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69; cf., honoris gratia nomino, Cic. Quint. 7, 28: nuptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incepta omnia, Ter. And. 5, 1, 17: simulabat sese negotii gratia properare, Sall. J. 76, 1: hominem occisum esse constat; non praedae gratia: quia inspoliatus est, Quint. 7, 1, 33; cf., hereditatis gratia, id. 5, 12, 5: quem censores senatu probri gratia moverant, Sall. C. 23, 1: profectus gratia dicere, Quint. 2, 10, 9; so, brevitatis gratia, id. 4, 2, 43: decoris gr., id. 8, 6, 65: difficultatis gr., id. 9, 2, 7 aut invidiae gr. ... aut miserationis, id. 9, 2, 8: praesentis gr. litis, id. 2, 7, 4, et al.:—ut aut voluptates omittantur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum causa, aut dolores suscipiantur majorum dolorum effugiendorum gratia, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 36; cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 43, 2: tentandi gratia, Sall. J. 47, 2; so, hiemandi gr., id. ib. 61, 3: colloquendi gr., id. ib. 61, 4: placandi gr., id. ib. 71, 5: simulandi gr., id. ib. 37, 4: amplificandi gr. ... vel miserandi, Quint. 9, 3, 28: elevandae invidiae gr., id. 5, 13, 40: recuperandae dignitatis gr., id. 11, 1, 79: vitandae similitudinis gr., id. 9, 1, 11, et al.—Ellipt.: ejus generis hae sunt quaestiones. Si, exempli gratia, vir bonus Alexandria Rhodum magnum frumenti numerum advexerit, *etc.* (* *for example, for instance*), Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50; so, exempli gratia, Plin. 2, 41, 41 *fin.*; for which in full, pauca tamen exempli gratia ponam, Quint. 6, 5, 6; and, eorum unam discordiam ponemus exempli gratia, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 213: propter aliam quampiam rem, verbi gratia propter voluptatem (* *for instance*), Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 30.—Placed before the *gen.*: gratia decoris, Quint. 8 praef. § 18; so, compositionis, id. 9, 4, 58: lenitatis, id. 9, 4, 144: significationis, id. 8, 6, 2.

(β) *c. pronom.* (ante-class): meâ gratiâ, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 64; cf. id. Pseud. 5, 2, 3: qui nihil ocius venit tamen hac gratia, id. Stich. 5, 1, 5; cf., abire istac gratia, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 138: (Medea) per agros passim dispergit corpus: id ea gratia, Ut, *etc.*, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67; so, ea gratia, Ter. And. 3, 4, 8; Heaut. 4, 5, 20; Hec. 4, 3, 11: sed huc qua gratia te arcessi jussi, ausculta, id. Eun. 1, 2, 19; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 79.

B. grātĭīs (so always as a trisyll. in the ante-class. poets; cf. Charis. p. 1806; Bentl. Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26), and contr., grātīs (so since the class. per.; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 118, and 2, p. 452) (likewise acc. to *no.* II. A), lit., *Out of favor* or *kindness*; hence pregn., *without recompense* or *reward, for nothing, gratuitously, gratis*, προῖκα: quae (psaltria) quantum potest Aliquo abjicienda est, si non pretio, at gratiis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26; cf. Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 46: si mihi dantur duo talenta argenti numerata in manum, Hanc tibi noctem honoris causa gratiis dono dabo, id. Asin. 1, 3, 38 *sq.*: quam introduxistis fidicinam, atque etiam fides, Ei quae accessere, tibi addam dono gratiis, *into the bargain, to boot*, id. Epid. 3, 4, 38: quae Romae magna cum infamia pretio accepto edixeras, ea sola te, ne gratis in provincia male audires, ex edicto Siciliensi sustulisse video, Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 118: hic primum questus est non leviter Saturius, communem factum esse gratis cum Roscio, qui pretio proprius fuisset Fanni, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 27; Mart. 14, 175, 2: id me scis antea gratis tibi esse pollicitum. Quid nunc putas, tanta mihi abs te mercede proposita? Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3. § 7: gratis rei publicae servire, id. Cluent. 26, 71; Mart. 5, 16, 10: virtutes omnes per se ipsas gratis diligere, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 83.—Opp. to, for payment: is repente, ut Romam venit, gratis praetor factus est. Alia porro pecunia ne accusaretur data, Cic. Verr. 1, 39, 101; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 19, 48: habitent gratis in alieno? id. Off. 2, 23, 83; so, habitare in aedibus alienis, Pompon. Dig. 39, 5, 9; and, habitationem cui dare, *free of cost*, Labeo ib. 19, 2, 53, § 2; Mart. 10, 3, 11.

Gratiae, arum, v. gratia.

Gratianus, a, um, and Gratianus, i, v. Gratius. *no.* II.

grātĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gratificor] *A showing kindness, doing favors, obligingness, complaisance* (rare, but quite class.): conjungitur impudens gratificatio cum acerba injuria, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 6; so id. Mur. 20, 42; N. D. 1, 44, 122; Plin. 21, 3, 9.

gratĭfĭcor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gratus-facio] *To do a favor to* a person, *to oblige, gratify* one; also *to do* a thing *as a favor, to make a present of, surrender sacrifice* a thing (quite class.): gratificatur mihi gestu accusator: inscientem Cn. Pompeium fecisse significat, Cic. Balb. 6, 14; cf. quod Pompeio se gratificari putant, id. Fam. 1, 1, 4; and Tac. A. 4, 19: ut sit ipsa libertas, in quo populo potes tas honeste bonis gratificandi datur, Cic. Leg. 3, 18, 39; cf. id. Off. 2, 15, 52: de eo quod ipsis superat, aliis gratificari volunt, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: deus nihil cuiquam tribuens, nihil gratificans omnino, id. N. D. 1, 44, 123; cf. id. Off. 1, 14, 42; and, cur tibi hoc non gratificer, nescio, id. Fam. 1, 10: nuncios ad principes factionis Barcinae praemittit, ut praepararent suorum animos, ne quid pars altera gratificari pro Romanis posset, Liv. 21, 9 *fin.*: audax, impurus, populo gratificans et aliena et sua, Cic. Rep. 1, 44; cf. Plin. 34, 6, 11 *fin.*: potentiae paucorum decus atque libertatem suam gratificari, Sall. J. 3 *fin.*; cf., homo nimis in gratificando jure liber, L. Sisenna, Cic. Cornel. frgm. p. 450 ed. Orell.

grātĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [gratus-facio] *Kind, obliging* (late Lat.): pectus, Paul. Petr. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 716.

gratiis (gratis), v. gratia.

grātilla, ae, *f.* *A kind of cake, otherwise unknown*, Arn. 7, 230.

grātĭōse, *adv.*, v. gratiosus, *ad fin.*

grātĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gratiosus] *Agreeableness* (a post-class. word): novitatis gratiositas, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 9.

grātĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gratia] *Full of favor*, i. e., **I.** *Enjoying favor, in favor, regarded, beloved, agreeable*, etc. (quite class.; a favorite expression with Cicero, and used mostly of persons): ego Plancium et ipsum gratiosum esse dico et habuisse in petitione multos cupidos sui gratiosos, *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 19, 46: homini honesto, sed non gratiosiori quam Cn. Calidius est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 20, 44: cum adversario gratiosissimo contendat, id. Quint. 1, 2: homines potentes, gratiosi, diserti, id. Coel. 9, 21; cf., splendidi homines et aliis praetoribus gratiosi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, 37; Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 5, 19: liberta aulica gratiosa, Suet. Oth. 2: Pythius, qui esset ut argentarius apud omnes ordines gratiosus, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58; cf. id. Planc. 18, 44; and id. Att. 15, 4, 3: ut ego doceo gratiosum esse in sua tribu Plancium, id. Planc. 19, 47; cf., sunt quidam homines in suis vicinitatibus et municipiis gratiosi, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 6, 24; is quum et suo splendore et nostra commendatione gratiosissimus in provincia fuit, Cic. Fam. 1, 3.—Of things: vidi et cognovi, causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam vultus, id. Lig. 11, 31: gratiosa missio, *through favor*, Liv. 43, 14, 9; so, sententia, Ulp. Dig. 3, 6, 5; cf., Berytensis colonia Augusti beneficiis gratiosa, *favored*, id. ib. 50, 15, 1: cupressus odore violenta ac ne umbra quidem gratiosa, materie rara, Plin. 16, 33, 60.

II. *That shows favor, obliging, complaisant* (so extremely seldom): gratiosae scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic. Brut. 84, 290.

Adv., grātĭōse, *Out of favor, graciously* (post-class. and very rare): neque sordide neque gratiose, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7: gratiosius, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4 *fin.*

gratis, *adv.*, v. gratia.

Grātĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So, Gratius, ii, *m.*, *The opponent of the poet Archias*, Cic. Arch. 4, 8; 6, 12: Gratius Faliscus, *a cotemporary of Ovid, author of a poem on hunting*, Cynegeticon; cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 93.—**II.** Deriv., **Grātĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Gratius, Gratian*: vasa ex argento, Plin. 33, 11, 49.—Subst., Gratianus, i, *m.*, *Son and co-regent of the Emperor Valentinian I.*, from 367 to 383 A.D.

grātor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [gratus] *To manifest joy*, i. e. *to wish joy* to one, or *to rejoice* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. not at all; whereas gratulor is quite class.): nec tibi me in hac re gratari decet, Att. in Serv. Virg. A. 5, 40: inveni, germana, viam: gratare sorori, Virg. A. 4, 478; Ov. M. 6, 434: invicem inter se gratantes, Liv. 9, 43, 17: nescia, gratentur consolenturne parentem (by zeugma), Ov. M. 1, 578: Jovis templum gratantes ovantesque adire, Liv. 7, 13 *fin.*: laudantes gratantesque, Tac. H. 2, 29: ad gratandum sese expedire, id. Ann. 14, 8:—gratatur reduces, *congratulates them on their return*, Virg. A. 5, 40; Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.*: totoque libens mihi pectore grator, Ov. M. 9, 244; cf., quid tibi grataris? id. Her. 11, 65.—Hence

grātanter, *adv.*, *With rejoicing, with joy* (post-class.): senatus gratanter accepit, Capitol. Macr. 7; so, accipere, id. Max. 14; Amm. 17, 12; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2588.

grātŭīto, *adv.*, v. gratuitus, *ad fin.*

grātŭītus, a, um, *adj.* [gratiis from gratia] *That is done without pay, reward,* or *profit; free, spontaneous, voluntary, gratuitous* (quite class.): ea (examina apium) vel aere parta vel gratuita contingunt, Col. 9, 8, 1: quid? liberalitas gratuitane est an mercenaria? si sine praemio benigna est, gratuita: si cum mercede, conducta, Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48; cf., probitas gratuita, id. Fin. 2, 31, 99; and, hominum caritas et amicitia gratuita est, id. N. D. 1, 44, 122: ne gratuita quidem suffragia, *purchased*, id. Planc. 22, 54; cf. comitia gratuita, *i. e. without purchased votes*, id. Att. 4, 15, 8; so id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 4: pecunia gratuita, *i. e. without interest*, Plin. 3, 11, 2; so, usus pecuniae, Suet. Aug. 41: millies sestertio proposito, id. Tib. 48; and perh. also fenus, *lending without interest*, id. Caes. 27: universi milites gratuitam et sine frumento stipendioque operam (obtulerunt), id. ib. 68: cadaverum et ruderum gratuita egestio, id. Ner. 38: gratuita in Circo loca, *free places*, id. Calig. 26; so, subsellia, *free benches*, id. Ner. 17: navis, *a free ship* or *boat*, Sen. Ben. 6, 19: gratuitus furor, *innate, spontaneous*, Liv. 2, 42, 6: ne gratuita praeterita parricidia, *without effect, in vain*, id. 1, 47, 1: AVGVSTALIS, *without pay*, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3918; so, SACERDOS, Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 80, 3: largis gratŭĭtum cadit rapinis, Stat. S. 1, 6, 16.

Adv., grātŭīto, *Without pay* or *profit, for naught, gratuitously*: hic (Polygnotus) et Athenis porticum, quae Poecile vocatur, gratuito (pinxit), quum partem ejus Micon mercede pingeret, Plin. 35, 9, 35 *fin.*; Tac. A. 11, 22 *fin.*: neque tamen eloquentiam gratuito contingere, *without cost*, id. ib. 11, 7: multorum causas et non gravate et gratuito defendentis, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 66: quum mediocribus multis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, *for no particular reason*, id. Arch. 5, 10; cf., ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, gratuito potius malus atque crudelis erat, Sall. C. 16, 3 Kritz; and Sen. Ep. 105, 3. Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 757 *sq.*

grātŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [gratulor] *Congratulating*: Quo se omnis multitudo gratulabunda effudit, Liv. 7, 33, 18;—Suet. Galb. 19: velut gratulabundus patriae exspiravit, Just. 6, 8 *fin.*

grātŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A manifestation of joy; a wishing joy, congratulation; a rejoicing, joy* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: nunciatur mihi, tantam isti gratulationem esse factam, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 21: gratulationes habere, id. Mil. 35, 98: unius diei gratulationem, id. Pis. 3, 7: laudis nostrae gratulatio tua, id. Att. 1, 17, 6: quam (imaginem parentis sui) paucis ante diebus laureatam in sua gratulatione conspexit, *during the congratulations made to him* (on account of obtaining the consulship), id. Mur. 41, 88: inter gratulationes amicorum, Suet. Ner. 6:—(signum Dianae) in suis antiquis sedibus summa cum gratulatione civium et laetitia reponitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, 74; cf., quanta gratulatio consecuta est! id. Flacc. 39, 98; id. Mur. 5, 12.

II. (acc. to gratulor, *no.* II.) *A religious festival of joy and thanksgiving*: gratulatio, quam tuo nomine ad omnia deorum templa fecimus, Cic. Fam. 11, 18 *fin.*: ceteris semper bene gestae, mihi uni conservatae rei publicae gratulationem decrevistis, id. Cat. 4, 10, 20: diis immortalibus non erat exigua eadem gratulatio, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 26: gratae nostrae diis immortalibus gratulationes erunt, id. Phil. 14, 3, 7.

(* **grātŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A congratulator*, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 108.)

grātŭlātōrĭe, *adv.*, v. gratulatorius, *ad fin.*

grātŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gratulor] *Congratulatory* (a post-class. word): epistola, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 17.—*Adv.*, *In a congratulatory manner*: mirari, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

grātŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gratus] *To manifest one's joy*, i. e. *to wish* a person *joy, to congratulate* him; or *to rejoice* (freq. and quite class.): constr. *alicui, (alicui) de aliqua re* or *aliquid, quod*, rarely *in, pro aliqua re, re*, an object-clause, or abs. (v. the follg.): unum illud nescio, gratulerne tibi, an timeam, *etc.*, Cic. Fam 2, 5, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 1; and, gratulor tibi, mi Balbe, vereque gratulor, id. ib. 6, 12, 1; ipse mihi gratulatus sum, id. ib. 3, 11, 2; so, sibi, Vellej. 2, 104, 3; Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 6: quod mihi de filia et de Crassipede gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 11; cf., quod mihi de nostro statu, *etc.*, gratularis: minime miramur, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 7, 7; and, ego vero vehementer gratulor de judicio ambitus, id. ib. 3, 12, 1: Caesare interfecto M. Brutus Ciceronem nominatim exclamavit atque ei recuperatam libertatem est gratulatus (+ *congratulated him on the restoration of liberty*), id. Phil. 2, 12, 28; cf., ei voce maxima victoriam gratulatur, id. Verr. 1, 7, 19; and, mihi gratulatus es illius diei celebritatem, id. Att. 5, 20, 1; so too Suet. Claud. 6: tibi pro opportunitate temporis gratulor, quod, *etc.*, id. Fam. 15, 14, 3; cf. tamen, quod abes, gratulor, id. ib. 2, 5, 1: tibi etiam in hoc gratulor, id. Planc. 37, 91; cf., qua in re tibi gratulor ita vehementer, id. Fam. 6, 11, 1: temporibus nostris gratulare pro ingenio tali, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 5: gratulor tibi affinitate viri mediusfidius optimi, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 1: tota mihi mente tibique Gratulor, ingenium non latuisse tuum, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 54; cf., ego me nunc denique natum Gratulor, *congratulate myself*, id. A. A. 3, 122: itaque inter se impii cives, quasi vicissent, gratulabantur, Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18: neque enim regio fuit ulla, ex qua non publice ad me venerint gratulatum, id. Pis. 22 51: laeto vultu gratulantes, id. Att. 8, 9, 2: quum gratulamur (in dicendo), Quint. 3, 4, 3: Gratulantes ex sententia, id. 8, 5, 1: gratulanti inter poenam, *congratulating himself*, Suet. Tib. 60.

II. *To give thanks, render thanks, to thank* any one, espec. a deity: grates, gratias agere (so mostly ante-class.): Juppiter, tibi, summe, tandem male re gesta gratulor, Enn. in Non. 116, 30; cf., eamus Jovi maximo gratulatum, Scip. Afric. in Gell. 4, 18, 3: gratulabatur divis, Naev. 3 12: gratulor divis, Afran. in Prisc. p. 804, and in Non. 116, 33: deos gratulando obtundere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 6; M. Cato in Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 2: quapropter illi dolori gratulor, Quint. 6 praef. § 8 Spald.

grātus, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with carus, χάρις, χαίρω, χαρτός; and therefore, qs. provided, gifted, or filled with favor; *i. e.* either enjoying favor, regarded, beloved, or entertaining favorable feelings, thankful, grateful].

I. Pass., *Beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable* (in this signif. in ante-Aug. prose, viz. in Cic. and Caes., only of things; whereas gratiosus is used mostly of persons; v. gratiosus, *no.* I.): non ille (amor tuus) quidem mihi ignotus, sed tamen gratus et optatus: dicerem jucundus, nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1; cf., illud tamen dicam, mihi id, quod fecisti, esse gratissimum. Tale enim tuum judicium non potest mihi non summe esse jucundum. Quod quum ita sit, esse gratum necesse est, id. ib. 13, 8, 2; and, ista veritas, etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, id. Att. 3, 24, 2; cf. also, cujus officia jucundiora licet saepe mihi fuerint, numquam tamen gratiora, id. Fam. 4, 6. 1; and, quae omnia mihi jucunda, hoc extremum etiam gratum fuit, id. ib. 10, 3, 1; so corresp. or connected with jucundus, id. ib. 1, 17, 6; Rosc. Am. 18, 51; Cat. 4, 1, 1; Plin. 26, 3, 8; Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 1; 8, 23, 5: quid est, quod aut populo Romano gratius esse debeat aut sociis exterisque nationibus optatius esse possit, Cic. Div in Caecil. 3, 7; cf. so with optatus above, in the passage Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1: quod approbaris, id gratum acceptumque habendum, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45; cf., mihi pol grata acceptaque hujus est benignitas, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 49; and Catull. 96, 1; so, munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse, Nep. Hann. 7; rarely in the contrary order: quorum mihi Dona accepta et grata habeo, tuaque ingrata, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 56: *Tox.* Credidi gratum fore Beneficium meum apud te. *Do.* Immo equidem gratiam tibi habeo, id. Pers. 4, 7, 8; cf., grata tibi esse mea officia non miror: cognovi enim te gratissimum omnium, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 1: quam multi, ut Galli, ut Poeni homines immolare et pium et diis immortalibus gratissimum esse duxerunt! Cic. Rep. 3, 9; cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 5; and Cic. ap. Non. 398, 28 (Rep. 6, 2 ed. Mos.); cf. also, hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov. F. 3, 767; and, dapibus supremi Grata testudo Jovis, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 14: eoque erat cujusque gratior in re publica virtus, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 34 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 35: o diva, gratum quae regis Antium, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 1; cf., grato sub antro, id. ib. 1, 5, 3; so, locus, id. Ep. 2, 2, 46: tempus, id. ib. 198: hora, id. ib. 1, 4, 14: dies, id. Od. 4, 5, 7: lux, id. Sat. 1, 5, 39: nox, id. Carm. Sec. 23: carmina, id. Od. 1, 15, 14; 3, 11, 23: artes, id. ib. 4, 13, 22: error mentis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 140: protervitas, id. Od. 1, 19, 7, et saep.: feceris, si de re publica quid sentias explicaris, nobis gratum omnibus, *will do us all a favor*, Cic. Rep. 1, 21 *fin.*; cf., quamobrem utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, id. Lael. 4, 16; and, quod si eum interfecerit, multis sese nobilibus gratum esse facturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 20; so, quapropter gratissimum mihi feceris, si curaris, ut, *etc.*... Hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes, *a very great favor... no greater favor*, Cic. Fam. 13, 44: quid mortem congemis ac fles? Nam gratum fuerit tibi vita ante acta priorque, *something pleasant*, Lucr. 3, 948; cf., gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 17; Plin. 26, 2, 6 *fin.*

B. Of persons: (*a*) *c. dat.:* Herophile Phoebo grata, Tib. 2, 5, 68; cf., vates diis gratissima, Ov. F. 1, 585; and, superis deorum gratus (Mercurius) et imis, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 20: donec gratus eram tibi, id. Od. 3, 9, 1; cf. Prop. 1, 2, 31: gratus Alexandro regi Magno fuit ille Choerilus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 232: Suet. Caes. 27: cui (Maecenati) quum se gratum et acceptum in modum amici videret, id. Gramm. 21; id. ib. 12.—(*β*) *Abs.:* olim gratus eram, Prop. 1, 12, 7; Hor. Od. 4, 6, 21: gratus conviva, id. Sat. 2, 2, 119: comitum gratissime, Ov. M. 14, 221; cf., juvenum gratissime Crantor, id. ib. 12, 367; and, o mihi de fratris longe gratissime natis, id. ib. 12, 586: quaestor consulibus suis non minus jucundus et gratus quam usui fuit, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 5.—Hence, subst., gratus, i, *m.*, *A favorite, darling:* quam (classem) non *amicorum* sed *gratorum* appellabat, Suet. Tib. 46 *fin.*

II. Act., *Thankful, grateful; thankworthy, deserving* or *procuring thanks:* cognovi te gratissimum omnium: nec enim tu mihi habuisti modo gratiam, verum etiam cumulatissime retulisti, Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 1; cf. id. Leg. 1, 18, 49; and, quamquam gratiarum actionem a te non desiderabam, quum te re ipsa atque animo scirem esse gratissimum, tamen, *etc.*, id. Fam. 10, 19, 1: si bene de me meritis gratum me praebeo, *etc.*, id. Planc. 38, 91; cf., ut grati ac memores beneficii esse videantur, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21; and, Hegesaratus, magnis meis beneficiis ornatus in consulatu suo, memor et gratus fuit, id. Fam. 13, 25; cf. also id. Att. 9, 11, A, 3: tu quam gratus erga me fueris, ipse existimare potes, id. Fam. 5, 5, 2; cf., ut quam gratissimus erga te esse cognoscerer, id. ib. 1, 5, 1; and Quint. 11, 2, 12; Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 1: si quod adest gratum juvat, Hor. S. 2, 6, 13: id. Od. 1, 12, 39: laudo vos, Quirites, quum gratissimis animis prosequimini nomen clarissimi adolescentis, Cic. Phil. 4, 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 14, 11, 30; and with this cf. id. ib. 10, 3, 7: tu, quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam grata sume manu, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 23:—quod tamen nunc faciam: tum, quum gratum mihi esse potuit, nolui, *i. e. might have procured me thanks*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 21; so, est istuc datum Profecto, ut grata mihi sint, quae facio, omnia, id. Eun. 3, 1, 6 Ruhnk.; cf., didicisse, quam sit re pulchrum, beneficio gratum, fama gloriosum, tyrannum occidere, *productive of gratitude*, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 117.

Adv., grāte: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *With pleasure, agreeably, willingly:* nam et praeterita grate meminit et, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 62: liberti pupillorum grate facient, si, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3: insignis haec munificentia... nec a debitoribus magis quam a creditoribus gratius excepta, Just. 12, 11, 2: gratissime provocari, Macr. S. 7, 2.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Thankfully, gratefully:* aliquid et grate et pie facere, Cic. Planc. 41, 98; cf. quid pie, quid grate, quid humaniter, aut fecerit aut tulerit, id. de Or. 2, 11, 46; so Suet. Aug. 66: natales grate numeras, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 210: beneficium qui dat, vult accipi grate, Sen. Ben. 2, 31; so, aliquid recipere, Suet. Ner. 22; and in the *Sup.*, id munus inter censoria opera gratissime acceptum est, Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 214.

grăvābĭlis, e, *adj.* [gravo] *Oppressive, troublesome* (a post-class. word): cibi, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 17: vomitus capiti, id. ib. 4, 3: odor, id. Acut. 1, 15.

grăvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Trouble, physical inconvenience* (late Lat.): Cassiod. Var. 9, 2.

***grăvastellus**, i, *m. dim.* [from a word which does not otherwise occur, viz. ‡gravaster, from ‡gravus, the Ger. grau (Eng. gray), the ground-form of ravus] *A gray-headed fellow:* quis est haec muliercula et illic gravastellus qui venit? Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 14; cf., "*gravastellus* senior," Fest. p. 96 (where, however, it is derived from gravis; moreover, he reads s. v. ‡ravi coloris, p. 272, in Plautus ravistellus).

grăvāte, *adv.*, v. gravo, *ad fin.*

grăvātim, *adv.* [gravo] *With difficulty, unwillingly* (very rare, instead of the usual gravate): cadere, Lucr. 3, 388: haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis junxit, Liv. 1, 2, 3.

grăvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Heaviness, oppression* (a post-class. word): post cibum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 32 *ad fin.*

grăvēdĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gravedo] *Subject to colds* or *catarrhs, that easily takes cold:* sunt alii ad alios morbos procliviores: itaque dicimus gravedinosos quosdam, quosdam torminosos, non quia jam sint, sed quia saepe sint, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.—**II.** Transf., *That produces colds:* ervum, Plin. 18, 15, 38.

grăvēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [gravis] *Heaviness* of the limbs, *cold* in the head, *catarrh*, "Cels. 4, 2, 4;" Cic. Att. 10, 16, 6; 16, 14, 4; Catull. 44, 13; Plin. 23, 1, 6; 25, 13, 94; 30, 4, 11. In the plur., Cels. 1, 2; also of heaviness in the head produced by intoxication: ad crapulae gravedines, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 136.—**II.** *Pregnancy:* Nemes. Cyneg. 132.

grăvĕŏlens (also written separately, grave olens), entis, *adj.* [gravis-1. oleo] ***I.** *Strong-smelling:* graveolentia centaurea, Virg. G. 4, 270.—**II.** In a bad sense, *Ill-smelling, noisome, rank:* fauces graveolentis Averni, Virg. A. 6, 201; so, App. de Mundo, p. 74.

grăvĕŏlentia, ae. *f.* [graveolens, *no.* II.] *An offensive* or *rank smell, fetidness* (a Plinian word): alarum, Plin. 22, 22, 43: oris, id. ib.: narium, id. 20, 9, 36.

grăvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [gravis] *To become burdened* or *heavy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: fetu nemus omne gravescit, *i. e. becomes loaded, filled*, Virg. G. 2, 429.—**B.** In partic., *To become pregnant:* cameli lac habent, donec iterum gravescant, Plin. 11, 41, 96.—**II.** Trop., *To become grievous* or *bad, to grow worse:* aerumna gravescit, Lucr. 4, 1065, so, impetus, id. 6, 337: haec in morte, id. 3, 1035: valetudo Augusti, Tac. A. 1, 5: publica mala in dies, id. ib. 14, 51.

grăvĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gravidus] *Pregnancy* (an exceedingly rare word; perh. *ἅπαξ εἰρημ.*): ab eo (Sole) Luna illuminata graviditates et partus afferat maturitatesque gignendi, *Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119.

grăvĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To burden, load:* **I.** In gen.: "*gravidavit implevit.* Caecilius: *Per mysteria hic inhoneste gravidavit probro*," Non. 118, 12 *sq.*—**II.** In partic., *To impregnate:* gravidari ex aliquo, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 14.—Transf.: quae (terra) gravidata seminibus omnia pariat et fundat ex sese, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

grăvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [gravis: burdened, loaded; hence in partic.] *Pregnant, with child, with young* (quite class.): puero gravida, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 87: gravida esse ex aliquo viro, id. ib. prol. 111; so Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 32; for which also simply aliquo. Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 18 and 19: de semine Jovis, Ov. M. 3, 260: prius gravida facta est, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 73; so, facere gravidam aliquam, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 29: quum esset gravida uxor, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic. Clu. 11, 31; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 18, 48: gravidum pecus, Virg. G. 2, 150; Ov. F. 4, 633; so, muraena, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43: balaenae, Plin. 9, 6, 5.—**b.** Subst., gravida, ae, *f.*, *A pregnant woman*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 22; Plin. 23, 6, 57; 28, 6, 17.

II. Transf., *Laden, filled, full* (so only poet.): (*a*) *Abs.:* ad fores auscultato... neu qui manus attulerit steriles intro ad nos, Gravidas foras exportet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 4: aut quum se gravido tremefecit corpore tellus, *fruit-laden*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18: nubes, Lucr. 6, 440; so Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 107, cf., cornu lunae, Val. Fl. 2, 56: ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis, *loaded, full*, Virg. G. 1, 111; so, aristae, Ov. M. 1, 110: olivae, id. ib. 7, 281: fetus, id. ib. 8, 293: (caprae) gravido superant vix ubere limen, *full*, Virg. G. 3, 317.—(*β*) *c. abl.:* gravidae nunc semine terrae Ov. F. 4, 633: ubera gravida vitali rore, Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: tibi pampineo gravidus auctumno Floret ager, Virg. G. 2, 5. So, equus (Trojanus) armatis, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: tempestas fulminibus atque procellis, Lucr. 6, 259: alvus (serpentis) venenis, Sil. 6, 155: Amathunta metallis, Ov. M. 10, 531: stipes nodis, Virg. A. 7, 507: pharetra sagittis, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 3: urbs bellis, Virg. A. 10, 87; cf., Italia imperiis, id. ib. 4, 229: anus arcanis, Sil. 13, 394: parens sorte, Val. Fl. 5, 22: populus noxa, Sil. 13, 542: pectus curis, Luc. 5, 735; Val. Fl. 2, 161.—(*γ*) *c. gen.:* Mellis apes gravidae, Sil. 2, 120.

grăvis, e, *adj.* With respect to weight, *Heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome;* or pass., *loaded, laden, burdened* (*opp.* levis, light; in most of its significations corresp. to the Gr. *βαρύς*).

I. Lit.: corpora, Lucr. 2, 225 *sq.*; cf. id. 5, 451 *sq.:* limus, id. 5, 498; so, tellus, Ov. M. 7, 355: in eo etiam cavillatus est, aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: navigia, Caes. B. G. 5, 8, 4; cf., tot ora navium gravi Rostrata duci pondere, Hor. Epod. 4, 17: quum gravius dorso (aselli) subiit onus, id. Sat. 1, 9, 21; so, sarcina, id. Ep. 1, 13, 6: inflexi grave robur aratri, Virg. G. 1, 162: cujus (tibicinae) Ad strepitum salias terrae gravis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 26: naves hostilibus spoliis graves, *heavily laden*, Liv. 29, 35, 5; cf., agmen grave praeda, id. 21, 5, 8; for which also simply grave agmen, id. 31, 39, 2: gravis aere dextra, Virg. E. 1, 36: quum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit Pergama et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo, *i. e. filled, full*, id. Aen. 6, 516 (an imitation of Maximo saltu superavit *Gravidus* armatis equus, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2): graves imbre nubes, Liv. 28, 15, 11: graves fructu vites, Quint. 8, 3, 8: gravis vinculis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 10.

2. In partic.: **a.** With respect to value or number, *Heavy, great.* So, aes grave, *heavy money*, money of the oldest standard, in which an *as* weighed a full pound: "*grave aes* dictum a pondere, quia deni asses, singuli pondo libras, efficiebant denarium," *etc.*, Fest. p. 98: et quia nondum argentum signatum erat, aes grave plaustris quidam (ex patribus) ad aerarium convehentes, *etc.*, Liv. 4, 60, 6; so id. 10, 46, 5; 22, 33, 2, et saep.: "populus Romanus ne argento quidem signato ante Pyrrhum regem devictum usus est: librales appendebantur asses. Quare *aeris gravis poena* dicta," Plin. 33, 3, 13:—argentum, *i. e. uncoined* = rude: placet argentum grave rustici patris sine ullo opere et nomine artificis, Sen. Tranq. 1: notavit aliquos, quod pecunias levioribus usuris mutuati graviore fenore collocassent, *at a higher rate*, Suet. Aug. 39; cf., in graviore annona, id. ib. 25; and, grave pretium, *a high price*, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 314, 25.—With respect to number: graves pavonum greges, *great* or *numerous flocks*, Var. in Non. 314, 31.

b. Pregn. for the usual gravidus, *Pregnant* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): regina sacerdos Marte gravis, Virg. A. 1, 174; cf., uterus (shortly after, *gravidus* tumet venter), Ov. M. 10, 495: balaenae utero graves (shortly before, gravidae), Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13.

B. Transf.: **1.** As respects the hearing, of tones, *Deep*, *grave*, *low*, *base* (opp. to acutus, treble): vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251; cf. id. ib. 3, 57, 216; and, qui (sonus) acuta cum gravibus temperans, varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, id. Rep. 6, 18; so, vox, Quint. 11, 3, 17; 42: sonus, 2, 8, 15; 5, 10, 125; 11, 3, 41: tenor, id. 1, 5, 26: syllaba, *i. e. unaccented*, id. 1, 5, 22 *sq.*; 12, 10, 33.

2. Of smell or flavor, *Strong*, *unpleasant*, *offensive:* an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, *rank*, Hor. Ep. 12, 5; so, chelydri, Virg. G. 3, 415; and, ellebori, id. ib. 3, 451: odor calthae, *strong*, Plin. 21, 6, 15; cf., herba odore suaviter gravi, id. 25, 9, 70; and, abrotonum odore jucunde gravi floret, id. 21, 10, 34: absynthium ut bibam gravem, *i. e. bitter*, Var. in Non. 19, 27, and 314, 14.

3. As respects the state of the body, the health, Burdening or burdened, *i. e. Gross*, *indigestible*, *unwholesome*, *noxious*, *severe*; *sick:* (Cleanthes) negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24; so, genera cibi graviora, Cels. 2, 18: gravissima bubula (caro), id. ib.: pisces gravissimi, id. ib.: neque ex salubri loco in gravem, neque ex gravi in salubrem transitus satis tutus est, id. 1, 3; cf., solum coelumque juxta grave, Tac. H. 5, 7; and, solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra, Virg. E. 10, 75: atque id anni tempore gravissimo et caloribus maximis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 1; cf., gravis auctumnus in Apulia circumque Brundisium ex saluberrimis Galliae et Hispaniae regionibus, omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 2 *fin.*; and, grave tempus et forte annus pestilens erat urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6, 1; cf. also id. 3, 8, 1; so, aestas, Virg. G. 2, 377:—morbo gravis, *sick*, id. ib. 3, 95; cf., gravis vulnere, Liv. 21, 48, 4; and, aetate et viribus gravior, id. 2, 19, 6; so, gravior de vulnere, Val. Fl. 6, 65: non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fetas, *sick*, *feeble*, Virg. E. 1, 50 Wagn.; so abs., aut abit in somnum gravis, *heavy*, *languid*, Lucr. 3, 1079.

II. Trop.: **A.** In a bad sense, *Heavy*, *burdensome*, *oppressive*, *troublesome*, *grievous*, *painful*, *hard*, *harsh*, *severe*, *disagreeable*, *unpleasant:* qui labores morte finisset graves, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115: quod numquam tibi senectutem gravem esse senserim . . . quibus nihil est in ipsis opis ad bene beateque vivendum, iis omnis aetas gravis est, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4; cf., onus officii, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 112; and id. Rep. 1, 23: et facilior et minus aliis gravis aut molesta vita est otiosorum, id. Off. 1, 21, 70; id. Rep. 1, 4: miserior graviorque fortuna, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 4: haec si gravia aut acerba videantur, multo illa gravius aestimare debere, *etc.*, id. ib. 7, 14 *fin.*: velim si tibi grave non erit, me certiorem facias, Cic. Fam. 13, 73, 2: grave est homini pudenti petere aliquid magnum, id. Fam. 2, 6, 1; id. Att. 1, 5, 4: est in populum Romanum grave, non posse, *etc.*, id. Balb. 7, 24: verbum gravius, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, 134: ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret . . . quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 20, 1 and 4: gravissimum supplicium, id. ib. 1, 31, 15: habemus senatusconsultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et grave, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3; so, edictum, Liv. 29, 21, 5: gravioribus bellis, Cic. Rep. 1, 40:—gravis esse alicui, Cic. Fam. 13, 76, 2; cf., gravis adversarius imperii, id. Off. 3, 22, 86; so, gravior hostis, Liv. 10, 18, 6: senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, ne sint iis odiosi et graves, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: gravis popularibus esse coepit, Liv. 44, 30, 5.

B. In a good sense, *Weighty*, *important*, *grave*; with respect to character, *of weight* or *authority*, *eminent*, *venerable*, *great:* quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id apud judicem grave et sanctum esse ducetur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: ea (honestas) certe omni pondere gravior habenda est quam reliqua omnia, id. Off. 3, 8, 35; id. Deiot. 2, 5: quum gravibus seriisque rebus satisfecerimus, id. ib. 1, 29, 103: auctoritas clarissimi viri et in rei publicae maximis gravissimisque causis cogniti, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7; cf., causa, Lucil. in Non. 315, 31; so Quint. 1, 2, 3; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 44, 4: gravius erit tuum unum verbum ad eam rem, quam centum mea, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 107: ut potentia senatus atque auctoritas minueretur: quae tamen gravis et magna remanebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: sententiis non tam gravibus et severis quam concinnis et venustis, id. Brut. 95, 325: gravior oratio, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: id. Cluent. 6, 16: inceptis gravibus et magna professis, Hor. A. P. 14: exemplum grave praebet ales, *etc.*, id. Od. 4, 11, 26:—non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores, aut auctoritate graviores, aut humanitate politiores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: et esse et videri omnium gravissimus et severissimus, id. ib. 2, 56, 228: homo prudens et gravis, id. ib. 1, 9, 38: neque oratio abhorrens a persona hominis gravissimi, id. Rep. 1, 15 *fin.*: gravis auctor, id. Pis. 6, 14: gravis testis, id. Fam. 2, 2: non idem apud graves viros, quod leviores decet, Quint. 11, 1, 45: vir bonus et gravis, id. 11, 3, 184: gravissimi sapientiae magistri, id. 12, 1, 36: tum pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem Conspexere, Virg. A. 1, 151: gravissima civitas, id. Rep. 1, 3: gravem atque opulentam civitatem vineis et pluteis cepit, *an important city*, Liv. 34, 17, 12.

Adv., graviter: **1.** *Weightily*, *heavily*, *ponderously* (so very rarely): aëra per purum graviter simulacra feruntur, Lucr. 4, 328; cf., graviter cadere, id. 1, 742; so Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 49.

b. Transf.: (*a*) Of tones, *Deeply:* natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic. Rep. 6, 18; Lucr. 4, 545.—Far more freq., (*β*) *Vehemently*, *strongly*, *violently:* graviter crepuerunt fores, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 52; so, spirantibus flabris, Lucr. 6, 428; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 2; so, pertentat tremor terras, Lucr. 6, 287; ferire aliquem, Virg. A. 12, 295; conquassari omnia, Lucr. 5, 106; cf., quae gravissime afflictae erant naves, Caes. B. G. 4, 31, 2.

2. Trop.: **a.** *Vehemently*, *violently*, *deeply*, *severely*; *harshly*, *unpleasantly*, *disagreeably:* graviter aegrotare, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32; so, se habere, id. Att. 7, 2, 3: neque is sum, qui gravissime ex vobis mortis periculo terrear, Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 2: gravissime dolere, id. ib. 5, 54 *fin.*: quem ego amarem graviter, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 87; cf., placere occoepit graviter, postquam est mortua, Caecil. in Non. 314, 19: tibi edepol iratus sum graviter, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 2: cives gravissime dissentientes, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27: si me meis civibus injuria suspectum tam graviter atque offensum viderem, id. Cat. 1, 7, 17: graviter angi, id. Lael. 3, 10: tulit hoc commune dedecus jam familiae graviter filius, *with chagrin*, *vexation*, id. Cluent. 6, 16; cf., graviter et acerbe aliquid ferre, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, 152: graviter accipere aliquid, id. de Or. 2, 52, 211; Tac. A. 13, 36; cf., adolescentulus saepe eadem et graviter audiendo victus est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 62: nolo in illum gravius dicere, *more harshly*, id. Ad. 1, 2, 60; cf., de amplissimis viris gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 4, and id. B. G. 3, 16, 4; cf. also, severe et graviter et prisce agere, Cic. Coel. 14, 33.

b. *In an impressive* or *dignified manner*, *impressively*, *with propriety* or *dignity:* his de rebus tantis tamque atrocibus neque satis me commode dicere neque satis graviter conqueri neque satis libere vociferari posse intelligo. Nam commoditati ingenium, gravitati aetas, libertati tempora sunt impedimento, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: (Scipio) utrumque egit graviter, *with dignity*, id. Lael. 21, 77: res gestas narrare graviter, id. Or. 9, 30; cf., locum graviter et copiose tractare, id. Fin. 4, 2, 5.

Grăviscae, arum (also Gravisca, ae, Vell. 1, 15, 2), *f.* *A small town of Etruria*, *belonging to the territory of Tarquinii*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8; Liv. 40, 29; 41, 16; Virg. A. 10, 184; Sil. 8, 475; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 370 *sq.*; Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 128; 210; 360.—**II.** Deriv., **Grăviscanus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Graviscae*, *Graviscan:* vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.—In the plur. subst., Graviscani, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Graviscae*, *Graviscans*, Cels. Dig. 31, 1, 30; Inscr. Grut. 407, 1.

grăvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gravis] *Weight*, *heaviness*.

I. Lit.: omnibus ejus (terrae) partibus in medium vergentibus nihil interrumpat, quo labefactari possit tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116; cf., per inane moveri gravitate et pondere, id. Fat. 11, 24, and Lucr. 3, 1067; cf. also, cuncta necesse est Aut gravitate sua ferri primordia rerum, Aut, *etc.*, id. 2, 83: nostros propter gravitatem armorum, quod, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 16, 1: tum etiam gravitate et tarditate navium impediebantur, id. B. C. 1, 58, 3: ignava nequeunt gravitate moveri, Ov. M. 2, 821: me mea defendit gravitas (corresp. to moles and pondus), id. ib. 9, 39.

2. In partic.: **a.** *Dearness* of price: annonae, Tac. A. 6, 13.—**b.** *Pregnancy*, poet. transf. of the foetus: tendebat gravitas uterum mihi, *my burden*, Ov. M. 9, 287 (for which tendit *onus* matrem, id. ib. 10, 504).

B. Transf.: **1.** Of smell, *Rankness*, *offensiveness*, *fetidness*. quorundam odorum suavitati gravitas inest, Plin. 21, 7, 18:—a quibusdam vocatur cynozolon propter gravitatem odoris (shortly before, odore gravissimo), id. 22, 18, 21 *fin.*; so, animae, id. 20, 9, 35: halitus, id. 30, 6, 15: oris, id. 28, 12, 51.

2. With respect to bodily condition, health, *Severity*, *vehemence*, *violence*, *unwholesomeness*; *heaviness*, *dullness*, *faintness*, *sickness:* corpore vix sustineo gravitatem hujus coeli, Cic. Att. 11, 22, 2; so, coeli aquarumque, Liv. 23, 34, 11; loci, id. 25, 26, 13: morbi, id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: pressus gravitate soporis, Ov. M. 15, 21; cf. id. ib. 11, 618:—an quod corporis gravitatem et dolorem animo judicamus, animi morbum corpore non sentimus? *painful*, *diseased condition*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2 Kühn.; cf., gravitas membrorum, id. Fin. 4, 12, 31; and with this cf. Lucr. 3, 477; so, capitis, Plin. 27, 12, 105: aurium, id. 20, 11, 44; cf., auditus, id. 23, 4, 42; and, audiendi, id. 28, 11, 48.

II. Trop.: **A.** In a bad sense, *Heaviness*, *slowness*, *severity:* gaudere gravitate linguae sonoque vocis agresti, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42: injuria gravitate tutior est, *severity*, *cruelty*, Sall. Orat. Licin. (Hist. frgm. 3, 22, ed. Gerl.): fessi diuturnitate et gravitate belli, Liv. 31, 7, 3.

B. In a good sense, *Weight*, *dignity*, *importance*, *seriousness*, *gravity:* hos quum Suevi propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non potuissent, *importance*, i. e. *power*, Caes. B. G. 4 3, 4; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 32: omnium sententiarum gravitate, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, *importance*, *weight*, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 12, 34; and, genus hoc sermonum positum in hominum veterum auctoritate plus videtur habere gravitatis, id. Lael. 1, 4:—quanta illa, di immortales, fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! id. ib. 25, 96: tristitia et in omni re severitas habet illa quidem gravitatem, id. ib. 18, 66; cf., erat in illo viro comitate condita gravitas, id. de Sen. 4, 10; and, gravitate mixtus lepos, id. Rep. 2, 1; cf. also id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: illud me praeclare admones, quum illum videro, ne nimis indulgenter et ut cum gravitate potius loquar, id. Att.

9, 9, 2; so id. ib. 9, 19, 3; id. Fam. 5, 16, 5: de virtute et gravitate Caesaris, quam in summo dolore adhibuisset, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3: personae gravitatem intuentes, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 49; cf., ego has partes lenitatis et misericordiae semper egi libenter: illam vero gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi, id. Mur. 3, 6: haec genera dicendi in senibus gravitatem non habent, id. Brut. 95, 326; id. Rep. 1, 10 *fin.*: (senarius) quantum accipit celeritatis, tantum gravitatis amittit, Quint. 9, 4, 140.

grăvĭter, *adv.*, v. gravis, *ad fin.*

grăvĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [gravis] *A cold in the head, catarrh* (extremely rare): sine ructu et gravitudine, Apic. 3, 6; so Vitr. 1, 6.

* **grăvĭuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [gravis, *no.* I. B, 1] Of tones, *Rather deep:* sonus, Gell. 1, 11.

grăvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gravis] **I.** *To charge with a load, to load, burden, weigh down, oppress* (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Lit.: praefectum castrorum sarcinis gravant, Tac. A. 1, 20; cf., ferus Actora magno Ense gravat Capaneus, Stat. Th. 10, 257; and, non est ingenii cymba gravanda tui, Prop. 3, 3, 22; aegraque furtivum membra gravabat onus, Ov. Her. 11, 38: gravantur arbores fetu, Lucr. 1, 254; cf., sunt poma gravantia ramos, Ov. M. 13, 812: ne, si demissior ibis, Unda gravet pennas, id. ib. 8, 205: stomacho inutilis, nervis inimicus, caput gravans, Plin. 21, 19, 75; so in the pass.: alia die febre commotus est: tertia quum se gravari videret, *weighed down, oppressed*, Capitol. Anton. 12.

B. Trop., *To burden, oppress, incommode; to make more grievous, to aggravate:* nil moror officium, quod me gravat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 264: sed magis hoc, quo (mala nostra) sunt cognitiora, gravant, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 28:—tu fortunam parce gravare meam, id. ib. 5, 11, 30: quo gravaret invidiam matris, Tac. A. 14, 12.

II. Transf., as a *v. dep.*, **gravor,** atus: **1.** (lit., to be burdened with any thing, to feel burdened; hence) *To feel incommoded, vexed, wearied*, or *annoyed* at any thing; *to take amiss, to bear with reluctance, to regard as a burden, to do unwillingly* (so quite class.); in Cic. only abs. or with an object-clause, afterward also constr. with the acc.: (*a*) *Abs.:* primo gravari coepit, quod invidiam atque offensionem timere dicebat, Cic. Clu. 25, 69: ego vero non gravarer si, *etc.*, id. Lael. 5, 17: ille non gravatus, Primum, inquit, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 3: gravatus Vitellius ictum venis intulit, Tac. A. 5, 8; Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 15.—(*β*) With an object-clause: rogo, ut ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod instituisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164; id. Fam. 7, 14, 1.—(*γ*) *c. acc.:* Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophontem, *disdaining to bear, throwing off*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27: at illum acerbum et sanguinarium necesse est graventur stipatores sui, Sen. Clem. 1, 12 *fin.*: matrem, Suet. Ner. 34; id. Aug. 72.—Hence

grăvāte, *adv.* (acc. to *no.* II.), *With difficulty* or *reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly:* non gravate respondere, Cic. de Or. 48, 208; so, *opp.* gratuito, id. Off. 2, 19, 66; *opp.* benigne, id. Balb. 16, 36: Canius contendit a Pythio ut venderet: gravate ille primo, id. Off. 3, 14, 59.

grĕgālis, e, *adj.* [grex] *Of* or *belonging to the herd* or *flock:* equi, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 6: equae, Plin. 10, 63, 83: pecua, App. M. 6, p. 182.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Belonging to the same host* or *multitude*, viz.: **A.** In a good sense, subst., gregales, ium, *m.*, *Comrades, companions:* nos nihil sumus, gregalibus illis, quibus te plaudente vigebamus, amissis, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 1; so id. de Or. 2, 62, 253.—**B.** In a bad sense, *Of the common sort, common* (so mostly post-August.): gregali sagulo amictus, *i. e. a common soldier's*, Liv. 7, 34, 15; so, habitu, Tac. A. 1, 69:—poma, Sen. Ben. 1, 12 *fin.*; so, siligo, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86: sulphur, Stat. S. 1, 6, 74: tectorium, Sen. Ep. 86.

grĕgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a flock* or *herd:* gregariorum pastorum disciplinam repudiasse, Col. 6 praef. § 1.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Of the common sort, common.* So most freq. in milit. lang.: milites, *common soldiers, privates*, in opp. to the officers: id etiam gregarii milites faciunt inviti, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 30, 72; so Sall. C. 38, 6; Curt. 7, 2; and in the sing.,—miles, Tac. H. 5, 1: eques, id. ib. 3, 51: gregariam militiam sortitus, Just. 22, 1.—Rarely beyond the milit. sphere: poëta, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

grĕgātim, *adv.* [id.] *In flocks, herds*, or *swarms:* **I.** Lit., of animals: haec facienda, si gregatim pecora laborant: illa deinceps, si singula, Col. 6, 5 *fin.*: apes rem publicam habent, consilia privatim ac duces gregatim, Plin. 11, 5, 4: elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur, id. 8, 5, 5; so id. 9, 15, 18.—**II.** Transf., *In troops* or *crowds:* videtis cives Romanos gregatim conjectos in lautumias, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, 148; Just. 13, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 26: accidit, ut nova contra genera morborum gregatim sentirentur, *i. e. among the common people*, Plin. 26, 1, 3.

grĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To collect into a flock* or *herd, to gather into a host, to collect, assemble* (a poet. word of the post-Aug. per.): Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 200: Idaliae volucres coeloque domoque gregatae, Stat. Achill. 1, 373:—solus qui caedibus hausi Quinquaginta animas: totidem totidemque gregati Ferte manus, *all together*, id. Theb. 8, 667 (*al.* gregatim).

grĕmĭum, ii, *n.* *The lap, bosom* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: in gremium imbrem aureum (mittere), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37: (Juppiter) puer lactens Fortunae in gremio sedens, mammam appetens, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86; so id. Brut. 58, 211; Leg. 2, 25, 63; Catull. 45, 2; Virg. A. 11, 744.—Poet.: qui ipse sui gnati minxerit in gremium, *i. e. has dishonored his son's wife*, Catull. 67, 30.

II. Transf.: terra gremio mollito et subacto semen sparsum excipit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: Aetolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, *i. e. in the heart, centre*, id. Pis. 37, 91; so, in gremio Thebes, Sil. 3, 678: e gremio Capuae, id. 12, 204; cf., Padus gremio Vesuli montis profluens, *from the bowels*, Plin. 3, 16, 20; so, molarum, Virg. Mor. 23; and fluminis, Sil. 8, 192: excusso in mediam curiam togae gremio, Flor. 2, 6: haec sunt, o carnifex, in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriae, id. Coel. 24, 59: in fratris gremio, id. Cluent. 5, 13; Virg. A. 9, 261: fingamus igitur Alexandrum dari nobis impositum gremio, *i. e. under our guidance*, Quint. 1, 1, 24; so id. 1, 2, 1; 2, 4, 15; 2, 5, 5.

* **gressĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [gradior] *A stepping, step, pace:* Pac. in Macr. S. 6, 5.

1. gressus, a, um, *Part.*, from gradior.

2. gressus, ūs, *m.* [gradior] *A stepping, going, step, course, way* (a poet. word; for in Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131, ingressu is the correct reading): tendere gressum ad moenia, Virg. A. 1, 410; so in the *sing.*, id. ib. 6, 389; 11, 29; in the *plur.*, gressus glomerare superbos, Virg. G. 3, 117; so id. ib. 4, 360; Val. Fl. 1, 183.—Poet. transf. of the *course* of a vessel: huc dirige gressum, Virg. A. 5, 162.

grex, grĕgis, *m.* (*fem.*, Lucil. in Charis. p. 72 P.; Lucr. 2, 662; Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Veron. 127, 4) *A flock, herd, drove, swarm.* **I.** Lit., of animals: pecudes dispulsae sui generis sequuntur greges, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 7; cf., greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: nobilissimarum equarum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, 20: asinorum, Var. R. R. 2, 6, 2: lanigeri, Virg. A. 3, 287: vir gregis ipse caper, id. Ecl. 7, 7; cf., dux gregis, *i. e. a bull*, Ov. A. A. 1, 326: elephantorum, Plin. 5, 1, 1: porcorum, Juv. 2, 80: pavonum, Var. R. R. 3, 6, 2: anserum, id. ib. 3, 10, 1: anatum, id. ib. 3, 11, 1: avium, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 19.—Opp. to armenta, of small cattle: non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesve, Ov. M. 1, 513; so id. ib. 4, 635; Tib. 1, 5, 28.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of a number of persons belonging together, in a good or bad sense, *A company, society, troop, band, crowd:* in hunc igitur gregem P. Sullam ex his honestissimorum hominum gregibus rejicietis? Cic. Sull. 28, 77; so, amicorum, id. Att. 1, 18, 1; cf., scribe tui gregis hunc, *i. e. receive him into the number of your friends*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 13: philosophorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: ille virorum (of the Fabians), Sil. 7, 58: Cethegus libertos suos orabat, uti grege facto cum telis ad se irrumperent, *i. e. in a body*, Sall. C. 50, 2; so id. Jug. 58, 3: ne servi quidem uno grege profugiunt dominos, *i. e. all together*, Curt. 10, 2:—ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerer, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16: grex contaminatus turpium virorum, id. Od. 1, 37, 9: venalium, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 67: indocilis, Hor. Epod. 16, 37.

2. In partic., of players or charioteers, *A company, troop, band*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 22; Ter. Heaut. prol. 45; Phorm. prol. 32; Petr. 80; Inscr. Grut. 1024, 5; Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 257.

B. Of things (extremely seldom): virgarum, *a bundle of rods*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 99.

† **grīphus,** i, *m.* = γρῖφος (a net; hence transf.), *An intricate* or *puzzling question, a riddle, enigma* (post-class. and very rare): griphos dissolvere, Gell. 1, 2, 4; v. App. Flor. 9; Aus. Idyll. 11.

grōma (also written grūma), ae, *f.* *A surveyor's pole* or *measuring-rod*, acc. to Fest. s. v. p. 72, and Non. 63, 6.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *The centre of a camp*, where the measuring-rod was planted, so as to divide the camp into four quarters by streets meeting at that point, Hyg. de Limit. p. 164 Goes.

grōmătĭcus (grum.), a, um, *adj.* [groma] *Of* or *belonging to field-surveying* or *castrametation:* disciplina, Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.—**II.** Subst., gromatica (grum.), ae, *f.*, *The art of field-surveying* or *castrametation*, Hyg.

gromphaena, ae, *f.* *A kind of amaranth*, Amaranthus tricolor, L.; Plin. 26, 7, 23.

gromphēna, ae, *f.* *A Sardinian bird of the crane species*, Plin. 30, 15, 52.

grossĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [2. grossus] *Thickness*, crassitudo (late Lat.), Vulg. Jerem. 52, 21; Sol. 43.

† **grosphus,** i, *m.* = γρόσφος, *The point of a javelin*, Arn. 6, 200.—**II.** Grosphus, *A Roman surname*, Hor. Od. 2, 16.

grossŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [grossus] *A small unripe fig*, Col. 5, 10, 10.

1. grossus, i, *m.* and *f.*, *An unripe fig*, Cato R. R. 94; Cels. 5, 12; Plin. 23, 7, 63; 17, 27, 43.

2. grossus, a, um, *adj.* *Thick*, crassus (late Lat.): vestis grossior, Sulpic. Sever. Dal. 1, 21; so Vulg. Ezech. 41, 25; cf. "*grossus* παχύς," Gloss. Philox.

gruis, is, v. grus.

Grudĭi, orum, *m.* *A people of* Gallia Belgica, now *Groede*, Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

‡ **grullus** εἶδος πλοίου, Gloss. Philox.

gruma, ae, and **grumaticus,** v. grom.

(* **Grumentum,** i, *n.* (Γρούμεντον) *A town of Lucania*, Liv. 23, 37.)

grūmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [grumus] *A little hillock* (a post-Aug. word), Plin. 19, 6, 34; App. M. 6.

grūmus, i, *m.* *A little heap, hillock* of earth: "*grumus* terrae collectio minor tumulo," Fest. s. h. v.; Att. in Non. 15, 24; Col. 2, 17, 4; Vitr. 2, 1; 8, 3; Auct. B. Hisp. 24.

‡ **grunda** στέγη καὶ τὸ ὑπὲρ τὸν πυλεῶνι ἐξέχον, ὑπόστεγον, Gloss. Philox.

Grundīles or **Grundūles,** ium, *m.* *An appellation of the Lares*, Cass. Hemin. in Diom. p. 379 P.; Non. 114, 31; Arn. 1, 15.

Grunĭum, ii, *n.* *A castle in Phrygia*, Nep. Alcib. 9.

grunnĭo (also ante-class. **grundio,** v. in the follg.), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* *To grunt*, said of swine: grunnit tepido lacte satur, Var. in Non. 114, 27: grunnientem aspexi scrofam, Laber. ib. 30: Apion maximum piscium esse tradit porcum: grunnire eum, quum capiatur, Plin. 32, 2, 9; Juv. 15, 22: grundibat graviter pecus suillum, Quadrig. in Diom. p. 379 P.—**II.** Transf., of other creatures: agni grundibant, Quadrig. in Non. 465,

cruento ita ore grundibat miser, Caecil. ib.

grunnītus, ūs, *m.* [grunnio] *A grunting* of swine: nec grunnitum (audiunt), quum jugulatur, suis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 40, 116.

grŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* The note of the crane, *To crunk, crunkle:* "*gruere* dicuntur grues, ut sues grunnire, Fest. s. h. v.: grus gruit, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 23.

grus, grŭis (also, in the *nom. sing.*, gruis, Phaedr. 1, 8, 7), *f.* *A crane*, Plin. 10, 25, 30; Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125; Mart. 13, 75; Cels. 2, 18; Lucr. 4, 182: regarded by the Romans as a delicacy, Hor. S. 2, 8, 87; Gell. 7, 16, 5; Stat. S. 4, 6, 8.—**II.** Transf. (with reference to the form of a crane's bill), *A besieging-machine, battering-ram*, called also corvus, Vitr. 10, 19.

gryllo, are, *v. n.* [gryllus] The note of the cricket, *To chirp:* et gryllus gryllat, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 62.

†**1. gryllus** (also written grillus), i, *m.*=γρύλλος, *A cricket* or *grasshopper*, Plin. 29, 6, 39.—**II.** Transf., in painting, *A kind of comic figures*, Plin. 35, 10, 37.

2. Gryllus, i, *m.*, Γρύλλος, *A male proper name:* **I.** *A son of Xenophon, who fell in the battle at Mantinea, and was celebrated by Aristotle in a monogram entitled* Γρύλλος: Quint. 2, 17, 14.—**II.** *A Roman proper name*, Mart. 1, 60, 3; 2, 14, 13.

Grȳnīa, ae, *f.*, and **Grȳnĭum,** ii, *n.*, Γρύνεια and Γρύνιον, *A small town in Aeolis, with a temple of Apollo*, Plin. 5, 30; 32, 6.—**II.** Deriv., **Grȳnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, Γρύνειος, *Of* or *belonging to Grynia, Grynian:* Apollo, Virg. A. 4, 345: nemus, id. Ecl. 6, 72.

† **gryps,** gryphis (also gryphus, i, Mel. 2, 1), *m.*=γρύψ, A fabulous four-footed bird, *A griffin:* Pegasos equino capite volucres et gryphas auritos aduncitate rostri fabulosos reor, illos in Scythia, hos in Aethiopia, Plin. 10, 49, 69; so Virg. E. 8, 27; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 30; Sid. Carm. 22, 66 and 67.

†**grȳpus,** i, *m.*=γρυπός, *Hook-nosed*, as a surname: alter, cui propter nasi magnitudinem cognomen *Grypo* fuit, Just. 39, 1 *fin.*

‡**guber** κυβερνήτης, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

gŭbernācŭlum (poet. contr. gubernaclum, Lucr. 4, 905; Virg. A. 5, 176; 859; 6, 349, et al.), i, *n.* [guberno] *A helm, rudder:* "hominis, non sapientis inventa sunt navigia, additis a tergo gubernaculis, quae huc atque illuc cursum navigii torqueant: exemplum a piscibus tractum, qui cauda reguntur," *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 90: hic ille naufragus ad gubernaculum accessit, et navi, quoad potuit, est opitulatus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister, Virg. A. 5, 176. —**II.** Transf., *Guidance, direction;* esp. of the state, *government* (so usually in the plur.): clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula rei publicae tractare, Cic. Sest. 9, 20; cf., qui ad gubernacula rei publicae sedere debebant, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 51; so, repelli a gubernaculis civitatum, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46: recedere a gubernaculis, id. Fam. 16, 27, 1: abjicere gubernacula imperii, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1:—temperare gubernacula vitae, Plin. 11, 37, 88.—In the sing.: Vellej. 2, 113, 2.

gŭbernātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A steering, piloting* of a ship (a Ciceron. word): si in ipsa gubernatione negligentia est navis eversa, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 76; cf. id. ib. 3, 7, 24.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Direction, management, government:* summi imperii gubernatione districtus, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 131; so, civitatis, id. Rep. 1, 2: tantarum rerum gubernatio, id. Cat. 3, 8, 18: consilii gubernatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164; so, summi consilii, id. Vat. 15, 36.

gŭbernātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A steersman, pilot:* gubernator clavum tenens sedet in puppi quietus, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17; so id. Phil. 7, 9, 27; Acad. 2, 31, 100; de Inv. 1, 34, 58; Rep. 1, 40; 5, 3; Quint. 2, 17, 24; 34; 4, 1, 61; Virg. A. 3, 269; 5, 12; 6, 337, et saep.—Proverb.: tranquillo quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85 *med.*—**II.** Transf., *A director, ruler, governor.* "quum in rebus animalibus aliud pro alio ponitur; ut de agitatore: *Gubernator magna contorsit equum vi*," Quint. 8, 6, 9: poli, *i. e. God*, Sen. Hippol. 903: —custodes gubernatoresque rei publicae, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 26; cf., quasi tutor et procurator rei publicae: sic enim appelletur, quicumque erit rector et gubernator civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29.

gŭbernātrix, īcis, *f.* [gubernator, *no.* II.] *A conductress, directress:* an fortunam collaudem, quae gubernatrix fuit? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 16: ista praeclara gubernatrice civitatum eloquentia rem publicam dissipaverunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38.

* **gŭbernĭus,** ii, *m.* [guberno] *A steersman, pilot*, for the usual gubernator, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7, 10.

†**gūberno,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*=κυβερνῶ, *To steer* or *pilot* a ship (quite class.): ut clavum rectum teneant navimque gubernent, Enn. Ann. 7, 35: ut si nautae certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87: tranquillo mari gubernare, id. Rep. 1, 6.—Proverb.: gubernare e terra, *i. e. to seek to guide others into danger while keeping in safety one's self*, Liv. 44, 22, 14.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To direct, manage, conduct, govern* (a favorite word with Cic.): quid miramur L. Sullam, quum solus rem publicam regeret orbemque terrarum gubernaret? *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; cf., melius gubernari et regi civitates, id. Rep. 2, 9; so, rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 34; 3, 35; cf. also, in gubernanda re publica, id. ib. 1, 29: teque hortor, ut omnia gubernes ac moderere prudentia tua, id. Fam. 2, 7, 1; cf., illa tormenta gubernat dolor, id. Sull. 28, 78: totam petitionem gubernare, id. Mil. 9, 25: velim ergo totum hoc ita gubernes, ut, *etc.*, id. Att. 13, 25, 2: sed haec fortuna viderit, quoniam ratio non gubernat, id. ib. 14, 11, 1; cf., sed haec deus aliquis gubernabit, id. ib. 6, 3, 3; and, fortunae motum, id. ib. 8, 4, 1: iter meum rei publicae et rerum urbanarum ratio gubernabit, id. Fam. 2, 17, 1: vitam, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43; Vellej. 2, 127, 1: et Massyleum virga gubernet equum, Mart. 9, 23, 14; cf., gubernator, *no.* II.

gūbernum, i, *n.* [guberno] *A helm, rudder* (ante-class. for the class. gubernaculum): proras despoliate et detondete guberna, Lucil. in Non. 490, 32; Lucr. 4, 440.

Gugerni, orum, *m.* *A people of Germany*, in the modern *Cleves*, Tac. H. 4, 26; 5, 16, 18.

gŭla, ae, *f.* *The gullet, weasand, throat:* gula nervo et carne constat, Plin. 11, 37, 66; so id. ib. 79; 24, 15, 80:—quum it dormitum, follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23: quem obtorta gula de convivio in vincula abripi jussit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, 24: laqueo gulam fregere, Sall. C. 55, 5.—**II.** Transf., as with us the word palate, to signify *Gluttony, gormandizing, appetite:* o gulam insulsam, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 4: Numidae neque salem neque alia irritamenta gulae quaerebant, Sall. J. 89, 7: nil servile gulae parens habet. *i. e. a belly-god*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 111; so, profundam gulam alicujus explere, Suet. Vit. 7: temperare gulae, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5: intempestivae ac sordidae gulae homo, Suet. Vit. 13: ingenua gula, *i. e. palate, taste*, Mart. 6, 11, 6.—In the plur.: proceres gulae narrant, *gourmands, epicures*, Plin. 9, 17, 30.

‡**gulliocae** nucum juglandium summa et viridia putamina, Fest. p. 98 Müll.

gŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [gula, *no.* II.; cf. Fest. s. v. INGLUVIES, p. 112] *A gormandizer, epicure, belly-god* (a post-class. word): App. Apol. p. 295; Macr. S. 7, 12.

gŭlōse, *adv.* *Gluttonously;* v. gulosus, *ad fin.*

gŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gula, *no.* II.] *Gluttonous, luxurious, dainty* (a post-Aug. word): oculis quoque gulosi sunt, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18 *fin.:* nil est miserius nec gulosius Santra, Mart. 7, 20, 1: gulosum Fictile, *i. e. containing dainty food*, Juv. 11, 19: abstinentia gulosa, *i. e. an abstinence that enhances enjoyment*, Hier. Ep. 107, 10.—Transf.: nimium lector gulosus, *i. e. a too voracious reader* (*acc. to others, *an over-fastidious reader*), Mart. 10, 59, 5. —*Adv.*, gulosius condire cibos, Col. praef. § 5: nil est, Apici, tibi gulosius factum, Mart. 3, 22, 5: gulosissime nutrit. Tert Res. carn. 1.

(* **Gulussa,** ae, *m.* *A son of Masinissa, king of Numidia*, Sall. J. 5.)

gūmen, ĭnis, *n.* *Gum*, post-class. for gummi, Pall. 12, 7, 15.

gŭmĭa, ae, *com.* *A glutton, gourmand:* Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; so id. ap. Non. 118, 2; App. Apol. p. 311; Fest. s. v. INGLUVIES, p. 112.

gummātus, a, um, *adj.* [gummi] *Containing gum, gummy* (post-class.): in cerasis et in omnibus gummatis, Pall. 11, 12, 6. Cf. the follg. art.

gummĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Containing gum, gummy:* succina, Aus. Idyll 6, 79.

†**gummi,** *indecl. n.*, or **gummis,** is (*gen. Graec.*, gummeos, Mart. Cap. 3, 3, 49)=κόμμι, *Gum*, Plin. 3, 11, 20; 12, 8, 17; 13, 12, 26; Col. 12, 52, 16, et saep.

* **gummĭno,** are, *v. n.* *To distill gum:* gumminet, Pall. 2, 16 *fin.* (*al.* germinet).

* **gummītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [gummi] *A besmearing with gum:* Col. 12, 52, 17.

gummōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of gum, gummy:* folia, Plin. 22, 9, 11; so id. 16, 38, 72; 12, 9, 19.

* **gurdōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [gurdus] *Doltish, stupid:* homo, Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 26.

††**gurdus,** i, *m.* [a Spanish word; cf. in the follg.] *A dolt, jolterhead, numskull:* "*gurdos*, quos pro stolidis accipit vulgus, ex Hispania duxisse originem audivi," Quint. 1, 5, 57; cf., "*gurdus* lentus, inutilis," Gloss. Isid.; Laber. in Gell. 16, 7, 8.

gurges, ĭtis, *m.* *A raging abyss, whirlpool, gulf:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): non Rheni fossam gurgitibus illis redundantem, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: turbidus hic coeno vastaque voragine gurges Aestuat, Virg. A. 6, 296: multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam Volturnus, Ov. M. 15, 714: alterno procurrens gurgite pontus, Virg. A. 11, 624.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** In gen., *Waters, stream, sea* (poet.): fessos jam gurgite Phoebus Ibero Tingit equos, Virg. A. 11, 913; so, Euboicus, Ov. M. 9, 227: Carpathius, Virg. G. 4, 387: Atlanteus, Stat. Ach. 1, 223: Tusci, id. Silv. 4, 5, 4: gurgite ab alto, Virg. A. 6, 310; 7, 704.—**B.** Of insatiable craving, *An abyss;* of persons, *a spendthrift, prodigal:* qui immensa aliqua vorago est, aut gurges vitiorum turpitudinumque omnium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, 23; cf., divitias in profundissimum libidinum gurgitem profundere, id. Sest. 43, 93: gurges ac vorago patrimonii, id. ib. 52, 111; cf., ille gurges atque heluo, natus abdomini suo, id. Pis. 17, 41: Apicius, nepotum omnium altissimus gurges, Plin. 10, 48, 68.—Hence also as a surname, e. g. Q. Fabius, Q. F. M. N. Gurges, Macr. S. 2, 9.

1. gurgŭlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [γαργαρεών] *The gullet, weasand, windpipe:* hircus cervice et collo brevi, gurgulione longiore, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 2; so Cic. Frgm. Or. pro Tullio 10; Lact. Opif. D. 11; Arn. 3, 107.

2. gurgŭlĭo, onis, A later orthography for curculio, v. h. v.

Gurgustĭdōnĭi campi, [gurgustium] A name comically formed, qs. *Shanty-fields*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 13.

gurgustĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small, mean dwelling, a hut, shanty*, App. M. 1, p. 112 and 147.

gurgustĭum, ii, *n.* [kindred with gurgulio, perhaps with reference to its straitness] *A small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut:* nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire, Cic. Pis. 6, 13; so id. N. D. 1, 9, 22; Suet. Gramm. 11.

gustātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gusto: a first tasting of food; hence] The first light dish of a Roman meal, *An antepast, whet:* jussi discubuimus, et gustatione mirifica initiati vino etiam Falerno inundamur, Petr. 21; so id. 31.

gustātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [gusto] *The vessels containing an antepast, an antepast, collation, whet* (v. gustatio), Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37; Petr. 34; Mart. 14, 88 *in lemm.*

gustātus, ūs, [gusto: a tasting of food; hence] **I.** *The taste*, as one of the five senses: gustatus, qui sentire eorum,

quibus vescimur, genera debet, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: existimaverim omnibus (animalibus) sensum et gustatus esse, Plin. 10, 71, 91.—**II.** *The taste, flavor* of any thing: varietas pomorum eorumque jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam et aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: (uva) primo est peracerba gustatu, id. de Sen. 15, 53.—**B.** Trop.: verae laudis gustatum non habent, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115.

gusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gustus] *To taste, to take a little of* any thing (freq. and quite classical): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: quum biduum ita jejunus fuissem, ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 1: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: gustatus sanguis, Plin. 8, 16, 19: celerius panis mandendus quam vinum gustandum, Cels. 4, 3: gustare de potione, Suet. Tit. 2:—herba subsalsa gustanti, Plin. 21, 29, 103: alypon acre gustatu ac lentum, id. 27, 4, 7.—Proverb.: primis, ut dicitur, labris gustare physiologiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20.

B. In partic., *To take a slight meal, to take a snack, luncheon,* or *whet; to eat a little, to take something:* Cretes, quorum nemo gustavit umquam cubans, Cic. Mur. 35. 74: post solem plerumque frigida lavabatur, deinde gustabat, dormiebatque minimum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11; Aug. in Suet. Aug. 76.

II. Trop., *To taste, partake of, enjoy:* gustaras civilem sanguinem vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: gustare partem ullam liquidae voluptatis, id. Fin. 1, 18, 58: quod si ipsi haec neque attingere neque sensu nostro gustare possemus, tamen, *etc.*, id. Arch. 8, 17: praecepta, id. de Or. 1, 32, 145; so, summatim rerum causas et genera ipsa, id. ib. 2, 36, 123: Metrodorum illum, *i. e. heard, attended for a while*, id. ib. 3, 20, 75: partem aliquam rei publicae, id. Fam. 12, 23, 3: sermonem alicujus, *i. e. listen to, overhear*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 15: amorem vitae, Lucr. 5, 180: lucellum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 82.

gustŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] **I.** *A small dish of food, a snack, relish*, App. M. 9, p. 232.—**II.** Transf., *A kiss:* dulcem et amarum gustulum carpis, App. M. 2, p. 119.

* **gustum** i, v. gustus, *no.* I. 2, a.

gustus, us, *m.* [kindr. with γεύω, *γεύομαι, γεῦσις*] *A tasting* of food, *a partaking slightly* or *eating a little* of any thing (mostly post-Aug.; in Cic. not at all).

I. Lit.: minister inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitus, Tac. A. 12, 66; so, explorare aliquid gustu, Col. 1, 8, 18; 2, 2, 20; cf. Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114: gustu libata potio, Tac. A. 13, 16: quum ille ad primum gustum concidisset, Suet. Ner. 33:—salis, Plin. 31, 6, 32.

2. In partic.: **a.** *A light dish at the beginning of a Roman meal, an antepast, whet, relish*, gustatio, Mart. 11, 31, 4; 11, 52, 12. Also in a neuter form: Gustum versatile sic facies, Apic. 4, 5.—**b.** *A draught of water:* profer ex illa amphora gustum, Petr. 77 *fin.*

B. Transf., *Taste, flavor* of any thing, *sapor* (post-Aug.): attrahatur spiritu is succus, donec in ore gustus ejus sentiatur, Cels. 6, 8; so Col. 3, 2, 24; Plin. 14, 1, 3; 26, 8, 50; 27, 12, 96 *sq.*

II. Trop. (post-Aug.): **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. 2, a) *A foretaste, specimen:* ad hunc gustum totum librum repromitto, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 5: expetens versificationis nostrae gustum, Col. 11, 1, 2; so, gustum tibi dare volui, Sen. Ep. 114.

B. (acc. to *no.* B) *Taste: urbanitas* significat sermonem praeferentem in verbis et sono et usu proprium quendam gustum urbis, Quint. 6, 3, 17.

1. gutta, ae (archaic *gen. sing.*, guttaï, Lucr. 6, 615), *f.*, *A drop* of a fluid: **I.** Lit.: numerus quem in cadentibus guttis, quod intervallis distinguitur, notare possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48. 186; Lucr. 6, 944: guttae imbrium quasi cruentae, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: gutta cavat lapidem, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 5: si ego in os meum hodie vini guttam indidi, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 30: guttam haud habeo sanguinis (prae metu), id. Most. 2, 2, 76; cf. Virg. A. 3, 28: gutta per attonitas ibat oborta genas, *i. e. tears*, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 90; succina, *i. e. amber*, Mart. 6, 15, 2; the same, Phaëthontis, id. 4, 32, 1: Arabicae, perh. *oil of myrrh*, App. M. 2, p. 118; cf. Sid. Carm. 5, 43.

B. Transf.: **1.** Guttae, *Natural spots, specks on animals, stones*, etc.: nigraque caeruleis variari corpora (anguis) guttis, Ov. M. 4, 578; cf. id. ib. 4, 461; and, (apium) paribus lita corpora guttis, Virg. G. 4, 99: lapis interstinctus aureis guttis, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 63; id. 29, 4, 27.

2. In architect., *A small ornament under the triglyphs of a Doric column, drops*, Vitr. 4, 3.

II. Trop., *A drop*, i. e. *a little bit, a little* (ante-class. and very rarely): gutta dulcedinis, Lucr. 4, 1056: gutta certi consilii, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 4.

2. Gutta, ae, *m. A Roman surname*, Cic. Clu. 26, 71; 36, 98.

guttātim, *adv.* [gutta] *By drops, drop by drop* (ante- and post-class.): lacrimae guttatim cadunt, Enn. in Non. 116, 1: pluvia guttatim labitur, Arn. 2, 84; App. M. 3, p. 130:—cor guttatim contabescit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 92.

guttātus, a, um, *adj.* [gutta, *no.* I. B, 1] *Spotted, speckled:* gallinae, Mart. 3, 58, 15: equus, *dappled, piebald*, Pall. 4, 13.

guttŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gutta] *A little drop* (ante- and post-class.): ah, guttula pectus mihi ardens aspersisti, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 27: favorum guttulae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 427.

guttur, ŭris, *n.* (ante-class. also *m.* in the *acc. sing.:* gutturem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 22; Aul. 2, 4, 25), *The gullet, throat:* guttur homini tantum et suibus intumescit, Plin. 11, 37, 68; so, quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? Juv. 13, 162: ("tamquam si in Alpibus gutturosos homines admireris, ubi tales sunt plurimi scilicet: nam lata et inflata colla habent," Vet. Schol. ad h. l.) haud modicos tremulo fundens e gutture cantus, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 8, 14; so liquidum tenui gutture cantat avis, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 8: parentis olim si quis impia manu Senile guttur fregerit, Hor. Epod. 3, 1; so in the *plur.*, fodere guttura cultro, Ov. M. 7, 314; and, laqueo ligare guttura, id. ib. 6, 135.—To signify *gluttony:* vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic. Coel. 19, 44: memorabile magni Gutturis exemplum, Juv. 2, 114.—Comically: inferior, *i. e.* anus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 25.

‡ **gutturnium** vas, ex quo aqua in manus datur: ab eo, quod propter oris angustias guttatim fluat, Fest. p. 98.

guttŭrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [guttur] *That has a tumor in the throat, goitred* (a post-class. word): si quis natura gutturosus sit, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12; cf. guttur.

guttus, i, *m.* [gutta] *A narrow-necked vessel*, from which liquids (wine, oil, ointments, *etc.*) are poured by drops: "quo vinum dabant, ut minutatim funderent, a guttis *guttum* appellarunt," Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35. So Plin. 16, 38, 73; Gell. 17, 8, 5; Juv. 3, 263; 11, 158; Mart. 14, 52 *in lemm.*

Gўărŏs, i (also in the *gen. sing.*, Gyarae, Juv. 10, 170; in the *abl. plur.*, Gyaris, id. 1, 73), *f.*, Γύαρος, *A small island in the Aegean Sea, to which criminals were transported by the Romans*, now *Calairo*, Plin. 4, 12, 23; Var. ib. 8, 29, 43; 8, 57, 82; Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1; Tac. A. 3, 68; 69; 4, 30; Juv. 10, 170; cf. id. 1, 73.

Gўges, is *or* ae, *m.*, Γύγης, **I.** *A giant with a hundred arms*, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 18; Fast. 4, 593.—**II.** *A king of Lydia, famous for the possession of a ring with which he could render himself invisible*, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 78; Just. 1, 7.—**B.** Deriv., **Gygaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, in poet. transf., *Of* or *belonging to Lydia, Lydian:* Lydia Gygaeo tincta puella lacu, *a lake near Sardes* (the Homer. λίμνη Γυγαίη), Prop. 3, 11, 18; cf. Plin. 5, 29, 30.—**III.** *A Trojan*, Virg. A. 9, 762.—**IV.** *A beautiful youth*, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 20; 3, 7, 5.

† **gymnas,** ădis, *f.*=γυμνάς, *Wrestling, the exercise of wrestling* (in post-Aug. poetry): Herculea turpatus gymnade, Stat. Th. 4, 106; so id. Silv. 4, 2, 47.—In the plur.: exercere protervas Gymnadas, Stat. Ach. 1, 358.

† **gymnăsĭarchus,** i, *m.*=γυμνασίαρχος. *The master of a gymnasium, a gymnasiarch*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, 92; Sid. Ep. 2, 2. Also, **gymnasiarcha,** ae, *m.*=γυμνασιάρχης, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7 *ext.*; Inscr. Grut. 465, 2.

† **gymnăsĭum,** ii, *n.*=γυμνάσιον, *A public school for gymnastic exercises among the Greeks, a gymnasium*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 21; Epid. 2, 2, 13; Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 151; Rep. 3, 32; 4, 4 Mos.; Prop. 3, 14, 2; Ov. Her. 16, 151; Cels. 5, 11; 15. —Comically, Gymnasium flagri, qs. *school for the scourge, whipping-post*, a term of reproach applied to one who is often flogged, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 31; cf., totus doleo, ita me iste habuit senex gymnasium, *i. e. he has belabored me so*, id. Aul. 3, 1, 5. —**II.** Transf., *A public school among the Greeks, a high school, college:* omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 56: quae vix in gymnasiis et in otio Stoici probant, id. Parad. prooem. 1.—Transf., of a college-building on Cicero's Tusculan estate: quum ambulandi causa in Lyceum venissemus (id enim superiori gymnasio nomen est), *etc.*, Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8.

† **gymnastĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=γυμναστικός, *Of* or *belonging to corporeal exercise, gymnastic* (Plautinian, for which Cic. uses gymnicus): pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico hoc habemus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7: arte gymnastica, disco, hasta, pila, id. Most. 1, 2, 72.

† **gymnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=γυμνικός *Of* or *for corporeal exercise, gymnic, gymnastic:* ludi qui gymnici nominantur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62; so, ludi, Plin. 7, 56, 57: certamina, Suet. Ner. 53.

Gymnŏsŏphistae, arum, *m.*, Γυμνοσοφισταί (naked philosophers), *Indian ascetics, gymnosophists*, Plin. 7, 2, 2; App. Flor. p. 351; Prud. Ham. 404; Aug. Civ. D. 14, 17; Hier. Ep. 107, 8.

† **gynaecēum** or **gynaecīum,** i, *n.*=γυναικεῖον: **I.** Among the Greeks, *The inner part of the house where the women dwelt, the women's apartments:* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 72; Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 26.—**II.** Among the Romans, *The emperor's seraglio, where also women spun and wove the imperial garments:* matresfamilias ingenuae ac nobiles in gynaeceum rapiebantur, Lact. de Mort. pers. 21; Veg. Mil. 1, 7; so Cod. Justin. 9, 27, 5; 11, 7, 5.

gynaecĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [gynaeceum, *no.* II.] *The overseer of a seraglio*, Cod. Justin. 11, 7, 3. Also called **gynaecius,** ii, *m.*, Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 2.

† **gynaecōnītis,** ĭdis, *f.*=γυναικωνῖτις, i. q. gynaeceum, *no.* I., *The women's apartments* in a Grecian house, Nep. Vit. praef.; Vitr. 6, 10.

Gyndes (also written Gindes), is, *m.*, Γύνδης, *A river in Assyria*, now *Karasu*, Tib. 4, 1, 141; Sen. de Ira 3, 21; Tac. A. 11, 10.

gypsatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from gypso.

gypsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gypsum] **I.** *Of gypsum* (a post-class. word): Spart. Sever. 22.—**II.** *Covered* or *plastered with gypsum*, gypsatus: facies (mulierum), Hier. Ep. 38, 3.

gypso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To cover* or *coat with gypsum, to plaster:* opercula, Col. 12, 39, 2: vas, id. ib. 43.—Poet., gypsatus pes, *The foot of a prisoner marked with gypsum, to show that he was to be sold for a slave:* Tib. 2, 3, 60; so Ov. Am. 1, 8, 64.—Hence

* gypsātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Covered* or *coated with gypsum:* quibus illa (Medea) manibus gypsatissimis persuasit, ne sibi illae vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, *with hands thickly coated with gypsum* (as was the case with actors who played women's parts), Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1.

† **gypsoplastes,** ae, *m.*=γυψοπλάστης, *A worker in gypsum* or *stucco*, Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

† **gypsum,** i, *n.*=γύψος, *White lime plaster, gypsum*, "Plin. 36, 24, 59;" 14, 19, 24; 20, 9, 39; 35, 12, 45; Col. 12, 20, 8; Cato R. R. 39, 1.—**II.** Transf., *A figure in gypsum, plaster image*, Juv. 2, 4.

† **gyrīnus,** i, *m.*=γυρῖνος, *A young frog not yet fully developed, a tadpole:* ranae pariunt minimas carnes nigras, quas *gyrinos* vocant, Plin. 9, 51, 74.

gўro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gyrus] *To turn round in a circle, wheel round* (a post Aug. word, and extremely rare): animal difficile se gyrabit, Veg. Vet. 3, 5.—**II.** Transf.: gyratus, *Made in a circular form, rounded:* chlamys orbe gyrato laciniosa, Plin. 5, 10, 11.

(* **Gyrton,** onis, or **Gyrtōna,** ae. *A town of Thessaly, between Pharsalia and Larissa*, Liv. 36, 10; 42, 54; Plin. 4, 9, 16: Gyrtona, Mela, 2, 3.)

† **gȳrus,** i, *m.* = γῦρος, *A circle*, esp. that which is described by an animal, particularly a horse, in its movements (mostly poet.): **I.** Lit.: nec equi variare gyros in morem nostrum docentur, Tac. G. 6; so of *a circular course, ring*, for horses, Virg. G. 3, 115; Ov. A. A. 3, 384; Luc. 1, 425, et saep.: adytis quum lubricus anguis ab imis Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit, Virg. A. 5, 85: ducensque per aëra gyros Miluus, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 33: apes gyros volatu edunt, Plin. 11, 20, 22: grues gyros quosdam indecoro cursu peragunt, id. 10, 23, 30;—Virg. A. 7, 379; Suet. Caes. 39.

B. Transf., *The place where horses are trained, a course* (poet.): gyrum pulsat equis, Prop. 3, 14, 11.

II. Trop., *A circle, circuit, career, course* (the fig. being that of the ring in which horses run): mensis artiore (quam annus) praecingitur circulo; angustissimum habet dies gyrum, Sen. Ep. 12; cf., seu bruma nivalem Interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 26; and, similique gyro venient aliorum vices, *circuit, course*, Phaedr. 4, 26, 25:—homines secundis rebus effrenatos tamquam in gyrum rationis et doctrinae duci oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 70: oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70; Prop. 3, 3, 21; cf., attrahe vela Fortius et gyro curre, poëta, tuo, Ov. R. Am. 398: in dialecticae gyris consenescere, Gell. 16, 8, 17.

Gythēum or **Gythĭum,** i, *n.*, Γύθειον or Γύθιον, *A sea-port in Laconia, on the Eurotas*, now *Paleopolis*, Plin. 6, 34; Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49; Liv. 34, 38; 25, 27.—**II.** Deriv., **Gythĕātes,** ae, *m.*, Γυθεάτης, *Of* or *belonging to Gytheum, Gytheatic:* sinus, Plin. 4, 5, 8.

(* **Gythĭum, Gythīum,** or **Gythēum,** i, *n.*, v. Gytheum.)

H.

H, h, the eighth letter of the Latin alphabet, the weakest guttural, the sign for which is borrowed from the Greek, in which H was the oldest form of the spiritus asper, corresp. to the Latin H-sound (HEKATON, ἑκατόν, ΗΟΣ, ὅς, *etc.*), while this affinity to the Greek spiritus gave rise to occasional doubts, even among the ancients, as to whether the Lat. H was properly a letter or not: si H litera est, non nota, Quint. 1, 5, 19; cf. also, H literam, sive illam spiritum magis quam literam dici oportet, *etc.*, Gell. 2, 3, 1.

As an initial and medial, H may be combined with any vowel, though, as long as the language was a living one, the orthography, in this respect, continued rather inconstant; thus we have honus, honera for onus, onera, harundo for arundo, and even hac for ac (Inscr. Orell. *no.* 23), and, on the other hand, aruspex for haruspex, erus for herus, ercisco and erctum for hercisco and herctum, aheneus and aëneus, Annibal and Hannibal, Adria and Hadria, *etc.*; v. Gell. l. l.—As a sign for the aspiration of the consonants *c*, *p*, *r*, and *t* (as in Greek the aspirates χ, φ, and ϑ were originally designated by KH, ΠH, and TH), H first came into use in the seventh century of Rome; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160; and see the letter C, p. 216, a.—As a final, *h* occurs only in the interjections ah and vah.

In the formation of words, *h* was changed into *c* before *t*, as tractum from traho, vectum from veho; and coalesced with *s* into *x*, as traxi, vexi; cf. also onyx from onych-s; v. the letter X.

As an abbreviation, H. denotes hic, haec, hoc, hujus, *etc.*; habet, heres, honor, *etc.* HH. heredes. H. AQ. hic acquiescit. H. B. M. heredes bene merenti. H. C. Hispania citerior *or* hic condiderunt.

☞ The abbreviation HS. for sestertium does not strictly belong here, because H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral II. crossed; v. sestertius, *ad init.*

ha! *interj.* An exclamation of warning, checking, *Hold!* ha, Hegio, numquam istuc dixis! Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 45: ha nimium, Stasime, saeviter! id. Trin. 4, 3, 53: ha he! nunc demum mihi animus in tuto est, id. Pseud. 4, 5, 1.—**II.** Ha ha he! An exclamation of laughter or derision, *Ha! ha! ha! Chr.* Ha, ha, he! *Me.* Quid risisti? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 13; so Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 36; Ter. And. 4, 4, 15; Eun. 3, 1, 36; 3, 2, 44; Hec. 5, 4, 22; Phorm. 2, 3, 64: ha ha he! jam teneo, quid sit, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 23.

hăbēna, ae, *f.* [habeo; and therefore, lit., That by which a thing is held, qs. the handle; hence, in partic.] *A thong*, esp. of a horse, *a rein* (in the latter sense usually in the plur.).

I. Lit.: exhortatur equos, quorum per colla jubasque Excutit habenas, Ov. M. 5, 404; cf., omnes effundit habenas, Virg. A. 5, 818; so of the reins, id. ib. 10, 576; 11, 600; 670; 765; 12, 327; 471; 622; Luc. 2, 500, et saep.: turbo actus habena, Virg. A. 7, 380: quum jaculum parva Libys amentavit habena, Luc. 6, 221: Balearis tortor habenae, id. 3, 710: in scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenae, *i. e. of the whip-lash, whip*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 15: molles galeae habenae, Val. Fl. 6, 365: plantarum calces tantum infimae teguntur: cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vincta sunt, *shoe-strings*, Gell. 13, 21, 5.—Poet.: pedes aequat habenas, *i. e. the riders*, Val. Fl. 6, 95.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A small strip of diseased flesh cut out from the body:* tenuis excidenda habena est, Cels. 7, 17 *fin.*; cf., habenula.—Far more freq.

B. (in allusion to the reins of horses) In gen., *A rein;* also abstr. for *direction, management, government:* Lucr. 2, 1096: fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas, *give the reins to*, Ov. M. 1, 280; so Val. Fl. 6, 391: (ventis) regem dedit, qui foedere certo Et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas, Virg. A. 1, 63: furit immissis Vulcanus habenis, id. ib. 5, 662: classique immittit habenas, id. ib. 6, 1; Lucr. 7, 785; imitated by Virgil: dum se laetus ad auras Palmes agit laxis per purum immissus habenis, Virg. G. 2, 364: vates rege vatis habenas, Ov. F. 1, 25: legum, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 166: commodissimum est quam laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, quas vel adducas quum velis vel remittas, Cic. Lael. 13, 45: alicui moderandi et regendi sui potestatem quasi quasdam habenas tradere, id. de Or. 1, 52, 226; so id. Rep. 1, 5; and, accepisse Numam populi Latialis habenas, Ov. M. 15, 481; cf. also, rerumque reliquit habenas, Virg. A. 7, 600; and, linquam datas habenas, Val. Fl. 1, 560: irarumque omnes effundit habenas, Virg. A. 12, 499.—In the sing.: latiae diffisus habenae, *i. e. of the Roman dominion*, Sil. 13, 34; Gell. 14, 1, 4.

hăbentĭa, ae, *f.* [habeo, *no.* II. A] *Possessions, property, substance* (an ante-class. word): animos eorum habentia inflarat, Quadrig. in Non. 119, 32; Plaut. Truc. prol. 21.

hăbēnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [habena, *no.* II. A] *A small strip of diseased flesh which is cut out from the body:* tum ab ora vel vulsella vel hamo apprehensam tamquam habenulam excidere, Cels. 7, 28: tenuis habenula ab ulteriore ora excidenda, id. 7, 7, 8 *fin.*; so, paulo latior, id. ib. 20 *fin.*

hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. (archaic *praes. conj.* HABESSIT, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19; *inf.* haberier, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 111) *v. a.* and *n.* [root HAB, kindred with ʽAΠω, ἅπτω, apo, and therefore, lit., To grasp, lay hold of, hold in the hands; hence]

To have, in the widest sense of the word, *to hold, keep, possess, cherish, entertain*, etc.

I. In gen.: SI INTESTATO MORITVR, CVI SVVS HERES NEC SIT, AGNATVS PROXIMVS FAMILIAM HABETO, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Ulp. Frgm. 26, 1; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 343 *sq.:* ex tui animi sententia tu uxorem habes? Cato in Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 260; cf., aliquam habere in matrimonio, Cic. Scaur. § 8; and, ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 6: si et prudentes homines et non veteres reges habere voluerunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.:* quae quum patrem clarissimum, amplissimos patruos, ornatissimum fratrem haberet, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147; so, quum ille haberet filium delicatiorem, id. de Or. 2, 64, 257; and, quod non ingenuos habeat clarosque parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91: habebat saepe ducentos, saepe decem servos, id. ib. 1, 3, 11; and cf., fundum habere, Cic. Tull. § 14: cur pecuniam non habeat mulier? id. Rep. 3, 10: tantas divitias habet: Nescit quid faciat auro, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 99: aurum, id. ib. 2, 3, 35: vectigalia magna Divitiasque, Hor. S. 2, 2, 101: tantum opum, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: classes, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4; so, naves, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, 104: denique sit finis quaerendi, quumque habeas plus, Pauperiem metuas minus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 92: tacitus pasci si posset corvus, haberet Plus dapis, id. Ep. 1, 17, 50: Dionysii equus quid attulit admirationis, quod habuit apes in juba? Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: foenum habet in cornu, longe fuge, Hor. S. 1, 4, 34: leges in monumentis habere, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: hostis habet muros, Virg. A. 2, 290, et al.: quam vellem Panaetium nostrum nobiscum haberemus, Cic. Rep. 1, 10; so, Ciceronem secum, id. Att. 4, 9, 2; cf., ea legione, quam secum habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 1; and, secum senatorem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 31, 77; cf. also, magnum numerum equitatus circum se, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 5:—haec si habeat aurum, quod illi renumeret, faciat lubens, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 12; cf., quid non habuisti quod dares? Habuisse se dicet, Cic. Scaur. § 19; and, quod non desit, habentem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 52: qui in foro turbaque, quicum colloqui libeat, non habeant, Cic. Rep. 1, 17.

b. With abstract objects: quid illos, bono genere gnatos, opinanimi animi habuisse atque habituros dum vivent? Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17: quod uno et eodem temporis puncto nati dissimiles et naturas et vitas et casus habent, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 95: febrim, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1: instrumenta animi, id. Rep. 3, 3: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare, id. ib. 1, 2: in populos perpetuam potestatem, id. ib. 2, 27; cf., in populum vitae necisque potestatem, id. ib. 3, 14; so, potestatem, id. ib. 2. 29; 32; 36: eo plus auctoritatis, id. ib. 3, 16: ornamenta dicendi, id. de Or. 2, 28, 122; cf., summam prudentiam summamque vim dicendi, id. ib. 1, 20, 89: Q. Lucilius Balbus tantos progressus habebat in Stoicis, ut, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15: neque quem usum belli haberent aut quibus institutis uterentur, reperiri poterat, Caes. B. G. 4, 20 *fin.:* nonnullam invidiam ex eo, quod, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 283: nimiam spem, Cato in Gell 13, 17, 1; so, spem in fide alicujus, Cic Inv. 1, 39, 71; cf., tantum spei ad vivendum, id. Att. 15, 20, 2, and id. N. D. 3, 6, 14; cf. also, summam spem de aliquo, id. Lael. 3, 11: odium in equestrem ordinem, id. Cluent. 55, 151: metum, Prop. 3, 11, 6: consolationem semper in ore atque in animo, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 2; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 7, 66, § 56; and, rogavi, ut diceret, quid haberet in animo, Cic. Att. 8, 10: neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, *observe no bounds* or *measure*, Sall. C. 11, 4 Kritz; v. modus: haec habebam fere, quae te scire vellem, Cic. Att. 1, 6; cf., haec habui de amicitia quae dicerem, (* *this is what I had to say*), id. Lael. 27 *fin.:* fidem, gratiam, honorem, rationem; v. these nouns.

(β) With the *inf.* (analog. to the Gr. ἔχω) or with the *part. fut. pass.* (the latter construction perh. only post-Aug.) *To have to* do something, *I must* do something: rogas, ut id mihi habeam curare, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 2: etiam Filius Dei mori habuit, Tert. Hab. mul. 1: si inimicos jubemur diligere, quem habemus odisse? id. Apol. 37:—de spatiis ordinum eatenus praecipiendum habemus, ut intelligant agricolae, *etc.*, Col. 5, 5, 3: praesertim quum enitendum haberemus, ut, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 12: si nunc primum statuendum haberemus, Tac. A. 14, 44; id. Or. 36.

c. Of inanimate or abstr. subjects: prima classis LXXXVIII. centurias habeat, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: locus ille nihil habet religionis, id. Leg. 2, 22, 57: humani animi eam partem, quae sensum habeat, id. Div. 1, 32, 70: animus incorruptus agit atque habet cuncta, neque ipse habetur, Sall. J. 2, 3: divinus animus mortale nihil habuit, Cic. Scaur. § 50: habet statum res publica de tribus secundarium, id. Rep. 1, 42; cf., nullum est genus illarum rerum publicarum, quod non habeat iter ad finitimum quoddam malum, id. ib. 1, 28: ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, id. ib. 1, 27: nulla alia in civitate ... ullum domicilium libertas habet, id. ib. 1, 31: nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, id. ib. 1, 4; cf., viri excellentis ancipites variique casus habent admirationem, id. Fam. 5, 12, 5: habet etiam amoenitas ipsa illecebras multas cupiditatum, id. Rep. 2, 4: quid habet illius carminis simile haec oratio? id. ib. 1, 36: magnam habet vim disciplina verecundiae, id. ib. 4, 6, et saep.: quomodo habere dicimur febrem, quum illa nos habeat, Sen. Ep. 119 *med.*; cf., animalia somnus habebat, Virg. A. 3, 147; so Ov. M. 7, 329: me somno gravatum Infelix habuit thalamus, Virg. A. 6, 521; cf., non me impia namque Tartara habent, id. ib. 5, 734; and, habentque Tartara Panthoiden, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 9: qui (metus) major absentes habet, id. Epod. 1, 18; Sen. Const. Sap. 7; so, et habet mortalia casus, Luc. 2, 13: terror habet vates, Stat. Th. 3, 549.

II. In partic.: **A.** Pregn., as also our *to have*, i. q. *to have* or *possess property* (used mostly abs.): miserum istuc verbum et pessumum est, Habuisse et nihil habere, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 34: qui habet, ultro appetitur: qui est pauper, aspernatur, Cic. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: habet idem in numis, habet idem in urbanis praediis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, 199; so, in numis, id. Att. 8, 10: in Salentinis aut in Brutiis, *i. e. to have possessions*, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 132; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 18, 45: nos quod simus, quod habeamus, *etc.*, Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1: et belli rabies et amor successit habendi, Virg. A. 8, 327; cf., amore senescit habendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85; so Phaedr. 3 prol. 21; Juv. 14, 207.—Hence,

2. With a follg. object- or relative-clause, qs. *To have the means, ability*, or *knowledge*, i. e. *to be in a condition, to be able, to know how* to do or say any thing: (*a*) With object-clauses: de Alexandrina re tantum habeo polliceri, me tibi cumulate satisfacturum, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 3: de re publica nihil habeo ad te scribere, id. Att. 2, 22, 6: haec fere dicere habui de natura deorum (* *this is the substance of what I had to say*), id. N. D. 3, 39, 93; cf., quid habes igitur dicere de Gaditano foedere? id. Balb. 14, 33; and, habeo etiam dicere, quem de ponte in Tiberim dejecerit, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: illud affirmare pro certo habeo, *etc.*, Liv. 44, 22, 4: sic placet, an melius quis habet suadere? Hor. Epod. 16, 23.—(*β*) With relative sentences (usually with a negative: *non habeo, quid* faciam; or, on the other hand, *nihil habeo, quod* faciam, dicam, *etc.*): de quibus habeo ipse, quid sentiam; non habeo autem, quid tibi assentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64: de pueris quid agam, non habeo, id. Att. 7, 19: usque eo quid arguas non habes, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 45: quid huic responderet, non habebat, id. Mur. 12, 26: nec quid faceret habebat, id. Verr. 2, 4, 23, 51; id. Off. 2, 2, 7: qui, quo se reciperent, non haberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 38, 2. And on the other hand: nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam, Cic. Att. 7, 19; so, nil habeo, quod agam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 19; and, nihil habeo, quod cum amicitia Scipionis possim comparare, Cic. Lael. 27, 103.

B. *To have in use, make use of, use* (so very rarely): anulus in digito subtertenuatur habendo, *i. e. by use, by wearing*, Lucr. 1, 312; cf., aera nitent usu: vestis bona quaerit haberi, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 51: quippe quas (divitias) honeste habere licebat, abuti per turpitudinem properabant, Sall. C. 13, 2 Kritz; cf., magnae opes innocenter paratae et modeste habitae, Tac. A. 4, 44.

C. *To hold* or *keep* a person or thing in any place or condition, or in any manner; *to have, hold*, or *regard* in any light: aliquem in obsidione, Caes. B. C. 3, 31, 3: aliquem in liberis custodiis, Sall. C. 47, 3; so, aliquem in custodiis, id. ib. 52, 14: aliquem in vinculis, id. ib. 51 *fin.*; for which also, in custodiam habitus (*i. e. put into prison and kept there*), Liv. 22, 25; Tac. H. 1, 87; and with this cf., quo facilius omne Hadriaticum mare in potestatem haberet, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 Oud. *N. cr.* (*al.* in potestate); and, quum talem virum in potestatem habuisset, Sall. J. 112 *fin.* Kritz *N. cr.*: quae res eos in magno diuturnoque bello inter se habuit, Sall. J. 79, 3: alios in ea fortuna haberent, ut socii esse quam cives mallent, Liv. 26, 24: aegros in tenebris, Cels. 3, 18: aquam coelestem sub dio in sole, Col. 12, 12, 1: in otio militem, Liv. 39, 2, 6; cf., legiones habebantur per otium, Tac. H. 1, 31; and, exercitus sine imperio et modestia habitus, Sall. J. 44, 1: quos ille postea magno in honore habuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 77, 2; for which, quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, id. B. G. 5, 54, 4: habeo Junium (mensem) et Quintilem in metu, *i. e. I fear*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14.—Hence,

2. With a double predicate, esp. freq. with the *part. perf. pass.*, *To have, hold*, or *possess* a person or thing in any quality or capacity, as any thing; *to have, hold*, or *possess* an action as completed, finished (a pregn. circumlocution for the perfect): quum haberet collegam in praetura Sophoclem, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 93; and, an heredem habuerit eum, a quo, *etc.*, id. 7, 2, 37;—Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 8: cur ergo unus tu Apollonidenses miseriores habes quam pater tuus habuit umquam? Cic. Fl. 29, 71: obvium habuerunt patrem, Quint. 7, 1, 29: reliquas civitates stipendiarias, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3: quod (cognomen) habes haereditarium, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: quae habuit venalia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, 144; Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 11, 1:—qui auro habeat soccis suppactum solum, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 98: me segregatum habuisse, uxorem ut duxit, a me Pamphilum, *have kept him away, aloof*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 25; cf., inclusum in curia senatum habuerunt, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 8: (Romulus) habuit plebem in clientelas principum descriptam, id. Rep. 2, 9: satis mihi videbar habere cognitum Scaevolam ex iis rebus, quas, *etc.*, id. Brut. 40, 147; cf., si nondum eum satis habes cognitum, id. Fam. 13, 17, 3; and id. ib. 15, 20 *fin.*; so, fidem spectatam jam et diu cognitam, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: decumas ad aquam deportatas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, 36: domitas habere libidines, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194: omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos, id. Or. 33, 118; id. Rep. 2, 6: innumerabilia, quae collecta habent Stoici, id. Div. 2, 70, 145: quantum in acie tironi sit committendum, nimium saepe expertum habemus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3: quare velim ita statutum habeas, me, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 1: habeo absolutum suave ἔπος ad Caesarem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 6: in adversariis scriptum habere (nomen), id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: de Caesare satis dictum habebo, id. Phil. 5, 19, 52: bellum habere susceptum, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14, et saep.

3. *To have* or *hold* a person in any manner, i. q. *to treat, use*: is, uti tu me hic habueris, proinde illum illic curaverit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 64: equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere et carpere, Caes. B. C. 1, 63, 2; cf. Cels. 3, 20; and id. 3, 21: exercitum luxuriose nimisque liberaliter habere, Sall. C. 11, 5 Kritz; cf., eos ille non pro vanis hostibus, ut meriti erant, sed accurate et liberaliter habuit, id. Jug. 103, 5.

4. With se, and sometimes middle or neuter (v. in the follg.), *To hold* or *keep himself* or *itself* in a certain manner, *i. e. to be constituted* or *situated, to be*, in any manner; *to be* in any manner with respect to any person or thing: (*a*) habere *se*: Tironem Patris aegrum reliqui ... et quamquam videbatur se non graviter habere, tamen sum sollicitus, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3: praeclare te habes, quum, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 61, 149: ipsi se hoc melius habent quam nos, quod, *etc.*, id. Att. 11, 7, 4: Bene habemus nos, id. ib. 2, 8, 1: ego me bene habeo, Tac. A. 14, 51:—praeclare se res habeat, si, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: male se res habet, quum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia, id. Off. 2, 6, 22; cf. id. de Or. 2, 77, 313: quae quum ita se res haberet, tamen, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 50, 124; cf., verum ita se res habet, ut ego, *etc.*, id. Quint. 1, 2: sic profecto res se habet, id. de Or. 2, 67, 271: scire aveo, quomodo res se habeat, id. Att. 13, 35, 2; cf. id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: ut se tota res habeat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 5, 15; cf., ut meae res sese habent, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 1.—(*β*) Mid.: virtus clara aeternaque habetur, *exhibits itself as something*, etc., Sall. C. 1, 4: sicuti pleraque mortalium habentur, *as is commonly the fate of mortals*, id. ib. 6, 3.—(*γ*) Neutr. (as also the Gr. ἔχω): Tullia nostra recte valet: Terentia minus belle habuit, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1: volui animum tandem confirmare hodie meum, Ut bene haberem filiae nuptiis, *I might enjoy myself*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 2; so, qui bene habet suisque amicis est volup. id. Mil. 3, 1, 130:—bene habent tibi principia, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 82: bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, *it is well*, Cic. Mur. 6, 14; so Liv. 8, 6: "magnum narras, vix credibile." Atqui, sic habet, *so it is, it is even so*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 53.

5. *To hold, account, esteem, consider, regard* a person or thing in any manner or as any thing; *to think* or *believe* a person or thing *to be* any thing: aliquem fidelem sibi habere, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 87: deos aeternos et beatos, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: maximam illam voluptatem habemus, quae, *etc.*, id. Fin. 1, 11, 37: eum nos ut perveterem habemus ... nec vero habeo quemquam antiquiorem, id. Brut. 15, 61: Ut et rex et pater haberetur omnium, id. Rep. 1, 36; id. ib. 2, 21: parentem Asiae et dici et haberi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10 *fin.*: eos dicit esse habitos deos, a quibus, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: quum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, id. Rep. 1, 33; cf. id. ib. 2, 12 *fin.*:—non habeo nauci Marsum augurem, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; so, cujus auctoritas in iis regionibus magni habebatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21, 7; and, nihil pensi habere, Quint. 11, 1, 29; cf. also, an perinde habenda sit haec atque illa, id. 7, 3, 11: sese illum non pro amico, sed pro hoste habiturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 19; so, aliquem pro hoste, Liv. 2, 20; Curt. 6, 2, et al.: nisi in provincia relictas rationes pro relatis haberem, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2; so, licet omnia Italica pro Romanis habeam, Quint. 1, 5, 56; and id. 12, 10, 73: istuc jam pro facto habeo, Cic. Att. 13, 1, 2; so, Pompeium pro certo habemus per Illyricum proficisci in Galliam, id. ib. 10, 6 *fin.*; and, id obliviscendum, pro non dicto habendum, Liv. 23, 22, 9: hoc velim in maximis rebus et maxime necessariis habeas, Cic. Att. 5, 5 *fin.*: aliquem in deorum numero, id. N. D. 1, 14, 36; so, aliquem in hostium numero, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 1; and, aliquem suorum In numero, Hor. S. 2, 6, 41; for which also, hostium numero haberi, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 6; and, numero impiorum ac sceleratorum haberi, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7; cf. also Quint. 3, 7, 2: quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56; so, mutare nefas habent, Quint. 12, 8, 6: nec tamen est habendum religioni, nocentem aliquando defendere (* *to scruple, make a conscience of*), Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51; cf., nec eam rem habuit religioni, id. Div. 1, 35, 77: quando tu me bene merentem tibi habes despicatui (* *you despise*), Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 19; so, non sic ludibrio tuis factis habitus essem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 11: nec cuiquam mortalium injuriae suae parvae videntur: multi eas gravius aequo habuere, *have regarded, considered*, Sall. C. 51, 11; cf., Ita aegre habuit, filium id pro parente ausum, Liv. 7, 5, 7.—Here, too, belongs the colloquial expression sic habeto, or sic habeas aliquid, or with an object-clause, *Hold or judge thus, of this be convinced, believe, know*: illud velim sic habeas, quod intelliges, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 2: unum hoc sic habeto: si, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 6 *fin.*: sic habeto: omnibus, *etc.*, id. Rep. 6, 13: enitere et sic habeto, non esse te mortalem, sed corpus hoc, id. ib. 6, 24; so with an object-clause, id. Fam. 2, 10, 1; 16, 4, 4. Also without sic: id primum ergo habeto, non sine magna causa, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 2; so, tantum habeto, civem egregium esse Pompeium, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 8, 2.

D. *To have possession of, to inhabit* a place; and more freq. neut., *to dwell, live* any where (ante-class.; in good prose habito, derived from habeo, is used instead; v. habito): quae Corinthum arcem altam habetis, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1:—ille geminus qui Syracusis habet, Plaut. Men. prol. 69: quis istic habet? id. Bacch. 1, 2, 6: ubi nunc adolescens habet? id. Trin. 1, 2, 156: apud aedem Junonis Lucinae, ubi aedituumus habere solet, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16, § 50.

E. To have in one's mind, *i. e. To know, be acquainted with*: siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18 *fin.*: habes consilia nostra; nunc cognosce de Bruto, *there you have, such are*, id. Att. 5, 21, 10; so, habetis igitur primum ortum tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 27; and, habetis sermonem bene longum hominis, id. de Or. 2, 88, 361; cf. also, habes nostras sententias, Suet. Claud. 4: habes, quae fortissime de beata vita dici putem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28 *fin.*; cf. id. de Or. 2, 71, 291.

F. *To have as a habit, peculiarity*, or *characteristic*: habebat hoc omnino Caesar: quem plane perditum aere alieno egentemque cognorat, hunc in familiaritatem libentissime recipiebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 78; id. Pis. 32, 81.

G. As also our verb *to hold*, with the accessory notion of an act or performance of some kind: *To make, do, perform, prepare, utter, produce, cause*: alium quaerebam, iter hac habui, *made, directed*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 35; cf. ex urbe profectus iter ad legiones habebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 3; so, iter, id. ib. 1, 51, 1; 3, 11, 2; 3, 106, 1; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2: vias, Luc. 2, 439: C. Cato concionatus est, se comitia haberi non siturum, si, *etc.*, *to be held*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6; so, senatum, id. ib. 2, 13, 3; Fam. 1, 4, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 1: concilia, id. B. G. 5, 53, 4: concionem, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 6: censum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, 138: delectum (militum), id. Phil. 5, 12, 31; Fam. 15, 1 *ad fin.*; Caes. B. G. 6, 1; v. delectus: ludos, Suet. Rhet. 1: sermonem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; cf., orationem, id. Rep. 1, 46; and, multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, id. ib. 6, 9 *fin.*; so, disputationem, id. ib. 1, 7; Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 1: dialogum, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1: verba, id. de Or. 2, 47, 190: querelam de aliquo apud aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, 2: controversiam de fundo cum aliquo, id. Fam. 13, 69, 2, et saep.: deinde adventus in Syriam primus equitatus habuit interitum, *caused, occasioned*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9; cf. id. Div. 2, 46, 96; and, latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quae extra fines cujusque civitatis fiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 23, 6.

H. Habere in animo (or simply animo), with a follg. object-clause, *To have in mind, to intend, to be disposed, minded, inclined* to do any thing: istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52; so id. Att. 1, 17, 11; and, hoc (flumen) neque ipse transire in animo habebat neque hostes transituros existimabat, Caes. B. G. 6, 7, 5: neque eum bello invadere animo habuit, Liv. 44, 25, 1 dub. (*al.* in animo).

I. Habere sibi *or* secum aliquid, *To keep to one's self* (lit. and trop.): clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 19, 47. So the formula used in divorces: RES TVAS TIBI HABE: illam suam suas res sibi habere jussit ex duodecim tabulis, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69.—Trop.: secreto hoc audi, tecum habeto, ne Apellae quidem liberto tuo dixeris, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 2; so, verum haec tu tecum habeto, id. Att. 4, 15, 6.

K. Of a sweetheart, *To have* (in a good or an obscene sense), *to possess; enjoy*: postquam nos Amaryllis habet, Galatea reliquit, Virg. E. 1, 31; so Tib. 1, 2, 65; Prop. 3, 8, 22: duxi, habui scortum, Plaut. Bac. 4, 10, 6; so Ter. And. 1, 1, 58; quum esset objectum, habere eum Laida. "*Habeo*, inquit, *non habeor a Laide*," Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2.

L. A gladiatorial *t. t.*, of a wounded combatant, hoc habet *or* habet, *He has got that* (i. e. that stroke), *that hit*: desuper altus equo graviter ferit atque ita fatur: Hoc habet, Virg. A. 12, 296; so Prud. Psych. 53; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 30.—**2.** Transf.: hoc habet: reperi, qui senem ducerem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 26; so Rud. 4, 4, 99: egomet continuo mecum; Certe captus est! Habet! Ter. And. 1, 1, 56 ("id est vulneratus est. *Habet* enim qui percussus est: et proprie de gladiatoribus dicitur," Don.).—Hence

hăbĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Held* or *kept* in any manner, *i. e. in a certain condition, state, humor* (ante-class.): **A.** In gen.: equus nimis strigosus et male habitus, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 4, 20, 11; v. in the follg.—**2.** Trop.: ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, diu etiam duras (lites) dabit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 22.—**B.** In particular, physically, *Well kept, well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent*: corpulentior videre atque habitior, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 8: si qua (virgo) est habitior paullo, pugilem esse aiunt, deducunt cibum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23: (censores) equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, *etc.*, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 4, 20, 11.

hăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [habeo] *That may be easily handled* or *managed, handy, manageable, suitable, fit, proper, apt, expert, light, nimble. swift* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: (calcei) habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231; cf., (natura homini) figuram corporis habilem et aptam ingenio humano dedit, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26; and, res aptae, habiles et ad naturam accommodatae, id. Fin. 4, 20, 56: brevitate habiles gladii, Liv. 22, 46, 5; so, ensis, Virg. A. 9, 305: arcus, id. ib. 1, 318: pharetra ad tela, Val. Fl. 3, 607: frameae, Tac. G. 6: currus, Ov. M. 2, 531: aratrum, Tib. 1, 9, 7: naves velis, Tac. A. 2, 6: corpus habilissimum quadratum est, neque gracile neque obesum, *the most convenient for managing, treating*, Cels. 2, 1; cf., materia levis est et ad hoc habilis, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7: atque habilis membris venit vigor, *i. e. making supple*, Virg. G. 4, 418:—bos nec feturae habilis nec fortis aratris, *fit, proper for*, id. ib. 3, 62; so, terra frumentis, Col. 2, 2, 20; cf., Aegyptum ut feraciorem habilioremque annonae urbicae redderet, Suet. Aug. 18: pinguibus hae (vites) terris habiles, levioribus illae, Virg. G. 2, 92: rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, equis tantum habilem, Liv. 24, 48, 5; cf., ducenta fere millia peditum, armis habilia, *able to bear arms*, Vellej. 2, 110, 3; and, nondum portandis habiles gravioribus armis, Sil. 11, 588.

II. Trop.: sunt quidam ita in iisdem rebus habiles, ita naturae muneribus ornati, ut, *etc.*, *apt, expert, skillful*, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: acutior atque habilior ad inveniendum, Quint. 6, 3, 12: numquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas habilius fuit, Liv. 21, 4, 3; Suet. Claud. 2: exercitus non habilis gubernaculo, *not easy to govern*, Vellej. 2, 113, 2: negotia expedita et habilia sequuntur actorem, Sen. de Ira 3, 7: et vicina seni non habilis Lyco, *not suited* (on account of her age), Hor. Od. 3, 19, 24: non habiles Colchi, *i. e. uncivilized, rude*, Val. Fl. 7, 231.—(β) Poet., with follg. inf.: plaudentique habiles Caryae resonare Dianae, Stat. Th. 4, 225; so Luc. 3, 553.

Adv., hăbĭlĭter, *Handily, aptly, expertly, skillfully, easily* (very rare): scutum parvum habiliter ferens, Liv. Epit. 57: ut elephantis, sicut nos equis, facile atque habiliter utantur, Mel. 3, 7; Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 21.

* **hăbĭlĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [habilis] *Aptitude, ability*: omitto opportunitates habilitatesque reliqui corporis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27.

hăbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. habilis, *ad fin.*

hăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [habito] *Habitable* (quite class.): regiones, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45; so, cinguli (terrae), id. Rep. 6, 20: media plaga (terrae), Ov. M. 1, 49: coelum, id. Fast. 4, 611: non habitabile frigus, id. Trist. 3, 4, 51.—* **II.** Poet. transf., *Inhabited*: Tarpeiae rupes Superisque habitabile saxum, Sil. 1, 541.

hăbĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *A dwelling-place, habitation* (a post-class. word): leonis, Gell. 5, 14, 21: avium, Pallad. 1, 23.—**II.** Transf., of the body, as the dwelling-place of the soul: Prud. Cath. 10, 39.

hăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A dwelling, habitation* (quite class.): impia habitatio, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 73; cf. id. ib. 67: ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta... eveniat, id. Trin. 1, 2, 2: peto a te, ut ei de habitatione accommodes, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: sumptus habitationis, id. Coel. 7, 17. So too Cato R. R. 128; Col. 1, 6, 6; and in the plur.: mercedes habitationum annuae, *house-rent*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 1.—**II.** Transf., *Rent for a dwelling, house-rent*: annuam habitationem Romae usque ad bina millia numum remisit, Suet. Caes. 38.

hăbĭtātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [habitatio] *A little dwelling* (late Lat.): in specubus habitatiunculas habere, Hier. in Obad. *med.*

hăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [habito] *A dweller, indweller, inhabitant*: tuam (domum) in Carinis mundi habitatores Lamiae conduxerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7: incolae atque habitatores, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140; cf., inesse aliquem habitatorem in hac coelesti ac divina domo, id. ib. 2, 35, 90.

hăbĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that inhabits*: Aus. Idyll. 10, 82.

* **hăbĭtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [habeo] *A having*: debitio gratiae, non habitio, cum pecunia confertur, Gell. 1, 4, 7.

hăbĭto, avi, atum, 1. (gen. plur. of the part. praes. habitantum, Ov. M. 14, 90) *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [habeo]

I. In gen., *To have frequently, to be wont to have* (ante-class. and very rarely): epicrocum, Var. in Non. 318, 25: comas, id. ib. 27.

II. In partic. (acc. to habeo, *no.* II. D), *To have possession of, to inhabit* a place; and more freq. neut., *to dwell, abide, reside, live* any where (the class. signif. of the word).

A. Lit.: (*a*) *Act.*: centum urbes habitant magnas, Virg. A. 3, 106; so, silvas, id. Ecl. 6, 2: hoc nemus, hunc collem (deus), id. Aen. 8, 352: humiles casas, id. Ecl. 2, 29: terras, Ov. Her. 1, 66; Met. 1, 195: pruinas, Val. Fl. 2, 177.—In the pass.: colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, 119; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 28: arx procul iis, quae habitabantur, Liv. 24, 3, 2: nobis habitabitur orbis Ultimus, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 127: tellus Bistoniis habitata viris, id. Met. 13, 430; cf., nec patria est habitata tibi, id. Trist. 5, 3, 21, and Sil. 2, 654: raris habitata mapalia tectis, Virg. G. 3, 340; cf., (agellus) habitatus quinque focis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 2; and, campi olim uberes magnisque urbibus habitati, Tac. H. 5, 7: quae sit tellus habitanda (sibi), requirit, Ov. M. 3, 9; cf., cesserunt nitidis habitandae piscibus undae, id. ib. 1, 74; and, habitandaque fana Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis, Hor. Epod. 16, 19.—(β) *Neutr.*: in illisce habitat aedibus Amphitruo, Plaut. Am. prol. 97; cf., cujus hic in aediculis habitat decem, ut opinor, millibus, Cic. Coel. 7, 17; so, in gurgustio, id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: in via, *on the high-road*, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: in Sicilia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 41, 95: in arboribus (aves), Plin. 18, 35, 87: Lilybaei, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, 38: lucis opacis, Virg. A. 6, 673; so, vallibus imis, id. ib. 3, 110: casa straminea, Prop. 2, 16, 20; cf., sub terra habitare, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: apud aliquem, id. Acad. 2, 26, 115; cf. id. Brut. 90, 309; so id. Coel. 21, 51; Cluent. 12, 33; Verr. 2, 2, 34, 83: cum aliquo, id. ib. 2, 1, 25, 64.—Abs.: triginta millibus dixistis eum habitare, Cic. Coel. 7, 17; cf., nunc si quis tanti (*i. e.* sex millibus) habitet, Vellej. 2, 10, 1; so, bene, Nep. Att. 13: avecta est peregre hinc habitatum, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 37; cf., is habitatum huc commigravit, id. Trin. 4, 3, 77; and, rus habitatum abii, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 27: commorandi natura deversorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: habitandi causa, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 8: numquam tecta subeamus: super habitantes aliquando procumbunt, Quint. 2, 16, 6.—Impers.: vides, habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, et in ipsis quasi maculis, ubi habitatur, vastas solitudines interjectas, Cic. Rep. 6, 19: habitari ait Xenophanes in luna, id. Acad. 2, 39, 123: vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur, Liv. 2, 62, 4.

B. Transf., *To stay, remain*, or *keep* in any place; *to keep to, dwell upon* a thing (a favorite expression with Cicero): cum iis, qui in foro habitarunt, de dignitate contendas? Cic. Mur. 9, 21; cf., habitare in rostris, id. Brut. 89, 305; and, in subselliis, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264; cf. also, in oculis, id. Planc. 27, 66: illi qui hoc solum colendum ducebant, habitarunt in hac una ratione tractanda, id. de Or. 2, 38, 160; so, in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis, *to dwell upon*, id. Or. 15, 49; cf. id. de Or. 2, 72, 292:—qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: cum his habitare pernoctareque curis (*i. e.* studiis)! id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, id. Phil. 12, 1, 2: animus habitat in oculis, Plin. 11, 37, 54; cf., mens in corde habitat, id. ib. 69: quid tibi (Amori) jucundum, siccis habitare medullis, Prop. 2, 11, 17: peregrinatus est hujus animus in nequitia, non habitavit. Val. Max. 6, 9, 1 *ext.*: tecum habita, *i. e. retire within thyself, examine thyself*, Pers. 4, 52.

hăbĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [habitus, *Pa.*, from habeo] *Condition, plight, habit, appearance*, or *figure* of the body (mostly ante- and post-class., for the class. habitus): qui color, nitor, vestitus, quae habitudo est corporis! *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 11; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15; and, habitus atque habitudo, *dress and figure*, App. M. 9, p. 235; so, ancillae, id. ib. 2, p. 118. In the plur.: tam variae corporis, App. Apol.

hăbĭtŭo, are, *v. a.* [habitus] *To bring into a condition* or *habit* of body; in the pass., *to be constituted* or *conditioned* in any manner, *to be in* any *condition* or *habit* of body (a post-class. word): Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4; id. ib. 4, 8.

* **hăbĭtūrĭo,** ire, *v. desid. a.* [habeo] *To desire to have, to long for* any thing: si arationes Habituris, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47.

1. habitus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from habeo.

2. hăbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [1. habitus, *Pa.*, from habeo] The *condition* or *state* of a thing (quite class.)

I. Lit., *Condition, plight, habit, deportment, appearance* of the body (in the sing. and plur.): quum ille vir (Q. Metellus) integerrima aetate, optimo habitu, maximis viribus eriperetur bonis omnibus, Cic. Coel. 24, 59: qui habitus et quae figura non procul abesse putatur a vitae periculo, id. Brut. 91, 313; cf., qui non tam habitus corporis opimos quam gracilitates consectentur, id. ib. 16, 64; and, mediocris habitus, id. ib. 91, 316: oris habitus, id. N. D. 1, 25, 99; so, habitus oris et vultus, id. Fin. 3, 17, 56: habitu corporis brevis fuit (Horatius), Suet. Vit. Hor.; so, corporum, Tac. G. 4; cf., positio coeli corporibus habitum dedit, id. Agr. 11: adde vultum habitumque hominis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 92: moderati aequabilesque habitus, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 36: signa virginali habitu atque vestitu, *deportment, appearance*, Cio. Verr. 2, 4, 3, 5; cf., himera in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata, id. ib. 2, 2, 35, 87; and, habitum vestitumque pristinum reducere, Suet. Aug. 40; so too, vestitu calciatuque et cetero habitu, id. Calig. 52: diversus est ascendentium habitus et descendentium: qui per pronum eunt, resupinant corpora; qui in arduum, incumbunt, *carriage, posture*, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*; so, cujus motum et habitum et incessum imitaretur, Suet. Claud. 4.

2. Of things, esp. of places (so perh. not till after the Aug. per.): (praediscere) patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Virg. G. 1, 52; cf., longe alius Italiae quam Indiae visus illi habitus esset, Liv. 9, 17, 17; so, maris, Val. Max. 3, 3, 4 *ext.*: domicilii, Col. 9, 15, 8: armorum, Liv. 9, 36, 6: pecuniarum, id. 1, 42, 5: temporum, id. 10, 46, 2, et saep.: urbs in habitum pulveris redacta, Val. Max. 9, 3, 3 *ext.*

B. In partic., *Dress, attire* (so too not till after the Aug. per.: esp. freq. in Suet.): Theopompus permutato cum uxore habitu e custodia, ut mulier, evasit, Quint. 2, 17, 20; cf. id. 3, 7, 6. So, Romano, Hor. S. 2, 7, 54; cf. Graeco, Romano uti, Suet. Aug. 98: Gallico, id. Caes. 58: pastorum, Liv. 9, 2, 2: triumphalis, Quint. 11, 1, 3; cf., triumphantis, Suet. Ner. 13: lugentis, id. Calig. 13: scenico, id. Ner. 38: quadrigario, id. Calig. 19, et saep.

II. Trop., *Quality, nature, character*: *justitia* est habitus animi communi utilitate conservata suam cuique tribuens dignitatem, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: naturae ipsius habitu prope divino, id. Arch. 7, 15: prudentem non ex ipsius habitu, sed ex aliqua re externa judicare, id. Leg. 1, 16, 45: aut habitu aut natura ... habitu, ut facile et cito irascatur, *etc.*, id. Top. 16, 62: ad rationis habitum perducere, id. Fin. 4, 14, 37: ne gloriari libeat alienis bonis Suoque potius habitu vitam degere, Phaedr. 1, 3, 2: si habitum etiam orationis et quasi colorem aliquem requiritis, id. de Or. 3, 52, 199; so, habitus quidam et quasi gestus (sermonis), Quint. 9, 1, 13, and id. 5, 12, 18; cf. also id. 11, 3, 62.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A* (friendly or inimical) *state of feeling, disposition* with regard to any one (mostly post-Aug.): quis fuerit eo tempore civitatis habitus, qui singulorum animi, *etc.*, Vellej. 2, 99, 3; cf., quae mens exercituum, quis habitus provinciarum, Tac. H. 1, 4; and, hic quidem Romae habitus animorum fuit, id. ib. 1, 8; Liv. 32, 14, 6.

2. In philos. lang., An acquired *perfect state* or *condition*: "*habitum* appellamus animi aut corporis constantem et absolutam aliqua in re perfectionem: ut virtutis aut artis perceptionem alicujus, aut quamvis scientiam, et item corporis aliquam commoditatem, non natura datam, sed studio et industria partam," Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36; so, "*habitus* in aliqua perfecta et constanti animi aut corporis absolutione consistit, quo in genere est virtus, scientia et quae contraria sunt," id. ib. 2, 9, 30.

hac, *adv.*, v. hic, *ad fin.*

hac-tĕnus (a strengthened archaic form, HACCETENUS, acc. to Mar. Victor. p. 2457 P.—Separated *per tmesin*, Virg. A. 5, 603; 6, 62; Ov. M. 5, 642), *adv.* [hictenus; and therefore, lit., as far as to this side; hence] to indicate a limit, *So far, thus far.*

I. In space: **A.** In gen. (so extremely seldom), *To this place, thus far*, Ov. M. 13, 700: hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta, Virg. A. 6, 62.—Far more freq. and quite class. (esp. freq. in Cic.),

B. In partic., To indicate the limit of a discourse or of an extract, *Thus far*: hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere: si qua praeterea sunt, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: hactenus admirabor eorum tarditatem, qui, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: hactenus fuit, quod caute a me scribi posset, id. Att. 11, 4, 2; so, externae arbores hactenus fere sunt, Plin. 14, 1, 1; cf. id. 14, 3, 4: sed me hactenus cedentem nemo insequatur ultra, Quint. 12, 10, 47: verum hactenus evagari satis fuerit, id. 2, 4, 32.

b. In this sense usually ellipt.: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus: reliqua differamus in crastinum, *thus far for today*, Cic. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*: ergo haec quoque hactenus: redeo ad urbana, id. Att. 5, 13, 2: sed haec hactenus: nunc, *etc.* (* *so much for this*), id. Div. 2, 24, 53; so id. Lael. 15, 55; Att. 13, 21, 4; Quint. 4, 2, 30, et saep.: haec hactenus, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 2; so, hactenus haec, Hor. S. 1, 4, 63: sed hactenus, praesertim, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 1: hactenus de soloecismo, Quint. 1, 5, 54; so, hactenus ergo de studiis ... proximus liber, *etc.*, id. 1, 12, 19: hactenus, et pariter vitam cum sanguine fudit, Ov. M. 2, 610; so, hactenus et gemuit, id. ib. 10, 423; and, hactenus: ut vivo subiit, id. Fast. 5, 661: hactenus Aeacides, id. Met. 12, 82; so id. ib. 14, 512; Plin. 11, 52, 114 *fin.*

II. In time, to indicate a temporal limit, *Up to this time, thus far, so long, till now, hitherto* (so only since the Aug. per.): hactenus quietae utrimque stationes fuere: postquam, *etc.*, Liv. 7, 26, 6; Flor. 1, 11, 5; Ov. M. 5, 250: hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri, Virg. A. 5, 603: dispecta est et Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems abdebat, Tac. Agr. 10; id. Ann. 13, 47.

III. In extent; viz.: **A.** Abs., opp. to more, *To this extent, so much, only so much* (extremely seldom, and not ante-Aug.): Burrum sciscitanti hactenus respondisse: *Ego me bene habeo*, Tac. A. 14, 51. So ellipt.: Suet. Dom. 16.—Far more freq. and quite class.,

B. Relat., like eatenus (v. h. v.), *To this extent* that, *so much* as, *so far* as, *as far* as; corresp. with quatenus, quoad, quod, si, ut (so most freq.), ne: hactenus non vertit (in rem), quatenus domino debet: quod excedit, vertit, Ulp. Dig. 15, 3, 10, § 7:—hactenus existimo nostram consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior ab homine amicissimo fieres iis de rebus, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3:—patrem familiae hactenus ago, quod aliquam partem praediorum percurro, Plin. Ep. 9, 15, 3:—meritoria officia sunt; hactenus utilia, si praeparant ingenium, non detinent, Sen. Ep. 88:—haec artem quidem et praecepta duntaxat hactenus requirunt, ut certis dicendi luminibus ornentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 119; so with follg. ut, id. Div. 1, 8, 13; Hor. S. 1, 2, 123; Ov. Her. 15, 156:—curandus autem hactenus, ne quid ad senatum, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 2; so with follg. ne, Tac. A. 14, 7.

Hādrānum, i, *n.*, Ἄδρανον, *A town of Sicily, near Mount Aetna*, Sil. 14, 250.

Hādrĭa (also Adria), ae: **I.** *f.*, *The name of two Italian cities*: **A.** *In Picenum, the birth-place of the Emperor Hadrian*, now *Atri*, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 13, 18; Spart. Hadr. 1.—**2.** Derivv., **Hadrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hadria, Hadrian*: ager, Liv. 22, 9, 5; Plin. 3, 13, 18: gallinae, id. 10, 53, 74.—**b.** Subst., Hadrianus, i, *m.*, *The Emperor Hadrian.*—**B.** *In the country of the Veneti, on the coast of the sea named after it* (v. in the follg.), now *Adria*, Liv. 5, 33, 7. Called, also, Atria, Plin. 3, 16, 20.—**2.** Derivv., **a. Hădrĭātĭcus** (Adriat.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hadria, Hadriatic*: mare, *the Adriatic Sea*, Liv. 5, 33, 7; Mel. 1, 3, 3 *sq.*; 2, 4, 1; 2, 7, 10. Called, also, Adriaticum mare, Plin. 3, 16, 20; and abs., Hadriaticum, Catull. 4, 6: sinus, Liv. 10, 2, 4.—**b. Hădrĭānus** (Adr.), a, um, *adj.*, the same: mare, Cic. Pis. 38, 92, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 4: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.—**c. Hădrĭăcus** (Adr.), a, um, *adj.*, the same: aequor, Prop. 3, 21, 17: undae. Virg. A. 11, 405: litus, Ov. Hal. 125.

II. *m.*, *The Adriatic Sea* (mostly poet.): dux inquieti turbidus Hadriae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 5; so id. ib. 2, 14, 14; 1, 3, 15; 1, 33, 15; Ep. 1, 18, 63, et saep.; Luc. 5, 614; Mel. 2, 2, 2; 2, 3, 4; 10; 13; 2, 4, 7; 2, 7, 13.

Hădrĭānālis, e, *adj.* [Hadrianus] *Of* or *belonging to the Emperor Hadrian*: SODALIS, Inscr. Grut. 457, 6; ap. Fabret. 454, 71; ap. Don. cl. 4, *no.* 19.

† **hadrŏbōlon,** i, *n.* = ἁδρόβωλον (in big lumps), *A kind of black gum*, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

† **hadrosphaerum,** i, *n.* = ἁδρόσφαιρον, *A kind of spikenard with large leaves*, Plin. 12, 12, 26.

Hadrūmētum (also Adrum.), i, *n.* (also Hadrumetus, i, *f.*, Mart. Cap. 6, 216), Ἀδρούμητος, *A city of* Africa propria, *the capital of the province* Byzacene, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3; Caes. B. C. 2, 23; Liv. 30, 29.—**II.** Deriv., **Hadrumētīnus** (Adr.), a, um, *Of* or *belonging to Hadrumetum, Hadrumetine*: Clodius Albinus, *of Hadrumetum*, Capitol. Albin. 1.—In the plur. subst., Hadrumetini, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Hadrumetum, Hadrumetines*, Auct. B. Afr. 97.

* **haedillus** (hoed.), i, *m. dim.* [haedus] *A little kid, kidling*; as a term of endearment: Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 77.

haedĭnus (hoed.), a, um (* acc. to others, **-īnus**), *adj.* [id.] *Of a kid, kid-*: coagulum, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 4: pelliculae, Cic. Mur. 36, 75.

Haedui, orum, v. Aedui.

* **haedŭlĕa** (hoed.), ae, *f. dim.* [hae-

dŭs] *A little kid*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9 Bentl. *N. cr.*

* **haedŭlus** (hoed.), i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little kid:* pinguissimus, Juv. 11, 66.

haedus (also written hoedus, and archaic aedus or oedus; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 19, and see the let. H; in the Sabine tongue, fedus, like fircus for hircus, cf. Var. L. L. 5, 19, 28, § 97, and see the let. F), i, *m.* *A young goat, a kid*, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 4; 8; Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; Virg. G. 4, 10; Hor. Od. 3, 18, 5; Epod. 2, 60; Mart. 10, 87, 17. As a fig. for wantonness: tenero lascivior haedo, Ov. M. 13, 791; and as a figure of weakness: Lucr. 3, 7.—**II.** Transf., *A small double star in the hand of the Wagoner* (Auriga): Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 43, 110; so in the *plur.*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 8; Col. 11, 2, 73: pluviales Haedi, Virg. A. 9, 668; cf., nimbosi, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 13; in the *sing.*, purus et Orion, purus et Haedus erit, Prop. 2, 26, 56.

† **haemăchātes,** ae, *m.* = *αἱμαχάτης*, *Blood-colored agate*, a precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 57.

† **haemătĭcon,** i, *n.* = *αἱματικόν* (bloody), *A sort of shrub*, App. Herb. 77.

† **haemătĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = *αἱμάτινος*, *Blood-red, blood-colored:* vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 67.

† **haemătītes,** ae, *m.* = *αἱματίτης*, **I.** *Blood-stone, a kind of red iron-ore*, Plin. 36, 16, 25; ib. 20, 37. In apposition: lapis haematites purgat, Cels. 5, 3.—**II.** *A red-colored precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

† **haemătŏpus,** pŏdis, *m.* = *αἱματόπους* (blood-foot), *A red-footed Egyptian bird*, Plin. 10, 47, 64.

Haemon, ōnis, *m.*, Αἵμων, *A son of Creon, king of Thebes, the lover of Antigone*, Prop. 2, 8, 21; Ov. Tr. 2, 402; id. Ib. 563; Hyg. Fab. 72.

Haemŏnĭa (also Aemonia), ae, *f.* *Another and poetical name of the Greek country Thessaly*, Ov. M. 1, 568; 2, 543; 8, 815; 11, 229; Fast. 5, 381: nivalis, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 20.—**II.** Deriv., **Haemŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Haemonia (Thessaly), Haemonian (Thessalian):* gens, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 30: urbs, *i. e. Trachin*, id. Met. 11, 652: puer, *i. e. Achilles*, id. Fast. 5, 400; hence also, equi, *i. e. of Achilles*, id. Trist. 3, 11, 28; and, lyra, the same, id. ib. 4, 1, 16: arcus, *i. e. the constellation Sagittarius* (because orig. the Thessalian centaur Chiron), Ov. M. 2, 81.—(* **2. Haemŏnĭdes,** ae, *m.* (Αἱμονίδης), *A Haemonian* or *Thessalian;* in the plur., i. q. Argonautae, *the Argonauts*, Val. Fl. 4, 506.—**3. Haemŏnis** (Aem.), ĭdis, *f.*, *A Thessalian woman*, Ov. Her. 13, 2; Luc. 6, 590.)

† **haemophthĭsĭcus,** ī, *m.* = *αἱμοφθισικός*, *Having corrupted blood*, Aemil. Macer de Beton.

† **haemoptŏĭcus,** i, *m.* = *αἱμοπτυϊκός*, *Spitting blood*, Marc. Empir. 16 *med.*

† **haemorrhăgĭa,** ae, *f.* = *αἱμοῤῥαγία*, *A bloody flux, violent bleeding, bleeding at the nose*, Plin. 23, 6, 67.

† **haemorrhŏĭcus,** i, *m.* = *αἱμοῤῥοϊκός*, *That has the haemorrhoids* or *piles*, Firm. Math. 3, 3, 7; 3, 15, 2.

† **haemorrhŏis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *αἱμοῤῥοΐς* (discharging blood): **I.** In medic. lang., *The piles, haemorrhoids*, Plin. 23, 7, 71 (in Cels. 6, 18, 9, written as Greek).—**II.** *A kind of poisonous serpent*, Plin. 23, 1, 23; 20, 20, 81; Luc. 9, 806.

† **haemorrhousa,** ae, *f.* = *αἱμοῤῥοῦσα*, *That has a haemorrhage*, Vulg. Matth. 9, 20.

† **haemostăsis,** is, *f.* = *αἱμόστασις*, *A plant that stops the flow of blood*, App. Herb. 59.

Haemus (also Aemus) or **Haemos,** i, *m.*, Αἶμος: **I.** *A high range of mountains in Thrace*, now called *the Great Balkan*, Mel. 2, 2, 2; Plin. 4, 11, 18; Liv. 4, 21 *sq.*; Ov. M. 6, 87; 2, 219; 10, 77; Fast. 1, 390; Hor. Od. 1, 12, 6, et saep. —**II.** *A celebrated actor*, Juv. 3, 99.

haereditas, atis, v. hereditas.

haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2. *v. n.* *To hang* or *hold fast, to hang, stick, cleave, adhere, be fixed, sit fast, remain fast* to any thing or in any manner (quite class. and very freq., esp. in the trop. sense); usually constr. with *in*, the simple *abl.* or *abs.*, less freq. with the *dat.*, with *ad*, *sub*, *ex*, etc.

I. Lit.: ut videamus, terra penitusne defixa sit, et quasi radicibus suis haereat, an media pendeat? Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 122; so, terra ima sede semper haeret, id. Rep. 6, 18: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: scalarum gradus male haerentes, *holding, adhering*, id. Fam. 6, 7, 3; cf., haerent parietibus scalae, Virg. A. 2, 442: haerere in equo, *sit fast, keep his seat*, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28; for which, nescit equo rudis Haerere ingenuus puer, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 55: male laxus In pede calceus haeret, id. Sat. 1, 3, 32; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 144: haeret nonnumquam telum illud occultum, id. ib. 9, 2, 75: pugnus in mala haeret, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17; so, haesitque in corpore ferrum, Virg. A. 11, 864; for which, tergo volucres haesere sagittae, id. ib. 12, 415; cf., scindat haerentem coronam crinibus, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 27; and with this cf., haerentem capiti cum multa laude coronam, id. Sat. 1, 10, 49: (fames) utero haeret meo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 16: haeret pede pes, Virg. A. 10, 361: ubi demisi retem atque hamum, quicquid haesit, extraho, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 45; cf., os devoratum fauce quum haereret lupi, Phaedr. 1, 8, 4; and, graves currus illuvie et voraginibus haerebant, Curt. 8, 4; so, classis in vado haerebat, id. 9, 19; and, haerentes adverso litore naves, Hor. S. 2, 3, 205: gremioque in Jasonis haerens, Ov. M. 7, 66; cf., haeret in complexu liberorum, Quint. 6, 1, 42; for which, Avidisque amplexibus haerent, Ov. M. 7, 143; cf. also, cupide in Veneris compagibus haerent, Lucr. 4, 1109; for which, validis Veneris compagibus haerent, id. 4, 1201; and, (anulus) caecis in eo (lapide) compagibus haesit, id. 6, 1015: communibus inter se radicibus haerent, id. 3, 326; so, inter se, id. 5, 555; 3, 194: foliis sub omnibus haerent (somnia), Virg. A. 6, 284: gladius intra vaginam suam haerens, Quint. 8 praef. § 15.

b. Proverb.: (*α*) haerere in luto, *to stick in the mud*, for *to be in trouble, difficulty:* tali in luto haerere, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 66 (for which, nunc homo in medio luto *est*, id. Pseud. 4, 2, 28); cf., haesito, *no.* I. So too, in salebra: proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in salebra, *runs aground*, i. e. *is at a loss, can not proceed*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84.—And in a like sense, (*β*) aqua haeret, *the water* (in the water-clock) *stops;* v. aqua, p. 126, b.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To hold fast, remain attached* or *fixed, to keep firm, adhere:* improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16; cf., infixus animo haeret dolor, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64; and, haerent infixi pectore vultus, Virg. A. 4, 4: haerere in memoria, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 2; cf., quae mihi in visceribus haerent, *i. e. firmly impressed upon my heart, memory*, id. Att. 6, 1, 8; and with this cf., in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerere, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36; and, mihi haeres in medullis, id. Fam. 15, 16, 2: in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper haerere, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22: hi in oculis haerebunt, *i. e. will be present*, id. Phil. 13, 3, 5:—in te omnis haeret culpa, *adheres, cleaves*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 32; cf., ut peccatum haereat, non in eo, qui monuerit, sed in eo, qui non obtemperarit, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 30; and with the *dat.:* potest hoc homini huic haerere peccatum? id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17; so, quod privatarum rerum dedecus non haeret infamiae (tuae)? id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: in quo (Coelio) crimen non haerebat, id. Coel. 7, 15: neque (possit) haerere in tam bona causa tam acerba injuria, id. Fam. 6, 5, 2:—quum ante illud facetum dictum emissum haerere debeat, quam cogitari potuisse videatur, *i. e. must have been shot and stuck fast, must have hit* (the figure being that of an arrow shot from the bow), id. de Or. 2, 54, 219: in quos incensos ira vitamque domini desperantes quum incidisset, haesit in iis poenis, quas, *etc.*, *hung fast*, i. e. *fell into, incurred those penalties* (the figure is that of a bird which is limed, caught), id. Mil. 21, 56; so, nec dubie repetundarum criminibus haerebant, Tac. A. 4, 19: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis fama adolescentis paulum haesit ad metas, *hung back, was caught* (the figure being taken from the race-course), Cic. Coel. 31, 75; v. meta:—ne quid medios intercinat actus, Quod non proposito conducat et haereat apte, *i. e. fits, suits*, Hor. A. P. 195.

B. In partic.: **1.** With the idea of nearness predominating, *To keep near* or *close to* a person, *to join* or *attach one's self to* him, *to follow* him (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): perfice hoc Precibus, pretio, ut haeream in parte aliqua tandem apud Thaidem, *may keep about her*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 25; cf., ego illum audivi in amorem haerere apud nescio quam fidicinam, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 7: haeres ad latus, omnia experiris, Catull. 21, 6: autorem comitem, qui missus ab Argis, Haeserat Evandro, Virg. A. 10, 780; so, obtinenti Africam comes haeserat, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 2; Quint. 1, 2, 10; so, Curtius Nicia (grammaticus) haesit Cn. Pompeio et C. Memmio, Suet. Gramm. 14.—Poet.: haeremus cuncti superis, temploque tacente Nil facimus non sponte deo, *cling to, depend on*, Luc. 9, 573.—Hence, **b.** In a bad sense: in tergis, tergis for in terga, *to hang upon one's rear*, i. e. *to closely pursue:* haerebit in tergis fugientium victor, Curt. 4, 15 *fin.:* se cum exercitu tergis eorum haesurum, Tac. H. 4, 19: Haerens in terga Romanus, Liv. 1, 14, 11.

2. With the idea of duration in time predominating, *To remain fixed* to a place, *to abide* or *continue* any where, *to keep at, stick to* any thing: metui, ne haereret hic (Athenis), Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 49; so, in obsidione castelli exigui, Curt. 5, 3; and, circa muros unius urbis, id. 4, 4; cf., circa libidines, Suet. Aug. 71: volitare in foro, haerere in jure ac praetorum tribulibus, *to go loitering* or *dangling about*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: et siccis vultus in nubibus haerent, *hang upon*, i. e. *remain long looking at*, Luc. 4, 331; cf. vultus, dum crederet, haesit, id. 9, 1036:—haerere in eadem commorarique sententia, Cic. Or. 40, 137; cf., mea ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, ut boni quod habeat, id amplectar, ibi habitem, ibi haeream, id. de Or. 2, 72, 292; and, quonam modo ille in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis? id. Or 15, 49: equidem in libris haereo, id. Att. 13, 40, 2; cf., valde in scribendo haereo, id. ib. 13, 39, 2.

3. With the idea of hinderance to free motion predominating, *To stick fast, be brought to a stand still, to be embarrassed, perplexed, at a loss, to be suspended* or *retarded:* haerebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74; cf., haerebat in tabulis publicis reus et accusator, id. Cluent. 31, 86: cogitate in his iniquitatibus unum haesisse Apollonium: ceteros profecto multos ex his incommodis pecunia se liberasse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, 23; so, in multis nominibus, id. N. D. 3, 24, 62: in media stultitia, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 70; cf., isti physici raro admodum, quum haerent aliquo loco, exclamant, abstrusa esse omnia, *etc.*, id. Acad. 2, 5, 14; and, in quo etiam Democritus haeret, id. Fin. 1, 6, 20: "at in altero illo, inquit, haeres." Immo habeo tibi gratiam. Haererem enim, nisi tu me expedisses, id. Pis. 30, 74: in ceteris subvenies, si me haerentem videbis, id. Fin. 3, 4, 16: quid machiner? quid comminiscar? haereo. Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 17; so id. Merc. 3, 4, 15; 4, 3, 38; 24; cf., aut quia non firmus rectum defendis et haeres, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26: haesit circa formas literarum (puer), Quint. 1, 1, 21; cf. id. 1, 7, 35:—haeret haec res, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 28; so id. Amph. 2, 2, 182: Trin. 4, 2, 59; cf., haeret hoc negotium, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 8: nec umquam tanta fuerit loquendi facultas, ut non titubet atque haereat, quotiens ab animo verba dissentiunt, Quint. 12, 1, 29: Hectoris Aeneaeque manu victoria Graium Haesit, *i. e. was retarded, delayed*, Virg. A. 11, 290; cf., constitit hic bellum fortunaque Caesaris haesit, Luc. 7, 547.

haeres, edis, v. heres.

haeresco, ere, *v. inch. n.* [haereo] *To stick, cleave, adhere* (a Lucretian word): Lucr. 2, 477; id. 4, 744.

† **haerĕsĭarcha,** ae, *m.* = *αἱρεσιάρχης*, *A leader of a sect, heresiarch* (eccl. Lat.), Sid. Ep. 7, 6; Aug. Ep. 253

†**haerĕsis** (scanned hĕrĕsis in Prud. Psych. 725; Ham. 64), is and ĕos, *f.* = *αἵρεσις*: **I.** *A* (philosophical or religious) *sect*. Cato in ea est haeresi, quae nullum sequitur florem orationis, Cic. Parad. prooem. § 2; id. Fam. 15, 16, 3: Pythagorae haeresim sequi, Vitr. 5 praef. Of *heretical religious doctrine, heresy*, Tert. adv. Haer. 1 *sq.*, et saep.—Comically: joca tua plena facetiarum de *haeresi* Vestoriana . . . risisse me satis, *i. e. craft, trade*, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 1.—**II.** *A calling, profession*: navalis, Cod. Theod. 13, 6, 9 *sq.*

†**haerĕtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *αἱρετικός*, *Of* or *belonging to heretical religious doctrines, heretical* (eccl. Lat.): comessatio, Tert. adv. Haer. 41: nigredo, Arat. Act. Apost. 1, 611.—**II.** Subst., haereticus, i, *m.*, *A heretic*: Tert. adv. Hermog. 27; de Bapt. 115. So the title of Tertullian's work: de Praescriptione adversus haereticos.

* **haesĭtābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [haesito, *no.* II.] *Stammering, faltering, hesitating*: expalluit notabiliter et haesitabundus inquit: *Interrogavi*, etc., Plin. 1, 5, 13.

* **haesĭtantĭa,** ae, *f.* [haesito] *A stammering*: haesitantia linguae, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16.

haesĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A hesitating* (rare, but good prose): **I.** Of speech, *A stammering*: qui timor! quae dubitatio! quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202: deformis haesitatio, Quint. 11, 2, 48.—**II.** *Mental uncertainty, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation* (rare, but quite class.): si facile inveneris quid dicas, noli ignoscere haesitationi meae, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2: non mediocris haesitatio est, hinc justitiae proposita imagine, inde pietatis, Quint. 12, 1, 40: haesitationem attulit tempus et locus, Tac. H. 1, 39.

* **haesĭtātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who hesitates, is undecided*: sum et ipse in edendo (libros) haesitator, Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 2.

haesĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. n.* [haereo] *To stick fast, remain fixed* in a place: **I.** Lit. (so very rarely; not in Cic.): ut, si eam paludem Romani perrumpere conarentur, haesitantes premerent ex loco superiore, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 2: ita in vadis haesitantis frumenti acervos sedisse illitos limo, Liv. 2, 5, 3; Lucr. 5, 696.—**b.** Proverb.: haesitare in eodem luto, *To stick in the same mire, be exposed to the same danger*: Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15.

II. Trop. (opp. to firmness): *To be uncertain, hesitating*: * **A.** In speech: lingua haesitantes, *hesitating, stammering*, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115.

B. In mind, *To be uncertain, undecided, to be at a loss, to hesitate* (so most freq.): dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52: quum haesitaret, quum teneretur, quaesivi, *etc.*, id. Cat. 2, 6, 13: in novis rebus haesitare, id. Acad. 2, 5, 15; cf., carbo ignarus legum, haesitans in majorum institutis, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40; and, num in eo, qui sint hi testes, haesitatis? id. Frgm. Or. p. Corn. 2, p. 453 ed. Orell.: haesitavit ob eam causam, quod nesciret, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220; id. Fin. 2, 6, 18: itaque non haesitans respondebo, id. Acad. 1, 2, 4: ut deliberare, non haesitare videamur, Quint. 10, 7, 22.—Impers.: de mutando rei publicae statu haesitatum erat, Suet. Claud. 11.

†**Hăgĭogrăpha,** orum, *n.* = Ἁγιόγραφα, *The last of the three principal divisions of the Old Testament Scriptures*, Hier. in Reg. praef.

Halaesa, Halaesinus, and **Halaesus,** v. Hales.

hālātus, ûs, *m.* [halo] *A breath* of perfume, *fragrance* (a post-class. word): florum, Mart. Cap. 1, 4: Arabici, id. 2, 46.

halcedo and **halcedonia,** v. alcedo.

Halcyone and **Halcyoneus,** v. Alc.

halec and **halex,** v. alex.

Hales, ētis, *m.* *A small river in Lucania* (*now *Halente*), *near Belia*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1; Att. 16, 7, 5.

Hălēsa (also written Halaesa and Alesa), ae, *f.*, Ἄλαισα, *A town on the southern coast of Sicily, on the River Halesus*, now *S. Maria delle Palate*, Sil. 14, 218; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 7, 19; ib. 75, 185.—**II.** Deriv., **Hălēsīnus** (Halaes. and Ales.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Halesa*: civitas, Cic. Fam. 13, 32, 1: Dio, *of Halesa*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, 19.—In the plur. subst., Halesini, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Halesa, Halesines*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Hălēsus (also written Halaesus and Alesus), i, *m.*, Ἄλαισος: **I.** *Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra* or *Briseis, the founder of Falisci*, Virg. A. 7, 724; Ov. Am. 3, 13, 31.—**II.** *One of the Lapithae*, Ov. M. 12, 462.—**III.** *A small river on the southern coast of Sicily, on which the town Halesa was situated*, Col. poet. 10, 268.

Hălĭacmon (also written Aliacmon), ŏnis, *m.* *A stream forming the boundary between Macedonia and Thessaly*, now *Platamone*, Plin. 4, 10, 17; Caes. B. C. 3, 37; Liv. 42, 53; Claud. B. Get. 179.

†**hălĭaeĕtos,** i, *m.*, ἁλιαίετος, *The osprey* or *sea-eagle*, Falco haliaëtus, L.; Plin. 10, 3, 3. Nisus, the father of Sylla, was changed into one, Ov. M. 8, 146; Virg. Cir. 535.

Hălĭartus, i, *f.*, Ἁλίαρτος, *A city of Boeotia*, Plin. 4, 7, 12; Nep. Lys. 3; Liv. 42, 46; 56; 63. Its inhabitants are called **Haliartii,** orum, *m.*, Liv. 42, 46.

halica, ae, v. alica.

†**hălĭcācăbus,** i, *f.* (on account of herba) = *ἁλικάκαβος*, *A plant called in pure Latin* vesicaria, Plin. 21, 31, 105; Cels. 5, 20, 3.

Hălĭcarnassus or **Halicarnassos,** i, *f.*, Ἁλικαρνασσός, *A city of great antiquity in Caria, the birth-place of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius, also celebrated for the mausoleum erected there*, Mel. 1, 16, 2 and 3; Plin. 5, 29, 29; Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, 25; Liv. 37, 10.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Hălĭcarnasseus,** ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Ἁλικαρνασσεύς, *Of Halicarnassus*: Scylax, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88: Dionysius, Quint. 3, 1, 16: Cleon, Nep. Lys. 5.—**B. Hălĭcarnassĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Halicarnassus, Halicarnassians*, Tac. A. 4, 55.—**C. Hălĭcarnassenses,** ĭum, *m.*, the same, Liv. 33, 20.

Hălĭcyensis, e, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the city Halicyae* (Ἁλικύαι), *in Sicily* (*now *Salemi*), *Halicyaean*: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, 13: Sopater quidam, *of Halicyae*, id. ib. 2, 2, 28, 68.—In the plur. subst., Halicyenses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Halicyae, Halicyaeans*, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

†**hălĭeutĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἁλιευτικός, *Of* or *belonging to fishing*: boletar, Gallien. ap. Trebell. Claud. 17.—Subst., Halieutica, orum, *n.*, *The title of a poem on fishing, by Ovid*; cf. Plin. 32, 2, 5.

†**hălĭphloeos,** i, *f.* = *ἁλίφλοιος* (sea-bark), *A species of oak*, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 24.

†**hălĭpleumon,** ŏnis, *m.* = *ἁλιπλεύμων* (sea-lungs), *A kind of fish, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

* **hālĭto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [halo] *To breathe out*: flammam halitantes, Enn. in Diom. p. 336 P.

hālĭtus, us, *m.* [id.] *Breath, exhalation, steam, vapor* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Nemeaeus leo Frendens efflavit graviter extremum halitum, *his last breath*, *Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; so, aegris faucibus exsuperat gravis halitus, Pers. 3, 88; Lucr. 6, 478: a pulmone halitus graveolentia, *i. e. stinking breath*, Plin. 28, 12, 53; the same, oris, id. 21, 20, 83; 28, 4, 14: postero die ex ore (ebriorum) halitus cadi, *fumes of wine*, id. 14, 22, 28: plumbi fornacium halitus noxius et pestilens, *exhalation, fumes*, id. 34, 18, 50: carbonum, Prud. *στεφ.* 5, 219: terrae, Plin. 11, 12, 12; Quint. 7, 9, 8: maris, Plin. 17, 4, 2: Averni, Val. Fl. 4, 494: solis, *i. e. heat*; Col. 2, 5, 2.—**II.** Transf., *The spirit, soul*: Prud. Cath. 10, 11.

hallex, icis, v. allex.

hallucinor, ari, and its derivatives, v. aluc.

‡**hallus,** v. ‡allus.

†**halmyrĭdĭon,** ii, *n.* = *ἁλμυρίδιον* (saltish), *A kind of cabbage*, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 142.

†**halmyrrhax,** ăgis, *m.* = *ἁλμύῤῥαξ*, *A kind of saltpetre*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 106.

hālo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To breathe* (a poet. word): **I.** *Neutr.*, *To breathe, give forth the breath, to emit fragrance, be fragrant*: invitent croceis halantes floribus horti, Virg. G. 4, 109: ture calent arae sertisque recentibus halant, id. Aen. 1, 417.—**II.** *Act.*, *To breathe out, exhale*: et nardi florem, nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr. 2, 848; id. 6, 221; id. 6, 391; Mart. 10, 48.

‡**halonem** id est hesterno vino languentem, Fest. s. v. ELUCUM, p. 75 Müll.

†**hălŏphanta,** ae, *m.* = *ἁλοφάντης* (a word comically formed after the analogy of sycophanta, *συκοφάντης*), *A salt-informer*, i. q. *a rascal, scoundrel*: Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 2.

†**hălōs,** ō, *f.* = *ἅλως* (a round threshing-floor), *A circle round the sun* or *moon, a halo*, pure Lat. corona: "circa solem visum coloris varii circulum, qualis esse in arcu solet. Hunc Graeci *halo* vocant: nos dicere *coronam* aptissime possumus," *etc.*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2. Called also halysis (prob. corrupted from *ἅλως*), App. de Mundo, p. 64, 16.

†**hălōsis,** is, *f.* = *ἅλωσις*, *A taking by storm, capture*, Petr. 89, 1 (in Suet. Ner. 38, written as Greek).

†**halter,** ēris, *m.* = *ἁλτήρ*, In gymnastics, *Leaden weights* held in the hands in leaping-exercises, to add to the impetus of the body, the *dumb-bells* of modern gymnastics, Mart. 14, 49; 7, 67, 6.

halucinatio, halucinor, v. aluc.

halum, i, v. alum.

Haluntium, ii, v. Aluntium.

Halyattes, is, v. Alyattes.

Hălys, ўos, *m.*, Ἅλυς, *A river in Asia Minor made famous by Croesus, flowing between Paphlagonia and Cappadocia*, now *Kisil-Ermak*, Mel. 1, 19, 9; Plin. 6, 2, 2, ib. 3, 3; Liv. 38, 16: Croesus Halym penetrans magnam pervertet opum vim, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115; cf. qua Croeso fatalis Halys, Luc. 3, 272.

halysis, is, v. halos.

†**hăma** (also ama), ae, *f.* = *ἄμη*, *A water-bucket*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 42; esp. for extinguishing fires, *a fire-bucket*, Plin. Ep. 10, 42, 2; Juv. 14, 305; Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3; Ulp. ib. 33, 7, 12, § 18, 21.

Hămādrўas, ădis, *f.*, Ἁμαδρυάς, *A wood-nymph, hamadryad*: in the *sing.*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 63; in the *plur.*, Virg. E. 10, 62; Prop. 2, 32, 37; Ov. M. 1, 690; 14, 624; Fast. 2, 155; *dat. Graec.*, Hamadryasin, Prop. 1, 20, 32.

†**Hămartĭgĕnĭa,** ae, *f.* = Ἁμαρτιγένεια, *The Origin of Sin*, the title of a poem by Prudentius.

hāmātĭlis, e, *adj.* [hamatus]. *With hooks*, i. e. *performed* or *furnished with hooks* (ante and post-class.): piscatus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10:—spiculum scorpii, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

hāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [hamus] *Furnished with a hook, hooked*: ungues, Ov. M. 12, 563: arundo, id. ib. 5, 384: sentes, id. ib. 2, 799.—**B.** Transf., *Shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked*: hamatis uncinatisque corporibus concreta haec esse dicat, *Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 121: ensis, *i. q.* harpe, Ov. M. 5, 80 (cf., ferrum curvo tenus abdidit *hamo*, id. ib. 4, 720).—**II.** Trop.: hos ego viscatis hamatisque muneribus non sua promere puto, sed aliena corripere, *i. e. catching, alluring*, Plin. Ep. 9, 30, 2 (cf. (* under hamus) id. Par. 43 *fin.*; and Mart. 6, 63, 5).

†**hămaxăgōga,** ae, *m.* = *ἁμαξαγωγός*, *One who carries off any thing in a wagon*, in comic transf.: bonorum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 2.

†**hămaxo,** are, *v. a.* [*ἅμαξα*, a wagon] *To yoke to a wagon*: Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 22.

Hămaxŏbii (* or **-bĭoe**), ōrum, *m.*, Ἁμαξόβιοι (living, going about in wagons), *A Scythian people*, Mel. 2, 1, 2; Plin. 4, 12, 25 (cf. Hor. Od. 3, 24, 9; Just. 2, 2).—In the sing., hamaxobio instabilior, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

Hămilcar (also Amilcar), ăris, *m.* *The father of Hannibal*, Nep. Ham.; Liv. 21, 2 *sq.*

hāmĭōta, ae, *m.* [hamus] *An angler* (an ante-class. word): conchitae atque hamiotae, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5; Var. in Non. 25, 10.

† **hammītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀμμῖτις, *A precious stone otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

hammochrȳsus, i, v. ammochrysus.

Hammon, onis, and **Hammoniacus,** a, um, v. Ammon.

‡ **hāmotrăhōnes** alii piscatores, alii, qui unco cadavera trahunt," Fest. p. 102 Müll.

* **hāmŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [hama] *A small water-bucket*: habilem lymphis hamulam, Col. poet. 10, 387.

hāmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hamus] *A small hook*: piscarius, *a small angle*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 17.—As a surgical instrument, Cels. 7, 7, 4 and 7.

hāmus, i, *m.* *A hook*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: taleae pedem longae, ferreis hamis infixis, totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.*; so, hamis ferreis pectitur stupa, *heckles*, Plin. 19, 1, 3: loricam consertam hamis, *little hooks*, Virg. A. 3, 467.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A fish-hook*; hence, in gen., *an angle* (so most freq.): divine Plato *escam malorum* appellat voluptatem, quod ea videlicet homines capiantur, ut pisces hamo, * Cic. de Sen. 13, 44 (*al. om.* hamo; cf. Klotz in h. l.): occultum visus decurrere piscis ad hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74; so id. ib. 1, 16, 51; Ov. M. 3, 586; 15, 101; Her. 19, 13; Pont. 2, 7, 9, et saep. —Hence, **b.** Transf., as a figure of enticement, allurement, artifice (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): meus hic est: hamum vorat, Plaut. Curc. 3, 61: si vafer unus et alter Insidiatorem praeroso fugerit hamo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 25; Ov. A. A. 3, 425: munera magna quidem misit, sed misit in hamo, Mart. 6, 63, 5; cf., munera illitos cibis hamos aemulabantur, Plin. Pan. 43 *fin.* (for which, viscata hamataque munera, id. Ep. 9, 30, 2).

2. *A hook* as a surgical instrument, Cels. 7, 7, 15.

II. Transf., of things hooked or crooked. So of the *talons* of a hawk, Ov. M. 11, 342; of *thorns*, id. de Nuce 115; of *a kind of pastry*, App. M. 10, p. 245.

Hannĭbal (also Annibal), ălis, 'Αννίβας [Phoen. חַנִּי בַּעַל] *A Punic surname. The most celebrated of the name is Hannibal, son of Hamilcar, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war* (* Nep. Han. 1, et al.; Liv. 21, 1, et al.; Cic. de Or. 1, 48, et al.).

Hanno (also Anno), ōnis, *m.*, Ἄννων, *A Punic surname. The most celebrated of the name is Hanno, general of the Carthaginians; who, about the year* 500 B.C., *navigated the western coast of Africa*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 8.

hapala, orum, v. apala.

† **hăphe** (also aphe), ēs, *f.* = ἁφή (a touching, handling; hence) The *yellow sand* with which wrestlers, after being anointed, had to be sprinkled, to enable them to hold one another: flavescit haphe, Mart. 7, 67, 5.—Transf., of the *dust* on a road: Sen. Ep. 57.

† **hapsus,** i, *m.* = ἅψος (a binding together; hence) A *lock* of wool used in bandaging a part: lanae, Cels. 4, 6; 7, 26, 5.

hăra, ae, *f.* *A pen* or *coop* for animals: anserum, *a goose-pen*, Var. R. R. 3, 10, 3 *sq.*; Col. 8, 14, 5. Of a *hog-stye*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Col. 7, 9, 9; Ov. Her. 1, 104; cf., confer nunc, Epicure noster, ex hara producte, non ex schola, confer, *etc.*, Cic. Pis. 16, 37; and, hara suis, as a term of reproach, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39.

harena, ae, v. arena.

hariola, ae, v. hariolus.

* **hărĭŏlātĭo** (ar.), ōnis, *f.* [hariolor] *A soothsaying, prophesying*: Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66.

hărĭŏlor (ar.), ari, *v. dep. n.* [hariolus] *To foretell, prophesy, divine*: Προθεσπίζω igitur, non hariolans, ut illa, cui nemo credidit, sed conjectura prospiciens, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 3: quaestus causa hariolari, id. Div. 1, 58, 132.—Comically: mirabar, quod dudum scapulae gestibant mihi, Hariolari quae occeperunt sibi esse in mundo malum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 50.—**II.** Transf., in a bad sense (like vaticinor, v. h. v. *no.* II. B), *To speak foolishly, to talk silly stuff, nonsense* (ante-class.): Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 80; id. Asin. 3, 2, 33; 5, 2, 74; Rud. 2, 3, 17: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 7; cf. Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 97.

hărĭŏlus (ar.), i, *m.*, and **harĭŏla,** ae, *f.* [perhaps from fari] *A soothsayer, prophet, propheteas*: (*a*) *Masc.*: hariolos, haruspices Mitte omnes: quae futura et quae facta, eloquar, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 2; cf., ut haruspices, augures, harioli, vates et conjectores nobis essent colendi, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55; so Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 4; Men. prol. 76; Poen. 3, 5, 46; Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 27; Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4; Phaedr. 3, 3, 6, et saep.—(β) *Fem.*: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99; so id. Rud. 4, 4, 95 *sq.*

† **harmŏge,** es, *f.* = ἁρμογή, *A proper combination* or *mingling of colors*, Plin. 35, 5, 11.

† **harmŏnĭa,** ae (archaic *gen. sing.*, harmoniaï, Lucr. 3, 132), *f.* = ἁρμονία, *An agreement of sounds, consonance, concord, harmony*; pure Lat., *concentus*: velut in cantu et fidibus, quae harmonia dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; cf., harmoniam ex intervallis sonorum nosse possumus: quorum varia compositio etiam harmonias efficit plures, id. ib. 1, 18, 41; and, ad harmoniam canere mundum, id. N. D. 3, 11, 27; and with this cf., numeros et geometriam et harmoniam conjungere, id. Rep. 1, 10.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *Concord, harmony*, in gen.: Lucr. 3, 132; so, neque harmoniam corpus retinere solere, id. 3, 119: nam multum harmoniae Veneris differre videntur, id. 4, 1244.—**2.** *Singing, song*: te nostra, Deus, canit harmonia, Prud. Cath. 3, 90.—**II.** Personified, Harmonia, ae, *f.*, *Daughter of Mars and Venus, the wife of Cadmus and mother of Semele, Ino, Agave, and Polydorus*, Hyg. Fab. 6; 148; 159: *acc.*, Harmonien, Ov. A. A. 3, 86.

† **harmŏnĭce,** ēs, *f.* = ἁρμονική, *The science of sounds, harmonics*, Vitr. 5, 3 *fin.*

† **harmŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἁρμονικός, *Of* or *belonging to agreement* or *harmony, harmonious, harmonic* (extremely rare): Var. L. L. 10, 3, 176, § 64: harmonica ratio, quae cogit rerum naturam sibi ipsam congruere, Plin. 2, 109, 113.

† **harpa,** ae, *f.* = ἅρπη (a sickle, transf.), *A harp* (late Lat.): Venant. Carm. 7, 8, 63.

† **harpactĭcon,** i, *n.* = ἁρπακτικόν, *That has a drawing power*: (* acc. to Pliny, *that must be quickly drawn away* or *removed*: Harpacticon vocatur a celeritate avellendi; avelli enim subinde debet, Plin. l. l. *infra*): sulfur, Plin. 35, 15, 50.

† **harpăga,** ae, *f.* = ἁρπάγη, *A hook*, for the usual *harpago*, Sisenn. in Non. 556, 20.

* **harpăginetŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [harpago] *A small hook*, Vitr. 7, 5 dub.

† **1. harpăgo,** āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [ἁρπάζω] *To rob, plunder* (a Plautin. word): aurum mihi intus harpagatum est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 24; so id. Bacch. 4, 4, 11; Pseud. 1, 2, 6; 4, 2, 2.

† **2. harpăgo,** ōnis, *m.* [ἁρπάγη] *A hook* for drawing to one's self or for tearing down any thing, *a grappling-hook, grapple, drag*, Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 1; B. C. 1, 57, 2; Liv. 30, 10; Curt. 4, 2; Plin. 7, 56, 57; Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21.—* **II.** Transf., *A rapacious person*: blandiloquentulus, harpago, mendax, cuppes, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.

Harpăgus, i, *m.* *A Median nobleman, to whom Astyages committed his grandson Cyrus to be destroyed, but by whom he was preserved alive*, Just. 1, 4 *sq.*; Sen. de ira, 3, 15, 1.

Harpălȳce, ēs, *f.*, Ἁρπαλύκη, *The daughter of the Thracian king Harpalycus, brought up as a warrior*, Virg. A. 1, 317 Serv.; Hyg. Fab. 193; 252; 254.

† **harpastum,** i, *n.* = ἁρπαστόν, *A hand-ball*, Mart. 4, 19, 6; 7, 67, 4.

† **harpax,** ăgis, *adj.* = ἅρπαξ, *Drawing to itself, rapacious*: "in Syria feminas verticillos inde (*i. e.* ex electro) facere et vocare *harpaga*, quia folia et paleas vestiumque fimbrias rapiat," Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37.—**II.** Harpax, *The name of a slave*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2. Also in the *voc.*, Harpage, ib. 70.

† **harpe,** ēs, *f.* = ἅρπη: **I.** *A sickle-shaped sword, falchion, cimeter*, Ov. M. 5, 69; 176; Luc. 9, 663; Val. Fl. 4, 388.—**II.** *A species of falcon, tassel gentle*, Falco gentilis, L.; Plin. 10, 74, 95.

Harpŏcrătes, is, *m.*, Ἁρποκράτης, *The god of silence, represented with his finger on his mouth*; acc. to others, *a Greek philosopher, who enjoined silence respecting the nature of the gods*, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 17, § 57 Müll. *N. cr.*—* **II.** Transf., of a *silent person*: Catull. 74, 4.

Harpȳiae (trisyl.; scanned as a quadrisyl. Hārpȳĭās, Rutil. Itin. 1, 608), arum, *f.*, Ἅρπυιαι (qs. the spoilers): **I.** *Mythical rapacious monsters, half bird and half woman*, Virg. A. 3, 212 *sq.*; 6, 289; Hor. S. 2, 2, 40; Val. Fl. 4, 428; Hyg. Fab. 14.—In the sing.: Harpyia Celaeno, Virg. A. 3, 365.—**B.** Transf., in the sing., of a *rapacious person*, Sid. Ep. 5, 7.—**II.** Also in the sing., *The name of one of Actaeon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 215.

haruga and **harviga,** v. ‡ arvix.

harundo, v. arundo.

hăruspex (ar.), ĭcis, *m.* [perh. an Etruscan mutilation of the Gr. ἱεροσκόπος; acc. to others, from haruga and spicio] *An inspector of entrails, interpreter of sacrifices, a soothsayer, diviner among the Etruscans, who foretold future events from the inspection of victims; from this people they were introduced among the Romans*: quid enim habet haruspex, cur pulmo incisus etiam in bonis extis dirimat tempus et proferat diem? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85; cf. id. N. D. 1, 20, 55: Etrusci haruspices, id. Div. 2, 35, 75; cf. id. Leg. 2, 9, 21, and Gell. 4, 5, 5; cf. also, quum haruspices ex tota Etruria convenissent, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19, and, Tyrrhenae gentis haruspex, Ov. M. 15, 577: quem (annum) saepe ex prodigiis haruspices respondissent bello civili cruentum fore, Sall. C. 47, 2; cf., C. Mario per hostias dis supplicanti magna atque mirabilia portendi haruspex dixerat, id. Jug. 63, 1: dum sacra secundus haruspex Nunciet, Virg. A. 11, 739: signaque ferre jubent: retinet longaevus haruspex Fata canens, id. ib. 8, 498. Cf. on the haruspices, O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 6 *sq.*

II. Poet. transf., for *Prophet* in gen.: utinam patriae sim vanus haruspex, *etc.*, Prop. 3, 13, 59: Armenius vel Commagenus, Juv. 6, 550.

* **hăruspĭca** (ar.), ae, *f.* [haruspex] *A female inspector of entrails, female haruspex*: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

hăruspĭcīnus (ar.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to the inspection of victims*: quod Etruscorum declarant et haruspicini et fulgurales et tonitruales libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72.—**II.** Subst., haruspicina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *The art of inspecting victims, art of divining*: oratio, quae haruspicinae disciplina continetur, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50; id. Fam. 6, 18, 1.

hăruspĭcĭum (ar.), ii, *n.* [id.] *Inspection of victims, divination*, Catull. 90, 2; Plin. 7, 56, 57.

hasta, ae, *f.* *A spear*: **I.** Lit., viz., **A.** Most freq. as a military weapon, *A lance, pike, javelin*: nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: dum transit, striderat hasta, Enn. Ann. 11, 2: Hastati spargunt hastas, id. ib. 8, 46: evelli jussit eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: amentatas hastas torquebit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242; cf. id. Brut. 78, 271; Top. 17, 65; so, hastas vibrare, id. 2, 80, 325: jactare, id. 2, 78, 316: dirigere in aliquem, Ov. M. 8, 66: contendere, *to hurl*, Virg. A. 10, 521: protendere aut colligere, Tac. A. 2, 21, et al. As a symbol of war, sent in making a declaration of the same, Gell. 10, 27, 3; Fest. p. 101 Müll., and thrown by the general into the enemy's territory, Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 9, 53: pura, *i. e. without iron*, given to brave soldiers as a mark of distinction. Plin. 7 28, 29; Suet. Claud. 28; Inscr. Orell. *no* 3457; cf. Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 6, 760, and Fest. l. l.

2. Transf., beyond the milit. sphere: jacet, diffidit, abjecit hastas, *i. e. has lost his courage*, Cic. Mur. 21, 45.

B. *A spear stuck in the ground at public auctions or where the tribunals of the centumviri were held* (orig. as a sign of booty gained in battle or of magisterial authority): est enim ausus (Sulla) dicere

hasta posita, quum bona in foro venderet et bonorum virorum et locupletium et certe civium *praedam se suam vendere*, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 27; cf., hastam in foro ponere et bona civium voci subjicere praeconis, id. ib. 2, 23, 83; and, hasta posita pro aede Jovis Statoris, bona voci acerbissimae subjecta praeconis, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: quos non illa infinita hasta satiavit, id. ib. 4, 4, 9: emptio ab hasta, id. Att. 12, 3, 2: comitibus eorum sub hasta venditis, Liv. 23, 38, 7; so, municipia Italiae splendidissima sub hasta venierunt, Flor. 3, 21, 27: jus hastae, Tac. A. 13, 28: quum censores se jam locationibus abstinerent, convenere ad eos, qui hastae hujus generis assueverant, Liv. 24, 18, 10:—hunc miratur adhuc centum gravis hasta virorum, Mart. 7, 63, 7; hence, transf., to signify the centumviral *court*: ut centumviralem hastam, quam quaestura functi consuerant cogere, decemviri cogerent, Suet. Aug. 36 *fin.*

C. *A little spear* with which the bride's hair was parted into locks: Ov. F. 2, 560.

D. *A spear*, as a gymnastic weapon, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 38; 3, 3, 24; Most. 1, 2, 73.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A spear-shaped comet*, Plin. 2, 25, 22 *fin.*—**B.** *A man's yard*, Auct. Priap. 45, 1.

hastārĭum, ii, *n.* [hasta, *no.* I. B] *An auction-catalogue*, Tert. Apol. 13; ad Nat. 1, 10.

‡**hastārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to auctions, auction-*: PRAETOR, Inscr. Grut. 379, 7.

hastātus, a, um, *adj.* [hasta, *no.* I. A] *Armed with a spear*: **I.** In gen. (so extremely seldom): Bellona, Stat. Th. 2, 718: prima utcumque acies hastata: ceteris praeusta aut brevia tela, Tac. A. 2, 14: currum decem millia hastatorum sequebantur, Curt. 3, 3 *med.*

II. In partic., milit. *t. t.*, hastati, orum, *m.*, *The first line of a Roman army drawn up in the order of battle* (behind them were the Principes and Triarii, v. h. vv.): "*hastati* dicti qui primi hastis pugnabant," Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26, § 89: hastati spargunt hastas, Enn. Ann. 8, 46. So Liv. 8, 8, 6; 22, 5; Veg. Mil. 1, 20, et al.; cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 58.—The hastati were divided into 10 ordines (companies): Ov. F. 3, 128.—Hence,

B. Transf., primus, secundus, *etc.*, ordo hastatus, and more freq. abs.: primus, secundus, *etc.*, hastatus, *the first, second*, etc., *company of* hastati: in eo exercitu miles gregarius fui: tertio anno virtutis causa, mihi T. Quintius decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, *i. e. made me captain of the tenth* (last) *company*, Liv. 42, 34, 5:—quum signifer primi hastati signum non posset movere loco, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77; cf. id. ib. 2, 31, 67; and, Q. Fulginius ex primo hastato legionis XIV., Caes. B. C. 1, 46, 4: signifer secundi hastati, Liv. 26, 5 *fin.*—And hence, transf., **2.** Primus, secundus, *etc.*, hastatus, *The captain of the first, second*, etc., *company*, Veg. Mil. 2, 8.—And, **b.** Κατ' ἐξοχήν, hastatus, i, *m.*, *The captain of the first company*, Flor. 1, 18; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3455.

hastīle, is, *n.* [hasta] *The shaft of a spear* or *javelin*: ferrum, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, Nep. Epam. 9: hastili nixus, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** (*pars pro toto*) *A spear, javelin*, in gen. (poet.): torquere hastilia lenta, Ov. M. 8, 28; so Virg. A. 1, 313; 5, 557; 12, 489; Sen. Hippol. 397.—**B.** In gen., *A piece of wood in the form of a shaft* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). So of *branches*, Virg. A. 3, 23; of *poles, props*, id. ib. 2, 358; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212.

hastŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] **I.** *A little spear*, Front. de Or. 1 *med.*—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A little branch*, Sen Q. N. 2, 31.—**B.** hastula regia, *A plant, called also* asphodelus, *asphodel*, Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 109; App. Herb. 32.

hau (also written au), *interj.* An exclamation of pain or grief, *Oh! ah!* hau mihi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 47: hau, nulla tibi lingua est, quae quidem dicat *Dabo?* id. Stich. 2, 1, 104; so id. Cist. 3, 15; Mil. 2, 2, 62; Ter. And. 4, 4, 12; 42; Eun. 4, 3, 14; 4, 4, 13; 4, 6, 20; 5, 2, 60; Heaut. 5, 3, 13; Ad. 3, 2, 38; Phorm. 5, 1, 27; 5, 3, 20.

haud (also written haut; cf. Freund, Cic. Mil. p. 8 *sq.*), *adv.* A subjectively intensive negative particle, *Not at all, by no means*; in class. prose most freq. connected with abverbs; very rarely with adjectives, pronouns, or verbs (the last construction in Cic. only in the formulae, haud scio an, and haud dubito; in Caes. it occurs but once; v. the follg.).

(*α*) With adverbs: haud longe, Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 13; so, haud longe abesse oportet, id. Amph. 1, 1, 166: haud sane diu est, *it is but a very little while ago*, id. Merc. 3, 1, 44; so, haud sane commodum, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8; and, haud sane intelligo, quidnam sit, quod laudandum putat, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5; cf. also, rem haud sane difficilem admirari videmini, id. de Sen. 2, 4; and, haud sane facile, id. ib. 23, 83; facio quod manifesto moechi haud ferme solent, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 40; so, haud ferme, Ter. And. 3, 1, 2: haud ita jussi, id. ib. 5, 4, 52; so, haud ita est, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 35; cf., eia, haud sic decet, id. Eun. 5, 9, 35; and id. Ad. 3, 4, 7: haud aliter esse duco, Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 2; so, haud aliter id dicetis, id. Most. 1, 2, 15; and, haud aliter censeo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 5; cf. also, ac veluti lupus ... Haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti Ignescunt irae, Virg. A. 9, 65; v. aliter, p. 82, a; and cf. also, secus, p. 1380, A, b, *sq.*: nam ego haud diu apud hunc servitutem servio, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 17; so, haud diu est, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 67; cf., scies haud multo post, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 12; so Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 39: haud paulo plus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3; cf., haud minus aegre patior, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 5; so, haud minus, Liv. 2, 60, 3: Getae praetorii praefecto haud satis fidebant, Tac. A. 11, 33: sed haud facile dixerim, cur, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 3 *fin.*; so, haud facile, Sall. J. 17, 2: and id. Cat. 13, 5; cf., eorum animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, id. ib. 14, 5; and, haud cito, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 89: haud temere est, quod tu tristi cum mente gubernas, Enn. Ann. 3, 21; so, haud temere est visum, Virg. A. 9, 375: familiaris accipiere faxo haud familiariter, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 199: haud stulte sapis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 82: haud commode, id. Hec. 1, 2, 20: consul haud dubie jam victor, Sall. J. 102, 1; so, Virgilius haud dubie proximus, Quint. 10, 1, 85; so, dubie, p. 504–5: mihi haud saepe eveniunt tales hereditates, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 33; so, morbus haud saepe quemquam superat, Sall. J. 17, 6: haud cunctanter, Suet. Tit. 6. For the connection with dum and quamquam, v. below, *ad fin.*

(*β*) With adjectives: haud sordidae videntur ambae, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 6; cf., haud perlonginquum, id. ib. 5, 2, 77: haud doctis dictis certantes, sed male dictis, Enn. Ann. 8, 32: ille vir haud magna cum re, id. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1, 1: haud mala est mulier, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 42: conveni hodie hominem haud impurum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4; so, anus haud impura, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 16: servum haud illiberalem praebes te, id. Ad. 5, 5, 5; haud mediocris vir, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: haud consimili ingenio, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 50: compendium haud aetati optabile, id. ib. 1, 2, 51: haud permultum attulit, id. ib. 2, 3, 86: haud mirabile est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 8: bene dicere haud absurdum est, Sall. C. 3, 1; cf., ingenium ejus haud absurdum, id. ib. 25, 5: haud ignotae belli artes, Liv. 21, 1, 2: annus haud dubiis consulibus, Liv. 4, 8; v. also, dubius, p. 504, B, 2, a, and B, 1; and, dubium, p. 504, B, b: certe extrema linea Amare haud nihil est, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13.

(*γ*) With pronouns: haud quisquam quaeret, qui siem, *no one certainly*, Plaut. Am. prol. 130; so, eum salutat magis haud quisquam quam canem, id. ib. 2, 2, 48, and id. Bacch. 1, 1, 25; cf., faxo haud quicquam sit morae, id. Amph. 3, 3, 17, and Ter. And. 2, 1, 36: hic se ipsus fallit, haud ego, id. ib. 3, 2, 15; cf., haud pol me quidem, id. Hec. 2, 3, 5.

(*δ*) With verbs: *Ni.* Etiam dimidium censes (eum attulisse)? *Ch.* Non edepol scio: Verum haud opinor, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 88: haud scio, quid eo opus sit, id. ib. 5, 2, 15: ingenium avidi haud pernoram hospitis, id. ib. 2, 3, 42; cf., haud nosco tuum, id. Trin. 2, 4, 44: nae ego cum illo pignus haud ausim dare, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 133: ego quod dixi, haud mutabo, id. ib. 5, 2, 34; 85; cf., haud muto factum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 13: haud moror, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 30: philosophandum est paucis: nam omnino haud placet, Enn. in Gell. 5, 15 *fin.*; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 156; Rep. 1, 18; Tusc. 2, 1, 1: pol me haud poenitet, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 72: facit ille, quod vulgo haud solent, id. ib. 1, 1, 30: ego faxo haud dicet nactam, quem derideat, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 7; 4, 8, 23: nae ille haud scit, quam, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 10; cf. ib. 4, 4, 25: tum ille haud dubitavit, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: quod somno supererit, haud deerit, Quint. 10, 3, 26: haud erit, ut merito immortalis possit haberi, *it cannot be*, Lucr. 3, 715; v. sum: quem (Drusum) haud fratris interitu trucem quam remoto aemulo aequiorem sibi sperabat, *not so much ... as*, Tac. A. 3, 8.—For the phrase haud scio an, of freq. occurrence in all periods, see under an, p. 100, c; cf. also, haud scio, -ne: idque adeo haud scio, mirandumne sit quum, *etc.*, * Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 5:—*Am.* Exspectatusne advenio? *So.* Haud vidi magis exspectatum, *I never saw any one welcomer*, ironically, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 47; so, haud vidi magis, id. Capt. 3, 4, 29; Poen. 1, 1, 13.—Used pleonastically with another negative: neque ego haud committam, ut, si peccatum siet, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 114: neque ille haud objiciet mihi, Pedibus sese provocatum, id. Epid. 5, 1, 57: post si quis vellet te, haud non velles dividi? id. Aul. 2, 4, 7.—Ellipt.: *Al.* Quid istuc est, mi vir, negotii, quod tu tam subito domo Abeas? *Ju.* Edepol, haud, quod tui me neque domi distaedeat, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 5.—Hence,

A. Haud dum, or, written as one word, hauddum, an intensive *nondum, Not at all as yet, not yet* (extremely seldom): concilione...Pro Superi! Ausonius miles sedet? armaque tantum Hauddum sumpta viro? Sil. 2, 332; so Liv. 2, 52; 10, 6; 25; 22, 12; 28, 2; 33, 11.

B. Haud quaquam, or, written as one word, haudquaquam, *By no means whatever, not at all* (quite class.): haudquaquam quemquam semper Fortuna secuta est, Enn. Ann. 8, 78: haudquaquam etiam cessant, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: haudquaquam id est difficile Crasso, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 143: haudquaquam boni est, ratione vinctum velle dissolvere, id. Univ. 11: homo prudens et gravis; haudquaquam eloquens, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: accedat huc suavitas quaedam oportet sermonum atque morum haudquaquam mediocre condimentum amicitiae, id. Lael. 18, 66: haudquaquam par gloria, Sall. C. 3, 2: haudquaquam certamine ambiguo, Liv. 7, 26, 8: tibi has, miserabilis Orpheus Haudquaquam ob meritum, poenas, ni fata resistant, Suscitat, Virg. G. 4, 455.

hauddum and **haudquaquam,** v. haud, *ad fin.*

haurĭo, hausi, haustum, 4. (other forms: archaic *imperf.*, hauribant, Lucr. 5, 1323: *perf. conj.*, haurierint, Var. in Prisc. p. 905 P.: *part. perf.*, haurītus, App. M. 3, p. 139; 6, p. 178: *supin.*, hauritu, id. ib. 2, p. 121: *part. fut.*, hauritura, Juvenc. in Joh. 2, 253: hausurus, Virg. A. 4, 383. Deponent *perf.*: foramen fama est lucem hausum, Sol. 5 *med.*) *v. a.* [kindred with ἀρύω].

To draw up or *out, to draw* (quite class; esp. freq. in the transf. and trop. signif.).

I. Lit., *To draw* water, *etc.*: quum vidisset haustam aquam de jugi puteo, terrae motum dixit instare, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112; so, palmis hausta duabus aqua, Ov. F. 2, 294; and, is neque limo Turbatam haurit aquam, Hor. S. 1, 1, 60: ipse manus hausta victrices abluit unda, Ov. M. 4, 740.—Abs.: num igitur, si potare velit, de dolio sibi hauriendum putet? Cic. Brut. 83, 288.—Proverb.: de faece haurire, *to draw from the dregs*, i. e. *to choose the worst*: tu quidem de faece hauris, *speak of the worst orators*, Cic. Brut. 69, 244.

B. Transf.: **1.** To draw out by drinking or spilling, *To drain, drink up, to spill, shed*: ita vina ex libidine hauriuntur, atque etiam praemio invitatur ebric tas (shortly before and after, bibere), Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140; cf. id. ib. § 146; and, cui non audita est obscoenae Salmacis undae Aethiopesque lacus, quos si quis faucibus hausit, Aut furit aut, *etc.*, Ov. M. 15, 320 (for which, qui ex Clitorio lacu *biberint*, Plin. 31, 2, 13); hence also, quae (pocula) simul arenti sitientes hausimus ore, *i. e. drained, emptied, drank off*, Ov. M. 14, 277; so, cratera, id. ib. 8, 680: spumantem pateram, Virg. A. 1, 738:—statim me perculso ad meum sanguinem hauriendum, et spirante re publica ad ejus spolia detrahenda advolaverunt, *to drain*, i. e. *to spill, shed*, Cic. Sest. 24, 54; so, cruorem, Ov. M. 7, 333; 13, 331.—**b.** Of things: imoque a gurgite pontus Vertitur et canas alveus haurit aquas, *draws in, lets in*, Ov. F. 3, 591.

2. In gen., *To tear up, pluck out, draw out, take to one's self, take; to swallow, devour, consume, exhaust:* (ventus) Arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 141; cf., humumque Effodit... terraeque immurmurat haustae, *i. e. torn up, dug up*, Ov. M. 11, 187; and, Actoridae magni rostro femur hausit adunco, *tore up, tore open*, id. ib. 8, 370; so, pectora ferro, id. ib. 8, 438: latus alicui, Lucr. 5, 1323; Ov. M. 5, 126; 9, 412; Virg. A. 10, 314: ventrem atque inguina uno alteroque ictu, Liv. 7, 10, 10: lumen, *to pluck out the eye*, Ov. M. 13, 564: cineres haustos, *i. e. scraped up, collected*, id. ib. 8, 538; so, cineres, id. ib. 13, 425 *sq.*; cf. id. ib. 14, 136; and, ille cavis hausto spargit me pulvere palmis, id. ib. 9, 35:—sumptum haurit ex aerario, *draws, takes*, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32; cf., "at suave est ex magno tollere acervo." Dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas, Cur? *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 52: quia dentibus carent, aut lambunt cibos aut integros hauriunt, *to swallow, bolt*, Col. 8, 17, 11; cf., solidos haurire cervos taurosque, Plin. 8, 14, 14; hence also, hausisti patrias luxuriosus opes, qs. *hast swallowed up, devoured, consumed*, Mart. 9, 83, 4; cf., sua haurire, Tac. A. 16, 18: animam recipere auramque communem haurirē, *i. e. inhale, breathe*, Quint. 6 praef. § 12; so, coelum, Virg. A. 10, 899: suspiratus, *fetching a deep sigh*, Ov. M. 14, 129: lucem (primae pecudes), *i. e. to see the light, be born*, Virg. G. 2, 340: hauriri urbes terrae hiatibus, *be swallowed up*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 119; cf., quum praealtis paludibus arma, equi haurirentur, Tac. H. 5, 12; and, altitudine et mollitia nivis hauriebantur, id. ib. 1, 79; so, hauriuntur gurgitibus, id. Ann. 1, 70: aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7, 3; so, cunctos incendium hausit, Tac. H. 4, 60: miratur et haurit Pectore ignes, *imbibes*, Ov. M. 10, 253; cf., flammasque latentes Hausit, id. ib. 8, 325: coelo medium Sol igneus orbem Hauserat, *i. e. had rapidly passed through, finished*, Virg. G. 4, 427; so, vastum iter, Stat. Th. 1, 369: brachia Cancri (Titan), Col. poët. 10, 313: quum spes arrectae juvenum exsultantiaque haurit Corda pavor pulsans, *exhausts*, exhaurit, Virg. G. 3, 105; so, pariter pallorque ruborque Purpureas hausere genas, Stat. Th. 1, 538.

II. Trop., *To draw, borrow, take, drink in, derive:* sequimur potissimum Stoicos, non ut interpretes, sed, ut solemus, e fontibus eorum judicio arbitrioque nostro, quantum quoque modo videbitur, hauriemus, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 6; cf., fontes, unde hauriretis, id. de Or. 1, 46, 203; and, a fontibus potius haurire quam rivulos consectari, id. Acad. 1, 2, 8; cf. also, reconditis atque abditis e fontibus haurire, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12; and, omnia dixi hausta e fonte naturae, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: eodem fonte haurire laudes suas, id. Fam. 6, 6, 9; id. Caecin. 27, 78: quam (legem) non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus, id. Mil. 4, 10 (also quoted in Cic. Or. 49, 165):—quas (artes) quum domo haurire non posses, arcessivisti ex urbe ea (*i. e.* Athenis), quae, *etc.*, id. Brut. 97, 332: ex divinitate, unde omnes animos haustos aut acceptos aut libatos haberemus, id. Div. 2, 11, 26; cf., animos hominum quadam ex parte extrinsecus esse tractos et haustos, id. ib. 1, 32, 70: quid enim non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione, cujus sanguinem non bibere censetis? id. Phil. 11, 5, 10; cf., libertatem sitiens hausit, id. Rep. 1, 43; and, voluptates undique haurire, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: haurire dolorem, id. Coel. 24, 59; cf., calamitates, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86; and, luctum, id. Sest. 29, 63; so, unde laboris Plus haurire mali est quam ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: animo spem turbidus hausit inanem, *drank in illusive hope*, Virg. A. 10, 648; so, expugnationes urbium, populationes agrorum, raptus Penatium hauserant animo, *had thought of, intended*, Tac. H. 1, 51: Supplicia, *i. e. to suffer*, Virg. A. 4, 383: oculis auribusque haurire tantum gaudium, Liv. 27, 51, 1; cf., hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto Dardanus, Virg. A. 4, 661; and, vocemque his auribus hausi, id. ib. 4, 359; so, faciem ignotam oculis mirantibus, Sil. 11, 284: dicta auribus, Ov. M. 13, 787.

hauritus, a, um, v. haurio, *ad init.*

haustor, ōris, *m.* [haurio] *A drawer* (post-Aug. and very rare): aquarum, *water-drawer*, Firm. Math. 8, 29.—Poet.: ultimus aquae, *i. e. drinker*, Luc. 9, 591.

* **haustrum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A machine for drawing water:* Lucr. 5, 517; cf. Non. 13, 5.

1. haustus, a, um, *Part.*, from haurio.

2. haustus, ūs, *m.* [haurio] *A drawing:* aqua, quae non sit haustus profundi, Col. 1, 5, 1:—aquae ductus, haustus, iter, actus a patre, sed rata auctoritas harum rerum omnium a jure civili sumitur, *i. e. the right of drawing*, * Cic. Caecin. 26, 74; so Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1.

II. Transf., *A drinking, swallowing, drawing in;* and concr., *a drink, draught* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose, and for the most part only in the plur.): largos haustus e fontibu' magnis Lingua fundet, Lucr. 1, 413; cf., saepe, sed exiguis haustibus inde (*i. e.* rivo) bibi, *in slender draughts*, Ov. F. 3, 274: haustu sparsus aquarum Ora fove, Virg. G. 4, 229: haustus aquae mihi nectar erit, Ov. M. 6, 356; so, undarum, Luc. 3, 345: Bacchi (*i. e.* vini) haustus, Ov. M. 7, 450: sanguinis, *i. e. the stream, current*, id. ib. 4, 118:—Catulus se ignis haustu ludibrio hostium exemit, *swallowing*, Flor. 3, 21, 15: esse apibus partem divinae mentis et haustus Aetherios dixere, *i. e. breath, soul*, Virg. G. 4, 220; cf., alium domi esse coeli haustum, alium lucis aspectum, Curt. 5, 5: (canes) Suspensis teneros imitantur dentibus haustus, *i. e. gentle snappings*, Lucr. 5, 1068: peregrinae haustus arenae, *i. e. a handful*, Ov. M. 13, 526; cf., angusti puero date pulveris haustus, Stat. Th. 10, 427; v. haurio.

B. Trop.: Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, *drinking*, i. e. *to drink from, to imitate*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10: justitiae haustus bibere, Quint. 12, 2, 31.

haut, v. haud.

have and **haveo,** v. 2. aveo.

† **Hĕautontīmōrūmĕnos,** i, *m.* = Ἑαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος, *The Self-tormentor*, the title of a comedy of Terence, rendered by Cicero, *Ipse se puniens*, Tusc. 3, 27, 65.

hebdŏmăda, ae. v. hebdomas.

hebdŏmădālis, e, *adj.* [hebdomas] *Of* or *belonging to a week, weekly:* festa, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.*

hebdŏmas, ădis (also *acc. sing.*, hebdomadam, Gell. 3, 10, 14 and 17), *f.* = ἑβδομάς, *The number seven, seven days:* libri, qui inscribuntur *Hebdomades*, Gell. 3, 10, 1: septima fere hebdomade, id est, nono et quadragesimo die, Var. ib. § 7: hebdomadibus lunae, *i. e. on every seventh day of the moon*, Gell. 15, 2, 3. So of the critical seventh day in diseases: symphoniam Lysonis vellem vitasses, ne in quartam hebdomada incideres, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3.

† **hebdŏmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἑβδοματικός, *Relating to the number seven, hebdomatic:* septeni et noveni anni, qui hebdomatici a Graecis atque enneatici appellantur, *i. e. critical, decisive of one's fate*, Firm. Math. 4, 14 *med.*

Hēbe, ēs, *f.*, Ἥβη (youth), *The goddess of youth* (pure Lat. Juventas), *the daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to the gods, and, after the deification of Hercules, his wife*, Ov. M. 9, 400; Prop. 1, 13, 23; Catull. 68, 116; Serv. Virg. A. 1, 28; 5, 134

hĕbĕnus, i, v. ebenus.

hĕbĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To be blunt* or *dull* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: ferrum nunc hebet? Liv. 23, 45, 9.—**II.** Trop., *Dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively:* gelidus tardante senecta Sanguis hebet, Virg. A. 5, 396: corpus hebet somno, Val. Fl. 4, 41: stella hebet, id. 5, 371; so, et jam Plias hebet, Luc. 2, 722: ipsi hebent mira diversitate naturae, quum iidem homines sic ament inertiam et oderint quietem, *lounge* or *idle about*, Tac. G. 15: quid stolidi ad speciem notae novitatis hebetis? *i. e. are amazed*, Aus. Epigr. 69:—temporis adversi sic mihi sensus hebet, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 48: olim annis ille ardor hebet, Val. Fl. 1, 53: hebent irae, Stat. Th. 11, 386.

hĕbes, ĕtis (also *acc. sing.*, hebem, Enn. in Charis. p. 107 P.), *adj.* [hebeo] *Blunt, dull*, in opp. to pointed or sharp (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense)

I. Lit.: cujus (lunae) et nascentis et insenescentis alias hebetiora alias acutiora videntur cornua, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non 122, 1: ponite jam gladios hebetes, pugnetur acutis, Ov. A. A. 3, 589; so, machaera, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 53; cf., mucro, Lucr. 5, 1273: ictus (* *which does not penetrate*), Ov. M. 12, 85: angulus, Frontin. de Form. agr. p. 32 Goes.

B. Transf., with regard to the other senses (sight, hearing, smell, taste), *Dull, dim, faint:* utroque oculo natura hebete, Plin. 9, 15, 20: color, Ov. F. 5, 365; cf. (orbem solis) adhuc hebetem vicina nocte, Stat. Ach. 2, 289; and, carbunculi hebetiores, Plin. 37, 7, 26:—postea quam sensi populi Romani aures hebetiores, oculos autem esse acres atque acutos, Cic. Planc. 27, 66; cf. id. Rep. 6, 18:—uva gustu hebes, Col. 3, 2, 4; so, genus croci (*opp.* odoratum), Plin. 21, 11, 39:—os hebes est, positaeque movent fastidia mensae, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 7:—caro, *without feeling, dead*, Cels. 7, 6.

II. Trop., *Dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, doltish, stupid:* sensus omnes hebetes et tardos esse arbitrabantur, Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 31; cf., puer incessu tardus, sensu hebes, Plin. 7, 16, 17: tanta solertia animalium hebetissimis quoque est, id. 9, 30, 48: Epicurus, quem hebetem et rudem dicere solent Stoici, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 103; cf., me hebetem molestiae reddiderunt, id. Att. 9, 17, 2; and nisi qui sit plane hebes, Quint. 7, 1, 48; so too, nisi forte tam hebes futurus est judex, ut, *etc.*, id. 4, 2, 66: hebes ad aliquid, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 1; cf., quis adeo hebes inveniretur, ut crederet? *etc.*, Tac. A. 14, 11: exercitus hebes infirmusque, *i. e. raw, undisciplined*, rudis, Sall. J. 54, 3: hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles, *i. e. sluggish, slow, tardy*, Tac. H. 2, 99:—spondeus quod est e longis duabus, hebetior videtur et tardior, Cic. Or. 64, 216: sed hac rhetorica philosophorum, non nostra illa forensi, quam necesse est, quum populariter loquatur, esse interdum paulo hebetiorem, *i. e. superficial, common* (opp. to philosophical acuteness, nicety), id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: hoc Pansa aut non videt (hebeti enim ingenio est) aut negligit, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17; cf., hebetiora hominum ingenia, id. N. D. 2, 6, 17; so, ratio, Plin. 2, 47, 47: quaedem hebes, sordida, jejuna oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 49

hĕbesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To grow blunt, dull, dim,* or *faint* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: hebescunt sensus, membra torpent, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168: hebescebant (oculi), Suet. Tib. 68: berylli hebescunt, id. 37, 5. 20: hebescere sidera, Tac. A. 1, 30.—**II.** Trop.: sic mentis acies se ipsam intuens nonnumquam hebescit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73; cf., nos vicesimum jam diem patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4: nosmetipsos hebescere et languere nolumus, id. Acad. 2, 2, 6; cf., illi per fastidium et contumaciam hebescunt, Tac. H. 2, 77: hebescere virtus. paupertas probri haberi coepit, Sall. C. 12, 1.

* **hĕbĕtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [hebeto] *Dullness, dimness:* oculorum, Plin. 28, 6, 16.

* **hĕbĕtātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *That makes dull* or *dim* umbra, *i. e. darkening*

(shortly before, umbra terrae lunam hebetari), Plin. 2, 13, 10.

hĕbĕtesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [hebes] *To grow dull, dim,* or *faint* (post-Aug. and very rare; whereas hebescere is quite class.): aciem in cultris tonsorum hebetescere, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 79: acies oculi hebetescit ac paene caligat, Cels. 6, 6, 37:—dolor hebetescit, Scrib. Comp. 56.

hĕbĕto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make blunt* or *dull, to blunt, dull, dim, deaden, weaken* (perh. not ante-Aug.; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: hastas, Liv. 8, 10, 3; so, tela, Sil. 16, 105:—aciem oculorum, Plin. 20, 6, 21; so, oculos, Lact. 6, 2: visus alicui, Virg. A. 1, 605: dies hebetarat sidera, *i. e. had dimmed,* Ov. M. 5, 444; so, umbra terrae lunam hebetari, Plin. 2, 13, 10; cf., smaragdos in sole hebetari, id. 37, 5, 18; and id. 28, 7, 23:—auster aures hebetat, Cels. 2, 1: primores dentes mollientes aut hebetantes verba, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70:—gummium genera amaritudines hebetant, *i. e. moderate, lessen,* id. 24, 11, 64; cf., venena omnia (oleum), id. 23, 4, 40:—odor suavior e longinquo, propius admotus hebetatur, id. 21, 7, 18: faba hebetare sensus existimata, id. 18, 12, 30: vos mihi taurorum flammas hebetastis, *quenched the fiery breath,* Ov. M. 7, 210.—**II.** Trop.: animo simul et corpore hebetato, Suet. Claud. 2: Lethe hebetans pectora, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 17: hebetatum ingenium, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 9: rei publicae vires hebetatae sunt, Just. 6, 8: vino tristitia et cura hebetatur, Plin. 23, 1, 22.

hĕbĕtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Bluntness, dullness* (a post-class. word): sensuum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14: superba istorum, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 21.

Hĕbraei, orum, *m.*, Ἑβραῖοι, *The Hebrews:* "Hebraei retro, qui nunc Judaei: igitur et literae Hebraeae," Tert. Apol. 18; cf., "postea vero quum in deserto consedissent, amiserunt vetus nomen Hebraei et Judaei sunt appellati," Lact. 4, 10.—**II.** Deriv., **A. Hĕbraeus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Hebrews, Hebrew:* terrae, Tac. H. 5, 2: liquores, *i. e. balsam,* Stat. S. 5, 1, 213 (cf. Plin. 12, 25, 54): lingua, literae, Aug. Civ. D. 18, 39; 42: codices, id. ib. 43.—**B. Hĕbrāĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: plebes, Alcim. Avit. 5, 544: scripturae, Lact. 4, 7 *fin.*—*Adv.* **Hebraice,** *In the Hebrew language, in Hebrew:* Hebraice *Messias* dicitur, Lact. 4, 7 *fin.*

Hebrus, i, *m.*, Ἕβρος: **I.** *A considerable river in Thrace, which rises in Mount Haemus, and flows into the Aegean Sea,* now *Marizza,* Mel. 2, 2, 2; 8; Plin. 4, 11, 18; Virg. G. 4, 463; Aen. 1, 317; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3; 1, 16, 13; Od. 3, 25, 10; Ov. F. 3, 737; Met. 2, 257; 11, 50, et saep.: sacer, on account of the festivals of Bacchus celebrated on its banks, Ov. Her. 2, 114.—**II.** *The name of a beautiful youth,* Hor. Od. 3, 12, 6.

Hĕcăle, ēs, *f.*, Ἑκάλη, *A poor old woman who kindly received Theseus, celebrated by Callimachus,* Plin. 22, 22, 44; App. M. 1, p. 112; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 50; Ov. R. Am. 747.

Hĕcăte, ēs, *f.*, Ἑκάτη, *Daughter of Perses* (* or *Persaeus*) *and Asteria, sister of Latona, the presider over enchantments, conjurations,* etc.; *she is often identified with Diana and Luna, and is, therefore, represented with three heads,* Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Virg. A. 4, 511 Serv.; Ov. M. 7, 194; Fast. 1, 141; Hor. S. 1, 8, 33, et saep.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Hĕcătēïus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Hecate, Hecateian:* carmina, *i. e. magical incantations,* Ov. M. 14, 44: Aulis, *devoted to Diana,* Stat. Ach. 1, 447; so, Idus, *i. e. of August, sacred to Diana,* id. Silv. 3, 1, 60.—**B. Hĕcătēïs,** ĭdos. *f., Hecateian:* herba, *i. e. enchanter's night-shade,* Ov. M. 6, 139.

† **hĕcătombe,** ēs, *f.* = ἑκατόμβη, *A great sacrifice of a hundred oxen, a hecatomb* (ante- and post-class.): facere hecatomben, Var. in Non. 131, 19. Also in the plur.: celebratis hecatombis, Trebell. Gallien. 9. And in the form **hĕcătombĭon,** ii, *n.:* Sid. Carm. 9, 205.

† **hĕcătompy̆los,** on, (*-os, *com.*, -on, *neut.*), *adj.* = ἑκατόμπυλος, *Of a hundred gates:* hecatompylos Thebas nemo non novit, Amm. 22, 16; cf. Hyg. Fab. 275.

Hector, ŏris, *m.*, Ἕκτωρ, *Son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, slain and dragged three times around Troy by Achilles,* Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2; id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 105; Virg. A. 1, 483; 2, 270 *sq.*; 282; 522; 6, 166; Hor. Od. 2, 4, 10; 4, 9, 22; Epod. 17, 12; Sat. 1, 7, 12.—**II.** Deriv., **Hectŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Hector,* and, in poet. transf., *of the Trojans,* and, as descended from the latter, *of the Romans; Hectorean, Trojan, Roman:* conjux, Andromache, Virg. A. 3, 488: hasta, *Hector's,* Ov. M. 12, 67; so, corpus, Virg. A. 2, 543; and, tumulus, id. ib. 3, 304: Mars, *i. e. Hector in battle,* Ov. M. 13, 275: gens, *i. e. Trojan,* Virg. A. 1, 273; so, amnes, Xanthum et Simoënta, id. ib. 5, 634: socii, id. ib. 5, 190: flammae, Ov. M. 13, 7: opes, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 28:—spes et fiducia gentis Regulus Hectoreae, *i. e. of the Romans,* Sil. 2, 343.

Hĕcŭba, ae, and **Hĕcŭbe,** ēs, *f.*, Ἑκάβη, *Wife of Priam, after the destruction of Troy the slave of Penelope, changed through rage into a dog,* Virg. A. 2, 501; 515; Ov. M. 13, 423; 549 *sq.*; 577; Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; Fat. 15, 34; Virg. A. 2, 515.—Transf., to signify *an ugly old woman,* opp. to Andromache, Mart. 3, 76, 4.

† **Hĕcy̆ra,** ae, *f.* = Ἑκυρά. *The Stepmother,* the title of a comedy of Terence.

hĕdĕra (also edera), ae, *f. The plant ivy,* Hedera helix, L.; sacred to Bacchus, and hence wound round the thyrsus; also made into garlands with which poets were crowned, Plin. 16, 34, 62; Ov. F. 3, 767; Met. 5, 338; Var. in Serv. Virg. E. 7, 25; Virg. ib. 7, 38; 8, 13; Georg. 2, 258; Hor. Od. 1, 1, 29; 25, 17; 1, 36, 20; Ep. 1, 3, 25, et al. In the plur., Virg. E. 4, 19; Georg. 4, 124.

hĕdĕrācĕus (ed.) or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [hedera] *Of ivy, ivy-:* materia, Cato R. R. 111: folia, Plin. 16, 24, 38.—* **II.** Transf., *Ivy-colored:* calcei, Vop. Aurel. 49.

hĕdĕrātus (ed.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Adorned* or *crowned with ivy:* patina argentea, Gallien. in Trebell. Claud. 17: frons, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 18: pompae, *i. e. Bacchic,* Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 278.

* **hĕdĕrĭger** (ed.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [id.] *Ivy-bearing:* Maenades, Catull. 63, 23.

* **hĕdĕrōsus** (ed.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of ivy:* antrum, Prop. 4, 4, 3.

† **Hēdŏne,** ēs, *f.* = Ἡδονή (delight), *One of the aeons of Valentinian,* Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† **hēdy̆chrum,** i, *n.* = ἡδύχρουν, *A sweet-smelling ointment used for beautifying the skin, a cosmetic balsam:* psaltriam adducamus, hedychrum intendamus, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46.

† **hēdy̆osmos,** i, *m.* = ἡδύοσμος, *The herb wild mint,* Plin. 35, 15, 51.

† **hēdypnŏis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἡδυπνοΐς, *A species of succory,* Plin. 20, 8, 31.

† **hēdysma,** ătis, *n.* = ἥδυσμα (perfume), *A sweet-smelling ingredient in ointments,* Plin. 13, 1, 2.

hei, *interj.* An exclamation of grief or fear, *Ah! woe!* freq. joined with mihi, *ah me! woe is me!* hei, perii miser! Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 36; cf., hei, occidi! id. Aul. 2, 1, 28: hei, non placet convivium! id. Amph. 2, 2, 173: hei, vereor, ne quid Andria apportet mali, Ter. And. 1, 1, 46; cf., hei, metuo lenonem ne, *etc.*, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 6: hei, video uxorem, id. ib. 5, 3, 14:—hei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo! Enn. Ann. 1, 6; imitated in Virg. A. 2, 274: hei mihi, perii hercle! Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 21: *Am.* Hei mihi! *Br.* Ne pave, id. Amph. 5, 1, 57: hei mihi, vereor dicere! Ter. And. 2, 1, 22: hei mihi, quantum Praesidium Ausonia et quantum tu perdis, Iule! Virg. A. 11, 57: hei mihi! conclamat, Ov. M. 6, 227: hei mihi! hei mihi! istaec illum perdidit assentatio, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 7: hei misero mihi! id. Aul. 2, 2, 23; so Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 5; Ad. 2, 1, 19.

heja, *interj.*, v. eja.

heic, *adv.*, v. 1. hic, *ad fin.*

helcĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [helcium] *One who draws small vessels up the stream, a hauler,* Mart. 4, 64, 22; Sid. poët. Ep. 2, 10.

† **helcium,** ii, *n.* = ἕλκιον, *That with which a load is drawn, a yoke, horse-collar,* App. M. 8, p. 222 and 227.

† **helcysma,** ătis, *n.* = ἕλκυσμα, *The dross of molten silver, silver-dross,* Plin. 33, 6, 35.

Hĕlĕna, ae, or **Hĕlĕne,** ēs, *f.*, Ἑλένη: **I.** *Daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Castor and Pollux and of Clytemnestra, wife of Menelaus, who, on account of her beauty, was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war,* Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 55; Virg. A. 7, 364; Ov. M. 13, 200; 14, 669; A. A. 3, 11; Prop. 3, 8, 32; 3, 14, 19; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 2; 4, 9, 16; Sat. 1, 3, 107; Hyg. Fab. 81 and 118.—**B.** Transf., in naut. lang., *A single light appearing to mariners, which was regarded as an unfavorable prognostic; while a double light, which was conceived to be favorable, was called Castor and Pollux:* "graves (stellae) quum solitariae venere, mergentesque navigia, et si in carinae ima deciderint, exurentes; geminae autem salutares et prosperi cursus praenunciae, quarum adventu fugari diram illam ac minacem appellatamque *Helenam* ferunt. Et ob id *Polluci et Castori* id numen assignant eosque in mari deos invocant," Plin. 2, 37, 37; cf. Stat. Th. 7, 792; Silv. 3, 2, 11.—**II.** *The surname of the mother of the Emperor Constantine,* Eutr. 10, 5; Aur. Vict. Epit. 41; Inscr. Grut. 284, 1.

† **hĕlĕnĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἑλένιον, *A plant,* perh. *the elecampane,* Plin. 21, 10, 33; ib. 21, 91.

Hĕlĕnus, i, *m.*, Ἕλενος, *Son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated soothsayer,* Cic. Div. 1, 40, 89; Virg. A. 3, 295; 329 *sq.*; Just. 17, 3.

† **hĕlēŏsĕlĭnon** or **hĕlĭŏsĕlĭnum,** i, *n.* = ἑλειοσέλινον, *Smallage, celery,* Apium graveolens, L.; Plin. 19, 8, 37; Pall. Apr. 3.

† **hĕlĕpŏlis,** is, *f.* = ἑλέπολις (city-taking), *A besieging-engine, invented by Demetrius Poliorcetes,* Vitr. 10, 22; Amm. 23, 4.

Hĕlernus, i, *m. A grove by the Tiber, the birth-place of* Carna, Ov. F. 6, 105.

Hēlĭădes, um, *f.*, Ἡλιάδες, *Daughters of Helios and sisters of Phaëthon, who were changed into poplars* (acc. to others, *into alders*) *and their tears into amber,* Hyg. Fab. 154; Ov. M. 2, 340 (cf. Virg. A. 10, 190, with Ecl. 6, 62): nemus Heliadum, *i. e. poplar-* or *alder-grove,* id. ib. 10 91: Heliadum lacrimae, *i. e. amber,* id. ib 10, 263; called also, Heliadum gemma, Mart. 9, 14, 6.

† **hēlĭanthes,** is, *n.*, ἡλιανθές, *The sun-flower,* Plin. 24, 17, 102.

Helias, adis, v. Heliades.

Hĕlĭcāon, ōnis, *m.*, Ἑλικάων, *Son of Antenor and founder of Patavium* (Padua): Helicaonis orae, *i. e. Patavian,* Mart. 10, 93, 1. Hence **Hĕlĭcāŏnĭus,** a, um: regio, the same, id. 14, 152, 2.

† **hĕlĭce,** ēs, *f.* = ἑλίκη (a winding): **I.** *A kind of slender, flexible willow,* Plin. 16, 37, 69.—**II.** As *nom. propr.*, Hĕlĭce: **A.** *The constellation of the Great Bear,* Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66; Ov. F. 3, 108; Val. Fl. 1, 17.—Hence, transf., for *the North,* Grat. Cyneg. 55; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1539.—**B.** *A maritime town of Achaia, swallowed up by the sea,* Ov. M. 15, 293; Plin. 2, 92, 94; 4, 5, 6.

Hĕlĭcon, ōnis, *m.*, Ἑλικών, *A mountain in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses,* now *Zagara,* Plin. 4, 3, 4; 4, 7, 12; Ov. M. 2, 219; 5, 254; 663; 8, 533; Fast. 4, 193; Lucr. 1, 119; 3, 133; 4, 547; Virg. A. 7, 641; 10, 163.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Hĕlĭcōnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Helicon, Heliconian:* collis, *i. e. Helicon,* Catull. 61, 1: Tempe, *a beautiful valley in Mount Helicon,* Ov. Am. 1, 1, 15: mella, Claud. Laud. Ser. 10: Nais, id. Epigr. 5.—**B. Hĕlĭcōnĭădes,** um, *f., The Heliconians,* a poet. designation of *the Muses,* Lucr. 3, 1050.—**C. Hĕlĭcōnis,** ĭdis, *f., Heliconian:* silva, Stat. S. 4, 4, 90.—In the plur. subst., Heliconides, um, i. q. Heliconiades, *the Muses,* Pers. prooem. 4.

† **hēlĭŏcallis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἡλιοκαλλίς

The sunflower, also called helianthes, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

† **hēlĭŏcămīnus,** i, *m.* = ἡλιοκάμινος, *An apartment exposed to the sun, as a winter abode*, Plin. 2, 17, 20; Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 17.

† **hēlĭochrȳsos,** i, *m.*, and **-um,** i, *n.* = ἡλιόχρυσος, *The herb marigold*, Gnaphalium stoechas, L.; acc. to others, Tanacetum annuum, L.; Plin. 21, 11, 38; ib. 25, 96.

(* **Hēlĭŏdōrus,** i, *m.* **1.** *A celebrated surgeon*, Juv. 6, 372.—**2.** *A celebrated rhetorician*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 2.)

Hēlĭŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, Ἡλιόπολις: **I.** *A city of Lower Egypt*, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 54.—**B.** Derivv., **1. Hēlĭŏpŏlītes,** ae, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Heliopolis, Heliopolite*: nomos, Plin. 5, 9, 9: Zeus, *an Assyrian designation of* Sol, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 23; cf. in the follg.—In the plur. subst., Heliopolitae, arum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Heliopolis, Heliopolites*, Plin. 36, 26, 67.—**2. Hēlĭŏpŏlītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Heliopolis, Heliopolitan*: civitas, Amm. 17, 4: JVPPITER, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1234; 1246.—In the plur. subst., HELIOPOLITANI, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Heliopolis, Heliopolitans*, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 542.—**II.** *A city of Coelesyria, at the foot of Libanus*, now *Baalbek*, Plin. 5, 22, 18.

† **hēlĭoscŏpĭon,** ii, *n.* = ἡλιοσκόπιον, *A species of* heliotropium, Plin. 22, 21, 29. Called, also, helioscopum, App. Herb. 108.

† **hēlĭoscŏpĭos,** ii, *m.* = ἡλιοσκόπιος, *A kind of* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 42.

helioselinum, i, v. heleoselinon.

† **hēlĭŏtrŏpĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἡλιοτρόπιον: **I.** *The plant turnsole, heliotrope*, Var. R. R. 1, 46; Plin. 2, 41, 41; 22, 21, 29.—**II.** *A precious stone with green and brown streaks, striped jasper*, Plin. 37, 10, 60. Called, also, heliotropios, Mart. Cap. 1, 20.

† **hĕlix,** ĭcis, *f.* = ἕλιξ (wound, twisted): **I.** *A kind of ivy*, Plin. 16, 34, 62.—**II.** In architect., *A small ornament on the capital of Corinthian columns*, Vitr. 4, 1 *fin.*

Hellădĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἑλλαδικός, *Of* or *from Greece, Grecian, Greek*: Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 75.

Hellas, ădis, *f.*, Ἑλλάς: **I.** *Hellas, the main-land of Greece*, Mel. 2, 3, 3 *sq.*; Plin. 4, 7, 11.—**II.** *A female proper name*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 277.

Helle, ēs (*gen.*, Hellis, Sid. Carm. 9, 41), *f.*, Ἕλλη, *Daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus; she fled with the latter from her step-mother Ino on a golden ram to Colchis, but was drowned in the strait called, after her*, Hellespontus (the sea of Helle), Ov. M. 11, 195; Fast. 3, 857 *sq.*; Prop. 2, 26, 5; 3, 22, 5; Col. poët. 10, 155; Hyg. Fab. 2 and 3.

† **hellĕbŏrīne** (ell.), es, *f.* = ἑλλεβορίνη, *A kind of hellebore*, Plin. 13, 20, 35; 27, 9, 52.

† **hellebŏrītes** (ell.), ae, *m.* = ἑλλεβορίτης, *Hellebore-wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

hellĕbŏro (ell.), are, *v. a.* [helleborus] *To purify with hellebore*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *med.*

* **hellĕbŏrōsus** (ell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That needs much hellebore, is out of his senses*: *Gr.* Quaeso, sanus es? *Tr.* Helleborosus sum. *Gr.* Ego cerritus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 67.

† **hellĕbŏrus** (ell.), i, *m.*, and **hellĕbŏrum** (ell.), i, *n.* *Hellebore*, a plant much used by the ancients as a remedy for mental diseases, madness, idiocy, *etc.*; the best grew on the Island of Anticyra, in the Aegean Sea, "Plin. 25, 5, 21; ib. 13, 94; Gell. 17, 15;" Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 89; Virg. G. 3, 451; Hor. S. 2, 3, 82; Ep. 2, 2, 137.

(* **Hellen,** ēnis, *m.*, Ἕλλην, *A son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, from whom the Greeks were called Hellenes*, Plin. 4, 7, 14.)

Hellespontus, i, *m.*, Ἑλλήςποντος, *The Sea of Helle, so named after* Helle (v. h. v.), *who was drowned in it*, the modern *Dardanelles*, Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 2, 6; 1, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 11, 18; ib. 12, 24; ib. 13, 27; Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 85, § 21; Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112; Ov. M. 13, 407, et saep. Separate: qua ponto ab Helles, Poet. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 163; cf. pure Latin: mare in Helles, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 15.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Hellespontĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hellespont, Hellespontic*: ora, Catull. 18, 4: si quid habebit cum aliquo Hellespontio controversiae, Cic. Fam. 13, 53, 2.—**B. Hellespontĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: aquae, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 24: Priapus (because born and worshiped in Lampsacus, a city on the Hellespont), Virg. G. 4, 111.—**C. Hellespontĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: fretum, Mel. 1, 2, 2; 1, 18, 5.—**D. Hellespontĭas,** ădis, *f.*, *Another name of the wind* Caecias, Plin. 2, 47, 46.

helluo, helluor, and **helluatio,** v. heluo, *etc.*

† **hĕlops** (also written ĕlops and ellops), ŏpis, *m.* = ἔλλοψ, *A very savory sea-fish*, perh. *the sword-fish*; acc. to others, *the sturgeon*, Ov. Hal. 96; Var. R. R, 2, 6, 2; Col. 8, 16, 9; Plin. 9, 17, 27; 32, 11, 54; Quint. 5, 10, 21; Gell. 7, 16, 5.

Helōrus, i, v. Elorus.

Hēlōtes, um, *m.*, Εἵλωτες, *The original inhabitants of the city Helos* (Ἕλος), *in Laconia, afterward the bondsmen of the Spartans, the Helots*, Nep. Paus. 3. Called, also, Ilōtae, ārum, Liv. 34, 27, 9.

* **hēlŭātĭo** (hell.), ōnis, *f.* [heluor] *A gormandizing, gluttony*: Pseudo-Cic. Or. post redit. in sen. 6, 13.

hēlŭo (hell.), ōnis, *m.* *A gormandizer, glutton, squanderer*: fraus, heluo, Ganeo! Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10: ille gurges atque heluo, natus abdomini suo, Cic. Pis. 17, 41: impurus, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2:—me ipsum ut contempsit heluo patriae! id. Sest. 11, 26.

heluor (hell.), atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [heluo] **I.** *To gormandize, gluttonize, devour* (a Ciceron. word): cum Graecis jam in exostra heluabatur, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14; id. Sest. 52, 111: erat in eo (M. Catone) aviditas legendi nec satiari poterat ... quo magis tum in summo otio maximaque copia quasi heluari libris, si hoc verbo in tam clara re utendum est, videbatur, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7.—* **II.** *Act.*, *To squander, lavish*: ille gurges heluatus tecum simul rei publicae sanguinem, Pseudo-Cic. Dom. 47, 124.

‡ **helus,** v. olus, *ad init.*

‡ **helvacea,** genus ornamenti Lydii, dictum a colore boum, qui est inter rufum et album appellaturque *helvus*, Fest. p. 99 Müll. *N. cr.*

* **helvella** (also helvela, Fest. p. 103), ae, *f. dim.* [‡helus, i. q. olus] *A small pot-herb*: fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita condiunt, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2; cf., "*helvela* olera minuta," Fest. p. 103; and, "*helvola* λαχανάρια," Gloss. Philox.

helvĕnācus, a, um, *adj.* [helvus] *Pale yellow, yellowish*: vitis, *a particular kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: genus palmitum, Col. 5, 5, 16: vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 47.—Also, **helvĕnācĭus,** a, um: vites, Col. 3, 2, 25.

helvĕŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pale yellow, yellowish*: vinum, *a particular kind of wine* (cf., helvenacus and helvolus), Cato R. R. 6, 4; 24, 2 (quoted, Plin. 14, 4, 5, in the form *helvinum* vinum). Also in the form helvolus, a, um: uvae, Col. 3, 2, 23; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 29.

Helvētĭi, ōrum, *m.* *The Helvetians, a people of* Gallia Lugdunensis, in mod. *Switzerland*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 4 *sq.*; Tac. G. 28; Hist. 1, 67; Plin. 4, 17, 31; Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; Balb. 14, 32.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Helvētĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Helvetians, Helvetian, Helvetii*: ager, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: civitas, id. ib. 1, 12.—**B. Helvētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: proelium, Caes. B. G. 7, 9 *fin.*

Helvĭi, ōrum, *m.* *A people of* Gallia Narbonensis, *whose capital, called* Alba Helvorum *and* Alba Helvia, *was celebrated for its wine*, now *Alps*, in *Viviers, Depart. Ardèche*, Caes. B. G. 7, 7; 75; B. C. 1, 35; Plin. 3, 4, 5; 14, 3, 4 *fin.*—**II.** Deriv., **Helvĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Helvii, Helvian*: vinum, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18.

helvĭnus, a, um, v. helveolus.

helvŏlus, a, um, v. helveolus.

helvus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. a weakened form of gilvus, yellow] *Light bay, Isabella color*: color vaccarum, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 9; cf., "color boum, qui est inter rufum et album, appellatur *helvus*," Fest. s. v. ‡helvacea, p. 99 Müll.

† **helxīne,** ēs, *f.* = ἑλξίνη: **I.** *A prickly plant, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 21, 16, 56.—**II.** *A plant, otherwise called* perdicium, Parietaria officinalis, L.; Plin. 22, 17, 19.

hem, *interj.* An expression of surprise, in a good or bad sense; of admiration, joy, of grief, indignation, *etc.* (like the intensive ehem, an expression of joyful surprise), *Oho! indeed! well! well to be sure! hah! only see! alas! alack!* *Ag.* Ego sum ipsus, quem tu quaeris. *Ha.* Hem! quid ego audio? Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 86; cf. Ter. And. 3, 1, 4: hem, Pamphile, optime te mihi offers, id. ib. 4, 2, 3:—*Er.* Itane Chrysis? hem! *My.* Nos quidem pol miseras perdidit, Ter. And. 4, 5, 8; cf. id. Eun. 5, 1, 11; and, miserum me! quanto haec dixi cum dolore! hem, Postume, tune es, *etc.*, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 45; cf. also, occepi mecum cogitare: hem, biduum hic Manendum est soli sine illa, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 8: hem tibi maledictis pro istis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 39; cf. id. Pseud. 1, 2, 22; and, quare ausus? hem tibi, id. Mil. 5, 12: hem, quid ais, scelus? Ter. And. 4, 1, 42; cf., audistin', obsecro? hem scelera, id. ib. 4, 4, 47; and, hem nos homunculi indignamur, si quis, *etc.*, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 7.

† **hēmĕrēsĭos,** on, *adj.* = ἡμερήσιος, *Of a day*: (Pamphilus) absolvit uno die tabellam, quae vocata est *Hemeresios*, puero picto, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 124

† **hēmĕris,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἡμερίς, *A species of oak*, Plin. 16, 6, 8.

† **hēmĕrŏbĭon,** ii, *n.* = ἡμερόβιον, *An insect that lives but a day*, Plin. 11, 36, 43.

† **hēmĕrŏcalles,** is, *n.* = ἡμεροκαλλές (but one day beautiful), *A sort of lily*, Plin. 21, 10, 33; ib. 21, 90.

† **hēmĕrŏdrŏmus,** i, *m.* = ἡμεροδρόμος (who runs the day through), *A courier* (pure Lat. cursor, Plin. 2, 71, 73): nisi speculator (*hemorodromos* vocant Graeci) ingens die uno cursu emetiens spatium, *etc.*, Liv. 31, 24, 4.

† **hēmĭcillus,** i, *m.* = ἡμίκιλλος, *Half an ass*, as a term of reproach, Cic. Att. 13, 51, 1.

† **hēmĭcrānĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἡμικράνιον, *A pain on one side of the head, migraine* (a word contracted from hemicranium), *hemicrany*, Marc. Emp. 2; Seren. Samm. 2 in *lemm.*; Plin. Val. 1, 8.

† **hēmĭcyclium,** ii, *n.* = ἡμικύκλιον, *A half circle, semicircle*, Vitr. 9, 8.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *A semicircular settee*, Cic. Lael. 1, 2; Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**B.** *A semicircular public place furnished with rows of seats for learned entertainments*, Suet. Gramm. 17.—**C.** *A semicircular kind of sun-dial*, Vitr. 9, 9.

† **hēmĭcyclus,** i, *m.* = ἡμίκυκλος, *A half circle, semicircle*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 33.

† **hēmĭcȳlindrus,** i, *m.* = ἡμικύλινδρος, *A half cylinder*, Vitr. 9, 3.

† **1. hēmīna,** ae, *f.* = ἡμίνα, *A measure, the half of a* sextarius, Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 67; for liquids, Cato R. R. 57, 1; Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18; Sen. de Ira, 2, 33; for salt, Cels. 4, 15 *fin.*; for corn, id. 4, 10 *fin.*; as a *measure*, in gen., Pers. 1, 129.

2. Hemina, ae, *m.* *Surname of the historian* L. Cassius.

* **hēmĭnārĭa,** orum, *n.* [hemina] *Presents of the measure of a* hemina: "Fabius Maximus incusans Augusti congiariorum, quae amicis dabantur exiguitatem, *heminaria* esse dixit," Quint. 6, 3, 52.

† **hēmĭŏlĭos,** on, *adj.* = ἡμιόλιος, *One and a half*, pure Lat. sesquialter, Gell. 18, 14, 4; Vitr. 3, 1; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1; Mart. Cap. 9, 216.

† **hēmĭŏnĭon,** ii, *n.* = ἡμιόνιον, *A plant, called also* asplenum, Asplenium hemionitis, L.; Plin. 27, 5, 17; App. Herb. 56.

† **hēmisphaerĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἡμισφαίριον, *A half globe, hemisphere*, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 17; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15; 20.—**II.** In partic., *A cupola*, Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.*

† **hēmistĭchĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἡμιστίχιον, *A half verse, hemistich*: Enniano hemistichio usus est, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18.

† **hēmĭthĕus,** i, *m.* = ἡμίθεος, *A demi*

god, Mart. Cap. 2, 40; Inscrip. ap. Serv. Virg. E. 9, 47.

† **hēmĭtŏnĭum,** ĭi, *n.* = ἡμιτόνιον, *A half tone, semitone:* intervalla tonorum et hemitoniorum, Vitr. 5, 4.

† **hēmĭtrīglȳphus,** i, *m.* = ἡμιτρίγλυφος, In architect., *A half triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3.

hēmĭtrĭtaeus, i, *m.* = ἡμιτριταῖος, **I.** *A semi-tertian ague*, Mart. 12, 91, 2; 2, 40, 1; Seren. Samm. 52 (in Cels. 3, 3, written as Greek).—**II.** *One who has the semi-tertian ague*, Mart. 4, 81, 3.

† **hēmĭtrĭtăĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἡμιτριταϊκός, *Of* or *belonging to the semi-tertian ague:* febres, Marc. Emp. 30; Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10; Tard. 1, 4.

hemo, onis, v. homo, *ad init.*

† **hendĕcăsyllăbi,** ōrum, *m.* = ἑνδεκασύλλαβοι, *Verses of eleven syllables*, Catull. 12, 10; Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 8; 7, 4, 1; cf. Diom. p. 509 P.

Henĭŏchi, orum, *m.*, Ἡνίοχοι, *A people of Asiatic Sarmatia*, Plin. 6, 4, 4; id. 5, 5; Val. Fl. 6, 42; Sen. Thyest. 1048.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Hēnĭŏchus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Heniochi, Heniochian:* rates, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 26.—**B. Hēnĭŏchĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: montes, Plin. 6, 9, 10.

1. Heniochus, a, um, v. Heniochi, *no.* II. A.

† **2. Henĭŏchus,** i, *m.* = Ἡνίοχος (Rein-holder, Wagon-driver), *The constellation of the Wagoner*, pure Lat. Auriga (v. h. v.), Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 312; Manil. 1, 361: Hyg. Astr. 3, 12.

Henna (also written Enna), ae, *f.*, Ἔννα, *A city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, with a famous temple of Ceres: it was from here that Plato carried off Proserpine;* now *Castro Giovanni*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, 107 *sq.*; Ov. F. 4, 422; 455; 462; Hyg. Fab. 146.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Hennensis** (Enn.), e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Henna:* Ceres, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, 107 *sq.*—In the plur. subst., Hennenses (Enn.), ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Henna*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, 106; Liv. 24, 39; Plin. 3, 8, 14.—**B. Hennaeus** (Enn.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Henna, Hennean:* moenia, *i. e. Henna*, Ov. M. 5, 385: virgo rapta, Sil. 14, 245; cf. id. 1, 93.

† **hĕnōsis,** is, *f.* = ἕνωσις (union), *One of the aeons of Valentinian*, Tert. adv. Val. 37.

† **hĕnŏtes,** ētis, *f.* = ἑνότης (unity), *One of the aeons of Valentinian*, Tert. adv. Val. 37.

† **hēpar** (epar), ătis, **I.** *n.* = ἧπαρ, *The liver*, pure Lat. jecur, Marc. Emp. 14 *fin.*—**II.** *m.* = ἥπατος, *A kind of fish, hepatus*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

* **hēpătārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [hepar, *no.* I.] *Of* or *belonging to the liver;* morbus, *the liver-complaint* (at the same time comically for love), Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 24.

† **hēpătĭa,** ōrum, *n.* = ἡπάτια, *A little liver, a liver*, Lucil. in Non. 119, 22; Petr. 66; App. Apol. p. 300.

† **hēpătĭcus,** i, *m.* = ἡπατικός, *Diseased in the liver, that has the liver-complaint*, Plin. 20, 14, 55; 27, 12, 105 (in Cels. 4, 8, written as Greek).

† **hēpătītis,** ĭdis, *m.* = ἡπατῖτις, *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 71.

† **hēpătīzon,** ontis, *n.* = ἡπατίζον, *Like liver, liver-colored:* aes Corinthium, Plin. 34, 2, 3 *fin.*

Hēphaestĭo, ōnis, *m.*, Ἡφαιστίων, *A favorite of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals*, Curt. 10, 4; Nep. Eum. 2.

† **hēphaestītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἡφαιστῖτις, *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

† **hepsēma,** ătis, *n.* = ἕψημα, *Must boiled down to a thick consistence*, pure Lat. sapa, Plin. 14, 9, 11.

† **heptăphōnos,** on, *adj.* = ἑπτάφωνος, *Seven times sounding, that gives a seven-fold echo:* porticus (Olympiae), Plin. 36, 15, 23.

† **heptăphyllon,** i, *n.* = ἑπτάφυλλον, (seven-leaf), *A plant, otherwise unknown*, App. Herb. 116.

† **heptăpleuros,** i, *f.* = ἑπτάπλευρος, (seven-sided), *The larger kind of the plant* plantago, *the greater plantain*, Plin. 25, 8, 39.

† **Heptăpȳlos,** on (***-os,** *c.*, **-on,** *n.*), *adj.* = Ἑπτάπυλος, *Seven-gated*, an epithet of the city of Thebes: Thebas Heptapylos accessimus, App. M. 4, p. 146. Also in the Latinized form: Cadmus Thebas Heptapylas condidit, Hyg. Fab. 275.

† **heptas,** ădis, *f.* = ἑπτάς, *The number seven*, Marc. Cap. 7, 241 (in Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, written as Greek).

† **heptăsēmos,** on, *adj.* = ἑπτάσημος, in prosody, *Of seven times*, pure Lat. septenarius: basis, Diom. p. 505 P.; so Mart. Cap. 9, 330.

† **Heptastădĭum,** ii, *n.* = Ἑπταστάδιον, *A mole of seven stadia in length, connecting the isle of Pharos with the mainland*, Amm. 22, 16.

† **heptēris,** is, *f.* = ἑπτήρης (ναῦς), *A galley with seven banks of oars*, Liv. 37, 23, 5; id. 24, 3, and 30, 2.

1. hēra, ae (archaic *gen. sing.*, heraï, Aus. Idyll. 7, 5), *f.* [herus] *The mistress of a house*, with respect to the servants, *the mistress, lady:* numquam hera errans (*i. e.* Medea), *etc.*, Enn. in Cic. Coel. 8, 18: servus Dat (puellam) herae suae, Plaut. Casin. prol. 44 *sq.*; so id. ib. 2, 5, 3; 2, 8, 70; Amph. 1, 1, 105; Ter. And. 4, 2, 4; Eun. 4, 3, 12; 5, 3, 8, et saep. So, hera major and hera minor, *the old and young mistress, the lady of the house and her daughter*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 22 and 23.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *A mistress, female ruler* or *governor.* Of goddesses: Fortuna, hera, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 12; cf., vosne velit an me regnare hera quidve ferat Fors, Enn. Ann. 6, 29 (for which, sit sane Fors *domina* campi, Cic. Pis. 2, 3): rapidi Tritonis hera, *i. e. Minerva*, Catull. 64, 396: hilarate herae (*i. e.* Cybeles) citatis erroribus animum, id. 63, 18; so ib. 92: tergeminam tunc placat heram, Val. Fl. 1, 780: noctis heram Ditemque ciens, id. 7, 313. Of sweethearts: Catull. 68, 136; so Ov. Her. 9, 78.

2. Hēra, ae, *f.*, Ἥρα, *The Grecian goddess Hera*, corresp. to the *Juno* of the Romans, Sol. 2; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2225 (although here, perh., HERA is i. q. FORTVNA; v. the preced. art. *no.* II.).—**II.** Deriv., **Hēraea,** ōrum, *n.*, Ἡραῖα, τὰ, *The festival of Hera*, Liv. 27, 30, 9 *sq.*

Hēraclēa or **Hēraclīa,** ae, *f.*, Ἡράκλεια (city of Heracles or Hercules), *The name of several cities.* So in partic.,

I. *A sea-port of Lucania, on the River Siris*, now *Policoro*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 11, 15; Cic. Arch. 4, 6; Liv. 1, 18; 8, 24.—**B.** Deriv., **Hēraclēenses** or **Hēraclīenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Heraclea, Heracleans*, Cic. Arch. 4, 6 *sq.*; Balb. 8, 21.

II. *A very ancient city of Sicily, a colony from Crete, called in earlier times* Minoa, now *Capo Bianco*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, 125; Liv. 24, 35; 25, 40.—**B.** Deriv., **Hēraclēenses** or **Hēraclīenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Heraclea, Heracleans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.

III. *A maritime town of Pontus, also with the epithet* Pontica, now *Erakli* or *Eregri*, Mel. 1, 19, 7; Plin. 6, 1, 1; Liv. 42, 56.

IV. *A city of Macedonia*, near to Candavia, Caes. B. C. 3, 79, 3 Oud. *N. cr.*

Hēraclēōtes, ae, *m.*, Ἡρακλειώτης, *Of* or *belonging to Heraclea, Heracleote, born in Heraclea:* tractus, *in Aeolis*, Plin. 5, 30, 32: Dionysius ille, *a disciple of Zeno*, perh. *of Heraclea in Lucania*, Cic. Acad. 2, 22, 71: Zeuxis, perh. from the same place, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61.—In the plur. subst., Heracleotae, ārum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Heraclea, Heracleotes;* in Caria, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 2.

Hēraclēōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἡρακλειωτικός, *Of* or *belonging to Heraclea, Heracleotic:* origanum, Plin. 20, 16, 62: nux, Opp. in Macr. S. 2, 14.

1. Hēraclēus or **-clĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Heraclea* (in Lydia), *Heraclean:* lapis also called Lydius, Plin. 33, 8, 43; of the *magnet*, id. 36, 16, 25.

2. Hĕrăclēus or **-clĭus,** a, um: *Of* or *belonging to Hercules;* v. Hercules, *no.* II. D.

Heraclīdes, ae, v. Hercules, *no.* II. E.

Heraclīensis, e, v. Heraclea, *no.* I. B, and II. B.

Hērāclītēus, a, um, v. Heraclitus.

Hērāclītus, i, *m.*, Ἡράκλειτος: **I.** *A celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, who wrote in an obscure style* (hence called ὁ σκοτεινός, the Obscure), Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15; N. D. 3, 14, 35; Tusc. 5, 36, 105; Lucr. 1, 639: nec consulto dicis occulte tamquam Heraclitus, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 74.—**B.** Deriv., **Heraclitēi,** ōrum, *m.*, *The disciples of Heraclitus*, App. doctr. Plat. 1, p. 2, 41.—**II.** *A pupil of Clitomachus and Philo*, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 12.—**III.** *An embassador sent by King Philip to Hannibal, with the surname* Scotinus, Liv. 23, 39.

Heraclius, a, um, v. 1. Heracleus and Hercules, *no.* II. D.

Heraeus, a, um, v. 2. Hera, *no.* II.

herba, ae, *f.* [kindred with φέρβω, φορβή, to pasture, a pasture] *Springing vegetation, grass, green stalks* or *blades, green crops, herbage:* herba cubile Praebebat, multa et molli lanugine abundans, Lucr 5, 814; cf., in molli consedimus herba, Virg. E. 3, 55; and, quum ceteris in campo exercentibus in herba ipse recubuisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287; so, abjicere se in herba, id. ib. 1, 7, 28: fusus per herbam (agricola), Virg. G. 2, 527, et al.: invitant (Pecudes) herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319; so, gemmantes rore, id. 5, 462; cf., herbae rore vigentes, id. 2, 361; and, teneras per herbas Ludere, id. 1, 261: nova tum tellus herbas virgultaque primum Sustulit, id. 5, 788: ex quibusdam stirpibus et herbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: corona ex asperis herbis et agrestibus, id. Div. 1, 34, 75; cf. ib. 2, 32, 68: quas herbas pecudes non edunt, homines edunt. Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 23 *sq.*; cf., fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita condiunt, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2; and, herbis vivis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7: solstitialis herba, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 36: interim mores mali Quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrume, id. Trin. 1, 1, 9: fallax herba veneni, *poisonous plant*, Virg. E. 4, 24: nulla neque amnem Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam, *a blade*, id. ib. 5, 26; cf. Ov. M. 10, 87: ut sulcis frumenti quaereret herbam, *young crop*, Virg. G. 1, 134: novitates si spem afferunt, ut tamquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 19, 68; cf., primis segetes moriuntur in herbis, Ov. M. 5, 4; and, ceres dominum primis fallebat in herbis, id. Fast. 4, 645; and so proverb.: saepe audivi, inter os atque offam multa intervenire posse; verum vero inter offam atque herbam, ibi vero longum intervallum est, Cato in Gell. 13, 17, 1; cf., sed nimium properas et adhuc tua messis in herba est, Ov. Her. 17, 263; and, egone, qui indolem ingenii tui in germine etiam tum et in herba et in flore dilexerim, nunc frugem ipsam maturae virtutis nonne multo multoque amplius diligam? Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 5 ed. Mai.—Proverb.; Herbam dare, for *to own one's self beaten:* "*herbam do* quum ait Plautus, significat: *victum me fateor;* quod est antiquae et pastoralis vitae indicium. Nam qui in prato cursu aut viribus contendebant, quum superati erant, ex eo solo, in quo certamen erat, decerptam herbam adversario tradebant," Fest. p. 99 Müll.; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 8, 128; Var. ib. and Plin. 22, 4, 4; so Att. and Afran. in Non. 317, 18 and 20.

herbācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [herba] *Grassy, grass-colored, grass-green:* Plin. 19, 6, 33; cf., folia herbacei coloris, id. 20, 13, 51; and, flos, id. 21, 19, 75; so (*opp.* albus), id. 26, 8, 35: oleum, id. 23, 49, 27: chrysocolla, id. 33, 5, 27.

* **herbans,** antis, *part.* [id.] *Producing grass* or *herbage, full of grass:* prata, App. M. 7, p. 194 Oud. *N. cr.* (*al.* herbentia).

herbārĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. ars) [id.] *The knowledge of plants, botany:* herbariam et medicamentariam a Chirone volunt repertam, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

herbārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *One skilled in plants, a botanist*, Plin. 20, 17, 73; 25, 13, 109.

herbātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [herba] *Living on grass* or *herbs, grass-eating* (a post-class. word): animalia, Vop. Prob. 19.

herbens, entis, v. herbans.

* **herbesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [herba] *To grow into green stalks* or *blades:* elicere herbescentem viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51.

* **herbĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Grass-colored, grass-green:* oculi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 16.

herbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Full of grass* or *herbs, grassy, herbid:* campi, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 16; Liv. 9, 2, 7: Epiros, Ov. M. 8, 282: segetes, *full of weeds,* Col. 1, 6, 22: lac, *produced from herbs,* Plin. 24, 6, 19.—**II.** *Like grass, grassy, grass-colored:* color, Plin. 12, 14, 31: lux, Prud. Psych. 863.

herbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [herba-fero] *Producing grass* or *herbs, grassy, herbiferous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): colles, Ov. M. 14, 9: Acis, id. Fast. 4, 468: Pelius mons, Plin. 25, 8, 53.

* **herbĭgrădus,** a, um, *adj.* [herba-gradior] *Going in the grass,* a poet. epithet of the snail, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

* **herbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [herba] *Fed with grass:* anser, Lucil. in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 129; cf. Fest. p. 100 Müll.

* **herbĭpŏtens,** entis, *adj.* [herba-potens] *Skilled in herbs* (a poet. word): manus (Circes), Boëth. Cons. 4, 3, 9.

Herbĭta, ae, *f.*, 'Ερβίτα, *A considerable town in Sicily,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 32, 75.—**II.** Deriv., **Herbĭtensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Herbita, Herbitan:* ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, 47.—In the plur. subst., Herbitenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Herbita, Herbitans,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, 156.

herbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [herba] *Full of grass* or *herbs, grassy, herbous:* campus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 9: Palatia, Tib. 2, 5, 25: Apidanus, Prop. 1, 3, 6: flumen, Virg. G. 2, 199: pascua, Ov. M. 2, 689: moretum, id. Fast. 4, 367: herbosissima stramenta, Cato R. R. 54, 2.—**II.** *Grass-colored, grass-green* (post-class.): marmor, Sid. Carm. 5, 38: calcei smaragdineae fluctu viriditatis, Mart. Cap. 1, 17.

herbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little herb:* cervae perpurgant se quadam herbula, quae seselis dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; so Sen. Vit. beat. 9; Quint. 1, 3, 5.

herbuscŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little herb, little plant:* quaedam, Mart. Cap. 2, 25.

† **Hercēus,** i, *m.* = 'Ερκεῖος (of or belonging to the court-yard), *An epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure* (pure Lat., Penetralis): "*Herceus* Juppiter intra conseptum domus cujusque colebatur, quem etiam deum penetralem appellabant," Fest. p. 101 Müll. *N. cr.;* cf. Serv. Virg. A. 2, 469: ara Hercei Jovis, Ov. Ib. 286. Hence, also, Herceae arae, Luc. 9, 979.

hercisco (also written ercisco), ĕre, *v. a.* [contr. from herctum and cisco, as a *v. inch.* from cieo; cf., herctum] In the old jurid. lang., *To proceed to the division of an inheritance, to divide an inheritance:* iccirço qui, quibus verbum herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem herciscundae familiae causam agere non possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: arbitrum familiae herciscundae postulavit, id. Caecin. 7, 19; so "Dig. 10, 2: familiae herciscundae;" cf. also App. M. 9, p. 229.—**II.** Transf., beyond the legal sphere: nos viae herciscundae contendes, *i. e. disputing as to which way we should take,* App. M. 6, p. 186.

hercle, v. Hercules, *no.* I. B.

herctum (also written erctum), i, *n.* ["HORCTUM et FORCTUM pro *bono* dicebant," Fest. p. 102 Müll.; and perh. kindr. with heres] In the old jurid. lang., *An inheritance, estate, patrimony;* only in the connection herctum ciere (whence is derived herciscere; v. hercisco), *to divide an inheritance:* qui, quibus verbum herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: herctum non citum (* *an undivided inheritance*), Gell. 1, 9 *fin.;* cf. Don. in Serv. Virg. A. 8, 642; and, "*herctum citum* fit inter consortes," Fest. p. 82 Müll.

Hercŭlānĕum (**Hercŭlānĭum,** Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62; but the form Herculanum, usual in modern times, is not Lat.; for in Cic. Att. 7, 3, 1, we are to read not Herculanum, but Aeculanum; v. Orell. ad loc.), ei, *n.*, 'Ηράκλειον, *A town of Campania, situated on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii, and buried along with the latter city by an eruption of Vesuvius,* Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62; Sisenn. in Non. 207, 9; Liv. 10, 45; Vellej. 2, 16, 2; Sen. Q. N. 6, 26 *fin.;* Flor. 1, 16.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Hercŭlānĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Herculaneum, Herculanean:* via, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36: ficus, Cato R. R. 8, 1; Plin. 15, 18, 18; Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 16.—**B. Hercŭlānensis,** e, *adj.*, the same: fundus, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3; for which abs., villa in Herculanensi, *in the vicinity of Herculaneum,* Sen. de Ira 3, 22.—In the plur. subst., Herculanenses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Herculaneum, Herculaneans,* Inscr. Grut. 439, 6.

Herculaneus, a, um, v. Herculaneum, *no.* II. A, and Hercules, *no.* II. B.

Herculanus, a, um, v. Hercules, *no.* II. C.

hercule and **hercules,** v. Hercules, *no.* I. B.

Hercules, is and i (the latter in Cic. Acad. 2, 34, 108 Goer.; cf. Plin. in Charis. p. 107 P.: Herculei, Catull. 55, 13), *m.*, 'Ηρακλῆς, Etrusc. HERCLE (whence, by the insertion of a connecting vowel, the Latin form arose; cf., Alcumena for 'Αλκμήνη; v. also under *no.* B, the *voc.* hercle), *Son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Dejanira, and, after his deification, of Hebe, the god of strength, and the guardian of riches, on which account tithes were offered to him; he was also the guide of the Muses* (Musagetes); *the poplar was sacred to him,* Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; Varr. in Serv. Virg. A. 8, 564; L. L. 6, 7, 65, § 54; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 80; 2, 2, 62; Ov. M. 8, 364; 9, 13 *sq.;* Hor. Od. 3, 14, 1; 4, 5, 36; Suet. Aug. 29; cf. with Ov. F. 6, 797 *sq.:* neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit umquam, si sapiens factus esset, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88.—Proverb.: Herculi quaestum conterere, *i. e. to squander every thing* (even the tithes of Hercules), Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 68.

B. Transf., analog. with the Greek 'Ηράκλεις and "Ηρακλες, in the voc. hercules, and more freq. hercule or hercle; also with a prefixed me (as in mecastor and mediusfidius), mehercules, mehercule (also written separately, me hercule), and mehercle, as an oath or asseveration, *By Hercules!* (α) *Hercules* and *mehercules:* et hercules hae quidem exstant, Cic. Brut. 16, 61; cf. Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 1: licet hercules undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31; Vellej. 2, 52, 2:—neque mehercules hoc indigne fero, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 141; id. Fam. 6, 5, 3: si mehercules hoc, quod agit, numquam ante cogitasset, id. Cat. 2, 7, 16; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: at mehercules narrabit quod quis voluerit, Phaedr. 3, 17, 8.

(β) Hercule and mehercule (so in class. prose most freq.; cf. also, "impetratum est a consuetudine, ut peccare suavitatis causa liceret: et *pomeridianas quadrigas* quam *postmeridianas* libentius dixerim, et *mehercule* quam *mehercules,*" Cic. Or. 47, 157): dixi hercule vero omnia, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 18: cape, obsecro hercule, id. ib. 30; id. Rud. 1, 2, 72: et hercule ita fecit, Cic. Lael. 11, 37; so, et hercule, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2; Quint. 2, 5, 4; 2, 16, 12; 10, 2, 3; 12, 6, 4, et al.: ac me quidem, ut hercule etiam te ipsum, Laeli, cognitio ipsa rerum delectat, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: non hercule, Scipio, dubito quin, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 23; id. Quint. 3, 13; id. Att. 2, 7, 3: sed hercule facile patior datum tempus, in quo, *etc.*, id. ib. 16, 16, C, 10; Quint. 1, 4, 7; id. 12, 1, 7:—atqui nactus es, sed me hercule otiosiorem opera quam animo, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: dicam me hercule, id. ib. 1, 19: non me hercule, inquit, id. ib. 1, 38; so, non mehercule, Quint. 6, 1, 43; 6, 3, 74: cognoscere me hercule, inquit, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 48 Mai. *N. cr.:* ita mehercule attendi, nec satis intellexi, *etc.*, id. Leg. 3, 14, 33 Mos. *N. cr.:* vere mehercule hoc dicam, id. Planc. 26, 64: et mehercule ego antea mirari solebam, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, 33; id. Att. 5, 16 3: mihi mehercule magnae curae est aedilitas tua, id. Fam. 2, 11, 2: servi mehercule mei, si me isto pacto metuerent, *etc.*, id. Cat. 1, 7, 17.

(γ) Hercle and mehercle (the former esp. freq. in Plaut. and Ter.; the latter very rare): malo hercle suo magno convivat, Enn. in Non. 474, 22: obsecro hercle, quantus et quam validus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 143; id. ib. 173; tanto hercle melior Bacchis, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 33: mihi quidem hercle non fit verisimile, Ter. And. 1, 3, 20: nescio hercle, id. Eun. 2, 3, 13; Phorm. 1, 2, 87: perii hercle, id. Eun. 5, 2, 66; 5, 6, 14; Heaut. 4, 4, 14: non hercle, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 76: per hercle rem mirandam (*i. e.* permirandam) Aristoteles dicit, Gell. 3, 6, 1. With intensive particles: heu hercle, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 41: scite hercle sane, id. Trin. 3, 3, 53; cf., sane quidem hercle, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8: minime minime hercle vero! Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 23; cf., minime hercle, Cic. Lael. 9, 30; so, haudquaquam hercle, Crasse, mirandum est, *etc.*, id. de Or. 3, 22, 82:—pulchre mehercle dictum et sapienter, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26; id. ib. 1, 1, 22.

II. Derivv., **A. Hercŭlĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hercules, Herculean:* domiti Herculea manu Telluris juvenes, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 6; so, labor, id. ib. 1. 3, 36: coronae arbos, *i. e. the poplar,* Virg. G. 2, 66; cf., umbra populi, id. Aen. 8, 276: leo, *the lion's skin worn by Hercules,* Val. Fl. 1, 263: Oete, *on which Hercules burned himself,* Luc. 3, 178: hospes, *i. e. Croto, by whom Hercules was hospitably entertained,* Ov. M. 15, 8: ternox, *in which Hercules was begotten,* Stat. Th. 12, 301: hostis, *i. e. Telephus, son of Hercules,* Ov. R. Am. 47: gens, *i. e. the family of the Fabians sprung from Hercules,* id. Fast. 2, 237; the same, penates, Sil. 7, 44: sacrum, *instituted by Evander in honor of Hercules,* Virg. A. 8, 270: Trachin, *built by Hercules,* Ov. M. 11, 627; also, urbs, *the city of Herculaneum, built by Hercules,* id. ib. 15, 711; hence also, litora, *near Herculaneum,* Prop. 1, 11, 2: Tibur *where Hercules was worshiped,* Mart. 1, 13 1; 4, 62: astrum, *i. e. the constellation of the Lion,* id. 8, 55, 15: fretum, *i. e. the Pillars of Hercules* (Straits of Gibraltar), Sil 1, 199; also, metae, Luc. 3, 278.

B. Hercŭlānĕus, a, um, *adj.*, the same: pars, *i. e. the tithes* (dedicated to Hercules), *the tenth part,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7. 11.—Also to denote things *large* of their kind: formicae, Plin. 30, 4, 10: urtica, id. 21, 15, 55: nymphaea, App. Herb. 67: sideritis, id. ib. 72: machaera, Capitol Pertin. 8.

C. Hercŭlānus, a, um, the same: pes, *i. e. long, large* (cf. in the preced.), Gell. 1, 1, 3.

D. Acc. to the Gr. form, **Hērăclēus** or **Hērăclĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, 'Ηράκλειος or 'Ηράκλιος, the same: fabulae, Juv. 1, 52.

E. So too **Hērăclīdes,** ae, *m.*, 'Ηρακλείδης, *A male descendant of Hercules, Heraclide:* exclusi ab Heraclidis Orestis liberi, Vellej. 1, 2 *fin.*

Herculeus, a, um, v. Hercules, *no.* II. A.

Hercynĭa silva, 'Ερκύνιος δρυμό, *The Hercynian Forest,* in ancient Germany, 60 days' journey in length and 9 in width, extending from the Schwarzwald on the northeast to the Harz, Caes. B. G. 6, 24 *sq.;* Mel. 3, 3, 3; Tac. G. 28. Called, also, Hercynius saltus, Plin. 4, 12, 25; 10, 47, 67; Tac. G. 30; and, Hercynium jugum, Plin. 4, 14, 28; also abs., Hercynia, ae, *f.:* Tac. A. 2, 45 *fin.*

here, *adv.*, v. heri.

hērēdĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [heredium] *A small inheritance, small patrimony,* Col. Praef. § 13: Gell. 19, 7, 1.

* **hērēdĭpĕta,** ae, *m.* [heredium peto] *One that strives after an inheritance, a legacy-hunter,* Petr. S. 124.

hērēdĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [hereditas] *Of* or *relating to an inheritance, inherited, hereditary* (quite class.): auctio, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13; cf., lites, Quint. 3, 10, 2: agri, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 1: cognomen quod habes hereditarium, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: so, imperium, Curt. 10, 7 *fin.:* jus, Flor. 3, 13 *fin.:* bellum, id. 3, 17: paupertas (*c. e.* vetus), Val. Max. 4, 3, 8.

hērēdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [heres] *Heirship, inheritance,* abstract and concrete: **I.** Abstr.: "*hereditas* est successio in universum jus, quod defunctus habebat tempore mortis," Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 24: si istiusmodi mi fundus hereditate obvenerit, Var. R. R. 1, 12, 2; so Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 4; cf., quoniam habes istum equum, aut emeris oportet aut hereditate possideas aut, *etc.* . . sed neque emisti, neque hereditate venit, neque, *etc.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 84.

II. Concr.: "*hereditas* est pecunia, quae morte alicujus ad quempiam pervenit jure, nec ea aut legata testamento aut possessione retenta," Cic. Top. 6, 29: si qua mihi obtigerit hereditas magna atque luculenta, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 23; cf., quum ejus filio hereditas a propinquo permagna venisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, 27; so, de hereditate ea, quae pupillo venit, id. Inv. 2, 21, 62; and, hereditates mihi negasti venire, id. Phil. 2, 16, 40: communem hereditatem, concedere, id. Flacc. 36, 89: mentio hereditatum . . . hereditatem adire, id. Phil. 2, 16, 42; so, adire hereditatem, id. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: obire, id. Agr. 1, 3, 8: cernere, id. Att. 11, 2, 1; Agr. 2, 15, 40; cf., cerno, p. 263, 5, a: capere hereditatem ab aliquo, Cic. Caecin. 35, 102: usurpare, Tac. A. 2, 19 *fin.*: acquirere, repudiare, omittere, Modest. Dig. 24, 3, 58: tradere alicui, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 121: transmittere alicui, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 7: quem nisi in via caducae hereditates retardassent, *i. e. that falls to heirs who have children*, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11; v. caducus, p. 219, 4, a.—Proverb., hereditas sine sacris, *i. e. a great advantage without trouble, without expense* (because the maintaining of the sacred family rites was attended with great expense), Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8; Trin. 2, 4, 83; cf. Fest. p. 290 Müll.

B. Trop.: a quo quidem rei familiaris ad paucos, cupiditatum ad multos improbos venit hereditas, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: hereditas hujus gloriae, id. ib. 1, 22, 78; cf., optima hereditas a patribus traditur liberis omnique patrimonio praestantior gloria virtutis rerumque gestarum, id. ib. 1, 33, 121 *fin.*; so, paternae scientiae, Just. 36, 2.

hērēdĭum, ĭi, *n.* [heres] *An hereditary estate:* "bina jugera quod a Romulo primum divisa viritim, quae heredem sequerentur, *heredium* appellarunt," Var. R. R. 1, 10, 2; cf., "*heredium* praedium parvulum," Fest. p. 99 Müll.; so Nep. Cat. 1:—"in XII Tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam nominatur villa, semper in significatione ea *hortus*, in horti vero *heredium*," Plin. 19, 4, 19.

‡ **herem marteam** antiqui accepta hereditate colebant, quae a nomine appellabatur heredum, et esse una ex Martis comitibus putabatur," Fest. p. 100 Müll. *N. cr.* Cf., heres, *ad init.*

Hērennĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens; e. g. C. Herennius, *to whom the treatise entitled* Rhetorica, *by many ascribed to Cicero, is dedicated;* M. Herennius, *an orator*, Cic. Brut. 45, 166; Mur. 17, 36; Herennius Gallus, Tac. H. 4, 13; 19; 26 *sq.*; Herennius Senecio, *a historian under Domitian*, Tac. Agr. 2; 45.—**II.** Deriv., **Hērennĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Herennius, Herennian:* coheredes, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 2.

hēres, ēdis (archaic *acc. sing.*, herem, Naev. in Non. 486, 33; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4379; cf. the art. ‡herem), *m.* [a weakened form of χῆρος; hiems from χεῖμα, χειμών, and hir from χείρ; lit., orphan; hence transf.] *An heir, heiress:* testamento facto mulier moritur: facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecinam, ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, Cic. Caecin. 6, 17; cf., me nemo nisi amicus fecit heredem, aliquem palam heredem factitare, id. Phil. 2, 16, 41; and, mulier testamento fecit heredem filiam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, 111; id. Mil. 18, 48; cf., in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti ex duobus filiis major, et ex duabus ea, quae aetate antecedebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 108, 3; and, scripserunt heredes secum M. Crassum et Q. Hortensium, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73: aliquem heredem testamento relinquere, id. Quint. 4, 14; so, relictus ab eo in amplis opibus heres, Plin. 9, 35, 59: aliquem heredem instituere, Cic. Clu. 7, 22; so Quint. 8, 5, 17; cf., per leges institui uxor non poterat heres, id. 9, 2, 74; and, instituto herede abdicato, id. 3, 6, 97: substitutus heres erat, id. 7, 6, 10; so, substituere heredem, Modest. Dig. 28, 6, 1: heres ex parte dimidia et tertia est Capito: in sextante sunt ii, quorum, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2; so, ex asse heres, *sole heir*, Quint. 7, 1, 20: (L. Mescinius) heres est M. Mindio fratri suo, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2; so, cur virgini Vestali sit heres, non sit matri suae? id. Rep. 3, 10; cf., quem suis bonis heredem esse cupiebat, id. Caecin. 4, 12; and with this cf., atque meis bonis omnibus ego te herem faciam, Naev. in Non. 486, 33; for which, quem quis heredem suum esse voluit, Quint. 5, 10, 74: repentinus heres, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: liberti heredem sequantur, Quint. 7, 7, 9; so the formula frequently occurring on inscriptions, HIC LOCVS, HOC MONVMENTVM HEREDEM NON SEQVITVR, usually abbreviated H. L. or H. M. H. N. S., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4379; 3926; 4455; 575; 2807; 4182; cf. opp., HOC MONVMENTVM HEREDEM SEQVITVR, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4397; v. Orell. ad incr.:—heres secundus, *the second heir, next heir*, when the first dies: qui me secundum heredem instituerit, Cic. Fam. 13, 61, 1; cf., possessio heredum secundorum, id. Inv. 2, 21, 62; so, secundus, Quint. 8, 4, 11; Hor. S. 2, 5, 48; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3416; also used of a female, "marcus ait: *Heres ipsius secundus*, de muliere loquens," Charis. p. 79 P.:—heres suus and necessarius, *the natural heir, who was in the* potestas *of the deceased*, Gaj. Inst. 3, § 153; 156; Ulp. Dig. 38, 16, 1; *opp.* heres extraneus, Gaj. Inst. 3, § 161.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Owner, possessor* of a thing, *master* (ante-class.): "*heres* apud antiquos pro domino ponebatur," Fest. p. 99 Müll.; cf., "*pro herede gerere* est pro domino gerere. Veteres enim heredes pro dominis appellabant," Justin. Inst. 2, 19 *fin.*; Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 12.

2. *After-growth* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Ov. M. 9, 72; cf. alni caesae densius innumero herede prosunt, Plin. 16, 37, 67.

II. Trop. (so very rarely): illa vetus Academia atque ejus heres Aristus, Cic. Brut. 97, 332; cf., artis heres, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 24; so, laudis, Ov. Her. 9, 110: fraudis, id. ib. 2, 78: criminis, id. A. A. 3, 459.

hĕri or **hĕre** ("in *here* neque *e* plane neque *i* auditur," Quint. 1, 4, 7: "*here* nunc *e* litera terminamus: at veterum comicorum adhuc libris invenio: *Heri ad me venit*, quod idem in epistolis Augusti, quas sua manu scripsit aut emendavit, deprehenditur," id. 1, 7, 22; cf. Charis. p. 180 P.; Prisc. p. 1011 ib.), *adv.* [orig. HES, whence hesternus; v. the letter R; kindred with the Gr. χθές, orig. χες, as also heres with χῆρος].

Yesterday: (α) Form heri (perh. only so in Cic.): Septembris heri Calendae, hodie ater dies, Afran. in Non. 73, 33; cf., hoc heri effecit: hodie autem, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 10, 13, 1 (*al.* here); and, ubi est hodie, quae Lyra fulsit heri? Ov. F. 2, 76; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 15: quemne ego heri vidi ad vos afferri vesperi? Ter. And. 4, 4, 29; cf., heri vesperi apud me Hirtius fuit, Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 1; so, heri vesperi, id. Att. 13, 47, 2; id. ib. 15, 11, 4: ut heri dicebam, Cic. Rep. 3, 31 *fin.*; cf., quum heri ipsi dixeris, te, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 21. So too, heri, Ter. And. 1, 1, 58; Eun. 1, 2, 3; 89; 2, 3, 65; 3, 4, 1; Heaut. 3, 2, 8; 3, 3, 7; Hec. 1, 2, 115; 2, 1, 40; 3, 1, 49; 3, 5, 16; Phorm. 1, 1, 2; Afran. in Charis. p. 180.—(β) Form here (a few times in Plaut., and since the Aug. per. most freq.; cf. above, *ad init.*): res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, ac eadem cras, *etc.*, Juv. 3, 23: here venisti media nocte, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 16; id. Capt. 1, 2, 2; id. Mil. 1, 1, 59 *sq.*: mihi quaerenti convivam dictus here illic De medio potare die, Hor. S. 2, 8, 2: hic here Phrixeae vellera pressit ovis, Ov. F. 3, 852: dura, anime, dura, here fortior fuisti, Gallio in Quint. 9, 2, 91; Mart. 1, 44, 2; so id. 3, 12, 2; 4, 7, 5.

II. Transf., of time just past, *A short time ago, lately* (so very rarely): Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 7, § 2: vanissimas Papias leges heri Severus exclusit, Tert. Apol. 4: sordebant tibi villicae, Concubine, hodie atque heri, Nunc, *etc.*, *but a short time ago, the other day* (an imitation of the Gr. χθὲς καὶ πρώην), Catull. 61, 137.

* **hĕrĭfŭga** (er.), ae, *m.* [herus-fugio] *One who runs away from his master:* herifugae Famuli, Catull. 63, 51.

hĕrīlis (er.), e, *adj.* [herus] *Of the master* or *mistress of a family, the master's, the mistress's* (a poet. word: esp. freq. in Plaut.): herum fefelli, in nuptias conjeci herilem filium, Ter. And. 3, 4, 23; cf. id. Ad. 3, 2, 3; so, filius, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 117; Most. 1, 1, 20; 79; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 58; 5, 5, 20; Phorm. 1, 1, 5: filia, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 35; 2, 3, 8; Cist. 2, 3, 8: amica, id. Mil. 2, 1, 37; 44; 2, 3, 3; cf., concubina, id. ib. 2, 3, 66; 2, 5, 60; 2, 6, 28; 68: herilis patria, salve, id. Bacch. 2, 1, 1: gressumque canes comitantur herilem, Virg. A. 8, 462: mensaeque assuetus herili, id. ib. 7, 490: res, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 1; so, imperium, id. Aul. 4, 1, 13; cf., nutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 6:—antiqua herilis fida custos corporis (*i. e.* Medeae), Enn. in Non. 39, 3: nisi herile mavis Carpere pensum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 63: herilis praevortit metus, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 17: nomen herile tenet, Ov. M. 10, 502: turpi clausus in arca, Quo te demisit peccati conscia (ancilla) herilis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 60.

Hērillus, i, *m.*, Ἤριλλος, *A Greek philosopher of Chalcedon, a disciple of the stoic Zeno*, Cic. Acad. 2, 42, 129; Fin. 5, 25, 73. His disciples are called **Herillii,** ōrum, *m.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62.

Hermaeum, i, v. Hermes, *no.* II.

Hermăgŏras and **Hermăgŏra** (the latter is the Ciceron. form acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 61), ae, *m.*, Ἑρμαγόρας: **I.** *A celebrated Greek rhetorician of Rhodes*, Cic. Brut. 78, 271; Inv. 1, 6, 8; 1, 9, 12; 1, 11, 16; Quint. 3, 1, 16; 3, 5, 14; 3, 6, 58, et saep. His disciples are called **Hermăgŏrēi,** ōrum, *m.*, Quint. 3, 1, 16; 3, 5, 4; 7, 4, 4.—**II.** *Another rhetorician of Temnos in Aeolis, in the time of Augustus*, Quint. 3, 1, 19; Tac. Or. 19.

† **hermăphrŏdītus,** i, *m.* = ἑρμαφρόδιτος, *A hermaphrodite*, acc. to the myth, so called after the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person: "gignuntur et utriusque sexus, quos *hermaphroditos* vocamus, olim androgynos vocatos et in prodigiis habitos, nunc vero in deliciis," Plin. 7, 3, 3; cf. Ov. M. 4, 285 *sq.*; 383; Hyg. Fab. 271; Mart. 10, 4, 6. —**II.** Transf., adject.: hermaphroditae equae, Plin. 11, 49, 109.

Hermăthēna, ae, *f.*, Ἑρμῆς-Ἀθηνᾶ, *A double bust of Mercury and Minerva*, Cic. Att. 1, 4, 3.

† **hermēneuma,** ătis, *n.* = ἑρμήνευμα, *Explanation, exposition, interpretation*, Sen. Excerpt. Contr. 9, 3 (Contr. 26, written as Greek).

Hermēracles, is, *m.*, Ἑρμῆς-Ἡρακλῆς, *A double bust of Mercury and Hercules*, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3.

Hermes or **Herma,** ae, *m.*, Ἑρμῆς (Hermes, Mercury; hence, transf., cf. Passow under Ἑρμῆς), *A Hermes pillar, Hermes*, a head carved on the top of a square pedestal or post; such pillars of Hermes stood, especially in Athens, in several public places and before private houses, "Macr. S. 1, 19; Serv. Virg. A. 8, 138;" Nep. Alcib. 3; Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65; Att. 1, 8, 2; Juv. 8, 53.—**II.** Deriv., **Hermaeum,** i, *n.*, *A temple of Hercules, Hermaeum:* **A.** *The name of a summer-house* "in diaetam, cui nomen est Hermaeum, recesserat," Suet. Claud. 10.—**B.** *A frontier town of Boeotia, over against Euboea*, Liv. 35, 50.

Hermĭŏne, ēs, and **Hermĭŏna,** ae, *f.*, Ἑρμιόνη: **I.** *Daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Orestes*, Ov. Pont. 2, 11, 15: Hyg. Fab. 122.—**II.** *A maritime city of Argolis*, now *Castri*, Mel. 2, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 9; Liv. 31, 45.—**B.** Derivv., **1.** **Hermĭŏnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hermione:* statio, Virg. Cir 471.—**2.** **Hermĭŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: ager, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56.—**3**

Hermĭŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, the same: ager, Liv. 31, 44.

Hermĭōnes, um, *m.* *A name applied to the people of Central Germany, from whom are descended the* Suevi, Hermunduri, Chatti, and Cherusci, Mel. 3, 3 *fin.*; Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Tac. G. 2.

Hermioneus, Hermionicus, and **Hermionius,** v. hermione, *no.* II. B.

† **hermūbŏtăne,** es, *f.* = Ἑρμοῦ βοτάνη, *The herb Mercury*, also called hermubasilion, App. Herb. 82. Cf., hermupoa.

Hermundŭri, orum, *m.*, Ἑρμόνδοροι, Strab., *A Germanic people on the Elbe, neighbors of the* Chatti, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Tac. G. 41; Ann. 2, 63; 12, 29 *sq.*; 13, 57.

† **hermūpŏa,** ae, *f.* = Ἑρμοῦ πόα, *The herb Mercury*, Plin. 25, 5, 18.

Hermus, i, *m.*, Ἕρμος, *An auriferous river in Aeolis*, now *Sarabat*, Mel. 1, 17, 3; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119; Virg. G. 2, 137.

† **hernĭa,** ae, *f.* [perh. from ἔρνος, sprout, like ramex from ramus] *A rupture, hernia*, "Cels. 7, 18;" Mart. 3, 24, 10.

Hernĭci, ōrum, *m.* *An Italian people in Latium, between the Aequi and Volsci*, Liv. 2, 22; 40 *sq.*; cf., "*Hernici* dicti a saxis, quae Marsi *herna* dicunt," Fest. p. 100 Müll. — **II.** Derivv., **Hernĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hernici, Hernician:* ager, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63: terra, Ov. F. 3, 90: saxa, Virg. A. 7, 684; Sil. 4, 226; 8, 393; cf. Stat. S. 4, 5, 56.—Subst., Hernicus, i, *m.*, *The Hernician*, collect.: Juv. 14, 180.

hernĭōsus, i, *m.* [hernia] *A ruptured person:* Lampr. Heliog. 25.

Hēro, ūs, *f.*, Ἡρώ, **I.** *A priestess of Aphrodite in Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who repeatedly swam to her across the Hellespont, until at length he was drowned*, Ov. Her. 18 and 19; Am. 2, 16, 31.—**B.** Deriv., **Hērōus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hero:* turres, Luc. 9, 955.—**II.** *One of the Danaides*, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**III.** *A daughter of Priam*, Hyg. Fab. 90.

Hērōdes, is, *m.*, Ἡρώδης, **I.** *A king of Judea*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184; Macr. S. 2, 4.—**II.** Surnamed Atticus, *A celebrated Greek sophist under the Antonines*, Gell. 1, 2; 9, 2; 19, 12.—**III.** *A freedman of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25.

Hērŏdŏtus, i, *m.* = Ἡρόδοτος, *The celebrated earliest Greek historian of Halicarnassus, about* 450 B.C.: quamquam et apud Herodotum, patrem historiae et apud Theopompum sunt innumerabiles fabulae, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 5; id. de Or. 2, 13, 55; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 73; 101; 9, 4, 16; 18.

hērōĭce, *adv.* (* *In the heroic style*), v. heroicus, *ad fin.*

hērōĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἡρωϊκός, *Of* or *relating to heroes, heroic:* vetus opinio est, jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1; so, tempora, id. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Quint. 1, 11, 17: aetates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: Medea et Atreus, heroicae personae, id. N. D. 3, 29, 71: sublimitas heroici carminis, *of the heroic poem, of the epic*, Quint. 1, 8, 5; cf., heroici carminis sonus, Tac. Or. 10; so, carmen, Serv. Virg. A. 1 *init.*: versus, usually herous versus (v. herous), Prisc. p. 1256 P.—*Adv.:* hos quoque (versus Homeri) tamquam heroice incomptos adamavit (Virgilius), Macr. S. 5, 14.

† **hērōīna,** ae, *f.* = ἡρωΐνη, *A demigoddess, heroinè:* Prop. 1, 13, 31: illic formosae veniant chorus heroinae (*i. e.* Cassandra, Andromache, Helena cet.), id. 1, 19, 13. Cf. herois.

† **hērōīon,** ii, *n.* = ἡρώειον, *A plant, called also* asphodelus, Plin. 22, 22, 32.

† **hērōis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἡρωΐς, *A demi-goddess, heroine:* heroidum ac dearum personis effictis, Suet. Ner. 21: veteres heroidas aequare, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 33. In the Gr., *dat. plur.*: heroisin, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 43. —**II.** Heroides, *The title of the Epistles of Ovid*, acc. to Prisc. p. 908 P.

Hērŏphĭle, ēs, *f.*, Ηροφίλη, *A priestess of Apollo*, Tib. 2, 5, 68.

† **hēros,** ōis, *m.* = ἥρως, *A demi-god, hero:* heroum veteres casus imitari, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 194: ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit Permixtos heroas, Virg. E. 4, 16: magnanimi heroes, id. Aen. 6, 649: incipit Aeneas heros, id. ib. 6, 103; called also, Trojus heros, id. ib. 451: Laertius heros, *i. e. Ulysses*, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 3: quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio? Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1: Ajax heros, id. Sat. 2, 3, 193: intererit multum, Davusne loquatur an heros, id. A. P. 114. —Adject.: ecce modo heroas sensus efferre videmus Nugari solitos Graece, for heroicos or heroos, *heroic thoughts* or *deeds*, Pers. 1, 69.—**II.** Transf., in Cicero a few times of illustrious men: heros ille noster Cato, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9: Antonii colloquium cum heroibus nostris (*i. e.* Bruto et Cassio), id. ib. 14, 6, 1: illorum fuit heroum (*i. e.* Platonis et Aristotelis), id. Rep. 3, 8. And ironically of Clodius: ignari, quantum in illo heroe esset animi, id. Att. 4, 3, 5.

Hērostrătus, i, *m.*, Ἡρόστρατος, *The notorious Ephesian who, in order to make himself famous, set fire to the Temple of Diana at Ephesus*, Sol. 40.

1. Hērōus, a, um. *Of Hero;* v. Hero, *no.* I. B.

† **2. hērōus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἡρῷος, *Of* or *relating to a hero, heroic:* labores, Stat. S. 4, 7, 2: chelys, id. ib. 1, 3, 102; cf., carmen, Prop. 3, 3, 16; and, versus, *heroic, epic verse*, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68; Quint. 1, 5, 28; also abs.: apte Jungitur herous cum breviore modo, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 22; so Mart. 3, 20, 6; Quint. 10, 1, 88 Zumpt *N. cr.*: pes, *an heroic, epic foot*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; also abs.: herous, qui est idem dactylus, Quint. 9, 4, 88; so id. 89.—**II.** Subst., **Hērōum,** i, *n.*, *A monument to the memory of a hero, a monument:* Plin. 10, 5, 6.

† **herpes,** ētis, *m.* = ἕρπης, **I.** *A cutaneous eruption that creeps and spreads about*, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 145; and perh. Lucil. in Non. 117, 22, where others read herpestica (in Cels. 5, 28, 3, written as Greek).—**II.** "*Herpes* quoque animal a Graecis vocatur, quo praecipue sanantur quaecumque serpunt," Plin. 30, 13, 39.

† **herpestĭcus,** a, um, *adj* = ἑρπηστικός, *Spreading, eating:* gangraena herpestica, Lucil. in Non. 117, 22 (*al.* herpes ita; v. herpes, *no.* I.).

† **herpyllum,** i, *n.* = ἕρπυλλον, *A climbing evergreen plant*, also called sisymbrium, *creeping thyme*, App. Herb. 105. It is likewise called herpyllus, ib. 99.

Herse, es, *f.*, Ἕρση, *A daughter of Cecrops, beloved by Mercury*, Ov. M. 2, 559; 724 *sq.*

Hersĭlĭa, ae, *f.* *The wife of Romulus*, Ov. M. 14, 830 *sq.*; Liv. 1, 11; Macr. S. 1, 6.

Hertha, ae, v. Nerthus.

Hĕrŭli (also Eruli), ōrum, *m.* *The Herulians, the people of Northern Germany who penetrated into Italy and dissolved the western Roman Empire*, Paul. Diac. Longob. 1, 1; Claud. Mamert. Pan. ad Maxim. 5: Genethl. 7.—In the sing. collect.: cursu Herulus, Sid. Carm. 7, 236.

hĕrus (also erus), i, *m.* *The master of a house* or *family, the master* in respect to the servants: iis, qui vi oppressos imperio coercent, sit sane adhibenda saevitia, ut heris in famulos, si aliter teneri non possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24; cf., non heros nec dominos appellabant eos, quibus juste paruerunt, id. Rep. 1, 41; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 87: me meus herus Fecit ut vigilarem, id. ib. 141: nonne herae meae nunciare, quod herus meus jussit, licet? id. ib. 296: quis herus est igitur tibi? id. ib. 206; 225: nec victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile, Virg. A. 3, 324; Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 20; cf., o here, quae res Nec modum habet, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 265:—*Le.* Ubinam est herus? *Li.* Major apud forum'st, minor hic est intus, *our old . . . our young master*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 63; cf. id. Capt. 3, 5, 49 *sq.*

II. Transf., in gen., *A master, lord, owner, proprietor* (poet.): agellulum hunc Herique villulam hortulumque pauperis Tuor, Catull. 20, 4; cf., propriae telluris herus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 129; and, ne perconteris, fundus meus Arvo pascat herum, an, *etc.*, id. Ep. 1, 16, 2: destinata Aula divitem manet Herum, id. Od. 2, 18, 32: nondum cum sanguine sacro Hostia coelestes pacificasset heros, Catull. 68, 76; so of the gods abs., ib. 78: quae tuo veniunt hero, Quanta gaudia! *wedded lord, husband*, id. 61, 116.

hervum, i, v. ervum.

Hēsĭŏdus, i, *m.*, Ἡσίοδος, *The Greek poet Hesiod*, "Gell. 3, 11; 17, 21, 3; Vellej. 1, 7, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 52; 5, 11, 19;" Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36; id. Off. 1, 15, 98; cf. in the follg.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Hēsĭŏdēus** or **-īus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἡσιόδειος, *Of* or *relating to Hesiod, Hesiodic:* illud Hesiodium laudatur a doctis, Cic. Brut. 4, 15: carmina, Sid. Carm. 9, 213.—**B. Hēsĭŏdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: carmen, Serv. Virg. G. 2, 176.

Hēsĭŏne, ēs, and **Hēsĭŏna,** ae, *f.*, Ἡσιόνη, *A daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, whom Hercules rescued from a sea-monster and gave in marriage to Telamon, to whom she bore Teucer*, Ov. M. 11, 211 *sq.*; Virg. A. 8, 157; Hyg. Fab. 31; 89; 97.

Hesperia, ae, v. Hesperus, *no.* II. A, 2.

Hesperides, um, v. Hesperus, *no.* II. B, 2, b.

Hespĕrĭe, *f.*, Ἑσπερίη, *A daughter of the River Cebren, who was killed by the bite of a snake*, Ov. M. 11, 769.

Hesperis, idis, v. Hesperus, *no.* II. B.

Hesperius, a, um, v. Hesperus, *no.* II. A.

* **hespĕrūgo,** ĭnis, *f.* [Hesperus] *The evening star:* Sen. Med. 877.

† **Hespĕrus** or **-os,** i, *m.* = Ἕσπερος (the evening; pure Lat., with the digamma vesper, v. h. v.; hence, transf.), *The evening star, Hesperus;* acc. to the myth, *the son of Cephalus and Aurora;* cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 42; or, acc. to another myth, *the son of Iapetus and Asia, and brother of Atlas;* cf. Serv. Virg. A. 1, 530, and 4, 484: "infima est quinque errantium terraeque proxima stella Veneris, quae φωσφόρος Graece, Latine dicitur *Lucifer*, quum antegreditur solem, quum subsequitur autem *Hesperos*," Cic. N. D. 2. 20, 53: illam non veniens Aurora Cessantem vidit, non Hesperus, Ov. M. 5, 441; id. Fast. 2, 314; cf. ib. 5, 419: ite domum saturae, venit Hesperus, ite capellae, Virg. E. 10, 77.—**B.** Transf., like vesper, for *the west:* Achaia et ad Hesperum jacentes terrae, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 215.

II. Derivv., **A. Hespĕrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *situated toward the west, western, Hesperian:* Hesperium fretum, *the western ocean*, Ov. M. 11, 258; so, litus, id. ib. 2, 142: undae, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 20: axis, Ov. M. 4, 214; cf., constitit Hesperio, regnis Atlantis, in orbe, id. ib. 4, 628; and, imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortus Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 16: rex, *i. e. Atlas* or *Hesperus*, Ov. de Nuce 111: Hesperios amnes, Rhenum Rhodanumque Padumque, *etc.*, *western*, id. Met. 2, 258: et terram Hesperiam venies, *the land of the west*, i. e. *Italy* (because situated to the west of the Trojans), Virg. A. 2, 781; cf. in the follg. *no.* 2; so of *Italy*, Latium, id. ib. 7, 601: fluctus, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 26: ruina, id. ib. 2, 1, 32: duces, Luc. 5, 703.—Hence,

2. Subst., Hesperia, ae, *f.* (*sc.* terra), *The land of the west, Hesperia*, poet. in the sense of the Greeks for *Italy* or *Spain:* est locus, Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant, Enn. Ann. 1, 36; imitated by Virgil: est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt, Virg. A. 1, 530; cf. Macr. S. 6, 1: so of *Italy*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 8; 4, 5, 38; Luc 1, 224, et al.: qui nunc Hesperia sospes ab ultima, *etc.*, i. e. *Spain*, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 4.

B. Hespĕris, ĭdis, *f.*, *Of evening* or *the west, western, Hesperian:* corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum (Tibris), *i. e. Italian* (cf. above), Virg. A. 8, 77.—Hence,

2. Subst., **a.** Hespĕris, ĭdis, *f.*, *The queen's gilliflower*, Hesperis tristis, L.: "hesperis noctu magis olet, inde nomine invento," Plin. 21, 7, 18 *fin.*

b. Hespĕrĭdes, um, *f.* (*a*) *The Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus, or of Erebus and Nox, who, on an island beyond Mount Atlas, watched a garden with golden apples*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Hyg. Fab. praef.; Ov. M. 11, 114; Lucr. 5, 33.—

(β) *A group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean,* Mel. 3, 10, 3; called, also, Hesperidum insulae, Plin. 6, 31, 36.

hesternus, a, um, *adj.* [hes, whence heri, v. h. v., analog. with hodiernus] *Of yesterday, yesterday's:* disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81; cf., hesterno die, id. N. D. 2, 29, 73; and, hesterno sermone, id. Rep. 3, 12 *fin.;* so, die, id. Cat. 2, 3, 6: nocte, Ov. Her. 19, 72: sermone, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 18: disputatione, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 10: panis, Cels. 1, 3: reliquiae, *of yesterday,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 25; so, jus, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: coena, Plin. Pan. 6, 3, 3: fercula, Hor. S. 2, 6, 105: vitia, id. ib. 2, 2, 78: ex potatione, Cic. Frgm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66; cf., Iaccho (*i. e.* vino), Virg. E. 6, 15; and, mero, Just. 24, 8: corollae, Prop. 2, 34, 59: crines, *i. e. not yet arranged,* id. 1, 15, 5; so, coma, Ov. A. A. 3, 154: Lar, *to whom sacrifice was made yesterday,* Virg. A. 8, 542 Serv.: ignes suscitat, Ov. M. 8, 643.—Comically: Quirites, *Romans of yesterday,* i. e. *slaves recently made free,* Pers. 3, 106.—Abs.: hesternorum immemores, acta pueritiae recordari, Quint. 11, 2, 6.—In the *abl.* adverb., hesterno (*sc.* die), *yesterday,* Sisenn. in Charis. p. 180 P.; Aus. Epigr. 74.

Hesus, i, v. Esus.

† **hĕtaerĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἑταιρία, *A* (religious) *brotherhood, fraternity,* Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 43, 1; Plin. ib. 10, 97, 7.

† **hĕtĕroclĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἑτερόκλιτος, in gram. lang., *Varying in declension, heteroclite,* Charis. p. 23 P.; Prisc. p. 1065 ib.

† **hĕtĕrocrānēă** or **-ĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἑτερυκρανια, *Headache on one side of the head,* also called hemicrania, whence *migraine,* Plin. 31, 9, 45; Marc. Emp. 2.

Hetruria, ae, and **Hetruscus,** a, um, v. Etruria.

‡ **hetta** res minimi pretii, quasi hieta, id est hiatus hominis atque oscitatio. Alii pusulam dixerunt esse, quae in coquendo pane solet assurgere, a qua accipi rem nullius pretii, quum dicimus: *Non hettae te facio,* Fest. p. 99 Müll. *N. cr.* [perhaps kindred with the Gr. ἥττων, ἥσσων, less, meaner; cf. the follg. art.).

† **hettēmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἡττηματικός, *Poor of its kind,* Firm. Math. 3, 9.

heu! *interj.* An exclamation of grief or pain, *Oh! ah! alas! Ca.* Nihilne adjuvare me audes? *Ps.* Quid faciam tibi? *Ca.* Heu! *Ps.* Heu? id quidem tibi hercle, ne parsis, dabo. *Ca.* Miser sum, argentum nusquam invenio mutuum, Pseudole. *Ps.* Heu! *Ca.* Neque intus numus ullus est. *Ps.* Eheu, *etc.,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 76 *sq.:* heu heu! quam ego malis perdidi modis, quod tibi detuli et quod dedi! id. ib. 1, 3, 26: *Ba.* Heu heu heu! *Ps.* Desine. *Ba.* Doleo, id. ib. 5, 2, 21: quatenus—heu nefas! Virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30; cf., palam captis gravis, heu nefas heu, id. ib. 4, 6, 17:—o domus antiqua, heu, quam dispari Dominare domino! Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: heu mea fortuna, id. ap. Non. 90, 14: heu, Charine! Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 16: heu, hercle, mulier, multum et audax et mala es, id. Men. 5, 1, 31: heu, nimis longo satiate ludo (Mars)! Hor. Od. 1, 2, 37:—heu me miserum! interii, Enn. in Non. 504, 6; so, heu me miserum! Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 10; Merc. 3, 4, 39; Ter. And. 4, 1, 22; Afran. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14: heu me miseram! Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 29: heu me infelicem! id. Hec. 3, 1, 2; Turpil. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 73: heu edepol hominem nihili! Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 27: so, heu edepol res turbulentas! id. Epid. 1, 1, 68: heu hercle hominem multum et odiosum mihi! id. Men. 2, 2, 41; so, heu hercle odiosas res! id. Mil. 4, 2, 65, and id. Men. 5, 2, 119: heu me, per urbem Fabula quanta fui! Hor. Epod. 11, 7:—heu, cor meum finditur! Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 17: heu edepol, patrem eum miserum praedicas! id. Most. 4, 2, 65: heu hercle, nomen multis scriptum'st tuum! id. Pers. 4, 6, 24: heu edepol, nae ego homo vivo miser! id. Men. 5, 5, 10.

II. In Plautus a few times as an exclamation of admiration or surprise, *Oh!* heu edepol specie lepida mulier! Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 2; heu hercle mortalem catum! id. Poen. 5, 2, 147; cf., heu edepol mortales malos! id. ib. 3, 2, 26.

‡† **Heurĕsis,** eos, *f.* = Εὕρησις (a finding out), *A Roman festival in November,* Calend. Farnes. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 381.

† **heurĕtes,** ae, *m.* = εὑρετής, *An inventor, inventive person:* Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 9.

heus! *interj.* Used in calling aloud upon a person, *Ho! ho there! hark! holloa!* heus reclude: heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 28; cf., Syre, Syre inquam, heus, heus Syre, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 107; so, heus, heus, id. Eun. 2, 3, 45; 3, 3, 24; Ad. 4, 4, 17: heus, Phaedrome, exi, exi, exi, inquam ocius, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 26; cf., heus, Staphyla, prodi, id. Aul. 2, 6, 1; and, heus, Strobile, sequere propere me, id. ib. 2, 2, 86: heus, ecquis hic est? *holloa there,* id. Amph. 4, 1, 12; Bacch. 4, 1, 10; Most. 4, 2, 19; cf., heus, ubi estis? id. Capt. 4, 2, 50: heus, audin' quid ait? id. ib. 3, 4, 60: et heus, jube illos illinc amabo abscedere, id. Most. 2, 2, 36: heus age, responde, Pers. 2, 17: heus bone, tu palles, id. 3, 94: heus, etiam mensas consumimus? Virg. A. 7, 116:—heus tu, te volo, Plaut. Curc. 3, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 29; and, heus tu, Rufio, cave sis mentiaris, Cic. Mil. 22, 60; so, heus tu, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 30; 5, 3, 8; Cas. 4, 4, 15; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 22; 3, 5, 46; Phorm. 2, 3, 51; Hor. S. 1, 3, 21: heus vos, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 2; Most. 4, 2, 72; Pers. 5, 2, 63: *Ch.* Atque heus tu. *Ni.* Quid vis? Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 93: *Ph.* Sed heus tu. *Pa.* Quid vis? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11; so, sed heus tu, id. ib. 3, 1, 44; Heaut. 2, 3, 128; Cic. Att. 1. 16, 13; 15, 11, 4; Fam. 7, 11, 2.

† **hexăchordos,** on, *adj.* = ἑξάχορδος, *Having six musical strings* or *stops:* machina, *a water-organ with six stops,* Vitr. 10, 13.

† **hexaclīnon,** i, *n.* = ἑξάκλινον, *A couch to hold six persons,* Mart. 9, 60, 9.

† **hexăgōnum,** i, *n.* = ἑξάγωνον, *A six-sided figure, hexagon:* Col. 5, 2, 10.

† **hexămĕter** (also hexametrus, Ter. Maur. p. 2430 P), tri, *m.* = ἑξάμετρος (of six measures), with or without versus, *A verse consisting of six feet, a hexameter:* versus, Lucil. in Porphyr. Hor. S. 1, 5, 87: Antipater ille Sidonius solitus est versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: hexametrorum instar versuum, id. Or. 66, 222: liber scriptus ab eo hexametris versibus, Suet. Aug. 85; Gell. 18, 15, 1 (cf. Enn. in Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68): initium hexametri, Quint. 9, 4, 78; cf. id. ib. 74: finis hexametri, id. ib. 75; Ter. Maur. p. 2441: iambicus, *whose sixth foot is an iambus,* Diom. p. 516 P.

† **hexăphŏros,** on, *adj.* = ἑξαφόρος, *One of six who carry a load together:* phalangarii, Vitr. 10, 8 *med.*

† **hexaphŏrum,** i, *n.* = ἑξάφορον, *A litter borne by six men,* Mart. 2, 81, 1; 6, 77, 10.

† **hexaptōta,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* nomina) = ἑξάπτωτα, in gram. lang., *Nouns that have six cases,* Prisc. p. 673 P.

Hexăpўlon, i, *n.,* Ἑξάπυλον, *A gate in Syracuse with six entrances,* Liv. 24, 21; 32; 39.

† **hexas,** ădis, *f.* = ἑξάς, *The number six,* Mart. Cap. 7, 240.

† **hexastĭchus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἑξάστιχος, *Of six lines* or *rows:* hordeum, perh. our *long-eared barley,* Hordeum coeleste, L.; Col. 2, 9, 4: myrtus, Plin. 15, 29, 37.

† **hexastўlos,** on, *adj.* = ἑξάστυλος, *Having six columns,* Vitr. 3, 2.

† **hexēcontălĭthos,** i, *m.* = ἑξηκοντάλιθος (sixty-colored stone), *A precious stone, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167; Solin. 31.

† **hexēris,** is, *f.* = ἑξήρης (ναῦς), *A vessel with six banks of oars,* Liv. 37, 23, 5; 29, 9. 8.

* **hĭantĭa,** ae, *f.* [hio] *An opening:* oris, Tert. Anim. 10.

hĭasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To split open* (ante- and post-class.): ubi primum nuces pineae incipiunt hiascere, Cato R. R. 17, 2; so Gargil. de Re hort. 2, 1.

hĭātus, ūs, *m.* = [hio: a gaping; hence] *An opening, aperture, cleft* (quite class. in the sing. and plur.): **I.** Lit.; animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; so, oris, Suet. Claud. 27; Virg. A. 11, 680; so too, without oris: ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat, Quint. 1, 11, 9; so, extremus exspirantis, id. 6, 2, 31: Nemeaeus magnus hiatus Ille leonis, Lucr. 5, 24; cf., quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra, id. 6, 576; so Ov. M. 7, 557; 11, 60; Val. Fl. 1, 34; Juv. 3, 175; Plin. 28, 4, 7; cf. also of Boreas: imbres, sicco quos asper hiatu Persolidat Boreas, *with a dry throat, dry breath,* Stat. Th. 1, 352: repentini terrarum hiatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; so, hauriri urbes terrae hiatibus, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 119; cf. qui (Gyges) descendit in illum hiatum, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38; and, neu distracta (Natura) suum late dispandat hiatum, Lucr. 6, 599: quantum coeli patet altus hiatus, id. 4, 418; cf. id. 5, 376; and, fit et coeli ipsius hiatus, quod vocant chasma, Plin. 2, 26, 26: corticis bipedalis hiatus, id. 16, 12, 23.—Poet.: quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? *i. e. of such large talking, pompous language, high-flown style,* Hor. A. P. 138; cf. Juv. 6, 636.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *An eager desire, longing* (so used by Tac.): libidine sanguinis et hiatu praemiorum, Tac. H. 4, 42.

B. In partic., in gram. lang., *A hiatus:* habet enim ille tamquam hiatus concursu vocalium molle quiddam et quod indicet non ingratam negligentiam, Cic. Or. 23, 77; Quint. 9, 4, 33: (Catullus) amans hiatus illius Homerici suavitatem, *ebriosa* dixit propter insequentis a literae (verbi *acinae*) concentum, Gell. 7, 20, 6.

Hiber, Hiberia, *etc.,* v. Iber.

hiberna, orum, v. hibernus, *no.* II.

hībernācŭlum, i, *n.* [hiberno] *A winter residence, winter apartment:* **I.** In gen., Vitr. 1, 2 *fin.;* 7, 4 *fin.;* Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 7.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., hibernacula, orum, *n., The tents in winter-quarters* (opp. to hiberna, winter-quarters in gen.; v. hibernus, *no.* II.), *winter tents:* hibernacula Carthaginiensium lignea ferme tota erant, Liv. 30, 3, 8; cf. id. 5, 2, 1; so id. 22, 32, 1; Tac. A. 2, 23; 14, 38; Nep. Eum. 8.

Hĭbernĭa, ae, *f.,* Ἰουερνία Ptol., *The island now called Ireland,* Caes. B. G. 5, 13, 2; Plin. 4, 16, 30; Tac. Agr. 24. Also called Iverna, ae, Mel. 3, 6, 6: Juverna, ae, Juv. 2, 160; and, acc. to the Gr. form Ἰέρνη Strab., Ierna, ae, App. de Mundo, p. 60; and Ierne, es, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 251; IV. Cons. Hon. 33.

hīberno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [hibernus] *To pass the winter, to winter:* **I.** In gen.: furcillas reducit hibernatum in tecta, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 6: (thynni) ubicumque deprehensi usque ad aequinoctium, ibi hibernant, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 51.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *To keep in winter-quarters, to spend the winter in quarters:* jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernent, quotidie sermones ac literae perferuntur, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 13, 39; so id. Fam. 7, 17, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 46 *fin.;* Liv. 22, 16; 26, 1.—* **B.** Poet. transf., *To rest, repose:* Pers. 6, 7.

hībernus, a, um, *adj.* [hiems] *Of* or *belonging to winter, wintery, winter-:* hiberno tempore, Lucr. 5, 698; so, tempus, id. 5, 938; cf., in aprico maxime pratuli loco, quod erat hibernum tempus anni, considerent, Cic. Rep. 1, 12; and, temporibus hibernis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, 26; so, menses, id. ib.; Suet. Caes. 4; Aug. 24; Claud. 23: annus, *i. e. winter-time,* Hor. Epod. 2, 29: exortus solis, Plin. 6, 17, 21: occasus, id. 5, 5, 5: navigatio, Cic. Att. 15, 25: ignis, id. de Sen. 14, 46: grando, Ov. M. 5, 158; cf., nix, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 3: cubiculum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, 2: tunica, *winter-dress,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 94; cf., calceatus feminarum, Plin. 16, 8, 13: pira, id. 16, 26, 43: agni, id. 8, 47, 72: Alpes, *wintery, cold,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 41; so, Caucasus, Val. Fl. 6, 612; and transf., Borysthenidae, Prop. 2, 7, 18: Cori, *i. e. stormy,* Virg. A. 5, 126; hence too, flumen, Hor. S. 1, 7, 27: mare, id. Epod. 15, 8: aequor, id. Sat. 2, 3, 235: Neptunus, id. Epod. 17, 55: noctes, Virg. A. 6, 355: pulvis, *i. e. a dry winter,* id.

Georg. 1, 101; also quoted in Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14: Lycia, *cold*, id. Aen. 4, 143: legiones, *i. e. lying in winter-quarters*, Suet. Calig. 8; v. the follg.—**b.** In the neuter adverb.: increpui (*sc.* Arcturus) hibernum, et fluctus movi maritimos, *wintery, stormy*, Plaut. Rud. prol. 69.

II. Subst., hiberna, orum, *n.* (*sc.* castra), *Winter-quarters:* tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 3: in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit, id. ib. 1, 54 *fin.*; so id. ib. 2, 35, 3; 3, 2, 1; 3, 3, 1; 3, 6, 3; 3, 29 *fin.*; 4, 38, 4; 5, 1, 1, et saep.: frumenta in hibernis, *in the winter magazines*, Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 5 Oud. *N. cr.*—(* **2.** Meton., *The time of the winter quarters, winter*, Virg. 1, 266:)

Hiberus, v. Iberus.

† **hibiscum** (also ibiscum), i, *n.* = ἰβίσκος, *The marsh-mallow*, Althaea officinalis, L.; Plin. 20, 4, 14; 19, 5, 27; Virg. E. 10, 71: haedorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco, *i. e. with a marsh-mallow twig*, id. ib. 2, 30.

hibrĭda (also written hybrida and ibrida), ae, *comm.* [most prob. kindred with ὑβρίζω, ὕβρις, qs. unbridled, lawless, unnatural; hence] of animals produced from two different species, *A mongrel, hybrid:* “in nullo genere aeque facilis mixtura cum fero (quam in suibus), qualiter natos antiqui *hibridas* vocabant ceu semiferos,” Plin. 8, 53, 79.—**II.** Transf., of persons, *One born of a Roman father and a foreign mother*, or *of a freeman and a slave:* ibique postea ex hibridis, libertinis servisque conscripserat, Auct. B. Afr. 19, 4: hibrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus, Hor. S. 1, 7, 2; so Suet. Aug. 19: Mart. 6, 39, 20; 8, 22: Q. Varius propter obscurum jus civitatis *Hibrida* cognominatus, Val. Max. 8, 6, 4.

1. hic, haec, hoc (*dat. sing. fem.*, hae rei, Cato R. R. 14, 3), *pron. demonstr.* [from the pronominal root *I*, whence also comes *is*, with the demonstr. suffix *ce*] points to something near or present, or which is conceived of as present, *This.*

(*a*) With substantives: hic homo sanus non est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 246: rapidus fluvius est hic, non hac temere transiri potest … apud hunc fluvium, *etc.*, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 53: quid praeclarum putet in rebus humanis, qui haec deorum regna perspexerit? *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: genus hoc, id. ib. 1, 25: hoc avunculo, atque in hac tam clara re publica natus, id. ib. 1, 19; cf., quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fuerunt, et qui sunt procul ab aetatis hujus memoria, id. ib. 1, 1: his libris erat, id. ib. 1, 7: hae feriae, id. ib. 1, 9; so, feriae, id. ib. 1, 20; cf. id. ib. 9 *fin.*: haec coelestia vel studiosissime solet quaerere, id. ib. 1, 10; cf., ad haec cituma, id. ib. 1, 21.

(*β*) *Abs.:* hi domum me ad se auferent, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 94: non mihi videtur, quod hi venerunt, alius nobis sermo esse quaerendus, sed agendum accuratius et dicendum dignum aliquid horum auribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: feceris (ut etiam pro his dicam) nobis gratum omnibus, id. ib. 1, 21 *fin.*; hoc ubi Amphitruo herus conspicatus est, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 87: docere hoc poterat ille homines paene agrestes, et apud imperitos audebat haec dicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: dixerat hoc ille, quum, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 12: haec Scipio quum dixisse id. ib. 1, 11: haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 7.

B. Made more emphatic by the addition of the demonstr. *ce:* hicce, haecce, hocce (written in the *gen. sing.* HVIVSQVE; and apocopated in the *nom. plur. fem.*, haec for haece, and in the *gen. plur.*, horunc, harunc, for horunce, harunce; v. in the follg.); and, with the interrogative particle, hiccine, haeccine, hoccine, *This here* (mostly ante-class.): hocce locutu' vocat, *etc.*, Enn. Ann. 7, 95; cf., hocce haud dubium est quin, *etc.*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 17:—cum hinc profugiens vendidit in Alide Patri hujusce, Plaut. Capt. prol. 10; cf. id. Poen. prol. 120; and id. ib. 5, 4, 76; so id. ib. 87: atque hujusce rei judicium jam continuo video futurum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47:—tu deum huncce saturitate facias tranquillum tibi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 85: ad hancce rem, id. Mil. 3, 1, 209:—emit hosce de praeda ambos de quaestoribus, hice autem inter sese hunc confinxerunt dolum, id. Capt. prol. 35; so, hice, id. Casin. 2, 8, 24; Mil. 4, 8, 24; Pseud. 1, 5, 125; Rud. 2, 1, 5; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 38: haece aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 117: haec sunt atque aliae multae in magnis dotibus Incommoditates, id. Aul. 3, 5, 58: haec (puellae), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34; cf. Bentl. Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 24: aliud posticum harunce aedium, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 41; cf., clavis haruncce aedium, id. Most. 2, 1, 57:—sine opera tua nihil di horunc facere possunt, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 53; so, horunc, id. Poen. 3, 1, 48; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 97; Phorm. 3, 2, 33: cedo signum, si harunc Baccharum es, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 25; so, harunc, id. Merc. 5, 1, 3:—hisce ego Placidum ted hodie reddam, id. Curc. 5, 3, 48; cf., quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36; and, tu ab hisce rebus animum avoca, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5; so, hisce, Plaut. Casin. 2, 7, 13; Most. 1, 3, 81; 1, 4, 23; 2, 2, 71; 4, 2, 35, et saep.:—*Thr.* Tu hosce instrue. *Gu.* Illuc est sapere! ut hosce instruxit, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 11; so, hosce, id. ib. 1, 2, 71; Heaut. 3, 2, 3; 4, 5, 4; Ad. 5, 7, 5; Phorm. 4, 3, 4: apud hasce aedes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 194; so, hasce, id. Asin. 2, 3, 1; Aul. 2, 4, 2; 2, 8, 15; Capt. 4, 2, 51; Bacch. 4, 6, 17, et saep.—With the interrog. particle: concrepuit foris: Hiccine percussit? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 76; cf., hiccine vir patriae natus usquam nisi in patria morietur? Cic. Mil. 38, 104; so, hiccine, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 61; Pers. 4, 3, 74; 5, 2, 49; 64; 65, et saep.: haeccine, id. Amph. 1, 1, 206; Epid. 4, 2, 5; 5, 1, 15; Pers. 4, 3, 75; Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 5; Phorm. 5, 8, 24: hunccine hominem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 68; cf., hunccine hominem! hanccine impudentiam! judices, hanc audaciam! Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, 62: hoccine hic pacto potest Inhibere imperium magister? Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 43: o Juppiter, hoscine mores! Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 40, et saep.—So, fortuna hujusce diei, as a particular deity, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54; for which, on inscrr., is also written HVIVSQVE DIEI, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 5; cf., HVIVSQ. LOCI, id. ib. *no.* 1580; 2300; and HOIVSQVE AEDIS ERGO, id. ib. *no.* 2488.

C. Joined with other pronouns: hos eosdem motus perturbationes dixerimus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 7; cf., quum idem hoc visum diceretur, id. Rep. 1, 14; and, hoc idem fit in reliquis civitatibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15, 2; so id. B. C. 1, 74, 5; and Quint. 8, 4, 17: haec eadem centurionibus tribunisque militum mandabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 17 *fin.*; so, haec eadem genera, Quint. 6, 3, 54: hoc ipsum civile jus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2; so, sed hoc ipsum ex superiore pendet quaestione, Quint. 2, 1, 8; and id. ib. 8, 3, 45: ad hunc eum ipsum, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 2 Goer. *N. cr.*; cf., idem hoc ipsum, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26: huic illi legato, id. Flacc. 22, 52; so, hunc illum fatis Portendi generum, Virg. A. 7, 255; cf., hic est enim ille vultus semper idem, quem, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; so, hic est ille status quantitatis, Quint. 7, 4, 15; and, haec est illa, quae δείνωσις vocatur, id. 6, 2, 24: hujus istius facti stultitia, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 24; so, ista haec epigrammata, Sid. Ep. 2, 10: hunc talem virum, Cic. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3: callidum quendam hunc, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: tu haec scis, tractari ita solere hasce hujusmodi merces, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 32.

D. Opp. to ille, iste, less freq. hic, alter, alius, *etc.* (* *this, the latter*), to indicate the nearer object (respecting which it should be observed, that the nearer object is to be determined not so much by the phraseology as by the thought; so that hic may refer to that noun whose position in the sentence is the more remote, but which is the most closely connected with the speaker, and of the most importance to him, in which case it is to be rendered in English by *that, the former*, etc.; v. in the follg.): ejusdem esse, qui in illa re peccarit, hoc quoque admisisse, Cic. Inv. 2, 16, 50: in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit jactari, quam in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, id. Rep. 1, 1: si deerunt haec remedia, ad illa declinandum est, Quint. 7 2, 30: quum hic testamento, ille proximitate nitatur, id. 3, 6, 95: in his judicem sibi, in illis alii credere, id. 5, 7, 33: haec pars *perorationis* accusatori patronoque ex aequo communis est. Affectibus quoque iisdem fere utuntur: sed varius hic, ille saepius ac magis, id. 6, 1, 8; cf. id. 6, 2, 12; 17:—quum tu ista coelestia de Scipione quaesieris, ego autem haec, quae videntur ante oculos, esse magis putem quaerenda, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; id. Fam. 2, 11, 1: iisdem enim hic sapiens, de quo loquor, oculis, quibus iste vester, coelum, terram, mare intuebitur, id. Acad. 2, 33, 105: si hoc loco scripsisset, isto verbo usus non esset, non isto loco verbum istud collocasset, id. Inv. 2, 41, 121:—has igitur tot sententias ut omittamus, haec nunc videamus, quae diu multumque defensa sunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 42, 130: Caesar facile diceret: Hic versus Plauti non est, hic est, *this … that*, id. Fam. 9, 16, 4: ego hoc dico, adversarius hoc Quint. 4, 4, 8: vendidit hic auro patriam … Hic thalamum invasit natae, Virg. A. 6, 621 *sq.*; hi molium objectus, hi proximas scaphas scandere, Tac. A. 14, 8: quid responsuri sint adversarii his et his … quum sciret haec et haec, Quint. 6, 1, 3 *sq.*: interim quaeritur: hoc an hoc? furtum an sacrilegium? id. 7, 3, 9:—alter (Roscius) plurimarum palmarum vetus ac nobilis gladiator habetur, hic autem nuper se ad eum lanistam contulit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17; so, occupat hic collem, cymba sedet alter adunca, Ov. M. 1, 293.

2. Hic referring to that which in the speaker's mind is the nearer object, although by the position of the words it is the more remote: quam ob rem cave Catoni anteponas ne istum quidem ipsum, quem Apollo sapientissimum judicavit (*i. e.* Socratem): Hujus enim (*i. e.* Catonis) facta, illius (*i. e.* Socratis) dicta laudantur, Cic. Lael. 2, 10 Beier; id. Rosc. Com. 2, 7: hanc posteriorem (artem) et Stoici et Peripatetici, priorem autem illi (*i. e.* Peripatetici) egregie tradiderunt, hi (*i. e.* Stoici) ne attigerunt quidem, id. Fin. 4, 4, 10: hoc Cicero atque Asinius certatim sunt usi: pro Scauro hic, ille pro filio, Quint. 6, 1, 21 · id. 3, 10, 1: melior tutiorque est certa pax quam sperata victoria: haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est, Liv. 30, 30, 19: quocumque aspicias, nihil est, nisi pontus et aër: Fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 24 Jahn.; id. Met. 1, 697.

E. In the *neutr. sing.*, subst., with a follg. *gen.:* quid hoc sit hominis? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 26; cf. Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 8: quid hoc morbi est? id. ib. 2, 1, 19: quid hoc est negoti? id. Ad. 4, 5, 71; cf. id. Eun. 3, 4, 6: hoc fructi pro labore ab his fero, id. Ad. 5, 4, 16: edormiscam hoc villi, id. ib. 5, 2, 11: hoc commodi est, quod, *etc.*, Cic Rosc. Am. 32, 91: hoc copiarum in Hispanias portatum est, Liv. 42, 18, 7: hoc noctis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 2; 9; 136.

F. Hoc with *verbs impers.*, used pleonastically as a subject (ante-class.): eamus, Amphitruo: lucescit hoc jam, *it will soon be day*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 45; so, luciscit hoc jam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 1: lucet hoc, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 63; cf. id. Curc. 1, 3, 26.

G. Hoc for the usual huc, *Hither, thither* (very rarely): Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 11: insula Sicanium juxta latus Aeoliamque Erigitur Liparen, *etc.* … Hoc tum ignipotens coelo descendit ab alto, Virg. A. 8, 423 Serv.: HOC (*i. e.* in hoc sepulcrum) MANSVM VENI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4471; cf., ALIVS HOC INFERETVR NEMO, ib. *no.* 4394; Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 49.

H. Pregn. (qs. pointing to something with the finger), *This, this … here* (ante-class. and poet.; most freq. of the speaker's person, like the Gr. ὅδε, for *ego:* hic si quid nobis forte adversi evenerit, tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 115; so, huic homini, i q. mihi, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 38: hic homo, i. q. ego, id. Curc. 2, 1, 33: hunc hominem, i. q. me, Hor. S. 1, 9, 47; cf., vin' tu huic seni auscultare? Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 8; id. And. 2, 1, 10; so Tib. 2, 6, 7.—In the neuter: tu quod te posterius purges, hanc injuriam mihi nolle Factam esse, hujus non faciam, *not so much*, i. e. *not the least*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 9.

I. With especial reference to time, *Of this time, the present, actual, this:* coena hac annona est sine sacris hereditas, *in the present scarcity*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 83; Liv. 1, 55 *fin.:* sed nondum haec, quae nunc tenet seculum, negligentia deum venerat, id. 3, 20: his temporibus, Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 1: M. Cato, hujus nostri Catonis pater, id. Off. 3, 16, 66; cf., si potius ad antiquorum diligentiam, quam ad horum luxuriam dirigas aedificationem, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 6 *sq.:* etenim qui haec vituperare volunt, Chrysogonum tantum posse queruntur, *the present times*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 138.

II. Very freq. referring to a thought that follows, and which may be expressed by a relative sentence or by a sentence denoting the object, cause, or effect; and therefore with a follg. *qui, quae, quod*, an *acc. c. inf., quod, ut, ne*, etc. (more clearly indicative than the pure relative is, ea, id; though freq. confounded with it in MSS. and editt.).

(*a*) With relative sentences: hodie Qui fuerim liber, eum nunc potivit pater Servitutis: hic, qui verna natus est, queritur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 24; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 2; and, neque his contentus sum, quae de ista consultatione scripta nobis summi ex Graecia homines reliquerunt, neque ea, quae mihi videntur, anteferre illis audeo, id. ib. 1, 22; cf. also, non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac judiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum, sed iis etiam, qui futuri sunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, 43: quis hic est homo, quem ante aedes video hoc noctis? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 136: unde in laboribus et periculis fortitudo? nempe ab his, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2; id. ib. 1, 17: haec quae sunt in hoc genere, id. ib. 1, 11: mundus hic totus, quod domicilium dii nobis dederunt, id. ib. 1, 13: hoc autem sphaerae genus, in quo, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 14; id. ib. 1, 16: in his libris, quos legistis, id. Leg. 1, 9, 27; cf. id. Div. 1, 3, 5: quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exerceat, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 41, et saep.: lepide ipsi hi sunt capti, suis qui filiis fecere insidias, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 88; cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3, and id. N. D. 1, 40, 113: servi, qui, quum culpa carint, tamen malum Metuunt, hi solent esse heris utibiles, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 2 *sq.*; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 19: de Bruti amore etsi mihi nihil novi affers: tamen hoc audio libentius, quo saepius, id. Att. 13, 36 *fin.*; cf., is porro, quo generosior celsiorque est, hoc majoribus velut organis commovetur, Quint. 1, 2, 30:—hoc primum videamus, quidnam sit, de altero sole quod nunciatum est in senatu, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 10; so id. ib. 1, 24: mire tractat hoc Cicero pro Milone quae facturus fuerit Clodius, si praeturam invasisset, Quint. 9, 2, 41.

(*β*) With object-sentences: erat tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: sed hoc vir excellenti providentia sensit ac vidit, non esse opportunissimos situs maritimos urbibus iis, quae, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 3: hoc tantum admiror, Flavum, *etc.*, Quint. 7, 4, 40; id. 11, 1, 22: unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 1:—hoc simul accipe dictum: Quorum virtuti belli fortuna pepercit, Eorundem me libertati parcere certum est, Enn. Ann. 6, 30: sic hoc proloquar: Principio, ut illo advenimus, Continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 47: ut hoc: *Non debes alienam uxorem optare*, Quint. 7, 1, 25; cf. id. 9, 4, 97, and id. 9, 2, 32.

(*γ*) With a follg. *quod* or *quia:* maxime hoc mihi mirum videri solet, quod, qui tranquillo mari gubernare se negent posse, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: quaesierat ex me Scipio, quidnam sentirem de hoc, quod duo soles visos esse constaret, id. ib. 1, 13; Quint. 9, 1, 1: propter hoc ipsum ostendenda non sunt, quod apparent, id. 12, 9, 6: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare . . . sed hoc superari, quod diuturnitate pugnae, *etc.*, *in this that, herein that*, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 30; and, hoc ipso fidem detrahimus illis, quod sint tam gravia, id. 9, 2, 53; so, hoc ipso, quod, id. 4, 1, 54; 5, 11, 41; 6, 2, 16, et saep.: consilio vestro utar libenter, et hoc libentius, quod, *etc.*, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 8, C, 1: cf., id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, id. B. G. 1, 2, 3; and, hoc esse miseriorem gravioremque fortunam Sequanorum quam reliquorum, quod soli, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 32, 4; so Quint. 5, 7, 22; and, hoc magis, quod (*al.* quia) illic ut litigatores loquimur frequentius, id. 6, 2, 36:—hoc sese excruciat animi, Quia leno ademit cistulam ei, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 57: quod hoc etiam mirabilius debet videri, quia, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12; cf., hoc sunt exempla potentiora, quia, *etc.*, Quint. 10, 1, 15.

(*δ*) With a follg. *ut* or *ne:* nunc hoc me orare a vobis jussit Juppiter, ut conquisitores, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. prol. 64; cf. hoc quoque etiam mihi in mandatis dedit, Ut conquisitores, *etc.*, id. ib. 81: atque hoc evenit In labore atque in dolore, ut mors obrepat interim, id. Pseud. 2, 3, 19: nec enim hoc suscepi, ut, *etc.* . . . neque hoc polliceor me facturum, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: neque enim hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, ut . . . sed ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 4; for which, homines sunt hac lege generati, qui tuerentur, *etc.*, id. ib. 6, 15: quare hoc animo in nos esse debebis, ut aetas nostra, *etc.*, id. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.:* id. Off. 3, 5, 22: id. Rep. 1, 12: plurimum in hoc laboris exhausimus, ut ostenderemus, *etc.*, Quint. 8 praef. § 6; cf., habenda fides est vel in hoc, ut, *etc.*, id. 11, 2, 51; so, in hoc, ut, id. 6, 3, 15; id. 10, 3, 29:—hoc erit tibi argumentum semper in promptu situm: Ne quid exspectes amicos, quod tute agere possies, Enn. in Gell. 2, 29 *fin.*; so, in hoc scilicet, ne suspectus his foret, Vellej. 2, 41 *fin.*

B. Hoc est, serves to annex a more particular explanation of what has been said, *That is, that is to say, namely:* in hac causa dicam de eo prius, quod apud vos plurimum debet valere, hoc est, de voluntate eorum, quibus injuriae factae sunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: quadriennium, hoc est, ex quo tempore fundus veniit, id. Caecin. 7, 19; id. ib. 34, 100: quum honos agebatur amplissimus familiae vestrae, hoc est, consulatus parentis tui, id. Sull. 17, 49; id. Fam. 5, 12, 8: primum quaero, qua ratione Naevius susceptum negotium non transegerit, hoc est, cur bona non vendiderit, id. Quint. 24, 76, et saep.—With a sarcastic accessory notion: ut haberet (Clodius) ad praeturam gerendam, hoc est, ad evertendam rem publicam plenum annum, Cic. Mil. 9, 24; at quam crebro usurpat *Et consul et Antonius!* Hoc est dicere: Et consul et homo impudicissimus, Et consul et homo nequissimus, id. Phil. 2, 28, 70.

C. Hoc est *or* erat, quod, with the accessory idea of indignation or reproach, *Is* or *was it for this that*, etc.: hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes Eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus cernam? Virg. A. 2, 664; Petr. 93.—Hence

hac, *adv. loci, In this place, on this side, here* (quite class.): nunc Juppiter hac stat, Enn. Ann. 7, 58; imitated by Virgil, Virg. A. 12, 565: *Ar.* Hac quidem non venit. *Li.* Angiporto Illac per hortum circuit clam, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 151: nunc hac An illac eam, incerta sum consili, id. Rud. 1, 3, 30: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque illac perfluo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25; cf., hac illac circumcursa, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 1; and, mox hac atque illa rapti, Tac. Agr. 28: sequere hac: reducam te ubi fuisti, *this way, hither*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 106; so, sequere hac, id. Asin. 4, 2, 1; Men. 4, 1, 4; Poen. 1, 2, 116; Rud. 1, 2, 94; cf., sequere hac me intus ad Glycerium nunc, Ter. And. 5, 6, 14; and, sequere me ergo hac intro, id. Ad. 4, 3, 18; so, i hac mecum intro, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 56; 62; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35 *sq.:* quin igitur ad illa spatia nostra pergimus? . . . Nos vero: et hac quidem adire si placet, per ripam et umbram, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat. Hac nostris erat receptus, Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 5; id. ib. 2, 2, 3: namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum Hac fugerent Graii, Hac Phryges, Virg. A. 1, 467.

2. hic (archaic. written heic; and, connected with the demonstr. suff. ce and the interrog. part ne, hiccine; v. in the follg.), *adv. loci* [1. hic] *In this place, here.*

I. In space: hos quos videtis stare hic captivos duos, *etc.* . . . Senex qui hic habitat, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 1 *sq.:* ego jam dudum hic assum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 5: quem praestolare hic ante ostium? id. ib. 5, 6, 5: hic propter hunc assiste, id. Ad. 2, 1, 15: hic tui omnes valent, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 3: non modo hic, ubi, *etc.* . . . sed, ubicumque, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 55, 143: mons ibi arduus Nomine Parnasus . . . hic ubi Deucalion . . . parva rate vectus adhaesit, Ov. M. 1, 319: hic (*sc.* Carthagine) illius (Junonis) arma, Hic currus fuit, Virg. A. 1, 16, et saep.: *Pa.* Philocomasium hiccine etiam nunc est? *Pe.* Quum exibam, hic erat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 25; cf., *Ch.* Ubi ego sum? hiccine an apud mortuos? *Eut.* Neque apud mortuos neque hic es, id. Merc. 3, 4, 17; so, hiccine, id. Cist. 1, 1, 21; 4, 2, 80; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29, et al.: *Da.* Cedo fenus, redde fenus, fenus reddite, *etc.* . . . *Tr.* Fenus illic, fenus hic, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 76: facile hic plus mali est, quam illic boni, Ter. And. 4, 3, 5; cf. id. Hec. 2, 1, 20: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Virg. G. 1, 54: hic, illic, ubi mors deprenderat, exhalantes, Ov. M. 7, 581: hic clune, alibi pectore tantum laudatae (gallinae), Plin. 10, 50, 71.—With a follg. gen.: hic proxumae viciniae (* *in this immediate neighborhood*), Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 1; so, modo vidi virginem hic viciniae miseram, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 45.

B. Transf., *In this affair, on this occasion, in this particular, herein, here:* hic, quantum in bello fortuna possit, cognosci potuit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 2; Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 49: hic tu tabellas desideras Heracliensium publicas, id. Arch. 4, 8; cf., hic vos dubitabitis, judices, id. Verr. 2, 2, 44, 109: and, hic miramur, hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris? *etc.*, id. de imp. Pomp. 13, 39: hic jam plura non dicam, id. ib. 9, 24; id. Planc. 41, 99; id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 66. So very freq. to introduce the beginning of a speech: hic Laelius (inquit), hic Philus, hic Scipio, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 13; 23; 24 *sq.:*—hic, ubi opus est, non verentur: illic, ubi nihil opus est, ibi verentur, Ter. And. 4, 1, 14: ut quum hic tibi satisfecerimus, istic quoque nostram in te benevolentiam navare possimus, id. Fam. 3, 10, 3. And hic referring to the noun whose position in the sentence is the most remote (cf. 1. hic, *no.* I. D, 2): alterius ducis causa melior videbatur, alterius erat firmior: hic omnia speciosa, illic valentia, Vellej. 2, 49, 3.

II. Of time, *Hereupon, here* (extremely seldom): Ter. And. 2, 3, 15: hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit Implevitque mero pateram, Virg. A. 1, 728.

hicce, haecce, hocce, v. 1. hic, *no.* I. B.

1. hiccine, haeccine, hoccine, v. 1. hic, *no.* I. B.

2. hiccine, *adv.*, v. 2. hic, *no.* I.

hĭĕmālis, e, *adj.* [hiems] *Of* or *belonging to winter, winterly, wintery, winter-* (quite class.): arbores ut hiemali tempore tempestive caedi putentur, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; so, dies, Col. 11, 1, 21: circulus, *i. e. the tropic of Capricorn*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 26: hiemalem vim perferre, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: circum murum planities limosa hiemalibus aquis paludem fecerat, *by the rains of winter*, Sall. J. 37, 4; so, nimbi, Ov. M. 9, 105 (for which *hibernae* aquae Albulae, id. Fast. 2, 390): faba, *winter bean*, Plin. 18, 23, 52: loca, *winter apartments*, Pall. 1, 9: totis hoc Alpibus notum et hiemalibus provinciis, *i. e. cold*, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69: navigatio longa et hiemalis, *i. e. stormy*, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 1: Luna, *i. e. bringing cold*, Plin. 18, 35, 79.—**II.** Subst., hiemalia, ium, *n.*, for the usual hiberna, *winter-quarters* (post-class. and very rarely): hiemalia atque aestiva disponere, Val. ap. Vop. Aur. 11.

* **hĭĕmătio,** ōnis, *f.* [hiemo] *A passing the winter, wintering:* reliquum (mellis) hiemationi relinquatur, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 34.

hĭĕmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [hiems] **I.** *Neutr.:* **A.** Of persons, *To* *pass the winter, to winter*; of soldiers, *to keep in winter-quarters, pass the winter in quarters*: ubi piratae quotannis hiemare soleant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47, 104: naviget ac mediis hiemet mercator in undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 71; so, assidue in Urbe, Suet. Aug. 72:—tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 3: legionem hiemandi causa collocaret, id. ib. 3, 1: cupio scire quid agas et ubi sis hiematurus, Cic. Fam. 7, 9, 1: facies me certiorem, quomodo hiemaris, id. Att. 6, 1 *fin.*

B. Of things, *To be wintery, frozen, cold, stormy* (so freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): hiemantes aquae, Sall. Frgm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114: atrum Defendens pisces hiemat mare, *i. e. storms*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 17; so, mare, Plin. 2, 47, 47 *fin.*; cf., repente hiemavit tempestas ... totus hiemavit annus ... hiemante Aquilone, Arrunt. in Sen. Ep. 114: delphini vespertino occasu continui dies hiemant Italiae, Plin. 18, 26, 64.—Hence,

2. Impers., hiemat, *To be winter weather, wintery, cold, frosty* (post-Aug.): decimo sexto Cal. Febr. Cancer desinit occidere: hiemat, Col. 11, 2, 4; so, vehementer hiemat, id. ib. 20; and, hiemat cum frigore et gelicidiis, id. ib. 78: Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 348.

II. *Act., To congeal, freeze, turn to ice* (post-Aug.): decoquunt alii aquas, mox et illas hiemant, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 55 (for which, decoquere aquam vitroque demissam *in nives refrigerare*, id. 31, 3, 23): hiemato lacu, id. 9, 22, 38.

Hiempsal, ălis, *m. Son of Micipsa and King of Numidia*, Sall. J. 5 *fin.*; 9 *fin. sq.*

hĭems (also written hiemps), ĕmis, *f.* [a weakened form from χεῖμα, χειμών; cf. hir from χείρ, and heres from χηρός] *The winter, winter-time, rainy season*: aestatem auctumnus sequitur, post acer hiems, Enn. Ann. 16, 34; so, volvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1: dies primus est veris in Aquario, aestatis in Tauro, auctumni in Leone, hiemis in Scorpione, Var. R. R. 1, 28, 1; cf. id. ap. Col. 11, 2, 84; Plin. 2, 47, 47; 18, 25, 60: hiems sequitur crepitans ac dentibus algu, Lucr. 5, 746: hanc vim frigorum hiememque, quam nos vix hujus urbis tectis sustinemus, excipere, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: hiems summa, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40, 86; so id. de imp. Pomp. 12, 32: hiemis magnitudo, id. Planc. 40, 96: gravissima hieme, Caes. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*: jamque hiems appropinquabat, id. ib. 3, 9, 8: inita hieme, id. B. G. 3, 7, 1: jam prope hieme confecta, id. ib. 7, 32, 2: ante exactam hiemem, id. ib. 6, 1, 4: hiems jam praecipitaverat, id. B. C. 3, 25, 1: modestia hiemis, Tac. A. 12, 43: bellum difficillimum gessit hieme anni, *in winter-time*, Suet. Caes. 35: Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, *winter and summer*, i. e. *in all seasons*, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94: seu plures hiemes, seu tribuit Juppiter ultimam, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 4; so, post certas hiemes, id. ib. 1, 15, 35.—In the plur.: hic quoque confligunt hiemes aestatibus acres, Lucr. 6, 373: est ubi plus tepeant hiemes? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: informes hiemes reducit Juppiter, idem Summovet, id. Od. 2, 10, 15; id. ib. 3, 1, 32.—Personified, Hiems, Ov. M. 2, 30; 15, 212; 4, 436; Virg. A. 3, 120.

B. Transf. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): **1.** *Rainy, stormy weather, a storm, tempest*: imber Noctem hiememque ferens, Virg. A. 5, 11; cf., non tam creber agens hiemem ruit aequore turbo, id. Georg. 3, 470; and, Juppiter horridus austris Torquet aquosam hiemem, id. Aen. 9, 671; so id. Georg. 1, 321; Hor. Epod. 2, 52; Ov. M. 11, 490; 521; 13, 709; 14, 481; Val. Fl. 3, 151; Nep. Att. 10 *fin.*; and in the plur.: Val. Fl. 2, 22; Stat. S. 5, 1, 36.

2. In gen., *Cold, chill; tempest, violence*: sic letalis hiems paulatim in pectora venit, *a deadly chill*, Ov. M. 2, 827; cf. Mart. 2, 46, 7: Vesuvinus apex et flammea diri Montis hiems, *the fiery tempest*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 72; so of Vesuvius: vix dum ignea montem Torsit hiems, Val. Fl. 4, 508: instamus jactu telorum et ferrea nimbis Certat hiems, *the iron storm, shower of weapons*, Stat. Th. 5, 383.

II. Trop.: ab illa Pessima (die) mutati coepit amoris hiems, *Cold*, Ov. Her. 5, 34: hiems rerum, *the storm of war, disturbance of war*, Claud. B. Get. 151.

† **1. hĭĕra,** ae, *f.* (*sc.* antidotus) = ἱερά (sacred, sacra), *A sort of antidote against poison*, Scribon. Comp. 99; 156.

† **2. hĭĕra,** ae, *f.* = ἱερά, of unknown signif. in the passage: quod raro cursoribus evenit, hieram fecimus, Sen. Ep. 83.

† **hĭĕrābŏtăne** (also written separately hiera botane), ēs, *f.* = ἱερὰ βοτάνη (sacred plant), *A plant, also called* verbenaca, *Vervain*, Verbena officinalis, L.; Plin. 25, 9, 59; 22, 2, 3; Scrib. Comp. 163.

† **hĭĕrācĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἱερακία, *Hawkweed*, Plin. 20, 7, 26.

† **hĭĕrācītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἱερακῖτις (hawk-stone), *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 60; ib. 11, 72.

† **hĭĕrācĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἱεράκιον, *A sort of eye-salve*, Plin. 34, 11, 27.

(* **Hĭĕra-Cōme** (Ἱερὰ-Κώμη, the sacred village), *A place in Caria, southeast of Magnesia, near a temple of Apollo*: ad Hieran Comen pervenerunt, Liv. 38, 12 *fin.*)

(* **Hĭĕrăpŏlis,** is, *f.* (Ἱεράπολις), **1.** *A city of Great Phrygia, now Pambuk Kalessi*, Vitr. 8, 3, 10; Plin. 2, 93, 95.—Hence **Hierapolītae,** ārum, *The inhabitants of Hierapolis.*—**2.** *A city of Syria, now Menbigz*, Plin. 5, 23, 19.)

† **hĭĕrātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἱερατικός, *Belonging to sacred uses, hieratic*: "*charta hieratica* appellatur antiquitus religiosis tantum voluminibus dicata, quae ablutione Augusti nomen accepit, sicut secunda Liviae, a conjuge ejus. Ita descendit hieratica in tertium nomen," Plin. 13, 12, 23.

(* **Hĭĕrĭcho** (**-ĭchus** or **-ĭcus**), untis, *f. The city of Jericho, in Palestine*, Plin. 13, 4, 9; id. 5, 14, 15.)

Hĭĕro, ōnis, *m.*, Ἱέρων, **I.** *Ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides*, Cic. N. D. 1, 22, 60.—**II.** *A later ruler of Syracuse, in the latter half of the third century* B.C., *a friend of the Romans*, Liv. 21, 49; 22, 37; 24, 4; 26, 40.—Deriv., **Hĭĕrŏnĭcus,** a, um: lex frumentaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13, 32 *sq.*; id. ib. 60, 147; 2, 3, 6, 14 *sq.*

Hĭĕrŏcaesărīa or **-ēa,** ae, *f.*, Ἱεροκαισάρεια, *A city of Lydia*, Tac. A. 2, 47. *Its inhabitants* are called **Hĭĕrŏcaesărĭenses,** ium, *m.*, id. ib. 3, 62.

Hĭĕrocles, is, *m.*, Ἱεροκλῆς, *A celebrated orator of Alabanda, an older cotemporary of Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 95, 325; de Or. 2, 23, 95; Or. 69, 231.

† **hĭĕrŏdūlus,** i, *m.* = ἱερόδουλος, *A temple-servant*, Firm. Math. 8, 21.

† **hĭĕroglyphĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἱερογλυφικός, *Hieroglyphic*: literae, Macr. S. 1, 21: notae, Amm. 17, 4.

† **hĭĕrŏgrăphĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἱερογραφικός, i. q. hieroglyphicus, *Hierographic*: literae, Amm. 22, 15 *fin.*, dub. (*al.* hieroglyphicas).

† **hĭĕrŏnīca,** ae, *m.* = ἱερονίκης, *A conqueror in the sacred games*: Neapolin albis equis introiit, disjecta parte muri, ut mos hieronicarum est, Suet. Ner. 25; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2160; id. ib. 2628 *sq.*; Inscr. Grut. 331, 1.

Hieronicus, a, um, v. Hiero, *no.* II.

Hĭĕrōnўmus, i, *m.* = Ἱερώνυμος, **I.** *A ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiero*, Liv. 24, 4 *sq.*—**II.** *A Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes*, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 8; 5, 5, 14; Tusc. 2, 6, 15; 5, 30, 84; 31, 87 *sq.*; 41, 118.—**III.** *A celebrated father of the Church in the fifth century of the Christian era, Jerome.*

† **hĭĕrŏphanta** or **-tes,** ae, *m.* = ἱεροφάντης, *A teacher of religious rites and ceremonies, a high-priest, hierophant*, Nep. Pelop. 3; Arn. 5, 174; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 49 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2305; 2351 *sq.*

‡† **hĭĕrŏphantrĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἱεροφάντρια, *A priestess*: Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2361.

† **hĭĕrŏphўlax,** ăcis, *m.* = ἱεροφύλαξ, *The keeper of a temple*, pure Lat. aedituus, Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 20.

Hĭĕrŏsŏlўma, ōrum, *n.* (secondary forms; v. in the follg.), Ἱεροσόλυμα (Hebr. יְרוּשָׁלַיִם), *The city of Jerusalem, in Palestine*, Plin. 5, 14, 15; Cic. Fl. 28, 67 *sq.*; Tac. H. 2, 4; 5, 1; 8; 9; Suet. Ner. 40; Tit. 5.—Also in the *fem. acc.*, Hierosolymam, Tac. H. 5, 2; 12; Flor. 3, 5, 30.—And in the neut., Jērūsālem, Prud. Psych. 811; Lact. de Pass. Chr. 25; and in many other eccl. fathers. Also abbrev., Solyma, orum, *n.* (Hebr. שָׁלֵם), Mart. 11, 65, 5, acc. to Tac.; so called from the Solymi, a people of Lycia, Tac. H. 5, 2 *fin.*; cf. Plin. 5, 27, 24.—**II.** Deriv., **A. Hĭĕrŏsŏlўmārĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Jerusalem*; a surname given to Pompey after taking Jerusalem: ut sciat hic noster Hierosolymarius traductor ad plebem, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.—**B.** Solymus, a, um, *adj.*, the same: leges, *i. e. of the Jews*, Juv. 6, 543.

hĭĕto, are, *v. intens. a.* [for hiato from hio; cf. Diom. p. 336 P.] *To open the mouth wide, to gape, yawn* (an ante-class. word): ego dum hieto, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 4; cf. id. Frgm. ap. Diom. p. 336 P.; and, praei hercle tu, qui mihi oscitans hietansque restas, Caecil. ib.; Cn. Mat. ib.—* **II.** Transf., in gen., *To open wide, throw open*: hietantur fores, Laber. in Diom p. 336 P.

hĭlăre, *adv.*, v. hilaris, *ad fin.*

* **hĭlăresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [hilaris] *To grow cheerful* or *merry*: quum amicorum domus fumat, hilaresco, Var. in Non. 121, 12.

hilaria, orum, v. hilaris, *no.* II.

† **hĭlăris,** e, and **hĭlărus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἱλαρός, *Cheerful, of good cheer, lively, gay, blithe, merry, jocund, jovial* (quite class.): (*a*) Form *hilaris*: oderunt hilarem tristes tristemque jocosi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89; cf., hoc (vultu) tristes, hoc hilares sumus, Quint. 11, 3, 72; and, si tristia dicamus hilares, id. ib. 67: esse vultu hilari atque laeto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: hilari animo esse, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 1; cf., aliquem hilari ingenio et lepide accipere, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 6: ut hunc festum diem Habeamus hilarem, id. Poen. 5, 6, 30: hilaris fluit (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63; so, oratio (*opp.* tristis), id. 8, 3, 49: causae (*opp.* tristes), id. 11, 3, 151: adolescentia, id. 8, 6, 27: id quod dicitur aut est lascivum et hilare aut contumeliosum ... In convictibus lasciva humilibus hilaria omnibus convenient, id. 6, 3, 27; Lucr. 2, 1122.—(*β*) Form *hilarus*: tristis sit (servus frugi), si heri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 6; cf., credam istuc, si esse te hilarum videro, id. Asin. 5, 1, 10: unde ego omnes hilaros, lubentes, laetificantes faciam ut fiant, id. Pers. 5, 1, 8: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, sed, si me amas hilaris et bene acceptis, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1: hilara vita, id. Fin. 5, 30, 92: fronte hilaro, corde tristi, Caecil. in Gell. 15, 9, 1: hilara sane Saturnalia, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5.—**b.** *Comp.*: fac nos hilaros hilariores opera atque adventu tuo, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 56: hilarioribus oculis quam solitus eras, intuens, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: attulit a te literas hilariores, id. Att. 7, 25: hilarior protinus renidet oratio, Quint. 12, 10, 28: cutem in facie corrigit coloremque hilariorem facit, *brighter, fresher*, Plin. 23, 8, 75; cf. id. 36, 7, 11; and id. 16, 10, 19, § 48.—**c.** *Sup.*: homo lepidissime atque hilarissime! Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 40: conviva, id. Mil. 3, 1, 72.

II. Subst., hĭlărĭa, orum, *n.*, *The joyous festival celebrated in honor of Cybele at the vernal equinox*, "Macr. S. 1, 21:" hilaribus, Vop. Aurel. 1: hilariis, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37.

Adv., in two forms, hĭlăre and hĭlărĭter: *Cheerfully, gayly, joyfully, merrily*: dicimus aliquem hilare vivere, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; cf., res tristes remisse, severas hilare tractare, id. de Or. 3, 8, 30; so, hilare, id. ib. 2, 71, 290; Afran. in Non. 514, 2; Tac. A. 11, 3; Suet. Ner. 34; Gell. 18, 2, 1:—deinde modo acriter, tum clementer, moeste, hilariter in omnes partes commutabimus, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24:—si hilarius locuti sunt (*opp.* in luctu esse), Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64; id. ib.; Suet. Calig. 18

hĭlărĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hilaris] *Cheerfulness, gayety, good-humor, joyousness, mer-*

riment, hilarity (quite class.): hilaritatem illam, qua hanc tristitiam temporum condiebamus, in perpetuum amisi, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 3; cf., tristitia deductis, hilaritas remissis (superciliis) ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 79; and, hilaritate et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: itaque hilaritatis plenum judicium ac laetitiae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: hilaritas illa nostra et suavitas, id. Fam. 9, 11, 1: erat in M. Druso adolescente singularis severitas, in C. Laelio multa hilaritas, id. Off. 1, 30, 108: in praecordiis praecipua hilaritatis sedes, Plin. 11, 37, 77: ut hilaritate enitescant (oculi), Quint. 11, 3, 75: ceterae hilaritates non implent pectus, Sen. Ep. 23:—quum diei permittit hilaritas, *fineness, pleasantness*, Col. 9, 14, 18: hilaritas arboris, *i. e. a fresh or lively appearance*, Plin. 17, 16, 26.

hĭlărĭter, *adv.*, v. hilaris, *ad fin.*

hĭlărĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [hilaris] *Cheerfulness, merriment* (an ante-class. word for the classical hilaritas): numquam ego te tristiorem Vidi esse: quid cedo tam abhorret hilaritudo? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 56: onera te hilaritudine, id. Mil. 3, 1, 83: ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! id. Rud. 2, 4, 8.

hĭlăro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make cheerful, to cheer, gladden, exhilarate* (rare, but quite class.): omnes jucundum motum, quo sensus hilaretur, Graece ἡδονὴν, Latine *voluptatem* vocant, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 8: Periclis suavitate maxime hilaratae sunt Athenae, id. Brut. 11, 44; so Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 37: picas mirum in modum hilarari, si interim audierint id verbum, *rejoice*, Plin. 10, 42, 59: ut cum coelo hilarata videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102: hilaratus vultus, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 13: Festaque pallentes hilarent altaria lucos, Stat. S. 3, 3, 24; App. M. 5, p. 168.

‡ **hilarodos** lascivi et delicati carminis cantator, Fest. p. 101 Müll.

* **hĭlărŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [hilaris] *Cheerful, contented:* Atticae, quoniam, quod optimum in pueris est, hilarula est, meis verbis suavium des, Cic. Att. 16, 11 *fin.*

hilarus, a, um, v. hilaris.

hillae, arum, *f. dim.* [hira] *The smaller intestines of animals, that lie forward:* "ab hoc ventriculo lactes in homine et ove, per quas labitur cibus, in ceteris *hillae*, a quibus capaciora intestina ad alvum," Plin. 11, 37, 79.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** In gen., *Intestines, entrails:* "*hillas* intestina veteres esse dixerunt," Non. 122, 7; Laber. in Non. 122, 10.—In an obscene sense: id. ib. 12.—* **B.** *A kind of sausage, smoked sausage:* (stomachus) perna magis ac magis hillis Flagitat immorsus refici, Hor. S. 2, 4, 60.

hīlum, i, *n.* [the primitive of nihilum, *i. e.* ne-hilum and nihil; etym. unknown; acc. to Festus, "*hilum* putant esse, quod grano fabae adhaeret, ex quo *nihil* et *nihilum*," Fest. p. 101; cf., "*hilum* breve quoddam," Non. 121, 3. Acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 111, kindr. with hillae, v. h. v.] *A little thing, a trifle;* usually connected with a negative, *not in the least, not a whit, nothing at all* (ante-class.): "(Ennius), *Quae dedit ipsa capit, neque dispendi facit hilum;* quod valet: nec dispendi facit quicquam," Var. L. L. 9, 37, 139, § 54; 5, 22, 32, § 111; cf., Sisyphu' versat Saxum sudans nitendo neque proficit hilum, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10; and, extima membrorum circumcaesura tamen se Incolumem praestat, nec defit ponderis hilum, Lucr. 3, 221; so, neque hilum, id. 3, 517; 784; 814; 843; 4, 380; cf. also, neque hilo Majore interea capiunt dulcedine fructum, id. 5, 1408.—Without a negative: aliquid prorsum de summa detrahere hilum, Lucr. 3, 513; id. 4, 516.

Hĭmella, ae, *f.* *A small river in the Sabine territory*, Virg. A. 7, 714.

Hīmĕra, ae, Ἱμέρα: **I.** *m.* and *f.*, *A river of Sicily, which divides into two branches, of which the northern one is now called Fiume Grande, and the southern Fiume Salso*, Mel. 2, 7, 17; Plin. 3, 18, 14, § 90; Liv. 24, 6; Sil. 14, 233.—**II.** *f.*, *The city of Himera, situated on the northern branch of the river of the same name, between Lilybaeum and Peloris*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Plin. 3, 8, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, 86; 2, 4, 33, 73. Also Himera, orum, *n.*, Ov. F. 4, 475.—**B.** Deriv., **Hīmĕraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to the city Himera, Himeran:* Demophilus, *of Himera*, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61.

hinc, *adv.* [hic] *From this place, from here, hence:* **I.** In space: Imus huc: illuc hinc: quum illuc ventum est, ire illuc libet, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10, 12: abiit hinc in exercitum, Plaut. Am. prol. 125: In ea via, quae est hinc in Indiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: qui hinc Roma veneramus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 94; cf., hinc a nobis profecti, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: Ex Sicilia testes erant ii, qui, *etc.* . . . et hinc homines maxime illustres, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, 17; cf., illam hinc civem esse aiunt, Ter. And. 5, 1, 14; Eun. 5, 5, 10.

B. Transf. (cf. ab, *no.* I. A, 5), i. q. ab or ex hac parte, *From this side, on this side, here:* imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 74: ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum; hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25; so, pudor est, qui suadeat illinc: hinc dissuadet amor, Ov. M. 1, 619: quum speculorum levitas hinc illinc altitudinem assumpsit, Cic. Univ. 14: multis hinc atque illinc vulneribus acceptis, Liv. 32, 10, 12. So too, hinc . . . hinc, *on this side . . . on that side, here . . . there:* hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, Liv. 1, 13, 2; cf., Cassandrea hinc Toronaico, hinc Macedonico septa mari, id. 44, 11, 2: hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur In coelum scopuli, *i. e. on both sides, on either side*, ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν, Virg. A. 1, 162: duos corvos hinc et inde infestantes, *from different directions*, Suet. Aug. 96; so, hinc et inde, id. Caes. 39: hinc inde hortantium, id. Ner. 27; so, hinc inde, id. ib. 49; Tib. 21.

II. In time: **A.** *From this time, after this, hereupon* (so post-Aug.): puerum in specu septem et quinquaginta dormisse annis: hinc pari numero dierum senio ingruente, *etc.*, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 175; cf. Tac. Agr. 14; Val. Fl. 3, 672: circumdata hinc regi specie honoris valida manus, Tac. A. 2, 67.

B. For abhinc, *Ago, since* (extremely seldom): me nemo magis respiciet, ubi iste huc venerit, Quam si hinc ducentos annos fuerim mortuus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 19: septimo hinc anno, Plin. 34, 3, 4, § 43.

III. With reference to the origin, occasion, cause, beginning of any thing (v. ab and ex, *no.* I. C), *From this source, from this cause, hence:* hinc quodcumque in solum venit, ut dicitur, effingis atque efficis, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65; so, videret hinc (*i. e.* ex auro) dona fortium fieri, Plin. 33, 12, 54:—hinc sicae, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur: hinc furta, hinc opum nimiarum potentiae non ferendae, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36; so, plurima hinc orta vitia, Quint. 8, 6, 74; cf. id. 2, 2, 5: ut posset hinc esse metus, id. ib. 6 praef. §. 10; id. 7, 6, 1: hinc illae lacrimae! Ter. And. 1, 1, 99; imitated by Cic. Coel. 25, 61; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41; cf. so ellipt., hinc illae sollicitationes servorum: hinc illae quaestiones, Cic. Clu. 67, 191:—sed eccum Syrum ire video! hinc scibo jam, ubi siet (acc. to scire *ex* aliquo; v. scio, a), Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 7:—hinc canere incipiam, Virg. G. 1, 5; so Plin. 9, 62, 88; cf. jam hinc igitur ad rationem sermonis conjuncti transeamus, Quint. 8, 3, 40; so, jam hinc, id. 3, 1, 1; 2, 11, 1; 10, 3, 4: hinc jam, id. 2, 4, 1; 8 praef. § 13: atque hinc, id. 3, 1, 15.

hinnībĭlis, e, *adj.* [hinnio] *That neighs, neighing* (a post-class. word): quod hinnibile est, equus est, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30: exscreatus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 20.

* **hinnībunde,** *adv.* [id.] *With neighing, neighing:* Quadrig. in Non. 122, 15.

hinnĭo, ire, *v. n.* The noise made by a horse, *To neigh:* "ut si finias equum, genus est *animal*, species *mortale*, differentia *irrationale* (nam et homo mortale erat), proprium *hinniens*, Quint. 7, 3, 3; Lucr. 5, 1076; Quint. 1, 5 *fin.*: hinnientium dulcedines, *i. e. of horses*, Laev. in App. Apol. p. 294.—Poet. of the centaur Chiron: Sid. Carm. 14, 29.—Hence

* hinnĭenter, *adv.* *With neighing, neighing:* *hinnibunde* pro hinnienter, Non. 122, 13.

‡ **hinnitat** χρεμετίζει, Gloss. Philox. [*intens.* v. hinnio].

hinnītus, ūs, *m.* [hinnio] *A neighing:* subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73; so Lucr. 5, 1072; Virg. G. 3, 94; Hor. Od. 2, 16, 34. In the plur., Ov. M. 2, 154; 669; Suet. Ner. 46.

* **hinnŭlĕa,** ae, *f.* [hinnuleus] *A young hind*, Arn. 5, 185.

hinnŭlĕus, i, *m.* [hinnus] *A young stag* or *roebuck*, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1; Plin. 28, 9, 42.

hinnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A young mule:* tu tuum sodalem Hinnulo videas strigosiorem, Maecen. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor. (*al.* hinno me v. str.); cf., "*hinnulus* ὁ ἐξ ἵππου καὶ ὄνου," Gloss. Philox. (But in Non. 122, 6, hinnulis is prob. written by mistake for asinabus; v. the passage in the follg. art.)

† **hinnus,** i, *m.* = ἴννος, *A mule* (from a stallion and a she-ass; *opp.* mulus, from a he-ass and a mare): "ex equa et asino fit *mulus:* contra ex equo et asina *hinnus* . . . *Hinnus* est ex equo et asina, minor quam mulus corpore," *etc.*, Var. R. R. 2, 8, 1; 6; cf., "equo et asina genitos mares *hinnos* antiqui vocabant, contraque *mulos*, quos asini et equae generarent," Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172; and, "*hinnos* et *hinnas* sub quo sensu accipere debeamus Varro designat: ait enim ex equis et hinnulis (*leg.* asinabus) qui nascantur, hinnos vocari," Non. 122, 4 *sq.*; Col. 6, 37, 5.—**II.** Transf., in the form ginnus, i, *m.* = γίννος, of *a little stunted mule:* non aliter monstratur Atlas cum compare ginno, Mart. 6, 77, 7; cf., "in plurium Graecorum est monumentis, cum equa muli coitu natum, quem vocaverint *ginnum*, id est parvum mulum," Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174.

hĭo, āxi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [weakened from ΧΑΩ, χαίνω, χάσκω] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To open, stand open, to gape, yawn:* **A.** Lit.: **1.** In gen. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hiavit humus multa, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 318, 29; cf., (calor) venas astringit hiantes, Virg. G. 1, 91: vasti specus hiant defractis membris (colossi Rhodii), Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 41; so Hor. Epod. 8, 5: nec flos ullus hiat pratis, Prop. 4, 2, 45; cf., hiantia lilia, Ov. A. A. 2, 115; and, quercum patulis rimis hiantem, Gell. 15, 16, 2: *Ch.* Qui potuit videre? *Ac.* Oculis. *Ch.* Quo pacto? *Ac.* Hiantibus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 71; so, oculi hiantes, Plin. 11, 37, 52: quum pisciculi in concham hiantem innataverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123.

2. In partic., *To open the mouth* or *jaws, to gape, yawn:* inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes, Virg. A. 6, 493: perdices hiantes, exserta lingua aestuant, Plin. 10, 33, 51: trochilos crocodilum invitat ad hiandum pabuli sui gratia, id. 8, 25, 37: leo immane hians, Virg. A. 10, 726: lupus (piscis) hic Tiberinus an alto Captus hiet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 32: profluentem aquam hianti ore captantes, Curt. 4, 16.

B. Trop.: **1.** Of speech, *To gape*, i. e. *to be badly connected, not well put together, to leave a hiatus:* qui (vocalium concursus) quum accidit, hiat et intersistit et quasi laborat oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 33; cf., hiare semper vocalibus, id. ib. 20; and, qui (poetae), ut versum facerent, saepe hiabant: ut Naevius: *Vos qui accolitis Histrum fluvium atque algidam*, etc., Cic. Or. 45, 152; cf. also, crebrae vocalium concursiones, quae vastam atque hiantem orationem reddunt, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18; and, concursus hiantes, Cic. Part. or. 6, 21: aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 62: hians compositio, Tac. Or. 21: hiantia loqui, Cic. Or. 9, 32.

2. (acc. to *no.* I. A, 2) *To open the mouth wide, to gape*, with longing, wonder, or curiosity; *i. e. to be eager, to long* for any thing; *to be amazed; to gape about* (the last two senses poet. and very rare; the first quite class.): huic homini si cujus domus patet, utrum ea patere an hiare ac poscere aliquid videtur? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4, 8; canis semper ad spem futuri hiat, Sen. Ep. 72 *med.*; cf., corvum deludet hiantem (*i. e. the legacy-hunter*), Hor. S. 2, 5, 56; and, ne facies (equi) emptorem inducat hiantem, id. ib. 1, 2, 88; so, quem ducit hiantem Cretata ambitio, Pers. 5, 176: avaritia hiante esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, 134; cf. Tac. H. 1, 12 *fin.*:—hunc plausus hiantem Per cuneos ... Corripuit, Virg. G. 2, 508:—luxus et ignavia lacerabat hiantem Desidia populum, Sil. 11, 35.

II. *Act., To send forth from the open mouth*, i. e. *to spew out*, or *to bawl out, utter, sing* (poet. and very rarely): subitos ex ore cruores Saucia tigris hiat, *i. e. spits, emits*, Val. Fl. 6, 706;—Pers. 5, 3; so, carmen lyra, *plays*, Prop. 2, 31, 6.

‡ **hippacare** est celeriter animam ducere ab equi halitu, qui est supra modum acutus, Fest. p. 101 Müll.; cf. ‡ hippicare oscitare, badare, Gloss. Isid.

† **hippăce,** ēs, *f.* = ἱππάκη: **I.** *Mare's milk cheese*, Plin. 28, 9, 34; cf. id. 14, 58.—**II.** *A plant, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 25, 8, 44.

‡ **hippagines** naves, quibus equi vehuntur, quas Graeci ἱππαγωγοὺς dicunt, Fest. p. 101 Müll.; so Gell. 10, 25, 5. Cf. the two follg. artt.

† **hippăgōgi,** ōrum, *f.* = ἱππαγωγοί, *Vessels for transporting horses, cavalry-transports:* quinque et triginta naves, quas *hippagogos* vocant, ab Elea profectae, cum equitibus Gallis equisque, Liv. 44, 23, 7. Cf. the preced. and follg. artt.

† **hippăgos,** i, *f.* = ἱππαγός, *A vessel for transporting horses:* hippagum invenere Samii aut Pericles Atheniensis, Plin. 7, 56, 57 *fin.* Cf. the two preced. artt.

Hippălus, i, *m. Another name of the wind* Favonius, *used by those who navigated the Indian Ocean*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 104.

Hipparchus, i, *m.*, Ἵππαρχος: **I.** *A son of Pisistratus tyrant of Athens, and brother of Hippias, killed by Harmodius and Aristogiton*, Gell. 17, 21, 7.—**II.** *A celebrated astronomer of Nicaea*, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1; Plin. 2, 26, 24; 2, 12, 9; 2, 13, 10; Mel. 3, 7, 7, et al.

† **hippeus** (dissyl.), ĕī, *m.* = ἱππεύς (horseman), *A kind of comet:* "*hippeus* equinas jubas (habet), Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90.

Hippias, ae, *m.*, Ἱππίας: **I.** *A son of Pisistratus tyrant of Athens, and brother of Hipparchus, after whose assassination he fled to the Persians; he fell in the battle of Marathon*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; Gell. 9, 2, 10.—**II.** *A famous sophist of Elis in the time of Socrates*, Cic. Brut. 8, 30; 85, 292; de Or. 3, 32, 127, et al.—**III.** *A famous painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 141.

‡ **Hippius,** id est equester, Neptunus dictus est, *etc.*, Fest. p. 101 Müll. [= Ἵππειος or Ἵππιος].

Hippo, ōnis, *m.*, Ἱππών, *The name of several cities:* **I.** *A city of Numidia, also with the surname of* regius, Gr. Ἱππὼν βασιλικός, *afterward a bishop's see, now Bona*, Mel. 1, 7, 1; Liv. 29, 3, 7; Sil. 3, 259.—**II.** Hippo Diarrhytus, Ἱππὼν διάῤῥυτος, *A city of Zeugitana, west of Utica, now Ben Zert*, Plin. 5, 4, 3; 9, 8, 8, § 26; Sol. 27 *med.*—**B.** Deriv., **Hippōnensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Hippo:* sinus, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3: colonia, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 2.—In the plur. subst., Hipponenses, ium, *m., The inhabitants of Hippo*, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26.—**III.** *A city of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *near Toletum*, Liv. 39, 30.—**IV.** *The previous name of* Vibo, *in the territory of the Bruttii*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73.

† **hippŏcămēlus,** i, *m.* = ἱπποκάμηλος, *A fabulous animal, half horse and half camel:* Aus. Epigr. 70.

† **hippŏcampus** or **-os,** i, *m.* = ἱππόκαμπος, *A sea-horse*, Syngnathus hippocampus, L.; Plin. 32, 11, 53; ib. 7, 23; 9, 30; 36, 5, 4, § 26; Naev. and Lucil. in Non. 120, 17 and 19.

† **hippŏcentaurus,** i, *m.* = ἱπποκένταυρος, *A fabulous creature, half horse and half man, hippocentaur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; Plin. 7, 3, 3.

† **hippŏcŏmus,** i, *m.* = ἱπποκόμος, *A groom*, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 37.

‡ **hippocoum** vinum ex insula Coo dictum ab agro generoso, cui nomen est Hippo, Fest. p. 101.

Hippocrătes, is, *m.*, Ἱπποκράτης, *The celebrated Greek physician of Cos, founder of the art of medicine*, Cels. Praef.; Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132; Quint. 3, 6, 64.—**II.** Deriv., **Hippocratĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of or belonging to Hippocrates, Hippocratic:* laniena, Prud. στεφ. 10, 498.

Hippōcrēne, ēs, *f.*, Ἱπποκρήνη, *A fountain near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and which is fabled to have been produced by a stroke of Pegasus's hoof*, Ov. F. 5, 7; Sol. 7 *med.* (in Pers. prol. 1, rendered by fons caballinus).—**II.** Derivv., **A. Hippocrēnaeus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Hippocrene:* fontes, Auct. de Laud. Herc. 5.—**B. Hippocrēnĭdes,** um, *f., The Muses so named from the Hippocrene*, Serv. Virg. E. 7, 21.

* **hippŏdămantĭum vinum,** *A sort of wine, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

Hippŏdăme, ēs, and **Hippŏdămīa,** ae, *f.*, Ἱπποδάμη or Ἱπποδάμεια: **I.** *Daughter of Oenomaus, king of Elis, and of Asterope; she became the wife of Pelops, who won her in a race with her father*, Prop. 1, 2, 20; 1, 8, 35; Ov. Her. 8, 70; Virg. G. 3, 7 Serv.; Hyg. Fab. 243; 84.—**II.** *Daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithous, at whose wedding took place the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithae*, Ov. M. 12, 210; 224; Her. 17, 248; Hyg. Fab. 33.

† **Hippŏdămus,** i, *m.* = Ἱππόδαμος, *The horse-tamer*, a poet. epithet of Castor: Mart. 7, 57, 2.

† **hippodrŏmos,** i, *m.* = ἱππόδρομος, *A race-course for horses, hippodrome*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 27; Mart. 12, 50, 5.

† **hippŏlăpăthon,** i, *n.* = ἱππολάπαθον, *Horse-sorrel*, a plant, Plin. 20, 21, 85.

Hippŏlўte, es, and **Hippŏlўta,** ae, *f.*, Ἱππολύτη: **I.** *An Amazon, daughter of Mars, taken captive in the war of the Amazons by Theseus, to whom she bore Hippolytus*, Hyg. Fab. 30; Just. 2, 4; Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17.—**II.** *The wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia, who conceived a passion for Peleus, and, because she met with no return of affection from him, accused him to her husband of an attempt upon her virtue*, Hyg. Fab. 14 *med.*; Hor. Od. 3, 7, 18.

Hippŏlўtus, i, *m.*, Ἱππόλυτος, *Son of Theseus and Hippolyte: his step-mother Phaedra fell in love with him, but, on her advances being repelled, she accused him to her husband of attempts upon her chastity; the king in his rage cursed him and devoted him to destruction, whereupon he was torn to pieces by his horses; he was, however, restored to life by Aesculapius, and taken by Diana, under the name of* Virbius, *to the grove near Aricia, where he afterward received divine honors*, Ov. M. 15, 497 *sq.*; Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32; Tusc. 4, 11, 27; Virg. A. 7, 761 *sq.*; Hor. Od. 4, 7, 26; Hyg. Fab. 47; 251.

† **hippŏmănes,** is, *n.* = ἱππομανές (horse-heat, horse-rage): **I.** *A slimy humor that flows from a mare when in heat, and which was used to excite desire*, Virg. G. 3, 281 *sq.*—**II.** *A plant that has the effect of putting horses in heat*, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 281.—**III.** *A small black membrane on the forehead of a new-born foal, used in making love-potions*, "Plin. 8, 42, 66; 28, 11, 49;" Juv. 6, 132 (periphrased in Virg., Quaeritur et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus Et matri praereptus amor, Aen. 4, 515 Serv.; v. amor, p. 97, 3).

† **hĭppŏmărăthrum** or **-on,** i, *n.* = ἱππομάραθρον, *Horse-fennel, wild fennel*, Plin. 20, 23, 96.

Hippŏmĕnēis, ĭdis, *f.*, Ἱππομενηίς, *A daughter of Hippomenes of Athens, Limone, who, as a punishment for unchastity, was thrown by her father to a horse to be devoured*, Ov. Ib. 337; cf. ib. 461 (*al.* Hippomeneia).

Hippomeneius, a, um, v. the preceding art.

Hippŏmĕnes, ae, *m.*, Ἱππομένης, *Son of Megareus, who conquered Atalanta, the daughter of Schoeneus, in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife*, Ov. M. 10, 375 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 185; Serv. Virg. A. 3, 113.

Hippōnax, actis, *m.*, Ἱππῶναξ, *A Greek poet of Ephesus, who wrote in iambics, celebrated for the bitterness of his satires*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 12.—**II.** Deriv., **Hippōnactēus,** a, um, *adj., Of Hipponax, in the style of Hipponax, Hipponactean:* praeconium, *i. e. a bitter, biting poem* (of Licinius Calvus), Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 1.—Subst., Hipponacteus, i, *m.* (*sc.* versus), *The sort of iambic verse invented by Hipponax:* senarios et Hipponacteos effugere vix possumus, Cic Or. 56, 189.

Hipponensis, e, v. Hippo, *no.* II. B.

† **hippŏpērae,** arum, *f.* = ἱπποπῆραι, *Saddle-bags:* Sen. Ep. 87.

† **hippŏphaeston,** i, *n.* = ἱππόφαιστον, *A prickly plant*, perhaps Centaurea calcitrapa, L.; Plin. 27, 10, 66.

† **hippŏphўes,** is, *n.* = ἱπποφυές, *A species of Euphorbia*, perh. Euphorbia spinosa, L.; Plin. 22, 12, 14.

† **hippŏpŏtămus,** i, *m.* = ἱπποπόταμος, *A river-horse, hippopotamus*, Plin. 8, 25, 39; Mel. 1, 9, 3; Amm. 22, 15.

† **hippŏsĕlīnum,** i, *n.* = ἱπποσέλινον, *A sort of wild parsley;* lit., *horse-parsley*, Plin. 19, 8, 37; Pall. Agr. 3 (Col. 11, 3, 36, written as Greek, and translated by olus atrum).

Hippŏtădes, ae, *m.*, Ἱπποτάδης, *The descendant of Hippotes*, i. e. *Aeolus* (as the son of Segesta, a daughter of the Trojan Hippotes), Ov. M. 4, 663; 11, 431; 14, 224: Hippotadae regnum, *i. e. the Aeolic* (Liparic) *Isles*, id. ib. 14, 86; cf. ib. 15, 707.

† **hippŏtoxŏtae,** arum, *m.* = ἱπποτοξόται, *Mounted archers*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 5; Auct. B. Afr. 19, 6 (called, in pure Lat., equites sagittarii, Tac. A. 2, 16, and Curt. 5, 4).

† **hippūris,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἵππουρις, *Horse-tail*, a water-plant; pure Lat., equisetum, Plin. 26, 13, 83; App. Herb. 39.

† **hippūrus,** i, *m.* = ἵππουρος, *A fish*, perh. *golden carp, gold-fish*, Coryphaena hippurus, L.; Ov. Hal. 95; Plin. 9, 16, 24; 32, 11, 53, § 149.

† **hippus,** i, *m.* = ἵππος, *A sea-fish, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

* **hir** (also written ir), *indecl. n.* [weakened from χείρ, like heres from χῆρος, and hiems from χεῖμα, χειμών] *A hand:* quibu' vinum Defusum e pleno siet, hir siphove, cui nil Dempsit, *i. e. the palm of the hand, used in tasting wine*, Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; cf. Charis. p. 12 P.; Prisc. p. 648 ib.; 698 ib.

hīra, ae, *f. The empty gut;* called, also, intestinum jejunum, Gr. νῆστις, "Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *fin.*;" Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 23.

hircīnus (also hirquinus), a, um, *adj.* [hircus] *Of a goat, goat's:* barba, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 12: sanguis, Plin. 20 prooem *fin.*; 37, 4, 15, § 59: pelles, id. 12, 17, 40: folles, Hor. S. 1, 4, 19: sidus, *i. e. the constellation Capricorn*, Prud. Apoth. 621.—Comically: alae, *i. e. that have a goatish smell*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 51.

* **Hircĭpes,** pĕdis, *m.* [hircus-pes] *Goat-footed*, an appellation of Pan, Mart. Cap. 9, 307.

hircōsus, a, um, *adj.* [hircus] *That smells like a goat, goatish:* senex, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 14; so, gens centurionum, Pers. 3, 77: subulcus, Mart. 10, 98, 10; cf., licet scripti sint inter hircosos, possint tamen inter unguentatos placere, Sen. Frgm. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 11; and Mart. 12, 59, 5.

hircŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little goat*, Catull. 19, 16.—**II.** *A plant, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 12, 12, 26 *fin.*

hircus (also written hirquus and ircus; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 20; and the Sabine form, FIRCUS, Var. L. L. 5, 19, 28, § 97; cf. hoedus, *init.*), i, *m. A he-goat, buck*, Virg. E. 3, 8; 91; Georg. 3, 312; Hor. Epod. 16, 34; A. P. 220 (Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 60: foedissimum animalium).—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Like caper, *A goatish smell*, i. e. *the rank smell of the arm-pits:* alarum, Catull. 71, 1: an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: pastillos, Rufillus olet, Gargonius hircum, id. Sat. 1, 2, 27; 1, 4, 92.—**B.** An abusive epithet applied to a filthy person: Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 38: propter operam illius hirqui improbi edentuli, id. Casin. 3, 2, 20.—**C.** Of voluptuous persons: Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 1; 4; Catull. 37, 5; Poet. Atell. ap. Suet. Tib. 45.

hirnĕa (also irnea), ae, *f. A jug* for holding liquids, Cato R. R. 81; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 273; 276.

hirnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [hirneá] *A small jug* or *pitcher* for liquids: fictiles, Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11 Orell. *N. cr.*; cf., in an unaspirated form, "IRNELA vasis genus in sacris," Fest. p. 105 Müll. *N. cr.*

hirpex, icis, v. irpex.

Hirpi, ōrum, *m.* *A very ancient Sabine family near Rome, in the territory of the Falisci*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 19.

Hirpīni (also written Irpini), ōrum, *m.* *A people of Lower Italy, between Campania, Lucania, and Apulia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16; Liv. 22, 61; 23, 37; 27, 15: In Hirpinis, *in the territory of the Hirpini*, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208; so, ex Hirpinis, Liv. 22, 13: in Hirpinis, id. 23, 1.—**II.** Deriv., **Hirpīnus** (Irp.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hirpini*: ager, fundus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: pubes, Sil. 8, 571.

hirquinus, a, um, v. hircinus.

‡ **hirquitallĭo,** ire, *v. n.* [hircus] Of new-born children, *To acquire a strong voice*: "in secunda hebdomade vel incipiente tertia vocem crassiorem et inaequabilem fieri: quod Aristoteles appellat τραγίζειν, antiqui nostri ‡ hirquitallire: et inde ipsos putant ‡ hirquitallos appellari, quod tum corpus hircum olere incipiat," Censor. de Die nat. 14; cf., ‡ "hirquitalli pueri primum ad virilitatem accedentes, a libidine scilicet hircorum dicti," Fest. p. 101 Müll. *N. cr.*; and, without the aspiration, ‡ "irquitallus puer, qui primo virilitatem suam experitur," id. p. 105.

‡ **hirquitallus,** i, v. the preced. art.

hirquus, i, v. hircus.

hirrio (also irrio), īre, *v. n.* Of dogs, *To snarl*: "*hirrire* garrire, quod genus vocis est canis rabiosae," Fest. p. 101 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf., "*hirrit ὅταν κύων ἀπειλῇ ὑλακτῶν.*" Gloss. Philox.: veluti est canibus innatum, ut, etsi non latrant, tamen hirriant, Sid. Ep. 7, 3.

* **hirrītus** (irr.), ūs, *m.* [hirrio] *A snarling* of dogs: Sid. Ep. 9, 16 *in carm.*

* **hirsūtĭa,** ae, *f.* [hirsutus] *Roughness, shagginess*: nullae setarum, Sol. 25.

hirsūtus, a, um, *adj.* [primary form HIRSUS, a variation of hirtus] *Rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly*, δασύς (quite classical): quarum (animantium) aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; Col. 7, 2, 6: pectus Herculis, Prop. 4, 9, 49: crura genaeque, Mart. 10, 65, 9: supercilium, Virg. E. 8, 34: et glacialis Hiems canos hirsuta capillos, Ov. M. 2, 30; so, barba, id. ib. 13, 766: capilli, id. Her. 9, 63: juba (galeae), Prop. 4, 10, 20: vellera (leonis) setis, Ov. F. 2, 339: castaneae, Virg. E. 7, 53; cf., frondes, id. Georg. 3, 231: vepres, id. ib. 3, 444: rubi, Prop. 4, 4, 28: herba, Plin. 24, 19, 16: folia hirsutiora, id. 22, 22, 23 *fin.*—Poet. to designate the people of the olden time (when the hair of the head and beard was let to grow untrimmed), like *intonsus* and *incomptus*: Sil. 13, 812; Mart. 9, 48, 2.—* **II.** Trop., *Rude, unpolished*: sumpserit Annales: nihil est hirsutius illis, Ov. Tr. 2, 259.

‡ **hirticulus** δασύπρωκτος, Gloss. Phil.

Hirtīnus, a, um, v. Hirtius.

‡ **hirtipili** durorum pilorum homines, Fest. p. 101 Müll. *N. cr.*

Hirtĭus, a, um. *Name of a Roman gens.* So, in partic., A. Hirtius, *consul* A.U.C. 711, *and author of the eighth book of Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic war: he fell before Mutina.* The battle in which he met his death is called, after him, Hirtinum proelium, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4.

* **hirtŭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [hirtus] *Very hairy, shaggy*: Pan, App. M. 5, p. 169 Oud. *N. cr.*

hirtus, a, um, *adj.* *Rough, hairy, shaggy*, hirsutus, δασύς (mostly post-Aug.): oves, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 19: hirto corde quosdam homines nasci proditur, Plin. 11, 37, 70; so, ora (Scythis), Curt. 4, 13: frons, Sil. 16, 121: toga, Luc. 2, 386; Quint. 12, 10, 47; cf., tunica, Nep. Dat. 3: setae in corpore, Ov. M. 13, 850; cf., comae, Curt. 5, 6 *fin.*: saxa dumis, Stat. S. 3, 1, 13; cf., sepes, Col. poët. 10, 27; and, ager spinigeris stirpibus, Prud. στεφ. 11, 120: hirtiora folia, App. Herb. 71:—aequor, *rough, uneven surface*, Prud. στεφ. 9, 53.—**II.** Trop., of character, *Rough, rude, unpolished*: non tibi parvum Ingenium, non incultum est et turpiter hirtum, * Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 22: C. Marius hirtus atque horridus, Vellej. 2, 11 (cf., of Marius, sordidum me et incultis moribus aiunt, Sall. J. 85, 39).

hĭrūdo, ĭnis, *f.*, also called *sanguisūga.* *A leech, blood-sucker*, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 122; Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 4.—Used figuratively of any thing that exhausts or wears out: aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: non missura cutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo, Hor. A. P. 476.

hĭrundĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [hirundo] *Of* or *belonging to swallows* (a post-class. word): adventus, *of the swallows*, Sid. Ep. 2, 14. Cf. the follg. art.

hĭrundĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to swallows, swallows'* (quite class.): sanguis, fel, Plin. 30, 14, 46: nidus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6; Mart. 11, 18, 20.

hĭrundo, ĭnis, *f.* (weakened from χελιδών] *A swallow*, "Plin. 10, 33, 49; ib. 24, 34;" Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 12; Virg. G. 1, 377; Aen. 12, 474; Ov. F. 2, 853; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 13.—As a term of endearment: dic me anaticulam, columbam vel catellum, Hirundinem, monedulam, *etc.*, Plaut, Asin. 3, 3, 104.—Proverb.: quid contendat hirundo cygnis? Lucr. 3, 6 (for which, certent cygnis ululae, Virg. E. 8, 55).—**II.** Transf., *A flying sea-fish, sea-swallow*, Exocoetus volitans s. evolans, L.; Plin. 9, 26, 43.

hisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [hio; whence also hiasco] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To open, gape, yawn*: ut vitio venae tabularum saepius hiscant, Lucr. 6, 1069; cf. id. 4, 64; 102: "tellus," ait, "hisce," Ov. M. 1, 546; cf., magnae nunc hiscite terrae, Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 26; and, rima hiscit, Plin. 17, 14, 24: st, tace, aedes hiscunt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 42.—**B.** In partic., *To open the mouth, to utter a sound, to mutter* (so most freq. and quite class.): respondebisne ad haec? aut omnino hiscere audebis? * Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 111; cf. Liv. 6, 16, 3; and Gell. 15, 9, 10: quoties sinit hiscere fluctus, Nominat Alcyonem, Ov. M. 11, 566: raris turbatus vocibus hisco, *speak*, Virg. A. 3, 314.—**II.** *Act.*, *To speak, relate* any thing (poet.): hem vereor, plus quam fas est captivum hiscere, Att. in Non. 120, 30: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam Ausit, Ov. M. 13, 231: tantum operis nervis hiscere posse meis, Prop. 3, 3, 4 (for which, carmen *hiare* lyra, id. 2, 31, 6).

Hispălis, is, *f.* *A city of* Hispania Baetica, now *Sevilla*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11; 2, 97, 100; Caes. B. C. 2, 18; 20; Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3. And in the neut. form, **Hispal,** alis, Mel. 2, 6, 4; Sil. 3, 392.—**II.** Deriv., **Hispălensis** or **Hispălĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the city Hispalis*: Hispalensis conventus, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11.—In the plur. subst., Hispalienses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Hispalis*, Tac. H. 1, 78.

Hispāne, *adv.* *After the manner of Spain*; v. Hispani, *no.* II. A, *ad fin.*

Hispāni, orum, *m.* *The Spaniards*, Plin. 18, 11, 28; Liv. 21, 27; Tac. A. 1, 78; Suet. Caes. 76, et al.

II. Derivv., **A. Hispānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Spaniards, Spanish*: mare, Plin. 3, 5, 10: aurum, Mart. 7, 88, 7: Tarraco, id. 10, 104, 4: populi, Liv. 21, 19: equites, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: cohortes, id. B. C. 3, 88: legio, Tac. H. 1, 6: acies, Luc. 3, 454: gladio cingi, Liv. 7, 10, 5.—* *Adv.*: Hispane, non Romane memoretis loqui me, Enn. in Charis. p. 180 P.

B. Hispānĭa, ae, *f.*, *The country of the Spaniards, Spain*, Mel. 1, 3, 4; 1, 5, 1; 3; 2, 6, 1 *sq.*; Plin. 3, 1, 2 *sq.*; 4, 20, 34; Cic. de imp. Pomp. 4, 9; Tusc. 1, 37, 89; Fam. 15, 17, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 1 *fin.*; 5, 1; 7, 55, et saep.: citerior, *on this side of the Ebro*, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: ulterior, *beyond it*, id. B. C. 1, 39. In apposition: in terra Hispania, Liv. 38, 58, 5.—And, as consisting of two parts, freq. also in the plur., Hispaniae, arum, Mel. 3, 1, 10; Plin. 4, 20, 34; Caes. B. C. 1, 10; 29, 85; Plin. 17, 26, 40; Tac. H. 2, 97; 3, 2; 70, et saep.; cf., Carthago nixa duabus Hispaniis, Cic. Balb. 15, 34.

C. Hispānĭensis, e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Spain, existing in Spain, Spanish*: Balbus Cornelius non Hispaniensis natus, sed Hispanus, *not merely born in Spain, but a thorough Spaniard*, Vellej. 2, 51 *fin.*; cf. Mart. 12 *praef.*: aestus maritimi, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; so, Oceanus, Plin. 37, 10, 65; and, naufragia, id. 2, 67, 67: spuma argenti, id. 33, 6, 35: legatus, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12: iter, id. ib.: bellum, id. de imp. Pomp. 10, 28; cf., casus, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: exercitus, Tac. A. 1, 3: triumphus, Plin. 14, 15, 17; Suet. Caes. 37: victoria Caesaris, id. ib. 38.

D. Hispānĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, the same: verbum, Suet. Aug. 82: spartum, Vitr. 7, 3.

* **hispĭdo,** are, *v. a.* [hispidus] *To make bristly, prickly*: spinosis fastigiis hispidatur, Sol. 26 dub. (*al.* hispida turgescit).

hispĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly*, hirsutus (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): facies, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 5; cf., frons, Virg. A. 10, 210: corpus Nereïdum squamis, Plin. 9, 5, 4: mater (of a she-goat with young), Mart. 3, 58, 37: herba, Plin. 22, 6, 7: agri, *i. e. dirty, foul with rain*, squalidi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 2: Eurus procellis, Val. Fl. 1, 612.—Poet., *per hypallagen*: sic hispida turpes Proelia villosis ineunt complexibus ursi, Stat. Th. 6, 868.—* **II.** Trop.: agrestis auris ac hispida, *i. e. rude, insensible*, Gell. 10, 3, 15

1. Hister, tri, v. Ister.

‡ **2. hister,** v. histrio, *ad init.*

† **histon,** ōnis, *m.* = ἱστών, *The place where a loom stands, a weaving-room*: habere institutos histonas, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 21.

† **histŏrĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἱστορία, *A narrative of past events, history*: "erat enim historia (initio) nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio," *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51 *sq.*: cf. "id. Leg. 1, 2, 5 *sq.*; Gell. 5, 18; Plin. Ep. 5, 8;" and v. the art. annalis, p. 108, 3: videtisne, quantum munus sit oratoris historia? . . . Nam quis nescit, primam esse historiae legem, ne quid falsi dicere audeat? deinde ne quid veri non audeat? ne qua suspicio gratiae sit in scribendo? ne qua simultatis? *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 15 62 *sq.*: huic generi historia finitima est, in qua et narratur ornate et regio saepe aut pugna describitur: interponuntur etiam conciones et hortationes, sed in his tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, non haec contorta et acris oratio, id. Or. 20, 66: nihil est in historia pura et illustri brevitate dulcius, id. Brut. 75, 262: historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memoriae, magistra vitae, nuncia vetustatis, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: Italici belli et civilis historia, id. Fam. 5, 12, 2; id. Leg. 1, 2, 5: historia nec institui potest nisi praeparato otio, nec exiguo tempore absolvi, id. ib. 1, 3, 9: apud Herodotum, patrem historiae, id. ib. 1, 1, 5: hic (Sallustius) historiae major est auctor, Quint. 2, 5, 19: obscura est historia Romana, Cic. Rep. 2, 18; cf., quum historiae cuidam tamquam vanae repugnaret, Quint. 1, 8, 20: si historiae lectione discipulos instruxerit, id. 2, 5, 1.—In the plur.: simiae improbitatem historiis Graecis mandatam esse demiror, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: nihil in historiis supra Pontificum annales haberemus, Quint. 10, 2, 7; id. 12, 4, 1: historiarum scriptor, id. 3, 8, 49: non orationes modo, sed etiam historias legere, id. 3, 8, 67; cf. id. 2, 18, 5: tuque pedestribus dices historiis proelia Caesaris, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 10.—Proverb., historiam scribere, *To inform one's self accurately of any thing, to wish to see a thing for one's self*: in scirpo nodum quaeris: quin nos hinc domum Redimus, nisi si historiam scripturi sumus? Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 23.

II. Transf., in gen., *A narrative, account, tale, story*: si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum, scribe quam primum, ne ignoremus, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 1: et quia narrationum tres accepimus species: *fabulam . . . argumentum . . . historiam*, in qua est gestae rei expositio, *etc.*, Quint. 2, 4, 2: maxime de nihilo nascitur historia, Prop. 1, 1, 16: hactenus historiae: nunc ad tua devehor astra, id. 4, 1, 119; cf., satis historiarum est, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 50: amarae, Hor. S. 1, 3, 89; id. Od. 3, 7, 20; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 44.—Hence naturalis Histo-

ria, *The title of the encyclopediacal work of Pliny the Elder.* And, Historia, *a surname of C. Julius Hyginus, on account of his polyhistory*, Suet. Gramm. 20.

* **B.** Concr., *A subject of discourse:* Prop. 1, 15, 24.

histŏrĭālis, e, *adj.* [historia] *Of* or *belonging to history, historical* (exceedingly rare; perh. *ἅπαξ εἰρημ.*): venerabilis patriarchae Joseph historialis diligentia, *i. e. related in sacred history*, Sid. Ep. 6, 12. (But in Plin. 16, 33, 60, we should read operis *topiarii* instead of operis historialis).

1. histŏrĭce, *adv.*, v. historicus, *ad fin.*

2. hĭstŏrĭcē, ēs, *f.* = ἱστορική, *Explanation, interpretation* of an author: “et finitae quidem sunt partes duae, quas haec professio pollicetur, id est *ratio loquendi* et *enarratio auctorum:* quarum illam *methodicen*, hanc *historicen* vocant,” Quint. 1, 9, 1.

† **histŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἱστορικός, *Of* or *belonging to history, historical:* earum rerum historiam non tam historico quam oratorio genere perscripsit, Cic. Brut. 83, 286; so, sermo, id. Or. 36, 124: fides, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 42: nitor, Quint. 10, 1, 33: prosopopoeïae, id. 3, 8, 53: homines literati et historici, *versed in history*, Cic. Mur. 7, 16.—**II.** Subst., historicus, i, *m.*, *One versed in history* or *who makes historical researches; a writer of history, historian:* oratōres et philosophi et poëtae et historici, Cic. Top. 20, 78; so Quint. 1, 6, 2; 11; 2, 4, 19; 10, 2, 21; 12, 11, 17, et saep.—*Adv.*, *Historically:* descriptiones locorum non historice tantum, sed prope poetice prosequi fas est, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5.

† **histŏrĭŏgrăphus,** i, *m.* = ἱστοριογράφος, *A writer of history, historiographer* (a post-class. word): Capitol. Gord. II. 21.

Histria, ae, v. Istria.

‡ **histriculus** λογοποιός, Gloss. Philox. [*dim.* from histrio; cf. the follg. art.]

histrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hister, histrio] *Of* or *belonging to stage-players:* imperator histricus, *i. e. the manager*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 4; cf., imperium, *i. e. the management*, id. ib. 44.

histrio, ōnis, *m.* [Etrusc. prim. form HISTER, Liv. 7, 2, 6; whence the derivv. histricus and ‡ histriculus] *A stage-player, actor*, in gen. (whereas comoedus, a comedian), “Liv. 7, 2; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4;” Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24; Parad. 3, 2, 26; de Or. 1, 5, 18; 1, 61, 258; 2, 46, 193; de Sen. 19, 70; Plaut. Am. prol. 69; 77 *sq.*; Capt. prol. 13, et saep.: ex pessimo histrione bonum comoedum fieri, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30; cf., vidi ego saepe histriones atque comoedos, quum, *etc.*, Quint. 6, 2, 35 Spald.: patina Aesopi tragoediarum histrionis, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 163: M. Ofilius Hilarus comoediarum histrio, id. 7, 53, 54.—* **II.** Transf., *A boaster:* histrionis est parvam rem attollere, Cels. 5, 26, 1.

histrĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [histrio] *Of* or *belonging to a stage-player, like an actor* (a word of Tac.): studium, Tac. A. 1, 16: modi, id. Or. 26: favor, id. ib. 29.

* **histrĭōnĭa,** ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars) [id.] *The art of stage-playing, dramatic art:* facere histrioniam, Plaut. Am. prol. 90.

histrĭōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a player, histrionic* (a post-class. word): operae, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 73.

histrix, ĭcis, v. hystrix.

hĭulce, *adv.*, v. hiulcus, *ad fin.*

* **hĭulco,** without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [hiulcus] *To cause to gape* or *split open:* quum gravis exustos aestus hiulcat agros, Catull. 68, 62; so, per hiulcatos agros, Fortunat. Carm. 6, 12, 6.

hĭulcus, a, um, *adj.* [hio] *Gaping, split, cleft, opened, open:* **I.** Lit. (so only poet.): ubi hiulca siti findit Canis aestifer arva, Virg. G. 2, 253; so, Aegyptus, Stat. Th. 4, 708: venae fluminis, id. ib. 9, 450: juga montis Tauri, Sol. 38 *fin.*: nubes, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 206; also, nimbi, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 230: vulnus, Sid. Ep. 6, 7: ova, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 4 praef.: mucro, *i. e.* ungues ferrei, Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 452; so too, ictus, id. ib. 5, 113.—* **B.** Poet. transf., act., *Cleaving, destroying:* fulmen, Stat. Th. 1, 26.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** Of speech, *Gaping, not well connected, forming a hiatus* (so quite class.): struere verba sic, ut neve asper eorum concursus neve hiulcus sit, sed quodammodo coagmentatus et levis, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; cf., hiulcae voces, id. Or. 44, 150: nonnumquam hiulca etiam decent, Quint. 9, 4, 36.—* **B.** *Eager, longing* (qs. opening the mouth, snapping, panting) for any thing: hiulca gens, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 9.—* *Adv.* (acc. to *no.* II. A) Of speech, *In a gaping manner:* non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, non hiulce, sed presse et aequabiliter et leniter (loqui), Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45.

ho! *interj.* An expression of astonishment: ho! tune is erat? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 52.

hŏdĭē, *adv.* [contr. from hoc die: on this day] *To-day:* **I.** Lit.: quem quidem negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat, Cic. Att. 13, 30, 2; so *opp.* cras, Ov. R. Am. 94; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 33: hodie mane, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: hodie cum diluculo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 111: hodie numquam ad vesperum vivam! id. Asin. 3, 3, 40: pridie Vinalia, qui dies hodie est, Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 14: Nonae sunt hodie Sextiles, id. Verr. 1, 10, 31: hodie tricesima sabbata, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69: equidem te, nisi nunc, hodie nusquam vidi gentium, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 54: ego hodie compendifeci binos panes in dies. Ita ancilla mea, quae fuit hodie, sua nunc est: Jam hodie alienum coenabit, *etc.*, *till to-day*, id. Pers. 4, 3, 2 *sq.*: faciam hodie, ut, *etc.*, * Caes. B. C. 3, 91, 3: si coenas hodie mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70.—Also of the night-time: illa nocte aliquis, tollens ad sidera vultum, Dicet: *Ubi est hodie, quae Lyra fulsit heri?* Ov. F. 2, 76.

II. Transf., in gen., *At the present day, at this time, now:* ut omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 2 *fin.*; cf., id quod retinemus hodie, id. ib. 2, 9; id. Fam. 9, 22, 2: mihi non minori curae est, qualis res publica post mortem meam futura sit, quam qualis hodie sit, id. Lael. 12, 43; id. Coel. 2, 3; id. Acad. 2, 1, 3: hodie omnes sic habent, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, 64: sunt summa hodie, quibus illustratur forum, ingenia, Quint. 10, 1, 122; cf., sunt et hodie clari ejusdem operis auctores, qui, *etc.*, id. 3, 2, 21; for which, sunt clari hodieque et qui olim nominabuntur, id. 10, 1, 94; so in the post-Aug. per. freq. hodieque for hodie quoque, etiam nunc, *to this day, still*, Vellej. 1, 4, 3; Tac. G. 3; Suet. Claud. 19; Galb. 1; Tit. 2; Plin. 8, 45, 70; 30, 1, 1; v. que.

hŏdĭernus, a, um, *adj.* [hodie] *Of this day, to-day's:* **I.** Lit.: quod ex hodierno ejus edicto perspicere potestis, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 7: disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei, id. de Or. 3, 21, 81: hodierno die, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: ante hodiernum diem, id. ib. 3, 8, 20: quis scit an adjiciant hodiernae crastina summae Tempora di superi? Hor. Od. 4, 7, 17.—Poet. for hodie: sic venias, hodierne, Tib. 1, 7, 53.—**II.** (acc. to hodie, *no.* II.) *Of the present time, present, actual* (so rarely, but quite class.): (Servio Tullio regnante) multo diutius Athenae jam erant quam est Roma ad hodiernum diem, Cic. Brut. 10, 39.—In the neuter abs.: servatumque in hodiernum est, ne quis, *etc.*, *to this day*, Plin. 33, 1, 7; so, in hodiernum, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 22 *fin.*; Dict. Cret. 3, 25.

‡ **hodoedocos** latro atque obsessor viarum, Fest. p. 103 Müll. [= ὁδοιδόκος].

† **hŏdoepŏrĭcon,** i, *n.* = ὁδοιπορικόν, *An itinerary, book of travels:* Hier. Ep. 108, 8.

hoedus, i and its derivv.; v. haed.

† **holce,** ēs, *f.* = ὁλκή, *A drachma:* “*holceque* a drachma non re sed nomine differt,” Fann. de Pond. 19.

† **holcus,** i, *m.* = ὁλκός, *A sort of grain, mouse-barley*, Hordeum murinum, L.; Plin. 27, 10, 63.

† **hŏlŏcaustōma,** ătis, *n.* = ὁλοκαύτωμα, *A whole burnt-offering, holocaust*, Tert. adv. Jud. 5; adv. Marc. 5, 5 *fin.* Cf. the follg. art.

† **hŏlŏcaustum,** i, *n.* = ὁλόκαυστον, *A whole burnt-offering, holocaust*, Prud. Apoth. 537; Psych. 784. Cf. the preceding art.

† **hŏlŏchrȳsus,** i, *f.* = ὁλόχρυσος, *A plant, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 21, 8, 24; ib. 20, 85; App. Herb. 128.

† **hŏlŏcȳron,** i, *n.* = ὁλόκυρον, *A plant, called also* chamaepitys, *ground-pine*, App. Herb. 26.

† **hŏlŏgrăphus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὁλόγραφος, *Entirely written* (late Lat.): epistola, *entirely written by one's own hand, autograph*, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 5; the same, membrana, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*: testamentum, Isid. Orig. 5, 24.

† **hŏlŏporphȳrus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὁλοπόρφυρος, *Entirely purple:* stola, Var. in Non. 537, 30; cf. vestis, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

† **hŏloschoenos,** i, *m.* = ὁλόσχοινος, *A sort of rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 69.

† **hŏlŏsērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὁλοσηρικός, *All of silk:* vestis, Lampr. Heliog. 20; Vop. Aur. 45; Tac. 10.

† **hŏlŏsĭdērus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὁλοσίδηρος, *All iron*, spatula, Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

† **hŏlosphȳrātus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὁλοσφύρᾱτος (Doric for ὁλοσφύρητος, all hammered), *Beaten, solid:* aes, Plin. 33, 4, 24.

† **hŏlostĕon,** i, *n.* = ὁλόστεον, *A whitish plantain*, Plantago albicans, L.; Plin. 27, 10, 65.

† **hŏlŏthūrĭa,** orum, *n.* = ὁλοθούρια, τὰ, *A sort of water-polypi*, Holothuria priapus, L.; Plin. 9, 47, 71.

* **hŏlŏvērus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr. from ὅλος-verus] *Quite real, entirely of purple:* vestimenta, Cod. Theod. 11, 8, 4.

holus, eris, v. olus.

‡ **homeltium** pilei genus, Fest. p. 103 Müll.

Homeriacus, Homericus, and **Homerius,** a, um, and **Homerista,** ae, v. Homerus.

Hŏmērŏcento, ōnis, *m.* [Homerus-cento] *A poem made up of verses from Homer:* legere Homerocentonas et Virgiliocentonas, Hier. Ep. 103, 7; Tert. de Praescr. 39.

† **Hŏmērŏmastix,** īgis, *m.* = Ὁμηρομάστιξ (Homer's scourge), *The censurer of Homer*, an epithet given to the critic Zoilus, Vitr. 7 praef.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *A censorious person:* ut obiter caveam istos Homeromastigas, *etc.*, Plin. H. N. Praef. § 28.

Hŏmērus, i, *m.*, Ὅμηρος, *The Greek poet Homer*, “Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3; 1, 32, 79; 5, 39, 114; Rep. 2, 10; Brut. 10, 40; Arch. 8, 19; de Or. 3, 34, 137; Vellej. 1, 5, 2; Quint. 10, 1, 47 *sq.*; Hor. A. P. 359.”—**II.** Derivv., **A. Hŏmērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ὁμηρικός, *Of* or *belonging to Homer, Homeric:* versus, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 52; cf., dispositio, Quint. 5, 12, 14: eloquendi facultas, id. 10, 1, 81: more, id. 7, 10, 11: Ajax, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82; cf., Agamemno, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 62; and, senex, *i. e. Nestor*, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 3: oculi, *i. e. blind*, Tert. Pall. 2.—* **B. Hŏmērĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: notae, Auct. Priap. 69.—* **C. Hŏmērĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: “scyphi, quos *Homerios* a caelatura carminum Homeri vocabat,” Suet. Ner. 47.—**D. Hŏmērista,** ae, *m.*, Ὁμηριστής, *A Homeric rhapsodist*, Petr. 29; Diom. p. 481 P.—* **E. Hŏmērŏnĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *An imitator of Homer*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 4.

hŏmĭcīda, ae, *comm.* [homo-caedo] *A manslayer, homicide, a murderer, murderess:* statuendum tibi esse, utrum illi, qui istam rem gesserunt, homicidaene sint, an vindices libertatis ... Confiteor eos plus quam sicarios, plus quam homicidas, plus etiam quam parricidas esse, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30 *sq.*; Juv. 2, 26; Quint. 7, 3, 34: an, qui se interficit, homicida sit, id. 7, 3, 7.—Of a woman: quid si tantum homicida? quid si tantum rea fuisses? Sen. Contr. 1, 2.—* **II.** In a good sense, as a transl. of the Homer. ἀνδροφόνος, an epithet of Hector, *Slayer of men*, Hor. Epod. 17, 12.

* **hŏmĭcīdārĭus** or **hŏmŏcīdĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [homocida and homocidium] *Of* or *relating to manslaying, homicidal:* sanguis, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 4.

hŏmĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [homicida] *Manslaughter, homicide, murder* (a post-class. word): si quis homicidii accusetur, Quint. 3, 10, 1; so id. 4, 2, 52; 11, 3, 59; Petr. 137; Plin. 18, 3, 3; Tac. Germ. 21.

hŏmo, ĭnis (archaic form, “HEMO

NEM hominem dicebant," Fest. p. 100; cf. humanus, *ad init.*, and nēmo, from nē-hĕmo:—homōnem, Enn. Ann. 2, 33: hŏmōnes, Naev. 1, 1), *comm.* [kindr. with hŭmus, the earth-born, χαμαιγενής, אָדָם; cf. Spald. Quint. 1, 6, 34] *A human being, man:* "animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii, quem vocamus *hominem*, praeclara quadam conditione generatum esse a summo deo,' *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22; cf. on the natural history of man, "Plin. 7 praef. *sq.*:" homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25: decem hominibus vitam eripis in dicta causa, Cato in Gell. 13, 24, 12: dum quidem unus homo Romae toti superescit, Enn. Ann. 6, 43; cf., unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, id. ib. 8, 27: homo pulcher, id. ib. 1, 44: homo jam grandior, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 15: homo amicus nobis . . . homo antiqua virtute ac fide, id. Ad. 3, 3, 86 *sq.*; cf., bonus homo et nobis amicus, Cic. Fam. 16, 18 *fin.*: quid est, quod homo masculus lubentius videre debeat bella uxore? Var. Non. 248, 16: homo infelix, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 169: homo omni doctrina eruditus, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 13; cf., homo summa prudentia, multa etiam doctrina, id. Fam. 3, 7, 5: de hujus hominis (*i. e.* Pompeii) felicitate, *etc.*, id. de imp. Pomp. 16, 47: homo iners atque inutilis, id. Off. 3, 6, 31; cf., homo contemptus et abjectus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 93; and, homo insulsus, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15; cf. also, hominum homo stultissime, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 10; and, quid hoc homine faciatis? id. Verr. 2, 1, 16, 42: consulere generi hominum, *the human race, mankind*, Cic. Rep. 3, 12; so, genus hominum, id. ib. 2, 26; de Or. 1, 9, 36; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7, et saep. (more freq., genus *humanum*; v. humanus and genus); cf., natura hominem conciliat homini . . . hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: placet Stoicis, quae in terris gignantur, ad usum hominum omnia creari, homines autem hominum causa esse generatos, id. ib. 1, 7, 22: homines plurimum hominibus et prosunt et obsunt, id. ib. 2, 5, 17: is dictus popularibus illis, Qui tum vivebant homines, Enn. Ann. 9, 5: homines Romani, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 14, 41: lege conciliati homines cum dis putandi sunt, id. Leg. 1, 7, 23: pro deum atque hominum fidem! Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 16, et saep.:—taces, Monstrum hominis? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 29; cf., odium illud hominis impuri, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1: quid hoc sit hominis? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 26; cf., quid illic hominis est? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 17: nisi caves tu homo, *etc.*, id. Heaut. 5, 3, 1; so in addressing one, tu homo adigis me ad insaniam, id. Ad. 1, 2, 31.—In apposition: mares homines, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 32: amanti homini adolescenti, id. Trin. 1, 2, 94; cf., filius homo adolescens, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 52; v. adolescens, p. 39, 2: verberare hominem senem, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 23: servum hominem, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 62: oculi hominis histrionis, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: nemo homo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 29; cf., ut homo nemo velit nisi hominis similis esse, id. N. D. 1, 28, 78; v. nemo.—Of females: mater, cujus ea stultitia est, ut eam nemo hominem appellare possit, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: quae (Io) bos ex homine est, Ov. F. 5, 620; Juv. 6, 284: dulcissimum ad hominis camelinum lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33.

2. Proverb.: **a.** Quot homines, tot sententiae, *Many men, many minds*, i. e. *every one has his own opinion*, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 14; Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15.—**b.** Ut homines sunt, ita morem geras, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 36; for which, ut homo est, ita morem geras, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 77.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pregn., both in a good and a bad sense.

a. In a good sense (cf. vir), *A man*, as a reasonable or moral being: homo es, qui me emunxisti mucidum, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 57: si homo esset, eum potius legeret, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2: nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, id. de Or. 2, 10, 40: si vis homo esse, id. Att. 4, 15, 2: homines visi sumus, id. ib. 13, 52, 2: nos quod simus, quod habeamus, quod homines existimemur, id omne abs te habere, id. Fam. 7, 29, 1: si tu sis homo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 11: si esses homo, id. ib. 1, 2, 27: exuens hominem ex homine, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: quum Socrates Alcibiadi persuasisset, eum nihil hominis esse, *that he was of no particular merit as a man*, id. Tusc. 3, 32, 77 Kühn.: (Nero) dicebat se quasi hominem tandem habitare coepisse, *like a human being*, Suet. Ner. 31: me hominem inter homines voluit esse, Petr. 39.

b. In a bad sense, *A man*, as a weak, mortal being, one subject to error, of low condition (so rarely): te ut hortarer rogaremque, ut et hominem te et virum esse meminisses, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3: fateor me saepe peccasse, nam et homo sum et adhuc juvenis, Petr. 130: summi enim sunt, homines tamen, Quint. 10, 1, 25. In the *fem.*: quae si hoc tempore non diem suum obiisset, paucis post annis tamen ei moriendum fuit, quoniam homo nata fuerat, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4.—Also of servants (as distinguished from a free Roman): homo P. Quinti, *Quintus's man*, i. e. *his slave, servant*, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: vinum familiae . . . Saturnalibus et Compitalibus in singulos homines congios, Cato R. R. 57, 2; Catull. 10, 16.

2. In opp. to a woman, *A man* (ante- and post-class., and very rarely): mi homo et mea mulier, vos saluto, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 57; so Lact. 2, 12; Paul. Dig. 48, 19, 38.

* **3.** In milit. lang., homines, opp. to cavalry, *Foot-soldiers, infantry:* capti homines equitesque producebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 39, 5; cf. vir, p. 1636, a.

4. Particular phrases: **a.** Paucorum hominum esse, *to have but few intimates, be choice in one's company:* (Maecenas) paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae, Hor. S. 1, 9, 44: homo est Perpaucorum hominum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19.—Hence, comically, of the favorite but rare fish, acipenser; Scipio vide, quid agas: acipenser iste paucorum hominum est, Cic. Frgm. ap, Macr. S. 2, 12 (see the anecdote in connection).

b. Inter homines esse (agere), *To be among the living, to be alive, to live* (very rarely): Hercules numquam abiisset ad deos, nisi quum inter homines esset, eam sibi viam munivisset, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: inter homines esse desinere, *i. e. to be dead*, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 59; for which, agere inter homines desinere, Tac. A. 15, 74 *fin.*; cf. also, ab hominibus ereptus est, Gaj. Dig. 31, 1, 58.

II. Transf., esp. in vulg. lang., like Eng. man, or, rather, fellow, instead of the pron. *He, his, him:* Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 65: ibi homo coepit me obsecrare, ut, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 30: ita est homo, id. Ad. 1, 2, 63: dixit, se senatui roganti de Marcello ne hominis quidem causa negaturum, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: ei medico imperasti, ut venas hominis incideret, id. Pis. 34, 83; id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, 62.

† **hŏmoeŏmĕrīa,** ae, *f.*=ὁμοιομέρεια, in the philosophy of Anaxagoras, *The homogeneousness of the elements* or *first principles*, Serv. Virg. A. 4, 625 (in Lucr. 1, 830, written as Greek).

† **hŏmoeŏprŏphĕron,** i, *n.*=ὁμοιοπρόφερον, The fault of *assonance* in words succeeding each other, as in the verse of Ennius (Ann. 1, 151): o Tite, tute Tati, tibi tanta tyranne tulisti, Mart. Cap. 5, 167.

† **hŏmoeoptōtos,** on, *adj.*=ὁμοιόπτωτος, *In a like case*, Mart. Cap. 5, 174.

† **hŏmoeŏtĕleuton,** i, *n.*=ὁμοιοτέλευτον, *Like ending, rhyme*, Mart. Cap. 5, 174.

Hŏmŏle, ēs, *f.*, Ὁμόλη, *A high mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe*, Virg. A. 7, 675.—**II.** Deriv., **Hŏmŏlōïdes,** um, *f.* (*sc.* portae), Ὁμολωΐδες πύλαι, *The Homoloian gate* in Thebes (so named from the Cadmeans, who came from Mount Homole), Stat. Th. 7, 252.

‡ **hŏmōnymus,** a, um, *adj.*=ὁμώνυμος, *Of the same name, homonym:* sicut in his, quae *homonyma* vocantur: ut, *Taurus* animal sit, an mons, an signum in coelo, an nomen hominis, an radix arboris, nisi distinctum non intelligitur, Quint. 8, 2, 13.

† **hŏmŏtŏnus,** a, um, *adj.*=ὁμότονος, *Stretched alike* or *in unison:* nervi, funes, *etc.*, Vitr. 1, 1 *med.*

† **hŏmŏūsius,** a, um, *adj.*=ὁμοούσιος, *Of like substance, consubstantial;* pure Lat., *consubstantialis:* Trinitas, Hier. Ep. 77, 2.

‡ **hŏmullŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [homullus) *A manikin*, Prisc. p. 614 P.

hŏmullus, i, *m. dim.* [homo] *A little man, manikin:* Lucr. 3, 928: quid cessat hic homullus ex argilla et luto fictus Epicurus, *etc.*, Cic. Pis. 25, 59.

hŏmuncĭo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little man, manikin:* homuncio hic, qui multa putat praeter virtutem homini cara esse, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 134: (Augustus Horatium) inter alios jocos *homuncionem lepidissimum* appellat, Suet. Vit. Hor.: Sen. Ep. 116.

hŏmuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little* or *weakly man, a manikin:* hui, Homunculi quanti estis! Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 66; so id. Capt. prol. 51; cf. id. Trin. 2, 4, 90; and, hem! nos homunculi indignamur, si quis, *etc.*, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: neque tam desipiens fuisset, ut homunculis similem deum fingeret, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 123: ut homunculus unus e multis, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 17; cf., humilis homunculus, id. ib. 5, 23, 64; App. M. 9, p. 222.

hŏnestāmentum, i, *n.* [honesto] *An ornament, grace* (rare; not in Cic.): nullo honestamento eget virtus, Sen. Ep. 66.—In the plur.: omnia honestamenta pacis, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2: morum, App. Apol. p. 276: orationis, Gell. 10, 26, 4.

hŏnestas, ātis, *f.* [honestus] *Honorableness;* viz., **I.** (acc. to honestus, *no.* I.) *Honorable consideration* which a man enjoys, *honor, reputation, character, respectability, credit.* opp. to turpitudo (quite class.): "quid est *honestas* nisi honor perpetuus ad aliquem secundo populi rumore delatus," Lact. 3, 8 *fin.*: unde pudor, continentia, fuga turpitudinis, appetentia laudis et honestatis? Cic. Rep. 1, 2; cf., fugiendae turpitudinis adipiscendaeque honestatis causa, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66, and Gell. 1, 3, 23 *sq.*: nihil esse in vita magnopere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, Cic. Arch. 6, 14; and with this cf., omnia, quae putant homines expetenda, honestas, gloria, tranquillitas animi atque jucunditas, id. Lael. 22, 84; id. Phil. 7, 5, 14: quas familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino, *on account of their character*, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: honestate spoliatus, id. Rab. Post. 16, 44; cf., omni jure atque honestate interdictus, Q. Metell. in Gell. 17, 2, 7: fautor infimi generis hominum, odio alienae honestatis, Liv. 1, 47, 11: honestatem omnem amittere, *consideration, respect*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: in eoque (officio) et colendo sita vitae est honestas omnis et in negligendo turpitudo, id. Off. 1, 2, 4; Gell. 1, 3, 24.—In the plur.: ceteris ante partis honestatibus atque omni dignitate fortunaque aliquem privare, Cic. Mur. 40, 87.

B. Transf., concr.: causa, in qua omnes honestates civitatis, omnes aetates, omnes ordines una consentiunt, *honorable, reputable, proper*, Cic. Sest. 51, 109.

II. (acc. to honestus, *no.* II.) *Honorableness* of character, *honorable feeling, honor, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue* (also quite class.): ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1: nemo est inventus tam perditus, tam ab omni non modo honestate sed etiam simulatione honestatis relictus, qui, *etc.*, id. Rab. perd. 8, 23 and 24: (qui summum bonum) suis commodis, non honestate metitur . . . honestatem propter se expetere, id. Off. 1, 2, 5 and 6; cf., quum omnis honestas manet a partibus quatuor, quarum, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 43, 152; and with this cf., habes undique expletam et perfectam formam honestatis, quae tota his quatuor virtutibus continetur, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48; so Quint. 3, 8, 26: et in laude justitia utilitasque tractantur, et in consiliis honestas, id. 3, 4, 16: sunt qui tradant tanta eum (Staberium Erotem) honestate praeditum, ut, *etc.*, *such an honorable, noble character*, Fr. *honnêteté*, Suet. Gramm. 13.

B. Transf., of things, *Beauty, grace* (extremely seldom): testudinis, Cic Q Fr. 3, 1, 1, 2: si est honestas in rebus ip-

sis, de quibus dicitur, exsistit ex rei natura quidam splendor in verbis, id. de Or. 3, 31, 125.

hŏneste, *adv.*, v. honestus, *ad fin.*

hŏnesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [honestus] *To clothe* or *adorn with honor ; to honor, dignify ; to adorn, grace, embellish* (quite class.) with personal or inanimate objects : quum me tanto honore honestas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 106 ; 2, 1, 50 ; cf., quod non dignos homines honore honestatos videbam, Sall. C. 35, 3 Kritz ; and, tantam laudem, quanta vos me vestris decretis honestatis, nemo est assecutus, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20 : haec famigeratio Te honestet, me autem collutulet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 67 : ad eum augendum atque honestandum, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 21 : a quibus, si interdum ad forum deducimur, si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, diligenter observari videmur et coli, *are honored by being accompanied through the basilica*, id. Mur. 34, 70 : summi viri Gracchorum et Flacci sanguine non modo se non contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29 : quem vultus honestat, Dedecorant mores, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 26 : — nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, id. Off. 1, 39, 139 : L. Pauli currum rex nobilissimus Perses honestavit, id. Cat. 4, 10, 21 : caput (avis) plumeo apice honestante (*c. c.* distinguere), Plin. 10, 2, 2 ; cf. Curt. 8, 13 : formam pudor honestabat, id. 6, 2 ; id. 3, 6 *fin.* : *exornatio* est, qua utimur rei honestandae et locupletandae causa, *adorn*, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28 ; cf., rationes honestandae elocutionis, id. ib. 4, 56, 69 ; Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 7.

hŏnestūdo, īnis, *f.* [id.] *Honorableness, virtue* (ante-class. for honestas, *no.* II.) : tua honestudo Danaos decipit diu, Att. in Non. 121, 1 : horrida Europae, id. ib. 120, 32.

hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.* [honos, honor, i. e. furnished or clothed with honor] *Full of honor, honorable.* i. e.,

I. *Regarded with honor, enjoying respect* or *consideration, honored, distinguished, honorable, respectable, noble*, honoratus : quum honos sit praemium virtutis judicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem ; qui eum sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 81, 281 ; so, satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv. 36, 40, 9 : magnus atque honestus, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 4 ; cf., salvi et honesti, id. ib. 11, 2, 2 : honestus homo et nobilis, Cic. Mur. 36, 75 : cum honesto aliquo homine, id. Fam. 16, 9, 4 : amplae et honestae familiae plebeiae, *illustrious and honorable families*, Cic. Mur. 7, 15 ; cf., homines honestis parentibus ac majoribus nati, id. Frgm. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 85 ; and, bonis parentibus atque honesto loco natus, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58 ; so, quum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jussit, id. Rep. 2, 7 ; and, loco natus honesto, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 2 ; cf. also, Polla, Nursiae honesto genere orta, Suet. Vesp. 1 : equite Romano in primis honesto et ornato, *distinguished, eminent*, Cic. Fam. 13, 14, 1 ; so id. ib. 13, 31, 1 : eques Romanus, id. ib. 13, 62 ; cf., erant complures honesti adolescentes, senatorum filii et ordinis equestris, Caes. B. C. 1, 51, 3 ; and, publicani, homines honestissimi atque ornatissimi, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 7, 17 ; so, homo honestissimus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 6 : milites honestissimi sui generis, id. B. C. 1, 20, 1 : virginis honestae vaticinatione, Suet. Galb. 9, et saep. : quia deus auctor culpae honestior erat, Liv. 1, 4, 2 : tam grave, tam firmum, tam honestum municipium, Cic. Fam. 13, 4, 2 ; so, honestissimus conventus, Quint. 1, 2, 9 : ut honestiore judicio conflictere ? *more honorable*, Cic. Quint. 13, 44 : dies honestissimus nobis, id. Fam. 1, 2, 2 ; so, atque erit illa mihi mortis honesta dies, Prop. 3, 21, 34 : honesta paupertas, Vellej. 129, 3 : omnium honestarum rerum egens, *i. e. not able to live suitably to his rank*, Sall. J. 14, 17 : honestis manibus omnia laetius proveniunt, *i. e. of generals* (cf. shortly before, ipsorum tunc manibus imperatorum colebantur agri), Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 19.

II. *Bringing* or *deserving of honor, honorable, respectable, creditable, worthy, virtuous, decent, proper, becoming* : ut (civium vita) opibus firma, copiis locuples, gloria ampla, virtute honesta sit, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1 : in convivio moderato atque honesto, id. Mur. 6, 13 : aequa et honesta postulatio, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 7 : honestum ac probabile nomen, id. Caecin. 25, 71 ; cf., ut honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4 ; and, causas abeundi quaerat honestas, Lucr. 4, 1177 : honesta certatio, Cic. Lael. 9, 32 : honestam rem actionemve aut non suscipere aut, *etc.*, id. ib. 13, 47 ; so, res, causa (*opp.* turpis), Auct. Her. 1, 3, 5 ; cf., honesta res dividitur in rectum et laudabile, id. 3, 2, 3 : hominum honestissimorum testimoniis non credere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 49, 128 ; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16 : homines honestismi, id. ib. 17, 49 : quod omnium sit votum parentum, ut honestiores quam sint ipsi, liberos habeant, Quint. 1, 1, 82 : honesta soror, *virtuous, chaste*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 58 : vita honestissima, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48 ; so in the *Sup.* : labor, Quint. 12, 7, 10 : praecepta, id. 12, 2, 27 : testimonia, id. 5, 11, 37 : vitae instituta sic distant, ut Cretes et Aetoli latrocinari honestum putent, Cic. Rep. 3, 9 ; cf., honestum quibusdam rapto vivere, Quint. 3, 7, 24 ; and, honestius est de amicorum pecunia laborare quam de sua, Cic. Fam. 13, 14, 2 : ut neque rectum neque honestum sit, nec fieri possit, ut, *etc.*, id. Lael. 21, 76 : honestum et rectum, id. ib. 22, 82 : honestum id intelligimus, quod tale est, ut, detracta omni utilitate, sine ullis praemiis fructibusve per se ipsum possit jure laudari, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45 ; cf. id. Inv. 2, 53, 159, and id. Leg. 1, 18, 48 : quandoquidem honestum aut ipsa virtus est aut res gesta virtute, id. Fin. 5, 23, 66 ; cf., sive honestum solum bonum est, ut Stoicis placet, sive quod honestum est, id ita summum bonum est, ut, *etc.*, id. Off. 3, 3, 13, and id. ib. 1, 4, 14 : formam quidem ipsam et tamquam faciem honesti vides, id. ib. 1, 5, 14 : omnis honesti justique disciplina, Quint. 12, 2, 1 : honesti praesens imago, id. 12, 1, 28 : quo (honesto) detracto quid poterit beatum intelligi ? Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45 : de honesto ac bono, Quint. 2, 2, 5 : honesta ac turpia, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44 ; so id. ib. 1, 17, 46 : honestis similia sunt quaedam non honesta, id. Acad. 2, 16, 50 : in eodem pectore nullum est honestorum turpiumque consortium, Quint. 12, 1, 4 : de honestis, justis, utilibus quaestiones, id. 3, 6, 41.

B. Transf., of things, esp. of personal appearance, *Noble, fine, handsome* (mostly poet.) : *Gn.* Quam liberali facie, quam aetate integra ! *Th.* Ita me di ament, honestus est, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 21 : ille erat honesta facie et liberali, id. ib. 4, 4, 15 ; so, facies, Suet. Tib. 68 : caput, Virg. A. 10, 133 : nec, si quid honesti est, Jactat habetque palam, quaerit, quo turpia celet, Hor. S. 1, 2, 84 : asini, Var. R. R. 2, 6, 2 ; so, equi, Virg. G. 3, 81 : ager honestior, Var. R. R. 1, 4, 2 : tunc ora rigantur honestis Imbribus (*i. e.* lacrimis), Stat. Th. 2, 234.

Adv., hŏneste : **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Honorably, nobly* : honeste natus, *of noble birth*, Suet. Aug. 43.—Far more freq. and quite class., **2.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Decently, becomingly, properly, creditably, virtuously* : neque illa matrem satis honeste tuam sequi poterit comes, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 69 ; id. Rud. 2, 3, 77 : sic volo Te ferre (aquam) honeste, ut ego fero, id. ib. 2, 5, 7 : unde Mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste, Hor. S. 2, 7, 12 : ut videamur vestiti esse honeste, Var. L. L. 8, 16, 111, § 31 : (Lucretia) tum quoque jam moriens, ne non procumbat honeste, Respicit, Ov. F. 2, 833 ; so, (Caesar) sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82 ; Lucil. in Non. 427, 26 :—valde se honeste gerunt, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13 : honestius hic, quam Q. Pompeius, id. Off. 3, 30, 109 : quae in nostris rebus non satis honeste, in amicorum fiunt honestissime, id. Lael. 16, 57 : aliquid recte honesteque dicere, id. Rep. 1, 2 : beate et honeste vivere, id. ib. 4, 3 ; so, honeste vivere, *opp.* turpiter, Quint. 5, 10, 24 : facere ac dicere, *opp.* turpiter, id. 11, 1, 14 ; id. 10, 5, 13 : iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste, *fairly, properly*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 43 :—fastigium nunc honeste vergit in tectum inferioris porticus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 14.

hŏnor or **hŏnos** (the latter form in Cic. most freq.), ōris (archaic *gen.* HONORVS, like VENERVS, Inscr. Grut. 207, 2), *m.* *Honor, repute, esteem* in which a person or thing is held.

I. Lit. : **A.** In gen. : "quum honos sit praemium virtutis judicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem, qui eum sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur. Qui autem occasione aliqua etiam invitis suis civibus nactus est imperium, hunc nomen honoris adeptum, non honorem puto," Cic. Brut. 81, 281 ; cf., is autem, qui vere appellari potest honos, non invitamentum ad tempus, sed perpetuae virtutis est praemium, id. Fam. 10, 10, 1 *sq.* : honos alit artes omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4 ; so coupled with gloria, id. Part. 24, 87 ; id. Fam. 5, 20, 2 : quanto et honor hic illo est amplior, *etc.*, id. Att. 9, 2, A, 1 : gratia, dignitate, honore auctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43, 8 : amplissimis honoribus et praemiis decorari ... honos maximus, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232 : ut eum amplissimo regis honore et nomine affeceris, id. Deiot. 5, 14 : aliquem praecipuo honore habere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 4 : suum cuique honorem et gradum reddere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136 : apud eum sunt in honore et in pretio, id. ib. 28, 77 ; so Caes. B. C. 3, 61, 1 ; for which, (Druides) magno sunt apud eos honore, id. B. G. 6, 13, 4 : honorem accipere, id. Att. 9, 2, A, 1 : honorem huic generi (*i. e.* poetis) non fuisse declarat oratio Catonis, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3 : honori summo nostro Miloni fuit qui P. Clodii conatus compressit, id. Off. 2, 17, 58 ; cf., quod (*i. e.* medium ex tribus sedere) apud Numidas honori ducitur, Sall. J. 11, 3 : rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem, *honor, praise*, Virg. G. 2, 393 : tanto ille vobis quam mihi pejorem honorem habuit, *worse honor*, i. e. *greater dishonor* or *disgrace*, Q. Metell. in Gell. 12, 9, 4 ; cf., exsilii honor, *i. e. honorable exile*, Tac. H. 1, 21. Of inanim. and abstr. things, *Honor, esteem, value* : physicae quoque non sine causa tributus idem est honos, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 73 ; id. Fam. 7, 26, 2 : ornatus ille admirabilis, propter quem ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, id. Or. 36, 125 : multa renascentur quae jam cecidere, cadentque Quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus, Hor. A. P. 71 : apud antiquos piscium nobilissimus habitus acipenser nullo in honore est, Plin. 9, 17, 27 ; id. 19, 6, 32 : vino Pramnio etiam nunc honos durat, id. 14, 4, 5, et al.

B. In partic. : **1.** *Public honor, official dignity, office, post, preferment* : ita quaestor sum factus, ut mihi honorem illum tum non solum datum, sed etiam creditum ac commissum putem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, 35 : ille honoris gradus, id. Sull. 29, 82 : equites Romanos in tribunicium restituit honorem, Caes. B. C. 1, 77 *fin.* : extraordinarium honorem appetere, id. ib. 1, 32, 2 : honore abiit, Suet. Aug. 26 ; cf., deposito honore, id. ib. 36 ; and, paene honore summotus est, id. Claud. 9.—In the plur. : populum Romanum hominibus novis industriis libenter honores mandare semperque mandasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, 81 ; cf., qui (populus) stultus honores Saepe dat indignis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 15 : ascendisset ad honores, nisi, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 68, 241 : honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis perfungi, id. Fam. 1, 8, 3 : Catulus maximis honoribus usus, Sall. C 49, 2 : magistratus atque honores capere, Suet. Aug. 26.

2. Particular phrases : **a.** honoris causa, *out of respect* : C. Curio, quem ego hominem honoris potius quam contumeliae causa nominatum volo, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 18 : quem honoris causa nomino, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6 : toties hunc et virum bonum esse dixisti et honoris causa appellasti, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 18.—**b.** praefari *or* dicere honorem, To ask permission in using an indelicate expression, *To say "by your leave,"* or *" saving your presence "* si dicimus : *ille patrem strangula-*

sit, honorem non praefamur. Sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4; for which, haec sunt quae retulisse fas sit, ac pleraque ex his non nisi honore dicto, Plin. 28, 8, 24; cf. also, honos auribus sit, Curt. 5, 1 *med.*

3. Personified, Honor, as a deity, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54, 121; Sest. 54, 116; Leg. 2, 23, 58; Val. Max. 1, 1, 8; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 543.

II. Transf.: **A.** Concr., Any thing given as a mark of honor, *An honorary gift* of any kind, *a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, fee, a sacrifice, funeral rites, a legacy*, etc. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur et tibi daret quod opus esset, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3; so Vitr. 10, 22: geminum pugnae proponit honorem, Virg. A. 5, 365: nil victor honoris Ex opibus posco, Sil. 9, 199: dicite, Pierides, quonam donetur honore Neaera, Tib. 3, 1, 5: nec Telamon sine honore recessit Hesioneque data potitur, Ov. M. 11, 216:—arae sacrificiis fument, honore, donis cumulentur, Liv. 8, 33, 21: divum templis indicit honorem, Virg. A. 1, 632; Ov. F. 4, 409: nullos aris adoleret honores, id. Met. 8, 742: meritos aris mactavit honores, Virg. A. 3, 118:—cernit ibi moestos et mortis honore carentes Leucaspim, *etc.*, Virg. A. 6, 333; cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 45: solutus honos cineri, Val. Fl. 3, 357: nec enim quaerimus, cui acquiratur, sed cui honos habitus est, *i. e. the honorary legacy*, Julian. Dig. 37, 5, 3; so Ulp. ib. 32, 1, 11, et al.

B. Objectively, A quality that brings honor or consideration, *Ornament, grace, charm, beauty* (poet.): silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, Virg. G. 2, 404; so, December silvis honorem decutit, Hor. Epod. 11, 6; cf., populeus cui frondis honor, Val. Fl. 6, 296: notus in vultus honor, Hor. Epod. 17, 18; Stat. Th. 10, 788.—In the plur.: laetos oculis afflarat honores, Virg. A. 1, 591; cf. Sil. 12, 244: hinc tibi copia Manabit ad plenum benigno Ruris honorum opulenta cornu, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16: nullum ver usquam nullique aestatis honores, Sil. 3, 487.

hŏnōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [honoro] *That procures honor* or *esteem, honorable* (extremely rare): haec ipsa sunt honorabilia quae videntur levia atque communia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, *etc.*, * Cic. de Sen. 18, 62: honorabilior omnium, Vulg. Dan. 13, 4.—*Adv.*: honorabiliter colebatur, Amm. 29, 2; so, sepelire, Capitol. Macr. 5.

hŏnōrābĭlĭter, *Honorably*; v. honorabilis, *ad fin.*

hŏnōrārĭum, ii, v. honorarius, *no.* I. B.

hŏnōrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [honor] *Of* or *relating to honor, done for the sake of conferring honor, honorary*: **I.** In gen. (quite class.): quum essem in provincia legatus, quamplures ad praetores et consules vinum honorarium dabant: numquam accepi, ne privatus quidem, Cato in Isid. Orig. 20, 3; so, frumentum, Cic. Pis. 35, 86: tumulus, *i. e. a cenotaph*, Suet. Claud. 1: arbiter, *i. e. one chosen out of respect by the parties themselves* (opp. to one chosen by the judge), Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 120; Fat. 17, 39; cf., arbitria (*opp.* judicia legitima), id. Rosc. Com. 5, 15; and, opera (*opp.* severitas judicis), id. Caecin. 2, 6; and, tutor, Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 61; Ulp. ib. 26, 7, 3: VACCA, *i. e. an honorary offering* (opp. to a sin-offering), Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. *no.* 32; 36; 41: ludi, given by the magistrates to the people, Suet. Aug. 32; cf. Fest. p. 102 Müll.: munus, *a post of honor*, Gell. 16, 13, 6: codicilli, *honorary letters patent*, Cod. Theod. 6, 22; Cod. Justin. 3, 24, 3: docere debitum est, delectare honorarium, permovere necessarium, *is done out of respect for the audience, voluntarily*, Cic. Opt. gen. 1, 3.

B. Subst., honorarium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* donum), *A present made on being admitted to a post of honor, a douceur, honorary*: decurionatus, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 114: carae cognationis, Tert. Idol. 10; Ulp. Dig. 11, 6, 1: in honorariis advocatorum ita versari judex debet, ut pro modo litis, *etc.* id. ib. 50, 13, 1; so id. ib. 26, 7, 8, et al.

II. In partic., in jurid. Lat., *Of* or *belonging to the pretorian law*, or *law of custom* (in opp. to laws strictly defined by statutes): "(*jus*) *honorarium* dicitur, quod ab honore praetoris venerat," Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 10; so, actio, Ulp. ib. 30, 1, 28: obligatio, Marcian. ib. 20, 1, 5: successor, Ulp. ib. 46, 4, 13 *fin.* et saep.

hŏnōrāte, *adv.*, v. honoro, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

hŏnōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [honoro] *A doing of honor, a mark of respect, honor* (a post-class. word): Arn. 7, 221; so Mart. Cap. 1, 4; Fest. s. v. GRADIVUS, p. 97 Müll.

honoratus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from honoro.

Honoriades, ae; **-ianus**, a, um; **-ias**, adis, v. Honorius.

hŏnōrĭfĭce, *adv.*, v. honorificus, *ad fin.*

hŏnōrĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [honorificus] *A doing of honor, honor* (a post-class. word): imperialis, Symm. Ep. 6, 36; Vop. Aur. 25.

hŏnōrĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To do honor to, to honor* (eccl. Lat.): regem magnum, Lact. 7, 24 *fin.*; so, Deum, id. Ira D. 23: Salvatorem, Aug. Ep. 119.

hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [honor] *That does honor, honorable* (quite class.): numquam ab eo mentio de me nisi honorifica, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39: quum tu a me rebus amplissimis atque honorificentissimis ornatus esses, id. Fam. 5, 2, 1: orationem meam in te honorificam fuisse, id. ib. § 3: honorificentissima verba, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29: *seria* partitur (Domitius Marsus) in tria genera, honorificum, contumeliosum, medium, Quint. 6, 3, 108; cf. id. ib. § 6: si quid honorificum pagina blanda sonat, Mart. 10, 45, 2: P. Clodius in senatu sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo M. Catonem a re publica relegavit, Vellej. 2, 45, 4: *Comp.*, honorificentius, Nep. Eum. 1.—*Adv.*: aliquid de aliquo honorifice praedicare, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 33; so, respondere alicui, id. ib. 7, 8, 23: consurgitur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 62, 138: promittere (*c. c.* large), Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 11, 44.—*Comp.*: ut nemini sit triumphus honorificentius quam mihi salus restitutioque perscripta, Cic. Pis. 15, 35: nec liberalius nec honorificentius se potuisse tractari, id. Fam. 13, 27, 2.—*Sup.*: aliquem honorificentissime appellare, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 10: literae tuae quum amantissime tum honorificentissime scriptae, id. Att. 14, 13, B, 2.

* **hŏnōrĭger**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [honor-gero] *That brings honor, honorable*: nota virginitatis, Tert. Virg. vel. 10.

* **hŏnōrĭpĕta**, ae, *m.* [honor-peto] *Striving for honors, ambitious*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2.

Hŏnōrĭus, ii, *m.* *Son of the Emperor Theodosius I., and brother of Arcadius, the first emperor of the Western Roman empire.*—**II.** Derivv., **A. Hŏnōrĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Emperor Honorius, Honorian*: thermae, Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 50.—**B. Hŏnōrĭădes**, ae, *m.*, *Male descendants, sons of the Emperor Honorius*, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 341.—**C. Hŏnōrĭas**, ădis, *f.*, *Female descendants, daughters of the Emperor Honorius*, Claud. Laud. Seren. 130.

hŏnōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (in the depon. form: Dionysius Platonem in litore occurrens honoratus est, Sol. 1 *fin.*) [honor] *To clothe* or *adorn with honor; to honor, respect; to adorn, ornament, embellish, decorate* (quite class.): mortem ejus (Ser. Sulpicii) non monumento sed luctu publico esse honorandam putarem, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 5: ornandi honorandique potestas, id. ib. 5, 17, 45 Orell. *N. cr.*: honorandus sum, quia tyrannum occidi (*opp.* puniendus), Quint. 3, 6, 74; cf. id. 7, 4, 41: Amphiaraum sic honoravit fama Graeciae, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88: virtutem, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4:—populum congiariis, *honored*, i. e. *presented*, Vellej. 2, 129, 3; cf., nisi in arena passi sunt se honorari, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1, and Callistr. ib. 48, 10, 15; so, honoratus equestri statua, Vellej. 2, 61, 3: Apollo lyram modo nato flore honorabat, *adorned*, Petr. 83.—Hence

hŏnōrātus, a, um, *Pa. Honored, respected; honorable, respectable, distinguished*: **A.** In gen. (quite class.): qui honorem sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 81, 281; so, satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv. 36, 40, 9: beati, qui honorati sunt, videntur; miseri autem, qui sunt inglorii, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 32: clari et honorati viri, id. de Sen. 7, 22; so, homo et princeps, id. Off. 1, 39, 138: et nobilis Thucydides, id. Or. 9, 32: Achilles, Hor. A. P. 120: cani, Ov. M. 8, 9: praefectura, Cic. Planc 8, 19: amici, *i. e. courtiers*, Liv. 40, 54, 6: rus, *granted as a mark of honor*, Ov. M. 15, 617; cf., sedes, Tac. A. 2, 63.—*Comp.*. Dionysius apud me honoratior fuit, quam apud Scipionem Panaetius, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 2: spes honoratioris militiae, Liv. 32, 23, 9.—*Sup.*: genus pollens atque honoratissimum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 28: honoratissimo loco lectus, Vellej. 2, 76, 1: honoratissimae imaginis vir, Liv. 3, 58, 2: decretum, id. 27, 10, 6: genus assensus, Tac. G. 11.

B. In partic., *Honored by a public office, filling a post of honor, honorable, respectable* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): honoratus praetor, Ov. F. 1, 52: consul honoratus vir, id. Pont. 4, 5, 1: honoratior, Vellej. 2, 54 *fin.*: familia honorata magis quam nobilis, Eutr. 7, 18: si quis forte honoratorum, decurionum, possessorum, *etc.*, Cod. Theod. 9, 27, 6; so Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3540; 3971, et al.; cf. also, HONORATVS AD CVRAM KALENDARII, Inscr. Grut. 444, 5: honoratae comae, *i. e. of a high magistrate*, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 92.

Adv., hŏnōrāte, *With honor, honorably*: quam illum ut honorate nec secure continet? Vellej. 2, 129, 3: quod filium honorate custodierant, Tac. H. 4, 63.—*Comp.*: utrum contumeliosius expulerint, an revocaverint honoratius, Just. 5, 4.—*Sup.*: aliquem honoratissime excipere, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2.

hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [honor, analog. with decorus from decor] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) * **I.** *Worthy of honor, honorable*: Stat. Th. 5, 40.—**II.** *That confers honor, honorable*: carmen, *glorifying*, Val. Fl. 4, 342; so, fama, Stat. Th. 2, 629: mors, id. ib. 4, 230: quae in Drusum patrem Germanici honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, Tac. A. 3, 5.

honos, oris, v. honor.

‡ **honus** and **honustus**, v. onus, *ad init.*

† **hoplītītes**, ae, *m.* [from ὁπλίτης] *A heavy-armed man*: Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 71.

hoplŏmăchus, i, *m.* = ὁπλομάχος, *A heavy-armed combatant*, a sort of gladiator, Suet. Calig. 35; Mart. 8, 74; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2566.

† **1. hōra**, ae (archaic *gen. sing.*, horāī, Lucr. 1, 1015. In the *abl. plur.*, HORABVS, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4601), *f.* = ὥρα (lit., a definite space of time, fixed by natural laws; hence, as in Greek),

I. *An hour* (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, from sunrise to sunset being reckoned as 12 hours): hora Hiberna, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 11: aestiva, Mart. 12, 1, 4: viginti millia passuum horis quinque duntaxat aestivis conficienda sunt, Veg. Mil. 1, 9; Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 4: horam amplius jam in demoliendo signo moliebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 95: iidem eadem possunt horam durare probantes? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 82: ternas epistolas in hora dare, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 1; so, in hora saepe ducentos versus dictabat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 9: horas tres dicere, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4: primum dormiit ad horas tres, id. ib. 10, 13, 1: quatuor horarum spatio antecedens, Caes. B. C. 3, 79 *fin.*: quatuor aut plures aulaea premuntur in horas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189: non amplius quam septem horas dormiebat, Suet. Aug. 78: haec (cogitatio) paucis admodum horis magnas etiam causas complectitur, Quint. 10, 6, 1: paucissimarum horarum consulatus, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 181: hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* Hor. S. 2, 6, 44; cf., quum a puero quaesisset horas, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 182; so Suet. Dom. 16: si te grata quies et primam somnus in horam Delectat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 6: hora secunda postridie, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: quarta vix demum exponimur hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: quum ad te quinta fere hora venissem, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: ea res acta est, quum hora sexta vix Pompeius perorasset, usque ad horam octavam, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: hora fere nona, id. ib.: hora diei decima fere, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: hora fere undecima aut non multo secus, id. Mil. 10, 29: prima salutantes atque altera continet hora; Exercet raucos tertia causidicos: In quintam varios extendit Roma labores: Sexta quies lassis, septima finis erit, *etc.*, Mart. 4, 8: post horam primam noctis . . . decem horis nocturnis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: prima noctis, Suet. Aug. 76: tribus nocturnis, id. Calig. 50:—id quidem in horam diei quintam vel octavam spectare maluerint, *i. e. toward that part of the heavens where the sun is at the fifth or eighth hour*, Plin. 17, 11, 16; so id. 6, 32, 37:—hic tu fortasse eris diligens, ne quam ego horam de meis legitimis horis remittam, *of the hours allowed to an orator*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, 25:—hora partus, *the hour of one's birth, natal hour*, Suet. Aug. 94; for which, natalis, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 19; so, mortis, Suet. Dom. 14: coenae, id. Claud. 8: pugnae, id. Aug. 16: somni, id. Dom. 21, et saep.: ad horam venire, *at the hour, punctually*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 16: clavum mutatur in horas, *every hour, hourly*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10; so in horas, id. Od. 2, 13, 14; A. P. 160; Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 3.

2. Proverb.: **a.** In horam vivere, *To care only for the passing hour, to live from hand to mouth*, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25.—**b.** Omnium horarum homo (amicus, *etc.*), *Ready, active, well disposed at all times:* Quint. 6, 3, 110 Spald.; Suet. Tib. 42 (for which, C. Publicium solitum dicere, P. Mummium *cuivis tempori hominem esse*, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 271).

B. Transf., in the plur., horae, arum, *A horologe, clock:* quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, ut horas, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97; so Petr. 71; cf., videt oscitantem judicem, mittentem ad horas, *looking at the clock*, Cic. Brut. 54, 200.

II. Poet., in gen., *Time, time of year, season:* tu quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Grata sume manu, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 22: et mihi forsan, tibi quod negarit, Porriget hora, id. Od. 2, 16, 31: ne fluitem dubiae pendulus horae, id. Ep. 1, 18, 110: qui recte vivendi prorogat horam, id. ib. 1, 2, 41: extremo veniet mollior hora die, Prop. 2, 28, 16: numquam te crastina fallet Hora, Virg. G. 1, 426; Ov. A. A. 1, 250: sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 302; so of spring: genitalis anni hora, Plin. 9, 35, 54: flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: (hae latebrae) Incolumem tibi me praestant Septembribus horis, id. Ep. 1, 16, 16: arbor ipsa omnibus horis pomifera est, *at all seasons, all the year round*, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 15.

III. Personified, Hōrae, arum, *f.*, like the Gr. Ὧραι, *The Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses that presided over the changes of the seasons and kept watch at the gates of heaven*, Ov. M. 2, 26; 118; Val. Fl. 4, 92; Stat. Th. 3, 410; Ov. F. 1, 125; 5, 217; Hyg. Fab. 183.

2. Hŏ̄ra, ae, *f.* [perh. an archaic form for hĕra, lady] *The wife of Quirinus (Romulus), who was worshiped as a goddess* (* called, before her death, Hersilia, Ov. M. 14, 830): te, Quirine pater, veneror, Horamque Quirini, Enn. in Non. 120, 2; so, Hora Quirini, Gell. 13, 22, 2; cf., pariter cum corpore nomen Mutat Horamque vocat, Ov. M. 14, 851.

† **hōraeum,** i, *n.* = ὡραῖον (*sc.* τάριχος), *A pickle made of young fishes*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

* **hōrālis,** e, *adj.* [hora] *Of* or *belonging to an hour:* spatium, *i. e. of an hour*, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 364.

* **hōrārĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *A horologe, clock*, Censorin. de Die nat. 23 *med.*

1. Hŏrātĭus, a. *Name of a Roman gens.* So, Horatii, *The three twin brothers, in the time of Tullus Hostilius, who fought against the Alban* Curiatii, Liv. 1, 24 *sq.*: Horatius Cocles, *who, in the war with Porsenna, defended a bridge single-handed*, Liv. 2, 10: Q. Horatius Flaccus, *the famous Augustan poet.*—In the *fem.*, **Hŏrātĭa,** ae, *The sister of the* Horatii, Liv. 1, 26 *fin.*—**II.** Derivv., **A. Hŏrātĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Horatius, Horatian:* gens, Liv. 1, 26: virtus, Virg. Cul. 359: lex, Liv. 3, 55; another, Gell. 6, 7, 2.—**B. Horātianus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the poet Horace, Horatian:* ille Atabulus, Gell. 2, 22, 25.

2. Horatius, a, um, v. 1. Horatius, *no.* II. A.

horconia, ae, *f.* *A sort of wine in Campania*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35.

‡ **horctum** et **forctum** pro bono dicebant, Fest. p. 102 Müll.; cf., fortis, *init.*, and p. 641, b.

‡ **horda,** ae, *f.*, archaic i. q. forda, *A cow that is with calf:* "quae sterilis est vacca, TAURA appellata; quae praegnans, HORDA: ab eo in fastis dies ‡ hordicalia nominantur, quod tunc *hordae* boves immolantur," Var. R. R. 2, 5, 6; v. fordus.

hordĕācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [hordeum] *Of* or *relating to barley, barley-:* farina, Cato R. R. 157. 5; Plin. 20, 30, 51: panis, id. 18, 11, 26: farrago, Col. 11, 2, 99: messis, Plin. 18, 29, 71: pira, *barley-pears*, i. e. *ripe at the barley-harvest*, Col. 5, 10, 18.

hordĕārĭus (also written ordearius and hordiarius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to barley, barley-:* pira, *barley-pears*, i. e. *pears that are ripe at barley-harvest*, Plin. 15, 15, 16 (also called *hordeacea* pira, Col. 5, 10, 18); so, pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12: "*hordiarium aes*, quod pro hordeo equiti Romano dabatur," Fest. p. 102 Müll.; cf. Gaj. Inst. 4, 27: antiquissimum in cibis hordeum, sicut Atheniensium ritu apparet et gladiatorum cognomine, qui *hordearii* vocabantur, Plin. 18, 7, 14: hunc eundem M. Coelius *hordearium rhetorem* appellat, deridens ut inflatum ac levem et sordidum, Suet. Rhet. 2.

* **hordēius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to barley, barley-:* lolligiunculae, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 58.

hordĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A sty* in the eye, Marc. Empir. 8.

hordĕum (also written ordeum), i, *n.* [perhaps from horreo, horridus] *Barley*, "Plin. 18, 7, 10; Cato R. R. 35, 2; Var. R. R. 2, 4, 6; Col. 2, 9, 3 *sq.*;" Liv. 27, 13, 9; Suet. Aug. 24.—In the plur., Virg. E. 5, 36; Georg. 1, 317; on account of this plur. he was abused by the poet Bavius; v. Bavius; cf. also, "*hordea* et *mulsa* non alio vitiosa sunt, quam quod singularia pluraliter efferuntur," Quint. 1, 5, 16. Yet the plur. is also found in Pliny, 18, 7, 10, § 56.

‡ **hordicālĭa,** v. ‡ horda and fordus.
‡ **hordicidia,** v. ‡ fordicidia.
(* **hordus,** v. fordus.)

hŏrĭa (also oria), ae, *f.* *A small vessel, a fishing-smack:* "*horia* navicula piscatoria," Non. 533, 20; Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 5; 4, 3, 81; Gell. 10, 25, 5.

hŏrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [horia] *A skiff, fishing-boat*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 100; Gell. 10, 25, 5.

hŏrĭor, hori, *v. dep.* [prim. form of hortor, from the root ΟΡΩ, whence ὄρνυμι, ὁρμή, ὁρμάω, *etc.*: v. hortor] *To urge, incite, encourage:* "*hortatur* quod vulgo dicimus, veteres nonnulli *horitur* dixerunt, ut Ennius libro XVI. (29): *prandere jubet horiturque.* Idem in X. (28): *horitur induperator*," Diom. p. 378 P.

† **hŏrīzon,** ontis, *m.* = ὁρίζων (κύκλος or ἀήρ): **I.** *The boundary line between the atmosphere and the surface of the earth, the horizon* (pure Lat. finiens and finitor), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15 *fin.*; Sat. 7, 14 *fin.*; Hyg. Astr. 1, 4.—**II.** *A line drawn through the centre of a sun-dial, dividing it into two equal parts*, Vitr. 9, 8.

† **hormĕnos,** i, *m.* = ὅρμενος, The Greek name of the *wild asparagus*, Plin. 19, 8, 42 *fin.*

† **hormēsĭon,** ii, *n.* = ὁρμήσιον, *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, perh. *yellow onyx*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

† **hormīnōdes,** is, *m.* = ὁρμινώδης, *A hormin-stone*, i. e. *a precious stone resembling* horminum *in color*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

† **hormīnum,** i, *n.* = ὅρμινον, *The herb clary, a kind of sage*, Salvia horminum, L.; Plin. 22, 25, 76; 18, 10, 22.

horno, *adv.*, v. hornus, *ad fin.*

hornōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [hornus] *Of this year, this year's:* nuces, Cato R. R. 17, 2: frumentum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, 45: virgae, Col. 5, 6 *fin.*

hornus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for horinus = ὥρινος from ὥρα] *Of this year, this year's* (not in Cic.; but cf. hornotinus): agni, Prop. 4, 3, 61: fruge, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 3: vina, id. Epod. 2, 47: palea, id. Sat. 2, 6, 88.—*Adv.*, horno, *This year:* utrum anno an horno te abstuleris a viro? Lucil. in Non. 121, 8: horno messis magna fuit, Plaut. Most. 1, 8, 3; Var. in Non. 121, 10.

‡ **hōrŏlŏgĭāris,** e, *adj.* [horologium] *Of* or *belonging to a horologe* or *clock:* TEMPLUM, *i. e. provided with a clock*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1276; cf. abbrev., HOROLOGIAR. TEMPLUM, ib. *no.* 925.

† **hōrŏlŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὡρολογικός, *Of* or *belonging to a clock:* vasa, Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

† **hōrŏlŏgĭum,** ii, *n.* = ὡρολόγιον, *A clock, horologe*, either a *sun-dial* or a *water-clock*, "Plin. 2, 76, 78; 7, 60, 60;" Var. R. R. 3, 5, 17; Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2; Sen. Apocol. 2; Vitr. 9, 8 *sq.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2032; 3298 *sq.*

† **hŏroscŏpīum,** ii, *n.* = ὡροσκοπεῖον, *An instrument used in the casting of nativities*, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

† **hōroscŏpo,** are, *v. n.* = ὡροσκοπέω, *To take the time of one's nativity, to draw a horoscope*, Manil. 3, 296; Firm. Math. 5, 1.

† **hōroscŏpus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὡροσκόπος, *That shows the hour:* vasa, Plin. 2, 72, 74; Mart. Cap. 6, 194.—**II.** Subst., horoscopus, i, *m.*, *A nativity, horoscope*, Pers. 6, 18; Manil. 3, 190; 200 *sq.*; Aug. Civ. D. 5, 2 *sq.*

horrĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [horreum] *The superintendent of a store-house* or *magazine*, Labeo Dig. 19, 2, 60, § 9; Cels. ap. Ulp. ib. 10, 4, 5; Ulp. ib. 9, 3, 5; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3214.

horrĕātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a store-house:* species, *i. e. the corn stored up in a magazine*, Cod. Theod. 11, 14, 3.

horrentĭa, ae, *f.* [horreo] *A shuddering, horror* (post-class. for horror), Tert adv. Marc. 24 *med.*

horrĕo, ēre, *v. n.* and *a.* *To stand on end, stand erect, to bristle:* **I.** Lit. (so for the most part only poet.; not in Ciceron. prose): in corpore pili, ut arista in spica hordei, horrent, Var. L. L. 6, 6, 64, § 49; cf., et setae densis similes hastilibus horrent, Ov. M. 8, 285; so, saepe horrere sacros doluit Latona capillos, Tib. 2, 3, 23; and, horrentibus per totum corpus villis, Plin. 8. 40, 61 *fin.*: horrentes barbae, Petr. 99: horrentibus scopulis gradum inferre, Plin. Pan. 81, 1: horrentes rubi, Virg. G. 3, 315: horrentibus hastis, id. Aen. 10, 178: horrebant densis aspera crura pilis, Ov. F. 2, 348: rigidis setis horrere, id. Met. 13, 846: horret capillis ut marinus asperis Echinus aut currens aper, Hor. Epod. 5, 27: pervigil ecce draco squamis crepitantibus horrens Sibilat, Ov. Her. 12, 101:—densantur campis horrentia tela virorum; Horret ager campique armis sublimibus ardent, Enn. Ann. 8, 48; imitated by Virgil, Virg. A. 11, 602 Serv.; cf., sparsis hastis longis campus splendet et horret, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4, and Liv. 44, 41, 6: mare quum horret fluctibus, *ruffled, rough*, Att. in Non. 422, 33: duris cautibus horrens Caucasus, Virg. A. 4, 366: silvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov. M. 4, 778.

II. Transf.: **A.** (through the intermediate notion of unevenness in motion) *To move in an unsteady, shaking manner*; viz.:

1. In gen., *To shake, tremble* (extremely seldom): corpus ut impulsae segetes Aquilonibus horret, Literaque articulo pressa tremente labat, Ov. Her. 10, 139; cf. horresco.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To shake, shiver, freeze* with cold, *rigere* (likewise poetical and very seldom): saepe etiam dominae, quamvis horrebis et ipse, Algentis manus est calfacienda sinu, Ov. A. A. 2, 213: horrenti tunicam non reddere servo, Juv. 1, 93: sola pruinosis horret facundia pannis, Petr. 83.

b. *To tremble, shudder, quake* with fright or dread; and more freq. as a *verb. act.*, with an object, *to shudder* or be *frightened at* any thing (the class. signif. of the word, equally freq. in prose and poetry): (*a*) *Abs.:* totus, Parmeno, Tremo horreoque, postquam aspexi hanc, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: *Ph.* Extimuit tum illa? *Me.* Horret corpus, cor salit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 9: arrectis auribus horrent Quadrupedes monstrique metu turbantur, Ov. M. 15, 516.—(*β*) *c. acc.:* si qui imbecillius horrent dolorem et reformidant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: deorum (conscientiam) horrere, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51; so, judicium et crimen, id. Verr. 2, 5, 29, 74; cf., ingrati animi crimen, id. Att. 9, 2, A, 2: ipsam victoriam, id. Fam. 7, 3, 2: Ariovisti crudelitatem, * Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 4: nomen ipsum accusatoris, Quint. 12, 7, 1: fragilitatis humanae vires, Plin. Pan. 27, 1: pauperiem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 9: onus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 39: iratum mare, id. Epod. 2, 6: nutum divitis, id. Ep. 1, 18, 11: strictas secures trepida cervice, Sil. 6, 695, et saep.: te Negligit aut horret, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 64; cf., quem dives amicus odit et horret, id. ib. 1, 18, 25: horrent admotas vulnera cruda manus, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 16.—(*γ*) With an object- or relative-clause: ego vestris armis armatus non horrui in hunc locum progredi, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101; so, horreo dicere, Liv. 7, 40, 9:—dominatio tanto in odio est omnibus, ut quorsus eruptura sit, horreamus, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 1; so, quemadmodum accepturi sitis, horreo, id. Phil. 7, 3, 8.—(*δ*) With a follg. *ne:* eo plus horreo, ne illae magis res nos ceperint, quam nos illas, Liv. 34, 4, 3.

c. *To shudder with amazement, to be astonished, amazed* (extremely seldom): quae mehercule ego, Crasse, quum tractantur in causis, horrere soleo, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188; cf. under horrendus, *no.* 2.

B. *To be of a rough, rigid,* i. e. *frightful, terrible appearance; to look rough, terrible; to be terrible, dreadful, horrid* (rare; mostly poet.): possetne uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere terra, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; so, quaedam loca frigoribus hiemis intolerabiliter horrent, Col. 1, 4, 9; German. Progn. 2, 158; cf., nec fera tempestas toto tamen horret in anno, Ov. F. 1, 495; and, Phoebus, Stat. Th. 4, 1.—**2.** Trop.: horrebant saevis omnia verba minis, Ov. R. Am. 664.

A. horrens, entis, *Pa.* (* acc. to *no.* I. *Bristly, shaggy, rough*) (poetical and very rare): horrens Arcadius sus, Lucr. 5, 25: horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra, Virg. A. 1, 165: horrentes Marte Latinos, id. ib. 10, 237: horrensque feris altaribus Esus, Luc. 1, 445.

B. horrendus, a, um, *Pa.* **1.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum, Virg. A. 3, 26: truces horrendaeque imagines, Plin. Pan. 52, 5: silva invia atque horrenda, Liv. 9, 36, 1; Hor. Od. 3, 3, 45: rabies, id. Sat. 2, 3, 323: diluvies, id. Od. 4, 4, 27: tempestas (*c. c.* foeda), Vellej. 2, 100, 2: nox, Ov. F. 6, 140: vox, Val. Fl. 1, 210; cf., lex erat horrendi carminis, Liv. 1, 26, 6: juvenis Parthis horrendus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 62: pallor utrasque Fecerat horrendas aspectu, id. ib. 1, 8, 26; so, res horrenda relatu, Ov. M. 15, 298: horrendum dictu! Virg. A. 4, 454.—In the neut. adverbially: belua Lernae Horrendum stridens, Virg. A. 6, 288: arma Horrendum sonuere, id. ib. 9, 732; id. ib. 12, 700.—**2.** In a good sense, *Wonderful, awful, venerable* (poet.): horrenda virgo (Camilla), Virg. A. 11, 507: horrendae procul secreta Sibyllae, id. ib. 6, 10: tectum augustum, ingens ... Horrendum silvis et religione parentum, id. ib. 7, 172.

* **horrĕŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [horreum] *A small barn* or *granary:* Val. Max. 7, 1 *fin.*

horresco, horrŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [horreo] *To rise on end, stand erect, to bristle up, grow rough:* **I.** Lit. (so mostly poet.; cf. horreo): rettulit ille gradus horrueruntque comae, Ov. F. 2, 502: tum segetes altae campique natantes Lenibus horrescunt flabris, Virg. G. 3, 199: brachia coeperunt nigris horrescere villis, Ov. M. 2, 478; cf., setis horrescere coepi, id. ib. 14, 279: horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn. Ann. 14, 13: horrescit mare, *becomes ruffled, rough,* Var. in Non. 423, 7; cf., ut ille qui navigat, quum subito mare coepit horrescere, Cic. Frgm. ib. 4 (Rep. 1, 40 Mos.).

II. Transf.: **A.** *To fall a shaking, trembling:* (puella) Horruit, ut steriles, agitat quas ventus, aristae, Ov. A. A. 1, 553.

2. In partic., *To begin to shake, shudder,* or *tremble* for fear, *to become frightened, terrified* (quite class.): (*a*) *Abs.:* horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partionis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 93; cf. id. Asin. 4, 1, 4, and Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 23: quin etiam ferae, sibi injecto terrore mortis, horrescunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: horresco referens, Virg. A. 2, 204: horrescit visu subito, id. ib. 6, 710; id. ib. 12, 453.—(*β*) *c. acc.:* dum procellas Cautus horrescis, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 3; so, morsus futuros, Virg. A. 3, 394: nullos visus, Val. Fl. 6, 453; Stat. Th. 3, 70.

B. *To grow fearful, terrible, dreadful* (extremely seldom): in terra quoque ut horrescant (fulmina), Lucr. 6, 261: subitis horrescit turbida nimbis Tempestas, Sil. 1, 134.

horrĕum, i, *n.* *A store-house;* esp. for preserving grain, *a barn, granary, magazine:* illi Capuam cellam atque horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 89: si proprio condidit horreo, Quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 9; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8, 20; Caes. B. C. 3, 42, 4: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Virg. G. 1, 49; cf. Tib. 2, 5, 84: si, quicquid arat impiger Appulus, Occultare meis dicerer horreis, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 27.—For other things: parcis deripere horreo amphoram? Hor. Od. 3, 28, 7; so Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 76: argentum, quod in domo, vel intra horreum usibus ejus fuit, id. ib. 34, 2, 33; Ulp. ib. 10, 4, 5; Col. 12, 52, 3. Poet., of a *bee-hive,* Virg. G. 4, 250; of *ant-burrows,* Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 39.

horrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [horreo] *Terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible* (freq. and quite class.): quod hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: homini accidere nihil posse, quod sit horribile aut pertimescendum, id. Fam. 5, 21 *fin.:* species, * Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 2; so, spectaculum, Sall. J. 101, 11: sonitus, id. ib. 99, 2: di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum! Catull. 14, 12: tempestas, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: formidines, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: horribiles miserosque casus, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11: Mars (stella) rutilus horribilisque terris, id. Rep. 6, 17: illud vero fuit horribile, quod vereor, ne, *etc.,* id. de Or. 1, 61, 258: horribile est causam capitis dicere, horribilius priore loco dicere, id. Quint. 31, 95.—**II.** In colloquial lang., sometimes in a good sense, i. q. *Astonishing, amazing, tremendous:* sed hoc τέρας (*i. e.* Caesar) horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia est, Cic. Att. 8, 9 *fin.:* uterque juravit, inter nos periturum esse tam horribile secretum, Petr. 21.

* *Adv.,* in a good sense: horribiliter scripsisti hanc orationem, *Amazingly,* M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 6 ed. Maj.

horrĭbĭlĭter, *adv.,* v. horribilis, *ad fin.*

horrĭcŏmis, e, *adj.* [horreo-coma] *With hair on end, bristly, shaggy* (an Appuleian word): canes, App. M. 4, p. 151: hircus, id. ib. 7, p. 192.

horrĭde, *adv.,* v. horridus, *ad fin.*

horrĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [horridus] *Standing up, projecting forth, protuberant; rough, ragged, rude:* papillae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 66: caput ungunt horridulum, Lucil. in Non. 423, 1; Mart. 10, 98, 9: scis comitem horridulum trita donare lacerna, *i. e. shabby, poor,* Pers. 1, 54.—**II.** Trop.: tua illa horridula mihi atque incomta visa sunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: orationes Catonis, id. Or. 45, 152.

horrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo] *Standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly:* non hac barbula, qua ista delectatur, sed illa horrida, quam in statuis antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Coel. 14, 33; so, caesaries, Ov. M. 10, 139: pluma, id. Am. 2, 6, 5: apes horridi pili, Col. 9, 3, 1; cf., apes horridae aspectu, Plin. 11, 18, 19: sus, Virg. G. 4, 407: cf., videar tibi amarior herbis, Horridior rusco, id. Ecl. 7, 42: densis hastilibus horrida myrtus, id. Aen. 3, 23; cf., arbor spinis, Plin. 12, 15, 34.

II. Transf., in gen., *Rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid:* **A.** Lit.: horrida signis chlamys, Val. Fl. 5, 558 (for which, *aspera* signis pocula, Virg. A. 9, 263): membra videres Horrida paedore, Lucr. 6, 1268; cf., pecudis jecur horridum et exile, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30; and, horrida villosa corpora veste tegant, Tib. 2, 3, 75; so, pastor, Ov. M. 1, 514: Ilia cultu, id. Am. 3, 6, 47; cf., Acestes in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae, Virg. A. 5, 37: Silvanus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 22: Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu, Enn. Ann. 7, 64; cf., Aetnensis ager et campus Leontinus sic erat deformis atque horridus, ut, *etc.,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, 47 *fin.;* and, horridior locus, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 83; cf. also, silva fuit, late dumis atque ilice nigra Horrida, Virg. A. 9, 382: sedes Taenari, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 10: argumenta, velut horrida et confragosa, vitantes, Quint. 5, 8, 1: inde senilis Hiems tremulo venit horrida passu, Ov. M. 15, 212; cf., quum Juppiter horridus austris Torquet aquosum hiemem, Virg. A. 9, 670; so, bruma, id. Georg. 3, 442: December, Mart. 7, 36, 5: stiria, Virg. G. 3, 366: grando, id. ib. 1, 449: tempestas, Hor. Epod. 13, 1; Plin. 18, 35, 79: fluctus, Hor. Epod. 10, 3; cf., aequora, id. Od. 3, 24, 40. Poet.: si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, qs. *enveloped in horror, shuddering.* Ov. Am. 2, 16, 19: spodos si tangatur lingua, saporem horridum praestat, *horrid,* Plin. 34, 13, 33; cf. id. 13, 4, 9: ruta silvestris horrida ad effectum est, id. 20, 13, 61: literae tristes et horridae, Quint. 12, 10, 28 *sq.*

B. Trop.: **1.** *Rough* in character or manners, *rude, blunt, stern, unpolished, uncouth:* ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31, 117; cf., vir paulo horridior et durior, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 5: spernitur orator bonus, horridu' miles amatur, Enn. in Cic. Mur. 14, 30: non ille, quamquam Socraticis madet Sermonibus, te negliget horridus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 10: fidens juventus horrida brachiis, id. ib. 3, 4, 50; so, Germania, id. ib. 4, 5, 26: gens, Virg. A. 7, 746: horridus irâ (Boreas), *etc.,* Ov. M. 6, 685: vita, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: virtus, Sil. 11, 205; so Stat. Th. 5, 172: aspera, tristi. horrida oratione, Cic. Or. 5, 20; cf., horridiora verba, id. Brut. 17, 68; so, sermo, Quint 9, 4, 3: quaedam genera dicendi horridiora, id. 12, 10, 10: numerus Saturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 157: ita de horridis rebus nitida est oratio tua, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 51: (antiquorum imitatores) fient horridi atque jejuni, Quint. 2, 5, 21.

2. With the predominating idea of an effect produced, *Causing tremor* or *horror, terrible, frightful, horrid* (so rarely, and mostly poet., for which quite class. *horribilis*): horridiore aspectu esse, *Caes. B. G. 5, 14, 2; cf. in a Greek construction, et desit si larga Ceres, tunc horrida cerni, Luc. 3, 347; and, turba horrida aspici, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19: vis horrida teli, Lucr. 3, 171; so, acies, Virg. A. 10, 480: castra, id. Ecl. 10, 23: certamina, Enn. Ann. 1, 1; cf., proelia, Virg. G. 2, 282; and, arma, Ov. M. 1, 126: virga (mortis), Hor. Od. 1, 24, 16: fata, Virg. A. 11, 96: jussa, id. ib. 4, 378: paupertas, Lucr. 6, 1281; Plin. 13, 3, 4 *fin.*

Adv., horrĭde (acc. to *no.* II. B), *Roughly, savagely, severely, sternly:* vixit semper inculte atque horride, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: horride inculteque dicere, id. Or. 9, 28; cf. Quint. 10, 2, 17: ornamentis utetur horridius, Cic. Or. 25, 86: alloqui mitius aut horridius, Tac. H. 1, 82.

horrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (archaic *gen. plur.* horriferum, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46, 155; v. in the follg.), *adj.* [horror-fero] *That brings trembling* or *terror, terrible, dreadful, horrible, horrific* (a poet. word): unde horrifer Aquiloni' stridor gelidas molitur nives, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; so, Boreas, Ov. M. 1, 65; 15, 471: axis, Val. Fl. 5, 518: nix, id. 5, 307: prodigium horriferum, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46, 155; so, aestus (Tartari), Lucr. 3, 1025: Erinnys, Ov. M. 1, 725: genus ferarum, Lucr. 5, 519: voces, id. 5, 994.

***horrĭfĭcālis,** e, *adj.* [horrificus] *Causing terror, horrific:* luctus, Att. in Non. 226, 4.

horrifice, *adv.*, v. horrificus, *ad fin.*

horrĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [horrificus] *To make rough* or *terrible; to cause terror* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): flatu placidum mare matutino Horrificans Zephyrus, *i. e. stirring up, ruffling,* crispans, Catull. 64, 271: ore ferarum Et rictu horrificant galeas, Sil. 3, 389:—carcer, catenae, fuga, exsilium horrificaverant dignitatem, *had made terrible,* Flor. 3, 21 10 Duk.—Abs.: multaque praeterea vatum praedicta piorum Terribili monitu horrificant, *cause horror,* Virg. A. 4, 465.

horrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [horror-facio] *That causes tremor* or *terror, terrible, dreadful, frightful, horrific* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): bustum, Lucr. 3, 919; so, letum, Virg. A. 12, 851: ruinae (Aetnae), id. ib. 3, 571: fulmen, Val. Fl. 2, 97: acta, id. 3, 423: caesaries, Luc. 2, 372: poena, Gell. 20, 1 *fin.*—*Adv.:* horrifice fertur divinae Matris imago, *In a manner to cause dread, with affright,* Lucr. 2, 610; id. 4, 40.

horrĭpĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [horripilo] *A bristling of the hair* Vulg. Eccl. 27, 15.

horrĭpĭlo, are, *v. n.* [horreo-pilus] *To bristle with hairs, be shaggy* (a post-class. word): aures immodicis horripilant auctibus, App. M. 3, p. 140:—"*horripilo ὀρθοτριχάω, horripilatur ὀρθοτριχεῖ,*" Gloss. Philox.

horrĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo-sonus] *Sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound, horrisonous* (a poet. word): fretum, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; cf., flatus, Luc. 2, 455: fragor, Lucr. 5, 110: fremitus, Virg. A. 9, 55: cardo, id. ib. 6, 573: buxus, Val. Fl. 2, 584: flagellum, id. 7, 149.

horror, ōris, *m.* [horreo] *A standing on end, standing erect, bristling:* **I.** Lit. (so only poet., and very rarely): comarum, Luc. 5, 154; so Val. Fl. 1, 229: pontus non horrore tremit, *i. e. was not ruffled, agitated,* Luc. 5, 446.

***B.** Trop., *Roughness, rudeness* of speech: veterem illum horrorem malim quam istam novam licentiam, Quint. 8, 5, 34.

II. Transf. (cf. horreo, *no.* II.): **A.** *A shaking, trembling,* viz.: **1.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tremulo ramos horrore moveri, Ov. M. 9, 345: horror soli, Flor. 2, 6.

2. In partic.: **a.** *A shaking, shivering, chill, cold fit, ague-fit* (quite class.): mihi frigidus horror membra quatit, Virg. A. 3, 29; cf. Val. Fl. 7, 563:—*frigus* voco ubi extremae partes membrorum inalgescunt: *horrorem,* ubi totum corpus intremit, Cels. 3, 3: Atticam doleo tam diu: sed quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse ut volumus, Cic. Att. 12, 6 *fin.:* horrorem tertianae et quartanae minuere, Plin. 22, 25, 72 *fin.*

b. *A shaking, shuddering, quaking, trembling* with fright or dread; *dread, terror, horror* (quite class.): "est et frigida multa, comes formidinis, aura, Qua ciet horrorem membris et concitat artus," Lucr. 3, 292: ea res me horrore afficit, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 16; cf. id. ib. 66: di immortales, qui me horror perfudit! quam sum sollicitus, quidnam futurum sit! Cic. Att. 8, 6, 3: me luridus occupat horror Spectantem vultus etiamnum caede madentes, Ov. M. 14, 198: frigidus artus, Dum loquor, horror habet, id. ib. 9, 291: spectare in eadem arena feras horror est, Plin. 28, 1, 2.

c. *Dread, veneration, religious awe:* his ibi me rebus quaedam divina voluptas Percipit atque horror, Lucr. 3, 29: hic numinis ingens horror, Val. Fl. 2, 433: arboribus suus horror inest, Luc. 3, 411: animos horrore imbuere, Liv. 39, 8, 4: perfusus horrore venerabundusque, id. 1, 16, 6.

B. *The quality of causing dread, frightfulness; that which causes dread, a bugbear, horror* (poet.): serrae stridentis Horror, Lucr. 2, 411: validi ferri naturae frigidus horror, id. 6, 1010: Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, id. 3, 1047; imitated by Sil. Ital.: jacet campis Carthaginis horror, Sil. 15, 340.

horsum, *adv.* [contr. from huc vorsum] *Hitherward, hither, this way* (an ante-class. word): horsum pergunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: horsum se capessit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 83; id. Mil. 2, 3, 33; Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13.

Hortălus, i, *m.* *Surname of the orator* Q. Hortensius *and his descendants,* Cic. Att. 2, 25, 1; 4, 15, 4; Suet. Tib. 47; Tac. A. 2, 37.

hortāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [hortor] *An incitement, encouragement, exhortation* (not ante-Aug.): non est hortamine longo Nunc, ait, utendum, Ov. M. 1, 277: Decii eventus, ingens hortamen ad omnia pro re publica audenda, Liv. 10, 29, 5: clamoris et verberis, Pall. Mart. 11, 3.—In the plur.: viris hortamina, Val. Fl. 6, 93: cibos et hortamina pugnantibus gestant, Tac. G. 7 *fin.*

hortāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *An incitement, encouragement* (not in Cic. or Caes.): ea cuncta Romanis hortamento erant, Sall. J. 98, 7: celeritatis, Gell. 13, 24, 21.—In the plur.: in conspectu parentum conjugumque ac liberorum, quae magna etiam absentibus hortamenta animi, *etc.*, Liv. 7, 11, 6; so, hortamenta victoriae, Tac. H. 4, 18.

Hortānum, i, *n.* *A city of Etruria,* now *Orte,* Plin. 3, 5, 8.—Hence, **Hortīnus,** a, um: classes, Virg. A. 7, 716.

hortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [hortor] *An encouragement, exhortation* (quite class.): jam hoc loco non hortatione neque praeceptis, sed precibus tecum fraternis ago, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, 41: hortatio non est necessaria, id. Fam. 9, 14, 7: mihi grata tua est hortatio, id. Fin. 5, 2, 6: ille in castigationem, hic in hortationem amorum compositus, Quint. 3, 8, 54 Spald.: clamor (oppidanorum) permixtus hortatione, *etc.*, Sall. J. 60, 2: remigum, Liv. 40, 4, 12:—Hortationes ad philosophiam, *the title of a treatise by Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 85.

hortātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That serves for encouragement* or *exhortation, hortative:* genus (dicendi), Quint. 5, 10, 83: adverbia, *i. e.* eja, age, *etc.*, Prisc. p. 1021 P.

hortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An inciter, encourager, exhorter* (quite class.): quum ejus studii tibi et hortator et magister esset domi, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234; so, studiorum, Quint. 10, 3, 23: scelerum, Virg. A. 6, 529; Ov. M. 13, 45: isto hortatore, auctore, intercessore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: hortatore non egetis, id. Phil. 11, 2, 3: hortatore bono, Enn. Ann. 7, 41: quasi in mari Solet hortator remiges hortarier, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 5; cf., requiemque modumque Voce dabat remis, animorum hortator Epopeus, Ov. M. 3, 619.

hortātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that incites, encourages,* or *exhorts:* gloria hortatrix animosi leti, Stat. Th. 9, 717: illa velut hortatrix manus, Quint. 11, 3, 103.

hortātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Incitement, encouragement, exhortation* (mostly poet.): haec vox hujus hortatu praeceptisque conformata, nonnullis aliquando saluti fuit, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: aliorum consilio, hortatu, auctoritate, id. Fam. 13, 29, 7: suorum omnium hortatu, Caes. B. C. 3, 86, 1: hortatu suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 46; Luc. 6, 317.—In the plur., Ov. M. 3, 242; 7, 339; Val. Fl. 3, 550; 4, 81, et al.

Hortensĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Hortensius, *no.* II. B.

hortensis, e, *adj.* [hortus] *Of* or *belonging to a garden, garden-:* lira, Col. 9, 4, 4: DII, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1626: IOVIS, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 390.

1. hortensĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a garden, garden-:* bulbi, Plin. 20, 9, 40: batis, id. 26, 8, 50.—In the plur. subst., hortensia, orum, *n.*, *Garden-herbs,* Plin. 19, 6, 31; ib. 8, 42; 26, 4, 10; 29, 9, 40.

2. Hortensĭus, a, *Name of a Roman gens.* So in partic., Q. Hortensius Hortalus, *a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero,* "Cic. Brut. 88, 301 *sq.*; Quint. 11, 3, 8; 12, 11, 27; Gell. 1, 5, 2." After him is named the treatise of Cicero entitled Hortensius, the greater part of which is lost; see the fragment of it in Orell. IV. 2, p. 479 *sq.*—His daughter Hortensĭa, ae, *f.*, *also celebrated for her skill in oratory,* Val Max. 8, 3, 3; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 6.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Hortensĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Hortensius, Hortensian.* lex, *of the dictator* Q. Hortensius, Gaj. Inst. 1, 3; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2; cf. Plin. 16, 10, 15; Gell. 15, 27, 4.—Another lex Hortensia (ut nundinae essent fastae), perh. of the same Hortensius, Macr. S. 1, 16.—**B. Hortensĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: eloquentia, Val. Max. 8, 3, 3. quod me admones, ut scribam illa Hortensiana, *i. e. the treatise entitled* Hortensius, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 3: in aedibus Hortensianis, Suet. Aug. 72.

3. Hortensius, a, um, v. 2. Hortensius, *no.* II. A.

Hortīnus, a, um, v. Hortanum.

hortor, atus, 1. (archaic *inf. praes.* hortarier, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 5) *v. dep.* [contr. for horitor, from horior, v. h. v.; root 'ΟΡΩ, whence also *ὄρνυμι, ὁρμή, ὁρμάω, etc.*; v. Passow under ὄρνυμι] *To strongly urge* one to do a thing, *to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort* (very freq. and quite class.); constr. aliquem, aliquem ad *or* in aliquid, ut, ne, with the simple conjunctive, de aliqua re, aliquid, with the inf., or quite abs.

(α) *c. acc. pers.:* coquos, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 5 *sq.:* haec, quae supra scripta sunt, eo spectant, ut te horter et suadeam, Cic. Fam. 13, 4, 3: neque nos hortari neque dehortari decet Hominem peregrinum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 61: timentem, Ov. M. 10, 466: celeres canes, id. Her. 4, 41; cf., terribiles hortatus equos, *spurring on,* id. Met. 5, 421; so, vitulos, Virg. G. 3, 164; Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 7: senex in culina clamat: hortatur cocos: Quin agitis hodie? Plaut. Casin. 4, 1, 6; so, hortari coepit eundem Verbis, quae timido quoque possent addere mentem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 35.

(β) *Ad* or *in aliquid:* ad laudem milites hortari, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9; so, ad concordiam, Quint. 6, 1, 50: ad curam rei publicae, id. 5, 11, 24: ad diligentiam, id. 9, 4, 133: ad quaerendum, id. 5, 12, 1: ad reliqua fortius exsequenda, id. 4, 5, 23:—et paribus Messapum in proelia dictis Hortatur, Virg. A. 11, 521: in amicitiam jungendam, Liv. 43, 19, 14.

(γ) *De aliqua re:* iisdem de rebus etiam atque etiam hortor, quibus superioribus literis hortatus sum, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 1: de Aufidiano nomine nihil te hortor, id. ib. 16, 19: aliquem de concilianda pace, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 3.

(δ) With *ut, ne,* or the simple conjunctive: Pompeium et hortari et orare ... ut magnam infamiam fugiat, non desistemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2: petit atque hortatur, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 19 *fin.:* ipse equo circumiens unumquemque nominans appellat, hortatur, rogat, uti meminerint, *etc.*, Sall. C. 59, 5: magno opere te hortor, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: ego vos hortari tantum possum, ut amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis anteponatis, id. Lael. 5, 17; id. ib. 27, 104: te sedulo Et moneo et hortor, ne cujusquam misereat, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 7; Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 52: Ambiorix in Nervios pervenit hortaturque, ne sui in perpetuum liberandi occasionem dimittant, Caes. B. G. 5, 38, 2: hortatur eos, ne animo deficiant, id. B. C. 1, 19, 1.—With the simple conjunctive: Labienum Treboniumque hortatur ... ad eam diem revertantur, id. B. G. 6, 33 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 21, 4: quid ego vos, de vestro impendatis, hortor? Liv. 6, 15, 10: hortatur et monet, imitetur vicinum suum Octavium, Suet. Aug. 3 *fin.*

(ε) *Aliquem aliquid* or simply *aliquid:* sin tu (quod te jamdudum hortor) exieris, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12:—trepidus hortabar fugam, Poet. ap. Charis. 1, 4 *fin.:* equidem pacem hortari non desino, Cic. Att. 7, 14 *fin.*; Stat. S. 3, 5, 22: me miseram! cupio non persuadere quod hortor, Ov. Her. 19, 187.

(ζ) With the inf. or an object-clause (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; but cf. in the follg. *no.* b, the passage Cic. Sest. 3, 7): (Deucalion) dedit oscula nato, Hortaturque sequi, Ov. M. 8, 215; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 69: (Chariclem medicum) remanere ac recumbere hortatus est, Suet. Tib. 72.

(η) *Abs.:* Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 10; Sigam.

bri fuga comparata, hortantibus iis, quos, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.*: hortante et jubente Vercingetorige, id. ib. 7, 26, 1.

b. Of inanimate or abstract things: pol benefacta tua me hortantur, tuo ut imperio paream, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 60: res, tempus, locus, simul otium hortabatur, ut, *etc.*, Afran. in Non. 523, 14: multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 6: secundum ea multae res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret, id. ib. 1, 33, 2; Cic. Sest. 3, 7.

2. Proverb.: hortari currentem, *to exhort one who needs no exhortation*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6; Att. 13, 45, 2; v. curro, p. 406, a.

II. In partic., in milit. lang., *To exhort* soldiers before a battle: Sabinus suos hortatus cupientibus signum dat, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 2: pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall. J. 49, 6: suos hortando ad virtutem arrigere, id. ib. 23, 1; Ov. A. A. 1, 207.

☞ **a.** Also in the act. form, horto, are, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.—**b.** Hortor, ari, in pass. signif.: ab amicis hortaretur, Var. in Prisc. p. 793 P.; cf. Gell. 15, 13, 1; Auct. B. Hisp. 1 *fin.*

hortŭālis, e, *adj.* [hortus] *Of* or *belonging to a garden, garden-* (a post-class. word for hortensis): species strychni, App. Herb. 74: pastinaca, id. ib. 8: herpillos, id. ib. 99.

hortŭlānus, a, um, *adj.* [hortulus] *Of* or *belonging to a garden, garden-* (a post-class. word for hortensis): maritimusque secessus, Tert. Poen. 11: porcellus, *i. e. stuffed with garden herbs*, Apic. 8, 7 *med.*—**II.** Subst., hortulanus, i, *m.*, *A gardener*, Macr. S. 7, 3 *med.*; App. 4, p. 143; 9, p. 235 *sq.*

hortŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hortus] *A little garden*, Catull. 61, 92; Juv. 3, 226; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 105; as *part of a vineyard*, Col. 4, 18, 2.—In the plur., hortuli, *garden-grounds*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58; Fin. 5, 1, 2; Cluent. 13, 37; Col. 4, 18, 2.—**B.** Transf.: Cupidinis, *i. e. a woman's privities*, App. 'Ανεχ. 17.—**II.** Trop.: cujus (Democriti) fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120.

hortus, i, *m.* [weakened from χόρτος, an inclosure for plants; hence] *A garden* in the widest sense of the term, *a pleasure-garden, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard*, "Col. 10, 11, 3; Plin. 19, 4, 19 *sq.*;" Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; Fam. 16, 18, 2; Off. 3, 14, 58; Phil. 2, 6, 15; Lael. 2, 7; 7, 25; Rep. 1, 9 Mos.; Col. 4, 18, 1; 3, 20, 4; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15:—horti Epicuri, *in which Epicurus taught*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3; N. D. 1, 33, 93; Att. 12, 23, 2; cf. Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 51.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** For villa, *a country-seat*: "in XII. tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam nominatur villa, semper in significatione ea *hortus*, in horti vero *heredium*," Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50.—**B.** For olera, *garden-stuff, vegetables, greens*, Cato R. R. 8, 2; Hor. S. 2, 4, 16.—**C.** In an obscene sense, like the Gr. κῆπος, *a woman's privy parts*, Poet. in Anth. Lat. I. p. 686 Burm.; also the *posteriors* of a boy, Auct. Priap. 5.

Hōrus, i, *m.*, Ὧρος: **I.** *Name of the sun among the Egyptians*, Macr. S. 1, 21.—**II.** *An astrologer*, Prop. 4, 1, 79.

hospes, ĭtis, *m.* (*fem.*, hospita; v. in the follg., and cf. antistita from antistes, sospita from sospes, sacerdota from sacerdos, *etc.*) [kindr. with hostis, a stranger] A stranger who is treated as a guest, *A sojourner, visitor, guest, friend*, ξένος: in domo clari hominis, in quam et hospites multi recipiendi et admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139; cf., libri inter Cratippi commentarios tamquam hospites recipiendi, id. ib. 3, 33, 121; so, recipere hospites, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25, 65: accipere hospitem, id. Fam. 9, 26 *fin.*: non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae, id. Agr. 2, 34, 94: habuisses non hospitem, sed contubernalem, id. Fam. 9, 20, 1: et hostem et hospitem vidit, id. Div. 2, 37, 79; id. ib. 6, 6, 2: is qui nuper Romae fuit Menedemus hospes meus, id. de Or. 1, 19, 85; cf. id. Lael. 7, 24; so, Polybius noster hospes, id. Rep. 4, 3: id factum ex suis hospitibus Caesar cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 6, 2; and, in suos notos hospitesque quaerebant, id. B. C. 1, 74, 5; cf. also, hospes familiae vestrae, Cic. Lael. 11, 36: homo multorum hospitum, id. Cluent. 59, 163: mihi seu longum post tempus venerat hospes Sive, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 118: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, id. ib. 2, 4, 17. In the *fem.*: meamne hic in via hospitam, Quae heri huc Athenis cum hospite advenit meo, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 8; so id. ib. 71; Ter. And. 2, 6, 8; Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3.

II. Transf., analog. to the Gr. ξένος (v. Passow sub h. v.).

A. He who treats another as his guest, *A host*: alterum ad cauponem devertisse, ad hospitem alterum, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; so id. Fin. 5, 2, 4: tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, ubi sedulus hospes Paene macros, arsit, dum turdos versat in igne, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71; so, succinctus, id. ib. 2, 6, 107: amabilis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 132.—Hence repeated of both host and guest: per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Deiotaro hospes hospiti porrexisti, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8; so, non hospes ab hospite tutus, Ov. M. 1, 144.—In the *fem.*: femina primaria, Servilia, vetere Dionis hospita, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, 24: figura et lineamenta hospitae, id. ib. 2, 2, 36, 89: Helene, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 2. In late Lat., of *a concubine*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2669; 4996.

B. Opp. to a native, *A stranger, foreigner*: adeone hospes hujusce urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae, ut haec nescias? Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 28: nec peregrinus atque hospes in agendo, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218: nos in nostra urbe peregrinantes errantesque tamquam hospites tui libri quasi domum deduxerunt, id. Acad. 1, 3, 9.—So in addressing a foreigner, like the Gr. ξένε, *Stranger*: quum (Theophrastus) percontaretur ex anicula quadam, quanti aliquid venderet, et respondisset illa atque addidisset, *Hospes, non pote minoris*: tulisse eum moleste, se non effugere hospitis speciem, quum aetatem ageret Athenis optimeque loqueretur, Cic. Brut. 46, 172; cf. of the same, Quint. 8, 1, 2: dic, hospes, Spartae, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, Cic. pöet. Tusc. 1, 42, 101 (a transl. of the Gr. Ὦ ξεῖν', ἀγγέλλειν Λακεδαιμονίοις, *etc.*, Herod. 7, 228): hospes, quid miras curare Serapin? Var. in Non. 480, 30; Prop. 4, 1, 1.

C. Of inanimate and abstract things adjectively, *Hospitable; strange, foreign*: (*a*) Form hospes (so only in post-Aug. poets): hospes gemma, Pall. Insit. *init.*: tecta, *etc.*, Stat. Th. 12, 479: cymba, id. Silv. 5, 1, 252: honor, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 650.—(*β*) Form hospita (in the *fem.* and *neutr. plur.*) (so mostly poet.): hirundines hospitae, Var. in Arnob. 6, 207: hospita navis, Ov. F. 1, 340: quo tutior hospita lustres Aequora, Virg. A. 3, 377 terra hospita, id. ib. 3, 539; so, tecta, Val. Fl. 2, 650: flumina, Stat. Th. 4, 842: litora mundo, id. Silv. 3, 5, 75: unda plaustris, *i. e. bearing wagons on its frozen surface*, Virg. G. 3, 362: vina, Val. Fl. 1, 44.

hospita, v. hospes.

* **hospĭtācŭlum,** i, *n.* [hospitor] *A lodging-house, inn*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5 dub.

hospĭtālis, e, *adj.* [hospes] *Of* or *relating to a guest* or *host, hospitable*, ξένιος, ξενικός (quite class.): illam ipsam sedem hospitalem, in quam erit deductus, publicam populi Romani esse dicet, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 46: deversorium, Liv. 21, 63 *fin.*: cubiculum, *guest-chamber*, id. 1, 58: beneficia, id. 2, 14 *fin.*: aves, *set before a guest*, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 3; cf., coena Augusti, Plin. 33, 4, 24: umbra, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 10: tessera, *which guests gave to the host*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 87 *sq.*; cf. ib. 5, 1, 25: Juppiter, *the patron of hospitality*, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18; Fin. 3, 20, 66; Q. Fr. 2, 12, 3, et al.; cf., deus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 25; and, non dubitavit illud insigne Penatium hospitaliumque deorum ex hospitali mensa tollere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, 48: fulmina, *of Jupiter*, hospitalis, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49: caedes, *the murder of a guest*, Liv. 25, 18, 7: TABULA, *i. e. a municipal decree for the reception of a guest*, Inscr. Grut. 456, 1: Theophrastus scribit, Cimonem Athenis etiam in suos curiales Laciadas hospitalem fuisse, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; cf., homo qui semper hospitalissimus amicissimusque nostrorum hominum existimatus esset (shortly before, quum suae partes essent hospitum recipiendorum), id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 65; so, tua illa Venus, id. Coel. 21, 52: tibi hospitale pectus, Hor. Epod. 17, 49: nihil hospitalius mari (Campaniae): hinc illi nobiles portus Cajeta, Misenus, *etc.*, Flor. 1, 16; so, appulsus litorum, Plin. 2, 46, 45.

B. Subst.: **1.** hospitalis, is, *m.*, *A guest*: injuriae potestatum in hospitales ad visendum venientium, Hipponenses in necem ejus (delphini) compulerunt, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26.—**2.** hospitalia, ium, *n.*: **a.** *Apartments for guests, guest-chambers*, Vitr. 6, 10.—**b.** On the stage, *the two entrances on the right and left for strangers*, Vitr. 5, 7.

II. Transf., of things: ut in Fucino lacu invectus amnis, in Lario Addua, *etc.* ... in Lemanno Rhodanus: hic trans Alpes superiores in Italia multorum millium transitu hospitales suas tantum nec largiores quam intulere aquas evehentes, *sojourning, foreign*, i. e. *that flow through without mingling*, Plin. 2, 103, 106; id. 17, 10, 14.

Adv., hospĭtālĭter, *Hospitably, as a guest*: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv. 1, 9, 9; so, vocare (*opp.* hostiliter), id. 6, 26, 3: excipere aliquem, Curt. 7, 6 *med.*: ingredi ad deos Penates, Just. 8, 3.

hospĭtālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hospitalis] **I.** *Hospitality*: recte etiam a Theophrasto est laudata hospitalitas, * Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; Mart. 4, 64, 28.—* **II.** *A being a guest*, i. e. *a living in a strange country, a sojourning*: animorum origo coelestis est, sed lege temporalis hospitalitatis hic exsulat, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 21 *fin.*

hospĭtālĭter, *adv.*, v. hospitalis, *ad fin.*

‡ **hospiticida** ξενοκτόνος, Gloss. Phil.

hospĭtĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [hospitium] *A little inn* (a post-class. word), Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5; Hier. Ep. 47, 11; 108, 44.

hospĭtium, ĭi, *n.* [hospes] **I.** *Hospitality* (quite class.): quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter, optimum quemque hospitio amicitiaque conjungi dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, 16; cf., quocum mihi amicitiam res publica conciliavit, hospitium voluntas utriusque conjunxit, *etc.*, id. Dejot. 14, 39: gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum ... cum Metellis, erat ei hospitium, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: pro hospitio quod sibi cum eo esset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 8, 23: vetus hospitium renovare, id. Deiot. 3, 8: ego hic hospitium habeo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 82: qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat, Caes. B. G. 1, 47, 4: jungimus hospitio dextras, Virg. A. 3, 83: indulge hospitio, id. ib. 4, 51: ut artum solveret hospitiis animum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 83: renunciare, Liv. 25, 18, 9: huic paternum hospitium cum Pompeio intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 25, 4: decernunt, ut cum L. fratre hospitium publice fieret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65, 145; cf., Gaditani hospitium cum L. Cornelio publice fecerunt, id. Balb. 18, 41, and Liv. 37, 54, 5; so, publice privatimque hospitia jungere, id. 1, 45, 2: clientelae hospitiaque provincialia, Cic. Cat. 4, 11, 23.

II. *A hospitable reception*; or, concr., *a place where strangers are entertained, a lodging, quarters, guest-chambers, inn*: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4; cf., quum ab eo magnificentissimo hospitio acceptus esset, id. Div. 2, 37, 79: hospitio invitabit, id. Phil. 12, 9, 23: hic apud me hospitium tibi praebebitur, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 93: ex vita ita discedo tamquam ex hospitio, non tamquam ex domo, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84; cf. id. de Or. 2, 58, 234: Piliae paratum est hospitium, id. Att. 14, 2, 3: deductus a magistratibus in nemorosum hospitium, Plin. 35, 11, 38; so, publicum, Liv. 5, 28, 4: hospitia singulorum adire, Suet. Ner. 47: praetorianae cohortes per hospitia dispersae, *the town-quarters*, id. Tib. 37: hospitio prohibemur arenae, *of the shore* (* i. e. *from landing*), Virg. A. 1, 540.—Transf., of animals: idque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis Hospitiis, Virg. G. 3, 343; so id. ib. 4, 24; Plin. 10, 23, 33.—Comically: quid faciam nunc, si tresviri me in carcerem compegerint?...ita Peregre adveniens hospitio publicitus accipiar, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 8: hospitio pugnae accipere, id. ib. 140: nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est, nec deverticulum dolis, id. Capt. 3, 3, 8.

* **hospĭtīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [hospes] *Of* or *belonging to a host:* viridaria, *his host's*, Spart. Hadr. 12.

hospĭtor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To be a guest* any where, *to put up, lodge, sojourn as a guest* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: mensores postibus hospitaturi nomen ascribunt, Cod. Theod. 7, 8, 4.—**B.** Transf. (cf. hospitalis, *no.* II.): Gangem in quodam lacu hospitari; inde lenem fluere, Plin. 6, 18, 22: castanea translata nescit hospitari pavetque novitatem, id. 17, 20, 34.—**II.** Trop.: quid aliud voces animum quam deum in humano corpore hospitantem, Sen. Ep. 31; id. Vit. beat. 23.

hospĭtus, a, um (occurring only in the *fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.*), v. hospes.

hostĭa, ae, *f.* [2. hostio, acc. to Fest. p. 102 Müll.] *An animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice:* illud ex institutis pontificum et haruspicum non mutandum est, quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29; so, ea prodigia partim majoribus hostiis partim lactentibus procurarentur, Liv. 22, 1, 15; and, majoribus hostiis rem divinam facere, id. 31, 5, 3: Veneri immolare hostiam, Plaut. Poen. 2, 2: Pseudole, arcesse hostias, Victimas, lanios, ut ego huic sacrificem summo Jovi, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 93: hostias immolare, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: hostias ad sacrificium praebere... hostias redimere (used interchangeably with victimae), id. Inv. 2, 31, 96 *sq.:* hostiae omnibus locis immolabautur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51, 3: C. Mario per hostias diis supplicanti, Sall. J. 63, 1: nondum cum sanguine sacro Hostia coelestes pacificasset heros, Catull. 68, 76: ad scelus perficiendum caesis hostiis (shortly before, nocturna *sacrificia*), Cic. Clu. 68, 194: mactata hostia, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 16: non sumptuosa blandior hostia Mollivit aversos Penates Farre pio et saliente mica, id. ib. 3, 23, 18: quadraginta hostiis sacrificare, Liv. 41, 19, 2: hostiis piare prodigia, Tac. H. 5, 13: si primis hostiis litatum non est, Gell. 4, 6, 6: ruminales hostiae, Plin. 8, 51, 77: "*maximam* hostiam ovilli pecoris appellabant, non ab amplitudine corporis sed ab animo placidiore," Fest. p. 126: (Galli) humanis hostiis aras ac templa funestant, Cic. Fontei. 10, 21 (for which, Galli pro victimis homines immolant, Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 2); cf., humanis hostiis litare, Tac. G. 9; so, humana, Plin. 8, 22, 34.

II. Transf., Hostia, *A group of stars belonging to the constellation Centaurus*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 37.

* **hostĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [hostia] *Provided with victims:* Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 12.

‡ **hosticapas,** hostium captor, Fest. p. 102 Müll. [hostis-capio; the final *s* is archaic, as in PARICIDAS for parricida; cf. Append. II. to Pref., note 1].

hostĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hostis] *Of* or *belonging to an enemy, hostile* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.): ager, Liv. 44, 13: tellus, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 65: moenia, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 6: vindemia, Ov. F. 4, 893: manus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 49: ensis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 31: incursiones, Col. Praef. § 19: tumultus, Flor. 3, 10, 17.—In the neut. abs., hosticum, i, *The enemy's territory:* castra in hostico incuriose posita, Liv. 8, 38, 2: raptae ex hostico messes, Plin. Pan. 29, 3: transire in hosticum, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 13.—Also for *enmity:* hosticum spirare, Tert. Apol. 35.

* **hostĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [hostis-fero] *Hostile:* Manil. 1, 4, 20.

hostĭfĭce, *adv.* *Hostilely;* v. hostificus, *ad fin.*

hostĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hostis-facio] *That deals in a hostile manner, hostile* (an ante-class. word): o dirum hostificumque diem! Att. in Non. 485, 24.—* *Adv.*, Att. in Non. 224, 11.

Hostĭlīna, ae, *f.* [hostio=aequo] *A goddess that promotes the growth of corn in equal ears*, Aug. Civ. D. 3, 8.

hostīlis, e, *adj.* [hostis] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to an enemy, hostile* (quite class.): amator simili'st oppidi hostilis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 68; so, terra, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 108: naves, Hor. Epod. 9, 19: domus, id. ib. 5, 53: aratrum, id. Od. 1, 16, 21: manus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 61: cadavera, Sall. C. 61, 8: vis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 52: condictiones pactionesque (*c. c.* bellicae), Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: minae, Tac. A. 13, 57: metus, *of the enemy*, Sall. J. 41, 2.—In the neuter abs.: prior Parthus apud Gaium in nostra ripa, posterior hic apud regem in hostili epulatus est, Vellej. 2, 101 *fin.*

B. In partic., in divining, hostilis pars, opp. to pars familiaris (v. familiaris, p. 598, B. 2), *The part of the inwards that related to the enemy*, Luc. 1, 622.

II. *That is usual with* or *proper to an enemy, hostile* (likewise quite class.): hominis hostilem in modum seditiosi imago, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 24; cf., hostilem in modum vexare, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: in hunc hostili odio est, id. Cluent. 5, 12; so, spiritus, Tac. H. 4, 57: ne quid ab se hostile timeret, Sall. J. 88, 5: caedem, fugam aliaque hostilia portendant, id. ib. 3, 2: legati retulerunt, omnia hostilia esse, Liv. 21, 16, 1: multa hostilia audere, Tac. H. 4, 15; so, facere, Sall. J. 107, 2: loqui, Tac. H. 2, 66: invicem coeptare, id. ib. 3, 70: induere adversus aliquem, id. Ann. 12, 40:—apibus inimica est nebula: aranei quoque vel maxime hostiles, Plin. 11, 19, 21.

Adv., hostīlĭter, *Like an enemy, in a hostile manner, hostilely:* quid ille fecit hostiliter, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25; so Sall. J. 20, 4; Liv. 2, 14, 2; 9, 38, 1; Tac. H. 2, 85; Suet. Caes. 54; Ov. M. 11, 372; 14, 68.

hostīlĭter, *adv.*, v. hostilis, *ad fin.*

Hostīlĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So, Hostus Hostilius, *who fought victoriously against the Sabines*, Liv. 1, 12. His grandson, Tullus Hostilius, *the third king of Rome.*—**II.** Deriv., **Hostīlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Hostilius, Hostilian:* Curia, *built by King Tullus Hostilius*, Liv. 1, 22; 30; Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43, § 155: "Hostiliis Laribus immolabant, quod ab his hostes arceri putabant" (perhaps named after Hostus Hostilius), Fest. p. 102 Müll.: lex, Justin. Inst. 4, 10.

hostīmentum, i, *n.* [1. hostio] *A recompense, requital:* "*hostimentum* beneficii pensatio," Fest. p. 102 Müll.; cf., "*hostimentum* est aequamentum," Non. 3, 26 (an ante-class. word): Enn. in Fest. s. v. *redhostire*, p. 270 Müll.: par pari datum hostimentum'st, opera pro pecunia, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 20: beneficiis hostimentum peperisti grave, Att. in Non. 315, 19.

1. hostio, ire, *v. a.* *To make even, return like for like, to recompense, requite:* "*hostire* (ab antiquis) ponebatur pro aequare," Fest. s. v. *status dies*, p. 314 Müll.; so ib. s. v. *redhostire*, p. 270 (an ante-class. word): nisi coerceo protervitatem atque hostio ferociam, Pac. in Fest. s. v. *redhostire*, p. 270, and in Non. 121, 16: quin promitto hostire contra, ut merueris, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 110.

2. hostio, ire, *v. a.* *To strike:* "*hostia* dicta est ab eo, quod est *hostire* ferire," Fest. p. 102 Müll. (an ante-class. word): quae mea comminus machaera atque hasta hostibit e manu, Enn. in Fest. s. v. *redhostire*, p. 270 Müll.

hostis, is, *comm.* Orig., *A stranger, foreigner;* afterward transf., *an enemy:* "equidem etiam illud animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is *hostis* vocaretur, lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigatam. *Hostis* enim apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc *peregrinum* dicimus... quamquam id nomen durius effecit jam vetustas: a peregrino enim recessit et proprie in eo qui arma contra ferret remansit," Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37; cf. "Var. L. L. 5, 1, 4, § 3;" and, "*hostis* apud antiquos peregrinus dicebatur, et qui nunc hostis *perduellio*," Fest. p. 102 P.; so, in imitation of the law of the Twelve Tables, si status condictus cum hoste intercedit dies, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5.

II. *An enemy* in arms or of one's country (opp. to a private enemy, or one who is inimically disposed): qui (Pompeius) saepius cum hoste conflixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 10, 28; cf., omnes nos statuit ille quidem non inimicos sed hostes, id. Phil. 11, 1, 3; so, *opp.* inimicus, Curt. 7, 10; v. also in the follg., debent oratori sic esse adversariorum nota consilia, ut hostium imperatori, Quint. 12, 1, 35: legiones hostium, Plaut. Am. prol. 136: hostes contra legiones suas instruunt, id. ib. 1, 1, 67: hostes nefarios prostravit, Cic. Phil. 14, 10, 27: (bellum) compellere intra hostium moenia, id. Rep. 1, 1: vita ex hostium telis servata, id. ib. 1, 3: adventus hostium, id. ib. 2, 3: ut eam (probitatem) vel in eis quos numquam vidimus, vel, quod majus est, in hoste etiam diligamus, id. Lael. 9, 29: hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 4: servit Hispanae vetus hostis orae Cantaber sera domitus catena, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 21: terra marique victus hostis, id. Epod. 9, 27, et saep.: inimicis quoque et hostibus ea indigna videri, Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 105; cf., inimicus, hostis esset, tanta contumelia accepta, id. Verr. 2, 2, 24, 58; and, sibi inimicus atque hostis, id. Fin. 5, 10, 29: horum omnium communis hostis praedoque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, 17: tam diis hominibusque hostis, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64; id. Att. 15, 21, 1: Cn. Pompeius auctor et dux mei reditus, illius (Clodii) hostis, id. Mil. 15, 39: acer Bupalo hostis (Hipponax), Hor. Epod. 6, 14: fas est et ab hoste doceri, Ov. M. 4, 428: di meliora piis erroremque hostibus illum! Virg. G. 3, 513; cf. Ov. Her. 16, 219; so id. Am. 2, 10, 16; Fast. 3, 494; Pont. 4, 6, 35.—In the *fem.*: hostis est uxor, invita quae ad virum nuptum datur, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 83: nupta meretrici hostis est, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 23: ut, quo die captam hostem vidisset, eodem matrimonio junctam acciperet, Liv. 30, 14, 2: quum certa videbitur hostis, Ov. A. A. 2, 461; Prop. 1, 4, 18.

B. Transf., of animals or of inanimate or abstr. things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): qualem ministrum fulminis alitem... in ovilia Demisit hostem vividus impetus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 10; Ov. F. 1, 359: rhinoceros genitus hostis elephanto, Plin. 8, 20, 29:—unus cum gemino calculus hoste perit, Ov. A. A. 3, 358; so of a *chessman:* fac, pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, id. ib. 2, 208:—rerum ipsa natura non parens sed noverca fuerit, si facultatem dicendi sociam scelerum, adversam innocentiae, hostem veritatis invenit, Quint. 12, 1, 2; so, illa vero vitiosissima, quae jam humanitas vocatur, studiorum perniciosissima hostis, id. 2, 2, 10.

‡ **hostōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [1. hostio] An instrument used in striking, *i. e.* leveling a measure of corn, *etc.*, *A strickle*, Prisc. p. 688 P.

1. hostus, i, *m.* [perh. a rustic term for haustus from haurio] *The yield of an olive-tree:* Cato R. R. 6, 2; Var. R. R. 1, 24, 2.

2. Hostus, i, *m.* *A Roman praenomen*, as Hostus Hostilius, Liv. 1, 12; Macr S. 1, 6: Hostus Lucretius Tricipitinus, Liv. 4, 30.

huc, *adv.* [hic] *To this place, hither* **I.** Lit.: imus huc: illuc hinc: quum illuc ventum est, ire illuc lubet, *etc.*, Enn in Gell. 19, 10, 12; so, huc illinc venire Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 39: jam huc adveniet miles Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 44: pater huc me misit ad vos oratum meus, id. Amph. prol. 20, so, quin huc ad vos venire propero? Cic Rep. 6, 15: hinc profecti huc revertuntur, id. ib. 6, 13 *fin.:* huc raro in urbem commeat, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100: te huc foras seduxi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 14: huc est intro latus lectus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30: huc huc convenite, Petr. 23:—locus erat castrorum editus, huc magno cursu contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 1; cf. id. ib 4, 21, 4; and, ubi arma esse sciam, huc veniam, Liv. 35, 19, 4.—**b.** With a follg. *gen.:* mulier ex Andro commigravit huc viciniae, Ter. And. 1, 1, 43; cf. in the follg. *no.* II. b.—**c.** Huc illuc, huc atque illuc, huc et illuc, *etc.;* also, huc et illo and huc et huc, *hither and thither:* ne cursem huc illuc via deterrima, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; so, velut salientes huc illuc, Quint. 10, 7, 6: huc atque illuc intuentem vagari, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: tum huc, tum illuc volant alites, id. Div. 1, 53, 120; cf., volucres huc et illuc passim vagantes, id. ib. 2, 38, 80;

so Cels. 2, 15: huc illucque, Plin. 37, 6, 22; for which, huc illucve, Cels. 6, 6, 36; 7, 3, et al.: sed jam ista sidera huc et illo diducet velocitas sua, Sen. Ben. 5, 6 *med.*: ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium Liberrima indignatio, Hor. Epod. 4, 9.—**d.** Huc usque, or connected into one word, hucusque, *Hitherto, thus far* (very seldom): hucusque Sesostris exercitum duxit, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174.

II. Transf., in non-local relations, *Hither, to this, to this point, so far*: ut haec multo ante meditere, huc te pares, haec cogites, ad haec te exerceas, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9: accedat huc suavitas quaedam oportet sermonis, Cic. Lael. 18, 66; so freq., huc accedit uti, *etc.*; v. accedo, p. 12, 4: Massilienses naves longas expediunt numero XVII. Multa huc minora navigia addunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 56, 1; so freq., adde huc; v. addo, p. 27, 4: legiones effecerat civium Romanorum IX., *etc.* . . . Huc Dardanos, *etc.*, adjecerat, Caes. B. C. 3, 4 *fin.*; so, huc natas adjice septem, Ov. M. 6, 182; Cels. 5, 19, 21: huc pertinet nobile apud Graecos volumen Heraclidis, Plin. 7, 52, 53, et saep.: huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Coel. 20, 47; cf., rem huc deduxi, ut, *etc.*, id. Cat. 2, 2, 4; and Tac. A. 4, 41.—**b.** With a follg. *gen.*: huc arrogantiae venerat, ut, *etc.*, Tac. A. 3, 73; cf. above, *no.* I. b.—**c.** Huc et illuc: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. Coel. 6, 13; so, huc et illuc rapit, id. Off. 1, 28, 101: verses te huc atque illuc necesse est, id. Fin. 5, 28, 86.—**d.** Huc usque *or* hucusque: mirum esset profecto, hucusque profectam credulitatem antiquorum, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 20:—simulatio hucusque procedit ut, *etc.*, Quint. 5, 13, 22.—**e.** With an affixed demonstrative *ce*, and the interrog. part. *ne*, huccine? *Hitherto? to this? so far?* huccine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus virgis caederetur? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, 163. And with a follg. *gen.*: huccine rerum Venimus? Pers. 3, 15.

huccĭne, *adv.*, v. huc, *no.* II. e.

hucusque, *adv.*, v. huc, *no.* I. d, and II. d.

hui! *interj.* An exclamation of astonishment or admiration, *Hah! ho! oh!* hui, babae! basilice te intulisti et facete, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 25: hui, dixti pulchre! Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 72: triginta? hui, percara est! id. ib. 3, 3, 25: hui, tam cito? ridiculum, id. And. 3, 1, 16: *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intelligo. *Sy.* Hui, tardus est! id. Heaut. 4, 5, 28: hui, quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris! id. ib. 3, 1, 71; cf., hui, homunculi quanti estis! Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 65: *Ch.* Principio eam esse dico liberam. *Thr.* Hem! *Ch.* Civem Atticam. *Thr.* Hui! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 35: videbam sermones: Hui! fratrem reliquit? Cic. Att. 6, 6, 3; id. ib. 5, 11, 1: hui quam diu de nugis! id. ib. 13, 21, 5; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2.

hūjuscĕmŏdi and **hūjusmŏdi,** v. under modus.

hūmāne, *adv.*, v. humanus, *ad fin.*

hūmānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [humanus] *Human nature, humanity*, in a good sense; *the qualities, feelings, and inclinations of mankind.*

I. In gen. (so for the most part only in Cic.): magna est vis humanitatis, multum valet communio sanguinis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63; so, naturas hominum vimque omnem humanitatis penitus perspicere, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: humanitatis societas, id. Rep. 2, 26; cf., commune humanitatis corpus, id. Off. 3, 6, 22: communis humanitatis jus, id. Flacc. 11, 24; cf., communis humanitatis causa, id. Quint. 16, 51; and, peterem errato veniam ex humanitate communi, id. Sull. 23, 64: humanitatis prima species, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: at natura certe dedit, ut humanitatis non parum haberes, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: humanitatem tuam amoremque in tuos reditus celeritas declarabit, id. Att. 4, 15, 2: nec potuisse (te) non commoveri (viri amicissimi morte) nec fuisse id humanitatis tuae, id. Lael. 2, 8: fac, id quod est humanitatis tuae, ne quid aliud cures hoc tempore, nisi ut quam commodissime convalescas, *which you owe to yourself as a man*, id. Fam. 16, 11, 1: assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154 *fin.*; cf., jam ad ista obduruimus et humanitatem omnem exuimus, id. Att. 13, 2, 1; so id. Lig. 5, 14: nisi ex ejus animo exstirpatam humanitatem arbitramur, id. Lael. 13, 48: age vero, quid esse potest in otio aut jucundius aut magis proprium humanitatis quam sermo facetus ac nulla in re rudis? id. de Or. 1, 8, 32:—homines quidem pereunt: ipsa humanitas, ad quam homo effingitur, permanet, Sen. Ep. 65.

B. Transf., concr., i. q. humanum genus, *The human race, mankind* (post-class. and very rarely): timorem omnem, quo humanitas regitur, sustulerunt, Min. Fel. Oct. 8; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 11.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Humane, philanthropic, gentle conduct* toward others, *humanity, philanthropy, gentleness, kindness, politeness* (so very freq. and quite class.): quemquamne existimas Catone proavo tuo commodiorem, communiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? . . . Sed si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, *etc.*, Cic. Mur. 31, 66; cf., pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id. Fam. 13, 24, 2; and, difficillimam illam societatem gravitatis cum humanitate, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1; so, ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, id. Fam. 12, 27: ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, id. Rep. 2, 14; cf. id. Sull. 33, 92, and id. de imp. Pomp. 14, 42; cf. also, omnia plena clementiae, mansuetudinis, humanitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8 *fin.*; and with this cf., pro sua clementia atque humanitate, Hirt. B. G. 8, 21, 2; and Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 2: tantaque poena (eos) afficiamus, quantam aequitas humanitasque patitur, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: singularis humanitas suavissimique mores, id. Att. 16, 16, A, 6: Caesaris summa erga nos humanitas, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2; cf., amorem erga me, humanitatem suavitatemque desidero, id. Att. 15, 1, A, 1: humanitas vetat superbum esse adversus socios, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*. humanitatis praecipua pars est, honestissimum quemque complecti, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 9, 5, 1: illa vero vitiosissima, quae jam *humanitas* vocatur, invicem qualiacumque laudandi, Quint. 2, 2, 10.

B. *Mental cultivation befitting a man, liberal education, good breeding, elegance of manners* or *language* (cf. on this signif. Gell. 13, 16) (likewise freq. and quite class.): homo non communium literarum et politioris humanitatis expers, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: esse politum propriis humanitatis artibus, id. Rep. 1, 17; cf., humanitate politiores, id. de Or. 2, 37, 154: in omni recto studio atque humanitate versari, id. ib. 1, 60, 256: sine ulla bona arte, sine humanitate, sine ingenio, sine literis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, 98: doctrinae studium atque humanitatis, id. Coel. 10, 24; cf., propter humanitatem atque doctrinam Anco regi familiaris, id. Rep. 2, 20: in omni genere sermonis, in omni parte humanitatis dixerim oratorem perfectum esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 16, 71; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 35: orator inops quidam humanitatis atque inurbanus, id. ib. 2, 10, 40: ea quae multum ab humanitate discrepant, ut si quis in foro cantet, *good manners*, id. Off. 1, 40, 145:—Socratem opinor in hac ironia dissimulantiaque longe lepore et humanitate omnibus praestisse, *polished language*, id. de Or. 2, 67, 270: (epistolae) humanitatis sparsae sale, id. Att. 1, 13, 1: alicujus literas aut humanitatem adamare, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 121: literis, et humanitate alicujus delectari, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4, 8.

hūmānĭter, *adv.*, v. humanus, *ad fin.*

hūmānĭtus, *adv.* [humanus, analog. with divinitus from divinus] *Humanly, after the manner of men*: **I.** In gen. (very rarely, but quite class.): ferre humana humanitus, Afran. in Non. 514, 20: si quid me (*i. e.* mihi) fuerit humanitus, Enn. Ann. 2, 13; so, si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, (* *i. e. should I die*), Cic. Phil. 1, 4, 10; Plin. 10, 63, 83.—* **II.** In partic., for the usual humane and humaniter, *Humanely, kindly, tenderly*: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 47.

hūmānus (and in the archaic form, "HEMONA humana et HEMONEM hominem dicebant," Fest. p. 100 Müll.; cf. homo, *ad init.*), a, um, *adj.* [homo] *Of* or *belonging to man, human*: **I.** In gen.: esse aliquem humana specie et figura, qui tantum immanitate bestias vicerit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63; so, simulacra, id. Rep. 3, 9: caput, *a human head*, Hor. A. P. 1; Flor. 1, 7, 8: succidiae, Cato in Gell. 13, 24, 12: Cyclopis venter . . . Carnibus humanis distentus, *human flesh*, Enn. Ann. 7, 76; so, humana qui dape pavit equas, Ov. Her. 9, 68; and, Athenas obsidione et fame ad humanos cibos compulit, Flor. 3, 5, 10; cf. also, hostiae, *human sacrifices*, Cic. Fontei. 10, 21; Tac. G. 9; Plin. 8, 22, 34; Flor. 1, 16, 7: lac, *human milk*, Plin. 28, 9, 33: societas generis humani, *of the human race*, Cic. Lael. 5, 20; v. genus: humanae vitae varia reputantes mala, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115; cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 18; and in the *Comp.*: ergo hercules vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 88: omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum, Cic. Lael. 6, 20, v. divinus, p. 494, I. b: amor, id. ib. 21, 81: natura, id. Rep. 1, 14: virtus, id. ib. 1, 7 *fin.*: casus, id. Lael. 2, 7: cultus, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: humanissima voluptas, id. Acad. 2, 41, 127: ignes, *i. e. which men daily use*, Plin. 2, 107, 111: dapes, *i. e. human excrements*, id. 17, 9, 6, § 51: "*humanum sacrificium* dicebant, quod mortui causa fiebat," Fest. p. 103 Müll.: scelus, *committed against men*, Liv. 3, 19 *fin.*; 29, 18 *fin.*:—qui omnia humana, quaecumque accidere possunt, tolerabilia ducat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 17; cf., despicientem omnia humana, id. Rep. 1, 17; and, haec coelestia semper spectato, illa humana contemnito, id. ib. 6, 19: si quid mihi humanum contigerit, *if any thing should happen to me*, i. e. *if I should die*, Paul. Dig. 16, 3, 26 (for which, humanitus, v. h. v.):—persuasit nox, amor, vinum, adolescentia: Humanum'st, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 25; so, metum virgarum navarchus pretio redemit: humanum est; alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit: usitatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, 117; cf. Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 38.—Abs.: humani, *i. e. men, mortals*, Lucr. 3, 80; so id. 3, 849; and, natura humanis omnia sunt paria, Var. in Non. 81, 10; cf. also, pulcher et humano major trabeaque decorus Romulus, Ov. F. 2, 503 (but in Cic. Att. 13, 21, we should read *homo* instead of *humanus*; v. Orell. ad loc.): homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Humane, philanthropic, kind, obliging, polite*: Cyrum minorem Persarum regem et ceteris in rebus communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59; cf., homo facillimus atque humanissimus, id. Att. 16, 16, C, 12: humani ingeni Mansuetique animi officia, Ter. And. 1, 1, 86; cf., quod ipse moderatissimi atque humanissimi fuit sensus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 5: Catonis (praeceptum) humanissimum utilissimumque, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 44 (cf. Cato R. R. 4).

B. *Of good education, well informed, learned, polite, refined*: gentem quidem nullam video neque tam humanam atque doctam neque tam immanem atque barbaram, quae non significari futura posse censeat, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; cf., homo doctissimus atque humanissimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, 98: homines periti et humani, id. ib. 2, 5, 28, 70: haec ego non possum dicere non esse hominis quamvis et belli et humani, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: Praxiteles nemini est paulum modo humaniori ignotus, Var. in Gell. 13, 16, 3 ("*eruditiori doctiorique*," Gell.; see the entire chap.): humanissimus sermo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2.

Adv. in two forms, hūmāne and hūmānĭter: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Humanly, agreeably to human nature, in a manner becoming humanity*: (*a*) Form *humane*: vix humane patitur, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 65: intervalla vides humane commoda, *i. e. exceedingly, charmingly commodious*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 70.—(*β*) Form *humaniter*: docebo profecto, quid sit humaniter vivere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5: sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, id. Att. 1, 2, 1.—**b.** *Comp.:* si qui forte, quum se in luctu esse vellent, aliquid fecerunt humanius, aut si hilarius locuti sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64.—**2.** In partic. (acc. to *no.* II. A) *Humanely, pleasantly, courteously, kindly, gently:* (*a*) Form humane: Hirtium aliquid ad te συμπαθῶς de me scripsisse facile patior: fecit enim humane, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 1.—(β) Form humaniter: invitus literas tuas scinderem: ita sunt humaniter scriptae, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 509, 21.—**b.** *Sup.:* quod se sua voluntate erga Caesarem humanissime diligentissimeque locutus esses, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, 20; cf. Cic. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3: ducem se itineris humanissime promisit, Petr. 8.

hŭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [humo] *A burying* (very rare): de humatione et sepultura dicendum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102.

* **hŭmātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who buries* or *inters:* consulis, Luc. 7, 799.

hūmecto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [humectus] **I.** *Act., To moisten, wet* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galesus, Virg. G. 4, 126: et sacer humectat fluvialia rura Capenas, Sil. 13, 85: statque humectata Vomano Adria, id. 8, 439: et lacrimis salsis humectent ora genasque, Lucr. 1, 919; so of those that weep, Virg. A. 1, 465; 11, 90; Ov. M. 9, 655: dum meus humectat flaventes Lucifer agros (rore), *bedews,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 121: ejus (agni) os pressis humectare papillis, Col. 7, 3, 17. Poet.: (mulier) tenet assuetis humectans oscula labris, Lucr. 4, 1190.—**II.** *Neutr.,* Of the eyes, *To be moist, tearful, to weep:* ardent (oculi), intenduntur, humectant, connivent, Plin. 11, 37, 54; id. 10, 3, 3.

hūmectus, a, um, *adj.* [humeo] *Of a moist nature, moist, damp, wet* (an ante- and post-class. word, for the class. humidus): terra exhalat auram atque auroram humidam, humectam, Pac. in Var. L. L. 5, 4, 9, § 24: locus humectus, Cato R. R. 6, 3; Var. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Lucr. 4, 634: ventres humectiores, Macr. S. 7, 15 *med.:* mulier humectissimo est corpore, id. ib. 7, 6 *med.*

hūmĕfăcĭo, without *perf.,* factum, 3. *v. a.* [humeo-facio] *To make moist, to moisten, wet* (a post-class. word): de halitu terrae aut maris nebula exsistit, quae dispersa humefacit, quicquid texerit, Lact. de Ira D. 10: spongia crebro humefacta, Plin. 32, 10, 48.

hūmĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To be moist, damp, wet* (poet. and in the post.-Aug. per.; most freq. in the *Part. praes.*): (*a*) *verb. finit.:* locus humet aqua, Ov. F. 4, 146: stagnata paludibus hument, id. Met. 15, 269: hument incultae fonte perenne genae, id. Her. 8, 64; so id. Met. 10, 509.—(β) *Part. praes.:* frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19: humentes terrae (Nilo), Plin. Pan. 30, 4; Ov. M. 1, 604: litora, Virg. A. 7, 763: exprimere humentes spongias, Suet. Vesp. 16: humens coelum, Flor. 2, 4: fluvius (*epitheton ornans*), Sil. 13, 123: genae, Tib. 1, 9, 38; so, oculi, Ov. M. 11, 464: oculi atque ora, Sil. 9, 30: humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, *i. e. the cool night,* Virg. A. 3, 589; cf. Sil. 2, 469, and Stat. Th. 3, 2.

hŭmĕrāle, is, *n.* [humerus] *A covering for the shoulders, a* (military) *cape:* si miles tibiale vel humerale alienavit, Paul. Dig. 49, 16, 14.

hŭmĕrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little shoulder* (late Lat.), Vulg. Reg. 1, 7, 30.

hŭmĕrus (also umerus), i, *m.* *The upper bone of the arm,* Cels. 8, 1.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The upper part of the arm* (so only poet. for the usual lacertus): innixus dextro plena trahens humero, *upper-arm, arm,* Prop. 1, 20, 44: humeros exsertus uterque, Stat. Th. 5, 439; cf. id. ib. 4, 235.

B. *The shoulder* (of a man; *opp.* armus of an animal, v. h. v.) (the predom. signif. of the word): meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, Humerus aries, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17: id connexum in humero laevo, id. Mil. 4, 4, 44: sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, 74; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 21, 12: humerum apertum gladio appetit, Caes. B. G. 2, 35, 2: Chloris albo sic humero nitens, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 18: sparsum odoratis humerum capillis, id. ib. 3, 20, 14.—In the plur.: scutum, gladium, galeam in onere nostri milites non plus numerant quam humeros, lacertos, manus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: ut brachia modo atque humeri ad sustinenda arma liberi ab aqua esse possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 56, 4: pedites tantummodo humeris ac summo pectore exstare, id. B. C. 1, 62, 2: quum Milo humeris sustineret bovem vivum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: quod pupillum filium ipse paene in humeros suos extulisset, id. de Or. 1, 53. 228: densum humeris vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: nube candentes humeros amictus Augur Apollo, id. ib. 1, 2, 31; so candidi, id. ib. 1, 13, 10: humeris positurus arcum, id. ib. 3, 4, 60: et quae nunc humeris involitant, deciderint comae, id. ib. 4, 10, 3, et saep.: ex humeris armi fiunt, Ov. M. 10, 700; so id. ib. 12, 396; cf., terrestrium solus homo bipes: uni juguli, humeri, ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98. But humerus is also used of animals (as, on the other hand, armi is of men; v. armus): of oxen, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: of cocks, Col. 8, 2, 9.—As in Eng., fig., when speaking of bearing a burden of any kind: tota ut comitia suis, ut dictitabat, humeris sustineret, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: rem publicam humeris sustinere, id. Flacc. 37, 94: quum expertus esset, quam bene humeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Pan. 10, 6; id. ib. 57, 4: sumite materiam vestris qui scribitis aequam Viribus, et versate diu, quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant humeri, Hor. A. P. 40.

2. Transf., to designate *The middle part* of a thing, *the back, ridge* (post-Aug.): certum est ab humeris arborum surculos petendos, Plin. 17, 14, 24; so of plants, Col. 3, 10, 5; Arb. 3, 1: montium flexus crebrique vertices et conflexa cubito aut confracta in humeros juga, Plin. 2, 44, 44; so of mountain-ridges, Stat. Th. 6, 714: Rhegium oppidum in humero ejus (Italiae) situm, a quo veluti cervicis incipit flexus, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43; so, duo haec oppida... sita sunt utraque ex parte velut in humeris Helladis, id. 4, 7, 11.

hūmesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [humeo] *To grow moist* or *wet* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, Virg. G. 3, 111: cortex non humescit, Plin. 17, 14, 24: terra humescens rore occulto, id. 18, 34, 77, § 339; so, solum, Pall. Sept. 10, 3: vidimus humescentes oculos tuos, Plin. Pan. 73, 4.

hŭmi, *adv.,* v. humus.

hūmĭde, *adv.* *Moistly;* v. humidus, *ad fin.*

hūmĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [humidus] *Rather damp, dampish, wettish* (poet. and very rare): Ov. A. A. 3, 629: comae, Aus. Ep. 106.

hūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [humeo] *Moist, humid, damp, dank, wet:* **I.** Lit. (freq. and quite class.): simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit vel ignea vel animalis vel humida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 34; cf., terrena et humida, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: tellus, Lucr. 2, 873; so, terra, id. 6, 1100: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, 45; cf., (naves) factae subito ex humida materia, *Caes. B. C. 1, 58, 3: saxa, Lucr. 5, 948 *sq.:* templa linguaī, id. 4, 626: lumina, Ov. M. 9, 536: creta, Hor. Epod. 12, 10: quanto humidius est solum, Col. 4, 19, 2: ager uliginosus humidissimus, Var. L. L. 5, 5, 9, § 44: humidissimum cerebrum, Plin. 11, 37, 49: subices, Enn. in Gell. 4, 17, 14: nox, Virg. A. 2, 8; so, dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27: solstitia, Virg. G. 1, 100; regna, *i. e. of the river,* id. ib. 4, 363: caedunt securibus humida vina, *i. e. formerly liquid* (now frozen), id. ib. 3, 364 Heyn.—As an *epitheton ornans:* maria, Virg. A. 5, 594: mella, id. ib. 4, 486.—In the neuter abs.: castra in humido locare, *in a damp place,* Curt. 8, 4: pontes et aggeres humido paludum imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61: herba in humidis nascens, Plin. 24, 11, 64: Sirius alto Defluit ab coelo mersumque per humida quaerit, *i. e. the ocean,* Avien. Arat. 755.—***II.** Trop., *Watery, weak:* verba, Gell. 1, 15, 1.—Hence

* *Adv.,* hūmĭde: haec tigna humide putrent, (**by reason of moisture*), Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67.

* **hūmĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [humorfero] *Containing moisture, moist:* succus, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9, 15.

* **hūmĭfĭco,** are, *v. a.* [humificus] *To make moist, to moisten:* sementem Notus humificet, Aus. Idyll. 8, 12.

* **hūmĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [humorfacio] *That renders moist, moistening* spiritus lunae, Plin. 2, 101, 1.

hŭmĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [humilio] *An humbling, humiliation* (a post-classical word), Tert. Virg. vel. 13; adv. Herm. 7; Patient. 13.

hŭmĭlĭfĭco, are, *v. a.* [humilis-facio] *To make humble, to humble* (a post-class. word): Tert. Poen. 9.

hŭmĭlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [humilis] *To abase, humble* (a post-class. word): corpus, quod humiliatur in passionibus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 20 *fin.:* frustra nos hic humiliamus, ut ibi possimus esse majores, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 18: publicanus vultu humiliatus atque dejectus, Tert. Or. 13; Sid. Ep. 5, 14 *fin.:* ad humiliandum celsitudinem potestatis, Amm. 30, 4.

hŭmĭlis, e, *adj.* [humus; like χαμαλὸς from χαμαί; v. humus, *init.:* on the ground, *i. e.*] *Low, lowly, small, slight* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: arbores et vites et ea quae sunt humiliora neque se tollere a terra altius possunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37; cf., turrim humilem parvamque fecerant, Caes. B. C. 2, 8, 1 *sq.:* humilior munitio, id. ib. 3, 63, 2: (naves) humiliores quam quibus in nostro mari uti consuevimus, id. B. G. 5, 1, 2: humiles habitare casas, Virg. E. 2, 29; so, domus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 22: postes, Ov. M. 8, 639: arcus, id. ib. 3, 30: arae, Val. Fl. 3, 426: arvum Pingue tenent humilis Forenti, *low, situated in the plain,* Hor. Od. 3, 4, 16; so, Myconos, Ov. M. 7, 463; cf., Italia, Virg. A. 3, 522: humillimo solo aqua diutissime immorata, Just. 2, 1 *med.:* avi similis, quae circum litora circum Piscosos scopulos humilis volat aequora juxta, *flies low,* Virg. A. 4, 255; cf., decisis humilis pennis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: potest ex deformi humilique corpusculo exire formosus animus ac magnus, *i. e. small, diminutive,* Sen. Ep. 66; so, brevi atque humili corpore homines, Gell. 19, 13, 3; and Curt. 7, 4: humiles Cleonae, *little, petty,* Ov. M. 6, 417 (in Ptolem. πόλις οὐ μεγάλη); so, Troja, id. ib. 15, 424: ipse humili designat moenia fossa, *i. e. slight, shallow,* Virg. A. 7, 157; so, fossa, Tac. A. 1, 61; cf., radix, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 5.

II. Trop.: **A.** As respects rank, birth, fortune, worth, consideration, *etc., Low, base, mean, humble, poor, needy, insignificant:* ut si parentibus nati sint humilibus, Cic. Lael. 17, 90; so, humiles nati (shortly after, trivio conceptus et educatus stercore), Phaedr. 1, 27, 2: humiles et obscuri homines, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88; id. Quint. 31, 95: humillimus homo de plebe, Liv. 3, 19, 9; cf., humilis in plebe et ideo ignobilis (puerpera), Plin. 7, 36, 36: ne latos fines parare studeant potentioresque humiliores possessionibus expellant, Caes. B. G. 6, 22, 3; so, ex humili potens, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 12: humiliores, *opp.* opulentiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51 *fin.:* hos Suevi vectigales sibi fecerunt ac multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 3 *fin.:* homines humiles, *opp.* amplissimi viri, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 8, A, 1: satis superque humilis est, qui, *etc.,* Liv. 3, 53, 9: junge tuis humiles, ambitiose, manus, *i. e. of the servants,* Ov. A. A. 2, 254: civitas ignobilis atque humilis, Caes. B. G. 5, 28, 1:—humilem sane relinquunt et minime generosum, ut ita dicam, ortum amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 9, 29: Viridomarus, quem Caesar ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perduxerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 39, 1: qui cogitationes suas abjecerunt in rem tam humilem atque contemptam, Cic. Lael. 9, 32; cf., nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitant, id. Fin. 5, 20, 57; and, aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praediti, id. Arch. 5, 10; so, humiles et sordidae curae, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 3: rei pictor, Plin. 35, 10, 37 *fin.:* humilis atque obsoletus vestitus, Nep. Ages. 8: agna, *poor, humble*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 32.—So, too, freq. of *low, mean* language: iambus frequentissimus est in iis, quae demisso atque humili sermone dicuntur, Cic. Or. 58, 196: so, sermo, Hor. A. P. 229; cf., neque humilem et abjectam orationem nec nimis altam et exaggeratam probat, Cic. Or. 57, 192: verbum, id. Brut. 79, 274; so, humilia et vulgaria verba, Quint. 10, 1, 9: translatio, id. 8, 6, 5: si quis sublimia humilibus misceat, id. 8, 3, 60: quae humilia circa res magnas, apta circa minores videntur, id. 8, 3, 18: humile et quotidianum sermonis genus, id. 11, 1, 6: nil parvum aut humili modo, Nil mortale loquar, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 17.

B. As to mind or character, *Low, mean, base, abject:* qui umquam apparitor tam humilis? tam abjectus? Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 82: ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat! id. Att. 2, 21, 3: humillimus assentator, Vellej. 2, 83, 1; Quint. 2, 4, 9: neque nos simus tam humiles, ut quae laudamus inutilia credamus, id. 11, 1, 13: privata deduci superbo non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 32:—succumbere doloribus eosque humili animo imbecilloque ferre miserum est, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49; so, animi, Lucr. 6, 52: si prece et obsecratione humili ac supplici utemur, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22; cf., fracto animo, atque humili aliquem supplicare, id. Planc. 20, 50; so, humillimae preces, Suet. Vit. Luc.: pavor, Virg. G. 1, 331; cf., metus, Val. Fl. 3, 394.—Hence

Adv., hŭmĭlĭter, *Low, deeply:* **1.** Lit. (so post-Aug. and very rarely): in loco clivoso humilius rami arborum servandi sunt, in plano altius, Pall. 3, 13, 3: eadem facta claritate vel obscuritate facientium vel tolluntur altissime vel humillime deprimuntur, *i. e. very deeply*, Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 1.—**2.** Trop. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *Basely, meanly, abjectly* (so quite class.): non est ausus elate et ample loqui, quum humiliter demisseque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: servire humiliter, *opp.* superbe dominari, Liv. 24, 25, 8; so, servire alicui, id. 45, 32, 5: audacter territas, humiliter placas, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: animose paupertatem ferre, humiliter infamiam, Sen. Ep. 120 *med.*

hŭmĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [humilis] *Lowness;* viz.; acc. to humilis: **I.** Lit.: naves omnes actuarias imperat fieri, quam ad rem humilitas multum adjuvat (shortly before, naves paullo facit *humiliores*), Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 3: arborum, Sall. J. 49, 5: aliorum animalium ea est humilitas, ut cibum terrestrem rostris facile contingant, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: sidera multum inter se aut altitudine aut humilitate distantia, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69; so, quanta humilitate luna feratur, terram paene contingens, id. Div. 2, 43, 91.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Lowness* of rank, birth, or influence, *meanness, insignificance:* malorum turba quaedam, paupertas, ignobilitas, humilitas, solitudo, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: humilitatem cum dignitate contendere, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: humilitatem alicujus despicere, id. Phil. 13, 10, 23; so, objicere humilitatem alicui, Liv. 26, 31, 4; Caes. B. G. 5, 25: infima natalium, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37: generis, Sall. J. 73, 4; so, generis ac nominis, Suet. Vesp. 4:—obliterata quoque scrutabimur, nec deterrebit quarundam rerum humilitas, Plin. 14, 1, 1, § 7.

B. *Littleness of mind, meanness, baseness, abjectness:* habet levitatem laetitia gestiens, humilitatem metus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27; id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: et dejecto (capite) humilitas et supino arrogantia ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 69; so *opp.* arrogantia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 5: saepe virtus et magnificentia plus proficit ad misericordiam commovendam quam humilitas et obsecratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 56, 109: summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv. 38, 52, 2: asinorum, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 180.

2. In a good sense, opp. to pride, *Lowliness, humility* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 5, 15; Sulp. Sever. Vit. S. Mart. 2 *fin.*, et saep.

hŭmĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. humilis, *ad fin.*

hŭmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [humus] *To cover with earth, to inter, bury* (rare, but quite class.): "in terram cadentibus corporibus iisque humo tectis, e quo dictum est *humari*," Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 36: quum ignotum quendam projectum mortuum vidisset eumque humavisset, id. Div. 1, 27, 56: corpora, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: caesorum reliquias uno tumulo humaturus, Suet. Calig. 3: humatus et conditus est, id. Vit. Hor.; Plin. 30, 7, 20; Prop. 3, 16, 29: corpus humandum, Virg. A. 6, 161.—* **II.** Transf., in gen., like the Gr. ϑάπτειν, *To pay the last dues* to a body, *to perform the funeral rites:* militari honestoque funere humaverunt ossaque ejus in Cappadociam deportanda curarunt, Nep. Eum. 13.

hūmor (archaic humos, Lucr. 6, 1186), ōris, *m.* [weakened from χῡμός, a liquid] *A liquid, fluid* of any kind, *moisture* (quite class.): itaque et aquilonibus reliquisque frigoribus durescit humor et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus et tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: quin et humorem et calorem, qui est fusus in corpore, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 6, 18: sidera marinis terrenisque humoribus extenuatis aluntur, id. ib. 2, 16, 43: et humor allapsus extrinsecus, ut in tectoriis videmus austro, sudorem videtur imitari, id. Div. 2, 27, 58: nares humorem semper habent ad pulverem multaque alia depellenda non inutilem, id. N. D. 2, 57, 145: nimis concreti humores, id. ib. 2, 23, 59: humor mollis, id. ib. 3, 12, 31: ranarum et in terra et in humore vita, Plin. 8, 31, 48: humor aquaï, Lucr. 1, 308; so, liquidus aquaï *or* aquarum, id. 3, 428; 1, 350; cf. id. 1, 853; 2, 197; 3, 340; 6, 555; 876; 969; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 32: pluvius, *i. e. rain*, Lucr. 6, 496; 515: roscidus, *i. e. dew*, Catull. 61, 25: circumfluus, *i. e. the ocean*, Ov. M. 1, 30: candens lacteus, *i. e. milk*, Lucr. 1, 259; so, lacteus, Ov. M. 9, 358; 15, 79: Massicus Bacchi, *i. e. wine*, Virg. G. 2, 143; cf., dulcis musti, id. ib. 1, 295: humor et in genas furtim labitur, *i. e. tears*, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 6: caret os humore loquentis, *i. e. saliva*, Ov. M. 6, 354; so, linguam defecerat humor, id. ib. 9, 567: saccatus corporis, *i. e. urine*, Lucr. 4, 1025; cf., praefandi humoris e corpore effluvium, Plin. 7, 51, 52; and, lyncum humor ita redditus glaciatur, id. 8, 38, 57.—Transf., comically: ego jam hic te itidem, quasi penicillus novus exurgeri solet, Ni hunc amittis, exurgebo, quicquid humoris tibi'st, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 70: et ego amoris aliquantulum habeo humorisque meo etiam in corpore, id. Mil. 3, 1, 45.

hūmōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [humor] *Moist, wet* (a post-classical word; for the class. humidus): loca, App. Herb. 51: corpora, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10 *med.*

hŭmus, i (archaic form of the *abl. sing.*, humu, Var. in Non. 488, 6, and 48, 26), *f.* (archaic *masc.*, humum humidum pedibus fodit, Laev. in Prisc. p. 719 P.; so humidum humum, Gracch. ib.) [weakened from the prim. form XAM, whence χᾰμαί, χᾰμόθεν, χᾰμᾰλός, Lat. humilis] *The earth* at our feet, *the ground, the soil* (quite class.): humus erat immunda, lutulenta vino, coronis languidulis et spinis coöperta piscium, Cic. Frgm. Or. pro Gall. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66 (ap. Orell. IV. 2, p. 454); cf., omnia constrata telis, armis, cadaveribus et inter ea humus infecta sanguine, Sall. J. 101 *fin.:* humus subacta atque pura, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: cubitis pinsibant humum, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 11, § 23; cf., procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, qs. *bit the ground and died* (cf. the Homer. ὀδὰξ ἑλεῖν γαῖαν), Virg. A. 11, 418: calcibus atram Tundit humum exspirans, id. ib. 10, 731; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 112; and, pede candido In morem Salium ter quatient humum, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 28: Acestes Aequaevum ab humo attollit amicum, Virg. A. 5, 452: sedit humo, Ov. M. 4, 261: ipse feraces Figat humo plantas, Virg. G. 4, 115; cf., semina spargere humo, Ov. M. 5, 647: surgit humo, id. Fast. 6, 735; cf., nec se movit humo, id. Met. 4, 264: dejectoque in humum vultu, id. ib. 6, 607: propter humum volitat, id. ib. 8, 258: humi atque ipsius stirpis laetitia, Col. 4, 24, 4; cf., quis cibus erat caro ferina atque humi pabulum uti pecoribus, Sall. J. 18, 1: ii, quos humus injecta contegeret (shortly afterward, gleba), Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: quae (genera arborum) humi arido atque arenoso gignuntur, Sall. J. 48, 3 Kritz *N. cr.*—Poet., as a fig. for what is low, mean, common: sermones repentes per humum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251; cf., ne dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet, id. A. P. 230; and, ad humum moerore gravi deducit et angit, id. ib. 110; v. also under *Adv.:* affigit humo divinae particulam aurae, id. Sat. 2, 2, 79.

B. Transf., in gen., like solum, and Eng. *ground*, i. q. *Land, country, region:* Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 90: Punica nec Teucris pressa fuisset humus, id. Her. 7, 140; so, Aonia, id. Fast. 1, 490: Illyrica, id. Med. fac. 74: Pontica, id. Pont. 3, 5, 56.

II. Adverbial form humi, like χαμαί, *On the ground* or *to the ground:* jacere humi, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: humi requiescere, Sall. J. 85, 33: humi strati, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22; cf., serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor. A. P. 28: quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? *fixed on the ground*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: locus circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus, Sall. C. 55, 3: quot humi morientia corpora fundis? Virg. A. 11, 665: spargere humi dentes, Ov. M. 3, 105: tremens procumbit humi bos, Virg. A. 5, 481: volvitur ille excussus humi, id. ib. 11, 640; cf., projectum humi jugulavit, Tac. H. 2, 64.

Hunni (also Chunni and Chuni), ōrum, *m.* *The Huns*, "Amm. 31, 2;" Claud. in Rufin. 1, 321; 2, 270; Veg. 3 praef. 1.—**II.** Deriv., **Hunniscus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Huns, Hunnish:* equus, Veg. 4, 4; 7.

† **hўăcinthaeus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὑακίνθιος, *Of* or *belonging to the hyacinth, hyacinthean* (post-class. for hyacinthinus): ordo, *a row of hyacinths*, Venant. Carm. 8, 8, 20; so id. 6, 270.

Hyacinthia, orum, v. Hyacinthus, *no.* I.

† **hўăcinthĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὑακίνθινος, *Of* or *belonging to the hyacinth, hyacinthine:* flos, *i. e. the hyacinth*, Catull. 61, 93: lena, *i. e. hyacinth-colored*, Pers. 1, 32.

† **hўăcinthīzontes,** um, *m.* = ὑακινθίζοντες, *Hyacinth-colored:* berylli, Plin. 37, 5, 20; Sol. 55 *fin.*

Hўăcinthus or **-os,** i, *m.*, Ὑάκινθος, *A beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, and accidentally killed by a blow of his quoit; from his blood sprang the flower of the same name, marked with the exclamation* Αι, Ov. M. 10, 162 *sq.;* Hyg. Fab. 272; Serv. Virg. E. 3, 63; Aen. 11, 69. In Sparta a festival was celebrated to his honor in the spring, called **Hyacinthia,** orum, *n.*, Ov. M. 10, 219.—**II.** Deriv., **hўăcinthus** or **-os,** i, *m.*, *The hyacinth*, not, however, our hyacinth, but either the *blue iris* or *fleur-de-lis*, Iris Germanica, L., or the *corn flag* or *gladiolus*, Gladiolus communis, L., or, lastly, the *rocket larkspur*, Delphinium Ajacis, L.; Plin. 21, 11, 28; Virg. E. 3, 63; 6, 53; Georg. 4, 183; Aen. 11, 69; Col. poët. 10, 100.—And hence, **B.** Transf., *A precious stone of the color of a hyacinth*, perh. our *sapphire* or a *dark-colored amethyst*, Plin. 37, 9, 41.

Hўădes, um, *f.*, Ὑάδες (the rainers), *The Hyades*, a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus, called in pure Lat. suculae (v. 2. sucula), Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Plin. 2, 39, 39; 18, 26, 66; Ov. F. 5, 165 *sq.;* Met. 3, 595; 13, 293; Virg. A. 3, 516; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 14.—In the sing., Hyas, adis, *The Hyad*, collect., Stat. S. 1, 6, 22.

† **hўaena,** ae, *f.* = ὕαινα, *A hyena*, Plin. 8, 30, 44; Ov. M. 15, 410.—**II.** *A sea-fish*, a kind of *sole*, Plin. 32, 11, 54.

hўaenĭus, a, um, *adj.* [hyaena] *Of* or *named from the hyena:* gemma, *a precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

† **hўălĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὑάλινος, *Of glass, glass-:* sphaera, Fulg. Myth. praef.: pulvis, Mart. Cap. 6, 189.—**II.** *Glass-green, green:* pennae, Mart. Cap. 8, 273.

† **hўălus,** i, *m.* = ὕαλος, *Glass:* Milesia vellera Carpebant hyali saturo fucata colore, *i. e. with glass-green color*, Virg. G. 4, 335.—**II.** Transf., *Glass-green color* Prud. στεφ. 12, 53; Aus. Idyll. 10, 418.

Hўampŏlis, is, *f.*, Ὑάμπολις, *A town* *of Phocis, on the borders of Boeotia*, Plin. 4, 7, 12; Stat. Th. 7, 345.

Hy̆antes, um, *m.*, Ὕαντες, *The Hyantes*, an old name of the *Boeotians*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Hy̆antēus**, a, um *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hyantes* (*Boeotians*), *Hyantean, Boeotian:* Iolaus, Ov. M. 8, 310: Aganippe, id. ib. 5, 312: aqua, *i. e. Castalian*, Mart. 12, 3, 12.—**B. Hy̆antĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, The same: sorores, *i. e. the Muses*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 8; cf., Camenae, Sid. Ep. 8, 9 *in carm.*—Subst., Hyantius, ii, *The Hyantian*, i. e. *Actaeon*, as grandson of Cadmus, Ov. M. 3, 147.

Hy̆ărōtis, ĭdis, *f.*, Ὑάρωτις, *A river in India, a tributary of the Indus*, Curt. 9, 1.

1. Hy̆as, antis, *m.*, Ὕας, *A son of Atlas, the father* or *brother of the Hyades*, Hyg. Fab. 192; Ov. F. 5, 170. Hence Sidus Hyantis, *the Hyades*, id. ib. 5, 734.

2. Hy̆as, adis, v. Hyades.

hybernus, v. hib.

Hybla, ae, and **Hyble**, ēs, *f.*, Ὕβλη, *A mountain of Sicily abounding in flowers and bees, with a city of the same name*, Plin. 11, 13, 13; Ov. Ib. 201; Trist. 5, 13, 22; A. A. 3, 150; Sil. 14, 200; Mart. 7, 88, 8; 10, 12, 3;—Mel. 2, 7, 16.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Hyblaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Mount Hybla, Hyblean:* apes, Virg. E. 1, 55: mella, Mart. 11, 42: avena, *i. e. of the Sicilian Theocritus*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 6, 3.—**B. Hyblenses**, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of the city of Hybla, Hybleans*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, 102.

hybrida, ae, v. hibrida.

Hy̆daspes, is, *m.* *A river of India, a tributary of the Indus*, now *Behut*, Mel. 3, 7, 6; Plin. 6, 20, 23; Curt. 8, 14; Hor. Od. 1, 22, 7; Luc. 8, 227; Virg. G. 4, 211.—To denote *the East:* repressor Hydaspis, Petr. 123 *fin.*—**II.** Deriv., **Hy̆daspēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hydaspes, Hydaspean*; poet. also for *Indian*. gemmae, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 4: Erythrae, Sid. Carm. 2, 447.

† **hy̆dătis**, ĭdis, *f.*=ὑδατίς, *A water-colored gem, otherwise unknown*, Mart. Cap. 1, 20.

† **Hȳdra**, ae, *f.*=Ὕδρα, *The water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernean Lake, the Hydra, with seven heads; as fast as one of them was cut off, two sprang up in its stead;* it is also called Echidna: Lernaea pestis, Hydra, Lucr. 5, 27; so Ov. M. 9, 192; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 61; Ep. 2, 1, 10; Hyg. Fab. 30; 34; 151. As identified with Echidna, the mother of Cerberus, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.—Proverb.: vide ne in istis duobus generibus hydra tibi sit et pellis: Hercules autem et alia opera majora, ne in illis rebus quas praetermittis relinquantur, *i. e. the easiest, the least important*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71.—**B.** Deriv., **Hȳdraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hydra:* germen. Mart. Cap. 7, 237.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The constellation of the Water-snake*, also called Anguis, Cic. Arat. 214 (also N. D. 2, 44, 114); Hyg. Astr. 2, 40; 3, 39.—**B.** Acc. to Virgil, *A hydra with fifty heads, that keeps watch at the gates of the Lower World*, Virg. A. 6, 576.

† **hydrăgōgĭa**, ae, *f.*=ὑδραγωγία, *An aqueduct, canal:* venae (sunt) hydragogiae, Var. in Non. 209, 20.

† **hydrăgōgus**, a, um, *adj.*=ὑδραγωγός, *That carries off water:* utendum aquiducis medicamentis, quae Graeci *hydragoga* vocaverunt, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8 *med.*—**II.** Subst., hydragogos, i, *A plant, called also* chamaedaphne *and* daphnites, App. Herb. 27.

† **hydrălĕtes**, ae, *m.*=ὑδραλέτης, *A water-mill*, Vitr. 10, 10 Schneid. *N. cr.* (*al.* hydraulae).

† **hydrargy̆rus**, i, *m.*=ὑδράργυρος, *Quicksilver artificially prepared*, Plin. 33, 8, 41; ib. 3, 20.

† **hydraula**, ae, or **hydraules**, ae, *m.*=ὑδραύλης. *One who plays on the water-organ, a hydraulist*, Suet. Ner. 54; Petr. 36.

† **hydraulĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*=ὑδραυλικός. *Of* or *belonging to the water-organ, hydraulic:* machinae, *water-organs*. Vitr. 9, 9; 10, 13; called also organa, Plin. 7, 37, 38; Suet. Ner. 41.

† **hydraulus**, i, *m.*=ὕδραυλος, *A water-organ*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43; Plin. 9, 8, 8.

Hydreum, i, v. the follg. art.

† **Hydreuma**, ătis, *n.*=Ὕδρευμα, *A resting-place for caravans where they get water, a watering-place*, Plin. 6, 23, 26 (*al.* Hydreum).

† **hydrĭa**, ae, *f.*=ὑδρία (a water-pot; hence, in gen.), *A jug, ewer, urn:* argenteae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 19, 47: in hydriam sortes conjicere, id. ib. 2, 2, 51, 127: farris, Sulp. Sever. Hist. sacr. 1, 43. Of the *cinerary urns* in tombs, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4546 *sq.*

hydrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [hydrus] *Of* or *from a water-snake:* vulnera, Prud. στεφ. 10, 884.

† **Hydrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [ὕδωρ] *Of* or *belonging to water, water-:* puer (for Aquarius), *the constellation of the Waterman*, Prud. Apoth. 622.

† **hydrŏcēle**, ēs, *f.*=ὑδροκήλη, *A watery rupture, hydrocele*, Mart. 12, 84, 3.

† **hydrŏcēlĭcus**, i, *m.*=ὑδροκηλικός, *Afflicted with a hydrocele*, Plin. 30, 8, 22.

† **Hydrŏchŏus**, i, *m.*=Ὑδροχόος (water-pourer), *The constellation* Aquarius, Catull. 66, 94.

hydrŏgărātus, a, um, *adj.* [hydrogarum] *Seasoned with hydrogarum:* isicia, Apic. 2, 2.

† **hydrŏgărum**, i, *n.*=ὑδρόγαρον, *Garum mixed with water*, Lampr. Heliog. 29.

† **hydrŏgĕron**, ontis, *m.*=ὑδρογέρων, *A plant*, called in pure Lat. senecio, *groundsel*, App. Herb. 75.

† **hydrŏlăpăthum**, i, *n.*=ὑδρολάπαθον. *Water-dock*, Rumex aquaticus, L.; Plin. 20, 21, 85.

† **hydrŏmantĭa**, ae, *f.*=ὑδρομαντεία, *Divination by water, hydromancy*, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 35; Plin. 37, 11, 73.

† **hydrŏmĕli**, ĭtis, *n.*=ὑδρόμελι, *A beverage made of honey and water, honey-water, mead, hydromel*, Plin. 14, 17, 20; 22, 13, 15; 27, 5, 20; 31, 6, 36; Pall. Jul. 7.

† **hydrŏphŏbĭa**, ae, *f.*=ὑδροφοβία, *Horror of water, hydrophobia*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 9 (in Cels. 5, 27, 2, written as Greek, and in Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 23, designated by formidatae aquae).

† **hydrŏphŏbĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*=ὑδροφοβικός, *Of* or *belonging to hydrophobia, hydrophobic:* passio, *i. e. hydrophobia*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 9.

† **hydrŏphŏbus**, a, um, *adj.*=ὑδροφόβος. *Affected with hydrophobia:* (limus salivae) datus in potu fieri hydrophobos non patitur, Plin. 29, 5, 32: jumenta, Veg. Vet. 3, 31.

† **hydrŏphy̆lax**, ăcis, *m.*=ὑδροφύλαξ. *One who has the care of the water, a water-inspector:* Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 10.

† **hydrōpĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*=ὑδρωπικός, *Dropsical:* si nolis sanus, curres hydropicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 34. Scanned with *o* short in Aemil. Mac. de Allio.

† **hydrōpĭsis**, is, *f.*=ὑδρώπισις, *The dropsy*, Plin. 20, 1, 3; cf. the two follg. artt.

† **hydrōpismus**, i, *m.*=ὑδρωπισμός, *The dropsy*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14; cf. the preced. and follg. artt.

† **hydrops**, ōpis, *m.*=ὕδρωψ, *The dropsy*, Cels. 3, 21; Hor. Od. 2, 2, 13.

† **hydrŏsĕlīnum**, i, *n.*=ὑδροσέλινον, *Marsh selinum*, App. Herb. 79.

† **1. hydrus** or **-os**, i, *m.*=ὕδρος, *A water-serpent*, Plin. 29, 4, 22; Virg. G. 4, 458; Aen. 7, 753; Ov. Her. 9, 85; Met. 13, 804: marini, Plin. 6, 23, 26. In the hair of the Furies, of Medusa, *etc.*, Virg. A. 7, 447; Val. Fl. 2, 195; 4, 413; 6, 397; Ov. M. 4, 4, 801; hence poet. transf.: nam si Virgilio puer et tolerabile desit Hospitium, caderent omnes a crinibus hydri, *i. e. all his poetic fire would have come to naught* (referring to his description of the Furies, Aen. 7, 415 and 447), Juv. 7, 70.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The poison of a serpent*, Sil. 1, 322.—**B.** Hydros, i, *The constellation of the Water-serpent*, called also Anguis and Hydra, German. Arat. 429.

2. Hydrus, untis, *f.*, Ὑδροῦς, *A city of Calabria, by a mountain of the same name*, now *Otranto*, Plin. 3, 11, 16; Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2; Att. 15, 21, 3; 16, 5, 3;—Mel. 2, 4, 7; in the *gen. masc.*, avius Hydrus, of the city and mountain, Luc. 5, 375. For the city is also used the form **Hydruntum**, i, *n.*, Liv. 36, 21, 5; Plin. 3, 11, 16.

hyemalis and **hyems**, v. hiemalis, *etc.*

Hy̆gēa or **Hy̆gīa** (also written Hygēia), ae, *f.*, Ὑγεία, *Daughter of Aesculapius, the goddess of health*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 80; 35, 11, 40, § 137; Mart. 11, 60, 6; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 440; 1576 *sq.*

Hygīnus (also written Higinus, Gell 1, 14, 1; 1, 21, 2; 5, 8, 1, et saep.), i, *m.* *Surname of two Roman authors:* **I.** C. Julius Hyginus, *A freedman of the Emperor Augustus, author of a collection of fables and of a treatise on astronomy*, Suet. Gram. 20; Gell. 1, 14.—**II.** *The author of a treatise* De limitibus constituendis.

† **hygra**, ae, *f.*=ὑγρά (liquid), *A kind of eye-salve*, Scrib. Comp. 37.

† **hygremplastrum**, i, *n.*=ὑγρέμπλαστρον, *A wet plaster*, Plin. 34, 15, 46.

† **hygrŏphŏbĭa**, ae, *f.*=ὑγροφοβία, *A horror of liquids*, as water, wine, *etc.*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 9.

Hȳlaeus, i, *m.*, Ὕλαιος: **I.** *A centaur who offered violence to Atalanta, but was shot down by her with the aid of Milanion, who received a wound on the occasion* (acc. to others, by Theseus), Ov. A. A. 2, 191; Virg. A. 8, 294 Serv.—Adject.: ille etiam (*i. e.* Milanion) Hylaei percussus vulnere rami, Prop. 1, 1, 13.—**II.** *One of Actaeon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 213; Hyg. Fab. 181.

Hy̆las, ae, *m.*, Ὕλας, *A beautiful youth of Oechalia* (or *Argos*), *son of Thiodamas, a companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition, who, on going to draw water on the coast of Mysia, was carried off by the nymphs, and long sought for by Hercules in vain*, Prop. 1, 20, 6; Juv. 1, 164; Val. Fl. 3, 596; Hyg. Fab. 14; Virg. E. 6, 44 Serv. (where, by poet. license, the *voc.* is scanned, Hy̆lā, Hȳl', like the Gr. Ἄρες, Ἄρες, Mart. 9, 12, 15)

† **hȳle**, ēs, *f.*=ὕλη (wood; hence), *Stuff, materials, matter:* Attei. Philol. in Suet. Gramm. 10; Macr. S. 1, 17 *fin.*

Hyllus (also Hylus), i, *m.*, Ὕλλος or Ὕλος, *A son of Hercules by Dejanira, and husband of Iole.* Ov. H. 9, 44; Met. 9, 279; Stat. Th. 8, 508.

Hy̆men, ĕnis, and **Hy̆mĕnaeus** or **-os**, i, *m.*, Ὑμήν, Ὑμεναῖος, *The god of marriage, Hymen:* jam veniet virgo, jam dicetur Hymenaeus. Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee, Catull. 62, 5 (acc. to the Gr. Ὑμὴν ὦ Ὑμέναιε); so id. 62, 10; 19; 25; 31; 38; 48; 66; for which, io Hymen Hymenaee io, Io Hymen Hymenaee, id. 61, 124; 144 *sq.:* vulgus *Hymen Hymenaee* vocant, Ov. Her. 14, 27; so id. ib. 12, 143: nec quid Hymen, quid Amor, quid sint connubia, curat, id. Met. 1. 480; so, Hymen, id. Her. 6, 44: taedas Hymenaeus Amorque Praecutiunt. id. Met. 4, 758; so, Hymenaeus, id. ib. 6, 429; 9, 762; 765; 796; 10, 2.—**B.** Deriv., **Hy̆mĕnēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hymen, Hymeneal:* lex, Marc. Cap. 7 *init.:* tripudia, id. 2, 34.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A nuptial song:* ut subito nostras hymen cantatus ad aures Venit, Ov. Her. 12, 137: hymenaeum qui cantent, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7; so Lucr. 1, 48; Ov. M. 12, 215; Stat. S. 2, 7, 87.—**B.** *Nuptials, wedding:* hymen funestus illaetabilis, Sen. Troad. 861:—connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo: Hic hymenaeus erit, Virg. A. 4, 127: (Helena) Pergama quum peteret inconcessosque hymenaeos, id. ib. 1, 651; so in the *plur.*, Lucr. 4, 1247; Virg. A. 3, 328; 4, 99; Stat. Th. 3, 283.—And hence, **2.** Transf., of animals, *Copulation:* Virg. G. 3, 60.

Hy̆mettus or **-os**, i, *m.*, Ὑμηττός, *A mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble*, Plin. 4, 7, 11; Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112; Hor. Od. 2, 6, 14; Ov. M. 7, 702; A. A. 3, 687; Mart. 7, 88; Val. Fl. 1, 396, et saep.—In the *gen. fem.*, Attica (perh. of the region about Hymettus), App. M. 1 *init.*—**II.** Deriv., **Hy̆mettĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *from Hymettus, Hymettian:* mel, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 240, 33; Hor. S. 2, 2, 15: cera, Ov. M. 10, 284: columnae, Plin. 36, 3, 3; so, trabes, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 3.

hymnio, ire, *v. a.* [hymnus] *To sing* *hymns* (a post-class. word): hymnite matres pro receptis parvulis, Prud. στεφ. 1, 118.

hymnĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [hymnus-sonus] *Singing hymns, singing praises* (a post-class. word): chori, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 230; so id. ib. 22, 200. Cf. the follg. word.

† **hymnōdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = ὑμνῳδικός, *Singing hymns, singing praises*, Firm. Math. 8, 25; cf. the preced. and follg. artt.

† **hymnŏlŏgus**, i, *m.* = ὑμνολόγος, *A singer of hymns* or *praises*, Firm. Math. 3, 6; 12; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2617.

† **hymnus**, i, *m.* = ὕμνος, *A song of praise, a hymn*, Lucil. in Non. 330, 9; Prud. Cath. 37 praef.

† **hўophthalmos**, i, *m.* = ὑόφθαλμος (swine's eye), *A plant, called also* Aster Atticus, App. Herb. 60.

† **hўoscўămĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* = ὑοσκυάμινος, *Made of henbane, henbane-*: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

† **hўoscўămus**, i, *m.* = ὑοσκύαμος, *The herb henbane, called also* Apollinaris *and* altercum, Plin. 25, 4, 17; Cels. 5, 27, 14; Col. 6, 38, 3.—In a mutilated form, jusquiamus, i, *m.*, Pall. 1, 35, 5; Veg. Vet. 2, 12.

† **hўŏsĭris**, is, *f.* = ὑοσερίς, *One of the plants resembling endive*; acc. to Sprengel, Centaurea nigra, L.; Plin. 27, 10, 64.

Hўpaepa, orum, *n.*, Ὕπαιπα, *A town in Lydia*, now *Birghe*, Ov. M. 6, 13; 11, 152; Petr. 133. *Its inhabitants* are called **Hўpaepēni**, Plin. 5, 29, 31 *fin.*; Tac. A. 4, 55.

† **hypaethrus** or **-os**, a, um, *adj.* = ὕπαιθρος, *That is in the open air, uncovered*: ambulationes, Vitr. 5, 9 *med.*: loca (*c. c.* aperta), id. ib.—Subst. (* **hypaethros**, i, *m.*, *A temple open* or *without roof in the centre*, id. 3, 2, 1), hypaethra, ōrum, *n.*, *Uncovered, open ways* (* or, acc. to others, it is here an *adj.*, with aedificia), Vitr. 1, 2.

† **hўpallăge**, ēs, *f.* = ὑπαλλαγή, *A rhetorical figure, by which the relations of things seem to be mutually interchanged* (as dare classibus austros instead of classes austris), Serv. Virg. A. 3, 61.

Hўpănis, is, *m.*, Ὕπανις, *A river of Sarmatia*, now the *Bog*, Mel. 2, 1, 6; Plin. 4, 12, 26; 11, 36, 43; Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94; Virg. G. 4, 370; Ov. M. 15, 285.

Hўpăsis or **Hўphăsis**, is, *m.*, Ὕφασις, *A river in India, a tributary of the Indus*, Plin. 2, 73, 75; 6, 17, 21; 6, 20, 23; Curt. 9, 1 *fin.*

Hўpăta, ae, *f.*, Ὑπάτη, *A small town of Thessaly, near the Peneus*, Liv. 36, 16. *Its inhabitants* are called **Hўpătaei**, ōrum, *m.*, Liv. 36, 14; cf., exsules, id. 41, 25, 3.

† **hўpăte**, ēs, *f.* = ὑπάτη, *The lowest, deepest string* of a musical instrument, Vitr. 5, 4; 6, 1 *med.*

† **hўpēcŏon**, i, *n.* = ὑπήκοον, *A plant, called* Hypecoum procumbens, L.; Plin. 27, 11, 67.

† **hўpèlăte**, ēs, *f.* = ὑπελάτη, *A plant, called also* hypoglottion, danaë, *and* carpophyllon, *broad-leaved holly*, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

† **hўpēnĕmĭus**, a, um, *adj.* = ὑπηνέμιος, *Containing wind, windy*: ova, *wind-eggs*, Plin. 10, 58, 79; id. 60, 80.

† **hўperbăton**, i, *n.* = ὑπέρβατον, A rhetorical figure, *Transposition of words*; pure Lat., transgressio, Quint. 9, 3, 91; cf. id. 8, 6. 62 *sq.*; 9, 1, 6; 9, 3, 23; 9, 4, 144.

† **hўperbŏlaeus**, a, um, *adj.* = ὑπερβόλαιος, *Extreme*: soni, Vitr. 5, 4 *sq.*

† **hўperbŏle**, ēs, *f.* = ὑπερβολή, A rhetorical figure, *Exaggeration, hyperbole*; pure Lat., superlatio and superjectio: Quint. 8, 6, 67 *sq.*; 8, 4, 29; Sen. Ben. 7, 23 (in Cic. Top. 10, 45, and Fam. 7, 32, 2, written as Greek).

hўperbŏlĭce, *adv.* *Hyperbolically*; v. hyperbolicus, *ad fin.*

† **hўperbŏlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = ὑπερβολικός, *Excessive, overstrained, hyperbolical*: instrumenta, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.* (Cujac. reads hypobola = ὑπόβολα, *pledged*). —*Adv.*: dictum, Hier. in Jesaj. 2, 6, 25.

Hўperbŏrēi, ōrum, *m.*, Ὑπερβόρεοι, *A fabulous people living at the extreme north, the Hyperboreans*, Mel. 1, 2, 4 *sq.*; 3, 5, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 26; Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 57. —**II.** Derivv., **A. Hўperbŏrĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hyperboreans, Hyperborean*, poet., also i. q. *northern*: campi, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 16: orae, Virg. G. 3, 196: glacies, id. ib. 4, 517; cf., pruinae, Val. Fl. 8, 210; and, ursa, Luc. 5, 23: septentrio, Virg. G. 3, 381: Pallene, Ov. M. 15, 356: triumphus (gained over the Catti and Dacii), Mart. 8, 78, 3.—**B. Hўperbŏreānus**, a, um, *adj.*, The same, Hier. in chron. Euseb. ad ann. 1560.

† **hўpercătălectus** or **hўpercătalectĭcus**, versus = ὑπερκατάληκτος or ὑπερκαταληκτικός, in prosody, *A verse that has at the end a syllable or a foot too much, hypercatalectic*, Serv. p. 1817 P.; Prisc. p. 1216 ib.

(* **Hyperĭa** or **-ēa**, ae, *f.* *A fountain at Pherae, in Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 8, 15; Val. Fl. 4, 375.)

† **hўpĕrĭcon**, i, *n.* = ὑπερικόν, *A plant, called also* chamaepitys *and* corion, *ground-pine*, Plin. 26, 8, 53.

Hўpĕrĭdes, is, *m.*, Ὑπερίδης, *A celebrated orator in Athens*, Quint. 10, 1, 77; Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58; 3, 7, 28; Or. 26, 90; 31, 110; Acad. 1, 3, 10.

Hўpĕrīon, ŏnis, *m.*, Ὑπερίων: **I.** *Son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun*, Hyg. Fab. praef.; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Ov. M. 4, 192; 241.—**B.** Deriv., **Hўpĕrīŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hyperion*: Sol. Avien. Arat. 396.—**II.** *The Sun* himself, Laber. in Gell. 10, 17, 4; Ov. M. 8, 565; Fast. 1, 385; Stat. S. 4, 4, 27.—**B.** Derivv., **1. Hўpĕrīŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Sun*: lampas, Sil. 15, 214: currus, Val. Fl. 2, 34. —**2. Hўpĕrīŏnis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *A female descendant of the Sun, the Hyperionide*, said of Aurora, Ov. F. 5, 159.

Hўpermnestra, ae, and **Hўpermnestre**, es (and mutilated Hypermestra, Hyg. Fab. 168; Serv. Virg. A. 10, 497, like Clytemestra for Clytaemnestra), *f.*, Ὑπερμνήστρη, *One of the daughters of Danaus, the only one who preserved her husband's life*, Ov. Her. 14, 1 *sq.*; Prop. 4, 7, 63.

† **hўpĕrŏcha**, ae, *f.* = ὑπεροχή, *Excess, superabundance*, Tryphon. Dig. 20, 4, 20.

† **hўperthўrum**, i, *n.* = ὑπέρθυρον, *The lintel of a door-way*, Vitr. 4, 6.

Hўphăsis, is, *m.* *A river in India, a tributary of the Indus*; v. Hypasis.

† **hўphĕar**, ăris, *n.* = ὕφεαρ, *The mistletoe*, Plin. 16, 44, 93; ib. 30, 52.

† **hypnăle**, ēs, *f.* = ὑπναλή, *A kind of adder*, Sol. 27 *med.*

‡† **hўpŏbăsis**, is, *f.* = ὑπόβασις, *The pedestal, base* of a monument: MARMOREA, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 1541; 1670.

† **Hўpŏbŏlĭmaeus**, i, *m.* = Ὑποβολιμαῖος, *The Counterfeit*, the title of a comedy by Menander and Caecilius, Gell. 15, 14, 5; Fest. s. v. NOXIA, p. 174 Müll.

† **hўpobrўchĭum**, ii, *n.* = ὑποβρύχιον, *A drowning whirlpool*: irrespirabile, Tert. Idol. 24.

† **hўpŏcausis**, is, *f.* = ὑπόκαυσις, *A furnace that heats from below*, Vitr. 5, 10.

† **hўpŏcaustum** or **-on**, i, *n.* = ὑπόκαυστον, *A bathing-room heated from below, a sweating-chamber*; pure Lat., vaporarium: Vitr. 5, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23; 11; Stat. S. 1, 5, 59.—Adj., diaetae hypocaustae, *sweating-rooms*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 9, 55, § 3.

† **hўpŏchondrĭa**, ōrum, *n.* = ὑποχόνδρια, τὰ, *The soft part of the body from the ribs to the groin, the abdomen*, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 10.

† **hўpŏchўma**, ătis, *n.* = ὑπόχυμα, *A cataract in the eye*, Marc. Empir. 8 *med.*; cf. the follg. art.

† **hўpŏchўsis**, is, *f.* = ὑπόχυσις, *A cataract in the eye*, Plin. 25, 12, 91.

† **hўpŏcisthis**, ĭdis, *f.* = ὑποκισθίς, *A parasitic plant that grows on the cisthus*, Asarum hўpocistis, L.; Plin. 24, 10, 31; 26, 8, 48; 28, 16, 92; ib. 11, 48.

† **hўpŏcŏrĭăsis**, is, *f.* = ὑποκορίασις, *A disease under the pupil of the eye in cattle*, Veg. 2, 16.

† **hўpŏcŏrisma**, ătis, *n.* = ὑποκόρισμα, In gram., *A diminutive*, Charis. p. 24 P.

† **hўpocrĭsis**, is, *f.* = ὑπόκρισις, *An imitation of a person's speech and gestures, mimicry*, Don. Vit. Virg. 11.

† **hўpocrĭta** or **-es**, ae, *m.* = ὑποκριτής, *A mime who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures*, Suet. Ner. 24; Quint. 2, 17, 12; 11, 3, 7.

† **hўpŏdĭăcŏnus**, i, *m.* = ὑποδιάκονος, *A sub-deacon*, Cod. Theod. 16, 2, 7; Hier. Ep. 51, 2.

† **hўpŏdĭdascălus**, i, *m.* = ὑποδιδάσκαλος, *An under-teacher*, Cic. Fam. 9 18, 4.

hўpŏgaeum, i, *n.* *A vault* or *cellar under ground*; v. hypogeum.

† **hўpŏgēson**, i, *n.* = ὑπόγεισον, *A kind of house-leek that grows in the gutters of roofs*, Plin. 25, 13, 102.

† **hўpŏgēum** (also hypogaeum), i, *n.* = ὑπόγειον (ὑπόγαιον), *A vault* or *cellar under ground*, Vitr. 6, 11. Of a *burying-vault, sepulchre*, Petr. 11.

† **hўpoglossa**, ae, *f.* = ὑπόγλωσσον, *A kind of butcher's broom* or *ruscus*, Ruscus hypoglossum, L.; Plin. 27, 11, 67.

† **hypoglottĭon**, ii, *n.* = ὑπογλώττιον, *A plant, called also* daphne *and* hypelate, *broad-leaved ruscus*, Ruscus hypophyllum, L.; Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

† **hўpogrăphum**, i, *n.* = ὑπόγραφον, *A rough draught, sketch*: prima carminis hypographa, Aug. in Don. Vit. Virg. 12.

† **hypŏlўsos**, i, *f.* = ὑπόλυσος, *A plant, also called* Artemisia, App. Herb. 10.

† **hўpŏmēlis**, ĭdis, *f.* = ὑπομηλίς, *A kind of sourish fruit*, Pall. Dec. 4.

† **hўpomnēma**, ătis, *n.* = ὑπόμνημα, *A written remark, memorandum, note*: in exscribendis hypomnematis, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 8 (in Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2; 15, 23; 16, 14, 4, written as Greek).

† **hўpomnēmătŏgrăphus**, i, *m.* = ὑπομνηματογράφος, *A registrar*, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 192; Cod. Justin. 10, 31, 59.

† **hўpŏmochlĭon**, ii, *n.* = ὑπομόχλιον, *The support of a lever, a fulcrum*, Vitr. 10, 8.

† **hўpŏphŏra**, ae, *f.* = ὑποφορά, A rhetor. fig., *An objection* made by an opponent, Mart. Cap. 5, 186.

† **hўpostăsis**, is, *f.* = ὑπόστασις, *A subsistence, substance, personality, hypostasy*, Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 6; Hier. Ep. ad Damas. 15.

† **hўpŏthēca**, ae, *f.* = ὑποθήκη, *A pledge, security* (especially of immovable things, whereas pignus is used of movable things), *a mortgage*, "Justin. Inst. 4, 6, § 7;" Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 9; Papin. ib. 20, 1, 2; Gaj. ib. 20, 4, 11, et saep. (in Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 2, written as Greek).

hўpŏthēcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [hypotheca] *Of* or *relating to a mortgage*. actio, Gaj. Dig. 20, 4, 1 *fin.*: creditor, Ulp. ib. 42, 7, 1.

† **hўpŏthĕtĭcus**, i, *m.* = ὑποθετικός, *A mathematician who proceeds hypothetically*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3 *fin.* p. 40.

† **hўpŏtrăchēlĭum**, ii, *n.* = ὑποτραχήλιον, In architect., *The neck of a column below the capital*, Vitr. 3, 2 *sq.*; 4, 3; 7.

† **hўpotrimma**, ătis, *n.* = ὑπότριμμα, *A sauce made of all sorts of condiments*, Apic. 1, 33.

Hypsĭpўle, ēs, *f.*, Ὑψιπύλη, *Daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts; she saved her father when the women killed all the men; she also entertained Jason*, Stat. Th. 4, 739 *sq.*; Ov. Her. 6, 1 *sq.*; Val. Fl. 2, 90 *sq.*; Prop. 1, 15, 18.—Hence, **Hypsĭpўlēus**, a, um: tellus, *i. e. Lemnos*, Ov. F. 3, 82.

† **hypsōma**, ătis, *n.* = ὕψωμα, *Height*. Tert. ad Scap. 3.

Hyrcāni, ōrum, *m.*, Ὑρκανοι, *The Hyrcanians on the Caspian Sea*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; 3, 5, 4; 6; Plin. 6, 13, 15; Tac. A. 6, 36; 43; 11, 8; 15, 1, Catull. 11, 5; Sil. 13, 474:—Macedones Hyrcani, *the Hyrcanians intermixed with Macedonians in Lydia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31; Tac. A. 2, 47.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Hyrcānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hyrcanians, Hyrcanian*: mare, *i. e. the Caspian Sea*, Prop. 2, 30, 20: sinus, Mel. 3, 5, 3 *sq.*: montes, Plin. 31, 3, 26: luci, Val. Fl. 6, 114: canis, Lucr. 3, 750: tigres, Virg. A. 4, 367:—campus, *of the* Macedones Hyrcani *in Lydia*, Liv. 37, 38.—**B. Hyrcānĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, The same: mare, Plin. 6, 13, 15; ib 16, 18: 5, 27, 27.—Subst., **Hyr-**

cania, ae, *f.*, *The country of the Hyrcanians, Hyrcania*, Mel. 3, 5, 7.

Hy̆rĭe, ēs, *f.*, 'Υρίη, *A lake, and town situated by it, in Boeotia*, Ov. M. 7, 271; 380.

1. Hy̆rĭeus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, 'Υριεύς, *A poor Boeotian, father of Orion*, Ov. F. 5, 499. Hence, Hy̆rĭēa proles, for *Orion*, id. ib. 6, 719.

2. Hyriēus (quadrisyl.), a, um, v. the preced. art.

Hyrtăcĭdes, ae, *m.*, 'Υρτακίδης, *Son of Hyrtacus, Nisus*, Virg. A. 9, 176 *sq.*; Ov. Ib. 631.

† **hysgĭnum,** i, *n.* = ὕσγινον, *The dark-red color obtained from the plant* ὕσγη, Plin. 9, 41, 65; 21, 26, 97; 35, 6, 26; Vitr. 7, 14.

† **hyssōpītes,** ae, *m.* = ὑσσωπίτης (οἶνος), *Hyssop-wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 109; Col. 12, 35.

† **hyssōpum,** i, *n.* = ὕσσωπος, *Hyssop*, Hyssopus officinalis, L.; Plin. 25, 11, 97; 26, 11, 70; ib. 12, 76.—And in a form corresp. to the Gr., hyssopus, i, *f.*, Cels. 4, 8; Col. 7, 5 *fin.*—Also scanned hy̆sōpum, Aemil. Mac. de Hyssopo.

Hystaspes, is *or* i, *m.*, 'Υστάσπης, *Father of the Persian king Darius*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 133; Just. 1, 10; Nep. Milt. 3; Reg. 1.

† **hystĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὑστερικός, *Hysterical*, Mart. 11, 71, 1; ib. 7, 11.

hystrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [hystrix] *Prickly, thorny* (late Lat.), trop.: hystricosae et lividae mentis homo, Hier. in Ruf. 1, 7.

hystrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Prickly, hairy, bearded* (a post-classical word): "*hystriculus* δασύπρωκτος," Gloss. Phil.: puer, Tert. Pall. 4: pusio, Arn. 5, 174.

† **hystrix** (also written histrix), ĭcis, *f.* = ὕστριξ, *A porcupine*, Plin. 8, 35, 53; Calp. Ecl. 6, 14; Claud. Idyll. 4.

I.

I, i, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet, a vowel; for even the old grammarians distinguished it from the consonant jay, written with the same character; see the letter J.—The short *i* is, next to *ĕ* (see that letter), the least emphatic of the Latin vowels, and serves, corresp. to the Gr. *ο*, as a connecting sound in forming compounds: aerĭfodina, aerĭpes, altĭtudo, altĭsonus, arcĭtenens, homĭcida, *etc.*—The vowel *i* is most closely related to *u*, and hence the transition of the latter into the former took place not only by assimilation into a following *i*, as similis, together with simul and simultas, facilis, together with facul and facultas, familia, together with famul and famulus, but also simply on the principle of euphony; so that, from the class. per. onward, we find *i* written in the place of the older *u*: op*t*imus, max*i*mus, finit*i*mus, sat*i*ra, lacr*i*ma, l*i*bet, l*i*bido, *etc.*, instead of the earlier opt*u*mus, max*u*mus, finit*u*mus, sat*u*ra, lacr*u*ma, l*u*bet, l*u*bido, *etc.*; cf. also the archaic genitives, CERERVS, VENERVS, HONORVS, NOMINVS, *etc.*, for Cereris, Veneris, Honoris, nominis, *etc.*, the archaic orthography CAPVTALIS for capitalis, *etc.*—For the relation of *i* to *a* and *e*, see under those letters.—Examples of commutation between *i* and *o* are rare: agn*i*tus, cogn*i*tus, together with notus, ill*i*co from in loco, the archaic forms *o*llus, *o*llic for *i*lle, *i*llic, and inversely, s*i*spes and s*i*spita for s*o*spes and s*o*spita.—Cf. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 18 *sq.*

As an abbreviation, I (as the sign of the vowel *i*) denotes in, infra, ipse, Isis, *etc.* Ī et (Orell. Inscr. *no.* 1122), IDQ iidemque, I. H. F. C. ipsius heres faciendum curavit, IM. immunis. IMP. imperium, imperator, *etc.*

As a numeral, I=1 (unus and primus).

Ĭacchus, i, *m.*, Ἴακχος, *A poetic appellation of Bacchus*, Virg. E. 7, 61; Ov. M. 4, 15.—**II.** Poet. transf., like Bacchus, for *Wine*: (Silenum) Inflatum hesterno venas, ut semper, Iaccho, Virg. E. 6, 15; so, multo madefactus, Col. poët. 10, 309.

† **ĭambēus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἰάμβειος, *Iambic*: trimetri, Hor. A. P. 253.

ĭambĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [iambus] *Iambic*: numerus, Marc. Cap. 9, 355.

† **ĭambĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἰαμβικός, *Iambic*: pes, Diom. p. 473 P.: versus, id. p. 516 *sq.* ib. et saep.

† **ĭambus,** i, *m.* = ἴαμβος, *An iambic foot, an iambus*, ⏑—, Hor. A. P. 251; Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; Or. 57, 192; Quint. 9, 4, 47; 48; 80; Diom. p. 473 P. et saep.—**II.** Transf., *An iambic poem, iambic poetry*: quem Hipponactis iambus laeserat aut qui erat Archilochi versu vulneratus, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; so in the *sing.*, Hor. A. P. 79; Quint. 10, 1, 96. In the *plur.*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 3; 24; Ep. 1, 19, 23; 2, 2, 59; Quint. 10, 1, 9; 59.

† **ĭanthĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἰάνθινος, *Violet-blue, violet-*: color, Plin. 21, 8, 22: vestis, id. 21, 6, 14.—In the plur. subst., ianthina, orum, *n.*, *Violet-colored garments*, Mart. 2, 39.

† **ĭanthis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἰανθίς, *A violet-colored flower*, Marc. Empir. 17.

Ĭāpĕtĭdes, ae, *m.* *A player on the cithara*, Ov. M. 5, 111 dub. (*al.* Lampetide).

Ĭăpĕtus, i, *m.*, 'Ιαπετός, *A giant, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus*, Hyg. Fab. praef.; 54; 142; 144; Virg. G. 1, 279: Satus Iapeto, *i. e. Prometheus*, Ov. M. 1, 82; called also Iapeti genus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 27.—**II.** Deriv., **Ĭăpĕtĭŏnĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *A male descendant of Iapetus*: Atlas, Ov. M. 4, 632: fratres gemini, *i. e. Prometheus and Epimetheus*, Claud. Eutr. 2, 49.

Ĭāpis, ĭdis, *m.* *Aeneas's physician*, Virg. A. 12, 391; Aus. Epigr. 19.

Ĭāpy̆des, um, *m.*, 'Ιάπυδες, *A people of Illyria*, Plin. 3, 18, 22; ib. 21, 25; Liv. 43, 5; Cic. Balb. 14, 32.—In the sing. adject., Iapydis arva Timavi, Virg. G. 3, 475.—Hence **Iapydia,** *The country of the Iapydes*, Plin. 3, 19, 23; ib. 21, 25; Tib. 4, 1, 108.

Iapygeus, v. Iapyx.

Iapys, ydis, v. Iapydes.

Ĭāpyx, y̆gis, *m.*, 'Ιάπυξ, *A son of Daedalus, who ruled in Southern Italy* (Apulia or Calabria), Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 102; Ov. M. 15, 52.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *A river in the south of Italy*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 102.—**2.** *A wind that blows in the south of Italy, the west-northwest wind of the Greeks*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4; Virg. A. 8, 710.—**II.** Deriv., **Ĭāpy̆gĭa,** ae, *f.*, *That part of Southern Italy* (Apulia or Calabria) *over which Iapyx ruled, Iapygia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 102; Ov. M. 15, 703; Serv. Virg. G. 3, 475.—And, **B.** Derivv.: **1. Ĭāpy̆gĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Iapygian*: Acra, *a promontory on the eastern extremity of the Tarentine Gulf*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.—**2. Iapyx,** y̆gis, *adj.*, The same campus, Sil. 1, 51; 3, 707: equus, Virg. A. 11, 678: Garganus, id. ib. 11, 247: Daunus, as *king of Apulia*, Ov. M. 14, 510.—**3. Ĭāpy̆gēus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* ventus), *The wind usually called* Iapyx (v. supra), App. de Mundo, p. 63 (*al.* Iapyx).

Ĭarba or **Iarbas,** ae, *m.* *A king of Mauritania*, Ov. F. 3, 552 *sq.*; Virg. A. 4, 36.

Ĭarbīta, ae, *m.* *A Mauritanian*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15; cf. respecting him, Weichert: De Iarbita Timagenis aemulatore, Grimm. 1821.

Ĭardănis, ĭdis, *f.* *The daughter of Iardanus*, i. e. *Omphale*, Ov. Her. 9, 103.

Iasides, ae, v. 1. Iasius, *no.* II. B, 2.

Iasion, v. 1. Iasius, *no.* I.

† **ĭăsĭōne,** ēs, *f.* = ἰασιώνη, *A plant bearing a white flower*, perhaps *bĭnd-weed*, Convolvulus sepium, L.; Plin. 21, 17, 65; 22, 22, 39.

Iasis, ĭdis, *f.*, v. 1. Iasius, *no.* II. B, 3.

1. Ĭăsĭus, ĭi, *m.*, 'Ιάσιος: **I.** *Son of Jupiter and Electra, beloved of Ceres*, Virg. A. 3, 168; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 25. Called also Iasion, id. Met. 9, 423; Trist. 2, 300; Hyg. Fab. 270; Astr. 2, 22.—**II.** *King of Argos and father of Atalanta*, Hyg. Fab. 70.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Ĭăsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Iasius, Iasian*, poet. for *Argive*: virgo, *i. e. Io, daughter of the Argive king Inachus*, Val. Fl. 4, 353.—**2. Ĭăsĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *A male descendant of Iasius*: Palinurus, Virg. A. 5, 843. Applied to *Adrastus*, Stat. Th. 1, 541.—**3. Ĭăsis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *The daughter of Iasius*, i. e. *Atalanta*, Prop. 1, 1, 10.

2. Iasius, a, um: **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Iasius*; v. 1. Iasius, *no.* II. B, 1.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to the city of Iassus*; v. Iassus, *no.* II. A.

Ĭāson or **Iaso** (e. g. Mel. 1, 19, 5), ŏnis, *m.*, 'Ιάσων: **I.** *Jason, a famous Grecian hero, son of Aeson, king of Thessaly, the leader of the Argonauts, a sharer in the Calydonian boar-hunt, the husband of Medea, and afterward of Creusa*, Ov. M. 7, 5 *sq.*; 8, 301; 348; Val. Fl. et saep.; Hyg. Fab. 12, 14; 16.—Also, *The name of a poem by Varro Atacinus*, Prop. 2, 34, 85.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Ĭāsŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Jason*: carina, *i. e. the ship Argo*, Prop. 2, 24, 45: remige, *i. e. Argonautic*, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 1.—**2. Ĭāsŏnĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *A male descendant of Jason*: juvenes, *i. e. Thoas and Euneus, sons of Jason*, Stat. Th. 6, 340.—**II.** *A ruler of Pherae, in Thessaly*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108; N. D. 3, 28, 70; Val. Max. 9, 10; Nep. Timoth. 4.

† **ĭaspăchātes,** ae, *m.* = ἰασπαχάτης, *A sort of agate, jasper-agate*, Plin. 37, 10, 54 (*al.* antachates).

ĭaspĭdĕus, a, um, *adj.* [iaspis] *Of the jasper kind, jasper-like*: gemmae, Plin 37, 10, 56.

† **ĭaspis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἴασπις, *A green-colored precious stone, jasper*, Plin. 37, 8, 37 *sq.*; Mart. 5, 11, 1; 9, 60, 20: fulva, Virg. A. 4, 261.—As a term of endearment: vale (Maecenas), mel gentium, Cilniorum smaragde, iaspi figulorum, berylle Porsenae, Aug. in Macr. S. 2, 4.

ĭaspĭus, a, um, *adj.* [iaspis] *Of jasper*: lapilli, Poët. in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 413 ed. Burm.

† **ĭaspŏnyx,** y̆chis, *f.* = ἰασπόνυξ, *A sort of jasper, jasper-onyx*, Plin. 37, 9, 37.

Ĭassus or **Ĭasus,** i, *f.*, 'Ιασσός or 'Ιασός, *A city of Caria*, Plin. 5, 29, 29; 9, 8, 8; Liv. 32, 33; 33, 30; 37, 17.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Ĭassĭus** or **Ĭāsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Iassus, Iassian*: sinus, Mel. 1, 16 *fin.*; Plin. 5, 29, 29; 9, 8, 10.—**B. Ĭassenses,** ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Iassus, Iassians*, Liv. 37, 17.

† **ĭātrălipta** or **-es,** ae, *m.* = ἰατραλείπτης, *A physician that cured with ointments, an ointment-doctor*, Cels. 1, 1; Plin. Ep. 10, 4, 1; Petr. 28; Inscr. Mur. 884, 4. Cf. the follg. art.

† **ĭātrălĭptĭce** or **ĭātrălĕptĭce,** ēs, *f.* = ἰατραλειπτική, *The art of healing with ointments, the ointment-cure*, Plin. 29, 1, 2. Cf. the preced. art.

‡† **iātrŏmēa,** ae, *f.* = ἰατρόμαια, *A female physician, midwife*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4232.

† **ĭātrŏnīces,** ae, *m.* = ἰατρονίκης, *The conqueror of physicians*, Plin. 29, 1, 5.

Ĭāzy̆ges or **Jāzyges** (trisyl.), um, *n.*, 'Ιάζυγες, *A Sarmatian people on the Danube*, Plin. 4, 12, 25; Tac. A. 12, 29; Ov. Tr. 2, 191; Pont. 4, 7, 9.

Iber (Hib.), eris, v. the follg. art.

Ĭbēres (also Hiberes), um, *m.*, Ἴβηρες: **I.** *Iberians*, the Greek name for *Spaniards*, Catull. 9, 6, 6.—In the sing. collect.: durus Iber, Luc. 6, 258; so Hor. Od. 2, 20, 20.

B. Derivv., **1. Ĭbērus** (Hib.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Iberians* or *Spaniards, Iberian, Spanish*: gurges, *i. e. the Western Ocean*, Virg. A. 11, 913; Ov. M. 7, 324: minium, Prop. 2, 3, 11: piscis, *i. e.* scomber, Hor. S. 2, 8, 46: pastor, *i. e. Geryon*, Ov. M. 9, 184; cf., vaccae, *i. e. Geryon's*, id. Fast. 6, 519: lorica, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 15; cf., nodi, Stat. Th. 4, 266.—**b.** Subst.: (*a*) Ibērus (Hib.), i, *m.*, Ἴβηρος, *The River Iberus in Spain*, now the *Ebro*, Mel. 2, 6, 5; Plin. 3, 3, 4; 4, 20, 34; Caes. B. C. 1, 60; Liv. 21, 2; 5; Luc. 4, 23.—(*β*) Iberi (Hib.), ōrum, *m.*, i. q. Iberes, *The Iberians, Spaniards*, Virg. G. 3, 408.—**2. Ĭbērĭa** (Hib.), ae, *f.*, 'Ιβηρία, *Iberia*, the Greek name of *Spain*, Plin. 3, 3, 4; Hor. Od. 4, 5, 28; 4, 14, 50.—**3. Ĭbērĭcus** (Hib.), a, um, *adj.*, *Iberic, Spanish*: mare, *on the eastern side of Spain*, Col. 8, 16, 9; Plin. 3, 1, 2; ib. 7, 10: terrae, Sid. Carm. 23, 164: funes, Hor. Epod 4, 3.—**4. Ĭbērĭăcus** (Hib.), a, um, *adj.*

The same : terrae, Sil. 13, 510.—**5. Ībērīna,** ae, *f.*, *A female Iberian, a Spanish woman*, Juv. 6, 53.

II. *An Asiatic people near Mount Caucasus, neighbors of the Colchians, in modern Georgia*, Mel. 3, 5, 6.—In the sing. collect.: Armeniae praetentus Iber, Val. Fl. 5, 166; so id. 6, 750.—Called also **Ībēri,** ōrum, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Tac. A. 6, 33; Flor. 3, 5, 21. And in the sing., Iberus, *An Iberian*, Val. Fl. 7, 235.

B. Deriv., **Ībērĭa** (Hib.), ae, *f.*, *The country of Iberia, near the Caucasus,* now *Georgia*, Plin. 6, 4, 4; ib. 10, 11; ib. 13, 15; Hor. Epod. 5, 21; Val. Fl. 6, 120.

† **ībēris,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἰβηρίς, *A kind of cress*, Plin. 25, 8, 49; App. Herb. 20.

Iberus (Hib.), a, um, and i, v. Iberes, *no.* I. B, 1, and II.

ibex, ĭcis, *m.* *A kind of goat, the chamois*, Plin. 8, 53, 79; Isid. Orig. 12, 1; Hier. Hiob. 31, 1.

ĭbi, *adv.* [from the pronom. root *I*, *is*] *In that place, there*: **I.** Lit., In space: ibi coenavi atque ibi quievi in navi noctem perpetem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 100: Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corintho et ibi suas fortunas constituit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 109; Ov. M. 1, 316: aedificabat in summa Velia: ibi alto atque munito loco arcem inexpugnabilem fore, Liv. 2, 7, 6: erit haec differentia inter hoc edictum et superius, quod ibi de eo damno praetor loquitur, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 8, 4, § 6: ut illa, quae dicimus, non domo attulisse, sed ibi protinus sumpsisse videamur, *there, on the spot*, Quint. 11, 2, 46; so id. 4, 1, 54; 12, 9, 19.—With corresp. relative adverbs, ubi, unde, *etc.*: nemo est, quin ubivis quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 1; cf., ibi esse, ubi, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 10: ubi tyrannus est, ibi ... dicendum est plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31: multa intelliges meliora apud nos multo esse facta quam ibi fuissent, unde huc translata essent, id. ib. 2, 16.—With a follg. *gen.*: ibi loci terrarum orbe portis discluso, Plin. 6, 11, 12.—Post-class. and very rarely with verbs of motion: et quum ibi venerimus, *there, thither*, Gaj. Dig. 1, 2, 1 *fin.*

II. Transf.: **A.** Of time, *Then, thereupon* (so mostly ante-class. and poet.): Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 57: invocat deos immortales: ibi continuo contonat Sonitu maximo, *etc.*, id. Amph. 5, 1, 39 *sq.*; cf. ib. 11: ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum, Virg. A. 2, 792; Liv. 3, 71, 6: nec moram ullam, quin ducat, dari: Ibi demum ita aegre tulit, ut, *etc.*, *then for the first time*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 53.—With corresp. ubi: ille ubi miser famelicus videt, me tam facile victum quaerere, ibi homo coepit me obsecrare, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 30: non voco (te patrem): Ubi voles pater esse, ibi esto, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 25.—Pleonastically with tum: ibi tum derepente ex alto in altum despexit mare, Enn. in Non. 518, 6; so, quum Aebutius Caecinae malum minaretur, ibi tum Caecinam postulasse, *etc.*, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27.

B. Of other relations, *There, in that matter, on that occasion* (so quite class.): nolite ibi nimiam spem habere, Cato in Gell. 13, 17, 1: numquid ego ibi peccavi? Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 23: si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, ibi nos quoque paratiores reperiet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: huic ab adolescentia bella intestina, caedes, rapinae, discordia civilis grata fuere, ibique juventutem suam exercuit, (* *in these things*), Sall. C. 5, 2; Quint. 2, 2, 12: non poterat ibi esse quaestio, id. 7, 1, 5: subsensi illos ibi esse et id agere inter se clanculum, *to be at it, busy about it*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 63; so, ibi esse, id. ib. 5, 2, 30.

ĭbīdem (scanned ībĭdem, Juvenc. 3, 80; Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 48), *adv.* [ibi, with demonstr. suff. *dem*, as in idem, tandem, tantundem, *etc.*] *In the same place, in that very place, just there*: **I.** Lit., In space: Cato R. R. 37, 3: coenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: ille, cujus merces erant, in gladium ibidem incumberet, id. ib. 2, 51, 154: quod ibidem recte custodire poterunt, id ibidem custodiant, id. Quint. 27, 84; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: ego ibidem has inter coenam exaravi, *i. e. on the spot, immediately*, id. Frgm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 58; so, quum ibidem invenire fingimus, Quint. 9, 2, 60 Spald. *N. cr.*; cf. ibi, *no.* I.—With a corresp. ubi: ibidem divitiarum cupido est, ubi et usus, Just. 2, 2. —With a follg. *gen.*: si redierit Illa ad hunc, ibidem loci res erit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 53.—With a verb of motion: *St.* Quid, quod dedisti scortis? *Le.* Ibidem una traho, *to that very account*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 10.

II. Transf., in non-local relations, *There too, added to that, moreover*: laesit in eo Caecinam, sublevavit ibidem, Cic. Caecin. 9, 23: pede terram Crebra ferit: demissae aures, incertus ibidem Sudor, Virg. G. 3, 500.

† **ībis,** is, and ĭdis, *f.* = ἶβις, *A bird held sacred by the Egyptians, and which lived on water-animals, the ibis*, Numenius ibis, Cuv.; Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; 2, 50, 126; Tusc. 5, 27, 78; Plin. 8, 27, 41; Mel. 3, 8, 9.—**II.** Transf., Ibis, *The title of a satiric poem by Ovid* (after Callimachus, who bestowed the name of Ibis on Apollonius of Rhodes).

ibiscum, i, v. hibiscum.

ibus, v. is, *ad init.*

Ībycus, i, *m.*, Ἴβυκος: **I.** *A Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, celebrated on account of the cranes which he called upon as witnesses of his murder*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; Aus. Idyll. de Hist. 12, 12; Stat. S. 5, 3, 152.—**II.** *A poor man, otherwise unknown*, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 1.

Īcădĭus, ii, *m.*, Ἰκάδιος, *A notorious robber*, Cic. Fat. 3, 5. Called, also, **Icadion**: "*Rhonches Icadionque* quum dixit Lucilius, cognomina piratarum posuit," Fest. s. v. RHONDES, p. 270 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. also, "*Icadion* nomen saevissimi piratae," Fest. p. 106.

(* **Īcărĭa,** ae, *f.* *An island in the Icarian Sea*, now *Nicaria*, Mel. 2, 7, 11. Called **Icaros** in Plin. 4, 12, 23.)

Icariotis, idis, v. Icarus, *no.* II. B, 3.

Icaris, idis, v. Icarus, *no.* II. B, 2.

Icarius, a, um, and ii, v. Icarus, *no.* I. B, and II. B, 1.

Īcărus, i, *m.*, Ἴκαρος: **I.** *A son of Daedalus, who, on his flight from Crete, fell into the Aegean Sea*, Ov. M. 8, 195 *sq.*; Hor. Od. 2, 20, 13; Hyg. Fab. 40.—**B.** Deriv., **Īcărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Icarus, Icarian*: aquae, *the part of the Aegean Sea named after Icarus*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 90: mare, Plin. 4, 11, 18; also abs., Icarium, Ov. F. 4, 283; 566: fluctus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 15: litus, id. Her. 18, 50; Plin. 4, 12, 23.

II. *Son of Oebalus, king of Sparta, the father of Erigone and Penelope, placed in the heavens as the constellation* Bootes, Hyg. Fab. 224; 243; 254; Prop. 2, 33, 29; Tib. 4, 1, 10; Ov. Met. 10, 450; Ib. 613. Called, also, **Icarius,** Ov. Her. 1, 81; Hyg. Fab. 130.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Īcărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Icarus, Icarian*: palmes, *i. e. the vine, which Bacchus taught Icarus to cultivate*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 147; cf., umbra, *i. e. of the vine*, id. Theb. 4, 655: boves, *the constellation* Bootes, Prop. 2, 24, 33: canis stella, *i. e. the constellation* Canis Major (the dog of Icarus, named Maera, who was translated to the sky), Ov. Am. 2, 16, 4; the same, astrum, Stat. Th. 4, 777; hence, also, latratus, id. Silv. 4, 4, 13.—**2. Īcăris,** ĭdis, Ἰκαρίς, *The daughter of Icarus*, i. e. *Penelope*, Ov. Ib. 393.—**3. Īcărĭōtis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Ἰκαριωτίς, like Icaris, *The daughter of Icarus*, i. e. *Penelope*, Prop. 3, 13, 10.—Adj.: tela, *i. e. of Penelope*, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 113.

† **īcas,** ădis, *f.* = εἰκάς (the number twenty), *The twentieth day of the month, kept as a festival in honor of Epicurus* (because Epicurus was born on the 20th of the month Gamelion), Plin. 35, 2, 2 (for which, omnibus mensibus *vicesimo die* lunae dent ad eorum epulas, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101).

iccirco or **idcirco,** *adv.* [id-circa] *On that account, for that reason, therefore* (freq. and quite class.).

I. *Abs.* (so rarely): Plaut. Rud. prol. 28: ille Cliniae servus tardiusculus est: Iccirco huic nostro tradita'st provincia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 5: quod id quod factum sit, aliud alii videatur esse, et iccirco alius alio nomine id appellet, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 11; Caes. B. C. 1, 42, 3: data Romanis venia est indigna poëtis. Iccircone vager scribamque licenter? Hor. A. P. 265.

II. *Relat.* (so most freq.): **A.** Corresp. to causal sentences, with quod, quia, or si: iccirco arcessor, nuptias quod mihi apparari sensit, Ter. And. 4, 2, 7: negant, sapientem iccirco virum bonum esse, quod eum sua sponte bonitas delectet, sed quod, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 3, 16; cf. id. Fam. 9, 1, 2; and Quint. 5, 10, 119: iccirco quidam, comoedia necne poëma Esset, quaesivere, quod acer spiritus ac vis Nec verbis nec rebus inest, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 45: —quia natura mutari non potest, iccirco verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic Lael. 9, 32: iccirco, judices, quia veram causam habebam, brevi peroravi, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: neque enim, quia movetur qui ingreditur, iccirco qui movetur ingreditur, Quint. 5, 9, 6; id. 2, 2, 2: iccirco enumerabimus, non quia, *etc.*, Col. 7, 5, 7; Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 38: non, si Opimium defendisti, iccirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170: non enim, si Cicero recte *sentinam reipublicae* dixit ... iccirco probem illud quoque, *etc.*, Quint. 8, 6, 15: nec si pugnent inter se ... iccirco ars non erit, id. 2, 17, 33; cf., nec, si te validus jactaverit auster in alto, Iccirco navem trans Aegaeum mare vendas, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 16.—Rarely with *si* omitted: non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus: Non tamen iccirco contemnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29.

B. With follg. intentional sentences, with *ut*, *ne*, or *pronn. rell.*: iccirco nemo superiorum attigit, ut ipse tolleret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4, 7: quum prooemium iccirco comparatum sit, ut judex fiat conciliatior, Quint. 4, 2, 24: quod si iccirco fieret, ut, *etc.*, id. 8 praef. § 27; id. 12, 2, 12:—sese iccirco ab suis discedere noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio contineret, ne omnis nobilitatis discessu plebs propter imprudentiam laberetur, Caes. B. G. 5, 3, 6: vos suspicarier, Me iccirco haec tanta facinora promittere, Qui vos oblectem, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 150:—iccirco capite et supercilio semper est rasis, ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.

(* **Iccius portus,** v. Itius.)

Īcĕlos, i, *m.*, Ἴκελος (like), *A son of Somnus* (so called as producing dreams), Ov. M. 11, 646.

(* **Icēni,** ōrum, *m.* *A people of Britain*, Tac. A. 12, 31 *sq.*)

† **ichneumon,** ŏnis, *m.* = ἰχνεύμων, *An animal which tracks the crocodile, the Egyptian rat or ichneumon*, Plin. 8, 24, 35; ib. 25, 37; Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; Mart. 7, 87, 5; Nemes. Cyneg. 54.—**II.** *An insect, the ichneumon-fly*, Sphex sabulosus, L.; Plin. 10, 74, 95; 11, 21, 24.

Ichnŏbătes, ae, *m.*, Ἰχνοβάτης (that follows the trail), *One of Actaeon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 207; Hyg. Fab. 181.

† **ichnogrăphĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἰχνογραφία, *A ground-plot, plan*, Vitr. 1, 2.

Ichnūsa, ae, *f.*, Ἰχνοῦσα, *A very ancient name of the Island of Sardinia*, Plin. 3, 7, 13; Sil. 12, 358.

† **ichthyŏcolla,** ae, *f.* = ἰχθυοκόλλα, *A kind of sturgeon, the huso*, Acipenser huso, L.; Plin. 32, 7, 24.—**II.** *The glue made from it, sturgeon-bladder*, Cels. 5, 2; Plin. 7, 56, 57.

(* **Ichthyŏphăgi,** ōrum, *m.* (ἰχθυοφάγοι, fish-eaters), *The name of several nations living upon fish*, Plin. 6, 23, 25 *sq.*).

īco, īci, ictum, 3. *v. a.* *To strike, hit, smite, stab, sting*: **I.** Lit. (rare, but quite class.): **A.** In gen.: exin corpus propellit et icit, Lucr. 3, 161: unde icimur ictu, id. 4, 1046: femur, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 42: caput telis (musca), Catull. 116, 4: vidulum fuscinâ, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 124, 1: si iceris me posthac, Turpil. ib. 11: quum Ptolemaeus in proelio telo venenato ictus esset, Cic. Div. 2, 66, 135; cf., lapide ictus, Caes. B. C. 3, 22, 2; and, ibi in turba ictus Remus cecidit, Liv. 1, 7, 2: quum Summanus e coelo ictus esset, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; so, fulmine laurus sola non icitur, Plin. 15, 30, 40; cf., fulmen lauri fruticem non icit, id. 2, 55, 56.—Poet.: saltat Milonius, ut semel icto Accessit fervor capiti numerusque lucernis, *smitten*, i. e. *affected with wine, giddy, tipsy*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 25: exin candida se radiis dedit icta foras lux (*i. e.* Aurora), *struck with rays, irradiated*, Enn. Ann. 1, 107.—With a homogeneous object: hei, colaphum icit, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 65.

B. In partic., icere foedus, like ferire foedus (v. ferio, p. 610, B, 1), *To make a covenant* or *league*: foedus, quod meo sanguine in pactione provinciarum iceras, frangere noluisti, Cic. Pis. 12, 28: cum Gaditanis foedus icisse dicitur, id. Balb. 15, 34; so Coel. in Prisc. p. 886 P.

II. Trop. (so perh. not ante-Aug.): desideriis icta fidelibus Quaerit patria Caesarem, *smitten, tormented*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 15: nova re consules icti, *disturbed*, Liv. 27, 9, 8; cf. id. 34, 17, 5; so conscientiâ ictus, id. 33, 28, 1: metu icta, id. 1, 16, et saep.: si existunt, qui magnitudinem multum ultra se positam non icturi appetant, *reach, attain*, Sen. Const. Sap. 3 *med.*

†**īcon,** ŏnis, *f.* = εἰκών, *An image, figure*: fictae cerâ icones, Plin. 8, 54, 80.

†**īcŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = εἰκονικός, *Of* or *belonging to an image, imitating a figure, copied from life*: duces, *i. e. of the size of life*, Plin. 35, 8, 34; so, simulacrum aureum, Suet. Calig. 22.

Icŏnĭum, ii, *n.*, Ἰκόνιον, *A city of Lycaonia*, now *Kuniah*, Plin. 5, 27, 25; Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4.

†**īcŏsăprōti,** ōrum, *m.* = εἰκοσάπρωτοι, *The twenty chief councilmen* in the municipia and colonies, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26. Cf. decaproti (* and decemprimi).

†**īcŏsăprōtia,** ae, *f.* = εἰκοσαπρωτία, *The dignity of the* icosaproti, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

†**ictĕrĭas,** ădis, *f.* (*sc.* gemma) = ἰκτερίας, *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 61.

†**ictĕrĭcus,** i, *m.* = ἰκτερικός, *Ill of the jaundice, jaundiced, icteric*, Juv. 6, 565; Plin. 20, 9, 34.

†**ictĕrus,** i, *m.* = ἴκτερος, *A yellow bird, otherwise unknown, the sight of which was said to cure the jaundice* (ἴκτερος), Plin. 30, 11, 29.

†**ictis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἰκτίς, *A kind of weasel*, Plin. 29, 4, 16.

1. ictus, a, um, *Part.*, from ico.

2. ictus, ūs (*gen. sing.*, icti, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 17), *m.* [ico] *A blow, stroke, hit, stab, thrust* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: a bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: pro ictu gladiatoris, id. Mil. 24, 65: neque ictu comminus neque conjectione telorum, id. Caecin. 15, 43: scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: non caecis ictibus procul ex improviso vulnerabantur, Liv. 34, 14, 11: ictu scorpionis exanimato altero, Caes. B. G. 7, 25, 3: prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 8: ictus moenium cum terribili sonitu editi, Liv. 38, 5, 3: apri, Ov. M. 8, 362; Hor. Od. 3, 22, 7; so, serpentum, Plin. 23, 1, 11: Lesbium servate pedem meique Pollicis ictum, *i. e. a striking, playing of the lyre*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 36; so, citharae, Plin. 34, 8, 19: alae, *the stroke of a wing*, id. 10, 3, 3; so, pennarum, id. 6, 12, 13: Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, *a stroke of lightning, lightning*, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94; so, fulmineus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11; Ov. M. 14, 618.—Poet., of the *beating rays* of the sun: tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludet ictus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 10; so, solis, Ov. M. 3, 183; 6, 49: Phoebei, id. ib. 5, 389 (*al.* ignes): Phoebi, Luc. 7, 214: longe Ejaculatur aquas atque ictibus aëra rumpit, *with jets of water*, Ov. M. 4, 124: saxaque cum saxis et habentem semina flammae Materiem jactant, ea concipit ictibus ignem, *by their blows*, i. e. *collision*, id. ib. 15, 348.

B. In partic., in prosody or in music, *A beating time, a beat*: et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, Quint. 9, 4, 51; so, modulantium pedum, Plin. 2, 95, 96: unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit Nomen iambeis, quum senos redderet ictus Primus ad extremum similis sibi, Hor. A. P. 253.

II. Trop.: sublata erat de foro fides, non ictu aliquo novae calamitatis, sed suspicione, *etc.*, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8: nec illum habet ictum, quo pellat animum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 32: sub ictu nostro positum, *i. e. in our power*, Sen. Ben. 2, 29; cf., stare sub ictu Fortunae, Luc. 5, 729: tua innocentia sub ictu est, qs. *beneath the axe*, i. e. *in imminent danger*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 9 *fin.*; cf. the opposite: Deum extra ictum sua divinitas posuit, *beyond shot*, i. e. *out of danger*, id. Ben. 1, 7:—eodem ictu temporis, qs. *stroke of time*, i. e. *moment*, Gell. 14, 1, 27; cf., singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, *i. e. by separate attacks*, Tac. H. 2, 38: quae (legiones) si amnem Araxen ponte transgrederentur, sub ictum dabantur, *i. e. would have come to close quarters*, id. Ann. 13, 39 *fin.*; cf., laetis ostendat ad Urbem Per campos superesse vim, Romamque sub ictu, *near at hand, before the eyes*, Sil. 4, 42.

***īcuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [icon] *A small image* or *figure*: puellaris, Suet. Ner. 56.

Īda, ae, or **Īde,** ēs, *f.*, Ἴδα or Ἴδη: **I.** *A high mountain in Crete, where the infant Jupiter was hid, watched over by the Curetes, and fed by Amalthea*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 25; A. A. 1, 289; Fast. 4, 207; 5, 115.—**B.** Deriv., **Īdaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Ida, Idean*: mons, *i. e. Ida*, Virg. A. 3, 105; Mel. 2, 7, 12: antra, Ov. M. 4, 289: Juppiter, Virg. A. 7, 139: Dactyli, Plin. 37, 10, 61; the same, Digiti, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: bustum, *raised by the Cretans to Jupiter*, Mart. 9, 35, 1.

II. *A high mountain in Phrygia, near Troy*, Mel. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 5, 30, 32; Virg. A. 10, 158; Ov. F. 4, 79; Met. 2, 218; 10, 71, et saep.—**B.** Deriv., **Īdaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Mount Ida, Idean*; poet. also for *Phrygian* or *Trojan*: silva, Virg. A. 2, 696: pices, id. Georg. 3, 450: vertices, Prop. 2, 2, 14; Ov. M. 14, 535: parens deum, *i. e. Cybele, who was worshiped on Mount Ida*, Virg. A. 10, 252; Ov. F. 4, 182; hence, chori, Virg. A. 9, 112: judex, *i. e. Paris*, Ov. F. 6, 44; also, pastor, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 4: hospes, Ov. Her. 16, 303: cinaedus, *Ganymede* as stolen away from Ida, Mart. 10, 98, 2:—urbes, *Phrygian*, Virg. A. 7, 207:—naves, *i. e. Trojan*, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 2: sanguis, *i. e. of Romans descended from the Trojans*, Sil. 1, 126.—Confounded with Idaeus, *no.* I. B: Idaeum Simoënta Jovis cunabula parvi, Prop. 3, 1, 27.

III. *A Trojan female*, Virg. A. 9, 177.

Īdălĭum, ii, Ἰδάλιον, *A mountain-city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus*, Plin. 5, 31, 35; Virg. A. 1, 681. Called, also, **Idalia,** ae, *f.*, Virg. A. 1, 693.—**II.** Deriv., **Īdălĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Idalium, Idalian*; poet. also for *Cyprian*: vertex, *the Idalian mountain*, Prop. 2, 13, 54: domus, Virg. A. 10, 52: Venus, id. ib. 5, 760: astrum, *i. e. Venus*, Prop. 4, 6, 59: acus, *of Venus*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 16: sagitta, *i. e. dart of love*, Sil. 5, 19: volucres, *i. e. doves*, Stat. Ach. 1, 372:—succi, *i. e. Cyprian*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 10.—Subst., **Īdălĭe,** es, *f.*, *Venus*, Ov. M. 14, 694.

idcirco, *adv.*, v. iccirco.

†**ĭdĕa,** ae, *f.* = ἰδέα, *A* (*Platonic*) *idea, archetype*, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.* (in Cic. Or. 3, 10; Acad. 1, 8, 30; Tusc. 1, 24, 58, written as Greek).

ĭdĕālis, e, *adj.* [idea] *Existing in idea, ideal* (late Lat.): forma, Mart. Cap. 7, 239: quaedam prudentia, id. 8, 275.

īdem, ĕădem, ĭdem, *pron.* [from the pronom. root *I*, whence *is*, and the demonstr. suff. *dem*] *The same*: deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici docuit, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 7, 19; so, quam (sphaeram) ab eodem Archimede factam posuerat in templo Virtutis Marcellus idem, id. Rep. 1, 14; and, id, quod eidem Ciceroni placet, Quint. 10, 7, 28: jure erat semper idem vultus (Socratis), Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; cf., idem semper vultus eademque frons, id. Off. 1, 26, 90; and, tu autem eodem modo omnes causas ages? aut in iisdem causis perpetuum et eundem spiritum sine ulla commutatione obtinebis? id. Or. 31, 110: non quod alia res esset: immo eadem, id. Cluent. 29, 80: omnibus in causis, id. Caecin. 21, 59: ad causas simillimas inter se vel potius easdem, id. Brut. 94, 324. (* It may often be translated, *At the same time, likewise*, etc.): cum Academico et eodem rhetore congredi conatus sum, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1; cf., oratio splendida et grandis et eadem in primis faceta, id. Brut. 79, 273; and, avunculus meus, vir innocentissimus idemque doctissimus, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: jam M. Marcellus ille quinquies consul totum (auspicium) omisit, idem imperator, idem augur optimus, id. Div. 2, 36, 77: ubi Xenocrates, ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? hos enim quasi eosdem esse vultis, id. Acad. 2, 44, 136; cf., viros fortes, magnanimos, eosdem bonos et simplices esse volumus, id. Off. 1, 19, 63: Caninius idem et idem noster quum ad me pervesperi venisset, *etc.*, id. Fam. 9, 2, 1: amicus est tamquam alter idem, *a second self*, id. Lael. 21, 80: ad idem semper exspectandum paratior, id. Off. 2, 15, 53: nam idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, Sall. C. 20, 5; cf., quos omnes eadem odisse, eadem metuere in unum coëgit, id. Jug. 31, 14.

II. Connected or corresponding with ego, tu, hic, ille, iste, qui, and unus: idem ego ille (non enim mihi videor insolenter gloriari, *etc.*) idem inquam ego recreavi afflictos animos, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8; so, ego idem, qui, *etc.*, id. Or. 7, 23; cf., habitae sunt multae de me conciones . . . habuit de eodem me P. Lentulus consul concionem, id. Sest. 50, 107; and, cedo nunc ejusdem illius inimici mei de me eodem concionem, id. ib. § 108; so, de me eodem, id. ib. 51, 109: quin tu igitur concedis idem, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 39 *fin.* Mos.; cf., cognoram te in custodia salutis meae diligentem: eundemque te, *etc.*, id. Att. 4, 1, 1: Sopater quidam fuit, *etc.* . . . huic eidem Sopatro iidem inimici ad C. Verrem ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 28, 68; so, quum est idem hic Sopater absolutus, id. ib. 2, 2, 29, 70: hoc idem facere, id. Rep. 1, 35: ab hisce iisdem permotionibus, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: idem ille tyrannus, id. Rep. 1, 42: in iisdem illis locis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 21, 56: eandem illam (sphaeram), id. Rep. 1, 14: quum et idem qui consuerunt et idem illud alii desiderent, id. Off. 2, 15 *fin.*: Idem iste Mithridates, id. de imp. Pomp. 7, 19: musici qui erant quondam iidem poëtae, id. de Or. 3, 44, 174; cf., beneficentia, quam eandem benignitatem appellari licet, id. Off, 1, 7, 20 and, quod idem in ceteris artibus non fit, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24 *fin.*: exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, id. Div. 2, 47, 97; so, in qua (causa) omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14; cf., in an inverted order, ut verset saepe multis modis eandem et unam rem, id. Or. 40, 137:—neque ego aliter accepi: intellexi tamen idem, non existimasse te, *etc.*, id. Fam. 9, 15, 3; id. Att. 3, 12, 1; id. ib. 8, 3, 3.

III. As a word of comparison, with a follg. et, ac, que, ut, qui (quae, quod), quam, quasi, cum, or poet. with the *dat.* (* *The same as*): si quaeratur, idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia, Cic. Top. 23, 87: videmus fuisse quosdam, qui iidem ornate ac graviter, iidem versute et subtiliter dicerent, id. Or. 7, 22; cf. id. Sull. 18, 51: imperii nostri terrarumque idem est extremum, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; cf. id. Coel. 28, 67: disputationem habitam non quasi narrantes exponimus, sed eisdem fere verbis, ut actum disputatumque est, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9: iidem abeunt, qui venerant, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: quoniam earum rerum quas ego gessi, non est eadem fortuna atque conditio, quae illorum qui, *etc.*, id. Cat. 3, 12, 27: non quo idem sit servulus quod familia, id. Caecin. 20. 58: qui (servi) et moribus eisdem essent, quibus dominus, et eodem genere ac loco nati, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, 62: eandem constituit potestatem quam si, *etc.*, id. Agr. 2, 12, 30: eodem loco res est, quasi ea pecunia legata non esset, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53; cf., sensu enim amisso fit idem, quasi natus non esset omnino, id. Lael. 4, 14: hunc ego eodem mecum patre genitum, *etc.*, Tac. A. 15, 2: (Homerus) Sceptra potitus, eadem aliis sopitu' quiete est, Lucr. 3, 1051; cf., invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti, Hor. A. P. 467.—In the neuter with the *gen.*: si idem nos ju ris haberemus quod ceteri, Cic. Balb. 12, 29: tibi idem consilii do, quod, *etc.*, id. Fam. 9, 2, 2.—Hence,

A. ĕādem, *adv.*, *The same way* (rarely, but quite class.): ut ventum est in trivium, eadem qua ceteri, fugere noluit: eadem via pergere, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: eadem revertens, Liv. 5, 46, 2: hic te opperiar: eadem illi insidias dabo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 32; cf. id. Poen. 3, 3, 3; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 15; Capt. 2, 2, 43, et saep.

B. ĕōdem, *adv.*, *To the same place*, (* *to the same thing*, *to this*): Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam undique coëgit, et omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2: ego pol te redigam eodem, unde orta es, ad egestatis terminos, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13: eodem accedit servitus, sudor, sitis, id. Merc. 4, 1, 8; cf. Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 26: addendum eodem est, ut ne, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 18, 65: quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloriarentur quodque tam diu se impune injurias tulisse admirarentur, eodem pertinere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 4.

identĭdem, *adv.* [idem-idem, qs. ever one and the same, *i. e.*] *Repeatedly*, *several times*, *often*, (* *now and then*, *at intervals*) (quite class.): ne te uxor sequatur, respectas identidem, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 51; so, haec ego admirans, referebam tamen oculos ad terram identidem, Cic. Rep. 6, 18 *fin.*: scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: palpebrae aptissime factae ad claudendas pupulas et ad aperiendas, idque providit ut identidem fieri posset cum maxima celeritate, id. ib. 2, 57, 142; id. Rabir. Post. 12, 34: L. Cassius identidem in causa quaerere solebat, *cui bono* fuisset, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: quum identidem interrogaret, Quint. 6, 3, 49; id. ib. 86: revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 13, 26, 1: quum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 5: nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium Ilia rumpens, Catull. 11, 19.

ĭdeo, *adv.* [id-eo, this for this] *For that reason*, *on that account*, *therefore* (quite class.: esp. freq. in Quint.).

I. Relatively: **A.** With follg. causal particles, *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*: (*a*) With *quod*: Var. R. R. 2, 6, 5: re quidem ipsa ideo mihi non satis facio, quod nullam partem tuorum meritorum consequi possum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 6; so, ideo quod, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; Att. 3, 14, 2; cf. id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, 23: ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes, quod timui, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 26: vel ideo, quod exercere potest utrimque judicium, Quint. 10, 1, 131; id. 10, 5, 16.—(*β*) With *quia*: Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 2: ideo quia uxor ruri est, id. Merc. 3, 1, 46: ut mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: qui ideo felicia bella vestra esse, quia justa sint, prae vobis fertis, Liv. 45, 22, 5; Cic. Fam. 13, 7, 3: nec medicina ideo non erit ars, quia unctio … cum coquorum ei sit arte communis, Quint. 2, 21, 11: atque ideo nondum est perfectus orator, non solum quia aliud in alio magis eminet, sed quod non una omnibus forma placuit, id. 12, 10, 2; id. 9, 2, 69.—(*γ*) With *quoniam*: ideo supervacaneum esse contendunt, quoniam comprehensibilis natura est, Cels. Praef. *med.*: quae omnia ideo noscenda sunt, quoniam, *etc.*, id. 2, 19: immo ideo magis propera, quoniam id nunc aggressus est, Sen. Ep. 76; Plin. 20, 18, 76: hoc ideo adjectum est, quoniam multa genera sunt missionum, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 2.

B. With follg. intentional particles, *ut*, *ne*, *quo*, *quin*: (*a*) With *ut*: Var. R. R. 3, 16, 15: ideo C. Claudius Pulcher retulit, ut C. Verres posset auferre? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4, 7: hanc ideo rationem subjecimus, ut, *etc.*, id. Inv. 2, 23, 70: neque vero nunc ideo disputabo, quod hunc statum rei publicae non magnopere defendendum putem … sed, ut doceam Rullum, *etc.*, id. Agr. 3, 2, 4; so, quos non ideo excuso, quia non probem, sed ut sint magis admirabiles, Quint. 10, 7, 31.—(*β*) With *ne*: an ideo aliquid contra mulieres scripsit, ne, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, 106: ideoque decemviros connubium diremisse, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 4, 6, 2: non tamen omittenda, vel ideo, ne occupentur, Quint. 4, 1, 33: nec ideo Rhenum insedimus, ut Italiam tueremur, sed ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, Tac. H. 4, 73.—* (*γ*) With *quo*: quod id ideo facerent, quo facilius deminuerent hostes, Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26, § 90.—* (*δ*) With *quin*: non, quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, non recipi reges, ideo potius delectos patrum ad eum missos, quam, *etc.*, sed ut, *etc.*, Liv. 2, 15, 2.

C. Non (nec) ideo, with a follg. conditional particle *si*, or referring to an *abl. abs.*: non, si non potuero indagare, eo ero tardior; sed velocior ideo si quivero, Var. L. L. 5, 1, 4, § 5; id. R. R. 1, 18, 3: vestrae sapientiae est, judices, non, si causa justa est viris fortibus oppugnandi M. Coelium, ideo vobis quoque vos causam putare esse justam, *etc.*, Cic. Coel. 9, 21: si tamen tempestate fuerit abreptus, non ideo minus erit gubernator, Quint. 2, 17, 24; id. 5, 11, 34.

II. Abs. (so rarely): te velle uxorem aiebat tuo nato dare, Ideo aedificare hoc velle aiebat in tuis, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 34: ex illa investigatione naturae consequi volebat, bono ut esset animo. Ideo enim ille summum bonum *εὐθυμίαν* appellat, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87; so, nam ideo dictus *εἴρων*, agens imperitum, Quint. 9, 2, 46: nihil laboras: ideo, quum opus est, nihil habes, Phaedr. 4, 23, 16; Quint. 5, 10, 2: atque ideo ad Pompeium contendit, Caes. B. C. 3, 11, 1; Quint. Prooem. § 9; so, ideoque, id. ib. 25; 1, 4, 19; 1, 5, 42; 1, 6, 22, et saep.; cf., ideoque et medius ille orationis modus maxime convenit, id. 6, 2, 19, and id. 7, 4, 13: considerandum est, num cui saepius horum aliquid eveniat, neque ideo corporis ulla difficultas subsequatur, Cels. 2, 2; so, nec ideo iram ejus lenient, Tac. A. 1, 12, and Suet. Aug. 54.

†**ĭdĭŏgrăphus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ἰδιόγραφος*, *Written with one's own hand*: liber Virgilii, *autograph*, Gell. 9, 14, 7.

†**ĭdĭōma,** ătis, *n.* = *ἰδίωμα*, *A peculiarity in language*, *idiom*, Charis. p. 255 P.

†**ĭdĭōta,** ae, *m.* = *ἰδιώτης*, *An uneducated*, *ignorant*, *inexperienced*, *common person*: quidni et tu idem illiteratum me atque idiotam diceres? Lucil. in Non. 38, 24: quae non modo istum hominem ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, 4; cf. id. Pis. 26, 62; so, ludos nobis idiotis relinquet, id. ib. 27, 65: posteaquam rem paternam ab idiotarum divitiis ad philosophorum regulam perduxit, id. Sest. 51, 110: quoniam respondere nos tibi non quimus, quos idiotas et rudes vocas, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

†**ĭdĭōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ἰδιωτικός*, *Uneducated*, *ignorant*, *unskillful* (a post-class. word): rudem, impolitam et idioticam compellare, Tert. Testim. an. 1.

†**ĭdĭōtismus,** i, *m.* = *ἰδιωτισμός*, *The common* or *vulgar manner of speaking*, Sen. Contr. 3 praef.; 2, 11 *fin.*

Idistavisus, i, *m.* [acc. to Grimm from the old high Germ. superlat. idista, most beautiful, and Wiese, meadow] *A plain bordering on the Visurgis*, perhaps near the mod. *Minden*: "sic accensos et proelium poscentes in campum, cui *Idistaviso* nomen, deducunt. Is medius inter Visurgim et colles, ut ripae fluminis cedunt aut prominentia montium resistunt, inaequaliter sinuatur," Tac. A. 2, 16.

Idmon, ŏnis, *m.*, Ἴδμων: **I.** *The father of Arachne, a native of Colophon*, Ov. M. 6, 8.—**B.** Deriv., **Idmŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *related to Idmon*, *Idmonian*: Arachne, Ov. M. 6, 133.—**II.** *A prophet in Argos, the son of Apollo and Cyrene, one of the Argonauts*, Ov. Ib. 506; Hyg. Fab. 14.

†**īdōlēum** or **-īum,** ii, *n.* = *εἰδωλεῖον*, *An idol-temple*, Tert. Cor. mil. 10 *med.*; Hier. Ep. 22, 29: scanned īdōlĭum, Prud. Apoth. 186; *στεφ.* 11, 52; Symm. 1, 612.

†**īdōlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *εἰδωλικός*, *Of* or *belonging to idols*, *idolatrous*, *idol*-: res, Tert. Idol. 13: templum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 61 (here scanned with *ŏ* short).

idolium, ii, v. idoleum.

†**īdōlŏlatres,** ae, *m.* = *εἰδωλολάτρης*, *An idol-worshiper*, *idolater*, Tert. Idol. 1 *sq.*; 14.

†**īdōlŏlatrīa,** ae, *f.* = *εἰδωλολατρεία*, *Idol-worship*, *idolatry*, Tert. Idol. 1 *sq.*

†**īdōlŏthy̆tus,** a, um, *adj.* = *εἰδωλόθυτος*, *Of* or *belonging to sacrifices to idols*: sollennia, Tert. Idol. 13: voluptates, id. Spect. 13.

†**īdōlum** or **-on,** i, *n.* = *εἴδωλον*: **I.** *An image*, *form*, esp. *a spectre*, *apparition*, *ghost*: idola atque atomos vincere Epicuri volam, Lucil. in Non. 478, 29: mox apparebat idolon, senex macie et squalore confectus, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5 (in Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 21; Fam. 15, 16, 1 and 2, written as Greek).—**II.** In the Church fathers, *An idol*, Tert. Idol. 1 *sq.*; Spect. 13, et saep. Scanned īdŏlum, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 48; Sedul. 5, 146, et al.

Īdŏmĕneus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, *m.*, Ἰδομενεύς, *A king of Crete, the leader of the Cretans against Troy*, Virg. A. 3, 401; Ov. M. 13, 358; Hyg. Fab. 81; 270.

Idŏmĕnius, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the Macedonian city* Idomene, *Idomenian*: Idomeniosne (to be scanned as a quinquesyl.) petam montes? Catull. 64, 178.

ĭdōnĕe, *adv.* v. idoneus, *ad fin.*

ĭdōnĕĭtas, ātis, *f.* [idoneus] *Fitness*, *meetness*, *usefulness* (late Lat.): servi, Aug. Serm. de div. 106, 3.

ĭdōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* *Fit* for something (esp. for doing something), *meet*, *proper*, *suitable*, *apt*, *able*, *capable*, *convenient*, *sufficient* (of persons and things, quite class. and very freq. in prose and poetry); constr. most commonly with *ad*, *qui*, the *dat.*, or *abs.*; less freq. with *in aliquid*, the *abl.*, or the *inf.*

(*a*) With *ad*: tot quidem non potuisti adducere homines magis ad hanc rem idoneos, *etc.*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 6: non essem ad ullam causam idoneus, judices, si hoc non viderem, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: ad amicitiam esse idoneus, id. Lael. 17, 62: loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam opportuno atque idoneo, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3: quum statim auditoris animum nobis idoneum reddimus ad audiendum, Auct. Her. 1, 4, 6: est enim (lex) ratio mensque sapientis, ad jubendum et ad deterrendum idonea, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8: scientia opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, id. Off. 1, 40, 142: ad captandos lacertos tempestates non sunt idoneae, id. Att. 2, 6, 1: consilia idonea ad hoc nostrum negotium, id. ib. 5, 6, 1, et al.

(*β*) With *qui*, or a relative adverb: video hercle ego te me arbitrari, Euclio, hominem idoneum, Quem senecta aetate ludos facias, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 74; cf. Ter. And. 3, 2, 12, and id. ib. 4, 4, 18: utrum ille (Pompeius) idoneus non est, qui impetret, *etc.*, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 19, 57: tibi fortasse idoneus fuit nemo, quem imitarere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 16, 41:—idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae de amicitia dissereret, id. Lael. 1, 4: et rem idoneam, de qua quaeratur, et homines dignos, quibuscum disseratur, putant, id. Acad. 2, 6, 18:—nequeo mearum rerum initium ullum invenire idoneum, Unde exordiar narrare, quae, *etc.*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 1.

(*γ*) *c. dat.*: erit alius (discipulus) historiae magis idoneus, Quint. 2, 8, 7; id. 12, 10, 49: idoneus arti Cuilibet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8: non sat idoneus Pugnae ferebaris, id. Od. 2, 19, 26: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, id. ib. 3, 26, 1: quum idoneos rhetori pueros putaverunt, Quint. 2, 3, 1: Falernum mihi semper idoneum visum est deversorio, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 1: castris idoneum locum deligit, Caes. B. G. 6, 10, 2; so id. ib. 7, 35, 4: ad cibos viribus conservandis idoneos redeunt, Quint. 2, 10, 6: (volunt poëtae) simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitae, Hor. A. P. 334: metuensque futuri In pace, ut sapiens, aptarit idonea bello, id. Sat. 2, 2, 111.

(*δ*) *Abs.*: cujus (Cethegi) eloquentiae est auctor, et idoneus quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius, *etc.*, *a proper*, *sufficient voucher*, Cic. Brut. 15, 57; so, auctor, Quint. 1, 4, 20; 2, 4, 42: qui si adductus gratia minus idoneum hominem praemio affecisset, *etc.*, i. e. *deserving*, *worthy*, id

Balb. 3, 7; cf. id. Off. 2, 15, 54: idoneus suae rei quisque defensor, Quint. 4, 1, 46; so, imperator, id. 12, 3, 5: juvenis, id. 10, 5, 21: debitor, *safe, able to pay* (*opp.* inops), Gai. Dig. 4, 4, 27 *fin.*; so, tutor, Mart. ib. 26, 1, 9; Ulp. ib. 27, 8, 1: homines, Mart. ib. 35, 2, 88; cf. Sen. Ben. 4, 39:—servi conscii, tempus idoneum, locus opportune captus ad eam rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68; so, tempora, Quint. 12, 11, 18; cf., lex promulgata idoneo die, id. 2, 4, 35: minus idoneis (verbis) uti, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 154; cf., aptum atque idoneum verbum, Quint. 9, 4, 144: vox actoris, id. 12, 7, 1: lectio, id. ib. 8 praef. § 28: cautio, Papin. Dig. 40, 4, 50: paries, *reliable*, i. e. *safe, sound*, Paul. ib. 39, 2, 36: navis, Ulp. ib. 19, 2, 13: pignora, *sufficient, satisfactory*, id. ib. 22, 1, 33.—*Comp.* (post-class.): si persona idoneior accedat ad emptionem, Ulp. Dig. 18, 2, 4; cf. Paul. ib. 47, 23, 2; so Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 3; Callistr. ib. 50, 6, 5 *fin.*; Tert. adv. Herm. 18; Anim. 18 (*al.* idonior *or* idoneor).—Subst.: in deligendis idoneis judicium et diligentiam adhibere, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: cum idoneis collocutus, Liv. 34, 25, 7: nullo idoneo respondente, Suet. Ner. 44; Quint. 7, 4, 39: per idoneos et secreti ejus socios, Tac. A. 2, 39: apud idonea provinciarum, *i. e. at proper stations*, id. ib. 4, 5.

(ε) With *in aliquid:* infirmi et in nullam spem idonei, Sen. Contr. 5, 33: componere materias in hoc idoneas, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 6, 3, 15.

* (ζ) *c. abl.* (acc. to the analogy of dignus): res idoneae dignitate alicujus, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 5.

(η) *c. inf.* (poet.): fons etiam vivo dare nomen idoneus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 12: si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum, id. Od. 4, 1, 12.

Adv., ĭdōnĕe, *Fitly, suitably, properly, duly, sufficiently* (extremely seldom): exordium est oratio animum auditoris idonee comparans ad reliquam dictionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20: ergo cavendum est idonee. Quid est idonee? Satisdato utique aut pignoribus datis, *enough, to satisfaction*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 4; so, cavere, Gai. ib. 5, 3, 41: magis idonee reficere parietem, *more safely, solidly*, Pompon. ib. 39, 2, 41.—*Comp.*, idonius, Tert. Pall. 3 *med.*

† **īdos,** *n.*=εἶδος, *A form, shape*, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.* (written sometimes as Latin and sometimes as Greek).

‡ **īdūlis** *ovis* dicebatur, quae omnibus idibus Jovi mactabatur, Fest. p. 104 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. SACRAM VIAM, p. 290, b, *fin.*; Macr. S. 1, 15; Ov. F. 1, 56.

Ĭdūmaea, ae, *f.*, Ἰδουμαία, *A region of Palestine*, Plin. 5, 13, 15 *sq.* Called also poet., **Ĭdūme,** es, *f.*, Val. Fl. 1, 12; Luc. 3, 216.—**II.** Deriv., **Ĭdūmaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Idumea, Idumean*; poet. also for *Palestinian, Jewish*: palmae, Virg. G. 3, 12: triumphi, *over Judea*, Mart. 2, 2, 5.

‡ **īdŭo,** are, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 15, an Etruscan word, i. q. dividere, from the root VID; whence viduus and divido; the primitive of idus.

īdus (on ancient inscrr. freq. written EIDVS, v. Inscr. Orell., *no.* 42), uum, *f.* [acc. to Macr. S. 1, 15, from the Etrusc. ‡iduo; v. the preced. art.; and thus, qs., the divided or half month; perh. more correctly, on account of the long *i*, from the Gr. ΕΙΔΩ, pregn. the whole visible moon, the full moon] *The fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October, the thirteenth day of the remaining months, the ides:* res ante idus acta sic est: nam haec idibus mane scripsi, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: duas epistolas accepi postridie idus, alteram eo die datam, alteram idibus, id. Att. 15, 17, 1: haec S. C. perscribuntur a. d. VIII. idus Januarias, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 4: omnia licet concurrant: idus Martiae consolantur, Cic. Att. 14, 4, 2; cf., stulta jam iduum Martiarum est consolatio, id. ib. 15, 4, 2: si quid vellent, a. d. idus Apr. reverterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 7 *fin.*: iduum Septembrium dies, Tac. A. 2, 32: postero iduum dierum, id. Hist. 1, 26.—The ides were sacred to Jupiter, Var. in Macr. S. 1, 14; cf., ‡idulis.—Interest was paid on the ides: fenerator Alphius Jam jam futurus rusticus Omnem redegit idibus pecuniam, Quaerit calendis ponere, Hor. Epod. 2, 69: diem pecuniae idus Novembres esse, Cic. Att. 10, 5, 3: jam vel sibi habeat numos, modo numeret idibus, id. ib. 14, 20, 2: praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis idibus senties, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14.—The payment of school-money at the ides is referred to in, (pueri) Ibant octonis referentes idibus aera, Hor. S. 1, 6, 75.

Ĭdȳia (trisyl.), ae, *f. The wife of Aeetes and mother of Medea*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Hyg. Fab. 25.

Īdyllĭum or **Ēdyllĭum,** ii, *n.*=Εἰδύλλιον, *Idyls*, the title of a collection of little poems by Ausonius.

Ierne, es, v. Hibernia.

Igilium, ii, *n.* *A small island in the Tyrrhene Sea*, now *Giglio*, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Caes. B. C. 1, 34, 2; Rutil. 1, 305.

ĭgĭtur, *conj.* [acc. to Hand Tursell. from *ig*, i. q. *ic*, from the pronom. root I, whence *is* and *hic*, and the demonstr. suff. *ĭtus, ĭta*] serves to introduce a deduction, *Then, thereupon* (in quite class. prose usually placed after a word; cf. under ☞).

I. In gen. (so rarely): SI. IN. IVS. VOCAT. NI. IT. ANTESTATOR. IGITVR EM. CAPITO, Frgm. XII. Tab.; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 129-144; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 55: mox magis, quum otium mihi et tibi erit, igitur tecum loquar, id. Casin. 2, 2, 39: quando habebo. igitur rationem mearum fabricarum dabo, id. Mil. 3, 1, 177; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 17: cetera consimili mentis ratione peragrans, Invenies igitur multarum semina rerum Corpore celare, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 677.—**b.** Pleonastically connected with *tum* and *deinde:* unum tibi emeritum est stipendium, igitur tum Specimen cernitur, quo eveniat aedificatio, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 51: post id agam igitur deinde, id. Stich. 1, 2, 29.

II. In partic.: **A.** In drawing a logical conclusion, *Therefore, accordingly, consequently:* si enim est aliquid in rerum natura, quod hominis mens, quod ratio, quod vis, quod potestas humana efficere non possit: est certe id, quod illud efficit, homine melius. Atqui res coelestes omnesque eae, quarum est ordo sempiternus, ab homine confici non possunt. Est igitur id, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 16: quid ergo haec ab illa conclusione differt? Si mentiris, mentiris; mentiris autem, mentiris igitur, id. Acad. 2, 30, 96; id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: quodsi melius geruntur, quae consilio, quam quae sine consilio administrantur; nihil autem omnium rerum melius quam omnis mundus administratur: consilio igitur mundus administratur, Quint. 5, 14, 9; Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: sequitur, ut nihil poeniteat, nihil desit, nihil obstet: ergo omnia profluenter, absolute, prospere; igitur beate, id. ib. 5, 18, 53; so corresp. with ergo, Cic. Lael. 14 *fin.*, and 15 *init.*: atqui falsum quod est, id percipi non potest, ut vobismet ipsis placet. Si igitur memoria perceptarum comprehensarumque rerum est: omnia, *etc.*, id. Fin. 2, 33, 106.

B. In consecutive interrogations, *Then:* dolor igitur, id est summum malum, metuetur semper, etiam si non aderit: jam enim adesse poterit. Qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 92; cf., utrum igitur hactenus satis est? id. Top. 4, 25: in quo igitur loco est? credo equidem in capite, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 70: ubi igitur locus fuit errori deorum? id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: possumusne igitur in Antonii latrocinio aeque esse tuti? id. Phil. 12, 12, 27; cf., totiesne igitur sententiam mutas? id. Att. 8, 14, 2: cur has igitur sibi tam graves leges imposuerit, quum? *etc.*, id. Acad. 2, 8, 23.—So too in the ironical or sarcastic query: igitur hoccine est amare? arare mavelim quam sic amare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 20: dicet aliquis: Haec igitur est tua disciplina? sic tu instituis adolescentes? Cic. Coel. 17, 39; id. Fam. 9, 10, 2: id indigne ferens ille: Hunc igitur, regem agnoscimus, inquit? Curt. 6, 11: quin igitur ulciscimur Graeciam et urbi faces subdimus? id. 5, 7; cf. id. 10, 6.

C. In resuming an interrupted thought: quum Q. Metellus L. F. causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, ille, ille vir, cui patriae salus dulcior quam conspectus fuit, qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit: hoc igitur causam dicente, quum, *etc.*, Cic. Balb. 5, 11; id. Off. 1, 2, 6; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; Brut. 48, 177.—So esp. freq. after parenthetic sentences: recta effectio (κατόρθωσιν enim ita appello, quoniam rectum factum κατόρθωμα) recta igitur effectio crescendi accessionem nullam habet, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45; id. ib. 2, 22, 74: scripsi etiam (nam etiam ab orationibus dijungo me fere, *etc.*) scripsi igitur Aristotelio more, *etc.*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23: tu enim sapienter (nunc demum enim rescribo iis literis, quas mihi misisti convento Antonio Tiburi) sapienter igitur, quod manus dedisti, *etc.*, id. Att. 16, 3, 1: rerum autem cognitiones (quas vel comprehensiones vel perceptiones appellemus licet) has igitur ipsas propter se asciscendas arbitramur, id. Fin. 3, 5, 18.—And in a kindred manner,

D. For resuming a preceding train of thought, *I say then, as I was saying, in short:* ut quum videmus speciem primum candoremque coeli; deinde conversionis celeritatem tantam, quantam, *etc.* ... tum vicissitudines dierum ac noctium.... tum globum terrae eminentem e mari ... tum multitudinem pecudum ... hominemque ipsum ... atque hominis utilitati agros omnes ac maria parentia: haec igitur et alia innumerabilia quum cernimus, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 70; so id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: Fam. 13, 1, 3; de Or. 2, 25, 105.

E. To introduce a special amplification of a thought previously introduced in general terms, *Then* (in this sense also not unfreq. placed by Cic. at the beginning of the sentence): de hominibus dici non necesse est. Tribus igitur modis video, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 66; id. Brut. 32, 122: quoniam pluribus modis accipi solet, non equidem in omnes eam particulas secabo, sed maxime necessarias attingam. Est igitur unum genus, *etc.*, Quint. 8, 3, 63: ut igitur ante meridiem discesserunt, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17: sit igitur (ut supra significavi) *divisio* rerum plurium in singulas, *partitio* singularum in partes discretus ordo, Quint. 7, 1, 1: prima est igitur *amplificandi* vel *minuendi* species, id. 8, 4, 1: nunc juris principia videamus. Igitur doctissimis viris proficisci placuit a lege, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18: igitur his genus, aetas, eloquentia prope aequalia fuere, Sall. C. 54, 1; id. ib. 46, 3; Quint. 1, 1, 1: de quo, quia nunc primum oblatus est, pauca repetam: nam et ipse pars Romanarum cladium erit. Igitur matre libertina ortus, *etc.*, Tac. A. 15, 72; id. ib. 1, 31.

☞ Placed after several words: referamus nos igitur ad eum quem volumus inchoandum, Cic. Or. 9, 33: eamne rationem igitur sequare? id. Fin. 2, 23, 76: quid dicis igitur? id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12; cf., quid me igitur mones? id. Div. 2, 64, 132: paria sunt igitur, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75; cf., videndum est igitur, id. Off. 1, 14, 43: huic homini parcetis igitur? id. Verr. 2, 1, 32, 81: in hominem dicendum est igitur, id. Flacc. 10, 23: hi autem non sunt: ne Nymphae quidem deae igitur? id. N. D. 3, 17, 43; cf., ne in animo quidem igitur sensus remanet, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82: ille mihi videtur igitur vere augurari, id. Div 1, 15, 27: quae est melior igitur in hominum genere natura? id. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: quid tibi negoti est meae domi igitur? Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 63.

ignārus, a, um (also, ‡ "ignarures ἀγνοοῦντες," Gloss. Philox.; v. gnarus, *init.*), *adj.* [in-gnarus, like ignavus, ignotus, from navus, notus] *Ignorant* of a thing, *not knowing* it, *unacquainted with* it, *inexperienced, unaware* (freq. and quite class.); constr. usually with the *gen.*; rarely with a *relative-* or *object-clause* or *abs.*: (*a*) *c. gen.*: ait se peregrinum esse, hujus ignarum oppidi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 43: imprudens harum rerum ignarusque omnium, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 56: audi, ne te ignarum fuisse dicas meorum morum, id Ad. 2, 1, 6; id. Hec. 4, 4, 53: ignara artis meretriciae, id. Heaut. 2, 1, 14: oratorem ne physicorum quidem esse ignarum volo, Cic. Or. 34, 119; cf., physicae rationis ignari, id. N. D. 2, 21, 54: ignarus si sit facundiae ac poliendae orationis, id. de Or. 1, 14, 63: alicujus rei ignarus atque insolens, id. ib. 1, 48, 207: magna pars Pisonis ignari, *i. e. not knowing him*, Tac. H. 4, 50; cf., alter alterius ignarus, Plin. 11, 30, 36: ignara puella mariti, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 132: formica haud ignara ac non incauta futuri, id. Sat. 1, 1, 35.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: qui gurges aut quae flumina lugubris Ignara belli, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 34; Stat. S. 2, 2, 149: non ignara philosophiae grammatice, Quint. 1, 4, 4: ignara hujusce doctrinae loquacitas, id. 12, 2, 20.—(β) With *relative-clauses*: ignari, quid gravitas, quid integritas... quid denique virtus valeret, Cic. Sest. 28, 60; id. Top. 20, 75: quum quid ageretur in locis reliquis, essent ignari, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43, 2: quo essent in loco ignari, Quint. 8, 3, 4.—(γ) With *object-clauses*: quamquam non sumus ignari multos studiose contra esse dicturos, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: ignarus, non omnes esse rogandos, Ov. M. 6, 263: non quidem sibi ignarum, posse argui quod, *etc.*, i. e. *he well knew*, Tac. A. 4, 8.—(δ) *Abs.*: tu me ignaro nec opinante, inscio notes et tuos et tuorum amicorum necessarios, *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 16, 40; cf. id. Quint. 20, 64: *Ba.* An nescis, quae sit haec res? *Si.* Juxta cum ignarissimis, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 62: si quis laudat Arelli Ignarus opes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 79: quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris? Virg. A. 3, 338.

II. Transf.: * **1.** *Unmindful, regardless of* any thing: o socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum) O passi graviora, *etc.*, Virg. A. 1, 198.

2. Pass. (as also, gnarus), *Not known, unknown*, ignotus (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): "*ignarus* aeque (ac *nescius*) utroqueversum dicitur, non tantum qui ignorat, sed et qui ignoratur. Sallustius: more humanae cupidinis ignara visundi. Virgilius (Aen. 10, 706)," Gell. 9, 12, 20 *sq.*; cf. Non. 129, 18 *sq.*: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. J. 18, 6: quibus agrestis vita est, circumscriptio ignara est et fraus, Sen. de Ira 3, 2: quem (amorem) non Fors ignara dedit, sed saeva Cupidinis ira, *unknown, obscure*, Ov. M. 1, 453.—(β) *c. dat.*: pauci interiere: plerosque velocitas et regio hostibus ignara tutata sunt, Sall. J. 52, 4; cf. Tac. A. 2, 13: jamque aderat Theseus, proles ignara parenti, Ov. M. 7, 404; Tac. A. 3, 69.

ignāve, *adv.*, v. ignavus, *ad fin.*

ignāvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [ignavus] *To grow inactive* or *slothful*: anima nec quiescit nec ignavescit, Tert. Anim. 43 *fin.*

ignāvĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *Inactivity, laziness, idleness, sloth, listlessness, cowardice*; opp. to fortitudo, alacritas (quite class.): contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165; so, *opp.* fortitudo, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: inertiam, ignaviam, desidiam, luxuriam (adversariorum) proferre, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: timiditas et ignavia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, id. Rab. perd. 7, 21: socordiae sese atque ignaviae tradere, Sall. C. 52; so *c. c.* socordia, id. ib. 58, 4: per luxum atque ignaviam aetatem agere, id. Jug. 2, 4: quae tanta animis ignavia venit? Virg. A. 11, 733: copia cibi ignaviam affert, Plin. 11, 14, 14: fumo crebriore etiam ignavia earum (apium) excitatur ad opera, id. 11, 16, 15 *fin.*: ignavia corpus hebetat, labor firmat, Cels. 1, 1.—* **II.** Transf., of things: odoris, *i. e. weakness*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 119.

* **ignāvĭo,** ire, *v. a.* [id.] *To render inactive, slothful*, or *dispirited*: Att. in Non. 123, 13; (*id. 126, 15).

ignāvĭter, *adv.*, v. ignavus, *ad fin.*

ignāvus, a, um, *adj.* [in-gnavus, navus] *Inactive, lazy, slothful, idle, sluggish, listless, without spirit, cowardly, dastardly* (so freq. and quite class.): homines, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 49: si non fecero Ei male aliquo pacto, me esse dicito ignavissimum, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 27: homo inertior, ignavior, magis vir inter mulieres proferri non potest, Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 192: ignavus miles ac timidus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; cf., compertum habeo, milites neque ex ignavo strenuum neque fortem ex timido exercitum oratione imperatoris fieri, Sall. C. 58, 1; so, feroces et inquieti inter socios, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes, Liv. 26, 2, 11; and, ignavissimus ac fugacissimus hostis, id. 5, 28, 8: ignavissimi homines, *opp.* fortissimi viri, Sall. C. 12 *fin.*: canis ignavus adversum lupos, Hor. Epod. 6, 2: (apes) Ignavaeque fame et contracto frigore pigrae, Virg. G. 4, 259; so, ignavum, fucos, pecus a praesepibus arcent, id. Aen. 1, 435.—Subst.: Cic. Rep. 1, 32: in bello poena ignavis ab imperatoribus constituitur, id. Caecin. 16, 46: in victoria vel ignavis gloriari licet, adversae res etiam bonos detractant, Sall. J. 53 *fin.*; cf., gloriam, honorem, imperium bonus ignavus aeque sibi exoptant, id. Cat. 11, 2: favimus ignavo, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 73.—* (β) *c. gen.*: legiones operum et laboris ignavae, populationibus laetantes, Tac. A. 11, 18.

II. Of inanim. and abstr. things (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavae, somniculosae senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: nemora ignava, *idle*, i. e. *unfruitful*, Virg. G. 2, 208: globus, *i. e. inmovable*, Plin. 2, 8, 6; cf., gravitas, Ov. M. 2, 821; and, stagna jacentis aquae, Luc. 5, 442: ignavo stupuerunt verba palato, *i. e. speechless*, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 47: mora, id. A. A. 1, 186: anni, *spent in idleness*, id. Am. 1, 15, 1; cf., otia, id. Trist. 1, 7, 25; and, septima lux, *i. e. the Jewish Sabbath*, Juv. 14, 106: ignavum conferunt stipendium, *i. e. only money, not soldiers, arms*, etc., Vellei. 2, 39, 1: succus meconium vocatur, multum opio ignavior, *weaker, less efficacious*, Plin. 20, 18, 76: quorundam flos tantum jucundus, reliquae partes ignavae, ut violae, rosae, *without strength, without smell*, id. 21, 7, 18: cornicula ante oculos ignava, *i. e. of no use*, id. 11, 28, 34:—ignavum est redituræ parcere vitae, Luc. 1, 492.

B. Transf., of things that produce inactivity or indolence: nec nos impediet illa *ignava ratio*, quae dicitur: appellatur enim quidam a philosophis *ἀργὸς λόγος*, cui si pareamus, nihil omnino agamus in vita. Sic enim interrogant: Si fatum tibi est, *etc.*... Recte genus hoc interrogationis ignavum et iners nominatum est, quod eadem ratione omnis e vita tolletur actio, *relaxing*, Cic. Fat. 12, 28 *sq.*: frigus, Ov. M. 2, 763: aestus, id. ib. 7, 529: dolor, Plin. 11, 18, 20.

Adv. in two forms, ignave and ignaviter: (*a*) Ignāve, *Sluggishly, slothfully, without spirit*: ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave, ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55; so, dicere multa, *flatly, tamely*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67.—(β) Ignāvĭter, *Lazily, sluggishly, tardily*: ignaviter quaerere, Lucil. in Non. 513, 14; so Quadrig. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Hirt. in Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2.—**b.** *Comp.*: carpere ignavius herbas, Virg. G. 3, 465.

ignĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [igneus] *Fiery* (a post-class. word): vigor, Prud. Cath. 3, 186.

ignesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (in the pass. form ignescitur, Laber. in Non. 481, 7) [ignis] *To become fire, turn to fire, to become inflamed, to burn, kindle*: **I.** Lit.: ex quo eventurum nostri putant, ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret, * Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: lumen capere atque ignescere, Ov. M. 15, 847.—**B.** Transf., of color: purpura et candor et tertium ex utroque ignescens, *kindling, breaking into a flame*, Plin. 37, 2, 8.—**II.** Trop., *To burn with passion, to glow* (poet.): furiis ignescit opertis, Val. Fl. 5, 520; so, virgo (Pallas), Sil. 9, 460: pectora, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 45: Rutulo muros et castra tuenti Ignescunt irae, Virg. A. 9, 66; so, amor menti, Col. poët. 10, 211: odia, Stat. Th. 11, 525.—* (β) *c. inf.*: ardore pari nisuque incurrere muris Ignescunt animi, Sil. 13, 180.

ignĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of fire, fiery, on fire, burning, burning-hot*: **I.** Lit.: sidera tota esse ignea, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40; cf., sol, Virg. G. 4, 426; and, arces (*i. e.* coelum), Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10: vis coeli, *i. e. aether*, Ov. M. 1, 26; but different is vis, *fire*, as one of the primary elements, acc. to Heraclitus, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 35: Aetne, Ov. M. 15, 341: Chimaera, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 13: aestas, id. ib. 1, 17, 2: ardor, *of fire*, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44; so, celeritas, motus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24.—**B.** Transf., of color, *Fiery, flaming, resplendent*: gemmae igneo colore fulgentes, Plin. 8, 38, 57; so, purpura, Val. Fl. 1, 427: cingula gemmis, Stat. Th. 12, 527.—**II.** Trop., *Fiery, glowing, burning, fervid, ardent, vehement* (poet.): furor, Ov. M. 9, 541: vigor, Virg. A. 6, 730: virtus, Luc. 9, 7: volat igneus aequore Tarchon, Virg. A. 11, 746; cf., igneus in pugnas, in Martem et proelia et hostem, *burning for the strife*, etc., Sil. 6, 209.

‡ **ignia** vitium vasorum fictilium, Fest. p. 105 Müll. [perh. = ἴκνιον, *i. e.* κόνιον, σμῆμα Hesych.].

ignĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis] *Of* or *belonging to fire*: lapis, *flint*, Marc. Empir. 33 *med.*—**II.** Subst., **ignĭārĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, *An implement for producing fire*, Plin. 16, 40, 76.

* **ignĭcŏlor** or **-ōrus,** a, um, *adj.* [ignis-color] *Fire-colored, flame-colored*: nubes, Juv. 4. 560; 155.

* **ignĭcŏmans,** antis, *adj.* [ignis-coma] *Having fiery hair, fiery-haired*, poet.. stellae, Avien. Arat. 8. Cf. the follg. art.

ignĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Fiery-haired*: sol, Aus. Ep. 7, 9: leo, Nemes. Cyneg. 214. Cf. the preced. art.

ignĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ignis] *A small, feeble fire, a little flame, a spark of fire*: **I.** Lit.: quaedam exigua animalia igniculi videntur in tenebris, Quint. 12, 10, 76; Plin. 35, 15, 52; Juv. 3, 102.—**B.** Transf., of color, *A glittering, sparkling*: onyx Indica igniculos habet, Plin. 37, 6, 24; id. ib. 7, 25.—**II.** Trop. (repeatedly in Cic.): quo tolerabilius feramus igniculum desiderii tui, *i. e. vehemence*, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 2:—(natura) parvulos nobis dedit igniculos, quos celeriter malis moribus opinionibusque depravatis sic restinguimus, ut nusquam naturae lumen appareat, *sparks*, scintillas, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2; cf. id. Leg. 1, 12, 33; and, quasi virtutum igniculi et semina, id. Fin. 5, 7, 18: nonnullos interdum jacit igniculos viriles, id. Att. 15, 26, 2: ingenii igniculos ostendere, Quint. 6 praef. § 7.

ignĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ignis-fero] *Fire-bearing, fiery* (a poet. word): **I.** Lit.: aether, Lucr. 5, 460; 499: fulmen, id. 6, 379; lampades, id. 2, 25: axis, Ov. M. 2, 59: sidus, Prud. in Symm. 2, 1027: tauri, Val. Fl. 8, 342.—* **II.** Trop.: ignifero mentes furiabat in iram Hortatu, Sil. 17, 294.

* **ignĭflŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ignis-fluo] *Flowing with fire, emitting fire*: cavernae, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 196.

* **Ignĭgĕna,** ae, *m.* [ignis-gigno] *The Fire-born*, a poetical epithet of Bacchus, whose mother, Semele, was killed by lightning. Ov. M. 4, 12 (cf. ib. 3, 305 *sq.*).

* **ignĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Producing fire*: asinus, *whose pack was on fire*, App. M. 7, p. 197.

ignĭo, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [ignis] *To ignite, set on fire, make red-hot* (a post-class. word): * (*a*) *verb finit.*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 1077.—Hence

ignītus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Fiery, glowing*; **A.** Lit.: aether, App. de Mundo, p. 57: tela, id. ib. p. 61: quod vinum natura esset ignitius, Gell. 17, 8, 10.—**B.** Trop.: ingenium, Prud. Ham. 546; Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

ignĭpes, pĕdis, *adj.* [ignis-pes] *Fiery-footed* (a poet. word): equi, Ov. M. 2, 392; Stat. Th. 1, 27: tauri, Mart. Spect. 27.

Ignĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [ignis-potens] *Potent in fire, ruler of fire, ignipotent*, a poet. epithet of Vulcan: deus, Virg. A. 12, 90. Called also, abs., Ignipotens, id. ib. 8, 710.

ignis, is, *m.* *Fire* (equally common in sing. and plur.): **I.** Lit.: lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: admoto igni ignem concipere, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190: pati ab igne ignem capere, id. Off. 1, 16, 52: ignis periculum, id. Leg. 2, 23, 58: subditis ignibus aquae fervescunt, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27: quum omnes naturae numini divino, coelum, ignes, terrae, maria parerent, id. ib. 1, 9, 22: hisce animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, id. Rep. 6, 15: ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.*: quod pluribus simul locis ignes coörti essent, Liv. 26, 27, 5: ignibus armata multitudo, facibusque ardentibus collucens, id. 4, 33, 2: ignes fieri prohibuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 30, 5; so, ignem accendere, Virg. A. 5, 4: ignem circum subjicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, 69: ignem operibus inferre, Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 1: ignem comprehendere, id. B. G. 5, 43, 2: igni cremari, id. ib. 1, 4, 1: ignis in aquam conjectus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17, et saep.—Poet.: fulsere ignes et conscius aether, *i. e. lightnings*, Virg. A. 4, 167; cf., Diespiter Igni corusco nubila dividens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 6: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, velut inter ignes luna minores, *i. e. stars*, id. ib. 1, 12, 47: et jam per moenia clarior ignis Auditur, *i. e. the crackling of fire*, Virg. A. 2, 705.

2. In partic.: **a.** Sacer ignis, as a disease, *St. Anthony's fire*, Cels. 5, 28, 4; Virg. G. 3, 566; Col. 7, 5, 16.—**b.** Aqua et ignis, to signify the most important necessaries of life; v. aqua, p. 126, 1, c.

B. Transf., *Brightness, splendor, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness* (mostly poet.): fronte curvatos imitatus ignes (Lunae), Hor. Od. 4, 2, 57; cf., jam clarus occultum Andromedae pater Ostendit ignem, id. ib. 3, 29, 17; so of the *brightness* of the stars, Ov. M. 4, 81; 11, 452; 15, 665; of the sun, id. ib. 1, 778; 4, 194; 7, 193; of Aurora, id. ib. 4, 629: arcano florentes igne smaragdi, Stat. Th. 2, 276; cf. Mart. 14, 109; and, acies stupet igne metalli, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 51: quum ignis oculorum cum eo igne qui est ob os offusus, *redness, blush*, Cic. Univ. 14; so Stat. Ach. 1, 516.

II. Trop.: **A.** *The fire* or *glow of passion*, in a good or bad sense; most freq. of *the flame of love, love* (mostly poet.): quum odium non restingueritis, huic ordini ignem novum subjici non sivistis, Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 13: exarsere ignes animo, Virg. A. 2, 575: laurigerosque ignes, si quando avidissimus hauri, *raving, inspiration*, Stat. Ach. 1, 509:—(Dido) caeco carpitur igni, *the secret fire of love*, Virg. A. 4, 2; so in the *sing.*, Ov. M. 3, 490; 4, 64; 195; 675, et saep.; in the *plur.*, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 8; 1, 27, 16; 3, 7, 11; Ov. M. 2, 410; 6, 492, et saep.; cf. socii, *i. e. nuptials*, Ov. M. 9, 796.

2. Transf., like amores, of *A beloved object, a flame* (so only poet.): at mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis, Amyntas, Virg. E. 3, 66; so of lovers, Hor. Epod. 14, 13; Sat. 2, 3, 276.

B. Figuratively of that which brings destruction, *Fire, flame:* quem ille obrutum ignem (*i. e.* bellum) reliquerit, Liv. 10, 24, 13: ne parvus hic ignis (*i. e.* Hannibal) incendium ingens exsuscitet, id. 21, 3, 6; cf. id. 29, 31, 3.

***ignispĭcĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [ignis-spicio] *A divining from fire, divination by fire*, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

ignītābŭlum, i, *n.* [ignio] *An implement for producing fire*, Sol. 11; cf., "*ignitabulum* ignis receptaculum," Fest. p. 105.—***II.** Trop.: ingenii virtutisque, Macr. S. 2, 8.

ignītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ignitus, from ignio] *Somewhat fiery* (a post-class. word): Mercurius, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10 *fin.*

ignītus, a, um, *Pa.*, from ignio.

***ignĭvăgus,** a, um, *adj.* [ignis-vagor] *Wandering about in the manner of fire, like wild-fire:* denunciatio, Mart. Cap. 9, 304.

***ignĭvŏmus,** a, um, *adj.* [ignis-vomo] *Vomiting fire:* sol, Lact. (Venant.) Serm. de resurr. Dom. 3.

ignōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [in-nobilis] *Unknown, of no note*, as respects fame or birth; and therefore, **I.** *Unknown to fame, not renowned, undistinguished, obscure* (quite class.): quod inglorius sit atque ignobilis ad supremum diem perventurus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, 57: humilis in plebe et ideo ignobilis puerpera, Plin. 7, 36, 36: non ignobilis dicendi magister, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: ignobilis aevum exigere, Virg. A. 7, 776: maritus, *unknown*, App. M. 5, p. 160: ignobilissimi artifices, Plin. 35, 4, 10: civitas ignobilis atque humilis Eburonum, *obscure and insignificant*, * Caes. B. G. 5, 28, 1: facies, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 9: vinum ignobilius, Plin. 23, 1, 20: M. Fulcinius Romae argentariam non ignobilem fecit, Cic. Caecin. 4, 10.—**II.** *Of low birth, base-born, ignoble:* ex aliqua familia non ignobili, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, 28; so, virgo, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 70: vulgus, Virg. A. 1, 149: agmen, Liv. 10, 20: regnum Tulli, Hor. S. 1, 6, 9.—As a term of reproach: vapulabis, ni hinc abis, ignobilis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 284.—*Adv.*, ignōbĭlĭter (late Lat.), *Meanly:* sepultum, Eutr. 7, 23; so, aedes fastigiata, Sol. 70.

ignōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ignobilis] **I.** *Want of fame, obscurity* (rarely, but quite class.): num igitur ignobilitas aut humilitas aut etiam popularis offensio sapientem beatum esse prohibebit? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103; so, virorum, Ov. M. 6, 319: artificis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69.—**II.** *Low birth, mean origin* (also rarely, but quite class.): multis viris fortibus ne ignobilitas generis objiceretur, Cic. Mur. 8, 17.—**B.** Transf., of things, *Inferior quality, badness:* vini, Col. 3, 21, 10.

ignōbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. ignobilis, *ad fin.*

ignōmĭnĭa, ae, *f.* [in-nomen; qs. a deprivation of one's good name, of one's honor as a citizen] *Disgrace, dishonor, ignominy*, espec. as the result of civil or military punishment (quite class.; in the sing. and plur.): **I.** A legal and military term: "censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert. Itaque, ut omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, animadversio illa *ignominia* dicta est," Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 24, 9 *sq.* (Rep. 4, 6 ed. Mos.); Cic. Clu. 47, 130: tu non animadvertes in omnes, sed carpes ut velis, et paucos ex multis ad ignominiam sortiere? id. ib. 46, 129: ignominiae causa post omnes interrogatus, Suet. Claud. 9: nonnullos signiferos ignominia notavit ac loco movit, Caes. B. C. 3, 74, 1; cf., qui ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 23: mille milites, quia serum auxilium post proelium venerant, prope cum ignominia dimissi, Liv. 3, 5, 15; cf. Suet. Caes. 69: sine ignominia domum reverti, Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 10; cf. id. B. G. 7, 17, 5; B. C. 3, 101, 6; Suet. Ner. 39; Oth. 9; Vesp. 8, et al.—In the plur.: variis ignominiis afficere, Suet. Aug. 24: animadversionum et ignominiarum genera, id. Tib. 19.

II. In gen.: maculam atque ignominiam imponere, Lucil. in Non. 24, 14: in quibus (civitatibus) expetunt laudem optimi et decus ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. Rep. 5, 4; so *c. c.* dedecus, id. Div. 2, 9, 22; id. Quint. 20, 64; *c. c.* infamia, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: per summam injuriam ignominiamque, id. Verr. 2, 3, 97, 226; cf., injuriam sine ignominia imponere, id. Quint. 31, 96: haec insignis ignominia, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: ignominia mortuum affecerit, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: adjecta quibusdam ignominia, Quint. 3, 7, 20: ad depellendam ignominiam, id. 1, 2, 24: in urbanas tribus transferri ignominiae est, Plin. 18, 3, 3.—In the plur.: ut homines castigationibus, reprehensionibus, ignominiis affici se in delicto dolerent, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: judiciis ignominiisque concisus, id. Phil. 12, 4, 11.—(β) *c. gen.:* hac tamen una plaga conciderit, ignominia senatus, *a disgrace inflicted by the Senate*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: labes ignominiaque mortis, id. Rab. perd. 10, 27: ignominia amissarum navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 100 *fin.*: cum summa ignominia familiae, Nep. Timoth. 4.

***ignōmĭnĭātus,** a, um, *Part.* [ignominia] *Disgraced:* Gell. 8, 15 *in lemm.*

ignōmĭnĭōse, *adv.*, v. ignominiosus.

ignōmĭnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia] *Disgraceful, shameful, ignominious* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): **I.** Of persons: exsul eras, ignominiosus, *branded with public ignominy*, Quint. 7, 1, 8: filia, Macer. Dig. 48, 5, 24.—Subst.: nec concilium inire ignominioso fas, Tac. G. 6; so Quint. 3, 6, 75; 77; 7, 5, 3; and in the plur.: ignominiosis notas dempsit, Suet. Vit. 8.—**II.** Of inanimate and abstract things: ignominiosissimum caput, Tert. Apol. 15:—ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio, * Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 34: fuga, Liv. 3, 23, 5: dicta (*c. c.* immunda), Hor. A. P. 247: missio, *disgraceful dismissal* (of a soldier), Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3.—*Adv.*, ignōmĭnĭōse, *Ignominiously, disgracefully:* pugnare, Eutr. 4, 24; 26.—*Comp.:* tractare aliquem, Arn. 4, 147.—*Sup.:* fugere, Oros. 7, 7 *fin.*

ignōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ignoro] *Unknown* (rare, but quite class.): quis hic est, Qui oculis meis obviam ignorabilis objicitur? * Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 18: separare, quod levius, facilius, non ignorabile, non fortuitum, non necessarium fuerit, * Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99: libri literis ignorabilibus praenotati, App. M. 11, p. 268: alterum illud ignorabilius obscuriusque est, Gell. 9, 12, 4.—* *Adv.:* laminae ignorabiliter literatae, *i. e. covered with unknown characters*, App. M. 3, p. 137.

ignorabiliter, *adv.*, v. ignorabilis, *ad fin.*

ignorans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from ignoro.

ignoranter, *adv.* *Ignorantly;* v. ignoro, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

ignōrantĭa, ae, *f.* [ignorans from ignoro] *Want of knowledge* or *information, ignorance* (mostly post-Aug.; only once in Cic., for Cic. Fl. 20, 46, is a gloss; cf. Klotz. Cic. Lael. 19, 70): (*a*) *c. gen. obj.:* ignorantia loci, * Caes. B. C. 3, 68, 2; so, locorum, Suet. Galb. 20; cf., imperii Romani, Tac. A. 1, 59: scripturae, Suet. Calig. 41: discriminis sui, Quint. 6, 1, 47: praeteritae culpae, Ov. Her. 20, 189: veri, id. Met. 7, 92: recti, Tac. Agr. 1.—(β) *Abs.:* errorem et temeritatem et ignorantiam et opinationem et suspicionem . . . a virtute sapientiaque removebat, * Cic. Acad. 1, 11, 42: hoc est maximum ignorantiae malum, quod, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 3, 3; id. 5, 10, 34; cf. id. 7, 2, 40; 7, 4, 14: mutua ignorantia fallentes, Tac. H. 1, 75: sancta ignorantia, quid sit illud quod, *etc.*, id. Germ. 40.

ignōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ignoro] *Want of knowledge* or *acquaintance* with a thing, *ignorance* of it (freq. in Cic.; elsewh. rare): (*a*) *c. gen. obj.:* timentibus ceteris propter ignorationem locorum, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.*; so, numquam antea visi regis, Curt. 3, 12: sui, Cic. Clu. 39, 109: stirpis et generis, id. Lael. 19, 70 Klotz. *N. cr.:* dialecticae, id. Fin. 3, 12, 41: causarum, id. Div. 2, 22, 49: juris, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: maximarum rerum (*c. c.* summus error), id. N. D. 1, 1, 2 *fin.:* virtutis, id. Rep. 1, 34: decori, id. Or. 21, 70: facti, Papin. Dig. 16, 1, 7.—(β) With *de:* cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignoratio de aliquo purgatio debet videri, Cic. Sull. 13, 39 *fin.*

ignōro, āvi, ātum, 1. (archaic *inf. praes. pass.*, ignorarier, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 38) *v. a.* and *n.* [ignarus] *Not to know* or *know of* a thing, *to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant of, to ignore* a thing (quite class.): (*a*) *c. acc.:* siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: erras si id credis et me ignoras, Clinia, *do not know me, mistake me*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 52; cf., qui illum ignorabant, Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 4; and, et illum et me vehementer ignoras, id. Rab. Post. 12, 33: illi iniqui jus ignorant, Plaut. Am. prol. 37: si haec ignoremus, multa nobis et magna ignoranda sint, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: istam voluptatem Epicurus ignorat? id. Fin. 2, 3, 7: quod tu quidem minime omnium ignoras, id. Or. 68, 227: ignoro causam (belli), detestor exitum, id. Phil. 8, 2, 7 *fin.*—In the pass.: ignoratur parens, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 10: fugitive, etiam nunc credis, te ignorarier? id. Phorm. 5, 7, 38: sciscitantes quisnam esset, nam ignorabatur, Suet. Vit. 17: ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggreditur, *unknown, undiscovered*, Sall. J. 54, 9; cf., servili habitu per tenebras ignoratus evasit, Tac. H. 4, 36; so id. ib. 3, 23, 74:—Haec omnia ignorari possunt, Quint. 3, 5, 6; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 18: Archimedis ignoratum a Syracusanis indagavi sepulcrum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: Cn. Octavii eloquentia, quae fuerat ante consulatum ignorata, id. Brut. 47, 176: aut ignoratae premit artis crimine turpi, Hor. A. P. 262.—(β) With an *object-clause:* quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium fecisse foedus, eâdem in causa esse Mancinum? Cic. Rep. 3, 18, Quint. Prooem. § 1: neque ignoro, toto illo tempore vix tantum effici, quantum, *etc.*, id. 1, 1, 17; so id. 2, 4, 38; 3, 6, 78; cf., neque illud ignoro, in iisdem fere esse et ornatum, id. 8, 6, 3: laetitiae causas ignorat dicere miles, Laetaturque tamen, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 186.—(γ) With *relative-clauses:* quum id quam vere fiat ignores, Cic. Lael. 26, 97: ignorante rege, uter eorum esset Orestes, id. ib. 7, 24: ipsa vero sapientia, si se ignorabit, sapientia sit necne, *etc.*, id. Acad. 2, 8, 24: non ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putetis, id. N. D. 3, 31, 78: non ignorans, quanta ex dissensionibus incommoda oriri consuessent, Caes. B. G. 7, 33, 1.—* (δ) With *de:* ignorat etiam de filio, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 3.—* (ε) *Quis ignorat quin:* Cic. Fl. 27, 64.—(ζ) *Abs.:* an vero vos soli ignoratis? vos hospites in hac urbe versamini? Cic. Mil. 12, 33; Quint. 9, 4, 119: cur ego, si nequeo ignoroque, poëta salutor? Hor. Ep. 2, 3, 87; Plaut. Capt. prol. 50.—Hence

ignōrans, antis, *Pa.* *Not knowing, ignorant of* a thing (extremely rare): eventus belli non ignorans, Caes. B. G. 6, 42, 1.—*Adv.:* ignoranter vel simpliciter non faciunt, quod, *etc.*, *ignorantly*, Cypr. Ep. 63.

ignoscens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from ignosco.

ignoscentĭa, ae, *f.* [ignosco] *Pardon, forgiveness* (post-classical and very rare): Gell. 7, 3, 47.

ignoscĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [ignosco] *Pardonable, excusable* (post-classical and very rare): Castrit. in Gell. 13, 21, 1.

ignosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. (*plusqupf. sync.*, ignosset, Sil. 8, 619: *part. fut.*, ignosciturus, Piso Frugi in Prisc. p. 887; and also ignoturus, Cic. ib. p. 886) *v. a.* [in-gnosco, nosco, lit., not to wish to know, not to search into; hence, with esp. reference to a fault, a crime] *To pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook* (quite class.): (*a*) *Alicui* (*aliquid, quod, si*, etc.): hoc ignoscant dii immortales, velim, et populo Romano et huic ordini, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13; so, ut eis delicta ignoscas, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 68: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3: mihi, quaeso, ignoscite, si appello talem virum saepius, id. Agr. 2, 18, 49: ne discamus nobis ignoscere, Quint. 11, 2, 45; so id. 10, 3, 29; cf., adeo familiare est hominibus, omnia sibi ignoscere, Vellei. 2, 30, 3: ignoscas velim huic festinationi meae, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 1; so, inscitiae meae et stultitiae, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 62: delictis, id. Merc. 5, 4, 37: vitiis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 131, et saep.—Impers.: ignosci nobis postulabimus, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 25: ea jam aetate sum, ut non sit peccato mihi ignosci aequum, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 10: tabellam dedit, quia ignosceretur iis, quos, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 33: mihi profecto poterit ignosci, si, *etc.*, Quint. 4 praef. § 5: deprecatores, quibus non erat ignotum, Cic. Att. 11, 14, 1: exemplis uti oportebit, quibus in simili excusatione non sit ignotum: et contentione, magis illis ignoscendum fuisse, id. Inv. 2, 32, 100.—(β) With a simple *acc.* (extremely seldom; not in Cic.): orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 101: equidem istuc factum ignoscam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 34: parvum si Tartara nossent Peccatum ignovisse, Virg. Cul. 293.—In the pass.: ego esse in hac re culpam meritam non nego, sed eam quae sit ignoscenda, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 26: et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus, id. Heaut. 2, 1, 6.—(γ) *Abs.* (rarely, but quite class.): ignosce: orat, confitetur, purgat: quid vis amplius? Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 46: quotiens ignoscimus (in dicendo), Quint. 6, 2, 14: ad ejus facti deprecationem ignoscendi petenda venia est, Cic. Part. or. 37, 131; cf. id. Pis. 41, 98.—Impers.: ignotum est, tacitum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 28.—Hence

*ignoscens, entis, *Pa.*, *Forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable:* te obsecro, animus ignoscentior, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32.

1. ignōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from ignosco.

2. ignōtus, a, um, *adj.* [in-gnotus, notus] **I.** Pass., *Unknown:* quamquam ad ignotum arbitrum me appellis: si adhibebit fidem, Etsi est ignotus, notus: si non, notus ignotissimus est, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 104 *sq.:* dubitabitis, judices, quin ab hoc ignotissimo Phryge nobilissimum civem vindicetis? Cic. Fl. 17, 40: ignoti homines et repentini quaestores celeriter facti sunt, id. Brut. 64, 242: homo ignotus et novus, id. Rep. 1, 1: nos pluribus ignotissimi gentibus, id. ib. 1, 17: longinqua eoque ignotior gens, Liv. 5, 32, 5: omnes illacrimabiles Urgentur ignotique longa Nocte, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 27:—jus applicationis obscurum sane et ignotum patefactum atque illustratum est, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177; so, obscurioribus et ignotioribus verbis, Quint. 7, 3, 13; cf. also id. 8, 3, 73; 8, 6, 74: haec nova et ignota ratio, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: alter (dies) in vulgus ignotus, id. Att. 9, 5, 2: ille tibi non ignotus cursus animi mei, id. ib. 5, 15, 1: terrae, *unknown, strange, distant*, Tib. 1, 3, 3; so id. ib. 39; cf., nobilis ignoto diffusus consule Bacchus, *unknown, remote* with respect to time, *i. e. old*, Luc. 4, 379.

B. In partic., pregn. (for ignobilis, *no.* II.), *Of low birth* or *condition, low-born, base, vulgar* (poet.): quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 36; cf., naso suspendis adunco Ignotos, ut me libertino patre natum, id. ib. 6; and id. ib. 24: Achivi, *the ignoble Greeks*, Ov. M. 12, 600:—progenuit tellus ignoto nomine Ligdum, id. ib. 9, 670: ignotis perierunt mortibus illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 108.

II. Act. (cf. the Gr. ἄγνωστος), *Unacquainted with* a thing, *i. e. ignorant of* it (so very rarely for the usual ignarus): ignotae iteris sumus, Naev. in Non. 124, 28: simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7; cf., ignotos fallit, notis est derisui, Phaedr. 1, 11, 2; so Nep. Ages. 8.

Īgŭvĭum, ii, *n.* *A city of Umbria*, now *Gubbio*, Cic. Att. 7, 13, b, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 12; Liv. 45, 43; Sil. 8, 461.—*Its inhabitants* are called **Īgŭvīnātes,** ium, *m.*, Cic. Balb. 20, 47; and **Īgŭvīni,** ōrum, *m.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 12; Plin. 3, 14, 19; 15, 7, 7.

† **īlĕos,** i, *m.* = ειλεός, *A severe kind of colic, the iliac passion*, Plin. 30, 7, 20; 20, 6, 23; 32, 9, 31, et al. (in Cels. 4, 13, written as Greek).

(* **Ilercaonenses,** ium, *m.*, Liv. 22, 21; **Ilergăŏnes,** um, *m.*, Plin. 3, 3, 4; or **Illurgavonenses,** ium, *m.*, *A people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *near the Ebro.*)

Ĭlerda, ae, *f.* *A city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Sicoris*, now *Lerida*, Caes. B. C. 1, 41 *sq.;* Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 13; Luc. 4, 144; 261. *Its inhabitants* are called **Ĭlerdenses,** ium, *m.*, Plin. 3, 3, 4.

Ilergetes, um, *m.* *A people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *whose capital was* Athanagia, Plin. 3, 3, 4; Liv. 21, 23; 61; 22, 21; 26, 49, et al.

īlex, ĭcis, *f.* *A kind of oak, the holm-oak* or *great scarlet oak*, Quercus ilex, L.; Plin. 16, 6, 8; ib. 8, 12; ib. 18, 30; Virg. E. 7, 1; Aen. 12, 702; Hor. Od. 3, 13, 14; 3, 23, 10; Epod. 15, 5; Ep. 1, 16, 9, et saep.—Poet.: porcus ilice pastus, *i. e. with acorns*, Mart. 14, 70.

1. īlĭa, ĭum (heterocl. *dat. sing.*, ilio, in the pun with Ilio from Ilion, Poet. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 7, 499: *dat. plur.*, iliis, Cels. 4, 1 *fin.*), *n.* That part of the abdomen which extends from the lowest ribs to the pubes, *The groin, flank*, Ov. M. 3, 216; Virg. G. 3, 507; Aen. 7, 499; 10, 778; Hor. Epod. 3, 4; Plin. 20, 5, 15: ducere ilia, *to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9; so also, trahere, Plin. 26, 6, 15: rumpere ilia, *to burst*, Virg. E. 7, 26.—**II.** Transf., *The entrails* of animals, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30; Mart. 10, 45, 4; Juv. 5, 136.

2. Īlĭa, ae, *f.*, *A poetical name of* Rhea Silvia, *daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus*, Enn. Ann. 1, 58 *sq.;* Virg. A. 1, 274; Ov. F. 2, 383; 598; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 17; 3, 9, 8; 4, 8, 22.—**II.** Deriv., **Īlĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *Son of Ilia:* Romulus Iliades Iliadesque Remus, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 40: pater, *i. e. Romulus*, id. Fast. 4, 23: fratres, *i. e. Romulus and Remus*, id. ib. 3, 62.

Iliacus, a, um, v. Ilium, *no.* II. B.

Iliades, ae: **1.** *A Trojan;* v. Ilium, *no.* II. D.—**2.** *Son of Ilia;* v. Ilia, *no.* II.

Ilias, adis, v. Ilium, *no.* II. E.

īlĭcet, *adv.* [i, from ire, and licet; cf. scilicet and videlicet; and therefore, lit., one may go; hence] **I.** In the oldest per. of the lang., a *t. t.* with which an assembly was dismissed when the business on hand was at an end, qs. *You may go, it is over:* "semper *ilicet* finem rei significat, ut *actum est.* Sic judices de concilio dimittebantur, suprema dicta quum praeco pronunciasset *ilicet*, quod significat *ire licet*," Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 31; cf. id. Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 20; Serv. Virg. A. 2, 424; 6, 216 and 231.

B. Transf.: **1.** Beyond the technical sphere (ante-class. and very rarely): ilicet, *Let us go, let us be gone*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 35: ilicet: Quid hic conterimus operam frustra? Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 30; so id. Heaut. 5, 2, 20: ilicet parasiticae arti maximam in malam crucem, (* *the parasite's art may go and be hanged*), Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 9.

2. Like our *All is over*, to signify that any thing is lost or has failed (likewise ante-class.): ilicet, mandata heri perierunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 182; cf., actum est, ilicet, me infelicem et scelestam, id. Cist. 4, 2, 17; so id. Curc. 1, 3, 30; Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 9: ilicet, desine, jam conclamatum est, id. ib. 2, 3, 56: ilicet, vadimonium ultro mihi facit, id. Epid. 5, 2, 19.

II. (qs. begone! off! away! hence, through the intermediate idea of hastening) i. q. illico, *Straightway, immediately, instantly, forthwith* (ante-class. and in Aug. poets): an tu eloquens ilicet, Afran. in Charis. p. 180 P.: fugit ilicet ocior Euro speluncamque petit, Virg. A. 8, 223: ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento Volvitur, id. ib. 2, 758: ilicet obruimur numero, id. ib. 2, 424; Tib. 2, 6, 15; Stat. Th. 1, 92.

īlĭcētum, i, *n.* [ilex] *A grove of holm-oaks, forest of oaks*, Mart. 12, 18, 20; Fest. s. v. ‡ tifata, p. 366 Müll.

īlĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of holm-oak, oaken:* trabes, Stat. Th. 6, 101. Cf. iligneus and ilignus.

Ilienses, ium, v. Ilium, *no.* II. C.

īlignĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ilex] *Of holm-oak, oaken:* subscudes, Cato R. A. 18, 9: frons, Col. 6, 3, 7: frutices, id. 7, 6, 1. Cf. iliceus and ilignus.

īlignus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of holm-oak, oaken:* pedibus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46 (*al.* iligneis): canalibus, Virg. G. 3, 330.

Ilion, ii, v. Ilium.

Īlĭŏna, ae, and **Īlĭŏnē,** ēs, *f.*, Ἰλιόνη, *The eldest daughter of Priam, the wife of Polymnestor, a king in Thrace*, Virg. A. 1, 653 Serv.; Hyg. Fab. 109; 240; 243; Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 88.—*The title of a comedy by Pacuvius*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 61 Heind.; cf. Klotz. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106.

Īlĭŏneus (quadrisyl.), ei, *m.*, Ἰλιονεύς: **I.** *The youngest son of Niobe*, Ov. M. 6, 261.—**II.** *A Trojan, a follower of Aeneas*, Virg. A. 1, 521.

Ilios, i, v. Ilium.

īlĭōsus, i, *m.* [1. ilia] *One who has the iliac passion*, Plin. 20, 4, 13, § 26.

Īlīthȳia (quadrisyl.), ae, *f.*, Εἰλείθυια, *The goddess of the Greeks who aided women in child-birth*, Lat., Juno Lucina, Hor. Carm. Sec. 14; Ov. M. 9, 283; Am. 2, 13, 21.

Īlĭum or **Īlĭon,** ĭi, *n.*, Ἴλιον, *A poetical name for* Troja, *the city of Ilium* (*Troy*): o patria, o divum domus Ilium et incluta bello, Enn. Ann. 14, 9; so Virg. A. 3, 3; 1, 68; 5, 261; Hor. Od. 1, 15, 33; 3, 3, 18, 37; Ov. M. 6, 95; 13, 408; 505; Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24, et saep. Called, also, **Īlĭos,** i, *f.*, acc. to the Gr. Ἴλιος, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 18; Epod. 14, 14; Ov. A. A. 1, 363; Met. 11, 467.

II. Derivv.: **A. Īlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Ilium, Ilian, Trojan:* tellus, Virg. A. 9, 285: res, id. ib. 1, 268: matres, Hor. Epod. 17, 11: turmae, id. Carm. Sec. 37.—Subst., Ilii, ōrum, *m.*, *The Trojans*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 27.

B. Īlĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*, the same: orae, Virg. A. 2, 117: classis, id. ib. 5, 607; fata, id. ib. 3, 182: Penates, id. ib. 3, 603: cineres, id. ib. 2, 431: amores, *i. e. Paris*, Mart. 12, 52, 9: hospes Didus, *i. e. Aeneas*, Sil. 8, 50: Vesta, *worshiped at Troy*, Ov. F. 6, 227; hence, too, Alba, where Vesta was also worshiped, Luc. 5, 400: carmen, *i. e. Homer's Iliad*, Hor. A. P. 129; cf., also, Macer, *a poet who wrote on the Trojan war*, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 6: dextra, *i. e. Ganymede's*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 11: mons, *i. e. Phrygian marble*, id. ib. 27; Iliacoque jugum memorabile remo, *i. e. the promontory of Misenum, where Misenus, a follower of Aeneas, was drowned*, id. ib. 3, 5, 98: muri, *i. e. of Rome*, as founded by descendants of the Trojan, Aeneas, Sil. 10, 387; hence, also, cuspis, *of the Consul Flaminius*, id. 5, 595.

C. Īlĭenses, ium, *m. Inhabitants of Ilium, Ilians*, Suet. Tib. 52; Claud. 25; Ner. 7.

D. Īlĭădes, ae, *m. The Trojan*, i. e. *Ganymede*, Ov. M. 10, 160.

E. Īlĭas, ădis, *f.*: **1.** *The Trojan woman*, i. e. *Helen*, Ov. Tr. 2, 371.—In the plur., Iliades, um, *Trojan women* or *girls*, Virg. A. 3, 65; 2, 580.—**2.** *The celebrated epic poem that describes the Trojan war, the Iliad*, Prop. 2. 34, 66; Ov. A. A. 3, 414.—On account of its great extent, used fig. to represent a great quantity or number. (* *An Iliad, a whole Iliad*), Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 33; cf. written as Greek: tanta malorum impendet Ἰλιάς, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 3; and in the plur., tunc vero longas condimus Iliadas, Prop. 2, 1, 14.

Ilius, a, um, v. Ilium, *no.* II. A.

illa, *adv.*. v. ille, *ad fin.*

illăbĕfactus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [in-labefactus] *Unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired* (a poet. word): vincula, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 10: concordia, id. ib. 4, 12, 30.

illābor (inl.), psus, 3. *v. dep. n. To fall, slip, slide, glide*, or *flow into; to fall down, sink down* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: quo (*i. e.* in stomachum) primo illabuntur ea, quae accepta sunt ore, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. 135; Plin. 5, 29, 31: si fractus illabatur orbis, *should fall in, sink down, tumble to ruins*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 7: tepet illabentibus astris Pontus, Stat. Ach. 1, 138: conjugis illabi lacrimis, *to sink down dying*, Luc. 5, 281.—**II.** Trop.: si ea sola voluptas esset, quae quasi titillaret sensus, ut ita dicam, et ad eos cum suavitate afflueret et illaberetur, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: sensim pernicies illapsa civium in animos, id. Leg. 2, 15, 39: da, pater, augurium atque animis illabere nostris, Virg. Aen. 3, 89.

illăbōrātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [in-laboratus] *Not labored, unwrought, uncultivated, acquired without labor, spontaneous* (a post-Aug. word): terra, Sen. Ep. 90 *fin.*: fructus, Quint. 12, 10, 79: oratio (*c. c.* simplex), id. 4, 1, 60: virtus (*c. c.* obvia), id. 12, 2, 2: haec omnia fluunt illaborata, id. 10, 1, 111.

* **illăbōro** (inl.), are, *v. n.* [in-laboro] *To work upon, labor at*: illaborare domibus (*i. e.* aedificandis), *to work at building houses*, Tac. G. 46 *fin.*

illac, *adv.*, v. 1. illic, *ad fin.*

* **illăcĕrābĭlis** (inl.), e, *adj.* [in-lacerabilis] *That can not be torn*: spolium, Sil. 5, 138.

illăcessītus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [in-lacessitus] *Unprovoked, unattacked* (a post-Aug. word): marcentem diu pacem illacessiti nutrierunt, Tac. G. 36; so id. Agr. 20.

illăcrĭmābĭlis (inl.), e, *adj.* [in-lacrimabilis] * **I.** *Unwept, unlamented*: omnes illacrimabiles Urgentur ignotique longa Nocte, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 26.—* **II.** *That is not* or *can not be moved by tears, pitiless, inexorable*: Pluto, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 6.

illăcrĭmo (inl.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.*, and **illăcrĭmor** (inl.), atus, 1. *v. dep.* [in-lacrimo] *To weep at* or *over* any thing, *to bewail, lament* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): (*α*) *c. dat.*: quid dicam de Socrate? cujus morti illacrimari soleo Platonem legens? Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82: perge, aude, nate; illacrima patris pestibus, id. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: qui meo infelici errori unus illacrimasti, Liv. 40, 56, 6; Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 6; Suet. Vesp. 15.—* (*β*) *c. acc.*: ejusque mortem illacrimatum Alexandrum, Just 11, 12.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: qui (Milo) aspexisse lacertos suos dicitur illacrimansque dixisse, *etc.*, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27; Suet. Aug. 66: si paulum potes illacrimare, Hor. S 2, 5, 103: illacrimasse dicitur gaudio, Liv. 25. 24. 11; Cels. 2, 6, —**II.** Poet. transf., of things, *To weep*, i. e. *to drip, drop, distill*: et moestum illacrimat templis ebur aeraque sudant, Virg. G. 1, 480; Col. poët. 10, 25.

illactenus, *adv.*, v. illatenus.

illaese, *adv. Without hurt*; v. illaesus, *ad fin.*

illaesĭbĭlis (inl.), e. *adj.* [in-laedo] *That can not be hurt, invulnerable* (eccl. Lat.): deus, Lact. Ira D. 17 *med.*; Tert. adv. Val. 27.

illaesus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Unhurt, unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired* (perh. not ante-Aug.): illaeso corpore, Ov. Her. 15, 168; so, corpus, Suet. Claud. 16: partes, Ov. M. 2, 826: artus, id. ib. 12, 489: illaesus et indemnis evasit, Sen. Ep. 9 *fin.*; so Sil. 5, 125; 13, 536; Mart. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 15, 30, 40; 23, 1, 27: valetudo, Suet. Tib. 68.—* *Adv.*, illaese, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 157.

illaetābĭlis (inl.), e, *adj.* [in-laetabilis] *Cheerless, joyless, gloomy, sad* (a poet. word): illaetabilis ora, Virg. A. 3, 707: murmur, id. ib. 12, 619: hymen (*c. c.* funestus), Sen. Troad. 861: onus, *i. e. the dead child*, Stat. Th. 5, 633: munus (*c. c.* grave), id. ib. 3, 706.

illaevigatus, a, um, v. illevig.

illāmentātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [in-lamentor] *Unmourned, unlamented* (eccl. Lat.): illamentatus et insepultus, Vulg. Macc. 2. 5, 10.

1. illapsus (inl.), a, um, *Part.*, from illabor.

* **2. illapsus** (inl.), ūs, *m.* [illabor] *A falling, gliding*, or *flowing in*: humoris illapsus atque exitus, Col. 2, 2, 11.

illaqueatum (inl.) alii pro vincto utuntur, alii pro soluto, Fest. p. 113 Müll.; cf. the follg. art.

illăquĕo (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [in-laqueo] *To ensnare, entrap, entangle*: * **I.** Lit.: volucres, Prud. Cath. 3, 41.—**II.** Trop. (exceedingly seldom): munera navium Saevos illaqueant duces, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 16: illaqueatus jam omnium legum periculis. irretitus odio bonorum omnium, Auct. Harusp. resp. 4. Cf. also the preced. art.

* **illargĭo** (inl.), ire, *v. a.* [in-largio] *To give to, bestow upon*: pecuniam illargibo tibi, Cato in Non. 470, 27.

* **illātābĭlis** (inl.), e, *adj.* [in-latus] *Without breadth*, a word formed by Gellius to express the Gr. ἀπλατὴς, Gell. 1, 20, 9.

* **illătĕbro** (inl.), are, *v. a.* [in-latebro] *To hide in a corner* or *lurking-place*: inermi illatebrant sese, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 3; and in Non. 129, 24.

illātĕnus or **illactenus,** *adv.* [ille-tenus] *So far* (post-class. and very rare): precum ejus (Arionis) commiseritum esse illactenus, ut, *etc.*. Gell. 16, 19, 11: literas illatenus, qua dixi, legendas praebebat, App. Apol. p. 326.

illātĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [infero] *A carrying* or *bringing in* (a post-class. word): **I.** Lit.: mortui, *i. e. burying, interment*, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 2; 4: FERRI, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. *no.* 43.—**B.** In partic., *An impost, duty*: auctae, Cassiod. Varr. 2, 16.—**II.** Trop.: stupri, *i. e. a causing, committing*, Paul. Sent. 5, 4.—**B.** In partic., *A logical inference, conclusion*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34.

illātīvus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Inferring, concluding, illative* (cf. illatio, *no.* II. B): particulae (as *quamquam, quamvis, etsi*, etc.), Plin. in Diom. p. 410 P.

illātro (inl.), are, *v. n.* [in-latro] *To bark at* any thing (a poet. word.): manibus, Luc. 6, 729:—illatrat jejunis faucibus Orthrus, Sil. 13, 845.

illatus (inl.), a, um, *Part.*, from infero.

illaudābĭlis (inl.), e, *adj.* [in-laudabilis] *Not worthy of praise* (a post-Aug. word): carmen, Stat. S. 5, 5, 33: *illaudatus* est quasi illaudabilis, qui neque mentione aut memoria ulla dignus neque umquam nominandus est, Gell. 2, 6, 17; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 3, 5.

* **illaudandus** (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [in-laudo] *Unpraiseworthy*: facta plebis, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

illaudātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [in-laudo] *Not praised, unpraised, without fame, obscure* (post-Aug.): gubernator illaudatus, inglorius subit portum, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4; so Stat. Th. 11, 10; Sil. 14, 632; Claud. in Ruf. 2, 225.—* **II.** Poet. for illaudabilis, *Unworthy of praise, blamable, detestable*, abominandus: Busiris, Virg. G 3, 5 Serv.; cf. Gell. 2, 6, 17.

illautus, a, um, v. illotus.

ille (also in the archaic orthogr., olle), a, ud (and in the archaic form ollus, a, um, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 42; Virg. A. 5, 197:—*gen. sing. m.*, illi, Cato in Prisc. p. 694: *fem.*, illae *or* ollae, Lucr. 4, 1079), *pron. demonstr.* [perh. for isle from is] points, in opp. to hic, to something more remote, or which is regarded as more remote, *That*: (* abs., *he, she, it*).

I. In gen.: (*a*) With substantives: ille vir haud magna cum re sed plena fidei, Enn. Ann. 10, 4; id. ib. 4, 12: si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis, labor ille a vobis cito recedet . . . nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato in Gell. 16, 1 *fin.*: in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: in illa vita, id. ib. 1, 3.—(*β*) *Abs.*: Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17: ergo ille, cives qui id cogit, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: tum ille, Non sum, inquit, nescius, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 11, 45; cf. id. Rep. 1, 9; id. ib. 1, 10: illum ab Alexandrea discessisse nemo nunciat, id. Att. 11, 17, 3; cf., de illius Alexandrea discessu nihil adhuc rumoris, id. ib. 11, 18, 1: ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, Sall. C. 52, 12.—In the neuter with a follg. gen.: Galba erat negligentior, quam conveniret principi electo atque illud aetatis, Suet. Galb. 14; so, illud horae, id. Ner. 26.

B. Connected with other pronouns: itaque quum primum audivi, ego ille ipse factus sum: scis quem dicam, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 1; cf., qui cum illis una ipsum illum Carneadem diligenter audierat, id. de Or. 1, 11, 45; so, ille quoque ipse confessus est, Cels. 1, 3: huic illi legato, Cic. Fl. 22, 52; so, hunc illum fatis Portendi generum, Virg. A. 7, 255; cf., hic est enim ille vultus semper idem quem, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; and, hic est ille status quantitatis, Quint. 7, 4, 15: est idem ille tyrannus deterrimum genus, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: eandem illam (sphaeram), id. ib. 1, 14: quum et idem qui consuerunt et idem illud alii desiderent, id. Off. 2, 15 *fin.*: illum reliquit alterum apud matrem domi, Plaut. Men. prol. 26.

C. Opp. to hic, to indicate that object which is the more remote, to wit, either as regards the position of the word denoting it, or as it is conceived of by the writer; v. hic, p. 714, D.—In a different sense,

II. In partic.: **A.** Pregn., *That*, to indicate some well-known or celebrated object, equivalent to *the ancient, the well-known, the famous*: si Antipater ille Sidonius, quem tu probe, Catule, meministi, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: Xenophon, Socraticus ille, id. ib. 2, 14, 58: auditor Panaetii illius, id. ib. 1, 11, 45: a qua (gratia) te flecti non magis potuisse demonstras, quam Herculem Xenophontium illum a voluptate, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, id. de imp. Pomp. 9, 22: magno illi Alexandro simillimus, Vellei. 2, 41: honestum illud Solonis est, Cic. de Sen. 14, 50: illa verba, Quint. 10, 7, 2; so, velocitas, id. ib. 8.

B. Particular locutions: **1.** Hic . . . ille, *This . . . that, the one . . . the other*, of single objects in opp. to the whole: non dicam illinc hoc signum ablatum esse et illud; hoc dico, nullum te Aspendi signum, Verres, reliquisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, 53.

2. Ille aut *or* et ille, *This or this, such and such*: quaesisse, num ille aut ille defensurus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: commendo vobis illum et illum, Suet. Caes. 41.

3. Ille quidem . . . sed (autem, *etc.*) (* *Certainly, to be sure, indeed*, etc. . . . *but still*): philosophi quidam, minime mali illi quidem, sed, *etc.*, Cic. Off, 3, 9, 39: ludo autem et joco uti illo quidem licet, sed, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 29, 103: Q. Mucius enucleate ille quidem et polite, ut solebat, nequaquam autem, *etc.*, id. Brut. 30, 115: alter bellum comparat, non injustum illum quidem, suis tamen civibus exitiabile, id. Att. 10, 4, 3: sequi illud quidem, verum, *etc.*, id. Fat. 18, 41.

4. Ex illo, *From that time, since then* (poet. and very rarely): ex illo fluere et retro sublapsa referri Spes Danaum, Virg. A. 2, 169 (for which in full, *tempore* jam *ex illo* casus mihi cognitus urbis Trojanae, id. ib. 1, 623); so, solis ex illo vivit in antris, Ov. M. 3, 394: scilicet ex illo Junonia permanet ira, id. Her. 14, 85.—Hence,

A. illā, *adv.*, *In that way, in that direction, there* (extremely rare; perh. only in Plaut. and Tac.): nunc ego me illa per posticum ad congerrones conferam, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 27; id. Mil. 2, 3, 17:—ac ne pervium illa Germanicis exercitibus foret, obsepserat, Tac. H. 3, 8: solidum illa, id. ib. 5, 18; id. Ann. 2, 17: ipsum quin etiam Oceanum illa tentavimus, id. Germ. 34.

B. illo, *adv.*, *To that place, thither* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: principio ut illo advenimus, ubi primum terram tetigimus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 48: neque enim temere praeter, mercatores illo adit quisquam, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 3: illo propinqua vespera tribunus venit, Tac. A. 15, 69: nam illo non saxum, non materies advecta est, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, 147; Plin. 6, 28, 32; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 28; Plin. 18, 33, 76:—*To.* Vin' huc vocem? *Do.* Ego illo accessero, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 26: positiones huc aut illo versae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 11, 1.—**2.** Transf., **a.** *To that end, thereto:* haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut, *etc.*, *to that very purpose*, Caes. B. G. 4, 11, 4; so, spectat, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 7.—**b.** Post-class. for ibi, *There:* Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 23.

C. illim, *adv.*, An obsolete form for illinc (*i. e.* illim-ce), *From that place, thence* (ante-class. and a few times in Cic.): sarculum hinc illo profectus illim redisti rutrum, Pompon. in Non. 18, 21: illim equidem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2 (*al.* illinc): quid illim afferatur, id. ib. 7, 13, b, 7 (*al.* illinc):—omnem se amorem abjecisse illim atque in hanc transfudisse, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

illĕcĕbra (inl.), ae, *f.* [illicio] *An enticement*, in a good or bad sense, *an inducement, attraction, charm, allurement, bait, lure* (quite class.; in the sing. and plur.; a favorite word of Cic.): (α) *c. gen.* (subj. or obj.): quae tanta in ullo homine juventutis illecebra fuit, quanta in illo? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 8: maxima est illecebra peccandi impunitatis spes, id. Mil. 16, 43: voluptas est illecebra turpitudinis, id. Leg. 1, 11, 31: fallax illecebra admirationum, Gell. 10, 12, 4: quaestionis, id. 12, 5, 5.—In the plur.: habet etiam amoenitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4; so, voluptatis, id. de Sen. 12, 40; Fam. 15, 16, 3: vitiorum (*c. c.* lenocinia cupiditatum), id. Sest. 66, 138: corruptelarum, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13.—(β) *Abs.:* munditia illecebra animo est amantum, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 4: ad quam illecebram quum commoveretur nemo, *etc.*, Liv. 10, 4.—In the plur.: suis te oportet illecebris ipsa virtus trahat ad verum decus, Cic. Rep. 6, 23; id. ib. 6, 1: jocum tentavit, eo quod Illecebris erat et grata novitate morandus Spectator, Hor. A. P. 223.—**II.** Transf., concr., **A.** Of an alluring, seductive person, *An enticer, a decoy-bird*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 25; Truc. 1, 2, 82; 4, 2, 46.—**B.** *A plant*, called also andrachne agria, Plin. 25, 13, 103; 26, 12, 79.

illĕcĕbro (inl.), are, *v. a.* [illecebra] *To entice* (late Lat.): oculos carnis, Aug. Serm. 113.

illĕcĕbrōse, *adv.* *Alluringly, enticingly;* v. illecebrosus, *ad fin.*

illĕcĕbrōsus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [illecebra] *Full of allurement, very enticing, attractive, seductive* (ante- and post-class.): istoc illecebrosius Fieri nihil potest, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 54: sapor, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 144: insidiae, Amm. 30, 1.—*Adv.*, illĕcĕbrōse: Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 36 dub.—*Comp.:* agi, Amm. 30, 5.

illectāmentum (inl.), i, *n.* [illecto] *Means of allurement, an allurement, charm* (a post-class. word.): lenonia, App. Apol. p. 335: magica, id. ib. 338.

illectātio (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An attraction, charm* (post-class., and very rarely for the class. illecebra): jucundae sermonum, Gell. 18, 2, 1.

illecto (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [illicio] *To allure, attract, invite* (eccl. Lat.): patres, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

1. illectus (inl.), a, um, *Part.*, from illicio.

2. illectus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [in-lectus, from lego] * **I.** *Not collected, not gathered together:* stipula illecta sunt spicae in messe dejectae necdum lectae, Gai. Dig. 55, 16, 30.—**II.** *Not read, unread* (very rarely): si non accipiet scriptum illectumque remittet: Lecturam spera, Ov. A. A. 1, 469; App. Flor. *no.* 18.

3. * **illectus** (inl.), ūs, *m.* [illicio] *An allurement, enticement*, with a play upon the word lectus: magis illectum tuum quam lectum metuo, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 21.

* **illēgĭtĭme** (inl.), *adv.* [in-legitimus] *Unlawfully, illegitimately:* qui concipiuntur, Gai. Inst. 1, § 89.

illĕpĭde, *adv.*, v. illepidus, *ad fin.*

illĕpĭdus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [in-lepidus] *Impolite, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant, disagreeable* (rare, but quite class.): inamabilis, illepidus vivo, Malevolente ingenio natus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 3, 3: parens avarus, illepidus, in liberos difficilis, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72: homines, Gell. 18, 4, 10: deliciae illepidae atque inelegantes, Catull. 6, 2: votum (*c. c.* invenustum), id. 36, 17: verba durae et illepidae novitatis, Gell. 11, 7, 1.—*Adv.*, illepide, *Impolitely, rudely, inelegantly:* qui istoc pacto tam lepidam illepide appelles, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 50; so Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 77; Plin. 8, 51, 77; Gell. 18, 13, 5.

* **illēvĭgātus** (illaev. or inl.), a, um, *adj.* [in-laevigatus] *Not smooth, rough, harsh:* sonus (*c. c.* inconditus), Diom. p. 499 P.

1. illex (inl.), ēgis, *adj.* [in-lex] *That lives without law* or *contrary to law, lawless* (an ante-class. word); as a term of reproach: impure, inhoneste, injure, illex, labes populi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4; Caecil. in Non. 10, 24.

2. illex (inl.), ĭcis, *adj.* [illicio] *Alluring, enticing, seductive* (ante- and post-class.): oculi, App. Apol. p. 323: ars, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 6: halitus, id. Psych. 328.—More freq., **II.** Subst., *A decoy, lure:* aedis nobis area est, auceps sum ego, Esca est meretrix, lectus illex est, amatores aves, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 67 (*al.* illix).—**B.** Transf., *A seducer, a seductress:* malae rei tantae fuimus illices, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 35: illex animi Venus, App. Apol. p. 295.

* **illībābĭlis** (inl.), e, *adj.* [in-libo] *Incapable of diminution:* sapientia, Lact. 2, 7.

illībātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Undiminished, unimpaired, uninjured, unharmed* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): veteres illibataeque divitiae, *Cic. Sest. 43, 93; so, vires, Liv. 42, 30, 6: robur, Col. 12, 1, 1: imperium, Liv. 3, 61, 5: magnitudo, Vellej. 2, 48: gloria, Tac. A. 2, 46: libertas, Just. 28, 4: quae (*c. c.* integra), Plin. Pan. 25, 1: versus, *complete, unabridged*, Diom. p. 497 P.:—foedera prisci tori, *unviolated*, Luc. 2, 342; cf., virginitas, Val. Max. 6, 1, 4.

illībĕrālis (inl.), e, *adj.* [in-liberalis] *Unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, sordid, mean, disobliging* (quite class.; mostly of things): illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; so, labor, id. Fin. 1, 1, 3: facinus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 3: duplex omnino est jocandi genus, unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum: alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, id. Off. 1, 29, 104: res ad cognoscendum non illiberalis, id. de Or. 1, 32, 146: mens, Quint. 1, 3, 14: cibus (raphanus), Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 79:—servum haud illiberalem praebes te, Ter. And. 5, 5, 5: non te in me illiberalem putabit, *disobliging*, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 5.—*Adv.*, illībĕrālĭter, *Ignobly, ungenerously, meanly:* Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 24: factum a vobis (*c. c.* duriter immisericorditerque), id. Ad. 4, 5, 30: me audiatis ut unum e togatis, patris diligentia non illiberaliter institutum, Cic. Rep. 1, 22; id. Att. 16, 3, 2: aliquid aestimare valde illiberaliter, *i. e. meanly, stingily*, id. ib. 4, 2, 5.

illībĕrālĭtas (inl.), ātis, *f.* [illiberalis] *Conduct unworthy of a freeman, ignoble* or *ungenerous behavior, meanness, stinginess* (very rarely): habenda est ratio rei familiaris, sed ita, ut illiberalitatis avaritiaeque absit suspicio, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; id. Att. 8, 6, 3.

illībĕrālĭter (inl.), *adv.*, v. illiberalis, *ad fin.*

illībĕris (inl.), e, *adj.* [in-liberi] *Without children, childless* (a post-class. word): frater, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

1. illic, illaec, illuc, or **illoc,** *pron.* [ille-ce] *He, she,* or *it yonder, that* (only ante-class.): sed Amphitruonis illic est servus Sosia, A portu illic nunc cum laterna advenit, Plaut. Am. prol. 148 *sq.*; id. ib. 1, 1, 138: nimis demiror, Sosia, Quî illaec (*i. e.* Alcumena) illic me donatum esse aurea patera sciat, id. ib. 2, 2, 134: cupio dare mercedem, qui illunc, ubi sit, commonstret mihi, id. Curc. 4, 4, 34: unde auscultare possis, quom ego illanc osculer, id. Casin. 1, 45: latuit intus illic in illac hirnea, id. Amph. 1, 1, 275; cf., quid illac impudente audacius? id. ib. 2, 2, 186: sed quid illuc est? id. ib. 1, 1, 114; cf. id. Asin. 2, 1, 17: illuc sis vide, id. Pseud. 4, 1, 4: illuc est sapere? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 12: Hem illoc paciscere si potes: perge obsecro: Paciscere quidvis, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 29, et saep.: ubi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit? *that scoundrel*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 1.—**II.** With suffixed *ce* and the interrogative part *ne:* illiccine, *etc.:* *Si.* Illiccine est? *Ps.* Illic est, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 44: illanccine mulierem alere cum illa familia? Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 3.—Hence the local adverbs, illac and illoc.

A. illac, *That way, on that side, there.* angiporto Illac per hortum circuit clam, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 152: ita nunc hac an illac eam, incerta sum consilii, id. Rud. 1, 3, 31; so, hac atque illac perfluo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25; and, hac illac circumcursa, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 1:—omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos illac facere, *stand on that side, belong to that party*, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5.—* **2.** With a verb of motion, *To that place, thither:* forte revertebar festis Vestalibus illac, Qua, *etc.*, Ov. F. 6, 395.

B. illoc, *Thither:* post illoc veni quam, advenit, *etc.*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 3: quum illoc advenio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25.

2. illic, *adv.* [1. illic] *In that place, there* (most freq. ante-class.): haec illic est pugnata pugna usque a mane ad vesperum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97; id. ib. 261; id. ib. 1, 3, 36: multo melius, hic quae fiunt, quam illic, ubi sum assidue, scio, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 20: cives Romani, qui illic negotiarentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 102, 6. **II.** Transf., *With that person* or *thing* (so very rarely): non isto vivitur illic, Quo tu rere, modo, *i. e. with him, with Maecenas*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 48; so, civile bellum a Vitellio coepit et . . . initium illic fuit, Tac. H. 2, 47:—hic, ubi opus est, non verentur: illic, ubi nihil opus est, ibi verentur, Ter. And. 4, 1, 14.

illiccĭne, v. 1. illic, *no.* II.

(* **illĭcentĭōsus,** a, um [in-licentiosus] *Immoderate:* cachinnus, App. M. 2, p. 123, 30 Elm.)

illĭcet, v. ilicet.

illĭcio (inl.), lexi, lectum, 3. (*inf. perf sync.*, illexe, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68) *v. a.* [in-lacio] *To allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy* (and therefore most freq. in a bad sense, whereas allicere occurs oftenest in a good sense) (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; perh. only once in Cic.; in Caes. not at all): qui non sat habuit conjugem illexe in stuprum, Poët. (Attius?) ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68: is me ad illam illexit, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 7; so, homines mente alienatos ad se (hyaena), Plin. 28, 8, 27: aliquem in fraudem, Plaut. Mil. 5, 42; so id. Truc. 2, 2, 43; Ter. And. 5, 4, 8: quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexerat, Sall. C. 59, 1: aliquem ad proditionem, id. Jug. 47 *fin.*; so, illectus praemio, id. ib. 97, 3; cf. also, Gallorum fraude illectus, Tac. H. 4, 56; and id. Ann. 13, 37: quin etiam illud par in utroque nostrum, quod ab eisdem illecti sumus, *i. e. misled, led astray*, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 3: cavere, ne illiciaris, Lucr. 4, 1141: quietos Illicere, ut cuperent vitam mutare priorem, id. 5, 170: inescandae illiciendaeque multitudinis causa, Vellei. 2, 13, 2: pars dialectica utilis saepe illiciendo, implicando, Quint. 12, 2, 13. Poet.: saltus, *i. e. to surround with nets*, Naev. in Non. 6, 18.—In a good sense: ut populus illiciatur ad magistratus conspectum, *i. e. be summoned*, Var. L. L. 6, 9, 77, § 94.

illĭcĭtātor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [in-licito] *One who bids at an auction to make others bid higher, a sham-bidder, mock-purchaser:* non illicitatorem venditor, non, qui contra liceatur, emptor apponet, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; cf., nunc quoniam tuum pretium novi, illicitatorem potius ponam quam illud minoris veneat, id. Fam. 7, 2, 1 (the explanation, Fest. p. 113, "*illicitator* emptor" is doubtless an erroneous abbreviation).

illĭcĭte, *adv.*, v. illicitus, *ad fin.*

illĭcĭtus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [in-licitus] *Not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit* (a post-Aug. word): amor, Tac. A. 12, 5; cf., flammis arsere senes, Luc. 6, 454: exactiones, Tac. A. 13, 51: viae, *i. e. by which it is forbidden to go*, Val. Fl. 1, 97; so, undas temerare rudentibus, id. ib. 1, 627; cf., ire per illicitum pelago, Stat. Th. 1, 223: per licita et illicita foedatus, Tac. A. 15, 37: lampas coeli, *i. e. lightning* (because what was struck by it was not allowed to be touched), Stat. Th. 10, 470.—*Sup.*: res illicitissima atque indignissima, Aug. Ep. 202 *med.*—*Adv.*, illĭcĭte, *In a forbidden* or *unlawful manner, unlawfully, illegally:* aedificare, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 11, § 14: contrahere matrimonium, Papin. ib. 48, 5, 38: comparare praedium, Macer, ib. 49, 16, 9, et saep.

illĭcĭum (inl.), ĭi, *n.* [illicio] **I.** *That which entices, an allurement, inducement* (ante-class.): si transiturae sunt apes, alvearia apiastro perfricanda, quod illicium hoc illis, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 22; so in the *plur.*, ib. 31.—**II.** Publicist's *t. t.*, *A calling together of the people*, "Var. L. L. 6, 9, 77, § 94;" cf. Fest. s. h. v. § 113.

illĭco, *adv.* [in-loco] *In that very place, on the spot, there.* **I.** Lit. (ante-class.): his persuadent, ut illico manerent: pars illico manent, Cass. Hemin. in Non. 325, 10; so, manete illico, Caecil. ib. 12; Naev. ib. 7: illico habitato, Att. ib.: otiose nunc jam illico hic consiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2 *Don.*; so, sta illico, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 18.—**II.** Transf.: * **A.** "*Illico* illo" (*to that place, thither*), Non. 325, 5; Turpilius in Non. l. l.—**B.** Of a moment of time, as also our expression *on the spot*, i. q. *Instantly, immediately, directly* (so quite class.): regrediendum est illico, Pac. in Non. 325, 2: illico ante ostium hic erimus, Caecil. ib. 3: haec ubi legati pertulere, Amphitruo castris illico Producit omnem exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 61; cf. Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 51, and id. Casin. 4, 4, 6: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, artes illico nostrae conticescunt, Cic. Mur. 10, 22: sequitur illico, id. Fat. 12, 28: illicone ad praetorem ire convenit? id. Quint. 15, 48.

illīdo (inl.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [in-laedo] *To strike* or *dash against, beat against, to strike, dash,* or *beat* in any direction (a poet. word): libravit cestus effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro, Virg. A. 5, 480: ad vulnus manus, Cic. poët. Tusc. 3, 31, 76 *fin.*: naves vadis, Virg. A. 1, 112; so, repagula ossibus, Ov. M. 5, 121: funale fronti, id. ib. 12, 250: dentem fragili (corpori), Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: caput foribus, Suet. Aug. 23: superbissimos vultus solo, Plin. Pan. 52, 4: linum illisum in silice, Plin. 19, 1, 3: fluctus se illidit in litore, Quint. 10, 3, 30 Zumpt *N. cr.*: quos Rex suus illisit pelago, *drove to the sea*, i. e. *forced to navigate the sea*, Val. Fl. 7, 52: avidos illidit in aegrum Cornipedem cursus, *i. e. guides*, Stat. Th. 11, 517.—**II.** Transf., *To strike* or *dash to pieces* (extremely seldom): illisis cruribus, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 10: serpens compressa atque illisa morietur, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 25 *fin.*

illĭgātĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illigo] *A binding, joining, fastening* (a post-class. word): nodorum, Arn. 5, 156: alterna circulorum, Mart. Cap. 2, 45.

illĭgo (inl.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [in-ligo] *To bind on, tie on, to fasten* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: emblemata ita scite in aureis poculis illigabat, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 24, 54; so, literae in jaculo illigatae, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 4; and, in eo (corpore) influente atque effluente animi divini ambitus illigabant, Cic. Univ. 13: quum Archimedes lunae, solis, quinque errantium motus in sphaeram illigavit, *attached* or *added to the celestial globe*, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 63; so, in currus distentum illigat Metium, Liv. 1, 28, 10: illigata aratra juvencis, Hor. Epod. 1, 25; so, juga tauris, id. ib. 3, 11: dolia aedibus, Jabol. Dig. 33, 7, 27: illigata tigna tenere, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 7: manibus post tergum illigatis, Liv. 5, 27, 9: faciem laxis vesicis illigant, Plin. 33, 7, 40.

B. In partic., with the idea of hinderance to free motion predominating, *To fetter, encumber, entangle, impede* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): inutilis inque ligatus Cedebat clipeoque inimicum hastile trahebat, Virg. A. 10, 794: se impeditis locis, Tac. A. 13, 40: volucres viscatis illigatae viminibus, Petr. 109: illigatus praedâ, Tac. A. 3, 21: aliquem veneno, id. ib. 6, 32.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To attach, connect, bind:* (paeon) quam commodissime putatur in solutam orationem illigari, Cic. Or. 64, 215: orationis genus, in quo omnes verborum illigantur lepores, id. ib. 27, 76: sententiam verbis, id. de Or. 3, 44, 175: sermonibus ejusmodi personas tam graves illigare, id. Acad. 2, 2, 6: non iis conditionibus illigabitur pax, ut movere bellum possit, Liv. 33, 12, 13: id. 36, 11, 2.

B. In partic. (acc. to *no.* I. B), *To bind*, in a good or bad sense; *to bind, to oblige, to hold bound; to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede:* magnis et multis pignoribus M. Lepidum res publica illigatum tenet, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 8: so, familiari amicitia illigati Philippo erant, Liv. 32, 22, 11; and, nos praeceptis illigaverunt, Quint. 5, 13, 60: ut sociali foedere se cum Romanis non illigarent, Liv. 45, 25, 9; so id. 41, 24, 15: illigari bello, id. 32, 21, 11: angustis et concisis disputationibus illigati, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: aliquem conscientia, Tac. A. 15, 51: vix illigatum te triformi Pegasus expediet Chimaera, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 23.

illim, *adv.*, v. ille, *ad fin.*, *no.* C.

* **illīmātus** (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [in-limus] *Fastened* or *attached by means of rich earth:* frondes, Col. 9, 7, 4 Schneid. *N. cr.*

* **illīmis** (inl.), e, *adj.* [id.] *Without mud* or *slime:* fons, *i. e. pure, clear*, Ov. M. 3, 407.

illinc, *adv.* [ille] *From that place, thence:* **I.** Lit.: jube illos illinc abscedere, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 36: illinc venire, id. Men. 2, 3, 61: se illinc subducet, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 14: illinc huc transferetur virgo, id. Ad. 4, 7, 13: illinc equidem Cnaeum profectum puto, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2: imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi Vota suscipere, *here and there*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 74; cf., et hinc et illinc, id. Most. 3, 1, 38.—**II.** Transf., *From that person* or *thing, from that quarter, from* or *on that side:* si illinc beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4: omnem se amorem abjecisse illinc (*al.* illim), id. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

illĭnīmentum (inl.), i, *n.* [illinio] *A besmearing, anointing* (a post-classical word): medicamentorum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8 *med.*

illĭnio, ire, v. the follg. art.

illĭno (inl.), lēvi, lĭtum, 3. (also acc. to the 4th conj.: illinire, Col. 12, 46, 5; Plin. 30, 8, 21: illiniri, id. 32, 10, 51: illinivit, id. 20, 17, 73) *v. a.* [in-lino] *To put on by smearing* or *spreading, to smear, spread,* or *lay on* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): collyria oculis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 31; so, papavera madefacta teneris genis, Ov. Med. fac. 100: psyllion fronti, Plin. 25, 12, 91: anisum recens phreneticis, id. 20, 17, 73: solani folia, Cels. 5, 26, 33:—aurum vestibus illitum, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 14; so, aurum tecto, Sen. Ep. 119 *fin.*: aurum marmori, Plin. 33, 3, 20.—Poet.: quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris, *spreads*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 10: quodcumque semel chartis illeverit, *i. e. has written*, id. Sat. 1, 4, 36.—**II.** Transf.: aliquid aliqua re, *To besmear, bedaub, anoint* with any thing: ventrem sanguine, Plin. 28, 14, 58; so id. 30, 8, 21: adustas gingivas melle, Cels. 7, 12, 1: texta Nesseo veneno, Ov. Her. 9, 163: pocula ceris, id. Met. 8, 670: faces taedamque et malleolos pice, Liv. 42, 64, 3; so, faces galbano, Suet. Galb. 3: navem bitumine ac sulphure, Curt. 4, 3: porticum Medis, *to paint*, Pers. 3, 53: tela dolis, Luc. 8, 382, et saep.—**B.** Trop.: venustatis, non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, *daubed over with paint*, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: donum inimicorum veneno illitum, Liv. 5, 2, 3: vita illita macula, Sil. 11, 43.

* **illĭquĕfactus** (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [in-liquefacio] *Melted, liquefied, liquid:* tamquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.

* **illĭquor** (inl.), i, *v. dep. n.* [in-liquor] *To flow into:* cochleae, quum illis de coelo nihil illiquitur, Symm. Ep. 1, 27.

illīsĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illido] *A striking* or *dashing against* (late Lat.): scopulorum, Hier. Ep. 43, 3.

1. illisus (inl.), a, um, *Part.*, from illido.

2. illīsus (inl.), ūs, *m.* [illido] *A striking* or *dashing against* (occurring only in the *abl. sing.*): aquarum, Sil. 17, 246: illisu repercussus ventus, Plin. 2, 48, 49.

illītĕrātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [in-literatus] **I.** *Unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned* (quite class.): quem cognovimus virum bonum et non illiteratum, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25: rusticus illiteratusque, Quint. 2, 21, 16: illiteratum dicimus non ex toto rudem, sed ad literas altiores non perductum, Sen. Ben. 5, 13; but cf. also of one who can not read, Col. 1, 8, 4.—Of things: incidunt in sermone vario multa, quae fortasse illis quum dixi nec illiterata nec insulsa esse videantur, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: nervi, Hor. Epod. 8, 17: scribo plurimas sed illiteratissimas literas, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9; id. ib. 2, 3, 8.—**II.** *Unwritten*, i. e. *not drawn up in writing, ἄγραφος* (post-class. and very rarely): tacito illiteratoque Atheniensium consensu, Gell. 11, 18, 4; cf., "*illiterata* pax est, quae literis comprehensa non est," Fest. p. 113 Müll.

1. illitus (inl.) a, um, *Part.*, from illino.

2. illĭtus (inl.), ūs, *m.* [illino] *A bedaubing, besmearing, anointing* (only in the *abl. sing.*): with medicaments, Plin. 26, 15, 90; 28, 15, 61.

illix, icis, v. 2. illex.

illo, *adv.*, v. ille, *ad fin.*

illoc: 1. *Neutr. pron.*, v. illic.—**2.** *Adv.*, v. illic, *ad fin.*

* **illŏcābĭlis** (inl.), e, *adj.* [in-loco] *That can not be portioned off, without a portion;* (* acc. to others, *That can not, on account of her poverty, be disposed of in marriage*): virginem habeo grandem, dote cassam atque illocabilem, Var. L. L. 5, 2, 7, § 14.

illorsum et aliorsum sicut introrsum dixit Cato, (*Thitherward, thither*), Fest. s. v. ALIORSUM, p. 27.

illōtus (inl.; also written illautus and illutus), a, um, *adj.* [in-lotus] *Unwashed, uncleaned, unclean, dirty:* **I.** Lit.: (*a*) Form *illotus:* illotis manibus aliquid tractare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 103: toralia, Hor. S. 2, 4, 84: echini, id. ib. 2, 8, 52: cochleae, Plin. 30, 6, 16: faex vini, id. 23, 2, 31: sudor, Virg. G. 3, 443.—(β) Form *illautus:* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 23.—(γ) Form *illutus:* vinacei, Cato R. R. 147.—**b.** Proverb., illotis manibus *or* pedibus facere aliquid, *i. e. to undertake a thing without due preparation*, Gai. Dig. 1, 2, 1;—Gell. 1, 9, 8; 17, 5 *fin.*; Macr. 1, 24 *med.*—* **II.** Trop.: illotus sermo, Auct. Decl. in Sall. *init.*

* **illūbrĭcans** (inl.), antis, *Part.* [in-lubrico] *Moving in a slippery manner:* membra sua leniter, App. M. 2, p. 117.

1. illuc, *neutr. pron.*, v. 1. illic.

2. illuc, *adv.* [ille] *To that place, thither*: **I.** Lit.: imus huc, illuc hinc; quum illuc ventum est, ire illuc libet, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10, 12: clam illuc redeundum est mihi, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 29: quum illuc veneris, id. Merc. 3, 4, 64: paulo momento huc illuc impelli, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31; so, huc illuc quasi vitabundi agitare, Sall. J. 60, 4; and, salientes huc illuc, Quint. 10, 7, 6; for which, huc atque illuc intuens, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184; and, huc et illuc Cursitant mixtae pueris puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 9.—**II.** Transf., *To that person or thing, thereto* (very rarely): *Pe.* Illuc redi. *Me.* Quo ego redeam? *Pe.* Equidem ad phrygionem censeo, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 54: quo res haec pertinet? illuc. Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 23: illuc, unde abii, redeo: Nemon' ut avarus, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 1, 108; cf. ib. 1, 3, 38.

illūcĕo (inl.), ēre, *v. n.* [in-luceo] *To shine in* or *on* something, *to light up, illuminate* a thing (extremely seldom; perh. ἅπαξ εἰρημ.): atra pix tuo capiti illuceat, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 65.

illūcesco or **illucisco** (inl.), luxi, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [in-lucesco] **I.** *Neutr.*, said of the day or of the sun, *To grow light, begin to shine, to break, dawn* (most freq. in the *tempp. perff.*): illucescet ille aliquando dies, quum tu, *etc.*, Cic. Mil. 26, 69:—qui (dies) ut illuxit, mortui sunt reperti, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 114; cf., pro dii immortales, quis hic illuxit dies? id. Frgm. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 76; and Ov. M. 7, 431; so, dies (alicui), Cic. Pis. 15, 34; Phil. 1, 12, 30; Acad. 2, 22, 69; Div. 1, 24, 50; cf. also, ea nocte, cui illuxit dies caedis, *on which arose the day*, etc., Suet. Caes. 81: quum tertio die sol illuxisset, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96.—Hence, **2.** Impers., illuxit, *It was light, day had dawned* (so very rarely; not in Cic.; perh. also not in Caes.; for in B. C 1, 23, 1, luxit seems the better reading; v. Oud. ad loc.): ubi illuxit, Romanus productus in aciem, Liv. 2, 65, 1.

B. Trop.: quum populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 24: clarissimum deinde Homeri illuxit ingenium, Vellei. 1, 5, 1.—Impers.: apud quem si illuxerit, non universa pretia in patrimonium tuum processisse, *shall be made clear, apparent*, Cod. Justin. 5, 71, 10.—**II.** *Act.*, *To shine upon, give light to* (Plautin.): ut mortales illuciscas luce clara et candida, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 49; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 22.

illuctans (inl.), antis, *Part.* [in-luctor] *Struggling in* or *with* any thing; poet.: meditans verba illuctantia labris, *struggling against*, Stat. Th. 4, 790.

illūcubrātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [in-lucubratus] *Not composed by night* (late Lat.): illucubrata atque impolita scripta, Sulp. Sev. Ep. ad Bass. 3.

***illūcŭlasco** (inl.), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [in-luceo], said of the day, *To break, dawn*: quum dies illuculascet, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 5 ed. Mai.

illūdĭa (inl.), ōrum, *n.* [illudo] *Illusions* (a post-class. word): Tert. Resurr. carn. 16.

illudio (inl.), are, v. the follg. art.

illūdo (inl.), si, sum, 3. (also, acc. to the 1st conj., illudiabant, Gell. 1, 7, 3) *v. n.* and *a.* [in-ludo],

I. *Neutr.*, *To play at* or *with* any thing, *to sport with, amuse one's self with* a thing: **A.** In gen. (so very seldom): illudo chartis, *i. e. amuse myself with writing*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 139: ima videbatur talis illudere palla, Tib. 3, 4, 35.

B. In partic., pregn.: **1.** *To make sport* or *game of, to jest, mock*, or *jeer at, to ridicule* (quite class.): (*a*) *c. dat.*: ut ne plane videaris hujus miseri fortunis et horum virorum talium dignitati illudere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; so, ut semper gaudes illudere rebus Humanis! Hor. S. 2, 8, 62: illudere capto, Virg. A. 2, 64: discrimini publico, Suet. Tib. 2.—(*β*) *In aliquem* or *aliquo*: ut ne impune in nos illuseris, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 20; cf., quae quum dixisset in Albucium illudens, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171:—adeon' videmur vobis esse idonei, In quibus sic illudatis? Ter. And. 4, 4, 19.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: illuseras heri inter scyphos, quod dixeram controversiam esse, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 7, 22.

2. *To sport* or *fool away* a thing, *i. e. to destroy* or *waste in sport*; in an obscene sense, *to violate, abuse* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (*a*) *c. dat.*: cui (frondi) Silvestres uri assidue capreaeque sequaces Illudant, Virg. G. 2, 375: pecuniae illudere, Tac. H. 2, 94 *fin.*:—C. Caesar etiam matri ejus illusit, id. Ann. 15, 72; so, pueritiae Britannici, id. ib. 13, 17: feminarum illustrium capitibus, Suet. Tib. 45.—(*β*) *Abs.*: tum variae illudant pestes, Virg. G. 1, 181.

II. *Act.* (in all the meanings of *no.* I.): **A.** In gen., *To play at* or *with* any thing (poet. and very rarely): illusas auro vestes, *i. e. lightly interwoven*, Virg. G. 2, 464; imitated by Avien. Perieg. 1258; cf. the periphrase: illusa pictae vestis inania, Prud. στεφ. 14, 104.

B. In partic., pregn.: **1.** *To scoff* or *mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to set at naught, to ridicule* (so most freq.): satis superbe illuditis me, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 22: ut is, qui illusus sit plus vidisse videatur. Quid autem turpius quam illudi? Cic. Lael. 26, 99: miseros, id. de Or. 2, 58, 237: illusi ac destituti, id. Quint. 16, 51: facetiis illusus, Tac. A. 15, 68:—pergisne eam, Laeli, artem illudere, in qua primum excello ipse? Cic. Rep. 1, 13; so, artes, Ov. M. 9, 66: ipsa praecepta (rhetorum), Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87: illud nimium acumen (*opp.* admirari ingenium), id. ib. 1, 57, 243: voces Neronis, quoties caneret, Tac. A. 14, 52: virtutem verbis superbis, Virg. A. 9, 634.

2. *To destroy, ruin, violate, abuse* (so very rarely): vitam filiae, Ter. And. 5, 1, 3: illusique pedes (*i. e.* crapula) vitiosum ferre recusant Corpus, *ruined, i. e. unable to stand, staggering*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 108:—corpus alicujus, Tac. A. 1, 71.

illūmĭnāte, *adv.*, v. illumino, *ad fin.*

illūmĭnātĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illumino] *A lighting up, enlightening* (a post-class. word): **I.** Lit.: solis, Macr. S. 1, 18.—**II.** Trop.: bonorum, Tert. adv. Herm. 15.

illūmĭnātor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An enlightener* (eccl. Lat.), trop.: religionis Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17 *fin.*: noster Deus, Lact. 6, 18.

illūmĭno (inl.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [in-lumino] *To light up, make light, illuminate* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: luna illuminata a sole, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119; so, puteum (sole), Plin. 2, 73, 75: tabulata gallinarum parvis fenestellis, Col. 8, 3, 3: vias igni, Stat. Th. 12, 575.—**B.** Transf., *To embellish* or *adorn* with any thing bright: corona aurea fulgentibus geminis illuminata, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60; so Lampr. Comm. 17: purpura omnem vestem illuminat, Plin. 9, 36, 60.—**II.** Trop., *To set in a clear light, to set off, make conspicuous* (esp. freq. in rhetor. lang. of brilliant oratory): translatum, quod maxime tamquam stellis quibusdam notat et illuminat orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 170; cf. id. Or. 25, 83; so, orationem sententiis, id. de Or. 3, 54, 208: orationem translatorum nitore, Quint. 12, 10, 36: pulchritudinem rerum (claritas orationis), id. 2, 16, 10; cf. id. 8, 3, 73: horum fidem Mytilenaeorum perfidia illuminavit, Vellei. 2, 18, 3: nisi Thebas unum os Pindari illuminaret, *made illustrious*, id. 1, 18, 3: illuminata sapientia, Cic. Brut. 58, 213.—Hence

*illūmĭnāte (inl.), *adv.*, *Clearly, luminously*: dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.

illūmĭnus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [in-lumen] *Without light, dark* (a post-class. word): nuptiae Proserpinae, App. M. 6, p. 174.

illūnis (inl.), e, *adj.* [in-luna] *Moonless, without moonlight* (a post-Aug. word): nox, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14; Sil. 15, 619.—Also, **illunus,** a, um: noctis tempore, App. M. 3, p. 278 Oud. *N. cr.*

(***illuo,** ĕre, *v. a.* and *n.* [in-luo] *To wash against, to wash*: mare Hispanas, Plin. 3, 5, 10.—*Act.*: id, quod amnis fundo illuit, *to bring to by washing*, Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 16; *al.* alluit.)

Illuricus, *adj.*, and **Illurii,** orum, v. Illyr.

illūsĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illudo] *A mocking, jeering; irony*, a figure of speech, "Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202;" also quoted in Quint. 9, 1, 28; cf. id. 8, 6, 54.

illūsor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A mocker, scoffer* (a post-class. word): legis, Tert adv. Marc. 4, 35 *med.*; so Aug. Ep. 253 *fin.*; Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 72.

***illustrāmentum** (inl.), i, *n.* [illustro] *An embellishment, ornament* of speech: pronunciationis, Quint. 11, 3, 149.

***illustrātĭo** (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] In rhetoric, *Vivid representation*: "insequetur ἐνάργεια, quae a Cicerone *illustratio* et *evidentia* nominatur, quae non tam dicere videtur quam ostendere," Quint. 6, 2, 32.

illustrātor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An enlightener* (a post-class. word): Deus illustrator rerum, Lact. 2, 9; Inscr. Rein cl. 6, *no.* 129.

illustre (inl.), *adv.*, v. illustris, *ad fin.*

illustris (inl.), e (also in the *nom sing. masc.*, illuster, Val. Max. 4, 1, 5; ib. 3, 11), *adj.* [in-lustro] *Lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: ostendebat Carthaginem de excelso et pleno stellarum, illustri et claro quodam loco, Cic. Rep. 6, 11; cf., tum nec nimis illustres nec vehementer obscuros locos haberi oportet, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32; so, locus, Cels. 3, 6: habitare bonis et illustribus domiciliis, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: balnearia, Col. 1, 6, 2: illustris et pellucida stella, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130; so, radii solis, Plin. 18, 35, 78: noctes, id. 9, 16, 23: coelum, Val. Fl. 6, 528.—*Comp.*: ostio et lumine illustriore, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 5; cf., solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40; Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 6.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Mentally bright*, i. e. *clear, plain, distinct, evident, manifest*: praeter haec, quae testata sunt et illustria, habeo multa occultiora, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 6: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 3; cf., illustribus igitur rebus insistis ... a certis et illustrioribus cohibes assensum, id. Acad. 2, 29, 94: nec vero ita disseram de re tam illustri tamque nota, ut, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 24 Mos.: factum illustre notumque omnibus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, 34: visus insignis et illustris, id. N. D. 1, 2, 15 *fin.*: *illustris* oratio est, si, *etc.* ... est enim haec pars orationis, quae rem constituat paene ante oculos ... est plus aliquanto illustre quam illud dilucidum: altero fit, ut intelligamus, altero vero ut videre videamur, id. Part. or. 6, 20: si desit illustris explanatio, propositio, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 2, 2: instruenda est vita exemplis illustribus, Sen. Ep. 83.

B. *Morally bright*, i. e. *distinguished, respectable, famous, honorable, illustrious*: homines illustres honore ac nomine, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 5, 18: illustrium hominum aetates et tempora persequi (shortly after, de *clarorum* virorum laudibus), Cic. Brut. 19, 74: illustribus in personis temporibusque, id. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.*: illustris orator, id. Brut. 32, 122; so, poëtae, Quint. 5, 11, 36: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 4: de antiquis illustrissimus quisque pastor erat, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 6: philosophorum illustrissimi, Gell. 18, 7, 3: feminae, *noble*, Suet. Tib. 45; Calig. 36; so, cum illustribus provinciarum, id. Caes. 48; and, quorundam illustrium exsequiae, id. Tib. 32:—paterfamiliae illustriore loco natus, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 3: Themistoclis nomen est quam Solonis illustrius, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75: vitae ratio illustrior, id. Rep. 3, 3; cf., sunt illustriora quae publice fiunt, id. ib. 3, 12; id. Fam. 1, 7, 9: major atque illustrior res, *more important, more remarkable*, Caes. B. G. 7, 3, 2: causarum illustrium quascumque defendi nunc conficio orationes, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38.

Adv. (acc. to *no.* II. A), *Clearly, distinctly, perspicuously* (very rare; in the pos. it appears not to occur): illustrius, Cic. Fam. 10, 19, 1; Arn. 2, 44: illustrissime descripsit, Gell. 9, 13, 4.

illustro (inl.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [illustris] *To light up, make light, illuminate* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: sol cuncta sua luce illustret et compleat, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 (*al.* collustret;

v. Mos. ad loc.); so, o, qua sol habitabiles Illustrat oras, maxime principum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 5; Plin. 2, 18, 16: ergastulum angustis illustratum fenestris, Col. 1, 6, 3.

II. Trop. (acc. to illustris, *no.* II. A and B): **A.** *To make clear* to the mind, *to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain:* ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrentur, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20; cf., illustrantur, erumpunt omnia, id. ib. 1, 3, 6; and id. Rep. 2, 18; cf. also Lucr. 1, 138: omnia illustrata, patefacta, comperta sunt per me, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3; so id. ib. 3, 9, 21; cf., si modo id patefactum et illustratum est, id. Lael. 26, 97; and. jus obscurum et ignotum patefacere et illustrare, id. de Or. 1, 39, 177: philosophiam veterem Latinis literis illustrare, id. Acad. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. Brut. 64, 228:—illustrant eam (orationem) quasi stellae quaedam translata verba atque immutata, *to place in the right light, to embellish, set off, adorn,* id. Or. 27, 92; cf. id. Inv. 2, 15, 49; and, de illustranda oratione ut diceres, id. de Or. 3, 36, 144; so, orationem, Quint. 4, 3, 4; 8, 6, 14; 11, 1, 2.

B. *To make morally bright, to render famous, renowned, illustrious:* aliquem laudibus, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1: quem Brutus cognomine suo illustravit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 82: familiam illustrare, Suet. Galb. 3:—illustrabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2: humilius genus illustrasse factis, Quint. 3, 7, 10: summa quibus illustratur forum ingenia, id. 10, 1, 122; cf., Padus poena Phaëthontis illustratus, Plin. 3, 16, 20; and, vina maxime illustrata Messalae potu et salute, id. 14, 6, 8, § 69; Quint. 10, 1, 67; cf., quid prius illustrem satiris Musaque pedestri? Hor. S. 2, 6, 17; and Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 91.

illūsus (inl.), a, um, *Part.*, from illudo.

* **illūtĭbarbus** (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [illutus-barba] *With a filthy beard:* Marsyas, App. Flor. p. 341.

* **illūtĭbĭlis** (inl.), e, *adj.* [in-luo] *That can not be washed out:* odor, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 57 dub.

illūtus (inl.), a, um, v. illotus.

illŭvĭes (inl.), ēi, *f.* [in-luo; qs. that which is washed on any thing, a dirty deposit; hence transf.] **I.** *Dirt, filth, uncleanness, nastiness* of the body (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hic cruciatur fame, frigore, illuvie, imbalnitie, imperfundie, incuria, Lucil. in Non. 126, 2; so id. ib. 125, 31; Varr. ib. 34; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 54: pectus illuvie scabrum, Cic. poët. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: illuvie ac squalore obsitus, Tac. A. 4, 28: illuvie deformis, id. Hist. 4, 46: vellera morbo illuvieque peresa, Virg. G. 3, 561: oris, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12.—As a term of reproach: di te perdant . . . oboluisti allium, Germana illuvies, rusticus, hircus, hara suis, *you perfect beast,* Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39.—**II.** *An overflowing, inundation* (post-classical): aquarum, Just. 2, 1; 6: placida, *i. e. the water that has overflowed,* Tac. A. 12, 51.

Illyrii (archaic orthogr., Illurii, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 10), ōrum. *m.*, Ἰλλύριοι, *A people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania,* Mel. 2, 2, 1; 12; Liv. 10, 2; 42, 26; 43, 9, et saep.: in Illyriis, *i. e. in Illyria,* Plin. 2, 103, 106.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Illўrĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Illyrians, Illyrian:* ager, Cato in Gell. 11, 3, 2: latro, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40.—Hence, **2.** Subst., **Illўrĭa,** ae, *f., The country of Illyria,* Prop. 1, 8, 2; as consisting of two parts, Roman and Grecian Illyria, also in the plur., Illyriae, arum, Prop. 2, 16, 10.—**B. Illўrĭcus** (also written Illuricus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 10), a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Illyrians, Illyrian:* mare, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: sinus, Virg. A. 1, 243: undae, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 22: pix, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 45: gentes, Mel. 2, 3, 11: facies hominis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 10.—Subst., Illyricum, i, *n., The country of Illyria,* Var. R. R. 2, 10, 9; Cic. Att. 10, 6, 3; Liv. 43, 9; Mel. 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 21, 25.—**C. Illўrĭcĭānus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: gens, Valer. ap. Treb. Claud. 14: omnes, Cod. Theod. 10, 10, 26.—**D. Illўris,** ĭdis, *f., Illyrian:* ora, Ov. Tr. 2, 225; Sil. 8, 292; Epidamnos, Luc. 2, 624.—Subst., *The country of Illyria,* Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 79; Mel. 1, 3, 4.

(* **Ilōtae,** ārum, *m.*, v. Helotes.)

Īlus, i, *m.*, Ἶλος, *A son of Tros, brother of Assaracus and Ganymede, father of Laomedon, king of the Trojans, and founder of Ilium,* Virg. A. 6, 650; Ov. M. 11, 756.—**II.** *Surname of* Ascanius, Virg. A. 1, 268.

Ilva, ae, *f. The modern Island of Elba, in the Mediterranean Sea,* Mel. 2, 7, 19; Plin. 3, 6, 12; 34, 14, 4; Liv. 30, 39; Virg. A. 10, 173; Sil. 8, 617.

im, i. q. eum, v. is, *ad init.*

(* **Imachărensis** (Imacar.), e, *adj. Of Imachăra, a city in the eastern part of Sicily,* now *Maccara:* Leontes, Cic. Verr. 5, 7, 15: ager, id. ib. 3, 18, 47. Imacharenses (Imacar.), *The inhabitants of Imachara,* id. ib. 3, 42, 100.)

ĭmāgĭnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [imaginor] *That represents* or *pictures to himself* (a post-class. word): carnificem imaginabundus, App. M. 3 *init.*

ĭmāgĭnālis, e, *adj.* [imago] *Figurative* (late Latin): descriptio Judaeorum, Vet. interpr. Iren. 5, 11.—*Adv.*, ĭmāgĭnālĭter, Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 12, 5; 6.

ĭmāgĭnālĭter, *adv.*, v. preced. art.

ĭmāgĭnārĭe, *adv.*, v. imaginarius, *ad fin.*

ĭmāgĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [imago] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to images, image-* (late Lat.): pictor, plastes, Edict. Diocl. p. 22.—**B.** Subst., imaginarius, ii, *m.*, i. q. imaginifer, *The bearer of the emperor's image* (as a standard), Veg. Mil. 2, 7.—**II.** *That exists only in appearance, seeming, nominal, fancied, imaginary* (not ante-Aug.): fasces, Liv. 3, 41, 1: titulus nuptiarum (*c. c.* falsus), App. Apol. p. 323: venditio, Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 55: imaginariae militiae genus, Suet. Claud. 25: funus, Capit. Pertin. 15.—* *Adv.*, ĭmāgĭnārĭe: effingere epigrammata, *according to imagination, as fancy prompts,* Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

ĭmāgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [imaginor] *A mental image, fancy, imagination* (a post-Aug. word): libidinum imaginationes in somno, Plin. 20, 7, 26 *fin.:* Aegyptum, secretis imaginationibus agitans, Tac. A. 15, 36.

ĭmāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [imago] *Of* or *belonging to an image, image-* (late Latin): figurae, *image-figures,* i. e. *that serve as likenesses,* Venant. Fortun. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 276: poenae, *i. e. for refusing to worship an image,* Sedul. 1, 187.

ĭmāgĭnĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [imago-fero] *An image-bearer,* i. e. *one who bears the emperor's image* (as a standard), Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3478 *sq.*

ĭmāgĭno, without *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [imago] *To give an image of, to represent, fashion* (a post-classical word and very rare): ut speculum in loco certo positum nihil imaginat, aliorsum translatum facit imagines, Gell. 16, 18, 3: terram digitis suis imaginatam metuere et adorare, Lact. 5, 13 *fin.*

ĭmāgĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [id.] *To picture to one's self, to fancy, imagine* (a post-Aug. word): ipse etiam M. Tullius quaerit adhuc eum (eloquentem), et tantum imaginatur ac fingit, Quint. 12, 1, 21; so, fercula triumphi, Plin. 9, 35, 58: pavorem eorum, Tac. A. 15, 69: nec solum quae facta sint aut fiant, sed etiam quae futura sint aut futura fuerint, imaginamur, Quint. 9, 2, 41; so Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 7:—Venerem per somnia, Plin. 20, 13, 51; so of dreams, Calpurnia uxor imaginata est, collabi fastigium domus, Suet. Caes. 81.

(**imaginosum,** a corrupted word in Catull. 41, 8; v. the commentators, *ad loc.*)

ĭmāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [root IM, whence imitor; and with a sibilant SIM, whence similis] *An imitation, copy* of a thing, *an image, likeness* (i. e. a picture, statue, mask, an apparition, ghost, phantom; the latter only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf., simulacrum): "*imago* ab imitatione dicta," Fest. p. 112 Müll.; cf., "*imago* dicitur quasi *imitago,*" Porphyr. Hor. Od. 1, 12, 4.

I. Lit.: Spartiates Agesilaus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse . . . unus Xenophontis libellus in eo rege laudando facile omnes imagines omnium statuasque superavit, Cic Fam. 5, 12, 7: Demosthenes, cujus nuper inter imagines tuas ac tuorum imaginem ex aere vidi, id. Or. 31, 110: Epicuri in poculis et in anulis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsa primus omnium expressit ceraque in eam formam gypsi infusa emendare instituit Lysistratus Sicyonius, Plin. 35, 12, 44: Africani, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: mulieris, Quint. 7, 7, 5: Antigoni, id. 2, 13, 12: depictam in tabula sipariove imaginem rei, id. 6, 1. 32: cereae, Hor. Epod. 17, 76; Sat. 1, 8, 43: epistola atque imago me certum fecit, *i. e. the image on the seal, the signet,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 35; id. ib. 4, 2, 29, and 4, 7, 105:—infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae Visa mihi ante oculos et nota major imago, Virg. A. 2, 773; cf., et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago, id. ib. 4, 654; and, non vanae redeat sanguis imagini, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 15: (somnus) Vanum nocturnis fallit imaginibus, Tib. 3, 4, 56; cf. Hor. Od. 3, 27, 40; so Suet. Aug. 94; Calig. 50: quid natum, toties falsis Ludis imaginibus? *phantoms,* Virg. A. 1, 408: ubique pavor et plurima mortis imago, id. ib. 2, 369; cf., varia pereuntium forma et omni imagine mortium, Tac. H. 3, 28; so, caesorum insepultorumque, id. Ann. 1, 62; and. supremorum (*i. e.* funeris) imago, id. Hist. 4, 45.

2. In partic., *An ancestral image* of a distinguished Roman (of one who had been aedile, praetor, or consul; usually made of wax and placed in the atrium of a Roman house, and carried in funeral processions) (usually in the plural): obrepsisti ad honores errore hominum, commendatione fumosarum imaginum, quarum simile habes nihil praeter colorem, *of smoky* (i. e. old) *ancestral images,* Cic. Pis. 1, 1: si quid deliquero, nullae sunt imagines, quae me a vobis deprecentur, *i. e. no ancestors of distinction,* id. Agr. 2, 36, 100: cf., quia imagines non habeo et quia mihi nova nobilitas est, Sall. J. 85, 25: qui imagines familiae suae consecuti sunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 1: homo veteris prosapiae ac multarum imaginum, Sall. J. 85, 10: majorum imagines, id. ib. 5, 5; so Suet. Vesp. 1: multis in familia senatoriis imaginibus, id. Aug. 4: esto beata, funus atque imagines Ducant triumphales tuum, Hor. Epod. 8, 11: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, id. Sat. 1, 6, 17.—In the sing.: jus imaginis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, 36: imaginis ornandae causa, id Sest. 8, 19: vir honestissimae imaginis futurus ad posteros, Liv. 3, 58, 2; id. 3, 72.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A reflection* or *reverberation of a sound, an echo* (so mostly poet.): (mellaria facere oportet) potissimum ubi non resonent imagines, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 12: concava pulsu Saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, Virg. G. 4, 50; cf. Sil. 14, 365; and, alternae deceptus imagine vocis: *Huc coëamus* ait . . . *Coëamus* retulit Echo, Ov. M. 3, 385: cujus recinit jocosa Nomen imago, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 4; so, jocosa Vaticani montis, id. ib. 1. 20, 8: vaga, Val. Fl. 3, 596.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *An image* or *likeness* of a thing formed in the mind, *a conception, thought, imagination, idea:* Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem sibi proponere, Cic. Lael. 27, 102; so, magnam partem noctium in imagine tua vigil exigo, Plin. Ep. 7, 5, 1: imagines, quae εἴδωλα nominant, quorum incursione non solum videmus, sed etiam cogitamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 21; cf., imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros per corpus irrumpere, id. Acad. 2, 40, 125; and, nulla species cogitari potest nisi pulsu imaginum, *etc.* id. Div. 2, 67, 137 *sq.:* unum aliquem te ex barbatis illis, exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, columen rei publicae diceres intueri, *an image of the olden time,* id. Sest. 8, 19; cf., expressam imaginem vitae quotidianae videre, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; and, quorum (temporum) imaginem video in rebus tuis, id. Fam. 1, 6, 2: naturae . . . urbis et populi, id. Rep. 2, 39 *fin.:* justitiae, Quint. 2, 20, 6; so, virtutis, id. 10, 2, 15: similitudines ad exprimendas rerum imagines compositae, id. 8, 3, 72.

B In partic.: **1.** In rhetor. lang., *A figurative representation, similitude, comparison*: "*comparabile* est, quod in rebus diversis similem aliquam rationem continet. Ejus partes sunt tres: *imago, collatio, exemplum. Imago* est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem, *etc.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49; cf., "*imago* est formae cum forma cum quadam similitudine collatio," Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62; so Sen. Ep. 59; 92; Quint. 6, 1, 28; Hor. S. 2, 3, 320; Ep. 1, 7, 34.

2. With the idea predominating of mere imitation, in opposition to what is original or real, *A mere form, image, semblance, appearance, shadow*: consectatur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: nos veri juris germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus: umbra et imaginibus utimur, id. Off. 3, 17, 69; cf., non in umbra et imagine civitatis, *etc.*, id. Rep. 2, 30; and, umbram equitis Romani et imaginem videtis, id. Rab. Post. 15, 41: haec ars tota dicendi, sive artis imago quaedam est et similitudo, habet hanc vim, ut, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: imago judiciorum, *only the appearance of courts*, id. Sest. 13, 30; cf., imaginem rei publicae nullam reliquissent, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: imaginem retinendi largiendive penes nos, vim penes Parthos, Tac. A. 15, 14: qui faciem eloquentiae, non imaginem praestaret, id. Or. 34.

* **ĭmāguncŭla,** ae, *f.* [imago] *A little image*: aerea puerilis, Suet. Aug. 7.

(* **Imăus,** i, *m.*, Ἴμαος, *A chain of mountains in Asia, between the Caspian Sea and the Ganges*, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98; cf. id. 6, 17, 21, § 64.)

* **imbalnĭties,** ēi, *f.* [in-balneum] *An unbathed, filthy condition, filthiness*: hic cruciatur fame, illuvie, imbalnitie, *etc.*, Lucil. in Non. 126, 2.

‡ **imbarbescĕre,** barbatum fieri, Fest. p. 109.

imbēcille, *adv.*, v. imbecillus, *ad fin.*

imbecillis (inb.), e, v. imbecillus, *ad init.*

imbēcillĭtas (inb.), ātis, *f.* [imbecillus] *Weakness, feebleness* (quite class.): **I.** Physical: Tulliae meae morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 4; so, virium (*c. c.* infirmitas laterum), id. Brut. 55, 202: valetudinis, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: Niciae nostri (*c. c.* mollitia), id. Att. 12, 26, 2; so Suet. Gramm. 14; *c. c.* senium, id. Calig. 44: imbecillitate Augusti nunciata, *i. e. indisposition*, id. Tib. 11:—imbecillitas materiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 2.—**B.** Transf., of condition as regards ability, *Powerlessness, impotency, helplessness, imbecility*: utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, Cic. Lael. 8, 26; so id. ib. 9, 29; 32; Rep. 1, 25; 3, 14; cf., humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3.—**II.** Mental: animi, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 9; so, ingenii, Plin. Ep. 4, 18, 1: consilii, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117: magistratuum, id. Fam. 1, 4, 3: fallit plerumque, quod probitas vocatur, quae est imbecillitas, Quint. 6, 4, 12: neque illos imbecillitatis damnandos, Tac. A. 4, 8.

imbēcillus (inb.), a, um (also acc. to the 3d decl. *abl. sing.*, imbecilli ingenio, Plin. Pan. 79, 4), *adj.* *Weak, feeble* (quite class.): **I.** Physically: **A.** Of living beings: quum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: multi sunt imbecilli senes . . . quam fuit imbecillus P. Africani filius! quam tenui aut nulla potius valetudine! id. de Sen. 11, 35: et absentes (amici) assunt et egentes abundant et imbecilli valent, *etc.*, id. Lael. 7, 23: imbecilliores, *opp.* firmiores, Quint. 5, 10, 49: Marius et valetudine et natura imbecillior, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 3: nemo e nobis imbecillus fuit, cujus salus ac valetudo non sustentaretur Caesaris cura, *i. e. indisposed*, Vellei. 2, 114, 1.—Subst.: Lucr. 5, 1022.

B. Of things: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 13; so, frons, id. 12, 5, 4: pulsus venarum (*c. c.* exigui), Cels. 3, 19: imbecillissimus ac facillimus sanguis, Sen. Ben. 4, 18: accedent anni et tractari mollius aetas Imbecilla volet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 86:—nescio quomodo imbecillior est medicina quam morbus, Cic. Att. 10, 14, 2: terra infecunda ad omnia atque imbecilla, Plin. 17, 3, 3: vina (*opp.* valida), id. 14, 21, 27: imbecillissimam materiam esse omne olus, *i. e. the least nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18. In a different sense: ovum durum valentissimae materiae est, molle vel sorbile imbecillissimae, *i. e. very easy of digestion*, id. ib.: simulacra vultus imbecilla ac mortalia sunt: forma mentis aeterna, Tac. Agr. 46: regnum vobis trado firmum, si boni eritis: si mali, imbecillum, Sall. J. 10, 6.

II. Mentally: qui eam superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putent, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125; so, ingenia, Quint. 2, 8, 12; cf., imbecilliores vel animo vel fortuna, Cic. Lael. 19, 70; and id. Rep. 1, 34: ab imbecillis accusatoribus accusari, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: suspiciones, Tac. A. 2, 76.—Subst.: ignavi et imbecilli, Cic. Rep. 1, 32; Sen. Ep. 85.

Adv., *Weakly, feebly, faintly* (very rare; perh. only in the *Comp.*): iis, quae videntur, imbecillius assentiuntur, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52: imbecillius horrent dolorem, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.

imbellĭa (inb.), ae, *f.* [in-bellum] *Unfitness for war* (a post-Aug. word): ignavia imbelliaque militum, Gell. 5, 5, 5: hominem imbellia cingit, *want of arms* or *weapons*, Sen. Ben. 4, 18 (*al.* imbecillitas): "*imbelliam* belli inscientiam," Fest. p. 114 Müll.

imbellis (inb.), e, *adj.* [in-bellum] *Unwarlike, unfit for war*; or *peaceful, fond of peace* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Of living beings: ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; so. ignavi et imbelles, Liv. 26. 2, 11: and, timidi et imbelles, Quint. 12, 5, 2: ipse acer, bellicosus; at is, quem petebat, quietus, imbellis, placido ingenio, *etc.*, Sall. J. 20, 2: strenui et imbelles inulti obtruncari, id. ib. 67, 2: pro viro forti contra imbellem, Quint. 3, 7, 19: turba (*i. e. women and children*), Liv. 32, 13, 14: imbellis et pastoralis manus, Vellei. 1, 8, 5: Tac. H. 4, 33: juventa, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 15: cervi, Virg. G. 3, 265: cf., columba, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 31: dei, *i. e. Venus and Amor*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 20.—**II.** Of inanimate and abstract things: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: sic fatus senior telumque imbelle sine ictu Conjecit, *i. e. weak, powerless*, Virg. A. 2, 544; cf., lacerti, Ov. M. 13, 109: Tarentum, *i. e. peaceful*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 45; so, Asia, Liv. 9, 19, 10: cithara, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 15; cf., lyra, id. ib. 1, 6, 10: plectrum, Ov. M. 5, 114: carmen, Stat. Th. 10, 874: oliva, Val. Fl. 5, 362: fretum, *i. e. calm, tranquil*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 84; cf. id. Theb. 3, 255.

imber, bris, *m.* [ὄμβρος] *A heavy* or *violent rain, a rain-storm, shower of rain, pelting* or *pouring rain*: **I.** Lit. (quite class.): erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, imber maximus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, 86: ita magnos et assiduos imbres habebamus, id. Att. 13, 16, 1: maximo imbri Capuam veni, id. ib. 7, 20, 1; so, in imbri, in frigore, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40, 87; and, iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95; for which, imbre lutoque Aspersus, id. Ep. 1, 11, 11: quae opera per imbrem fieri potuerint, Cato R. R. 2, 3: lapideus aut sanguineus imber, Civ. Div. 2, 28, 60; cf., quid quum saepe lapidum, sanguinis nonnumquam, terrae interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber defluxit? id. ib. 1, 43, 98; for which, imbri lapidavit, Liv. 43, 13.—**2.** Proverb.: **a.** Imbrem in cribrum gerere, *i. e. to attempt an impossibility*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100.—**b.** Tam hoc tibi in proclivi est quam imber est quando pluit, *i. e. exceedingly easy*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 86.

II. Transf., in gen.: **A.** *A rain-cloud, storm-cloud*: caeruleus supra caput astitit imber, Virg. A. 3, 194; 5, 10: grandinis imbres, *hail-storms*, Lucr. 6, 107.

B. For *Rain-water*: piscinae cisternaeque servandis imbribus, Tac. H. 5, 12.

C. For *Water* or *fluid, liquid* in gen. (poet.): quoi par imber et ignis, Enn. Ann. 1, 25; so of *water* as an element: ex igni, terra atque anima procrescere et imbri, Lucr. 1, 716: ut ferrum Stridit, ub in gelidum propter demisimus imbrem. id. 6, 149; so, calidi, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 23: ratibusque fremebat Imber Neptuni, Enn. Ann. 7, 78; so of *the sea*, Virg. A. 1, 123, Ov. Her. 18, 104; Val. Fl. 4, 665: amicos irriget imbres, Virg. G. 4, 115:—imbre per indignas usque cadente genas, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 18: sanguineus, *stream of blood*, Stat. Th. 1, 437; cf., cruentus, Luc. 6, 224: nectaris, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 101.

* **D.** Like the Eng. word *shower*, of things that descend in great number, in a manner resembling rain: ferreus ingruit imber, Virg. A. 12, 284.

imberbis (inb.), e, *adj.* [in-barba] *Without a beard, beardless* (rare, but quite class.): non convenire barbatum esse filium (Aesculapium), quum pater (Apollo) imberbis esset, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: juvenis, Hor. A. P. 161: quae Imberbes didicere, id. Ep. 2, 1, 85.—Also in the form **imberbus,** a, um: androgyni, Lucil. in Non. 493, 27, and in Charis. p. 74: quod maximi sunt iidemque imberbi, Var. in Non. 493, 30.

imbĭbo (inb.), bi, 3. *v. a.* [in-bibo] *To drink in, imbibe*: **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rarely): is nidor per infurnibulum imbibitur in vetere tussi, Plin. 24, 15, 85.—**B.** Transf.: oculi imbibunt tenebras, *i. e. become darkened, blind*, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 13.—**II.** Trop., *To imbibe, conceive* (so quite class.): de aliquo malam opinionem animo imbibere, Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 42: certamen animis, Liv. 2, 58, 6; so, paternas artes ingenio, Aus. Parent. 13.—**B.** In partic., *To determine, resolve* to do a thing (usually connected with an object-clause): quod si facere nolit atque imbiberit ejusmodi rationibus illum ad suas conditiones perducere, Cic. Quint. 6, 72; so, ut ex ira poenas petere imbibat acres, Lucr. 6, 72, and id. 3, 1010: neque immemor ejus, quod initio consulatus imbiberat, reconciliandi animos plebis, Liv. 2, 47, 12.

* **imbīto** (inb.), ĕre, *v. a.* [in-bito] *To go into, enter*: meam domum ne imbitas, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 42.

* **imbŏnĭtas** (inb.), ātis, *f.* [in-bonitas] *Inconvenience* (a post-class. word): duritia et imbonitas et insuavitas, Tert adv. Mart. 3.

imbractĕo (inbr.), without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [in-bracteo] *To overlay with leaf-metal* (late Lat.): statuas auro imbracteari, *be gilded over*, Amm. 14, 6; so, aereum opus auro, id. 17, 4: corpora solida, id. 25, 1.

imbrex, ĭcis, *f.* (less freq. *m.*, e. g. Plin. 17, 14, 24 *fin.*; Arn. 3, 107) [imber] *A hollow tile, gutter-tile, pan-tile* (used in covering roofs for the purpose of leading off the rain): "*tegulae* vocatae, quod tegant aedes; et *imbrices* quod accipiant imbres," Isid. Orig. 19, 10: meas confregisti imbrices et tegulas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 24; cf. id. Most. 1, 2, 28; so Sisenn. in Non. 125, 18; Plin. 35, 12, 46; Virg. G. 2, 296.—**II.** Transf., of things shaped like a pan-tile: **A.** *A gutter*, Col. 9, 13, 6; 2, 2, 9; Plin. 17, 14, 24 *fin.*; Cato R. R. 21, 3.—**B.** *A certain part of a hog* (either the ear, spare-rib, or womb), Mart. 2, 37, 2.—**C.** Imbrex narium, *The partition* (septum) *in the nose*, Arn. 3, 107.—**D.** *A mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero*, Suet. Ner. 20.

imbrĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to rain* (a post-class. word): aqua, quam vulgo cisterninam vocant, *rain-water*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 10 *med.*

imbrĭcātim, *adv.* [imbrex] *In the form of a gutter-tile* (post-Aug. and very rare): imbricatim undata, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

Imbrĭcĭtor, ōris, *m.* [imber-cieo] *He who causes showers, the shower-sender* (a poet. word): spiritus Austri Imbricitor, *etc.*, Enn. Ann. 17, 15: Apollo deus Imbricitor, Macr. S. 1, 17 *med.*: Juppiter dicitur etiam Imbricitor et item Serenator, App. de Mundo.

‡ **imbricitur** ὀμβροῦται, βρέχεται, Gloss. Philox.

imbrĭco, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [imbrex] **I.** *To cover with gutter-tiles* (post-class.): tegulis interjacentibus imbricarentur Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**II.** *To form* *like a gutter-tile:* caementa inter se, Vitr. 2, 8: laurus folio per margines imbricato, Plin. 15, 30, 30; so in the *part. perf.*, ungues simiae, id. 11, 45, 101: vertebrae, id. 11, 1, 1.

imbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [imber] *Rainy* (an ante- and post-class. word): Auster, *rain-bringing*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 35; so, solstitium (*opp.* hiems *serena*), Macr. S. 5, 20 *fin.*: "*Imbrica tempestate* pluviam videtur significare," Fest. p. 109 Müll.

imbrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Rainy* (a post-class. word): coelum, Sol. 4: solum (*opp.* siccum), Pall. Jan. 13, 1.

imbrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [imber-fero] *Rain-bringing, rainy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Austri, Ov. M. 13, 725: ver, Virg. G. 1, 313: coelum, Col. 5, 5, 4: Nilus, *i. e. water-bringing, overflowing*, Mart. 1, 62, 5.

imbrĭfĭco, are, *v. a.* [imber-facio] *To rain upon, to wet, moisten* (a post-class. word): terram aquis (aër), Mart. Cap. 6, 191.

Imbrius, a, um, v. the follg. art.

Imbros and **Imbrus,** i, *m.*, Ἴμβρος, *A small island in the Aegean Sea, over against the* Chersonesus Thracica, *near Lemnos and Samothrace*, now *Imbro*, Mel. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 23. Also called Imbria terra, Ov. Tr. 1, 10. 18.

‡**imbrumari** dicuntur, quibus fastidium est ciborum. Edacitas enim Graece βρῶμα appellatur, Isid. Orig. 5, 35.

***imbubino,** are, *v. a.* [‡bubino] *To befoul, defile:* "‡bubinare est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare. Lucilius: *Haec*, inquit, *te imbubinat, at contra te imbulbitat. Imbulbitare* est puerili stercore inquinare, dictum ex fimo, quod Graeci appellant βόλβιτον," Fest. p. 32 Müll.

imbulbito, are, v. the preced. art.

imbŭo (inb.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [in-BI, whence bibo, kindr. with ΠΙΩ, whence πίνω; also in a causative sense] *To wet, moisten, soak, steep, saturate* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: liquoribus lanam, Col. 9, 14, 15: tapetes, quos concha purpura imbuens venenavit, Cn. Matius in Gell. 20, 9, 3: cados amurca, Plin. 15, 8, 8: guttura lacte, Ov. Ib. 131: imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, *wet, or rather dripping with blood*, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: sanguis novus imbuit arma, Virg. A. 7, 554: sanguine manus, Vellei. 2, 20, 1: vestis imbuta sanguine, Ov. M. 9, 153: munus tabo imbutum, Hor. Epod. 5, 65: tela imbuta veneno, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 77: oscula, quae Venus Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 16: odore imbuta Testa, id. Ep. 1, 2, 69.—Poet.: pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore P[illegible], *i. e. arrayed in the smiling charms*, etc., Lucr. 2, 502; id. 2, 734.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To fill, steep, stain, taint, infect, imbue* with any thing (so esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*): morte manus, Att. in Non. 521, 8; cf., gladium scelere, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: talibus promissis aures militum, Curt. 4, 10.—(β) In the *part. perf.*: aliqua humanitate imbuti, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 4; cf., religione imbuti, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93; so, imbutus admiratione, Liv. 21, 39, 7: legiones favore Othonis, Tac. H. 2, 85: miles longo Caesarum sacramento, id. ib. 1, 5: imbuti et infecti Romanis delenimentis, Liv. 40, 11, 3; so, imbutus alicujus consiliis, id. 42, 26, 8:—hac ille crudelitate imbutus, Cic. Phil. 3, 3, 4; so, superstitione, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: sociale bellum macula sceleris imbutum, id. Font. 14, 31: colonorum caede imbutis armis, Liv. 4, 31, 7; so, imbutae caede manus, Ov. A. A. 2, 714: imbutae praeda manus, Tac. A. 1, 36.

B. In partic., *To inspire* or *impress early, to accustom, inure, initiate, consecrate, dedicate, instruct, imbue:* quibus ille studiis ab ineunte aetate se imbuerat, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28; cf., animum tenerum opinionibus, id. Att. 14, 13, B, 4; and, adolescentuli castrensibus stipendiis imbuebantur, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 5: liberaliter educatos servilibus vitiis imbuisse, Liv. 26, 2, 11: nemo est tam immanis, cujus mentem non imbuerit deorum opinio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; cf., ea pietate omnium pectora imbuerat, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 21, 1: imbuendis sociis ad officia legum, Tac. A. 12, 32: nec quicquam prius imbuuntur quam contemnere deos, id. Hist. 5, 5:—optime cum domito juvencus imbuitur, *i. e. is trained to labor*, Plin. 8, 45, 70.—Poet.: illa rudem cursu prima imbui Amphitriten, *i. e. was the first to navigate*, Catull. 64, 11; so, terras vomere, *i. e. to plough first*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 52; Val. Fl. 1, 69: phialam nectare, *i. e. to fill first*, Mart. 8, 51, 17: bellum sanguine, *to consecrate* (**i. e.* instituere, Heyne), Virg. A. 7, 542: juvenem primo Hymenaeo (conjux), Sil. 3, 65: imbuis exemplum primae tu, Romule, palmae, *i. e. begin, set the example*, Prop. 4, 10, 5; so, opus, Ov. A. A. 1, 654.—(β) In the *part. perf.*: nos ita a majoribus instituti atque imbuti sumus, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20; cf., et doctrina liberaliter institutus et aliquo jam imbutus usu, id. de Or. 2, 39, 162; and, parentum praeceptis imbuti, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: imbutus rudimentis militiae, Vellei. 2, 129, 2; cf., imbutum jam a juventa certaminibus plebeiis, Liv. 5, 2, 13: cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16: dialecticis imbutus, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; cf., literis saltem leviter imbutus, Quint. 1, 2, 16; and, quasi non perfectum literis sed imbutum, Suet. Gramm. 4: (verna) Literulis Graecis imbutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 7: ad quam (legem) non docti, sed facti, non instituti, sed imbuti sumus, Cic. Mil. 4, 10.

‡**imburvum,** fictum ab urvo, quod ita flexum ut redeat sursum vorsus, ut in aratro quod est urvum, Var. L. L. 5, 27, 36, § 127.

imbūtāmentum, i, *n.* [imbuo, *no.* II. B] *Instruction, teaching* (late Lat.): varia dogmatum, Fulg. Myth. 1 prooem.

imbūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from imbuo.

ĭmĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [imitor] *That may be imitated, imitable* (rare, but quite class.): orationis subtilitas imitabilis illa quidem videtur esse existimanti, Cic. Or. 23, 76; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 61; 10, 2, 12; 19: tu mihi maxime imitabilis, maxime imitandus videbaris, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 4: non imitabile fulmen, Virg. A. 6, 590: quiddam, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 77: neque est gemma alia imitabilior mendacio vitri, Plin. 37, 8, 33.

ĭmĭtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Imitation*, abstr. and concr., *a resemblance, likeness, image* (an Ovidian word): somnia, quae veras aequent imitamine formas, Ov. M. 11, 626.—In the plur., id. ib. 4, 445; 15, 200; Fast. 4, 211.

ĭmĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *Imitation*, abstr. and concr. (a post-Aug. word): Amm. 22, 13.—In the plur., Tac. A. 14, 57; 13, 4; Gell. 7, 5, 7.

ĭmĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Imitation* (quite class.): "imitatio virtutis aemulatio dicitur," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17; cf. Quint. 1, 2, 26: excellentium civium virtus imitatione digna, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 17: imitatione tantam ingenii praestantiam consequi, id. Off. 3, 1, 1: ut ad imitationem sui vocet alios, id. Rep. 2, 42: periculosa exempli imitatio, id. Flacc. 11, 24; so, antiquitatis, Quint. 11, 3, 10: nostrorum dictorum factorumque, id. 9, 2, 59: fori consiliorumque, id. 2, 4, 41, et al.: in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 215: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre, id. 3, 12, 45: longe difficillima est imitationis imitatio, *the copying of a copy*, Plin. Ep. 4, 28, 3.—**II.** In rhetor. lang.: **A.** *Imitation of an orator:* "*imitatio* est, in qua impellimur cum diligenti ratione, ut aliquorum similes in dicendo velimus esse," Auct. Her. 1, 2, 3; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 22 *sq.*; Quint. 10, 2.—**B.** *Imitation of a natural sound, onomatopoeia*, Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42.

ĭmĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An imitator* (quite class.): (α) *c. gen.:* permulti imitatores principum exsistunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 31: Thucydidis, Quint. 10, 1, 74: Atticorum, id. ib. 115; 12, 10, 14: veterum facinorum, Cic. Vat. 9, 22: Brutus erat stulti sapiens imitator, Ov. F. 2, 717: fulminis, id. Met. 14, 618.—(β) *Abs.:* natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: nec desilies imitator in artum, Hor. A. P. 134: o imitatores, servum pecus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 19.

ĭmĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [imitator] *She that imitates* (rare, but quite class.): boni (voluptas), Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: gloriae, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: avis imitatrix ac parasita, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68.

ĭmĭto, are, v. imitor, *ad fin.*

ĭmĭtor, atus, 1. (archaic *inf. praes.* imitarier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 25) *v. intens. dep.* [root IM, whence imago, v. h. v.] *To imitate*, i. e., **I.** *To represent by means of something similar, to express, hit off, copy, portray* (quite class.): summum illum luctum penicillo, *to portray*, Cic. Or. 22, 74; cf., oris (Coae Veneris) pulchritudo reliqui corporis imitandi spem auferebat, id. Off. 3, 2, 10; and, aut Ialysi aut Coae Veneris pulchritudinem imitari, id. Or. 2, 5; so id. Brut. 18, 70: chirographum, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; id. Fam. 9, 20, 2: faber ungues Exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor. A. P. 33; cf., argillâ quidvis imitabitur udâ, id. Ep. 2, 2, 8; Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: populi speciem et nomen, Cic. Rep. 3, 33: antiquitatem, id. Brut. 36, 137; cf., heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, id. de Or. 5, 47, 380; and, imitans, ut est mos, facta et dicta vivi, Suet. Vesp. 19; so, carmina, *to represent by gesticulation*, Liv. 7, 2, 4: gaudia falsa, Tib 3, 6, 33; cf., moestitiam, Tac. A. 1, 24.—Poet.: putre solum imitamur arando, *i. e. to make loose* or *friable*, Virg. G. 2, 204: robore duro Stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis, *i. e. supply the place of*, id. Aen. 11, 894; so, pocula vitea fermento atque sorbis, id. Georg. 3, 380.

II. *To imitate*, i. q. *to act like, copy after, seek to resemble, counterfeit* something (so most freq.): imitabor nepam, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 7: imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36; cf., imitor Archytam, id. ib. 1, 38: Platonem, id. Acad. 1, 3, 10: aliquem imitando effingere atque exprimere, id. de Or. 2, 22, 90; cf., quem (eloquentem) si imitari atque exprimere non possumus, id. Or. 5, 19: quem postea imitati sunt multi, aequavit nemo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 126: ipsi sibi imitandi fuerunt, Cic. Or. 53, 177; so, qui maxime imitandus, et solus imitandus est, Quint. 10, 2, 24: noster ille amicus, dignus huic ad imitandum, Cic. Rep. 1, 18 Mos.: populi consuetudinem, id. ib. 2, 20: non dicam plura, ne, in quo te objurgem, id ipsum videar imitari, id. Fam. 3, 8, 6: in adeundis periculis consuetudo imitanda medicorum est, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: quod faciendum imitandumque est omnibus, ut, *etc.*, id. Lael. 19, 70: factum praeclarum expositum ad imitandum, id. Phil. 2, 44, 114.

☞ **a.** Act. form **ĭmĭto,** are (ante-class.): si malos imitabo, Liv. Andr. in Non. 473, 22: tuum opus nemo imitare potest, Var. ib. 21.—**b.** Imitatus, a, um, in pass. signif.: imitata et effícta simulacra, Cic. Univ. 3: quum sint alii veri affectus, alii ficti et imitati, Quint. 11, 3, 61: nec abest imitata voluptas, Ov. M. 9, 481.

īmĭtus, *adv.* [imus] *At* or *from the bottom*, funditus (a post-class. word): fontes imitus ignes eructare, Gell. 17, 10, 13: terra dehiscente imitus, App. M. 9, p. 233.

immăcŭlābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [in-maculo] *That can not be stained* (late Lat.): conscientia, Aus. Grat. act. ad Gratian. 27.

***immăcŭlātus** (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-maculo] *Unstained:* Romana tellus, Luc. 2, 736.

immăcŭlo (inm.), are, *v. a.* [id.] *To stain* (late Lat.): Firm. Math. 4, 16.

immădesco, dŭi, 3. (occurring only in the *perf.*) *v. inch. n.* [in-madesco] *To become wet* or *moist* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): credibile est, lacrimis immaduisse genas, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 34; Stat. S. 3, 1, 73: quum terra a siccitate continua immaduit imbre, Plin. 17, 5, 3.

immāne, *adv.*, v. immanis, *ad fin.*

immănĕo (inm.), ēre, *v. n.* [in-maneo] *To remain near* any thing (late Lat.): Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 2, 4 *fin.*

immānis (inm.), e, *adj.* [in-MA, magnus] *Monstrous in size, enormous, immense, huge, vast* (quite class.): **I.** Lit. (for the most part only of inanim. and abstr. things): corporum magnitudo, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 9; cf., simulacra immani magnitudine, id. ib. 6, 16, 4; so, immani corpore serpens, Lucr. 5, 34, and id. 3, 1000: ingens immanisque praeda, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, 110: pecunia, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 23: pocula, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: immania ponti Aequora, Lucr. 4, 412; so, templa coeli, id. 5, 522: antrum, Virg. A. 6, 11; cf., spelunca vasto hiatu, id. ib. 6, 237: barathrum, id. ib. 8, 245: tegumen leonis, id. ib. 7, 666: telum, id. ib. 11, 552, et al.; Lucr. 4, 1159: cete, Virg. A. 5, 822:—numerus annorum, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 3; cf., exercitus, Vellei. 2, 51, 1; so, frequentia amicorum, id. 2, 59 *fin.*: geminos immani pondere cestus, Virg. A. 5, 401: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32:—ambitus redit immanis: numquam fuit par, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 4; so, dissensio civitatis, Vellei. 2, 2, 1:—studium loquendi, Ov. M. 5, 678: avaritia, Sall. J. 31, 12: vitium, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76: soloecismus, Gell. 15, 9, 3.—In the neuter abs.: vino et lucernis Medus acinaces Immane quantum discrepat, *how exceedingly, wonderfully*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6; so, civilis lapsu equi prostratus immane quantum suis pavoris et hostibus alacritatis indidit, Tac. H. 4, 34; for which, quod matrimonium Aemiliano huic immane quanto fuit, App. Apol.; and in full, immane dictu est, quanti et quam multi ad Pompeium discesserint, Sall. Orat. ad Caes. 1.

II. Trop., *Monstrous* in character, *frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild* (likewise quite class.): hostis in ceteris rebus nimis ferus et immanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, 51; cf., nulla gens tam fera, nemo omnium tam immanis, cujus, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; and, ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2; cf. also, ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, id. Rep. 2, 14; so, belua (*c. c.* fera), id. Acad. 2. 34, 108; N. D. 2, 64, 161; (*c. c.* taetra), id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; cf., immanis et vasta belua, id. Rep. 2, 40: and, nihil ista immanius belua est, id. ib. 3, 33: janitor aulae, Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15: ex hoc populo indomito, vel potius immani, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: istius immanis atque importuna natura, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, 8. immanis, intolerandus, vesanus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 7: immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum, Cic. Font. 10, 21: tantum facinus, tam immane (patris occidendi), id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68; so, coeptis effera Dido, Virg. A. 4, 642: orae, id. ib. 1, 616; Rhaeti, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 15.—*Comp.*: scelere ante alios immanior omnes, Virg. A. 1, 347.—*Sup.*: voluptatem immanissimus quisque acerrime sequitur, Cic. Part. or. 25, 90.

Adv. in two forms, immāne and immānĭter (in both perh. not ante-Aug.): **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Monstrously, immoderately, excessively*: immaniter clamare, Gell. 1, 26, 8.—More freq., **2.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Frightfully, dreadfully, fiercely, savagely, wildly*: (*α*) Form *immane*: leo hians immane, Virg. A. 10, 726; so, sonat fluctus per saxa, id. Georg. 3, 239; cf., fremant torrentes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 237: spirans rapta securi, Virg. A. 7, 510.—(*β*) Form *immaniter*: leones per ea loca saevientes immaniter, Amm. 18, 7: perdite et immaniter vivere, Aug. Conf. 10, 37.—**b.** *Comp.*: immanius efferascunt, Amm. 18, 7.

immānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [immanis] **I.** *Monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess* (so very rarely, but quite class.): serpens inusitatae immanitatis, Gell. 6, 3, 1: vitiorum, Cic. Coel. 6, 14: frigoris, Just. 2, 1.—**II.** *Monstrousness, enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty* (so most freq.): ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32; so, feritas quaedam atque agrestis immanitas, id. Div. 1, 29, 60; cf., multas esse gentes sic immanitate efferatas ut, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 23, 62: omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, id. Vatin. 3, 9: asperitas et immanitas naturae, id. Lael. 23, 87: morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, id. Rep. 2, 26; id. Tusc. 3, 6, 12; cf., temperantiam immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis imitatur, id. Part. 23, 81: M. Antonii tanta est, non insolentia (nam id quidem vulgare vitium est), sed immanitas, non modo ut, *etc.*, id Fam. 10, 1, 1: tanti facinoris immanitas, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14; so, parricidii, Quint. 9, 2, 53: priorum temporum, Plin. Pan. 47, 1: immanitas ista verborum, Cic. Fin. 4, 9 *fin.*

immānĭter, *adv.*, v. immanis, *ad fin.*

immansuētus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-mansuetus] *Untamed, wild, savage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ille ferox immansuetusque, Ov. M. 4, 237: Cyclops, id. ib. 14, 249: at tu (Borea), de rapidis immansuetissime ventis, id. Her. 18, 37: trucem atque immansuetum bovem caedimus, Sen. de Ira, 1, 15:—ingenium immansuetum ferumque, Ov. M. 15, 85: quid immansuetius? Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6.

immarcescĭbĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [in-marcesco] *Unfading* (a post-class. word): flos, Tert. Cor. mil. 15: corona, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15.

immātūre, *adv.*, v. immaturus, *ad fin.*

immātūrĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immaturus] **I.** *Unripeness, immatureness*: sponsarum, Suet. Aug. 34.—* **II.** *Untimely haste, over-eagerness*: quid haec festinatio, quid haec immaturitas tanta significat? Cic. Quint. 26, 82.

immātūrus (inm.), a, um. *adj.* [in-maturus] *Untimely, before the season, unripe, immature* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., of plants and fruits: pira, Cels. 2, 30: frons, Quint. 12, 6, 2; amomum, Plin. 12, 13, 28.—**II.** Transf., of other things: vomica, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 14: infans immaturus est editus, Suet. Aug. 63: puellae, *i. e. not yet marriageable*, id. Tib. 61; so, virgo, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 25; and, sponsa, id. ib. 24, 1, 32, § 27: mors, *untimely, premature*, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 119; cf. id. Cat. 4, 2, 3; so, Quint. 10, 1, 89; Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 4: interitus C. Gracchi, Cic. Brut. 33, 125: obitus, Suet. Calig. 8: iter mortis, Prop. 3, 7, 2: funus, Quint. 6 praef. § 3; cf., filius obiit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 59: puella, *early dead*, Prop. 4, 11, 17: and, ossa, Tib. 2, 6, 29; Quint. 11, 1, 32: consilium, Liv. 22, 38, 11; Suet. Aug. 8.—*Adv.*, immātūre: Col. 11, 2, 3; Vellei. 2, 116; Sen. Suas. 1 *fin.*—*Comp.*, App. M. 6, p. 180.

immĕdĭcābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [in-medicabilis] *Incurable* (a poet. word): **I.** Lit.: vulnus, Ov. M. 1, 190; 10, 189: telum, *the wound of which is incurable*, Virg. A. 12, 858.—**II.** Trop.: ira, Sil. 1, 147; id. 14, 292.

immĕdĭcātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-medicor] *Painted*: os, App. Apol. p. 323.

immĕdĭtāte, *adv.*, v. the follg. art.

immĕdĭtātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-meditatus] *Unstudied, unpremeditated, artless, natural* (a post-class. word): sonores animalium, App. Flor. p. 357: incessus, id. Met. 2, p. 115.—*Adv.*, immĕdĭtāte: Gell. N. A. praef. § 10.

* **immējo** (inm.), ĕre, *v. n.* [in-mejo] *To make water into*, transf., obscenely, of copulation: vulvae, Pers. 6, 73.

immĕmor (inm.), ŏris (also ante-class. in the *nom. sing.* immemoris, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 699 and 772 P.), *adj.* [in-memor] *Unmindful, not thinking, forgetful* of a thing (frequent and quite class.); constr. usually with the *gen.*; less. freq. *abs.* or with an *object-clause*: (*a*) *c. gen.*: adeone immemor rerum a me gestarum esse videor? Cic. Sull. 30, 83: hesternorum immemores, acta pueritiae recordari, Quint. 11, 2, 6: ne me immemorem mandati tui putares. Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1; so, istius mandati tui, id. ib. 4, 6, 3: hujus rei, id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: nec erat (L. Gellius) Romanarum rerum immemor, *i. e. he was not ignorant of Roman history*, id. Brut. 47, 174: manet sub Jove frigido Venator tenerae conjugis immemor, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 26: omnium immemor difficultatum, Liv. 9, 31, 14; so, praedae, Tac. A. 14, 36: sepulcri, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 18: herbarum (juvenca), Virg. E. 8, 2; so, graminis (cervus), Hor. Od. 1, 15, 30; cf. Liv. 9, 3, 4: salutis immemores, Curt. 7, 9.—(*β*) *Abs.*: magna haec immemoris ingenii signa, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: immemori discedens pectore conjux, *unfeeling*, Catull. 64, 123; so, mente, id. ib. 249: possimne ingratus et immemor esse? Ov. M. 14, 173; so id. ib. 10, 682; 15, 122; Catull. 30, 1.—(*γ*) With an *object-clause*: nihili est, suum Qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 3: immemor, Chaeream Cassium nominari, *never thinking, not considering*, Suet. Calig. 57.

II. Transf.: * **A.** Of that which one is unmindful of, *Forgotten*: istaec commemoratio Quasi exprobratio est immemoris benefici, Ter. And. 1, 1, 17.

B. *That causes forgetfulness*, a poet. epithet of Lethe, Stat. S. 5, 2, 96; Sil. 16, 478; Sen. Herc. Oet. 936.

immĕmŏrābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [in-memorabilis] (an ante-class. word): **I.** Pass., *Unmentionable, indescribable, ἀδιήγητος*: spurcidici versus immemorabiles, *i. e. unworthy to be mentioned*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 56: spatium, Lucr. 6, 488.—* **II.** Act., *That will not tell any thing, speechless, silent*: Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 3.

immĕmŏrātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-memoratus] *Unmentioned, not related* (a poet. word): juvat immemorata ferentem Ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri, *i. e. not yet related, new*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33: nec tu jam metris meis immemoratus eris, *i. e. unsung*, Aus. Parent. 20.

immĕmŏrĭa (inm.), ae, *f.* [in-memoria] *Unmindfulness, forgetfulness* (a post-class. word): quum reversus locum thesauri immemoria non repeteret, Papin Dig. 41, 2, 44.

immĕmŏris, e, v. immemor, *ad init.*

immensĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immensus] *Immeasurableness, immensity* (a Ciceron. word): latitudinum, longitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. 54: immensitates camporum, id. ib. 2, 39, 98.

immensus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-mensus] *Immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense* (freq. and quite class.): si immensam et interminatam in omnes partes magnitudinem regionum videretis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: aëra deum statuit eumque gigni esseque immensum et infinitum, id ib. 1, 10, 26: ex ingenti quodam oratorem immensoque campo in exiguum sane gyrum compellitis, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: in mari immenso vehi, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73; so, domus, Ov. F. 6, 640: mons, Plin. 4, 13, 27: via, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 78: fines ingenii, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: series laborum, Ov. Her. 9, 5: jacuitque per antrum immensus, Virg. A. 3, 632; cf., omnis eorum juventus infinita numero, immensa corporibus, Vellei. 2, 106, 1: pondus et auri Cic. Rep. 1, 17; Hor. S. 1, 1, 41; so, pretiis emere, Suet. Calig. 39:—observata sunt haec tempore immenso, Cic. Div. 1, 7, 12; so, nox, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 25: morae id. Her. 1, 82: fletus, id. Met. 10, 136:—immensa vorago aut gurges vitiorum Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, 23: immensae, infinitae immoderatae cupiditates, Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34; so, immensissimae voluptates, Spart. Hadr. 19: sitis cruoris, Ov. M. 13, 768: difficultas, Plin. 28, 1, 2: differentia, id. 36, 5, 4, § 20: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *fathomless* (the fig. being taken from a river), Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7:—immensum est, erratas dicere terras, Ov. F. 4, 573; cf., quod persequi immensum est, Plin. 8, 28, 42.

II. Abs.: **A.** Subst., immensum, i, *n.*, *Boundless extent, immense size, boundlessness, immensity* (rarely; not in Cic.); extra Processit longe flammantia moenia mundi, Atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 75; cf. id. 1, 956; so, loci, Liv. 5, 37, 5: per immensum ventis discordibus actus, Ov. M. 4, 620: proruta per immensum aedificia, *over a vast extent*, Tac. A. 15, 40: aliquid mercari immenso, *for an enormous price*, Plin. 9, 40, 64.

B. Adverbially, *Without end, exceedingly, immensely* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): creverat immensum, Ov. F 5, 537; so, immensum attolli, Tac. A. 4, 40: vigere, id. ib. 3, 30; so, luxus immensum proruperat, id. ib. 3, 52:—immensum quantum hinc Oceano, illinc Iberico mari comprimentibus, *exceedingly*, Plin. 4, 20, 34; so id. 16, 36, 66 *fin.*: mons saxeus in immensum editus, Sall. J. 92, 5; so, ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Aetne, Ov. M. 2, 220:—ad immensum aliquid augere, Liv. 29, 25, 3:—aliquid immenso plus laudare, *more than too much immoderately*, Plin. 20, 9, 36.

immĕo (inm.), are, *v. n.* [in-meo] *To go into, to enter* (a post-Aug. word): delphini immeantes Nilo, Plin. 8, 25, 38; so, cisternis (aqua), Pall. 1, 17: immeans spiritus, Plin. 11, 39, 92.

immĕrens (inm.), entis (*in tmesi:* inque merentes, Lucr. 2, 1104), *adj.* [in-mereo] *Undeserving, not meriting, innocent* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): triste lignum, caducum In domini caput immerentis, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 11; so id. Epod. 6, 1; 7, 19; Suet. Tit. 10:—quaedam immerentia, *i. e. innocent, harmless things*, Val. Max. 9, 12, 8.—*Adv.*, *Undeservedly:* a Philippo rege temulento immerenter damnata, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1 *ext.*

immĕrenter, *adv.*, v. immerens, *ad fin.*

immergo (inm.), si, sum, 3. (*perf. sync.*, immersti, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 26.—Also acc. to the 2d conj., *inf. praes. pass.*, immergeri, Col. 5, 9, 3) *v. a.* [in-mergo] *To dip, plunge, sink*, or *stick into* any thing, *to immerse* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: manus in aquam ferventem, Plin. 28, 6, 15; so, immersus in flumen, Cic. Univ. 13:—ferrum candens aquae, Plin. 34, 14, 41; so, nautas pelago, Ov. M. 4, 423: partem arboris deflexam terrae, Col. 5, 6, 30:—aliquem spumosa unda, Virg. A. 6, 174; so, immergi melle cotonea, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60: manus, Ov. M. 13, 563:—se in aquas, Plin. 11, 25, 30: se alto (belua), Curt. 4, 4.—Mid.: ubi Ister amnis immergitur, *i. e. pours itself into the sea*, Plin. 4, 11, 18.—**B.** Transf., in gen.: se aliquo, *To throw* or *plunge one's self into* any thing, *to betake one's self* any where: immersit aliquo sese credo in ganeum, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 3: se in concionem mediam, id. ib. 3, 1, 3: inter mucrones se hostium immersit, Just. 33, 2.—**II.** Trop.: se blanditiis et assentationibus in alicujus consuetudinem, Cic. Clu. 13, 36: se studiis, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 37; so, se penitus Pythagorae praeceptis, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1 *fin.*

immĕrĭto, *adv.* *Undeservedly*, etc.; v. immeritus, *ad fin.*

immĕrĭtus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-meritus] *Undeserved* (in the *adj.* only poet. and in post-Aug. prose), viz.: **I.** Act., *That has not deserved* something, *guiltless, innocent:* delicta majorum immeritus lues, Romane, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1; so of persons, id. ib. 1, 28, 30; Ov. Tr. 2, 274; Quint. 6 praef. § 4; cf., gens, Virg. A. 3, 2: agni, Hor. S. 2, 3, 211: locus, id. Ep. 1, 14, 2: paries, id. Sat. 2, 3, 7: vestis, id. Od. 1, 17, 27: arbor, Prop. 4, 3, 19: ungues, id. 2, 4, 3.—*c. inf.*: virtus recludens immeritis mori Coelum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 21.—Subst.: cur tu, obsecro, immerito meo me morti dedere optas? *for no fault of mine*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 18.—**II.** Pass., *That is not deserved, undeserved, unmerited* (so much less freq.): laudibus haud immeritis onerare aliquem, Liv. 4, 13 *fin.*: credulus immerita Phasida juvit ope, Ov. F. 2, 42; so, opes, Mart. 7, 32, 6: querelae, Val. Fl. 8, 158.

Adv., in the form immerito, *Undeservedly, unjustly, without cause* (esp. freq. connected with a negative): jam dudum te omnes nos accusare audio Immerito, et me omnium horunc immeritissimo, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 60: *ex re*, si praeter opinionem, si immerito, si misera, si ingrata, *etc.*, * Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: haud equidem immerito Cumanae carmine vatis Cautum, Luc. 8, 824: ut eos non immerito probaverit sanctissimus censor, *with perfect justice, justly*, Quint. 4 praef. § 3; so, non immerito, id. 8, 6, 62; 9, 1, 12; 9, 4, 35; 10, 1, 116; 11, 3, 7; Suet. Caes. 55; Calig. 10; 51; Ner. 13: neque immerito, Quint. 7 praef. § 2; 7, 7, 1; 10, 1, 27; 11, 2, 1; 12, 10, 75: nec immerito, id. 2, 8, 1; Sen. Ep. 11 *fin.*

* **immersābĭlis** (inm.), e, *adj.* [in-merso] *That can not be sunk*, i. e. *unconquerable:* (Ulixes) adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22.

immersĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [immergo] *A plunging into, immersion* (a post-class. word): Arn. 2, 47.

immersus, a, um, *Part.*, from immergo.

* **immētātus** (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-mēto] *Unmeasured:* jugera, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 9.

‡ **immĕtŭens,** ἄφοβος, ἀμέριμνος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

immĭgro (inm.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [in-migro] *To remove into* (rare, but quitè class.): **I.** Lit.: et in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 34; so, in tam insolitum domicilium, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: ubi illo (*i. e.* in aedes) immigrat, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 23.—**II.** Trop.: pleraque (verba) translata: sic tamen, ut ea non irruisse in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceres, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam serae avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint, Liv. Prooem. § 11: posteaque immigravi in ingenium meum, *i. e. gave myself up to it* (the fig. being taken from a house; v. the passage in connection), Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 55.

* **immĭnentĭa** (inm.), ae, *f.* [immineo] *Imminence, nearness:* ab instantia atque imminentia fraudis, Nigid. in Gell. 9, 12, 6.

immĭnĕo (inm.), ēre (*in tmesi:* in clinata minent, Lucr. 6, 563), *v. n.* [in-mineo] *To project over* or *toward* a thing, *to bend* or *lean toward, to hang down over, overhang.*

I. Lit. (so mostly poet.): Lucr. 6, 563: collis plurimus urbi Imminet, Virg. A. 1, 420: cf., imminens prope ipsis moenibus tumulus, Liv. 29, 35, 7; and, imminens villae tua pinus esto, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 5: candida populus antro Imminet, Virg. E. 9, 41; so, aër his, Ov. M. 1, 52: coelumque quod imminet orbi, id. ib. 2, 7; so, scopulus aequoribus, id. ib. 4, 525: apex collis subjectis arvis, id. ib. 7, 779: nemus desuper, Virg. A. 1, 165: arbos, Ov. M. 4, 459: imminet e celsis audentius improba muris Virgo, Val. Fl. 6, 681; Quint. 11, 3, 130: choros ducit Venus imminente luna, *i. e. shining overhead*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 5: quum ageretur togata, simulans, caterva tota clarissima concentione in ore impuri hominis imminens concionata est: *Huic vitae tuae*, etc., *bending* or *turning toward*, Cic. Sest. 55, 118; cf., gestu omni imminenti, *bent toward him*, id. de Or. 2, 55, 225.

B. Transf. (through the intermediate idea of leaning against), *To be near to* a thing, *to touch on, border upon:* **1.** In gen. (so rarely): imminet hic, sequiturque parem, similisque tenenti Non tenet, Ov. M. 7, 785; so, tergo fugacis, id. ib. 1, 542: carcer imminens foro, *adjoining*, Liv. 1, 33, 8; so, imminentia muro aedificia, id. 2, 33, 7.

2. In partic. (like impendere and instare), In an inimical sense, *To threaten* in consequence of nearness (so quite class.): nimis imminebat propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeeo, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 46; cf., Carthago imminere jam fructuosissimis insulis populi Romani videbatur, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87; and, certior sum factus, Parthos ... Ciliciae magis imminere, id. Att. 5, 20, 2: imminent duo reges toti Asiae, id. de imp. Pomp. 5, 12; so, Mithridates Italiae quoque, Vellci. 2, 18, 4: Parthi Latio, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 53: Germaniae et Britanniae, Suet. Calig. 19: bello subegit gentem rebus populi Romani imminentem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 80 *fin.*:—imbrium divina avis imminentum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 10.

II. Trop. (quite class.): **A.** *To eagerly strive after* a thing, *to be eager for, to long for, be intent upon:* hujus mendicitas aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminebat, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20; Liv. 30, 28, 9: in alterius ducis exercitusque opprimendi occasionem imminebat, id. 25, 20, 5:—huc imminet: omnes Dirigit huc sensus, Virg. Cul. 89:—alieno imminere, Sen. Ep. 2 *fin.*: quod imminere emptioni publicanos videbat, Suet. Aug. 24: peritus rerum popularium imminensque ei potestati, Liv. 3, 51, 9; so, spei majoris honoris, id. 4, 25, 9: occasioni alloquendi regem, Curt. 5, 11: exitio conjugis, Ov. M. 1, 146:—Verres avaritia semper hiante atque imminenti fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, 134.

B. Transf. (acc. to *no.* I. B), *To be near at hand, to impend:* sunt qui ea, quae quotidie imminent, non videant, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: mors, quae propter incertos casus quotidie imminet, id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91.

2. In partic., *To threaten* by nearness, *to be imminent:* periculum, quod imminere ipsi portenderetur, Suet. Claud. 29; so, periculum ambobus, id. Tit. 9: imminentes undique insidiae, id. Caes. 86; so, discrimina undique, id. Tib. 25: summum discrimen, Quint. 8, 4, 22: bellum, id. 12, 1, 43: taedio praesentium et imminentium metu, Suet. Vit. 15.

immĭnŭo (inm.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [in-minuo] *To lessen, diminish* a thing (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: si istas exiguas copias quam minime imminueris, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 2:—imminutum pondus, Plin. 33, 3, 13: imminuto pretio, id. 37, 1, 3.

B. Pregn., *To weaken, impair:* corpus otio, animum libidinibus imminuebant, Tac. H. 2, 93; so, vires (Venus), Lucr. 5, 1016; cf. ib. 625.—In an obscene sense: virginem, App. Flor. p. 350; Lact. 1, 10 *fin.*

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To lessen, diminish:* aestivorum tempus comitiorum mora imminuerat, Sall. J. 44, 3: quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo imminuit, nemo mutavit, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 19: imminuitur aliquid de voluptate, id. de Or. 1, 61, 259; so, nihil ex consuetudine luxus atque desidiae, Suet. Ner. 42: postquam se dolor imminuit, Ov. Her. 15, 113: verbum imminutum, *contracted*, Cic. Or. 47, 157.

B. In partic., pregn., *To encroach upon, to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy:* nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit, Cic. Rosc Am. 38, 109: cupiditas imminuta ac debilitata, id. Phil. 12, 3, 7: bellum attenuatum atque imminutum, id. de imp. Pomp 11, 30. So, pudicitiam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 90: auctoritatem, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 5; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, 60: jus legationis, id. ib. 2, 1, 33, 84: laudem alicujus, id. Att. 14, 17, A, 2: libertatem, id. Caecin. 12, 35: pacem Bocchi, Sall. J. 81, 4: mentes hominum (ebrietas), Gell. 15, 2, 4: Agrippa dissidio domum imminuerat, Tac. A. 2 86: quamquam Augusta se violari et imminui quereretur, id. ib. 2, 34: perculso Seneca, promptum fuit Rufum Fenium imminuere, id. ib. 14, 57.—Hence

* immĭnūtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Diminished, smaller:* modus intercalandi interdum cumulatior, interdum imminutior, Sol. 1 *med.*

immĭnūtĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [imminuo] *A lessening, diminution; a weakening, impairing, injuring* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: pravitas imminutioque corporis, *i. e. mutilation*, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47.—In an obscene sense, i. q. devirginatio, *a deflowering*, Aus. Cent. nupt. Idyll. 13.—**II.** Trop.: dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2; so, criminis, Quint. 7, 4, 3: malorum, id. 5, 10, 33.—**B.** In partic., as a figure of speech, Quint. 9, 1, 34; 9, 3, 90.

1. immĭnūtus (inm.), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from imminuo.

2. immĭnūtus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-minutus] *Undiminished, unimpaired, unviolated* (a post-class. word): jus suum habere imminutum, Julian. Dig. 24, 2, 6; so Paul. ib. 38, 2, 44.

immiscĕo (inm.), scŭi, xtum, *or* stum, 2. (archaic *inf. praes. pass.*, immiscerier, Virg. G. 1, 454) *v. a.* [in-misceo] *To mix in, intermix, intermingle, blend* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: vos meorum militum corpori immiscui, Curt. 10, 3: manus manibus, Virg. A. 5, 429: summis ima, Ov. M. 7, 278: sin maculae incipient rutilo immiscerier igni, Virg. G. 1, 454: immixta corporibus semina, Lucr. 3, 394, so ib. 894; cf. id. 1, 876: immixti turbae militum togati, Liv. 3, 50, 10; cf., vadimus immixti Danais, Virg. A. 2, 396; Plin. 25, 8, 54:—mediis se immiscuit armis, Virg. A. 11, 815; cf., equites immiscentes se peditibus, Liv. 31, 35, 5; so, se alienae familiae venali, Quint. 7, 2, 26: se pavonum gregi (graculus), Phaedr. 1, 3, 7: se nubi atrae, Virg. A. 10, 662.—**II.**

Trop.: non fugienda petendis Immiscere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 76; Tac. A. 4, 40 *fin.*: immixtaque vota timori, Ov. Her. 6, 73: nec parvis periculis immixtus, Tac. H. 4, 85; cf., ne affinitatibus, ne propinquitatibus immisceamur cavent, Liv. 4, 4, 6:—quum se immiscuissent colloquiis montanorum, id. 21, 32, 10; cf., Falisci Fidenati bello se jam ante immiscuerant, id. 5, 8, 6; so, se negotiis alienis, Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 3 *fin.*

* **immĭsĕrābĭlis** (inm.), e, *adj.* [in-miserabilis] *Unpitied:* captiva pubes, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 17.

immĭsĕrĭcordĭa (inm.), ae, *f.* [immisericors] *Pitilessness, unmercifulness* (a post-class. word), Tert. Spect. 20.

immĭsĕrĭcordĭter, *adv. Unmercifully;* v. the follg. art.

immĭsĕrĭcors (inm.), ordis, *adj.* [in-misericors] *Pitiless, merciless* (very rare, but quite class.): Cic. Inv. 2, 36, 108: judex atque inexorabilis contra improbos, Gell. 14, 4, 3.—* *Adv.:* factum a vobis duriter immisericorditerque, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28.

* **immĭsĕror** (inm.), ari, *v. dep. a.* [in-miseror] *To pity, commiserate:* boni immiserantur illum, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 138, 30 dub. (*al.* miserantur).

immissārĭum (inm.), ĭi, *n.* [immitto] *A cistern* or *reservoir* attached to an aqueduct, *a distributing reservoir*, Vitr. 8, 7.

immissĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A letting in, admission* (rare, but quite class.): fumi aut aquae, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8, § 5: sarmentorum, *i. e. a letting grow*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

1. immissus (inm.), a, um, *Part.*, from immitto.

* **2. immissus** (inm.), ūs, *m.* [immitto] *A letting in, admission:* sol cuncta lustrat lucis immissu, Macr. S. 1, 18.

(* **immistus,** a, um, v. immixtus.)

immītĭgābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [in-mitigo] *That can not be softened* or *allayed, immitigable* (a post-class. word): ardor, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 33.

immītis (inm.), e, *adj.* [in-mitis] *Not soft* or *mellow, harsh, rough, sour* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. and Caes.): **I.** Lit., of plants: uva, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 10: fructus (*opp.* dulcis), Plin. 13, 4, 6.—More freq., **II.** Transf., in gen., *Rough, rude, harsh, hard, severe, stern, rigid, fierce, savage, inexorable:* natura et moribus immitis ferusque, Liv. 23, 5, 12; cf., asper et immitis, Suet. Tib. 59; and, arrogans, profusus, immitis, id. Ner. 4: tyrannus (*i. e.* Pluto), Virg. G. 4, 492: Parcae, Prop. 4, 11, 13: Glycera, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 2: immitibus et desertis locis, Plin. 17 16, 26: insulam Gyarum immitem et sine cultu hominum esse, Tac. A. 1, 69:—immite et turbidum coelum, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1: venti, Tib. 1, 1, 45: oculi, Ov. M. 6 621: nidi (*i. e.* hirundinum apibus infestarum), Virg. G. 4, 17: ara (on which human beings are offered), Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 71: claustra, id. Am. 1, 6, 17: vulnera, id. de Nuce 69: fata, id. Met. 13, 260: mandata, Tac. A. 15, 27: rescriptum, id. ib. 6, 9: mors, Tib. 1, 3, 55: caedes pariter fugientium ac resistentium, Liv. 4, 59, 6: ausae immitia nuptae (*i. e.* abortus), Ov. F. 1, 625.—*Comp.:* Tac. A. 1, 20; Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 1: calcato immitior hydro, Ov. M. 13, 804.—*Sup.:* serpentes immitissimum animalium genus, Plin. 10, 74, 96.—Adverb.: stridorque immite rudentum Sibilat, Sil. 17, 257.

immitto (inm.), īsi, issum, 3. (*perf. sync.*, immisti, Sil. 17, 354), *v. a.* [in-mitto] *To send* or *let into* a place, *to introduce, admit, to send* or *dispatch against, to let loose at, discharge at, to cast* or *throw into* a place (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: servos ad spoliandum fanum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, 101; cf., servi in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi, id. Att. 14, 10, 1; and id. Sest. 36, 78: magna vis hominum simul immissa, Liv. 2, 5, 3: equitatu immisso (in agmen hostium), Caes. B. G. 7, 40, 4; so, armaturam levem in stationes, Liv. 40, 48, 2; and id. 21, 8, 8: corpus in undas, Ov. Her. 2, 133: artificem mediis flammis, id. Met. 6, 615: completas naves taeda et pice in Pomponianam classem immisit, *let loose*, Caes. B. C. 3, 101, 2; so ib. § 5; cf., navem in terram, Liv. 30, 25, 8: repente equum immisi ad eam legionem, *urged, spurred*, Galb. in Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3; so, si effrenatos in eos equos immittitis, Liv. 40, 40, 5: pila in hostes, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 6; so, tela, id. B. C. 3, 92, 2: telum ex manu, Alfen. Dig. 9, 2, 52; Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 6; so, aquam ex fullonicis in fundum vicini, Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 3: cloacam privatam in publicum, id. ib. 43, 23, 1; Cels. 2, 12: haec (tigna) quum machinationibus immissa in flumen defixerat, *had driven into*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 4; so, bipedales trabes, id. ib. § 6: tigna (in parietem), Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8; Gaj. ib. 43, 25, 5; 8, 2, 1: coronam coelo, *i. e. hurls it to the sky*, Ov. M. 8, 179: lentum filis immittitur aurum, *is inserted, interwoven*, id. ib. 6, 68: circa oneratas veste cervices laticlaviam immiserat mappam, *put on, put round*, Petr. 32: dexteraque immissis da mihi signa rotis, *let loose, swiftly driven*, Prop. 3, 9, 58; cf., immissis pars caeca et concita frenis Arietat in portas, Virg. A. 11, 889; so, habenas, id. ib. 5, 662; Ov. M. 1, 280; Lucr. 5, 785; cf., rudentes, *let go, let loose*, Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 5:—Codrus in medios se immisit hostes, *threw himself*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; so Liv. 9, 4, 10: se in hostium manum multitudinemque, Cic. Fontei. 17, 38; cf., immisit in armatas hostium copias, id. Parad. 1, 2, 12.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To send against* one (secretly or hostilely), *to set on, incite, instigate, suborn* (so mostly post-Aug.): alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall. C. 48, 8: fratrem Tiberium inopinantem repente immisso tribuno militum interemit, Suet. Calig. 23; cf. Tac. A. 3, 16: immissis qui monerent, id. ib. 4, 54: suilium accusandis utrisque immittit, id. ib. 11, 1: ad cujus rei probationem immittit indices, Just. 32, 2.

2. *To let grow unrestrained, wild:* ea vitis immittitur ad uvas pariendas, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 3: cupressus immittitur in perticas asseresve, Plin. 16, 33, 60: pro densitate arborum immissorumque aliorum in alios ramorum, *i. e. grown together, interwoven*, Liv. 40, 22, 3: penitus immissis radicibus niti, *deeply shot* or *sunk in*, Quint. 1, 3, 5:—barba immissa et intonso capillo, *etc.*, *overgrown, hanging down*, Sisenn. in Non. 130, 8; so, barba immissa, Virg. A. 3, 593; Ov. M. 12, 351; Quint. 12, 3, 12: immissi capilli, Ov. F. 1, 503; Met. 5, 338; 6, 168; cf. in a Greek construction. Phleias immissus patrios de vertice crines, Val. Fl. 1, 412.

* **3.** Aliquem in bona alicujus, *To install, put in possession:* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, 142.

II. Trop.: aliquid in aures, (* *to listen to*), Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 14: jactam et immissam a te nefariam in me injuriam semper duxi, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 28: hic corrector in eo ipso loco, quo reprehendit, immittit imprudens ipse senarium, *lets escape him*, id. Or. 56, 190: immisitque fugam Teucris atrumque timorem, *instilled, infused*, Virg. A. 9, 719; so, vires alicui, Val. Fl. 7, 353: amorem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 554.

1. immixtus (inm.), a, um, *Part.*, from immisceo.

2. immixtus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-mixtus] *Unmixed* (a post-class. word): vinum, Aus. Ep. 20 *fin.*

immo (also written imo) [kindr. with imus; lit., on the under side, on the reverse; hence] As a responsive particle, *On the contrary* of what has been said, *no indeed, by no means;* or *yes indeed, by all means.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: *Tr.* Etiam fatetur de hospite? *Th.* Immo pernegat, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 19: *An.* Ubi? domin'? *Ch.* Immo apud libertum Discum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 60: *Do.* Hae quid ad me? *To.* Immo ad te attinent, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3. 27: *De.* Faciat, ut voles. *Nau.* Immo ejus judicio permitto omnia, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 54; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 28: *Si.* Quid? hoc intellextin'? an nondum etiam ne hoc quidem? *Da.* Immo callide, id. And. 1, 2, 30: "non igitur faciat," dixerit quis, "quod utile sit, quod expediat?" Immo intelligat nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 76; causa igitur non bona est? Immo optima, id. Att. 9, 7, 4; cf., quem hominem? levem? immo gravissimum. Mobilem? immo constantissimum. Familiarem? immo alienissimum, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 49; and id. Att. 10, 12, 4: quum ille dixisset, se vero non exspectare; Immo, inquit, rogo exspectes, Quint. 9, 3, 68: "quid tu? Nullane habes vitia?" Immo alia haud fortasse minora, Hor. S. 1, 3, 20; Plin. Pan. 36, 3:—*Me.* Quid apud hasce aedes negotii est tibi? *So.* Immo quid tibi'st? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 194; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 29:—*Ph.* An amabo meretrix illa est, quae illam sustulit? *La.* Immo meretrix fuit; sed ut sit, de ea re eloquar, id. Cist. 2, 3, 22; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 41; and, *Si.* Paucis te volo. *So.* Dictum puta: Nempe ut curentur recte haec. *Si.* Immo aliud, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2.

2. Strengthened by edepol, hercle, ecastor, vero, potius, *etc.*: Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 1: *Ol.* Ecquid amas nunc me? *St.* Immo edepol me quam te minus, id. Casin. 2, 8, 19; id. Capt. 2, 1, 16:—*St.* Quod bonum atque fortunatum mihi sit. *Ol.* Ita vero et mihi. *Ch.* Non. *Ol.* Immo hercle. *Ch.* Immo mihi hercle, id. Casin. 2, 6, 51; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 5:—*Pa.* Mala es. *Ph.* Immo ecastor, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 33:—*Pa.* Nescis, Parmeno, Quantum hodie profueris mihi, *etc.*... *Par.* Immo vero scio, neque hoc imprudens feci, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 37: quid? si tyrannidem occupare. si patriam prodere conabitur pater: silebitne filius? Immo vero obsecrabit patrem, ne id faciat, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: *Tr.* Sub dio coli absque sole perpetuum diem. *Si.* Immo edepol vero, quum, *etc.*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 79: *Tr.* Ecquid placent? *Th.* Ecquid placeant me rogas? immo hercle vero perplacent, id. ib. 4, 1, 4: senatus haec intelligit, consul videt: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2; cf. id. Att. 12, 43, 1:—*De.* Juben' hanc hinc abscedere? *Ph.* Immo intus potius, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 89: immo hercle abiero potius, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 33:—sed vos nihilne attulistis inde auri domum? Immo etiam, id. ib. 2, 3, 82; so immo etiam, id. Mil. 4, 2, 23; Ter. And. 4, 1, 46; and, immo vero etiam, v. above: immo est quoque, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 51:—an infirmissimi omnium tamquam, quos nuper subjecit, Dolopes? Immo contra ea, *etc.*, Liv. 41, 24, 8; so, immo contra, Labeo Dig. 33, 7, 5; 38, 2, 51; 41, 3, 49.

B. In partic.: **1.** As an expression of dislike or surprise (ante-class.): *Ch.* Verum vis dicam? *Da.* Immo etiam Narrationis incipit mihi initium, *no indeed! now he is going to begin a long story*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 25: idne est verum? immo id est genus hominum pessimum, id. ib. 4 1, 5:—*Pe.* Euge, euge, lepide: laudo commentum tuum. *Pa.* Ut si illic concriminatus sit advorsum Militem, *etc.*... *Pe.* Immo ut optume, *no! how capital!* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 86.

2. Immo si scias *or* immo si audias, *If you only knew, had only heard*, intimating that such is not the case (likewise only ante-class.): Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 42: *St.* Scelestissimum Me esse credo. *Pa.* Immo si scias dicta, quae dixit hodie, id. Casin. 3, 5, 35; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 64: *Ly.* Bene hercle factum et gaudeo. *De.* Immo si scias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 27; so ellipt., id. Pseud. 2, 4, 59; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 38:—immo si audias Meas pugnas, fugias demissis manibus domum, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 15.

II. Transf., perh. not till after the Aug. period, for the usual vel potius, in the midst of a sentence, to correct or add emphasis to what has been said, *Nay rather, nay, I should rather say:* simulacra deum, deos immo ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablatos esse, Liv. 48, 43, 6: ipse aliquid, immo multa quotidie dicat, Quint. 2, 2, 8; id. 6, 2, 10; Plin. Pan. 85, 5: qui pauculis diebus gestum consulatum, immo non gestum abjiciebant per edictum, id. ib. 65, 3:—nihil causae est. cur non illam vocis modulationem fidibus ac tibiis, immo hercle, cymbalis adjuvemus, Quint. 11, 2, 59; so Curt. 4, 1: immo vero, Plin. 34, 1, 1.—In forming a climax: quanta verborum nobis paupertas, immo egestas sit, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 58: Agrippinam nihilo tractabiliorem, immo in dies amentiorem, Suet. Aug. 65; Plin. Pan. 23, 2.

☞ Rarely placed after a word: nihil immo, Liv. 35, 49, 13; so, non immo, Quint. 11, 1, 50; cf., non habet immo suum, Mart. 6, 94, 4: vivit immo vigetque, Liv. 39, 40, 7; so, statueretur immo, Tac. A. 12, 6: frueretur immo his, id. ib. 11, 30: quaedam immo virtutes, id. ib. 15, 21: illos quin immo, id. Or. 6; cf., ipsam quin immo curam, id. ib. 39; so, quin immo, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3; Quint. 1, 1, 31; 12, 11, 27; 7, 10, 8.

immōbĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [in-mobilis] *Immovable:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): terra immobilis manens, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: elephas tardum et paene immobile animal, Curt. 8, 14: balaenae ad flexum, Plin. 9, 6, 5: rigor, Quint. 9, 4, 101: immobilior scopulis, Ov. M. 13, 801.—**B.** In partic., res, *Immovable property, immovables, real estate,* Jabol. Dig. 41, 3, 23; Macer. ib. 2, 8, 15.—**II.** Trop.: *Immovable, unmoved, unalterable* (so mostly post-Aug.): ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Virg. A. 7, 623: donec princeps immobilem se precibus et invidiae juxta ostendit, Tac. A. 16, 10: adversum plausum ac lasciviam insultantis vulgi immobiles, id. Hist. 4, 2: isti apathiae sectatores, qui videri se esse tranquillos et intrepidos et immobiles volunt, Gell. 19, 12, 10: statua pro rostris cum hac inscriptione: PIETATIS IMMOBILIS ERGA PRINCIPEM, Suet. Vit. 3; Front. Aquaed. 34.

immōbĭlĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immobilis] *Immovableness* (a post-class. word): **I.** Lit.: aquae (maris mortui), Just. 36, 3.—**II.** Trop.: animi, Lact. 6, 17 *med.*; so Tert. adv. Hermog. 36 *fin.*; and in the plur., Arn. 1, 26.

immŏdĕrantĭa (inm.), ae, *f.* [in-moderor] *Want of moderation, intemperance* (a post-class. word): ventris (*opp.* abstinentia), Tert. Bapt. 20 *fin.*

immŏdĕrāte, *adv.*, v. immoderatus, *ad fin.*

* **immŏdĕrātĭo** (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [immoderatus] *Want of moderation, excess:* efferri immoderatione verborum, *i. e. exaggerated expressions,* Cic. Sull. 10, 30.

immŏdĕrātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-moderatus] *Without measure, measureless, immeasurable:* **I.** Lit. (so only poet.): vides sublime, fusum, immoderatum aethera, *i. e. unbounded,* immensum, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 25, 65; Lucr. 1, 1012.—**II.** Trop., *Unrestrained, unbridled, excessive, immoderate* (so freq. and quite class.): ipsum illum Aristotelis discipulum, superbum, crudelem, immoderatum fuisse, Cic. Att. 13, 28, 3: homo et turbulentus, id. Phil. 10, 11, 23: mulier, id. Coel. 21, 53: immensae cupiditates, infinitae et immoderatae sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34: intemperantia, Cic. Acad. 1, 10, 39: res immoderata cupido est, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 31: motus animi quum immoderatiores sunt, vitia fiunt, Gell. 19, 12, 4: immoderatissimae luxuriae esse, Suet. Ner. 51:—immoderato potu et pastu pars animi obstupefacta, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60:—ne immoderata aut angusta sit oratio, id. Or. 58, 198: vox immoderatior, Coel. in Quint. 11, 1, 51: tam immoderatae linguae fuit, *unbridled,* Suet. Vit. Luc.:—tempestates, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131.

Adv., immŏdĕrāte: **1.** Lit.: *Without measure* or *rule:* moveri immoderate et fortuitu, Cic. Univ. 13: vox immoderate profusa, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149: effunditur spiritus, Quint. 11, 3, 63.—**2.** Trop.: *Immoderately, extravagantly:* immoderate et intemperate vivere, Cic. Univ. 12: jactari, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: abuti nostra facilitate, id. Fam. 12, 1, 2.—*Comp.:* ferre casum incommodorum tuorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 5.—*Sup.:* laetari, Spart. Sev. 20.

immŏdeste, *adv.*, v. immodestus, *ad fin.*

immŏdestĭa (inm.), ae, *f.* [immodestus] *Intemperate conduct, immodesty, licentiousness* (very rare; not in Cic.): haec heri immodestia coëgit, me qui, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 9: publicanorum, *i. e. avarice, extortion,* Tac. A. 13, 50: histrionum, id. ib. 4, 14.

immŏdestus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-modestus] *Unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate* (rare, but quite class.): in vino immodestus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 7: mores, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 44: largitione effundere, Sen. Contr. 1, 1: fautores histrionum, Tac. A. 13, 28:—genus jocandi non profusum nec immodestum, * Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103.—*Adv.*, immŏdeste, *Immoderately, extravagantly, impudently:* amare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 25: gloriari (*c.* c. immodice), Liv. 22, 27, 2: immodeste atque intemperanter facere multa, Quint. 5, 7, 32: postulare missionem, Suet. Aug. 24.—*Comp.:* procedere, Sen. Q. N. 1, 17.

immŏdĭce, *adv.*, v. immodicus, *ad fin.*

immŏdĭcus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-modicus] *Beyond bounds, beyond measure, excessive, unrestrained, unruly, immoderate* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit. (so very rarely): prominet immodicum pro longa cuspide rostrum, Ov. M. 6, 673; so, tuber, id. ib. 8, 808: fluctus, id. Her. 18, 137: frigus, id. Pont. 3, 1, 14; cf., continuae et immodicae tempestates, Suet. Aug. 47.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop.: immodicus in numero augendo esse solet, *i. e. is in the habit of exaggerating numbers,* Liv. 38, 23, 8: in appetendis honoribus immodicus, Vellei. 2, 33, 3:—immodicus linguâ, Liv. 22, 12, 11; so, tum verbis tum rebus immodicus, *extravagant in words and deeds,* Suet. Dom. 12: Gracchi legibus (ferendis), Luc. 6, 796: assiduus potius quam immodicus (praeceptor), Quint. 2, 2, 5: imperia immodica, Liv. 21, 3, 5; so, licentia crudelitatis, Vellei. 2, 28, 2: decreta ad honores sociorum, Liv. 31, 45, 2: libido possidendi, Col. 1, 3, 11: fastūs, Ov. A. A. 3, 511: ac novae populi acclamationes, Suet. Caes. 79: oratio, *i. e. too long,* Plin. Ep. 9, 4, 1; so, periodus, Quint. 9, 4, 125.—(*β*) With a *gen.:* immodicus gloriae, Vellei. 2, 11; so, irae, Stat. Th. 1, 41: libidinis, Col. 7, 6, 3: laetitiae et moeroris, Tac. A. 15, 23: fugae, Sil. 12, 268: animi immodicus, Tac. H. 1, 53.

Adv., immŏdĭce, *Beyond measure, excessively, immoderately:* si sanguis ex vulnere immodice fluat, Plin. 30, 13, 38; Luc. 10, 137: frequenter id potius quam immodice facere, Col. 2, 16, 2: opportunae positae (figurae) quum immodice petantur, Quint. 9, 3, 100; Liv. 22, 27, 2: sibi arrogare eloquentiam, Quint. 11, 1, 19: ferocire, Gell. 1, 11, 2: capere voluptatem ex aliqua re, id. 19, 2, 1.

* **immŏdŭlātus** (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-modulatus] *Unrhythmical, inharmonious:* poëmata, Hor. A. P. 263.

immŏlātĭcĭus (inm.) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [immolo] *Of* or *for a sacrifice* (late Lat.): caro, Aug. Ep. 154; cf., "immolaticius ϑύσιμος," Gloss. Philox.

immŏlātĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A sacrificing, sacrifice* (rare, but quite class.): in ipso immolationis tempore, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119; so, in ipsa, id. ib. 2, 16, 37: Iphigeniae, Quint. 2, 13, 13.—In the plur.: immolationes nefandae, Tac. A. 3, 13.

immŏlātor (inm.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who offers a sacrifice, a sacrificer* (rare, but quite class.): Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: nati immolator unici, Prud. Cath. 12, 48.

immōlītus (inm.), a, um, *Part.* [in-molior] *To build up* or *erect* in a place (very rare): quae in loca publica inaedificata immolitave privati habebant ... demoliti sunt, Liv. 39, 44.

immŏlo (inm.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [in-mola] Orig., *To sprinkle* a victim *with sacrificial meal* (mola salsa): "olim *hostiae immolatae* dicebantur mola salsa tactae, quum vero ictae et aliquid ex illis in aram datum, mactatae dicebantur," Serv. Virg. A. 4, 57. So only in one other example in Cato: boves immolati, Cato in Serv. Virg. A. 10, 541.—Far more freq. and quite class.,

II. Transf., *To bring as an offering, to offer, sacrifice, immolate:* Musis bovem immolasse dicitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88; so, bovem Dianae, Liv. 1, 45, 7; cf., Dianae vitulum, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 94: hostias, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: animalia capta, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 3: agnum, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 7: aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se immolaturos vovent, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 2; so, homines, Cic. Rep. 3, 9; Fontei. 10, 21: filiam, Quint. 3, 11, 6: puerum, Plin. 8, 22, 34.—*Abs.:* quum Sulla immolaret ante praetorium, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: nemo nostrum est, quin, etiam quum de alia re immolaret, tamen, *etc.*, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 2: quum immolanti aufugisset hostia, Suet. Caes. 59; so id. ib. 81; Aug. 95.—Impers.: quum pluribus diis immolatur, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 38. And with the *abl.* of the offering: quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, cui majoribus, cui lactentibus, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29.—And hence, **B.** Poet., in a still more general sense, *To sacrifice, slay:* Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas Immolat, Virg. A. 12, 949: inferias quos (juvenes) immolet umbris, id. ib. 10, 519; Phaedr. 4, 6, 10.

immordĕo (inm.), di, sum, 2. *v. a.* [in-mordeo] *To bite into* (a poet. word, and very rare): labitur, immorsaque cadens obmutuit hasta, Stat. Th. 2, 628: immorso aequales videant mea vulnera collo, Prop. 3, 8, 21: (stomachus) perna magis ac magis hillis Flagitat immorsus refici, *i. e. corroded,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 61 Heind.

immŏrĭor (inm.), mortuus, 3. *v. dep. n.* [in-morior] *To die in* or *upon* any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: illa sorori immoritur, Ov. M. 6, 296; so, hastae, Val. Fl. 6, 570: fortiter Euxinis aquis, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 40: stellio immortuus vino, Plin. 29, 4, 22; for which, apes immortuae in melle, id. 29, 6, 38: non exigo, ut immoriaris legationi, immorare, Quint. 9, 3, 73.—Of things: manus immortua, *dying, withering,* Luc. 3, 613: aura superstes Immoritur velis, *i. e. dies away,* Stat. Th. 1, 481.—* **II.** Trop.: immoritur studiis, *i. e. he pines away,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85.

immŏror (inm.), atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [in-moror] *To tarry* or *remain in, to stay upon* or *at, to linger near* a place (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: ut saturae studiosius nidis immorentur, Col. 8, 5, 14: quum puer meridiano immorans, Plin. 9, 8, 8.—**II.** Trop.: ne terrenis immorer, Quint. 2, 16, 6; so, honestis cogitationibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 8: non exigo, ut immoriaris legationi, immorare, Quint. 9, 3, 73: non arbitror mihi in hoc immorandum, quid sit, *etc.*, id. 11, 2, 4.

immorsus, a, um, *Part.*, from immordeo.

immortālis (inm.), e, *adj.* [in-mortalis] *Undying, immortal* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: si nullum corpus immortale sit, nullum esse corpus sempiternum: corpus autem immortale nullum esse, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, *etc.*, id. de Sen. 21, 77; so, dii; v. deus, p. 460: animi, Cic. de Sen. 23, 82; Leg. 2, 11, 27: natura (*opp.* mortalis fortuna), id. Off. 1, 33, 120.—Subst.: dictum est quod ad immortales attinet: deinceps quod ad mortales, *i. e. to the gods,* Var. L. L. 5, 11, 22, 75; so Lucr. 5, 166.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Imperishable, eternal, endless:* memoria et gloria, Cic. Balb. 17, 40; so, memoriam alicujus reddere, id. de Or. 2, 2, 8: fructum cepi vestri in me amoris et judicii, id. Pis. 14, 31: gratias agere alicui, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 1: opera edere, Liv. 1, 16, 1: tributa, Tac. H. 4, 32: illa Sallustii velocitas, Quint. 10, 1, 102: nemo ignavia immortalis factus est, Sall. J. 90, 49: immortalia ne speres, monet annus, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 7.—**B.** Poet., *Like the gods, blessed, exceedingly happy:* immortalis ero, si altera talis erit, Prop. 2, 14, 10; so id. 2, 15, 39.

* *Adv.*, immortālĭter: gaudeo, *i. e. infinitely,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, 9.

immortālĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immortalis] *Exemption from death, immortality* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: quae Socrates supremo vitae die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78: vita beata nulla alia re nisi immortalitate cedens coelestibus, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153. In the plur.: vide igitur, ne virtutibus hominum isti honores habeantur, non immortalitatibus, *to their immortal natures,* Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Imperishableness, imperishable fame, undying renown, immortality:* non censet lugendam esse mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur, Cic. de Sen. 20, 74; so emit morte immortalitatem, Quint. 9, 3, 71: mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: gloriae, id. de Sen. 23, 82: aliquid immortalitati commendare, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36; cf., aliquid immortalitati tradere, id. ib. 3, 16, 60.—* **B.** (acc. to immortalis, *no.* II. B) *Blessedness, the height of happiness:* mihi immortalitas parta est, si, *etc.*, Ter. And. 5, 5, 4.

immortālĭter (inm.), *adv.*, v. immortalis, *ad fin.*

* **immortālĭtus** (inm.), *adv.* [immortalis, analog. with divinitus, and of like meaning] *From heaven, by the gift of the gods:* immortalitus se obtulit mihi haec facultas, Turpil. in Non. 514, 28.

immortuus (inm.), a, um, *Part.*, from immorior.

immōtus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-motus] *Unmoved, immovable, motionless* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: (illa arbor) immota manet, Virg. G. 2, 293: (Ceres) Sub Jove duravit multis immota diebus, Ov. F. 4, 505: supercilia (*opp.* mobilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79: sceptrum, id. ib. 158: aquae, *i. e. frozen*, id. Trist. 3, 10, 38: serenus et immotus dies, *i. e. calm*, Tac. H. 1, 86.—**II.** Trop., *Unmoved, unshaken, undisturbed:* mens immota manet, Virg. A. 4, 449: manent immota tuorum Fata tibi, id. ib. 1, 257; cf., immota manet fatis Lavinia conjux, id. ib. 7, 314: immotas praebet mugitibus aures, *i. e. unmoved*, Ov. M. 15, 465; so, nympha procis, Val. Fl. 5, 112; and, immotus iis, Tac. A. 15, 59: immota aut modice lacessita pax, id. ib. 4, 32; so, fides sociis, Val. Fl. 3, 598.—In the neuter: si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Ne, *etc.*, *immovable, unchangeable*, Virg. A. 4, 15; so with an object-clause, immotum adversus eos sermones fixumque Tiberio fuit non ommittere caput rerum, Tac. A. 1, 47.

immūgio (inm.), īvi or ĭi, 4. *v. n.* [in-mugio] *To bellow, roar*, or *resound in* or *at* any thing (a poet. word): curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis, Virg. A. 3, 674: procella Antennae immugit, Sil. 17, 257: moestoque immugit regia luctu, Virg. A. 11, 38: judicaturo Domino lugubre mundus immugiet, Hier. Ep. 14.

immūlgĕo (inm.), ēre, *v. a.* [in-mulgeo] *To milk into:* teneris immulgens ubera labris, Virg. A. 11, 572: in dolore (oculi) et epiphoris si immulgeatur (lac), plurimum prodest, Plin. 28, 7, 21.

* **immundābĭlis** (inm.), e, *adj.* [in-mundo] *That can not be cleansed:* vitium, Tert. Pudic. 20.

immunde, *adv.* *Impurely, uncleanly;* v. immundus, *ad fin.*

immundĭtĭa (inm.), ae, *f.* [immundus] *Uncleanness, impurity, filth*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 6.—Also **immundities,** ei, Tert. Mon. 7.—In the plur., Col. 1, 6, 11; 12, 3, 8.

immundus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-mundus] *Unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): humus erat immunda, lutulenta vino, Cic. Frgm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: homo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 24; Cist. 1, 1, 115; Lucr. 4, 1156; Hor. S. 1, 6, 124: canis, id. Ep. 1, 2, 26: Harpyiae contactu immundo omnia foedant, Virg. A. 3, 228: popinae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 63: ager, *i. e. run wild, overgrown*, Pall. 2, 10: pauperies domus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 199.—*Comp.:* superne deciduo immundiore lapsu aliquo polluta, Plin. 14, 19, 23.—*Sup.:* liquet illos immundissimos fuisse, Sen. Ep. 86 *med.*—* **II.** Trop.: aut immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta, Hor. A. P. 247.—*Adv.*, immunde: foedare templa, Jul. Obseq. Prod. 115.

* **immūnĭfĭcus** (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-munificus] *Not liberal, stingy:* civis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 69.

* **immūnĭo** (inm.), īvi, 4. *v. a.* *To fortify* any where: praesidium immunivit, Tac. A. 11, 19.

immūnis (inm.), e, *adj.* [in-munus] *Free* or *exempt from a public service, burden*, or *charge* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: melius hi quam nos, qui piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49: quid immunes? hi certe nihil debent, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, 53: sine foedere immunes civitates ac liberae, id. ib. 2, 3, 6, 13; Cic. Fontei. 4, 7: immunis militiā, Liv. 1, 43, 8: Ilienses ab omni onere immunes praestitit, Suet. Claud. 25:—qui agros immunes liberosque arant, *i. e. free from taxes, tax-free*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, 166; cf. id. Agr. 3, 2, 9; and, duo millia jugerum Sexto Clodio rhetori assignasti, et quidem immunia, Suet. Rhet. 5.—(β) *c. gen.:* immunes portoriorum, Liv. 38, 14: ceterorum immunes nisi propulsandi hostis, Tac. A. 1, 36.

B. Transf., beyond the political and milit. sphere, *Free or exempt from* doing any thing, *that contributes* or *gives nothing* (so mostly poet.): non enim est inhumana virtus neque immunis neque superba, *inactive*, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: quem scis immunem Cynarae placuisse rapaci, *i. e. who made no presents, without presents*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33; so id. Od. 4, 12, 23: immunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus, *doing nothing, idle*, Virg. G. 4, 244: ipsa quoque immunis rastroque intacta, *without compulsion, free*, Ov. M. 1, 101.—(β) *c. gen.:* bos curvi immunis aratri, Ov. M. 3, 11: immunes operum, id. ib. 4, 5.

II. Trop., *Not sharing* or *partaking in, free from, devoid of, without* any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); constr. with the *gen.*, *abl.*, with *ab*, or *abs.:* (α) *c. gen.:* aspicit urbem Immunem tanti belli, Virg. A. 12, 559: tanti boni, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 62; so, mali, id. Met. 8, 691: necis, *exempt from*, id. ib. 9, 253: caedis manus, *i. e. free from, unstained with*, id. Her. 14, 8; so, immunis delictorum paternorum, Vellei. 2, 7: immunis aequoris Arctos, *i. e. not setting in*, Ov. M. 13, 293 (an imitation of the Homeric ἄμμορος λοετρῶν Ὠκεανοῖο, Il. 18, 489); so Ov. F. 4, 575.—(β) *c. abl.:* animum immunem esse tristitia, Sen. Ep. 85: Cato omnibus humanis vitiis immunis, Vellei. 2, 35, 2: exercitum immunem tanta calamitate servavit, id. 2, 120, 3.—(γ) With *ab:* immunis ab omnibus arbitris esse, Vellei. 2, 14 *fin.:* dentes a dolore, Plin. 32, 4, 14.—(δ) *Abs.:* immunis aram si tetigit manus, *stainless, pure*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 17: amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam, Immune est facinus, *a thankless office*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 1.

immūnĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immunis] *Freedom* or *exemption from public services, burdens*, or *charges, immunity* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: (Druides) militiae vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem, * Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 1: immunitas et libertas provinciae, Cic. Fontei. 8, 17: immunitatem (a tributis) obtulit, Suet. Aug. 40; so Tac. A. 12, 61; 13, 51; Curt. 5, 3, et saep.—In the plur., Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1; Phil. 1, 1, 3; Suet. Tib. 49; Galb. 15; Tac. H. 3, 55.—**II.** Trop., *Freedom, exemption*, or *immunity* from any thing: qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris, Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 121: immunitates malorum, Lampr. Commod. 14.

immūnītus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-munitus] *Unfortified, undefended* (rare, but quite class.): oppida castellaque, Liv. 22, 11, 4: Sparte, Ov. M. 10, 169:—via, *i. e. open, passable*, Cic. Caecin. 19, 54.

immurmŭro (inm.), are, *v. n.* [in-murmuro] *To murmur in, at*, or *against* any thing (poet. and in post-class. prose): ipsa jacet terraeque tremens immurmurat atrae, Ov. M. 6, 558; so, terrae, id. ib. 11, 187: undis, id. ib. 11, 567: silvis (Auster), Virg. G. 4, 261: hastae, Sil. 5, 332: illa sibi introrsum et sub lingua immurmurat, Pers. 2, 9: increpor a cunctis totumque immurmurat agmen, Ov. M. 3, 646: ipse publicato nobis, quod immurmurat, *i. e. whispers*, Macr. S. 6, 7: quum saepe immurmurantes audierit ventos, Amm. 12, 16.

immūsĭcus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-musicus] *Unmusical:* Tert. Apol. 1.

immussŭlus (also written immusŭlus), i, *m.* *A kind of vulture* or *falcon*, Plin. 10, 7, 8; Arn. 2, 84; 7, 223; Fest. p. 112 and 113 Müll. *N. cr.*

1. immūtābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [2. in-mutabilis] *Unchangeable, unalterable, immutable* (rare, but quite class.): esse causas immutabiles easque aeternas, Cic. Fat. 12, 28; so, immutabilis et aeterna res, id. Rep. 3, 2: res (*c. c.* stabilis), id Univ. 3; so, comprehensio (*c. c.* stabilis), id. Acad. 2, 8, 23: spatia, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: necessitas, Quint. 2, 13, 1: pondus verborum (*c. c.* grave), Stat. Th. 1, 212.—*Comp.:* concordi populo nihil esse immutabilius, nihil firmius, Cic. Rep. 1, 32.—*Adv.*, immūtābĭlĭter, Cels. Dig. 45, 1, 99; App. de Mundo, p. 74.

* **2. immūtābĭlis** (inm.), e, *adj.* [im muto] *Changed, altered:* vestitus atque ornatus, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 8.

* **immūtābĭlĭtas** (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immutabilis] *Unchangeableness, immutability:* in factis immutabilitatem apparere, in futuris non item, Cic. Fat. 9, 17.

immūtābĭlĭter, *adv.* *Unchangeably;* v. 1. immutabilis, *ad fin.*

immūtātĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [immuto] *A change, exchanging, a putting of one thing for another* in speech: verborum, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 16: ordinis, id. de Or. 3, 44, 176: si verborum immutationibus utantur, quos appellant τρόπους, id. Brut. 17, 69: immutationes nusquam crebriores, *i. e. metonymies*, id. Or. 27, 94; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 35: faciebat barbarismos immutatione, quum *c* pro *g* uteretur, id. 1, 5, 12; cf. ib. 6.

immūtātor (inm.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A changer*, Oros. 7, 43.

1. immūtātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in mutatus] *Unchanged, unaltered* (rare, but quite class.): id mutavit, quia me immutatum videt, Ter. And. 1, 5, 7: veritas est, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 162.

2. immūtātus, a, um, *Part.*, from immuto.

immūtesco (inm.), tŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [in-mutesco] *To become dumb* or *speechless* (a post-Aug. word): immutescamus alioqui, si nihil dicendum videatur, Quint. 10, 3, 16; Stat. Th. 5, 542.

* **1. immŭtĭlātus** (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [in-mutilo] *Maimed, mutilated:* immutilato corpore, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 366, 18.

* **2. immŭtĭlātus** (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-mutilatus] *Unmutilated, entire* Cod. Theod. 4, 22, 1.

immūto (inm.), avi, atum, 1. (archaic *inf. praes.* immutarier, Ter. And. 1, 5, 40; Eun. 2, 1, 19; Phorm. 1, 4, 29) *v. a.* [in-muto] *To change, alter* (quite class.): ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidi? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 300: imperio, potestate, prosperis rebus immutari, Cic. Lael. 15, 54; cf., me aliquando immutarunt tibi, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2: illi regi amabili Cyro subest ad immutandi animi licentiam crudelissimus ille Phalaris, (* v. *ad*, p. 24, D, 1, a), id. Rep. 1, 28:—ut ejus orbis (*i. e.* signiferi) unaquaeque pars alia alio modo moveat immutetque coelum, id. Div. 2, 42, 89; id. Rep. 2, 42: *temeritas filii comprobavit;* verborum ordinem immuta: fac sic: *comprobavit filii temeritas*, etc. id. Or. 63, 214: nomen immuto, Quint. 8, 6, 28: quum successor aliquid immutat de institutis priorum, Cic. Fl. 14, 33.—**II.** In partic., in rhetor. lang., *To put, by metonymy*, one word for another: "*immutata* (verba), in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet, sumptum ex re aliqua consequenti, *etc.* … Ennius *Horridam Africam terribili tremere tumultu* quum dicit, pro Afris immutat Africam, Cic. Or. 27, 92 *sq.*

imo, *adv.*, v. immo.

impācātus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pacatus] *Not peaceable, unpeaceful, unquiet* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aut impacatos a tergo horrebis Iberos, *warlike, plundering*, Virg. G. 3, 408: fortuna, Stat. S. 5, 1, 137: quies alti pelagi, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 70: vita, Sen. de Ira 3, 27 *fin.:* odia, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 212.

* **impactĭo** (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impingo] *A striking against, concussion, impact:* nubium, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12 *fin.*

impactus, a, um, *Part.*, from impingo.

impāges (inp.), is, *f.* [in-PAG, pango analogous with compages] The *border* o *frame-work* which surrounds the panne of a door, Vitr. 4, 6; cf., "*impages* dicuntur quae a fabris in tabulis figuntur qu firmius cohaereant, a pangendo id est figere," Fest. p. 108.

impallesco (inp.), lŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [in-pallesco] *To grow* or *turn pale in* or *at* any thing (a post-Aug. word): nocturnis chartis, Pers. 5, 62: eventu impalluit ipse secundo, Stat. Th. 6, 805.

impalpĕbrātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [2. in-palpebrae] *Loss of motion in the eyelids*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 5.

impar (inp.), ăris, *adj.* [2. in-par] *Uneven, unequal, dissimilar* in number or quality.

I. In gen. (quite class.): stellarum numerus par an impar sit, nescitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 10, 32: congressus impari numero, Caes. B. C. 1, 40, 6; 1, 47, 3: numero deus impare gaudet, Virg. E. 8, 75 Serv.; cf., "*imparem* numerum antiqui prosperiorem hominibus esse crediderunt," Fest. p. 109: (sonus) intervallis conjunctus imparibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18; cf. Lucr. 5, 682: qui Musas amat impares, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 13: imparibus carmina facta modis, *i. e. hexameters and pentameters*, Ov. Tr. 2, 220: "*impares* tibiae numero foraminum discretae," Fest. p. 109: ludere par impar, *even or odd*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248:—mensae sed erat pes tertius impar: Testa parem fecit, Ov. M. 8, 662: cui (Veneri) placet impares Formas atque animos sub juga ahenea mittere, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 11: formae, id. Sat. 2, 2, 30: si toga dissidet impar, Rides, *uneven, awry*, id. Ep. 1, 1, 96: acer coloribus impar, *i. e. party-colored*, Ov. M. 10, 95:—quos quidem ego ambo unice diligo: sed in Marco benevolentia impari, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: impares leges, Quint. 7, 7, 6: ad exhortationem praecipue valent imparia, id. 5, 11, 10.—(*β*) *c. dat.*: nil fuit umquam sic impar sibi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 19.

II. In partic. (with the accessory notion of smaller, inferior), *Unequal to, not a match for, unable to cope with* a thing; *inferior, weaker* (so perh. not till after the Aug. period): (*a*) *c. dat.*: Phthius Achilles, Ceteris major, tibi (Apollini) miles impar, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 5; so Suet. Dom. 10:—derepente velut impar dolori congemuit, *unable to support his grief*, Suet. Tib. 23; so, muliebre corpus impar dolori, Tac. A. 15, 57; cf., senex et levissimis quoque curis impar, id. ib. 14, 54; so, optimatium conspirationi, Suet. Caes. 15: militum ardori, id. Oth. 9: bello, Tac. H. 1, 74: sumptui, Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 9: impar tantis honoribus, Suet. Tib. 67.—(*β*) *Abs.* with or without an *abl. respect.*: sed viribus impar, Ov. M. 5, 610; cf., par audacia Romanus, consilio et viribus impar, Liv. 27, 1, 7; and, omni parte virium impar, id. 22, 15, 9: Batavi impares numero, Tac. H. 4, 20: obsessi et impares et aqua ciboque defecti, Quint. 3, 8, 23: juncta impari, *to an inferior in rank*, Liv. 6, 34, 9; cf., pater consularis, avus praetorius, maternum genus impar, Tac. H. 2, 50; and, Julia Tiberium spreverat ut imparem, *not her equal in birth*, id. ib. 1, 53.—(*γ*) *c. abl.* (analog. with indignus): nec facies impar nobilitate fuit, Ov. F. 4, 306.

B. Poet. transf., as also the Eng. *Unequal*, i. q. *beyond one's strength, which one is not a match for*: judice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar, *to the unequal strife*, Ov. M. 11, 156; so, pugna, Virg. A. 12, 216; cf., imparibus certare, Hor. Epod. 11, 18.—(*β*) *c. inf.*: magnum opus et tangi nisi cura vincitur impar, Grat. Cyn. 61.

* *Adv.*: versibus impariter junctis, *i. e. in hexameters and pentameters*, Hor. A. P. 75.

* **impărātĭo** (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [2. in-paro] *Indigestion*: stomachi, Marc. Empir. 20 *med.*

impărātus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-paratus] *Not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished* (quite class.): ut ne imparatus sim, si adveniat Phormio, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 84; cf. id. And. 3, 1, 20; Phorm. 1, 4, 2: (Antonius) imparatus semper aggredi ad dicendum videbatur: sed ita erat paratus, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 37, 139: quamquam paratus in imparatos Clodius inciderat, id. Mil. 21, 56: inermem atque imparatum adoriuntur, id. Sest. 37, 79: ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Caes. B. G. 6, 30, 2: imparati quum a militibus, tum a pecunia, Cic. Att. 7, 15, 3: inops ipse rerum omnium atque imparatus, Suet. Caes. 35: breve tempus longum est imparatis, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: istae facient hanc rem mihi ex parata imparatam, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 8.—*Sup.*: omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Caes. B. C. 1, 30 *fin.*

‡**imparentem** non parentem hoc est obedientem, Fest. p. 109.

* **impārentĭa** or **impārĭentĭa**, ae, *f.* [2. in-pareo] *Disobedience*, Gell. 1, 13, 3 (*al.* impatientia).

impărĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in-parilis] *Unequal, unlike, different* (a post-class. word): aevum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 14.

impărĭlĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [imparilis] *Inequality, difference* (extremely seldom): "*soloecismus* Latino vocabulo a Sinnio Capitone ejusdemque aetatis aliis *imparilitas* appellatus," Gell. 5, 20, 1; id. 14, 1, 22.

impărĭter, *adv.* *Unequally*; v. impar, *ad fin.*

impartio, ire, v. impertio.

impascor (inp.), sci, *v. pass.* [in-pasco] *To feed* or *be pastured in* a place (a post-Aug. word): loca, quibus nullum impascitur pecus, Col. 6, 5, 2; so id. 2, 17, 1.

impassĭbĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in-passibilis] *Incapable of passion, passionless, impassible* (eccl. Lat.): deus, Lact. 1, 3; so Tert. Apol. 10; Prud. Apoth. 84.

impassĭbĭlĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [impassibilis] *Impassibility*; a transl. of the Gr. ἀπάθεια, Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

impastus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pastus] *Unfed, hungry* (a poet. word): leo, Virg. A. 9, 339: volucres, Luc. 6, 628.

impătĭbĭlis (inp.), (also written impetib.) e, *adj.* [2. in-patibilis] **I.** Pass., *Unsufferable, insupportable, intolerable* (quite class.): dolorem vos, quum improbis poenam proponitis, impatibilem facitis, * Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 57; so, cruciatus, Plin. 25, 5, 24: valetudo, id. 20, 18, 76: scelus, App. Apol. p. 328: chamaeleon coraci, Sol. 40 *fin.*:—turpe atque impatibile est, attonito animo et fronte moesta laetos adire conventus, Symm. Ep. 9, 103.—* **II.** Act., *Impassible, incapable of suffering*: sapiens ex bruto, impatibile de patibili numquam potest oriri, Lact. 2, 8 *med.*

impătĭens (inp.), entis, *adj.* [2. in-patiens] **I.** *That can not bear, will not endure* or *suffer* any thing, *impatient* of any thing (perh. not ante-Aug.); usually constr. with the *gen.*; rarely with the *inf.* or *abs.*: (*a*) *c. gen.*: corpus laborum impatiens, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 4; cf., impatiens viae, id. Met. 6, 322; and, miles impatiens solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac. H. 2, 99; so, vulneris, Virg. A. 11, 639: morbi, Suet. Gramm. 3: morae, Sil. 8, 4; Suet. Calig. 51; cf., aeger mora et spei impatiens, Tac. H. 2, 40: moeroris, Suet. Calig. 24: longioris sollicitudinis, id. Oth. 9: discidii, id. Dom. 9: veritatis, Curt. 3, 2, et saep.:—impatiens expersque viri, *not enduring, avoiding, fleeing*, Ov. M. 1, 479; so, viri, id. Fast. 6, 288: Nympharum, id. Met. 4, 260: quasi ab impatientibus remediorum, Suet. Tib. 59: somni, Val. Fl. 1, 296:—irae, *impatient in his wrath*, i. e. *ungovernably furious*, Ov. M. 13, 3; cf., Galli flagrantes ira, cujus impatiens gens est, Liv. 5, 38.—*Sup.*: sues ex omnibus pecudibus impatientissimae famis sunt, Col. 7, 11, 3: Marius quietis impatientissimus, Vellei. 2, 23, 1.—(*β*) *c. inf.*: cohibere furorem, Sil. 11, 98: nescire torum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 35.—(*γ*) *Abs.* nihil est impatientius imperitia, Macr. S. 7, 5 *fin.*: impatientissima sollicitudo, Gell. 12, 1, 22.

B. Of things: cera impatiens caloris, Ov. A. A. 2, 60; so, esculus humoris, Plin. 16, 40, 79: caulis vetustatis, id. 21, 16, 57: navis gubernaculi, Curt. 9, 4: terra hominum, Luc. 7, 866; cf. solum Cereris, id. 9, 857: mammae lactis, *i. e. that can not restrain their milk*, Plin. 23, 2, 32.—*Sup.*: pisum impatientissimum frigorum, Plin. 18, 12, 31.

II. *That does not feel* or *suffer, insensible, apathetic* (post-Aug. and very rare): Epicurus et hi, quibus summum bonum visum est animus impatiens, Sen. Ep. 9; Lact. 5, 22.

Adv., impatienter, *Impatiently, unwillingly*: amavi juvenem tam ardenter quam nunc impatienter requiro, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6; Tac. A. 4, 17.—*Comp.*, Plin. Ep. 6, 1, 1: Just. 12, 15.—*Sup.*, Plin. Ep. 9, 22, 2

impătĭenter (inp.), *adv.*, v. impatiens, *ad fin.*

impătĭentĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [impatiens] **I.** *Unwillingness* or *inability to bear* any thing, *want of endurance, impatience* (post-Aug.): (*a*) *c. gen.*: impatientia nauseae, Suet. Calig. 23 *fin.*; so, frigorum, Plin. 11, 23, 27: silentii, Tac. A. 4, 52: Veneris, *i. e. impatience*, App. M. 2, p. 121.—(*β*) *Abs.*: ne ipse visendo ejus tormenta ad impatientiam dilaberetur, Tac. A. 15, 63.—**II.** *Insensibility, impassibility, apathy*, as a transl. of the Gr. ἀπάθεια, Sen. Ep. 9.

* **impausābĭlis** (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in-pausa] *Unceasing, incessant*: "Ἀληκτὼ Graece impausabilis dicitur," Fulg. Myth. 1, 6.—*Adv.*: sumere cibum, *without ceasing*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2 *med.*

impausābĭlĭter (inp.), *adv.*, v. the preced. art.

impăvĭde (inp.), *adv.* *Fearlessly, intrepidly*; v. impavidus *ad fin.*

impăvĭdus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pavidus] *Fearless, undaunted, intrepid* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Caes.): ludere pendentes pueri et lambere matrem Impavidi, Enn. Ann. 1, 74; imitated by Virg. A. 8, 633 Serv.: si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 7; so, Teucer et Sthenelus. id. ib. 1. 15, 23: Gradivus, Ov. M 14, 820: infantes, Plin. 28, 19, 78: leo, Virg. A. 12, 8: lepus, Ov. M. 15, 100: pectora, Liv. 21, 30, 2: soni, Ov. F. 2, 840.—*Adv.*, impăvĭde: exhausto poculo, Liv 39, 50, 8.

* **impeccābĭlis** (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in-pecco] *Faultless, sinless, impeccable*: Gell. 17, 19, 6.

impeccantĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [2. in-pecco] *Faultlessness, sinlessness* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. adv. Pelag. 3, 4, et saep.

impĕdātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impedo] *A propping, undersetting*, Col. 4, 13, 1.

* **impĕdĭco** (inp.), are, *v. a.* [in-pedica] *To catch, entangle*: cassibus, Amm 30, 4.

impĕdīmentum (inp.), i (archaic form ‡impelimenta impedimenta dicebant," Fest. p. 108; cf. the let. D), *n.* [impedio] *That by which one is entangled* or *impeded, a hinderance, impediment* (quite class. and very freq.): **I.** In gen.: compeditos primo aegre ferre onera et impedimenta crurum, Sen. Tranq. 10: Demosthenes impedimenta naturae diligentia industriaque superavit, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260: moram atque impedimentum alicui inferre, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12; so, afferre, Tac. A. 15, 9: legitimum impedimentum, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 24: leve impedimentum, id. Rep. 1, 3: epistolam jam recepisse te colligo, nam festinanti tabellario dedi: nisi quid impedimenti in via passus est, *hinderance, delay*, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 6: esse impedimenti loco, Caes. B. C. 3, 17, 4: ad dicendum impedimento esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149; so, impedimento esse, Plaut. Casin. prol. 61; Ter. And. 4, 2, 24; Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 9; Quint. 5, 14, 35; 5, 10, 123; 7 praef. § 2, et saep.; cf., Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 3; so Quint. 2, 5, 2.

II. In partic., in the plur., impedimenta, concr., *Traveling equipage, luggage*; and esp. in milit. lang., *the baggage* of an army (including the beasts of burden and their drivers): nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus (*opp.* magno et impedito comitatu), Cic. Mil. 10, 28: ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt... Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est... impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt, id. ib. 1, 24 *fin.*: impedimentis direptis, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 17, 2 id. ib. 2, 24, 3, et saep.: prima luce magnum numerum impedimentorum ex castris mulorumque produci eque iis stramenta detrahi jubet, *pack-horses*, id. ib. 7 45, 2: interfectis omnibus impedimentis ad pugnam descendit, Front. Strat. 2, 1, Veg. Mil. 3, 6.

impĕdĭo (inp.), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. (*in tmesi :* inque peditur, inque peditus, *etc.*, Lucr. 6, 394 ; 3, 483 ; 4, 564 ; 1145) *v. a.* [in-pes, analog. with compedes ; lit., to entangle the feet ; hence, in gen.] *To entangle, ensnare, to shackle, hamper, hinder, hold fast.*

I. Lit. (so rarely) : impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov. F. 1, 410 ; cf., et illis crura quoque impediit, id. Met. 12, 392 : ipsus illic sese jam impedivit in plagas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 11 : in qua (silva) retentis impeditus (cervus) cornibus, Phaedr. 1, 12, 10 : impedita cassibus dama, Mart. 3, 58, 28 ; cf., reti impedit Pisces, *ensnares*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 17 ; Veg. 1, 10.

B. Transf., in gen., *To clasp, encircle, embrace* (so mostly poet.) : narrare parantem Impedit amplexu, Ov. M. 2, 433 : nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto Aut flore, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9 ; so, crines (vitta), Tib. 1, 6, 67 ; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 56 : cornua sertis novis, id. Met. 2, 868 : remos (hederae), id. ib. 3, 664 : medium crus nigris pellibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 27 : equos frenis, *to bridle*, Ov. F. 2, 736 : ingentem clipeum informant . . . septenosque orbibus orbes Impediunt, *surround, encircle each other*, Virg. A. 8, 447 ; so, orbes orbibus, id. ib. 5, 585 ; Curt. 6, 5.

II. Trop., *To entangle, embarrass* (so quite class.) : impeditum in ea (re amatoria) expedivi animum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 17 ; cf., sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit se expedire, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 24 : ipse te impedies, ipse tua defensione implicabere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, 44 : qui me et se hisce impedivit nuptiis, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 2 : dum alios servat, se impedivit interim, Plaut. Rud. prol. 37 : tot me impediunt curae, Ter. And. 1, 5, 25 ; so, mentem dolore, Cic. Coel. 24, 60.

B. Transf. (causa pro effectu) *To hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede* (so most freq.) ; constr. with the *acc.*, *ab, in aliqua re*, or the simple *abl.*, *ne, quin, quominus*, the *inf.*, or *abs.* : (*a*) With the simple *acc.* : me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit : sed si me expediero, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 2 : suis studiis sic impediuntur, ut, *etc.* . . . discendi enim studio impediti, id. Off. 1, 9, 28 ; cf., aetate et morbo impeditus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, 63 ; and, religione impediri, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3 ; so, ne forte qua re impediar atque alliger, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 1.—With inanim. or abstr. objects : sinistra impedita, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 3 : mea dubitatio aut impedire profectionem meam videbatur aut certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1 ; so, iter, id. Lael. 20, 75 : navigationem (Corus), Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 3 : magnas utilitates amicorum, Cic. Lael. 20, 75 : res magnas, id. ib. ; cf., belli rationem prope jam explicatam perturbare atque impedire, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35 *fin.* : quod si corporis gravioribus morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur ; quanto magis animi morbis impediri necesse est ? id. Fin. 1, 18, 59.—(*β*) With *ab aliqua re* or the simple *abl.* : sibi non fuisse dubium, a re publica bene gerenda impediri, Cic. Balb. 20, 47 ; cf., ab delectatione omni negotiis impedimur, id. Mur. 19, 39 ; so, aliquem a suo munere, id. Rep. 5, 3 : aliquem ab opere, Plin. 10, 63, 83 : aliquem a vero bonoque, Sall. J. 30, 2 :—non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo jure impediri, Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 2 :—quem dignitas fuga impediverat, Tac. A. 1, 39.—(*γ*) With *ne, quin, quominus* : id in hac disputatione *de fato* casus quidam, ne facerem, impedivit, Cic. Fat. 1, 1 ; so id. Sull. 33, 92 :—ut nulla re impedirer, quin, si vellem, mihi esset integrum, id. Att. 4, 2, 6 ; so Auct. Her. 3, 1, 1 :—nec aetas impedit, quominus agri colendi studia teneamus, id. de Sen. 17, 60 ; so id. Fin. 1, 10, 33.—(*δ*) *c. inf.* : quid est igitur, quod me impediat ea quae probabilia mihi videantur sequi, quae contra, improbare, *etc.* ? Cic. Off. 2, 2, 8 ; id. de Or. 1, 35, 163 : ne qua mora ignaros pubemque educere castris Impediat, Virg. A. 11, 21 ; so Ov. P. 1, 1, 21.—* (*ε*) *c. dat.* : novitati non impedit vetus consuetudo, *is no hinderance*, obstat (cf. the passage next follg.), Var. L. L. 9, 14, 131, § 20.—(*ζ*) *Abs.* : omnia removentur, quae obstant et impediunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 19 : ut omnia quae impediant, vincat intentio, Quint. 10, 3, 28 ; id. 12, 10, 55 : de rebus ipsis utere tuo judicio—nihil enim impedio, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2 ; so id. Rep. 1, 13.—Hence

impĕdītus (inp.), a, um, *Pa.*, *Hindered, embarrassed, obstructed, encumbered, burdened, impeded* : **A.** Of persons : inermos armati, impeditos expediti interficiunt, *encumbered with baggage*, Sisenn. in Non. 58, 8 ; cf., impeditis hostibus propter ea quae ferebant onera, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 2 ; so, agmen, Liv. 43, 23, 1 : itinere impediti, Caes. B. C. 3, 75, 3 : nostri autem, si ab illis initium transeundi (fluminis) fieret, ut impeditos aggrederentur, *i. e. embarrassed with the difficulties of crossing*, id. B. G. 2, 9, 1 ; so id. ib. 1, 12, 3 ; 2, 10, 2 ; 2, 23, 1, et saep. : malis domesticis impediti, Cic. Sest. 45, 97.—*Comp.* : quod, si durior accidisset casus, impeditiores fore videbantur, Auct. B. Alex. 14 *fin.*

B. Of inanim. and abstr. things : hostem impedito atque iniquo loco tenetis, *difficult of passage*, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 4 ; cf., silvae impeditae, id. ib. 5, 21, 3 ; and, vineae nexu traducum impeditae, Tac. H. 2, 25 : navigationem impeditam (esse) propter inscientiam locorum, *troublesome*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 4 : impedito animo, *i. e. engaged, busy*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8 ; so, omnium impeditis animis, Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 5 : tempora rei publicae, Cic. Pis. 1, 3 ; so, dies tristi omine infames et impediti, Gell. 4, 9, 5 : disceptatio, Liv. 37, 54, 7 : oratio (*c. c.* longa), Quint. 8, 6, 42 : bellum (*c. c.* arduum), Tac. A. 4, 46 : quum victoribus nihil impeditum arbitrarentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 28, 1.—*Comp.* : longius impeditioribus locis secuti, Caes. B. G. 3, 28 *fin.* ; so, saltus artior et impeditior, Liv. 9, 2, 8 ; id. 7, 21, 8.—*Sup.* : silvae undique impeditissimae, *i. e. exceedingly difficult to pass*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18, 1 ; so, itinera, Caes. B. C. 3, 77, 2 : quid horum non impeditissimum ? vestitus an vehiculum an comes ? *exceedingly embarrassing, a great encumbrance*, Cic. Mil. 20, 54.

impĕdītĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impedio] *A hinderance, obstruction* (rare, but quite class.) : Vitr. 1, 5 : animus in somniis liber est sensibus et omni impeditione curarum, *etc.*, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115 ; Arn. 2, 52.

***impĕdĭto** (inp.), are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To hinder, impede* : Stat. Th. 2, 590.

impĕdītor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A hinderer, obstructer* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. D. 10, 10.

impedītus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from impedio.

***impĕdo** (inp.), are, *v. a.* [in-pedo] *To prop, underset* : vineam, Col. 4, 16, 2.

‡**impĕlīmenta,** v. impedimentum, *ad init.*

impello (inp.), pŭli, pulsum, 3. (archaic *inf. praes. pass.*, impellier, Lucr. 6, 1059) *v. a.* [in-pello] *To push, drive*, or *strike against* a thing ; *to strike* or *reach* a thing.

I. Lit. : **A.** In gen. (so mostly poet.) : cavum conversa cuspide montem Impulit in latus, Virg. A. 1, 82 : vocales impellere pollice chordas, *to strike*, Tib. 2, 5, 3 ; cf. Ov. M. 10, 145 ; so, aequora remis, id. ib. 3, 657 ; cf., infidum marmor remis, Virg. G. 1, 254 : impellunt animae lintea Thraciae, *swell*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 2 : auras mugitibus, Ov. M. 3, 21 ; cf., maternas aures (luctus), Virg. G. 4, 349 : sensus, Lucr. 1, 304 ; and, colles canoris plausibus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 175 : cui patuere Alpes saxa impellentia coelum, Sil. 11, 217 : quum fretum non impulit Ister, *does not strike*, i. e. *does not empty into*, Luc. 5, 437 : impulsum ab eo dextri pedis pollice, Suet. Calig. 57.

B. In partic., with the access. idea of motion, *To drive forward, set in motion, urge on, impel* (so quite class.) : biremes subjectis scutulis impulsas vectibus in interiorem partem transduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 40, 4 ; so, navem triplici versu (remorum), Virg. A. 5, 119 : puppim remis velisque, Sil. 1, 568 : ratem (levis aura), Ov. M. 15, 697 : currum, Val. Fl. 6, 6 : equum calce, Sil. 7, 697 ; cf., cornipedem planta, id. 2, 71 : Zephyris primum impellentibus undas, Virg. G. 4, 305 ; so, fluctus (ventus), Petr. 114 ; and, aequor velis, Tac. A 2, 23 : utque impulit arma, *i. e. brandished, flourished*, Virg. A. 8, 3 ; so, remos, id. ib 4, 594 : sagittam nervo, *to shoot, discharge*, Ov. M. 11, 325 : semen vehementius urinam impellit, *drives down, promotes the discharge of*, Plin. 24, 19, 118 : praecipitantem igitur impellamus et perditum prosternamus, *give a push to*, Cic. Clu. 26, 70 ; so Tac. A. 4, 22 : procumbunt orni, nodosa impellitur ilex, *is overthrown, thrown down*, Luc. 3, 440 : impulit aciem, *forced to give way, broke*, Liv. 9, 40, 9 ; cf., hostem primo impetu impulit, id. 9, 27, 9 ; and, impulsis hostibus castra cepit, Vellei. 2, 70, 1 ; so Tac. A. 2, 17 ; Hist. 3, 16 ; 4, 34 ; 78, et al —Designating the limit : in fugam atque in latebras impellere, Cic. Rab. perd. 8, 22 ; so, se in vulnus, Vellei. 2, 70 *fin.* : inque meos ferrum flammasque Penates Impulit, Ov. M. 12, 552 ; so, ferrum capulo tenus, Sil. 9, 382 : (Aufidus) in aequora fluctus, id. 7, 482 ; id. 14, 429 : jamque diem ad metas defessis Phoebus Olympo Impellebat equis, id. 11, 270.

II. Trop. : **A.** *To move to* a thing ; *to impel, incite, urge* ; esp., *to instigate, stimulate, persuade*, to do any thing (the predom. signif. in good prose) ; constr. usually with *aliquem in* or *ad aliquid* and *ut* ; less freq. with a *terminal adverb*, the *inf.*, the simple *acc.*, or quite *abs.* : (*α*) *Aliquem in aliquid* : nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Mil. 33, 89 : hic in fraudem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1 ; so id. Lael. 24, 89 ; and, in fraudem impulsus, id. Deiot. 12, 32 : in sermonem, id. de Or. 2, 89, 363 : in plurimas animum audientium species impellere, Quint. 12, 10, 43.—(*β*) *Aliquem ad aliquid* (so most freq.) : ad quam quemque artem putabat esse aptum, ad eam impellere atque hortari solebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 126 : ad veterum annalium memoriam comprehendendam impulsi atque incensi, id. Brut. 5, 19 : facile ad credendum, id. Rep. 2, 10. So, aliquos ad omne facinus, id. ib. 6, 1 : ad maleficium, Auct. Her. 2, 21, 34 : ad injuriam faciendam, Cic. Fl. 34, 85 : ad scelus, id. Rosc. Am. 14, 39 : ad bellum, id. Sull. 13, 36 : ad crudelitatem, Quint. 8, 3, 85 : ad metum, cupiditatem, odium, conciliationem, id. 3, 8, 12, et saep.—(*γ*) With *ut* : quae causa nos impulerit, ut haec tam sero literis mandaremus, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 7 ; cf. id. de Sen. 21, 77 ; and, Germanos tam facile impelli, ut in Galliam venirent, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 1 ; so with ut, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 166 ; Rep. 3, 2 ; Fin. 3, 20, 65 ; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51, et saep.—(*δ*) With a *terminal adverb* : dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31 ; so, impulit huc animos, Luc. 8, 454 : voluntates impellere quo velit, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30.—(*ε*) *c. inf.* : quae mens tam dira Impulit his cingi telis ? Virg. A. 2, 520 ; cf. Tac. A. 14, 60 ; so Hor. Od. 3, 7, 14 ; Stat. Th. 10, 737 ; Just. 3, 1.—(*ζ*) With the simple *acc.* : ut forte legentem Aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone, *to arouse, address*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65 ; Val. Fl. 4, 486.—In the pass. : Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 312 : Bellovacos impulsos ab suis principibus ab Aeduis defecisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 14, 3 ; so, vel iratum vel impulsum ab aliis, Quint. 11, 1, 71 : hac fama impulsus Chremes ultro ad me venit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 72 : impulsus ira . . . Quibus iris impulsus, id. Hec. 3, 5, 35 : furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 4 : hac impulsi occasione, id. ib. 7, 1, 3 : Induciomari nunciis impulsi, id. ib. 5, 26, 2 : Cassandrae impulsus furiis, Virg. A. 10, 68, et saep. : quia et initio movendus sit judex et summo impellendus, Quint. 7, 1, 10.—(*η*) *Abs.* : cui (δαιμόνιῷ) semper ipse paruerit, numquam impellenti, saepe revocanti, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 122 : qui nullo impellente fallebant, id. Flacc. 8, 20 : uno ictu frequenter impellunt (sententiae), Quint. 12, 10, 48.

B. Qs. To throw down, *i. e. To overthrow, subdue, destroy* (so very rarely) : miseri post fata Sychaei . . . Solus hic (Aeneas) inflexit sensus animumque labantem Impulit, *i. e. has completely subdued*, Virg. A. 4, 23 : impellere ruentem, *to destroy completely*, Tac. H. 2, 63 *fin.* : immenso Achaicae victoriae momento ad impellendos mores, Plin. 33, 11, 53: impulsum bellum, *i. e. brought near to a close*, Luc. 5, 330; cf. Quint. 3, 4, 2 Spald. *N. cr.*

impendĕo (inp.), ēre, *v. n.* and (ante-class.) *a.* [in-pendeo] *To hang over* any thing, *to overhang* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: (*α*) *Neutr.:* arbor in aedes illius impendet, Ulp. Dig. 43, 26, 1: ut (gladius) impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: poëtae impendere apud inferos saxum Tantalo faciunt, id. ib. 4, 16, 35; so id. Fin. 1, 18, 60; cf. Lucr. 3, 993: nucem impendere super tegulas, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 14; Lucr. 6, 564; cf., impendentium montium altitudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98.—(*β*) *Act.:* nec mare quae impendent, vesco sale saxa peresa, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 327.

II. Trop., *To hang* or *hover over* a thing, *to impend, to be near* or *imminent, to threaten:* (*α*) *Neutr.:* tantae in te impendent ruinae, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 77; so, licet undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31:—nunc jam alia cura impendet pectori, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 32: omnibus semper aliqui talis terror impendet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: poenas impendere iis, a quibus, *etc.*, id. Rep. 3, 11 *fin.:* quid sibi impenderet, coepit suspicari, id. Cluent. 24, 66;—Lucr. 4, 174; 6, 254: quae vero aderant jam et impendebant, quonam modo ea depellere potuissetis? Cic. Mil. 28, 76; cf., ut ea, quae partim jam assunt, partim impendent moderate feramus, id. Fam. 4, 14, 1: dum impendere Parthi videbantur, id. Att. 6, 6, 3: tanta malorum impendet 'Ιλιάς, id. ib. 8, 11, 3: belli magni timor impendet, id. Fam. 2, 11, 1; cf., ille quidem semper impendebit timor, ne, *etc.*, id. Rep. 2, 28: Ea contentio quae impendet, id. Att. 2, 22, 3: vento impendente, Virg. G. 1, 365; so, pluvia impendente, id. ib. 4, 191:—magnum bellum impendet a Parthis, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 6; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 60, 157; and id. Prov. Cons. 17, 42.—(*β*) *Act.:* quae res me impendet, Lucil. in Fest. s. v. ME, p. 161: tanta te impendent mala, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 2.

☞ * *Part. pass.*, impensus, a, um, poet. for impendens: Lucr. 6, 491.

‡**impendĭa**, ae, v. impendium, *ad init.*

impendĭo, *adv.*, v. impendium, *ad fin.*

***impendĭōsus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [impendium] *That spends too much, extravagant:* Plaut. Bac. 3, 2, 12.

impendĭum (inp.), ĭi, *n.* (also in the fem. form, DE SVA IMPENDIA, Inscr. Grut. 871, 8; 1070, 6; 62, 8) [impendo] *Money laid out* on any thing, *outlay, cost, charge, expense* (quite class.; most freq. in the plur.): **I.** In gen.: qui quaestum sibi instituisset sine impendio, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; so in the sing., Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 38; 16, 37, 68; 18, 14, 36; Paul. Dig. 38, 1, 20:—reposcere rationem impendiorum, quae in educationem contulerit, Quint. 1, 10, 18; so in the plur., Suet. Caes. 54; Ner. 31; Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 7.—**B.** Transf.: nulla fodiendi impendia, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 203.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Money paid out for a loan*, i. e. *interest:* "usura quod in sorte accedebat *impendium* appellatum," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50, § 183: fenus et impendium recusare, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4: plebes impendiis debilitata, id. Rep. 2, 34.—**2.** Transf.: ut impendiis etiam augere possimus largitatem tui muneris, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: magni impendia mundi, *i. e. tribute*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 88.

B. In the *abl.*, impendio: **1.** *At* or *with an expense*, i. e. *with a loss* of any thing (so mostly post-Aug.): multatio non nisi ovium boumque impendio dicebatur, Plin. 18, 3, 3: nimium risus pretium est, si probitatis impendio constat, Quint. 6, 3, 35: impendio miserorum experiri commentaria, Plin. 34, 11, 25; Liv. 7, 21, 7: regi suo parvo impendio immortalitatem famae daturos, Curt. 9, 4 *med.*; cf., tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, id. 3, 11 *fin.*—**2.** Adverbially, qs. At a great expense, *i. e.* as an intensive particle, *By a great deal, greatly, very much*; cf. impense under impendo (in vulg. lang.): **a.** With comparatives: impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 39; cf., at ille impendio nunc magis odit senatum, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 9: ille vero minus minusque impendio Curare, Plaut. Aul. prol. 18: nonne hoc impendio venustius gratiusque est, *etc.*, Gell. 18, 12, 2; so, impendio probabilius, id. 19, 13, 3; and, leges impendio acerbiores, id. 11, 18, 4.—**b.** With verbs: impendio infit, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7, 10: quum impendio excusarem, negavit veniam, App. M. 2, p. 122; so, commoveri, id. Apol. p. 275.

impendo (inp.), di, sum, 3. *v. a.* [in-pendo] *To weigh out, lay out, expend* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: non erunt tam amentes, ut operam, curam, pecuniam impendant in eas res, quas, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 30, 68 *fin.*; so, numos in navem, Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 9; for which, pecuniam in opsonio, *etc.*, Paul. ib. 24, 1, 31 *fin.:* HS. octogies pro introitu novi sacerdotii, Suet. Claud. 9: istuc, quod tu de tua pecunia dicis impensum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 19, 47: nescio quid impendit et in commune contulit, id. Quint. 3, 12: certus sumptus impenditur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, 227: intelligebant, sese sibi et populo Romano, non Verri et Apronio serere, impendere, laborare, id. ib. 2, 3, 52, 121.

II. Transf., in gen., *To expend, devote, employ, apply:* impensurus omne aevi sui spatium in id opus, Vellei. 2, 89; cf., vitam usui alicujus, Tac. A. 12, 65: vitam patriae, Luc. 2, 382: vitam famae, Stat. S. 5, 1, 63: biennium libris componendis, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; cf. Suet. Aug. 98: tota volumina in hanc disputationem, Quint. 3, 6, 21; so, vim suam in plura, id. 1, 12, 2: operam, curam in aliquid, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 30, 68: nihil sanguinis in socios, Ov. M. 13, 266: quid censetis in hoc foedere faciendo voluisse Mamertinos impendere laboris, operae, pecuniae, ne? *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 20, 51: hunc oculum pro vobis impendi, Petr. 1: quae (studia) juvenibus erudiendis impenderam, Quint. Prooem. § 1; so, omnia studiis, id. 12, 11, 19; cf., tantum laboris studiis, id. 2, 4, 3; id. 1, 1, 3: aliquem exemplo, *to use as a warning*, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 33.—Hence,

A. impensus (inp.), a, um, *Pa.* (lit., profusely expended; hence) *Ample, considerable, great:* **I.** Lit.: impenso pretio, *i. e. high, dear*, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5; so * Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 2; Liv. 2, 9, 6; for which also abs., impenso, Hor. S. 2, 8, 245.—**2.** Transf., *Large, great, strong, vehement; dear, expensive:* in his rebus unus est solus inventus, qui ab hac tam impensa voluntate bonorum palam dissideret, Cic. Sest. 62, 130; so, voluntas erga aliquem, Liv. 35, 44, 3: libido, Lucr. 5, 962: studium, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 4 ed. Mai.: opera, Gell. 9, 14, 6.—*Comp.:* impensior Cura, Ov. M. 2, 405; so Tac. H. 1, 31: verbis laudare, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1 *ext.:* damnum, Gell. 20, 1, 32: vae misero illi, cujus cibo iste factu'st impensior, *larger, stouter, fatter*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 26: nam pol ingrato homine nihil impensiu'st, *more expensive*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 2, 10.—*Sup.:* preces, Suet. Tib. 13.

Adv., impense: **1.** *At great cost, expensively:* Pers. 6, 68: bibliothecas incendio absumptas impensissime reparari curavit, Suet. Dom. 20.—**2.** Transf., *Exceedingly, greatly, very much; earnestly, eagerly, zealously* (so most freq., esp. in the comp.): **a.** With verbs: illi invidere misere, verum unus tamen impense, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 23; cf., aliquid impense cupere, id. Ad. 5, 9, 36; Liv. 40, 35, 7: petere, Quint. 10, 5, 18; Suet. Claud. 11: demirari, Gell. 9, 9, 15.—*Comp.:* eo facio id impensius, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 13, 64, 1; so, agere gratias, Liv. 37, 56, 10: consulere, Virg. A. 12, 20: venerari numina, Ov. M. 6, 314: instare, id. ib. 7, 323: crescere his dignitas, si, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 40, 2: accendi certamina in castris, id. 4, 46, 2.—**b.** With adjectives: impense improbus, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 39: impense doctus, Gell. 13, 10, 4.

B. impensa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia), *Outlay, cost, charge, expense:* **1.** Lit. (quite class.; in the sing. and plur.): impensam ac sumptum facere in culturam, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 8; for which, quoniam impensam fecimus in macrocola, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3: nullam impensam fecerant, id. Phil. 6, 5, 19: arationes magna impensa, tueri, id Verr. 2, 3, 21, 53: columnae nulla impensa dejectae, id. ib. 2, 1, 55, 145: sine impensa, id. Rep. 2, 14: exigua, Suet. Vesp. 18: publica, id. Claud. 6: matris ac vitrici, id. Tib. 7: sua, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 42: nostra, Ov. Her. 7, 188.—In the plur.: atque etiam impensae meliores, muri, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60; so, ludorum ac munerum Suet. Tib. 34: operum ac munerum, id. Dom. 12: itineris, id. Vit. 7: coenarum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 38: publicae, Tac. H. 4, 4; Plin. 12, 14, 32.

2. Transf. (so perh. not ante-Aug.): cruoris, Ov. M. 8, 63: operum, Virg. A. 11, 228: officiorum, Liv. 37, 53, 12.—**b.** In partic., That which is used up or expended for any purpose, *Materials, ingredients.* So of the *materials* for repairing an aqueduct (timber, stone, earth, *etc.*). Front. Aquaed. 124; of the stuffing for sausages, *etc.*, Arn. 7, 231; of sacrifices, Petr. 137; of masonry, Pall. 1, 13.

impĕnĕtrābĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in-penetrabilis] *That can not be penetrated, impenetrable* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: silex ferro, Liv. 36, 25: superior pars corporis crocodili (*c. c.* dura), Sen. Q. N 4, 2 *med.*; cf., tergus hippopotami ad scuta, Plin. 8, 25, 30: specus imbribus, id. 8, 36, 54: cruppellarii accipiendis ictibus, Tac. A. 3, 43: quae impenetrabilia quaeque pervia, id. ib. 12, 35.

II. Trop., *That can not be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding:* patet impenetrabilis ille Luctibus, Sil. 6, 413; so, impenetrabilis blanditiis, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef.: mens irae, Sil. 7, 561: pudicitia Agrippinae, Tac. A. 4, 12.

‡**impenetrale**, cujus ultimum penetrale intrare non licet, Fest. p. 109 Müll.

impensa (inp.), ae, v. impendo, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

impense (inp.), *adv.*, v. impendo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

1. impensus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. impendo.

2. impensus (inp.), ūs, *m.* [impendo] *Outlay, expense* (a post-class. word for the class. impensa): majore impensu, Symm. Ep. 1, 5.

impĕrātīve (inp.), *adv.*, v. the follg article.

impĕrātīvus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [impero] *Of* or *proceeding from a command, commanded:* feriae, *extraordinary, commanded by a magistrate*, Macr. S. 1, 16:—modus, *the imperative*, in the grammarians saep.—*Adv.*, impĕrātīve, *Imperatively*, Ulp. Reg. tit. 24, 1.

impĕrātor (inp.), ōris (archaic form endoperator *or* induperator, Enn. Ann. 1, 100; 10, 1; 28; Lucr. 4, 968; 5, 1226; cf. 1. in *ad init.*), *m.* [impero] Orig., a milit. *t. t.*, *A commander-in-chief, general*, *στρατηγός:* "si forte quaereretur, quae esset ars imperatoris, constituendum putarem principio, quis esset imperator: qui quum esset constitutus administrator quidam belli gerendi, tum adjungeremus de exercitu, de castris, *etc.* . . . de reliquis rebus, quae essent propriae belli administrandi: quarum qui essent animo et scientia compotes, eos esse imperatores dicerem, utererque exemplis Africanorum et Maximorum; Epaminondam atque Hannibalem atque ejus generis homines nominarem," Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad praescriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet, Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 4: sapiens et callidus imperator, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58; so, bonus ac fortis, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187; cf., egregie fortis et bonus, id. ib. 2, 66, 268: eosdem labores non aeque esse graves imperatori et militi, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: ego sic existimo in summo imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem, *etc.*, id. de imp. Pomp. 10, 28: unum ad id bellum imperatorem deposci, id. ib. 2, 5: nomen invicti imperatoris, id. Verr. 2, 4, 38, 82; id. N. D. 3, 6, 15: Themistocles . . . imperator bello Persico, id. Lael. 12, 42: quum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris

..operam navare cuperet, Caes. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.*: insece Musa, manu Romanorum endoperator Quod quisque in bello gessit cum rege Philippo, Enn. Ann. 10, 1: induperatores pugnare ac proelia obire, Lucr. 4, 968.—As a title placed after the name: M. Cicero S. D. C. Antonio M F. Imp., Cic. Fam. 5, 5; so, Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno Imperatori, id. ib. 5, 7: Vatinio Imp. S., id. ib. 5, 11, et saep.

B. In partic., pregn., in the times of the republic, a title of honor conferred on a general after any important victory: his rebus gestis Curio se in castra ad Bagradam recepit, atque universi exercitus conclamatione Imperator appellatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 26, 1; cf., Pompeius eo proelio Imperator est appellatus, id. ib. 3, 7, 3; so Cic. Phil. 14, 4, 11; 14, 5, 12; Caes. B. C. 3, 31, 1; Liv. 27, 19, 4; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 542; 3417 *sq.* (cf. also Plin. Pan. 12, 1).

II. Transf. beyond the milit. sphere: **A.** In gen., *A commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master*: (Romani) immutato more annua imperia, binos imperatores sibi fecere, *i. e. consuls*, Sall. C. 6, 7: (vis venti) Induperatorem classis super aequora verrit, *admiral*, Lucr. 5, 1226: imperator histricus, *director, manager*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 4: nolo enim, eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 24, 22 (Rep. 4, 7 ed. Mos.):—dux et imperator vitae mortalium animus est, Sall. J. 1, 3: vitae nostrae necisque, Plin. 29, 1, 5.

B. In partic.: **1.** *An epithet of Jupiter*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58, 129.

* **2.** *The conqueror* at a game of chess: Vop. Proc. 13.

3. *The constant title of the Roman emperors*, and always set before the name (different from *no.* I.), Suet. Caes. 76, Claud. 12; 26: IMP. CAESARI DIVI IVLI F., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 596; so ib. 597; 600; 602; 604 *sq.*—Hence afterward abs., Imperator, *A Roman emperor*: velut praesagium insequentis casus, quo medius inter utriusque filios exstitit Imperator, Suet. Galb. 6; id. Claud. 13; id. ib. 29; id. Galb. 3, 6, 20; Vit. 3, et saep.

impĕrātōrĭe (inp.), *adv. Like a general*; v. imperatorius, *no.* I., *ad fin.*

impĕrātōrĭus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [imperator] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a general* (quite class.): quod ipse honos laborem leviorem faceret imperatorium, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62; so, jus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 21, 57; cf., partes (shortly before, *imperatoris* partes), Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 5: nomen, Cic. Fam. 11, 4, 1: consilium, id. N. D. 3, 6, 15: laus, id. Acad. 2, 1, 2: virtus, Quint. 7, 10, 13; 8, 2, 11: ars, id. 2, 17, 34: manubiae, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 10: pulvis sudorque (*opp.* campestris meditatio), Plin. Pan. 13, 1:—navis, *an admiral's ship*, Plin. 19, 1, 5.—* *Adv.*: dum se ad id bellum imperatorie instruit. Treb. Claud. 6.—**II.** (acc. to imperator, *no.* II. B, 3) *Imperial*: genesis, Suet. Dom. 10: munera, id. Vesp. 24: onera, id. Calig. 42.

impĕrātrix (inp.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who commands, a commandress, mistress* (very rare): deinde fortes viros ab imperatrice (*i. e.* Clodia) in insidiis locatos, * Cic. Coel. 28, 67:—Italia, Plin. 26, 3, 8.

impĕrātus (inp.), ūs, *m.* [impero] *A command. order* (post-Aug. and extremely rare): ACILII GLABRIONIS IMPERATV, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1525; so, imperatu Gratiani, Amm. 31, 7.

imperceptus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perceptus] *Unperceived, unknown* (very rare): mendacia, Ov. M. 9, 711: minora majoribus imperceptiora sunt, *more incomprehensible*, Gell. 14, 1, 24.

imperco (inp., also imparco), ĕre, *v. n. To spare* (a Plautin. word): huic impercito, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 12:—imperce, quaeso, *spare yourself*, id. Amph. 1, 3, 2.

* **impercussus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-percussus] *Not struck, unstruck*: pedes, *i. e. without noise*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 52.

imperdĭtus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perditus] *Not destroyed, not slain* (a poet. word): et vos, o Graiis imperdita corpora, Teucri, Virg. A. 10, 430; so, pectora Tydeo, Stat. Th. 3, 84; and Sil. 9, 161.

imperfecte, *adv. Imperfectly, incompletely*; v. imperfectus, *ad fin.*

imperfectĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [imperfectus] *Imperfection* (late Lat.): Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 1, 4.

imperfectus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perfectus] *Unfinished, incomplete, imperfect* (not frequent till after the Aug. per.): sunt omnia in quaedam genera partita aut inchoata nulla ex parte perfecta: imperfecto autem nec absoluto simile pulchrum esse nihil potest, Cic. Univ. 4; so, quaedam (animalia), Ov. M. 1, 427; cf., infans, id. ib. 3, 310; and, pars imperfecta manebat, Virg. A. 8, 428: pons, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 6: cibus, *i. e. undigested*, Juv. 3, 233: imperfecto adhuc bello, Suet. Caes. 26: qui imperfectum librum suppleverit, id. ib. 56; cf. Hirt. B. G. prooem. § 2; so, librum reliquerat, Suet. Gramm. 12: opera reliquit, id. Tib. 47:—quae rudia atque imperfecta adhuc erant, Quint. 3, 1, 7; so, causae (*opp.* perfectae), id. 4, 2, 3: sermo, id. 9, 2, 57; 11, 3, 121: vita, Lucr. 3, 971.—*Adv.*: imperfecte atque praepostere syllogismo uti, Gell. 2, 8, 1.

* **imperfossus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perfossus] *Unpierced, unstabbed*: Ov. M. 12, 496.

* **imperfundĭes** (inp.), ēi, *f.* [2. in-perfundo] *Filth, impurity*: Lucil. in Non. 126, 2.

* **impĕrĭābĭlĭter** (inp.), *adv.* [imperium] *Commandingly, imperiously*, Cato in Charis. p. 181 P.

impĕrĭālis (inp.), e, *adj.* [imperium, *no.* II. B, 2, b, *β*] *Of the empire* or *emperor, imperial*: statuta, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 3; so, praeceptum, Cod. Theod. 3, 12, 2: ornamenta, Capitol. M. Aur. 17: molestia, Aur. Vict. Epit. 2: culmen, Amm. 21, 16: imperia et omnia imperialia sic horruit, ut, *etc.*, Capitol. Pert. 13.—*Adv.*, impĕrĭālĭter: existimantes, Cod. Justin. 6, 51, 1, *f.*

impĕrĭālĭter (inp.), *adv. Imperially*; v. imperialis, *ad fin.*

impĕrĭōse (inp.), *adv.*, v. imperiosus, *ad fin.*

impĕrĭōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [imperium] *Possessed of command, far-ruling, mighty, powerful, puissant* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: urbes magnae atque imperiosae, Cic. Rep. 1, 2; so, populi, Cic. Or. 34, 120; and, imperiosissima civitas, Aug. Civ. D. 15, 19 (cf. Virg. A. 1, 284):—dictatura, Liv. 7, 40, 9; cf., virga, *i. e. the fasces*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 32: quisnam igitur liber? sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus, *who has dominion over himself*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 83; cf. Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62: imperiosissimae humanae mentis artes (religio, astrologia, medicina), id. 30, 1, 1: risus habet vim nescio an imperiosissimam, Quint. 6, 3, 8.

II. In partic., in a bad sense, *Imperious, domineering, tyrannical*: cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam imperiosa, Cic. Parad. 5, 3, 40: nimis imperiosus philosophus, id. Fin. 2, 32, 105: paedagogi. Quint. 1, 1, 8: imperiosus atque impotens, Sen. Ben. 3, 28 *fin.*: imperiosi nobis ipsis et molesti sumus, id. Q. N. 4 praef.: Proserpina. Hor. S. 2, 5, 110: inedia, Plin. 29, 1, 8: imperiosius aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 8: familia imperiosissima et superbissima, Liv. 9, 34, 15.—Hence, **B.** Imperiosus, i, *m.*, *A surname of the dictator L. Manlius Torquatus and his son, the consul T. Manlius Torquatus, on account of their severity*, Liv. 7, 3, 4; 7, 4, 7; Sen. Ben. 3, 37;—Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 60; Plin. 22, 5, 5; Liv. 4, 29, 60; cf. Manlius.

Adv., impĕrĭōse, *Imperiously, tyrannically* (ante- and post-class.): non severe, non imperiose praecepit, Gell. 2, 29, 1: imperiosius, Var. in Non. 287, 20.

impĕrīte (inp.), *adv. Unskillfully*, etc.; v. imperitus, *ad fin.*

impĕrītĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [imperitus] *Inexperience, ignorance, awkwardness* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.): Jugurtha, cognita vanitate atque imperitia legati, subdolus ejus augere amentiam, Sall. J. 38, 1; cf. id. ib. 85, 45: plurimum Marius imperitia hostium confirmatus, id. ib. 99, 1; cf., pugnam imperitia poscere, Tac. A. 13, 36; id. ib. 13, 42: imperitia et rusticitas afferunt interim frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37; Plin. 17, 2, 2:—rerum atque verborum imperitia, Gell. N. A. praef. § 12.—In the plur.: Gell. 7, 17 *in lemm.*

impĕrĭto (inp.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [impero] *To command, govern, rule* (not freq. till after the Aug per.; not in Cic. or Caes.): (*α*) *c. acc.*: quod antehac pro jure imperitabam meo, nunc te oro per precem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 47: aequam Rem imperito, Hor. S. 2, 3, 189.—(*β*) *c. dat.* (so most freq.): magnis gentibus, Lucr. 3, 1041; so, magnis legionibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 4: tu, mihi qui imperitas, aliis servis miser, id. ib. 2, 7, 81. Tib. 2, 3, 34: equis, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 25; Plin. 20, 21, 24: quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur, Virg. A. 12, 719; Plin. Pan. 82, 6:—naturam ipsam ceteris imperitantem industria vicerat, Sall. J. 76, 1.—Impers.: quod superbe avareque crederent imperitatum victis esse, Liv. 21, 1.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: Veleda late imperitabat, Tac. H. 4, 61: quia adductius quam civili bello imperitabat, id. ib. 3, 7: decem imperitabant, Liv. 1, 17: libido imperitandi, Sall. J. 81, 1: qua tempestate Carthaginienses pleraque Africa imperitabant, id. ib. 79, 2 Kritz *N. cr.*—Impers.: quod mihi quoque exsequendum reor, quanto sit angustius imperitatum, Tac. A 4, 4 *fin.*

impĕrītus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-peritus] *Inexperienced in* any thing, *not knowing* or *unacquainted with* any thing, *unskilled, ignorant, without experience* (quite class.); constr. usually with the *gen.* or *abs.*, rarely with *in*: (*α*) *c. gen.*: summi juris peritissimus, civilis non imperitus, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: imperitus foederis, rudis exemplorum, ignarus belli, id. Balb. 20, 47; cf. id. de Or. 3, 44, 175: homo imperitus morum, agricola et rusticus, *with no experience of life*, id. Rosc. 49, 143: homines barbari et nostrae consuetudinis imperiti, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 17: conviciorum, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: lyrae, Quint. 1, 10, 19: poëmatum quoque non imperitus, Suet. Aug. 89.—(*β*) *Abs.*: quum in theatro imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique consederant, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: callidum imperitus fraudasse dicitur, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: sin apud indoctos imperitosque dicemus, id. Part. 26, 92; cf. id. Rep. 1, 16: quum imperiti facile ad credendum impellerentur, id. ib. 2, 10: uti prudentes cum imperitis manus consererent, Sall. J. 49, 2: ne quis imperitior existimet, me, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 135; so, imperitiores quidam, Quint. 1, 10, 28: concio quae ex imperitissimis constat, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 25, 95.—Rarely of things: ingenium, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 39: poëma imperito quodam initio fusum, Quint. 9, 4, 114.—(*γ*) With *in*: in his non imperitus, Vitr. 1, 1: in verbis adeo imperitus, Quint. 1, 4, 27; id. 12, 3, 5.

Adv., impĕrīte, *Unskillfully, ignorantly, awkwardly*: imperite absurdeque fictum, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: dicebat Scipio non imperite, id. Brut. 47, 175; so, excerpta, Quint. 2, 15, 24.—Ellipt.: hoc imperite (*suppl.* factum), Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81:—*Comp.*: quid potuit dici imperitius? Cic. Balb. 8, 20.—*Sup.*: quum est illud imperitissime dictum, Cic. Balb. 11, 27.

impĕrĭum (inp.), ĭi, *n.* [impero] *A command, order, direction* (so for the most part only ante-class.): si quid opus est, impera: imperium exsequar, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 1; cf., nunc pergam heri imperium exsequi, id. ib. 1, 1, 106; and, heri imperia persequi, id. ib. 2, 1, 75; so, imperium exsequi, id. Men. 5, 6, 16; and Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 22: obsequens obediensque est mori atque imperiis patris, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 55; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 21; id. Men. 5, 7, 1: tuo facit jussu, tuo imperio paret, id. Asin. 1, 2, 21: malus et nequam est homo, qui nihili imperium heri Sui servus facit, id. Pseud. 4, 7, 1; cf. id. Asin. 2, 4, 10: quod hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 2 *fin.*: imperium negligere, id. ib. 5, 7, 7: neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant, id. ib. 2, 22 *fin.*: imperio Jovis huc venio, Virg. A. 5, 726; cf., et Jovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis Edocet, id. ib. 5, 747: quidam (pueri) imperia indignantur, Quint. 1, 3, 6: aegri quoquo neglecto medentium imperio, *etc.*, Plin. Pan. 22, 3: elephanti inest imperiorum obedientia, Plin. 8, 1, 1.

II. Transf., *The right* or *power of commanding, authority, command, control* (so freq. and quite class.).

A. In gen.: Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 44. *Mes.* Nempe jubes? *Me.* Jubeo hercle, si quid imperii est in te mihi, id. Men. 5, 7, 41; cf. id. Pers. 3, 1, 15; and, Appius et caecus et senex tenebat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37; cf. also, reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 6; and, eone es ferox, quia habes imperium in beluas? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25: mater, cujus sub imperio'st, mala, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 4: *An.* Sta illico. *Ge.* Hem, satis pro imperio! quisquis es, *i. e. authoritatively, imperiously,* id. Phorm. 1, 4, 19: imperium domesticum, Cic. Caecin. 18, 52; so, domestica, id. Inv. 2, 47, 140: (Juppiter) Divosque mortalesque turbas Imperio regit unus aequo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 48; cf., sed me jussa deum ... Imperiis egere suis, Virg. A. 6, 463: Phyllius illic Imperio pueri volucresque ferumque leonem Tradiderat domitos, Ov. M. 7, 373:—agricolae habent rationem cum terra, quae numquam recusat imperium, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51.

B. In partic.: **1.** In publicist's lang., *Supreme power, sovereignty, sway, dominion, empire:* (*a*) *Sing.:* Tarquinio dedit imperium simul et sola regni, Enn. Ann. 3, 6; cf., ipse (Numa rex) de suo imperio curiatam legem tulit, Cic. Rep. 2, 13; so id. ib. 2, 17; 18; 20; 21: homo dominandi cupidus aut imperii singularis, *sole dominion,* id. ib. 1, 33; so, imperium singulare et potestas regia, id. ib. 2, 9: esse consul cum summo imperio et potestate, id. Verr. 1, 13, 37; so id. Flacc. 8, 18; cf., cum summo imperio et potestate versari, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, 31; and, qui (App. Claudius) tum erat summo imperio, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: omne imperium nostri penes singulos esse voluerunt, id. Rep. 1, 40; cf. id. ib. 2, 32: de imperio Caesaris ... gravissime decernitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 4: imperium extra ordinem dare, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 25: quod imperium potest esse praestantius quam, *etc.,* id. Rep. 1, 17: eos qui antea commodis fuerint moribus, imperio, potestate, prosperis rebus immutari, id. Lael. 15, 54: ad deponendum imperium tardior esse, id. Rep. 2, 12: expertes imperii, id. ib. 1, 31: deponentium imperium tyrannorum, Quint. 9, 2, 67, et saep.:—sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque cadere, Cic. Fontei. 1, 2; so, *c. c.* ditio, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 7; cf., Gallia sub populi Romani imperium redacta, id. ib. 5, 29, 4; and, totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam adjunxit, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 12, 35; cf. also, majestas est in imperio atque in omni populi Romani dignitate, Quint. 7, 3, 35: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Pyrrho et Hannibale, Cic. Lael. 8, 28; cf., de imperio dimicare, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: spes diuturnitatis atque imperii, id. Rep. 2, 3; cf., sedem et domum summo imperio praebere, id. ib. 2, 5 *fin.:*—quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 6: civitati autem imperium totius provinciae pollicetur, id. ib. 7, 64 *fin.*—(*β*) *Plur.:* nec vero imperia expetenda ac potius aut non accipienda interdum aut deponenda nonnumquam, *i. e. public offices,* Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: (cives) mandant imperia, id. Rep. 1, 31; cf., honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates, opes amicitiae anteponere, id. Lael. 17, 63: cui (duci) dantur imperia et ea continuantur, *etc.,* id. Rep. 1, 44: ita cepi et gessi maxima imperia, ut, *etc.,* id. Fam. 3, 7, 5: vides tyranni satellites in imperiis, id. Att. 14, 5, 2:—quod praestare dicant Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre, *dominion, government,* Caes. B. G. 1, 17, 3; so, qui mobilitate ac levitate animi novis imperiis studebant, id. ib. 2, 1, 3.

b. Hence transf., concr.: (*a*) *A dominion, realm, empire* (so esp. freq. since the Aug. per.): duae urbes inimicissimae huic imperio, Cic. Lael, 3, 11: jam ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri poeniteret, id. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.;* so, nostrum, id. ib. 3, 29; cf., finium imperii nostri propagatio, id. Prov. Cons. 12, 29: and with this cf., fines imperii propagavit, id. Rep. 3, 12: imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, Virg. A. 1, 287: per quas (artes) imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortus Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 14: adjectis Britannis Imperio, id. ib. 3, 5, 4: quem vocet divum populus ruentis Imperi rebus? id. ib. 1, 2, 26; cf., id. ib. 1, 37, 8: immensum imperii corpus stare ac librari sine rectore non potest, Tac. H. 1, 16: reges socii, membra partesque imperii, Suet. Aug. 48: breviarium totius imperii, id. ib. 101: rationarium imperii, id. ib. 28.—(*β*) *A commander, officer* (very rarely): erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia, differta praeceptis atque exactoribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 32.

c. Trop., *Rule, control* (very rarely, but quite class.): illud vide, si in animis hominum regale imperium sit, unius fore dominatum, consilii scilicet, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: imperium judiciorum tenere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 32, 77.

2. Milit., *The chief command, command:* (*a*) *Sing.:* victum atque expugnatum oppidum est Imperio atque auspicio Amphitruonis maxime, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 37; so ib. 41: re impetrata contendunt, ut ipsis summa imperii transdatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 63, 5; so, delatam sibi summam imperii, Suet. Ner. 3: censet enim etiam ex iis, qui cum imperio sint, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: nostri imperii dignitas, id. ib. 1, 7, 4: novem annis, quibus in imperio fuit, Suet. Caes. 25: legionum curam et imperium alicui demandare, id. ib. 76: alicui imperium prorogare, id. Tib. 30: imperii tempus explere, id. Caes. 26: cum imperio aut magistratu, *i. e. a military or civil command,* Suet. Tib. 12; cf. in the follg.—(*β*) *Plur.:* mandant (cives) imperia, magistratus, *i. e. military and civil commands,* Cic. Rep. 1, 31; cf., magistratus, imperia, amicitiae anteponere, id. Lael. 17, 63; so, *opp.* magistratus, Suet. Caes. 54; 75; Aug. 61.

b. Transf.: (*a*) Concr., imperia, i. q. imperatores, *Commanding officers, commanders, generals:* IMPERIA, POTESTATES, LEGATIONES, QVOM SENATVS CREVERIT POPVLVSVE IVSSERIT, EX VRBE EXEVNTO, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: nacti vacuas ab imperiis Sardiniam et Siciliam, Caes. B. C. 1, 31, 1; Val. Max. 1, 1, 9.—(*β*) (acc. to imperator, *no.* II. B, 3) *The imperial government, the government:* tandem quasi coactus recepit imperium, Suet. Tib. 24; so id. ib. 55; 67; Calig. 12; 16; 24; Claud. 11; 35; 36, et saep.

* **imperjūrātus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perjuratus] *That is never sworn falsely by,* a poet. epithet of the Styx: aquae, Ov. Ib. 78.

* **impermissus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-permissus] *Unlawful, forbidden:* gaudia, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 27.

* **impermixtus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-permixtus] *Unmixed:* lymphorem, Lucil. in Non. 212, 3.

impĕro (inp.), avi, atum, 1. (archaic form, IMPERASSIT, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6) *v. a.* and *n.* [in-paro] *To command, order, enjoin.*

I. In gen.: (*a*) *c. acc.:* faciendum id nobis quod parentes imperant, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 53: fac quod imperat, id. Poen. 5, 3, 29; so Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 2; and, quae imperarentur, facere dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 32, 3: numquid aliud imperas? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 7; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 26: sto exspectans, si quid mihi imperent, id. Eun. 3, 5, 46; so, nonnumquam etiam puerum vocaret: credo, cui coenam imperaret, *i. e. ordered to get him his supper,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59; and, imperat ei nuptias, Quint. 7, 1, 14; id. 11, 3, 26: certum modum, id. 11, 2, 27: moram et sollicitudinem initiis impero, id. 10, 3, 9: graves dominae cogitationum libidines infinita quaedam cogunt atque imperant, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 424, 30 (Rep. 6, 1 ed. Mos.): utque Imperet hoc natura potens, Hor. S. 2, 1, 51.—In the pass.: quod ipsum imperari optimum est, Quint. 2, 5, 6: imperata pensa, id. 3, 7, 6: exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. Tib. 43.—(*β*) With an *inf.* or an *object-clause* (so esp. freq. in the post-Aug. per.): animo nunc jam otioso esse impero, Ter. And. 5, 2, 1: imperavi egomet mihi omnia assentari, id. Eun. 2, 2, 21: jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat Horis, Ov. M. 2, 118; id. ib. 3, 4: nec minus in certo dentes cadere imperat aetas Tempore, Lucr. 5, 671:—has omnes actuarias imperat fieri, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 3: Liviam ad se deduci imperavit, Suet. Calig. 25; id. Aug. 27; id. Tib. 60. In the pass.: haec ego procurare et idoneus imperor et non invitus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 21.—(*γ*) With a *relative-clause* (so very rarely): imperabat coram, quid opus facto esset puerperae, Ter. And. 3, 2, 10: quin tu, quod faciam, impera, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 46; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 3 and 6; so id. Capt. 2, 3, 10.—(*δ*) With *ut, ne,* or the simple *conjunctive:* ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Ut, *etc.,* Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 87: his, uti conquirerent et reducerent, imperavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 1: quibus negotium a senatu est imperatum, ut, *etc.,* S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 104; Petr. 1:—mihi, ne abscedam, imperat, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 30: Caesar suis imperavit, ne, *etc.,* Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 2; id. ib. 2, 32, 2: letoque det imperat Argum, Ov. M. 1, 670; id. ib. 13, 659.—(*ε*) With the simple *dat.:* si huic imperabo, probe tectum habebo, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 14.—(*ζ*) *Abs.:* *Pa.* Jubesne? *Ch.* Jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97: si quid opus est, impera, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 1: impera, si quid vis, id. Aul. 2, 1, 23: omnia faciam: impera, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 11: quidvis oneris impone, impera, id. And. 5, 3. 26.

II. In partic.: **A.** In publicist's lang., *To order to be furnished* or *supplied, to give orders for, to order to be provided, make a requisition for:* quum frumentum sibi in cellam imperavisset (Verrem), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 30; so, negas fratrem meum pecuniam ullam in remiges imperasse, id. Flacc. 14, 33; so, pecuniam, ib. § 32; cf., argenti pondo ducenta millia Jugurthae, Sall. J. 62, 5: arma, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.:* equites civitatibus, id. B. G. 6, 4 *fin.;* cf., quam maximum militum numerum provinciae toti, id. ib. 1, 7, 2: obsides reliquis civitatibus, id. ib. 7, 64, 1; so, obsides, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 12, 35; Suet. Caes. 25.

B. In publicist's and milit. lang., alicui or abs., *To command, govern, rule over:* his (magistratibus) praescribendus est imperandi modus ... qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5; cf., sic noster populus in pace et domi imperat, id. Rep. 1, 40; and, nulla est tam stulta civitas, quae non injuste imperare malit, quam servire juste, id. ib. 3, 18; cf. also, quum is, qui imperat aliis, servit ipse nulli cupiditati, id. ib. 1, 34: omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terra marique imperare, id. de imp. Pomp. 19, 56; cf., jus esse belli, ut, qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 1: Jugurtha omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall. J. 13, 2: quot nationibus imperabat, Quint 11, 2, 50: clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis Imperet, Hor. Carm. Sec. 51; cf. id. Od. 3, 6, 5:—recusabat imperare, *i. e. to be emperor,* Plin. Pan. 5, 5; cf., ipsum quandoque imperaturum, Suet. Claud. 3, and id. Galb. 4; so Oth. 4; Vit. 14; Tit. 2, et saep.—Hence, **b.** Ad imperandum, *To receive orders* or *instructions:* nunc ades ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius: sic enim antiqui loquebantur, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 2; cf., quum ipse ad imperandum Tisidium vocaretur, Sall. J. 62, 8 Kritz.

2. Transf. beyond the publicist's sphere, *To command, master, govern, rule, control:* imperare liberis, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 51: imperare sibi, maximum imperium est, Sen. Ep. 113 *fin.:* ut nobismet ipsis imperemus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47: quum homines cupiditatibus iis, quibus ceteri serviunt, imperabunt, Cic. Lael. 22, 82; so, accensae irae, Ov. M. 9, 28: dolori, Plin. Ep. 8, 19, 2: lacrimis, Sil. 2, 652: amori suo, Petr. 83: ingenio suo, Sen. Contr. 1 praef. *med.;* cf., imperare animo nequivi, quin, priusquam perirem, cur periturus essem, scirem, Liv. 34, 31, 2: imperat arvis, *holds control over,* i. e. *forces to be productive,* Virg. G. 1, 99; cf., sola terrae seges imperatur, Tac. G. 26; and, fertilibus agris non est imperandum, Sen.

Tranq. 15; so, sic imperant vitibus et eas multis palmitibus onerant, ut posteritati non consulant, Col. 3, 3, 6; and, alius patrimonio suo plus imperavit quam ferre possit, Sen. Tranq. 4; cf. also trop.: id. Ep. 29 *fin.*: dum per continuos dies nimis imperat voci, rursus sanguinem reddidit, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6.—Abs.: animum rege, qui, nisi paret, Imperat, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: permittat, an vetet an imperet (lex), Quint. 7, 7, 7: (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, hic sola vincit, id. 7, 4, 24.

C. In publicist's lang., *To order* the citizens *to assemble, to summon:* dein consul eloquitur ad exercitum: *Impero qua convenit ad comitia centuriata*, Var. L. L. 6, 9, 75, § 88; so comically, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 52.

D. In medic. lang., *To order, prescribe* any thing: non idem imperassem omnibus per diversa aegrotantibus, Sen. de Ira 1, 16; so Plin. 24, 1, 1 *fin.*: si vires patiuntur, imperanda tridui abstinentia est, Cels. 7, 20.

E. In gram. lang., imperandi declinatus, *i. e. inflections of the imperative*, Var. L. L. 10, 2, 168, § 32.—Hence

impĕrātum, i, *n.*, *That which is commanded, a command, order:* jussus arma abjicere, imperatum facit, *executes the order, obeys*, Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 1; so more freq. in the plur.: imperata facere, id. ib. 2, 3, 3; 5, 20 *fin.*; 6, 10, 3; B. C. 1, 60, 1; 2, 12, 4; 3, 34, 2; 3, 81, 2; cf., imperata detrectare, Suet. Caes. 54: Senones ad imperatum non venire, *according to orders, as ordered*, Caes. B. G. 6, 2, 3.

* **imperpĕtŭus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perpetuus] *Not perpetual:* Sen. Ep. 72 *med.*

impersōnālis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in-personalis] *Impersonal:* verba, in grammar, Charis. 2 and 3; Diom. 1, et saep. —*Adv.:* sive impersonaliter dari servus meus stipuletur, *i. e. without naming the person*, Flor. Dig. 45, 3, 15.

impersōnālĭter, *adv.*, v. the preceding art.

* **impersōnātīvus** (inp.), i, *m.* (*sc.* modus) [2. in-persona] *The impersonal mode*, i. e. *the infinitive*, Diom. p. 331 P.

* **imperspĭcŭus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perspicuus] *Not clear, obscure:* judicum ingenia, Plin. Ep. 1, 20 *fin.*

imperterrĭtus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perterritus] *Undaunted, unterrified* (a poet. word): Virg. A. 10, 770; Sil. 14, 187.

impertĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in-partilis] *Indivisible* (late Lat.): nota, Aug. de Mus. 6 *fin.*

impertĭnens (inp.), entis, *adj.* [2. in-pertinens] *That do not belong thereto:* dii (*i. e.* Seditio, Discordia, *etc.*), Mart. Cap. 1, 15.

impertio (inp.; also impart.), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. (also in the depon. form impertiri, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 22) *v. a.* [in-partio] *To share with another, to communicate, bestow, impart* a thing (quite class.; a favorite word of Cic.): si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, impertiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis, Cic. Lael. 19, 70: oneris mei partem nemini impertio, id. Sull. 3, 9: te exorabo, ut mihi quoque et Catulo tuae suavitatis aliquid impertias, id. de Or. 2, 4, 16: imperti etiam populo potestatis aliquid, id. Rep. 2, 28; id. Frgm. ap. Non. 37, 27: si aliquid impertivit tibi sui consilii, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9; id. Verr. 2, 2, 21, 51: dolorem suum nobis, id. Att. 2, 23, 2; so, molestias senectutis suae vestris familiis, id. Frgm. ap. Non. 37, 25 (Rep. 5, 8 ed. Mos.): Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, (* *salutes thee heartily*), id. Att. 2, 12, 4: hominibus indigentibus de re familiari, id. Off. 2, 15, 54: talem te et nobis impertias, (* *wouldst show*), id. Rosc. Am. 4, 11: quicum bene saepe libenter Mensam sermonesque suos rerumque suarum Comiter impertit, Enn. Ann. 7, 97:—a te peto, ut aliquid impertias temporis huic quoque cogitationi, Cic. Att. 9, 11, A, 3; so, tantum temporis huic studio, id. Balb. 1, 3: aures studiis honestis, Tac. A. 14, 21: aliquid suorum studiorum philosophiae quoque, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6: meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis, Cic. Mur. 4, 8: nihil tuae prudentiae ad salutem meam, id. Att. 3, 15, 7: (ignis) ceteris naturis omnibus salutarem impertit et vitalem calorem, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27.—In the pass.: huic plausus maximi, signa praeterea benevolentiae permulta a bonis impertiuntur, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1: viro forti collegae meo laus impertitur, id. Cat. 3, 6, 14: pro his impertitis oppugnatum patriam nostram veniunt, *i. e. for these favors, benefits*, Liv. 21, 41, 13.—*Abs.:* quibus potest, impertit, Lucil. in Non. 37, 22: si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 68.

II. Transf., Aliquem aliqua re, *To make one a sharer* or *partaker in* any thing, *to present him with* it (so extremely seldom; not in Cic.): advenientem peregre herum suum Stratippoclem Salva impertit salute Epidicus, (* *greets, wishes health*), Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 23; so, Parmenonem suum plurima salute, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40; cf. Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 40: obsecret, se ut nuncio hoc impertiam, id. Stich. 2, 1, 27: neque quemquam osculo impertiit, ac ne resalutatione quidem, Suet. Ner. 37: solos numquam donis impertiendos putavit, id. Aug. 25: reliquit eum nullo praeter auguralis sacerdotii honore impertitum, id. Claud. 4.—In the depon. form: cesso heram hoc malo impertiri propere? Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 22.

impertior, iri, v. preced. art. *ad init.* et *ad fin.*

impertītĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impertio] *An imparting* (a post-class. word): honoris, Arn. 2, 43.

impertītus, a, um, *Part.*, from impertio.

imperturbābĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in-perturbabilis] *That can not be disturbed, imperturbable* (late Latin): locus quietis imperturbabilis, Aug. Conf. 4, 11; so id. ib. 2, 10.

imperturbātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [2. in-perturbatio] *Freedom from disturbance, tranquillity.* a transl. of the Gr. *ἀπάθεια*, Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

imperturbātus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perturbatus] *Undisturbed, unruffled, calm* (very rare): imperturbato ore, Ov. Ib. 562: imperturbata publicis occupationibus quies, Sen. Ep. 73 *med.*

impervĭus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pervius] *That can not be passed through, impassable, impervious* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): amnis, Ov. M. 9, 106; so, iter, Quint. 12, 11, 11; cf., itinera (*c. c.* interrupta), Tac. A. 3, 31: tellus, *inaccessible*, Val. Fl. 2, 643.—Transf.: lapis ignibus, Tac. A. 15, 43.

impĕte (inp.), v. impetus, *ad init.*

impĕtĭbĭlis (inp.), e, v. impatibilis.

impĕtīgĭnōsus (inp.), i, *m.* [impetigo] *One who has the impetigo:* Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 6; cf., "*impetiginosus λειχηνωτός*," Gloss. Philox.—Also, ‡ "impetix impetigo," Fest. p. 109.

impĕtīgo (inp.), ĭnis, *f.* [impeto] *A scabby eruption on the skin, impetigo*, "Cels. 5, 28, 17;" Plin. 13, 7, 64; Col. 6, 31, 2.—As a disease of plants, Plin. 17, 24, 37.

impĕto (inp.), ĕre, *v. a.* [in-peto] *To rush upon, assail, attack* (poet. and in ante- and post-class. prose): **I.** Lit.: cedentem Acheloius heros Impetit, Stat. Th. 8, 523; so, aliquem arcu, Luc. 6, 394: os hastâ, Sil. 5, 273; Luc. 6, 223.—*Abs.:* (apes) impetentes a se ejiciunt fucos, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 8; cf., in a different orthogr., "*impite* impetum facito," Fest. p. 109.—**II.** Transf., *To accuse:* aliquem edacitatis, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

impĕtrābĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [impetro] **I.** Pass., *Easy to be obtained, attainable* (rarely; in Cic. and Caes. not at all): cui postulanti triumphum rerum gestarum magnitudo impetrabilem faciebat, Liv. 39, 29, 4; so, venia, id. 36, 33, 5: omnia et tuta apud Romanos, id. 25, 29, 8: votum facite Junoni, Prop. 4, 1, 101: quo impetrabilior pax esset, Liv. 30, 16, 15.—**II.** Act., *That easily obtains* or *effects* any thing, *successful* (ante- and post-class.): non potuit venire orator magis ad me impetrabilis, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 40: impetrabilior qui vivat, nullus est, id. Merc. 3, 4, 20: Nicator Seleucus efficaciae impetrabilis rex, Amm. 14, 8:—dies, *i. e. on which a wish is gained, favorable, propitious*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 6.—* *Adv.:* impetrabilius, Symm. Or. pro patr. 4 ed. Mai.

* **impĕtrātĭo** (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impetro] *An obtaining by request, impetration:* istas impetrationes nostras nihil valere, Cic. Att. 11, 22, 1.

* **impĕtrātīvus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Obtained by entreaty* or *vows:* augurium, Serv. Virg. A. 6, 190.

impĕtrātor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who obtains, an obtainer, getter* (a post class. word): beneficii, Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 3.

impetrio (inp.), ire, v. the follg. art. *no.* II. A.

impĕtro (inp.), avi, atum, 1. (archaic *inf. praes. pass.*, impetrarier, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 40: *inf. fut. act.*, impetrassere, id. Aul. 4, 7, 6; Casin. 2, 3, 53; Mil. 4, 3, 35; Stich. 1, 2, 23. Also impetrire, v. in the follg. *no.* II. A) *v. a.* [in-patro] *To accomplish, effect, bring to pass; to get, obtain, procure* (espec. by exertion, request, entreaty), *to impetrate* (quite class.).

I. In gen.: (*a*) *c. acc.:* quod volui, ut volo, impetravi per amicitiam et gratiam a Philocomasio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 1: istuc confido a fratre me impetrassere, id. Aul. 4, 7, 6: a me istam exceptionem numquam impetrabunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 97: and, ei Dolabella rogatu meo civitatem a Caesare impetravit, id. Fam. 13, 36, 1: decet abs te id impetrarier, Plaut. Rud. 3 3, 40; so, in omni re considerandum est et quid postules ab amico et quid patiare a te impetrari, Cic. Lael. 20, 76; cf. id. ib. 11, 38:—dum id impetrant, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 37; id. ib. 1, 2, 17: quum istuc, quod postulo, impetro cum gratia, Ter. And. 2, 5, 11; id. Ad. 3, 4, 44: uti ea, quae vellent, impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 2: (chorus) Impetrat et pacem et locupletem frugibus annum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 137: impetravit restitutionem patris, Quint. 7, 1, 42; id. 11, 3, 4: provinciam, id. 6, 3, 68: post impetratam studiis meis quietem, id. Prooem. § 1: impetrato Fortis Augusti reditu, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 42.—(*β*) With *ut, ne*, or the simple *conjunct.:* *Cl.* Quid, si ego impetro atque exoro a villico, causa mea Ut eam illi permittat? *St.* Quid si ego autem ab armigero impetro, Eam illi permittat? atque hoc, credo, impetrassere, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 51 *sq.:* impetrabis igitur a Caesare, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 1; Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 7, 26: a Sequanis impetrat, ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 9 *fin.*; Liv. 2, 46, 6:—postremo impetravi, ut ne quid ei succenseat, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 4: suadeo, a te impetres, ne sis nugax, Petr. 52: tandem impetravi abiret, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 190.—Impers.: aegre ab iis impetratum est summa tribunorum plebis contentione, ut in senatu recitarentur (literae); ut vero ex literis ad senatum referretur, impetrari non potuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 1; so Plin. 16, 32, 59; and in the *abl.* of the *part. perf.:* impetrato, ut manerent, Liv. 9, 30, 10; so Vellei. 2, 107, 2.—(*γ*) *Abs.:* incipere multo est quam impetrare facilius, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 14: hilarus exit, impetravit, id. Mil. 4, 4, 62; id. Asin. 3, 3, 131: *Ca.* Jus hic orat. *Ly.* Impetrabit te advocato atque arbitro, id. Trin. 5, 2, 37: quid attinet dicere, si contendisset, impetraturum non fuisse, quum, *etc.?* Cic. Lael. 11, 39; Caes. B. G. 1, 35, 4: quum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, id. ib. 6, 2, 2:—simul, ut, si quid possent, de induciis fallendo impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 5; so id. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.*; cf., sperare, ab eo de sua ac militum salute impetrare posse, id. B. G. 5, 36, 3; so Hirt. in Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2.

II. In partic.: **A.** Relig. *t. t.*, most freq. in the form **impĕtrĭo,** ītum, ire, *To obtain by favorable omens:* ut nunc extis, sic tunc avibus magnae res impetriri solebant, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 28; so, in impetriendis consulendisque rebus, id. ib. 1, 2, 3: qui impetrire velit, id. ib. 2, 15. 35: impetritum, inauguratum est: quovis admittunt aves, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 11.—Hence **impetrītum,** i, *n.*, *A favorable auspice* or *omen*, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1; Plin 28, 2, 3.—In the usual form: exstat annalium memoria, sacris quibusdam et pre

sationibus vel cogi fulmina vel impetrari, *etc.*, Plin. 2, 53, 54.

B. In an obscene sense, *To obtain, get possession of* a woman for carnal intercourse. Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 10.

* **impĕtŭlans** (inp.), antis, *adj.* [in-petulans] *Very petulant:* proruptio, Mart. Cap. 8 *init.* dub. (*al.* petulans).

* **impĕtŭōse** (inp.), *adv.* [impetus] *Violently, impetuously:* Auct. de Prog. Aug. 5.

impĕtus (inp.), ūs (archaic and poet. form, acc. to the 3d decl., *gen. sing.*, impetis, Lucr. 6, 327: *abl.*, impete, id. 2, 330; 4, 417; 904; 5, 506, et saep.; Laev. in Gell. 19, 7, 8; Ov. M. 3, 79; 8, 359; Sil. 13, 248), *m.* [impeto] *An attack, assault, onset* (freq. and quite class.; in sing. and plur. equally common).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: incursio atque impetus armatorum, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44: gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 2; so, impetum facere in aliquem, id. ib. 1, 46 *fin.*; Hirt. B. G. 8, 18, 4: in agros, Liv. 1, 5, 4: ad aliquem, id. 1, 5, 7; cf., in hostes, Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 3; for which, dare impetum in aliquem, Liv. 4, 28, 1; 2, 19, 7; and, capere impetum in aliquem, Plin. 9, 30, 48: hostes impetu facto celeriter nostros perturbaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 1: oppidum magno impetu oppugnare, id. ib. 2, 6: primo hostium impetu pulsi, id. ib. 2, 24, 1: impetus gladiorum excipere, id. ib. 1, 52, 4: impetum sustinere, id. ib. 3, 2, 4; so, ferre impetum, id. ib. 3, 19, 3: fracto impetu levissimi hominis, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2; so, impetum propulsare, id. Mur. 1, 2: coërcere, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 180: aquarum domare, id. 31, 6, 31: nec tantum (cupiditates) in alios caeco impetu incurrunt, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44.—Poet.: non biformato impetu Centaurus, *with double-shaped attack*, Cic. *poët.* Tusc. 2, 8 *fin.*; v. biformatus.

B. In partic.: **1.** In medic. lang., *An attack* of a disease, *a fit, paroxysm:* febris, Cels. 2, 15: pituitae, Plin. 28, 12, 50: coeliacorum, id. 20, 14, 53: oculorum, *i. e. inflammation*, id. 20, 3, 8: thymum e vino tumores et impetus tollit, id. 21, 21, 89; so abs., id. 22, 25, 58.

2. In mechanics, *The pressure* of a load, Vitr. 6, 3.

II. Transf., in gen. (without reference to an object), *Violent impulse, violent* or *rapid motion, impetus, impetuosity, violence, fury, vehemence, vigor, force.*

A. Physical: labitur uncta carina, volat super impetus undas, Enn. Ann. 14, 7; so, (navem) manus una regit quantovis impete euntem, Lucr. 4, 904; cf., in magno impetu maris atque aperto, Caes. B. G. 3, 8, 1; and, impetus coeli, *i. e. rapid motion*, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97; so Lucr. 5, 201; hence also poet., quieti corpus nocturno impetu Dedi, *in the nocturnal revolution*, i. e. *in the night*, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: (fulmen) volat impete miro … hanc ob rem celeri volat impete labens, Lucr. 6, 328 and 334: impetus ipse animaï Et fera vis venti, id. ib. 6, 591; cf., (venti flamina) ruunt Impetibus crebris, id. 1, 294; and, tantos impetus ventorum sustinere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 6.

B. Mental: (*a*) *Sing.:* repentino quodam impetu animi incitatus, *internal pressure, impulse*, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49; cf., ut tota mente omnique animi impetu in rem publicam incumbas, id. Fam. 10, 5, 2, and id. Att. 11, 5, 1; so, impetu magis quam consilio, Liv. 42, 29, 11: aliter in oratione nec impetus ullus nec vis esse potest, Cic. Or. 68, 229; cf., ad omnem impetum dicendi, id. Dejot. 2, 5; and, actiones quae recitantur impetum omnem caloremque perdunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 2: resumere impetum fractum omissumque, id. ib. 7, 9, 6: adolescens impetus ad bella maximi, Vellei. 2, 55, 2: est prudentis, sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic. Lael. 17, 63: divinus impetus, id. Div. 1, 49, 111: si ex hoc impetu rerum nihil prolatando remittitur, Liv. 37, 19, 5: donec impetus famae et favor exercitus languesceret, Tac. Agr. 39 *fin.*—(*β*) *Plur.:* animalia, quae habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus, *impulses, instincts*, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11: an fortitudo, nisi insanire coeperit, impetus suos non habebit? id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: insanos atque indomitos impetus vulgi cohibere, id. Rep. 1, 5.

impexus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pexus] *Uncombed* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: stiriaque impexis induruit horrida barbis, Virg. G. 3, 366: caput impexa porrigine foedum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 126: Tisiphoneque impexa feros pro crinibus angues, Tib. 1, 3, 69: tegumen immane leonis Terribili impexum seta, Virg. A. 7, 666.—* **II.** Trop.: antiquitas tristis et impexa, Tac. Or. 20.

impĭāmentum (inp.), i, *n.* [impio] *Contamination, defilement* (late Lat.): altaris, Cypr. Ep. 63.

impĭco (inp.), are, *v. a.* [in-pico] *To pitch over, cover with pitch:* amphoram diligenter, Col. 12, 29: pediculos uvarum dura pice, id. 12, 43, 1.

impĭe (inp.), *adv.*, v. impius, *ad fin.*

impĭĕtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [impius] *Want of reverence* or *respect, irreverence, ungodliness, impiety, undutifulness, disloyalty* (rare, but quite class.): nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam impietas et scelus, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 66; so Ov. M. 4, 4: impietatis duces, *i. e. of disloyalty, treason to one's country*, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: impietatem punire voluit (legum lator), *i. e. undutifulness to parents*, Quint. 7, 1, 52; so Suet. Vit. Luc.; cf. Ov. M. 8, 477: Albucilla defertur impietatis in principem, *i. e. of high treason*, Tac. A. 6, 47; so Plin. Pan. 33, 3.

impĭger (inp.), gra, grum, *adj.* [2. in-piger] *Not indolent, diligent, active, quick, unwearied, indefatigable, energetic* (quite class.): se praebebat patientem atque impigrum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, 27: in scribendo impiger, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: vir ad labores belli impiger, id. Fontei. 15, 33; so, ceciditque in strage suorum, Impiger ad letum, Luc. 4, 798: impiger manu, Tac. A. 3, 20: mercator, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 45: Appulus, id. Od. 3, 16, 26: Hercules, id. ib. 4, 8, 30: impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer, id. A. P. 121: equus, Lucr. 5, 881; Hor. Od. 4, 3, 4:—Jugurtha ut erat impigro atque acri ingenio, Sall. J. 7, 4: impigrae mentis experientia, Lucr. 5, 1451: impigrae linguae, ignavi animi, Sall. Or. Licin. ad pleb. *med.*: militia, Liv. 3, 5, 15.—With a partitive *gen.:* impiger fluminum Rhodanus, *i. e. the swiftest*, Flor. 3, 2, 4.—With a respective *gen.:* Quirinus impiger militiae, Tac. A. 3, 48.—*c. inf.:* impiger hostium vexare turmas, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 22.—*Adv.*, impĭgre, *Actively, quickly, readily:* ut de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 10; cf. id. ib. 19: Marius impigre prudenterque suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, Sall. J. 88, 2: impigre se movere, Liv. 1, 10, 3: consulem impigre milites secuti sunt, id. 2, 47, 2: impigre promissum auxilium, id. 3, 8, 4.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* in the *Adj.* and *Adv.* seem not to occur.

impĭgre (inp.), *adv.*, v. impiger, *ad fin.*

* **impĭgrĭtas** (inp.), ātis, *f.* [impiger] *Activity, indefatigableness:* viri fortissimi fortitudinis, impigritatis, patientiae, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 125, 22 (Rep. 3, 28 ed. Mos.).

* **impĭgrĭtĭa** (inp.), ae, *f.* [id.] *Activity, indefatigableness:* impigritas pro impigritia, Non. 125, 20.

impĭlĭa (inp.), ĭum, *n.* [in-pĭlus] *Felt shoes*, Plin. 19, 2, 10; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25.

impingo (inp.), pēgi, pactum, 3. (archaic *inf. praes. pass.* impingier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76) *v. a.* [in-pingo] *To push, strike*, or *drive at* or *into* any thing; *to thrust, strike*, or *dash against* any thing (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): **I.** Lit.: pugnum in os impinge, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 5; so, mustriculam in dentes, Afran. in Fest. s. v. MUSTRICULA, p. 148: a paucioribus Othonianis quo minus in vallum impingerentur, *would have been driven to*, Tac. H. 2, 41: impactus in carcerem, Ulp. Dig. 48, 3, 13:—jubete huic crassas compedes impingier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76; Pers. 4, 4, 24; cf., fustem alicui, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 9; so, lapidem Aesopo, Phaedr. 3, 5, 4: laqueum alicui, Sen. Tranq. an. 10: caput parieti, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 12: dentes arbori, Plin. 8, 3, 4: aequor scopulis, Sil. 12, 187: agmina muris, Virg. A. 5, 805; so Stat. Th. 7, 28: impinge pugnum, si muttiverit, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 2: pessimus gubernator, qui navem, dum portum egreditur, impegit, Quint. 4, 1, 61: clitellas ferus impingas, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 8: nubes vehementer impactae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12:—impingere se in columnas, *to dash one's self against*, id. de Ira, 1, 16 *med.*—Proverb.: calcem impingere alicui rei, *i. e. to give over applying one's self to a thing, to cast it aside*, Petr. 46; v. calx, p. 229, b.

B. In gen., *To hand, present, give to* one (so very seldom): huic calix mulsi impingendus est, ut plorare desinat, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: alicui epistolam, id. Att. 6, 1, 6; so Sen. Ep. 95: oculum libidinose, *to cast upon, direct to* one, Tert. Idol. 2.

II. Trop.: illum libido in contraria impinget, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*; so, aliquem in litem ac molestiam, id. ib. 117: dicam tibi impingam grandem, *I will direct* or *bring against you*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 92; so, naturae munus suum, Sen. Provid. 6 *ad fin.*: egestas Catilinam patriae suae impegit, *drove, incited him against*, Flor. 3, 12, 12:—beneficium, Sen. Ben. 1, 1:—quocumque visum est, libido se impingit, id. de Ira, 2, 8.

impinguo (inp.), without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [in-pinguis] **I.** *Act.*, *To make fat* (post-class.): "impinguo πιαίνω," Gloss. Philox.: cui cor impinguatum, Tert. Jejun. 6.—* **II.** *Neutr.*, *To become fat:* porcellum tamdiu coques, donec lenis fiat et impinguet, Apic. 8, 7.

impĭo (inp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [impius] *To render impious* or *sinful, to stain* or *defile with sin, to pollute* (an ante- and post-class. word): si erga parentem aut deos me impiavi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 8; so, cor coinquinatum vitiis, Prud. Hymn. ant. somn. 53: cruore humano aspersus atque impiatus, App. M. 1, p. 110; cf., reus tot caedibus impiatus, id. ib. 3, p. 131; so, thalamos tanto facinore, Sen. Hippol. 1185: oculos, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 43.—Impers.: toties Romanis impiatum est, quoties triumphatum, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 25.

‡ **impite,** v. impeto.

impĭus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pius] *Without reverence* or *respect* for God, one's parents, or one's country; *irreverent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatriotic; abandoned, wicked, impious* (rare, but quite class.).

I. Lit.: me fugerat, deorum immortalium has esse in impios et consceleratos poenas certissimas constitutas, Cic. Pis. 20, 46; so, numero impiorum et sceleratorum haberi, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7; cf., scelerosus atque impius, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 1: (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 15: IMPIUS NE AUDETO PLACARE DONIS IRAM DEORUM, id. ib. 2, 9, 22: dixerunt *impium* pro *parricida*, Quint. 8, 6, 30; id. 7. 1, 52; so, impius erga parentes, Suet. Rhet. 6: impium, qui dividere nolit cum fratre, Quint. 7, 1, 45: necesse est, iste, qui affinem fortunis spoliare conatus est, impium se esse fateatur, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: (Danaides) Impiae sponsos potuere duro Perdere ferro! Hor. Od. 3, 11, 31: Titanes, id. ib. 3, 4, 42; cf., cohors Gigantum, id. ib. 2, 19, 22: Saturnus, id. ib. 2, 17, 22: miles, Virg. E. 1, 71: Carthago, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 17: gens, Virg. G. 2, 537: dii, *invoked in imprecations*, Tac. A. 16, 31: poëtae, *i. e. cursedly bad, accursed*, Catull. 14, 7.—*Sup.:* impiissimus filius, Mart. Dig. 28, 5, 46; Aus. Grat. act. 17.

II. Transf., of inanimate or abstr. things (mostly poet.): si impias propinquorum manus effugeris, Cic. Rep. 6, 12; so, manus, Hor. Epod. 3, 1: cervix, id. Od. 3, 1, 17: pectora Thracum, id. Epod. 5, 13: ratis, id. Od. 1, 3, 23; Epod. 10, 14: ensis, Ov. M. 14, 802: tura, id. Her. 14, 26: venena, id. Am. 1, 8, 104: Tartara, Virg. A. 5, 733:—bellum injustum atque impium, Cic. Rep. 2, 17; so, caedes, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 25: proelia, id. ib. 2, 1, 30: furor, Virg. A. 1, 294: facta, Ov. Her. 10, 100: verba, Tib. 1, 3, 52: tumultus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 46: clamor, id. ib. 1, 27, 6: fama,

Virg. A. 4, 298: vivacitas, Quint. 6 praef. § 3.

B. In partic., impia herba, *A plant*, perh. the *French everlasting*, Gnaphalium gallicum, Plin. 24, 19, 113.

Adv., impĭe, *Irreligiously, undutifully, wickedly:* quae (astra) qui videat, non solum indocte, sed etiam impie faciat, si deos esse neget, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 44: IMPIE COMMISSUM, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: impie ingratus esse, id. Tusc. 5, 2, 6: fecisti, Quint. 7, 1, 53: loqui, *i. e. treasonably*, Suet. Dom. 10: deserere regem, Curt. 5, 12.—*Sup.*, impiissime, Salvian. de Avar. 3.

implācābĭlis (inpl.), e, *adj.* [2. in-placabilis] *Unappeasable, implacable* (rare, but quite class.): seque mihi implacabilem inexpiabilemque praeberet, Cic. Pis. 33, 81; so, implacabilis esse alicui, Liv. 8, 35, 12: in aliquem implacabilis esse, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 8: grave et implacabile numen, Ov. M. 4, 452: Turnus, Virg. A. 12, 3:—adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Virg. A. 12, 816: coelum, Sil. 17, 253: iracundiae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, 39.—*Adv.*, implacabiliter: cui implacabilius irascebatur, Tac. A. 1, 13.

implācābĭlĭtas (inpl.), ātis, *f.* [implacabilis] *Implacability* (late Lat.), Amm. 14, 1; 26, 10.

implācābĭlĭter (inpl.), *adv. Implacably;* v. implacabilis, *ad fin.*

implācātus (inpl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-placatus] *Unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed* (a poet. word): Charybdis, Virg. A. 3, 420: gula, Ov. M. 8, 847.

implăcĭdus (inpl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-placidus] *Ungentle, rough, savage, fierce* (a poet. word): Gerauni, implacidum genus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 10: Mars divum implacidissimus, Stat. Th. 9, 4:—implacido letalis Sirius igni, Stat. S. 2, 1, 216; so, fores, Prop. 4, 9, 14: cornu, Stat. Th. 5, 199.

* **implăgo** (inpl.), are, *v. a.* [in-plaga] *To bring into a net, to entangle, ensnare;* trop.: Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *ad fin.*

implānus (inpl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-planus] *Uneven* (a post-class. word): inter implana urbis, Aur. Vict. Caes. 27.

implēbĭlis (inpl.), e, *adj.* [impleo] *Filling up* (post-class.): vomitus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 139.

* **implectĭcus** (inpl.), a, um, *adj. That turns about with difficulty, immovable:* bos, Veg. Vet. 3, 29 dub.

implecto (inpl.), xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* [in-plecto] *To plait, wind,* or *twist into, to wind* or *twist among, to interweave, interlace, entwine* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; usually in the *part. perf.*): **I.** Lit.: multae hirudines dentibus (crocodili) implectuntur, App. Apol. p. 278; Lucr. 3, 332: dracones quaternos quinosque inter se cratium modo implexos, Plin. 8, 13, 13: capillus horrore implexus atque impeditus, App. Apol. p. 276; cf. in a Greek construction, caeruleos implexae crinibus angues Eumenides, Virg. G. 4, 482: manibus implexis, Sen. Ben. 1, 3; cf. App. M. 3, p. 135.—* **II.** Trop.: vidua implexa luctu continuo, Tac. A. 16, 10.

implēmentum (inpl.), i, *n.* [impleo] *A filling up*, as a diseased condition: capitis, (* *i. e. a determination of blood to the head*), Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

implĕo (inpl.), ēvi, ētum, 2. (syncop. forms, implerunt, Virg. E. 6, 48; Georg. 4, 461; Pers. 1, 99: impleris, Hor. Epod. 17, 59: implerint, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 47: implerat, Ov. M. 9, 280: implessem, Virg. A. 4, 605: implesset, Ov. M. 9, 667) *v. a.* [in-pleo] *To fill up, fill full, to make full, fill* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (*α*) *Aliquid* (*aliquem*) *aliqua re:* is vomens frustis esculentis gremium suum et totum tribunal implevit, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63: implevitque mero pateram, Virg. A. 1, 729: foros flammis, id. ib. 4, 605: herbarum succo expresso caput impleatur, *i. e. be poured full of, wet all over with*, Cels. 3, 18 *med;* so, caput calido oleo, id. 4, 2, 1 *med.:* manum pinu flagranti, *fills his hand with*, i. e. *grasps*, Virg. A. 9, 72: fusti istorum caput, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 6; cf. in the comic pun: quae (dolia) nisi erunt semper plena, ego te implebo flagris, id. Casin. 1, 35: tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115; cf. in the follg. *no. γ:* Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis, *i. e. filled, swelled*, Virg. A. 7, 23.—(*β*) *Aliquid alicujus rei* (in analogy with plenus; cf. also, compleo): ollam denariorum implere, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4.—(*γ*) With a simple *acc.:* Col. 12, 36:—alter de ipsa justitia quatuor implevit sane grandes libros, Cic. Rep. 3, 8; cf. id. Acad. 2, 27, 87.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To fill* with food, *to satisfy, satiate:* praeparata nos implevimus coena, Petr. 16: implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, *satisfy, regale themselves*, Virg. A. 1, 215; Cels. 1, 2 *fin.*

2. *To fill out, to make fleshy, fat, stout:* si aqua inter cutem quem implevit, Cels. 2, 8 *med.:* implet corpus modica exercitatio, *etc.*, *makes fat*, id. 1, 3 *med.;* so, nascentes implent conchylia lunae, *fill up, fatten*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 30: Nomentanae vites se frequenter implent, Col. 3, 2, 14.—Hence also of pregnant women and animals: (Peleus Thetidem) ingenti implet Achille, Ov. M. 11, 265; so id. ib. 4, 698; 6. 111; 9, 280: sues implentur uno coitu, Plin. 8, 51, 77; so of animals, id. 9, 23, 39; Col. 7, 6, 3.

3. *To fill out, amount to* a certain measure: mensuraque roboris ulnas Quinque ter implebat, Ov. M. 8, 748; so, arboris crassitudo quatuor hominum ulnas complectentium implebat, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 202; cf. id. 18, 10, 20, 92: luna quater junctis implerat cornibus orbem, Ov. M. 2, 344; so id. ib. 7, 530.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To fill, make full:* (*α*) *Aliquid* (*aliquem*) *aliqua re:* impune ut urbem nomine impleris meo, Hor. Epod. 17, 59: urbem tumultu, Liv. 24, 26, 12; cf., voce deos, Val. Fl. 2, 167; so, aliquem hortatibus, id. 4, 81: aliquem spe, Just. 29, 4 *fin.:* pectus falsis terroribus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 212: scopulos lacrimosis vocibus, Virg. A. 11, 274: multitudinem exspectatione vana, Liv. 36, 29, 3: vacua causarum conviciis, Quint. 12, 9, 8; cf. id. 4, 2, 114; and Tac. A. 1, 22: rem alioqui levem sententiarum pondere, Quint. 9, 3, 74; cf. id. 5, 13, 56; and Liv. 7, 2, 7:—quum sese sociorum, quum regum sanguine implerint, *have filled, covered*, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 47; so, se caedibus, Sil. 9, 528.—(*β*) *Aliquid* (*aliquem*) *alicujus rei:* celeriter adolescentem suae temeritatis implet, Liv. 1, 46, 8; so, aliquem spei animorumque, id. 7, 7, 5: aliquem religionis, id. 5, 28, 4: hostes fugae et formidinis, id. 10, 14, 20, et saep.—(*γ*) With the simple *acc.:* acta magni Herculis implerant terras, Ov. M. 9, 135; so id. ib. 9, 667; Fast. 1, 93: quod tectum magnus hospes impleveris, *hast filled with thy presence, thy greatness*, Plin. Pan. 15, 4; so id. Ep. 7, 24 *fin.:* non semper implet (Demosthenes) aures meas, *does not always satisfy*, Cic. Or. 29, 104; so, odium novercae, Ov. M. 9, 135: implere ceterorum rudes animos, i. q. *to inflame, to poison*, Tac. A. 1, 31; cf., urbs deinde impletur (*sc.* contagione morbi), Liv. 4, 30, 8: vestigia alicujus, *i. e. to follow after, imitate him*, Plin. Ep. 8, 13, 1; so, vices, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 432.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To fill up* a portion of time or a number, *to make out, complete, finish, end:* puer, qui nondum impleverat annum, Ov. M. 9, 338; so, octavum et nonagesimum annum, Quint. 3, 1, 14: annum septimum et sexagesimum, Plin. 1, 12, 11; cf., me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 27: vitae cursum, Plin. 7, 16, 16 *fin.:* finem vitae sponte an fato, Tac. A. 2, 42 *fin.:*—impleta ut essent sex millia, Liv. 33, 14; cf., cohortes conscripserat ac triginta legionum instar impleverat, Vellei. 2, 20, 4.

2. With the accessory notion of activity, *To fulfill, discharge, execute, satisfy, content:* ne id profiteri videar, quod non possim implere, Cic. Clu. 18, 51; cf., promissum, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 6; so, munia sua, Tac. A. 3, 53: inchoatas delationes, Ulp. Dig. 48, 1, 5: consilium, Tac. H. 1, 16: vera bona, id. Agr. 44: fata, Liv. 1, 7, 11: utinam quam spem ille de me concepit, impleverim! Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 3; Quint. 6, 1, 12.—Rarely with a personal object: implere censorem, *i. e. to discharge the office of censor*, Vellei. 2, 95 *fin.* Rubnk.

impletus (inpl.), a, um, *Part.*, from impleo.

implexĭo (inpl.), ōnis, *f.* [implecto] *An entwining, entangling* (a post-class. word): serpentis gemini, Mart. Cap. 2, 42.

1. implexus (inpl.), a, um, *Part.*, from implecto.

2. implexus, ūs, *m.* [implecto] *An entwining, infolding, embrace* (post-Aug., and used only in the *abl. sing.*): polypus cavernam cancellato brachiorum implexu claudit, Plin. 9, 51, 74: ut terra et aqua mutuo implexu jungerentur, id. 2, 65, 66.

* **implĭcāmentum** (inpl.), i, *n.* [implico] *An involvement, entanglement;* trop.: miseriarum implicamentis se expedire, Aug. de Serm. Dom. in monte 1, 3 *med.*

implĭcātĭo (inpl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An entwining, interweaving, entanglement* (a Ciceron. word): nervorum implicatio toto corpore pertinens, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139:—oportebit per locorum communium implicationem demonstrare, *etc.*, *an interweaving, intermixing*, id. Inv. 2, 32, 100:—propter implicationem rei familiaris, *involvement, embarrassment*, id. Sest. 46, 99.

‡ **implĭcātrix** *ἐμπλεκτρία*, Gloss. Philox.

implĭcātūra (inpl.), ae, *f.* [implico] *An entangling* (late Lat.): vernaculae, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*

implĭcātus (inpl.), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from implico.

implĭcĭscor (inpl.), sci, *v. dep. n.* [implico] *To become confused, disordered: Am.* Ubi primum tibi sensisti, mulier, impliciscier? *Al.* Equidem ecastor sana et salva sum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 95.—In the act. form: ne quid tibi ex frigore impliciscat, Poet. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 13; cf., "implicisco *ἀποτροπιάζω*," Gloss. Philox.

implĭcĭte (inpl.), *adv. Intricately;* v. implico, *ad fin.*

* **implĭcĭto** (inpl.), are, *v. intens. a.* [implico] *To entwine, interweave:* delphinus exsilit, mergitur, variosque orbes implicitat expeditque, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 5.

implĭcĭtus (inpl.), a, um, *Part.*, from implico.

implĭco (inpl.), āvi, atum, *or* (esp since the Aug. per.) ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a* [in-plico: to fold into; hence] *To infold, involve, entangle, entwine, inwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp, grasp* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: ut tenax hedera huc et illuc Arborem implicat errans, Catull. 61, 35; cf. id. ib. 107 *sq.;* and, et nunc huc inde huc incertos implicat orbes, Virg. A. 12, 743:—dextrae se parvus Iulus Implicuit, id. ib. 2, 724; cf., implicuit materno brachia collo, Ov. M. 1, 762; and with this cf., implicuitque suos circum mea colla lacertos, id. Am. 2, 18, 9: implicuitque comam laeva, *grasped*, Virg. A. 2, 552: sertis comas, Tib. 3, 6, 64; so, crinem auro, Virg. A. 4, 148: tempora frondenti ramo, id. ib. 7, 136; cf. Ov. F. 5, 220; hence also, in parte inferiore hic implicabatur caput, Afran. in Non. 123, 16 ("*implicare* positum pro ornare," Non.): (aquila) implicuit pedes atque unguibus haesit, Virg. A. 11, 752: effusumque equitem super ipse (equus) secutus Implicat, id. ib. 10, 894: congressi in proelia totas Implicuere inter se acies, id. ib. 11, 632; so, implicare ac perturbare aciem, Sall. J. 59, 3: (lues) ossibus implicat ignem, Virg. A. 7, 355.—In the *part perf.:* quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 4 Canidia brevibus implicata viperis Crines, Hor. Epod. 5, 15: folium implicatum, Plin 21, 17, 65: intestinum implicatum, id. 11, 4, 3:—impliciti laqueis, Ov. A. A. 2, 580: Cerberos implicitis angue minante comis, id. Her. 9, 94: implicitamque sinu abstulit, id. A. A. 1, 561: impliciti Peleus rapit oscula nati, *held in his arms*, Val. Fl. 1, 264.

II. Trop., *To entangle, implicate, involve, envelop, engage:* dii immortales vim suam ... tum terrae cavernis includunt, tum hominum naturis implicant, Cic. Div. 1, 36. 79: contrahendis negotiis implicari, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: alienis (rebus) nimis implicari molestum esse, id. Lael 13, 45: implicari aliquo certo genere cur suque vivendi, id. Off. 1, 32, 117: implicari negotio, id. Leg. 1, 3: ipse te impedies, ipse tua defensione implicabere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, 44; cf., multis implicari erroribus, id. Tusc. 4, 27, 58; and, bello, Virg. A. 11, 109: eum primo incertis implicantes responsis, Liv. 27, 43, 3: nisi forte implacabiles irae vestrae implicaverint animos vestros, *perplexed, confounded*, id. 40, 46, 6: paucitas in partitione servatur, si genera ipsa rerum ponuntur, neque permixte cum partibus implicantur, *are mingled, mixed up*, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32: ut omnibus copiis conductis te implicet, ne ad me iter tibi expeditum sit, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, D, 1: tanti errores implicant temporum, ut nec qui consules nec quid quoque anno actum sit digerere possis, Liv. 2, 21, 4.—In the *part. perf.*: dum rei publicae quaedam procuratio multis officiis implicatum et constrictum tenebat, Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 11: Deus, nullis occupationibus est implicatus, id. N. D. 1, 19, 51; cf., implicatus molestis negotiis et operosis, id. ib. 1, 20, 52: animos dederit suis angoribus et molestiis implicatos, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: Agrippina morbo corporis implicata, Tac. A. 4, 53: inconstantia tua quum levitate, tum etiam perjurio implicata, Cic. Vat. 1, 3; cf. id. Phil. 2, 32, 81: intervalla, quibus implicata atque permixta oratio est, id. Or. 56, 187: (voluptas) penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47: quae quatuor inter se colligata atque implicata, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: natura non tam propensus ad misericordiam quam implicatus ad severitatem videbatur, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 85:—graviore morbo implicitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 18, 1; so Liv. 23, 40, 1: implicitus suspicionibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 19; cf., implicitus terrore, Luc. 3, 432: haec fides atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro versatur, implicita est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 7, 19.

B. In partic., *To closely attach, intimately connect, to unite, join*; in the pass., *to be intimately connected, associated*, or *related*: (homo) profectus a caritate domesticorum ac suorum serpat longius et se implicet primum civium, deinde mortalium omnium societate, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: omnes qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur, id. Balb. 27, 60: (L. Gellius) ita diu vixit, ut multarum aetatum oratoribus implicaretur, id. Brut. 47, 174.—In the *part. perf.*: aliquos habere implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 2; so, implicatus amicitiis, id. Att. 1, 19, 8: familiaritate, id. Pis. 29, 70: implicati ultro et citro vel usu diuturno vel etiam officiis, id. Lael. 22, 85.—Hence,

A. implĭcātus (inpl.), a, um, *Pa.*, *Entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate*: nec in Torquati sermone quicquam implicatum aut tortuosum fuit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: reliquae (partes orationis) sunt magnae, implicatae, variae, graves, *etc.*, id. de Or. 3, 14, 52: vox rauca et implicata, Sen. Apocol. *med.*—*Comp.*: implicatior ad loquendum, Amm. 26, 6 *fin.*—*Sup.*: obscurissima et implicatissima quaestio, Gell. 6, 2, 15.

* **B.** implĭcĭte (inpl.), *adv.*, *Intricately*: non implicite et abscondite, sed patentius et expeditius, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69.

* **implōrābĭlis** (inpl.), e, *adj.* [imploro] *Prayed to for help*: Val. Fl. 1, 572.

implōrātĭo (inpl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A beseeching for help, imploring* (rare, but good prose): omnium deorum et hominum et civium et sociorum imploratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 196: acerba imploratio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, 163: ad invidiosam implorationem converti, Quint. 9, 2, 38.

implōro (inpl.), avi, atum, 1. (archaic form, "ENDOPLORATO implorato, quod est cum questione inclamare: *implorare* namque est cum fletu rogare, quod est proprie vapulantis," Fest. p. 77 ed. Müll.) *v. a.* *To invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore* (freq. and quite class.).

I. With personal objects: quem enim alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? Cic. Fl. 2, 4; cf., vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, sanctissimae deae . . . deos deasque omnes imploro atque obtestor, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, 188: deos precari, venerari, implorare debetis, ut, *etc.*, id. Cat. 2, 13, 29 *fin.*; so, mulieres milites passis crinibus flentes implorabant, ne, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51 *fin.*: imploratus a Siculis in auxilium, Just. 23, 3; cf., ad cujus auxilium Hamilcar imploratus, id. 22, 2:—a Veiis exercitum Camillumque ducem implorabunt, Liv. 9, 4, 13.

II. With inanim. or abstr. objects, *To earnestly pray for, beseech, entreat, implore* any thing: qui deus appellandus est? cujus hominis fides imploranda est? Cic. Quint. 30, 94 *fin.*: misericordiam, id. Mur. 40, 86; cf., vestram fidem, dignitatem, religionem in judicando non imploro, id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, 146; and id. Mil. 34, 92: implorarem sensus vestros, id. Sull. 23, 64: Heracliti memoriam implorans, id. Acad. 2, 4, 11: implorantes jura libertatis et civitatis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, 7:—mater filii nomen implorans, *repeating aloud with tears*, id. ib. 2, 5, 49, 129:—auxilium a populo Romano, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 7; for which, nequicquam ejus auxilium, si postea velit, senatum imploraturum, id. B. C. 1, 1 *fin.*; so, quae (altera pars) non oratoris ingenium, sed consulis auxilium implorat et flagitat, Cic. Rab. perd. 3, 9; cf. id. de Or. 2, 33, 144; and Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 4: unius opem, Cic. Rep. 1, 40; cf., poscit opem chorus et . . . Coelestes implorat aquas docta prece blandus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135.

III. Rarely quite abs.: mederis erroribus, sed implorantibus, Plin. Pan. 46, 8.

* **implumbo** (inpl.), āvi, 1. *v. a.* [in-plumbo] *To solder in with lead*: ferreos cnodaces in capitibus scaporum, Vitr. 10, 6.

implūmis (inpl.), e, *adj.* [2. in-pluma] *Without feathers, unfledged, callow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): assidens implumibus pullis avis, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: fetus columbarum, Plin. 11, 37, 64:—coni (galearum), Sil. 8, 421.—* **II.** Transf., *Without hair, bald*: Plin. 8, 55, 81 *fin.*

implŭo (inpl.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [in-pluo] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To rain into* or *upon* (very rarely): deorsum, quo impluebat, *impluvium* dictum, Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45, § 161: fanum Veneris, in cujus quandam aream non impluit, Plin. 2, 96, 97: lacus immane turgescit, ita ut arborum comis, quae margini insistunt, superjectae asperginis fragor impluat, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*: priusquam impluerit, ab avibus aut formicis sata non infestari, Col. 2, 8, 5: si arcus circa occasum refulsit, rorabit et leviter impluet, *will rain*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 6.—**II.** *Act.*, *To send rain upon, to rain upon* (also very rarely): Peneus . . . summas aspergine silvas Impluit, Ov. M. 1, 573; so in the *part. perf.*: *impluviatus* color quasi fumato stillicidio implutus, Non. 548, 18.—**B.** Trop.: malum quum impluat ceteros, non impluat mihi, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 15.

implutus (inpl.), a, um, *Part.*, from impluo.

implŭvĭātus (inpl.), a, um, *adj.* [impluvium] *Shaped like an* impluvium, *i. e. four-sided, having a square border*: vestis, *a kind of garment worn by women*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 40.

implŭvĭum (inpl.), ĭi, *n.* [impluo] *The square basin situated in the atrium of a Roman house, and into which the rainwater, running down from the* compluvium, *was received, the impluvium*, Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45, § 161; Fest. s. h. v. p. 108 ed. Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23, 61; ib. 56, 147; Liv. 43, 13.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *The uncovered, open space in the atrium, including the* compluvium, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41; Phorm. 4, 4, 27; Vitr. 6, 4 *fin.*

* **impoenĭtendus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-poenitet] *Not to be repented of*: pauperies, App. M. 11, p. 271.

impoenĭtens (inp.), entis, *adj.* [2. in-poenitens] *Not repenting, impenitent* (late Lat.): cor, Hier. in Jesai. 12, 40, 27, et saep.

impoenĭtentĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [2. in-poenitentia] *Impenitence* (late Lat.): Hier. in Jesai. 18, 65, 23.

impoenītus (inp.), v. impunitus.

impŏlīte (inp.), *adv.* *Without ornament*; v. impolitus, *ad fin.*

impŏlītĭa, ae, *f.* [impolitus] *Want of neatness, carelessness, negligence*: "si quis eques Romanus equum habere gracilentum aut parum nitidum visus erat, *impolitiae* notabatur: id verbum significat, quasi si tu dicas *incuriae*," Gell. 4, 12, 2; cf., "*impolitias* censores facere dicebantur, quum equiti aes abnegabant ob equum male curatum," Fest. p. 108 ed. Müll.

impŏlītus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-politus] *Unpolished, rough* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: structurae lapidum impolitorum, Quint. 8, 6, 63.—**II.** Trop., *Unpolished, inelegant, unrefined* (quite class.): orationes Catonis valde laudo, significant enim quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, Cic. Brut. 85, 294; cf., genus hebes atque impolitum, id. de Or. 2, 31, 133; and, Timaeus ipsa compositione verborum non impolitus, id. ib. 2, 14, 58; so, grammaticus, Quint. 1, 5, 7:—impolitae vero res et acerbae si erunt relictae, efferent se aliquando, *etc.*, i. e. *unfinished*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34.—* *Adv.*: tibi breviter impoliteque dicenti, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214.

impollūtus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pollutus] *Unstained, unpolluted* (a post-Aug. word): fides, Sil. 13, 679: virginitas, Tac. A. 14, 35: intemeratus, impollutus, id. ib. 16, 26.

‡ **impomenta** quasi imponimenta, quae post coenam mensis imponebant, Fest. p. 108 Müll.

im-pōno, sŭi, sĭtum, 3. (archaic forms of the *perf.*, imposivit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 27: imposisse, id. Most. 2, 2, 4. Syncop. form of the *part. perf.* impostus, a, um, Lucr. 5, 544; Virg. A. 9, 716; Val. Fl. 4, 186; Stat. Th. 1, 227) *v. a.* [1. in-pono] *To place, put, set*, or *lay into, upon* or *in* a place (very freq. and quite class.); constr. usually with *aliquid in aliquam rem* or *alicui rei*; rarely *in aliqua re*.

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: quicquid domi fuit, in navem imposivit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 27: pedem in undam, id. Most. 2, 2, 4; id. Pers. 4, 6, 10: aliquem in rogum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; cf., in ignem imposita'st: fletur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 102: omnem aciem suam rhedis et carris circumdederunt: eo mulieres imposuerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 51 *fin.*; so, milites eo (*i. e.* in equos), id. ib. 1, 42, 5: aliquid in foco Lari, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 16:—coronam auream literis, Cic. Fl. 31, 76; cf., collegae diadema, id. Phil. 5, 12: operi inchoato fastigium, id. Off. 3, 7, 33: pondera nobis, Lucr. 5, 544: clitellas bovi, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 3: juvenes rogis, Virg. G. 4, 477: artus mensis, Ov. M. 1, 230; so, aliquid mensis, id. Fast. 2, 473: aliquem carinae, id. Met. 6, 511: natum axi (*i. e.* in currum), Stat. Th. 6, 321: aliquem mannis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 77: aliquem jumento, Gell. 20, 1, 11: nos cymbae in aeternum exsilium, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 28: Pelion Olympo, id. ib. 3, 4, 22: arces montibus impositae, id. Ep. 2, 1, 253; cf., id. Od. 4, 14, 2; and, impositum saxis Anxur, id. Sat. 1, 5, 26: celeri raptos per inania vento Imposuit coelo, *removed them to heaven*, Ov. M. 2, 507; so, ablatum terris coelo, id. ib. 14, 811:—hoc metuens molemque et montes insuper altos imposuit, Virg. A. 1, 62; cf., pedem super cervicem jacentis, Curt. 9, 7 *fin.*; and, haec super imposuit liquidum aethera, Ov. M. 1, 67:—quidvis oneris impone, impera, Ter. And. 5, 3, 26; so id. Phorm. 3, 3, 29: nec peredit Impositam celer ignis Aetnam, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 76: diadema imposuit, Quint. 9, 3, 61: pars togae, quae postea imponitur, id. 11, 3, 140.

B. In partic.: **1.** Naut. *t. t.*, *To put on board ship, to embark*: in quas (naves) exercitus ejus imponi posset, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 1; so, legiones equitesque Brundisii in naves, Caes. B. C, 3, 14, 1; cf., deprehensis navibus circiter L. atque eo militibus impositis, id. B. G 7, 58, 4; so id. B. C. 3, 24, 1; id. ib. 3, 103, 1:—vetustissima nave impositi, Caes. in Suet. Caes. 66: ipsi expediti naves conscenderent, quo major numerus militum posset imponi, Caes. B. C. 3, 6, 1; so abs., Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; Att. 1, 10, 3.

2. Medic. *t. t.*, *To apply* a remedy: allium imponitur in vulnera, Plin. 20, 6, 23; for which, porrum vulneribus, id. ib :

raphanos super umbilicum contra tormenta vulvae, id. 20, 4, 13: imponuntur et per se folia, id. 23, 7, 71.

3. In an obscene sense, of animals, *To put* the male *to* the female: asinum equae, Col. 6, 36, 4; so id. 7, 2, 5.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To bring to, engage in; to lay* or *impose upon; to throw* or *inflict upon; to put, set,* or *give to:* cujus amicitia me paullatim in hanc perditam causam imposuit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 17, 1:—ne magnum onus observantiae Bruto nostro imponerem, Cic. Att. 13, 11, 1; so, onus alicui, id. Fam. 6, 7, 6; 13, 56, 1; Rep. 1, 23; cf., plus militi laboris, id. Mur. 18, 38; so, graviores labores sibi, Caes. B. C. 3, 74, 2: illi illud negotium, Cic. Sest. 28, 60: vos mihi personam hanc imposuistis, ut, *etc.*, id. Agr. 2, 18, 49; cf. Anton. in Cic. Att. 10, 10, 2: si mihi imposuisset aliquid, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4: ego mihi necessitatem volui imponere hujus novae conjunctionis, id ib. 4, 5, 2; cf. id. Sull. 12, 35: mihi impone istam vim, ut, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 60, 138: rei publicae vulnera, id. Fin. 2, 24, 66; so, vulnus rei publicae, id. Att. 1, 16, 7: plagam mortiferam rei publicae, id. Sest 19, 44: quibus injurias plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, 20; so, injuriam sine ignominia alicui, id. Quint. 31, 96; cf. id. Rep. 1, 3: servitute fundo illi imposita, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 3; so, servitutem civibus, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2: belli invidiam consuli, id. Cat. 43, 1: leges civitati per vim imposuit, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15; so, leges alicui, id. ib. 12, 1, 2: Rep. 1, 34: nimis duras leges huic aetati, id. de Or. 1, 60, 256:—huic praedae ac direptioni cellae nomen imponis, *assign, give*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 85, 197; so, nomen alicui, Liv. 35, 47, 5; Quint. 8, 3, 7; Tac. A. 4, 34; 14, 39, et saep.; cf., imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280:—finem imponere volumini, Quint. 9, 4, 146; so, finem spei, Liv. 5, 4, 10: clausulam disputationi, Col. 3, 19, 3; cf., quasi perfectis summam eloquentiae manum imponerent, *gave the last touch to*, Quint. Inst. Prooem. § 4; so, summam manum operi, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 16: extremam manum bello, Virg. A. 7, 573: manum supremam bellis, Ov. R. Am. 114: modum alicui, Liv. 4, 24, 7; so, modum dolori, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 16: modum divortiis, Suet. Aug. 34.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To set over*, as overseer, commander, *etc.:* si emimus, quem villicum imponeremus, quem pecori praeficeremus, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: consul est impositus is nobis, quem, *etc.*, id. Att. 1, 18, 3: Lacedaemonii devictis Atheniensibus triginta viros imposuere, Sall. C. 51, 28: Macedoniae regem, Liv. 40, 12, 15; cf., Masinissam in Syphacis regnum, id. 37, 25, 9: Cappadociae consularem rectorem, Suet. Vesp. 8; Liv. 45, 36, 8: itaque imposuistis in cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum (deum), Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54 (*al. om.* in).

2. *To lay* or *impose upon* one an obligatory performance, tax, *etc.:* omnibus agris publicis pergrande vectigal, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 10; so, vectigal fructibus, id. Fontei. 5, 10: stipendium victis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 5: tributa genti, Suet. Dom. 12; so, tributi aliquid alicui, id. Calig. 40: cf., tributum in capita singula, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 1: frumentum, Cic. Att. 15, 10: nulla onera nova, Hirt. B. G. 8, 49 *fin.*

3. Alicui, *To impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick:* Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: populo imposuimus et oratores visi sumus, id. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 20 and 55; Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3. —Impers.: utcumque imponi vel dormienti posset, Petr. 102.

Imporcĭtor (Inp.), ōris, *m* [imporco] *A deity that presides over the drawing of furrows*, Fab. Pictor in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 21; cf., "*Imporcitor* qui porcas in agro facit arando. *Porca* autem est inter duos sulcos terra eminens," Fest. p. 108 Müll.

imporco (inp.), without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [in-porca] *To put into furrows;* "imporco αὐλακίζω," Gloss. Philox.: semen imporcatum occabimus, Col. 2, 10, 6.

importābĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in-portabilis] *That can not be borne, insupportable* (a post-class. word): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 *med.*

***importātĭcĭus** (inp.) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [importo] *Brought in from abroad, imported:* frumentum, Auct. B. Afr. 20.

importo (inp.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [in-porto] *To bring, carry,* or *convey into, to bring in from abroad, to import* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: qui (D. Laelius) commeatus Bullide atque Amantia importari in oppidum prohibebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 40, 5: vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt, id. B. G. 4, 2 *fin.*; so, ullam rem ad se, id. ib. *init.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 3: aere utuntur importato, id. ib. 5, 12, 5; so, importatum frumentum, id. B. C. 3, 42 *fin.*: importata jumenta, id. B. G. 4, 2, 2: importatum instrumentum balinei, Vellei. 2, 114, 2; Var. R. R. 1, 16, 3: Graecam linguam, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 113:—grandines Septentrio importat et Corus, id. 2, 47, 48.

II. Trop., *To introduce, bring about, occasion, cause:* importantur non merces solum adventiciae, sed etiam mores, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: facile patior, non esse nos transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditos, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, id. ib. 2, 15:—si quid importetur nobis incommodi, propulsemus, id. Off. 2, 5, 18; cf., plura detrimenta publicis rebus quam adjumenta per homines eloquentissimos importata, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38; so, calamitatem alicui, id. Sest. 69, 146: pestem aut incolumem famam alicui, id. Deiot. 15, 43: luctum alicui, Phaedr. 1, 28, 6: fecunditatem feminis, rabiem viris (vinum), Plin. 14, 18, 22: odium libellis, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5:—(perturbationes animi) important aegritudines anxias atque acerbas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34; so, suspicionem, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21, 6: fraudem aut periculum, Liv. 39, 14, 4: ignominiam (crimen), Papin. Dig. 50, 2, 5.

importūne (inp.), *adv.*, v. importunus, *ad fin.*

importūnĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [importunus] **I.** In gen., *Unsuitableness, unfitness* (perh. only ante- and post-class., and very rarely): importunitatem spectate aniculae, Ter. And. 1, 4, 4: loci, *i. e. dangerousness*, Gell. 3, 7, 5.—**II.** In partic., of character, *Unmannerliness, incivility, impoliteness, rudeness, insolence* (so quite class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): importunitas et inhumanitas omni aetate molesta est, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: vide inter importunitatem tuam senatusque bonitatem quid intersit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 16, 42: tanta importunitas tantaque injuria Facta in nos est modo hic intus ab nostro hero, * Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 6: importunitas et superbia Tarquinii, id. Rep. 1, 40; so *c. c.* superbia, id. Lael. 15, 54: homo incredibili importunitate atque audacia, id. Verr. 2, 2, 30, 74: ex tuo scelere, importunitate, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 3, 54, 126: matris, id. Cluent. 69, 195: animi, id. ib. 61, 170: animal ex omnium scelerum importunitate et omnium flagitiorum impunitate concretum, id. Pis. 9, 21; so id. Sull. 27, 75: illis, quantum importunitatis habent, parum est impune male fecisse, Sall. J. 31, 22.

importūnus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [*opp.* opportunus, from porto, qs. not conducive, not proper; hence] *Unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient* (so rarely; not in Cic.; for in de Or. 2, 5, 20, we are to read inopportunum tempus): aggeribus turribusque et aliis machinationibus locus importunus, Sall. J. 92, 7; so, importuna locorum, Sil. 3, 540; cf., Armeniam petunt, id temporis importunam, quia hiems occipiebat, Tac. A. 12, 12.

II. In partic., pregn.: **A.** *Troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous* (so likewise rarely): neque alius importunior acutiorque morbus est, Cels. 4, 3: importuna tamen pauperies, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 37: Caphareus, *i. e. stormy*, Ov. M. 14, 481.

B. With respect to character, *Indecorous, unmannerly, uncivil, rude, morose, harsh, churlish, cruel, savage* (the predom. signif. of the word in prose and poetry): **I.** Of animated beings: tam enim esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: importunus atque amens tyrannus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, 103: crudelis atque importuna mulier, id. Cluent. 63, 177; so, crudelissimus atque importunissimus tyrannus, Liv. 29, 17, 20: uxor importuna atque incommoda, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 47: senex importunus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 23: importunissimus hostis, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12: decemviri, Liv. 5, 2, 8: plebeii quam fuerint importuni, vides, Cic. Fam. 9, 21 *fin.*: locutores, Gell. 1, 15, 1: dives et importunus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 185: importunae volucres, id. Sat. 1, 8, 6.—**2.** Of inanimate things: immanis atque importuna natura, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, 8: libidines, id. ib. 2, 4, 50, 111: clades civitatis, id. Brut. 97, 232; so, mors, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19: sitis famesque argenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1, 6.

Adv. (acc. to *no.* II. B), *Unsuitably, unseasonably, rudely, violently:* confidere suis testibus et importune insistere, Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 80; so, repetere, Paul. Dig. 13, 6, 17: immittere versum de Pyrrho, Gell. 10, 16, 18: vexare civitates tyrannica crudelitate, Just. 42, 1.—*Comp.:* insultare veritati, Lact. 5, 2.—*Sup.:* facere, Gell. 20, 6, 14.

importŭōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-portuosus] *Without a harbor, harborless:* mare, Sall. J. 20, 5; Tac. A. 4, 67: litus, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17:—insula importuosissima omnium, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73.

impos (inp.), ŏtis, *adj.* [2. in-potis; cf. the opp., compos] *Not master of, not possessed of, without power over* (an ante- and post-class. word): homo, animi impos, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 94; so, sui est impos animi, id. Casin. 3, 5, 7; and in the same sense abs., App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 22; cf., "*impos* est, qui animi sui potens non est, qui animum suum in potestate non habet," Fest. p. 109 Müll.: impos sui amore coeco, Sen. Agam. 117: veritatis, *not partaking of, without*, App. de Deo Socr. *init.* p. 43: damni, *i. e. unable to bear*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 274.

impŏsĭtĭcĭus (inp.) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [impono] *Laid on, applied* (an ante- and post-class. word): canthari, *i. e. only laid on, not fastened*, Paul. Dig. 30, 1, 41, § 11.—**II.** Trop.: nomina, *i. e. the primitive names applied to things*, Var. L. L. 8, 2, 104, § 5; so id. ib. 10, 3, 176, § 61:—causa, *ascribed* (opp. naturalis and publica), Ulp. Dig. 39, 1, 5, § 9.

impŏsĭtĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A laying on, application* (very rare): **I.** Lit.: succus vel semen impositione spicula e corpore ejicit, *by being laid on*, Plin. 27, 13, 115 (cf. impono, *no.* I. B, 2).—**II.** Trop., in gramm. lang., *The application* of a name to a thing, Var. L. L. 8, 2, 104, § 5; 10, 3, 173, § 51; ib. 176, § 61.

***impŏsĭtīvus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] i. q. impositicius, *Applied:* nomina, *i. e. primitive names*, Plin. 28, 4, 6.

***impŏsĭtor** (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *The applier* of a name to a thing, Var. L. L. 7, 1, 79, § 2.

impŏsĭtus (inp.), a, um, *Part.*, from impono.

impossĭbĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in-possibilis] *Impossible* (a post-Aug. word): impossibile aut potius infinitum est, Quint. 5, 10, 18: impossibilia aggrediantur, id. 5, 13, 34: nihil impossibile arbitror, App. M. 1, p. 111: ut Herculi quasi impossibile imperaverit, ut, *etc.*, Just. 2, 4; App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 38:—impossibile est, ut alveus fluminis publici non sit publicus, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1 *med.*

impossĭbĭlĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [impossibilis] *Impossibility* (a post class. word): App. M. 6, p. 179; so Tert. Bapt. 2 *fin.*

impostor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [impono, *no.* II. B, 3] *A deceiver, impostor* (a post-class. word), Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 4; Hier. Ep. 38 *fin.*; 54, 5; Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 338.

impostūra (inp.), ae, *f.* [impono, *no.* II. B, 3; cf. the preced. art.] *Deceit, imposture*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 20, 3; Treb. Gall. 12.

impostus (inp.), a, um, v. impono, *ad init.*

impŏtens (inp.), entis, *adj.* [2. in-potens] *Powerless, impotent, weak, feeble* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: (*a*) *Abs.:* neque homini infanti aut impotenti injuste facta conducunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 52: ad opem impotentium, id. Mur. 28, 59; cf. Sall. Or. Licin.: (Juno) inulta cesserat impotens Tellure, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 26.—(β) *c. gen.: Having no power over, not master of, unable to control:* gens impotens rerum suarum, Liv. 9, 14, 5; cf., equi impotentes regendi, id. 35, 11, 10; and, ob sitim impotentes sui, Curt. 4, 7; so, impotens irae, Liv. 29, 9, 9: laetitiae, id. 30, 42, 17: amoris, Tac. H. 4, 44: doloris, Val. Max. 4, 6, 2: animi, Curt. 8, 1 *fin.*

II. In partic., *That is not master of himself,* i. e. *unbridled, headstrong, violent, insolent, immoderate, excessive, furious:* **A.** Of animated beings: victoria eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3: impotens, iracundus, *etc.*, id. Phil. 5, 9, 24: homo impotentissimus, ardens odio, id. ib. 5, 16, 42: confidens, impotens, *etc.*, id. ib. 11, 7, 16: Marius immodicus gloriae, insatiabilis, impotens, Vellei. 2, 11, 1: si contra impotentem suscepta est causa, Quint. 6, 1, 12: ferox atque impotens mulier, Suet. Ner. 28: inimici, id. Claud. 15: militibus impotens, *violent, despotic toward the soldiers,* Just. 26, 3.—(β) Poet. with the *inf.*: (regina) quidlibet impotens Sperare, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 10.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: quae effrenatio impotentis animi! Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22; cf., aut nullos animi motus aut non tam impotentes fuisse, id. Partit. Or. 35, 119: laetitia, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 17: impotentissimus dominatus, id. Fam. 10, 27, 1: in multo impotentiorem subito rabiem accensi, Liv. 29, 9, 6: impotentissimae cogitationes (invidiae, avaritiae, *etc.*), Quint. 12, 1, 6: actiones, id. 5, 13, 21:—superstitio (*c. c.* saeva), Curt. 4, 10: postulatum, Liv. 7, 41, 8; so, jussa mulierum (*c. c.* pervicacia), Tac. A. 3, 33: injuria, Liv. 38, 56, 11: amor, Catull. 35, 12:—Aquilo, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 3; cf., freta, Catull. 4, 18.

Adv., impŏtenter: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Powerlessly, weakly* (so very rarely): elephantos impotentius regi, Liv. 27, 48, 11.—More freq., but perh. not ante-Aug., **2.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Passionately, violently, intemperately:* aliquid facere, Quint. 1, 3, 13; so, dicere aliquid, id. 6, 3, 83: uti magna potentia, Sen. Ep. 42: flagitare divisionem agrorum divitum, Just. 16, 4: regnare, Auct. B. Alex. 33.—*Sup.:* quae impotentissime fecit, Sen. Ben. 4, 17.

impŏtenter (inp.), *adv.*, v. impotens, *ad fin.*

impŏtentĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [impotens] * **I.** *Inability, want of wealth, poverty:* magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt negligi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16.—**II.** *Want of moderation* or *self-restraint, ungovernableness, passionateness, outrageous behavior, violence, fury* (so freq. and quite class.): impotentia quaedam animi a temperantia et moderatione plurimum dissidens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34; so Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35; and, impotentia commotus animi, Sisenn. in Non. 527, 14: numquam potentia sua ad impotentiam usus, Vellei. 2, 29: impotentiae exprobratio, Quint. 6, 2, 16: muliebris, Tac. A. 1, 4: militum, id. ib. 14, 31: libidinis, Plin. 34, 3, 6:—nullius astri Gregem aestuosa torret impotentia, *fiery violence,* Hor. Epod. 16, 62.

impraepĕdīte (inpraep.), and **-to,** *advv.*, v. follg. art.

impraepĕdītus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-praepeditus] *Unhindered* (late Lat.): cursu tendentes, Amm. 21, 5.—*Adv.*, *Without hinderance;* in two forms: impraepedite abduxit, Amm. 27, 10: impraepedito pergere, id. 26, 6.

impraepūtĭātus (inpr.) a, um, *adj.* [2. in-praeputiatus] *Having the prepuce, uncircumcised* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Monog. 11, acc. to Cor. 1, 7, 18.

impraescĭentĭa (inpr.), ae, *f.* [2. in-praescientia] *A not knowing beforehand, want of prescience* (a post-class. word): futuri, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 7.

impraesentĭārum (inpr.), *adv.* [in-praesentia; cf. depraesentiarum] *At present, for the present, now* (belonging to the vulg. lang.; rather freq. in the post-class. period): * Cato R. R. 144, 4: multa, quae impraesentiarum bona videntur, C. Fann. in Prisc. p. 960 P.: impraesentiarum hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16 (*al.* in praesenti); * Tac. A. 4, 59; * Nep. Hann. 6: atque adeo hic sit impraesentiarum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48: iccirco supersedebo impraesentiarum in his rebus orationem occupare, id. ib. 49: ut omitteret coepta impraesentiarum, quae tutius postea capesseret, id. ib. 52; id. Flor. p. 348: id ego quum alias tum etiam nunc impraesentiarum usu experior, id. ib. p. 359: cui Varrones vel Atacinus vel Terentius Plinii vel avunculus vel Secundus compositi impraesentiarum rusticabuntur, *at the present time,* Sid. Ep. 4, 3. Vid. more on this art. in Hand Turs. 3, p. 234 *sq.*

impraestābĭlis (inpr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-praestabilis] *Useless* (late Lat.): Firm. Math. 8, 29 *med.*

imprānsus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pransus] *That has not breakfasted, fasting:* quia illo die impransus fui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 98: verum hic impransi mecum disquirite, Hor. S. 2, 2, 7. So too Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 71; Aul. 3, 5, 54; Poen. prol. 10; Rud. 1, 2, 56; Hor. S. 2, 3, 257; Ep. 1, 15, 29.

imprĕcātĭo (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [imprecor] *An invoking of evil, imprecation* (a post-Aug. word): exsecraris enim illum et caput sanctum tibi dira imprecatione defigis, *curse,* Sen. Ben. 6, 35; so, dira, Plin. 5, 8, 8.

imprĕcor (inpr.), atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [in-precor] **I.** *To invoke* any thing (good or evil) on a person, *to call down* upon one, *to imprecate* (perh. not ante-Aug.): solito sermone salutem ei fuerat imprecatus, *i. e. had wished health to her* (on sneezing), App. M. 9, p. 228: cui multos imprecamur annos, Hier. Ep. 97 *fin.*: alicui bene, Petr. 78:—litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas Imprecor, Virg. A. 4, 629: diras Pompeio, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21: hoc tibi pro meritis et talibus imprecor ausis, ut, *etc.*, Mart. 7, 24, 7.—**II.** *To pray to, call upon, invoke* (post-class.): App. M. 2, p. 127: Deus pater est imprecandus, ut, *etc.*, Hier. adv. Helv. 2.

* **imprensĭbĭlis** (inpr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-prehendo] *Incomprehensible:* Gell. 11, 5, 4.

impresse (inpr.), *adv.* *Strongly, forcibly,* etc.; v. imprimo, *ad fin.*

impressĭo (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [imprimo] *A pressing into, an impressing, impression* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: quum visa in animis imprimantur, non vos id dicere, inter ipsas impressiones nihil interesse, sed inter species et quasdam formas eorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 58; so, materiam signari impressione formarum, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 4: impressiones numorum, *stamping, coining,* Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 25.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *An irruption, inroad, onset, assault, attack:* non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione (aliquem) evertere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8; so id. Flacc. 34, 85: hostes arbitrati occasionem se habere victoriae impressionem facere coeperunt, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 1; cf., ut omni multitudine in fines Suessionum facerent impressionem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 6, 2; so Liv. 4, 28, 6; 8, 9, 3; 25, 37, 13.— * **2.** *A squeezing, pressure* of a multitude: Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 30 ed. Maj.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *An incision, division:* si numerosum est id in omnibus sonis et vocibus, quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis aequalibus, *i. e. divisions of time, beats,* Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *A marked expression, emphasis:* in lingua explanata vocum impressio, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19.

1. impressus (inpr.), a, um, *Part.*, from imprimo.

* **2. impressus** (inpr.), ūs, *m.* [imprimo] *A pressing upon, impression:* sub pectoris impressu, Prud. Psych. 273.

imprīmis (inpr.), *adv.* *Chiefly, especially;* v. primus, under prior.

imprĭmo (inpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [in-premo] *To press into* or *upon, to stick, stamp,* or *dig into, to impress, imprint* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: si in ejusmodi cera centum sigilla hoc anulo impressero, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 86; so, visa in animis, id. ib. 2, 18, 58; cf. id. Part. 7, 26; v. also under *no.* II.: in quibus (curriculis) Platonis primum sunt impressa vestigia, Cic. Or. 3, 12; cf., locus, ubi vestigium impresserit, id. Caecin. 27, 76; and id Phil. 13, 15, 30: sus rostro si humi A literam impresserit, id. Div. 1, 13, 23:—os cucurbitulae corpori, Cels. 2, 11; so, signa tabellis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 38: notam labris dente, id. Od. 1, 13, 12; cf., dentes alicui, Luc. 9, 806: aratrum muris, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 20: stigmata captivorum frontibus, Petr. 105: Dido os impressa toro, Virg. A. 4, 659:—impressa orbita, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: sulcus altius impressus, id. Div. 2, 23, 50; so, puteum, *i. e. to sink, dig,* Pall. 1, 34: nudo ecce jugulum, convertite huc manus, imprimite mucrones, Petr. 80; so, dentem, Tib. 1, 6, 14; cf., morsum, Col. 6, 17, 33; Plin. 8, 25, 37: vulnus, Col. 7, 11, 2: basia, Mart. 10, 42, 5: staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes, *pressed upon,* Ov. M. 8, 453; cf., impressoque genu nitens, Virg. A. 12, 303; and, humidaque impressa siccabat lumina lana, Prop. 3, 6, 17: exempta scutula cortici, imprimitur ex alia cortex par, Plin. 17, 16, 26.

B. Transf., aliquid (aliqua re), *To press in, give an impression to* a thing (by means of, with something else), *to engrave, stamp, mark:* an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: hoc munus habebis, Craterum impressum signis, Virg. A. 5, 536; cf., et impressas auro quas gesserat olim Exuvias, *i. e. embroidered,* Luc. 9, 176:—num levior cippus non imprimit ossa? Pers. 1, 37: missus et impressis haedus ab uberibus, *i. e. compressed by sucking,* Prop. 2, 34, 70: transtra per et remos impressaque terga virorum, *pressed down, bended,* Stat. Th. 5, 403.

II. Trop.: quod in omnium animis eorum notionem impressisset ipsa natura, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43; cf., quaeque in animis imprimuntur inchoatae intelligentiae, similiter in omnibus imprimuntur, id. Leg. 1, 10, 30; and id. Fat. 19, 43; cf. also, verum illud quidem impressum in animo atque mente, id. Acad. 2, 11, 34: nisi omnes ii motus in ipso oratore impressi esse atque inusti videbuntur, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189:—quo e genere nobis notitiae rerum imprimuntur, id. Acad. 2, 7, 21: menti impressa, id. ib. 2, 11, 34; so, quaedam vestigia animo, Quint. 11, 2, 4: memoria publica recensionis tabulis publicis impressa, Cic. Mil. 27, 73; so, impressa animo rudi memoria, Quint. 1, 1, 36: quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur rei publicae dedecus, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 16:—quum fortitudinis, tum vero humanitatis ... impressa vestigia, id. Balb. 5, 13.

B. Transf. (acc. to *no.* I. B): horum flagitiorum iste vestigiis omnia municipia, praefecturas ... impressit, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58; so id. Fam. 5, 20, 5.—Hence

impresse, *adv.* *Strongly, forcibly, impressively* (post-class.): **1.** Lit.: dehinc rursus defricandus, tenacius quidem, sed non impressius, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *med.*—**2.** Trop.: alte et impresse recogitare, Tert. Exhort. cast. 3:—ut impressius dixerim, id. Car. Christ. 12.

imprŏbābĭlis (inpr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-probabilis] *Not deserving of approbation, objectionable, exceptionable* (perh. not ante-Aug.; for in Cic. Acad. 2, 11, 33, we should read probabilem; v. Goer. ad loc.): rationes, Cels. Praef. *med.*: motus animi, Sen. Ep. 75 *med.*: factum per se improbabile, Quint. 7, 4, 7: argumentum, Plin. 4, 13, 27: non improbabilis mos, Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 3.—*Adv.:* si objecta non improbabiliter cassaverimus, Sid. Ep. 1, 11 *med.*

imprŏbābĭlĭter (inpr.), *adv.* *Objectionably;* v. improbabilis, *ad fin.*

imprŏbātĭo (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [improbo] *Disapprobation, blame* (very rare): haec et ad improbationem et approbationem testium pertinebunt, Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 74, 172: accusatoris erit, improbatione hominis uti, id. Inv. 2, 10, 32.

imprŏbātor (inpr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A disapprover, condemner* (a post-classical word): malorum improbator, bonorum probator, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51; so, malorum, Tert. Patient. 5.

imprŏbe (inpr.), *adv.* *Beyond measure; badly,* etc.; v. improbus, *ad fin.*

imprŏbĭtas (inpr.), ātis, *f.* [improbus] *Badness;* viz., **I.** Lit., *Bad quality* (so very rarely): malorum silvestrium, Plin. 15, 14, 15 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *Wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity* (so freq. and quite class.): quum te alicujus improbitas perversitasque commoverit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 13, 38: amicorum neglectio improbitatem coarguit, id. Mur. 4, 9; id. Att. 1, 16, 7: in hac causa improbitatem et gratiam cum inopia et veritate contendere, id. Quint. 27, 84; id. Brut. 62, 224: quum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis, id. Rep. 3, 5: improbitas judici invisa est, Quint. 6, 4, 15: cordis humani, Plin. 2, 23, 21; Ov. A. A. 1, 676.—Transf., of bad, troublesome animals: simiae Dodoneae, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: muscae, Plin. 29, 1, 8 *fin.*: alitum semina depascentium, id. 19, 6, 34 *fin.*

imprŏbĭter (inpr.), *adv.*, v. improbus, *ad fin.*

* **imprŏbĭto** (inpr.), avi, 1. *v. intens. a.* [improbo] *To strongly disapprove, condemn:* Gell. 20, 1, 11.

imprŏbo (inpr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [2. in-probo] *To disapprove, blame, condemn, reject* (quite class.): hoc negas te posse nec approbare nec improbare, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 96: haec improbantur a Peripateticis, a Stoicis defenduntur, id. Div. 1, 33, 72; id. Acad. 2, 30, 95: ego ista studia non improbo, moderata modo sint, id. de Or. 2, 37, 156; id. Off. 1, 42, 150: Curio utrumque improbans consilium, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 1: per improbaturum haec Jovem, Hor. Epod. 5, 8: judicium, *to reject, rescind, make void*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, 68: ego frumentum neque attigi neque aspexi: mancipibus potestatem probandi improbandique permisi, *i. e. of rejecting as unsuitable* or *insufficient*, id. ib. 2, 3, 76, 175; so id. ib. 2, 2, 74, 172: ut aut ne cogeret munire aut id, quod munitum esset, ne improbaret, id. Fontei. 4, 7: Virgilius terram, quae filicem ferat, non improbat vitibus, Plin. 17, 4, 3: dibapha Tyria P. Lentulus primus in praetexta usus improbabatur, *was censured*, id. 9, 39, 63: (Nymphae) ad numerum motis pedibus duxere choreas. Improbat has pastor, saltuque imitatus agresti, *etc.*, i. e. *derided*, Ov. M. 14, 521.—*Abs.:* qui si improbasset, cur ferri passus esset? sin probasset, cur, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 3: inde invident humiliores, rident superiores, improbant boni, Quint. 11, 1, 17; id. 1, 3, 14.

* **imprŏbŭlus** (inpr.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [improbus] *Somewhat wicked:* Juv. 5, 73.

imprŏbus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-probus] *Bad; e. g.,* **I.** Lit., *Of bad quality, bad, poor; enormous, monstrous, excessive* (in size, strength, *etc.*) (so rarely; mostly post-Aug.): merces, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 43; so, panis, Mart. 10, 5, 5: improbiores postes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 139: Chilones a labris improbioribus, Charis. p. 78 P.: immutilato corpore improbo patibulo eminens affigebatur, *i. e. enormously high*, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 366, 13; so, mons, Virg. A. 12, 687: tegmina plantae, Val. Fl. 6, 702: villus barbarum in capris, Plin. 12, 17, 37: reptatus (vitium), id. 14, 1, 3; Stat. Th. 6, 838: imber improbior, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4, *fin.*

II. Trop., *Morally bad*, in the widest sense of the term; *wicked, reprobate, abandoned, vile, base, impious, ungodly, unjust, dishonest; bold, shameless, impudent; violent, fierce, outrageous:* **A.** Of living beings: NI TESTIMONIVM FARIATVR, IMPROBVS INTESTABILISQVE ESTO, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 15, 13 *fin.*: qui improbi essent et scelesti, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137: nequam et improbus, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: illud vero improbi esse hominis et perfidiosi, id. de Or. 2, 73, 297: populum aut inflammare in improbos aut incitatum in bonos mitigare, id. ib. 1, 46, 202: longe post natos homines improbissimus, id. Brut. 62, 224: quum in me tam improbus fuit, id. Att. 9, 15, 5: ab ingenio est improbus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59: ut alias res est impense improbus, id. Epid. 4, 1, 39: negat improbus et te Negligit aut horret, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 63: anus, id. Sat. 2, 5, 84: quum eum, qui sit improbus, latronem dicimus, Quint. 8, 4, 1; id. 1, 8, 21:—anguis, (**voracious*), Virg. G. 2, 331.—* (*β*) *c. gen.:* improba connubii, Stat. Th. 7, 300.

B. Of inanim. and abstr. things: improbo Iracundior Hadria, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 22: lavit improba teter Ora (leonis) cruor, Virg. A. 10, 727: perfricare faciem et quasi improbam facere, Quint. 11, 3, 160; cf., oris improbi homo, Suet. Gramm. 15: divitiae, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 62: improba non fuerit si mea charta, dato, Mart. 8, 24, 2: satureia, *i. e. exciting lust*, id. 3, 75, 4:—ingenio improbo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 16: facta, id. Truc. 2, 7, 4; so, dicta, Ov. F. 5, 686: verba, id. A. A. 3, 796; cf., carmina, id. Trist. 2, 441: legis improbissimae poena, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 2: testamentum, *i. e. illegal*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42, 107: mala et improba defensio, id. ib. 2, 2, 41, 101: amor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 24: spes, Quint. 12, 1, 13: improba ventris rabies, Virg. A. 2, 356: quo apertior adulatio, quo improbior, hoc citius expugnat, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef. *med.*

Adv., in two forms, improbe (so usually), and improbiter (perh. only once in Petr. 66): **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Beyond measure, immoderately, enormously* (so very rarely): ad eos, quibus intestinum improbe prominet, Marc. Empir. 31 *med.*: de quodam procerae staturae improbiusque nato, *i. e. uncommonly well furnished*, Suet. Vesp. 23: Chilones improbius labrati, Charis. p. 78 P.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Badly, wrongly, improperly:* multa scelerate, multa audacter, multa improbe fecisti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104; so, facere aliquid, Quint. 1, 3, 13: quibus improbe datum est, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 79: quid ego miror, si quid ab improbis de me improbe dicitur? id. Sull. 10, 30: praeda improbe parta, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: aliquid petere, Quint. 6, 3, 95: non improbe litigabunt, id. 12, 7, 5: ignorantia et inscitia improbe dicentium, quae non intelligunt, *i. e. incorrectly*, Gell. 15, 5, 1; so *c. c.* indocte, id. 15, 9, 4.—*Comp.:* estne aliquid, quod improbius fieri possit? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60, 140: decerpere oscula, Catull. 68, 126.—*Sup.:* quas (res) improbissime fecit, Cic. Caecin. 9, 23: respondere, id. Pis. 6, 13.

imprōcērus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-procerus] *Not tall, undersized* (a post-Aug. word): corpora, Gell. 4, 19, 1: pecora, Tac. G. 5.

* **imprōcrĕābĭlis** (inpr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-procreabilis] *That can not be procreated:* materia, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

imprŏfessus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-professus] **I.** Mid., *That has not professed* or *declared himself* (a post-Aug. word): deferebantur, qui vel improfessi Judaicam intra Urbem viverent vitam, Suet. Dom. 12:—servus, Mart. Dig. 34, 4, 16.—* **II.** Pass., *That is not professed* or *declared:* Quint. Decl. 341 *in lemm.*

‡**imprōlus** vel ‡**imprōlis**, qui nondum esset ascriptus in civitate, Fest. p. 108 ed. Müll.

imprōmiscŭus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-promiscuus] *Unmixed, unmingled* (a post-class. word): suavitas impromiscua, Gell. 12, 4, 3: verbum neque numeris neque generibus praeserviens, sed liberum undique et impromiscuum, id. 1, 7, 6.

impromptus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-promptus] *Not ready, not quick* (very rare): lingua impromptus, Liv. 7, 4, 5: sermone impromptus Latio, Aus. Idyll. 2, 9.

* **imprŏpĕ** (inpr.), *adv.* [in-prope] *Near* (a post-class. word): imprope est coelo, Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 10.

* **imprŏpĕranter** (inpr.), *adv.* [2. in-properanter] *Gradually, by degrees:* Aus. Epit. 35.

* **imprŏpĕrātus** (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-properatus] *Not hastened, not hasty, lingering:* vestigia, Virg. A. 9, 798.

imprŏpĕrĭum (inpr.), ĭi, *n.* [2. impropero] *A reproach, taunt* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 4, 18; Vulg. Paul. ad Rom. 15, 3, et al.; cf., "*improperium* ὀνείδισις," Gloss. Philox.

* **1. imprŏpĕro** (inpr.), are, *v. n.* [in-propero] *To hasten into, enter hastily:* quo si quis improperet, Var. in Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91

2. imprŏpĕro (inpr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [in-probrum] *To cast as a reproach upon* one, *to reproach, taunt, upbraid* (post-Aug., and very rare): "impropero ὀνειδίζω," Gloss. Philox.: non impropero illi, Petr. 38: improperia improperantium, Vulg. Paul. ad Rom. 15, 3.

* **imprŏpĕrus** (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-properus] *Not hasting, slow:* sorores, Sil. 3, 96.

imprŏprĭe (inpr.), *adv.* *Improperly;* v. improprius, *ad fin.*

imprŏprĭĕtas (inpr.), ātis, *f.* [improprius] *Impropriety, improper use* (a post-Aug. word): verbi, Gell. 1, 22 *fin.*

imprŏprĭus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-proprius] *Not befitting* a thing, *unsuitable, improper* (a post-Aug. word); nec improprium nec inusitatum nomen, Quint. 8, 4, 16; cf., improprium cognomen, Plin. 37, 8, 37; so, verba, Quint. 8, 3, 57: tropus maxime improprius, id. 8, 6, 37.—In the neuter abs.: ei (proprietati) contrarium est vitium; id apud nos *improprium*, ἄκυρον apud Graecos vocatur, quale est: *Tantum sperare dolorem*, Quint. 8, 2, 3. sciamus, nihil ornatum esse, quod sit improprium, id. 8, 3, 15; so id. 1, 5, 46; and in the plur., id. 1, 8, 13; 2, 5, 10; 10, 3, 20; 12, 10, 42.—*Adv.*, improprie, *Improperly:* Plin. 8, 10, 10; Gell. 6, 6, 2; 17, 1, 1.

imprōpugnātus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-propugnatus] *Not defended, undefended:* civitas, Amm. 29, 6; so id. 26, 5.

improspecte (inpr.), *adv.*, v. improspectus, *ad fin.*

imprōspectus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-prospectus] *Not seen from afar, unseen:* Aetna, Auct. Carm. Aetn. 339.—*Adv.*, *Improvidently:* Jephte improspecte voverat, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 23; so, satis improspecte, Tert. Anim. 24.

improsper (inpr.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. in-prosper] *Unfortunate, unprosperous* (a post-Aug. word): fortuna, Tac. A. 3, 24: moles insidiarum, id. ib. 14, 65: multa claritudine generis sed improspera, id. ib. 4, 44.—*Adv.:* cessit improspere, Col. 1, 1, 16; so Tac. A. 1, 8; Gell. 9, 9, 12.

improspĕre (inpr.), *adv.* *Unfortunately;* v. improsper, *ad fin.*

‡**improspicuus** ἀπερίβλεπτος, Gloss Graec. Lat.

imprōtectus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-protectus] *Uncovered, undefended, unprotected* (a post-class. word): ne improtectum Mesopotamiae relinqueret latus, Amm. 21, 13; so id. 31, 13: imparatus improtectusque, Gell. 13, 27 *fin.*; id. 7, 3, 44.

imprōvĭde (inpr.), *adv.*, v. improvidus, *ad fin.*

* **imprōvĭdentĭa** (inpr.), ae, *f.* [improvidus] *Want of foresight, improvidence* (a post-class. word): improvidentia sententias vertere, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 23.

imprōvĭdus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-providus] *Not foreseeing, not anticipating, improvident* (quite classical): (*a*) *Abs.:* improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2: improvidi et creduli senes, id. Lael. 26, 100: improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, Liv. 22, 19, 6; Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: improvidas hominum mentes occupare, id. Lig. 6, 17; so, pectora, Virg. A. 2, 200: adolescens improvida aetate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62 *fin.*; so, aetas puerorum, Lucr. 1, 938; 4, 14:—tela, quae et ipsa caeca et improvida feruntur, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 5.—(*β*) *c. gen.:* improvidus futuri certaminis Romanus veniebat, Liv. 26, 39, 7: rudis et improvida hujus mali civitas, Plin. 36, 3, 3: (Vitellius) ignarus militiae, improvidus consilii, Tac. H. 3, 56.—* (*γ*) *c. inf.:* hasta improvida servasse spatium campi distantis, Sil. 4, 286.—*Adv.*, imprōvĭde, *Improvidently:* se in praeceps dare, Liv. 27, 27, 11; so Col. 6, 17, 35.

imprōvīse and **imprōvīso** (inpr.), *advv.*, v. improvisus, *ad fin.*

imprōvīsus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-provisus] *Not foreseen, unforeseen, unexpected* (quite class.): sapienti nihil improvisum accidere potest, nihil inopinatum, nihil omnino novum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 37; so id. Verr. 2, 2, 28, 69; and id. de Or. 1, 22, 103: unde iste amor tam improvisus ac tam repentinus? id. Agr. 2, 22, 60: quum tot bella subito atque im provisa nascantur, id. Fontei. 15, 32: mala, id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30; so, improvisior pestis, Tac. A. 2, 47: castella munita improviso adventu capta, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3: pericula, id. Mur. 27, 55: vis leti, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 19: species, id. Ep. 1, 6, 11: pelagoque remenso Improvisi aderunt, Virg. A. 2, 182; so, cunctisque repente Improvisus ait, id. ib. 1, 595: dux sibi delectos retinuerat ad improvisa, Tac. H. 5, 16.—**II.** De *or* (less freq.) ex improviso, adverbially, *Unexpectedly:* quasi de improviso respice ad eum, Ter. And. 2, 5, 6; cf. Trabea in Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 67; and Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151; cf. also Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 3; so, de improviso, Ter. And. 2, 2, 23; Heaut. 2, 3, 40; Ad. 3, 3, 53; 4, 4, 1; Phorm. 5, 6, 44; Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 1; 5, 22, 1; 5, 39, 1; 6, 3, 1, et saep.: ex improviso filiam inveni meam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 2, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 43, 112.

Adv., in two forms, improviso and (post-class.) improvise, *On a sudden, unexpectedly:* is improviso filiam inveni tamen (for which, shortly before, *ex improviso* filiam inveni), Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 6: sane homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, 182: improviso eos in castra irrupisse, id. Div. 1, 24, 50: tantum adest boni improviso, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 44: quum mihi nihil improviso evenisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4; id. Att. 15, 1, A, 1: scalae improviso subitusque apparuit ignis, Virg. A. 12, 576; id. ib. 8, 524:—improvise necans incautos morte suprema, Tert. poët. adv. Marc. 2, 12.

imprūdens (inpr.), entis, *adj.* [2. in-prudens] *Not foreseeing, not anticipating* or *expecting, without knowing, unaware, ignorant, inconsiderate, inadvertent, imprudent* (quite class.): (*a*) *Abs.:* equites missi nocte iter conficiunt, imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 38, 4; cf. id. ib. 2, 6, 3; and, equites imprudentibus omnibus de improviso advolasse, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36, 3; cf. also Caes. B. G. 3, 29, 1; so id. B. C. 2, 3, 1; id. B. G. 5, 15, 3: haec omnia imprudente L. Sulla facta esse certe scio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 21: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, qui me imprudente et invito excidit, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: Quint. 6, 3, 23: plus hodie boni feci imprudens quam sciens ante hunc diem umquam, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 40; cf. id. Heaut. 4, 1, 20: probe horum facta imprudens depinxit senex, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 38: tu mihi imprudens M. Servilium praeteriisse videris, Cic. Brut. 77, 269: qua (definitione) tu etiam imprudens utebare nonnumquam, id. Fin. 2, 2, 5: quod ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, Quint. 12, 7, 8; id. 7, 1, 40: numquam imprudentibus imber Obfuit, *i. e.* ignaris, Virg. G. 1, 373 Serv.: non imprudens consilium, si aditum haberet, Petr. 102.—*Comp.:* quicquid horum ab imprudentioribus fiet (fieri autem nisi ab imprudentibus non potest), negligendum, Sen. Const. Sap. 19.—*Sup.:* multa facit (sapiens), quae ab imprudentissimis aut aeque fieri videmus aut peritius aut exercitatius, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*—(*β*) *c. gen.:* imprudentes legis, *ignorant*, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 95; so, religionis, Liv. 31, 14, 7: maris, id. 34, 9, 9: aetatum, Quint. 1, 1, 20: frons tenera imprudensque laborum, *i. e. that has not experienced*, Virg. G. 2, 372: antiquitatis imprudens consuetudo, Col. 3, 18, 1.—* (*γ*) With an *object-clause:* non imprudens usurum eum rabie, qua, *etc.*, Curt. 8, 8.

Adv., imprūdenter, *Without foresight, unknowingly, inconsiderately, imprudently:* etsi te nihil temere, nihil imprudenter facturum judicaram, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 8, B, 1; Cic. Acad. 1, 6, 22: (Codrus) imprudenter rixam ciens interemptus est, Vellei. 1, 2, 1.—*Comp.:* ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 103.

imprūdenter (inpr.), *adv.*, v. imprudens, *ad fin.*

imprūdentĭa (inpr.), ae, *f.* [imprudens] *Want of foresight* or *of knowledge, inconsiderateness, imprudence, ignorance, inadvertence:* quo modo prudentia esset, nisi foret contra imprudentia? Gell. 6, 1, 4: propter imprudentiam, ut ignosceretur, petiverunt . . . ignoscere imprudentiae dixit, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 27, 4 *sq.;* so id. ib. 5, 3, 6; 7, 29, 4; B. C. 3, 112, 3; cf. Ter. Eun. prol. 27: imprudentia est, quum scisse aliquid is, qui arguitur, negatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 95; id. ib. 1, 27, 41: locorum, Petr. 79: qui perperam judicassent, quod saepe per imprudentiam fit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23, 57: inculcamus per imprudentiam saepe etiam minus usitatos (versus in oratione), sed tamen versus, id. Or. 56, 189; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 53: imprudentia teli emissi brevius propriis verbis exponi non potuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 158.

impūbes (inp.) (*nom.*, impubis, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 130), ĕris and is (the latter form poet. and in post-Aug. prose), *adj.* [2. in-pubes] *Not having attained to manhood, below the age of puberty, under age, youthful, beardless:* filium ejus impuberem in carcere necatum esse dixit, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13: qui de servis liberisque omnibus ad impuberes supplicium sumit, Caes. B. C. 3, 14 *fin.;* so Suet. Claud. 27; Ner. 35; Dom. 10: puer impubes, Ov. F. 2, 239: puer impubis, Plin. 23, 1, 64: comitemque impubis Iuli, Virg. A. 5, 546: impubem pubescere, Lucr. 5, 672: nec impubem parentes Troilon flevere semper, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 15: capillus impubium impositus, Plin. 28, 4, 9.—**B.** Transf., of things: corpus, Hor. Epod. 5, 13: malae, Virg. A. 9, 751: anni, Ov. M. 9, 417.—**II.** In partic., *That has not yet known a woman, chaste:* qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 4.

***impūbescens** (inp.), entis, *adj.* [in-pubesco] *Growing to maturity:* cortex (caprifici) impubescens, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 130.

impŭdens (inp.), entis, *adj.* [2. in-pudens] *Without shame, shameless, impudent* (freq. and quite class.): probus improbum (fraudasse dicatur), pudens impudentem, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: statuite exemplum impudenti, date pudori praemium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 6; id. Men. 5, 1, 10: quid illac impudente audacius? id. Amph. 2, 2, 186: ut quum impudens fuisset in facto, tum impudentior videretur, si negaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, 191; id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: impudens liqui patrios Penates, Impudens Orcum moror, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 49 *sq.:*—o hominis impudentem audaciam! Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 13; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 72: os impudens, id. Eun. 5, 1, 22; so, os, id. ib. 3, 5, 49: impudens mendacium! Cic. Clu. 60, 168: actio, Quint. 11, 1, 29: te quidem edepol nihil est impudentius, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 39: impudentissima oratio, Ter. And. 4, 1, 10: impudentissimum nomen, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 327, 6: ante Bibuli impudentissimas literas, id. Att. 7, 2, 6.—*Adv.:* nimio haec impudenter negas, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 69; so id. Rud. 4, 3, 38; Ter. And. 4, 4, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, 134; Lael. 22, 82; Fam. 5, 12, 2.—*Comp.:* *batuit*, impudenter (dicitur); *depsit*, multo impudentius, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.—*Sup.:* ut homo impudentissime mentiretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, 16.

impŭdenter (inp.), *adv. Shamelessly, impudently;* v. impudens, *ad fin.*

impŭdentĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [impudens] *Shamelessness, impudence* (quite class.): qui illius impudentiam norat et duritudinem, Cato in Gell. 17, 2, 20; Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 52: impudentia atque audacia fretus, Cic. Fl. 15, 35; id. de Or. 1, 38, 172: nam volitare in foro, *etc.* . . . quum omnino, quid suum, quid alienum sit, ignoret, insignis est impudentiae, id. ib. 1, 38, 173; so Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3; Cic. Or. 71, 238 *fin.*

‡**impŭdīcātus** stupratus, impudicus factus, Fest. p. 109 Müll.

impŭdīce (inp.), *adv.*, v. impudicus, *ad fin.*

impŭdīcĭtĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [impudicus] *Unchasteness, immodesty, lewdness*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 159; Pers. 2, 2, 11; Tac. A. 5, 3; Gell. 18, 3, 1; Ulp. Dig. 1, 6, 2. So of pederasty, Suet. Caes. 52; Aug. 71; Vesp. 13.

impŭdīcus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pudicus] **I.** *Shameless, impudent* (so very rarely): o facinus impudicum! Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 62.—**II.** *Unchaste, immodest, lewd* (the predom. signif. of the word): omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23; so, intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, id. Phil. 3, 5, 12: et consul et impudicissimus, id. ib. 2, 28, 70: mulieres, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; cf., osculando impudicior, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 51.—**B.** Transf., impudicus digitus, *i. e. The middle finger* (as resembling the virile member), Mart. 6, 70, 5:—si fur veneris, impudicus ibis, *i. e. violated*, Auct. Priap. 60: odor impudicus urcei, *i. e. disgusting, filthy*, Mart. 12, 32, 16.—*Adv.*, impudice, *Unchastely*· Tert. Idol. 2: impudicissime et obscenissime vixit, Eutr. 8, 22.

impugnātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impugno] *An attack, assault* (extremely rare; perh. *ἅπαξ εἰρημ.*): Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3.

1. impugnatus (inp.), a, um, *Part.*, from impugno.

***2. impugnātus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pugnatus] *Not attacked, unassailed:* turpe est rhetori, si quid in mala causa destitutum atque impugnatum relinquat, Gell. 1, 6, 4.

impugno (inp.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [in-pugno] *To fight against* a person or thing, *to attack, assail* him or it (quite class., esp. in the transf. and trop. signif.): **I.** Lit., in the milit. sphere: terga hostium, Liv. 3, 70, 4: Syracusae a cive impugnatae sunt (for which, shortly after, oppugnari), Just. 22, 2.—Abs.: nostri redintegratis viribus acrius impugnare coeperunt, * Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 4; Just. 38, 4.—**II.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, *To attack, assail, oppose, impugn:* qui (Scaurus) tametsi a principio acerrime regem (Jugurtham) impugnaverat, tamen, *etc.*, Sall. J. 29, 2; so, cujus vel praecipua opera Bibulum impugnaverat, Suet. Caes. 21; and Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 1: veneficiis et devotionibus impugnari, Suet. Calig. 3:—morbum, Plin. 26, 12, 76:—saepe quae in aliis litibus impugnarunt actores causarum, eadem in aliis defendunt, Quint. 2, 17, 40; so, filii caput palam, id. 11, 1, 62: dignitatem alicujus, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non 439, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 53, 1: sententiam, Tac. H. 4, 8: meritum et fidem, Ov. M. 5, 151: finitionem alterius, Quint. 7, 3, 22: nostra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 89; Quint. 4, 1, 14—Abs.: quum illis id tempus impugnandi detur, Cic. Quint. 2, 8.

impulsĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impello] *A pushing against;* viz.: * **I.** Lit., *External pressure, influence:* omnis coagmentatio corporis vel calore vel frigore vel aliqua impulsione vehementi labefactatur et frangitur, Cic. Univ. 5.—**II.** Trop., *Incitement, instigation, impulse:* "*impulsio* est, quae sine cogitatione per quandam affectionem animi facere aliquid hortatur, ut amor, iracundia, aegritudo," Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 17; cf. id. ib. § 19.—**B.** In partic.: ad hilaritatem impulsio, a figure of speech, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 3.

impulsor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [impello] *One who incites* or *instigates, an inciter, instigator* (rare, but quite class.): quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor profectionis meae, approbator certe fuisti, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2; so, se auctores et impulsores et socios habuisse sceleris illius eos viros, quibus, *etc.*, id. Vatin. 10, 24; id Prov. Cons. 8, 18; cf., me impulsore, Ter Ad. 4, 2, 21; so id. Eun. 5, 6, 18: pravi, Tac. H. 4, 68.

‡**impulstrix** (inp.), īcis, *f.* [impulsor; analog. with defenstrix, assestrix, possestrix, tonstrix, *etc.*] *She who instigates*, acc. to Non. 150, 29.

1. impulsus (inp.), a, um, *Part.*, from impello.

2. impulsus (inp.), ūs, *m.* [impello] *A pushing* or *striking against;* viz.: **I.** Lit., *An outward pressure* or *shock, an impulse* (quite class.; most freq. in the *abl. sing.*): impulsu scutorum, Cic. Caecin. 15, 43: orbium, id. Rep. 6, 18: quae (natura) a primo impulsu moveatur, id. ib. 6, 25 *fin.:* is ardor non alieno impulsu, sed sua sponte movetur, id. N. D. 2, 12, 32: ventus, qui inferiora repentinis impulsibus quatit, App. de Mundo, p. 62.—**II.** Trop., *Incitement, instigation, influence* (likewise quite class.): ubi duxere impulsu vostro, vostro impulsu easdem exigunt, Ter. Hec 2, 1, 45; cf. ib. 4, 4, 65: ipsos non negare, ad haec bona Chrysogonum accessisse impulsu suo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 107; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, 161: impulsu patrum, id. Rep. 2, 10: ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Caes. B. G. 5, 25, 4; Cic. Rep. 6, 26: qui simili impulsu aliquid commiserint, id. Inv. 2, 5, 19:—oratio pondere modo et impulsu proeliatur, Quint. 9, 1, 20: temeritatis subiti et vehementes impulsus, Val. Max. 9, 8.

* **impulvĕrĕus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pulvereus] *Without dust:* incruentaque victoria, *i. e. without trouble, easy*, Gell. 5, 6, 21.

* **impunctus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-punctus] *Without points* or *specks:* crystallum, *i. e. clear*, App. M. 2, p. 123.

impūne (inp.), *adv.*, v. impunis, *ad fin.*

impūnis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in-poena] *Without punishment, unpunished* (in the adj. extremely seldom, and perh. only post-class.; but in the adv. freq. and quite class.): impunem me fore, App. M. 3, p. 132: mulier impunis rediit, Sol. 27 *med.* (*al.* immunis).

Adv., impûne (archaic orthogr. impoene, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Anton. Aug. 1, 2 *fin.* ed. Mai.), *Without punishment, without fear of punishment, safely, with impunity:* ita inductum est male facere impoene, bene facere non impoene licere, Cato l. l.: aliquid facere, Enn. Ann. 1, 122: optimum est facere (injuriam), impune si possis, Cic. Rep. 3, 14: id Sextilius factum negabat, poterat autem impune, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: aliquem occidere, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42: quum multos libros surripuisset nec se impune laturum putaret, aufugit, i. *e. would come off unpunished*, id. Fam. 13, 77, 3; in the same signif., id. Att. 1, 16, 13; cf., non impune tamen scelus hoc sinit esse Lyaeus, Ov. M. 11, 67; so likewise, siquidem istuc impune habueris, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 18; and id. ib. 5, 2, 13; cf., neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, *i. e. be left unpunished*, Tac. A. 3, 70: majorum nostrorum labore factum est, ut impune in otio esse possemus, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 9; id. de Or. 3, 47, 182: mercator ter et quater Anno revisens aequor Atlanticum Impune, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 15: (capellae) Impune per nemus quaerunt thyma, ib. ib. 1, 17, 5; Virg. G. 2, 32; Plin. 18, 14, 36.—*Comp.:* crederem mihi impunius licere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 49: libertate usus est, quo impunius dicax esset, Cic. Quint. 3, 11; id. Deiot. 6, 18: in metu et periculo quum creduntur facilius, tum finguntur impunius, id. Div. 2, 27, 58.—*Sup.:* impunissime Tibi quidem hercle vendere hasce aedes licet, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 2.

impūnĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [impune] *Omission of punishment, freedom* or *safety from punishment, impunity* (quite class.): quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? Cic. Mil. 16, 43: quem si vicisset, habiturus esset impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam, id. ib. 31, 84: impunitatem alicui dare, id. Phil. 8, 32; id. Planc. 1, 3: quorum impunitas fuit non modo a judicio, sed etiam a sermone, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: impunitatem desertoris petit, Quint. 7, 7, 6:—quum tanta praesertim gladiorum sit impunitas, Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 27: impunitas peccatorum data videtur eis, qui ignominiam et infamiam ferunt sine dolore, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; so, flagitiorum, id. Pis. 9, 21: superfluens juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia, id. Brut. 91, 316; so, crebrescebat licentia atque impunitas asyla statuendi, Tac. A. 3, 60.

impūnīte (inp.), *adv. With impunity;* v. impunitus, *ad fin.*

impūnītus (inp.; also written impoenitus; cf. impune), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-punitus] *Unpunished, unrestrained, free from danger, safe, secure* (quite class.): injuriam inultam impunitamque dimittere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, 149; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 53: tibi vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18; id. Verr. 2, 4, 30, 68: scelera, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: furta omnia fuisse licita et impunita (*al.* impoenita), Gell. 11, 18.—*Comp.:* qui tu impunitior illa obsonia captas? Hor. S. 2, 7, 105; Liv. 3, 50, 7.—*Adv.*, impūnīte: alios in facinore gloriari, aliis ne dolere quidem impunite licere, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 3: quo impunitius uxor ejus moecharetur, Fest. s. v. NON OMNIBUS, p. 173, a. Müll.

impūrātus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from impuro.

impūre (inp.), *adv.*, v. impurus, *ad fin.*

* **impurgābĭlis** (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in-purgabilis] *That can not be cleansed;* trop., *inexcusable:* crimen, Amm. 22, 3.

* **impūrĭtas** (inp.), ātis, *f.* [impurus] *Uncleanness* (in a moral sense), *pollution, impurity:* quum omnes impuritates pudica in domo quotidie susciperes, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6.

* **impūrĭtĭa** (inp.), ae, *f.* [id.] i. q. impuritas, *Uncleanness, vileness, impurity:* trecentis versibus Tuas impuritias traloqui nemo potest, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 7.

impūro (inp.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [impurus] *To make unclean* (in a trop. sense), *to render impure, to defile* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): utrum illum pecunia purum effecit, an ipse pecuniam impuravit? Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*—Hence

impūrātus (inp.), a, um, *Pa. Morally defiled;* hence, in gen., *infamous, abominable, abandoned, vile:* impuratus me ille ut etiam irrideat? *that vile wretch*, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 64; so id. ib. 5, 7, 69: belua, as a term of reproach, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 59: nisi scio probiorem hanc esse quam te, impuratissime, id. ib. 3, 4, 46: impuratissima illa capita (hominum), App. M. 8, p. 221.

impūrus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-purus] *Unclean, filthy, foul:* **I.** Lit. (so exceedingly seldom): impurae matris prolapsus ab alvo, Ov. Ib. 223.—**II.** Trop., *Unclean* (in a moral sense), *impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abandoned, vile:* **A.** Of living beings: impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 38: in his gregibus omnes aleatores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique versantur, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: persona illa lutulenta, impura, invisa, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: o hominem impurum! Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29; Cic. Lael. 16, 59: cum impuris atque immanibus adversariis decertare, id. Rep. 1, 5: (dux) audax, impurus, id. ib. 1, 44: impurus et sceleratus, id. Att. 9, 15 *fin.:* erat hic Corinthia anus haud impura, *i. e. tolerably decent*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 16; so, homo haud impurus, id. Eun. 2, 2, 4.—*Comp.:* quis illo qui maledicit impurior? Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15.—*Sup.:* omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 18, 48.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: lingua, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.:* animus, Sall. C. 15, 4: mores, Catull. 108, 2: adulterium, id. 66, 84: historia, Ov. Tr. 2, 416: medicamina, *i. e.* venena, Flor. 2, 20: quid impurius, quam retinuisse talem (adulteram), Quint. 9, 2, 80.

Adv., impūre (acc. to *no.* II.), *Impurely, basely, shamefully, vilely:* impure atque flagitiose vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: multa facere impure atque tetre, id. Div. 1, 29, 6; id. Phil. 2, 21, 50: a quo impurissime haec nostra fortuna despecta est, id. Att. 9, 12, 2.

* **impŭtātĭo** (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [imputo] *An account, a charge* (a post-class. word): ut explorari possit, imputationes probe an improbe referantur, Callistr. Dig. 35, 1, 80.

impŭtātīvus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Charging;* trop., *imputative, accusatory* (a post-class. word): Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

impŭtātor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A reckoner* (a post-Aug. word); trop.: beneficii, *i. e. one who reckons his benefits highly, thinks much of them*, Sen. Ben. 2, 16 *med.*

1. imputatus (inp.), a, um, *Part.*, from imputo.

2. impŭtātus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-putatus] *Unpruned, untrimmed:* vinea, Hor. Epod. 16, 44: buxus, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 163.

impŭto (inp.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [in-puto] *To bring into the reckoning, enter into the account, to reckon, charge* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: villici servi longe plus imputant seminis jacti quam quod severint, Col. 1, 7 *fin.:* sumptus alicui ... viatica et vecturas, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 15: in quartam hereditatis imputantur res, quas jure hereditario capit, Maecian. ib. 35, 2, 90; so, haec in numerum trium tutelarum, Paul. ib. 23, 2, 61.

B. Trop., *To set down into the account, to reckon, attribute* as a mërit or a fault to one's self or another; *to make a boast of, to credit to* one, *to charge, ascribe, impute* to one (for the Ciceron. assignare, ascribere): fatum dies imputat, Sen. de Ira 3, 42; cf. Mart. 5, 20, 13: hoc non imputo in solutum, Sen. Ep. 8 *fin.:* gaudent muneribus, sed nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur, Tac. G. 21:—noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi, Phaedr 1, 22, 8; cf. Sen. Tranq. 6; and, huic (Masinissae) imputari victum Hannibalem, huic captum Syphacem, huic Carthaginem deletam, Just. 38, 6: alii transeunt quaedam imputantque quod transeant, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 4; cf. Suet. Tib. 53: ipsum sibi eripere tot beneficiorum occasiones, tam numerosam obligandi imputandique materiam, Plin. Pan. 39, 3; so abs., quum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, nonnulli etiam imputarent, *made a merit of it*, Suet. Ner. 36:—saevit enim natumque objectat et imputat illis, *charges upon them* (*his son's fate*), Ov. M. 2, 400: mortem senioribus imputat annis, id. ib. 15, 470; Vellei. 2, 23, 4: an ei caedes imputanda sit, a quo jurgium coepit? Quint. 5, 10, 72: suum exsilium rei publicae imputaturus, Sen. Ep. 86: prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agr. 27: alicui moras belli aut causas rebellandi, id. ib. 34; so id. Hist. 4, 14 *fin.:* culpam nostram illi, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 2: et tibi scilicet, qui requisisti, imputabis, si digna ne epistola quidem videbuntur, id. Ep. 6, 10, 20: sibi imputent cur minus idoneum fidejussorem acceperint, Ulp. Dig. 42, 7, 1:—imputet ipse deus nectar mihi, fiet acetum, *may assign, give*, Mart. 12, 48, 13; so, otia parva nobis, id. 4, 83, 2; and, hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, Tac. H. 1, 38.

* **impŭtresco** (inp.), trui, 3. *v. inch. n.* [in-putresco] *To rot, putrefy in* any thing: et quum imputruit oleo mus, Col. 6, 17, 5.

impŭtrĭbĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in-putresco] *Not liable to decay, incorruptible* (late Lat.): ligna, Hier. Ep. 64, 9; so Aug. Psalm. 95; Civ. D. 21, 7.—*Adv.*, impŭtrĭbĭlĭter, Aug. Ep. 32, ad Paul.

impŭtrĭbĭlĭter (inp.), *adv. Incorruptibly;* v. imputribilis, *ad fin.*

* **īmŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [imus] *The lowest:* imula oricilla, Catull. 25, 2 (for which, auricula *infima*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 4).

imus, a, um, v. inferus.

1. in (archaic endo and indu, freq. in ante-class. poets; cf. Enn. in Gell. 12, 4; in Macr. S. 6, 2; Lucil. in Lact. 5, 9, 20; Lucr. 2, 1095; 5, 103; 6, 891, et saep.), *praep. c. abl.* and *acc.* [kindr. with ἐν and εἰς, which latter comes from ἐνς] Denotes either rest, or motion within or into a place or thing; opp. to ex, which indicates a coming out from within a thing: *In, within, on, upon, among, at; into, to, toward.*

I. *c. abl.:* **A.** In space: aliorum fructus in terra est, aliorum et extra, Plin. 19, 4, 22: alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem et locum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: eo in rostris sedente suasit Serviliam legem Crassus, id. Brut. 43, 161: qui sunt cives in eadem re publica, id. Rep. 1, 32 *fin.:* facillimam in ea republica esse concordiam, in qua idem conducat omnibus, id. ib.: T. Labienus ex loco superiore, quae res in nostris castris gererentur, conspicatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 4: quod si in scena, id est in concione verum valet, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 26, 97:—quae in foro palam Syracusis, in ore atque in oculis provinciae gesta sunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 33: plures in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga intereunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: tulit de caede, quae in Appia via facta esset, Cic. Mil. 6, 15; so, in via fornicata, Liv. 22, 36: vigebat in illa domo mos patrius et disciplina, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: copias in castris continent, *in, within*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: ipse coronam habebat unam in capite, alteram in collo, *on his head, on his neck*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: quum in angusto quodam pulpito stans diceret, Quint.

11, 3, 130; so, se ac suos in vehiculo conspici, Liv. 5, 40: malo in illa tua sedecula sedere, quam in istorum sella curuli, Cic. Att. 4, 10; so, sedere in solio, id. Fin. 2, 21, 66: sedere in equo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 10: sedere in leone, Plin. 35, 10, 36: in eo flumine pons erat, *on, over*, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: in digitis, *on tiptoe*, Val. Fl. 4, 267: castra in limite locat, *on the rampart*, Tac. A. 1, 50:—Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius, *among*, Caes. B. C. 1, 61; cf., in ceteris nationibus, Cels. Praef. 1: qui in Brutiis praeerat, Liv. 25, 16: in juvenibus, Quint. 11, 1, 32.—Sometimes, also, with names of places: omnes se ultro sectari in Epheso memorat mulieres, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 182: heri aliquot adolescentuli coiimus in Piraeeo, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1: navis et in Cajeta est parata nobis et Brundisii, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6: complures (naves) in Hispali faciendas curavit, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: caesos in Marathone ac Salamine, Quint. 12, 10, 24: in Berenice urbe Troglodytarum, Plin. 2, 73, 75.

B. In time, indicating its duration, *In, during, in the course of*: feci ego istaec itidem in adolescentia, *in my youth, when I was young*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 6: in tempore hoc, Ter. And. 4, 5, 24; cf., in hoc tempore, Tac. A. 13, 47; so, in tali tempore, Sall. C. 48, 5; Liv. 22, 35; 24, 28, et al.: in diebus paucis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 77: in brevi spatio, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 2; Suet. Vesp. 4: in qua aetate, Cic. Brut. 43 *fin.*; cf., in ea aetate, Liv. 1, 57: in omni aetate, Cic. de Sen. 3, 9: in aetate, qua jam Alexander orbem terrarum subegisset, Suet. Caes. 7:—qua (*sc.* Iphigenia) nihil erat in eo quidem anno natum pulchrius, *in the course of, during the year*, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95 (*al.* eo quidem anno): nihil in vita se simile fecisse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 91; cf., nihil in vita vidit calamitatis A. Cluentius, id. Cluent. 6, 18; and, in tota vita inconstans, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.—**b.** In tempore, *At the right* or *proper time, in time* (Cic. uses only tempore; v. tempus, *no.* II. A): eccum ipsum video in tempore huc se recipere, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 24: ni pedites equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. 33, 5: spreta in tempore gloria interdum cumulatior redit, id. 2, 47: in tempore rebellaturi, Tac. A. 12, 50: atque adeo in ipso tempore eccum ipsum obviam, Ter. And. 3, 2, 52.—**c.** In praesentia and in praesenti, *At present, now, at this moment, under these circumstances*: sic enim mihi in praesentia occurrit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 14: vestrae quidem coenae non solum in praesentia, sed etiam postero die jucundae sunt, id. ib. 5, 35, 100: id quod unum maxime in praesentia desiderabatur, Liv. 21, 37: haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, ut, *etc.*, *for the present*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 4.—**d.** With *gerunds* and *fut. pass. participles*, to indicate duration of time, *In*: fit, ut distrahatur in deliberando animus, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9; id. Fam. 2, 6, 2: vitiosum esse in dividendo partem in genere numerare, id. Fin. 2, 9, 26:—quod in literis dandis praeter consuetudinem proxima nocte vigilarat, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: ne in quaerendis suis pugnandi tempus dimitteret, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis hostibus, *in laying waste*, id. ib. 5, 19: in excidenda Numantia, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76: quum in immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, id. Or. 21, 74.

C. In other relations, where a being *in* a certain condition, situation, or relation is conceivable, *In*: qui magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: Larinum in summo timore omnium cum armatis advolavit, id. Cluent. 8, 25; cf., summa in sollicitudine ac timore Parthici belli, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: num ... Diogenem Stoicum coëgit in suis studiis obmutescere senectus? *in his studies*, Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: mirificam cepi voluptatem ex tua diligentia: quod in summis tuis occupationibus mihi tamen rei publicae statum per te notum esse voluisti, *even in, notwithstanding your great occupations*, id. Fam. 3, 11, 4: in ea ipsa causa fuit eloquentissimus, id. Brut. 43, 160: qui non defendit nec obsistit, si potest, injuriae, tam est in vitio, quam, *etc.*, qs. *is in the wrong, acts wrongly*, id. Off. 1, 7, 23; so, etsi hoc quidem est in vitio, dissolutionem naturae tam valde perhorrescere, (* *is wrong*), id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: non sunt in eo genere tantae commoditates corporis, id. ib. 4, 12, 29; cf., an omnino nulla sit in eo genere distinctio, id. Or. 61, 205: quum ex equitum et calonum fuga, quo in loco res esset, cognovissent, *in what situation*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26; so, in eo enim loco res sunt nostrae, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 7, 35; cf. id. 37, 14: Drusus erat de praevaricatione absolutus in summa quatuor sententiis, *on the whole*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16; cf., et in omni summa, ut mones, valde me ad otium pacemque converto, id. ib. 3, 5, 5: horum (juvenum) inductio in parte simulacrum decurrentis exercitus erat: ex parte elegantioris exercitii quam militaris artis, *in part*, Liv. 44, 9; cf., quod mihi in parte verum videtur, Quint. 2, 8, 6; and, patronorum in parte expeditior, in parte difficilior interrogatio est, id. 5, 7, 22.

2. In indicating a multitude in or among which a person or thing is, *In, among*: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 26: peto ut eum complectare, diligas, in tuis habeas, id. Fam. 13, 78, 2; cf., in perditis et desperatis, id. ib. 13, 56: omnia quae secundum naturam fiunt, sunt habenda in bonis, id. de Sen. 19, 71: dolor in maximis malis ducitur, id. Leg. 1, 11, 31; Liv. 27, 12.

II. *c. acc.*: **A.** In space, with verbs of motion, *Into* or *to* a place or thing: influxit non tenuis quidam e Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: ibo in Piraeeum, visamque, ecquae advenerit in portum ex Epheso navis mercatoria, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 2: se contulisse Tarquinios, in urbem Etruriae florentissimam, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: remigrare in domum veterem e nova, id. Acad. 1, 4, 13: quum in sua rura venerunt, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 102: a te ipso missi in ultimas gentes, id. Fam. 15, 9; cf., in Ubios legatos mittere, Caes. B. G. 4, 11.—Rarely with the verbs ponere, collocare, *etc.* (for the usual *in c. abl.*): aliquem in crimen populo ponere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 10: ut liberos, uxores suaque omnia in silvas deponerent, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: chorus virtutum in equuleum impositus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: duplam pecuniam in thesauros reponi, Liv. 29, 19, 7: prius me collocavi in arborem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 6: sororem et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.—Motion in an upward direction, *Up to*: sursum in coelum conspicere, *to heaven*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 78; cf., in coelum ascendere, Cic. Lael. 23 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: tamquam in aram confugitis ad deum, *up to the altar*, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 25.

2. Denoting mere direction toward a place or thing, and hence sometimes joined with versus: *Toward*: si in latus aut dextrum aut sinistrum, ut ipsi in usu est, cubat, Cels. 2, 3: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; cf., in orientem Germaniae, in occidentem Hispaniae obtenditur, Gallis in meridiem etiam inspicitur, Tac. Agr. 10: in laevum prona nixus sedet Inachus urna, Stat. Th. 2, 218.—With *versus*: castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus, Caes. B. G. 7, 8 *fin.*; so, in Galliam versus movere, Sall. C. 56, 4: in Italiam versus, Frontin. Strat. 1, 4, 11.

B. In time: dormiet in lucem, *into the daylight, till broad day*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34; cf., statim e somno, quem plerumque in diem extrahunt, lavantur, Tac. G. 22: sermonem in multam noctem produximus, *deep into the night*, Cic. Rep. frgm. ap. Arus. Mess. p. 239 Lindem.; so, in multam noctem luxit, Suet. Tib. 74; and, si febris in noctem augetur, Cels. 7, 27; cf. also, dixit in noctem atque etiam nocte illatis lucernis, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 14:—inducias in triginta annos impetraverunt, *for thirty years*, Liv. 9, 37, 12; so id. 7, 20, 8: nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, *forever*, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1: ad coenam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem, *for the following day*, id. Off. 3, 14, 58: audistis auctionem constitutam in mensem Januarium, id. Agr. 1, 2, 4: subito reliquit annum suum seque in annum proximum transtulit, id. Mil. 9, 24: solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, *for many years*, id. Div. 2, 6, 17:—postero die Romani ab sole orto in multum diei stetere in acie, Liv. 27, 2: qui a matutino tempore duraverunt in occasum, Plin. 2, 31, 31: seritur (semen lini) a Calendis Octobr. in ortum aquilae, Col. 2, 10, 17.—With *usque*: neque illi didicerunt haec usque in senectutem, Quint. 12, 11, 20: in illum usque diem servati, id. 8, 3, 68: in serum usque patente cubiculo, Suet. Oth. 11: regnum trahat usque in tempora fati, Sil. 11, 392.—So, in posterum (posteritatem) *or* in futurum, *in future, for the future* in praesens, *for the present*: in perpetuum *or* in aeternum, *forever*: sancit in posterum, ne quis, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: res dilata est in posterum, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3:—video quanta tempestas invidiae nobis, si minus in praesens, at in posteritatem impendeat, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22:—id aegre et in praesentia hi passi et in futurum etiam metum ceperunt, Liv. 34, 27, 10; cf., ingenti omnium et in praesens laetitia et in futurum spe, id. 30, 17, 1; and Tac. H. 1, 71:—quod eum tibi quaestoris in loco constitueras, idcirco tibi amicum in perpetuum fore putasti? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30 cf., oppidum omni periculo in perpetuum liberavit, id. Fam. 13, 4, 2: quae (leges) non in tempus aliquod, sed perpetuae utilitatis causa in aeternum latae sunt, Liv. 34, 6, 4:—in tempus, *for a while, for a short time, for the occasion* (post-Aug.): sensit miles in tempus conficta, Tac. A. 1, 37: ne urbs sine imperio esset, in tempus deligebatur, qui jus redderet, id. ib. 6, 11: scena in tempus structa, id. ib. 14, 20.

C. In other relations, in which an aiming at, an inclining or striving toward a thing, is conceivable; Eng., *On, about, respecting; toward, against; for, as; in, to; into*: id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, *about the philosophers*, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: Callimachi epigramma in Ambraciotam Cleombrotum est, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 84; cf., quum coenaret Simonides apud Scopam cecinissetque id carmen, quod in eum scripsisset, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352:—quo amore tandem inflammati esse debemus in ejus modi patriam, *toward*, id. ib. 1, 44, 196: in liberos nostros indulgentia, id. ib. 2, 40, 168: de suis meritis in rem publicam aggressus est dicere, id. Or. 38, 133: ita ad impietatem in deos, in homines adjunxit injuriam, id. N. D. 3, 34 *fin.*:—quaecumque est hominis definitio, una in omnes valet, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29; so, num etiam in deos immortales inauspicatam legem valuisse? Liv. 7, 6, 11:—Cumis eam vidi: venerat enim in funus: cui funeri ego quoque operam dedi, *to the funeral, to take charge of the funeral*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, B: se quisque eum optabat, quem fortuna in id certamen legeret, Liv. 21, 42, 2: multis fortuna parcit in poenam, Plin. 15, 1, 1: quodsi in nullius mercedem negotia eant, pauciora fore, Tac. A. 11, 6:—haec civitas mulieri redimiculum praebeat, haec in collum, haec in crines, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33: Rhegium quondam in praesidium missa legio, Liv. 28, 28; so, datae in praesidium cohortes, Tac. H. 4, 35:—hoc idem significat Graecus ille in eam sententiam versus, (* *to this effect* or *purport*), Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25; cf. id. Fam. 9, 15, 4; and, haec et in eam sententiam quum multa dixisset, id. Att. 2, 22: qui omnia sic exaequaverunt, ut in utramque partem ita paria redderent, uti nulla selectione uterentur, id. Fin. 3, 4, 12; cf., in utramque partem disputat, (* *on both sides, for and against*), id. Off. 3, 23, 89; and, te rogo, me tibi in omnes partes defendendum putes, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10 *fin.*; cf. also, facillime et in optimam partem cognoscuntur adolescentes, qui se ad claros et sapientes viros contulerunt, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 46:—hortatur, imperat, quae in rem sunt, *of use, useful*, Liv. 26, 44, 7; cf., in duas res magnas id usui fore, id. 37, 15, 7:—cives Romani servilem in modum cruciati et necati, *in the manner of slaves*, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 13; cf., miserandum in modum milites populi Romani capti, necati sunt, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5; and, senior quidam Veiens vaticinantis in modum cecinit, Liv. 5, 15, 4; cf.

also, domus et villae in urbium modum aedificatae, Sall. C. 12, 3: perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia legitima sint, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: judicium quin acciperet in ea ipsa verba quae Naevius edebat, non recusasse, id. Quint. 20, 63; cf., senatusconsultum in haec verba factum, 30, 43, 9; and, pax data Philippo in has leges est, id. 33, 30:—Gallia omnis divisa est in partes tres, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; cf., quae quidem in confirmationem et reprehensionem dividuntur, Cic. Part. or. 9, 33:—describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 26: itaque Titurium Tolosae quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras portorii nomine exegisse, id. Fontei. 5, 9: extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita, *a head, for each person*, Liv. 2, 33 *fin.*; so, Macedonibus treceni numi in capita statutum est pretium, id. 32, 17, 2.

2. To form adverbial expressions: non nominatim, qui Capuae, sed in universum qui usquam coissent, *etc.*, *in general*, Liv. 9, 26, 8; cf., terra etsi aliquanto specie differt, in universum tamen aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5; and, in universum aestimanti, *etc.*, id. ib. 6: aestate in totum, si fieri potest, abstinendum est (venere), *wholly, entirely*, Cels. 1, 3 *fin.*; cf. Col. 2, 1, 2: in plenum dici potest, *etc.*, Plin. 16, 40, 79: Marii virtutem in majus celebrare, Sall. J. 73, 5: aliter se corpus habere atque consuevit, neque in pejus tantum, sed etiam in melius, Cels. 2, 2; so, in deterius, Tac. A. 14, 43: in mollius, id. ib. 14, 39: quid enim est iracundia in supervacuum tumultuante frigidius? Sen. de Ira 2, 11: civitas septa muris neque in barbarum corrupta, (*v. barbarus, 1, a), Tac. A. 6, 42; cf., aucto in barbarum cognomento, id. Hist. 5, 2: priusquam id sors cerneret, in incertum, ne quid gratia momenti faceret, in utramque provinciam decerni, *while the matter was uncertain*, Liv. 43, 12, 2:—nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos In tantum spe tollet avos, *so much*, Virg. A. 6, 876; so, in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. 22, 27, 4; cf., quaedam (aquae) fervent in tantum, ut non possint esse usui, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24; and, viri in tantum boni, in quantum humana simplicitas intelligi potest, Vellei. 2, 43, 4: quippe pedum digitos, in quantum quaeque secuta est, Traxit, Ov. M. 11, 71:—meliore in omnia ingenio animoque quam fortuna usus, *in all respects*, Vellei. 2, 13; so, ut simul in omnia paremur, Quint. 11, 3, 25:—in antecessum dare, *beforehand*, Sen. Ep. 118.

3. Sometimes with esse and habere the prep. in is followed by the acc., to indicate a direction, aim, purpose, *etc.*; so, esse in potestatem alicujus, *to be surrendered* or *come into one's power*; esse in mentem alicui, *to come into one's mind, occur to one*; esse in conspectum, *to come in sight*; esse in usum, *to come into use, be used*, etc.: quod, qui illam partem urbis tenerent, in eorum potestatem portum futurum intelligebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38; cf., ut portus in potestatem Locrensium esset, Liv. 24, 1, 13; and id. 2, 14, 4: eam optimam rem publicam esse duco, quae sit in potestatem optimorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 17: neque enim sunt motus in nostram potestatem, Quint. 6, 2, 29:—numero mihi in mentem fuit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 25; cf., ecquid in mentem est tibi? id. Bacch. 1, 2, 53:—nec prius surrexisse ac militibus in conspectum fuisse, quam, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 16:—quod satis in usum fuit, sublato, ceterum omne incensum est, Liv. 22, 20, 6:—ab hospitibus clientibusque suis, ab exteris nationibus, quae in amicitiam populi Romani ditionemque essent, injurias propulsare, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 66:—adesse in senatum jussit a. d. XIII. Kal. Octobr., id. Phil. 5, 7, 19.—Less freq. with habere: facito in memoriam habeas tuam majorem filiam mihi te despondisse, *call* or *bring to mind*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 108: M. Minucium magistrum equitum, ne quid rei bellicae gereret, prope in custodiam habitum, *put in prison, kept in prison*, Liv. 22, 25, 6; so, reliquos in custodiam habitos, Tac. H. 1, 87.—With other verbs: pollicetur se provinciam Galliam retenturum in senatus populique Romani potestatem, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 8.

III. In composition, *n* regularly becomes assimilated to a follg. *l*, *m*, or *r*, and is changed before the labials into *m*: illabor, immitto, irrumpo, imbibo, impello.—As to its meaning, according as it is connected with a verb of rest or motion, it conveys the idea of existence *in* a place or thing, or of motion, direction, or inclination *into* or *to* a place or thing: inesse; inhibere, inferre, impellere, *etc.*

See more on this art. in Hand Turs. III. p. 243–356.

2. in (before *b* and *p*, im; before *l*, *m*, and *r*, the *n* assimilates itself to these consonants), an inseparable particle [Gr. ἀν for the *a* privativum] which negatives the meaning of the word with which it is connected; Eng. *un-*, *in-*, *not*: impar, *unequal*; intolerabilis, *unbearable, intolerable*; immitis, *not mild, rude*, etc.

īna, ae, *f.* *A thin fibre* in paper (extremely rare): *exiles* et *ilia* a tenuitate inarum, quas Graeci in chartis ita appellant, videntur esse dicta, Fest. s. v. EXILES, p. 81 Müll.; cf., *ilia* dicta ab ina, quae pars chartae est tenuissima, id. s. v. ILIA, p. 104 Müll.

* **ĭnabruptus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-abruptus] *Not broken off, unbroken*: catena, Stat. S. 5, 1, 44.

‡ **inabscondibile** ἄκρυπτον, Gloss. Philox.

ĭnabsŏlūtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-absolutus] *Unfinished, incomplete* (post-class.): App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

ĭnaccensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-accensus] *Unkindled, not inflamed* (a poetical word): ignes, Sil. 1, 96: pectus Veneri, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 225.

ĭnāccessĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-accessibilis] *Unapproachable, inaccessible* (a post-class. word): loca, Mamert. Genethl. Maxim. 9; Tert. adv. Prax. 15. Cf. the follg. art.

ĭnaccessus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-accessus] *Unapproached, unapproachable, inaccessible* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): mare scopulis inaccessum, Plin. 12, 14, 30: montes, id. 6, 28, 32: aditus, Sil. 3, 516: lucus, Virg. A. 7, 11:—Pindarus imitationi inaccessus, Macr. S. 5, 17 *med.*

* **inaccresco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [2. in-accresco] *To increase*: nausea nominis inaccrescit, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *med.*

‡ **inaccusabilis** ἀνέγκλητος, Gloss. Philox.

ĭnaccūsātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-accusatus] *Not accused* (a post-class. word): Tert. Apol. 49.

‡ **inacerbo** δεινοποιῶ, Gloss. Philox.

ĭnăcesco, ăcŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [1. in-acesco] *To become sour in* any thing, *to turn sour* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: Plin. 28, 9, 36: quibus frequenter inacescit cibus, Scrib. Comp. 104.—**II.** Trop.: haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, qs. *let them sour*, i. e. *imbitter you*, Ov. R. Am. 307; cf., si tibi, inacuit nostra contumelia, App. M. 5, p. 163.

Īnăchĭa, ae, *f.* *The name of a girl*, Hor. Ep. 11, 6; 12, 14 *sq.*

1. Īnăchus or **-os,** i, *m.*, Ἴναχος, *The first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 21; 3, 19, 1. Also, *A river in Argolis* (named after King Inachus; unless perh. the latter receives his name from the river), now *Najo*, Plin. 4, 5, 9; Ov. M. 1, 583; 642 *sq.*; Stat. Th. 4, 119.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Īnăchĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Inachian*; poet. also, i. q. *Argive* or *Grecian*: juvenca, *i. e. Io*, Virg. G. 3, 153; hence also, bos, *i. e. Isis, identified with Io*, Ov. F. 3, 658; and, ira, *i. e. of Juno against Io*, Petr. 139: Argi (*governed by Inachus*, or *on the River Inachus*), Virg. Aen. 7, 286: undae, *i. e. of the River Inachus*, Val. Fl. 4, 397; but also *of the Lernean Sea* (of Lerna, near Argos), Luc. 4, 634:—rex, *i. e. Adrastus, king of Argos*, Stat. Th. 2, 145: litus, *i. e. Argolic* or *Grecian*, Ov. F. 5, 656; so, urbes, Virg. A. 11, 286: natae, Val. Fl. 8, 148: Linus (as the son of the Argive Psamathe), Prop. 2, 13, 8; so, Perseus (as the son of the Argive Danae), Claud. in Ruf. 1, 278.—**B. Īnăchus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: pubes, *i. e. Grecian*, Stat. Th. 8, 363.—**C. Īnăchĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *A male descendant of Inachus*; so of *Perseus* (cf. in the preced.), Ov. M. 4, 720; of *Epaphus* (as the son of Io), id. ib. 1, 753; in the plur., of *the Argives*, Stat. Th. 3, 365.—**Īnăchis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Inachian*; or subst., *A female descendant of Inachus*: ripae, *i. e. of the River Inachus*, Ov. M. 1, 640: Acrisione (as the daughter of the Argive Danae), Virg. Cat. 11, 33.—Subst., of *Io*, Prop. 2, 33, 4; Ov. F. 1, 454; Met. 1, 611; identified with Isis (see above, under Inachius), id. ib. 9, 687. In the plur., Inachides, um, *Female Argives*, Claud. B. G. 407.

2. Inachus, a, um, v. the preced. art. *no.* II. B.

ĭnactŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-actuosus] *Inactive* (a post-class. word): homo (*c. c.* desidiosus), Aug. Civ. D. 4, 16; so Serv. Virg. A. 3, 587.

inactus, a, um, *Part.*, from inigo.

inadc., v. inacc.

inadf., v. inaff.

* **ĭnădĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in- 1. adeo] *Unapproachable, inaccessible*: lacus vestigio inspectoris, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

inadp., v. inapp.

inads., v. inass.

inadt., v. inatt.

* **ĭnădūlābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-adulabilis] *That will not be flattered*: judex (*c. c.* incorruptus), Gell. 14, 4, 3.

ĭnădustus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-adustus] *Not burned, unburned, unsinged* (extremely rare): corpus, Ov. Her. 12, 93: fratres, Prud. Apoth. 131.

* **ĭnaedĭfĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [inaedifico] *A building up*; comically: Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 55.

inaedĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [in-aedifico] *To build in, on,* or *at* a place; *to build up, erect*: **I.** Lit. (quite classical; perh. not in Cic., but in the Auct. Harusp. 14 and 15): inaedificata in muris moenia, Caes. B. C. 2, 16; Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 3: aliquid in locum publicum, Liv. 39, 44, 4:—tribus primis et quinto aquilarum generi inaedificatur nido lapis aëtites, Plin. 10, 3, 4: supra pilas, Pomp. Dig. 41, 1, 30 *fin.* (*al.* aedificare).—Poet.: inaedificata superne nubila, *i. e. towered up*, Lucr. 6, 264.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *To build up, wall up* a place: portas obstruit, vicos plateasque inaedificat, Caes. B. C. 1, 27, 3; so, nec clausae modo portae, sed etiam inaedificatae erant, Liv. 44, 45, 6.—**2.** *To build upon, to cover with buildings*: aliquem locum, Scaev. Dig. 13, 7, 43.—**II.** Trop.: Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2.

ĭnaequābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-aequabilis] *Uneven, unequal* (rare, but good prose): campester locus, Var. R. R. 1, 6, 6: venarum inaequabili aut formicante percussu, Plin. 7, 51, 52:—haec inaequabili varietate distinguimus, Cic. Part. or. 4, 12.—*Adv.*, ĭnaequābĭlĭter, *Unevenly, unequally*: maturescunt ova, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 8:—rexit provinciam (*c. c.* varie), Suet. Galb. 9; so, gessit censuram, id. Claud. 16.

* **ĭnaequābĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [inaequabilis] *Inequality* (a post-class. word): elementorum, Arn. 2, 81.

ĭnaequābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. inaequabilis, *ad fin.*

ĭnaequālis, e, *adj.* [2. in-aequalis] *Uneven, unequal, unlike* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): loca, Tac. Agr. 36; so, mensae, Mart. 1, 56, 11; cf., inaequalia et confragosa, Quint. 8, 5, 29: portus, *i. e. of different sizes*, Ov. M. 5, 408; cf., triangula inaequalibus lateribus (*opp.* aequa), Quint. 1, 10, 41; and, siccat inaequales calices conviva, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68: auctumni, *i. e. changeable, variable in temperature*, Ov. M. 1, 117; cf., vixit inaequalis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10; so Sen. Vit. beat. 12: tonsor, *i. e. that cuts unevenly*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 94: procellae, *i. e. that roughen the sea*, id. Od. 2, 9, 3.—*Comp.*: nihil est ipsa aequalitate inaequalius, Plin. Ep. 9, 5, 3.—*Sup.*: inaequalissimarum rerum sortes, Suet. Aug. 75.—*Adv.*, ĭnaequālĭter, *Unevenly*: findi, Col. Arbor. 7: dispergere brachia, Cels. 2, 6: deprimere alios, alios extollere, Liv. 37, 53, 6.

ĭnaequālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [in-aequalis]

Unevenness, unlikeness, inequality (not in Cic.): Var. L. L. 8, 3, 110, § 28: inaequalitate dissident (supercilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79: coloris, id. 12, 9, 17: id. 11, 3, 43.—In the plur., Col. 3, 12, 3; Plin. 2, 70, 70.—**II.** In partic., *Grammatical irregularity, anomaly*, Var. L. L. 9, 1, 127, § 3; Gell. 2, 25, 3.

ĭnaequālĭter, *adv.*, v. inaequalis, *ad fin.*

* **ĭnaequātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-aequatus] *Unequal:* onus, Tib. 4, 1, 42.

* **ĭnaequo,** are, *v. a.* [in-aequo] *To make even* or *level:* haec levibus cratibus terraque inaequat, Caes. B. C. 1, 27, 4.

ĭnaestĭmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-aestimabilis] *That can not be estimated* or *judged of:* nihil tam incertum nec tam inaestimabile est quam animi multitudinis, (* *so little to be counted upon*), Liv. 31, 34, 3.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *Inestimable, invaluable, incalculable:* quod e grege se imperatorum, velut inaestimabilem, secrevisset, Liv. 35, 14, 12: gaudium, id. 29, 32, 2; so id. 28, 32: monumentum occasionis, Val. Max. 4, 8, 1.—* **B.** *Not worthy to be esteemed, valueless:* "Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20."

ĭnaestĭmātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-aesmatus] *Not rated, untaxed* (jurid. Lat.): fundus, Tryph. Dig. 25, 3, 75: pretia, Ulp. ib. 10.

* **ĭnaestŭo,** are, *v. n.* [in-aestuo] *To boil* or *rage in* any thing: si meis inaestuet praecordiis Libera bilis, Hor. Epod. 11, 15.

ĭnaffectātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-affectatus] *Unaffected, natural* (a post-Aug. word): Ἀφέλεια simplex et inaffectata, Quint. 8, 3, 87; so, color (*c. c.* simplex), id. 9, 4, 17: oratio, id. 11, 1, 93: jucunditas, id. 10, 1, 82: veritas verborum, Plin. Pan. 67, 1.

* **ĭnaggĕrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [in-aggero] *Heaped up* somewhere: tellus, Sid. poet. Ep. 3, 12.

* **ĭnăgĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-agitabilis] *Immovable* (a post-Aug. word): aër (*c. c.* iners), Sen. Q. N. 5, 5.

ĭnăgĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-agitatus] *Unmoved* (a post-Aug. word): inagitata remigio vastitas (maris), Sen. Suas. 1.—**II.** Trop.: inagitati terroribus, Sen. Ep. 75 *fin.*

* **ĭnalbĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* [in-albeo] *To be white* or *light:* dies inalbebat, App. M. 7 *init.* (perh. borrowed from Enn. Ann. 6, 22; v. inalbo).

* **ĭnalbesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [in-albesco] *To become white* or *pale:* venae inalbescunt, Cels. 2, 7 *fin.*

ĭnalbo, are, *v. a.* [in-albo] *To make white* or *light, to whiten, brighten* (ante- and post-class.): ut primum tenebris abjectis inalbabat . . . dies, Enn. Ann. 6, 22 (perh. imitated by Appuleius; v. inalbeo): cerei nocturnas tenebras inalbabant, App. M. 10, p. 248.

* **ĭnalgesco,** ere, *v. inch. n.* [in-algesco] *To become cold;* ubi extremae partes membrorum inalgescunt, Cels. 3, 3.

ĭnălĭēnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-alienatus] *Unspoiled, uncorrupted* (a post-class. word): propolis, Scrib. Comp. 214.

Ĭn-alpīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Living in the Alps, Alpine:* populi, Plin. 3, 5, 7: gentes, Suet. Aug. 21.—Subst., **Inalpini,** ōrum, *m.*, *Inhabitants of the Alps*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 4, 1; Plin. 3, 4, 5.

* **ĭnaltĕro,** avi, 1. *v. a.* [in-altero] *To include the one in the other* (a post-class. word): quas non divisit, tacendo inalteravit, Tert. virg. vel. 4.

ĭnalto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [in-alto] *To raise, exalt* (a post-class. word): inaltata est cava mundi rotunditas in modum sphaerae, App. Trism. p. 85:—humiles inaltat, Paul. Carm. 21, 738.

ĭnămābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-amabilis] *Not worthy of love, not lovely, repugnant, revolting, dreadful, hateful, odious* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): inamabilis, illepidus vivo, Plaut. Bac. 4, 3, 3: genus ipsum inamabile, inamoenum, Plin. Ep. 9, 10, 3: tristique palus inamabilis unda, Virg. A. 6, 438: regnum (of the Lower World), Ov. M. 4, 477; 14, 590: feritas, id. Pont. 1, 6, 5: illa sonat raucum quiddam atque inamabile stridet, id. A. A. 3, 289: nihil est inamabilius quam diligens stultitia, Sen. Contr. 3, 20 *med.*

* **ĭnămāresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [in-amaresco] *To become bitter:* inamarescunt epulae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 107.

* **ĭnămātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-amatus] *Not loved, disliked:* Allifanus Iaccho Haud inamatus ager, Sil. 12, 526.

* **ĭnambĭtĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-ambitiosus] *Unambitious, unassuming:* rura, Ov. M. 11, 765.

ĭnambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inambulo] *A walking up and down* on the rostrum, as an oratorical gesture (rare, but quite class.): inambulatione pedis dextri uti, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; so Cic. Brut. 43, 158.—Poet.: lecti Argutatio inambulatioque, *a moving* or *shaking to and fro*, Catull. 6, 11.—**II.** Transf., *A place to walk in, a walk, promenade*, Vitr. 1, 3; Plin. 14, 1, 3.

ĭnambŭlo, are, *v. n.* [in-ambulo] *To walk up and down, pace to and fro* (quite class.): paululum in porticu, Cic. Rep. 1, 2; so, in viridi opacaque ripa, id. Leg. 1, 5, 15: domi, id. Att. 6, 2, 5: quum quidam pransus . . . manibus ad tergum rejectis inambularet, Asin. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: per muros, Liv. 23, 43, 8.

ĭnāmissĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-amissibilis] *That can not be lost* (late Lat.): voluntas pietatis, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 30 *med.*

ĭnămoenus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-amoenus] *Unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy* (a poet. word): regna (of the Lower World), Ov. M. 10, 15; so, Cocytos, Stat. Th. 1, 89: feritas viae, id. Silv. 2, 2, 33.

ĭnānesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [inanis] *To become empty* (late Lat.): conchulae inanescunt, Amm. 23 *fin.;* so Aug. de Mus. 6, 13.

* **ĭnānĭae,** ārum, *f.* [id.] *Emptiness;* a comically-formed word: inaniis sunt oppletae atque araneis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 6.

* **ĭnānĭlŏgus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr., from inanis—λόγος] *That talks in vain:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 24; cf., "*inanilogus* κενολόγος," Gloss. Philox.

ĭnănĭmālis, e, *adj.* [2. in-animalis] *Lifeless, inanimate* (a post-class. word): omnia (*opp.* animalia), App. Trism. p. 88; so Macr. S. 4, 6; Tert. Apol. 48.

ĭnănĭmans, antis, *adj.* [2. in-animans] *Inanimate* (post-Aug. and very rare): aut animantia sunt aut inanimantia, Sen. Ep. 58 (*al.* inanimata).

ĭnănĭmātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-animatus] *Lifeless, inanimate* (quite class.): ut anteponantur animata inanimatis, Cic. Top. 18, 69: res, id. N. D. 3, 16, 40; id. Lael. 19, 68.

ĭnānĭmentum, i, *n.* [inanio] *Emptiness:* Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 19.

ĭnănĭmis, e, *adj.* [2. in-anima] *Without breath* or *without life, breathless, lifeless, inanimate* (an Appuleian word): ventus, *i. e. that does not blow*, App. M. 1, p. 103:—humi projectus, inanimis, id. ib. p. 108; cf. ib. 2, p. 125.

ĭnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Lifeless, inanimate* (quite class.): quum inter inanimum et animal hoc maxime intersit, quod inanimum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid, Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 37; cf., inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo; quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interiore et suo, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54; id. Rep. 6, 26; so, res (*opp.* quodque animal), id. Div. 2, 47, 98: muta atque inanimata, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, 171; so *c. c.* muta, id. N. D. 1, 14, 36; Tac. A. 4, 69 *fin.;* cf., ex mutis animalibus aut inanimis, Quint. 5, 3, 23; Liv. 41, 18, 4.

ĭnānĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, itum, 4. *v. a.* [inanis] *To make empty, to empty out, evacuate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hoc ubi inanitur spatium, *etc.*, Lucr. 6, 1004; cf., locus inanitus ac vacuatus, id. 6, 1023: herbacea arefacta per se inanit alvum, Plin. 20, 3, 8; so, vesicas (polium), id. 21, 20, 84: corpora (luna, *opp.* implet), id. 2, 99, 99.

ĭnānis, e, *adj.* *Empty, void, without contents;* opp. to plenus (freq. and quite class.).

I. Physically: "quum vas *inane* dicimus, non ita loquimur ut physici, quibus inane esse nihil placet, sed ita, ut verbi causa sine aqua, sine vino, sine oleo vas esse dicamus," Cic. Fat. 11, 24: aqualis inanis, *opp.* plena, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 41: tune inane quicquam putes esse, quum ita completa et conferta sint omnia, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 40, 125: quae spatium pleno possint distinguere inane, Lucr. 1, 528: domum ejus exornatam et instructam, fere jam iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, 84: granum inane cassumque, Plin. 18, 17, 45: quae (naves) inanes ad eum remitterentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 23, 4; so, naves (*opp.* onustae), id. B. C. 3, 8, 3; 3, 40, 4; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, 131; cf., inde navigia inania et vacua hinc plena et onusta mittantur, Plin. Pan. 31, 4: lagenae, Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2: mensa, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 26: vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existimes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 174; cf., ego bajulabo: tu, ut decet dominum, ante me ito inanis, id. Asin. 3, 3, 70: janitor ad dantes vigilet: si pulset inanis Surdus, *etc.*, *i. e. empty-handed, without presents*, Prop. 4, 5, 47: hic homo est inanis, *i. e. without money, without fortune*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 44; so id. Bacch. 3, 6, 2; Trin. 3, 2, 75: misera in civitate et inani, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 66, 260: egentes inanesque discedere, id. ib. 2, 2, 9, 25 *fin.:* structores ad frumentum profecti inanes redierunt, id. Att. 14, 3, 1; cf. id. Off. 3, 2, 6: equus inanis, *without a rider*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, 260; cf., quid, quod omnes consulares . . . simul atque assedisti partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt? id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: absint inani funere neniae, *i. e. without a corpse*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 21: venter, id. Sat. 1, 6, 127; cf., siccus, inanis Sperne cibum vilem, id. ib. 2, 2, 14: laeva, *i. e. without rings*, id. ib. 2, 7, 9: literae, *empty*, Cic. Fam. 6, 22, 1: paleae, *empty, light*, Virg. G. 3, 134; so, nubila, id. ib. 4, 196: venti, id. Aen. 6, 740: tum ebur ex inani corpore extractum (a transl. of the Platon. ἀπολελοιπότος ψυχὴν σώματος), *void of life, lifeless, dead*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45 Mos.; so, corpus, Ov. Her. 15, 116; Am. 3, 9, 6; cf. in the follg.; so too, vulgus, *i. e. the shades*, Stat. Th. 1, 93; cf., umbra, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 25: imago, id. Fast. 5, 463: regna Ditis, Virg. A. 6, 269: Tartara, Ov. Met. 11, 670: leo, *i. e. lion's hide*, Stat. Th. 1, 483; so, tigris, id. ib. 6, 722: vultus, *i. e. blind*, Sen. Phoen. 43.—(β) With a follg. *abl.*, *gen.*, or *ab* (the last unusual): nulla epistola inanis aliqua re utili, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 1: Agyrinensis ager centum septuaginta aratoribus inanior est, id. Verr. 2, 3, 52, 121:—sanguinis atque animi pectus inane, Ov. Her. 3, 60: corpus animae, id. Met. 13, 488; so id. ib. 2, 611; Prop. 3, 18, 32:—inanis a marsupio, Prud. στεφ. 2, 104.

B. Subst., inane, is, *n.*, *An empty space, a void* (most freq. in Lucr.): "scilicet hoc id erit vacuum, quod inane vocamus," Lucr. 1, 440: namque est in rebus inane, id. 1, 331 *sq.;* cf. id. 1, 570; id. 2, 236: ita nullum inane, nihil esse individuum potest, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: contra autem natura manet sine pondere inanis, Lucr. 1, 364; so, inanis, id. 1, 366: inani, id. 1, 455; 525: inane, 1, 370; 427; 508, 515, et saep.: ad inane naturae, Plin. 30, 1, 4: per inane, Lucr. 1, 1018; 1096; 1101; 2, 64, et saep.; Virg. E. 6, 31; id. Aen. 12, 906; Plin. 8, 43, 68, et saep.—*Abl.*, inani, Lucr. 1, 743; 1008: ab inani, id. 1, 432: in inani, id. 1, 1077; 2, 121; 6, 942: sine inani, id. 1, 511; 533; 539: per inania, id. 1, 224; so Ov. M. 2, 506.

II. Trop., *Empty, useless, worthless, vain, unprofitable:* aures ipsae, quid plenum, quid inane sit judicant, Cic. Brut. 8, 34: quod honestum nos et laudabile esse dicamus, id illi cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum esse dicant, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 119; cf., honesti inane nomen esse, id. Acad. 2, 22, 71: sin vera visa divina sunt, falsa autem et inania humana, id. Div. 2, 62, 127: voces inanes fundere, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42; cf., inanis elocutio, id. de Or. 1, 6, 20; so, vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32: verba, id. 8, 2, 17; 9, 3, 100; cf., inani verborum torrenti, id. 10, 7, 23: crimen, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, 177: o inanes nostras contentiones! id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: o spes fallaces et cogitationes inanes meae! id. Mil. 34, 94; cf., inani et tenui spe te consolaris, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 42; so, spes, Virg A. 10, 627: religio, Cic. Rep. 1, 15 *fin*

delectari multis inanibus rebus, ut gloria, etc., id. Lael. 14, 49; cf. id. ib. 23, 86: cupiditates, id. Fin. 1, 13, 46: causas nequidquam nectis inanes, Virg. A. 9, 219: minae, Hor. Epod. 6, 3: tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque labori, *vacant, leisure*, Virg. A. 4, 433; so, tempora (*c. c.* morae), Val. Fl. 3, 657; in a different sense, tempora, in prosody, i. q. the Gr. κενὸς χρόνος, *the using of a short syllable for a long one*, Quint. 9, 4, 51 Spald.: homo inanis et regiae superbiae, *vain*, Sall. J. 64, 5; cf., inanes hoc juvat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76; and Liv. 45, 23, 16; Lucr. 1, 640: hi pressi et integri, contra inflati illi et inanes, Quint. 12, 10, 16.—(β) With a follg. *gen.*: omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: quae inanissima prudentiae reperta sunt, id. Mur. 12, 26.

B. In the neuter abs. inane and inania, *That which is empty* or *vain, emptiness, vanity, inanity*: o curas hominum! o quantum est in rebus inane! Pers. 1, 1: inane abscindere soldo, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113: dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captat, id. A. P. 230: inania famae, (* *idle reports*), Tac. A. 2, 76.

Adv., ĭnānĭter, *Vainly, idly, uselessly*: exsultare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: moveri, id. Acad. 2, 15, 47 Goer. *N. cr.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 34: pectus angere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 211: medicas exercet inaniter artes, Ov. M. 2, 618.

ĭnānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inanis] **I.** Lit., *Emptiness, empty space* (rarely, but quite class.): mihi inanitate Jamdudum intestina murmurant, Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 5: per inanitatem ferri, Cic. Fat. 9, 18: oris, Quint. 1, 11, 6.—**II.** Trop., *Emptiness, uselessness, inanity* (likewise rarely, but quite class.): amputata circumcisaque inanitate omni, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44; id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: inanitates verborum et imaginum, Gell. 13, 8, 2.

ĭnānĭter, *adv.*, v. inanis, *ad fin.*

ĭnānītus, a, um, *Part.*, from inanio.

* **ĭnăpertus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-apertus] *Not open*: fraudique inaperta senectus, *i. e. not exposed*, Sil. 7, 26.

* **inappărātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. in-apparatio] *Want of preparation*: Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7.

ĭnapprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-apprehensibilis] *Incomprehensible* (a post-class. word), Tert. adv. Val. 11; adv. Herm. 43.

* **ĭnăquo,** are, *v. a.* [in-aquo] *To make* or *turn into water*: nutrimenta corporis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 14.

ĭnăquōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-aquosus] *Lacking water* (a post-class. word): serpentes arida et inaquosa sectantur, Tert. Bapt. 1; cf., "inaquosus ἄνυδρος," Gloss. Cyrill.

ĭnărātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-aratus] *Unploughed, untilled, fallow* (a poetical word): terra, Virg. G. 1, 83: tellus, Hor. Epod. 16, 43: diu Pangaea, Stat. Th. 10, 512.

‡ **inarculum** virgula erat ex malo Punico incurvata, quam regina sacrificans in capite gestabat," Fest. p. 113 Müll. *N. cr.* [in-arcus].

ĭnardesco, rsi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [in-ardesco] *To kindle, take fire, burn, glow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: nubes Solis inardescit radiis, Virg. A. 8, 623: arbusculae in igne ut ferrum inardescentes, Plin. 13, 25, 51: nec munus (*i. e.* vestis) humeris Herculis Inarsit aestuosius, Hor. Epod. 3, 18:—inardescunt genae, Sen. Herc. Oet. 251.—**II.** Trop.: affectus omnis languescat necesse est, nisi voce, vultu, totius prope habitu corporis inardescat, Quint. 11, 3, 2: cupidine vindictae inardescere, Tac. A. 6, 32: ut vidit juvenem, specie praesentis inarsit, Ov. M. 7, 83.

* **ĭnārĕfactus,** a, um, *adj.* [in-arefactus] *Dried*: sanguis ranarum, Plin. 32, 10, 43.

ĭnāresco, rui, 3. *v. inch. n.* [in-aresco] *To become dry in* any place, *to dry up, become quite dry* (a post-Aug. word): ut non taedia animalium capiti inarescant, Plin. 27, 11, 46: in sole, id. 26, 8, 40; for which, coenum illitum sole, id. 31, 6, 32: opus, Vitr. 7, 3; so, medicamenta, Cels. 5, 17 *fin.*: fructus ante maturitatem, Col. 4, 24, 3. nihil facilius quam lacrimas inarescere, Quint. 6, 1, 27:—ne (liberalitas) nimia profusione inarescat, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 4.

ĭnargentātus, a, um, *Part.* [in-argento] *Overlaid with silver, silvered over* (a post-Aug. word): lamina aerea tenuis inaurata aut inargentata, Plin. 21, 2, 3; so, lecti, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 3.

ĭnargūte, *adv. Not acutely*; v. inargutus, *ad fin.*

ĭnargūtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-argutus] *Not acute, without acuteness* (a post-class. word): sententia non inarguta, Ulp. Dig. 7, 5, 5.—*Adv.*: non mehercule inargute nec incallide opposuisti hoc Tullianum, Gell. 12, 13, 19.

Īnărĭme, ēs, *f.*, εἰν Ἀρίμοις (Hom. Il. 2, 783), *An island in the Tyrrhene Sea, on the coast of Campania*, now *Ischia*, Virg. A. 9, 716 Heyne; Ov. M. 14, 89; Val. Fl. 3, 208; Stat. S. 2, 2, 76; Sil. 12, 148; Luc. 5, 101, et al.

ĭnăro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [in-aro] *To plough in, cover by ploughing*: sarmenta, Cato R. R. 37, 3; so, fabalia pro stercore, Var. R. R. 1, 23, 3; cf., disjectum fimum, Col. 2, 5, 2: semina abjecta, Plin. 18, 18, 47: arbores, Col. 2, 2, 11.—**II.** Transf., *To plough, till, cultivate*: solum, Plin. 18, 14, 36: agrum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 23, 9.

ĭnartĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-articulatus] *Indistinct, inarticulate* (a post-class. word): Arn. 2, 59.

ĭnartĭfĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [2. in-artificialis] *Inartificial, not according to the rules of art* (a post-Aug. word): illas (probationes) ἀτέχνους, id est *inartificiales*; has ἐντέχνους, id est *artificiales* vocaverunt, Quint. 5, 1, 1; so, probationes, id. 5, 5, 2; cf. id. 5, 10, 11: argumenta, Mart. Cap. 5, 183.—*Adv.*: qua in re alius se inartificialiter, alius artificialiter gerat, in ea esse artem, Quint. 2, 17, 42.

ĭnartĭfĭcĭālĭter, *adv. Inartificially*; v. the preced. art., *ad fin.*

* **ĭnascensus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-ascensus] *Not mounted* or *ascended*: locus (rostra), Plin. Pan. 65, 3.

* **ĭnaspectus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-aspectus] *Unseen*: Stat. Th. 1, 50.

‡ **inaspicabilis** ἀόρατος, Gloss. Philox.

* **ĭnaspĭcŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-aspicuus] *Invisible*: notae, Aus. Ep. 23, 22.

ĭnassātus, a, um, *Part.* [in-asso] *Roasted* (a post-Aug. word): pulmo, Plin. 30, 8, 22.

‡ **inassero,** are, *v. a.* [in-asser] *To cover with beams*: Inscr. Grut. 207, 2.

ĭnassignātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-assignatus] *Unassigned* (a post-class. word): modus agrorum, Aggen. Contr. agr. p. 70 Goes.

ĭnassŭētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-assuetus] *Unaccustomed* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): equi, Ov. F. 4, 450: manus, id. A. A. 1, 300: at vestigia nuda sinusque Cingere, inassuetum, *i. e. unusual*, Sil. 3, 236: opere inassueto Galliis, Frgm. Or. Claud. ap. Grut. 502, 2, 37.

(* **ĭnattāmĭnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-attamino] *Uninjured, unhurt*, Tert. de Cor. Mil. c. ult.)

* **ĭnattĕnŭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-attenuatus] *Undiminished, unweakened*: fames, *i. e. unappeased*, Ov. M. 8, 846.

* **ĭnattrītus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-attritus] *Not rubbed away, not worn*: aurum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 254.

* **ĭnaudax,** ācis, *adj.* [2. in-audax] *Not daring, timorous*: raptor, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 3.

* **ĭnaudĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-audibilis] *Inaudible*: melodia nobis, Censor. de Die nat. 13.

ĭnaudĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [in-audio] *To hear, learn* something, esp. something secret (mostly ante-class., and in the *tempp. perf.*): quod ego inaudivi, accipite, Pac. in Non. 126, 23: unde hoc tam repente jucundum inaudivi melum? Nov. ib. 21: quorum erupit illa vox de qua ego ex te primum quiddam inaudieram, Cic. Frgm. ib. 20; cf., numquid de quo inaudisti? id. Att. 6, 1, 20; and Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 11: nam os columnatum poëtae esse inaudivi barbaro, id. Mil. 2, 2, 56; so id. Aul. 2, 2, 88: et Aquini et Fabrateriae consilia sunt inita de me quae te video inaudisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 1; cf., re denique multo ante Gadibus inaudita. fore huic ut ab illo periculum crearetur, id Balb. 18, 41:—novis dictis (Neukirch: Nobis dicatis) quaeso, ne ille inaudiat, Afran in Non. 126, 25; cf. Neukirch Fab. tog p. 192.

* **ĭnaudītĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [in-auditiuncula] *A little lecture* or *lesson*: disciplinae grammaticae, Gell. 5, 21, 4.

1. inauditus, a, um, *Part.*, from inaudio.

2. ĭnaudītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-auditus] *Not heard*; viz.: **I.** *Unheard* (on account of its novelty or strangeness), *unheard-of, unusual, strange, new* (so freq. and quite class.; a favorite word of Cic.): nihil dicam reconditum, nihil aut inauditum vobis aut cuiquam novum, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 137; cf. id. Rep. 2, 12; so, quod nobis inauditum est, Quint. 1, 6, 9: novum est, non dico inusitatum, verum omnino inauditum, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36; cf. id. Vatin. 14, 33; and, novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, id. Leg. 1, 1: insignis quaedam, inaudita, nova magnitudo animi, id. Sest. 39, 85: incredibilis atque inaudita gravitas, id. Balb. 5, 13; so, modus et inauditus et incredibilis, Quint. 7, 6, 11.—**II.** *Unheard* (with his defence), *without a hearing* (so only post-Aug.): inauditus et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77; cf., inauditos et innoxios relegavit, Suet. Claud. 38; so id. Galb. 14; Vit. 14; Just. 22, 2 *fin.*

ĭnaugŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inauguro, a consecration; hence, transf.] *A beginning* (a post-class. word): Tert. adv. Valent. 11.

ĭnaugŭrāto, *adv.*, v. inauguro.

ĭnaugŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [in-auguro] *To consult the divining birds, to practice augury, to divine*: per sacram viam augures ex arce profecti solent inaugurare, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15, § 47: impetritum, inauguratum 'st: quovis admittunt aves, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 11: Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6, 4:—agedum divine inaugura fierine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. 1, 36, 4.—Hence, **b.** Inaugurato, *adv.* (lit., *abl. abs.*). *After consulting the birds*: id quia inaugurato Romulus fecerat, Liv. 1, 36, 3; so, consecrare locum, id. 1, 44, 4.—**II.** Transf., *To give a certain sanctity to* a place or (official) person *by ceremony of consulting the flight of birds, to consecrate, inaugurate, install*: locum, Liv. 3, 20, 6; so, VRBEM (Romulus) Calend. Praenest. ap. Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 386:—cur non inaugurare? Sume diem; vide, qui te inauguret, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: augur in locum ejus inauguratus est filius, Liv. 30, 26, 10; so, aliquem flaminem, id. 27, 8, 4.—**B.** Transf.: coena et poculis magnis inauguratur (dux latronum), App. M. 7, p. 191.

ĭnaurātor, ōris, *m.* [inauro] *A gilder* (a post-class. word), Firmic. 4, 15; Inscr Orell. *no.* 4201.

(* **ĭnaurātūra,** ae, *f. A gilding*, Frontin.)

1. ĭnaurātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from inauro.

* **2. ĭnaurātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-auratus] *Not gilded, not ornamented with gold*: inauratae atque illautae mulieris, Titin. in Charis. p. 181 P.

ĭnaures, ĭum, *f.* [in-auris] *Ear-drops, ear-rings, ornaments for the ear*: Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 17; so Plin. 9, 55, 81; 32, 2, 7 cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 31.

ĭnaurĭo, īre, *v. a.* [id.] *To give hearing to, to cause to hear* (a post-class. word) surdos (Christus), Lact. Epit. 45.

inauris, is, v. inaures.

* **ĭnaurītus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-auritus] *Without ears*: animalia aut inora in auritave, Gell. 7, 6, 1 (*al.* inauditave).

ĭnauro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [in-auro] *To cover* or *overlay with gold, to gild* (quite class.; most freq. in the *Part. perf.*): **I.** Lit.: tegulas aereas, Plin. 33, 3, 18, so Vitr. 7, 8: inaurata statua, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 21, 50; so, columna extrinsecus inaurata, id. Div. 1, 24, 48; and, Romulus (* *i. e.* statua Romuli) inauratus, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: palla inaurata, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: vestis, *i. e. inwrought with gold*, Ov. M. fac. 18.—**II.** Transf., *To gild*, i. e. *to*

make rich: puto, te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: ut te Confestim liquidus fortunae rivus inauret, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9.—Hence

*ĭnaurātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Golden:* omni patagio inauratior pavo, Tert. Pall. 3 *init.*

ĭnauspĭcāto, *adv.*, v. the follg. art.

ĭnauspĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-auspicatus] **I.** *At which no auspices were taken, without auspices:* lex, Liv. 7, 6, *ad fin.* —Hence, **B.** Inauspicato, *adv.* (lit., *abl. abs.*), *Without consulting the auspices:* quod inauspicato pomoerium transgressus esset (Ti. Gracchus), Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33.—**II.** (acc. to auspicatus, *no.* b, δ) *Of bad omen, unlucky, inauspicious* (so only post-Aug.): inauspicatarum animantium vice, Plin. 18, 1, 1; so, nomen, id. 3, 23, 26: exemplum, id. 7, 16, 15: garrulitas (cornicis), id. 10, 12, 14: bibente conviva mensam tolli inauspicatissimum judicatur, id. 28, 2, 5.

ĭnausus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-ausus] *Not ventured, unattempted* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ne quid inausum Aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, Virg. A. 8, 205; so, nefas, Val. Fl. 1, 807:—quid enim per hosce dies inausum intemeratumve vobis? Tac. A. 1, 42; so, sciat animus nihil inausum esse fortunae, Sen. Ep. 91 *med.*

***ĭnāversĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-aversus] *That can not be turned aside, unalterable:* aeternitas (*c. c.* immobilis and insolubilis), App. Trism. p. 100 (*al.* inaversabilis and inversibilis).

inb., v. imb.

incaedŭus (written inciduus, Stat. Th. 6, 90), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-caeduus] *Not cut* or *felled, uncut, unhewn* (poet. and in post-class. prose): lucus, Ov. F. 2, 435: silva, id. Am. 3, 1, 1; Stat. Th. 6, 90: intonsi montes, silvosi, incaedui, Serv. Virg. E. 5, 63.

‡ **incaelatus,** ἀτόρνευτος, ἄγλυφος, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **incalanto,** invocanto, Fest. p. 114 [in-calo].

‡ **incalationes,** invocationes, Fest. p. 107.

‡ **incalative,** vocative, Fest. p. 114.

***incalcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-calcatus] *Untrodden:* humus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 16, 110.

incălesco, lui, 3. *v. inch. n.* [in-calesco] *To grow warm* or *hot, to glow* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: incalescente sole, Liv. 22, 6, 9: anni tempore jam incalescente, Col. 2, 4, 1: incaluerant vino, Liv. 1, 57, 8; cf., incaluit vis illa mali (*i. e.* veneni), Ov. M. 9, 161: quis nostro curvum te funere vidit? Atram quis lacrimis incaluisse togam? qs. *to glow with burning tears*, Prop. 4, 7, 28.—**II.** Trop., *To glow, kindle* with passion (esp. love): ergo ubi vaticinos concepit mente furores Incaluitque deo, Ov. M. 2, 641: vidit et incaluit pelagi deus, id. ib. 2, 574; so id. ib. 3, 371; id. Her. 11, 25: acres Incaluere animi (equorum), id. Met. 2, 87; id. Pont. 3, 4, 30.

incalfăcĭo, ĕre, *v. a.* [in-calfacio] *To warm, to heat* (a poet. word): culmos Titan incalfacit, Ov. F. 4, 919: cultros (hostia), id. Met. 15, 735.

incallĭde, *adv.*, v. incallidus, *ad fin.*

incallĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-callidus] *Unskillful, incapable, simple, stupid:* servus non incallidus, *i. e. shrewd, knowing*, Cic. Clu. 16, 47; so, non incallidi homines, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: incallidus alioqui et facilis juventa, Tac. A. 3, 8: judex formae, *i. e. incompetent*, Sabin. Her. 3, 55; cf., fuit in jure non incallidus, Capit. Macrin. 13.—*Adv.:* in his tribus generibus non incallide tergiversantur, *not unskillfully*, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 118; so (*c. c.* inargute), Gell. 12, 13, 19.

incallo, are, *v. a.* [in-callum] *To render callous* (late Lat.): carnem indurat et incallat, Veg. Vet. 2, 27.

incandesco, dŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [incandesco] *To become warm* or *hot, to glow, to kindle* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): volat illud (plumbum) et incandescit eundo, Ov. M. 2, 728: vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ara, id. ib. 12, 12: (tempestas) totoque auctumni incanduit aestu, Virg. G. 3, 479: pars magna terrarum alto pulvere incanduit, Plin. Pan. 30, 3.—**II.** Trop.: aetas suo tempore incanduit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16.

incandĭdo, are, *v. a.* [in-candido] *To make white, to cleanse* (eccl. Lat.): maculas, Firm. de Err. relig. 28.

‡ **incandidus** ἀλεύκαντος, Gloss. Phil.

incānesco, nui, 3. *v. inch. n.* [in-canesco] *To become white, to turn quite gray* or *hoary* (a poet. word): tortaque remigio spumis incanuit unda, Catull. 63, 13: ornusque incanuit albo Flore piri, Virg. G. 2, 71: gelu magnoque incanuit imbre Caucasus, Val. Fl. 6, 611: quum pigra incanuit aetas, Sil. 3, 328.

incantāmentum, i, *n.* [incanto] *A charm, incantation* (a post-Aug. word): valeantne aliquid verba et incantamenta carminum, Plin. 28, 2, 3. Cf. follg. art.

incantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An enchanting, enchantment* (a post-class. word): magicae, Firm. Math. 5, 5: incantationum vires, Tert. Hab. mul. 2. Cf. preced. art.

incantātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An enchanter, wizard* (a post-class. word): Tert. Idol. 9.

incanto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [in-canto] ***I.** *To sing* somewhere: passer incantans sepiculae (*i. e.* in sepicula), App. M. 8, p. 210.—**II.** In partic., *To say over, mutter*, or *chant a magic formula* against some one: QVI MALVM CARMEN INCANTASSET, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *To consecrate with charms* or *spells:* incantata vincula (*love-knots*), Hor. S. 1, 8, 49.—**2.** *To bewitch, enchant:* quaesisti, quod mihi emolumentum fuerit incantandi (*sc.* illam)? App. Apol. p. 305: incantata mulier, id. ib. p. 305.

incānus, a, um, *adj.* [in-canus] *Quite gray, hoary* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): homo crispus incanus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 37: mentum, Virg. G. 3, 311; so, barba, Col. 8, 2, 9: caput, Suet. Dom. 20. Poet.: secula, *hoary centuries*, Catull. 95, 6.

incăpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-capio] *Incomprehensible* (late Lat.): deus, Arrian. ap. Aug. Ep. 174; cf., "incapabilis ἀχώρητος," Gloss. Philox.

incăpax, ācis, *adj.* [2. in-capax] *Incapable* (a post-class. word): sacramenti, Prud. στεφ. 10, 588: aedes incapax solvi, *indissoluble, indestructible*, id. ib. 348.

incăpistro, avi, 1. *v. a.* [in-capistro] *To halter* or *muzzle;* trop., *to fetter, entangle:* aliquem malis erroribus, App. M. 11, p. 266.

incassum, v. cassus, *no.* I. 2.

incaste, v. incestus, *ad fin.*

***incastīgātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-castigatus] *Unpunished, unreproved:* nec me dimittes incastigatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 45.

incaute, *adv.*, v. incautus, *ad fin.*

incautēla, ae, *f.* [incautus] *Want of foresight, incautiousness* (late Lat.): Salvian. Gub. D. 6 *med.*

incautus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-cautus] *Incautious, heedless, improvident, inconsiderate* (quite class.): ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Caes. B. G. 6, 30, 2; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: Trebonius oppressus est ab hoste incautus, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; id. Planc. 22, 53; id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: minime incautus patronus, id. Brut. 70, 246: ab secundis rebus incauti. Liv. 5, 44, 6: incautus ad credendum pavor, id. 9, 12, 8.—*Comp.:* incautior fuissem, nisi, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 1: inventa incautior, Liv. 30, 13, 14.—*Sup.:* incautissimus quia credulus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.—(β) With a follg. *ab*, or the *gen.:* incautus a fraude, Liv. 40, 5, 5:—incautus sui, Stat. Th. 6, 766.

II. Pass., *Not guarded against* or *that can not be guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain, dangerous* (so not in ante-Aug. prose): quibus incautum scelus avorsabile quomque est, Lucr. 6, 390; cf., sic est incautum quicquid habetur amor, Prop. 2, 4, 14: quod neglexeris incautum atque apertum habes, Liv. 25, 38, 14: iter hostibus incautum, Tac. A. 1, 50: sub ictu incauto, Sil. 2, 99: nebrae, Luc. 5, 500.

Adv., incaute, *Incautiously, inconsiderately:* adhuc stulte omnia et incaute, Cic. Att. 7, 10: incaute atque inconsulte pugnare, Liv. 7, 15, 9:—quod paulo incautius custodias in muro dispositas videbat, Caes. B. G. 7, 27, 1: incautius sequi, id. B. C. 3, 24, 2; so, subit murum, Liv. 21, 7, 10: potes apparatius coenare apud multos: nusquam hilarius, simplicius, incautius, *more at ease*, Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 4:—ut se ipsos incautissime proderent, Aug. de Mor. Manich. *fin.*

‡ **incavillatĭo** per despectum irrisio, Fest. p. 107.

***incăvo,** are, *v. a.* [in-cavo] *To hollow out, make hollow:* aliquid, Col. 4, 25, 2.

incēdo, essi, essum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [incedo] *To go, step*, or *march along* at a measured pace (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: tenero et molli ingressu suspendimus gradum: non ambulamus, sed incedimus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31: incedere per vias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 71; cf., socios per ipsos, Virg. A. 5, 188: viâ, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 32: tota in urbe, Ov. F. 6, 653: quacumque incederet, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: quam teter incedebat, quam truculentus. id. Sest. 8, 19: incessit deinde, qua duxit praedae spes, victor exercitus, Liv. 8, 36, 9: etiam si pedes incedat, memorabilem fore, id. 28, 9, 15: servi pedibus liberi non nisi equis incedunt, (* *i. e. walk . . . ride*), Just. 41, 3; cf., incedunt pueri pariterque ante ora parentum Frenatis lucent in equis, Virg. A. 5, 553: a foro domum, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 6: sessum impransum incedere, id. Poen. prol. 10: qui huc incedit, id. Most. 1, 3, 152; cf., undique nuncii incedunt, qui afferrent, *etc.*, Tac. A. 11; 32:—ut ovans praeda onustus incederem, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 146; so, quem modo decoratum ovantemque victoria incedentem vidistis, Liv. 1, 16, 10; and id. 2, 6, 7: claro honore, Lucr. 3, 76: omnibus laetitiis, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 2: incedunt per ora vestra magnifici, Sall. J. 31, 10: ego quae divum incedo regina, *who walk majestic as, who am*, Virg. A. 1, 46; cf. Prop. 2, 2, 6; and, matrona incedit census induta nepotum, id. 3, 13, 11; so, utque per urbem Incedat donis conspicienda meis, Tib. 2, 3, 52.—(β) *c. acc.:* incedunt moestos locos, Tac. A. 1, 61.

B. In partic., in milit. lang.: *To move forward, advance, march:* barbari in perculsos Romanos acrius incedere, Sall. J. 101, 7; so, in erumpentes, Liv. 9, 21: cohortes paullatim incedere jubet, Sall. C. 60, 1: munito agmine incedere, id. Jug. 46, 6: agmen reliquum incedere coepit, Liv. 21, 33, 1: segnius Hispanorum signa incedebant, id. 28, 14, 18: Sabini usque ad portas urbis populantes incessere, id. 2, 63, 7: propius incedentes, Tac. A. 4, 47.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen. (so exceedingly seldom): malitiae lenonis contra incedam, *will encounter*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 31: facilius ad inventionem animus incedet si, *etc.*, *will proceed to*, Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 45 Orell. *N. cr.:* incessit itineri et proelio, *went forward prepared to march or fight*, Tac. A. 1, 51.

B. In partic., of inanim. and abstr. subjects, *To come to, happen to, befall, attack, seize* one; *to approach, arrive, appear, occur* (so perh. not in Cic.): (*a*) With *in c. acc.* (so extremely seldom): nova nunc religio in te istaec incessit, Ter. And. 4, 3, 15.—(β) *c. dat.* (so most freq.): exercitui omni tantus incessit ex incommodo dolor, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 74, 1: mulieres, quibus belli timor insolitus incesserat, *etc.*, Sall. C. 31, 3 Kritz *N. cr.* gravior cura patribus incessit, Liv. 4, 57, 10: incedebat enim deterrimo cuique licentia, Tac. A. 3, 36: cupido incessit animo, Curt. 7, 11: si sterilitas annorum incessit hominibus, Col. 2, 10, 1.—(γ) *c. acc.:* ipsum ingens cupido incesserat Tarenti potiundi, Liv. 24, 13, 5: timor patres incessit, ne, *etc.*, id. 1, 17, 4: indignatio hostes incessit, id. 3, 60: stupor omnes et admiratio incessit, Just. 22, 6.—(δ) *Abs.*, postquam tenebrae incedebant. Tac. A. 15, 37; cf., ubi crepusculum incesserit, Col. 11, 1, 18; and, ubi tempestas incessit, id. 12, 2, 5; so, frigora, id. 12, 52, 12: siccitates, id. 5, 9, 11: lascivia atque superbia incessere, Sall. J. 41, 3: ubi Romam legati venere, tanta commutatio incessit, uti, *etc.*, id. ib. 13, 7: religio deinde incessit, vitio eos creatos, Liv. 8, 17, 4: ubi pro modestia ac pudore ambitio et vis incedebat, Tac. A. 3, 26: haud invito imperatore ea fieri occultus rumor incedebat, *went abroad, spread about*, id. ib. 2, 55 *fin.*

‡**incelatus** ἄκρυπτος, Gloss. Philox.

incĕlĕber, bris, bre, *adj.* [2. in-celeber] *Not celebrated, not known to fame* (a post-Aug. word): vallis, Sil. 8, 379: advocatus, Gell. 1, 22, 6: libri, id. 5, 14, 2.

incĕlĕbrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-celebratus] *Not made known, not spread abroad* (a post-Aug. word): Tac. A. 6, 7 *fin.*

***incendĕfăcĭo,** fēci, 3. *v. a.* [incendo-facio] *To set on fire:* carraginem, Treb. Claud. 8.

***incendĭālis,** e, *adj.* [incendium] *Of* or *belonging to fires, fire-:* tunica, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 18.

incendĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Causing a conflagration, setting on fire, fire-:* avis, *fire-bird*, Plin. 10, 13, 17: oleum, Veg. Mil. 4, 8; 18: tela, Amm. 20, 11.—**II.** Subst., incendiarius, ii, *m.*, *An incendiary*, Tac. A. 15, 67; Suet. Vit. 17.

incendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Burning, hot* (a post-class. word): folia gustu, App. Herb. 58: solis fervor incendiosior, Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

incendĭum, ii, *n.* [incendo] *A burning, fire, conflagration:* **I.** Lit. (freq. and quite class.; equally common in the sing. and plur.): incendium facere, *to set fire to*, Cic. Parad. 4, 2, 31; so Caes. B. G. 5, 19 *fin.*: excitare, restinguere, Cic. Mur. 25, 51 (v. under *no.* II.): in ipso urbis incendio, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3: frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt, id. B. G. 7, 55; 8: omnia incendiis vastare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25, 1; cf., nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: si incendium in arce fuerit, Quint. 7, 7, 4: si janua tenebitur incendio, id. 2, 13, 16: cunctos qui proelio superfuerant, incendium hausit, Tac. H. 4, 60 *fin.*: et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 85; cf. Virg. A. 5, 680.

B. Transf.: **1.** In gen., *Fire, burning, heat* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): siderum, Plin. 2, 68, 68: Auster Africae incendia cum serenitate affert, id. 18, 33, 76: Aetna nocturnis mirus incendiis, id. 3, 8, 14: stomachi, Lucr. 4, 873.

2. Concr., *A fire-brand, torch* (poet.): Virg. A. 9, 71; Ov. M. 14, 539.

II. Trop., *Fire, flame, heat, glow, vehemence* (so quite class.; a favorite trope of Cic.): si quod esset in suas fortunas incendium excitatum, id se non aqua sed ruina restincturum, Cic. Mur. 25, 51 *fin.*; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 1: miseriarum, id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: invidiae incendio conflagrare, id. Cat. 1, 11, 29; so, incendio alieni judicii conflagrare, Liv. 39, 6, 4: res cogit, huic tanto incendio succurrere omnes, qui, *etc.*, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5: populare, Liv. 22, 40, 3: annonae, *a raising of the price of corn*, Manil. 4, 168; Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 4.—Of the *fire* of passion: ita mihi in pectore atque in corde facit amor incendium, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 3: cupiditatum incendiis inflammatus, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 70: restinctis jam animorum incendiis, id. Or. 8, 27: incendium oratione concitare, id. de Or. 2, 47, 197: abstruso pectus ejus flagravit incendio (*i. e.* dolore), Vellei. 2, 130, 4: militaris tumultus, id. 2, 125, 4: aliae Satyris incendia mitia praebent, *to enkindle, inflame*, Ov. F. 1, 411; so, movere, id. A. A. 2, 301.

incendo, di, sum, 3. (archaic form of the *perf. conj.*: "INCENSIT incenderit, sicut INCEPSIT inceperit," Fest. p. 107 Müll.), *v. a.* [in-candeo; cf., accendo and succendo] *To set fire to, to kindle, burn* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: cupas taeda ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 2; so, tus et odores, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, 77; cf., odores, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: lychnos, Virg. A. 1, 727: oppida sua omnia, vicos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 2; so, aedificia vicosque, id. ib. 6, 6, 1: tabularium, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: Capitolium, Sall. C. 47, 2: naves omnes, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3; cf., classem inflammari incendique jussit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 35, 91: urbem, id. Cat. 3, 4, 10; cf. Liv. 9, 9, 6; and, quod primo incendendum Avaricum censuerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 3, 2: agros, Virg. G. 1, 84: vepres, id. ib. 1, 271: aras votis, id. Aen. 3, 279; cf., altaria, id. ib. 8, 285: quum ipse circumsessus paene incenderere, *wast consumed*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33, 85: diem, *to make hot*, Luc. 4, 68; cf., profuit incensos aestus avertere, *i. e. burning hot, glowing*, Virg. G. 3, 459; and, igne et tenuibus lignis fornacem incendemus, *i. e. will heat, warm*, Col. 12, 19, 3.—Abs.: nec incendit nisi ignis, Quint. 6, 2, 28.

B. Transf., *To make bright* or *shining, to brighten, illumine:* ejusdem (solis) incensa radiis luna, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87; so Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 41: maculosus et auro Squamam incendebat fulgor, Virg. A. 5, 88: vivis digitos incendere gemmis, *to make brilliant*, i. e. *to adorn*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 134.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To kindle, inflame, set on fire; to fire, rouse, incite, excite; to irritate, incense* (so esp. freq. in the pass.): ut mihi non solum tu incendere judicem, sed ipse ardere videaris, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188: iidem hominem perustum etiamnum gloria volunt incendere, id. Fam. 13, 15, 2: me ita vel cepit vel incendit, ut cuperem, *etc.*, id. ib. 5, 12, 1: aliquem morando, Sall. J. 25, 10; aliquem querelis, Virg. A. 4, 360: Tyndariden incendit amor, Val. Fl. 6, 207: plebem largiundo atque pollicitando, Sall. C. 38, 1: juventutem ad facinora, id. ib. 13, 4: bonorum animos, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 1; so, animum cupidum inopiâ, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 126: cupiditatem alicujus, Cic. Fam. 15, 21, 1: odia improborum in nos, id. Att. 9, 1, 3: tum pudor incendit vires et conscia virtus, *inflames*, Virg. A. 5, 455: illam incendentem luctus, id. ib. 9, 500: clamore incendunt coelum, qs. *set on fire with*, i. e. *fill with*, id. ib. 10, 895; so, regiam repentino luctu, Just. 38, 8 *fin.*:—nimis sermone hujus ira incendor, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 67; cf., incendor ira, esse ausam facere haec te injussu meo, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 47: hisce ego illam dictis ita tibi incensam dabo, ut, *etc.*, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 81: amore sum incensus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, 18: (mulier) incensa odio pristino, id. Cluent. 64, 181: incendor quotidie magis non desiderio solum sed etiam incredibili fama virtutum admirabilium, id. Or. 10, 33; incensus studio, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: iratus iste vehementer Sthenio et incensus hospitium renunciat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 36, 89: omnes incenduntur ad studia gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 19, 44; and, imperator incensus ad rem publicam bene gerendam, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: Caesar ab eo (Crasso) in me esset incensus, id. Fam. 1, 9, 9: nulla mens est tam ad comprehendendam vim oratoris parata, quae possit incendi, nisi inflammatus ipse ad eam et ardens accesseris, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190 *fin.*: inimicitiis incensa contentio, id. Opt. gen. or. 7, 22: incensus calcaribus equus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48, 5.—Abs.: loquarne? incendam; taceam? instigem, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 9: dumque petit petitur pariterque incendit et ardet, Ov. M. 3, 425.

* **B.** *To enhance, raise:* annonam (*the price of corn*), *to produce a dearness* or *scarcity* (shortly before, excandefaciebant), Var. R. R. 3, 2, 16.

* **C.** *To destroy, ruin:* si istuc conare ... tuum incendes genus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 49.—Hence

*incense, *adv.* (acc. to *no.* II. A) *Hotly, vehemently:* odium in Verrem incense atque acriter atque inflammanter facit, Gell. 10, 3, 13 (*Lion.:* impense).

incense, *adv.*, v. incendo, *ad fin.*

incensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incendo] *A setting on fire, burning* (rare, but quite class.): Capitolii, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9: incensione urbem liberavi, id. Sull. 11, 33: turis, Arn. 7, 234.

incensor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who kindles* or *sets fire to* (a post-class. word): messium, Claud. Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 9; Paul. Sent. 5, 20: specularum, *i. e. who kindles beacons*, App. de Mundo, p. 69.—* **II.** Trop., *An inciter, instigator:* turbarum, Amm. 31, 9.

incensum, i, *n.* [id.] *Incense:* incenso imposito, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 639; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 12; and, "INCENSUM ϑυμίαμα," Gloss. Philox.

1. incensus, a, um, *Part.*, from incendo.

2. incensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-census] *Not estimated, not assessed, unregistered;* said of one who has not given in an account of himself and his property to the censor: hominem incensum vendere, Cic. Caecin. 34, 99: populus, Liv. 4, 8, 3: lex de incensis lata, id. 1, 44, 1.

incentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incino] *A blowing* of an instrument (a post-class. word): incentiones tibiarum, Gell. 4, 13, 3.—**II.** *A charm, enchantment*, plur., id. 16, 11, 2.

incentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That strikes up, sets the tune* (an ante- and post-class. word): tibia, *the treble flute* (*opp.* succentia, that plays the accompaniment), Var. R. R. 1, 2, 15.—**B.** Transf., *Superior:* vita pastorum (*opp.* succentiva vita agricolarum), Var. R. R. 1, 2, 16.—**II.** Trop., *That provokes* or *incites:* lues, Prud. Hamart. 250.—Hence, **B.** Subst., incentivum, i, *n.*, *An incentive:* peccaminis, Prud. Apoth. 929: vitiorum, Hier Ep. 52, 3.

incentor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who sets the tune* or *begins to sing, a precentor, singer* (a post-classical word): carminis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 32: incentore canam Phoebo Musisque magistris, Avien. Perieg. 895.—**II.** Trop., *An inciter, exciter:* igneus turbarum, Amm. 15, 1: civilis belli, Oros. 5, 19: rebellionis totius, id. 6, 11.

‡**inceps,** deinceps, Fest. p. 107.

inceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incipio] *A beginning, undertaking, attempt* (very rare, but quite class.): tam praeclari operis, Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 119: inceptio est amentium, non amantium, Ter. And. 1, 3, 13.

incepto, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To begin, undertake, attempt* (an ante- and post-class. word): facinus facere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 23; so, loqui, id. Trin. 4, 3, 23; and, canere, Gell. 1, 11, 3: quo iter inceptas? Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 28: quid inceptas? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1.

***inceptor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A beginner* of a thing: o mearum voluptatum omnium inventor, inceptor, perfector! Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 4.

inceptum, i, v. incipio, *ad fin.*

1. inceptus, a, um, *Part.*, from incipio.

2. inceptus, ūs, *m.* [incipio] *A beginning, undertaking* (extremely rare): inceptus heriles, Val. Fl. 6, 124.

incernĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [incerno] *A sieve, searce:* Cato R. R. 13, 1; Lucil. in Non. 88, 26.—**II.** As a lit. transl. of the Gr. τηλία (lit., sieve; then), *A square stand on which the Greek flour-dealers set out flour*, etc., *for sale*, Plin. 8, 44, 69.

incerno, ĕre, *v. a.* [in-cerno] *To sift upon* a thing, *to cover* or *bestrew with sifting; to sift, scatter with a sieve:* eo terram cribro incernito, Cato R. R. 48, 2; so, cribro terram, Col. 5, 6, 6: super fricaturam incernatur marmor, Vitr. 7, 1.

incēro, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [in-cero] *To smear* or *cover over with wax:* canaliculum, Cels. 8, 8.—Poet.: genua deorum, *i. e. to make vows to the gods* (lit., to attach to the knees of the images of the gods little waxen tablets, on which the vows are inscribed), Juv. 10, 55; so, lapides (religio), Prud. Ham. 404.

incerte, *adv.*, v. incertus, *ad fin.*

1. incerto, *adv.*, v. incertus, *ad fin.*

2. incerto, are, *v. a.* [incertus] *To render doubtful* or *uncertain* (ante- and post-class.): longa dies meum incertat animum, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 18; App. M. 11, p. 265: singultu lacrimoso sermonem incertans, *i. e. making indistinct, inaudible*, id. ib. 5, p. 164: sed ne incertet dictio quam rem expedi, Pac. in Non. 123, 30.

incertus, a. um (archaic *gen. plur.*, incertum, Pac. in Non. 495, 27), *adj.* [2. in certus; hence, acc. to certus],

I. Object., of things whose (external or internal) qualities are not firmly established: *Uncertain, unsettled, unreliable, not fast, not firm* (quite class.): amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic. Lael. 17, 64; cf., spe incerta certum mihi laborem sustuli, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 9; and id. And. 2, 3, 16: nuptiae, id. And. 5, 1, 11: aetas (puerilis) maxime lubrica atque incerta, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 52, 137: itinera, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 *fin.*: dominatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: status, id. ib. 1, 26: sedes, Sall. C. 6, 1: comarum Anulus incerta non bene fixus acu, *not fast*, Mart. 2, 66, 2: colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines, *i. e. disheveled*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 1: per incertam lunam sub luce maligna, *i. e. not clearly visible, dim*, Virg. A. 6, 270; so, soles, id. ib. 3, 203: securis, *i. e. that did not strike with a sure blow*, id. ib. 2, 224: vultus, *unsteady, uneasy*, Sall. J. 106, 2: ille vitam suam ad incertissimam spem reservavit, Cic. Sest. 22, 50.—In the neuter used adverbially by the poets: incertum vigilans, Ov. Her. 10, 9; Stat. Th. 5, 212.

II. Subject., as respects one's perceptions or convictions, *Not firmly established, uncertain, undetermined, doubtful, dubious* (so most freq. in prose and poetry): nihil est incertius vulgo, Cic. Mur. 17, 36: casus, id. Or. 28, 98: ut alia certa, alia incerta esse dicunt, id. Off. 2, 2, 7; cf., est igitur ridiculum, quod est dubium, id relinquere incertum, id. Mur. 32, 68; and, incerta atque dubia, Plin. 17, 1, 1 *fin.*: ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 *fin.*; so, eventus reliqui temporis, Cic. Quint. 26, 83: exitus pugnarum, id. Mil. 21, 56: adulterium, Quint. 7, 2, 52: auctor, id. 5, 11, 41.—(β) With a follg. *relative-clause*: moriendum enim certe est, et id incertum, an hoc ipso die, Cic. Sen. 20, 74; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 27; and, (*Gallus*) avem, an gentem, an nomen, an fortunam corporis significet, incertum est, id. 7, 9, 2: confessus est quidem sed incertum, utrum quia verum erat, an quia, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 5: neque plane occultati humilitate arborum et tamen incerti, quidnam esset, Sall. J. 49, 5 Kritz; cf., Italicos incertos socii an hostes essent, Liv. 30, 35, 9:—multi annantes navibus incerto prae tenebris, quid aut peterent aut vitarent, foede interierunt, Liv. 28, 36, 12.

2. In the neuter abs., incertum, i, *An uncertainty*: quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 69: ne cujus incerti vanique auctor esset, Liv. 4, 13, 9: incerta maris et tempestatum, Tac. A. 3, 54: incerta fortunae experiri, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 4: incerta belli, Liv. 30, 2:—bona, fortunae possessionesque omnium in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76; cf. id. ib. 13, 38:—Minucius praefectus annonae in incertum creatus, *for an indefinite time*, Liv. 4, 13, 7:—postremo fugere an manere tutius foret, in incerto erat, Sall. J. 38, 5: Allobroges diu in incerto habuere, quidnam consilii caperent, id. Cat. 41, 1; cf. id. Jug. 46, 8: imperia ducum in incerto reliquerat, Tac. H. 2, 33 *fin.*

B. Transf., of a person who is in a state of uncertainty respecting any thing, *Uncertain, in uncertainty, hesitating, doubtful*: nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; so, varius incertusque agitabat, Sall. J. 74, 1; Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 3: ego certe me incerto scio hoc daturum nemini homini, id. Asin. 2, 4, 60.—(β) With a follg. *relative-clause*: quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic. Att. 1, 9, 1: incerti ignarique, quid potissimum facerent, Sall. J. 67, 1: incertus, quonam modo aciem instrueret, id. ib. 101, 2: incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur, Virg. A. 3, 7: incertus, Geniumne loci famulumne parentis Esse putet, id. ib. 5, 95: faber, incertus scamnum faceretne Priapum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 2.—(γ) *c. gen.* (so not in Cic.): incertusque meae paene salutis eram, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 4; so, incertus sententiae, Liv. 4, 57, 3: veri, id. 4, 23, 3: ultionis, Tac. A. 2, 75: sui, Stat. Th. 5, 525: naves incertae locorum, Auct. B. Afr. 7:—mox incertus animi, fesso corpore, *etc.*, Tac. A. 6, 46.

Adv., in two forms, incerte and incerto (both ante-class.), *Uncertainly, dubiously*: incerte errat animus, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10, 12; so, vagat exsul, Pac. in Non. 467, 25 (*Merc.* incerta):—ubi Habitet dum, incerto scio, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 69; so, incerto scio, id. Pseud. 4, 2, 7: incerto autumno, id. Epid. 4, 1, 18.

incessābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-cesso] *Unceasing, incessant* (a post-class. word): labor, Mart. Cap. 1, 14; so Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 6.—*Adv.*, Mart. Cap. 9, 303; Hier. Ep. 64.

incessābĭlĭter, *adv. Incessantly*; v. the preced. art. *ad fin.*

incessanter, *adv.* [2. in-cesso] *Incessantly* (a post-class. word): inhaerere, Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 10 *fin.*: legebat auctores antiquos, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *med.*

incesso, cessīvi *or* cessi, 3. *v. a.* [incedo] *To fall upon, assault, assail, attack* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: quae (pars corporis) quum jaculis saxisque incesseretur, Liv. 8, 24, 15; cf., infestis digitis ora et oculos, Suet. Calig. 25; id. Claud. 8: feras argenteis vasis incessivere tum primum noxii, Plin. 33, 3, 16: telorum lapidumque jactu, Ov. M. 13, 566: jaculis et voce superba Tecta incessentem, Stat. Th. 11, 361; Sil. 1, 473.—Abs.: saevis telis, Ov. M. 14, 402: stercore et coeno, Suet. Vit. 17.—**II.** Trop., *To attack, assault*, esp. with words, *to reprove, reproach, accuse*: reges dictis protervis, Ov. M. 13, 232; so, aliquem verbis amaris, Sil. 11, 209; cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31: aliquem conviciis, Suet. Tib. 11; id. Ner. 35: adversarios maledictis, id. ib. 23: senatum diris exsecrationibus, id. Claud. 12: Sallustium noto epigrammate, Quint. 8, 3, 29: juvenes objurgatione justa, Gell. 1, 2, 6: nomen hominis acerba cavillatione, Suet. Tib. 57, et al.: aliquem bello, Stat. S. 1, 4, 76; so, aliquem poenis, id. Theb. 1, 245: aliquem criminibus, *i. e. to accuse him*, Tac. H. 2, 23: aliquem occultis suspicionibus, id. ib. 3, 65: aliquem ut tumidiorem, Quint. 12, 10, 12; so, aliquem ut impium erga parentes, Suet. Rhet. 6; and, nomen ut argumentum morum incessit, Quint. 5, 10, 31; cf., aliquem tamquam superbe saeveque egisset, Tac. H. 3, 77: sermonem cum risu aliquos incessentem, Quint. 6, 3, 21: si aut nationes totae aut ordines incessantur, id. 6, 3, 35: paucitatem, conspirationem, vilitatem, gratiam, id. 5, 7, 23: ne incesse moras, Stat. Th. 11, 390.

incessus, ūs, *m.* [incedo] *A going, walking, pace, gait*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (quite class.): status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, vultus, oculi, manuum motus teneant illud decorum, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128; cf. id. Or. 18, 59; so, citus modo, modo tardus, Sall. C. 15, 8: fractus, *effeminate, unmanly*, Quint. 5, 9, 14; cf., in incessu mollior, Ov. A. A. 3, 306: incessus Seplasia dignus, Cic. Pis. 11, 24: erectus, Tac. H. 1, 53: omnibus animalibus certus et uniusmodi incessus est, Plin. 10, 38, 54: et vera incessu patuit dea, Virg. A. 1, 405: incessum fingere, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77; id. Coel. 20, 49.—In the plur.: Ov. M. 11, 636.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to incedo, *no.* I. B), *A hostile irruption, invasion* (extremely seldom): Parthorum, Tac. A. 12, 50: primo incessu solvit obsidium, id. ib. 4, 24.—* **II.** Transf., concr., *An entrance, approach*: incessus claudere, Tac. A. 6, 33.

inceste, *adv.*, v. incestus, *ad fin.*

* **incestĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [incestus-facio] *That defiles himself, that commits a bad action*: nefandus, incestificus, exsecrabilis, Sen. Phoen. 223.

incesto, avi, 1. *v. a.* [incestus] *To pollute, defile* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): totamque incestat funere classem, Virg. A. 6, 150; so, aras, Stat. S. 5, 5, 4: diem (Furiae), id. Theb. 11, 120; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 267.—**II.** In partic., *To dishonor, defile* with lust: puellam, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 136; so, filiam, Tac. A. 6, 19: se, Suet. Tib. 43.

incestum, i, v. 1. incestus, *no.* II, B.

1. incestus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-castus] *Unclean* (in a moral and religious sense), *impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal* (as an adj. mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** In gen.: quum verborum contumeliis optimum virum incesto ore lacerasset, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: saepe Diespiter Neglectus incesto addidit integrum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 30: catervae Incestarum avium, *that feed on corpses*, Stat. Th. 9, 27:—profana illic omnia, quae apud nos sacra: rursum concessa apud illos, quae apud nos incesta, Tac. H. 5, 4: an triste bidental Moverit incestus, *impious*, Hor. A. P. 472.

II. In partic., *Unchaste, lewd*: Ilion Fatalis incestusque judex ... vertit In pulverem, *i. e. Paris*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 19; called also, praedo, Stat. Ach. 1, 45: princeps, Plin. Pan. 52, 3: amores, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 23; Tac. A. 12, 4: nuptiae, id. ib. 11, 25 *fin.*; cf., conjugia, Suet. Claud. 26: noctes, Plin. Pan. 63, 7: voces, Ov. Tr. 2. 503; so, pellicere aliquem incesto sermone, Liv. 8, 28, 3.—Hence,

B. Subst., incestum, i, *n.*, *Unchastity, lewdness*; esp. as a violation of religious laws, *incest* (so quite class.): INCESTUM PONTIFICES SUPREMO SUPPLICIO SANCIUNTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: concubuit cum viro ... fecit igitur incestum, id. Inv. 1, 40, 73; so, committere, Quint. 4, 2, 88; Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 39: ex incesto, quod Augustus cum Julia filia admisisset, Suet. Calig. 23; cf., incesti cum sorore reus, id. Ner. 5; so, cum filia commissum, Quint. 5, 10, 19: incesto liberatus, Cic. Pis. 39, 95: incesti damnata, Quint. 7, 8, 3.—In the plur.: Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: super sororum incesta, Suet. Calig. 36; id. Dom. 8.

Adv., inceste (also written incaste, Sen. Contr. 2, 13): **1.** In gen., *Impurely, sinfully*: Lucr. 1, 99: facere sacrificium Dianae, Liv. 1, 45, 6.—**2.** In partic., *Unchastely*: ideo aquam adduxi, ut ea tu inceste uterere? Cic. Coel. 14, 34; so, libidinatum, Suet. Ner. 28:—agit incestius res suas, Arn. 5, 170.

2. incestus, ūs, *m.* [1. incestus, *no.* II.] *Unchastity, incest* (a Ciceron. word): quaestio de incestu, Cic. Mil. 22, 59; id. Brut. 32, 122.

inchăraxo, are, *v. a.* [in-charaxo] *To scratch into, to open by scratching* (late Lat.): avem, Apic. 6, 5.

inchŏāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [inchoo] *First principles, rudiments, elements* (a post-class. word), Mart. Cap. 3, 93; 5, 139; 6, 189.

inchŏātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A beginning* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 120; de Genes. in Manich. 1, 14.

inchŏātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Beginning, denoting a beginning, inchoative*; in gram., verba, Charis. p. 223 P.; Diom. p. 333 ib.; Prisc. p. 824 ib., et saep.

inchŏātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A beginner of any thing* (a post-class. word): mortis (Cain), Prud. Ham. 27 *praef.*

inchŏo (in old MSS. also written incoho; cf. Mai. Cic. Rep. 1, 35; 3, 2; Front. p. 154 ed. Rom.; Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 363; perh. on account of a derivation of the word from cohum = chaos; cf. Diom. p. 361 P.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*

I. *Act.*, *To lay the foundation of* a thing, *to begin, commence* a thing (* *opp.* absolvere, perficere) (quite class.).

A. In gen.: (*a*) *c. acc.*: ut Phidias potest a primo instituere signum idque perficere, potest ab alio inchoatum accipere et absolvere, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 34; cf., ut nemo pictor esset inventus, qui Coae Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles inchoatam reliquisset, absolveret, id. Off. 3, 2, 9; and id. ib. 3, 7, 33: statuam, Quint. 2, 1, 12: res in animis nostris, Cic. Leg. 1. 16, 44: quas res nos in consulatu nostro gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit, id. Arch. 11, 28: philosophiam multis locis inchoasti, id. Acad. 1, 3, 9: quod mihi nuper in Tusculano inchoasti de oratoribus, id. Brut. 5, 20: quod hic liber inchoat, Quint. 3, 1, 2: hanc materiam, id. 4 praef. § 5: abrupto, quem inchoaverat sermone, id. 4, 3, 13: *esse videatur* octonarium inchoat, id. 9, 4, 73: referamus nos igitur ad eum, quem volumus inchoandum et eloquentia informandum, Cic Or. 9, 33: Favonius ver inchoans, Plin. 16, 25, 39: inchoandae vindemiae dies, id. 11, 14, 14: pulcherrimum facinus, Curt. 6, 7: tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, *i. e. begins to sacrifice*, Virg. A. 6, 252: reges plures inchoantur, ne desint, *are chosen*, Plin. 11, 16, 16.—(β) *c. inf.*: quam si mens fieri proponit et inchoat ipsa, Lucr. 3, 184; so Luc. 10, 174; Pall. Dec. 2.

B. In partic., pregn. in the *Part. perf.*, inchoatus, a, um, *Only begun* (*opp.* to finished, completed), *unfinished, incomplete, imperfect* (Ciceron.): quae adolescentulis nobis ex commentariolis nostris inchoata ac rudia exciderunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5 cognitio manca atque inchoata, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: inchoatum quiddam et confusum, id. Rep. 3, 2: rem tam praeclaram inchoatam relinquere, id. N. D. 1, 20, 56; cf. id. Rep. 1, 35: perfecta anteponuntur inchoatis, id. Top. 18, 69; cf., hoc inchoati cujusdam officii est, non perfecti, id. Fin. 4, 6, 15.

II. *Neut., To begin, commence, take a beginning:* **A.** In gen. (post-class.): moris est, ut munus hujusmodi a proficiscentibus inchoat, Symm. Ep. 7, 75: inchoante mense, Pall. Febr. 25, 20 and 33.

* **B.** In partic., like infit, *To begin to speak:* post longa silentia rursus Inchoat Ismene, Stat. Th. 8, 623.

incĭbo, are, *v. a.* [in-cibo] *To provide with food, to feed* (late Lat.): Schol. Juv. 10, 231.

* **incĭcur,** ŏris, *adj.* [2. in-cicur] *Not tame, wild:* "*incicorem* immansuetum et ferum. Pacuvius: reprime incicorem iracundiam," Fest. s. h. v. p. 108 Müll.

1. incĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, 3. (*perf.* scanned incīdĕrunt, Lucr. 6, 1174) *v. n.* [in-cado] *To fall into* or *upon* a thing, *to fall* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: constr. with *in c. acc.;* less freq. with *other prepp.*, with the *dat.*, or *abs.:* (*a*) With *in c. acc.:* in foveam, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: saxum in crura ejus incidit, id. Fat. 3, 6; Lucr. 6, 145; cf. id. 296: in segetem flamma, *falls*, Virg. A. 2, 305: pestilentia in urbem, Liv. 27, 23 *fin.:* ut incideret luna tum in eam metam, quum sol e regione, *etc.*, *entered*, Cic. Rep. 1, 14 *fin.*—(*β*) With *other prepositions:* incidit ictus Ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus, Virg. A. 12, 926: (turris) super agmina late incidit, id. ib. 2, 467.—(*γ*) *c. dat.:* lymphis putealibus, Lucr. 6, 1174: caput incidit arae, Ov. M. 5, 104: capitibus, Liv. 21, 10, 10: ultimis Romanis, id. 28, 13, 9: jacenti, Stat. Th. 5, 233: modo serius incidis (sol) undis, *sink*, Ov. M. 4, 198.

B. In partic., *To fall upon, come upon unexpectedly, fall in with* a person or thing: in aliquem incurrere atque incidere, Cic. Planc. 7, 17; so, quum hic in me incidit, id. ib. 41, 99; and, C. Valerius Procillus, quum in fuga catenis vinctus traheretur, in ipsum Caesarem incidit, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 5: in insidias, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3; cf., in quos (milites), si qui ex acie fugerint, de improviso incidant, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: in manus alicujus, id. Cluent. 7, 21: in vituperatores, id. Fam. 7, 3, 6; id. ib. 6, 1, 25: inter catervas armatorum, Liv. 25, 39: qui (oculi) quocumque inciderunt, Cic. Mil. 1, 1:—sane homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, id. Verr. 2, 2, 74, 182.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To fall into* any condition; *to fall upon, befall, happen:* in morbum, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 4; so, in febriculam, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.:* in furorem et insaniam, Cic. Pis. 20, 46:—tantus terror incidit ejus exercitui, *fell upon*, Caes. B. C. 3, 13, 2; cf., ut nihil incidisset postea civitati mali, quod, *etc.*, *happened*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To fall upon* accidentally; *to come* or *occur to* one's mind; *to fall out, happen:* quod in id rei publicae tempus non incideris, sed veneris—judicio enim tuo, non casu in ipsum discrimen rerum contulisti tribunatum tuum—profecto vides, quanta vis, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2: non consulto, sed casu in eorum mentionem incidi, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 50; so id. Lael. 1, 3; cf., fortuito in sermonem alicujus incidere, id. de Or. 1, 24, 111; so id. Lael. 1, 2; and, in varios sermones, id. Att. 16, 2, 4: quum in eam memoriam et recordationem nuper ex sermone quodam incidissemus, id. Brut. 2, 9: ut si in hujusmodi amicitias ignari casu aliquo inciderint, id. Lael. 12, 42; so, quodsi quis etiam a culpa vacuus in amicitiam ejus inciderat, Sall. C. 14, 4: in honoris contentionem incidere, Cic. Lael. 10, 34; so, in imperiorum, honorum, gloriae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 8, 26: ne ipse incidat in Diodorum, docet, *etc.*, *i. e. fall in with, coincide* or *agree with*, id. Fat. 8, 15; id. Fam. 5, 8, 3: sapiens appeteret aliquid, quodcumque in mentem incideret et quodcumque tamquam occurreret, *come into his mind*, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43; cf. Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 5; so, volet, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 75: redeunti, ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio, id. And. 2, 2, 22; so id. ib. 3, 2, 21; and, tanta nunc suspicio de me incidit, id. Ad. 4, 4, 5: dicam, verum, ut aliud ex alio incidit, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 37: nihil te effugiet atque omne, quod erit in re occurret atque incidet, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 147: potantibus his apud Sex. Tarquinium incidit de uxoribus mentio, Liv. 1, 57, 6.

2. *To fall upon, happen in* a certain time: quorum aetas in eorum tempora, quos nominavi, incidit, Cic. Or. 12, 39; cf. id. Fam. 5, 15, 8: facies me, in quem diem Romana incidant mysteria certiorem, id. Att. 6, 1, 26: quum in Calendas Januarias Compitaliorum dies incidisset, id. Pis. 4, 8: quae (bella) in ejus aetatem gravissima inciderunt, Quint. 12, 11, 16; id. 6, 5, 4.

3. *To fall out, happen, occur:* cogitares, et in nostra civitate et in ceteris multis fortissimis atque optimis viris injustis judiciis tales casus incidisse, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3; cf., si casus inciderit, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 6: incidunt saepe tempora quum, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 10, 31: eorum ipsorum, quae honesta sunt, potest incidere saepe contentio et comparatio, id. ib. 1, 43, 152; so, potest incidere quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 19: verbum si quod minus usitatum incidat, id. 2, 5, 4: in magnis quoque auctoribus incidunt aliqua vitiosa, id. 10, 2, 15; id. 11, 1, 70; Cels. 5, 27, 3: ea accidisse non quia haec facta sunt, arbitror; verum haec ideo facta, quia incasura erant illa, Plin. 2, 27, 27:—si quando ita incidat, Quint. 2, 5, 5; cf., forte ita incidit, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 26, 23, 2; and, forte ita inciderat, ne, *etc.*, id. 1, 46, 5: incidit per id tempus, ut, *etc.*, Auct. B. Afr. 1.

incīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [in-caedo] *To cut into, cut through, cut open, cut up* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, Caes. B. G. 2, 17, 4; so, arbores, Plin. 12, 14, 30; 32; 12, 25, 54; cf., palmes inciditur in medullam, Plin. 14, 9, 11: venam, *i. e. to open*, id. 29, 6, 58; Cels. 2, 8; Tac. A. 16, 19; cf., incisi nervi, Plin. 11, 37, 88: circa vulnus scalpello, Cels. 5, 27, 3: pinnas, *to clip*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5; so, vites falce, Virg. E. 3, 11: pulmo incisus, *cut up, divided*, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85; cf., eupatoria foliis per ambitum incisis, *i. e. notched, indented*, Plin. 5, 6, 29: nos linum incidimus, legimus, *cut through, cut*, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10; so, funem, Virg. A. 3, 667: corpora mortuorum, *i. e. to dissect*, Cels. Praef.; so, nocentes homines vivos, id. ib.: si rectum limitem rupti torrentibus pontes inciderint, *cut through, broken through*, Quint. 2, 13, 16: squamisque incisus adaestuat amnis, Stat. Th. 5, 517:—non incisa notis marmora publicis, *i. e. engraved*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13; so, tabula … his ferme incisa literis fuit, Liv. 6, 29 *fin.*

B. Transf.: **1.** *To cut in, engrave, inscribe* on any thing; usually constr. with *in c. abl.;* less freq. with *in c. acc.*, the *dat.*, or *abs.:* quod ita erit gestum, lex erit, et in aes incidi jubebitis credo illa legitima: CONSVLES POPVLVM IVRE ROGAVERVNT, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 26; so, leges in aes incisae, Liv. 3, 57 *fin.:*—id non modo tum scripserunt, verum etiam in aere incisum nobis tradiderunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65; cf., foedus in columna aenea incisum et perscriptum, id. Balb. 23, 53; and id. Verr. 2, 2, 63, 154; so, in qua basi grandibus literis P. Africani nomen erat incisum, id. ib. 2, 4, 34, 74: nomina in tabula incisa, id. Fam. 13, 36, 1: notum est carmen incisum in sepulcro, id. de Sen. 17, 61; so id. Pis. 29, 72; id. Fontei. 14, 31: incidens literas in fago recenti, Plin. 16, 9, 14:—verba ceris, Ov. M. 9, 529; so, amores arboribus, Virg. E. 10, 53: fastos marmoreo parieti, Suet. Gramm. 17: nomen non trabibus aut saxis, Plin. Pan. 54, 7:—incidebantur jam domi leges, Cic. Mil. 32, 87: sine delectu morum quisquis incisus est, *inscribed, registered*, Sen. Ben. 4, 28.

2. *To make by cutting, to cut* (poet.): ferroque incidit acuto Perpetuos dentes et serrae repperit usum, Ov. M. 8, 245: novas incide faces, tibi ducitur uxor, Virg. E. 8, 29.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To break off, interrupt, put an end to:* poëma ad Caesarem, quod institueram, incidi, *have broken off, stopped*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 11: inciditur omnis jam deliberatio, si intelligitur non posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 82, 336; cf. Liv. 32, 37, 5; and, tandem haec singultu verba incidente profatur, Stat. Th. 9, 884: novas lites, Virg. E. 9, 14: ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36: vocis genus crebro incidens, *i. e. broken, interrupted*, Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 217.

B. *To cut off, cut short, take away, remove:* media, *to cut short*, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 47: Tarquinius spe omni reditus incisa exsulatum Tusculum abiit, *cut off*, Liv. 2, 15 *fin.;* so, spe incisa, id. 3, 58, 6; cf. id. 44, 6, 13; and id. 44, 13, 3: tantos actus, Sil. 3, 78: ipsam, quam promimus horam casus incidit, Sen. Ep. 101: testamentum, *to annul, invalidate*, Marc. Dig. 28, 4, 3.—Hence,

A. incīsum, i, *n.* Rhetor. *t. t.* for the Gr. κόμμα, *A section* or *division* of a sentence, *a clause:* "quae nescio, cur, quum Graeci κόμματα et κῶλα nominent, nos non recte *incisa* et membra dicamus," Cic. Or. 62, 211 (for which, incisiones et membra, id. 64, 261): incisum erit sensus non expleto numero conclusus, plerisque pars membri, Quint. 9, 4, 122; cf. id. ib. 22; 32; 44; 67; 123.

* **B.** incīse, *adv.*, *In short clauses* quo pacto deceat incise membratimve dici, Cic. Or. 63, 212; cf. incisim.

incīdŭus, a, um, v. incaeduus.

inciens, entis, *adj.* [kindr. with ἔγκυος, ἐγκυμων] *Pregnant, with young:* incientes oves, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 8; so, pavones, Col. 8, 11, 8: sues, Plin. 11, 37, 84: partus incientis pecoris, Col. 7, 3, 16.

incīlis, e, *adj.* [contr. from incīdilis, from incīdo] *Cut in:* fossae, *i. e. ditches, trenches* for carrying off water, Cato R. R. 155, 1.—Far more freq., **II.** Subst., **incīle,** is, *n.*, *A ditch, trench:* incilia aperire, Cato R. R. 155, 1; so, ducere incile, Ulp. Dig. 43, 13, 1; App. M. 9, p. 221:—in incili omnia adhaeserunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 3.—In masc., transl.: "*inciles* διώρυγες," Gloss. Philox.

incīlo, are, *v. a.* *To rebuke, blame* (an ante-class. word): jure increpet inciletque, Lucr. 3, 976: me aliquem oratione, Pac. in Non. 125, 5; Lucil. ib. 7; spernere, incilare probris, Att. ib. 1: factum alicujus, id. ib. 3.

incinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from incingo.

‡ **incĭnĕrārĭum** muliebre ministerium (*Hair-dressing*), Charis. p. 78 P. (cf. ciniflo).

incingo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* [in-cingo, to inclose with a girdle; hence] *To gird, gird about, surround* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; espec. freq. in the *Part. perf.*): (aras) verbenis silvaque incinxit agresti, Ov. M. 7, 242: urbes turritis moenibus, id. Am. 3, 8, 47; incingi zona, Ov. Her. 9, 66: Arcadiam Peloponnesiacae gentes undique incingunt, Mel. 2, 3:—pars sese tortis serpentibus incingebant, Catull. 64, 259.—Mid.: (Tisiphone) Induitur pallam tortoque incingitur angue, Ov. M. 4, 483: nitidaque incingere lauro, *i. e. crown thyself*, id. ib. 14, 720.—In the *Part. perf.:* incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv. 8, 9, 9: (Furiae) caerulea incinctae angui incedunt, Poet. ap. Cic. Acad. 2, 28, 89: ambae (Nymphae) auro pictisque incinctae pellibus ambae, *girded*, Virg. G. 4, 342; cf., Lares, Ov. F. 2, 63, 4: incinctus tunicas mercator, id. ib. 5, 675; cf. id. Met. 13, 894; and. (fons) margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus, *inclosed*, id. ib. 3, 162.

‡ **incingŭlum,** i, *n.* [incingo] *A girdle:* "*cingulum* a cingendo, quod *incingulum*, plerumque dicitur," Non. 47, 25.

incĭno, ĕre, *v. a.* and *n.* [in-cano] *To blow* or *sound, to sing* (extremely rare; not in Cic.): **I.** *Act.:* varios incinit ore modos, Prop. 2, 22, 6: frequentamenta varia, Gell. 1, 11, 12.—**II.** *Neutr.:* si modulis lenibus tibicen incinat, Gell. 4, 13, 1.

incĭpesso, ere, v. incipisso.

incĭpio, cepi, ceptum, 3. (archaic, "INCEPSIT inceperit," Fest. p. 107) *v. a.* and *n.* [in-capio; lit., to seize upon, lay hold of; opp. to desinere, to leave off, or desistere, to desist from; hence, with the accessory idea of action] *To begin* to do something (in quite class. prose, viz. in Cic., only in the *tempp. praess.*, while coepi is used in the *tempp. perff.*); constr. usually with the inf., less freq. abs., with the acc., *ab*, or a local adverb: **I.** *Act.*: (*a*) *c. inf.*: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant vel certe timere desistant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: tinnire, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 42: bella gerere, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9: leges negligere, id. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.*: huic incipio sententiae diffidere, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: nimis cito diligere, id. Lael. 21, 78: amare aliquem, id. ib. 16, 60: fossas complere, Caes. B. G. 5, 51, 4: quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, id. ib. 6, 29, 4; cf. id. B. C. 3, 49, 1: quum primum pabuli copia esse inciperet, id. B. G. 2, 2, 2; cf., ictus erat, qua crus esse incipit, Ov. M. 6, 255; so id. ib. 8, 474; 15, 256:—male quod mulier facere incepit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, *etc.* . . . Si bene facere incepit, *etc.* (shortly afterward, occeperunt), Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12 and 14: satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim Amare, id. Rud. 2, 5, 5.—(*β*) *Abs.*: ut incipiendi ratio fuerit ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 135: cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 4, 1; and Sen. Ep. 116: dum incipimus, Quint. 11, 3, 144: dum deliberamus, quando incipiendum sit, incipere jam serum est, id. 12, 6, 3: in incipiendo, *etc.*, id. 11, 1, 6: ac statim sic rex incipit, *thus begins* (to speak), Sall. J. 109 *fin.*; cf., nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim: *Fortunam Priami*, etc., Hor. A. P. 136; so, sic incipit, with a follg. direct quotation, id. Sat. 2, 6, 79; Ov. M. 9, 281; and simply, incipit, Hor. S. 1, 9, 21: sapere aude, Incipe, *make a beginning, begin*, id. Ep. 1, 2, 41: turpe inceptu est, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 16: incipientes atque adhuc teneri (pueri), *who are beginning to learn, beginners*, Quint. 1, 2, 26; so, incipiens, id. 2, 5, 18; 2, 6, 5; 8 prooem. § 1; 3; 10, 7, 18, et al.—(*γ*) *c. acc.*: facinus audax incipit, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 1; so, facinus, Sall. C. 20, 8: pugilatum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 13: iter, id. Casin. 4, 4, 2; so, bellum (*opp.* deponere), Sall. J. 83, 1: tam prava, id. ib. 64, 2: opus, Liv. 7, 34, 13: sementem, Virg. G. 1, 230: Maenalios versus, id. Ecl. 8, 21: si id facere non potueris, quod, ut opinio mea fert, ne incipies quidem, Cic. Planc. 19, 48; so Quint. 1, 12, 5:—iter mihi incepi, Plaut. Casin. 2, 1, 16; so, tantum incepi operis, id. Men. 2, 3, 80.—Pass.: tanta incepta res est, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 31: nuptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incepta, Ter. And. 5, 1, 17; id. ib. 3, 3, 7: si inceptam oppugnationem reliquissent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 6: quia die extremum erat, proelium non inceptum, Sall. J. 21, 2: iter inceptum celerant, Virg. A. 8, 90: inceptumque decurre laborem, id. Georg. 2, 39: inceptum frustra summitte furorem, id. Aen. 12, 832: deus me vetat Inceptos iambos Ad umbilicum adducere, Hor. Epod. 14, 7: in re incipiunda ad defendendam noxiam, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 48: in contentionibus aut incipiendis aut finiendis, Quint. 11, 3, 128: a tantis princeps incipiendus erat, Ov. F. 5, 570.—(*δ*) With *ab* or an *adv. of place*: a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36 (acc. to the Gr. of Aratus, ἐκ Διὸς ἀρχώμεσθα); so Quint. 10, 1, 46: incipiamus ab iis, id. 9, 2, 6: semper ab excusatione aetatis incipientem, id. 6, 3, 76: potissimum incipiam ab ea parte, id. 3, 7, 1: optime manus a sinistra parte incipit, in dextra deponitur, id. 11, 3, 106.—Impers.: optime incipitur a longis recte aliquando a brevibus, id. 9, 4, 92.

II. *Neutr.*, *To begin to be, to begin, commence* (so rarely, but quite class.): quum ver esse coeperat . . . quum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, 27: quoties incipit sensus aut desinit, Quint. 9, 4, 67: hic annus incipit vicesimus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 3: narrationis incipit mihi initium, Ter. And. 4, 2, 26: tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris Incipit, Virg. A. 2, 269: mox Idumaea incipit et Palaestina, Plin. 5, 13, 14:—epistola, quam incipiente febricula scripseras, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 2: Menander Syracusanus incipientis juventae, Plin. 8, 5, 5: incipiente aestate, id. 27, 13, 109: trixago incipientibus hydropicis efficax, id. 24, 15, 80.—Hence

inceptum, i, *n.*, *A beginning, attempt, undertaking* (freq. in historians and poets, but not in Caes.; also rarely in Cic.): cujus ego non modo factum, sed inceptum ullum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: servetur ad imum, Qualis ab incepto processerit (carmen), *from the beginning onward*, Hor. A. P. 127: permanere in incepto, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14 *fin.*: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4, 2; cf., ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, id. ib. 7 *fin.*; so, absistere incepto, Liv. 31, 26, 5: desistere incepto, Virg. A. 1, 37: haerere in incepto, id. ib. 2, 654: peragere inceptum, id. ib. 4, 452; cf., perficere inceptum, Sall. J. 11 *fin.*: piget incepti, Virg. A. 5, 678: nunc ad inceptum redeo, Sall. J. 4 *fin.*—In the plur.: cupidus incepta patrandi, Sall. J. 70, 5: juventus Catilinae inceptis favebat, id. Cat. 17, 6; cf., inceptis annue, diva, meis, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 56; and, di nostra incepta secundent, Virg. A. 7, 259: gravia et magna professa, Hor. A. P. 14.

incĭpisso (also incipesso), ĕre, *v. a.* [incipio] *To begin* (a Plautin. word): quid hic homo tantum incipissit facere cum tantis minis? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 22: maximas nugas ineptiasque, id. ib. 3, 3, 17; so, magnam rem, id. Mil. 2, 2, 73: rationem sic, ib. 82: brevem orationem, id. Capt. 2, 1, 19.

incircumcīsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-circumcisus] *Uncircumcised* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 2; Prud. Psych. 389.

* **incircumscriptus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-circumscriptus] *Unlimited, infinite* (eccl. Lat.): dominus, Prud. Apoth. 863.

incīse, *adv.*, v. incīdo, *ad fin. no.* B.

incīsim, *adv.* [incisus, from 2. incīdo] *In short clauses* (very rare): haec quidem duo binis pedibus incisim; dein membratim, *etc.* (shortly before, *incise* membratimve), Cic. Or. 63, 213; so, incisim et membratim, id. ib. 67, 225.

incīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. incīdo] **I.** Rhetor. *t. t.*, *An incision*, i. e. *a division, member, clause* of a sentence, Gr. *κόμμα*: de eorum (circuituum) particulis et tamquam incisionibus disserendum est, Cic. Or. 61, 206: in incisionibus et in membris, id. ib. 64, 216. Cf., incisum under 2. incido, *ad fin. no.* A.—**II.** Grammat. *t. t.*, *A caesura*, Diom. p. 496 P.—**III.** *A griping*: interiorum, Veg. Vet. 1, 39.

incīsum, i, v. 2. incīdo, *ad fin. no.* A.

incīsūra, ae, *f.* [2. incīdo] *A cutting into, incision, incisure* (a post-Aug. word), Col. 12, 54, 1; Plin. 11, 39, 94.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *A natural incision, indentation*; as in the palm of the hand, the bodies of insects, in leaves, *etc.*, Plin. 11, 52, 114; 11, 1, 1; 15, 11, 11; 26, 8, 29.—**B.** In painting, *A division between the light and shade*, Plin. 33, 13, 57.

1. incīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. incīdo.

* **2. incīsus,** ūs, *m.* [2. incīdo] *An incision*: Plin. 16, 12, 23.

‡ **incitabilis** *παροξυντικός*, Gloss. Philox.

* **incĭtābŭlum,** i, *n.* [incito] *An incentive, stimulus*: incitabulum ingenii virtutisque, Gell. 15, 2, 3.

incĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *An incitement, inducement, incentive*: et periculorum et laborum, * Cic. Arch. 10, 23; so, educandi, Plin. Pan. 27, 1: ad honeste moriendum, Curt. 9, 5.—In the plur.: incitamenta irarum, Tac. A. 1, 55.

incĭtāte, *adv.*, v. incito, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

incĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incito] *An inciting, incitement* in an active and passive sense (a Ciceron. word): **I.** Act., *An inciting, rousing, instigating*: languentis populi, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 35: acris et vehemens, id. ib. 2, 43, 183.—**II.** Pass., *Violent motion, rapidity, vehemence, ardor, energy*: * **A.** Lit.: qui (sol) tanta incitatione fertur, ut, celeritas ejus quanta sit, ne cogitari quidem possit, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 82.—**B.** Trop.: est quaedam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata omnibus, quae studio pugnae incenditur, * Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 3: mentis, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 89: sic evolavit oratio, ut ejus vim atque incitationem aspexerim, id. de Or. 1 35, 161.

incĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An inciter, instigator* (a post-class. word): Fauni vaticinantium incitatores, Front. Eloqu. *med.*; Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 67: male sanus, Amm. 28, 1.

incĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [incitator] *She that incites* or *instigates* (eccl. Lat.): incitatrix ad vitia, Arn. 2, 64: libidinum (opulentia), Lact. Ira D. 23: licentiae, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 34.

1. incĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from incito.

* **2. incĭtātus,** ūs, *m.* [incito] *Rapid motion*: assiduo mundi incitatu, Plin. 2, 45, 45.

‡ **incitega** machinula, in qua constituebatur in convivio vini amphora, de qua subinde deferrentur vina, Fest. p. 107 [mutilated from ἐγγυθήκη or ἀγγοθήκη; v. Müll. *N. cr.*].

incĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [in-cito] *To set in rapid motion, to hasten, urge forward*; and with se, *to put one's self in rapid motion, to haste* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: vehementius equos incitare, Caes. B. C. 2, 41, 4: pavor incitat artus, Lucr. 3, 744: saxa per pronum, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 555, 1: hastas, Val. Fl. 1, 409: stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: naves longas remis, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 1; cf., lintres magno sonitu remorum incitatae, id. ib. 7, 60, 4; so, navigio remis incitato, id. ib. 3, 14, 6:—alii ex castris sese incitant, *sally out*, id. B. C. 2, 14, 3; cf., quum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, *had rushed in*, id. B. G. 3, 12, 1; and with this cf., quo major vis aquae se incitavisset, id. ib. 4, 17, 7:—duabus ex partibus sese (naves) in eam (navem) incitaverant, id. B. C. 2, 6, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 24, 3.—Proverb., incitare currentem, *to spur a willing horse*, i. e. *to urge a person who does not need urging*, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 19; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16; v. curro.

B. In partic., *To cause to grow larger*, i. e. *to augment, increase, to promote the growth of* (so not ante-Aug.; cf. excito, *no.* I. B): (Enipeus amnis) hibernis incitatus pluviis, *swollen*, Liv. 44, 8, 6: frequentibus fossuris terra permiscetur, ut incitari vitis possit, Col. 4, 22, 3; so id. 4, 33 *fin.*; 3, 21, 7.

II. Trop., *To incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on*: **A.** In gen.: aliquem imitandi cupiditate, Cic. Brut. 92 317: quibus (causis) mentes aut incitantur aut reflectuntur, id. de Or. 1, 32, 53; so, animos, *opp.* sedare, id. Or. 19, 63: ipsum ingenium diligentia etiam ex tarditate incitat, id. ib. 2, 35, 147: quorum studio legendi meum scribendi studium in dies incitatur, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: quamquam ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, id. de Or. 3, 60, 226: stultas cogitationes, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10, 4:—quoniam ad hanc voluntatem ipsius naturae stimulis incitamur, Cic. Rep. 1, 2 *fin.*; cf., juvenes ad studium et ad laborem, id. de Or. 1, 61, 262; and, aliquem ad servandum genus hominum, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: multa Caesarem ad id bellum incitabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 10, 1; so, aliquem ad bellum atque arma, Liv. 1, 27, 3: aliquem ad amplissimam spem, Suet. Caes. 7: cujus voluptatis avidae libidines temere et effrenate ad potiundum incitarentur, Cic. de Sen. 12, 39.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To inspire*: nam terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat, naturae Sibyllam, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: mente incitati, id. Acad. 2, 5, 14; Catull. 63, 93.

2. In a bad sense, *To excite, arouse, stir up*: neque enim desunt, qui istos in me atque in optimum quemque incitent, Cic. Fl. 28, 66; cf. id. Fam. 12, 2, 1; and, et consules senatum in tribunum et tribunus populum in consules incitabat, Liv. 4, 2, 1; so id. 8, 33, 1: opifices facile contra vos incitabuntur, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 144 (shortly before, *concitentur*); so Hirt. B. G. 8, 35 *fin.*: milites nostri pristini diei perfidia incitati, Caes. B. G. 4, 14, 3: civitas ob eam rem incitata, id. ib. 1, 4: judices, Quint. 6, 4, 10.

2. (acc. to *no.* I. B) *To augment, increase, enhance*: consuetudo exercitatioque et intelligendi prudentiam acuit et eloquendi celeritatem incitat, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90; so, coelibum poenas, Tac. A. 3, 25.—Hence

incĭtātus, a, um, *Pa.* (set in rapid motion; hence) *Swiftly running, flowing, sailing, flying*, etc.; in gen., *rapid, swift:* **A.** Lit.: imperator equo incitato se in hostes immittens, *at full speed*, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; so, equo incitato, Caes. B. G. 4, 12 *fin.* (for which, also, *citato* equo; v. cito): milites cursu incitato in summo colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur, *advancing rapidly*, id. ib. 2, 26, 3; cf. in the follg. *no.* B: mundi incitatissima conversio, Cic. Rep. 6, 18 (shortly before, conversio *concitatior*).—**B.** Trop.: cursus in oratione incitatior, Cic. Or. 59, 201; cf. so of speech, Herodotus sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit: Thucydides incitatior fertur, id. ib. 12, 39.

Adv., incĭtāte, (according to *no.* B) Of speech, *Quickly, rapidly, violently:* fluit incitatius, Cic. Or. 63, 212: quod incitatius feratur (locutio), id. ib. 20, 67.

1. incĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [in-citus] *Set in rapid motion, rapid, swift, violent* (a poet. word): venti vis incita, Lucr. 1, 272: inciti atque alacres Delphini, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 35, 89: hasta, Virg. A. 12, 492: silex, Sil. 1, 491: incita longis Porticibus conjux fugit, Val. Fl. 1, 728.

2. incĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-citus, unmoved; hence] Of a chess-man that can not be moved, *Immovable:* "(calculi) qui moveri omnino non possunt, *incitos* dicunt. Unde et egentes homines *inciti* vocantur, quibus spes ultra procedendi nulla restat," Isid. Orig. 18, 67. Used only in the ante- and post-class. authors in the transf. phrase, ad incita *or* ad incitas (*i. e.* calces) aliquem redigere, deducere, redire, *etc.*, *to bring to a stand-still, reduce to extremity:* *Sy.* Profecto ad incitas lenonem rediget, si eas abduxerit. *Mi.* Quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 85; id. Trin. 2, 4, 136: villicum corrupit, ad incita redegit, Lucil. in Non. 123, 27: illud ad incita quum redit atque internecionem, id. ib. 25: Epirotae ad incitas, intolerandi tributi mole depressi, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 9: ad extremas incitas deducti, App. M. 3, p. 229 ed. Oud.

incīvīlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-civilis] *Unmannerly, impolite, uncivil;* hence, also, *unreasonable, unjust* (a post-class. word): homo ferus et incivilis ingenii, Eutr. 9, 27; so, saevi atque inciviles animi, Aur. Vict. Caes. 22: verba, Gell. 10, 6, 3: poenae, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9; so, factum, id. ib. 50, 13, 3; cf. Paul. ib. 23, 2, 67.—*Adv.*, incīvīlĭter, *Without civility, uncourteously:* aliquem tractare, App. M. 7, p. 495 Oud.; so, extorta (bona), Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 23: instituti novi rivi, id. ib. 50, 13, 2.—*Comp.:* praefecturam egit aliquanto incivilius et violentius, Suet. Tit. 6; Flor. 1, 26.

incīvīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incivilis] *Uncourteousness, incivility* (post-class. and very rare): per incivilitatem militis, Amm. 18, 2.

incīvīlĭter, *adv.*, v. incivilis, *ad fin.*

inclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inclamo] *A calling out, exclaiming against* one (a post-class. word): imprecationis et comminationis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41.

* **inclāmĭto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To call out* or *exclaim against* one; hence, *to abuse, scold:* inclamitor quasi servus, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 46.

inclāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [in-clamo] *To cry out to, to call upon*, in a good or bad sense; *to call upon* for assistance, *to invoke; to call out* or *exclaim against, to abuse, scold:* **I.** In a good sense (quite class.): comitem suum inclamavit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: Fulvium Taurea nomine inclamavit, Liv. 26, 15, 11: delphinus inclamatus a puero, Plin. 9, 8, 8: nomen alicujus, Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 124.—Abs.: ita te para, ut, si inclamaro, advoles, *call out*, Cic. Att. 2, 18 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 20, 5: nemo inclamavit patronorum, id. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*; quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint. 11, 3, 172.—**II.** In a bad sense (so mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; perh. not in Cic.): "*inclamare* conviciis et maledictis insectari," Fest. p. 108: nolito acriter Eum inclamare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 111; so, aliquem, id. Mil. 4, 2, 44; Stich. 2, 2, 4; Truc. 3, 2, 4:—dum Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis, uti opem ferant fratri, Liv. 1, 25, 9; so, timidae puellae, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 45:—in aliquem, *to cry out aloud*, Gell. 5, 9 *fin.*; so, contra aliquem voce quam maxima, Aur. Vict. Epit. 12 *fin.*; cf., "quo tu turpissime," magna Inclamat voce, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76.

inclāresco, rŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [in-claresco] *To become famous* or *celebrated* (a post Aug. word): docendi genere maxime inclaruit, Suet. Gramm. 17; cf. ib. 18; so Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 130: in auro caelando, id. 33, 12, 55: quae artes pluribus incaluere exemplis, id. 7, 37, 38.

inclārus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-clarus] *Obscure* (late Lat. and extremely rare): fides, Symm. Ep. 3, 4.

inclēmens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-clemens] *Unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe* (as an adj. perh. not ante-Aug., and very rare): increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv. 8, 32, 13: signifer, Sil. 8, 440:—verbo inclementiori appellari, Liv. 9, 34, 23:—inclementissimus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10.—*Adv.*, inclēmenter, *Rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely:* in aliquem dicere, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 110; so, dicere, id. Pseud. 1, 1, 25: loqui alicui, id. Poen. 5, 5, 44: censuit, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35: si quis est, qui dictum in se inclementius existimabit esse, Ter. Eun. prol. 4; Liv. 3, 48, 4.

inclēmenter, *adv.*, v. inclemens, *ad fin.*

inclēmentĭa, ae, *f.* [inclemens] *Unmercifulness, rigor, harshness, roughness, severity* (poet. and in post-class. prose): divum inclementia, divum Has evertit opes, Virg. A. 2, 602:—durae mortis, id. Georg. 3, 68; so, gravis fati, Stat. S. 1, 4, 50: maris, Claud. B. G. 210: coeli, Just. 9, 2: dirae formae (Plutonis), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 82.

* **inclīnābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [inclino] *That readily leans to* any thing, *inclinable;* trop.: in pravum inclinabiles animi, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*

* **inclīnāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.] in gramm. lang., *The formative termination* of a word: inclinamentum hujuscemodi verborum, ut *vinosus, mulierosus, numosus*, signat copiam quandam immodicam rei, Nigid. in Gell. 4, 9, 2.

inclīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A leaning, bending, inclining* to one side (quite class., esp. in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: (corporis) ingressus, cursus, accubitio, inclinatio, sessio, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94; so, corporis, Quint. 1, 11, 16: fortis ac virilis laterum, id. ib. 18: incumbentis in mulierculam Verris, id. 11, 3, 90: alternâ egerunt scobem, Plin. 16, 43, 83: merso navigio inclinatione lateris unius, id. 8, 51, 77.—In the plur.: variis trepidantium inclinationibus, Tac. H. 2, 35; Plin. 37, 10, 58.

B. In partic., coeli, a transl. of the Gr. κλίμα, *The inclination* or *slope* of the earth from the equator to the pole, *a parallel of latitude, clime*, Vitr. 1, 1; Gell. 14, 1, 8; for which, mundi, Vitr. 6, 1.

II. Trop., *An inclination, tendency:* **A.** In gen.: inclinatio ad meliorem spem, Cic. Sest. 31, 67: crudelitas est inclinatio animi ad asperiora, Sen. Clem. 2, 4 *med.:* alii (loci communes) ad totius causae inclinationem (faciunt), Quint. 5, 13, 57.

B. In partic., *Inclination, bias, favor:* voluntatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 129; cf., voluntatum, id. Mur. 26, 53: judicum ad aliquem, Quint. 6, 1, 20: principum inclinatio in hos, offensio in illos, Tac. A. 4, 20: utendum ea inclinatione Caesar ratus, id. ib. 1, 28; so, senatus, id. ib. 2, 38: animorum, Liv. 44, 31, 1: in aliquem, Tac. H. 2, 92.

C. Transf.: **1.** (qs., a leaning or bending out of its former position; hence) *An alteration, change:* jactatio corporis, inclinatio vocis, Cic. Brut. 43, 158: communium temporum, Cic. Balb. 26, 58: an ignoratis, populi Romani vectigalia perlevi saepe momento fortunae inclinatione temporis pendere? id. Agr. 2, 29, 80; cf. id. Phil. 5, 10, 26; and, hoc amplius Theophrastus (scripsit), quae essent in re publica rerum inclinationes et momenta temporum, id. Fin. 5, 4, 11; so too, inclinationes temporum atque momenta, id. Fam 6, 10, 5; cf. also id. Planc. 39, 94.

2. In the old gramm. lang., *The formation, derivation* of a word: Var. L. L. 9, 1, 126, § 1.

1. inclīnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from inclino.

* **2. inclīnātus,** ūs, *m.* [inclino] In gramm. lang., *The formation, derivation* of a word: Gell. 3, 12, 3.

1. inclīnis, e, *adj.* [in-clino] *Bending, bowing* (post-Aug. and very rare): Val. Fl. 4, 307: inclinis atque humilis, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 3 *fin.*

* **2. inclīnis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-clino] *Unbending, unalterable:* Manil. 1, 596.

in-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [CLINO, clinatus] **I.** *Act., To lean, bend, incline* a thing in any direction; *to bend down, bow* a thing: **A.** Lit.: **1.** In gen. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): genua arenis, Ov. M. 11, 355: rector maris omnes Inclinavit aquas ad avarae litora Trojae, id. ib. 11, 208: inclinato in dextrum capite, Quint. 11, 3, 119; so id. ib. 69: inclinata utrolibet cervix, id. 1, 11, 9: pollice intus inclinato, id. 11, 3, 99: arbor Inclinat varias pondere nigra comas, Mart. 1, 77, 8: sic super Actaeas agilis Cyllenius arces Inclinat cursus, Ov. M. 2, 721: at mihi non oculos quisquam inclinavit euntes, *i. e. closed my sinking eyes*, Prop. 4, 7, 23:—prius sol meridie se inclinavit, quam, *etc.*, Liv. 9, 32, 6; cf., inclinato in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 7.—Mid.: inclinari ad judicem (*opp.* reclinari ad suos, Quint. 11, 3, 132:) terra inclinatur retroque recellit, *bends down, bows*, Lucr. 6, 572.

2. In partic.: **a.** In milit. lang., *To cause to fall back* or *give way:* ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, Liv. 1, 12, 3: tum inclinari rem in fugam apparuit, id. 7, 33, 7. Cf. under *no.* II.—**b.** In an obscene sense, *To lie down, stretch out* for copulation: jam inclinabo me cum liberta tua, Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 7: Juv. 10, 224; so, ipsos maritos, id. 9, 26.

3. Transf., of color, *To incline to:* colore ad aurum inclinato, Plin. 15, 11, 10: coloris in luteum inclinati, id. 24, 15, 86.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen., *To turn* or *incline* a person or thing in any direction: se ad Stoicos, Cic. Fin. 3, 3, 10: culpam in aliquem, Liv. 5, 8, 12: quo se fortuna, eodem etiam favor hominum inclinat, Just. 5, 1 *fin.:* judicem inclinat miseratio, *moves*, Quint. 4, 1, 14: haec animum inclinant, ut credam, *etc.*, Liv. 29, 33, 10.—Mid.: quamquam inclinari opes ad Sabinos, rege inde sumpto videbantur, Liv. 1, 18, 5.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To change, alter* from the previous condition, and esp. for the worse, *to bring down, abase, cause to decline:* se fortuna inclinaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52, 3; ut me paululum inclinari timore viderunt, sic impulerunt, *to give way, yield*, Cic. Att. 3, 13, 2: eloquentiam, Quint. 10, 1, 80.

b. In gramm. lang., *To form* or *inflect* a word by a change of termination (post-class.): (*vinosus* aut *vitiosus*) a vocabulis, non a verbo inclinata sunt, Gell. 3, 12, 3; so id. 4, 9, 12; 18, 5, 9: *partim* hoc in loco adverbium est, neque in casus inclinatur, id. 10, 13, 1.

II. *Neut.* (i. q. acc. to *no.* I., se), *To bend, incline, decline.*

A. Lit. (so rarely, and not in Cic.): paullum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr. 2, 243: sol inclinat, Juv. 3, 316; hence also, inclinare meridiem sentis, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 5.

2. In partic., in milit. lang., *To yield, give way:* ita conflixerunt, ut aliquandiu in neutram partem inclinarent acies, Liv. 7, 33, 7: in fugam, id. 34, 28 *fin.*

B. Trop., *To incline to, be favorably disposed toward* any thing (so also in Cic.).: si se dant et sua sponte quo impellimus, inclinant et propendent, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187; so, inclinare ad voluptatem audientium, Quint. 2, 10, 10; and, in stirpem regiam inclinavere studiis, Curt. 10, 7: amicus dulcis, Quum mea compenset vitiis bona, pluribus hisce . . . inclinet, Hor.

S. 1, 3, 71: quum sententia senatus inclinaret ad pacem et foedus faciendum cum Pyrrho, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16; so, multorum eo inclinabant sententiae, ut tempus pugnae differretur, Liv. 27, 46, 7; and, inclinavit sententia, suum in Thessaliam agmen demittere, id. 32, 13, 5: ut belli causa dictatorem creatum arbitrer, inclinat animus, Liv. 7, 9, 5.

2. In partic., *To change, alter* from its former condition (very rarely): inclinant jam fata ducum, *change*, Luc. 3, 752.—Hence

inclīnātus, a, um, *Pa.*: **A.** *Bent down, sunken*; of the voice, *low, deep*: vox, Cic. Or. 17, 56; cf., inclinata ululantique voce more Asiatico canere, id. ib. 8, 27.—**B.** *Inclined, disposed, prone* to any thing: plebs ante inclinatior ad Poenos fuerat, Liv. 23, 46, 3: ipsius imperatoris animus ad pacem inclinatior erat, id. 34, 33, 9; Tac. H. 1, 81.—**C.** *Sunken, fallen, deteriorated:* ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem desciscere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1.—In the *neutr. plur.*, subst.: rerum inclinata ferre, *i. e. troubles, misfortunes*, Sil. 6, 119.

inclĭtus, a, um, v. inclutus, *ad init.*

inclūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [in-cludo] *To shut up, confine, keep in* (quite class.); constr. with *in c. abl.* or *acc.*, rarely with the simple *abl.* or *dat.*

I. Lit.: habemus senatusconsultum inclusum in tabulis, tamquam in vagina reconditum, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: armatos in cella Concordiae, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: omne animal in mundo intus, id. Univ. 10: dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis, id. de Sen. 21, 77: consule in carcere incluso, id. Att. 2, 1, 8; cf. in the follg., avis inclusa in cavea, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 73; cf. in the follg., (Animus) inclusus in corpore, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: Phidias sui similem speciem inclusit in clypeo Minervae, *included, inserted*, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34:—aliquem in custodias, id. Verr. 2, 5, 55, 144; cf., aliquem in carcerem, Liv. 38, 59 *fin.*: inclusi parietibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 9; cf., aliquem carcere, Liv. 38, 60, 6; and, inclusus cavea, Ov. Ib. 521: minora castra inclusa majoribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 66, 5; cf. id. ib. 3, 67 *fin.*; so, grandes smaragdos auro, *i. e. to set*, Lucr. 4, 1123; cf., suras auro, *to sheathe*, Virg. A. 11, 488; 12, 430:—corpora furtim Includunt caeco lateri, Virg. A. 2, 19:—inclusum atque abditum latere in occulto, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21:—pars Heracleae incluserunt sese, Liv. 36, 17, 9; for which, Aetolorum utraeque manus Heracleam sese incluserunt, id. 36, 16, 5.—Poet.: huc aliena ex arbore germen Includunt, *i. e. ingraft*, Virg. G. 2, 76.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To obstruct, hinder, stop up* (so rarely, and mostly post-Aug.): dolor includit vocem, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48; so, spiritum, Plin. 11, 37, 84: lacrimas (dolor), Stat. Th. 12, 318: os alicui inserta spongia, Sen. de Ira, 3, 10.—**2.** *To bound, limit:* Asiam in duas partes Agrippa divisit: unam inclusit ab oriente Phrygia... alteram determinavit ab oriente Armenia minore, *etc.*, Plin. 5, 27, 28 *fin.*

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To include, inclose, insert* in any thing: QVA DE RE AGITVR illud, quod multis locis in jurisconsultorum includítur formulis, Cic. Brut. 79, 275:—in hujus me tu consilii societatem tamquam in equum Trojanum cum principibus includis? Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 32: quam (*opinationem*) in omnes definitiones superiores inclusimus, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 15; id. Att. 13, 19, 3:—illa quae mihi sunt inclusa medullis, id. ib. 15, 4, 3; cf. Liv. 24, 8, 7: verba versu includere, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 184: si aperias haec, quae verbo uno inclusa erant, Quint. 8, 3, 68; id. 12, 10, 66: antiquo me includere ludo quaeris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 3:—*τοποθεσίαν* quam postulas, includam orationi meae, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 5; cf. Liv. 45, 25, 3:—intus inclusum periculum est, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11.

B. In partic., with respect to time, *To close, finish, end* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sic nobis, qui nunc magnum spiramus amantes, Forsitan includet crastina fata dies, Prop. 2, 15, 54; cf. Sil. 13, 686; and, quae (tempora) semel Notis condita fastis Inclusit volucris dies, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 16; so, hujus actionem (vespera), Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 18: mellationem idibus Nov. fere, Plin. 11, 16, 15: omnes potiones aqua frigida, Cels. 1, 8 *fin.*

* **inclūsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [includo] *A shutting up, confinement:* Bibulum, cujus inclusione contentus non eras, interficere volueras, Cic. Vatin. 10, 24.

inclūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who incloses, enchases* (late Lat.): inclusores auri atque gemmarum, *setters*, Hier. in Jerem. 5, 24.

inclūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from includo.

inclŭtus (also written inclyt. and inclit.; the first syll. accented acc. to Cic. Or. 48, 159), a, um, *adj.* [1. in-clueo; cf. the Gr. κλυτὸς, from κλύω, much heard of, talked of, praised; hence] *Celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious* (ante-class. and mostly poet.; not in Cic. or Caes.): hic occasu' datu'st at Horatius inclutu' saltu..., Enn. Ann. 2, 19: Jovi opulento, incluto, supremo, *etc.*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1: inclute Memmi, Lucr. 5, 8; cf. 3, 10: Ulixes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 197; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 41: dux inclutissimus, Col. 1, 4, 2:—augusto augurio postquam incluta condita Roma 'st, Enn. Ann. 1, 116; cf., incluta bello Moenia Dardanidum, id. ib. 14, 9, and imitated in Virg. A. 2, 241: inclutissima claritudo, Cato in Gell. 3, 7, 19: judicium, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114: justitia religioque Numae Pompilii, Liv. 1, 18, 1: gloria Palamedis famâ, Virg. A. 2, 82: Sagaris fluvius ex inclutis, Plin. 6, 1, 1.—Poet. with the *gen.*: incluta leti Lucretia, Sil. 13, 821.—*Comp.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

inclўtus, a, um, v. inclutus.

incŏactus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-coactus] *Uncompelled, unconstrained, voluntary* (post-Aug. and very rare): omne honestum injussum incoactumque est, Sen. Ep. 66 *med.*: voluntas, Val. Max. 4, 7.

incoctĭlis, e, *adj.* [incoquo] * **I.** *Cooked in* any thing: "*incoctile* ἐνεψημένον," Gloss. Philox.—* **II.** Transf., subst., incoctilia, ium, *n.* (*sc.* vasa), *Vessels overlaid* or *washed with metal, tinned vessels*, Plin. 34, 17, 48.

* **incoctĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [incoquo] *A boiling in* any thing, *an incoction* (late Lat.), Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *med.*

1. incoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from incoquo.

2. incoctus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-coquo] *Uncooked, raw* (ante-class. and very rare): incoctum non expromit, bene coctum dabit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 53: caro, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15, 12.

incoenātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-coenatus] *That has not dined* or *eaten, dinnerless, hungry, fasting* (ante- and post-classical): bibat aquam mulsam, cubet incoenatus, Cato R. R. 156, 4: superi incoenati sunt et coenati inferi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 6: senex, id. Casin. 4, 2, 9; cf. the follg. art.: pridie incoenato dare medicamenta, Scrib. Comp. 140.

* **incoenis,** e. *adj.* [2. in-coena] *That has not dined, dinnerless:* senex, Plaut. Casin. 4, 1, 18 (for which, incoenatus, ib. 4, 2, 9).

* **incoeno,** are, *v. n.* [1. in-coeno] *To dine* any where: incoenante eo, Suet. Tib. 39 dub. (*al.* coenante eo).

incoeptum and **incoepto,** v. incept.

incōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-cogitabilis] **I.** *Act., Thoughtless, inconsiderate* (ante- and post-class.): nunc demum scio, me fuisse excordem, caecum, incogitabilem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 63; so Lact. 1, 8.—**II.** *Pass., Inconceivable, incomprehensible* (post-classical): immensitas efficientiae, Mart. Cap. 9, 312: dementia, Amm. 15, 3: incogitabile est, eandem esse causam, *etc.*, Frgm. Jur. civ. ed. Mai. p. 23.

incōgĭtans, antis, *adj.* [2. in-cogito] *Thoughtless, inconsiderate* (a Terentian word): ni fuissem incogitans, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 3: adeon' te esse incogitantem atque impudentem, ut? *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 2, 14.

(* **incōgĭtantĭa,** ae, *f.* [incogitans] *Thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 27.)

incōgĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-cogito] **I.** *Pass., Unconsidered, unstudied* (post-Aug.): opus, Sen. Ben. 6, 23 *med.*:—alacritas, id. Ep. 57.—**II.** *Act., Thoughtless, inconsiderate* (ante- and post-class.): animus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 3, 1: ne incogitati dicere cogerentur, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 16

* **incōgĭto,** are, *v. a.* [1. in-cogito] *To think of, contrive, design:* fraudem socio, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 122.

incognĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-cognitus] *Not examined, untried:* vestra solum legitis, vestra amatis, ceteros causa incognita condemnatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 73: res, id. Caec. 10, 29.—**II.** *Not known, unknown* (quite class.; espec. freq. in Cic.): ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 18: insperatum omnibus consilium, incognitum certe, id. Phil. 4, 1, 3: falsa aut incognita res, id. Acad. 1, 12, 45: EFFATA FATIDICORVM, id. Leg. 2, 8, 20: quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 3; so *c. dat.*, id. ib. 4, 29, 1: lex, Cic. Agr. 3, 10, 25: biduum ad recognoscendas res datum dominis, tertio incognita sub hasta veniere, *unclaimed*, Liv. 5, 16, 7: palus oculis incognita nostris, *i. e. unseen*, Ov. M. 2, 46: quum incognitum (eum) alias haberet, *did not know*, Suet. Aug. 94:—nihil ejusmodi invenio; itaque incognito nimirum assentiar, Cic. Acad. 2, 35, 113; cf. id. ib. 2, 36, 114; and, contineo igitur me, ne incognito assentiar, id. ib. 2, 43, 133.

* **incognosco,** ĕre, 3. *v. inch. n.* [1. in-cognosco] *To learn, find out* a thing: ut incognosceret, quisnam esset, App. Fl p. 362 (dub. *al.* cognosceret).

* **incŏhĭbeo,** ēre, *v. a.* [1. in-cohibeo] *To hold together* any thing: corpore qui nostro rarus magis incohibessit, Lucr. 3, 445.

incŏhĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That can not be held* or *kept together* (a post-class. word): eo genere oneris tam impedito ac tam incohibili (*al.* incoibili, that can not be united), Gell. 5, 3, 4.—**II.** *That can not be restrained:* cursus, Amm. 24, 1 *med.*

incŏĭbĭlis, [2. in-coëo] v. incohibilis.

incŏinquĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-coinquinatus] *Undefiled, unpolluted* (late Lat.): corpus, Vulg. Sap. 8, 20.

incŏla, ae, *comm.* [in-colo] *An inhabitant* of a place, *a resident:* "*incola* est, qui in aliquam regionem domicilium suum contulit, quem Graeci *πάροικον* appellant," Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 239: *opp.* civis; peregrini autem atque incolae officium est, *etc.*, (* *a foreign resident*), Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125: incola et his magistratibus parere debet, apud quos incola est, et illis, apud quos civis est, Gai. Dig. 50, 1, 29; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, 26: sunt enim e terra homines, non ut incolae atque habitatores, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: Coloneus ille locus cujus incola Sophocles ob oculos versabatur, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: (Socrates) totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: audiebam Pythagoram Pythagoreosque incolas paene nostros, *almost our countrymen*, id. de Sen. 21, 78: Pergama, Incola captivo quae bove victor alat, Ov. Her. 1, 52; so, Phryx, Luc. 9, 976.—Poet., in apposition: Cameren incola turba vocat, *the natives*, Ov. F. 3, 582.—**II.** Transf., of animals and inanimate things: aquarum incolae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: rana stagni incola, Phaedr. 1, 6, 5: novum incolam (piscem) mari dedit, Plin. 9, 17, 29:—quae (arbores) incolarum numero esse coepere, *i. e. indigenous*, id. 12, 3, 7: Addua, Ticinus, Mincius, omnes Padi incolae, *i. e. flowing into the Po*, id. 3, 19, 23: me Porrectum ante fores objicere incolis Plorares aquilonibus, *native*, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 4.

incŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [2. incolo] *A residing, an indwelling* in a place (a post-classical word): Modest. Dig. 50, 1, 34:—per incolatum Spiritus Sancti, Tert. Res. Carn. 26.

1. incŏlo, lŭi, 3. (post-class. collat. form incolo, are, Tert. Res. Carn. 26 *fin.*; whence incolatus) *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in-colo] *To dwell* or *abide in* a place, *to inhabit* it (quite class.): (*a*) *Act.* (only so in Cic.): jam qui incolunt eas (*sc.* maritimas) urbes, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 4; so, illam urbem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, 21; Acad. 2, 45, 137: Delum, id. ib. 2, 1, 17, 46: eos agros, id. Rep. 2, 2: eam partem terrae, id. ib. 1, 17; cf., terras, id. N. D. 2, 16, 42: illum locum, id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: quem locum, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: ea loca, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 2: unam, aliam, tertiam partem Galliae, id. ib. 1, 1, 1:—Alpes, id. ib. 4, 10, 3, et saep.: secessum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 *fin.*; cf., indulgens templa vetustis Incolere atque habitare deis, Sil. 14, 672.—In the pass.: e locis quoque ipsis, qui a quibusque incolebantur, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93; id. ib. 2, 44, 92.—(β) *Neutr.*: Neptuno, qui salsis locis incolit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 2: Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 4; so, cis Rhenum, id. ib. 2, 3, 4: remanere uno in loco incolendi causa, id. ib. 4, 1, 7: erat oppidum Vaga, ubi et incolere et mercari consueverant multi mortales, Sall. J. 47, 1.

2. incŏlo, are, v. 1. incolo, *ad init.*

‡ **incŏlor** ἄχροος (*Colorless*), Gloss. Philox.

* **incŏlōrāte,** *adv.* [2. in-coloratus: without coloring or palliation, *i. e.*] *Without alleging a cause*: Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 18.

incŏlŭmis, e (*abl.* sing. regularly incolumi; incolume, Pomp. and Cic. in Charis. p. 108 P.), *adj.* [2. in-columis] *Unimpaired, uninjured, in good condition, safe, sound, entire, whole* (quite class. and very freq.): urbem et cives integros incolumesque servavi, Cic. Cat. 3, 10 *fin.*: salvum atque incolumem exercitum transducere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 12; cf. id. ib. 1, 72, 3; and Cic. Fin. 4, 8, 19; cf. also, ut haec retinere per populum Romanum incolumia ac salva possimus, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72; and, ut salvae et incolumes sint civitates, id. Inv. 2, 56, 169: valeant cives mei: sint incolumes, sint florentes, sint beati, id. Mil. 34, 93: aliquem in omni honore incolumem habere, id. Sull. 21, 61; id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: sortium beneficio se esse incolumem, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 *fin.*: incolumesque ad unum omnes in castra perveniunt, id. ib. 6, 40, 4: quo stante et incolume, Cic. Frgm. ap. Charis. p. 108 P.; cf., incolume illo, Pomp. Frgm. ib.:—omnibus navibus ad unam incolumibus milites exposuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 6 *fin.*: (arx) incolumis atque intacta, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: incolumes non redeunt genae, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 8: nulla incolumi relicta re, Liv. 5, 14, 7: aedes, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 13.—With a follg. *ab*: qui ne equestrem quidem splendorem incolumem a calamitate judicii retinere potuisset, Cic. Planc. 5, 12.—*Comp.*: deteriores sunt incolumiores, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 16.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

incŏlŭmĭtas, ātis. *f.* [incolumis] *Uninjured state, good condition, soundness, safety* (quite class.): "*incolumitas* est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio," Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: concordi populo et omnia referenti ad incolumitatem et ad libertatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 32; cf., incolumitatem ac libertatem retinere, id. Inv. 2, 56, 168: incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 2: mundi incolumitas, Cic. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.*—In the plur.: Arn. 2, 52.

* **incōmis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-comis] *Unpleasant*: vita, Macr. S. 1, 7 *med.*

‡ **incŏmĭtem** sine comite, Fest. p. 107 Müll. Cf. incomitatus.

incŏmĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-comitatus] *Unaccompanied, unattended* (rare, and mostly poet.; not in Cic.): virginibus in Illyrico incomitatis vagari licet, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 9: funera, Lucr. 6, 1224: externis virtus incomitata bonis, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 35: vestigia ferre, *i. e. to go without company, alone*, Sil. 9, 101.

* **incŏmĭtĭo,** are, *v. a.* [1. in-comitio], prob. *To insult* or *reproach in public*: "incomitiare significat tale convicium facere, pro quo necesse sit in comitium, hoc est in conventum venire. Plautus (Curc. 3, 30): *quaeso ne me incomities*," Fest. p. 107 Müll.

* **incomĭum,** ii, *n.* *One of the ingredients of an ointment*, otherwise unknown, Veg. Vet. 6, 28, 18.

incomma (also encomma), ătis, *n.* [ἔγκομμα, an incision, mark; hence] *The standard height* of soldiers, Veg. Mil. 1, 5; Hier. in Jovin. 2, 34; cf., "*incomma* mensura militum," Gloss. Isid.

* **incommendātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-commendatus] *Unrecommended*; poet. *given up, abandoned*: tellus, *sc.* ventis, Ov. M. 11, 434.

* **incommĭnātus,** a, um, *Part.* [1. in-comminor] *Threatened*: incomminata nece, App. M. 10, p. 690 Oud.

incommiscĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-commiscibilis] *That can not be mixed* (a post-class. word): animus, Tert. Anim. 12.

incommōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in-commobilitas] *Immovableness, insensibility*; a transl. of the Gr. ἀοργησία, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 226 Oud.

incommŏde, *adv.*, v. incommodus, *ad fin.*

* **incommŏdistĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, a comically-formed word for incommodus: Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 19.

incommŏdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incommodus] *Inconvenience, incommodiousness, unsuitableness, disadvantage, damage* (mostly ante- and post-class.): Ter. And. 3, 3, 35: in ista incommoditate alienati illius animi et offensi illud inest tamen commodi, quod, *etc.*, * Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7: temporis, *unseasonableness*, Liv. 10, 11, 3: incommoditate abstinere me apud convivas commode, *impropriety*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 49.—In the plur., Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 59; Arn. 2, 54; 3, 125.

incommŏdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To occasion inconvenience* or *trouble* to any one, *to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying* (very rare): alicui, Ter. And. 1, 1, 135: alicui nihil, Cic. Quint. 16, 51; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: ipsa scientia, etiam si incommodatura sit, gaudeant, id. Fin. 5, 19, 50; App. M. 8, p. 511 Oud.—Impers.: obnoxium eum dici, cui quid ab eo, cui esse obnoxius dicitur, incommodari et noceri potest, Gell. 7, 17, 3.—**II.** *Act.*, *To render inconvenient* or *troublesome, to incommode* (post-class.): si quid aliud fiat quod navigationem incommodet, difficiliorem faciat, vel prorsus impediat, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1: si incommodatur ad usum manus, id. ib. 21, 1, 14.

incommŏdum, i, v. incommodus, *no.* II.

incommŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-commodus] *Inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, troublesome, disagreeable*: **I.** Adject.: **A.** Of things (quite class. and very freq.): iter, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 1: res, id. ib. 4, 2, 27: valetudo, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: colloquium pro re nata non incommodum, id. Att. 14, 6, 1: ne voce quidem incommoda, Liv. 3, 14, 6: severitas morum, id. 27, 31, 7: conflictatio turbae, Quint. 3, 8, 29; id. 1, 7, 16: eorum controversiam non incommodum videtur cum utrorumque ratione exponere, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 57.—*Comp.*: ut actori incommodior esset exhibitio, Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 11.—*Sup.*: in rebus ejus incommodissimis, Cic. Clu. 59, 161.—**B.** Of persons, *Troublesome* (so rarely, but quite class.): Plaut. Bac. 3, 2, 17: aliquid huic responde, commode, ne incommodus nobis sit, id. Poen. 1, 2, 189: idem facilem et liberalem patrem incommodum esse amanti filio disputat, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73.

II. Subst., incommŏdum, i, *n.*: *Inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, detriment, injury, misfortune* (very freq. and quite class.): nostro incommodo detrimentoque, si est ita necesse, doleamus, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: qui locus est talis, ut plus habeat adjumenti quam incommodi, id. de Or. 2, 24, 102: non modo incommodi nihil ceperunt, sed etiam . . . in quaestu sunt versati, id. Verr. 2, 3, 46, 109: timet ne ipse aliquo afficiatur incommodo, id. Off. 1, 7, 24: accidit repentinum incommodum: tanta enim tempestas cooritur, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 1: ab officio abduci incommodo, Cic. Lael. 2, 8; cf. ellipt., nec id incommodo tuo (*sc.* feceris), id. Att. 12, 47, 1: quae res magnum nostris attulit incommodum, Caes. B. C. 3, 63, 5: quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi, id. B. G. 7, 45, 9: si quid importetur nobis incommodi, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum, Caes. B. G. 5, 10 *fin.*; cf., ut acceptum incommodum virtute sarciretur (shortly before, *detrimentum* acceptum), id. B. C. 3, 73, 4: rejiciendi, deminuendi, devitandive incommodi causa, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18.—Rarely with the *gen.*: commoveri incommodo valetudinis, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3; cf., morbi, id. Mur. 23, 47.—In the plur.: multis incommodis difficultatibusque affectus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8; id D. N. 1, 9 *fin.*; id. Lael. 13, 48: tot incommodis conflictati, Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 5; id. B. C. 3, 10, 6.—With the gen.: corporum, *i. e. diseases*, Plin. 24, 17, 102; so, pulmonum, id. 28, 7, 21 *fin.*: vesicae, id. 27, 21, 101.

Adv., incommŏde, *Inconveniently, incommodiously, unfortunately, unseasonably*: fores Hae sonitu suo mihi moram objiciunt incommode, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 8, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37: posse pro re nata te non incommode ad me in Albanum venire, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 2: incommode accidit, Caes. B. G. 5, 33, 4.—*Comp.*: cum illo quidem actum optime est: mecum incommodius, Cic. Lael. 4, 15.—*Sup.*: incommodissime navigare, id. Att. 5, 9, 1.

* **incommōte,** *adv.* [2. in-commotus] *Immovably, unchangeably, firmly*: permanere, Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 7.

incommūnĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-communicabilis] *Incommunicable* (late Lat.): nomen, Vulg. Sap. 14, 21.

incommūnis, e, *adj.* [2. in-communis] *Not common* (a post-class. word): incommunes ceteris, Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

incommūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-commutabilis] *Unchangeable, immutable* (rare, but quite class.): omnia verbi principia incommutabilia viderentur (*opp.* commutabilia), Var. L. L. 9, 56, 153, § 99: status rei publicae, * Cic. Rep. 2, 33: bonum, Aug. Retract. 1, 9.—*Adv.*, incommūtābĭlĭter: Aug. Ep. 3, 3; Trin. 7, 1.

incommūtābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incommutabilis] *Unchangeableness, immutability* (late Lat.): aeternitas et incommutabilitas, Aug. Conf. 12, 12.

incommūtābĭlĭter, *adv.* *Immutably*; v. incommutabilis, *ad fin.*

incompărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-comparabilis] *That can not be equaled, incomparable* (a post-Aug. word): sublimitas, Plin. 7, 25, 26: magister, Quint. 1, 2, 11; so freq. on epitaphs: MARITO, CONIVGI, *etc.*, Inscr. Grut. 486, 7; 432, 8; cf. in the *Sup.*: ALVMNO KARISSIMO ET INCOMPARABILISSIMO, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 147, *no.* 183.—*Adv.*, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 9; id. ap. Hier. Ep. 67, 7.

incompărābĭlĭter, *adv.* *Incomparably*; v. incomparabilis, *ad fin.*

‡ **incompărātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-1. comparo] *Unequaled, incomparable*, for incomparabilis, as an epithet of one deceased: CONIVGI INCOMPARATISSIMO, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 421, *no.* 386.

incompassĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-compassibilis] *That can not suffer with another, share another's sufferings* (eccl. Lat.): tam incompassibilis Pater est quam impassibilis etiam Filius, Tert. in Prax. 29.

incompertus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-compertus] *Of which one has no information, unknown* (not ante-Aug.): inter cetera vetustate incomperta hoc quoque in incerto positum, Liv. 4, 23, 3: origo atque natura ejus incomperta est mihi, Plin. 34, 13, 38: qualis sit ea incompertum habeo, *I do not know*, id. 12, 8, 16.

incompĕtens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-competens] *Insufficient* (late Lat.): Theod. Prisc. 2, 17.—*Adv.*, incompĕtenter: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 19; Cassiod. Varr. 5, 14

incompĕtenter, *adv.* *Insufficiently*; v. incompetens, *ad fin.*

‡ **incomplebilis** ἀπλήρωτος, Gloss. Philox.

incomplētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-completus] *Uncompleted, incomplete* (late Lat.): consilia, Firm. Math. 5, 2.

‡ **incomplexus** ἀπερίληπτος, Gloss. Philox.

incompŏsĭte, *adv.* *Without order*; v. incompositus, *ad fin.*

incompŏsĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-compositus] *Not well put together, not properly arranged, out of order, disordered, disarranged, discomposed* (perh. not ante-Aug.): agmen, Liv. 5, 28, 7; so, hostes (*opp.* compositi), id. 44, 38 *fin.*: det motus incompositos, Virg. G. 1, 350: pes, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1; so freq. of speech or of the speaker: fortius quid incompositum potest esse, quam vinctum et bene collocatum, Quint. 9, 4, 6; cf., oratio, id. ib 32; rudibus et incompositis similia, id. ib.

17:—(Aeschylus) rudis in plerisque et incompositus, id. 10, 1, 66: moribus incompositus, id. 4, 5, 10.—*Adv.*, *Without order, disorderly:* veniens, Liv. 25, 37, 11.—Of speech: qui horride atque incomposite illud extulerunt, Quint. 10, 2, 17.

incomprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-comprehendo] *That can not be seized* or *held, that can not be grasped* or *comprehended, unattainable, incomprehensible* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: parvitas arenae, Col. 10 praef. § 4: alces incomprehensibili fuga pollet, *that can not be overtaken*, Sol. 20.—**II.** Trop.: in disputando incomprehensibilis et lubricus, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 6: vitiosae consuetudinis immensum et incomprehensibile arbitrium est, *i. e. illimitable, endless*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11; cf., opus, id. Ep. 94:—quum igitur illa incerta (natura) incomprehensibilisque sit, *incomprehensible*, Cels. praef. *med.*; so, praecepta, Quint. 9, 1, 12.—*Adv.*, *Incomprehensibly*, Hier. Ep. 87.

incomprĕhensĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. incomprehensibilis, *ad fin.*

incomprĕhensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-comprehensus] *Not comprehended, incomprehensible* (a post-class. word): incomprehensa manet virtus, Prud. Apoth. 821. (In Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 95, we should read non comprehensa.)

incompte (incomte), *adv.*, v. incomptus, *ad fin.*

incomptus (incomt.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-comptus] *Unadorned, inelegant, artless, rude* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: incomptis Curium capillis, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 41; cf., caput, id. Epod. 5, 16; cf. in the *Comp.*, incomptiore capillo, Suet. Aug. 69: ungues, (* *unpared, untrimmed*,) Cic. Acad. Frgm. ap. Aug. contr. Acad. 3, 7, IV. 2, p. 471 ed. Orell.: apparatus, Tac. G. 14.—**II.** Trop., of speech: ut mulieres esse dicuntur nonnullae inornatae, quas id ipsum deceat: sic haec subtilis oratio, quasi incompta delectat, Cic. Or. 23, 78; cf. id. Att. 2, 1, 1: ars, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: nuda sit et velut incompta oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 41: coloni versibus incomptis ludunt, Virg. G. 2, 386; so, versus, Hor. A. P. 446.—*Adv.*, incompte, *Roughly, inelegantly* (post-class. and very rare): dolantur stipites, Amm. 31, 2:—laudare, Stat. S. 5, 5, 34.

inconcessĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-concedo] *Inadmissible* (a post-class. word): delicta, Tert. Pud. 9 *fin.*

inconcessus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-concessus] *Not allowed, impossible* (not ante-Aug. and very rare): hymenaei, *unlawful, forbidden*, Virg. A. 1, 651: quum totum exprimere paene sit homini inconcessum, Quint. 10, 2, 26.

inconcĭlĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-concilio] *To win over to one's side, to artfully gain over* (ante- and post-class.): "*inconciliasti*, comparasti, commendasti, vel ut antiqui, per dolum decepisti," Fest. p. 107 Müll.: inconciliastin' eum, qui mandatu'st tibi? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 99.—Hence, **II.** In partic., To gain over in opposition to another, *i. e. To make an enemy of, to turn against* one (Plautin.): ne inconciliare quid nos porro postules, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 85; id. Pers. 5, 2, 53: ille, quod in se fuit, accuratum habuit, quod posset mali Facere et in me inconciliare copias omnes meas, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 22.

inconcinne, *adv.*, v. inconcinnus, *ad fin.*

inconcinnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inconcinnus] *Inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety* (a post-Aug. word): genus eloquendi secutus est elegans et temperatum, vitatis sententiarum ineptiis atque inconcinnitate, Suet. Aug. 86; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 225 Oud.

inconcinnĭter, *adv.*, v. inconcinnus, *ad fin.*

inconcinnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-concinnus] *Inelegant, awkward, absurd* (rare, but quite class.): qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, * Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: personamque feret non inconcinnus utramque, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 29: asperitas agrestis et inconcinna gravisque, id. ib. 1, 18, 6.—*Adv.* in two forms (in both post-class.), *Awkwardly, absurdly*, inconcinne: causificare, App. M. 10, p. 695 Oud.:—inconcinnĭter: vertere in aliquam rem, Gell. 10, 17, 2.

inconcrētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-concretus] *Bodiless, incorporeal* (eccl. Lat.): substantia, Nazar. Pan. Const. 14.

inconcusse, *adv.*, v. inconcussus, *ad fin.*

inconcussus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-concussus] *Unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: coelestia sidera, Luc. 2, 268; so, vestigia, id. 2, 248.—**II.** Trop.: inconcussus ipse et immotus, Plin. Pan. 82, 2; cf., inconcussus injuria, Sen. de Ira 3, 25: certaminibus inconcussi, Tac. A. 2, 44: florebant hilares inconcussique Penates, Stat. S. 5, 1, 142: otium, Sen. Ep. 67 *fin.*: pax, Tac. H. 2, 6: gaudium, Sen. Vit. beat. 3.—*Adv.*, *Firmly, resolutely*, Cod. Theod. 11, 61, 6; Aug. Retract. 1, 11.

* **incondemnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-condemnatus] *Uncondemned:* Cato in Gell. 13, 24, 12, Long. (* dub. al. leg. indemnatus).

incondĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-conditus] **I.** (acc. to condo, *no.* I.) *Not made, uncreated* (post-class.): ne quid innatum et inconditum praeter solum deum crederemus, Tert. adv. Hermog. 18.—**II.** (acc. to condo, *no.* II.) **A.** *Not stored up:* fructus, Col. 1, 5, 6; 3, 2, 1.—**B.** *Without order, irregular, disordered, confused, unformed, uncouth, rude* (the class. signific. of the word): "*inconditum* non ordinate compositum," Fest. p. 107 Müll.: acies incondita et inordinata, Liv. 44, 39, 1; so, ordo ramorum, 16, 30, 15: clamor, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 4:—jus civile, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 197; so, genus dicendi, id. Brut. 69, 242; cf., dicendi consuetudo, id. de Or. 3, 44, 137; and, sententias inconditis verbis efferre, id. Or. 44, 150: carmina, *artless, rude soldiers' songs*, Liv. 4, 20, 2: si alicujus inconditi arripias dissipatam aliquam sententiam, Cic. Or. 70, 233: urbanitas, in qua nihil inconditum possit deprehendi, Quint. 6, 3, 107; cf., Syphax inconditae barbariae rex, Liv. 30, 28, 3: nova atque incondita libertas, id. 24, 24, 2.—* **C.** *Unburied:* corpora, Luc. 6, 101.

Adv., incondĭte, *Confusedly:* Cic. Or. 3, 44, et al.; Gell. 12, 14.

inconfectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-confectus] *Not wrought out, undigested* (late Lat.): Hier. Ep. 119, *no.* 1.

inconfūsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-confusus] *That can not be embarrassed* or *confused* (late Lat.): operarius, Vulg. Timoth. 2, 2, 15.—*Adv.*, inconfūsĭbĭlĭter: misceri, Claud. Mamert. Stat. an. 1, 15.

inconfūsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-confusus] *Unconfused* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: ut inconfusus eat (mundus), Sen. Q. N. 2, 45; so, recursus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 622.—**II.** Trop., *Unembarrassed, not disconcerted:* animus intrepidus inconfususque, Sen. Q. N. 3 praef. *fin.*; so id. de Ira 1, 12.

* **incongĕlābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-congelo] *That can not be frozen:* mare omne (*al.* ingelabile), Gell. 17, 8, 16.

* **incongressĭbĭlis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-congredior] *Unapproachable, inaccessible:* invisibilis, et incongressibilis Deus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 27.

incongrŭe, *adv.*, *Unsuitably*, Macr. S. 5, 13: Aug. ad Hier. ep. 17: v. incongruus.

incongrŭens, tis, *adj.* [2. in-congruens] *Inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable* (post-Aug.): Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 19: Stoica disciplina pleraque est et sibi et nobis incongruens, Gell. 12, 5, 5.—* *Adv.*, *Unsuitably*, Tert. de baptism. 19.

incongrŭentĭa, ae, *f.* [2. in-congruentia] *Unsuitableness, incongruity* (late Lat.): definitionis, Tert. Anim. 6; id. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

incongrŭenter, *adv.*, v. incongruens, *ad fin.*

incongrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-congruus] *Inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable*, incongruens, inconveniens (post-class.): quam incongruo ambitu amplectar (*al.* quam angusto), Val. Max. 4, 1, n. 12: inter se propositiones, App. Dogm. Plat. 3; Veg. Mil. 2, 19; Symm. ep. 4, 8.

inconjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-conjugus] verba, *That can not be joined to every person* (as, e. g., fulminat and tonat can be said of Jupiter only), Prisc. p. 1065 P.

inconnexus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-connexus] *Not joined together, unconnected* (late Lat.): res, Aus. Idyll. ad Paul. 12; Marius Victorin. p. 2534.

inconnīvens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-conniveo] *That does not close the eyes* (late Lat.): **I.** Lit.: Gell. 2, 1, 2.—**II.** Trop., of the eye, *That does not close, unclosing:* justitiae oculus, Amm. 29, 2.

inconnīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That does not close the eyes, sleepless* (an Appuleian word; cf. inconnivens): vigilantia, App. M. 6, p. 406 Oud.—**II.** Of the eyes, *Unclosing;* oculi, id. ib. 2, p. 144 Oud.

* **inconscĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-conscius] *Unaware, unconscious:* Alcon inconsciis Saguntinis cum ad Hannibalem noctu transiisset, *without the knowledge of the Saguntines* (the best MSS. have *insciis*), Liv. 21, 12, 4.

* **inconscriptus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-conscriptus] *Not arranged:* incondita, id est inconscripta, Serv. ad Virg. E. 2, 4.

inconsentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-consentaneus] *Unsuitable, unfit* (late Lat.): Mart. Cap. 5.

inconsĕquens, tis, *adj.* [2. in-consequens] *Not logically consequent, inconsequent* (post-class.): locutio, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 9: per inconsequens, Gell. 14, 1, 10.

inconsĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [inconsequens] *Want of logical connection, inconsequence* (post-Aug.): rerum foedissima, Quint. 8, 6, 50.

inconsīdĕrans, tis, *adj.* [2. in-considerans] *Inconsiderate* (late Lat.; for in Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59, we are to read inconsiderati), in the *Sup.*: Marcion, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29.—*Adv.*, *Inconsiderately:* tutor, qui inconsideranter pupillum abstinuit hereditate, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3; Hier. p. 108, n. 20.

inconsīdĕranter, *adv.*, v. inconsiderans, *ad fin.*

inconsīdĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [inconsiderans] *Want of reflection, inconsiderateness:* alicujus inconsiderantiam sustinere (where also some read considerantiam), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 2: mirari inconsiderantiam (*al.* inconsiderationem), Suet. Claud. 39.

inconsīdĕrāte, *adv.*, v. inconsideratus, *ad fin.*

inconsīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *Inconsiderateness* (post-Aug.): mentis, Salv. de gub. Dei 1, extr.; cf. inconsiderantia.—From

inconsīdĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-consideratus] (quite class.) **I.** *Act.*, *Thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate:* nos ita leves atque inconsiderati sumus, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: inconsideratior in secunda, quam in adversa fortuna, Nep. Con. 5.—**II.** *Pass.*, *Unconsidered, unadvised, inconsiderate:* cupiditas, Cic. Quint. 25: inconsideratissima temeritas, id. Har. resp. 26.—*Adv.*, inconsīdĕrāte, *Inconsiderately, rashly* (quite class.): temere et fortuito, inconsiderate, negligenterque agere, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: inconsideratius proeliandio, Val. Max. 1, 5, *n.* 9

inconsĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [2. in-consilium] *Ill-advisedness, thoughtlessness*, ἀβουλία, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **inconsĭtus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-consero] *Unsown, untilled* (ante-class.): ager, Var. L. L. 5, 4.

* **inconsōlābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-consolor] *Inconsolable*, trop. *incurable:* vulnus, Ov. M. 5, 426.

inconsŏnans, antis, *adj.* [2. in-consonans] *Ill-sounding, unsuitable:* et incongruum, Pompei. apud Donat. de Barb. 6.—*Adv.*: inconsonanter et inconsequenter dispersum, Vet. Interpr. Iren. 5, 17.

inconspectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-conspectus] *Indiscreet, imprudent* (post-class.): inconspectum aliquid temere dicere, Gell. 17, 21.

inconspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-conspicuus] *Not conspicuous, not remarkable* (post-Aug.): mors, Flor. 4, 2.

‡**inconsprētus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-consperno] *Not despised* or *slighted:* "non improbatus," Fest. p. 107.

inconstans, antis, *adj.* [2. in-constans] *Inconstant, changeable, fickle, capricious* (quite class.): **I.** Of persons:

mihi ridicule es visus esse inconstans, qui eundem et laederes, et laudares, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 19: populus in omnibus inconstantissimus, Sen. Ep. 99.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93: litterae, id. Fam. 10, 16: venti, Plin. 18, 35, 80: medendi arte nulla inconstantior, id. 29, 1, 1: quid inconstantius Deo? Cic. Div. 2, 62: vultus, Gell. 13, 30.—*Adv.*, inconstanter, *Inconstantly, capriciously, inconsistently:* jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, *inconsistently and confusedly*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24: loqui, id. Acad. 2, 17, 53: haec dicuntur inconstantissime, *without the least consistency*, id. Fin. 2, 27, 88: prodire, Hirt. B. Afr. 82: agens, M. Aurel. apud Front. ad Caes. 3, ep. 2.

inconstanter, *adv.*, v. inconstans, *ad fin.*

inconstantĭa, ae, *f.* [inconstans] *Inconstancy, changeableness, fickleness* (quite class.): **I.** Of persons: quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate, cum singulis hominibus, tum vero universo senatui turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 9: inconstantia levitate implicata, id. Vat. 1, 3: fama inconstantiae, id. Fam. 1, 9: inconstantiae notam habere, Plin. 11, 52, 114: nemo doctus umquam mutationem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 3; id. N. D. 3, 14.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: fulgoris, Plin. 37, 13, 76: artis, id. 7, 49, 50: mensurae, id. 6, 26, 30: frontis ac hominum, Quint. 9, 3:—inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76; id. Dom. 2.

inconsuētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-consuetus] **I.** *Unusual* (post-Aug.): sermo, Vitr. praef. 5: salsitudo, id. 1, 4.—**II.** *Unused, unaccustomed:* opimae Sidonius mensae miles, Sil. 11, 282.

inconsulte and **inconsulto,** *advv.*, v. inconsultus, *ad fin.*

1. inconsultus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-consultus] **I.** *Pass., Not consulted, unasked* (ante-class.): inscio atque inconsulto domino, Var. R. R. 1, 10.—**II.** *Act.:* **A.** *Without advice, unadvised* (poet.): inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae, Virg. A. 3, 452.—**B.** *Unadvised, inconsiderate, indiscreet* (quite class.): **1.** Of persons: homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic. Deiot. 6, 16.—**2.** Of things: bene consultum inconsultum est, si inimicis sit usui, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 6: ratio, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: largitio, Liv. 5, 20, 5: aures turbae, Sen. Ep. 40: motus, Gell. 19, 1, 17.—Adv. in two forms: (*α*) inconsulte, *Unadvisedly, inconsiderately* (quite class.): inconsulte ac temere dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: inconsulte et incaute commissum proelium, Liv. 4, 37, 8: inconsulte temereque vivere, Sen. Ben. 1: processerant, Caes. B. C. 1, 45.—(*β*) Form inconsulto: se in periculum mittere, Auct. ad Her. 3, 5, 8: deleta et inducta, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1.

2. inconsultus, ūs, *m.* [2. in-consulo] *The not advising with another* (ante-class., only in the *abl. sing.*): inconsultu meo, *without consulting me*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 130.

* **inconsummātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. in-consummo] *Incompleteness, imperfection:* generationis, Tert. adv. Val. 10.

inconsummātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-consummatus] *Unfinished, incomplete, imperfect* (post-class.): inconsummatus et rudis, Amm. 31, 14: inconsummatus et subagrestis, id. 21, 10 *fin.*

inconsumptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-consumptus] *Unconsumed, undiminished* (an Ovidian word): turis pars, Ov. M. 7, 593: jecur, id. Pont. 1, 2, 41: juventas, id. Met. 4, 17.

* **inconsūtĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-consuere] *Not sewed together, without seam:* tunica, Vulg. Interpr. Joh. 19, 23.

inconsūtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-consutus] *Not sewed together, without seam* (eccl. Lat.): tunica, Hier. ep. 22.

incontāmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-contamino] *That can not be defiled* (eccl. Lat.): Deus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14; Aug. Conf. 7, 3.—*Adv.*, Aug. de Genes. ad litt. c. ult.

incontāmĭnābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. incontaminabilis, *ad fin.*

incontāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-contaminatus] *Uncontaminated, undefiled, pure* (quite class., but not in Cic.): ne quid incontaminati sit, Liv. 4, 2, 5: facies, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 16.

incontanter, v. incunctanter.

incontemplābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-contemplor] *That can not be looked upon or contemplated* (eccl. Lat.): claritas, Tert. Res. carn. 55: facies, id. adv. Marc. 5, 11.

* **incontemptĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-contemno] *Not contemptible, not to be despised:* dispector Deus (*al.* intemptibilis), Tert. Apol. 45.

* **incontentus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-contentus] *Unstretched:* fides, *out of tune*, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75.

* **incontĭgŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-contingo] *That can not be touched:* Deus omni est incontiguus tactu, Arn. 7.

incontĭnens, tis, *adj.* [2. in-continens] **I.** *Not containing, not retaining* (quite class., but not in Cic.): uterus, Plin. 8, 43, 68.—**II.** *Incontinent, immoderate, intemperate:* homo, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 9; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 77: manus, id. ib. 1, 17, 26.—*c. gen.:* incontinens sui, Sen. N. Q. 3, 30.

Adv., incontĭnenter, *Immoderately, intemperately* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: cibum assumit, Cels. 1, 3.—**II.** Trop., *Incontinently:* nihil incontinenter esse faciendum, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 37.

incontĭnenter, *adv.*, v. incontinens, *ad fin.*

incontĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [incontinens] **I.** Lit., *Inability of containing* or *retaining* (quite classical, but not in Cicero): urinae, Plin. 20, 15, 57.—**II.** Trop., *Inability of restraining one's desires, greediness, selfishness* (quite class.): multa de incontinentia intemperantiaque disseruit, Cic. Coel. 11, 25.

* **incontingĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-contingo] *That can not be touched:* cardo mundi (*al.* immobilis), App. de Mundo, p. 290 Oud.

* **incontrādīcĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-contradico] *That can not be contradicted, undeniable: Comp.*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

* **incontrōversus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-controversus] *Undisputed, uncontroverted:* jus (the best editt., however, have in controversiis), Cic. Or. 1, 57, 241.

inconvĕnĭens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-conveniens] **I.** Lit., *Not accordant, unsuitable, dissimilar* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): facta, Cass. ad Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 1: inconvenientia jungere, Sen. Vit. beat. 12: corpus, Phaedr. 3, 13, 6.—**II.** Trop., *Unbefitting* (post-class.): App. de Mundo, p. 350 Oud.—Hence,

Adv., inconvĕnĭenter, *Unsuitably* (eccl. Lat.): Aug. de Gen. ad litt. 11, 15; id. de Trin. 2, 9.

inconvĕnĭenter, *adv.*, v. inconveniens, *ad fin.*

* **inconvĕnĭentĭa,** ae, *f.* [inconveniens] *Inconsistency, incongruity:* voluntatis et facti, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16.

* **inconversus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-conversus] *Unmoved:* oculis inconversis, *with fixed looks* (*al.* inconnivis), App. M. 2, p. 144 Oud.

inconvertĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-converto] *Unchangeable* (eccl. Lat.): deus, Tert. adv. Hermog. 12; id. de Anima 21.

* **inconvŏlūtus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-convolvo] *Unconcealed, open:* casus, Amm. 29, 2.

* **inconvulsus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-convello] *Undestroyed:* inconvulsa a se vectigalium pensione, *i. e. while they are not relieved from the obligation of paying taxes*, Fragm. Cod. Theod. 5, 13, 14.

* **incōpĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* *Not furnished with provisions:* solitudo, Tert. de Jejun. 5.

* **incoprĭo,** are, *v. a.* [κοπρίας, scurra] *To defile, abuse, revile:* Commod. Instruct. 19.

incŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-coquo] *To boil in* or *with* any thing, *to boil down, to boil, seethe* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.); constr. aliquid rei alicui *or* re aliqua: radices Baccho, *in wine*, Virg. G. 4, 279: cotonea melle, Plin. 15, 17, 18: glessum adipe suis lactentis incoctum, id. 37, 3, 11: allium fabae fractae incoctum, id. 20, 6, 23: cruorem herbis, Hor. Epod. 3, 7: succum incoqui sole, Plin. 12, 17, 37: succum cum melle, Cels. 3, 22.—**B.** Transf., *To dip in, to dye:* incocti corpora Mauri, *i. e. colored by the sun, sunburned*, Sil. 17, 637: vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, Virg. G. 3, 307: stannum aereis operibus, *i. e. to tin over*, Plin. 39, 17, 48.—**II.** Trop. (poet.): incoctum generoso pectus honesto (for imbutum), *imbued, filled with nobleness*, Pers. 2, 74.

incōram, or, separately, in coram, *adv.*, for coram (an Appuleian word): **I.** *In the presence of*, with a *gen.;* omnium, *in the presence of all, before all*, App. M. 7, p. 488 Oud.: sui, id. ib. 8, 33.—**II.** *Openly, publicly:* id. 10, p. 721 Oud.

* **incŏrōnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-coronatus] *Uncrowned:* simulacra, App. M. 4, p. 302 Oud.

* **incorpŏrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-corpus] *Incorporeal:* habitus (*al.* in corporali), Tert. adv. Marcion. 3, 17.

incorpŏrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Bodiless, incorporeal* (quite class., though not in Cic. or Caes.): Sen. ep. 90: jus, Quint. 5, 10, 116: nomina, *that denote something incorporeal*, e. g. virtus, Prisc. 2.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, incorpŏrālĭter, *Incorporeally:* Claud. Mamert. de statu anim 3, 14.

incorpŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incorporalis] *Incorporeality* (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15; Tert. de Anima 7.

incorpŏrālĭter, *adv.*, v. incorporalis, *ad fin.*

* **incorpŏrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [incorporo] *Bodily constitution:* ne incorporatione vel statura, *etc.* (where, however, the better copies read in comparatione, *i. e.* conjunctione), Col. 6, 2, 13.

incorpŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from incorporo.

incorpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-corpus] *Incorporeal* (post-class.; for in Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45, instead of rerum incorporearum, we should read in corpore sitarum): de incorporeis disputat, Macr. S. 7, 15.

incorpŏro, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* [1. in-corporo] (post-class.): **I.** *To unite to* or *ingraft upon a body:* variae animalium effigies incorporantur, Sol. 22 *fin.*—**II.** *To provide with a body, to embody, incorporate*, e. g. incorporatus, Prud. Cath. 12, 80.—Hence

incorpŏrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Embodied, incorporate:* divellere, Aug. ep. 34, 5.

* **incorrectus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-correctus] *Uncorrected, unimproved:* opus, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 23.

incorrupte, *adv.* *Uncorruptly*, etc.; v. incorruptus, *ad fin.*

incorruptēla (inconrupt.), ae, *f.* [2. in-corruptela] *Imperishableness, incorruptibility* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. de carne Christi 15; Aug. ep. 146, 15.

incorruptĭbĭlis (inconrupt.), e, *adj.* [2. in-corruptibilis] *Imperishable, incorruptible* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 1, 3; Tert. de anim. 50.—* *Adv.:* misereris, quia nullo dolore sauciaris, Aug. Conf. 3, 2.

incorruptĭbĭlĭtas (inconrupt.), ātis, *f.* [incorruptibilis] *Imperishableness, incorruptibility* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.;* id. adv. Marcion. 2, 16.

incorruptĭbĭlĭter (inconrupt.), *adv.*, v. incorruptibilis, *ad fin.*

incorruptĭo (inconrupt.), ōnis, *f.* [2. in-corruptio] *Imperishableness, incorruptibility* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 51, Aug. de Trin. 13, 7.

* **incorruptīvus** (inconrupt.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-corrumpo] *Imperishable*, Hier. Ep. 152.

* **incorruptōrĭus** (inconrupt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Imperishable:* sensus in Deo, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

incorruptus (inconrupt.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-corruptus] *Unspoiled, uninjured, uncorrupted* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: succus et sanguis, Cic. Brut. 9, 36: aqua, Plin. 2, 103, 106: templa, *undestroyed*, Liv. 32, 33: lignum, Plin. 16, 5, 8: materia, id. 13, 16, 30.—**II.** Trop., *Uncorrupted, uninjured, unadulterated, unbribed, not seduced, genuine, pure:* **A.** Of persons testis, Cic. Fin. 1, 21: virgo, id. Orat. 19 judex, Gell. 14, 4: custos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 81 adversus blandientes, *that would not be seduced by flatterers*, Tac. H. 1, 35.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: sensus, Cic Acad. 4, 7: animus, id. Tusc. 1, 19: fides

Tac. A. 12, 41: integritas Latini sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35: aquilarum genus...incorruptae originis, *i. e. true, genuine*, Plin. 10, 3, 3: judicium, *i. e. true, upright*, Liv. 4, 6: voluptas, App. doctr. Plat. 2, p. 239 Oud.: praeda, *undiminished*, Tac. A. 1, 68: foret, *could be done most surely*, id. 2, 12.—Hence,

Adv., incorrupte, *Uncorruptly, purely, justly* (quite class.): judicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: et scite loqui, Gell. 13, 21, 4.—*Comp.:* judicare, Cic. Marc. 9 *fin.*

* **incoxo,** are, *v. n.* [1. in-coxa] *To bend down, to cower* or *squat down:* Pomp. apud Non. 39, 9.

incrassātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from incrasso.

incrasso, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* [1. in-crasso] *To make thick* or *stout* (post-class., used mostly in the *Part.*), Tert. adv. Psych. 6.—Hence

incrassātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Made stout, fattened*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6; id. Jejun. 6.

increbesco, ere, v. increbresco.

increbresco, brui (also increbesco, bui), 3. *v. n.* [1. in-crebresco] *To become frequent* or *strong, to increase, gain ground, prevail, spread* (quite class.): mores deteriores, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 9: ventus, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 3: fama belli, Liv. 7, 12, 7: numerus, Cic. Orat. 21: consuetudo, id. Phil. 14, 5: nonnullorum sermo increbruit, id. Opt. gen. Or. 4, 11: inde rem ad triarios redisse, proverbio increbruit, *grew into a proverb*, Liv. 8, 8, 11: disciplina, quae nunc increbruit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3: lucernae lumen hilaratum, *became stronger*, App. M. 5, p. 360 Oud.

* **increbro,** avi, atum, are, *v. n.* [1. in-crebro] *To do* any thing *frequently:* sin increbravit, *but if he has frequently done it, has often visited his mistress*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 29.

incrēdendus or **incredundus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-credo] *Not to be believed, incredible* (an Appuleian word): fabula, App. M. 2, p. 119 Oud.: potentia, id. Flor. 2, p. 56 Oud.: incredundas frugum illecebras, id. Apol. p. 504 Oud.

incrēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Pass.:* **A.** *That can not be believed, incredible, extraordinary, unparalleled* (quite class.): fides, Cic. Fam. 13, 54: quaedam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii, id. Or. 1, 38, 172: voluptas, id. Cat. 1, 10: foedus sceleris, id. ib. 2, 4: furor, id. Sull. 27: rem facere incredibilem, id. Inv. 2, 13, 42: incredibilia probabilibus intexere, id. Part. 4, 12: incredibile est, *it is incredible*, id. Att. 13, 23, 3: praeter spem atque incredibile hoc mihi obtigit, *unforeseen*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 9: incredibile est, quanta me molestia affecerit, Cic. Att. 15, 1, 1: incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt, id. ib. 5, 16, 3:—incredibile quantum coaluere, Just. 36, 2 *fin.*—With the second *Supine* (not in Cic.): memoratu est, quam facile coaluerint, Sall. C. 6, 2.—**B.** *Not worthy of belief*, or *that is not believed* (ante-class.): Plaut. Bac. 4, 3, 3.

II. *Act., Unbelieving, incredulous* (post-class.): incredibiles cogentur credere, App. ad Asclep. p. 93 Elm.—Hence,

Adv., incrēdĭbĭlĭter, *Incredibly, extraordinarily* (quite class.): quibus ego incredibiliter delector, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: pertimuit, id. Att. 8, 7, 1.

incrēdĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incredibilis] (post-class.): **I.** *Incredibility:* Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 29.—**II.** *Incredulity:* App. Trism. p. 93 Elm.

incrēdĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. incredibilis, *ad fin.*

incrēdĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-creditus] *Disbelieved, discredited* (rare; a word used only by Seneca and Appul.): inertia, Sen. Contr. 5, 30: vaticinia Cassandrae, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 162 Oud.

incrēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incredulus] *Disbelief, incredulity* (post-class.): App. M. 1, p. 63 Oud.: poenas incredulitate meretur, Paul. Nol. carm. 6, 95.

incrēdŭlus, a, um [2. in-credulus] (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** *Act., Unbelieving, incredulous:* odi, Hor. A. P. 188: patronus, Quint. 12, 8, 11.—**II.** *Pass., Incredible:* res, Gell. 9, 4, 3.

incrēdundus, v. incredendus.

* **incrēmento,** are, *To increase:* Aug. c. litt. Pet. 3, 54.

incrēmentum, i, *n.* [incresco] *Growth, increase* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., of plants and animals: quid ego vitium satus, ortus, incrementa commemorem? Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: parvi incrementi animalia, Col. 8, 15.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** Concr., i. q. suboles, *Progeny* or *foster-child* (poet.): Jovis, Virg. E. 4, 49.—**2.** *That which promotes growth* (late Lat.): alitudo (est) incrementum corporis, alimentum incrementum infantis, Front. p. 2198 P.

II. Trop., *Increase, augmentation:* summo bono afferre incrementum, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88: virtus tua semper in incremento erit, Curt. 9, 3: illis incrementis (dignitatis), fecit viam, Vellei. 2, 51: existimatus initium et causa incrementorum patri fuisse, Suet. Vit. 3: magnorum praefectorum et ducum haec incrementa sunt et rudimenta, *i. e. the young sons of persons of distinction, who grew up to be prefects and generals*, Curt. 5, 1.—As a rhetorical fig., *An advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending toward a climax* (Gr. αὔξησις): Quint. 8, 4, 28.

* **incrĕmo,** avi, atum, *v. a.* [1. in-cremo] *To burn, consume by burning*, in the *part. pass.:* viginti centurionibus crematis, Flor. 4, 12, 24.

incrĕpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [increpo] *A chiding, rebuking*, i. q. objurgatio (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7; id. ib. 5, 20.

* **incrĕpātīve,** *adv.* [from the obsol. increpativus] *Chidingly:* Sid. Ep. 6, 9.

* **incrĕpātor,** ōris, *m.* [increpo] Gloss. ἐπιτιμητής, *A chider, abuser.*

* **incrĕpātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Chiding, objurgatory:* Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

incrĕpĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] **I.** *To call* or *cry out to* one (quite class.): **A.** Encouragingly, *To call upon, challenge* (so only in Virg.): tum Bitiae dedit increpitans, Virg. A. 1, 738.—**B.** Reprovingly, *To chide, blame, rebuke:* increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, qui, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: irridere ex muro atque increpitare vocibus, id. ib. 2, 30: cum verbis quoque increpitans, Liv. 1, 7, 2: hostis amare, quid increpitas, mortemque minaris? Virg. A. 10, 900: aestatem seram, id. Georg. 4, 138:—*to accuse:* aliquem segnitiae, Sil. 9, 6:—*to cast up to one, reproach one with:* ignaviam alicui, Val. Max. 3, 3, 2 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *To beat, strike* (so extremely seldom): languentia pectora dextra, Stat. Th. 10, 132.

1. incrĕpĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from increpo.

2. incrĕpĭtus, ūs, *m.* [increpo] i. q. increpatio, *A chiding, rebuking* (post-class.): App. de Deo Socr. p. 164 Oud.: et increpitu daemonia expellens, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

incrĕpo (avi, atum), ui, ĭtum, are, *v. n.* [1. in-crepo] *To make a noise, to rush, rustle, patter, rattle, whiz* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Neutr.:* simul ut discus increpuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21: corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis, Virg. G. 1, 382.—**B.** Transf., *To make a noise, be noised abroad:* quicquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, id. Mur. 10, 22: si quid increpuit terroris, Liv. 4, 40.—**C.** *Act., To loudly send forth, to utter aloud* (poet.): saevas increpat aura minas, Prop. 1, 17, 6: tuba terribilem sonitum, Virg. A. 9, 504.

II. Transf., *To loudly exclaim against* a person, *to blame* or *upbraid loudly, to chide, rebuke, reprove;* with an *acc.:* numquid increpavit filium? Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 63: maledictis omnes bonos, Sall. C. 21, 4: gravibus probris, Liv. 23, 45, 5.—**b.** *To accuse* a person of any thing: avaritiae singulos, Suet. Cal. 39: saevitiae populum, id. Galb. 15.—**c.** With an abstract object, *To reprove, censure, inveigh against* any reprehensible quality or act of a person: illis versibus increpant eorum arrogantiam, Cic. Acad. 4, 23: perfidiam, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: fugam, id. de Or. 2, 48.—Hence

incrĕpĭtus, a, um, *Part.:* **I.** *Chided, reproved:* Liv. 23, 26, 4; so id. 24, 17, 7.—**II.** *Accused:* levitatis et inconstantiae, App. Apol.: ignaviae, Jul. Val. res. gest. Alex. M. 1, 17.

incresco, ēvi, *v. n.* [1. in-cresco] **I.** *To grow in* any thing (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): taedia animalium capillis non increscunt, *do not grow in the hair*, Plin. 28, 11, 46.—**A.** In gen., *To grow, increase:* maxime cibo eget, qui increscit, Cels. 1, 3: ne cum increverint (arbores), Col. 3, 21.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *To grow* or *increase in* any thing: animis discordibus irae, Virg. A. 9, 688.—**B.** In gen., *To increase, augment:* morbus increscit, Cels. 3, 2: dolor, Sen. Med. 951: audacia, Liv. 1, 33, 8: increscere et invalescere sententiam, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12.—Rhetor., *To advance from weaker to stronger expressions:* hoc genus increscit, Quint. 8, 4, 2.

* **incrēto,** are, *v. a.* [1. in-creta] *To chalk, whiten with chalk:* increta facies, Petr. 102.

incrētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-cretus, *Part.* of cerno] *Unsifted* (a rare word): furfures, App. M. 7, p. 475 Oud.—**II.** *Not separated, mixed, mingled:* piper album cum sale nigro, Hor. S. 2, 4, 74: minium candido pingui, Plin. 37, 6, 23.

* **incrīmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. in-criminatio] *Blamelessness, irreprehensibleness*, Tert. Res. carn. 23.

incrispātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incrispo] *A crisping* of the hair (eccl. Lat.): Aug. Ep. 112, ad Paul. 22 ex 1, Petri 3, 3.

* **incrispo,** are, *v. a.* [1. in-crispus] *To crisp* or *curl:* (*al.* incrustare), Tert. Idol. 8.

* **incrŭcĭo,** are, *v. a.* [1. in-crucio] *To torture greatly*, Not. Tir. p. 109.

* **incrūdesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [1. in-crudesco] *To become very raw*, Not. Tir. p. 81.

* **1. incrŭentātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-cruentatus] *Not made bloody, unbloody:* inque cruentatus Coeneus (*per tmesin* for incruentatusque), Ov. M. 12, 497.

* **2. incrŭentātus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. in-cruentatus] *Made bloody, bloody:* panis, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 7.

incrŭente, *adv.*, v. incruentus, *ad fin.*

incrŭentus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-cruentus] *Bloodless* (not in Cic. or Caes.): certatum haud incruento proelio foret, ni, *etc.*, Liv. 2, 56, 15: victoria, id. 7, 8, 7: miles, id. 8, 29, 12: Darium devicit, id. 9, 17, 16: exercitus, *in which no blood has been shed, that has not lost any men*, Sall. J. 92, 4.—Hence,

* *Adv.* incrŭente, *Without bloodshed:* vivere, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1094.

incrustātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incrusto] *An incrusting* of walls, e. g. with plaster, lime, marble, *etc.* (post-class.): parietis, Procul. Dig. 8, 2, 12 *fin.*; Paul. ib. 50, 16, 79.

incrusto, avi, atum, *v. n.* [1. in-crusto] *To cover, as it were, with a coat* or *rind, to incrust* (mostly ante- and post-class.): ollam sapa et farre, Var. R. R. 3, 14, 5: tota maceria levi lapide aut tectoria intrinsecus incrustetur, id. ib. 15, 1: sincerum vas, *i. e. to daub over virtues with the names of vices*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56: parietem, Procul. Dig. 8, 2, 12.

incŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incubo] *A lying upon* any thing (e. g. upon eggs, in order to hatch them), *a brooding, incubation:* **I.** Lit.: incubationi datur initium post novam lunam (*al.* incubitioni), Plin. 10, 54, 75: ovis noxia, id. 10, 56, 77: derelinquere, id. 10, 60, 80.—**II.** Trop., *An unlawful possession:* diuturna, Impp. Arcad. et Honor. Cod. 7, 38, 3.

incŭbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *One who lies in* any place (post-class.): fani, *one who sleeps in a temple*, Tert. Anim. 49.—**II.** *An oppressive* or *unlawful possessor:* inclementissimus aulae Siculae Dionysius, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10: imperii tyrannus dicitur, Serv. ad Aen. 7, 266.

* **incŭbātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A brooding, incubation*, i. q. incubatio: si incubatu tonuerit (*al.* incubitu), Plin. 10, 54, 75.

incŭbĭtātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. incubito

incŭbĭtĭo, v. incubatio.

incŭbĭto, are, *v. freq.* [incubo] *To lie in* or *upon* any thing (not in Cic. or Caes.): cellae, in quibus incubitant, *in which they brood*, Col. 8, 14, 9; Plin. 8, 43 68.—Hence

incŭbĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* (only in Plaut.): of carnal intercourse: jam incubitatus es, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 13.

1. incŭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from incubo.

2. incŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [incubo] *A l* *ing upon* any thing (a Plinian word): dextri lateris, *a lying on the right side*, Plin. 28, 4, 14.—**II.** In partic., *A brooding, incubation:* id. 10, 54, 75.

1. in-cŭbo, ŭi, ĭtum, are (rarely āvi, ātum, in the sense of to brood), *To lie in* or *upon* a thing (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: hic leno aegrotus incubat in Aesculapii fano, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 61: satius te fuerat Jovi, *in the temple of Jupiter*, id. ib. 2, 2, 16: humero incubat hasta, *rests, lies upon her shoulder*, Ov. M. 6, 593.—Poet.: ferro, *to fall upon one's sword*, Sen. Hippol. 259.—In the *part. praes.*, incubans, *Lying near to, bordering upon:* jugum mari, Plin. 6, 17, 20.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *To brood, to hatch:* gallinas incubare fetibus alienigenis patiemur, Col. 8, 5, 10: ova gallinis incubanda subjicere, Plin. 10, 59, 79: ova incubita, id. 29, 3, 11.—**2.** *To abide* or *dwell in* a place: rure incubabo in praefectura mea, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 21: lucos et colles, *to inhabit*, App. M. 4, p. 277 Oud.—**II.** Trop., *To brood over, to jealously watch* a thing, either to keep or get possession of it: qui illi pecuniae, quam condiderat, spe jam atque animo incubaret, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: auro, Virg. 2, 507: divitiis, id. Aen. 6, 610: publicis thesauris, *to retain sole possession of*, Liv. 6, 15: ut inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiae extorqueret Annibalem, Flor. 2, 6.

2. incŭbo, ōnis, *m.* [1. incubo] *One who lies upon* any thing: **I.** *A spirit that watches over buried treasures* (post-class.): cum modo incuboni pileum rapuisset, thesaurum invenit, Petr. fragm. Trag. 38.—**II.** *The night-mare, incubus* (post classical): ab incubone deludi, Scrib. Comp. 100: de incubone praesumptio, Tert. Anim. 44.

in-cŭbus, i, *m.* [id.] *The night-mare, incubus*, Aug. C. D. 15, 23; Isid. Orig. 8, 11.

in-cūdo, di, sum, ĕre, *v. a.* [1. in-cudo] *To forge* with the hammer, *to fabricate;* a poet. word, used only in the *part. pass.:* incusa auro dona, Pers. 2, 52: lapis, *an indented* or *sharpened stone for a hand-mill*, Virg. G. 1, 275.

* **in-culcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [inculco] *An inculcating:* Tert. Apol. 39.

inculcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who tramples upon:* diaboli, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

inculcātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. inculco.

in-culco, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* [1. in-calco] *To tread in, tread down* (quite class., esp. in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit., *To tread down, ram down:* aliquid, Col. 2, 20, 1: semen obrutum pavicula, id. 11, 3, 34.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *To stuff, press,* or *cram in:* Graeca verba, Cic. Att. 1, 31, 111: leviora, id. Or. 15, 50.—**B.** *To force upon, to impress* or *inculcate on* one: et id quod tradatur, vel etiam inculcetur, posse percipere animo, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: firmissima quaeque memoriae judicis, Quint. 6, 4, 5: quibusdam offeram, quibusdam etiam inculcabo, Sen. Vit. beat. 24: se, *to obtrude one's self upon:* Graeci, qui se inculcant auribus nostris, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 19.—Hence

Part. pass., inculcātus, a, um, *Pressed, stuffed,* or *crammed in* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: lana morsibus canis, Plin. 29, 2, 9: lapides, Col. 8, 15, 13.—**II.** Trop., *Mixed* or *foisted in:* inania verba, Cic. Or. 69, 250: ἀρχέτυπον crebris locis inculcatum et refectum, id. Att. 16, 3, 1.

inculpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-culpabilis] *Unblamable, blameless* (post-class.): numen, Prud. Apoth. 1015: mores, Avien. Arat. 28: lapis, *i. e. faultless, without a flaw*, Sol. 30.

* **inculpātim,** *adv.* [inculpatus] *Without blame:* inculpatim ad calcem militiae pervenire, Cod. Theod. 6, 30, 20.

inculpātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-culpatus] *Blameless* (poet. and post-class.): vita fidesque, Ov. M. 9, 673: tutela, Impp. Dioclet. et Maximian. Cod. 8, 41.

in-culte, *adv.*, v. incultus, a, um, *ad fin.*

1. in-cultus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-cultus] *Untilled, uncultivated* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ager, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: inculta et silvestris via, *neglected*, id. Brut. 72, 259: quid incultius oppidis? id. Prov. cons. 12, 29: incultae atque inhabitabiles regiones, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: incultum et derelictum solum, id. Brut. 4, 16.—**II.** Transf., *Undressed, unadorned, unpolished, neglected, rude:* coma, *uncombed, disordered*, Ov. F. 3, 470: genae, *disfigured*, id. Her. 8, 64: homo, ut vita, sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31, 117: inculta atque rusticana parsimonia, id. Quint. 30: indocti incultique, *without education*, Sall. C. 2, 8: versus, *unpolished, rude*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233: ingenium, *uncultivated*, id. ib. 1, 3, 22: Laestrygones, *i. e. destitute of cultivation, savage, wild*, Tib. 4, 1, 59.—Hence,

Adv., inculte, *In an uncultivated manner, roughly, rudely, uncouthly, inelegantly:* inculte atque horride vivere, Cic. Quint. 18: incultius agitare, Sall. J. 20, 5: (* so, agere, id. ib. 89, 7): inculte horrideque dicere, Cic. Or. 9, 28: non inculte dicere, id. Brut. 28.

2. in-cultus, ūs, *m.* [2. in-cultus] *Want of cultivation* or *refinement* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): incultu, tenebris (*al.* inculta tenebris), Sall. C. 55, 4: ingenium incultu atque socordia torpescere sinunt, id. Jug. 2, 4: honores desertos per incultum ac negligentiam, Liv. 42, 12, 7.

incumba, ae, *f.* [incumbo] Architect. *t. t.*, *The impost* or *chaptrel* of a pillar that bears the weight of a vault or arch: Vitr. 6, 11.

incumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, ĕre, *v. n.* [1. incubo] *To lay one's self upon, to lean* or *recline upon* a thing (quite class., partic. in the trop. sense): **I.** Lit., constr. with *in, ad, super,* or *dat.;* also with the simple *acc.:* olivae, Virg. E. 8, 16: in parietem, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 28: toro, Virg. A. 4, 650: super praedam, *to lie upon*, Petr. 80: in eum, Curt. 6, 9: ad vos, Ov. M. 9, 385.—Of the heavens: cava in se convexitas vergit, et cardini suo, hoc est terrae, undique incumbit, Plin. 2, 64, 64: mare, *to cast itself into the sea*, id. 5, 32, 40:—fessi arma sua, Sall. fragm. apud Serv. ad Virg. A. 9, 229.—**B.** Transf., *To lean* or *incline toward, to overhang; to rush toward:* silex prona jugo laevum incumbebat ad amnem, Virg. A. 8, 236: laurus incumbens arae, id. ib. 2, 514: in gladium, *to fall on one's sword*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: gladio, Auct. ad Her. 1, 11, 18: ferro, Phaedr. 3, 10, 33: in hostem, *to rush upon the enemy*, Liv. 30, 34, 2: (* mari, Virg. A. 1, 84.)

II. Trop., *To bend one's attention to, to apply* or *devote one's self to, to exert one's self* or *take pains with, pay attention to* a thing; constr. with *in, ad,* or *dat.:* rogandis legibus, Flor. 3, 16: ceris et stilo, Plin. 7, 27, 9: labori, Sil. 4, 820: toto pectore novae cogitationi, Tac. Or. 3: et animo et opibus in bellum, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: omni studio ad parandam classem, Auct. B. Alex. 12 *fin.:* in aliquod studium, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 34: in causam, id. Phil. 4, 5, 12: acrius graviusque ad ulciscendas reipublicae injurias, id. ib. 6, 1, 2: tota mente in aliquam curam et cogitationem, id. Fam. 10, 3, 3: toto pectore ad laudem, id. ib. 10, 12, 2: omni cogitatione curaque in rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 2.—With *ut:* suis viribus, ut se consulem dicerent, Liv. 10, 15, 8.—With an *inf.:* sarcire ruinas, Virg. G. 4, 249: delatorem pervertere, Tac. H. 2, 10.—*Abs.:* nunc, nunc incumbere tempus, Ov. M. 10, 657.—With terminal *adverbs:* ut eos, qui audiunt, quocumque incubuerit, possit impellere, *whithersoever he may incline, choose*, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 55: eodem incumbunt municipia, *are inclined the same way.* id. Phil. 6, 7, 18: ad voluntatem perferendae legis, id. Att. 1, 19, 4: voluntatum inclinatio ad virum bonum, *to lean toward, turn to*, id. Mur. 26, 53: in causam, Coel. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3: in cupiditatem, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 3: in illo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6.—**B.** *To be incumbent upon* one as a duty (so only post-class.): accusandi necessitas domino, Ulp. Dig. 48, 2, 5: ei probatio, Paul. ib. 22, 3, 2: judici omnium rerum officium, Ulp. ib. 21, 1, 25.

in-cūnābŭla, ōrum, *n.* [1. in-cunabula] *Swaddling-clothes, swathing-bands* for infants (quite class. only in the transf. and trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: fasciis opus est, pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, Plaut. Truc. 5, 5, 13.—**B.** Transf., *A birth-place:* ego vero in montes patrios, et ad incunabula nostra pergam, Cic. Att. 2, 15: Jovis, Ov. M. 8, 99: majorum, Just. 31, 8: ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, (**from the cradle, from childhood*), Liv. 4, 36.—**II.** Trop., *An origin, beginning:* de oratoris quasi incunabulis dicere, Cic. Or. 13, 42: nostrae doctrinae, id de Or. 1, 6, 23: ab ipsis dicendi velut incunabulis, Quint. prooem. 1.

* **in-cunctābĭlĭs,** e, *adj.* [2. in-cunctor] *That admits of no delay:* illud quoque incunctabile est, ut, *etc.*, Arcad. Dig. 22, 5, 21.

* **in-cunctans,** antis, *adj.* [2. in-cunctans] *Not delaying, unhesitating* fides, Paul. Petron. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 233.—Hence

in-cunctanter, *adv.* *Without delay, unhesitatingly* (post-class.): incunctanter ac fortiter mortem subire, Lact. 6, 12: incunctanter et liberius respondere, App. M. 9, p. 660 Oud.; Ulp. Dig. 22, 5, 21.

in-cunctanter, *adv.*, v. incunctans, *ad fin.*

* **in-cunctātus** and **incontatus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-cunctatus] *Undelayed:* domum penetrant (*al.* incontanter), *without delay*, App. M. 5, p. 346 Oud.

* **in-cŭpĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. in-cupidus] *Very desirous:* incupidiores liberûm, Afran. apud Non. 496, 5.

* **incūrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-curo] *Incurable*, Gloss. Phil.

in-cūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-curatus] *Uncared for:* Vop. Aurel. 28.—**II.** *Uncured:* stultorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24.

in-cūrĭa, ae, *f.* [2. in-cura] *Want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect* (quite class.): milites populi R. incuria, fame, morbo, vastitate consumpti, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3: magistratuum, Tac. A. 3, 31: eorum comperta, id. ib. 4, 48: vel tolerantia, id. Agr. 20: rei maxime necessariae, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: maculae quas aut incuria fudit Aut, *etc.*, Hor. A. P. 351: virtutis, Cato ap. Amm. 15, 6: diutina, App. Apol. p. 389 Oud.: capilli, Tert. Poenit. extr.

in-cūrĭōse, *adv.*, v. incuriosus, *ad fin.*

incūrĭōsitas, ātis, *f.* [2. in-curiositas] *Carelessness, negligence, inattention* (post-class.): sub incuriositate transmittere, Cassiod. Variar. 7, 4; Salv. de Gub. Dei 1.

in-cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-curiosus] *Careless, negligent* (post-Aug.): **I.** *Act., Careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent* respecting any thing: (*a*) With *in:* in capite comendo tam incuriosus, ut, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 79.—(*β*) *c. gen.:* proximorum incuriosi, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 1: vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi, Tac. A. 2, 88: famae, id. Hist. 1, 49: imperii proferendi, id. Ann. 4, 32: rerum antiquarum, Gell. 6, 5, 1.—(*γ*) *c. abl.:* serendis frugibus incuriosi, Tac. A. 14, 38.—(*δ*) *Abs.:* quae praetermittere incuriosum videbatur, Sol. praef.—**II.** *Pass., Careless, negligent, not made* or *done with care:* finis, Tac. A. 6, 17: historia, Suet. Galb. 3

in-curro, curri (cŭcurri), cursum, ĕre, *v. n.* [1. in-curro] *To run into* or *toward, to rush at, assail, attack* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) With *in:* incurristi amens in columnas, Cic. Or. 97, 224: in aliquem, id. Planc. 7, 17.—(*β*) *c. dat.:* armentis incurrere fortibus, Ov. M. 7, 546: proeliantibus Romanis, *to rush upon*, Tac. A. 2, 16: levi armaturae hostium, Liv. 22, 17, 6.—(*γ*) With a simple *acc.:* atque eos a tergo incurrerunt, Sall. fragm. ap. Rufin. de schem. lex.: tota vi novissimos, *to attack*, Tac. A. 1, 51.—**2.** Milit., *To make an inroad* or *irruption, to invade:* in Macedoniam, Liv. 36, 25, 7: exercitus in agrum suum, id. 29, 5, 6.

B. Transf., *To extend to, to border on* a place: agri, qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 82.

II. Trop.: in oculos incurrentes, *meeting the sight*, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5: id quod oculis incurrit, Sen. Ben. 1, 5: non solum in oculos, sed etiam in voculas malevolorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: in maximam fraudem, *to fall into*, id. Off. 3, 13, 55: quaestus in odia hominum, id. ib. 1, 42, 150: in magnam aliquam difficultatem, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4: labor in varias reprehensiones, id. Fin. 1, 1: in morbos, in damna, in dedecora, id. ib. 14, 47.—*To run against, strike against:* quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? id. Fam. 9, 2, 2.—*To commit* a fault (so only post-class.): nihil vitii mulier incurrit, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 13: aliquid, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 12.—*To rush upon, assault* carnally: si nihil est, servis incurritur, Juv. 6, 331: sororem, App. M. 10, p. 732 Oud.—Of events, *To befall, happen, occur to:* casus, qui in sapientem potest incurrere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: in ipsos etesias, id. Fam. 15, 11, 2: tua λῆψις in quem diem incurrit, nescio, id. Att. 7, 7, 3: natalis plebeiis incurrens Circensibus, Suet. Tib. 26: disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat, Cic. Top. 21, 79:—in aliquem non invasisse, sed incurrisse videri, id. Sest. 6, 14: in memoriam aequalem, id. Brut. 69, 244.

***incursātio,** ōnis, *f.* [incurso] *An attack,* Non. 44, 27.

***in-cursax,** ācis, *adj.* [id.] *That makes frequent inroads:* Massagetae, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

***incursim,** *adv.* [incurro] *Rapidly, quickly:* Caecil. ap. Non. 127, 20.

in-cursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A running against, onset, assault, attack* (quite class.): atomorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 114: incursio atque impetus armatorum, id. Caec. 15, 44.—**II.** In partic., *A hostile inroad, incursion:* hostiliter in fines incursionem facere, Liv. 1, 11, 1: prohibere hostem ab incursionibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: subitas incursiones hostium sustinere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11: moliri, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

in-cursĭto, are, *v. intens.* [incurso] *To rush upon, assault, attack* (a favorite word of Seneca): in aliquem, Sen. Vit. beat. 27: incursitans, instans, fugans, id. de Ira, 2, 35: in multos, id. ib. 3, 6.—**II.** Trop., *To dash against, clash with:* totâ vitâ incursitamus, Sen. Ep. 110.

in-curso, avi, atum, *v. intens.* [incurro] *To run to* or *against, to dash* or *strike against, to assault, attack* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) With *in:* jam in vos incursabimus, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 29: in agmen Romanum, Liv. 36, 14, 12.—(*β*) With the simple *acc.:* aliquem pugnis, *to pitch into,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16: (me) boves incursent cornibus, id. Aul. 2, 2, 57: ubi vivos homines mortui incursant boves, meaning *bulls' pizzles,* id. Asin. 1, 1, 22: agros Rom., *to make an incursion into,* Liv. 5, 31, 5.—In the *pass.:* agmen incursatum ab equitibus hostium, Liv. 24, 41.—(*γ*) With a *dat.:* silvaque tenent delphines, et altis Incursant ramis, Ov. M. 1, 303: rupibus incursat, *runs against the rocks,* id. ib. 14, 190.—**2.** In partic., *To fall upon, assault* a woman carnally (post-class.): nuptam alienam, Tert. Pud. 4.—**B.** Transf.: ea, quae oculis, vel auribus incursant, *that strike, meet them,* Quint. 10, 3, 28: lana ovis nigrae, cui nullus alius color incursaverit, *is intermixed,* Plin. 28, 8, 28.—**II.** Trop.: incursabit in te dolor meus, Cic. Att. 12, 41, 2: in omnes amicos atque inimicos, notos atque ignotos, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51.

1. incursus, a, um, *Part.,* from incurro.

2. incursus, ūs, *m.* [incurro] *A running against, an assault, attack* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ceterorum tela atque incursus refugit, Cic. Caec. 8, 22: equitum sustinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 71: incursus atque impetus militum, id. ib. 1, 72: primo incursu, *at the first onset,* Liv. 2, 25, 4.—**II.** Trop.: morborum, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 8, 9: tempestatis perferre, id. ib. 9, 4.—**A project, scheme,* Ov. M. 9, 152.)—*An influx* of a river or a stream of blood, Plin. Ep. 10, 73: sanguinis, Luc. 7, 700.

***incurvātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [incurvo] *A bending, curving:* materiae, Plin. 17, 23, 35.

***in-curvesco** or **-visco,** 3. *v. n.* [incurvus] *To bend down:* baccarum ubertate, Vet. Poeta ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154.

in-curvĭ-cervīcus, a, um, *adj.* [incurvus-cervix], *Having a crooked* or *wry neck* (an ante-class. word): pecus, Pac. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 67.

in-curvisco, ĕre, v. incurvesco.

in-curvo, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* *To bend, bow, crook, curve* (in Cic. only once in the *part. pass.;* elsewhere poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: flexos arcus, Virg. A. 5, 500.—*Pass.:* robur et olea incurvantur, Plin. 16, 42, 81: lentos remos, Catull. 64, 183.—In the *part. pass.:* bacillum inflexum et incurvatum, *crooked,* Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33.—**II.** Trop., *To bend, cast down, disturb:* non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen. de Ira 3, 5 *fin.*—Poet.: querelâ, *to move to commiseration,* Pers. 1, 90.

in-curvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in-curvus] *Bent, bowed, crooked, curved* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: incurvus, tremulus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44: incurvi humeris, Plin. 11, 52, 114.—**B.** Of things: lituus, id est incurvum, et leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30: statua Stesichori, id. Verr. 2, 2. 35, 87: aratrum, Virg. G. 1, 494: folium, Plin. 21, 12, 41: carina, Ov. M. 14, 534: litus, Lucr. 2, 376.

in-cus, ūdis, *f.* [incudo] *An anvil* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: sine follibus et incudibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 54: impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses, Virg. G. 2, 540: positis incudibus, *i. e. having established smithies,* id. Aen. 7, 629: nova Incude defingere ferrum, Hor. Od. 1. 35, 39.—**II.** Trop.: Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 20: juvenes, et in ipsa studiorum incude positi, *i. e. still occupied with their education,* Tac. Or. 20: incudi reddere versus, *to return to the anvil,* i. e. *to revise, retouch,* Hor. A. P. 441.—Proverb.: incudem eandem tundere, *to labor always at the same thing:* Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162.

***in-cūsābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [incuso] *Blameworthy:* *Comp.,* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.

***in-cūsātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A blaming, accusing, accusation:* vitiorum, et peccatorum incusatio, aut querela, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106.

in-cūsātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Accusing,* for accusativus; casus, and *abs.* incusativus, *the accusative,* Diom. p. 296 P.

***in-cūsātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *An accuser,* Imp. Anast. Cod. 12, 36, 18, 8.

in-cūso, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* [causa] *To accuse* one of something, *to complain of, find fault with, blame* one for something; constr. *aliquem alicujus rei* (quite class., but not in Cicero): qui alterum incusat probri, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 58.—With *quod:* vehementer eos incusavit, quod, Caes. B. G. 1, 40:—quemquam immeritis querelis, Val. Fl. 8, 158: factum alicujus, Ov. R. Am. 479: aliquem luxus et superbiae, Tac. A. 2, 78: angustias stipendii, duritiam operum, *to complain of,* id. ib. 1, 35: casum, id. ib. 6, 23.—With *a relative clause:* multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit, *etc.,* Virg. A. 11, 471.—In the *part. pass.,* incusatus, a, um, *Complained of, found fault with:* sterilitas cacuminis jure incusata, Col. 3, 17, 3: Augusto incusatae liberorum mortes, *charged upon, attributed to,* Plin. 7, 45, 46.

***in-cussor,** ōris, *m.* [incutio] *One who strikes:* Paul. Petroc. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 285.

1. in-cussus, a, um, *Part.,* from incutio.

2. in-cussus, ūs, *m.* [incutio] *A striking* or *dashing against, a shock* (very rare, and only in the *abl. sing.*): armorum, Tac. H. 4, 23: arietis, Sen. Const. Sap. 6.

in-custōdītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-custoditus] **I.** *Pass., Not watched, unguarded* (a poet. and post-Aug. word): ovile, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 10: incustodita et aperta limina, Mart. 1, 35, 1.—*Disregarded, neglected:* dierum observatione, Tac. A. 15, 55.—*Unconcealed:* amor, Tac. A. 12, 4; id. ib. 2, 12 *fin.*—**II.** *Act., Heedless, imprudent:* incustoditus nimis et incautus, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 10.

in-cūsus, a, um, *Part. pass.,* from incudo.

in-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, ĕre, *v. a.* [1. in-quatio] *To strike upon* or *against* (quite class., but in Cic. only in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: scipionem in caput alicujus, Liv. 5, 41, 9: *to strike* or *dash against,* pedem terrae, Quint. 2, 12, 10: pollicem limini cubiculi, Plin. 7, 53, 54: incutiebantur puppibus prorae, Curt. 9, 9.—*To throw, cast, hurl:* tormentis faces et hastas, Tac. A. 13, 39: tela saxaque, id. Hist. 3, 31: imber grandinem incutiens, Curt. 8, 4: colaphum, *to give a box on the ear:* colaphum incutimus lambenti crustula servo Juv. 9, 5.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To strike into* one, *to inspire with, inflict, excite, produce* terror, disturbance, *etc.:* (*a*) With a *dat.:* multis magnum metum, Coel. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4 2: terrorem, Cic. Univ. 10: religionem animo, Liv. 22, 42, 9: alicui foedum nuncium, id. 2, 8, 7: formidinem, Curt. 4, 10 ingentem sollicitudinem, id. 3, 6: tremorem, Lucr. 6, 593: morbos, id. ib. 773 desiderium urbis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 22: ne forte negoti Incutiat tibi quid sanctarum inscitia legum, *should occasion trouble,* id Sat. 2, 1, 80.—(*β*) *Abs.:* timor incutitur aut ex ipsorum periculis, aut ex communibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 209.—**B.** *To shake, cause to tremble:* crebrior incussit mentem pavor, Val. Fl. 5, 551.

indāgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. indago] *A searching into, investigation* (quite class., but rare): initiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 69: indagatio atque inventio veri, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: rarioris verbi, Gell. 18, 2, 6.

indāgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who searches into* any thing, *an investigator, explorer:* celati, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15: sed indagatorem conveniet matutina tempora vestigandi eligere, Col. 9, 8, 12: aquarum, id. 2, 2; Isid. Orig. 10 *fin.*

indāgātrix, īcis, *f.* [indagator] *She who searches into, investigates, explores:* virtutis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2: virorum, Non 23, 1.

2. indāgātus, ūs, *m.* [1. indago] (only in the *abl. sing.*) *An exploring: encircling, surrounding:* App. M. 7, p. 459 Oud.

indāges, is, *f.* [id.] *A searching into, investigation, exploration* (post-class.): Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 2: variata, Prud. Symm. 2, 845.

1. indāgo, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* *To trace out, track,* as dogs in hunting (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: canis natus ad indagandum, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 39: feras, App. M. 8, p. 590 Oud.—**II.** Trop., *To search into, investigate, explore:* indagare et odorari quid cuique esset necesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, 135: indicia communis exitii, id. Mil. 37, 103: inusitatas vias, id. Or. 3, 11: de republica, id. Att. 2, 4, 4.

Deponent form: Var. L. L. 5, 18, 28, 93.

2. indāgo, ĭnis, *f.* *An encircling, inclosing* (mostly post-Aug.): **I.** Lit., of surrounding wild beasts with nets, in hunting: dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt, Virg. A. 4, 121: densos indagine colles Claudere, Tib. 4, 3, 7: rates captae quasi per indaginem, Flor. 4, 2.—**B.** Transf., *An inclosing, surrounding* of enemies: efferam gentem ritu ferarum quasi indagine debellabat, Flor. 4, 12: velut indagine aliquem insidiis circumdare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18:—delatores in illa poenarum indagine inclusos, Plin. Pan. 35, 2.—Of *legacy-hunting:* testamenta et orbos velut indagine capi, Tac. A. 13, 42.

II. Trop., *A searching into, examining after, investigation:* et multis persuasisse doctrinae indaginibus, Plin. 9, 7, 6: cupediarum, Gell. 7, 16, 6: ampliorem exposcere indaginem, Imp. Justin. Cod. 4, 31, 14.

***indāgus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. indago] *That traces* or *searches out:* indaga veri Cura (*al.* indiga veri), Mart. Cap. 1, 9.

inde, *adv.* [from is, with the adverbial ending] **I.** Of place, *From that place, from there, thence:* inde e promptuaria cella, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 4: eo die mansi Calibus: inde has litteras dedi, Cic. Att. 7, 21: ut in provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: nec inde venit, unde mallem, Cic. Att. 13, 39, 2: Palaepolis fuit haud procul inde ubi nunc Neapolis sita est, Liv. 8, 22, 5: si legiones sese recepissent inde quo temere essent progressae, Caes. B. C. 3, 45.—**B.** Of things: ex avaritia erumpat audacia necesse est: inde omnia scelera gignuntur, *from this,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: inde est, quod, *etc.,* Plin. Ep. 7, 5.—**C.** Of persons: nati filii Duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, *of them,* Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 21.—**II.** Of time: **A.** *After that, thereafter, thereupon, then:* ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas: inde judicio damnatus, Nep. Phoc. 4: exhinc Rhaeticum bellum, inde Pannonicum, inde Germanicum gessit, *then . . . then*, Suet. Tib. 9: eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, inde tertia, deinceps reliqua, Caes. B. C. 3, 9.—**B.** *From that time forth:* quamquam haec inter nos nuper notitia admodum est: inde adeo, quod agrum in proximo hic mercatus es, *since the time that*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1.—**2.** Connected with other specifications of time: jam inde a principio hujus imperii, Prov. Cons. 13, 33: jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv. 4, 36, 5. **b.** With a follg. *gen.:* inde loci, transferred to time, *After that, thereupon* (so extremely seldom): Lucr. 5, 789.

indēbĭte and **indēbĭto,** *advv.*, v. indebitus, *ad fin.*

in-dēbĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-debitus] *That is not owed, undue* (poet. and post-class.): non indebita posco, *I ask nothing that is not due to me*, Virg. A. 6, 66: praemia, Ov. Her. 16, 9.—Subst., indebitum, i, *n.*, *That which is not due, the performance* or *payment of which is not due:* solvere, Paul. Dig. leg. 65.—Hence,

Adv., indēbĭte and indēbĭto, *Without being owed, without just cause, unduly* (post-class.): (*a*) Form *indebite:* Paul. Dig. 22, 325.—(*β*) Form *indebito:* Ulp. ib. 12, 6, 25.

in-dĕcens, tis, *adj.* [2. in-decens] *Unseemly, unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly* (post-Aug. and poet.): **A.** Of persons: numquid indecens sum? Petr. 128; Mart. 5, 14, 7.—**B.** Of things: nasus, Mart. 2, 11, 4: morbus, id. 11, 61, 13: risus, Suet. Claud. 30: morae, Quint. 11, 3, 158; Sid. Ep. 9, 1.—Hence

in-dĕcenter, *adv.*, *Unbecomingly, indecently, disgracefully* (post-August. and poet.): non indecenter efferri, Quint. 1, 5, 64: lusca, Mart. 12, 22, 1.—*Comp.:* numquam vidi hominem beatum indecentius, Sen. Ep. 27.—In the *Sup.:* intersistere indecentissime, Quint. 8, 3, 45.

indĕcenter, *adv.*, v. indecens.

* **in-dĕcentĭa,** ae, *f.* [2. in-decentia] *Unseemliness, impropriety:* indecentiae vitium, Vitr. 7, 5.

in-dĕcĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [2. in-deceo] *To misbecome* one; constr. with an *acc. pers.* (post-Aug. and very rare): juvenes confusa quaedam non indecent, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 2.

in-dēclīnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-declinabilis] *Inflexible, unchangeable*, only in a trop. sense (post-Aug.): **I.** Of things: virtus animum rectum et indeclinabilem praestat, Sen. Ep. 66: justitia, id. ib. 74: series rerum, Gell. 6, 2.—Of persons: judex, Amm. 25, 4.—**II.** In grammar: nomen, *indeclinable*, Diom. p. 288, 289 P.

in-dēclīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-declinatus] *Unchanged, constant* (an Ovidian word): Of persons: qui perstas indeclinatus amico, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 83.—Of things: amicitia, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 24.

in-dĕcor, ŏris, or **indĕcŏris,** e, *adj.* [2. in-decorus] *Unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, inglorious, disgraceful, shameful* (very rare; for the most part a poet. word): indecoris (*al.* indecorus), Tac. Agr. 16: non erimus regno indecores, Virg. A. 7, 231: nec genus indecores, id. ib. 12, 25: obitus, Val. Fl. 1, 810.

* **in-dĕcŏrābĭlĭter,** *adv.* [2. in-decoro] *Unbecomingly:* alienos alunt, Attius ap. Charis. 182 P.

in-dĕcōre, *adv.*, v. indecorus, *ad fin.*

in-dĕcŏris, v. indecor.

in-dĕcŏro, are, *v. a.* [2. in-decoro] *To disgrace, disfigure* (an extremely rare word): me sermone indecorans, Attius ap. Non. 125, 1: indecorant bene nata culpae (*al.* dedecorant), Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36.

in-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-decorus] *Unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, disgraceful, shameful, unsightly* (quite class.): quod animo magno fit, id dignum viro et decorum videtur: quod contra, id ut turpe, sic indecorum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: nihil malum nisi quod turpe, inhonestum, indecorum, *etc.*, id. Fin. 3, 4, 14: indecorum est, de stillicidiis cum dicas, amplissimis verbis et locis uti communibus, id. Or. 21, 72: saeculo studia, Plin. Pan. 46, 4: gestus, Quint. 1, 10, 35: visu uva, Plin. 14, 2, 4, 28: visus, id. 13, 12, 24.—Hence,

Adv., indĕcōre, *Unbecomingly, indecently* (quite class.): ne quid indecore, effeminateque faciat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: facere, id. ib. 1, 114: haud indecore, Tac. H. 5, 23.

* **in-dĕfătīgābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-defatigo] *That can not be wearied, indefatigable:* vigilia, Sen. de Ira 2, 12.

* **in-dĕfătīgātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Unwearied:* Sen. consol. ad Marc. 18.

in-dēfectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-defectus] *Undiminished, unfailing, unweakened, unexhausted* (post-class.): indefecta et aeterna vivacitas, App. de Deo Socr. p. 127 Oud.: indefectus et jejunus Chamaeleon, Tert. Pall. 3.

indēfense, *adv.*, v. indefensus, *ad fin.*

in-dēfensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-defensus] *Unprotected, undefended* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): Capua deserta indefensaque, Liv. 25, 15, 2: indefensi, inulti, id. 4, 28, 4: inauditus et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77: conjux, id. ib. 11, 34.—*Adv.*, indēfense, *Without defence*, Cod. Justin. 4, 18, 2 *fin.*

indēfesse, *adv.*, v. indefessus, *ad fin.*

indēfessim, *adv.*, v. indefessus, *ad fin.*

in-dēfessus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-defessus] *Unwearied, indefatigable* (poet. and post-Aug.): dextra, Virg. A. 12, 651: agendo, Ov. M. 9, 199: indefessus et assiduus, Tac. A. 16, 22.—Hence

indēfesse and indēfessim, *advv.*, *Unweariedly* (both post-class.): (*a*) Form *indefesse:* indefesse et benigne agere omnia, Aus. Gratiar. act. 35.—(*β*) Form *indefessim:* expetere bonorum amicitias, Sid. Ep. 3, 2.

in-dēfĭcĭens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-deficiens] *Unfailing* (eccl. Lat.): decor, Tert. adv. Jud. 14.—Hence,

Adv., indēfĭcĭenter, *Continually, incessantly* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 12, 11.

indēfĭcĭenter, *adv.*, v. indeficiens, *ad fin.*

indēfīnīte, *adv.*, v. indefinitus, *ad fin.*

in-dēfīnītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-definitus] *Indefinite* (post-class.): sermo, Gell. 16, 4.—Hence,

Adv., in-dēfīnīte, *Indefinitely:* largiri, Gell. 2, 24, 7.

in-dēflēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-deflebilis] *Not to be lamented*, Gloss. Phil.

* **in-dēflētus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-defletus] *Unwept, unlamented:* animae, Ov. M. 7, 611.

in-dēflexus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-deflexus] *Unbent, unchanged* (very rare and post-Aug.): maturitas, Plin. Pan. 4, 7: cursus, App. de Deo Socr. p. 120 Oud.

* **in-dējectus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-dejectus] *Not thrown down:* domus (*al.* indisjecta), Ov. M. 1, 289.

* **in-dēlassātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-delassatus] *Unwearied:* labor, Manil. 5, 63.

in-dēlēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-deleo] *Indelible, imperishable* (an Ovidian word): nomen, Ov. M. 15, 876: decus, id. Pont. 2, 8, 26.

* **in-dēlectātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-delectatus] *Not delighted, displeased* with something; *c. abl.:* aliqua re, Petr. 87.

in-dēlībātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-delibatus] *Untouched, uninjured* (only in the trop. signif. and poet.): virgo, Sil. 15, 271: opes, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 28.

in-dēlictus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-delictus] *Not criminal, faultless, blameless*, Attius ap. Fest. s. v. Probrum.

indemnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-damnatus] *Uncondemned, unsentenced* (quite class.): indemnatus atque intestatus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17: bona indemnatorum civium, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 56: civem interimere, Vell. 2, 45: indemnatus et innoxius, App. M. 10, p. 740 Oud.

indemnis, e, *adj.* [2. in-damnum] *Unhurt, uninjured* (post-Aug. and post-class.): illaesus et indemnis evasit, Sen. Ep. 9: socios praestare, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 23.

indemnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indemnis] *Security from damage* or *loss, indemnity* (post-class.): alicujus indemnitati consulere, Papin. Dig. 3, 5, 31; Ulp. ib. 12, 4, 5: provinciarum indemnitati prospicere, Amm. 21, 16.

* **in-dēmonstrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-demonstro] *Not to be proved, undemonstrable:* modi, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 275 Oud.

* **in-dēmūtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-demuto] *Unchangeable, immutable:* indemutabilis et inconvertibilis Deus, Tert. adv. Herm. 12.

in-dēnuncĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-denunciatus] *Not declared* or *announced* (post-Aug.): arma, Sen. Suas. 5: sors, id. ib. 2.

‡ **indĕpisci** assequi, adipisci, Fest. p. 106 Müll.; cf. Non. 128, 23.

* **in-dēplōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-deploratus] *Unwept, undeplored:* Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 46.

* **in-dēprāvātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-depravatus] *Uncorrupted, undepraved;* virtus, Sen. Ep. 76.

* **in-dēprĕcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-deprecor] *That can not be averted by prayer:* poena, Gell. 1, 13, 3.

in-dēprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-deprehendo] *Undiscoverable* (late Lat.): error, Pseudo Quint. Decl. 4, 15: est, id. 8, 11.

indēprĕhensus and *per sync.* **indēprensus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-deprehendo] *Unobserved, undiscovered* (a poet. word): et irremeabilis error, Virg. A. 5, 591: vestigia, Stat. Th. 6, 563.

‡ **indeptāre** consequi, Fest. p. 106 Müll.

indeptus, a, um, *Part.*, from indipiscor.

in-dēscriptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-descriptus] *Not divided* (a rare and post-Aug. word): vites, Col. 3, 21, 4: agri, Sid. carm. 2, 412.

* **in-dēsertus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-desertus] *Not deserted, unforsaken:* regna, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 52.

* **in-dēses,** ĭdis, *adj.* [2. in-deses] *Not inactive, free from indolence:* homo, Gell. 7, 22, 4.

in-dēsĭnenter, *adv.* *Incessantly* (late Lat.): affero sacrificia, Cypr. Ep. 69: indesinenter et indeficienter inhaerere, Aug. Conf. 12, 11.

* **in-despectus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-despectus] *That one can not look down into, unfathomable:* Tartara, Luc. 6, 748.

* **in-destrictus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-destrictus] *Ungrazed, untouched, uninjured:* abibo (*al.* indistrictus), Ov. M. 12, 92.

* **in-dētermĭnābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-determino] *That can not be defined, indeterminable:* quaestiones, Tert. adv. Haer. 7.

in-dētermĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-determino] *Undefined, unlimited:* genealogiae, Tert. adv. Haer. 33.

* **in-dētonsus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-detonsus] *Unshorn:* Thyoneus, Ov. M. 4, 13.

* **in-dētrībĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-detero] *That can not be rubbed* or *worn out:* soliditas, Paul. Nol. Ep. 16.

* **in-dētrītus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-detero] *Not worn out:* vestimenta, Tert. Res. carn. 58.

* **in-dēvītātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-devito] *Unavoided:* telum, Ov. M. 2, 605.

* **indēvŏrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. in-devoro] *Eaten up, devoured:* indevorato capite, (* *al.* et devorato), Mart. 7, 20, 15.

in-dēvōte, *adv.*, v. indevotus, *ad fin.*

in-dēvōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. in-devotio] *Want of religion*, or *want of principle, irreligion, impiety* (post-class.): Imp. Justin. Cod. 7, 2, 15; ib. 4, 17 *fin.*

* **in-dēvōtus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-devotus] *Irreligious, impious, unconscientious:* donator, Imp. Justin. Cod. 8, 55, 35.—
—Hence,

* *Adv.*, in-dēvōte, *Impiously, unconscientiously:* eas (hereditates) percipere, Justin. Novell. 1, 3.

index, ĭcis, *c.* [1. indico] *A discoverer, discloser, informer* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** Of persons: haec omnia indices detulerunt rei confessi sunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 5: Sestius ab indice Cn. Nerio de ambitu est postulatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5; id. Cluent. 7, 21: immittere ad rei probationem, Just. 32, 2 *fin.:* idem et testis, Tac. A. 4, 28.—**2.** Esp., *An informer, betrayer, spy:* Catilinam vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: septus armatis indicibus, id. Sest. 44, 95; id. Vat. 10, 24.—**B.** Of things: complexus summae benevolentiae falsi indices exstiterunt in amore simulato, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: quin continetis vocem, indicem stultitiae vestrae, id. Rab. perd. 6, 18: auctoris annulus index, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 3: herbae horarum indices, heliotropium ac lupinum, Plin. 18, 27, 67: imago animi vultus, indices oculi, Cic. Or. 18, 60.—**2.** In partic., *The fore-finger:* sed plane pollex, non index, Cic. Att. 13, 46, 1.—With the addition of digitus; indice monstraret digito, Hor. S. 2, 8, 25.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of books, *A title, superscription:* deceptus indicibus librorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: alteri (libello) Gladius, alteri Pugio index erat, Suet. Cal. 49: orationis, Liv. 38, 56.—Of paintings or statues, *An inscription:* nec quaeris, quid quaque index sub imagine dicat, Tib. 4, 1, 30: tabula in aedem Matris Matutae cum indice hoc posita est, *etc.*, Liv. 41, 28, 8.—**B.** Of a touch-stone: in durum silicem, qui nunc quoque dicitur Index, Ov. M. 2, 706.

Indi, ōrum, *m.*, v. Indus, a, um.

Indĭa, ae, *f.* *India, a country extending from the Indus to China:* citerior, *India this side of the Ganges;* ulterior, *India beyond the Ganges*, Plin. 6, 17, 21; Mela, 3, 7: mittit ebur, Virg. G. 1, 57.

‡ **Indĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* [India] *Indian:* ALA, Inscr. ap. Grut. 519, 7.

indĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. indico] *That indicates, indicative:* signum, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 2, 3.

indĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An indicating, setting,* or *rating* the value of a thing, *a valuation;* hence *value, price, rate* (mostly ante- and post-class.): tua merx est, tua indicatio est, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 37: mellis, Plin. 22, 24, 50: temeraria, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13.

indĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (post-class.) A gramm. *t. t.*, *The indicative*, Diom. p. 329; Prisc. 819 P.

* **indĭcātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that points out:* naturae (*al.* indagator), Sol. 40.

indĭcātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *An indicating* or *rating* the value of a thing; hence *value, price, rate*, indicatio (a Plinian word): neque est hodie murrhini alterius praestantior indicatura, Plin. 37, 2, 7: dolorum, *physicians' fees for curing diseases*, id. 29, 1, 8.

‡ **indicendus** ἄλεκτος, Gloss. Philox. [2. in-dico].

* **in-dīcens,** entis, *adj.* [2. in-dīco] *That does not say* a thing, i. q. non dicens: non me indicente haec fiunt, *not without my telling*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 62.

indĭcīna, ae, *f.* [index] i. q. indicium, delatio, *A notice, information* (an Appuleian word): indicinae praemium, App. M. 7, p. 496 Oud.; id. ib. 6, p. 395 Oud.

indĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A notice, information, discovery, disclosure* (quite class.): facite indicium, si quis vidit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 9: id anus mihi indicium fecit, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 7: conjurationis, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: rei alicujus afferre ad aliquem, id. Dom. 52: deferre ad aliquem, Tac. A. 2, 28: ea res est Helvetiis per indicium enunciata, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: glande scriptum misit, Auct. B. Hisp. 18: convictus indicio alicujus, Sall. C. 52, 36:—profiteri, *to depose, give evidence* (before a court, and esp. to escape punishment by turning state's evidence): sed ipse deprehensus, multis hortantibus, indicium profitetur, Sall. J. 35, 6.—So too, offerre, Tac. A. 11, 35.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *A permission to give evidence* or *turn informer* against one's accomplices: Vettius reus, cum esset damnatus, erat indicium postulaturus, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 4.—**2.** *A reward for giving evidence* or *informing:* conscripserunt communiter edictum cum poena atque indicio, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; id. Vat. 11, 25; Petr. 97: alicui indicium dare, Ulp. Dig. 12, 5, 4.

II. In gen., *A sign, indication, mark, token, proof:* indicia et vestigia veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, 30: indicia atque argumenta certissima sceleris, id. Cat. 3, 5, 13: scelerum ostendere, Auct. Har. resp. 12: parricidiorum, Cic. Sull. 27, 17: animi, Auct. Cic. in Senat. 4: insigne meae erga te benevolentiae, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1: res indicium haec facit, quo pacto, *etc.*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 31:—dare, i. q. ostendere, Var. L. L. 9, 13, 19: edere, the same, Lucr. 2, 557:—indicio esse, *to serve as proof, be a proof:* de se ipse erit, Ter. Ad. prol. 4: ei rei indicio sunt sexdecim volumina epistolarum, Nep. Att. 16: quae domus erat ipsa indicio tui crudelissimi dominatus, Auct. Dom. 42.—With *relative clauses:* mihi, quale ingenium haberes, indicio fuit oratio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 4: quam vere de eo foret indicatum, oratio indicio fuit, Nep. Lys. 3:—postquam indicium est factum, dempto auro, *etc.*, *after applying the touch-stone* (index), Vitr. 9, 3.

* **indĭcīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. indico] *Indicating, indicative*, Not. Tir. p. 90.

1. indĭco, avi, atum, are, *v. a.* (indicasso, is, for indicavero, is, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 66; Rud. 4, 3, 89) *To point out, indicate* (quite class.): **I.** In gen., *To show, declare, disclose, make known, reveal, betray:* **A.** Of persons: rem omnem dominae indicavit, Cic. Clu. 64, 80: Catilina non se purgavit, sed indicavit, id. Mur. 25, 51: conscios delendae tyrannidis, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: rem patri, Ter. Adelph. 4, 4, 19: causam publicae pestis, Liv. 8, 18, 4:—de conjuratione, *to give information, inform*, Sall. C. 48, 4: aliquid in vulgus, *to make publicly known*, Cic. Univ. 2: est detulisse, arguisse, accusasse et convicisse, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 197.—**B.** Of things concr. and abstr.: vultus indicat mores, *shows, indicates*, Cic. Leg. 1, 9; id. Brut. 94, 324: lacrimis dolorem, Nep. Att. 4 *fin.*: hoc res ipsa indicat, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 16: id esse verum parva haec fabella indicat, Phaedr. 1, 15, 3: supercilia maxime indicant fastum, Plin. 11, 37, 51.—*Pass.:* aetas veterinorum indicatur dentibus, id. ib. 64.—**B.** In gen., *To intimate, give a hint of, to briefly state, mention:* indicare convenit, quae prodit Onesicritus, Plin. 6, 23, 26: aliquid obiter, id. 33, 1, 5: nominatim, id. 15, 14, 15: ut indicavimus, id. 26, 15, 24.

II. In partic., *To set* or *tell the price of* a thing, *to value, put a price on* it: hanc eme. *Do.* Modo ut sciam, quanti indicet, *etc.*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 25: indica, fac pretium, id. ib. 37: cum postulasset, ut sibi fundus semel indicaretur, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62.

2. in-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. (*imper.*, indice, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 133; indixti for indixisti, apud Front. de Cels. Ep. 3) *v. a.* [1. in-dico] *To declare publicly, to proclaim, publish, announce, to appoint, impose, enjoin* (quite class.): totius Galliae concilium Bibracte indicitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: Romae dierum viginti supplicatio indicitur, id. ib. 90: exercitum in aliquem locum, *to order it to*, Liv. 6, 12: bellum populo R. suo nomine indixit, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 14: justitium, id. Phil. 5, 12, 31: familiaribus coenas, *to appoint banquets to them, to invite one's self as their guest*, Suet. Ner. 27: iter, Virg. A. 7, 468: funus, *to invite to a funeral*, Suet. Caes. 84: multam, *to impose a punishment*, Plin. 18, 3, 3: tributum, Liv. 4, 60; Tac. H. 3, 58: populo famem indixit, Suet. Cal. 26: sibi, *to enjoin upon one's self*, Sen. Ep. 123.

* **indictīcius,** a, um, *adj.* [2. indico] *Declared, proclaimed:* onera, Cassiod. Variar. 5, 14.

indictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A declaration* or *imposition* of a tax; *an impost, tax* (a post-Aug. word): nec novis indictionibus pressi, ad vetera tributa deficiunt, Plin. Pan. 29; Paul. Dig. 33, 2, 28.—**II.** *A space of fifteen years*, Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3, et al.

* **indictĭōnālis,** e, *adj.* [indictio] *Of* or *relating to an impost* or *tax:* augmentum, Amm. 12, 3.

indictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. indico] *Declared, proclaimed:* funus, Fest. p. 106 Müll.

1. indictus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. indico.

2. in-dictus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-dictus] **I.** *Not said, unsaid* (quite class.): quod dictum, indictum 'st: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 58: quae tum cecinerit, ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, Liv. 5, 15, 10: nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis, *unsung*, Virg. A. 7, 133: dicam insigne, recens, adhuc Indictum ore alio, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 8: indictâ causâ, *without his cause being heard, without a hearing, unheard:* ut dictator, quem vellet civium, indicta causa, impune posset occidere, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42; so, indicta causa in aliquem animadvertere, id. Fam. 5, 2, 8; id. Rab. perd. 4, 12; id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, 43; id. Phil. 2, 23, 56.—**II.** *Unspeakable, ineffable* (so only post-class.): Deum coelestem, indictum, innominabilem, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 190 Oud.

indĭcŭlum, i, *n.*, and **indĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [index] *A short list* or *catalogue* (a rare post-class. word): Symm. Ep. 6, 49; id. Ep. 7, 81.

Indĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [India] *Of India, Indian:* elephanti, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 23: pecudes, Mart. 5, 37, 5: cornu, *i. e. ivory*, id. 1, 73, 4: aqua, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 80: margarita, Petr. 55.—Subst., Indicum, i, *n.*, *Indigo*, a blue pigment for dyeing and painting, "Plin. 33, 13, 67;" 35, 6, 26.

indĭdem, *adv.* [inde-idem] *From the same:* **I.** *From the same place:* indidemne Ameria, an hosce ex urbe sicarios? Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: Thebis, *likewise from Thebes*, Nep. Epam. 5: ex Aventino, Liv. 39, 12, 1.—**II.** *From the same matter* or *thing:* unde simile duci potest (potest autem ex omnibus) indidem verbum unum, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: venena, Liv. 39, 8, 7.

(* **in-dies,** for in dies, *From day to day;* v. dies, A, b.)

in-diffĕrens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-differens] *In which there is no difference, not different, indifferent* (in Cic. only once, as a transl. of the Gr. ἀδιάφορον; elsewh. only post-Aug.): quid illi ἀδιάφορον dicunt, id mihi ita occurrit, ut indifferens dicerem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 53.—Of persons, *Indifferent, careless:* circa victum indifferens, Suet. Caes. 53.—In gramm. of the syllaba anceps, *doubtful:* Quint. 9, 4, 93.—Hence,

Adv., indiffĕrenter, *Without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently* (post-Aug.): indifferenter uti utraque appellatione, Quint. 11, 3, 1: uti his literis, Gell. 10, 24, 8:—ferre, *to bear with indifference, unconcern; opp.* graviter, Suet. Dom. 23: vivere, *to eat of every thing without distinction*, Scrib. Comp. 122.

indiffĕrenter, *adv.*, v. indifferens, *ad fin.*

* **in-diffĕrentĭa,** ae, *f.* [indifferens] *Want of distinction* or *difference, similarity, equivalence:* utriusque vocabuli, Gell. 13, 3, 6.

indĭgĕna, ae, *c.* [indu-gigno] *Born in a country, native, indigenous;* subst., *a native, indigene* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): Latini, Virg. A. 12, 823: coloni, Col. 1, 7, 3: majores eorum, Liv. 21, 30, 80:—bos, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 4; Col. 6, 2, 12: apri, Ov. M. 14, 343: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, 72.

indĭgens, entis, *Pa.*, from indigeo.

indigentĭa, ae, *f.* [indigeo] **I.** *Need, want, indigence* (only a few times in Cic.): a natura mihi videtur potius, quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, Cic. Lael. 8, 27.—**II.** *Insatiableness, insatiable desire:* indigentia est libido inexplebilis, id. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: indigentia, desiderium, id. ib. 4, 7, 16.

* **indĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [indigena], i. q. indigena, *Native, vernacular:* sermo, App. M. 1, p. 9 Oud.

indĭgĕo, ui, ēre, *v. n.* [indu-egeo] *To need, want, to stand in need* or *want of* any thing (quite class.): With an *abl.:* bona existimatione, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: pecunia, Nep. Ages. 7: medicina, id. Att. 21: iis rebus, quae ad oppugnationem castrorum sunt usui, Caes. B. C. 4, 35.—**II.** In gen.: **A.** *To need, be in want of, require:* (*a*) With a *gen.* (so quite class.): ingenii et virtutis, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 2: indigeo tui consilii, id. Att. 12, 35, 2: alterius, id. Amic. 14, 51.—(*β*) With an *acc.* (ante-class.): nihil, Var. L. L. 5, 17, 27.—(*γ*) With an *inf.:* hoc plane indigeo addiscere, Gell. 4, 1, 6.—*Impers.:* cum praesidio earum indigetur, Plin. 10, 27, 39.—**B.** *To long for, desire;* with a *gen.* (quite class.): non auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, Cic. Sull. 8, 25.—Hence

indĭgens, entis, *Pa.*, *In want of, needing* any thing: (*a*) With a *gen.:* quid enim? Africanus indigens mei? minime hercle: at ne ego quidem illius, Cic. Lael

9, 30: alienarum opum, Nep. Reg. 3: praesidii, Auct. B. Hisp. 17.—(β) With an *abl.* (post-Aug.): cotes oleo indigentes, Plin. 36, 22, 47: disceptatio multa cura indigens, Gell. 14, 2, 13.—**B.** Subst., *A needy* or *indigent person:* indigentibus benigne facere, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52.

1. Indĭges, ĕtis, *m.*, v. Indigetes.

*2. **indĭges,** is, *adj.*, i. q. indigens [indigeo] *Needy, indigent:* quem aetate exacta, indigem liberum lacerasti, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193.

indīgeste, *adv.*, v. indigestus, a, um, *ad fin.*

***indīgestĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-digero] *Indigestible,* Theod. Prisc. de diaet. 6.

***in-dīgestĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. in-digestio] *Indigestion:* Hier. Ep. 22, 17.

in-dīgestus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-digestus] *Unarranged, without order, confused* (a poet. and post-Aug. word): Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. M. 1, 7: simplicitas, Plin. 13, 15, 30: turba, id. 17, 10, 12.—**II.** In partic., of food, *Undigested:* Macr. S. 7, 7.—Hence, **Adv.*, indigeste, *Without arrangement, immethodically:* Gell. praef. 3.

Indĭgĕtes, um, *m. plur.* [indu-gigno] *Heroes elevated to the rank of gods after their death, and regarded as the patron deities of their country:* "patrii Dii sunt, qui praesunt singulis civitatibus, ut Minerva Athenis, Juno Carthagini: Indigetes autem proprie sunt Dii ex hominibus facti, quasi in Diis agentes," Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 498: Dii Indigetes, Liv. 8, 9, 6.—In the *sing.*, Indĭges, ĕtis: Indigetem Aeneam . . . Deberi coelo, Virg. A. 12, 794; Gell. 2, 16, 9:—"*Indigetes* dii, quorum nomina vulgari non licet," Fest. p. 106 Müll.

indĭgĕto or **ĭndĭgĭto,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* Relig. *t. t.*, *To call upon, invoke* a deity: virgines Vestales ita indigetant, Apollo Medice, Apollo Paean, Macr. S. 1, 17; cf., "*indigitanto* imprecanto," Fest. p. 114 Müll.: deam, Var. in Non. 4, n. 319. —**II.** Precem, *to publish, proclaim,* Tert. de Jejun. 16.

indĭgĭtāmenta, ōrum, *n. plur.* [indigito] *Religious books containing the names of the gods and prescribing the mode of worshiping them:* Censor. 3, (2): Apollinis nomen Pompiliana indigitamenta nescire, Arn. 2, 95; Serv. ad Georg. 1, 21: "*indigitamenta* incantamenta vel indicia," Fest. p. 114 Müll.

indĭgĭto, v. indigeto.

indignābundus, a, um, *adj.* [indignor] *Full of indignation, enraged, indignant* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): illa muliebriter indignabunda, Liv. 38, 57, 7: indignabundus et clamitans, Suet. Aug. 40: animo irritato, Gell. 19, 9, 8.

indignans, antis, *Pa.*, from indignor.

indignanter, *adv.*, v. indignor, *ad fin.*

indignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [indignor] *Displeasure, indignation* (quite class.): Hirt. B. G. 8, 44: liberrima, Hor. Epod. 4, 10: erumpens animo ac pectore, Vellei. 2, 66: senatus tanta exarsit, ut, *etc.*, Plin. 33, 1, 6: indignationem alicujus in se convertere, id. 9, 30, 48: movere, Liv. 4, 50, 1: publicae, id. 3, 48, 9.—**B.** In partic., *An exciting of indignation* by rhetorical art: "indignatio est oratio, per quam conficitur, ut in aliquem hominem magnum odium, aut in rem gravis offensio concitetur," Cic. Inv. 1, 58, 100; id. ib.—**II.** Transf., *A hurt, injury* to a limb (so only ante-classical), Veg. 1, 63, 2, 13, et al.

***indignātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [indignatio] *Slight indignation:* indignatiunculam capere . . . per epistolam effundere, Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 1.

***indignātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [indignor] *Passionate, irascible:* indignativum, quod appellant ϑυμικόν, Tert. Anim. 16.

indignātus, a, um, *Pa.*, from indignor.

indigne, *adv.*, v. indignus, *ad fin.*

in-dignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indignus] *Unworthiness, vileness* (quite class.): si quid affert praeterea hominis aut dignitas aut indignitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 63: nemo propter indignitatem repudiatus est, id. Caecil. 19, 138: summa, id. Vat. 6, 15: accusatoris (as of a slave), id. Deiot. 1, 2. —Of things: infamia atque indignitas rei, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: rei, Cic. Mur. 25, 5: calamitatis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, 123.—**II.** In partic., *Unworthy* or *unbecoming behavior, meanness, baseness:* alicujus adeundi et conveniendi, Cic. Fam. 6, 14, 2: omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: indignitatibus compulsus, Liv. 42, 52, 1: rei, foedissimae per se, adjecta indignitas est, id. 5, 48, 9.—**B.** *Indignation,* in consequence of unworthy treatment: tacita esse poterit indignitas nostra? Cic. Att. 10, 8, 3: indignitas atque ex ea ira animos cepit, Liv. 5, 45, 6.

indignĭter, *adv.*, v. indignus, a, um, *ad fin.*

in-dignor, ātus, sum (indignarier for indignari, Lucr. 3, 883), *v. dep. a.* [in-dignus] *To consider as unworthy* or *improper, to be angry* or *displeased at, to be indignant* (quite class.): (α) With an *acc.:* ea, quae indignantur adversarii, tibi quoque indigna videri, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 24; Sen. Tranq. 10: imperia, Quint. 1, 3, 4.—(β) With *quod:* indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 19.—(γ) With *si:* nos homunculi indignamur, si quis nostrum interiit, Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4.—(δ) With an *inf.:* cedere peritis indignantur, Quint. 1, 1, 8: vinci, Ov. M. 10, 604: aerarium expilari, Sall. J. 31, 9; Caes. B. C. 3, 108: discere, Quint. 1, 11, 17.—(ε) With a *dat.* (so only post-class.): quique contaminationi non indignatur, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2.—Of intrans. and abstr. things: venti indignantes circum claustra fremunt, Virg. A. 1, 55: pontem indignatus Araxes, *disdaining to bear,* id. ib. 8, 728: magnis stridoribus aequor, id. Georg. 2, 162.—Hence,

A. indignandus, a, um, *Part., That one should be indignant at, deserving of indignation, unworthy of, unsuitable for:* (vestis) lecto non indignanda saligno, Ov. M. 8, 660; so Val. Fl. 1, 547.

B. indignans, antis, *Pa., That can not endure* or *suffer* any thing, *impatient, indignant* (a favorite word of Ovid's): genus indignantissimum servitutis, Col. 8, 17, 7: verbaque quaerenti satis indignantia linguae Defuerunt, Ov. M. 6, 584: pectus, id. Fast. 4, 896:—bella gerunt venti, fretaque indignantia miscent, id. Met. 11, 491.—Hence,

Adv., indignanter, *Indignantly, with indignation* (post-class.): mussitare, Arn. 3, 103: ferre, Amm. 15, 1.

in-dignus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-dignus] *Unworthy, undeserving* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: (*a*) *Abs.:* divitias quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46.—(β) With an *abl.:* te omni honore indignissimum judicat, Cic. Vat. 16, 39.—(γ) With a *gen.:* magnorum haud umquam indignus avorum, Virg. A. 12, 649.

B. Of inanim. and abstr. things, *Unworthy, unbecoming, undeserved, shameful, intolerable, severe, cruel, harsh:* nulla vox est audita populi R. majestate indigna, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: nihil, quod ipsis esset indignum, committebant, id. ib. 5, 35: lictoribus indignum in modum mulcatis, Liv. 29, 9, 6: modis acceptus, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12: facinus, id. Andr. 1, 1, 118: exempla, id. Eun. 5, 5, 4: mors, Virg. A. 6, 163: aliquid pro indignissimo habere, Liv. 1, 40, 2: hoc uno sol quicquam non vidit indignius, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28.—With the 2d *Supine:* digna atque indigna relatu vociferans, Virg. A. 9, 595.—With an *inf.:* fabula non indigna referri, Ov. A. A. 1, 681.—*Abs.:* indigna pati, *dishonorable,* Liv. 31, 30, 3:—hiemes, *severe,* Virg. G. 2, 373:—indignum est a pari vinci, aut superiore: indignius ab inferiore, Cic. Quint. 31, 95: non indignum videtur, egregium facinus memorare, *improper,* Sall. J. 79, 1.—Hence, *Adv.*, indigne and indigniter: **A.** *Indigne, Unworthily, undeservedly, dishonorably, shamefully:* indigne dotem quaerere, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 21: meretricem deperit, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 66: aliquem injuria afficere, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 3: cervices in carcere frangebantur indignissime civium R., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, 147: interierunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 38.—**2.** *Indignantly:* Macedones, eum sibi anteponi, indigne ferebant, *took it ill,* Nep. Eum. 1: pati, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, 31.—***B.** *Indigniter:* vixit bis decem annis nata, Vet. Epigr. in Anthol. Lat. T. 2, p. 176 Burm.

indĭgus, a, um, *adj.* [indigeo] *Needing, in want* (poet. and post-Aug.): (*a*) With a *gen.:* ipsa suis pollens opibus, nihil indiga nostri, Lucr. 1, 61: nostrae opis, Virg. G. 2, 428: stipendiorum, Plin. 8, 40, 61: rectoris, Tac. H. 3, 22: externae opis, id. ib. 48.—(β) With an *abl.:* auxilio, Lucr. 5, 224: refectione virium, App. M. 9, p. 615 Oud.—**II.** In partic., *Desirous* of something; with a *gen.:* servitii fervebat litore plebes, Luc. 9, 254.

indĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] i. q. indigus, *Needing, in want* (post-class.): *c. gen.:* opis, Paul. Nol. carm. 27, 4; id. carm. 16, 196.—*c. abl.*, App. M. 9, p. 222 Elm.

in-dīlĭgens, tis, *adj.* [2. in-diligens] (quite class., but not in Cic.) **I.** *Act., Careless, heedless, negligent:* ne quis tractet illam indiligens, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 23: si indiligentiores fuerint, Caes. B. G. 7, 11.—*c. gen.:* rerum memoriae non indiligens, Gell. 15, 28, 1.—**II.** *Pass., Neglected:* hortus, Plin. 19, 14, 19, 57.—Hence,

Adv., indīligenter, *Carelessly, heedlessly, negligently* (quite class.): at indiligenter iceram, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 28: nihil ab eo indiligenter factum, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 2.—*Comp.:* nostros praesidia indiligentius servaturos crediderant, Caes. B. G. 2, 33.

indīlĭgenter, *adv.*, v. indiligens, *ad fin.*

in-dīlĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [indiligens] *Carelessness, heedlessness, negligence* (quite class.): litterarum missarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: praedia per indiligentiam neglecta, Plin. 14, 4, 5: veri, *i. e. neglect of examining into the truth,* Tac. H. 4, 49.

***in-dīlūcesco,** 3. *v. n.* [1. in-dilucesco] *To begin to grow light:* cum jam ferme dies insequens indilucesceret, Jul Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 42.

***in-dīmensus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-dimensus] *Immeasurable, innumerable:* populi, Amm. 19, 2.

***in-dīmissus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-dimissus] *Not put away, not divorced:* uxor, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

indĭpisco, ĕre, v. indipiscor, *ad fin.*

indĭpiscor, deptus, 3. *v. dep. a.* [indu = in-apiscor] *To obtain, attain, reach* (mostly ante- and post-class.): largiter mercedis indipiscar, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 28: divitias magnas, id. Epid. 3, 4, 15: navem, Liv. 26, 39, 12: multum dolorem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 2: animo, *i. e. to retain,* Gell. 17, 2, 1.—**II.** Transf., *To begin, commence:* pugnam, Gell. 1, 11, 18.

Active collat. form, indĭpisco, ĕre: (occasionem) quadrigis albis, Plaut. Asin 2, 2, 13: partem, id. Aul. 4, 10, 45.

in-dīrectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-directus] *Not direct, indirect* (post-Aug.): actio, Quint. 5, 13, 2.

***in-dīreptus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-direptus] *Unplundered:* Capitolium, Tac. H. 3, 71 *fin.*

indisciplīna, ae, *f.* [2. in-disciplina] *Want of education,* Gloss. Philox.

indisciplīnāte, *adv.*, v. indisciplinatus, a, um, *ad fin.*

***in-disciplīnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. in-disciplina] *Want of discipline:* Cassiod. Variar. 7, 3.

in-disciplīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Without discipline, undisciplined* (eccl. Lat.), Cypr. Ep. 62; Aug. Ep. 169.—Hence,

Adv., indisciplīnāte, *In an undisciplined manner, disorderly:* loqueris, Commodian. Instruct. 16.

***in-disciplīnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-disciplina] *Without discipline, undisciplined,* Vulg. Interpr. Siracid. 23, 7.

***in-discissus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-discissus] *Not cut to pieces, undivided:* tunica Domini, Hier. Ep. 15, 1.

in-discrēte and **in-discrētim,** *advv.*, v. indiscretus, a, um, *ad fin.*

in-discrētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-discretus] *Unseparated, undivided, closely connected* (mostly post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: cum agricultura, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 7: quibusdam indiscretum caput est, ut cancris, Plin. 11, 37, 46: suum cuique sanguinem indiscretum, sed maxime principibus, *i. e. to every one those of his own blood are most closely connected*, Tac. H. 4, 52.—**II.** Trop., *Undistinguished, without distinction, undistinguishable:* quidam indiscretis his nominibus utuntur, Cels. 4, 3: imagines similitudinis indiscretae, Plin. 35, 10, 36: proles suis, Virg. A. 10, 392: vita seris, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 44:—dignitas, *undistinguishable, alike, equal*, Impp. Valentinian. Valens et Gratian. Cod. Theod. 7, 1.—Hence,

Adv., indiscrēte and indiscrētim, *Without distinction, alike, indiscriminately:* **A.** Form *indiscrete* (post-Aug.): editur imitatio avium et animalium vocis, Plin. 11, 37, 65: repleta subsellia Circi, Spartian. Nigr. 3.—* **B.** Form *indiscretim:* epulae, quibus indiscretim omnes vescuntur, Sol. 30.

* **in-discrīmĭnābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-discrimen] *That can not be distinguished, undistinguishable:* Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 10.

* **in-discrīmĭnātim,** *adv. Without distinction:* Var. L. L. apud Non. 127, 23.

* **in-discussĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-discutio] *That is not to be discussed:* auctoritas (*al.* discussibilis), Claud. Mamert. de statu anim. 2, 12.

* **in-discussus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-discutio] *Not discussed:* Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 3, 11.

indĭserte, *adv.*, v. indisertus, a, um, *ad fin.*

in-dĭsertus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-disertus] *Ineloquent* (quite class.): Academicus, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: prudentia, *at a loss for words*, id. de Or. 3, 35, 142.—Hence,

Adv., indĭserte, *Ineloquently* (rare, but quite class.): orationem non indiserte collaudavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.

indisjectus, v. indejectus.

* **indisjunctim,** *adv.* (not separated in time) *Immediately:* Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 12.

* **in-dispensātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-dispenso] *Not properly distributed, immoderate:* nisus, Sil. 16, 342.

in-dispŏsĭte, *adv.*, v. indispositus, a, um, *ad fin.*

* **in-dispŏsĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-dispositus] *Without order, confused:* apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, *etc.*, Tac. H. 2, 68.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, indispōsĭte, *Without order, confusedly:* moveri, Sen. Ep. 124.

* **in-dissĭmĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-dissimilis] *Not unlike:* formae vocum, Var. L. L. 8, 29.

* **in-dissĭmŭlābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-dissimulo] *That can not be dissembled:* veritas, Gell. 10, 22, 24.

in-dissŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-dissociabilis] *Inseparable* (eccl. Lat.): unitas, Lact. Opif. D. 10; Ambros. Ep. 14.—Hence,

Adv., indissŏcĭābĭlĭter, *Inseparably:* una mens, Auct. Brev. Fid. adv. Arian. p. 95.

in-dissŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-dissolvo] *That can not be dissolved* or *loosed, indissoluble* (in Cic. only in the transf. signif.): **I.** Lit.: nodus, Plin. 11, 24, 28.—**II.** Transf.: sed quoniam orti estis, immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic. Univ. 11.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, in-dissŏlūbĭlĭter, *Indissolubly:* nexum, Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 2, 2.

in-distanter, *adv.* [2. in-distare] **I.** *Uninterruptedly* (post-class.): syllaba est vox litteralis, quae sub uno accentu, et uno spiritu indistanter profertur, Prisc. p. 565 P.—**II.** *Without distinction, without exception* (likewise post-class.): Amm. 27, 9.

in-distincte, *adv.*, v. indistinctus, a, um, *ad fin.*

in-distinctus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-distinctus] *Not properly distinguished, confused* (mostly post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: neque inordinata, neque indistincta, Quint. 8, 2, 23.—**II.** Trop., *Indistinct, obscure:* id. 12, 10, 39: defensio, Tac. A. 6, 8.—Hence,

Adv., indistincte, *Without distinction, indiscriminately* (post-class.): indistincte atque promiscue adnotabam, Gell. 2 praef.: legatis nummis, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 73.

indistrictus, v. indestrictus.

indĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, from indo.

in-dīvĭdŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [individuus] *Indivisibility* (eccl. Lat.): animae, Tert. Anim. 51: matrimonii, id. Monog. 5.

in-dīvĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-divido] *Indivisible* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ille ἀτόμους, quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, Cic. Fin. 16, 17.—Subst.: ex illis individuis, unde omnia Democritus gigni affirmat, *i. e. indivisible corpuscles, atoms*, id. Acad. 2, 17, 55.—**II.** Trop., *Inseparable, not separated* (post-Aug.): Rhodum secuti, et apud Capreas individui, Tac. A. 6, 10: pietas, *undivided, impartial*, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 5, 3.

indīvīse, *adv.*, v. indivisus, a, um, *ad fin.*

indīvīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-divido] *Indivisible* (post-class.): materia, Diom. p. 415 P.: anima, Tert. Anim. 51.—Hence,

Adv., in-dīvīsĭbĭlĭter, *Indivisibly:* Tert. Anim. 51.

in-dīvīsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-divisus] *Undivided* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: ungulae indivisae equorum, *i. e. not cloven*, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 2.—**II.** Transf.: pro indiviso, *in an undivided manner, in common:* Cato R. R. 137: pro indiviso possessa a feris, Plin. 17, 1, 1: pro indiviso valere, *equally, in like manner*, id. 16, 32, 59.—Hence,

Adv., indīvīse, *Undividedly:* Ascon. in Verr. 2, 1, 55.

* **in-dīvulsus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-divulsus] *Not separated:* comes, Macr. S. 1, 11.

indo, ĭdi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-do] *To put, set,* or *place into* or *upon* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: ignem in aram, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 1: salem in aquam, id. Merc. 1, 2, 92: vini guttam in os, id. Cas. 2, 3, 31: cicatrices in scapulas, id. Asin. 3, 2, 7: fenestras, id. Rud. 1, 1, 6.—With a *dat.:* compedes servis, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 3: vinclo fasciae indidit cervicem, Tac. A. 15, 57.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *To introduce:* novos ritus, Tac. H. 5, 4.—**B.** *To impart* or *give to:* pavorem suis, alacritatem hostibus, Tac. H. 4, 34:—alicui vocabulum, id. Ann. 2, 56.—Hence,

indĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Put* or *placed into, put, set, laid,* or *thrown upon:* **I.** Lit.: utrum deus extrinsecus (operi suo) circumfusus sit, an toti inditus, Sen. Ot. sap. 31: potioni venenum, Curt. 10, 10: vincula, *put on*, Tac. A. 11, 2: pontes, *thrown over*, id. ib. 12, 57: lecticae, *laid upon*, id. ib. 3, 14.—**II.** Trop.: *Imposed, appointed, given:* custodes, Tac. A. 3. 28:—huic urbi nomen Epidamno inditum est, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 37.

* **in-dŏcĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-doceo] *Unteachable*, Vulg. Interpr. Iren. 4, 28.

* **in-dŏcĭbĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [indocibilis] *Unteachableness, indocility:* prudentiam indocibilitas impugnat, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 226 Oud.

in-dŏcĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-doceo] **I.** *Difficult to be taught, that can not be taught, indocile* (quite class.): quia nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12: hirundines, Plin. 10, 45, 62.—*c. gen.* (so only poet.): pacis, Sil. Ital. 12, 726.—*c. dat.:* Juv. 14, 40: quieti, id. 11, 11.—*c. inf.* (poet.): pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 18: teneri, Stat. Th. 6, 313.—Of the thing to be taught: sed incredibilis quaedam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit indocilem usus disciplinam, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 1.—**B.** Transf., *Untaught, unlearned, ignorant* (poet. and post-Aug.): genus indocile, Virg. A. 8, 321: coeli agricola, Plin. 18, 25, 60.—Of inanim. and abstr. things, *Untaught, rude:* indocili numero cum grave mollit opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 6.—*Unapt, unfit* for any thing: arbores nasci alibi, quam ubi coepere, Plin. 14 prooem.—* **II.** *Untaught, not shown:* et sciat indociles currere lympha vias, Prop. 1, 2, 12.

indocte, *adv.*, v. indoctus, *ad fin.*

* **indoctor,** ōris, *m.* [1. in-doceo] *An overseer* of slaves: indoctores acerrimi, gnarique nostri tergi (*al.* inductores), Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 6.

in-doctus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-doctus] *Untaught, unlearned, uninstructed, ignorant, unskillful* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: homo, Auct. Her. 2, 46, 59: Juventius nec indoctus, et magna cum juris civilis intelligentia, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: habitus est, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4.—*c. inf.* (poet.): Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 2.—*c. gen.* (poet.): pilae discive trochive quiescit, Hor. A. P. 380.—*c. acc.* (post-class.): homo pleraque alia non indoctus, Gell. 9, 10, 5.

B. Of inanim. and abstr. things: ne indoctae rusticaeve manus, Quint. 1, 11, 16:—omnes longe anteeo stultitia et moribus, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 3.—Hence,

Adv., indocte, *Unlearnedly, ignorantly, unskillfully* (quite class.): verba haud indocte fecit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 14: non indocte solum, verum etiam impie facere, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 44.—*Comp.:* dicere indoctius, *etc.*, Gell. 12, 5, 6.

* **in-dŏlātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-dolo] *That can not be fashioned, formed,* or *cultivated:* corporibus ac sensibus rigidi indolatilesque (*al.* indociles), Sid. Ep. 5, 5.

in-dŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-dolatus] *Not cut, unhewn* (post-class.): indolatus et asper lapis, Arn. 7, 253: lignum, id. 6, 196.

in-dŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [2. in-doleo] *Freedom from pain* (a rare but quite classical word): Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 11; id. Off. 3, 3, 12; Sen. Ep. 66.

ind-ŏles, is, *f.* [*indu*=in-*olesco*, "*indoles*, incrementum, industria," Fest. p. 106 Müll.] *Inborn* or *native quality, natural quality, nature* of a thing (quite classical): **I.** In gen.: quae indoles in savio est! Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 10: frugum pecudum, Liv. 38, 17, 10: arborum, Gell. 12, 1, 16.—**II.** In partic., *Native quality, natural abilities* of men, *talents, genius, disposition:* adolescentes bona indole praediti, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: virtutis, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: ad virtutem major, id. Or 13, 41: segnis, Tac. A. 12, 26: praeclara, id. Hist. 1, 15: adolescens laetae indolis Gell. 19, 9, 1: gener ob altam indolem adscitus, Liv. 21, 4.—In the *plur.:* bonae animi indoles, Gell. 19, 12, 5.

in-dŏlesco, without *perf.* or *supin* 3. *v. n.* [1. in-dolor] *To feel pain, to smart ache* (mostly post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: locus tactu indolescit, Cels. 8, 9: oculi indolescunt, Plin. 31, 3, 27.—**b.** *c. acc.*, *To fee pain at:* tactum hominum, Just. 12, 13.

II. Trop., *To feel pain* or *grief, to b grieved, troubled* at any thing; constr with the *acc. c. inf.* or *quod;* poet. also with the *gen.* and *acc.:* (*a*) *c. inf.:* quis fuit, qui non indoluerit, tam sero se .. cognoscere? Cic. Phil. 2, 25: indolui, non tam quod . . . quam quia, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 3.—(*β*) *c. acc.:* id ipsum indoluit Juno, id. Met. 2, 469.—(*γ*) *c. gen.:* successorum que Minervae Indoluit, id. ib. 2, 789 dub—In the *part. fut. pass.:* moeroris retia amicis et externis indolescenda, Sid. Ep 2, 12; so Minuc. Fel. Octav. 5.

* **in-dŏlōrĭa,** ae, *f.* [2. in-dolor] i. q indolentia, *Absence of pain*, Sid. Ep. 14.

in-dŏlōris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Free from pain*, Gloss. Philox.

* **in-dŏmābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-domo] *That can not be broken in* or *tamed, untamable:* Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 12.

in-dŏmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-dominus] *That can not be mastered*, Gloss. Philox.

in-dŏmĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-domitus] *Untamed, unsubdued, ungoverned, unrestrained; untamable, ungovernable, fierce, wild* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: boves, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 11: equus, Auct. ad Her 4, 56, 59.—**B.** Trop.: pastores, spe libertatis excitati, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: indomiti et praeferoces nationes, Tac. A. 15, 27.—Of things concr. and abstr.: oculi, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 92: dextra, *unconquered*, Ov. M. 13, 355: Euri, id. Her. 15, 9: mare, Tib. 2, 3, 45: Falernum, *indigestible*, Pers. 3, 3: mors, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 4: licentia, id. ib. 8, 24, 28: ingenium, Quint. 10, 2, 19: animi cupiditates, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: indomita et effrenata libido, id. Cluent. 6, 15: tarditas, *invincible, that can not be overcome or got rid of*, Plin. 8, 44, 69: argentum, *uncoined*, Arn. 6, 200.

* **in-dōnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-donatus] *Without a present:* Lampr. Heliog. 28

in-dormĭo, ivi, itum, 4. *v. n.* [1. in-dormio] *To sleep* or *fall asleep at, on,* or *over* a thing; constr. *c. dat., c. in.,* or *c. abl.* (quite class. only in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: congestis undique saccis Indormis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 71: alienis amplexibus, Petr. 79.—**B.** Transf., *To be asleep,* i. e. *to be numb, torpid,* said of a limb, Veg. Vet. 3, 24.

II. Trop., *To go to sleep over* a thing, *i. e. to do* it *negligently, be careless about* it: (*a*) With *in*: quoniam in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2.—(*β*) *c. dat.*: tantae causae indormire, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30: longae desidiae, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 3: malis, *heedless, regardless of,* Curt. 6, 10.

indormis, e, *adj.* [2. in-dormio] i. q. somnis, *Sleepless,* Gloss. Philox.

in-dōtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-dotatus] *Unportioned, portionless* (quite class. only in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 45: soror, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 46:—corpora, *that have not received the usual honors paid to the dead,* Ov. M. 7, 609.—**II.** Trop., *Unadorned, poor*: cújus artem cum indotatam esse, et incomptam videres, verborum eam dote locupletasti et ornasti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55.

indu, v. 1. in, *ad init.*

in-dŭbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-dubito] *That can not be doubted, indubitable* (post-Aug. and post-class.): Quint. 4, 5, 13; Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 9.—Hence,

Adv., in-dŭbĭtābĭlĭter, *Indubitably, without doubt, doubtless*: Arn. 5, 183.

***in-dŭbĭtandus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-dubitandus] *Not to be doubted, indubitable*: veritas, Aug. Ep. 19, 2.

in-dŭbĭtanter, *adv.* [2. in-dubito] *Indubitably, without doubt* (mostly post-class.): Plin. 18, 11, 29 (*al.* indubitata): probatur, Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 2: invictus, Aug. de vera relig. 46.

indŭbĭtāte and **indŭbĭtāto,** *advv.,* v. indubitatus, *ad fin.*

in-dŭbĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-dubitatus] *Undoubted, without doubt, certain, sure* (post-Aug.): in iis, ero, quae indubitata sunt, brevior, Quint. 9, 4, 2: litterarum inter se conjunctio, id. ib. 1, 1, 31: spes, Plin. 31, 3, 27: indubitatum est, id. 23, 1, 21: juris est, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 49.—Hence, *advv.,* indubitate and indubitato, *Undoubtedly*: (*a*) Form *indubitate* (quite class.): quae indubitate Lysimachi fuerint, Liv. 33, 40, 5: corrupti commentarii, Vell. 2, 60.—* (*β*) Form *indubitato*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 9.

indŭbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [1. in-dubito] *To doubt of* a thing (poet.); constr. with the *dat.*: absiste precando Viribus indubitare tuis, Virg. A. 8, 404: tuis moribus, Stat. S. 3, 5, 110.

in-dŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-dubius] *Not doubtful, certain* (post-Aug.): innocentia plurimorum, Tac. A. 14, 45.

induciae, v. indutiae.

Induciomărus or **Indutiomărus,** i, *m.,* (* *A chief of the Treviri*), Caes. B. G. 5, 2.

in-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. (*imper.,* induce for induc, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 18; induxti for induxisti, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 12) *v. a.* [1. induco] *To lead, bring,* or *conduct into* a place; *to lead* or *bring in* (quite class.); constr. with *in* and the *acc.* or *dat.*: **I.** Lit.: (*a*) With *in* and the *acc.*: oves et armenta in rura, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 12: aquam in privatas domos, Auct. B. Alex. 5: aliquem in senatum, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 2: exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv. 31, 28, 2: cohortem praetoriam in medios hostes, Sall. C. 60, 5; Liv. 30, 34; Caes. B. C. 3, 112.—(*β*) With the *dat.* (mostly poet., and rarely): age, moenibus induc, Stat. Th. 12, 326: fossâ mare urbi, Suet. Ner. 16.—*Abs.*: princeps turmas inducit Asylos, Virg. A. 11, 620: inducunt venti nubilum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 7.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To bring forward, exhibit, represent* in the circus or on the stage: a me autem gladiatorum par nobilissimum inducitur, Cic. Opt. gen. orat. 6, 17: elephantas in circum, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 6:—inducta est et Afranii Togata, quae *Incendium* inscribitur, Suet. Ner. 11.

2. *To bring into* or *before* a court (post-Aug.): teste inducta in senatu, Suet. Claud. 40: majestatis reos in curiam, id. Dom. 11.

C. Transf.: **1.** *To put on* articles of dress: si sibi calceus perperam induceretur, Suet. Aug. 92: humeros albenti amictu, Stat. S. 8, 2, 67.—With a Gr. *acc.*: tunicaque inducitur artus, Virg. A. 8, 457.

2. *To draw over, spread over, to overlay, overspread*: postes pice, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 142; Vitr. 7, 3: colorem picturae, *i. e. to varnish,* Plin. 35, 10, 36: parieti ceram liquefactam, id. 33, 7, 40: cuti nitorem, id. 24, 8, 33: varias plumas, Hor. A. P. 2: humanam membris formam, Ov. M. 7, 642:—omnibus viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, *to overspread with darkness, to darken, obscure,* Vell. 2, 36, 1:—pontem, *to throw a bridge across,* Curt. 5, 5: scuta ex cortice facta pellibus, *to cover,* Caes. B. G. 2, 33: coria super lateres, id. B. C. 2, 10.

3. *To level* the ground by overlaying, filling up: ita inducto solo, ut nulla vestigia exstent, Plin. 2, 80, 82. So too *to strike out, erase,* i. e. to fill up the writing with wax by drawing over it the broad end of the style: nomina jam facta sunt: sed vel induci, vel mutari possunt, Cic. Att. 13, 14, 2: senatus consultum, id. ib. 1, 20, 4.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To bring into, introduce*: seditionem atque discordiam in civitatem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: aliquid in nostros mores, id. de Or. 2, 28, 121; so, morem novorum judiciorum in rem publicam, id. Rab. Post. 4, 9: novum verbum in linguam Latinam, id. Phil. 13, 19, 43: pecuniam in rationem, *to bring into, set down in an account,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 41: agrum alicui pecunia ingenti, *to charge* in an account, id. Agr. 2, 26, 70.

B. In partic., *To bring in, introduce* in speaking or writing (an expression borrowed from the stage): hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: gravem personam, id. Coel. 15, 35:—Tiresiam deplorantem caecitatem suam, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115.—Of conversation, *To introduce* it: hic sermo inducitur, id. Att. 13, 19, 4:—hanc rationem Epicurus induxit, Cic. Fat. 10: consuetudinem, id. Coel. 23, 58: dubitationem, Tac. A. 1, 7.

2. *To lead to* or *into* any thing; *to move, excite, persuade; to mislead, seduce*; constr. with *in,* with the *acc.* or *ad*: amici jacentem animum excitare, et inducere in spem cogitationemque meliorem, Cic. Lael. 15, 59; so, aliquem in spem, id. Off. 2, 15, 53: in errorem, id. ib. 3, 13, 55: animum ad aliquid, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 67: aliquem pretio, gratia, spe, promissis (ad parricidium), *to mislead,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 16: multos in peccatum, *to seduce,* Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29.—With *ut*: aliquem, ut mentiatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, *to move, excite,* id. Brut. 50, 188: Carthaginienses ad bellum, Nep. Hann. 8: ad credendum, id. Con. 3: vide, quo me inducas, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 25: in quos (affectus) inducendus est judex, Quint. 11, 3, 58.—With an *inf.*: consulem promissis, sententiam promere, Tac. A. 12, 9.—**b.** Animum *or* in animum, *To bring one's mind to* a thing, *to resolve, determine; to suppose, imagine*; with an *inf.*: id quod animum induxerat paulisper non tenuit, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 8: animum inducere, de divinatione dicere, id. Div. 1, 13, 22: opes contemnere, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 30.—With *ut* or *ne*: inducere animum possum, ne aegre patiar, Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 5: inducere animum, ut patrem esse sese, oblivisceretur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 5, 3:—postremo Caesar in animum induxerat, laborare, vigilare, *had determined,* Sall. C. 54, 4: in animum, ejus vitam defendere, Cic. Sull. 30: Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 5: in animum, quo minus illi indicarem, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 6: quod consules in senatu ut pronunciarent, in animum inducere non possent, Liv. 27, 9, 9.

3. Qs. To lead into a trap, *i. e. To delude, cajole, deceive*: hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, induxit, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: socios induxit, decepit, destituit, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: semper ut inducas, blandos affers mihi vultus (*al.* inducar), Tib. 1, 6, 1.

4. *To do* any thing *to* one (post-class.): injuriam adversus liberos suos testamento inducere, Caius Dig. 5, 2, 4.

***inductĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [induco] *That may be drawn* or *smeared over* a thing Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

inductĭcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj* [id.] *Introduced,* Gloss. Philox.

in-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A leading* or *bringing into, introducing* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: nos aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152:—horum (juvenum in circum), *introduction, exhibition,* Liv. 44, 9, 5; so on the stage: ficta personarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205:—prima trullis frequentetur inductio, quum siccari coeperit, iterum inducatur, *a plastering,* Pall. 1, 15; so of *a striking out, erasing* of writing (cf. induco, *no.* I. C, 3): lituras, inductiones, superductiones ipse feci, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4. 1.—**B.** Transf., concr., *An awning* drawn over a theatre to protect the audience from the sun, Vitr. 10 *praef.*

II. Trop. (acc. to induco, *no.* II. B, 2, b), *A purpose, resolution, inclination, intention*: animi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 11, 32: animi tantum apud me valet, ut, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2.

B. In partic., rhetor., *Induction,* a mode of reasoning from known particulars to generals: inductio, qua plurimum Socrates est usus, hanc habuit viam: cum plura interrogasset, quae fateri adversario necesse esset, novissime id, de quo quaerebatur, inferebat, cui simile concessisset, Quint. 5, 11, 3.

***inductīve,** *adv.* [induco] *By yielding*: indulgere, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 157.

***in-ductor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who stirs up, rouses* one, *a chastiser, scourger*: inductores acerrimi (*al.* indoctores), Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 6.

***inductōrĭum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A covering*: facere inductorium, Plin. Val. 1, 3.

***in-ductrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that misleads* or *deceives*: App. Flor. 23.

***in-ductūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A covering, coating*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

1. inductus, a, um, *Part.,* from induco.

2. in-ductus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *abl sing.*) [induco] *An inducement, persuasion* (rare, but quite class.): alicujus persuasu et inductu, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint 5, 10, 69: inductu alieno facere aliquid *at another's persuasion,* Auct. Her. 2, 17, 26

***indūcŭla,** ae, *f.* [induo] *A kind of under-garment worn by females*: Plaut Epid. 2, 2, 39.

indu-gredior, v. ingredior.

in-dulceo, ēre, *v. n.* [1. in-dulcis] *To become very sweet,* Gloss. Philox.

***in-dulcĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [2. in-dulcitas] (* Trop.) *Want of sweetness, bitterness* Caecil. ap. Non. 96, 29, dub.

in-dulco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-dulco] *To make sweet, to sweeten* (late Lat.): aquam amaram, Tert. adv. Jud. 13; so Vulg. Sirac. 38, 5.—**II.** Trop., *To speak sweetly*: id. ib. 12, 15.

in-dulcōro, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-dulcoro] *To make very sweet,* Gloss. Philox.

in-dulgens, tis, *Part.* and *Pa.,* from indulgeo.

in-dulgenter, *adv.,* v. indulgeo, *ad fin.*

indulgentĭa, ae, *f.* [indulgens] *Indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, tenderness, fondness*; freq. connected with *in* and an *acc.* (quite class.): **I.** Of persons: in hujus (matris) sinu indulgentiaque educatus, Tac. Agr. 4: a corporis obsequio indulgentiaque discedere, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 60: indulgentia et benevolentia, id. ib. 13, 35:—ejus nimia indulgentia in Lepidum, Planc. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4: pro sua indulgentia in suos, Balb. et Opp. ad Cic. Att. 9, 7, A. 3.

II. Transf., of inanimate and abstract things (post-Aug.): coeli, *i. e. mild weather,* Plin. 17, 2, 2: fortunae, Vell. 2, 80.—**B.** *A remission* of punishment or of taxes (so only post-class.), Capit. Anton. 6: Amm. 16, 5.

indulgĕo, si, tum, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [dulcis] *To be courteous* or *complaisant; to be kind, tender, indulgent to* one; *to be pleased with* or *inclined to, to give one's self up to, yield to, indulge in* a thing (as joy or grief) *to concede, grant, allow* constr. with the

dat. (quite class.): **I.** *v. n.:* Aeduorum civitati Caesar praecipue indulserat, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, and 7, 40: sic sibi indulsit, ut, *etc.*, *indulged himself so, took such liberties*, Nep. Lys. 1: indulgebat sibi liberalius, quam ut, *etc.*, id. Chabr. 3: irae, Liv. 3, 53, 7: ipsa sibi imbecillitas indulget, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: indulgent consules legionum ardori, Liv. 9, 43, 19: dolori, Nep. Reg. 1: amori, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10: precibus, id. ib. 4, 15, 11: gaudio, id. ib. 5, 15, 1: desiderio alicujus, id. ib. 10, 34, 1: odio, Liv. 40, 5, 5: animo, *to give way to passion* or *to anger*, Ov. M. 12, 598: regno, *to delight in*, Luc. 7, 54: ordinibus, *give room to, set apart*, Virg. G. 2, 277.—(β) With *acc.* of the person (only ante-class. and poet.): heri, qui nos tantopere indulgent, Afran. ap. Non. 502, 11: te indulgebant, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 34.—**B.** *To give one's self up to, to be given* or *addicted to, to indulge in:* veteres amicitias spernere, indulgere novis, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: labori, Virg. A. 6, 135: theatris, Ov. R. Am. 751: eloquentiae, Quint. 10, 1: somno, Tac. A. 16, 19.—*Impers.:* nihil relicturus, si aviditati indulgeretur, quod in aerarium referret, Liv. 45, 35, 6.

II. *v. a., To concede, allow, grant, permit, give* (post-Aug.): alicui usum pecuniae, Suet. Aug. 41: ornamenta consularia procuratoribus, id. Claud. 24: damnatis arbitrium mortis, id. Dom. 11; Quint. 2, 17: patientiam flagello, *i. e. to submit to patiently*, Mart. 1, 105, 3.—(β) With an *inf.* (only poet.): Sil. 14, 672.—*Pass.* (post-class.): animus eorum laxari indulgerique potuisset, *to be pleased, amused*, Gell. praef. 1: abolitio reorum, quae publice indulgetur. *is granted*, Modest. Dig. 48, 16, 17.—Hence

indulgens, entis, *Pa.:* **A.** *Indulgent, kind*, or *tender to* one, *fond of* one; constr. with a *dat.*, or *in* with the *acc.* (quite class.): (*a*) *c. dat.:* obsequium peccatis indulgens praecipitem amicum ferri sinit, Cic. Lael. 24, 89.—(β) With *in* and an *acc.:* civitas minime in captivos indulgens, Liv. 22, 61, 1.—* (γ) *c. gen.* (*?): non ferme desunt irarum indulgentes ministri, Liv. 24, 25, 9.—(δ) *Abs.:* quo ipsum nomen amantius, indulgentiusque maternum, hoc illius matris singulare scelus, Cic. Clu. 5, 12.—**B.** *Addicted to:* aleae indulgens, *addicted to dicing*, Suet. Aug. 70.—**C.** In the *pass.*, *Fondly loved:* fili, indulgentissime adolescens, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 10, 13.

Adv., indulgenter, *Indulgently, kindly, tenderly:* nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2: bestiae multa faciunt indulgenter, id. Fin. 2, 33, 109.—*Comp.:* dii alios indulgentius tractant, Sen. Ben. 4, 32.—*Sup.*, id. Consol. ad Helv. 5.

indulgĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indulgeo] *Indulgence*, for indulgentia (ante-class.): indulgitate victus, Sisenn. ap. Non. 126, 9: indulgitate liberum, Coel. ap. Serv. ad Georg. 2, 345.

* **indultor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A favorer:* legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

indultum, i, *n.* [id.] *Indulgence, permission, grace, favor* (post-class.): legis, Impp. Hon. et Theod. Cod. Theod. 4, 15, 1: principis, id. ib. 3, 10, 1.

1. indultus, a, um, *Part.*, from indulgeo.

* **2. indultus,** ūs, *m.* [indulgeo] *Leave, permission:* indultu clementiae tuae scribere, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

indūmentum, i, *n.* [induo] *A garment* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: indumenta induere, Gell. 16, 19, 12.—**II.** Transf., *A covering, clothing:* carnis indumenta, *fleshly coverings*, i. e. *bodies*, Prud. Cath. 9, 99.

indŭo, ui, ūtum, ĕre, *v. a.* [ἐνδύω] *To put on* an article of dress or ornament (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: Herculi tunicam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: sibi torquem, id. Fin. 2, 22, 73: galeam, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: smaragdos et sardonychas, Plin. 37, 6, 23: anulum, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: alicui insignia Bacchi, Ov. M. 6, 598.—*Pass.:* indui vestem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 40.—With a Gr. *acc.:* Androgei galeam, clypeique insigne decorum Induitur, Virg. A. 2, 393:—scalas, *to place a ladder on one's shoulders by putting one's head through between the rounds*, Ov. M. 14, 650:—se in aliquid, or with the *dat.*, *to fall into* or *upon, to be entangled in:* se in laqueum, Plaut. Cas. 1, 25: cum venti se in nubem induerint, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44:—se vallis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: se hastis, Liv. 44, 41, 9:—pomis se induit arbos, *decks itself with*, Virg. G. 4, 143; so, vites se induunt uvis, Col. 4, 24, 12: cinis induit urbes, *covers, envelopes*, Val. Fl. 4, 509.

II. Trop., *To put on, assume:* habes somnum imaginem mortis eamque quotidie induis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: ponit enim personam amici, cum induit judicis, *to assume the part of a judge*, id. Off. 3, 10, 43: juvenis longe alius ingenio, quam cujus simulationem induerat, Liv. 1, 56, 7: sibi cognomen, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: magnum animum, Tac. A. 11, 7: mores Persarum, Curt. 6, 6: munia ducis, Tac. A. 1, 69: falsos pavores, id. Hist. 4, 38: hostiles spiritus, id. ib. 4, 57: habitus ac voces dolentum, id. Ann. 4, 12: seditionem, *to engage in*, id. ib. 2, 15: societatem, id. ib. 12, 13: proditorem et hostem, *to assume the part of traitor and enemy*, id. ib. 16, 28: diversa, *to assume different opinions, take different sides*, id. ib. 6, 33:—personis fictam orationem, *to attribute*, Quint. 4, 1, 28:—sua confessione induatur ac juguletur, necesse est, *entangle himself*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, 166: videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se umquam expediet, id. ib. 2, 2, 42, 102: se in captiones, id. Div. 2, 17: non se purgavit, sed indicavit atque induit, id. Mur. 25, 51.

indŭpĕdĭo and **indŭpĕdītus** a, um, v. impedio, *etc.*

indŭpĕrans, antis, *Part.*, v. imperans.

indŭpĕro, indŭpĕrātor, *etc.*, v. impero, *etc.*

indūrātus, a. um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from induro.

in-dūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [1. in-duresco] *To become hard, to harden* (mostly post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: si vetus condyloma jam induruit, Cels. 6, 18, 8: grana, Col. 2, 20, 2.—**II.** Trop.: miles induruerat pro Vitellio, *had become unalterably firm in his attachment to Vitellius*, Tac. H. 3, 61: in pravum, *to become hardened*, Quint. 1, 3, 12.

in-dūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-duro] *To make hard, to harden* (poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: nivem Indurat Boreas, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 14: sues indurantes attritu arborum costas, Plin. 8, 52, 78.—**II.** Trop., *To harden, steel:* indurandus est animus, Sen. Ep. 51: adversus omnia, quae accidere possunt, id. ib. 4: frontem, *to render shameless*, id. Ben. 7, 28.—Hence

indūrātus, a, um, *Pa.* *Hardened:* **I.** Lit.: robora indurata flammis, Stat. Th. 4, 64.—**II.** Trop.: praeter spem resistendo hostium timor, Liv. 30, 18, 3: Germanis quid induratius ad omnem patientiam? Sen. Ira 1, 11.

1. Indus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἰνδός, *Of* or *belonging to India, Indian* (as an adj. almost exclusively poet.): Indum ebur, Virg. A. 12, 67: dens, *ivory*, Catull. 64, 48: conchae, *pearls*, Prop. 1, 8, 39.—*Plur.*, Indi, ōrum, *The inhabitants of India, Indians*, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96: extremi, Catull. 11, 2.—In the *sing.*, Indus, i, *m.*, *An elephant's driver, mahout*, Liv. 38, 14, 2.

2. Indus, i, *m.*, Ἰνδός, *The name of two rivers:* **I.** *The Indus, that empties into the Indian Ocean*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130.—**II.** *A river in Caria*, Liv. 38, 14, 2.

* **indūsĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [indusium] *A maker of women's under-garments:* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35.

indūsĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That has on an under-garment* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 47: pueri, App. M. 2, p. 137 Oud.

indūsĭo, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To clothe* (post-class.): aliqua re, Mart. Cap. 1, 17.

indūsĭum, ii, *n.* [induo] *A woman's under-garment* (ante- and post-class.), Non. 539, 32.

1. industrĭa, ae, *f.* *Diligence, activity, assiduity, industry:* ingenium industria alitur, Cic. Coel. 19, 45: in agendo, id. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 29: elaboratum, id. ib. 1, 1: qui in scribendo tantum industriae ponam, *spend so much pains on writing*, id. Fam. 3, 9, 3: magna industria bellum apparavit, Nep. Ages. 3: itineris, *assiduity on the journey*, Suet. Aug. 8—de *or* ex industria, *on purpose, purposely, intentionally:* ex industria, Liv. 26, 51. 11: de industria, Cic. Or. 44, 151.—Also simply, industriâ: Plin. 16, 1, 2.—And, ob industriam: Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 6.—Rarely in the *plur.:* summis opibus atque industriis, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 1.

2. Industrĭa, ae, *f.* *A city in Liguria, on the Po*, Plin. 3, 5, 7.—Hence **Industriensis,** e, *adj.*, Tab. aenea ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. p. 230.

industrĭe, *adv.*, v. industrius, *ad fin.*

industrĭōse, *adv.*, v. industriosus, *ad fin.*

industrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [industria] *Very active, diligent,* or *industrious* (post-Aug.): Sen. Prov. 2.—Hence,

Adv., industrĭōse, *Very industriously:* Suet. Vit. Juven.—*Sup.:* Cato ap. Charis. p. 181 P.

industrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. industria] *Active, diligent, assiduous, industrious* (quite class.): homo gnavus et industrius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21, 53: homines vigilantes, sobrii, industrii, id. Coel. 31, 74: vir acer et industrius in rebus gerendis, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57.—*Comp.*, industrior *or* industriior (ante-class.): quo neque industrior de juventute erat, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 71: imperator exercitum industriiorem facit, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 601 P.—Hence,

Adv., industrĭe, *Diligently, industriously:* rempublicam curare industrie, Cato ap. Charis. p. 181 P.: ut ea diligenter industrieque administrarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 60: causas actitare, Suet. Galb. 3.

indūtĭae (or **-ciae**), ārum, *f.* *A cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactae indutiae, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: biennii, Liv. 10, 5, 12: indutias facere, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: inire aequis conditionibus, Plin. Pan. 11, 5: petere, Nep. Ages. 2: conservare, id. ib. tollere, *to raise*, Liv. 30, 4, 8: agitare, Sall. J. 31, 4: per indutias, *during the truce*, Liv. 30, 37, 6.

II. Transf., *A cessation, pause, delay* (ante- and post-class.): imo indutiae parumper fiant, si quid vis loqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 233:—noctis indutiae, *the stillness of night*, App. M. 2, p. 153 Oud.

* **indūtĭlis,** e, *adj.* [induo] *That can be inserted* or *joined in:* vomis (*al.* in Rutilis), Cato R. R. 135, 2.

* **indūtōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That can be put on:* pellis, Paul. Sent. 3, 7.

1. indūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from induo.

2. indūtus, ūs, *m.* [induo] *A putting on* (extremely rare, perh. only in the two follg. passages): vestis, quam indutui gerebat, Tac. A. 16, 4.—Concr., *Apparel, raiment:* indutibus imperatoriae majestatis ornatus, Amm. 30, 7.

indŭvĭae, ārum, *f.* [id.] *Clothes, garments* (ante- and post-class.): tuae, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 9: nudata induviis, Prud. Psych. 578.

indŭvĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *The bark* that clothes a tree: arboris, Plin. 13, 4.

‡ **inebrae,** aves, quae in auguriis aliquid fieri prohibent; et prorsus omnia INEBRA appellantur, quae tardant vel morantur agentem," Fest. p. 109 Müll.

* **ĭnēbrĭātor,** ōris, *m.* [inebrio] *One who makes drunk:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18.

ĭnēbrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-ebrio] *To make drunk, inebriate* (poet. and post Aug.): **I.** Lit.: palma vescentes inebriat, Plin. 12, 22, 47.—**B.** Transf., of colors, *To saturate:* amethystum inebriatur Tyrio, Plin. 9, 41, 65.—**II.** Trop.: aurem, *to fill full of talk*, Juv. 9, 113.

ĭnĕdax, ācis, *adj.* [2. in-edax] *Not voracious, that eats little*, Gloss. Philox.

ĭnĕdĭa, ae, *f.* [2. in-edo] *A not eating, abstaining from food, fasting* (quite classical): vigiliis et inedia necatus, Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 82: sustinere, Cels. 1, 3.—In the *plur.:* inedias durare, Plin. 11, 54, 118.

* **ĭn-ēdĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-editus] *Not made known, unknown:* cura, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 39.

ĭn-effābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-effabilis] *Unutterable, unpronounceable* (a Plinian word): nomina, Plin. 5 *praef.*: verba, id. 25, 2, 4.—Hence,

Adv., ĭneffābĭlĭter, *Unutterably*, *ineffably* (post-class.): Deus ineffabiliter artifex, Aug. Enchir. 89.

* **ĭn-effābĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [2. in-effabilis] *Unutterableness, ineffableness:* visionis, Aug. Ep. 147.

ĭneffābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. in-effabilis, *ad fin.*

* **ĭn-effĭcācĭa,** ae, *f.* [inefficax] *Inefficacy:* libertatis, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 94.

ĭneffĭcācĭter, *adv.*, v. inefficax, *ad fin.*

ĭn-effĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [2. in-efficax] *Ineffectual, inefficient* (post-Aug.): (*a*) With a *gen.:* vox inefficax verborum, *unproductive of, unable to produce*, Sen. Ira 1, 3.—(*β*) *Abs.:* dii, id. Ben. 4, 4:—parentes inefficacissimi, *i. e. very weak*, Inscr. apud Grut. 415, 10.—Hence,

Adv., ĭneffĭcācĭter, *Ineffectually, in vain* (post-class.): Paul. Dig. 49, 8, 2.

* **ĭn-effĭgĭābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-effigio] *That can not be portrayed* or *delineated:* anima, Tert. Anim. 24.

ĭn-effĭgĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Without form, shapeless* (post-class.): fetus (*c. c.* informis), Gell. 17, 10, 3: anima, Tert. Anim. 9.

* **ĭn-effrēnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. in-effrenatus] *Unbridled*, trop.: cupiditates, Auct. Coll. Mosaic. et Rom. leg. tit. 6, 4.

* **ĭn-effŭgĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-effugio] *Unavoidable, inevitable:* necessitas ultionis, App. de Mundo. p. 372 Oud.

* **ĭn-effūsus,** a, um, *adj.*]2. in-effusus] *Not spread out:* ineffusum laxa (*al.* in effusum) crinem, App. M. 2, p. 129 Oud.

* **ĭnēlăbōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-elaboratus] *Unlabored*, trop.: oratio, Sen. Tranq. 1.

ĭn-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj.* [2. in-elegans] *Not choice, fine,* or *elegant; tasteless, inelegant* (quite class.): ineratque orationis non inelegans copia, Cic. Brut. 81, 282: odor non inelegans, *a not unpleasant odor*, Plin. 21, 25, 98.—Hence,

Adv., ĭnēlĕganter, *Not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly* (quite class.): scribere, Cic. Brut. 26, 101:—dividere, *without discrimination, without judgment*, id. Fin. 2, 9, 26.

ĭnēlĕganter, *adv.*, v. inelegans, *ad fin.*

ĭn-ēlĕgantĭa, ae, *f.* [2. in-elegantia] *Tastelessness, inelegance* (post-class.): inelegantia juris motus, Gai. Inst. 1, 84.

* **ĭn-ēlŏquax,** ācis, *adj.* [2. in-eloquor] *Unutterable:* gemitibus ineloquacibus, Novatian. de Trin. 29.

* **ĭn-ēlŏquens,** entis, *adj.* [2. in-eloquens] *Ineloquent:* indocti et ineloquentes, Lact. Opif. D. 20.

ĭn-ēlŏquĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-eloquor] *Unutterable, ineffable*, for ineffabilis (eccl. Lat.): fructus, Lact. 7, 11: praemium, id. ib. 5.

ĭn-ēluctābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-eluctabilis] *From which one can not extricate one's self, unavoidable, inevitable* (poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: coenum, Stat. Th. 9, 502.—**II.** Trop.: tempus Dardaniae, Virg. A. 2, 324: fatum, Vellei. 2, 57.

ĭn-ēlŭĭbĭlis, e. *adj.* [2. in-eluo] *That can not be washed out, indelible* (eccles. Lat.): fucus, Lact. 7, 20: macula, id. Ira D. 23.

ĭn-ēmendābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-emendabilis] *That can not be amended, incorrigible* (post-Aug.): pravitas, Quint. 1, 1: affectus, Sen. Ira 3, 41.

ĭn-ēmendātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-emendatus] *Unamended, incorrect* (eccl. Lat.): dum de inemendatis scribuntur inemendatiora, Hier. in Ezech. 40, 5.

‡ **ĭnēmensus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-emensus] *Unmeasured:* Not. Tir. p. 18.

* **ĭn-ēmĕrĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-emereor] *That can not be merited, can not be earned*, Tert. Res. carn. 18.

* **ĭn-ēmŏrĭor,** tuus. 3. *v. dep.* *To die in* or *at* any thing; *c. dat.:* spectaculo, Hor. Epod. 5, 34.

ĭn-emptus (inemtus), a, um, *adj* [2. in-emptus] *Unbought, unpurchased* (poet. and post-Aug.): dapes, Virg. G. 4, 133: consulatus, Tac. H. 2, 60.

ĭn-ēnarrābĭlis, e, *adj* [2. in-enarrabilis] *That can not be related* or *described, indescribable* (mostly post-Aug.): labor, Liv. 44, 5: natura fluminum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 22: habitus, Plin. 8, 7, 7.—Hence,

**Adv.*, ĭn-ēnarrābĭlĭter, *In an indescribable manner:* jecur omne absumptum, Liv. 41, 15, 2.

ĭn-ēnarrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-enarratus] *Unexplained* (late Lat.): quod reliquimus inenarratum, Gell. 12, 6, 1: verba, id. 19, 14, 5.

* **in-ēnătābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-enato] *From which one can not swim out:* profundum, Tert. Idol. 24.

in-ēnōdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-enodo] *That can not be freed from knots, can not be unraveled* (only in the trop. signif. quite class.): **I.** Lit.: capillus, App. Apol. p. 389 Oud.—**II.** Trop., *That can not be explained, inexplicable:* Att. ap. Non. 15, 10: res, Cic. Fat. 9, 18.

* **in-ēnormis,** e, *adj.* *Not irregular, not immoderate:* proceritas, App. M. 2, p. 87 Oud.

* **in-ēnuntĭābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-enuntio] *Unspeakable:* quiddam, Censorin. de Die nat. 19.

in-ĕo, īvi and freq. ĭi, ĭtum, īre, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in-eo] **I.** *Act., To go into, to enter* a place (quite class.): **A.** Lit.; constr. with the *acc.* or with *in c. acc.:* (*a*) *c. acc.:* illius domum, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: argolicas acies non ignarus ini (*i. e.* inii), Stat. Th. 8, 107: convivia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: viam, iter, *to enter on a journey*, id. Mur. 12, 26.—Pass.: nemus nullis illud initur equis, Ov. F. 2, 266.—(*β*) With *in c. acc.:* in urbem, Liv. 24, 9.—**2.** In partic., *To cover, to copulate with*, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 10, 63, 83.

B. Trop., *To enter upon, begin* a business, office, *etc.:* magistratum, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: imperium, Suet. Tib. 67: numerum, *to go into an enumeration*, i. e. *to enumerate, give the number:* numerus interfectorum haud facile iniri potuit, Liv. 38, 23, 6; so Caes. B. G. 7, 76: rationem, *to make an estimate:* rationem inire oportet operarum, dierum, Cato R. R. 2, 2; so, inire et subducere rationem, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 71; inire rationem also freq. signifies, *to calculate, consider, find out, devise, contrive:* rogo, ut adjuves ineasque rationem, quemadmodum ea mulier Romam perducatur, Cic. Fam. 13, 28, 2: mihi ineunda ratio, et via reperiunda est, qua ad Apronii quaestum possim pervenire, id. Verr. 2, 3, 46: ut depelleretur, a me inita ratio est, id. Fam. 5, 20, 4: rationem de re, id. Phil. 5, 19, 53: ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit rationem, Nep. Hann. 10: aestimationem, *to make an estimate, to estimate, value:* Sen. Ben. 3, 8 *fin.*: mensuram agrorum, *to take the measure of, to measure, survey*, Col. 5, 3, 1: societatem cum aliquo, *to enter into* or *form an association with a person:* Planc. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 3: indutias, *to conclude, make*, Plin. Pan. 11, 5: consilium, *to form a plan:* Ov. F. 3, 380: consilia inibat, quemadmodum a Gergovia discederet, *formed plans, considered, deliberated*, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: consilium facinoris contra vitam alicujus, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4: gratiam, *to get into the good graces, obtain the favor of:* plures ineuntur gratiae, si, *etc.*, *the favor of many is gained*, Cic. Brut. 57, 209: gratiam ab aliquo, Nep. Alcib. 9 *fin.*: apud regem initam gratiam volebant, Liv. 36, 5, 3: summam gratiam a bonis omnibus, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 3: viam, *to find out way* to do any thing: ineamus viam aliquam, qua utri utris imperent, decerni possit, Liv. 1, 23, 9.—Poet.: somnum, *to fall asleep*, Virg. E. 1, 56: munus alicujus, *to undertake:* id. Aen. 5, 846: formam vitae, *to enter upon a course of life:* Tac. A. 1, 74.

II. *v. n.*, *To make a beginning, to begin* (very rarely): ab ineunte aetate, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 97: teque adeo decus hoc aevi, te consule, inibit, Pollio, Virg. E. 4, 11.

‡ **in eopte** eo ipso, Fest. p. 110 Müll.

ĭnepte, *adv.*, v. ineptus, *ad fin.*

ĭneptĭae, ārum, *f.* [ineptus] *Sillinesses, fooleries, trifles, absurdities* (quite class.): omnium ineptiarum haud scio an ulla sit major, quam, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18: paene aniles, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: sententiarum, Suet. Aug. 86.—In the *sing.*, (* *Silly behavior, absurdity*) (ante-class.), tua, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 31.

ĭneptĭo, ire *v. n.* [id.] *To talk* or *act absurdly, to trifle, play the fool* (poet.): ineptis, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 11: desinas, Catull. 8, 1

ĭneptĭŏla, ae, *f*, *dim.* [ineptiae] *An absurdity, folly:* Aus. Idyll. 11.

* **ineptĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [ineptus], for ineptia, *Absurdity, ineptitude:* homo ineptitudinis cumulatus, Caecil. ap. Non. 128, 15.

ĭneptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-aptus] *Unsuitable, impertinent, improper tasteless, senseless, silly, pedantic, absurd, inept, without tact* (quite class.): "quem enim nos ineptum vocamus, is mihi videtur ab hoc nomen habere ductum, quod non sit aptus. Idque in sermonis nostri consuetudine perlate patet. Nam qui aut tempus quid postulet, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum quibuscum est, vel dignitatis, vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, is *ineptus* esse dicitur," Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: nihil insolens aut ineptum, id. Or. 9, 29: negotium, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86.—Hence,

Adv., ĭnepte, *Improperly, impertinently, foolishly, absurdly, ineptly* (quite class.): disserere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: dicere, id. Brut. 82, 284: nil molitur inepte. Hor. A. P. 140: inepte et frigide uti verbis, Gell. 13, 24, 7.—*Comp.:* delirare, Lact. inst. 3, 17—*Sup.:* ineptissime fieri, Quint. 11, 3, 31.

* **ĭn-ĕquĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-equitabilis] *That can not be ridden upon, unfit for riding:* campi, Curt. 8, 14.

ĭn-ĕquĭto, are, *v. n.* [1. in-equito] *To ride upon* or *over* any thing (post-class.): **I.** Lit.; with the *dat.:* Sarmatae patentibus campis inequitant, Flor. 4, 12.—**B.** Transf., with an *acc.:* Aurora coelum inequitabat, *traversed the sky*, i. e. *the day broke*, App. M. 6, p. 401 Oud.—**II.** Trop.: medicina audet inequitare philosophiae, *i. e. to insult*, Macr. S. 7, 15; so, frustra inequitas nobis, Arn. 7, p. 295.

‡ **inermat** armis spoliat, Fest. p. 110.

in-ermis, e, and (very rarely) **in-ermus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-arma] *Unarmed, without weapons, defenceless:* **I.** Form *inermis:* **A.** Lit.: milites, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: manus peditum inermium, Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 3: ne eam civitatem, quam servassem inermis, armatus in discrimen adducerem, Cic. Dom. 29.—**2.** Transf.: gingiva, *toothless*, Juv. 10, 200: virus, *weak*, Prud. Cath. 3, 154.—**B.** Trop.: carmen, *i. e. that wounds no one, harmless*, Ov. Ib. 2: in altera philosophiae parte inermis ac nudus est, *unprepared, not well versed*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22.

II. Form *inermus:* cum paucis inermis (*al.* inermibus), Cic. Fam. 11, 12, 1: magna multitudo sed inermorum, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1.

ĭn-errābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-erro] *Unerring* (an Appuleian word): meatus, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 203 Oud.

ĭnerrans, tis, *adj.* [2. in-errans] *Not wandering, immovable, fixed;* said of the fixed stars: stellae eae, quae inerrantes vocantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54.

ĭn-erro, 1. *v. n.* [1. in-erro] *To wander* or *ramble about in* a place (poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: montibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 3.—**II.** Trop.: memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat, *swam before the eyes*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6: quod tibi si versus noster totusve, minusve, vel bene sit notus, summo vel inerret in ore, Tib. 4, 1, 201.—Of those engaged in dancing: decoros ambitus, App. M. 10, p. 253, 19 Elm.

ĭners, ertis, *adj.* [2. in-ars] *Unskilled* in any art or trade, *without skill, unskillful* (quite class.): ut perhibetur iners, ars in quo non erit ulla, Lucil. ap. Serv ad Aen. 4, 158: artes, quibus qui carebant, inertes a majoribus nominabantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115.—**II.** In gen., *Inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert:* **A.** Of persons: lingua factiosi, inertes opera, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 13: senectus, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: homo inertior, ignavior proferri non potest, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, 192.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, Cic. Agr. 2, 33: inertissima segnitia, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: ignavum et iners genus interrogationis, *empty*, *idle*, id. Fat. 13, 29:—aquae, *stagnant waters*, Ov. Her. 18, 121: stomachus, *i. e. without digestion*, id. Pont. 1, 10, 14: glebae, *that bears nothing without cultivation*, Virg. G. 7, 94: terra, *motionless, immovable*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 45: horae, *leisure hours, in which one does nothing*, id. Sat. 2, 6, 61: tempus, Ov. Pont. 1, 15, 44.—Of food, *Without flavor, insipid:* caro, Hor. S. 2, 4, 41: blitum iners videtur, ac sine sapore, aut acrimonia ulla, Plin. 20, 22, 93: sal, id. 31, 7, 39: vita, *inactive, quiet*, Tib. 1, 1, 5.—Poet. in an act. sense, *To render idle* or *inactive:* frigus, Ov. M. 8, 791: somni, id. Amor. 2, 10, 19.

‡ **ĭnersitudo,** ĭnis, *f.* [iners] for inertia, *Inactivity, idleness*, Gloss. Philox.

ĭnertĭa, ae, *f.* [iners] *Want of art* or *skill, unskillfulness, ignorance* (very rare, but quite class.): animi spectántur, quemadmodum affecti sint, virtutibus, vitiis; artibus, inertiis, Cic. Part. 10, 35.—**I.** Transf., in gen., *Inactivity, idleness, laziness:* inertia atque torpedo, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 6: id largiamur inertiae nostrae, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 68: castigare segnitiem hominum atque inertiam, id. ib. 1, 41, 185: laboris, *aversion to labor*, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: operis, Liv. 33, 45, 7.

ĭnertĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Inactive, that produces no effect;* a term applied to a sort of grape that yields a good but not intoxicating wine (post-Aug. and very rare): inerticula tamen nigra, quam quidam Graeci amethyston (ἀμέθυστον) appellant: unde nomen traxit, quod iners habeatur in tentandis nervis, quamvis gustu non sit hebes, Col. 3, 2, 24; Plin. 14, 2, 4, 341.

ĭnērŭdīte, *adv.*, v. ineruditus, *ad fin.*

ĭnērŭdītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. in-eruditio] *Want of learning*, Vulg. Eccl. 4, 30.

ĭn-ērŭdītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-eruditus] *Uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, awkward* (quite class.): non ergo Epicurus ineruditus, sed ii indocti, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: ne quis illud tam ineruditum absurdumque respondeat, id. Acad. 2, 43, 132.—Of abstract things: voluptates, *unrefined, coarse*, Quint. 1, 12 *fin.*—Hence,

Adv., ĭnērŭdīte, *Unlearnedly, ignorantly, awkwardly* (post-Aug.): non inerudite ad declamandum ficta materia, Quint. 1, 10, 33.

* **ĭnescātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [inesco] *An alluring, a satiating*, Augustin.

ĭn-esco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-esco] **I.** *To allure with bait, to entice* (mostly post-Aug.): **A.** Lit.: sicut muta animalia cibo inescantur, Petr. 140.—**B.** Trop., *To entice, deceive:* specie parvi beneficii inescamur, Liv. 41, 23, 8: inescandae multitudinis causa, Vell. 2, 13: homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12.—**II.** *To fill with food, to satiate* (so only in the *part. perf.* and in Appul.): gravi odore sulphuris inescatus, App. M. 9, p. 640 Oud.; id. ib. 7, p. 472 Oud.

‡ **ĭnēsus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-esus] *Uneaten*, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-ēvectus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in-evehi] *Borne* or *mounted upon* (poet.): ne quisquam . . . Iret inevectus coelum super, Virg. Cul. 339: tendit inevectus radios Hyperionis ardor, id. ib. 100.

ĭn-ēvītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-evitabilis] *Unavoidable, inevitable* (post-Aug.): mala inevitabilia, Sen. Q. N. 2, 50: fatum, Curt. 4, 6: crimen, Tac. A. 1, 74.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, ĭn-ēvītābĭlĭter, *Unavoidably, inevitably:* nos compellit, Aug. Enchir. 13.

* **ĭn-ēvŏlūtus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-evolutus] *Unrolled, unfolded, unopened*, said of book-rolls: liber, Mart. 11, 1, 4.

* **ĭn-ēvulsĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-evulsus] *That can not be torn away, inseparable:* Aug. contra Don. 3, 10.

ĭn-exāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-examinatus] *Unexamined* (post-class.): mulieres, Mart. Cap. 9, 303.

* **ĭn-excĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-excitabilis] *From which one can not be aroused:* somnus, Sen. Ep. 83.

* **ĭn-excītus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-excitus] *Unmoved, quiet, calm:* Ausonia, Virg. A. 7, 623.

* **ĭn-excoctus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-excoctus] *Unexhausted:* gleba, Sid. Carm. 7, 380.

ĭn-excōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-excogito] *Inconceivable, incomprehensible* (eccl. Lat.): Lact. inst. 1, 8.

* **ĭn-excōgĭtatus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-excogitatus] *Not thought of, not found out, not invented:* remedium, Plin. 36, 15, 24, 107.

* **ĭn-excultus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-excultus] *Unadorned:* villae inexcultae et rudes, Gell. 13, 22, dub.

ĭn-excūsābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-excusabilis] *That can not be excused, inexcusable* (poet. and post-class.): ne te retrahas, et inexcusabilis abstes, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 58: tempus, Ov. M. 7, 511: onera, *that can not be refused*, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 50.

ĭn-exercĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-exercitatus] **I.** *Untrained, unexercised, unpracticed, unskillful* (quite class.): rudis et inexercitatus miles, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: homo non hebes, neque et inexercitatus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: promptus et non inexercitatus ad dicéndum, id. Brut. 36:—eloquentia, Tac. Or. 5.—**II.** *Unemployed, not busy* (very rarely): homo, Cels. praef.

* **ĭn-exercĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-exercitus] *Unemployed*, for inexercitatus: Macr. S. 7, 8.

ĭn-exēsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-exesus] *Unconsumed:* Minuc. Fel. Octav. 35.

ĭn-exhaustus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-exhaustus] *Unexhausted* (poet. and post-Aug.): metalla, Virg. A. 10, 174: urbes, *not plundered*, Sil. 14, 686: pubertas, *not enfeebled*, Tac. G. 20.

‡ **ĭnexoptābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-exoptabilis] *Not desirable:* Not. Tir. p. 106.

ĭn-exōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-exorabilis] *That can not be moved by entreaty, inexorable* (quite class.); constr. with *in, adversus, contra*, or the *dat.:* (α) With *in:* qui inexorabilis in ceteros esse visus sum, Cic. Sull. 31, 87.—(β) With *adversus:* adversus te et rem tuam, Liv. 34, 4, 18.—(γ) With *contra:* contra improbos nocentesque, Gell. 14, 4, 3.—(δ) With the *dat.:* delictis, Tac. A. 11, 18.—Of inanim. and abstract things: res, Liv. 2, 3: disciplina, *inexorably severe, rigorous*, Tac. H. 1, 51: odium, Ov. M. 5, 244: fatum, Virg. G. 2, 491: claustra, Val. Max. 4, 8, 2.—* **II.** *That can not be obtained by entreaty:* neque inexorabile certe, Quod petimus, Val. Fl. 5, 321.

* **ĭn-exōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-exoratus] *Not entreated, not prayed for, unasked:* inexorata beneficia praebere, Arn. 3, 114.

‡ **ĭnexortus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-exortus] *That has not originated, without a beginning*, ἄναπτον, Gloss.

ĭnexpectātus, v. inexspectatus.

* **ĭn-expĕdĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-expedio] *That can not be freed from difficulty, unavoidable, inevitable:* morae, Amm. 31, 13.

ĭn-expĕdītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-expeditus] *Not ready, not quick* at any thing (post-class.): **I.** Of persons: in rebus obeundis, Arn. 7, 247.—**II.** Of things, *Not easy, difficult:* inexpeditissimum est traducere, Arn. 5, 182.

* **ĭn-expĕrĭentĭa,** ae, *f.* [2. in-experientia] *Inexperience:* Tert. Anim. 20.

* **ĭn-experrectus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-experrectus] *Unawakened:* jacebat Sopitus vinis et inexperrectus, Ov. M. 12, 317.

ĭn-expertus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-expertus] *Untried* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): **A.** *Act., That has not made trial of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to* a thing: (α) With a *gen.:* lasciviae, Tac. A. 16, 5: animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, id. Hist. 6, 18, 4.—(β) *Abs.:* dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici. Expertus metuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 86.

B. *Pass., That has not been tried, untried, unproved:* legiones civili bello inexpertae, Tac. H. 2, 75: fides, Liv. 28, 18, 10: exercitus bonis inexpertus atque insuetus, id. 23, 18, 10: carmen, *new*, Stat. S. 4, 5, 11.

ĭn-expĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-expio] *That can not be atoned for, inexpiable* (quite class.): religio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: scelus, Auct. Har. resp. 27.—**II.** Transf. *Implacable, irreconcilable, obstinate:* bellum, Liv. 4, 35, 8: invidia, Suet. Caes. 78.—Hence,

Adv., ĭn-expĭābĭlĭter, *Inexpiably, irremediably:* corruptus, Aug. de Gen. ad litt. 11, 13.

* **ĭn-expĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* *Not atoned for, unexpiated:* dedecus, Aug. Ep. ad Dioscor. 56.

‡ **ĭnexplācābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-explacabilis] *Implacable, irreconcilable:* explacabilis, inexplacabilis, Not. Tir. p. 106

* **ĭn-explānābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-explanabilis] *Inexplicable:* Mart. Cap. 4, 95

* **ĭn-explānātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-explanatus] *Indistinct, inarticulate:* linguae inexplanatae esse, *to speak indistinctly*, Plin. 11, 37, 65.

ĭn-explēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-expleo] *That can not be filled, insatiable* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: inexplebilis potu, Plin. 11, 25, 30: stomachus, Sen. Ep. 89 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: vir inexplebilis virtutis, Liv. 28, 17, 2.—With the *gen.:* colloquiorum, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 15.

ĭn-explētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-expletus] *Not filled, unsatisfied, unsated* (poet.): **I.** Lit.: alvus, Stat. Th. 2, 518.—**B.** Transf.: lumen, Ov. M. 3, 439.—**II.** Trop.: questus, Stat. S. 3, 3, 8: amor, id. Theb. 6, 703: caedes, id. ib. 667.

ĭn-explĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-explicabilis] *That can not be unfolded* or *loosened, inextricable, intricate* (quite class. only in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: vinculum, Curt. 3, 1: laquei, Quint. 5, 10, 101.—**B.** Transf.: continuis imbribus viae, *impassable*, Liv. 40, 33, 2.—**II.** Trop., *Inexplicable:* o rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem! atqui explicanda est, Cic Att. 8, 3, 6: facilitas, Liv. 37, 52, 9: ambiguitas, Gell. 14, 2, 3: multitudo, *innumerable*, Plin. 34, 7, 17:—de generibus singulis disserere immensum et inexplicabile est, *impossible*, id. 23, 1, 19.—Hence,

Adv., ĭnexplĭcābĭlĭter, *Inextricably inexplicably* (post-class.): implicare, Aug Ep. 255; App. M. 2, p. 87 Oud.

* **ĭn-explĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-explicatus] *Unexplained:* partes, Arn. 7 219.

ĭn-explĭcĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-explicitus] *Unexplained, inexplicit, obscure* (poet.): dicta, Stat. Th. 2, 510: Platones, Mart. 9, 48.

ĭnexplōrāte and **ĭnexplōrāto,** *advv.*, v. inexploratus, a, um, *ad fin.*

ĭn-explōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-exploratus] *Unexplored, not examined, unknown* (not in Cic. or Caes.): vada, Liv. 26, 48, 4: inexplorata inventio mihi, Plin. 35, 6, 25.—Hence,

Adv., **A.** ĭn-explōrāte, *Without examining beforehand:* non temere, nec inexplorate, Gell. 5, 19, 5.—And,

B. ĭn-explōrāto, *abl., Without previous examination* (a favorite word of Livy): ibi inexplorato profectus, in insidias praecipitatus, Liv. 21, 25, 9; id. 22, 4, 4.

ĭn-expugnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-expugnabilis] *That can not be taken by assault, impregnable, inexpugnable* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: arx, Liv. 2, 7, 6.—**II.** Trop., *Unconquerable, firm:* homo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: terra, *impenetrable*, Plin. 33, 4, 21: gramen, *that can not be rooted out*, Ov. M. 5, 486: finitio verborum, Quint. 7, 3, 18: necessitas dormiendi, Cels. 3, 20.

* **ĭn-expugnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-expugnatus] *Unconquered;* in a trop. sense: voluntas, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Vitric. 18, 5.

* **ĭn-expūtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-exputo] *Incalculable, incomputable:* numerus, Col. 9, 4, 6.

* **ĭn-exsăturābĭlis** (inexaturabilis), e, *adj.* [2. in-exsaturabilis] *Insatiable:* appetitus, Arn. 2, 71.

ĭnexsĕcrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-exsecrabilis] *Not execrable, not accursed:* Not. Tir. p. 152.

* **ĭn-exsĕcūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. in-exsecutio] *Pursuit, prosecution:* inefficax, Jul Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 2, 34.

ĭn-exspectātus (inexp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-exspectatus] *Unexpected* (quite classical): **A.** Of persons: in armis Hostis adest, Ov. M. 12, 65.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: quanta vis! quam inexspectata! Cic. Or. 2, 55, 255: nihil insolitum, nihil inexspectatum est, Sen. Ep. 107.

ĭn-exstinctus (in-ext.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-exstinctus] *Unextinguished, unextinguishable* (an Ovidian word): **I.** Lit.: ignis, Ov. F. 6, 297.—**II.** Trop.: fames, *unappeasable*, id. Ib. 428: nomen, *imperishable*, id. Trist. 5, 14, 36: libido, *insatiable*, id. Fast. 1, 413.

ĭn-exstinguĭbĭlis (inext.), e, *adj.* [2. in-exstinguibilis] *Unextinguishable* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: flamma, Lact. 7, 19.—**II.** Trop.: mala consuetudo, *indelible*, Var. ap. Non. 131, 6.

* **ĭn-exstirpābĭlis** (inext.), e, *adj.* [2. in-exstirpo] *That can not be rooted out*: radices, Plin. 15, 20, 22.

ĭn-exsŭpĕrābĭlis (inexup.), e, *adj.* [2. in-exsuperabilis] *That can not be crossed* or *passed over, insurmountable* (a favorite word with Livy): **I.** Lit.: Alpes, Liv. 5, 34, 6: ripa, id. 44, 35, 8.—**II.** Trop.: vis fati, *unconquerable, invincible*, id. 8, 7, 8: bonum, *unsurpassable*, Sen. Ep. 85.

ĭn-extermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-extermino] *That can not be exterminated, immortal* (post-class.): Deus creavit hominem inexterminabilem, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 10.

ĭn-extrīcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-extrico] *That can not be disengaged* or *disentangled, inextricable* (poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: error (said of the mazes of the Labyrinth, from which one could not find his way out), Virg. A. 6, 27: cortex, *that can not be disengaged* or *separated*, Plin. 16, 39, 74.—**II.** Trop.: stomachi inextricabilia vitia, *incurable*, Plin. 20, 21, 86:—perfectio, *inexplicable, indescribable*, id. 11, 2, 1.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, ĭn-extrīcābĭlĭter, *Inextricably*: contorta fatorum licia, App. M. 11, p. 807 Oud.

‡ **ĭnextrĭcātus,** a, um. *adj.* [2. in-extricatus] *Undeveloped*, Gloss. Philox.

in-făbre, *adv.* [2. in-fabre] *In an unworkmanlike manner, unskillfully, rudely* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): pestem navibu' obtulit . . . commissam infabre, Pac. ap. Non. 40, 31: vasa, non infabre facta, Liv. 36, 40, 12: sculptum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22.

* **in-făbrĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. infabricatus] *Unwrought, unfashioned*: robora, Virg. A. 4, 400.

infăcēte (inficete), *adv.*, v. infacetus, *ad fin.*

* **infăcētĭae,** ārum, *f. plur.* [infacetus] *Rude jests, coarse jokes* or *puns*: pleni ruris et infacetiarum Annales Volusi, Catull. 36, 19.

in-făcētus (infic.), a, um, *adj.* [2. infacetus] *Coarse, blunt, rude, unmannerly, not witty, stupid* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: inficetus (homo), Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 4: Canius nec infacetus, et satis litteratus, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58.—**B.** Of things: non inficetum mendacium, id. Coel. 29, 69: dictum, Suet. Gramm. 23.—Hence,

Adv., in-făcēte (infic.), *Coarsely, rudely, unwittily, stupidly* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): quem haud infacete Pompeius Xerxem togatum vocare assueverat, Vell. 2, 33 *fin.*—*Sup.*: pictus inficetissime Gallus, Plin. 35, 4, 8.

* **infactus,** for infectus, acc. to the reading of some, in Tert. Apol. 11.

* **infācundĭa,** ae, *f.* [infacundus] *Want of eloquence*: Gell. 11, 16, 9.

in-fācundus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-facundus] *Ineloquent* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): vir acer, nec infacundus, Liv. 4, 49, 12.—*Comp.*: infacundior, Liv. 7, 4, 4.

* **in-faeco,** are, *v. a.* [1. in-faex] *To pollute*: animam concretione carnis, Tert. Anim. 53.

* **in-falsātus,** a, um, *adj.* [1, in-falsatus] *Falsified*: codices, Aug. contra Faust. 13.

infāmĭa, ae, *f.* [infamis] *Ill fame, ill report* of a person or thing; *bad repute, dishonor, disgrace, infamy* (quite class.): hominum immortalis est infamia, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 27: infamia atque indignitas rei, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: haec res est mihi infamiae, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 13: illa indicia senatoria operta dedecore et infamia, Cic. Clu. 22, 61: ignominiam et infamiam ferre, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: in summa infamia esse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 18: flagrare infamia, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 2: notari, Jul. Dig. 3, 2, 1: aspergi, Nep. Alc. 3: urgeri, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 36: ex infamia eripere, id. ib. 2, 3, 60, 140: de re aliqua infamiam capere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30: colligere, Just. 3, 4: habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: irrogare alicui, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 13: inferre, Cic. Coel. 18, 42: movere, Liv. 43, 25, 12: ferre alicui, Tac. A. 14, 22: sarcire, *to repair*, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: libellos ad infamiam cujusquam edere, Suet. Aug. 55: trahere aliquid ad infamiam, *to bring into disrepute, to give a bad name to a thing*, Tac. A. 12, 4:—Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov. F. 1, 551: saecli, *disgrace of the age*, id. Met. 8, 97: pecuniae, *the disgrace of avarice*, Vell. 2, 33, 2.—*Plur.*: si ad paupertatem admigrant infamiae, Gravior paupertas fit, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 19; Tac. A. 4, 33.

in-fāmis, e, *adj.* [2. in-fama] *Of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous* (quite class.): homines ceteris vitiis atque omni dedecore infames, Cic. Clu. 47, 130: Valens ob lucra et quaestus infamis, Tac. H. 2, 56: filius, Quint. 9, 2, 79.—Of things: domus infamis et pestilens, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5: digitus, *the middle finger*, Pers. 2, 33: tabella, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: turpis adolescentia, vita infamis, id. Fontei. 11, 24: carmen, Ov. Rem. Am. 254: annus, Liv. 8, 18, 2: Alpes frigoribus, id. 21, 31: scopuli, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 20: materia, Gell. 17, 12, 1.—Hence,

Adv., infāmĭter, *Infamously*: alicui infamissime adhaerere, Capit. Pert. 13 *fin.*

in-fāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [infamis] *To bring into ill repute, to brand with infamy, to disgrace, dishonor, defame* (rarely, but quite class.): ut tua moderatio et gravitas aliorum infamet injuriam, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: Juppiter infamat seque suamque domum, Prop. 3, 11, 28.—**II.** Transf., *To blame, accuse, charge* (post-Aug.); with a *gen.*: aliquem temeritatis, Sen. Ep. 22: infamandae rei causa, Liv. 40, 7, 8: fidem, Quint. 10, 1, 74.

in-fandus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-fandus] *Unspeakable, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable* (quite classical): res crudelis, infanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: atque impurum corpus, id. Sest. 55: epulae, *i. e. of human flesh*, Liv. 23, 5 *fin.*: dolor, Virg. A. 4, 85: labores, id. ib. 1, 597: contra omina bellum, id. ib. 7, 583: mors, id. ib. 10, 673: dies, id. ib. 2, 132: Cyclopes, id. ib. 3, 644.—In the *neutr. plur. abs.*: infanda furens, Virg. A. 8, 489: jam fero infandissima, Varus ap. Quint. 3, 8, 45.—In the *neutr.* adverbially: navibus (infandum!) amissis, Virg. A. 1, 251.

in-fans, ntis, *adj.* [2. in-for] *That can not speak, speechless, dumb*; hence, subst., *a child that can not yet speak, an infant* (quite class.): scribit Herodotus, Croesi filium, cum infans esset, locutum, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121: ut timerem, si nihil dixissem, ne infantissimus existimarer, *ineloquent*, id. Cluent. 18, 51; cf. id. Brut. 26, 101.—*Comp.*: infantior, quam meus est mulio, Var. ap. Non. 56, 11:—Var. L. L. 6, 7, 64: infantes pueri, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: infantium puerorum incunabula, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: infans pupilla, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, 153: pectoraque exsorbent avidis infantia linguis, *i. e. of the infant*, Ov. F. 6, 145; so, umbrae, id. Her. 11, 119.—*Abs.*, *A little child, an infant*: nec vero, ut voluptatem expetat, natura movet infantem, id. Fin. 2, 11, 9: non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28:—ab infante, *from infancy*, Col. 1, 8, 2: in his, qui ab infantibus id vitium habent, Cels. 7, 7, 15.—Of young animals: infantes pulli, Plin. 10, 33, 49: catuli, id. 29, 5, 32.—Of inanimate things, *Young, new, fresh*: boletus, Plin. 22, 22, 46: statua, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39.—**II.** Trop.: * **A.** *Childish, silly*: illa Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 1.—**B.** For infandus, *Unutterable, unheard of* (ante-class.): facinus, Att. ap. Non. 56, 12.

infantārius, a, um. *adj.* [infans] *That has to do with infants* (poet. and post-class.): Only subst.: **I.** Infantaria, *A woman fond of infants*, Mart. 4, 88, 3.—**II.** Infantarii, ōrum, *m. plur.*, *Sacrificers of infants*, an epithet applied to the Christians, who were accused of offering up children, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 2.

infantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *Inability to speak*: **I.** Lit.: linguae, Lucr. 5, 1030.—**B.** In partic., *Want of eloquence*: infantia ejus, qui rem norit, sed eam explicare dicendo non queat, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142: accusatorum, id. Att. 4, 16.—**II.** Transf., *Infancy, early childhood*: quantum in infantia praesumptum est temporis, adolescentiae acquiritur, Quint. 1, 1, 19.—Of animals: asini, Plin. 8, 44, 69: cervi ab infantia educati, id. 10, 63, 83.—Of inanimate things: pomi, Plin. 15, 19, 21: vinum cum in infantia est, dulce, Macr. S. 7, 7:—ab infantia, *from infancy*, Tac. A. 1, 4.

* **infantĭcīda,** ae, *m.* and *f.* [infans caedo] *A child-murderer, an infanticide*, Tert. Apol. 4.

* **infantĭcīdĭum,** ii, *n.* [infanticida] *Child-murder, infanticide*, Tert. Apol. 2.

infantĭlis, e, *adj.* [infans] *Of* or *belonging to infants* or *little children* (post-class.): vestis, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25: blandimenta, Just. 17, 3:—uterus, *little, young*, App. M. 5, p. 343 Oud.

* **infanto,** are, *v. a.* [id.] *To nourish* or *feed as an infant*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 14.

infantŭla, a, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little girl* (post-class.): App. M. 10, p. 730 Oud.

infantŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little infant* (post-class.): App. M. 8, p. 548 Oud.

in-farcĭo (infercio), si, sum, *and* tum, 4. *v. a.* [1. in-farcio] **I.** *To stuff into* anything (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: in eas partes largum salem infarcito, Col. 12, 53, 2.—**B.** Trop.: inferciens verba, Cic. Or. 69, 231.—**II.** Aliquid aliqua re, *To stuff with* something: bracteas leviore materia, Plin. 33, 1, 6.

infarsus and **infersus,** a, um, *Part.*, from infarcio.

‡ **infascĭnābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-fascino] *That can not be bewitched*, Gloss. Phil.

‡ **infascĭnāte,** *adv.* [2. in-fascino] *Without being bewitched*, Gloss. Philox.

* **in-fastīdītus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in fastiditus] *Not loathed, not loathsome*: cadaver, Sid. Carm. 16, 124.

in-fătīgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-fatigabilis] *Indefatigable* (post-Aug.): cursus, Plin. 28, 19, 78: quiddam est virtus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7: animus, id. Ep. 66.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, in-fătīgābĭlĭter, *Indefatigably*: gaudere, Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

* **in-fătīgātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-fatigatus] *Unwearied*: viatrix, Mart. Cap. 6, 190.

‡ **infătīgo,** are, *v. a.* [2. in-fatigo] *Not to weary*: Not. Tir. p. 118.

infătŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-fatuor] *To make a fool of, to infatuate* (quite class.): aliquem, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22; id. Flacc. 20.

in-faustus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-faustus] *Unfortunate* (poet. and post-Aug.): infaustas exurite puppes, Virg. A. 5, 635: nomen, id. ib. 7, 717: dies, Tac. H. 2, 91: castra, id. Ann. 1, 30.—*Neutr.*, subst., *A misfortune*: Plin. 16, 36, 66.

* **in-făvōrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-favorabilis] *Unfavorable*: sententia, Cels. Dig. 37, 6, 6.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, in-făvōrābĭlĭter, *Unfavorably*: respondere, Ulp. Dig. 50, 2, 2.

* **1. infectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. in-factus] *A non-performance* of a thing, *a doing nothing*: fortunae (*al.* effectione), Eumen. Pan. ad Constant. Caes. 18.

* **2. infectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [inficio] *A dyeing*: capillorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 1.

* **infectīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to dyeing*: only subst. in the *plur. n.*, infectiva, *Dye-stuffs, dyes*: Vitr. 7, 14.

infector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A dyer* (quite class.): Curtius dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16.—Adject., *Dyeing*: infector ille succus, Plin. 11, 3, 3.

* **infectōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That serves for dyeing*: alumen, Marc. Emp. 4.—Subst., infectorium, ii, *n.*, *A dye-house*, Gloss. Philox.

1. in-fectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-factus] *Not made* or *done, unwrought, unmade, undone, unperformed, unfinished* (quite class.): ubi cognovit, opera quae facta infectaque sient, Cato R. R. 2, 1: ea, quae sunt facta, infecta refert, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 3: et id, quod indicatum non sit, pro infecto haberi oportere, Cic. Inv. 2, 27, 80: omnia pro infecto sint, *let all be regarded as undone*, Liv. 9, 11, 3: infecta pace, *without having effected a peace*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 8: (* damnum infectum, *a loss which has not happened, but is only anticipated*, Caius Pand. 39, 2, 3; Plin. 36, 2, 2): si quis in pariete communi demoliendo damni infecti (nomine) promiserit, Cic. Top. 4, 22: infectis iis, quae agere destinaverat, ab urbe proficiscitur, *without having accomplished those things*, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: re infecta abire, *without accomplishing the matter*, Liv. 9, 32, 6: victoria, *without having gained the victory*, id. 23, 11: argentum, *uncoined*, id. 34, 10: infecta dona facere, *to render unmade, to revoke*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 27: infectum reddere, *to make void, of no effect*, id. ib. 4, 3, 23: facta, infecta loqui, *things done and not done*, i. e. *true and false*, Stat. Th. 3, 430: rudis atque infecta materies, *unwrought*, Petr. 114: telasque et calathos infectaque pensa reponunt, *unfinished*, Ov. M. 4, 10.

2. infectus, a, um, *Part.*, from inficio.

* **3. infectus,** ūs, *m.* [inficio] *A dyeing:* in *abl.*, lanarum, Plin. 8, 48, 73.

infēcunde, *adv.*, v. infecundus, *ad fin.*

in-fēcundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infecundus] *Unfruitfulness* (post-Aug.): agrorum, Col. prooem. 1, 1: terrarum, Tac. A. 4, 6: apum, Plin. 11, 16, 16.

in-fēcundus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-fecundus] *Unfruitful* (a rare word): ager arbore infecundus, Sall. J. 17, 5.—*Comp.:* infecundior materia, Col. 2, 4.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, infēcunde, *Unfruitfully*, i. e. *meagrely, sparingly:* infecunde atque jejune laudare, Gell. 19, 3, 2.

in-fēlīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infelix] *Ill luck, misfortune* (very rare): Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 5.—*Plur.:* miseriae et infelicitates, *calamities*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 235 Oud.

infēlīcĭter, *adv.*, v. infelix, *ad fin.*

* **infēlīcĭto,** are, *v. a.* [infelix] *To render unhappy, to make miserable, to plague:* ut te Dii omnes infelicitent, Caecil. apud Non. 126, 27.

infēlīco, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To render unhappy* (a Plautin. word): dii me et te infelicent, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 30, et al.

in-fēlix, īcis, *adj.* [2. in-felix] *Unfruitful, not fertile:* vulgus infelicem arborem eam appellat, quoniam nihil ferat, nec seratur unquam, Plin. 24, 9, 41: tellus frugibus, Virg. G. 2, 239. — **II.** Transf.: **A.** *Unfortunate, unhappy, miserable* (quite class.): crux infelici et aerumnoso comparabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, 162: homo, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 119.—With a *gen.:* animi Phoenissa, Virg. A. 4, 529.—**B.** *Act., Causing misfortune* or *calamity, unlucky, calamitous:* reipublicae infelix, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 64: thalamus, Virg. A. 6, 621:—arbori infelici suspendito, *i. e. on the gallows*, Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 13.—Hence,

Adv., infēlīcĭter, *Unhappily, unfortunately:* fit mihi obviam infeliciter, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 36: tentata res, Liv. 1, 45.—*Comp.:* infelicius, Sen. Contr. 5, 33.—*Sup.:* infelicissime, Aug.

‡ **infenditor** *σύνδικος*, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **infendere** *ἐπιτεῖναι, ἐγκληματίσαι*, Gloss. Philox.

infense, *adv.*, v. infensus, *ad fin.*

infenso, are, *v. a.* and *n.* [infensus] *To treat in a hostile manner, to ravage, destroy* (a Tacitean word): **I.** *v. a.:* bello Armeniam, Tac. A. 13, 37: pabula, id. ib. 6, 34.—**II.** *v. n.*, *To act like an enemy, to be hostilely disposed:* quasi infensantibus Diis, Tac. A. 13, 41.

infensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-FENDO] *Hostile, inimical, enraged* (quite class.): infenso atque inimico animo venire, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, 149.—With the *dat.:* Drances infensus Turno, Virg. A. 11, 122: opes principibus infensae, *i. e. dangerous*, Tac. A. 11, 1:—infensius servitium, *i. e. hard, oppressive*, id. ib. 1, 81: valetudo, *illness, sickness*, id. ib. 14, 56.—Hence,

Adv., infense, *Hostilely, bitterly* (quite class.): quis Isocrati est adversatus infensius? Cic. Or. 51, 172: invectus, Tac. A. 5, 3.

infer, a, um, v. inferus, *ad init.*

* **in-fĕrax,** ācis, *adj.* [2. in-ferax] *Unfruitful:* silvae, Hier. Homil. ex Orig. 2.

infercio, v. infarcio.

infĕri, orum, v. inferus, *no.* I. B.

infĕrĭae, ārum, *f. plur.* [inferi] *Sacrifices in honor of the dead* (quite class.): alicui inferias afferre, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: alicui inferias dare, Ov. F. 5, 422: inferias alicui facere, Tac. H. 2, 95: inferias his annua religione instituit, Suet. Cal. 15.

* **infĕrĭālis,** e, *adj.* [inferiae] *Of* or *belonging to a funeral:* officia, App. M. 8, p. 525 Oud.—Hence inferialia, ōrum, *n. plur.* = inferiae, *Sacrifices to the dead*, Gloss. Philox.

inferior, v. inferus, II.

1. inferius, *adv.*, v. infra.

2. infĕrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [infero] *That is offered* or *sacrificed* (ante- and post-class.): vinum, *sacrificial wine*, Cato R. R. 132, 2; Arn. 4, 138.

* **in-fermentātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-fermentatus] *Unleavened:* panes, Paul. Nol. carm. 23, 47.

‡ **infermentum,** i, *n.* [2. in-fermentum] *Unleavened bread*, Gloss. Philox.

infernālis, e, *adj.* [infernus] *Nether, lower, belonging to the lower regions, infernal* (post-class.): nox, Alcim. Avit. 2, 290: Juppiter, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 389.

infernas, ātis, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *from the lower country, lowland* (a rare word): abies, Plin. 16, 39, 76; Vitr. 2, 10.

inferne, *adv.*, v. infernus, a, um, *ad fin.*

infernus, a, um, *adj.* [infer] *The lower, that which lies beneath* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** In gen.: hic sese infernis de partibus erigit Hydra, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 114: superi infernique Dii, Liv. 24, 38, 8: stagna, id. 8, 24, 3: auster, Plin. 2, 47, 48: mare, *the Tuscan Sea*, Luc. 2, 400.

II. In partic., *Underground, belonging to the Lower Regions, infernal:* rex, *Pluto*, Virg. A. 6, 106: Juno, *Proserpine*, id. ib. 138: sedes, id. ib. 8, 224: tenebrae, id. ib. 7, 325: infernas umbras carminibus elicere, *to raise the dead by magical incantations*, Tac. A. 2, 28: palus, *the Styx*, Ov. F. 2, 610: ratis, *Charon's boat*, Prop. 3, 5, 14: rota, *Ixion's wheel*, id. 1, 9, 20: sorores, *the Furies*, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 27:—aspectus, Tac. G. 43.—**B.** Subst.: **1.** Inferni, ōrum, *m.*, *The shades below:* Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, Prop. 2, 1, 37.—**2.** Inferna, ōrum, *n.:* **a.** *The lower parts of the body, the abdomen:* Plin. 25, 5, 21.—**b.** *The infernal regions:* Tac. H. 5, 5.—Hence,

Adv., inferne (in the last syl. short *e*, Lucr. 6, 597), *Below, beneath* (a favorite word of Lucr.): *opp.* superne, Lucr. 6, 597.

in-fĕro, intŭli, illātum, inferre, *v. a.* [1. in-fero] *To carry, bring, put,* or *throw into* or *to* a place; *to throw, bring, put,* or *place upon* a thing (quite class.); constr. with *in c. acc.*, or the *dat.:* **I.** Lit.: tectis et templis ignes inferre conati sunt, *to set fire to*, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: aliquid in ignem, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: in equum, *to bring* or *set upon a horse*, id. ib. 6, 29: semina arvis, Tac. A. 11, 54: fontes urbi, id. ib. 11, 13: scalas ad moenia, *to set against the walls*, Liv. 32, 24, 5: spolia opima templo, id. 4, 20: inferri secundam mensem jussi, *to be served up*, Plin. 9, 35, 68:—pedem aliquo, *to go* or *proceed to* a place, Cic. Caec. 14, 39.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To bring to a place for burial, to bury, inter:* ne quis sepulcra deleat, neve alienum inferat, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 14: reliquias ejus majorum tumulis inferri jussit, Just. 11, 15.—**2.** *To furnish, pay* (a tribute or tax): tributum alicui, Col. 1, 1, 11: vicesimam, Plin. Pan. 39, 6: septingenta millia aerario inferenda, id. Ep. 2, 11, 20.—**3.** *To give in, enter* (an account): sumptum civibus, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: rationes falsas, id. ib. 9, 20: rationibus, *to bring into account*, Col. 1, 7, 7: aliquid in rationes, Julian. Dig. 34, 3, 12.—**4.** Milit.: signa (arma) in hostem, *or* hosti, *to bear the standards against the enemy, to attack him, make an attack upon him:* conversa signa in hostes inferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: trepidantibus inferunt signa Romani, Liv. 3, 18, 8:—pedem, *to advance, attack*, Liv. 10, 33, 4; so too, gradum: gradum acrius intulere Romani, id. 35, 1, 9:—bellum alicui, *to make war upon, to wage war against*, Cic. Pis. 34: bellum Italiae, Cic. Att. 9, 1, 3: bellum contra patriam, id. Phil. 2, 22, 53: arma, *to begin a war, commence hostilities*, Liv 1, 30, 8.—**5.** Se, *To betake one's self to, repair to, go into, enter*, esp. with the accessory notion of haste and rapidity: lucus erat, quo se Numa sine arbitris inferebat, Liv. 1, 21, 3: se foribus, Virg. A. 11, 36: se flammae, Vell. 2, 74:—atque etiam se ipse inferebat, *presented himself, came unbidden*, Cic. Caecin. 5: se in periculum capitis atque in vitae discrimen, *to rush upon, expose one's self to*, id. Balb. 10, 25: visa vi quadam sua inferunt sese hominibus noscitanda, *present, offer themselves*, Gell. 19, 1, 15: viden' ignavum, ut se inferat! *how he struts! how proudly he walks!* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 54: ut magnifice infert sese, id. Pseud. 4, 1, 7.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To bring forward, introduce; to produce, make, excite, occasion, cause, inflict:* in re severa delicatum aliquem inferre sermonem, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: mentionem, *to make mention, to mention*, Liv. 4, 1, 2: spem alicui, Caes. B. G. 2, 25:—hostibus terrorem maximum, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: alicui injuriam, id. ib. 54: calamitatem, id. ib. 1, 12: turpitudines, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 9: periculum civibus, id. Sest. 1, 2: probrum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis, id. Coel. 18, 42: moram et impedimentum alicui rei, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: mortem alicui per scelus, id. Mil. 7, 17:—vim vitae suae, *to lay violent hands upon one's self*, Vell. 2, 45: vim et manus cuipiam, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 21: vulnera hostibus, *to give wounds to, to wound*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: delectari criminibus inferendis, Cic. Lael. 18, 65: litem capitis in aliquem, id. Cluent. 41, 116: alicui crimen proditionis, id. Verr 2, 5, 41, 106:—judicium, *to judge* (post class.): Maxim. Dig. 5, 2, 4.

B. In partic., *To conclude, infer, draw an inference:* Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 87; Quint 5, 11, 27.

infersus, *Part.*, from infercio.

‡ **infertĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-fertilis] *Unfruitful*, ἄγονος, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **infertĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [2. in-fertilitas] *Unfruitfulness*, ἀγονία, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **infertor,** ōris, *m.* (infero) *One who serves up dishes*, παραθέτης, Gloss. Philox.

infertus, a, um, *Part.*, from infercio.

infĕrus, a, um, *adj.* (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.*, infer: ubi super inferque vicinus permittet, Cato R. R. 149) **1.** *That is below, underneath, the lower*; opp. to superus.

I. *Posit.:* **A.** In gen.: inferus an superus tibi fert Deus funera, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 606 P.; cf., Di Deaeque superi atque inferi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 36; and Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 6; cf. also, ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videantur deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: limen superum inferumque salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1: ut omnia supera, infera, prima, ultima, media videremus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: loca, *the lower parts*, id. Arat. 474: fulmina, *that come out of the ground*, Plin. 2, 52, 53: aqua, *that falls down, rain-water*, Var. in Non. 1, 221:—mare inferum, *the Lower*, i. e. *the Tuscan Sea* (*opp.* to mare superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea), Mel. 2, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 10; Cic. Att. 9, 3; de Or. 3, 19, et saep.

B. In partic., *Underground, belonging to the Lower World:* inferi, ōrum, *m.* (*gen.*, inferum for inferorum, Var. in Macr. S. 1, 16: Sen. de Ira 2, 35) *The inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead:* triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: si ab inferis exsistat rex Hiero, *were to rise from the dead*, Liv. 26, 32: si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit iis ab inferis excitandus, *to be raised from the dead*, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20: inferorum animas elicere, id. Vatin. 6, 14: ad inferos poenas parricidii luere, *in the infernal regions*, id

Phil. 14, 12, 32:—ab inferis excitare aliquem, *i. e. to quote the words of one deceased*, Cic. Or. 25, 85; so id. Brut. 93, 322.

II. *Comp.*, inferior, us, *Lower* in situation or place.

A. Lit.: spatium, Caes. B. G. 7, 46, 3: locus, id. ib. 2, 25: pars, id. ib. 7, 35: ex inferiore loco dicere, *from below* (*opp.* to ex superiore loco, from the tribunal), Cic. Att. 2, 24, 3; cf., superus, *no.* II. A: onerosa suo pondere in inferius feruntur, *downward*, Ov. M. 15, 241: scriptura, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117.

B. Trop.: **1.** *Subsequent, later, latter*, in time or succession: erant inferiores quam illorum aetas, qui, *etc., lived later, were younger*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 2; cf., aetate inferiores paulo quam Julius, *etc.*, id. Brut. 49, 182; and, inferioris aetatis esse, id. ib. 64, 228: inferiores quinque dies, *the latter*, Var. L. L. 6, 3.

2. *Inferior* in quality, rank, or number: (α) *c. abl. resp.*: voluptatibus erant inferiores, nec pecuniis ferme superiores, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: inferior fortunâ, id. Fam. 13, 5, 2: dignitate, auctoritate, existimatione, gratia non inferior, quam qui umquam fuerunt amplissimi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 6: inferiores animo, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: quemadmodum causa inferior, dicendo fieri superior posset, Cic. Brut. 8: erat multo inferior navium numero Brutus, Caes. B. C. 1, 57.—(β) With *in c. abl.*: in jure civili non inferior, quam magister fuit, Cic. Brut. 48, 179.—( ) *Abs.*: inferiores extollere, Cic. Lael. 20, 72; cf. id. ib. § 71: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209; cf., indignum est, a pari vinci aut superiore, indignius ab inferiore atque humiliore, id. Quint. 31: supplices inferioresque, id. Fontei. 11: ordines, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: crudelis in inferiores, Auct. Her. 4, 40: non inferiora secutus, *naught inferior*, Virg. A. 6, 170.

III. *Sup.* in two forms, infimus and imus.

A. Form infīmus, a, um, *The lowest, last.*

1. Lit.: stabiliendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 7: ab infimis radicibus montis, id. B. C. 1, 41: quum scripsissem haec infima, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: ab infima ara, *from the lowest part of the altar*, id. Div. 1, 33; cf., sub infimo colle, Caes. B. G. 7, 79.—In the *neutr.* abs.: ab infimo, *from below*: collis erat leniter ab infimo acclivis, Caes. B. G. 7, 19; so, stipites demissi et ab infimo revincti, id. ib. 7, 73. So, ad infimum, *at the bottom*, id. ib.:—collis passus circiter CC. infimâ apertus, *at the bottom*, id. ib. 2, 18.

2. Trop., *The lowest, meanest, basest* in quality or rank: infima faex populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6; cf., conditio servorum, id. Off. 1, 13: infimo loco natus, id. Flacc. 11: summos cum infimis pari jure retinebat, id. Off. 2, 12: humilitas natalium, Plin. 18, 6, 7: preces, *the most humble*, Liv. 8, 2; 29, 30.

B. Form īmus, a, um, *The lowest, deepest.*

1. Lit.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: terra ima sede semper haeret, id. Rep. 6, 18: in fundo imo, *at the very bottom*, Virg. A. 6, 581: vox, *the deepest bass* (opp. to vox summa, the treble), Hor. S. 1, 3, 7; Quint. 11, 3, 15: conviva, *that reclines at the bottom*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 40; Mart. 6, 74: ad imam quercum, *at the foot of the oak*, Phaedr. 2, 4, 3: in aure ima, *at the bottom of the ear*, Plin. 11, 45, 103: mutare, miscere ima summis, *to turn the lowest into the highest*, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 12: Vellei. 2, 2.—In the *neutr.* abs.: ab imo ad summum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 308: locus erat paullatim ab imo acclivis, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: so, tigna paullum ab imo praeacuta, id. ib. 4, 17; cf. above, under infimus, *no.* I.: suspirare ab imo, *to fetch a deep sigh*, Ov. A. A. 3, 675: (aures) instabiles imo facit, *at the bottom, at their roots*, id. Met. 11, 177; so, aquae perspicuae imo, *down to the bottom*, id. ib. 5, 588.—With a foll. *gen.*: superis imisque deorum, Ov. F. 5, 665: ima maris, *the bottom of the sea*, Plin. 32, 6, 21; so, ima montis, *the foot of a mountain*, id. 4, 11, 18.

2. Trop., With respect to time, *The last* (so only poet.): mensis, Ov. F. 2, 52. —In the *neutr.* abs.: si quid inexpertum scenae committis ... servetur ad imum, *till the last, to the end*, Hor. A. P. 126: dormiet in lucem ... ad imum Threx erit, *at last*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 35.

in-fervēfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. pass.*—fīo, factus, fieri [1. in-fervefacio] *To cause to boil in* any thing; or, simply, *to cause to boil, to boil*: infervefacito paulisper, Cato R. R. 156, 7: liquatum acetum, Col. 12, 17, 2:—quum infervefiunt, Scrib. Comp. 271: omnia infervefacta, Col. 9, 13, 5.

infervefio, v. the preced. art.

in-fervĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [1. in-ferveo] *To boil in* any thing; *to boil, seethe*: facito bis aut ter inferveat, Cato R. R. 108; Cels. 5, 25, 4.

in-fervesco, ferbŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [1. in-fervesco] *To boil down, to boil, to grow hot, be heated*: fabae tertia pars ut infervescat, Cato R. R. 90: mulsum quod inferbuit, Cels. 2, 30: hoc ubi inferbuit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67:—ne infervescat aqua sole, *be heated*, Plin. 19, 12, 60.—Poet.: solem infervescere fronti arcet, *to burn on the forehead*, Sil. 13, 341.

infestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infesto] *A disturbing, troubling* (post-class.): Tert. Apol. 1.

infestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A disturber, troubler* (post-Aug. and very rare): Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 143.

infeste, *adv.*, v. infestus, *ad fin.*

infestīvĭter, *adv.*, v. infestivus, *ad fin.*

infestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-festivus] *Not agreeable, not pleasant, inelegant* (post-class.): subagresti ingenio et infestivo, Gell. 1, 5.—*Adv.*, infestīvĭter, *Inelegantly*: cetera vertit non infestiviter, *i. e. quite elegantly*, Gell. 9, 9.

infesto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [infestus] *To attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infest* (mostly post-Aug.): Scylla latus dextrum, laevum Charybdis infestant, Ov. M. 13, 730: eas insulas infestari beluis, Plin. 6, 32, 37; so, mari infestato latrociniis, Vellei. 2, 73.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To attack, destroy, injure, impair*: vinum minus infestat nervos, Plin. 23, 1, 22: aloë non infestat stomachum, id. 27, 4, 5: saporem, id. 15, 25, 25: fons amaritudine infestatur, id. 2, 103, 106:—rem familiarem, *to impair*, Col. 1, 5, 7:—animos, *to destroy*, id. 11, 1, 22.

in-festus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-festus for fenstus, from FENDO; whence defendo, infensus] *Made unsafe, disturbed, molested, infested; unquiet, unsafe* (quite class.): via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; so, iter, id. Phil. 12, 10: civitas, Liv. 3, 24: omnia infesta serpentibus, Sall. J. 89: sua tuta omnia, infesta hostium (omnia), Liv. 2, 49: vita, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11: infestum agrum reddere, *to make unsafe*, Liv. 2, 11: mare infestum habere, *to disturb, render insecure*, Cic. Att. 16, 1; so, infestam habere Macedoniam, Liv. 26, 24.—*Comp.*: infestior salus, Cic. Planc. 1; so, infestior senectus, Liv. 1, 47.—*Sup.*: infestissima pars Ciliciae, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3.

II. Transf., act., *That renders unsafe, that acts in a hostile manner, hostile, inimical, troublesome, dangerous*: irrupit in Galliam, quam sibi armis animisque infestam inimicamque cognovit, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 21: provincia huic victoriae maxime infensa, id. Lig. 8, 24: gens infestissima nomini Romano, Sall. C. 52: pestis infesta rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: infestus in cognatos, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52: exercitu infesto in agrum Sabinum profecti, Liv. 2, 36; cf., infestis signis impetum facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 93; so freq., infestis signis, Cic. Fontei. 16; Caes. B. G. 6, 7; 7, 52; Liv. 2, 30, et al.: infestis pilis procurrere, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: infesto spiculo aliquem petere, Liv. 2, 20: infesta tela ferre, Virg. A. 5, 582: infestis oculis conspici, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17:—infesta virtutibus tempora, Tac. Agr. 2: scelus, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: atque inimicus clamor, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5: animo infestissimo aliquem intueri, id. ib. 2, 5, 55: bellum, Liv. 9, 12. —Hence, *Adv.*, infeste, *Hostilely, violently, outrageously*: quae illi infeste in nos fecerint, Liv. 26, 13.—*Comp.*, Liv. 2, 55.—*Sup.*, Cic. Quint. 21 (*c. c.* inimicissime), Quint. 11, 8, 10.

in-fībŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-fibula] *To clasp, buckle,* or *button together* (very rare): adolescentulos interdum vocis, interdum valetudinis causa, *to infibulate*, Cels. 7, 25, 3:—"*infibulati* sacrificabant flamines propter usum aeris antiquissimum aereis fibulis," Fest. p. 113 ed. Müll.

infĭcēte and **infĭcētus**, v. infac.

inficiae, v. infitiae.

1. inficiens, entis, *Part.*, from inficio

2. infĭcĭens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-facio] *That does nothing, inactive* (ante-class.): homo, Var. L. L. 6, 8: apes, *c. c.* inertes, id. R. R. 3, 16, 8.

in-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-facio] *To put* or *dip into* any thing; hence, *to stain, dye, color, tinge with* any thing: omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: lana infecta conchylio, Plin. 32, 7, 25: arma infecta sanguine, Virg. A. 5, 413: diem, *to discolor, darken*, Ov. M. 13, 601: ora pallor albus inficit, *covers*, Hor. Epod. 7, 15; cf., virgo inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, Tib. 3, 4, 32.—**B** Transf.: **1.** *To mix with* something: pocula veneno, Just. 21, 4: hôc (*abl.*) amnem inficit, Virg. A. 12, 418.—**2.** In partic., in a bad sense, *To taint, infect, spoil*: pabula tabo, Virg. G. 3, 481: mel infectum fronde, *that has a taste of leaves*, Plin. 11, 13, 13.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: sapientia nisi alte descendit et diu sedit animum non coloravit sed infecit, *has merely tinged*, Sen. Ep. 59.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To instruct in* any thing: jam infici debet (puer) iis artibus, quas si, dum est tener, combiberit, ad majora veniet paratior, Cic. Fin. 3, 2 *fin.* animos teneros et rudes inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, id. Leg. 1, 17 *fin.*

2. *To spoil, corrupt*: nos umbris, deliciis, otio ... desidia animum infecimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: inficimur opinionum pravitate, id. ib. 3, 2: cupiditatibus principum et vitiis infici solet tota civitas, id Leg. 3, 13, 30.

inficior, v. infitior.

in-fĭdēlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-fidelis] *Tha can not be relied upon, unfaithful, faithless* (rare, but quite class.): si hoc sib sument, nullam esse fidem, quae infideli data sit, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 106: Bellovaci qui ante erant per se infideles, * Caes. B G. 7, 59: non infideles arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 50: obsecro, infidelior mihi ne fuas, quam ego sum tibi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 83: ut ex infidelissimis (sociis) firmissimos redderem, Cic. Fam 15, 4, 14:—silex ad structuram infidelis, Plin. 36, 22, 49: infidelis recti magister est metus, Plin. Pan. 45.—**II.** In partic., in eccl. Lat., *Unbelieving, infidel*: Christiani, Salvian. de Gub. 5 *init.*—*Adv.*, infīdēlĭter, Salvian. contra Avar. 3.

infĭdēlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infidelis] *Unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity*: amicitiarum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: infidelitatis suspicionem sustinere, * Caes. B. C. 2, 33. —In the plur.: quantae infidelitates in amicitiis, Cic. Mil. 26.

infĭdēlĭter, *adv. Faithlessly, perfidiously*; v. infidelis, *ad fin.*

infidibŭlum, v. infundibulum.

in-fīdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-fidus] *Not to be trusted, unsafe, faithless, treacherous, false* (rare, but quite class.): quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, Cic. Lael. 15, 53: scurra, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4: civitas Rhodiorum, Sall. C. 50: societas regni, Liv. 1, 14: pax, id. 9, 45: promissa, Val. Fl. 2, 578: mare, Lucr. 2, 557.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* seem not to occur.

in-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-figo] *To fix, thrust, drive,* or *fasten in*: **I.** Lit.: gladium hosti in pectus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: ferreis hamis infixis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.*: hastam portae, Virg. A. 9, 746: signum, Cic. Div. 2, 31: infigitur sagitta arbore, *remains fixed, sticks fast*, Virg. A 5, 504: vulnus infixum, *made by a thrust* id. ib. 4, 689: infixa corpori extrahere *things stuck in the body*, Plin. 26, 12, 79.—

II. Trop., *To infix, impress, imprint* (so espec. freq. in the *part. perf.*): quod in hominum sensibus atque in ipsa natura positum atque infixum est, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: quicquid infixum et ingenitum est, Sen. Ep. 11: quae sint inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: infixus pectori dolor haeret, id. ib.:—infixum est mihi, *I have firmly resolved, I am determined:* Vologesi penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, Tac. A. 15, 5; so with a follg. *inf.*, Sil. 4, 332.

* **infĭgūrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-figura] *Shapeless, ill-shaped, deformed:* fornix, Amm. 24, 14.

* **infĭmātis,** is, *adj.* [infimus] *One of the lowest* (in condition, rank, *etc.*), opp. to summas: ego infimatis infimus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 37.

infĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Lowness, humility* (late Latin): sortis, Amm. 29, 11; id. 17, 30.

infĭmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make low, to lower* (post-class.): deos, App. M. 1, p. 38 Oud.: ingenia ad miserias infimata, *opp.* ad beatitudinem sublimata, id. de Deo Socr. p. 127 Oud.

infĭmus, a, um, v. inferus, *no.* III. A.

in-findo, fĭdi, fissum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-findo] *To cut into, to cleave* a thing (a poet. word): sulcos telluri, Virg. E. 4, 33; so poet., sulcos, for *to plough up, make by sailing*, id. Aen. 5, 142:—volat cava pinus infinditque salum, *cuts through, sails through*, Val. Fl. 1, 687.

infīnĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-finio] *Endless* (post-class.): materia, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 192 Oud.; Mart. Cap. 2, 45.

infīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in-finis] *Boundlessness, endlessness, infinity:* locorum, *boundlessness, endless extent*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73; so, mundorum, Amm. 15, 1.—Abs.: in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114.

infīnīte, *adv.*, v. infinitus, *ad fin.*

* **infīnītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [infinitus] *Boundlessness, infinity:* infinitio ipsa, quam ἀπειρίαν vocant, Cic. Fin. 1, 6 *fin.*

infīnītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Unlimited, indefinite:* modus, or abs., infinitivus, i, *m.*, in grammar, *the infinitive*, Gramm. (* Diom. 1; Prisc. 8).

infīnītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-finitus] *Not inclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited.*

I. Lit.: spatium, Lucr. 5, 371: imperium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 91: potestas, id. Agr. 2, 13; Liv. 3, 9.

II. Transf.: **1.** *Without end, endless, countless, infinite:* multitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 16: altitudo, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48: spes, id. Deiot. 5: odium, id. Balb. 27: labor, id. de Or. 1, 1: pretium, *immoderate*, Jabol. Dig. 35, 2, 61: si cui nimis infinitum videtur, *too prolix*, Cic. de Or. 1, 5.—In the *neutr.* abs.: (* *An infinitude, an endless quantity* or *number*): infinitum auri, Eutr. 9, 9.—Adverb., ad *or* in infinitum, *to infinity, without end:* haec (ars statuaria) ad infinitum effloruit, Plin. 34, 7, 16; so, crescere, id. 34, 2, 3: durescere, id. 13, 9, 18: sectio in infinitum, Quint. 1, 10 *fin.*: ne in infinitum abeamus, Plin. 17, 25, 38:—infinitum quantum, *beyond all measure, exceedingly, extraordinarily*, Plin. 18, 28, 68, *no.* 3:—infinito plus *or* magis, *infinitely more, far more*, Quint. 3, 4, 25; 11, 3, 172.

2. *Indefinite:* infinitior distributio, *where no person or time is mentioned or implied*, Cic. Top. 8: quaestio, id. Part. or. 18: res, id. de Or. 1, 31: connexa, *indefinite conclusions*, id. Fat. 8.—*Adv.*, in infinito, *to infinity, every where, at pleasure*, Paul. Dig. 8, 2, 24; Cels. ib. 8, 1, 9.—**b.** In grammar, verbum, *i. e. the infinitive*, Quint. 9, 3, 9; also abs., ib. 1, 6, 7 and 8:—pronomen, *an indefinite pronoun*, Var. L. L. 10, 1.

Adv., infīnīte, **1.** *Without bounds, without end, infinitely:* concupiscere, *excessively*, Cic. Parad. 6, 3: dividere, id. Acad. 1, 7: perorare, *without cessation, constantly*, id. Or. 36 *fin.*—**2.** *Indefinitely, in general:* referre de re publica, Gell. 14, 7.

infirmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infirmo] *A weakening, invalidating:* **I.** infirmatio rerum judicatarum, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8.—**II.** Transf., *A refuting, disproving:* judicatio est, quae ex infirmatione et confirmatione rationis nascitur controversia, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18.

infirme, *adv.*, v. infirmus, *ad fin.*

infirmis, e, *adj.*, v. infirmus, *ad init.*

infirmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infirmus, a, um] *Want of strength, weakness, feebleness:* **I** Lit.: puerorum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, id. Fam. 7, 1: oculorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 21.—**2.** In partic., *Infirmity, indisposition, sickness:* suspicionem infirmitatis dare, Suet. Tib. 72: infirmitate correptus, Just. 28, 3; Plin. Ep. 10, 6: infirmitate impeditus, Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 38.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** Of things: hordeo contra tempestates maxima infirmitas, Plin. 18, 7, 18: aedificii, Alphen. Dig. 39, 2, 43: nimia vini, Col. 12, 20, 7.—**2.** Concr., *The weaker sex, women:* Liv. 34, 7 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: animi, *want of spirit, want of courage*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: mentis, Sen. Ep. 11: memoriae, *weakness*, Pap. Dig. 41, 2, 44.—**B.** In partic., *Fickleness, inconstancy:* infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, quod sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 5.

infirmĭter, *adv.*, v. infirmus, *ad fin.*

infirmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [infirmus] *To deprive of strength, to weaken, enfeeble:* **I.** Lit.: legiones, Tac. A. 15, 10: munimenta madore, Sall. fr. ap. Non. 138, 6: hominem, Cels. 2, 12.—**II.** Trop., *To invalidate, disprove, refute:* res tam leves infirmare ac diluere, Cic. Rósc. Am. 15, 42; *c. c.* tollere, id. N. D. 2, 59, 147; *c. c.* frangere, id. de Or. 131: fidem testis, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: fidem alicui, id. Att. 15, 26.—*To annul, make void:* legem, Liv. 34, 3; Quint. 7, 1: contractum, Hermog. Dig. 49, 14, 46: graviter ferens aliquid a se factum infirmari, Vell. 2, 2, 2.

infirmus, a, um (post-class. infirmis, e, Amm. 2, 6), *adj.* [2. in-firmus] *Not strong, weak, feeble:* **I.** Lit.: viribus infirmus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 95: valetudo, id. Brut. 48, 180: classis inops et infirma, id. Verr. 2, 5, 33, 86: valetudo infirmissima, id. de Or. 1, 45.—Hence, *Infirm, indisposed, sick:* sum admodum infirmus, Cic. Acad. 1, 4; so Plin. Ep. 7, 26: pecus, *i. e. sheep*, Ov. Ib. 44:—lumen solis, *weak, feeble*, Luc. 5, 545: infirmior est panis ex polline, *less nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18: infirmissimus cibarius panis, id. ib.: saporis vinum, Col. 3, 7: infirmissimae arbores, Plin. 17, 24, 37: nervi, *weak*, id. 36, 20, 37: civitas exigua et infirma, Caes. B. G. 7, 17.—Constr. with *ad* or *adversus:* infirmi ad resistendum, Caes. B. C. 3, 9; so, infirmior ad haec omnia, Plin. 36, 20, 37.—With adversus: fama, infirmissimum adversus viros fortes telum, Curt. 4, 14.—Subst.: infirma lineae, *the weak parts of the line*, Plin. 9, 43, 67.

II. Trop., *Weak* in mind or character, *superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded:* tenuis atque infirmi haec animi videri, Caes. B. C. 1, 32:—sum paulo infirmior, Hor. S. 1, 9, 71:—quorum concursu terrentur infirmiores, Caes. B. C. 1, 3:—homines infirmissimi, *very uncertain, not to be depended on*, Col. 3, 10, 6.—Of things, *Of no weight* or *consequence, weak, trivial, inconclusive:* omnino ad probandum utraque res infirma et nugatoria est, Cic. Caecin. 23, 64: quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: cautiones, id. Fam. 7, 18.—Hence,

Adv.: **A.** Form infirme, *Weakly, faintly, not strongly, not very:* infirme animatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 3.—Of speech, *Feebly, without vigor of expression:* jejune et infirme, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21.—**2.** *Weak-mindedly, superstitiously:* tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, Suet. Aug. 9.

B. Form infirmĭter, *Weakly, feebly, without energy:* infirmiter invalideque dicere, Arn. 7, 250.

in-fit, *v. def.* (infĭunt, Mart. Cap. 2 *fin.*:—infe ἄρξαι, Gloss.: infĭo, Var. in Prisc. 8) *He* (*she*) *begins:* infit ibi postulare, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 28: me percontarier, id. Asin. 2, 2, 76: ita farier, Virg. A. 11, 242.—**II.** In partic., *He begins to speak:* talibus infit, Virg. A. 10, 860: ibi infit, annum se tertium et octogesimum agere, Liv. 3, 71, 6.—**B.** In gen., *He speaks:* Prud. Apoth. 805.

‡ **infitens,** entis, *Part.*, from infiteor *That does not confess*, Gloss. Philox.; cf. the follg. art.

‡ **infiteri** non fateri, Fest. p. 112 Müll.

infĭtĭae (also written inficiae), ārum, *f.* [2. in-fateor] *Denial;* only in the *acc.* in connection with ire: infitias ire, *to deny:* ille infitias ibit, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41. omnia infitias ire, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 9: neque infitias eo, quasdam esse, *etc.*, Quint. 3, 7, 3: neque nego, neque infitias eo, nos enixe operam dedisse, Liv. 6, 40, 4: nec eo infitias, quin, *etc.*, Front. Aquaed. 72.

infĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* (infic.) [infitiae] *Negative, consisting in denial:* quaestio, Cic. Top. 24, 92: status, Quint. 3, 6, 31.

infĭtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (infic.) [id.] *A denying:* **I.** In gen.: causam infitiatione defendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 105.—**II.** In partic., *A denying* or *disowning of a debt:* Sen. de Ira 2, 9: circumscriptiones, furta, fraudes, infitiationes, Cels. Dig. 47, 2, 69.

infĭtĭātor, ōris, *m.* (infic.) [id.] *A denier*, esp. *one who denies a debt* or *refuses to restore a deposit:* ille infitiator, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168: infitiator ac fraudulentus, Sen. Ben. 3, 27: lentus, *a bad debtor*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10.

* **infĭtĭātrix,** īcis, *f.* (infic.) [id.] *She that denies* or *disowns:* Prud. Psych. 680.

infĭtĭor (infic.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [id.] *Not to confess, to deny, disown:* quum id posset infitiari, repente confessus est, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 11: verum, id. Part. 14: neque infitiandi ratio, neque defendendi facultas, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47: resistere aut infitiando aut definiendo, id. Part. or. 29, 102: infitiabatur de aliis rebus, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 49: notitiam alicujus, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 42: fama factis infitianda tuis, *of which thy deeds should be ashamed*, id. Her. 9, 4: Varro Sophocleo non infitiande Cothurno, *whom the tragic Muse need not disown*, Mart. 5, 30, 1.—**II.** In partic., *To deny* any thing promised or received: "*infitiari* creditum fraudare," Fest. p. 112 Müll.: quid si infitiatur, quid si omnino non debetur? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, 10: depositum, Juv 13, 60: praedas, *to withhold the promised booty*, Flor. 1, 22.

infixus, a, um, *Part.*, from infigo.

* **inflābellātus,** a, um, *Part.* [from the obs. inflabello] *Breathed into:* his corporibus ignis inflabellatus, Tert. adv. Val. 23.

* **inflābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [inflo] *That may be inflated:* pulmonem vocat viscus inflabile, Lact. Opif. D. 11.

in-flaccĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [1. in-flacceo] *To become flaccid* or *weak;* hence, trop., *to become useless:* inflaccebunt conditiones, Enn. ap. Non. 110, 14.

in-flāgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [1. in-flagro] *To kindle:* nullo inflagrante halitu, Sol. 5 *fin.*

inflammanter, *adv.*, v. inflammo, *ad fin.*

inflammātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inflammo] *A kindling, setting on fire, conflagration* (late Lat.): **I.** Lit.: portarum, Nazar. in Pan. Constant. 21: quodam quasi diluvio et inflammatione aliquid corripere, Flor. 4, 2, 3.—**B.** Transf., of the body, *An inflammation:* oculos inflammatio occupat, Cels. 6, 6, 1: aurium, Plin. 22, 25, 64: inflammationem discutere, Plin. 21, 20, 86: sedare, id. 22, 25, 74: refrigerare, id. 24, 8, 35: mitigare, id. 23 prooem.—**II.** Trop., *A kindling, inflaming:* animorum (poëtarum), Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 194.

inflammātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that kindles* or *inflames* (late Lat.): Amm. 14, 1; Mamert. Pan. Julian. 3.

inflammo, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. *To set on fire, light up, kindle:* taedas ignibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; id. Att. 8, 2, 4: patriam inflammandam relinquere, id. ib. 3: classem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 35: tecta, Liv. 10, 2, 8: horrea, Suet. Ner. 38.—**B.** Transf., of the body, *To inflame:* laser tauros inflammat naribus illitis, Plin. 22, 23, 49: inflammari vulnera ac morbos, id. 25, 2, 5: equi pasti inflammantur rabie, id. 25, 8, 53.—**II.** Trop., of the mind, *To inflame, kindle, rouse, excite:* concionibus et legibus invidiam senatus, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: sensus animorum atque motus, id. de Or. 1, 14, 60: inflammari ad cupiditates, id.

Tusc. 1, 19, 44: populum in improbos, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: cupiditates, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: inflammari cupiditate honorum, id. Lael. 23, 86: aliquem amore, Virg. A. 4, 54.—In the *part. perf.*, inflammatus, a, um, *Inflamed, kindled, excited* by any thing: a pueritia inflammatus ad gloriam, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9: voluptatum potiendi spe inflammati, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: libidinibus, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 6: amore in patriam, id. Or. 1, 44, 296: scelere et furore, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62: pretio inflammata manus, *i. e. bribed*, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 293.—Hence,

Adv., inflammanter, *In an inflammatory manner:* acriter et inflammanter facit complorationem, Gell. 10, 3, 13.

inflāte, *adv.*, v. inflo, *ad fin.*

inflătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inflo] *A blowing itself up, swelling up;* said of boiling water, Vitr. 8, 3.—Of the body, *A swelling* or *puffing up, inflation, flatulence:* habet inflationem magnam is cibus (faba), *produces flatulence*, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62; Cels. 2. 26: mala dulcia inflationes pariunt, Plin. 23, 6, 57: inflationes discutere, id. 23, 4, 40: inflationem sedare, id. 23, 4, 40; ex cibo fit inflatio, Sen. Q. N. 5, 4.—* **II.** *An inflammation*, i. q. inflammatio: praecordiorum, Suet. Aug. 81.

1. inflātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from inflo.

2. inflātus, ūs, *m.* [in-flo] *A blowing into, a blast:* **I.** Lit.: eae (tibiae) si inflatum non recipiunt, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: primo inflatu tibicinis, id. Acad. 4, 7, 20.—**II.** Trop., *A breathing into, inspiration:* divinus, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 12.

in-flecto, exi, exum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-flecto] *To bend, bow, curve:* **I.** Lit.: quum ferrum se inflexisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17: capillum leniter, Suet. Aug. 79.—Mid.: sinus ad urbem inflectitur, *bends itself, curves round*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, 30: montes inflexi theatrali modo, Plin. 4, 8, 15.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To change, alter, modulate, mitigate* a tone: voces cantu, Prop. 4, 8, 77; so, vox inflexa, *a plaintive tone*, Cic. Or. 17.—**2.** In gramm., *To mark with a circumflex accent:* Arn. 1, p. 44.—**II.** Trop., *To change, alter, lessen:* solus hic inflexit sensus, Virg. A. 4, 22: jus civile gratia, Cic. Caecin. 26, 73: orationem, id. Brut. 9, 38: magnitudinem animi, *to lessen*, id. Fam. 1, 7.

inflētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-flētus] *Unwept, unlamented* (poet.): animae viles, inhumata infletaque turba, Virg. A. 11, 372; so Val. Fl. 6, 651.

inflexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-flexibilis] *That can not be bent, inflexible:* dolor (cervicum), Plin. 28, 12, 52:—judicium, *unchangeable*, Sen. Ep. 95: obstinatio, Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 3.

inflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inflecto] *A bending, swaying:* laterum inflexione forti ac virili, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220.

1. inflexus, a, um, *Part.*, from inflecto.

2. inflexus, ūs, *m.* [inflecto] *A bending, curving, inflecting* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: vicorum, Juv. 3, 236: adire inflexibus flexuosis, Arn. 2, 57.—**II.** Trop.: vocem inflexu modulationis torquere, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12.

inflictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infligo] *A laying on, inflicting:* multae, Imp. Const. Cod. Theod. 9, 17, 2.

1. inflictus, a, um, *Part.*, from infligo.

2. inflictus, ūs, *m.* [infligo] *A striking on* or *against:* labiorum et dentium, Arn. 3, 111.

inflīgo, ixi, ictum, *v. a.* 3. [1. in-fligo] *To strike* one thing *on* or *against* another: **I.** Lit.: alicui securim, Cic. Planc. 29, 70: caput suum parietibus, Lact. de mort. pers. 49: puppis inflicta vadis, *dashed against*, Virg. A. 10, 303: inflicta Terga, *struck, beaten*, Val. Fl. 4, 281.—**B.** Trop.: quum ex verbo adversarii aliquid in ipsum infligitur, *is hurled at, let fly at*, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255.—**II.** Transf., *To inflict* by striking: mortiferam plagam infligere, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20: vulnera, id. Pis. 14, 32.—**B.** In gen., *To inflict, impose* any thing *upon* one: infligere alicui turpitudinem, Cic. Pis. 26, 63: detrimenta civitati, Just. 3, 5: graviores usuras, *to lay upon, impose*, Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 11: alicui pretium rei emptae, Julian. Dig. 3, 5, 30.

in-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-flo] *To blow into* or *upon* any thing: **I.** Lit.: ex ore in os palumbi inflare aquam, Cato R. R. 90: tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro, Virg. A. 3, 357: merito quin illis Juppiter ambas Iratus buccas inflet, *should in a rage puff up both his cheeks*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 21: inflant (corpus) omnia fere legumina, Cels. 2, 26.—**B.** In partic., *To play upon a wind instrument:* inflare cavas cicutas, Lucr. 5, 1382: calamos leves, Virg. E. 5, 2.—Abs., *To blow:* simul inflavit tibicen, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 86: sonum, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225.

II. Trop., *To puff up, inflate:* spe falsa animos, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: regis spem, *c. c.* erigere animos, Liv. 35, 42, 5: animos ad intolerabilem superbiam, id. 45, 31, 31; id. 37, 26, 4: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 98: ipse erit gloria inflandus, Quint. 11, 1 *med.*—Abs., of speech: Antipater paullo inflavit vehementius, *filled his cheeks a little too much*, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 6.—Hence

inflātus, *a, um, Pa. Blown into, filled* with blowing: **A.** Lit.: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: buccina cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340: nolo verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravius exire, *with a too great expenditure of breath*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 40.—**B.** Transf., *Swelled up, swollen:* serpens inflato collo, Cic. Vatin. 2, 4: bucca inflatior, Suet. Rhet. 5: inflatum hesterno venas Iaccho, Virg. E. 6, 15: inflati amnes, Liv. 40, 33, 2: capilli, *hanging loose, dishevelled*, Ov. A. Am. 3, 145: inflata rore non Achaico turba, Virg. Cat. 7, 2.—*Comp.:* vestis inflatior, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*—**II.** Trop., *Puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud:* quibus illi rebus elati et inflati non continebantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: inflatus et tumens animus, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: inflata spe atque animis, id. Mur. 15, 33: promissis, id. ib. 24, 49: laetitia atque insolentia, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15: jactatione, Liv. 29, 37, 9: assensionibus, id. 24, 6, 8: errore, Cic. Acad. 4, 36, 116: opinionibus, id. Off. 1, 26, 91: legionum numero, Vell. 2, 80, 2: superbus et inflatus, Juv. 8, 72: elatus inflatusque, Suet. Ner. 37.—*Comp.:* juvenis inflatior, Liv. 39, 53, 8.—**B.** Of style, *Inflated, turgid:* Attici pressi et integri, Asiani inflati et inanes, Quint. 12, 10, 16: inflatus et tumidus, Tac. Or. 18: Callimachus, Prop. 2, 34, 32: Suet. Rhet. 2.—Hence,

Adv., inflāte, *Haughtily, proudly, pompously:* aliquid latius atque inflatius perscribere, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: inflatius multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat, id. ib. 3, 79.

* **in-flōresco,** rŭi, 3. *v. n.* [1. in-floresco] *To begin to blossom, put forth blossoms:* pristina Romuleis infloruit arcibus aetas, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 124.

in-flŭo, xi, xum, 3. *v. n.* [1. in-fluo] *To flow* or *run into:* **I.** Lit.: Hypanis in Pontum influit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: in quem sanguis a jecore per venam illam cavam influit, id. N. D. 2, 55, 138: lacus qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: palus influit in Sequanam flumen, id. ib. 7, 57.—With the simple *acc.:* Plin. 6, 24, 28.—With an *adv.* of place: non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: huc Lycus, huc Sagaris influit, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 48.

II. Transf., of things not fluid, *To flow, stream, rush,* or *press into:* influentes in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: influxisse eo Scythas, Plin. 6, 7, 7: influens atque effluens divinus animus, Cic. Univ. 13:—in universorum animos, *steal into, insinuate one's self into*, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 31: in aures, id. Lael. 21: in animos teneros atque molles, id. Leg. 2, 15, 38: sermone Graeco in proximas Asiae civitates influente, Quint. 12, 10, 16; Cic. de Or. 2, 53:—influentes capilli, *flowing down, hanging loose*, Cels. 6, 1.

* **inflŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Flowing in:* Paul. Nol. carm. 15, 107.

influxio, ōnis, *f.* [influo] *A flowing in:* materialis influxio in corpus Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

influxus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A flowing in* stellarum, Firm. Math. 1, 1.

in-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-fodio] *To dig in, to bury in the earth, inter:* locus alte duos pedes infodiendus est, Col. 3, 13, 5: sarmenta, Cato R. R. 37, 3: squalentes conchas, Virg. G. 2, 348: corpora terrae, id. Aen. 11, 205: taleas in terram, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: procul ab eo loco infoderunt, in quo erat mortuus, Nep. Paus. 5: gemmas infodere corpore, *i. e. to bury along with the body*, Plin. prooem. 12: vulnera infossa penitus cerebro, *inflicted deeply*, Stat. Th. 8, 534: saxum perfractae cassidis aera Ossibus infodiens, Sil. 10, 238.

in-foecundus, v. infecundus.

* **in-foedĕrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-foederatus] *Not leagued together, not allied:* reges, Tert. Praescr. 12.

* **in-formābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-formabilis] *Insusceptible of form, that does not assume a form:* Deus, Tert. adv. Prax. 27

in-formātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [informo] *A representation:* **I.** Lit.: *An outline, sketch, first draft:* aedium sacrarum informationes, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *An idea, conception:* anticipatio, quam appellat πρόληψιν Epicurus, id est anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100: dei, id. de Or. 2, 87, 358: unius verbi imagine totius sententiae informatio, *an exhibition of the idea contained in a word, an explanation of its meaning*, id. Part. or. 29, 102.

informātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who fashions* a person or thing, *an instructor:* populi, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22.

* **informīdābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-formidabilis] *Not to be feared, not formidable:* judex, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 354.

* **informīdātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-formidatus] *Not feared:* Sil. 15, 241.

informis, e, *adj.* [2. in-forma] *That has no form* or *not a proper form, unformed, shapeless:* **I.** Lit.: cum res muta aut informis fit loquens et formata, Auct. ad Her. 4, 53, 66: alveus, Liv. 21, 26, 9: caro, Plin. 7, 15, 13.—**II.** Transf., *Unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid:* cadaver, Virg. 8, 284: hiemes, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 15: situs, id. Ep. 2, 2, 118: toris informibus artus, Val. Fl. 4, 245: nota in ore, Prop. 1, 5, 16: color, Tib. 4. 4, 6: informes sanguine peltae, Stat. Th. 12, 528: imbre cruento informis facies, Luc. 6, 224: exitus, Tac. A. 6, 49: sors, id. ib 12, 37: letum, Virg. A. 12, 603: nihil est illis (metallis) informius, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*—Hence,

Adv., informĭter, *Hideously, horridly:* sonare, Aug. Conf. 12. 29.

informĭtas, ātis, *f.* [informis] *Unshapeliness, ugliness, deformity* (post-classical): informitatis proditio, Sol. in. ep. prior. ad Advent.: materiae, Tert. adv. Hermog. 42; so Aug. Conf. 12, 12.

informĭter, *adv.*, v. informis, *ad fin.*

informo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-formo] *To give form to* a thing, *to shape, form, mould, fashion:* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.): clipeum, Virg. A. 8, 447: aream, Col. 11, 3, 13: effigiem, Sil. 17, 525: Martem cerâ, Poët. ap. Plin. Ep. 9, 7: taedas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 331.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *To form an idea of* a thing, *to represent, sketch, delineate* a thing: dii ita ignoti, ut eos ne conjectura quidem informare possimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: inanium visorum una depulsio est, sive illa cogitatione informantur, sive in quiete, id. Acad. 2, 16, 51: virtutem, id. Fin. 4, 17: atque ego in summo oratore fingendo talem informabo, *will describe*, id. de Or. 2, 7: so, inchoare et informare oratorem, id. ib. 9, 33: informat adhuc adumbratum indicium filii, id. Sull. 18, 52.—**B.** *To inform, instruct:* artes quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic. Arch. 3, 4:—animus a natura bene informatus, *formed*, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 13.

* **1. in-fŏro,** are, *v. n.* [1. in-foro], *To bore into:* mox ausi inforare medio trunco (*al.* imperare), Plin. 17, 14, 24; cf. also the follg. art.

2. infŏro, are, *v. a.* [1. in-forum] *To accuse in a court of justice:* *Curc.* Quaeso ne me incomities. *Ly.* Licetne inforare, si incomitiare haud licet? *Curc.* Non in forabis me quidem (with an obscene secondary signif.; cf. the preced. art.), Plaut. Curc. 3, 30.

infortūnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-fortunatus] *Unfortunate* (ante- and post-class.): o infortunatum senem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 7: nihil me infortunatius, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 4: infortunatissimus maritus, App. M. 4, p. 154.

* **infortūnĭtas,** ātis, *f* [2. in-fortuna] *Misfortune:* felicitas et infortunitas, Gell. 6, 1, 5.

infortūnĭum, i, *n.* [2. in-fortuna] *Misfortune* (ante-class.): ferres infortunium, *thou wouldst come badly off*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24: ni pareat patri habiturum infortunium esse, Liv. 1, 50, 9: invenire, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 130: infortunio aliquem mactare, id. ib. 4, 2, 14: cavere infortunio, *to guard against misfortune*, id. Rud. 3, 5, 48; so, vitare infortunio, id. Curc. 2, 3, 19.

infossĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infodio] *A digging in:* Pall. 3, 16.

infossus, a, um, *Part.*, from infodio.

infrā [infer, infera, *sc.* parte; whence infra], *adv.* and *praep.*: **I.** *Adv.*, *On the under side, below, underneath:* infra nihil est nisi mortale, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: in occipitio et infra, qua summa vertebra, *etc.*, Cels. 3, 23 *fin.*—With a follg. *quam:* si infra, quam rami fuere, praecidatur, Plin. 16, 30, 53.—Abs. of the Lower World: non seges est infra, *there is no sowing down below*, Tib. 1, 10, 35.—*Comp.*, inferius, *Lower, further down:* altius egressus coelestia tecta cremabis, inferius terras, Ov. M. 2, 137: currere, id. ib. 2, 208: inferius, quam collo pectora subsunt, id. ib. 12, 420.—**II.** Trop., *Below, beneath*, in value or esteem: liberos ejus ut multum infra despectare, Tac. A. 2, 43.—*Comp.*, persequi, Ov. Tr. 2, 263: virtutem non flamma, non ruina inferius adducet, Sen. Ep. 79: quae praeterire, quam inferius exsequi tutius duximus, Sol. 2 *med.*

II. *Praep. c. acc.*, *Below, under:* **1.** Lit.: ad mare infra oppidum exspectabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, 51: infra coelum et sidera nox cadit, Tac. Agr. 12.—Of time, *Later than:* Homerus non infra superiorem Lycurgum fuit, Cic. Brut. 10, 40.—Of size, *Smaller than:* uri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, Caes. B. G. 6, 28.—Of number, *Less than:* non infra novena (ova), Plin. 18, 26, 62.—**2.** Trop., *Below, beneath*, in rank or esteem: res humanas despicere atque infra se positas arbitrari, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: omnia infra se esse judicare, id. Fin. 3, 7, 25: e quo infra se et Caesarem videret et rempublicam, *i. e. he despised them*, Vell. 2, 76, 4: semper infra aliorum aestimationes se metientem, id. 2, 127 *fin.*: infra servos cliens, id. 2, 83: est tibi non infra speciem, *not inferior in beauty*, Prop. 1, 20, 5: conferant se Marii ... infra Pallantis laudes jacebunt, *they will not come up to the glory of Pallas*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 2: id quidem infra grammatici officium est, Quint. 1, 7, 1; cf. id. 2, 5, 4.

* **infractĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [infringo] *A breaking to pieces;* hence, trop., *a weakening:* animi, *despondency*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14.

1. infractus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from infringo.

2. infractus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-fractus] *Unbroken, unweakened* (late Lat.): animi, Symm. Ep. 1, 3: infractus hoc spectaculo, Hier. Vit. Pauli.

infraeno, v. infreno.

‡ **infra-fŏrānus,** a, um, *adj.* [forum] *That is under the Forum:* COLLEGIUM, Inscr. ap. De-Vita AA. BB. 26, 3.

infrăgĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-fragilis] *That can not be broken to pieces:* **I.** Lit.: adamas, Plin. H. N. 20 prooem.—**II.** Trop., *Strong, that can not be weakened:* vox, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 53: animi, Sen. Vit. B. 9.

in-frĕmo, ui, 3. *v. n.* [1. in-fremo] *To make* or *utter a noise* (poet.): **I.** Lit.: *To growl, bellow:* infremuitque ferox, of the wild boar, Virg. A. 10, 711.—**II.** Transf., of things, *To roar, rage:* bellum infremuit, Sil. 3, 230.

* **infrēnātĭo** (infraen.), ōnis, *f.* [infreno] *A taming:* libidinis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29.

1. infrēnātus (infraen.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-frenatus] *Without a bridle:* equites, *on unbridled horses*, Liv. 21, 44.

2. infrēnātus, a, um, *Part.*, from infreno.

in-frendĕo, ēre, and **infrendo,** ĕre, *v. n.* [1. in-frendeo] *To gnash* the teeth (poet. and post-class.): dentibus infrendens gemitu, Virg. A. 3, 664: alicui, *to gnash at one*, Stat. Th. 5, 663.—In the collat. form, infrendo: infrendite, inspumate, Tert. Apol. 12.

* **infrendis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-frendo] *That can not gnash:* infrendere est dentes dentibus quatere; infantes sine dentibus infrendes dicuntur, Lact. ad Stat. Th. 5, 663.

in-frendo, ĕre. v. infrendeo.

infrēnis, e, and **infrēnus,** a, um (infraen.), *adj.* [2. in-frenum]. *Without a bridle, unbridled* (poet. and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: infrenis equus, Virg. A. 10, 750: Numidae infreni, *on unbridled horses*, id. ib. 4, 41.—**II.** Trop., *Untamed, unchecked:* infreno volitare cursu, Col. poët. 10, 215: lingua infrenis, Gell. 1, 15, 17: infrenus manat de vulnere sanguis, Seren. Samm. 43, 804.

in-frēno (infraen.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-freno] *To put on a bridle:* **I.** Lit.: *To furnish with a bridle, to bridle:* equos, Liv. 37, 20, 12:—currus, *to harness the horses to a chariot*, Virg. A. 12, 287: infrenati manipli, *on bridled horses*, Sil. 4, 316.—**II.** Transf., *To curb, restrain:* navigia ancoris, Plin. 9, 31, 51: infrenat impetus et domat mundi rabiem, id. 32, 1, 1.

infrēnus, a, um, v. infrenis.

infrĕquens, tis, *adj.* [2. in-frequens] *That does not often* or *frequently take place, unfrequent:* **I.** Lit., of persons, *That is not often at a place, that seldom does a thing, seldom, rare:* sum et Romae et in praedio infrequens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 4: parcus deorum cultor et infrequens, *unfrequent*, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1: miles, *that does not appear regularly at his standard*, Fest. p. 112; cf. Gell. 16, 4, 5. Hence, of a lover, *who makes few presents:* Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 19.—**II.** Transf., *That does not often happen, that is seldom used, rare, unusual:* quum Appius senatum infrequentem coëgisset, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: eae copiae ipsae hoc infrequentiores imponuntur, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 31, 1: usus, Gell. 9, 12, 19: vocabulum, id. 2, 22, 2: infrequentissima urbis, *the parts least inhabited*, Liv. 31, 23, 4: causa, *which is attended by few hearers*, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320.

B. Usually with the *abl.* or *gen.*, *Not filled with, not well provided with, not acquainted with* any thing: altera pars (urbis) infrequens aedificiis, Liv. 37, 32: signa infrequentia armatis, *to which but few soldiers belong*, id. 10, 20; also abs., infrequentia signa, Liv. 7, 8:—te tribuni rei militaris infrequentem tradiderunt, *inexperienced*, Auct. ad Her. 4, 27, 37: vocum Latinarum, Gell. 13, 24, 4.

infrĕquentātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. infrequentatus] *Not much used* (late Lat.): metrum, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

infrĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [2. in-frequentia] *A small number, thinness, scantiness:* summa infrequentia senatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: senatus, Liv. 2, 23, 12: prodita infrequentia (*sc.* legionum), *the fewness of his troops*, Tac. A. 15, 10.—**II.** *Solitariness, loneliness:* locorum, Tac. A. 14, 27.

in-frĭco, cui, ctum, *and* catum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-frico] *To rub in:* aliquid alicui rei, Col. 12, 30, 2: cinerem ex aceto infricare, Plin. 30, 3, 8: dentes, id. 28, 11, 49: sal infricatus juvat, id. 31, 9, 45: muscae infricatae, id. 30, 12, 34.

infrĭcŏlo, are, *v. freq. a.* [infrico] *To rub in repeatedly:* oculum infricolato, Pelag. Veter. 31 *fin.*

infrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A rubbing, friction:* infrictionem ei membro adhibere, Cels. 8, 11 *fin.* (*al.* frictionem).

infrictus, *Part.*, from infrico.

in-frīgesco, frixi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [1. infrigesco] *To become cold:* Veg. Vet. 3, 28: quum infrixit, Cels. 5, 25, 4.

infrīgĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infrigido] *A cooling:* sudoris, Veg. Vet. 1, 29.

in-frīgĭdo, avi, atum, *v. a.* [1. in-frigido] *To make cold* or *cool, to cool* (late Latin): caput, Coel. Aurel. Tard. 1, 1 *med.* infrigidatus fuit, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 7, 149.

in-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-frango] *To break in upon, to break off, to break, bruise, crack:* **A.** Lit.: ut si quis violas riguove papavera in horto Liliaque infringat, Ov. M. 10, 191: genibusque tumens infringitur unda, Val. Fl. 5, 412:—infringere manus, *to snap* or *crack one's fingers*, Petr. 17. So, articulos, Quint. 11, 3, 158: latus liminibus, *to bruise one's side by lying on the threshold*, Hor. Epod. 11, 22: infractus remus, *appearing broken*, in consequence of the refraction of the rays in the water, Cic. Acad. 2, 25; cf., infracti radii resiliunt, Plin. 2, 38, 38: infracta extrahere, id. 8, 36, 54.—**B.** Transf., *To strike* one thing *against* another: digitos citharae, *to strike* or *play upon the lute*, Stat. Ach. 1, 575: alicui colaphum, *to give one a box on the ear*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46: linguam (metu), *to stammer*, Lucr. 3, 156.—**II.** Trop., *To break, check, weaken, lessen, diminish, mitigate, assuage:* ut primus incursus et vis militum infringeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: conatus adversariorum, id. ib. 2, 21: florem dignitatis, Cic. Balb. 6, 15: militum gloriam, id. Mil. 2, 5: animos hostium, Liv. 38, 16: spem, Cic. Or. 2, 6: tribunatum alicujus, id. de Or. 1, 7, 24: vehementius esse quiddam suspicor, quod te infringat, id. Att. 7, 2, 2: continuam laudem humanitatis, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3: res Samnitium, Liv. 8, 39, 10: difficultatem, *to overcome*, Col. 2, 4, 10: jus consulis, Paul. Dig. 34, 9, 5 *fin.*; Ov. Tr. 2, 412: deos precatu, *to soften with entreaties*, Stat. Ach. 1, 144: infringitur ille quasi verborum ambitus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: infringendis concidendisque numeris, id. Or. 69, 230: vocem de industria, *to purposely make plaintive*, Sen. Contr. 3, 19.—Hence

infractus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Broken, bent:* **A.** Lit.: mares caprarum longis auribus infractisque probant, Plin. 8, 50, 76.—**B.** Trop., *Broken, exhausted, weakened:* infractos animos gerere, Liv. 7, 31: oratio submissa et infracta, Liv. 38, 14: infractae ad proelium vires, Virg. A. 9, 499: veritas, *falsified*, Tac. H. 1, 1: fides metu infracta, *shaken*, id. ib. 3, 42: tributa, *diminished*, id. ib. 4, 57: potentia matris, id. Ann. 13, 12: fama, *injured reputation*, id. Hist. 2, 22: so Virg. A. 7, 332: Latini, id. Aen. 12, 1.—**2.** In partic., of speech, *Broken off:* infracta et amputata loqui, *broken, unconnected*, Cic. Or. 51, 170: infracta loquela, *broken talk, baby-talk*, Lucr. 5, 231: cum vocem ejus (delicati) infractam videret, Gell. 3, 5: vocibus delinitus infractis, Arn. 4, 141.

in-frĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-frio] *To rub into, crumble into, strew upon:* farinam in aquam, Cato R. R. 156: papaver, id. ib. 79; Cels. 7, 12: infrias seni papaverem, Varr. ap. Non. 220, 11: ruta infriata, Plin. 20, 13, 51.

in-frons, ondis, *adj.* [2. in-frons] *Without foliage, treeless*, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 31.

* **infrontāte,** *adv.* *Impudently:* Fulg. de prisc. serm. *no.* 22.

infructŭōse, *adv.*, v. infructuosus, *ad fin.*

infructŭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infructuosus] *Unfruitfulness, want of desert:* Judaica, Tert. Resurr. carn. 33.

in-fructŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. infructuosus] *Unfruitful* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: vites, Col. Arb. 8, 4: cultura, id. 11, 2, 32.—**II.** Trop., *Fruitless, useless:* preces, Plin. Ep. 8, 23: epistola, Sen. Contr. 3, 19 *fin.*: militia, Tac. H. 1, 51.

Adv., infructŭōse, *Fruitlessly, uselessly*, Hier. Ep. 12, *no.* 16; Aug. Ep. 67, *no.* 6.—*Comp.*, Sid. ep. 1, 9.

infrunītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-fruniscor] *Unfit for enjoyment, tasteless, senseless, silly* (post-Aug.): animus, Sen. Vit. b. 13, 23: mulier, id. Ben. 3, 16: copia, Macr. S. 5, 1 *med.*

* **1. infūcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. in-fucatus] *Painted:* in scriptis et in dictis non aurium solum, sed animi judicio etiam magis infucata vitia noscuntur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.*

2. in-fūcātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-fucatus] *Not painted* (late Lat.): Arn. 2, 75

infudĭbŭlum, v. infundibulum.

infŭla, ae, *f.* *A band, bandage:* **I.** In gen.: in infulis tantam rem depingere, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81.—**II.** In partic., *A white woolen fillet used for religious purposes, a sacred fillet.* So *a priest's fillet:* sacerdotes Cereris cum infulis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, 110: Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos, Infula cui sacra redimibat tempora vitta, Virg. A. 10, 538. Hence for *a priest·* Prud. Apoth. 486.—Of the *victim's fillet* (whether beast or man): saepe in honore deum medio stans hostia ad aram Lanea dum nivea circumdatur infula vitta, Virg. G. 3, 487: infula virgineos circumdata comptus (of Iphigenia), Lucr. 1, 88.—Of *the fillet worn by a suppliant for protection:* inermes cum infulis sese porta foras universi proripiunt, ad exercitum supplices manus tendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 12; Tac. H. 1, 66.

B. Transf., *An ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honor:* his insignibus atque infulis imperii venditis (said of the lands belonging to the state), Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 6.—*The insignia of an office:* honorum, Cod. Justin. 7, 63, 1: infulae imperiales, id. tit. 37 *fin.* Hence for *the office* itself: Spart. Hadr. 6.—*Ornaments of houses and temples,* i. e. *carved work,* etc.: Luc. 2, 355: infularum loco esse, *to be held in great honor,* Sen. Ep. 14 *med.*

in-fulcĭo, si, tum, 4. *v. a.* [1. in-fulcio] *To cram in:* **I.** Lit.: alicui cibum, Suet. Tib. 53.—**II.** Transf., *To put in, foist in:* verbum omnibus locis, Sen. Ep. 114: aliud, id. ib. 106: aliquid epistolae, id. ib. 24: infulsit praeterea nomen Severi, *he added besides to his own names,* Capitol. Macrin. 5.

‡**infulgĕrat,** *v. imps.* 1. *It lightens,* Not. Tir. p. 118.

‡**infullōnĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-fullo] *Not fulled,* *ἄκναφος,* Gloss. Philox.

infŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [infula] *To adorn with the* infula (in the *verb. fin.* not found).—Hence

infŭlātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Adorned with the* infula; so of human beings, who were led to death adorned like victims: verbenatus infulatusque, Suet. Calig. 27: rex infulatus, *King David adorned with the diadem,* Prud. Cath. 9, 5.

in-fūmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-fumo] *To smoke, dry in the smoke:* asini cerebrum infumatum, *smoked, smoke-dried,* Plin. 28, 16, 63; id. 28, 11, 48.

infūmĭbŭlum, v. infurnibulum.

infŭmus, a, um, i. q. infimus.

infundĭbŭlum (infud., infīd.), i, *n.* [infundo, an implement for pouring in] *A funnel:* **I.** Lit.: Col. 3, 18, 6; so Cato R. R. 10, 1, 11, 2, and 13, 3; Pall. 7, 7; Vitr. 10, 10, 12 and 13 (infidibula).

II. *The funnel* in a mill, through which the grain is poured, *the hopper:* Vitr. 10, 10.

in-fundo, ūdi, ūsum, *v. a.* 3. *To pour in* or *into:* **I.** Lit.: aliquid in aliquod vas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: vinum reticulo aut cribro, Sen. Ben. 7, 19: aliquid in nares, Plin. 20, 17, 69: aliquid clystere, id. 24, 9, 40: aloe dysenteriae infunditur, id. 27, 4, 5: malvas tenesmo, id. 31, 7, 39: animas formatae terrae, Ov. M. 1, 364; Plin. 3, 1, 1: sibi resinam et nardum, *to anoint one's self with,* Auct. B. H. 33; so Plin. 10, 46, 63.

B. Transf.: infundere alicui aliquid, *To pour in* any thing *to* any one, *to administer to, present to, lay before:* alicui venenum, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13: alicui poculum, Hor. Ep. 5, 77: jumentis hordea, Juv. 8, 154.

2. *To wet, moisten:* olivam aceto non acerrimo, Col. 12, 47: si uvam nimius imber infuderit, Pall. 11, 9.

3. *To pour out, cast, hurl* any where: nimbum desuper alicui, Virg. A. 4, 122: gemmas margaritasque mare littoribus infundit, Curt. 8, 9: vim sagittarum ratibus, id. 9, 7: agmen urbi, Flor. 3, 21.

4. *To mix itself, mingle with* any thing: quum homines humiliores in alienum ejusdem nominis infunderentur genus, Cic. Brut. 16, 62; id Fam. 9, 15, 2.

II. Trop., *To pour into, spread over, communicate, impart:* orationem in aures alicujus, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 355: vitia in civitatem, id. Leg. 3, 4, 32: nihil ex illius animo, quod semel esset infusum, unquam effluere potuisse, id. de Or. 2, 47, 300: rebus lumen, Sen. Hipp. 154: civitati detrimenta (acc. to others, infligere), Just. 3, 5: opprobrium alicui, Auct. decl. quae inscribitur: Tribun. Mar. 3.—Hence

infūsus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Poured over* or *into:* **I.** infuso lympharum rore superne, Lucr. 1, 479: succus infusus auribus, Plin. 20, 8, 27: cinis in aurem, id. 30, 3, 8: succus per nares, id. 25, 13, 92: vino, *drunk with wine,* Macr. S. 7, 5.

II. Transf., of things not fluid: nudos humeris infusa capillos, Ov. M. 7, 183: canitiem infuso pulvere foedans, Catull. 64, 224: sole infuso (terris), Virg. A. 9, 461: conjugis gremio, id. ib. 8, 406: collo infusa amantis, Ov. Her. 2, 93: populus circo infusus, Virg. A. 5, 552: totamque infusa per artus mens agitat molem, id. ib. 6, 726: infusa tranquilla per aethera pace, Sil. 7, 258: cera in eam formam gypsi infusa, Plin. 35, 12, 49: imago senis cadaveri infusa, Quint. 6, 1, 40.

infurnĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [1. in-furnus] *A funnel for inhaling smoke:* is nidor per infurnibulum imbibitur in tussi, Plin. 24, 15, 85. Others read, infundibulum, Gloss. Philox. infumibulum *καπνοδόχη.*

infusco, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* 1. [1. in-fusco] *To make dark* or *dusky, to darken, obscure:* **I.** Lit.: humida fulmina non urunt sed infuscant, Plin. 2, 57, 52: aquam atramento, id. 9, 29, 45; Vict. Orig. gentis R. 14: vellera, Virg. G. 3, 389: arenam sanie, id. ib. 439: rufum colorem nigro, Gell. 2, 26, 8: vinum, *to dilute wine,* Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 21: saporem, *to spoil the taste,* Col. 12, 19, 2: sonum, *to obscure* or *lower the voice,* Plin. 10, 29, 43: vox non infuscata, Sen. praef. Controv. 1 *med.*

II. Trop., *To obscure, sully, stain, tarnish:* metuo ne quid infuscaverit, *lest he do some mischief,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 46: nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia, id. Planc. 9, 22: gloriosam militiam, Just. 12, 11: victoriae gloriam saevitiae macula, id. 12, 5: jus pietatis, Calp. Declam. 24.

in-fuscus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in-fuscus] *Dusky, dark brown, blackish:* apes infusci coloris, Col. 9, 3, 1; id. 9, 10, 1.

infūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infundo] *A pouring in* or *into, a watering, wetting:* infusio in oleo, *a clyster,* Plin. 20, 21, 84; v. infundo; id. 27, 13, 113: coelestis, *i. e. rain,* Pall. 3, 25 *med.*: Theriacae, id. 3, 28.

infūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who pours in.* trop.: fidei, Prud. Cath. 4, 11.

infūsōrĭum, v. suffusorium.

1. infūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from infundo.

2. infūsus, ūs, *m.* [infundo] *A pouring in, an injection:* sonitus auris emendat infusu, Plin. 24, 6, 15 (used only in the *Abl.*).

Ingaevŏnes, um, *m.* *A Germanic tribe,* Tac. G. 2; Plin. 4, 13, 27.

Ingauni, orum, *m.* *A people of Liguria,* Liv. 28, 46; id. 30, 19.

ingĕlābĭlis, e, v. incongelabilis.

in-gĕmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in-gemino] *To redouble, repeat, reiterate:* **I.** *Act.:* nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, Virg. A. 5, 457: terrorem, id. ib. 7, 578: liquidas voces, id. Georg. 1, 411: vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, id. ib. 3, 45: me miserum ingeminat, Ov. M. 1, 653; so Val. Fl. 4, 328.

II. *Neutr., To be redoubled, to increase:* ingeminant austri, Virg. G. 1, 333: ingeminant plausu Tyrii, id. Aen. 1, 747: ingeminat clamor, id. ib. 5, 227: ingeminant curae, id. ib. 4, 531.

in-gĕmisco, ĕre, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in-gemisco] *To groan* or *sigh over* a thing: **I.** *Act.:* (*a*) *c. acc. c. inf.:* quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabellum judicatum, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 23.—(*β*) *c. acc. obj.*. suos casus, App. M. 8, p. 235, 667 Oud.—Hence, ingemiscendus a, um, *Lamentable:* clades, Amm. 30, 7, 26.—(*γ*) *c. dat.:* ulli malo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21 (a transl. from Sophocles): ingemiscamus illis, quae patiebamur, Plin. Pan. 53, 5.

II. *Neutr.:* pueri Spartani non ingemiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: in quo tu ingemiscis, Cic. Att. 7, 23, 1: ad aliquid, Suet. Aug. 65 extr.

2. Transf., of inanimate things: ignis ingemiscit, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1732.

‡**ingĕmĭtus,** ûs, *m.* *A groan:* "ingemitus, *ἐπιστεναγμός.*" Gloss. Philox.

in-gĕmo, ŭi, *v. a.* and *n.* 3. [1. in gemo] *To groan* or *sigh over* a thing; *to mourn over, lament, bewail:* **I.** *Act.:* alicujus interitum, Virg. E. 5, 27: caesos ingemunt nati patres, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1758: jacentem, Stat. Th. 9, 2.—(*β*) *c. dat.:* exsiliis alicujus, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 8: ingemens laboribus, Hor. Ep. 5, 31; conditioni suae, Liv. 36, 28, 9; Suet. Vesp. 15; Virg. G. 1, 4, 46.—(*γ*) *c. inf.:* ingemuit citro non satis esse suo, Mart. 9, 60, 10.

II. *Neutr.:* in aliqua re, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 64: agris, Tac. G. 46.

2. Transf., of inanimate things: ingemuit solum, Ov. M. 14, 407: ingemuit limen, id. ib. 4, 450.

ingĕnĕrasco, v. generasco.

in-gĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* 1. [1. in genero] *To implant, ingenerate:* **I.** Lit.: natura ingenerat amorem in eos qui, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: homini soli cupiditas ingeneratur, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 123, 5: non ingenerantur hominibus mores, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: ingenerata familiae frugalitas, id. Sest. 9, 21: haec astro ingenerata, id. Div. 46, 96.—**II.** Transf., *To generate, create:* animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, id. Leg. 1, 8, 24: societas quam ingeneravit natura, Liv. 5, 27, 6.

II. Transf., *To plant* the ground: tellurem, Col. 10, 196.

ingĕnĭātus (ingĕnŭātus), a, um, *adj* [ingenium] *Naturally constituted, disposed* or *apt by nature:* lepide ingeniatus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 135; Gell. 12, 1, 17: ingeniatus ad astutiam, App. Flor. n. 18.

ingĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. ingeniculo, *ad fin.*

in-gĕnĭcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-geniculum] *To cause one to bend the knee;* hence, ingeniculare se, *to bend the knee, to sink down on the knee, to kneel:* Hyg. Astr. 2, 6 *fin.* Also without se: Lampr. Elag. 5.—Hence

ingĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Kneeling:* Hercules, *a constellation,* also called ingeniculus, Vitr. 9, 6.

in-gĕnĭcŭlus, a, um. *adj.* [id.] *Kneeling:* Ingeniculus, *sc.* Hercules, *a constellation:* in extremis partibus oritur Ingeniculus, qui a Graecis *ἐν γόνασιν* dicitur, Firm. Math. 8, 17: ingenicla (by syncop. for ingenicula) imago, Manil. 5, 645· v. ‡engonasi.

ingĕnĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [ingenium] *Genius. talent,* in a depreciating sense: Arn. 5, 157; Hier. adv. Ruf. 4, extr.

ingĕnĭōse, *adv.*, v. ingeniosus, *ad fin.*

ingĕnĭōsus (ingenuos.), a, um, *adj.* [ingenium] *Endowed with a good capacity, gifted with genius, of good natural talents* or *abilities, clever, ingenious:* **I.** Lit.: Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: ingeniosi vocantur, id. Fin. 5, 13, 36: vir ingeniosus et eruditus, id. Att. 14, 20, 3: quo quisque est solertior et ingeniosior, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: homo ingeniosissimus, id. Mur. 30, 62: ad aliquid, Ov. M. 11, 313: dandis ingeniosa notis, id. Amor. 1, 11, 4: esse in aliqua re, Mart. praef. 1: in poenas, Ov. Tr. 2, 342: res est ingeniosa dare, *giving requires good sense,* Ov. Am. 1, 8, 62: argumentum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, 69.

II. Transf., of inanimate things, *Adapted, apt, fit* for any thing: vox mutandis ingeniosa sonis, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 18: terra ingeniosa colenti, id. Her. 6, 117: ad segetes ager, id. Fast. 4, 684.—*Sup.:* ingenuosissimus, in Inscr. ap. Mur. 1742, 15.

Adv., ingĕnĭōse, *Acutely, wittily, ingeniously:* tractantur ista ingeniose, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 87: electas res collocare, id. Inv. 1, 6, 81.—*Comp.:* Plin. 15, 13, 12.—*Sup.:* homo ingeniosissime nequam, Vell. 2, 48.

1. in-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in-genitus] *Unbegotten:* deus, Arn. 1, 17.

2. in-gĕnĭtus, v. ingeno, *ad fin.*

ingĕnĭum, i, *n.* [1. in-geno, from gigno] *Innate* or *natural quality, nature:* **I.** In gen.: arvorum, Virg. G. 2, 177: arbores sui cujusque ingenii poma ferunt, Col. 3, 1, 2: campi suopte ingenio humentes, Tac. H. 5, 14: lactis ingenia et proprietates, Gell. 12, 1, 14: ingenium velox igni, Sever. Aetn. 214: pugna ingenio loci prohibebatur, Sall. Fr. ap. Non. 323, 5: portûs, Sil. 14, 283: crines ingenio suo flexi, Petr. 126.

II. In partic., of persons: **A.** *Natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination*: ut ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad lubidinem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50: liberale, id. ib. 4, 5, 59: pium ac pudicum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 77: durum atque inexorabile, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 12: inhumanum, id. Eun. 5, 2, 41: lene in liberos, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 99: mobile, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 22: cicur et mansuetum, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98, 91: inverecundum animi ingenium, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 83: vera loqui etsi meum ingenium non moneret, Liv. 3, 68, 9; Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 20: ingenio suo vivere, Liv. 3, 36, 1: redire ad ingenium, *to return to one's natural bent, to one's old courses*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46: Volscis levatis metu suum rediit ingenium, Liv. 2, 22, 3: ingenium ingenii, in Plautus, signifies *peculiarity of disposition*: Stich. 1, 2, 69.

B. With respect to intelligence, *Natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius*: docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 36: ingenium ad fingendum, id. Font. 14, 30: excellens ac singulare, id. de Or. 2, 74, 298: vir acerrimo ingenio, id. de Or. 5, 18: tardum, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117: acutum aut retusum, id. de Div. 1, 36, 72: eximium, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: praestantissimum, id. Fin. 2, 16, 51: magnum, id. Acad. 2, 1, 1: illustre, id. Coel. 1, 1: pulcherrimum et maximum, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 4: hebetatum, fractum, contusum, id. ib. 8, 14, 9: celeres ingenii motus, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 113: ingenii acies, id. ib. 3, 5, 20: ingenii lumen, id. Brut. 15, 59: ingenii vis, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: ingenii vena, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 9: ingenii vigor, Ov. M. 8, 254: ingenii celeritas, Nep. Eum. 1: ingenii docilitas, id. Att. 1: ingenio abundare, Cic. Fam. 4, 8, 1: ingenio valere, Quint. 1, 8, 8: ingenio divino esse, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 117: ingenio hebeti esse, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17: in eo ingenium ejus elucere videbatis, id. Coel. 19, 45: colere et imbuere ingenium artibus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 16: acuere, Quint. 1, 4, 7: alere, id. 1, 8, 8: exercere multiplici variaque materia, id. 2, 4, 20: versabatur in hoc nostro studio cum ingenio, *with cleverness*, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 2; Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9; Tac. H. 1, 90; id. Ann. 14, 3.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A genius*, i. e. *a man of genius, a clever, ingenious person*: ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit, Suet. Vesp. 18; id. Aug. 89; Sen. Ep. 2.

2. Of things, *An invention, a clever thought*: exquisita ingenia coenarum, Plin. Pan. 49, 7; Tac. H. 3, 28.

in-gĕno, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [old form for ingigno: inque genuntur, for ingenunturque, Lucr. 3, 745] *To instill by birth* or *nature, to implant*: his etiam ingenitur visendi nota cupido, Manil. 5, 137. (Others read, ingenium) (* v. ingigno, to which also ingenitus may be referred).—Hence

ingĕnĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Inborn*: vites natali et ingenita sterilitate, Col. 3, 7, 3: ingenita nobilitas, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 92: vitia ingenita, Suet. Ner. 1.

ingens, tis, *adj.* [2. in-genus, gens, that goes beyond its kind or species, qs. uncouth, monstrous] *Of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous*: magnas vero agere gratias Thais mihi? *Gn.* Ingentes, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 1 (cf., satis erat respondere magnas: *ingentes* inquit, semper auget assentator, Cic. Lael. 26, 98): ingens immanisque praeda, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, 110: ingens immensusque campus, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: pecunia, id. Prov. cons. 3, 5. The word is rarely used by Cicero. Aquae, Liv. 35, 9, 2: aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 32: pinus, id. ib. 2, 39: exitus Istri, Val. Fl. 8, 185: clamor, Liv. 2, 23, 7: gloria, id. 2, 22, 6: virtus atque animus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 103: ingentia facta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 6: vir, Sen. Herc. Fur. 441:—ingens aliqua re, *great, remarkable, distinguished* in any respect: vir famâ ingens, ingentior armis, Virg. A. 11, 124: gloriâ, Tac. A. 11, 16: viribus opibusque, id Hist. 1, 61: eloquio, Stat. S. 1, 4, 71.—(β) *c. gen.*: femina ingens animi, Tac. A. 1, 69: vir ingens rerum, id. Hist. 4, 66.—(γ) *c. inf.*: ingens ferre mala, Sil. 10, 216.

II. Trop., *Great, strong, powerful*: senatus, Sil. 11, 67: Paulus, id. 17, 298: ingentis spiritus vir, Liv. 21, 1, 5: cui genus a proavis ingens, Virg. A. 12, 225.—*Sup.*, ingentissimus, Veg. Mil. 4, 8.

ingĕnŭātus, v. ingeniatus.

ingĕnŭe, *adv.*, v. ingenuus, *ad fin.*

ingĕnŭīlis, e, *adj.* [ingenuus] *Sincere, ingenuous*: Aurelius, Inscr. ap. Grut. 538, 9.

ingĕnŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That belongs to an* ingenuus: Inscr. ap. Grut. 8, 7.

ingĕnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *The condition of a free-born man* or *gentleman, good birth*: ornamenta ingenuitatis, Liv. 8, 28, 4: assertus in ingenuitatem, Suet. Aug. 74; Auct. dial. de Or. 32.

II. Trop., *A mode of thinking worthy of a freeman, noble-mindedness, frankness, ingenuousness*: prae se probitatem quandam et ingenuitatem ferre, Cic. Acad. 1, 9, 33; Plin. 35, 10, 36, 66: praestare ingenuitatem et ruborem, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242.

ingĕnŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ingeno, ingigno] *Native, indigenous, not foreign*: **I.** Lit.: fontes, Lucr. 1, 231: tophus, *produced in the country*, Juv. 3, 20.—**B.** *Inborn, innate, natural*: inest in hoc amussitata sua sibi ingenua indoles, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 38: color, *natural color*, Prop. 1, 4, 13.

II. Transf., *Free-born, born of free parents*: **A.** In gen.: ingenuus homo, meant formerly *one born of a certain father* and not derived from some other source: en unquam fando audistis, patricios primo esse factos, non de coelo demissos, sed qui patrem ciere possent, id est nihil ultra quam ingenuos, Liv. 10, 8, 10. This word differs from liber, inasmuch as the latter signifies also a freedman: Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 15: ingenuamne an libertinam, id. ib. 3, 1, 189: omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: ingenui clarique parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91; so id. ib. 1, 6, 8.

B. In partic., That is worthy of a freeman, *Noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous*: nihil apparet in eo ingenuum, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28; id. Off. 1, 42: timiditas, id. de Or. 2, 3: dolor, id. Phil. 10, 9, 18: vita, id. Fam. 5, 21, 3: est animi ingenui (*c. inf.*), id. ib. 2, 6, 2: ingenuis studiis atque artibus delectari, id. Fin. 5, 18, 48: ingenuae et humanae artes, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris, Juv. 11, 154: amor, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 16: per gemitus nostros ingenuasque cruces, *and by such sufferings on the part of a freeman as belong only to slaves*, Mart. 10, 82, 6: fastidium, Cic. Brut. 67: aperte odisse magis ingenui est, quam, *etc.*, id. Am. 18, 65: astutum ingenuum vulpes imitata leonem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 186.

2. *Weakly, delicate, tender* (free-born persons being less inured to hardships than slaves): invalidae vires, ingenuaeque mihi, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 72: gula, Mart. 10, 82, 6.—Hence,

Adv., ingĕnŭe, In a manner befitting a person of free or noble birth, *Liberally; openly, frankly, ingenuously*: educatus ingenue, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: aperte atque ingenue confiteri, id. Fam. 5, 2, 2; so id. ad Att. 13, 27, 1: pro suis dicere, Quint. 12, 3, 3.

in-gĕro, essi, estum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-gero] (inger instead of ingere, Catull. 27, 2) *To carry, pour, throw*, or *put into, to*, or *upon* a place: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: aquam ingere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 24: ligna foco, Tib. 2, 1, 22: e puteis aquam in salinas, Plin. 31, 7, 39: stercus vitibus, Col. 2, 16, 5; so, ingerere se, *to betake one's self* or *rush to* any place: ubi confertissimos hostes pugnare conspexisset, eo se semper ingerebat, Just. 11, 14: se morti obviam, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1032: sese periclis, Sil. 10, 5:—pugnos alicui in ventrem, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 95: verbera, Curt. 6, 11: manus capiti, Sen. Ep. 99 *med.*: ensem viris, Val. Fl. 6, 230: hastas in tergum fugientis, Virg. A. 9, 763: saxa in subeuntes, Liv. 2, 65, 4: sagittas et jacula, id. 36, 18, 5.

B In partic., *To bring, give*, or *present* a thing *to* one: saginandis anseribus polentae duas partes, et furfuris quatuor ingerunt, Pall. 1, 30; Nemes. Cyneg. 5.

II. Trop. (* *To pour out, to inflict, to utter, say*): convicia alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: contumelias, Tac. A. 1, 39; Liv. 3, 68, 4: auctorem suum ingerit et inculcat, Sen. Ben 1, 12: supplicia, Sen. Med. 461: ingerebat lentissima voce, carpe, carpe, Petr. 36; Sen. Ben. 7, 22: voces quae plerumque verae et graves coram ingerebantur, Tac. A. 4, 42: a tribunis eadem ingerebantur, id. Hist. 4, 78.

B. In partic., *To obtrude, press*, or *force* a thing *upon* one: ne recusanti quidem amicitiam suam ingerere destitit, Suet. Hor.: nomina liberis, Auct. dial. de Or. 7: filium filiamque ingerebat orbis senibus, Petr. 140; Just. 6, 8: ingerebat iste Artemidorum, Cic. Verr. 3, 28, 69.

2. *To heap up*: scelus sceleri, Sen. Thyest. 731.—Hence

ingestus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Brought, poured*, or *put into* or *upon*; *pressed* or *forced upon*: saucius ingesta contumuleris humo, Ov. Ib. 464: aqua frigida ingesta sistitur anguis, Plin. 31, 3, 23: adeps pastillis ingestus, id. 30, 13. 38; Stat. Th. 4, 180: nomen patris patriae a populo saepius ingestum repudiavit, *pressed upon him*, Tac. A. 1, 72: facies ingesta sopori, Claud Rapt. Pros. 3, 81: ingesta vincula unguibus, id. B. Gild. 365.

in-gestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-gestabilis] *That can not be borne, insupportable*: onus, Plin. 7, 6, 5.

ingestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingero] *An uttering*: primae vocis, Mart. Cap. 5, 148.

in-gesto, *v. a.* 1. [1. in-gesto] *To bear*: votum, a dub. reading in App. M. 11, p 786 Oud.

ingestus, ūs, *m.* [ingero] *A presenting with, bestowment*: immortalitatis, Tert. Res. carn. 42.

in-gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [1 in-gigno] (used only in the *pret.*) *To instill by birth* or *nature, to implant, engender*: **I.** Lit.: herbasque nocentes rupibus ingenuit tellus, Luc. 6, 439.

II. Trop.: natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 46: tantam ingenuit animantibus conservandi sui natura custodiam, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: ingenitus, a, um, v. ingeno.

in-glŏmĕro, *v. a.* 1. [1. in-glomero] *To heap together, accumulate*: noctem, Stat. Th. 1, 350.

inglōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-gloria] *Without glory* or *fame, not glorious, inglorious*: **I.** Lit.: beati qui honorati sunt videntur; miseri qui sunt inglorii, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 32: latam trahens inglorius alvum, Virg. G. 4, 94: imperium, Tac. A. 12, 14: vita inhonorata et ingloria, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 81.—(β) *c. gen.*: militiae, Tac. H. 3, 59: ausi, Sil. 12, 39.

II. Transf.: ingloria cassis, *unadorned, without a crest*, Stat. Th. 9, 108.

‡ **inglūtĭnātus,** a, um., *adj.* *Not glued* or *fastened*, Gloss. Philox. *Inglutinatus, ἀκόλλητος.*

inglŭvĭes, ēi, *f.* ["gula," Fest.] **I.** *The crop, maw*, of animals: vacua, Col. 8, 5 *med.*: his piscibus atram Improbus ingluviem, ranisque loquacibus explet, Virg. G. 3, 431.—Of persons: App. M. 1, p. 55 Oud.: turgida, Front. ad Anton. Imp. 2, 12.

II. Transf., like the Eng. *maw*, to denote *Voraciousness, gluttony*: harum videre ingluviem (*al.* illuviem), Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 15: avi cur atque parentis Praeclaram ingrata stringat malus ingluvie rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8; Gell. 7, 16, 4: notabilis ingluvie atque voracitate, Eutr. 7, 18.—Hence, trop., of interest: fenoris, Petr. 119.

inglŭvĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ingluvies] *Voracious, gluttonous*, Fest. p. 112 ed. Müll.

in-grandesco, dui, *v. n.* 3. [1. ingrandesco] *To grow big, increase*: ne difficulter asinus ingrandescat, Col. 3, 6, 3: licet porrum, si jam ingranduit, transferre, id. 11, 3, 17.

ingrāte, *adv.*, v. ingratus, *ad fin.*

ingrātĭa, ae, *f.* [ingratus] **I.** *Thanklessness, ingratitude*: in ingratiam incidere, Tert. Poen. 1: hominum id. 2.—Hence,

II. ingrātiīs (contr. ingratis), used adverbially, *Without one's thanks, against one's will:* (α) *c. gen.:* vobis invitis atque amborum ingratiis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5. 7.—(β) Abs., *Unwillingly, against his* (*her*, etc.) *will:* extorquendum est invito atque ingratiis, Cic. Quint. 14; id. fragm. or. pr. Tull. (ed. Peyr.) 5: ad depugnandum omnes cogere, Nep. Them. 4: dormire, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14: effugere haud potis est ingratis haeret et angit, Lucr. 3, 1082. So 5. 45, and 6, 216; Lact. 2, 10.

ingrātĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [ingratus-facio] *Unthankful, ungrateful:* Argivi, Acc. in Cic. Sest. 57, 122.

ingrātĭīs and **ingrātis**, v. ingratia, *no.* II.

ingrātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [ingratus] **I.** *Unthankfulness, ingratitude:* ingratitudinis vitio inquinati, Firm. Math. 5, 1 *med.:* sine ingratitudinis naevo, Cassiod. Variar. 5, 8.

II. *Displeasure:* alicujus ingratitudinis pericula subire, Cassiod. Variar. 1, 30.

in-grātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-gratus] **I.** *Unpleasant, disagreeable:* sin autem ingrata esse sentiam, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 3: fuit haec oratio non ingrata Gallis, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: ingratam Veneri pone superbiam, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 9: labor, Virg. G. 3, 97: jocus, Ov. F. 3, 738: sapor, Col. 7, 8, 7.

II. *Unthankful, ungrateful:* **A.** Lit.: ingratus est, qui beneficium accepisse se negat, quod accepit: ingratus qui dissimulat: ingratus qui non reddit: ingratissimus omnium, qui oblitus est, Sen. Ben. 3, 1: nihil cognovi ingratius, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: ingrati animi crimen, id. ib. 9, 2, 2: ingratum esse in aliquem, Liv. 38, 50, 7: contra aliquem, Paul. Dig. 4, 2, 21: vir adversus merita Caesaris ingratissimus, Vell. 2, 69.—(β) *c. gen.:* salutis, *thankless for his preservation*, Virg. A. 10, 666.—**2.** Pass., *That receives no thanks:* humeri, Stat. Th. 1, 700.

B. Transf., of inanimate things that do not repay the trouble bestowed upon them, *Ungrateful:* ager, *that bears nothing*, Mart. 10, 47, 4: amicitiae, id. 5, 19, 8: ignosces tamen post et id erit tibi ingratum, *you will get no thanks for it*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61: ingrata ingluvie rem stringere, *that retains no recollection of enjoyment, insatiable*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8: ingrato vocem prostituisse foro, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 6: ingrati (*al.* incerti) oculi, *that quickly forget what they have beheld*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 188.—Hence,

Adv., ingrāte: **I.** *Unpleasantly, disagreeably:* ingrate virens gemma, Plin. 37, 5, 19: sunt quibus ingrate timida indulgentia servit, Ov. A. A. 2, 435: non ingrate nominando Varrone, *not unwillingly*, Plin. 18, 3, 5.

II. *Unthankfully, ungratefully:* **A.** Lit.: ingrate nostra facilitate abutuntur, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 2: deorum munera intelligere, Plin. 27, 2, 2: aliquid ferre, *to receive a thing with unthankfulness*, Tac. H. 1, 52.

B. Transf.: ut succus qui ingrate his (pomis vitiosis) posset impendi ad meliora vertatur, Pall. 7, 5.

ingrăvāte, *adv.* [2. in-gravate] *Not grudgingly, willingly.*

ingrăvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingravo] *A load, burden:* Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 7.

in-grăvesco, *v. n.* 3. [1. in-gravesco] (in Lucr. 4, 1246, in tmesis) *To grow heavy, become heavier:* corpora exercitatione ingravescunt, Cic. Sen. 11, 36: sal vix incredibili pondere ingravescit, Plin. 31, 7, 39.—Poet., *To become pregnant:* suscipiunt aliae pondus magis inque gravescunt, Lucr. 4, 1246.

II. Transf., *To increase, grow worse* or *more oppressive:* ingravescit in dies malum, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 10: annona ingravescit, *provisions grow dearer*, id. Dom. 5: ingravescens morbus, id. Div. 2, 6, 16: ingravescens aetas, id. Sen. 2, 6: hoc studium quotidie ingravescit, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 4: alter in dies ingravescit, id. Att. 10, 4, 2: falsis (rumoribus) ingravescebat, *by his false reports he sank deeper and deeper into ruin*, Tac. H. 3, 54.

in-grăvĭdo, *v. a.* 1. [1. in-gravido] **I.** *To make pregnant, impregnate:* ingravidat coëuntes, Paul Nol. carm. 24, 352.—**II.** *To weigh down, burden, oppress: Part.*, ingrăvidatus, a, um, *Burdened, oppressed:* pectus meum ingravidatum curis mordacissimis, Aug. Conf. 7.

in-grăvis, e, *adj.* [1. in-gravis] *Heavy, severe:* ingravi (*al.* ingravescente) valetudine affectus, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 3.

in-grăvo, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. [1. ingravo] *To weigh down:* **I.** Lit.: puppem, Stat. Th. 5, 402.—Abs., *To cause its weight to be felt, to oppress, molest:* saevitia hiemis ingravat, Plin. 19, 8, 51: annis ingravantibus, Phaedr. 5, 10, 3.—**II.** *To render worse, to aggravate:* ingravat haec saevus Drances, Virg. A. 11, 220: illa meos casus ingravat, illa levat, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 60.

in-grĕdĭor, essus sum, *v. dep.* 3. [1. in-gradior] (ingredier for ingredi, Phaedr. 5, 7: ut velit ire inque gredi, Lucr. 4, 888) *To go into, to enter:* **I.** Lit.: domum, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 68: pontem Mulvium, id. Cat. 3, 2, 6: via quam (*al.* qua) nobis quoque ingrediendum sit, id. Sen. 2, 6: ingrediens intra finem ejus loci, id. Caec. 8, 22: ingredi intra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 9.

B. *To go along, walk, advance, proceed:* tardius ingredi, *to advance rather slowly*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: si stas ingredere, si ingrederis, curre, id. Att. 2, 23, 3: rex pedes per nivem et glaciem ingredi coepit, Curt. 5, 6: quacumque ingreditur, Ov. F. 4, 481: ingreditur solo, Virg. A. 4, 177: elephanti gregatim ingrediuntur, Plin. 8, 5, 5.

II. Transf., *To enter upon, engage in, apply one's self to* a thing: **A.** In vitam paulo serius tanquam in viam ingressus, Cic. Brut. 96, 330: quam quisque viam vivendi sit ingressurus, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: in spem libertatis, id. Fam. 12, 25: in orationem, id. Phil. 7, 3: in bellum, id. Cat. 2, 6: in causam, id. Planc. 3: ad discendum, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: disputationem, id. ib. 1, 28: in sermonem, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: hunc video mihi principem ad ingrediendam rationem horum studiorum exstitisse, Cic. Arch. 1: Caesar decimum nonum annum ingressus, Quint. prooem. 6; so Vell. 2, 61: in rempublicam, *to engage in public affairs*, Auct. B. Afr. 22: consulatum, Quint. 6, 1 *med.*—Hence,

B. *To begin, commence* a thing: (α) *c. inf.:* posteaquam sum ingressus eas res mandare monumentis, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 3: dicere, id. Att. 15, 11, 2: sic contra est ingressa Venus, *thus began Venus* (to speak), Virg. A. 4, 107: Anchises lacrimis ingressus obortis, id. ib. 6, 868.—(β) *c. acc.:* tibi res antiquae laudis et artis ingredior, Virg. G. 2, 175: longinquam profectionem, Suet. Aug. 92: qui eadem pericula ... ingrediantur, *are entering upon*, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: fluvius ingresso vere tumescit, Luc. 10, 224.

C. Like I. B: ingredi vestigiis patris, Cic. Somn. Scip. 9: vestigia patris, *to tread in his father's footsteps*, Liv. 37, 53, 11: per titulos ingredimurque tuos, Ov. F. 2, 16: sublimia debent ingredi, lenia duci, acria currere, delicata fluere, *to march majestically*, Quint. 9, 4 *fin.*

ingressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingredior] *A going into, entering:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** Ab ingressione fori, *entrance*, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 9.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A gait, pace:* interdum cursus est in oratione incitatior, interdum moderata ingressio, Cic. de Or. 59, 201.

B. *A beginning:* prima ingressio mea, Cic. Or. 3, 11.

ingressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A going into, entering:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** *A marching in, inroad:* ingressus hostiles, Tac. A. 15, 3.—Hence, transf., *An entrance:* Prud. Psych. 843.

B. *A going, walking, gait:* ingressus, cursus, accubitio, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: prohiberi ingressu, *were prevented from moving, could not stir a step*, (* *al.* egressu), Caes. B. C. 1, 84: instabilemque ingressum praebere, Liv. 24, 34, 15: quaedam terrae ad ingressus tremunt, Plin. 2, 94, 96: celsior, id. 11, 16, 16 extr.

II. Trop., *A beginning, commencement:* in ingressu, Quint. 9, 4 *med.:* in ingressu causae et fine, id. prooem. 8: in ingressu operis, id. 10, 1: ingressus capere, Virg. G. 4, 316: operum ingressus, Vitr. 1, 1 *fin.*

ingrŭens, *Part.*, from ingruo.

ingrŭo, ui, *v. n.* 3. [in-ruo, with an epenth. *g* from gruo, kindr. with κρούω] *To rush* or *break into, to violently fall upon, assail, attack* (differing from immineo and impendo, in that it denotes the actual doing of that which they merely threaten): **I.** Lit.: hostes crebri cadunt; nostri contra ingruunt Vicinius, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 81: ingruit Aeneas Italis, Virg. A. 12, 628: simul ingruunt, saxa jaciunt, Tac. A. 1, 27: ingruentes accusatores, id. ib. 6, 38.

II. Trop.: ingruere morbi in remiges coeperunt, Liv. 37, 23, 2: ferreus ingruit imber, Plin. 7, 50, 284: si bellum ingrueret, Virg. A. 8, 535: si nullus ingruat metus, Plin. 9, 30, 50: si quid subitum ingruit, Tac. A. 4, 2: tela ingruunt, id. ib. 1, 65: ingruit damnatio, id. Ann. 4, 35.

inguen, ĭnis, *n.* [inquino] *The front part of the body between the hips:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** *The groin;* in the sing. and plur., freq. in Celsus and Pliny.

B. *The privy members*, Ov. F. 2, 346; Hor. S. 1, 2, 116: tumores inguinum, Plin. 28, 4, ante med. sect. 9.

C. *A swelling in the groin:* Lucil. ap. Fest. in Tama, p. 360 ed. Müll.; Cels. 3, 5. Also for *a swelling on the knee:* Front. ad Marc. Caes. 5 ep. 44 (ed. Mai).

D. *The abdomen:* legenti suffodit inguina, Suet. Dom. 17; Stat. Th. 6, 900.

II. Transf., of plants, *The place where a branch is joined to the stem, the crotch*, Plin. 16, 36, 65; id. 17, 21, 35, 153.

inguĭnālis, e, *adj.* [inguen] *Of* or *belonging to the* inguen: herba, App. de herb. 60.

inguinārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [inguen] i. q. inguinalis: herba, Plin. 26, 9, 58, where ed. Hard. has inguinalis.

ingurgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingurgito] *Immoderate eating and drinking, gormandizing, guzzling:* Firm. Math. 5, 8.

ingurgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.*, from ingurgito.

ingurgĭto, āvi, *v. a.* 1. [1. in-gurges] *To dip, throw,* or *plunge into:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** Humor ex nivibus non universus ingurgitans (*sc.* se), diluensque, sed destillans, Plin. 17, 2, 2: sus se ingurgitat coeno, Lact. 4, 17 extr.: ingurgitat se in merum (*al.* ingurgitat merum in se), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35.

B. *To glut* or *gorge one's self with meat and drink, to gormandize, guzzle:* crudique postridie se rursus ingurgitant, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 23: ingenium crebris et ingentibus poculis, Gell. 15, 2, 3: merum ventri suo, App. M. 4, p. 251 Oud. Hence ingurgitari, *to make one's self drunk, get drunk:* anus ingurgitata, Petr. 79: temeto ingurgitatus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.

II. Trop., *To engage deeply in, be absorbed in* any thing, *to addict* or *devote one's self to* a thing: se in flagitia, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: se in alicujus copias, id. Phil. 2, 27, 66: in philosophiam, Gell. 5, 16, 5.

ingustābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-gusto] *That can not be tasted, not fit to be eaten* or *drunk:* fons, Plin. 2, 106, 110: baccae ingustabiles omnibus animantibus, id. 16, 26, 43.

* **in-gustātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Untasted, not tasted before:* ingustata mihi porrexerat ilia rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30.

in-gusto, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. [1. ingusto] *To give to taste:* Jovi sanguinem humanum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7.

ĭn-hăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-habilis] *That can not be managed, unmanageable, unwieldy:* **I.** Lit.: navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv. 33, 30, 5: telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis, id. 24, 34, 5: telum inhabile pondere oneratur, Curt. 8, 9 *med.:* inhabiles vastorum corporum moles (of elephants), id. 9, 2: quod et ipsis vetustate militiae exercitatum, et hostibus inhabile, *awkward*, Tac. Agr. 36: iter, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 4.

II. Trop., *Unfit, unapt, incapable, unable:* alicui rei, Cic. fragm. Oecon. 4 ed. Orell.: reddere aliquem inhabilem studiis, Sen. Ep. 15: progenerandis esse fetibus inhabilem, Col. 2, 1, 2: boves labori et culturae non inhabiles, id. 6, 1, 1; Quint. 11, 3, 46.—(β) *c. praep. ad:* multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, Liv. 12, 16, 10.—(γ) *c. inf.:* inhabiles rempublicam tueri, Callistr. Dig. 50, 2, 11.

1. ĭn-hăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-habitabilis] *Uninhabitable:* regiones, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: Indi ostia inhabitabilia, Mela, 3, 7 *fin.*; Plin. 16, 17, 20.

2. ĭnhăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [inhabito] *Inhabitable:* per inhabitabiles oras terrae, Arn. 1, 3.

ĭnhăbĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *A dwelling-place:* inhabitat inhabitaculum, Not. Tir. p. 11.

ĭnhăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A dwelling, habitation:* Tert. ad Marc. 3, 24 ex Gen. 27, 40.

ĭnhăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A dweller, inhabitant:* aedium, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5; Hier. ad Helv. 1.

ĭn-hăbĭto, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. [1. in-habito] *To dwell in, to inhabit:* **I.** Lit.: inhabitatur illa regio, Plin. 6, 17, 20: in asini corio, App. M. 8, p. 573 Oud.: nobile solum, Petr. 116: inhabitantes, *inhabitants:* densa inhabitantium aedificia, App. M. 1, p. 42 Oud.; Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6.

II. Transf., of garments, *To wear:* Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.* Acc. to some, the word is also found in Liv. 24, 3, 2; but others read habitabantur.

ĭn-haerēdĭto, *v. a.* *To appoint as heir*, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 7, 67 B. A.

ĭnhaerēdo, *v. a.* 1. *To appoint as heir*, Salv. contr. avar. 2, p. 384 B. A.

ĭn-haerĕo, aesi, aesum, *v. n.* 2. [1. in-haereo] *To stick in, to stick, hang,* or *cleave to, to adhere to, inhere in* any thing: **I.** Lit.: sidera sedibus suis non inhaerent, Cic. Univ. 10: animi corporibus non inhaerent, id. de Div. 1, 50, 114: visceribus, id. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: occupati regni finibus, Vell. 2, 129, 3: prioribus vestigiis, Col. 9, 8, 10.—(β) *c. ad c. acc.:* ad saxa inhaerentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100.—(γ) *c. praep. in c. abl.:* in visceribus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 24: in rei natura, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163.—(δ) *Sine casu:* linguae inhaererent, Cic. de Div. 2, 46, 96: inhaesuro similis (canis), *as if about to hang on the hare*, i. e. *to fasten on her*, Ov. M. 1, 535: dextram amplexus inhaesit, Virg. A. 8, 124.

II. Trop.: inhaeret in mentibus quoddam augurium, *is inherent in our minds*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33: opinatio inhaerens et penitus insita, id. ib. 4, 11, 26: virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, *are always connected with*, id. Fin. 1, 20, 68: vultibus illa tuis, tanquam praesentis inhaeret, *she hangs upon your features, gazes at them*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 19: pectoribus tu nostris inhaeres, id. ib. 1, 6, 3: oculis animisque, Vell. 1, 14 1: paene stulta inhaerentium oculis ingeniorum enumeratio, *that are before the eyes, plainly to be seen*, id. 2, 36, 3: studiis, *to apply one's self to*, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 11: semper alicui, *to be always about one*, id. A. Am. 3, 561: Lysippum statuae unius lineamentis inhaerentem, inopia exstinxit, *constantly intent upon*, Petr. 88.—(β) *c. acc.:* pejores inhaesimus laqueos, App. M. 8, p. 553 Oud.

ĭnhaeresco, haesi, haesum, *v. n.* 3. [inhaereo] *To stick fast, cleave, adhere to:* **I.** Lit.: in sordibus aurium, tamquam in visco, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: ne quid emineret ubi ignis hostium inhaeresceret, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: succum villis, Plin. 12, 17, 37.

II. Trop.: poëtae inhaerescunt penitus in mentibus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3.

ĭnhaesĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A hanging* or *adhering to*, Augustin.

ĭnhālātus, ūs, *m.* [inhalo] *A breathing at, breath:* oris, App. M. 2, p. 114 Oud.

ĭn-hālo, avi, atum, *v. n.* and *a.* 1. [1. in-halo] *To breathe at* or *upon:* cerae, Lact. Ira D. 10 *med.*: alicui popinam, *the smell of food that has been eaten*, Cic. Pis. 6, 13.

II. Transf., *To breathe upon,* as a magical rite: surculis et lapillis inhalatis, App. M. 2, p. 97 Oud.

ĭnhĭanter, *adv.* [inhio] *With open mouth, eagerly:* aliquid inhianter haurire, Aug. Conf. 9, 8: ardescere, id. ep. 112, 8.

ĭnhĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An opening of the mouth, gaping*, e. g. in astonishment: Treb. Poll. Gall. 9.

ĭn-hĭbĕo, ui, ĭtum, *v. a.* 2. [1. in-habeo] *To lay hold of* a thing, in order to keep it back or to put it forward: **I.** *To keep back, restrain, curb, check:* **A.** Lit.: tela inhibete, Virg. A. 12, 693; so Liv. 30, 10, 15: inhibete crudelissimas manus, Petr. 105: frenos, Liv. 1, 48, 6: equos, Ov. M. 2, 128: cruorem, id. ib. 7, 849: alvum, Plin. 19, 8, 40, 2:—remos, *to cease rowing*, Quint. praef. 12: inhibere, *or* inhibere remis, *or* inhibere remis puppim, *or* inhibere retro navem, means *to row the ship backward without turning it round*, Cicero's own explanation: inhibere est verbum totum nauticum: sed arbitrabar sustineri remos, cum inhiberi essent jussi remiges. Id non esse ejusmodi, didici heri, non enim sustinent sed alio modo remigant: id ab ἐποχῇ remotissimum est, Cic. ad Att. 13, 21, 3. Cicero himself has used the term in the incorrect signif. here found fault with. Ut concitato navigio, cum remiges inhibuerunt, retinet tamen ipsa navis motum et cursum suum, intermisso impetu motuque remorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 153. In the follg passages it is used in its proper acceptation: cum divellere se ab hoste cupientes, inhiberent Rhodii, Liv. 37, 30, 10: ite cessim inhibete remis, et a bello discedite, Just. 2, 12: Tyrii inhibentes remis aegre evellere navem quae haerebat, Curt. 4, 4: retro navem inhibere, Liv. 26, 39, 12: postquam inhibent remis puppes et rostra educunt (*al.* remi), Luc. 3, 659.

B. Transf., *To restrain, hinder, prevent, inhibit:* impetum victoris inhibere, Liv. 39, 21, 10: facinus, Petr. 108.—(β) *Ab aliqua re:* a turpi mente inhibere probro, Catull. 91, 4.—(γ) *Quominus:* nec tamen potuit inhibere (Cato), quominus Romae quoque ponerentur (statuae), Plin. 34, 6, 14.—(δ) *c. inf.:* inhibentur rectum agere cursum, Plin. 2, 16, 13: inhibenda tamen est (mater mori), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1030.

II. *To set in operation, to practice, perform, use, employ:* istoccine hic pacto potest inhibere imperium magister, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 43: utrum Fontinati an Libero imperium te inhibere mavis? id. Stich. 5, 4, 17: ut eadem inhiberet supplicia nobis, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37: imperium in deditos, Liv. 36, 28, 5; id. 3, 50, 12: neque animis ad imperium inhibendum imminutis, id. 3, 38, 1: coërcitionem inhibenti (*al.* ferenti), Liv. 4, 53, 7: lacrimas, Curt. 10, 6; (* ?): inhibito salubriter modo nimiae potestatis, Liv. 3, 59, 1; id. 37, 51, 4.

ĭnhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhibeo] *A restraining:* remigum, *a rowing backward:* inhibitio autem remigum motum habet, et vehementiorem quidem remigationis, navem convertentis ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3; v. inhibeo.

ĭnhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from inhibeo.

inhibrae, v. inebrae.

ĭn-hinnio, ivi, *v. n.* 4. [1. in-hinnio] *To neigh at:* puellis, Prud. in Symm. 1, 57.

ĭn-hĭo, avi, atum, *v. n.* 1. [1. in-hio] **I.** *To stand open, to gape,* said of the mouth: **A.** Lit.: ora inhiasse luporum, Stat. Th. 1, 626.

B. Trop., *To stand with open mouth, to gape:* inhians Cerberus, Virg. G. 4, 483: attonitis inhians animis, id. Aen. 7, 814.

II. *To open the mouth wide, to gape at* any thing: **A.** Lit.: Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: gazis inhians, Sen. Herc. fur. 166: praedae, Val. Fl. 2, 531: pecudumque reclusis pectoribus inhians, spirantia consulit exta, Virg. A. 4, 64.

B. Transf.: hereditatem alicujus, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 25: aurum, id. Aul. 2, 2, 17: mortem alicujus, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 10: dictis, Val. Fl. 5, 469; Suet. Ter. 1.

in-hisco, *v. n.* 3., i. q. inhio: inhisco ἐπιχαίνω, Gloss. Philox.

ĭnhŏnestāmentum, i, *n.* [inhonesto] *Dishonor, disgrace, shame:* pueritia tua adolescentiae tuae inhonestamentum fuit, Gracch. ap. Isid. Orig. 2, 21; App. Apol. p. 385 Oud.

ĭn-hŏnestas, ātis, *f.* [inhonestus] *Dishonor, disgrace:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 5 *fin.*; id. adv. Jud. 14.

ĭnhŏnestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhonesto] *A dishonoring*, Hier.

ĭnhŏneste, *adv.*, v. inhonestus.

inhŏnesto, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. [inhonestus] *To dishonor, disgrace:* palmas adeptas, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 19.

ĭn-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-honestus] **I.** *Dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful:* homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: ignota matre inhonestus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 36: vita, Sall. C. 20, 9: exitus nobis non inhonestus, *inglorious*, Prop. 2, 20, 58: mors, id. 2, 7, 89: vulnus, Virg. A. 6, 497: hostes inhonesta vulnera tergo accipiunt, Ov. F. 2, 211:—nihil injustum atque inhonestum, Cic. Dom. 41: quid hoc joco inhonestius, *more indecent*, Val. Max. 7, 8, 9: inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic. Quint. Fr. 1, 6 *extr.*

II. *Unseemly, ugly, filthy, nasty:* homo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 65; id. ib. 5, 4, 16.

ĭn-hŏnōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-honorabilis] *Unhonored:* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17.

ĭnhŏnōrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. inhonoro, *ad fin.*

ĭn-hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-honorificus] *Not honorable, dishonorable:* factum dictumque, Sen. Const. Sap. 10.

ĭnhŏnōris, e. *adj.* [2. in-honorus] *Unhonored, without honor:* ipse quoque non inhonoris hoc labore, Jul. Val. res gestae Alex. M. 1, 35 ed. Mai.

ĭn-hŏnōro, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. [inhonorus] *To dishonor*, Tert. Res. carn. 10, et Fug. in persec. 5.—Hence

ĭnhŏnōrātus, a, um, *Pa.:* **I.** *Unhonored, disregarded:* vita inhonorata et ingloria, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 81: inhonoratior triumphus, Liv. 33, 28, 8: inhonorata dea, *i. e. to whom no incense* or *offerings are brought*, Ov. M. 8, 280.

II. *Unrewarded:* aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv. 37, 54, 9: omnium Graeciae gentium inhonoratissimi, id. 35, 12, 4: societas, Flor. 2, 8; so Ov. M. 13, 41.

ĭn-hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-honorus] *Without honor, not respected* or *esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable:* civitates, Plin. 5, 30, 33: pomum, id. 15, 24, 28: Hercules, *to whom no divine honors are paid*, id. 36, 5, 12.

II. *Unsightly, ugly:* facies, Sil. 10, 391: signa, Tac. H. 4, 62.

ĭn-horrĕo, ui, *v. n.* 2. [1. in-horreo] *To stand on end, stand erect, bristle:* **I.** Lit.: haud secus, quam vallo septa inhorreret acies tenentes, Liv. 8, 8, 10: spicea jam campis cum messis inhorruit, Virg. G. 1, 314.

B. *To have a tremulous motion, to quiver, shake, shudder* (like the ends of bristles sticking up): pennis agitatus inhorruit aër, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 9: inhorruit aether, Luctificum clangente tuba, Val. Fl. 3, 348: unda tenebris inhorruit, Virg. A. 3, 195: frigida pellis inhorrebat rictum, a false reading, for in ore jacens rictum, Lucr. 6, 1194; v. Forbig. ad h. l.

C. *To cause to bristle up:* aper inhorruit armos, Virg. A. 10, 711.

II. Transf., *To tremble, shake, shudder* with cold, fear, horror: cum primum aliquis inhorruit et ex horrore incaluit, Cels. 3, 12: inhorrui frigore, Petr. 17: in severitatem alicujus, Cic. fr. ap. Non. 423, 6: domus principis inhorruit, Tac. A. 11, 28: tenui exceptus inhorruit aura, Stat. Th. 1, 309.

ĭn-horresco, *v. n.* 3. *To send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up:* **I.** Lit.: gallinae inhorrescunt edito ovo excutiuntque sese, Plin. 10, 41, 57: inhorrescit mare, Pac. ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 14, 24: frigoris impatientia papiliones villis inhorrescunt, Plin. 11, 23, 27: inhorrescens mare paulatim, Curt. 4, 3 *med.*: trifolium inhorrescere et folia contra tempestatem subrigere, Plin. 18, 35, 89: Atlas nemoribus inhorrescit, Sol. 24.

II. Transf., *To tremble, shake, shiver:* **A.** With fever: Cels. 3, 12 *med.*: frigida potio inutilis est iis qui facile inhorrescunt, id. 1, 3.—With cold: aër nivibus et glacie inhorrescit, App. de Mund. p. 295 Oud.

B. *To quake, shudder*, with fear, horror: App. M. 5, p. 376 Oud.: inhorrescit vacuis, Tac. H. 3, 85:—adeo rebus accommodanda compositio, ut asperis asperos etiam numeros adhiberi oporteat, et cum dicente aeque audientem inhorrescere.

Quint. 9, 4 *med.*: severitatis vim, Aurel. Vict. Caes. 24.

inhortātus, a, um, *Pa.*, from inhortor.

ĭn-hortor, atus sum, *v. dep.* 1. [1. inhortor] *To incite, instigate* to a thing: alicui, App. M. 8, p. 553 Oud.: alicui canes, *to set on*, App. M. 8 *med.*—Hence

ĭnhortātus, a, um, *Pa.*, with pass. signif., *Instigated, set on*: canes in eorum exitium inhortati, App. M. 9, p. 662 Oud.

ĭn-hospĭtālis, e, *adj.* [2. in-hospitalis] *Inhospitable*: **I.** Lit.: Caucasus, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 6: litus, Plin. Pan. 34 extr.: regnum, Sen. Troad. 215.

II. Trop.: Pontus Euxinus antea ab inhospitali feritate Axenos appellatus, Plin. praef. 6.

B. Of a tree that does not admit of ingrafting: reliqua observatio, ne fissura in nodo fiat: repudiat quippe advenam inhospitalis duritia, Plin. 17, 14, 24.—Hence,

Adv., inhospĭtālĭter, *Inhospitably*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

ĭnhospĭtālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inhospitalis] *Inhospitality*: ut inhospitalitas sit opinio vehemens, valde fugiendum esse hospitem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11.

ĭn-hospĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-hospitus] *Inhospitable*: tecta, Ov. M. 15, 15: Syrtis, Virg. A. 4, 41: saxa, id. ib. 5, 627: deserta et inhospita tesqua, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19.

II. Trop.: terra inhospita Baccho, Sil. 1, 237.—Subst., inhospĭta, ōrum, *n. plur.*, *Inhospitable regions*: tanta inter inhospita, id. 4, 753: per inhospita ducere vitam, id. 6, 308.

ĭnhostus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in-hostis] *Hostile*: sibi inhostus (*al.* sibi ipse hostis), Tac. H. 2, 31: pax inhosta (*al.* inhonesta), id. Ann. 15, 25.

ĭnhūmānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhumano] *A being made man, incarnation*: unigeniti Dei Filii, Imp. Just. Cod. 1, 5 and 6 *fin.*

ĭnhūmāno, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-humanus] *To make human, make man.*—Hence

ĭnhūmānātus, a, um, *Part.*, *Made man, incarnate*: Jesus Christus inhumanatus sive homo factus est, Imp. Just. Cod. 1, 1, 6.

ĭnhūmāne, *adv.*, v. inhumanus, *ad fin.*

ĭnhūmānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inhumanus] *Inhumanity*: **1.** *Inhuman conduct, savageness, barbarity*: crudelitas inhumanitasque, Cic. Verr. 5, 44, 115; id. Deiot. 12, 32.

II. *Want of good breeding*: **A.** *Incivility, impoliteness*: quod ego non superbia neque inhumanitate faciebam, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99; so id. Phil. 2, 4, 8.

B. *Unkindness, disobligingness*: opp. to officiosus, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.

C. *Surliness, churlishness*: importunitas autem et inhumanitas omni aetati molesta est, Cic. Sen. 3.

D. *Niggardliness*: non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem, Cic. Mur. 36, 76.

ĭnhūmānĭter, *adv.*, v. inhumanus, *ad fin.*

ĭn-hūmānus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-humanus] *Not suitable to the human condition, that does not befit a human being*: **I.** *Inhuman*: **A.** *Rude, savage, barbarous*: quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus, qui non illorum miseria commoveretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46, 121: vox, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64: scelus, Liv. 1, 48, 7: crudelitas, id. 21, 4, 9: via, *covered with corpses*, Tac. H. 2, 70: securitas, *that enjoyed itself during the slaughter*, id. ib. 3, 83: testamentum, *cruel, unjust*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, 17.

B. *Unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, ill-bred, churlish, discourteous*: quis contumacior, quis inhumanior, quis superbior, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4 *fin.*: moderati nec difficiles, nec inhumani senes, id. Sen. 3, 7: at hoc idem si in convivio faciat inhumanus videatur, *ill-bred*, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: agrestis et inhumana negligentia, id. ib. 36, 130: homo inhumanissimus, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 24: inhumanae aures, *uncultivated*, Cic. de Or. 31: inhumanum negotium, id. Sen. p. Red. 6.

II. *Superhuman, god-like*: mensa, App. M. 5 ante med. p. 334 Oud.—Hence,

1 ĭnhūmāne, *adv.* *Inhumanly, savagely, cruelly*: inhumane feceris, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30: muta (oratio), Naz. Pan. ad Const. 16.—*Comp.*: inhumanius dicere, Cic. Amic. 13, 46.

2. ĭnhūmānĭter, *adv.* *Uncivilly, discourteously*: me miratum esse istum tam inhumaniter fecisse, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, 21.

ĭnhŭmātus, a, um [2. in-humo] *Not inhumed, unburied*: is cum esset projectus inhumatus, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143: corpora, Virg. A. 11, 22: funus, Luc. 7, 820.

ĭn-hūmectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-humectus] *Not moist*: corpus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37 *med.*

ĭn-hūmĭgo, *v. a.* 1. [1. in-humigo] *To moisten, wet*: campum totum, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 62, 22.

ĭn-hŭmo, *v. a.* 1. [1. in-humo] *To bury in the ground, cover with earth, inhume*: taleas, Plin. 17, 18, 30, 130.

ĭn-ĭbi, *adv.* [1. in-ibi] *Therein, there*: **I.** Lit., of place, *In that, in that place, in that matter*: superbia nata inibi esse videtur, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 20: marsupium habeat inibi paulum praesidii, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 45: inibi iisdem laudibus non invenuste lusit, Gell. 17, 12, 13.

II. Transf., of time, *Nearly, almost, on the point of*: cum eum inibi mors occuparet, *when he was on the point of dying*, Gell. 1, 3 in.—**B.** Inibi est, for in eo est, *It is near at hand, about to happen, will soon take place*: quod sperare debemus aut inibi esse aut jam confectum, Cic. Phil. 14, 2, 5: liberne es? non sum; verum inibi est, Caecil. ap. Non. 124, 23.

ĭn-ĭdōnĕe, *adv.* [1. in-idoneus] *Fitly, suitably*: App. M. 4, p. 300 Oud. Prob. a false reading for idonee.

ĭnĭens, *Part.*, v. ineo.

inĭgo, ēgi, actum, *v. a.* 3. [1. in-ago] **I.** *To drive into* or *to* a place: apud alios exteritur seges grege jumentorum inacto, Var. R. R. 1, 52, 2: in stabula, id. 2, 2, 15: equum in oves, Front. ad M. Caes. 2, ep. 15 ed. Mai.: feras ad nocendum, Sen. Ep. 103: navem Romam, Front. B. Parth. p. 203 ed. Mai.

II. *To throw* or *thrust* any where: anus repentino pulsu nutantem ac pendulum praeceps inegit, *pushed him down*, App. M. 4 ante med. p. 265 Oud.

ĭnĭmīcālis, e, *adj.* [inimicus] *Inimical, hostile*: stimuli, Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

ĭnĭmīce, *adv.*, v. inimicus, *ad fin.*

ĭnĭmīcĭter, *adv.*, v. inimicus, *ad fin.*

ĭnĭmīcĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [inimicus] *Enmity, hostility*: *Plur.*, capere inimicitias in aliquem, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 23: suscipere, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, 2: intercedunt mihi inimicitiae cum aliquo, id. Coel. 13, 32: erant ei veteres inimicitiae cum Rosciis, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: inimicitias insitas habere et gerere cum aliquo, id. Font. 11, 23: inimicitias subire, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71: denuntiare alicui, id. Flacc. 1, 2: exstinguere, Cic. prov. Cons. 9, 22: inimicitias suas donare reipublicae, id. Fam. 5, 4, 2: inimicitias suas temporibus reipublicae permittere, id. Sest. 33, 72: inimicitias habere conceptas ex aliqua re, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: exercere cum aliquo, Sall. C. 49: contrahere, Quint. 7, 1 *med.*: inimicitias privatas ulcisci, Tac. A. 3, 12: inimicitias fovere, id. ib. 11, 6.—*Sing.*: inimicitia est ira ulciscendi tempus observans, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21; Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 8, 6; Nonn. 129, 26: cum eo reveni ex inimicitia in gratiam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 8.

ĭnĭmīco, *v. a.* 1. [id.] *To make enemies, to set at variance*: et miseras inimicat urbes, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 20: hostiles inimicant classica turmas, *urge on to fight*, Stat. Th. 2, 419. In Cic. Att. 2, 19, 4, we should read minitatur.

ĭnĭmīcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-amicus] *Unfriendly, hostile, inimical*: **I.** Quod eos infenso animo atque inimico venisse dicaus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, 149; id. Phil. 10, 10, 21: inter omnia inimica infestaque, Liv. 22, 39, 13: Clodius inimicus est nobis, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 6; id. ib. 11, 10, 2.

B. Of inanimate things, *Hurtful, injurious*: raphani dentibus inimici, Plin. 19, 5, 26, 86: naves accipiunt inimicum imbrem, Hor. S. 2, 4, 53: maritare ulmos, nisi validas inimicum (est), Plin. 17, 23, 35, 203—*Comp.*: nec quidquam inimicius orationi versibus, Cic. Or. 57, 197; id. Fam. 3, 8, 9.—*Sup.*: brassica stomacho inimicissima, Plin. 20, 9, 38.

C. Like hostilis: nomina, Virg. A. 11, 84: tela, id. ib. 11, 809: insigne, *spoils of a vanquished foe*, id. ib. 12, 944; id. ib. 10, 295.

II. Subst., inimicus, i, *m.*, *An enemy, foe*: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 24, 58: quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario, id. prov. Cons. 8, 19: aliquem insectari tamquam inimicum et hostem, Liv. 39, 28, 13:—inimica, ae, *f.*: cujusquam inimica, Cic. Coel. 13, 32.—*Sup.*: animorum motus inimicissimi mentis vitaeque tranquillae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: ubi vidit fortissimum virum inimicissimum suum, certissimum consulem, id. Mil. 9, 25.

B. Inimicus, in jurid. lang., means, after a divorce, the *husband* in respect to the wife: Tryphon. Dig. 23, 3, 78 *med.*—Hence,

Adv., **1.** ĭnĭmīce, *In an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically*: vide quam tecum agam non inimice, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 34: insectari aliquem, id. de N. D. 1, 3, 5.—*Comp.*: infestius aut inimicius consulere (*al.* iniquius), Liv. 28, 29, 8.—*Sup.*: inimicissime contendere, Cic. Quint. 21, 66.

2. ĭnĭmīcĭter, *adv.*, *Hostilely, inimically*: inimiciter accensus, Acc. ap. Non. 514, 22: commoti inimiciter, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 3, 8, 8.

ĭn-ĭmĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-imitabilis] *That can not be imitated, inimitable*: quaedam sunt inimitabilia, Quint. 10, 2, 19: auctoritas, id. 8, 3 *med.*: mellis inimitabilis humanae rationi sapor, id. 1, 10, 7: morum dulcedo, Vell. 2, 97.

ĭn-ĭnĭtĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-initiatus] *Not begun*: ininitiato substantiarum cardine (*alii*: in initiato), Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 23.

ĭn-intellĭgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-intelligibilis] *Unintelligible, incomprehensible*: dei splendor, Ambros. Off. 1, 14.

ĭn-interprĕtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-interpretabilis] *Inexplicable*: nomen, Tert. adv. Val. 14: sermo, Vulg. Hebr. 5, 71.

ĭn-interprĕtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-interpretatus] *Uninterpreted, unexplained*: ininterpretatum (*al.* non interpretatum), Hier. Ep. 29, 4.

ĭn inventĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-invenio] *Not to be found out, inscrutable*: Tert. adv. Hermog. 45.

ĭn-investīgābĭlis, e, *adj.* *Unsearchable*, Tert. adv. Hermog. 45.

ĭn-invĭcem, *adv.* *Not by turns, continually*: Not. Tir. p. 84.

ĭnīque, *adv.*, v. iniquus, *ad fin.*

ĭnīquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [iniquus] *Unequalness*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Unevenness*, of the ground: iniquitas loci, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: in talibus iniquitatibus locorum, Liv. 38, 22, 3.

B. *Inequality*, of weight: ponderis, App. M. 7, med. p. 481 Oud.

C. *Excessiveness, that exceeds one's strength*: operis, Col. 2, 4, 6.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Unfavorableness, adverseness, difficulty, hardness*: in tanta rerum iniquitate, Caes. B. G. 2, 22 *fin.*: temporum iniquitate pressi, Liv. 35, 16, 11: temporis, Curt. 7, 7: propter iniquitatem temporum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 1; so id. ib. 29.

B. *Unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness*: aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: praetoris iniquitas, id. Quint. 2, 9: in tanta hominum perfidia et iniquitate, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4; id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, 207: iniquitates potestatum, Plin. 28, 8, 27: Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates haud perinde obstinante, *unreasonable demands in the shape of taxes*, Tac. H. 2, 84: exitii, id. Am. 16, 17: summae iniquitatis se condemnari debere, *would render himself guilty of the highest injustice*, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: quae si vobis non probabuntur vestram iniquitatem accusatote, *your unreasonable demands*, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208; id. Caec. 23, 65.

ĭnīquo, *v. a.* 1. [iniquus] *To render unfavorable*: aequum animum alicui, Laber. ap. Non. 126, 31.

ĭnīquus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-aequus] *Unequal*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Uneven, not level, steep*: puppis inflicta vado dorso dum pendet iniquo, Virg. A. 10, 303: loco iniquo subeundum erat ad hostes, Liv. 2, 31, 41: ascensus, id. 28, 16, 7.—*Comp.:* in locum iniquiorem progredi, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: haeret Hylas lateri (Herculis) passusque moratur iniquos, *greater than his own,* Val. Fl. 3, 486.

B. *Not of the right measure, too great* or *too small:* iniquae heminae, Pers. 1, 130: pocula iniqua, *too large,* Seren. Sammon. 37: iniquo pondere rastri, *too heavy,* Virg. G. 1, 164: sol iniquus, *too hot,* id. Aen. 7, 227: merum, *taken immoderately,* Val. Fl. 3, 66.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Unfair, unjust:* quam iniqui sunt patres omnes in adolescentes judices, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 7: cui praeripere destinatam gloriam valde est iniquum, Cic. Har. resp. 3, extr.: pacem vel iniqua conditione retinere, id. ad Att. 8, 11, D. 6: quid hoc iniquius dici potest, id. Quint. 2, 8: Parcae iniquae, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 9.

B. *Inimical, hostile, adverse:* iniquum esse in aliquem, Ter. Hecyr. 3, 5, 25: homines natura asperi atque omnibus iniqui, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: animo iniquissimo infestissimoque aliquem intueri, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, 144: obscurius iniqui, id. Fam. 1, 5, 6, 2: sermones, id. ib. 1, 9, 20: vultu iniquo spectare, *with an envious, spiteful look,* Ov. A. Am. 1, 313.—Subst.: tui iniqui, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: nonnulli nostri iniqui, id. ib. 23, 57: mei, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7.

C. *Hurtful, injurious:* tributum iniquo suo tempore imperatum, Liv. 2, 23, 5: vina iniqua capiti, Plin. 13, 4, 9: casus, Virg. A. 6, 475.

D. *Unwilling, impatient, discontented:* iniquo animo pati, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 6: iniquo animo ferre aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: iniquissimo animo mori, id. Sen. 23, 83: iniquae mentis asellus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 20; so, coelestes iniqui, *ungracious, unkind,* Ov. Her. 8, 87: iniquissimus locus, Col. 3, 3, 12.

E. *Unsuitable:* nam hoc paene iniquum est Comico choragio, *is altogether at variance with comedy,* Plaut. Capt. prol. 61.—Hence,

Adv., inīque: **I.** Lit., *Unequally:* praedam dividere, Aur. Vict. vir. illustr. 23: quam inique comparatum est, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 7; Quint. Decl. 9, 6, p. 194: numquam vidi iniquius certationem comparatam, *i. e. where the parties were more unequally matched,* Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 3.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Unfairly, unjustly:* expulsi inique, Cic. Dom. 33: inique causari aliquem, Hor. Epod. 1, 14: inique an jure accepissent, Liv. 29, 48.

B. *Unfitly, unsuitably:* etsi inique Castorem cum Domitio comparem, Cic. Dei. 11, 31: jam hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, quod, *etc.,* id. Cluent. 21, 57.

C. *Not patiently, indignantly:* aliquid inique ferre, Lact. 6, 4 *med.:* aliquid iniquissime ferre, Suet. Caes. 45.

inĭtālĭa, um, *n. plur.* [initium] *Opening* or *initial ceremonies:* initalia Cereris adiit (*al.* initialia *and* inter alia Cereris templum), Capit. Marc. Aurel. 27.

inĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Initial, incipient, original:* **I.** Elementorum origo initialis, App. M. 4, post med. p. 303 Oud.: saeculorum progenies, id. 11, p. init. p. 761 Oud.: controversiae status, Aggen. in Front. de limit. p. 63 Goes.

II. Subst.: initiales, ium, *Those who first assembled together in a* collegium, Inscr. ap. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 12. In Murat. Inscr. 42, 4, as proper names.

inĭtĭāmenta, ōrum, *n. plur.* [initio] *An initiation* into secret rites: sapientiae, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*

inĭtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *An initiation, consecration,* or *admission* to sacred mysteries, App. M. 11.

II. *A participation* in sacred rites: Eleusiniorum sacrorum, Suet. Ner. 34.

inĭtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An originator, founder:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

inĭtĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [initiator] *She who originates, a foundress:* Tert. ad Nat. 2, 7 *med.:* virtutum omnium, Salvian. de avarit. 4 post med. p. 165 Ritterh.

inĭtĭo, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. [initium] **I.** *To begin, originate:* brassicam seremus vel irriguo loco, vel pluvia initiante madefacto, *which begins again after the dog-days.* Pall. 7, 4; Tert. adv. Val. 15.

II. *To initiate, consecrate,* or *admit* to secret religious rites: **A.** Of initiation into the sacred mysteries of Ceres· initienturque eo ritu Cereri, quo Romae initiantur, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37. Hence, also, of other mysteries: initiari Bacchicis, Liv. 39, 14: magicis coenis aliquem, Plin. 31, 2, 6: porro autem alio munere ubi erit puero natalis dies: Ubi initiabunt, namely, to the goddesses Edulia, Potine, and Cuba; v. Var. ap. Non. 108, 21. Acc. to Donatus, *to inscribe on the roll of citizens.*—Hence,

B. In gen., *To initiate into, consecrate to* any thing: studiis initiari, Quint. 1, 2 *med.:* Graecis litteris initiari, Symmach. ep. 4, 20; Quint. Decl. 1, 13: munditiis initio, *I dedicate myself to neatness,* Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 9 (a dub. reading).

C. *To baptize:* Tert. Monog. 8 de Jo. Bapt.

inĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [ineo] *A going in, entrance:* **I.** *A beginning, commencement:* **A.** Quomodo initium nobis rerum omnium ortus noster affert, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 39: bonis initiis orsus tribunatus, tristes exitus habuit consulatus, id. Brut. 34, 128: initio accusationis, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: initium capere, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: dicendi initium sumere, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1: facere initium confligendi, id. Phil. 14, 14, 36: caedis initium ab aliquo facere, id. ib. 5, 7, 20: male ponere initia, id. Att. 10, 18, 2: ducere ab aliqua re, id. ib. 9, 9, 2. The *abl. sing.* is used adverbially, *In the beginning, at first:* quemadmodum Senatus initio censuit, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 4: redeo ad illud quod initio scripsi, id. ib. 1, 7, 5.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Constituent parts, elements:* inde est indagatio nata initiorum, et tanquam seminum unde essent omnia orta, generata, concreta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 91.

2. *First principles, elements* of a science: illa initia mathematicorum, quibus non concessis digitum progredi non possunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 116.

3. *Beginning, origin:* natus obscurissimis initiis, Vell. 2, 76.

4. *Auspices,* because with them every thing was begun; hence, *the beginning of a reign:* novis initiis et ominibus opus est, *i. e. of a new king,* Curt. 5, 9.

II. *Secret sacred rites, sacred mysteries,* to which only the initiated were admitted: initia vocantur potissimum ea, quae Cereri fiunt sacra, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 5: nihil melius illis mysteriis, quibus ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, initiaque ut appellantur ita re vera principia vitae cognovimus, Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 36; so Just. 2, 6: initia Samothracum, Curt. 8, 1.

B. *Things used in celebrating these mysteries:* Tympanum, tubam Cybele, tua, mater initia, Catull. 63, 9.

inĭto, *v. freq.* 1. [id.] *To go into, to enter:* loca horrida initas, Pac. ap. Diom. 1, 336; Gloss. Philox. inito, ἐμβατεύω.

inĭtus, a, um, *Part.,* from ineo.

inĭtus, ūs, *m.* [ineo] *A coming in, entrance:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Approach, arrival:* Lucr. 1, 13.

B. *A beginning, commencement:* movendi, Lucr. 1, 384: motûs, id. 2, 269.

II. *Copulation:* Ov. F. 4, 94: sues initum matutinum appetere, Plin. 8, 44, 69.

injectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [injicio] **I.** *A laying on:* manus, *a laying on of the hand,* an act by which one takes possession of a thing belonging to him without a judicial decision: patri in filium, patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint. 7, 7 *fin.:* aeris confessi debitique jure judicatis triginta dies justi sunto; post deinde manus injectio esto, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45.

B. Transf.: habebat secum vera bona, in quae non est manus injectio, Sen. Const. sap. 5.

II. Trop.: **A.** *An instigation, suggestion:* Satanae, Tert. de pudic. 13 *in.*

B. *An objection:* Tert. ad Hermog. 10.

injectĭōnāle, is, *n.* [injectio] (lit., neut. of injectionalis, e, *sc.* remedium) *A clyster, injection·* Theod. Prisc. 4, 8; so Octav. Hor. 1, 5.

injectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [injicio] injectivus status est generalis. Nam sive de possessione, sive de fine controversia nascatur, per hoc repetitio justa injustaque injicitur, Aggen. in Frontin. de limit. agr. p. 63 Goes.

injecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. fr. a.* [id.] *To lay on, apply:* dextram, Stat. Th. 9, 133.

injectus, a, um, *Pa.,* v. injicio, *ad fin.*

injectus, ūs, *m.* [injicio] *A throwing* or *casting on* or *over:* **I.** Lit.: aliquem opprimere injectu multae vestis, Tac. A. 6, 56: pulveris, Plin. 11, 17, 18.—**B.** *A laying on:* secutus, qua trahebat vestem unguium levi injectu, Plin. 8, 17, 21.

II. Transf., *A putting in:* animi in corpora, Lucr. 2, 740.

injexit for injecerit, v. injicio, *ad init.*

injĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, *v. a.* 3. [1. in-jacio] (inicit for injicit, Sil. 10, 571: inici for injici, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 65 ed. Mai.: endojacito for injicito, (*Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. in struere); injexit for injecerit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18) *To throw, cast,* or *put in* or *into:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** Quum mea domus ardebat ignibus injectis, Cic. Pis. 11, 26: ignem castris, Liv. 40, 31, 9: semen, Plin. 18, 18, 48.—Hence, injicere se, *to throw* or *fling one's self* any where: se in medios hostes, Cic. Dom. 24, 64: se in ignem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 113: se morti, Virg. A. 9, 552: se flammae, Plin. 8, 40. 61.

B. *To throw on, upon,* or *at* any thing, *to throw over* any thing: pallium injice in me huc, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 26: eique laneum pallium injecit, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: togam ex integro, Quint. 11, 3, 156: brachia collo, Ov. M. 3, 389: securim alicui, Cic. Mur. 24, 48: pontem, Liv. 26, 6, 2: eo super tigna sesquipedalia injiciunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: taedas ad fastigia tectorum, Val. Fl. 2, 235: manicas alicui, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 1: frenos alicui, Cic. Phil. 5, 9: catenas alicui, Cic. Verr. 5, 41, 106:—injicere manum alicui, *to lay one's hand on, to take hold of any one,* in order to make him stand still, Petr. 145.—Esp. in a jurid. sense, *to seize, take possession of,* as one's property, without a previous judicial decision (which was permitted, e. g. to a master on meeting with his runaway slave; v. injectio): virgini venienti in forum minister decemviri manum injecit, serva sua natam esse, Liv. 3, 44, 6.—So too in summoning before a judge: ubi quadruplator quempiam injexit (injecerit) manum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18; id. Pseud. 2, 2, 47.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause:* injicere tumultum civitati, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 7: alicui formidinem, id. Verr. 2, 3, 28, 68: spem, id. Att. 3, 22, 1: terrorem mortis, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: religionem, id. Caec. 33, 97: scrupulum, id. Cluent. 28, 76: alicui mentem ut audeat, id. Mil. 31, 84: cuipiam cogitationem de triumpho, id. Att. 7, 3, 2: curam, ne, Liv. 27, 4, 2: alacritatem et studium pugnandi exercitui, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: metum alicui in pectus, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 26: certamen, *to give occasion for,* Liv. 34, 4, 14: cunctationem, *to cause delay.* id. 35, 25, 5: arma regnis, *i. e.* bellum inferre, Stat. Th. 1, 241: frustrationem, *to produce deception, confusion,* Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 15: se injecturos vobis causam deliberandi, *to furnish,* Cic. Caec. 2, 4.

B. Of the mind, with se, *To throw itself upon, dwell upon, reflect on:* in quam se injiciens animus, *etc.,* Cic. N. D. 1, 20.

C. Manus injicere, acc. to I. B, *To seize upon, take possession of, exercise power over:* animus sacer et aeternus est, et cui non possint injici manus, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 11 extr.: quieti ejus injeci manum, *I have torn him away from his repose,* Plin. Ep. 10, 19, 2: injecere manum Parcae, Virg. A. 10, 419.

D. Injicere, *To throw out a hint, to casually mention, suggest:* Cic. Quint. 21, 68: Bruto cum saepe injecissem de ὁμοπλοίᾳ, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 3: alicui nomen cujuspiam, Cic. Dom. 6, 14 (*Part.,* injiciendus: Cels. 5, 26, 23).—Hence

injectus, a, um, *Part., Thrown in* or *upon, thrown over, laid upon:* **I.** Lit.: injecta manu ferrea, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: equo injectus fugit, Liv. 27, 32, 6; Cic. de Div. 1, 27, 57: haec directa materia injecta contexebantur Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Turno injectae catenae, Liv. 1, 51, 8: injecti humeris capilli, *i. e. falling over her shoulders*, Ov. M. 11, 770: raptim tunicas injectus, procurrit cubiculo, App. M. 9 ant. med. p. 631 Oud.

II. Trop.: in hanc flammam recentem injectum esse memini (illum), Cic. Clu. 30, 79: plaga injecta petitioni tuae, *given*, id. Mur. 23, 48: periculum mortis injectum, id. Caec. 29, 83.

injūcunde, *adv.*, v. injucundus, *ad fin.*

injūcundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [injucundus] *Unpleasantness:* ne quid habeat injucunditatis oratio, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

in-jūcundus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-jucundus] *Unpleasant:* minime nobis injucundus labor, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3: rumor, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 4: odor, Plin. 25, 7, 36: vocis sonus, Gell. 13, 20, 12: auctor, Quint. 10, 1, 124.

II. *Harsh, severe:* adversus malos injucundus, Tac. Agr. 22.—Hence,

Adv., injūcunde, *Unpleasantly:* res injucundius actae, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 1.

in-jūdĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-judico] **I.** *Unsentenced, not formally tried by a judge:* decem hominibus vitam eripis, indicta causa, injudicatis, indemnatis, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12.

II. *Undecided:* si injudicatum relinquo, Quint. 10, 1 *med.*

in-jŭgātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-jugo] *Not yoked, unyoked:* taurus, Sid. Ep. 9, 16 in carm.

in-jŭgis, e, *adj.* [2. in-jugis] *Not yoked, that has borne no yoke:* **I.** Hostia, Macr. S. 3, 5: boves, Fulg. Planc. de prisco serm. a. 10: injuges boves, qui sub jugo non fuerint, Fest. p. 84 Lind.

II. Injuges versus, *Verses in which no connecting particle occurs* (as e. g. tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis, Virg. A. 7, 117), Diom. 3, 489.

injunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [injungo] *An injunction, command:* Sid. Ep. 9, 2.

injunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from injungo.

in-junctus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-jungo] *Not joined, not united:* fideles injuncti, Tert. adv. Ux. 2, 2.

in-jungo, xi, ctum, *v. a.* 3. *To join into* something: **I.** Lit.: **A.** *To join* or *fasten into:* tignos in asseres, Liv. 44, 5, 4: arborem scrobi, *to set* or *plant into*, Pall. Febr. 10, 1 in. So too without scrobi: id. Pall. 1, 6 *med.*

B. *To join with, to join, unite,* or *attach to* any thing: vineas et aggerem muro injunxit, Liv. 37, 26, 8: vineas moenibus, id. 5, 7, 2: area injuncta domui, Jabol. Dig. 2, 57: pondus, *to hang on*, Col. 6, 2, 7: nutrienda sarmenta putator injungit, *fastens on*, i. e. *does not cut off*, Pall. 1, 6 *med.*—Hence, transf.: injungere marem feminae, *to put* a male *to* a female, Col. 6, 37, 2.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To inflict, occasion, bring upon* one any thing: civitatibus aeternam servitutem, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: alicui novum laborem, Liv. 5, 4, 3: alicui onus, id. 26, 35, 9: alicui leges, id. 39, 37, 8: injuriam a nobis repulsam aliis, id. 3, 65, 11: delectus, Tac. Agr. 15: tributum, id. Germ. 25: sibi tormentum, *to torment one's self*, Plin. Pan. 86.

B. *To lay* or *impose upon* as a burden; *to charge, enjoin:* alicui munus comitiorum habendorum, Liv. 3, 35, 7: injuncta militia, Liv. 32, 3, 4: quid a te mihi injucundius potuit injungi, quam, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 2, 18, 1: mihi Bassus injunxerat ut, *etc.*, id. Ep. 4, 9, 4: injungo mihi ut, *I have determined*, id. 10, 55: alicui superlationem injungere, Val. Max. 6, 9 n. 12.

injūrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. injuro, *ad fin.*

injūrĭa, ae, *f.* [injurius] *All that is done contrary to justice and equity, injury, wrong, violence:* injuria ex eo dicta est, quod non jure fiat! omne enim, quod non jure fit, injuria fieri dicitur: hoc generaliter. Specialiter autem injuria dicitur contumelia. Interdum injuriae appellatione damnum culpa datum significatur: interdum iniquitatem injuriam dicimus, Ulp. Dig. 47 tit. 10: injuriae sunt, quae aut pulsatione corpus, aut convicio aures, aut aliqua turpitudine vitam cujuspiam violant, Auct. ad Her. 4, 25, 35.

I. Lit.: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 35; alienum est a sapiente non modo injuriam cui facere sed etiam nocere, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 7: injuriam inferre, id. Off. 1, 7, 24: injurias contumeliasque imponere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, 20: injuriam jacere et immittere in aliquem, id. Part. 4: injuriam accipere ab aliquo, id. Div. Verr. 18, 60: injuriam propulsare, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 145: injuriam defendere, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: condonare alicui, id. B. G. 1, 20: persequi, id. ib. 7, 38: ulcisci, id. ib. 1, 12: injuriis onerare, Ter. And. 5, 1, 8:—per injuriam, *in an unjust manner, unjustly*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 97, 226.—The *abl.* injuriâ is used adverb., *Unjustly, undeservedly, without cause:* Plaut. Poen. prol. 37: si me meis civibus injuria suspectum viderem, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: hoc horret Milo, neque injuria, id. Quint. Fr. 3, 8, 6.

II. Transf., *Injurious, unlawful,* or *unjust conduct:* **A.: 1.** *Act.*, *Injustice, wrong-doing:* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 66: quocunque aspexisti, ut furiae, sic tuae tibi occurrunt injuriae, Cic. Part. 2, 18: ut meum jus teneam et injuriam tuam persequar, id. Caec. 11, 32.

2. *Pass.:* pro veteribus Helvetiorum injuriis populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: Sabinae mulieres, quarum ex injuria bellum ortum, Liv. 1, 13, 1. So too of *dishonoring, deflowering* a virgin: ego me injuriam fecisse filiae fateor tuae, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 64; id. Cist. 1, 3, 32.

B. *An injurious act, injury, insult, affront:* injuriarum multam dicere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 57: injuriarum dicam alicui scribere, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 15: actio injuriarum, *an action for a personal injury* or *affront*, Cic. Caec. 12, 35: agere injuriarum, Paul. Dig. 47 tit. 10: teneri injuriarum, Ulp. ib. 11: injuriarum experiri, id. ib. *fin.:* injuriarum judicio convenire quempiam, id. ib. 13.

C. *Unjust severity, harshness, rigor:* (filius) carens patria ob meas injurias, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85: paterna injuria, id. ib. 5, 2, 39.

D. *Revenge* or *punishment for injury inflicted:* injuria consulis, etiam si justa, non tamen in magistratu exercenda, Liv. 42, 1, 12: injuria caedis nostrae, Virg. A. 3, 256.

E. *An unjust acquisition:* injuriam obtinere, Liv. 29, 1, 17.

F. *A damage, harm, injury* of any kind, even that which proceeds from inanimate things: ab injuria oblivionis aliquem asserere, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 4: pluviarum, Col. 11, 3, 7: ignis, id. 11, 3, 7: frigorum, grandinum aut nivis, Plin. 13, 24, 47: puellam vinculis onerat, ex quorum injuria decessit, Just. 43, 2: comparere incolumem ac sine injuria, Suet. Aug. 14: haerens injuria lumbis, *pain, disease*, Seren. Samm. 38, 452.

injūrĭe, *adv.*, v. injurius, a, um, *ad fin.*

injūrĭor, atus, sum, *v. dep.* 1. [injuria] *To do an injury, to injure:* **1.** Pers.: omne fortuitum citra nos saevit atque injuriatur (a dub. reading), Sen. Const. 9.

II. Impers.: plus victoriatum est, quam injuriatum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

injūrĭōse, *adv.*, v. injuriosus, a, um, *ad fin.*

injūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [injuria] *Acting unjustly, injurious, wrongful, criminal:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** Injuriosi in proximos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44: injuriosa et facinorosa vita, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: adversus patrem injuriosior, Sen. contr. 2, 12 *med.:* genus hominum injuriosissimum, Hadrian. Imp. ep. ap. Vopisc. Saturn. 8.

B. *Hurtful, noxious:* injurioso ictu vitem verberare, Plin. 17, 24, 37.

II. Transf.: ventus, Hor. Epod. 17, 34: pes, id. Od. 1, 35, 13.—Hence,

Adv., injūrĭōse, *Unjustly, unlawfully:* qui in magistratus injuriose decreverant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, 21.—*Comp.:* mercatoribus injuriosius tractatis, Cic. Manil. 5, 11.—*Sup.:* aliquid in aliquem injuriosissime cogitare, Aug. de quaest. 83 n. 82.

injūrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-jus] *That acts unlawfully, injurious, wrongful, unjust:* si id succenseat, ipsus sibi esse injurius videatur, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 2: injurium est, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89.—Hence,

Adv., injūrĭe, *Unjustly, unlawfully:* injurie facere, Naev. ap. Non. 124, 31.—*Sup.:* aliquem injuriissime nominare, Amm. 16, 2 *fin.* (Others read irrisive.)

in-jūro, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. [2. in-juro] *Not to swear:* Inscr. opt. notae ap. Mar. Fratr. Arv. p. 70.

in-jūrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-jus] *That acts unlawfully, unjust, injurious:* impure, inhoneste, injure, illex, labes populi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4. (Others read injurie): injurum, perjurum, Fest. s. v.; the earlier reading was, injurium, perjurium.

1. in-jussus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-jubeo] *Unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord:* **I.** Lit.: ut nunquam inducant animum cantare rogati, injussi nunquam desinant, Hor. S. 1, 3, 3: puer, Luc. 7, 38: injussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae, Hor. Epod. 16, 49.

II. Transf., of things: injussaque tela vagantur, *that fly from the soldiers' hands against their will*, Luc. 6, 78: injussa virescunt gramina, Virg. G. 1, 55.

2. in-jussus, ūs, *m.* [2. in-jussus] used only in the *abl.*, *Without command.* populus Romanus, injussu suo, nullo pacto potest religione obligari, Cic. Balb. 15, 34: injussu imperatoris, id. Sen. 20, 73; Liv. 3, 63, 5; very freq. in Livy.

injuste, *adv.*, v. injustus, *ad fin.*

injustĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [injustus] **I.** *Injustice, unjust proceeding:* injustitiam inferre, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23: totius autem injustitiae nulla capitalior est, quam eorum, *etc.*, id. ib. 13, 41.

II. *Severity, harsh proceeding:* ego eum hinc ejeci injustitia mea, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 82.

in-justus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-justus] *That is contrary to right and justice, unjust, wrongful, unreasonable, excessive, oppressive, severe:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen., *Unsuitable, excessive:* onus, Cic. de Or. 10, 35: foenus, Liv. 42, 5: injustis collatum viribus hostem, *unequal*, Stat. Th. 6, 774.

B. In partic., *Unjust:* vir maleficus natura et injustus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57; id. Flacc. 38, 97: noverca, *harsh, severe*, Virg. E. 3, 33: homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 18.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Act.:* Samnites Sidicinis injusta arma quum intulissent, Liv. 7, 29, 4: laedere vivos Livor et injusto carpere dente solet, *with envious, malicious tooth*, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 73: mare, id. Amor. 2, 11, 12: est quidem injustus dolor rerum aestimator, Sen. Troad. 545.

B. *Pass.:* iracundia, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 203: id quam injustum in patriam . . . esset, non videbat, id. Off. 3, 21, 82: injustissima atque acerbissima incommoda, id. Fam. 5, 17, 1: injustaque regna tenebat, *unjustly gotten*, Ov. M. 5, 277.—Injustum, i, *n.*, subst., *Injustice:* jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 111.

Adv., injuste, *Unjustly, unfairly, wrongfully:* **I.** In gen.: morbus non injuste terret, (* *not without cause*), Cels. 7, 3.

II. In partic.: imperare alicui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 58: in aliquem dicere, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 59: alicui loqui, id. Poen. 5, 2, 77: facis injuste si putas, *etc.*, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: male et injuste facere, Nep. Them. 7.—*Sup.:* injustissime, Sall. J. 85, 43.

in-lăquĕātus, v. illaqueatus.

in-largio, *v. a.* 4. *To bestow, grant:* pecuniam inlargibo tibi, Cato ap. Non. 470, 27.

inlex, v. illex.

†in-lĭcĭtātor, ōris, *m.* *A buyer, purchaser*, Fest. p. 84 Lind.

inlĭcĭum, v. illicium.

inlittĕrātus, v. illiteratus.

inlŏquĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [loquor] Vet. Interpr. Iren. Locum V. in Semivocalibus.

inlūdĭa, v. illudia.

inlūtus, v. illotus.

innābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-no] *That can not be swum in:* unda, Ov. M. 1, 16.

in-narrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-narrabilis] *That can not be related, indescribable:* soni, Lact. carm. de Phoenic. 54 ex Ms. Voss. Not. Tir. p. 72: narrabilis, innarrabilis.

in-nascĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-nascibilis] *That can not be born:* virtus, Tert. Praescript. adv. Haer. 46.

in-nascor, atus sum, *v. dep.* 3. [1. in-nascor] *To be born in, to grow* or *spring up in* a place: **I.** Lit.: neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, Hor. S. 1, 3, 37: innataque rupibus altis robora, Ov. Her. 7,

37: eodem innati solo, quod incolunt, Just. 2, 6: innata in cornibus cervi hedera, Plin. 8, 32, 50: calvitium uni tantum animalium homini, praeterquam innatum, *excepting those that have it naturally*, id. 11, 37, 47.

II. Transf.: non mihi avaritia unquam innata est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 71: in hac elatione animi cupiditas principatus innascitur, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64: insitam quandam, vel potius innatam cupiditatem scientiae habere, id. Fin. 4, 2, 4: in animis eorum insitum atque innatum esse videtur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48: innata atque insita anteponantur assumptis atque adventiciis, id. Top. 18, 69: affectata aliis castitas, tibi ingenita et innata, Plin. Pan. 20, 2.

in-năto, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. [1. in-nato] *To swim* or *float in* or *upon* a place: **I.** Lit.: **A.** Homines flumini innatant, Plin. 8, 25, 38: dulce vinum stomacho innatat, id. 23, 22: lactuca innatat acri post vinum stomacho, Hor. S. 2, 4, 59.—(β) *c. acc.*: undam innatat alnus, Virg. G. 2, 451.

B. *To swim* or *float into*: cum pisciculi parvi in concham hiantem innataverint, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123.—Hence,

C. *To flow into*: Nilus fecundus innatat terrae, Plin. 5, 9, 9; so Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 2: innatat unda freto dulcis, *the fresh water flows into the sea*, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 63.

II. Trop.: **A.** Innatans illa verborum facilitas, *floating on the surface, superficial*, Quint. 10, 7, 28.

B. Of the hair, *To float* or *flow*: tenui vagus innatat undâ Crinis, Val. Fl. 3, 525.

in-nātūrālis, e, *adj.* [2. in-naturalis] *Unnatural*: amplexus, Sarisb. 1, 4, B. A.

1. in-nātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nascor] *Not born, unborn*: innatus Deus annon et innata materia? Tert. adv. Hermog. 5, 18.

2. innātus, a, um, *Part.*, from innascor.

in-nāvĭgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-navigabilis] *Unnavigable*: Tiberis, Liv. 5, 13, 1.

in-nāvĭgo, *v. n.* 1. [1. in-navigo] *To sail toward* any place: Mela, 2, 1 *in.*

in-necto, exui, exum, *v. a.* 3. [1. in-necto] (innectier for innecti, Prud. Psych. 375) *To tie, join*, or *fasten to, together*, or *about*: **I.** Lit.: et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis, Virg. A. 5, 425: tempora sertis, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 3: fauces laqueo, id. Met. 10, 378: colla lacertis, id. ib. 11, 240: brachia collo, Stat. Th. 4, 26: ambos innectens manibus, id. ib. 1, 511: innecti cervicibus, *to embrace the neck*, Tac. H. 4, 46.—*c. acc.*: nodos et vincula rupit, Queis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto, Virg. A. 5, 511: vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis, id. ib. 6, 281.

II. Trop.: **A.** Causas innecte morandi, Virg. A. 4, 51: moras, Stat. Th. 5, 743.

B. *To be entangled, implicated*: innexus conscientiae alicujus, Tac. A. 3, 10.

C. *To join, connect*: Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus erat, Tac. A. 6, 36: motus animi innexi implicatique vigoribus quibusdam mentium, Gell. 19, 2, 3: mentem, *i. e.* veneficio illigare, Sen. Hipp. 416.

innervis, e, *adj.* [2. in-nervus] *Enervated*: marcidus et innervis animus, Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

innexus, a, um, *Part.*, from innecto.

in-nexus, ūs, *m.* *A band, tie*: innexu germanitatis (*al.* in nexu), App. M. p. 89 Oud.

innīdĭfĭco, al. leg. inaedifico, q. v.

innīsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. innitor.

in-nītor, ixus sum, *v. dep.* 3. (for innixus, innisus; innisus fratri, Tac. A. 2, 29) [1. in-nitor] *To lean* or *rest upon, to support one's self by* any thing: **I.** Lit.: vineis breves ad innitendum cannas circumdare, Plin. 17, 22, 35, 185.—(*a*) *c. dat.* et *abl.*: innititur hastae, Ov. M. 14, 655: scutis innixi, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: templa vastis innixa columnis, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 49: arbores radicibus innixae, Plin. 16, 31, 56: hasta innixus, Liv. 4, 19, 4: moderamine navis, Ov. M. 7, 401.—(β) *c. acc.* et *praep. in*: in Pansam fratrem innixus, Plin. 7, 53, 54.

B. *To lean upon* in order to press down, *to bear upon*: cum elephantus lixam genu innixus, pondere suo premeret atque enecaret, Hirt. B. Afr. 84.

II. Trop.: **A.** Vix haec innixa in omnium nostris humeris, Cic. Har. resp. 27, 60 (Klotz, nixa): praecipuus, cui secreta imperatorum innIterentur, Tac. A. 3, 30: salutem suam incolumitati Pisonis inniti, id. ib. 15, 60: tuis promissis freti et innixi, Plin. Pan. 66, 5.

B. *To end, terminate*: syllabae nostrae in *b* litteram et *d* innituntur, Quint. 12, 10 *med.*

C. Innixum sidus, i. q. En gonasi, Avien. Arat. 205.

innixus, v. innitor, *ad init.*

in-no, avi, atum, *v. n.* 1. [1. in-no] *To swim* or *float in* or *upon*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** Innabant pariter fluctusque secabant, Virg. A. 10, 222: innare aquae, Liv. 21, 26, 9.—*c. acc.*: et fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis, Virg. A. 8, 651.

B. *To flow upon, to wash*: innantem Maricae littoribus Lirim, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 7.

II. Transf., *To sail upon*: innare Stygios lacus, Virg. A. 6, 134.

in-nōbĭlĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nobilito] *Not ennobled, ignoble*: Lampr. Elag. 4.

in-nŏcens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-nocens] *That does no harm, harmless, inoffensive, innoxious*: **I.** Lit., *Harmless, innoxious*: epistola, Cic. Fam. 5, 18: ruina, Mart. 1, 83, 11: innocentis pocula Lesbii, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 21: innocentior cibus, Plin. 23, 7, 67.

II. Transf., *That harms no one, blameless, guiltless, innocent*: **A.** In gen.: servus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 7: innocens is dicitur, non qui leviter nocet, sed qui nihil nocet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: innocens si accusatus sit, absolvi potest, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: vir integer, innocens, religiosus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 4, 7: parricidii, Flor. 4, 1: factorum innocens sum, Tac. A. 4, 34: innocentissimo patre privatus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 33, 88: innocentes contentiones, *carried on without bitterness*, Vell. 1, 11, 6.

B. In partic., *Disinterested, upright*: praetores, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12: cum innocente abstinentia certabat, Sall. C. 54, 5: vir innocens et industrius, Suet. Vit. 2; so Plin. Pan. 28, 3.—Hence,

Adv., innŏcenter, *Harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently*: innocenter vivere, Quint. 7, 4 *med.*: opes innocenter paratae, Tac. A. 4, 44.—*Comp.*: omnia, quae caeduntur, carpuntur, conduntur, innocentius decrescente luna, quam crescente fiunt, *more safely, better*, Plin. 18, 32, 75: agere, Tac. H. 1, 9.—*Sup.*: vita innocentissime acta, Auct. decl. in Sall. 2.

in-nŏcentĭa, ae, *f.* *Harmlessness*: **I.** Lit.: ferorum animalium, Plin. 37, 13 extr.: fumi graveolentis, Pall. 1, 35 *med.*

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., *Blamelessness, innocence*: est innocentia affectio talis animi, quae noceat nemini, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16; id. Phil. 3, 10, 25: rigidae innocentiae Cato erat, Liv. 39, 40, 10; id. 2, 3, 4: mutua innocentia tutum esse, *where no one seeks to injure another*, Plin. 12, 14, 32.

B. In partic., *Uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness*: ac primum quanta innocentia debent esse imperatores, Cic. Manil. 13, 36: suam innocentiam (*opp.* avaritiam) perpetua vita esse perspectam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.

‡ **innocia,** ae, *f.* *Innocence*, Gloss.

innŏcŭe, *adv.*, v. innocuus, *ad fin.*

in-nŏcŭus, a, um, *adj.* *Harmless, innocuous*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Act.*: luporum genus innocuum homini, Plin. 8, 34, 52: imber leguminibus innocuus, id. 18, 17, 44, 152: iter, Ov. F. 4, 800: litus, *safe*, Virg. A. 7, 230.

B. *Pass.*, *Unharmed, uninjured*: sedere carinae omnes innocuae, Virg. A. 10, 302: fida per innocuas errent incendia turres, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 330.

II. Transf., *Inoffensive, innocent*: viximus innocuae, Ov. M. 9, 373: agere causas innocuas, *to defend the innocent*, id. Trist. 2, 273: innocuum perforat ense latus, id. ib. 3, 9, 26.—Hence,

Adv., innŏcŭe: **I.** *Harmlessly*: sagittas tanta arte direxit, ut omnes per intervalla digitorum innocue evaderent, Suet. Dom. 19.

II. *Innocently*: innocue vivere, Ov. A. Am. 1, 640.

in-nōdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-nodo] *To fasten with a knot*: **I.** Lit.: innodato gutture laquei nexibus, Amm. 28, 6 *fin.*

II. Trop., *To entangle, implicate*: spiris categoricis lubricas quaestiones innodare, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*: causa non multis ambagibus innodata, Imp. Just. Cod. 5, 31, 14.

innōmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-nomino] *That can not be named, nameless*: indictus, innominabilis, App. Dogm. Plat. 1; Tert. adv. Val. 37.

in-nōmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Unnamed*, Sarisb. 2, 27.

innōtescentĭa, ae, *f.* [innotesco] *A becoming known*, Sarisb. in Ep.

in-nōtesco, ui, *v. n.* 3. *To become known* or *noted*: **I.**: (*a*) Innotescere *aliqua re*: turpi fraude, Phaedr. 1, 10, 1: nostris innotuit illa libellis, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 7: petulanti pictura, Plin. 35, 11, 40, 140: sceleribus, Val. Max. 8, 14, n. 3 extr.—(β) *Abs.*: carmina quae vulgo innotuerunt, Suet. Ner. 42; Auct. dial. de Or. 10.

II. *To come to know, to learn by experience*: ex quo innotuit tutor, se esse tutorem (*al.* tutori), Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 4 *fin.* (Acc. to Salmasius, also *to make known.*)

innōtĭtĭa, v. ignotitia.

in-nŏto, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. [1. in-noto] *To mark, observe, take notice of*: Hyg. Astr. 4, 1; a dub. reading.

in-nōtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-notus] *Unknown*: sanguinis (*al.* ignoti), Amm 29, 2.

innŏvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [innovo] *A renewing, an alteration, innovation*: innovationis ejus occasio aliquid adjicere persuasit, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1: rerum, Arn. 1, 7; so App. Trismeg. p. 95 Elmh.

innŏvātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. innovo, *ad fin.*

in-nŏvo, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. *To renew, alter*: **I.** Lit.: plurima innovare instituit, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2 *fin.*

II. Transf.: innovare se ad aliquam rem, *to return to a thing*: se ad suam intemperantiam, Cic. Pis. 36, 89.—Hence

innŏvātus, a, um. *Pa.*, *Renewed*: vellem sciscitari corporibus quibus, ipsisne an innovatis resurgatur, Min. Fel. Octav. 11 *fin.*; so Lact. 7, 22 *med.*; and Inscr. in Giorn. di Firenze an. 1789, p. 454.

‡ **innox,** *Harmless, innocent*: Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 20 n. 144, 145 and 317.

(* **innoxĭe,** *adv.*, v. innoxius, *ad fin.*)

in-noxĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-noxius] *Harmless, innoxious*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** Quaedam animalia indigenis innoxia, Plin. 8, 59, 84: vitis viribus (bibentium) innoxia, id. 14, 2, 4, 31: vulnera, *not mortal, curable*, id. 10, 37, 52: saltus, *free from noxious animals*, id. 3, 5, 6: iter, *secure*, Tac. H. 4, 20; id. ib. 3, 47.

B. Transf., *That does harm to none, not guilty, blameless, innocent*: decet innocentem servum atque innoxium, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 7; Nep. Milt. 8 *fin.*: non possum innoxia dici, Ov. M. 9, 628: animus innoxior (*al.* innoxiior), Cato ap. Prisc. 3, 601: paupertas innoxia, *undeserved poverty*, Tac. A. 14, 34.—(β) *c. gen.*: fax innoxia rapti, a dub. reading, Sev. Aetn. 354.

II. Pass., *Unharmed, unhurt, uninjured*: innoxius volvitur in flammis, Lucr. 6, 394: hi magistratus, provincias aliaque omnia tenere, ipsi innoxii, Sall. C. 40: sacras innoxia laurus vescar, Tib. 2, 5, 63; Col. 12, 38, 8.—(β) *c. praep. a* et *abl.*: gens a saevo serpentum innoxia morsu, Luc. 9, 892: faba a curculionibus innoxia, Col. 2, 10, 12.—Hence,

(**Adv.*, innoxĭe, *Harmlessly, without harm*: emollire alvum, Plin. 31, 9, 45.—**II.** Transf., *Blamelessly, innocently*, Min. Fel. Oct. 33.)

in-nūbĭlo, *v. a.* [1. in-nubilo] *To cloud over, to overcast, make gloomy*: **I.** Sol. 53 *med.*

II. Trop.: serenitatem gaudii, Aug. Ep. 238.

in-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nubilus] *Unclouded, cloudless*: aether, Lucr. 3, 21.

innūbis, e, *adj.* [2. in-nubes] *Cloudless*: dies, Sen. Herc. Oet. 2, 238.

in-nūbo, psi. ptum, *v. n.* 3. [1. in-nubo] *To marry into*: **I.** Lit.: quae haud facile iis, in quibus nata erat, humiliora sineret ea, quae innupsisset, *into which she had*

married, Liv. 1, 34, 4: nostris thalamis, Ov. M. 7, 856.

II. Transf., *To pass over:* Lucil. Sat. 6, ap. Non. 125, 10.

innŭbus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nubo] *Unmarried:* **I.** Lit.: Ov. Her. 14, 142.

II. Transf., of the laurel, because Daphne, who was never married, was changed into it: innuba laurus, Ov. M. 10, 92.

innŭclĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nucleo] *Not stoned, from which the kernels are not taken out:* uvae passae, Plin. Val. 1, 7.

in-nŭmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-numerabilis] *Countless, innumerable:* multitudo bonorum, Cic. in Senat. 5, 12: pecunia, id. Quint. 11, 37: annorum series, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 4: numerus annorum, Gell. 14, 1, 18.—Hence,

Adv., innŭmĕrābĭlĭter, *Innumerably:* Lucr. 5, 275; Cic. Div. 1, 14.

innŭmĕrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [innumerabilis] *Countless number, innumerableness:* mundorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73: atomorum, id. ib. 1, 39, 109; Arn. 3, p. 132 Herald.

in-nŭmĕrālis, e, *adj.* [2. in-numeralis] *Numberless, innumerable:* numerus, Lucr. 2, 1086.

in-nŭmĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-numero] *Unnumbered:* miracula, Tert. adv. Marc. carm. 2, 17.

in-nŭmĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-numerosus] *Countless:* manus, Coripp. Joann. 5, 662.

in-nŭmĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-numerus] **I.** *Countless, numberless:* numerus, Lucr. 2, 1054: scena est deserta, dein Risus, Ludu' jocusque et numeri innumeri simul omnes collacrumarunt, *verses without number*, Gell. 1, 24, 3: principes (a dub. reading), Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94: gentes, populique, Virg. A. 6, 706: miles, Ov. Her. 10, 368; Mart. 8, 25, 2: multitudo populorum, Plin. 6, 17, 21.

II. *Unnumbered*, i. e. *without metre, prosaic:* innumeros numeros doctis accentibus effer, Aus. Idyll. 4, 47.

in-nŭo, ui, ūtum, *v. n.* 3. [1. in-nuo] *To give a nod, to nod to; to give a sign, to intimate, hint:* ubi ego innuero vobis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26: abiens innuit mihi, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 9.—(β) Ne mora sit, si innuerim, quin pugnus in mala haereat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17; Auct. ad Her. 4, 26, 36; a dub. reading: respondeamusque Romanis, nos, ubi innuerint, posituros arma, Liv. 8, 4, 2: aqua innuetur his signis esse tenus, Vitr. 8, 5 extr.

in-nuptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nubo] *Unmarried:* **I.** *adj.:* **A.** Lit.: pueri innuptaeque puellae, Virg. G. 4, 476: Minerva, id. Aen. 2, 31: manus, *the Amazons*, Sil. 2, 75. Also of animals: bos, Sen. Oed. 373, a dub. reading.

B. Transf.: innuptae nuptiae (γάμος ἄγαμος), *A marriage that is no marriage, a marriage that does not deserve the name, an unhappy marriage*, Vet. Poeta ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 219.

II. Subst., innupta, ae, *f.*, *An unmarried female, a virgin:* Catull. 62, 6: electos juvenes simul et decus innuptarum, id. 64, 78.

in-nūtrībĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-nutribilis] *Not nourishing:* juscellum, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 2, 9 *fin.*

in-nūtrĭo, ivi, itum, *v. a.* 4. [1. in-nutrio] *To nourish* or *bring up in* any thing: **I.** Lit.: ne castris innutriretur et armis, Sil. 2, 286: *part. perf.:* mari innutritus, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 6: amplis opibus, Suet. Aug. 3: bellicis laudibus, Plin. Pan. 16, 1: coelestium praeceptorum disciplinis, Vell. 2, 94, 1: liberalibus disciplinis, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 21 *fin.*

II. Trop.: certis ingeniis innutriri oportet, Sen. Ep. 2.

in-nūtrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* *A bringing up in* any thing, ap. Ictos in Cod.

innutrītus, a, um, *Part.*, from innutrio.

in-nūtrītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nutrio] *Not nourished, without nourishment:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 17, 1, 17 *med.*

Īnō, us, *f.* (Ino, ōnis, Hyg. Fab. 2) *Daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, sister of Semele, wife of Athamas king of Thebes, nurse of Bacchus, mother of Learchus and Melicerta, and step-mother of Phryxus and Helle. Being pursued by Athamas, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-goddesses. Ino, as such, was called* Matuta (Gr. Leucothea), *and Melicerta* Palaemon *or* Portumnus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; Ov. M. 4, 416; id. Fast. 6, 485; Hyg. Fab. 2, 4, 224 and 243, gives a somewhat different account.—Hence **Inōus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Ino:* Inous Melicerta, Virg. G. 1, 437: sinus, Ov. M. 4, 497: Inoa fuga, Stat. Th. 10, 425: pectus, Stat. S. 2, 1, 98: doli, Ov. A. A. 3, 176: arae, *where Ino wished to sacrifice Phryxus*, Val. Fl. 1, 521: undae, *where Ino threw herself into the sea*, Hyg. Fab. 2, 608: Isthmus, *where games were celebrated by Athamas in honor of Ino*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 60: Inoum Lechaeum, *a promontory of the Isthmus just mentioned*, id. ib. 2, 2, 35.

ĭn-ŏbaudĭentĭa, ae, *f.* *Disobedience:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17 *fin.*

ĭn-ŏbaudĭo, *v. a.* 4. *To disobey*, Tert. adv. Marc. 16 ex Exod. 23, 21.

ĭnŏbēdĭens, v. inobedio, *ad fin.*

ĭnŏbēdĭenter, v. inobedio, *ad fin.*

ĭn-ŏbēdĭentĭa, ae, *f.* *Disobedience:* Aug. C. D. 14, 17: Saulus per inobedientiam periit, Hier. Quaest. Hebr. ad Reg. 2, 1.

ĭn-ŏbēdĭo, *v. a.* 4. *To disobey, be disobedient:* Ambros. Serm. Epiph. 1.—Hence

ĭnŏbēdĭens, entis, *Pa.*, *Disobedient*, Vulg. Interp. Deut. 8, 20; and Tit. 1, 10.

Adv., ĭnŏbēdĭenter, *Disobediently:* Aug. C. D. 14, 17.

ĭnŏbēdus, a, um, *adj.* [inobedio] *Disobedient:* inobeda cessatio (*al.* in obeundo cessatio), Arn. 7, 248.

ĭn-objurgātus, a, um, *adj.* *Not scolded, not blamed:* Charis. 1, 41.

ĭn-oblector, *v. dep.* 1. *To take delight in* any thing: in filiis hominum, Tert. adv. Hermog. 18.

ĭn-oblittĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* *Not obliterated, unforgotten:* scientia, Tert. Anim. 24.

ĭn-oblītus, a, um, *adj.* *Not forgetful, mindful:* Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 37.

ĭn-obrŭtus, a, um, *adj.* *Not overwhelmed:* Ov. M. 7, 356.

ĭn-obscūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* *That can not be obscured:* regula, Tert. Anim. 3.

ĭn-obscūro, *v. a.* 1. *To darken, obscure:* inobscurabit, a false reading for obscurabit, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10.

ĭn-obseptus, a, um, *adj.* *Not hedged in, not inclosed, open:* aurium foramina, Lact. Opif. D. 8.

ĭn-obsĕquens, entis, *adj.* *Not yielding, uncomplying, disobedient:* Sen. praef. Q. N. *fin.:* equi inobsequentes frenis, Sen. Hippol. 1068.

ĭn-obsĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* *Disobedience:* Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 2, 21 ed Mai.

ĭn-observābĭlis, e, *adj.* *That can not be observed, inobservable:* cursus, Plin. 2, 17, 15: error, Catull. 64, 115.

ĭn-observans, antis, *adj.* *Unobservant:* homines, Pall. 1, 25 *med.*

ĭnobservantĭa, ae, *f.* [inobservans] *Inattention, negligence:* quae ne fecisse inobservantia quadam videatur, Quint. 4, 2, 107; Suet. Aug. 76.

ĭn-observātus, a, um, *adj.* *Unobserved, unperceived:* tempus inobservatum et incertum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 26 *med.:* sidera, Ov. F. 3, 111: columba, Mart. 8, 32, 3.

ĭn-obsŏlētus, a, um, *adj.* *Not grown old:* vestimenta, Tert. Res. carn. 58.

ĭn-occĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* *Never setting:* **I.** Lit.: axis, *the north pole*, Luc. 8, 175.

II. Transf.: visus, *ever open eyes*, Stat. Th. 6, 277: ignes, *inextinguishable*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 400: vita continua et inoccidua, Arn. 2, 68.

ĭn-occo, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. *To harrow in:* semen inoccatum, Col. 2, 8, 4: id. 11, 2, 82: pastinatio inoccata, id. 3, 15, 1.

(* **ĭn-occultus,** a, um, *adj.* *Not secret*, Quint. 7, 9, 5 Spald. dub.)

ĭnŏcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inoculo] *An inoculating, ingrafting*, Cato R. R. 42; Col. 5, 11, 1; id. 11, 2, 54; Pall. 7, 5. An earlier method of inoculating is described in Plin. 17, 14, 23; cf. id. 16, 26.

ĭn-ŏcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An inoculator, ingrafter:* Plin. 18, 33, 76.

ĭnŏcŭlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from inoculo.

ĭnŏcŭlo, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. [1. in-oculo] *To inoculate*, i. e. *to ingraft an eye* or *bud of one tree into another:* **I.** Lit.: arbores ficorum, Col. 11, 2, 59.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To implant:* justitiae affectum pectoribus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1.

B. *To adorn.* bullis aureis inoculatus, App. M. 6, p. 438 Oud.

ĭnŏdĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-odium] *Not hated:* odiosus, inodiatus, Not. Tir. p. 77.

ĭn-ŏdōro, *v. a.* 1. *To make smell, give a smell to:* mandentium halitus, Col. 11, 3, 22.

ĭn-ŏdōror, atus sum, *v. dep.* 1. *To smell out, trace out:* mirabiliter inodoratus est (Orell. moratus), Cic. Att. 2, 25, 1.

ĭn-ŏdōrus, a, um, *adj.* *Without smell, inodorous:* ossa inodora (*al.* inhonora), *unperfumed*, Pers. 6, 35: flos, App. M. 4, p. 241 Oud.

II. *Without the sense of smell:* animalia, Gell. 7, 6 in Non.

ĭnoffense, *adv.*, v. inoffensus, *ad fin.*

ĭn-offensus, a, um, *adj.* *Without stumbling, without hinderance, unobstructed, uninjured:* **I.** Lit.: voluptates regionisque abundantiam inoffensa transmitteres, Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 2: inoffensum pedem referre, Tib. 1, 7, 62: lumen oculorum, Pall. 1, 3: vita, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 1.

II. Transf., *That goes on without hinderance, uninterrupted:* oratio, Sen. Ep. 52: cursus honorum, Tac. H. 1, 48: litterarum inter se conjunctio, Quint. 1, 1, 31: copulatio vocum, id. 1, 10, 23.—Hence,

Adv., ĭnoffense, *Without stumbling, without hinderance.—Comp.* inoffensius, Gell. 6, 2, 8.

ĭnoffĭcĭōse, *adv.*, v. inofficiosus.

ĭnoffĭcĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inofficiosus] *Disobligingness*, Salvi. Ep. 3; Ruricius Ep. 2, 15.

ĭn-offĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Undutiful, inofficious:* **I.** In gen., *Not observant of his duty, undutiful:* humana gens inofficiosa dei, Tert. Apol. 40: libertus inofficiosus patrono, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 1.—**B.** *Contrary to one's duty:* testamentum inofficiosum, *an inofficious testament*, one in which nothing is left to one's nearest relatives, children, *etc.:* Cic. Verr. 1, 42, 107; so Ulp. Dig. 5, 2.

II. In partic., *Not obliging, disobliging:* in aliquem, Cic. Att. 13, 27, 1.

ĭn-ŏlens, entis, *adj.* *Without smell, inodorous:* olivum, Lucr. 2, 850.

ĭn-ŏlesco, ēvi, ŏlĭtum, *v. a.* and *n.:* **I.** *Intrans.*, *To grow in, on*, or *to* any thing: **A.** Lit.: udo (germen) docent inolescere libro, Virg. G. 2, 77: multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris, id. Aen. 6, 738: tradux a materno sustinetur ubere dum inolescat, Col. 4, 29, 14.

B. Trop.: assidua veterum scriptorum tractatione inoleverat linguae illius vox, *i. e. had remained fixed in his mind*, Gell. 5, 21, 3: meditando inolescere menti, Aus. Ep. 141.

II. *Transit.*, *To implant:* natura induit nobis inolevitque amorem nostri et caritatem, Gell. 12, 5, 7: alicui semina amoris, Aus. Gratiar. act. ad Grat. 36: inolitum nomen urbi, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 33 ed. Mai.: in moribus inolescendis, Gell. 12, 1, 20.

ĭn-ōmĭnālis, e, *adj.* *Unlucky, ill-omened, inauspicious:* dies, Gell. 5, 17, 3; so Macr. S. 1, 16 *med.*

ĭn-ōmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* *Ill-omened, inauspicious:* cubilia, Hor. Epod. 16, 38.

ĭn-ŏpāco, *v. a.* 1. *To overshadow:* Col. 8, 15, 4.

ĭn-ŏpācus, a, um, *adj.* *Not shady:* inopacus, ἄσκιος, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-ŏpĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* *Unoccupied, inactive:* bonitas, Tert. adv. Marc 2, 11.

ĭn-ŏpĕror, *v. dep.* 1. *To effect, operate, produce:* ille inoperatus est in Christum valentiam suam, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17 ex adv. Ephes. 1.

ĭn-ŏpertus, a, um, *adj.* *Uncovered, bare:* **I.** Lit.: capite inoperto, Sen. de V. B. 13.

II. Transf., *Naked:* veritas, Sen. Ot. sap. 30.

ĭnŏpĭa, ae, *f.* [inops] *Want, lack, scarcity:* **I.** In gen.: **A.** Inopia argenti, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 55: lecti, Cic. Dom. 30: summa rerum omnium, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: criminum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 48: consilii, id. Att. 6, 3, 2: frumenti, Sall. J. 91, 1: inopia frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: occasionis, Suet. Cal. 56: remedii, Tac. A. 13, 57: veri, id. Hist. 1, 35: advocatorum, id. Ann. 11, 7.

B. Of the refusal on the part of a courtesan to gratify her lover: animum cupidum inopia accendere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 126.

II. In partic., *A want of necessaries, want, need, indigence:* **A.** Lit.: inopiae opem ferre, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 3; id. Pseud. 3, 2, 9: si propter inopiam in egestate estis, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 88: utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, id. Amic. 8, 26: amicitiam ex inopia atque egestate natam volunt, id. ib. 9, 29: in Rhodiorum inopia et fame, summaque annonae caritate, id. Off. 3, 12, 50: inopiae subsidium, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: inopiam vitare, id. ib. 3, 17: ad pudendam inopiam delabi, Tac. A. 2, 38: inopiam alicui facere, *to bring one to want,* id. Hist. 3, 48: manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. C. 38, 7: multorum dierum inopia, Just. 2, 13.

B. Transf.: praesidio esse contra vim et gratiam solitudini atque inopiae, *to those who have no protectors,* Cic. Quint. 1, 5: ingenti cum difficultate itinerum, locorumque inopia, *and the want of necessaries in these regions,* Vell. 2, 54, 3; Sen. ad Helv. 12.

2. Of a speaker: inopia et jejunitas, *poverty of ideas,* Cic. Brut. 50, 202.

ĭn-ŏpīnābĭlis, e, *adj.* *Not to be supposed or expected, inconceivable:* latebra, Gell. 17, 9, 18: res, Aurel. Vict. Caesar. 39: materies, Gell. 17, 12, 1.

ĭn-ŏpīnans, ntis, *adj.* *Not expecting, contrary to expectation, unaware:* inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: impeditos et inopinantes aggressus, id. ib. 1, 12: imprudente atque inopinante Curione, id. B. C. 2, 3: inopinantes nostri perturbantur, id. B. G. 6, 36.—Hence,

Adv., ĭnŏpīnanter, *Unexpectedly:* Suet. Tib. 60.

ĭnŏpīnāte and **ĭnŏpīnāto,** *advv.,* v. inopinatus, *ad fin.*

ĭn-ŏpīnātus, a, um, *adj.:* **I.** *Not expected, unexpected:* cum hoc illi improvisum atque inopinatum esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, 69: nec hoc tam re est, quam dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, id. Part. 5, 1, 35: malum, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: finis vitae, Suet. Caes. 87: fraus, Sil. 7, 133.—*Sup.:* inopinatissimus sensus, Aug. Trin. 7, 1.

II. Subst., inopinatum, i, *n.,* *Something unexpected:* nihil inopinati accidit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 76. Hence, ex inopinato, adverbially, *Unexpectedly:* aliae ut ex inopinato observant, id. N. D. 2, 48, 123: repente ex inopinato prope cuncta turbata sunt, Suet. Galb. 10.—Hence,

Adv., **1.** ĭnŏpīnāte, *Unexpectedly:* aliquem inopinate occupare, Sen. ad Helv. 5.

2. ĭnŏpīnāto, *Unexpectedly:* in castra irrumpere, Liv. 26, 6, 9.

ĭn-ŏpīnor, *v. dep.* 1. *To suppose, think, opine:* misit librum quem promiserat: Verrii, inopinor, Flacci (liber), erat (*Gron.,* opinor), Gell. 18, 7, 5: Alexander facilius inopinatus, Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 52 ed. Mai.

ĭn-ŏpīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Unexpected:* quies, Virg. A. 5, 857: laborum facies, id. ib. 6, 104: fors, id. ib. 8, 476: visus, Ov. M. 4, 232: siccitas, Plin. Pan. 30, 2.

ĭnŏpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [inops] *In want* of something: res inopiosae consilii, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 2.

ĭn-oppĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* *That has no town, not dwelling in a town:* Gabalitani sparsi, inoppidati, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: Αοίκητος inoppidatus, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-opportūnus, a, um, *adj.* *Unsuitable, inopportune:* sedes huic nostro non inopportuna sermoni, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18.

ĭnops, ŏpis, *adj.* [2. in-opis] *Helpless:* **I.** In gen.: ab ope inops, qui ejus indiget, Var. L. L. 5, 17, 27, 92: inopes relicti a duce, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34: nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi, Liv. 9, 1, 8: solare inopem et succurre relictae, Virg. A. 9, 290.—(β) *c. praep. a:* sic inopes et ab amicis, et ab existimatione sunt, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2.—(γ) *c. inf.:* inopes laudis conscendere carmen, *unable,* Prop. 2, 10, 23.

B. Trop., of speech, *Poor* in words or ideas, *meagre:* non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: non inops verbis, id. ib. 70, 247; id. ib. 76, 263: Latinam linguam non modo non inopem, sed locupletiorem etiam esse quam Graecam, id. Fin. 1, 3, 10: vir inopi lingua et infacundus, Gell. 18, 8, 6.

II. In partic., *Helpless through poverty, destitute, needy, indigent:* res pauperes inopesque, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 24: aerarium inops et exhaustum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70, 164.—(β) *c. gen.:* humanitatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40: amicorum, id. Amic. 15: senatus auxilii humani, Liv. 3, 7, 7: terra inops pacis, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 96: somni cibique, id. Met. 14, 424: provinciae virorum inopes, Tac. H. 2, 67: miles Martis inops, *that never fights,* Sil. 9, 334.

B. Trop.: inopis et pusilli animi esse, Hor. S. 1, 4, 17: nostras inopes noluit esse vias, Ov. Ib. 24: advorsus atque inops amor, Lucr. 4, 1138.

ĭn-optābĭlis, e, *adj.* *Undesirable, unpleasant:* officinae disciplina, App. M. 9, p. 615 Oud.

ĭn-optātus, a, um, *adj.* *Undesired, unpleasant:* res, Sen. exc. contr. 8, 6.

Īnōpus, i, *m.* [Ἰνωπός] *A fountain and river in the Island of Delos, where Latona brought forth Apollo and Diana. It is said to have risen and fallen at the same time with the Nile, and hence was supposed to be connected with it by a subterraneous channel,* Plin. 2, 103, 166; Val. Fl. 5, 105.

ĭnōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* *Inexorable:* animus (*al.* immemorabilis), Acc. ap. Non. 487, 15.

ĭn-ōrātus, a, um, *adj.* *Not pleaded:* quo nunc incerta re atque inorata gradum regredere conare? *i. e. without obtaining a hearing,* Enn. ap. Non. 166, 23: legati Ameriam re inorata reverterunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

ĭnordĭnālĭter, *adv.* [2. in-ordinalis] *Irregularly:* scarificandum, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 3, 4 *med.*

ĭnordĭnāte and **ĭnordĭnātim,** *advv.,* v. inordinatus, *ad fin.*

ĭn-ordĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *Disorder:* App. Trismeg. p. 92, 1 Elmh.

ĭn-ordĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* *Not arranged, disordered, irregular:* inordinati et incompositi milites, Liv. 22, 50, 8: ordo, App. Mund. p. 292 Oud.—*Sup.:* inordinatissimi pili, Plin. 22, 22, 45.

II. *Subst.,* inordinatum, i, *n.,* *Disorder:* idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit, Cic. Univ. 3.—Hence,

1. *Adv.,* ĭnordĭnāte, *Irregularly:* febres inordinate redire, Cels. 3, 3; so 1, 4.

2. ĭnordĭnātim, *Irregularly:* acies non inordinatim incedebant, Amm. 19, 7.

ĭn-ordĭno, *v. a.* 1. *To arrange, bring into order:* inordinandi soli duo sunt tempora (*al.* ordinandi), Col. 11, 3, 9.

ĭn-ŏrĭor, *v. dep.* 4. *To show itself, appear:* quid si memoria eorum inoriretur (*al.* veterum moreretur), Tac. A. 11, 23.

‡**ĭnoris,** e, *adj.* [os] *Without a mouth:* inori inores (*al.* minores), Fest. p. 85 Lind.

ĭnormis, e, *adj.* [norma] *Immoderate, enormous:* Spart. Ael. Ver. 1. extr. acc. to Salmas. Others read enormis.

ĭnormĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inormis] *Immoderate size:* Impp. Valent. Valens et Grat. Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 30.

ĭnornāte, *adv.,* v. inornatus.

ĭn-ornātus, a, um, *adj.* *Unadorned:* **I.** Lit.: mulieres, Cic. de Or. 23: Lysias tenuis atque inornatus, id. ib. 9, 29: nomina et verba, *plain, common,* Hor. A. P. 234.

II. Trop., *Uncelebrated:* non ego te meis chartis inornatum silebo, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 31.

Adv., ĭnornāte, *Without ornament, inelegantly:* dicere, Auct. ad Her. 4, 31, 42.—*Comp.:* inornatius scribere, Front. ad Verum Imp. ep. 1 *med.* ed. Mai.

ĭn-orno, *v. a.* 1. *To adorn:* flosculi inornantur, Tert. Anim. 19.

ĭn-ōro, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. *To crown the brim* of a drinking-vessel: calix de coronis quoque potatoris inorabitur (*al.* inornabitur), Tert. Res. carn. 16.

ĭnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-os] *Without a mouth, speechless:* in acta cooperta age inoras ostreae, Turpil. ap. Non. 216, 8; Gell. 7, 6, 1.

ĭn-ōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Not idle, busy* (ἄσχολος): actio, Quint. 11, 3 *fin.*

ĭn-ŏvans, antis, *adj.* *Very exulting:* inovanti gradu (*al.* melius: in ovanti), App. 11, p. 783 Oud.

Īnōus, a, um, *adj.,* v. Ino, *ad fin.*

inp . . ., v. imp. . . .

ĭn-prīmis, v. primus.

ĭn-quaesītus, a, um, *adj.* *Not sought after;* (* acc. to others, *sought for*): inquaesita ergo, sed non erepta probatur, Tert. carm. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

inquam, v. inquio.

‡**in-quassātus,** a, um, *adj.* *Unbroken:* inquassatus, ἄθραυστος, Gloss. Philox.

1. in-quĭes, ētis, *f.* *Restlessness, unquietness:* nocturna, Plin. 14, 22, 28; so Tert. An. 25.

2. in-quĭes, ētis, *adj.* *Restless, unquiet:* homo, Sall. H. 1 ap. Prisc. 6, 704: vir, Vell. 2. 68: animus, Plin. prooem.: inquies Germanus spe cupidine, Tac. A. 1, 68: animo, id. ib. 16, 14: ad libidinem, App. M. 2, p. 128 Oud.

inquiescens, *Part.,* from inquiesco.

in-quiesco, *v. n.* 3. *To rest, become quiet:* inquiescente saevitia (*al.* increscente), App. 9, p. 597 Oud.

inquĭētātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inquieto] *Disturbance, agitation:* Sen. Suasor. 2: capitum inquietatio, *a shaking of their heads,* said of oxen; a dub. reading for irrita quassatio, Liv. 22, 27.

inquĭētātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A disturber:* animarum, Tert. Spectac. 23.

inquĭētātus, a, um, *Part.,* from inquieto.

inquĭēte, *adv.,* v. inquietus, *ad fin.*

in-quĭēto, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. *To disquiet, disturb:* mentem, Sen. V. B. 12: nullis rumoribus inquietari, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 5: num alio genere furiarum declamatores inquietantur, Petr. *in.:* victoriam, Tac. H. 3, 84: aliquem litibus, Suet. Ner. 34: matrimonium quiescens, *by an accusation of adultery,* Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 26: inquietatus fremitu, Suet. Calig. 26.

inquĭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [inquieto] *Restlessness, disquietude:* **I.** Lit.: inquietudinem effugere, Sen. Ben. 2, 8: inquietudinem de aliqua re sustinere, Impp. Diocl et Max. Cod. 7, 14, 5.

II. Transf., of *feverishness:* Marc. Emp. 20 *med.:* capitis inquietudo, Sol. 1.

in-quĭētus, a, um, *adj.* *Restless, unquiet:* animus, Liv. 1, 46, 2: ingenia, id. 22, 21, 2: Adria, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 5.—*Comp.:* inquietiores, Amm. 22, 5.—*Sup.:* inter affectus inquietissimos rem quietissimam fidem quaeris, Sen. Ben. 7, 22.—Hence,

Adv., inquĭēte, *Restlessly, unquietly, without intermission:* jugis flagrantibus, Sol. 30.—*Comp.:* inquietius agitans multa, Amm. 27, 3.

inquĭlīna, ae, *f.,* v. inquilinus.

inquĭlīnātus, ūs, *m.* [inquilinus] *An inhabiting of a place which is not one's own, a sojourning:* inquilinatûs tempus, Tert. Anim. 38 *fin.;* so Sid. Ep. 5, 19.

‡**inquĭlīno,** *v. a.* 1. [id.] *To be an inhabitant or sojourner:* inquilino, ἐνοικέω, Gloss. Philox.

1. inquĭlīnus, a, *m.* and *f.* [incolinus, colo] *An inhabitant of a place which is not his own, a sojourner, tenant, lodger:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** Padi, Plin. 21, 12, 43: Massilienses, qui nunc inquilini videantur, quandoque dominos regionum futuros, Just. 43, 4.

B. Te inquilino (non enim domino) personabat omnia, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105:

inquilini privatarum aedium atque insularum, Suet. Ner. 44.

C. *An inmate* or *lodger:* inquilinus, qui eundem colit focum, Fest. p. 79 Lind.; Mart. 1, 87, 12.

II. Trop.: in quarum locum subierunt inquilinae, impietas, perfidia, impudicitia, Var. ap. Non. 403, 28: quos ego non discipulos philosophorum, sed inquilinos voco, Sen. Ep. 108: carcerum, Amm. 30, 5: anima inquilina carnis, Tert. Res. carn. 46 *fin.*

2. inquĭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Of foreign birth:* inquilinus civis, Sall. C. 31, 7.

‡ **inquĭnābŭlum,** i, *n.* [inquino] *Filth:* inquinabulum, μόλυμμα, Gloss. Philox.

inquĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *Filth:* si neque inquinatus ab aliquo inquinamento is locus fuerit, Vitr. 8, 5; so Gell. 2, 6, 25.

inquĭnāte, *adv.*, v. inquino, *ad fin.*

inquĭnātus, a, um, v. inquino, *ad fin.*

inquĭno, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. [cunire, acc. to Festus, p. 39 Lind.] *To befoul, stain, pollute, defile:* **I.** Lit.: vestem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17: mentior at si quid, merdis caput inquiner albis Corvorum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 37: ruris opes niteant: inquinet arma situs, Ov. F. 4, 928: aquas venenis, id. Met. 14, 56: segetem injecto lolio, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27.

II. Trop.: saepe unus puer petulans atque impurus inquinat gregem puerorum, Var. ap. Non. 168, 7: amicitiam nomine criminoso, Cic. Planc. 19, 46: agros turpissimis possessoribus, id. Phil. 2, 17, 43: omnem splendorem honestatis, id. Fin. 5, 8, 22: urbis jura et exempla corrumpere domesticaque immanitate inquinare, id. Deiot. 12, 23: senatum, Liv. 9, 46, 10: famam alterius, id. 29, 37 *med.*: se parricidio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6: se vitiis atque flagitiis, id. ib. 1, 30, 72: nuptias et genus et domos, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 18: Juppiter inquinavit aere tempus aureum, id. Epod. 16, 64.—Hence

inquĭnātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Befouled, polluted:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** Aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97.

B. In partic., *Stained, dyed:* bis murice vellus inquinatum, Mart. 4, 4, 6.

II. Trop.: **A.** Omnibus flagitiis vita inquinata, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: nihil hoc homine inquinatius, id. Flacc. 22, 53: sordidissima ratio et inquinatissima, id. Off. 2, 6, 21: quis in voluptate inquinatior, id. Coel. 6, 13: comitia largitione inquinata, Cic. Q. Petit. cons. *fin.*: dextra inquinatior, Catull. 33, 3: sermo inquinatissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26.

B. Of speech: est vitiosum in verbis, si inquinatum si abjectum, Cic. Opt. gen. Or. 3, 7: versus inquinatus, insuavissima littera finitus, id. de Or. 49, 163.

C. *Tinctured, slightly imbued* with any thing (I. B.): nam litteris satis inquinatus est, Petr. fr. Trag. 46 Burm.: non inquinati sumus (istis vitiis), sed infecti, Sen. Ep. 59 *med.*—Hence,

Adv., inquĭnāte, *Filthily, impurely:* loqui, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: id. ib. 74, 258.

inquĭo, usually **inquam,** *v. def.* 3. (Prisc. 10, and 4, 4; Diom. 1, 375) [ἐνέπω] (The follg. forms are in use: inquimus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: inquitis, Arn. 2, 44: inquiunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, 32: inquibat (*al.* inquiebat), id. Top. 12, 51: inquisti, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: inquies, Catull. 24, 7: inquiet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, 45: inque, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 1: inquito, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 58; and Rud. 5, 2, 55) *I say*, placed after one or more words of a quotation, our *say* (*said*) *I, says* (*said*) *he*, etc.: **I.** In citing the words of a person: cum respondissem me ex provincia decedere, etiam mehercules, inquit, ut opinor, ex Africa, Cic. Planc. 26: est vero inquam signum quidem notum, id. Cat. 3, 5: quasi ipsos induxi loquentes, ne inquam et inquit saepius interponeretur, id. Amic. 1, 3: Romulus—Juppiter, inquit, tuis jussus avibus, Liv. 1, 12, 4.—(β) *c. dat.*: tum Quinctius en, inquit mihi, haec ego patior quotidie, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3.

B. In emphatically repeating one's own words: libera per terras unde haec animantibus exstat, Unde est haec, inquam, fatis avulsa voluntas, Lucr. 2, 257: rex maximo conventu Syracusis, in foro, ne quis, *etc.*, in foro, inquam, Syracusis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29, 67: hunc unum diem, hunc unum inquam, hodiernum diem defende si potes, id. Phil. 2, 44, 112: per mihi, per, inquam, mihi gratum feceris, si, id. Att. 1, 20, 7: delector enim: quamquam te non possum, ut ais, corrumpere: delector inquam, et familia vestra et nomine, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72.

II. In stating objections to one's own arguments; answering to our, *It is said:* cetera funebria, quibus luctus augetur, duodecim sustulerunt. Homini inquit (*sc.* lex) mortuo ne ossa legito, quo post funus faciat, Cic. Leg. 3, 24, 60; id. Cluent. 34, 92: non magis quisquam eodem et iratus potest esse, et vir bonus, quam aeger et sanus. Non potest, inquit, omnis ex animo ira tolli, nec hominis natura patitur, Sen. de Ira 2, 12.

Inquit is sometimes omitted by ellipsis: Turpemque aperto pignore errorem probans, En, hic declarat quales sitis judices, Phaedr. 5, 5, 38; so id. 1, 30, 7; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 73; Val. Fl. 1, 692.

It is sometimes inserted pleonastically: excepit Demochares: Te inquit suspendere, Sen. Ira 23: hoc adjunxit: Pater, inquit, meus, Nep. Hann. 2, 2.

It is freq. repeated: Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 17: Crassus, numquidnam, inquit, novi? Nihil sane inquit Catulus; etenim vides esse ludos: sed vel tu nos ineptos, licet, inquit, vel molestos putes, cum ad me in Tusculanum, inquit, heri vesperi venisset Caesar de Tusculano suo, dixit, id. de Or. 2, 3, 13: dicam equidem, Caesar inquit, quid intelligam; sed tu et vos omnes hoc, inquit, mementote, id. ib. 2, 74, 298.

inquīro, sīvi, sītum, *v. a.* 3. [1. in-quaero] *To seek after, search for, inquire into* any thing: **I.** Lit.: vera illa honestas, quam natura maxime inquirit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: omnia ordine, Liv. 22, 7, 11: sedes, Just. 3, 4.

II. Transf.: **A.** Inquire in ea quae memoriae sunt prodita, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 4: de opere, Quint. 3, 11 *med.*: vitia alicujus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 28: quid sit furere, id. ib. 2, 3, 41.

B. Jurid., *To search for grounds of accusation against* one: cum ego diem inquirendi in Siciliam perexiguam postulavissem, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 6: in competitores, id. Mur. 21: de rebus capitalibus, Curt. 6, 8: inquisitum missi de iis, quorum, *etc.*, Liv. 40, 20, 3.

C. *To search, pry, examine,* or *inquire into* any thing: nimium inquirens in se, atque ipse sese observans, Cic. Brut. 82, 283: in patrios annos, *to inquire into one's father's years*, Ov. M. 1, 148: totum in orbem, id. ib. 12, 63: obstitit oceanus in se simul et in Herculem inquiri, Tac. G. 34.—Hence,

1. inquīsītus, a, um, *Part.*, *Searched into* or *for:* res, Liv. 10, 40, 10: corpus magna cum cura inquisitum, *searched for*, id. 22, 7, 5.

2. inquīsītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-quaero] *Not searched* or *inquired into:* res, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 217: quaestio, id. ib. 4, 1, 9.

inquīsīte, *adv.*, v. anquisite.

inquīsītio, ōnis, *f.* [inquiro] *A seeking* or *searching for:* **I.** Lit.: sed tu cave inquisitioni mihi sis, *be at hand, don't let me have to look after you*, Plaut. Casin. 3, 1 *fin.*: novorum militum, Curt. 4, 6: corporum, Plin. 8, 30, 44.

II. Transf., *A searching* or *inquiring into, an examination:* **A.** In gen.: veri inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 13.

B. In partic., *A seeking for proofs* or *grounds in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition:* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, 14: candidati, id. Mur. 21, 11: annua, *for which a year is allowed*, Tac. A. 13, 43: postulare inquisitionem in aliquem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: dare inquisitionem alicui, id. ib. 5, 20: agere inquisitionem, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

inquīsītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A seeker, searcher:* **I.** Lit., *One who searches for a suspected person, an inquisitor:* scrutatur vestigia (canis) atque persequitur, comitantem ad feram inquisitorem loro trahens, *the hunter*, Plin. 8, 40, 61: se ab inquisitoribus pecunia redimere, Suet. Caes. 1.

II. Transf., *An examiner, investigator:* **A.** In gen.: rerum inquisitorem decet esse sapientem, Cic. fr. Acad. ap. Aug. contr. Acad. 2, 11: rerum naturae, Sen. Q. N. 6, 13.

B. In partic., *One who searches for proofs to support an accusation:* Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 6: Norbanus legatus et inquisitor reum postulavit, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 29; Sen. Ben. 5, 25; Tac. A. 15, 66.

inquīsītus, a, um, v. inquiro, *ad fin.*

inrado, v. irrado.

in-rectus, a, um, *adj.* *Not straight, crooked:* vulpinari dictum est ab inrecto, seu intorto vulpium cursu, Non. 1, 226.

inr. For all the words which begin thus, see under *irr.*

in-sălūbris, e, *adj.* *Unwholesome:* **I.** Lit., *Unhealthy, insalubrious:* fundus, Plin. 18, 5, 6.—*Comp.*: insalubrius, Gell. 19, 5, 7.—*Sup.*: vinum insaluberrimum, Plin. 23, 1, 22.

II. Transf., *Unserviceable, unprofitable, useless:* meridiem vineas spectare colono insalubre est, Plin. 17, 2, 2.—Hence,

Adv., insălūbrĭter, *Unwholesomely, unserviceably, unprofitably:* Salv. in avar. 3: indulgere naturae, id. ib.

in-sălūtāris, e, *adj.* *Not salutary:* insalutare non erit, App. M. 2, p. 102 Oud. A false reading for salutare.

in-sălūtātus, a, um, *adj.* *Ungreeted, unsaluted:* annis jam multis insalutatus, Sid. Ep. 4, 10. In Virg. A. 9, 208, in tmesis: inque salutatam linquo.

in-sānābĭlis, e, *adj.* *That can not be cured* or *healed, incurable:* **I.** Lit.: morbus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: venenum, Plin. 7, 15, 13.

II. Trop.: contumeliae, Cic. de Or 26, 89: ingenium, Liv. 1, 28, 9: nihil insanabilius, id. 28, 25, 7: insanabili leto perire, Plin. 24, 17, 10: caput insanabile tribus Anticyris, Hor. A. P. 300.—Hence,

Adv., insānābĭlĭter, *Incurably:* aeger, Marcell. et Faust. in libr. Prec. ad Imp. p. 19 ed. Sirmond.

‡ **in-sanctus,** a, um, *adj.* *Unholy:* insanctus, ὁ μὴ ἅγιος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

insāne, *adv.*, v. insanus, *ad fin.*

insānĭa, ae, *f.* [insanus] *Unsoundness of mind:* **A.** As a disease, *Madness insanity*, Cels. 3, 18.—**B.** As a personal quality, *Madness, phrensy, folly, senselessness:* nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: sanitatem animorum positam in tranquillitate quadam constantiaque censebant: his rebus mentem vacuam appellarunt insaniam, id. ib. 3, 4, 9: furorem esse rati sunt, mentis ad omnia caecitatem: quod cum majus esse videatur, quam insania, tamen ejusmodi est, ut furor in sapientem cadere possit, non possit insania, id. ib. 3, 4, 11: concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, *to madness*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, 87: favere alicui ad insaniam, Suet. Cal. 55: adigere ad insaniam, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 31: scelerata insania belli, Virg. A. 7, 461.—(β) *Plur.*: Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 15: incideram in hominum pugnandi cupidorum insanias, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 1.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Madness*, i. e. *excess, extravagance* in any thing: villarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 5: libidinum, id. Sull. 25, 70: ut appareret, quam ab sano initio res in hanc insaniam venerit, Liv. 7, 2, 13: mensarum, Plin. 13, 15, 29.

B. Of speech: orationis, Cic. Brut. 82, 284.

C. *Poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration:* auditis? an me ludit amabilis Insania? audire et videor pios Errare per lucos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 6.

insānĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [insanio] *Insane, raging:* furor, Lact. 4, 19. A dub. reading.

insānĭo, ivi *and* ii, itum, *v. n.* 4. [insanus] *To be of unsound mind:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** As a medic. *t. t.*, *To be mad, insane:* of men, Cels. 3, 18; of animals, Plin. 27, 11, 76.—**B.** *To be senseless, without reason, mad, insane:* insanire ex amore, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 53: homo insanibat (for insaniebat), Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 37: usque eo est commotus, ut insanire omnibus ac furere videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, 39: insanire tibi videris, quod, *etc.*, id. Fam. 9, 21, 1: nisi ego insanio, id. Att. 7, 10: insanire ex injuria, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 43; and Liv. 7, 39: cum ratione, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 18: certa ratione modoque, Hor. S. 2, 3, 271.

II. Transf., *To act like a madman, to rage, rave:* quid opus fuit hoc, hospes, sumtu tanto, nostra gratia? Insanivisti hercle, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 160: amavi equidem olim in adolescentia: Verum ad hoc exemplum nunquam ut nunc insanio, id. Merc. 2, 1, 40: insanire libet quoniam tibi, Virg. E. 3, 36: manu, *i. e. in battle,* Stat. Th. 3, 668.—Of speech: dicendi genus, quod . . . specie libertatis insanit, Quint. 12, 10, 73.—Of a rage for building: Auct. ad Her. 4, 50, 63.—(β) *c. acc.:* errorem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 63: solemnia, id. Ep. 1, 1, 101: stultitiam, id. Sat. 2, 3, 302: amores alicujus, *to be madly in love with one,* Prop. 2, 34, 25: hilarem insaniam insanire, Sen. V. B. 12.—(γ) *c. praep. in c. acc.:* in libertinas, Hor. S. 1, 2, 49.—(δ) *Impers.:* insanitur a patre, Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

insānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insanus] *Unsoundness, unhealthiness, disease:* nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, *i. e.* insanitatem et aegrotum animum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: sapientia sanitas sit animi, insipientia autem quasi insanitas quaedam, id. ib. 3, 5, 10; v. Var. ap. Non. 122, 28.

insānĭens, *Part.,* v. insanio.

insānĭter, *adv.,* v. insanus, *ad fin.*

in-sānus, a, um, *adj. Unsound in mind:* **I.** Lit., *Mad, insane:* quod idem contigit insanis, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52.

II. Transf., *That acts like a madman, raging, raving, foolish, frantic:* **A.** Ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23: acrior et insanior cupiditas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, 39: insanissima concio, id. Mil. 17, 45: homo insanissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: caedis insana cupido, Virg. A. 9, 760: amor duri Martis, id. Ecl. 10, 44: insano verba tonare foro, *i. e. where there is a great bustle,* Prop. 4, 1, 134: omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, *i. e. of women raving about,* id. 4, 8, 60: insani enses, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 59.

B. Of inanimate things: fluctus, Virg. E. 9, 43: venti, Tib. 2, 4, 9: insana capreae sidera, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 6: vites, *that bear three times,* Plin. 16, 27, 50: montes, *excessively high,* Liv. 3, 39, 2; Flor. 2, 6; Claud. B. G. 513.

C. *That causes madness:* laurum insanam vocant, quoniam si quid ex ea decerptum inferatur navibus, jurgia fiunt, donec abjiciatur, Plin. 16, 44, 89: herba, *that produces madness,* Seren. Samm. 20: fames, *that drives one to madness,* Luc. 7, 413.

D. *Outrageous, monstrous, violent, extravagant, excessive:* substructionum insanae moles, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: substructiones Capitolii insanae, Plin. 36, 24, 2: labor, Virg. A. 6, 135: trepidatio, Liv. 32, 17, 16: cum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 5.

E. *Enthusiastic, enraptured, inspired:* vates, Virg. A. 3, 443.—Hence,

Adv., **1.** insāne, *Madly, insanely:* **I.** Lit.: amare, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 20.—*Comp.:* in silvam non ligna feras insanius, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34.—*Sup.:* insanissime desperare, Aug. Ep. 238.

II. Transf., *Outrageously, excessively:* esuriens insane bene, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 24; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97, 86.

2. insānĭter, *Madly, violently, excessively:* ludit nimium insaniter, Pomp. ap. Non. 509, 31; and Prisc. 15, 1010.

3. insānum, *Outrageously, vehemently, excessively:* insanum bona, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 5: magnum, id. Bacch. 4, 5, 1: valde, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 127, 26.

in-sătĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** *That can not be satisfied, insatiable:* cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: gaudium, id. ib. 5, 25, 70: crudelitas, id. Phil. 1, 3, 8: humanus animus, Liv. 4, 13, 4.—(β) *c. gen.:* sanguinis, Just. 1, 8: laudis, Val. Max. 8, 14, 3.

II. *That can not cloy or sate, that never produces satiety, unsating:* varietas, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 38: nulla est insatiabilior species, id. ib. 2, 62, 155.—Hence,

Adv., insătĭābĭlĭter, *Insatiably:* deflere, Lucr. 3, 920: in re inani desidere, Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 3: parare memoriam sui, Tac. A. 4, 38: opes congerere, Lact. Ep. 4.

insătĭābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insatiabilis] *Insatiableness:* Amm. 31, 4.

insătĭābĭlĭter, v. insatiabilis, *ad fin.*

in-sătĭātus, a, um, *adj. Unsatisfied, insatiate:* ardor eundi, Stat. Th. 6, 305.

in-sătĭĕtas, ātis, *f. Insatiateness, insatiety: plur.,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 13.

in-sătīvus, a, um, *adj. That is not sown, that grows of itself:* insativum rumex, Plin. 19, 12, 60. A false reading for in sativis.

in-sătūrābĭlis, e, *adj. Insatiable:* abdomen, Cic. Sest. 51, 110: *c. gen.,* sanguinis humani, Oros. 3, 18.—Hence,

Adv., insătūrābĭlĭter, *Insatiably:* annis praeteritis expleri, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64.

in-sătūrātus, a, um, *adj. Unsatisfied, insatiate:* noverca insaturata odiis, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 183.

in-sătūrus, a, um, *adj. Insatiable:* Coripp. Joann. 3, 368.

inscalpo, v. insculpo.

inscalptus, v. insculptus.

inscendo, endi, ensum, *v. a.* 3. [1. in-scando] *To step into* or *upon, to climb up, mount, ascend:* **I.** Lit.: supra pilam inscendat, Cato R. R. 127, 2: quadrigas Jovis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 294: in arborem, id. Aul. 4, 6, 12: in currum, id. Men. 5, 2, 10: equum, Suet. Ner. 48: haud se inscendi ab alio (Bucephalus) nisi a rege passus est, Gell. 5, 2, 3.

B. Abs.: ubi amicam avectam scio, Inscendo, *I go on board ship, embark,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 37.

II. Transf., of copulation: matronam, App. M.

inscensio, ōnis, *f.* [inscendo] *A mounting, ascending:* in navem inscensio, *an embarking,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 19.

1. inscensus, a, um, *Part.,* v. inscendo.

2. inscensus, ūs, *m.* [inscendo] *A mounting,* i. e. *covering:* equarum, App. M. 7, p. 472 Oud.

inscĭē, *adv. Ignorantly,* App. de Deo Soc.

1. in-scĭens, entis, *adj. Unknowing:* **I.** *Without knowledge, unaware:* si peccavi, insciens feci, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 19: nihil me insciente esse factum, *without my knowing it,* Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 3: utrum inscientem vultis contra foedera fecisse, an scientem? id. Balb. 5, 13.

II. *Ignorant, stupid, silly:* abi, sis, insciens, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 9.—Hence,

Adv., inscĭenter, *Unknowingly, ignorantly, stupidly:* facere, Cic. Top. 8, 32: tuba inflata, Liv. 25, 10, 4: interpretari, Hyg. Astr. 2, 12.

2. in-sciens, entis, *adj. Knowing, aware:* si servus insciente domino rem peculiarem vendidisset, emptorem usucapere posse (*al.* sciente), Alf. Dig. 41, 3, 34.

inscĭenter, v. 1. insciens, *ad fin.*

in-scientia, ae, *f. Want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience:* **I.** In tantis tenebris erroris et inscientiae, Cic. Sull. 14, 40: mea, id. de Or. 1, 46, 203: alicujus, id. ib. 3, 35, 142; id. Acad. 2, 47, 146:—*c. gen.* (*a*) *subj.,* vulgi, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: (*b*) *obj.,* locorum, id. ib. 3, 9: belli, Nep. Epam. 7: dicendi, Cic. Or. 1, 34.

II. *Ignorance,* philosophically speaking; opp. to fundamental knowledge: de qua (natura Deorum) tam variae sunt doctissimorum hominum tamque discrepantes sententiae, ut magno argumento esse debeat, causam, i. e. principium philosophiae esse inscientiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1.

inscīte, *adv.,* v. inscitus, a, um, *ad fin.*

inscītĭa, ae, *f.* [inscitus] *Ignorance, inexperience, unskillfulness, awkwardness* in any thing; with a follg. *gen.,* rarely with *ergo* (quite class.): rerum, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 49: veri, Hor. S. 2, 3, 43: reipublicae, Tac. H. 1, 1: artis, Suet. Ner. 41: temporum, Plin. 7. 48, 49: aedificandi, Tac. G. 16: per inscitiam ceterorum, *without the knowledge of their comrades,* id. Hist. 1, 54:—erga domum suam, *ignorance of household affairs,* id. Ann. 11, 25 *fin.*—*Abs., Ignorance, stupidity* (ante-classical): male mereri de immerente inscitia est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 29.—* In the *plural:* Pannoniorum inscitiae, Front. Princip. Hist. 319.

* **inscītŭlus,** a, um, *dim.* [id.] *Ignorant, awkward, unmannerly:* ancillula, Afran. apud Non. 12, 21.

inscītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-scitus] *Ignorant, inexperienced, unskillful, silly, simple, stupid;* freq. coupled with stultus (only once in Cicero; a favorite word of Plautus): Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 51: inscita atque stulta mulier, id. ib. 2, 3, 85; id. Mil. 3, 1, 141.—Of inanimate and abstract things: mirum atque inscitum somniavi somnium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 5.—*Comp.:* quid est inscitius, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 36.—*Sup.:* inscitissimus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 14.—* *Pass., Unknown:* nescio quid aliud indictum inscitumque dicit, Gell. 1, 22, 11.—Hence

inscīte, *adv., Unskillfully, clumsily, awkwardly* (quite class.): comparari, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 25: non inscite nugatur, id. Div. 2, 13, 30: facta navis, Liv. 36, 43, 6.—*Sup.:* inscitissime petit, Gell. 10, 16, 5.

inscĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-scius] *Not knowing, ignorant* of a thing; *abs.,* with a *gen.;* rarely with *de,* an *acc.,* or an *inf.* (quite class.): (*a*) *Abs.:* distinguere artificem ab inscio, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 22:—is, quem vos ad mortem inscii misistis, *ignorantly,* id. Planc. 16, 40: inscii quid in Aeduis gereretur, *not knowing,* Caes. B. G. 7, 77: inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, id. ib. 4, 4: omnibus insciis, neque suspicantibus, Hirt. B. Afr. 37.—* (β) *c. gen.:* omnium rerum inscius, Cic. Brut. 85, 292.—(γ) *c. de aliqua re:* de eorum verbis famigeratorum inscius, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 178: de malitia, Tryphon. Dig. 16, 3, 31.—* (δ) *c. acc.:* at enim scies ea, quae fuisti inscius, Turpil. ap. Non. 501, 18.—* (ε) *c. inf.:* sutrinas facere inscius, Var. ap. Non. 168, 17.—(ζ) Special phrase: non sum inscius, *I am by no means unaware, I know very well:* nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51.—* *Pass., Unknown:* trames, App. M. 5, p. 368 Oud.

in-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-scribo] *To write in* or *upon* any thing, *to inscribe* (quite class.): aliquid in basi tropaeorum, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: in statua inscripsit, Parenti optime merito, id. Fam. 12, 3, 1:—nomen suum monumentis, id. Har. resp. 27:—ea inscribam brevi, quae, *etc.,* id. Att. 4, 1, 4:—sit inscriptum in fronte unius cujusque civis, quid de republ. sentiat, id. Cat. 1, 13, 32: orationes in animo, id. de Or. 2, 87, 355.—*To furnish with an inscription:* statuae, quas tu inscribi jussisti, id. Verr. 2, 2, 69, 167:—aedes, *to write on a house that it is for sale, to publicly offer it for sale:* aedes venales hasce inscribit litteris, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 131: aedes mercede, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 92:—librum, *to inscribe, give a title to a book:* eos (libellos) rhetoricos inscribunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122: in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, *is entitled,* id. Off. 2, 24, 87.—Trop.: vitiis suis sapientiam inscribit, *gives to his vices the name of wisdom,* Sen. V. B. 12.—*To ascribe, assign, attribute:* Epicurus, quia tantummodo induit personam philosophi, et sibi ipse hoc nomen inscripsit, *has assigned, appropriated to himself,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 73: deos sceleri, *to ascribe crimes to the gods,* Ov. M. 15, 128: mea dextera leto Inscribenda tuo est, *thy death is to be ascribed to my hand,* id. ib. 10, 199.—*To subscribe an accusation* (post-class.), Imp. Zeno Cod. 9, 35, 11.—*To write* something *over* an old writing, so that the latter is no longer legible (post-class.): de his, quae in testamento delentur, inducuntur, inscribuntur Dig. 28, 4.—Hence

inscriptus, a, um, *Part., Written upon, inscribed:* ut si quae essent incisae, aut inscriptae litterae, tollerentur, Cic. Dom. 53: Senarioli in monumento inscripti, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 64.—Subst., inscriptum, i, *n., An inscription, title:* alia inscripta nimis lepida, Gell. praef. 9.

* **in-scriptĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-scriptilis] *That can not be written:* Diom. 2, p. 413.

inscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inscribo] *A writing upon, inscribing; an inscription, title* (quite class.): nominis inscriptio, Cic. Dom. 20:—quod de inscriptione quaeris, non dubito, quin καθῆκον officium sit; sed inscriptio plenior, *de officiis,* id. Att. 16, 11, 4.—*An inscription* on monuments: hinc illa infelicis monumenti inscriptio, *turba se medicorum periisse*, Plin. 29, 1, 5:—frontis, *a branding on the forehead*, Petr. 106. —*An accusation* (post-class.): libellos inscriptionis deponere, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2.

***inscriptūra**, ae, *f.* [inscribo] *An inscription* (*al.* in scriptura), Tert. adv. Val. 30.

1. inscriptus, a, um, *Part.*, v. inscribo, *ad fin.*

2. in-scriptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. inscriptus] *Unwritten* (not in Cic. or Caes.): unde et illa divisio est, alia esse scripta, alia inscripta, Quint. 3, 6, 36.—*Not marked* or *entered at the custom-house, contraband*: inscriptum pecus, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 16.—*Concerning which nothing is written* (in the statutes): maleficium, Sen. praef. 3 Excerpt. Controv.

***in-scrūtābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-scrutor] *Inscrutable*: Dei judicia, Aug. Ep. 106, 4.

***in-scrūtor**, ari, *v. dep.* [1. in-scrutor] *To search* or *examine into*: si Homeri latentem prudentiam inscruteris altius (*al.* scruteris), Macr. S. 7, 1.

in-sculpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [1. insculpo] *To cut* or *carve in* or *upon*, *to engrave* (in Cic. only trop.): **I.** Lit.: summam patrimonii saxo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 90: litteras tabellae, Quint. 1, 1: elogium tumulo, Suet. Claud. 1.—**II.** Trop., *To engrave, imprint*: natura insculpsit in mentibus, ut Deos aeternos et beatos haberemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45.

insculptus, a, um, *Part.*, from insculpo.

in-sĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-secabilis] *That can not be cut up* or *divided, inseparable, indivisible* (post-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 118: corpora, *i. e. atoms*, Quint. 2, 17, 38.

1. in-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1. *v. a.* [1. inseco] *To cut into, cut up* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): aliquid dentibus, Auct. ad Her. 4, 49, 62: olivam acuta arundine, Col. 12, 47: corpora mortuorum ad scrutandos morbos, *to dissect*, Plin. 19, 5, 26, 86: insecandi sunt favi, Col. 9, 15, 9. —Hence

insectus, a, um, *Part.*, *Cut in*: pectine dentes, Ov. M. 6, 58.—Subst., insectum, i, *n.*; *plur.*, insecta, orum, *n.*, *An insect*: jure omnia insecta appellata ab incisuris, quae nunc cervicum loco, nunc pectorum, atque alvi, praecincta separant membra, tenui modo fistula cohaerentia, Plin. 11, 1, 1.

2. insĕco or **insequo**, old form for **insequor**, *To pursue the narration, to proceed, relate, declare*; so imper., insece; virum mihi, Camena, insece versutum, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 9, 5: gerund, insecendo, *by relating*; scelera nefaria, quae neque insecendo neque legendo audivimus, Cato ap. Gell. 18, 9, 1.

insecta, ōrum, *n.* *Insects*; v. insectus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. inseco.

***insectanter**, *adv.* [insector] *Harshly, bitterly*: vituperari, Gell. 19, 3, 1.

in-sectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A pursuing, pursuit* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: hostis, Liv. 21, 47, 2.—**II.** Trop., *A pursuing with words, a censuring, railing at, deriding, insulting*: tanta est hominum insolentia, et nostri insectatio, Brut. in Ep. Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 2: principum, Liv. 22, 34, 2: studiorum et morum alicujus, Suet. Gramm. 19: insectationibus petere aliquem, Tac. A. 2, 55: fortunae, Quint. 6, 3, 28.

in-sectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A persecutor* (extremely rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: plebis, Liv. 3, 33, 7.—**II.** Trop.: vitiorum, Quint. 10, 1, 129.

insectātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. insecto, *ad fin.*

insectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. inseco] *A narration* (ante-class.), Gell. 18, 9.

insecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, a rare form for insector, *To pursue* (ante- and post-class.): nos insectabit lapidibus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 61:—hostes, Just. 15, 3.—Hence

*insectātus, a, um, *pass.*, *Pursued*: miles ab his insectatus, Hist. B. Afr. 71.

insector, atus sum, 1. *v. dep. a.*, *freq.* [insequor] *To pursue* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 17: impios agitant insectanturque furiae, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40: verberibus, *to pursue with blows*, Tac. A. 1, 20.—**B.** Transf.: assiduis herbam insectabere rastris, *pursue the weeds with diligent hoes, i. e. diligently extirpate them*, Virg. G. 1, 155.

II. Trop., *To pursue with words, to censure, blame, rail at, inveigh against, speak ill of*: vitia, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7: miserorum fortunam, Brut. ad Cic. ad Brut. 1, 4: contumaciam, Tac. A. 4, 12: audaciam improborum, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 4: injuriam alicujus, id. ib. 5, 17: quempiam maledictis, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: acerbius in aliquem invehi, insectarique vehementius, id. Amic. 16, 57: inimice insectari quempiam, id. N. D. 1, 3, 5: damnum amissi corporis, *to reproach, upbraid with*, Phaedr. 3, 11, 3.

***in-sectūra**, ae, *f.* [1. inseco] *An incision*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 7.

1. in-sectus, a, um, [2. in-seco] for non sectus, Fest. p. 83.

2. insectus, a, um, *Part.*, v. 1. inseco, *ad fin.*

in-sĕcundus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-secundus] *Not following, unyielding, uncomplying*: secundus, insecundus, Not. Tir. 95.

***insĕcūtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [insequor] *A pursuing*: incerta, App. M. 8, p. 551 Oud.

insĕcūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A pursuer, persecutor* (post-class.): Tert. Apol. 5: frustratis insecutoribus, App. M. 7 *init.*

in-sēdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-sedo] *That can not be stayed* or *stilled, incessant*: insedabilis, ἀκατάπαυστος, Gloss. Philox.—Hence,

**Adv.*, insēdābĭlĭter, *Unquenchably, incessantly*: Lucr. 6, 1175.

insēdābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. insedabilis, e, *ad fin.*

‡**insēdŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-sedulus] *Not zealous*: insedulus, ἀσπούδαστος, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **insegnis**, e, *adj.* [1. in-segnis] *Inactive, indolent*: insegnis, ἀδρανής, Gloss. Philox.

in-sēmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.*, from insemino.

insēmĭno, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-semino] *To sow* or *plant in, to inseminate, implant* (post-class.): tabem et morbos visceribus, Gell. 19, 5, 3.

‡**insēmĭtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [2. in-semita] *Pathlessness, impassableness*: insemitatio, ἀνοδία, Gloss. Philox.

‡**insĕnescĭbĭlis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-senesco] *Not growing old, undecaying*: insenescibilis, ἀ. ἥραος, ἀγήρατος, Gloss. Phil.

in-sĕnesco, nui, 3. *v. n.* [1. in-senesco] *To grow old in* or *at* any thing; constr. with a *dat.* (poet. and post-Aug.): libris et curis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 82: iisdem negotiis, Tac. A. 4, 6.

in-sensātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-sensatus] *Irrational* (eccles. Latin), Tert. Praesc. 27.

in-sensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-sensibilis] *That can not be felt, insensible, imperceptible*: **I.** *Pass.*: morbus, Seren. Samn. 3, de por.—Trop., *Incomprehensible*: inenarrabile esse ait, et propemodum insensibile, Gell. 17, 10, 17.—**II.** *Act.*, *That can not feel, insensible, senseless* (post-class.): simulacra, Lact. 6, 13.—*Adv.*, insensĭbĭlĭter, *Insensibly*, Cassiod.

***in-sensĭlis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-sensilis] *Without feeling, senseless, insensible* = insensibilis: principia, Lucr. 2, 864.

***in-sensŭālis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-sensualis] *Insensible*: res, Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.

in-sēpărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-separabilis] *That can not be separated, inseparable* (post-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 118: societas, Gell. 1, 9, 12.—*Comp.*: trinitas inseparabilior, Aug. Trin. 15, 23.—Hence,

Adv., insēpărābĭlĭter, *Inseparably* (post-class.): Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 22: connexa, Lact. 3, 11.

in-sēpărābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inseparabilis] *Inseparableness, inseparability* (eccl. Lat.): Aug. Trin. 15, 23: virtutum, id. Ep. 29, 2.

in-sēpărātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-separatus] *Not separate, inseparate* (eccles. Lat.): inseparatos ab alterutro Patrem, et Filium, et Spiritum testor, Tert. adv. Prax. 9.

* **1. inseptus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. in-septus] *Hedged in*: inseptus ingenti muro, Sen. Ben. 4, 19.

‡**2. inseptus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-septus] *Not hedged in*, Fest. p. 85 Lind.

1. insĕpultus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in-sepultus] *Buried*; trop., *hidden* (quite classical): virtus oblivione insepulta, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 33.

2. in-sĕpultus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-sepultus] *Unburied* (quite class.): insepulti acervi civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: insepultos projecit, Liv. 29, 9, 10: mors, *i. e. without burial*, Sen. Tranq. 14: sepultura, *a burial without the customary funeral rites*, and therefore undeserving the name of a burial, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5.

insĕque, *v. a.* *Say, relate* (ante-class.), Enn. ap. Fest. p. 83 Lind.; also, insexit, *he related*, id. ib.; v. 2. inseco.

insequens, entis, *Following*, *Part.*, from insequor.

* **1. insĕquenter**, *adv.* [insequor] *Thereupon, immediately*, Nonius 376, 19.

* **2. in-sĕquenter**, *adv.* [2. in-sequor] *Not in the proper order of succession, without connection, unconnectedly*: particula posita, Gell. 10, 29, 4.

* **insĕquentīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [insequor] *That belongs to the following*: Flavia Insequentina, Inscr. ap. Grut. 389, 1.

in-sĕquor (quutus), cūtus sum, 3. *v. dep.* [1. in-sequor] *To follow, to follow after* or *upon* a person or thing (quite class.): proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo Insequitur Salius, Virg. A. 5, 321: fugientem lumine pinum, *with her eyes follows the flying ship*, Ov. M. 11, 468: postremam litteram detrahebant, nisi vocalis insequebatur, Cic. de Or. 48, 161: improborum facta suspicio insequitur, id. Fin. 7, 16, 50: hunc proximo saeculo Themistocles insecutus est, id. Brut. 10, 41.—*c. inf.* (* *To proceed*): rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen Insequor, Virg. A. 3, 32.—*To strive after, endeavor*: nec vero te, frater, rhetoricis quibusdam libris insequor, ut erudiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10:—itaque insequebatur, *and thus he pressed* or *plied them* (with questions), id. N. D. 3, 17, 44:—pergam atque insequar longius, id. Verr. 2, 3, 20, 51.—*To pursue*: **I.** Lit.: aliquem gladio stricto, id. Phil. 2, 7, 21: homines benevolos contumelia, id. Att. 14, 14, 5: irridendo, id. Sest. 11, 25: clamore ac minis, id. Cluent. 8, 24. **II.** *To pursue with words, to censure, reproach*: turpitudinem vitae, id. Sull. 29, 81: dissimiles, Plin. Pan. 53, 2.—*To pursue a narration, to relate* (extremely seldom): alicujus laudes (*al.* sequi), T. Liv. ap. Sen. Suasor. 7; cf. inseque and 2. inseco.

* **in-sĕrābĭlĭter**, *adv.* [2. in-sera] *So as not to be unlocked*: inserabiliter obstruere, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 100.

* **in-sĕrēnus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-serenus] *Not clear* or *serene, overcast*: Hyas, Stat. S. 1, 6, 21.

1. in-sĕro, ēvi, sĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-1. sero] *To sow* or *plant in; to ingraft* (quite class. only in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: si frumentum non inseritur, Col. 5, 7, 3:—pirum bonam in pirum silvaticam, *to ingraft, graft*, Var. R. R. 1, 40, 5: vitem, Col. arbor. 8, 2.

II. Trop., *To implant*: num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim Natura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 35: animos corporibus, *to unite*, Cic. Univ. 12.—Hence

insĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Ingrafted, grafted*: **I.** Lit.: arbor, Col. arbor. 20, 2: mala, Virg. G. 2, 33: nucibus arbutus, Plin. 15, 15, 7.—**B.** Transf., *To put in, insert*: stirps insita alieni generis (utero), Col. 6, 36, 2.—Subst., insitum, i, *n.*, *A graft, scion*: Col. 5, 11, 8.

II. Trop., *Implanted by nature, inborn, innate, natural*: et tanquam in unam arborem plura genera, sic in istam domum multorum insitam sapientiam, Cic. Brut. 58, 213: reliqua est ea causa, quae non jam recepta, sed innata; neque delata ad me, sed in animo sensuque meo penitus affixa atque insita est, id. Verr. 2, 5, 53, 139: Deorum cognitiones, id. N. D. 1, 17, 44: tam penitus insita opinio, id. Cluent. 1, 4: penitus odium, id. Har. resp. 25: notio quasi naturalis atque insita in animis nostris, id. Fin. 1, 9, 31: menti cognitionis amor, id. ib. 4, 7, 18: hoc naturâ est insitum, ut, id. Sull. 30, 83: feritas, Liv. 34, 20, 2.—In gen., *Taken in, admit* *ted, adopted:* ex deserto Gavii horreo in Calatinos Atilios insitus, Cic. Sest. 33, 72: insitus et adoptivus, Tac. A. 13, 14.

2. in-sĕro, ĕrui, rtum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-2. sero] *To put, bring,* or *introduce into, to insert* (quite class.); constr. with *in,* with an *acc.,* or with a *dat.:* **I.** Lit.: collum in laqueum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, 37; id. de Or. 2, 39, 162: oculos in pectora, Ov. M. 2, 94: caput in tentoria, Liv. 8, 36, 6: —gemmas aureis soleis, Curt. 9, 1.—*To ingraft:* quidquid inserueris, vimine diligenter ligato, Col. arbor. 8, 2: surculus insertus, id. ib. 3.

II. Trop., *To bring into, introduce, to mix* or *mingle with:* amputanda plura sunt illi aetati, quam inserenda, Cic. Coel. 31, 76: jus est, quod non opinio genuit, sed quaedam innata vis inseruit, id. Inv. 2, 53, 161:—historiae jocos, Ov. Tr. 2, 444: querelas, Tac. H. 1, 23: adeo minimis etiam rebus parva religio inserit Deos, Liv. 27, 23, 2. conciones directas operi suo, Just. 38, 3; Vell. 2, 107, 1: haec libello, Suet. Dom. 18: manus, *to lay one's hand on,* Luc. 8, 552: liberos sceleri, *to draw into, involve in crime,* Sen. Thyest. 322: ignobilitatem suam magnis nominibus, Tac. A. 6, 2:—se, *to mingle with, engage in:* inserentibus se centurionibus, id. Hist. 2, 19,: se turbae, Ov. A. Am. 1, 605: se bellis civilibus, id. Met. 3, 117:—aliquem vitae, *to annex one to life, to the number of the living,* i. e. *to preserve alive,* Stat. S. 5, 5, 72:—nomen famae, *to attach to fame,* i. e. *to render celebrated,* Auct. dial. de Or. 10.

in-serpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* [1. in-serpo] *To creep on* or *over* any thing, only trop.; constr. with the *dat.* (poet. and post-class.): jam somnus avaris Inserpit curis, Stat. Th. 1, 340: ei lanugo malis inserpebat, *covered over his checks,* App. M. 7, p. 455 Oud.

inserta, ae, *f.* [2. insero] *An ornament* (extremely rare): frugalitas inserta est rumoris boni, Macr. S. 2, 7.

* **insertātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [inserto] *An inserting,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

insertātus, a, um, *Part.,* from inserto.

‡ **inserticĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. insero] *That can be inserted:* inserticius, ἐγκεντρήσιμος. ἐντάξιμος, Gloss. Philox.

* **insertim,** *adv.* [id.] *By insertion:* fundere, *to pour in,* Lucr. 2, 114.

insertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A putting in, ingrafting, grafting* (post-class.): oleastri, Aug. Ep. 120, 20: surculorum, Macr. S. 1, 7.

insertīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Inserted, ingrafted,* only trop. (extremely rare): stirps, *i. e. an illegitimate posterity,* Calpurn. decl. 24: liberi, Phaedr. 3, 3, 10.

inserto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *To put into, insert;* constr. with the *dat.* (poet. and post-Aug.): clypeoque sinistram Insertabam aptans, Virg. A. 2, 672: insertans commissuris secures, Petr. 97.

* **insertōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *A thong attached to a shield for inserting the left hand,* Coel. Rodig. 10, 4.

insertus, a, um, *Part.,* from 2. insero.

in-servĭo, īvi, ītum, *v. n.* or *a.* 4. [1. in-servio] *To be serviceable, officious, to be devoted* or *attached to, to be submissive to, to serve;* with the *dat.,* rarely with the *acc.* (quite class.): (*a*) With the *dat.:* alicui, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: plebi, cui ad eam diem summa ope inservitum erat, *who had been treated with the utmost deference,* Liv. 2, 21, 6:—legibus definitionis, Gell. 1, 25, 10.—Of inanim. and abstr. things, *To be devoted to, to attend to, take care of* any thing: suis commodis, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: temporibus, Nep. Alc. 1: honoribus, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 4: famae, Tac. A. 13, 8.—(*β*) With the *acc.:* si illum inservibis solum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 59; id. Poen. 4, 2, 105: nihil est a me inservitum temporis causa, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 2.

in-servo, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-servo] *To attend to, observe* (a favorite word of Statius): gemit, inservante noverca, Liber, Stat. Th. 10, 886: volucres, id. ib. 8, 194: fata, id. ib. 6, 935.

insessor, ōris, *m.* [insideo] *A besetter* (very rare): viarum, *a waylayer,* Symm. Ep. 2, 48; cf. Fest. p 83 Lind.: insessores, latrones.

1. insessus, a, um, *Part.,* from insideo.

* **2. in-sessus,** a, um, *adj. Unsettled, without a permanent dwelling:* gentes, Sicul. Fl. de cond. agr. p. 3.

insexit, an old form, *He said, related;* cf., inseque, and 2. inseco.

in-sībĭlo, *v. n.* or *a.* 1. [1. in-sibilo] *To hiss, whistle,* or *rustle in* (poet.): ubi insibilat Eurus, Murmura pinetis fiunt, Ov. M. 15, 603: verbera Erinnys Incutit, atque atros insibilat ore tumores, *hisses in, breathes in with a hissing noise,* Sil. 2, 626.

* **in-siccābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-siccabilis] *That can not be dried:* Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

in-siccātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-siccatus] *Undried, not dried up* (only in Statius): vulnera, Stat. Th. 3, 364: cruor, id. ib. 8, 246.

insĭcĭa, ae, *f.,* and **insĭcĭum,** ii, *n.* (insitia, isicium) [inseco] *Stuffing, force-meat, a dish made of minced meat* (very rare): (*a*) Form insicia: Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32.—(*β*) Form insicium: Macr. S. 7, 8.

insĭcĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [insicia] *A force-meat-maker* (post-class.), Briss. de Formul. 7, 57.

* **insĭcĭātus** or **isĭcĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Stuffed with force-meat:* pullus, Apic. 8, 7.

insĭcĭŏlum or **isĭcĭŏlum,** i, *n., dim.* [insicium] *A little force-meat* (post-class.): porcina, Apic. 5, 4.

insĭcĭum, v. insicia.

insĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* [1. in-sedeo] *To sit in* or *upon* any thing; *c. dat.,* rarely *c. acc.* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: equo, Liv. 7, 6, 5.—*To settle:* ubi Lydia quondam Gens bello praeclara jugis insedit Etruscis, Virg. A. 8, 479.—Of places, *To stand, be situate on:* Joppe insidet collem, *is situated on a hill,* Plin. 5, 13, 14:—insidere vias examina infantium solebant, *swarms of children occupied the roads,* Plin. Pan. 26, 1.—*To keep possession of, to occupy:* locum, Liv. 21, 54, 3: juga, Tac. A. 2, 16: militibus arcem, Liv. 26, 44, 2.—*Pass.:* viaeque omnes hostium praesidiis insidentur, Liv. 25, 13, 2.

II. Trop., *To be seated, fixed,* or *stamped in, to adhere to:* cum in locis semen insedit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: longus morbus, cum penitus insedit, *when it has completely seated itself,* Cels. 3, 1: insidens capulo manus, *i. e. keeping firm hold of the handle,* Tac. A. 2, 21: nihil quisquam unquam, me audiente, egit orator, quod non in memoria mea penitus insederit, *remained thoroughly fixed in my mind,* Cic. de Or. 2, 28: insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, *was firmly stamped on his mind,* id. de Or. 5, 18: voluptas, quae penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47: cum hic fervor concitatioque animi inveteraverit, et tanquam in venis medullisque insederit, *has firmly seated itself,* id. Tusc. 4, 10, 24.

insĭdĭae, ārum, *f., Plur.* (in the *sing.,* insidia prima, Sall. frgm. ap. Charis. 1, 75) [insideo] *An ambush, ambuscade* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: **A.** Of persons: qui sustinuerant primos impetus insidiarum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: equites procedere longius jussi, donec insidiae coorirentur, Tac. H. 2, 24.—**B.** Of a place: signa aenea in insidiis ponere, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: milites in insidiis collocare, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: intrare insidias, id. B. C. 3, 38.—Particular locutions: (*a*) For, *To lay an ambush for any one:* insidias dare alicui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 32: facere vitae alicujus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4: ponere vitae alicujus, id. Sest. 18, 41: insidias penitus abstrusas ponere contra aliquem, id. Agr. 2, 18, 49: parare alicui, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: tendere, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: collocare, id. Mil. 10, 27: comparare, id. Cluent. 16, 47: struere, id. ib. 66, 190: componere, Tac. H. 5, 22: componere in aliquem, Prop. 2, 32, 19: componere alicui, Tib. 1, 6, 4: disponere, Quint. 4, 2, 48: afferre ovilibus, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 40: avibus moliri, Virg. G. 1, 2, 71. —(*β*) For, *By artifice* or *stratagem, craftily, insidiously,* insidiis, per insidias, ex insidiis: Marcellus insidiis interfectus est, Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3:—per insidias quempiam interficere, id. Dom. 23: per insidias circumvenire, Caes. B. G. 1, 42:—ex insidiis invadere aliquem, Sall. J. 113, 6.

II. Trop.: nimis insidiarum ad capiendas aures adhiberi videtur, Cic. de Or. 51, 170: compositae orationis insidiis fidem alicujus attentare, id. ib. 61, 208: noctis, Virg. G. 1, 426: non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam elaborare, Cic. de Or. 12, 38: maris, Val. Fl. 1, 41.

* **insĭdĭanter,** *adv.* [insidior] *Craftily, artfully, insidiously:* insidianter speculati (*al.* insidiantes), Just. 6, 6.

insĭdĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A soldier lying in ambush,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 18.—**II.** Transf., *One who lies in wait, a lurker, waylayer* (rare, but quite classical): viae, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: in foro collocatur, id. Mil. 7, 19: imperii, Nep. Reg. 2.

* **insĭdĭātrix,** īcis, *f.* [insidiator] *She that lies in wait:* manus, Amm. 24, 4.

* **insĭdĭo,** avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [insidiae] for insidior, *To lie in wait:* servi, qui saluti dominorum suorum insidiaverint (*al.* insidiati erunt), Callist. Dig. 48, 19, 28.

insĭdĭor, atus sum, 1. *dep. v. n.* [id.] *To lie in ambush, lie in wait for;* constr. *c. dat.* (quite class.): **A.** Of living beings: quam diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatus es, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: apris, Mart. 12, 14, 10.—**B.** Of inanimate things: somno maritorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: tempori, *to watch for, seize upon the favorable moment,* Liv. 23, 35, 15: temporibus, *to watch the changes of the times, to turn them to one's own advantage,* Vell. 2, 21.

insĭdĭōse, *adv.,* v. insidiosus, *ad fin.*

insĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [insidiae] *Cunning, artful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: quis insidiosior unquam fuit? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, 192.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: Capraria insidiosa naufragiis, Plin. 3, 5, 11: pocula Circes, Ov. M. 14, 294: verba, id. Her. 20, 212: clementia, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 2.—Hence,

Adv., insĭdĭōse, *Cunningly, deceitfully, insidiously* (quite class.): in gratiam rediit cum illo, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 33: me insidiosissime tractavit, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.

in-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. n.* [1. in-sido] *To sit down in* or *on, to settle on;* constr. with the *dat.* (poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** In gen.: apes floribus insidunt, Virg. A. 6, 708: inscia Dido, insidat quantus miserae deus, id. ib. 1, 719.—*c. acc.:* locum, Stat. Th. 2, 151: apex insiditur astris, id. ib. 2, 36: insessum diris avibus Capitolium, *birds have settled themselves upon it,* Tac. A. 12, 43: littera sibi insidit, Quint. 1, 4, 11: digitos membris, *sink into,* Ov. M. 10, 257.—In partic.: **A.** *To settle in a place in order to dwell there:* jugis Etruscis, Virg. A. 8, 479:—*c. acc.:* cineres patriae, id. ib. 10, 59.—**B.** *To occupy, keep possession of a place:* (*a*) *c. dat.:* iniquis silvis, id. A. 11, 531.—(*β*) *c. acc.:* tumulos, Liv. 8. 24: Aventinum, id. 9, 34: viam, id. 21, 34: arcem, id. 26, 44: collem, Flor. 3, 23: ad itinera insedenda, Liv. 24, 31: fauces, id. 35, 11: saltus ab hoste insessus, id. 7, 34: montes insessi, Tac. A. 13, 39: quo jugum melius aptum cervicibus insidat, *may sit more closely on,* Col. 2, 22, 2.

II. Trop.: *To be fixed, remain, be rooted in, adhere to:* in memoria, Cic. de Or. 2, 28: insedit in animo oratio, id. Tusc. 2, 4: tibi insedisset suspicio, id. Mil. 25: macula insedit in nomine, id. Manil. 3: dum illa verba memoriae insidant, *settle,* i. e. *remain fixed* or *rooted in the memory,* Quint. 10, 7, 2.

insigne, is, *n.,* v. insignis, e, *ad fin.*

‡ **insignĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [insignis] *A keeper of insignia:* insigniarius, ὁπλυπάροχος, Gloss. Philox.

in-signĭfĭcātīvus, i, *m.* (supply modus) [2. in-significo] *The insignificative,* a name given by some grammarians to the infinitive, Diom. 1, 331.

insignĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [insignis] *To put a mark upon, to mark, distinguish* (mostly post-Aug.): at laevem clypeum sublatis cornibus Io Auro insignibat, Virg. A. 7, 790: mulli insigniuntur barba gemina inferiori labro, Plin. 9, 17, 30: oratorem fucatis et meretriciis vestibus, Auct. dial. de Or. 26: nec insigniri, nec misceri omnibus, *to distinguish one's self,* Sen. Ep. 18: cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur, *was distinguished by, remarkable for,* Tac. Agr. 41.—*To make* *known, to name:* quisquis ille est, qualiscumque, sileatur: quem insignire, exempli nonnihil; non insignire, humanitatis plurimum refert, Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 4.—Hence

insignītus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Marked, clear, plain:* utendum imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: conformatio, id. Top. 5, 27: notae veritatis, id. Div. 1, 30, 64.—*Distinguished, striking, remarkable, notable:* injuriae, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: ignominia (*al.* insignior), Liv. 7, 15, 10: flagitium, Tac. A. 4, 51: infamia, id. ib. 3, 70.—Subst., insignita, ōrum, *n.*, *Bruises, black and blue marks:* Plin. 27, 4, 4.—Hence,

(*α*) *Adv.*, insignīte, *Remarkably, extraordinarily, notably:* mihi insignite facta est magna injuria, Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 31: insignite improbus, Cic. Quint. 23, 73: laudare ac vituperari, id. de Or. 2, 85, 349.

(*β*) *Adv.*, insignĭter, *Remarkably, extraordinarily, notably:* amicos diligere, Cic. Part. 23, 80: pullus insigniter cristatus, Suet. Tib. 14: dimicare, Just. 33, 2: facere unum aliquid, Plin. Ep. 9, 29, 1: verba nove et insigniter dicta, Gell. 19, 7, 2.

insignis, e, *adj.* [1. in-signum] *Distinguished by a mark, remarkable, noted, distinguished, prominent. extraordinary* (quite class.): insignes appellantur boves, qui in femine et in pede album habent, quasi insigniti, Fest. p. 84 Lind.; Tert. Res. carn. 57: maculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56: insigni eum veste adornavit, Liv. 1, 20, 2: officinae, Plin. 35, 12, 46: virtus, Cic. Amic. 27, 102: vis, id. N. D. 2, 31, 80; id. de Or. 2, 22, 90:—ad deformitatem puer, id. Leg. 3, 8, 19: perjurium, id. Har. resp. 17: homo omnibus insignis notis turpitudinis, id. Rabir. perd. 9, 24: tota cantabitur urbe, *i. e. notorious*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 46: debilitate aliqua corporis, *remarkable*, Suet. Cal. 26:—cujus studium insigne fuit erga me, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 72: odium in aliquem, id. ad Att. 14, 13 B. 3: improbitas, id. Or. 2, 58, 237: temeritas, id. Acad. 1, 12, 45: impudentia, id. Verr. 2, 4, 29, 66: jamdiu causam quaerebat senex, quamobrem insigne aliquid faceret his, *i. e. of punishing them severely*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 31.—* With a follg. *gen.:* libidinum, Tert. Pall. 4.—*Sup.:* Tert. Spect. 12.—Hence

insigne, is, *n.*, *A distinctive mark, a badge of office;* and, in gen., *a badge of honor, decoration* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: bos in Aegypto etiam numinis vice colitur: Apim vocant. Insigne ei in dextro latere candicans macula, Plin. 8, 46, 71: bulla erat indicium et insigne fortunae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, 152.—Esp. in the plur., *Insignia:* sedebat cum purpura, et sceptro, et insignibus illis regiis, id. Sest. 26, 57: imperatoris, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: sacerdotum, Liv. 3, 39: pontificalia, id. 10, 7: regia, Cic. Sext. 26: militaria, *ornaments*, probably *on the helmets of the officers*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45:—navem Bruti, quae ex insigni facile agnosci poterat, *i. e. the flag* of the admiral's ship, Caes. B. C. 2, 6.

II. Trop.: insignia virtutis, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 1: laudis, id. Sull. 9, 26; id. de Or. 39, 134.

insignīte, *adv.*, v. insignio, *ad fin.*

insignĭter, *adv.*, v. insignio, *ad fin.*

insignītus, *Pa.*, v. insignio, *ad fin.*

in-signītor, ōris, *m.* [insignio] *An engraver* (post-class.): Aug. C. D. 21, 4.

‡**insigno,** *v. a.* 1. [1. in-signo] *To engrave:* insigno, ἐγχαράσσω, Gloss. Philox.

insilĭa, um, *n. plur.* [insilio] *The treadle* of a weaver's loom (poet.): Lucr. 5, 1352 (*al.* ensilia *or* insubula, insubla).

in-sĭlĭo, ui (insilii in Luc. and Claud.). 4. *v. n.* [1. in-salio] *To leap into* or *upon, to spring at;* constr. with *in c. acc.*, with the simple *acc.*, with the *dat.*, or *abs.* (quite class., but not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: (*α*) With *in c. acc.:* e navi in scapham, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 36: in equum, Liv. 6, 7, 3.—(*β*) With the simple *acc.:* undas, Ov. M. 8, 142: Aetnam, Hor. A. P. 463: tauros, Suet. Claud. 21: aliquem, *to spring upon one, to attack him*, App. M. 8, p. 518 Oud.—(*γ*) With the *dat.:* prorae, puppique, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 8: ramis, id. Met. 8, 367: tergo centauri, id. ib. 12, 345.—(*δ*) *Abs.:* leo insilit saltu, *leaps*, Plin. 8, 16, 19.

II. Trop.: palmes in jugum insilit, id. 17, 22, 49: metuo, ne hodie in malum cruciatum insiliamus, *I fear we shall dance on the cross to-day*, i. e. *shall be crucified*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 8.

***in-sĭmĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-similis] *Unlike*, for dissimilis, Fest.

insĭmĭlo, v. insimulo.

in-sĭmul, *adv.* [1. in-simul] *At the same time* (post-Aug.): Stat. S. 1, 6, 36; Flor. 2, 20.

insĭmŭlātĭo (insimil.), ōnis, *f.* [insimulo] *A charge* against one, *an accusation* (quite class.): in falsam atque iniquam probrorum insimulationem vocabatur, Cic. Font. 13, 29: criminis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, 23.

insĭmŭlātor (insimil.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An accuser* (post-class.): Pacat. Pan. Theodos. 43.

insĭmŭlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from insimulo.

in-sĭmŭlo (insimil.), avi, atum (*in tmesi:* in eas simulem, *i. e.* eas insimulem, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 19), 1. *v. a.* [1. in-simulo] *To allege* or *maintain* any thing *against* a person; *to charge, blame, accuse;* constr. with the *gen.* of the thing, rarely with the *acc.* (quite class.): id jurati dicunt, quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic. Caec. 1, 3:—si non facit, tu male facis, Quae insontem insimules, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 54.—(*α*) *c. gen.:* Amphitruo uxorem insimulat probri, id. Amph. 1, 2, 15: peccati se insimulant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: aliquem proditionis, Caes. B. G. 7, 20:—aliquem falso, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, 107.—*Pass.:* neque aliud quam patientia, aut pudor insimulari possit, Liv. 29, 20, 3.—(*β*) *c. acc.:* insimulare aliquem falsum facinus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 229.

in-sincērus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-sincerus] *Not genuine, not pure, adulterated, spoiled; not honest* or *candid, insincere* (poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: cruor, Virg. G. 4, 285.—**II.** Trop.: philosophus, Gell. 5, 3, 7.

insĭnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insinuo] *An entrance through a narrow* or *crooked way* (quite class. only in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: Ponti, Avien. Perieg. 397.—**II.** Trop., *An insinuating* or *ingratiating one's self into the favor of others:* exordium in duas partes dividitur, in principium et insinuationem. . . . Insinuatio est oratio, quadam dissimulatione et circuitione obscure subiens auditoris animum, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20.—*A notification, publication* (post-class.), Imp. Constant. Cod. 8, 54, 32.

insĭnŭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An introducer* (eccl. Lat.): deorum, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 1.

***insĭnŭātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that introduces* or *makes known:* rei novae, Aug. Ep. 110, 1.

insĭnŭātus, a, um, *Part.*, from insinuo.

in-sĭnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in-sinuo] *To put into one's bosom; to bring in by windings* or *turnings, to insinuate; to wind* or *creep in, to make one's way in, insinuate one's self* (quite class.): **I.** *v. a.*, *To thrust into one's bosom* (so only post-class.): manum in sinum, Tert. Res. carn. 28.—*To cause* a person or thing *to get to* a place *by windings* or *turnings;* and, in gen., *to cause to arrive at* or *get to* a place: ratem terris, *to land*, Avien. Arat. 312: aestum per septa domorum, Lucr. 6, 861:—Romani quacumque data intervalla essent, insinuabant ordines suos, *pushed forward their files into the open spaces of the enemy*, Liv. 44, 41.—With se, *To wind one's way into, to steal into; to insinuate* or *ingratiate one's self:* se inter equitum turmas, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: quâ te insinuaveris, retro via repetenda, Liv. 9, 2, 8: qua se inter valles flumen insinuat, *winds along*, id. 32, 31, 1: Tigris Persico mari se insinuat, Curt. 5, 3:—futura mala explores, ne se insinuent, Brut. ad Cic. ad Brut. 1, 16: his nos rebus insinuabimus ad causam, *will make our way to, get to*, Auct. ad Her. 1, 6, 10: se in antiquam philosophiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34:—se ad aliquam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 27: se in familiaritatem alicujus, Cic. Caec. 5, 13: se in amicitiam cum aliquo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 94: se in consuetudinem alicujus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 6: se in familiarem usum, Liv. 40, 21, 11: se in eorum sermonem, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12.—*Pass.:* insinuentur opes, *are smuggled in, secretly introduced*, Prop. 3, 9, 28: sacris, *i. e.* initiari, App. M. 11, p. 801 Oud.: Augusto insinuatus est, *was favorably introduced, recommended*, Suet. Gramm. 21.—Also *act.:* aliquem alicui, *To make favorably known, to recommend* one person to another: aliquem animo alicujus, Plin. Pan. 62, 2.—*To make known, publish* (post-class.): voluntatem suam heredibus, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 11.

II. *v. n.*, *To wind* or *steal into, to make one's way* or *get into, to reach, arrive at;* constr. with *in*, with the *acc.*, or the *dat.:* penitus insinuare in causam, *to penetrate thoroughly into, to acquire a complete knowledge of*, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 149: alicui, id. de Or. 1, 20, 90:—Italiaeque urbes dextram insinuantis in undam, *winding, reaching to*, Manil. 4, 602.

***in-sĭpĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-sapidus] *Tasteless, insipid:* sapor, Firm. Math. 2, 12.

in-sĭpĭens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-sapiens] *Unwise, senseless, foolish* (quite class.): insipiens fortunatus, Cic. Amic. 15, 54: sermo insipientium, id. Fin. 2, 15.—*Comp.* ego insipientior quam illi ipsi, id. Div. 2 23, 51.—*Sup.:* insipientissimus, Sen. Q N. 2, 59.—Hence,

Adv., insĭpĭenter, *Unwisely, foolishly* (quite class.): a me factum, Plaut. Mil 2, 6, 78: sperat, Cic. Sen. 19, 68.

insĭpĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [insipiens] *Want of wisdom, senselessness, folly* (quite class.): Plaut. Am. prol. 36: ita fit, ut sapientia sanitas sit animi, insipientia autem quasi insanitas quaedam, quae est insania eademque dementia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10.

insĭpo, ui, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To throw in* (ante-class.): Cato R. R. 85: ligna, Pompon. in Non. 10, n. 3.

in-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n.* [1. in-sisto] *To set one's self on, to set foot upon, to stand* or *tread upon.; to follow, pursue, apply one's self to; to stand still, halt, stop; to persevere, continue, persist in; to crave, solicit, entreat, importune;* constr. mostly with the *dat.*, also with *in c. abl.* or *acc.*, the simple *acc.*, or the *inf.* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: (*α*) With the *dat.:* villae (fluminis) margini insistunt, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 6: ut proximi jacentibus insisterent, *stepped upon them*, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: insistendum ei (arbori) paulum videtur, *to pause a while by it*, i. e. *in order to describe it*, Plin. 13, 16, 30:—hostibus, *to press upon, pursue them*, Nep. Eum. 4: effusis, Liv. 26, 44, 4: perdomandae Campaniae, *to stay, continue at*, Tac. H. 3, 77.—(*β*) With *in c. abl.:* insistebat in manu Cereris dextra simulacrum Victoriae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, 110: cingulus australis, in quo qui insistunt, id. Rep. 6, 20: in jugo, Caes. B. G. 4, 33.—(*γ*) With *in c. acc.:* in sinistrum pedem, Quint. 11, 3, 125.—(*δ*) With the simple *acc.:* plantam, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 21: limen, *to step upon, to tread the threshold*, Virg. A. 6, 563.—(*ε*) With an *inf.*, *To persevere, continue, persist in:* credere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 53: tueri, Nep. Att. 11: flagitare, ut, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1.—(*ζ*) *Abs.*, *To stand still, halt, stop:* stellarum motus insistunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: ut non referat pedem, insistet certe, id. Phil. 12, 3, 8: quae cum dixisset paulumque institisset, id. Fin. 5, 25, 75; id. de Or. 56, 187: saepe accidit, ut aut citius insistendum sit, aut longius procedendum, id. ib. 66, 221.

II. Trop.: (*α*) With the *dat.:* omnes vestigiis laudum suarum, Liv. 5, 30, 2: laetaris enim, quod honoribus ejus insistam, quem aemulari in studiis cupio, *i. e. as regards honors I am following in the footsteps of a man whom*, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 4: studiis, *to diligently pursue them*, Quint. 1, 12, 10: curae rerum, Plin. 28, 1, 12: funeri, *to set forward, accelerate*, id. 7, 52, 53.—(*β*) With *in c. acc.*, *To attend to, bestow pains upon, apply one's self to* a thing: in dolos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 4: totus et mente et animo in bellum Trevirorum insistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 5.—(*γ*) With the simple *acc.:* insistite hoc negotium sapienter, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 54: munus, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 176: neque satis constabat, quam rationem pugnae insisterent, *what plan they should follow*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14.—*Pass.*

impers.: ut usque in exitium insisteretur, Tac. A. 2, 62.—(δ) *Abs., To earnestly solicit, importune:* institit quantum potuit, ut illum ex eorum manibus liberaret, Aug. in Psalm. 63, 4.

insĭtīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [insitio] *That is inserted, ingrafted* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: somnus, *that is inserted between the occupations of the day, a noonday nap, siesta,* Var. R. R. 1, 2, 5: muli, *produced from two species of animals,* qs. *ingrafted,* id. ib. 2, 8, 1.

II. Trop., *Foreign:* insiticius et inductus sermo, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 5.

insĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. insero] *An ingrafting, grafting:* nec consitiones modo delectant, sed etiam insitiones, Cic. Sen. 15, 54.—*That which is ingrafted:* insitionem nutrire, Pall. 5, 2.—*The time of grafting:* Ov. R. Am. 195.

‡ **insĭtĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *A putting in, insertion:* insitium, ἔνθεσις, Gloss. Philox.

insĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Ingrafted, grafted* (poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: pira, Hor. Epod. 2, 19.

II. Trop., *Substituted, spurious:* liberi, Phaedr. 3, 3, 10: heres, *adopted,* Sen. Controv. 2, 9: alimentum lactis, *of another person than the mother,* Gell. 12, 1, 17.

insĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An ingrafter, grafter* (poet. and post-Aug.): Propert. 4, 2, 17; Plin. 18, 33, 86.

1. insĭtus, a, um, *Pa.,* v. 1. insero, *ad fin.*

2. insĭtus, ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [1. insero] *An ingrafting* (a Plinian word): Plin. 15, 14, 15.

* **Insobres,** old form for Insubres, Scalig. in Var. R. R. 2; v. Insuber.

in-sŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-sociabilis] *That can not be joined together, insociable, incompatible* (mostly post-Aug.): gens, Liv. 37, 1: diversae, insociabilesque naturae arborum, Plin. 17, 19, 30, 137: anum insociabilem nurui efficiebat, Tac. A. 4, 12.

* **in-sŏcĭālis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-socialis] for insociabilis, *Insociable:* inconcinna, insocialis, Porphyr. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6.

* **in-sōlābĭlĭter,** *adv.* [2. in-solor] *Inconsolably:* dolere, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 8.

* **insōlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [insolo] *A setting* or *placing in the sun:* cerae, Plin. 21, 14, 49.

in-sŏlens, tis, *adj.* [2. in-solens] *Contrary to custom, unaccustomed to* a thing; constr. with the *gen.*; *unusual, not in use; excessive, immoderate, too great; haughty, arrogant, insolent* (quite class.): quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 4.—With the *gen.:* infamiae, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 3: belli, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: ruris colendi, Gell. 19, 12, 7: malarum artium, Sall. C. 3, 4:—verbum, Cic. Or. 8, 25:—insolenti alacritate gestire, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: ostentatio, id. Par. 6, 142: laetitia, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 3:—nec erat ei verendum, ne vera de se praedicans, nimis videretur aut insolens, aut loquax, Cic. Sen. 10, 31: nihil unquam neque insolens, neque gloriosum ex ore ejus exiit, Nep. Timol. 4.—*Comp.:* secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13.—*Sup.:* insolentissimi homines, Coel. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3: nomen, Quint. in prooem. 1.—* *Extravagant, prodigal:* insolens in aliena re, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23:—locus, *unfrequented, lonely,* Pall. 12, 4.—Hence,

Adv., insŏlenter, *Unusually, contrary to custom; too greatly, immoderately; haughtily, proudly, insolently* (quite classical): evenire insolenter et raro, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43:—Gorgias his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, id. Or. 52, 176:—victoria sua insolenter gloriari, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: se efferre, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: irridere aliquem, Flor. 1, 26.—*Sup.:* insolentissime obequitare, Val. Max. 3, 2, 21.

insŏlenter, *adv.,* v. insolens, *ad fin.*

in-sŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [insolens] *A not being accustomed* to a thing, *unusualness, novelty;* with a follg. *gen.* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: fori, judiciorumque, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 88: itineris, Sall. J. 94, 2: loci, Cic. Dejot. 2, 5: voluptatum, id. Coel. 31, 75: disputationis, id. de Or. 1, 22.—*Excess, want of moderation:* mirifice Sulpicius majorum continentiam diligebat, hujus saeculi insolentiam vituperabat, id. Phil. 9, 6, 13.—**II.** Trop. rhet., *Unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness* in the choice of words: id. Brut. 82: verborum, id. de Or. 3, 13: peregrina, id. ib. 12.—Of persons, *Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence:* illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, id. Verr. 2, 4, 41, 89: hominis, id. de Or. 2, 52: modeste insolentiam suam continere, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: ex secundis rebus, Sall. J. 40, 5: insolentiam alicui objicere, Nep. Epam. 5: gloriae, id. Ag. 5.—In the *plur.:* insolentias verborum respuere, Gell. 13, 20, 22.

* **insŏleo,** 2. *v. n.* [1. in-soleo] *To be wont, to use,* i. q. soleo: Caecil. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 4.

insŏlesco, ĕre, *v. n.* [insoleo] *To grow haughty* or *insolent, to become elated* (mostly post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: ad superbiam insolescere, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 15: per licentiam animus humanus insolescit, Sall. C. 6, 7: rebus secundis, Tac. H. 2, 7.—**II.** Trop.: uterus insolescens, *i. e. swelling up,* Hier. in Helv. 18.

* **in-sŏlĭdus,** a, um, *adj. Not solid, soft, tender:* herba, Ov. M. 15, 203.

insŏlĭte, *adv.,* v. insolitus, a, um, *ad fin.*

in-sŏlĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-solitus] *Unaccustomed, unusual* (quite class.): **A.** *Act., Unaccustomed to* a thing; constr. *abs.,* with *ad* or the *gen.:* (α) *Abs.:* cur pudentissimas feminas in tantum virorum conventum insolitas, invitasque prodire cogis? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37.—(β) With *ad:* insolitus ad laborem, Caes. B. C. 3, 85.—(γ) With the *gen.:* civitas insolita rerum bellicarum, Sall. J. 39, 1.—**B.** *Pass., Unusual, uncommon:* insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic. Or. 2, 88, 361: adolescentibus gloria, id. Brut. 81, 282: verbum, id. Balb. 16, 36: novum et moribus veterum insolitum, Tac. A. 12, 37.—Constr. with *ut:* in principe rarum ac prope insolitum est, ut se putet obligatum, Plin. Pan. 60, 6.—With the *acc. c. inf.:* id insolitum esse fieri, Callistrat. Dig. 48, 19, 27.—Hence,

Adv., insŏlīte, *Contrary to custom, unusually* (post-class.): accidere, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 23.

‡ **insollĭcĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-sollicitus] *Unconcerned, careless:* insollicitus dies, ἀμνήμονος ἡμέρα, ubi legend. videtur ἀμέριμνος, Gloss. Philox.

in-sōlo, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. [1. in-sol] *To place in the sun,* i. e. *expose to the sun,* in order to warm, dry, *etc.* (a favorite word with Columella): uvas, Col. 12, 39, 2: insolati dies, *sunny, sunshiny days,* id. 11, 3, 51: humus insolatur, *becomes warmed,* id. 4, 17, 8.

in-sŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-solubilis] *That can not be loosed, indissoluble* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: vinculum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.—**II.** Trop., *That can not be paid:* beneficium, creditum insolubile est, Sen. Ben. 4, 12.—*That can not be refuted, incontestable:* signum, Quint. 5, 9, 3.—Hence,

Adv., insŏlūbĭlĭter, *Indissolubly:* vinciri, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

* **in-sŏlūbĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [insolubilis] *Insolubility:* quaestionum, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

insŏlum, v. sŏlum, i.

in-sŏlūtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-solutus] *Unsolved;* v. solutus.

insomnĭa, ae, *f.* [insomnis] *Sleeplessness, want of sleep* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): consequitur comes insomnia, Caecil. ap. Non. 209, 15: incitabatur insomnia, Suet. Cal. 50.—In the *plur.:* neque insomniis, neque labore fatigari, Sall. C. 27, 2: insomniis carere, Cic. Sen. 13, 44.

insomnĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] for insomnia, *Sleeplessness* (post-class.); Theod. Prisc. 2, 1.

* **insomnĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [insomnia] *Sleepless, troubled with want of sleep:* Cato R. R. 157, 8.

in-somnis, e, *adj.* [2. in-somnus] *Sleepless* (poet. and post-Aug.): **A.** Of persons: insomnes magis, quam pervigiles, Tac. A. 1, 65.—**II.** Of things: oculi, Stat. Th. 3, 328: nox, Virg. A. 9, 167: cura, Luc. 2, 239.

1. insomnĭum, ii, *n.* [1. in-somnus] *A dream* (quite class. only in the plur.): (α) In the *sing.:* per insomnium, *in a dream,* Arn. 7, 244.—(β) In the *plur.:* Atlantes insomnia non visunt, Plin. 5, 8, 8.

* **2. insomnĭum,** ii, *n.* [2. in-somnus] *Sleeplessness:* (brassicam) insomnia etiam, vigiliasque tollere decoctam, Plin. 20, 9, 33.

in-sŏno, ui, *v. n.* 1. [1. in-sono] *To make a noise in* or *on, to sound, sound loudly, resound* (mostly poet.): Boreae spiritus alto insonat Aegaeo, *roars on the Aegean Sea,* Virg. A. 12, 365: insonuere cavernae, id. ib. 2, 53: calamis, *to play,* Ov. M. 11, 161: insonuitque flagello, *cracked his whip,* Virg. A. 5, 579: verbera insonuit, id. ib. 7, 451:—quasi faucibus aliquid obstiterit, insonare, *to clear one's throat, to hawk,* Quint. 11, 3, 121.

in-sons, tis, *adj.* [2. in-sons] *Guiltless, innocent;* constr. with the *gen.* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): insontem probri accusare, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 9: aliquem falso atque insontem arguere, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 10: publici consilii, Liv. 34, 32, 8: culpae, id. 22, 49.—*Abs.:* insontes, sicuti sontes, circumvenire, Sall. C. 16, 3.—*Harmless* (so only poet.): Cerberus, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 29: oliva, Stat. Th. 12, 682: casa, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 66.

in-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-sonus] *Without sound, noiseless, silent* (post-classical): **I.** Lit.: suspensum et insonum vestigio, App. M. 3, p. 212 Oud.: passus, Amm. 27, 12 (27).—**II.** Trop.: litterae, *i. e.* mutae, App. de Mundo, p. 335 Oud.

in-sōpībĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-sopio] *That can not be lulled to sleep* (post-class.): flamma, *i. e. inextinguishable,* Mart. Cap. 1, 4.

in-sōpītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-sopitus] *Not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful* (poet.): draco, Ov. M. 7, 36: ignis, *inextinguishable,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 401.

in-sordesco, ui, *v. n.* 3. [2. in-sordesco] *To become dirty* or *foul* (post-classical): Sid. Ep. 5, 13; Rutil. Itin. 1, 617.

* **in-sortītus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-sortitus] *Not allotted:* spicula etiam insortita sunt mihi (*al.* Etiam specula in sortitu est mihi), Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 27.

inspargo, v. inspergo.

insparsus, v. inspergo, *ad init.*

* **inspătĭor,** ari, *v. dep. n.* [1. in-spatior] *To walk about in* a place: inspatiantem (*al.* exspatiantem), Prud. Apoth. 130.

* **in-spĕcĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-speciatus] *Unshapen:* substantia informis et inspeciata, Tert. adv. Val. 10.

* **in-spĕcĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-speciosus] *Unshapely, ugly:* puer, Petr. fragm. Trag. 74 Burm.

inspectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inspecto] (only in Seneca) *A looking into, considering:* quorum est adeo mihi dulcis inspectatio, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4, 3.—**II.** Transf., *A face* of a polished substance which reflects the sun's rays: totidem redderet soles, quot habuisset inspectationes, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7.

* **inspectātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], for inspector, *An overseer:* Symm. Ep. 6, 9.

inspectātus, v. indespectus.

inspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inspicio] *A looking into, inspection* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: ager prima inspectione neque vitia, neque virtutes abditas ostendit, Col. 1, 4, 1.—*A looking through, examination:* tabularum, Quint. 5, 5: rationum, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 57, 1.

II. Trop., *Consideration, investigation, contemplation;* hence *theory,* in opposition to practice, Quint. 2, 18, 3; Tryphon. Dig. 41, 1, 63.

inspectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [inspectio] *Considering, reflecting, contemplative* (post-class.): pars rationis philosophiae (*opp.* actualis), Isid. Orig. 2, 24.

inspecto, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. *freq.* [inspicio] *To look at, observe, view* (quite class.): aliquid, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 69: nescio quis inspectavit per impluvium, id. Mil. 2, 2, 18: me inspectante, *before my eyes,* Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 53: adstante et inspectante ipso, *in his presence and before his eyes,* Caes. B. C. 2, 20.

inspector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A viewer, observer* (post-Aug.): Plin. 37, 7, 28.—*An inspector, examiner* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 10.

* **inspectrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that inspects* or *examines:* Ambros. Ep. 5.

1. inspectus, a, um, *Part.,* from inspicio.

2. inspectus, ūs, *m.* [inspicio], for inspectio, *A looking at, inspection, contemplation* (post-Aug.): oculis inspectu minacibus, App. M. 10, p. 741 Oud.: universi, Sen. Ep. 92.

* **in-spērābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-sperabilis] *That can not be hoped for:* Pax, Gell. 4, 18, 3.

in-spērans, tis, *adj.* [2. in-sperans] (used for the most part only in the oblique cases) *Not hoping, not expecting, contrary to one's hopes* or *expectations* (quite class.): insperanti mihi, sed valde optanti cecidit, ut, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 96: quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti, id. Marc. 7.—In the *nom.:* aetas, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1113, 15.

inspērāte and **inspērāto,** *advv.*, v. insperatus, a, um, *ad fin.*

in-spērātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-speratus] *Unhoped for, unexpected* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: o salve insperate frater, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 72: Hanno, insperatissime mihi, salve, id. Poen. 5, 3, 8.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: insperata accidunt magis saepe, quam quae speres, id. Most. 1, 3, 40: insperatum et repentinum praesidium, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 24: insperatae repentinaeque pecuniae, id. Cat. 2, 9, 20.—Of unpleasant things: *Unlooked for, unforeseen:* insperatum et necopinatum malum, id. Tusc. 3, 13, 28: nihil tam necopinatum, nec tam insperatum accidere potuit, Liv. 3, 26, 5:—ex insperato, *unexpectedly*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 32; Liv. 2, 35, 1.—Hence

*inspērāte, *adv.*, *Unexpectedly:* insperatius, Val. Max. 3, 8, 2.—And

inspērāto, *adv.*, *Unexpectedly* (ante- and post-class.); abiit, Lucil. in Non. 35, 10: aulam invenit, argument. Aul. Plauti 1, 14: insperato et contra opinionem, App. M. 9, p. 66, 5 Oud.

inspergo, si, sum, *v. a.* 3. (also inspargo: Plin. 18, 11, 29, 115: and insparsum: id. 26, 14, 87) [1. in-spargo] *To sprinkle* or *scatter into* or *upon* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: molam et vinum, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: farinam potioni, Plin. 36, 8, 46; Col. 11, 2, 18: papaver panis rustici crustae inspergitur, Plin. 19, 8, 53.—**II.** Trop.: egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67.

* **inspersĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [inspergo] *A sprinkling* or *scattering upon, inspersion:* cineris, Pall. 4, 9.

1. inspersus, a, um, *Part.*, from inspergo.

2. inspersus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *abl. sing.*) [inspergo], for inspersio, *A sprinkling upon, inspersion* (an Appul. word): cineris inspersu, App. M. 7, p. 489 Oud.

inspĭcĭo, exi, ectum, *v. a.* 3. [1. in-specio] *To look into; to look at, inspect; to consider, contemplate, examine* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: intro inspice, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 72: inspicere tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 61: cum Romam inspexerit Eos, Ov. F. 4, 389: inspice quid portem, id. Trist. 3, 1, 9: ea est procul inspicientibus natura loci, ut, Just. 4, 1: libros, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 1: leges, Cic. Balb. 14, 32.—*To look at, inspect* a thing with the view of purchasing it: te hoc orare jussit, Ut sibi liceret inspicere has aedes. *Si.* Non sunt venales, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 65: candelabrum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, 64.—In gen., *To look at, inspect, examine:* morbum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 15: rationes, Plin. Ep. 10, 57, 1: arma militis, Cic. Caec. 21, 61.—**II.** Trop., *To consider, examine, become acquainted with, comprehend, perceive:* res sociorum, *to inspect their affairs, examine into their conduct*, Liv. 21, 6, 3: aliquem a puero, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44: est aliquis, qui se inspici, aestimari fastidiat: de patriciis honorum candidatis, Liv. 6, 41, 2: sententiam mulieris, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 51: querelam, Petr. 15: an possit fieri, Mart. 1, 55, 6.

* **inspĭcĭum,** ii, *n.* [inspicio], for inspectio, *A looking into, inspection:* extorum, Tert. carm. adv. Marc. 1, 12.

* **in-spīco,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-spico] *To make pointed, to point, sharpen:* faces, Virg. G. 1, 292.

* **inspīrāmentum,** i, *n.* [inspiro], for inspiratio, *An inspiration:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

* **inspīrāte,** *adv.* [id.] *Inspiredly, benignantly, abundantly:* inspiratius, Val. Max. 3, 8, 2.

* **inspīrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Inspiration:* litteraria, Sol. 7: divina, Tert. de Patient. 1.

* **inspīrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *An inspirer:* furoris, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

inspīrātus, a, um, *Part.*, from inspiro.

* **in-spīrĭtālis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-spiritalis] *Unspiritual*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 22.

* **in-spīro,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-spiro] *To blow into* or *upon* a thing; *to breathe into, inspire* (poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit., *To blow into* a thing; with the simple *acc.:* foramen, Plin. 10, 29, 43.—*To blow upon* a thing; with the *abl.:* fistula sensim graviusculum sonum inspirare, *to blow upon the flute, produce by blowing on the flute*, Gell. 1, 11, 13:—Atticos *ἰχθὺν, ἶρον* inspirantis primae litterae dixisse (*al.* inspirantes primae litterae), *to pronounce with a breathing, to aspirate* a letter, id. 2, 3, 2.—*Pass.:* si gravitati aurium per fistulas aliquid inspiretur, Plin. 34, 12, 32.

II. Trop., *To breathe in, inspire, excite, inflame:* occultum ignem, Virg. A. 1, 688: magnam mentem animumque, id. ib. 6, 12: amorem, Stat. S. 1, 2, 194: fortitudinem, Curt. 4, 13: iram, misericordiam, Quint. 12, 10, 63: unde adhuc, qui inspirari solent, fatuari dicuntur, Just. 43, 1: quibus viribus inspiret (orator), *to animate, inflame*, Quint. 2, 5, 8.

* **in-spissātus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. in-spissatus] *Thickened:* caro, Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

in-splendesco, 3. *v. n.* [1. in-splendesco] *To shine into, illuminate:* insplendesco, ἐνλάμπω, Gloss. Philox.

in-spŏlĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-spoliatus] *Not plundered* (poet. and post-Aug.): **A.** Of persons: occisus est non praedae gratia, quia inspoliatus est, Quint. 7, 1, 33.—**B.** Of things: arma, Virg. A. 11, 594.

* **in-spūmo,** 1. *v. a.* [1. in-spumo] *To foam:* Tert. Apol. 12.

in-spŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-spuo] *To spit into* or *upon* (post-Aug.): (*α*) With the *dat.:* oculis jumentorum inspuitur, Plin. 31, 9, 45.—(*β*) With *in c. acc.:* alicui in frontem mediam, Sen. Ira 3, 38: in faciem alicujus, id. Cons. ad Helv. 13.

in-spūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [in-spuo] *To spit upon* (a Plautin. word): ain' eum morbum mihi esse, ut qui me opus sit insputarier? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 21.

in-stăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-stabilis] *That does not stand fast, unsteady, unstable, tottering, not firm* (quite class., but not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: sic erat instabilis tellus, Ov. M. 1, 16: locus ad gradum instabilis, Tac. A. 1, 64: instabilis ac lubricus gradus, Curt. 8, 11, 13: ingressus, Liv. 24, 34, 15: vestigium, Plin. Pan. 22, 4: volutatio, Plin. 31, 6, 33.—*Unsteady*, i. e. *that does not keep its ground:* instabilis et fluctuans acies, Liv. 9, 35, 6: hostis, id. 27, 18, 14.

II. Trop., *Unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle:* res maritimae celerem atque instabilem motum habent, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: nihil tam instabile ac fluxum est, quam fama, Tac. A. 13, 19: animus, Virg. G. 4, 105.—Hence

*instăbĭlĭter, *adv.*, *Unsteadily:* Aug. Conf. 13, 20.

instăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [instabilis] *Unsteadiness, instability* (post-Aug.): mentis, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

instăbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. instabilis, *ad fin.*

in-stagno, 1. *v. n.* [1. in-stagno] *To overflow:* Not. Tir. p. 183.

instans, *Pa.*, v. insto, *ad fin.*

instanter, *adv.*, v. insto, *ad fin.*

instantĭa, ae, *f.* [insto] *Steadiness, constancy, perseverance; force, vehemence* in speaking; *earnestness* in supplication, *importunity, urgency* (post-Aug.): quid est enim, quod haec instantia non possit efficere? Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 18:—oratio maxime vi, amaritudine, instantia placet, id. ib. 5, 8, 10:—repetendi debiti instantia, Papin. Dig. 32, 1, 32: sed instantia Byrrhaenae perfecit, ut vellet, App. M. 2, p. 144 Oud.

instar, *n. indecl.* *A sketch, image, likeness, kind, manner; a form, figure, appearance; value* (quite class.): quod primum operis instar fuit, Plin. 34, 7, 18: parvum instar eorum, quae, *etc.*, Liv. 28, 17, 2:—ad instar, or simply instar, *according to the likeness of, after the fashion of, like; c. gen.:* (*a*) Ad instar (post-class.): vallis continuis montibus ad instar castrorum clauditur, Just. 36, 3: ad instar proprietatis, non ad instar possessionis, Ulp. Dig. 6, 2, 7.—(*β*) Instar, *c. gen.* (quite class.): Erana, quae fuit non vici instar, sed urbis, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: instar muri, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: instar montis equus, Virg. A. 2, 15.—*About:* cohortes quaedam, quod instar legionis videretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: instar cohortium trium in terram exposuit, Hirt. B. Alex. 19: habet Tiro instar septuaginta (mearum epistolarum), Cic. Att. 16, 5, 5: librorum octo, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 10.—*A form, figure, appearance:* quantum instar in ipso! Virg. A. 6, 866: terra ad universi coeli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinet, *has almost the appearance of, looks almost like a point*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40.—*Worth, value:* omnia vix minimi momenti instar habent, id. Off. 3, 3, 11:—unus ille dies mihi immortalitatis instar fuit, *was worth immortality to me*, id. Pis. 22, 52: unus is innumeri militis instar habet, *is as good as, equivalent to*, Ov. Her. 16, 368: Plato mihi unus instar est omnium, *is to me worth them all*, Cic. Brut. 51, 191: clientes appellari, mortis instar putant, *is as bad as death to them*, id. Off. 2, 20, 67.

* **instaurātĭcĭus** (-titius), a, um, *adj.* [instauro] *Renewed, repeated:* dies, *the day when the games are repeated*, Macr. S. 1, 11.

instaurātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A renewing, renewal, repetition* (quite class.): ludorum, Cic. Har. resp. 11; Liv. 2, 36: templorum, *restoration*, Eumen. Pan. ad Const. 20.

instauratitius, v. instauraticius.

instaurātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [instauro] *Renewed, repeated* (quite class.): ludi, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55.

‡**instaurātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A renewer, restorer* (post-class.): moenium, Inscr. ap. Reines. 2, 31; Amm. 27, 3, 5.

in-stauro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To renew, repeat, celebrate anew; to repair, restore; to erect, make* (quite class.): Latinas, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 4: caedem, id. Dom. 3: instaurare et renovare scelus pristinum, id. Verr. 1, 4, 11: novum de integro bellum, Liv. 37, 19, 5: societatem, Suet. Ner. 57: omne genus operis, auspicandi causa, Col. 11, 2, 98:—cinere aut gypso instaurare vina, Plin. 14, 20, 25:—sibi monumenta, id. 31, 2, 3: sibi tunicas, id. 11, 23, 27: sacrum diis loci, Tac. H. 2, 70.—*To repay, requite:* dii, talia Graiis, instaurate, Virg. A. 6, 530.

in-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-sterno] *To cover, cover over* (post-Aug.): Virg. A. 7, 277; Lucr. 5, 985: si palo adacto caverna palea insternatur, Plin. 19, 5, 26, 84.—**II.** Transf., *To lay upon as a cover, to spread over:* modicis instravit pulpita tignis (*dat.*), *laid the stage over an insignificant scaffolding*, Hor. A. P. 279.—**III.** *To cast* or *throw into:* sese Ignibus, Stat. Th. 12, 800.

instīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instigo] *An urging, stimulating, instigating, an incitement, instigation* (rare, but quite class., though not in Cic. or Caes.): auditorum, Auct. ad Her. 2, 30: novercalibus instigationibus corrupti, Gaius Dig. 5, 2, 4.

instīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A stimulator, instigator* (mostly post-class.): sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac. H. 1, 38:—accusationis, Papin. Dig. 3, 2, 20.

instīgātrix, īcis, *f.* [instigator] *She that instigates* (post-Aug.): acerrima instigatrix adversus Galbianos, Tac. H. 1, 51.

instīgātus, ūs, *m.* [instigo] *An instigation, setting on* (post-class.): si instigatu alterius fera damnum dederit, Ulp. Dig 9, 1, 1.

instīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [from instinguo, like jugo from jungo] *To urge, stimulate, stir up, set on, incite, instigate* (quite class.): si hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 9: instigante te, *at your instigation*, Cic. Pis. 11: Romanos in Hannibalem, Liv. 33, 47: in arma, *to rouse to arms*, Vell. 1, 12: canem in aliquem, *to set on one*, Petr. 95: iracundiam, Sen. Ep. 10.—*c. inf.*: laedere, Lucr. 4, 1075.

instillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instillo] *A dropping in, instillation* (post-Aug.): lactis, Plin. 29, 6, 39; Pall. Nov. 10.

instillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-stillo] *To pour in by drops, to drop in; to instill* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: oleum lumini, Cic. Sen. 11; oleum caulibus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 62: auribus succum brassicae, Plin. 20, 9, 33.—**B.** *To drop into* or *upon*: guttae, quae saxa assidue instillant Caucasi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. **II.** Trop.: uberrimae tuae litterae mihi quiddam quasi animulae instillarunt (*al.* restillarunt), Cic. Att. 9, 7: praeceptum auriculis, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16.

instĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [instimulo] *A stimulator, instigator* (quite class.): seditionis (*al.* stimulator), Cic. Dom. 5.

in-stĭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-stimulo] *To prick* or *urge on, to stimulate* (poet.): aliquem, Ov. F. 6, 508; Marc. Dig. 5, 2, 3.

instinctor, ōris, *m.* [instinguo] *An instigator* (a Tacitean word): sceleris, Tac. H. 1, 22: belli, id. ib. 4, 68.

1. instinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from instinguo.

2. instinctus, ūs, *m.* (mostly in abl. sing.) [instinguo] *Instigation, suggestion, impulse* (quite class.): oracula, quae instinctu divino afflatuque funduntur, *inspiration*, Cic. Div. 1, 18: instinctu decurionum, Tac. H. 1, 70: sequi classici vocantis instinctum, Quint. Decl. 4, 19: instinctibus daemonum, Lact. 4, 30.

instinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* [1. instinguo] *To instigate, incite, impel* (quite class. only in the *part. pass.*): haec admonitio instinxit nos ad elegantiam Graecae orationis verbis Latinis affectandam, Gell. 17, 20.—Hence

instinctus, a, um, *Part. pass.*, *Instigated, incited*: furore et audacia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72: his vocibus, *fired, animated*, Liv. 9, 40, 7: furiis, id. 1, 47: injuria, Suet. Caes. 19: amore, Lucr. 1, 924: divino spiritu, Quint. 12, 10, 24: in bellum, Vell. 1, 12.

in-stīpo, are, *v. a.* [1. in-stipo] *To stuff into* (ante- and post-class.): vinum in culleum, Cato R. R. 113; Marc. Emp. 10.

in-stĭpŭlor, 1. *v. dep.* [1. in-stipulor] *To bargain, stipulate for* (a Plautinian word): minas viginti, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 7: dolo malo, id. Rud. 5, 3, 25.

instĭta, ae, *f.* [insisto] *The border, flounce, furbelow* (laid in several plaits) *of a Roman lady's tunic* (poet. and post-Aug.): quarum subsuta talos tegit instita veste, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29: longa, Ov. Am. 1, 32: nulla, *i. e. no lady*, id. ib. 2, 600.—*A bandage*: duas institas ancilla protulit de sinu (*al.* de suris) alteraque pedes nostros alligavit, altera manus, Petr. 20.—*A girth* of a bedstead or sofa: id. 97; Scrib. Larg. 133.

instĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A standing still* (rare, but quite class.): errantium stellarum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25.

instĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] = institio, *A standing still* (post-class.), vet. Kalend. ap. Grut. 138.

instĭto, are, *v. n. freq.* [insto] *To press on, advance* (very rare, but quite class.): rursus institare, (*dub. *al.* instare), Caes. B. G. 1, 25.

instĭtor, ōris, *m.* [insisto] A person who keeps shop for another, sells goods on his account, *A factor, broker, agent*; one who carries about and sells goods, *a huckster, hawker, peddler* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): amata nautis multum et institoribus, Hor. Epod. 17, 20: mercis, Liv. 22, 25:—eloquentiae, *who hawks about his eloquence, makes an exhibition of it*, Quint. 11, 1, 50.

instĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [institor] *Of* or *relating to* institores (post-Aug. and post-class.): artes, Hier. in Helv. 21: actio, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3.—So too subst., institoria, ae, *f.*, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5.—*Subst.*, institorium, i, *n.*, *The trade of a huckster*: matronae institorio copas imitantes, Suet. Ner. 21.

instĭtŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-statuo] *To put, set,* or *place into; to purpose, determine, resolve upon; to begin, commence; to regulate, arrange, institute; to train up, instruct* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: argumenta in pectus multa institui, *I have put*, i. e. *formed in my heart*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 2: quemqamne hominem in animum instituere, aut parare, *i. e. to set his heart on* (*al.* in animo), Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 13:—jugera tercenta, ubi institui vineae possunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: portorium vini, *to lay on, impose*, id. Font. 5: officinam, *to found, erect*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24: mercatum, id. Phil. 3, 12: codicem et conscribere, id. Rosc. Com. 2: bibliothecam, Plin. 35, 2, 2.—In gen., *To make, fabricate, construct*: magnus muralium pilorum numerus instituitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: naves, *to build*, id. ib. 4, 18: pontem, *to construct*, id. ib. 4, 18: convivia, Suet. Tit. 7:—longiorem sermonem, *to hold*, Caes. B. G. 5, 36: delectum, id. B. C. 1, 16: remiges ex provincia, *to obtain, procure*, id. B. G. 3, 8.

II. Trop., *To institute, appoint* one, esp. as heir: qui me cum tutorem, tum etiam secundum heredem instituerit, Cic. Fam. 13, 61: Populum R. tutorem, id. de Or. 1, 53: magistratum, id. Att. 6, 1.—*To institute, introduce* festivals, games: ferias diesque festos, Plin. 18, 29, 69, 3: sacros ludos, Ov. M. 1, 446.—*To make a regulation, to establish, appoint, ordain*: discedens ab hibernis in Italiam, ut quotannis facere instituerat, *as he made it a rule to, was wont to*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1.—With a follg. *ut*: Arcesilas instituit, ut ii, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 1.—With the simple *conjunct.*: instituit, quotannis subsortitio a praetore fieret, Suet. Caes. 41.—*To introduce, devise, contrive*: triremem Thucydides Aminoclem Corinthium, quadriremem Aristoteles Carthaginienses ferunt instituisse, Plin. 7, 56, 57.—*To take upon one's self, to undertake*: ubi coenas hodie, si hanc rationem instituis? Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 26: cum Zenone Arcesilas sibi omne certamen instituit, Cic. Acad. 1, 12.—*To undertake, begin, commence*: id negotium institutum est, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 103: ut primum Velia navigare coepi, institui Topica conscribere, Cic. Fam. 7, 19: si diligentiam, quam instituisti, adhibueris, id. ib. 16, 20: perge tenere istam viam, quam instituisti, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14: ad hunc ipsum quaedam institui, Cic. Acad. 1, 1.—*To draw up, arrange*: tu actionem instituis, ille aciem instruit, id. Mur. 9.—*To procure, gain*: quaestum, id. Quint. 3: aliquos sibi amicos, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9.—*To apply*: animum ad cogitandum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 10.—*To purpose, determine, resolve upon*: senex scribere historias instituit, Nep. Cat. 3: quaerere tempus ejus interficiendi, id. Alcib. 5.—*To instruct, train up, educate*: sic tu instituis adolescentes? Cic. Coel. 17.—*c. ad*: aliquem ad dicendum, id. de Or. 2, 39.—*c. abl.*: aliquem disciplinis Graecis, Quint. 1, 1, 12: lyra, id. ib. 10, 13: filios instituere atque erudire ad majorum instituta, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69.

instĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instituo] *Disposition, arrangement; custom, manner; instruction, education* (quite class.): rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 13:—institutionem suam conservare, id. Att. 1, 17:—puerilis, id. de Or. 2, 1: complures Graecis institutionibus eruditi, id. N. D. 1, 4.

instĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A founder, erector; a teacher, instructor* (post-class.): veteres urbium, Amm. 14, 8:—Lampr. Commod. 1.

instĭtūtum, i, *n.* [id.] *A purpose, intention, design; an arrangement, plan; mode of life, habits, practices, manners; a regulation, ordinance, institution; instruction; agreement, stipulation* (quite class.): ejus omne institutum voluntatemque omnem successio prospera consecuta est, Cic. Hortens. fr.:—ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent, id. Top. 6:—me nunc oblitum consuetudinis et instituti mei, id. Att. 4, 18: meretricium, id. Coel. 20: majorum, id. Agr. 2, 1: vitae capere, *to form a plan of life*, id. Fin. 4, 15:—juris publici leges et instituta, id. Brut. 77: institutis patriae parere, Nep. Ages. 4:—praecepta institutaque philosophiae, Cic. Off. 1, 1: optimis institutis mentem infantium informare, Quint. 1, 1, 16:—militem ex instituto dare, Liv. 6, 10.

instĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.*, fr. instituo.

in-sto, stĭti, 1. *v. n.* [1. in-sto] *To stand in* or *upon* a thing; *to draw nigh, approach, impend, threaten; to press upon, urge, harass, pursue; to insist upon, persist in* a thing (quite class.): **I.** Lit., constr. with the *dat.*, *in*, with the *abl.* or *acc.*: (*a*) *c. dat.*: jugis, Virg. A. 11, 529.—(*β*) With *in c. abl.*: instans in medio triclinio, Suet. Tib. 72.—Abs.: quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod, et poenas jamdiu debitas aut instare jam plane, aut certe jam appropinquare, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: instant apparatissimi magnificentissimique ludi, id. Pis. 27:—cum illi iter instaret, id. Att. 13, 23.—Of persons: cum legionibus instare Varum, Caes. B. C. 2, 43.—(*γ*) With the *acc.* (ante-class.): tantum eum instat exitii, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 96.—*To press upon, harass, molest; c. dat.* or *acc.*—(*a*) *c. dat.*: cedenti, Liv. 10, 36.—(*β*) *c. acc.*: si me instabunt (*al.* mi), Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 6.—*Abs.*, *To be at hand, be present*: quare illud quod instet, agi oportere, Cic. Inv. 2, 11.

II. Trop., *To urge* or *press upon* one, *to insist*: quamobrem urge, insta, perfice, Cic. Att. 13, 32: accusatori, id. Font. 1: ille instat factum (esse), *he insists upon the fact*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 120.—*To eagerly follow up, pursue* a thing; *c. dat.* or *acc.*: (*a*) *c. dat.*: non ignarus instandum famae, Tac. Agr. 18.—(*β*) *c. acc.*, *To urge forward, ply, transact, with zeal* or *diligence*. instat mercaturam, Naev. apud Non. 8, 134: parte alia Marti currumque, rotasque volucres Instabant, *hastening forward, working hard at*, Virg. A. 8, 433:—rectam viam, *to go right*, i. e. *to be right, to hit the mark*: Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 39.—*To earnestly demand, solicit, insist upon*: satis est, quod instat de Milone, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2: quod profecto cum sua sponte, tum, te instante, faciet, *at your instance, your solicitation*, id. Att. 3, 15.—*c. inf.*: instat Scandilius poscere recuperatores, id. Verr. 2, 3, 59.—*c. ut* or *ne*: tibi instat Hortensius, ut eas in consilium, id. Quint. 10:—uxor acriter tua instat, ne mihi detur, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 33.—*Pass. impers.*: profecto, si instetur, suo milite vinci Romam posse, Liv. 2, 44.—Hence

instans, antis, *Pa.*: **I.** (standing by, being near, *i. e.*) *Present*: quae enim venientia metuuntur, eadem efficiunt aegritudinem instantia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 11: ex controversia futuri, raro etiam ex instantis aut facti, id. de Or. 2, 25, 105: tempus, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24.—Hence, **B.** In gramm.: tempus, i. q. praesens tempus, *The present tense, the present*, Charis. p. 147, et saep.—**II.** *Pressing, urgent, importunate* (post-Aug.): species terribilior jam et instantior, Tac. H. 4, 83: gestus acer atque instans, Quint. 11, 3 *med.*; cf., argumentatio acrior et instantior, id. ib. *fin.*: admonitio instantior, Gell. 13, 24, 19.

instanter, *adv.*, *Vehemently, earnestly, pressingly*: intente instanterque pronunciare, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6: petere, ib. 7, 22: dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126.—*Comp.*: instantius concurrere, *to fight more vehemently*, Tac. A. 6, 35.—*Sup.*: instantissime desid erare, Gell. 4, 18.

instrāgŭlum, i, *n.* [insterno] *A cov ering, coverlet* (ante-class.): Cato R. R. 10.

instrātum, i, *n.* [id.] *A covering* (ante- and post-class.): instrata asinis tria, Cato R. R. 10: instrato omne vestimentum contineri, quod injiciatur, Labeo ait, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 45.

instrātus, a, um, *Part.*, from insterno.

instrēnŭe, *adv.*, v. instrenuus, a, um, *ad fin.*

in-strēnŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-strenuus] *Not brisk, inactive, sluggish, spiritless* (poet. and post-Aug.): homo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 23: animus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 68: dux, Suet. Vesp. 4.—Hence

instrēnŭe, *adv.*, *Without spirit*: non instrenue moriens, Just. 17, 2.

instrĕpĭto, are, *v. n. freq.* [instrepo] *To make a noise* any where (post-class.): floribus instrepitans (apis), *humming over the flowers*, Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 26.

in-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* [1. instrepo] *To make a noise* any where; *to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak* (mostly poet. and post-class.): sub pondere faginus axis instrepat, Virg. G. 3, 172: si quid instrepat terroris (*al.* increpet), Liv 4, 43: dentibus, *to gnash*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 222.—With a Gr. *acc.*, *To* *make resound, to utter:* lamentabiles questus. App. M. 2, p. 158 Oud.

instrictus, a, um, *Part.*, fr. instringo.

in-strīdo, ĕre, *v. n.* *To hiss in* a place (poet.): pelago, Sil. 14, 435.

in-stringo, nxi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-stringo] *To bind; to stimulate* (post-Aug.): captivum vinculis, Quint. Decl. 5, 16: dolore pellicatus uxor ejus instricta, App. M. 8, p. 565 Oud.

instructe, *adv.*, v. instruo, *ad fin.*

in-structilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-structilis] *Not compound:* anima, Tert. Anim. 14.

in-structĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. in-structio] *A constructing, erecting, building; an arranging, setting in order; instruction* (quite class. only in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: novi balinei, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 35: tubulorum in cloacas, *i. e. a sinking into, insertion*, Vitr. 5, 9.—**II.** Trop., *An arranging, planting, setting in array:* signorum, Cic. Caec. 15.—*Instruction*, futuri temporis pro instructione (*al.* per structionem), Arn. 5, 167.

instructor, ōris, *m.* [instruo] *A preparer* (rare, but quite class.): conditores instructoresque convivii, Cic. in Sen. 6.

instructūra, ae, *f.* [id.] **I.** *Array, order of battle* (post-class.): Macedonum, Front. Strat. 2, 3.—**II.** *Arrangement, construction* of discourse, Front. ad M. Caes. 2, Ep. 1.

1. instructus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. instruo, *ad fin.*

2. instructus, ūs, *m.* [instruo] *Arrangement, preparation* (rare, but quite class.): oratio eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic. Or. 3, 6.

instrūmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *An implement* of any kind, *a utensil, tool, instrument; means, furtherance, assistance; an ornament, embellishment; dress, apparel* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: in instrumento ac supellectili C. Verris, *houschold utensils*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44: villae, *implements of husbandry*, id. Dom. 24; so, rusticum, Phaedr. 4, 4, 24; and simply instrumentum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21: militare, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: hibernorum, id. ib. 5, 31: belli, Cic. Acad. 4, 1: venatorium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3: piscatorium, Marc. in Pand. 33, 7, 17: imperii, *instruments, documents.* etc., Suet. Vesp. 8.

II. Trop.: litis, *An instrument, document:* opus est intueri omne litis instrumentum, Quint. 12, 8, 12: emtionis, Scaev. Dig. 24, 1, 58:—oratoris, *a store, provision, supply*, Cic. de Or. 1, 36: causarum, id. ib. 2, 34.—*Means, assistance, furtherance, advancement:* instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, id. Leg. 1, 22: virtutis, id. Cat. 2, 5: graviorum artium, id. Brut. 97: dicendi, Quint. 12, 11, 24.—*Ornament, embellishment:* felices ornent haec instrumenta libellos, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 9.—*Dress, apparel:* anilia demit Instrumenta sibi, id. Met. 14, 766.

in-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-struo] *To build in* or *into; to build, erect, construct; to set in order, draw up in battle array; to prepare, make ready, provide* (with necessaries); *to procure, furnish; to teach, instruct* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: contabulationem in parietes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: tubulos in parietibus, Vitr. 5, 9:—muros, Nep. Them. 6: aggerem, Tac. H. 2, 22:—legiones, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 66: aciem, Cic. Mur. 9: praesidia, exercitus, id. Cat. 2, 11: insidias in loco aliquo, *to lay an ambush*, id. Cluent. 66: fraudem, Liv. 23, 35:—domum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5: instruere et parare convivium omnibus rebus, id. ib. 27: agrum, Liv. 6, 5: frumento et stipendio victorem, Just. 6, 6: instruere et dotare filiam, Suet. Vesp. 14:—mulieri aurum atque ornamenta, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 35.

II. Trop., *To furnish, provide* with necessaries: accusationem, Cic. Clu. 6: causam, Plin. Ep. 10, 85:—in instruendo (orationem) dissipatus, *in arranging*, Cic. Brut. 59: se, *to furnish, prepare one's self:* ad judicium nondum se satis instruxerat, id. Verr. 2, 4, 19.

B. In partic., *To teach, instruct:* disciplinae et artes, quibus instruimur ad hunc usum forensem, id. Coel. 30: notitia rerum, Quint. 4, 2, 24: juvenes salubribus praeceptis, Petr. 140: aliquem scientia alicujus rei, Quint. prooem. 1.—Hence

instructus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Ordered, drawn up; furnished, provided* with any thing; *taught, instructed* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: exercitus ita stetit instructus, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 4, 18: acies, Caes. B. G. 1, 48:—domicilia instructa rebus iis omnibus, quibus, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37: instructa et exornata domus, *provided with necessaries*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34: instructae ornataeque naves, id. ib. 2, 5, 51: instructae atque ornatae omnibus rebus copiae, id. Manil. 8: omnibus rebus instructum et paratum convivium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 27.

II. Trop., *Arranged, prepared; instructed:* jam instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 7: res satis scite instructae et compositae, Cic. Leg. 1, 13: ad permovendos animos instructi et parati, id. Or. 5: ad mortem contemnendam, id. Fin. 2, 17: ad dicendum instructissimus, id. de Or. 3, 8: in jure civili, (**versed in*), id. ib. 1, 58: omnibus ingenuis artibus, id. ib.: a jure civili, ab historia instructior, (* v. ab, B, 12, p. 2), id. Brut. 43.—In a bad sense: accusatores instructi et subornati, *prepared, instructed*, id. Vat. 1: vitiis instructior, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 25.—Hence,

Adv., instructe, *With great preparation* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): ludos instructius facere, Liv. 1, 35.

in-stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-studiosus] *Not studious, regardless of* a thing; with the *gen.* (post-class.): medicinae, App. Apol. p. 491 Oud.

in-stŭpĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [1. in-stupeo] *To be torpid, numb* (a Plinian word): membro instupente, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

insuāsum, i, *n.* *A kind of dark color* (a Plautin. word): quia tibi insuaso infecisti, propudiosa, pallulam (*al.* quia tibin' suaso), Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 16.

in-suāvis, e, *adj.* [2. in-suavis] *Unpleasant, disagreeable* (quite class.): herba cibo non insuavis, Plin. 24, 16, 99: vita, Cic. Att. 10, 4: voces, Gell. 18, 11:—quid insuavius quam clamor? Auct. ad Her. 3, 12:—insuavissima littera, Cic. Or. 49.

insuāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insuavis] *Unpleasantness, disagreeableness* (post-classic.): per insuavitatem medentur, Tert. Poen. 10: dictionis, Gell. 1, 21.

Insŭber, ris, *adj.* (Insubris for Insuber, Spartian. Julian. 1.—*Gen. pl.*, Insubrium, Plin. 10, 29, 41:—Insubrum, id. 3, 17, 21) *Of* or *belonging to Insubria, a country in the neighborhood of Milan, Insubrian:* eques, Liv. 22, 6.—Subst., Insuber, *An Insubrian:* Insuber quidam fuit, Cic. fr. Pis. ap. Ascon.—*Pl.*, Insubres, ium, *m.*, *The Insubrians:* in agro Insubrium Gallorum, Liv. 30, 18: Insubres Mediolanum condidere, Plin. 3, 17, 21.

insŭbĭde, *adv.*, v. insubidus, a, um, *ad fin.*

insŭbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-subidus] *Stupid, foolish* (post-class.): Gell. 19, 9: vultus, Lampr. Commod. 17.—Hence,

Adv., insŭbĭde, *Stupidly, foolishly* (post-class.): aliquid non insubide introspicere, Macr. S. 7, 14.

in-subjectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-subjectus] *Unsubjected, unsubdued* (post-classic.): insubjecte, potens, rerum arbiter (*al.* In subjecta potens), Prud. Hamart. 699.

Insŭbres, v. Insuber.

***insubsĭdĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-subsidior] *Unsupported:* Vulg. Esdr. 3, 9, 11.

***insubstantīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-substantivus] *Unsubstantial:* Interpr. Iren. 1, 10.

in-subtīlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-subtilis] *Not fine, not subtle* (post-class.): ratio, Papin. Dig. 30, 1, 11.—Hence

insubtīlĭter, *adv.*, *Without subtlety:* dicere, Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 7.

insŭbŭlum, i, *n.*, for insile, v. insilia (post-class.): Isid. Or. 19, 29, 1.

insucco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-succus] *To soak in* (a favorite word of Columella): lana vino et oleo insuccanda, Col. 7, 4; id. 9, 13, 5.

in-sūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [1. in-sudo] *To sweat in, on*, or *at* any thing (poet. and post-Aug.): queis (libellis) manus insudet vulgi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 71: labori, Calp.—**II.** In gen., *To sweat:* si corpus dormientis insudat, Cels. 2, 2.

‡**insūdus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-sudus] *Dry:* insudus ἄνυδρος, ἄβροχος, Glos. Phil.

insuēfactus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in-sueo facio] *Accustomed, habituated* (rare, bu quite class.): equi, Caes. B. G. 4, 24.

in-suesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.* and *a* [1. in suesco] *To accustom, habituat* (quite class., esp. in the historians; not i Cic. or Caes.): **A.** *v. n.*, *To accustom* or *habituate one's self, to become accustomed to* a thing; constr. with the *dat.*, with *ad*, or the *inf.:* (*a*) *c. dat.:* corpori, Tac. A. 11, 29.—(*β*) *c. ad:* ad disciplinam militiae insuescere militem nostrum. Liv. 5, 6.—(*γ*) *c. inf.:* mentiri, Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 30: largiri, Sall. J. 8.—**B.** *v. a.*, *To accustom* or *habituate* one *to* a thing; constr. aliquem aliquid or aliqua re: (*a*) *Aliquem aliquid:* insuevit pater optimus hoc me Ut fugerem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 105.—(*β*) *Aliquem aliqua re:* aquâ pecus, Col. 6, 4.—*Pass.:* sic insuesci debent, ut, id. 11, 3.—Hence

insuētus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Accustomed, habituated:* ita se a pueris insuetos, Liv. 24, 48.

insuēte, *adv.*, v. 1. insuetus, a, um, *ad fin.*

insuētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [1. insuetus] *A being unaccustomed to* (post-class.): cibi, Spart. Sever. 16.

1. in-suētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-suetus] *Unaccustomed* (quite class.): **A.** *Act.*, *That is not accustomed to, unused to* a thing; constr. with the *gen.*, *dat.*, *ad*, or *inf.:* (*a*) *c. gen.:* insuetus contumeliae, Cic. Att. 2, 21: laboris, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: navigandi, id. ib. 2, 6: operum, id. B. C. 3, 49: male audiendi, Nep. Dion. 7.—*Inexperienced in, unacquainted with* a thing: rerum majorum, Auct. ad Her. 4, 4.—(*β*) *c. dat.:* insuetus moribus Romanis, Liv. 28, 18: insuetae operi manus, Tib. 1, 4, 48.—(*γ*) *c. ad:* eques insuetus ad stabilem pugnam, Liv. 31, 35: ad tale spectaculum, *not used to*, id. 41, 51: corpora insueta ad onera portanda, Caes. B. C. 1, 78.—(*δ*) *c. inf.:* vera audire, Liv. 31, 18: vinci, id. 4, 31.

B. *Pass.*, *To which one is not accustomed, unusual:* limen Olympi, Virg. E. 5, 56: iter, id. Aen. 6, 16: solitudo, Liv. 3, 52: foetus, id. 28, 21.—Insueta, *n. pl.*, appears adverbially: insueta rudentem, *unusually*, Virg. A. 8, 248.—Hence,

Adv., insuēte, *Contrary to custom* (post-class.): immorari, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3: insuetius perscrutari, Aug. Ep. 3.

2. insuētus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. insuesco, *ad fin.*

in-suffĭcĭens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-sufficio] *Insufficient* (post-class.): virtus insufficiens omnibus producendis, Tert. adv. Hermog. 15.

insuffĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [insufficiens] *Insufficiency* (post-class.): Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 4.

insufflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insufflo] *A blowing into* (post-class.): aceti insufflatio naribus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

in-sufflo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-sufflo] *To blow* or *breathe into* (post-class.): insufflavit in faciem ejus flatum vitae, Tert. Res. carn. 5.

insŭla, ae, *f.* *An island, isle*, whether formed by the sea or by a river (quite class.): insula Britannia, Cic. Fam. 15, 16—**II.** *A house for poor people, which was let out in portions to several families;* opp. to domus, which was the mansion of a rich family (also quite class.): ut insulam venderet, id. Mil. 27; id. Off. 3, 16: parietes insularum exesi, ruinosi, Sen. Ira 3, 35: exsolutis domuum et insularum pretiis, Tac. A. 6, 45; Suet. Ner. 38.—*A temple* (eccl. Lat.), Is. Voss. ad Just. 32, 2.

insŭlānus, i, *m.* [insula] *An islander* (quite class.): Astypalaeenses insulani, Cic. N. D. 3, 18.

insŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to an island, insular* (post-class.): insulari poena multavit, *i. e. punished him with banishment to an island*, Amm. 15, 7:—insulares, *pl. m.*, *Keepers of a temple*, Just. 32, 2

insŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A tenant of an* insula (post-Aug.): Petr. 95.—*A slave who had charge of an* insula, *and collected the rents* (so only post-class.): insularius urbanorum servorum numero est, Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 166.

insŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made into* *an island, insulated* (post-class.): terrae, App. de Mundo. p. 364 Oud.

insulcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. in-sulco] *A furrowing, making furrows* in the ground: Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. ed. Mai. 1, 20.

in-sulco, *v. a.* 1. *To furrow, make furrows:* sulcat, insulcat, Not. Tir. p. 155.

insŭlensis, e, *adj.* [insula] *Of* or *belonging to an island, insular:* ab insulense, ut consequens est, ad continentem, Sol. 54 dub.

insŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of islands, insulous:* mare Persicum, Amm. 23, 6.

insulse, *adv.*, v. insulsus, *ad fin.*

insulsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insulsus] *Tastelessness, insipidity, silliness, absurdity:* villae, Cic. Att. 13, 29: harum rerum, id. ib. 5, 11, *ad init.*: Graecorum, id. Rab. Post. 13: orationis probat, id. Brut. 82.

insulsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-salsus] *Unsalted, insipid:* **I.** Lit.: amurca insulsa perfundunt sulcos, Col. 2, 9: gula, *that longs for tasteless things*, Cic. Att. 13, 31: cibus insulsior, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 40.

II. Transf., *Tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd:* est etiam in verbo positum non insulsum genus (ridiculi), Cic. de Or. 2, 64: multa (in sermone) nec illiterata, nec insulsa esse videntur, id. Fam. 9, 16: adolescens, id. Coel. 29: acuti, nec insulsi hominis sententia, id. Tusc. 1, 8: insulsissimus homo, Catull. 17, 12.

Adv., insulse, *Tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, absurdly:* aliquid facere, Cic. Att. 15, 4: insulse, arroganter dicere, id. ib. 5, 10: non insulse interpretari, *not amiss, not badly*, id. de Or. 2, 54.—*Comp.:* nihil potest dici insulsius, Gell. 16, 12.—*Sup.:* postea haec etiam addit insulsissime, Gell. 12, 2.

insultābundus, a, um, *adj.* [insulto] *Insulting, full of scorn:* Aug. Ep. 86 ad Casul.

insultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* **I.** Lit., *A springing* or *leaping over* any thing: Sol. 52.

II. Transf., *Insolent behavior* toward any one, *a scoffing, reviling, insulting:* Quint. 8, 5, 11: nihil insultatione barbarorum insolentius, Flor. 4, 12.

insultātōrĭe, *adv.*, v. insultatorius, *ad fin.*

insultātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [insulto] *Scornful, mocking, insulting:* verbum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

Adv., insultātōrĭe, *Scornfully, insultingly:* Sidon. Ep. 1, 7.

insultātrix, īcis, *f.* [insulto] *She that scoffs at, reviles, insults:* Hier. in Isai. 5, 23, 1.

insulto, avi, atum, *v. n.* 1. [insilio] *To spring* or *leap at* or *upon* a thing: **I.** Lit.: fores calcibus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54: floribus, Virg. G. 4, 11: sub armis Insultare solo, Virg. G. 3, 116: busto, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 40: fluctibus insultavere carinae, Ov. M. 1, 133: Batavi dum insultant aquis, Tac. A. 2, 8: rogis, Prop. 2, 8, 20.—(β) *c. acc.:* nemora avia matres Insultant, Virg. A. 7, 580.—(γ) Abs.: juvenum coetus Bacchico insultans modo, Virg. G. 4, 10: fremit aequore toto Insultans sonipes, Virg. A. 11, 599.

II. *To behave insolently toward* any one, *to scoff at, revile, abuse, taunt, insult:* alicui in calamitate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50: jacenti, Ov. Tr. 2, 571: casibus alicujus, id. ib. 5, 8, 4.—(β) *c. acc.:* multos bonos, Sall. frag. ap. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54; Serv. ad Aen. 9, 643: patientiam et segnitiam cujuspiam, Tac. A. 4, 59.—(γ) *in c. acc.:* in rempublicam, Cic. Mil. 32: in omnes, id. N. D. 2, 29.—(δ) *c. abl.:* morte mea, *at my death*, Prop. 3, 4, 24.—(ε) *Abs.:* quippe impune se insultaturos, Liv. 2, 45.

insultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A springing* or *leaping at* or *upon* a thing: Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 8.

insultus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A scoffing, reviling, insult:* insultus et saevae jurgia turbae, Lact. carm. de pass. Chr. 30.

in-sum, fui, esse, *v. anom. n.* *To be in* or *upon:* **I.** Lit.: meo patri torulus inerit aureus sub petaso, Plaut. Am. prol. 144: nummi octingenti aurei in marsupio infuerunt, id. Rud. 5, 2, 26: insumus usque, Lucr. 3, 1094: nec digitis anulus ullus inest, Ov. F. 4, 658.—(β) *c. dat.:* comae insunt capiti, id. Amor. 1, 14, 32: inerant lunaria fronti Cornua, id. Met. 9, 687.

II. Transf., (* *To be in, to belong* or *oppertain to*): **A.** Superstitio, in qua inest inanis timor deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 42: imagines divinitate praeditas inesse in universitate rerum, id. ib. 1, 43: in vita nihil insit, nisi, *etc.*, id. Fam. 5, 15: vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, id. Off. 1, 37, 13.—(β) *c. dat.:* quibus artibus prudentia major inest, id. Off. 1, 42: cui virile ingenium inest, Sall. C. 20, 11: huic homini non minor veritas inerat, id. ib. 23, 2: tarda solet magnis rebus inesse fides, Ov. Her. 17, 130.

B. Abs.: inest tamen aliquid, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 11, 1: praecipue pedum pernicitas inerat, Liv. 9, 16: inerat contemptor animus, Sall. J. 64, 1: inerat conscientia derisui fuisse nuper falsum e Germania triumphum, Tac. Agr. 39.

in-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, *v. a.* 3. *To take for* any thing; hence *to apply to, expend upon* a thing: **I.** Lit.: ut nullus teruntius insumatur in quemquam, Cic. Att. 5, 17: sumptum in aliquam rem, id. Inv. 2, 38: sestertios tricenos in coenam, Gell. 2, 24.—(β) *c. dat.:* paucos dies reficiendae classi, Tac. A. 2, 53.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To apply, employ, bestow:* operam frustra, Liv. 10, 18: operam libellis accusatorum, Tac. A. 3, 44: vitam versibus, Auct. Dial. de Or. 9.—(β) *in c. abl.:* nec in evolvenda antiquitate satis operae insumitur, Auct. dial. de Or. 29.—(γ) *ad c. acc.:* omnis cura ad speculandum hoc malum insumitur, Plin. 9, 46, 70.

B. *To take to one's self, to take, assume:* interficiendi domini animum, Tac. A. 14, 44: dignas insumite mentes Coeptibus, Stat. Th. 12, 643.

insumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insumo] *Expense:* sportularum, Impp. Valent. et Valens Cod. Theod. 6, 24, 3.

insumptum, i, *n.* [id.] *Expense:* sumptus, insumptum, Not. Tir. 68.

in-sŭo, ui, ūtum, *v. a.* 3. *To sew in* or *into, to sew up in:* **I.** Lit.: cingulum cum clavulis capitatis, quae intra capita insuitur pellis mollis, ne noceat collo duritia ferri, Var. R. R. 2, 9: aliquem in culeum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25; so id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.—(β) *c. dat.:* aliquem culeo, Sen. Clem. 1, 23: pilos vulneri, Plin. 29, 5, 32: patrio tener (infans)—insuitur femori, Ov. M. 3, 312: insutum vestibus aurum, id. A. Am. 3, 131.—(γ) *Abs.:* Tert. Hab. mulier. 1.

II. Transf., *To tack* or *add to:* ingratum opus, quod praedia habebat ibi, privatamque publicae rei impensam insuerat (*al.* imposuerat), *i. e. had charged to the public account what should have been done at his own private expense*, Liv. 40, 51.

in-sŭper, *adv.* and *praep.* **I.** *Adv.*, *Above, on the top, overhead:* cumulata videbis insuper esse aliis alia, Lucr. 6, 190: cumulatis in aquas sarcinis, insuper incumbebant, Liv. 22, 2: eum muniunt undique parietes atque insuper camera, Sall. C. 58.

2. *From above:* sed eam (manum) gravis insuper ictus Amputat, Luc. 3, 610.

B. Transf., *Over and above, moreover, besides:* aut satisfaciat mihi, atque adjuret Insuper, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 8: parumne est quod amat, Ni sumptuosus insuper etiam siet, id. Merc. 4, 2, 1: etiam insuper defraudat, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38: si id parum est insuper etiam poenas expetite, Liv. 3, 67: insuper quam, (* *besides that*), Liv. 23, 7: non negando minuendove, sed insuper amplificando ementiendoque, Suet. Caes. 66: haec insuper addidit, Virg. A. 2, 593: insuper habere, *to make light of, to slight*, Gell. 1, 19: meis amoribus insuper habitis, *etc.* (*al.* subterhabitis), App. M. 1, p. 46 Oud.

II. *Praep. c. acc.* et *abl.*, *Over, above:* **A.** *c. acc.:* insuper arbores trabem planam imponito, Cato R. R. 18: insuper eam exaequationem pila struatur, Vitr. 5, 12.

B. *c. abl.:* quibus (trabibus) insuper transtra sustinent culmen, Vitr. 5, 1: quo (tigno) insuper collocata erat materies, id. 10, 21.

in-sŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* *That can not be passed over:* **I.** Lit., *Insurmountable:* Alpium transitus, Liv. 21, 23.

II. Transf., *Unconquerable:* genus insuperabile bello, Virg. A. 4, 40; Ov. M. 12, 613. Hence of a disease, *Incurable:* valetudo, Plin. Ep. 2, 2.

B. *Unavoidable, inevitable:* fatum, Ov. M. 15, 807.—Hence,

Adv., insŭpĕrābĭlĭter, *Unconquerably:* Aug. C. D. 5, 8.

insŭpĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-supero] *Unconquered, unconquerable*, Com. Gall. 1, 34.

in-sŭpĕro, avi, atum, *v. n.* 1. *To pass over, surpass;* and hence, *to conquer:* semper dux in proeliis insuperavi, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 3, ed. Mai.

in-surgo, rexi, rectum, *v. n.* 3. **I.** *To rise upon, to rise up* or *to:* **A.** Insurgite remis, *rise on your oars*, i. e. *pull so hard as to raise yourselves from the seats, ply your oars vigorously*, Virg. A. 3, 560. So too, remis insurgitur, Val. Fl. 2, 14: insurgit transtris, id. ib. 1, 450: nigro glomerari pulvere nubem Prospiciunt Teucri, ac tenebras insurgere ponto, Virg. A. 9, 33: sibilat insurgens capiti, *raising its head*, Sil. 10, 546.—(β) *c. acc.:* jugum, App. M. 1, p. 17 Oud.

B. *To raise one's self, to rise, mount:* insurgat Aquilo, Hor. Epod. 10, 7; Tac. G. 39, 8: altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros, Virg. A. 12, 902: acuta silex Speluncae dorso insurgens, id. Aen. 8, 233: pone tergum insurgebat silva, Tac. A. 2, 16.

II. Transf.: **A.** (* *To rise, grow in power*:) insurgere regnis alicujus, *to rise against*, i. e. *to aim at seizing, one's kingdom*, Ov. M. 9, 444: Caesar insurgere paulatim, Tac. A. 1, 2: Romanas opes insurgere, id. ib. 11, 16.

B. *To arise:* insurgunt fremitus, Val. Fl. 2, 82.

C. *To rise up, to rouse* or *bestir one's self:* invigilare publicis utilitatibus et insurgere, Plin. Pan. 66.

D. Of speech, *To rise* above the level of ordinary language, *to speak sublimely:* Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint. 10, 1, 96: augeri debent sententiae, et insurgere, id. 9, 4, 23: haec sunt, quibus mens pariter et oratio insurgant, id. 12, 2, 28; id. 11, 3.

‡ **insurrectĭo**, ōnis, *f.* *A rising up, insurrection:* insurrectio, ἐπανάστασις, Gloss. Philox.

in-susceptus, a, um, *adj.* *Not taken upon one's self:* vota, Albinov. 1, 197.

in-sustentābĭlis, e, *adj.* *Unbearable, intolerable:* dominatio, Lact. 7, 16: dolor, id. Mort. pers. 49.

insŭsurrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insusurro] *A whispering to, a suggesting:* alicujus in susurratione moveri, Capit. Marc. Aur. 19

in-sŭsurro, avi, atum, *v. n.* and *a.* *To whisper in, into,* or *to; to insinuate, suggest:* **I.** Lit.: *intr.*, ad aurem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41: in aures, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4.

B. *Act.*, Demosthenes illo susurro delectari se dicebat aquam ferentis mulierculae insusurrantisque alteri: Hic est ille Demosthenes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36: alicui cantilenam, Cic. Att. 1, 19: vota diis, Sen. Ep. 10: insusurratum nomen, id. Brev. vit. 14.

II. Transf.: non solum nauta significat, sed etiam Favonius ipse insusurrat, navigandi nobis tempus esse, *suggests to us, reminds us*, Cic. Acad. 4, 48.

in-suspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* *That can not be suspected:* Vulg. Sir. 11, 5.

insūtĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [insuo] *Into which something is sewed:* asinus, *in whose hide the robbers wanted to sew up a girl*, App. M. 6, p. 445 Oud.

1. insūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from insuo.

2. insūtus, ūs, *m.* [insuo] *A sewing in:* quo insutu (*al.* insutos), App. M. 7, p. 474 Oud.

in-tābesco, bui, *v. n.* 3. *To waste away by degrees, to pine away:* **I.** Lit.: diuturno morbo, Cic. N. D. 3, 35: quum semel fixae cibo Intabuissent pupulae, Hor. Epod. 5, 39: vitis intabescit, Col. 4, 3: virtutem videant intabescantque relicta, Pers. 3, 38: dolori, (* *with grief*,) Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 24.

II. Transf., *To melt away, dissolve:* ut intabescere flavae Igne levi cerae, matutinaeve pruinae Sole tepente solent, Ov. M. 3, 487; so id. ib. 14, 826.

in-tactĭlis, e, *adj.* *That can not be touched, intangible:* Lucr. 1, 435.

in-tactus, a, um, *adj.* *Untouched, uninjured, intact:* cervix juvencae, Virg. G. 4, 540: nix, Liv. 21, 36: exercitus integer intactusque, id. 10, 14: intactum aliquem inviolatumque dimittere, Liv. 2, 12: integri intactique fugerunt, id. 5, 38: intactus profugit, Sall. J. 58: Britannus, Hor. Epod. 7, 7: Scythae perpetuo ab alieno imperio intacti, aut invicti, Just. 2, 3: fides, *unstained,* Stat. S. 5, 1, 77: vires, *unimpaired,* Curt. 9, 7: intactus superstitione, *free from superstition,* id. 4, 6: vir haud intacti religione animi, Liv. 5, 15: intactus infamia, *of spotless integrity,* id. 38, 51.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Untried, unattempted:* prorsus nihil intactum, neque quietum pati, Sall. J. 70: nova intactaque ratione, Plin. 34, 8, 19, n. 6: Dryadum silvas saltusque, Virg. G. 3, 40: carmen, Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: esurit intactam Paridi nisi vendat Agaven, Juv. 7, 87.

B. *Untouched, undefiled, chaste,* said of virgins: Pallas, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 5: cui pater intactam dederat, Virg. A. 1, 349: intactior omni Sabina, Juv. 6, 162.

intāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tamino; whence contamino] *Unsullied, undefiled:* virtus Intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 18.

in-tardo, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. *To stay, abide:* intardans atque perseverans, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4: *part. pass.* subst., intardata corporibus emovēre, id. ib. 2, 3.

‡ **intectamentum,** i, *n.* [intego] *The covering of a roof, roofing:* intectamentum, *σκέπασμα στέγης,* Gloss. Philox.

1. intectus, a, um, *Part.,* from intego.

2. in-tectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tectus] *Uncovered, unclad:* **I.** Lit.: dux prope intectus, Tac. H. 5, 22: pedes, *uncovered,* i. e. *with only sandals on them,* id. Ann. 2, 59: nudum et intectum corpus, App. M. 10, p. 738 Oud.

II. Trop., *Unconcealed, open, frank,* (* *opp.* obscurus): aliquem sibi incautum intectumque efficere, Tac. A. 4, 1.

intĕgellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [integer] *Pretty safe, tolerably uninjured:* *συμβιώτης,* Cic. Fam. 9, 10; Catull. 15, 4.

intĕger, gra, grum, *adj.* [2. in-tago, tango] *Untouched, unhurt, unchanged, in good condition:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Undiminished, whole, entire:* integer et plenus thesaurus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 12, 13: exercitus, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 148: annus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8: quarum (sublicarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: integris bonis exulare, Suet. Caes. 42: nec superstes integer, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 7: puer malasque comamque Integer, *with beard, and hair on his head,* Stat. Th. 8, 487.

B. *Unimpaired, unexhausted, sound, fresh, vigorous:* cum recentes atque integri defessis successissent, Caes. B. C. 3, 94: integris viribus repugnare, id. B. G. 3, 4: ad quietem integer ire, *opp.* onustus cibo et vino, Cic. Div. 1, 29: integra valetudo, id. Fin. 2, 20: integrum se salvumque velle, id. ib. 2, 11: omnibus rebus integros incolumesque esse, id. Fam. 13, 4: florentes atque integri, id. Planc. 35: opes, *opp.* accisae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 113: gens integra a cladibus belli, Liv. 9, 41: mulier aetate integra, *in the flower of her age,* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 45: integra aetate ac valetudine, Suet. Tib. 10: *c. gen.,* integer aevi Ascanius, Virg. A. 9, 255: corpora sana et integri sanguinis, Quint. prooem. 1, 8: tantum capite integro (*opp.* transfigurato), *unchanged,* Suet. Ner. 46: quam integerrimis corporibus cibum offerre, *free from fever,* Cels. 3, 4: antequam ex toto integer fiat, id. ib.: in integrum restituere, *to restore to his former condition,* Cic. Clu. 36, 98; Caes. B. C. 3, 1: de integro, ab integro, ex integro, *anew, afresh:* ut mihi de integro scribendi causa non sit, Cic. Att. 13, 27: acrius de integro obortum est bellum, Liv. 21, 8: columnam efficere ab integro novam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56: recipere ex integro vires, Quint. 10, 3, 20:—ad integrum, *wholly, entirely,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5.

C. *Untainted, fresh, sweet:* ut anteponantur integra contaminatis, Cic. Top. 18: fontes, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 6: sapor, id. Sat. 2, 4, 54: aper, *opp.* vitiatum, id. ib. 2, 2, 91.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Blameless, irreproachable, spotless, pure, honest, virtuous:* cum illo nemo neque integrior esset in civitate, neque sanctior, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: homines integri, innocentes, religiosi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3: integerrima vita, id. Planc. 1: incorrupti atque integri testes, id. Fin. 1, 21: vitae, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1: integer urbis, *not spoiled by the city, untainted with city vices,* Val. Fl. 2, 374. Of female chastity: narratque, ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet, Ter. Hecyr. 1, 2, 70: liberos conjugesque integras ab alicujus petulantia conservare, Cic. Verr. 1, 5.

B. *Free from passion* or *prejudice, unbiased, impartial:* integrum se servare, *to keep one's self neutral,* Cic. Att. 7, 26: scopulis surdior Icari Voces audit, adhuc integer, *untouched with love, heart-whole,* Hor. Od. 3, 7, 21: brachia et vultum teretesque suras Integer laudo, id. ib. 2, 4, 21: animi, id. Sat. 2, 3, 219: mentis, id. ib. 2, 3, 65: integra mens, id. Od. 1, 31, 18: a conjuratione, Tac. A. 15, 22.

C. *New* to a thing, *ignorant* of it: rudem me discipulum, et integrum accipe, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: suffragiis integer, Sall. fr. ap. Prisc. 10, 902.

D. *In which nothing has yet been done, undecided, undetermined:* integram rem et causam relinquere, Cic. Att. 5, 21: rem integram ad reditum suum jussit esse, id. Off. 2, 23: integram omnem causam reservare alicui, id. Fam. 13, 4: ea dicam, quae ipsi, re integra saepe dixi, id. Mur. 21: ut quam integerrima ad pacem essent omnia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85:—offensiones, *not yet canceled,* Tac. A. 3, 24:—integrum est mihi, *it is still in my power, I am at liberty:* Cic. Att. 15, 23: loquor de legibus promulgatis, de quibus est integrum vobis, id. Phil. 1, 10: non est integrum, Cn. Pompeio consilio jam uti tuo, id. Pis. 24: ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut, *etc.,* id. Tusc. 5, 21. So, integrum dare, *to grant full power, to leave at liberty,* Cic. Part. 38.

Adv., intĕgre: **I.** Lit., *Wholly, entirely:* mutare, Tac. H. 1, 52.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Irreproachably, honestly, justly:* incorrupte atque integre judicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 9: in amicorum periculis caste integreque versatus, id. Manil. 1.—*Comp.:* quid dici potest integrius, quid incorruptius, id. Mil. 22.—*Sup.:* Asiam integerrime administravit, Suet. Vesp. 4: procuratione integerrime functus, Plin. Ep. 7, 25.—**B.** *Purely, correctly:* integre et ample et ornate dicere, Cic. opt. gen. Or. 4: proprie atque integre loqui, Gell. 7, 11.

in-tĕgo, xi, ctum, *v. a.* 3. *To cover:* villam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 13: turres coriis, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: reliqua pars scrobis viminibus ac virgultis integebatur, id. ib. 7, 73: casside crines, Stat. Th. 4, 303: Clitumnus flumina luco Integit, Prop. 2, 15, 25: statuas auro, Plin. 34, 4, 9: viam, *to arch* or *vault over,* Inscr. ap. Grut. 150, 1.

intĕgrasco, *v. n.* 3. [integro] *To renew itself, begin anew, break out afresh:* hoc malum integrascit, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 5.

intĕgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A renewing, restoring:* amantium irae amoris integratio, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 23; Symm. Ep. 3, 73.

intĕgrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A renewer, restorer:* veritatis, Tert. Ap. 46.

intĕgre, *adv.,* v. integer, *ad fin.*

intĕgrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [integer] *The undiminished* or *unimpaired condition* of a thing: **I.** Lit.: **A.** *The whole:* cum pars movetur quiescente integritate, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14.

B. *Completeness, soundness:* integritas corporis: quod est membra omnia tum integra habere, tum bene valentia, Cic. Fin. 5, 14: corporis, id. ib. 2, 11: valetudinis, id. Tusc. 5, 34: integritatis testes mihi desunt, *i. e.* testiculi, Phaedr. 3, 11: integritas, *freedom from fever,* Cels. 3, 5: saporis, Vitr. 8, 7.

II. Trop.: **A.** Integritas mentis, *Soundness of mind,* Labeo Dig. 28, 1, 2.

B. *Blamelessness, innocence, integrity:* integritas atque innocentia, Cic. Div. Verr. 9: sic provinciae praefuit in pace, ut et civibus et sociis gratissima esset ejus integritas, id. Lig. 1: ut omnes aequitatem tuam, temperantiam, severitatem, integritatem laudent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: omnes ita de tua virtute, integritate, humanitate commemorant, ut, id. ib. 1, 1, 13: vitae, Nep. Phoc. 1.

C. In partic., *Chastity* of females: mulierem summa integritate pudicitiaque existimari, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 25: virginitatis, Flor. 2, 6.

D. *Purity, correctness* of language: Latini sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35.

intĕgrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [integer] *Soundness, integrity:* animi, Imp. Trajan. ap. Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 1.

intĕgro, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. [id.] *To renew, repeat, begin again:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** *To restore, heal, repair:* amnes Integrant mare, *supply,* Lucr. 1, 1029; id. 2, 1145: huc venio ut mea ope opes Trojae integrem, Accius ap. Non. 2, 445: elapsos in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81.

B. *To renew, begin again:* integrare caedem, Sisenn. ap. Non. 2, 445: inimicitiam, Pac. ap. Non. 2, 445: pugnam, Liv. 1, 29: lacrimas, id. 1, 29: seditionem, id. 5, 25: bellum, Stat. Th. 8, 657: carmen, Virg. G. 4, 514: immania vulnera, *i. e. by relating,* Stat. Th. 5, 29.

II. Trop., *To recreate, refresh:* animus defessus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, aut risu renovatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 17: modicis honestisque inter bibendum remissionibus refici integrarique animos ad, *etc.,* Gell. 15, 2.

in-tĕgŭmentum, i, *n.* *A covering:* **I.** Lit., of a statue, Liv. 40, 59. So id. 10, 38.

II. Trop.: corporis alicujus, *one's constant attendant,* Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 19: dissimulationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: ornamenta ejus ingenii per quaedam involucra atque integumenta perspexi, id. ib. 1, 35: nequitia frontis involuta integumentis, id. Pis. 6: flagitiorum, id. Coel. 20.

intellectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intelligo] *Synecdoche:* intellectio est cum res tota parva de parte cognoscitur, aut de toto pars, Auct. ad Her. 4, 33.

intellector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who understands:* Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 13.

intellectŭālis, e, *adj.* [intellectus] *Of* or *relating to the understanding, intellectual:* App. Dogm. Plat. p. 188 Oud.; and Aug. de Genesi ad litt. 12, 7.

intellectŭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [intellectualis] *Understanding:* Tert. Anim. 38.

1. intellectus, a, um, *Part.,* from intelligo.

2. intellectus, ūs, *m.* [intelligo] *A perceiving, discerning:* **I.** Lit.: *Perception, discernment* by the senses: saporum, Plin. 11, 37, 65: acrimoniae, id. 19, 8, 54: nec est intellectus ullus in odore vel sapore, *i. e. the poison can not be perceived either by the taste or smell,* id. 11, 53, 166: intellectus in cortice protinus peritis, *good judges know a tree by its bark,* id. 16, 39, 76.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Understanding, comprehension:* queis neque boni intellectus neque mali cura, Tac. A. 6, 36: alicujus rei intellectum amittere, Sen. Ben. 3, 17: capere intellectum disciplinarum, Quint. 1, 1, 15: intellectu consequi aliquid, id. 2, 5, 22: elephantis intellectus sermonis patrii, Plin. 8, 1, 1: nullum animal minus docile existimatur minorisve intellectus, id. 29, 6, 34: dissimulare intellectum insidiarum, Tac. A. 13, 38: intellectu carere, *to be unintelligible,* Quint. 1, 1, 28: intellectum habere, *to be understood:* hiems et ver et aestas intellectum ac vocabula habent, autumni perinde nomen ac bona ignorantur, Tac. Germ. 26.

B. *Meaning, sense, signification* of a word: verba quaedam diversos intellectus habent, ut cerno, Quint. 7, 9, 2: in obscenum intellectum sermo detortus, id. 8, 3, 44; id. 1, 7, 13.

C. *Understanding,* i. e. *the faculty of understanding, intellect:* per analogiam nostro intellectu et honestum et bonum judicante, Sen. Ep. 120: in errorem intellectum inducere, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 3 Elm.: intellectu carere, *to be without understanding,* Paul. Dig. 29, 2, 92.

intellĭgens, *Pa.,* v. intelligo, *ad fin.*

intellĭgenter, *adv.,* v. intelligo, *ad fin.*

intellĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [intelligo] *The power of discerning* or *understanding, discernment, understanding, intelligence:* **I.** Lit.: Deus intelligentiam in animo inclusit, Cic. Univ. 3: intelligentia est, per quam animus ea perspicit, quae sunt, id.

Inv. 2, 53: pars animi, rationis atque intelligentiae particeps, id. de Div. 1, 32; id. N. D. 1, 18: fretus intelligentia vestra dissero brevius, id. ib. 1, 17: quod in nostram intelligentiam cadit. id. Off. 3, 4: ratione et intelligentia tenere aliquid, id. ib. 3, 17, et al.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Understanding, knowledge:* quia difficilis erat animi, quid, aut qualis esset, intelligentia, nullum omnino animum esse dixerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: quae nos magis ad cognitionem intelligentiamque convertant, id. ib. 5, 24: juris, id. Phil. 9, 5: somniorum, *the knowledge of dreams,* i. e. *the art of interpreting dreams,* Just. 36, 2.—(β) *Plur.:* rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concipere, Cic. Leg. 1, 22.

B. In partic., *Art, skill, taste* in any thing, *connoisseurship:* intelligentia in rusticis rebus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17; id. Verr. 2, 4, 21: pecuniae quaerendae, id. Inv. 1, 29.

C. *Perception, discernment* by the senses: in gustu et odoratu intelligentia, Cic. Acad. 4, 7.

intellĭgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *That can be understood, intelligible, intellectual:* bonum, *opp.* intelligibile, Sen. Ep. 124.

II. *Perceptible* to the senses, *sensible:* in corporis intelligibilis lineam (*dyas*) prima defluxit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

Adv., intellĭgĭbĭlĭter, *Intelligibly:* Aug. Ep. 218.

intellĭgo (intellego), exi, ectum, *v. a.* 3. [inter-lego] (intellexti for intellexisti, Cic. Att. 13, 32; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 30: intellexes for intellexisses, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 81) *To see into, perceive, understand.*

I. Lit.: **A.** *To perceive, understand, comprehend:* haec dumtaxat in Graecis intelligo, quae ipsi, qui scripserunt, voluerunt a vulgo intelligi, Cic. de Or. 2, 14: puderet me dicere non intelligere, si vos ipsi intelligeretis, qui ista defenditis, id. N. D. 1, 39: corpus quid sit intelligo, id. ib. 1, 26: quare autem in his vis deorum insit, tum intelligam quum cognovero, id. ib. 3, 24: quam sis audax hinc omnes intelligere potuerunt, quod, id. Rosc. Am. 31: magna ex parvis, id. Off. 1, 41: intellexi ex tuis litteris, te audisse, id. Att. 6, 9: de gestu intelligo, quid respondeas, id. Vat. 15: intelligere et sapere plus quam ceteros, id. Off. 2, 14: cernere aliquid animo atque intelligere, id. Top. 5: facile intellectu est, Nep. Dion. 9: intellectum enim est mihi quidem in multis, et maxime in me ipso, Cic. Marc. 1: et quidam bonorum caesi postquam, intellecto, in quos saeviretur, pessimi quoque arma rapuerant, Tac. A. 1, 49:—intelligi necesse est: esse deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 17; id. Tusc. 3, 5: quocirca intelligi necesse est, in ipsis rebus invitamenta inesse, id. Fin. 5, 11.—In answers, intelligo corresponds to our *I understand, go on, very well,* Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 63; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 93.

B. In partic., *To have an accurate knowledge of* or *skill in* a thing, *to be a connoisseur:* tametsi non multum in istis rebus intelligo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: ego nugatorium sciebam ista intelligere, id. ib. 2, 4, 14; Petr. frgm. Trag. 52 Burm.

C. *To distinguish:* oraculorum praestigias profani a veritate intelligere non possunt, Lact. 2, 16.

D. *To see, perceive, observe* by the understanding: vehementer nunc mihi est irata: sentio atque intelligo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64: ubi neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intelligit, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: illi, ante inito, ut intellectum est, consilio, id. B. G. 2, 33: intelligo, quid loquar, Cic. Ligar. 5.

E. *To understand, comprehend, rightly judge* a person: quod Catonem aetas sua parum intellexisset, Sen. de Const. Sap. 1: quando Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur, Quint. 11, 1, 10; Vell. 2, 114, 5; Tac. A. 3, 3.

II. Transf., *To perceive, discern* by the senses: illa quidem primo nullos intelligit ignes, Ov. M. 9, 456: frigus, Col. arbor. 13: vestigia hominum intelligi a feris, Plin. 8, 16, 21; id. 28, 4, 14.—Hence

intellĭgens, entis, *Pa., That has understanding* or *that understands* a thing; *intelligent, acquainted with* a thing: semperne vulgi judicium cum intelligentium judicio congruit? Cic. Brut. 49: intelligens dicendi existimator, id. ib. 54: judicium, id. opt. gen. Or. 4: vir, id. Fin. 3, 5: *c. gen.*, cujusvis generis ejus intelligens, id. ib. 2, 20: aliquid intelligentiore mente discutere, Aug. Retract. 1, 19.

II. In partic.: **A.** Intelligens alicujus, *that understands a person, rightly estimates his character:* intelligens principis nostri, Plin. Ep. 6, 27.

B. *Well skilled in matters of taste:* subst., *a connoisseur:* signa pulcherrima quae non modo istum hominem, ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2: ut putetur in istis rebus intelligens esse, id. ib. 2, 4, 15.—Hence,

Adv., intellĭgenter, *Intelligently:* ut amice, ut intelligenter, ut attente audiamur, Cic. Part. 8: lectitare, Plin. Ep. 5, 16.

intĕmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-temero] *Inviolable:* divinitas, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 3: laus, Epith. in Anth. Lat. T. II. p. 640, v. 71.

in-tĕmĕrandus, a, um, *adj. That may not be profaned* or *violated:* Martia templa, Val. Fl. 5, 642.

intĕmĕrāte, *adv.*, v. intemeratus, *ad fin.*

in-tĕmĕrātus, a, um, *adj. Undefiled, unviolated, inviolate:* Diana virginitatis amorem Intemerata colit, Virg. A. 11, 583: fides, id. ib. 2, 143: munera, *pure gifts,* id. ib. 3, 177: quid enim per hos dies inausum intemeratumve vobis, Tac. A. 1, 42: castra incorrupta et intemerata servare, id. Hist. 4, 58; id. Ann. 1, 49: ratis, Val. Fl. 4, 270: integrum et intemeratum beneficium, App. Flor. 16: veritas, id. Met. 2, p. 164 Oud.: intemerata conjugum et liberorum corpora, *unviolated,* Tac. A. 12, 34: intemeratior cunctis virginibus, Capell. 1, 3: equae, Stat. Th. 2, 724.

Adv., intĕmĕrāte, *Incorruptly:* popularibus plausibus servire (*al.* intemperanter), Impp. Hon. et Theod. Cod. Theod. 15, 5, 3.

***in-tempĕrābĭlis,** e. *adj. Not to be moderated,* Coel. Aurel. Tard. 1, 4 (*al.* intemporalis).

in-tempĕrans, antis, *adj. Intemperate, immoderate:* **I.** Lit.: aequalitas ista sicci, humidi, ferventis ac frigidi sanitatem largitur: sicut illa intemperans atque immoderata permixtio animal celeri exitio corrumpit, App. Dogm. Plat. 1 *in.*

II. Trop.: **A.** *That can not moderate himself, without moderation, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate:* intemperantis esse arbitror scribere, quod occultari velit, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: fui paulo intemperantior fortasse, quam debui, *i. e. I should have exhibited more moderation,* id. Vat. 1: intemperans sum in ejus rei cupiditate, id. Att. 13, 26: intemperans militaris in forti viro gloria, id. Tusc. 2, 17: in augendo eo non alius intemperantior est, Liv. 36, 38: avidi atque intemperantes animi, id. 24, 25: in voluptates, Sen. Ira, 1, 3: ad vescendum, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 6: lingua, App. M. 1, p. 37 Oud.: licentia, Petr. fragm. Trag. 57.

B. *Incontinent, profligate, debauched:* inter impudicas mulieres, et intemperantes viros versari, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68: libidinosa et intemperans adolescentia, id. Sen. 9: impurissima atque intemperantissima pecus, id. Pis. 29.—Hence,

Adv., intempĕranter, *Immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately:* nimis iracunde hoc quidem, et valde intemperanter, Cic. Phil. 1, 5: intemperanter abuti et otio et litteris, id. Tusc. 1, 3: lacerare aliquem, Plin. Ep. 1, 5.—*Comp.:* ne intemperantius opibus suis utatur, Cic. Phil. 5, 18: insequi, Liv. 31, 37: amare, Plin. Pan. 68: adesse adversus aliquem, Suet. Claud. 38.—*Sup.:* intemperantissime gloriari, App. Apol. p. 550 Oud.

intempĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [intemperans] *Want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency:* **I.** Lit.: coeli, Sen. Const. sap. 9; and Col. prooem. 1: intemperantias prohibessis (*al.* intemperias), Cato R. R. 141.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Want of moderation, immoderateness, excess, extravagance, intemperance:* omnium perturbationum fontem esse dicunt intemperantiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: menti inimica intemperantia, id. ib. 4, 9, 22; id. Agr. 2, 36: libidinum, id. Off. 1, 34: intemperantia vini, *the immoderate use of wine,* Liv. 44, 30: morbo et intemperantia perire, Suet. Tib 62: risûs, Plin. 11, 37, 80: litterarum, Sen. Ep. 106: linguae, Tac. A. 4, 18: civitatis, donec unus eligatur multos destinantis, id. Hist. 2, 1: legitima, said of a second marriage, Valer. Max. 2, 1, 3.

B. In partic., *Want of moderation* in one's conduct toward others; *haughtiness, arrogance* toward inferiors; *insolence, impudence, insubordination* toward superiors: intemperantia Pausaniae, Nep. Arist. 2, 3: periculum est, ne faciant sua intemperantia, nimiaque licentia, ut omnia perdant, id. Eum. 8.

intempĕrāte, *adv.*, v. intemperatus, *ad fin.*

in-tempĕrātus, a, um, *adj. Untempered, inclement:* **I.** Lit.: quid ad coeli naturam intemperatius, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 6.—Hence, intemperatum vinum, *unmixed wine,* Coel. Aurel. Acut. 3, 17.

II. Trop., *Immoderate, intemperate:* benevolentia, Cic. Amic. 20: intemperantissimae perpotationes, id. Pis. 10.—Hence,

Adv., intempĕrāte, *Intemperately:* immoderate et intemperate vivere, Cic. Univ. 12.

intempĕrĭae, ārum, *f. plur.* [2. intemperies] *Intemperateness, inclemency:* **I.** Lit., of the weather: calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis (* *al.* intemperantias), Cato R. R. 141.

II. Trop.: **A.** Quae te intemperiae tenent? *what storm has got hold of you?* i.e. *what are you raving about? are you crazy?* Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 24: larvae hunc atque intemperiae insaniaeque agitant senem, id. Aul. 1, 1, 32: intemperiarum pleni, (* *disquietude*), Gell. praef.

B. *Unreasonable conduct, intemperate behavior:* Xanthippe Socratis uxor morosa admodum fuisse fertur et furiosa. Has ejus intemperias (*al.* intemperies) in maritum Alcibiades demiratus, Gell. 1. 17.

in-tempĕrĭes, ei, *f. Intemperateness:* **I.** Lit.: Liv. 8, 18: aquarum, id. 3, 31.—Hence, in gen., *A tempest, storm:* intemperies modo in nostram advenit domum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 3.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Intemperate behavior, outrageous conduct, fury, madness:* amici, Cic. Att. 4, 6: cohortium, Tac. H. 1, 64: quid illa mulierum intemperies sibi vellet mirabantur, Gell. 1, 23.

B. In gen., *Intemperance:* ebrietatis, Just. 12, 13.

intempestīve, *adv.*, v. intempestivus, *ad fin.*

intempestīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [intempestivus] *Unseasonableness:* Gell. 3, 16.

intempestīvĭter, *adv.*, v. intempestivus, *ad fin.*

in-tempestīvus, a, um, *adj. Untimely, unseasonable, inopportune, inconvenient:* **I.** Lit.: postes intempestivos excisos credo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 141: imbries, Lucr. 2, 873; id. 2, 929; 6, 1101: amicitia nunquam intempestiva est, Cic. Amic. 6: epistola, id. Att. 4, 14: cupido, Ov. M. 10, 689: intempestivâ turbantes festa Minervâ, *i. e. by their unseasonable spinning,* id. Met. 4, 33: immodica et intempestiva libido, Vell. 2, 68, 4: quid hoc joco intempestivius, Val. Max. 7, 8: gula, *gratified at unseasonable times,* Suet. Vit. 13.

II. Transf., *That does a thing unseasonably:* anseres continuò clamore intempestivi, Plin. 18, 35, 87.—Hence,

Adv.: **A.** Form intempestīve, *Out of season, unseasonably:* intempestive accedere, Cic. Off. 1, 25: adire ad aliquem, id. Fam. 11, 16; Liv. 45, 21: fovere vulnera mentis, Ov. Pont. 4, 11, 19; Phaedr. 3, 19, 12: juvare, Tac. A. 2, 23.

B. Form intempestīvĭter, *Unseasonably:* dicere, Gell. 4, 20 in lemmate.

intempestus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tempestas] *Unseasonable:* **I.** Intempesta nox, *The dead of night, which is not divided into periods by the labors of men:* Cic. Phil. 1, 3; id. Pis. 38. Hence, too, personified: intempesta silet Nox, *the dismal Night, the mother of the Furies,* Virg. G. 1, 247.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Unwholesome, un* *healthy:* intempestae Graviscae, Virg. A. 10, 184.—**B.** *Stormy, tempestuous:* tonans, Stat. Th. 2, 153.

in-tempŏrālis, e, *adj.:* **I.** *Without time, eternal:* App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 248 Oud.; Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 316.—**II.** *Untimely, unseasonable:* cibus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

Adv., intempŏrālĭter, *Uunseasonably:* uti cataplasmatibus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

intempŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [intemporalis] *Unseasonableness:* somni, Coel. Aur. Acut 1, 9; id. ib. 1, 15.

intenditus, v. intendo, *ad init.*

in-tendo, di, tum and sum, *v. a.* 3. (*Part.,* intenditus, Front. Fer. Als. 3 ed. Mai.) *To stretch out, extend:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** Dextram ad statuam, Cic. Att. 16, 15: alicui manus, Sen. Clem. 1, 25: nervos intendere aut remittere, Plin. 26, 10, 62: cutem, id. 8, 35, 53: jamque manus Colchis crinemque intenderat astris, Val. Fl. 8, 68.

B. *To bend* a bow, *etc.:* ballistam in aliquem, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 58: arcum, Virg. A. 8, 704.

C. *To aim* at a thing: tela in patriam, Cic. Prov. cons. 9: tela intenta jugulis civitatis, id. Pis. 2: sagittas, Virg. A. 9, 590: telum in jugulum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9.

D. *To stretch, strain, spread out; to stretch, lay,* or *put upon* a thing: tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, *pitched,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12: sella intenta loris, Quint. 6, 3, 25: stupea vincula collo intendunt, Virg. A. 2, 206: brachia tergo, *i. e. to bind with the caestus,* id. ib. 5, 403: locum sertis, *encircled, surrounded,* id. ib. 4, 506.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To strain* or *stretch toward:* aciem acrem in omnes partes intendit, *turns keen looks on every side,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 38: aciem longius, id. Acad. 4, 25: quo intendisset oculos, *whithersoever he turns his eyes,* Tac. A. 4, 70: aures ad verba, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 36.

B. *To direct* toward any thing, *to turn* or *bend* in any direction: ut eo quo intendit, cum exercitu mature perveniat, Cic. Mur. 9; so, iter, *to direct one's course:* ad explorandum quonam hostes iter intendissent, Liv. 31, 33: a porta ad praetorem iter intendit, id. 36, 21: coeptum iter in Italiam, id. 21, 29.—Abs.: quo nunc primum intendam, *whither shall I turn?* Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 6. So, intendere animum, *to direct one's thoughts to* any thing: quaero enim non quibus intendam rebus animum, sed, *etc.,* Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 4, 256: parum defigunt animos et intendunt in ea, quae, *etc.,* id. Acad. 4, 15: quo animum intendat, facile perspicio, id. Verr. 1, 3: intentus animus tuus est ad fortissimum virum liberandum, id. Phil. 11, 9: oculi mentesque ad pugnam intentae, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, id. ib. 3, 22; Liv. praef.: intendere animum in regnum Adherbalis, Sall. J. 23: animum studiis et rebus honestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 35: considerationem in aliquam rem, Cic. Inv. 2, 33: omnes cogitationes ad aliquid, Liv. 40, 5: ingenium, Sall. C. 50: omnium eo curae sunt intentae, Liv. 9, 31; id. 25, 9. Hence intendere alone, *To urge on, incite:* intenderant eum ad cavendi omnia curam tot auditae proditiones, Liv. 24, 37: aliquem ad custodiae curam, id. 21, 49: vis omnis intentenda rebus, Quint. 10, 7, 21. So, leges, *to proceed according to the rigor of the law,* Plin. Ep. 4, 9.

C. Intendere, abs., *To turn one's attention to, exert one's self for, to purpose, endeavor, intend:* quod est tibi ante explicandum, quam illuc proficiscare, quo te dicis intendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 42: quod ubi secus procedit, neque quod intenderat, efficere potest, Sall. J. 27: quocunque intenderat res adversae erant, id. ib. 77: genera lectionum, quae praecipue convenire intendentibus, ut oratores fiant, Quint. 10, 1, 45: ad nuptias, Just. 13, 6.—(*β*) *c. inf.:* quo ire intenderant perventum est, Sall. J. 45: altum petere intendit, Liv. 36, 44. So, intendere consilium, *to form a plan:* Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 18.

D. Intendere se, *To exert one's self, prepare one's self* for any thing: se ad firmitatem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: se in rem, Quint. 4, 1, 39. Hence, intendi animo, *to be intent upon,* Liv. 1, 25.

E. Intendere animo, *To purpose in one's mind, to intend:* si C. Antonius, quod animo intenderat, perficere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 10, 4.

F. *To maintain, assert:* pergin', sceleste, intendere atque hanc arguere? Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 47; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 19.

G. *To threaten* one *with* any thing, *to seek to bring upon* one, or *to afflict* one *with:* alicui actionem perduellionis, Cic. Mil. 14: alicui litem, Cic. de Or. 1, 10: periculum in omnes, id. Rosc. Am. 3: crimen in aliquem, Liv. 9, 26: injuriarum formulam, Suet. Vit. 7: probra et minas alicui, Tac. A. 3, 36: metum intendere, id. ib. 1, 28.

H. Intendere in se, *To contemplate one's self:* quid sit Deus: totus in se intendat, an ad nos aliquando respiciat, Sen. Q. N. praef. 1.

I. Intendere alicui, *To be intended for* a person: Stat. S. 3 *praef.*

K. Among rhetoricians, *To premise, to state as the proposition of a syllogism:* Quint. 5, 14, 10.

L. Among grammarians, *To make long, to use* (a syllable) *as long:* primam syllabam intendit, tertiam corripuit, Gell. 13, 22.—Hence,

A. intentus, a, um, *Pa., Attentive to, intent upon, waiting for* something: intentaque tuis precibus se praebuit aure, Tib. 4, 1, 132.—(*β*) *c. abl.:* aliquo negotio intentus, Sall. C. 2.—(*γ*) Abs., *Eager, intent:* at Romani domi militiaeque intenti festinare, Sall. C. 6, 5: senatus nihil sane intentus, id. ib. 16, 5: intenti exspectant signum, Virg. A. 5, 137: totam causam quam maxime intentis, quod aiunt, oculis contemplari, Cic. Fl. 11: intentiore custodia aliquem asservare, Liv. 39, 19: cum intentissima conquisitione ad triginta millia peditum confecisset, id. 29, 35: intentissima cura aliquid consequi, Quint. 10, 1.

II. Transf.: **a.** *Strict:* intentum et magnis delictis inexorabilem scias, Tac. A. 12, 42: intentius delectum habere, Liv. 8, 17: intentiorem fore disciplinam, Tac. A. 12, 42.

b. *Raised:* intento alimentorum pretio, Tac. H. 1, 89.—Hence,

Adv., intente, *With earnestness, attentively, intently:* pronunciare, Plin. Ep. 5, 19: audire, Quint. 2, 2, 13.—*Comp.* (in Fronto de Fer. Als. ed. Mai. 3, intensius, from intense): cum delectus intentius haberetur, Liv. 8, 17: apparare proelium, id. 8, 1: se excusare, Tac. A. 3, 35: premere obsessos, id. ib. 15, 13: adesse alicui rei, id. ib. 11, 11.—*Sup.:* exspectans intentissime, Lampr. Elag. 14.

B. intensus, a, um, *Pa.:* **I.** *Stretched, tightened, tight:* per intensos funes ire, Sen. de Ira 2, 13.

II. *Violent:* intensior impetus, Sen. Ira 2, 35: virtus in mediocribus modice intensior, Nazar. Pan. ad Constant. 23.

Adv., intense, *Violently.*—*Comp.:* intensius, Fronto de Fer. Als. 3 ed. Mai.

intense, *adv.,* v. intendo, *ad fin.*

intensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intendo] *A stretching out:* aëris, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 2.

‡**intentābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-tento] *That can not be tried:* intentabilis *ἀπείραστος,* Gloss. Philox.

‡**intentālis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-tento] *That can not be tried:* intentalis *ἀπείραστος,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

intentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intento] *A stretching out* or *extending* toward a thing: **I.** Lit.: oculi ad intentationem subitam digitorum comprimuntur, Sen. Ira 2, 4.—**II.** Trop., *A reproaching* with a thing: intentatio (*al.* intentio) criminum, Tert. Apol. 46.

1. intentātus, a, um, *Part.,* from intento.

2. in-tentātus, a, um, *adj. Untouched:* **I.** Lit.: vacca intentata jugo, Sen. Med. 62.

II. Trop., *Untried, unattempted:* miseri quibus Intentata nites, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 12: nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtae, id. A. P. 285; Virg. A. 10, 39: iter intentatum, Tac. A. 1, 50.

intente, *adv.,* v. intendo, *ad fin.*

intentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intendo] *A stretching out, straining, tension:* **I.** Lit.: corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10: nervorum, Col. 6, 6: vocis, Plin. 28, 4, 15: aëris, Gell. 5, 16 et remissio motus, id. 18, 10: vultus, Tac. A. 16, 34.

B. *Increase, augmentation:* doloris, Sen. Ep. 78: *ve* particula tum intentionem significat, tum minutionem, Gell. 16, 5.

II. Trop., *A directing of the mind toward* any thing: **A.** *Exertion, effort:* animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, *opp.* remissio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: animi, id. ib. 2, 27: cogitationum, id. ib. 4, 2; id. Inv. 2, 14.—Hence,

B. *Attention, application* to any thing: lusûs, *to play,* Liv. 4, 17: intentionem alicui accommodare, Sen. Ep. 113: avocare ab intentione operis destinati, Quint. 10, 3, 23.

C. *A design, purpose, intention:* haec intentio tua ut libertatem revoces, Plin. Pan. 78; Papin. Dig. 34, 1, 10.

D. *A charge, accusation:* judiciale genus officiis constat duobus, intentionis ac depulsionis, Quint. 3, 9, 11; id. 7, 1, 9.

E. *The first* or *major premiss* in a syllogism: ita erit prima intentio, secunda assumptio, tertia connexio, Quint. 5, 14, 6.

intentĭōse, *adv. Eagerly:* intentiose emunt, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 11, 15.

intentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [intento] *Intensive:* adverbia, Prisc. 15, 1022.

intento, avi, atum, *v. a.* 1. [intendo] *To stretch out* or *extend* toward any thing: **I.** Lit.: haec sica intentata nobis est, Cic. Mil. 14: Virginius intentans in Appium manus, Liv. 3, 47: manus ad sidera, Petr. 112.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To direct* or *turn* toward: oculos in proeliantes, Petr. fr. Trag. 70 Burm.

B. *To stretch out threateningly* toward one, *to threaten* or *attack* one *with* any thing: dolor ardentes faces intentat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27: arma Latinis Hernicis, Liv 6, 27: Romanum imperium intentantes, Liv. 42, 12: praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem, Virg. A. 1, 95: ictus, Tac. H. 3, 31: terror omnibus intentatur, *all were struck with terror,* id. Ann. 3, 28: invicem crimen, Quint. 3, 10, 4.

C. *To attack, accuse* one: quasi intentantis loco, Cic. Inv. 2, 43.

1. intentus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.,* from intendo.

2. intentus, ūs, *m.* [intendo] *A stretching out, extending:* palmarum, Cic. Sest. 55.

in-tĕpĕo, ui, *v. n.* 2. *To be lukewarm:* et lacus aestivis intepet Umber aquis, Prop. 4, 1, 124: et variae radiis intepuere comae, Ov. F. 5, 215.

in-tĕpesco, *v. n.* 3. *To become lukewarm:* **I.** Lit.: ne quis intepescat cibus, Sen. Ep. 78: intepescit annus, Col. 11, 2, 2.—**II.** Trop.: paullatim intepescente saevitia, Petr. 94.

inter, *adv.* and *praep. c. acc.* [in, with the adverbial ending *ter*].

I. *Adv., In the midst, in between* (poet. and extremely rare): dumque pii petit ora patris stetit arduus inter pontus, Val. Fl. 5, 337: tot montibus inter diviso, id. 6, 220; id. 8, 382.

II. *Praep. c. acc., Between, betwixt, among, amid.*

A. Lit., In space: qui (mons Jura) est inter Sequanos et Helvetios, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: quum inter me et Brundisium Caesar esset, Cic. Att. 9, 2: inter Padum atque Alpes, Liv. 5, 35: ager Tarquiniorum, qui inter urbem ac Tiberim fuit, id. 2, 5:—inter hostium tela versari, Cic. de Or. 1, 46: medios inter hostes Londinium perrexit, Tac. A. 14, 33: inter manus sublevantium exstinctus, Suet. Vesp. 24: media inter longas brevis faciet amphimacrum, Quint. 9, 4, 81: vox vel inter dentes expressa non dedecet, id. 12, 3, 104.—Placed after the noun: Faesulas inter Arretiumque. Liv. 22, 3: extremos inter euntem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116.—Separated from the noun: utinam inter errem Nuda leones, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 51.

2. Transf., To designate the place inhabited by a class of men: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios in Leccae domum, *among the scythe-makers, in the street of the scythe-makers,* Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 8: inter lignarios. Liv. 35, 41.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: judicium inter deas tres, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114; cf., inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios judicare, id. de Or. 1, 39, 176; and, inter has sententias dijudicare, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: quae saepissime inter me et Scipionem de amicitia disserebantur, id. Lael. 10, 33: discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, id. Balb. 21, 49: inter optime valere et gravissime aegrotare nihil prorsus interesse, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43; cf. with inter repeated: ut nihil inter te atque inter quadrupedem aliquam putes interesse, id. Parad. 1; so id. Fin. 1, 9; and, quid intersit inter popularem civem et inter constantem, severum et gravem, id. Lael. 22:—quod colloquimur inter nos, *with one another*, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32; cf., inter nos naturâ ad civilem communitatem conjuncti sumus, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66; and, vobis inter vos voluntatem fuisse conjunctam, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 34: Ciceronis pueri amant inter se, *love one another*, like the Fr. *s'entr'aimer*, id. Att. 6, 1; cf., neque solum se colent inter se ac diligent, id. Lael. 22, 82; so, complecti inter se lacrimantes milites coepisse, Liv. 7, 42: haec inter se quum repugnent, plerique non vident, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72. Also with substantives: ita effici complexiones atomorum inter se, id. Fin. 1, 6, 19: ne nostra nobiscum aut inter nos cessatio vituperetur, id. Fam. 9, 3, 4: quae res eos in magno diuturnoque bello inter se habuit, Sall. J. 79, 3:—inter nos, *among ourselves, confidentially*, like the Fr. *entre nous*: nec consulto dicis occulte, sed quod inter nos liceat, ne tu quidem intelligis, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 74; so, quod inter nos liceat dicere, id. Att. 2, 4: quod inter nos sit, ego illas posueram, *but let that be between ourselves*, Sen. Ep. 12, 2.—Placed after the noun: quae si quos inter societas aut est, aut fuit, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 22, 83.

2. In partic.: **a.** Of time, *During, in the course of*; for which, in English, we sometimes use *by* or *at*: quot prandia inter continuum perdidi triennium, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 61: omnia agentur, quae inter decem annos nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 13; cf., qui inter annos tot unus inventus sit, quem, *etc.*, id. de Imp. Pomp. 23, 68: inter ipsum pugnae tempus, Liv. 36, 20: inter noctem lux orta, id. 32, 29: qui plus cernant oculis per noctem quam inter diem, Gell. 9, 4.—Freq. also with substantives which denote acts performed at a certain time: haec inter coenam Tironi dictavi, Cic. Quint. fr. 3, 1, 6; cf., illuseras heri inter scyphos, id. Fam. 7, 22: inter fulmina et tonitrua, id. Phil. 5, 6, 15: promptior inter tenebras affirmatio, Tac. A. 1, 82: inter initia, Cels. 3, 25:—nobis inter has turbas senatus tamen frequens flagitavit triumphum, *amid, in spite of these commotions*, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: utrumque consilium aspernatus, quod inter ancipitia deterrimum est, dum media sequitur, Tac. H. 3, 40: senum coloniae inter male parentes et injuste imperantes aegra mancipia et discordantia, id. Agr. 32; cf., ita neutris cura posteritatis inter infensos vel obnoxios, id. Hist. 1, 1:—inter haec major alius terror, Liv. 2, 24; cf., inter haec jam praemissi Albam erant equites, id. 1, 29: inter quae tribuni plebei petivere, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 15; cf., inter quae unctione uti licet, Cels. 4, 2, 3.—With gerunds and gerundives: inter agendum, Virg. E. 9, 24; Quint. 12, 3, 10: inter disceptàndum, id. 12, 7, 6: inter res agendas, Suet. Caes. 45.

b. Of a class of persons or things: homines inter suos nobiles, Cic. Fl. 22, 52; inter suos et honestus et nobilis, id. Cluent. 5, 11: in oratoribus vero admirabile est, quantum inter omnes unus excellat, id. Or. 2, 6: honestissimus inter suos numerabatur, id. Rosc. Am. 6; cf., ille Croesus, inter reges opulentissimus, Sen. Contr. 2, 9; and, Borysthenes inter Scythiae amnes amoenissimus, Mel. 2, 1, 6:—pingunt et vestes in Aegypto inter pauca mirabili genere, Plin. 35, 11; cf., sternutamento utilis inter pauca, id. 24, 11, 58: pugna inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades, Liv. 22, 7; cf., inter paucos disertus, Quint. 10, 13, 3; and, inter paucos familiarium Neroni assumptus est, Tac. A. 16, 18; cf. also, incautum inter fecere primam intra juventam, sed claritudine paucos inter senum regum, id. ib. 11, 10.

c. In judic. lang., a *t. t.*: inter sicarios, *on the charge of assassination*: quum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54; so id. Cluent. 53, 147; cf., in recuperatorio judicio ejus maleficii, de quo inter sicarios quaeritur, id. Inv. 2, 20, 60: longo intervallo judicium inter sicarios hoc primum committitur, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 11: sexcenti sunt, qui inter sicarios et de veneficiis accusabant, id. ib. 32, 90: si ostenderis, quomodo sis eos inter sicarios defensurus, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8.

C. In composition: **a.** *Between*; as, intercedere, interponere.—**b.** *At intervals, from time to time*; as, interaestuare, intermittere, intervisere.—**c.** *Under, down, to the bottom*; as, interire, interficere.

intĕr-aestĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inter-aestimatio] *Valuation*, Pomp. Dig. 21, 1, 65.

* **intĕr-aestŭo**, are [inter-aestuo] *To bubble up at intervals*: stomachus frequenter interaestuans erat, *producing frequent eructations*, Plin. Ep. 6, 16 *fin.*

* **intĕrāmenta**, ōrum, *n.* [inter] *Timber for the lower part and hold of a ship of war*: Volaterrani interamenta navium polliciti sunt (acc. to others, inceramenta, ōrum, *n.*, *Rosin and pitch for calking a ship*), Liv. 28, 45.

Intĕramna, ae, v. interamnus, *no.* II.

‡ **Intĕramnānus**, a, um, v. interamnus, *no.* II. B, 2.

Intĕramnas, ātis, v. interamnus, *no.* II. B, 1.

intĕr-amnus, a, um, *adj.* [inter-amnis] *That is between two rivers* (as an *adj.*, late Latin): terras interamnas (*al.* interamnanas) recepimus (viz., *Mesopotamia*), Lamp. Alex. Sev. 56: Nilus ad insulae faciem spatia amplectitur interamna, Sol. 32.—Hence,

II. Intĕramna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* urbs), *The name of several Italian cities*, Var. L. L. 5, 5; espec., *a city of Umbria, surrounded by the River Nar, the birth-place of the historian Tacitus and of the emperor of the same name*, now *Terni*, Cic. Mil. 17 *fin.*; id. Phil. 2, 41; id. Att. 2, 1, 5.—**B.** Derivv., **1.** Interamnas, ātis, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Interamna*: ager, Liv. 10, 39.—Subst., Interamnates, ium, *m.*, *Inhabitants of Interamna*: Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5: Interamnates cognomine Nartes, Plin 3, 14, 19.—**2.** ‡Intĕramnānus, a, um, *adj.*, the same: Inscr. ap. Don. 161, 3.

interaneum, i, v. interaneus, *no.* II.

intĕrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [inter] *Inward, interior, internal*: vomica, Scrib. Comp. 96.—Hence, **II.** Subst., Interaneum, i, *n.*, *A gut, intestine*: procedentis interanei morbus, Plin. 32, 9, 33.—In the plur.: Col. 9, 14; Plin. 30, 7, 20.

‡ **intĕrăpĕrĭo**, διανοίγω, Gloss. Phil.

intĕr-āresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To become dry, to dry up*: **I.** Lit.: Vitr. 7, 8: animalia sine humoris potestate interarescent, *will die off*, id. 8 praef.—**II.** Trop., *To dry up, decay*: *c. c.* exstingui et cadere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14.

* **inter-bĭbo**, ĕre, *v. n.* *To drink in, drink up*: Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22.

* **inter-bīto**, ĕre, *v. n.* [beto] i. q. intereo, *To perish, come to naught*: ne interbitat quaestio, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47.

* **inter-blandĭens**, entis, *Part.* [blandior] *Flattering*: obsequiis meis interblandiens appellabat me pium, Aug. Conf. 9, 12.

intercălāris, e, *adj.* [intercalo] *Of* or *for insertion, that is to be* or *is inserted, intercalary*: dies, *an intercalary day*, "Plin. 2, 8, 6; Censor. de Die nat. 20; Sol. 1:" mensis, *an intercalary month*, Macr. S. 1, 13; Censor. 1. 1.: Calendae, *the first day of an intercalary month*, Liv. 45, 44: Calendae priores, *the first day of the first intercalary month* (of the two months that Caesar intercalated), Cic. Fam. 6, 14.

II. Transf.: versus, *A refrain* or *burden* (as in Virg. E. 8: incipe Maenalios, *etc.*; and, ducite ab urbe domum), Serv. ib. 21.

intercălārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [intercalaris] *Of* or *for insertion, intercalary* mensis, *an intercalary month*: Cephăloeditani decreverunt intercalarium (mensem) quadraginta dies longum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52: mensis, Liv. 37, 59; Plin 18, 25, 57.

intercălātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercalo] *An insertion, intercalation* of a month, day, *etc.*: Plin. 2, 47, 47: omni intercalationi mensis Februarius deputatus est, Macr. S. 1, 13.

* **intercălātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An intercalator*; as an adj., *that intercalates*. dies intercalatores, *intercalary days*, Macr S. 1, 14 (*al.* intercalantes).

intercalco, v. interculco.

inter-călo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* Lit., To proclaim that something has been intercalated, *To insert, intercalate* a day or month; most commonly used in the pass.: si intercalatum erit Calendis Maiis, Cato R. R. 159: ut duodecim annis continuis non intercalaretur, Suet. Caes. 40. The pontifices, to whom it was left to determine the number of intercalary days, were often induced, by party considerations, to insert more or fewer than the proper number of days, or even to neglect the intercalation altogether: ut pugnes, ne intercaletur, Cic. Att. 5, 9; id. ib. 5, 21.—Hence

intercălātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Intercalated*: **I.** Lit.: dies, Macr. S. 1, 14; v. intercalator.

II. Transf., *Put off, deferred*: poena, Liv. 9, 9.

inter-căpēdĭno, *v. a.* 1. *To interrupt.*—Hence,

A. intercăpēdĭnans, antis, *Pa.*, *Interrupting, intermitting*: Fulgat. Mythol. 1 *in.*

B. intercăpēdĭnātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Separated, interrupted*: Capell. 9, 312: exacerbationes, *opp.* continuae, Coel. Aurel. Tard. 1, 1.

intercăpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [capio] *An interruption, intermission, interval, respite*: "intercapedo, tempus interceptum, cum scilicet mora est ad capiendum," Fest. p. 82 Lind.: intercapedinem scribendi facere, Cic. Fam. 16, 21: molestiae, id. Fin. 1, 18: jurisdictionis, Suet. Vesp. 10: *c. c.* remissio, *opp.* continuatio, Plin. Ep. 4, 9.—In the *nom. sing.*, the word is said to have had an obscene signif.: Cic. Fam. 9, 22; Quint. 8, 3, 46.

inter-căpĭo, 3. *v. a.* *To take away*: Prisc. 4, 624.

inter-cardĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* *Joined together by mortise and tenon*: trabes, (acc. to others, interordinatae), Vitr. 10, 20

Intercatĭa, ae, *f.* *A city of* Hispania Tarraconensis.—Hence

Intercatĭensis, e, *adj.* *Of* or *from Intercatia*: Plin. 37, 1, 4.—(*β*) Subst., *plur.*, Intercatienses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants*, Plin. 3, 5, 4.

inter-cēdo, essi, essum, *v. n.* 3. *To go* or *come between to intervene*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** Si quis intercedat tertius, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 56: etsi nemo intercedebat, Cic. Brut. 47: si nulla aegritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 4.—**2.** *To occur, happen, come to pass*: saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv. 34, 1: nullum dictum intercessit, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

B. *To be, stand,* or *lie between*: palus intercedebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26; id. ib. 5, 52: inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, id. ib. 2, 17; Plin. 2, 83, 84.

C. Of time, *To intervene, pass*: vix annus intercesserat, cum, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21: intercessere pauci dies, Liv. 2, 64: nox nulla intercessit, Cic. Cat. 1, 2: una nox intercesserat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 36; id. Cluent. 20.

II. Trop: **A.** *To be* or *exist between* persons: ira inter eas intercessit, Ter Hec. 3, 1, 25: inter nosmetipsos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: ut ei cum genere humano quasi civile jus intercederet, id. Fin. 3, 20: nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viro, id. Coel. 13; id. Div. 13, 65; id. Quint. 15; Nep. Att. 20: huic cum reliquis . . . bella intercesserant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12

B. *To interpose one's credit, become* *surety for* a person: promisit, intercessit, dedit, Cic. Att. 1, 16: pro aliquo, id. Phil. 2, 18: pro aliquo magnam pecuniam, *to procure for a person by going surety for him*, id. Att. 6, 1.

C. *To oppose, withstand, protest against*; said of the tribunes of the people, who interposed their veto against a decree of the senate: cum intercedere vellent rogationi, Cic. Or. 2, 47: nisi mihi levissimus tribunus plebis intercessisset, id. Leg. 3, 8: ea lege, qua intercedi de provinciis non licebit, id. Prov. cons. 8: ea quae de reductione regis scripta est auctoritas, cui scis intercessum esse, id. Fam. 1, 7: praetori, Liv. 38, 60. This right of protest was also possessed by other magistrates; v. Var. ap. Gell. 14, 7; Ascon. in Pis. 26; Liv. 5, 9.—Hence,

D. In gen., *To interpose, interfere; to obstruct, hinder*: intercessit et, quominus in acta sua juraretur, et ne mensis September Tiberius vocaretur, Suet. Tib. 26: de cognomine intercessit Augustus, id. ib. 17: non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus, Tac. Agr. 46: parens noster privatas gratiarum actiones cohibet, intercessurus etiam publicis, Plin. Pan. 4: casibus occursare fortunae, id. ib. 25: iniquitatibus magistratuum, id. ib. 80, 4; Plin. 32, 1, 1: (intercedendus, a, um: Front. ad Anton. Imp. 2, ep. 7 ed. A. Mai.)

interceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercipio] *A taking away*: poculi, Cic. Clu. 60.

interceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An intercepter, usurper, embezzler*: praedae, Liv. 4, 50: litis alienae, id. 3, 72: donativi, Tac. H. 3, 10.

1. interceptus, a, um, *Part.*, v. intercipio. *ad fin.*

2. interceptus, ūs, *m.* [intercipio] *A taking away*: Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

intercessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercedo] *A coming between, intervention*: **I.** Lit.: testium, Gell. 14, 2.

II. Transf.: **A.** *An interposition, a becoming surety* for one: mea intercessio parata et est et fuit, Cic. Att. 1, 4: intercessiones pecuniarum in coitionibus candidatorum, id. Par. 6, 2.

B. *A fulfillment, performance*: Cod. Just. 12, 22, 1; Cod. Theod. 6, 28, 4.

C. *An intervention, interposition, protest* on the part of a tribune of the people, who annulled a decree of the Senate by his veto: cum intercessio stultitiam intercessoris significatura sit, non rem impeditura, Cic. Agr. 2, 12; Caes. B. C. 1, 7: intercessionem remittere, Liv. 38, 54: intercessionem facere pro aliquo, Gell. 7, 19: intercessionem suam interponere, Val. Max. 6, 1, 10.

intercessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who intervenes*: **I.** *A mediator* in money matters, *a surety*: utinam semper esses tribunus: intercessorem non quaereres, Cic. Fam. 7, 27; Quint. decl. 300: rem aliquam agere intercessore ac deprecatore aliquo, App. Apol.: nolo per intercessorem mutueris, Sen. Ep. 119.—Hence,

B. One who by his intervention brings a thing to pass, *A fulfiller, performer*: Cod. Just. 1, 42, 8; 8, 17, 7.

II. *One who interposes, enters a protest*: **A.** *A protester*, said of a tribune of the people who makes use of his veto: Cic. Agr. 2, 12: agrariae legi intercessorem fore professus est, id. Sull. 23: legis, Liv. 4, 53.—Hence,

B. In gen., *A hinderer, preventer*: Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: rei malae, id. Leg. 3, 4 and 19.

intercessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *An intervention*, only in *abl. sing.*: **I.** Lit.: aliquem intercessu suo servare, Val. Max. 5, 4, 2.

II. Trop.: intercessu auctoritatis suae prohibere ne, *etc.*, Imp. Diocl. et Const. inter fragm. jur. antei. p. 75 ed. Mai.

1. intercīdo, īdi, īsum, *v. a.* 3. [caedo] *To cut asunder, cut up, cut to pieces*: **I.** Lit.: arundinetum, Col. 4, 32: commentarios, Plin. Ep. 6, 22: venas, Plin. 11, 37, 65: radices, id. 18, 19, 49, 2.

II. Transf.: pontem, (* *to cut down,*) Liv. 36, 6: sententias, Gell. 13, 30: lux intercisa, Stat. Th. 2, 184: jugum mediocri valle a castris intercisum, (* *separated*), Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: dies intercisi, *half-holidays*: intercisi dies sunt, per quos mane et vesperi est nefas; medio tempore, inter hostiam caesam et exta porrecta, fas: a quo quod fas tum intercedit, intercisi dies: aut quod tum intercisum nefas, Var. L. L. 5, 4; Macr. S. 1, 16; cf. Ov. F. 1, 49.

2. intercĭdo, ĭdi, *v. n.* 3. [cado] *To fall between*: **I.** Lit.: ita in arcto stipatae erant naves ut vix ullum telum in mari vanum intercideret, Liv. 26, 39: id. 21, 8.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To fall out, happen, come to pass*: si qua (*al.* quae) interciderunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 8.

B. *To fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish*: intercidunt ova, Plin. 9, 51, 74: inimici intercidunt, Cic. Deiot. 9 poet.: credo, quia nulla gesta res insignem fecerit consulatum, memoria (*al.* memoriam) intercidisse, Liv. 2, 8: utrum pejorem vocas, apud quem gratia beneficii intercidit, an apud quem etiam memoria? Sen. Ben. 3, 1: augur erat: nomen longis intercidit annis, Ov. F. 2, 433: sive (opera) exstant, sive intercidere, Plin. 35, 8, 34: haec sequenti tempore interciderunt, Quint. 1, 5, 52: cum verba intercidant invalescantque temporibus, id. 10, 2, 13: Atheniensium virtus intercidit, Just. 6, 9:—intercidit mihi aliquid, *something escapes me, I have forgotten something*: Hor. S. 2, 4, 6.

Intercīdōna, ae, *f.* [1. intercido] *One of the three deities* (Intercidona, Pilumnus, and Deverra) *who protected the house of a lying-in woman against Silvanus*, Var. in Aug. C. D. 6, 9; cf. Voss. Virg. E. 10, 24.

intercĭlĭum, ii, *n.* *The space between the eyebrows*: intercilium, μεσόφρυον, Gloss. Philox.; Isid. Orig. 11, 1.

intercinctus, v. interstinctus.

intercĭno, *v. a.* 3. [cano] *To sing between*: neu quid medios intercinat actus, Hor. A. P. 194.

intercĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, *v. a.* 3. [capio] Lit., To take away between, *i. e. To seize on its passage before it arrives at its destined place, to intercept*: **I.** Lit.: me si me hostes interceperint, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 93: venenum, *to take the poison intended for another*, Cic. Clu. 60: litteras, id. Att. 1, 13: litterae interceptae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9; id. Att. 10, 8: magnum numerum jumentorum atque hominum, Caes. B. C. 1, 55: commeatus Liv. 36, 3: aliquem ab suis interceptum, *cut off*, id. 29, 9: hostes discretos, Tac. H. 4, 75: in sublime jactari sagoque intercipi (*be held fast*) ne tellurem attingat, Plin. 29, 3, 12: interceptae e publico pecuniae, Tac. A. 4, 45: terga caput tangunt, colla intercepta videntur, *to be wanting*, Ov. M. 6, 379.

B. *To intercept against one's wish, to receive what was intended for another*: Ilo namque procul validam direxerat hastam, Quam medius Rhoeteus intercipit, *comes in the way of*, i. e. *is struck* or *killed by*, Virg. A. 10, 401.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To interrupt, hinder*: medios sermones, Quint. 6, 4, 11: iter, Curt. 4, 2.

B. *To take away, rob, steal*: intercipere aliquid ab aliquo, Liv. 3, 71: aliquid alicui, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 25; Plin. Pan. 75: veram laudem, Phaedr. 4, 12, 2: commentarios, quorum tamen pars maxima intercepta dicitur, *copied from other sources*, Suet. Gr. 3.

C. Of death, *To snatch away, carry off*: si me fata intercepissent, Quint. prooem. 1, 6: apes saepe morbis intercipiuntur, Col. 9, 3: rex mortalitate interceptus, Plin. Ep. 10, 50: interceptus veneno, Tac. A. 3, 12.

intercīse, *adv.* [intercisus] *Piecemeal, interruptedly, confusedly*: dicere intercise atque permixte, Cic. Part. 7: aliquid sparsim et intercise commeminisse, Gell. 11, 2.

‡ **intercīsīmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [1. intercido] *A cutting through, intersection*: intercisimen, διακοπή, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

intercīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A cutting through*: Var. ap. Aug. C. D. 6, 9.

intercīsīvus, v. intersecivus.

inter-clāmo, *v. n.* 1. *To cry between*: multis interclamantibus, Amm. 31, 13.

inter-clūdo, ūsi, ūsum, *v. a.* 3. [claudo] *To shut or block up, to cut off*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** *To cut off, hinder*: inimicis commeatum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 68: fugam, Cic. Att. 7, 20: aditus ad aliquem, id. Rosc. Am. 38: seditionum vias, id. Rab. perd. 1.

B. *To cut off, separate* one from any thing: nostros commeatibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: re frumentaria aliquem, id. B. C. 1, 72: itinere aut transjectu intercludi, id. ib. 2, 20.—(β) *c. praep. a*: adversarios ab oppido et ponte et commeatu omni, Caes. B. C. 1, 43: exercitum a mutuo inter se auxilio, Liv. 8, 24.

C. *To shut in, blockade*: angustiis intercludi, Caes. B. G. 3, 69: aliquem in insidiis, Cic. Caec. 29: animam, (* *to stop the breath, to stifle*), Liv. 23, 7: Amazoniâ latus peltâ, *to cover*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 131.

II. Trop., *To hinder*: intercludor dolore, quominus ad te plura scribam, Cic. Att. 8, 8.—Hence

interclūsus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Stopped* or *shut up, cut off*: via inculta atque interclusa frondibus et virgultis, Cic. Coel. 18: cum Byzantii totum Pontum aegre repulsum, et cervicibus interclusum suis, sustinerent, id. Prov. Cons. 4.

interclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercludo] *A stopping* or *shutting up*: **I.** Animae, *a want of breath*, Cic. de Or. 3, 46.—**II.** *A parenthesis*: Quint. 8, 3, 23.

interclūsus, v. intercludo, *ad fin.*

intercŏlumnĭum, i, *n.* [columna] *The space between two columns, intercolumniation*: ambulationis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: signa omnibus intercolumniis disposita, id. Verr. 2, 1, 19: Vitr. 3, 1; id. 4, 3.

inter-concĭlĭo, 1. *v. a.* *To gain the favor of, conciliate* a person: Quint. 12, 10, 59 dub.

inter-crĕātus, a, um, *adj.* *Inwardly created* or *produced*: humor, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

interculco, *v. a.* 1. [calco] *To tread between*: ita distantes ut interculcari possint vinacea (*al.* intercalcari), Col. 12, 43.

inter-curro, ri, rsum, *v. n.* 3. (*tmesis* in Lucr. 5, 1373, inter plaga currere) **I.** *Intr., To run between*: **A.** Lit.: latitudine intercurrentis freti, Plin. 3, 11.

2. *To hasten in the mean time* any where: indicto delectu in diem certam, ipse interim Veios intercurrit, Liv. 5, 19.

B. Trop.: **1.** *To run along with, mingle with, be among*: intercurrit quaedam distantia formis, Lucr. 2, 373: ergo his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: alterum genus intercurrit nonnunquam, *etc.*, Auct. ad Her. 1, 8; gemma candida intercurrentibus sanguineis venis, Plin. 10, 59.

2. *To step between, to intercede*: pugnatur acerrime, qui intercurrerent misimus tres principes civitatis, Cic. Phil. 8, 6.

II. *Trans., To run through*: intercurso spatio maris, Amm. 15, 10, 26.

inter-curso, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [*freq.* from intercurro] (*tmesis*: inter enim cursant, Lucr. 3, 263) *To run between*: **I.** Lit.: intercursantibus barbaris, Liv. 21, 25.

II. Transf.: acinos foliis intercursantibus, Plin. 14, 3, 4, 9.

1. intercursus, *Part.*, from intercurro; v. intercurro II.

2. intercursus, ūs, *m.*, only in *abl. sing.* [intercurro] *A running between, intervention, interposition*: impeditus intercursu suorum, Liv. 37, 42: consulum intercursu rixa sedata est, id. 2, 29.

intercus, ŭtis, *adj.* [cutis] *Under the skin, intercutaneous*: **I.** Lit., aqua intercus, *the dropsy*, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 3: medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24.

B. *Subst.*: tumens morbi intercutis (*al.* aquae intercutis), Hier. Vita Hilar. 37

II. Trop., *Inward, internal*: aquam te habere in animo intercutem, Lucil. ap Non. 1, 166: intercutibus vitiis madentes, Gell. 13, 8.

intercussus, ūs, *m.* [inter-quatio] *A striking between*: luminis, *a flashing between*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27.

‡ **intercŭtītus**, a, um, *adj.* [intercus] *Greatly abused, dishonored*, Fest. p. 84 Lind.; v. fullo.

inter-dătus, a, um, *Part.*, from interdo.

interdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [interdiu] *Throughout the day, daily*: cibus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

‡ **interdĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [interdiu] *A thief who steals by day*; opp. to a nocturnal thief, who is also called dormitator: interdiarius, ἡμεροκλέπτης, Gloss. Philox.

inter-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (interdixem for interdixissem, Catull. ap. Gell. 19, 9) To speak between, *i. e. To interpose by speaking*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** *To contradict*: si praetor improbus, cui nemo interdicere (*al.* intercedere) possit, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12.

B. *To say among other things, to remark at the same time*: in praesentiarum hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. ad Her. 2, 11.

C. *To forbid, prohibit, interdict*: (*a*) With *ne*: interdico, ne, *etc.*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48: interdicit atque imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubratio noceat, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: praecipit atque interdicit omnes unum peterent Indutiomarum, neu quis, *etc.*, id. ib. 5, 58: neque enim est interdictum . . . ut singulis hominibus ne amplius quam singulas artes nosse liceat, Cic. de Or. 1, 50.—(*β*) *c. abl.*: aliquem sacrificiis, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: qui etiam meretriciis amoribus interdictum juventuti putet, Cic. Coel. 20, 48.—(*γ*) *c. acc. rei et dat. personae*: feminis dumtaxat purpurae usum (*al.* usu), Liv. 34, 7: histrionibus scenam, Suet. Dom. 7: feminis convivia et conspectum virorum, Just. 16, 4: alicui admirationem, Sen. Ep. 87: interdictum est mare Antiati populo, Liv. 8, 14: interdicitur vini potus, Plin. 30, 10, 27.—(*δ*) *Interdicere aliquem aliqua re*: quod moribus eorum interdici non poterat socero gener, Nep. Ham. 3: Philosophi urbe et Italia interdicti sunt, Gell. 15, 11.—Hence,

D. Alicui interdicere aquâ et igni, *To forbid one the use of fire and water*, i. e. *to banish him*: tanquam si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit, Cic. Phil. 6, 4: futurum puto, ut aqua et igni nobis interdicatur, id. Fam. 11, 1: quibus cum aqua et igni interdixisset, Caes. B. G. 6, 44.—(*β*) Interdicere alicui, without aqua et igni: Ampel. 42.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of the praetor, *To forbid, interdict*; esp., *to make a provisional* or *interlocutory decree*: praetor interdixit de vi, *etc.*, Cic. Caec. 8: praetor qui de fossis, de cloacis, *etc.*, interdicit, id. ib. 13: praetor interdixit, ut unde dejectus esset, eo restitueretur, id. ib. 28.

B. *To make use of a praetor's interdict*: si adversus eum velis interdicere, Ulp. Dig. 43, 18, 1: alicui rem capitalem, Cato ap. Charis. 2, 178.

interdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interdico] *A prohibiting, interdicting*: tecti et aquae et ignis interdictione, *banishment*, Cic. Dom. 30: finium, Liv. 41, 24: habes igitur et theatri interdictionem de interdictione impudicitiae, Tert. Spect. 17.

interdictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A forbidder, interdicter*: delicti, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9.

interdictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [interdictor] *Prohibitory, interdictory*, Salv. contr. avar. 3, med. p. 130 Rittersh.

interdictum, i, *n.* [interdico] **I.** In gen., *A prohibition*: Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 1: deorum, Cic. Pis. 21.—**II.** In partic., as a publicist's *t. t.*, *A provisional decree* of the praetor, esp. in disputes of private persons respecting possession, a praetorian *interdict*: ergo hac lege jus civile, causae possessionum, praetorum interdicta tollentur, Cic. Agr. 3, 3: possessionem per interdictum repetere, id. Caec. 3: interdicto contendere cum aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 10: venire ad interdictum, Petr. 13 and 83.

interdictus, a, um, *Part.*, from interdico.

Interdidĭum, i, *n.* *A place in Alexandria*, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 30 ed. Mai.

interdĭgĭtālĭa, um, *n. plur.* [digitus] *Excrescences* (warts, *etc.*) *between the fingers*, Plin. Val. 2, 52.

interdĭgĭtĭa, ōrum, *n. plur.* [id.] *Excrescences* (warts, *etc.*) *between the fingers and toes*: Marc. Emp. 34: intedita (*leg.* interdigitia) μεσοδάκτυλα, Gloss. Philox.

inter-dĭu, *adv.* *During the day, in the daytime, by day*: canes interdiu clausos esse oportet, ut noctu acriores sint, Cato R. R. 124; so Caes. B. G. 7, 69: nec noctu nec interdiu, Liv. 1, 47: nocte et interdiu, id. 8, 34: interdiu nocte, id. 21, 32.

interdĭus, *adv.* [diu] *During the day, in the daytime*: interdius domi sedet totos dies, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 33: occlusa est janua interdius, id. Most. 2, 2, 14.

inter-do, dăre [inter-do] *To distribute*: cibus interdatus (through the body), Lucr. 4, 866.

interdŭātim, *adv.* [inter], an old form for interdum, *Sometimes, now and then* (ante-class.): Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 29.

interductus, ūs, *m.* [inter-ductus] *Interpunction* (quite class.): Cic. Or. 68.

interdum, *adv.* [inter-dum] *Sometimes, occasionally, now and then* (quite class.); *meanwhile, in the mean time* (post-Aug. and post-class.): interdum cursus est in oratione incitatior, interdum moderata ingressio, Cic. Or. 59: modo—interdum, Suet. Cal. 43: modo-modo-interdum, id. Ner. 49: acribus custodiis domum et vias sepserat Livia: laetique interdum nuncii vulgabantur, donec, Tac. A. 1, 5; App. M. 3 *init.*: ideoque nec vendere eum interdum alii potest, Modest. Dig. 40, 5, 15.

interdŭo, 3. *v. a.*, an old form for interdare, *To give for* a thing (a Plautin. word): dum pereat, nihil interduo, *i. e. I care nothing about it, it is of no consequence to me*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 36: ciccum non interduim, id. Trin. 4, 2, 152.

intĕrĕā, *adv.* [inter-ea] *Meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim* (quite class.); *sometimes* (poet.): Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 82: haec dum Romae geruntur, Quintius interea de agro detruditur, Cic. Quint. 6.—With a follg. loci (poet.): plus annis triginta natus sum, cum interea loci Nunquam quicquam feci pejus, quam hodie, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 1:—interea . . . aegris, Nil movisse, salus rebus, Sil. 7, 395.

intĕremptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [interimo] *That can be destroyed* or *killed* (eccl. Lat.): Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

intĕremptĭo (-emt-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Destruction, slaughter* (rare, but quite class.): Gallorum, Cic. Manil. 11.

intĕremptor (-emt-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who destroys* or *kills, a slayer, murderer* (post-Aug.): fratris, Vell. 2, 129, 1: heri, Sen. Ep. 70.

intĕremptrix (-emt-), īcis, *f.* [interemptor] *She that destroys* or *kills, a murderess* (eccl. Lat.): **I.** Lit.: fratris, Lact. 1, 10.—**II.** Trop.: pudoris, Tert. Spect. 17.

intĕremptus (-emt-), a, um, *Part.*, from interimo.

intĕr-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n.* [inter-eo] Lit., *To go among* several things, so as no longer to be perceived; hence, *to be lost, to perish, go to ruin, die* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ut interit magnitudine maris stilla muriae, *becomes lost in it*, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: saxa Intereunt venis, *come among them, become lost among them, mingle with them*, Sever. Aetn. 450.

II. Trop., *To perish, to go to ruin* or *decay, to die*: non intelligo, quomodo calore exstincto, corpora intereant, Cic. N. D. 3, 14: omnia fato Interitura gravi, Ov. M. 2, 305: segetes, Virg. G. 1, 152: salus urbis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55: litterae, id. Att. 1, 13: pecunia, Nep. Them. 2: interit ira mora, *ceases*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 374: possessio, Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 44:—interii, *I am ruined, undone*: hei mihi disperii! vocis non habeo satis: Vicini, interii, perii, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 36: omnibus exitiis interii, id. Bacch. 5, 17: interii! cur mihi id non dixti? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 42: qui per virtutem peritat, non interit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 32.—Hence

intĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, *Perished, destroyed* (post-class.): multis utrinque interitis, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Prisc. 9, 869; Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

intĕr-ĕquĭto, 1. *v. n.* [inter-equito] *To ride between* (a favorite word with Livy): Liv. 35, 5: with the *acc.*, ordines, id. 6, 7: agmina, Curt. 4, 13.

intĕr-erro, 1. *v. n.* [inter-erro] *To wander between* or *among, to come, go*, or *be between* (post-class.): Deus locis omnibus intererrat, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 10: splendor, Prud. Cath. 6, 43.

interfăcĭo, 3. *v. a.* [inter-facio] *To make between* (exceedingly rare): ut simul interfaciendo muro adjuvaret (*al.* simul in faciendo muro), Liv. 25, 11.

inter-fāris, v. interfor.

interfātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interfor] *A speaking between, an interrupting in speaking* (rare, but quite class.): contra verba et interfationem (*al.* intercessionem, s. interfectionem), Cic. Sest. 37: interim expediet expositiones brevi interfatione distinguere; *audistis, quae ante acta sunt; accipite nunc, quae insequantur*, Quint. 4, 2, 50.

interfectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [interficio] *Deadly* (post-class.): ruta interfectibilis viperarum, App. Herb. 89.

interfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A killing, murdering* (a rare word): Trebonii, Brut. ad Cic. ad Brut. 2, 3: Clodii, Ascon. in argum. Milon.

interfectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Deadly* (post-class.): morbus, Coel. Aur. praef.

interfector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A slayer, murderer* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: alicujus, Cic. Mil. 27.—**II.** Trop., *A destroyer*: veritatis, Tert. Carn. Christ. 5.

interfectrix, īcis, *f.* [interfector] *A murderess* (post-Aug.): nepotis, Tac. A. 3, 17.

interfectus, a, um, *Part.*, from interficio.

interfĕmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [inter-femen] i. q. cunnus (post-class.): App. Apol. p. 472 Oud.

‡ **interfĕmus**, ŏris, *n.* [inter-femus] *The space between the hips*: interfemus, μεσομήριον, Gloss. Philox.

interfĭcĭo, ēci, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-facio] *To put between; to interrupt; to finish, end; to destroy, bring to naught; to kill, slay, murder* (quite class. only in the last signif.): terrae natura medicatas aquas interficit, Plin. 2, 100, 104:—singultu crebro sermonem, App. M. 11, p. 806 Oud.:—piscium magnam atque altilium vim, Lucil. ap. Non. 4, 263:—messes, Virg. G. 4, 330: herbas arescere et interfici, Cic. fr. ap. Non. 6, 7: usum, fructum, victum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 4.—*c. abl.*: aliquem et vita, et lumine, id. Truc. 2, 6, 37: virum et filium vita, Gell. 12, 7: exercitum, Nep. Arist. 2, 1:—anum siti fameque atque algu, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 35: aliquem per insidias, Cic. Dom. 23: insidiis, Nep. Dat. 9: feras, Lucr. 5, 1248.

interfīo, ĕri, *v. n. pass. anom.* [interficio] *To be destroyed, to perish, pass away* (poet.): Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 136: flammis, Lucr. 3, 886.

inter-flŭo, xi, 3. *v. n.* (*in tmesi*, Lucr. 4, 228) [inter-fluo] *To flow between* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: angusto freto interfluente, Plin. 3, 5, 11.—*c. acc.*: fretum, quod Naupactum, et Patras interfluit, Liv. 27, 29.—*Pass.*: insulae interfluuntur, supply mari, App. de Mundo. p. 297 Oud.

II. Trop., of time, *To pass away* or *elapse between*: cum inter duos consulatus anni decem interfluxissent, (*al.* interfuissent), Cic. Sen. 6.

inter-flŭus, a, um, *adj.* [interfluo] *Flowing between* (rare and post-Aug.): interfluo Euphrate, Plin. 6, 26, 30.

inter-fŏdĭo, ōdi, ossum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-fodio] *To dig* or *pierce to pieces* (poet.): pupillas, Lucr. 4, 720.

inter-foemĭnĭus, a, um, v. interfem.

interfor, atus sum, 1. *v. dep.* [inter-for] *To speak between, to interrupt* one *in speaking* (a favorite word with Livy): priusquam ille postulatum perageret, interfatur Appius, Liv. 3, 47: orsum eum dicere Phaeneas interfatus, id. 32, 34.

interfossus, a, um, *Part.*, from interfodio.

inter-frīgesco, 3. *v. n.* [inter-frigesco] *To grow old, die away*, or *be dropped in the mean while* (post-class.), Fragm. jur civ. antejustin. p. 45.

interfringo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-frango] *To break to pieces* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): si quid ventus interfregerit, Cato R. R. 44; Plin. 17, 18, 30, 1.

inter-fŭgĭo, 3. *v. a.* (*in tmesi*: inter enim fugit, Lucr. 6, 331) [inter-fugio] *To flee between* or *into* (poet.).

interfulgeo, ēre, *v. n.* [inter-fulgeo] *To shine* or *glitter between*: aurum cu muio aliarum rerum interfulgens, Liv. 28, 23.

inter-fundo, ūdi, ūsum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-2. fundo] *To pour between;* and pass., *to flow between* (mostly poet.): pelagus interfunditur oras, Avien. Perieg. 250.—Hence

interfūsus, a, um, *Part.*: interfusum mare, Plin. 3, 8, 14: maculis interfusa genas, Virg. A. 4, 644:—nox, *intervening*, Stat. Th. 3, 677.

inter-fŭro, 3. *v. n.* [inter-furo] *To rage between* or *through* (poet.): orbem, Stat. Ach. 1, 395.

interfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interfundo] *A flowing between* (eccl. Lat.): maris, Lact. 7, 3.

interfūsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. interfundo, *ad fin.*

interfŭtūrus, v. intersum.

intergannītus, a, um, *Part.*, from the obsolete intergannio [inter-gannio] *Prated* or *chattered between* (post-class.): dein pauculis verbis intergannitis (*al.* intergarritis), App. Apol. p. 430 Oud.

intergarrĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [inter-garrio] *To prate* or *prattle between* (post-class.): App. Apol. p. 430 Oud.; v. intergannitus.

‡ **intergĕrĭes**, ei, *f.* [inter-1. gero] *A partition, party-wall:* intergeries, paries, τοῖχος ὁ δύο κτήσεις διορίζων, *i. e.* murus duas possessiones separans, Gloss. Philox.

intergĕrīnus, a, um, v. intergerivus.

intergĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [intergero] *That which is placed between* (a Plinian word), Plin. 13, 12, 26.

intergĕrīvus, a, um, *adj.* [intergeries] *That is placed between;* subst., intergerivus, supply paries. *A partition, party-wall* (post-Aug.): Plin. 35, 14, 49.—Of bees: id. 11, 10, 10. (Others prefer, in both places, to read intergerinus; cf. Fest. p. 82 Lind., where also the reading is dubious; v. intergero.)

intergĕro, 3. *v. a.* [inter-gero] *To place between, interpose, insert* walls: Fest. p. 82 Lind.

intergressus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *abl. sing.*) [from the obs. intergredior] *A coming between, intervention* (post-class.): disputationis, Minut. Fel. Octav. 15.

inter-hĭo, 1. *v. n.* [inter-hio] *To open itself* or *be open between* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Apol. 48.

interĭbī, *adv.* [inter-ibi] *In the mean time*, for interea, interim (ante- and post-class.): Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 85: interibi, dum ea pugna fit, Gell. 3, 7.

intĕrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [intereo] *Perishable, mortal* (eccl. Lat.): nihil, Tert. adv. Herm. 34: animae, Arn. 2, 65.

interim, *adv.* [inter-im for eum] i. q. interea, *Meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim* (quite class.): interim ad me venit Munatius noster, Cic. Fam. 10, 12.—*Sometimes* (post-Aug.): Sen. Ira. 1, 16:—interim—interim, *sometimes—sometimes, at one time—at another:* Quint. 5, 10, 35.

intĕrĭmo, ēmi, emptum *or* emtum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-emo] *To take out of the midst, to take away, do away with, abolish; to destroy, slay, kill* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: vitam, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 29: interimendorum sacrorum causa, Cic. Mur. 12: sensum, Lucr. 3, 288:—se, Plaut. Cist. 3, 13: si quae interimant, innumerabilia sint, etiam ea quae conservent, infinita esse debere, Cic. N. D. 1, 19.

II. Trop.: illaec interemit me modo hic oratio, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 22: me quidem, judices, exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, Cic. Mil. 34.

intĕrĭor, ius, ōris, *adj. Comp.* from inus, intĕrus, a, um; *Sup.*, intĭmus, a, um, q. v. *The inner, interior; nearer; the more secret, less known* (quite class.): in interiore aedium parte, Cic. Sest. 10: spatium, Ov. M. 7, 670: secessit in partem interiorem, Liv. 40, 8: in interiore parte ut maneam solus cum sola, *i. e. within, in the women's apartment*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 31: nihil est interius mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 11: nationes, *i. e. living further in the interior, further inland*, id. Manil. 22: homo, *i. e. the life and soul*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 66.—In the race-course, *Nearer the goal, on the left;* for they drove from right to left: nunc stringam metas interiore rota, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 12: meta, id. A. Am. 2, 426: gyrus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 26.—*Nearer:* toto corpore interior periculo vulneris factus, *i. e. as he was too near him to be in danger of a wound from him*, Liv. 7, 10: ictibus, *within the line of fire*, id. 24, 34: timor, Cic. de Or. 2, 51: societas, id. Off. 3, 17: torus, *nearer to the wall*, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 32: sponda regiae lecticae, Suet. Caes. 49: epistola, *in the middle of the letter*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7.—*More hidden, secret,* or *unknown:* sed haec quoque in promptu fuerint: nunc interiora videamus, id. Div. 2, 60: interiores et reconditae litterae, id. N. D. 3, 16: consilia, Nep. Hann. 2: nota Falerni, *more carefully preserved*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 8.—*Deeper, more intimate:* amicitia interior, Liv. 42, 17: potentia, *greater*, Tac. H. 1, 2: cura, Sil. 16, 339.—*Neutr. plur.* with a follg. *gen.:* in interiora regni se recepit, Liv. 42, 39.—*Neutr. plur.*, interiora, subst., *Intestines, bowels:* interiorum morbi, Cels. 1, 1.

intĕrĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intereo] for interitus, *Destruction, ruin* (rare, but quite class.): aratorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54; Hirt. B. Hisp. 24.

1. interitus, a, um, *Part.*, from intereo.

2. intĕrĭtus, ūs, *m.* [intereo] *Destruction, ruin, annihilation* (quite class.): interitus est quasi discessus et secretio, ac diremptio earum rerum, quae junctione aliqua tenebantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29: omnium rerum interitus atque obitus, id. Div. 2, 16: legum, id. Cat. 3, 8: exercitus, id. Div. 1, 32: pravitatis, id. Fin. 2, 9: immaturus, (** i. e. death*), id. Brut. 33: vitae, Gell. 15, 1: voluntarius, Cic. Marc. 5.

intĕrĭus: I. *Adj. Comp.*, from interior.—**II.** *Adv. Comp.*, from intra.

inter-jăcĕo, 2. *v. n.* [inter-jaceo] *To lie between;* constr. *c. dat.*, *acc.*, or *inter* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): interjacebat campus, Liv. 37, 41.—(*a*) *c. dat.:* campus interjacens Tiberi, ac moenibus Romanis, Liv. 21, 30.—(*β*) *c. acc.:* regio, quae duas Syrtes interjacet, Plin. 5, 4, 4.—(*γ*) *c. inter:* interjacet haec inter eam et Rhodum, id. 4, 12, 20.

inter-jăcĭo and **inter-jĭcĭo**, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* (*in tmesi:* inter enim jecta est, Lucr. 3, 873) [inter-jacio] *To throw* or *cast between; to set, place,* or *put between; to join* or *add to, to intermix* (quite class., esp. in the *part. pass.*): legionarias cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: pleraque sermone Latino, Tac. A. 2, 10: id interjecit inter individuum, atque id, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Univ. 7: preces et minas, Tac. A. 1, 23: moram, id. Hist. 3, 81.—Hence

interjectus, a, um, *Part.*, *Thrown* or *placed between;* constr. *c. dat.* or *inter:* (*a*) *c. dat.:* nasus oculis interjectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.—(*β*) With *inter:* interjecti inter philosophos, et eos qui, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 26; id. Nat. Deor. 2, 26:—quasi longo intervallo interjecto, *as it were a great way off*, id. Off. 1, 9: anno interjecto, *after a year*, id. Prov. Cons. 8: paucis interjectis diebus, *after a few days*, Liv. 1, 58:—erat interjecta comas, *with loose, disheveled hair*, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 28.—*Pl. n.*, interjecta, ōrum, subst., *Places lying between, interjacent places:* interjecta inter Romam et Arpos, Liv. 9, 13.

interjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interjacio] *A throwing* or *placing between, insertion; an interjection; a parenthesis* (a favorite word with Quintil.): verborum, Auct. ad Her. 1, 6.—In gramm., *An interjection*, Quint. 1, 4, 19.—In rhetor., *A parenthesis*, an interruption of the principal idea by the insertion of another: interjectio qua et oratores et historici frequentes utuntur, ut medio sermone aliquem inserant sensum, id. 8, 2, 15.

interjectīve, *adv.*, v. interjectivus, *ad fin.*

interjectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interjacio] *That is placed between* (post-class.): rigor, Simplic. de re agrar. p. 78.—Hence

interjectīve, *adv.*, *In the manner of an interjection:* aliae quoque partes orationis singulae vel plures solent interjective proferri, ut Virgilius (Aen. 1, 251): navibus, infandum! amissis, Prisc. 15 *extr.*

interjectūra, ae, *f.* [interjacio] *An insertion:* Frontin. de colon. p. 135.

1. interjectus, a, um, *Part.*, v. interjacio, *ad fin.*

2. interjectus, ūs, *m.* [interjacio] *A throwing* or *placing between, interposition; a coming between, intervention* (quite classical): lapides temerario interjectu ponere, App. Flor. 23:—interpositu interjectuque terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: temporis, Tac. A. 3, 51: noctis, *after a night*, id. ib. 6, 39: interjectibus capere fructum, *at various times*, Col. 3, 21.

interjĭcĭo, v. interjacio.

interjunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from interjungo.

inter-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [inter-jungo] *To join together, join, unite; to unyoke; to rest* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.). *To join together:* dextrae interjunctae, Liv. 22, 30.—*To unyoke:* **I.** Lit., *v. a.:* lassos equos, Mart. 3, 67.—**II.** Trop., *v. n.*, *To rest:* medio die, Sen. Tranq. 15.

inter-lābor, psus sum, 3. *v. dep. To fall, slip, slide, glide,* or *flow between* (poet.): per has stellis interlabentibus umbras, Stat. Th. 2, 649: (*in tmesi*), inter enim labentur aquae, Virg. G. 2, 349.

inter-lătĕo, 2. *v. n.* [inter-lateo] *To lurk* or *lie hid between* (extremely rare): Sen. Q. N. 6, 16.

inter-lătro, are, *v. n.* [inter-latro] *To bark between* (post-class.) (*trop.): Paul. Nol. Ep. 4.

* **interlectĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [interlego] *A reading between,* (** a reading*) (eccl. Lat.): scripturarum, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 6.

inter-lĕgo, ēgi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-lego] *To cull* or *pluck off here and there* (poet. and post-class.): (*in tmesi*), uncis Carpendae manibus frondes, interque legendae, Virg. G. 2, 366: poma, Pall. 3, 25.

interlīdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-laedo] *To thrust out of the midst, to strike out; to strike against* (post-class.): litteris interlisis, Macr. S. 2, 14:—dentem, Paul. Nol. carm. 10, 261.

inter-lĭgo, 1. *v. a.* [inter-1. ligo] *To bind together* (poet.): Stat. Th. 7, 571.

inter-lĭno, lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-lino] *To smear between;* hence *to falsify by striking out* or *erasing; to smear* (quite class.): testamentum, Cic. Clu. 44: tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 42:—caseum oleo, Plin. 28, 9, 34; Liv. 21, 11: murus bitumine interlitus, Curt. 5, 1, 25.

interlīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from interlido.

interlĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from interlino.

* **inter-lŏco**, 1. *v. a.* [inter-loco] *To place between*, Mela, 2, 1.

interlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interloquor] *A speaking between, interlocution;* in law, *an interlocutory sentence* (post-Aug.): brevi interlocutione patroni refutandus est, Quint. 5, 7, 36:—severa interlocutione comminatus, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

inter-lŏquor, quutus *or* cutus sum, 3. *v. dep.* [inter-loquor] *To speak between, interrupt in speaking;* constr. *c. dat.;* in law, *to pronounce an interlocutory sentence* (poet. and post-class.): siccine mihi interloquere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 13.—*Abs.:* Gell. 14, 2:—si judex ita interlocutus sit, Vim fecisti, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 32.

interlūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interluco] *A lopping off of useless branches, a thinning, pruning* (a Plinian word): Plin. 17, 27, 45.

interlūcātus, a, um, *Part.*, from interluco.

interlūcĕo, xi, 2. *v. n.* [inter-luceo] *To shine* or *glitter forth* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: duos soles visos, et noctu interluxisse, Liv. 29, 14.—**II.** Trop., *To appear, be visible:* loci interlucent, Auct. ad Her. 3, 18: quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interlucet, *by which the degrees of dignity and fortune are distinguished*, Liv. 1, 42.—*To be capable of being seen through*, from thinness of substance or fewness of number, *to be interlucent:* interlucet corona (militum), Virg. A. 9, 508: acies, Front. Strat. 2, 3.

‡ **interlūcesco**, 3. *v. n.* [inter-luces-

co] *To shine through:* interlucesco, διαφαίνω, Gloss. Philox.

interlūco, 1. *v. a.* [inter-lux] *To let the light through* a tree by clearing it of its useless branches; *to lop* or *thin* a tree (a Plinian word): interlucata densitate ramorum, Plin. 17, 23, 35, 28: arbores, id. ib. 12, 19.

interlūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-ludo] *To play between* (post-class.): Aus. Idyll. 10, 76.

interlūnis, e, *adj.* [inter-luna] *At new moon, interlunar* (post-class.): nox, Amm. 19, 6.

interlūnĭum, ii, *n.* [interlunis] *The new moon, time of new moon,* (* *interlunary interval*) (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): in coitu vero (quod interlunium vocant) cum luna apparere desierit, Plin. 18, 32, 75.

interlŭo, 3. *v. a.* [inter-luo] *To wash while doing any thing; to wash under,* said of rivers (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): manus, (* *i. e. between the acts of a sacrifice*), Cato R. R. 132:—saxaque interluens unda, Curt. 4, 3, 6.—*To flow between; c. acc.:* quantum interluit fretum? (*al.* interfluit), Liv. 41, 23:—quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit fretum, Tac. A. 6, 1.

interlŭvĭes, ei, *f.* [interluo] *Water that flows between* two places, *a strait* (post-class.): angusta, Sol. 22.

inter-mănĕo, 2. *v. n.* [inter-maneo] *To remain between* (poet.): mediis agris, Luc. 6, 47.

inter-mĕdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [inter-medius] *That is in between, intermediate* (ante-class.): Var. R. R. 3, 5.

inter-menstrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [inter-menstruus] *Between two months* (a Plinian word): lunâ intermenstruâ, *i. e. at the time of new moon,* Plin. 18, 32, 78.—Subst., intermenstruum, i, *n.* (*sc.* tempus), *The new moon, time of new moon,* Cic. de Rep. 1, 16.

inter-mĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [inter-meo] *To go between, pass through the midst of; c. acc.* (a Plinian word): Pergamum intermeat Selinus, Plin. 5, 30, 33.

intermestris, e, *adj.* [inter-mensis] *Between two months* (post-Aug.): luna, *the new moon,* Plin. 16, 39, 75.

‡**intermētĭum,** ii, *n.* [inter-meta] *The space between the goals:* intermetium, τὸ μεταξὺ τῶν καμπτήρων, Gloss. Philox.

inter-mĭco, ui, 1. *v. n.* [inter-mico] *To glitter among, to gleam forth* (poet.): squamis intermicat aurum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 183:—*c. acc.*, tenebras nimbosque intermicat ignis, Val. Fl. 4, 662:—*abs.*, ignis, Stat. Th. 12, 252.

intermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-terminalis] *Endless, interminable* (post-class.): aetas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3: jurgium, Sid. Ep. 2, 7.

inter-mĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intermino] *A threatening, menacing* (post-class.): judicii, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 18.

1. in-termĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-terminatus] *Unbounded, endless* (quite class.): immensa et interminata magnitudo regionum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: cupiditas imperii, Vell. 2, 33.

2. inter-mĭnātus, a, um, *Part.*, from intermino.

intermĭnis, e, *adj.* [2. in-terminus] *Boundless, endless* (post-class.): mundus, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 30.

inter-mĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [inter-mino] i. q. interminor, *To threaten, menace; to forbid with threats* (poet.): quis homo interminat? Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 42:—interminatus cibus, Hor. Epod. 5, 39.

inter-mĭnor, atus sum, 1. *v. dep.* [inter-minor] *To threaten, menace; to forbid with threats* (poet.): mihi, tibique interminatus est, nos futuros, *etc.*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 95:—alicui vitam, id. Casin. 3, 5, 28:—eminor, interminorque, ne quis, *etc.*, id. Capt. 4, 2, 11; Ter. And. 3, 2, 16.

in-termĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-terminus] *Boundless, endless* (post-class.): oceanus, Avien. Perieg. 74: felicitas, Aus. Ep. 16, 38.

inter-miscĕo, scui, xtum, *or* stum, 2. *v. a.* [inter-misceo] *To mix among, intermix; c. dat.* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): aliquid alicui, Col. 11, 3: tibi . . . undam, Virg. E. 10, 5: turbam indignorum dignis, Liv. 4, 56; id. 10, 20.

intermissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intermitto] *A breaking off, intermission, interruption; a neglecting, ceasing, discontinuance* (quite class.): forensis operae, Cic. Div. 2, 68: sine ulla intermissione, *without any intermission,* id. N. D. 1, 41: a qua (actione) saepe fit intermissio, id. Off. 1, 6: per intermissiones has intervallaque, Liv. 5, 5: febris, Cels. 2, 10: epistolarum, *interruption of a correspondence,* Cic. Fam. 7, 13: consuetudinis, id. ib. 5, 17: intermissionem officii facere, id. Lael. 2:—si furiosus habet intermissionem, *a lucid interval,* Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 20: verborum, *formed in short clauses,* Cic. Part. 6.

1. intermissus, a, um, *Part.*, from intermitto; q. v. *ad fin.*

2. intermissus, ūs, *m.* [intermitto], for intermissio, *An intermission, interruption* (a Plinian word): sine intermissu cantus, (* *incessant*), Plin. 10, 29, 43.

intermitto, īsi, issum, *v. a.* and *n.* 3. [inter-mitto] *To leave off* or *give over for a time, to discontinue, intermit; to omit, neglect; to let pass by, suffer to elapse; to break off, interrupt; to leave an interval, to cease, pause* (whereas omittere means to leave off altogether, to stop; cf. Sen. Ep. 72, 3) (quite class.): **I.** *v. a., To leave off, intermit, neglect;* constr. with the *acc.*, *a, ad,* or the *inf.:* (α) *c. acc.:* studia, Cic. Or. 10: iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 3: proelium, id. B. G. 3, 5: opus, id. ib. 29: curam rerum, Tac. A. 4, 13: laborem, Ov. M. 3, 154.—(β) *c. a:* ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: tempus ab opere, id. B. G. 7, 24.—(γ) *c. ad:* nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, id. B. G. 5, 40.—(ε) *c. inf.:* litteras mittere, Cic. Fam. 7, 12; id. Tusc. 1, 28: obsides dare, Caes. B. G. 4, 31.—*To let pass, suffer to elapse:* tempus, quin, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 31: diem, Cic. Att. 9, 16.

II. *v. n., To leave off, cease, pause:* gallos gallinaceos sic assidue canere coepisse, ut nihil intermitterent, Cic. Div. 1, 34: aves intermittentes bibunt, *drink by separate draughts,* Plin. 10, 46, 63.—*To leave an interval, to pause:* spatium, qua flumen intermittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38; Plin. 17, 22, 35, 9: febris intermittit, *is intermittent,* Cels. 3, 14: febris intermittens, *an intermitting fever,* id. ib. 13.—Hence

intermissus, a, um, *Part., Broken up, interrupted:* **A.** Of a place: planities intermissa collibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 70.—**B.** Of time, *Interposed:* brevi tempore intermisso, *after a short time,* id. ib. 4, 34.—**II.** *Interrupted, discontinued,* i. e. *not surrounded, uninclosed:* pars oppidi, quae intermissa a flumine et a palude aditum angustum habebat, id. ib. 7, 17: custodiis loca, Liv. 24, 35:—trabes intermissae spatiis, *separated,* Caes. B. G. 7, 23:—verba prisca et ab usu quotidiani sermonis jamdiu intermissa, *i. e. given up, abandoned,* Cic. de Or. 3, 38: ordo, Plin. 7, 12, 10: mos, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: per intermissa moenia urbem intrarunt, *i. e. where the wall was discontinued,* Liv. 34, 37.—*Left out, omitted* (post-class.): nonnulla, quae mihi intermissa videbantur, adjeci, Hier. praef. ad Chron. Euseb.

intermixtus or **intermistus,** a, um, *Part.*, from intermisceo.

inter-mŏrĭor, tuus sum, 3. *v. dep.* [inter-morior] *To die in secret, perish unobserved, to die off, fall to decay* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): Cato R. R. 161: radices intermoriuntur, Plin. 21, 18, 69: ignis, Curt. 6, 6: civitas, Liv. 34, 49.—*To faint away, to swoon:* ex profluvio sanguinis intermorientes vino reficiendi sunt, Cels. 5, 26, 25.—Hence

intermortŭus, a, um, *Pa., Dead, faint, lifeless, powerless:* **I.** Lit.: in ipsa concione intermortuus, paulo post exspiravit, Liv. 37, 53: diu prope intermortuus jacuit, Suet. Ner. 42.

II. Trop.: anthracitides gemmae jactatae in ignem, velut intermortuae, exstinguuntur, *lose their lustre:* contra aquis perfusae exardescunt, Plin. 37, 7, 27: conciones, Cic. Mil. 5: mores boni plerique omnes jam sunt intermortui, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 7: Catilinae reliquiae, Cic. Pis. 1: memoria generis, id. Mur. 1.

intermortŭus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. intermorior, *ad fin.*

inter-mŏvĕo, 2. *v. a.* [inter-moveo] *To move* or *pass between* (post-class.): alios sulcos stilo intermoves, Symm. Ep. 8, 69.

intermundĭa, ōrum, *n. plur.* [inter-mundus] *Spaces between the worlds,* in which, acc. to the opinion of Epicurus, the gods reside (quite class.): Cic. Fin. 2, 23: tanquam modo ex Epicuri intermundiis descendisset, id. N. D. 1, 8.

inter-mūrālis, e, *adj.* [inter-muralis] *That is between two walls* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): amnis, Liv. 44, 46

intermūto, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [inter-muto], *To interchange* (eccl. Lat.): intermutatis manibus, Tert. Baptism. 8.

inter-nascor, nātus sum, 3. *v. dep.* [inter-nascor] *To grow between* or *among* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): internascentes herbae, Plin. 18, 16, 43: virgulta internata, Liv. 28, 2: internatum corpus, Plin. 18, 27, 42.

internātus, a, um, *Part.*, from internascor.

interne, *adv.*, v. internus, a, um, *ad fin.*

internĕcātus, a, um, *Part.*, from interneco.

internĕcĭālis or **internĭcĭālis,** e, *adj.* [internecio] *Deadly* (extremely rare): morbos interneciales (*al.* in perniciales), Liv. 27, 23.

internĕcīda, ae, *m.* [id.] *One who by false testimony deprives another of his life* (post-class.), Isid. Orig. 10.

‡**internĕcĭes,** ei, *f.* [id.], for internecio, *Slaughter, death, destruction:* internecies, mors, jactura, Gloss. Isid.

internĕcīnus, a, um, v. internecivus, a, um.

internĕcĭo (-nicio), ōnis, *f.* [interneco] *A massacre, general slaughter, carnage, utter destruction, extermination* (quite class.): improborum, Cic. Dom. 24: neque enim resisti sine internecione posse arbitramur, id. Att. 2, 20: civium, id. Cat. 3, 10: bella, quae ad internecionem gesta sunt, Nep. Eum. 8: Lucerini ad internecionem caesi, *all put to the sword,* Liv. 9, 26: ad internecionem deleri, *to be utterly destroyed,* id. ib. 45: gentis, Tac. A. 2, 21: ad internecionem redigi, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: armis inter se ad internecionem concurrerunt, *till they dispatched one another,* Suet. Oth. 12: persequi aliquem ad internecionem, Curt. 4, 11: memoriae, *i. e. an utter loss of memory,* Plin. prooem. 14.

internĕcĭum, ii, *n.* [internecio], for internecio, *Slaughter, death, destruction,* Not. Tir. p. 123.

internĕcīve, *adv.*, v. internecivus, a, um, *ad fin.*

internĕcīvus (internecinus), a, um, *adj.* [internecio] *Deadly, murderous, destructive* (quite class.): bellum, Cic. Phil. 14, 3: odia, Just. 6, 6:—internecivi actio, *for poisoning,* Cod. Theod. 9, 1, 14: internecivi judicium, *of one who has committed perjury,* Isid. Orig. 5, 26.—Hence,

Adv., internĕcīve, *With utter destruction:* cuncta disperdere, Amm. 27, 9.

inter-nĕco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [inter-neco] *To kill, to destroy* (ante- and post-class.): internecatis hostibus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 34: culmum, Prud. prooem. Apoth. 61

internectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [internecio] *A slaughtering, killing,* Fest. p. 82 Lind. (acc. to some, internecio).

inter-necto, 3. *v. a.* [inter-necto] *To bind together, bind up* (poet.): ut fibula crinem Auro internectat, Virg. A. 7, 816: plagas, *to bind up wounds,* Stat. Th. 8, 168.

inter-nīdĭfĭco, 1. *v. n.* [inter-nidifico] *To nestle in among* (a Plinian word): Plin. 10, 33, 49.

internĭgro, āre, *v. n.* [inter-nigro] *To be black here and there* (poet.): Stat. Th. 6, 336.

inter-nĭtĕo, 2. *v. n.* [inter-niteo] *To shine among, shine forth* (post-Aug.): etiam si qua sidera internitebant, Curt. 5, 4; id. 3, 3; 4, 13: internitent smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 17.

‡**internoctātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [inter-nox] *Night-watching:* pernoctatio, excubiae, παννυχίδες, Gloss. Philox.

internōdĭum, ii, *n.* [inter-nodus] *The space between two knots* or *joints, an internode* or *joint* (poet. and post-Aug.):

A. On plants: arundinum, Plin. 7, 2, 2.—**B.** Of the leg: mollia nervosus facit internodia poples, Ov. M. 6, 256.—**C.** *The leg* itself: longa internodia, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 26.

inter-nosco, ōvi, ōtum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-nosco] *To distinguish between, to tell apart, to discern, distinguish* (quite class.): Fortuna dignum atque indignum nequit internoscere, Pac. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 23: mater geminos internoscit, Cic. Acad. 4, 18: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci potest, id. Amic. 25: internosci a falsis non possunt, id. Acad. 4, 7: ut internoscat, visa vera illa sint, anne falsa, id. ib. 15.

* **internucŭlus,** i, *m.* *One who gives himself up to prostitution*, Petr. 7.

inter-nuncĭus (internunt.), a, um, [inter-nuntius] *That serves as a messenger* or *mediator between two parties* or *persons;* only *subst., A mediator, messenger, go-between:* **I. internuncius,** i, *m.* (quite class.): egone ut ad te ab libertina esse auderem internuntius? Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 16: internuntiis ultro citroque missis, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: totius rei internuncius et administer, Liv. 33, 28: pacis, Curt. 8, 2, 29; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6.—The augurs are called Jovis interpretes internuntiique, id. Phil. 13, 5.—**II. internuncia,** ae, *f.*: aves internunciae Jovis, Cic. Div. 2, 34; Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 39: columbae internuntiae fuere, Plin. 10, 37, 53.—**III. internuncium,** i, *n., A medium, means:* ea, quae sunt internuntia sentiendi, *the organs of sense*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 214 Oud.

internundĭnĭum, i, *n.* [inter-nundinae] *The space of time between two* nundinae (post-class.), Mar. Victorin. artis Gramm. 1, 2469.

internus, a, um. *adj.* *Inward, internal* (post-Aug.): discordiae, Tac. A. 2, 26: certamina, id. ib. 54: internum simul externumque bellum, id. Hist. 2, 69.—Subst., *neutr. plur.*, interna, ōrum, *Interior parts:* mundi, Plin. 2, 1, 1: *internal* or *domestic affairs:* si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac. Ann. 4, 32: *entrails, intestines:* boum, Veg. Vet. 3, 2.—Hence,

Adv., interne, *Inwardly, internally,* (post-class.): Aus. Ep. 5, 21.

in-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-tero] *To rub into, to rub, bruise,* or *crumble in* (poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: infundito in catinum: eo interito, Cato R. R. 156: aliquid potioni, Plin. 28, 19, 80.—**II.** Trop.: tute hoc intristi: tibi omne exedendum est, *you have crumbled this dish, and must eat it up,* i. e. *you have begun the affair, and must carry it through,* Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4.—Hence

intrītus, a, um, *Pa., Bruised to pieces, pounded up:* glans intrita, Plin. 24, 3, 3.—*Dipped in:* panis triticeus intritus in aquam, Var. R. R. 3, 9.—Hence subst., **a.** Intrita, ae, *f., Paste, mash* of lime, clay, *etc.:* Plin. 36, 23, 55; Col. 12, 55: intrita panis e vino, *cold caudle*, Cels. 3, 19.—**b.** Intritum, i, *n., Paste* (post-class.): et insuper fluctus libant intritum lacte confectum, App. M. 11, p. 788 Oud.

intĕrordĭnĭum, i, *n.* [inter-ordo] *The space between two rows* (a favorite word of Columella): Col. 3, 13.

inter-pătĕo, 2, *v. n.* [inter-pateo] *To be open between* or *among* (post-class.): cujus (aedis) medium interpatet tectum, Macr. S. 1, 18, et al.

interpĕdĭo, 4. *v. a.*, i. q. impedio, *To hinder, impede* (post-class.): Macr. S. 7, 12.

interpellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpello] *A speaking between, an interruption in speaking; an interruption, disturbance;* in law, *a prosecution, suit* (quite class.): cursum orationis interpellatione impedire, Cic. de Or. 2, 10:—sine ulla interpellatione, id. Fam. 6, 18; Paul. Dig. 5, 1, 23.

interpellātor, ōris, *m.* [interpello] *One who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter, disturber* (quite class.): Auct. ad Her. 2, 11: ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Cic. Off. 3, 14: matrimoniorum, *a seducer*, Paul. Dig. 74, 11, 1.

interpellātrix, īcis, *f.* [interpellator] *She that disturbs* (post-class.): Hier. Ep. 60, 11.

1. interpellatus, a, um, *Part.*, from interpello.

2. interpellātus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *abl. sing.*) [interpello] i. q. interpellatio, *A disturbance* (post-class.): Auct. Plin. Alex. M. 31.

interpello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To interrupt by speaking, to disturb, molest; to dun, solicit, importune; to accost, address* (quite class.): **I.** Esp., *To interrupt by speaking, to disturb:* **a.** A person speaking: nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8: tu vero, ut me et appelles, et interpelles, et obloquare, et colloquare, velim, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10.—**b.** A person engaged in business: si quis te arti tuae intentum sic interpellet, Curt. 9, 4. Of visitors, *To molest, disturb* one: Suet. Tib. 34.—*To solicit, try to seduce* a female: qui mulierem puellamve interpellaverit, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1.—*To dun* a debtor: id. ib. 26, 7, 44.—*To address, accost, speak to* one, i. q. alloqui: verum tu quid agis? interpella me ut sciam, Lucil. ap. Non. 4, 264.

II. In gen., *To disturb, hinder, obstruct, molest;* constr. *c. acc., quin, quominus, ne,* or the *inf.:* (*a*) *c. acc.:* **a.** Of persons: aliquem in jure suo, Caes. B. G. 1, 44.—**b.** Of things: partam jam victoriam interpellare, id. B. C. 3, 73: otium bello, Curt. 6, 6: lex Julia non interpellat eam possessionem, *does not disturb, does not abrogate it*, Tryphon. Dig. 23, 5, 16.—(*β*) *c. quin:* Caesar nunquam interpellavit, quin, quibus vellem, uterer, Matius ad Cic. Fam. 11, 28.—(*γ*) *c. quominus:* interpellent me, quo minus honoratus sim, dum ne interpellent, quo minus, *etc.*, Brut. ad eund. ib. 10.—(*δ*) *c. ne:* tribunis interregem interpellantibus, ne senatusconsultum fieret, Liv. 4, 43.—(*ε*) *c. inf.:* pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani Ventre diem durare, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127.

interpendium, v. interpondium.

inter-pensīvus, a, um, *adj.* [inter-pendeo] *Hanging* or *suspended between.*—Subst., **interpensīva,** ōrum, *n. plur.* (supply tigilla) *Cross-beams, tie-pieces,* Vitr. 6, 3.

inter-plĭco, 1. *v. a.* [inter-plico] *To fold* or *plait between, to interweave; to surround* (a favorite word of Statius): Stat. Th. 2, 282:—albaque puniceas interplicat infula cristas, id. ib. 4, 218.

interpŏlāmentum, ii, *n.* [interpolo] *An intermixture, admixture* (post-classical): sine alienorum interpolamento, Claud. Mamert. de stat. anim. praef.

interpŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An alteration made here and there* (post-Aug.): tenuatam (chartam) curiosa interpolatione, principalem fecit e plebeia, (* *by a curious dressing made the best paper from common*), Plin. 13, 12, 23.

interpŏlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who gives another appearance to things, a polisher, furbisher; a corrupter, spoiler* (post-class.): multum est inter institutorem et interpolatorem, Tert. Spect. 2: veritatis, id. Apol. 46: Satanas totius saeculi interpolator, id. Testim. anim. 3.

interpŏlātrix, īcis, *f.* [interpolator] *She that alters the appearance of a thing, a falsifier, corrupter* (post-class.): veri, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 15: veritatis, Tert. adv. Haeret. 7.

interpŏlis, e, and **interpolus,** a, um, *adj.* [inter-polio] *That has received a new appearance, altered by furbishing, polished up, vamped up, repaired;* esp., *falsified, painted, not genuine* (poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: Plin. 19, 2, 8: si vestimenta interpola quis pro novis emerit, Mart. Dig. 18, 1, 45.—**II.** Trop.: istaec veteres (mulieres), quae se unguentis unctitant, interpoles, Plaut. Most. [illegible], 117: mutatur ars quotidie, toties interpolis, (* *new vamped*), Plin. 29, 1, 5.

interpŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [interpolis] *To give a new form, shape,* or *appearance to* any thing; *to polish, furbish,* or *dress up; to spoil, corrupt; to interrupt, vary, change* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: togam praetextam, *to dye anew*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12.—**II.** Trop.: illic homo me interpolabit, meumque os finget denuo, *will work me up anew*, i. e. *will bang me into another shape*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 161: semper aliquid demendo, mutando, curando, ne litura appareat, interpolando, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61: tura, *to prepare*, Plin. 12, 14, 32: satietatem epularum ludis, Curt. 6, 2.

‡ **interpondĭum** (interpendium), i, *n.* [inter-pondus] *Equipoise, equilibrium:* interpondium, παράλληλον, Gloss. Philox.

inter-pōno, ŏsui, ŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-pono] *To put, place, lay,* or *set between; to intermix, intermingle; to interpose; to oppose; to apply, use; to bring forward, utter, pronounce; to make, ordain, decree* (quite class.): Numidas inter eos, Hirt. B. Afr. 13: equitatui praesidia levis armaturae, Caes. B. G. 8, 17: ne *inquam* et *inquit* saepius interponeretur, *should be introduced*, Cic. Lael. 1:—querelas, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: cibis frigidam, *to drink while eating*, Plin. 28, 4, 14:—nullam moram, Cic. Phil. 6, 1: nullam moram, quin, id. Acad. 1, 1: spatium ad recreandos animos, *to leave time*, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: jusjurandum, Liv. 34, 25:—quid enim me interponerem audaciae tuae? Cic. Phil. 2, 4: exceptionem actioni, Ulp. Dig. 44, 1, 2: operam, studium, laborem pro sociis, Cic. Div. Verr. 19:—fidem, *to pledge one's word* or *honor:* fidem suam in eam rem, Caes. B. G. 5, 36: fidem suam in re omni, Hirt. B. Alex. 63:—postulata, Cic. Att. 7, 15: judicium suum, id. Div. 2, 72: verbum ullum, id. Quint. 4: precibus, Quint. 6, 3, 64:—decreta, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48: edicta, id. ib. 2, 3, 18: poenas, id. ib. 27:—interponere se, *to interfere, intermeddle with:* id. Fam. 10, 27: si vero, quod voles, facies nihil me interpono, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: num quem putas posse reperiri, qui se interponat, quo minus? id. Vat. 15.—Hence

interpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Pa., Placed between, interposed:* spatio interposito, *i. e. some time after*, Cic. Clu. 2: nox, id. Mur. 17.

interpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpono] *A putting between, insertion;* rhet., *a parenthesis* (quite class.): personarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 6:—id. Fam. 16, 22.—A rhetor. figure, Quint. 9, 3, 23.

1. interpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. interpono, *ad fin.*

2. interpŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *abl. sing.*) *A putting between, interposition* (rare, but quite class.): luna interpositu interjectuque terrae repente deficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 46: solis radios luna interpositu suo auferens terrae, Plin. 2, 10, 7.

inter-pres, ĕtis, *c.* *An intermediate agent between two parties, a broker, factor, negotiator; an explainer, expounder, translator, interpreter* (quite classical): quod te praesente istic egi, teque interprete, *through your agency*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 64: interpretes corrumpendi judicii, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: pacis, Liv. 21, 12: Divum, (* *the messenger of the gods*), i. e. *Mercury*, Virg. A. 4, 377: harum curarum, *i. e. Juno, the foundress of marriage*, id. ib. 608:—juris, Cic. Top. 1: grammatici interpretes poetarum, id. Div. 1, 18: coeli, *i. e. an astronomer*, id. ib. 2, 44: mentis est oratio, id. Leg. 1, 10; Hor. A. P. 111: metus interpres semper in deteriora inclinatus, Liv. 27, 44: comitiorum, a name given to the Haruspices, who can tell whether or not the comitia are properly held, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: portentorum, *soothsayer*, id. Div. 2, 28:—nec converti, ut interpres, sed ut orator, id. Opt. gen. Or. 5: indiserti, id. Fin. 3, 4:—quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per C. Valerium cum eo (Divitiaco) colloquitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: appellare aliquem per interpretem, Plin. 25, 2, 2: audire aliquem cum interprete, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: litteraeque lectae per interpretem sunt, Liv. 27, 43.

interprĕtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [interpretor] *That can be explained* or *translated* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Val. 14.

interprĕtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *An explanation, exposition, translation, interpretation* (post-class.): obscurius, Gell. 6, 2:—Graeci (verbi), id. 13, 9:—somniorum, Petr. 10.

interprĕtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *An explanation, exposition, interpretation* (quite class.): juris, Cic. Off. 1, 10: intepretatio est facilis, Liv. 2, 8: fulgurum, Plin. 2, 53, 54: ostentorum et somniorum, id. 7, 56, 57; Suet. Caes. 14.—Transf., *Significa-*

tion, meaning foederis, Cic. Balb. 6: nominis, Plin. 3, 17, 21.—**II.** Rhet. fig., *An explanation of one expression by another:* interpretatio est, quae non iterans idem redintegrat verbum, sed id commutat, quod positum est, alio verbo, quod idem valeat: hoc modo: Rempubl. radicitus evertisti, civitatem funditus dejecisti, *etc.*, Auct. ad Her. 4, 28; v. Quint. 9, 3, 98.

interprĕtātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [interpretatio] *A brief explanation* (post-class.): Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

interprĕtātor, ōris, *m.* [interpretor] *An explainer, interpreter* (eccl. Lat.): ipse interpretator est, quomodo coelum solus extenderit, Tert. adv. Prax. 19: utriusque testamenti, id. Monog. 6.

interprĕtātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. interpretor, *ad fin.*

interprĕtĭum, i, *n.* [interpres] *The difference between the buying and selling price, profit* (post-class.): Amm. 28, 1.

interprĕtor, ātus sum, 1. (*in tmesi:* inter quaecumque pretantur, Lucr. 4, 830) 1. *v. dep.* [interpres] *To explain, expound, interpret; to understand, conclude, infer; to decide* (quite class.): nec quidquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2: jus, id. Leg. 1, 4:—monstra aut fulgura, id. Div. 1, 6:—aliquid mitiorem in partem, id. Mur. 31: felicitatem alicujus grato animo, id. Brut. 1: male bene dicta, id. N. D. 3, 31: grate beneficia, Plin. Ep. 2, 13: beneficium fortunae male interpretari, Sen. Ep. 63: voluntatem alicujus, Cic. Inv. 2, 47: sententiam alicujus, id. Tusc. 3, 17: epistolam alicujus, id. Att. 15, 58: ut plerique—viso adspectoque Agricola quaererent famam, pauci interpretarentur, *few understood him*, Tac. Agr. 40.—With *inf.:* reditu enim in castra, liberatum se esse jurejurando, interpretabatur, Cic. Off, 3, 32; Liv. 1, 44: victoriam ut suam, *claimed as his own*, Vell. 2, 80, 2:—nolite—consilium ex necessitate, nec voluntatem ex vi interpretari, Cic. Rab. Post. 10.—*To decide, determine:* neque, recte, an perperam, interpretor, Liv. 1, 23:—memoriae alicujus, *to assist one's memory*, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 25: diabolo, *to ascribe to the devil*, Tert. virg. vel. 15.

Pass.: flumen Naarmalcha, quod amnis regum interpretatur, Amm. 24, 6.—And, interprĕtātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Explained, translated* (quite class.): nomen, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: ex Graeco carmine interpretata, Liv. 23, 11.

interprĭmo, essi, essum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-premo] *To press* or *squeeze to pieces, to crush; to suppress, conceal* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: alicui fauces, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 46.—**II.** Trop.: Minuc. Fel. Oct. 10.

Interpromĭnius, i, *m.* *A place in the territory of the Marrucini, on the Adriatic Sea,* the modern *S. Valentino:* Inscr. ap. Romanelli, Topogr. Napol. 3, 117.

interpunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpungo] *A placing of points between words, interpunction* (quite class.): interpunctiones verborum, Cic. Mur. 11.

interpunctum, i, *n.* [id.] i. q. interpunctio, *A separating of words by points, interpunction:* interpuncta verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 46.

interpunctus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. interpungo, *ad fin.*

interpungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-pungo] *To place points between words, to point, punctuate* (quite class. only in the *part. pass.*): cum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus, Sen. Ep. 40.—Hence

interpunctus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Well divided:* narratio distincta personis et interpuncta sermonibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 80: intervalla, id. Or. 16.

inter-purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [inter-purgo] *To cleanse here and there* (a Plinian word): ficus, Plin. 18, 26, 65, 3.

inter-pŭto, 1. *v. a.* [inter-puto] *To prune here and there* (mostly ante-class.): ficos, Cato R. R. 50: oleam, Var. R. R. 1, 30: rosas, Col. arbor. 30.

inter-quĕror, estus sum, 3. *v. dep.* [inter-queror] *To interrupt with complaints, to complain while one is speaking or doing any thing* (rare, but quite class., though not in Cic. or Caes.): Aetolorum principes interquesti sunt, quod (*al.* leniter questi sunt), Liv. 33, 35.

inter-quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.* [inter-quiesco] *To rest between whiles, rest a while, pause* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: bibe, interquiesce, Cato R. R. 159: cum haec dixissem et paululum interquievissem, Cic. Brut. 23.—**B.** Of things: dolor, Sen. Ep. 78: lites, Plin. Ep. 8, 21.

inter-rādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-rado] *To scrape here and there, to emboss* or *work in low relief; to prune here and there* (almost exclusively in Pliny and Columella): latera vasorum, Plin. 33, 11, 49:—oleae interradi gaudent, id. 15, 1, 2: arbores, Col. arbor. 19.

interrāsĭlis, e, *adj.* [interrado] *Scraped here and there, worked in low relief, embossed* (post-Aug.): aurum, Plin. 12, 19, 42.

‡**interrāsor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A filigree-worker:* interrasor, διακρινητής, Gloss. Philox.

interrāsus, a, um, *Part.*, from interrado.

inter-regnum, i, *n.* [inter-regnum] *The time between the death of one king and the election of another, an interregnum.* During the Roman republic, the term was also applied to *the time between the death or departure of the consuls and the choice of new ones* (quite class.): id ab re, quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, interregnum appellatum, Liv. 1, 17:—res ad interregnum venit, Cic. Att. 9, 9: rem adduci ad interregnum, id. ib. 7, 9:—interregnum inire, *i. e. to assume the supreme command during an interreign, to become* interrex, Liv. 3, 8.

inter-rex, ēgis, *m.* [inter-rex] *One who held the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another; a regent, interrex,* Liv. 1, 17.—During the times of the republic, *One who held the supreme power from the death or absence of the chief magistrates till the election of new ones:* L. Flaccus interrex legem de Sulla tulit, Cic. Dom. 14: prodere, *to nominate, appoint*, id. ib.; or, nominare, Liv. 1, 32; or, creare, id. 5, 31.

interrĭte, *adv.*, v. interritus, a, um, *ad fin.*

in-terrĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-territus] *Undaunted, undismayed, unterrified* (poet. and post-Aug.): spectatque interrita pugnas, Virg. A. 11, 737: vultus, Quint. 1, 3, 4: classis interrita fertur, *without obstruction*, Virg. A. 5, 863; Tac. A. 1, 64.—With a follg. *gen.:* mens interrita leti, *unterrified at death, not afraid of death*, Ov. M. 10, 616.—Hence,

Adv., interrĭte, *Undauntedly:* Mart. Cap. 1, 7.

interrīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inter-rivo] *A drawing off* (of water) *between two places* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 6, 213.

interrīvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] Of water, *Drawn off between two places* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 6, 191.

‡**interrŏgāmentum**, i, *n.* [interrogo] i. q. interrogatio, *A question, interrogation:* interrogamentum, πεῦσις, Gloss. Philox.

interrŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A questioning, inquiry, examination, interrogation; an argument, syllogism* (quite classical): sententia per interrogationem, Quint. 8, 5, 5: instare interrogatione, id. 6, 3, 38:—testium, Tac. A. 6, 47: litteris inclusae, Mart. Dig. 48, 3, 6.—A rhetor. figure, Quint. 9, 2, 15:—recte genus hoc interrogationis ignavum ac iners nominatum est, Cic. Fat. 12;—Sen. Ben. 3, 15.

interrŏgātīve, *adv.*, v. interrogativus, a, um, *ad fin.*

interrŏgātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [interrogatio] *A short argument* or *syllogism* (quite class.): minutae, Cic. prooem. Par.: nectere, Sen. Ep. 82.

interrŏgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interrogo] *Of* or *belonging to a question, interrogative* (post-classical): adverbia quo, ubi, unde, qua, et quando possunt et interrogativa, et relativa, et infinita esse, Prisc. 17, 1059.—Hence,

Adv., interrŏgātīve, *Interrogatively:* Ascon. in Verr. 2, 1, 56.

interrŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An interrogator* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 11, 1, 11.

interrŏgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [interrogator] *Consisting of questions, interrogatory* (post-class.): actiones, Callistr. Dig. 11, 1, 1: sonus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

inter-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [inter-rogo] *To ask, question, inquire, interrogate; to interrogate judicially, to examine; to go to law with, bring an action against, sue; to argue* (quite class.): hoc quod te interrogo, responde, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 70: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic. Part. 1: interrogas me, num, id. Cat. 1, 5: sententias, *to ask opinions*, Liv. 45, 25:—testes in reos, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: bene testem, *to cross-question a witness in such a manner as to make him contradict himself*, Cic. Fl. 10:—legibus interrogari, Liv. 38, 50: quis me unquam ulla lege interrogavit? Cic. Dom. 29: pepigerat Pallas, ne cujus facti in praeteritum interrogaretur, Tac. A. 13, 14: damnatus Priscus repetundarum, Bithynis interrogantibus, id. ib. 14, 46.—*To argue, reason syllogistically:* Posidonius sic interrogandum ait: Quae neque magnitudinem animo dant, nec securitatem, non sunt bona: divitiae nihil horum faciunt: ergo non sunt bona, Sen. Ep. 87:—interrogandi casus, *i. e. the genitive*, Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25.

inter-rumpo, ūpi, uptum (*in tmesi:* inter quasi rumpere, Lucr. 5, 288), 3. *v. a.* [inter-rumpo] *To break apart* or *asunder, break to pieces, break up; to break off, interrupt* (quite class., esp. in the *part. pass.*): **I.** Lit.: contingere idem terrae necesse est, ut nihil interrumpat, quo labefactari possit, Cic. N. D. 2, 45.—**II.** Trop.: orationem, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: iter amoris et officii, Cic. Att. 4, 2: ordinem, Col. 11, 2, 25: sermonem, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 25: contextum, Quint. 11, 3, 39: querelas, Ov. M. 11, 420: possessionem, Cai. in Pand. 41, 3, 5: somnos, Plin. 28, 4, 14.—Hence

interruptus, a, um, *Pa.* (*in tmesi:* nec loca lux inter quasi rupta relinquit, Lucr. 5, 300), *Broken up, broken off, interrupted:* **I.** Lit.: qua murus erat interruptus, Sisenn. ap. Non. 4, 157: pontes, Tac. H. 3, 70: interrupta et impervia itinera, id. Ann. 3, 31: venae, id. ib. 16, 15: hos interruptos esse, *i. e. separated*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6: ignes, *scattered about, here and there*, Virg. A. 9, 239: acies, Liv. 40, 40.

II. Trop.: interruptum officium, Cic. Fam. 5. 8: consuetudo, id. ib. 15, 14: voces, id. Coel. 24: silentio dictio, Quint. 9 2, 71: sermo, Tac. H. 2, 41.—Hence,

Adv., interrupte, *Interruptedly:* narrare, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

interruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interrumpo] *An interrupting, interruption* (post-Aug.): ἀποσιώπησις, quam idem Cicero reticentiam, Celsus obticentiam, nonnulli interruptionem appellant, Quint. 9, 2, 14:—usurpatio est usucapionis interruptio, Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 2.

‡**interruptor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An interrupter, spoiler:* interruptor, διαφθορεύς, Gloss. Philox.

interruptus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. interrumpo, *ad fin.*

interscalmĭum, i, *n.* [inter-scalmus] *The space between two oars*, Vitr. 1, 2, 4.

inter-scalptus, a, um, *adj.* [inter-scalptus] *Engraved in the middle, ornamented with carved work in the middle* (post-class.): columnae, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 58.

interscăpĭlĭum, i, *n.* [inter-scapula] *The space between the shoulders* (post-class.): App. Flor. 14 (*al.* interscapulum).

inter-scindo, ĭdi, issum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-scindo] *To tear asunder, break down; to separate, interrupt* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: pontem, Cic. Leg. 2, 4: aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: venas, *i. e. to open*, Tac. A. 15, 35.

II. Trop., *To break* or *cut off, to separate, interrupt:* Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto, Liv. 28, 7: ruina interscindit aquas, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11: vinculum animi atque amoris, Gell. 12, 1: laetitiam, Sen. Ep. 72.

inter-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-scribo] *To write between, interscribe* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: alia interscribere, alia rescribere, Plin. Ep. 7, 9.—**II.** Trop., of the phoenix: in cauda roseis pennis caeruleus interscribitur nitor, *i. e. is intermingled*, Sol. 33.—Of the agate: venae, *i. e. to run between*, Sol. 5.

intersĕcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interseco] *Separated, cut off* (post-class.) (*al.* intercisivus), Front. de colon. 112.

intersĕco, cui, ctum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To cut asunder, separate, divide; to cut in; to impress* (quite class. only in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: Tiberis media intersecans moenia, Amm. 29.—**II.** Trop.: res inferere, aut intersecare in animis auditorum, Auct. ad Her. 3, 14.

intersectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An intersection:* in architect., *the part cut out between two teeth in indented work* (only in Vitruvius): intersectio, quae Graece μετοχή dicitur, Vitr. 3, 3.

intersēmĭno, āre, *v. a.* [inter-semino], *To sow between* or *at intervals* (post-class.): remedia in omnibus rebus interspersa atque interseminata, App. Apol. p. 491 Oud.

intersēpĭo, psi, ptum, 4. *v. a.* [intersepio] *To fence about, hedge in, stop up, inclose, secure; to shut off, deprive of, take away, cut off* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: foramina, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20: quaedam operibus, Liv. 34, 40.—**II.** Trop.: vallo urbem ab arce, Liv. 25, 11: alicui conspectum abeuntis exercitus, id. 1, 27.

‡ **interseptum,** i, *n.* [intersepio] *The midriff, diaphragm:* interseptum, διάφραγμα, Gloss. Philox.

interseptus, a, um, *Part.*, from intersepio.

1. inter-sĕro, ēvi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-1. sero] *To sow, plant,* or *set between* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): malleolum vitibus, Col. 3, 9: pomis intersita, Lucr. 5, 1376.

2. inter-sĕro, serui, sertum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-2. sero] *To put* or *place between, to interpose, add:* causam interserens, Nep. Milt. 1: mediis oscula verbis, Ov. M. 10, 559.

* **inter-signĭum,** i, *n.* [inter-signum] Locus inter duo signa, Salmas. in Plin. Exerc. p. 460.

inter-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n.* [inter-sisto] *To stand still in the middle;* trop., *to stop in the midst, to make a pause* in speaking (only in Quint.):—of a speaker, Quint. 8, 3, 45:—of discourse, oratio, id. 9, 4, 33.—*Pass. impers.:* quasi intersistatur, Quint. ib. 36 and 106.

1. inter-sĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [intersitus], *Put between, interposed:* nullis ossibus intersitis, Plin. 9, 15, 17: quatuor venti, Gell. 2, 22.

2. intersĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from intersero.

inter-sŏno, 1. *v. n.* [inter-sono] *To sound among* (poet.): remigiis, Stat. Th. 5, 344.

interspergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [interspargo] *To strew* or *sprinkle upon, to besprinkle; to strew* or *sprinkle between, to intersperse* (post-classical): interspersus rara canitie, App. M. 5, p. 350 Oud.: sunt multa naturae munere interspersa, id. Apol. p. 491 Oud.

interspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interspiro] *A fetching of breath between* (quite class.): Cic. de Or. 3, 44: *plur.*, id. ib. 51.

inter-spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *To fetch breath between;* hence, *to admit air* (ante-class.): Cato R. R. 112, 1.

intersterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-sterno] *To strew* or *lay between* or *among:* bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2: assulis interstratis, Plin. 29, 2, 9.

interstes, ĭtis, *adj.* [inter-sto] *That stands* or *is between* or *among* (eccl. Lat.) Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

interstinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interstinguo] *A distinction* (post-class.): Arn. 6, 191 (*al.* interstitio).

interstinctus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. 1. inter-stinguo.

1. interstinguo (nxi), nctum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-stinguo] *To separate, divide; to variegate* or *checker with* any thing (only in *perf. pass.*): spatia interstincta columnis, Stat. S. 3, 5, 90:—facies medicaminibus interstincta, Tac. A. 4, 57: candor interstinctus coloribus, Plin. 37, 10, 54: lapis interstinctus aureis guttis (*al.* intertinctus *or* intercinctus), id. 36, 8, 36, 2.

2. interstinguo, ĕre, *v. a.* [id.] *To extinguish; to kill* (so only poet. and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: quae faciunt ignes interstingui atque perire, Lucr. 5, 760.—**II.** Trop., *To kill:* aliquem, App. M. 4, p. 264 Oud.

interstĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intersisto] *A pause, respite; a difference, dissimilarity* (post-class.): Gell. 20, 1; Arn. 6, 198.

interstĭtĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *A space between, interstice* (post-Aug.): **A.** Of place: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.—**B.** Of time, *An interval:* interstitium poenae (others read differently), Tac. A. 5, 4: quantum interstitii dies habet, Capell. 6, 195.

inter-sto, ĕti, 1. *v. n.* [inter-sto] *To stand* or *be between* (post-class.): tempus interstat, Amm. 22, 11.—With the *acc.:* Avien. Perieg. 849.

interstrātus, a, um, *Part. pass.* of intersterno

inter-strĕpo, 3. *v. n.* [inter-strepo] *To make a noise among, to sound in the midst of* (poet.). anser olores, Virg. E. 9, 36: Nereus undis, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 303.

inter-stringo, nxi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-stringo] *To squeeze tight* (poet.): alicui gulam, *to throttle, strangle him,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 31.

inter-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-struo] *To join together; to add* (poet. and eccl. Lat.): qua spina interstruit artus, Sil. 10, 147:—distinctionem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

inter-sum, fŭi, esse, *v. n. anom.* (*in tmesi:* interque esse desiderat pugnis, Arn. 7, 255) [inter-sum] *To be between; to be distant; to be different, to differ; to be present at, take part in, attend; to be of importance, to import, concern* (quite class.): **I.** *To be between:* **A.** With respect to space: ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: via interest perangusta, Liv. 22, 4.—**B.** With respect to time: cujus inter primum et sextum consulatum sex et quadraginta anni interfuerunt, Cic. Sen. 17.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To be distant:* clathros interesse oportet pede, Cato R. R. 4.—**B.** *To be different, to differ:* ut inter eos, ne minimum quidem intersit, *there is not the slightest difference,* Cic. Acad. 4, 17: inter hominem et belluam hoc maxime interest, quod, *men differ chiefly from brutes in this, that,* etc., id. Off. 1, 4: vide, quantum interfuturum sit inter meam atque tuam accusationem, *how great a difference there will be,* id. Div. Verr. 11: in his rebus nihil omnino interest, *there is no difference whatever,* id. Acad. 4, 15: hoc pater ac dominus interest, *there is this difference,* Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 51: tantum id interest, veneritne eo itinere ad urbem, an ab urbe in Campaniam redierit, Liv. 26, 11.—*c. a:* negant quidquam a falsis interesse, Cic. Acad. 4, 9.—*c. dat.:* ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, Intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda protervis, Hor. A. P. 231.—*c. gen.:* quoniam τὸ νεμεσᾶν interest τοῦ φθονεῖν, *i. e. anger differs from envy,* Cic. Att. 5, 19.—**C.** *To be present, take part in, attend:* ac si ipse interfuerit, ac praesens viderit, id. Inv. 1, 54.—Constr. *c. dat.* or *in c. abl.:* (α) *c. dat. rei:* consiliis, id. Att. 14, 22: crudelitati, id. ib. 9, 5: negotiis, id. Fam. 1, 6: rebus divinis, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: proelio, id. ib. 7, 87: bello, Liv. 36, 4.—Also, *c. dat. pers.:* sacrificanti interfuit, *attended him,* Suet. Oth. 6.—(β) With *in c. abl.:* in convivio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14: in testamento faciendo, id. Cluent. 59: quibus in rebus, Auct. ad Her. 1, 9.—Also used of time: quisquis illis temporibus interfuit, Vell. 2, 114, 2: cui tempori Saturninus interfuit, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 3, 3. Hence

intĕrest, *impers., It interests, concerns, imports; is of interest, importance;* constr. *c. gen.* or *meā, tuā, suā,* etc.: semper ille, quantum interesset P. Clodii, se perire, cogitabat, Cic. Mil. 21, 56: quid illius interest, ubi sis? id. Att. 10, 4, 10: quis enim est hodie, cujus intersit istam legem manere? id. Phil. 1, 9: hoc vehementer interest rei publicae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4: multum interest rei familiaris tuae, te quam primum venire, id. Fam. 4, 10:—tua et mea maxime interest, te valere, id. ib. 16, 4: vestra interest, ne imperatorem pessimi faciant, Tac. H. 1, 30.—With an added *gen. pretii:* illud mea magni interest, te ut videam, Cic. Att. 11, 22 *fin.:* quod meus familiaris tanti sua interesse arbitraretur, id. Fam. 13, 10.—With relative clauses: in omnibus novis conjunctionibus interest, qualis primus aditus sit, Cic. Fam. 13, 10 *fin.:* non tam interest, quo animo scribatur, quam quo accipiatur, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: ea vos rata habeatis, nae magis reipublicae interest quam mea, Liv. 26, 31 *fin.*

intertālĕo, 1. *v. a.* [inter-talea] *To cut out between, to cut by lopping off both ends:* Non. 4, 473.

inter-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-texo] **I.** *To intertwine:* flores hederis (post-Aug.), Ov. M. 6, 128.—**II.** *To interweave, intersperse:* vestis intertexta notis, Quint. 8, 5, 28: chlamys auro intertexta, Virg. A. 8, 167.—**III.** *To interweave, construct* (post-class.): fabricator mundanae animae Deus partes ejus ex pari et impari intertexuit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

intertextus, a, um, *Part.*, from intertexo.

intertignĭum, i, *n.* [inter-tignum] *The interval* or *space between two beams* (only in Vitruvius): Vitr. 4, 2.

intertinctus, v. interstinctus.

intertortus, a, um, *adj.* [inter-tortus] *Wound between, intertwisted* (post-Aug.): intertorto pectore, Petr. 124 (*dub.).

inter-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-traho] *To take away, withdraw from* (ante-class.): alicui aliquid, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 41.

intertrīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [intertrigo] *Chafed, galled:* Not. Tir. 180.

intertrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [inter-tero] *A chafing, fretting,* or *galling* of the skin in riding, walking, *etc.* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): intertrimentum ab eo, quod duo, quae inter se trita, etiam deminuta sunt: a quo etiam intertrigo, Var. L. L. 4, 36: intertrigines, Plin. 20, 14, 53.

intertrīmentum, i; *n.* [id.] *Loss by attrition,* i. e. *waste* of gold or silver in melting or working it (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: purpura teritur absumiturque: in auro praeter manus pretium, nihil intertrimenti fit, Liv. 34, 7: argenti suppleverunt, id. 32, 2.—*Wear and tear:* culleorum, Scaevola Dig. 13, 7, 43.

II. Trop., *Loss, damage:* sine ullo intertrimento, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50: sine magno intertrimento, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 39.

intertrītūra, ae, *f.* [inter-tritura] *Loss by attrition, wear and tear,* i. q. intertrimentum (post-class.): culleorum, Scaevola Dig. 13, 7, 43.

interturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interturbo] *Disquietude, confusion* (only in Livy): patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem causante, Liv. 23, 8.

inter-turbo, 1. *v. a.* [inter-turbo] *To produce disquietude* or *confusion, to cause a disturbance* (poet.): ne interturba, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 81; Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 39.

‡ **interturrĭum,** i, *n.* [inter-turris] *A wall between two towers* (post-class.): Inscr. ap. Don. 220, 3.

interŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [inter] *Inward, inner* (post-class.): nexus, Marc. Cap. 9: tunica, *under-garment, shirt,* App. Flor. 9; also abs., interula, ae, *f.*, id. Met. 8, p. 533 Oud.

* **inter-undātus,** a, um, *adj. Done in waves, waved, watered,* like tabby, Sol. 17.

intĕrūsūrĭum, i, *n.* [inter-usura] *Interest accruing in the mean time* (post-class.): medii temporis, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 9.

inter-văco, are, *v. n.* [inter-vaco] *To be empty between* (only in Columella): intervacantibus spatiis, Col. 4, 32.

intervallātus, a, um, *adj.* [intervallum] *Separated, having intervals* (post-class.): febris, *intermittent fever,* Gell. 1, 12: intervallato brevi tempore, *after a short time,* Amm. 26, 1.

intervallum, i, *n.* [inter-vallum] Lit., The space between two palisades; hence, in gen., *Space between, interval, distance; interval of time; pause; difference* (quite class.): trabes directae, paribus intervallis in solo collocantur. Ea autem intervalla grandibus saxis effarciuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: pari intervallo, *at an equal distance,* id. ib. 1, 43: respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes, Liv 1, 25: unius signi, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: digitorum, Suet. Dom. 19: sonorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: locorum et temporum, id. Fam. 1, 7. —*Interval of time, intermission, respite:* Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 28: annuum regni, *an interregnum*, Liv. 1, 17: sine intervallo loquacitas, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: dolor si longus, levis, dat enim intervalla, *relaxes sometimes*, Cic. Fin. 2, 29: litterarum, id. Fam. 7, 18.—*A pause:* flumen aliis verborum volubilitasque cordi est: distincta alios et interpuncta intervalla, morae, respirationesque delectant, id. Or. 16: trochaeus temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, id. ib. 57:—ut te tanto intervallo viderem, *after so long a time*, id. Fam. 15, 14: ex tanto intervallo, Liv. 3, 38: intervallo dicere, *after a pause*, Cic. Or. 66: sine intervallo cibum dare, *without loss of time*, Var. R. R. 2, 1:—dare quippiam alicui per intervalla, *at intervals*, i. e. *from time to time*, Plin. 8, 42, 66: per intervallum adventantes, Tac. A. 4, 73: scelerum, *time for the perpetration of crimes*, id. ib. 3. —*Difference, dissimilitude:* videte, quantum intervallum sit interjectum inter majorum consilia, et istorum dementiam, Cic. Agr. 2, 33; id. Rab. perd. 5.

intervectus, a, um, *adj.* [inter-veho] *Carried up, raised up* (post-class.): arbores coelum proceritudine intervectae, Jul. Valer. res. gest. Alex. M. 3, 38.

inter-vello, ulsi, ulsum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-vello] *To pluck, pull,* or *pick out here and there, to lop, prune; to tear out* (post-Aug.): **I.** In partic., *To pluck out here and there, to thin:* **A.** Of the beard: isti, qui aut vellunt barbam, aut intervellunt, Sen. Ep. 114.—**B.** Of fruit and trees, *To pluck here and there, to prune:* poma intervelli melius est, ut quae relicta sint, grandescant, Plin. 17, 27, 47: arbores, Col. 5, 10: semina, id. 4, 33, 3.

II. In gen., *To tear out, take away:* num aliquid ex illis intervelli, atque ex tempore dicendis inseri possit, Quint. 12, 9, 17: quae ita sunt natura copulata, ut mutari aut intervelli sine confusione non possint, id. 10, 7, 5.

inter-vĕnĭo, ēni, entum, 4. *v. n.* [inter-venio] *To come between, come upon, to come in during, to intervene; to stand in the way of, to hinder, disturb, interrupt; to interpose, become surety; to exercise one's authority, interfere* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., *To come between, come upon, to come in during* any thing, *to intervene;* constr. with the *dat.*, rarely with the *acc.:* **A.** Of persons: verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus, Cic. de Or. 2, 3: casu Germani equites interveniunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: orationi, Liv. 1, 48: Statius intervenit nonnullorum querelis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1.—**B.** Of things: (*a*) With the *dat.:* nox proelio intervenit, Liv. 23, 18: continuationi sermonis, Quint. 9, 3, 23.—(*β*) With the *acc.* (so only in Tacitus): ludorum diebus, qui cognitionem intervenerant, Tac. A. 3, 23. —*To happen, occur:* nulla mihi res posthac potest jam intervenire tanta, quae, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 1: Epicurus exiguam dicit fortunam intervenire sapienti, Cic. Fin. 1, 19: casus mirificus quidam intervenit, *has taken place*, id. Fam. 7, 5.—*To stand in the way of, to oppose, hinder, disturb:* villicum intervenientem flagellasset, Suet. Claud. 38: quis vestro Deus intervenit amori? Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 23.—*To interpose, become surety:* Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 3. —*To interfere, intermeddle, exercise one's authority:* neque senatu interveniente, Suet. Caes. 30.—*Pass. imps.:* si interventum est casu, Cic. Top. 20: ubi de improviso est interventum mulieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40.

intervēnĭum, i, *n.* [inter-vena] *The space between the veins,* in the earth, in stones, *etc.* (a favorite word of Vitruvius): Vitr. 2, 6; id. 8, 1.

interventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intervenio] *An interposition, a giving security* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 7.

interventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who comes in, a visitor; a surety, bondsman; an intercessor, mediator* (quite class. only in the first signif.): vacuus ab interventoribus dies, Cic. Fat. 1:—si filius fidejussor, vel quasi interventor acceptus sit, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 3; Lampr. Comm. 4.

interventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A coming between, intervention, interference, interposition, mediation, assistance* (quite class. only in the lit. signif.): **I.** Lit., *A coming between, intervention:* **A.** Of persons: interventus alicujus, Cic. Part. 8: Caleni et Calvenae, id. Att. 16, 11: Pomptini, id. Cat. 3, 3.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: amnis alicujus interventu arceri, Plin. 29, 3, 12: solem interventu lunae occultari, id. 2, 10, 7: noctis, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: malorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40.—*Interposition, mediation, assistance:* principis, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 68: judicis, Pomp. Dig. 33, 1, 7: sponsorum, Suet. Caes. 18.

interversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interverto] *An overthrowing, frustrating, thwarting; a purloining, pilfering, embezzling* (post-class.): praedicationis (Christi), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20:—de interversione convictus, Impp. Arcad. et Honor. Cod. 10, 70, 12.

interverso, āre, *v. intens.* [id.] *To turn hither and thither* (post-Aug.): interversando (*sc.* se) (*al.* inter se versando), Plin. 9, 50, 74.

interversor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A purloiner, pilferer, embezzler* (post-class.): Impp. Valent. et Valens Cod. 10, 1, 8.

interversūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A bending, turning* (post-class.), Hyg. de limit. 178.

interversus, a, um, *Part.*, from interverto.

interverto (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-verto] *To turn aside, turn* or *draw in another direction; to alter; to pervert to one's own use, to purloin, embezzle; to cheat, chouse, defraud* one of any thing (quite class.): **I.** Lit., *To turn aside, turn in another direction:* in extremis partibus triglyphi semicanaliculi intervertantur, Vitr. 4, 3.—**II.** Trop.: ingenia, *to alter, change*, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 22.—*To purloin, pilfer, embezzle:* ille induxit, ut peteret: et receptum intervertit, ad seque transtulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 32: vectigalia, Suet. Vit. 7: cujuspiam rei possessionem alicui intervertere, Marc. Dig. 41, 2, 20.—*To spend, squander, waste:* Tac. H. 2, 95: —aliquem aliqua re, *To cheat, chouse, defraud* one of any thing (ante- and post-classical): ut me muliere intervorteret, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 110: dominum possessione (fundi), Gell. 11, 18.

inter-vĭbro, are, *v. n.* [inter-vibro] *To glitter among* (post-class.): aethra intervibrans, Capell. 6, 191.

***intervĭgĭlĭum,** i, *n.* [inter-vigilium] *A watching between whiles:* Sarisb. 2, 15.

inter-vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [inter-vigilo] *To watch between whiles, to awake now and then during sleep* (post-Aug.): quasi intervigilo (*al.* interjungo), Sen. Ep. 83; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61.

ĭnter-vĭrĕo, 2. *v. n.* [inter-2. vireo] *To be green here and there, to be green between* or *among* (poet.): Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 2.—Of a snake: laetisque minax interviret herbis, Stat. Th. 4, 98.

inter-vīso, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [inter-viso] *To look after, inspect secretly* (quite class.): nunc interviso jamne a portu advenerit, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 3: intervisam, quid faciant coci, id. Aul. 2, 9, 1: ipse crebro interviso, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.—**II.** *To visit from time to time:* aliquem, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

inter-vōcālĭter, *adv.* [inter-vocaliter] *Loudly* (post-class.): clamare, App. M. 9, p. 651 Oud.

intervŏlĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [intervolo] *To fly about between* or *among* (rare, but quite class., though not in Cic. or Caes.): Liv. 3, 10.

inter-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [inter-volo] *To fly between* or *among* (almost exclusively poet.): ille recens oculis intervolat Idmon, *flits before*, Val. Fl. 5, 27: medias intervolat urbes, id. 2, 614; Col. 8, 10.

inter-vŏmo, ui, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* *To pour forth among* (poet.): dulces inter salsas undas, Lucr. 6, 894.

intervulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from intervello.

intestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-testabilis] *That is incapable, by reason of misconduct, of being a witness or of making a will; infamous, dishonorable; accursed, detestable, abominable* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): si quis ob carmen famosum damnetur, senatusconsulto expressum est, ut intestabilis sit, ergo nec testamentum facere poterit, nec ad testamentum adhiberi testis, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 18. *Infamous, dishonorable*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 30.—*Execrable, detestable, abominable:* **A.** Of persons: intestabilior, Sall. in or. Lepidi: homo, id. Jug. 71; (* Hor. S. 2, 3, 181); Tac. A. 6, 40.—**B.** Of things: ars magica, Plin. 30, 2, 6: saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 51.

intestāto, *adv.*, v. 1. intestātus, a, um, *ad fin.*

1. intestātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-testatus] *That has made no will before his death, intestate; not convicted by witnesses; unreliable, not trustworthy* (quite class.): si intestata esset mortua, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22: cives, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 88:—indemnatus atque intestatus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17: servus, Pompon. ap. Non. 4, 23. —Hence intestāto (*abl.*) or ab intestāto, *Without a will, intestate* (quite class.): paterfamilias cum mortuus esset intestato, Cic. de Or. 1, 40: ab intestato heres, Ulp. Dig. 37, 7, 1.

2. intestātus, a, um, [2. testis, testicle] *Emasculated, castrated:* si intestatus non abeo hinc, Plaut. Mil. 5, 24.

intestīna, ōrum, v. intestinus, a, um.

intestīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [intestinus] *That does inlaid work* or *fine joiner's work* (post-class.): Inscr. ap. Mur. 929, 6. —Subst., intestinarius, i, *m.*, *A joiner:* Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2.

intestīnus, a, um, *adj.* [intus] *Inward, internal, intestine* (quite class.): neque ut quidquam interesset inter intestinum et oblatum, Cic. Acad. 4, 15: occultum, intestinum ac domesticum malum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 15: bellum, id. Cat. 2, 13: discordia, Just. 20, :—intestinum opus, *inlaid work, fine joiner's work:* villa opere tectorio et intestino spectanda, Var. R. R. 3, 1: opera, Plin. 16, 42, 82:—intestinum, i, *n.*, and intestina, ōrum, *A gut, the guts, intestines, entrails* in the abdomen (whereas exta denotes the inwards, or large viscera contained in the thorax): (*α*) *Sing.:* Lucr. 4, 114.—(*β*) *Plur.:* Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 6: reliquiae cibi depelluntur, tum adstringentibus se intestinis, tum relaxantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: laborare ex intestinis, *to be disordered in the bowels*, id. Fam. 7, 26: —intestinum medium, *i. e.* μεσεντέριον, *the mesentery*, id. N. D. 2, 55: intestinum tenuius, crassius, jejunum, caecum, rectum (*the straight gut, rectum*), Cels. 4, 1. —Also, intestinus, i, *m.* (supply canalis): sanguine carentibus intestinus ab ore incipit, Plin. 11, 37, 78.

in-testis, e, *adj.* [2. in-2. testis] *Without testicles, castrated* (post-class.): sacerdotum intestibus honoratur (*al.* investibus), Arn. 5, 160.

intexo, xui, xtum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-texo] *To weave into, to inweave, interweave; to plait, join together, interlace, surround, cover* (quite class. only in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: purpureasque notas filis intexuit albis, Ov. M. 6, 577: diversos colores picturae, Plin. 8, 48, 74: hastas foliis, Virg. E. 5, 31.

II. Trop.: facta chartis, *to interweave on paper*, i. e. *to describe*, Tib. 4, 1, 5: parva magnis, laeta tristibus, Cic. Part. 4: aliquid in causa prudenter, id. de Or. 2, 16: Varronem, id. Att. 13, 12.

1. intextus, a, um, *Part.*, from intexo.

2. intextus, ūs, *m.* [intexo] **I.** *An interweaving, inserting, adding* of words (post-Aug.): Quint. 8, 4, 8.—**II.** *A joining together:* Plin. 2, 8, 50.

***inthronīzo,** 1. *v. a.* [1. in-thronus *To set upon a throne, to enthrone:* Sarisb Ep. 299.

Intibili, *nom. plur.* *A city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the further side of the Ebro, at its mouth*, Liv. 23, 49 (Indibile, ap. Frontin. Strateg. 2, 3).

intĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intimo] *An announcement, declaration, intimation* (post-class.): Capell. 9, 304.

intĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who announces* or *publishes* (post-class.): Capitol. Pert. 10.

intĭmātus, a, um, *Part.*, from intimo.

intĭme, *adv.*, v. intimus, a, um, *ad fin.*

Intimelii, v. Intemelii.

intĭmĭde, *adv.* [2. in-timide] *Fearlessly* (post-class.): intimidius, Amm. 26, 6.

intĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [intimus] *To put* or *bring into; to drive* or *press into; to announce, publish, make known, intimate* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: partem gurgiti, Sol. 5: Nilus mari intimatur, *flows into*, id. 32; Tert. Hab. Mul. 5.—**II.** Trop.: imaginem aliquam inbibere et sibi intimare, id. adv. Valent. 17; Symmach. Ep. 10, 33:—cunctis pistoribus intimari oportet, quod si quis, Constant. Cod. 14, 3, 1.

* **intĭmorāte,** *adv.* [2. in-timor] *Fearlessly:* Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

intĭmus, a, um, *adj.*, *Sup.* (**Comp.*, interior, q. v.) [interus] *The inmost, innermost, the most secret, most intimate* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, *i. e. from the deepest part*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 41: in eo sacrario intimo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45: abdidit se in intimam Macedoniam, id. Fam. 13, 29.—**II.** Trop.: ex intima philosophia, id. Leg. 1, 5: consilia, id. Verr. 1, 6: amicitia, Nep. Alcib. 5: familiaritas, id. Att. 12.—Subst., intimus, i, *m.*, *A most intimate friend:* facere se intimum apud aliquem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 30: intimus Catilinae, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: unus ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis, id. Fam. 13, 27.—Hence,

Adv., intĭme, *In the inmost part, inwardly, internally; most intimately, most cordially, most strongly* (quite class. only in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: uri intime, App. M. 2, p. 106 Oud.—**II.** Trop.: utebatur intime Q. Hortensio, *was on terms of close intimacy with him*, Nep. Att. 5:—intime commendari, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

intinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intingo] *A dipping in, a baptizing* (eccl. Lat.): buccellae, Hier. Ep. 125, 1; Tert. Poenit. 2, 6.

1. intinctus, a, um, *Pa.*, of intingo.

2. intinctus, ūs, *m.* [intingo] *A dipping in;* concr. *a sauce* or *pickle* in which meat, *etc.*, is dipped (a Plinian word): Plin. 20, 7, 26.

intingo or **intinguo,** nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-tinguo] **I.** *To dip in* (post-Aug.): faces sanguine, Ov. M. 7, 260: aliquid in aqua, Vitr. 1, 5: calamum, Quint. 10, 3, 31.—**II.** *To dip in sauce* or *pickle, to pickle, preserve:* brassicam in acetum, Cato R. R. 156: omnibus, quae condiuntur, quaeque intinguntur, Plin. 20, 17, 72.—**III.** *To baptize*, Tert. Poenit. 6.

in-tŏlĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-tolerabilis] *That can not bear* a thing, *impatient; that can not be borne, unbearable, insupportable, intolerable* (quite class. only in the pass. signif.): **I.** *Act.*, *Impatient* (ante-class.): didicisset id ferre, et non esset intolerabilis, Afran. ap. Non. 2, 435.—**II.** *Pass.*, *Insupportable, intolerable* (quite class.): sumptus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 59: odor, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: frigus, id. Rosc. Am. 45: dolor, id. Acad. 4, 8: vitium, id. Or. 65: verba, id. ib. 8:—intolerabilius nihil est, quam femina dives, Juv. 6, 459.—Hence,

Adv., intŏlĕrābĭlĭter, *Insupportably, intolerably* (only in Columella): Col. 1, 4.

‡ **intŏlĕrābĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [intolerabilis] *Insupportableness:* intolerabilitas, ἀνυποιστότης, Gloss. Philox.

intŏlĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. intolerabilis, e, *ad fin.*

in-tŏlĕrandus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tolerandus] *Insupportable, intolerable* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: tyrannus, Cic. Vat. 9.—**B.** Of things: res, id. Verr. 2, 4, 35: frigora, Liv. 22, 1: licentia rerum, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: tam longi itineris labor, Tac. H. 3, 26: dominatio, id. Ann. 12, 10.—*Neutr.*, intolerandum, adverbially, *Insupportably, intolerably:* olla intolerandum fervit, Gell. 17, 8.

intŏlĕrans, antis, *adj.* [2. in-tolerans] *That can not bear* or *endure* a thing, *impatient, intolerant; that can not be borne, unbearable, insupportable, intolerable* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** *Act.*, *Impatient, intolerant;* constr. with a *gen.:* secundarum rerum nemo intolerantior fuit, Liv. 9, 18: corpora intolerantissima laboris atque aestus, id. 10, 28: omnium, Tac. A. 2, 75: aequalium, id. Hist. 4, 80.—**II.** *Pass.*, *Insufferable, intolerable:* vir ingens gloria, atque eo ferocior, et subjectis intolerantior, id. Ann. 11, 10: nihil insultatione Barbarorum intolerantius fuit, Flor. 4, 12.—Hence,

Adv., intŏlĕranter, *Intolerably, immoderately, excessively* (quite class.): dolere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9:—intolerantius insequi, Caes. B. G. 7, 51: se jactare, Cic. de Or. 2, 52:—intolerantissime gloriari, id. Vat. 12.

intŏlĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [intolerans] *Impatience; insufferableness, insolence* (quite class. only in the pass. signif.): **I.** *Act.*, *Impatience:* intolerantia, cum injurias, quae sunt ferendae, non toleramus, neque ferimus, Gell. 17, 19.—**II.** *Pass.*, *Insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence:* **A.** Of persons: regis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13.—**B.** Of things: morum, Suet. Tib. 51.

in-tŏlĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-toleratus] *Not nourished* or *refreshed by food* (post-class. and extremely rare): aeger, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

in-tŏlĕro, 1. *v. a.* [2. in-tolero] *Not to bear, not to suffer, to take ill:* tolerat, intolerat, Not. Tir. p. 140.

in-tollo, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-tollo] *To raise* (post-class.): clamores absonos, App. M. 8, p. 577 Oud.

in-tondĕo, ondi, onsum, 2. *v. a.* [1. in-tondeo] *To clip off* (only in Columella): fibrarum summas partes, Col. 11, 3.

in-tŏno, ui (avi), 1. *v. n.* [1. in-tono] *To thunder* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: partibus intonuit coeli Pater ipse sinistris, Cic. de Div. 1, 47 *poët.:* intonuere poli, Virg. A. 1, 94: fragor ingens, id. ib. 8, 527.—**B.** Transf., *To make a noise, resound:* unus praecipue servus tam valde intonuit, ut, Petr. fr. Trag. 78: ingenti latratu canis, Plin. 8, 40, 61: contremuit nemus et silvae intonuere profundae, Virg. A. 7, 515: Eurus Intonat Aegaeo, Val. Fl. 2, 365.

II. Trop., *To cry out vehemently; to thunder forth:* hesterna concione intonuit vox perniciosa tribuni, Cic. Mur. 38: cum haec intonuisset plenus irae, Liv. 3, 48.

1. intonsus, a, um, *Part.*, from intondeo.

2. intonsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tondeo] *Unshorn* (mostly poet.): **I.** Lit.: scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Accius ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26: capilli, Hor. Epod. 15, 9: caput, Ov. F. 4, 655: ora, *i. e. not yet shaved*, Virg. A. 9, 181.—With a Gr. *acc.:* Rhodanique comas intonsa juventus, Sil. 15, 674: oves, Col. 7, 3.—**B.** Transf.: montes, *i. e. leafy* (covered with grass, herbs, or bushes), Virg. E. 5, 63: quercus intonsa coelo attollunt capita, *leafy*, id. Aen. 9, 681: myrtus, Stat. S. 4, 7, 10.—Of the old Romans, who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards: tonsores in Italiam venere post R. C. anno CCCCLIV., antea intonsi fuere, Plin. 7, 59, 59: avi, *bearded*, Ov. F. 2, 30.—**II.** Trop., *Unpolished, rude:* homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. 21, 32.

in-torpĕo, 2. *v. n.* [1. in-torpeo] *To be very stiff* or *numb:* torpet, intorpet, Not. Tir. p. 94.

ĭn-torquĕo, orsi, ortum, 2. *v. a.* [1. intorqueo] *To twist, turn round, turn to; to wrench, sprain; to brandish, hurl,* or *throw toward; to cast upon, throw out against* one (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: mentum in dicendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: oculos, Virg. G. 4, 451: caulem, Plin. 19, 6, 34:—talum, Auct. B. Hisp. 38:—vereor, ne Pompeio quid oneris imponam, μή μοι Γοργείην κεφαλὴν δεινοῖο πελώρου intorqueat, Cic. Att. 9, 7:—hastam tergo, *to launch at its back*, Virg. A. 2, 231: jaculum alicui, *to hurl against one*, id. ib. 10, 322: telum in hostem, Sen. Ep. 45.—**II.** Trop.: alternis versibus intorquentur inter fratres gravissimae contumeliae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36: vocem diram, Sil. 11, 342.—Hence

intortus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Twisted, wound; crisped, curled; trailed, prolonged; perplexed, involved; distorted, corrupted:* rudentes, Catull. carm. 64, 235: intorto circa brachium pallio, *wound about my arm*, Petr. 80: Liv. 25, 16: angues intorti capillis Eumenidum, *entwined*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 35:—capilli, Mart. 8, 33:—sonus concisus, intortus, Plin. 10, 29, 43: noctuae intorto carmine occinunt, App. Flor. 13:—oratio, *perplexed, involved*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 63: mores, *distorted, corrupted*, Pers. 5, 38.—Hence,

Adv., intorte, *Windingly, crookedly:* intortius, Plin. 16, 16, 27.

intortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intorqueo] *A curling, crisping* (post-class.): capillorum, Arn. 3, 108.

intortus, a, um, *Pa.*, from intorqueo, q. v. *ad fin.*

intra, *adv.* and *praep.* [contr. from intĕrā; supply parte] *On the inside, within* (quite class. only as a *praep.*): **I.** *Adv.:* pars, quae intra, longior esse debet, quam quae extra, Cels. 7, 15: vasa extrinsecus, et intra diligenter picata, Col. 12, 43.—Esp. of the interior of countries: intra vix jam homines magisque semiferi, Mela, 1, 4, 4.—Of the Mediterranean Sea: id. prooem. 2: abunde orbe terrarum extra intraque indicato (*opp.* to extra, of the ocean), Plin. 6, 32.

II. *Praep. c. acc.* (once placed after its noun: dum populatio lucem intra sisteretur, Tac. A. 4, 48), *Within:* **A.** Of place: intra navim, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 75: intra parietes meos, Cic. Att. 3, 10: muros, id. ad Brut. 1, 18: carceres stare, Auct. ad Her. 4, 3: jactum teli, *within a javelin's throw*, Virg. A. 11, 608: montem Taurum, Cic. Sest. 27: oceanum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 89: Apenninum, Liv. 5, 35: aquam manere, *to drink nothing but water*, Cels. 3, 24: ea intra se consumunt Arabes, *consume among themselves, in their own country*, Plin. 12, 21, 45: intra se meditari, *within one's self*, id. 10, 42, 59: intra vos futura, *shall remain among yourselves, be kept secret*, Plin. Ep. 3, 10: intra verba desipere, *to betray insanity in words only, not in deeds*, Cels. 3, 18: intra verba peccare, *to transgress in words only*, Curt. 7, 1, 25: quae intra nosmet ipsos componimus, *among ourselves*, Quint. 11, 3, 8: intra gloriam fuit facinus, *was within the bounds of glory, was not inglorious*, Flor. 1, 3: intra silentium se tenere, *to keep silence*, Plin. Ep. 4, 16.—*In, into:* ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 23: nosse regiones, intra quas venias, Cic. de Or. 2, 34: qui intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: intra moenia compulsus, Liv. 34, 33.

B. Of time, *Within:* intra viginti dies, Plaut. Curc. 3, 77: qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subiissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: juventam, *in youth*, Tac. A. 2, 71.—With a follg. *quam:* decimum diem, quam Pheras venerat, *i. e. before the lapse of ten days after his arrival*, Liv. 36, 10: calendas, *i. e. before the expiration of that day*, Gell. 12, 13.—*Under, below*, i. e. *less than, fewer than:* intra centum, Liv. 1, 43.—**II.** Trop.: epulari intra legem, *i. e. less expensively than the law allows*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: intra famam sunt scripta, *beneath his reputation*, Quint. 11, 3, 8.

intrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [intro] *That can be entered* (only in Livy): os amnis, Liv. 22, 19.

intraclūsus, a, um, *adj.* (also written separately intra clusus) [intra-claudo] *Shut in, inclosed* (post-class.): Aggen. Urb de limit. 49.

in-tractābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-tractabilis] *Not to be handled* or *meddled with, unmanageable, intractable; rough, rude, wild, fierce* (post-Aug.): **A.** Of persons: homo natura intractabilior, Gell. 18, 7.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: pastinacae virus intractabile est, Plin. 19, 5, 25: frigore loca, *uninhabitable*, Just. 24, 4: intractabilis et dura aetas, Sen. Ep. 25: bruma, Virg. G. 1, 211: ira, Grat. Cyneg. 159.

in-tractātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tracto] *Not handled* or *managed, untamed, wild; untried, unattempted* (quite class.): equus, *unbroken*, Cic. Amic. 19: decor, *wild, natural, simple*, Grat. Cyn. 134: ne quid intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, Virg. A. 8, 205.

intractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intraho] *A dragging, drawling* (only in Pliny): intractionem linguae (*al.* contractionem), Plin. 7, 12, 6.

in-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-traho] *To draw* or *drag along, to trail; to* *draw on* (an Appuleian word): gressus, App. M. 5, p. 357 Oud.:—vesperam, id. ib. 11, p. 803 Oud.

intrā-mĕātus (intromeatus), ūs, *m.* [intra-meatus] *A going between* or *within:* meatus, intrameatus, intromeatus, Not. Tir. p. 85.

intrāmūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [intra-murus] *That is within the walls* (extremely rare): magistratus, Asin. in Verr. 2, 2, 6.

intransĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-transeo] *Impassable* (post-class.): Nilus, Hier. in Isai. 4, 11, 15.

intransĭtīve, *adv.*, v. intransitivus, a, um, *ad fin.*

intransĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-transeo] Grammat. *t. t.*, *Intransitive*, i. e. that does not pass over to another person: intransitiva elocutio, id est non transeuntem ab alia ad aliam personam, ut *percurrit homo excelsus*, Prisc. 14, 982.—Hence,

Adv., intransĭtīve, *Intransitively:* quae habent passivam terminationem impersonalia, non possunt infinitivis adjungi, ut *statur*, *curritur*, *sedetur*, et intransitive intelliguntur, Prisc. 18, 1134.

intrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. 2. intro, *ad fin.*

intrĕmisco, 3. *v. n. inchoat.* [intremo] *To begin to tremble* or *quake* (post-Aug.): intremiscere insidiarum metu, Plin. 8, 4, 5: terrae, id. 2, 19, 81.

in-trĕmo, ui, 3. *v. n.* [1. in-tremo] *To tremble, shake, quake* (mostly poet.): totum corpus intremit, Cels. 3, 3: omnem Murmure Trinacriam, Virg. A. 3, 581.—*To tremble at* or *before;* constr. with an *acc.:* regum eventus, Sil. 8, 60: Hannibalem (*al.* Hannibali), id. 16, 664.

intrĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [intremo] *Shaking, tremulous* (post-class.): manus, Aus. Epit. 34.

‡**intrĕpĭdans,** antis, *adj.* [2. in-trepido] *Not shaking, firm, strong, powerful* (post-class.): Inscr. ap. Paulovich. Marm. Macarens. p. 61.—Hence,

Adv., intrĕpĭdanter, *Without trembling, intrepidly:* adscendere, Non. 12, 44.

intrĕpĭde, *adv.*, v. intrepidus, a um, *ad fin.*

intrĕpĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. intrepido] *To make tremblingly*, i. e. *hastily, rapidly* (post-class.): Symmach. ap. Jornand. de reb. Get. 15.

in-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-trepidus] *Unshaken, undaunted, intrepid* (poet. and post-Aug.): **A.** Of persons: intrepidus minantibus, Tac. H. 1, 35: tranquillus, intrepidus, immobilis, Gell. 19, 12: genitor discrimine nati, Val. Fl. 1, 503.—With a Gr. *acc.:* voltum, Luc. 5, 317.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: vultus, Ov. M. 13, 478: modulatio, Gell. 1, 11: verba, Sen. Hipp. 593: hiems, *i. e. spent in quiet winter-quarters, without disturbance from enemies*, Tac. Agr. 22.—Hence,

Adv., intrĕpĭde, *Without trembling, undauntedly, intrepidly:* Liv. 26, 4.

intrĭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in-tribulo] *Pressed, pressed out* (ante-class.): Cato R. R. 127.

in-trĭbŭo, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-tribuo] *To contribute, to pay tribute* or *taxes* (post-Aug.): modo ne quid ideo intribuant, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 33.

intrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intribuo] *A contribution* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 49, 18, 4.

intrīcātus, a, um, *Pa.*, from intrico.

in-trīco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. intricor] *To entangle, perplex, embarrass* (mostly ante- and post-class.): **A.** Of persons: Chrysippus intricatur hoc modo, Cic. fragm. ap. Gell. 6, 2: lenonem intricatum dabo, *will entangle, embarrass him*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 9.—**B.** Of things: ita intricavit hanc rem temeritas, Afran. ap. Non. 1, 26: peculium, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 21.

intrīgo, ĭnis, *f.*, for intertrigo, *A fretting* or *galling* of the skin, in riding, walking, *etc.* (ante-class.), Var. L. L. 4, 36.

intrīmentum, i, *n.* [intero] *That which is rubbed in, a seasoning made of ingredients rubbed in* (post-class.): App. M. 10, p. 701 Oud.

intrinsĕcus, *adv.* [intra-secus] *On the inside, inwardly* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): eam intrinsecus eadem re perungunt, Var. R. R. 2, 11: intrinsecus et exterius vasa picare, Col. 12, 43.—**II.** *Toward the inside, inward:* Suet. Aug. 95.

intrīta, ae, *f.*, v. intritus, a, um, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*, from intero.

1. intrītus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. intero, *ad fin.*

2. in-trītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tritus] *Not rubbed or worn away, whole, entire, sound; not worn out, not exhausted* (quite class., but not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: oliva, Col. 12, 49.—**II.** Trop.: cohortes intritae ab labore (*al.* integrae), Caes. B. G. 3, 26.

1. intrō, *adv.* [contr. from intero, supply loco] *Inwardly, internally; within* (quite class. only in the latter signif.): **A.** *On the inside, inwardly, internally:* omnia sana faciet, intro quae dolitabunt, Cato R. R. 157.—**B.** *To the inside, within, in:* sequere intro me, amabo, *into the house*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 19: intro ad nos venit, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 2: intro ire, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 59: cur ad nos filiam tuam non intro vocari jubes? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26.

2. intro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. intro] *To go* or *walk into, to enter; to penetrate into; to appear before* a magistrate; *to attack, to transfix, pierce* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., *To go into, to enter;* constr. with the *acc.*, with *in c. acc.;* poet. with the *dat.:* (*α*) *c. acc.:* tu ingredi illam domum ausus es? tu illud sanctissimum limen intrare? Cic. Phil. 2, 27: pomoerium, id. N. D. 2, 4: regnum, id. Rab. Post. 8: januam, Petr. 139: fumum et flammam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: maria, Virg. A. 5, 59: amnis intrans aequora, *emptying into the sea*, Val. Fl. 2, 11.—(*β*) With *in c. acc.:* intravit in hortos, Ov. M. 14, 656: in portus, id. ib. 7, 492: in Capitolium, Cic. Dom. 3.—(*γ*) *c. dat.:* montibus undae, Val. Fl. 1, 590: ponto, Sil. 11, 473.—*To penetrate into:* quo qui intraverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: intravere eo arma Romana, Plin. 6, 29, 35: intra praesidia, Caes. B. G. 7, 8.—*Pass.:* si mare intretur, Tac. A. 2, 5.—*Impers.:* quo non modo intrari, sed ne perspici quidem possit, Caes. B. G. 2, 17.—*To appear before* court (only in Pliny): alio senatu Vicetini sine advocato intraverunt, Plin. Ep. 5, 4; id. ib. 6, 31.—*To attack* (only poet.): Stat. Th. 6, 774.—*To pierce, transfix* (poet.): aprum, Mart. 7, 27.

II. Trop., *To penetrate* or *pierce into* (quite class.): nulla acies humani ingenii tanta est, quae penetrare in coelum, terram intrare possit, Cic. Acad. 4, 39: in rerum naturam, id. Fin. 5, 16; id. Flacc. 10: in sensum et in mentem judicis, id. de Or. 2, 25: penitus in alicujus familiaritatem, *to become one's intimate friend*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: vatem Deus, *inspires him*, Sil. 3, 697: animum militaris gloriae cupido, Tac. Agr. 5: medullas intravit calor, Virg. A. 8, 390.—Hence

intrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Entered, penetrated, pierced; inspired:* **I.** Lit.: domus, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 56: silvae, Liv. 21, 25:—armi, *pierced through, transfixed*, Sid. carm. 2, 147.—**II.** Trop., *Penetrated, inspired:* Phoebo jam intrata sacerdos, Sil. 12, 323.

intrō-cēdo, essi, essum, 3. *v. n.* [1. intro-cedo] *To go* or *come in, to enter* (an Appuleian word): post opimas dapes quidam introcessit, App. M. 5, p. 325 Oud.

‡**intrōclūdo,** 3. *v. a.* [intro-cludo] for intracludo, *To shut up in:* introcludo, ἐγκατακλείω, Gloss. Philox.

intrō-curro, 3. *v. n.* [intro-curro] *To run in* (extremely rare): per fretum, Nov. ap. Non. 3, 92.

intrō-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* [1. intro-duco] *To lead* or *bring in, to conduct within; to bring into practice, introduce; to bring forward, maintain* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: gregem venalium, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 4: noctu milites, Sall. J. 12: copias in fines hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: naves eo, id. B. C. 3, 26: ad regem, Curt. 6, 7.

II. Trop.: philosophiam in domos, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4: aliquem in possessionem, Paul. Dig. 25, 5, 2: ambitionem in senatum, *to introduce*, Cic. Phil. 11, 8; Paul. Dig. 9, 4, 26: senatusconsulta, Ulp. ib. 29, 5, 1.—*To bring forward, maintain:* non modo natum mundum introduxit, sed etiam paene manu factum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: introducebat, summum bonum esse, frui, id. Acad. 4, 42.

intrōductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [introduco] *A leading in, introduction* (quite class.): mulierum, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

intrōductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An introducer* (post-class.): Ruf. invectiv. in Hier. 2, 7.

intrōductōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [introductor] *Introductory* (post-class.): libri, Cassiod. Instit. div. litt. 24.

introductus, a, um, *Part.*, from introduco.

intrō-ĕo (introiet, for introibit, Dial. Hier. in Lucifer. 5), ivi, ii, itum, 4. *v. n.* [1. intro-eo] *To go in* or *into, to enter;* constr. with *in c. acc.*, with *ad*, with the *acc.*, with *in c. abl.*, with the *inf.* (quite class. only with *in c. acc.* or the simple *acc.*): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) With *in c. acc.:* in urbem, Cic. Att. 7, 7: in domum, id. ib. 16, 11: in Thraciam, Nep. Alcib. 7: in tabernaculum, Sall. J. 74.—(*β*) With *ad:* ad aliquem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 36.—(*γ*) With the *acc.:* domum, Cic. Phil. 2, 28: curiam, Suet. Caes. 81: urbem, id. ib. 18: theatrum, id. ib. 80.—(*δ*) With *in c. abl.* (ante-class.): in naso, Cato R. R. 157.—(*ε*) With the *inf.:* tuus filius introiit videre, quid agat, *went in to see*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 10:—Coelimontana porta, *through the gate*, Cic. Pis. 23.—*Pass. impers.:* cum periculo introitur recenti apertione, Var. R. R. 1, 63: castra sine vulnere introitum, *entered*, Sall. fragm. ap. Serv. ad Virg. A. 10, 628.

II. Trop.: quem fuerat aequius, ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Amic. 4.

intrō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. anom. a.* [1. intro-fero] *To carry* or *bring in* (quite class.): lecticâ in urbem introferri solitus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13; Liv. 43, 7.

intrōgrĕdĭor, essus sum, 3. *v. dep.* [1. intro-gradior] *To step* or *go in, to enter* (poet.): introgressi, Virg. A. 1, 524.

‡**intrŏĭtōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. introitus] *Of* or *belonging to entry:* introitorius, εἰσόδιος, Gloss. Philox.

1. intrŏĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from introeo.

2. intrŏĭtus, ūs, *m.* [introeo] *A going in* or *into, an entering, entrance; a place of entrance, passage; an entering upon* an office or *into* a society; *a beginning, introduction, prelude* (quite class.): **A.** *A going in* or *into, an entering, entrance:* **I.** Lit.: nocturnus introitus Smyrnam, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: in urbem, id. Dom. 28: sol in Geminos introitum facit, *enters into Gemini*, Col. 11, 2: primo statim introitu, *at his very first entrance*, Tac. H. 1, 31: aliquem introitu prohibere, Cic. Caec. 13: introitum alicujus rei pellere, *to keep a thing from entering*, Plin. 20, 9, 39.—**B.** Transf., *A place of entrance, passage:* ad omnes introitus, qua adiri poterat, Cic. Caec. 8: omnes introitus erant praeclusi, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: clandestinus, Suet. Ner. 48: aures duros et quasi corneolos habere introitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.

II. Trop., *An entering, entrance* upon an office or into a society: certum aliquid pro introitu dare, Plin. Ep. 10, 113: sacerdotii, Suet. Claud. 9: militiam illam cum introitu comparari volo, *i. e. entrance-money*, Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 102.—**B.** *A beginning, introduction, prelude:* fabulae Clodianae, Cic. Att. 1, 18: defensionis, id. Coel. 2: in introitu hujus operis, Plin. 6, 27, 31.

‡**intrōjŭgus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. introjugus] *That is under the yoke* (post-class.): equus, Inscr. ap. Grut. 337.

intrōlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from introfero.

intrōmissus, a, um, *Part.*, from intromitto.

intrō-mitto, īsi, issum, 3. *v. a.* [1. intro-mitto] *To send in, to let in* or *into; to introduce* (quite class., but not in Cic.): **I.** Lit., *To send in; to let in* or *into* lepores in leporarium, Var. R. R. 3, 12: legiones (in oppidum), Caes. B. G. 7, 11:—in aedes, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 20: aliquem comissatum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52.

II. Trop., *To introduce* (post-class.): verba in usum linguae Latinae, Gell. 19, 13: exemplum, id. 1, 13: controversiam (εἰσάγεσθαι δίκην), Amm.

intrō-pōno, 3. *v. a.* [1. intro-pono] *To put in:* Not. Tir. p. 38.

intrō-porto, 1. *v. a.* [1. intro-porto] *To bring in:* Not. Tir. p. 11.

intrō-rēpo, 3. *v. n.* [1. intro-repo] *To creep in* (an Appuleian word): introrepens mustela, App. M. 2, p. 151 Oud.

introrsum and **introrsus,** *adv.* (contr. from intro versum) [1. intro-versum] *Toward the inside, inward, in; on the inside, inwardly, internally* (quite class., but not in Cic.): **A.** Form introrsum, *Inward:* hostem introrsum in media castra accipiunt, Liv. 10, 33.—*Inwardly, within:* foris nitent, introrsum misera sunt, Sen. V. B. 3.—**B.** Form introrsus, *Inward, in:* ut non facile introrsus perspici posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: reducere aliquid, id. ib. 7, 22: pergit, Tac. A. 2, 25.—*Inwardly, within:* sed videt hunc omnis domus, et vicinia tota Introrsus turpem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45; Liv. 25, 21.

intrō-rumpo, ūpi, uptum, 3. *v. n.* [1. intro-rumpo] *To break* or *burst into, to break in, enter by force* (quite class., but not in Cic.): in aedes, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5. 50: quod ea non posse introrumpere videbantur (*al.* eas), Caes. B. G. 5, 49.

* **intrōspectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [introspicio] *A looking into,* Mart. Cap. B. A.

intrōspecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *To look into* (ante-class.): quid introspectant? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 27.

* **intrōspector,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who looks into, an inspector,* August. B. A.

intrōspĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [1. intro-specio] *To look into, look at; to inspect, observe, behold* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., *To look into* any thing; constr. with the *acc.:* domum, Cic. Har. resp. 15.—**B.** *To look at* (post-Aug.): aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis, Tac. H. 2, 20.

II. Trop., *To inspect, examine, observe attentively;* constr. with *in c. acc.* or the simple *acc.:* (*a*) With *in c. acc.:* introspicite penitus in omnes reipubl. partes, Cic. Font. 15: in mentem, id. Fin. 2.—(*β*) With the simple *acc.:* penitus introspicite Catilinae, Cethegi, ceterorumque mentes, id. Sull. 27: fortunam suam, Tac. A. 11, 38: verba, Gell. 17, 2.

intrō-trūdo, 3. *v. a.* [1. intro-trudo] *To thrust in* (ante-class.): turundam introtrudito (*al.* intro trudito), Cato R. R. 157.

* **intrō-vĕnĭo,** 4. *v. n.* [1. intro-venio] *To come in,* trop.: Jul. Obseq. de Prodig. 127.

intrōversus (also written separately intro versus), *adv.* [1. intro-versus], for introrsus, *Toward the inside, inward* (ante-class.): introversus, et ad te Spectant, Lucil. ap. Non. 4, 188: spectantia genua, Var. R. R. 2, 7.

intrōvŏcātus, ūs, *m.* [introvoco] *A calling in* (post class.): primo introvocatu, Amm. 29, 1.

intrōvŏco, 1. *v. a.* [1. intro-voco] *To call in* (quite class.): aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26: tribus ad suffragium, Liv. 10, 24.

in-trūdo, ūsi, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-trudo] *To thrust in* (quite class.): se, *to obtrude one's self:* intrudebat se, Cic. Caec. 5.

intŭbācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [intubus] *Of* or *belonging to endive, endive-* (a Plinian word): folia, Plin. 27, 12, 82.

intŭbus (intybus), i, *m.* or *f.*, or **intŭbum** (intybum), i, *n.* (intiba, Edict. Dioclet. p. 16) [ἔντυβον] *Endive, succory* (Cichorium, L.), Virg. G. 1, 120: intubi quoque non extra remedia sunt, Plin. 20, 8, 29: intuba, Virg. G. 4, 120:—edere acres intybos, Pomp. ap. Non. 3, 111:—torpenti grata palato intyba, Col. 10, 110.

in-tŭĕor, ĭtus sum, 2. (*in tmesi:* inque tueri, Lucr. 4, 713) *v. dep.* [1. in-tueor] *To look at, upon,* or *toward; to regard, observe, consider, pay attention to; to look toward, be situate toward* a place (quite class.): **I.** Lit., *To look at, upon,* or *toward;* constr. with the simple *acc.* or *in c. acc.:* (*a*) With the simple *acc.:* solem, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5: aliquid oculis, id. Fam. 5, 17: ornamenta reipubl. id. Prov. Cons. 9:—cum intueor et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, id. Planc. 1:—huc atque illuc, id. de Or. 1, 40.—(*β*) With *in c. acc.:* in speciem rerum intuens, id. Univ. 10: in te intuens, id. Brut. 97.

II. Trop., *To regard, observe, contemplate, consider:* mentis acies seipsam intuens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: quo intuens, *keeping which in view,* id. de Or. 1, 32: oratores, id. de Or. 1, 34:—potius, quid se facere par esset, intuebatur, quam quid alii laudaturi forent, *he regarded more, had more respect to,* Nep. Att. 9: vetera, Cic. Phil. 11, 15: tempestatem impendentem, id. Sest. 9: id ille intuens, Nep. Alc. 4, 1.—*To look toward, be situate toward:* cubiculum montes intuetur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.—*Pass.:* Amm. 23, 5.

intŭĭtus, ūs, *m.* [intueor] *A looking upon, beholding, sight, view; respect, consideration,* only in *abl. sing.* (mostly post-class.): **I.** Lit., *View:* abies hilarior intuitu (*al.* in totum), Plin. 16, 10, 19.—**II.** Trop.: pietatis intuitu, Modest. Dig. 34, 1, 14.

in-tŭmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. n.* [1. in-tumesco] *To swell up; to rise; to be puffed up, to grow, increase; to become angry* (poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit., *To swell up:* fluctus flatu intumescens, Plin. 2, 81, 83; Ov. F. 6, 700.—Of dropsical persons: intumuit venter, id. ib. 1, 215: si partes corporis in vesicas intumuerint, Plin. 20, 6, 23.—Transf., *To rise, be elevated,* said of the surface of the ground: loco tamen ipso paululum intumescente, Col. 1, 4.

II. Trop., *To swell up,* said of the voice: vox intumescit, Tac. G. 3.—*To be puffed up, elated:* jure quodam potestatis intumescere, Quint. 1, 1, 8: supra humanum modum, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 36.—*To grow, increase:* intumescente motu, Tac. A. 1, 38.—*To become angry:* intumuit vati, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 34.

in-tŭmŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tumulatus] *Unburied* (poet.): Ov. Her. 2, 136.

in-tundo, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-tundo] *To bruise, pound* (post-classical): Scrib. Comp. 71.

intŭor, 3. *v. dep.*, an old form for intueor, *To look at* or *upon* (ante-class. and poet.): tamen oculis longa intercapedine appetunt cupide intui, Turpil. ap. Non. 7, 20: qui intuitur nos, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 23.—**II.** *To see, behold:* cornicem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 150: monstrum, Sen. Hippol. 898.

in-turbātus, a, um, *adj.* [2 in-turbatus] *Undisturbed, calm* (post-Aug.): sedit inturbatus, interritus, Plin. Pan. 64.

in-turbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-turbidus] *Undisturbed, quiet; not turbulent* (a Tacitean word): inturbidus externis rebus annus, Tac. A. 3, 52: juventa, id. ib. 14, 22: vir sanctus, inturbidus, id. Hist. 3, 39.

in-turgesco, 3. *v. n.* [1. in-turgesco] *To swell up* (post-class.): Veg. Vet. 1, 56.

intus, *adv.* [1. in and tus, hither; cf. ἐντὸς] *On the inside, within; to the inside, within, in; from within* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., *On the inside, within:* Plaut. Capit. 1, 2, 89: intus insidiae sunt: intus inclusum periculum est: intus est hostis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: estne frater intus? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 30: intus domique, Cic. Sen. 4: ea, quae sunt intus in corpore, id. Fin. 3, 5: extra et intus hostem habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: *opp.* foras, Var. 2: *c. abl.* membris, intus, Lucr. de R. R. 2: templo tali intus, Virg. A. 7, 192.—With a follg. *gen.:* aedium, *i. e. in the house,* App. M. 8, p. 587 Oud.—With a follg. *acc.:* domum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 55.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To the inside, within, in:* intus novam nuptam deduxi via recta, *into the house,* Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 7: quo simul atque intus est itum, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: agere equos, *to drive inward, toward the goal,* trop., Ov. F. 6, 585.—**B.** *From within* (only in Plaut.): tu intus pateram proferto foras, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 134: evocato aliquem intus ad te, id. Most. 3, 1, 144.

intŭsĭum, v. indusium.

in-tūtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tutus] *Unguarded, defenceless; unsafe* (not in Cic. or Caes.): castra, Liv. 5, 45.—*Plur. neutr.* subst.: intuta moenium firmare, *i. e. insecure places,* Tac. H. 3, 76:—amicitia, id. Ann. 2, 42; Plin. 34, 14, 39: latebrae, Tac. A. 1, 38.—*Comp.:* intutior, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 26.

intўbus, intўbum, v. intubus.

* **in-ūber,** ĕris, *adj* [2. in-uber] *Not full, ill-fed, ill-conditioned, poor:* ostreae, Gell. 20, 8.

* **ĭn-ūdo,** are, *v. a.* [1. in-udo] *To wet, moisten:* manus labris, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 418.

ĭnŭla, ae, *f.* [ἑλένιον] *Elecampane,* a plant, (* Inula helenium, L.), "Plin. 19, 5, 29;" Hor. S. 2, 8, 51.

* **ĭn-ulcĕro,** 1. *v. a.* [1. in-ulcero] *To ulcerate,* Veg. Vet. 2, 59.

ĭnulte, *adv.*, v. inultus, a, um, *ad fin.*

in-ultus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-ultus] *Unrevenged; unpunished* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: ne inultus esset, Cic. Sest. 23: imperatores, Liv. 25, 37; Cic. Clu. 62.—**B.** Of things: injuriae impunitae atque inultae, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 16: scelus inultum habuit, *left unpunished,* Val. Max. 9, 7, 2: preces, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 33.—* *Adv.*, inulte, Curt. 4, 4 (*al.* inulti).

ĭnumbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inumbro] *An overshadowing, darkness:* Capell. 1, 20.

in-umbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-umbro] *To cast a shadow upon, to shade* (poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: toros obtentu frondis, Virg. A. 11, 66: forum velis, Plin. 19, 1, 6.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *To cause shade* or *darkness:* inumbrante vespera, Tac. H. 3, 19.—**2.** *To cover:* ora coronis, Lucr. 3, 927: pubem pallio, App. M. 10, p. 738 Oud.—**3.** *To mark the shadows upon, to mark out, lay out* (ante-class.): solarium, Var. L. L. 6, 4.

II. Trop., *To obscure:* imperatoris adventu legatorum dignitas inumbratur, Plin. Pan. 19.

ĭnunco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-2. uncus] *To hook, catch with hooks; to seize, grasp* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: aquila unguibus agnum, App. Flor. 2; Col. 7, 3, 10.—**II.** Transf.: nummos, Lucil. in Non. 2, 42.

ĭnunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inungo] *An anointing, besmearing with unguents; a spreading on, applying* (post-Aug.): tridui, Plin. 28, 8, 29: medicamentorum, Cels. 7, 7, 14.

ĭnunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from inungo.

ĭnundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inundo] *An overflowing, inundating, inundation* (post-Aug.): fluminum, Col. 3, 11: coërcere, Suet. Aug. 30: terrarum, Plin. 5, 13, 14.

ĭn-undo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in-undo] **I.** *Act., To overflow, inundate* (quite class.): **1.** Lit.: terram inundet aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 37: imbres campis inundantes, Liv. 8, 24; id. 24, 9; 28, 28; 24, 38.—**2.** Transf.: inundant Troes, Virg. A. 12, 280: Cimbros inundasse Italiam, Just. 38, 4.—**B.** Trop.: lacrimae pectus, Petr. 113; id. 118; id. 101.—**II.** *Neutr.:* Vell. 1, 7, 5.—**B.** inundant sanguine fossae, Virg. A. 10, 24.

ĭnungĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [inungo] *To besmear* (ante-class.): capillum cinere, Cato ap. Charis. 1, 78.

ĭn-ungo (inunguo), nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-ungo] *To anoint* (poet. and post-Aug.): oculos, Var. L. L. 4, 8: non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28: inungendum primo lenibus, Cels. 7, 7, 3.—**II.** *To besmear:* lentem siccatam oleo, Plin. 18, 30, 73.

* **ĭn-ūnĭo,** *v. a.* 4. [1. in-unio] *To unite,* Tert. adv. Val. 29.

ĭnurbāne, *adv.*, v. inurbanus, a, um, *ad fin.*

ĭn-urbānus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-urbanus] *Rustic, boorish, rude, unpolished, unmannerly* (quite class.): habitus orationis non inurbanus, Cic. Brut. 63: non essem tam inurbanus ac paene inhumanus, id. de Or. 2, 90: gestus, Quint. 6, 3, 26.—Hence, *adv., Rudely, inelegantly, without wit* or *humor:* non inurbane, Cic. N. D. 3, 19.

ĭn-urgĕo, si, 2, *v. a.* [1. in-urgeo] *To push, thrust; to obtrude* (poet. and post-class.): petit atque inurget vitulus cornibus, Lucr. 5, 1034:—linguae sauciantis susurros improbos, *to be always whispering something to a person, so that others may not hear,* App. M. 8, p. 536 Oud.

ĭn-ūrīno, 1. *v. n.* [1. in-urino] *To plunge* or *dive under the water* (post-Aug.): piscinis, Col 8, 14.

ĭn-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-uro] *To burn in; to brand, to imprint indelibly* (quite class. only in the trop. signif.): **I** Lit.: foramen, *i. e. to make an uneven hole, such as is made by burning,* Col. 4, 29.—Of encaustic painting: Plin. 35, 4 10—*To burn in* a mark: notas et nomina gentis, Virg. G. 3, 158.

II. Trop., *To brand, to imprint* or *attach indelibly:* ne qua generi ac nomini suo nota nefariae turpitudinis inuratur, Cic. Sull. 31: quas ille leges fuit impositurus nobis atque inusturus? id. Mil. 12: aliquid calamistris, id. Brut. 75: censoriae severitatis nota inuri, id. Cluent. 46: acerbissimum alicui dolorem, id. Phil. 11, 15: alicui famam superbiae et crudelitatis, id. Mur. 4: plurima mala reipublicae, id. Phil. 2, 46: alicui ignominiam, id. Prov. Cons. 7.—Hence

ĭnustus, a, um, *Pa., Burned; nom. neutr.* subst. inusta, ōrum, *Burned parts, burns:* Plin. 22, 14, 16.

ĭnūsĭtāte and **ĭnūsĭtāto,** *advv.,* v. inusitatus, a, um, *ad fin.*

ĭn-ūsĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-usitatus] *Unusual, uncommon, extraordinary* (quite class.): pro Dii immortales! speciem humanam inusitatam, Att. in Non. 3, 231: nova et inusitata belli ratio, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 9: lepor, id. de Or. 2, 23.—*Comp.:* species navium inusitatior, Caes. B. G. 4, 25.—Hence,

A. *Adv.,* ĭnūsĭtāte, *In an unwonted manner, unusually, strangely:* absurde et inusitate scriptae epistolae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: loqui, id. Brut. 75.—*Comp.:* poëta inusitatius contraxerat, id. Or. 46.—*Sup.:* inusitatissime *nox* pro *noctu* dixerunt (*al.* inusitate), Macr. S. 1, 4.

B. *Adv.,* ĭnūsĭtāto, *In an unusual manner* (post-Aug.): enituit (*al.* inusitato indicio enituit), Plin. Pan. 5.

ĭn-usque (separately, in usque), *adv.* for usque in, *Unto, to* (poet.): Stat. Th. 1, 439.

ĭnustus, a, um, *Pa.,* v. inuro, *ad fin.*

ĭn-ūsus, ūs, *m.* [2. in-usus] *Want of use, disuse* (ante-class.): ego sum inusu factus nimio nequior (*al.* in usu), Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 65.

ĭn-ūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-utilis] *Useless, unserviceable, unprofitable;* constr. with *ad* or the *dat.* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: homo iners atque inutilis, Cic. Off. 3, 6.—(*a*) With *ad:* per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles, Caes. B. G. 2, 16.—(*β*) With the *dat.:* aetate inutiles bello, id. ib. 7, 78.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: rami, Hor. Epod. 2, 11: naves ad navigandum inutiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: tempestas non inutilis ad capiendum consilium, id. ib. 7, 27.—*Sup.:* inutilissimus quisque, Col. 3, 10.

II. Transf., *Hurtful, injurious:* **A.** Of persons: seditiosus et inutilis civis, Cic. Off. 2, 14.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: fungus, Cels. 5, 27, n. 17: inutile est, Cic. Off. 3, 13: sibi inutilior, Ov. M. 13, 37; Plin. 17, 27, 45: aquae inutiles pestilentesque, Sen. N. Q. 6, 27: oratio, Liv. 42, 14.—Hence,

Adv., ĭnūtĭlĭter: **A.** *Uselessly, unprofitably:* non inutiliter, Quint. 2, 4, 18.—**B.** *Hurtfully, injuriously:* late diffusa aqua bibitur inutilius, Var. R. R. 3, 5: administrare, Auct. B. Alex. 65.

ĭnūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inutilis] *Uselessness, unprofitableness; hurtfulness, injuriousness* (quite class.): Lucr. 5, 1272;—Cic. Inv. 2, 52: facti, id. ib. 26.

ĭnūtĭlĭter, *adv.,* v. inutilis, *ad fin.*

Ĭnŭus, i, *m.* [ineo] *The god* Pan, *who gave fruitfulness to the herds,* Liv. 1, 5; Macr. S. 1, 22.—**II.** Castrum Inui, *A seacoast town in Latium, near Antium,* Virg. A. 6, 775.

* **ĭn-uxōrus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-uxor] *Unmarried:* virginitas, Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 9.

in-vādo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* [1. in-vado] *To go, come,* or *get into:* **I.** Lit.: ut profugiens hostem, inimici invadam manus, Att. in Non. 4, 238: ignis quocumque invasit, cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** In gen., *To go, make, accomplish* a distance: biduo tria millia stadiorum invasit, Tac. A. 11, 8.—**2.** *To enter upon, set foot upon:* tuque invade viam, Virg. A. 6, 260.—**3.** *To rush upon, assail, assault, attack, invade;* constr. with *in c. acc.* or the simple *acc.:* (*a*) With *in c. acc.:* in collum (mulieris) invasit, *fell upon her neck,* Cic. Phil. 2, 31: alicujus pectus amplexibus, *to embrace,* Petr. 91: aliquem basiolis, id. 85: *c. c.* osculari, id. 74: in Galliam, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: si in eas urbes vi cum exercitu invasisses, id. Verr. 2, 1, 20: cum ferro in aliquem, id. Caec. 9.—*Pass.:* in oculos invadi nunc est optimum, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 58.—(*β*) With the simple *acc.:* vicinos portus, Virg. A. 3, 382: urbem, id. ib. 2, 265: Europam, Nep. Them. 2: canes appropinquantem invadunt, Col. 7, 12: castra, Liv. 10, 35.—*Pass.:* sperans, mox effusos hostes invadi posse, Sall. J. 92.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To fall upon, seize, take possession of, usurp;* constr. with *in c. acc.* or the simple *acc.:* (*a*) With *in c. acc.:* in multas pecunias, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: in fortunas alicujus, id. Rosc. Am. 5: in praedia alicujus, id. ib. 8: in nomen Marii, id. Phil. 1, 1: in arcem illius causae, id. Fam. 1, 9.—(*β*) With the simple *acc.:* dictaturam, Suet. Caes. 9.—**B.** *To seize, lay hold of, attack, befall* a person or thing; with the simple *acc.,* or *in c. acc.,* or the *dat.:* (*a*) With the simple *acc.:* ne reliquos populares metus invaderet, Sall. J. 39: tantus repente terror invasit, ut, Caes. B. C. 1, 14.—(*β*) With *in c. acc.:* dolor in oculos invadit, Lucr. 6, 658: pestis in vitam invasit, Cic. Off. 3, 7.—(*γ*) Rarely with the *dat.:* furor invaserat improbis, Cic. ad Div. 16, 12; Gell. 19, 4.—**C.** *To take hold of, undertake, attempt* (poet.): aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum Mens agitat mihi, Virg. A. 9, 186.—**D.** *To address, accost* (poet.): continuo invadit, Virg. A. 4, 265.—Hence

invāsus, a, um, *Pa., Ingrafted:* comae, *i. e.* rami, Pall. de Insit. 120.

in-vălentĭa, ae, *f.* [2. in-valentia] *Weakness, inability, indisposition,* for invaletudo (post-class.): (*c. c.* imbecilitas), Gell. 20, 1.

in-vălĕo, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [1. in-valeo] *To be strong: in tmesi:* et crescent, inque valebunt, Lucr. 2, 300.

in-vălesco, lŭi, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [in-valeo] *To become strong,* only trop.: **I.** *To grow stronger, more powerful:* tantum opibus invaluit, Cic. Mur. 15.—**II.** *To increase, prevail, predominate:* libido atque luxuria invaluerat, Suet. Vesp. 11: appellatio grammaticorum invaluit, id. Gramm. 4: amor, Plin. Ep. 6, 8: consuetudo quotidie magis invalescit, Quint. 2, 1 *in.*—**III.** *To come into use:* verba intercidunt, invalescuntque temporibus, id. 10, 2, 13.

* **invălētūdĭnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. in-valetudinarius] (**Ill, indisposed*), subst., *A sick person, valetudinarian:* qui robustior est invaletudinario (*al.* in valetudinario), Sen. praef. Q. N. 1 *praef.*

* **invălētūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [2. in-valetudo] *Infirmity, illness, indisposition:* invaletudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. Att. 7, 2.

invălĭde, *adv. Weakly, feebly;* v. invalidus, *ad fin.*

invălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-validus] *Not strong, infirm, impotent, weak, feeble* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: senectâ invalidus, Liv. 6, 8: milites, id. 23, 16: pueri, Val. Fl. 5, 24: (*c. c.* inermis), Tac. A. 1, 46.—*Comp.:* invalidiores Parthi, Just. 41, 6.—*Sup.:* invalidissimum urso caput, Plin. 8, 36, 54.

II. Transf., *Weak, inefficient:* invalida moenia adversus irrumpentes, Tac. A. 12, 16: venenum, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 170: causa, Luc. 7, 67: argumentum, Ulp. Dig. 48, 18, 1.—*Adv.,* invalide, Arn. 7, 250.

* **invānus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. in-vanus] *Empty, idle;* in the *neutr.: adv., In vain:* laborare, Tert. adv. Herm. 37.

invāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [invado] *An attack, invasion* (post-class.): Symm. Ep. 10, 41.

invāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An invader* (post-class.): Aur. Vict. Epit. 35.

1. invāsus, a, um, *Pa.,* v. invado, *ad fin.*

2. invāsus, ūs, *m.* [invado] only in the *abl. sing., An attack* (post-classical): Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 82.

invectĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [inveho] *Imported from abroad, not indigenous, not native* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: columbae, Plin. 10, 29, 44.—**II.** Trop.: gaudium, *i. e. not hearty, not sincere,* Sen. Ep. 23.

invectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A bringing in, importing* of goods, *etc.* (*opp.* exportatio): Cic. Off. 2, 3.—**II.** *An attacking* or *assailing with words, an inveighing against, invective.* Cic. Inv. 2, 54.

* **invectīvālĭter,** *adv.* [invectio] *With invectives, invectively:* carpere vitia, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

invectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Scolding, abusive, full of invectives* (post-class.): oratio acer, et invectiva, Amm. 21, 10: volumen, id. 22, 14.

invector, ōris, *m.* [inveho] *One who brings in, an importer* (post-class.): lanati pecoris, Symmach. 10, 27.

invectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that brings in* or *introduces* (post-class.): Ambros. Ep. 63, 3.

1. invectus, a, um, *Pa.,* v. inveho, *ad fin.*

2. invectus, ūs, *m.* [inveho] *A bringing in* (post-Aug.), only in the *abl. sing.;* with a *gen. obj.:* terrae invectu, Plin. 4, 1, 2; with a *gen. subj.:* terrae nascuntur fluminum invectu, id. 2, 85, 87.

in-vĕho, exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [in-veho] *To carry, bear,* or *bring to* or *into* a place, in one's hands, on a horse, by water, *etc.:* **I.** Lit.: tantum in aerarium pecuniae invexit, ut, Cic. Off. 2, 22: frumenta, *into the barns,* Plin. 18, 30, 33: peregrinas merces, id. 29, 1, 8:—vitia, quae tecum invehis, Sen. Oedip. 79: divitiae avaritiam invexere, Liv. praef.: ut quemcumque casum fortuna invexerit, *brings with it,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 17.—In the *pass., To ride, drive, sail, fly to* or *into* a place: dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv. 2, 31: invecta corpori patris nefando vehiculo filia, id 1, 59: invehitur celeri barbarus hostis equo, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 54: curru, Virg. A. 6, 785.—*Part. praes.,* invehens, *Riding upon:* Triton pingitur, natantibus invehens belluis, Cic. N. D. 1, 28.—**B.** In partic., in the *pass., To enter, penetrate:* quum utrinque invehi hostem nunciaretur, Liv. 5, 8.—So, too, invehere se, *to force one's way in, penetrate:* cum eo ipso acrius victores se undique inveherent, Curt. 8, 14, 18.

II. Trop., *To attack with words, inveigh against:* in aliquem, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: in homines caros, id. de Or. 2, 75, 304.—With a Gr. *acc.:* cum nonnulla inveheretur in Timoleonta, Nep. Timol. 5: multa in Thebanos, id. Ep. 6.—Hence

invectus, a, um, *Pa., Brought in:* invecta et illata, or without et: invecta illata, *things brought into a house* by the tenant, *i. e.* his *movables, household-stuff, furniture:* placet, in urbanis habitationibus locandis, invecta illata, pignori esse locatori, Paul. Dig. 2, 14, 4: invecta et illata pignori erunt obligata, Mart. ib. 20, 2, 2.

in-vēlātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-velatus] *Unveiled, uncovered* (post-class.): Capell. 1, 3.

‡ **invēnālis,** ἄπρατος (*Not for sale*), Gloss. Philox.

* **in-vendĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-vendibilis] *Unsalable* (ante-class.): merx, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 128.

in-vendĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-venditus] *Unsold:* praedia, Scaev. Dig. 18, 5, 10.

in-vĕnĭo, ēni, entum, 4. (*fut.,* invenibit for inveniet, Pompon. ap. Non. 7, 96) *v. a.* [1. in-venio] Lit., *To come upon* or *light upon* a thing; *to find, meet with:* **I.** Lit.: neque domi, neque in urbe invenio quemquam, qui illum viderit, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 2; id. Aul. 4, 2, 13; cf. id. Stich. 1, 2, 53: naves reliquas paratas ad navigandum invenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 5: tolerabiles oratores, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: scis, Pamphilam meam inventam civem? *is found to be a citizen's daughter,* Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 6.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To find out, to invent* Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 35: at Venus inveniet puero succumbere furtim, *i. e. will find out a place,* Tib. 1, 9, 35.—Of an orator's faculty of invention: tanta in eo inveniendi copia et eloquendi facultas, Quint. 10, 1, 69: multa divinitus a majoribus nostris inventa atque instituta sunt, Cic. Dom. 1.—**B.** *To find out, discover:* inveniebat ex captivis, Sabin flumen ab suis castris non amplius millia passuum decem abesse, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: conjurationem, Cic. Cat. 3, 7.—**C.** *To find out, devise, contrive* how to do a thing: ille quomodo crimen commenticium confirmaret, non inveniebat, id. Rosc. Am. 15.—**D.** *To procure, effect:* perniciem aliis, ac postremo sibi invenere, Tac. A. 1, 74.—**E.** *To acquire, get, earn:* qui primus hoc cognomen invenit.

Cic. Fin. 1, 7.—**F.** With *se*, *To retrieve one's fortune:* Sen. Ben. 5, 12.

inventārĭum, ii, *n.* [invenio] *A list, inventory* (post-class.): repertorium, quod vulgo inventarium appellatur, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 6.

inventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An inventing, invention* (quite class.): illa vis quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25; Plin. Pan. 72.—**II.** Rhetor., *The faculty of invention:* inventio est excogitatio rerum verarum aut verisimilium, quae causam probabilem reddant, Auct. Her. 1, 2: rerum. Quint. 12, 10, 36.

inventĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [inventio] *A trifling invention* (post-Aug.): minimis inventiunculis gaudere, Quint. 8, 5, 22.

inventor, ōris, *m.* [invenio] *A finder out, contriver, author, inventor* (quite class.): o mearum voluptatum omnium Inventor, inceptor, perfector, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 5: Aristaeus, qui olivae dicitur inventor, Cic. N. D. 3, 18: veritatis, id. Fin. 1, 10: disputationum, id. de Or. 1, 11: omnium artium, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: scelerum, Virg. A. 2, 164.

inventrix, īcis, *f.* [inventor] *She that finds out* or *invents, an inventress* (quite class.): omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae, Cic. de Or. 1, 4: belli, id. N. D. 3, 21.

inventum, i, *n.* [invenio] *A device, contrivance, invention* (quite class.): ut te omnes Dii cum istoc invento atque incepto perduint, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 7; Cic. Mur. 29: inventum medicina meum est, Ov. M. 1, 521.

1. inventus, a, um, *Part.*, from invenio.

2. inventus, ūs, *m.*, only in *abl. sing.* [invenio] *An invention*; for inventio (a Plinian word): Plin. 21, 35, 5.

invĕnuste, *adv.*, v. invenustus, a, um, *ad fin.*

in-vĕnustus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-venustus] **I.** *Not elegant* or *graceful, ungraceful:* non invenustus orator, Cic. Brut. 67: arbustum, Col. 5, 6.—**II.** (without Venus, *i. e.*) *Unfortunate in love:* Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 10.—*Adv., Not elegantly, ungracefully* (post-Aug.): non invenuste dici videtur, Quint. 1, 6, 27.

invĕrēcunde, *adv.*, v. inverecundus, a, um. *ad fin.*

invĕrēcundĭa, ae, *f.* [inverecundus] *Shamelessness, immodesty* (post-class.): Arn. 4, 150.

in-vĕrēcundus, a, um (inverĕcundus, Venant. de Vit. S. Mart. 1, 393), *adj.* [2. in-verecundus] *Without shame, shameless, immodest:* **A.** Of persons: impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 43.—**B.** Of things: frons, Quint. 2, 4, 16: animi ingenium, Cic. Inv. 1, 45. —In the *neutr. sing.*, inverecundum est, *it is shameful:* Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 23.—Hence

invĕrēcunde, *adv., Without shame, shamelessly* (post-Aug.): aliqua aetas fuerit, quae translationis jure uteretur inverecunde, Sen. Ep. 114.—*Comp.*, Hier. Ep. 128, 2.

in-vergo, *v. a.* [1. in-vergo) *To incline* or *turn to, to pour upon* (poet.): liquores in me, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 12: fronti vina, Virg. A. 6, 244.

inversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inverto] *An inversion*; verborum: **I.** *Irony*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65.—**II.** *An allegory*, Quint. 8, 6, 44.—**III.** *A transposition* (as quoque ego for ego quoque), id. 1, 5, 40.

* **in-versor,** 1. *v. dep.* [1. in-versor] *To be among, to be occupied about* (ante-class.): queis inversamur, Lucil. ap. Lact. 6, 5.

inversūra, ae, *f.* [inverto] *A turn, curve:* Vitr. 5, 3.

inversus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. inverto, *ad fin.*

in-verto, rti, rsum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-verto] *To turn upside down, turn about, to upset, invert* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: pingue solum fortes invertant tauri, *to turn up, plough up*, Virg. G. 1, 64: Boreas invertit ornos, *to upturn, overthrow*, Luc. 6, 390: vinaria, *to upset, empty*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30: mare, id. Epod. 10, 5; Plin. 9, 30, 48.

II. Trop., *To invert, transpose; to change, alter; to pervert; to change, exchange:* ut cum semel dictum sit directe, invertatur ordo, et idem quasi sursum versus retroque dicatur, Cic. Part. 7:—quae in vulgus edita ejus verbis, invertere supersedeo, *to alter, give in another form*, Tac. A. 15, 63: virtutes, Hor. S. 1, 3, 55: —Vertumnus Deus invertendarum rerum est, *i. e. of barter, trade*, Ascon. in Verr. 2, 1, 69.—Hence

inversus, a, um, *Pa., Turned upside down, inverted; perverted, corrupted:* **A.** Lit.: vomer inversus, Hor. Epod. 2, 63: alveus navis, Sall. J. 21: manus (*opp.* to supina), Plin. 12, 25, 54: charta, Mart. 4, 87.—**B.** Trop., *Inverted, perverted:* annus, *inverted, brought back to its beginning*, i. e. *completed, ended*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36:—pro curia, inversique mores! *perverted, corrupt*, id. Od. 3, 5, 7: consuetudo, Quint. 3, 9 *fin.*:—verba, *perverted from their proper meanings, ambiguous*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131; so too, verba, *dark, obscure*, Lucr. 1, 642.—*Neutr. sing., adv., Upside down, bottom upward:* surculis inversum superpositis, Sol. 8.

in-vespĕrascit, 3. *v. imps.* [1. in-vesperascit] *It becomes evening, evening is approaching:* jam invesperascebat, Liv. 39, 50.

investīgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [investigo] *That may be searched into, investigable* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. in Herm. 43.

investīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A searching* or *inquiring into, investigation* (quite class.): investigatio rerum occultissimarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 4: veri, id. Off. 1, 4.

investīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He that searches* or *inquires into, an investigator* (quite class.): rerum, Cic. Univ. 1: conjurationis, id. Sull. 30.

investīgātrix, īcis, *f.* [investigator] *She that investigates* (post-class.): comprehensio, Capell. 5, 141.

in-vestīgo, avi, atum, 1. (investigandum for investigandorum, Pac. ap. Non. 9, 1) *v. a.* [1. in-vestigo] *To track* or *trace out*, as a dog; *to search into, investigate; to find out, discover* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63.—**II.** Trop.: Cibyratici canes investigabant et perscrutabantur omnia, id. Verr. 2, 4, 21: nihil investigo quicquam de illa muliere, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 4: vidulum, id. Rud. 5, 2, 52: ubi Lentulus sit, investigare non possum, Cic. Att. 9, 1: conatus, id. Verr. 1, 16:—perquirere et investigare homines, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 8:—literas per notas scriptas, *to decipher*, Suet.

in-vestĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [1. investio] *To clothe, cover; to surround* (post-Aug.): publicas porticus picturâ, Plin. 35, 7, 33:—focum, Sen. Ep. 114.

in-vestis, e, *adj.* [2. in-vestis] *Unclothed* (post-class.): homo nudus et investis, Tert. Pall. 3.—**II.** In partic., *Without a beard, beardless:* puer, App. M. 5, p. 373 Oud.; Macr. S. 3, 8.—Hence, **B.** Transf.: **1.** *Unmarried:* vir, Tert. de Veland. virg. 8.—**2.** *Deprived of:* investis dotalibus, Tert. ad Ux. 2, 9.

in-vĕtĕrasco, rāvi, 3. *v. n.* [1. inveterasco] *To grow old, to become fixed* or *established, to become inveterate* (quite class.): populi R. exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia moleste ferebant, *to settle, establish themselves*, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: aes alienum inveterascit, Nep. Att. 2:—res nostrae litterarum monumentis inveterascent et corroborabuntur, Cic. Cat. 3, 11.—In the *perf.*: Plin. 12, 12, 26. —**II.** Transf., *To become fixed, inveterate:* ut hanc inveterascere consuetudinem nolint, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: ulcus, Lucr. 4, 1060.—In the *perf.*: si malum inveteravit, Cels. 3, 13: intelligo, in nostra civitate inveterasse, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 16 *fin.*

invĕtĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [invetero] *Inveterateness*; hence *an inveterate disease* (quite class.): Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.

invĕtĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. invetero] *To render old, to give age* or *duration to* a thing: **I.** Lit.: aquam, Col. 12, 12: allium, cepamque, Plin. 19, 6, 34.—In the *pass., To become old, to acquire age* or *durability:* ad ea, quae inveterari volunt, nitro utuntur, id. 31, 10, 36, 3: vina, id. 19, 4, 19, 2.—*Part. pass.*, invĕtĕrātus, a, um, *Inveterate, old:* amicitia, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: malum, id. Phil. 5, 11: conglutinatio, id. Sen. 20: licentia, Nep. Eum. 8.—**II** Trop., *To cause to fail, bring to an end, abolish* (eccl. Lat.): notitiam veri Dei, Lact. 2, 16.

in-vĕtĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-vetitus] *Unforbidden, unrestrained* (poet.): Sil. 2, 441.

invĭcem, *adv.* (*in tmesi:* inque vicem dextras junxere, Stat. Th. 2, 149; 7, 817; Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 86; Virg. G. 4, 166) [in-vicis] *By turns, one after another, alternately; one another, each other, mutually* (quite class.): Caes. B. G. 4, 1: defatigatis invicem integri succedunt, id. ib. 7, 85: cum timor atque ira invicem sententias variassent, Liv. 2, 57: invicem alternis diebus modo aqua, modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2:—Quint. 9, 4, 129: propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus invicem, Cic. Att. 5, 10 *fin.*: haec invicem obstant, Quint. 4, 5, 13: ardentius diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 20: permutatae O atque U, Quint. 1, 4, 16: cuncta invicem hostilia, *i. e. on both sides*, Tac. H. 3, 46:—ad invicem (post-class.): *Instead of*, Veg. Vet. 2, 7.

invicte, *adv.*, v. invictus, a, um, *ad fin.*

‡ **invictrix,** īcis, *f.* [invictus] *Unconquerable* (post-class.): invictricis Fortunae filius, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1065, 6.

in-victus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-victus] *Unconquered*; hence *unconquerable, invincible*; constr. with *a, in c. abl.* or *acc., ad, contra, adversum*, the simple *abl.*, with the *gen.* and *inf.* (quite class.): (α) With *a:* invictum se a labore praestare, Cic. Off. 1, 20: invictus a civibus hostibusque animus, Liv. 22, 26.—(β) With *in c. abl.:* spartum in aquis, marique invictum, Plin. 19, 2, 7.—(γ) With *in c. acc.:* in hostem et in mortem invictus animus, Just. 12, 15. —(δ) With *ad:* invictum ad vulnera corpus, Ov. M. 12, 167.—(ε) With *contra:* crocodilus contra omnes ictus cute invicta, Plin. 8, 25, 37.—(ζ) *c. adversum:* invictus adversum gratiam animus, Tac. A. 15, 21.—(η) With the simple *abl.:* armis invictus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35.—(ϑ) With the *gen.* and *inf.* (poet.): Cantaber hiemisque aestusque famisque Invictus, palmamque ex omni ferre labore, Sil. 3, 326.—*Comp.:* invictior ratio, Aug. de Immort. anim. 8. —Hence

invicte, *adv., Invincibly, irrefutably* (eccl. Lat.): invictissime, Aug. Ep. 28.

invĭdens, *Pa.*, v. invideo, *ad fin.*

invĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [invideo] *An envying, envy:* "*invidentiam* esse dicunt aegritudinem susceptam propter alterius res secundas, quae nihil noceant invidenti," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8; cf., aegritudo est ex alterius rebus secundis, id. ib. 3, 10.

1. in-vĭdĕo, īdi, īsum, 2. *v. a.* [1. invideo] Lit., i. q. *βασκαίνειν* (fascinare), *To look askance at, to look maliciously, spitefully at, to cast an evil eye upon* (so only ante-class.): "ut est in Menalippo: *florem quisnam liberûm invidit meûm?* Male Latine videtur. Sed praeclare *Attius.* Ut enim videre, sic *invidere* florem rectius, quam flori. Nos consuetudine prohibemur; poëta jus suum tenuit et dixit audacius," Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.—*Abs.:* ne quis malus invidere possit, *produce misfortune by his evil eye*, Catull. 5, 12.—**II.** Transf. (i. q. *φθονεῖν τινί τινος*), *To envy* or *grudge* one any thing; *to be loth, unwilling*; hence, *to prevent, deny* a thing; constr. usually with the *dat.:* invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, Cic. de Or. 2, 52: honori, id. Agr. 2.—(β) With *in c. abl.:* in qua tibi invideo, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Fl. 29: in hoc Crasso, id. de Or. 2, 56. —(γ) With the *gen.*, of the thing (poet.): neque illi Sepositi ciceris nec longae invidit avenae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 84.—(δ) Alicui, Hor. S. 1, 6, 50.—In the *pass.:* ego cur, acquirere pauca Si possum, invideor? for cur mihi invidetur, *am I envied?* Hor. A. P. 56.—*Impers.:* invidetur enim commodis hominum ipsorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 51; hence, invidendus, a, um, *Enviable:* aula, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 7; ib. 3, 1, 45.—**B.** *To be loth, unwilling*; with a follg. *inf.* (poet.): invidens deduci triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 30.—With the simple *abl.:* invidere igne rogi miseris, *to grudge*, i. e. *not grant a burning and burial*, Luc. 7, 798.—With the *inf.:* his te quoque jungere, Caesar Invideo, *am not willing*, Luc. 2, 550.—**C**

To hinder, prevent; to refuse, deny: plurima, quae invideant pure apparere tibi rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 100: Africae solo oleum et vinum Natura invidit, Plin. 15, 2, 3.—Hence,

A. invĭdens, entis, *Pa., Envious:* nocere invidenti, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.

B. invīsus, a, um, *Pa., Hated, hateful, detested* (quite class.): **1.** Of persons: persona lutulenta, impura, invisa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7.—*Comp.:* quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invisior et suspectior, Cic. Off. 2, 9.—*Sup.:* ipsi invisissimus fuerat, Plin. Ep. 2, 20.—**2.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: cupressus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 23: negotia, id. Ep. 1, 14, 17: oratio, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 16.

2. in-vĭdĕo, vīdi, 2. *v. a.* [2. in-video] *To not see, to overlook* (post-class.): invidit profecto, id mihi secum esse commune, App. Apol. p. 391 Oud.

invĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [invidus] *Envy, grudge, jealousy,* act. and pass. (whereas invidentia is only pass.) (quite class.): **A.** *Act., Envy, jealousy, ill-will:* invidia ducum perfidiaque militum Antigono est deditus, Nep. Eum. 10: virtus digna imitatione, non invidia, Cic. Phil. 14, 6:—sine invidia, *willingly, with pleasure:* Mart. 3, 65.—**B.** Pass., *Envy, ill-will, odium, unpopularity:* absit verbo invidia, *i. e. without boasting,* Liv. 36, 7: in invidia esse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14: in invidia magna esse, Sall. J. 27: invidiam quaerere in aliquem, Plin. 18, 6, 8: habere, *to be hated,* Cic. Rab. Post. 17: in summam invidiam adducere, id. Agr. 2, 26: exstinguere, id. Fam. 1, 1: venire in invidiam, id. Balb. 6: invidia onerare quemquam, Suet. Tib. 8: cumulare alicui invidiam, id. Ner. 34: conflare, Liv. 3, 12: invidiae alicui esse, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: invidia rumpi, Liv. 4, 49: invidiam a se removere, Ov. M. 12, 626: sedare, Cic. Clu. 33: lenire, Sall. C. 22: pati, Ov. Her. 20, 67.—Proverb.: intacta invidiâ media sunt: ad summa ferme tendit, Liv. 45, 35.—In the *plur.:* vita remota a procellis invidiarum, Cic. Clu. 56.

invĭdĭōse, *adv.,* v. invidiosus, *ad fin.*

invĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [invidia] *Full of envy, envious, invidious; enviable, envied, hateful, hated, odious* (quite class.): illa peraeque Prae se formosis invidiosa Dea est, Propert. 2, 21, 12: vetustas, Ov. M. 15, 234:—possessiones, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: pecunia, id. Balb. 25.—In a good sense: Maecenas nostrae spes invidiosa juventae, Prop. 2, 1, 83:—etiam si is invidiosus ac multis offensus esse videatur, Cic. Clu. 58: damnatio, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17:—triumphum accipere, invidiosum ad bonos, id. Att. 8, 3: in eos, id. Coel. 9.—Hence

invĭdĭōse, *adv., Enviously, invidiously; hatefully, odiously* (quite class.): dicere, Cic. Acad. 4, 47.—*Comp.:* expulsus, Vell. 2, 45: vivere, Auct. Her. 4, 20.

invĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [invideo] *Envious* (quite class.): et jam dente minus mordeor invido, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 16: invidi, malevoli et lividi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12.—*c. dat.:* o Fortuna vires invida fortibus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 524: potentiae, Nep. Tim. 3.—*c. gen., Envious of* a thing: laudis invidus, Cic. Fl. 1.—Subst., invidus, i, *m., One that envies, an envier:* persuaserat invidis meis, Cic. Fam. 7, 2.—Also of inanim. and abstr. things: noxque fuit praeceps, et coeptis invida nostris, *unfavorable,* Ov. M. 9, 485: fatum, Phaedr. 5, 6, 5: cura, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 18: taciturnitas, id. Od. 4, 8, 24: aetas, id. ib. 1, 11, 7: paupertas, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 156.

in-vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [1. in-vigilo] *To watch* or *be awake in, at, over,* or *on account of* any thing; *to be watchful over* or *on account of* any thing; *to be intent on, pay attention to, bestow pains upon* a thing; constr. with the *dat.* (poet.): nec capiat somnos invigiletque malis, Ov. F. 4, 530:—mens invigilat curis, Sil. 10, 331: rati, Val. Fl. 2, 374:—namque aliae victu (for victui) invigilant, Virg. G. 4, 158: venatu (for venatui), id. Aen. 9, 605.—*Abs., To be watchful:* invigilate, viri, tacito nam tempora gressu diffugiunt, Col. 10, 151.—With *pro:* invigiles igitur nostris pro casibus oro, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 43.—With the *inf.:* prohibere minas, Val. Fl. 5, 257.—Hence

invĭgĭlātus, a, um, *Pa., Elaborated in night vigils, diligently composed:* invigilata lucernis Carmina, Cinna ap Isid. Orig. 6, 12.

in-vīlesco, lui, 1. *v. n.* [2. in-vilesco] *To not become bad:* Not. Tir. p. 66.

‡**invīlĭto,** 1. *v. a.* [1. in-vilito] *To account very bad,* (**to despise*): "invilitat, εὐτελίζει," Gloss. Philox.

in-vincĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-vincibilis] *Invincible; irrefutable* (post-class.): invincibile et insuperabile malum, Tert. adv. Herm. 11:—gravia et invincibilia dicere, App. Apol. p. 476 Oud.—*Adv.,* invincĭbĭlĭter, *Irrefutably,* App. Flor. 18.

invinctus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in-vincio] *Fettered* (post-class.): aliquem invinctum habere (*al.* in vinculis), Callistrat. Dig. 48, 15, 6.

invīnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-vinum] *That abstains from wine* (post-class.): App. M. 11, p. 803 Oud.

1. invĭo, *adv.,* v. invius, a, um, *ad fin.*

***2. in-vĭo,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-vio] *To tread upon, set foot upon:* depavita inviare, Sol. 2.

in-vĭŏlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-violabilis] *Inviolable* (poet. and post-Aug.): Lucr. 5, 62.

invĭŏlāte, *adv.,* v. inviolatus, *ad fin.*

in-vĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-violatus] **I.** *Unhurt, inviolate* (quite class.): invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. Sest. 67: amicitia, id. Sull. 17; Liv. 28, 28: vita, *i. e. happy, pleasant,* Sil. 13, 875: terra, *i. e. unploughed,* Var. R. R. 2, 1: aliquid integrum atque inviolatum praestare, Cic. Coel. 5.—**II.** *Inviolable,* tribunus plebis, Liv. 3, 55: templum, id. 2, 1.—Hence

invĭŏlāte, *adv., Inviolately:* servare memoriam alicujus, Cic. Sen. 22: servare jusjurandum, Gell. 7, 18.

in-vĭŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-violentus] *Not violent:* Not. Tir. p. 88.

in-vĭŏlo, 1. *v. a.* [2. in-violo] *To not violate:* Not. Tir. p. 88.

inviscĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-viscero] *To put into the entrails* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: aliquid canibus, Nemes. Cyn. 214. —**II.** Trop.: caritas inviscerata in cordibus nostris, *deeply rooted,* Aug. serm. 24.

invisco, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-viscum] *To besmear with bird-lime:* Not. Tir. p. 160.

invīse, *adv.,* v. 2. invisus, a, um, *ad fin.*

in-vīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-visibilis] *Invisible* (post-Aug.): foramina, Cels. praef.—*Adv.,* invīsĭbĭlĭter, Tert. adv. Valent. 14.

invīsĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [invisibilis] *Invisibility* (post-class.); Tert. adv. Prax. 14.

invīsĭbĭlĭter, *adv. Invisibly;* v. invisibilis, *ad fin.*

in-vīsĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-visitatus] **I.** *That has not been seen, unseen* (not in Cic. or Caes.): omnia visitata et invisitata, Vitr. 9, 4.—**II.** *Unvisited, unfrequented:* Galli invisitati ante alieniginis, Liv. 27, 39: civitas, Quint. Decl. 12, 18.

in-vīso, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-viso] *To look after, to go to see, to visit* a person or place; *to look into:* ad meam majorem filiam inviso domum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 9: huc intro ad me invisam domum, id. Merc. 3, 2, 12: res rusticas, Cic. de Or. 1, 58: ut jam invisas nos, id. Att. 1, 20: Delum maternam invisit Apollo, Virg. A. 4, 144:—speculum, App. Apol. p. 426 Oud.

invīsor, ōris, *m.* [invideo] *One that envies, an envier* (post-class.): App. Flor. 9.

1. invīsus, a, um, v. 1. invideo, *Pa.,* B.

2. in-vīsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-visus] **I.** *Unseen:* sacra maribus non invisa solum, sed etiam inaudita, Auct. Har. resp. 27: res, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: morbus, *unknown,* Cato R. R. 141.—**II.** *Invisible:* cantavit invisus, App. M. 5.—*Adv.,* invīse, *Without being seen* (post-class.): invise advenerat, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

invītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [invito] *Inviting, attractive, alluring* (post-class.): sermones, Gell. 13, 11.

invītāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *An invitation:* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): filia invitamento matris suae circumlata, App. Apol. p. 557 Oud.—**II.** Trop., *An allurement, incitement, inducement:* invitamenta naturae, Cic. Fin. 5, 6: ad res necessarias, id. in Non. 4, n. 232.

invītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An invitation, incitement, challenge* (quite class.): in Epirum vero invitatio quam suavis! Cic. Att. 9, 12: fit invitatio, ut, *etc.,* id. Verr 2, 1, 26.—With the *gen.:* largior vini invitatio, Gell. 15, 2.

invītātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [invitatio] *A little invitation* (post-class.): largiores laetioresque in conviviis invitatiunculae vini, *little drinking-matches,* Gell. 15, 2.

invītātor, ōris, *m.* [invito] *One who invites, an inviter* (poet. and post-class.): hinc invitator Caesaris, inde Jovis, Mart. 9, 92; Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

invītātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [invitator] *Of* or *belonging to invitation, inviting, invitatory* (post-class.): operatio, Tert. Anim. 57: scripta, Hier. Ep. 1, 15.

invītātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that invites, inviting* (post-class.): Symm. Ep. 1, 59.

invītātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [invito] *An inviting, invitation* (rare, but quite class.): Cic. Fam. 7, 5.

invīte, *adv.,* v. invitus, *ad fin.*

invĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-vitiabilis] *Inviolable, imperishable* (post-class.): aevum, Prud. Psych. 626.

invīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (invitassitis for invitaveritis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 31) *To invite; to treat, entertain; to invite, allure, attract* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: constr. with *ad, in c. acc.,* with the simple *abl.,* or with *ut:* (*a*) With *ad:* aliquem ad coenam, Cic Fam. 7, 9.—(*β*) With *in c. acc.:* aliquem in hospitium, Liv. 28, 18.—(*γ*) With the simple *acc.:* aliquem domum suam, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 36.—(*δ*) With the *abl.:* aliquem tecto ac domo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11.—(*ε*) With *ut:* invito eum, ut apud me diversetur, Cic. Att. 13, 2.—*Abs., To entertain:* alii suos in castra, invitandi causa adducunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 74:—aliquem poculis, *to challenge to drink,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 31.—With se, *To treat* or *regale one's self, to carouse:* sese in coena plusculum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 26: se cibo vinoque largius, Sall. fr. ap. Non. 4, 232.—**B.** Comic.: gladio, *to treat to the sword,* i. e. *to want to kill* one: Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 21; cf., aliquem clava, id. Rud. 3, 5, 31.

II. Transf., *To invite, summon, challenge:* a Caesare liberaliter invitor in legationem illam. Cic. Att. 2, 18: hostes ad deditionem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: aliquem ad audiendum, Suet. Cal. 53: ad spectaculum, id. Ner. 12: praemiis ad quippiam agendum, Cic. Ligar. 4; id. Brut. Ep. 15: in libidinem, Suet. Cal. 41.—**B.** *To incite, allure, attract:* Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 5: hiems invitat, Virg. G. 1, 302: ad agrum fruendum invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16; so, assentationem, id. Lael. 26: invitare et allicere appetitum animi, id. Fin. 5, 6: culpam, *to allure to transgression,* Ov. Her. 17, 183: invitatur vino appetentia ciborum, Plin. 23, 1, 22: fossis invitavit mare, *i. e. conducted it,* Sol. 2.

in-vĭtŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-vituperabilis] *Unblamable,* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10.

invītus, a, um, *adj. Against one's will, unwilling, reluctant* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: soli hoc contingit sapienti, ut nihil faciat invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, Cic. Par. 5, 1: ego eum a me invitissimus dimisi, *very unwilling,* i. e. *very much against my will,* id. Fam. 13, 63: quod et illo et me invitissimo fiet, *altogether contrary both to his inclination and my own,* id. Att. 5, 21.—With a follg. *ut:* invitus feci, ut L. Flaminium e senatu ejicerem, Cic. de Sen. 12.—With the *gen.:* credidit, dominum non invitum fore hujus solutionis, *would not be ill pleased with this payment,* Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 11.—**B.** Of things: invita in hoc loco versatur oratio, Cic. N. D. 3, 35: ope, *i. e. furnished unwillingly,* Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 16.—Hence

invīte, *adv., Against one's will, unwillingly:* invite cepi Capuam, Cic. Att 8, 3.—*Comp.:* invitius, Cic. de Or. 2, 89.

invĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-via] *Without a road, impassable; impenetrable* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: lustra, Virg. A. 4, 151: saltus, Liv. 9, 14: maria Teucris, Virg. A. 9, 130: rupibus regio, Plin. 12, 14, 30: virtuti nulla est via, Ov. M. 14, 113. —*Neutr.:* nil virtuti invium, Tac. Agr. 27. —With the *inf.:* Acheron invius renavigari, Sen. Herc. Fur. 715.—Subst., invia, ōrum, *n. plur., Impassable places:* Liv. 21, 35.—**II.** Transf., *Inaccessible, impenetrable:* tot bellis invia tecta, Sil. 14, 639:—Sarmaticis lorica sagittis, Mart. 7, 2.—invio, adv., *In an impassable way*, Front.

invŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [invoco] *An invoking, invocation* (post-Aug.): dearum, Quint. 10, 1, 48: deorum, id. 6, 1, 33.

1. invŏcātus, a, um, *Part., Invited;* from invoco.

2. invŏcātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-voco] **I.** *Uncalled* (quite class.): imagines rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 38.—**II.** *Uninvited:* Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 1: quotidie sic ei coena coquebatur, ut quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret, Nep. Tim. 4.

3. invŏcātus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *abl. sing.*) [2. in-vocatus] *A non-summoning:* si injussu atque invocatu meo (verba) venerint, *without my summons*, Front. ad Verum Ep. 1.

in-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-voco] *To call upon, invoke*, esp. as a witness or for aid: **I.** Lit.: alium invocat, cum alio cantat, Naev. in Isid. Orig. 1, 26: invoco vos, Lares viales, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 23: sibi deos, id. Amph. 5, 1, 9; cf., in pariendo Junonem Lucinam, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: deos in auxilium, Quint. 4. prooem.: deos precibus, Tac. A. 16, 31: leges, id. ib. 2, 71: auxilia libertati, id. ib. 15, 56: arma alicujus adversus alium, id. ib. 2, 46: fidem suorum militum, id. Hist. 2, 9.—With a follg. conjunctive: justae preces invocantium, ad ultionem accingerentur, Tac. H. 4, 79.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To call by name, to name:* aspice hoc sublime candens, quem invocant omnes Jovem, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 2, 2 (*al.* vocant): aliquem dominum, Curt. 10, 5.

‡* **invŏlātor,** ōris, *m.* [involo] *A robber:* κλέπτης, fur, involator, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **invŏlātus,** ūs, *m* (only in the *abl. sing.*) [id.] *A flying, flight:* ex alitis involatu, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.

* **in-volentĭa,** ae, *f.* [2. in-volentia] for involuntas, *Unwillingness:* involentia non carent, Salvian. de gub. Dei 7.

involgo, are, āvi, ātum, *v. a.*, v. invulgo.

invŏlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [involo] *To fly in* or *to* a place; constr. *c. dat.:* nec minus involitat terris, Prud. 13, 100.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. things, *To flow* or *float upon:* (comae) humeris involitant Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3.

in-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [1. in-volo] *To fly into* or *to* a place; *to fly at, rush upon:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): (*a*) With *in c. acc.:* in villam columbae, Var. R. R. 3, 7: vix me contineam, quin involem in capillum, *from flying at his hair*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20: in possessionem, Cic. de Or. 3, 31.—(*β*) *c. ad:* involare ad aliquem, eumque sauciare, Auct. B. Alex. 52.—**II.** Transf., with the *acc.*, *To attack, to seize, take possession of, to carry off:* piscator singulos involat, Plin. 9, 59, 85: castra, Tac. H. 4, 33.—(*β*) Of things: animos involat cupido eundi, Tac. A. 1, 49:—pallium, Catull. 25, 6: plus ex hereditate, quam, *etc.*, Petr. 43: ancorae involantur de mari, Callistr. Dig. 47. 9, 6.

in-vŏlŭcer, cris, cre, *adj.* [2. in-volucer] *Unable to fly, unfledged* (post-class.): puli, Gell. 2, 29.

invŏlŭcre, is, *n.* [involvo] *A cloth* or *napkin wrapped round one to keep the clothes clean*, as in shaving (ante-class.): Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17.

invŏlŭcrum, i, *n.* [id.] *That in which something is wrapped, a wrapper, covering, case, envelope* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: candelabri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28: chartarum, Plin. 13, 12, 23: solvere, Dig. 47, 2, 21.—**II.** Trop.: (ingenii), Cic. de Or. 1, 35: simulationum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5.

‡ **invŏlūmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A wrapper, cover:* "involumen, ἐνείλημα," Gloss. Phil.

invŏlūmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A wrapper, covering, envelope*, for involucrum (eccl. Lat.), Aug. C. D. 4, 8.

invŏluntārĭe, *adv.* [involuntarius] *Involuntarily*, Marc. Dig. 1, 3, 2.

in-vŏluntārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. involuntarius] *Involuntary* (post-class.): emissio urinae, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 3.

in-vŏluntas, ātis, *f.* [2. in-voluntas] *Unwillingness* (eccl. Lat.): ex involuntate delinquere, Tert. Apol. 45.

invŏlūte, *adv.*, v. involvo, *ad fin.*

* **invŏlūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [involvo] *A wrapping up;* concr., *that which is inwrapped* or *infolded*, Vitr. 10, 11.

invŏlūto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *To inwrap, infold* (post-class.): Apic. 2, 1.

invŏlūtus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. involvo, *ad fin.*

in-volvo, vi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [1. in-volvo] *To roll to* or *upon* any thing (poet.): Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum, Virg. G. 1, 281: montes, Ov. M. 12, 507: secum, *to sweep away with it*, Virg. A. 12, 687: miser involvitur in caput, id. ib. 291.—**II.** Transf., *To roll about, wrap up, envelope, involve* (quite class.): aliquid corpori, Plin. 11, 23, 27: sinistras sagis, Caes. B. C. 1, 75: caput flammeolo, Petr. 26: se farina, Phaedr. 4, 1, 23: involvi fumo, Ov. M. 2, 232: vestimentis, Cels. 2, 17.—**B.** Trop.: se litteris, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: se sua virtute, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54: se otio, Plin. Ep. 7, 3: se laqueis insidiosae interrogationis, *to involve* or *entangle themselves*, id. ib. 1, 5: ut si qua iniquitas involveretur, Tac. A. 3, 63.—Hence

invŏlūtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Involved, intricate, obscure:* res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic. Or. 29: res omnium involutissima, Sen. Q. N. 6, 5.—*Adv.*, invŏlūte, *Obscurely* (post-class.): queri, Spart. Carac. 2.

involvŭlus (involvolus), i, *m.* [involvo] *A worm* or *caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 63.

in-vulgo (volg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in-1. vulgo] *To bring before the public, to publish, make known:* disciplinas ἀκροατικὰς, libris foras editis, Gell. 20, 5.—Abs.: quo die Allobroges involgarunt, *to give evidence, make a deposition*, Cic. Att. 2, 1.—Hence

invulgātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Known, common:* verba (*opp.* nova), Gell. 11, 7.

invulnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-vulnerabilis] *Invulnerable:* hostis, Sen. Ben. 5.—Transf., animus, id. Helv. 13.

* **in-vulnĕrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-vulneratus] *Unwounded:* invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. Sest. 67.

1. īō, *interj.* [ἰώ] Expressing joy, *Ho! huzza! hurrah!* Expressing pain, *Oh! ah!* io hymen hymenaee, io hymen, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 3: miles, io, magna voce, triumphe, canet, Tib. 2, 5, 121; Hor. Od. 4, 2, 49: io, io, liber ad te venio, Plin. Ep. 3, 9:—uror! io, remove saeva puella faces! Tib. 2, 4, 6.

2. Īō, Ius, and **Iōnis,** *f.* Ἰώ, *A daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed, through fear of Juno, into a cow. Juno caused her to be watched by the hundred-eyed Argus, who, however, was slain by Mercury at Jupiter's command. Hereupon Io, smitten with madness by Juno, wandered into Egypt. There, at Jupiter's request, she received her former shape, married King Osiris, and was afterward worshiped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis,* "Ov. M. 1, 588 *sq.*; Val. Fl. 4, 351 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 145:" Argus, quem quondam Ioni Juno custodem addidit, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 20.

Ĭŏcasta (quadrisyl.), ae, and **Iocaste,** es, *f.*, Ἰοκάστη, *The wife of Laius, and mother of Oedipus, whom she married unknowingly, and had by him Eteocles and Polynices*, Stat. Th. 1, 681; Hyg. Fab. 66; 67; 242.

iŏhĭa, *interj.* An exclamation of denial (ante-class.): *Do.* Quae illa est? *Ly.* Illa. *Do.* Iohia, illa! Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 31.

Ĭŏlāus, i, *m.*, Ἰόλαος, *A son of Iphiclus, the constant companion of Hercules*, Ov. M. 9, 399.

Ĭolcos or **Iolcus,** i, *m.*, Ἰωλκός, *A town and harbor of Thessaly, in Magnesia, on the Pelasgic Gulf, whence Jason is said to have sailed with the Argonauts*, Plin. 4, 9, 16.—**II.** Derivv.: **Ĭolcĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Iolcus, Iolchian:* portus, Ov. M. 7, 158: foci, Prop. 2, 1, 56.—**B. Ĭolci,** ōrum, *m.*, Ἰωλκοί, *The Iolchians*, Serv. Virg. E. 4, 34.

Ĭŏlē, es, *f.*, Ἰόλη, *A daughter of Eurytus, king of Oechalia, whom Hercules, after killing Eurytus, married to his son Hyllus*, Ov. M. 9, 140.—**II.** *The name of a female slave*, Prop. 4, 5, 35

1. ĭon, ii, *n.* [ἴον] *A kind of violet* (post-Aug.): Plin. 21, 6, 14.—**II.** *A precious stone of the same color*, Plin. 37, 10, 61.

2. Ĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Ἴων, *An Athenian, son of Xuthus, who led a colony into Asia; from him is derived the name Ionia*, Vitr. 4, 1.

Ĭōnas, ae, *m.*, Ἰωνᾶς, *The prophet Jonah* in the Sacred Scriptures, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 169; Sid. Carm. 16, 25.—Deriv., * **Ionaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the prophet Jonah:* Juvenc. 2, 711.

Ĭōnes, um, *m.*, *Plur.*, Ἴωνες, *The inhabitants of Ionia, the Ionians*, Cic. Fl. 5, 29, 31

Ĭōnĭa, v. Ionius, a, um.

Ĭōnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἰωνιακός, *Ionian:* puellae, Ov. Her. 9, 13.

Ĭōnĭce, *adv.*, v. Ionicus, a, um, *ad fin*

Ĭōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἰωνικός, *Of* or *belonging to Ionia, Ionic:* gens, Plin. 6, 2, 2: attagen, Hor. Epod. 2, 54: qui Ionicus, aut cinaedicus, qui hoc tale facere possiet? *i. e. Ionic dancers*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 1: motus, *i. e. the Ionic dance*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21; so also, Ionica, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 27.—Hence, *Adv.*, **Ionĭce,** Ἰωνικῶς, *In Ionic:* ἔσχον, καὶ ἔσκυν Ionice, a verbo ἔχω, Gell. 6, 15.

Ĭōnis, ĭdis, *f.*, Ἰωνίς, *Ionian; an Ionian woman:* Ionides insulae, Avien. Perieg. 722:—Ionidesve vel Mycenaeae nurus, Sen. Troad. 362.

Ĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἰώνιος or Ἰόννιος, *Of* or *belonging to Ionia, Ionian:* attagen, Plin. 10, 48, 68.—Subst., **Iōnia,** ae, *f.*, Ἰωνία, *Ionia, a country of Asia Minor, on the Aegean Sea, between Caria and Aeolis*, Plin. 5, 29, 31:—Ionium mare, *or* Ionius sinus; or subst., Ionium, *the Ionic*, i. e. *the Adriatic Sea*, Serv. ad Virg. A. 3, 211; Hyg. Fab. 145:—Ionia gemma, *A precious stone:* Plin. 37, 7, 29.

Ĭōnus, a, *adj.*, Ἴωνος, for Ionius, a, um, *Ionian;* subst., **Ĭōna,** ae, *f.*, *Ionia:* Prop. 2, 21, 53.

Ĭos, i, *f.*, Ἴος, *A small island of the Sporades, in the Aegean Sea,* now *Nio*, Plin. 4, 12, 23.—**Ĭētae,** ārum, *m.*, Ἰῆται, *The inhabitants of* Ios, Var. in Gell. 3, 11, 7.

Iōseph, *ind.*, Ἰωσήφ, יוֹסֵף, *A Hebrew proper name*, Juvenc. 4, 720.

Iōsēphus, i, *m. nom. propr. A Jewish historian, taken prisoner by Flavius Vespasian, of whom he prophesied that he would become emperor*, Suet. Vesp. 5.

ĭōta, *n. ind. The name of the Greek* ι, *iota* [ἰῶτα] (in Gr. trisyl., in Lat. dissyl.): ut iota litteram tollas, Cic. de Or. 3, 12.—Sometimes *fem.* (on account of litera): Aus. Idyll. in monosyllab. de litteris, 20, 23.—And hence declined: littera iotae similis, id. ib. 7.

ĭōtăcismus, i, *m.* [ἰωτακισμός] *Iotacism, a too frequent repetition of the letter* i, Mart. Cap. 5, 167.

Īphĭănassa, ae, *f.*, for Iphigenia: Iphianassaī turparunt sanguis, Lucr. 1, 86.

Īphĭas, ădis, *f.*, Ἰφιάς, *The daughter of Iphis*, i. e. *Evadne*, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 38.

Īphĭclus, i, *m.*, Ἴφικλος, *A son of Phylacus and Cleomene of Phylace, in Thessaly, one of the Argonauts, and a swift runner*, Ov. H. 13, 25.

Īphĭgĕnīa, ae (Gr. *acc.*, Iphigenian, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 61), *f.*, Ἰφιγένεια, *Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who, because her father had killed, in Aulis, a hart belonging to Diana, was to be offered up by way of expiation; but the goddess put a hart in her place and conveyed her to the Tauric Chersonese, where she became a priestess of Diana, and with her brother Orestes carried off Diana's image,* "Ov. M. 12, 27; Hyg. Fab. 98 and 120; Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 146."

Īphĭmĕdīa, ae, or **Īphĭmĕde,** es, *f.*, Ἰφιμέδεια, *The wife of Aloeus, who had two sons by Neptune, Oetus and Ephialtes*, Serv. Virg. A. 6, 582; Hyg. Fab. 28.

Īphĭnŏē, es, *f.*, Ἰφινόη, *A Lemnian woman*, Val. Fl. 2, 162 and 327.

1. Īphis, is, *m.*, Ἶφις: **I.** *A youth of Cyprus, who hung himself because his love for Anaxarete was not returned*, Ov. M. 14, 698.—**II.** *One of the Argonauts*, Val. Fl. 1, 441.

2. Īphis, ĭdis, *f. A Cretan girl who was changed into a man*, Ov. M. 9, 667.

Īphĭtus, i, *m.*, Ἴφιτος: **I.** *The son of*

Eurytus and Antiope, one of the Argonauts, Hyg. Fab. 14.—**II.** *A Trojan*, Virg. A. 2, 435.—**III.** *A king in Elis, who reinstated the Olympic games*, Val. Fl. 1, 363.

ipse, a, um (*nom. masc.*, ipsus, Cato R. R. 70, 71; Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 43; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 5, et al.: *neutr.*, ipsud, Gloss. Philox. —*Gen.*, ipsi for ipsius, Afran. ap. Prisc. 694.—*Sup.*, ipsissimus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 146), *pron. demonstr.* [is- and the affix pse, the Gr. σφε; hence the old eapse, eampse, are more correct than ipsa, ipsam] *Himself, herself, itself:* lepide ipsi hi sunt capti, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 91: ego ipse cum eodem ipso non invitus erraverim, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17: tute ipse praescripsti, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 124.—Freq. with *me, mihi, te, tibi, se, sibi:* agam per me ipse, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: mihi ipse assentor, id. ib. 3, 11: medici ipsi se curare non possunt, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: dominam sibi ipsos dedisse, Sen. Ben. 3, 23: in orationibus hisce ipsis, Cic. de Or. 1, 16: ea ipsa hora, id. Fam. 7, 23.—With substantives: neque enim ipse Caesar est alienus a nobis, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: adest optime ipse frater, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 66.—*Of itself:* valvae se ipsae aperuerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 34: delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt, id. Off. 1, 22.—With the relative *qui, quae, quod:* cum miserorum fidelem defensorem negasset inveniri posse, nisi eum, qui ipse miser esset, Cic. Mur. 25.—Abs.: amicum habere talem volunt, quales ipsi esse non possunt: quaeque ipsi non tribuunt amicis, haec ab iis desiderant. Par est autem, ipsum esse virum bonum, tum alterum similem sui quaerere, id. Lael. 22.—**II.** To add precision to a specification of number or time, *Just, exactly:* triginta dies erant ipsi, cum has dabam litteras, Cic. Att. 3, 21: in tempore ipse mihi advenis, *just in time, at the very nick of time*, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 10.—**III.** *He, she*, of the master or mistress of the house: quid tu hic agis? *Ancilla.* Ego eo, quo me ipsa misit, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 10.—So, ipse dixit, αὐτὸς ἔφα, *he*, i. e. *the master, teacher, says*, a phrase used by the Pythagoreans in speaking of the dicta of Pythagoras, Cic. N. D. 1, 5.—In the *sup.:* ergo ipsusne es? *Char.* Ipsissimus, *his very self*, αὐτότατος, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 146.

‡**ipsiplices,** αὐτόπτυκτα φύλλα, Glos. Philox.

‡**ipsippe,** ipsi neque alii, Fest. p. 105 Müll.

‡**ipsullices,** bracteae in virilem muliebremque speciem expressae, Fest. p. 105 Müll.

ir, v. hir.

īra, ae, *f.* (*gen.*, irai for irae, Lucr. 3, 304) *Anger, wrath, rage. ire:* "*ira* est libido puniendi ejus, qui videatur laesisse injuria," Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: ira furor brevis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 2. 62: facere aliquid per iram, *in anger*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37:—ira et dolore incensus, Nep. Lys. 2: ira commotus, Sall. C. 32: excitare iras, Virg. A. 2, 594: acuere iram, id. ib. 12, 590: attollere, id. ib. 2, 381: concipere, Just. 5, 10: concitare, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 41: evomere in aliquem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 14: vertere in aliquem, Hor. Epod. 5, 54: indulgere irae, Liv. 23, 3: exstinguere, Petr. 94: contundere, Col. 6, 2: frangere, Quint. 6, 3, 9: lenire, id. 3, 8, 12: ponere, Hor. A. P. 160: moderari irae, id. Ep. 1, 2, 59: defervescit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36: deflagrat, Liv. 40, 8: decedit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 55: irae sunt inter aliquos, id. Andr. 3, 3, 20: ira inter eas intercessit, id. Hec. 3, 1, 25:—irae esse alicui, *to be the object of one's anger*, Virg. A. 10, 714.—With a follg. *inf.:* subit ira cadentem Ulcisci patriam, id. ib. 2, 575.—With an objective *gen.:* ob iram fugae, Liv. 27, 7.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: belli, Sall. fr. ap. Prisc. 10, 887: flagelli, Val. Fl. 7, 149: maris, id. 1, 37.

īrācunde, *adv.*, v. iracundus, *ad fin.*

īrācundĭa, ae, *f.* [iracundus] *A proneness to anger, hastiness of temper, irascibility; violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion* (quite class.): "ex quo in aliis anxietas, unde anxii, in aliis *iracundia* dicitur, quae ab *ira* differt: estque aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum, ut differt anxietas ab angore," Cic. Tusc. 4, 12: prae iracundia vix sum apud me, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 47:—iracundiam reprimere, id. Ad. 5, 8, 3; cf., omittere, id. ib. 4, 7, 37: remittere, Cic. Phil. 8, 6: cohibere, id. Marc. 3: suam reipubl. dimittere, *to sacrifice to the good of the state*, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: esse summa iracundia, id. ib. 3, 16: iracundia ardere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: iracundia efferri, Cic. de Or. 2, 75:—iracundia exardescere, et stomacho, id. Verr. 2, 2, 20; so, inflammari, id. Tusc. 4, 22: iracundiam irritare, aut mitigare, Curt. 10, 5: satiare, Petr. 97, —*Plur.:* iracundias domitas habere, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 227 Oud.

īrācundĭter, *adv.*, v. iracundus, *ad fin.*

īrācundus, a, um, *adj.* [ira] *Irascible, irritable, passionate, choleric, angry, ireful* (quite class.): sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi senes, Cic. de Sen. 18: iracundum esse in aliquem, id. Planc. 26: iracundum esse adversus aliquem, Just. 7: fulmina, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 40.—*Comp.:* iracundior est paulo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 29.—*Sup.:* iracundissimus, Sen. Ira, 2, 6.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms: (*a*) īrācunde, *Angrily, passionately:* agere cum aliquo, Cic. Phil. 8, 5.—*Comp.:* iracundius docere, id. Rosc. Com. 11.—(*β*) īrācundĭter, *Angrily, passionately:* iracunditer rem agere, Caecil. ap. Non. 11, 45.

īrascentĭa, ae, *f.* [irascor] *Anger, choler*, for iracundia (an Appuleian word), App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 207 Oud.

īrascĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Choleric, irascible* (post-class.): irascibilem effici, Firm. Math. 5, 9.

* **īrascĭtīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Angry, choleric*, Hier. in Ezech. 1, 1, 7.

īrascor, 3. *v. dep.* (active collat. form irasco, ĕre, Pompon. and Nigid. in Non. 2, 446) [ira] *To be angry, to be in a rage;* constr. with the *dat.* or the *acc.* of pronouns (quite class.): noli irascier, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60: de nihilo, id. Truc. 4, 2, 56: nunquam sapiens irascitur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9:—irasci amicis, id. Phil. 8, 5:—taurus irasci in cornua tentat, Arboris obnixus trunco, *to send his rage into his horns*, i. e. *to butt with his horns*, Virg. A. 12, 104: idne irascimini, si quis, *etc.*, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3: nihil, Gell. 19, 12: ne nostram vicem irascaris, *with us*, Liv. 34, 32.—Of an inanim. subject: cum pelago ventus irascitur, Petr. 104.

īrāte, *adv.*, v. iratus, *ad fin.*

īrātus, a, um: **I.** *Part.*, from irascor. —**II.** *Adj.* [ira] *Angered, enraged, angry* (quite class.): numquid iratus es mihi propter has res? Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 30.—*Comp.:* Archytas cum villico factus esset iratior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36.—*Sup.:* Caesar illis fuerat iratissimus, Cic. Phil. 8, 6.—Of things: mare, Hor. Epod. 2, 6: venter, id. Sat. 2, 8, 5: sitis, *violent*, Prop. 4, 9, 62: venti, id. ib. 6, 28.—Adv. in the *Comp.:* iratius, Col. 7, 12.

‡ **ircei,** genus farciminis in sacrificiis, Fest. p. 115 Müll.

ircus, i, v. hircus.

īrēnarcha or **irenarches,** ae, *m.* [εἰρηνάρχος] *A justice of the peace* in the provinces (late Lat.), Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18; Mart. ib. 48, 3, 6.

iri and **irĭer,** v. 1. eo, is.

Īrĭātes, ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of* Julia Iria, *in Liguria, near* Dertona, Liv. 31, 10.

īrĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [iris-color] *Rainbow-colored* (post-class.): pluma columbae, Aus. Ep. 3, 15.

īrĭnus, a, um. *adj.* [ἴρινος] *Of or belonging to the plant Iris, Iris-:* succus, Plin. 30, 14, 43.

īrĭo, ōnis, *m.* *A siliquose plant*, called by the Greeks sisymbrium, *winter-cresses*, Plin. 22, 25, 75.

Īris, ĭdis, *f.* (*acc.* Irim, Virg.; Irin, App.) [ἶρις] *The daughter of Thaumas and Electra, the sister of the harpies, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods:* Irim de coelo misit Saturnia Juno, Virg. A. 5, 606. —**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The rainbow*, Plin. 2, 59, 60; Sen. Q. N. 1, 3.—**B.** *A sweet-smelling plant*, perh. *the sword-lily*, Plin. 21, 7, 19; Col. 12, 27.—**C.** (Iris stone) *A precious stone*, prob. *a very pure six-sided prismatic crystal*, Plin. 37, 9, 52.—**D.** *A river emptying into the Euxine Sea*, Plin. 6, 3, 3.

irnea and **irnula,** v. hirn.

īrōnĭa, ae, *f.* [ειρωνεία] *Irony:* Cic. de Or. 2, 67: sine ulla ironia loquor, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4.

īrōnĭce, *adv.* [εἰρωνεικῶς] *Ironically* (late Lat.): Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 2, 13.

irpex, ĭcis, *m.* [ἅρπαξ] *A large rake with iron teeth*, used for the same purpose as our *harrow* (still called *erpice* by the Italians), Cato R. R. 10; Var. L. L. 5, 31

Irpīni, v. Hirpini.

Irquĭtallus, v. Hirquitallus.

irrădĭo (inr.), are, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in-radio] *To illumine, irradiate; to beam forth, cast forth rays* (poet. and post-class.): **I.** *v. a.:* Stat. Th. 6, 64.—**B.** Trop.: Graiorum obscuras Romanis floribus artes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 84.—**II.** *v. n.:* coeperat felix Irradiare dies, *to dawn, break*, Sedul. 5, 315 in Math. c. 28.

irrādo (inr.), 3. *v. a.* [1. in-rado] **I.** *To scrape into:* eodem silphium irradito, Cato R. R. 157.—**II.** *To scrape, shave, make smooth:* caput irrasum, *shaved, bald*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 16.

1. irrāsus (inr.), a, um, *Part.*, from irrado.

2. irrāsus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-rado] *Unshaved, unpolished, not smooth* (poet.): aptabat dextris irrasae robora clavae, Sil. 8, 584.

irrătĭōnābĭlis. A false reading for irrationalis; v. Spald. Quint. 2, 16, 16.

* **irrătĭōnābĭlĭtas** (inr.), ātis, *f.* [irrationabilis] *Irrationality*, App. Trism. p. 92 Elm.

irrătĭōnābĭlĭter, *adv.* *Irrationally*, Tert. Poen. 1.

irrătĭōnālis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-rationalis] *Without reason, irrational* (post-Aug.): de irrationalibus, Quint. 8, 6, 13.—**II.** *Without making use of reason:* usus, *mechanical exercises*, id. 10, 7, 11.—*Adv.*, irrătĭōnālĭter, *Irrationally*, Tert. adv Marc. 2, 6.

irraucesco (inr.), ausi, ĕre, *v. n.* [1 in-raucus] *To become hoarse* (quite class.): si irrauserit, Cic. de Or. 1, 61.

irraucus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in-raucus] *Hoarse:* vox, Plin. Val. 1, 2.

* **irrĕcĭtābĭlĭter,** *adv.* [2. in-recito] *Unutterably, unspeakably:* Venant. Carm 3, 9, 49.

irrĕcōgĭtātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [2. in recogitatio] *Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Exhortat. ad cast. 4.

irrĕcordābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-recordabilis] *Not to be remembered* (post-class.): oblitteratio, Arn. 2, 62.

irrĕcŭpĕrābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-recupero] *Irrecoverable, irreparable, unalterable* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pud. 14.

irrĕcūsābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-recusabilis] *Not to be refused* (post-class.): occasio, Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13.

* **irrĕdĭvīvus** (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-redivivus] *Irreparable, that can not be restored*, Catull. 17, 2.

* **irrĕdux** (inr.), ŭcis, *adj.* [2. in-redux] *That does not bring back:* via, Luc. 9, 408.

irrĕformābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-reformo] *Unalterable*, Tert. Virg. vel. 1.

irrĕfūtābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-refuto] *Irrefutable* (post-class.), Arn. 4, 139.

irrĕfūtātus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-refutatus] *Unrefuted* (ecclesiastical Latin), Lact. 5, 16.

irrĕgĭbĭlis (inreg.), e, *adj.* [2. in-regibilis] *Ungovernable, unmanageable* (post-class.): parietibus se tamquam irregibilis impingit, Veg. Vet. 2, 3:—laxitas corporis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14.

irregressĭbĭlis (inr.). e, *adj.* [2. in regressio] *From which there is no return* (eccl. Lat.): transgressio, Aug. C. D. 8, 22.

irrĕlĭgātus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in religatus] *Unbound* (poetic. and post class.): croceas irreligata comas, Ov. A Am. 1, 530:—ratis, *not moored*, Albinov. 2, 5

irrĕlĭgĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [2. in-religio] *Unconscientiousness, irreligion* (post-classic.): Auct. ad Her. 2, 21; App. Trismeg p. 91 Elm.

irrĕlĭgĭōse (inr.), *adv.*, v. irreligiosus, *ad fin.*

irrĕlĭgĭōsĭtas (inr.), ātis, *f.* [irreligiosus] *Irreligion, impiety* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 24.

irrĕlĭgĭōsus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-religiosus] *Irreligious, impious* (not in Cic. or Caes.): Liv. 5, 4.—*Comp.*: irreligiosius, Arn. 5, 185. — *Sup.*: irreligiosissimum, Tert. Or. 12.—*Adv.*, irrĕlĭgĭōse, *Impiously*: si qua irreligiose dixisset, Tac. A. 2, 50.—*Comp.*: Arn. 1, 13.

irrĕmĕābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-remeabilis] *From which one can not return* (poet.): error, Virg. A. 5, 590: via, Sen. Herc. Fur. 548: unda, Virg. A. 6, 425.

irrĕmĕdĭābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-remediabilis] *Incurable, irremediable* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: cicuta, Plin. 25, 13, 95.—**II.** Trop., *Implacable*: factio, Maecenas in Sen. Ep. 114.

irrĕmisse (inr.), *adv.* [2. in-remisse] *Unpardonably, inexorably* (post-class.): Amm. 29, 2.

irrĕmissĭbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-remissibilis] *Unpardonable, irremissible* (eccl. Lat.): peccata, Tert. Pudic. 2: blasphemia, Hier. Ep. 42, 1.

irrĕmōtus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-remotus] *Unremoved* (post-class.): Prud. στεφ. 5, 407.

irrĕmūnĕrābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-remuneror] *That can not be compensated, not to be remunerated* (post-class.): beneficium, App. M. 3, p. 215 Oud.

irrĕmūnĕrātus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-remuneratus] *Unrewarded, unremunerated* (late Lat.): soboles, Cassiod. Variar. 2, 11.

ir-rĕpărābĭlis (inr.), *adj.* [2. in-reparabilis] *Irreparable, irrecoverable, irretrievable* (poet. and post-Aug.): breve et irreparabile tempus, Virg. G. 3, 284: vita, Sen. Ep. 123: fuga temporis, Col. 11, 1.

ir-rĕpercussus (inrep.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-repercutio] *Not retorted, not refuted*: ne quid irrepercussum (*al.* impercussum), Tert. Apol. 16.

ir-rĕpertus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-reperio] *Not found, undiscovered*: aurum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 49: puer, Sen. Med. 648.

ir-rĕplētus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-repleo] *Not filled*: Paul. Nol. carm. 17, 60.

ir-rēpo (inr.), psi, 3. *v. n.* [1. in-repo] *To creep in, into, upon,* or *to* a place: **I.** Lit.: draconem repente irrepsisse ad eam, Suet. Aug. 94: salamandra si arbori irrepsit, Plin. 29, 4, 23: irrepentibus aquis, Col. 4, 1, 1.—*c. acc.*: cubiculum, App. M. 3, p. 219 Oud.—**II.** Trop., *To come* or *get into in an imperceptible manner, to steal in, insinuate one's self*: quot laetitias insperatas mihi irrepsere in sinum, (* for laetitiae insperatae), Pompon. in Non. 9, 11: eloquentia irrepit in sensus, Cic. Or. 28: in mentes hominum, id. de Or. 3, 53: in tabulas municipiorum, id. Arch. 5: in testamenta locupletium, id. Off. 3, 19.—(β) *c. dat.*: dolor animo irrepet, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 26.

ir-rĕposcĭbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* *That can not be demanded back* (post-class.), App. Apol. p. 584 Oud.; Sid. 8, 15.

ir-rĕprĕhensĭbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-reprehendo] *Unblamable, irreprehensible* (post-class.): inculpabiles et ideo irreprehensibiles vivimus, Arn. 2, 53: mandatum, Tert. Res. Carn. 23.

ir-rĕprĕhensus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Blameless, without blame* (poet.): et laudem probitas irreprehensa tulit, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 22: responsa, *faultless,* i. e. *true,* id. Met. 3, 340.

irreptĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrepo] *A creeping in* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 107.

ir-repto (inr.), are, *v. n. freq.* [irrepo] *To creep into* or *to* a place (poet.): (*a*) *c. dat.*: pampineumque jubes nemus irreptare Lycurgo, Stat. Th. 4, 386: humeris avi, id. Silv. 3, 177.—(β) *c. acc.*: Mycenas, Stat. Th. 11, 731.

irreptor (inr.), ōris, *m.* [inrepo] *One who creeps in* or *upon, an encroacher*: agrorum, Cod. Theod. 2, 26, 2.

ir-rĕquĭēbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-requiesco] *That can not be stilled, restless*: sitis, (*that can not be allayed*), Scrib. Comp. 105; so Marc. Emp. 20.

ir-rĕquĭes (inr.), ētis, *adj.* [2. in-requies] *Restless* (late Lat.): cor, Aus. Idyll. de membr. 12, 5: gens, id. de inconnex. 11.

irrĕquĭētus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-requietus] *Unquiet, restless* (poet. and post-Aug.): sors mea, Ov. M. 2, 386: Charybdis, id. ib. 13, 730: bella, id. Trist. 2, 236: circuitus mundi, Plin. 2, 5, 4.

ir-rĕquīsītus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-requiro] *Unsought for* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

* **ir-rĕsectus** (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-reseco] *Uncut, unpared*: pollex, Hor. Epod. 5, 47.

* **ir-rĕsŏlūbĭlis** (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-resolubilis] *Indissoluble*: nexus, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 238 Oud.

* **ir-rĕsŏlūtus** (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-resolvo] *Unloosed*: vincula, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 21.

* **ir-respīrābĭlis** (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-respiro] *In which one can not breathe*: hypobrychium, Tert. Idol. 24.

ir-restinctus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-restinguo] *Unextinguished*: altaria, Sil. 3, 29.

ir-rētĭo (inr.), īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [1. in-rete] *To catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: quid enim ad illum, qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te, an loquentem? Cic. Acad. 2, 29; Col. 4, 2: solum pluribus radicibus impeditum, et quasi irretitum, id. 3, 11: festinandi studio aliis irretientibus alios, Amm. 19, 8.

II. Trop.: si laqueis, manicis, pedicis mens irretita est, Lucil. ap. Non. 4, 313: se erratis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: aliquem corruptelarum illecebris, id. Cat. 1, 6: homines judiciis iniquissimis, id. Vat. 5: cautiunculis irretitus, id. Fin. 5, 18: Stoici disputationum suarum atque interrogationum laqueis te irretitum tenerent, id. de Or. 1, 10: loquacitas interrogationibus irretita, id. Val. 1.

irretitus, *Part.*, from irretio.

* **ir-rĕtortus** (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-retorqueo] *Not turned back*: oculo irretorto Spectare aliquid, *without looking back again,* Hor. Od. 2, 2, 23.

ir-rĕtractābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in-retracto] *Irrevocable*: sententia, Aug. Conf. 10, 33.

ir-rĕvĕrens (inr.), entis, *adj.* [* 2. in-revereor] *That does not show due respect* or *veneration, disrespectful, irreverent*: *(*a*) *c. gen.*: operis, Plin. Ep. 8, 21.—(β) *c. dat.*: matri, Spart. Carac. 2.—(γ) With *in c. acc.*: in aliquem, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.—*Adv.*, irrĕvĕrenter, *Disrespectfully, irreverently*: irreverenter et temere, Plin. Ep. 2, 14: agere, id. ib. 6, 13.

ir-rĕvĕrentĭa (inr.), ae, *f.* [irreverens] *Want of due respect* or *reverence, disrespectfulness, irreverence*: Tac. A. 13, 26: juventutis, id. ib. 2, 31: adversus fas nefasque irreverentia, id. Hist. 3, 51: studiorum, Plin. Ep.

ir-rĕvŏcābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* *That can not be recalled, irrevocable*: **I.** Lit.: aetas praeterita, Lucr. 1, 468: in casum irrevocabilem se dare, Liv. 42, 62: semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71: constantia, Plin. Ep. 3, 7.—**II.** Transf.: ancorae pondere irrevocabili jactae, *which, on account of their great weight, can not be drawn back,* Plin. 32, 1, 1: hamus, id. 16, 35, 65: Domitiani natura praeceps in iram et quo obscurior eo irrevocabilior, *the more implacable,* Tac. Agr. 42.—*Adv.*, irrĕvŏcābĭlĭter, *Irrevocably, unchangeably, incessantly*: progredi, Aug. Ep. 120, 24.

* **ir-rĕvŏcandus** (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-revoco] *Not to be recalled, irrevocable*: error, Claud. B. G. 122.

ir-rĕvŏcātus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Not called back*: * **I.** *Not asked to repeat a thing*: cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223.—**II.** *That can not be called* or *kept back*: ab acri caede lupus, Ov. M. 11, 401.

irrīdenter (inr.), *adv.*, v. irrideo, *ad fin.*

ir-rīdĕo (inr.), īsi, īsum, 2. (collat. form irrido, ĕre, M. Brutus in Diom. p. 378 P.) **I.** *Neutr.*, *To laugh at* a person or thing, *to joke, jeer*: irrides in re tanta, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29: Caesar mihi irridere visus est, Cic. Att. 12, 6; Tac. A. 1, 8.—**II.** *Act.*, *To mock, ridicule, laugh to scorn*: Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 45: venis ultro irrisum dominum, id. Amph. 2, 1, 40: per jocum deos irridens, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: Romam atque contemnere, id. Agr. 2, 35: vos ab illo irridemini, id. Acad. 4, 39: perpessus es non irridendam moram, Plin. Pan. 63.—Hence

irrīdenter (inr.), *adv.*, *Jeeringly, scoffingly* (ante- and post-class.): petit, Laber in Charis. p. 181 P.: admonere, Aug. Ep 5 *med.*

* **ir-rīdĭcŭlē** (inr.), *adv.* [*2. in-ridicule] *Unwittily*: non irridicule quidam ex militibus dixit, Caes. B. G. 1, 42.

ir-rīdĭcŭlus (inr.), a, um, *adj* *Laughable, ridiculous.* Subst., irridiculum, i, *n.*, *A laughing-stock*; irridiculo habere, *to make a laughing-stock of*: Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 8:—irridiculo esse, *to be a laughing-stock, be turned into ridicule*· id. Cas. 5, 2, 3 (*al.* ridiculo).

irrĭgātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrigo] *A watering, irrigating*: Var. R. R. 1, 35: agrorum irrigationes, Cic. Off. 2, 4.—(β) *c. gen. subj.*: irrigatione fluminis diluere aliquid, Plin. 36, 12, 17.

irrĭgātor (inr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A waterer*: Aug. Ep. 95.

ir-rĭgo (inr.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To lead* or *conduct* water or any other liquid *to* a place: **I.** Lit.: amurcam ad arbores, Cato R. R. 36: aquam in areas, id. ib. 151: imbres (plantis), Virg. G. 4, 115.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To water, irrigate*: Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: hortulos fontibus, id. ib. 1, 43; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.—Hence, **B.** *To overflow, inundate*: Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 7, 3.—*To wet, moisten, bedew* (poet.): irrigat terram cruor, Sen. Thyest. 44: fletu genas, id. Phoen. 441: vino aetatem, *to nourish, strengthen,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 86: per aures pectus, Lucil. ap. Non. 9, 5: sol irrigat assidue coelum candore recenti, Lucr. 5, 282: per membra quietem, (*to *diffuse,*) id. 4, 905: fessos sopor irrigat artus, Virg. A. 3, 511: alicui placidam per membra quietem, id. ib. 1, 695: irrigatus plagis, *i. e. beaten soundly,* Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 18.

ir-rĭgŭus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* *Supplied with water*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Pass.*, *Watered, well watered, irriguous; full of water, wet, plashy*: herba, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9: hortus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 16: regio irrigua fontibus, Plin. 5, 14, 15.—**B.** *Act.*, poet., *Watering, irriguous*: fons, Virg. G. 4, 32: aqua, Ov Am. 2, 16, 2.—**II.** Transf., poet., *Moistening, soaking*; or, pass., *moistened, soaked*: somnus, *i. e. nourishing, strengthening,* Pers. 5, 56:—corpus mero, *soaked,* Hor. S. 2, 1, 9: carmen, *music produced by the water-organ,* Auct. Aetnae, 295.

* **ir-rīmor** (inr.), āri, *v. dep.* *To explore*: incultos sinus, Pac. ap. Non. 4, 395.

irrio, v. hirrio.

* **ir-rīsĭbĭlis** (inr.), e, *adj.* [irrideo] *Laughable, ridiculous,* Aug. Serm. 87, 9.

ir-rīsĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A deriding, mocking, mockery*: Cic. Acad. 4, 39: irrisio omnium, id. de Or. 1, 12: cum irrisione audientium, id. de Off. 1. 38.

irrīsor (inr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A derider, mocker, scoffer*: irrisores hujus orationis et sententiae, Cic. Par. 1, 4; Prop. 1, 9, 1

irrīsōrĭus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [irrisor] *Scornful*: versutia, Mart. Cap. 8, 273.

1. irrīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from irrideo

2. irrīsus (inr.), ūs, *m.* [irrideo] *A scoffing, mocking, mockery, derision*: irrisu coarguere aliquid, Plin. 28, 8, 29; Tac. A. 13, 15:—irrisui esse, *to be a laughing-stock*: Caes. B. G. 2, 15:—ab irrisu, *out of mockery*: Liv. 7, 10: irrisui haberi, *to be made a laughing-stock of, be made game of,* App. M. 5. p. 376 Oud.

irrītābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [irrito] **I.** *Easily excited* or *enraged, irritable*: irritabiles esse animos optimorum saepe hominum, Cic. Att. 1, 17: genus vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102.—* **II.** *Act.*, *Easily exciting*: formae, Lact. 6, 23.

irrītābĭlĭtas (inr.), ātis, *f.* [irritabilis] *Irritability,* App. Doctr. Plat. 1, p. 216 Oud.

irrītāmen (inr.), ĭnis, *n.* [irrito] *An incitement, incentive, provocative* (poet.): opes animi irritamen avari, Ov. M. 13, 434—In the plur., Ov. M. 12, 102.

irrītāmentum (inr.), i, *n.* [id.] *An incitement, incentive, provocative* (perhaps not in Cic.) (* most freq. in plur.): irritamentis iras militum acuere, Liv. 40, 27·

certaminum equestrium, id. 30, 11: gulae, Sall. J. 94: invidiae, Tac. A. 3, 9: pacis, id. Agr. 20: opes, irritamenta malorum, Ov. M. 1, 140.—Of inanim. things: fluminis, *a hinderance, obstruction*, Plin. 5, 9, 10.

irrītātē, *adv.*, v. 1. irrito, *ad fin.*

irrītātio, (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [1. irrito] *An incitement, incentive, provocative* (not ante-Aug.): animorum, Liv. 13, 14: ad amicitiam naturalis irritatio, Sen. Ep. 9: irritationes gulae, Gell. 7, 16: conviviorum, Tac. G. 19.

irrītātor (inr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An inciter, instigator:* cum irritator accesserit, Sen. Ep. 108.

irrītātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. 1. irrito, *ad fin.*

1. irrīto (inr.), āvi, ātum, 1. (*perf. conj.*, irritassis for irritaveris, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 298) *v. a. To incite, excite, stimulate, instigate:* **I.** Lit.: ut vi irritare ferroque lacessere fortissimum virum auderet, Cic. Mil. 31: animos ad bellum, Liv. 31, 5: iracundiam, Sen. Ira 3, 8: sibi simultates, Liv. 33, 46: aliquem ad necem alicujus, Vell. 2, 66.—Poet.: cum fera diluvies quietos Irritat amnes, *enrages*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40.—**II.** In gen., *To incite, move, stir up, inflame:* infantiam ad discendum, Quint. 1, 1, 26: forma meos irritat amores, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 9: vitia, id. ib. 3, 4, 11: cupiditatem, Sen. Ep. 7: suspiciones, Tac. H. 3, 4:—animos, Hor. A. P. 180; Prop. 4, 6, 75: naturam per se pronam ad humanitatem, Sen. Ben. 6, 29.—Hence

irrītātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Excited, enraged, irritated:* canis irritata, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 25: ad aliquid, Suet. Galb. 21: in aliquid, Sen. Ep. 97: ego his ejus verbis irritatior, Gell. 15, 9.—*Adv.*, irrītāte, in the *Comp.*, Amm. 22, 15 *med.*

2. irrīto (inr.), are, *v. a.* [irritus] *To make void, invalidate* (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 3, 12, 2.

irrĭtus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-ratus] *Invalid:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Void, of no effect:* quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. Ph. 4, 7, 58: testamentum irritum facere, Cic. Phil. 2, 42: testamentum pro irrito habere, Suet. Tib. 51: injurias rescindere et irritas facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26: Remus aves irritas habuit, Gell. 13, 14.

B. *Vain, useless, without effect, ineffectual:* ingrata atque irrita esse omnia intelligo, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 10: inceptum, Liv. 29, 35: spes ad irritum redacta, id. 28, 31: spes ad irritum cadens, id. 2, 6: dona, Virg. G. 4, 519: tela, id. Aen. 2, 459: remedium, Tac. H. 4, 81: preces, Plin. Pan. 26: ova, *wind-eggs*, Plin. 10, 58, 79.

II. Transf., of persons, *That does or undertakes any thing in vain, to no purpose, without effect:* (*a*) *c. gen.:* irritus legationis, Tac. H. 4, 32: consilii, Vell. 2, 63: spei, *vainly hoping*, Curt. 5, 6, 5: incepti, Sil. 7, 131.—(*β*) *Abs.:* variis assultibus irritus urget, Virg. A. 5, 441: venit et e templis irrita turba domum, *without a response*, Tib. 2, 3, 22: irriti legati remittuntur, Tac. A. 15, 25: domum irritus rediit, Sen. Ben. 6, 11.

ir-rōbŏrasco (inr.), āvi, 3. *v. inch. n. To acquire strength, take root, become confirmed:* verbi significatio irroboravit, Gell. 1, 22.

ir-rŏgātio (inr.), ōnis, *f. An imposing, adjudicating:* multae, Cic. Rab. perd. 3: dupli vel quadrupli, Plin. Pan. 40.

ir-rŏgo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. (irrogassit for irrogaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3) *To propose* any thing *against* one: leges privatis hominibus irrogare, Auct. Or. Dom. 17: privilegia tyrannica, id. ib. 42.—In gen., *To impose, appoint, ordain, inflict:* multam alicui, Cic. Mil. 14: alicui tributum, Plin. Pan. 37: poenam, Tac. A. 13, 28: supplicium, id. ib. 16, 5: sibi mortem, id. ib. 4, 10: labori non plus irrogandum est, quam quod somno supererit, *no more is to be bestowed*, Quint. 10, 3, 26: imperium in aliquem, Plin. 2, 7, 5.

ir-rōro (inr.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. To wet* or *moisten with dew, to bedew:* **I.** Lit.: noctibus vas tegendum erit, ne irroretur, Col. 12, 24:—interdum Auster irrorat, *brings dew*, id. 11, 2; cf. id. 10, 331.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To moisten, besprinkle, wet:* crinem aquis, Ov. M. 7, 189: liquores Vestibus et capiti, id. ib. 1, 371: oleo viridi, Col. 12, 47: aceto, Cels. 7, 19.—**B.** Of things not fluid: irrorare patinae piper, Pers. 6, 21: Zephyrus assiduis irrorat flatibus annum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 75: oculis quietem, of sleep, Sil. 10, 355.

* **ir-rŏto** (inr.), are, *v. a. To roll* or *trundle along:* testam super undas (a boy's game, in which a shell or thin stone is thrown against the water in such a manner as to skip for a good distance along the surface), Minuc. Fel. Oct. 3.

ir-rŭbesco (inr.), bŭi, 3. *v. inch. n. To grow red, be reddened:* nec sanguine ferrum irrubuit, Stat. Th. 6, 230: haemachates sanguineis maculis irrubescit, Sol. 5.

* **ir-ructo** (inr.), are, *v. a. To belch into:* alicui in os, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 6.

ir-rŭdis, e, *adj. Not raw*, Not. Tir. p. 123.

ir-rūfo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To make red* (post-class.): capillum, Hier. Ep. 107, n. 5: barba facta irrufata, Tert. Apol. 22.

irrūgātio (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrugo] *A wrinkling*, Serv. Virg. A. 1, 652.

ir-rūgo (inr.), are, *v. a. To wrinkle, make wrinkled, contract into wrinkles:* **I.** Lit.: aequor ventis, Gell. 12, 1.—**II.** Transf., *To fold:* sinum, Stat. Th. 4, 266.

irrŭmātio (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrumo] Catull. 21, 8. For the signif. see irrumo, I.

irrŭmātor (inr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who practices a kind of obscenity:* Firm. Math. 8, 20.—**II.** Transf., *A deceiver*, Catull. 10, 12.

irrŭmo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ruma] *To extend the breast to, to give suck;* hence, **I.** *To practice a kind of filthy obscenity:* Catull. 16, 1; Auct. Priap. 36, 5.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *To treat in a foul or shameful manner, to abuse, deceive:* Catull. 29, 9.—**B.** Irrumata unda, *i. e. in which a man's privities have been bathed*, Mart. 2, 70.

‡ **irrumpibilis,** ἄῤῥηκτος, Gloss. Philox.

ir-rumpo (inr.), ūpi, uptum, 3. *v. n. To break, burst,* or *rush in* or *into:* **I.** Lit.: cesso huc intro irrumpere? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 26: in castra, Cic. de Div. 1, 24: in eam partem hostium, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: telis ad aliquem, Sall. C. 49: mare in aversa Asiae, Plin. 6, 13, 15: intra tecta, Sen. Oct. 732; Tac. Agr. 25: tellurem irrumpentem in sidera, Sil. 15, 167.—(*β*) Without a prep.: domum alicujus, Caes. B. C. 3, 111: portam, Sall. J. 62: pontem, Tac. H. 3, 9: Italiam, id. ib. 4, 13.—(*γ*) *c. dat.:* thalamo, Virg. A. 6, 528: templo, Sil. 2, 378: trepidis, id. 9, 365: sacris muris, id. 10, 368:—se, *to force one's way in:* irrumpit se in curiam, Var. in Non. 263, 21.

II. Trop., *To break* or *rush in:* atrocitas ista quo modo in Academiam irruperit, nescio, Cic. Acad. 2, 44: imagines in animos per corpus irrumpunt, id. ib. 2, 40: in alicujus patrimonium, id. de Or. 3, 27: luxuries in domum irrupit, id. ib. 3, 42: calamitates, quae ad me irruperunt, Sen. Ep. 117: irrumpet adulatio, Tac. H. 1, 15: grammatici ad prosopopoeias usque ... irrumpunt, *venture upon*, i. e. *presume to teach*, Quint. 2, 1, 2: Deos, *i. e. boldly inquire the will of the gods*, Stat. Ach. 1, 508: Phoebe, hanc dignare irrumpere mentem, *to enter, inspire*, id. Theb. 10, 341.

ir-rŭo (inr.), ŭi, 3. *v. n. To rush* or *force one's way into:* **I.** Lit.: quam mox irruimus, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 18: irruimus ferro, Virg. A. 3, 222:—in mediam aciem, Cic. Fin. 2, 19: in aliquem, Auct. Dom. 45.—(*β*) *c. dat.:* irruere flammis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 194.—(*γ*) With se: vide ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11.—**II.** Trop.: in alienas possessiones, Cic. de Or. 1, 10: verecunda debet esse translatio, ut deducta esse in alienum locum, non irruisse videatur, id. ib. 3, 41: in odium alicujus et offensionem, id. Verr. 1, 12.—(*β*) *c. dat.:* cladibus, Luc. 7, 60.

irruptio, ōnis, *f.* [irrumpo] *A breaking* or *bursting in, an irruption:* irruptionem facere in popinam, Plaut. Poen. prol. 42: si irruptio facta nulla sit, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 6: ferarum, Plin. Pan. 81: belli, Flor. 2, 12: luminis, Pall. 10, 17.

1. irruptus (inr.), a, um, *Part.*, from irrumpo.

2. ir-ruptus (inr.), a, um, *adj* [2. in-rumpo] *Unbroken, unsevered:* copula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 17.

irtĭŏla (irciola), ae, *f.* (*sc.* vitis) *A sort of vine and grapes in Umbria*, Col. 3, 2, 28; Plin. 14, 3, 4.

Īrus, i, *m.*, Ἶρος, *The name of a beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca;* used proverbially to denote a poor man: Irus est subito, qui modo Croesus erat, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 42; Prop. 3, 3, 39. In Ov. Ib. 419, binominis, *double-named*, because he was named Arnaeus by his mother.

is, ĕa, id (*gen.*, eiius, acc. to Prisc. 545 P.; *dat.*, eii, Plaut. Curc. 4. 3. 12; Casin. prol. 35; 37; Lucr. 2. 1134: ei, monosyllable, Catull. 82, 3.—In the *fem.*, eae, Cato R. R. 46: *masc.*, eo, Inscr. ap. Mur. 582: —*plur.*, ei, eis, for ii, iis, freq. in MSS. and inscrr.:—*gen.*, eum, for eorum, acc. to Fest. p. 77 Müll.; Inscr. ap. Mur. 582, 2, 11:—*dat.* and *abl.*, iibus and ibus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 20; Mil. 1, 1, 74; Truc. 1, 2, 14; Rud. prol. 73; Titin. ap. Non. 8, 21, et al.—In the *fem.*, eabus, for iis, Cato R. R. 152), *pron.* [ἴ, ἴς] *He, she, it; this* or *that* man, woman, thing: fuit quidam senex Mercator: navem is fregit apud Andrum insulam: Is obiit mortem, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 16: venit mihi obviam tuus puer: is mihi litteras abs te reddidit, Cic. Att. 2, 1.—Of the first person: Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 47: haec omnia is feci, qui sodalis Dolabellae eram, Cic. Fam. 12, 14; Sen. Ep. 63, et al.—Of the second person: qui magister equitum fuisse tibi viderere, is per municipia cucurristi, Cic. Phil. 2, 30.—In connection with a noun: ea re, quia turpe sit, faciendum non esse, Cic. Off. 3, 13: ea res ut est Helvetiis enunciata, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: quam urbem is rex condidit, Plin. 6, 17, 21.—When is, ea, id would stand in the same case with the relative, it is usually omitted; when the relative precedes, it is sometimes employed for the sake of emphasis: male se res habet cum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia, Cic. Off. 2, 6.—Connected with *que* and *quidem*, it serves to enhance a preceding idea: Antonius cum una legione eaque vacillante, Cic. Phil. 3, 12: inprimis nobis sermo isque multus de te fuit, id. Att. 5, 1: tuus dolor humanus is quidem, sed, *etc.*, id. ib. 12, 10: vincula eaque sempiterna, id. Cat. 4, 4: certa flagitiis merces, nec ea parva, id. Phil. 2, 18.—It is sometimes used instead of the reflexive pronoun: Helvetii persuadent Rauracis, ut una cum iis (for secum) proficiscantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: Caesar etiam privatas injurias ultus est, quod ejus soceri avum Tigurini interfecerant, id. ib. 1, 12.—It is sometimes placed, for greater emphasis, after a relative: quorum eorum unus surripuit currenti cursori solum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 16: quid est enim, quo non progrediatur eodem ira, quo furor? Cic. Tusc. 4, 36. So, too, after a participle: urbem novam conditam vi et armis, jure eam legibusque de integro condere parat, Liv. 1, 19.—Made emphatic by the addition of the demonstr. particle *pse:* alios collaudat, eapse se vero non potest, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 15: eopse illo, quo, id. ib. 4, 3, 6: eampse vos audistis, id. Cist. 1, 3, 22.

B. Esp., **1.** id, *n.*, To designate an idea in the most general manner: quando verba vana ad id locorum fuerint, rebus standum esse, *hitherto, till now*, Liv. 9, 45; so, ad id (*sc.*) tempus, id. 3, 22: ad id diei, Gell. 17, 8: (*id temporis, Cic. Att. 13, 33: id aetatis, *at that age*, id. de Or. 1, 47; id. Verr. 2, 2, 37:) hence, id, *therefore, on that account:* id ego gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: id misera moesta est, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 66: idne estis auctores mihi? *do you advise me to that?* Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: (*id genus, *for* ejus generis, Gell. 9, 12: aliquid id genus scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 12:)—in id, *to that end, on that account, therefore:* in id fide a rege accepta, Liv. 28, 17:—eo, *therefore, for that reason:* eo institutum manet, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 7, 2:—in eo est, *is so far, is at that pass:* quod ad me de Lentulo scribis, non est in eo, *it is not come to that, is not so*, Cic. Att. 12, 40: cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, (* *when the soldiers were just on the point of scaling the walls*), Liv

2, 17; id. 28, 22: (* Nep. Milt. 7):—in eo est, also, *it consists in that, depends upon that*: totum in eo est tectorium, ut sit concinnum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: sic velim enitare quasi in eo mihi sint omnia, Cic. ad Div. 15, 14:—ex eo, *from that, hence*: sed tamen ex eo, quod eam voluptatem videtur amplexari saepe vehementius, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 9:—cum eo, *with the condition* or *stipulation*, Liv. 8, 14: eo, adverbially, with the *Comp.*, *so much, by so much*; but frequently to be expressed in English by *the*: unde eo plus opis auferret, quo minus adtulisset gratiae, Cic. Quint. 9: quarum rerum eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa major, id. Att. 11, 11; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5:—eo, also, *thither, so far*: eo se recipere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: eo reverti, Cic. Att. 2, 16: eo pervenire, id. Mur. 9: eo accedebat hortator assiduus Sallustius, id. Att. 1, 11: eo accessit, ut, id. ad. Div. 10, 21: eo res crevit, ut, Liv. praef.: eo rem adducam, ut, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34: also, *c. gen.*, eo consuetudinis res adducta est, Liv. 25, 8:—eo usque dum, *so long that, until*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: also with *donec*, Liv. 40, 8:—eâ, *sc.* parte, viâ, *there*, Liv. 26, 32.

2. Sometimes *is* refers to the follg. substantive, instead of to the preceding relative: quae vectigalia locasset, ea rata locatio, for, eorum, Liv. 23, 11: ea libera conjectura est, (* for, de hac re), id. 4, 20: quae pars major erit, eo stabitur consilio, for, ejus, id. 7, 35: so, existit ea, quae gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15.—Sometimes, for the sake of emphasis, it is placed in a seemingly pleonastic manner before the relative, id quod: sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audiendi fuisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 20: si, nos id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, id. ib. 44: si, id quod facile factu fuit, vi armisque superassem, id. Sext. 17; id. ib. 13.—It is thus apparently pleonastic after substantives: urbem novam, conditam vi et armis, jure eam condere parat, Liv. 1, 19: cultrum, quem habebat, eum defigit, id. ib. 58.—It is completely pleonastic after the relative: quorum eorum unus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 16: quorum eorum ope, Liv. 8, 37: quod ne id facere posses, idcirco dixeram, Cic. Acad. 2, 25.

II. *He, she, it; that man* or *the man* (*woman, thing*), *the one, that one*, as a correlative to qui: si is, qui erit adductus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89: is mihi profecto servus spectatus satis, Cui dominus curae est, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 5. And also in the first pers.: haec tibi scribo . . . is, qui flevi, Sen. 1.

III. *Such, of such a sort, character*, or *quality*: in eum jam rediit locum, ut, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 118: neque enim tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: itaque ego is in illum sum, quem tu me esse vis, id. Att. 7, 8.—*Adj.*, nec tamen eas coenas quaero, ut magnae reliquiae fiant, Cid. ad Div. 9, 16; id. Cluent. 70: est enim credo is vir iste, ut civitatis nomen sua auctoritate sustineat, id. Flacc. 15.

Isaac, *indecl.*, or **Isaacus,** i, *m.* *The son of Abraham*, Prud. στεφ. Carm. 10, 748.

Īsaeus, i, *m.*, Ἰσαῖος, *A Grecian orator of Chalcis, the instructor of Demosthenes*, Quint. 12, 10, 22.—**II.** *A cotemporary of the younger Pliny, also a Grecian orator*, Plin. Ep. 2, 3; Juv. 3, 74.

īsăgōge, es, and **īsăgōga,** ae, *f.* [εἰσαγωγή] *An introduction*: Gell. 1, 2.

īsăgōgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [isagoge] *Introductory, isagogic*: commentarius, Gell. 14, 7.

Īsaias, ae, *m.* *The prophet Isaiah*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 195.

Ĭsăra, ae, *m.* *A river of Gaul that falls into the Rhone*, now *Isère*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23; Luc. 1, 399.

īsătis, is, and ĭdis, *f.* [ἴσατις] **I.** *An herb with a milky juice, used in healing wounds*, Plin. 20, 7, 25.—**II.** A coloring plant, *Woad*, id. 22, 1, 2.

Ĭsaurĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἰσαυρία, *A country of Asia, between Pamphylia and Cilicia.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Ĭsaurĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Isaurian*: forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21: gens, Plin. 5, 27, 23.—Subst., Ĭsauricus, *A surname of P. Servilius Vatia, who conquered that country*, Liv. Epit. 93.—**B. Ĭsaurus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Isaurian*: opes, Ov. F. 1, 593.—Subst., Isauri, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Isauria, Isaurians*, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 127; Mela, 1, 2.

1. Ĭsaurus, i, *m.* *A river in Picenum*, Luc. 2, 406.

2. Ĭsaurus, a, um, v. Isauria, *no.* II. B.

ischaemon, ŏnis, *n.* [ἴσχαιμον] *A kind of styptic herb*, Plin. 25. 8, 45.; 26, 12, 82.

ischĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [ἰσχιακός] *That has the gout in the hip*, (* *Subst.*, ischiaci, ōrum, *m.*): Cato R. R. 123: ischiaci cum maxime doleant, Gell. 4, 13.

ischĭădĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [ἰσχιαδικός] *That has the gout in the hip, ischiadic*: dolores, *gout in the hip*, Plin. 26, 7, 27.—**II.** *Subst.*, *One who has the hip-gout*: Plin. 25, 13, 106; id. 28, 2, 4.

ischĭas, ădis, *f.* [ἰσχιάς] **I.** *The hip-gout, sciatica*, Plin. 27, 5, 16.—**II.** Transf., *An herb said to be good against the hip-gout*; called also, leucacantha, Plin. 22, 16, 28.

Ischŏmăche, es, *f.*, Ἰσχομάχη, *The daughter of Atracius* or *Atrax; called, also, Hippodamia, at whose wedding with Pirithous the conflict arose between the Centaurs and Lapithae*, Propert. 2, 2, 61.

ischūrĭa, ae, *f.* [ἰσχουρία] *A stoppage of urine, strangury, ischury*, Veg. Vet. 3, 15.

īsĕlastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [εἰςελαστικός] *Of* or *belonging to a public entrance*: certamen *or* agon, *a public contest, the victors in which were conducted home in triumphal procession*: Plin. Ep. 10, 119.—**II.** Subst., iselasticum, i, *n.*, *The reward presented to such a victor by the emperor*, Trajan. in Plin. Ep. 10, 120.

Īsēum, i, and **Īsīum,** ii, *n.* [Ἴσειον] *The temple of Isis*, Plin. 5, 9, 10; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26.

Īsĭăcus, a, um, v. Isis, *no.* II.

Īsĭdōrus, i, *m.* *The name of several celebrated writers of antiquity, and particularly of* Isidorus Hispalensis, *archbishop of Hispalis, in Spain, in the seventh century of our era, and author of the* XX. libri Originum.

Isindensis, e, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the city of Isindum* (in Pamphylia), *Isindian*, Liv. 38, 15.

Īsis, is, and ĭdis, *f.*, Ἶσις, *The Egyptian goddess Isis*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19; Ov. M. 9, 772; Luc. 9, 158.—**B.** Hence, **1.** Isidis crinis, *An unknown tree*, Juba in Plin. 13, 25, 52.—**2.** Isidus sidus, *The planet Venus*, Plin. 2, 8, 6.—**II.** Deriv., **Īsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἰσιακός. *Of* or *belonging to Isis*: Isiaci conjectores, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58: focus, Ov. Pont. 1, 51: Isiacae sacraria lenae, Juv. 6, 488.—Subst., Isiacus, i, *m.*, *A priest of Isis*: Suet. Dom. 1; Plin. 27, 7, 29.

Īsīum, v. Iseum.

Ismărus, i, *m.*, or **Ismăra,** ōrum, *n.*, Ἴσμαρος, *Ismarus, a mountain in Thracia*: Ismara propter, Lucr. 5, 30: juvat Ismara Baccho conserere, Virg. G. 2, 37: Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphea, id. Ecl. 6, 30.—**B.** Transf., *The city at the foot of the mountain*: Virg. A. 10, 351.—**II.** Derivv.: **Ismărĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Ismarus, Ismarian*: Aquilo, Avien. Perieg. 33.—**B. Ismărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Ismarus, Ismarian*: gentes, Ov. M. 10, 305: juga, id. Fast. 3, 410: Bacchae, id. Met. 9, 641: vallis, *the valley where Orpheus drew the wild beasts after him by the sound of his lyre*, Prop. 2, 10, 6.

Ismēne, es, *f.*, Ἰσμήνη, *Ismene, daughter of Oedipus*: Agenorea Ismene, Stat. Th. 8, 623.

Ismēnĭas, ae, *m.*, Ἰσμηνίας, *A celebrated Theban flute-player*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 53; Plin. 37, 1.

Ismēnus (os), i, *m.*, Ἰσμῆνος, *A river of Boeotia, near Thebes*, Plin. 4, 7, 12; Ov. M. 2, 244; Stat. Th. 1, 40; 9, 404.—Derivv.: **A. Ismēnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἰσμήνιος, *Of* or *belonging to Ismenus, Ismenian*, poet. for *Theban*: hospes ab Aoniis Therses Ismenius oris, Ov. M. 13, 682: heros, *i. e. Polynices*, Stat. Th. 2, 307.—**B. Ĭsmēnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Ἰσμηνίς, *A Theban woman*, Ov. M. 3, 733.

īsŏcinnămon, i, *n.* [ἰσοκίνναμον] *An odoriferous shrub resembling cinnamon*, Plin. 12, 20, 43.

Isŏcrătes, is, *m.*, Ἰσοκράτης, *Isocrates, a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens, a pupil of Gorgias and the friend of Plato*, Cic. Or. 52: de Or. 2, 13 Brut. 56, et saep.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Īsŏcrătēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Isocrates, Isocratic*: mos, Cic. Or. 61; id. Fam. 1, 9.—**B. Isŏcrătīus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Isocrates, Isocratic*: Lucil. ap. Gell. 18, 8.—*Subst.*, *A pupil of Isocrates*: qui se Isocratios videri volunt, id. ib.

īsŏdŏmos, on, *adj.* [ἴσος δομέω] *Equally* or *evenly built*: genus isodomon, *a mode of building in which each row of stones covers the joints of that below it*, Plin. 36, 22, 51; Vitr. 2, 8.

īsŏētes, is, *n.* [ἰσοετές] *Small houseleek* or *aye green*, Plin. 25, 13, 102.

īsŏpleuros, on, *adj.* [ἰσόπλευρον] *Equilateral*, Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

īsŏpȳron, i, *n.* [ἰσοπυρόν] *An unknown plant*, Plin. 27, 11, 70.

īsoscĕles, is, *m.* [ἴσος-σκέλος] *Having equal legs, isosceles*, Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

Isrăel, ēlis (in Sid. Carm. 16, 7, scanned with *a* short), *m.* *Israel, another name of the patriarch Jacob*: Prud. Psych. 650.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Isrāēlītae,** ārum, *m.*, *The Israelites*: Juvenc. Act. Apost. 1, 208.—**B. Isrāēlītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Israelitish*: Not. Tir. p. 192.—**C.** Isrāēlītis, ĭdis, *f.*, *An Israelitish woman*: Hier. Ep. 70, n. 2.

Issa, ae, *f.*, Ἴσσα, *An island in the Adriatic Sea, near Illyria, with a town of the same name*, Plin. 3, 26, 30; Caes. B. C. 3, 9; Liv. 43, 9.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Issaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Issa, Issaean*; subst. Issaei, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Issa, Issaeans*, Liv. 31, 45.—**B. Issaĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Issaean*, Liv. 32, 21.—**C. Issensis,** e, *adj.*, *Issaean*: naves, Liv. 43, 9.—Subst., Issenses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Issa*, Liv. 45, 26.

Issē, es, *f.* *The daughter of Macareus, who is said to have been seduced by Apollo under the form of a shepherd*, Ov. M. 6, 124.

Issensis, e, v. Issa, *no.* II., C.

Issĭcus, a, um, v. 2. Issus, *no.* II.

issŭlus and,

‡ **1. issus,** a, um, *adj.* *A corrupt form of* ipse *in the pronunciation of children, and hence used in addressing little children as a term of endearment*: ISSA HAVE, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 45, n. 255.—Also in the *dim.*, ‡ **issulus,** a, um: Inscr. ap. Fabrett. n. 254.

2. Issus, i, *f.*, Ἰσσός, *A city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Amanus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander*, now *Lajazzo*, Plin. 5, 27, 6; Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3.—**II.** Deriv., **Issĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Issus*: sinus, *the Gulf of Issus*, Plin. 2, 108, 112.

* **istāc,** *adv.* *There, this way*: abi sane istac, istorsum, quovis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.

istac-tĕnus, *adv.* *Thus far*: Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 58.

istaec, v. istic.

Istaevŏnes, um, *m.* *The name of an ancient people of Germany bordering on the Rhine*, Tac. G. 2; Plin. 4, 14, 28.

iste, a, ud (the poets often make the penult of the *gen.* short: istĭus, Virg. A. 12, 648.—An old form of the *gen.* isti, Cato in Prisc. p. 694 P.; Plaut. Truc. 5, 38.—*Dat. fem.*, istae, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 16), *pron. demonstr.* [is-te] *This* or *that* man, woman, thing: tum iste vir optimus, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Quint. 5: ut jam ne istius quidem rei culpam sustineam, id. Att. 7, 3: nec enim ab isto officio abduci debui, Cic. Lael. 2.—In connection with other pronouns: scio ista haec facta, proinde ut proloquor, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 125: istius ipsius in dicendo facultatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29: transeat idem iste sapiens ad rempublicam tuendam, id. Tusc. 5, 25.—With the relative: necesse est eam, quae suum corpus prodixerit turpissimae cupiditati, timere permultos. Quos istos? *etc.*, Auct. Her. 4, 16.—Like *is* in the sense of tantus *and* talis, *Such, of such a kind*: quare quum ista sis auctoritate, *etc.*, Cic. Mur. 6: homines ista auctoritate praediti, qua vos estis, id. Rosc. Am. 53.—To indicate a reference, local or otherwise, to the person addressed, whether orally or in writing, (* *Thy, your,* *that of yours*, etc.): quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, *those seats where you are sitting*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7; id. de Sen. 17, 59.—It freq. conveys the accessory idea of scorn or contempt: non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura, Cic. N. D. 1, 44; id. Cat. 2, 7: animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam paullisper ferre non posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: tuus iste frater, Petr. 9: o isti, an urgent form of address, Arn. 1, 23, 36, et saep.—With the demonstr. particle *ce* affixed: argentum pro istisce ambabus dedi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 44, 40.—Hence, *adv.*, isto, *For this reason, therefore:* isto tu pauper es, cum minus sancte pius, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 8.

Ister (Hister), tri, *m.*, Ἴστρος, *The lower part of the Danube* (the upper part is called Danubius): **I.** turbidus et torquens flaventes Ister arenas, Virg. G. 3, 350.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The people living on the Ister:* Claud. II. Cons. Hon. 648.—**B.** Istro fallacior, *an epithet applied by Tertullian to Marcion; because the river, on account of its strong eddies and many mouths, was dangerous to the navigator*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

Isthmus (Isthmos), i, *m.*, Ἰσθμός, *A strip of land between two seas, an isthmus*, esp *the Isthmus of Corinth*, where the Isthmian games were celebrated, Plin. 4, 4, 5; Cic. Fat. 1, 7; Ov. M. 7, 406.—**B.** Transf., poet. for *A strait*, viz., *the Dardanelles*, Prop. 3, 21, 1.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Isthmĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἴσθμιος, *Of* or *belonging to the Isthmus, Isthmian:* ludi, Liv. 33, 32: Dione, *i. e. Venus*, who had a temple in Corinth, Stat. S. 2, 7, 2.—Esp. freq. subst., Isthmia, ōrum, *n.*, Gr. τὰ Ἴσθμια, *The games celebrated every five years in the Isthmus of Corinth, the victors in which received a pine garland*, Plin. 15, 10, 9; Hor. Od. 4, 3, 3; Liv. 33, 32.—**B. Isthmĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Isthmus, Isthmian:* arena, Stat. Th. 6, 557: litus, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 463:—coloni, *i. e. Syracusans*, because Syracuse was a colony of Corinth, Sil. 14, 341: favillae, *the burning of Corinth*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 68.

1. istic (also written isthic), aec, oc, and uc, *pron. demonstr.* [iste-hic] *This same, this:* isne istic fuit, quem vendidisti? Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 10: istic labor, id. Truc. 2, 6, 40: istic servus, id. Pseud. 2, 4, 47: ictaec miseria, id. Amph. 2, 1, 45: malum istoc, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 15: si istuc ita est. Var. R. R. 1, 2: istuc quidem considerabo, Cic. Acad. 1, 4:—cum istoc ornatu, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 2: ergo istoc magis, quia vaniloquus es, vapulabis, *so much the more*, id. Amph. 1, 1, 222:—istaec res, Ter. Hecyr. 4, 2, 17: non posse istaec sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1:—quid istuc est verbi? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 32: istuc aetatis homo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58.—With the demonstr. particle *ce*, and in interrogations *cine:* istuccine interminata sum hinc abiens tibi? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 14: istaccine causa tibi hodie nummum dabo? Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 58: istoccine pacto me adjutas? id. ib. 1, 1, 81: istoscine patrem aequum mores est libris largirier? id. Asin. 5, 2, 82: istaecce ridicularia, id. Truc. 3, 2, 16.

2. istic (isthic), *adv.* *There, here:* **I.** Lit., of place: intelligo te re istic prodesse: hic ne verbo quidem levare me posse, Cic. Att. 3, 12: ibi malis esse ... quam istuc ubi, *etc.*, id. Fam. 1, 10:—quid istic tibi negotii est? Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 8: tu istic mane, id. Eun. 5, 2, 70.—**II.** Transf., *There, here*, i. e. *in this affair, on this occasion:* neque istic, neque alibi, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 9: Ausculta. *Phi.* Istic sum, id. Hec. 5, 2, 39: istic sum, inquit, exspectoque quid respondeas, Cic. Fin. 5, 26.

istim, *adv.* [iste] *Thither, to that place*, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4.

istīmŏdi, v. istiusmodi.

istinc (isthinc), *adv.* [iste-hinc] *From there, thence:* **I.** Lit., of place: istinc loquere, si quid vis: procul tamen audiam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 71: age alter istinc, alter hinc assistite, id. Rud. 3, 5, 28: qui istinc veniunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 10.—**II.** Transf., *Thereof*, i. e. *of that thing:* memento dimidium istinc mihi de praeda dare, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 68: neque ergo partem posco mihi istinc de istoc vidulo, id. Rud. 4, 4, 33.

istīus-mŏdi (also written separately istius modi, istimŏdi, (* istimodo, ed. Bip.) Plaut. Truc. 5, 38), *Of that kind, such:* istiusmodi amicos, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 16: cum istiusmodi virtutibus, id. Rud. 2, 2, 15: vos esse istiusmodi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7: istiusmodi ratio, Cic. Verr. 1, 11: nihil istiusmodi, id. ib. 2, 4, 5.

isto, *adv.* [iste] *Thither*, with reference to the place where the person addressed is: **I.** Lit., of place: isto venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: isto usque penetrasse, Plin. Ep. 4, 12.—**II.** Transf., *Thereinto, into that thing:* Trebatium meum, quod isto admisceas, nihil est. Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

istoc [istic], *adv.* **I.** *Thither:* istoc intromittere, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 6.—**II.** *Therefrom:* accede illuc: nimium istoc abisti, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 15: (* istoc, *abl.*, v. 1. istic).

istorsum, *adv.* [isto-versum] *Thitherward:* concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum, sodes, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 14; so id. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.

Istri (Histri), ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Istria, the Istrians*, Liv. 41, 11; Plin. 3, 19, 23.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Istrĭa** (Histria), *A country of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea, and bordering on Illyria*, Plin. 3, 19, 23; Liv. 38, 55.—**B. Istrĭāni** (Hist.), ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Istria, Istrians:* Just. 9, 2.—**C. Istrĭcus** (Histr.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Istria, Istrian:* bellum, Liv. 41, 1; 11: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21.—**D. Istrus** (Histr.), a, um, *adj.*, *Istrian:* testa, *i. e. Istrian oil in Istrian jars*, Mart. 12, 63.

istuc (isthuc), *adv.* *Thither*, espec. in reference to the place where the party addressed is: concedite istuc, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 56: jam istuc ego revortar, id. Poen. 3, 3. 1.

istuccĭne, v. 1. istic.

ĭta, *adv.* [is-ta] *So, thus, so constituted, in such wise:* nam ita vita est hominum, quàsi cum ludas tesseris, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 21: nàm ita est homo, id. ib. 1, 2, 63: est judices, ita, ut dicitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52: non est ita, id. Off. 1, 44: des operam ut investiges, sitne ita, id. Att. 12, 17: factum est ita, id. ib. 7, 8:—neque ita se gessit tamquam ... sed ita, quasi, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 22: senatui placere, ejus rationem ita haberi, prout, *etc.*, id. Phil. 5, 17: me consulem ita fecistis, quomodo pauci facti sunt, id. Agr. 2, 1; Just. 12, 2.—Ita—ut, or ut—ita, *As—so also, as well—as:* in morbis corporis ut quisque est difficillimus, ita medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quaeritur. Cic. Clu. 21; cf., ut quisque est vir optimus. ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4.—It is often used before an accusative with the infinitive: velim ita statutum habeas, me tui memoriam cum summa benevolentia tenere, Cic. Fam. 6, 2: collegi me aliquando et ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, id. Cluent. 19.—In interrogations: itane censes ante coronam herbae exstitisse semen? Cic. Div. 2, 32: accusatis Sext. Roscium: quid ita? quia de manibus vestris effugit, id. Rosc. Am. 12: quid ita passus est Eretriam capi? quid ita tot Thessaliae urbes? quid Locridem? Liv. 32, 21.—In replies. *Ay, yes:* *Ph.* Herus hic noster potat. *Theu.* Herus hic vester potat? *Ph.* Ita loquor, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 31: Menaechmum, opinor, te vocari, dixeras. *Me.* Ita vero, id. Men. 5, 9, 37: quid istic tibi negotii est? *Da.* Mihin? *Si.* Ita, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 9.—In asseverations and oaths, *As truly as I wish that—so:* ita mihi salva republica vobiscum perfrui liceat, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 4, 6: ita me Dii bene ament, non nihil timeo, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 1: ita vivam, ut maximos sumptus facio, Cic. Att. 5, 15: sollicitat, ita vivam, me tua, mi Tiro, valetudo, id. Fam. 16, 20: atque, ita sim felix, primo contendis Homero, Prop. 1, 7, 3.—With a negation, non ita, *Not particularly, not very:* non ita lato interjecto mari, Cic. Or. 8: non ita diu, id. Brut. 66: non ita probabilis, id. Fin. 2, 13: simulacra non ita antiqua, id. Verr. 2, 4, 49: non ita valde moventur, id. N. D. 1, 31: nec ita multo post, Cic. Quint. 4: post, neque ita multo, Nep. Cim. 3: haud ita multo ante, Liv.

itaeomēlis, *A made wine*, Plin. 14 16, 19, § 111.

Ĭtălĭa, ae, *f.* [perhaps from ἰταλός, a bull, on account of the abundance and excellence of its horned cattle] *Italy*, Plin. 3, 5, 6; 37, 13, 67, et saep.—In apposition: Italia terra, Cato in Gell. 3, 6.—**B.** Transf., *The inhabitants of Italy:* totam Italiam esse effusam, Cic. Deiot. 4, 11.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Ĭtălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Italy, Italian.* jus habere, Plin. 3, 21, 25: triticum, id. 28, 7, 12. n. 1: genus falcium, id. 28, 28, 67: oppida, Tac. A. 3, 71: coloniae, id. ib. 6, 12: legio, id. Hist. 1, 59: de qua (olea) Catonis Italica sententia, *adapted to the climate of Italy*, Plin. 17, 12, 19: bellum, *the Social war*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15: Pythagorei, qui essent Italici philosophi quondam nominati, id. de Sen. 21.—Subst., Italicus, i, *m.*, *An Italian:* Italicus es an provincialis, Plin. Ep. 9, 23; Liv. 24, 47.—**B. Ītălis,** idis, *f.*, *Italian:* ora, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 84: matres, Mart. 11, 53.—Subst. plur., *The Italian women:* Italides, Virg. A. 11, 655.—**C. Ītălus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Italian* (poet. and post-class.): Italis longe disjungimur oris, Virg. A. 1, 252: terra, id. ib. 7, 643: virtus, id. ib. 12, 827: sermo, *the Latin language*, Arn. 4, 134.—**2.** Subst., Italus, i, *m.*, **a.** *An Italian:* Itali ac Latini, Auct. Har. resp. 9: gentes Italum (Italorum), Virg. A. 6, 92.—**b.** *An ancient king of Italy, from whom the country is said to have taken its name*, Serv. Virg. A. 1, 2; Hyg. Fab. 127.

Ĭtălĭca, ae, *f.* **I.** *The confederate name of the city of Corfinium during the Marsian war*, Vellei. 2, 16, 5.—**II.** *A city in* Hispania Baetica, *founded by* Scipio Africanus, *the birth-place of the Emperors Trajan and Hadrian*, Plin. 3, 1, 3; Eutr 8, 2 and 3.—Hence, **Ĭtălĭcenses:** homines, Auct. B. Alex. 52; and, subst., Italicenses, ium, *m.*, Gell. 16, 13.

Ĭtălĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Italia, *no.* II. A.

Ĭtălis, v. Italia, *no.* II. B.

Ĭtălĭus, a, um, v. Italia. (*?)

Ĭtălus, a, um, v. Italia, *no.* II. C.

ĭtă-que, *conj.* **I.** *And so, and thus* cum quaestor in Sicilia fuissem, itaque ex ea provincia discessissem, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1: ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, itaque feci, id. Cluent. 19; id. Deiot. 7: ita nostri acriter in hostes, signo dato, impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriterque procurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52.

II. *Therefore, for that reason:* itaque ipse mea legens, sic afficior interdum, Cic. Lael. 1: itaque rem suscipit et a Sequanis impetrat, Caes. B. G. 1, 9.—(*β*) Occupying the second place in the sentence: est itaque id genus totum situm in commutatione verborum. Cic. Part. 7.—(*γ*) In the fourth place: omnium sententiis absolutus itaque est, Plin. 18, 6, 8.

B. Itaque ergo, *And hence therefore, and so for that reason:* tametsi bona natura est, reddunt curatura junceas. Itaque ergo amantur, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24; Liv. 9, 31.

ĭtă-tĕnus, *adv.* *So far, to such a degree* (late Latin): Claud. Mamert. stat. Anim. 10.

ĭtem, *adv.* [is] *Just sō, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also:* Var. L. L. 6, 5: postquam amans accessit unus et item alter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 49: Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic. Div. 1, 48: placuit Scaevolae et Coruncanio, itemque ceteris, id. Leg. 2, 21: item igitur si sine divinatione non potest, id. Div. 1, 52: ita fit, ut non item in oratione, ut in versu numerus exstet, id. Or. 60: fecisti item uti praedones solent, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9: item ... quemadmodum, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 2, 22: item ... quasi, Liv. 39, 19: parentes vagitu suo paene bis prodidit: semel, cum a nutricis ubere; item cum a sinu matris raptim auferretur. Suet. Tib. 6:—Non item, *But not:* spectaculum uni Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item, Cic. Att. 2, 21.

ĭter, ĭtĭnĕris (anomalous forms, *nom.*, ĭtĭner, Enn. Pac. Att. in Non. 8, 2; Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 72; Lucr. 6, 338; Var. ap. Non. 8, 2; Juvenc. in 2 Act. Apost.:—*gen.*, iteris, Naev. in Prisc. p. 695 P.; Jul. Hygin.

in Charis. p. 108 ib.:—*abl.*, itere, Lucr. 5, 652), *n.* [ire, itum] *A going, a walk, way.*

I. Lit.: dicam in itinere, *on the way, as we go along*, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 34: iter illi saepius in forum, Plin. Pan. 77: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28.—Hence,

B. A going to a distant place, *A journey*; and of an army, *a march*: cum illi iter instaret et subitum et longum, Cic. Att. 13, 23: ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: Catilina ex itinere plerisque consularibus litteras mittit, Sall. C. 25: committere se itineri, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: ingredi pedibus, id. de Sen. 10: conficere pulverulenta via, id. Att. 5, 14: iter mihi est Lanuvium, id. Mil. 10: iter habere Capuam, id. Att. 8, 11: facere in Apuliam, id. ib.: agere, Ulp. Dig. 47, tit. 5, § 6: contendere iter, *to hasten one's journey*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34. So, intendere, Liv. 21, 29: maturare, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: properare, Tac. A. 15, 2: urgere, Ov. F. 6, 520:—convertere in aliquem locum, *to direct one's journey to a certain place*, Caes. B. G. 7, 56; so, dirigere ad Mutinam, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11: agere in aliquam partem, Ov. M. 2, 715: flectere, *to change one's course*, Virg. A. 7, 35: comparare, *to prepare for a journey*, Nep. Alcib. 10:—pergere maturavere, *they hastened to proceed on their journey*, Auct. B. Afr. 69: ferre per medium mare, Virg. A. 7, 810: ferre Inachias urbes, Stat. Th. 1, 326: continuare die ac nocte, *to march day and night*, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: desistere itinere, id. B. G. 5, 11: coeptum dimittere, Ov. M. 2, 598: itinere prohibere aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: ex itinere redire, Cic. Att. 15, 24: ex itinere revertere, id. Div. 1, 15: tutum alicui praestare, id. Planc. 41.

C. *A journey, a march*, considered as a measure of distance: cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, *a day's journey*, Cic. Fam 15, 4: cum dierum iter quadraginta processerit, Caes. B. G. 6, 24: quam maximis itineribus potest in Galliam contendit, *by making each day's journey as long as possible*, id. B. G. 1, 7: magnis diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere, id. ib. 1, 38: itinera multo majora fugiens quam ego sequens, *making greater marches in his flight*, Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 13. Hence, justum iter diei, *a day's march of a proper length*: confecto justo itinere ejus diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 76.

D. The place in which one goes, travels, *etc.*, *A way, passage, path, road*: "qua ibant ab itu *iter* appellarant," Var. L. L. 5, 3: itineribus deviis proficisci in provinciam, Cic. Att. 14, 10: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: pedestria itinera concisa aestuariis, id. ib. 3, 9: dare iter alicui per provinciam, id. ib. 1, 8: patefacere alicui iter in aliquem locum, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 11: ferro aperire, Sall. C. 58: fodiendo, substruendo iter facere; viam munire, Cels. Dig. 8, 1, 10.—Of the *corridors* in houses, Vitr. 6. 9.—Of any *passage*: iter urinae, *the urethra*, Cels. 7, 25: vocis, Virg. A. 7, 734: itinera aquae, Col. 8, 17.

E. A legal right of going to a place, *The right of way*: aquaeductus, haustus, iter, actus a patre sumitur, Cic. Caec. 26: qui sella aut lectica vehitur, ire, non agere dicitur; jumentum vero ducere non potest, qui iter tantum habet, Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 7.

II. Trop., *A way, course, custom, method* of a person or thing: patiamur illum ire nostris itineribus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: iter amoris nostri et officii mei, id. Att. 4, 2: salutis, Virg. A. 2, 387: pronum ad honores, Plin. Ep. 8, 10.

ĭtĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [itero] *That may be repeated*: carmen, Poët. in Anthol. Lat. p. 639 Burm.: injuria, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 28.

ĭtĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A repetition, iteration*: verborum iterationes, Cic. Or. 25: et reditus ad propositum, et iteratio (dictorum), de Or. 3, 53: arationis, Col. 11, 2; so too abs., of *a second ploughing*: compluribus iterationibus resolvatur vervactum in pulverem, id. 2, 12; cf. id. 12, 50.

ĭtĕrātīvum verbum, *i. e.* verbum frequentativum, Diom. p. 335 and 336, and Charis. p. 226 P.

ĭtĕrāto, *adv. Again, once more*, Just. 16, 3; v. 1. itero, *ad fin.*

ĭtĕrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. 1. itero.

1. ĭtĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To do* a thing *a second time, to repeat*: **I.** In gen.: quae audistis, si eadem hic iterem, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 99. In Plautus, also, pleonastically: bis iterare, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 154; and, iterum iterare, id. Rud. 4, 8, 1: itera dum eadem ista mihi, non enim satis intelligo, Cic. Att. 14, 14: cum duplicantur iteranturque verba, id. Or. 39: pugnam, *to renew*, Liv. 6, 32: mane ubi bis fuerit Phoebusque iteravérit ortus, *has risen a second time*, Ov. F. 6, 199: cursus relectos, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 3: aequor, *to embark again*, id. ib. 1, 7, 32: truncis Lapsa cavis iterare mella, *to celebrate again*, id. ib. 2, 19, 11: vitam morte, *to be restored to life*, Plin. 7, 55, 56: multiplicem tenues iterant thoraca catenae, *double it, make it thicker*, Stat. Th. 12, 775: calceamentum, *to wear twice*, Lampr. Heliog. 32: mulierem, id. ib. 24.

II. In partic.: **A.** In agriculture, *To plough a second time*: siccitatibus censeo, quod jam proscissum est, iterare, Col. 2, 4: locus diligenter fossione iterandus, id. 2, 2: sarrituram, Plin. 18, 27, 67.

B. *To repeat, rehearse, relate*: haec ubi Telebois ordine iterarunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 56: dum mea facta itero, id. Cas. 5, 2, 5: scribere bellum et quae in eo gesta sunt iterare, Sempron. Asell. ap. Gell. 5, 18.

‡**2. ĭtĕro,** *adv.*, v. iterum, *ad init.*

ĭtĕrum (collat. form ‡ĭtĕro, Inscr. in Fea Framm. di Fast. cons. tav. 10, n. 26), *adv.*, *Again, a second time, anew*: ubi rex Agathocles regnator fuit, et iterum Phintias, tertium Liparo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 58: Livianae fabulae non satis dignae sunt, quae iterum legantur, Cic. Brut. 18: C. Flaminius consul iterum, id. Div. 1, 35: primo quidem decipi, incommodum est: iterum, stultum: tertio turpe, id. Inv. 1, 39: cum his Aeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Venerium jacere iterum ac tertium, Cic. Div. 2, 59: iterum atque tertium tribuni, Liv. 3, 19: semel iterumque, Cic. Div. 1, 25: iterum atque iterum spectare, *again and again, repeatedly*. Hor. S. 1, 10, 39.

II. Transf., *On the other hand, on the contrary*: ut sibi concedi non oporteret, si in nostros fines impetum faceret; sic iterum nos esse iniquos, quod, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 44.

Ĭthăca, ae (Ithăcē, ēs, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 41), *f.*, Ἰθάκη, *An island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ulysses*: effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laërtia regna, Virg. A. 3, 272.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Ĭthăcensis,** e, *adj.*, *Ithacan*: Ulixes, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63.—**B. Ĭthăcēsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ithacan*: sedes, *i. e. Baiae*, said to have been named after the pilot of Ulysses, Sil. 8, 541.—**C. Ĭthăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Ithaca* or *Ulysses*, *Ithacan*: Aeolios Ithacis inclusimus utribus Euros, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 29: puppis, id. Pont. 2, 7, 60.—Subst., Ithacus, i, *m.*, *The Ithacan*, i. e. *Ulysses*: hoc Ithacus velit, Virg. A. 2, 104.

Ĭthōme, es, *f.*, Ἰθώμη, *A city of Messenia*, Plin. 4, 5, 7; Stat. Th. 4, 179.

Ĭthōnaeus (Iton.), a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Ithone* (*Itone*), *a city of Boeotia*; subst., *an Ithonaean*, Stat. Th. 7, 330.

ĭthȳphallus, i, *m.* [ἰθύφαλλος] *The ithyphallus, a piece of wood shaped like the erect virile member, which was carried about in the festivals of Bacchus*, Arn. 5, 176.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *Priapus, the son of Bacchus, who was represented with an erect member*, Col. 10, 31.—**B.** Deriv., **Ĭthȳphallĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ithyphallic*: carmen, *an ithyphallic song*, i. e. *a poem composed in the measure of the hymns to Priapus*, Serv. Centim. 1018 P. Atil. Fortun. p. 2698.—**2.** The metrum Phalaecium is also sometimes called ithyphallicum, Mar. Victor. p. 2566 P.

ĭtĭdem, *adv.* [ita] *In like manner, likewise, also*: itidem olent, quasi cum una multa jura confudit cocus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 119: itidem duplex, Cic. Part. 22.—With a follg. *ut*: itidem, uti catapultae solent, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 12.—With *et*: temperantia in suas itidem res, et in communes distributa est, Cic. Part. 22.—*Abs.*: itidem populum R. victis ad suum arbitrium imperare, Caes. B. G. 1, 36.

ĭtĭner, v. iter, *ad init.*

ĭtĭnĕrans, antis, *Part.* [iter] *Traveling* (late Lat.), Salv. de Gubern. Dei 1, p. 33.

ĭtĭnĕrārĭum, i, v. itinerarius, *no.* II.

ĭtĭnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [iter], *Of* or *belonging to a journey* or *march*, *itinerary*: sumptus, Lampr. Commod. 9: motus, *the motion of traveling*, Amm. 21, 15.—Hence, **II.** Subst., itinerarium, i, *n.*: **A.** *An account of a journey, an itinerary*, Veg. Mil. 3, 6.—**B.** *A signal for marching*: itinerarium sonare, Amm. 24, 1.

ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eo] *A going, walking, traveling*: itiones crebrae, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23: de obviam itione ita faciam, ut suades, Cic. Att. 11, 16: reditum ac domum itionem, id. Div. 1, 32.

‡**itis,** is, *f.*, a Tuscan word meaning *Day*, from which Idus is derived, Macr. Sat. 1, 15.

***ĭtĭto,** are, *v. intens. n.* [ito] *To go*: exsequias ititant, Naev. in Calp. Pis., acc. to Merul. Fragm. Enn. p. 417.

Ĭtius (Iccius) portus, *A port of the Morini, in Belgic Gaul*, from which Caesar passed over to Britain. According to Ukert, near Calais; (*acc. to Reichard, now *Whit-Sand*; acc. to Mannert, now *Boulogne*), Caes. B. G. 5, 2.

ĭto, are, *v. intens. n.* [eo] *To go*: ad legionem cum itant, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48. ad coenas itare, Cic. Fam. 9, 24.

‡**Itōnis,** ĭdis, v. Itonus, *no.* II

Ĭtōnē, ēs, *f.*, and **Itōnus,** i, *m.* *A city and mountain in Thessaly, with a temple of Pallas*, Stat. Th. 2, 720; Catull. 64, 228.—**II.** Hence ‡**Itonida** (an error for **Itōnis**), Minerva a loco sic appellata, Fest. p. 105 Müll.—(* **III.: a. Ĭtonaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Itone*, Stat. Th. 7, 330.—**b. Ĭtōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (Ἰτώνιος), *Itonian*: templum Minervae Itoniae, Liv. 36, 20, 3.)

Ĭtūraea (Ityr.), ae, *f.*: **I.** *A country in Coelesyria*, Plin. 5, 23, 19.—**II.** Deriv., **Ĭtūraeus** (Ityr.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Ituraea, Ituraean*: arcus, Virg. G. 2, 447: sagittae, Luc. 5, 230.—Subst., Ĭtūraei, ōrum, *m.*, *The Ituraeans, celebrated as archers*, Cic. Phil. 2, 44 (* Virg. G. 2, 448).

ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [eo] *A going, gait*: **I.** In gen.: nec repentis itum cujusviscumque animantis Sentimus, Lucr. 3, 389: itum, gestum, amictum qui videbant ejus, Titin. ap. Non. 2, 419.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *A going away, departure*: noster itus, reditus, vultus, Cic. Att. 15, 5: pro itu ac reditu, Suet. Tib. 38.—(β) *Plur.*: per paucos itus ac reditus, Pall. 7, 2.—**B.** *The right of going* any where, Inscr. ap. Grut. p. 1081, *no.* I.

Ĭtȳlus, i, *m.*, Ἴτυλος, *The son of Zethus and of Aedon daughter of Pandareus; he was killed by his mother, who mistook him for the son of Amphion*, Catull. 65, 13 (where Itylus is confounded with Itys).

Ĭtyraeus, a, um, v. Ituraeus.

Ĭtys, Itȳos, Itȳn, *m.*, Ἴτυς, *Son of Tereus and Progne; he was killed by his mother and served up to his father for food; whereupon he was changed into a pheasant, Progne into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, and Tereus into an owl*, Ov. M. 6, 652 *sq.*

Ĭūlēus, a, um, *adj.*: **I.** *Named from Iulus*, the son of Aeneas, *Iulian*: mons, *i. e. Albanus*, Mart. 13, 108, 2: Iulēi avi, Ov. F. 4, 124.—**II.** *Originating from Julius Caesar*: **A.** *Relating to Caesar and his family*: Iuleae Calendae, *the first of July*, Ov. F. 6, 797: Iulea carina, *the fleet of Augustus*, Prop. 4, 6, 17.—**B.** *Imperial*: oliva, *the garland of olive boughs given by Domitian* Mart. 9, 36, 9: habenae, *the imperial power*, id. 9, 102, 15.

†**1. iūlus,** i, *m.* = ἴουλος, The *down* or *moss* of many plants, *a catkin, gosling* Plin. 16, 29, 52.

2. Iūlus (trisyl.), i, *m.*, Ἴουλος, *The son of Aeneas, called also Ascanius, whom the* gens Julia *regarded as their ancestor*, Virg. A. 1, 288.—Also dissyllabic, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 1.

Ixīon, ŏnis, *m.*, Ἰξίων, *The son of Phlegyas* (acc. to others, *of Action* or *of Jupiter*), *king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, and father of Pirithous. He murdered his fa-*

ther-in-law, to avoid paying the nuptial presents; and as no one would absolve him after such a deed, Jupiter took him into heaven and there purified him. When, notwithstanding this, he made an attempt on the chastity of Juno, Jupiter substituted for her an image of cloud, with which he begat the Centaurs; but having boasted of his imaginary criminal success with Juno, Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to a perpetually revolving wheel, Ov. M. 4, 460; Virg. A. 6, 601: Ixione natus, *i. e. Pirithous*, Ov. M. 12, 210: Ixione nati, *the Centaurs*, id. ib. 12, 508.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Ixīŏnĕus** (Ixīŏnĭus), a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Ixion, Ixionic:* rota Ixionei orbis, Virg. G. 4, 484: Ixionii amici, Lampr. Heliog. 24.—**B. Ixīŏnĭdes,** ae, *m., The Ixionide,* i. e. *Pirithous*, Prop. 2, 1, 38.—In the *plur.*, Ixionidae, ārum, *The Centaurs*, Luc. 6, 386; Ov. M. 8, 566.

ĭynx, iyngis, *f.* [ἴυγξ] *The wry-neck,* a bird made use of in conjurations and charms, with which it was thought that slighted lovers could procure a return of affection: Plin. 11, 47, 107: trochisci, iynges, taeniae (*al.* ungues), App. Apol. p. 462 Oud.

J.

J, j, a consonant which, although originally represented by the same character as the vowel *i*, was regarded by the ancients themselves as essentially different from it, Charis. p. 1 P.; Diom. p. 416 ib.; Prisc. p. 544 ib.; Donat. p. 1735 ib., et al.; and its consonantal nature is most clearly proved by the fact that, with a preceding consonant, it always forms position.

Its pronunciation was like that of the German *j* (or English *y*); only where *j* occurs as a medial between two vowels, it is, according to the statement of the grammarians, to be pronounced double; wherefore, in such cases it is also written double by many (e. g. by Cicero), as ajjo, Majja, ejjus, pejjus, *etc.*, Quint. 1, 4, 11; Prisc. p. 545 P.; Vel. Long. p. 2219 ib., et al.

The closest relation exists between *j* and the vowel *i*, and hence, in the course of formation and inflection, it was very often changed into the latter: Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai; jam, etiam, quoniam; ajo, aibam. While, on the other hand, the *i* was often hardened by the poets into *j*, in order to form position: abjete, abjetibus, for abiete, abietibus; cf. Val. Prob. p. 1432 P.; Mar. Vict. p. 2474 ib.—*J* is related to *g*, as magis, major.

J is sometimes elided, especially in the poets, in the compounds of jacio before an *i*: abicit, adicit, obicit, *etc.*, for abjicit, adjicit, objicit, *etc.*, and in synaeresis with a preceding vowel: eicit, reicit (dissyl.), for ejicit, rejicit; cf. Gell. 4, 17.

As an abbreviation, J. O. M. signifies Jovi Optimo Maximo; J. R. Juno Regina; J. V. T. Julia Victrix Togata.

Jăbŏlēnus (Javol.), i, *m. A celebrated Roman jurist in the time of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius*, Capit. Anton. 12.

jăcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2. *v. n.* (lit., to be thrown or cast; hence) *To lie.*

I. Lit.: jacere humi, Cic. Cat. 1, 10: in limine, id. Verr. 2, 5, 45: stratum ad pedes alicujus, id. Quint. 31: in lecto, id. Phil. 2, 18; for which, lecto, Ov. Her. 1, 7: saxo, id. Met. 6, 100: in aversa ora, id. Her. 12, 63: super corpus alicujus, id. Fast. 2, 836: (* somno, Virg. E. 6, 13.)

B. In partic.: **1.** Of sick persons, *To lie ill, to be sick:* cura ut valeas, ne ego te jacente bona tua comedim, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: cum tristi morbo defessa jaceres, Tib. 1, 5, 9: graviter, Plin. Ep. 5, 9.

2. *To lie dead, to have fallen:* spolia jacentis hostium exercitus, Liv. 44, 45: qui bene pro patria cum patriaque jacent, Ov. Her. 3, 106: fratri jacet, *killed by his brother*, Sil. 15, 650.

3. *To be* or *lie long* any where: pernam, glandium, sumen facito in aqua jaceant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 33: Brundusii, Cic. Att. 11, 6.

4. Geographically, *To lie, be situate:* quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. Dat. 4; Ov. Pont. 7, 63: ad Hesperum jacentes terrae, Plin. 18, 25, 57.

5. *To be low, flat, level:* jacentia et plana urbis loca, Tac. H. 1, 86: summo despexit ab aethere terras Infelix Phaëton penitus penitusque jacentes, Ov. M. 2, 178. Also of the sea when lying still, without raising any waves: servatum bello jacuit mare, Luc. 3, 523: postquam jacuit planum mare, Juv. 12, 62.

6. *To hang loose:* vagi crines per colla jacebant, Ov. M. 2, 673; so id. A. Am. 3, 236: jacentia lora, *lying loose on the horse's neck*, id. Met. 2, 201.

7. *To be broad* or *spread out:* jacentes pisces, elsewhere called plani, Col. 8, 17.

8. *To be cast down, fastened to the ground:* vultusque attolle jacentes, Ov. M. 4, 144: jacentes Vix oculos tollens, id. ib. 11, 618.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To be indolent* or *inactive, to not come forward:* in pace jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit. Quamquam ille quidem numquam jacuit, Cic. Phil. 10, 7: C. Marius cum a spe consulatus longe abesset et jam septimum annum post praeturam jaceret, id. Off. 3, 20: ars tua, Tiphy, jacet, si non sit in aequore fluctus, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 77.

B. *To be cast down, dejected:* Gnaeus noster ut totus jacet, Cic. Att. 7, 21: ne jaceam? quis unquam minus, id. Att. 13, 40: jacet in moerore meus frater, id. ib. 10, 4; id. Phil. 12, 2: militum jacere animos, Liv. 10, 35.

C. *To lie prostrate:* victa jacet pietas, Ov. M. 1, 149: nobilitas sub amore jacet, id. Her. 4, 161: Africani, Marii, Sullae, Pompeii infra Pallantis laudes jacebant, Plin. Ep. 8, 6.

D. *To lie dormant, be disused* or *neglected, to be of no avail* or *effect:* cum leges nihil valebant, cum judicia jacebant, Cic. Par. 4, 1: tota Capua et omnis hic delectus jacet, id. Att. 7, 22: dici non potest, quomodo hic omnia jaceant, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: justitia jacet, Cic. Off. 3, 33: maximas virtutes jacere omnes necesse est voluptate dominante, id. Fin. 2, 35: jacet omnis ratio Peripateticorum, id. Fin. 5, 28; Quint. 9, 2, 4.

E. *To be despised, in no esteem:* cum jacerent praemia praediorum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12; so id. Att. 9, 8: dat census honores, Census amicitias: pauper ubique jacet, Ov. F. 1, 218; id. R. Am. 139.

F. *To lie idle, neglected,* or *unemployed:* cur tamdiu jacet hoc nomen in adversariis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3: quomodo tibi tanta pecunia extraordinaria jacet? id. ib. 1: quae (pecuniae) vereor, ne otiosae jaceant, Plin. Ep. 10, 62: nonne justius erit proximo cuique bonorum possessionem dari, ne bona jaceant, *that they be not without an owner*, Papin. Dig. 37, 3, 1.

G. *To lie open, be obvious, to be known, be at hand:* neque ex alio genere (verborum) ad usum quotidianum, alio ad scenam pompamque sumuntur, sed ea nos cum jacentia sustulimus e medio, Cic. de Or. 3, 45.

jăcĭo, jēci, jactum, 3. *v. a.* (to make go, cause to go, to send; hence) *To throw, cast, hurl.*

I. Lit.: genu ad aliquem, *to hit* or *push one with the knee*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17: lapides, Cic. Mil. 15: fulmen in medium mare, id. Div. 2, 19: in quem scyphum de manu jacere conatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10: aridam materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: se in profundum, Cic. Sest. 20: plumbum fundâ, Ov. M. 2, 727: saxeam pilam ponto, Virg. A. 7, 712: ensem mediis fluctibus, id. ib. 10, 683.—Freq. of dicing: talos, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 35; id. ib. 5, 2, 54; so Cic. Fin. 3, 16.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To lay, set, construct, erect:* urbi fundamenta, Liv. 1, 12: vallum, id. 30, 10: aggere jacto, Caes. B. G. 2, 12.

2. *To send forth, emit; to bring forth, produce:* de corpore odorem, Lucr. 2, 845: jacturas poma myricas, *that they will bear*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 747.

3. *To throw away:* scuta, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 27.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To throw, cast:* contumeliam in aliquem, Cic. Sull. 7: injuriam in aliquem, id. Par. 4, 1: adulteria, id. Planc. 12: ridiculum, id. Or. 26: id, quod proponendum fuit, permotis animis jacit ad extremum, id. Part. 13: jecit quidam casus caput meum, in mediam contentionem, id. Fam. 1, 9: probra in feminas illustres, Tac. A. 11, 13.

B. *To lay, set:* causae fundamenta, Cic. Fl. 2: fundamenta pacis, id. Phil. 1, 1: gradum atque aditum ad rem, id. Agr. 2, 15: odia in longum jacere, *to strew, sow*, Tac. A. 1, 69.

C. *To throw out in speaking, to let fall, intimate, utter, declare:* assiduas querelas. Cic. poët. Div. 1, 8: suspicionem, id. Flacc. 3: de lacu Albano, Liv. 5, 15: vera an vana jaceret, id. 6, 14: Jugurtha inter alias jacit oportere, *etc.*, Sall. J. 11: quaedam de institutis ejus jecerat, Tac. A. 1, 11: fortuitos sermones, id. ib. 4, 68: aliquid per vaniloquentiam ac minas, id. ib. 6, 31.

jactābundus, a, um, *adj.* [jacto] *Tossing to and fro, agitated, stormy:* **I.** Lit.: mare, Gell. 19, 1.—**II.** Trop., *Boasting, vaunting:* homo in Graecae facundiae gloria, Gell. 15, 2.

jactans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from jacto.

jactanter, *adv.*, v. jacto, *ad fin.*

jactantĭa, ae, *f.* [jacto] *A boasting, bragging, display, ostentation* (post-Aug.): jactantia sui, Tac. A. 2, 77: militaris, id. Agr. 25: frivola in parvis jactantia, Quint. 1, 6, 20; 9, 2, 74: privatae jactantiae studere, Plin. Ep. 1, 8.

jactantĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [jactans] *Somewhat boasting* (late Lat.): Aug. adv. Acad. 3, 8.

jactātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jacto] *A throwing* or *tossing to and fro, a shaking, agitation, violent* or *frequent motion:* **I.** Lit.: corporis, *motion*, Cic. Or. 25: ubi primum ducta cicatrix, patique posse visa jactationem, Liv. 29, 32: manus, Quint. 10, 7, 26: —ex magna jactatione terram videre, Cic. Mur. 2.

II. Trop.: **A.** *A boasting, bragging, ostentation, display, vanity:* "*jactatio* est voluptas gestiens et se efferens insolentius," Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: verborum, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 2: nulla cultus jactatio, Tac. G. 6: extemporalis garrulitas circulatoriae jactationis est, Quint. 2, 4, 15: eruditionis, id. 1, 5, 9: nonnullorum hominum jactationem et insolentiam ferre non potes, Coel. in Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 5.

B. Jactatio popularis, *A striving after popular applause:* Cic. Clu. 35; so id. Prov. Cons. 16; cf. id. Or. 3.

jactātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who makes an ostentatious display of himself, a boaster, braggart:* rerum a se gestarum, Quint. 11, 1, 17: civilitatis, Suet. Claud, 35; Stat. Th. 6, 837; Gell. 18, 4.—(β) *c. inf.:* ille sub hiberno somnos educere coelo Jactator, *he boasts*, Sil. 11, 403.

jactātrix, īcis, *f.* [jactator] *She that boasts*, Sidon.

jactātus, ūs, *m.* [jacto] *A throwing to and fro, a tossing:* pennarum, Ov. M. 6, 703: maris, Plin. 14, 18, 22; 33, 6, 32.

***jactĭtābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [jactito] *Boasting, bragging*, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

jactĭto, are, *v. a. freq.* [jacto] *To bring forward in public, to utter:* ridicula intexta versibus, Liv. 7, 2; Phaedr. 2, 5, 16.

jacto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [jacio] *To throw, cast, hurl.*

I. Lit.: semen, Var. R. R. 1, 42: hastas, Cic. de Or. 2, 78: vestem argentumque de muro, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: lapides in aliquem locum, Virg. G. 1, 62: cinerem per agros, id. ib. 1, 81: se muris in praeceps, Curt. 5, 6.—Also of dice-throwing: talos arripio, jacto basilicum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 79; cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 203.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To throw* or *toss about* crura, Lucr. 5, 576: brachia in numerum, id. 4, 770: cerviculam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: nisi se suo more jactavisset, id. Brut. 60: exsultare immoderateque jactari, id. Div. 1, 29: corpus in suo sanguine, *to wallow*, Ov. M. 10, 721; Virg. G. 2, 355: a facie manus, *to throw kisses*, Juv. 3, 106.

2. *To drive hither and thither, to drive about:* cum adversa tempestate in alto jactarentur, Cic. Inv. 2, 31; so Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 15; Virg. A. 1, 667: si quando ut fit, jactor in turba, *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 7: jactatur domi suae homo honestissimus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26: aestu febrique jactari, id. Cat. 1, 13.

3. *To throw away, disdain, resign:* merces, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 43: se suaque Sen. Clem. 1, 3.

4. *To throw out, emit, spread:* de corpore lucem, Lucr. 5, 576: voces per umbram, Virg. A. 2, 768.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To torment, disquiet, disturb:* jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 4: jactari morbis, Lucr. 3, 508: jactatus est clamore et convicio, Cic. Fam 1., 5: aliquem, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14.

B. Of money, *To fluctuate in value:* jactabatur temporibus illis nummus sic, ut nemo posset scire, quid haberet, Cic. Off. 3, 20.

C. *To consider, examine, discuss:* pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; Liv. 10, 46: pectore curas, Virg. A. 1, 227.—And in a kindred sense,

D. *To discuss, mention, intimate, pronounce, throw out, utter, speak, say, name, propose* a thing: rem jactare sermonibus, Liv. 8, 29: ultro citroque, id. 7, 9: jactamus jam pridem omnis te Roma beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 18: talia jactanti, *etc.*, Virg. A. 1, 106:—jactatum est in conditionibus, Liv. 2, 13.

E. *To throw* or *fling out* threats, *etc.*: jactare et opponere terrorem, Cic. Sest. 23: minas, id. Quint. 14: probra in quempiam, Liv. 29, 9; Prop. 3, 6, 11.

F. *To boast, vaunt* a thing: ostentare honorem aetatis, jactare urbanam gratiam et dignitatem, Caes. B. C. 3, 83: ingenium, Quint. 3, 1, 3: genus et nomen, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 13: regna et virtutem, Ov. Her. 16, 81.—Hence,

G. With se, *To talk boastfully of one's self, to boast, make an ostentatious display:* intolerantius se jactare, Cic. de Or. 2, 52: Iliae dum se nimium querenti Jactat ultorem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 17.—(β) *c. dat.*: se alicui, *to boast of one's self to a person*, Ov. Her. 12, 17.—(γ) With *in* or the simple *abl.*: quum in eo se in concione jactavisset, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5: ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo, Virg. E. 6, 74.—(δ) *Abs.*: jactat se jamdudum de Calidio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21; Curt. 8, 1.

H. *To carry one's self confidently* or *conceitedly:* qui antea solitus esset jactare se magnificentissime in illo loco, Cic. Att. 2, 21.

I. *To be officious* or *active in, to give one's self up to, devote one's self to* a thing: jactare se in causis centumviralibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 38: nostrum hoc tempus aetatis forensi labore jactari, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: in qua (republica) tu non valde te jactas, id. Fam. 2, 15: se actionibus tribuniciis, Liv. 3, 1.

K. Se in pecuniis, *To be prodigal of one's money:* Cic. Cat. 2, 9.—Hence

jactans, antis, *Pa.*, *Boasting, bragging, boastful, vain-glorious:* **I.** Lit.: insolens, arrogans, jactans, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 4, 234: epistolae jactantes et gloriosae, Plin. Ep. 3, 9:—neque vereor ne jactantior videar, *etc.*, id. ib. 9, 23; so Hor. S. 1, 9, 43:—plebis jactantissimus amator, Spart. Hadrian, 17.—**II.** Transf., *Proud, noble, splendid:* et septemgemino jactantior aethera pulset Roma jugo, Stat. S. 4, 1, 6; so Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 1.—*Adv.*, jactanter, *Boastfully, ostentatiously:* minae jactanter sonantes, Amm. 27, 2; Prud. Hamart. 170.—*Comp.*: jactantius moerere, Tac. A. 2, 77; id. Hist. 3, 53.

jactūra, ae, *f.* [jacto] *A throwing, a throwing away:* **I.** Lit., *A throwing overboard:* si in mari jactura facienda sit, equine pretiosi potius jacturam faciat, an servuli vilis? Cic. Off. 3, 23.—**II.** Transf., *Loss, damage, detriment:* Cic. Att. 12, 29: jacturae rei familiaris erunt faciendae, id. Fin. 2, 24: jacturas afferre, Col. 1, 1: jacturam pati, id. praef. 1. 1.

2. *Expense, cost:* provincia sumptibus et jacturis exhausta, Cic. Att. 6, 1; 3, 29: Aucium non magna jactura facta interficiendum curavit, id. Cluent. 8: magnis jacturis sibi quorundam animos conciliare, Caes. B. C. 3, 29; so id. B. G. 6, 1.

B. Trop., *Loss* or *diminution:* concedam hoc ipsum, si vis, etsi magnam jacturam causae fecero, Cic. Div. 2, 15: dignitatis jacturam facere, id. Planc. 2: jacturam criminum facere, *i. e. to omit in the accusation*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 12: jacturam honoris et dignitatis facere, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: temporis, Liv. 39, 4: parva jactura accepta, id. 4, 32: nulla Sophocleo veniet jactura cothurno, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 15; id. A. Am. 2, 253.

‡**jactūrālis,** ἐπιζήμιος, Gloss. Phil.

‡ **jactūrārius,** qui frequenter jacturam patitur, Gloss. Isid.

1. jactus, a, um, *Part.*, from jacio.

2. jactus, ūs, *m.* [jacio] *A throwing, casting, hurling; a throw, cast:* **I.** Lit.: jactus fulminum, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: intra teli jactum progressus, Virg. A. 11, 608: truces in sublime jactus (of the bull), Plin. 11, 2, 2.—*A throw* or *cast* of dice: in prospero tesserarum jactu, Liv. 4, 17: talorum ducere jactus, Ov. A. A. 3, 353.

B. Transf.: **I.** *A throwing out, spreading:* jactus radiorum, Plin. 2, 45, 45.

2. *A throwing down* or *out:* jactum mercium facere levandae navis causa, Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 1: facere jactum medio in ponto, Sen. Troad. 1037:—horribilis de saxo jactu' deorsum, Lucr. 3, 1030; so Virg. G. 4, 528.

3. *A cast* (of the net), *a haul, draught:* jactum retis emere, Cels. Dig. 19, 1, 11, § 18; Val. Max. 4, 1, n. 7.

* **II.** Trop., *A throwing out, uttering:* fortuitus jactus vocis, *an assertion casually thrown out*, Val. Max. 1, 5, n. 9.

jăcŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [jaculor] *That may be thrown* or *hurled:* telum, Ov. M. 7, 680: pondus, Stat. Th. 6, 658.

* **jăcŭlāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A missive weapon, missile:* ansatae, jaculamenta cum ansis, Non. 18, 30.

jăcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A throwing, casting, hurling:* **I.** Lit.: fulminatio est jaculatio cum ictu, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: equestris, Plin. 8, 42, 45: fulgoris, App. de Mundo, p. 324 Oud.—**II.** Trop.: in hac veluti jaculatione verborum, Quint. 6, 3, 43.

jăcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A thrower, caster, hurler:* **I.** In gen.: Enceladus jaculator audax, (truncorum), Hor. Od. 3, 4, 55: fulminis, Stat. Th. 12, 562.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *A thrower of the dart* or *javelin* (a sort of light-armed soldier, who carried only a dart or javelin): jaculatorum manus, Liv. 36, 18; so id. 21, 21.—**B.** *A caster of the net, a fisherman:* Plaut. in Isid. Orig. 19, 5.

jăcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jaculator] *Of* or *for throwing* or *shooting:* campus, *where the exercise of throwing the javelin is practiced*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9.

* **jăcŭlātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *The huntress:* Diana, Ov. M. 5, 375.

jăcŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [jaculor] *A throwing, hurling:* Tert. Spect. 18.

jăcŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [jaculum] *To throw, cast, hurl:* **I.** Lit.: duros jaculatur Juppiter imbres, Col. poët. 10, 329: se in hostium tela, Flor. 1, 14: in quas partes se jaculetur cometes, Plin. 2, 25, 23: puppibus ignes, Virg. A. 2, 276.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To throw the javelin, fight with the javelin:* laudem consequi, equitando, jaculando, Cic. Off. 2, 13: totum diem jaculans, id. Div. 2, 59.

2. *To throw out, emit, spread:* oculi lupo splendent, lucemque jaculantur, Plin. 11, 37, 55: umbram, id. 36, 10, 15.

3. *To throw* or *hurl at, to strike, hit:* jaculari cervos, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 12: aliquem ferro acuto, Ov. Ib. 49: aëra disco, id. ib. 589.

II. Trop., *To shoot at, assail; to aim at, strive after:* probris procacibus jaculari (*al.* joculari) in aliquem, Liv. 42, 45: in uxorem obliquis sententiis, Quint. 9, 2, 79: dicta in calvos, Petr. 109:—quid brevi fortes jaculamur aevo Multa? Hor. Od. 2, 16, 17.

jăcŭlum, i, *n.* [jaculus] *A dart, javelin:* solem prae jaculorum multitudine et sagittarum non videbitis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42: murum jaculo trajicere, id. Fin. 4, 9: has (litteras) ille in jaculo illigatus affert, Caes. B. G. 5, 44.

jăcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [jacio] *That is thrown* (mostly subst.). So, rete jaculum and simply jaculum, *A casting-net, fishing-net:* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 14; so id. Asin. 1, 1, 86; cf., hi jaculo pisces, illi capiuntur ab hamis, Ov. A. A. 1, 763.—Also of the *net* of the gladiator retiarius, Isid. Orig. 18, 54:—jaculus (*sc.* serpens), *A serpent that darts from a tree on its prey:* jaculi volucres, Luc. 7, 720; so id. 9, 822; Plin. 8, 23, 35:—jaculus, *sc.* funis *or* laqueus, *a sling* or *noose which is thrown over the horns of oxen*, Col. 6, 2, 4 (*al.* laquei).

jam, *adv.* [is; qs. at this time, *i. e.*] *Now, already:* **I.** Lit.: jam tu autem nobis praeturam geris, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 23: jamne autem, ut soles, deludis? id. Aul. 5, 11: scio jam quid vis dicere, id. Mil. 1, 1, 36: sunt duo menses jam, dices, Cic. Rosc. Comoed. 3: jam per fines Sequanorum copias transduxerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: jamque ab eo non longius bidui aberant, cum, *etc.*, id. ib. 6, 6.—(β) Jam ut, *As soon as:* jam ut me collocaverat, exoritur ventus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 46.—(γ) Jam non, *No longer:* Phaedr. 1, 8.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Already*, of past time: Cic. de Or. 1, 10: sententiam meam perspicere potuisti, jam ab illo tempore, cum, *etc.*, id. Fam. 2, 16: jam a prima adolescentia, id. ib. 1, 9; Tib. 1, 4, 49. —(β) Jam non, *Not yet:* Nep. Eum. 12.

B. *Presently, immediately*, of future time: ille quidem aut jam hic aderit, aut jam adest, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 72: de quibus jam dicendi locus erit, cum de senioribus pauca dixero, Cic. Brut. 25: id tu, Brute, jam intelliges, cum in Galliam veneris, id. ib. 46: jam neminem antepones Catoni, id. ib. 17: jam videbuntur monstra dicere, id. Tusc. 4, 24; Plin. Ep. 2, 11.

C. Jam-jam, like modo-modo, *Now—now, at one time—at another:* gaudet equo jamque hos cursu jam praeterit illos, Virg. A. 4, 246; so Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: itaque per partes jam huc jam illuc missi duces, Flor. 2, 17.

D. As a conjunctive particle, *Now, therefore, accordingly:* jam illud cujus est, non dico audaciae sed stultitiae? Cic. Phil. 2, 8; id. de Imp. Pomp. 14; so id. Brut. 43, 159

‡ **Jana,** ae, *f.*, for Diana, Var. R. R. 1, 37, 3; Macr. S. 1, 9; cf. the letter D.

Jānālis, e, *adj.* [Janus] *Of* or *belonging to Janus:* virga Janalis, Ov. F. 6, 165.

‡ **janeus,** janitor, Fest. p. 102 Müll.

Jānĭcŭlāris, e, v. Janiculum.

Jānĭcŭlum, i, *n.* *One of the seven hills of Rome:* Ov. F. 1, 245; cf. Liv. 1 33; Mart. 4, 64; Cic. Agr. 1, 5; 2, 27; id Mil. 27, et al.—**II.** Hence, **Janicularis,** e, *adj.*: mons, *i. e. Janiculum*, Serv Virg. A. 6, 784.

Jānĭgĕna, ae, *f.* [Janus-gigno] *Begotten by Janus, child of Janus:* Ov. M. 14, 381.

jānĭtor (‡jānĭtos, *n.*, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86), ōris, *m.* [janua] *A door-keeper, porter, janitor:* heus ecquis hic est janitor? aperite, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 110: carceris, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45. The slave who performed the office of porter among the Romans was fastened to the door-post by a chain: janitor (indignum!) dura religate catena, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 1; Col. 1 praef.:—coeli janitor, *i. e. Janus*, Ov. F. 1, 125 and 139:—inferorum janitor, *i. e. Cerberus*, Virg. A. 6, 400.

‡ **jānĭtrīces,** corrupted from εἰνατέρες, *The wives of two brothers*, Mod. Dig 38, 10, 4, § 6.

jānĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [janitor] *A female door-keeper, a portress:* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 76.—**II.** Transf.: laurus janitrix Caesarum, *i. e. planted in front of the house*, Plin. 15, 30, 39.

jānŭa, ae, *f.* *A door, house-door:* **I.** Lit.: "principem in sacrificando Janum esse voluerunt, quod ab eundo nomen est ductum: ex quo transitiones perviae, jani; foresque in liminibus profanarum aedium *januae* nominantur," Cic. N. D. 2, 27: januam occludere, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 11: pultare januam, id. Poen. 3, 4, 30: januam indiligenter observare, id. ib. 3, 4, 40; Ov. A. Am. 2, 244: reserare januam, id. Her. 4, 141: frangere januam, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128.

B. Transf., of any *Entrance:* inferni janua regis, Virg. A. 6, 106: atra janua Ditis, id. ib. 6, 127.

II. Trop., *An entrance, approach:* qua nolui janua sum ingressus in causam, Cic. Planc. 3: facillime vos ad ea, quae cupitis, perventuros, ab hoc aditu januaque patefacta, id. de Or. 1, 47; so Plin. Ep. 1, 18; Val. Fl. 4, 231.

‡**Jānŭal,** ālis, *n.*, libi genus, quod Jano tantummodo libatur," Fest. p. 104 Müll.

Jānŭālis, e, *adj.* [Janus] *Of* or *belonging to Janus:* versus Januales (*al.* Janualii), Fest. s. v. AXAMENTA. "*Janualis* porta dicta ab Jano: et ideo ibi positum Jani signum, et jus institutum a Numa Pompilio, ut scribit in annalibus L. Piso, ut sit clausa semper, nisi cum bellum sit," Var. L. L. 5, 34; cf. Ov. F. 1, 127; Macr. S. 1, 9.

Jānŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to Janus:* Januarius mensis, or abs., Januarius, i, *m.*, *January:* auctio constituta in mensem Januarium, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: Januario mense cura ut Romae sis, id. Att. 1, 2: A. d. VII. Idus Januarii, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. The first day of January was a festival on which the Romans presented their good wishes to each other. It was also customary to begin any undertaking on this day, Ov. F. 1, 64; Col. 11, 2.

Jānus, i, *m.* *An old Italian deity, the sun-god.* He was represented with a face on the front and another on the back of his head, Ov. F. 1, 245. The month of January, Mensis Jani, Ov. F. 2, 1, was sacred to him, as also all other beginnings. The myth makes him a king of Latium or Etruria, where he hospitably received Saturn when expelled by Jupiter from Crete, Macr. S. 1, 7, 8, 9. He had a small temple in the Forum, with two doors opposite to each other, which in time of war stood open and in time of peace were shut; the temple was thrice closed on this account, in the time of Numa, after the first Punic war, and after the battle of Actium, Ov. F. 1, 281. With reference to his temple, the deity was called Janus geminus, or Janus Quirinus, Var. L. L. 32; Hor. Od. 4, 15, 9; Suet. Aug. 22.

II. Transf.: **A.** *An arched passageway, arcade:* Janos tres faciendos locavit, Liv. 41, 27; so id. 2, 49; Cic. N. D. 2, 27; Suet. Aug. 31.—Hence,

B. In partic., Jani, *Four arched passages in the Roman Forum, where the merchants and money-changers had their stand:* qui puteal Janumque timet, celeresque Calendas, Ov. R. Am. 561: haec Janus summus ab imo Perdocet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54: postquam omnis res mea Janum ad medium fracta est, id. Sat. 2, 3, 18.

C. *A year:* vive, vale et totidem venturos congere Janos, quot, *etc.*, Aus. Ep. 20 *fin.*

Janus-pater, tris, *m.* Old Latin for Janus pater, Gell. 5, 6.

Javolenus, v. Jabolenus.

Jaxămătae, ārum, *m.* *A people on the Lake Maeotis*, Val. Fl. 6, 146.

Jaxartes, is, *m.* *A river of Sogdiana*, now *Syr-Duria*, Mela 3, 5, 6; Amm. 23, 6, 63.

jĕcĭnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jecur] *That has the liver complaint*, Marc. Empir. 22.

‡**jĕcŏrālis,** ἡπατικός, Gloss. Philox.

jĕcŏrĭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [jecur] *That has the liver complaint*, Marc. Empir. 22.

jĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That has the liver complaint*, Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

jectūra, ae, *f.* [jacio] *A throwing, casting*, Veg. Vet. 2, 45 dub. (*al.* ejectura).

jĕcur, jecŏris, and jĕcĭnŏris, and jŏcĭnŏris, *n.* [ἧπαρ] *The liver:* **I.** Lit.: cerebrum, cor, pulmones, jecur: haec enim sunt domicilia vitae, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: portae jecoris, id. ib. 2, 55: jecorum, id. Div. 1, 52: caput jecoris, Liv. 8, 9: alterius quoque visceris morbus id est jocinoris, *etc.*, Cels. 2, 8.—The goose's liver was considered a delicacy, Plin. 10, 22, 26; Mart. 13, 58; Juv. 5, 114. So too that of swine, Plin. 8, 51, 57.—As the seat of the soul and affections: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 72: fervens difficili bile tumet jecur, id. Od. 1, 13, 4: quanta siccum jecur ardeat ira, Juv. 1, 45: rabie jecur incendente feruntur, id. 6, 647.—As the seat of the understanding: en cor Zenodoti, en jecur Cratetis, Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gramm. 11.

jĕcuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [jecur] *A little liver*, Cic. Div. 2, 14; Plin. 11, 37, 76; Apic. 4, 2.

jējūnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jejuno] *A fasting:* Tert. Jejun. 17.

jējūnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A faster* (eccles. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 86; Hier. in Jov. 2, 16.

jējūne, *adv.*, v. jejunus, *ad fin.*

jejūnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jejunus] *Fasting, hungry:* jejuniosior, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6.

jējūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *A fasting, emptiness of stomach:* **I.** Lit.: jejunitatis plenus anima foetida, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 13. —**B.** Transf., *Dryness:* calida humoris jejunitas, Vitr. 2, 6; id. 7, 4.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *Dryness, poverty, meagreness:* inopia et jejunitas, Cic. Brut. 55: qui jejunitatem et famem se malle quam ubertatem et copiam dicerent, id. Tusc. 2, 1: jejunitas et siccitas et inopia, id. Brut. 82. —**B.** *Ignorance* of any thing: jejunitas bonarum artium, Cic. de Or. 2, 3.

jējūnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A fasting, fast:* **I.** Lit.: jejunium Cereri instituere, Liv. 36, 37: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. M. 1, 312: solvere, id. ib. 5, 534: ponere, id. Fast. 4, 535: indicere jejunia, Hor. S. 2, 3, 291: jejunio aegrum vexare, Cels. 3, 18.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Hunger:* in vacuis spargit jejunia venis, Ov. M. 8, 820: jejunia pascere, id. ib. 4, 263: jejunia satiare, id. ib. 11, 371: solvere jejunia, id. ib. 4, 534: sedare jejunia, id. ib. 15, 83: placare voracis jejunia ventris, id. ib. 95. —Poet., jejunia undae, *thirst*, Luc. 4, 332. —**B.** *Leanness, poorness*, Virg. G. 3, 127. —**C.** *Barrenness, unproductiveness:* macram ac tenuem terram jejunio laborare, Col. 3, 12.

jējūno, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *To fast:* Abraham peregrinis prandentibus cibos jejunaturus apposuit, Hier. Ep. 66, n. 11.— (β) *c. dat.*, *To abstain from* a thing: Adam salvus alioquin, si uni arbusculae jejunare maluisset, Tert. Jejun. 3.

jējūnus, a, um, *adj.* *Fasting, hungry:* **I.** Lit.: sic expletur jejuna cupido, *hunger*, Lucr. 4, 874. So, jejuna aviditas, Plin. 10, 3, 3: misera ac jejuna plebecula, Cic. Att. 1, 16: jejuna fessaque corpora, Liv. 21, 55: lupus jejunis dentibus acer, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 29: Cerberus jejuno sono, *with hungry howlings*, Prop. 4, 5, 4: saliva, *fasting spittle*, Plin. 28, 4, 7.—**2.** *Thirsty:* vilem jejunae saepe negavit aquam, Prop. 3, 13, 18.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *Dry, barren, unproductive:* corpora succo jejuna, Lucr. 2, 844: ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37: glarea, Virg. G. 2, 212: pars jejunior humi, Col. 2, 4.—**2.** *Scanty, insignificant* in quantity: summaque jejuna sanie infuscatur arena, Virg. G. 3, 493.— **II.** Trop.: **A.** *Poor, barren, powerless:* ut quosdam nimis jejuno animo et angusto monerem uti, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 14, 6: pusillus animus atque ipsa malevolentia jejunus atque inanis, id. Fam. 2, 17.—**B.** *Insignificant, trifling, contemptible, mean, low:* solivaga cognitio et jejuna, Cic. Off. 1, 44: frigida et jejuna calumnia, id. Caec. 21: jejunum hoc nescio quid et contemnendum, id. Fam. 15, 17: aliquid humile et jejunum, id. ib. 3, 10.—**C.** Of speech, *Meagre, dry, feeble, spiritless:* si quis aut Antonium jejuniorem, aut Crassum fuisse pleniorem putet, Cic. de Or. 3, 4: jejuna concertatio verborum, id. ib. 2, 16; Quint. 1, 4, 5; 10, 2, 17, et al.—*Adv.*, jējūne, *Meagrely, dryly, frigidly, without ornament* or *spirit:* jejune et exiliter disputare, Cic. de Or. 1, 11; so Plin. Ep. 1, 20; Gell. 19, 3: agere, Cic. Acad. 4, 35.—*Comp.:* dicere jejunius, Cic. Fin. 3, 5; id. Att. 12, 21.

jentācŭlum, i, *n.* [jento] *A breakfast*, taken immediately on getting up by children, valetudinarians, and gormandizers (whereas the prandium was not taken till toward noon): epulas interdum quadrifariam dispertiebat: in jentacula et prandia et coenas comessationesque, Suet. Vit. 13; Mart. 14, 233; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 72.

jentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jento] *A breakfasting, breakfast*, Firm. Math. 2, 10.

jento, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* *To breakfast:* quod pulli jentent, Var. ap. Non. 2, 440; Afr. ib.; Suet. Vit. 7: ut jentes, sero venis, Mart. 8, 67.

Jēsus (dissyl. and trisyl.), u, *m.*, Ἰησοῦς: **I.** *Jesus:* venturum praemisso nomine Jesum, Sedul. 1, 153; so Arat. Act. Apost. 1, 274:—Nazara, cui felix patria est et nomen Iësus, Juvenc. 2, 106.—**II.** *Joshua*, Prud. Cath. 12, 173: (*Vulg. Act. Apostol. 7, 45.)

jŏcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [jocor] *Jocular* (post-class.): juventus, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.

***jŏcālĭter,** *adv.* [jocus], for jocalariter, *Jestingly, in joke:* Amm. 15, 12 (*al.* jocullariter, *al.* localiter).

jŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jocor] *A joking, joke* (quite class.): nunc venio ad jocationes tuas, Cic. Fam. 9, 16; so id. Att. 2, 8.

jŏcĭnor, ōris. *The liver:* morbus jocinoris, Cels. 2, 8; v. jecur.

jŏco, are, v. jocor.

jŏcor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [jocus] *To jest, joke* (quite class.): tu hanc jocari credis? faciet, nisi caveo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: duplex jocandi genus, Cic. Off. 1, 29.—**II.** In partic., *To say in jest:* haec jocatus sum, id. Fam. 9, 14.

Active collat. form jŏco, āre: quasi jocabo, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 10.

jŏcōse, *adv.*, v. jocosus, *ad fin.*

jŏcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jocus] *Full of jesting, jocose, humorous, facetious* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: homo humanus et jocosus, Var. R. R. 2, 5: Maecenas, Hor. Epod. 3, 20.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: res, Cic. Off. 1, 37: lis, Ov. M. 3, 332: verba, id. Fast. 6, 692: furtum, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 7: Musa, Ov. Tr. 2, 354: Nilus, *the sportive Nile*, so called in reference to the merry lives of the Egyptians, id. ib. 1, 2, 80.—Hence, *adv.*, jŏcōse, *Jestingly, jocosely:* eumque lusi jocose satis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12.—*Comp.:* dicere aliquid jocosius, Cic. Fam. 9, 24; Hor. S. 1, 4, 104.

jŏcŭlanter, *adv.*, v. joculor, *ad fin.*

jŏcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [joculus] *Facetious, jocular, laughable, droll* (quite classical): audacia, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 84: joculare istuc quidem, Cic. Leg. 1, 20: licentia, id. Fat. 8.—*Plur. neutr.*, subst., jocularia, *Jests, jokes:* ut qui jocularia ridens Percurram, Hor. S. 1, 1, 23: fundere, Liv. 7, 2.—Hence, *adv.*, jŏcŭlārĭter, *Jocosely, in a jocular* or *comical manner:* irridere, Ascon. in Div. Verr. 11: objicere aliquid alicui, Plin. 22, 22, 38: canere carmina, Suet. Caes. 49.

jŏcŭlārĭter, *adv.*, v. jocularis, *ad fin.*

jŏcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [joculus] *Ludicrous, droll* (poet.): malum, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 43.

jŏcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [joculor] *A jest, joke* (post-class.): joculationes cantusque exercebant, Firm. Math. 5, 5.

jŏcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A jester, joker* (rare, but quite class.): huic joculatorem senem illum interesse sane nolui, Cic. Att. 4, 16.

jŏcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [joculator] *Jesting, jocular*, for jocularis: disputatio, Cic. Att. 4, 16.—*Neutr. plur.*, subst., *Jests, jokes:* joculatoria quaedam, Diomed. p. 486 P.

jŏcŭlor, 1. [joculus] *To jest, joke* (only in Livy): incondita quaedam joculantes, Liv. 7, 10.—Hence, *adv.*, jŏcŭlanter, *Jestingly, jokingly:* compellare, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

jŏcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [jocus] *A little jest* or *joke* (a favorite word of Plautus): per joculum et ludum oblectare aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 11:—joculo dicere aliquid, *to say a thing in jest*, id. Merc. 5, 4, 33.—**II.** Concr., joculi, ōrum, *Playthings*, Vitr. 4, 1.

jŏcundus, a, um, v. jucundus.

jŏcus, i, *m.*, in the *plur.* also joca, ōrum, *n.* *A jest, joke* (quite class.): joci causa magistrum adhibes, *for the sake of the joke*, Cic. Phil. 2, 17: joca atque seria cum humillimis agere, Sall. J. 101: agitare jocos cum aliquo, Ov. M. 3, 320:— per jocum, *in jest, by way of a joke*, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 39.—So too, joco: ne joco quidem mentiretur, Nep. Ep. 3:—extra jocum, remoto joco, *joking aside, without joking:* extra jocum, bellus est, Cic. Fam 7, 16: remoto joco, tibi praecipio, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 11.

johia! *interj.* *Ohe!* Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 31.

Joppe or **Jŏpe,** es, *f.* [Ἰόππη] *A sea-port of Palestine,* now *Jaffa,* Plin. 5, 13. 14.—Hence **Joppĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of Joppa,* Plin. 5, 14, 15.

Jordānes and **Jordānis,** is, *m. The Jordan, the principal river of Palestine,* Tac. H. 5, 6, 4.

Jŏvĭālis, e, *adj.* [Jovis, Juppiter] *Of* or *pertaining to Jupiter* (post-class.): stella, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19: incontinentia, Arn. 5, 162.

Jŏvĭānus, a, um, v. Jovius, *no.* II. B.

Jŏvis, is, v. Juppiter, *ad init.*

Jŏvis-jūrandum, i, *n. A swearing by Jupiter,* Enn. ap. App. de Deo Socr. p. 131 Oud.

1. Jŏvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Jovis] *Of* or *belonging to Jupiter:* nomen, Arn. 6, 194.

2. Jŏvĭus, ii, *m. A surname of the emperor Diocletian.*—**II.** Hence **Jovius,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Diocletian:* cohors, *a legion of honor instituted by Diocletian,* Claud. B. Gild. 418.—**B. Jŏviānus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same; hence, subst., Joviani, *Soldiers of Diocletian's legion of honor,* Amm. 22, 3.

1. jŭba, ae, *f. The flowing hair on the neck of an animal, the mane:* **I.** Lit.: equi, Cic. Div. 1, 33: luduntque jubae per colla, per armos, Virg. A. 11, 497.

B. Transf., of *The* (human) *hair of the head:* Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2.—Of the *hairy neck* of dogs, Val. Fl. 6, 111. Of the *crest* of serpents, id. 8, 88. Of the *crest* of a helmet, Virg. A. 7, 785. Of the *comb* or *tuft of feathers* on the head of cocks and other birds, Col. 8, 2. Of the *tail* of a comet, Plin. 2, 25, 22. Of the *foliage* of trees, id. 6, 22, 24.

* **II.** Trop., of a style of writing: Plin. Ep. 5, 8.

2. Jŭba, ae. *m. The name of two Numidian kings:* **I.** Juba I., *King of Numidia and a part of Mauretania, who joined the party of Pompey, gained a victory over Caesar's legate Curio, and put an end to his own life after the battle of Thapsacus,* Hor. Od. 1, 22, 15; Caes. B. C. 2, 25; Auct. B. Afr. 25 and 43.—**II.** Juba II., *The son of the former, who, after his father's death, was brought by Caesar to Rome, where he received a liberal education, and won himself great reputation by his historical works and works on the history of art. He married the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, and was afterward reinstated in his paternal kingdom,* Plin. 5, 1; 6, 27; Tac. A. 4, 5; 23; Suet. Calig. 26.

jŭbar, ăris, *n.* (*m.,* Enn. in Prisc. 5, and Sever. in Aetna, 332) [1. juba] *The radiance* of the heavenly bodies, *light, splendor, brightness, sunshine:* **I.** Lit.: it portis jubare exorto, delecta juventus, Virg. Aen. 4, 130: quintus ab aequoreis nitidum jubar extulit undis Lucifer, Ov. F. 2, 149; Lucr. 5, 696.—Of the moon: Ov. F. 4, 944: hanc animam interea, caeso de corpore raptam, Fac jubar, *make into a constellation,* id. Met. 15, 840; id. Fast. 1, 77.—**II.** Transf.: non ille vultus flammeum intendens jubar, Sed fessus ac dejectus, Sen. Troad. 448: purpureum fundens Caesar ab ore jubar, Mart. 8, 65.

jŭbātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. juba] *Having a mane* or *crest, maned, crested:* angues, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 56: stella, Var. L. L. 5, 2: cervix, Liv. 14, 21: leones, Plin. 8, 16, 20.

jŭbĕo, jussi, jussum, 2. *v. a.* (jusso for jussero, Virg. A. 11, 467; Sil. 12, 175: —justi for jussisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 15:—jussitur for jubetur, Cato R. R. 14) *To order* one to do something, *to bid, tell, command.*

I. In gen.: jubesne? jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97: (*a*) With an *object-clause:* jubeto, istos foras exire, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 16: eos suum adventum exspectare jussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27.—(*β*) With the *conjunctive,* with or without *ut* or *ne:* jubet sententiam ut dicat suam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1 50: jussitque ut quae venissent naves Euboeam peterent, Liv. 32, 16; Hor. S. 1, 4, 121:—jube, mihi denuo respondeat, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 24: rescribat multa jubeto, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 19:—quod ne fieret, consules jusserunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52.—(*γ*) *c. dat. pers.:* hae mihi litterae Dolabellae jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic. Att. 9, 13: militibus suis jussit, ne, *etc.,* Caes. B. C. 3, 98: Britannico jussit, exsurgeret, Tac. A. 13, 15.—(*δ*) *c. acc. pers.* vel *rei:* jube famulos, rem divinam mihi apparent, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 71: litterae non quae te aliquid juberent, sed, *etc.,* Cic. Fam. 13, 26: sed tu jussisses Eurysthea, Mart. 9, 66: neque jubere caedem fratris palam audebat, Tac. A. 13, 15: Nero jussit scelera, id. Agr. 45.—(*ε*) *c. acc. rei* et *dat. pers.:* tributum iis Drusus jusserat modicum, Tac. A. 4, 72: pacem jubebo Omnibus, Stat. Th. 7, 32.—(*ζ*) *Pass.:* quod jussi sunt faciunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: consules jubentur scribere exercitum, Liv. 3, 30: opto ut ea potissimum jubear, quae, *etc.,* Plin. Ep. 9, 26: Germanos non juberi, non regi, Tac. H. 4, 76: jussi sunt aegri deferri, Suet. Tib. 11.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To wish, desire, entreat, bid:* jubeto habere bonum animum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 2: sperare nos amici jubent, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: valde jubeo gaudere te, id. ib. 7, 2: Caesar te sine cura esse jussit, id. Att. 12, 6.

B. In publicists' lang., *To order, decree, ratify, approve* the introduction of a proposed law: legem populus R. jussit de civitate tribuenda, Cic. Balb. 17: dicere apud populum de legibus jubendis aut vetandis, Cic. de Or. 1, 14: Tullum Hostilium regem populus jussit, Liv. 1, 22: id modo excepere ne postea eosdem tribunos juberent, id. 3, 30: postquam ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit, Sall. J. 85: senatus decrevit, populusque jussit, ut, *etc.,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67.—Hence the formula, Velitis, jubeatis, with which the magistrates called upon the people to confirm any thing proposed to them: rogationem promulgavit: vellent, juberent Philippo regi bellum indici, Liv. 31, 6.

C. Transf.: qui modo, si volucres habuissem regna jubentes, In populo poteram maximus esse meo, Ov. F. 5, 461.

Juberna, v. Juverna.

jūbĭlaeus (jūbēlaeus), i, *m.* [ἰωβηλαῖος, יוֹבֵל] *The year of jubilee among the Jews,* in which all slaves were set free and all lands reverted to their former possessors; it took place every fifty years: quinquagesimus annus Cum Jubilaeus adest, Arat. Act. Apost. 2, 677.

jūbĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jubilo] *A shouting:* App. M. 3, p. 553 Oud.

‡ **jūbĭlātus,** ὀλολυγμός, κραυγὴ ἀγροίκων, Gloss. Philox.

jūbĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [jubilum] *To shout:* vicinaque horum quiritare et jubilare, Var. L. L. 6, 7:—aliquem, *to call out to* a person: Att. in Var. l. l.

jūbĭlum, i, *n. A wild cry, shout, shepherd's song:* audivit jubila Cyclops, Sil. 14, 475: montana jubila, Calp. Ecl. 1, 80.

jūcunde, *adv.,* v. jucundus, *ad fin.*

jūcundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [jucundus] *Agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment* (a favorite word of Cicero): corporis morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur, Cic. Fin. 1, 18: agri, id. Agr. 2, 29: epistola plena jucunditatis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: et delectatio, id. de Or. 3, 38: dare se jucunditati, *to give one's self up to enjoyment,* id. Off. 1, 34: vitae, id. ib. 1, 3: jucunditate perfundi, id. Fin. 2, 3:—ea est in homine jucunditas, ut, *cheerfulness, liveliness,* id. de Or. 1, 7.—*Plur.:* nihil mihi ex plurimis tuis jucunditatibus gratius accidit, quam, *etc., good offices, favors,* id. Att. 10, 8.

jūcundo, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To please, delight;* mid., jucundari, *to feel delighted, take delight* (post-class.): consolationes Dei jucundant animam, Aug. de Gen. ad litt. 12, 34; ex Psalm. 94, 19:—quotidie autem jucundabar ante faciem ejus, Lact. 4, 6; ex Prov. 8, 30.

jūcundus (jocundus), a, um, *adj.* [jocus] *Pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing* (quite class.): est mihi jucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas, Cic. Cat. 4, 1: comes, id. ib. 6: id vero militibus fuit pergratum et jucundum, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: verba ad audiendum jucunda, Cic. de Or. 1, 49: aqua potui jucunda, Plin. 6, 32, 37: agri, Cic. Agr. 2, 16.—*Comp.:* officia jucundiora, Cic. Fam. 4, 6.—*Sup.:* jucundissimi ludi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 78: conspectus vester est mihi multo jucundissimus, Cic. Manil. 1.—*Adv.,* jūcunde: vivere, Cic. Coel. 6: cantare et psallere, Suet. Tit. 3: herba jucunde olet, Plin. 20, 17, 69.—*Comp.:* bibere jucundius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.—*Sup.:* vivere, id. Fin. 1, 22.

Jūdaea, ae, *f.,* Ἰουδαία, *The country of the Jews, Judea, Palestine,* Plin. 5, 14, 15; Tac. H. 2, 73 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **Jūdaeus,** a, um, *adj.,* Ἰουδαῖος, *Of* or *belonging to Judea, Jewish:* gens, Plin. 13, 4, 9: sacra, id. 31, 8, 44.—Subst., Judaei, ōrum, *m., The Jews,* Tac. H. 5, 2 *sq.;* 12, 23; Just. 36, 2.—**B. Jūdăĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Jewish* (quite class.): aurum, Cic Fl. 28: superstitio, Quint. 3, 7, 21: bellum, Tac. H. 2, 4: victoria, *over the Jews,* id ib. 78: exercitus, *i. e. in Judea,* id. ib. 79: panis, *unleavened,* id. ib. 5, 4. -*Adv.,* **Jūdăĭce,** *In the Jewish manner, superstitiously,* Cod. Justin. 1, 1.

Jūdăismus, i *m. Judaism* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.

* **Jūdăīzo,** 1. *v. n. To live in the Jewish manner,* Vulg. Gal. 1, 13.

Jūdas, ae, *m.,* Ἰούδας, *One of Christ's apostles,* Sedul. Carm. 5, 38.

jūdex, ĭcis, *c.* [judico] *A judge* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: "*judex,* quod jus dicat, accepta potestate," Var. L. L. 6, 7: verissimus judex, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30: nequam et levis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 12: sanctissimus et justissimus plurimarum rerum, id. Planc. 13: severissimi atque integerrimi, id. Verr. 1, 10: apud judicem causam agere, id. de Or. 2, 48: habere aliquem judicem de re quapiam, id. Caecin. 17: sedere judicem in aliquem, id. Cluent. 38: esse judicem de re pecuniaria, id. ib. 43: aequum se judicem rei alicui praebere, id. Fam. 5, 2: judici litem committere, Petr. 80:—judicem ferre alicui, *to offer* or *propose a judge to any one,* which was done by the plaintiff: ni ita esset, multi privatim ferebant Volscio judicem, Liv. 3, 24: cum ei M. Flaccus, multis probris objectis, P. Mucium judicem tulisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 70:—judicem dicere, *to name a judge,* which was done by a defendant who was willing to submit the cause to a trial: Liv. 3, 56:—dare judicem, *to grant a judge,* this was done by the praetor, who proposed the judges from whom the parties made their selection, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12; id. de Or. 2, 70; Plin. Ep. 2, 11; Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 18:—judices petere, *to solicit judges,* i. e. to ask that the cause be tried, not before the Senate, but before the ordinary judges, Plin. Ep. 2, 2.—Sometimes judex stands for consul: omnes Quirites, ite ad conventionem huc ad judices, Var. L. L. 6, 9; Liv. 3, 55.

II. Trop., *A judge, decider* in any matter (very rarely): aequissimus eorum studiorum aestimator et judex, Cic. Fin. 3, 2.

jūdĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [judico] *That may be judged of* (post-class.): Capell. 5, 149.

jūdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A judging, investigating* (quite class.): longi subsellii, Cic. Fam. 3, 9; hence, *An inquiry into an accusation, a judicial examination of a cause,* id. Inv. 1, 13: consilium est ratio quaedam habens in se et inventionem et judicationem, Quint. 6, 5, 11.—**II.** In gen., *A judgment, opinion,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: arbitralis, Macr. S. 7, 1.

jūdĭcāto, *adv.,* v. judico, *ad fin.*

‡ **jūdĭcātōrĭum,** δικαστήριον, Gloss Philox.

jūdĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [judico] *Of* or *pertaining to a judge, judicial* (eccl Lat.): rigor, Aug. Ep. 54.

jūdĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that judges* or *decides* (post-Aug.): ars inventrix, et judicatrix, Quint. 2, 15, 21.

jūdĭcātum, i, *n.* [id.] *A thing decided,* Cic. Her. 2, 13, (* Cic. de Inv. 1, 30; id. Quint. 7; id. Flacc. 49).

1. jūdĭcātus, a, um, *Pa.,* v. judico, *ad fin.*

2. jūdĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [judico] *A judgeship, the office of a judge* (rare, but quite class.): Cic. Phil. 1, 8; Gell. 14, 2.

jūdĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [judicium] *Of* or *belonging to the courts of justice, judicial:* jus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47: annus, *i. e. the year in which Pompey altered the form of trials,* id. Brut. 66: molestia, id. Att. 13, 6: genus, *rhetorical speeches containing an accusation or a defence,* id. Inv. 1, 5.—*Adv.,* jū dĭcĭālĭter, *Judicially* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 5, 156.

jūdĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [judicium] *Of or belonging to the courts, judiciary* (quite class.): lex, Cic. Pis. 39: quaestus, id. Cluent. 26: controversia, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2: leges, Suet. Aug. 56.

jūdĭcĭŏlum, i, *n.*, *dim.* [id.] *A weak* or *feeble judgment* (post-class.): juste, an secus, non judicioli est nostri, Amm. 27, 11.

jūdĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [jūdex] *A judgment, i. e. a judicial investigation, trial; a judicial sentence* (quite class.): omnia judicia aut distrahendarum controversiarum aut puniendorum maleficiorum causa reperta sunt, Cic. Caecin. 2: praetor judicium prius de probro, quam de re fieri maluit, id. Quint. 2: facere, id. Flacc. 38: inter sicarios, *for assassination*, id. Rosc. Am. 4: adducere causam aliquam in judicium, id. Opt. gen. or. 7: judicio aliquid defendere, id. Quint. 20: agere, *to conduct a legal trial*, Plin. 9, 35, 58: ferre, *to give his vote*, said of a judge (different from sententiam ferre, to pass sentence), Cic. Tog. cand. p. 525 Orell.: exercere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16: vocare aliquem in judicium, *to summon before court*, id. Balb. 28: judicio quempiam arcessere, *to sue*, id. Flacc. 6: sistere in judicium, *to set before the court*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 5, 4:—dare, *to allow, grant a trial*, said of the praetor who proposes the judges: in Lurconis libertum judicium ex edicto dedit, Cic. Fl. 35: judicium accipere, suscipere, *to undertake a legal trial*, id. Quint. 20; Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 7:—pati, *to submit to*, Cic. Quint. 20.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A court of justice:* at ille in judicium venit, Nep. Ep. 8: judicium clauserat militibus armatis, Quint. 4, 2, 25.—**B.** Beyond the legal sphere, *A judgment, decision, opinion* with regard to any thing: meum semper judicium fuit, omnia nostros invenisse per se sapientius quam, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: decima legio per tribunos militum ei gratias egit, quod de se optimum judicium fecisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: judicium facere, quanti quisque sibi faciendus esset, *to judge, decide*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: meo judicio, *in my judgment, according to my opinion*, id. Brut. 8; Quint. 9, 3, 59: ex alicujus judicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37.

C. *The power of judging, judgment, discernment:* studio optimo, judicio minus firmo praeditus, Cic. Or. 7: intelligens, id. Opt. gen. or. 4: subtile, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 242: si quid mei judicii est, *if I can judge of it*, Cic. Fin. 2, 12: videor id judicio facere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: adhibere, Tac. H. 1, 83: acri judicio perpendere aliquid, Lucr. 2, 1040.

jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. (judicassit for judicaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3) *v. a.* [jus-dico] *To practice judicial investigation, to judge, to be a judge; to examine judicially, to judge, decide* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: si recte et ordine judicaris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48: aliquid contra aliquem, id. Flacc. 20: judicare, deberi viro dotem, id. Caecin. 25 *fin.*: homo in rebus judicandis spectatus et cognitus, id. Verr. 1, 10.

II. Transf. beyond the legal sphere: **A.** *To judge, judge of* a thing: aliquid oculorum fallacissimo sensu, Cic. Div. 2, 43: quod egomet multis argumentis jam antea judicaram, id. Fam. 3, 4: sic statuo et judico, neminem, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 28.—**B.** *To declare, proclaim* a person to be any thing: judicetur non verbo sed re, non modo non consul, sed etiam, hostis Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 6.—**C.** *To determine, resolve, conclude:* de itinere ipsos brevi tempore judicaturos, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.—**D.** *To adjudge, make over* to a person: nam ego ad Menaechmum nunc eo, cui jam diu Sum judicatus (*al.* quo), Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 20.—Hence

jūdĭcātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Decided, determined:* mihi judicatum est deponere illam personam, *I am determined*, Cic. Fam. 7, 33.—Hence, subst., judicatum, i, *n.*, *A matter judged* or *decided; a decision, judgment:* "*judicatum* est id, de quo sententia lata est, aut decretum interpositum, Auct. Her. 2, 13:—quamvis postea judicatum fiat, tamen actio data non intercidit, Papin. Dig. 27, 3, 21.—*Adv.*, jūdĭcāto, *Deliberately* (post-class.): Gell. 14, 1.

jŭgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [jugo] *That may be joined together* (post-class.): competentia, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

jŭgālis, e, *adj.* [jugum] *Of* or *belonging to a yoke, that is yoked together:* **I.** Lit.: equi jumentaque, Curt. 9, 10.—Subst., jugales, *A team:* gemini, Virg. A. 7, 280:—os, *the cheek-bone*, Cels. 8, 1.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Fastened to the loom:* tela, Cato R. R. 10.—**B.** *Matrimonial, nuptial:* ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali, Virg. A. 4, 16: lectus, id. ib. 496: foedus, Val. Fl. 8, 222: dona, Ov. M. 3, 309: amor, Sen. Agam. 239: anni, Mart. 10, 38.—Subst., jugalis, *A husband, spouse:* Ven. Carm. 6, 2, 76.

jŭgālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [jugalis] *Union* (post-class.), Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

jugamento, jugamentum, v. jugumento, *etc.*

jŭgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jugum] *Yoked together*, Hyg. Fab. 183:—Jugarius vicus, *a place in Rome where stood an altar to the foundress of marriage*, Liv. 35, 21.—**II.** Subst., jugarius, ii, *m.*, *An ox-herd*, Col. 1, 6.

Jŭgātīnus, i, *m.* [jugo] *The god of marriage:* "Aug. C. D. 6, 9."

jŭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A binding* (e. g. of a vine) *to rails*, Var. R. R. 1, 8; Cic. de Sen. 15.—**II.** *A kind of land-measure*, Cod. Theod. 10, 48, 1.

jŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who yokes, a yoker* (post-class.): boum, Arn. 5, 174.

jūge, *adv.*, v. 2. jugis, *ad fin.*

jūgĕrālis, e, *adj.* [jugerum] *Of* or *belonging to an acre, acre-* (post-class.): tabula, Pallad. 3, 9, 9.

jūgĕrātim, *adv.* [id.] *Per acre* (post-Aug.): Col. 3, 3, 3.

jūgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A dividing of land into acres*, Front. Col. p. 146.—**II.** *A measure of land*, Cod. Theod. 12, 1.

jūgĕrum, i, also ĕris (in the *sing.* mostly acc. to the second, in the *plur.* acc. to the third declension), *n.* *An acre*, or rather, *juger* of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth: (* whereas the English acre measures 43,560 square feet): in Hispania ulteriore metiuntur jugis, in Campania versibus, apud nos in agro Romano ac Latino jugeris, Var. R. R. 1, 10; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47: is partes fecit in ripa, nescio quotenorum jugerum, id. Att. 12, 33: donare clientem Jugeribus paucis, Juv. 9, 60.

jūgĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. jugis-fluo] *Ever-flowing* (post-classical): Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 439.

1. jŭgis, e, *adj.* [jungo] *Joined together:* auspicium, *marred auspices*, occasioned by a yoke of oxen's dunging at the same time, Cic. Div. 2, 36; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 3, 537.

2. jūgis, e (*gen. plur.*, jugerum for jugium, Lucil. in Charis. 1, 40. With the first syl. short, Sedul. 1, 18), *adj.* *Continual, perpetual*, esp. of running water, *always flowing, perennial* (quite class.): thesaurus jugis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 82: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: aqua, Sall. J. 94: concordia, Gell. 12, 8.—Hence, *Adv.*, in two forms: juge and jugiter: **A.** jūge, *Continually, always, ever* (post-class.): juge durans (anima), Prud. στεφ. 10, 472.—**B.** jūgĭter, *Continually, perpetually; immediately, instantly* (post-class.): App. de Mund. p. 357 Oud.: jugiter atque perpetuo, Cod. Theod. 16, 7, 3:—Aus. Ep. 19, 9.

jūgĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. jugis] *Continuance, duration* (post-class.): lacrimarum, Marc. Empir. 8: temporis, Cod. Justin. 5, 17, 7.

jūgĭter, *adv.*, v. 2. jugis, *ad fin.*

jūglans, dis, *f.* [i. q. Jovis glans] *A walnut, a walnut-tree:* "haec glans optima, et maxima, ab Jove et glande *juglans* appellata est," Var. L. L. 5, 21:—juglandium putamina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: juglandium umbra, Plin. 17, 12, 18.—Also called nux juglans: nuces juglandes, Plin. 15, 22, 24.

1. jŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [jugum] *To bind to laths* or *rails:* **I.** Lit.: furcas vel palos perticis jugare, Col. 12, 39: vineam, id. 4, 26.—**II.** Transf., *To marry* (poet.): cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat Ominibus, Virg. A. 1, 349.—**B.** In gen., *To join, connect:* sol vagus igneas habenas Immittit propius, jugatque terrae, Naev. in Macr. S. 1, 18.—Hence

jŭgātus, a, um, *Pa.*, **A.** *Joined, connected:* virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.—**B.** Jugata verba, *Derived from one another* (as justus, justitia, juste), Quint. 6, 3, 66.

2. jugo, ĕre, *v. n.* The natural note of the kite (milvus), Var. in Non. 2, 846; cf. JUGIT ἰκτὶν βοᾷ, Gloss. Philox.

jŭgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jugum] *Mountainous* (poet.): silvae, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 9; so id. Her. 4, 85.

Jŭgŭla, ae, and **Jŭgŭlae,** ārum, *f.* [jugulus] *The three stars which form Orion's belt; then the whole constellation Orion*, Var. L. L. 7, 3; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 119.

jŭgŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jugulo] *A cutting of one's throat, a killing, murdering*, Auct. B. Hisp. 16; 18; 22.

jŭgŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A cut-throat, slayer, murderer* (late Lat.), Salv. ad Eccl. 3; cf. JUGULATOR, φονεὺς, σφάκτης, Gloss. Philox.

jŭgŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [jugulum] *To cut the throat, to stick; to kill, slay, murder* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: cum jugulatur sus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: cives optimos jugulari jussit, id. Phil. 3, 2: se alicui tradere jugulandum, id. Mil. 11:—quartana neminem jugulat, Cels. 3, 15.—**II.** Trop.: aliquem factis decretisque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26: jugulari sua confessione, id. ib. 2, 5, 64: jugulari suo gladio, suoque telo, *to be beaten with one's own weapons, foiled with one's own devices*, Ter. Ad. 5, 35, 8:—gladio plumbeo, *to overcome without difficulty*, or, as we say, *to knock* one *down with a feather*, Cic. Att. 1, 16: Falernum, *to adulterate, spoil*, Mart. 1, 19: curas, *to drive away, banish*, id. 8, 51.

jŭgŭlum, i, *n.*, and **jugulus,** i, *m.* [jungo] *The collar-bone*, which joins together the shoulders and the breast; hence, also, *the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone;* and lastly, *the throat* itself, Cels. 8, 1: jugula concava, Cic. Fat. 5: uni homini juguli, humeri: ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98: jugulum perfodere, Tac. A. 3, 15: resolvere, Ov. M. 1, 227: demittere gladium in jugulum, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 28: dare *or* praebere, *to present the throat*, sc. to be cut, as was done by conquered gladiators, Cic. Mil. 11: offerre alicui, Tac. H. 1, 41: porrigere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 89: petere, *to aim at the throat*, trop. *to attack the main point* of one's adversary's argument, Quint. 8, 6, 51.

jŭgum, i, *n.* [id.] *A yoke* for oxen, *a collar* for horses: **I.** Lit.: nos onera quibusdam bestiis, nos juga imponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: leones jugo subdere, et ad currum jungere, Plin. 8, 16, 20: bos juga detrectans, Virg. G. 3, 57: solvere tauris, id. Ecl. 4, 41:—frena jugo concordia ferre, Virg. A. 3, 541; Ov. M. 12, 77: jugum excutere, Curt. 4, 15.—**II.** Transf.: **1.** *A yoke, span, pair, team* of draught cattle: ut minus multis jugis ararent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 51: aquilarum, *a pair*, Plin. 10, 4, 5.—**2.** *A juger* of land: jugum vocabatur, quod uno jugo boum in die exarari posset, Plin. 18, 3, 8: in Hispania ulteriore metiuntur jugis: jugum vocant, quod juncti boves uno die exarare possint, Var. R. R. 1, 10.—**3.** *A beam, lath*, or *rail fastened in a horizontal direction to perpendicular poles* or *posts, a cross-beam, cross-rail:* palmes in jugum insilit, Plin. 17, 22, 35: vineam sub jugum mittere, Col. 4, 22: cum male pugnatum apud Caudium esset, legionibus nostris sub jugum missis, Cic. Off. 3, 30.—**4.** *The constellation Libra:* Romam, in jugo cum esset luna, natam esse dicebat, id. Div. 2, 47.—**5.** *The beam of a weaver's loom:* tela jugo vincta est, Ov. M. 6, 55.—**6.** *A rower's bench:* Virg. A. 6, 411.—**7.** *A height* or *summit* of a mountain: in immensis qua tumet Ida jugis, Ov. Her. 5, 138: montis, Virg. E. 5, 76; Caes. B. C. 1, 70.

II. Trop., *Yoke, bonds* of slavery, matrimony, *etc.:* cujus a cervicibus jugum servile dejecerant, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: Venus diductos jugo cogit aeneo, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 18: accipere, Just. 44, 5: exuere, *to shake off*, Tac. Agr. 31: excutere, Plin. Pan. 11: nondum subacta ferre jugum valet Cervice, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 1: ferre jugum pariter dolosi, id. ib. 1, 35, 26; Juv. 13, 21.

jŭgūmento (jŭgāmento), 1. *v. a.* [jugo] *To fasten together*, Vitr. 2, 1.

jŭgūmentum (jŭgam.), i, *n.* [id.] *A cross-beam, lintel, threshold* (ante-class.): Cato R. R. 14.

Jŭgurtha, ae, *m.* *The nephew and successor of Micipsa, king of Numidia, conquered by Marius in the war with the Romans*; v. Sall. J.; Flor. 3, 1.—**II.** Deriv., **Jŭgurthīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Jugurtha, Jugurthan*: conjuratio, Cic. N. D 3, 30: bellum, Hor. Epod. 9, 23: triumphus, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 45.

jūgus, a, um, *adj.* [jugo] *Belonging together* (ante-class.): vasa, Cato R. R. 10.

Juliacum, i, *n.* *A city of* Gallia Belgica, now *Juliers*, Amm. 17, 4.

1. Jūlĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Julius] *Of* or *belonging to Julius Caesar, Julian*: vectigalia, *i. e. which were introduced by Julius Caesar*, M. Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 15.—Subst., Juliani, *i. e. soldiers who were on the side of Caesar in the civil war*, Suet. Caes. 75.

2. Jūlĭānus, i, *m.* *A Roman proper name.* So, **I.** M. Didius Severus Julianus Augustus, *A Roman emperor, who, because he did not pay the praetorian guard the money promised them as the price of the throne, was put to death by them after a reign of* 66 *days*, A.D. 193.—**II.** Julianus Augustus Apostata, *An emperor who turned from Christianity to paganism.*

Jūlĭensis, e, *adj.* [Julius] *Of* or *belonging to Julius, Julian*, an appellation given to cities and colonies, Plin. 3, 3, 4; 3, 5, 8; 3, 9, 23, et al.

jūlis, ĭdis, *f.* *A kind of rock-fish*, Plin. 32, 9, 31.

Jūlĭus, a, um, *adj.* *A Roman gentile name*; especially celebrated are C. Julius Caesar and his adopted son, C. Julius Caesar (Octavianus) Augustus: unde domus Teucros Julia tangit avos, Ov. F. 4, 40: templa, *i. e.* curia Julia, id. Pont. 4, 5, 21: edicta, *decrees and laws of Augustus*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 22: sidus, *the comet which was visible at Rome for seven days after Caesar's death*, id. ib. 1, 12, 47: Julius mensis, or, abs., Julius, *the month of July*, which was previously called Quinctilis: fervens Julius, Mart. 10, 62: leges, Cic. Balb. 8; id. Sest. 64.

Julus, i, v. 2. Iulus.

jūmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jumentum] *Of* or *belonging to draught-cattle* (post-class.): mola, *worked by draught-cattle*, Jabolen. Dig. 33, 7, 27: contubernium, App. M. 10, p. 617 Oud.

jūmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from jugumentum, from jungo] *A beast used for drawing* or *carrying, draught-cattle, beast of burden* (quite class.): cum illam curru vehi jus esset, morarenturque jumenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47; Caes. B. C. 1, 60: jumento nihil opus est, *i. e.* equo, Cic. Att. 12, 32; sarcinaria, *beasts of burden*, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: non jumenta solum, sed etiam elephanti, Liv. 21, 37: vectus jumentis junctis, Nep. Timol. 4.—Freq. opp. to boves: jumenta bovesque, Col. 6, 19.—**II.** *A carriage, vehicle*: XII. Tab. ap. Gell.

juncētum, i, *n.* [juncus] *A place full of rushes*, Var. R. R. 1, 8.

juncĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made of rushes, rush-*: sporta juncea, Col. 12, 6: vincula, Ov. F. 4, 870: cratis, Plin. 21, 14, 49.—**II.** *Like a rush*: herba caule junceo pedali, id. 25, 8, 47.—Comically: nam mihi intus potione juncea onerabo gulam, *i. e. I'll throttle myself with a rush-band*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56.

juncĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made from rushes, rush-*: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

juncōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of rushes*: ager, Plin. 18, 6, 8, 3: litora, Ov. M. 7, 231.

junctim, *adv.*, v. jungo, *ad fin.*

* **junctĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [jungo] *A joining, uniting, union*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.

junctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A harnesser*, Alfen. Dig. 50, 16, 203.

junctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A joining, uniting; a juncture, joint*: **I.** Lit.: boum, Col. 2, 2: genuum, Ov. M. 2, 823: ut humor teneat juncturas, *i. e. the commissures, joints*, Plin. 16, 40, 79: quadrato saxo murus ducatur juncturis quam longissimis, Vitr. 5, 12: laterum juncturae, *the two ends of the girdle which meet*, Virg. A. 12, 274.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *A bridle* (post-class.): data et vehicula cum mulabus, et mulionibus, cum juncturis argenteis, Capitol. Ver. 5.—**2.** *A team* (post-class.): carruca cum junctura legata, Paul. Sent. de legat.

II. Trop., *A connection*: generis, *i. e. relationship, consanguinity*, Ov. Her. 4, 135.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** Rhet.: in omni compositione tria sunt necessaria, ordo, junctura, numerus, Quint. 9, 4, 32.—**2.** Gramm., *A joining together, compounding*: dixeris egregie, notum si callida verbum Reddiderit junctura novum, Hor. A. P. 47.

1. junctus, a, um, *Pa.*, from jungo.

2. junctus, ūs, *m.* [jungo] *A joining* (ante-class.): carinarum, Var. L. L. 5, 8.

juncus, i, *m.* *A rush*: murteta juncis circumvincire, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27: palustres, Ov. M. 8, 336: acuta cuspide junci, id. ib. 4, 299.—**II.** *A twig resembling a rush*, Plin. 26, 8, 46.

jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.*, orig., *To yoke, harness*; and then, in gen., *to bind, join*, or *unite together.*

I. Lit.: junge pares, Virg. G. 3, 169: equos, id. ib. 113: equos curru, id. Aen. 7, 724: reges ad currum, Plin. 33, 3, 16:—tigna bina inter se jungebat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: robora (for building a ship), Claud. B. G. 17: gradus, *to go at an even pace*, Sil. 4, 374: ostia, *to shut the doors*, Juv. 9, 105: quaedam inter se jungere et copulare, Cic. de Or. 1, 51.—With *ad*: Cic. Fin. 5, 14.—With *cum*: id. Brut. 97.—With *dat.*: cervicem alicujus amplexui, Petr. 86:—oscula, *to kiss, exchange kisses*, Ov. M. 2, 357: pontem, *to build a bridge*: pontesque et propugnacula jungunt, Virg. A. 9, 170: junctoque ponte, milites transmittit, Tac. A. 1, 49; also, amnem ponte, *to throw a bridge over a river*, Plin. 5, 24, 21: fossas saltu, *to leap over*, Stat. Ach. 2, 423:—se ad aliquem, *to associate one's self with*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47:—vulnera, *to close up, heal, cure*: Stat. Th. 10, 732.—**B.** In partic., *To join, unite* in matrimony: cui se pulcra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg. A. 4, 192: connubio, id. ib. 1, 77: aliquam secum matrimonio, Curt. 5, 3: in matrimonio, id. 10, 3.

II. Trop.: cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res, rationesque jungebat, Cic. Deiot. 9: affinitatem, Liv. 1, 1: foedera, id. 7, 30: foedere jungi alicui, id. 26, 24:—verba, *to unite grammatically, to compound*: junguntur autem aut ex duobus Latinis integris, ut *superfui*; aut ex corrupto, et integro, ut *malevolus*, Quint. 1, 5, 68.—Of the rhetor. collocation of words: id. 9, 4:—verba, *to speak*, Mart. 6, 54:—laborem, *to continue without interruption*, Plin. Ep. 4, 9.—Hence

junctus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Yoked, harnessed; connected, joined, united; compounded*: juncta vehicula mille capiuntur, Liv. 42, 65: equis rheda, Cic. Att. 6, 1:—corpora inter se juncta, id. N. D. 2, 45.—With the *dat.*: eloquentiae sapientia, id. de Or. 3, 35: conquestioni indignatio, id. Inv. 2, 11.—With *cum*: natura cum alio juncta atque connexa, id. N. D. 2, 11.—With the simple *abl.*: insignis improbitas, et scelere juncta, id. de Or. 2, 58:—verba, id. Part. 15.—*Comp.*: causa fuit propior, et cum exitu junctior, Cic. Fat. 16.—*Sup.*: junctissimus illi comes, Ov. M. 5, 60: principum prosperis et alii fruuntur: adversa ad junctissimos pertinent, *to their nearest relations*, Tac. H. 4, 52.—Hence,

Adv., junctim, *Unitedly* (post-Aug.): **I.** *Together*: Gell. 12, 8.—**II.** *Successively*: gerere duos consulatus; *opp.* per intervallum, Suet. Claud. 14.

Jūnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Junius] *Of* or *belonging to a Junius, Junian*: judicium, Cic. Clu. 1: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30.

jūnĭcŭlus, i, *m.* *An old vine-branch*, Plin. 17, 22, 35.

jūnĭor, v. juvenis.

jūnĭpĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* *Of juniper*, Sic. Fl.—From

jūnĭpĕrus, i, *f.* *The juniper-tree*, Plin. 16, 21, 25: Virg. E. 7, 53; 10, 76.

1. Jūnĭus, a. *A Roman gentile name*; e. g. M. and D. Junius Brutus.—**II.** Hence **Junius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Junian*: familia, Tac. A. 3, 24: domus, Liv. 2, 5: leges, Cic Off. 3, 11: mensis, *the sixth month, June*, Cic. Att. 6, 2; called also simply Junius, Ov. F. 6, 88.

jūnix, īcis, *f.* [contr. from juvenix] *A young cow, a calf, heifer*, Pers. 2, 47; Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 33.

Jūno, ōnis, *f.* *The goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women; as the foundress of marriage, she is also called* pronuba Juno; *and as the protecting goddess of lying-in women*, Juno Lucina, Cic. N. D. 2, 26:—Juno inferna *or* infera, *i. e. Proserpine*, Virg. A. 6, 138; Stat. S. 2, 1, 147; or, Averna, Ov. M. 14, 114; or, profunda, Claud. Proserp. 1, 2; or, Stygia, Stat. Th. 4, 526:—stella Junonis, *the planet Venus*, Plin. 2, 8, 6: urbs Junonis, *i. e. Argos*, Ov. H. 14, 28.—Proverb., Junonis sacra ferre, *i. e. to walk at a slow and measured pace*: Hor. S. 1, 3, 9.—Comically transf., mea Juno, *my Juno*, i. e. *my wife*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 14.

Jūnōnālis, e, *adj.* [Juno] *Of* or *belonging to Juno*: tempus, *i. e. the month of June*, Ov. F. 6, 63.

Jūnōnĭcŏla, ae. *c.* [Juno-colo] *A worshiper of Juno* (poet.): Adde Junonicolas Faliscos, Ov. F. 6, 49.

Jūnōnĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Juno-gigno] *Juno-born*, i. e. *Vulcan*, Ov. M. 4, 173.

Jūnōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Juno] *Of* or *belonging to Juno, Junonian* (poet.): hospitia, *i. e. Carthage, where Juno was worshiped*; so, Samos, Ov. M. 8, 220; Virg. A. 1, 671: ales, *i. e. the peacock*, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: custos, *i. e. Argus*, id. Met. 1, 678: mensis, *i. e. June, sacred to Juno*, id. Fast. 6, 61: Hebe, *i. e. the daughter of Juno*, Ov. M. 9, 400; Val. Fl. 8, 231: stella, *the planet Venus*, App. de Mund. p. 58, 12 Elm.: insula, *one of the Fortunate Isles*, Plin. 6, 37.

Jūppĭter (Jūpĭter), Jŏvis (*nom.* Jovis, Enn. in App. de Deo Socr.), *m.* [Jovis-pater] *Jupiter* or *Jove, a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno, the chief god among the Romans*; corresp. to the Gr. Ζεύς, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. As the god of heaven, his name is freq. used by the poets; as, i. q. *Heaven, sky, air*: aspice hoc sublime candens, quem invocant omnes *Jovem*, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 2, 25: Chrysippus disputat, aethera esse eum, quem homines *Jovem* appellarent, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: sub Jove frigido, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25: malus, id. ib. 22, 19: metuendus, *i. e.* pluvius, Virg. G. 2, 419: hibernus, Stat. Th. 3, 26: sub Jove pars durat: pauci tentoria ponunt, *in the open air*, Ov. F. 3, 527: Jovis satelles, *the eagle*, Cic. de Div. 1, 47, 106; so, Jovis ales, Ov. A. A. 3, 420:—transf., Juppiter Stygius, *i. e. Pluto*, Virg. A. 4, 638: of *the planet Jupiter*, Cic. N. D 2, 20; Luc. 10, 207. As an exclamation of surprise, i. q. our *My God! good God!* Juppiter! estne illic Charinus? Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24.—Proverb.: Jovem lapidem jurare, said of one who swore by Jupiter, holding a stone in his hand, and repeating the following words: "si sciens fallo, tum me Diespiter salva urbe arceque bonis ejiciat, uti ego hunc lapidem," Fest. *s. v.* LAPIDEM, p. 115 Müll.; Cic. Fam. 7, 12; Gell. 1, 21.—In the *plur.*: Varro trecentos Joves (sive Juppiteres dicendum) introducit, Tert. Apol. 14.

Jūra, ae, *m.* *A chain of mountains extending from the Rhine to the Rhone*, Caes B. G. 1, 2; Plin. 3, 4, 5:—(* Hence **Jūransis,** e, *Of Mount Jura*, Sid. Ep. 4, 25).

jūrāmentum, i, *n.* [juro] *An oath* (post-class. for jusjurandum): Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 25: praestare, *to take an oath, to swear*, Cod. Justin. 2, 56, 4.

jūrandum, i, *n.* [id.] *An oath* (ante classical for jusjurandum): Plaut. Cist 2, 1, 26.

jūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A swearing, an oath* (post-class.): Macr. S. 1, 6; Tert Idol. 21.

jūrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to an oath* (post-class.): adverbia, *adverbs of swearing*, Prisc. p. 1020 P.

jūrāto, *adv.*, v. juro, *ad fin.*

jūrātor, ōris, *m.* [juro] *A swearer* (post-class.): falsus jurator, Macr. S. 5, 19.—**II.** Transf., *A sworn witness, a witness under oath*: Plaut. Poen. prol. 58.—**B.** In partic., *A sworn magistrate, a censor:* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 30; Symm. Or. pro Synes. 1.

jūrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jurator] *Of or confirmed by an oath, juratory* (post-class.): cautio, Cod. Justin. 12, 19, 12.

jurātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. juro, *ad fin.*

jūrĕconsultus, v. jurisconsultus.

* **jūrĕ-jūro,** 1. *v. a.* [2. jus-juro] *To swear:* praetores ambo in eadem verba jurejurarunt, Liv. 41, 15.

jūrĕ-pĕrītus, v. jurisperitus.

jūrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. jus] *Of broth or full of broth* (ante-class.): Subst., jurea, ae, *f.* (*sc.* placenta), Plaut. Pers. 1, 3. 15.

‡ **jurgātĭo,** juris actio, Fest. p. 103 Müll.

jurgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jurgo] *Quarrelsome* (post-class.): vocis sonus, Amm. 27, 1.

jurgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who quarrels, a quarrelsome woman* (eccl. Lat.): Hier. Ep. 117, 4.

jurgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jurgium] *Quarrelsome* (post-class.): mulier, Gell. 1, 17: facundia, id. 19, 9.

jurgĭum, i, *n.* [jurgo] *A quarrel, strife, dispute, altercation, contention* (quite class.): jurgio tandem uxorem abegi ab janua, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 18; id. Merc. 3, 2, 14; Cic. de Rep. 4 in Non. 5, 34: in jurgio respondere, id. de Sen. 3: optimum quemque jurgio lacessere, Tac. A. 14, 49: jurgio quempiam invadère, id. Hist. 2, 53: petulantibus jurgiis illudere, id. ib. 3, 32: jurgia jactare, *to quarrel*, Virg. A. 10, 95: nectere cum aliquo, *to pick a quarrel with one*, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 35: per jurgia dicere aliquid, *in the heat of a dispute*, id. Trist. 5, 11, 1: facere, Plin. 16, 44, 89: erumpere in jurgia, *to break out into railing*, Just. 10, 2: jurgio aliquem corripere, Suet. Galb. 5: acre, Tac. H. 4, 6: vixit cum uxore sine jurgio, *without a quarrel*, Plin. Ep. 8, 5.

jurgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [from jure ago] **I.** *Neutr., To quarrel, brawl, dispute, scold:* cedo, quid, jurgabit tecum? Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 15.—**B.** *To sue at law:* apud aediles adversus lenones jurgare (*al.* jurgari), Just. 21, 5: in proprio foro, Cod. Theod. 2, 1, 6.—**II.** *Act.:* haec jurgans, Liv. 8, 33: istis jurgatur verbis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 100: liberius, Suet. Ner. 5.

jurgor, v. jurgo, B.

‡ **jūrĭdĭcātus,** ūs, *m.* [juridicus] *A judgeship, jurisdiction*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1093, 3.

jūrĭdĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Relating to right or justice* (quite class.): "*juridicialis* constitutio est, cum factum convenit, sed jure, an injuria factum sit, quaeritur," Auct. Her. 1, 14; cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 23: (* genus, id. ib. 2, 22: quaestio, id. Top. 24 *fin.*).

* **jūrĭdĭcīna,** ae, *f.* [id.] *The administration of justice, the office of a praetor*, Tert. Pall. 3.

jūrĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. jus-2. dico] *Relating to the administration of justice, judiciary* (post-Aug.): conventus, *assize towns*, Plin. 1, 3, 3: dies, Cod. Theod. 3, 12, *l.*—Subst., juridicus, i, *m.*, *One who administers justice, a judge*, Dig. 1, tit. 20.

jūris-consultus or **jure-consultus** (also juris consultus and consultus juris) [2. jus-consulo] *One skilled in the law, a lawyer* (quite class.): "si quaereretur, quisnam jurisconsultus vere nominaretur, eum dicerem, qui legum et consuetudinis ejus, qua privati in civitate uterentur, et ad respondendum et ad agendum et ad cavendum peritus est," Cic. de Or. 1, 48; id. Mur. 11; Quint. 5, 14, 34: ea jureconsultorum ingeniis corrupta sunt, Cic. Mur. 12.

jūris-dictĭo, ōnis (*in tmesi:* jurisque dictio, Liv. 41, 9; and separately: juris dictio), *f.* [2. jus-dictio] *Administration of justice, jurisdiction:* **I.** Lit.: jurisdictionem confeceram, Cic. Fam. 2, 13 *fin.:* jurisdictionem absolvere, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Legal authority, jurisdiction:* ut sub vestrum jus, jurisdictionem, potestatem urbes subjungeretis, Cic. Agr. 2, 36: libera, Suet. Cal. 16.—**B.** *A place where justice was administered, an assize town* (post-Aug.): mediterraneae jurisdictiones, Plin. 5, 28, 29.

jūrĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. jus-sono] *Resounding with justice, pronouncing judgment*, (* *al.* jura sonans, leges crepans) (poet.): lingua, Poëta in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 515.

jūris-pĕrītus or **jūrĕ-pĕrītus** (freq. also written separately), i, *m. adj.* [2. jus-peritus] *Skilled or learned in the law* (quite class.): Fabius Pictor et juris et litterarum et antiquitatis bene peritus, Cic. Brut. 21.—*Comp.:* Quis jure peritior? id. Cluent. 38.—Connected: libri jurisperitorum, Gell. 4, 2.—*Sup.:* eloquentium jurisperitissimus Crassus, jurisperitorum eloquentissimus Scaevola, Cic. Brut. 39.

jūris-prūdentĭa (also written separately), ae, *f.* [2. jus-prudentia] *The science of law, jurisprudence* (post-class.): "*jurisprudentia* est divinarum humanarumque rerum notitia, justi atque injusti scientia, Ulp. Dig 1, 1, 10.

jūro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.*, and **juror,** ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [2. jus] *To swear, to take an oath:* qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. Fl. 36:—jurat, se eum non deserturum, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: falsum, *to swear falsely*, Cic. Off. 3, 29: vere, *to swear truly*, id. Fam. 5, 2: jurarem per Jovem, *by Jupiter*, id. Acad. 4, 20; also with the simple *acc.:* quomodo tibi placebit Jovem lapidem jurare, cum scias? id. Fam. 7, 12; for Juppiter: quaevis numina, Ov. Her. 16, 319: sidera, Virg. A. 12, 197; hence also pass.: dis juranda palus, *the Styx, by which the gods swear*, Ov. M. 2, 46:—alicui aliquid, *to vow or promise to one:* Stat. Th. 4, 396:—in verba, *to swear with certain words*, i. e. *to take a prescribed form of oath:* Petreius in haec verba jurat, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: milites in verba P. Scipionis jurarunt, Liv. 28, 29: in verba magistri, *to echo his sentiments*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: aliquid in se, *to call down imprecations on one's self:* Liv. 2, 45: in litem, *to make oath respecting the matter in dispute:* Cic. Rosc. Com. 1: in nomen alicujus, *to swear allegiance to one:* Suet. Claud. 10: in legem, *to swear to observe a law:* Cic. Sest. 16:—verissimum pulcherrimumque jusjurandum, *to take an oath*, id. Fam. 5, 2.—Impers.: scis, tibi ubique jurari, Plin. Pan. 68: ne in acta sua juraretur, Suet. Tib. 26.—(β) Deponent form: Plaut. Pers. 3, 2, 2; cf. id. Rud. 5, 3, 16: judici demonstrandum est, quid juratus sit, quid sequi debeat, Cic. Inv. 2, 43 *fin.:* ex lege, in quam jurati sitis, id. ib. 45.—**II.** In partic., *To conspire:* jurarunt inter se barbaros necare, Cato in Plin. 29, 1, 7: in me jurarunt somnus, ventusque, fidesque, Ov. Her. 10, 117: in facinus, id. Met. 1, 242.—Hence

jūrātus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** *Pass.:* **1.** *Called upon or taken to witness in an oath:* jurata Numina, Ov. Her. 2, 25.—**2.** *Under an oath, bound by an oath:* Regulus juratus missus est ad senatum, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 26.—**B.** *Act., Having sworn, that has sworn:* haec, quae juratus in maxima concione dixi, Cic. Sull. 11: juratus, se eum interemturum, Liv. 32, 22.—*Sup.:* juratissimi auctores, *the most trustworthy*, Plin. H. N. *praef.*—*Adv.*, jūrāto, *With an oath* (post-class.): jurato promittere, Paul. Dig. 2, 8, 16.

jūrŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [jurulentus] *Broth* (post-class.), Tert. Jejun. 1.

jūrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [1. jus] *Having broth or gravy* (post-Aug.): res eadem magis alit jurulenta, quam assa, Cels. 2, 18.

1. jūs, jūris, *n.* *Broth, soup* (quite class.): cum una multa jura confundit cocus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 120: in jus vocat pisces coquus, Var. R. R. 3, 9: negavit, se jure illo nigro delectatum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.—In a sarcastic lusus verbb.: Verrinum, *hog-broth*, or *the justice of Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46.—**II.** Transf., *Juice, liquid:* addita creta in jus idem, *the juice of the purple-fish*, Plin. 35, 6, 26.

2. jūs, jūris, *n.* (*gen. plur.*, jurum for jurium, Cato in Charis. p. 109 P.) [from the same root with jubeo, jussi; prop., jussum] *Right, law, justice:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): omnium legum atque jurium fictor, conditor cluet, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 90: jus hominum situm est in generis humani societate, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26: tenere, id. Caecin. 11: obtinere, *to maintain*, id. Quint. 9: de jure alicui respondere, id. de Or. 2, 33: respondere, id. Leg. 1, 4: dicere, *to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision*, as, *e. g.* the praetor: a Volcatio, qui Romae jus dicit, id. Fam. 13, 14: praetor quoque jus reddere dicitur, etiam cum inique decernit, Paul. Dig. 1, 1, 11:—quid dubitas dare mihi argentum? *S.* Jus petis, fateor, *you ask what is right, reasonable*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 16: jus publicum, *common right*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 65: jura communia, *equal rights*, Cic. de Div. 1, 5: divina ac humana. id. Off. 1, 26: belli, id. de Div. 2, 77: gentium, *the law of nations*, id. Off. 3, 5: civile, *the civil law*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42: pontificium, id. Dom. 13: praediatorium, id. Balb. 20: conjugialia, Ov. M. 6, 536: jus est, apponi pernam frigidam, id. Pers. 1, 3, 26; jus fasque est, id. Cist. 1, 1, 22.—*Abl.*, jure, adverbially, *With justice, justly:* jure in eum animadverteretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8: jure ac merito, id. Catil. 3, 6: te ipse, jure optimo, merito incuses licet, *with perfect justice*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 24; cf. opp. to injuria: non quaero, jure an injuria sint inimici, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61:—summum, *the extremity or utmost rigor of the law:* non agam summo jure tecum, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 2: ex quo illud, *Summum jus, summa injuria*, factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id. Off. 1, 10.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A place where justice is administered, a court of justice:* in jus ambula, *come before a magistrate*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 43: in jus ire, Nep. Att. 6.—**B.** *Justice, justness* of a thing: absolverunt admiratione magis virtutis, quam jure causae, Liv. 1, 26.—**C.** *Legal right, power, authority:* cum plebe agendi, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: materiae caedendae, Liv. 5, 55:—patrium, *the power of life and death over their children*, id. 1, 26: homines recipere in jus ditionemque, id. 21, 61: sub jus judiciumque regis venire, id. 39, 24: (homo) sui juris, *his own master, independent*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7: jus ad mulieres, *over the women*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 22:—ut eodem jure essent, quo fuissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6.—*The legal forms* of the old jurists: jus Flavianum, Pomp. in Pand. 1, 2, 2, 7.

‡ **juscellārĭus,** ζωμετής, Gloss. Phil.

juscellum, i, *n. dim.* [jusculum] *Broth, soup* (late Lat.): Venant. Carm. 6, 10, 18.

‡ **juscŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.] *A soup-maker*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 305.

juscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [1. jus] *Broth, soup*, Cato R. R. 156.

jusjūrandum, i, *n.* (*in tmesi:* jurisque jurandi, Cic. Coel. 22.—In an inverted order: qui jurando jure malo quaerunt rem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 63) [2. jus-juro] *An oath* (quite class.): jusjurandum pollicitus est dare mihi, neque se hasce aedes vendidisse, *etc.*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 36: est enim jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29: jurare, id. Fam. 5, 2: idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium, *made him take the same oath*, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: accipere *to take an oath, be sworn*, id. ib. 3, 28: deferre alicui, *to tender to one*, Quint. 5, 6, 4 offerre, id. 5, 6, 1: recipere, id. ib.: exigere ab aliquo, *to demand, require*, id. ib. jurejurando stare, *to keep one's oath*, id. ib.: conservare, Cic. Off. 3, 27: violare, *to break or violate*, id. ib. 29: negligere, id. Inv. 1, 29: jurejurando civitatem obstringere, *to bind by an oath*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: jurejurando teneri, *to be bound by an oath*, Cic. Off. 3, 27.

jusquĭămus, for hyoscyamus, Pall. 1, 35, 5; Veg. de Re Vet. 2, 12.

jussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jubeo] *An order, command* (post-class.): Modest. Dig. 40, 4, 44; Lact. 4, 15, 9.

jussĭtur and **jusso,** v. jubeo.

‡ **jussor,** κελευτής, Gloss. Philox.

jussŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [1. jus] *Having broth or sauce* (post-class.): piscis, App. Apol. p. 299.

jussum, i, *n.* [jubeo] *An order, command; a law* (quite class.), mostly in the plur.: deorum immortalium jussa, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24: efficere, *to execute*, Sall. J. 25: alicujus detrectare, Tac. A. 3, 17: exuere, id. ib. 11, 19: spernere, id. ib. 14: abnuere, id. ib. 37: exsequi, id. Hist. 4, 81: patrare, id. ib. 83: peragere, Ov. M. 2, 119:—injusta jussa populis describere, Cic. Leg. 2, 5: jussa ac scita, id. Balb. 18.—In the *sing.:* putasne, si populus iusserit, id jussum ratum atque firmum futurum? id. Caecin. 33.

1. jussus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. jubeo, *ad fin.*

2. jussus, ūs, *m.* (used only in the *abl. sing.*) [jubeo] *An order, command* (quite class.): tuo jussu profectus sum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 50: vestro jussu coactus, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 9: populi, Nep. Timoth. 4.

juste, *adv.*, v. justus, *ad fin.*

justĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [justifico] *Justification* (late Lat.), Salvian. Avar. 3, 2.

justĭfĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who justifies* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

justĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. justifico, *ad fin.*

justĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [justificus] **I.** *To act justly toward, do justice to* one; with the simple *acc.* of the pers. (post-class.): justificate viduam, Tert. adv. Marc. 19.—**II.** *To justify* (post-class.): malos, Corip. Laud. Justini jun. 2 *fin.*—Hence

justĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Justified* (eccl. Lat.): baptismate justificatus, Prud. Apoth. 881.—*Comp.*: Publicanus Pharisaeo justificatior discessit, Tert. Or. 13.

justĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [justus-facio] *That acts justly* (poet.): mens Deorum, Catull. 64, 407.

Justīna, ae, *f.* *A Roman empress, wife of the elder Valentinian, and mother of the younger Valentinian*, Amm. 30, 10.

* **Justīnĭānēus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. Justinianus] *Of* or *belonging to Justinian*: urbs, Justin. in Novell. praef. 28.

1. Justīnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Justinus] *Of* or *belonging to the Emperor Justin*: labores, Coripp. Laud. Just. 1, 263.

2. Justīnĭānus, i, *m.* *A Roman emperor in the sixth century of the Christian era, who caused the compilation of the* Corpus Juris.

Justīnus, i, *m.* *Justin*: **I.** *A Roman historian in the second century of the Christian era, who made an abstract of the historical work of* Trogus Pompeius.—**II.** Justinus I., *A Roman emperor of low birth* (a swine-herd) *in the sixth century of the Christian era.*—**III.** Justinus II., *A Roman emperor in the latter half of the sixth century.*

justĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [justus] *Justice*: "quae animi affectio suum cuique tribuens, atque hanc quam dico, societatem conjunctionis humanae munifice et aeque tuens, *justitia* dicitur cui adjuncta sunt pietas, bonitas, liberalitas, benignitas, comitas, quaeque sunt generis ejusdem," Cic. Fin. 5, 23:—tua, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32: pro ejus justitia, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes pietas, creditis in rebus fides ... nominatur, Cic. Part. or. 22 *fin.*: ordinata erat in duodecim tabulis tota justitia, *the whole of the laws*, Flor. 1, 24.—Personified, Justitia, *The goddess of Justice*, Gell. 14, 4.

justĭtĭum, ii, *n.* (contr. from jurisstitium) [2. jus-sisto] *A cessation from business in the courts of justice, a legal vacation*: Cic. Phil. 5: justitium per aliquot dies servatum est, Liv. 3, 5: remittere, *to put an end to a suspension of legal proceedings, to cause the courts to resume their business*, id. 10, 21: sumere, Tac. A. 2, 82. —**II.** In gen., *A cessation of public business, a public mourning*, Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

justus, a, um, *adj.* [2. jus] *Just*: justus et bonus vir, Cic. Off. 2, 12: in socios, id. Planc. 26: qui omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, id. Sest. 67: supplicia, id. Cat. 1, 8: querela, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 22: timor, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: bella, Ov. M. 8, 58. —**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Lawful, rightful, true*: uxor, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: justâ matrefamilias ortus, *opp.* pellice, Liv. 39, 53: justissima causa faciendi aliquid, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: imperium, id. ib. 1, 45.

B. *Due*; esp. in the *plur. neutr.* subst., *rights, privileges*: servis justa praebere, Cic. Off. 1, 13: Col. 4, 3.

2. In partic., justa, ōrum, *n.*, *Due ceremonies* or *formalities*: omnia justa perficere, Liv. 9, 8: so, justis omnibus hospitalibus fungi, id. 9, 6.—Especially of *funeral rites, obsequies*: more regio justa facere, Sall. J. 11: justis funebribus confectis, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: paterno funeri justa solvere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8: peragere, Plin. 2, 109, 112: praestare, Curt. 10, 8: persolvere, id. 6, 6: ferre avis positis, Ov. F. 5, 480: dare manibus alicujus, Flor. 4, 2.

C. *Proper, perfect, complete, suitable, sufficient, right*: vidulus, *i. e. full, with all its contents*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 23: proelium, Liv. 39, 2: victoria, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: iter conficere, *a regular day's march*, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: muri altitudo, id. B. G. 7, 23: volumina, Vellei. 2, 119: magnitudo navium non satis justa ad proeliandum, Auct. B. Alex. 44: aetas, Nerat. Dig. 12, 4, 8: eloquentia, Cic. Brut. 90:—loca, i. q. aequa, *even, level*, opp. to iniquus, *uneven*: Tac. A. 2, 5.

D. *Moderate, mild, gentle, easy*: ut justioribus utamur iis, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 1: justa et clemens servitus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 9.—Hence,

A. Subst., justum, i, *n.*, *That which is right* or *just, justice*: justum ac jus colere, Cic. Leg. 2, 5: plus justo, *more than is right, too much*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 24; so, ulterius justo, Ov. M. 6, 470: gravius justo dolere, id. ib. 3, 333:—justo longius, *too long*, Quint. 9, 4, 125:—praeter justum, Lucr. 4, 1234.

B. *Adv.*, juste, *Rightly, justly, equitably, duly*: juste et legitime imperare, Cic. Off. 1, 4: aestimare aliquid, Curt. 10, 5: timere, Ov. Her. 17, 168.—*Comp.*: justius, Phaedr. 4, 25, 8: reprehendi, Hor. S. 2, 4, 86.—*Sup.*: justissime, Quint. 10, 1, 82.

Jūturna, ae, *f.*: **I.** *A fountain in Latium; hence also a nymph, sister of Turnus, the king of the Rutuli*, Virg. A. 11, 146; 154.—Hence, ad Juturnae (*sc.* aedem), Cic. Clu. 36.—**B.** Deriv., **Juturnalia,** ĭum, *n.*, *The festival dedicated to the nymph Juturna*, Virg. A. 12, 139.—**II.** *A fountain in Rome, near the temple of Castor and Pollux*, Ov. F. 1, 708.

jūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from juvo.

jŭvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [juvo] *Help, aid, assistance* (late Lat.), Aemil. Macer in cap. de betonica.

jŭvāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *Help, aid, assistance* (late Lat.), Veg. 4, 25, 3.

1. jŭvĕnālis, e, *adj.* [juvenis] *Youthful, juvenile, suitable for young people, for young people* (poet. and post-Aug.): corpus, Virg. A. 5, 475: fama, Plin. 33, 2, 8: pubertas, App. de Mundo, p. 339 Oud.:—ludi, *a kind of games introduced by Nero*, Suet. Ner. 11; cf., dies, id. Calig. 17.—Subst., Juvenalia, ium, *n.*, *A juvenile festival*, Tac. A. 14, 15; 15, 33.

2. Jŭvĕnālis, is, *m.*, D. Junius Juvenalis, *A Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan*, Mart. 7, 24.

jŭvenca, ae, *f.*, v. 1. juvencus.

jŭvencŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *dim.* [juvenca] *Young* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 13: viduae, *young widows*, id. ib.

1. jŭvencus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from juvenicus, from juvenis] *Young* (mostly poet.): equus, Lucr. 5, 1073: gallinae, Plin. 10, 53, 74.—More freq., **II.** Subst.: **A.** juvencus, i, *m.*; and, **1.** *sc.* bos, *A young bullock*: aspice, aratra jugo referunt suspensa juvenci, Virg. E. 2, 66; so id. Aen. 6. 38; Var. R. R. 2, 5, 6.—Hence, **b.** Poet. transf. for *Neat's leather*: clipeum vestisse juvenco, Stat. Th. 3, 591.—**2.** *sc.* homo, *A young man*: te suis matres metuunt juvencis, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 21.—**B.** jŭvenca, ae, *f.*; and esp., **1.** *sc.* bos, *A young cow, heifer*: pascitur in magna silva formosa juvenca, Virg. G. 3, 219.—**2.** *sc.* femina, *A girl*: Graia, *i. e. Helen*, Ov. Her. 5, 117.

2. Jŭvencus, i, *m.* *A priest in Spain in the time of Constantine the Great, who made a metrical version of the four Gospels.*

jŭvĕnesco, nŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [juvenis] *To reach the age of youth, to grow up*: vitulus ... largis juvenescit herbis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 54: ex quo juvenuit, Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 6 *fin.*

II. *To grow young again*: **A.** Lit.: Pylius juvenescere posset, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 41: glires aestate juvenescunt, Plin. 8, 57, 82: rosa recisa juvenescit, id. 21, 11, 40.

B. Transf.: gladii juvenescunt, Stat. Th. 3, 583: corpus regni juvenescit, *recovers itself*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 20; id. VI. cons. Honor. 534.

jŭvĕnīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Youthful, juvenile*: **I.** Lit.: juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia, Cic. Brut. 91: redundantia, id. Or. 30: anni, Ov. M. 8, 632: caput, id. ib. 1, 564: femur, id. Am. 1, 5, 22: sidus juvenile nepotes, *shining among the youths like stars, a youthful constellation*, id. Trist. 2, 167.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Lively, cheerful*: integer et laetus laeta et juvenilia lusi, id. ib. 5, 1, 7.—**B.** *Violent, strong*: praeceps juvenile pericli, Stat. S 1, 4, 50.—*Adv.*, jŭvĕnīlĭter, *Youthfully, after the manner of youth*: juveniliter exsultare, Cic. de Sen. 4: venatum in silvas juveniliter ire solebam, Ov. M. 7, 804: ingenio videor nimium juveniliter usus, *inconsiderately, improvidently*, id. Trist. 2, 117.

jŭvĕnīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [juvenilis] *Youth, juvenility* (ante-class.): Var. in Non. 2, 418; and 5, 42.

jŭvĕnīlĭter, *adv.*, v. juvenilis, *ad fin*

jŭvĕnis, is, *adj. c.* (*Comp.*, juvenior, for the usual junior, Plin. Ep. 4, 8; App. M. 8, p. 562) *Young, youthful*: juvenes anni, Ov. M. 7, 295: ovis juvenis, Col. 3, 7: deus, Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 6.—*Comp.*: juniores patrum, Liv. 3, 4: toto junior anno, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 44.—**II.** Subst., *One who is in the flower of his* or *her age* (between 20 and 40 years), *a young person, a young man, a young woman*: infirmitas puerorum, et ferocitas juvenum, et gravitas jam constantis aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 10: simul ac juvenes esse coeperunt, id. Off. 2, 13.—In the *Comp.*: edicitur delectus: juniores ad nomina respondent, Liv. 3, 41.—In the *fem.*: Cornelia juvenis est, Plin. 7, 36, 36: pulchra, Ov. A. A. 1, 63.—**B.** juvenis for juventus, *The youth, the young men*· lectus juvenis, Sil. 4, 219.

* **jŭvĕnor,** 1. *v. dep.* [juvenis] *To act with youthful indiscretion, to wanton*: aut nimium teneris juvenentur versibus umquam, Hor. A. P. 246; cf., "juvenor, νεωτερίζω," Gloss. Philox.

jŭventa, ae, *f.* [id.] *The age of youth, youth* (not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: non ita se a juventa eum gessisse, Liv. 35, 42: Livia, prima sua juventa ex Nerone gravida, Plin. 10, 55, 76:—elephantorum juventa a sexagesimo anno incipit, id. 8, 10, 10: nitidus juventâ (of the snake), Virg. G. 3, 437.—Of plants: Plin. 16, 23, 25.—**II.** Transf., *Youth, young people*: moderator juventae, Mart. 2, 90.

jŭventas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *The age of youth, youth*, Lucr. 5, 886; Virg. A. 5, 398; Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6.—**II.** Personified, Juventas, *The goddess of youth, Hebe*, Cic. N. D. 1, 40; Tusc. 1, 26; Liv. 5, 54; 11, 62.

Jŭventĭus (Juvencius), a. *A Roman gentile name*; e. g. M. Juventius Pedo, Cic. Clu. 30.—Adj.: familia, Cic. Planc. 8.

jŭventus, ūtis, *f.* [juvenis] *The age of youth* (from the 20th to the 40th year), *youth*: **I.** Lit.: an iis quae geruntur juventute et viribus, Cic. de Sen. 6.—**II.** Transf., concr., *Young persons, youth*: Cic. de Or. 3, 24: juventus convenerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: Trojana, Virg. A. 1, 467: robur in juventute, Liv. 35, 38.—Hence, princeps juventutis, in the time of the Republic *the first among the knights*, Cic. Vatin. 10; Fam. 3, 11; under the Emperors, *a title of the imperial princes*, Tac. A. 1, 3.

Jūverna or **Jūberna,** ae, *f.*, *Ireland*, Mela 3, 6, 6; Juv. 2, 160.

jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. (juvaturus, Sall. J 51; Plin. Ep. 4, 15), *v. a.* and *n.* *To help, aid, assist, support, benefit*: **I.** In gen.: qui se natos ad homines juvandos, tutandos, conservandos arbitrantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14: beatae vitae disciplinam juvare, id. Fin. 1, 21: aliquem omni suo studio in petitione, id. Fam. 11, 17: aliquem auxilio laboris, id. Balb. 9: hostes frumento, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: juvit facundia causam, Ov. M. 7, 505: imbres arva juvantes, id. A. A. 1, 647: aliquem portuque locoque, *by receiving into harbor and house*, id. Her. 2. 55: pectora alloquio, id. Pont. 1, 6, 18: quempiam in re aliqua, Catull. 68, 41.—Of medical assistance: qui salutari juvat arte fessos, Hor. Carm. Saec. 63; id. Trist. 2, 270, Plin. 23, 1, 10:—diis juvantibus *or* deo juvante, *with God's help*: meque, Diis juvantibus, ante brumam exspecta, Cic. Fam. 7, 20; id. N. D. 2, 66.—In the *pass.*: lex Cornelia proscriptum juvari vetat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47: viatico a me juvabitur, Liv. 44, 22: precor, quaeras, qua sim tibi parte juvandus, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 71.—Impers., juvat, *It is of use*; with a subject-clause: juvat Ismara Baccho Conserere, Virg. G. 2, 37

II. In partic., *To delight, gratify, please:* juvare in utroque (in sensu et in animo) dicitur: ex eoque jucundum, Cic. Fin. 2, 4. In this sense very rarely as a personal verb: nec me vita juvaret, invisa civibus et militibus meis, Liv. 28, 27: si nec fabellae te juvant nec fabulae, Phaedr. 4, 7, 22: multos castra juvant, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 23: aurem juvantia verba, Ov. A. A. 2, 159. In the pass.: refer ad aures, probabunt: quaere, cur? ita se dicent juvari, Cic. Or. 48.—Far more freq. and quite class. impersonally, juvat (aliquem), with a subject-clause, *It delights, pleases, I* (*thou, he,* etc.) *am delighted, take pleasure in:* juvit me, tibi tuas literas profuisse, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 3:—sin me astutum juvat fingere, *if you please,* id. ib. 3, 10: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. A. 1, 203: si pereo manibus hominum perisse juvabit, id. ib. 3, 606: quae scire magis juvat quam prodest, Sen. Ep. 106.

juxtā, *adv.* and *praep.* [prob. for junxta, from jungo] *Near to, nigh.*

I. *Adv.,* **A.** Lit., of place, *Nigh, near to, by, hard by, close to, by the side of:* legio, quae juxta constiterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: furiarum maxima juxta accubat, Virg. A. 6, 605: accedere juxta, Ov. M. 8, 809.

B. Transf., *In like manner, equally, alike:* eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall. C. 2: ita cuncti suae hostiumque vitae juxta pepercerant, id. ib. 61: ceteri juxta insontes, Liv. 24, 5: juxta periculosum seu ficta seu vera promeret, Tac. A. 1, 6.—(β) With a follg. *dat.:* rem juxta magnis difficilem censebat, Liv. 24, 5.—(γ) With a follg. *ac, atque, et, quam, cum:* juxta eam curo cum mea, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 160: juxta tecum aeque scio, id. Pers. 4, 3, 75: juxta mecum omnes intelligitis, Sall. C. 60: absentium bona juxta atque interemptorum divisa fuere, Liv. 1, 54: juxta obsidentes obsessosque inopia vexavit, id. 9, 13: juxta bonos et malos interficere, Sall. C. 51.

II. *Praep. c. acc., Near to, hard by:* **A.** Lit., of place: juxta murum castra posuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 16: totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agunt, Tac. A. 13, 15.—Placed after the case: vicina Ceraunia juxta, Virg. A. 3, 506: cubiculum Caesaris juxta, Tac. A. 13, 15 *fin.*

B. Transf.: **1.** *Next to, immediately after:* juxta deos in tua manu positum est, Tac. H. 2, 76: homo, juxta M. Varronem doctissimus, Gell. 4, 9: velocitas juxta formidinem, cunctatio propior constantiae est, Tac. G. 30: gravitate annonae juxta seditionem ventum est, id. Ann. 6, 13.

2. *Along with, together with:* cum interea lucubrando faceret juxta ancillas lanam, Var. ap. Non. 4, 233: periculosiores sunt inimicitiae juxta libertatem, *among a free people,* Tac. G. 21.

3. *According to:* juxta praeceptum, Just. 2, 12; Nazar. Pan. Const. 23.

juxtim, *adv.* and *praep.* [juxta] *Next to, close by:* **I.** *Adv.:* in sedes collocat se regias; Clytaemnestra juxtim, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 2, 451: assidebat juxtim, Suet. Tib. 33.—* **B.** In partic., *Near to us, in the neighborhood:* Lucr. 4, 503.—* **II.** *Praep. c. acc., Near, next to:* juxtim Numicium flumen obtruncatur, Sisenn. ap. Non. 2, 451.

K.

K, k, in the oldest period of the language as a separate written character for the sound *k,* while *C* was used for the sound *g.* When, in course of time, the character C came to be used also for the *k*-sound, and, after the introduction of the character G, was used for it alone, the K disappeared almost entirely from the Latin orthography, except in certain abbreviations, as K. for Caeso, K. or Kal. for Calendae. Cf. Quint. 1, 4, 9; 1, 7, 10; Diom. p. 417 P.; Leop. Schneider's Gramm. 1, p. 289 *sq.*—Besides the above-mentioned abbreviations, the K is also found in KA. for capitalis, KK. for castrorum, K. S. for carus suis.

Kalendae, Karthago, v. Calendae and Carthago.

Kalo, v. calo.

† **Koppa,** *n. indecl.*=κόππα, *The Greek letter* κ; as a numeral 90, Quint. 1, 4, 9.

L.

1. **L, l,** *indecl. n.* or (on account of litera) *f.,* the character for which is the Greek Λ, only changed in its position, had among the ancients a three-fold sound, Prisc. p. 555 P., and interchanged most freq. with *r:* lilium from λείριον, Palilia and Parilia, Lemuria from Remuria; cf., respecting the change of the termination alis and aris, the Scholia I. Append. to Pref. Interchange of *l* and *ν:* lympha from νύμφη.—For the commutation of *l* and *d,* see this last letter.—*L* arises by assimilation from several consonants: libellus, from liberulus from liber; alligo from adligo; ullus from unulus.—*L* is dropped, by syncope, from vis for velis. Cf. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 296 *sqq.*—As an abbreviation, L. denotes most freq. the praenomen Lucius, though it also stands for libens and locus.

2. L as a numeral stands for 50, its form being analogous to that of V for 5.

† **lăbărum,** i, *n.*=λαβαρόν, *The labarum, a Roman military standard of the later times, richly ornamented with gold and precious stones, and bearing the effigy of the general. Constantine the Great placed upon it a crown, a cross, and the initial letters of the name* Jesus Christus, *and made it the imperial standard:* Prud. in Symmach. 1, 487.

lăbasco, ĕre, and **lăbascor,** ci, *v. n.* (*dep.*) [labor] *To totter, be ready to fall* (an ante-classical word): * **I.** Lit.: Lucr. 4, 1281.—**II.** Trop., *To waver, give way, yield:* Att. ap. Non. 473, 9: postquam vidit misericordia labasci mentem infirmam populi, Var. ib. 11: leno labascit, * Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 38: labascit victus uno verbo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98.

† **labda,** ae, *m.*=λάβδα, *A voluptuary,* i. q. irrumator (ante- and post-class.), Var. in Non. 70, 11; Aus. Epigr. 126.

Labdăcē, es, *f.,* Λαβδακή, *Name of a girl who practiced the Lesbian impurity,* Auct. Priap. 79, 5.

Labdăcĭdes, ae, v. Labdacus, *no.* II., B.

† **labdăcismus,** i, *m.*=λαβδακισμός, *Labdacism,* a fault in speaking: **I.** When too many *l*'s succeed each other (as, sol et luna luce lucebant alba, levi, lactea), Mart. Cap. 5, 167.—**II.** When *l* is erroneously doubled, Isid. Orig. 1, 32.

Labdăcus, i, *m.,* Λάβδακος, *A king of Thebes, father of Lajus,* Sen. Herc. Fur. 495; Phoen. 53.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Labdăcĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Labdacus:* dux, *i. e. Eteocles, so called after his grandfather Lajus,* Stat. Th. 2, 210.—**B. Labdăcĭdes,** ae, *m., A male descendant of Labdacus, a Labdacide;* applied to *Polynices* as grandson of Lajus, Stat. Th. 6, 450.—In the *plur.,* Labdăcĭdae, ārum, *m., The Thebans,* Stat. Th. 9, 777; 10, 36.

lăbĕae, ārum, v. labia.

Labĕātes, ĭum (Labeatae, arum, Plin. 3, 22, 26), *m. A people of Illyria, whose capital was* Scodra, Liv. 44, 31; 32; 45, 26.—Hence **Labeatis,** idis; palus, Liv. 44, 31; and, Labeatis ager, id. 44, 23.

* **lābēcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [labes] *A slight stain* or *disgrace:* alicui aspergere labeculam, Cic. Vat. 17, 41.

lăbĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.;* in the *pass.,* labefīo, factus, fieri [labo-facio] *To cause to totter, to shake, loosen, to make ready to fall.*

I. Lit.: dentes alicui, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 36: partem muri, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: labefactae aedes, Tac. A. 1, 75: labefacta ictibus arbor Corruit, Ov. M. 8, 776; id. ib. 3, 69: charta (*i. e.* epistola) a vinclis non labefacta suis, *loosened, opened,* id. Pont. 3, 8, 6: munimenta incussu arietis labefieri, Sen. Const. Sap. 6.—Poet.: ignes labefacti aëre multo, *weakened,* Lucr. 5, 652.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To cause to waver, to shake* a person in his mind, principles, or fidelity: aliquem, Laber. in Macr. S. 2, 7: quem nulla umquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, * Cic. Sest. 47, 101: primores classiariorum, *to shake their fidelity, excite them to mutiny,* Tac. A. 15, 51: sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat, Ov. M. 10, 375; cf. in Greek construction: magno animum labefactus amore, *shaken, disquieted,* Virg. A. 4, 395.

B. *To shake, weaken; to overthrow, ruin, destroy:* aliquem, Tac. A. 4, 60: ne quis contagione ceteros labefaciat, Col. 6 5; cf. Tac. H. 2, 93:—fidem, *to shake* or *weaken one's credit:* Suet. Vesp. 4.

lăbĕfactātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [labefacio] *A shaking, loosening, weakening:* **I.** Lit.: dentium, *looseness,* Plin. 23, 1, 27.—* **II** Trop.: mediocris labefactatio caedi comparatur, Quint. 8, 4, 14.

lăbĕfacto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To cause to totter, to shake, to overthrow:* **I.** Lit.: signum vectibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: horrea bellicis machinis, Suet. Ner. 38: phalangii morsus genua labefactat, Plin. 29, 4, 27.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *To injure, weaken, ruin, destroy* sensus, Lucr. 1, 694: onus gravidi ventris, *to procure an abortion,* Ov. Am. 2, 13, 1: colla boum, *to hurt, gall,* Col. 2, 2, 22.

II. Trop., *To shake, throw down, overthrow, destroy, ruin, weaken* (a favorite expression of Cic.): animam, Lucr. 6, 799: aliquem, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 2: alicujus consulatum, id. Mil. 13, 34; so, alicujus dignitatem, id. Rab. Post. 16: orationem, id. Fin. 1, 13: Aristoteles primus species labefactavit, quas mirifice Plato erat amplexatus, id. Acad. 1, 9: conjurationem, id. Cat. 4, 10: causam ad judicem, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 3: fidem, Liv. 24, 20: opinionem, Cic. Clu. 2, 6; so, labefactare alone, *to shake, move, cause to yield:* non illam rarae labefactes munere vestis, Catull. 69, 3:—rempublicam, Cic. Fin. 1, 13; 43; cf., Carthaginem et Corinthum, id. Rep. 2, 4: labefactarat vehementer aratores superior annus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18: amicitiam aut justitiam labefactare atque pervertere, id. Fin. 3, 21, 70: leges ac jura, id. Caecin. 25

lăbĕfactus, a, um, *Part.,* from labefacio.

lăbĕfīo, *pass.* of labefacio.

1. lăbellum, i, *n. dim.* [1. labrum] *A little lip:* Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 52; * Lucr. 4, 1076: Platoni quum in cunis parvulo dormienti apes in labellis consedissent, Cic. de Div. 1, 36; Virg. E. 2, 34: compara labella cum labellis, *i. e. to kiss,* Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 78.—As a term of endearment: meus ocellus, meum labellum, mea salus, meum savium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 153; so ib. 175.

2. lăbellum, i, *n. dim.* [2. labrum] *A small water-vessel, a tub, bathing-tub:* Cato R. R. 88; Cic. Leg. 2, 26 *fin.:* labellum fictile novum impleto paleis, Col. 12, 43; id. 12, 28.—Poet.: te quaesivimus in circo, te in omnibus labellis, *i. e. in the baths,* Catull. 55, 3 (*al.* libellis, *in all the bookshops*).

lăbĕo, ōnis, *m.* [labium] *One who has large lips, who is blubber-lipped:* esse quosdam capitones, frontones, labeones, Arn. 3, 108; cf. Verr. Fl. ap. Charis. 1, 79.—Hence, **II.** As *A surname:* "labra, a quibus Brocchi *Labeones* dicti," Plin. 11, 37, 60. Esp. a surname of the Antistii, Atinii, Fabii, and other Roman families. So, Antistius Labeo, *a celebrated teacher of law in the time of Augustus,* Gell. 13, 10; Pomp Dig. 1, 2.

Lăbĕrĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So esp. D. Laberius, *a knight, celebrated as a composer of mimes,* Cic. Fam. 7, 11; 12, 18; Hor. S. 1, 10, 6; Suet. Caes. 39; Sen. de Ira 2, 11; Macr. S. 2, 7.—**II.** Deriv., **Lăbĕrĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to* D. Laberius, *Laberian:* versus, Sen. de Ira 2, 11.

lābes, is (*abl.* labi for labe, Lucr. 5, 928), *f.* [1. labor] *A fall, falling down, sinking in.*

I. Lit. (so rarely, but quite class.): dare labem, Lucr. 2, 1146: tantos terrae motus in Italia factos esse, ut multis locis labes factae sint terraeque desederint, *subsidences of the earth,* Cic. de Div. 1, 35 *fin.* cf., labes agri, id. ib. 1, 43, 97: terrae, Liv 42, 15; Just. 30, 4:—labes imbris e coelo, Arn. 5, 185.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A fall, ruin, destruction:* metuo legionibu' labem, Enn. Ann.

8, 39: quanta pernis pestis veniet, quanta labes larido, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3: innocentiae labes ac ruina, Cic. Fl. 10 *fin.*: labes in tabella, id. Lael. 12, 41: regnorum labes, Val. Fl. 5, 237.—**b.** Meton., *Ruin, destruction*, said of a dangerous person, one who causes ruin: (Verres) labes atque pernicies provinciae Siciliae, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2: labes popli, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4.

2. In partic., *A disease, pestilence*, Seren. Samm. 57, 1018; Grat. Cyneg. 468.

B. *A spot, blot, stain, blemish*: **1.** Lit. (so poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tractata notam labemque relinquunt Atramenta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 235: sine labe toga, Ov. A. A. 1, 514; Pers. 3, 25: labem eximere, Virg. A. 6, 746: victima labe carens, Ov. M. 15, 130: aliqua corporis labe insignis, Suet. Aug. 38.—Hence,

2. Trop., *A stain, blot, disgrace, discredit*: "*labes* macula in vestimento dicitur, et deinde μεταφορικῶς transfertur in homines vituperatione dignos," Fest. p. 121 ed. Müll. (so freq. and quite class.): animi labes nec diuturnitate vanescere, nec amnibus ullis elui potest, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24: seculi labes atque macula, id. Balb. 6, 15: labem alicujus dignitati aspergere, *a stain, disgrace*, id. Vat. 6, 15: labem alicui inferre, id. Coel. 18: famae non sine labe meae, Prop. 4, 8, 20: vita sine labe peracta, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 49: abolere labem prioris ignominiae, Tac. H. 3, 24.—In the *plur.*: conscientiae labes habere, Cic. Off. 3, 21 *fin.*: peccatorum labibus inquinati, Lact. 4, 26; id. ira d. 19.—**b.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), *A disgrace*, i. e. *a good-for-nothing fellow, a reprobate*: habeo quem opponam labi illi atque coeno, Cic. Sest. 8, 20; so, coenum illud ac labes, id. ib. 11, 26.

lăbĭa (also written labea, v. in the follg.), ae, *f.*, and **lăbĭum,** ii, *n.* *A lip* (in the form labia, ante- and post-class.; labium, also post-Aug.): labia, App. M. 3, p. 220 Oud.—In the *neutr.*: labium, Seren. in Non. 210, 21. More freq. in the *plur.*: age tibicen: refer ad labias tibias, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 41: tremulus labiis demissis, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44; Nigid. in Gell. 10, 4: labiae pendulae, App. M. 3, p. 220 Oud.—In the form labea: Pompon. in Non. 456, 43: labearum ductu, Gell. 18, 4.—In the *neutr.*: salivosa labia, App. Apol. p. 526 Oud.: labiorum fissuris mederi, Plin. 2, 3, 11; so Quint. 11, 3, 160.—Proverb., labiis ductare aliquem, *to ridicule, make game of one*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 15.—**II.** Transf., *The axle* (* or *some other part*) *of an oil-press*: labiam bifariam facito, Cato R. R. 20, 2.

Lăbīci (also written Lavici), ōrum, *m.* (Lăbīcum, i, *n.*, Sil. 12, 534) *A town of Latium, between Tusculum and Praeneste, near the modern Colonna*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, ; Liv. 3, 39; 4, 45: arva Labici, Sil. 12, 534. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 657 *sqq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Lăbīci,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Labicum, the Labici* (poet.): picti scuta Labici, Virg. A. 7, 796; Sil. 8, 368.—**B. Lăbīcānus** (scanned Lābīcānus, Mart. 1, 89), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Labicum, Labican*: ager, Liv. 26, 9 *fin.*: via, *leading from Rome to Labicum*, id. 4, 41: vicinitas, Cic. Planc. 9, 23.—**2.** Subst.: **a.** Lābīcāni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Labicum, Labicans*, Liv. 4, 45; 6, 21.—**b.** Labicanum, i, *n.*, *The territory of Labicum*: habuit fundum in Labicano, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 50.

* **lābĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. labor] *Where one is apt to fall, slippery*: iter, Vitr. 6 *prooem.*

Lăbĭēnus, i, *m.* *The name of several Romans.* In partic., **I.** T. Atius L., *A legate of Caesar in Gaul, who afterward went over to Pompey*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Hirt. ib. 8, 52; Caes. B. C. 3, 13; Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1.—**B.** Hence **Lăbĭēnĭānus,** a, um: milites, Auct. B. Afr. 29.—**II.** Q. Atius L., *An uncle of the former, an adherent of Saturninus*, Cic. Rab. perd. 5 and 7.—**III.** *A rhetorician, who, from the boldness and fierceness of his disposition, was called* Rabienus, Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

lābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. labor] *Apt to slip, slippery* (a post-class. word): **I.** Lit.: limus, Amm. 27, 10.—**II.** Trop., *Perishable, transient*: dulcedo, Arn. 7, 213.

† **lăbĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [labium] *Having large lips, big-lipped*, acc. to Verr. Fl. in Charis. p. 79 P.

* **lăbĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Having large lips, blubber-lipped*: labiosa φίλημα, Lucr. 4, 1165.

lăbĭum, ii, v. labia.

lăbo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* [from the same root as 1. labor] *To totter, be ready to fall, begin to sink, to give way, be loosened.*

I. Lit.: Enn. in Non. 196, 29: signum labat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: labant dentes, Cels. 7, 1, 1: labat ariete crebro Janua, Virg. A. 2, 492: labant curvae naves, Ov. M. 2, 163: litera labat, *written with a trembling hand*, id. Her. 10, 140.—Poet., of dying persons: inde labant populi, *fall, sink*, Luc. 6, 93; cf., omnia tum vero vitaï claustra lababant, Lucr. 6, 1152.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To waver, to be unstable, infirm* (in opinion, resolution, *etc.*): si res lassa labat, Itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16; cf., scito, labare meum consilium illud, quod satis jam fixum videbatur, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 2: labamus mutamusque sententiam, id. Tusc. 1, 32: quum ei labare M. Antonius videretur, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: socii labant, *waver in fidelity*, Liv. 22, 61; cf., fides sociorum, id. 32, 20; so, quîs lababat fides, *whose fidelity was wavering*, Sil. 2, 392:—memoria labat, *becomes weak*, Liv. 5, 18; cf., mens in illis (phreneticis) labat, in hoc (cordiaco) constat, Cels. 3, 19.

B. *To sink, fall to pieces, go to ruin*: quid non sic aliud ex alio nectitur, ut non, si unam literam moveris, labent omnia? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: omnes rei publicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, id. Mil. 25, 68; cf., sustinuisse labantem fortunam populi Romani, Liv. 26, 41: quum res Trojana labaret, Ov. M. 15, 438.

1. lābor, psus, 3. *v. dep. n.* *To fall, slide; to slide* or *glide down, slip down, fall down.*

I. Lit.: Lucr. 4, 445; Cic. Tusc. 4, 18 *fin.*: labere, Nympha, polo, Virg. A. 11, 588: humor in genas Furtim labitur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 7: stellas praecipites coelo labi, Virg. G. 1, 366; Ov. H. 7, 185: lapsi de fontibus amnes, Ov. M. 13, 954, (* folia lapsa cadunt. *fall gliding to the earth*, Virg. A. 6, 310): catenae lapsae lacertis sponte sua, Ov. M. 3, 699:—lapsuram domum subire, *about to tumble down*, id. Ib. 511.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To glide away, slip away, haste away*: Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 31: sidera, quae vaga et mutabili ratione labuntur, id. Univ. 10: labitur uncta vadis abies, Virg. A. 8, 91: pigraq e labatur circa donaria serpens, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 13.

2. *To slip away, escape*: lapsus custodia, Tac. A. 5. 10; id. ib. 11, 31: e manibus custodientium lapsus, Curt. 3, 13.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To come* or *go, to glide, glide away*: illico res foras labitur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 21: brevitate et celeritate syllabarum labi putat verba proclivius, Cic. Or. 57; id. ib. 56: sed labor longius, ad propositum revertor, id. de Div. 2, 37; so id. Leg. 1, 19: labitur occulte fallitque volubilis aetas, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 49: quam nostro illius labatur pectore vultus, Virg. E. 1, 64.

B. In partic.: **1.** Of speech, *To die away, be lost, not be heard* (so very rarely): Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144.

2. Pregn., *To fall, sink, go to ruin, perish*: cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi, Cic. Or. 3: eo citius lapsa res est, Liv. 3, 33: mores lapsi sunt, id. praef.; Tac. A. 6, 50: fides lapsa, Ov. Her. 2, 102.—Hence,

3. Qs. *To slip* or *fall away from* a thing, *to lose* it: hac spe lapsus, *deceived in this hope*, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: facultatibus, *to lose one's property, become poor*, Ulp. Dig. 27, 8. Hence, lapsus, a, um, *Ruined, unfortunate*: Prop. 1, 1, 25.

4. *To fall into* or *upon, to come* or *turn to*: labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, Cic. Acad. 2, 45; id. Att. 4, 5: in adulationem, Tac. A. 4, 6: in gaudia, Val. Fl. 6, 662: in vitium. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 93.

5. Qs. *To miss by falling, to err, mistake, commit a fault*: labi, errare, nescire, decipi et malum et turpe ducimus, Cic. Off. 1, 6: in aliqua re labi et cadere, id. Brut. 49: in minimis tenuissimisque rebus, id. de Or. 1, 37; id. Fam. 2, 7: lapsus est per errorem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9: consilio, id. Agr. 2, 3: casu, id. ib. 2, 2: propter imprudentiam, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: in officio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4 *fin.*: in verbo, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 7: ne verbo quidem labi, Plin. Ep. 2, 3: (* a vera ratione, Lucr. 2, 176).

2. lăbor, ōris (old form of the *nom.* labos, like arbos, honos, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin 2, 1, 35; Truc. 2, 6, 40; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6. Var. in Non. 487, 13; Catull. 55, 13; Sall J. 100; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 13), *m.* *Labor, toil, exertion.*

I. Lit.: "interest aliquid inter laborem et dolorem: sunt finitima omnino, sed tamen differt aliquid. *Labor* est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis, gravioris operis et muneris: dolor autem motus asper in corpore alienus a sensibus," Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: corporis, id. Coel. 17: res est magni laboris, id. de Or. 1, 33: laborem sibi sumere et alteri imponere, id. Mur. 18: sumptum et laborem insumere in rem aliquam, id. Inv. 2, 38; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 98: multum operae laborisque consumere, id. de Or. 1, 55: laborem sustinere, id. Att. 1, 17: exantlare, id. Acad. 2, 34: suscipere, id. Opt. gen. or. 5: subire, id. Att. 3, 15: capere, id. Rosc. Com. ib.: labores magnos excipere, id. Brut. 69: se in magnis laboribus exercere, id. Arch. 11: laborem levare alicui, id. Or. 34: detrahere, id. Fam. 3, 6: ex labore se reficere, Caes. B. G. 3, 5; id. ib 5, 11.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pregn., *Drudgery, hardship, fatigue, distress, trouble*: Cic. Fam. 15, 18: Iliacos audire labores, Virg. A. 4, 78: mox et frumentis labor additus, ut mala culmos Esset rubigo, id. Georg. 1, 150: belli labores, id. Aen. 11, 126: Lucinae labores, id. Georg. 4, 340.—Poet.: labores uteri, *i. e. children*, Claud. Rapt Pros. 1, 193.—So of sickness: valetudo crescit, accrescit labor, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4: sulphurosi fontes labores nervorum reficiunt, Vitr. 8, 3.—Of danger: maximus autem earum (apium) labor est initio veris, Col. 9, 13.—Poet., labores solis, *eclipses of the sun*, Virg. A. 1, 742.

II. Meton., *Work, workmanship* of an artist (poet.): operum, Virg. A. 1, 455: hic labor ille domus, id. ib. 6, 27.

* **lăbōrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [laboro] *Labor, toil*: Front. Hist. *init.* ed. Mai.

lăbōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Labored, attended with labor* or *difficulty* (post-class.): laboratior continentia, Tert. Virg. vel. 10.—**II.** *Laborious, troublesome, full of hardship* (in post-Aug. poets): aevum, Val. Fl. 5, 255: vita, Stat. Th. 1, 341.

Lăbōrĭae, ārum, v. Laborinus.

lăbōrĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [2. labor-fero] *Labor-bearing, toil-enduring* (poet. word): Hercules, Ov. M. 9, 285: juvencus, id. ib. 15, 129: currus, Stat. Th. 6, 25.

Lăbōrīnus campus, i, or Lăbōrĭāni campi, ōrum, *m.*, or Lăbōrĭae, ārum, *A district in Campania, lying around Capua and Nola, which is very fertile, but exposed to frequent earthquakes, now Terra di Lavoro*, Plin. 3, 5, 9; 17, 4, 3; 18, 11, 29, cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 735.

lăbōrĭōse, *adv.* v. laboriosus, *ad fin.*

lăbōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. labor] *Full of labor, laborious*: **I.** *Attended with much labor, laborious, toilsome, wearisome, difficult*: deambulatio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: nihil laboriosius, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19: operum longe maximum ac laboriosissimum, Liv. 5, 19 *fin.*—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Inclined to labor, laborious*, for the Gr. φιλόπονος: homines, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: bos laboriosissimus hominis socius in agricultura, Col. 6 *praef.*—**B.** *That undergoes much trouble and hardship, troubled, harassed*: quid enim nobis duobus laboriosius? Cic. Mil. 2, 5; id. Phil. 11, 4.—*Adv.*, lăbōrĭōse, *Laboriously, wearisomely, with difficulty*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 9; Cels. 5, 17, 2; Catull. 38, 1.—*Comp.*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11.—*Sup.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21.

lăbōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [2. labor].

I. *Neutr.*, *To labor, take pains, exert one's self, strive*: **A.** In gen.: ne labora, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 37: sese (aratores) sibi, laborare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52: quid ego laboravi, aut quid egi, aut in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, si? *etc.*, id. Parad. 2, 17; ne familiares, si scuta ipsi ferrent, laborarent, id. Phil. 5, 6: qui non satis laborarunt, Quint. 8 prooem. § 29: frustra laborabimus, id. 6, 3, 35; cf., frustra laboret ausus idem, Hor. A. P. 241:—circa memoriam et pronunciationem, Quint. 6, 4, 1; so, circa nomina rerum ambitiose, id. 3, 11, 21:—in aliquid, Sen. de Ira, 3, 41; Quint. 5, 11, 24; 8, 2, 18.—With the *inf.*: quem perspexisse laborant, Hor. A. P. 434: amarique ab eo laboravi, Plin. Ep. 1, 10.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To suffer, to labor under, to be oppressed, afflicted*, or *troubled with*: (*a*) *Abs.*: "aliud est dolere, aliud *laborare.* Quum varices secabantur C. Mario, dolebat: cum aestu magno ducebat agmen, laborabat. Est inter haec tamen quaedam similitudo: consuetudo enim laborum perpessionem dolorum efficiet faciliorem," Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: invaletudo tua me valde conturbat: significant enim tuae litterae, te prorsus laborare, id. Att. 7, 2: quum sine febri laborassem, id. ib. 5, 8:—eum graviter esse aegrum, quod vehementer ejus artus laborarent, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61.—(*β*) With *ex*: ex intestinis, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: ex pedibus, id. ib. 9, 23: ex renibus, id. Tusc. 2, 25:—ex invidia, id. Cluent. 71: ex desiderio, id. Fam. 16, 11: ex inscitia, id. Inv. 2, 2.—(*γ*) With *ab*: a re frumentaria, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: ab avaritia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26.—(*δ*) *c. abl.*: laborantes utero puellae, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 2: domestica crudelitate laborare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53 *fin.*: odio apud hostes, contemptu inter socios, Liv. 6, 2: crimine temeritatis, Quint. 12, 9, 14.

2. *To grieve, be in trouble, be vexed, to be concerned, solicitous*, or *anxious*: animo laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adjungeret, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: ut vos decerneretis, laboravi, Cic. Prov. cons. 11: sponsio illa ne fieret laborasti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57: de quibus ego ante laborabam, ne, *etc.*, id. Caecin. 1, 3; so with *de*: id. Fam. 13, 26:—non laboro, nihil laboro, *I don't trouble myself about it, it concerns me not*: cujus manu sit percussus, non laboro, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34: Tironi prospicit, de se nihil laborat, id. Phil. 8, 9: nihil laboro nisi ut salvus sis, id. Fam. 16, 4.

3. *To be in distress, difficulty*, or *danger*: quos laborantes conspexerat iis subsidia submittebat, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: suis laborantibus succurrere, id. B. C. 2, 6.—Impers.: maxime ad superiores munitiones laboratur, Caes. B. G. 7, 85.—Of inanimate things: ut utraeque (triremes) ex concursu laborarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: nec cur fraternis luna laboret equis (of an eclipse of the moon, because the sun's light is then withdrawn from it), Prop. 2, 25, 52: Aquilonibus laborant querceta, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 6: laborantem ratem deserere, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 22: laborat carmen in fine, Petr. 45.

* **4.** Laborare alicui, *To serve one*: Sil. 8, 116.

II. *Act.* (so only since the Aug. per.; for in Cic. Coel. 22, elaboratus is the correct reading), *To work out, elaborate, to form, make, prepare*: noctibus hibernis castrensia pensa laboro, Prop. 4, 3, 33: quale non perfectius meae laborarint manus, Hor. Epod. 5, 60: arte laboratae vestes, Virg. A. 1, 639: et nobis et equis letum commune laboras, *preparest*, Sil. 16, 411.—**B.** *To labor at, to cultivate*: frumenta ceterosque fructus, Tac. G. 45.

lăbos, v. 2. labor, *ad init.*

* **lăbōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [labos for labor] *Laborious, troublesome*: iter labosum, Lucil. in Non. 489, 11.

Labrandĕus (also Labrad.), *m.*, Λαβράνδεος (Λαβράδεος), *A surname of Jupiter, derived from the town of Labranda, in Caria, where there was a temple to him*, Plin. 32, 2, 7; Lact. 1, 22.

† **labratum,** ἀσπαστικὸν βασιλέως: ‡ labratum, φίλημα βασιλικόν (perh. for osculum labratum), Vet. Gloss.

Labro, ōnis, *f.*, prob. *A sea-port in Etruria, where stands the modern Livorno* (*Leghorn*), Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2.

† **lābros** or **-us** = λάβρος (greedy): **I.** *A fish, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 32, 11, 54.—**II.** Lābros, *The name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 224.

* **lăbrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. labrum] *With large lips*: ferramentum, *with a large rim* or *border*, Cels. 7, 26, 2.

1. lăbrum, i, *n.* [lambo] *A lip*: **I.** Lit.: apes, quas dixisti in labris Platonis consedisse pueri, Cic. de Div. 2, 31: labrum superius, *the upper lip*, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: poculo labra admovere, Virg. E. 3, 43: labra movere, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60: haec ego mecum compressis agito labris, id. Sat. 1, 4, 137: labra distorquere, Quint. 1, 11, 9: labra male porrigere, scindere, adstringere, diducere, replicare, in latus trahere, id. 11, 3, 81: labra labris conserere, *to kiss*, Cn. Matius in Gell. 20, 9: labra labellis ferruminare, *to kiss*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 25; so, labra ad labella adjungere, id. Pseud. 5, 1, 14: labra valgiter commovere, Petr. 26.—**b.** Proverb., Linere alicui labra, *to deceive one*, Mart. 3, 42:—primis *or* primoribus labris gustare, *or* attingere aliquid, *to get a slight taste of, to get only a superficial knowledge of a thing*: Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20; id. de Or. 1, 19, 87:—non a summis labris venire, *to be not lightly spoken*: Sen. Ep. 10:—Similem habent labra lactucam, a saying of M. Crassus when he saw an ass eating thistles, and which may be rendered, *Like lips, like lettuce*; meaning, *like has met its like*, Hier. Ep. 7, 5.

II. Transf., *An edge, margin* (of a vessel, a ditch, *etc.*): ut ejus fossae solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: labra doliorum, Cato R. R. 107: fontis, Plin. 31, 2, 19: lilium resupinis per ambitum labris, id. 21, 5, 11; id. 17, 22, 35, n. 7.—Hence,

* **B.** Poet., *A trench*: Aus. de Clar. Urbib. 5, 9.

C. Labrum Venerium, *A plant growing by rivers*, Plin. 25, 13, 108; called also labrum Veneris, Ser. Samm. 1038.

2. lăbrum, i, *n.* [lavo] *A basin, a tub* for bathing, *a vat* for treading out grapes: labrum si in balineo non est, Cic. Fam. 14, 20: marmoreo labro aqua exundat, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: splendentia, Virg. A. 12, 417: eluacrum, Cato R. R. 11: lupinarium, id. ib.: olearium, id. ib. 13; cf., spumat plenis vindemia labris, Virg. G. 2, 6.—**II.** Poet., transf., *A bath*: nec Dryades, nec nos videamus labra Dianae, Ov. F. 4, 761.

lābrus, i, v. labros.

lābrusca (ae) **vitis** or **uva,** also abs. **labrusca,** ae, *f.* *The wild vine, claret-vine*, Vitis labrusca, L.: uva labrusca, Col. 8, 5 *fin.*: vitis labrusca, Plin. 12, 13, 28.—*Abs.*, Virg. E. 5, 7 Serv.

lābruscum, i, *n.* [labrusca] *The fruit of the* labrusca, *the wild grape*, Virg. Cul. 52.

* **lābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. labor] *Falling*: unda, Att. in Non. 504, 32.

laburnum, i, *n.* *The broad leaved bean-trefoil*: Cytisus laburnum, L.; Plin. 16, 18, 31; 17, 22, 35, § 174.

Lăbȳrinthus, i, *m.*, λαβύρινθος, *A labyrinth, a building with many winding passages*; e. g. *that built by Psammetichus on Lake Moeris, in Middle Egypt, and containing* 3000 *chambers*, Mel. 1, 9, 5; Plin. 36, 13, 19; but esp. *that built by Daedalus near Gnossus, in Crete*, id. l. l.; Ov. M. 8, 159; Virg. A. 5, 588.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Lăbȳrinthēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a labyrinth, labyrinthine*: flexus, Catull. 64, 114.—**B. Lăbȳrinthĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: viae, Sid. Ep. 9, 13: quaestionum insolubilitas, id. ib. 11, 4.

lac, lactis (*nom.*, lacte, Enn. in Non. 483, 2; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85), *n.* (*masc. acc.*, lactem, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 16; Gell. 12, 1; App. M. 8, p. 215) [kindred with γάλα, genit. γάλακτ-ος] *Milk*: dulci repletur lacte, Lucr. 5, 812: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1 *fin.*: lacte vivere, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: a lacte cunisque, *from the cradle, from infancy*, Quint. 1, 1, 21:—satiari velut quodam jucundioris disciplinae lacte, id. 2, 4, 5.—Proverb., Tam similem quam lacte lacti est, *as like as one egg is to another*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85; cf. id. Amph. 2, 1, 54; Men. 5, 9, 30:—lac gallinaceum, *chicken's milk*, of something very rare, Plin. N. H. praef.—As a fig. for something sweet, pleasant: Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 77.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Milky juice, milk* of plants: herbarum, Ov. M. 11, 606: ficulneum, Col. 7, 8: caprifici, Cels. 5, 7.—**B.** *Milk-white color* (poet.): Ov. A. A 1, 290.

Lăcaena, ae, *f.*, Λάκαινα, *Spartan, Lacedaemonian*; and subst., *a Lacedaemonian* or *Spartan woman* (poet.): virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Virg. G. 2, 487: canes, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 300:—scelus exitiale Lacaenae, *i. e. of Helen*, id. ib. 6, 511: fervere caede Lacaenae, *i. e. of Clytemnestra*, Val. Fl. 7, 150: cygno nupta Lacaena, *i. e. Leda*, Mart. 9, 104.

lacca, ae, *f.* *A swelling on the shin bone of draught-cattle*, Veg. Vet. 1, 27.—**II.** *A plant, otherwise unknown*, App. Herb. 3 *fin.*

Lăcĕdaemon, ŏnis, *f.*, Λακεδαίμων, *The city of Lacedaemon* or *Sparta*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15; Rep. 1, 33; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 10:—*acc.*, Lacedaemonem, Plin. 16, 8, 13: *acc. Graec.*, Lacedaemona, Virg. A. 7, 363: *abl.*, Lacedaemone, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: *locat.*, Lacedaemoni, Nep. *praef.* 4.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Lăcĕdaemŏnes,** um, *m.*, *The Lacedaemonians*: gemini illi reges Lacedaemones Heraclidae, Mamert. Pan. ad Maxim. 9.—**B. Lăcĕdaemŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lacedaemonian, Spartan*: mulier, *i. e. Helen*, Poëta ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 50, 114: Tarentum, *i. e. founded by Spartans*, Ov. M. 15, 50: Galesus, *that flows near Tarentum*, Mart. 2, 43.—Subst., Lacedaemonii, ōrum, *m.*, *The Lacedaemonians, Spartans*, Cic. de Div. 1, 43; Tusc. 1, 42; Rep. 3, 9, et saep.

lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* *Mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces*: **I.** Lit. (not in Cic. or Caes.): homo, Lucr. 3, 404: corpus, Liv. 1, 28: Deiphobum vidit, lacerum crudeliter ora, *mutilated*, Virg. A. 6, 490: vestis, Tac. H. 3, 10: tectorum vestigia lacera et semusta, id. Ann. 15, 40: puppis, Ov. Her. 2, 45: insignia, Stat. Th. 10, 8: lacerae unguibus venae, Sen. Phoen. 162.—Poet.: castra, *an army that has lost its general*, Sil. 15, 9.—**B.** Trop. (post-Aug. and very rarely): gentilitates, Plin. Pan. 39: lacerae domus artus componere, Sen. Thyest. 432.

* **II.** Transf., *act.*, *Rending, lacerating* (for lacerans): morsus, Ov. M. 8, 879.

* **lăcĕrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [lacero] *That can be easily lacerated* or *torn to pieces*: corpus, Aus. Idyll. 15, 17.

lăcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A rending, mangling, lacerating, laceration* (rare, but quite class.): corporis, Cic. Pis. 18, 42; so, corporum, Liv. 7, 4.—In the *plur.*. muliebres lacerationes genarum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62.

lăcĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A mangler, lacerater* (late Lat.), Aug. de mor. eccl. cath. 1.

lăcĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [lacerator] *She that lacerates* (late Lat.): Macer. Carm. 2, 6.

lăcerna, ae, *f.* *A kind of cloak which the Romans wore over the toga on journeys, or in damp and cold weather.* To wear a lacerna in common was regarded as disgraceful, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76; Suet. Aug. 40; Gell. 13, 21. Worn in the theatre as a protection against the weather, but thrown off on the appearance of the emperor, Suet. Claud. 6; Mart. 14, 137. Also used in the army: Prop. 4, 3, 18; Ov. F. 2, 745. Cf. Adam's Antiq. 2, p. 140, and the authorities there cited.

lăcernātus, a, um, *adj.* [lacerna] *Dressed in a* lacerna (not ante-Aug.): Vellei. 2, 80: lacernata amica, prob. *the eunuch Sporus, whom Nero used as his mistress*, Juv. 1, 62; cf. Suet. Ner. 28.

lăcernŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small* lacerna, *a little cloak*, Arn. 2, 56.

lăcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lacer] *To tear to pieces, to mangle, lacerate* (quite class., esp. in the trop. sense): **I.** Lit.: corpus uti volucres lacerent in morte feraeque, Lucr. 3, 893: morsu viscera, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8: ora, comas, vestem lacerat, Ov. M. 11, 726: genas, id. Trist. 3, 3, 51: verbere terga, id. Fast. 2, 695: ferro, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 46.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To pull to pieces* with words, *to censure, asperse, rail at*: obtrectatio invidiaque, quae solet lacerare plerosque, Cic. Brut. 42, 156: optimum virum verborum contumeliis, id. Phil. 11, 2: so, aliquem probris, Liv. 31, 6: famam cujusplam, *to slander, calumniate*, id. 38, 54: alicujus carmina, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 1: lacerari crebro vulgi rumore, Tac. A. 15, 73. **B.** *To ruin, destroy, dissipate, squander:* meus me moeror quotidianus lacerat et conficit, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 2; cf., aegritudo lacerat, exest animum planeque conficit, id. Tusc. 3, 13: quum Hannibal terram Italiam laceraret atque vexaret, Cato in Serv. Virg. E. 6, 7, 6; so, patriam omni scelere, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: bonorum emptores, ut carnifices, ad reliquias vitae lacerandas et distrahendas, *to scatter, disperse,* Cic. Quint. 15 *fin.*: pecuniam, *to squander,* id. Verr. 2, 3, 70; cf., bona patria manu, ventre, *to lavish, squander,* Sall. C. 14:—diem, *to waste,* Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 25; Stich. 3, 1, 45.

lăcerta, ae, *f.*, and lacertus, i, *m.* *A lizard:* lacerta, Plin. 8, 39, 60; Hor. Od. 1, 23, 6; Mart. 14, 172: lacertus, Virg. G. 4, 13.—Proverb.: unius lacertae se dominum facere, *to get a little place of one's own* (if only big enough for a lizard), Juv. 3, 230.—**II.** *A sea-fish, otherwise unknown:* lacertus, Cic. Att. 2, 6; Plin. 32, 11, 53; Cels. 2, 18; Mart. 10, 48, et al.: lacerta, Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 3.

lăcertōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. lacertus] *Muscular, brawny, powerful:* equus, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 13: centuriones, *Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 26: viri, Col. 1, 9, 4: colonus, Ov. M. 11, 33.

1. lăcertus, i, *m.* *The muscular, upper part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, the upper arm:* Lucr. 4, 830; cf., laudat digitosque manusque, Brachiaque et nudos media plus parte lacertos, Ov. M. 1, 500; and, subjecta lacertis brachia sunt, id. ib. 14, 303; cf. also Curt. 8, 9.

II. Transf., in gen., *The arm* (esp. as brawny, muscular): Milo Crotoniates nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis suis, Cic. de Sen. 9: excusso lacerto telum torquere, Sen. Ben. 2, 6; Prop. 2, 18, 37: lacertos collo imponere, Ov. Her. 16, 219: lacerto jaculari, id. Am. 3, 12, 27.—Of bees: Virg. G. 4, 74.—Hence, **B.** Transf.: **1.** *A blow* or *cast* from a strong arm: Sil. 16, 562; id. 1, 262.—**2.** Trop., *Muscular arms, muscle, strength:* in Lysia saepe sunt lacerti, sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius, Cic. Brut. 16 *fin.*: hastas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquere, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242.

2. lacertus, i. *A lizard; a sea-fish;* v. lacerta.

* **lăcessītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [lacesso] *An exciting, provoking, challenging:* Amm. 19, 3.

lăcessītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A provoker, challenger,* Isid. Orig. 10 in litt. L.

lăcessītus, a, um, *Part.*, from lacesso.

lăcesso, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 3. (*inf. pass.*, lacessiri, Col. 9, 8, 3; 9, 15, 4) *v. intens. a.* [lacio] *To excite, provoke, exasperate, irritate.*

I. Lit.: aliquem ferro, Cic. Mil. 31: sponsione me homo promtissimus lacessivit, id. Phil. 2, 1: me amabis et scripto aliquo lacesses, *by writing, force me to write in return,* id. Fam. 12, 20: proelio hostes, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: aliquem bello, id. ib. 6, 5: aliquem injuriâ, id. ib. 1, 35: Saguntini nec lacessentes nec lacessiti, Liv. 21, 11: aliquos lacessiturus bello, id. 28, 28: Caesar neque cedentes tanto collis ascensu lacessendos judicabat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: aliquem capitaliter, *to make a deadly attack upon one,* Plin. Ep. 1, 5:—quae feriunt oculorum acies visumque lacessunt, *to strike, meet,* Lucr. 4, 693; cf. id. ib. 4, 601.

II. Transf., in gen.: **A.** *To urge, excite, shake, move:* manibusque (aurigae) lacessunt pectora plausa cavis, *pat them on their breasts* (in order to animate them), Virg. A. 12, 85: his se stimulis dolor ipse lacessit, Luc. 2, 42: Nilus spuma astra lacessit, id. 10, 320: taurus lacessit campum, Stat. Th. 12, 604: clamore sidera, Sil. 17, 387: deos (precibus), *to assail, importune,* Hor. Od. 2, 18, 12: pelagus carinâ, *to navigate,* id. ib. 1, 35, 7.

B. *To call forth, arouse, produce:* sermones, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: ferrum, Virg. A. 10, 10.

Lacetāni, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Hispania Tarraconensis,* Liv. 21, 60; 38, 34.—*Their country* is called **Lacetania,** ae, *f.*, Liv. 21, 23; Plin. 25, 2, 6.

† **lăchănisso** or **-nīzo,** are, *v. n.* (λάχανον, olus) = λαχανίζω, *To be weak, languid:* "ponit betissare pro languere quod vulgo *lachanissare* dicitur, Suet. Aug. 87.

Lăchĕsis, is, *f.*, Λάχεσις, *One of the three Fates:* o diram Lachesim, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 45.

lachrima, an old form for lacrima, Gell. 2, 3, 3.

Lăcĭădes, ae, *m.*, Λακιάδης, *One belonging to the Lacian demos,* or *district, in Attica:* Cic. Off. 2, 18 *fin.*

lăcĭnĭa, ae, *f.* [λακίς] *The lappet* or *flap* of a garment: **I.** Lit.: sume laciniam atque absterge sudorem tibi, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 16: in lacinia servare ex mensa secunda semina, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21: togae, Suet. Cal. 15.

2. In gen., *A garment* (post-class.): App. M. 3, p. 138; 6, p. 174; 11, p. 263, et saep.

B. Transf.: **1.** The pendent, fleshy part in cattle, *The dewlap:* laciniae dependentes, Plin. 8, 50, 76.

2. *A small piece* or *part:* porrum et allium serunt in laciniis colligatum, Plin. 19, 7, 36; id. 15, 30, 39: gregem in lacinias distribuere, Col. 7, 5, 3.—Hence, also, *A small strip* or *spot of land:* quoniam id oppidum velut in lacinia erat, Plin. 5, 32, 43.

* **II.** Trop.: aliquid obtinere laciniâ, *by the lappet,* i. e. *hardly, with difficulty, without having a firm hold upon it,* Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110.

* **lăcĭnĭātim,** *adv.* [lacinia] *Piecemeal, in small divisions:* App. M. 8, p. 208.

lăcĭnĭōse, *adv.*, v. laciniosus, *ad fin.*

lăcĭnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lacinia] *Full of points, full of lappets, indented, jagged* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: corporis laciniosae pomparum et deliciarum ineptiae, Tert. Cult. fem. 9:—ostrea spondylo brevi, nec fibris lacinioso, Plin. 32, 6, 21: folia, id. 25, 10, 21.—**II.** Trop., qs. *Impeded, entangled with lappets* or *fringes; overloaded, redundant:* animi imbecillitas, App. Apol. p. 287: vita et implicita, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29: sermo, id. Virg. vel. 4.—*Sup.*: haec Porphyrius sermone laciniosissimo prosecutus est (*al.* latissimo), Hier. in Daniel. 11, 22.—* *Adv.*, lăcĭnĭōse, *Like lappets, with lappets,* Plin. 16, 43, 83.

Lăcīnĭum, ii, *n.*, Λακίνιον, *A promontory in Magna Graecia, near Crotona, with a temple to Juno;* now *Capo delle Colonne,* Liv. 24, 3; Plin. 3, 10, 15; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 201.—**II.** Deriv., **Lăcīnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Lacinium, Lacinian:* Juno, Cic. Div. 1, 24; Plin. 35, 9, 362: Diva, *i. e. Juno,* Virg. A. 3, 562: litora, Ov. M. 15, 13.

‡ **lăcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To entice, allure:* "LACIT, in fraudem inducit. Inde est *allicere* et *lacessere;* inde *lactat, illectat, delectat, oblectat,*" Fest. p. 117 Müll.; cf., "LACIT, decipiendo inducit. LAX etenim fraus est," id. p. 116.

Lăco or **Lăcon,** ōnis, *m.*, Λάκων, *A Laconian, Lacedaemonian, Spartan:* flumen et regnata petam Laconi Phalanto, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 11: Laconis illud dictum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14; cf., Laconis illa vox, id. ib. 1, 46: a quo cum Laco pecuniam numeratum accepisset, *i. e. Agesilaus,* Nep. Timoth. 1.—Also, of the Spartan dogs, which (like the Newfoundland dogs with us) were famed for their strength and vigilance: Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon, Amica vis pastoribus, Hor. Epod. 6, 5.—*Plur.*, Lacōnes, um, *The Laconians, Lacedaemonians, Spartans:* Prop. 3, 12, 33.—Also, of *Castor and Pollux,* the sons of the Spartan, Leda: Ledaëi Lacones, Mart. 1, 37: sidus Laconum, id. Spectac. 26.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Lăcōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *A country of the Peloponnesus, of which Sparta,* or *Lacedaemon, was the capital city,* Plin. 6, 34, 39. Called, also, **Lăcōnĭca,** ae, *f.*, Λακωνική, Nep. Timoth. 2; Plin. 25, 8, 53, and **Lăcōnĭce,** es, *f.*, Mel. 2, 3, 4.—**B. Lăcōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Λακωνικός, *Of* or *belonging to Laconia, Laconian, Lacedaemonian:* sinus, Mel. 2, 3, 8: classis, id. 2, 2, 7: clavis, *a key which opened and shut from without* (whereas others opened only from within): Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 57: purpurae, Hor Od. 2, 18, 17: canes, Plin. 10, 63, 83: brevitas, Symm. ep. 1, 8.—Subst., Laconicum, i, *n.* (*sc.* balnium), *A sweating-room, a dry sweating-bath,* "Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.*;" Cic. Att. 4, 10, 2: Cels. 2, 17; Col. 1 praef. § 16.—**C. Lăcōnis,** ĭdis, *f.* Λακωνίς, *Laconian, Lacedaemonian:* matre Laconide nati, Ov. M. 3, 223.—Abs. for Laconia, Mela, 2, 3, 4.

† **lăcŏtŏmus,** i, *f.* = λακότομος, *A straight line which cuts the equator,* Vitr. 9, 8, (* but see laeotomus).

lăcrĭma (also written lacruma, lacryma, and lachryma), (archaic form dacrima freq. in Livius Andronicus, acc. to Fest. p. 68 Müll.; vid. the let. D), ae, *f.* [δάκρυμα] *A tear:* **I.** Lit.: hinc meae inquam lacrumae guttatim cadunt, Enn. in Non. 116, 1: lacrimas effundere, Lucr. 1, 126: cito arescit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. 17: lacrimam dare ignoto, *to shed a tear, to weep,* Ov. M. 11, 720: homini lacrimae cadunt gaudio, *tears fall from his eyes for joy, he sheds tears of joy,* Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20: lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, *her brilliant eyes moistened with tears,* Virg. A. 1, 228: neque enim prae lacrimis jam loqui possum, *can not speak for tears,* Cic. Mil. 38: lacrimas non tenere, *not withhold tears, not restrain them,* id. Verr. 2, 5, 67: tradere se lacrimis et tristitiae, id. Fam. 5, 14: lacrimis confici, id. ib. 14, 4: multis cum lacrimis obsecrare, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: manantibus prae gaudio lacrimis, *shedding tears of joy,* Curt. 7, 8: diu cohibitae lacrimae prorumpunt, *tears long restrained break forth,* Plin. Ep. 3, 16: fatiscere in lacrimas, *to dissolve in tears,* Val. Fl. 3, 395: lacrimas effundere, *to shed,* Cic. Planc. 42: profundere, id. Font. 17: mittere, *to let flow,* Sen. Ep. 76: dare, Virg. A. 4, 370: ciere, *to cause to flow,* id. ib. 6, 468: movere, Quint. 4, 2, 77: commovere, Curt. 5, 5.—**II.** Transf., *A tear* or *gum-drop* which exudes from plants: arborum, Plin. 11, 6, 5: vitium, id. 23 praef. § 3.

lăcrĭmābĭlis (lacrym.), e, *adj.* [lacrima] *Worthy of tears, lamentable, mournful* (poet. and post-class.): vixque tenet lacrimas, quia nil lacrimabile cernit, Ov. M. 2, 796: gemitus, Virg. A. 3, 39: bellum, id. ib. 7, 604.—**II.** *Tear-like:* destillatio, Arn. 7, 233.—*Adv.*, lăcrĭmābĭlĭter, *With tears, mournfully* (late Lat.): Hier. Ep. 140, 15.

* **lăcrĭmābundus** (lacrym.), a, um, *adj.* [lacrimo] *Bursting into tears, weeping:* Liv. 3, 46 *fin.*

lăcrĭmātĭo (lacrym.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A weeping,* esp. as a disease (a Plinian word): oculorum, Plin. 23 *praef.*; id. 11, 37, 53.

lăcrĭmo (lacrymo and lacrumo), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.*, and lacrimor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [lacrima] *To shed tears, to weep* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) Form *lacrimo:* te lacrimasse moleste ferebam, Cic. Att. 15, 27; id. Tusc. 1, 39: lacrumo gaudio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 55: quid tu igitur lacrumas? id. Hec. 3, 2, 20: lacrumo, quae posthac futura 'st vita, id. ib. 3, 3, 45.—* (*β*) Form *lacrimor:* ecquis fuit, quin lacrimaretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46. (Klotz: lacrimaret; but cf. Zumpt, ad loc.)—(*γ*) Dub. form: flentes, plorantes, lacrumantes, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: oculis lacrimantibus, Cic. Sest. 69: lacrimandum est, Sen. Ep. 63.—**b.** Act., *To beweep, lament* a thing (very rarely): num id lacrumat virgo? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13: casum alicujus, Nep. Alc. 6: Argos exsequiis lacrimandus eat, Stat. Th. 9, 99. Cf., also, the follg. No.—**II.** Transf., *To weep, drop, distill,* said of plants which exude a gum (poet. and post-Aug.): lacrimantes calami, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 107:—lacrimat sua gaudia palmes, Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 18: lacrimatas cortice myrrhas, *dropped, distilled,* Ov. F. 1, 339.

lăcrĭmōse, *adv.*, v. lacrimosus, *ad fin.*

lăcrĭmōsus (lacrum., lacrym.), a, um, *adj.* [lacrima] *Full of tears, tearful, weeping; that excites to tears, lamentable, doleful* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: lumina, (* *i. e.* oculi), Ov. Am. 1, 8, 111: fumus, id. Met. 10, 6; cf., caepis odor lacrimosus, Plin. 19, 6, 32: Trojae funera, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 14: bellum, id. ib. 21, 13:

carmen, *plaintive*, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 35.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *Weeping, dropping:* vites, Plin. 17, 28, 47.—*Adv.*, lăcrĭmōse, *With tears* (post-class.): Gell. 10, 3, 4.

lăcrĭmŭla (lacrym.), ae, *f.*, *dim.* [lacrima] *A little tear, tearlet* (rare, but quite class.): Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 22: non modo lacrimulam, sed multas lacrimas videre potuisti, Cic. Planc. 31, 76.

lăcrŭma and **lăcrўma,** with their derivv., v. lacrim.

lacta, ae, *f. A kind of cassia*, Plin. 12, 19, 43.

lactānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lac] *Milk-like, milky:* color, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

Lactantĭus, ii, *m.*, with the surname Firmianus, *A celebrated Father of the Church in the beginning of the fourth century of the Christian era.*

lactāris, e, *adj.* [lac] *Suckling* (post-class.): capra, Marc. Empir. 23.

lactārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to milk, containing milk, milky; made of milk* or *with milk:* herba, *milk-weed*, Plin. 26, 8, 39: opus lactarium, *food prepared with milk*, Lampr. Heliog. 32; so too abs., lactarium, ii, *n.*, *Milk-food;* and lactarius, ii, *m.*, *A preparer of milk-food:* id. ib. 27.—**II.** In partic., *Suckling, giving suck:* boves, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 17.

lacte, v. lac, *ad init.*

lactĕo, ēre, *v. a.* (used almost exclusively in the *Part. praes.*) [lac]: **I.** *To suck milk, to be a suckling:* Romulus parvus atque lactens, uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic. Cat. 3, 8; so, lactens Juppiter puer, id. de Div. 2, 41: lactens hostia, id. Leg. 2, 12; also abs.: lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv. 37, 3. Poet., viscera lactentia, *i. e. sucking children, sucklings*, Ov. F. 6, 137. Of the spring: tener et lactens, (* *sc.* annus), Ov. M. 15, 201.—**II.** *To contain milk* or *sap, to be milky, sappy, juicy:* verno tempore, quum lactent novella virentia, Pallad. 3, 26; cf. Ov. F. 1, 351: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Virg. G. 1, 315: lactuca lactens, Plin. 20, 7, 26.—Subst., lactentia, *milk-food, milk-dishes:* Cels. 2, 28.

lactĕŏlus, a, um, *adj.*, *dim.* [lacteus] *White as milk, milk-white* (poet.): puellae, Catull. 55, 17: viscus, Aus. Ep. 7.

lactesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [lacteo] ***I.** *To turn to milk:* omnis fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51.—* **II.** *To receive milk for suckling, to become capable of giving suck:* asinae praegnantes continuo lactescunt, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

lactĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lac] **I.** *Of milk, milky; full of milk* (mostly poet.): **A.** Lit.: humor, Ov. M. 15, 79: ubera, Virg. G. 2, 525.—**B.** In partic., *Milk-drinking, sucking:* vernae, Mart. 3, 58: porcus, id. 3, 47.—**II.** Transf., *Milk-white, milk-colored, milky:* colla, Virg. A. 8, 660: cervix, id. ib. 10, 137: gemma, Mart. 8, 45: circulus, the Gr. *γαλαξία κύκλος, the Milky Way*, Cic. Rep. 6, 16; also, via, Ov. M. 1, 168.

* **lactĭcīnĭum,** i, *n.* [id.] *Milk-food*, Apic. 7, 11. Also, ‡ **lacticinia** (ōrum) *ᾠόγαλα* (*a dish prepared from milk and eggs*), Gloss. Philox.

* **lactĭcŏlor,** ōris, *adj.* [lac-color] *Milk-colored:* Aus. Ep. 7, 54.

‡ **lactĭculārĭus,** ‡ lactĭculōsus *λιπογάλακτος*, (* *Deprived of milk*) (also abs.), Gloss. Philox.

‡ **lactidĭăcus,** *λελακτισμένος* (*That kicks with the heels*) (* or, *that has been wounded by kicking*), Gloss. Philox.

‡ **lactĭfer,** ĕri, *m.* [lac-fero] *Milk-bearer*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 70, 6.

lactĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [lac] *A plant, called also* chamaedaphne, App. Herb. 27.

* **lactĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Milk-colored, white:* Vernant. Carm. 8, 1, 27.

lactis, is, *f. A gut:* agnina, Tit. in Prisc. 6. Usually in the *plur.*, lactes, ĭum, *The guts;* esp. *the small guts, chitterlings* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): ab hoc ventriculo lactes in homine et ove, per quas labitur cibus: in ceteris hillae, Plin. 11, 37, 79: ita cibi vacuitate venio laxis lactibus, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 40; Pers. 2, 30.—Proverb.: alligare canem fugitivum agninis lactibus, said of the employment of a trifling remedy for a great evil.

* **lactĭto.** 1. *v. freq. a.* [1. lacto] *To give suck, to suckle* (poetical): Mart. 7, 102.

1. lacto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (used almost exclusively in the *Part. praes.*) [lac] **I.** *To contain milk* or *to suckle:* ubera lactantia, Ov. M. 6, 342.—**II.** *To suck milk, to suck:* infans lactavit, Aus. Epitaph. 32:—anni lactantes, *the suckling-years* (of a child), id. Idyll. 4, 67.

2. lacto, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq. a.* [lacio] *To allure, wheedle, deceive with fair words, to dupe, cajole* (mostly ante-class.): dictis lenibus lactare aliquem, Att. in Non. 16, 17: frustrando lactans, id. ib.: ita me amor lassum animi ludificat . . . lactat, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 9: animos, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 9: amantem, id. ib. 4, 1, 24.

lactŏris, *f.* [lac] *A kind of milky plant*, Plin. 24, 18, 104.

‡ **lactōsus,** *γαλακτώδης*, (* *Milk-like, milky*), Gloss. Philox.

lactūca, ae, *f.* [lac] *Lettuce*, "Plin. 19, 8, 38; Col. 10, 179; 11, 3, 25 *sq.;*" Cels. 2, 32; Mart. 13, 14.—**II.** lactuca marina, *The plant wolf's milk:* Cels. 5, 7; Col. 6, 15, 2.

‡ **lactūcārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* [id.] *A dealer in lettuce*, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

Lactūcīnus, i, *m.* [lactuca] *A Roman surname in the* familia Valeria, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 59.

‡ **lactūcōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of lettuce*, Diom. p. 316 P.

lactūcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small, young lettuce:* Col. 10, 111; Suet. Aug. 77; Pall. 1, 30.

Lacturcĭa, ae, *f.* [lac] *A goddess who presided over the corn swelling with milk*, Aug. C. D. 4, 8 (*al.* deum Lacturnum).

Lacturnus, i, v. the preced. art.

lăcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [lacus] *Four-cornered, checkered:* vestis, (* *woven in square compartments* or *checks, with inwoven or embroidered pictures;* v. lacus, *no.* V.), Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

lăcūna, ae, *f.* [id.] *A ditch, pit, hole;* esp. a place where water is wont to collect, *a pool, pond:* **I.** Lit. (so mostly poet.): "*lacuna*, id est aquae collectio, a lacu derivatur, quam alii *lamam*, alii *lustrum* dicunt," Fest. p. 117 ed. Müll.: vastae, Lucr. 6, 552; so, vastae Orci, id. 1, 116; id. 6, 538: cavae, Virg. G. 1, 117.—Poet., salsae, *i. e. the sea*, Lucr. 3, 1045; 5, 792. Also, Neptuniae, Auct. Her. 4, 10 *fin.:* caecas lustravit luce lacunas, Cic. Arat. 431.—**B.** In gen., *A hollow, cavity, opening, chasm, cleft:* quum supercilia cana, et sub ea lacunae, dicunt, eum equum habere annos sedecim, Var. R. R. 2, 7; id. ib. 1, 29, 3; cf. Lucr. 5, 1260; Vitr. 7, 1: labrum superius sub ipsa medietate narium lacuna quadam levi, quasi valle, signavit deus, Lact. Op. D. 10: genae teretes ac medio mento lacuna, *a dimple*, App. Flor. 15.—**II.** Trop., *A gap, void, defect, want, loss* (rare, but quite class.): est, qui expleas duplicem istam lacunam, *to fill up the double void*, Var. R. R. 2, 1 *fin.;* so, ut illam lacunam rei familiaris expleant, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55: vide, quaeso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, id. Att. 12, 6:—illa labes et quasi lacuna famae, Gell. 1, 3.

lăcūnar, āris, *n.* (*gen. plur.*, lacunariorum for lacunarium, Vitr. 4, 3.—*Dat. plur.*, lacunariis, id. 5, 2) [lacuna] *A wainscoted and gilded ceiling* of an unvaulted chamber, *a panel-ceiling, a ceiling* (so called from its ornamented sunken spaces) (quite class.): Vitr. 7, 2: non ebur neque aureum Mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 2: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21.—Proverb.: spectare lacunar, *to gaze at the ceiling, to be absent-minded:* Juv. 1, 56.—**II.** In the *plur.*, lacunaria, *Panels of the under surface of a cornice*, Vitr. 4, 3; 7, 2.

lăcūnārĭum, ii, v. lacunar.

lăcūnārĭus, ii, *m.* [lacuna] *A grave-digger* (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 8, 21; cf., *lacunarius, λακκοποιός*, Gloss. Philox.

lăcūno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] ***I.** *To hollow out, to fret* or *pit:* lacunati tori, Plin. 15, 10, 9.—* **II.** *To panel like a* lacunar: Ov. M. 8, 561.

lăcūnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Full of holes, ponds,* or *sloughs:* convallis, App. M. 1, p. 105; cf., via lacunosis incilibus voraginosa, id. ib. 9, p. 221.—**II.** In gen., *Full of hollows* or *cavities* nihil eminens, nihil lacunosum, * Cic. N. D. 2, 18.

lăcus, ūs, *m.* [root ΛΑΚ, *λάκος, λάκκος*, lacuna; originally any thing hollow; hence] **I.** A large vessel for liquids, *A basin, coop, tank, tub;* esp. *a vat* into which the wine flowed from the press, Cato R. R. 25; Col. 12, 18, 3; Tib. 2, 3, 36.—Hence, **b.** Transf.: oratio quasi de musto ac lacu fervida, *i. e. still new, that has not done fermenting*, Cic. Brut. 83 *fin.* **II.** A large body of water which rises and falls (opp. to stagnum, a standing pool), *A lake:* agri, aedificia, lacus, stagna, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7: exhalantque lacus nebulam, Lucr. 5, 464: Deae, quae illos Hennenses lacus lucosque incolitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72; cf. ib. 2, 4, 48: Averni, Lucr. 6, 747; Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: Albanus, id. de Div. 1, 44, 100.—Poet. of a river, Virg. A. 8, 74; so of the Styx, id. ib. 6, 134; 238; 393.—**III.** A large standing reservoir for water, *A basin, tank, cistern* (of which there were a great number in Rome), Frontin. Aquaed. 3; 78; Liv. 39, 44; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 21: a furno redeuntes lacuque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 36.—A place so called: garruli et malevoli supra Lacum, *at the Pond* (perh. Lacus Curtius *or* Lacus Juturnae), Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 16.—Proverb., siccus lacus, for something useless, insignificant: Prop. 2, 11, 11.—**IV.** *A hole in which lime is slacked, a lime-hole*, Vitr. 7, 2; *a receptacle for pulse*, Col. 1, 6, 14; *a place to keep lions in*, Prudent. Cath. 4, 65.—**V.** For lacunar, *A panel in a ceiling* (ante-class.); resultant aedesque lacusque, Lucil. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 726.

lăcuscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lacus] **I.** *A little lake* (only in Columella): Col. 4, 8, 2; Arb. 10, 4.—**II.** *A receptacle* or *bin for keeping olives in*, Col. 12, 50, 3 *sq.*

lăcŭturris, is, *m.* (*sc.* caulis) [lacus-turris] *A kind of cabbage:* Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 141.

Lăcўdes, is, *m.*, *Λακύδης*. *An Academician of Cyrene, a pupil of Arcesilas*, Cic. Acad. 2, 6; Tusc. 5, 37.

† **lāda** or **leda,** ae, *f.*, and **lēdon,** i, *n.* = *λῆδον*, *A shrub in Cyprus from which a resin was obtained*, the Cistus Creticus, L.; Plin. 26, 8, 50. Cf. the follg. art.

† **lādănum** or **lēdănum,** i, *n.* [*λήδανον*] *The resinous juice obtained from the shrub* lada, *ladanum*, Plin. 26, 8, 30.

Lādas, ae, *m.*, *Λάδας*, *A swift runner of Alexander the Great*, Mart. 10, 100, 5; 2, 86, 8; Catull. 55, 25; Auct. Her. 4, 3; Sen. Ep. 85; (* Juv. 13, 97).

Lādon, ōnis, *m.*, *Λάδων*, *A river of Arcadia which flows into the Alpheus;* the fabled *father of Daphne:* arenosus, Ov. M. 1, 702; cf. Serv. Virg. E. 3, 63: id. ad Aen. 3, 91.—**II.** *The name of one of Actaeon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 216.

Laeca, ae, *m. A Roman surname;* e. g. M. Portius Laeca, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators*, Sall. C. 17; Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9.

laedo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. To strike* or *dash with force against* any thing: ***I.** Lit.: naves ad saxa, Lucr. 5, 999.—**II.** Transf., *To injure, damage, hurt* by striking: **A.** Lit.: lora laedunt brachia, Plaut Truc. 4, 3, 9: latus, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 47: colla, Ov. R. Am. 90: frondes laedit hiems, id. Fast. 6, 150; cf., thymum laeditur imbribus, Plin. 21, 10, 31: aliquem vulnere, Ov. Met. 4, 601: dente, Phaedr. 4, 7: ferro retuso semina, Virg. G. 2, 301.—Poet.: collum, *to break one's neck*, i. e. *to hang one's self*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 60: laesus nube dies, *i. e. darkened*, Luc. 5, 456—**B.** Trop., *To trouble, annoy, vex, offend:* dicto, facto, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 53. si injuste neminem laesit, Cic. Mur. 40, 87: non minus nos stultitia illius sublevat, quam laedit improbitas, id. Caecin. 9: aliquem perjurio suo, *to attack*, id. ib. 10, 28: so id. de Or. 2, 70, 285: nulli os, *to offend no one to his face*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10.—Abs.: nec laedere nec violare, Lucr. 5, 1019:—fidem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: famam alicujus gravi opprobrio, Suet. Caes. 49: res laesae, *disaster, misfortune*, Sil. 11, 6.

Laelaps, ăpis, *m.* [*λαῖλαψ*, hurricane] *Name of a dog*, Ov. M. 7, 772.

Laelĭus, a. *Name of a Roman gens*

So in partic. C. Laelius, *a friend of Scipio Africanus:* in quo Lae iu' clamores, σοφὸς ille, solebat Edere, Lucil. in Cic. de Fin. 2, 8; cf., nec dubitare illum (C. Laelium) in omni sermone appellare sapientem, Cic. Lael. 1; cf. Hor. S. 2, 1, 65; 72. Cicero's treatise on Friendship is named after him.—D. Laelius, *A writer of mediocre talents,* Lucil. in Cic. de Or. 2, 6. Another D. Laelius, perhaps a son of the preceding, *an adherent of Pompey,* Caes. B. C. 3, 10.—In the *fem.,* **Laelĭa,** ae, *Daughter of C. Laelius, and mother-in-law of L. Crassus, celebrated for her oratorical powers,* Cic. Brut. 58. Another Laelia, *a Vestal,* Tac. A. 15, 22.—Deriv., **Laelĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Laelius, Laelian:* naves, *i. e. of Pompey's commander,* D. Laelius, Caes. B. C. 3, 100.

laena, ae, *f.* [χλαίνη] *A lined upper garment, cloak, mantle:* "*laena* vestimenti genus habitu duplicis. Quidam appellatam existimant Tusce, quidam Graece, quam χλανίδα dicunt," Fest. p. 117 Müll. Usually worn by the flamens over the toga, Cic. Brut. 14; Serv. Virg. A. 4, 262. Also by persons of distinction, Virg. l. l.; Sil. 15, 424; Pers. 1, 31; Juv. 5, 131.

Laenas, atis, *A surname in the* gens Popilia, v. Popilius.

† **laeŏtŏmus,** i, *f.*=λαιότομος, *The chord of a segment of a circle,* Vitr. 9, 8 Schneid. *N. cr.* (another reading for lacotomus).

Lāërtes, ae (*nom.,* Lāërta, Sen. Troad. 699. In the *gen.,* Laërtis, acc. to Prisc. p. 705 P.), *m.,* Λαέρτης, *The father of Ulysses,* Cic. de Sen. 15; Ov. Her. 1, 113.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Lāërtĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Laertius, Laertian:* regna, *i. e. Ithaca,* Virg. A. 3, 273: heros, *i. e. Ulysses,* Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 3.—**B. Lāërtĭădes,** ae, *m.,* Λαερτιάδης, *A male descendant of Laertes: his son Ulysses,* Hor. Od. 1, 15, 21; Sat. 2, 5, 59; Ov. M. 13, 48.

Lāërtius, a, um: **I.** *Adj.,* from Laërtes, v. h. v., *no.* II., A.—**II.** *An inhabitant of Laertes, a sea-port town in Cilicia, e. g.* Diogenes Laërtius, *a Greek historian in the third century of the Christian era.*

laesĭo, ōnis, *f.* [laedo] *A hurting, injuring:* **I.** Lit. (so only in late Latin): Dig. 10, 3, 28: irritat laesio dolorem, Lact. Ira D. 17 *med.*—* **II.** Rhetor. *t. t., An attack by an orator on his opponent:* purgatio, conciliatio, laesio, optatio atque exsecratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*

Laestrȳgon (Lestr.), ŏnis, *m.,* more freq. in the *plur.,* Laestrȳgŏnes, um, *m.,* Λαιστρυγόνες, *An ancient people of Italy, originally in Campania, in the region around Formiae, and afterward in Sicily, who are fabled to have been savages and cannibals,* Plin. 3, 5, 9; 2, 2; Gell. 15, 21; Juv. 15, 18.—In the *sing.,* Ov. M. 14, 233. —Of Laestrygonians in Sicily, Sil. 14, 125. **II.** Deriv., **Laestrȳgŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Laestrygonians, Laestrygonian.*—**A.** In Formiae: domus, *i. e. Formiae,* Ov. Ib. 390; cf., rupes, *in Formiae,* Sil. 7, 276: amphora, *i. e. Campanian,* Hor. Od. 3, 16, 34.—**B.** In Sicily: campi, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

laesūra, ae, *f.* [laedo] *A hurting, injuring* (post-class.): divitiarum, *loss,* Tert. Patient. 7.

laesus, a, um, *Part.,* from laedo.

(* **laeta,** ōrum, v. 2. laetus.)

laetābĭlis, e, *adj.* [laetor] *Joyful, glad, gladsome* (quite class.): quid habet ista res aut laetabile, aut gloriosum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21: nihil laetabile, id. ib. 4, 17, 37: factum, Ov. M. 9, 255: sidus alicui, Val. Fl. 6, 606.—*Comp.:* Mamert. Genethl. 18.

laetābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Greatly rejoicing, joyful* (post-class.): *laetabundus* is dicitur, qui abunde laetus est, Gell. 11, 15.

laetāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Dung, manure* (post-Aug.): Plin. 18, 16, 40: anserum, Pall. 1, 23.

laetans, antis, *Part.,* from laetor.

laetanter, *adv.,* v. laetor, *ad fin.*

* **laetātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [laetor] *Rejoicing, joy:* diutina, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.*

laete, *adv.,* v. 1. laetus, a, um, *ad fin.*

* **laetĭcŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [laetor] *Too joyful, over-joyful:* tu laeticulosus (*al.* lacticuiosus), Petr. fr. Trag. 57 Burm.

laetĭcus, a, um, *adj.,* v. 2. laetus.

laetĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [laetificus] *To cheer, gladden, delight;* mid., *to rejoice, be glad* respecting any thing; constr. with the *abl.* (rare, but quite class.): non illum gloria pulsi Laetificat Magni, Luc. 3, 48:—sol laetificat terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40.—Mid.: nunc eo alii laetificantur Meo malo et damno, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 15.— **II.** In partic., in agriculture, *To render fruitful, to fertilize, manure* the ground: Indus agros laetificat et mitigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52 *fin.:* faba solum laetificat, Plin. 18, 13, 30: agrum, id. 17, 9, 6: laetificata seges, Sedul. 1, 41.—Hence

laetĭfĭcans, antis, *Pa., Rejoicing, joyous* (ante-class.): Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 8.

laetĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [laetus-facio] *Making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful, joyous* (a poet. word): fetus, Lucr. 1, 194; cf., vites, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: tumultus, Stat. Th. 8, 261: plausus, id. ib. 12, 521.—In the *neutr. plur.:* laetifica referre alicui, *joyful news,* Sen. Troad. 597.

* **laetisco,** 3. *v. n.* [laetus] *To rejoice:* Sisenn. in Non. 133, 2.

laetĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *Joy,* esp. *unrestrained joyfulness, gladness, pleasure, delight:* **I.** Lit.: "*laetitia* opinio recens boni praesentis, in quo efferri rectum esse videatur," Cic. Tusc. 4, 7: "*Laetitia* dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior eventu rerum expetitarum," Gell. 2, 27: judicium plenum laetitiae, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243: percipere laetitiam ex re, id. ib. 1, 44, 197: prae laetitia lacrimae praesiliunt mihi, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13: totus in laetitiam effusus, *wholly dissolved in pleasure,* Just. 12, 13: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, *to spend joyfully,* Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: efferri laetitiâ, *to be transported with joy,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 32: exsultare, id. Att. 14, 6: perfrui, id. Cat. 1, 10: afficere aliquem, id. Mil. 28: comitia me laetitiâ extulerunt, *have rejoiced me exceedingly,* id. Fam. 2, 10: laetitiam capere oculis, *to enjoy,* id. Att. 14, 14: dare alicui, *to give delight to,* id. Planc. 42.

II. Transf., *Pleasing appearance, beauty, grace; luxuriance, fertility:* membrorum, Stat. Th. 6, 571.—*Luxuriance, fertility,* of plants: trunci, Col. 4, 24: pabuli, *plenty, abundance,* Just. 44, 4.—Of a fruitful soil: loci, Col. 4, 21.—Of speech, *Sweetness:* laetitia et pulcritudo orationis, Tac. Or. 20.

laetĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [laetus], an ante-class. word for laetitia, *Joy:* me excitasti ex luctu in laetitudinem, Att. in Non. 132, 12: affecti laetitudine, id. ib. 13.

laeto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make joyful, to delight, gladden:* * **I.** Lit. (ante- and post-class.): oculos specie laetavisti optabili, Liv. Andr. in Non. 132, 32: te ut triplici laetarem bono, Att. ib.: frontem alicujus serena venustate, App. M. 3, p. 134.—**II.** In partic., of the soil, *To fertilize, manure* (post-class.): in laetandis arboribus, Pall. 1, 6: loca sterilia, id. ib.

laetor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [lit., *pass.* of laeto] *To rejoice, be joyful* or *glad* at any thing; constr. with the simple *abl.,* with *in c. abl.,* with the *acc.* of the *neutr.,* with an *object-clause,* poet. with the *gen.:* (*a*) With the simple *abl.:* Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 37: et laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: sua re gesta, id. Rep. 1, 42: laetor tum praesenti, tum sperata tua dignitate, id. Fam. 2, 9.—(β) With *in c. abl.:* laetaris tu in omnium gemitu, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46: in hoc est laetatus, quod, *because that,* id. Phil. 11, 4.—(γ) With the *acc.* of the *neutr.:* illud mihi laetandum video, quod, *because that,* Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 1.—(δ) With an *object-clause* (so freq. in Cic.): quae perfecta esse gaudeo, judices, vehementerque laetor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47; cf. id. Lael. 4, 14: utrumque laetor, et sine dolore corporis te fuisse et animo valuisse, id. Fam. 7, 1.—With the *gen.,* in connection with memini: nec veterum memini laetorve malorum, Virg. A. 11, 280. —Transf., of inanimate subjects: omne vitis genus naturaliter laetatur tepore potius, quam frigore, *is fonder of warmth than of cold,* Col. 3, 9 *fin.;* so, frumenta omnia maxime laetantur patenti campo, *delight in,* Pall. 1, 6.—Hence

laetans, antis, *Pa., Rejoicing, joyful, glad:* aliquos laetantes facere, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 6: nubit Oppianico continuo Sassia laetanti jam animo, Cic. Clu. 9 *fin.* —Poet., of inanimate things: loca, *joyous, cheerful, agreeable,* Lucr. 2, 344.—* *Adv.,* laetanter: Lamprid. Commod. 5.

1. Laetorius, an erroneous reading for Plaetorius.

(* **2. Laetōrĭus,** a, um, *adj. The name of a Roman* gens, Mart. 12, 6, 13: lex, Cic. Off. 3, 15; N. D. 3, 30; Cod. Theod. 8, 12, 2.)

1. laetus, a, um, *adj. Joyful, cheerful, glad;* constr. *abs.,* with *de,* the *gen.,* the *inf.,* or an *object-clause:* (*a*) Abs.: laeti atque erecti, Cic. Fontei. 11: alacres laetique, id. Sest. 1: vultus, id. Att. 8, 9, 2.— (β) With *de:* laetus est de amica, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 45.—(γ) With the *gen.:* laetus animi et ingenii, Vell. 2, 93: laborum, Virg. A. 11, 73: irae, Sil. 17, 308.—(δ) With the *inf.:* Sil. 9, 453.—(ε) With an *object-clause:* laetus sum, fratri obtigisse quod vult, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 1.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Doing a thing with joy, cheerful, ready, willing:* senatus supplementum etiam laetus decreverat, Sall. J. 86: descendere regno, Stat. Th. 2, 396.—**B.** *Delighting* or *taking pleasure in* a thing, with the *abl.* or an *inf.:* (*a*) With the *abl.:* et laetum equino sanguine Concanum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 33 —(β) With an *inf.:* et ferro vivere laetum Vulgus, Sil. 9, 223.—**C.** *Pleased, satisfied* with any thing, *c. abl.:* contentus modicis, meoque laetus, Mart. 4, 77.—**D.** *Pleasing, pleasant, grateful:* virtus haud laeta tyranno, Val. Fl. 1, 30: militibus id nomen, Tac. H. 4, 68.—**E.** *Favorable, propitious:* venti, Val. Fl. 4, 31: bellum, Sil. 10, 552; Plaut. Am. prol. 2.—**F.** *Fortunate, auspicious, lucky:* prodigium, Plin. 11, 37, 77: augurium, Tac. H. 1, 62.—**G.** *Joyous in appearance, delightful, pleasing, beautiful:* vite quid potest esse cum fructu laetitius, tum aspectu pulchrius? Cic. de Sen. 15: segetes, Virg. G. 1, 1: indoles, Quint. 2, 4, 4.—**2.** In partic., in econom. lang., *Fertile, rich,* of soil: ager, Var. R. R 1, 23.—Of cattle, *Fat:* glande sues laeti redeunt, Virg. G. 2, 520.—**H.** *Pleasant, agreeable:* dicendi genus tenue laetioribus numeris corrumpere, Quint. 9, 4, 17.—In the *neutr. sing.,* adverbially: laetumque rubet, *with joy, with pleasure,* Stat. Ach. 1, 323.—Hence,

Adv., laete, *Joyfully, gladly, cheerfully:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): auctorem senatus exstinctum laete atque insolenter tulit, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 7: laete an severe dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40.—*Comp.:* Vellei. 2, 45: aliquid ausi laetius aut licentius, Quint. 2, 4, 14.—*Sup.:* laetissime gaudere, Gell. 3, 15. —**II.** Transf., *Fruitfully, abundantly, luxuriantly:* seges laete virens, Plin. 33, 5, 27.—*Comp.:* truncus laetius frondet, *more fruitfully, more luxuriantly,* Col. 5, 9, 10; cf. Plin. 16, 31, 56.

2. laetus, i, *m.* In late Latin, *A bondman who received a piece of land to cultivate, for which he paid tribute to his master, a serf:* Amm. 20, 8. *The land so cultivated* was called laeta, ōrum, *n.,* Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 10.—Also, laeticae terrae, id. ib. 13, 11, 9.

laeva, ae, *f. The left hand;* v. laevus, a, um.

laevātus, v. levatus.

laeve, *adv.,* v. laevus, *ad fin.*

Laevĭānus, a, um, v. Laevius, *no.* II.

laevĭgātĭo and **laevĭgātor,** v. levig.

Laevīnus, i, *m.* [laeva] *A Roman surname:* P. Valerius Laevinus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 12; 19.

laevis, laevitas, v. 1. levis, *etc.*

Laevĭus, ii, *m. A Roman poet of the ante-classical period,* Gell. 2, 24; 12, 10.— **II.** Deriv., Laevĭānus, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the poet Laevius, Laevian:* carmen, Gell. 19, 7: verba, ib.

laevorsum and **laevorsus,** *adv.* [laevus-versum] *To the left hand, toward the left* (post-class.): laevorsum vel dextrorsum, App. Flor. 1, p. 8 Oud.:—laevorsum flexus itinere, Amm. 31, 10.

laevus, a, um, *adj.* [λαιός] *Left, on the left side* (mostly poet.): **I.** Lit.: *opp.* dexter, Lucr. 4, 302; cf. id. 4, 310: manus, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 145: latus, Ov. M. 12, 415: auris, id. ib. 336: pes, id. ib. 101: humeris, id. Her. 9, 62: Pontus. *lying to the left*, id. Pont. 4, 9, 119: iter, Virg. A. 5, 170.

B. Subst.: **1.** laeva, ae, *f.*: (*a*) (*sc.* manus) *The left hand*: Ilionea petit dextra, laevaque Serestum, Virg. A. 1, 611; Lucr. 3, 649: cognovi clipeum laevae gestamina nostrae, Ov. M. 15, 163.—(*β*) (*sc.* pars) *The left side*: laevam pete, *go to the left*, Ov. M. 3, 642.—Esp. freq. adverbially, laevā, *On the left side, on the left*: dextra montibus, laeva Tiberi amne septus, *on the left*, Liv. 4, 32: dextra laevaque duo maria claudunt, id. 21, 43.—So too, ad laevam, in laevam, *To the left*: ante, et pone; ad laevam, et ad dexteram, Cic. Univ. 13: si in laevam detorserit, Plin. 28, 8, 27.—**2.** In the *neut.*: in laevum, adverbially, *To the left*: fleximus in laevum cursus, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 17.—In the *plur.*, laeva, ōrum, *n.*, *Places lying on the left*: Thracen et laeva Propontidos intrat, Ov. F. 5, 257.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Awkward, stupid, foolish, silly*: si mens non laeva fuisset, Virg. A. 2, 54: o ego laevus, Qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 301.

B. *Unfavorable, inconvenient; unfortunate, unlucky, bad*: peccatum fateor, cum te sic tempore laevo Interpellarim, Hor. S. 2, 4, 4:—teque nec laevus vetat ire picus, id. Od. 3, 27, 15: omen, Val. Fl. 6, 70: ignis, *i. e. a pestilence*, Stat. Th. 1, 634.—**C.** In the language of augurs, *Fortunate, lucky, propitious* (because the Romans, by turning their faces to the south, had the eastern signs on their left hand; v. sinister, *no.* II., C): "laeva prospera existimantur, quoniam laeva parte mundi ortus est, Plin. 2, 54, 55; cf. Liv. 1, 18: numina, *favorable, propitious*, Virg. G. 4, 7: tonitru dedit omina laevo Juppiter, Ov. F. 4, 833. *Plur.*, Laevi (Levi), ōrum, *m. nom. propr.*, *An ancient people of Italy*, Liv. 33, 37.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, laeve, *Awkwardly* (poet.): Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 52.

† **lăgănum,** i, *n.*, λάγανον, *A kind of cake made of flour and oil*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 115; Cels. 8, 7 *fin.*

† **lăgēna** (also written lăgoena and lăgōna), ae, *f.* [λάγηνος] A large earthen vessel with a neck and handles, *A flask, bottle*, Cic. Fam. 16, 26; Quint. 6, 3, 10; Hor. S. 2, 8, 41; 81; Ep. 2, 2, 134, et saep. Also made of other materials: Plin. 16, 31, 56: Syra nigri defruti, *of glass*, Mart. 4, 46.

† **lăgēos,** i, *f.* [λάγειος] *A Greek species of vine*: et passo Psithia utilior, tenuisque Lageos, Virg. G. 2, 93:—lageos, a, um: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, 7.

Lāgēus, a, um, v. Lagus, *no.* II.

lago, ĭnis, *f.* *A plant*, otherwise called echite; also, scammonia tenuis: Plin. 24, 15, 89.

lăgoena, v. lăgēna, *ad init.*

† **Lăgōis,** ĭdis, *f.*=λαγωΐς, *A kind of bird*, perh. *heath-cock, grouse*: peregrina, Hor. S. 2, 2, 22.

lăgōna, v. lagena, *ad init.*

† **lăgŏnŏpŏnos,** i, *m.* [λαγόνων πόνος] *A pain in the bowels, the gripes, colic*: Plin. 20, 4, 13.

† **lăgophthalmos,** i, *m.*=λαγωφθαλμός (hare-eye), *A disease of the eye, in which the upper lid does not cover the eye*, Cels. 7, 7, 9.

lăgōpus, ŏdis, *f.*=λαγώπους, *Hare's foot*: **I.** *An Alpine bird*, perhaps *white grouse*, Plin. 10, 28, 68.—**II.** *The herb hare's foot*, Plin. 26, 8, 34, § 53.

Lagos, i, *f.* *A city in Great Phrygia*, Liv. 38, 15.

lăguncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lagena] *A small flask, small bottle*, Col. 12, 38 *fin.*; Plin. Ep. 2, 6.

* **lăguncŭlāris,** e, *adj.* [laguncula] *Of or belonging to a small bottle*: pix, Marc. Empir. 36.

* **lăguncŭlus,** i, *m.* *A kind of pastry* (*al.* lucunculus), Stat. S. 1, 6, 17.

Lāgus, i, *m.* *The father of Ptolemy I. king of Egypt*: regia Lagi, Luc. 10, 527: flumina Lagi, *i. e.* Nilus, Sil. 17, 596.—**II.** Deriv., **Lāgēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Lagus, Lagian*, poet. for *Egyptian*: Nilus, Luc. 1, 684; cf., amnis, Sil. 1, 196: litora, Mart. 10, 26: ratis, Sil. 10, 322.

Laiades, ae, v. Laius, *no.* II.

† **lāĭcus,** i, *m.*=λαϊκός, *A layman, laic, one not belonging to the priesthood* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Exhort. ad castit. 7.

Lāïs, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.*, Λαΐς, *A celebrated hetaerist of Corinth, the most beautiful woman of her time*: dicitur et multis Lais amata viris, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 12: *gen.*, Laidis, Aus. Epigr. 17: Laidos, Prop. 2, 5, 1: *acc.*, Laida, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2: *acc. plur.*, Laidas, Aus. Epigr. 18, 1.

Lāïus or **Lajus,** i (in the *voc.*, Lai, Stat. Th. 7, 355). *m.*, Λάϊος, *Son of Labdacus, king of Thebes, and father of Oedipus*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33; Fat. 13; Stat. Th. 2, 7; 66.—**II.** Deriv., **Lāïădes,** ae, *m.*, *A male descendant of Laius*, i. e. *Oedipus*, Ov. M. 7, 759.

Lălăge, es, *f.*, Λαλαγή, *A proper name*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 10; 23; 2. 5, 16: Livia Lalage, Inscr. ap. Mur. 1367, 1.

Lălētānia, ae, *f.* *A region in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *where the vine was cultivated*, Ep. Pompei. ad Senat. 5; Mart. 1, 50.—Deriv., **Lălētānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Laletania, Laletanian*: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, 6: *plur.*, Laletani, ōrum, *m.*, *Inhabitants of Laletania, Laletanians*, Plin. 3, 3, 4.

†† **lālīsio,** ōnis, *m.* [African word] *The foal of a wild ass*: Plin. 8, 44, 69: quum tener est onager solaque lalisio matre Pascitur, Mart. 13, 97.

lallo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* *To sing lalla* or *lullaby, to sing as a nurse to a child*: iratus mammae, lallare recusas, *will not let yourself be sung to sleep*, Pers. 3, 17: "*lallare* βαβάζειν," Gloss. Philox.

lallum, i, *n.*, or **lallus,** i, *m.* [lallo] *A singing lalla* or *lullaby* (post-class.): Aus. Ep. 16, 91.

lāma, ae, *f.* [λάμος] **I.** *A slough, bog, fen*: "*lacuna* id est aquae collectio, quam alii *lamam*, alii *lustrum* dicunt," Fest. p. 117 ed. Müll.: Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10.—**II.** *A kind of mastich*, Plin. 12, 17, 36.

lambdacismus, i, v. labdacismus.

lambĕro, are, *v. a.* *To tear to pieces* (ante-class.): "*Lamberat* scindit ac laniat," Fest. p. 118 ed. Müll.—Proverb.: lepide, Charine, me meo ludo lamberas, *you beat me at my own game, pay me in my own coin*, Plaut. Ps. 2. 4, 53.

* **lambĭto,** are, *v. freq. a.* [lambo] *To lick*: Aegyptii canes e Nilo numquam nisi currentes lambitant, Sol. 15.

* **lambĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A licking*: Aurel. Vict. Orig. gentis R. 20.

lambo, bi, bĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To lick; to touch* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: hi canes, quos tribunal meum vides lambere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11: lagonae collum, Phaedr. 1, 25, 10.—**II.** Transf., of a river, *To flow by, to wash*: vel quae loca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes, *washes*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 7.—Of fire, *To lick*, i. e. *to touch*: flamma summum properabat lambere tectum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 73:—quorum imagines lambunt hederae sequaces, *to encircle*, Pers. prol. 5.—In an obscene sense, Aus. Ep. 120.

lāmella, ae, *f. dim.* [lamina] *A small plate of metal*: Vitr. 7, 3: paucae lamellae argenti, *a small silver coin*, Sen. Brev. vit. 21 *med.*

* **lāmellŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [lamella] *A small plate of metal*: glebulas emi, lamellulas paravi, Petr. 57, 6.

1. lāmenta, ae, *f.*, v. the follg. art., *ad init.*

2. lāmenta, ōrum, *n.* (collat. form in the *fem.*: lamentas, fletus facere, Pac. in Non. 132, 28) *A wailing, moaning, weeping, lamentation, lament* (quite class., used only in the plur.): negat se velle mortem suam dolore amicorum et lamentis vacare, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73: se lamentis lacrimisque dedere, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48; cf., lamenta ac lacrimas cito ponunt, Tac. G. 27:—in sordibus, lamentis luctuque jacēre, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu Tecta fremunt, Virg. A. 4, 667; Tac. Agr. 29.—Transf., of hens, Plin. 10, 55, 76.

lāmentābĭlis, e, *adj.* [lamentor] *Doleful, mournful, lamentable* (quite classical): afflictus et jacens, et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 32: funera sumptuosa et lamentabilia, id. Leg. 2, 25, 64: carmen, Stat. S. 5, 3, 1:—regnum, Virg. A. 2, 4; so, tributum, Ov. M. 8, 263.

* **lāmentārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [lamentum] *Mournful, causing tears*: aedes, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 28.

lāmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lamentor] *A wailing, moaning, weeping, lamenting, lamentation* (quite class.): "*lamentatio* (est) aegritudo, cum ejulatu," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: aegritudo, lacrimae, lamentatio, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 29: lugubris fletusque moerens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13 *fin.*: plangore et lamentatione complerimus forum, id. Or. 38; id. Verr. 2, 4, 21: quotidianae virginis, id. Fontei. 17: (funeris), id. Leg. 2, 23; Plin. 8, 7, 7.

‡ **lāmentātor,** θρηνητής, Gloss. Phil.

lāmentor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* *To wail, moan, weep, lament; to bemoan, bewail, lament* a thing, *to weep over* a person or thing (quite class.): (*a*) *Neutr.*, lamentari, cruciari, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 40: flere ac lamentari, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 *fin.*: flebiliter lamentari, id. Tusc. 2, 21; id. Phil. 12, 1, 2: ac plangere, Suet. Ner. 49.—(*β*) *Act.*. conqueri fortunam advorsam, non lamentari decet, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21: vitam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: caecitatem, id. ib. 5, 38, 112: se ipsum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 7: suam matrem mortuam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 46:—quid ego haec animo lamentor? Enn. in Don. Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 2:—ut nemo ad lamentandam tanti imperii calamitatem relinquatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 2 *fin.*—With an object-clause: Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 79; so, quum lamentamur, non apparere labores Nostros, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 224.

The *Part. perf.* in pass. signif. (poet.): fata per urbem Lamentata, Sil. 13, 711; so, Dindyma, *resounding with lamentations*, Stat. Th. 12, 224.—**2.** lamentatur, impers.: moeretur, fletur, lamentatur diebus plusculis, App. M. 4, p. 312 Oud.

lāmentum, i, v. 2. lamenta.

† **1. lămĭa,** ae, *f.*=λαμία: **I.** *A witch* who was said to suck children's blood, *a sorceress, enchantress*: neu pransae lamiae puerum vivum extrahat alvo, Hor. A. P. 340; App. M. 1, p. 57 Oud.—Transf., lamiae turres, *nursery tales*, Tert. adv. Val. 3.—**II**. *A sort of flat-fish*, Plin. 9, 24, 40.

2. Lămĭa, ae, *m.* *A surname in the* gens Aelia, Cic. Sest. 12; Fam. 12, 29; Att. 11, 7; Hor. Od. 1, 26; 3, 27, et al.—**II.** Deriv., **Lămĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Lamia, Lamian*: horti, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 2; Suet. Calig. 59.

lāmĭna and syncop. **lamna** (e. g. Hor. Od. 2, 2, 2; Ep. 1, 15, 36; Val. Fl. 1, 123; Vitr. 7, 9, also, lamina, id. 5, 3), ae, *f.* A thin piece of metal, wood, marble, *etc.*, *A plate, leaf, layer, lamina*: **I.** Lit. (quite class.): quum lamina esset inventa, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: tigna laminis clavisque religant, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 3: cataphractarum tegimen ferreis laminis consertum, Tac. H. 1, 79: plumbi, Plin. 34, 18, 50: ex argento laminas ducere, id. 33, 9, 45; cf., aes in laminas tenuare, id. 34, 8, 20: ossa in laminas secare, id. 8, 3, 4: tenuem nimium laminam ducere, Quint. 2, 4, 7: argutae lamina serrae, *the blade of a saw*, Virg. G. 1, 143: doliorum, *i. e. staves*, Plin. 18, 26, 64.—**II.** Transf., of leaf shaped things: **A.** laminae ardentes, *red-hot plates*, instruments of torture for slaves, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63.—**B.** *Money, coin*: et levis argenti lamina crimen erat, Ov. F. 1, 209; cf., fulva, *gold piece, gold*, id. Met. 11, 124: inimicus lamnae, *foe to money*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 2.—**C.** *A saw*: Sen. Ben. 4, 6.—**D.** aurium, *The flap of the ear*: Arn. 2, 72.

lāmĭum, ii, *n.* *Dead-nettle*: Plin. 21, 15, 55; so id. 22, 14, 16.

lamna, ae, v. lamina, *ad init.*

lamnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lamina] for lamella, *A little plate of metal* (eccl. Lat.): triumphi laurea lamnulis ornatur, Tert. Coron. mil. 12, dub. (*al.* lamnis).

lampădārĭus, ii, *m.* [lampas] *A lamp-bearer, torch-bearer* (post-class.), Cod. Justin. 12, 60, 10; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2930; 2845 (called in Suet. Aug. 29, servus praelucens).

† **lampădĭas,** ae, *m.*=λαμπαδίας, *A comet resembling a blazing torch*, Plin. 2, 25, 22.

lampădo, ōnis, *m.*, i. q. bulbus, Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 9.

† **lampas,** ădis, *f.*=λαμπάς, *A light, torch, flambeau* (mostly poet.): **I.** Lit.: illatae lampades, Att. in Cic. N. D. 3, 16. lampadas igniferas, Lucr. 2, 25: vidi ar-

genteum Cupidinem cum lampade, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47: pinguis, Ov. M. 4, 403: ardens, Virg. A. 9, 535: lampadibus densum rapuit funale coruscis, *with torches*, Ov. M. 12, 247. Used at weddings: as *a wedding-torch*, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 9; hence poet., lampade primā, *at her wedding*, Stat. S. 4, 8, 59; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 4.—From the Grecian torch-race (the art of which consisted in keeping the torch burning during the race and handing it, still lighted, to the next one) are borrowed the expressions, lampada tradere alicui, *to give* or *resign one's occupation to another*: nunc cursu lampada tibi trado, *now it is your turn*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 9: quasi cursores, vitai lampada tradunt, *i. e. they finish their course, die*, Lucr. 2, 78: qui prior es, cur me in decursu lampada poscis? *i. e. do you wish to succeed to my estate while I am yet alive?* Pers. 6, 61.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** In gen., *Splendor, brightness, lustre*, Lucr. 5, 404; cf., rosea sol alte lampade lucens, id. 5, 609; and, Phoebeae lampadis instar, *the light of the sun, the sun*, Virg. A. 3, 637: postera quum prima lustrabat lampade terras Orta dies, *the first beams of light, first rays of dawn*, id. ib. 7, 148. Hence poet., like lumen, for *day*: octavoque fere candenti lumine solis Aut etiam nona reddebant lampade vitam, *on the ninth day*, Lucr. 6, 1197:—quum se bina formavit lampade Phoebe, *i. e. after two moons*, Nemes. Cyn. 130.—**B.** *A meteor resembling a torch*: "emicant et faces, non nisi cum decidunt visae. Duo genera earum: *lampades* vocant plane faces, alterum *bolidas*," Plin. 2, 26, 25; cf. Sen. N. Q. 1, 15; Luc. 1, 532; 10, 502.

Lampĕtĭe, ēs, *f.*, Λαμπετίη, *A daughter of the sun-god and sister of Phaethon, who was changed into a tree*, Ov. M. 2, 349; Hyg. Fab. 154; Prop. 3, 12, 29.

‡ **lampetra**, *μύραινα*, (* *The lamprey*,) Gloss. Philox.

Lampīa or **Lampēa**, ae, *f. A river in Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 4, 290.

Lampon, ōnis, *m.* [Λάμπων] *The name of a horse*, Sil. 16, 334.

Lamprĭdĭus, ii, *m.* Aelius, *A Roman historiographer, one of the* Scriptores Historiae Augustae. Cf. Bähr's Gesch. der Röm. Lit. § 229.

Lampsăcum, i, *n.*, and **Lampsăcus (-os)**, i, *f.*, Λάμψακος, *A city of Mysia, on the Hellespont*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24; Val. Fl. 2, 624; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 26.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Lampsăcēnus**, a, um, *Of* or *belonging to Lampsacum, Lampsacene*: urbs, Val. Max. 7, 3, 4: homines, *i. e. inhabitants of Lampsacum, Lampsacenes*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24; also abs., Lampsaceni, ōrum, *m.*, id. ib. 2, 1, 32.—**B. Lampsăcĭus**, a, um, the same: versus, *i. e. obscene*, Mart. 11, 16: puellae, id. 11, 51.

lampsăna, v. lapsana.

Lampus, i, *m.*: **I.** *One of Actaeon's hounds*, Hyg. Fab. 181.—**II.** *One of the four horses of the sun*, Fulg. Myth. 1, 11.

† **lampȳris**, ĭdis, *f.* = λαμπυρίς, *A glow-worm*, Plin. 11, 28, 34.

Lămus, i, *m.*, Λάμος: **I.** *A mythic king of the Laestrygonians, a son of Neptune, and the founder of Formiae*; hence, urbs Lami, *i. e. Formiae*, Ov. M. 14, 233.—**II.** *A son of Hercules and Omphale*, Ov. Her. 9, 54.—**III.** *The name of a horse*, Sil. 16, 474.

† **lămȳrus**, i, *m.* = λάμυρος, *A sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

lāna, ae, *f.* [τὸ λῆνος, Dor. λᾶνος; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 23, 33] *Wool*, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 18; Cic. de Or. 2, 68 *fin.*; Col. 7, 2, 4; Hor. Od. 3, 15, 13: lanam carere, *to card wool*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 46: lanam ducere, *to spin wool*, Ov. M. 4, 34: lanam expediendam conducere, *for carding and spinning*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 12: lanam tingere murice, *to dye*, Ov. M. 6, 9; cf., lanam fucare veneno Assyrio, Virg. G. 2, 465; and, medicata fuco, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 28.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** In gen., *A working in wool*: lana et tela victum quaeritans, Ter. And. 1, 1, 48: Lucretia lanae dedita, Liv. 1, 57: lanam facere, Ov. M. 6, 31.—Proverb.: cogitare de lana sua, *to be thinking about her work*, i. e. *to be unconcerned, unmoved*, Ov. A. A. 2, 686.—**B.** Of things resembling wool, *Soft hair* or *feathers, down*: "lana leporina et anserina et caprina," Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70; Mart. 14, 161:—celantur simili ventura cydonia lana, id. 10, 42; cf. Plin. 12, 10, 21.—Of *thin clouds*: vellera tenuia lanae, Virg. G. 1, 397; cf. Plin. 18, 35, 82.—Proverb.: rixari lana caprina, *i. e. to dispute about trifles*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15.

* **lānāris**, e, *adj.* [lana] *Woolly, wool-bearing* (ante-class.): pecus, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 1.

1. lānārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to wool, wool-* (post-Aug.): herba, *fuller's-weed, soap-wort*, Plin. 19, 3, 18; 24, 18, 10; the same, radix, Col. 11, 2, 35.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** lanarius, ii, *m.*, *A worker in wool*: Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34; cf. Arn. 2, 70: ‡ lanarius coactiliarius, *a maker of fulled stuffs, a fuller*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4206: ‡ lanarius pectinarius, *a wool-carder*, ib. 4207.—**B.** ‡ lanaria, ae, *f.*, *A wool-factory, wool-spinning establishment*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3303.

2. Lānārĭus, ii, *m. The surname of* P. Calpurnius, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66.

lānātus, a, um, *adj.* [lana] *Furnished with wool, bearing wool, woolly* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: lanatae oves, *i. e. unshorn*, Col. 7, 3: pelles, id. 6, 2.—Abs., lanatae, ārum, *f.*, *Wool-bearers*, for *sheep*: Juv. 8, 155.—**II.** Transf.: vitis, *downy, covered with down*, Col. 3, 2: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 14: lupus, *soft like wool*, id. 9, 17, 28.—*Comp.*: folia lanatiore canitie, id. 21, 20, 84.—Proverb.: dii lanatos pedes habent, *i. e. the vengeance of the gods comes noiselessly, unobserved*, Petr. 44 *fin.*—**III.** Lanatus, i, *m.*, *A surname in the* gens Menenia, Liv. 4, 13.

lancĕa, ae, *f.* [λόγχη, acc. to Fest. p. 118 ed. Müll. Acc. to Var. in Gell. 15, 30 *fin.*, of Spanish origin] *A light spear, with a thong fastened to the middle of it, a lance, spear*: Suevi lanceis configunt, Sisenn. in Non. 556, 8; Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: Romanus miles missili pilo aut lanceis assultans, Tac. H. 1, 79; id. ib. 3, 27; Virg. A. 12, 375; Suet. Claud. 35:—mihi non parvam incussisti sollicitudinem, injecto non scrupulo, sed lancea, ne sermones nostros anus illa cognoscat, *i. e. great dread*, App. M. 1, p. 43 Oud.

lancĕārĭus, v. lanciarius.

lancĕo, are, *v. a.* [lancea] *To wield* or *handle the lance* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Jud. 9.

lancĕŏla (also written lanciola), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small lance*: Capitol. Maxim. jun. 4; App. M. 8, p. 580 Oud.

* **lancĕŏlātus**, a, um, *adj.* [lanceola] *Armed with a little lance* or *point, lanceolated, lanceolate*: plantago, Macer de plantagine, 5.

lances, v. lanx.

Lancĭa, ae, *f. A city of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Flor. 4, 12; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 358. **Lancĭenses**, ium, *m.*, *Its inhabitants*, Plin. 3, 3, 4.—**II.** *A city of the same name in* Lusitania; *its inhabitants* are also called Lancienses, Plin. 4, 22, 35; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 335.

lancĭārĭus (lancear.), ĭi, *m.* [lancea] *A lancer* (post-class.): Amm. 21, 13.

lancĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lanx] *A small dish* or *platter* (post-class.): Arn. 2, 59.

Lancĭensis, e, v. Lancia.

* **lancĭnātor**, ōris, *m.* [lancino] *One that tears to pieces, a render, lacerator*: gregum, Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 1057.

lancĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To tear to pieces, to rend, mangle, lacerate* (poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: aliquem, Sen. de Ira, 1, 2: morsu aliquem, Plin. 9, 6, 5: conjux membratim lancinatur, Arn. 1, 20.—**II.** Trop., *To destroy, consume*: bona, *squandered, dissipated*, Catull. 29, 18: vitam (*al.* lanciniare), *to cut up into little pieces*, Sen. Ep. 32: credulitatem facetiis jocularibus, Arn. 2, 47.

lancĭŏla, v. lanceola.

lancŭla (langula, Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34), ae, *f. dim.* [lanx] *A small balance*, Vitr. 10, 8.

‡ **landica**, *ἐσχαράδιν*. Gloss. Philox.

‡ **lanerum**, vestimenti genus ex lana sucida confectum, Fest. p. 118 ed. Müll.

* **lānestris**, e, *adj.* [lana] *Woolen, of wool* (post-class.): pallium, Vop. Aur. 29.

lānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Woolen, of wool*: **I.** Lit.: pallium, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: culcita, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42: infula, Virg. G. 3, 487: thorax subuculae, Suet. Aug. 82: coma flaminis, *i. e. his woolen fillet*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 183: effigies, *little woolen figures which were distributed at the Compitalia*, acc. to Fest. p. 121 Müll.—Proverb.: dii irati laneos pedes habent, *i. e. the vengeance of the gods comes unperceived*, Macr. S. 1, 8.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Covered with a woolly substance, downy*; said of fruits: pira corio laneo, Plin. 15, 15, 16.—**B.** *Soft* like wool, *woolly*: lupus, *a kind of fish*, Mart. 13, 89: latusculum, Catull. 25, 10.

†† **langa**, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word] *A kind of lizard, from whose urine the stone called* langurium (lyncurium) *was said to be produced*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34.

Langŏbardi, ōrum, *m. A people of northern Germany, west of the Elbe*, Tac. G. 40; Ann. 2, 45; 11, 17; Vellei. 2, 106. Cf. Mann. Germ. p. 170 *sq.*

* **languĕfăcĭo**, ēci, actum, 3. *v. a.* [langueo-facio] *To make faint, weary, languid*: incitare languentes et languefacere excitatos, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

languens, *Pa.*, v. langueo, *ad fin.*

languĕo, ēre, *v. n. To be faint, weary, languid*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: quum de via languerem, *was fatigued with my journey*, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: per assiduos motus languere, *to be wearied*, Ov. Her. 18, 161: tristi languebunt corpora morbo, Virg. G. 4, 252.—Poet.: flos languet, Prop. 4, 2, 46: languet aequor, *the sea is calm*, Mart. 10, 30: lunae languet jubar, *is enfeebled, obscured*, Stat. Th. 12, 305.—**B.** In partic., *To be weak, faint, languid* from disease (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): languent mea membra, Tib. 3, 5, 28; Suet. Aug. 81; cf., languesco.—**II.** Trop., *To be languid, dull, heavy, inactive, listless*: languet juventus, Cic. Pis. 33 *fin.*: solitudo languet, id. Off. 3, 1, 3: otio, id. N. D. 1, 4; cf., in otio hebescere et languere, id. Acad. 2, 2, 6: si paululum modo vos languere viderint, Sall. C. 52: languet amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 436: mihi gratia languet, Sil. 17, 361.—Hence

languens, entis, *Pa.*, *Faint, weak, powerless, inactive, languid*: incitare languentes, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38; cf., commovere languentem, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186: languentes atque animo remissi, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: languenti stomacho esse, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13: vox languens, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133: cor, Catull. 64, 97: hyacinthus, Virg. A. 11, 69: ramus, Suet. Aug. 92.

languesco, gŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [langueo] *To become faint, weak, languid* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: corpore languescit, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65: senectute, id de Sen. 9, 28: corpora, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 39: vites languescunt, Plin. 18, 15, 27: Bacchus languescit in amphora, *becomes mild* or *mellow*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 34: luna languescit, *becomes obscured*, Tac. A. 1, 28: color in luteum languescens, *inclining to*, Plin. 27, 13, 109.—**B.** In partic., *To be enfeebled* by disease, *to be ill, to languish* (poet. and post-Aug.): nec mea languescent corpora, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 39: ter omnino per quatuordecim annos languit, Suet. Ner. 51.—**II.** Trop., *To grow languid, listless*, or *inactive, to decline, decrease*: consensus populi, si nos languescimus debilitetur necesse est, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 4: Martia legio hoc nuncio languescet et mollietur, id. ib. 12, 3, 8:—quare non est, cur eorum spes infringatur aut languescat industria, *should relax*, id. Or. 2, 6; so, militaria studia, *are on the decline*, Plin. Pan. 18: affectus omnes, Quint. 11, 3, 2: mens languescit, id. 1, 2, 18.

languĭde, *adv.*, v. languidus, *ad fin.*

languĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *dim.* [languidus] *Withered, faded*: * **I.** Lit.: coronae, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66.—* **II.** Transf.: somnus, *proceeding from faintness, languid*, Catull. 64, 332.

languĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [langueo] *Faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: homines vino languidi, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; cf., vino vigiliisque languidus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 12: pecus, id. Fin. 2, 13, 39: boves collo trahentes languido, Hor. Epod. 2, 64.—Transf., of things: (oculi) languidi et torpentes, *dull*, Quint. 11, 3, 76; cf., vultus non languidus, id. ib. 159: flumen, *sluggish*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17;

[illegible], aqua, Liv. 1, 4: ventus, *gentle, mild,* Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 2; cf., carbasa, *hanging loose, not swelled out,* Luc. 5, 421: color, Plin. 12, 12, 26: ignis, id. 34, 8, 19, 17: ictus venarum, id. 11, 37, 88.—*Comp.:* folia languidiora, Plin. 22, 20, 24: vina, *i. e. milder,* Hor. Od. 3, 21, 8.—**B.** In partic., *Faint, weak, languid* from sickness, *languishing, ill* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): lumina. Laurea Tullius poët. ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3; Mart. 9, 86.

II. Trop., *Faint, feeble, powerless, inactive, listless:* senectus languida atque iners, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: philosophus mollis, languidus, enervatus, id. de Or. 1, 52 *fin.:* si qui antea aut alieniores fuerant aut languidiores, *more sluggish,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, 16; cf., nos etiam languidiores postea facti sumus, id. Phil. 8, 7, 21; and Caes. B. G. 3, 5:—esse remisso ac languido animo, id. B. C. 1, 21: languidiore credo studio in causa fuistis, Cic. Lig. 9, 28: oratio languidior, Quint. 4, 1, 67: auctoritas patrum, *weak,* Plin. 15, 29, 36: nihil languidi neque remissi patiebatur, Sall. J. 53, 6.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—Hence,

Adv., languĭde, *Faintly, feebly, slowly, languidly* (quite class.): procedere, Col. 11, 1, 17: nutare, Plin. 18, 7, 10: agere, Petr. 98: palmae languide dulces, *slightly,* Plin. 13, 4, 7.—*Comp.:* languidius in opere versari, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: dictum languidius, *more faint-heartedly, spiritlessly,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 25.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

* **languĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [langueo-facio] *That makes faint* or *feeble:* Leo, Aus. Ecl. in versib. Q. Cic. 6.

langŭla, v. lancula.

languor, ōris, *m.* [langueo] *Faintness, feebleness, weariness, sluggishness, languor:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): haec deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, *has fatigued me,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: (animus) quum languore corporis nec membris uti nec sensibus potest, *on account of lassitude of the body,* Cic. de Div. 2, 62, 128.—Transf., of things. So of the *faintness* of colors: Plin. 37, 9, 46.—Poet., of the *stillness, calmness* of the sea: et maria pigro fixa languore impulit, Sen. Agam. 161.—**B.** In partic., *Faintness, weakness, languor* proceeding from disease (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aquosus, *dropsy,* Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: languor faucium, Suet. Ner. 41: in languorem incidit, id. Tib. 72.—**II.** Trop., *Faintness, dullness, sluggishness, inactivity, listlessness:* languori se desidiaeque dedere, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123: languorem afferre alicui, *opp.* acuere, id. ib. 3, 1; id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: bonorum, id. Att. 14, 6, 2: militum, * Caes. B. G. 5, 31: in languorem vertere, Tac. H. 2, 42.

langūrĭa, ae, *f.* *A kind of lizard,* Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34.

langūrĭum, ii, *n.* *A kind of amber,* also called lyncurium, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34; cf. langa.

lănĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lanius] *Pertaining to a butcher.*—Subst., lănĭārĭum, i, *n., A butcher's stall* (ante-class.): Var. R. R. 2, 4, 3:—and, laniarius, i, *m., A butcher,* Inscr. Grut. p. 1035, n. 4.

lănĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. lanio] *A mangling, lacerating* (post-Aug.): caedes hominum et laniationes, Sen. Clem. 2, 4.

‡ **lănĭātor,** [1. lanio] μακελλάριος, (**A butcher,* i. q. lanius), Gloss. Philox.

‡ **lănĭātōrĭum,** μακελλεῖον, κρεωπωλεῖον, (* *A butcher's stall,* i. q. laniena), Gloss. Philox.

lănĭātus, ūs, *m.* [1. lanio] *A mangling, lacerating:* **I.** Lit. (rare, but quite class.): ferarum, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104.—In the *plur.:* avium ferarumque laniatibus objectus, Val. Max. 1, 6, 11.—**II.** Trop.: (animi), *Anguish of mind,* Tac. A. 6, 6.

lānĭcĭa, ae, and **lānĭcĭes,** ei, v. lanicium, *ad init.*

lānĭcĭum (-tium), ii, *n.* (ante-class. collat. form, lanicia (-tia), ae, *f.*, Laber. in Non. 212, 22. Post-classical collat. form, lanicies (-ties), ei, *f.*, Tert. adv. Marc. in carm. 2, 24) [lana] *Wool* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): si tibi lanicium curae, Virg. G. 3. 384: seres lanicio silvarum nobiles, Plin. 6, 17, 20; id. 8, 47, 72.—**II.** Transf., *Wool-bearing* or *fleecy cattle* (post-class.): Arn. 1, 8; id. ib., p. 12.

* **lānĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Woolly, fleecy:* grex, Arn. 5, 174.

* **lānĭcŭtis,** e, *adj.* [lana-cutis] *Woolly-skinned:* aries, Laber. in Tert. Pall. 1.

lānĭēna, ae, *f.* [lanius] *A butcher's stall:* per myropolia et lanienas, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 15; Liv. 44, 16 *fin.*—Connected with taberna, Var. in Non. 532, 20.—* **II.** *A mangling, dissecting:* Prud. στεφ. 10, 497.

* **lānĭfer,** a, um, *adj.* [lana-fero] *Wool-bearing:* arbores, Plin. 13. 14, 28.

lānĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [lanificus] *The working of wool,* i. e. *spinning, weaving,* etc. (post-Aug.): lanificii curam suscipere, Col. 12 *praef.*, § 9: usum lanificii docere, Just. 2, 6.

lānĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lana-facio] *Wool-working, that works in wool,* i. e. *spinning, weaving,* etc. (a poet. word): manus, Tib. 2, 1, 10: sorores, *the spinning sisters,* i. e. *the Fates,* Mart. 6, 58.—**II.** Subst.: lanifica, ae, *f., A wool-spinner:* Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12.

lānĭger, a, um, *adj.* [lana-gero] *Wool-bearing, fleecy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pecus, Att. in Cic. de Div. 1, 22, 44: greges, Virg. G. 3, 287:—arbores, *i. e. cotton-trees,* Plin. 12, 10, 26.—**II.** Subst., laniger, i, *m., A ram:* Ov. M. 7, 312. Of a *lamb:* timens, Phaedr. 1, 1, 6.—Of the constellation of *the Ram,* for Aries, Manil. 1, 672; 2, 200, et al.

‡ **lānĭlūtor** ἐριοπλύτης (*Wool-washer*), Gloss. Lat. Gr.

1. lănĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: hominem, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: corpora a feris laniata, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: lanianda viscera praebere, Liv. 9, 1: foede crura brachiaque, Tac. H. 1, 41:—vestem, Ov. M. 5, 398; Quint. 11, 3, 174.—With a Gr. *acc.:* laniata genas, Virg. A. 12, 606: comas, Ov. M. 4, 139.—Transf., poet.: venti mundum laniant, Ov. M. 1, 60.—**II.** Trop. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et tua sacrilegae laniarunt carmina linguae, Ov. R. Am. 367: vitia cor laniant, Sen. Ep. 51.

2. lănĭo, ōnis, *m.*, v. lanius.

* **lănĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [lanius] *A little butcher's stall,* Fulgent. Myth. 1 *praef.*

lănĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a butcher* (post-Aug.): mensa, *a butcher's stall,* Suet. Claud. 15.

‡ **lānĭpendens,** σταθμοῦχος, γυνὴ ἡ τὸν σταθμὸν παρέχουσα ταῖς ἄλλαις (*A spinning-mistress, head-spinster*), Gloss. Philox.; cf. Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2820.

lānĭpendĭus (collat. form, ‡ **lānĭpendus,** a, um, Inscr. ap. Spon. Miscell. antiq., p. 223; Inscr. Don. cl. 8, *no.* 57), a, um, *adj.* [lana-pendo] *That weighs out wool, portions it out for spinning* (post-class.):—subst., lanipendia, ae, *f.*, Paul. Dig. 24, 1, 38: "*lanipendius,* σταθμοῦχος ἐριδίων," Gloss. Philox.

* **lānĭpes,** ĕdis, *m.* [lana-pes] *With wool on* (wrapped round) *the feet, woolly-footed:* senex, Cassius in Quint. 5, 11, 25 *N. cr.*

lănista, ae, *m.* *A trainer of gladiators, gladiator's fencing-master* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: num ille lanista omnino jam a gladiis recessisse videtur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40 *fin.:* Juv. 6, 215.—**II.** Transf., *An inciter, instigator, agitator:* ne videret unius corporis duas acies, lanista Cicerone, dimicantes, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 19; Liv. 35, 33.

‡ **lănistātūra,** ae, *f.* [lanista] *The profession of a* lanista: Inscr. tab. aen. Heracl. ap. Mazoch. p. 424, 49.

* **lănistĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a trainer of gladiators:* familia, Petr. fr. Trag. 45.

lānĭtĭa, -ties, and **-tium,** v. lanicium.

‡ **lānĭvīnus,** a, um, and **Lānĭvĭum,** v. Lanuvium, *no.* II.

lănĭus, ii (post-class. form, lanio, ōnis, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18; Sedul. Carm. 2, 127), *m.* [1. lanio] *A butcher:* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26; Var. R. R. 2, 5; Phaedr. 3, 4, 1.—Transf., *An executioner* (ante-class. and very rarely): Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 98.

‡ **lannae,** λοβοί (*Ear-flaps*), Gloss. Philox. [syncop. for laminae, v. lamina].

‡ **lāno,** ἐριοφορέω, Gloss. Philox. (* *To bear* or *wear wool*).

‡ **lānŏcŭlus,** qui lana tegit oculi vitium, Fest. p. 118 ed. Müll.

lānōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lanosus] *Woolliness* (post-class.): Tert. Pall. 3.

lānōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lana] *Full of wool, woolly* (post-Aug.): uterus, Col. 7, 3, 7: vellus, App. M. 8, p. 583 Oud.

‡ **lanterna,** v. laterna. *ad init.*

lānūgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lanugo], for lanuginosus, *Woolly, downy* (post-class.): folia, App. Herb. 62.

lānūgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Woolly, downy* (a Plinian word): araneus, Plin. 29, 4, 27: vermiculus, id. 30, 15, 47: et aspera folia, id. 25, 8, 45.—*Comp.:* herba lanuginosior, Plin. 22, 20, 24.

lānūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [lana] *Woolly substance, down,* of plants, of the cheeks, *etc.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Lucr. 5, 815: flaventem prima lanugine malas Dum sequeris Clytium, Virg. A. 10, 324; cf., comae graciles et lanuginis instar, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 23: folia araneosa lanugine obducta, Plin. 24, 12, 66: cana legam tenera lanugine mala, Virg. E. 2, 51.—**II.** Transf., *Saw-dust:* Col. 4, 29, 16.

lānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little wool, a small lock of wool* (perh. only in Celsus): Cels. 6, 9 *fin.;* id. 7, 27.

Lānŭvĭum (Laniv.), ii, *n.* *A town of Latium, on the* Via Appia, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Mil. 10; 17; Div. 1, 44; Liv. 3, 29; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 635.—**II.** Deriv., **Lānŭvīnus** (Laniv.), a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Lanuvium, Lanuvian:* ager, Cic. de Div. 1, 36, 79: colei, id. Fam. 9, 22, 4.—Subst., Lanuvinum, i, *n., An estate at Lanuvium,* Cic. Att. 9, 9, 4.—*Plur.*, Lanuvini, ōrum, *m., Inhabitants of Lanuvium, Lanuvians,* Cic. N. D. 1, 29; Balb. 13; Liv. 6, 21; 8, 14, et al.

lanx, lancis, *f.* *A plate, platter, charger, dish* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: in lancibus, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 45: in filicatis lancibus, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13: pomum de caelata sumere lance, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 20:—qui furtum quaerere velit, nudus quaerat, linteo cinctus, lancem habens, *etc.*, Gai. Inst. 3, 192; cf. Fest. s. v. LANCE, p. 116 Müll.; Gell. 11, 18, 9.—**II.** In partic., *A scale* of a balance: necesse est lancem in libra ponderibus impositis deprimi, Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 38: Critolaus quum in alteram lancem animi bona imponat, in alteram corporis et externa, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 5, 7 *fin.;* cf. id. Fin. 5, 30, 91.—**B.** Trop.: vitam aequa lance pensitare, Plin. 7, 7, 5: aequa lance servari, *i. e. in like manner,* Modest. Dig. 42, 1, 20.

Lāŏcŏon, ontis, *m.*, Λαοκόων, *A son of Priam and Hecuba, priest of the Thymbrean Apollo, who was killed at the altar by two serpents,* Virg. A. 2, 41; 201; Hyg. Fab. 135; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 37.

Lāŏdămīa, ae, *f.*, Λαοδάμεια, *A daughter of Acastus; she followed her husband Protesilaus, who had been slain by Hector, to the Lower World,* Hyg. Fab. 243; Ov. Her. 3, 1, 110: Catull. 68, 74.

Lāŏdĭce, es, *f.*, Λαοδίκη: **I.** *A daughter of Priam, who married Helicaon, son of the Thracian king, Antenor,* Hyg. Fab. 80.—**II.** *A woman almost unknown,* Ov. Her. 19, 135.

Lāŏdĭcēa, ae, *f.*, Λαοδίκεια, *The name of several cities:* **A.** *In Coele-Syria, near Lebanon,* Mela, 1, 12.—**B.** *In Phrygia Major,* also called Laudicea, Cic. Fam. 2, 17; 15, 4; Plin. 5, 29, 29.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Lāŏdĭcensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Laodicea, Laodicean:* civitas, Cic. Fam. 5, 20.—**B. Lāŏdĭcēni,** ōrum, *m., Inhabitants of Laodicea,* Cass. in Cic. Fam. 12, 13; Plin. 5, 23, 19.

Lāŏmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, Λαομέδων, *The father of Priam and Ganymede, king of Troy,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 26; Prop. 2, 14, 2; Hor. Od. 3, 3, 22; Ov. M. 6, 96.—Derivv.: **A. Lāŏmĕdontēus,** a, um, *adj.*, Λαομεδόντειος, *Of* or *belonging to Laomedon,* poet. for *Trojan:* gens, Virg. A. 4, 542: arva, Ov. M. 11, 196: flammae, *i. e. the Vestal fire brought by Aeneas to Rome,* Sil. 1, 543.—**B. Lāŏmĕdontĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Laomedon,* poet. for *Trojan;* heros, *i. e. Aeneas,* Virg. A. 8, 18: pubes. *i. e. the Trojan youth,* id. ib. 7, 105.—**C. Lāŏmĕdontĭădes,** ae, *m., A male descendant of Laomedon:* Priamus, Virg. A. 8, 158.—In the *plur.*, Laomedontiadae, ārum, *m.*, poet. for *Trojans*, Virg. A. 3, 248.

lăpăthĭum, i, v. lapathum.

† **lăpăthum,** i, *n.*, and **lăpăthus,** i, *f.* (*m.* Lucil.; v. infra. Ante-class. collat. form, lăpăthĭum, ii, Var. in Non. 550, 17; id. L. L. 5, 21, 30) *n.* = λάπαθον or λάπαθος, *Sorrel.* Form lapathum, Plin. 20, 21, 85.—Form lapathus, Col. poët. 10, 373. In the *masc.*, Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24.—In a dub. form, lapathi brevis herba, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29; so id. Epod. 2, 57.

1. lăpăthus, i, v. lapathum.

2. Lapathus, untis, *f.* *A castle in Thessaly, at Tempe*, Liv. 44, 2; 6.

lăpĭcīda (lapidicida), ae, *m.* [lapis-caeda] *A stone-cutter:* "qui lapides caedunt, *lapicidas* dici, Var. L. L. 8, 33, 119, § 62 Müll.:—lapidicida, Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

lăpĭcīdīnae (‡ lapicaedinae, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1243. Collat. form, lapidicinae; v. infra), *Stone-quarries* (quite class.): Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 24: in Chiorum lapidicinis, Cic. Div. 1, 13; Plin. 36, 7, 11:—"*lapidicinae* ubi exciduntur lapides," Fest. p. 118 Müll. *N. cr.*

‡ **lăpĭcīdīnārĭus,** ii, *m.* *A superintendent of stone-quarries*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3246; cf. "‡ lapicidinarius, λαξευτής," Gloss. Philox.—Collat. form, "‡ lapidicinarius, λιθοξόος," id. ib.

Lapicīni, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Liguria*, Liv. 41, 19.

lăpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lapis] *Of* or *belonging to stones, stone-* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): latomiae, *stone-quarries*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 65: navis, *that carries stones*, Petr. 117: ‡ opifices, *stone-cutters*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4208.—Subst., lapidarius, ii, *m.*, *A stone-cutter*, Dig. 13, 6, 5; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4220.—* **II.** *Full of stones, stony*, for lapidosus: campi, Sol. 2.

lăpĭdat, v. lapido.

lăpĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lapido] *A stoning, a throwing of stones* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: fit magna lapidatio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43; id. de Or. 2, 47 *fin.*; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 73.—In the *plur.*: lapidationes persaepe vidimus, Cic. Sest. 36.—**II.** *A shower of stones* (post-class.): non diu lapidatione terruere Romanos, Flor. 3, 8.—Transf., of a *hail-storm:* grandinis lapidatio, Imp. Constant. Cod. 9, 18, 4.

* **lăpĭdātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A stoner, thrower of stones:* percussor, lapidator, Auct. orat. pro. domo, 5, 13.

lăpĭdesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [lapis] *To become stone, turn to stone, to petrify* (a Plinian word): spongiae ipsae lapidescunt, Plin. 24, 13, 73; so id. 16, 6, 8; 32, 2, 11.

lăpĭdĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of stone, consisting of stones, stone-:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): flumen marginibus lapideis, Var. R. R. 3, 5; Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: imber, *a shower of stones*, id. Div. 2, 28, 60: murus, Liv. 1, 38 *fin.*: in lapideo mortario terere, Plin. 34, 18, 50: duritia, id. 27, 11, 74.—**B.** Trop. (ante-class.): lapideo sunt corde multi, quos non miseret neminis, Enn. in Fest. s. v. NEMINIS, p. 162 ed. Müll.: lapideus sum, *am petrified*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 44.—**II.** For lapidosus, *Full of stones, stony* (post-Aug.): lapidei campi, Plin. 3, 4, 5; 21, 10, 31.

‡ **lăpĭdĭcaesor,** λατόμος, (* *A stone-cutter*,) Gloss. Philox.

lăpĭdĭcīda, v. lapicida.

lăpĭdĭcīnae, v. lapicidinae.

lăpĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [lapis] *To throw stones, to throw stones at* a person or thing, *to stone* (not ante-Aug.): exercitus imperatorem lapidavit, Flor. 1, 22; Petr. 93: eum lapidare coeperunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 23.—(β) With an inanimate object: quo defunctus est die, lapidata sunt templa, Suet. Calig. 5.—**II.** *Impers.*, lapidat, *It rains stones:* quia Veiis de coelo lapidaverat, Liv. 27, 37: Reate imbri lapidavit, id. 43, 13.—Also in the pass. form: quod de coelo lapidatum esset, Liv. 29, 14; so id. 29, 10.

lăpĭdōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lapidosus] *A stony hardness* (post-class.): Tert. Hab. mul. 6.

lăpĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lapis] *Full of stones, stony:* **I.** Lit.: lapidosa terra, Var. R. R. 1, 9: montes, Ov. M. 1, 44: ager, id. ib. 9, 799: fluvius, id. ib. 15, 23.—Transf., *Hard as stone, stony:* panis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 91: corna, Virg. G. 2, 34: genus pirorum, Pall. 3, 25: gemma, Plin. 37, 10, 54:—chiragra, Pers. 5, 58.—*Comp.*: est lapidosius, Plin. 34, 12, 30.

* **lăpillisco** (lapillesco), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [lapillus] *To become stone, turn to stone; trop., to become hard, be distended* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12.

lăpillŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A very little stone, gravel-stone* (late Lat.): Sol. 10.

lăpillus, i, *m. dim.* [lapis] *A little stone, pebble-stone, pebble* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** In gen.: invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis, Ov. M. 11, 604; Plin. 10, 23, 30.—Lucky days were marked with white, and unlucky ones with black stones (cf. calculus, *no.* 2, e); hence, diesque nobis Signanda melioribus lapillis, *i. e. with white stones*, Mart. 9, 53; cf., hunc Macrine, diem numera meliore lapillo, Pers. 2, 1. In voting on trials at law, white stones acquitted, black stones condemned: mos erat antiquus niveis atrisque lapillis, His damnare reos, illis absolvere culpae, Ov. M. 15, 41.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *Stone in the bladder, gravel:* ejectus calculoso, Plin. 28, 4, 9.—**B.** *A precious stone, gem, jewel; marble*, etc.: inter niveos viridesque lapillos, *i. e. pearls and emeralds*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 80: caris aures onerare lapillis, Ov. A. A. 3, 129: Indici, Mart. 1, 110: Libyci, *bits of Numidian marble*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19.—**C.** *A tomb-stone*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 1536, 6; cf. Burm. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 269.

lăpĭo, īre, *v. a.* [id.] *To turn into stone, make hard like stone, to petrify, harden* (ante-class.): "*lapit* significat obdurefacit et lapidem facit. Pacuvius Periboea: lapit cor cura," Non. 23, 7 *sq.*:—"*lapit* dolore afficit," Fest. p. 118 Müll.

lăpis, ĭdis (*abl.*, lapi: Enn. in Prisc. 708 P.—*Gen. plur.*, lapiderum, C. Gell. in Charis. p. 40 P.), *m.* (*f.*: tanto sublatae sunt agmine tunc lapides, Enn. in Non. 211, 9; perh. also Enn. ib. 515, 27: lapis dura, for which lect. vulg. lapis durat) [λᾶας] *A stone:* **I.** In gen.: stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 314: undique lapides in murum jaci coepti sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; cf. Cic. Mil. 15 *fin.*: and, pars eminus glande aut lapidibus pugnare, Sall. J. 57, 4: lapide percussus, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 33; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 47 *fin.*: e lapide duro parietes construere, Plin. 36, 22, 51: lapis duritia marmoris, id. ib. 46: bibulus, *sand-stone, pumice-stone*, Virg. G. 2, 348: molaris, *a mill-stone*, Quint. 2, 19, 3; cf., num me illuc ducis, ubi lapis lapidem terit? *i. e. into the mill*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 16: Parius, *Parian stone*, i. e. *Parian marble*, Virg. A. 1, 593:—lapide candidiore diem notare, *i. e. to mark with a white stone the luckiest day*, Catull. 68, 148; cf. lapillus.—As a fig. for dullness, stupidity, want of feeling: I, quid stas, lapis? quin accipis? Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 3; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 43, and in connection with silex (q. v.): tu es lapide silice stultior, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 78:—lapides mehercule omnes flere ac lamentari coëgisses, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 *fin.*—Proverb.: lapidem ferre altera manu, altera panem ostentare, *i. e. to flatter openly and injure secretly*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 18:—verberare lapidem, *i. e. to do one's self more harm than good:* id. Curc. 1, 3, 41:—lapides loqui, *to speak hard words:* id. Aul. 2, 1, 29: Jovem lapidem jurare, *to swear a stone oath, to swear holding a stone*, Cic. Fam. 7, 12; Gell. 1, 21; v. Juppiter.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A mile-stone*, set up on the roads at every 1000 paces, which made a Roman mile; hence, with an ordinal numeral added to denote distance in miles: ad quartum et vicesimum lapidem a Roma, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 14; cf., effoditur ad vigesimum ab Urbe lapidem, Plin. 33, 12, 56; and, sacra videt fieri sextus ab Urbe lapis, Ov. F. 6, 682: intra vicesimum lapidem, Liv. 5, 4 *fin.*: duodecimum apud lapidem, Tac. A. 3, 45: a tertio lapide, Flor. 2, 6 *fin.* Sometimes elliptically without lapis: ad duodecimum a Cremona, Tac. H. 2, 24; so, ad quartum, id. ib. 39: ad octavum, id. ib. 3, 15.

B. *The stone* or *stone elevation on which the praetor stood at slave-sales:* in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi praeco praedicat, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 17; Col. 3, 3, 8: praeter duos de lapide emptos tribunos, Cic. Pis. 15, 35

C. *A landmark, boundary-stone*, Liv 41, 13; Tib. 1, 3, 43.

D. *A grave-stone, tomb-stone*, Prop. 3, 1, 37; Tib. 1, 3, 54; called also, ultimus, Prop 1, 17, 20.

E. *A precious stone, gem, jewel, pearl* (mostly poet.), Catull. 69, 3; Hor. Od. 3, 24, 48; 4, 13, 14; Ov. A. A. 1, 432; Sil. 12, 231; Mart. 11, 50; Tac. A. 3, 53.

* **2.** Meton.: albus, *A table of white marble, a marble table*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 116.

Lăpĭtha, ae, *c.*, and **Lăpĭthes,** ae, *m.* *A Lapitha; plur.*, **Lăpĭthae,** ārum, *m.*, Λαπίθαι, *A rude tribe of mountaineers in Thessaly, about Olympus, who fought with the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous, king of the Lapithae*, Ov. M. 12, 261; 536; Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8; 2, 12, 5; Cic. Pis. 10, 22.—*Gen. plur.*, Lapithum, Virg. A. 7, 304.—In the *sing. gen.*, Lapithae, Ov. M. 12, 250.—In the *fem.* adjectively: Lapithae genus heroinae, Prop. 2, 2, 9: Lapithes eques, Val. Fl. 5, 516.—**II.** Derivv.: **A.** **Lăpĭthaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Lapithae, Lapithean:* gens, Ov. M. 12, 530.—**B.** **Lăpithēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: tecta, Ov. M. 12, 417: proelia, id. ib. 14, 670.—**C.** **Lăpĭthōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: nympha, Stat. Th. 7, 297.

lappa, ae, *f.* *A bur*, Virg. G. 1, 152, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 14; Plin. 18, 17, 44; 21, 17, 64, et al.—**II.** Lappa, ae, *m.*, *A Roman surname;* e. g. Rubrenus Lappa, *a tragedian*, Juv. 7, 72.

* **lappācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [lappa] *Bur-shaped, bur-like:* capita, Plin. 22, 17, 19.

lappāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *A plant resembling a bur*, Plin. 26, 10, 65.

Laprĭus, ii, *m.* *A surname of Jupiter*, Lact. 1, 22.

† **lapsăna** (lampsana), ae, *f.* (also lapsanium, ii, *n.*, Hier. in Reg. S. Pachom. 52) = λαψάνη and λαμψάνη, *An edible plant, charlock*, Sinapis arvensis, L.; Plin 20, 9, 37; Var. R. R. 3, 16, 25; Cels. 2, 25—Proverb.: lapsanā vivere, *to live very sparingly*. Plin. 19, 8, 41 *fin.*

‡ **lapsĭlis,** γλίσχρος, (* *Slippery*), Gloss. Philox.

* **lapsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. labor] *A sliding*, trop., *an inclination, tendency:* haec in bonis rebus *facilitas* nominetur, in malis *proclivitas*, ut significet lapsionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12 *fin.*

lapso, are, *v. freq. n.* [id.] *To slip, slide, stumble, fall:* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Priamum) in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, Virg. A. 2, 551; Tac. A. 1, 65; Flor. 2, 10:—Gyan vidi lapsare cruentae Vulnere Myrmidonis, *fall*, Stat. Th. 5, 223.—**II.** Trop. (post-class.): verba lapsantia, *i. e. babbled forth*, Gell. 1, 15.

1. lapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. labor.

2. lapsus, ūs, *m.* [1. labor] *A falling, fall; a slipping, sliding, running, flowing, flying, flight*, etc. (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ac celeri ferme pergunt tibi fulmina lapsu. Lucr. 6, 324; Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11 *fin.*: infrenis equi lapsu jacens, Virg. A. 10, 750: lapsu scalarum exanimatus, *by falling down stairs*, Plin. 7, 37, 37: sustinere se a lapsu, Liv. 21, 35 *fin.*:—si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxisset, Cic. de Div. 1, 44, 100: sic stellae certo lapsu spatioque feruntur, *course*, id. 11; cf., medio volvuntur sidera lapsu, Virg. A. 4, 524:—volucrum lapsus, *flight*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99; cf., facili lapsu ad deos pervolare, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 19: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, id. de Sen. 15, 52: rotarum, *i. e. rolling wheels*, Virg. A. 2, 235.—In the plur.: App. M. 9: contra ulcera, rupta, lapsusque, *bruises, contusions* received in falling, Plin. 22, 17, 20.—**II.** Trop., *A failing, error, fault* (rare, but quite class.): ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem, Cic. Acad. 1, 12, 45:—quum sint populares multi variique lapsus, id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: haud alius fidei pronior lapsus, quam ubi, *etc.*, Plin. 5, 1, 1.

lăquĕar, āris (collat. form, laqueare, Virg. Cul. 62; cf. Prisc. p. 691 P.; and, "*laqueare*, συνίθωμα," Gloss. Philox.:—laquearium, ii, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 12). *n.* [kindred with laqueus and lacunar] *A paneled* or *fretted ceiling* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; usually in the plur.): laquearia, quae nunc et in privatis domibus auro teguntur, Plin. 33, 3, 18: laetior quam laquearium auro, id. 12, 1, 5: dependent lychni laquearibus altis, Virg. A. 1, 726.—In the *sing.*: sub laqueare domus, Virg. Cul. 62.

lăquĕārĭum, ii, v. laquear, *ad init.*

lăquĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [laquear] *One that makes paneled ceilings, a ceiling-maker* (late Latin): architecti, laquearii, Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2.—**II.** Perh. *A kind of gladiator;* v. the follg. art.

lăquĕātor, ōris, *m.* [laqueus] *An ensnarer*, a kind of gladiator who sought to catch his adversary with a noose, acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 56 (*al.* laquearius).

1. lăquĕātus, a, um, *Part.* *Noosed, ensnared;* v. 1. laqueo.

2. lăquĕātus, a, um, *Part.* *Paneled, furnished with a paneled roof;* v. 2. laqueo.

1. lăquĕo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [laqueus] *To noose, ensnare, entangle* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: extentis laqueare profundum Retibus, Manil. 5, 659: cassem Per senos circum usque simis laqueabis, *i. e. to plait*, Grat. Cyn. 40:—corpus laqueatum et distentum, Col. 6, 19, 3.—**II.** Trop.: si te forte oculi dextri laqueaverit error, Juvenc. 1, 537.

2. lăquĕo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [laquear] *To adorn with a paneled or fretted ceiling* (perh. occurring only in the *Part.*): tectis caelatis laqueatis, *paneled, fretted*, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; so, tecta, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 11; cf., considerat templum, videt undique tectum pulcherrime laqueatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51; and, laqueata tecta, id. Leg. 2, 1, 2: coenationes laqueatae, Suet. Nero. 31.

lăquĕus, i, *m.* *A noose, snare* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: saxa laqueis vinciebat, Sall. J. 94: laqueis falces avertebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: collum in laqueum inserere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17: injicere laqueum, *to throw over* any one, Liv. 1, 26: injicere cervicibus laqueum, Suet. Vit. 17: laqueo gulam alicui frangere, *to throttle one*, Sall. C. 55: quempiam ad laqueum compellere, *to the halter*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, 2: laqueis captare feras, Virg. G. 1, 139.—**II.** Trop., *A snare, gin, trap:* **A.** In gen.: judicii laqueos declinans, Cic. Mil. 15, 40; cf., interrogationum laqueis aliquem irretire, id. de Or. 1, 10, 43; so, laquei Stoicorum, *subtleties*, id. Tusc. 5, 27, and, Chrysippi laquei, id. Fat. 4: legum et conditionum, id. Cluent. 55: verbi laqueo capere, id. Caecin. 29, 83.—Without a *gen.*: in hos inexplicabiles laqueos inciderunt, Quint. 5, 10, 101; so, (testes) inducuntur in laqueos, id. 5, 7, 11 *N. cr.*

1. Lăr or **Lars,** tis, *m.* *A praenomen, of Etruscan origin* (in Etruscan, usually the prefix of the first-born, while a younger son was called *Aruns;* the name *Lar, Lars*, or *Larth* was an honorary appellation in Etruscan, and signified i. q. Eng. *Lord;* cf. Müll. Etrusc. 1, p. 405): Lar Tolumnius, rex Veientium, Cic. Phil. 9, 2; for which, Lars Tolumnius, Liv. 4, 58: Lar Herminius consul, id. 3, 65: ad Lartem Porsenam, id. 2, 9: ad Lartem Tolumnium, id. 4, 17.

2. Lar, aris, *m.*, v. 1. Lares, ium.

Lăra, ae, and **Lărunda,** ae, *f.* *Daughter of the river-god Almo, a nymph whose tongue was cut out by Jupiter on account of her talkativeness, and who was worshiped in Rome under the name of* Tacita *or* Muta: Lara, Ov. F. 2, 571 *sq.*: Larunda, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 22, § 74 ed. Müll.; Lact. 1, 20; Aus. Idyll. in monos. de deis 9.

‡ **Lărālĭa,** ium, *n.* [1. Lares] *A festival in honor of the Lares*, celebrated on the first of May; *the festival of the Lares*, Fest.

lărārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A chapel in which the tutelar deities of a house* (Lares) *were placed, the chapel of the Lares*, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 29; 31.

* **larbăson,** i, *n.* *Antimony*, Plin. 33, 6, 33.

Larcĭus, i, *m.* T. Larcius Flavus, *A Roman dictator*, Cic. Rep. 2, 32.

‡ **lardārĭus,** ii, *m.* [lardum for laridum] *A pork-butcher, pork-seller*, Inscr. Grut. 647, 4.

lardum, i, v. laridum.

Lārentĭa, ae, *f.*, also Acca Larentia, acc. to the myth, *The wife of Faustulus, who suckled and reared the twins Romulus and Remus, the mother of the twelve Arval Brothers*, Ov. F. 3, 55; Gell. 6, 7. **Larentalia,** ium, *n.*, *The festival celebrated in honor of Larentia*, on the 23d of December, Ov. F. 3, 57; Fest. p. 119 Müll. Also in a protracted form: ‡ Larentinal, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58, § 23 ed. Müll.

1. Lăres (also archaic form, ‡ **Lăses,** Inscr. Fratr. Arval.; see Append. No. I., and cf. Var. L. L. 6, 1, 51, § 2 Müll.), um and ĭum (Larum, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15, § 49 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 5, 5; N. D. 3, 25; Leg. 2, 8, 19; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 961: Larium, Liv. 40, 52), *m.* *Tutelar deities, Lares*, belonging orig. to the Etruscan religion, and worshiped especially as the presiders over and protectors of a particular locality (cf. Otfr. Müll. Etrusc. 2, p. 90 *sq.*): praestites, *the tutelar deities of an entire city*, Ov. F. 5, 129 *sq.*: civitatum, Inscr. ap. Grut. p. 10, 2: vicorum, Arn. 3, 41: rurales, Inscr. ap. Grut. p. 251: compitales, Suet. Aug. 31: viales, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24: Permarini, *tutelar deities of the sea*, Liv. 40, 52: coelipotentes, Inscr. ap. Tert. de Spect. 5.—**II.** Most commonly the Lares (as familiares *or* domestici) are *The tutelar deities of a house, household gods, domestic Lares* (whose images stood on the hearth in a little shrine, aedes, or in a small chapel, lararium); as the tutelar deities of each particular dwelling, also in the sing., Lar, Laris.—(*α*) In the *plur.*: sanctis Penatium deorum Larumque familiarium sedibus, Cic. Rep. 5, 5; id. Quint. 27 *fin.*: ad aedem Larum, id. N. D. 3, 25: immolet aequis porcum Laribus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 164: Laribus tuum miscet numen, id. Od. 4, 5, 34.—(*β*) In the *sing.*: ego Lar sum familiaris, ex hac familia, Plaut. Aul. prol. 2: familiae Lar pater, alium Larem persequi, id. Merc. 5, 1, 5 *sq.*: Larem corona decorare, id. Trin. 1, 2, 1.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *A hearth, dwelling, home* (quite class.; usually in the sing.): relinquent larem familiarem suum? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11; so, ad suum larem familiarem redire, id. ib. 2, 3, 54; and, nobis larem familiarem nusquam ullum esse? Sall. C. 20: paternus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51: patrius, id. Sat. 1, 2, 56; cf., avitus apto cum lare fundus, id. Od. 1, 12, 43: lare certo gaudens, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58: parvo sub lare, id. Od. 3, 29, 14: conductus, Mart. 11, 82: deserere larem, *to remove from a place*, Ov. F. 1, 478: pelli lare, *to be driven from a place*, id. ib. 6, 362: alumnus laris Antenorei, *i. e. of the city of Padua*, Mart. 1, 77.—(*β*) In the *plur.*: Ov. R. Am. 302: jussa pars mutare lares, Hor. Carm. Sec. 39.—Poet., of a bird's *nest:* nunc avis in ramo tecta laremque parat, Ov. F. 3, 242; so Val. Fl. 4, 45.

2. Lares, ĭum, *f.* *A city in Numidia*, Sall. J. 90 Kritz. *N. cr.*; cf. Mann. 2, p. 332.

large, *adv.*, v. 1. largus, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

Largĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Largus.

* **largĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. largus-facio] *Bountiful:* Lucr. 2, 628.

largĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [large-fluo] *Flowing copiously, copious* (ante-class.): imber, Pac. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39: fons, Lucr. 5, 597.

largĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [large-loquor] *Talking copiously, talkative* (a Plautin. word): largiloquae extemplo sumus: plus loquimur, quam sat est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 2: lingua, id. Mil. 2, 3, 47.

* **largīmentum,** i, *n.* [largior], for largitas, *Bounty, gift:* Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

largĭo, 4. v. largior, *ad fin.*

largĭor, ītus, 4. (ante-class. and poet. collat. form of the *imperf.*, largibar, Prop. 1, 3, 25: *futur.*, largibere, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 30: *inf.*, largirier, id. Asin. 5, 2, 82.—Act. collat. form, v. *ad fin.*) *v. dep.* [1. largus] *To give bountifully, to bestow, dispense, distribute, impart* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: amico homini mea ex crumena largiar, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 13: coenam esurientibus, id. Amph. 1, 1, 155: qui eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43; cf., ex alieno, id. Fam. 3, 8, 8; id. Rosc. Com. 10: agros emeritis, Tac. A. 1, 28: pecuniam in servos, id. ib. 16, 11.—Of inanimate subjects: sol universis idem lucis largitur, Quint. 1, 2, 14: Gallis provinciae propinquitas multa ad copiam atque usus largitur, * Caes. B. G. 6, 24.—**B.** In partic., *To give largesses, to bribe* largiundo et pollicitando magis incendere, Sall. C. 38; id. Jug. 13: exercitum largiendo corrumpere, Quint. 5, 13, 17: largiendo de alieno popularem fieri, Liv. 3, 1.

II. Trop., *To bestow, grant, yield:* Hortensio summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic. Quint. 2: nimium parcus in largienda civitate, id. Balb. 22, 50: plusculum amori, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: occasionem clamandi, Quint. 12, 8, 2; so, cuipiam occasionem impudentiae, Plin. 2, 23, 21: laetitiam alicui, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 49: id largiamur inertiae nostrae, *give up, resign*, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 68: rei publicae injurias, *to forgive*, Tac. A. 3, 70—(*β*) With a follg. *ut:* si quis mihi deus largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repuerascam, *would grant*, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83.

Act. collat. form, largio, ire: *act. imper.*, largi, Att. in Non. 470, 26; so Lucil. ib.—* **2.** largītus, a, um, in pass. signif.: Tib 4, 1, 129.

largĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. largus] *Abundance, bounty, liberality* (rare, but quite class.): largitas nimia, *opp.* parsimonia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 32: quae istaec subita est largitas? id. Ad. 5, 9, 28: tui muneris, Cic. Brut. 4, 16:—terra fruges cum maxima largitate fundit, id. N. D. 2, 62, 156.

largĭter, *adv.*, v. 1. largus, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

largītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [largior] *A giving freely, a bestowing, dispensing, distributing, imparting:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (quite class.): largitio, quae fit ex re familiari, fontem ipsum benignitatis exhaurit, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52: largitione redemit militum voluntates, Caes. B. C. 1, 39 *fin.*: his pauca ad spem largitionis addidit, id. ib. 2, 28: maximas largitiones fecit, id. ib. 3, 31:—largitio et communicatio civitatis, *a granting*, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: aequitatis, *a distributing, dispensing*, id. Mur. 20, 41.—Proverb.: largitio fundum non habet, *there is no end of giving*, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55: v. fundus.

B. In partic., in a bad sense: **1.** *Bribery, corruption*, esp. to obtain a public office: liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione sejungere, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 55: tribum turpi largitione corrumpere, id. Planc. 15, 37: tribus largitione devinctas habere, id. ib.: perniciosa, id. Mur. 37, 80: profusissima largitio, Suet. Caes. 13: nullum largitionis genus omisit, id. ib. 26.—* **2.** *Profusion, prodigality:* nullius rei, minime beneficiorum, honesta largitio est, Sen. Ben. 1, 2.

II. Meton., concr., largitiones, *The imperial treasury, public chest*, from which distributions were made: Cod. Just. 7, 62, 21; so ib. 10, 23, 2.

largītĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [largitio, *no.* II.] *Of* or *belonging to the imperial treasury:* officiales, *treasury-officers, masters of the treasury*, Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 13; called also, abs., largitionalis, is, *m.*, *A treasury-officer:* Vopisc. Carin. 19.

* **1. largītor,** 1. *v. dep. freq.* [largior] *To give* or *bestow liberally:* ex ea (dote) largitari te illi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 14.

2. largītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A liberal giver, a bestower, granter, dispenser, distributer, imparter:* **I.** In gen. (so rarely; not in Cic.): multarum rerum ac maxume pecuniae largitor, Sall. J. 95: largitor voluntarius repente senatus factus, Liv. 6, 16: minime largitore duce, *liberal*, id. 6, 2; cf., praedae, id. 9, 42: Bacche, sacri largitor laticis, *dispenser*, Sil. 7, 164.—**II.** In partic., in a bad sense, *A briber* (so quite class.): exsistunt in republica plerumque largitores et factiosi, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64: cujuscumque tribus largitor esset, id. Planc. 15, 37: Lentulum largitorem et prodigum non putat, id. Catil. 4, 5, 10.

* **largĭtūdo,** ĭnis. *f.* [1. largus] *Liberality* (for the usual largitas): "*largitudo* nusquam invenitur, nisi apud Nepotem," Charis. p. 78 P.

1. largĭtus, *adv.*, v. 1. largus, *ad fin.*, *no.* C.

2. largītus, a, um, *Part.*, v. largior.

* **largĭuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [1 largus] *Rather copious:* haustus, Sol. 7.

1. largus, a, um, *adj.* *Abundant*

copious, plentiful, large, much: **I.** In gen. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): larga pabula, *abundant,* Lucr. 5, 867: haustus, id. 1, 413: semen, id. 4, 1234: imbres, id. 1, 283; cf., undae fluminis, id. 1, 1030: lux, id. 2, 806; cf., (sol) quum terras larga luce compleverit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: odores, Ov. M. 4, 758: aër, Lucr. 4, 895.—*Comp.:* largior ignis, Hor. S. 1, 8, 44: largiore vino usus, Liv. 40, 14: largiora stipendia, Tac. A. 1, 31: nec potentem amicum Largiora flagito, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 13.—*Sup.:* munus largissimum edere, Suet. Tit. 6: vena largissima ferri, Plin. 34, 14, 43.—(β) With a *gen., Abounding in* any thing: largus opum, Virg. A. 11, 338: fons largus aquae, Luc. 9, 608: comae, Sil. 7, 601: rapinae, id. 8, 250.—(γ) With an *abl.:* folia larga succo, Plin. 25, 13, 102.—**II.** In partic., *Giving abundantly* or *much, bountiful, profuse, liberal:* duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55: largissimus esse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50:—largus animo, *of a generous disposition,* Tac. H. 2, 59: audin' hunc? opera ut largus est nocturna? *prodigal of his pains,* Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 8: promissis, *liberal in promises,* Tac. H. 3, 58.—Poet., largus animae, *prodigal of life,* Stat. Th. 3, 603.—With an *inf.:* spes donare novas largus, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 19.

Adv., in three forms: large, largiter, and largitus.

A. large (the class. form), *Abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally:* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 19: large dare, Cic. Mur. 4, 10: large effuseque donare, id. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.:* large et copiose aliquid comparare, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121; cf., munifice et large dari, id. ib. 3, 27, 69: large atque honorifice promittere, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 11 *fin.:* large liberaliterque aestimare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 88: ministrare libertatem alicui, id. Rep. 1, 43: senatus consultum large factum, Tac. A. 6, 15: large florescens, Plin. 21, 10, 31: large amplecti, *widely,* id. 2, 11, 8; so id. 17, 19, 30.—*Comp.:* dare largius, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 48: ne potum largius aequo Rideat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215.—*Sup.:* copiam quam largissime factam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61 Zumpt *N. cr.* (Klotz, largissimam); Plin. 7, 50, 51.

B. Form largĭter (rare in classic prose; not used by Cic.): Plaut. Truc. 5, 11: peccāvisti largiter, id. Most. 2, 2, 9; cf. id. Epid. 3, 4, 49: apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.—(β) Substantively, with a follg. *gen., Largely, plentifully, much* (ante- and post-class.): credo, illic inesse auri et argenti largiter, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 144; cf., largiter mercedis indipiscar, id. ib. 5, 2, 28: largiter aquae superest mihi, App. Apol.

* **C.** Form largĭtus: quid lacrimas? largitus proloquere, Afran. in Non. 514, 31.

2. Largus, i, *m. A Roman surname,* esp. in the gens Scribonia, Cic. Fin. 6, 8; de Or. 2, 59: P. Largus Caecina, Tac. A. 11, 33.—**II.** Deriv., **Largĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Largus, Largian:* senatusconsultum, Justin. Inst. 3, 7.

lārĭdum, and syncop. **lardum,** i, *n.* (collat. form, lārĭda, ae, *f., sc.* caro, Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 17) [kindr. with λαρός, λαρινός, fattened, fat] *The fat of bacon, lard:* quanta pernis pestis veniet! quanta labes larido! Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3; so form larĭdum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67; Men. 1, 3, 27:—lardum ossa fracta solidat, Plin. 28, 16, 65; so form lardum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 64; 85; Mart. 5, 78; Juv. 11, 84.—In the *plur.:* larda, Ov. F. 6, 169.

* **lărĭfŭga,** ae, *m.* [2. lar-fugio] *A vagabond:* larifuga nescio quis, Petr. fragm. Trag. 57.

* **lărignus,** a, um, *adj.* [larix] *Of the larch-tree, larch-:* materies, Vitr. 2, 9.

Lārīnum, i, *n. A town of Samnium, in the territory of the* Frentani, *near* Teanum, now *Larino,* Cic. Att. 7, 13; 7, 13, 6; Cluent. 8, 27; Mel. 2, 4; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 810.—**II.** Deriv., **Lārīnas,** ātis, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the town of Larinum:* Larinas socrus, Cic. Clu. 7: municipium, id. ib. 5.—In the *plur.:* Larinates, ium, *m., Inhabitants of Larinum:* in foro Larinatium, Cic. Clu. 13, 38.

Lārissa, ae, *f.,* Λάρισσα, *The name of several cities.* So esp., **I.** *In Thessaly, on the Peneus,* now *Larisse,* Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 8, 15; Caes. B. C. 3, 80; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 11; Luc. 6, 355.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Lārissaeus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the town of Larissa, Larissean:* Achilles, *i. e. Thessalian,* Virg. A. 2, 197; hence also, hasta, *i. e. of Achilles,* Seren. Samm. 46, 836: Coronis, Ov. M. 2, 542.—In the *plur.,* **Larissaei,** ōrum, *m., Inhabitants of Larissa, Larisseans,* Caes. B. C. 3, 81.—**2. Lārissenses,** ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Larissa, Larisseans,* Liv. 31, 31.—**II.** *A city in Phthiotis,* also called Larissa Cremaste, Liv. 31, 46; 42, 56.—**III.** *A fortress of Argos,* Liv. 32, 25.

Larissus (Larisus), i, *m. A river in Achaia,* Liv. 27, 31; Plin. 3, 19.

Lārĭus, ii, *m. A lake in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on which* Comum *lay,* now *Lago di Como,* Virg. G. 3, 159; Plin. Ep. 5, 7.—Adjectively, Larium litus, Catull. 35, 4.

† **lărix,** ĭcis, *c.* = λάριξ, *A larch, larch-tree,* Plin. 16, 10, 19; Vitr. 2, 9.

laros, i, v. larus.

Lars, v. 1. Lar.

Lartidĭus, i, *m.* Prop. name, *An imitator of Ulysses:* Cic. Att. 7, 1, 9.

Lărunda, ae, v. Lara.

† **lărus** (laros), i, *m.* = λάρος, *A ravenous sea-bird,* perh. *the mew,* Vulg. Levit. 11, 16; Deut. 14, 15; cf., "*larus,* λάρος," Gloss. Philox.

larva (trisyl. lărŭa), ae, *f.* [2. lar] *A ghost, spectre:* larvae stimulant virum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 66; cf. id. Aul. 4, 4, 15; Plin. praef. H. N.—As a term of reproach, *Hobgoblin:* etiam loquere larva? Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 20.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A mask:* nil illi larva et tragicis opus esse cothurnis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 64.—**B.** *A skeleton,* Petr. 34, 8.

larvālis, e, *adj.* [larva] *Like a ghost, ghostly* (post-Aug.): habitus, Sen. Ep. 25: macies (*al.* larvialis, *al.* larŭalis), Auct. Priap. 33.

larvĭālis, v. larvalis.

larvo, without a *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a.* [larva] *To bewitch, enchant* (ante- and post-class., and used almost exclusively in the *Part. perf.*): Firm. Math. 3, 14.—In the *Part. perf.,* larvātus, a, um, *Bewitched, enchanted:* Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 1: pro larvato te circumferam, id. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 6, 229: hunc denique qui larvam putat, ipse est larvatus, App. Apol. p. 535 Oud.

† **lăsănum,** i, *n.* = λάσανον, *A utensil:* **I.** Perh. *A cooking utensil, cooking pot,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 109.—**II.** *A chamber utensil, close-stool,* Petr. 41, 9.

lascīve, *adv.,* v. lascivus, *ad fin., no.* A.

lascīvĭa, ae, *f.* [lascivus] *Wantonness, sportiveness, playfulness, frolicsomeness, jollity* (quite class.): hilaritas et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: laeta (agrestium), Lucr. 5, 1397: per lusum atque lasciviam, Liv. 1, 5, 2 Drak.:—piscium, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 14 *fin.*—Of inanimate things: naturae, Plin. 11, 37, 45.—Comically: o virgarum lascivia, *thou scourge's pastime!* Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 32.—**II.** In a bad sense, *Wantonness, licentiousness, impudence, lewdness, lasciviousness* (so mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): quos soluto imperio licentia corruperat, Sall. J. 39 *fin.;* so *c. c.* superbia, id. ib. 41: maledicendi lascivia, Quint. 9, 2, 76: theatralis populi lascivia, Tac. A. 11, 13: lasciviae notae, *of lewdness,* Suet. Calig. 36; cf., Caesonia luxuriae ac lasciviae perditae, id. ib. 25.—Of a licentious, prolix style: lasciviae flosculis capi, Quint. 2, 5, 22: alios recens haec lascivia deliciaeque et omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperitae composita delectant, id. 10, 1, 43.

* **lascīvĭbundus,** a, um, *adj.* [lascivio] *Wanton, full of petulance:* Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 16.

lascīvĭo, ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [lascivus] *To be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport, frisk, frolic* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): **I.** Lit.: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, * Cic. Rep. 1, 40: lascivire magis plebem quam saevire, Liv. 2, 29: licentiam lasciviendi permittere militi, Suet. Caes. 67:—Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosesi solet, Quint. 4, 1, 77: exsilit agnus Lascivitque fuga, *and wantonly frisks away,* Ov. M. 7, 321; cf. Col. 6, 24.—Poet.: dextera lascivit caesa Tegeatide capra (of the Luperci, who wantonly struck at passers by), Sil. 13, 329: ferratus lascivit apex, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 145.—**II.** Trop., in speaking (a favorite expression of Quintilian): lascivimus syntonorum modis saltitantes, Quint. 9, 4, 142; cf. id. 11, 1, 56: toto et rerum et verborum et compositionis genere lasciviunt, id. 4, 2, 39:—puerilibus sententiolis lascivire, id. 12, 10, 73; cf. id. 9, 4, 28; id. 9, 4, 6.

lascīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Wantonness* (a post-class. word): Asiana lascivitas, Firm. Math. 1, 1; so Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

lascīvĭter, *adv.,* v. lascivus, *ad fin., no.* B.

* **lascīvŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [lascivus] *A little* or *somewhat wanton:* manus Laev. in Prisc. p. 903 P.

lascīvus, a, um, *adj.* [for laxivus, from laxus] *Wanton, petulant, sportive, playful, frolicsome, frisky* (perh. not in Cic.): nova proles, * Lucr. 1, 261; so, capella, Virg. E. 2, 64: puella, id. ib. 3, 64: pueri, Hor. S. 1, 3, 133: Amores, id. Od. 2, 11, 7: tenero lascivior haedo, Ov. M. 13, 791: aetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216:—hederae, *wanton, luxuriant,* id. Od. 1, 36, 20: acus, *for ornamenting the hair, a hair-pin,* Mart. 11, 45; cf. Tert. Virg. vel. 12:—tristia moestum Vultum verba decent... Ludentem lasciva, *sportive, playful,* Hor. A. P. 107; cf., quod dicitur, aut est lascivum et hilare aut contumeliosum, Quint. 6, 3, 27.

II. In a bad sense, *Licentious, lewd, lustful, lascivious:* Var. R. R. 1, 14: Siculi, ut sunt lascivi et dicaces, Coel. in Quint. 6, 3, 41: puellae, *lascivious,* Ov. A. A. 1, 523; so, femur, id. Am. 3, 7, 10: libelli, *lewd,* Mart. 5, 2; cf., tabellis ac sigillis lascivissimarum picturarum et figurarum, Suet. Tib. 43.—Of speech, *Licentious, luxuriant, overloaded with ornament:* oratio, Gell. 12, 2, 9.

Adv., in two forms, lascive and lasciviter: **A.** lascīve (post-class.): loqui, *licentiously,* Mart. 8 *init.:* App. Apol. p. 399 Oud.—*Comp.:* lascivius, Avien. Arat. 514.—**B.** lascīvĭter: ludere, Laev. in Charis. p. 183 P.

lăser, ĕris, *n. The juice of the plant* laserpitium, *asafoetida:* "laser e silphio profluens, Plin. 20, 23, 49; cf. id. 19, 3, 15: laser Cyrenaicum vino diluere, Col. Arb. 23.—**II.** Meton., *The plant* laserpitium *itself:* laseris radix, Plin. 19, 8, 43; so Scrib. Comp. 192; 196.

lăsĕrātum, i, v. the follg. art.

lăsĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [laser] *Flavored with* laser: acetum, Plin. Val. 1, 21.—**II.** Subst.: laseratum, i, *n., A condiment made from* laser, Apic. 1, 30 *in lemm.*

* **lăserpītĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [laserpitium] *Of* or *belonging to* laserpitium: de laserpitiario mimo, Petr. 35 dub. (*in ed. Bip., de laserpitio et minio).

lăserpītĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Prepared* or *flavored with* laserpitium: acetum, Cato R. R. 116; so Plin. 18, 30, 73.

* **lăserpītĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [id.] *That bears* laserpitium: Cyrenae, Catull 7, 4.

lăserpītĭum (laserpicium), ĭi, *n., A plant, also called* silphium, *from which the* laser *was obtained,* Plin. 19, 3, 15; 20, 13, 51; Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 16.

‡ **Lăses,** v. 1. Lares, *ad init.*

lassesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [lassus] *To become tired, to grow weary* (post-Aug.): ne lassescat fortuna metus est, Plin. 7, 40, 41; id. 14, 2, 4, § 33: victo lassescere visu, Prud. in Symm. 2, 101: lassescere sub lorica, Hier. Ep. 22, 39.

lassĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude* (quite class.): exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quae citra fatigationem est, Cels. 1, 2: omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 12; id. Merc. 1, 2, 45: lassitudinem alicui eximere, id. ib. 17: sedare, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 75: artius ex lassitudine dormire, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: nulla lassitudo impedire officium et fidem debet, id. Fam. 12, 25, a; Caes. B. C. 2, 41: lassitudine confici, id. ib. 3, 92 and 95: cursu ab lassitudine exanimati, id. B. G. 2, 23: lassitudine oppressi, id. ib. 4, 15: in lassitudine homines proniores sunt ad iracundiam, Plin. 22, 24, 51: citra lassitudinem exercere aliquid, *not to weary,* Sen. Ira, 3, 9.—(β) *c. gen. subj.:* lassitudo armorum equitandive, Plin. 23, 1, 26.—As a term of reproach: lassitudo conservûm, reduviae flagri, *that wearies his fellow-slaves with stripes*, Titin. in Fest. s. v. REDIVIA, p. 270 ed. Müll.

lasso, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [lassus] **I.** *Act., To render faint* or *languid, to tire, weary, fatigue* (perh. not ante-Aug.): aliquem, Cels. 1, 3, 1: longior infirmum ne lasset epistola corpus, Ov. Her. 20, 241: brachia plagis, Prop. 4, 8, 67: visu lassatur inani, Val. Fl. 1, 707: oculos, Stat. Th. 5, 483: numina, *to weary with petitions*, Luc. 5, 695.—Transf.: sidus Hyperborei Bootae, *i. e. to steadfastly bear*, Martial. 4, 3: lassatum fluctibus aequor, *i. e. become calm*, Luc. 5, 703: ventus lassatur, id. 9, 453: lassata triumphis fortuna, id. 2, 727.—In an obscene sense, Tib. 1, 10, 55; Juv. 6, 129.—* **II.** *Neutr., To give way, yield, sink*: (aedificii) fundamenta lassarunt, Sen. Ep. 52.

* **lassŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat wearied*: lassulae nimio e labore, Catull. 63, 35.

lassus, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with laxus] *Faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. and Caes. not at all): lassus de via, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 66: opere faciundo, id. Asin. 5, 2, 23; cf., Romani itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall. J. 53; and, recto itinere lassi, Quint. 2, 3, 9: assiduo gaudio, Plin. 37, 1, 1: ab equo indomito, Hor. S. 2, 2, 10; Lucr. 4, 958:—*c. gen.*, lassus animi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8.—Proverb.: a lasso rixam quaeri (because tired persons are easily vexed), Sen. Ira 3, 10.—(β) *c. gen.*: lassus maris et viarum Militiaeque, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 7.—(γ) *c. acc.*: lassus pondus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1599.—(δ) *c. inf.*: nec fueris nomen lassa vocare meum, Prop. 2, 10, 28; so id. 2, 12, 46; 2, 24, 26.—**II.** Transf., of things: fructibus assiduis lassa humus, *exhausted*, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 14; cf., lassa et effeta natura, Plin. Ep. 6, 21: stomachus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 8: verba onerantia lassas aures, id. ib. 1, 10, 10: collum, *drooping*, Virg. A. 9, 436: undae, *i. e. again become calm*, Luc. 2, 618: mons, *gently sloping*, Stat. Th. 1, 330:—si res lassa labat, Itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* seem not to occur.

† **lastaurus,** i, *m.* = λάσταυρος, *A lewd person, debauchee*: Suet. Gramm. 15.

† **latăcē,** ēs, *f.* *A magic herb*: Plin. 26, 4, 9.

lāte, *adv.*, v. 1. latus, *ad fin.*

lătĕbra, ae, *f.* [lateo] *A hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, retreat* (quite class.; most freq. in the plur.; but see below under *no.* II., B): **I.** Lit.: (aurum) in latebris situm est, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 2: latebris ac silvis aut saltibus se eripere, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: Cappadociae latebris se occultare, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: aliquem in latebras impellere, id. Rab. perd. 8, 22: at Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Virg. A. 3, 424: tum latebras animae, pectus mucrone recludit, *the hidden seat of life*, id. ib. 10, 601: solis defectus lunaeque latebrae, *the hidings*, i. e. *eclipses of the moon*, Lucr. 5, 750.—In the *sing.*: Cic. Coel. 26: extractus e latebra, Suet. Vit. 17; id. Ner. 48: bellorum, *a place of refuge from war*, Luc. 5, 743: teli, *the weapon's lurking-place*, i. e. *the place where the arrow-head was sticking in his body*, Virg. A. 12, 389.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *A lurking-place, hidden recess, retreat*: Lucr. 1, 409: quum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. Sest. 4, 9: latebras suspicionum peragrare, id. Coel. 22; Quint. 12, 9, 3.—In the *sing.*: adhibuit etiam latebram obscuritatis, Cic. de Div. 2, 45, 111: in tabellae latebra, id. Fam. 3, 12, 1: scribendi, *a secret mode of writing, a writing in cipher*, Gell. 17, 9.

B. In partic., *A subterfuge, shift, cloak, pretense, feigned excuse* (so only in the sing.): latebram haberes, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107; id. de Div. 2, 20, 46: videant, ne quaeratur latebra perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29, 106: latebram dare vitiis, Ov. A. A. 3, 754.

* **lătēbrĭcŏla,** ae, *c.* [latebra] *One who dwells in lurking-places* or *brothels*: Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14.

lătĕbrōse, *adv.*, v. latebrosus, *ad fin.*

lătĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [latebra] *Full of lurking-holes* or *coverts, hidden, retired, secret*: **I.** Lit. (rare, but quite class.): loca, *lurking-places, brothels*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 26: via, * Cic. Sest. 59, 126: locus, Liv. 21, 54: flumina, Virg. A. 8, 713: latebrosae tempora noctis, Luc. 6, 120.—Poet.: pumex, *i. e. full of holes, porous*, Virg. A. 12, 587.—**II.** Trop., *Intricate, obscure* (late Lat.): latebrosissima quaestio, Aug. Retract. 1, 19.—* *Adv.*, lătĕbrōse, *Secretly*: se occultare, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 2.

lătens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from lateo.

lătenter, *adv.*, v. lateo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

lătĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* [ΛΑΘ λανθάνω] *To lurk, lie hid* or *concealed, to skulk* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: ubi sunt, ubi latent, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 69: cochleae in occulto latent, id. Capt. 1, 1, 12; cf. Cic. Rab. perd. 7; and id. Acad. 2, 48; so, occulte, id. Agr. 2, 16: (* clam, Ov. Rem. 437): abdite, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73: in tenebris, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: sub nomine pacis bellum latet, id. Phil. 12, 7: scelus latet inter tot flagitia, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 118: non latuit scintilla ingenii, id. Rep. 2, 21; id. ib. 2, 40 *fin.*: naves latent portu, Hor. Epod. 9, 19; cf., tuta arce, Virg. A. 10, 805.—Proverb.: latet anguis in herba, Virg. Ecl. 3, 93.

B. In partic., jurid., *To lie hid, keep out of sight*, in order not to appear before court: Cic. Quint. 23, 74.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To live in concealment, to live retired* (so rarely): crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, *to lead a retired* or *quiet life*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 25:—sub umbra Romanae amicitiae, *to be sheltered*, Liv. 34, 9; cf. Phaedr. 4, 6, 13.

B. In partic., analog. to the Gr. λανθάνειν, res latet, with a follg. *acc.* (rarely with the *dat.*), *To be concealed from, unknown to* one (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): (*a*) *c. acc.*: latet plerosque, siderum ignes esse, *etc.*, Plin. 2, 20, 18: nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis, Virg. A. 1, 134: nil illum latet, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 126: res Eumenem non latuit, Just. 13, 8:—semen duplex, unum, quod latet nostrum sensum, alterum, quod apertum, Var. R. R. 1, 40.—(β) *c. dat.*: quae et oculis et auribus latere soleant, Var. L. L. 9, 52, 151: hostique propinquo Roma latet, Sil. 12, 614.—(γ) *Abs.*: quae tantum accenderit ignem, causa latet, Virg. A. 5, 5: id qua ratione consecutus sit, latet, Nep. Lys. 1.—Hence

lătens, entis, *Pa.*, *Lying hid, hidden, concealed, secret, unknown*: saxa latentia, Virg. A. 1, 108: junctura, Plin. 13, 15, 28: rem latentem explicare definiendo, Cic. Brut. 41, 152.—*Comp.*: latentior origo, Aug. de Gen. ad litt. 12, 18.—Abs.: in latenti, *in secret, secretly*: Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2.—*Adv.*, lătenter, *In secret, privately*: efficere, Cic. Top. 17: amare, Ov. Pont. 3, 6, 59: intelligere ex aliqua re, Gell. 2, 18 *fin.*

lăter, ĕris, *m.* *A brick, tile*: **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 49: in latere aut in caemento, ex quibus urbs effecta est, Cic. de Div. 2, 47, 98; cf., paries crudo latere ac luto constructus, Col. 9, 1; Caes. B. C. 2, 10: lateres de terra ducere, *to make*, Vitr. 2, 3: lateres coquere, *to burn*, id. 1, 5.—Proverb.: laterem lavare, *i. e. to labor in vain*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 9.—**II.** Transf.: lateres aurei, argentei, *bars, ingots*, or *wedges of gold, of silver*, Plin. 33, 3, 17; Var. in Non. 131, 15; 520, 17.

lătĕrālis, e, *adj.* [2. latus] *Of* or *belonging to the side, lateral* (ante- and post-class.): lateralis dolor, Lucil. in Max. Victor. p. 2963 P. (for which, lateris dolor, Plin. 21, 21, 89): cingula, Calpurn. Ecl. 6, 40.—**II.** Subst., lateralia, ĭum, *n.*, *Saddle-bags*: Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 102.

* **lătĕrāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [later] *Any thing made like bricks*: lateramina vasi, *the earthen-ware*, Lucr. 6, 233.

Lătĕrānus, a. *A family name in the* gens Claudia, Sextia, *and* Plautia. So, Plautius Lateranus, Tac. A. 15, 49; 60. The splendid mansion of these Laterani on Mons Coelius (egregiae Lateranorum aedes, Juv. 10, 17; and, Lateranae aedes, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 587) was given by the Emperor Constantine to the Bishop of Rome; afterward the seat of the popes; now *the Lateran.*—**II.** Lătĕrānus, i, *m.*, *The god of the hearth* (because this latter was made of lateres, bricks), Arn. 4, 130.

1. lătĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [later] *Of* or *pertaining to bricks, brick-*: terra lateraria, *brick-clay*, Plin. 19, 8, 45.—Hence, **II.** Subst.: **A.** lătĕrārĭus, ĭi, *m.*, *A brick-maker*, Non. 445, 22.—**B.** lătĕrārĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* officina), *A brick-kiln*: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

2. lătĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. latus] *Of* or *belonging to the sides*; only subst., lătĕrārĭa, ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* tigna), *Side-beams*, Vitr. 10, 20.

lătercŭlensis, is, *m.* [laterculum] *One who keeps the register of offices, a secretary*, Cod. Justin. 12, 34, 5.

lătercŭlum, i, *n.* [later] *A register of all the offices and dignities in the Roman empire*, Tert. adv. Val. 29; Cod. Justin. 1, 27, 1, § 7.

lătercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] **I.** *A small brick* or *tile*: hanc contignationem laterculo astruxerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: sacellum factum crudis laterculis, Plin. 30, 7, 20: observationes siderum coctilibus laterculis inscriptae, id. 7, 56, 57.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A piece of pastry*, so called because shaped like a tile, *a pancake*: Cato R. R. 109; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 112.—**B.** Among the agrimensores, *A tile-shaped piece of land*, Sic. Fl. de Cond. agr. p. 2 Goes.

lătĕrensis, e, *adj.* [2. latus] *Of* or *belonging to the side*; subst., laterensis, is, *m.*, *An attendant, body-guard, satellite* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43.—**II.** *A Roman surname in the* gens Juventia; e. g. M. Juventius Laterensis, *a legate of Lepidus*, Cic. Planc. 1 *sq.*; Fam. 10, 21; 23; Att. 2, 18; 24, et saep.

lateriāna, um, v. lateritana.

lătĕrĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [later] *Made* or *consisting of bricks*: turris, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: muri, id. ib. 2, 15: opus, *brick-work*, Col. 9, 6; also abs., latericium discutere, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: urbs, *built of bricks*, Suet. Aug. 28.

lătĕrīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *A brick-kiln* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43.

lătĕrĭtāna or **lătĕrĭtĭāna,** ōrum, *n.* (pira) *A good sort of pears*, Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4: also, lătĕrĭāna, Plin. 15, 15, 16; and, lătĕrīsĭāna, Macr. S. 2, 15. (Perhaps pears from Laterium, in Arpinum; v. Laterium.)

lătĕrĭtĭus, v. latericius.

Lătĕrĭum, ĭi, *n.* *A villa of Q. Cicero in Arpinum*: Cic. Att. 4, 7; id. ib. 10, 1

lāterna (also written lanterna), ae, *f.* *A lantern, lamp*: pauci pannosi linea laterna, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 5 Manut.; Val. Max. 6, 8, 1; Mart. 14, 61; Sen. Contr. 3 *praef.*

* **lāternārius** (lant.), ĭi, *m.* [laterna] *A lantern-bearer*; trop.: Catilinae laternarius, *a pattern, example*, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.

* **1. lătesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [lateo] *To hide one's self, be concealed*: hic Equus a capite et longa cervice latescit, Cic. Arat. 385.

2. lātesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [2. latus] *To become broad, to widen* (not ante-Aug.): napi non in ventrem latescunt, Col. 2, 10, 24: ossa paullatim latescentia, Cels. 8, 1.

latet, v. lateo, *no.* II., B.

lătex, ĭcis, *m.* (*f.*, Att. in Prisc. p. 658 P.) *A liquid, fluid* (a poet. word). So of *water*: latices simulatos fontis Averni, Virg. A. 4, 512: Lethaei ad fluminis undam Securos latices et longa oblivia potant, id. ib. 6, 715: desilit in latices, Ov. M. 4, 353: fontes laticis, id. Pont. 3, 1, 17: laticum frugumque cupido, *thirst and hunger*, Lucr. 4, 1086.—Of *wine*: liquoris Vitigeni latex, Lucr. 5, 15: Lyaeus, Virg. A. 1, 686: meri, Ov. M. 13, 653.—Of other liquids: absinthii latex, *juice of wormwood*, Lucr. 4, 16: Palladii latices, *i. e. oil*, Ov. M. 8, 274: nivei latices, *i. e. milk*, Prud. Cath. 3, 67.

† **lathy̆ris,** ĭdis, *f.* (collat. form, lāthyr, Seren. Sammon. 1099) = λαθυρίς, *A plant, a kind of wolf's milk*, Plin. 27, 11, 71.

† **lathy̆ros,** i, *f.* = λάθυρος, *A plant, also called* leontopodion, App. Herb. 7.

Lătĭālis, e; **Lătĭālĭter; Lătĭar,** āris; **Lătĭāris,** e; **Lătĭārĭter;** v. Latium, *no.* II., D.

Latiarius, a, um, v. Latium, *no.* II., E.

lătĭbŭlor, ari, *v. dep. n.* [latibulum] *To be concealed, to lie hid, to lurk* (ante class.): nocte ut opertus amictu latibuletur, Naev. in Non. 133, 9; Att. ib. 10. (Acc. to Perott. Cornucop. also used by Varro in the *act.* form: vide, ne servus domino latibulet.)

lătĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [lateo] *A hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den,* of animals: quum etiam ferae latibulis se tegant, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: serpens e latibulis, id. Vatin. 2; id. Off. 1, 4, 11: furibunda ferarum, Catull. 63, 54: of men, latibulis occultorum locorum, Cic. Fl. 13 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: latibulum et perfugium doloris mei, Cic. Att. 12, 13 *fin.*

‡ **lātĭclāvĭālis,** e, *adj.* [laticlavius] for laticlavius: ‡ tribunus, Inscr. Grut. 180, 3.

lātĭclāvĭum, ii, v. laticlavius, *no.* II., B.

lātĭclāvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. latus-clavus, *no.* II., 4] *Having a broad purple stripe, broad-striped:* mappa, Petr. 32: tunica (a mark of distinction borne by senators, military tribunes of the equestrian order, and the sons of distinguished families who were fitting themselves for offices of state; cf. clavus, *no.* II., 4), Val. Max. 5, 1, *n.* 7; hence, tribunus, Suet. Dom. 10; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 133.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** laticlavius, ii, *m., One entitled to wear the* latus clavus, *a senator, patrician:* a quodam laticlavio prope ad necem caesus, Suet. Ner. 26; id. Aug. 38.—**B.** laticlavium, ii, *n.*, for laticlavus, *A broad purple stripe on the tunic,* worn as a mark of distinction (v. supra): "*laticlavium,* πλατύσημον," Gloss. Philox.; Gaj. Dig. 24, 1, 42: per laticlavii honorem, Lampr. Commod. 4.

lātĭclāvus, i, *m.* [1. latus-clavus] *A broad stripe on the toga* of senators (v. clavus, *no.* II., 4, and laticlavius) (late Lat.): Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 17.

‡ **lātĭfĭco,** πλατύνω, (* *To widen*), Gloss. Philox.

lātĭfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. latus-folium] *Broad-leafed:* laurus, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

lātĭfundĭum, ii, *n.* [1. latus-fundus] *A large landed property, large estate* or *farm* (not ante-Aug.): Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35; Sen. Ep. 88: possidere, Petr. 77.

‡ **lātĭlŏquens,** πλατυλόγος, (* qui magna loquitur), Gloss. Philox.

Lătīnae, ārum (*sc.* feriae); **Lătīne,** *adv.*, and **Lătīni,** ōrum, v. Latium, *no.* II., B.

Lătīnĭensis, e: **I.** *Latin;* v. Latium, *no.* II., C.—**II.** *A Roman surname:* Q. Caelius Latiniensis, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 19, 58.

lătīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Latinus] **I.** *Pure Latin style, Latinity:* "*latinitas* est, quae sermonem purum conservat, ab omni vitio remotum. Vitia in sermone, quominus is latinus sit, duo possunt esse: soloecismus et barbarismus," *etc.*, Auct. Her. 4, 12: secutus sum non dico Caecilium (malus enim auctor latinitatis est), sed Terentium, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10.—**II.** *The Latin law,* also called jus Latii (v. Latium): Cic. Att. 14, 12: urbium quasdam foederatas, latinitate vel civitate donavit, Suet. Aug. 47.

Lătīnĭus, ii, *m.* *A Roman proper name:* Latinius Latiaris, Tac. A. 4, 68: Latinius Pandus, id. ib. 2, 66.

lătīnĭzo, *v. a.* 1. [1. Latinus] *To translate into Latin* (late Latin): Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

* **lătīno,** are, *v. a.* [1. Latinus] *To express in Latin, translate into Latin:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

1. Lătīnus, a, um, v. Latium, *no.* II., B.

2. Lătīnus, i, *m.* *A king of the Laurentians, who favorably received Aeneas and gave him his daughter Lavinia in marriage,* Liv. 1, 2; Just. 43, 1; Virg. A. 7, 45 *sq.*

lātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fero] *A bearing, bringing* (only in the trop. signif.): * **I.** In gen.: auxilii latio, *a rendering of assistance,* Liv. 2, 33.—**II.** In partic. (cf. fero, *no.* II., B. 8 and 9): **A.** suffragii latio, *a voting* or *right of voting,* Liv. 9, 43; 38, 36; 45, 15:—legis latio, *a proposing of a law, a project of law, a bill,* Cic. Att. 3, 26. —* **B.** expensi latio, *a setting down of expenditures,* Gell. 14, 2, 7.

* **lātĭpes,** ĕdis, *adj.* [1. latus-pes] *Broad-footed:* anas, Avien. Prog. Arat. 358.

* **lătĭtābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [latito] *Lying hid, skulking:* Sid. Ep. 1, 6 *fin.*

lătĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A hiding, lurking:* Quint. 7, 2, 46; Ulp. Dig. 42, 4, 7.

lătĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who lies hid,* Aug.

lātĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [1. latus] *Breadth, width* (late Lat.): fines in latitia breviores, Auct. rei agrar. p. 222 Goes.; *opp.* longitia, Inscr. ap. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 119.

lătĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. n.* [lateo] *To be hid* or *concealed, to lie hid, lurk* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** In gen.: ille ignavissimus Mihi latitabat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 83: latitans Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 13, 38: latitans aper, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 10.—Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: Lucr. 1, 874 *sq.;* so, in terram latitare minute, id. 1, 889; id. 1, 643: invisis atque latitantibus rebus confidere, * Caes. B. C. 2, 14.—**B.** latitare aliquem, *To hide one's self* from any one (post-class.): Pomp. Dig. 35, 1, 8. —**II.** In partic., jurid., *To lie hid, keep out of the way,* in order not to appear before court: recita edictum: QUI FRAUDATIONIS CAUSA LATITARIT, Cic. Quint. 19: si latitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, id. ib. 17, 54.

lātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [1. latus] *Breadth, width* of any thing (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: fossae, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: castra amplius millibus passuum VIII. in latitudinem patebant, id. ib. 2, 7 *fin.;* so, patere in latitudinem, id. ib. 2, 8; Plin. 3 prooem.; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 42; id. 11, 3, 141: vires humerorum et latitudines ad aratra extrahenda, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *Extent, size, compass:* possessionum, id. Agr. 2, 26, 67.—**II.** Trop. (very rarely): verborum, *a broad pronunciation,* Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 91:—Platonica, *richness* or *copiousness of expression,* Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 5 (for the Gr. πλατύτης τῆς ἑρμηνείας; v. also amplitudo, *ad fin.*).

Lătĭum, ii, *n.* [etymol. unknown. By the ancients it was derived sometimes from latēre, because here Saturnus lay concealed from his son, Ov. F. 1, 238; Virg. A. 8, 322; Arn. 4, 143; Lact. 1, 13; sometimes from King Latinus, Var. L. L. 5, 6, 33, § 32 ed. Müll.] *A country of Italy, in which Rome was situated,* now *Campagna di Roma,* and a part of the *Terra di Lavoro,* "Plin. 3, 5. 9;" Enn. Ann. 1, 121; Cic. Rep. 2, 24; Liv. 6, 21; 8, 13; Hor. Od. 1, 12, 53; 1, 35, 10; Carm. Sec. 66, et saep.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 547 *sq.*—**B.** Jus Latii, *The political rights and privileges which belonged originally to the Latins, but were afterward granted by the Romans also to other people; this* jus *comprehended less than* civitas Romana, *but more than* peregrinitas (cf. latinitas and Latini): eodem anno Caesar nationes Alpium maritimarum in jus Latii transtulit, Tac. A. 15, 32; cf., Latium externis dilargiri, id. Hist. 3, 55; so, Latio dato, Plin. 5, 2, 1; and, Latio donata oppida, id. 3, 1, 3.

II. Derivv.: **A.** Lătĭus, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Latium, Latian, Latin;* in the poets for *Roman* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): agri, *the Latin territory,* Ov. F. 2, 553; 3, 606; 5, 91: gens, id. ib. 4, 42; id. Met. 14, 832: lingua, id. Pont. 2, 3, 75: palmes, *vines growing in Latium,* id. Fast. 4, 894: boves, Col. 6, 1, 2:—turba, *the Roman people,* Ov. F. 1, 639: parentes, *Roman parents,* id. ib. 3, 243; cf., matres, *Roman mothers,* id. ib. 4, 133: annus, *the Roman year,* id. ib. 1, 1: vulnera, *of Roman soldiers,* id. A. A. 1, 414.

B. Lătīnus, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Latium, Latin:* populi, *the Latins,* Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86; cf., genus, *the Latins, Romans,* Virg. A. 1, 6: lingua, *the Latin language:* Var. L. L. 5, 1, 1; cf. *opp.* Graeca, Cic. Fin. 1, 3 *fin.:* poetae, *opp.* Graeci, id. Acad. 1, 3, 10:—via, *beginning at the* Porta Latina, *near the* Porta Capena, Cic. Clu. 59; Liv. 2, 39; 10, 36, et al.: dies, *the days of the Roman calendar, the Roman year,* Ov. F. 3, 177: feriae, *the festival of the allied Latins, which was celebrated especially by offerings to* Juppiter Latiaris *on* Mons Albanus, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58, § 25 ed. Müll.; Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15; Liv. 21, 63; 22, 1; more freq. abs.; v. in the follg., *no.* 2:—coloniae, *which possessed the* jus Latii, Cic. Caecin. 33 *fin.;* Suet. Caes. 8:—nomen, *Latin citizenship,* also called jus Latii and Latinitas, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; 3, 29; Sall. J. 39, 2; v. socius, *no.* II., B.: casus, *i. e. the ablative,* Var. in Diom. p. 277 P.—*Comp.:* nihil Latinius legi, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 6 ed. Maj.; cf., nihil Latinius tuis voluminibus, Hier. Ep. 58, 9. —*Sup.:* homo Latinissimus, Hier. Ep. 50. 2.—*Adv.*, Lătīne, *In Latin:* Cumanis potentibus, ut publice Latine loquerentur, et praeconibus Latine vendendi jus esset, *in the Latin tongue,* Liv. 40, 42 *fin.:* scire, *to understand Latin,* Cic. Caecin. 19; Phil. 5, 5, 13; Brut. 37: reddere, *to translate into Latin,* id. de Or. 1, 34.—In partic., loqui means also, *to speak with propriety* or *elegance:* Latine et diligenter loqui, Cic. Brut. 45, 166; cf., ut pure et emendate loquentes, quod est Latine, id. Opt. gen. or. 2; and, pure et Latine loqui, id. de Or. 1, 32.—Sometimes, also, like our *to talk plain English,* for, *To speak out, to speak plainly* or *openly:* (gladiator), ut appellant ii, qui plane et Latine loquuntur, Cic. Phil. 6, 17; so, Latine me scitote non accusatorie loqui, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1.—*Comp.:* Latinius, *in better Latin,* Hier. in Jesaj. 8, 10.

2. Subst.: **a.** Lătīni, ōrum, *m.:* (*a*) *The inhabitants of Latium, Latins,* Liv. 1, 2 *sq.;* 1, 32 *sq.;* 2, 19 *sq.;* Cic. Off. 1, 12; 3, 30.—(β) *Those who possessed the Latin rights of citizenship* (jus Latii, Latinitas); repeatedly in the connection socii et Latini, Cic. Balb. 8; Sest. 13, 30; Lael. 3 *fin.;* v. socius, *no.* II., B.—(γ) Latini Juniani, *Freedmen whose liberty was secured by the operation of the* lex Junia Norbana (772 A.U.C.), "Gaj. Inst. 3, § 56."—**b.** Latinae, ārum, *f.* (*sc.* feriae), *The festival of the allied Latins, the Latin holidays,* Liv. 5, 17; 19; Cic. Att. 1, 3; Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2 *fin.;* id. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18.

C. Lătīnĭensis, e, *adj., Latin:* populi, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69: ager, Auct. Harusp. resp. 10, 20.—In the *plur. abs.*, Latinienses, ĭum, *m., The Latins,* Auct. Harusp. resp. 28, 62.

D. Lătĭālis, and euphon. collat. form, Lătĭāris, e (also Latiar, v. infra), *adj., Of* or *belonging to Latium, Latin:* **1.** Form Latialis: populus, *the Latins, Romans,* Ov. M. 15, 481: sermo, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7: Juppiter, Luc. 1, 198; hence, also, caput, *a statue of Jupiter,* id. 1, 535.—Lătĭāliter, *adv., In the Latin manner* (post-class.): peplo circa humeros involuto Latialiter tegebatur, Mart. Capell. 5 *init.:* atticissant, id. 6, 192: te Latialiter sonantem, Sid. Carm. 23, 235 (*al.* Latiariter).—**2.** Form Latiaris: Latiaris sancte Juppiter (Juppiter Latiaris was the guardian deity of the Latin confederacy, to whom the feriae Latinae were consecrated), Cic. Mil. 31, 85: doctrina Latiaris, Macr. S. 1, 2.—*Adv.*, Lătĭārĭter, v. in the preced. *no.* 1.—**b.** Hence, subst., Latiar, āris, *n., The festival of Jupiter Latiaris:* confectum erat Latiar, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 *fin.;* cf. Macr. S. 1, 16.

E. Lătĭārĭus, a, um, *adj., Latin:* conspici a Latiario Jove, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 43 (Cod. Bamberg.: Latia$^{l}_{r}$i).

Latmĭus, a, um, v. Latmus, *no.* II.

Latmus, i, *m.*, Λάτμος, *A mountain in Caria, at the mouth of the Maeander, where Luna (Selene) kissed the sleeping Endymion,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92; Mel. 1, 17; Plin. 5, 29, 31.—**II.** Deriv., Latmĭus, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Mount Latmus, Latmian:* Latmius Endymion, Ov. A. A. 3, 84; the same, venator, Val. Fl. 8, 28.

Lāto, v. Latona.

‡ **Latobius,** ii, *m.* *An almost unknown deity,* Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2019.

Latobrīgi, ōrum, *m.* *A Gallic people, neighbors of the Helvetians, situated probably on the Rhine,* Caes. B. G. 1, 5; 28 *sq.;* cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 350 (* -īgi ?).

Lātŏĭdes, ae, v. Latona, *no.* II., E.

Lātōis, ĭdis, v. Latona, *no.* II., F.

Lātōĭus, a, um, v. Latona, *no.* II., C.

lātŏmĭa, e, ārum, v. lautumiae.

Lātōna, ae (archaic *gen. sing.*, Latonas, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 679 P.), and in the Gr. form, **Lāto,** ūs, *f.*, Λητώ, Dor. Λατώ, Aeol. Λάτων, *Daughter of the Titan Coeus and Phoebe, and mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she brought forth on the floating island of Delos,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18; 2, 5, 72; N. D. 3, 23; Ov. M. 6, 336; Hyg.

Fab. 14.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Lātōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Latona, Latonian:* Delos, Virg. G. 3, 6: virgo, *i. e. Diana*, id. Aen. 11, 557: Luna, Tib. 3, 4, 29: Cynthus, *the mountain, on Delos, where Latona brought forth*, Stat. Th. 1, 701.—Subst., Lātōnĭa, ae, *f.*, *Diana*, Catull. 34, 5; Virg. A. 9, 405; 11, 534; Ov. M. 1, 696; 8, 393; Stat. Th. 9, 679.—**B. Lātōnigĕna,** ae, *c.* [Latona-gigno], *Offspring of Latona* (a poet. word): Latonigenae duo, *i. e. Apollo and Diana*, Ov. M. 6, 160: dii, Sen. Agam. 320.—**C. Lātōïus** (collat. form, Lētoïus, Ov. M. 8, 15), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Latona, Latonian:* stirps, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 3: proles, id. ib. 5, 1, 57; Met. 8, 15.—Subst., Lātōïus, ii, *m.*, *Apollo*, Ov. M. 11, 196.—**D. Lātōus,** a, um, the same: arae, Ov. M. 6, 274.—Subst., Lātōus, i, *m.*, *Apollo*, Ov. M. 6, 384; Hor. Od. 1, 31, 18. —**E. Lātŏïdes,** ae, *m.*, Λατωΐδης, *The son of Latona*, i. e. *Apollo:* Latoiden canamus, Stat. Th. 1, 695.—In the *plur.*, Latoidae, arum, *The children of Latona*, i. e. *Apollo and Diana: gen. plur.*, Latoidum, Aus. Epitaph. 27.—**F. Lātōïs** (Lētōis), ĭdis *or* ĭdos, *f.*, Λατωΐς and Λητωΐς, *Of* or *belonging to Latona, Latonian:* Calaurea, *sacred to Latona*, Ov. M. 7, 384.—Subst., *Diana:* timeo saevae Latoidos iram, Ov. Her. 21, 153; Met. 8, 278.

Lātōnĭgĕna, ae, v. Latona, *no.* II., B.

Lātōnĭus, a, um, v. Latona, *no.* II., A.

lātor, ōris, *m.* [fero, *no.* II., B, 8, b] A bearer, *i. e. A mover* or *proposer* of a law (quite class.): lator legis Semproniae, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10; so, legis, id. N. D. 3, 38, 90; Quint. 12, 10, 5; 3, 2, 4; cf., legis ambitus lator, Cic. Mur. 2; and Quint. 3, 7, 18: rogationis, Liv. 3, 9:—latorum audacia, *of the proposers of laws*, * Caes. B. C. 1, 5.

Lātōus, v. Latona, *no.* II., D.

* **lătrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [1. latro] *Barking:* vox, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 11.

lătrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A barker* (perhaps not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit., poet. for *A dog:* Molossi, Mart. 12, 1:—Anubis (who is represented with the head of a dog), Virg. A. 8, 698; Ov. M. 9, 690.—* **II.** Transf., *A bawler, brawler:* a viro bono in rabulam latratoremque converti, Quint. 12, 9, 12.

lătrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A barking* (not ante-Aug.): Plin. 8, 40, 61: apros Latratu turbabis agens, Virg. G. 3, 411.—In the plur.: venator cursu canis et latratibus instat, Virg. A. 12, 751: latratus edere, Ov. M. 4, 450: vasti canis, Col. 7, 12.

latrīa, ae, *f.* [λατρεία] *Service, worship*, Cassiod.

lātrīna, ae, *f.* (neut. collat. form, latrinum, i, Lucil. and Laber. in Non. 212, 10 *sq.*) [contr. from lavatrina, Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34, § 118 ed. Müll.; 9, 41, 144, § 68] **I.** *A bath:* qui in latrina languet, Lucil. in Non. 212, 9.—**II.** *A necessary house, privy, sink*, Laber. in Non. 212, 10; Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 24; Suet. Tib. 58; Col. poët. 10, 85.—In the form lavatrina: Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34, § 118 ed. Müll.—Hence, **B.** *A whore-house, brothel:* latrinarum antistes, Tert. Pall. 4.

lātrīnum, i, v. latrina, *ad init.*

Lātris, ĭdis, *f.* [λάτρις] (a maid-servant, handmaid) *A female proper name:* deliciaeque meae Latris, Prop. 4, 7, 75.

1. lătro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To bark:* **I.** Lit.: si canes latrent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56; Lucr. 5, 1065: ne latret canis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128.—Poet. in the *Part. Praes.* latrans, *A barker*, i. e. *a dog*, Ov. M. 8, 412; 343.—Impers.: scit cui latretur quum solus obambulet ipse, Ov. Tr. 2, 459.—(β) Act. for allatrare, *To bark at, bay:* senem adulterum Latrent Suburanae canes, Hor. Epod. 5, 59; so, cervinam pellem, id. Ep. 1, 2, 66: nubila, Stat. Th. 1, 551.—Hence, also, in the pass.: latrari a canibus, Plin. 25, 10, 78.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** Of roaring, resounding waters (poet.): latrantes undae, Sil. 5, 396: (amnis) Alpibus ortus fertur latrantibus undis, id. 3, 470; Stat. Ach. 1, 451.—Of a rumbling, *i. e.* hungry stomach: latrans stomachus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 18. —**2.** Of bawling or scolding in speaking, *To rant, roar, bluster:* latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. Brut. 15, 58: rumperis et latras, Hor. S. 1, 3, 136.—(β) Act., *To bark at:* si quis Opprobriis dignum latraverit, Hor. S. 2, 1, 85.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** In gen.: "multa ab animalium vocibus tralata in homines, partim quae sunt aperta, partim obscura. Perspicua, ut Ennii: *Animus cum pectore latrat,*" Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 103 ed. Müll.: admoto latrant praecordia tactu, *rage*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 13; so, curae latrantes, Petr. 119. —(β) Act.: magnas latrantia pectora curas, Stat. Th. 2, 338.—**B.** In partic., *To vehemently demand* or *require* a thing: nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, nisi ut, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 17.

2. lătro, ōnis, *m.* [λάτρις] *A hired servant, hireling, mercenary, satellite, body-guard*, etc. (so only ante-class.): haec effatus ubi, latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 65.—Of mercenary soldiers: latrones, quos conduxi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 3; cf. in the follg. the passage from Festus.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A freebooter*, who carries on a predatory warfare on his own account, *a highwayman, robber, bandit, brigand:* "*latrones* eos antiqui dicebant, qui conducti militabant, ἀπὸ τῆς λατρείας. At nunc viarum obsessores dicuntur," Fest. p. 118 ed. Müll.:—"*Hostes* hi sunt, qui nobis, aut quibus nos publice bellum decrevimus: ceteri *latrones* aut praedones sunt," Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 118: collecti ex praedonibus latronibusque Syriae, Caes. B. C. 3, 110; id. ib. 3, 109 *fin.*; id. B. G. 3, 17: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: non semper viator a latrone, nonnumquam etiam latro a viatore occiditur, Cic. Mil. 21; cf., cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, Juv. 10, 22: neu quis fur esset, neu latro, Hor. S. 1, 3, 106: quin etiam leges latronum esse dicuntur, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40. Of an assassin: Val. Max. 5, 9, *n.* 4.—Poet. of a hunter: Virg. A. 12, 7.—Of a wolf, Phaedr. 1, 1, 4.—**B.** For latrunculus, *A chess-man*, a piece in the game of draughts or chess which represents a soldier, *a man, pawn* (poet.): Ov. A. A. 3, 357; Mart. 14, 20; cf. 7, 72.

3. Lătro, ōnis, *m.* *A Roman surname.* So M. Porcius Latro, *a famous orator from Spain, a friend of the elder Seneca*, Sen. Contr. 1 *praef.*; Quint. 10, 5, 18; 9, 2, 91; Plin. 20, 14, 57.—Deriv., **Lătrōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Latro, Latronian:* color, Sen. Contr. 1, 7 *fin.*

lătrōcĭnālis, e, *adj.* [2. latro, *no.* II.] *Of* or *belonging to robbers, robber-* (post-class.): manus, *a band of robbers*, App. M. 2, p. 122 Oud.: castra, Amm. 27, 2; App. M. 4, p. 278 Oud.—*Adv.*, lătrōcĭnālĭter, *After the manner of a robber, like a robber:* aliquem interimere, Mart. Cap. 6, 206.

* **lătrōcĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [latrocinor] *A robbing, highway robbery:* saeva, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 59.

lătrōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] * **I.** *Military service* for pay: apud regem in latrocinio fuisti, Plaut. in Non. 134, 28.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Freebooting, robbery, highway robbery, piracy, larceny* (so quite class.): quum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1; id. Deiot. 8, 22: pugna latrocinio magis, quam proelio similis, Sall. J. 97: latrociniis ac praedationibus infestatum mare, Vellej. 2, 73; so Just. 43, 3; Caes. B. G. 6, 23:—qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa comprehensi, *in robbery*, Caes. B. G. 6, 16 *fin.*—In gen for *Villainy, roguery, fraud:* furtim et per latrocinia potius, quam bonis artibus, ad imperia et honores nituntur, Sall. J. 4; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61.—**2.** Abstr. pro concreto, *A band of robbers:* si ex tanto latrocinio unus tolletur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13.

* **B.** *The game of draughts* or *chess:* Ov. A. A. 2, 207.

lătrōcĭnor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [2. latro] * **I.** *To perform military service for pay, to be a hired soldier* (ante-class.): ibit aliquo Latrocinatum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 198; id. Mil. 2, 6, 19: qui regi latrocinatus decem annos Demetrio, id. Fragm. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 8, 91, § 52 ed. Müll.—**II.** *To practice freebooting, robbery, highway robbery, to rob on the highway:* Catilina latrocinantem se interfici mallet, quam exsulem vivere, Cic. Cat. 2, 7 *fin.*; id. Mil. 7, 17: vitae instituta sic distant, ut Cretes et Aetoli latrocinari honestum putent, id. Rep. 3, 9.—Of piracy: Cic. Rep. 2, 4.—**B.** Transf.: * **1.** Of a beast of prey, *To hunt:* pastinaca latrocinatur ex occulto, Plin. 9, 42, 57.— * **2.** Of a physician who dissects a body: Cels. 1 *praef.*

Lătrōnĭānus, a, um, v. 3. Latro.

* **lătruncŭlārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [latrunculus] *Of* or *belonging to draughts* or *chess:* tabula, *a chess-board*, Sen. Ep. 117.

* **lătruncŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [latrunculus, *no.* I.] *One who tries cases of robbery, a larceny judge:* Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 61 *fin.*

lătruncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. latro] **I.** *A highwayman, robber, freebooter, brigand:* mastrucati latrunculi, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7: hostes sunt, quibus bellum publice populus R. decrevit, vel ipsi populo R., ceteri latrunculi vel praedones appellantur, Ulp. Dig. 49, 15, 24 (cf. the passage from Dig. 50, 16, 118, where the word *latrones* is used; v. 2. latro, *no.* II.): a latrunculis vel hostibus, Paul. ib. 9, 5, 35.—Of the usurper of a throne: Vop. Firm. 2. —**II.** *A man, pawn*, in draughts or chess: latrunculis ludimus, Sen. Ep. 106 *fin.*

lātŭmĭa, e, ārum, v. lautumiae, *ad init.*

lātūra, ae, *f.* [fero] *A bearing, carrying* of burdens (late Lat.): Aug. Serm. 345, 3: "*latura*, φόρετρον," Gloss. Philox.

lātūrārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [latura] *A carrier, porter* (late Lat.): Aug. Serm. 18, 4; so id. ib. 38, 9; 60, 8.

1. lātus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with πλατύς] *Broad, wide:* **I.** Lit.: fossa, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: mare, id. Verr. 2, 4, 46: via, id. ib. 2, 4, 53: agri, id. Rep. 5, 2: clavus, Quint. 11, 3, 138; v. clavus: humeri, Virg. A. 9, 725; cf., artus barbarorum, Tac A. 2, 21; and, lati et lacertosi viri, *i. e. broad-shouldered*, Col. 1, 9, 4:—Cic. Rep. 6, 20: palus non latior pedibus quinquaginta, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: latissimum flumen, id. ib. 2, 27: latissimae solitudines, id. ib. 6, 22:—fossae quindecim pedes latae, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: areas latas pedum denum facito, Col. 2, 10, 26.—In the *neut. abs.*: crescere in latum, *to increase in width, widen*, Ov. M. 1, 336.—**B.** Transf., among poets, for *Great, distinguished:* hostis (said of Hannibal), Sil. 1, 499: latus ut in Circo spatiere, *that you may stalk along largely, proudly*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 183.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *Broad, wide, wide-spread, extended* (so mostly post-Aug.): vox, Quint. 11, 3, 82; cf., verba, *pronounced broadly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: gloria, *wide-spread*, Plin. Ep. 4, 12, 7: interpretatio, *broad, not strict, lenient*, Papin Dig. 22, 1, 1: culpa, *great*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 213; 11, 6, 1 *fin.*: fuga, *a kind of banishment, in which all places are forbidden to the exile but one*, Mart. Dig. 48, 22, 5.

B. In partic., of speech, *Diffuse, detailed, copious:* oratio Academicorum liberior et latior, *opp.* Stoicorum oratio astrictior et contractior, Cic. Brut. 31, 120: latum atque fusum, Quint. 11, 3, 50: latiore varioque tractatu, id. 7, 3, 16: latiore quadam comprehensione, id. 2, 5, 14: genus orandi latum et sonans, Tac. H. 1, 90: Aeschines nonne his latior et audentior Quint. 12, 10, 23.—Hence,

Adv., lâte, *Broadly, widely, extensively* **A.** Lit.: late longeque diffusus, Cic. Leg. 1, 12: omnibus longe lateque aedificiis incensis, Caes. B. G. 4, 35: minus late vagari, id. ib. 1, 2: regnare, Just. 13, 7: populus late rex, Virg. A. 1, 21; cf., diu lateque victrix, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 23: cladem inferre, Tac. H. 3, 23.—*Comp.*: latius ire, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 156: possidere agros, Ov. M. 5, 130: metui, Tac. A. 12, 43.—*Sup.*: ager latissime continuatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70.

B. Trop.: ars late patet, *widely*, Cic de Or. 1, 55: Phrygiae late refer primordia gentis, Ov. Her. 17, 57.—*Comp.*: latius loquuntur rhetores, dialectici compressius, Cic. Fin. 2, 6: latius perscribere. Caes. B. C. 2, 17: uti opibus, *more lavishly*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 113.—*Sup.*: fidei bonae nomen latissime manat, Cic. Fin. 2, 6.

2. lătus, ĕris, *n.* *The side, flank* of men or animals: **I.** Lit.: Cic. Clu. 62: cujus latus ille mucro petebat, id. Lig. 3: laterique accommodat ensem, Virg. A. 2, 393; Quint. 11, 3, 118; id. 2, 13, 12; id. 11, 3, 69: laterum inclinatione forti ac virili, id. 1, 11, 18: vellere latus digitis, *to twitch one by the side* in order to attract attention, Ov. A. A. 1, 606:—tum latus ei dicenti condoluisse … dieque septimo est lateris dolore consumptus, *pleurisy*, Cic. de Or. 3, 2. 6; so, lateris dolor, Cato R. R. 125; Cels. 2, 7; 8; Plin. 21, 21, 89; cf., laterum dolor aut tussis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32:—artifices lateris, *i. e. those who make skillful side movements* or *evolutions, ballet-dancers*, Ov. A. A. 3, 351.—Of animals: equorum, Lucr. 5, 1323; so, cujus (equi aenei) in lateribus fores essent, Cic. Off. 3, 9.

2. *The side, flank*, as the seat of bodily strength; with respect to orators, *the lungs*: ut lateris conatus sit ille, non capitis, Quint. 1, 11, 8; cf., lateris pectorisve firmitas an capitis etiam plus adjuvet, id 11, 3, 16; so id. ib. 40: dum vox ac latus praeparetur, id. 10, 7, 2; id. 11, 3, 13: neque enim ex te umquam es nobilitatus, sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27: quum legem Voconiam voce magna et bonis lateribus suasissem, id. ib. 5 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 1, 29.

3. Poet., to denote copulation: Lucil. in Non. 260, 30; so, Ov. Her. 2, 58; 19, 138; Prop. 2, 2, 12.

B. Transf., in gen., **1.** *The side, flank, lateral surface* of a thing (opp. to frons and tergum; v. h. vv.): collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat et frontem leniter fastigatus paullatim ad planitiem redibat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8; cf. Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202: terra angusta verticibus, lateribus latior, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: latus unum castrorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: insula, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam, id. ib. 5, 13; Cic. Leg. 2, 3: castelli, Sall. J. 93: tum prora avertit et undis Dat latus, Virg. A. 1, 105; so of a ship's side, Ov. M. 11, 529; Hor. Od. 1, 14, 4; Epod. 10, 3: dextrum (domus), id. Ep. 1, 16, 6: mundi, id. Od. 1, 22, 19: crystallus sexangulis nascitur lateribus, Plin. 37, 2, 9:—tegere alicui, *to walk by the side of one*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 16; also, claudere alicui, Juv. 3, 131; and, dare alicui, Sen. Q. N. 7, 32. Of the wing of an army, *the flank*: Tac. Agr. 35: reliquos equites ad latera disponit, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, id. ib. 1, 25; cf. id. ib. 2, 23; and, ad latus apertum hostium constitui, id. ib. 4, 25.—Esp. freq., a (ab) latere and a lateribus, *On* or *at the side, on* or *at the sides* (opp. to a fronte, in front, before, and a tergo, at the back, behind); a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, Cic. Phil. 3, 13, 32: a fronte atque ab utroque latere cratibus ac pluteis protegebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.*; cf. id. B. G. 2, 25: disjectos ab tergo aut lateribus circumveniebant, Sall. J. 50 *fin.*: ne quis inermibus militibus ab latere impetus fieri posset, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: Sulla profligatis iis, quos advorsum ierat, rediens ab latere Mauris incurrit, Sall. J. 101, 8.—Less freq. with *ex*: latere ex utroque, Lucr. 2, 1049: ex lateribus aggredi aliquem, Sall. C. 60.—And with *de*: de latere ire, Lucr. 6, 117.

2. Poet. (pars pro toto) for *The body*: penna latus vestit, tenet, Ov. M. 2, 376: nunc latus in fulvis niveum deponit arenis, id. ib. 2, 865; cf. ib. 3, 23; 14, 710: forte, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: fessum longa militia, id. Od. 2, 7, 18: liminis aut aquae Coelestis patiens latus, id. ib. 3, 10, 20.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: in latera atque in terga incurrere, *to attack the sides*, Quint. 9, 1, 20: aliena negotia centum Per caput et circa saliunt latus, *encompass on every side*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 34:—ut a senis latere numquam discederem, *never left his side*, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; cf., aliquem lateri alicujus adjungere, *to attach to his side*, i. e. *to give him for a companion*, Quint. 1, 2, 5: lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, *hung about them, threatened them*, Liv. 39, 25: nec adulatoribus latus praebeas, *expose yourself, lay yourself open to*, Sen. Q. N. 4 *praef.*: latere tecto abscedere, *i. e. safe, unharmed*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5: hic fugit omnes Insidias nullique malo latus obdit apertum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 59:—si quis a pupillo sine tutoris auctoritate emerit, ex uno latere constat contractus, *on one side*, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13 *fin.*; so id. ib. 3, 5, 5.

B. In partic.: **1.** To denote *Intimate friendship* (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): Liv. 24, 5 *ad fin.*; Curt. 3, 5 *fin.*: ille tuum, Castrice, dulce latus, Mart. 6, 68.

2. To signify *Relationship, kindred*, esp. *collateral relationship* (post-Aug.): Plin. Ep. 8, 10:—sunt et ex lateribus cognati, ut fratres sororesque, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10: id. ib. 23, 2, 68; Stat. S. 5 *praef.*

3. lātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. fero.

lătuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [2. latus] *A little side* (poet. and very rare): laneum, Catull. 25, 10: speculorum, Lucr. 4, 312.

laudābĭlis, e, *adj.* [laudo] *Praiseworthy, laudable* (quite class. and very freq.): **I.** Lit.: "*laudabile* est, quod conficit honestam et praesentem et consequentem commemorationem," Auct. Her. 3, 4: honestum, etiam si a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, Cic. Off. 1, 4 *fin.*: vita, id. Lael. 7: orationes, id. Brut. 95; cf., oratores, id. ib. 97: civis, Quint. 12, 1, 41; id. 3, 6, 84: carmen, Hor. A. P. 403: fides, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 35.—*Comp.*: vitae ratio laudabilior, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: (voluptas) melioremne efficit aut laudabiliorem virum? id. Parad. 1 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *Valuable, precious, excellent* (post-Aug.): mel, Plin. 11, 15, 15: terra, id. 17, 4, 3: laudabilius vinum, id. 14, 3, 4.—*Adv.*, laudābĭlĭter, *Praiseworthily, laudably*: ad recte, honeste, laudabiliter, postremo ad bene vivendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5:—laudabiliter ac placabiliter propitiandi judices, *by flattering expressions*, Gell. 7, 3.—*Comp.*: laudabilius, Val. Max. 5, 1 *n.* 2 *ext.*—*Sup.* of the *adj.* and *adv.* appear not to occur.

laudābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Laudability*, as a title of the Comes Metallorum: laudabilitas tua, Cod. Theod. 10, 19, 3.

laudābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. laudabilis, *ad fin.*

laudāte, *adv.*, v. laudo, *ad fin.*

laudātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [laudo] *A praising, laudation; a eulogy, panegyric*: **I.** In gen.: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? *with your eulogy*, i. e. *that pronounced by you*, Cic. Fam. 15, 7: quae quidem laudatio hominis turpissimi mihi ipsi erat paene turpis, id. Pis. 29, 72.—With an *object-genitive*: laudationes eorum, qui sunt ab Homero laudati, id. Fin. 2, 35; so, legis laudatio, Quint. 7, 1, 47.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** In a court of justice, *A favorable testimony* to a person's character, *a eulogy, panegyric*: lectissimos viros cum legatione ad hoc judicium, et cum gravissima atque ornatissima laudatione miserunt, Cic. Coel. 2; id. Flacc. 15, 36; id. Fontej. 2, 4: judicialis, Suet. Aug. 56.—**B.** *A funeral oration*: funebris, Cic. Mil. 13; so Quint. 3, 7, 2; 11, 3, 153: est in manibus laudatio, quam quum legimus, *etc.*, Cic. de Sen. 4, 12.—With an *object-genitive*: matronarum, Liv. 5, 50.

laudātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In the rhetor. lang. of Quintilian, *Of* or *relating to praise, laudatory*: "est unum genus, quo laus et vituperatio continetur, sed est appellatum a meliore parte *laudativum*: idem alii *demonstrativum* vocant: utrumque nomen ex Graeco creditur fluxisse: nam et ἐγκωμιαστικὸν et ἐπιδεικτικὸν dicunt," Quint. 3, 4, 12; cf. id. 3, 7, 28: materia, id. 3, 4, 16.—Subst.: laudativa tota, quae est rhetorices pars tertia, id. 2, 15, 20; cf. 3, 3, 14.

laudātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A praiser; a eulogizer, panegyrist* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: laudator integritatis et elegantiae, Cic. Att. 6, 2: auctores et laudatores voluptatis, id. Sest. 10, 23: temporis acti, Hor. A. P. 173: derisor vero plus laudatore movetur, id. ib. 433.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** In a court of justice, *One who bears favorable testimony* to the character of the accused, *a eulogizer, panegyrist*: excitabo laudatores, quos ad hoc judicium … deprecatores hujus periculi missos videtis, Cic. Balb. 18; id. Verr. 2, 5, 22.—**B.** *One who pronounces a funeral oration*: Liv. 2, 47; so Plin. Ep. 2, 1.

laudātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to praise, laudatory* (late Lat.): Fulg. Myth. *init.*

laudātrix, īcis, *f.* [laudator] *She who praises* (a rare word): vitiorum laudatrix fama popularis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: Venus, Ov. Her. 17, 126.

laudātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from laudo.

* **laudĭcoenus** (laudicen.), i, *m.* [laudo-coena] *A praise-dinner* or *dinner-praiser, one who praises or applauds, that he may get an invitation to dinner* (a comically-formed word): Plin. Ep. 2, 14.

‡ **laudĭdignus,** ἐπαίνου ἄξιος, Gloss Philox.

‡ **laudĭfĭco,** ὑμνῶ, Gloss. Philox.

laudo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [laus] *To praise, laud, commend, extol, eulogize*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: omnes mortales sese laudari exoptant, Enn. Ann. 18, 13: vituperare improbos asperius, laudare bonos ornatius, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 35: laudare et efferre aliquid, id. ib. 2, 75, 304: rationem, id. Fam. 5, 20; so, sententiam alicujus, id. Sest. 34, 74: quempiam, id. Phil. 4, 3: legem ipsam, id. Leg. 3, 1, 2: magnifice laudare, id. Brut. 73:—agricolam laudat juris peritus, *praises him as happy, extols his happiness*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 9; so, diversa sequentes, id. ib. 1, 1, 3; 109.—In the pass. with the *dat.*: Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21: Germanicus cunctis laudatus, *by all*, Tac. A. 4, 57 *fin.*; and, herba laudata Eratostheni, Plin 22, 22, 43.—* (*β*) With an *object-genitive*: laudabat leti juvenem, *pronounced him happy on account of his death*, Sil. 4, 260.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To pronounce a funeral oration over* a person: quem quum supremo ejus die Maximus laudaret, Cic. Mur. 36; id. Q. Fr. 3, 8.

2. In medicine, *To recommend* a remedy: apri cerebrum contra serpentes laudatur, Plin. 28, 10, 42; so id. 28, 3, 12.

II. Transf., *To adduce, name, quote, cite* a person as any thing: "*laudare* significat prisca lingua nominare appellareque," Gell. 2, 6, 16; cf., "*laudare* ponebatur apud antiquos pro nominare," Fest. p. 118 ed. Müll.: id ut scias, Jovem supremum testem laudo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 66: quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44; so, auctores, id. de Or. 3, 18 *fin.*; cf., ut auctoribus laudandis ineptiarum crimen effugiam, id. ib. 3, 49.—Hence

laudātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Extolled, esteemed, excellent* (so not ante-Aug.): olus laudatum in cibis, Plin. 22, 22, 33:—*Comp.*: saccharon et Arabia fert, sed laudatius India, id. 12, 8, 17:—*Sup.*: laudatissimus caseus, id. 11, 42, 97: virgo laudatissima formae dote, Ov. M. 9, 715.—*Adv.*, laudāte, *Laudably, admirably*: regias domos laudatissime ebore adornans, Plin. 36, 6, 5.

laurāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [laurus] *A plant of the laurel kind*, App. Herb. 58.

laurea, ae, v. laureus, *no.* II.

laurĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [laurea] *Crowned* or *decked with laurel, laureled, laureate*: imago, Cic. Mur. 41: lictores, id. Att. 7, 10: fasces, id. de Div. 1, 28: litterae, *letters announcing a victory* (so called because bound up with bay-leaves), *laureled letters*, Liv. 45, 1; also abs.: ne laureatis quidem gesta prosecutus est, Tac. Agr. 18 *fin.*; cf. laurus.

Laurentum, i, *n.* *A maritime town in Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium*, now *Torre di Paterno*, Mel. 2, 4 *fin.*; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 615.—Derivv.: **A. Laurens,** entis, *adj.*: **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Laurentum, Laurentian*: Laurens Tiberis, Virg. A. 5, 797: arva, id. ib. 7, 661: Turnus, id. ib. 7, 650.—Subst., in the *neutr.*, Laurens, entis, *an estate (of the younger Pliny) near Laurentum*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17.—In the *plur.*, Laurentes, um, *m.*, *The Laurentines*: Laurentum Troumque acies, Virg. A. 12, 137.—**2.** Poet., transf., for *Roman*: bella, Sil. 3, 83: praeda, *i. e. that taken by Hannibal*, id. 17, 282.—**B. Laurentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Laurentine*: litus, Mart. 10, 37: via. Val. Max. 8, 5 *fin.*—Subst., Laurentinum, i, *n.* (*sc.* praedium), *The younger Pliny's estate near Laurentum*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17.—* **C. Laurentĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Laurentian*: palus Laurentia, Virg. A. 10, 708.—* **D. Laurentis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Laurentian*: Laurentis terra, Enn. Ann. 1, 38.

laurĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [laurea], lit., A laurel branch, laurel crown; hence, transf., *A triumph*: Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 2.—Proverb.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere (a laurel branch in a laurel cake), *i. e. to seek fame in trifles*: Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4.

Laurĕŏlus, i, *m.* *A notorious robber, who is said to have been crucified and torn to pieces by wild beasts. The hero of a play* *by the mimographer Q. Lutatius Catulus*, Juv. 8, 184; Mart. Spect. 7.

Laurētum (Lōretum), i, *n.* [laurus] *The Laurel-grove*, a place on the Aventine Hill, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42; Plin. 15, 30, 40.

laurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of laurel, laurel-:* vectes laurei, Cato R. R. 31: corona, Liv. 23, 11: serta, Ov. Tr. 2, 172: oleum, *laurel-oil*, Plin. 20, 13, 51: pira, *i. e. that smell like laurel*, Col. 12, 10; cerasa, *grafted on laurel*, Plin. 15, 25, 30.—**II.** Subst., laurĕa, ae, *f.:* **A.** (*sc.* arbor) *The laurel-tree:* Liv. 32, 1: tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludet ictus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 9.—**B.** (*sc.* corona) *A laurel garland, laurel branch*, as the ornament of Apollo, of poets, of ancestral images, of generals enjoying a triumph, and of letters containing news of a victory: te precor, o vates, assit tua laurea nobis, Ov. R. Am. 75: laurea donandus Apollinari, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 9: cedant arma togae, concedat laurea linguae, Cic. *poët.* Off. 1, 22, 77: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferam, id. Fam. 15, 6. Sometimes victorious generals, instead of a triumph, contented themselves with carrying a laurel branch to the Capitol: de Cattis Dacisque duplicem triumphum egit: de Sarmatis lauream modo Capitolino Jovi retulit, Suet. Dom. 6; so id. Ner. 13; Plin. Pan. 8.—**2.** Trop.: primus in toga triumphum linguaeque lauream merite, Plin. 7, 30, 31 *fin.*

†† **laurex** (laurix), ĭcis, *m.* [a Balearic word] *A young rabbit cut out from the mother's belly, or taken from her teats*, Plin. 8, 55, 81.

* **laurĭcŏmus,** a, um, *adj.* [laurus-como] *Laurel-haired, covered with laurels:* Lucr. 6, 152.

laurĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [laurus-fero] **I.** *Laurel-bearing:* tellus, Plin. 15, 30, 40.—**II.** *Laurel-crowned:* juventa, Luc. 8, 25.

laurĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [laurus-gero] *Laurel-bearing, crowned* or *decked with laurel:* Phoebus, Ov. A. A. 3, 389: manus, Prop. 4, 6, 54: cuspis, *a lance wound round with laurel*, Mart. 7, 6.

laurīnus, a, um, *adj.* [laurus] *Of laurel, laurel-:* folium, Plin. 12, 8, 18: oleum id. 23, 4, 43.

laurĭōtis, is, *f.* [Λαυριῶτις] *From Laurion, in Attica*, where there were silver mines; hence, spodos, *the ashes which, in smelting silver, remain in the furnace, dross, scoria*, Plin. 34, 13, 34.

laurĭpŏtens, tis, *m.* [laurus-potens] *Lord of laurels, laurel-ruler*, Marc. Cap. 1, p. 10.

Laurŏlāvīnĭum, i, *n.* *A later name of the city Lavinium, after (about the time of the Antonines) the inhabitants of Laurentum were transplanted thither*, Frontin. de Colon. p. 105 Goes.; Serv. ad Virg. A. 7, 59; Symm. Ep. 1, 71.

Laurōn, ōnis, *f.* *A city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Flor. 3, 22, 7; 4, 2, 86.—**II.** Deriv., **Laurōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Lauronian:* vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 71.

laurus, i (*gen.*, laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39: *abl.*, lauru, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 19: *nom. plur.*, laurus, Tib. 2, 5, 63: *gen. plur.*, lauruum, acc. to Charis. p. 110 P.), *f.* *A bay-tree, laurel-tree, laurel*, sacred to Apollo; its branches were the decoration of poets, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 6; of the flamens, Liv. 23, 11; Ov. F. 3, 137. In festivals, the ancestral images were decorated with laurel, Cic. Mur. 41. The leaves, when eaten, were said to impart the power of prophesying, Tib. 2, 5, 63; Juv. 7, 19. Victorious generals, in triumphal processions, wore laurel crowns on their heads and carried laurel branches in their hands, while their lictors bore fasces bound with laurel, Cic. Att. 7, 10. Before the gate of the imperial palace stood two laurel-trees, with oaken crowns, in honor of the emperor, as the vanquisher of foes and the people's preserver, Tert. Apol. 35.—**II.** Meton. for laurea, *A laurel crown*, as the sign of a triumph; hence for *triumph;* sing.: incurrit haec nostra laurus non solum in oculos, sed, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2; so, Parthica, Plin. Pan. 14: Indica, Stat. S. 4, 1, 4: Sarmatica, Mart. 7, 5.

1. laus, laudis (*gen. plur.*, laudium, Sid. Carm. 23, 32), *f.* [prob. kindred with cluo, κλύω] *Praise, glory, fame, renown, esteem:* **I.** Lit.: in laude vivere, Cic. Fam. 15, 6: esse in laude et in gratia cum populo Rom., id. Verr. 1, 17: summis aliquem laudibus ad coelum efferre, id. Fam. 9, 14: divinis laudibus ornare aliquem, id. ib. 2, 15: habere laudes quotidianas et assiduas de aliquo, id. Att. 13, 18: laude afficere aliquem, id. Off. 2, 13: omni laude cumulare, id. de Or. 1, 26: summam alicui laudem tribuere, id. Fam. 5, 2: illustri laude celebrari, id. Mur. 7: maximam laudem ex re aliqua sibi parere, id. Off. 2, 13: ornare aliquem suis laudibus et onerare alienis, Cic. Phil. 2, 11: neque ego hoc in tua laude pono, id. Verr. 2, 3, 91: Fabio laudi datum est, quod pingeret, id. Tusc. 1, 2: eloquentiae, humanitatis, id. de Or. 1, 23: brevitas laus est interdum in aliqua parte dicendi, in universa eloquentia laudem non habet, id. Brut. 13:—supremae laudes, *i. e. a funeral oration*, Plin. 7, 43, 45.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A praiseworthy thing, a laudable* or *glorious action; a merit, desert:* abundans bellicis laudibus, Cic. Off. 1, 22: nostras laudes in astra sustulit, id. Att. 2, 25: Pericles hac laude (dicendi) clarissimus fuit, id. Brut. 7; (* Virg. A. 1, 461.)

B. *Estimation, worth, value* of a thing (post-Aug.): Cois amphoris laus est maxima, Plin. 35, 12, 46: coccum Galatiae in maxima laude est, id. 9, 41, 65: peculiaris laus ejus, quod fatigato corpori succurrit, id. 22, 22, 38: Creticae cotes diu maximam laudem habuere, id. 36, 22, 47.

2. Laus, Laudis, *f.* *The name of several cities.* Esp., *A city in Cisalpine Gaul, northwest of Placentia*, now *Lodi Vecchio*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 1; also called Laus Pompeia, Plin. 3, 17, 21. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 169.

Lausus, i, *m.* **I.** *Son of Numitor and brother of Rhea Silvia*, Ov. F. 4, 55.—**II.** *The son of Mezentius, whom Aeneas slew*, Virg. A. 7, 649; 10, 790.

laute, *adv.*, v. lavo, *ad fin.*

lautĭa (in Plutarch λαύτεια, Quaest. Rom. 45. Old form, "DAUTIA quae *lautia* dicimus et dantur legatis hospitii gratia," Fest. p. 68 ed. Müll.), ōrum, *n.* *The entertainment furnished in Rome to foreign embassadors or distinguished guests at the expense of the state:* **I.** Lit.: locus inde lautiaque legatis praeberi jussa, Liv. 28, 38; so id. 30, 17; 33, 24; 35, 23; 42, 26; 44, 16; 45, 20.—**II.** Transf. (post-class.): App. M. 9, p. 614 Oud.: equum illum hospitium, loca ac lautia mihi praebiturum, id. ib. 3, p. 223 Oud.

‡ **lautitas,** πολυτέλεια, Gloss. Philox.; cf. the follg. art.

lautĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [lautus] *Elegance, splendor, magnificence* in one's style of living, in one's house, furniture, food, *etc.:* Sen. Ep. 114 *med.:* fama ad te de mea nova lautitia veniet, Cic. Fam. 9, 16 *fin.:* esse in lautitiis, Petr. 32: accuratissimae lautitiae, id. 34; Plin. 35, 12, 46: lautitiae causa, id. 36, 6, 5: munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, Suet. Caes. 46: "*lautitia*, epularum magnificentia," Fest. p. 117 ed. Müll.—**II.** "LAUTITIA farina appellabatur ex tritico aqua consperso," Fest. p. 118 ed. Müll.

* **lautĭuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat splendid* or *magnificent:* vestis, App. M. 7, p. 462 Oud.

Lautŭlae (Lautŏlae), ārum, *f.* [lavo] **I.** *A place in Rome where there were warm baths*, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43, § 156 ed. Müll. Acc. to Servius, *the place where the Sabines, in pursuit of the Romans, were stopped by the gushing forth of a hot spring*, Serv. Virg. A. 8, 361.—**II.** *A town in Latium, between Anxur and Fundi, with warm baths*, Liv. 7, 39; 9, 23.

lautŭmĭae (lātŏmĭae and lātŭmĭae), ārum, *f.* [λατομία] *A stone-quarry:* **I.** In gen.: vel in lautumiis vel in pistrino mavelim Agere aetatem, quam, *etc.*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 5: latomiae lapidariae, id. Capt. 3, 5, 65.—**II.** In partic., *A prison cut out of the rock, a stone-quarry:* **A.** At Syracuse: "carcer Syracusis vocantur *latomiae*," Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42, § 151; v. in the follg.: "lautumias Syracusanas omnes audistis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27."—**B.** *The prison in Rome, usually called* Tullianum: Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42, § 151:" principes Aetolorum Romam deducti et in lautumias conjecti unt, Liv. 37, 3; so id. 26, 27; 32, 26; 39, 44.

* **lautŭmĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [lautumiae] *Of or belonging to a stone-quarry:* carcer, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 17; cf. the preced. art. *no.* II.

lautus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from lavo.

lăvācrum (lăvăcrum, Venant. Carm. 5, 5, 96), i, *n.* [lavo] *A bath* (post-class.): Gell. 1, 2: lavacra pro sexibus separavit, Spart. Hadr. 18.

* **lăvandrĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [id.] *Things to be washed*, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7, 5.

lăvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A washing, bathing, bath:* **I.** *In abstr.:* quid ea messis attinet ad meam lavationem? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 4; Cic. in Col. 12, 3: lavatio calida et pueris et senibus apta est, Cels. 1, 3; cf., boves lavatione calidae aquae traduntur pinguescere, Plin. 8, 45, 70.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Bathing apparatus:* ut lavatio parata sit, Cic. Fam. 9, 5 *fin.:* argentea, Phaedr. 4, 5, 22.—**B.** *A bathing-place, bathing-room, bath:* in versura porticus frigida lavatio, quam Graeci λουτρὸν vocitant, Vitr. 5, 11; so Alfen. Dig. 19, 2, 30; Inscr. Grut. 444, 8; 473, 1, et al.

‡ **lavator,** πλύτης, (* *A clothes-washer*), Gloss. Philox.

‡ **lavatorium,** πλυσιμόν, (* locus ad lavandum), Gloss. Philox.

lăvātrīna, ae, v. latrina.

laver, ĕris, *n.* *A water-plant, called also* sion, Plin. 22, 22, 41; 26, 8, 32.

Lăverna, ae, *f.* *The patron goddess of gain* (lawful or unlawful), *and hence of rogues and thieves:* Nov. in Non. 483, 21; Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 31; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 134, 32; Lucil. ib. 135, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60.—**II.** Deriv., **Lăvernālis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Laverna, Lavernal:* Porta, *a gate in Rome where stood an altar of Laverna*, Var. L. L. 5, 34, 45, § 163; Fest. s. h. v. p. 117 ed. Müll.

‡ **lăvernĭones** fures antiqui dicebant, quod sub tutela deae Lavernae essent, Fest. p. 117 ed. Müll.

Lăvernĭum, ĭi, *n.* *A place in Campania, otherwise unknown*, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 4. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12 (in Cic. IV. 2, p 235 ed. Orell.).

Lavīci, Lavīcum, and **Lavīcānus,** v. Labici.

Lāvīnĭa, ae, *f.* *The daughter of Latinus and wife of Aeneas*, Liv. 1, 1 *sq.;* Var. L. L. 5, 32, 40, § 144; Virg. A. 6, 764, Ov. M. 14, 449; 570.

Lāvīnĭum, ĭi, *n.* *A city of Latium, near the sea-coast, six Roman miles distant from Laurentum, founded by Aeneas in honor of his wife Lavinia;* now called *Pratica*, Liv. 1, 1; Var. L. L. 5, 32, 40, § 144; id. R. R. 2, 4, 18; Ov. M. 15, 728; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 616.—**II.** Derivv.: **A.** **Lāvīnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Lavinium, Lavinian:* arva, Virg. A. 4, 236: litora, id. ib. 1, 2; so Prop. 2, 25, 64.—**B.** **Lāvīnĭenses,** ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Lavinium, Lavinians*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 18.

* **lăvĭto,** are, *v. int. a.* [lavo] *To wash, bathe:* se lacrimis falsis, Pompon. in Calp. Pis. ap. Merul. Fragm. Ennii, p. 308.

lăvo, lāvi and lăvāvi, lautum, lăvātum and lōtum, 1. and 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [λούω] *To wash, bathe, lave:* **I.** Lit.: si inquinata erit lavito, Cato R. R. 65: puerum, Enn. in Non. 504, 17: manus lavite, Titin. ib. 22: manus lava, Cic. de Or. 2, 60.—Mid.: cum soceris generi non lavantur, *do not bathe themselves* or *bathe*, id. Off. 1, 35: lavantur in fluminibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: cur te lautum voluit occidere? Cic. Dejot. 7; so, lautis manibus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 381: lotis pedibus, Plin. 24, 11, 62: vestimenta lota, Petr. 30 *fin.:*—qui it lavatum in balineas, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 51; so, lavatum, id. Aul. 3, 6, 43; Stich. 4, 1, 62; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 44; 52; Heaut. 4, 1, 42.—(β) *Neutr.* pisces ego credo, qui usque dum vivunt, lavant, Minus diu lavere, quam haec lavat Phronesium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 1; Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 5: lavanti regi dicitur nunciatum, hostes adesse, Liv. 44, 6.—**B.** Transf., *To wet, moisten, bedew:* eas (tabellas) lacrimis lavis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 8, Lucr. 5, 948: arma cerebro, Val. Fl. 4, 153.—**II.** Trop., *To wash away:* venias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuum, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 80: dulci mala vino lavere, Hor. Od 3, 12, 2.—Hence

lautus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Washed, bathed, Laved*; hence, transf., *neat, elegant, splendid, sumptuous, luxurious*: nihil apud hunc lautum, nihil elegans, nihil exquisitum, Cic. Pis. 27 *fin.*: lauta supellex, id. de Or. 1, 36, 165: lautum victum et elegantem colere, id. fragm. ap. Non. 337, 27: magnificum et lautum, id. Fam. 9, 16, 8: lautiora opera, Plin. 16, 15, 26: epulae lautiores, Stat. S. 1, 6, 32: lautissima vina, Plin. 14, 13, 15: lautissima coena, Plin. Ep. 9, 17:—lautum et copiosum patrimonium, *splendid, noble*, Cic. Rab. Post. 14; cf., civitas Halaesina tam lauta, quam nobilis, *wealthy*, id. Fam. 13, 32:—valde jam lautus es, qui gravere litteras ad me dare, *you are now very grand*, Cic. Fam. 7, 14: homines lauti et urbani, *noble, distinguished*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6: libertis minus lautis servisque nihil defuit: nam lautiores eleganter accepti, id. Att. 13, 52.—(β) *c. inf.*: rhombos libertis ponere lautus, *splendid*, Pers. 6, 23.—**B.** Trop.: beneficentiae et liberalitatis est ratio duplex: nam aut opera benigne fit indigentibus, aut pecunia: facilior est haec posterior, locupleti praesertim: sed illa lautior ac splendidior, *nobler, more glorious*, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52: lautum negotium, *honorable*, id. Att. 6, 1: omnium hortensiorum lautissima cura asparagis, *the most diligent, the nicest*, Plin. 19, 8, 42.—Hence,

Adv., laute, *Neatly, elegantly, splendidly, sumptuously*: **A.** Lit.: laute exornatus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10: vivere, Nep. Chabr. 3: res domesticas lautius tueri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: lautius accipi, Suet. Calig. 55.—**B.** Trop., *Excellently, beautifully, finely*: loquitur laute, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 25: militem laute ludificari, id. ib. 4, 4, 25.—*Comp.*: si quis existat, qui putet nos lautius fecisse, quam orationis severitas exigat, (* *that I have made more use of ornament*), Plin. Ep. 2, 5.—*Sup.*: hodie me ante omnes comicos stultos senes Versaris atque emunxeris lautissime, an old poet in Cic. Lael. 26, 99.

‡**lax**, *Fraud, deception*: "LACIT decipiendo inducit. LAX etenim fraus est," Fest. p. 116.

laxāmentum, i, *n.* [laxo] *An extending, widening*: **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.): ventus laxamentum sibi parat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 18: cellae, Vitr. 4, 7 *fin.*: ventris, *an evacuating, purging*, Macr. S. 7, 11.—**B.** Transf. (in concr.), *A wide space, room*: choragia laxamentum habeant, ad chorum parandum, Vitr. 5, 9.—**II.** Trop., *A relaxation, mitigation, alleviation, respite* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv. 9, 41: dare laxamentum cogitationibus, id. 7, 38: laxamentum daret alicui ad aliquid, id. 22, 37: nactus in navigatione pusillum laxamenti, Trebon. in Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3: dare laxamentum legi, *laxity, indulgence*, Cic. Clu. 33; so, leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse … nihil laxamenti nec veniae habere, Liv. 2, 3.

laxātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A widening, wide space, width* (post-Aug.): duorum digitorum laxatio, Vitr. 4, 7.—**II.** *A mitigation*, Coel.-Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

laxātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *A mitigating, assuaging*: cataplasmata, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 3.

laxatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from laxo.

laxe, *adv.*, v. laxus, *ad fin.*

laxĭtas, ātis, *f.* [laxus] *Width, breadth, roominess, spaciousness, extent*: **I.** Lit. (rare, but quite class.): of a house, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: loci, Sall. in Non. 132, 23: maris, Plin. 4, 12, 24: mundi, id. 14 *prooem.*: spatiosa, id. 8, 43, 68: hae semitae opportunam laxitatem praebent, Col. 4, 18:—aëris laxitas, *i. e. a free current of air*, Pallad. 1, 5.—* **II.** Trop., *Laxity, languor*: Arn. 6, 197.

laxo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To stretch out, extend, to make wide* or *roomy, to expand*: **I.** Lit.: forum, Cic. Att. 4, 16: manipulos, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: lilium ab angustiis in latitudinem paullatim se laxans, Plin. 21, 5, 11.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To open, undo, unloose*: vincula epistolae laxavit, Nep. Paus. 4: nodos Herculeos, Luc. 4, 632: ubi dolor vocem laxaverat, *had loosened his voice*, Just. 42, 4: claustra, Virg. A. 2, 259: intestina, Plin. 8, 36, 54.

2. *To slacken, relax*: laxare arcum, *to slacken a bow*, Phaedr. 3, 14, 11: excussos rudentes, Virg. A. 3, 266: laxantur corpora rugis, *become flabby with wrinkles*, Ov. A. Am. 3, 73: oleum ad nervos laxandos utile est, Plin. 23, 8, 80: corpus velut laxatum, Petr. 82: ferrum, *to smelt*, Stat. Achill. 1, 429.

3. *To lighten, ease*: pharetra graves laxavit humeros, Sen. Herc. Oet. 787.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To lighten, relieve, recreate*: a contentione disputationis animos curamque laxemus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61: judicum animos atque a severitate ad hilaritatem traducere, id. Brut. 93: animum ab assiduis laboribus, Liv. 32, 5: se molestiis, *to release one's self*, Luccej. in Cic. Fam. 5, 4.

B. *To relax, mitigate, moderate, abate, weaken*: alicui laxare aliquid laboris, Liv. 9, 16: subtile examen justitiae, Gell. 1, 3: iram, Stat. Th. 6, 831: paullatim temeritate laxata, Petr. 82: longiore dierum spatio laxare dicendi necessitatem, *to prolong, delay, defer*, Quint. 10, 5, 22: memoriae inhaeret fidelius, quod nulla scribendi securitate laxatur, id. 10, 6, 2.—(β) As a *v. n.*, *To abate, lessen, fall*: annona laxaverat, Liv. 26, 20.—Hence

laxātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Spread out, separated, extended, wide*: **A.** Lit.: custodiae, *i. e. separated, withdrawn*, Liv. 21, 32 *fin.*; so, custodia, Petr. 112: membrana laxatior, Plin. 19, 1, 3: laxati ordines (aciei), Tac. H. 3, 25; Sil. 9, 364:—corpore laxati, *released from the body*, Cic. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*

B. Trop.: libidinum vinculis laxati, *released, freed, free*, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7; so, laxatus curis, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: pugna, *a battle broken off*, Liv. 21, 59: nox, *i. e. clear*, Sil. 13, 550.

laxus, a, um, *adj.* *Wide, loose, open*; opp. to adstrictus (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): **I.** Lit.: laxius agmen, Sall. in Non. 235, 16: casses, Virg. G. 4, 247: circli, id. ib. 3, 166: toga, Tib. 1, 7, 46; cf., calceus in pede haeret, *wide, loose*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 32: nuces ferre sinu laxo, id. ib. 2, 3, 171: spatium, *wide, roomy*, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*; cf., laxior domus, Vellej. 2, 81: janua, *open*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 77: compages, Virg. A. 1, 122: mulier, Mart. 11, 21:—habenae, Cic. Lael. 13 (v. under *no.* II.); Virg. A. 1, 63; so, frena, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 16; cf., qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: arcus, Virg. A. 11, 874; Hor. Od. 3, 8, 23:—opes, *large, great*, Mart. 2, 30.—**II.** Trop.: laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, *very wide, loose*, Cic. Lael. 13, 45: si bellum cum eo hoste haberemus, in quo negligentiae laxior locus esset, *greater latitude* or *scope*, Liv. 24, 8; cf., laxius imperium, *too lax*, Sall. J. 64: annona, *i. e. reduced, cheap*, Liv. 2, 52: caput, *relaxed, disordered from drinking*, Pers. 3, 58: vox, *pronounced broad*, Gell. 13, 20: laxioribus verbis dicere aliquid, *prolix, diffuse*, id. 16, 1.—Of time: diem statuo satis laxam, *sufficiently distant*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 16; so, tempus sibi et quidem laxius postulavit, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 *med.*—Hence,

Adv., laxe, *Widely, spaciously*: **A.** Lit.: vis sideris laxe grassantis, Plin. 2, 97, 99: distans, id. 13, 4, 7: aurum laxius dilatatur, id. 33, 3, 19: Mercurii stella laxissime vagatur, id. 2, 16, 13:—medio suspendit vincula ponto, Et laxe fluitare sinit, *loosely, freely*, Luc. 4, 450.—**B.** Trop.: laxius proferre diem, *to put further off*, Cic. Att. 13, 14; cf., volo laxius (*sc.* rem curari), id. ib. 15, 20 *ad fin.*: de munere pastorum alii angustius, alii laxius constituere solent, *a greater number, more*, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 10:—in hostico laxius rapto suetis vivere artiores in pace res erant, *more unrestrictedly, more freely*, Liv. 28, 24: Romanos remoto metu laxius licentiusque futuros, *be more relaxed in discipline, more negligent*, Sall. J. 85.

lĕa, ae, *f.* [leo] *A lioness* (poet. for leaena): panthera et lea, Var. in Philarg. ad Virg. E. 2, 63; * Lucr. 5, 1317: pectus et ora leae, Ov. M. 9, 648: hirsutae, id. Fast. 5, 176; id. Met. 14, 255: saeva, id. ib. 4, 102.

†**1. leaena**, ae, *f.* = λέαινα, *A lioness*: statuerunt aeream leaenam, Cic. in Philarg. ad Virg. E. 2, 63; so Plin. 8, 16, 17; Gell. 13, 7; Tib. 3, 4, 90; Virg. E. 2, 63 id. Georg. 3, 245; 4, 408; Ov. M. 4, 97, 514; 9, 615; 13, 547; Catull. 64, 154.

2. Lĕaena, ae, *f.*, Λέαινα, *A heroic courtesan of Athens, in the time of Harmodius and Aristogiton*, Plin. 7, 23, 23; 34, 8, 19, § 72; Lact. 1, 20.

Lēander (Lēandrus, Mart. Spect. 25), i, *m.*, Λείανδρος, *A young man of Abydos, who, in order to visit his sweetheart, Hero, in Sestos, swam nightly across the Hellespont, until he was drowned in a storm*, Ov Her. 18 and 19; id. Tr. 3, 10, 41; Mart. 14, 181, et saep.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Lēandrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Leander, Leandrian*: natatus, Fulg. Myth. 1 *init.*—**B. Lēandrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Leander, Leandrian*: Leandrius Hellespontus, Sil. 8, 622.

Lĕarchus, i, *m.*, Λέαρχος, *The son of Athamas and Ino, who, in a fit of madness, killed his father*, Ov. F. 6, 479; Hyg. Fab. 1, 2.—**II.** Deriv., **Lĕarchēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Learchus*: umbrae, Ov. F. 6, 491.

Lĕbădĭa (Lebadēa, Stat. Th. 7, 345), ae, *f.*, Λεβαδεία, Λεβαδία, *A Boeotian city near Mount Helicon, and above which was situated the cave of Trophonius, with a temple*, Cic. de Div. 1, 34, 74; Liv. 45, 27; Gell. 12, 5.

Lĕbĕdus, i, *f.*, Λέβεδος, *A city on the coast of Ionia, north of Colophon; where every year great theatrical games were celebrated in honor of Bacchus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 6 *sq.*; Mel. 1, 17; Plin. 5, 29, 31.

‡**leber** for liber, v. 1. liber, *ad init.*

lĕbes, ētis, *m.* = λέβης, Among the Greeks, a copper *Basin, kettle, caldron*, for cooking, frequently given as an honorary reward or prize: tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas, Virg. A. 5, 266; so id. ib. 3, 466; Ov. Her. 3, 31. *A hand-basin* for washing, Ov. M. 12, 242.

Lĕbynthos (Lebynthus, Lebinthos, *or* -us), i, *f.*, Λέβινθος, *One of the Sporadic Isles*, Mela, 2, 7; Ov. A. A. 2, 81; Met. 8, 222.

Lĕchaeum, i, *n.*, and **Lechaeae**, ârum, *f.*, Λέχαιον, *The port of Corinth, on the Corinthian Gulf*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 34; Prop. 3, 20, 19; Stat. Th. 2, 381:—Corinthiacus hinc, illinc Saronicus appellatur sinus: Lechaeae hinc, Cenchreae illinc, Plin. 4, 4, 5.—**II.** Deriv., **Lĕchaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Lechaeum, Lechaean*: spatia, Grat. Cyn. 227.

‡**lectārĭus**, κλινοποιός (*A *couch-maker*), Gloss. Philox. So, FABER LECTARIUS, Inscr. Orell. 4183.

lecte, *adv.*, v. 2. lego, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

lectīca, ae, *f.* *A litter, sedan*, used at first only on journeys, but afterward, also, for the sake of convenience, in the city: lecticâ octophoro ferebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: lecticae usum alicui adimere, Suet. Caes. 43: inditus lecticae, Tac. A. 3, 14: lecticae imponere aliquem, Petr. 28: lectica gestare aliquem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 214: lecticae gestamine uti, Tac. A. 2, 2: lecticā deferri, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: lectica formosis imposita calonibus, Sen. Ep. 110: comparare homines ad lecticam, *litter-bearers*, Catull. 10, 15.—* **II.** Transf.: arboris, *That part of a tree from which the branches spring*, Plin. 17, 14, 22.

* **lectīcārĭŏla**, ae, *f. dim.* [lecticarius] *A chairman's mistress*, a comically formed term of reproach: Mart. 12, 58.

lectīcārĭus, i, *m.* [lectica] *A litter bearer, sedan-bearer, chairman*: Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: lecticarii cum asseribus in auxilium accucurrerunt, *with their poles*, Suet. Calig. 58.—The chairmen formed a guild or corporation: EX CORPORE LECTICARIORVM CAESARIS, Inscr. ap. Grut. 599, 11: DECVRIO LECTICARIORVM, ib. 600, 1.

lectīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small litter* or *sedan*: **I.** In gen.: lecticulâ in curiam esse delatum, Cic. de Div. 1, 26, 55: Scipio lecticula in aciem illatus, Liv. 24, 42.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *A bier*: elatus est in lecticula sine ulla pompa funebri, Nep. Att. 22.—**2.** *A couch* or *settee*, on which one lay while reading or writing: lucubratoria lecticula, Suet. Aug. 78.—**II.** Transf., of a hen's *nest*: App. M. 9.

lectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lego] **I.** *A picking up, gathering, collecting*: **A.** In gen. (post-

Aug. and rarely): lectio lapidum, Col. 2, 2, 12: florum, Arn. 5, 173.

* **B.** In partic., *A picking out, selecting:* judicum, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 16.

II. *A reading, perusal; a reading out, reading aloud:* **A.** Lit.: delectabatur lectione librorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 4: versuum, Quint. 1, 8, 2: non cruda, sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta, id. 10, 1, 19: continua. id. 11, 2, 34; cf. id. 1, cap. 8 and 10, cap. 1, *passim.*

2. In partic.: lectio senatus, *A reading off* or *calling over* the names of the senators; this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck the unworthy ones from the list: infamis atque invidiosa senatus lectio, Liv. 9, 29; id. 27, 11; Suet. Aug. 35.

B. Transf. (abstr. pro contr.), *That which is read, reading, text* (post-class.): lectio tamen docet, eo tempore solitos, *etc.*, Macr. S. 7, 7: juris lectiones, *passages of the laws*, Cod. Justin. 6, 61, 5; so, pervulgati juris, Amm. 30, 4.

* **lectisterniātor,** ōris, *m.* [lectisternium] *One who arranged the couches and placed the cushions on them for reclining on at table:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 29.

lectisternĭum, ĭi, *n.* [2. lectus-sterno] *The feast of the gods*, an offering in which the images of the gods, lying on pillows, were placed in the streets, and food of all kinds set before them; these banquets were prepared by the Epulones, and consumed by them: Liv. 5, 13; so id. 7, 2, 27; 8, 25; 21, 62; 22, 1; 10, et saep.

II. Transf., in the Christian age, *A feast held in memory of a deceased person*, or *at the consecration of a chapel dedicated to him, a feast of the dead:* Sid. Ep. 4, 15; so Inscr. Grut. 753, 4.

lectĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. int. a.* [2. lego] **I.** *To gather eagerly* or *often* (post-class.): conchulas et calculos in litore lectitasse, Val. Max. 8, 8, *n.* 1: flores, Arn. 5, 183.—**II.** *To read often, with eagerness*, or *with attention* (so quite class.): Pyrrhi te video libros lectitasse, Cic. Fam. 9, 25: auctores quos nunc lectito, id. Att. 12, 18: Platonem studiose, id. Brut. 31 *fin.*: libros non legendos sed lectitandos, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 *med.*: libros conquisitos lectitatosque, Tac. A. 14, 51.

* **lectĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [lectio] *A reading:* matutina tempora lectiunculis consumpseris, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

Lecton (Lectum), i, *n.*, Λέκτον, *A promontory on the coast of Troy*, Liv. 37, 37; Plin. 5, 32, 32; 9, 17, 29.

lector, ōris, *m.* [2. lego] *One who reads:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen., *A reader:* nihil est aptius ad delectationem lectoris, quam fortunae vicissitudines, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: se lectori credere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 214: otiosus, Quint. 4, 2, 4.—**B.** In partic., *A slave who read aloud to his master:* unum aliquem constituere lectorem, Quint. 2, 5, 6: lectorem inducere, Plin. Ep. 9, 17.—**II.** Transf., *An officer in the Christian Church:* itaque hodie diaconus, qui cras lector, Tert. adv. haeretic. 41.

‡ **lectrix,** īcis, *f.* [lector] *A female reader*, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 311, *n.* 347; cf. Cledon. p. 1893 P.

* **lectŭālis,** e, *adj.* [2. lectus] *Of* or *belonging to the bed:* morbus, *which confines one to his bed*, Spart. Hadrian. 23 dub. (*al.* letalis).

lectŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the bed, bed-* (late Lat.): lectuaria (lecticaria) sindon, Non. 537, 21.

lectŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A bed:* **I.** In gen.: qui sese illa ipsa nocte me in meo lectulo interfecturos pollicerentur, Cic. Cat. 1, 4: philosophi in suis lectulis plerumque moriuntur, id. Fin. 2, 30, 97: a ducenda uxore sic abhorret, ut quicquam libero lectulo neget esse jucundius, *single*, id. Att. 14, 13.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *A couch for reclining on at meals, an eating-couch:* statuite hic lectulos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 6: lectuli Puniciani, Cic. Mur. 36, 75.—**B.** *A funeral-bed, bed of state:* Tac. A. 16, 11.—**C.** *A reading-couch, lounge, settee, sofa:* Plin. Ep. 5, 5; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 38.—**D.** *A bridal-bed*, Mart. 10, 38.

lectŭrĭo, ire, *v. desid. a.* [2. lego] *To desire to read* (late Lat.): Sid. Ep. 9, 7; id. ib. 2, 10.

1. lectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 2. lego.

2. lectus, i, *m.* (*nom.*, lectum, i, *n.*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 50:—lectus, ūs, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 15; Cornif. in Prisc. 711 P.) [2. lego] *A couch, bed:* **I.** In gen.: lecti loris subtenti, Cato R. R. 10: in lecto esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 23; id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: lecto teneri, *to be confined to one's bed*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 7: surgere lecto, Prop. 2, 18, 31: descendere lecto, Tib. 1, 2, 19.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A bridal-bed:* lectus genialis, *the nuptial-bed*, which, after the marriage, was called adversus (because it was set opposite the door): genialis, Cic. Clu. 5 *fin.*: adversus, Prop. 4, 11, 85: jugalis, Virg. A. 4, 496: caelebs, Ov. Her. 13, 107.

B. *A couch for reclining on at meals, an eating-couch:* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74: lecto recumbere, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1: in imo lecto residere, Suet. Aug. 64.

C. *A couch* or *settee on which it was customary to read or write, a reading-couch, studying-sofa:* Sen. Ep. 72.

D. *A funeral-bed, bed of state:* Tib. 1, 1, 61: lecto funebri aptatus, Petr. 114; Quint. 6, 1, 31.

lēcȳthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [λήκυθος] *Of* or *belonging to an oil-flask:* oleum lecythinum, *oil from the flask* (*al.* legitimo; *al.* lecythi), Petr. 21.

1. Lēda, ae, and **Lēdē,** ēs, *f.*, Λήδη, *The daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus; she bore by Jupiter, who visited her in the form of a swan, two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helen, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra*, Ov. Her. 17, 55; id. Met. 6, 109; Hyg. Fab. 77: pueri Ledae, *i. e. Castor and Pollux*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 25. Placed among the gods after her death, under the name of Nemesis, Lact. 1, 21.—**II.** Deriv., **Lēdaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Leda, Ledaean:* **A.** Lit.: Ledaei dei, *i. e. Castor and Pollux*, Ov. F. 1, 706; also, Lacones, Mart. 1, 37: Helena, Virg. A. 7, 364: Hermione (as grand-daughter of Leda), id. ib. 3, 328: ovum, *a swan's egg*. Mart. 8, 83; cf., olores, id. 1, 54: Timavus, because Castor, on the return of the Argonauts, let his horse Cyllarus drink of it, id. 4, 25; cf., Cyllarus, Stat. S. 1, 1, 54: astrum, *i. e. Castor and Pollux*, id. 8, 21.—**B.** Poet., transf.: **1.** *Spartan:* Phalantum, *Tarentum, founded by the Spartan Phalantus*, Mart. 8, 28: gurges, *i. e. of the Eurotas*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 45.—**2.** *Amyclaean* (because Castor and Pollux were born at Amyclae): Xanthippus, Sil. 4, 358.

2. lēda, ae, **ledon,** i, and **ledanum,** v. lad.

lēgālis, e, *adj.* [lex] *Of* or *belonging to the law, legal* (a post-Aug. word): genus quaestionis, Quint. 3, 5, 4; cf. id. 3, 6, 86 *sq.*; so, quaestiones, id. 3, 6, 46: status, id. ib. 45: tractatus, id. 3, 8, 4: vita, *according to the* (divine) *law, pious*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.—*Adv.*, lēgālĭter, *According to law, legally:* adversarium provocare legaliter, Cassiod. Ep. 4, 37.

lēgālĭter, *adv.*, v. legalis, *ad fin.*

* **lĕgārĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [2. lego] *Pulse, legumes:* Var. R. R. 1, 32.

lēgātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [legatum] *Enjoined by a last will* or *testament* (a post-class. word): legatariae editiones, Tert. Spect. 6.—**II.** *Subst.:* **A.** Legatarius, ii, *m.*, *One to whom something is left by will, a legatee:* Suet. Galb. 5; Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 14.—**B.** Legataria, ae, *f.*, *A female legatee:* Ulp. Dig. 19, 11, 43; so id. ib. 33, 4, 2.

lēgātĭcĭus, v. legativus.

lēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. lego] *The sending of an embassador; hence, the office of an embassador, an embassy, legation:* cum legatione in provinciam esset profectus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5: legationem obire, id. Acad. 2, 2, 5: is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: legationis officium conficere, id. ib. 3, 103: in legationem proficisci, Liv. 21, 63: in legatione esse, Quint. 7, 1, 50: legatio male gesta, id. 4, 4, 5: munus legationis recusare, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: legationem renunciare, *to make a report* or *give an account of one's embassy*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1; Liv. 9, 4; 23, 6; 35, 32; 36, 35; 39, 33; Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 20, et al.; v. renuncio, *no.* I., B: legationem ementiri, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 7: Caes. B. G 6, 2: per legationes aliquid petere, Tac. A. 2, 45.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** libera legatio, *A free legation*, i. e. permission granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs in the character of an embassador, but without performing the duties of one; such an embassy was called *free*, because while it lasted the holder of it was at liberty to come to the city of Rome and leave it again without resigning his office: negotiorum suorum causa legatus est in Africam legatione libera, Cic. Fam. 12, 21: habent opinor liberae legationes definitum tempus lege Julia, id. Att. 15, 11; cf. id. Leg. 3, 8; id. Flacc. 34:—qui libera legatione abest, non videtur rei publicae causa abesse: hic enim non publici causa, sed sui abest, Ulp. Dig. 50, 7, 14.—**2.** legatio votiva, was *A free embassy assumed for the purpose* (often a mere pretext) *of paying a vow in a province*, Cic. Att. 4, 2 *fin.*; 15, 8; 15, 11.

II. Transf., *The persons attached to an embassy, an embassy, legation:* communem legationem ad Crassum mittunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, id. ib. 1, 13: quas legationes Caesar ad se reverti jussit, id. ib. 2, 35: ab Eumene legatio de victoria gratulatum venit, Liv. 45, 13.

lēgātīvum, i, v. the follg. art.

lēgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. lego] **I.** *Of* or *relating to an embassy* (post-class.): viaticum, *or abs.*, legativum, i, *n.*, *An embassador's expenses:* viaticum, quod legativum dicitur, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 12: his, qui non gratuitam legationem susceperunt, legativum ex forma restituitur, id. ib. 7, 2 (*al.* legaticium).—**II.** *Left by a last will* or *testament:* Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3817.

* **lēgātor,** ōris, *m.* [1. lego] *One who leaves something by will, a testator, legator:* Suet. Tib. 31.

* **legatoria** provincia, a false reading for locatoria provincia, v. locatorius.

lēgātum, i, v. 1. lego, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

lēgātus, i, v. 1. lego, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

lĕgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. lego] *That may be read, legible* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1.

‡ **lēgĭcrepa,** νομοδιφας, Gloss. Philox.

lēgĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [lex-fero] *Lawgiving* (a poet. word): Minos, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 41: Legifera Ceres (as the foundress of the social life of mankind), Virg. A. 4, 58.—**II.** Subst., legifer, eri, *m.*, *A lawgiver*, applied to Moses: Prud. στεφ. 3, 363.

lĕgĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. lego] *A body of soldiers:* "*legio*, quod leguntur milites in delectu," Var. L. L. 5, 16, 25, § 87. Viz.: **I.** Lit.: *A Roman legion.* It consisted of 10 cohorts of foot-soldiers and 300 cavalry, making together between 4200 and 6000 men. As a general rule, the legion was composed of Roman citizens; it was only on the most pressing occasions that slaves were taken into it. The standard was a silver eagle. The legions were usually designated by numerals, according to the order in which they were levied; though sometimes they were named after the emperor who raised them, or after their leader, after a deity, after some exploit performed by them, *etc.*: cum legionibus secunda ac tertia, Liv. 10, 18: undevicesima, id. 27, 14: vicesima, id. 27, 38: Claudiana, Tac. H. 2, 84: Galbiana, id. ib. 2, 86: Martia, Cic. Phil. 4, 2: Adjutrix, Tac. H. 2, 43: Rapax, id. ib. Cf. Incsr. Orell. in the Index rerum, under legio.

II. Transf.: **A.** In the *plur.*, of the troops of other nations, *Legions, soldiers*. Bruttiae Lucanaeque legiones, Liv. 8, 24; so, Latinae, id. 6, 32; cf. of the troops of the Samnites, id. 10, 17; of the Gauls, id. 22, 14; of the Carthaginians, id. 26, 6; and with this cf. Enn. Ann. 8, 70: Teleboae ex oppido Legiones educunt suas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 62.—**B.** In gen., *An army:* Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 56; so id. ib. 83; 2, 2, 22; id. Most. 1, 2, 48: ceteradum legio campis instructa tenetur, Virg. A. 9, 368: horruit Argoae legio ratis, Val. Fl. 7, 573.—**2.** Trop.: sibi nunc uterque contra legiones parat, *his troops, forces, expedients*, Plaut. Casin. prol. 50.

lĕgĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [legio] *Of* or *belonging to a legion, legionary:* miles

Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32 *ad fin.*; cf., legionarii milites legionis decimae, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: cohortes, id. ib. 3, 11; id. B. C. 1, 73; Sall. J. 41: equites, Liv. 35, 5; Veg. Mil. 2, 2.

lēgĭrŭpa, ae, *m.* [lex-rumpo] *A law-breaker* (ante- and post-class.): perjure, legirupa, pernicies adolescentum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130; cf. id. Rud. 3, 2, 38; Pseud. 4, 2, 19: legirupam damnare, id. Pers. 1, 2, 16; Prud. Hamart. 239. Cf. follg. art.

* **lēgĭrŭpĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A law-breaker:* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 4.

legis-doctor (also written separately), ōris, *m.* *A doctor* or *teacher of the law,* Vulg. Act. 5, 34.

lēgis-lātor and **lēgum-lātor** (regularly, viz. in class. authors, written separately; v. lator), ōris, *m.* *A law-giver, legislator:* noster legumlator, Liv. 34, 31: legislator, Val. Max. 6, 5, *no.* 3 *ext.*

lēgis-pĕrītus, i, *m.* *One learned in the law, a lawyer* (late Latin), Vulg. Luc. 7, 30.

lēgĭtĭmē, *adv.*, v. legitimus, *ad fin.*

legitimus, a, um, *adj.* [lex] *Appointed by the laws, according to law, lawful, legal, legitimate:* **I.** Lit.: dies is erat legitimus comitiis habendis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52: legitimum imperium habere, id. Phil. 11, 10: potestas, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: scriptum, id. Inv. 2, 43: controversiae legitimae et civiles, *which come under and are settled by the laws,* id. Or. 34, 120: justus et legitimus hostis, *a lawful adversary,* as distinguished from pirates and other outlaws, id. Off. 3, 29 *fin.*: aetas legitima ad petendam aedilitatem, Liv. 25, 2: horae, *allowed by law* (for transacting any business), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9: impedimentum, *a legal impediment,* id. Agr. 2, 9, 24: poena, Suet. Claud. 14: crimen, *laid down in the laws,* Ulp. Dig. 47, 20, 3: filius (*opp.* nothus), *legitimate,* Quint. 3, 6, 96; 5, 14, 16: conjux, Ov. M. 10, 437.—**2.** Subst., legitima, ōrum, *n.*, *Usages prescribed by law, precepts* (very rarely): legitimis quibusdam confectis, Nep. Phoc. 4:—custodite legitima mea, Vulg. Levit. 18, 26.

II. Transf., in gen.: **A.** i. q. legalis, *Of* or *belonging to the law, legal* (post-Aug.): quaestiones, Quint. 3, 6, 72; 7, 3, 13: verba, Gell. 11, 1: scientia, Justin. Inst. *prooem.*

B. *Right, just, proper, appropriate, correct* (quite class.): numerus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22: in omnibus meis epistolis, legitima quaedam est accessio commendationis tuae, id. Fam. 7, 6: illa oratorum propria et quasi legitima tractavit, ut delectaret, ut moveret, ut augeret, *etc.*, id. Brut. 21: legitimum poëma facere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 109: sonus, id. A. P. 274: insania, Plin. 21, 31, 105: verba, Ov. F. 2, 527: partus, *right, regular,* Plin. 8, 43, 63; cf., spectavit studiosissime pugiles, non legitimos et ordinarios modo, sed et catervarios, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 45; and, olus, Plin. 22, 22, 38.—In the *neutr.*, legitimum est, with a subject-clause, *It is right, proper, suitable* (post-Aug.): fistulas denum pedum longitudinis esse, legitimum est, Plin. 31, 6, 30; id. 33, 3, 20: seruntur lactucae anno toto: legitimum tamen, a bruma semen jacere, *but the proper way is,* id. 19, 8, 39.—Hence,

Adv., lēgĭtĭme: **A.** *According to law, lawfully, legally, legitimately:* is qui legitime procurator dicitur, Cic. Caec. 20, 57: juste et legitime imperanti, id. Off. 1, 4, 13: non nisi legitime vult nubere, Juv. 10, 338.—**B.** Transf., *Duly, properly:* faex legitime cocta, Plin. 23, 2, 31: studere, Tac. Or. 32.

‡ **lĕgĭto,** are, *v. int. a.* *To read often,* acc. to Prisc. p. 825 P.

* **lĕgĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [legio] *A small legion:* Liv. 35, 49.

1. lēgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [lex; and therefore, qs. to perform something in a legal manner] A publicist's and jurid. *t. t.:* **I.** A publicist's *t. t.:* **A.** *To send with a commission* or *charge, to send as embassador, to depute, dispatch:* ne hoc quidem senatui relinquebas, ut legati ex ejus ordinis auctoritate legarentur, Cic. Vatin. 15: hominem honestum ac nobilem legarunt ad Apronium, id. Verr. 2, 3, 48: eos privatae rei causa legari, id. Fam. 3, 8, 4: tres adolescentes in Africam legantur, qui reges adeant, *etc.*, Sall. J. 21: quos Athenienses Romam ad senatum legaverant impetratum, *etc.*, Gell. 7, 14.

2. Transf. to the commission itself (ante- and post-class.): quae verba legaverint Rhodii ad hostium ducem, *what they told him through their deputies,* Gell. 15, 31 *in lemm.*—**b.** Beyond the official sphere: quin potius, quod legatum est tibi negotium, Id curas? *committed, intrusted,* Plaut. Casin. 1, 12.

B. *To appoint* or *choose as deputy* (as the official assistant, lieutenant, of a general or governor): eum (Messium) Caesari legarat Appius, Cic. Att. 4, 15 *fin.*: ego me a Pompeio legari ita sum passus, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 4, 2: istum legatum iri non arbitror, id. ib. 10, 1 *fin.*: ne legaretur Gabinius Pompeio expetenti, id. de Imp. Pomp. 19: Dolabella me sibi legavit, *chose me for his lieutenant,* id. Att. 15, 11: so, Calpurnius parato exercitu legat sibi homines nobiles, *etc.*, Sall. J. 28.

II. A jurid. *t. t.:* aliquid, *To appoint by a last will* or *testament, to leave* or *bequeath as a legacy* (quite class.): legavit quidam uxori mundum omne penumque, Lucil. in Gell. 4, 1, 3: usumfructum omnium bonorum Caesenniae legat, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: Fabiae pecunia legata est a viro, id. Top. 3, 14; Quint. 5, 10, 62: in argento legato, id. 7, 2, 11.

B. Aliquid alicui ab aliquo, *To leave to one a legacy to be paid by the principal heir:* uxori testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, si qui natus esset: ab secundo herede nihil legat, Cic. Clu. 12, 33: si paterfamilias uxori ancillarum usufructum legavit a filio, neque a secundo herede legavit, id. Top. 4:—Quint. 7, 9, 5.—Hence,

A. lēgātus, i, *m.:* **I.** (acc. to lego, *no.* I., A) *An embassador, legate:* Cic. Vatin. 15, 35: legatos mittere, id. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35; cf., ad senatum legatos de aliqua re mittere, id. de Or. 2, 37, 115; cf., legati uterque missi magnis de rebus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: legatos mittere ad indicendum bellum, Liv. 31, 8; Ov. M. 14, 527.

II. (acc. to lego, *no.* I., B): **a.** An official assistant given to a general or the governor of a province, *A deputy, adjutant, lieutenant general, lieutenant governor:* quos legatos tute tibi legasti? Cic. Pis. 14, 33: qui M. Aemilio legati fuerunt, id. Cluent. 36, 99; cf., Murena summo imperatori legatus L. Lucullo fuit, qua in legatione duxit exercitum, *etc.*, id. Mur. 9, 20; id. Pis. 35, 86: (Calvisius) duos legatos Uticae reliquerat, id. Phil. 3, 10 *fin.*: quaestorius, id. Verr. 2, 1, 21: Caes. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.*

b. Under the emperors, *A governor sent to a province by the emperor,* Tac. A. 12, 40; Agr. 33; Suet. Vesp. 4; Spart. Hadr. 3, et saep.

B. lēgātum, i, *n.* (acc. to lego, *no.* II.) *A bequest, legacy:* "*legatum* est delibatio hereditatis, qua testator ex eo, quod universum heredis foret, alicui quid collatum velit," Florent. Dig. 30, 116: Hortensii legata cognovi, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 9: reliqua legata varie dedit, Suet. Aug. 101; id. Tib. 48: legatum peto ex testamento, Quint. 4, 2, 6: jus capiendi legata alicui adimere, Suet. Dom. 8.

2. lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [λέγω] *To bring together, to gather, collect.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: oleam, Cato R. R. 144: nuces, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: herbas collibus, Ov. M. 14, 347: flores et humi nascentia fraga, Virg. E. 3, 92; cf., flores in calathos, Ov. F. 5, 218: spolia caesorum, Liv. 5, 39: ossa, Ov. Her. 10, 150: fiscus non erat apta legi, id. Fast. 2, 254.—Poet.: legere fila, *To wind up:* extrema Lauso Parcae fila legunt, *i. e. spin the last thread of life,* Virg. A. 10, 815; cf., quae dedit ingrato fila legenda viro, Ov. F. 3, 462; so, stamen, Prop. 4, 4, 40: vela, *to draw together, furl,* Virg. G. 1, 373; Ov. Her. 15, 215: prora funem legit Argus ab alta, *draws in, takes in,* Val. Fl. 1, 312; so, ancoras classis legit, *is weighing anchor,* Sen. Troad. 759.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To take to one's self unjustly, to carry off, steal* (so not in Cic.): omnia viscatis manibus leget, omnia sumet: crede mihi, auferet omnia, Lucil. in Non. 332 and 396, 4: sacrum legere, Auct. Her. 2, 30 *fin.*; so, sacra divum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 117: sóceros legere et gremiis abducere pactas, Virg. A. 10, 79.

2. With an object of place: **a.** *To go, pass,* or *wander through* a place (poet.): nec me studiosius altera saltus Legit, Ov. M. 5, 579: pars cetera pontum Pone legit, *sails through,* Virg. A. 2, 207; so, aequora Afra, Ov. F. 4, 289; and, Ioniumque rapax Icariumque legit, id. ib. 4, 566:—vestigia alicujus, *to follow one's footsteps, to track* or *pursue him:* subsequitur pressoque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. M. 3, 17; cf., et vestigia retro Observata legit, Virg. A. 9, 392; so too, tortos orbes, *to wander through,* Virg. A. 12, 481.

b. *To pass* or *sail by, to coast along* a place (mostly poet.): Inarimen Prochytenque legit, Ov. M. 14, 89; so id. ib. 15, 705; 709: primi litoris oram, Virg. G. 2, 44: navibus oram Italiae, Liv. 21, 51 *fin.*; so, oram Campaniae, Suet. Tib. 11; cf., terram, id. Aug. 16.

2. Pregn., *To choose out* from a number, *to select, elect* (quite class.): alia esse oportet forma quem tu pugno legeris, *pick out to fight with,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 160: judices, Cic. Phil. 5, 6; omnia, quae leget quaeque rejiciet, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: scribam, *to elect, appoint,* id. Cluent. 45, 126: conditiones nubendi, id. Coel. 15: cives in patres, Liv. 23, 22: viros ad bella, Ov. M. 7, 669: geminasque legit de classe biremes, Virg. A. 8, 79:—vir virum legit, *each one singles out his man* (of the combatants in a battle): legitque virum vir, Virg. A. 11, 632. Hence of elections, where one chooses another: senatum ad modum pristinum redegit duabus lectionibus: prima ipsorum arbitratu, quo vir virum legit, Suet. Aug. 35; Tac. H. 1, 18.—* (*β*) *c. inf.:* Stat. Th. 1, 530.

II. Trop.: * **A.** *To catch up,* i. e. *overhear* a conversation: alicujus sermonem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 21.

B. *To catch with the eye, to observe, survey, see:* * **1.** In gen.: tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine possit Adversos legere, Virg. A. 6, 755.

2. In partic., *To read* or *peruse* a writing: ut eos libros per te ipse legeres, Cic. Top. 1: defensionem causae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43: legi apud Clitomachum, A. Albium jocantem dixisse, *etc.*, id. Acad. 2, 45: aliquid studiose intenteque, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: philosophorum consultorumque opiniones, Quint. 12, 11, 17: liber tuus et lectus est et legitur a me diligenter, Cic. Fam. 6, 5: orationem, Quint. 1, 1, 6.—With a personal object: antiquos et novos, Quint. 2, 5, 23; so, antiquos studiosius, id. 3, 6, 62: poëtas, id. 1, 4, 4; and in the *pass.:* Horatius fere solus legi dignus, id. 10, 1, 96: si cum judicio legatur Cassius Severus, id. 10, 1, 116: dumque legar, mecum pariter tua fama legetur, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 5:—sepulcra legens, *when reading epitaphs,* Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: opus nescio an minimae legentibus futurum voluptati, *to my readers,* Quint. 3, 1, 2; cf. id. 9, 4, 2, and id. 2, 5, 3.

b. In partic.: (*a*) *To read out, read aloud, recite* (so esp. freq. in post-Aug. authors): convocatis auditoribus volumen legere, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 51: codicem pro concione, id. fragm. ap. Quint. 4, 4, 8: orationes et historias et carmina, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 5, 29; cf., male legere versus, id. ib. 9, 34: impune legentibus obturem aures, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 105: quem vero arripuit tenet occiditque legendo, *with recitation,* id. A. P. 475.

(*β*) A publicist's *t. t.:* senatum, *To read over* or *call off* the names of senators (which was done by the censors; v. lectio, *no.* II., A, 2): censores fideli concordia senatum legerunt, Liv. 40, 51; so id. 9, 29; 30; 46; 43, 15, et al.—Hence

lectus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Chosen, selected, choice, excellent* (quite class.): argenti lectae numeratae minae, *good,* i. e. *of full weight,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 50; so, argentum, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 3: ut neque vir melior neque lectior femina in terris sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: lectissimi viri atque ornatissimi id. Verr. 2, 1, 6; cf. id. Div. in Caecil 9, 29: uxor lectissima, id. Inv. 1, 31, 52 (verbis) lectis atque illustribus uti, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150: juvenum lectissime, Stat

S. 5, 1, 247; cf., viginti lectis equitum comitatus, Virg. A. 9, 48.—*Adv.*, lecte, *Choicely, selectly* (very rarely): "ab *lego lecte* ac *lectissime*," Var. L. L. 6, 5, 61, § 36 ed. Müll.—*Comp.*: lectius, Var. R. R. 1, 54 (*al.* lecta).—*Sup.*: lectissime dicere, Cic. Or. 68, 227 dub. (*al.* lectissimis).

legŭla, ae, *f.* *A flap*: auris, *the ear-flap* (late Lat.): aurium legulae, Sid. Ep. 1, 2: "*Legula*, μύτρον," Gloss. Phil.

* **lēgŭlējus**, i, *m.* [lex] *A pettifogger, one who depends on legal technicalities for getting the better of his opponent*: legulejus quidam cautus et acutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 *fin.*

lĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [2. lego] *A gatherer, collector*; esp. one who picked up the fallen olives, in opp. to strictor, he who plucked them from the tree (ante- and post-class.): "ab *legendo leguli*, qui oleam aut qui uvas legunt," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 69, § 66 ed. Müll.; cf. ib. 5, 18, 27, § 94: legulos quot opus erunt, praebeto et strictores, Cato R. R. 144; id. ib. 64; Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 49.

lĕgūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Pulse, leguminous plant*: **I.** In gen., "Var. R. R. 1, 23, 32; Plin. 18, 17, 46; Col. 2, 7; 10; 18, 7, 10:" terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62; Caes. B. C. 3, 47 *fin.*—**II.** In partic., *The bean*: laetum siliqua quassante legumen, Virg. G. 1, 74.

***lĕgūmentum**, i, *n.* [legumen] *Pulse* (for legumen): Gell. 4, 11.

‡**lĕgūmĭnārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or belonging to pulse*: NEGOTIATRIX LEGVMINARIA, *dealing in pulse*, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3093.—Subst.: "LEGVMINARIVS, ὀσπριοπώλης," Gloss. Philox.

†**leiostrĕa** (līostrea), ae, *f.*=λειόστρεον, *An oyster with a smooth shell*: Lampr. Heliog. 19.

Lĕlĕges, um, *m.*, Λέλεγες, *A Pelasgic tribe who lived scattered over several parts of Asia Minor and Greece* (in Caria, Ionia, Mysia, Thessaly, Locris, Megara), Plin. 4, 7, 12; 5, 29, 31; Virg. A. 8, 725; Ov. M. 9, 645; Luc. 6, 383.—In the *sing.*: hac Ixionides, illa Troezenius heros parte Lelex, *the Lelegeian*, as a proper name, Ov. M. 8, 566.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Lĕlĕgēïus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Leleges, Lelegeian*: litora, *i. e. the coast of Megara*, Ov. M. 8, 8: moenia, *i. e. Megara*, id. ib. 7, 443.—**B. Lĕlĕgēis**, ĭdis, *adj.*, *Lelegeian, Asiatic*: nymphae Lelegeides, Ov. M. 9, 651.—Subst., *An early name of Miletus, because formerly inhabited by the Leleges*, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

lēma, ae, *f.*=λήμη, *A humor* or *rheum that gathers in the corner of the eye* (also called grāmiae): Plin. 23, 1, 4.

Lĕmannus, i, *m.*, without or with lacus, *The Lake of Geneva*: deseruere cavo tentoria fixa Lemanno, Luc. 1, 396; so without lacus, Plin. 2, 103, 106: Rhodanus, Lemanno lacu acceptus tenet impetum, Mel. 2, 5, 5; so id. 2, 5, 1; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33.

lembŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lembus] *A small boat, a wherry*: Prud. στεφ. 5, 455.

lembuncŭlus, i, v. 2. lenunculus.

†**lembus**, i, *m.*=λέμβος, *A small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow, a pinnace, yacht, cutter*: "*lembus* genus navicellae velocissimae, quod et *dromonis* nomine appellamus," Fulg. Exp. serm. 564, 6; Att. in Non. 534, 5: celerare lembum, Turpil. ib. 7: lembo advehitur pauxillulo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 81: ascendi in lembum, id. ib. 2, 1, 35: classis lemborum, Liv. 45, 10; id. 34, 35: qui adverso vix flumine lembum Remigiis subigit, Virg. G. 1, 201.

†**lemma**, ătis, *n.*=λῆμμα, *A subject of consideration* or *explanation, a theme, matter, subject, contents* (not ante-Aug.; in Cic. only written as Greek): **I.** Lit.: lemma sibi sumpsit, quod ego interdum versibus ludo, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 3.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The title* of an epigram, because it indicates the subject: lemmata si quaeris, cur sint ascripta, docebo: Ut si malueris lemmata sola legas, Mart. 14, 2; Aus. Parent. *praef.*—**B.** *The epigram itself*: si mihi ex hoc ipso lemmate secundus versus occurrerit, Plin. Ep. 4, 27; Mart. 10, 59.—**C.** *A story, tale*: nutricis lemmata, *nursery-tales*, Aus. Ep. 16, 90.—**D.** *An assumption* or *lemma* of a syllogism: est vitium insidiosum et sub falsa lemmatis specie latens, Gell. 9, 16; v. sumptio.

Lemnĭăcus, a, um, v. Lemnos, *no.* II., B.

Lemnĭas, adis, v. Lemnos, *no.* II., D.

Lemnĭcŏla, ae, v. Lemnos, *no.* II., E.

Lemnĭensis, e, *adj.*, v. Lemnos, *no.* II., C.

lemniscātus, a, um, *adj.* [lemniscus] *Adorned with ribbons hanging down*: palma, lit., *a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons*, the highest reward of a victor; hence, transf., for *highest reward*: palmam, (as the reward for a murder), Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100; so Tert. Anim. 1.

†**lemniscus**, i, *m.*=λημνίσκος, *A ribbon hanging down*, fastened to a victor's crown, at first of linden-bast or wool, afterward of gold. A crown adorned with such a ribbon was the highest reward of a victor: "tenuissimae earum (tiliarum), phylirae, coronarum lemniscis celebres, antiquorum honore," Plin. 16, 14, 25: "*lemnisci* id est fascicolae coloriae, dependentes ex coronis, propterea dicuntur, quod antiquissimum fuit genus coronarum lanearum," Fest. p. 115 ed. Müll. Cf. Plin. 21, 3, 4; Capitol. Ver. 5: turba coronas lemniscosque jacientium, Liv. 33, 33; Suet. Ner. 25. Crowns ornamented in this manner were given, also, to the victors in public games and to poets: et quae jamdudum tibi palma poëtica pollet, Lemnisco ornata est, quo mea palma caret, Aus. Ep. 5, 20; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100.—**II.** *A tent* or *roll of lint dipped in a medicament*, Veg. Vet. 2, 14; 48 (in Cels. 7, 28, written as Greek).

Lemnos and **Lemnus**, i, *m.*, Λῆμνος, *The island of Lemnos, in the Aegean Sea; in mythology, the abode of Vulcan; it was also here that Philoctetes was left behind*; now *Stalimene*, Mel. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 23: Cic. N. D. 3, 22; Fat. 16; Ov. M. 13, 46; 313; Stat. Th. 5, 49; Val. Fl. 2, 87, et saep.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Lemnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Lemnos, Lemnian*: litora, Att. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82, § 11 ed Müll.: furtum, *i. e. of Prometheus, who stole the fire from Vulcan at Lemnos*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10: saxum, id. Fin. 2, 29: pater, *i. e. Vulcan*, Virg. A. 8, 454; called also simply Lemnĭus, Ov. M. 4, 185: turba, *the women of Lemnos, who in one night killed all their husbands*, id. Ib. 396: rubrica, *a kind of red chalk*, Plin. 28, 8, 24; 29, 5, 33.—Subst., Lemnii, ōrum, *m.*, *Inhabitants of Lemnos, Lemnians*, Nep. Milt. 1.—**B. Lemnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lemnian*: nec major ab antris Lemniacis fragor est, *i. e. Vulcan's forge in Lemnos*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 131: catenae, *the fetters made by Vulcan in Lemnos with which to bind Venus and Mars*, id. Theb. 3, 274; Mart. 5, 7.—**C. Lemnĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *Lemnian*: sua cognata Lemniensis, *from Lemnos*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 99.—**D. Lemnĭas**, ădis, *f.*, Λημνίας, *A Lemnian woman*: Ov. Her. 6, 52.—With the Gr. form of the *dat. plur.*: Lemniasi gladios in mea damna dabo, Ov. A. A. 3, 672.—Adjectively, exsul, *i. e. Hypsipyle*, Stat. Th. 5, 500.—**E. Lemnĭcŏla**, ae, *c.*, *The dweller in Lemnos*, a surname of Vulcan: Lemnicolae stirps, *i. e. Erichthonius, son of Vulcan*, Ov. M. 2, 757.

Lemonĭa tribus, *A rustic tribe on the* Via Latina, Cic. Planc. 16; Phil. 9, 7; cf. "Fest. p. 115 ed. Müll."

†**lēmōnĭum** and **līmōnĭum**, ii, *n.*=λειμώνιον, *The wild beet*, Plin. 25, 9, 61; 20, 8, 28.

Lĕmŏvīces, um, *m.* *A people of Aquitanian Gaul, neighbors of the Arverni*; their name, as applied to their ancient capital, is preserved in the modern form of *Limoges*, Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 75; Plin. 4, 19, 33; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 270 and 393.

Lemovĭi, ōrum, *m.* *A Germanic people on the Baltic, bordering on the Rugii*: Rugii et Lemovii, Tac. G. 43.

‡**lemuncŭlus**, πίτυλος, σκαφίδιον, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [lembus].

Lĕmŭres, um, *m.* *Shades, ghosts* of the departed: Lemures animas dixere silentum, Ov. F. 5, 483.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Ghosts, spectres*: "*lemures* larvae nocturnae et terrificationes imaginum et bestiarum," Non. 135, 15 *sq.*: somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas, Nocturnos lemures portentaque Thessala rides, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 209: tunc nigri lemures ovoque pericula rupto, Pers. 5, 185.—**II.** Deriv., **Lĕmūrĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *A festival held on the 9th of May, to appease the ghosts of the departed*: nocturna, Ov. F. 5, 421 *sq.*

lēna, ae. *f.* [leno] *A bawd, procuress*: "*lenas* eas dicimus, quae mulieres quaestuarias prostituunt. Lenam accipiemus et eam, quae alterius nomine hoc vitae genus exercet," Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 43; Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 23: callida, Tib. 1, 6, 11: improba, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 17: obscena, Mart. 11, 6.—In apposition: lena anus, *an old go-between*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 40.—**II.** Transf., *She that entices, allures, seduces; a female enticer, a seductress*: non vides, quam blanda conciliatrix, et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: pro facie multis vox sua lena fuit, Ov. A. A. 3, 316: pictura lena, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 24.

1. Lēnaeus, a, um, *adj.*, Ληναῖος, *Lenaean, Bacchic*: Lenaei latices, *i. e. wine*, Virg. G. 3, 510: Lenaea dona, Stat. S. 4, 6, 80: Lenaeus pater, *i. e. Bacchus*, Virg. G. 2, 7; and *abs.*: te libans, Lenaee, vocat, id. ib. 2, 529.

2. Lēnaeus, i, *m.*: **I.** *A surname of a king, otherwise unknown*: Ov. Ib. 331.—**II.** *A name of Roman slaves*, e. g. Cn. Pompeius Lenaeus, *a freedman of Pompey*, Suet. Gramm. 15; Plin. 15, 30, 39.

lēne, *adv.*, v. lenis, *ad fin.*

lēnīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [lenio] *A softening* or *soothing remedy; an alleviation, mitigation, solace* (a poet. word): testudo laborum dulce lenimen, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 14: sollicitae lenimen dulce senectae, Ov. M. 6, 500; id. ib. 11, 450.

lēnīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A softening* or *soothing remedy; an alleviation, mollification* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: Plin. 25, 5, 24.—**II.** Trop.: addito honestae missionis lenimento, Tac. H. 2, 67.

lēnĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. (archaic. *imperf.*, lenibant, Virg. A. 4, 528; 6, 468.—*Fut.*, lenibunt, Prop. 3, 20, 32) *v. a.* and *n* [lenis] **I.** *Act.*, *To make softer* or *milder to soften, mollify, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe, calm.*

A. Lit.: lapsana alvum lenit et mollit, Plin. 20, 9, 37: nuces leniunt saporem caeparum, id. 23, 8, 77: tumores, id. 33 6, 35: collectiones impetusque, id. 22, 25, 58: stomachum latrantem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 17: vulnera, *to assuage, heal*, Prop. 3, 20 32: clamorem, *to soften, moderate*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 7.

B. Trop.: illum saepe lenivi iratum, Cic. Att. 6, 2: temperantia animos placat ac lenit, id. Fin. 1, 14: te ipsum dies leniet, aetas mitigabit, id. Mur. 31: epulis multitudinem imperitam, id. Phil. 2, 45: desiderium crebris epistolis, id. Fam. 15, 21: se multa consolatione, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: diem tempusque ... leniturum iras, Liv. 45: seditionem, id. 6, 16: animum ferocem, Sall. J. 11, et saep.

* **II.** *Neutr.*, *To become softer* or *milder, to be softened, mitigated*: dum irae leniunt, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 100.

1. lēnis, e, *adj.* *Soft, smooth, mild, gentle, easy. calm*: **I.** Lit.: sensus judicat dulce, amarum: lene, asperum, Cic Fin. 2, 12; id. N. D. 2, 58: vehemens fricatio spissat, lenis mollit, Plin. 28, 4, 14:—vinum hoc asperum est: aliud lenius, sodes, vide, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48: lene venenum, Cic. Att. 2, 21: lenissimus ventus, id. ib. 7, 2: motus laterum, *moderate, gentle*, Quint. 11, 3, 92; 161: leni igni coquere, Plin. 5, 9, 10: tormentum, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 13: volatus, Ov. M. 12, 527: somnus, Hor Od. 3, 1, 21.—Of *gently*, i. e. *gradually ascending* heights: jugum paulo leniore fastigio ab ea parte quae, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 24.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: servitutem lenem reddere, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 5: homo lenis et facilis, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 53: lenissima verba, id. Fam. 5, 15: lenissimum ingenium, id. Brut. 56, 204: lenior sententia, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: lene consilium dare, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 41.—(β) *c. inf.*. Mercurius Non lenis precibus fata recludere, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 17.

B In partic.: **1.** Of speech, *Mild*, *gentle:* oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: lenis et fluens contextus orationis, Quint. 9, 4, 127: leniores epilogi, id. 6, 1, 50.

2. In grammar: spiritus, *the spiritus lenis, the smooth* or *soft breathing,* opp. to the spiritus asper, Prisc. p. 572 P.—Hence, *Adv.* in two forms, *lēne* and *lēniter:* **A.** Form lēne (only poet.), *Softly, mildly, gently:* sectus humum rivo, lene sonantis aquae, Ov. F. 2, 704: clivi lene jacentes, *gently rising,* Calp. Ecl. 7, 25.—**B.** Form lēniter (quite class.), *Softly, mildly, gently:* **1.** Lit.: leniter arridens, Cic. Rep. 6, 12 *fin.:* ventus leniter pluvius, Plin. 18, 34, 77, n. 2: leniter ire per excubias custodum, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 7:—collis leniter acclivis, *gently rising,* Caes. B. G. 7, 19; so, editus collis, Liv. 2, 50.—*Comp.:* torrens lenius decurrit, Ov. M. 3. 568.—**2.** Trop., *Quietly, calmly, moderately:* **a.** In gen.: tentem leniter an minaciter? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 20: saevire, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 4: petere quippiam ab aliquo dictis bonis, id. Amph. prol. 25: ferre aliquid, Ov. Her. 5, 7: traducere aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 97.—*Sup.:* lenissime sentire, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9.—**b.** In partic.: (*α*) Of speech: multa leniter, multa aspere dicta sunt, Cic. Brut. 44: agit versum Roscius quam leniter? quam remisse? quam non actuose? id. de Or. 3, 26, 102.—*Comp.:* qui jamdiu multo dicis remissius et lenius quam solebas, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255.—* (*β*) In a bad sense, *Remissly, indolently:* si cunctetur atque agat lenius, *too slowly,* Caes. B. C. 1, 1.

2. lenis, is, *m. A kind of vessel,* Afran. and Laber. in Non. 544, 31.

lēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lenis] *Softness, smoothness, gentleness, mildness:* **I.** Lit.: vini, *opp.* asperitas, Plin. 14, 19, 24: lini, id. 13, 12, 26:—Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, *slowness,* Caes. B. G. 1, 12: vocis, *mildness,* Cic. de Or. 2, 43: smaragdi viridis lenitas, *delicate green,* Plin. 37, 5, 16.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *Mildness, gentleness, lenity:* non est jam lenitati locus, severitatem res ipsa flagitat, Cic. Cat. 2, 4: dare se ad lenitatem, id. Fam. 13, 1: animi, *c. c.* mollitia, id. Sull. 6: animadvertendi, id. Part. or. 22: legum, id. Rab. perd. 3: remissa nimis lenitate uti, Gell. 11, 18.

B. In partic., of speech: elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate, et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 16: lenitas ejus sine nervis perspici potest, id. Brut. 48: genus orationis cum lenitate quadam aequabili profluens, id. de Or. 2, 15.

lēnĭter, *adv.,* v. lenis. *ad fin.*

* **lēnĭties,** ei, *f.* [1. lenis] *Mildness, gentleness:* non sine lenitie, Comm. in Cic. Or. in Clod. et Cur. p. 20 ed. Mai.

lēnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Softness, mildness, gentleness* (very rare): orationis, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: mira lenitudine ac suavitate abundat, Turpil. in Non. 132, 3: nimia in aliquem lenitudo, * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 61.

1. lēno, without *perf.,* ātum, 1. *v. a. To pimp, pander* (poet.): lenandi callidus arte, Poët. in Anth. Lat. T. 1, p. 611 Burm.: lenatae puellae, ib. T. 2, p. 587.

2. lēno, ōnis, *m.* [lenio] *A pimp, pander, procurer:* **I.** Lit.: perjurus leno, Plaut. Capt. prol. 57; id. Pseud. 1, 1, 49; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: improbissimus et perjurissimus leno, Cic. Rosc. Comoed. 7: insidiosus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 172: verba facit leno, *etc.,* id. Sat. 2, 3, 231.—**II.** Transf., *A seducer, allurer:* lenonem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17: puella me lenone placet, *i. e. through my intervention,* Ov. Am. 3, 12, 10.—Adjectively: se Narcissus amat captus lenonibus undis, *alluring, seductive,* Poët. in Anth. Lat. T. 1, p. 102 Burm.

lēnōcĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [lenocinor] *An allurement* (late Lat.): Sid. Ep. in conc. 7, 9.

* **lēnōcĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who obtains* any thing *by flattery:* gratiae lenocinator, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

lēnōcĭnĭum, ĭi, *n.* [leno] *The trade of a pander, pimping, pandering, bawdry:* **I.** Lit.: "ait Praetor: *Qui lenocinium fecerit.* Lenocinium facit, qui quaestuaria mancipia habet. Sed et qui in liberis hunc quaestum exercet, in eadem causa est," *etc.,* Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4: quid? ego lenocinium facio? Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 11; id. Merc. 2, 3, 76: profiteri, *to profess to be a bawd,* Suet. Tib. 35: praebere uxori, *to be a pander to,* Scaev. Dig. 24, 3, 47.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *An allurement, enticement:* Cic. Mur. 35, 74: cupiditatum, id. Sest. 66, 138.—**B.** *Excessive* or *artificial ornament, finery* or *nicety in dress:* corporum lenocinia, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: omnis lenocinii negligens, Suet. Aug. 79:—lenocinium est muneris antecedens metus, *adds a charm to the benefit,* Sen. Ben. 1, 11; cf., in lenocinio commendationis dolor est, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 145.—**2.** In partic., of speech, *Meretricious ornament* or *allurement* (post-Aug.): Tac. H. 1, 18: nos quibus sordent omnia, quae natura dictavit: qui non ornamenta quaerimus, sed lenocinia, Quint. 8 prooem. § 26; cf. id. 12, 1, 30: caret lenociniis expositio, id. 4, 2, 118; Suet. Calig. 38.

lēnōcĭnor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [1. leno, lit., to pander; hence, transf.] **I.** *To flatter, wheedle, cajole:* tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: gloriae alicujus, Sen. contr. 1: alicui captatione testamenti, Plin. 20, 14, 57: insitae feritati arte ac tempore, Tac. G. 43.—**II.** *To forward, serve, promote* (post-Aug.): ut libro isti novitas lenocinetur, Plin. Ep. 2, 19; id. ib. 1, 8: quo vitio mancipiorum negotiatores formae puerorum lenocinantur, Quint. 5, 12, 17.

* **lēnōnĭce,** *adv.* [id.] *Like a pimp:* quae lenonice faceret, Lamprid. Commod. 15.

lēnōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to pimping* or *bawdry:* aedes, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 30: servitus, id. Pers. 3, 1, 1: fides, id. Rud. 5, 3, 30: genus, id. Curc. 4, 2, 13: pueri, *i. e.* pathici, Verr. Fl. fragm. Fast. Praenest. ad VII. K. Maias (in Orell. Inscr. T. 2, p. 410):—lutum lenonium, as a term of reproach, *filthy pander,* Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 2.

1. lens, dis, *f. A louse's egg, a nit:* lendes tolluntur adipe canino, Plin. 29, 6, 35; Seren. Sammon. 5, 72.

2. lens, tis (*nom.,* LENTIS, acc. to Prisc. p. 764 P.—*Acc.,* lentim, Cato R. R. 35; 116; Var. in Charis. p. 101 P.: lentem, Col. 2, 10, 15.—*Abl.,* lenti, Titin. in Non. 210, 5.—*Plur.,* lentes, Scrib. Comp. 114), *f.* (*masc.,* Titin. in Non. 210, 5), *A lentil:* lens amat solum tenue, Plin. 18, 12, 31: Pelusiaca (Egyptian lentils were considered the best), Virg. G. 1, 228; cf. Mart. 13, 9; Gell. 17, 8.

lente, *adv.,* v. lentus, *ad fin.*

* **lentĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* [lentus] *To proceed slowly:* lentet opus, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 800 P.

lentesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To become viscous, pliant, soft* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: salix, si minus lenta est, in stercore obruenda, ut lentescat, Col. 11, 2, 92: sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, Virg. G. 2, 250: gemma cerae modo lentescit, Plin. 37, 10, 70: metallum in virgulas lentescens, Hier. Ep. 24, *n.* 3.—* **II.** Trop., *To slacken, relax:* lentescunt tempore curae, Ov. A. A. 2, 357.

lentĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [2. lens] *A lentil:* **I.** Lit.: faba vel lenticula, Cels. 2, 18: hoc mense lenticulam seres, Pall. 3, 4.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The shape of a lentil, lentil-shape:* Plin. 37, 12, 75.—**B.** *A vessel shaped like a lentil:* vasa fictilia (quas a similitudine lenticulas vocant), Cels. 2, 17; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 7.—**C.** *A freckly eruption, freckles:* Plin. 26, 1, 5: lenticulam tollunt galbanum et nitrum, Cels. 6, 5. Cf. lentigo.

* **lentĭcŭlāris,** e, *adj.* [lenticula] *Like a lentil:* ampulla lenticulari forma, *lentil-shaped,* App. Flor. *n.* 9.

* **lentīgĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [lentigo] *Full of freckles, freckled:* vir lentiginosi oris, Val. Max. 1, 7, *n.* 6 *ext.*

lentīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [2. lens] *A lentil-shaped spot:* **I.** In gen.: stellio plenus lentigine, Plin. 29, 4, 28: chartae, id. 13, 12, 25.—**II.** In partic., *A freckly eruption, freckles, lentigo:* lentiginem habere, Plin. 30, 2, 5: faciem lentigine obducit, id. 29, 4, 23: lentiginem corrigere, id. 22, 25, 74: emendare, id. 23, 1, 16: sanare, id. 24, 9, 39: lentigines e facie tollere, id. 20, 2, 4.

* **lentĭpes,** ĕdis, *adj.* [lentus-pes] *Slow-footed, slow-paced:* comes, Aus. Ep. 21, 40.

* **lentiscĭfer,** era, erum, *adj.* [lentiscus-fero] *Bearing mastich-trees:* lentisciferum Linternum, Ov. M. 15, 713.

lentiscīnus, a, um, *adj.* [lentiscus] *Of* or *from the mastich-tree:* oleum, Plin. 23, 2, 32: resina, id. 24, 6, 22.

lentiscus, i, *f.,* **lentiscum,** i, *n. The mastich-tree,* Pistacia lentiscus, L.: viridis semperque gravata Lentiscus, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Mastich-oil,* Cato R. R. 7; Var. R. R. 1, 60; Plin. 15, 6, 6.—**B.** *A tooth-pick of mastich-wood:* Mart. 14, 22; so id. 3, 82; 6, 74.

lentĭtĭa, ae (collat. form **lentĭties,** ēi, Auct. Aetn. 540), *f.* [lentus] *Pliancy, flexibility, toughness, viscosity:* virgas sequacis ad vincturas lentitiae, Plin. 16, 37, 68; so id. 16, 40, 77: lactucae lentitiam pituitae digerunt, id. 20, 7, 26. Cf. lentor.

lentĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Slowness, sluggishness, inactivity:* **I.** Lit.: conjuratorum, Tac. A. 15, 51; so Vellej. 2, 11.—**II.** Trop., *Dullness, apathy, insensibility:* Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: omnino non irasci est non solum gravitatis, sed nonnumquam etiam lentitudinis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38.—Of speech: libros ejusdem lentitudinis ac teporis, *dullness, heaviness,* Tac. Or. 21.

lento, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make flexible, to bend* (poet. and in post-class. prose): **I.** Lit.: arcus lentare et fundere glandes, *i. e. to draw a bow,* Stat. Achill. 1, 436; so, arcus, id. Theb. 1, 703: Gortynia cornua, id. ib. 3, 587.—**B.** Transf., *To bend,* i. e. *ply* the oar: ante et Trinacria lentandus remus, Virg. A. 3, 384.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** Of time, *To lengthen, protract:* lentare fervida bella, Sil. 8, 11: fata Romana lentata, Trebell. Claud. 6.—**B.** *To moderate:* lentatus vapor, Sid. Carm. 22, 191.

Lento, ōnis, *m.* [lentus, sluggard] *A Roman surname:* Caesennius Lento, Cic. Phil. 11, 6; 12, 9.

lentor, ōris, *m.* [lentus] *Pliancy, flexibility, toughness, tenacity* (a Plinian word; cf. lentitia): ad rotarum axes lentore faxinus utilis, Plin. 16, 43, 84:—lentor resinosus, id. 13, 6, 12: picis, id. 6, 11, 22: usque ad lentorem aliquid subigere, id. 17, 14, 24.

Lentŭlĭtas, v. Lentulus.

* **1. lentŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [lentus] *Rather slow:* lentulus aut restrictus, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 2.

2. Lentŭlus, i, *m. A surname of a distinguished family in the* gens Cornelia. So, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus, *consul* 682 A.U.C., Cic. Balb. 8; 14; Verr. 2, 2, 39: Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, *consul* 698 A.U.C., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; 2, 6, 5; Brut. 70: L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus, *consul* 705 A.U.C., Cic. Phil. 2, 21; Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators,* Sall. C. 46.—**II.** Deriv., **Lentŭlĭtas,** ātis, *f., The name* or *nobility of a Lentulus,* qs. *Lentulity* (a comically-formed word of Cicero): Appietas (the nobility of an Appius) aut Lentulitas, Cic Fam. 3, 7, 5.

lentus, a, um, *adj.* [1. lenis, lenitus, fr. lenio] *Pliant, flexible, tough, tenacious, viscous:* **I.** Lit.: lenta viburna, Virg. E. 1, 26: vitis, id. ib. 3, 38: genistae, id. Georg. 2, 12: rami, id. ib. 4, 558: flagellum, Phaedr. 3, 6, 6: verbera, *i. e. produced with the limber whip,* Virg. G. 3, 208: argentum, id. Aen 7, 634: lentior salicis virgis, Ov. M. 13, 800:—gluten visco et pice lentius, *tougher, more tenacious,* Virg. G. 4, 41:—vincula, *adhesive, tenacious,* Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 18; cf., lentis adhaerens brachiis, Hor. Epod. 15, 6.

B. Transf.: **I.** *Slow, sluggish, immovable:* tellus lenta gelu, Prop. 4, 3, 39: amnis, Plin. 36, 26, 65: in lento luctantur marmore tonsae, *sluggish, motionless,* Virg. A. 7, 28: lento pilo, Tib. 4, 1, 90: asinus, Phaedr. 1, 15, 7:—pondera, *immovable, heavy,* Prop. 4, 1, 96:—herba durior et in coquendo lentior, *slower, longer,* Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 143.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Lasting* or *continuing long:* militiae, Tib. 1, 3, 82: amor, id. 1, 4, 81: spes, Ov. Her. 2, 9: lentissimum taedium, Sen. Ep. 70: lentus abesto, *remain long away*, Ov. R. Am. 243.

B. *Slow, lingering, lazy:* lentus in dicendo, *drawling*, Cic. Brut. 48.—(β) *c. gen.:* lentus coepti, Sil. 3, 176.—(γ) *c. inf.:* nympha lenta incaluisse, Sil. 5, 19.—Hence,

2. Of bad payers, *Slow, backward:* infitiatores, Cic. Cat. 2, 10:—negotium, *tedious*, id. Att. 1, 12; 1, 13 *fin.*

C. Of character, *Easy, calm, indifferent, unconcerned, phlegmatic*, etc.: genus ridiculi patientis ac lenti, Cic. de Or. 2, 69: nimium patiens et lentus existimor, id. ib. 2, 75: Hannibalem lenti spectamus, Liv. 22, 14: lentus in suo dolore, Tac. A. 3, 70: tu Tityre lentus in umbra, *at ease*, Virg. E. 1, 4: lentissima pectora, *insensible, cold* (to love), Ov. Her. 15, 169.

* **D.** (Pliant, hence) *Ready, willing:* Lucil. in Non. 22, 32, and 338, 13.—Hence,

Adv., lente, *Slowly:* **A.** Lit.: lente ac paullatim proceditur, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: currere, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 40: corpora lente augescunt, cito exstinguuntur, Tac. Agr. 3: Nilus evagari incipit, lente primo, deinde vehementius, Plin. 18, 18, 47.—*Comp.:* ipse cum reliquis copiis lentius subsequitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 40.—*Sup.:* asinus lentissime mandit, Col. 2, 15.

* **2.** Transf., *Pliantly, readily:* arida ligna lentius serrae cedunt, Plin. 16, 43, 83.

B. Trop.: **1.** *Calmly, dispassionately, indifferently:* aliquid lente ferre, Cic. de Or. 2, 45; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Non. 338, 9: agere, Liv. 1, 10: respondere, *to answer coolly, phlegmatically*, Cic. de Or. 2, 71.—*Comp.:* quum haec lentius disputantur, Cic. Par. 1, 3: quid lentius, celerius dicendum, Quint. 1, 8, 1.

* **2.** In a good sense, *Calmly, attentively:* nisi eum (librum) lente ac fastidiose probavissem, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1.

lēnullus, i, *m. dim.* [2. leno] *A little pimp:* Plaut. Poen. 2, 25; (in Prisc. p. 614 P., lenulus).

‡ **lēnuncŭlārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* [2. lenunculus, for lembunculus] *One who sails in a small vessel*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3248; 4054; 4104.

1. lēnuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. leno] *A young pimp:* Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 7; cf. Prisc. p. 614 P.

2. lēnuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for lembunculus, from lembus] *A small sailing vessel, a bark, skiff:* pauci lenunculi conveniebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 43: in lenunculo piscantes, Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 534, 32: occursu lenunculorum, Tac. A. 14, 5.

‡ **1. lĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* The root of deleo; cf. Prisc. 1. 9 *fin.*

2. lĕo, ōnis, *m.* [λέων] *A lion:* **I.** Lit.: leo validus, Lucr. 5, 983: fulvus, Ov. Her. 10, 85: ferus, id. Met. 7, 373: magnanimus, id. Trist. 3, 5, 33: leoni praecipua generositas, Plin. 8, 16, 17: leonum animi index cauda, id. ib.:—leo femina, *a she-lion, lioness* (for leaena), Plaut. fragm. ap. Phil. arg. Virg. E. 2, 63. (*So without femina: orbati leones, Stat. S. 2, 1, 9; Val. Fl. 6, 317.)

II. Transf.: **A.** *A lion's skin:* Val. Fl. 8, 126.

B. *The constellation* Leo: momenta Leonis, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: cum sol in Leone est, Plin. 24, 17, 102; so, in pectore Leonis, id. 18, 26, 64.

C. *A kind of crab*, Plin. 9, 31, 51.

D. *A plant*, perhaps *lion's foot*, Col. 10, 260; 98.

E. To denote a courageous person: in pace leones, in proelio cervi, Tert. Coron. Mil. 1 *med.*; cf., in praetoriis leones, in castris lepores, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *med.*:—domi leones, foris vulpes, Petr. 44.

3. Lĕo, ōnis, *m.*; in the plur., Leones, um, *The priests of the Persian god Mithras:* Leones Mithrae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13.

Lĕōcŏrĭon, i, *n.*, Λεωκόριον, *A temple in Athens*, reared in honor of the three daughters of Leos, who suffered themselves to be sacrificed in order to avert a famine: "Leoidum est delubrum Athenis, quod Leocorion nominatur," Cic. N. D. 3, 19 *fin.*

leocrocota, v. leucrocota.

Lĕcĭdes, um, *f.* *The daughters of Leos*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19 *fin.*; v. Leocorion.

Lĕon, ontis, *m.*, Λέων: **I.** *The name of a town near Syracuse*, now *Magnisi*; *acc.* Leonta, Liv. 24, 39; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 337.—**II.** *A ruler of Phlius*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8.—**III.** *A celebrated painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 141.

Lĕōnĭdas, ae, *m.*, Λεωνίδας: **I.** *A king of Sparta, who fell at Thermopylae*, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; 2, 19, 62; Tusc. 1, 42, 101; 1, 49, 116; Nep. Them. 3.—**II.** *A teacher of the younger Cicero at Athens*, Cic. Att. 14, 16, 3; 15, 16, A.; Fam. 16, 21, 5 (*al.* Leonides).

Leonĭdes, ae, *m.*: **I.** *An instructor of Alexander the Great*, Plin. 12, 14, 32; Quint. 1, 1, 9.—**II.** Another reading for Leonidas, *no.* II. v. h. v.

1. lĕōnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. leo] *Of* or *belonging to a lion, lion's:* **I.** Lit.: species, *a lion-like appearance*, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 3: pellis, Plin. 37, 10, 54: jubae, id. ib.: adeps, id. 24, 17, 102.—* **II.** Trop., leonina societas, *A lion's partnership*, i. e. *in which one party gets all the profit and the other all the loss:* "Aristo refert: Cassium respondisse, societatem talem coiri non posse, ut alter lucrum tantum, alter damnum sentiret, et hanc societatem *leoninam* solitum appellare," Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 29.

2. Lĕōnīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Emperor Leo, Leonine:* lex, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 50.

Leonnātus, i, *m.* *One of Alexander's generals*, Nep. Eum. 2; Plin. 6, 23, 26.

† **lĕontĭcē,** es, *f.* = λεοντική, *A plant, called also* cacalia, Plin. 25, 11, 85; v. cacalia.

‡ † **lĕontĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = λεοντικός, *Of* or *belonging to a lion, leontic:* sacra, *the offerings made to Mithras, who was represented under the form of a lion* (cf. Arn. 6, 196; cf. also 3. Leo): TRADIDERUNT LEONTICA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2345; so id. ib. 2343.

1. Lĕontīni, ōrum, *m.*, Λεοντῖνοι, *A very ancient town on the eastern side of Sicily*, now *Lentini*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Plin. 3, 8, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 66.—**II.** Deriv., **Lĕontīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Leontini, Leontine:* ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44; Phil. 2, 17, 43; Div. 1, 33: campus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18; Phil. 8, 8, 26; Sil. 14, 126.—In the plur. subst., Leontini, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Leontini, Leontines*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46.

2. Lĕontīni, ōrum, *m.* *Inhabitants of Leontini*; v. preced. art., *no.* II.

† **lĕontĭos,** ĭi, *m.* = λεόντιος, *A precious stone of the color of a lion, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

Lĕontĭum, i, *f.*, Λεόντιον, *An Athenian hetaera, a friend of Epicurus*, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93.

† **lĕontŏcăron,** i, *n.* = λεοντόκαρον, *A plant, otherwise unknown*, App. Herb. 57.

† **lĕontŏpĕtălon,** i, *n.* = λεοντοπέταλον, *A plant, the lion's leaf:* Leontice leontopetalum, L.; Plin. 27, 11, 72.

† **lĕontŏphŏnos,** i, *m.* = λεοντοφόνος (lion-killer), *A small animal whose urine was said to be fatal to lions*, Plin. 8, 38, 57.

† **lĕontŏpŏdĭon,** ĭi, *n.* = λεοντοπόδιον, i. q. leontopetalon, *The lion's foot*, Plin. 26, 8, 34; App. Herb. 7.

lĕŏpardīnus, a, um, *adj.* [leopardus] *Of a leopard:* adeps, Marc. Emp. 28.

† **lĕŏpardus,** i, *m.* [λεοπάρδαλος] *A leopard:* leopardi Libyci, Vop. Prob. 19; Lampr. Heliog. 21.

Lĕōtychĭdes, ae, *m.*, Λεωτυχίδης, *Brother of Agesilaus*, Nep. Ages. 1.

‡ **lĕpărenses,** ium, v. Lipara, *no.* II., B.

† **lĕpas** (also lŏpas, acc. to Non. 551, 5), ădis, *f.* = λεπάς, *A kind of shell-fish that adheres closely to rocks, a limpet:* "*lopades* genus conchae marinae," Non. l. l. lepadas (lopadas, acc. to Non.) ostreas, captamus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8; id. Casin. 2, 8, 57.

Lĕpĭdānus, a, um, *adj.*, v. 2. Lepidus.

lĕpĭdē, *adv.*, v. 1. lepidus, *ad fin.*

Lĕpĭdĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, v. 2. Lepidus.

† **lĕpĭdium,** i, *n.* = λεπίδιον, *A plant, garden-cress, pepper-wort*, Lepidium sativum, L.; Plin. 19, 8, 57; Col. 11, 3, 16; 41; 12, 8, 3.

† **lĕpĭdōtis,** is, *f.* [λεπιδωτός, scaly] *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 62.

lĕpĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. lepidus] *Rather pleasant, rather witty* (post-class.): infacetus et impar lepidulis, Mart. Cap. 7, 235: Satyra, id. ib. 8, 272.

1. lĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [lepos] *Pleasant, agreeable, charming, amiable, genteel, fine, elegant, neat* (esp. freq. in Plaut. and Ter.; in Cic. very rare; v. in the follg.): **I.** In gen.: fui ego bellus, lepidus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 3: nugator, id. Curc. 4, 1, 1: o lepidum patrem! Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 45: ego usa sum benigno et lepido et comi, id. Hec. 5, 3, 39: lepida es, id. ib. 5, 1, 26: forma lepida et liberalis, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 41: mores, id. Most. 2, 3, 12: fama, id. Trin. 2, 2, 98: facinus lepidum et festivum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 95: dies, id. Aul. 4, 8, 4:—itan lepidum tibi visum est, scelus nos irridere? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 17.—*Comp.:* nos invenies alterum Lepidiorem ad omnes res, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 65.—*Sup.:* pater lepidissime, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 13: o capitulum lepidissimum, id. Eun. 3, 3, 25.—In a bad sense, *Nice, effeminate:* hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23.

II. In partic., of speech, *Smart, witty, facetious:* lepida et concinna, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32: scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273:—versus, Catull. 6, 17.—Hence,

Adv., lĕpĭde, *Pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, finely, prettily:* **I.** In gen.: lepide ornata, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 84: stratus lectus, id. ib. 3, 3, 84: hoc effectum lepide tibi tradam, id. Curc. 3, 15: lepide ludificatus, id. Casin. 3, 2, 27: intellexisti, id. Truc. 3, 2, 13: lepide prospereque evenire, id. Pseud. 2, 1, 1: ubi lepide voles esse tibi, mea rosa, mihi dicito, *when you want to enjoy yourself*, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 50.—As an affirmative response: lepide licet, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 1.—As a term of applause: euge, euge, lepide, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85: facete, laute, lepide: nihil supra, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 37.—*Comp.:* nimis lepide fabulare: eo potuerit lepidius pol fieri, Plaut. Mil. 3, 5, 52.—*Sup.:* lepidissime et comissime, id. ib. 3, 3, 66.

II. In partic., of speech, *Smartly, wittily, humorously:* in quo lepide in soceri mei persona lusit is, qui elegantissime id facere potuit, Lucilius: *Quam lepide lexeis compostae*, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; cf. id. Or. 44, 149.

2. Lĕpĭdus, i, *m.* *A surname in the* gens Aemilia; e. g. M. Aemilius Lepidus, *consul* 675 A.U.C., *an enemy of Sylla*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 24; Verr. 2, 3, 91.—Another M. Aemilius Lepidus, *triumvir with Antony and Octavius*, Cic. Mil. 5, 13; Phil. 5, 14; his letters to Cicero are in Cic. Fam. 10, 34 and 35.—Derivv.: **A. Lĕpĭdānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Lepidus, Lepidan:* bellum, Sall. fragm. ap. Arus. Mess.—**B. Lĕpĭdĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Lepidus, Lepidian:* tumultus, *which broke out a year after Sylla's death in the consulate of M. Aemilius Lepidus*, Macr. S. 1, 32.

† **lĕpis,** ĭdis, *f.* = λεπίς, *A scale*; pure Lat., squama: similiter ex eis (*sc.* panibus aeris) fit, quam vocant *lepida*, Plin. 34, 11, 24 *fin.*

† **lĕpista** (lĕpesta and lĕpasta), ae, *f.* [λεπαστή] *A drinking-vessel, goblet:* "*lepista* genus vasis aquarii," Fest. p. 115 Müll.: "*lepesta*," Var. in Prisc. p. 714 P.; Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35, § 123 ed. Müll.: "*lepistae* aut fictiles aut aëneae," Var. in Non. 547, 26: ferunt pulchras crateras aureasque lepistas, Naev. in Mar. Vict. p. 2587 P.

Lēpontĭi, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Cisalpine Gaul, on the Ticinus*; their territory is the modern *Val Leventina*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; Plin. 3, 20, 24; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 181 *sq.*—* **II.** Deriv., **Lēpontĭcus,** i, *m.*, *A Lepontian:* Sil. 4, 235.

lĕpor and **lĕpos,** ōris, *m.* *Pleasantness, agreeableness, attractiveness, charm:* **I.** In gen.: aurea pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore Saecla, Lucr. 2, 501; id. 4, 1126; id. 3, 1019: omnis vitae lepos, Plin. 31, 7, 41.

II. In partic.: **A.** Of behavior, *Pleasantness, politeness, amiability:* affluens omni lepore ac venustate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5 54 *fin.*: in quo mihi videtur specimen fuisse humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55.

B. Of speech, *Pleasantry, wit, humor* (so most freq. in Cic.): ea esset in homine jucunditas et tantus in jocando lepos ut, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 27: urbanitatis oratorius, non scurrilis, lepos, id. Brut. 38 *fin.*; cf. id. de Or. 1, 34 *fin.*: floruit admirabili quodam lepore dicendi, id. Acad. 2, 6, 16: inusitatus nostris oratoribus lepos, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98: (partitionum captabit leporem, Quint. 11, 1, 53:) omnes verborum, omnes sententiarum lepores, Cic. Or. 27 *fin.*

lĕpŏrārĭum, ii, *n.* [lepus] *A place where hares and other wild animals are kept; a preserve, warren, cover,* Var. R. R. 3, 3; 3, 12; Gell. 2, 20.

lĕpŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a hare, hare-*: "*lageos* (vitis) est, quae Latine *leporaria* dicitur: nam λαγὼς lepus," Serv. Virg. G. 2, 93.

lĕpŏrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of a hare, hare-*: coagulum, Var. R. R. 2, 11; Cels. 5, 5: cinis, Plin. 28, 11, 46: lana, Ulp. Dig. 32, 70, 9.

lepos, v. lepor.

† **leprae,** ārum (in the *sing.*, lepra, ae, Scrib. Comp. 250; Juvenc. 1), *f.*=λέπρα, *The leprosy*: lepras sedare, Plin. 24, 8, 33: curare, id. 20, 21, 86: emendare, id. 22, 25, 74: sanare, id. 32, 9, 31: tollere, id. 20, 17, 70.

Leprĕum or **Leprĕon** (Leprĭon), i, *n.*, and **Leprĕos (-us)**, i, *f.*, Λέπρεον, *A sea-coast town in Elis, south of Pylos;* its ruins are near the modern town *Strobitza*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3; Plin. 4, 5, 7; cf. Mann. Griechenland, p. 525 *sq.*

lĕprōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lepra] *Leprous* (late Lat.): **I.** Lit.: viri, Sedul. 4, 191.—**II.** Trop.: nil tam leprosum aut putridum, Prud. στεφ. 2, 285.

Lepta, ae, *m.* [λεπτός, weak] *A Roman surname*: Q. Lepta, praefectus fabrûm, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4; cf. ib. 5, 20, 4. To him are directed the letters, Cic. Fam. 6, 18 and 19.

Leptis, is, *f.*, Λέπτις, *The name of two cities on the coast of Africa.* **I.** Leptis magna, *situate on the Great Syrtis,* now *Lebida*, Mela, 1, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 4, 3; Sall. J. 19, 3.—**B.** Deriv., **Leptimagnensis,** e, *adj.*: civitas, Cod. Justin. 1, 27, 2.—**II.** Leptis parva, *near Hadrumetum, the birth-place of the Emperor Septimius Severus,* now *Lempta*, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Sall. J. 19, 1; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 59; Liv. 30, 25 *fin.*; 34, 62.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Leptĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Leptis*: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21.—**2. Leptitānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Leptis, Leptitan*: Leptitani, *The inhabitants of Leptis,* Caes. B. C. 2, 38; Sall. J. 77; 79; Tac. H. 4, 50.

† **leptŏmĕres,** is, *n.* = λεπτομερές, *Consisting of fine particles,* Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 10.

† **leptŏmĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=λεπτομερικός, *Consisting of fine particles*: virtus, Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 10.

† **lepton centaurĭum (-ĭon),** *n.*=λεπτὸν κενταύριον, *The lesser centaury,* Centaureum minus, Plin. 25, 6, 31.

† **leptŏphyllon,** i, *n.*=λεπτόφυλλον, *A species of the herb* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 45.

† **leptopsēphos,** i, *m.*=λεπτόψηφος, *A kind of porphyry with white spots,* Plin. 36, 7, 11.

† **leptŏrax,** ăgis, *f.*=λεπτόραξ, *A kind of grape-vine, with very small berries* (like our Levant currants), Plin. 14, 1, 2.

† **leptyntĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=λεπτυντικός, *Making thin* or *meagre*: caeparum virtus leptyntica, Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 10.

lĕpus, ŏris, *m.* (*gen. epic.*, Var. R. R. 3, 12; Plin. 8, 55, 81; v. infra) [Aeol. and Sicil. λέπορις, collat. form of λαγώς, Var. L. L. 5, 20, 29, § 101 Müll.; Var. R. R. 3, 12] *A hare,* "Var. R. R. 3, 12; Plin. 8, 55, 81:" lepus multum somni affert, qui illum edit, Cato in Diomed. p. 358 P.; Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 31: auritosque sequi lepores, Virg. G. 1, 308: pavidus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35; id. Od. 1, 37, 18.—Of the *she-hare*: lepus quum praegnans sit, Var. R. R. 3, 12; Plin. 8, 55, 81.—Proverb.: aliis leporem exagitare, *to hunt the hare for others,* i. e. *to do something of which others reap the advantage,* Petr. 131; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 661: lepus tute es et pulpamentum quaeris? *What! you a hare, and hunting for game?* i. e. *do you, who are a catamite, run after wenches?* Liv. Andron. in Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36; cf. Donat. in h. l., and Vopisc. Numer. 13.—As a term of endearment: meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus, Plaut. Cas. 1, 50.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A poisonous sea-fish, of the color of a hare,* the Aplysia depilans, L.; Plin. 9, 48, 72; 32, 1, 3.

B. *The constellation* Lepus, Cic. Arat. 365; N. D. 2, 44, 114; Hyg. Astr. 3, 22; Manil. 5, 159.

lĕpuscŭlus (contracted collat. form in the *acc. plur.*, lepusclos, Poët. ap. Lampr. Alex. Sev. 38), i, *m. dim.* [lepus] *A young hare, leveret, a hare*: **I.** Lit.: in qua (insula) lepusculos volpeculasque saepe vidisses, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88; Col. 9, 9 *fin.*—**II.** Transf.: Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21.

‡ **lerĭa,** ornamenta tunicarum aurea, Fest. p. 115 Müll.

Lerna, ae, and **Lernē,** es, *f.*, Λέρνη, *A forest and marsh near Argos, through which flowed a stream of the same name; there abode the Lernaean Hydra, which Hercules slew with the help of Iolaus, and then drained the marsh*: belua Lernae, Virg. A. 6, 287: anguifera Lerna, Stat. S. 2, 181: fecunda veneno, id. Theb. 9, 340: haec dextra Lernam Placavit, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22:—et Lerne pulsa tridente palus, Prop. 2, 26, 48:—Lerne, *also a town situated there,* acc. to Mel. 2, 3, 9.—**II.** Deriv., **Lernaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lernaean*: pestis, Lucr. 5, 26: anguis, Virg. A. 8, 300: hydra, Prop. 2, 19, 9: mixtus Lernaei labe veneni, Ov. M. 9, 130: sagittae, *with which Hercules killed the Hydra,* Luc. 6, 392: cancer, *killed by Hercules at the same time with the Hydra,* Col. poët. 10, 313.—**B.** Poet., transf., for *Argive, Grecian*: Lernaei reges, Stat. Th. 5, 499: alumni, id. ib. 4, 638: coloni, id. ib. 3, 461.

Lesbos (-us), i (*acc.*, Lesbum, Tac. A. 2. 54). *f.*, Λέσβος, *A celebrated island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Troy and Mysia, the birth-place of Pittacus, Alcaeus, Arion, Sappho, and Theophrastus, and famous for its wine;* now *Metellino*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 39; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; Ov. M. 11, 55: nota, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 1.

II. Derivv.: **A. Lesbĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lesbian*: Lesbiaci libri, *A work of Dicaearchus on the immortality of the soul* (so called because the dialogues contained in it were held at Mitylene, in Lesbos), Cic. Tusc. 1, 31; 77: metrum, i. e. *the Sapphic metre* (because Sappho was a native of Lesbos), Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *in carm.* 1.

B. Lesbĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Λέσβιος, *Lesbian*: civis, *i. e. Alcaeus,* Hor. Od. 1, 32, 5: plectrum, *i. e. Alcaic,* id. ib. 1, 26, 11: pes, *i. e. a lyric poem,* id. ib. 4, 6, 35: Lesbia vates, *i. e. Sappho,* Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 20: vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9; Gell. 13, 5; Prop. 1, 14, 2; Hor. Epod. 9, 34; also abs., Lesbium, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 21: marmor, Plin. 36, 6, 5:—"*Lesbium* genus vasis caelati a Lesbis inventum," Fest. p. 115 Müll.

* **C. Lesbōus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lesbian*: nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, *the Lesbian lyre,* i. e. *lyric songs* (like those of Alcaeus and Sappho), Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34.

D. Lesbĭas, ădis, *f.*, Λεσβιάς, *A Lesbian woman*: Lesbiadum turba, Ov. Her. 15, 16:—Lesbias, *a precious stone found in Lesbos,* Plin. 37, 10, 62.

E. Lesbis, ĭdis, *f.*, Λεσβίς, *Lesbian*: Lesbida cum domino seu tulit ille lyram, *i. e. of Arion the Lesbian poet,* Ov. F. 2, 82: Lesbi puella, vale, id. Her. 15, 100.—Subst., *A Lesbian woman*: Lesbides, Ov. Her. 15, 199.

Lesbus, i, v. Lesbos.

lessus, *acc.* um (occurring only in the *acc. sing.*), *m.* *A wailing, cry, funeral lamentation*: "MULIERES GENAS NE RADUNTO, NEVE LESSUM FUNERIS ERGO HABENTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: Thetis quoque etiam in lamentando lessum fecit filio, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 18.

Lestrȳgŏnes, v. Laestrygones.

Lesūra (Lesora, Sid. Carm. 24, 44), ae, *m.*: **I.** *A mountain in Gaul that produced excellent cheese,* now *Mont Losère*, Plin. 11, 42, 97; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 93 and 267.—**II.** (* Lĕsūra,) *A small river in Belgium, that runs into the Moselle,* Aus. Mosell. 365.

* **lētābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [letum] *Deadly, fatal*: lues, Amm. 19, 4.

lētālis (lethal.), e, *adj.* [id.] *Deadly, fatal, mortal* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vulnus, Virg. A. 9, 580; so * Suet. Caes. 82: arundo, Virg. A. 4, 73: ensis, Ov. M. 13, 392: serpens, Stat. Th. 6, 40: dapes, Val. Fl. 2, 155: hiems, Ov. M. 2, 827: venenum, Plin. 11, 35, 41:—lac gustasse letale est, id. 11, 41, 96.—In the *neutr.*, adverbially: letale minari, Stat. S. 4, 4, 84: letale furens, id. Theb. 12, 760.—Hence, *Adv.*, lētālĭter, *In a deadly manner, mortally*: Plin. 11, 37, 81.

Lēthaea, ae, *f.* *The wife of Olenus, who, on account of her pride, was turned into stone,* Ov. M. 10, 70.

Lēthaeus, a, um, v. Lethe, *no.* II.

lethālis, v. letalis.

† **lēthargĭa,** ae, *f.*=ληθαργία, *Drowsiness, lethargy*: Plin. 24, 9, 38.

† **lēthargĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ληθαργικός, *Drowsy, lethargic*: morbus, Plin. 23, 1, 6: somnus, Aug. Ep. 48 ad Vincent.—**II.** Subst., lethargicus, i, *m.*, *One affected with lethargy, a lethargic person*: ut lethargicus hic cum fit pugil et medicum urget, Hor. S. 2, 3, 30; Plin. 24, 6, 16; id. 26, 11, 72.

† **lēthargus,** i, *m.*=λήθαργος, *Drowsiness, lethargy* (in Cels. 3, 20, written as Greek): lethargo gravi est oppressus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 145; cf., gravi lethargo oppressus, Serv. Sulpic in Quint. 4, 2, 106: olfactoriis excitatur, Plin. 30, 11, 29: in lethargum vergere, id. 32, 10, 38.—(β) In the *plur.*: ocimum facit lethargos, Plin. 20, 12, 48; id. 28, 8, 29.

Lēthē, ēs, *f.*, Λήθη (forgetfulness), *The River Lethe, in the infernal regions, from which the Shades drank and obtained forgetfulness of the past*: pocula Lethes, Ov. Pont. 2, 4, 23: da mihi hebetantem pectora Lethen, id. ib. 4, 1, 17: soporifera, id. Trist. 4, 1, 47: immittere Lethen Stygiam alicui in viscera, *i. e. forgetfulness,* Luc. 5, 221.—**II.** Deriv., **Lēthaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Lethe, Lethean*: **A.** Lit.: ratis, Tib. 3, 5, 24: amnis, Virg. A. 6, 705: stagna, Prop. 4, 7, 91.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the infernal regions*: Lethaei Dii, Luc. 6, 685: tyrannus, *i. e. Pluto,* Col. 10, 271:—Lethaea vincula abrumpere alicui, *to bring one from the Lower World back to life,* Hor Od. 4, 7, 27: janitor, *i. e. Anubis,* Stat. S. 3, 2, 112.—**2.** *That produces sleepiness* or *forgetfulness, Lethean*: somnus, Virg. G. 1, 78: ros, id. Aen. 5, 854: succus, Ov. M. 7, 152: amor, *faithless love,* id. R. Am. 551.

† **lēthūsa,** ae, *f.* *The white poppy,* App. Herb. 35

lētĭfer (leth.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [letum] *Death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly* (a poet. word): letifer arcus, Virg. A. 10, 169: ictus, Ov. M. 8, 362: dextra, id. ib. 12, 606: anguis, Stat. Th. 5, 628: certamen, Catull. 64, 390: annus, Virg. A. 10, 169.—In prose: rabies letifer morbus canibus, Col. 7, 12 *fin.*—Transf.: locus, *A place in the body where a wound is fatal, a mortal part,* Ov. M. 5, 133.

lēto (letho), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To kill, slay*: Lycurgiden letavit, Ov. Ib. 505: Paris hunc letat, Virg. Cul. 323: letata corpora, Ov. M. 3, 55. (In Cic. Leg. 3, 8 *fin.*, the conjectural reading letatus is very dub.; v. Orell. ad loc., where leto datus is proposed.)

Lētōis and **Lētōĭus,** v. Lat.

lētum (on account of a derivation from λήθη, sometimes written lethum, an orthography, however, which is not supported by MSS. and inscrr.), i, *n.* [acc. to Var. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 42 Müll., and Fest. p. 115 Müll., from λήθη; acc. to Prisc. p. 665 and 898 P., from LEO, whence also deleo; acc. to Död. Syn. 3, 173 *sqq.*, from lĕvare This last derivation is the most probable, and that from λήθη the least so. Hence, lit., release, deliverance, by euphemism for] *Death* (ante-class., and in the class. per. mostly poet.): "OLLUS apparet in funeribus indictivis, quum dicitur: OLLUS LETO DATUS EST" (qs. *was given up to deliverance*), Var. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 42. The phrase leto datus, dare, for *dead, to kill,* often occurs: SOS LETO DATOS DIVOS HABENTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9 *fin.*: quorum liberi leto dati sunt in bello, Enn. in Non. 15, 13: qui te leto dabit, Pac. ib. 355, 18; Virg. A. 5, 806; so too id. ib. 11, 172; 12, 328; Ov. Her. 2, 147; Phaedr. 1, 21, 9; 3, 16, 18: letum inimico deprecor, Enn. in Gell. 6, 16, 10: emortuus leto malo, Plaut. Aul. 4, 5, 1: letum sibi consciscere, id. Mil. 4, 6, 26: leto offerre caput, Lucr. 3, 1054: mortis letique potitus, id. 4, 768: eodem sibi leto, quo ipse interisset, esse pereundum, Cic. de Div. 1, 26 *fin.*: turpi leto perire, id. Att. 10, 10, 5: ferre (alicui), Virg. A. 11, 872: sibi parere manu, id. ib. 6, 434: ostentant omnia letum, Catull. 64, 187: leto jam mala finissem, Tib. 2, 6, 19: leto adimere aliquem, *to save from death,* Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3: leto se eripere, Virg. A. 2, 134.

II. Transf., of inanimate subjects, *Ruin, destruction* (poet.): tenues Teucrum res eripe leto, Virg. A. 5, 689.

Letus, i, *m. A mountain in Liguria,* Liv. 41, 18, Val. Max. 1, 5.

†† **leuca** (also written leuga), ae, *f.* [a Celtic word, whence the Fr. *lieue*] *A Gallic mile of* 1500 *Roman paces, a league*: "Λεύκη μέτρον τι Γαλακτικόν," Hesych.: "*leuca* finitur passibus mille quingentis," Isid. Orig. 15, 16: "quum et Latini mille passus vocent, et Galli *leucas,* et Persae *parasangas,* et *rastas* universa Germania," Hier. in Joel. 3, 18: exinde non millenis passibus sed leugis itinera metiuntur, Amm. 15, 11 *fin.*: quarta leuga signabatur et decima, id est unum et viginti millia passuum, id. 16, 12; cf. also Inscr. Orell., *no.* 1018; 1019; 5063.

Leuca, ae, *f. A town in Calabria, near the Iapygian promontory*: secretaque littora Leucae, Luc. 5, 376.

† **leucăcantha,** ae, *f.,* and **leucăcanthos,** i, *m.*=λευκάκανθα: **I.** *The white thorn,* Plin. 22, 16, 18; 21, 16, 56.—**II.** *A plant, called also* phalangites *and* leucanthemon, Plin. 27, 12, 98.

† **leucăchātes,** ae, *m.*=λευκαχάτης. *The white agate,* Plin. 37, 10, 54.

Leucădĭa, ae, and **Leucas,** ădis, *f.,* Λευκαδια. *An island* (*previously a peninsula*) *in the Ionic Sea, opposite Acarnania, with a famous temple of Apollo,* now *S. Maura,* Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 12; Liv. 33, 17: *acc.,* Leucada, Ov. M. 15, 289; so id. Her. 15, 172.—Derivv.: **A. Leucădĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Island of Leucadia, Leucadian*: aequor, Ov. Her. 15, 166: litus, Plin. 4, 1, 2: vinum, id. 14, 7, 9: deus, *i. e. Apollo, who had a temple in Leucadia,* Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 76; 3, 1, 42: cf., Apollo, Prop. 3, 11, 69: quotannis Tristia Leucadio sacra peracta modo (the Leucadians had a custom of casting every year a criminal from a mountain into the sea; they sought, however, by attaching wings to him, to break the violence of his fall, and to pick him up in boats, whereupon he was banished the island), Ov. F. 5, 630; cf. id. Trist. 5, 2, 76; id. Her. 15, 165 *sq.*—**2.** Subst.: **a.** Leucădĭa, ae, *f., The mistress of Varro Atacinus,* Prop. 2, 34, 86.—(β) *The name of a comedy of Turpilius,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 72.—**b.** Leucădĭi, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Leucadia, Leucadians,* Liv. 33, 17.—**B. Leucas,** ădis, *f., The capital of Leucadia,* Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2; Liv. 33, 17.

Leucaethĭŏpes, um, *m.,* Λευκαιθίοπες, *The white Ethiopians of Libya,* Plin 5, 8, 8. Called also Leucoaethiopes, Mel. 1, 4, 4.

† **leucanthĕmis,** ĭdis, *f.*=λευκάνθεμις, *The chamomile plant,* Plin. 22, 21, 6.

† **leucanthĕmon** or **-mum,** i, *n.*=λευκάνθεμον, *The name of three plants*: **I.** *The chamomile, called also* anthemis, leucanthemis, *etc.,* Plin. 22, 21, 26.—**II.** *A plant, called also* phalangites *and* leucacantha, Plin. 27, 12, 98.—**III.** *A plant whose scent resembles that of southern-wood* (abrotonum), Plin. 21, 10, 34.

† **leucanthes,** is, *n.*=λευκανθές, *The herb pellitory,* Plin. 21, 30, 104.

† **leucanthus,** i, *m.*=λεύκανθος. *A plant, otherwise unknown,* App. Herb. 92.

† **leucargillos,** i, *f.*=λευκάργιλλος, *White clay,* Plin. 17, 7, 4.

Leucas, ădis, *f.,* Λευκάς: **I.** For Leucadia, v. h. v.—**II.** *The capital of the Island Leucadia*; v. Leucadia, *no.* B.—**III.** *The promontory Leucata*; v. Leucata.

† **leucaspis,** ĭdis, *f.*=λεύκασπις, *Armed with a white shield*: phalanx, Liv. 44, 41.

Leucāta, ae, and **Leucāte,** es, *f.* (Leucāte, is, *n.,* Serv. Virg. A. 3, 279, Leucātes, ae, *m.,* Claud. B. G. 185) *A promontory in the Island of Leucadia,* now *Capo Ducato,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41 Klotz, *N. cr.*; Liv. 26, 26; 44, 1; Virg. A. 3, 274; Liv. 36, 15; Plin. 4, 1, 2.

1. † **leucē,** es, *f.*=λεύκη: **I.** *The spotted dead-nettle,* Lamium maculatum, L.; Plin. 27, 11, 77.—**II.** *The white poplar,* into which Leuce, the daughter of Oceanus, whom Pluto fell in love with and carried off to the infernal regions, was changed after her death, Serv. Virg. E. 7, 61.—**III.** *A kind of wild radish, horse-radish,* Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 82.—**IV.** *A kind of white spots on the skin,* Cels. 5, 28, 19 (shortly before written as Greek).

2. Leucē, es, *f.,* Λεύκη, *The name of several islands*: **I.** *Near Crete, over against Cydonia,* Plin. 4, 12, 20.—**II.** *In the Euxine Sea, near the mouth of the Borysthenes,* also called Achillea and Achillis insula, Mela, 2, 7, 2; Plin. 4, 13, 27.

† **leucēŏron,** i, *n.*=λευκῄορον, *A plant, called also* leontopodion, Plin. 26, 8, 34; App. Herb. 7.

Leucus, i, v. the follg. art.

Leuci, ōrum, *m.,* Λεῦκοι, *A people of* Gallia Belgica, *adjacent to the* Lingones, whence, perh., the mod. *Liège,* Caes. B. G. 1, 40; Plin. 4, 17, 31; Tac. H. 1, 64.—In the *sing.*: Leucus, i, Luc. 1, 424.

Leucippe, ēs, *f.,* Λευκίππη: **I.** *The daughter of Thestor,* Hyg. Fab. 190.—**II.** *The wife of Ilus, and mother of Laomedon,* Hyg. Fab. 250.—**III.** *The wife of Thestius,* Hyg. Fab. 14.—**IV.** *A Roman surname*: Aurelia Leucippe, Inscr. ap. Grut. 761, 7.

Leucippus, i, *m.,* Λεύκιππος: **I.** *The father of Phoebe and Hilaira, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux,* Ov. F. 5, 709.—**B.** Deriv., **Leucippis,** ĭdis, *f., A daughter of Leucippus*: Prop. 1, 2, 15: te rapuit Theseus, geminas Leucippidas illi, Ov. Her. 16. 327; Hyg. Fab. 80; Lact. 1, 10.—**II.** *A son of Hercules,* Hyg. Fab. 162.—**III.** *A Grecian philosopher, a disciple of Zeno the Eleatic,* Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 118; N. D. 1, 24, 66.

† **leucochrȳsos,** i, *m.*=λευκόχρυσος: **I.** *A precious stone, a species of chrysolite,* Plin. 37, 9, 44.—**II.** *A white precious stone, clear as crystal,* Plin. 37, 10, 62.

† **leucŏcŏmos** or **-us,** a, um, *adj.*=λευκόκομος (white-haired; hence), *Having white leaves* or *blossoms*: (mala) erythrocomis et leucocomis, Plin. 13, 19, 34.

† **leucŏcōum,** i, *n.*=λευκοκῷον, *White Coan wine,* Plin. 14, 8, 10.

† **leucŏgaea,** ae, *f.*=λευκογαῖα (of white earth), *A precious stone almost unknown,* Plin. 37, 10, 59. Cf. the follg. art.

† **leucŏgaeus,** a, um, *adj.*=λευκογαῖος, *Of white earth*: colles, *a chain of hills in Campania, where chalk was dug,* Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 114; 35, 15, 56. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 736.—Here were the leucogaei fontes, Plin. 31, 2, 8.

† **leucogrăphĭa,** ae, *f.*=λευκογραφία, *A precious stone, called also* leucogaea, Plin. 37, 10, 59.

† **leucogrăphis,** ĭdis, *f.*=λευκόγραφις, *A kind of St. Mary's thistle,* Carduus leucographus, L., *which was used as a remedy for spitting blood,* Plin. 27, 11, 78.

leucŏĭon (trisyl., leucoja, Col. poet. 10, 97), ĭi, *n.*=λευκόϊον, *The white violet*: Col. 9, 4, 4: candida leucoia, id. 10, 97.

Leucōn, ōnis, *m.*: **I.** *The name of one of Actaeon's hounds*: Ov. M. 3, 218.—**II.** *A king of Pontus,* Ov. Ib. 312.

Leucŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to the Leucones* (a people of Gaul), *Leuconic*: lanae, Mart. 11, 56, 9 dub.: sagae, id. 14, 159, 2, also dub.—**II.** Subst., Leuconicum, i, *n., Leuconic wool*: Mart. 11, 21, 8.

† **leucŏnŏtus,** i, *m.*=λευκόνοτος, *The* (*white,* i. e. *clear, dry*) *south wind,* more precisely, *the south-southwest wind*: leuconotus Libs, Aus. Technopaegn. de Deis, 12.

Leucŏpĕtra, ae, *f.,* Λευκοπέτρα (white rock), *A promontory in the territory of the Bruttii, near Rhegium,* now *Cap dell' Armi,* Cic. Phil. 1, 3; Att. 16, 6; 7; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 184.

* **leucŏphaeātus,** a, um, *adj.* [leucophaeus] *Clothed in dark gray* or *ash-colored garments*: Mart. 1, 97, 5.

† **leucŏphaeus,** a, um, *adj.*=λευκόφαιος, *Ash-colored, dun-colored*: pannus, Plin. 32, 10, 38: vellera, Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*

† **leucophŏron,** i, *n.*=λευκοφόρον, *Gold-size,* Plin. 35, 6, 17; 33, 3, 20.

Leucŏphrȳna, ae, *f.,* Λευκοφρύνη (with white eyebrows), *A surname of Diana in Magnesia,* Tac. A. 3, 62; Arn. 6, 6.

† **leucophthalmos,** i, *m.*=λευκόφθαλμος (white eye), *A precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 62.

† **leucōpis,** ĭdis, *f.*=λευκῶπις, *A plant, called also* artemisia, App. Herb. 10.

† **lĕucŏpoecĭlos,** i, *m.*=λευκοποίκιλος, (spotted with white), *A precious stone, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 37, 10, 62.

† **leucos,** on, *adj.*=λευκός, *White*: Plin. 10, 60, 79.

Leucŏsĭa, ae, *f.,* Λευκοσία, *A small island in the Tyrrhene Sea, near Paestum,* now *Piana*: Leucosiamque petit, tepidique rosaria Paesti, Ov. M. 15, 708; Sil. 8, 580. Called also Leucothĕa. Mel. 2, 7, 18; Plin. 3, 7, 13. Cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 134.

Leucŏsȳri, ōrum, *m.,* Λευκόσυροι, *The white Syrians* on the shores of the Euxine, afterward called *Cappadocians,* Plin. 6, 3, 3; Curt. 6, 4.

Leucŏthĕa, ae, and **Leucŏthĕē,** ēs, *f.,* Λευκοθέη: **I.** *The name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after she was received among the sea-gods; afterward confounded with the Italian goddess Matuta*: Leucothee Graiis Matuta vocabare nostris, Ov. F. 6, 545; so, Leucothee, id. Met. 4. 542: Ino Leucothea nominata a Graecis: Matuta habetur a nostris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; so id. N. D. 3. 15, 39; 3, 19, 48.—In Stat. Th. 9, 402, identical with *Aurora.*—**II.** *Daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon, and Eurynome,* Ov. M. 4, 196.—**III.** *Another name for* Leucosia, v. h. v.—**IV.** *A fountain in the Island of Samos,* Plin. 5, 31, 37.

† **leucŏzōmus,** a, um, *adj.*=λευκόζωμος, *With white sauce*: pullus, Apic. 6, 9 *fin.*

† **leucrĭon,** ii, *n. A plant, called also* cynoglossa, *hound's tongue,* App. Herb. 96

leucrŏcŏta (also written leocrocota and leucrocuta), ae, *f., A wild beast in India, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 8, 21, 30.

Leuctra, ōrum, *n.* (*f.,* Leuctrae, ārum, Sol. 7), Λεῦκτρα: **I.** *A small town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans,* now the village of *Leuca,* with the ruins of *Eremo-Castro*; cf. Mann. Griechenland, p. 238; Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; id. Off. 1, 18 *fin.*: mala pugna in Leuctris, id. de Div. 2, 25, 54.—**B.** Deriv., **Leuctrĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Leuctra, Leuctrian*: pugna, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; v. supra: calamitas, id. de Div. 1, 34, 74; Off. 2, 7 *fin.*—Cicero jestingly gives to the fray in which Milo killed Clodius the name of Leuctrica pugna (because Rome was thereby delivered from the yoke of Clodius, as Greece had been from that of the Spartans by the battle of Leuctra): Cic. Att. 6, 1 *fin.*—**II.** *A small town in Laconica,* Plin. 4, 5, 8; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 586.

Leucus, i, v. Leuci.

leuga, ae, v. leuca.

† **lēus,** a, um, *adj.*=λεῖος, *Smooth*: brassica lea, Plin. 20, 9. 33.

* **lĕvābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [levo] *That can be lightened*: motus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 7.

Levāci, ōrum, *m. A people of* Gallia Belgica, *allies of the Nervii,* Caes. B. G. 5, 39; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 374.

lĕvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [levo] *An alleviation, mitigation, solace, consolation* (mostly poet.): quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, * Cic. Att. 12, 16: dulce viatori lasso in sudore levamen, * Catull. 68, 61; * Prop. 4, 11, 63: omnis curae casusque levamen, Amitto Anchisen, * Virg. A. 3, 709.

lĕvāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [levamentum] *Of* or *for lightening* (post-classical): Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 1.

lĕvāmentum, i, *n.* [1. levo] *An alleviation, mitigation, consolation* (quite class.): miseriarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 53: doloris, Plin. Ep. 8, 19: sine levamento, Tac. A. 4, 66: tributi, id. Hist. 1, 8: praestare, Plin. 30, 3, 7: mihi illam rem fore levamento, Cic. Att. 12, 43.

Lĕvāna, ae, *f.* [id.] *The goddess that protected new-born infants when they were taken up from the ground,* Aug. Civ. D. 4, 11.

lĕvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] * **I.** *A lifting up, raising, elevating:* onerum levationes facere, Vitr. 10, 8.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *An alleviation, mitigation, relief* (quite class.): alicui esse levationi, Cic. Fam. 6, 4 *fin.*: ea, quae levationem habeant aegritudinum, *may produce an alleviation, may alleviate,* id. Tusc. 1, 49 *fin.*: levationem invenire acerbissimis doloribus, id. ib. 5, 41: doloris et officii debiti, id. Att. 12, 23.—**B.** *A diminishing* (so rarely, but quite class.): vitiorum, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67: periculi, Velej. 2, 130 *fin.*

* **lĕvātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A lifter, a thief:* Petr. 140 dub.

1. lĕvātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 1. levo.

2. lēvātus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. levo.

* **lèvenna,** ae, *m.*, for 1. levis: "(Laberius) *hominem levennam* pro *levi* dixit," Gell. 16, 7, 11.

lĕvĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. levis] * **I.** *Very small, trivial, insignificant:* res, Gell. 13, 39 *fin.*—* **II.** *Somewhat light-minded, vain:* leviculus sane noster Demosthenes, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103.

lĕvĭdensis, e, *adj.* [1. levis-densus] *Lightly wrought, thin:* **I.** Lit.: "*levidensis* vestis dicta, quod raro filo sit leviterque densata. Pavitensis contraria levidensi dicta, quod graviter pressa atque calcata sit, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.—* **II.** Transf., *Slight, poor:* munusculum, Cic. Fam. 9, 12.

‡**levĭfēcit,** ἐξουθένησεν, (* *He set at naught,*) Gloss. Philox.

* **lĕvĭ-fīdus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. levis] *Of slight credit, untrustworthy:* omnes sunt lenae levifidae, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 61.

* **lēvĭgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. levigo] *A smoothing:* Vitr. 7, 1.

lēvĭgātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 1. levigo.

1. lēvĭgo, âvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [2. levis] *To make smooth, to smooth* (not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: omnes parietes tectorio levigantur, Var. R. R. 3, 11, 3; so, aliquid opere tectorio, Col. 9, 7, 1; Plin. 17, 14, 23: ad levigandam cutem, id. 20, 3, 10:—alvum, *to make slippery,* Gell. 4, 11.—**II.** Transf., *To make small, bruise small, pulverize, levigate:* quae diligenter contrita levigantur, Col. 12, 41 *fin.*: semina, id. 6, 17, 3: galla cum austero vino levigata, id. 7, 5, 12; id. 9, 13, 5.—Hence

lēvĭgātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Smooth, slippery* (post-class. and very rare): oleum levigatius et spissius est, Macr. S. 1, 12 *med.*

2. lĕvĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. levis-ago] *To make light, lighten,* Cassiod.

lĕvĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [1. levis-pes] *Light-footed* (very rare): * Var. R. R. 3, 12, 6: levipes Lepus, * Cic. Arat. 121.

lēvir, ĭri, *m.* [δαήρ] *A husband's brother, brother-in-law:* viri frater *levir* est: apud Graecos δαὴρ appellatur, Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4: "*levir* dicitur frater mariti, quasi laevus vir," Non. 557, 8: "*levir* est uxori meae frater meus" (*i. e. my brother is* levir *to my wife*), Fest. p. 115 Müll. *N. cr.*

1. lĕvis, e, *adj.* *Light* in weight, *not heavy,* opp. to gravis.

I. Lit.: Lucr. 2, 226: aether, id. 5, 460; so, aura, id. 3, 197: levior quam pluma, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 23: stipulae, Virg. G. 1, 289: pharetrae, id. Aen. 5, 558: armatura, *light armor:* levis armaturae Numidae, Caes B. G. 2, 10; but also, by metonymy, *light armed troops;* v. armatura, and cf., sed haec fuerit nobis tamquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio, Cic. Div. 2, 10 *fin.*; so too, miles, *a light-armed soldier,* Liv. 8, 8: terraque securae sit super ossa levis, Tib. 2, 4, 50; so esp. freq. on tomb-stones: sit tibi terra levis (abbreviated, S. T. T. L.).

B. Transf.: **1.** *Light* of digestion, *easy to digest; light* in motion, *swift, quick, fleet, nimble* (so mostly poet. and post-Aug.): quae in aqua degunt, leviorem cibum praestant. Inter domesticas quadrupedes levissima suilla est, gravissima bubula, *lightest of digestion,* Cels. 1, 18; so, leves malvae, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 15 (cf., gravi malvae salubres corpori, id. Epod. 2, 57):—ipsa (diva) levi fecit volitantem flamine currum (*i. e.* Argo), *a quick, favorable wind,* Catull. 64, 9; cf., leves venti, Ov. M. 15, 346; and, flatus, Sil. 15, 162: currus, *light, swift,* Ov. M. 2, 150: levi deducens pollice filum, *light, nimble,* id. ib. 4, 36; so, pollex, ib. 6, 22: saltus, id. ib. 7, 767; so id. ib. 3, 599: peltam pro parma fecit, ut ad motus concursusque essent leviores, Nep. Iphicr. 1: Messapus cursu levis, Virg. A. 12, 489: leves Parthi, id. Georg. 4, 314: equus, Val. Fl. 1, 389. So *c. inf.* (poet.): omnes ire leves, Sil. 16, 488: exsultare levis, id. 10, 605:—hora, *fleeting,* Ov. M. 15, 181:—terra, *light, poor soil,* Virg. G. 2, 92:—leviora loca, *healthier places* (opp. to graviora), Var. R. R. 1, 4, 4; cf. ib. 1, 6, 3.

2. *Slight, trifling, small* (also mostly poet.): ignis, Ov. M. 3, 488; so, tactus, *a slight, gentle touch,* id. ib. 4, 180: strepitus, id. ib. 7, 840: stridor, id. ib. 4, 413.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Without weight,* i. e. *of no consequence;* hence, in gen., *unimportant, inconsiderable, trivial, slight, little, petty* (so quite class.): grave est nomen imperii atque id etiam in levi persona pertimescitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 45: leve et infirmum, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6; id. Dejot. 2, 5: quod alia quaedam inania et levia conquiras, id. Planc. 26: auditio, *a light, unfounded report,* Caes. B. G. 7, 42: cui res et pecunia levissima et existimatio sanctissima fuit semper, *something very insignificant,* Cic. Com. 5, 15: dolor, id. Fin. 1, 12: proelium, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: periculum, id. B. C. 3, 26: in aliquem merita, id. ib. 2, 32, 10: levius nomen, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40; v. Klotz, ad loc.: levior reprehensio, id. Acad. 2, 32: leviore de causa, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*: in levi habitum, *was made little of, was regarded as a trifle,* Tac. H. 2, 21.—(β) *c. gen.* (poet.): opum levior, Sil. 2, 102.

B. In disposition or character: **1.** *Light, light-minded, capricious, fickle, inconstant, unreliable, untrue, false:* homo Levior quam pluma, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 23: vitium levium hominum atque fallacium, Cic. Lael. 25, 91: quidam saepe in parva pecunia perspiciuntur quam sint leves, id. ib. 17, 63: leves ac numarii judices, id. Cluent. 28: levi brachio aliquid agere, id. Att. 4, 16: quid levius aut turpius, Caes. B. G. 5, 28 *fin.*: auctor, Liv. 5, 15: leves amicitiae, Cic. de Am. 26: spes, *vain, empty,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8.—**2.** *Mild, gentle, pleasant* (so very rarely): numquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 58: tandem eo, quod levissimum videbatur, decursum est, *the gentlest, mildest,* Liv. 5, 23 *fin.*—Hence,

Adv., lĕvĭter, *Lightly, not heavily:* **A.** Lit. (so very rarely): armati, *light-armed,* Curt. 4, 13.

B. Trop.: **1.** *Slightly, a little, not much, somewhat:* leviter densae nubes, Lucr. 6, 248: leviter inflexum bacillum, Cic. de Div. 1, 17: genae leviter eminentes (*al.* leniter), id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: qui (medici) leviter aegrotantes leniter curant, gravioribus autem morbis, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: saucius, id. Inv. 2, 51: non leviter lucra liguriens, id. Verr. 2, 3, 76: agnoscere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 11: eruditus, id. de Or. 3, 6.—*Comp.*: quanto constantior idem In vitiis, tanto levius miser, *so much less,* Hor. S. 2, 7, 18: levius dolere, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 30.—*Sup.*: ut levissime dicam, *to express it in the mildest manner,* Cic. Cat. 3, 7 *fin.*

2. *Lightly, without difficulty, with equanimity:* id eo levius ferendum est, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2; cf., sed levissime feram, si, *etc.*, id. Prov. Cons. 20, and Liv. 29, 9.

2. lēvis (also erroneously written laevis), e, *adj.* [λεῖος] *Smooth, smoothed, not rough,* opp. to asper (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: corpuscula quaedam levia, alia aspera, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 24: in locis (spectatur): leves an asperi, id. Partit. or. 10 *fin.*: Deus levem eum (mundum) fecit et undique aequabilem, id. Univ. 6: brassica, Cato R. R. 15, 7: levissima corpora, Lucr. 4, 660: coma pectine levis, Ov. M. 12, 409: levior assiduo detritis aequore conchis, Ov. M. 13, 792.—Poet.: sanguis, *slippery,* Virg. A. 5, 328: levis Juventas, *smooth, without hair, beardless,* Hor. Od. 2, 11, 5; so, ora, Tib. 1, 9, 31: crura, Juv. 8, 115; hence, also, poet. for *youthful, delicate, beautiful:* pectus, Virg. A. 11, 40: frons, id. Ecl. 6, 51: ut regius ostro Velet honos leves humeros, id. A. 7, 815: levia fulvae colla jubae velant, Ov. M. 10, 698. — Also, for *finely dressed, spruce, effeminate:* vir, Ov. A. A. 3, 437; Pers. 1, 82.—In the *neut.* absolutely: externi ne quid valeat per leve morari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 87; so, per leve, Pers. 1, 64.

B. Transf., *Rubbed smooth, ground down, softened, soft* (so very rarely): Scrib. Comp. 228; Cels. 2, 8.

II. Trop., of speech, *Smooth, flowing* (rare, but quite class.): oratio, opp. to aspera, Cic. Or. 5 *fin.*; cf., asper verborum concursus, id. de Or. 3, 43, 171; and, levis et aspera (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 15: levis et quadrata compositio, id. 2, 5, 9: levia ac nitida, id. 5, 12, 18: (aures) fragosis offenduntur et levibus mulcentur, id. 9, 4, 116.—*Adv.* does not occur.

* **lĕvĭsomnus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. levis-somnus] *Lightly sleeping:* Lucr. 5, 862.

Lĕvistĭcum, i, *n.*, i. q. Ligusticum (q. v.), Veg. 3, 52 Gesn.

Lēvīta, ae, v. Levites.

1. lĕvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. levis] *Lightness,* as to weight: **I.** Lit. (so rarely): plumarum, Lucr. 3, 388; id. 4, 747; cf. id. 2, 204: armorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 34: nulli fruticum levitas major, Plin. 13, 22, 42.—* **B.** Transf., poet., *Movableness, mobility:* Termine, post illud levitas tibi libera non est: Qua positus fueris in statione, mane, Ov. F. 2, 673.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Light-mindedness, changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy, levity* (so freq. and quite class.): quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3: temere assentientium, id. Acad. 4, 38: in populari ratione, id. Brut. 27: mobilitas et levitas animi, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut adversas res, sic secundas immoderate ferre, levitatis est, *lightness of mind,* Cic. Off. 1, 26: amatoriis levitatibus dediti, *frivolities,* id. Fin. 1, 18:—manet in rebus temere congestis levitas, Quint. 10, 3, 17.

B. In partic., of speech, *Shallowness, superficialness* (very rarely): opinionis, Cic. N. D. 2, 17.

2. lēvĭtas (laev.), ātis, *f.* [2. lēvis] *Smoothness:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): speculorum, Cic. Univ. 14; id. de Or. 3, 25; id. Univ. 6; Plin. 2, 3, 3:—intestinorum, *slipperiness, lubricity,* Cels. 4, 16; 2, 8.

II. Trop., of speech, *Smoothness, fluency, facility* of expression (in Quint.): levitas verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 52: effeminata levitas, id. 8, 3, 6.

lĕvĭter, *adv.*, v. 1. levis, *ad fin.*

Lēvītes (Levita, Prud. στεφ. 2, 39; 5, 30), ae, *m.* *A Levite:* Levita de tribu sacra, Prud. στεφ. 5, 30.—**II.** Transf., *A deacon:* Sid. Ep. 9, 2.—**III.** Derivv.: **A.** **Lēvītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Levi* or *to the Levites, Levitical:* genus Leviticum, Vulg. Deut. 17, 9: stirps Levitica, id. Ios. 3, 3.—**B.** **Lēvītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Of* or *belonging to the tribe of Levi:* gentis Levitidis una Semper fida comes, *of the Levites,* Prud. Psych. 502.

lēvītōnārĭum, ii, *n.* *An Egyptian monk's garment:* "*levitonarium* est colobium sine manicis, quali monachi Aegyptii utuntur," Isid. Orig. 19, 22; Hier. Praef. in Reg. S. Pachom. *n.* 4.

lēvĭtūdo (laev.), ĭnis, *f.* [2. levis] *Smoothness* (post-class.): levitudo granorum (miliorum), Lact. Ira D. 10.

1. lĕvo, āvi, atum, 1. (archaic form of the *futur. exact.*, levasso, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1) *v. a.* [1. levis] *To lift up, raise, elevate:* **I.** Lit. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit, Virg. A. 4, 690: se de caespite, Ov. M. 2, 427: se saxo, id. Fast. 4, 528: apis se confestim levat sublimius, Col. 9, 12; Plin. 2, 16, 13; id. 36, 16, 24, § 122.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To make lighter light-*

en, to relieve, ease: cantantes ut eamus, ego te fasce levabo, Virg. E. 65: serpentum colla levavit, *i. e. alighted from the dragon-car,* Ov. M. 8, 800: dentes, *i. e. to clean the teeth,* Mart. 14, 22: vesicam, Spart. Carac. 7.

2. *To take away, take:* furcâ bicorni sordida terga suis, Ov. M. 8, 647: alicui manicas atque arcta vincla, Virg. A. 2, 146: tributum, *to raise, levy,* Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 4.

II. Trop., *To lighten, relieve, console, refresh, support* a person or thing *with* any thing (so freq. and quite class.): curam et angorem animi sermone et consilio, Cic. Att. 1, 18: molestias, id. Fam. 4, 3: fonte sitim, *to slake,* Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 26: arida ora aqua, *to refresh,* id. R. Am. 230; so, membra gramine, id. Fast. 6, 328.—Hence,

B. Transf.: **1.** *To lighten, lessen, alleviate, mitigate:* morbum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 57: salutari arte fessos Corporis artus, Hor. Carm. Saec. 63: morbi vim levaturus, Curt. 3, 6: levavitque apertis horreis pretia frugum, Tac. A. 2, 59: viam vario sermone, Virg. A. 8, 309: injurias, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: suspicionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59.—**2.** *To lessen, diminish, weaken, impair:* cave lassitudo poplitum cursum levet, Att. in Non. 336, 29: laudem alicujus, id. ib. 31: inconstantia levatur auctoritas, Cic. Acad. 2, 22: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10.

3. *To relieve, release, discharge, free* one *from* any thing: (*a*) *c. abl.:* leva me hoc onere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3; (* aliquem miseriis, id. ib. 3, 8); so, aliquem metu, Liv. 2, 22: animum religione, id. 21, 62; cf., qui hac opinione non modo verbis, sed etiam opere levandi sunt, Cic. Lael. 20, 72: se aere alieno, id. Att. 6, 2: se infamia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 61: se vita, Var. in Non. 336, 33.—* (*β*) *c. gen.:* ut me omnium jam laborum levas, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 27.

2. lēvo (laevo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [2. levis] *To make smooth, to smooth, polish:* **I.** Lit.: levare ac radere tigna, Lucr. 5, 1266: corpus, * Cic. in Clod. et Cur. 5; Cels. 8, 3: mensas, Stat. Th. 1, 519.—* **II.** Trop., of speech, *To smooth down, polish, soften,* nimis aspera sano Levabit cultu, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 123.

lēvor (laevor), ōris, *m.* [2. levis] *Smoothness:* Lucr. 2, 423: spectantur in chartis tenuitas, densitas, candor, levor, Plin. 13, 12, 24: levorem corpori afferre, id. 30, 14, 43; id. 37, 4, 15:—vocis, Lucr. 4, 554.

lex, lēgis, *f.* [2. lego] *A proposition* or *motion for a law* made to the people by a magistrate, *a bill:* **I.** Lit.: legem ferre: antiquare, Cic. Off. 2, 21: rogare, id. Phil. 2, 29: legem promulgavit pertulitque, ut, *etc.,* Liv. 33, 46: Antonius fixit legem a dictatore comitiis latam, qua, *etc.,* Cic. Att. 14, 12: legem sciscere de aliqua re, id. Planc. 14: populus R. jussit legem de civitate tribuenda, id. Balb. 17: legem sancire, id. Lael. 12: repudiare, id. ib. 25.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A bill which has become a law* in consequence of its adoption by the people in the comitia, *a law:* legem constituere alicui, Cic. Caecin. 14: legem gravem alicui imponere, id. Acad. 2, 8: legem negligere, evertere, perfringere, id. Cat. 1, 7: legem negligere, perrumpere, id. Leg. 1, 15: leges ac jura labefactare, id. Caecin. 25: legem condere, Liv. 3, 34:—leges duodecim tabularum, *the laws composed by the decemvirs,* the foundation of Roman legislation, Liv. 3, 33 *sq.:*—lege *and* legibus, *according to law, legally:* ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 4: Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus fieret judicium, Nep. Phoc. 3.—**2.** In partic.: lege agere, *to proceed according to law;* i. e., **a.** Of the lictor, *To execute a sentence:* Fulvius praeconi imperavit, ut lictorem lege agere juberet, Liv. 26, 15.—**b.** *To bring an action according to law:* una injuria est tecum. *Chr.* Lege agito ergo, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 90: lege egit in hereditatem paternam exheres filius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38; id. ib. 1, 36.

B. In gen., *A law, precept, regulation, rule, mode, manner:* hanc ad legem formanda est oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: versibus est certa quaedam et definita lex, id. Or. 58; Suet. Ner. 24: secundum grammaticam legem, Gell. 13, 20.—Of things: qua sidera lege mearent, *by what law, what rule,* Ov. M. 15, 71. Hence, sine lege, *without order, confusedly:* exspatiantur equi, quaque impetus egit, Hac sine lege ruunt, Ov. M. 2, 202: jacent collo sparsi sine lege capilli, id. Her. 15, 73:—haec ex lege loci commoda Circus habet, *quality, nature,* id. Am. 3, 2, 20; cf., sub lege loci sumit mutatque figuras, id. Hal. 32.

C. *A contract, stipulated agreement, covenant:* oleam faciundam hâc lege oportet locare, *etc.,* Cato R. R. 145: in mancipii lege, *a contract of sale,* Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 178: collegii Aesculapii, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 724, n. 443. Hence of *conditions* of peace: pax data Philippo in has leges est, Liv. 33, 30: pacemque his legibus constituerunt, Nep. Timoth. 2.

† **lexĭdĭum,** i, *n.*=λεξίδιον, *A little word:* lexidia colligere, Gell. 18, 7, 3.

† **lexĭpȳrētos (-us),** on *and* a, um, *adj.*=ληξιπύρετος, *That allays fever, antifebrile,* Plin. 20, 18, 76; Marc. Emp. 16.

† **lexĭpȳrexĭa,** ae, *f.*=ληξιπυρεξία, *A cessation of fever:* Marc. Emp. 20.

† **lexis,** is=λέξις, *A word* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): quam lepide lexeis compostae! Lucil. in Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: non lexis magna, sed phrasis, Sen. Contr. 3 *praef.*

Lexobĭi (Lexovii), ōrum, *m. A people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *at the mouth of the* Sequaua, whence the name of the modern *Lisieux,* Départ. du Calvados, Caes. B. G. 3, 9 *sq.;* Plin. 4, 18, 32; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 489.

‡ **lĭăcŭlum,** λειαντήρ (*A polishing instrument*), Gloss. Philox.

* **lībăcuncŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [libum] *A little cake:* de libacunculo, Tert. Spect. 27 (*al.* lucunculo).

† **lĭbădĭon,** ĭi, *n.*=λιβάδιον, *The herb centaury,* Plin. 25, 6, 31.

lībāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [libo] That which is poured out or scattered in offerings made in honor of the gods, *A drink-offering, libation* (a poet. word for libamentum): et summas carpens media inter cornua setas Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima. Virg. A. 6, 246; Ov. F. 3, 733; Val. Fl. 1, 204.—**B.** Transf., *That which is thrown upon a funeral pile,* Stat. Th. 6, 224.—**II.** Trop., *The first diminution* of a thing: libamina famae, Ov. Her. 4, 27.

lībāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] That which is poured out or scattered in offerings made in honor of the gods, *A drink-offering, libation:* **I.** Lit.: ut sacrificiorum libamenta serventur, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: libamenta Veneri solvere, Just. 12, 10: ferre ad aras, Stat. S. 3, 1, 163; Cic. Rep. 2, 24.—**II.** Trop., *A trial, first attempt, a sample, specimen* (post-class. and very rarely): primitias quasdam et quasi libamenta ingenuarum artium dedimus, Gell. N. A. praef. § 13; id. 16, 8 *fin.*

† **lĭbănĭos,** ĭi, *f.*=λιβάνιος, *A kind of vine, with the odor of frankincense, growing in the Island of Thasos,* Plin. 14, 18, 22.

† **lĭbănītis,** ĭdis, *f.*=λιβανῖτις, *A plant, called also* polion, App. Herb. 57.

† **lĭbănŏchrūs,** i, *f.*=λιβανόχρους (frankincense-colored), *A precious stone, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 37, 10, 62.

† **lĭbănōtis,** ĭdis, *f.*=λιβανωτίς, *Rosemary,* Plin. 19, 12, 61; 20, 16, 64.

1. Lĭbănus (scanned Lībānus, Sedul. 4, 55), i, *m.,* Λίβανος (Hebr. לְבָנוֹן), *Mount Lebanon, in Syria,* Plin. 5, 20, 17; Aus. Techn. Idyll. 12, 5.—**B.** Adjectively: Libana cedrus, Sedul. 4, 55.—**II.** Transf., libanus, i, *Frankincense* (pure Lat., tus), Vulg. Syr. 24, 21.

2. Lĭbănus, i, *m. The name of a slave in* Plaut. Asin.

lībārĭus, ii, *m.* [libum] *A pastry-cook, confectioner:* Sen. Ep. 56.

* **lībātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [libo] *A drink-offering, libation:* Auct. Harusp. resp. 10, 21.

* **lībātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who makes a libation:* coenarum libator, Front. de Fer. Als. ep. 3 ed. Maj.

lībātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *The vessel in which a libation was offered,* Vulg. 1 Maccab. 1, 23; Esr. 2, 13.

lībella, ae, *f. dim.* [libra] **I.** *An as, a small silver coin, the tenth part of a* denarius: "numi denarii decuma *libella,* quod libram pondo aeris valebat, et erat ex argento parva," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 43, § 174: "librales, unde etiam nunc *libella* dicitur et dupondius, appendebantur asses," Plin. 33, 3, 13; Cato R. R. 15.—**B.** In gen.: **1.** Hence, proverb. for *A very small sum of money,* as with us *a farthing, groat, cent:* una libella liber possum fieri, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 8; cf. id. Capt. 5, 1, 27: tibi libellam argenti numquam credam, id. Pseud. 2, 2, 34: id. ib. 1, 1, 96: et quis Volcatio unam libellam dedisset? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10.—Hence, ad libellam, i. q. ad assem, *to a farthing, to a cent, exactly:* Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11.—**2.** In inheritances, ex libella, i. q. ex asse, *Sole heir:* Curius fecit palam te ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.

II. An instrument for detecting any variation from a perfectly horizontal surface, *A level, water-level, plummet-level:* et libella aliqua si ex parti claudicat hilum, Lucr. 4, 516: collocare et expolire aliquid ad regulam et libellam, Vitr. 1, 6; cf. Plin. 36, 25, 63; and, structuram (parietis) ad normam et libellam fieri, et ad perpendiculum respondere oportet, id. 36, 22, 51: locus qui est ad libellam aequus, *quite, perfectly horizontal,* Var. R. R. 1, 16 *fin.*

lĭbellāris, e, *adj.* [libellus] *Of* or *belonging to books, book-* (late Lat.): opus, *a written work, writing,* Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

lĭbellātĭci, ōrum, *m.* [id.] *A term applied to those Christians who, during the times of persecution, sought to save themselves by means of a false certificate purchased of a magistrate, to the effect that they had sacrificed in the heathen manner:* Cyprian. Ep. 55.

lĭbellensis, is, *m.* [id.] *An officer who presented petitions to the emperor and registered them,* Cod. Justin. 7, 62, 32, 12, 19, 14; 3, 24, 3.

lĭbellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] * **I.** *A notary:* Var. ap. Non. 133, 28.—* **II.** *A poor bookseller:* Stat. S. 4, 9, 21.

lĭbellŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A very little book* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. poët. 3, 71.

lĭbellus, i, *m. dim.* [3. liber] * **I.** *The inner bark* of a tree, used for writing-tablets: levis in aridulo malvae descripta libello (carmina), Cinna in Isid. Orig. 6, 12.

II. Transf., *A little book, pamphlet:* **A.** In gen.: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, Cic. de Or. 1, 21: in quodam joculari libello, Quint. 8, 6, 73; id. 2, 13, 15: quoi dono lepidum novum libellum, Catull. 1, 1: horribilis et sacer, id. 14, 12: quicquid hoc libelli est, id. 1, 8:—libellis eum (Scipionem) palaestraeque operam dare, *to books,* Liv. 29, 19 *fin.*

2. In the plur., poet. for *A bookseller's shop:* te (quaesivimus) in omnibus libellis, Catull. 55, 4; so Mart. 5, 20.

B. In partic., of *a writing* of any kind. So: **1.** *A memorandum-book, journal, diary:* si quid memoriae causâ retulit in libellum, Cic. Phil. 1, 8: in commentariolis et chirographis et libellis, id. ib. 1, 7; Quint. 12, 8, 5; cf. id. 10, 7, 31; 11, 3, 142; 6, 2, 5.

2. *A memorial:* non illi in libellis laudationum decreta miserunt, Cic. Clu. 69, 197; Suet. Caes. 56.

3. *A petition:* Atticus libellum composuit. Eum mihi dedit, ut darem Caesari, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A: libellum alicui porrigere, Suet. Aug. 53: supplices libelli, Mart. 8, 31: libellis signare, subnotare, *to answer petitions:* libellos signare, Suet. Aug. 50: subnotare libellos, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: libellos agere, *to have the charge of answering petitions:* Tryph. Dig. 20, 5, 12:—a libellis, *the officer charged with receiving petitions:* Epaphroditum a libellis capitali poena condemnavit, Suet. Dom. 14; Inscr. Grut. 587, 9: A LIBELLIS ADIVTOR, ib. 7.

4. *A note of invitation,* to hear a lecture, see a play, *etc., a notice, programme.* gladiatorum libellos venditare, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: domum mutuatur et subsellia conducit et libellos dispergit, Tac. Or. 9: munerarius, *the programme of a festival,* Trebell. Claud. 5.

5. *A public notification, announcement, placard, hand-bill:* edere per libellos, Suet. Caes. 41: libellos Sex. Alfenus, procurator P. Quincti, dejicit, *tears down the* *auction hand-bills*, Cic. Quint. 6, 27; cf. Sen. Ben. 4, 12.

6. *A letter:* libellum ipsius habeo in quo, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: ut ex libellis ejus animadverti, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 11.

7. *A libel, lampoon, pasquinade* (post-Aug.): libellos aut carmina ad infamiam cujuspiam edere, Suet. Aug. 55; so id. Caes. 80; id. Vit. 14: sparsos de se in Curia famosos libellos, id. Aug. 55.

8. *A written accusation* or *complaint* (post-Aug.): componunt ipsae per se formantque libellos, Juv. 6, 243; Paul. Dig. 48, 2, 3.

9. *An attestation, certificate:* significent id libello manu sua subscripto, Paul. Dig. 29, 4, 4.

lĭbens (lub.), entis, *Pa.*, v. libet, A.

lĭbenter (lub.), *adv.*, v. libet, *ad fin.*

lĭbentĭa (lub.), ae, *f.* [libens] *Delight, pleasure* (ante- and post-class.): onustum pectus porto laetitia lubentiaque, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 3: libentiae gratiaeque conviviorum, Gell. 15, 2, 7.—**II.** Personified, Libentia (Lub.), *The goddess of delight:* Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 2; cf. the follg. art.

Lĭbentīna (Lub.), ae, *f.* [id.] usually connected with Venus, *The goddess of sensual pleasure, Venus:* "a lubendo libido, libidinosus ac Venus Libentina et Libitina," Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63, § 47 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61: lucus Veneris Lubentinae, Var. in Non. 64, 14.

1. līber, ĕra, ĕrum (archaic form, "LOEBESUM et LOEBERTATEM antiqui dicebant liberum et libertatem. Ita Graeci λοιβὴν et λείβειν," Fest. p. 121 Müll.; cf. 2. Liber.), *adj.* [libet, lubet; kindr. with the Gr. ΕΛΥΘ ἐλευθερός] That acts according to his own will and pleasure, is his own master, *Free, unrestricted, unimpeded, unshackled; frank, open, bold.*

I. In gen.: constr. *abs.*, with *ab*, the *abl.*, and poet. also with the *gen.*

(*a*) Abs.: dictum est ab eruditissimis viris, nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem. Quid est enim libertas? Potestas vivendi ut velis, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: an ille mihi liber, cui mulier imperat, cui leges imponit, praescribit, jubet, vetat? *etc.*, id. ib. 5, 2, 36: ad scribendi licentiam liber, id. N. D. 1, 44: agri immunes ac liberi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69: integro animo ac libero causam defendere, *unprejudiced, unbiased*, id. Sull. 31, 86; cf., libera lingua, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 9; and, cor liberum, id. Epid. 1, 2, 43; so, vocem liberam mittere adversus aliquem, Liv. 35, 32, 6: judicium audientium relinquere integrum ac liberum, Cic. Div. 2, 72 *fin.:* aliquid respuere ingenuo liberoque fastidio, id. Brut. 67: libero tempore, quum soluta nobis est eligendi optio, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: tibi uni vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: pars quaestionum vaga et libera et late patens, id. de Or. 2, 16, 67: liberum arbitrium eis populo Romano permittente, Liv. 31, 11 *fin.;* cf. id. 37, 1, 5: mandata, *full powers, unlimited authority*, id. 37, 56; 38, 8: fenus, *unlimited*, id. 35, 7: custodia, *free custody, open arrest*, i. e. confinement to a house or to a town, id. 24, 45; Vellej. 1, 11; v. custodia, *no.* II.: legatio, v. legatio: locus, *free* from visitors, *undisturbed, secure*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 49; 3, 2, 25; Casin. 3, 2, 4: aedes, *a free house, free dwelling* (assigned to the use of embassadors of friendly nations during their stay in Rome), Liv. 30, 17 *fin.;* 35, 23; 42, 6: lectulus, *i. e. not shared with a wife, single:* Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5: toga (poet. for virilis toga), *a man's* (prop. of one who is his own master), Ov. F. 3, 771; also, vestis, ib. 777:—libera omnia sibi servare, *to reserve to one's self full liberty*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5.—*Comp.:* hoc liberiores et solutiores sumus, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 3, 8: est finitimus oratori poëta, numeris astrictior paulo, verborum licentia liberior, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70: liberiores literae, id. Att. 1, 13, 1: amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, *freer, more unrestrained, more cheerful*, id. Lael. 18 *fin.:* paulo liberior sententia, Quint. 4, 2, 121: liberior in utramque partem disputatio, id. 7, 2, 14: fusiores liberioresque numeri, id. 9, 4, 130: officia liberiora plenioraque, id. 6, 1, 9: (flumina) campo recepta Liberioris aquae, *freer, less impeded, opener*, Ov. M. 1, 41; cf., (Tiberinus) campo liberiore natat, *freer, opener*, id. Fast. 4, 292; and, liberiore frui coelo, *freer, opener*, id. Met. 15, 301.—*Sup.:* liberrimum hominum genus, comici veteres tradunt, *etc.*, *the frankest, most free-spoken*, Quint. 12, 2, 22; cf., liberrime Lolli, *most frank, most ingenuous*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 1: liberrima indignatio, id. Epod. 4, 10.

(*β*) With *ab:* Mamertini vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestia, munere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10; cf., (consul) solutus a cupiditatibus, liber a delictis, id. Agr. 1, 9, 27; and, ab observando homine perverso liber, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: liber a tali irrisione Socrates, liber Aristo Chius, id. Acad. 2, 39, 123: ab omni animi perturbatione liber, id. Off. 1, 20, 67; id. N. D. 2, 21, 55: loca abdita et ab arbitris libera, id. Att. 15, 16, B: libera a ferro crura, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 32: animus liber a partibus rei publicae, Sall. C. 4.

(*γ*) *c. abl.:* animus omni liber cura et angore, Cic. Fin. 1, 15; so, animus religione, Liv. 2, 36: animus cogitationibus aliis, Quint. 11, 2, 35: mens omnibus vitiis, id. 12, 1, 4; cf., liberis odio et gratia mentibus, id. 5, 11, 37: omni liber metu, Liv. 7, 34: liber invidia, Quint. 12, 11, 7: equus carcere, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 20.

(*δ*) *c. gen.* (poet.): liber laborum, Hor. A. P. 212; so, gens Lydia fati, Virg. A. 10, 154: curarum, Luc. 4, 384.—*Comp.:* liberior campi, (**having a wider space*,) Stat. S. 4, 2, 24.

(*ε*) Liberum est, with a subject-clause: quam (opinionem) sequi magis probantibus liberum est, *it is free, permitted, allowable*, Quint. 6, 3 *fin.;* so Plin. Ep. 1, 8: dies eligere certos liberum erat, Plin. 30, 2, 6.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Free*, in a social point of view, *not a slave* (servus): "in jure civili, qui est matre libera, liber est," Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45; id. Caecin. 36, 96: si neque censu, neque vindicta, nec testamento liber factus est (servus), non est liber, id. Top. 2, 10: quae (assentatio) non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, *of a freeman*, id. Lael. 24, 89; Quint. 11, 1, 43.

B. *Free*, in a political point of view; said both of a people not under monarchical rule and of one not in subjection to another people: Cic. Rep. 1, 32; cf., ut ex nimia potentia principum oritur interitus principum, sic hunc nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitute afficit, id. ib. 1, 44: liber populus, id. ib. 3, 34: (Demaratus) vir liber ac fortis, *democratic, republican, fond of liberty*, id. ib. 2, 19:—civitates liberae atque immunes, *free from service*, Liv. 37, 55: provinciae civitatesque liberae, Suet. Vesp. 8: libera ac foederata oppida, id. Calig. 3.

C. In a bad sense, esp. with reference to sensual pleasure, *Unbridled, unchecked, licentious:* quam liber harum rerum multarum siet (Juppiter), Plaut. Am. prol. 105: adolescens imprudens et liber, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 40; cf., sit adolescentia liberior, *somewhat freer*, Cic. Coel. 18: amores soluti et liberi, id. Rep. 4, 4: consuetudo peccandi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 76.—Hence,

A. *Adv.*, lībĕre, *Freely, unrestrictedly, without let or hinderance; frankly, openly, boldly:* qui nihil dicit, nihil facit, nihil cogitat denique, nisi libenter ac libere, Cic. Parad. 5, 1, 34: animus somno relaxatus solute movetur et libere, id. de Div. 2, 48: respirare libere, id. Quint. 11: constanter et libere (me gessi), id. Att. 4, 16, 9: consilium dare, id. Lael. 13, 44: aliquid magis accusatorie quam libere dixisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 72: omnia libere fingimus et impune, Quint. 6, 1, 43: ut ingredi libere (oratio), non ut licenter videatur errare, Cic. Or. 23, 77.—*Comp.:* liberius vivendi fuit potestas, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 23: liberius loqui, Cic. Planc. 13: fortius liberiusque defendere, Quint. 12, 1, 21: liberius si dixero quid, Hor. S. 1, 4, 103: maledicere, id. ib. 2, 8, 37:—longius et liberius exseritur digitus, Quint. 11, 3, 92; cf. id. ib. 97:—ipsaque tellus Omnia liberius, nullo poscente, ferebat, *freely, of itself, spontaneously*, Virg. G. 1, 127.

B. Subst., lībĕri, ōrum (*sing.*, post-class. and very rare; v. infra:—*gen. plur.*, liberum, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 9; Turpil. in Non. 495, 26; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15; Tac. A. 2, 38; 3, 25, et saep.; cf. Cic. Or. 46, 155), *m.*, *Children* (so called in opposition to the domestics, the servi): **I.** Lit.: liberorum genus, Enn. in Cic. Or. 46, 155: cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic. Att. 8, 2: eum ex C. Fadii filia liberos habuisse, id ib. 16, 11: liberos procreare, id. Tusc. 5, 37 *fin.:* suscipere liberos, id. Verr. 2, 3, 69: per liberos te precor, Hor. Epod. 5, 5: dulces, id. ib. 2, 40: parvuli, Quint. 2, 15, 8; *opp.* to parentes, id. 11, 1, 82; so id. 3, 7, 18; 26; 6, 1, 18; 6, 5, et al.:—jus trium liberorum, under the emperors, *a privilege enjoyed by those who had three legitimate children* (it consisted in the permission to fill a public office before one's 25th year, and in freedom from personal burdens); *this privilege was sometimes also bestowed on those who had fewer than three children, or even none at all;* v. Rein's Röm. Privatrecht, p. 213 *sqq.*, and the places there cited.—In the *sing.:* si quis maximam portionem libero relinquat, Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 33; so id. ib. 5, 9, 8 *fin.*—In the *plur.* also of *one child:* "non est sine liberis, cui vel unus filius unave filia est," Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 148; Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 6; Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 20; Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2; cf. also, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5.—Of *grandchildren* and *great-grandchildren:* "liberorum appellatione nepotes et pronepotes ceterique qui ex his descendunt, continentur, Callistr. Dig. 50, 16, 220; cf. "liberi usque ad trinepotem, ultra hos posteriores vocantur. Paul. ib. 38, 10, 10, § 7: habitus sis in liberum loco, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15.—Of *sons*, in opp. to daughters: procreavit liberos septem totidemque filias, Hyg. Fab. 9.

***2.** Transf., of animals: liberis orbas oves, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 38.

2. Līber, ĕri (Sabine collat. form, LOEBASIUS, acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 1, 7; cf. 1. liber, and libertas, *ad init.*), *m.* [either immediately from 1. liber, as the god who frees from care, corresp. to the Gr. Λυαῖος; or from liberi (children), as the son of Semele or Ceres, corresp. to the Gr. κόρος, like Libera for Proserpina, as the daughter of Ceres; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 135 *sqq.*] *An old Italian deity, who presided over planting and fructification;* in late Lat. the name is applied to *Bacchus:* hunc dico Liberum Semela natum, non eum, quem nostri majores auguste sancteque Liberum cum Cerere et Libera consecraverunt. Sed quod ex nobis natos liberos appellamus, iccirco Cerere nati nominati sunt Liber et Libera: quod in *lībero* servant, in *lībera* non item," Cic. N. D. 2, 24; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 5; Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: tertio (invocabo) Cererem et Liberum, quod horum fructus maxime necessarii ad victum: ab his enim cibus et potio venit e fundo, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 5: liber et alma Ceres, Virg. G. 1, 7: ex aede Liberi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57.—Connected with pater: sic factum, ut Libero patri repertori vitis hirci immolarentur, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 19: Romulus et Liber pater, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 5: per vestigia Liberi patris, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 39: patre favente Libero fetis palmitibus, Col. 3, 21, 3.

B. Meton., for *Wine:* "illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant: ut quum fruges *Cererem* appellamus, vinum autem *Liberum:* ex quo illud Terentii (Eun. 4, 5, 6): *Sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus*," Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: *Liberum* et *Cererem* pro vino et pane, Quint. 8, 6, 24: salve anime mi, Liberi lepos, *etc.*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 4: sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum Si gestis, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 14: condita quum verax aperit praecordia Liber, id. Sat. 1, 4, 89.—In a lusus verbb. with liber, free: quiaque adeo me complevi flore Liberi, Magis libera uti lingua collibitum est mihi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 8.

II. Deriv., **Lībĕrālĭa**, ĭum, *n.*, *A festival in honor of Liber, celebrated on the 17th of March, on which day youths received the manly toga*, Ov. F. 3, 713; Macr. S. 1, 4; Calend. Maff. ap. Orell. Inscr. II., p. 411: Liberalia tu accusas, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1: Liberalibus literas accepi tuas, id. Fam. 12, 25, 1.—Called also, ludi Liberales:

"*Liberalia* Liberi festa, quae apud Graecos dicuntur Διονύσια. Naevius: *Libera lingua loquemur ludis Liberalibus*," Fest. p. 116 Müll.

3. lĭber, bri, *m.* *The inner bark* or *rind* of a tree: **I.** Lit.: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: colligatae libris (arundines), Var. R. R. 1, 8, 4: udoque docent (germen) inolescere libro, Virg. G. 2, 77: natam libro et silvestri subere clausam, id. Aen. 11, 554.—And, because the ancients wrote on this rind,

II. Transf., *Any writing* consisting of several leaves.

1. Most freq. *A book, work, treatise:* Demetrii liber de concordia, Cic. Att. 8, 12: quas (sententias) hoc libro exposui, id. Lael. 1, 3; cf. id. § 5: dixi in eo libro, quem de rebus rusticis scripsi, id. de Sen. 15 *fin.:* libros pervolutare, id. Att. 5, 12: evolvere, id. Tusc. 1, 11: volvere, id. Brut. 87: legere, id. Fam. 6, 6: edere, id. Fat. 1: conficere, id. de Sen. 1: tempus ad libros vacuum, id. Rep. 1, 9: cujus (Platonis) in libris, id. ib. 1, 10: in Graecorum libris, id. ib. 2, 11.

2. In partic.: **a.** Like our *Book*, for a single *division* of a work: tres libri perfecti sunt de Natura Deorum, Cic. de Div. 2, 1, 3: hi tres libri (de Officiis), id. Off. 3, 33, 121: sermo in novem libros distributus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 1: dictum est in libro superiore, id. Off. 2, 13; so, sicut superiore libro continetur, Quint. 11, 1, 1: versus de libro Ennii annali sexto, id. 6, 3, 86; so, liber primus, secundus, tertius, *etc.*, id. 8, 1, 2; 10, 2, 20; 11, 1, 4, et al. Sometimes, in this latter case, the word liber is omitted: in T. Livii primo, Quint. 9, 2, 37: in tertio de Oratore, id. 9, 1, 25: legi tuum nuper quartum de Finibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11.

b. In relig. or pub. law lang., *A religious book, scriptures; a statute-book, code:* decemviris adire libros jussis, *i. e. the Sibylline books*, Liv. 34, 55; so id. 21, 62; 25, 12; Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: ut in libris est Etruscorum, id. de Div. 2, 23; id. Att. 9, 9.

B. *A list, catalogue, register:* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71, 167.

C. *A letter, epistle:* Nep. Lys. 4.

D. *A rescript, decree* (post-Aug.): liber principis severus et tamen moderatus, Plin. Ep. 5, 14.

Lībĕra, ae, *f.* [2. Liber] **I.** *Proserpine, daughter of Ceres, and sister of* Liber: "hunc dico Liberum Semela natum, non eum, quem nostri majores auguste sancteque Liberum cum Cerere et Libera consecraverunt, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 24; id. Verr. 2, 5, 14: Ceres et Libera, quarum sacra, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 5, 72: signa aenea Cereri, Libero Liberaeque posuerunt, Liv. 33, 25: supplicatio ad Cereris, Liberi Liberaeque fuit, id. 41, 28; for which in full: familia ad aedem Cereris, Liberi Liberaeque venum iret, id. 3, 55, 7.—**II.** *Ariadne* (because she was the wife of Bacchus), Ov. F. 3, 512.

Lībĕrālĭa, ĭum, v. 2. Liber, *no.* II.

1. lībĕrālis, e, *adj.* [1. liber] *Of* or *belonging to freedom, relating to the freeborn condition of a man:* **I.** Lit.: liberalis causa *or* liberale judicium, *a suit concerning a person's freedom:* nam ego liberali illam assero causa manu, *I formally assert that she is freeborn*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40: judicium, Quint. 6, 3, 32: liberale conjugium, *a marriage between persons of free condition:* Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 29.

II. Transf., *Befitting a freeman, decorous, gentlemanly, noble, noble-minded, gracious, kind.*

A. In gen.: artes liberales, *befitting a freeman:* Cic. Inv. 1, 25; cf., "*liberalia* studia accipimus, quae Graeci ἐλευθέρια μαθήματα appellant; rhetores continebuntur, grammatici, geometrae," Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1; and, hae artes, quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae continerentur, geometria, musica, literarum cognitio et poetarum, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127; cf., omnis liberalis et digna homine nobili doctrina, id. Acad. 2, 1: de artificiis et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, id. Off. 1, 42: liberalissima studia, id. Arch. 3; id. Coel. 21; id. Rep. 1, 5: spes liberalioris fortunae, *of a higher, more respectable station*, Liv. 22, 26: responsum, *kind, gracious*, id. Att. 3, 15, 4; sc. liberalibus verbis permulceri, Sall. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 871 P.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Bountiful, generous, liberal:* "*liberales* (sunt), qui suis facultatibus aut captos a praedonibus redimunt, aut aes alienum suscipiunt amicorum," *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: benefici liberalesque, id. Lael. 9, 31; cf., liberalissimi et beneficentissimi, id. ib. 14, 51: liberalissimus munificentissimusque, id. Rosc. Com. 8: virtus munifica et liberalis, id. Rep. 3, 8: largus, beneficus, liberalis, id. Dejot. 9.—* (β) *c. gen.:* laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall. C. 7.—(γ) With *in c. acc.:* in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, Suet. Vesp. 7.—**b.** Of things, *Plentiful, copious, abundant:* largum et liberale viaticum, Cic. Fl. 6: potio, Cels. 3, 6: liberalius alimentum, id. 8, 10, 7.

2. Like our *Noble* sometimes for *beautiful* (ante-class.): pulcher et liberalis visus, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 64; cf., "*liberales* dicuntur non solum benigni, sed etiam ingenuae formae homines," Fest. p. 121 Müll.

Adv., lībĕrālĭter, *In a manner befitting a freeman, nobly, decorously, kindly, graciously:* **A.** In gen.: homo liberaliter educatus, Cic. Fin. 3, 17: eruditi, id. Tusc. 2, 2: vivere, id. Lael. 23, 86: servire, *i. e. properly*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 11:—respondere, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: oratione aliquem prosequi, id. ib. 2, 5.

B. In partic., *Bountifully, generously, liberally:* benigne ac liberaliter, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85: large et liberaliter, id. ib. 2, 3, 88: instructus, Caes. B. C. 3, 61.—*Comp.:* vivo paullo liberalius, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: nec potui accipi liberalius, id. Att. 16, 6: ille (sal) in cibis paulo liberalius aspersus, Quint. 6, 3, 19: ubi liberalius malos odimus, *more abundantly, more heartily*, Plin. Pan. 68, 7.—*Sup.:* dotem largiri liberalissime, App. M. 10, p. 724 Oud.: liberalissime polliceri, Cic. Att. 5, 13.

2. Lībĕrālis, *Of* or *belonging to* Liber; v. 2. Liber, *no.* II.

lībĕrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. liber] *A way of thinking befitting a freeman; a noble, kind,* or *friendly disposition:* **I.** In gen. (so rarely): liberalitate liberos retinere satius est, quam metu, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 32: qui ita vivunt, ut eorum probetur fides, liberalitas, *kindness*, Cic. Lael. 5, 19: (L. Cassius) homo, non liberalitate, ut alii, sed ipsa tristitia et severitate popularis, id. Brut. 25, 97.

II. In partic., *Generosity, liberality* (the usual signific. of the word): beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, Cic. Off. 1, 7: liberalitas ac benignitas, id. de Or. 2, 25: magnificentia liberalitatis, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: ut ea liberalitate utamur, quae prosit amicis, noceat nemini, id. Off. 1, 14:—quid dicam de pietate in matrem, liberalitate in sorores? id. Lael. 3, 11.

B. Transf. (abstr. pro concr.), *A gift, present* (post-Aug.): decima parte liberalitatis apud quemque eorum relicta, Tac. H. 1, 20; Suet. Tib. 46: unaque et altera liberalitate locupletavit, id. Vit. Hor.—In the *plur.:* revocatae liberalitates ejus, *gifts, grants*, Suet. Claud. 29; so, liberalitates Neronis revocandas curavit, id. Galb. 15.

lībĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [libero] *A freeing* or *becoming free, a delivering, release, liberation:* **I.** In gen.: ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiae gaudemus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; so, malorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33; culpae, Cic. Lig. 1:—rem publicam sub obtentu liberationis invadere, *of setting it at liberty*, Just. 5, 8 *fin.*—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *A discharge* in a court of law, *an acquittal:* libidinosissimae liberationes, Cic. Pis. 36.—**B.** In jurid. Lat., *A discharge* or *release* from debt, *a payment:* "*liberationis* verbum eandem vim habet quam solutionis, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 47: liberationem debitori legare, *i. e. remission*, Ulp. Dig. 34, 3, 3; cf., de liberatione legata, *of releasing from a debt by last will* or *testament*, Dig. 34, tit. 3.

lībĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A freer, deliverer, liberator:* patriae liberatores, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6; so, urbis, Liv. 1, 60: nostri liberatores, Cic. Att. 14, 12, 2; so, liberator suus, Liv. 6, 14: scortorum, * Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14.—In apposition: liberator populus, Liv. 35, 18 *fin.* So an epithet of Jupiter (like Ζεὺς ἐλευθέριος): libare se liquorem illum Jovi liberatori, Tac. A. 15, 64; so id. ib. 16, 35.—Transf: liberator ille populi Romani animus, Liv. 1, 56.

‡ **lībĕrātrix,** īcis, *f.* [liberator] *She that releases:* Eckhel. D. N. V. T. 6, p. 288.

lībĕre, *adv.*, v. 1. liber, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

lībĕri, ōrum, *Children;* v. 1. liber, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

lībĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. (archaic form of the *futur. exact.*, liberasso, Plaut. Most. 1 3, 66) *v. a.* [1. liber] *To make* or *set free, to free, liberate:* **I.** Lit., *To release from slavery, to free, manumit:* amicas emite, liberate, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 22: servos, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: sese, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182: aliquem vindicta liberare, Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 4.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., *To free, release, extricate* a person or thing from something (an obligation, debt, difficulty, *etc.*); constr., *aliquem* (*aliquid*) *ab aliqua re*, with the simple *abl.;* less freq. with the *gen.:* **a.** With personal objects: (α) With *ab:* teque item ab eo vindico ac libero, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: se a Venere, *to release one's self from one's duty to Venus*, id. de Div. in Caecil. 17.—(β) *c. abl.:* divortio te liberabo incommodis, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38: defensionum laboribus senatoriisque muneribus liberatus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: aliquem culpa, id. Att. 13, 22: aliquem invidia, id. N. D. 1, 6: aliquem suspicione crudelitatis, id. Fam. 1, 2: aliquem magna sollicitudine, id. Att. 6, 1; cf., populum metu, id. Rep. 1, 16; and, liberatus omni perturbatione animi, id. ib. 1, 17: aliquem periculo, Caes. B. C. 3, 83: obsidione, id. B. G. 4, 19: se aere alieno, *to pay a debt*, Cic. Att. 6, 2.—(γ) *c. gen.:* aliquem culpae, Liv. 41, 19: voti liberari, id. 5, 28.—* (δ) With *ex:* multos ex incommodis pecuniâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9.—(ε) With the simple *acc.:* vectigales multos ac stipendiarios liberavit, *freed from taxes*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5: Volusii liberandi, meum fuit consilium, *to release from obligation*, id. Fam. 5, 20, 4: Buthrotios quum Caesar decreto suo liberavisset, viz. *from a division of their lands*, id. Att. 16, 16, C. 11.—**b.** With inanim. and abstr. objects: eum (mundum) ab omni erratione liberavit, Cic. Univ. 6; cf. below, at the end of this number: quorum linguae sic inhaererent, ut loqui non possent, eae scalpello resectae liberarentur, *would be set free*, Cic. de Div. 2, 46:—liberare agros, *to free from taxes*, Cic. Agr. 1, 4; so, publica liberare, id. ib. 2, 21; cf., liberari omnia Asiae emporia portusque, Liv. 32, 33; and even, liberata vectigalia, id. 41, 28:—fundum alii obligatum liberare, Jul. Dig. 18, 1, 41:—liberare fidem, *to discharge one's promise, keep one's word*, Cic. Fl. 20, 47:—liberare promissa, *to cancel promises, to make them void and of no effect*, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: nomina, *to settle debts*, Liv. 7, 21: impensam, *to clear* or *repay expenses*, Col. 3, 3.—Of an abstract object: divinus animus liberatus a corpore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To absolve* or *acquit* in a court of justice: aliquem, *opp.* condemnare, Cic. Clu. 22: aliquem crimine aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 2, 29:—liberatur Milo, non eo consilio profectus esse, *is acquitted of the charge of having undertaken a journey with the design, &c.*, id. Mil. 18.

2. *To clear*, i. e. *to pass, traverse, cross over* a place *without hinderance* (post-Aug.): flumen liberare, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3: so id. ib. 4, 7, 28; Hyg. Fab. 257: angustias freti, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 13: limen, Petr. 136.

* **3.** In relig. lang.: templa liberata, *freed from buildings that obstructed the view*, i. e. *having a free prospect*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*

lībĕrta, ae, v. libertus, *no.* B.

lībertas (archaic form, LOEBERTAS; v. 1. liber, *ad init.*), ātis, *f.* [1. liber] *The condition of a freeman, a being free, freedom, liberty, freedom from restraint* or *obligation, free will*, etc.

I. In gen.: quid est enim *libertas?* potestas vivendi, ut velis, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: ne majorem largiar ei, qui contra dicturus est, libertatem et licentiam, id. Acad. 2, 10: praecidere sibi libertatem vivendi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1 *fin.:* tabella dat populo eam libertatem, ut, quod velint, faciant, id. Planc. 6: libertas in ridendo, in plorando, id. ib. 14, 33: omnium rerum impunitam libertatem tenere, id. de Or. 1, 52, 226:—feminae omnium rerum libertatem desiderant, Liv. 34, 2 *fin.*; so *c. gen.*, testamentorum, Quint. 3, 6, 84: verborum, *c. c.* licentia figurarum, id. 10, 1, 28: dialogorum, id. 10, 5, 15: coeli, *the open air*, id. 10, 3, 22: aedium, *freedom from taxes*, Paul. Dig. 8, 6, 18.—Poet. with the *inf.*: sit modo libertas, quae volet ira, oqui, Prop. 1, 1, 28: nec mihi libertas mis freta tollere arenis, Val. Fl. 1, 601.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Civil freedom, liberty*, opp. to slavery: Scaevae, servo Q. Crotonis, libertas data est, Cic. Rab. perd. 11, 31: alicujus libertati parcere, Enn. Ann. 6, 32 (in Cic. Off. 1, 12): omnes homines natura libertati studere et conditionem servitutis odisse, Caes. B. G. 3, 10 *fin.*: patriam et libertatem perdidi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 50: aliquem in libertatem asserere, Suet. Vit. 10: petitur puer in libertatem, id. Rhet. 1.—(*β*) In the *plur.* (ante- and post-class.): tribus non conduci possim libertatibus, Quin, *etc.*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 70: in libertatibus dandis, Gaj. Inst. 2, § 228: libertatium conservandarum causa, Ulp. Dig. 38, 1, 13.—**2.** Trop.: se in libertatem vindicare, Cic. de Or. 2, 33 *fin.*; cf., in libertatem vindicati, id. N. D. 1, 20, 56.

B. *Political freedom* or *liberty* of a people not under monarchical rule, or not subject to another people (opp. to servitus and dominatus): aut exigendi reges non fuerunt: aut plebi re, non verbo danda libertas, Cic. Leg. 3, 10 *fin.*: aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt: populi Romani est propria libertas, id. Phil. 6, 7 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 3, 11 *fin.*: in optimatium dominatu vix particeps libertatis potest esse multitudo, id. Rep. 1, 27: et a regum et a patrum dominatione solere in libertatem rem populi vindicari, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 32; id. Off. 2, 7, 24: alicui eripere libertatem, id. Rep. 1, 17:—in libertate permanere, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: libertatem accipere, recuperare, id. ib. 7, 1 *fin.*: plus communi libertati tribuere, id. ib. 7, 37.

C. *Freedom of speech* or *thought, frankness, boldness, candor* (mostly post-Aug.): hoc mihi libertas, hoc pia lingua dedit, Ov. Her. 15, 68: vera de exitu ejus magna cum libertate ominatus est, Vellej. 2, 71: quae in aliis libertas est, in aliis licentia vocatur, Quint. 3, 8, 48: affectatores libertatis, id. 6, 2, 16; id. 10, 1, 94: antiqua comoedia facundissimae libertatis, id. 10, 1, 65: vox honestissimae libertatis, id. 11, 1, 37:—libertas ingenii, Sall. J. 30, 3.

D. Personified, Libertas, *The goddess of Liberty, whose temple on the Aventine Hill was founded by the father of Tiberius Gracchus in the second Punic war; in the atrium of this temple the census-tables were preserved*, Ov. F. 4, 624; Liv. 24, 17; 25, 7; 34, 44; 45, 15; Cic. Mil. 22; Att. 4, 16, 14; N. D. 2, 23, 61. A statue of Libertas was erected by Clodius on the site of Cicero's house after it was pulled down, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3.

lībertīna, ae, v. 1. libertinus, *no.* II., B.

lībertīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [libertinus] *The condition of a freedman* (jurid. Lat.): Ulp. Dig. 22, 3, 14; so Paul. ib. 4, 8, 32; Macr. ib. 49, 4, 2 *med.*, et al.

* **lībertīnĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *The property obtained by a freedman on the death of his patron*: tenue, Calp. Decl. 14 *fin.* dub.

1. lībertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [libertus] *Of* or *belonging to the condition of a freedman* (opp. to ingenuus, belonging to the condition of a free-born person; cf. in the follg. the passage Tac. A. 15, 57, and under II., A, the passage from Gaj. 1, 10 and 11): homo liber, qui se vendidit, manumissus non ad suum statum revertitur, quo se abdicavit, sed efficitur libertinae conditionis, *enters into the condition of a freedman, becomes a freedman*, Modest. Dig. 1, 5, 21: in classem mille socii navales cives Romani libertini ordinis scribi jussi, Liv. 43, 12, 9 Drak.; so id. 42, 27, 3 (for which, navales socii cives Romani, *qui servitutem servissent*, id. 40, 18, 7); and Suet. Gramm. 18: Atilius quidam libertini generis, Tac. A. 4, 62; so id. ib. 2, 85; and Suet. Aug. 44:—libertinus homo, *a man of the condition of a freedman, a freedman*, Cic. Balb. 11, 28; so id. Cat. 3, 6, 14; and id. Verr. 2, 1, 47, 124; cf., mulieris libertinae sermo, *of a freedwoman*, Liv. 39, 13, 2; so, libertina mulier, Tac. A. 15, 57; and Suet. Calig. 16: ut me libertino patre natum, *of a father who was a freedman*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 6; so id. ib. 45; 46; Ep. 1, 20, 20: sunt etiam libertini optimates, Cic. Sest. 45, 97: miles, Suet. Aug. 25: plebs, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 48: opes, Mart. 5, 13.—Hence,

II. Subst. lībertīnus, i, *m.*, and lībertīna, ae, *f.*, *A freedman, freedwoman* (in respect to condition; whereas they were called libertus and liberta, in respect to the manumitter).

A. lībertīnus, i, *m.*, *A freedman*: "qui servus est, si manumittatur, fit *libertinus*," Quint. 5, 10, 60; cf., "servus quum manumittitur, *libertinus*: addictus recepta libertate *ingenuus*," id. 7, 3, 27: "liberorum hominum alii ingenui sunt, alii libertini. Ingenui sunt, qui liberi nati sunt: libertini sunt, qui ex justa servitute manumissi sunt," Gaj. Inst. 1, § 10 and 11; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 10; id. Pers. 5, 2, 57: Ti. Gracchus libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38; id. Phil. 3, 6 *fin.*: libertini centuriati, Liv. 10, 21, 4; Quint. 11, 1, 88; Suet. Aug. 74: primus omnium libertinorum scribere historiam orsus, id. Rhet. 3; id. Caes. 2; cf. id. Claud. 26; Hor. S. 2, 3, 281: unde Mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste, id. ib. 2, 7, 12.

2. Transf., *The son of a freedman*, opp. to libertus, the freedman himself (so only acc. to a statement of Suetonius and of Isidore; v. the follg.): "ignarus, temporibus Appii et deinceps aliquandiu *libertinos* dictos non ipsos, qui manumitterentur, sed ingenuos ex his procreatos," Suet. Claud. 24: "libertorum filii apud antiquos *libertini* appellabantur, quasi de libertis nati. Nunc vero libertinus aut a liberto factus aut possessus," Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 47.

B. lībertīna, ae, *f.*, *A freedwoman*: Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 16: ingenuamne an libertinam? id. ib. 3, 1, 189: amore libertinae perinfamis, Suet. Vit. 2: aulica, id. Oth. 2; Gaj. Inst. 3, § 51: tutior merx est Libertinarum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 48: Myrtale, id. Od. 1, 33, 15: Phryne, id. Epod. 14, 15.

2. lībertīnus, i, v. 1, libertinus, *no.* II., A.

lībertus, i, *m.* [1. liber] *One made free, a freedman* (with respect to the manumitter; whereas such a one is called libertinus as respects his condition): **I.** Lit.: tibi servire mavelim Multo, quam alii libertus esse, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 47; so id. Curc. 4, 3, 15; and, feci, e servo ut esses libertus mihi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 10:—libertus Cossinii, Cic. Fam. 13, 23; so, Ciceronis libertus Tiro, Quint. 10, 7, 31: Claudii Caesaris libertus, id. 6, 3, 81: servos nostros libertos suos fecisset, Cic. Mil. 33, 90; Suet. Claud. 27; Cic. Fam. 13, 21; id. Sest. 35, 76: patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint. 7, 7, 9; cf. id. 11, 1, 66.

B. In the *fem.*, līberta, ae, *A freedwoman*: jam libertâ auctus es? Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 15: tua, id. ib. 4, 8, 7; so, mea, id. Epid. 3, 4, 29: matris meae liberta, Suet. Claud. 40: Antoniae liberta, id. Vesp. 3: si neque ipsa patrona neque liberta capite deminuta sit, Gaj. Inst. 3, § 51: LIBERTIS LIBERTABVSQVE MEIS, Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 105; so esp. freq. in inscriptions: LIBERTIS LIBERTABVSQVE POSTERISQVE EORVM, *etc.*, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3006; 3026 *sq.*

II. Transf., in gen., *A freedman*, without reference to the manumitter; for the usual libertinus (so only in late Lat.): de libertis et eorum liberis, Cod. Just. 6, 7 (for which, de libertinis, Justin. Inst. 1, 5; Cod. Justin. 10, 56).

lĭbet (also written lŭbet), libuit *and* libitum est (in Cic. perh. only in the latter form), 2. *v. n.* and *impers.* (LIBEO, ES, *etc.*, as a personal verb acc. to Caper in Prisc. p. 922 P.) *It pleases, is agreeable*; mihi, *I am disposed, I like, I please, I will*; constr. with the *nom.* of a demonstr. or relat. pronoun, with an *inf.* or a subject-clause as subject, or impersonally without a subject, and with or without a *dat.*

(*a*) *Id* (*quod*) *libet* (*mihi*): quod tibi lubet, idem mihi lubet, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 138: facite, quod vobis lubet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34: sin tibi id minus libebit, non te urgebo, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 16: cui facile persuasi, mihi id, quod rogaret, ne licere quidem, non modo non libere, id. Att. 14, 19 4; cf., sin et poterit Naevius id quod libet et ei libebit quod non licet, quid agendum est? id. Quint. 30 *fin.*: quodcumque homini accidit libere, posse retur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 17: ubi peregre, tibi quod libitum fuit feceris, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 77.—Once in the *plur.*: cetera item, quae cuique libuissent, dilargitus est, Suet. Caes. 20.—Without a *dat.*: rogita quod lubet, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 31; so, faciat quod lubet, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 55: nihil vident, nisi quod lubet, id ib. 4, 1, 30: si quid lubet, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 88: quae (senectus) efficeret, ut id non liberet quod non oporteret, Cic. de Sen. 12, 42.

(*β*) With an *infin.* or a subject-clause, with or without a *dat.*: concedere aliquantisper hinc mihi intro lubet, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 158: mihi lubet nunc venire Pseudolum, id. ib. 4, 5, 3, Ter. And. 5, 5, 2: non libet mihi deplorare vitam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: quarum (orationum) alteram non libebat mihi scribere, id. Att. 2, 7, 1: de quo genere libitum est mihi paulo plura dicere, id. de Or. 2, 85, 348; id. Leg. 2, 27, 69; Ter. And. 1, 5, 28.—Without a *dat.*: quum illuc ventum est, ire illuc lubet, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10, 12; Ter. And. 4, 5, 21: de C. Gracchi tribunatu quid exspectem non libet augurari, Cic. Lael. 12, 41: qui in foro, quicum colloqui libeat, non habeant, id. Rep. 1, 17: inchoare haec studia, vel non vacabit, vel non libebit, Quint. 1, 12, 12; id. 10, 1, 13; Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 4.

(*γ*) Quite *abs.*, with or without a *dat.*: ego ibo pro te, si tibi non libet, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 10: ubicumque libitum fuerit animo meo, id. Asin. 1, 1, 97:—adi, si libet, id. Pers. 5, 2, 13; Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45; Ter. And. 1, 3, 8: age, age, ut libet, id. ib. 2, 1, 10; so, ut libet, as an expression of assent, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 16; 4, 5, 32, 5, 1, 61; id. Ad. 2, 2, 38: *Ch.* Quid in urbe reptas villice? *Ol.* Lubet, Plaut. Casin. 1, 11: Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 79. *Pe.* Qua fiducia ausus . . . dicere? *Ep.* Libuit, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 33; cf. id. Pseud. 1, 3, 114.—Hence,

A. lĭbens (lŭbens), entis, *Pa.*, *That does a thing willingly* or *with readiness, willing, with good will, with pleasure* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: studeo hercle audire, nam ted ausculto lubens, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 108: *Ph.* Complectere. *Ar.* Facio lubens, id. Asin. 3, 3, 25: ego illud vero illud feci, ac lubens, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 43; so, ac lubens, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 15; And. 2, 1, 37: quum totius Italiae concursus facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset, Cic. Mil. 14 *fin.*—Freq. (esp. in Cic.; Caes. and Quint. do not use libens as an *adj.* at all) in the *abl. abs.*, me, te, *etc.*, and animo libente *or* libenti, *with pleasure, gladly, very willingly*: edepol me lubente facies, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 218: me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 6; id. de Or. 2, 73: libente me vero, id. Rep. 1, 9 *fin.* Moser *N cr.*: quae (res nostrae) tam libenti senatu laudarentur, id. Att. 1, 14, 3; id. ib. 2, 42. So in the *Sup.*: illam porticum redemptores statim sunt demoliti libentissimis omnibus, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5: libentissimis Graecis, id. Fam. 13, 65: lubentissimo corde atque animo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 22: fecit animo libentissimo populus Romanus, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 25.—**B.** In partic.: libens *or* libens merito (abbreviated L. M.) a formula used in paying a vow: Jovi lubens meritoque vitulor, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1: EX VOTO L. M., Inscr. Orell., *no* 1412: V. S. L. M., *i. e.* votum solvit libens merito, *or* V. L. S., *i. e.* votum libens solvit, very freq. in inscriptions.

II. Transf., *Glad, joyful, cheerful, merry* (ante-class.): uti ego illos lubentiores faciam, quam Lubentia 'st, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 2; id. Pers. 5, 1, 8: hilarum ac lubentem fac te in gnati nuptiis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 38.

Adv., lĭbenter (lŭbenter), *Willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure*: Enn. in Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. 7, 95): coenare lubenter, Cato R. R. 156; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 1: ut homines te libenter studioseque audi·

ant, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 12, 39; id. Rep. 1, 18: libenter verbo utor Catonis, id. ib. 2, 1; so id. Lael. 24, 89; id. Rep. 2, 38: libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18.—*Comp.*: ille adjurans, nusquam se umquam libentius (coenavisse), *with a better appetite*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1; id. Lael. 19, 68: nihil libentius audiunt, Quint. 7, 1, 63; id. 8, 2, 11.—*Sup.*: cui ego quibuscumque rebus potero libentissime commodabo, Cic. Fragm. in Non. 275, 18.

B. lĭbĭta, ōrum, *n.*, lit., The things that please one, one's *Pleasure, will, liking, humor* (Tacitean): sua libita exercebant, Tac. A. 6, 1: ad libita Caesarum, id. ib. 12, 6: ad libita Pallantis, id. ib. 14, 2.

Lībēthra (ae *or* ōrum) (Lībēthros (-us), i, *m.*, Serv. Virg. E. 7, 21), Λειβήθρα, *A fountain near Magnesia, in Macedonia, sacred to the Muses*, Mel. 2, 3, 2; Plin. 4, 9, 16.—Near it stood the city of **Lībēthrum,** Λειβήθρον, Liv. 44, 5, 12.—**II.** Deriv., **Lībēthrĭdes,** um, *f.*, *Plur.*, Λειβηθρίδης, *The Muses*: nymphae, Libethrides, Virg. E. 7, 21.

Lībēthris, ĭdis, v. Libethra, *no.* II.

Libĭci, ōrum, *m.* *A people of* Gallia Transpadana, Plin. 3, 17, 21; perh. identical with the Libui in Liv. 5, 35; 21, 38; 33, 37.

lĭbīdĭnĭtas (lŭbid.), ātis, *f.* [libido] *Desire*: Laber. in Non. 491, 5.

lĭbīdĭnor (lŭbid.), āri, *v. dep.* [libido] *To indulge* or *gratify lust* (a post-Aug. word): quum libidinatur, Mart. 7, 67: inceste libidinari, Suet. Ner. 28 *fin.*: abeunt libidinatum ad filias Moab, Tert. ad Gnost. 3.

lĭbīdĭnōse, *adv.*, v. libidinosus, *ad fin.*

lĭbīdĭnōsus (lŭbīd.), a, um, *adj.* [libido] *Full of desire, passion,* or *appetite, luxurious, licentious, sensual, lustful, voluptuous, libidinous*: Cic. Rep. fragm. ap. Non. 491, 16 (Rep. 2, 41 ed. Moser.): homo libidinosissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78; id. Coel. 6, 13: nihil (isto) luxuriosius, nihil libidinosius, id. Pis. 27, 66: libidinosiores quam ullus spado, Quint. 6, 3, 64: caper, *lecherous*, Hor. Epod. 10, 23.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: libidinosissimae liberationes, Cic. Pis. 36: libidinosae voluptates, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59: libidinosa et intemperans adolescentia, id. de Sen. 9, 29: fortuna varia et libidinosa, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10: pretia, *extravagant*, Col. 10 praef. § 2.—Of speech, *Licentious, wanton*: eloquentia, Quint. 5, 12, 20.—**II.** In a good sense, *Eager, longing for* a thing (post-class.): libidinosus eloquentiae et gloriae, Tert. Apol. 48; Virg. vel. 13.

Adv., lĭbīdĭnōse, *According to one's pleasure, willfully, wantonly*: quae ille libidinose, quae nefarie, quae crudeliter fecerit, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 12: ne quid libidinose aut facias aut cogites, id. Off. 1, 4, 14; id. Rep. 2, 37: libidinose crudeliterque consulere in aliquem, Liv. 3, 63.—*Comp.*: libidinosius saevire, Tert. Monog. 16 *fin.*

lĭbīdo (lŭbido), ĭnis, *f.* [libet] *Pleasure, desire, eagerness, longing, fancy, inclination*: **I.** In gen.: ubi lubido veniet nauseae, Cato R. R. 156, 4; Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 26; Lucr. 4, 782: ex bonis (perturbationibus) *libidinem* et *laetitiam*, ut sit laetitia praesentium bonorum, libido futurorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6: ipsa iracundia libidinis est pars: sic enim definitur iracundia, ulciscendi libido, id. ib. 3, 5, 11; id. Fin. 3, 9 *fin.*: juventus magis in decoris armis et militaribus equis quam in scortis atque conviviis libidinem habebat, *delighted in*, Sall. C. 7: tanta libido cum Mario eundi plerosque invaserat, id. Jug. 84; id. ib. 86: urinae lacessit, Gell. 19, 4.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Unlawful* or *inordinate desire, passion, caprice, willfulness, wantonness*: ad libidinem suam vexare aliquem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49: fortuna res cunctas ex lubidine magis, quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. C. 8: quod positum est in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: ad libidinem aliorum judicare, id. Font. 12; id. Fin. 1, 6: instruitur acies ad libidinem militum, Liv. 25, 21.

B. *Sensual desire, lust*; of animals, *heat*: libido procreandi, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 53: commiscendorum corporum mirae libidines, id. N. D. 2, 51, 128: libidine accendi, Sall. C. 28; Suet. Aug. 69; id. Galb. 22; Col. 8, 11, 6.—Hence,

2. Transf. (*abstr. pro concreto*), libidines, *Voluptuous* or *obscene representations* in painting and sculpture: Cic. Leg. 3, 13: in poculis libidines caelare juvit, Plin. 33 *praef.* § 5; id. 35, 10, 36, § 72.

Lĭbĭtīna, ae, *f.* *The goddess of corpses, in whose temple every thing pertaining to burials was sold or hired out, and where the registers of deaths were kept*: pestilentia tanta erat, ut Libitina vix sufficeret, Liv. 40, 19; id. 41, 21: triginta funerum milia in rationem Libitinae venerunt, *were registered*, Suet. Ner. 39: Libitinam exercere, *to exercise the profession of an undertaker*, Val. Max. 5, 2, *no.* 10.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A bier, a funeral pile*: dum levis arsura struitur libitina papyro, Mart. 10, 97; Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 45.

B. *Death* (poet.): multaque pars mei Vitabit Libitinam, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 6; cf. id. Sat. 2, 6, 19: Libitinam evadere, Juv. 14, 122; Phaedr. 4, 18 *fin.*

lĭbĭtīnārĭus, ii, *m.* [Libitina] *An undertaker* (post-Aug.): designatores et libitinarii, Sen. Ben. 6, 38; cf., si libitinarius, quos Graece νεκροθάπτας vocant, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 8.

Lĭbĭtīnensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of Libitina*: porta, *the gate at which the bodies of slain gladiators were carried out*, Lampr. Commod. 16.

lĭbĭta, ōrum, *n.*, v. libet, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

lĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from libet.

1. lībo, avi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [λείβω] *To take a little from* any thing: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: libare gramina dentibus, *to crop*, Calp. Ecl. 5, 51.—Hence,

B. In partic.: **1.** *To take a taste of* a thing, *to taste*: jecur, Liv. 25, 16: pocula Bacchi, Virg. A. 3, 354: flumina libant Summa leves, *to sip*, id. Georg. 4, 54.—Hence,

b. Poet., *To touch* a thing: cibos digitis, Ov. A. A. 1, 577: summam celeri pede libat arenam, id. Met. 10, 653: cellulae limen, Petr. 136: oscula alicui, *to kiss*, Virg. A. 1, 256.

2. *To pour out* in honor of a deity, *to make a libation of* or *upon* any thing: duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho, Virg. A. 5, 77: in mensam laticum libavit honorem, id. ib. 1, 740: pateris altaria libant, id. ib. 12, 174.—Hence,

b. *To pour out* or *forth*: rorem in tempora nati, Val. Fl. 4, 15.

3. *To pour out as an offering, to offer, dedicate, consecrate*: certasque fruges certasque bacas sacerdotes publice libanto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8: diis dapes, Liv. 39, 43: uvam, Tib. 1, 11, 21: frugem Cereri, Ov. M. 8, 274: cum solemni die Jovi libaretur, Gell. 12, 8.—So poet.: carmina aris, Prop. 4, 6, 8: Celso lacrimas libamus adempto, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 41.

4. *To lessen, diminish, impair* by taking away: ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recrescit, Lucr. 5, 261; id. 5, 569: virginitatem, Ov. Her. 2, 115: vires, Liv. 21, 29.

II. Trop., *To take out, cull, extract* from any thing (rarely, but quite class.): ex variis ingeniis excellentissima quaeque libavimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 2; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 29; and, qui tuo nomini velis ex aliorum laboribus libare laudem, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5; Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159: a qua (natura deorum) haustos animos et libatos habemus, id. de Div. 1, 49, 110; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 26; id. de Or. 1, 50.

2. Lĭbo, ōnis, *m.* *A Roman surname in the* gens Marcia *and* Scribonia, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3; id. Brut. 23; id. de Or. 2, 65; id. Acad. 1, 1, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8.

†**lĭbŏnŏtus** or **-tos,** i, *n.*=λιβόνοτος, *A wind between south and southwest*, pure Lat. austroafricus: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16 *fin.*; Plin. 2, 47, 46.

lībra, ae, *f.* [λίτρα] *The Roman pound*, of 12 ounces: as erat libra pondus, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47, § 169 ed. Müll.: coronam auream libram pondo ex publica pecunia in Capitolio Iovi donum posuit, Liv. 4, 20: mulli binas libras ponderis raro exsuperant, Plin. 9, 17, 30.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A measure for liquids*: frumenti denos modios et totidem olei libras, Suet. Caes. 38.

B. *A balance, pair of scales*: cum in alteram librae lancem animi bona imponebat, in alteram corporis, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17 *fin.*; cf. id. Fin. 5, 30, 91.—Also, *A water-poise, plummet-level, level*: sin autem locus . . . pari libra cum aequore maris est, Col. 8, 17.—Hence, ad libram: alteram navem pluribus aggressus navibus in quibus ad libram fecerat turres, *of equal height* or *of equal weight*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40. Hence, also, for *counterpoise*: contra flatus quoque pervicax libra Bononiensibus calamis, Plin. 16, 36, 65.—Of the constellation Libra, *The Balance*: felix aequato genitus sub pondere Librae, Manil. 4, 545.

2. Trop., *A balance* (poet.): Pers. 4, 10: animi cunctantis libra, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 75.

lībrālis, e, *adj.* [libra] *Of* or *containing a pound, of a pound weight*: pondus, Plin. 19, 2, 11: offae, Col. 6, 2, 7.

lībrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [libro] *A balance, poise* (not ante-Aug.): huic ad libramen pinnae tres, veluti sagittis solent, circumdabantur, Liv. 42, 65.—**II.** Trop.: judicii, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 3, 13.

lībrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] That which gives to any thing a downward pressure, *Weight, gravity*: **I.** Lit.: plumbi, Liv. 42, 63: vincla ac libramenta tormentorum, Tac. H. 3, 23.

B. *A fall, descent* of water: libramentum aquae, Plin. 31, 6, 31: quod libramentum cum exinanitum est, suscitat et elicit fontem, cum repletum, moratur et strangulat, of a spring that alternately rises and falls, Plin. Ep. 4, 30: inferiore labro demisso ad libramentum modicae aquae receptae in fauces, palpitante ibi lingua ululatus elicitur, of the croaking of frogs, Plin. 11, 37, 65.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A level surface, horizontal plane*: extremitatem et quasi libramentum, in quo nulla omnino crassitudo sit, * Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 116.

B. *Evenness, equality*: ventorum hiemalium et aestivorum, Col. 1, 5: si recto libramento inter solem terrasque media (luna) successit, Sen. Ben. 5, 6.

lĭbrārĭa, ae, *f.*, v. 1. librarius, *no.* II., and 2. librarius, *no.* II., B.

* **lĭbrārĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [librarium] *A small book-case*: ex librariolis Latinis, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7 (acc. to others, the follg. word in the signif. of *bookseller*).

lĭbrārĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. librarius] *A copyist, transcriber*; *a scribe, secretary*: Cic. Att. 4, 4, 6; id. Balb. 6, 14.

lĭbrārĭum, v. 2. librarius, *no.* II., C.

1. lībrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [libra] **I.** *Of* or *containing a pound, of a pound weight* (post-August.): frusta, Col. 12, 53, 4: as, Gell. 20, 1.

II. Subst., **lībrārĭa,** ae, *f.*, She that weighed out the wool to the female slaves, *A forewoman, head-spinner*, called also lanipendia: Juv. 6, 475; so Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4212.

2. lĭbrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [3. liber] *Of* or *belonging to books*: scriba librarius, *a copyist, transcriber of books*, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 14: libraria taberna, *a bookseller's shop*, Cic. Phil. 2, 9: scriptor, *a transcriber of books*, Hor. A. P. 354: atramentum, Plin. 27, 7, 28.—Hence,

II. Subst.: **A. lĭbrārĭus,** i, *m.*: **1.** *A transcriber of books, a copyist, scribe, secretary*: Cic. Agr. 2, 5: librarii mendum, Liv. 38, 55: legionis, *the secretary of the legion*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 365, 1.—**2.** *A bookseller*: Sen. Ben. 7, 6; so Gell. 5, 4; 18, 4.

B. lĭbrārĭa, ae, *f.*: ***1.** *A female scribe*: (Parcae) utpote librariae Superum archivumque custodes, Mart. Cap. 1, 17.—**2.** *A bookseller's shop*: in libraria, ego et Julius Paulus poëta consederamus, Gell. 5, 4; so, quispiam in libraria sedens, id. 13, 30.

C. lĭbrārĭum, ii, *n.*, *A place to keep books in, a book-case, book-chest*: exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum, Cic. Mil. 12, 33: libraria omnia exurerent, Amm. 29, 2.

lībrāte, *adv.*, v. libro, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

lībrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [libro] **I.** *A weighing, weighing out*, Vitr. 8, 6.—**II.** *A horizontal position, level*, Vitr. 6, 1.—**III.** *A hurling off, hurling, slinging*, Diom. p. 473 P.

lībrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *A leveler,* esp. by means of a water-level, *a surveyor:* Cato R. R. 22, 1; Frontin. Aquaed. 105: superest ut tu libratorem vel architectum mittas, qui diligenter exploret, sitne lacus altior mari, Plin. Ep. 10, 50.—**II.** *One who throws* or *hurls weapons by means of machines, an engineer:* funditores libratoresque excutere tela et proturbare hostem jubet, Tac. A. 2, 20; so id. ib. 13, 39.

lībrātura, ae, *f.* [libro] *A making even:* cutis, Veg. 2, 22.

lībrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from libro.

* **lĭbrĭger,** ĕri, *m.* [3. liber-gero] *One who carries books, a book-carrier, colporteur:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 28, 4.

lībrīle, is, v. the follg. art.

lībrīlis, e, *adj.* [libra] **I.** *Of a pound, weighing a pound;* subst., librilia, ium, *n.* (*sc.* saxa), *Stones of a pound weight:* fundis, librilibus sudibusque, Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 4; cf. ‡librilla.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to weighing.* Hence, subst., lībrīle, is, *n.*, **A.** *A balance, pair of scales:* in librili perpendere, Gell. 20, 1, 34.—**II.** *A scale-beam:* "*librile* scapus librae," Fest. p. 116 Müll.

‡ **librilla** appellantur instrumenta bellica, saxa scilicet ad brachii crassitudinem in modum flagellorum loris revincta, Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Scalig. prefers to read ‡ librilia; v. librilis, *no.* I.).

lībrĭpens, endis, *m.* [libra-pendo] **I.** *One who weighed* or *counted out the pay to soldiers, a pay-master:* Plin. 33, 3, 13.—**II.** *One who held the balance, as if to weigh out money, at nominal sales,* Gaj. Inst. 1, § 3; cf. the passage in Pliny under *no.* 1.

lībro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [libra] **I.** *To weigh, weigh out:* aquam, *to level water,* i. e. *to ascertain the fall of water by means of a level:* Vitr. 8, 6.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To make even* or *level:* pavimenta, Cato R. R. 18.

2. *To hold in equilibrium, to poise, balance:* terra librata ponderibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24: columnarum turbines ita librati perpenderunt, ut puero circumagente tornarentur, Plin. 36, 13, 19: librati pondera coeli orbe tene medio, Luc. 1, 58.

3. *To cause to hang* or *swing, to keep suspended, keep in its place:* vela cadunt primo et dubia librantur ab aura, *are waved to and fro,* Ov. F. 3, 585: et fluctus supra, vento librante, pependit, Sil. 17, 274: aëris vi suspensam librari medio spatio tellurem, Plin. 2, 5, 4: id. ib.

4. *To cause to swing, to swing, hurl, launch, throw:* summa telum librabat ab aure, Virg. A. 9, 417: ferro praefixum robur, id. ib. 10, 479: caestus, id. ib. 5, 478; Ov. M. 7, 787:—librare se, *to balance* or *poise one's self, to fly:* cursum in aëre, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 11: saepe lapillos Tollunt, his sese per inania nubila librant, Virg. G. 4, 196: haliaeetos librans ex alto sese, Plin. 10, 3, 3:—corpus in herba, *to stretch one's self out on the grass,* Ov. F. 1, 492:—incidentis manus libratur artifici temperamento, Plin. 12, 25, 54:—librare iter, *to take one's way:* Sen. Oed. 899.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To make of even weight, to balance* (poet.): orbem horis, Col. 10, 42: crimina in antithetis, Pers. 1, 85.

B. *To weigh, ponder, consider* (poet. and in post-class. prose): librabat metus, Stat. Th. 9, 165: quae omnia meritorum momenta perpendit, librat, examinat, Naz. Pan. ad Const. 7: praescriptiones, Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 26.—Hence

lībrātus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** *Level, horizontal:* aquam non esse libratam, sed sphaeroides habere schema, Vitr. 8, 6.—**B.** *Set in vibration* or *oscillation, poised, balanced; swung, hurled, launched; forcible, powerful:* librata cum sederit (glans), Liv. 38, 29: librato magis et certo ictu, Tac. H. 2, 22: malleus extra libratus ab aure, Ov. M. 2, 624: per nubes aquila librata volatu, Sil. 15, 429.—*Comp.:* libratior ictus, Liv. 30, 10.

* *Adv.*, lībrāte, *Deliberately:* aliquid eligere, Serv. Virg. A. 2, 713.

Libs, ĭbis, *adj.*, Λίψ, *Libyan;* subst., *a Libyan;* of *Antaeus,* Sid. Carm. 9, 94.—**II.** *The west-southwest wind:* ab occasu brumali Africus: Noton et Liba nominant, Plin. 2, 47, 46: velivolique maris constrator leuconotos libs, Aus. Technopaegn. de Deis, 12.

Lĭbŭi, ōrum, *m.* *A people of* Gallia Transpadana, Liv. 5, 35; 21, 38; 33, 37; perh. identical with Libici in Plin. 3, 17, 21.

lībum, i, *n.* (libus, i, *m.*, Nigid. in Non. 211, 31) *A cake, pancake,* "Cato R. R. 75:" rustica liba, Ov. F. 3, 670: adorea liba per herbam Subiciunt epulis, Virg. A. 7, 109; Ov. F. 3, 761.—Often used in offerings to the gods: Var. R. R. 2, 8, 1. It was customary to offer a cake to the gods on one's birth-day: Juv. 16, 38. Hence, quinquagesima liba, *a cake offered to the gods on one's fiftieth birth-day,* Mart. 10, 24.—In the *masc.:* faciat libos quatuor, Nigid. in Non. 211, 31.

Lĭburni, ōrum, *m.* *The Liburnians, an Illyrian people, between Istria and Dalmatia,* in the mod. *Croatia,* Mel. 2, 3, 12 and 13; Liv. 10, 2: regna Liburnorum, Virg. A. 1, 144.—In the *sing.*, Liburnus, *A Liburnian;* esp., *a Liburnian slave,* such as were used in Rome as sedan-bearers: Juv. 3, 239; id. 4, 75.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Lĭburnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Liburnians, Liburnian:* terrae, Luc. 8, 38: rostra, *Liburnian ships,* Prop. 3, 9, 44.—Hence, **2.** Subst., **Liburna,** ae, *f.*, *A light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley, a brigantine,* Caes. B. C. 3, 9; Hor. Od. 1, 37, 30; id. Epod. 1, 1; Sil. 13, 240; Luc. 3, 534; Tac. G. 9.—**B. Lĭburnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *The country of Liburnia,* Plin. 3, 22, 26; 8, 48, 73.—**III. Lĭburnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Liburnic, Liburnian:* Liburnicae insulae, Plin. 3, 25, 30: oleum, Pall. 12, 18.—Hence, **2.** Subst., **Lĭburnĭca,** ae, *f.*, like Liburna, *A fast-sailing vessel, a brigantine:* parte Liburnicarum demersa, Suet. Aug. 17; id. Calig. 37; Plin. 10, 23, 32.

libus, i, v. libum, *ad init.*

Lĭbўa, ae, and **Lĭbўe,** ēs, *f.*, Λιβύη, *Libya,* Plin. 5, 6, 6; Cic. N. D. 1, 36: Graecus Aristippus, qui servos projicere aurum in media jussit Libya, Hor. S. 2, 3, 100.—**B.** Transf., *Africa:* mundus . . . premitur Libyae devexus in Austros, Virg. G. 1, 240: Libye torretur, Sil. 1, 194.

II. Derivv.: **A. Lĭbўcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Λιβυκός, *Libyan:* fines, Virg. A. 1, 339: mare, id. ib. 6, 338: gentes, id. ib. 4, 320: lapilli, *Numidian marble,* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19: Libyca succensae lampade Cannae, *the funeral pile on which Hannibal, after the battle of Cannae, caused the bodies of the slaughtered Romans to be burned,* Luc. 7, 880: orbis, *a table-top of citrus,* Mart. 2, 43:—"*Libycus* campus in agro Argeo (*i. e.* Argivo) appellatus, quod in eo primum fruges ex Libya allatae sunt. Quam ob causam etiam Ceres ab Argeis *Libyssa* vocata est," Fest. p. 121 Müll.—In the *plur.* subst., Lĭbўci, ōrum, *m.*, *The Libyans:* Macr. S. 1, 17.—**2.** Transf., *African:* Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 16: mare Libycum, *the Egyptian Sea,* Plin. 5, 1, 1: fera, *the lion,* Ov. F. 5, 178: arenae, id. Met. 4, 616: axis, *the African sky, Africa,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 908: uvae, Col. 3, 2: crines, *frizzly, woolly hair,* Luc. 10, 129: pestes, *i. e. snakes,* id. 9, 805.

B. Lĭbys, ўos *and* ys, *adj.*, Λίβυς, *Libyan:* Libys lectulus, *of citrus,* Virg. Cir. 440: mons, Stat. S. 4, 2, 27.—Subst., Libys, yos, *m.*, *A Libyan:* Africam initio habuere Gaetuli et Libyes, Sall. J. 21: Cancro (subditus) Libys, Sen. Her. Oet. 24.

C. Lĭbyssus, a, um, *adj.*, *Libyan:* Libyssa arena, Catull. 7, 3: gens, Sil. 8, 206: ficus, Col. 10, 418: Libyssa Ceres, *a surname of Ceres among the Argives,* Fest. p. 121 (v. the passage under Libycus).

D. Lĭbystīnus, a, um, *adj.*, Λιβυστῖνος, *Libyan:* montes Libystini, Catull. 60, 1: Apollo, *a name given to Apollo by the Sicilians, because he had delivered them by a pestilence from an attack of the Carthaginians,* Macr. S. 1, 17.

E. Lĭbystis, ĭdis, *f.*, Λιβυστίς, *Libyan:* Libystis ursa, Virg. A. 5, 37.

F. Lĭbўus, a, um, *adj.*, *Libyan:* Libya citrus, Var. in Non. 86, 10: terra, *Libya,* Tac. A. 2, 60.

Lĭbў-aegyptĭi, ōrum, *m.* *A people in the west of* Libya interior, Mela 1, 4, 3; Plin. 5, 8, 8.

Lĭbў-phoenīces, um, *m.*, Λιβυφοίνικες, *Libyphœnicians: a Libyan people in the territory of Byzacium, descended from Phœnicians,* Liv. 21 22; 25, 40; Plin. 5, 4, 3.

(* **Libysticae fabulae,** v. Aesopicus.)

lĭcens, entis, *Pa.*, from licet.

lĭcenter, *adv.*, v. licet, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

lĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [licet] *Freedom, liberty, leave to do as one pleases, license.*

I. In gen.: *Dae.* Licet . . . licet . . . licet. *Tr.* Hercules istum infelicet cum sua licentia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 41: nobis nostra Academia magnam licentiam dat, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 4: ludendi licentiam dare, id. ib. 1, 29: tantum licentiae dabat gloria, id. de Sen. 13: absolvendi, Tac. A. 14, 49: lasciviendi permittere militibus, Suet. Caes. 67.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Liberty which one takes to himself, boldness, presumption, license:* homo ad scribendi licentiam liber, Cic. N. D. 1, 38: a Democrito omnino haec licentia, id. ib. 1, 44: per intercalandi licentiam, *by arbitrary intercalation,* Suet. Caes. 40.—So freq. of speech: poëtarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 38: juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia, id. Brut. 91: figurarum, Quint. 10, 1, 28.—**2.** In rhet., *A figure of speech, the* παῤῥησία *of the Greeks,* Auct. Her. 4, 36.

B. *Unrestrained liberty, unbounded license, dissoluteness, licentiousness:* deteriores omnes sumus licentia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 74: omnium rerum infinita atque intoleranda licentia, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: licentia libidoque, id. Verr. 2, 3, 33: cupiditatum, id. Att. 10, 4; id. Off. 2, 8: habere impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam, id. Mil. 31: licentiae cujuspiam resistere, id. de Div. 2, 72: Sullani temporis, *lawlessness,* Suet. Gram. 11: militum, Nep. Eum. 8: licentiam indomitam refrenare, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 29: licentiam coërcere, Tac. H. 1, 35.—Also of inanimate things: magna gladiorum est licentia, *the license of the sword is great,* i. e. *daring murders are prevalent,* Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 12: immensa licentia ponti, Ov. M. 1, 309.

C. Personified as *A goddess:* templum Licentiae (for Libertatis), Cic. Leg. 2, 17: cf. Libertas.

* **lĭcentĭātus,** ūs, *m.* [licentia] *Freedom, license:* meo licentiatu, Laber. in Non. 212, 6.

lĭcentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of freedom* or *license, over-free, wanton, licentious* (a post-Aug. word): (*ebor* dicere) non minus est licentiosum, quam si *sulfuri* et *gutturi* subjicerent in genitivo literam *o* mediam, * Quint. 1, 6, 23: temeritas, App. M. 5, p. 165.—*Comp.:* conversatio cum viris licentiosior, Sen. Excerpt. contr. 6, 8.—*Sup.:* libidini licentiosissimum spatium praebere, Aug. adv. Pelag. 2, 7.

lĭcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2. *v. n.* *To be for sale; to have a price put upon* it, *to be valued, esteemed* at so much (rare, but quite class.): omnia venibunt, quiqui licebunt, praesenti pecunia, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 97:—quanti licuisse tu scribis (hortos), *how much they were valued at,* Cic. Att. 12, 23, 5: unius assis Non umquam pretio pluris licuisse, Hor. S. 1, 6, 12.

II. Transf., of the seller, *To offer for sale, to fix the price, to value* at so much (so only post-Aug.): percontanti quanti liceret opera effecta, parvum nescio quid dixerat, *how much he asked for them, what he held them at,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 83: parvo quum pretio liceret, Mart. 6, 66.

lĭcĕor, lĭcĭtus, 2. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* *To bid* on goods at an auction (quite class.): (*a*) Abs.: licetur Aebutius, Cic. Caecin. 6: liciti sunt usque adeo, quoad, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33: digito liceri (because, in bidding, the finger was raised), id. ib. 2, 3, 11: omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redemta habere, propterea, quod illo licente, contra liceri audeat nemo, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: immoderatius liceri, Suet. Caes. 20: nec licendi finem factum, id. Calig. 38.—(*β*) *c. acc.:* heredes Scapulae si istos hortos liceri cogitant, *to bid on the gardens,* Cic. Att. 12, 38, 4; so, hortos liceri, Plin. Pan. 50; and, et centum Graecos curto centusse licetur, Pers. 5, 191.

* **II.** Trop., *To appraise, estimate, value* at a price: tunc avidi matronam oculi licentur, *appraise her, reckon at what price she can be robbed of her honor,* Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 41.

Lĭcerĭānus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *be* *longing to the city of Licerium* (in Aquitania), *Licerian :* pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

lĭcet, cuit *and* cĭtum est, 2. (archaic form, licessit for licuerit, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 13) *v. n.* and *impers. It is allowable, allowed,* or *permitted ; one may* or *can, one is at liberty* to do so and so ; constr. with the *neut.* of the demonstr. or relat. pron., with the *inf.* or a subject-clause, with or without a *dat.*, or *dat.* and *inf.*, with *ut* or (more freq.) with the simple conjunctive, or entirely *abs.*

(*α*) With the *neut.* of the demonstr. or relat. pron. as a subject, with or without a *dat. :* "*licere* id dicimus, quod legibus, quod more majorum institutisque conceditur. Neque enim quod quisque potest, id ei licet," Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14 : cui facile persuasi, mihi id, quod rogaret, ne licere quidem, non modo non libere, id. Att. 14, 19, 4 : quid deceat vos, non quantum liceat vobis, spectare debetis, id. Rab. Post. 5, 11 ; cf., si hominibus tantum licere judicas. quantum possunt : vide, ne, *etc.*, id. Phil. 13, 7 : si illud non licet, Saltem hoc licebit, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12 : neque idem ubique aut licet aut decorum est, Quint. 5, 10, 40 : quod in foro non expedit, illic nec liceat, id. 9, 2, 67 : sin et poterit Naevius id quod libet et ei libebit, quod non licet, quid agendum est ? Cic. Quint. 30 *fin. :* nihil, quod per leges liceret, id. Mil. 16, 43.—Rarely in the *plur. :* quum in servum omnia liceant, est, *etc.*, Sen. Clem. 1, 18.

(*β*) With the *inf.* or a subject-clause, with or without a *dat. :* neque terram injicere, neque cruenta Convestire mihi corpora licuit, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2 : licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14 : ut tibi id facere liceat, id. Rep. 1, 6 : M. Catoni licuit Tusculi se in otio delectare, id. ib. 1, 1 : sceleris crimine liceat Cn. Pompeio mortuo, liceat multis aliis carere, id. Lig. 6, 18 ; Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3 ; id. ib. ; Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5. —Without a *dat. :* introire in aedes numquam licitum est, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 70 : impune optare istuc licet, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 14 : modo liceat vivere, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 28 : licetne scire ex te ? id. Hec. 5. 4, 33 : si facere omnino non licebit, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14 : licet ora ipsa cernere iratorum, id. Off. 1, 29, 102 ; cf. id. de Div. 1, 41. 91 ; and id. de Or. 3, 25, 99 ; id. de Div. 1, 7, 13.—With the *inf. pass. :* intelligi jam licet, nullum fore imperium, id. Rep. 1, 38 ; so, idque e pontificio jure intelligi licet, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27 ; cf., his cognosci licuit, quantum, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 28 ; Cic. Off. 1, 7, 20 : evocari ex insula Cyprios non licet, id. Att. 5, 21, 6 : in senatu dici nihil liceat, id. ib. 3, 12, 1 : cooptari sacerdotem licebat, id. Fam. 3, 10, 9 ; so, in eum ordinem cooptari licet, id. Verr. 2, 2, 49.—The noun of the subject-clause is regularly in the *acc. :* licet me id scire quid sit ? Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 14 : non licet hominem esse, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 53 : si licet me latere, id. ib. 4, 2, 5 : hoccine me miserum non licere meo modo ingenium frui ! id. ib. 2, 4, 21 ; cf., eodem ut jure uti senem Liceat, id. Hec. prol. alt. 3 ; and, non licet me isto tanto bono uti, id. ib. 2, 5, 32 : quum non liceret quemquam Romae esse, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 2, 41.—So with the verb *esse :* liceat esse miseros, id. Leg. 6, 18 ; cf., medios esse jam non licebit, id. Att. 10, 8, 4 ; and id. Tusc. 5, 15, 44 ; so too id. ib. 1, 38, 91 Klotz. *N. cr. ;* cf. also *fieri :* ut eum liceat ante tempus consulem fieri, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2 ; Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26 Otto *N. cr. :* haec praescripta servantem licet magnifice vivere, id. Off. 1, 26 *fin. :* licet tamen opera prodesse multis, beneficia petentem, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 19, 67.—So with the *acc.* with a subject-inf., *esse* or *fieri*, even when licet is accompanied by the *dat. :* si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Cic. Balb. 12, 29 : potest incidere quaestio, An huic esse procuratorem liceat ? Quint. 7, 1, 19 ; so, procuratorem tibi esse non licuit, id. 4, 4, 6 Zumpt *N. cr. ;* Ov. Her. 14, 64 : is erat annus, quo per leges ei consulem fieri liceret, Caes. B. C. 3, 1 Oud. *N. cr.* But more freq., in this case, there is an attraction of the predicate-noun to the dative of licet in the following construction.

(*γ*) Licet alicui with the *dat.* and *inf.*, esp. with *esse :* licuit esse otioso Themistocli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15 ; cf. id. Att. 9, 2, A, 1 : quare judici mihi non esse liceat, id. Rab. Post. 7, 17 : ut iis ingratis esse non liceat, id. Off. 2, 18, 63 : quo in genere mihi negligenti esse non licet, id. Att. 1, 17, 6 : cur iis per te frui libertate sua, cur denique esse liberis non licet ? id. Flacc. 29, 71 ; id. Coel. 1, 1 : quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 8 : illis timidis et ignavis licet esse, Liv. 21, 44, 3. —With other verbs than *esse :* ut sibi per te liceat innocenti vitam in egestate degere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49 *fin. :* ut sibi triumphanti urbem invehi liceret, Liv. 38, 44 *fin.*—Very rarely, in this kind of construction, the dative with licet is wanting, and is to be supplied from the connection : atqui licet esse beatis (*sc.* iis), Hor. S. 1, 1, 19 : licet eminus esse Fortibus, Ov. M. 8, 405 ; Liv. 26, 41, 16 : sibi vitam filiae sua cariorem fuisse, si liberae ac pudicae vivere licitum fuisset, id. 3, 50, 6. Cf. on this and the preced. construction, Krüger, Untersuchungen, vol. iii., p. 359 *sq. ;* Ruddim. 2, p. 15 ; Ramshorn, Gramm. § 168, n. 8 (p. 634) ; Zumpt, Gramm. § 601 ; Weissenborn, Gramm. § 322.

(*δ*) With *ut*, and more freq. with the simple conjunctive : neque jam mihi licet neque est integrum, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Mur. 4, 8 :—facto nunc laedat licet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 53 : ludas licet, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 33 : fremant omnes licet, Cic. de Or. 1, 44 : sed omnia licet concurrant, id. Att. 14, 4, 2 : ex qua licet pauca degustes, id. ib. 1, 16, 8 : vel ipsi hoc dicas licet, id. ib. 5, 1, 4 : quamvis licet insectemur istos, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53 ; cf. id. Leg. 3, 10, 24 ; and id. N. D. 3, 36, 88 ; so too Lucr. 6, 601 :—sequatur Hermagoram licebit, Cic. Inv. 1, 51, 97 ; id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49 : sis pecore e multa dives tellure licebit, Hor. Epod. 14, 19 : detrahat auctori multum fortuna licebit, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 3. Cf. also under *no.* II., a.

(*ε*) As a *v. impers.* abs., with or without a *dat. :* immo, aliis si licet, tibi non licet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 15, 49 : cum licitum est ei, id. And. 2, 6, 12 : nec crederem mihi impunius Licere, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 50 : quod profecto faciam, si mihi per ejusdem amicitiam licebit, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 3 :—*Ph.* Sed quaeso, hominem ut jubeas arcessi. *He.* Licet, *that may be* or *may be done, I have no objection*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 29 : si per vos licet, id. Asin. prol. 12 ; so, id quod postea, si per vos, judices, licitum erit, aperietur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 127 ; and, dum per aetatem licet, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 28 : fruare, dum licet, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 104 ; cf., dum licet, loquimini mecum, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 16 : quando, ut volumus, non licet, id. And. 4, 5, 10 : ut id, quoad posset, quod fas esset, quoad liceret, populi ad partes daret, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 19.

II. Transf. When licet introduces a subordinate proposition, which makes a concession, notwithstanding which that still holds good which is stated in the main proposition, licet apparently assumes the nature of a conjunction corresponding to quamvis, quamquam, etsi ; and in the later Latinity it is even, like these, connected with the indicative, just as already in the class. per. it is not unfreq. opposed to tamen and certe in the main proposition ; Eng., *Even if, although, notwithstanding.*

(*α*) With the conjunctive : quoniam quidem semel suscepi, licet hercules undique omnes in me terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, succurram atque subibo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31 ; Quint. 6, 4, 15 : in comoedia maxime claudamus : licet Varro Musas Plautino dicat sermone locuturas fuisse, si Latine loqui vellent ; licet, *etc.*, id. 10, 1, 99 : vita brevis est, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. Brev. vit. 6 ; Virg. A. 6, 400.—With a corresp. *tamen :* licet laudem Fortunam, tamen, ut ne Salutem culpem, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 28 : licet saepius tibi hujus generis literas mittam . . . sed tamen, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 13, 27 : licet tibi significarim, ut ad me venires, tamen, *etc.*, id. Att. 3, 12, 3 ; Quint. 2, 2, 8 ; id. 8, 3, 69 : licet ergo non sint confirmati testamento, a me tamen, ut confirmati, observabuntur, Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 3 ; Quint. 7 praef. § 2 : constet illi licet fides et benevolentia, tranquillitas tamen, *etc.*, Sen. Tranq. anim. 7.—With a corresp. *certe :* licet enim haec quivis arbitratu suo reprehendat . . . certe levior reprehensio est, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 102.

(*β*) With the indicative (post-class.). licet inter gesta et facta videtur quaedam esse subtilis differentia, attamen, *etc.*, Gaj. Dig. 50, 16. 58 ; Ulp. ib. 2, 15, 8, § 25 : licet directae libertates deficiunt, attamen, *etc.*, Julian. ib. 29, 7, 2 : obduxi licet arma, sum Priapus, Poëta in Anth. Lat. 5, 218 ; Macr. S. 1, 11 ; App. M. 2, p. 117.—Hence,

A. lĭcens, entis, *Pa., Free, unrestrained, bold, forward, presumptuous, licentious* **1.** Of persons (so only poet. and in post-class. prose) : quam audaces et quam licentes sumus qui, *etc.*, Gell. 15, 9, 4 ; Prop. 4, 1, 26 : turba licens, Naides improbae, Sen. Hippol. 777.—**2.** Of inanimate and abstr. things (only once in Cic. ; elsewh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose) : licentior dithyrambus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185 : hic tibi multa licet sermone licentia tecto dicere, Ov. A. A. 1, 569 : joci, Stat. S. 1, 6, 93 : licentior epistola, Plin. N. H. prooem. § 1 : imperium, Val. Max. 6, 4, 2 : vita, id. 9, 1, 3.—Hence,

Adv., lĭcenter, *Freely, according to one's own pleasure* or *fancy ;* and, in a bad sense, *without restraint, boldly, impudently, licentiously* (quite class.) : at quam licenter ! Cic. N. D. 1. 39 : ut ingredi libere, non ut licenter videatur errare, id. Or. 23, 77 : Graeci licenter multa, Quint. 1, 8, 6 : aliquid facere, Liv. 26, 10.—*Comp. :* (servos) licentius, liberius, familiarius cum domina vivere, Cic. Coel. 23, 57 : Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, Sall. J. 87 *fin. :* gerere res communes, id. ib. 108 : ausi aliquid, Quint. 2, 4, 14 : si quid licentius dixerint, id. 1, 2, 7 : translata, id. 8, 3, 37 ; id. 12, 10, 50 : Liberum et Cererem pro vino et pane licentius, quam ut fori severitas ferat, id. 8, 6, 24 ; so Tac. A. 6, 13.

B. lĭcĭtus, a, um, *Pa., Permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful, licit* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) : sermo, Virg. A. 8, 468 : torus, Petr. 34, 8 : acies, Stat. Th. 11, 123 : negotiatio, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 2 : contractus, id. ib. 50, 14, 3.—In the *neut. plur.* abs. : ipse per licita atque illicita foedatus, Tac. A. 15, 37.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms, lĭcĭte and lĭcĭto, *Rightfully, lawfully, licitly* (only post class.) : licite, Mart. Dig. 30, 114, § 5 :—licito, Sol. 11.

† **lĭchănos,** i, *m.*, λιχανός, *A note on the tetrachord*, Vitr. 5, 4.

Lĭchas, ae, *m.*, Λίχας, *An attendant of Hercules, who brought to him the poisoned garment of Dejanira*, Ov. M. 9, 155 ; Hyg. Fab. 36.

† **līchen,** ēnis, *m.* = λειχήν, *A cryptogamic species of vegetation growing on trees, lichen*, Plin. 26, 4, 10.—**II.** Transf., *An eruption on the skin of men and beasts, a tetter, ring-worm :* in fricando lichene, Plin. 23, 7, 63 : sordidi lichenes, Mart. 11, 98.—In beasts : equi lichene vexati, Plin. 28, 11, 49 ; cf. id. 28, 17, 67 ; 30, 10, 27.

līcĭātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [licium] *A weaver's heddle* (late Lat.) : liciatorium texentium, Vulg. 1 Sam. 17, 7.

līcĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [licium ; laid, *leashed*, like a web ; hence, trop.] *Begun, commenced* (late Lat.) : ut ita dicam liciatum videtur, quod nondum est, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 14 ; so id. Gen. ad litt. 3, 14.

Lĭcĭnĭānus, a, um, v. Licinius, *no.* II., B.

līcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [licium] *Lint* for dressing wounds (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 2, 22 ; 48.

Lĭcĭnĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So, in partic., *the orator* C. Licinius Crassus, and *the triumvir* M. Licinius Crassus. —In the fem., *A daughter of the orator* L. Licinius Crassus, Cic. Brut. 58. Also, *a Vestal*, id. ib. 43.—**II.** Derivv. : **A. Lĭcĭnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Licinius, Licinian :* lex, of various kinds, esp. the lex de sodaliciis, Cic. Planc. 15, 36 ; cf. the Index legum, in Orell. Cic. Opera, vol. viii., p. 199 *sq. :* lex Licinia et Mucia de civibus redigundis, Cic. Cornel. fragm. 10, p. 449 : lex de modo agrorum, Liv. 34, 4 ; cf. Var. R. R. 1, 2, 9, et al. · atria, named after L. Licinius Crassus, *auction-halls*, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; 6, 25.—**B. Lĭcĭnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Licinian*: olea, *introduced by a Licinius*, Cato R. R. 6, 2: jugera, *the lands distributed to the plebeians by C. Licinius Stolo*, Col. 1, 3, 10; id. Arb. 17.—**2.** Liciniani, ōrum, *m.*, *A surname of the sons and descendants of Cato the Censor, by his first wife*, Licinia; to distinguish them from those by the second, who were called Salonii or Saloniani, Plin. 7, 14, 12.

lĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* *Bent* or *turned upward*: licini boves, (* *i. e.* qui sursum versum reflexa cornua habent,) Serv. and Philarg. on Virg. G. 3, 55.—**II.** Lĭcĭnus, i, *m.*, *A surname in the* gens Fabia *and* Porcia.—Also, *The name of a barber and freedman of Augustus, celebrated for his wealth*, Hor. A. P. 301; Mart. 8, 3; Var. Atac. in Anth. Lat. T. 1, p. 205.

lĭcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [licitor] *An offering of a price, a bidding* for any thing, at sales and auctions: exquisitis palam pretiis et licitationibus factis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53; id. Att. 11, 15: praedam ad licitationem dividere, *to the highest bidders*, Suet. Ner. 26: licitatione maxima comparare aliquid, id. Cal. 22: ad licitationem rem deducere, Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 6: licitatione vincere, *to bid highest*, id. ib.: penes quem licitatio remansit, *to whom it was knocked down*, Paul. Dig. 10, 3, 19.

(**lĭcĭtātor**, ōris, an old erroneous reading in Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61, and id. Fam. 7, 2, 1, for illicitator, v. h. v.)

lĭcĭte and **lĭcĭto**, *advv.*, v. licet, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

lĭcĭtor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [liceor] *To offer a price, to bid* for any thing (an ante- and post-class. word): **I.** Lit.: * Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 104: licitamini hostium capita, *set a price on their heads*, Curt. 4, 1, 12 (*al.* licemini; cf. Mützell, *ad loc.*—**II.** Transf., *To contend, fight*: "licitati in mercando sive pugnando contendentes," Fest. p. 116 Müll.: inter se licitantur, Enn. in Non. 134, 14: licitari machaera adversum aliquem, Caecil. ib. 16.

lĭcĭtus, a, um, v. licet, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

līcĭum, ĭi, *n.* *A leash*, i. e. a thread with a loop at one end, through which one or more threads of the warp were passed: **I.** Lit.: licia telae addere, Virg. G. 1, 285: plurimis vero liciis texere, quae polymita appellant, Alexandria instituit, Plin. 8, 48, 74.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A thread of the web*: per licia texta querelas Edidit et tacitis mandavit crimina telis, Aus. Ep. 23, 14.

B. *A thread* of any thing woven: licia dependent longas velantia sepes, Ov. F. 3, 267: cinerem fici cum aluta illigatum licio e collo suspendere, Plin. 23, 7, 63. Often used in charms and spells: tum cantata ligat cum fusco licia rhombo, Ov. F. 2, 575: terna tibi haec primum triplici diversa colore Licia circumdo, Virg. E. 8, 73; Plin. 28, 4, 12. As an ornament for the head, worn by women: licia crinibus addunt, Prud. in Symm. 2, 1104.

C. *A small girdle around the abdomen*; so in the law phrase, per lancem et licium furta concipere, *i. e. to search in a house for stolen property*; this was done per licium, with which the person making the search was covered, and per lancem, which he held before his face, in order not to be recognized by the women. This lanx was perforated. He was clothed with a licium instead of his usual garments, that it might not be suspected that he brought in his clothes that which he might find in the house and recognize as stolen property, Gell. 11, 18, 9; id. 16, 10; v. lanx.

lictor, ōris, *m.* [1. ligo] *A lictor*, i. e. *an attendant granted to a magistrate, as a sign of official dignity*. The Romans had adopted this custom from the Etrurians: Romulus cum cetero habitu se augustiorem tum maxime lictoribus duodecim sumptis (a finitima Etruria) fecit, Liv. 1, 8. The lictors bore a bundle of rods, from which an axe projected. Their duty was to walk before the magistrate in a line, one after the other; to call out to the people to make way, submovere turbam; and to remind them of paying their respects to him, animadvertere (v. h. v.). The foremost one was called primus lictor; apud quem primus quievit lictor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, 21: the last and nearest to the consul, proximus lictor: Liv. 24, 44 *fin.* The lictors had also to execute sentences of judgment, to bind criminals to a stake, to scourge them, and to behead them, Liv. 1, 26; 8, 7; 38; 26, 16.—It was necessary that lictors should be free-born: not till the time of Tacitus were freedmen also appointed to the office. They were united into a company, and formed the decuria apparitorum (public servants). In Rome they wore the toga, in the field the sagum, in triumphal processions a purple mantle and fasces wreathed with laurel: togulae lictoribus ad portam praesto fuerunt, quibus illi acceptis, sagula rejecerunt et catervam imperatori suo novam praebuerunt, Cic. Pis. 23. Only those magistrates who had potestatem cum imperio had lictors. In the earliest times the king had twelve; immediately after the expulsion of the kings, each of the two consuls had twelve; but it was soon decreed that the consuls should be preceded for a month alternately by twelve lictors, Liv. 2, 1; a regulation which appears to have been afterward, although not always, observed, Liv. 22, 41: Caesar was the first who restored the old custom, Suet. Caes. 20.—The decemvirs had, in their first year of office, twelve lictors each one day alternately, Liv. 3, 33; in their second year each had twelve lictors to himself, id. 3, 36.—The military tribunes with consular power had also twelve lictors, Liv. 4, 7; and likewise the interrex, id. 1, 17.—The dictator had twenty-four, Dio 54, 1; Polyb. 3, 87; Plut. Fab. 4; the magister equitum only six, Dio 42, 27. The praetor urbanus had, in the earlier times, two lictors, Censor. de die natal. 24; Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 26; in the provinces he had six; but in the later times the praetor had in the city, as well as in the province, six lictors, Polyb. 3, 40. The quaestor had lictors only in the province, when he, in consequence of the praetor's absence or death, performed the functions of propraetor, Sall. C. 19; Cic. Planc. 41. Moreover, the flamen dialis, the vestals, and the magistri vicorum had lictors; these, however, appear to have had no fasces, which was also the case with the thirty lictores curiati (who summoned the curiae to vote), Cic. Agr. 2, 12; Gell. 15, 27; Inscr. Grut. 33, 4; 630, 9.

II. Transf.: lictorem feminae in publico unionem esse (*a lady's mark of distinction*), Plin. 9, 35, 56.

lictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lictor] *Of* or *belonging to a lictor* (post-class.; for in Plin. 7, 30, 31, we should read literarum): virga lictoria, Flor. 1, 26: DECVRIA LICTORIA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2676.

Lĭcus, i, *m.* *A river in Vindelicia, a tributary of the Danube*, now the *Lech*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 641.

lĭen, ēnis, and **lĭēnis**, is, *m.* [a softened form for σπλήν, σπλάγχνα] *The milt* or *spleen*: **I.** Lit.: lienes turgent, Cato R. R. 157: seditionem facit lien (of a stitch in the side), Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 14: equisetum lienes cursorum exstinguit, Plin. 26, 13, 83: at lienis, ubi affectus est, intumescit, Cels. 4, 9: lienis bubulus, id. ib.: lienem coërcere, id. ib.: extenuare, id. ib.: consumere, Plin. 26, 8, 48.

II. Transf., of the *fiscus*: "(Trajanus) fiscum *lienem* vocavit, quod eo crescente artus reliqui tabescunt," Aurel. Vict. Epit. 42 *fin.*

lĭēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lien] *Splenetic*: cor lienosum, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 62: tactu lienosis medebatur, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

lĭentĕrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [λειεντερία; cf. Cels. 2, 1] *Troubled with a looseness* or *diarrhoea, lienteric*: dantur coeliacis . . . sic et lientericis, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 44.

lĭgāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [1. ligo] *A band, tie, bandage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Sidoniae nocturna ligamina mitrae, Prop. 2, 22, 15; Ov. M. 14, 230: ligamina vitium, Col. 11, 2, 92: ligamina herbarum, *c. c.* fasciculi, id. 12, 8, 1.—In the *sing.*: papyri ligamen, *a bandage, ligature*, Col. 6, 6, 4.

lĭgāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A band, bandage* (post Aug.): aurium ligamenta, Quint. 11, 3, 144:—vulneribus ligamenta parare, Tac. A. 15, 54.

Lĭgārĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So, Q. Ligarius, *whom Cicero defended in an oration still extant.*—**II.** Deriv., **Lĭgārĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Ligarius, Ligarian*: oratio Ligariana, Cic. Att. 13, 44, 3; so too abs., Ligariana, ae, *f.*, *Cicero's oration for Ligarius*: Cic. Att. 13, 19, 2; so id. ib. 13, 12, 2.

* **lĭgātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [1. ligo] *A binding*: Scrib. Comp. 255.

lĭgātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A band, ligature* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: ligatura in vitibus, Pall. 1, 6, 11.—**B.** In partic., *An amulet* (bound about one): Aug. in Joann. 7; cf. Isid. Orig. 8, 9.—**II.** Transf., *A twisting* or *twining* of the body in wrestling: ligaturis corporis certant, Ambros. Enarrat. in psalm. 36.

Ligdus (Lygdus), i, *m.* *A Cretan, the husband of Telethusa, and father of Iphis, who, on the day of her wedding, was turned into a man*, Ov. M. 9, 670.

Lĭgēa, ae, *f.*, Λιγεία (clear-voiced): **I.** *A wood-nymph, dryad*: Virg. G. 4, 336; v. Voss. *ad loc.*—**II.** *An island opposite the Bruttian town Tempsa*, Sol. 2.

Lĭger, ĕris, *m.* *A river forming the boundary between* Gallia Lugdunensis *and* Aquitania, now the *Loire*: quod Liger ex nivibus creverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: cum ad flumen Ligerim venissent, id. ib. 7, 5: Caesar Ligere interclusus, id. ib. 7, 59: in flumine Ligeri, id. ib. 3, 9.—**II.** Deriv., ‡ Lĭgerĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Liger, Ligerian*: Inscr. ap. Grut. 472, 1.

Ligii (also written Lygii), ōrum, *m.* *A Germanic people on the Weser*, Tac. G. 43; Ann. 12, 29; 30.

lignārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lignum] *Of* or *belonging to wood, wood-*: negotiatio, *timber-trade*, Capitol. Pert. 1: lima, Scrib. Comp. 141.—**II.** Subst., lignarius, i, *m.*: **A.** *A worker in wood, a carpenter, joiner*: Pall. 1, 6, 2.—Perh. hence, **2.** Inter lignarios, designating a place in Rome before the Porta Trigemina, perh. *Joiners'-street, Timber-street*: Liv. 35, 41 *fin.* (acc. to others, for *timber-market*).—**B.** *A slave whose office it was to carry wood* (to a temple), *a wood-carrier*: Josue Gabionitas in aquarios lignariosque damnavit, Hier. Ep. 108, 8.—**C.** *A wood-cutter, woodman* "lignarius ξυλοκόπος, ὁ κόπτων ξύλα," Gloss. Lat. Gr.

lignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lignor] *A felling* or *procuring of wood, a fueling*: qui lignationis munitionisque causa in silvas discessissent, Caes. B. G. 5, 38; Vitr. 5, 9 *fin.* —**II.** Transf., concr., *A place where wood is cut, a place for procuring wood*: Col. 1, 5, 1.

lignātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A wood-cutter, one sent to get wood*: oppressis lignatoribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 26; Liv. 10, 25.

lignĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ligneus] *Wooden*, of small objects: scuta ligneola, Lucil. ap. Prisc. 3 *fin.*: lychnuchus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7: figurae, App. de Mundo, p. 351 Oud.

lignĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lignum] *Of wood, wooden*: **I.** Lit.: ligneus ponticulus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: turres, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: materia, *wood*, Cic. Inv. 2, 57: deus, Tib. 1, 11, 20: supellex, Plin. 34, 12, 32: custodia, *i. e. wooden foot-shackles, stocks*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 28: salus, *written on wooden tablets*, id. Pseud. 1, 1, 45.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Like wood, woody*: putamen, Plin. 15, 22, 24: semen (arboris), id. 16, 26, 46.—**B.** *Like dry wood, dry*: nervosa et lignea (appellatur) Δορκάς, Lucr. 4, 1156: lignea conjux, Catull. 23, 6.

lignĭcīda, ae, *m.* [lignum-caedo] *One who cuts* or *hews wood*: not used, acc. to Var. L. L. 8, 33, 62.

‡ **lignĭfer**, ĕri, *m.* [lignum-fero] *One who carries wood* or *a tree*: Inscr. ap. Mur. 2016, 2 (cf. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 4138).

lignor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [lignum] *To fetch* or *procure wood, to collect wood*: lignandi atque aquandi potestas, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: lignandi pabulandique causa progredi, id. ib. 3, 76, 2: lignatum ire, Liv. 10, 25.

lignōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Like wood, woody*: lignosus fructus, Plin. 24, 9, 42: caules, id. 25, 6, 29: nucleus, id. 13, 19, 34: glutinum, id. 28, 17, 71.—*Comp.*: lignosiora sunt reliqua, Plin. 19, 5, 27.

lignum, i, *n.* *Wood* (*fire-wood*, opp. to materia, timber for building, Ulp. Dig. 32, 55): **I.** Lit.: ligna neque fumosa erunt et ardebunt bene, Cato R. R. 130: ligna et sarmenta circumdare, ignem subjicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis fieri jussit, id. ib. 17: ligna super foco large repone, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 5.—Proverb.: in silvam ligna ferre, *i. e. to perform useless labor*, or, as we say in English, *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34.

II. Transf.: **A.** That which is made of wood, *A writing-tablet:* Juv. 16, 41.

B. The hard part of fruit, *The shell* (of a nut), or the *stone* or *kernel* (of cherries, plums, *etc.*), Plin. 15, 28, 34; 15, 3, 3; 13, 4, 9; of *grape-stones*, id. 17, 21, 35, § 162.

C. *A fault in table-tops, where the grain of the wood is not curly, but straight*, Plin. 13, 15, 30.

1. lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To bind, bind together, bind up, bandage, bind fast*, etc. (perhaps only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: manus post terga ligatae, Ov. M. 3, 575: ligare et vincire crura et manus, Gell. 12, 3: crus fascia, Phaedr. 5, 7, 36: laqueo guttura, *to tie up*, Ov. M. 6, 134: vulnera veste, *to bind up, bandage*, id. ib. 7, 849:—dum mula ligatur, *is tackled*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 13; so, funem littoribus, Luc. 8, 61: sudarium circum collum, *to bind around*, Suet. Ner. 51: pisces in glacie ligatos, *i. e. frozen fast*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 49: nimbi ligati, *i. e. ice*, Petr. 123.

B. Transf., *To wind round, to surround:* balteus loricam ligat, Val. Fl. 4, 94: digitosque ligat junctura, Ov. M. 2, 375; Sil. 7, 589: caementa in tectis, Plin. 36, 27, 68; Sen. Med. 742.

II. Trop., *To bind up, bind together, unite:* dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit, Ov. M. 1, 25: vinclo propiore cum aliquo ligari, id. ib. 9, 548: laqueo colla, id. Pont. 1, 6, 39: pacta, Prop. 4, 4, 80: conjugia artibus magicis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 452: argumenta in catenas, * Quint. 5, 14, 32.

2. lĭgo, ōnis, *m.* *A mattock, grub-axe, hoe:* **I.** Lit.: longis purgare ligonibus arva, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 59: ligonibus duris humum exhaurire, Hor. Epod. 5, 30: ligonibus versare glebas, id. Od. 3, 6, 38; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 31: centeno ligone domare arva, Mart. 4, 64: fractus, so called from the bent form of the iron, Col. poët. 10, 88.

* **II.** Poet., transf., *Tillage, agriculture:* Juv. 7, 33.

lĭgŭla and **lingŭla** (v. infra), ae, *f. dim.* [from lingua: "quamvis me *ligulam* dicant Equitesque Patresque, Dicor ab indoctis *lingula* grammaticis," Mart. 14, 120] *A little tongue;* hence, transf.: **I.** *A tongue of land:* oppida posita in extremis lingulis promontoriisque, Caes. B. G. 3, 12.

II. *The tongue of a shoe, a shoe-strap, shoe-latchet:* "*lingula* per diminutionem linguae dicta; alias a similitudine linguae exsertae, ut in calceis, alias insertae, id est intra dentes coërcitae, ut in tibiis," Fest. p. 116 Müll.; Juv. 5, 20; Mart. 2, 29, 7.—As a term of reproach: ligula, i in malam crucèm, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 30 (perh. belonging to the follg. number).

III. *A spoon* or *ladle* for skimming a pot, *a skimmer:* isque (musteus fructus) saepius ligula purgandus est, Col. 9, 5 *fin.* For taking out and dropping aromatic essences: inde ligulis eligunt florem, Plin. 21, 14, 49. For preserves, Cato R. R. 84.—**B.** As a measure, *A spoonful:* duarum aut trium ligularum mensura, Plin. 20, 5, 18.

IV. *A small sword:* Naev. in Gell. 10, 25, 3; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 6, 101, § 107 Müll.

V. *The tongue* or *reed* of a flute: Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 171; cf. under *no.* II. the passage cited from Fest. p. 116 Müll.

VI. The pointed end of a post or stake, which was inserted into something. *A tongue, tenon:* lingulae edolatae, Col. 8, 11, 4.

VII. *The short arm* of a lever, which is placed under the weight to be raised: si sub onus vectis lingula subjecta fuerit, Vitr. 10, 8.

VIII. *The tongue-shaped extremity* of a water-pipe, by which it is fitted into another, Vitr. 8, 7.

IX. *The tongue of a scale-beam:* "examen est *ligula* et *lignum*, quod mediam hastam ad pondera adaequanda tenet," Schol. ad Pers. 1, 6.

X. *A tongue-shaped member of the cuttle-fish:* loliginum ligulas, App. Apol. p. 474 Oud.

Lĭgŭres, um, *m.* *The Ligurians, an Italian people in* Gallia Cisalpina, in the mod. *Piedmont, Genoa,* and *Lucca*, Plin. 3, 5, 7; Liv. 5, 35; 22, 33; 27, 39, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 244 *sq.*

II. Derivv.: **A. Lĭgur** and **Lĭgus,** ŭris, *adj., com., Ligurian;* and, substant., *A Ligurian:* Ligus iste, Cic. Sest. 31: femina Ligus, Tac. H. 2, 13; so, Ligus ora, Pers. 6, 6.—**2.** Ligur *or* Ligus, *A surname in the* gens Aelia *and* Octavia, Cic. Clu. 26; id. Att. 12, 23, 3.

B. Lĭgŭrĭa, ae, *f., Liguria, a country of Cisalpine Gaul*, Plin. 3, 5, 7; Tac. H. 2, 15; id. Agr. 7; Flor. 2, 3.

C. Lĭgŭrīnus, a, um, *adj., Ligurian:* Ligurinae Alpes, Grat. Cyn. 510.—**2.** *The name of a favorite of Horace*, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 33. To him is addressed Od. 4, 10.

D. Lĭgustĭcus (collat. form, Liguscus, Var. 1, 18, 6; 2, 5, 9; 3, 9, 17, acc. to the MSS.; cf. Etruscus), a, um, *adj.*, Λιγυστικός, *Ligustine, Ligurian:* ager, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 6: mare, Plin. 3, 6, 10: ora, id. 3, 5, 7: saxa, Juv. 3, 257.—**2.** Subst., ligusticum, i, *n., A plant indigenous to Liguria, lovage*, Col. 12, 57, 5; Plin. 19, 8, 50; 20, 15, 60 (corrupted into Levisticum, Veg. Vet. 3, 52, 2).

E. Lĭgustīnus, a, um, *adj.*, Λιγυστῖνος, *Ligustine, Ligurian:* montes, Liv. 34, 8: ager, id. 42, 4: scutum, id. 44, 35. —Subst., Ligustini, ōrum, *m., The Ligurians*, Plin. 10, 24, 34.

F. Lĭgustis, ĭdis, *adj.*, Λιγυστίς, *Ligurian:* gente cretus in Ligustide, Sid. poët. Ep 9, 15.

lĭgūrĭo and **lĭgurrĭo,** īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* [lig, lingo] *To lick:* * **I.** Neutr., *To be lickerish, dainty:* quae (meretrices) cum amatore quum coenant, liguriunt, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 14.

II. Act., *To lick:* **A.** Lit.: apes non, ut muscae, (eum) liguriunt, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 6: semesos pisces tepidumque jus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 80.—**2.** Transf.: dum ruri rurant homines, quos (parasiti) liguriant, *whom they lick, whom they daintily feed upon*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 15: furta, *to lick up, feast on by stealth*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79.—Also in an obscene sense, as in Gr. λείχειν and λειχάζειν, Suet. Tib. 45 *fin.*; Mart. 11, 58; cf. cunnilingus.

B. Trop., *To eagerly long for* or *lust after* any thing: improbissima lucra liguriens, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76: agrariam curationem, id. Fam. 11, 21.

***lĭgūrītio** (ligurr.), ōnis, *f.* [ligurio] *Lickerishness, daintiness:* liguritio, vinolentia, cupedia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.

lĭgūrītor (ligurr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] * **I.** *A lickerish fellow, epicure, gourmand:* eumque quasi liguritorem *catillonem* appellat, Macr. S. 2, 12.—**II.** In an obscene sense, Aus. Ep. 128 in lemmate.

‡ **lĭgūrĭus,** gulosus, catillo, λίχνος, Gloss.

Lĭgus, Lĭguscus, Lĭgustĭcus, Lĭgustīnus, Lĭgustis, v. Ligures.

lĭgustrum, i, *n.* *A plant, privet:* alba ligustra cadunt, Virg. E. 2, 18: candidior folio nivei, Galatea, ligustri, Ov. M. 13, 789; cf. Mart. 1, 116.—**II.** *An otherwise unknown plant, which*, according to Pliny, *was held by some to be the* cyprus, Plin. 12, 24, 55; 24, 10, 45; 16, 18, 31. Here perh. belongs ligustrum nigrum, Col. 10, 300.

Lĭlaea, ae, *f.*, Λίλαια, *A town of Phocis, situated at the sources of the Cephisus*, Plin. 4, 3, 4; Stat. Th. 7, 348.

līlĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lilium] *Of* or *from lilies:* oleum, *oil of lilies*, Pall. 6, 14 *in lemm.*

līlĭētum, i, *n.* [id.] *A bed of lilies:* Pall. Febr. 21, 3.

līlĭum, ĭi, *n.* [λείριον] *A lily*, "Plin. 21, 5, 11; 21, 19, 74; Var. R. R. 1, 35; Pall. Febr. 21, 3:" candida, Virg. A. 6, 709: lucida, Prop. 3, 11, 30: argentea, id. 4, 4, 23: hiantia, Ov. A. A. 2, 115: breve, *short-lived, that blooms but for a short time*, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 16. *A reddish kind of lily:* rubens, Plin. 21, 5, 11.

II. Transf., *A sort of defense, consisting of several rows of pits, in which stakes were planted that rose only four inches above the surface of the ground*, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

Lĭly̆baeum, i, *n.*, Λιλύβαιον, *A promontory on the western coast of Sicily, with a town of the same name*, now *Capo di Boco*, Mel. 2, 7; 15; 16; Plin. 3, 8, 14; Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 12; 17; Liv. 25, 31; 27, 5, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 3, p. 374 *sq.*—Called also **Lĭly̆bē,** ēs, *f.*, acc. to the Gr. Λιλίβη, Prisc. Perieg. 482.—Derivv.: **A. Lĭly̆baetānus,** a, um, *adj., Lilybaean, of Lilybaeum:* Lyso Lilybaetanus, Cic. Fam. 13, 34: mulier, id. de Div. in Caecil. 17.—**B. Lĭly̆baeus,** a, um, *adj., Lilybaean:* litus, Luc. 4, 583.—**C. Lĭly̆bēĭus,** a, um, *adj., Lilybaean:* vada, Virg. A. 3, 706

līma, ae, *f.* *A file:* **I.** Lit.: lima proterere aliquid, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9: lima aliquid avellere, Plin. 9, 35, 54: lima aliquid polire, id. 28, 9, 41: topazius limam sentit, id. 37, 8, 32; * Quint. 2, 12, 8: vipera limam momordit, Phaedr. 4, 8, 5.

II. Trop., *A file*, as applied to literary compositions, *i. e. polishing, revision* (not in Cic.; cf., however, limatus, under limo): defuit et scriptis ultima lima meis, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 30: incipiam lima mordacius uti, Et sub judicium singula verba vocem, id. Pont. 1, 5, 19: limae labor et mora, Hor. A. P. 291: carmina rasa lima recenti, Mart. 10, 2; Vellej. 2, 9:—sed Charite ad limam consilii desiderium petitoris distulit, App. M. 8, p. 536 Oud.

līmācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. limus] *Of mud, slime,* or *earth:* primus homo de terra choicus, id est limaceus, Tert. Res. carn. 49.

Limaeas or **Limaea,** ae (Limia, Mela, 3, 1, 8; Plin. 4, 20, 34), *A river of* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Lima*, Plin. 4, 21, 35.

līmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. limus] *Of* or *belonging to slime:* limaria piscina, *where the water, as it flows off, deposits slime*, Frontin. Aquaed. 15.

līmāte, *adv.*, v. limo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

‡ **līmātor,** ῥινητής, (**A filer*), Gloss. Philox.

* **līmātŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [limatus] *Somewhat filed* or *polished:* opus est huc limatulo et polito tuo judicio, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 2.

‡ **līmātūra,** ῥίνημα (*File-dust, filings*), Gloss. vet.

līmātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. limo.

līmax, ācis, *f.* (less freq. *m.*) [kindred with 2. limus: "*limax* a limo quod ibi vivit, Var, L. L. 7, 3, 93, § 64; cf., "*limaces* cochleae a limo appellatae," Fest. p. 116 Müll.] *A slug, dew-snail:* implicitus conchae limax, Col. poët. 10, 323: limacis inter duas orbitas, Plin. 29, 6, 36: limaces nascuntur in vicia, id. 18, 17, 44: lactucis innascuntur limaces et cochleae, id. 19, 10, 57.—**II.** Transf.: limaces lividae, of courtesans, Plaut. fragm. in Var. l. l.; so perh. limaces viri, id. fragm. in Non. 4, 274.

* **limbātus,** a, um, *adj.* [limbus] *Edged, bordered:* chlamydes, Gallien. in Trebell. Claud. 17.

limbŏlārĭus, i, *m.* [id.] *A maker of borders* or *fringes* for ladies' dresses, *a fringe-maker:* textores limbolarii, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4213; cf., ‡ "limbolarius, ϑυσανοπράκτης," Gloss. Philox.

limbus, i, *m.* *A border* that surrounds any thing, *a hem, welt, edge, selvage, fringe; a belt, band, girdle:* Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo, Virg. A. 4, 137: indutus chlamydem Tyriam, quam limbus obibat Aureus, Ov. M. 5, 51; Stat. Ach. 1, 330:—frontem limbo velata pudicam, *with a head-band, fillet*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 118; cf., imminuerent frontes limbis, Arn. 2, 72:—picto discingit pectora limbo, *with a girdle, belt*, Stat. Th. 6, 367.—**II.** Transf.: * **A.** *The zodiac:* extra limbum XII. signorum, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 7.—**B.** *A noose, snare*, for catching animals: Grat. Cyn. 25.

līmen, ĭnis, *n.* *A threshold;* the head or foot piece of a doorway, *the sill* or *the lintel* (limen superum et inferum): **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1: limen superum, quod mihi misero saepe confregit caput: Inferum autem, ubi ego omnis digitos defregi meos, Novius in Non. 336, 14; Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 1: imponere foribus, Plin. 36, 14, 21.—Proverb.: salutare a limine, *to greet in passing*, i. e. *to touch upon slightly, not go deeply into*: Sen. Ep. 49 *med.*

B. Transf.: **1.** *A door, entrance*: ubi hanc ego tetulero intra limen, Plaut. Cist. 3, 19: intrare intra limen, id. Men. 2, 3, 63: intra limen cohibere se, *to keep within doors*, id. Mil. 3, 1, 11: fores in liminibus profanarum aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: ad valvas se templi limenque convertisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: penetrare aulas et limina regum, Virg. G. 2, 504: famuli ad limina, *doorkeepers, porters*, Sil. 1, 66.

2. Still more gen., *A house, dwelling, abode*: matronae nulla auctoritate virorum contineri limine poterant, *in the house, at home*, Liv. 43, 1: ad limen consulis adesse, *etc.*, id. 2, 48: limine pelli, Virg. A. 7, 579.

3. Poet., *The barrier* in the race-course: limen relinquunt, Virg. A. 5, 316.

II. Trop., both entrance and exit; hence, **A.** *A beginning, commencement*: leti limine ab ipso ad vitam reverti, Lucr. 2, 258: in limine belli, Tac. A. 3, 74: in limine vitae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1132.

B. *An end, termination* (post-class.): in ipso finitae lucis limine, App. M. 11, p. 788 Oud.; cf., "limina sicut in domibus finem quendam faciunt, sic et imperii finem limen esse veteres voluerunt," Justin. Inst. 1, 12, § 5.

lĭmĕnarcha, ae, *m.* = λιμενάρχης, *A harbor-master, port-warden*: Paul. Dig. 11, 4, 4.

Limenātis, v. Limnatis.

Limentīnus, i, *m.* [limen] *A deity who presided over the threshold*, Tert. Idol. 15; Arn. 1, 15; 4, 132; 133; Aug. C. D. 4, 8; 6, 7.

līmes, ĭtis, *m.* [kindred with limen; cf. Justin. Inst. 1, 12, 5] *A cross-path, balk* between fields. The Romans usually had in their fields two broad and two narrower paths; the principal balk from east to west was called limes decumanus; that from north to south was called cardo; of the two smaller ones, that running from east to west was called prorus, the other from north to south, transversus, Hyg. de limit. const. 18, 33 and 34; Col. 1, 8, 7: lutosi limites, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 8.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A boundary, limit* between two fields, consisting of a stone or a balk: partiri limite campum, Virg. G. 1, 126: saxum antiquum ingens campo, quod forte jacebat, Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis, id. Aen. 12, 897.

2. *A fortified boundary-line, a boundary-wall*: cuncta inter castellum Alisonem ac Rhenum novis limitibus aggeribusque permunita, Tac. A. 2, 7: limite acto promotisque praesidiis, id. Germ. 29: penetrat interius, aperit limites, Vellej. 2, 120.

3. In gen., *Any path, passage, road, way*: eo limite Athenienses signa extulerunt, Liv. 31, 39: profectus inde transversis limitibus, id. 31, 39: lato te limite ducam, Virg. A. 9, 323: acclivis, Ov. M. 2, 19: limite recto fugere, id. ib. 7, 782.—Of the *channel* of a stream: solito dum flumina currant Limite, Ov. M. 8, 559; Prop. 1, 9, 60.—Of the *track of light* left behind them by comets, fiery meteors, torches, *etc.*: flammiferumque trahens spatioso limite crinem, Stella micat, Ov. M. 15, 849: tum longo limite sulcus Dat lucem, Virg. A. 2, 697; Plin. 2, 26, 25:—sectus in obliquo est lato curvamine limes, *the zodiac*, Ov. M. 2, 130.

4. *A line* or *vein* in a precious stone: nigram materiam distinguente limite albo, Plin. 37, 10, 69.

II. Trop.: **A.** *A boundary, limit*: limes carminis, Stat. Th. 1, 16.

B. *A distinction, difference*: judicium brevi limite falle tuum, Ov. R. Am. 325.

C. *A way, path*: si maledicitis vostro gradiar limite, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 18: bene meritis de patria quasi limes ad coeli aditum patet, Cic. Somn. Scip. 8; Sen. Ben. 1, 14: eundem limitem agere, *to go the same way, employ the same means*, Ov. A. A. 3, 558.

limĕum, i, *n.* *A kind of herb, with the poisonous juice of which the Gauls anointed their arrows used in hunting*, Plin. 27, 11, 76.

Limia, ae, v. Limaeas.

* **līmĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [limus-colo] *A dweller in the mud*: ostreae, Aus. Ep. 7, 36.

līmĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [limus-gigno] *Produced in mud* or *slime, mud-born*: ulvae, Aus. Mosell. 45.

līmĭnāris, e, *adj.* [limen] *Belonging to a threshold* or *lintel*: **I.** Lit.: trabes, *ceiling-beams*, Vitr. 6, 4.—**II.** Transf.: pagina, Aug. Ep. 67, *n.* 2.

līmis, e, v. 1. limus.

līmĭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [limes] *That is on the borders*: agri limitanei, *situated on the borders*; milites, *frontier-troops*: Immp. Theod. et Valent. Cod. 11, 59, 3; Spart. Nigr. 7; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 58.

līmĭtāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *That is on the border*: iter, *a path that runs between two fields*, Var. L. L. 5, 4.

līmĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A fixing, determination*: limitatio terrae vinealis, Col. 3, 12: limitatione cognita, Vitr. 10, 22.

līmĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To inclose within boundaries* or *limits, to bound*: **I.** Lit.: vineas limitari decumano XVIII. pedum latitudinis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 7; cf., *limitatus* ager est in centurias dimensus," Fest. p. 116 Müll.

II. Trop., *To fix, settle, determine*: limitata est pecuaria quaestio, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 1.

līmĭtotrŏphus (līmĭtrŏphus), a, um, *adj.* [limes-τροφέω], agri, *The lands set apart to furnish subsistence to the troops stationed on the frontiers* (limitanei), Impp. Theod. Valent. Cod. 11, 59, 3.

† **limma,** ătis, *n.* = λεῖμμα (a remainder, hence), *A semi-tone*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.

Limnaea, ae, *f.*, Λιμναία, *A town of Thessaly*, Liv. 36, 13, 14.

Limnātis, ĭdis, *f.*, Λιμνᾶτις (that lives in marshes), *A surname of Diana*: templum Dianae Limnatidis, Tac. A. 4, 43: (* Ms. Flor. Limenatidis).

† **limnē,** es, *f.* = λίμνη, *A lake*: lacus qui limne asphaltites appellabatur, Vitr. 8, 3.

† **limnestis** (limnetis), ĭdis, *f.* = λιμνῆστις, *A plant, called also* centaurea major, App. Herb. 34.

limnice, es, *f.* *A small sword*, App. Herb. 78.

1. līmo, *adv.*, v. 1. limus, *ad fin.*

2. līmo, āvi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lima] *To file*: **I.** Lit.: gemmis scalpendis atque limandis, Plin. 36, 7, 10.

2. *To file off*: plumbum limatum, *lead filings*, Plin. 34, 18, 50: limata scobs, id. ib.

B. Transf., *To rub, whet*: cornu ad saxa limato, Plin. 8, 20, 29. Hence, limare caput cum aliquo, *to kiss a person*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 40.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To file, polish, finish*: quaedam institui, quae limantur a me politius, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: stilus hoc maxime ornat ac limat, id. de Or. 3, 49: ut ars aliquid limare non possit, id. ib. 1, 25: vir nostrorum hominum urbanitate limatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 29.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To accurately investigate, to clear of every thing superfluous*: veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione, Cic. Off. 2, 10: subtiliter mendacium, Phaedr. 3, 10, 49.

2. Limare se ad aliquid, *To thoroughly prepare one's self*: Cic. Opt. gen. or. 3.

3. *To file off, take away from, diminish*: tantum alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, Cic. de Or. 3, 9: de tua prolixa beneficaque natura limavit aliquid posterior annus, id. Fam. 3, 8: commoda alicujus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37.—Hence

līmātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Polished, refined, elegant*: vir oratione maxime limatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39; Mart. 7, 51: limatius dicendi genus, Cic. Brut. 24: comis et urbanus fuerit limatior idem, Hor. S. 1, 10, 65: limatius ingenium, Plin. Ep. 1, 20.—Hence,

Adv., līmāte, *Finely, elegantly, accurately*: *Comp.*: limatius scriptum, Cic. Fin. 5, 5: limatius quaerere, Amm. 15, 13.

* **3. līmo,** are, *v. a.* [2. limus] *To bespatter with mud*: caput alicui, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 80.

4. † **Līmo,** ōnis, *m.* = λειμών, *The Meadow*, the name of a writing of Cicero's: Suet. Vit. Terent.—**II.** *A Roman surname*: C. Apronius Limo, Ascon. in Cic. Or. pro Scauro.

‡ **līmŏcinctus,** i, *m.* [3. limus-cingo: girt with an apron] *A kind of public attendant on magistrates*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3219.

† **līmŏdōron,** i, *n.* = λιμόδωρον, *A plant, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 19, 10, 57.

† **līmōnĭa,** ae, *f.* = λειμωνία: **I.** *A plant, also called* scolymos, Plin. 22, 22, 43.—**II.** *A kind of anemone*, id. 21, 11, 38.

Līmōnĭădes, um, *f.* *Plur.*, Λειμωνιάδες, *The nymphs of the meadows and flowers*, Serv. ad Virg. E. 10, 62.

† **līmōnĭātis,** ĭdis, *f.* = λειμωνιάτις, *A precious stone of a green color*, perh. *the emerald*, Plin. 37, 10, 62.

† **līmōnĭon,** ii, *n.* = λειμώνιον, *The wild beet*, Plin. 20, 8, 28.

Limōnum, i, *n.* *A city in Aquitanian Gaul*, now *Poitiers*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 26, 27; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 392.

līmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. limus] *Full of mud* or *slime, slimy, miry, muddy*: limosoque palus obducit omnia junco, Virg. E. 1, 49: lacus, id. Aen. 2, 135: ripae, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 1: arena, id. Trist. 4, 1, 7: radix, Plin. 27, 5, 17.—In the *plur. abs.*, līmōsa, ōrum, *n.*, *Muddy* or *miry places*: Plin. 9, 42, 66.

limpĭdo, are, *v. a.* [limpidus] *To make clear* or *clean, to cleanse* (late Lat.): Veg. Vet. 4, 28; so id. ib. 2, 18; Mac. Carm. 2, 5.

limpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [another form for liquidus] *Clear, limpid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): limpidus lacus, Catull. 4, 24: limpidior aqua fiet, Vitr. 8, 7: vinum limpidissimum, Col. 12, 28, 3:—limpidae chrysolithi, id. 37, 9, 42: alumen, id. 35, 15, 52.

* **limpĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [limpidus] *Clearness, transparency*: maris, Plin. 32, 11, 54.

* **līmŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [lima] *A little file, a file*: Ter. Maur. p. 2390 P.

* **līmŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. limus] *Somewhat askance*: limulis (oculis) intueri, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 12.

1. līmus, a, um, and **līmis,** e, *adj.* *Sidelong, askew, aslant, askance*: **I.** Lit.: limis oculis aspicere, *to look sideways, look askance*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 2: limis subrisit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 33: (leones) nec limis intuentur oculis aspicique simili modo nolunt, Plin. 8, 16, 19: limibus oculis eos contuens, Amm. 20, 9.—So, limis aspicere (*sc.* oculis), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53: limi, et ut sic dicam venerei (*sc.* oculi), Quint. 11, 3, 76; Plin. 11, 37, 54:—limi Dii, *the guardian gods of obliquities*, Arn. 4, 132.—**II.** Transf., of persons, *Looking sideways*: neque post respiciens, neque ante prospiciens, sed limus intra limites culinae, Var. in Non. 133, 31; cf. ib. 442, 33.—*Adv.*, limo, *Sideways, askance*: leones numquam limo vident, Sol. 27; for which, limis oculis in Plin. 8, 16, 19 (v. the passage above).

2. līmus, i, *m.* *Slime, mud*: **I.** Lit.: atque omnis mundi quasi limus in imum Confluxit gravis et subsedit funditus ut faex, Lucr. 5, 498: luta et limum aggerebant, Cic. fragm. in Non. 212, 16; Liv. 2, 5: profundo limo cum ipsis equis hausti sunt, id. 31, 27: amnis abundans Exit et obducto late tenet omnia limo, Virg. G. 1, 115: amnes limum felicem trahunt, id. ib. 2, 188: aqua limo turbata, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59; id. ib. 2, 4, 80.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Excrement in the intestines*: Pall. 3, 31.

2. *Dirt, mire*: linit ora luto, Ov. F. 3, 769.

II. Trop.: malorum, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 17.

3. līmus, i, *m.* *A girdle* or *apron trimmed with purple*, which the sacrificing priests wore about the abdomen: velati limo, Virg. A. 12, 120 (cf., "*limus* autem est vestis, qua ab umbilico usque ad pedes teguntur pudenda poparum. Haec autem vestis in extremo sui purpuram limam, *i. e.* flexuosam habet. Unde et nomen accepit. Nam limum obliquum dicimus," Serv. ad Virg. l. l.): licio transverso, quod *limum* appellatur, cincti erant, Tiro in Gell. 12, 3, 3.

Lĭmȳra, ae. *f.* (Lĭmȳre, Ov. M. 9, 646; Limyra, ōrum, *n.*, Vellej. 2, 102), *A river, with a town of the same name, in Lycia.* Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 5, 27, 28.

līnāmentum, i, *n.* [linum] *Linen*

stuff, linen (post-Aug.): **I.** In gen.: Plin. 32, 10, 46.

II. In partic., *Lint*: Col. 6, 11: applicare, id. 6, 12: suppurationem linamentis curare, id. 6, 38: linamentum demittere, Cels. 7, 9: indere, id. 5, 6, 23: imponere, id. 5, 6, 30: siccis linamentis vulnus implere, id. 5, 6, 21.

‡ **līnārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* [linum] *A linen-weaver*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4214.

‡ **linctor,** λίκτης, (* *One who licks*), Gloss. Philox.

linctus, a, um, *Part.*, from lingo.

Lindus (-os), i, *f.*, Λίνδος, *A town in the Island of Rhodes, founded by Lindus, brother of Ialysus, with a temple of Minerva*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 36; Cic. N. D. 3, 21.—**II.** Deriv., **Lindĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Lindus, Lindian*: Lindia Minerva, Plin. 33, 12, 55: Chares, id. 34, 7, 18: Cleobulus Lindius, *of Lindus, one of the seven wise men*, Aus. Sept. Sap. 1, 16.

līnĕa, ae, *f.* [linum] *A linen thread, a string, line.*

I. Lit.: nectere lineas, restes, funes, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6: linea longinqua per os religata, Plin. 9, 17, 26: ligato pede longa linea gallina custoditur, Col. 8, 11, 15: linea margaritarum triginta quinque, Scaev. Dig. 35, 2, 26; cf., lineae duae ex margaritis, id. ib. 34, 2, 40; and Ulp. ib. 9, 2, 27 *fin.* So, linea dives, of the strings of pearls which were thrown among the people at the public games: Mart. 8, 78 (cf. Suet. Ner. 11).

B. In partic.: **1.** In a net, *The threads* which inclose the meshes: licia difficile cernuntur: atque ut in plagis lineae offensae, praecipitant in sinum (of spiders' webs), Plin. 11, 24, 28.—Hence,

b. Transf., *A net*: Plin. 9, 43, 67: si feras lineis et pinna clusas contineas, Sen. Clem. 12.

2. *A fishing-line*: tremulave captum linea trahit piscem, Mart. 3, 58, 27; so id. 10, 30, 18.—Hence, proverb., mittere lineam, *to cast a line, to fish for, try to catch* a person, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 22.

3. *A plumb-line* of masons and carpenters: perpendiculo et linea uti, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; cf., ad regulam et lineam, Vitr. 7, 3; so id. 5, 3; Pall. 3, 9.—Hence,

b. Ad lineam and rectā lineā, *in a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly*: solida corpora ferri suo deorsum pondere ad lineam, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18; so Plin. 19, 8, 42: (ignis) rectis lineis in coelestem locum subvolat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: linea tam rectum mundi ferit illa Leonem, *that region lies directly under the Lion*, Luc. 10, 306.

II. Transf., *A thread-like stroke* or *mark* made with a pen, pencil, *etc.*, *a line*: Apelli fuit perpetua consuetudo, numquam tam occupatam diem agendi, ut non, lineam ducendo, exerceret artem, quod ab eo in proverbium venit (namely, the proverb, nulla dies sine linea), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 84: lineam cinere ducere, id. 18, 33, 76: candida per medium folium transcurrens, id. 27, 11, 77: serra in praetenui linea premente arenas (of sawing marble), id. 36, 6, 9: nec congruebant ad horas ejus lineae (of the sun-dial), id. 7, 60, 60; so, Pers. 3, 4.—Of a geometrical *line*: "*linea* a nostris dicitur, quam γραμμὴν Graeci nominant. Eam M. Varro ita definit: *Linea est*, inquit, *longitudo quaedam sine latitudine et altitudine*," Gell. 1, 20, 7: locorum extremae lineae, Quint. 1, 10, 39: lineae, quae emittuntur ex centro, Plin. 2, 65, 65; id. 2, 16, 13: linea circumcurrens, *a circular line, circle*, Quint. 1, 10, 41.

2. In partic.: (*a*) *A boundary-line* separating single fields, which consisted of a narrow path, Hyg. de Limit. p. 151; 152 ed. Goes.—Hence, (*β*) In gen., *A way, path*: dedit sequendam calle recto lineam, Prud. Cath. 7, 48.

b. *A barrier*, in the theatre, by which the seats were separated from each other: quid frustra refugis? cogit nos linea jungi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 19; id. A. A. 1, 139; Quint. 11, 3, 133.

c. *A feature, lineament*: adulti venustissimis lineis, Arn. 5, 179.

B. Trop.: **1.** *A line* of descent or kindred, *lineage* (post class.): στέμματα cognationum directo limite in duas lineas separantur, quarum altera est superior, altera inferior, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 9: clara gentis Linea, Stat. S. 3, 3, 43.

2. *An outline, sketch, design* (a fig. borrowed from painting): quidam materias latius dicendo prosequebantur . . . alii, quum primas modo lineas duxissent, Quint. 2, 6, 2; cf. id. 4, 2, 120: ea quae in Platonis oratione demiramur, non aemulari quidem, sed lineas umbrasque facere quaesivimus, Gell. 17, 20.

3. *A boundary-line, bound, limit, end, goal*: quum poëtae transilire lineas impune possint, Var. L. L. 9, 1: si quidem est peccare tamquam transire lineas, *to go beyond the mark, pass the prescribed limits*, Cic. Parad. 3, 1, 20: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79: admoveri lineas sentio, Sen. Ep. 49.—Hence, proverb., amare extremâ lineâ, *to love at a distance*, i. e. *to see the beloved object only at a distance, not be able to speak to her*, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12.

līnĕālis, e, *adj.* [linea] *Consisting of lines, made of lines, lineal* (post-class.): ambitus lineales, Amm. 22, 16.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, līnĕālĭter, *In the line manner, by means of lines*: quos (circulos) linealiter feci, Mart. Cap. 8, 28.

līnĕāmentum, i, *n.* [linea] *A line* or *stroke* made with a pen, with chalk, *etc.*, *a stroke of the pen, chalk-line*, etc.: **I.** Lit.: in geometria lineamenta, Cic. de Or. 1, 41: lineamentum, longitudinem latitudine carentem, id. Acad. 2, 36, 116.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A feature, lineament*: quae conformatio lineamentorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 18: lineamenta hospitae, id. Verr. 2, 2, 36: lineamenta oris effingere, id. de Div. 1, 13: habitum oris lineamentaque intueri, Liv. 21, 4: corporis, id. 26, 41.

2. In the *plur.*, of the works of artists, *Designs, drawings, delineations*: adumbratorum Deorum lineamenta, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: operum lineamenta, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44.

II. Trop., *A feature, lineament*: animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis, Cic. Fin. 3, 22: numerus quasi quandam palaestram et extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, id. Or. 56: Catonis lineamentis nihil nisi eorum pigmentorum, quae inventa nondum erant, florem et colorem defuisse, *sketches, outlines*, id. Brut. 87, 298.

līnĕāris, e, *adj.* [linea] *Of* or *belonging to lines, consisting of lines, linear*: linearis pictura, *the art of drawing with lines, without colors*, Plin. 35, 3, 5: ratio, *the science of lines, geometry*, Quint. 1, 10, 36: probatio, *a proving by means of lines, a mathematical demonstration*, id. ib. 49.

līnĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to lines, line-*: limes, *a narrow pathway between fields*, Hyg. de Limit. p. 152 Goes.

līnĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *The drawing of a line, a line*: solis radii paribus lateribus lineationibus extenduntur, Vitr. 9, 4.—**II.** *A feature, lineament*: corporis, Firm. Math. 1, 4.

līnĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To reduce to a straight line, to make straight* or *perpendicular*: **I.** Lit.: dolabit, lineabit, secabitque materiam, Cato R. R. 14, 3: bene lineata carina, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 40: radios, Vitr. 9, 4 *med.*—**II.** Transf., *Decked out, pranked up*: inter comatos lineatosque juvenes, Hier. Ep. 117, *n.* 6.

līnĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little line*: Gell. 10, 1 *fin.*

līnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [linum] *Of flax* or *lint, flaxen, linen-*: linea vincula, Virg. A. 5, 510: terga, *the linen lining of a shield*, id. ib. 10, 784: vestes, Plin. 12, 6, 13: lanugo, id. 32, 10, 12: pannis lineis involvere, Cels. 8, 10, 1.

lingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* [λείχω] *To lick, lick up*: mel mihi videor lingere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 21: crepidas carbatinas, Catull. 98, 5: sulphur linctum, Plin. 35, 15, 50: sal pecoribus datur lingendus, id. 31, 9, 45.—In an obscene sense, like the Gr. λειχάζειν, Mart. 12, 35.

Lingŏnes, um, *m.* *A people in Celtic Gaul*, whence the modern name of their chief city, *Langres*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; Plin. 4, 17, 31; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 205; 353; 504.—Afterward dwelling on the Po, Liv. 5, 35.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Lingŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lingonian*: tomentum, Plin. 8, 48, 73: bardocucullus, *a poor sort of garment worn by the Lingones*, Mart. 1, 54—**B. Lingŏnus,** i, *m.*, *A Lingonian* Mart. 8, 75; Tac. H. 4, 55 Bach. *N. cr.*, Inscr. Jahn's Jahrb., vol. xi., p. 302.

Lingos (-us), i, *m.* *A mountain in Epirus*: Liv. 32, 13.

lingua (old form ‡ dingua, like ‡ dagrima for lacrima, acc. to Mar. Victorin. p. 2457 and 2470 P.; cf. the letter D), ae, *f.*, *The tongue.*

I. Lit.: fac proserpentem me bestiam duplicem ut habeam linguam (of a kiss in which the tongues touched each other), Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 105: lingua haeret metu, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 7: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59: linguâ haesitantes, id. de Or. 1, 25: lingua properanti legere, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 9: lingua titubante loqui, id. Trist. 3, 1, 21: linguam exserere, *to thrust out the tongue*, in token of derision or contempt: Liv. 7, 10; so, lingua ejecta, Cic. de Or. 2, 66.—In an obscene sense: homo malae linguae, *a fellow with a bad tongue*, i. q. fellator: Mart. 3, 80; Minuc. Fel. Oct. 28.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of the tongue as the principal organ of speech, *A tongue, speech, language*: largus opum, lingua melior, Virg. A. 11, 338: beare Latium divite lingua, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120; Cic. Fl. 23: linguam continere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: tenere, Ov. F. 2, 602: moderari, Sall. J. 84:—linguae solutio, Cic. de Or. 1, 25: linguam solvere ad jurgia, Ov. M. 3, 261:—quidam operarii lingua celeri et exercitata, Cic. de Or. 1, 18: ut vitemus linguas hominum, id. Fam. 9, 2: Aetolorum linguas retundere, *to check their tongues, bring them to silence*, Liv. 33, 3: si mihi lingua foret, Ov. Her. 21, 205: ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro, Virg. E. 7, 28.—Hence, transf.,

2. *The tongue* or *language* of a people: lingua Latina, Graeca, Cic. Fin. 1, 3: (Massilia) tam procul a Graecorum linguâ divisa, id. Flacc. 26, 63: Gallicae linguae scientiam habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: dissimili lingua, Sall. C. 6, 2: utraque lingua, *i. e. Greek and Latin*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 23: Mithridates, cui duas et viginti linguas notas fuisse, Quint. 11, 2, 50.—**b.** Also for *Dialect, idiom*: Quint. 12, 10, 34.

3. Poet. for *Note, song, bark*, etc., of animals: volucrum linguae, Virg. A. 3, 361; 10, 177: canis, Phaedr. 1, 22, 5.

B. Of tongue-shaped things: **1.** *A plant, also called* lingulaca, Plin. 24, 19, 104

2. Lingua bubula, *A plant, ox-tongue, bugloss*, Cato R. R. 40; Plin. 17, 14, 24.

3. Lingua canina, Cels. 3, 27, 13, and lingua canis, App. Herb. 96, *The plant hound's tongue, also called* cynoglossos; v. h. v.

4. *A tongue of land*: id promontorium, Cujus lingua in altum projicit, Pac. in Gell. 4, 17 *fin.*: eminet in altum lingua, in qua urbs sita est, Liv. 44, 11; Luc. 2, 614; cf., *lingua* dicitur promontorii genus non excellentis sed molliter in planum devexi, Fest. p. 121 Müll.

5. *A spoonful*, as a measure: Plin. 26, 11, 73.

6. *The tongue* or *reed* of a flute: Plin. 10, 29, 43.

7. *The short arm* of a lever: vectis lingua sub onus subdita, Vitr. 10, 8.

* **linguārĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [lingua] *Tongue-money*; a comic expression to denote a penalty for rash sayings: linguarium dare, Sen. Ben. 4, 36.

linguātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Gifted with a tongue, eloquent* (post-class.): civitas, Tert. Anim. 3.

* **linguax,** ācis, *adj.* [id.] *Tonguey, loquacious*: linguaces (*al.* lingulacas), Gell 1, 15.

lingŭla, v. ligula.

lingŭlāca, ae, *c.* [lingula] *A gossip, chatter-box*: ea (uxor) lingulaca est nobis: numquam tacet, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 63: lingulacae obtrectatores, Var. in Non. 26, 18; Gell. 1, 15.—**II.** Lingulāca, ae, *f.*: **A.** *A kind of fish, a sole*, acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 12, 23, § 77, and Fest. p. 117 Müll.—**B.** *A plant* (* perhaps Ranunculus lingua, L.), *the marsh crow-foot*, Plin. 25, 11, 84

lingŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [lingula] *Tongue-shaped, lingulate:* tubi, Vitr. 8, 7: calcei, Isid. Orig. 19, 34.

lingŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Talkative, quarrelsome:* Poët. ap. Wernsdorf. Poet. Latin. min. 2, p. 237.

lingŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lingua] *Talkative, loquacious:* **I.** Lit.: durae buccae fuit, linguosus, Petr. 43: adolescentula, Hier. Ep. 108, *n.* 20.—**II.** Transf.: orchestarum linguosi digiti, Cassiod. Variar. 4, 51.

‡ **lĭnĭatūra,** χρίσις, (* *An anointing*), Gloss. Philox.

‡ **līnĭfer,** ĕri, *m.* [linum-fero] *A surname of* Silvanus, Inscr. ap. Murat. 70, 6.

līnĭfĭcus, i, *m.* [linum-facio] *A linen-weaver*, Cod. Theod. 8, 16.

līnĭfĭārĭus, līnĭfĭo, v. linyphiarius.

līnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [linum-gero] *Linen-wearing, clothed in linen*, of Isis and her priests: linigera turba, Ov. M. 1, 747: templa, id. A. A. 77: grege linigero circumdatus, Juv. 6, 532.

lĭnīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [lino] *Grease:* pro linimine adhibere, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.

lĭnīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *Smearing-stuff:* dolii, Pall. 11, 14 *fin.*

lĭnĭo, ire, v. lino.

līnĭphĭārĭus, ii, v. linyphiarius.

līnĭphĭo, onis, v. linyphio.

līnĭtĕus, v. linteus.

1. lĭnītus, a, um, *Part.*, from linio, v. lino.

2. lĭnītus, ūs, *m.* [linio] *A smearing, anointing:* potu et linitu, Plin. 20, 12, 47.

lĭno, līvi *and* lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *and* lĭnĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. (contr. form of the *inf. perf.*, lisse for livisse, Spartian. Hadrian. 4.—*Perf.*, lini for livi, acc. to Prisc. p. 898 P.) *v. a.* *To besmear, anoint, to spread* or *rub over:* **I.** Lit.: spiramenta cerâ, Virg. G. 4, 39: spicula vipereo felle, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 18: carmina linenda cedro, Hor. A. P. 331: Sabinum quod ego ipse testa Conditum levi (*sc.* pice), *which I myself have pitched*, id. Od. 1, 20; cf. Liv. 21, 8, 10 Drak. *N. cr.:* nam quis plura livit victuro dolia musto? Juv. 9, 58: picata opercula diligenter gypso linunt, Col. 12, 16: faciem, Juv. 6, 480: succis sagittas, Sen. Med. 711:—quum relego, scripsisse pudet, qui plurima cerno, Me quoque, qui feci, judice digna lini, *that deserve to be rubbed over*, i. e. *rubbed out* (because the writing on a tablet was rubbed out with the broad end of the style), Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 15.—In the form linio, ire: liquida pice cum oleo linire, Col. 6, 17; Plin. 17, 28, 47: tectoria luto quum liniuntur, Vitr. 7, 3 *fin.*

2. *To smear, spread*, or *rub* over something: linere medicamenta per corpora, Ov. Medic. fac. 81.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To overlay, cover:* tecta auro, Ov. Medic. fac. 7; Mart. 9, 62.

2. *To bedaub, bemire:* linit ora luto, Ov. F. 3, 760; Mart. 9, 23.

II. Trop., *To befoul:* splendida facta carmine foedo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 136.

‡ **lĭnostema,** est vestis ex lana linoque contexta: et dicta *linostema*, quia in stamine linum in trama lanam habet, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

† **lĭnostrŏphon,** i, *n.* = λινόστροφον, *A plant, called also* marrubium, Plin. 20, 22, 89.

† **linozōstis,** is *and* ĭdis, *f.* = λινόζωστις, *A plant, called also* mercurialis, Plin. 25, 5, 18; 26, 12, 76; 12, 14, 89.

linquo, lĭqui, 3. (*Part.*, lictus, Capitol. M. Aurel. 7; a dub. reading), *v. a.* [λείπω] *To leave;* viz., **I.** *To leave, quit, forsake, depart from* something: urbem exsul linquat, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 69: terram, Cic. Planc. 10: naturam, id. de Or. 3, 46: nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtae, Hor. A. P. 285: linquenda tellus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 21:—linqui animo, and simply linqui, *to swoon, faint:* Suet. Caes. 45: linquor et ancillis excipienda cado, Ov. Her. 2, 130; so in the *act.:* me liquit animus, Sen. Troad. 623; Ov. M. 8, 363:—linquere lumen animam, vitam, *to die:* lumen linque, Plaut. Cist. 3, 12; Lucr. 3, 541: linquebant dulces animas, Virg. A. 3, 140: nec Poenum liquere doli, Sil. 5, 38.

II. *To leave, give up, resign, abandon* something: linquamus haec, Cic. de Or. 3, 10: linque severa, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 28: spem, Val. Fl. 1, 560.

III. *To leave* a person in any place or condition, *to leave in the lurch:* herum in obsidione linquet, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 14: lupos apud óves, id. Pseud. 1, 2, 8.

IV. *To leave behind:* linquere vacuos cultoribus agros, Luc. 9, 162.

V. Linquitur, impers., *It is left, it remains:* Lucr. 2, 914: et vix cernere linquitur undas, Silv. 4, 628.

lintĕāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [linteum] *A linen cloth:* lotum, Lampr. Heliog. 26: candidum, App. M. 11, p. 773 Oud.

lintĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to linen, linen-:* **I.** negotiatio, Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5.—**II.** Subst., lintĕārĭus, ii, *m.*, *A linen-weaver:* lintearíorum corpus, Impp. Theod. et Valent. Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 16; so Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 8; 4215.

lintĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Clothed in linen:* legio, Liv. 10, 38: senex, Sen. de Vit. beat. 27.

lintĕo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A linen-weaver:* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38; so Serv. ad Virg. A. 7, 14.

lintĕŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small linen cloth:* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 46: rosae folia tusa in linteolo, Plin. 14, 16, 19; id. 31, 9, 45.

* **lintĕŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [linteus] *Linen-:* palliolum, Prud. στεφ. 3, 180.

linter, tris (*nom.*, lintris, Sid. Carm. 5, 283), *f.* (*m.*, Tib. 2, 5, 34) *A boat, skiff, wherry:* **I.** Lit.: lintribus materiam in insulam convehere, Cic. Mil. 27; Caes. B. G. 1, 12: novas lintres cavare, Liv. 21, 26.—Proverb.: loqui e lintre, said of one who sways his body to and fro when speaking, Julius in Cic. Brut. 60:—naviget hinc aliâ jam mihi linter aquâ, *i. e. let me now turn to something else*, Ov. F. 2, 864: in liquida nat tibi linter aqua, *you have a favorable opportunity*, Tib. 1, 7, 37.

II. Transf., *A trough, vat*, for wine: Cato R. R. 11, 5; cf. Tib. 1, 5, 23: cavat arbore lintres, Virg. G. 1, 262.

Linternum, i, v. Liternum.

lintĕum, i, *n.* [linum] *A linen cloth:* **I.** Lit.: linteum cape atque exterge tibi manus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 109: merces linteis et vitro delatae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14: succinctus linteo, Suet. Cal. 26: succus linteo colatur, Plin. 25, 13, 103; Mart. 2, 57.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Linen:* Tarquinienses (polliciti sunt) lintea in vela, Liv. 28, 45.—**B.** *A sail:* certum est dare lintea retro, Virg. A. 3, 686: Zephyri veniant in lintea pleni, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 41.—**C.** *A girdle:* Gaius Inst. 3, § 192.—**D.** *Stuff, cloth*, other than linen: Plin. 12, 11, 22.

lintĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Linen-:* lintea vestis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56: tunica, Liv. 9, 4:—Lintei libri, *A kind of ancient chronicle of the Roman people, which was written on linen, and preserved in the temple of Juno Moneta*, Liv. 4, 7; 4, 20; 20, 38; cf. Plin. 13, 11, 21; Symm. Ep. 4, 34; Vopisc. Aurel. 1 and 8:—thorax, *a linen breastplate*, Nep. Iphicr. 1; Plin. 19, 1, 2, *n.* 2.

lintrārĭus, ii, *m.* [linter] *A boatman, waterman*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4245.

* **lintrĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small boat* or *wherry:* Cic. Att. 10, 10.

lintris, v. linter.

† **lĭnum,** i, *n.* = λίνον, *Flax, lint:* **I.** Lit.: reticulum, tenuissimo lino, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: urit lini campum seges, Virg. G. 1, 77; cf. "Plin. 19 prooem.; ib. 1, 1:" linum tam factum quam infectum, quodque netum quodque in tela est, Ulp. Dig. 32, 68.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A thread:* Cels. 7, 14. Esp., *the thread with which letters were bound:* effer cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 64; id. Pseud. 1, 1, 40: linum incidimus, legimus, Cic. Cat. 3, 5 (hence, solvere vincula epistolae, *to open a letter*, Nep. Paus. 4).

B. *A fishing-line:* nunc in mole sedens moderabar arundine linum, Ov. M. 13, 923.

C. *A linen cloth* or *garment:* Massica Integrum perdunt lino vitiata saporem, *strained through linen*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54; Ov. F. 5, 519: velati lino et verbena tempora cincti, Virg. A. 12, 120.

D. *A sail:* lina sinu Tendere toto, Sen. Med. 320.

E. *A rope, line:* subducere carbasa lino, Ov. F. 3, 587.

F. *A net* for hunting or fishing; *a hunter's net, toils; a fisher's net, casting-net*, Ov. M. 7, 768; 7, 807; 3, 153;—Virg. G. 1, 142; Ov. M. 14, 931: cymbae linique magister, *i. e. the fisherman*, Juv. 4, 45; Sil. 7, 503.

G. *A linen corselet, habergeon:* fugit hasta per oras Multiplicis lini, Sil. 4, 292: tempora multiplici mos est defendere lino, id. 3, 272: thorax Multiplicis lini, id. 9, 587.

Lĭnus (-os), i, *m.*, Λίνος, *Linus:* **I.** *A son of Apollo and Psammate, daughter of Crotopus, king of the Argives; he was given by his mother to the care of shepherds, and, one day being left alone, was torn to pieces by dogs; whereupon Apollo sent into the land a monster which destroyed every thing, until slain by Choroebus*, Stat. Th. 6, 64; 1, 570.

II. *The son of Apollo and Terpsichore, instructor of Orpheus and Hercules, the latter of whom killed him by a blow with the lyre*, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 47; Virg. E. 4, 56; Prop. 2, 10, 8, who confounds him with the preceding. According to others, *he was a son of Mercury and Urania, and was killed by Apollo in Euboea*, Hyg. Fab. 161; Mart. 9, 87.

III. *A fountain in Arcadia*, Plin. 31, 2, 7.

† **līnўphus** (linif.), i, **līnўphĭo** (linif.), ōnis, and **līnўphĭārĭus** (linif.), ĭi, *m.* = λινόϋφος, λινουφος, *A linen-weaver* (post-classical): Scythopolitáni linyphi, Impp. Valent. Valens et Grat. Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 8: alii linyphiones sunt, Hadr. in Ep. ap. Vopisc. Saturn. 8: corpus linyphiariorum, Impp. Theod. et Valent. Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 16.

† **līo,** are, *v. a.* = λειόω, λειῶ, *To make smooth, to plaster over:* cisternam liare, Tert. Idol. 5.

līostrĕa, v. leiostrea.

Līŏthăsĭus (leiŏthăsĭus), a, um, *adj.* = λεῖος-Θάσιος, *A kind of naphew*, which perh. came from Thasus, and was more delicate than the others: Plin. 19, 3, 25.

1. Lĭpăra, ae, and **Lĭpărē,** ēs = Λιπάρη, *One of the Aeolian Isles, to the north of Sicily, with a city of the same name*, now *Lipari*, Mel. 2, 7, 18; Plin. 3, 9, 14; Val. Fl. 2, 96.

II. Derivv.: **A.** Lĭpăraeus, a, um, *adj.*, *Liparaean:* Liparaei nitor Hebri, *from Lipara*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 5: taberna, *i. e. Vulcan's smithy*, Juv. 13, 45.—Subst., Liparaei, ōrum, *m.*, *The Liparaeans:* Liparaeorum insulae, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

B. Lĭpărensis, e, *adj.*, *Liparaean:* ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37: piratae, Liv. 5, 28:—Liparenses (archaic collateral form, "LEPARESES Liparitani cives, id est Liparenses," Fest. p. 121 Müll.), ĭum, *m.*, *The Liparaeans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37.

C. Lĭpărītānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Liparitan:* obsidio, Val. Max. 2, 7, *no.* 4.—**II.** Subst., Liparitani, ōrum, *m.*, *The Liparitans:* Val. Max. 1, 1, *no.* 4 *ext.*

2. lĭpăra, ae, *f.* [λιπαρός] **I.** *An emollient plaster*, Plin. 23, 9, 81; 33, 6, 36; 34, 18, 53.—**II.** *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 62.

1. Lĭpăris, ĭdis, *f.* = Λιπαρίς: **I.** *The Island of Lipara*, App. de Mundo, p. 326 Oud.—**II.** *A Cilician river near the town of Soli, the water of which is of an oleaginous quality*, Vitr. 8, 3.

2. lĭpăris, ĭdis, *f.* *An unknown fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

Lĭpărītānus, v. Lipara, *no.* II., C

lĭpĭo, ire, *v. n.* *To croak*, of the kite: milvus lipit, Auct. Carm. Philom. 24.

‡ **lippidus,** γλαμώδης, (* i. q. lippus,) Gloss. Gr. Lat.

lippĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [lippus] *To have watery* or *inflamed eyes, to be blear-eyed:* **I.** Lit.: quum leviter lippirem, has litteras dedi, * Cic. Att. 7, 14: ne omnino lippiatur, Plin. 28, 8, 27: calor adjuvat lippientes, Cels. 1, 9; Plin. 29, 6, 37.—* **II.** Transf.: lippiunt fauces fame, *i. e. burn, feel choky*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 37.

lippĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Blearedness, rheum in the eyes, inflammation of the eyes:* diuturna lippitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37: molestior, id. Att. 8, 12: sicca, Plin. 28, 11, 47; cf., arida, i. q. ξηροφθαλμία, Cels. 6, 6, 29: lippitudines arcere, Plin. 28, 4, 7: abstergere, id. 31, 11, 47.

* **lĭppŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [lippus] *Somewhat blear-eyed:* Arn. 7, 240.

lippus, a, um, *adj.* *Blear-eyed:* **I.** Lit.: lippa mulier, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 15: oculus, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 72: non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28: hic oculis ego nigra meis collyria lippus Illinere, id. Sat. 1, 5, 30.—Proverb.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus, *i. e. to every body,* Hor. S. 1, 7, 3.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Dim-sighted, half-blind, purblind:* fuligine lippus, Juv. 10, 130: patres, Pers. 1, 79.

2. *Dropping, running:* lippa lacuna, of a one-eyed person, Mart. 8, 59: ficus, *an over-ripe fig, dropping with juice,* id. 7, 20.

*&#8203;**II.** Trop., *Blind* to one's own faults: vappa et lippus, Pers. 5, 76.

lĭquābĭlis, e, *adj.* [liquo] *That may be melted* or *dissolved, liquable* (post-class.): cera, App. Apol. p. 459 Oud.: saxum, *i. e. the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was turned,* Prud. Hamart. 744.

lĭquāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A liquid mixture:* eo liquamine tonsa ovis imbuitur, Col. 7, 4, 7.—**II.** In partic., *A sauce made of fish-fat, fish-sauce* (cf. garum): Col. 6, 2, 7; Pall. 3, 25.

lĭquāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A sauce, broth:* Veg. Vet. 3, 66.

‡**lĭquāmĭnārĭus,** γαροπώλης, (* *One who prepares* or *sells fish-sauce*), Philox.

lĭquāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [liquamen] *Furnished with gravy:* porcellus, Apic. 8, 7.

lĭquāmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of gravy:* res, Marc. Empir. 5.

‡**lĭquārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [liquo] *Of* or *pertaining to liquids:* mensurae, *measures for liquids, liquid measures,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4344.

*&#8203;**lĭquātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A melting:* Vop. Aurel. 46.

lĭquātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A filterer, strainer:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.

lĭquĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.*, and *Pass.*, liquĕfīo, factus, fieri (*e* scanned long, Sil. 1, 178) [liqueo facio] *To make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: glacies liquefacta, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: legum aera liquefacta, id. Cat. 3, 8: liquefactum plumbum, Virg. A. 9, 588: ceram, Plin. 21, 14, 49: sevum liquefieri prius jubent, id. 28, 9, 38: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. Calig. 37: ut cibos mansos ac prope liquefactos demittimus, Quint. 10, 1, 19.

B. Transf., *Part. perf., Dissolved, putrefied:* caeca liquefactae tabe medullae, Ov. M. 9, 175; Virg. G. 4, 555.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To weaken, enervate:* quos nullae futiles laetitiae exsultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: sic mea perpetuis liquefiunt pectora curis, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 57.

B. *To soften, melt:* Bacchi dona volunt epulasque et carmina rursus Pieria liquefacta lyra, Sil. 11, 416.

lĭquĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from liquefacio.

lĭquĕfīo, v. liquefacio.

1. lĭquens, *Part.*, from liqueo.

2. līquens, *Part.*, from liquor.

lĭquĕo, līqui *or* licui, 2. *v. n.* *To be fluid* or *liquid:* **I.** Lit. (so only in the *part. praes.*): lac est omnium rerum liquentium maxime alibile, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 1; so, vina, id. ib. 5, 238; cf., coelum ac terras camposque liquentes, id. Aen. 6, 724.

II. Trop., *To be clear, apparent, evident* (quite class., but used for the most part only in the *3d pers. sing.*): quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 69: ut liqueant omnia, id. Most. 2, 1, 69: hoc non liquet nec satis cogitatum est, utrum, *etc.*, id. Trin. 2, 1, 3: Protagoras sese negat omnino de diis habere, quod liqueat, Cic. N. D. 1, 12; cf., cui (Protagorae) neutrum licuerit, nec esse deos nec non esse, id. N. D. 1, 42: te liquet esse meum, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 62: si liquerit eum vivere, Ulp. Dig. 29, 3, 2.—In the *part. praes.*: fides liquens, Gell. 18, 5, 11.

B. In partic.: Non liquet, *It doth not appear,* a legal formula, by which the judge declared that he was unable to decide respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused: non liquere dixerunt (judices), Cic. Clu. 28, 76: juravi, mihi non liquere, Gell. 14, 2 *fin.* So, on the contrary, liquet: quum causam non audisset, dixit sibi liquere, Cic. Caecin. 10: quid maxime liquere judici velit, Quint. 3, 6, 12.

lĭquesco, lĭcŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [liqueo] *To become fluid* or *liquid, to melt:* **I.** Lit.: tabes nivis liquescentis, Liv. 21, 36: haec ut cera liquescit, Virg. E. 8, 80: vulnificusque chalybs vasta fornace liquescit, id. Aen. 8, 446; Plin. 37, 10, 59.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To become clear, limpid:* quae (aqua) paulatim spatio temporis liquescit ac subsidit, Auct. B. Alex. 5.

2. Of the melting together of the letters *l, m, n, r* with other consonants, Val. Prob. p. 1389 P.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To grow soft, effeminate:* qua (voluptate) quum liquescimus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52.

B. *To melt* or *waste away:* fortuna liquescit, Ov. Ib. 425: Sen. Ep. 26.

lĭquet, v. liqueo.

lĭquĭde, *adv.*, v. liquidus, *ad fin.*

*&#8203;**lĭquĭdĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [liquidus] *Liquidity:* aëris, App. de Mundo, p. 290 Oud.

*&#8203;**lĭquĭdĭuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [liquidus] *Somewhat more fluid* or *soft:* liquidiusculusque ero, quam ventus est Favonius, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 70.

lĭquĭdo, *adv.*, v. liquidus, *ad fin.*

lĭquĭdus, a, um (the first syl. usually short; long in Lucr. 1, 350; 3, 428; 4, 1255; in the latter passage immediately after being used as short *i*), *adj.* [liqueo] *Flowing, fluid, liquid:* **I.** Lit.: aqua bona et liquida, Cato R. R. 73: crassaque conveniant liquidis, et liquida crassis, Lucr. 4, 1252: liquida moles, *the sea,* id. 6, 404: iter, *a voyage,* Prop. 3, 20, 14: palaestra (because there people anointed themselves), Luc. 9, 661: odores, *unguents,* Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2: Nymphae, *fountain-nymphs,* Ov. M. 1, 704: venter, Cels. 2, 8; so, alvus, id. 2, 6.—Subst., liquidum, i, *n.*, *A liquid, water:* tibi si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna, Hor. S. 1, 1, 54: loquentem Cum liquido mixta perfudit Diva polenta, Ov. M. 5, 453.

B. Transf., *Clear, transparent, limpid,* (**pure*): lumen, Lucr. 5, 282: fontes, Virg. E. 2, 59: ignis, id. ib. 6, 33: aër, id. Georg. 1, 404: aether, id. Aen. 7, 65: color, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 7: liquidior lux, Curt. 7, 11: liquidissima coeli Tempestas, Lucr. 4, 168: liquida nox, Virg. A. 10, 272: aestas, id. Georg. 4, 59: iter, *serene way* (through the air), id. Aen. 5, 217.—Of the voice: vox, *a clear voice,* Lucr. 2, 145; Virg. G. 1, 410; Hor. Od. 1, 24, 3: carmen citharae, Lucr. 4, 978.

2. In partic., in gramm., liquidae consonantes, *The liquids, i. e. the letters* l, m, n, r, in the grammarians saepiss.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Flowing, continuing without interruption:* genus sermonis, Cic. de Or. 2, 38.

B. *Clear, calm, serene:* tam liquidus est, quam liquida esse tempestas solet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 64: animo liquido et tranquillo es, id. Epid. 5, 1, 36: mens, Catull. 63, 46: somnus, Val. Fl. 4, 16.

C. *Unmixed, unadulterated:* ut quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque te haurire sentias, Cic. Caecin. 27:—voluptas liquida et pura, Lucr. 3, 40: liquida voluptas et libera, Cic. Fin. 1, 18.

D. *Clear, evident, certain:* auspicium, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 72.—Hence, liquidum, i, *n.*, *Clearness, certainty:* redigere aliquid ad liquidum, Sen. Ep. 71: ad liquidum confessumque perducere aliquid, Quint. 5, 14, 28: res ad liquidum ratione perducta, Vellej. 1, 16, 1.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms, lĭquĭdo *and* lĭquĭde, *Clearly:* **A.** Lit.: coelum liquide serenum, Gell. 2, 21.—*Comp.*: liquidius audiunt talpae, Plin. 10, 69, 88.

B. *Clearly, plainly, evidently, certainly:* aliquid liquido audire, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59: aliquid liquido confirmare, id. ib. 2, 4, 56: negare, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7: si liquido appareat, Ulp. Dig. 44, 5, 1; so, si liquido constiterit, id. ib. 29, 4, 4.—In the form *liquide:* consistere, Gell. 14, 1, 17.—*Comp.*: liquidius judicare, Cic. Fam. 10, 10: liquidius facere, id. Fin. 2, 12 *fin.*: aliquid liquidius absolvere, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20.—*Sup.*: liquidissime atque invictissime defendere, Aug. Ep. 28 *fin.*

†**lĭquĭrītĭa,** ae, *f.* [corrupted fr. γλυκυῤῥίζα (*glycyrrhiza, q. v.)] *Liquorice* Theod. de diaet. 9; so Veg. Vet. 4, 9.

*&#8203;**līquis,** e, *adj.* [the simple word, whence obliquus] *Oblique:* Front. Expos. form., p. 32 Goes.

lĭquo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy:* **I.** Lit.: tela liquavit, Luc. 7, 158: vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 66: lapis liquatur igni, id. 36, 8, 13: liquatum aes, id. 34, 13, 36: liquatae guttae, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10 *fin.*

B. Transf., *To strain, filter, clarify* vina liques, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6: liquatum vinum, Plin. 15, 29, 37: liquatae aquae, id. 31, 3, 22: saccus, quo vinum liquatur, Col. 9, 15: silicem rivo saliente, Manil. 5, 534:—voces liquatae, *i. e. clear voices,* Auct. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3.

*&#8203;**II.** Trop., *To purify, clarify:* liquata dicta, Quint. 12, 6, 4.

1. līquor, liqui, *v. dep. n.* [liqueo] *To be fluid* or *liquid, to flow, melt, dissolve* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: tum toto corpore sudor Liquitur, Virg. A. 9, 813: huic (arbori) atro liquuntur sanguine guttae, id. ib. 3, 27: liquentia flumina, id. ib. 9, 679: mella, id. ib. 1, 432: fluvius, id. Georg. 4, 442: ut fraces et amurca liquentur, Plin. 15, 6, 6.

II. Trop., *To melt* or *waste away:* illico res foras labitur, liquitur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 17: in partem pejorem liquitur aetas, Lucr. 2, 1130: per poli liquentis axem, Prud. στεφ. 1, 88.

2. lĭquor, ōris, *m.* [liqueo] *Fluidity, liquidity:* **I.** Lit.: liquor aquai, Lucr. 1, 453; Cic. N. D. 2, 10: causae, quae vim habent frigoris et caloris, concretionis et liquoris, id. Univ. 14: vomica liquoris aeterni argentum vivum appellatur, Plin. 33, 6, 32.

II. Transf., *A fluid, liquid:* liquoris vitigeni latex, (**i. e. wine*), Lucr. 5, 14: mellis, id. 1, 936: liquores amnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: Stygius, Ov. Ib. 594: Virgineus, *the water of the spring* Virgo (v. Virgo), id. Pont. 1, 8, 38: aurea tunc pressos pedibus dedit uva liquores, Tib. 2, 1, 45: fluidus, *i. e.* tabes, Virg. G. 3, 484: (teritur) parvo saepe liquore silex, Prop. 2, 25, 16: Assyrius, *i. e.* amomum, Stat. S. 3, 3, 212: niveus lactis, Sen. Oed. 565; Cels. 7, 21, 2: oleaceus, Plin. 35, 15, 51.—Of *the sea:* qua medius liquor Secernit Europen ab Afro, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 46.

līra, ae, *f.* *The earth thrown up between two furrows, a ridge:* "liras rustici vocant easdem porcas, cum sic aratum est, ut inter duos latius distantes sulcos medius cumulus siccam sedem frumentis praebeat," Col. 2, 4, 8: patentes liras facere, id. 2, 8, 3: proscissa lira, id. 2, 10; cf. id. 11, 3.

II. Transf., *A furrow,* acc. to Non. 17, 2; cf., "*lira,* αὖλαξ," Gloss. Philox.

*&#8203;**līrātim,** *adv.* [lira] *By furrows:* liratim serere, Col. 11, 3, 20.

Līrīnas, v. Liris, *no.* II.

Līrīnensis, v. Lirinus, *no.* II.

†**līrĭnon,** i, *n.*=λείρινον, *Oil of lilies,* Plin. 21, 5, 11; 23, 4, 49.

Līrīnus, i (Lerina, ae), *f.*, Ληρίνη, *An island on the coast of Gallia Narbonensis, opposite to Antipolis* (the modern Antibes), now *Isola di S. Onorato,* Plin. 3, 5, 11; Sid. Carm. 16, 104.—**II.** Hence, **Līrīnensis,** e, *adj., Lirinian:* Coenobium Lirinense, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

†**līrĭon,** i, *n.*=λείριον, *A lily,* App. Herb. 107.

Līrĭŏpe, ēs, *f.* *A fountain-nymph, the mother of Narcissus by Cephisus,* Ov. M. 3, 342.

Līris, is, *m.* *A river between Latium and Campania,* now *Sarigliano,* Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 2, 103, 106; 3, 5, 9; Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; Luc. 2, 424.—**II.** Hence **Līrīnas** ātis, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Liris:* interamnates Succasini, qui et Lirinates vocantur, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

līro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [lira] *To plough* or *harrow in* the seed: **I.** Lit.: "terram quum primum arant, proscindere appellant: cum iterum, offringere dicunt: tertio quum arant jacto semine, *lirare* dicuntur" Var. R. R. 1, 29, 2; cf., "haec (itera tio) quoque ubi consuetudo patitur, crate dentata, vel tabula aratro adnexa, quod vocant lirare, operiente semina," Plin. 18, 20, 49: lirantur una jugera quatuor, Col. 11, 2, 47.—* **B.** Transf., *To scratch* one's lips: alicui labias: Pompon. in Non. 18, 5.

* **II.** Trop., for delirare, *To be mad, to rave:* Aus. Ep. 10, 8.

† **līroe** = λῆροι, *Trifles, bagatelles:* gerrae germanae, atque edepol liroe liroe, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 9.

līs, lītis (archaic form stlis, stlitis; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 16), *f.* [kindred with the Germanic *strit*, strife, and the Gr. ἔρις; cf. also Lat. *rixa*] *A strife, dispute, quarrel:* **I.** In gen.: philosophi aetatem in litibus conterunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 20: grammatici certant et adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor. A. P. 77: morsus litibus alternis datos, Prop. 4, 5, 39.—Transf., of inanimate things: lis est cum forma magna pudicitiae, Ov. Her. 16, 288; id. Fast. 1, 108.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A lawsuit, an action* or *process* at law: Cic. de Or. 3, 28: repetere ac persequi lite atque judicio aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 3, 13: litem alicui intendere, id. de Or. 1, 10: litem inferre in aliquem, id. Cluent. 41: contestari, id. Att. 16, 15: obtinere aut amittere, id. Rosc. Com. 4: orare, id. Off. 3, 10: sedare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 57: secare, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42:—litem suam facere, of an advocate who neglects the cause of his client and defends himself, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305. Also of a judge who, out of favor or through bribery, pronounces an unjust sentence, shows partiality: si judex litem suam fecerit, Gaj. Dig. 44, 7. 4, § 4; so cf. Ulp. ib. 5, 1, 15; so trop., nam et Varro satis aperte, quid dicere oporteret, edocuit; et ego adversus eum, qui doctus esse dicebatur, litem meam facere absens nolui, Gell. 10, 1. Also of a judge who does not appear on the day appointed: inde ad comitium vadunt, ne litem suam faciant, C. Titius ap. Macr. S. 2, 12.

B. *The subject of an action at law, the matter in dispute:* quibus res erat in controversia, ea vocabatur *lis*, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98, § 93 Müll.: illud mihi mirum videri solet, tot homines statuere non potuisse, utrum *rem* an *litem* dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12: lites severe aestimatae, id. ib. 20: quominus secundum eas tabulas lis detur, non recusamus, id. Rosc. Com. 1: de tota lite pactionem facere, id. ib. 14: in suam rem litem vertere, Liv. 3, 72: litem lite resolvere, *to explain one obscure thing by another equally so*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 103.

Lissus, i, *f.*, and **Lissum,** i, *n.*, Λισσός, *A city in southern Dalmatia, on the borders of Macedonia*, now prob. *Alessio*, Caes. B. C. 3, 26; Plin. 3, 22, 26; Liv. 43, 20; 44, 30.

lĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [lito] *Fit for sacrifice, with which a successful offering can be made* (post-class.): victima, Lact. 1, 21:—litabilior victima, id. Epit. 7.

lĭtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A sacrifice:* divum, Stat. Th. 10, 610; Prud. Hamart. praef. 50.

Lĭtāna silva, or abs., Lĭtāna, ae, *f.* *A forest in* Gallia Cisalpina, *which extended through Liguria and Etruria*, now *Selva de Lugo*, Liv. 23, 24; 34, 22; 42; Front. Strat. 1, 6.

† **lĭtănĭa,** ae, *f.* = λιτανεία, *A public form of prayer to God, a litany:* litanias facere, Sid. Ep. 5, 7; Impp. Arcad. et Honor. Cod. 1, 5, 3.

lĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lito] *A fortunate* or *successful sacrifice:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 100: per dies aliquot hostiae majores sine litatione caesae, diuque non impetrata pax deorum, Liv. 27, 23: sacrificare, id. 41, 15; Inscr. Fratr. Arval. in Orell. *no.* 2271 (v. this at the end of the Lex.

lĭtāto, *abl. abs.*, v. lito.

lītĕra (also written littera), ae, *f.* [lino] *A letter.*

I. Lit.: sus rostro si humi A literam impresserit, Cic. Div. 1, 13: priscarum literarum notae, id. ib. 2, 41: maximis literis incisum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 33: lenis appellatio literarum, id. Brut. 74:—literarum ordine, *in alphabetical order*, Plin. 37, 9, 54: digerere in literam, *to arrange alphabetically*, Sen. Ep. 68:—nescire literas, *not to be able to read and write*, id. Clem. 2, 1; Suet. Ner. 10:—facere literam and literas, *to write*, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 22; Cic. Acad. 2, 2.—In the language of comedy: homo trium literarum, *i. e.* fur, *a thief*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 46: literam ex se longam facere, *i. e.* I, *i. e. to hang one's self*, id. ib. 1, 1, 37:—litera salutaris and tristis, *i. e.* A. (absolvo) and C. (condemno), which were put on the voting-tablets, Cic. Mil. 6; v. the letters A and C.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A word, a line:* ad me literam nunquam misit, Cic. Fam. 2, 17.—So, ad literam, *word for word, literally*, Quint. 9, 1, 15.

B. *A handwriting:* Alexidis manum amabam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuae literae, Cic. Att. 7, 2.

C. Literae, ārum, *Plur.*, *A letter, epistle:* literas resignare, *to unseal* or *open a letter*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 65; Cic. Att. 1, 13: dare alicui literas ad aliquem, id. Cat. 3, 4: literas mittere, id. Att. 5, 21: reddere alicui, id. ib. 5, 21: accipere, id. ib. 5, 21: remittere, id. ib. 11, 16: exarare, id. ib. 12, 1: unis literis totius aestatis res gestas ad senatum perscribere, id. Fam. 3, 7: queri apud aliquem per literas, id. Att. 5, 21: invitare aliquem per literas, id. ib. 13, 2:—literae missae, are *letters sent* by a person; literae allatae, *letters received*; hence, liber literarum missarum et allatarum, *a letter-book:* L. M. (*i. e.* literae missae) . . . L. A. (*i. e.* literae allatae) *etc.*, Cic. Fontej. 4, 8; id. Verr. 2, 3, 71.—In poets also sometimes in the *sing.:* quam legis a rapta Briseide litera venit, Ov. Her. 2, 1; so id. Trist. 4, 7, 23; Mart. 10, 73, et al.

D. *A writing, document, paper:* literae publicae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 63; id. ib. 2, 4, 16.

E. *An account-book:* ratio omnis et literae, Cic. Quint. 11; so id. Verr. 2, 4, 12.

F. *An edict, ordinance:* praetoris literae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22: literas revocavit, *letter of appointment, commission*, Suet. Vesp. 8.

G. *Written monuments, literature:* abest historia literis nostris, *is wanting in our literature*, Cic. Leg. 1, 2: Graecae de philosophia literae, *philosophical literature*, id. de Div. 2, 2: genus hoc scriptionis nondum satis Latinis literis illustratum, id. Brut. 64: artem literis sine interprete percipere, *merely from books*, id. Fam. 7, 19: quod literis exstet, Pherecydes primum dixit animos hominum esse sempiternos, id. Tusc. 1, 16.

H. *History*, inasmuch as it is derived from written monuments: cupidissimus literarum fuit, Nep. Cat. 3. 1; so id. Pelop. 1; Liv. 6. 1. (* *An inscr.*, Ov. M, 11, 706.)

I. *Literary composition:* non nihil temporis tribuit literis, Nep. Hann. 13, 2.

K. *Learning, the sciences, liberal education, scholarship, letters:* sit mihi orator tinctus literis: audierit aliquid, legerit, Cic. de Or. 2, 20: erat in eo plurimae literae, id. Brut. 76: homo communium literarum, et politioris humanitatis non expers, id. de Or. 2, 7: homo sine ingenio, sine literis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44: mihi nihil libri, nihil literae, nihil doctrina prodest, id. Att. 9, 10: literarum scientia, id. Brut. 42: literarum cognitio, id. de Or. 3, 32: nescire literas, *to be without a liberal education*, id. Brut. 74: altiores literae, *magic*, Plin. 14, 4, 5.

lītĕrālis (litt.), e, *adj.* [litera] *Of* or *belonging to letters* or *writing* (a post-class. word): literale commercium, *epistolary correspondence*, Symm. Ep. 4, 52: lectio, *the reading of books*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5: grammatica literalis dicta, quod a literis incipiat, Diomed. p. 414 P.

lītĕrārĭus (litt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to reading and writing:* literarius ludus, *an elementary school*, Quint. 1, 4, 27; Tac. A. 3, 66; Plin. 9, 8, 8; Suet. Calig. 45: magister, *an elementary teacher, schoolmaster*, Vopisc. Pertin. 8.

lītĕrāte (litt.), *adv.*, v. literatus, *ad fin.*

lītĕrātĭo (litt.), ōnis, *f.* [litera] *Instruction in reading and writing:* Varr. ap. Aug. de Ordin. 2, 12; Mart. Cap. 3, 50; Isid. Orig. 1, 3.

lītĕrātor (litt.), ōris, *m.* [id.] * **I.** *A teacher of reading and writing, an elementary instructor:* literator ruditatem eximit, grammaticus doctrina instruit, App. Flor. p. 97 Oud.— **II.** Transf., *A grammarian, critic, philologist:* Catull. 14, 9.—In opp. to literatus (a man of real learning), *a smatterer, sciolist:* alter literator fuit, alter literas sciens, Gell. 18, 9; cf. id. 16, 6; Suet. Gramm. 4.

lītĕrātōrĭus (litt.), a, um, *adj.* [literator] *Grammatical:* eruditio literatoria, Tert. Idol. 10.—Not to be used as a substantive: "*grammatice literatura* est, non *literatrix*, quemadmodum *oratrix:* nec *literatoria*, quemadmodum *oratoria*," Quint. 2, 14, 3.

lītĕrātrix, v. the previous art.

* **lītĕrātŭlus** (litt.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [literatus] *Somewhat learned:* Hier. ad Ruf. 1, *n.* 31.

lītĕrātūra (litt.), ae, *f.* [literae] **I.** *A writing* formed of letters: literatura constat ex notis literarum et ex eo, in quo imprimuntur illae notae, Cic. Part. 7.—* **B.** Transf.: literatura Graeca, *the Greek alphabet*, Tac. A. 11, 13.

II. *The science of language, grammar, philology:* grammatice, quam in Latinum transferentes literaturam vocaverunt, Quint. 2, 1, 4; cf. id. 2, 14, 3: prima illa literatura, per quam pueris elementa traduntur, Sen. Ep. 88.

* **III.** *Learning, erudition, scholarship:* fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, literatura, Cic. Phil. 2, 45.

lītĕrātus (litt.), a, um, *adj.* [litera] *Lettered*, i. e., **I.** Lit., *Marked with letters, branded:* ensiculus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 112: securicula, id. ib. 115: urna, id. ib. 2, 5, 21: laminae, App. M. 3, p. 205 Oud.: laciniae auro literatae, id. ib. 6, p. 174:—servus, *a branded slave:* Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 49; cf., homunculi frontes literati, App. M. 9, p. 616 Oud.

II. Transf., *Learned, liberally educated:* Canius nec infacetus et satis literatus, Cic. Off. 3, 14: et literatus et disertus, id. Brut. 21; id. Mur. 7: servi, id. Brut. 22: quibus ineptiis nec literatior fit quisquam nec melior, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13.—Esp. of the learned expounders of the poets: quem literatissimum fuisse judico, Cic. Fam. 9, 16; so Suet. Gramm. 4.—* **B.** *Of* or *belonging to learning, learned:* otium, *learned leisure*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36 *fin.*—Hence,

Adv., lītĕrāte, **A.** *With plain letters, in a clear hand:* rationes perscriptae scite et literate, Cic. Pis. 25.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To the letter, literally*. literate respondere, Auct. Harusp. resp. 8.

2. *Learnedly, scientifically, elegantly, cleverly:* scriptorum veterum literate peritus, *learnedly, critically skilled*, Cic. Brut. 56: belle et literate dicta, *clever sayings*, id. de Or. 2, 62.—*Comp.:* literatius Latine loqui, Cic. Brut. 28.

* **lītĕrĭo** (litt.), ōnis, *m.* [literae] *A language-master*, in a contemptuous sense: Amm. 17, 11.

Līternum (Lint.), i, *n.* *A city of Campania, situated to the north of the mouth of the River Liternus*, now the village of *Patria*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9: Liv. 22, 16; Ov. M. 15, 714; Sil. 6, 654; 8, 533; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 710.—**II.** Derivv.:

A. Līternus, a, um, *adj.*, *Liternian:* Liternus ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: palus, Sil. 6, 654.—Abs., Liternum (*sc.* praedium), *An estate of Scipio Africanus, near Liternum*, Liv. 38, 53; Sen. Ep. 86.—**B. Līternīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Liternian:* rus, Plin. 14, 4, 5.—Abs., Literninum (*sc.* praedium), *An estate of Scipio Africanus, near Liternum:* Liv. 38, 52.

* **lītĕrōsus** (litt.), a, um, *adj.* [literae] *Literary, learned:* homo mere literosus, Cassius Hemina in Non. 133, 6.

lītĕrŭla (litt.), ae, *f. dim.* [litera] **I.** *A little letter:* Cic. Att. 6, 9: accepi tuam epistolam vacillantibus literulis, id. Fam. 16, 15.

II. Transf., literulae, ārum: **A.** *A short letter, a note:* hoc literularum exaravi, Cic. Att. 12, 1.

B. *Grammatical knowledge, literary learning, liberal studies:* quem propter literularum nescio quid libenter vidi, Cic. Att. 7, 2: literulae meae oblanguerunt, id. Fam. 16, 10; id. ib. 5, 21: literulis Graecis imbutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1.

† **lĭthănĭcus,** i, *m.* [λιθιάω] *One suffering from the stone:* Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239

† **lĭthargy̆rus** (-os), i, *m.* = λιθαργυ

ρος, *The spume of silver, litharge*, Plin. 26, 10, 64.

†**lĭthīzon,** ontis, *m.*=λιθίζων (stone-like): lithizontes, *Indian carbuncles.* of a faint brilliancy and a brownish yellow color: Plin. 37, 7, 25.

†**lĭthospermon,** i, *n.* = λιθόσπερμον, *A plant, stone-crop, gromwell*, Plin. 27, 11; 74.

†**lĭthostrōtus,** a, um, *adj.*=λιθόστρωτος, *Inlaid with stones, mosaic:* pavimentum, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 10.—Hence, **II.** Subst., lĭthostrōtum, i, *n.*, *Mosaic work:* Var. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 36, 25, 60.

lĭtĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [lituus-cano] *A clarion-blower, trumpeter:* "tubicines a tuba et canendo, similiter *liticines*," Var. L. L. 5, 16, 27, § 91: liticines et tubicines, Cato in Gell. 20, 2: notus Hectoris armis, *i. e. Misenus*, Stat. S. 4, 7, 19; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4105.

lītĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [litigo] *A dispute, quarrel* (post-class.): omissis litigationibus (*al.* litigatoribus), Lact. 3, 8: "*litigatio* μάχη ἡ διὰ λόγων," Gloss. Philox.

lītĭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One engaged in a dispute, a disputant:* **I.** In gen.: litigatores furiosi, Lact. 3, 8 (*al.* litigationes, v. the preced. art.).—**II.** In partic., *A party in a lawsuit, a litigant:* litigator rusticus illiteratusque de sua causa melius, quam orator, qui nescit, quid in lite sit, dicet, Quint. 2, 21, 16; id. 10, 1, 34; Tac. A. 13, 42.

***lītĭgātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A lawsuit, process:* in hoc litigatu, Auct. Decl. Quint. 6, 19.

lītĭgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [litigium] *Full of disputes, quarrelsome:* **I.** Lit.: fora litigiosa, Ov. F. 4, 188: disputatio, Cic. Fin. 5, 26.—**B.** *Fond of disputes, contentious, litigious:* homo minime litigiosus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14: duae anus, quibus nihil litigiosius, Sid. Ep. 8, 3: homines pertinacissimi et litigiosissimi, Aug. Ep. 68.—**II.** Transf., of the object of dispute, *Disputed:* praediolum, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106.

lītĭgĭum, i, *n.* [litigo] *A dispute, quarrel, strife* (ante-class.): Plaut. Casin. 3, 2, 31: cum viro litigium natum, id. Men. 5, 2, 15.

lītĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* [litem ago] *To dispute, quarrel, strive:* **I.** In gen.: qua de re litigatis inter vos? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 16: Hirtium cum Quinctio acerrime litigasse, Cic. Att. 13, 36.—Proverb., litigare cum ventis, *to give one's self useless trouble*, Petr. 83; Mart. 11, 35.

II. In partic., *To litigate:* Cic. Fam. 9, 25; id. Coel. 11.—*Impers.*, litigatur, *there is a lawsuit*, Gell. 14, 2; hence, litigans, *one that disputes:* **a.** In a suit at law, Plin. 19, 1, 16.—**b.** In some other way, Gell. 2, 12.

lĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* To present an offering which exhibits favorable prognostics, *To sacrifice under favorable auspices, to obtain favorable omens.*

I. Lit.: **A.** *Neutr.:* si istuc umquam factum est, tum me Juppiter Faciat, ut semper sacrificem nec umquam litem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 41: nec auspicato, nec litato instruunt aciem, (* *without favorable omens,*) Liv. 5, 38: Manlium egregie litasse, id. 8, 9: non facile litare, id. 27, 23; Suet. Caes. 81; Curt. 7, 7, 29. Proverb., mola tantum salsa litant, qui non habent tura, *i. e. a man can give no more than he has*, Plin. praef.—(β) *c. dat.:* cum pluribus diis immolatur, qui tandem evenit, ut litetur aliis, aliis non litetur, Cic. de Div. 2, 17: litatum est ei deo, Plin. 10, 28, 40.—(γ) *c. abl.:* proxima hostia litatur saepe pulcherrime, Cic. de Div. 2, 15; so Plin. 8, 45, 70.—(δ) Said of the victim itself, *To give a favorable omen, promise a successful event:* victima Diti patri caesa litavit, Suet. Oth. 8; so id. Aug. 96: non quacunque manu victima caesa litat, Mart. 10, 73.

B. *Act.* (poet. and in post-class. prose): exta litabat ovis, Prop. 4, 1, 24: sacra, Ov. F. 4, 630; so Luc. 1, 632; cf., sacris litatis, Virg. A. 4, 50: sanguinem humanum, Flor. 3, 4.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To bring an offering to, to make atonement to, to appease, satisfy:* litemus Lentulo, parentemus Cethego, Cic. Fl. 38: publico gaudio, Plin. Pan. 52: aliquid poena, Auct. B. Hisp. 24: postquam litatum est Ilio Phoebus redit, Sen. Agam. 577: de alicujus sanguine legibus, App. M. 2, p. 187 Oud.

B. *To devote, consecrate:* plura non habui, dolor, tibi quae litarem, Sen. Med. *fin.:* honorem deo, Tert. Patient. 10: victimam, Prud. Cath. 7, 5.

lītŏrālis, e, *adj.* [3. litus] *Of* or *belonging to the sea-shore:* dii litorales, *that guard the shore, gods of the sea-shore*, Catull. 4, 22: pisces, Plin. 9, 17, 30: Indi, Just. 12, 10.

lītŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the shore:* arena, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

lītŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the sea-shore, shore-, beach-:* arena, Ov. M. 15, 725: cancer, id. ib. 10, 127: aves, Virg. A. 12, 248: Cupra, (**a town of the Piceni,*) *lying on the sea-shore*, Sil. 8, 434.

lītŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the shore, on the shore:* callais litoroso mari similis, Plin. 37, 10, 56.—*Sup.:* ager litorosissimus, Fab. Maxim. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 3.

littĕra and its derivv., v. under liter.

littus, v. litus.

Litubĭum, i, *n.* *A town in Liguria*, Liv. 32, 29.

lĭtūra, ae, *f.* [lino] *A smearing, anointing:* **I.** In gen.: solem etiam et pluviam arcet ejusmodi litura, Col. 4, 24, 6.

II. In partic., A rubbing or smearing of the wax on a writing-tablet, in order to erase something written; hence *A blotting out, erasure, correction;* also concr., *a passage erased. an erasure:* unius nominis litura, Cic. Arch. 5: videtis extremam partem nominis demersam esse in litura, id. Verr. 2, 2, 76: carmen multa litura coërcere, Hor. A. P. 292.

2. Transf., *A blot, blur* made in a writing: haec erit e lacrimis facta litura meis, Prop. 4, 3, 4: litera suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 15.

B. Trop., *An alteration:* nec ulla in decretis ejus litura sit, Sen. Vit. B. 8.

***lĭtūrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [litura] *Of* or *for rubbing out:* liturarii, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* libri), Books kept for the first rough draughts of writings, *Blotters* (so called from the erasures made in them), Aus. praef. Idyll. 13.

†**līturgus,** i, *m.* = λειτουργός, *One who fills a public office, a servant of the state*, Impp. Honor. et Theodos. Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6; Mart. Cap. 2, 45.

lĭtūro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [litura] *To rub out, erase:* liturasse aliqua, Sid. Ep. 9, 3; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4405.

1. lĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from lino.

2. lĭtus, ūs, *m.* [lino] *A smearing, besmearing, anointing:* litu, Plin. 33, 6, 35: (Cels. 6, 6, 20, instead of litum we should read lenitum; v. Targa, *ad loc.*).

3. lītus (also written littus), ŏris, *n.* *The sea-shore, sea-side, coast, beach, strand* (opp. to ripa, river's bank; cf. Doed. Syn. vol. iii. p. 208): "*litus* est, quousque maximus fluctus a mari pervenit," Cels. Dig. 50, 16, 96: "solebat Aquilius quaerentibus, quid esset *litus*, ita definire: qua fluctus eluderet," Cic. Top. 7 *fin.*; Cic. Rosc. Am. 26: litus tunditur unda, Catull. 11, 4: praetervolare litora, Hor. Epod. 16, 40: Circaeae raduntur litora terrae, Virg. A. 7, 10: petere, Ov. M. 2, 844: intrare, id. ib. 14, 104: sinuosum legere, Val. Fl. 2, 451. Poet., of a river which overflowed its banks, (*or, acc. to others, of the sea-coast): pro ripis litora pulsant, Ov. M. 1, 42.—Proverb.: litus arare, *i. e. to labor in vain, take useless pains*, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 48; so, in litus arenas fundere, *to pour sand on the sea-shore*, i. e. to add to that of which there is already an abundance, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A landing-place:* Suet. Tib. 40.

B. *The shore* of a lake: Trasimeni litora, Sil. 15, 818: Larium litus, Catull. 35, 4.

C. *The bank* of a river: Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97: viridique in litore conspicitur sus, Virg. A. 8, 43.

D. *Land situated on the sea-side:* cui litus arandum dedimus, Virg. A. 4, 212; Tac. H. 3, 63.

lĭtŭus, i, *m.* [prob. an Etrusc. word; prim. signif., crooked; v Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 211 *sq.*] **I.** *The crooked staff borne by the augurs, an augur's crook* or *crosier:* dextra manu baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv. 1, 18; cf. Cic. de Div. 1, 17: Quirinalis, Virg. A. 7, 187: lituo pulcher trabeaque Quirinus, Ov. F. 6, 375.

II. *A crooked wind-instrument* (used to give signals in war), *a kind of trumpet, clarion:* lituus sonitus effudit acutos, Enn. in Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Ann. 8, 42): jam lituus pugnae signa daturus erat, Ov F. 3, 216: lituo tubae permixtus sonitus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 23: stridor lituum clangorque tubarum, Luc. 1, 237.

***B.** Trop., *An instigator, author* of any thing: "lituus meae profectionis," Cic. Att. 11, 12, 1.

***līvēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [liveo] *Blueness, lividness*, produced by bruises, blows, *etc.*. homunculi vibicibus livedinis totam cutem depicti, App. M. 9, p. 616 Oud.

līvens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from liveo.

līvĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To be of a bluish color, black and blue, livid:* livent rubigine dentes, Ov. M. 2, 776: livere catenis, Prop. 4, 7, 65.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To be envious:* livet Carinus, rumpitur, furit, plorat, Mart. 8, 61; Stat. Th. 11, 211.

B. *To envy:* livere iis, qui eloquentiam exercent, Tac. A. 13, 42: qui mihi livet, Mart. 6, 68.—Hence

livens, entis, *Pa.:* **A.** *Bluish, lead-colored, black and blue, livid:* plumbum, Virg. A. 7, 687: pruna, Ov. M. 13, 817: crura compedibus, id. Am. 2, 2, 47: oculi in morte, Stat. Th. 1, 617: venenum, Sil. 2, 707.—*Adv.*, liventer, *Lividly*, Paul. Petroc. 4, 192.—**B.** *Envious:* quid imprecabor, o Severe, liventi? Mart. 8, 61.

līvesco, ĕre, *v. n.* *To turn black and blue, become livid:* digiti livescunt in pedibus, Lucr. 3, 529; Scrib. Comp. 181.—***II.** Trop., *To envy, be envious:* nec enim livescere fas est, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 27.

Līvĭa, v. Livius.

Līvĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Livius, *no.* B

līvĭde, *adv.*, v. lividus, *ad fin.*

***līvĭdinans,** antis, *adj.* [lividus] *Envious:* ipse Paris dearum lividinantium judex, Petr. 138 dub. (*al.* libidinantium; *al.* litigantium).

līvĭdo, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To render livid:* pallore vultum, Paul. Nol. carm. 21, 619.

***līvĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat envious:* quibus invideas si lividulus sis, Juv. 11, 110.

līvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [liveo] *Of a blue color, bluish, blue:* **I.** Lit.: vada, Virg. A. 6, 320: lividissima vorago, Catull. 17, 11: racemi, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 10.—Esp. by beating. bruising, crushing, *Black and blue, livid:* livida armis brachia, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 10: ora livida facta, Ov. Her. 20, 82.

II. Trop., *Envious, invidious, spiteful, malicious:* invidi et malevoli et lividi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12: lingua, Ov. F. 1, 74: obliviones (because forgetfulness robs the deserving of the praise which is his due), Hor. Od. 4, 9, 30: sententia, *spiteful, malicious*, Sen. Contr. 2, 14.

Līvilla, ae, *f. dim.* [Livia] *The daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, and sister of Caligula*, Suet. Calig. 7.

Līvĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So, M. Livius Andronicus, *the first Roman tragic poet;* T. Livius Patavinus, *the celebrated historian;* C. Livius Salinator, *consul with* L. Valerius Messala, A.U.C. 584; and many others.—In the *fem.:* Līvĭa, ae, *f.*, Drusilla, *the second wife of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 29; 63; Tib. 4; Claud. 1; Ov. F. 5, 157:—Livia Orestilla, *wife of Caligula*, Suet. Calig. 25.—Derivv.: **A. Līvĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Livian:* Liviae leges, Cic. Leg. 2, 6: familia, Tac. A. 6, 51: arbos, Col. 10, 413.—**B. Līvĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Livian:* modi, *i. e. of Livius Andronicus*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39: Livianus exercitus, *the army of the consul* M. Livius, Liv. 28, 9: aes, *from mines belonging to Livia*, Plin. 34, 2, 2: charta, *named after Livia*, id. 13, 12, 23.

līvor, ōris, *m.* [liveo] *Bluish color, leaden color, a black and blue spot:* **I.** Lit.: livore decoloratum corpus mortui, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: so Quint. 2, 21, 19; cf. id. 5, 9, 1; 11; 5, 10, 46: illinitur livoribus, Plin.

20, 22, 87; Juv. 2, 81: tum succos herbasque dedi queis livor abiret, Tib. 1, 6, 13.

II. Trop., *Envy, spite, malice, ill-will:* summa malevolentia et livore impediuntur, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 1: obtrectatio et livor, Tac. H. 1, 1: pascitur in vivis livor: post fata quiescit, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 39: ergo submotum patria proscindere livor Desine, id. ib. 4, 16, 47: rumpere, livor edax, id. Rem. Am. 389: livor ac malignitas, Suet. Calig. 34.

‡ **lix,** lĭcis, *m.* *Ashes:* "*Lix* cinis est, inquit M. Varro, foci: inde enim cinis lixivius potus medetur," *etc.*, Plin. 36, 27, 69: "*lix* est cinis vel humor cineri admixtus (*lye*): nam etiamnum id genus lixivium vocatur," Non. 62, 11.

lixa, ae, *m.* *A sutler:* Liv. 39, 1; id. 21, 63.—In the *plur.*, lixae, ārum, *m.*, *Camp-followers,* consisting of sutlers, cooks, servants, *etc.:* lixas e castris submovit, Val. Max. 2, 7, *n.* 2: agmini totidem lixas habenti quot milites, Quint. 8, 6, 42: Justin. 38, 10.

II. Transf., *An attendant on a magistrate:* App. M. 1, p. 75 Oud.

‡ **lixabundus,** iter libere ac prolixe faciens, Fest. p. 116 Müll.; cf. "lixabundus ambulat, qui voluptatis causa ambulat," Gloss. Isid. [lixa].

‡ **lixio,** ōnis, *m.* *A sutler, camp-follower:* "lixiones aquarum portitores," Gloss. Isid.

lixīvĭus, a, um [lix] *Made into lye:* uvas in cinere lixivio tingere, *lye-ashes,* Plin. 15, 17, 18, *n.* 4: cinere lixivio abluere, id. 28, 18, 75.

II. Subst., lixīvĭa, ae, *f.*, *Lye:* lixivia cineris, Col. 12, 16; so id. 12, 50.—Also, lixīvĭum, i, *n.:* ossa prunorum lixivio sunt maceranda, Pall. 12, 7.

lixīvus, a, um. *adj.* [id.] *Made into lye:* cinis lixiva, Scrib. Larg. 216; 230: mustum lixivum, *the must which flows from the grapes before they are pressed,* Cato R. R. 23.—**II.** Subst., lixivum, i, *n.*, *Lye:* Pall. 2, 15; and so perh. Col. 12, 50, 11.

‡ **lixo** ἑψέω, (* *To boil, seethe,*) Gloss. Philox.

‡ **lixulae,** ārum, *f.* *A round pancake made of flour, cheese, and water,* so called by the Sabines, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 31, § 107.

Lixus, i, *m.*, Λίξος, *A river in Mauretania, with a city of the same name,* Mela 3, 10, 6; Plin. 5, 1, 1; Sil. 3, 258; 5, 400.

lŏba, ae, *f.* *The haulm* or *straw of Indian millet,* Plin. 11, 7, 10, § 55.—**II.** *Nightshade,* also called strychnos, App. Herb. 74.

lŏcālis, e, *adj.* [locus] *Of* or *belonging to a place, local:* determinatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34: locale universali opponit, id. ad Scapul. 3: aerumnae, Amm. 14, 7: adverbia, *adverbs of place,* Charis. p. 182 P.—*Adv.*, lŏcālĭter, *Locally:* Besae dei localiter appellati oraculum, *i. e. by the inhabitants,* Amm. 19, 12; Tert. Pall. 2; Cassiod. Variar. 1, 35.

lŏcālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Locality,* as a necessary quality of bodies, Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 3, 3; 4.

lŏcālĭter, *adv.*, v. localis, *ad fin.*

lŏcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [loco] *Of* or *belonging to letting;* hence, subst.: **I.** lŏcārĭus, ii, *m.*, *One who first took possession of a seat in the theatre and let it out to one who came later:* Hermes, divitiae locariorum, *a famous gladiator, who filled the theatre, and thus brought much gain to those who parted with their seats for hire,* Mart. 5, 24.—**II.** locarium, ii, *n.*, *Rent* paid for a stall to sell goods from, *stall-money, stallage:* Var. L. L. 5, 2, 7, § 15.

‡ **lŏcātārĭus,** ὁ μισθούμενος, (**A contractor,*) Gloss. Philox.

lŏcātĭcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [loco] *Let, hired out:* locaticia fatigatio, Sid. Ep. 5, 8: locaticiae manus, Salvian. Ep. 1.

lŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A placing, locating; a disposition, arrangement:* **I.** Lit.: recta locatio, prioribus sequentia annectens, Quint. 7, 1, 1 dub. (Zumpt: collocatio): locatio verborum, id. 9, 4, 32.—**II.** In partic., *A letting out, leasing:* quae (porticus) consulum locatione reficiebatur, Cic. Att. 4, 3: fundi, Col. 1, 7:—locationes praediorum rusticorum, *the farming out of the Macedonian crown-lands,* Liv. 45, 18.—**B.** Transf., *A contract of letting* or *hiring, a lease,* Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9.

lŏcātĭtĭus, v. locaticius.

lŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [loco] *A letter, hirer out:* locator funeris, Plin. 7, 52, 53: domus, Labeo Dig. 19, 2, 60: insulae et fundi, Afric. ib. 35: operis, Flor. ib. 36: meretricum, Firm. Math. 4, 6: LOCATOR A SCENA *or* SCENICORVM, *one who furnished for a stipulated sum the actors and stage apparatus to him who gave a play,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2618 *sq.;* 2629.

* **lŏcātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to letting* or *hiring out:* "*locatorius,* μισθωσιμαῖος," Gloss. Philox.: locatoria provincia, *where one will be a mere letter out,* Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1; Orell. *N. cr.*

lŏcellus, i, *m. dim.* [locus] *A little place;* hence, **I.** *A compartment in a locker* or *chest:* Caes. ap. Charis. p. 60 P.; Mart. 10, 88.—**II.** *A chest, casket:* anulos in locellum repositos heredibus reddidit, Val. Max. 7, 8, *n.* 9.

† **Lochīa,** ae, *f.* = λοχεία (midwife), *A surname of Diana:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 1011, 3.

lŏcĭto, are, *v. intens. a.* [loco] *To let* or *hire out:* Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26.

lŏco, āvi, ātum, 1. (archaic forms, locassim for locaverim, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 51: locassint, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11) *v. a.* *To place, put, lay, set, to put* or *set up.*

I. Lit.: locare insidias alicui, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 17: equites pro cornibus, Quint. 2, 13, 3: crates adversas locari jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: milites super vallum in munimentis, Sall. J. 105: quum sol ita locatus fuisset, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: fundamenta urbis, Virg. A. 4, 266: gramineoque viros locat ipse sedili, id. Aen. 8, 176:—vicos, Tac. G. 16: stipendium et commeatum, Sall. J. 95.

B. In partic.: **1.** locare puellam in matrimonium *or* matrimonio, or simply locare, *to give a girl in marriage, to marry her* to any one: cur me huic locabas nuptiis? Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38: virginem locare alicui, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 24: in matrimonium, id. Trin. 3, 3, 52: aliquam in luculentam familiam, id. Cist. 3, 2, 18: nuptum virginem adolescenti, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 25: in matrimonio stabili et certo, Cic. Phil. 2, 18.

2. *To let, lease, to hire* or *farm out:* vectigalia locare, Cic. Agr. 1, 3: portorium, id. Inv. 1, 30: agrum frumento, Liv. 27, 3: praedia non numo sed partibus, Plin. Ep. 9, 37: tabernas civitatibus ad stationem, Suet. Ner. 37.—And in kindred senses,

b. *To give out on contract, to contract for* having a thing done: tu idem optimum est Loces efferendum: nam jam credo mortuus est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 30: statuam faciendam locare, Cic. Phil. 9, 7: funera, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43: statuas demoliendas, id. ib. 2, 2, 67: anseribus cibaria publice locantur (*sc.* praebenda), id. Rosc. Am. 20: Junoni templum (*sc.* exstruendum), Liv. 5, 23: vestimenta excercitui (*sc.* facienda), id. 27, 10: ingentesque locat Caesonia Rhenos, Pers. 6, 47.

c. Locare se *or* locare operam suam, *To hire one's self out, hire out one's services:* quid si aliquo ad ludos me pro manduco locem, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 57: operam suam ad aliquam rem, id. Trin. 4, 2, 1; Gell. 3, 3: vocem, *i. e. to become a ranter,* Juv. 8, 185.—So, locare noctes, of courtesans: Ov. Am. 1, 10, 30.

3. *To put* or *lend out* money on interest: argentum, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 4. Hence, se, *to bring in* interest, *to yield:* disciplina (histrionis) quae erat (Panurgo) ab hoc (Roscio) tradita, locabat se non minus HSCCCIƆƆƆ, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 28.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To place, put, set:* vitam in tam clara luce locavit, Lucr. 5, 11: inter recte factum atque peccatum media locabat quaedam, Cic. Acad. 1, 10: aliquem in amplissimo gradu dignitatis, id. Mur. 14: civitas in Catonis et Bruti fide locata, id. Att. 6, 1: omnia mea studia in Milonis magistratu fixi et locavi, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: eo loco locati sumus, ut, *etc.*, id. Lael. 12: vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, ut ea excepta nihil amicitia praestabilius esse putetis, id. ib. 27 *fin.:* res certis in personis ac temporibus locata, id. de Or. 1, 31: prudentia est locata in delectu bonorum et malorum, *consists in,* id. Off. 3, 17, 71: beneficium apud gratos, *to confer upon,* Liv. 7, 20.

B. In partic.: nomen, *To become surety:* Phaedr. 1, 16, 1.

Lŏcri, ōrum, *m.*, Λοκροί, *A people of Greece, consisting of several tribes: the* Locri Epicnemidii, *on the Cephissus,* Plin. 4, 7, 12; *the* Locri Ozolae, *bordering on the Aetolians,* id. 4, 3, 4; *the* Locri Epizephyrii, *in the territory of the Bruttii, where they had founded the city of Narycium,* id. 3, 5, 10; Cic. N. D. 2, 2; so id. ib. 3, 5, 11; id. Fin. 5, 29; id. Att. 6, 1, 18.—**B.** *The city of Narycium, a colony of the Grecian Locrians,* now *Gierace:* haud procul ab urbe Locris, Liv. 28, 6 *sq.;* Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 2, 96, 98; 7, 47, 48; cf. Mann. Ital. p. 186.—Derivv.:

A. Lŏcrensis, e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Epizephyrian Locrians, Locrian:* ager, Plin. 11, 27, 32.—Locrenses, ium, *m.*, *The Locrians,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34.

B. Lŏcris, ĭdis, *f.*, Λοκρίς, *The country of Locris, in Greece,* Liv. 26, 26.

lŏcŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [loculus] *A case, box, receptacle* for any thing: for doves, Col. 8, 8, 3: novum, id. 8, 9, 3: for books, Sen. Tranq. 9.

II. In partic., *A case, box, cell,* Vitr. 10, 14: dentium, *in the gum,* Veg. Vet. 2, 32.

lŏcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Kept in boxes:* resina, Pall. 3, 25, 23.

***lŏcŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Furnished with compartments* or *divisions:* loculatae arculae, piscinae, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 4.

lŏcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of little compartments* or *cells:* putamen, Plin. 15, 22, 24.

lŏcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [locus] *A little place:* **I.** In gen.: in cella est paulum nimis loculi lubrici, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 38.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A coffin:* equites in loculis asservati, Plin. 7, 16, 16; id. 7, 2, 2.

B. *A bier,* Fulg. Planc. Exposit. serm. p. 558 ed. Merc.

C. *A compartment, stall:* Veg. Vet. 1, 56.

D. In the *Plur.*, loculi, *A small receptacle with compartments, a coffer* or *casket* for keeping all sorts of things in: gestit enim numum in loculos demittere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175: e peculiaribus loculis suis, *out of his own pocket,* Suet. Galb. 12: laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74: gramina continuo loculis depromit eburnis, Ov. F. 6, 749; Mart. 14, 13: in quibus (loculis) erant claves vinariae cellae, Plin. 14, 13, 14.—Hence, stimulorum loculi, applied to a bad slave, qs. *you receptacle for goads* (with which slaves were chastised): Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 11; v. stimulus.

lŏcŭples, ētis (*gen.* locupletium *and* locupletum), *adj.* [locus-plenus] *Rich in lands, substantial, opulent.*

I. Lit.: "quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus: ex quo pecuniosi et *locupletes* vocabantur," Cic. Rep. 2, 9; cf., "(P. Nigidius) *locupletem* dictum ait ex compositis vocibus, qui pleraque loca, hoc est, qui multas possessiones teneret," Gell. 10, 5; and, "*locupletes* locorum multorum domini," Fest. p. 119 Müll. So too, "*locupletem* a locorum copia," Quint. 5, 10, 55; and, "*locupletes* dicebant loci, hoc est agri plenos," Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: unum genus est eorum, qui magno in aere alieno, majores etiam possessiones habent: horum hominum species est honestissima, sunt enim locupletes, Cic. Cat. 2, 8.

B. Transf., in gen., *Rich, wealthy:* Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 4: egebat? immo locuples erat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8: mulier copiosa plane et locuples, id. de Div. in Caecil. 17; id. Rep. 2, 22: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, id. 3, 9 *fin.:*—locuples et referta domus, id. de Or. 1, 35.—With a follg. *abl.*, praedâ locuples, Sall. J. 86; so, annus locuples frugibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 137:—locuples aquila, *i. e. the lucrative post of centurion,* Juv. 14, 197.—*Comp.:* locupletior negotiator, Quint. 1, 12, 17.—*Sup.:* urbs locupletissima, Cic. Rep. 1, 14; so, locupletissimae urbes, Caes. B. C. 3, 31.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Well stored* or *provided, richly supplied, rich:* Lysias oratione locuples, rebus ipsis jejunior, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, id. N. D. 1, 40: Latinam linguam non modo non inopem, sed locupletiorem etiam esse quam Graecam, id. Fin. 1, 3 *fin.*

B. Transf., That is able to answer for a thing. that is a good surety, *Responsible, trustworthy, reliable, safe, sure:* locuples reus, *that can fulfill his engagement:* Liv. 9, 6: locuples auctor, *a* testis, *a sufficient surety, a credible witness:* Pythagoras et Plato locupletissimi auctores, lubent, Cic. de Div. 2, 58; cf., quem enim auctorem de illo (Socrate) locupletiorem Platone laudare possumus? id. Rep. 1, 10: locuples auctor Thucydides, id. Brut. 12, 47; id. de Div. 1, 19, 37: accedit etiam testis locuples, Posidonius, id. Off. 3, 2:—locuples tabellarius, *a trusty, safe letter-carrier:* id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 6.—Hence,

Adv., lŏcŭplēte, *Richly* (post-class.): **A.** Lit.: *Sup.:* locupletissime muneratus, Spart. Hadr. 3: dotata filia, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9.—**B.** Trop., in the *Comp.:* Front. ad Anton. Imp. 1, 3 ed. Maj.

lŏcŭplētātor, ōris, *m.* [locupleto] *An enricher* (post-class.): familiarium, Eutr. 10, 15: MUNICIPII, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 816.

lŏcŭplēte, *adv.*, v. locuples, *ad fin.*

lŏcŭplēto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [locuples] *To make rich, enrich:* **I.** Lit.: auro suas domus, Att. in Gell. 14, 1, 34: homines fortunis, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: maxima auri argentique praeda locupletatus, id. Rep. 2, 24; so id. Verr. 2, 5, 31: Africam equis, armis, viris, pecunia, Nep. Hamilc. 4: cives, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: celeriter locupletari, Col. 6 praef. § 4.

II. Trop.: sapientem locupletat ipsa natura, Cic. Fin. 2, 28; id. Brut. 97: templum picturis, id. Inv. 2, 1.

lŏcus (archaic form STLOCUS, like STLIS for lis, Quint. 1, 4, 16), i, *m.* (locum, i, *n.*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 129, 14) (in the *plur.*, loci, single places, loca, places connected with each other, regions; v. the follg.) *A place, spot.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: omnes copias in unum locum convenire, Cic. Att. 8, 16: Galli qui ea loca incolerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: locorum situm naturam regionis nosse, Liv. 22, 38: Romae per omnes locos, Sall. J. 32: facere alicui locum in turba, Ov. A. A. 2, 210:—ex loco superiore agere, of an orator speaking from the rostra, or of a judge pronouncing judgment: de loco superiore dicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42: ex aequo loco, of one speaking in the Senate or conversing with another: et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habiti, Cic. Fam. 3, 8:—ex inferiore loco, *to speak before a judge:* id. de Or. 3, 6:—primus locus aedium, *a dwelling on the ground-floor*, Nep. praef. 6:—loco movere, *to drive from a place* or *post:* Ter. Phorm. prol. 32; so, loco dejicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A place* in the theatre, the circus, or the forum, assigned by the Senate to foreign embassadors: locum ad spectandum dare, Cic. Mur. 34; so Liv. 30, 17; 35, 23.

2. *A piece* or *part* of an estate: stricte loquendo *locus* non est fundus sed pars aliqua fundi, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 60: locus certus ex fundo possideri potest, Pomp. Dig. 41, 2, 26.

3. *A place, spot, locality;* (* *a country, region*): non *in* ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco, Cic. Att. 7, 3; (* Virg. A. 1, 530; Caes. B. G. 5, 12.)—Esp. a place where a city once stood which no longer exists, *a site:* locus Pherae, Plin. 4, 5, 6: loca Buprasium, Hyrmine, id. ib.; cf. Ov. F. 2, 280

4. Loci *and* loca, *The sexual parts*, in females: si ea lotio locos fovebit, Cato R. R. 157: cum in locis semen insederit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51; Cels. 2, 8; so Col. 8, 11; Plin. 11, 37, 84; Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

5. *A burial-place, grave;* very freq. on epitaphs; v. Inscr. Orell., *no.* 8; 4499; 4500 *sq.*

II. Trop.: **A.** *A topic* of discussion, *a matter, subject, point:* quum fundamentum esset philosophiae positum in finibus bonorum, perpurgatus est is locus a nobis quinque libris, Cic. de Div. 2, 1: hic locus, de natura usuque verborum, id. Or. 48: philosophiae noti et tractati loci, id. ib. 33: loca recitata revolvere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233; so Gell. 1, 21.—Esp. loci are *the points* on which proofs are founded or from which they are deduced: quum pervestigare argumentum aliquod volumus, locos nosse debemus, Cic. Top. 2: itaque licet definire, locum esse argumenti sedem, id. ib. 2: traditi sunt ex quibus argumenta ducantur duplices loci, id. Or. 35.

B. *Room* for any thing, *occasion, place, time*, etc.: et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 6: avaritia paululum aliquid loci rationi et consilio dedisset, Cic. Quint. 16: de tuo in me animo iniquis secus existimandi videris nonnihil dedisse loci, *to have given occasion, cause, reason*, id. Fam. 3, 6: dare suspicioni locum, id. Coel. 4: dare locum dubitationis, id. Balb. 6; Val. Fl. 4, 451:—locum habere, *to find a place:* qui dolorem summum malum dicit, apud eum, quem locum habet fortitudo? Cic. Off. 3, 34: quid habet ars loci? id. de Or. 2, 54. So, locus est alicui rei: legi Aquiliae locus est adversus te, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27; cf., huic edicto locus est, Paul. ib. 37, 10, 6. Also in the sense of *there is place for any thing, it finds acceptance:* in poëtis non Homero soli locus est aut Archilocho, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 1: si in mea familiaritate locus esset nemini nisi, *etc.*, id. Planc. 33: maledicto nihil loci est, id. Mur. 5 *fin.*:—locum non relinquere, *not to admit, to exclude:* vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, Cic. Quint. 15; so, nec precibus nostris nec admonitionibus relinquit locum, id. Fam. 1, 1:—in aliquo loco esse, *to be in any place, position, situation:* si ego in istoc siem loco, dem potius aurum, quam, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 116: is enim si eo loco esset, negavit se facturum, Cic. Fam. 4, 4:—nancisci locum, *to find occasion:* nactus locum resecandae libidinis, id. Att. 1, 18:—valde gaudeo, si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, id. ib. 9, 7. Hence, loco *or* in loco, *at the right time, seasonably:* posuisti loco versus Attianos, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: epistolae non in loco redditae, id. ib. 11, 16: dulce est desipere in loco, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 28; so too, locis: non insurgit locis? non figuris gaudet? Quint. 12, 10, 23.—(* Frequently as a *partitive genitive:* quo loci for quo loco, Cic. Att. 8, 10; id. de Div. 2, 66: eo loci for eo loco, id. Sext. 31; Tac. A. 15, 74: eodem loci, Suet. Calig. 53: ubi loci, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 26: ibidem loci, id. Cist. 3, 1, 53: interea loci for interea, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 46; so, postea loci, Sall. J. 102: ubicumque locorum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 34: adhuc locorum, *hitherto*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 25): ad id locorum, *to that time, till then, hitherto*, Liv. 22, 38; so, post id locorum, *after that, thereupon*, Plaut. Casin. 1, 32; and, inde loci, *since then*, Lucr. 5, 438.

C. *Place, position, degree, rank* of a person: summus locus civitatis, Cic. Clu. 55: tua dignitas suum locum obtinebit, id. Fam. 3, 9: quem locum apud ipsum Caesarem obtinuisti? id. Phil. 2, 29: esse ex equestri loco, id. Planc. 15: res erat et causa nostra eo jam loci, ut, *etc.*, id. Sest. 31: Socrates voluptatem nullo loco numerat, id. Fin. 2, 28.—So esp. of *birth:* infimo loco natus, Cic. Fl. 11: Tanaquil summo loco nata, Liv. 1, 34.

D. Loco, adverbially, *In the place of, instead of, for:* criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: haec filium suum sibi praemii loco deposcit, id. Inv. 2, 49.

1. lōcusta (scanned lŏcusta, Juvenc. in Matth. 3, 1, 339), ae, *f.* *A locust*, "Plin. 11, 29, 35; 7, 2, 2; 6, 30, 35; 8, 29, 43." They are said to have had very prominent eyes; hence, dic mihi hoc etiam: solent tibi umquam oculi duri fieri? *Men.* Quid? tu me locustam censes esse, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 24.—Proverb., prius locusta pariet Lucam bovem, said of something that can never take place, of something impossible, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 39.

II. Transf., *A marine shell-fish, a kind of lobster*, Plin. 9, 30, 50; cf., marina, Petr. 35, 4.

2. Lōcusta (Lūcusta), ae, *f.* *A woman famous for her skill in poisons, in the time of Nero and Claudius*, Tac. A. 12, 66; 13, 15; Suet. Ner. 33; Juv. 1, 71.

3. Locusta, ae, *m.* *Name of a man*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4.

lŏcūtĭo (loquutio), ōnis, *f.* [loquor] *A speaking:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen., *A speaking, speech, discourse:* sermo est oratio remissa et finitima quotidianae locutioni, Auct. Her. 3, 13: ex locutione, ex reticentia, Cic. Off. 1, 41: quamquam enim omnis locutio oratio est, tamen unius oratoris locutio hoc proprio signata nomine est, id. Or. 19, 64.

B. In partic., *Way of speaking, pronunciation:* locutio emendata et Latina, Cic. Brut. 74: recta locutio, Quint. 1, 6, 20

II. Transf., *A mode of expression, phrase, idiom* (post-Aug.): "quidam dicere maluerunt *locutiones* (quam verba), Quint. 1, 5, 2: copia locutionum talium, Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*

Locutius, v. Ajus.

lŏcūtor (loquutor), ōris, *m.* [loquor] *One who speaks, a speaker* (post-class.): **I.** In gen.: rudis locutor exotici sermonis, App. M. 1, p. 9 Oud.—**II.** In partic., *A talker, prater, babbler:* leves et futiles et importuni locutores, Gell. 1, 15.

* **lŏcūtŭlēius,** ii, *m.* [id.] *A talker, prater, babbler:* "veteres nostri hoc genus homines in verba projectos *locutuleios* et *blaterones* et *lingulacas* dixerunt," Gell. 1, 15 *fin.*

lŏcūtŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Prating, loquacious:* ranae, Alcim. 5, 160.

1. lŏcūtus (loqu.), a, um, *Part.*, from loquor.

2. * **lŏcūtus** (loquūtus), ūs, *m.* [loquor] *A speaking, speech:* soluto locutu, App. Flor. p. 58 Oud.

lōdīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lodix] *A small coverlet, blanket:* segestri vel lodicula involutus, Suet. Aug. 83; Petr. 20. 2.

lōdix, īcis, *f.* (*m.*, Pollio in Quint. 1, 6, 42) *A coverlet, blanket, counterpane:* Juv. 6, 194; id. 7, 66; Mart. 14, 152.

‡ **Loebasius,** v. 2. Liber, *ad init.*

‡ **loebertas** and ‡ **loebesum,** v. 1. liber, *ad init.*

† **loedŏrĭa,** ae, *f.* = λοιδορία, *Open reviling, gross abuse:* "*loedoria* exprobratio ad directam contumeliam," Macr S. 7, 3.

† **lŏgărĭon** (**-um**), ii, *n.* = λογάριον, *A little account-book*, i. e. in which small matters are entered: chartas ad ratiunculam vel ad logarion paratas, Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3 (by others written as Greek).

† **lŏgēum,** i, and **lŏgĭum,** ii, *n.* = λογεῖον and λογιον, *That part of the stage on which the actors spoke, the pulpitum*, Vitr. 5, 8, 3.—**II.** *Archives*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 6 dub.

† **lŏgĭca,** ae, *or* **lŏgĭcē,** es, *f.* = λογική (*sc.* τέχνη), *Logic:* "in altera philosophiae parte, quae est quaerendi ac disserendi, quae λογική dicitur," Cic. Fin. 1, 7: "totaque est logice, (*logicae, Ernesti), quam rationem disserendi voco," id. Fat. 1.

† **lŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = λογικός, *Logical;* hence, in the plur. subst., logica, ōrum, *n.*, τὰ λογικὰ, *Logic:* habes ea, quae de perturbationibus enucleate disputant Stoici, quae *logica* appellant, quia disseruntur subtilius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14.—In the *sing.*, logicum, Sid. Carm. 15, 100.

† **lŏgista,** ae, *m.* = λογιστής, *An accountant, logist;* under the later emperors a high civic functionary: "curator reipublicae, qui Graeco vocabulo *logista* nuncupatur," Imp. Gordian. Cod. Just. 1, 54, 3; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 798.

† **Lŏgistŏrĭcus,** i, *m.*, λογιστορικός, *A lost work of Varro:* Gell. 20, 11: M. Varro in Logistorico, qui inscriptus est Cato aut de liberis educandis, id. 4, 19.

† **lŏgŏdaedălĭa,** ae, *f.* = λογοδαιδαλία, *An excessive nicety in one's words:* Aus. Idyll. 12, 1.

† **lŏgŏgrăphus,** i, *m.* = λογογράφος *An accountant:* Arcad. Dig. 15, 4, 18; Cod. Justin. 10, 69.

† **lŏgos** (-us), i, *m.* = λόγος, *A word:* **I.** In gen.: non longos logos, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 29; Petr. 126.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Mere words, empty talk:* dabuntur dotis tibi sexcenti logi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 66; so Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 7.—**B.** *A witty saying, bon-mot, jest:* logos ridiculos vendo, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 66: omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, animadvertisse, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18.

C. *A fable:* fabellae et Aesopei logi, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 27.

D. *Reason:* logos aut methodos, Aus. Idyll. 11, 67: logos aut methodus, Marc. Carm de Medic. 6.

lŏlĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lolium] *Of darnel, darnel-*: farina, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 20.

lŏlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to darnel*: cribrum, Col. 8, 5, 16.

lōlīgĭuncŭla (lollig.), or **loliguncula** (loll.), *f. dim.* [loligo] *A little cuttle-fish*: Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 58.

lōlīgo (loll.), ĭnis, *f.* *The cuttle-fish*, Var. L. L. 5, 23, § 79; Plin. 9, 28, 44 *sq.*; Cic. de Div. 2, 70, 145: hic nigrae succus loliginis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 100.

lŏlĭum, ii, *n.* *Darnel, cockle, tares*: Plin. 18, 17, 44: infelix lolium et steriles nascuntur avenae, Virg. G. 1, 153:—lolio victitare, *to have bad eyes*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 50: et careant loliis oculos vitiantibus agri, Ov. F. 1, 691.

Lollĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So, M. Lollius Palicanus, *governor of Galatia and afterward of Gaul, a favorite of Augustus, famous for his rapacity and a defeat which he suffered in Germany*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41; Vellej. 2, 97; Tac. A. 3, 48; Suet. Tib. 13; to him is addressed Hor. Od. 4, 9.—In the *fem.*, Lollia, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Suet. Caes. 50. Lollia Paulina, *a daughter of* M. Lollius, *and mistress of the Emperor Claudius, who was murdered at the instigation of Agrippina*, Tac. A. 12, 1; 22, 14, 12; Suet. Calig. 25; Claud. 25.—**II.** Deriv., **Lollĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Lollius, Lollian*: clades, *the defeat suffered by M. Lollius in Germany*, Vellej. 2, 97; Tac. A. 1, 10; Suet. Aug. 23.

‡ **lōmentārĭus** σμηγματοπώλης, (* *One who makes* or *sells* lomentum,) Gloss. Phil.

lōmentum, i, *n.* [lavo] *A mixture of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the smoothness of their skin*: **I.** Lit.: lomento rugas condere, Mart. 3, 42: ex faba lomentum factum, Pall. Oct. 14, 9.

B. Transf., *A kind of blue color, azure*: lomentum est caeruleo candidius, Plin. 33, 13, 57.

* **II.** Trop., *A wash, cosmetic*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 4.

† **lonchītis**, ĭdis, *f.* = λογχῖτις, *A plant, the tongue-shaped stander-grass, satyrion*, Plin. 25, 11, 88; 26, 8, 48.

† **lonchus** (lunch.), i, *m.* = λόγχος, *A lance*, Tert. Cor. mil. 11.

Londīnĭum (Lundin.), ĭi, *n.* *A city in Britain*, the mod. *London*, Tac. A. 14, 33; Amm. 27, 8; 28, 3.—**II.** Deriv., **Londīniensis**, e, *adj.*, *Of London*: oppidum Londiniense, Eum. Paneg. ad Const. 17.

longăbo, ōnis, *m.*, v. longanon.

* **longaevĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [longaevus] *Long life, longevity*: corvorum, Macr. S. 7, 5.

longaevus, a, um, *adj.* [longus-aevum] *Of great age, aged, ancient* (a poet. word): longaevus parens, Virg. A. 3, 169; cf. ib. 2, 525: caput, Prop. 4, 1, 52: pons, Stat. Th. 10, 864: senectus, Prop. 2, 10, 47: vetustas, Mart. Spect. 5.—**II.** Subst., longaeva, ae, *f.*, Ov. M. 10, 462.

longănon, i, *n.* (also -gāno *and* -găbo, or -găvo, -gāo, ōnis, *m.*) *The straight gut*, Veg. Vet. 1, 42; Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 22; Tard. 2, 1.—**II.** Transf., *A sausage*, Var. L. L. 5, 2, § 11; Arn. 7, 229.

longe, *adv.*, v. longus, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

longĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [longus-loqui] *A long speech*, Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 34.

Longĭmănus, i, *m.* [longus-manus, long-hand, *i. e.* that has one hand longer than the other] *A surname of Artaxerxes, king of Persia*; a transl. of the Gr. *Μακρόχειρ*, Hier. in Chron. Euseb. ad Olymp. LXXIX.; v. Macrochir.

longinque, *adv.*, v. longinquus, *ad fin.*

longinquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longinquus] *Length, extent*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: viae, Flor. 4, 12; so, itineris, Tac. A. 6, 44; cf. id. ib. 3, 5: navigandi, Plin. 31, 6, 33.

B. In partic., *Distance*: quo propter longinquitatem tardissime omnia perferuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: regionum, Tac. Agr. 19.

II. Transf., of time: **A.** In gen., *Length, long continuance* or *duration*: aetatis, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 20: temporum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: gravissimi morbi, id. Phil. 10, 8: bellorum, Liv. 10, 31: exilii, Tac. A. 1, 53.

B. In partic., *Long duration, length of time*: Liv. 9, 33.

1. longinquo, *adv.*, v. longinquus, *ad fin.*

2. longĭnquo, are, *v. a.* [longinquus] *To remove to a distance, put afar off* (eccl. Lat.): deum a se, Claud. Mamert. 1, 1; so Aug. in Psalm. 34, serm. 2, *no.* 6.

longinquus, a, um, *adj.* [longus] *Long, extensive*: **I.** Lit., in space: **A.** In gen. (so rarely): linea, Plin. 9, 17, 26: aequora, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 363.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Far removed, far off, remote, distant* (so quite class.): nos longinqui et a te ipso missi in ultimas gentes, Cic. Fam. 15, 9: ex locis tam longinquis, id. de imp. Pomp. 16: ab extero hoste atque longinquo, id. Cat. 2, 13: longinqua Lacedaemon, id. Att. 15, 9: nationes, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: cura, *respecting things that are far off*, Liv. 22, 23: longinqua imperii adire, Tac. A. 3, 34:—longinquiores loci, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: (* vulnera, *i. e.* e longinquo accepta, Luc. 3, 568).—In the *neutr.* abs.: ex (e) longinquo, *from afar, from a distance*: e longinquo intueri, Plin. 35, 10, 36; Tac. A. 1, 47; Sen. Ep. 22.

2. *Living far off, foreign, strange*: homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Dejot. 3: Clodius aequaliter in longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos irruebat, id. Mil. 28:—piscis, Ov. Ib. 150.

II. Transf., of time: **A.** *Long, of long duration* or *continuance, tedious* (quite class.): vita, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 136: observatio, Cic. de Div. 1, 49: dolores, id. Fin. 2, 29: oppugnatio, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: consuetudo, id. B. G. 1, 47: militia, Liv. 4, 18.—*Comp.*: longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, Nep. Them. 4.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Long deferred, distant* (so rarely): cum spe perrumpendi periculi vel in longinquum tempus differendi, Cic. Part. or. 32, 112; so, spes longinqua et sera, Tac. A. 13, 37.

* **2.** *Old, ancient*: monumenta, Plin. 13, 12, 26.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms, longinque *and* longinquo (only ante- and post-class.): **A.** *A long way off, far away*: longinque a domo, Att. in Non. 515, 14.—*Comp.*: longinquius diutiusque abesse, Gell. 1, 22 *med.*—**B.** In time, *Long, a long while*: servus longinquo absens, Paul. Dig. 30, 3; so Ulp. ib. 3, 3, 44.—* **2.** *Of ancient times*: historiam scripsere Pictor incondite, Sisenna longinque, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1 ed. Maj.

Longīnus, i, *m.* [longus] *A Roman surname in the* gens Cassia. So, Cassius Longinus, v. Cassius.—**II.** *A Grecian philosopher, minister of Zenobia, who was put to death by Aurelian.*

longĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [longus-pes] *Long-footed*: simillimum scarabeo longipedi, Plin. 30, 40, 10: longipedes porrectis ad caudam cruribus volant, id. 11, 47, 107.

* **longisco**, ĕre, *v. n.* [longus] *To become long*: corpora longiscunt, Enn. in Non. 134, 19.

longĭter, *adv.*, v. longus, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

longĭtĭa (longĭcĭa), ae, *f.* [longus] *Length* (late Lat.), Auct. de Limit. p. 271; Goes. Veg. Vet. 6, 2, 2 (Schneid.: *longitudo*).

‡ **longĭtrorsus** sic dicitur, sicut dextrorsus, sinistrorsus, Fest. p. 120.

longĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [longus] *Length*: **I.** Lit.: in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: itineris, id. Phil. 1, 9, 1: agminis, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: longitudines et brevitates in sonis, Cic. Or. 51:—diffindere aliquid in longitudinem, *lengthwise*, id. Univ. 7; so, in longitudinem murum praeduxerant, id. ib. 7, 46; and Plin. 16, 34, 62: Hispania ulterior in duas per longitudinem provincias dividitur, id. 3, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf., of time, *Length, long duration* (so rarely): noctis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10: orationis, id. Part. 17: consulere in longitudinem, *to look far ahead, take thought for the future*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10.

longĭturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longiturnus] *Duration*: vitae, Cassiod.

longĭturnus, a, um, *adj.* [longus] *Long, of long duration*, Vulg. Baruch. 4, 35.

* **longĭvīvax**, ācis, *adj.* [longus-vivax] *Long-lived*, Vet. Schol. in Juv. S. 14, 251.

longĭuscŭle, *adv.*, v. longiusculus, *ad fin.*

longĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [longior, -ius] *Rather long* (very rarely): versus, Cic. Arch. 10, 25.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, longĭuscŭle, *Rather far*: progredi, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

Longŏbardi, ōrum, v. Langobardi

Longŭla, ae, *f.* *A Volscian city in the neighborhood of Corioli*, Liv. 2, 33; ib. 39; 9, 39; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 645.—**II.** Deriv., Longŭlāni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Longula, Longulans*, Plin. 3, 5, 9

longŭle, *adv.*, v. longulus, *ad fin.*

longŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [longus] *Rather long*: iter, Cic. Att. 16, 13, a.—*Adv.*, longŭle, *Rather far*: haud longule ex hoc loco, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 8; so id. Men. prol. 64; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 10; App. M. 9, p. 623 Oud.

longum, *adv.*, v. longus, *ad fin.*, *no.* C.

Longuntĭca, ae, *f.* *A city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 22, 20.

* **longŭrĭo**, ōnis, m. [longus] *A tall fellow, a long-shanks*: Var. ap. Non. 131, 29.

longŭrĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A long pole*: inter singulas equas a praesepibus interjicere longurios, Var. R. R. 1, 14, 2; so id. ib. 2, 7: falces praeacutae insertae affixaeque longuriis, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; so id. ib. 4, 17.

longus, a, um, *adj.* *Long.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: sesquipede est quam tu longior, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 58: longo interjecto intervallo, Cic. Off. 1, 9: longissima epistola, id. Att. 16, 11: Rhenus longo spatio citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 9: proficisci longissimo agmine, id. ib. 5, 31: stant longis annixi hastis, Virg. A. 9, 229:—umbilicus septem pedes longus, Plin. 6, 34, 39: longa folia habet fere ad tres digitos, id. 27, 12, 86: scrobes faciemus tribus pedibus longas, Pall. 2, 10:—longa navis, *a war-ship, man-of-war*, on account of its long shape, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15:—longus versus, *the heroic hexameter*, Enn. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 27; Diom. p. 493 P.:—syllaba longa, *a long syllable*: *inclitus* dicimus brevi prima litera, *insanus* producta, *inhumanus* brevi, *infelix* longa, Cic. Or. 48:—longus homo, *i. q.* longurio, *a tall fellow, long-shanks*: Catull. 67, 47:—longa manus, *a long, far-reaching, mighty hand*: an nescis longas regibus esse manus, Ov. Her. 17, 166; on the contrary: attulimus longas in freta vestra manus, *unmutilated, uninjured*, Prop. 3, 5, 14.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Far off, remote, distant* = longinquus (post-Aug. and very rarely): remeans longis oris, Sil. 6, 628: longa a domo militia, Just. 18, 1: longas terras peragrare, Auct. Decl. Quint. 320.

C. *Great, vast, spacious* (poet.): longa freta, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 37; id. ib. 3, 27, 43: Olympus, Virg. G. 3, 223: classemque ex aethere longo prospexit, id. Aen. 7, 288.

II. Transf., of time, *Long, of long duration* or *continuance, tedious*: horae quibus exspectabam longae videbantur, Cic. Att. 12, 5: uno die longior mensis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52: longa interjecta mora, Caes. B. C. 3, 69:—longa syllaba, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: longae pretium virtutis, Luc. 2, 258: longa Lethe, id. 6, 769.—Hence, longum est, *it would take long, it would be tedious*: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 60: longum est ea dicere, sed hoc breve dicam, id. Sest. 5: experire: non est longum, id. Phil. 3, 2, 10: arcessere tormenta longum videbatur, Tac. H. 3, 71.—Ellipt. and without a follg. *inf.*: Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19:—ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, *not to be tedious, to speak briefly*: ac, ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferre jussimus, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: ac ne longe fiat, videte, id. Leg. 2, 10: ne longum faciam, dum tu quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137:—longius facere, *to defer* or *put off any longer*: nihil opus est exemplis id facere longius, Cic. Fin. 5, 6; id. Leg. 1, 7:—nihil est mihi longius, *nothing seems more tedious to me than*, i. e. *I am full of impatience, can hardly wait for*: respondit, nihil sibi longius fuisse, quam ut me viderit, id. Fam. 13, 27; id. Verr. 2, 4, 39:—in longum, *long, for a long time*: causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg. E. 9, 56: otium ejus rei haud in longum paravit, Tac. A. 3, 27: id. ib. 11, 20: in longum sufficere id. Hist. 4, 22: odia in longum jaciens, id. Ann. 1, 69: nec in longius consultans, id. Hist. 2, 95:—per longum, *for a long time:* per longum celata fames, Sil. 2, 464:—ex longo, *for a long time back:* collecta fatigat edendi Ex longo rabies, Virg. A. 9, 64:—longa spes, *that looks far ahead, reaching far into futurity:* vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 15; so Stat. Th. 1, 322.—Of persons: longus, *prolix, tedious:* nolo esse longus, Cic. N. D. 1, 37; so, in verbis nimius et compositione nonnumquam longior, Quint. 10, 1, 118:—longus spe, *slow to hope* Hor. A. P. 172.—Hence,

Adv., in three forms, longe, longiter, and longum.

A. Form longe, *Long:* **1.** Lit., *A long way off, far off, at a distance:* Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 95: longe absum, audio sero, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: quam longe est hinc in sinum Gallicanum, id. Quint. 25: longe mihi obviam processerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 27: longe lateque collucere, id. N. D. 2, 15: Dii vim suam longe lateque diffundunt, id. de Div. 1, 36: Vercingetorix locum castris delegit ab Avarico longe millia passuum XVI., Caes. B. G. 7, 16: tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic. Att. 6, 3; cf. id. Fam. 12, 22.—*Comp.:* longius non discedam, Cic. Fam. 14, 2 *fin.:* longius meare, Col. 9, 8, 9.

2. Trop.: **a.** Of time, *Long, for a long period:* longe prospicere futuros casus, Cic. Lael. 12.—*Comp.:* Varro vitam Naevii producit longius, Cic. Brut. 15: paulo longius tolerare, Caes. B. G. 7, 71.—*Sup.:* quid tu jamdudum in portum venis huc? *Ep.* Longissime, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 24: quid longissime meministi in patria tua, id. Men. 5, 9, 52.

b. Of speech, *Long, at length, diffusely, tediously:* haec dixi longius quam instituta ratio postulabat, Cic. Or. 48: longius aliquid circumducere, Quint. 10, 2, 17.

c. Longe esse, abesse, (*a*) *To be far away*, i. e. *to be of no assistance, of no avail:* longe iis fraternum nomen populi R. afuturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: longe illi dea mater erit, Virg. A. 12, 52: quam tibi nunc longe regnum dotale Creusae, Ov. Her. 12, 53; so Sil. 17, 80; Petr. 58.—(*β*) Longe esse ab aliqua re, *To be far from*, i. e. *destitute of* a thing: ut ab eloquentia longissime fuerint, Quint. 8 prooem. § 3.

d. *Widely, greatly, very much, by far:* errat longe, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40: longe ante videre, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14:—longe melior, Virg. A. 9, 556: tumultuosior, Vellej. 2, 74: proelium longe magis prosperum, id. 2, 51:—longe nobilissimus, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: longe plurimum ingenio valuisse videtur, Cic. Brut. 14: longe princeps, id. Fam. 13, 13:—longe praestare, id. Brut. 64: ceteris antecellere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 53: anteponere alicui rei aliquid, id. de Or. 1, 21: dissentire, id. Lael. 9: quod longe secus est, id. ib.: longe aliter se habet ac, id. Acad. 2, 31: longe dissimilis contentio, id. Sull. 17: longe ante alias specie insignis, Liv. 1, 9:—a quo mea longissime ratio . . . abhorrebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4: longissime diversa ratio est, id. Phil. 5, 18:—longe omnes multumque superare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 44: longe et multum antecellere, id. Mur. 13:—plurimum et longe longeque plurimum tribuere honestati, Cic. Fin. 2, 21: sed longe cunctis longeque potentior illis, Ov. M. 4, 325; so Gell. 14, 1:—par studiis aevique modis sed robore longe, *far different, far inferior*, Stat. Achill. 1, 176.

* **B.** Form longiter, *Far:* non, ut opinor, id ab leto jam longiter errat, Lucr. 3, 676.

C. Form longum, *Long, a long while* (poet.): et longum, formose, vale, Virg. E. 3, 79: clamare, Hor. A. P. 459; so Stat. Th. 7, 300.

lŏpas, v. lepas.

lŏquācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [loquax] *Talkativeness, loquacity:* Cic. Fam. 6, 4: Macri loquacitas, id. Leg. 1, 2: Graeci alicujus, id. de Or. 1, 23: in loquacitatem incidere, Quint. 5, 10, 91: inanem loquacitatem recidet, id. 10, 5, 22; so, inanis, id. 10, 3, 1; cf. id. 8, 2, 17:—expressior loquacitas picarum generi, Plin. 10, 42, 59.

lŏquācĭter, *adv*, v. loquax, *ad fin.*

* **lŏquācŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [loquax] *Somewhat loquacious:* Lucr. 4, 1162.

lŏquax, ācis, *adj.* [loquor] *Talkative, prating, chattering, loquacious:* **I.** Lit.: quae (ars) in excogitandis argumentis muta nimium est, in judicandis nimium loquax, Cic. de Or. 2, 38: senectus est natura loquacior, id. de Sen. 16: homo loquacissimus obmutuit, id. Flacc. 20: loquacem esse de aliquo, Prop. 3, 23, 22.

II. Transf.: ranae loquaces, Virg. G. 3, 431: nidus, *i. e. in which the young birds chatter*, id. Aen. 12, 475: stagna (on account of the frogs in them), id. ib. 11, 458: nutus, Tib. 1, 2, 21: oculi, id. 2, 7, 25: vultus, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 17: manu, Petr. fragm. 24: lymphae, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 15: fama, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 3.—*Comp.:* avium loquaciores quae minores, Plin. 11, 51, 112.

Adv., lŏquācĭter, *Talkatively, loquaciously:* loquaciter litigiosus, Cic. Mur. 12: scribetur tibi forma loquaciter et situs agri, *i. e. at large, with all the particulars*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4.—*Comp.:* loquacius, Paul. Nol. Ep. 39, 8.

lŏquēla, ae, *f.* [loquor] *Speech, discourse:* **I.** Lit.: commoda loquelam tuam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 76: fuditque has ore loquelas, Virg. A. 5, 842: nutricis blanda loquela, Lucr. 5, 231.

II. Transf.: * **A.** *A word:* "hinc quidam loquelam dixerunt verbum," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 66, § 57.

* **B.** *A language:* Graia loquela, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 68.

lŏquēlāris, e, *adj.* [loquela] *Of or belonging to speech:* praepositiones loquelares, in the grammarians, *the inseparable prepositions*, as re, se, di, *etc.*, Val. Prob. p. 1427 P.: am praepositio loquelaris significat circum, Fest. p. 4 Müll.

lŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [loquor] *A talking, discoursing, readiness in speaking, fluency of speech* (post-Aug.): "Julius Candidus non invenuste solet dicere, aliud esse *eloquentiam*, aliud *loquentiam*, Plin. Ep. 5, 20;" so Val. Prob. in Gell. 1, 15.

lŏquĭtor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To speak:* alicui, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 5: meditari condiscere, loquitari dediscere, App. Flor. p. 60 Oud.

lŏquor, cūtus (quūtus), lŏqui, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* *To speak, talk* (in the lang. of common life, in the tone of conversation).

I. Lit.: **A.** *Neutr.:* Scipio mihi sane bene et loqui videtur et dicere, Cic. Brut. 58; id. Or. 32: magistratum legem esse loquentem; legem autem mutum magistratum, Cic. Leg. 3, 1: male . . . vere ac libere, id. Rosc. Am. 48: cum loquimur *terni*, nihil flagitii dicimus, id. Fam. 9, 22: quid tu Epicure? loquere, id. Acad. 2, 39: pure et Latine loqui, id. de Or. 1, 32: aliâ linguâ loqui, id. ib. 2, 14: pro aliquo, id. Att. 3, 1: apud aliquem, *before any one*, id. Fin. 2, 22; so too, adversum aliquem, *before any one*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 30.—(*β*) *c. dat.:* male loqui alicui, *to speak evil of any one*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 10; Stat. Th. 12, 26: vento et fluctibus loqui, *to express vain wishes*, Luc. 4, 491.

B. *Act.:* **1.** *To speak out, to say, tell, utter, name:* loquere tuum mihi nomen, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 7; id. Aul. 2, 1, 15: deliramenta, id. Amph. 2, 2, 64: quas tu mulieres . . . loquere, id. Men. 2, 2, 47: horribile est, quae loquantur, Cic. Att. 14, 4: mera scelera, id. ib. 9, 12: pugnantia, id. Tusc. 1, 7: ne singulas loquar urbes, *mention*, Liv. 5, 54: quid loquar marmora, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 90: proelia, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 1: aliquem absentem, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 17.

2. *To talk of, speak about, to have ever on one's lips:* nil nisi classes loquens et exitus, Cic. Att. 9, 2; hence, loquuntur, *they say, it is said:* id. Verr. 2, 5, 30: eodem die vulgo loquebantur Antonium mansurum esse Casilini, id. Att. 16, 10: omnia magna loquens, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: dare aliquem famae loquendum, Mart. 5, 25: Juppiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur, Virg. A. 1, 731:—de damnatione ferventer loqui est coeptum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To speak, declare, show, clearly indicate:* oculi nimis arguti quemadmodum animo affecti simus, loquuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: res ipsa loquitur, id. Mil. 20: ut fama loquitur, Vellej. 2, 93, 3: cum charta dextra locuta est, *has written upon it*, Ov. Her. 18, 20: volucres mea fata loquentur, Stat. Th. 8, 181; so Luc. 6, 617: rescriptum divi Marci sic loquitur quasi, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 10.

B. Poet., *To rustle, murmur:* pinos loquentes, Virg. E. 8, 22; Catull. 4, 11: mollia discordi strepitu virgulta loquuntur, Petr. poët. Sat. 120, 73.

1. lōra, ae, *f.* *A small or thin wine made of the husks of grapes, after-wine:* loram bibere, Cato R. R. 57: expressi acinorum folliculi in dolia conjiciuntur, eoque aqua additur, ea vocatur lora, quod lota acina: ac pro vino operariis datur hieme, Var. R. R. 1, 54 *fin.*; cf. Plin. 14, 10, 12; Var. in Non. 551, 18. Cf., also, lorea.

2. lōra, v. lura.

Lōracīna, ae, *f.* *A river near Antium*, Liv. 43, 4.

* **lōrāmentum,** i, *n.* [lorum] *A thong:* capita loramentorum, Just. 11, 7 *fin.*

lōrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A harness-maker:* **I.** Lit.: Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 295, 3 (cf. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4302).—**II.** Transf., *A flogger, chastiser*, who scourged the slaves with thongs: "qui (magistratus) dicebantur *lorarii*, et, quos erant jussi, vinciebant, aut verberabant, Gell. 10, 3 *fin.*

* **lōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Bound with thongs:* juga, Virg. Mor. 122.

lōrĕa, ae, *f.*, for 1. lora. *Wine of the second press, after-wine:* erit lorea familiae, quod bibat, Cato R. R. 25; so Gell. 10, 23, 3.

lorētum, v. lauretum.

lōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lorum] *Of thongs, made of thongs:* **I.** Lit.: lorei funes, Cato R. R. 3, 5; 12; 63.—**II.** Transf.: ego vestra faciam latera lorea, *I will cut thongs out of your hide*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 2.

lōrīca, ae, *f.* [id.] *A leather cuirass, a corselet of thongs* (opp. thorax, a brazen breast-plate): **I.** Lit.: lata insignisque lorica, Cic. Mur. 26: ambulat cum lorica, id. Flacc. 17: graves loricis, Liv. 5, 38; so Virg. A. 3, 467; 7, 707.—Also of linen: lintea, Suet. Galb. 19.

B. Transf., *A defence* of any kind: **1.** Milit., *A breast-work, parapet:* turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: huic vallo loricam pinnasque adjecit, id. ib. 7, 72; Tac. H. 4, 37; so Curt. 9, 4: Veg. Mil. 4, 28.

2. *A fence, hedge, inclosure:* App. M 6, p. 443 Oud.; so Amm. 24, 5.

3. *A plastering, plaster:* lorica testacea, Vitr. 2, 8; so id. 2, 9: stellionis cubile est in loricis ostiorum, fenestrarumque, Plin. 30, 10, 27.

* Trop.: libros mutare loricis, *i. e. to exchange studies for arms*, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 15.

lōrīcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lorica] *Of or pertaining to cuirasses*. loricaria fabrica, Veg. Mil. 2, 11.—**II.** Subst.: ‡ "loricarius, θωρακοποιός," (* *A maker of cuirasses*), Gloss. Philox.

lōrīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A clothing in armor, an arming;* hence, transf., duplex, *a double flooring, double pavement:* Vitr. 7, 1; so, loricationes, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 79 *fin.*

‡ **lōrīcĭfer,** θωρακοφόρος, (* *A cuirassier*), Gloss. Philox.

lōrīco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [lorica] *To clothe in mail, to mail, to harness:* **I.** Lit.: statua loricata, Liv. 23, 19: equites loricati, id. 37, 40:—ubi pluribus coriis se loricavit, Plin. 8, 24, 36.—**B.** In partic., AD LORICATA, perh. the title of the person intrusted with the care of the mailed statue of Caesar in the Forum: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2893 (for which, A LORICATA, ib. *no.* 2894).

* **II.** Transf., *To cover with plastering, to plaster:* Var. R. R. 1, 57.

lōrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lorica] A small breast-plate; hence, transf., *a small breastwork:* quorum frontes viminea loricula munirentur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9; so Veg. Mil. 4, 28.

* **lŏrĭŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [1. lora] *Wine of the second press, after-wine:* "loriolam nominabant, quum ex uvis expressum erat, et ad folliculos reliquos et vinacea adjiciebant aquam, Var. in Non. 551, 30.

lōrĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [lorum-pes] *Strap-*

footed, i. e. *limber-footed, lithe-legged;* according to others, *crook-footed, bandy-legged:* proci loripedes, tardissimi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 7: loripedem rectus derideat, Juv. 2, 23: gentem inter Nomadas Indos, anguium modo loripedem, Plin. 7, 2, 2; cf. id. 5, 8, 8; Petr. 45, 11.

lōrum, i, *n.* (lorus, ī, *m.*, Petr. 57, 8; App. M. 3, 135; Schol. in Juv. Sat. 6, 480), *A thong:* **I.** Lit.: vincire vis? en ostendo manus: tu habes lora, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 18; Liv. 9, 10: celsa lorum cervice ferentem, *a leash*, Grat. Cyn. 213; Plin. 8, 40, 61.

II. Transf., *The reins* of a bridle: loris ducere equos, Liv. 35, 34: lora dare, *to give the reins to the horses*, Virg. G. 3, 106: lora tendere, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 72: fortius uti loris, id. Met. 2, 127: lora remittere, id. ib. 2, 200.

B. *A whip, lash, scourge:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 12: loris uri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 46: loris caedere aliquem, Cic. Phil. 8, 8: loris rumpere aliquem, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15.

C. *The girdle of Venus:* dixit et arcano percussit pectora loro, Mart. 6, 11.

D. *The leathern* bulla, *worn by children of the poorer sort:* Juv. 5, 165; v. bulla.

E. Of the virile member when relaxed: Petr. 13; so Mart. 7, 58; 10, 55.

F. *A slender vine branch:* Plin. 14, 1, 3.

G. Lorum vomitorium, *A kind of emetic*, Scrib. Comp. 180.

Lōryma, ōrum, *n.*, τὰ Λώρυμα, *A seaport in Caria*, Liv. 37, 17; 45, 10; Plin. 5, 28, 29.

* **lōtaster,** tri, *m.* [lotos] *The wild lotus, of which javelins were made:* Grat. Cyn. 131 Wernsd.

lōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lavo] *A washing, bathing, swimming:* Vitr. 7, 9.

lōtĭŏlente, *adv.* [lotium] *Foully, impurely:* Titin. in Non. 131, 32.

Lōtis, īdis, and **Lōtos,** i, *f.*, Λωτίς, Λωτός, *A nymph, daughter of Neptune, who was changed into the lotus-tree*, Ov. M. 9, 347; id. Fast. 1, 415; Serv. ad Virg. G. 2, 84.

lōtĭum, ĭi, *n.* *Urine:* brassica alvum bonam facit lotiumque, Cato R. R. 156; Suet. Vesp. 23.—Proverb.: non valet lotium suum, said of a good-for-nothing fellow, Petr. 57, 3.

† **lōtŏmētra,** ae, *f.* = λωτομήτρα, *A species of lotus*, Plin. 22, 21, 28.

Lōtŏphăgi, ōrum, *m.*, Λωτοφάγοι (lotus-eaters), *An African people on the Lesser Syrtis, to whom fable ascribes great hospitality*, Mel. 1, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 4, 4; 5, 7, 7; Ov. R. Am. 789; Virg. Cul. 124; Sil. 3, 310.

† **lōtos** and **lōtus,** i, *f.* = λωτός: **I.** *The name of several plants:* **A.** *The Egyptian water-lily*, Plin. 13, 17, 32.—**B.** A tree on the northern coast of Africa, *The lotus-tree, edible nettle-tree;* also, *the fruit of the nettle-tree*, Plin. 13, 17, 32.—**C.** A tree of Italy, *The Italian persimmon*, Plin. 16, 30, 53; 24, 2, 2.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A flute* (because made of lotus-wood): horrendo lotos adunca sono, Ov. F. 4, 190; Sil. 11, 432.—In the *gen. masc.:* Mart. 8, 51.

lōtūra, ae, *f.* [lavo] *A washing, bathing* (post-Aug.): pompholyx lotura paratur, spodos illota est, Plin. 34, 13, 33; Mart. 2, 52.

1. lotus, a, um, *Part.*, from lavo.

2. lotus, i, v. lotos.

3. lōtus, ūs, *m.* [lavo] *A washing, bathing*, Cels. 1, 3.

Loxĭas, Λοξίας, *A surname of Apollo, on account of his obscure* [λοξοῖς] *oracles*, Macr. S. 1, 17.

Lŭa, ae, *f.* [luo] also called Lua Saturni, *A goddess to whom were devoted the arms taken in battle*, Liv. 8, 1; 45, 33; Var. L. L. 8, 18, 112, § 36; Gell. 13, 22, 1; cf. Hartung, Relig. der Römer, 2, p. 130.

lŭbens, lŭbenter, v. libet, *ad fin.*

lŭbet, v. libet.

lŭbīdo, inis, v. libido.

lūbrĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [lubricus] *To make smooth* or *slippery, to lubricate* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: Juv. 11, 173: lubricatus lapis, Arn. 1, 22; Prud. στεφ. 11, 35: limo coenoso ripae supercilium lubricante, App. M. 7, p. 481 Oud.—**II.** Trop.: Prud. Psych. 571.

lūbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with lutum and illuvies] *Slippery:* **I.** Lit.: loculi lubrici, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 38: fastigium, Liv. 44, 9: assiduo lubricus imbre lapis, Mart. 4, 18.—In the *neutr.* abs., lubricum, i, *A slippery place:* Cels. 8, 3: in lubrico atque instabili fundamento, Plin. 36, 14, 21.—With the *gen.:* equi lubrico paludum lapsantes, *on the slippery morass*, Tac. A. 1, 65.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Slippery, smooth:* Mart. 9, 58: Sphinx saxo naturali elaborata et lubrica, Plin. 36, 12, 17.

2. *That easily slips, glides,* or *moves away, slippery, slimy, lubricous:* natura lubricos oculos fecit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: anguis, Virg. A. 5, 84: exta, Tib. 2, 5, 14: pisces, Plin. 9, 20, 37: conchylia, *slimy*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 30: corpus, Plin. 2, 3, 3:—lubrica prensantes effugit umbra manus, Ov. F. 5, 476: amnis, id. Am. 3, 6, 81.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Slippery, uncertain, ticklish, hazardous, critical* (quite class.): via vitae praeceps et lubrica, Cic. Fl. 42, 105; cf. id. Rep. 1, 28: viae lubricae adolescentiae, id. Coel. 17, 41: aetas puerilis maxime lubrica atque incerta, id. Verr. 2, 5, 52: cupiditas dominandi praeceps et lubrica, id. Phil. 5, 18: lubrica defensionis ratio, id. Planc. 2: lubrica observatio, Quint. 1, 5, 5: locus, Plin. Ep. 3, 3.—Poet., with the *inf.:* vultus nimium lubricus aspici, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 8.—In the *neutr.* abs., lubricum, i: in lubrico versari, Cic. Or. 28: lubricum aetatis, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: lubricum linguae, Modest. Dig. 48, 4, 7.

B. *Gliding, fleeting:* historia lubrica est ac fluit, *gliding*, Quint. 9, 4, 129: annus, *fleeting*, Ov. A. A. 3, 364.

C. *Slippery, deceitful:* nequicquam patrias tentasti lubricus artes, Virg. A. 11, 716.

1. Lūca, ae, *f.* *A city of Etruria*, now *Lucca*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9; Liv. 21, 59; 41, 17; Frontin. Strat. 3, 2; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 390 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Lūcensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Lucca:* municipium, Cic. Fam. 13, 13.

2. Lūca or **Lūcas,** ae, *m.* *Lucanian;* v. Lucani, *no.* D.

Lūcāni, ōrum, *m.* *An Italian people in Lower Italy*, Liv. 8, 19; 25; 9, 20, et saep.; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 123 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Lūcānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lucanian:* ager, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 12; Plin. 3, 5, 10: montes, Liv. 8, 24: pascua, Hor. Epod. 1, 28: mare, Stat. S. 3, 2, 85: vinum, Var. R. R. 1, 25; Plin. 14, 6, 8: legiones, Liv. 8, 24.—Subst., Lucanus, as *a surname of the poet* M. Annaeus, *of* Corduba, *the nephew of Seneca the philosopher, and author of the poem entitled* Pharsalia, *who was condemned to death by Nero for participating in the conspiracy of Piso*, Quint. 10, 1, 90; Mart. 1, 62; 14, 194; Tac. A. 15, 49; Suet. Ner. 36.—**B. Lūcānĭa,** ae, *f.*, *The district of Lucania, in Lower Italy*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; 9; Hor. S. 2, 1, 38; Cic. Tusc. 1, 37; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 85.—**C. Lūcānĭcus,** a, um, *Lucanian:* only subst., lucanica, ae, *f.*, *A kind of meat-sausage invented by the Lucanians:* solebam antea delectari oleis et lucanicis tuis, Cic. Fam. 9, 16; Mart. 13, 35; Stat. S. 4, 9, 35. So too, lucanicum *and* lucanicus, Charis. p. 73 P. Called also lucana, acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 111.—**D. Lūca bos,** *Lucanian ox*, for *elephant* (because the Romans first saw this animal in Lucania, in the army of Pyrrhus), Var. L. L. 7, 3, 82, § 39; Enn. ib.; Lucr. 5, 1301; 1338; Sil. 9, 573; Aus. Ep. 15, 12.

lūcar, āris, *n.* [lucus] *A forest-tax, the income from which was expended in the support of players:* "*lucar* appellatur aes, quod ex lucis captatur," Fest. p. 119 Müll. *N. cr.;* cf., "*lucaris* pecunia, quae in luco erat data," Fest. ib.: "*lucar* ϑεατρικὸν ἀργύριον μισθὸς ἀπὸ φίσκου," Gloss. Philox.: "*lucar* vectigal, erogatio quae fiebat in lucis," Gloss. Isid.; Tac. A. 1, 77; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3882:—(Johannes) contumeliosa caede truncatur in puellae salticae lucar, (**the reward of a dancing girl*), Tert. adv. Gnost. 8.

lūcāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a grove:* "*lucaris* pecunia, quae in luco erat data" (*forest-tax*), Fest. p. 119 Müll.; v. the preced. art.—Hence, subst., lucaria, ĭum, *n.*, *The grove-festival:* "*lucaria* festa in luco colebant Romani, qui permagnus inter viam Salariam et Tiberim fuit, pro eo, quod victi a Gallis fugientes e proelio ibi se occultaverint," Fest. p. 119 Müll.; Calend. Maff. in Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 394; cf. Calend. Amitern. ib.; Masur. in Macr. S. 1, 4.

Lūcās, ae, *m.*, Λουκᾶς, *Luke, the third evangelist*, Prud. Apoth. 1002, et saep.

Lūcas bos, v. 2. Luca.

Luccēĭus, i, *m.* *A Roman proper name.* So esp. L. Lucceius, *a friend of Cicero and Pompey, author of a work on the Italian and Civil wars*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12; id. Att. 1, 17; 19, 1, et saep.

Luceium, i, *n.* *A castle in Galatia*, Cic. Dejot. 6; 7.

lŭcellum, i, *n. dim.* [lucrum] *A small gain, slight profit:* lucelli aliquid dare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 30: facere aliquid lucelli, id. ib. 2, 3, 44: tecum partita lucellum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 82; cf., hujus diei lucellum tecum communico, Sen. Ep. 5.

lūcens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from luceo.

Lūcensis, e, v. 1. Luca, *no.* II.

lūcĕo, xi, 2. *v. n.* [lux] *To be light* or *clear, to shine, beam, glitter:* **I.** Lit.: (lumen) Nihilominus ipsi lucet, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 15, 51; so, tum candida lumina lucent, id. ap. Fest. p. 228 and 229 Müll. (Ann. 3, 18): (stella) luce lucebat aliena, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus, Tib. 1, 1, 6: lucet igne rogus, Ov. Her. 11, 104: rara per occultos lucebat semita calles, Virg. A. 9, 383; cf. Prop. 2, 14, 17: interior coeli qua semita lucet, Stat. Th. 9, 641: virgatis lucent sagulis, Virg. A. 8, 660: niveo lucet in ore rubor, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 6: lucent oculi, Val. Fl. 6, 492; Suet. Tib. 74.—In the *part. praes.:* rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr. 5, 609; so, globus lunae, Virg. A. 6, 725: faces, Ov. F. 3, 270: sedebat in solio Phoebus claris lucente smaragdis, id. Met. 2, 24.—Poet. with the *acc.:* huic lucebis novae nuptae facem, *will light her home with a torch*, Plaut. Casin. 1, 30.—(β) Impers.: lucet, lucebat, *etc.*, *It is* (*was*) *light, it is* (*was*) *day:* priusquam lucet, adsunt, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 115: si lucet lucet: lucet autem, lucet igitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 96: nondum lucebat, id. Rosc. Am. 34: nec satis lucebat: quum autem luceret, *etc.*, id. Att. 16, 13, a: ubi lucere coepisset, id. de Div. 1, 23 *fin.:* expergiscere: lucet hoc, *it is light, it is day there* (in the sky), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 63.

B. Transf., *To shine* or *show through, to be discernible, visible* (poet.): si qua Arabio lucet bombyce puella, Prop. 2, 2, 25: femineum lucet sic per bombycina corpus, Mart. 8, 68: vitalia lucent, *are uncovered*, Stat. Th. 8, 525.

II. Trop., *To shine out, to be conspicuous, clear, evident:* nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 14: mea officia et studia, quae parum ante luxerunt, id. Att. 3, 15: quum res ipsa tot, tam claris argumentis luceat, id. Mil. 23: virtus lucet in tenebris, id. Sest. 28: tota oratio lucet, Quint. 8, 5, 29; id. 9, 1, 19.—Hence

lūcens, entis, *Pa.*, *Shining, bright, conspicuous:* lucentior usus, Mall. Theod. de metr. 9, 7.

Lūcĕres and **Lūcĕrenses,** ĭum, *m.* *An Etruscan tribe, whose union with the* Ramnes (*Latins*) *and* Taties (*Sabines*) *gave rise to the oldest Roman state. Romulus named after them one of his three centuries of horsemen*, Var. L. L. 5, 9, 17; Cic. Rep. 2, 8; Liv. 1, 13; Ov. F. 3, 131: hinc Taties Ramnesque viri Luceresque coloni, Prop. 4, 1, 31.

Lūcĕrĭa, ae, *f.* *An ancient city of Apulia*, now *Lucera*, Cic. Fam. 15, 15; Att. 7, 12; 8, 11; Cluent. 69; Liv. 34, 22; Hor. Od. 3, 15, 14, et saep.; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 81.—**II.** Deriv., **Lūcĕrīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lucerian:* finis, Liv. 10, 35.—In the *plur.*, subst., Lucerini, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Luceria, Lucerians:* Lucerini ac Samnites ad internecionem caesi, Liv. 9, 26.

lŭcerna, ae, *f.* [luceo] *A lamp, oil-lamp:* **I.** Lit.: "*lucerna* dicta a luce, aut quod id vocant Graeci λύχνον," Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34, § 119: in sole lucernam adhibere nihil interest, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: lucerna me deserit, *my light goes out*, id. Att. 7, 7 *fin.* vino et lucernis Medus acinaces immane quantum discrepat, *i. e. evening entertain* *ments*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 5: accedit numerus lucernis, *the lights begin to seem double*, id. Sat. 2, 1, 25: pereundum est ante lucernas, *before candle-light*, Juv. 10, 339: lucernam accendere, Phaedr. 3, 19, 4: lucernam ardentem exstinguere. Plin. 31, 3, 28: fungi lucernarum, id. 28, 11, 48: pinguem nebulam vomuere lucernae, Pers. 5, 181.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Nocturnal labor, lucubration* (poet.): haec ego non credam Venusina digna Lucerna? Juv. 1, 51.

B. *A certain fish that shines in still nights*, Plin. 9, 27, 43.

lŭcernarĭa, ae, *f.* (* *The plant* verbascum, acc. to Adelung's Lex. Manuale), Marc. Emp. 20.

lŭcernārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [lucerna] *The time when the lamps are lighted, candle-light*, Aug. in Reg. Cleric.

‡ **lŭcernārĭus,** λυχνοῦχος, (* *A lamp-stand*), Gloss. Philox.

lŭcernātus, a, um, *adj.* [lucerna] *Furnished*, i. e. *lighted with a lamp*: janua, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 6.

lŭcernŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small lamp*: accensa lucernula, Hier. Ep. 107, n. 9; id. ib. 117, n. 12.

lŭcesco and **lŭcisco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [luceo] *To begin to shine*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: sol lucescit, Virg. E. 6, 37; Firm. Math. 4, 13.

B. In partic., of the break of day, *To grow light, break, dawn*: nonae lucescunt, Ov. F. 5, 417.—**2.** Impers.: lucescit *or* luciscit, *the day is breaking*: eamus Amphitruo: luciscit hoc jam, *it is getting light there* (in the sky), Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 45; v. luceo: quum lucisceret, *as soon as it is light, at break of day*, * Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: et jam lucescebat, Liv. 4, 28.

II. Trop.: luciscens amor, *bright*, Front. ad Anton. 1, 5 ed. Maj.

Lūcĕtĭus, i, *m.*, and **Lūcĕtĭa,** ae, *f.* [lux] *Light-bringer, a surname of Jupiter and of Juno*. Juppiter Lucetius, Naev. in Gell. 5, 12, 6; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 9, 570; Macr. S. 1, 15; cf., also, "*Lucetium* Jovem appellabant, quod eum lucis esse causam credebant," Fest. p. 114 Müll.—Of Juno: Juno pulchra, sive te Lucinam, quod lucem nascentibus tribuas, ac *Lucetiam* convenit nuncupari, Mart. Cap. 2, 37. Cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Römer 2, p. 8.

lūci, *adv.*, v. lux, *ad init.*

‡ **lūcibĭlis,** φωτεινός, (* *Bright, clear*), Gloss. Philox.; cf., "*lucens* est, quod aliunde illuminatur, *lucibile*, quod per se patet," Serv. Virg. A. 6, 725.

lūcĭde, *adv.*, v. lucidus, *ad fin.*

lūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *Containing light, full of light, clear, bright, shining* (as an adj. not in Cic., and as an adverb only once): **I.** Lit.: lucidus aër, Lucr. 4, 340: sidera, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 2: gemma, Ov. Her. 15, 74: amnis, Quint. 12, 10, 60: lucidior domus, Ov. F. 1, 94:—lucidissima stella, Vitr. 9, 6.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Brilliant, bright, beautiful, transparent, shining white*, etc.: lucida puella, Ov. Her. 19, 133: saxa, Stat. S. 3, 3, 22: ovis, Tib. 2, 1, 62: vestis, Plin. 35, 9, 35.—**II.** Trop., *Clear, perspicuous, luminous, lucid* (of speech, or of orators; a favorite expression with Quintilian): neque refert, an pro lucida (narratione) perspicuam dicamus, Quint. 4, 2, 31: propositio aperta et lucida, id. 4, 5, 26: manifesta et lucida ratio, id. ib. 3: ordo, Hor. A. P. 41.—*Comp.*: res lucidior, Quint. 7, 3, 21; so, causa, id. 4, 4, 4; 4, 2, 83; 4, 5, 1; id. 2, 3, 8: lucidior via, id. 3, 11, 23.—Transf., to orators: Quint. 12, 10, 21: lucidior auctor, id. 10, 1, 74.—Hence,

Adv., lūcĭde, *Clearly, plainly, distinctly* (mostly of speech): lucide verbum definire, * Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108: lucide dicentium, Quint. 8, 3, 1.—*Comp.*: Sen. Ep. 71: quo lucidius intelligi possit haec exceptio, Paul. Dig. 44, 4, 1.—*Sup.*: sic ostendit lucidissime causam, Quint. 4, 5, 12.

lūcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [lux-fero] *Light-bringing*: "itaque ut apud Graecos Dianam, eamque *Luciferam*, sic apud nostros Junonem Lucinam in pariendo invocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: lucifera pars Lunae, Lucr. 5, 725; luciferi equi, *the horses of Luna*, Ov. Her. 11, 46: luciferae manus, *i. e. of Lucina*, id. ib. 20, 192.—Hence, **II.** Subst., Lūcĭfer, ĕri, *m.*, *The morning-star, the planet Venus*: stella Veneris, quae Φωςφόρος Graece, Latine dicitur *Lucifer*, quum antegreditur solem, quum subsequitur autem Hesperos, Cic. N. D. 2, 20 *fin.*; cf. Plin. 2, 8, 6; Tib. 1, 10, 62; Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 71.—*The fabled son of Aurora and Cephalus, and father of Ceyx*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 42; Ov. M. 11, 271; 295; 346; acc. to others, *a son of Jupiter*, Serv. Virg. A. 4, 130.—**B.** Poet. transf., for *Day*: memento Venturum paucis me tibi Luciferis, Prop. 2, 15, 28; Ov. F. 1, 46: tres, id. ib. 3, 877.

* **lūcĭfĭco,** are, *v. a.* [lux-facio] *To make bright, to brighten*: lucificare exitum alicujus aetati, Lab. in Gell. 10, 17 *fin.*

lūcĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Light-making, light-giving*: sol, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 9.

lūcĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [lux-fluo] *Light-streaming, light-beaming, brilliant*: **I.** Lit.: lucifluus solis ortus, Juvenc. 3, 294.—**II.** Trop., *Light-beaming, glorious*: sermo, Juvenc. 4, 120.

lūcĭfŭga, ae, *comm.* [lux-fugio] *Light-fleeing, light-shunning*: **I.** Lit.: lucifuga maritus, *i. e. Cupid* (because he visited Psyche only at night), App. M. 5, p. 355 Oud.; id. Apol. p. 428 Oud.—**II.** Transf., *One who turns night into day*: turba lucifugarum, Sen. Ep. 122 *fin.*

lūcĭfŭgax, ācis, *adj.* [lux-fugax] *Light-shunning*: noctua, Auct. Carm. Philomel. 40: natio, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 8.

lūcĭfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [lux-fugio] *Light-shunning*: **I.** Lit.: blattae, Virg. G. 4, 243.—**II.** Trop.: lucifugus, nebulo, Lucil. in Non. 19, 1: homines, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61.

Lūcīlĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated of them is *the poet* C. Lucilius, *a native of the Campanian Suessa, formerly Aurunca* (hence, Auruncae alumnus, Juv. 1, 19), *the father of Roman satire.*—Vis Lucilii, *the seed of a man*, Arn. 5, 169 (alluding to the verse of Lucilius: vis est vita, vides, vis nos facere omnia cogit, Lucil. in Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 19, § 63):—Lucilius Bassus, *a writer of no merit*, Cic. Att. 12, 5.—**II.** Deriv., **Lūcīlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lucilian*: character, Var. R. R. 3, 2: versus, Plin. 36, 25, 61: aetas, Macr. S. 2, 12: fornix, prob. *a satire bearing this title*, Arn. 2, 45.

lūcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *Light-bringing*, or, *bringing to the light*: hora, *one's natal hour*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 222.—Class. only subst., **Lūcīna,** ae, *f.* (lit., an adjec., supplying dea) **I.** *The goddess of child-birth* (because she brings man to light): Juno Lucina, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 11; so Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 41; Catull. 35, 13; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68. More freq. abs., Lucina: nascenti puero Casta fave Lucina, Virg. E. 4, 8: si vocata partubus Lucina veris affuit, Hor. Epod. 5, 5; Ov. F. 2, 449.—Hence,

B. Poet. transf., *Child-birth*: Lucinam pati, Virg. G. 3, 60; cf., Lucinae experta labores, id. ib. 4, 339; Ov. A. A. 3, 785.

II. Of *Hecate*, as the producer of terrific dreams and nocturnal spectres, Tib. 3, 4, 13.

‡ **lūcīnĭum,** cicindela (*A glow-worm*), Gloss. Vet.

lūcĭpărens, entis, *adj.* [lux-parens] *Light-bearing, light-producing*: nox (because day follows the night), Avien. Phaen. 853.

Lūcipor, v. 1. Lucius, *no.* II.

lūcĭsător, ōris, *m.* [lux-sator] *Light-producer, author of light*: lucisator Omnipotens, Prud. Cath. 3, 1.

lūcisco, v. lucesco.

1. Lūcĭus, i, *m.* [lux; born in the day-time] *A Roman praenomen, usually represented by L. simply*: "*Crepusci*, qui eo tempore erant nati, ut *Lucii* prima luce," Var. L. L. 6, 2, 52, § 5 ed. Müll.; cf., "qui luci natus est *Lucius*," id. ib. 9, 38, 142, § 60 ed. Müll.; and, "*Lucius* praenomen est ejus, qui primum fuit, qui oriente luce natus est," Fest. p. 119 ed. Müll.—In the *fem.*, Lucia, Var. L. L. 9, 38, 142, § 61 ed. Müll.—**II.** Deriv., LUCIPOR for Lucii puer, *The slave of a Lucius*: Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26.

2. lūcĭus, ii, *m.* *A fish*, perhaps *the pike*, Aus. Mosell. 123.

‡ **Lŭcŏmedi,** v. lucumo, *no.* II., A.

‡ **Lŭcŏmōnes,** v. lucumo, *no.* II., B.

lŭcrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lucror] *A gaining gain*: spes lucrationis, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 7

lŭcrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or belonging to gain, attended with gain, gainful, profitable, lucrative* (post-Aug.): Quint. 10, 7, 27; Spald. *N. cr.*: lucrativa in tantis negotiis tempora, Front. ad Anton. Ep. 2 ed. Maj.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. Lat., res lucrativae, *Things bequeathed* or *given to* a person (because the acquisition of them is pure gain, and unattended with any sacrifice), Impp. Theod. et Valent. Cod. Justin. 10, 35, 1:—ex causa lucrativa acquirere aliquid, *to receive something by bequest* or *as a gift*, Paul. Dig. 31, 89; Ulp. ib. 40, 1, 4. So, lucrativa possessio, id. ib. 29, 4, 2; and, lucrativa acquisitio, id. ib. 44, 4, 4.

Lūcrētĭa, ae, v. Lucretius.

Lūcrētĭlis, is, *m.* *A mountain in the Sabine territory*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 1; cf., "*Lucretilis* mons in Sabinis," Fest. p. 119.

Lūcrētīnum, i, *n.* *An estate of Atticus, near* Lucretilis, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1.

Lūcrētĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So, in partic., *the poet* T. Lucretius Carus, *an adherent of the Epicurean philosophy, and author of the poem* De rerum natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 4; Quint. 10, 1, 87; 12, 11, 27; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 23; Stat. S. 2, 7, 76.—Sp. Lucretius, Tricipitinus, *the father of Lucretia, consul* A.U.C. 245, Cic. Rep. 2, 31.—Q. Lucretius Vespillo, *an orator*, Cic. Brut. 48, 178.—Another Lucretius Vespillo, *an adherent of Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 3, 7.—In the *fem.*, Lucretia, *Daughter of Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, and wife of Collatinus, who, being dishonored by Sex. Tarquinius, put herself to death, and thus became the immediate cause of the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome*, Cic. Rep. 2, 25; Fin. 2, 20; Liv. 1, 58; Ov. F. 2, 658.—Hence, transf., for *A chaste woman*: Lucretia toto Sis licet usque die, Laida nocte volo, Mart. 11, 104; so Petr. 9.

lŭcrĭfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.*, and in the *pass.*, lucrifio, factus, fieri (written separately): licet lucri dotem faciat, Gaius Dig. 11, 7, 29: me esse hos trecentos Philippos facturum lucri, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 26; so id. Most. 2, 1, 7; Pers. 4, 4, 117; Truc. 3, 2, 22) [lucrum-facio] *To gain, win, acquire, get, make* (as profit).

I. Lit.: pallium lucrifacere, Petr. 15; so Mart. 8, 10:—quid si ostendo in hac una optione lucrifieri tritici modios centum? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46: pecuniam lucrifactam videtis, id. ib. 2, 3, 75.

II. Trop.: quod lucrifecerunt hoc nomen turdi, *have appropriated to themselves*, Var. R. R. 3, 4: suum maleficium existimabant se lucrifacere, *that they would escape the punishment of their fault, would get off with impunity*, Auct. B. Hisp. 36: injuriam, *to perform with impunity*, Plin. 7, 39, 40: traduc equum ac lucrifac censoriam notam, *i. e. think yourself lucky that you have escaped it*, Val. Max. 4, 1, *n.* 10.

lŭcrĭfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from lucrifacio.

* **lŭcrĭfĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [lucrifico] *Gainful, profitable*: dies, Plaut. Pers. 4, 7, 2.

lŭcrĭfĭco, are, *v. a.* [lucrum-facio] *To gain, win*: Paulum factum omnibus esse omnia, ut omnes lucrificaret; Tert. Praescr. 24.

* **lŭcrĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Gainful, profitable*: faculam, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46

lŭcrĭfīo, v. lucrifacio, *ad init.*

* **lŭcrĭfŭga,** ae, *comm.* [lucrum-fugio] *Gain-fleeing, gain-shunning*: Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 33.

Lŭcrīnus, i, *m.*, with or without lacus, *The Lucrine Lake, on the coast of Campania, in the neighborhood of Baiae*, now *Lago Lucrino*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Cic. Att 4, 16, 1; Hor. Od. 2, 15, 3. Caesar, or, acc. to Suetonius, Augustus, connected it with Lake Avernus, and threw up dikes to ward off the waves of the sea: Lucrinoque addita claustra, Virg. G. 2, 161; cf. with Suet. Aug. 16. The surrounding scenery was celebrated for its beauty: Prop. 1, 11, 9: dum nos blanda tenet lascivi stagna Lucrini, Mart. 4, 57: hic mihi Baiani colles mollisque Lucrinus, id. 6, 43. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 728.—**II.** Derivv.

A. Lūcrīnus, a, um, *adj., Of or belonging to Lake Lucrinus, Lucrine:* aqua, *the Lucrine Lake;* v. supra: ostrea Lucrina, *the Lucrine oysters,* celebrated for their delicious flavor, Plin. 9, 54, 79; called also Lucrina conchylia, Hor. Epod. 2, 49; and abs., Lucrina, ōrum, *n.,* Mart. 6, 11; 12.—Near the lake was a temple of Venus; hence, Lucrina Venus, Stat. S. 3, 1, 150.—**B. Lūcrīnensis,** e, *adj., Lucrine:* res Puteolanae et Lucrinenses, *i. e. oysters,* Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1.

‡**lŭcrĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [lucrum] *One fond of gain:* "κέρδωνα, quem nos quoque *lucrionem* vocamus," Fest. p. 56 Müll.

lŭcrĭpĕta, ae, *m.* [lucrum-peto] *A gain-seeker, one fond of lucre:* lucripeta foenerator, Argum. Most. Plaut. 6.—Collat. form in the *plur.,* lucripetes, Cassiod. Variar. 12, 11.

lŭcrĭpĕtes, um, v. the preced. art.

lŭcrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lucrum] *Of or pertaining to gain:* dii Lucrii, *gods of gain,* Arn. 4, 132; cf. Hartung, Relig. der Römer, 2, p. 260.

lŭcror, ātus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [id.] *To gain, win, acquire, get, make* (as profit): **I.** Lit.: quum lucrari impune posset auri pondo decem, Cic. Parad. 3, 1: ut locupletes suum perdant, debitores lucrentur alienum, id. Off. 2, 24: stipendium, *to keep for one's self, put into one's own pocket,* id. Verr. 2, 5, 24: Pythias emuncto lucrata Simone talentum, Hor. A. P. 238: lucrandi perdendive temeritas, Tac. G. 24.

B. In partic., *To gain by economy, to save:* Plin. 18, 7, 12, *n.* 2.

II. Trop.: lucretur indicia veteris infamiae, *i. e. I will make him a present of them, I will not mention them,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12; so Stat. Th. 9, 779.

lŭcrōse, *adv.,* v. lucrosus, *ad fin.*

lŭcrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lucrum] *Gainful, profitable, lucrative:* voluptas, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 35; so Tac. Agr. 19: fraus lucrosior, Plin. 37, 12, 57: id peraeque etiam lucrosissimum, id. 18, 31, 74.—*Adv., Profitably, advantageously;* in the *Comp.:* lucrosius perire, Hier. Ep. 22, *n.* 13.

lŭcrum, i, *n.* [luo] *Gain, profit, advantage:* **I.** Lit.: rem gero et facio lucrum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 34: vendendi quaestu et lucro ducerentur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3: aliquid ad praedam lucrumque revocare, id. Phil. 3, 12: qui ex publicis vectigalibus tanta lucra fecit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 38: frumentaria lucra exigere, id. ib. 2, 3, 37: dat de lucro, nihil detrahit de vivo: minus igitur lucri facit, id. Flacc. 37:—lucro est, *it is profitable, advantageous:* nobis lucro fuisti potius quam decori tibi, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 40; id. Men. 2, 3, 5; Cist. 1, 1, 52:—ponere *or* deputare in lucro, *to count as gain:* omne id deputare esse in lucro, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 16; 21: id ego in lucris pono, Cic. Fam. 7, 25; cf., quem sors dierum cunque dabit lucro Appone, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 14; so Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 67:—lucri facere, *to gain, get the credit of:* quae ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri, Nep. Thras. 1; v. lucrifacio:—de lucro vivere, *to owe one's life to the mercy of another:* Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 9: de lucro prope jam quadriennium vivimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 17; Liv. 40, 8.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Love of gain, avarice:* pro lucri pallida tabes, Luc. 4, 96: impius lucri furor, Sen. Hippol. 4, 540.

B. *Wealth, riches:* omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 35: periculosum semper putavi lucrum, Phaedr. 5, 4, 8.

lucta, ae, *f.* [luctor] *A wrestling, wrestling-match* (post-class.): exercebat cum militibus ipse luctam, Capitol. Maxim. 6: certamen luctae, Aus. Ep. 93.—**II.** Trop.: perseverans quodammodo lucta convincitur, Aug. Ep. 606.

luctāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A wrestling:* **I.** Lit.: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A struggling, striving, toil, exertion, contest, fight:* remo luctamen abest, Virg. A. 8, 87: Veneris luctamen anhelum exercere, Auct. Epith. in Anthol. Lat. T. II., p. 636: lento luctamine Poenum compressit, Claud. B. G. 138.

2. Of *The mixing together* of materials of different kinds: sine luctamine alterius generis, Pall. 3, 9.

II. Trop.: sed emendatio morum difficile luctamen fuit, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 4.

Luctātĭānus, a, um, *adj.,* v. Lutatius, *no.* II.

luctātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [luctor] *A wrestling:* **I.** Lit.: sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Cic. Fat. 13.—**B.** Transf., *A struggle, contest, fight:* tetra ibi luctatio erat, Liv. 21, 36; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.—**II.** Trop., *A struggle, contest:* nam cum Academicis incerta luctatio est, qui nihil affirmant, Cic. Fin. 2, 14; so id. Fat. 6; Sen. Q. N. 5, 13: luctatio civitatis (*al.* civilis), Vellej. 2, 124.

Luctatius, v. Lutatius.

luctātor, ōris, *m.* [luctor] *A wrestler:* **I.** Lit.: fortior in fulva novus est luctator arena, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 31: luctator ter abjectus perdidit palmam, Sen. Ben. 5, 3; id. Ep. 88; Quint. 2, 8, 7; so id. 12, 2, 12.—**II.** Transf.: (vinum) pedes captat primum, luctator dolosus est, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 5.

luctātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A wrestling:* Plin. 29, 1, 8; id. 8, 12, 12.

luctĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [luctus-fero] *Grief-bringing, mournful:* illic luctifer bubo gemit, *ill-boding,* Sen. Herc. Fur. 687: annus, Val. Fl. 3, 454.

luctĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [luctus-facio] *Sorrowful, afflicted:* cor, Pac. in Pers. 1. 78.

luctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Causing sorrow* or *lamentation, doleful, woeful, baleful:* clades, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10: Alecto, Virg. A. 7, 324: pavor, Sil. 6, 557: jubar, Val. Fl. 3, 292: luctificum clangente tuba, id. 3, 348.

***luctĭsŏnus,** a, um, *adj.* [luctus-sonus] *Sad-sounding, mournful, doleful:* luctisono mugitu, Ov. M. 1, 733.

‡**luctĭto,** are, *v. intens. n.* [lucto] *To wrestle violently,* acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.

lucto, are, v. the follg., *ad init.*

luctor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (act. collat. form: viri validis viribus luctant, Enn in Non. 472, 8: plurimum luctavimus, Plaut. in Non. 468, 32: dum luctat, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 31) *To wrestle:* **I.** Lit.: luctabitur Olympiis Milo, Cic. Fat. 13: fulva luctantur arena, Virg. A. 6, 643.

B. Transf., *To wrestle, struggle, strive, contend:* **a.** Of living creatures: in pestilenti atque arido solo luctari, Liv. 7, 38: boves luctari, Plin. 18, 19, 48, *n.* 2: luctandum in turba, Hor. S. 2, 6, 28: non luctor de nomine hujus temporis, Ov. F. 6, 69.—(β) *c. inf.* (poet.): et infracta luctatur arundine telum Eripere, Virg. A. 12, 387: deducere versum, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 13: compescere risum, id. Her. 17, 161; id. Met. 15, 300.—**b.** Of inanimate things: et in lento luctantur marmore tonsae, Virg. A. 7, 28: tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74; Prop. 4, 1, 147.

***2.** In partic., of copulation: Prop. 2, 1, 13; so id. 2, 13, 3.

II. Trop., *To struggle, strive, contend:* cum aliquo luctari, Cic. Sull. 16: Plancus diu, quarum esset partium secum luctatus, Vellej. 2, 63; Plin. 18, 5, 6.—(β) *c. dat.* (poet.): luctataeque diu tenebris hiemique sibique, Stat. Th. 11, 522: crudo pelago, Sil. 14, 453: morti, id. 10, 296.—(γ) *c. abl.:* ignis viridi luctetur robore, Luc. 3, 503; Vellej. 2, 86, 2.—Hence

luctans, antis, *Pa., Struggling, reluctant:* luctantia oscula carpere, Ov. M. 4, 358: composuit luctantia lumina, Sil. 7, 204.—**B.** In partic., of cross-beams, rafters, because they oppose and uphold each other like wrestlers: Isid. Orig. 19, 19.

luctŭōse, *adv.,* v. luctuosus, *ad fin.*

luctŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luctus] *Full of sorrow;* viz., **1.** *Causing sorrow, sorrowful, doleful, mournful:* o diem illum reipublicae luctuosum, Cic. Sest. 12: fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriae, id. de Or. 3, 2: misera tempora et luctuosa, id. Fam. 5, 14: luctuosum est tradi alteri luctuosius inimico, id. Quint. 31: luctuosissimum exilium, id. Sull. 11: luctuosae preces, id. Att. 3, 19.

II. *Feeling sorrow, sorrowful, sad:* Hesperia, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 7.—Hence,

Adv., luctŭōse, *Dolefully, mournfully:* luctuose canere, Var. L. L. 5, 11.—*Comp.:* imperatores vestri luctuosius nobis prope, quam vobis perierunt, Liv. 28, 39.

luctus, ūs (*gen.,* lucti, Att. in Non 485, 30 and 32), *m.* [lugeo] *Sorrow, mourning, lamentation,* esp. over the loss of something dear to one: **I.** Lit.: filius luctu perditus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8: orat, ne suum luctum patris lacrimis augeatis, id. Flacc. 42: in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacuisti, id. Pis. 36: afflictus et confectus luctu, id. Att. 3, 8: re cognita tantus luctus excepit, ut, *etc.,* Caes. B. C. 2, 7: luctu atque caede omnia complentur, Sall. J. 97:—furere luctu filii, Cic. de Or. 2, 46:—in maximos luctus incidere, id. Off. 1, 10: luctum alicui importare, Phaedr. 1, 27, 6: dare animum in luctus, Ov. M. 2, 384.

II. Transf.: **A.** The external signs of sorrow in one's dress and gestures, *Mourning, mourning apparel, weeds* (usually worn by those who mourned for deceased or exiled friends, and also by accused persons): erat in luctu senatus, squalebat civitas, publico consilio mutata veste, Cic. Sest. 14: senatusconsulto diebus triginta luctus est finitus, Liv. 22, 56: Plancina luctum amissae sororis tum primum laeto cultu mutavit, Tac. A. 2, 75: "minuitur populo luctus aedis dedicatione . . . privatis autem, cum liberi nati sunt, *etc.,* Fest. s. v. MINUITUR, p. 154 Müll.

B. *A source of grief:* tu non inventa reperta Luctus eras levior, Ov. M. 1, 654

C. Personified, Luctus, *The god of Grief,* Virg. A. 6, 274; Sil. 13, 581; Stat Th. 3, 126.

lūcu, v. lux.

lūcŭbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lucubro] *A working by lamp-light, night-work, nocturnal study, lucubration:* **I.** Lit.: per hiemem lucubratione haec facito, Cato R. R. 37: lucubrationes detraxi, Cic. de Div. 68 *fin.:* ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, *hardly worth talking about by old women in the evening over their spindles,* id. N. D. 1, 34: cannabis lucubrationibus decorticata purgatur, Plin 19, 9, 56.

II. Transf., *Any thing done* or *composed at night, night-work, lucubration.* perire lucubrationem meam nolui, *i. e.* epistolam noctu scriptam, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.

lūcŭbrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lucubratio] *A working by night, sitting up at night* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: Marc. Aur. in Front. ad Ep. M. Caes. 1, 3, ed. Maj.—**II.** Transf., *Night-work, lucubration:* Gell. N. A. praef. § 14.

***lūcŭbrātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [lucubro] *For working in at night:* lecticula, Suet. Aug. 78.

lūcŭbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [lux] *To work by lamp-light, work at night:* **I.** *Neutr.:* ancillae lucubrantes, Liv. 1, 57: sin lucubrandum est, non post cibum id facere, sed post concoctionem, Cels. 1, 2; so Plin. Ep. 3, 5.—**II.** Act., *To make* any thing *by lamp-light, to compose* a thing *at night:* parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic. Par. prooem.:—nox lucubrata, *spent in work,* Mart. 4, 90: viam, *to travel by night,* App. M. 6, p. 441 Oud.

lūcŭlente and **lūcŭlenter,** *advv.,* v. luculentus, *ad fin.*

lūcŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [luculentus] *Brilliancy, beauty* (post-class.): verborum luculentiae, Arn. 3, 103.

lūcŭlentĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Excellence:* luculentitate captus, Laber. in Non. 135, 2; Caecil. ib.

lūcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *Full of light, bright:* **I.** Lit.: vestibulum et ambulacrum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 132: camino luculento uti, *i. e. brightly burning, having a good fire in it,* Cic. Fam. 7, 10.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Distinguished, excellent of its kind:* luculenta et festiva femina Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 2: facinus, id. Men. 1, 2, 32 legio luculentissima, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24: verba luculentiora, Cic. Att. 12, 21: scriptor, id. ib. 7, 17: oratio, Sall. C. 32: plaga, *great, serious,* Cic. Phil. 7, 6: navigia, id. Att. 16, 4.

B. *Respectable, considerable, rich:* luculentae divitiae, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 33: familia, id. Cist. 2, 3, 17: magna et luculenta hereditas, id. Truc. 2, 3, 24: conditio, id. Mil. 4, 1, 6: lucrum homines luculentos reddidit, id. Capt. 2, 7, 76: patrimonium, Cic. Phil. 12, 8.

C. *Lucky, fortunate:* dies, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 5.

D. *Trustworthy:* auctores, Cic. Att. 10, 14: homo, id. ib. 2, 12.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms, lūcŭlente *and* lūcŭlenter, *Splendidly, excellently, well:* **A.** Form lūcŭlente: luculente diem habere, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 54: vendere, *to advantage*, id. Merc. 2, 3, 88: luculente scripserunt, Cic. Brut. 19; so id. Off. 3, 28; id. Att. 14, 21: calefacere aliquem, *to give one a good warming*, i. e. *a sound drubbing*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2.

B. Form lūcŭlenter: hoc quidem sane luculenter, *very well said*, Cic. Off. 3, 14 (*al.* luculente): Graece luculenter scire, id. Fin. 2, 5: opus texere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5.

Lūcullus, i, *m. A family name in the* gens Licinia. The most celebrated is L. Licinius Lucullus, *the conqueror of Mithridates, famous for his great wealth and luxury*, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 8 *sq.*; id. Acad. 2, 1 *sq.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 40; 2, 2, 26, et saep. —**II.** Derivv.: **A. Lūcullānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lucullan:* ager, Front. Aquaed. 5: carinae, *the fleet of Mithridates, defeated by Lucullus*, Sid. Carm. 2, 54.—**B. Lūcullēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lucullan:* marmor, *a sort of marble found on an island in the Nile, and of which Lucullus was particularly fond*, Plin. 36, 2, 2; 36, 6, 8: lancea, Suet. Dom. 10.—**C. Lūculliānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lucullan:* horti, Tac. A. 11, 32: villa, Suet. Tib. 73; cf. Var. R. R. 1, 2, and 13.

lūcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lucus] *A small grove:* Suet. Vit. Hor.

lŭcŭmo (lŭcŏmo, and sync. lucmo), ōnis, *m.* [an Etrusc. word] Orig., *One possessed, an inspired person:* "*lucumones* quidam homines ob insaniam dicti, quod loca ad quae venissent, infesta facerent," Fest. p. 120 Müll.; cf. Müller Etrusk. 1, p. 364.

II. Transf.: **A.** *An appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests:* Tuscia duodecim Lucumones habuit, *i. e.* reges, quibus unus praeerat, Serv. Virg. A. 8, 475: "LUCOMEDI a duce suo Lucomo dicti qui postea Lucereses appellati sunt," Fest. p. 120 Müll.; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 9 Creuz.; Müll. *ad loc.*, and Nieb. R. G. 1, p. 123 *sqq.*

B. *An Etrurian:* prima galeritus posuit praetoria Lucmo, Prop. 4, 1, 29.—Hence **Lucumonius,** a, um, *adj.*: arma, Prop. 4, 2, 51.

C. Lucumo Samius, for *Pythagoras*, Aus. Ep. 4, 68.

lŭcuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lucuns] *A kind of pastry:* Afran. in Non. 131, 28: molles caseoli lucunculique, Stat. S. 1, 6, 17; so App. M. 10, p. 702 Oud.; Petr. 66: "*lucunculus*, τη· ανίτης," Gloss. Philox.

lŭcuns, untis, *f. A kind of pastry:* Var. in Non. 131, 24; cf., "*lucuntem* genus operis pistorii," Fest. p. 119 Müll.

1. lūcus, i, *m. A wood* or *thicket of trees sacred to a deity:* **I.** Lit.: "*lucus* est arborum multitudo cum religione, *nemus* vero composita multitudo arborum, *silva* diffusa et inculta, Serv. Virg. A. 1, 310; cf. id. ib. 1, 441;" Cic. Mil. 31: lucus frequenti silva septus, Liv. 24, 3: et nemora in domibus sacros imitantia lucos, Tib. 3, 3, 15: virtutem verba putas et Lucum ligna, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 31: nemoris sacri lucos tenere, Sen. Herc. Oet. 956.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A wood* in general (poet.): aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Virg. G. 2, 122; id. Aen. 11, 456.

***B.** *Wood:* nec quicquam positum sine luco, auro, ebore, argento, Plaut. fragm. in Charis. p. 179 P.

2. lūcus, ūs, *m.*, i. q. lux, *Light:* cum primo lucu, *at daybreak*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55.

Lūcusta, v. 2. Locusta.

lūdĭa, ae, *f.* [1. ludius] **I.** *An actress, a female stage-dancer:* Mart. 5, 25, 10.—**II.** *A gladiator's wife:* Juv. 6, 265; so id. 6, 103.

‡ **lūdĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ludius, ludus] *Of* or *belonging to plays:* pecunia, *the money appropriated by the state for the getting up of plays*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2601.

lūdĭbrĭōse, *adv.*, v. ludibriosus, *ad fin.*

lūdĭbrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ludibrium] *Full of mockery* or *scorn, mocking, scornful* (a post-class. word): probra ludibriosa, Gell. 7, 11: auspicia, Amm. 15, 5.—*Adv.*, lūdĭbrĭōse, *Scornfully:* Amm. 26, ; so Tert. Res. carn. 61.

lūdĭbrĭum, ii, *n.* [ludo] *A mockery, derision, a jest, trick:* **I.** Lit.: quodsi ridicula haec ludibriaque esse videmus, Lucr. 2, 46; Liv. 25, 36:—nova ludibria subinde cogitante fortuna, *tricks, pranks*, Curt. 5, 12, 20.—(β) *c. gen. subj.*: ille (Bias) haec ludibria fortunae ne sua quidem putavit, *i. e. worldly goods*, Cic. Parad. 1, 1: hoc quoque ludibrium casus ediderit fortuna, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 30, 30; Suet. Vit. 17: ludibria naturae, id. Aug. 83.—(γ) *c. gen. obj.*: ludibrium oculorum specie terribile ad frustrandum hostem commentus, Liv. 22, 16; cf. id. 24, 44; Curt. 4, 15.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A laughing-stock, butt, jest, sport:* is ludibrium verius quam comes, Liv. 1, 56: quibus mihi ludibrio fuisse videntur divitiae, Sall. C. 13: in ora hominum pro ludibrio abire, id. 2, 36: ludibrium soceri, Luc. 7, 379: pelagi, id. 8, 710: ludibrium ventis debere, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 15: ludibrium omnium reddere aliquem, Justin. 9, 6.

B. *A scoff, jest, sport:* ludibrio aliquem habere, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 19: hosti ludibrio esse, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 2: legati per ludibrium auditi dimissique, Liv. 24, 26: nec dubie ludibrio esse miserias suas, id. 2, 23: aliquem in ludibrium reservare, Suet. Cal. 23: adusque ludibria ebriosus, *such a drunkard as to be a standing jest*, Gell. 15, 2.—(β) *c. gen. subj.*: Varro ad ludibrium moriturus Antonii, Vellej. 2, 71, 2.—(γ) *c. gen. obj.*: ad ludibrium stolidae superbiae, Liv. 45, 3; id. 45, 41: ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, id. 1, 7: id. 9, 11; Just. 36, 1.

C. *Abuse, violence* done to a woman: in corporum ludibria deflere, Curt. 10, 1, 3; so id. 4, 10, 27.

lūdĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [ludo] *Playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton:* **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 49: milites ita ludibundi Beneventum rediere, ut ab epulis reverti viderentur, Liv. 24, 16; so Suet. Ner. 26; Gell. 3, 5.—**II.** Transf., *Playing, easily, without danger:* coelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: si Vulteium habebis, omnia ludibundus conficies, id. Verr. 2, 3, 67.

lūdĭcer or **lūdĭcrus** (the *nom. sing. m.* is not used), cra, crum, *adj.* [ludus] *That serves for sport, done in sport, sportive:* ars, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 3: exercitatio, Cic. N. D. 1, 37: sermones, id. Acad. 2, 2: ludicrae artes sunt, quae ad voluptatem oculorum atque aurium tendunt, Sen. Ep. 88: ludicras partes sustinere, *to appear on the stage*, Suet. Ner. 11: certamen, Vellej. 1, 8: tibiae, *which were played in the theatre*, Plin. 16, 36, 66: in modum ludicrum, Tac. A. 14, 14:—versus et cetera ludicra pono, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10: quibus (juvenibus) id ludicrum est, Tac. G. 24: solemnibus epulis ludicra, id. Ann. 1, 50. —Hence, ludicrum, i, *n.*, *A show, public games; a scenic show, stage-play:* Olympiorum solemne ludicrum, Liv. 28, 7: Isthmiorum statum ludicrum aderat, id. 33, 32; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 7: indulserat ei ludicro Augustus, Suet. Aug. 43: coronae ludicro quaesitae, *won in the public games*, Plin. 16, 8, 5:—urbes duae, quae in proverbii ludicrum vertere, Apina et Trica, id. 3, 11, 16.—Hence,

Adv., lūdĭcre, *In sport, playfully* (ante- and post-class.): pars ludicre jactant saxa, Enn. in Non. 134, 14: tractare aliquem, App. M. 9, p. 605 Oud.

lūdĭcror, ari, *v. dep.* [ludicrum] *To joke, jest:* Front. ad amic. 1, 15 ed. Maj.

lūdĭcrus, v. ludicer.

* **lūdĭfăcio,** fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [ludus-facio] *To make game of* one: aliquem de aliqua re, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 41.

* **lūdĭfĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [ludifico] *With which one makes game of* a person: ludi, Plaut. Casin. 4, 1, 2.

lūdĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A making game, a rallying, jeering, derision, mocking:* quum omni mora, ludificatione, calumnia senatus auctoritas impediretur, * Cic. Sest. 35: exacta prope aestate per ludificationem hostis, Liv. 22, 18: ludificatio veri, id. 26, 6.

* **lūdĭfĭcātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who makes game of* another, *a mocker:* ludificator meus, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 18.

lūdĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ludificator] *That makes game of* one, *mocking, deceptive:* phantasmatum imaginatio ludificatoria, Aug. Civ. D. 11, 26.

lūdĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [ludifico] *A mocking, mockery, derision:* habere aliquem ludificatui, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 2.

lūdĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ludus-facio] *To make sport of, make game of, make a fool of, to delude, chouse, cozen, deceive:* herum meum ut ego hodie lusi lepide! ut ludificatus est! Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 3: herum dictis delirantibus, id. Amph. 2, 1, 38: hospitam, id. Mil. 2, 6, 9; id. Most. 5, 1, 19:—postquam vidi me sic ludificarier, id. Capt. 3, 1, 27; so id. Truc. 1, 1, 5; 2, 8, 6; Lucr. 1, 938.—Abs.: si latitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, *Cic. Quint. 17, 54.

lūdĭfĭcor, atus sum, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [id.] *To make game, to mock; to make game of, turn into ridicule, to delude, deceive:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Neutr.*: aperte ludificari et calumniari, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20.—**B.** *Act.*: lepide ludificari aliquem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 53: me ludificatus est, id. Most. 5, 2, 25: virginem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 50: nugas ludificabitur, *he will play tricks and make game of you*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 80: patres et plebem cunctatione ficta ludificari, Tac. A. 1, 46: aliena mala, Plin. Ep. 6, 20.

II. Transf., *To thwart, frustrate*, by tricks or contrivances: locationem, Liv. 39, 44: ea, quae hostes agerent, id. 24, 34: rostra fuga, Flor. 2, 2:—hostis impune Romanum ludificabatur, Tac. A. 3, 21.

lūdīmăgister, tri, *m.* [ludus-magister] *A school master, school-teacher:* cum agellus eum non satis aleret, ut opinor, ludimagister fuit, Cic. N. D. 1, 26: Dionysius ludimagistrum professus pueros in trivio docebat, Just. 21, 5; Mart. 10, 62.

‡ **lūdimentum,** παίγνιον (*A plaything*), Gloss. Philox.

lūdĭo, ōnis, *m.* [ludus] *A stage-player, pantomimist:* ludiones ex Etruria acciti, Liv. 7, 2: ludionum oblectamenta, id. 39. 6. Cf., 1. ludius, *no.* I.

‡ **lūditor,** διαπαίζω, Gloss. Philox.

1. lūdĭus, ii, *m.* [ludus] **I.** *A stage player, pantomimist:* ipse ille maxime ludius, non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, Cic. Sest. 54, 116; Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 6: ludius aequatam ter pede pulsat humum, Ov. A. A. 1, 112: triviales ex Circo ludios interponebat, Suet. Aug. 74. Cf. ludio.

II. *A gladiator:* Juv. 6, 82.

2. Lūdĭus, i, *m. The name of two painters*, Plin. 35, 10, 37.

lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. To play:* **I.** Lit., *To play a game* of some kind (for pastime and amusement): ludere alea, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: pila et duodecim scriptis, id. de Or. 1, 50: trocho, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 56: talis, id. Sat. 2, 3, 248: nucibus, Mart. 14, 1: eburnis quadrigis quotidie in abaco, Suet. Ner. 22: in pecuniam, *to play for money*, Paul. Dig. 11, 5, 1.—(β) *c. acc.*: aleam, Suet. Aug. 70; Claud. 33; Ner. 30: par impar, id. Aug. 71; Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: ducatus et imperia, Suet. Ner. 35: Trojam, id. Caes. 39; Ner. 7: proelia latronum, Ov. A. A. 3, 357.—(γ) Abs.: lusimus per omnes dies, Suet. Aug. 71; so id. ib. 94.

B. *To play, sport, frisk, frolic:* ludere catenas, Lucr. 2, 630: suppeditant et campus noster et studia venandi honesta exempla ludendi, Cic. Off. 1, 20; id. de Or. 2, 20: in numerum Ludere, *dance*, Virg. E. 6, 27: hic juvenum series teneris immixta puellis ludit, Tib. 1, 3, 63: cumque marinae in sicco ludunt fulicae, Virg. G. 1, 363; Ov. Tr. 2, 329.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To sport, play* in or with any thing, *to practice as a pastime, amuse one's self with* any thing: illa ipsa ludens conjeci in communes locos, Cic. Parad. prooem.: ludere quae vellem calamo permisit agresti, Virg. E. 1, 10; Ov. Tr. 2, 491: coloni Versibus incomptis ludunt, Virg. G. 2, 386; Suet. Ner. 3.

B. *To sport*, as a lover with his mistress: affatim edi, bibi, lusi, Liv. Andron. in Fest. s. v. AFFATIM, p. 11 Müll.; cf., lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti, Hor Ep. 2, 2, 214; so Prop. 2, 5, 4; Ov. A. A. 2, 389; Catull. 61, 211; Suet. Tib. 44.

C. Ludere aliquem *or* aliquid, *To play, counterfeit, mimic* a person or thing: ci

vem bonum ludit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1; so, magistratum fascibus purpuraque, App. M. 11, p. 769 Oud.

D. *To spend in play* or *amusement, to sport away:* otium, Mart. 3, 67.—Hence, operam, *to throw away one's labor, to labor in vain:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 135.

E. *To make sport* or *game of* a person, *to ridicule, rally, banter:* Domitius in senatu lusit Appium collegam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: satis jocose aliquem ludere, id. ib. 2, 12: omnium irrisione ludi, id. de Or. 1, 12.

F. *To delude, deceive* one: hoc civili bello, quam multa (haruspicum responsa) luserunt? Cic. de Div. 2, 24: auditis an me ludit amabilis Insania? Hor. Od. 3, 4, 5; Ov. A. A. 3, 332: custodes, Tib. 1, 6, 9; id. 3, 4, 7.

* **lūdor,** ōris, *m.* [ludo] *A player:* Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 6, 105.

lūdus, i, *m.* [id.] *A play:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen., *A play, game, diversion, pastime:* ad pilam se aut ad talos, aut ad tessaras conferunt, aut etiam novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum, Cic. de Or. 3, 15: datur enim concessu omnium huic aliquis ludus aetati, id. Coel. 12: campestris, id. ib. 5: nec lusisse piget sed non incidere ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36.

B. In partic., *Public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions,* which were given in honor of the gods: hoc praetore ludos Apollini faciente, Cic. Brut. 20: ludos committere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: ludos magnificentissimos apparare, id. ib. 3, 8: ludos apparatissimos magnificentissimosque facere, id. Sest. 51: ludos aspicere, Ov. F. 6, 238: ludos persolvere alicui deo, id. ib. 5, 330.—Ludi is freq. connected with the *neutr. plur.* of the adjective: ludi Taurilia, Liv. 39, 22: ludi Consualia, id. 1, 9; ludi Cerealia, id. 30, 39:—ludis, *during the games:* Plaut. Cas. prol. 27; Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18.—Sometimes ludus denotes, in partic., *stage-plays,* in opp. to the games of the circus: venationes autem ludosque et cum collega et separatim edidit, Suet. Caes. 10.

C. A place where the powers of the mind and body are exercised, *A school:* in ludum ire, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 6: ludus fidicinus, id. Rud. prol. 43: ludus discendi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: Dionysius Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, id. Fam. 9, 18: Isocrates, cujus e ludo, tamquam ex equo Trojano meri principes exierunt, id. de Or. 2, 22: gladiatores, quos ibi Caesar in ludo habebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: militaris, Liv. 7, 33.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Play, sport,* i. e. any thing done, as it were, in playing, without trouble, *mere sport, child's play:* oratio ludus est homini non hebeti, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: quum illa perdiscere ludus esset, id. Fin. 1, 8: quibus (Graecis) jusjurandum jocus est, testimonium ludus, id. Flacc. 5.

B. *Sport, jest, joke, fun:* per ludum et per negligentiam aliquo pervenire, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70: ut ludos facit, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 52: ludos facere aliquem, *to make game of one, to banter, jeer, mock one:* Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 47; so id. Aul. 2, 2, 74.—*c. dat.:* miris modis Dii ludos faciunt hominibus, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 80; so id. Truc. 4, 2, 46.—In the *pass.:* ludos fieri, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 72; so id. Bacch. 5, 1, 4:—ludo facere, id. Pseud. 4, 7, 71:—ludos aliquem dimittere, *to send one away with scorn and derision,* or, as in Eng., *to send one off with a flea in his ear:* id. Rud. 3, 5, 11:—facere ludos aliquid, *to labor at in vain, to lose:* nunc et operam ludos facit, et retia, *etc.*, id. ib. 4, 1, 9:—ludos dare, praebere, *to make one's self ridiculous:* Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 9:—ludos alicui reddere, *to play tricks on one:* id. Andr. 3, 1 *fin.*:—dare ludum alicui, *to humor, indulge one:* Plaut. Bac. 4, 10, 7; so id. Casin. prol. 25; id. Bacch. 4, 10, 9: datur enim concessu omnium huic aliquis ludus aetati, Cic. Coel. 12: amori dare ludum, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 1:—ludus aetatis, *the pleasures of love:* si frui liceret ludo aetatis, praesertim recto et legitimo amore, Liv. 26, 50.

C. Ludus, *The title of a work of Naevius:* ut est in Naevii Ludo, Cic. de Sen. 6 *fin.* (perh. also in Fest. s. v. REDHOSTIRE, p. 270, we should read, Naevius in Ludo).

* **lŭēla,** ae, *f.* [luo] *An expiation, a punishment:* scelerisque luela Carcer, Lucr. 3, 1028.

lŭes, is (*nom.*, luis, Prud. Hamart. 250:—archaic *acc.*, LUERVEM, *i. e.* luerem for luem, Carm. Fratr. Arv., q. v. in Append. p. 1653), *f.* [kindred with λυγρός] *A plague, pestilence:* **I.** Lit.: Carm. Fratr. Arv. *ad loc.:* dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras, Ov. M. 15, 626: lues et pestifer annus, Virg. A. 3, 138; so Mart. 1, 79; Luc. 2, 199; Licin. Macer. in Non. 52, 10.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Any spreading evil, common calamity* or *misfortune.* So of war, Tac. H. 3, 15; of a storm at sea, id. Ann. 2, 47; of a conflagration, Sen. Hippol. 1117.—Of men or things that exercise a blighting influence, as we say, *a plague, pest:* Auct. Har. resp. 12: saeva Thebarum lues, *i. e. the Sphinx,* Sen. Phoeniss. 131: pellere saevam Quondam fata luem dederunt Aquilone creatis, *i. e. the Harpies,* Val. Fl. 4, 431:—morum, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

* **B.** Of *soiled, melted snow:* Petr. 123.

Lugdūnum, i, *n.* *A city of Gaul, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus,* now *Lyon* or *Lyons,* Plin. 4, 18, 32; Suet. Calig. 20; Tac. A. 3, 41; id. Hist. 2, 65; 4, 85; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 463.—**II.** Deriv., **Lugdūnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Lugdunum:* colonia, Tac. H. 1, 51; 64; 65; Sen. Ep. 91: clades, Tac. A. 16, 13: ara, *an altar to Augustus, where Caligula instituted a prize contest between the Greek and Latin rhetoricians,* Juv. 1, 43; cf. Suet. Cal. 20:—Gallia Lugdunensis, *that part of Gaul in which Lugdunum was situate,* also called Gallia Celtica, Plin. 4, 17, 31; 4, 18, 32; Tac. H. 1, 59; 2, 59.

lūgĕo, xi, ctum, 2. (luxti for luxisti, Catull. 66, 21) *v. n.* and *a.* *To mourn, lament:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Neutr.:* luget senatus, moeret equester ordo, Cic. Mil. 8: annum feminis ad lugendum constituere majores, Sen. Ep. 63; so id. Cons. ad Helv. 16:—hos pro me lugere, Cic. Planc. 42.—Impers.: seu pii ad rogum filii lugetur, *etc.*, Catull. 39, 4.

B. *Act.:* lugere mortem alicujus, Cic. Phil. 12, 25: occasum atque interitum reipublicae, id. Pis. 8: ut ager lugere dominum videretur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18.—In the *pass.:* lugebere nobis, Ov. M. 10, 141.—With an object-clause: in dominos vanas luget abisse minas, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 4 prooem.—(β) *c. gen.:* lugere formae, Sil. 3, 424.

II. Transf., *To mourn, to be in mourning, to wear mourning apparel* (v. luctus): matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7; id. 22, 56: qui luget, abstinere debet a conviviis, ornamentis et alba veste, Paul. Recept. sentent. 1 *fin.*: pullo lugentes vellere lanae, *fit for mourning,* Mart. 14, 157.

lūgŭbris, e, *adj.* [lugeo] *Of* or *belonging to mourning, mourning-:* **I.** Lit.: lamentatio, *over the dead,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 13: vestis, *mourning apparel,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 45; cf., cultus, Tac. A. 13, 32: cantus, *a dirge,* Hor. Od. 1, 24, 2:—domus, *a house of mourning,* Liv. 3, 32: genitor, *mourning, sorrowing,* Ov. M. 4, 690; so, pectora, id. Her. 10, 145.—In the *neutr. plur.* subst., lugubria, ĭum, *Mourning garments, sable weeds:* lugubria induere, Ov. M. 11, 669; so id. Trist. 4, 2, 73: imposita lugubria numquam exuerunt, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16; Prop. 4, 11, 67.

II. Transf.: **A.** *That causes mourning, disastrous:* lugubre bellum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 33: Troja renascens alite lugubri, id. ib. 3, 3, 61.

B. *Mournful, doleful, plaintive:* vox, Lucr. 4, 547; so, vagitus, id. 5, 227: verba, Ov. Ib. 99.—*Adv.*, in two forms, lūgŭbre and lūgŭbrĭter, *Mournfully, dolefully, plaintively:* cometae Sanguinei lugubre rubent, Virg. A. 10, 273; so Sil. 12, 140:—lugubriter ejulare, App. M. 3, p. 186 Oud.

lŭis, v. lues, *ad init.*

lŭĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [luo] *A paying, payment:* Ulp. Dig. 49, 15, 15; Paul. Sent. 3, 7: de luitione pignoris, *the redemption of a pledge* by paying the money lent, Cod. Justin. 8, 31.

† **lūma,** ae, *f.* **I.** *A thorn:* "LUMA genus herbae vel potius spinae," Fest. p. 120 Müll.—**II.** *A kind of cloak:* "LUMA sagum quadrum," Gloss. Isid.

lūmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [luma, *no.* I.] *Of* or *for thorns:* falces, *for cutting down thorns,* Var. L. L. 5, 31, § 137.

‡ **lumbāgo,** ĭnis, *f.*, vitium et debilitas lumborum (*Lumbago*), Fest. p. 120 Müll.

lumbāre, is, *n.* [lumbus] *An apron for the loins,* Hier. in Jerem. 13, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

lumbellus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little loin,* Apic. 7, 1.

* **lumbĭfrăgĭum,** i, *n.* [lumbus-frango] *A breaking of the loins:* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 298.

lumbrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Full of intestinal worms,* Coel. Aurel.

lumbrĭcus, i, *m.* *An intestinal worm, maw-worm, stomach-worm:* **I.** Lit.: si teniae et lumbrici molesti erunt, Cato R. R. 126; Col. 6, 25; cf. id. 6, 30, 9: nec lumbricis ulli sunt (oculi), Plin. 11, 37, 52.

II. Transf., *An earth-worm, dew-worm:* effodere lumbricos, Col. 7, 9; so, terrae, Seren. Samm. 12:—foras, lumbrice, qui sub terra erepsisti modo, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 1.

lumbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lumbus] *A little loin:* Plin. 28, 11, 47; so Apic. 7, 8.

lumbus, i, *m.* *A loin:* **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Epid. grex 2: lumborum tenus, Cic. Arat. 82: usque ad lumbos, Quint. 11, 3, 131: nautaeque caput, lumbosque saligno Fuste dolat, Hor. S. 1, 5, 22: aprugnus, Plin. 8, 57, 78; id. 20, 3, 8.—Proverb.: lumbis patris habere se putat digitos grossiores, said of those who regard themselves as superior to their forefathers, (* an expression taken from 1 Kings 12, 10,) Hier. Ep. 82, *n.* 3.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The privy parts,* Pers. 1, 20; 4, 35; Juv. 9, 59.—**B.** *That part of a vine from which the branches spring,* Col. Arbor. 3; Plin. 17, 23, 35, *n.* 26.

* **lūmectum,** i, *n.* [luma] *A thicket of thorns:* "lumariae (falces) sunt, quibus secant lumecta, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

lūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from lucimen, from luceo] *Light:* **I.** Lit.: lumen de suo lumine accendere, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16: solis, Cic. de Div. 2, 42: tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, id. Brut. 75: solare, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 37: lumina solis, *the sunbeams,* Lucr. 2, 161.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A light, a lamp, torch,* etc.: lumine apposito, Cic. de Div. 1, 36: lumina in navibus, Liv. 29, 25: lumini oleum instillare, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: luminibus accensis, Plin. 11, 19, 21: multa lumina nocte tuli, Tib. 1, 10, 42.

2. *Brightness, splendor, gleam* (poet.): lumen ferri, Stat. Th. 9, 802; Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 94.

3. *A bright color* (poet.): flaventia lumina calthae, Col. poët. 10, 97; so id. 9, 4.

4. *Daylight, day* (poet.): si te secundo lumine hic offendero, Moriere, Enn. in Cic. Rab. Post. 11: lumine quarto, Virg. A. 6, 356.

5. *The light of life, life* (poet.): lumen linque, Plaut. Cist. 3, 12; Lucr. 3, 1047: lumen ademptum, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 45.

6. *The light of the eye, the eye* (mostly poet.): luminibus amissis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39: astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Virg. A. 3, 677; Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 66: acuentes lumina rutae, id. Rem. Am. 801: lumina defixa tenere in aliqua re, id. Her. 21, 113: lumina flectere, id. Met. 5, 232: parcere luminibus, *to close* or *turn away the eyes,* Tib. 1, 2, 33: lumina sera dextra componere, *to close one's eyes,* Val. Fl. 3, 279.—Hence, * **b.** *The pupil of the eye,* Veg. Vet. 2, 16.

7. An opening through which light can penetrate, *A light:* Val. Fl. 1, 168; Vitr. 4, 6.—So, *an air-hole, air-shaft:* Plin. 31, 6, 31.—*A window:* stabula non egeant septentrionis luminibus, Pall. 1, 21: obserare lumina, App. M. 2, p. 146 Oud.: immittere lumina, *to put in windows,* Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13.

8. *The light* in a building: ne quid altius exstruendo, aut arborem ponendo, lumina cujusquam obscuriora fiant, Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 14: cum M. Buculeius aedes L. Fufio venderet, in mancipio lumina, uti tum essent, ita recepit, Cic. de Or. 1, 39. Hence, luminibus obstruere et officere, *to obstruct the light by building,* Auct. Or pro Dom. 44.

C. *The light* in pictures, in opp. to the shade: invenit lumen atque umbras, Plin. 35, 5, 11; id. 35, 11, 40, *n.* 28; so Plin. Ep. 3, 13.

II. Trop.: **A.** *A light*, i. e. *a most excellent* or *distinguished person* or *thing*, *an ornament, glory, luminary:* clarissimis viris interfectis lumina civitatis exstincta sunt, Cic. Cat. 3, 10: certis dicendi luminibus ornare orationem, id. de Or. 27: lumen eloquentiae, id. Brut. 17: lumen animi, ingenii consiliique tui, id. Rep. 6, 12: probitatis et virtutis, id. Lael. 8:—luminibus alicujus obstruere *or* officere, *to obscure one's glory* or *reputation*, Cic. Brut. 17; id. Rab. Post. 16.

B. *Light, clearness:* ordo est maxime, qui memoriae lumen affert, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: oratio adhibere lumen rebus debet, id. ib. 3, 13.

lūmĭnar, āris, *n.* [lumen] **I.** *A window-shutter, a window:* luminaria lata, Cato R. R. 14; Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4.

II. *The lights, lamps*, which were lighted in the churches in honor of the martyrs: accenduntur luminaria, Hier. adv. Vigil. 3.

lūmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To light up, light, illumine* (post-class.): tu luminas solem, regis mundum, App. M. 11, p. 807 Oud.; Mart. Cap. 1, p. 17: locus fenestris luminatus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.—Hence

lūmĭnātus, a, um, *Pa.:* male luminatus, *short-sighted*, App. M. 9, p. 617 Oud.

lūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of light, light, luminous:* **I.** Lit.: aedificia, Vitr. 6, 9: oleum luminosius, Aug. Ep. 137.

II. Trop., *Bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable:* luminosae partes orationis, Cic. Or. 36: luminosissima caritas, Aug. Ep. 144.

1. lūna, ae, *f.* [contr. from lucina, from luceo] *The moon:* **I.** Lit.: luna dimidiata, Cato R. R. 37: extrema et prima, Var. R. R. 1, 37: solis annuos cursus spatiis menstruis luna consequitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 19; id. ib. 2, 40; id. Acad. 2, 39: lunae defectus, Liv. 26, 5: luna bicornis regina siderum, Hor. Carm. Saec. 35: aurea, Ov. M. 10, 448: nivea, id. ib. 14, 367: minor, Hor. S. 2, 8, 31: dimidia, Plin. 18, 32, 75: plena, id. 11, 30, 36: nova, id. 8, 54, 54: intermenstrua, id. 18, 32, 75: lunae senium, id. 7, 48, 49: lunae coitus, id. 16, 39, 74: crescens, Col. 2, 15: decrescens, id. 2, 5: luna tertia, quarta, quinta, *etc., the third, fourth, fifth*, etc., *day after the new moon*, id. 2, 10: laborans, *an eclipse of the moon*, Juv. 6, 442: corniculata, dividua, protumida, plena, App. de Deo Socr. *in.*

II. Transf.: **A.** *A month:* centesima revolvente se luna, Plin. 18, 25, 57; cf. Ov. M. 7, 531.

B. *A night:* roscida luna, Virg. G. 4, 4, 21; Stat. Th. 6, 289.

C. *The figure of a half-moon, a crescent, lune*, which the senators wore on their shoes: Juv. 7, 191: patricia luna, Stat. S. 5, 2, 27; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 34, and lunula.

D. *The semicircular cartilages in the throat:* Sid. carm. 7, 191.

E. Personified, Luna, *The Moon-goddess*, Ov. F. 4, 374; Aus. Ep. 5, 3; 19, 3; Stat. Th. 12, 307; Hyg. Fab. praef.

2. Lūna, ae, *f.* *A city of Etruria*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8; Liv. 39, 21; 43, 11; Sil. 8, 482; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 288.—**II.** Deriv., **Lūnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Luna:* Lunensis caseus, remarkable for its size, Plin. 11, 42, 97; Mart. 13, 30: marmor, *the modern marble of Carrara*, Plin. 36, 6, 1; 36, 18, 29: ara, *an altar of marble of Luna*, Suet. Ner. 50.—In the *plur.* subst., Lunenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Luna:* Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 14.

lūnāris, e, *adj.* [1. luna] *Of* or *belonging to the moon, lunar:* dies, Var. R. R. 1, 37: horae, id. L. L. 9, 19: cursus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: equi, Ov. F. 5, 16: ratio, Plin. 16, 39, 74.—**II.** *Moon-like, crescent-shaped:* cornua, Ov. M. 10, 296.

lūnātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Lunatic:* mancipium, Paul. Dig. 21, 1, 43: oculus, *that is blind at certain times*, Veg. Vet. 2, 18.

lūnātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. luno, *ad fin.*

lunchus, v. lonchus.

Lūnensis, e, *adj.*, v. 2. Luna, *no.* II.

lūno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [1. luna] *To bend like a half-moon* or *crescent, to crook like a sickle* (rarely in the *verb. finit.*; freq. in the *Pa.*): arcum, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 23: acies geminos in arcus, Prop. 4, 6, 25.—Hence

lūnātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Crescent-shaped, lunated, falcated:* lunatae peltae Amazonidum, Virg. A. 1, 494; hence, lunatum agmen, *an army of Amazons*, Stat. Th. 5, 145: lunata fronte juvenci, id. ib. 6, 265: pellis, *a shoe ornamented with the* lunula, Mart. 1, 50: lunata cornua, Plin. 6, 13, 15: conchae, id. 9, 33, 52; ferramentum, Col. 12, 54.

lūnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. luna] *A little moon*, an ornament worn by women: aurea Lunula, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 33; cf. luna, *no.* II., C.

Lūnus, i, *m.* *The Moon-god*, worshiped by the inhabitants of Carrae: Spart. Caracall. 6; 7; cf. Tert. Apol. 15.

lŭo, lui, 3. *v. a.* [λύω] *To wash, lave:* **I.** Lit.: Graecia luitur Ionio, Sil. 11, 22: amnis moenia luit, Prud. *στεφ.* 3, 190.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To cleanse, purge:* insontes errore luit, Val. Fl. 3, 407.—Hence,

B. *To atone for, expiate:* stuprum voluntaria morte luere, Cic. Fin. 5, 22: libidinem alicujus sanguine innocentium, id. Verr. 2, 1, 30: noxam pecuniâ, Liv. 38, 37: qui (obsides) capite luerent, si pacto non staretur, id. 9, 5: sanguine perjuria, Virg. G. 1, 502: commissa, id. ib. 4, 454.

C. *To avert by expiation* or *punishment:* pericula publica, Liv. 10, 28: responsa, *to render void, of no effect*, Val. Fl. 2, 569.

D. *To pay* a debt or penalty: aes alienum, Curt. 10, 2: debitum, Impp. Valent. Theod. Arcad. Cod. Theod. 2, 4, 3: fundum a testatore obligatum, *to pay the debts for which it is liable*, Scaev. Dig. 36, 1, 78: cautum est ut lueret in singulas (arbores caesas) aeris XXV., Plin. 17, 1, 1.—Hence,

E. luere poenas *or* poenam, *To suffer, undergo:* itaque mei peccati luo poenas, Cic. Att. 3, 9: ad luendas reipublicae poenas, id. Sull. 27: poenam pro caede, Ov. M. 3, 624: augurium malis, *to suffer the misfortune which the augury predicted*, Plin. 7, 8, 6: supplicia crucibus, Just. 2, 5.

lŭpa, ae, *f.* [lupus] *A she-wolf:* **I.** Lit.: rapidae tradis ovile lupae, Ov. A. Am. 3, 8; so Hor. Od. 3, 27, 2; Prop. 4, 4, 51.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A common prostitute, harlot, whore:* Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 22: ille, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat, Cic. Mil. 21; so Liv. 1, 4; Quint. 2, 4, 19; 3, 7, 5; Aurel. Vict. de orig. gent. Rom. 21.

B. *The name of a dog*, Col. 7, 12, 13.

lŭpānar, āris, *n.* [lupa, *no.* II. A.] *A bawdy-house, brothel, house of ill fame:* Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 50: deprehensus in lupanari cum aliena uxore, Quint. 7, 3, 6: Juv. 6, 121.—As a term of reproach: o lutum lupanar, Catull. 42, 13.

lŭpānāris, e. *adj.* [lupanar] *Whorish:* infamia, App. M. 9, p. 624 Oud.

lŭpānārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A brothel:* Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 27.

Lŭpārĭae, ārum, *f.* *A part of Rome, in the Suburra*, Sext. Ruf. reg. 2; Inscr. ap. Gud. 33, 1.

lŭpārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [lupus] *A wolf-hunter*, Serv. Virg. G. 1, 139; cf., "*luparius, λυκοθήρας*," Gloss. Philox.

lŭpātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Furnished with wolf's teeth*, i. e. iron prickles shaped like a wolf's teeth: frena lupata, *curbs armed with such jagged points:* Gallica nec lupatis temperat ora frenis, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 6.—**II.** Subst. (*sc.* freni *or* frena) lupati, ōrum, *m.*, and lupata, ōrum, *n.*, *A curb armed with sharp teeth:* equus adeo sprevit lupatos, ut, *etc.*, Sol. 45:—duris parere lupatis, Virg. G. 3, 208; so Ov. Am. 1, 2, 15: aurea lupata, Mart. 1, 105.

Lŭperca, ae, *f.* [id.] *A goddess of the old Romans, the wife of* Lupercus, *the deified she-wolf that suckled Romulus:* Arn. 4, 128; cf. Hartung, Relig. der Römer, 2, p. 177.

Lŭpercal, ālis, *n.* [Lupercus] **I.** *A grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to the Lycean Pan:* gelida monstrat sub rupe Lupercal, Virg. A. 8, 342; v. Serv. *ad loc.:* quamquam Velia non est vilior quam Lupercal, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1; so Ov. F. 2, 381.

II. In the *plur.*, Lupercalia, ĭum *and* ōrum, *n.*, *The festival of the Lycean Pan, celebrated in February, in which the priests* (Luperci), *with their faces painted and only a girdle about their loins* (cinctuti, Ov. F. 5, 101), *ran about the city striking the women whom they met, who were supposed in consequence to be rendered fruitful:* ad Lupercalia, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: hodierni diei res gestas Lupercalibus habebis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13; cf. Ov. F. 2, 267; Serv. ad Aen. 8, 343; v. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 178 *sq.*

Lŭpercālis, e, *adj.* [Lupercal] *Of* or *belonging to the Lupercalia, Lupercal:* sacrum, Suet. Aug. 31.

Lŭpercus, i, *m.* [lupus] **I.** *The Lycean Pan* (so called because he kept off the wolves), Just. 4, 3.—Far more freq., **II.** *A priest of the Lycean Pan:* nudos Lupercos, Virg. A. 8, 663; Juv. 2, 142. There were at first two classes of these priests, the Fabiani and the Quintiliani, to whom afterward, in honor of Caesar, were added the Juliani, Suet. Caes. 76. At first the priests were chosen only from the herdsmen, but afterward young persons of the highest rank were received among them, Cic. Phil. 2, 34; Suet. Aug. 31.—There were also Lupercal priests out of Rome, Velitrae, Inscr. Murat. 1, 3.

Lupĭa (Luppia), ae. *m.* *A river in the northwest of Germany*, now the *Lippe*, Mela 3, 3, 3; Vell. 2, 10; Tac. A. 1, 60; 2, 7; id. Hist. 5, 22.

* **lŭpillus,** i, *m. dim.* [2. lupinus] *A small lupine:* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9.

lŭpīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *made of lupines:* lomentum, App. Herb. 21.

lŭpīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *for lupines:* labrum, Cato R. R. 10 and 11.—**II.** Subst., lupinarii, ōrum, *m.*, *Dealers in lupines*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

1. lŭpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [lupus] *Of* or *belonging to a wolf, wolf's:* ubera, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: juba, Prop. 4, 10, 20: pellis, Plin. 28, 19, 78:—impetus, Enn. in Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 25.

2. lŭpīnus, i, *m.*, and **lupinum,** i, *n.*, *A lupine:* ibi lupinum bonum fiet, Cato R. R. 34, 2; cf. Col. 2, 10, 1 *sq.*; Plin. 18, 14, 36; Pall. 1, 6, 14; id. Maj. 3, 2; id. Jun. 3, et al.; Virg. G. 1, 75.—On the stage, lupines were used instead of real money, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 20: quid distent aera lupinis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 23.

Lūpŏdūnum, i, *n.* *A German town near the sources of the Danube*, now *Ladenburg* or *Lupff*, Aus. Mosell. 423.

lŭpor, ari, *v. dep. n.* [lupa] *To whore, to wench:* cum meretrice per vias lupantur, Atta in Non. 133, 11: impune lupari, Lucil. ib. 15.

lŭpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little she-wolf*, transf., *a witch, hag:* App. M. 5, p. 342 Oud.

lŭpus, i, *m.* [kindred with λύκος] *A wolf:* **I.** Lit.: torva leaena lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam, Virg. E. 2, 63; Plin. 10, 63, 68; id. 8, 22, 34:—lupus Martialis, *sacred to Mars*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9; so, Martius, Virg. A. 9, 566:—lupus femina for lupa, *a she-wolf:* Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 2, 385; id. ap. Non. 4, 358; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 12.—According to the belief of the Romans, if a wolf saw a man before the latter saw him, the man became dumb: vox quoque Moerim Jam fugit ipsa lupi Moerim videre priores, Virg. E. 9, 53; cf. Plin. 8, 22, 34.—Proverb.: lupus in fabula *or* sermone, said of the appearance of a person just as you are talking about him; as we say in English, *talk of the devil, and his imps will appear:* atque eccum tibi lupum in sermone, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 71: de Varrone loquebamur: lupus in fabula: venit enim ad me, Cic. Att. 13, 33:—lupum auribus tenere, *to have a wolf by the ears*, to be unable to hold on and afraid to let go, *i. e. to be in a situation of doubt and difficulty:* Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 21; Suet. Tib. 25:—hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, *to be between the door and the wall, to be placed between two fires*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 64:—ovem lupo committere, *to set the fox to keep the geese:* Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16; cf., o praeclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! Cic. Phil. 3, 11; and Ov. A. A. 2, 363:—lupo agnum eripere, of a difficult undertaking; as we say, *to snatch the meat from a dog's mouth*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 31:—lupus ultro fugiat oves, of something impossible, Virg. E. 8, 52:—lupus (ovium) non curat numerum *the wolf does not care* *for the number of the sheep*, does not care whether they are counted or not: id. ib. 7, 51.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A voracious fish*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 32; Plin. 9, 54, 58; 9, 17, 28; Col. 8, 16; Mart. 13, 89; Macr. S. 2, 12.

B. *A kind of spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 27; 11, 24, 28.

C. *A bit armed with points like wolves' teeth* (frena lupata): et placido duros (equus) accipit ore lupos, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 3.

D. *A hook* with which things were hoisted: in alios lupi superne ferrei injecti, Liv. 28, 3; so Isid. Orig. 23, 15.

E. *A small hand-saw*, Pall. 1, 43, 2.

F. *The hop, a plant* (* Humulus lupulus), Plin. 21, 15, 50.

G. Lupus, *A surname in the* gens Rutilia, *e. g.* P. Lutilius Lupus, *a rhetorician in the time of Augustus*; v. Rutilius; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63.

lūra (lora), ae, *f.* *The mouth of a skin* or *leathern bag*: "*lura* os cullei vel etiam utris: unde *lurcones* capacis gulae homines et bonorum suorum consumptores," Fest. p. 120.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A skin, leathern sack*: Aus. perioch. Odyss. 10.— *The entrails*: Lucil. in. Cic. Tusc. 4, 21, 48 dub.

* **lurchĭnābundus** (also lurcinabundus *and* lurchabundus), a, um, *adj.* [1. lurco] *Voracious*: Quint. 1, 6, 42 Spald. *N. cr.*

1. lurco, are, and **lurcor,** ari, *v. dep. n.* *To eat voraciously, to devour*: "*lurcare* est cum aviditate cibum sumere," Non. 10, 31: lardum, Pomp. in Non. 11, 6:—ut lurcaretur larda, Lucil. ib. 11, 2.

2. lurco (lurcho, Serv. ad Virg. A. 6, 4; Prop. p. 1455 P.), ōnis, *m.*, *A gormandizer, glutton, greedy-gut*: **I.** Lit.: lurco, edax, furax, fugax, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16: vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, Lucil. in Non. 11, 9: *lastaurum* et *lurconem* et *nebulonem popinonemque* appellans, Suet. Gramm. 15: "*lurcones* capacis gulae homines et bonorum suorum consumptores," Fest. p. 120.—As *a surname of M. Aufidius, who was the first to fatten peacocks for the table*, Var. R. R. 3, 6, 1; Plin. 10, 20, 23. So too M. Perpenna Lurco, Inscr. Grut. 237, 8.—**B.** Transf., *A voluptuary, debauchee*: App. M. 8, p. 574 Oud.—**II.** Deriv., **Lurcōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Lurco, Lurconian*: Apiciana et Lurconiana condimenta, Tert. Anim. 33.

lūrĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [luridus] *Besmeared, defiled*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

lūrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Pale yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid*: "*luridi* supra modum pallidi," Fest. p. 120; cf., "*luridus*, ὠχρὸς, πέλιος, ἰκτερικὸς, ὑπώπιος," Gloss. Philox.: luridus Orcus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 74: pallor, Ov. M. 4, 267: dentes, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 10: bilis, Sen. Ep. 95; cf., maculari maculis luridis, * Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 63: sol, Plin. Ep. 6, 20 *fin.*: luna, Sen. Med. 790.—**II.** Transf., *That renders pale* or *ghastly*: horror, Ov. M. 14, 198: aconita, id. ib. 1, 147: mors, Sil. 13, 560.

lūror, ōris, *m.* *A yellowish color, sallowness, paleness*: Lucr. 4, 332: luror permanat in herbas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 238: lurore buxeo foedatus, App. M. 9, p. 222.

luscĭnĭa, ae, *f.* (also in the masc. form, luscinius, ĭi, Phaedr. 3, 18, 2 and 11; and, ‡ "luscīnus, ἀηδών," Gloss. Lat. Gr.) [luscus-cano] The twilight songstress, *The nightingale*, "Plin. 10, 29, 43:" luscinias soliti impenso prandere coëmptas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245: vox lusciniae, Sen. Ep. 76.

luscĭnĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [luscinia] *A little nightingale*: aves cantrices, ut lusciniolae ac merulae, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 14; cf. id. L. L. 5, 11, 22, § 76 Müll.—Proverb.: lusciniolae deest cantio, of one who possesses a thing in superabundance: Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 4.

1. luscĭnĭus, ii, *m.* *A nightingale*; v. luscinia, *ad init.*

2. luscĭnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [luscus] *Blinded, one-eyed*; a term applied by Commodus to those persons one of whose eyes he had caused to be plucked out, Lampr Commod. 10; cf. the follg. art.

luscīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *One-eyed*: "qui altero lumine orbi nascerentur, Coclites vocabantur, qui parvis utrisque Ocellae; *Luscini* injuriae cognomen habuere," Plin. 11, 37, 55.—Hence, *A Roman surname*: C. Fabricius Luscinus, Liv. 13, 14.—**II.** *A nightingale*; v. luscinia, *ad init.*

lusciōsus and **luscĭtĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That can see in the dusk, but not by lamp-light, dim-sighted, moon-eyed, purblind*: "vesperi non videre, quos appellant *lusciosos*," Var. in Non. 135, 13: edepol idem caecus non lusciosus est, id. ib. 14 (unless, perh., this is from Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 52; v. the passage below); cf. also, "*luscitiosus* qui vespere nihil videt," Isid. Orig. 10, 163: lusciosos nyctalopas a Graecis dictos, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 170:—"*luscitiosos* dici voluerunt interdiu parum videntes, quos Graeci μύωπας vocant, Plaut. Mil. (2, 3, 50 *sq.*): edepol tu quidem caecus, non luscitiosus," Fulgent. Expos. serm. ant. p. 561 ed. Merc.

‡ **luscĭtĭo,** vitium oculorum, quod clarius vesperi quam meridie cernit," Fest. p. 120 Müll.

luscĭtĭōsus, a, um, v. lusciosus.

luscus, a, um, *adj.* *One-eyed*: **I.** Lit.: "Appius *coenabo*, inquit, *apud te*, huic lusco, familiari meo C. Sestio: *uni enim locum esse video*," Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246; Mart. 4, 65: cum Gaetula ducem portaret bellua luscum (of Hannibal), Juv. 10, 157; cf. id. 10, 228.—* **II.** Transf., *Hollow-eyed, purblind*: statua lusca, Juv. 7, 125.

lūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ludo] *A playing, play*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: pueri lusionibus vel laboriosis delectantur, id. Fin. 5, 20: pilae lusio, id. de Or. 1, 16: pilaris lusio, Stat. S. 4 praef.

Lūsĭtānĭa, ae, *f.* *The western part of Spain*, the mod. *Portugal* and a part of the Spanish provinces of *Estremadura* and *Toledo*, Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Liv. 21, 43; 27, 20; Mel. 2, 6, 3 *sq.*; 3, 1, 6; 3, 6, 2; Liv. Ep. 52.—Deriv., **Lūsĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Lusitania, Lusitanian*: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30: tela, Val. Max. 9, 1, *n.* 5.—In the *plur.* subst., Lusitani, ōrum, *m.*, *The Lusitanians*, Cic. Brut. 23; Liv. 35, 1; 37, 46 *sq.*; Plin. 4, 23, 35.

lūsĭto, are, *v. intens. n.* [ludo] *To play* (ante- and post-class.): aut coturnices dantur, quibuscum lusitent, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 6: alea festiva et honesta lusitabamus, Gell. 18, 13.

Lusĭus, i, *m.* *An Arcadian river*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57.

lūsor, ōris, *m.* [ludo] One who plays with something, *A player*: **I.** Lit.: sic ne perdiderit, non cessat perdere lusor, Ov. A. A. 1, 451; Sen. Ben. 2, 17.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *A humorous writer*: tenerorum lusor amorum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10.—**B.** *A banterer, mocker*: Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 62.

lūsōrĭe, *adv.*, v. lusorius, *ad fin.*

lūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lusor] *Of* or *belonging to play*: **I.** Lit.: lusoria pila, *a playing-ball*, Plin. 7, 56, 57: alveus cum tesseris, id. 37, 2, 6.—Hence, subst., lusorium, ii, *n.*, *A place where the shows of gladiators and wild beasts were given*: Lampr. Heliog. 25; so Lact. Mort. persecut. 21.

B. Transf., qs. Playing, *i. e. Going to and fro*: lusoriis navibus discurrere flumen ultro citroque, *with cruisers*, Amm. 17, 2. Hence, subst., lusoriae, ārum, *f.* (*sc.* naves), *Swift-sailing cruisers, cutters*: Vop. Bonos. 15: de lusoriis Danubii, Cod. Theod. 7, tit. 17.

II. Trop.: **A.** That serves for amusement, *Sportive, lusory*: quaestio, Plin. 7, 53, 54: arma, Sen. Ep. 117.

B. Transf., That is done or given in play merely; hence, *Empty, ineffectual, invalid*, irritus: nomen, Sen. Ben. 5, 8: lusorias minas alicui facere, Paul. Dig. 35, 3, 4: lusorium imperium, id. ib. 43, 8, 1.

Adv., lūsōrĭe, *In sport, not in earnest, apparently*: lusorie (causam) agens, Ulp. Dig. 30, 50.

‡ **lustrabĭlis,** περίβλεπτος, (* *i. e.* spectabilis), Gloss. Philox.

lustrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* *A plant, also called* verbenaca, App. Herb. 3.

lustrālis, e, *adj.* [2. lustrum] *Relating to purification from guilt* or *the appeasing of the gods, lustral*: **I.** Lit.: lustrale sacrificium, *a sacrifice of purification, a propitiatory offering*, Liv. 1, 28: aqua, *lustral water, holy water*, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 73: exta, Virg. A. 8, 182: hostiae, App. Apol. p. 505 Oud.: vota, Val. Fl. 3, 414:—caput, *atoning* (of Iphigenia), Sen. Agam. 163.—**II.** Transf., *Of* or *belonging to a period of five years, quinquennial* (because every five years there was offered a general sacrifice of purification): certamen, Tac. A. 6, 4: aurum, *a tax which all petty shopkeepers, usurers, and brothel-keepers had to pay every five years*: AURI LUSTRALIS COACTOR, Inscr. Grut. 347, 4; so, collatio, Cod. Theod. 13, tit. 1.—Hence, subst., lustralis, is, *m.*, *The collector of this tax*: Inscr. Fabr. p. 426, *n.* 458.

lustrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [lustro] *A means of purification*: Val. Fl. 3, 442; so id. 3, 409.

lustrāmentum, i, *n.* [lustror] *An incentive to lust*: si quis lustramenti causa dederit cantharides, Mart. Dig. 48, 8, 3.

lustrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lustro] *A purification by sacrifice, a lustration*: **I.** Lit.: lustrationis sacro peracto, Liv. 40, 6; so Col. 2, 22, 5.—**II.** Transf., *A going* or *wandering about* (because at the lustral sacrifice the priest went round in a circle): lustrationesque (ferarum), Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79: lustratio municipiorum, id. Phil. 2, 23, 57.

* **lustrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A wanderer through* a place, *a traverser*: Hercules lustrator orbis, App. Apol. p. 442 Oud.

lustrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lustrum] *Of* or *belonging to purification*: dies, *the eighth* (or *ninth*) *day after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name*: Suet. Ner. 6; so Macr. S. 1, 16; Arn. 3, 102; cf., "*lustrici* dies infantium appellantur, puellarum octavus, puerorum nonus, qui his lustrantur atque eis nomina imponuntur," Fest. p. 120 Müll.

* **lustrĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. lustrum-facio] *Purifying*: cantus, Val. Fl. 3, 448.

lustro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [2. lustrum] *To purify by means of a propitiatory offering*: **I.** Lit.: "agrum lustrare sic oportet. Impera suovetaurilia circumagi," *etc.*, Cato R. R. 141: in lustranda colonia ab eo, qui eam deduceret, Cic. de Div. 1, 45: ibi instructum exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus lustravit, Liv. 1, 44; so id. 40, 6: tunc vitula innumeros lustrabat caesa juvencos, Tib. 1, 1, 25: aliquem taedis, id. 2, 61: terque senem flamma, ter aqua, ter sulphure lustrat, Ov. M. 7, 261; cf. Virg. A. 6, 229: lustramurque Iovi votisque incendimus aras, id ib. 3, 279.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To review*: exercitum lustravi apud Iconium, Cic. Att. 5 20; so Hirt. B. G. 8, 52; Virg. A. 6, 679.

B. *To review, survey, observe, examine* (poet.): et totum lustrabat lumine corpus, Virg. A. 8, 152: respicio et quae sit me circum copia, lustro, id. Aen. 2, 564: alicujus vestigia, id. ib. 11, 763: sol qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras, id. ib. 4, 607; so id. ib. 4, 6; Sil. 15, 787.—**2.** Trop., *To review, consider*: omnia ratione animoque, Cic. Off. 1, 17.

C. *To go round, wander over, traverse*: Pythagoras et Aegyptum lustravit et Persarum Magos adiit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29; id. N. D. 2, 20; so id. Univ. 9: et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor, Virg. A. 3, 385; id. ib. 10, 224: pede barbaro lustrata Rhodope, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 11; so, lustrati montes, Plin. 6, 27, 31.

lustror, ari, *v. dep. n.* [1. lustrum] *To frequent brothels, to whore, to wench*: lustrantur, comedunt quod habent, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 6: ubi fuisti, ubi lustratus, id. Casin. 2, 3, 29.

1. lŭstrum, i, *n.* [luo, lavo] *A slough, bog, morass*: **I.** Lit.: prodigunt in lutosos limites ac lustra, ut volutentur in luto, Var. R. R. 2, 4.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A haunt* or *den of wild beasts*: lustra ferarum, Virg. G. 2, 471; so id. Aen. 3, 646: lustra horrida monstris, Val. Fl. 4, 370.—Hence,

2. *A wood, forest*: postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra, Virg. A. 4, 151: inter horrentia lustra, id. ib. 11, 570.

B. *A bawdy-house, brothel*: jacere in lustra, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 26; id. Curc. 4, 2, 22: in lustris latet, Turpil. in Non. 333, 15: in lustris tempus aetatis consumere, Cic. Phil. 13, 11; id. Sest. 9.—Hence

2. *Debauchery:* studere lustris, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 17: lustris perire. Lucr. 4. 1129: vino lustrisque confectus, Cic. Phil. 2, 3.

2. lūstrum, i, *n.* [luceo] *A purificatory sacrifice, expiatory offering, lustration,* which was made by the censors for the whole people once in five years, after completing the census, and in which an ox, a sheep, and a swine were offered (suovetaurilia): lustrum condere, *to make the lustral sacrifice:* lustrum condidit et taurum immolavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: censu perfecto edixit, ut omnes cives R. in campo prima luce adessent. Ibi exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus lustravit: idque conditum lustrum appellatum, quia is censendo finis factus est, Liv. 1, 44; id. 3, 24; cf. id. 35, 9; 38, 36; 42, 10. The census could also be taken without being followed by a lustrum: Liv. 3, 22; cf. id. 24, 43:—sub lustrum censeri, *at the close of the census, when the* lustrum *should begin:* sub lustrum censeri, germani negotiatoris est (because these were usually not in Rome, and were included in the census last of all), Cic. Att. 1, 18 *fin.*

II. Transf.: **A.** *A propitiatory offering:* quinto die Delphis Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus lustra sacrificavi, Liv. 45, 41.

B. *A period of five years, a lustrum* (because every five years a lustrum was performed): hoc ipso lustro, Cic. Att. 6, 2: cujus octavum trepidavit aetas Claudere lustrum, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24; so Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 78; Mart. 10, 38.

C. In gen., *A period of several years.* So of *four years* (of the Julian calendar), Ov. F. 3, 163; cf. Plin. 2, 47, 47:—ingens lustrum, *a hundred years,* at the end of which the ludi saeculares were celebrated: Mart. 4, 1.

D. From the time of Domitian *the Capitoline games,* recurring every fifth year, were so named, Suet. Dom. 4; Censor. de die nat. 18; cf. Stat. S. 4, 2, 60.

1. lūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from ludo.

2. lūsus, ūs, *m.* [ludo] *A playing, a play, game* (not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: virgineis exercent lusibus undas Naides, Ov. M. 14, 556: aleae, Suet. Cal. 41: calculorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: nec me offenderit lusus in pueris, Quint. 1, 3, 10; cf. id. 1, 1, 20: eburneas literarum formas in lusum offerre, id. 1, 1, 26; so, ediscere inter lusum, id. ib. 36: in lusu duodecim scriptorum, id. 4, 2, 38: regnum lusu sortiri, *i. e. by throwing dice,* Tac. A. 13, 15.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Play, sport* (* *that is done by way of amusement*): fas est et carmine remitti, non dico continuo ac longo, sed hoc arguto et brevi. Lusus vocantur, Plin. Ep. 7, 9: Trojae lusum exhibuit, Suet. Claud. 21.

B. *Sportive dalliance, toying:* sunt apti lusibus anni, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 13.

C. *Jest, fun, mockery:* dant de se respondentibus venustissimos lusus, *i. e. make themselves ridiculous,* Quint. 5, 13, 46: lusum ludere aliquem, Gell. 18, 13.

* **lŭtāmentum,** i, *n.* [1. luto] *That which is made of mud* or *clay, a mud* or *clay wall:* Cato R. R. 128.

lŭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lutum] *Of* or *belonging to mud,* i. e., **I.** *That lives in the mud:* testudines, Plin. 32, 4, 14.—**II.** *That lives on mud:* mullus, Plin. 9, 17, 30.

Lŭtātĭus (Luctatius), a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So Q. Lutatius Catulus, *consul* A.U.C. 652, Cic. Mur. 17; *a younger man of the same name, consul* A.U.C. 676, Cic. Cat. 3, 10; Balb. 15.—**II.** Deriv., **Lŭtātĭānus** (Luct.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Lutatius, Lutatian:* praedia, Paul. Dig. 33, 1, 12.

lūtĕa, ae, *f.* [1. lutum] *Mountain-green, chrysocolla,* Plin. 33, 5, 26.

* **lŭtensis,** e, *adj.* [2. lutum] *Found* or *living in the mud:* genus purpurarum, Plin. 9, 37, 61.

lūtĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. luteus] *Yellowish:* mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha, Virg. E. 2, 50: violae, Col. 9, 4, 4: olivae, id. 12, 47, 9.

† **lūter,** ēris, *m.* = λουτήρ, *A wash-basin, laver:* Hier. in Jov. 1, *n.* 20.

lŭtesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [2. lutum] *To turn to mud, become muddy:* litora, quae limo coenoque lutescunt, Col. 8, 17, 9: cava terra lutescit, Furius Antias in Gell. 18, 11; in Non. 133, 26.

Lutetĭa, ae, *f.* *A city in* Gallia Lugdunensis, now *Paris,* Caes. B. G. 7, 57; Amm. 15, 27. Called also Lutetia Parisiorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 3. Cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 476; 478.

lūtĕum, v. 1. luteus, *no.* II., A.

1. lūtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. lutum] *Colored with the herb* lutum: **I.** Lit.: chrysocolla lutea, Plin. 33, 5, 26.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Golden-yellow, saffron-yellow, orange-yellow:* Var. in Non. 549, 22: pallor, Hor. Epod. 10, 16: palla, Tib. 1, 8, 46.—In the *neutr.* abs.: color in luteum inclinatus, *toward yellow,* Plin. 24, 15, 86; so, color in luteum languescens, id. 27, 13, 109. Esp. the *yolk* of an egg: lutea ex ovis quinque columbarum, Plin. 30, 15, 49.—Of the *flame-colored* veil of a bride (v. flammeus): Luc. 2, 361; cf. Plin. 21, 8, 22; Catull. 61, 10.—**B.** *Rose-colored:* Plin 21, 4, 10: Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis, Virg. A. 7, 26.

2. lŭtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lutum] *Of mud* or *clay:* **I.** Lit.: defingit Rheni luteum caput, Hor. S. 1, 10, 37: luteum opus, of *a swallow's nest,* Ov. F. 1, 157: aedificium, Plin. 7, 56, 57: toreuma, Mart. 4, 46: homo, *i. e. Adam,* Prud. Cath. 3, 41.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *Bemired, muddy:* gallina si sit luteis pedibus, Plin. 30, 11, 28.—**2.** *Besmeared, bedaubed:* luteum ceromate corpus, Mart. 11, 48: Vulcanus, Juv. 10, 132.

II. Trop., *Dirty, vile, worthless:* blitea et lutea meretrix, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 1: homo, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14: luteum negotium, *a sorry commodity, poor affair,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14.

1. lŭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To bedaub with mud* or *clay:* **I.** Lit.: Cato R. R. 92: nidosque reversa lutabit hirundo, Calp. Ecl. 5, 17: lutati tituli statuarum, Lampr. Elag. 14.—**II.** Transf.: ne lutet immundum nitidos ceroma capillos, Mart. 14, 50: crassis lutatus amomis, Pers. 3, 104.

2. * **lūto,** āvi, ātum, *v. intens. a.* [luo] *To pay:* lutavi, Var. in Non. 131, 21.

‡ **lūtor,** ōris, *m.* [lavo] *A washer, fuller:* ‡ "lutor, πλύτης ἡλιαστής," Gloss. Philox.; Inscr. ap. Gud. 17, 2.

lŭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lutum] *Full of mud* or *loam, muddy, miry:* terra, Cato in Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176: ager, Col. 2, 4; rapa, id. 12, 54.

lutra (lytra), ae, *f.* *An otter,* Plin. 8, 30, 47; 32, 11, 53; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 13, 23, § 79 Müll.

lŭtŭlente, *adv.*, v. lutulentus, *ad fin.*

lŭtŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lutum] *Muddy:* **I.** Lit.: sus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75: diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti, Ov. M. 1, 434: amnis, id. Am. 3, 6, 95: mula, Mart. 9, 23.

* **B.** Transf., *Besmeared* with ointment: et putri lutulenta de palaestra, Mart. 7, 67, 7.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Filthy, dirty, nasty:* lenone istoc non lutum est lutulentius, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 29: lutulente Caesonine, Cic. Pis. 12: persona illa lutulenta, impura, id. Rosc. Com. 7: vitia, id. Pis. 1.

B. Of style, *Muddy, turbid, impure:* (Lucilius) quum flueret lutulentus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11; so id. ib. 1, 10, 50.

* *Adv.*, *Impurely:* "*lotiolente* dictum velut lutulente, Non. 131, 32.

* **lŭtŭlo,** are, *v. a.* [id.] *To bespatter with mud;* trop., *to asperse:* aliquem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 15.

1. lūtum, i, *n.* A plant used in dyeing yellow, *Yellow weed, dyer's weed, weld,* Plin. 33, 5, 26; Vitr. 7, 14: jam croceo mutabit vellera luto, Virg. E. 4, 44.—**II.** Transf., *A yellow color, yellow:* Virg. Cir. 316; so Tib. 1, 9, 52.

2. lŭtum, i, *n.* (lutus, i, *m.*, Quadrig. in Non. 212, 17) *Mud, mire:* **I.** Lit.: volutari in luto, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24: crates luto contegere, Caes. B. C. 2, 15; Quadrig. in Non. 212, 17: imbre lutoque Aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11: luto perfusa porticus, Juv. 14, 66: luto opplere aliquem, Suet. Vesp. 5.—In the *plur.:* luta et limum aggerebant, Cic. fragm. in Non. 212, 16.—Proverb.: in luto esse *or* haerere, *to stick in the mud,* i. e. *to be at a dead stop, unable to proceed:* nunc homo in medio luto est: Nomen nescit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 27; id. Pers. 4, 3, 66; so Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15:—pro luto esse, *to be as cheap as dirt:* pro luto erat annona, Petr. 44; so, omnia pro luto habere, id. 67, 10; cf. id. 51, 6.—As a term of reproach, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 45; Pers. 3, 5, 2; Catull. 42, 13; Cic. Pis. 26.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Loam, clay, potter's clay:* pocula de facili luto componere, Tib. 1, 1, 31: ficta Saguntino cymbia malo luto, Mart. 8, 6:—quibus arte benigna Et meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan, *of better clay,* i. e. *of better materials,* Juv. 14, 34; cf. Pers. 3, 23.

B. *The dust* with which wrestlers besprinkled themselves; Sen. Ep. 88.

lutus, i, *m.*, v. 2. lutum, *ad init.*

lux, ūcis (adverb. *abl.*, luce, luci, *and* lucu, and in these archaic forms also used as *masc.;* v. infra), *f.* [λύκη] *Light.*

I. Lit., *The light* of the sun and other heavenly bodies: quum id solis luce videatur clarius, Cic, de Div. 1, 3; so id. Cat. 1, 3; Coel. 9: stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit, Virg. A. 2, 694.—The *light, splendor, brightness* of shining bodies: viridi cum luce smaragdi, Lucr. 4, 1119: luce coruscus ahena, Virg. A. 2, 470: lucem non emittentes gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 25: ferri, Stat. Th. 8, 124.

2. In partic., *The light of day, daylight, day:* Metellus cum prima luce in campum currebat, Cic. Att. 4, 3: ante lucem, Cic. de Or. 2, 64: luce palam in foro saltare, id. Off. 3, 24: prima luce adesse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: luce sub ipsa, Virg. G. 4, 490.—Hence, **b.** In the *abl.* adverbially, luce *and* (ante-class.) lucu, *by daylight, in the daytime:* ut veniamus luci, Plaut. Casin. 4, 2, 7: cum luci simul, id. Merc. 2, 1, 31: luci claro, id. Aul. 4, 10, 18; cf. Non. 210, 9: quis audeat luci, Cic. Phil. 12, 10:—cum primo lucu ibo hinc, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55: (* luce, Ov. Her. 104; Auct. ad Hor. 4, 36).

B. Transf.: **1.** *The heavenly bodies:* illae, quae fulgent luces, Cic. Arat. 96.

2. *A day:* centesima lux est ab interitu P. Clodii, Cic. Mil. 35: anxia nocte, anxia luce gemit, Ov. M. 2, 802: crastina lux, Virg. A. 10, 244.—Hence, poet., lux aestiva, *summer,* Virg. G. 4, 52: lux brumalis, *winter,* Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 39.

3. *Life:* corpora luce carentum, Virg. G. 4, 255; Sil. 13, 473.

4. *An eye, the eyesight:* effossae squalent vestigia lucis, Stat. Th. 11, 585: damnum lucis ademtae, Ov. M. 14, 197.

II. Trop.: **A.** *The sight of all men, the public view, the public, the world:* nec vero ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magnus sed intus domique praestantior, Cic. de Sen. 4: Isocrates forensi luci caruit, id. Brut. 8: familiam abjectam et obscuram e tenebris in lucem vocare, id. Dejot. 11: res occultas aperire in lucemque proferre, id. Acad. 2, 19.

B. *Light, encouragement, help, succor:* lux quaedam videbatur oblata. non modo regno, sed etiam regni timore sublato, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: civibus lucem ingenii et consilii porrigere, id. de Or. 1, 4; cf., lucem afferre rei publicae, id. de imp. Pomp. 12, 33.

C. *A light, an ornament:* hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum, Cic. Cat. 4, 6: genus sine luce, *undistinguished, obscure,* Sil. 8, 248.

D. *Light, illustration, elucidation:* historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9: ratio quasi quaedam lux lumenque vitae, id. Acad. 2, 8.

‡ **luxatĭo,** *στέμμα,* (*i. q. luxatura), Gloss. Philox.

luxātūra, ae, *f.* [luxo] *A dislocation, luxation:* Marc. Empir. 36.

luxo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [λοξόω] *To put out of joint, to dislocate, luxate:* **I.** Lit.: luxatum si quod est, sanum faciet, Cato R. R. 157: luxata in locum reponere, Sen. Ep. 104: articulis luxatis praesentaneum est sevum, Plin. 30, 9, 23: luxata corpora, id. 31, 6, 37.

II. Transf., *To put out of place, displace:* luxare vitium radices, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227: luxatae machinae, *fallen apart,* id. 36, 15, 24, § 119: luxata cornua, id. 8, 45, 70.

* **luxor,** ari, *v. dep.* [luxus] *To riot, revel, live luxuriously:* "*luxantur* a luxu dictum, id est luxuriantur," Fest. p. 120 Müll.; cf. Non. 55, 15: luxantur, lustrantur, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 6 (*al.* luxuriantur).

luxŭrĭa, ae, and **luxŭrĭēs,** ēi (ar chaic *gen.*, luxurii, Gracch. in Gell. 9, 14), *f.* [luxus] *Rankness:* **I.** Lit.: *Rankness, luxuriance* of trees and plants: luxuriem segetum tenera depascit in herba, Virg. G. 1, 112: si vitis luxuria se consumpserit, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 181; id. 9, 2, 1.

B. Poet., transf., *Wantonness, friskiness* of animals, *frolicsomeness:* Val. Fl. 7, 65

II. Trop., *Riotous living, extravagant profusion, luxury:* animus, qui nunc luxuria et lascivia diffluit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72: in urbe luxuries creatur, ex luxuria existat avaritia, necesse est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27: odit populus R. privatam luxuriam, id. Mur. 36: luxuries Hannibalem ipsum Capuae corrupit, id. Agr. 1, 7: diffluere luxuria, id. Off. 1, 30; id. ib. 1, 34: res ad luxuriam pertinentes, Caes. B. G. 2, 15.—Of speech, Cic. de Or. 2, 23.

luxŭrĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.*, and **luxŭrior,** atus, 1. *v. dep.* (cf. Quint. 9, 3, 7) [luxuria] *To be rank, luxuriant* (in Cic. and Caes. not at all): **I.** Lit.: ager assidua luxuriabat aqua, Ov. F. 4, 644: luxuriat Phrygio sanguine pinguis humus, id. Her. 1, 53: cacumina virgarum ne luxurientur, Col. Arbor. 11:—ne (caules) in frondem luxurient, Plin. 19, 6, 34: in patulas comas, Ov. de Nuce, 20.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To wanton, sport, skip, frisk:* equus luxurians, Virg. A. 11, 496: luxuriat pecus, Ov. F. 1, 156: leo luxurians, Val. Fl. 6, 613.

2. *To have* a thing *in abundance* or *excess:* luxuriatque toris animosum pectus, Virg. G. 3, 81: faciem decet deliciis luxuriare novis, Ov. Her. 16, 191.—Hence also,

3. *To swell, increase:* membra luxuriant, Ov. M. 7, 292.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To be luxuriant, to be too fruitful, to run riot:* luxuriantia compescet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 122; cf., luxuriantia astringere (stilo), Quint. 10, 4, 1: luxuriantis ingenii fertilitas, Plin. 17, 2, 2.

B. *To be wanton* or *licentious, to indulge to excess, to revel, run riot, be dissolute:* ne luxuriarentur otio animi, Liv. 1, 19: Capuam luxuriantem felicitate, id. 23, 2; cf. Flor. 2, 15: libertate luxuriare, Curt. 10, 7: vereor ne haec laetitia luxuriet, Liv. 23, 12.

luxŭrĭōse, *adv.*, v. luxuriosus, *ad fin.*

luxŭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luxuria] *Rank, luxuriant, exuberant:* **I.** Lit.: frumenta, Cic. Or. 24; so, seges, Ov. F. 1, 690: vitis valida et luxuriosa, Col. 5, 6 *fin.*; so, vitis, id. 4, 21, 2.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Immoderate, excessive:* luxurioso otio esse, Sall. J. 100: laetitia, Liv. 2, 21.

B. *Immoderate, extravagant, wanton:* luxuriosissimum dictum, Col. 8, 16: amor, Ov. R. Am. 746.

C. *Excessive, profuse, luxurious, voluptuous:* reprehendere luxuriosos, Cic. Fin. 2, 7: multa et lauta supellex, non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis, id. Phil. 2, 27: nihil luxuriosius, id. Pis. 27.—Hence,

Adv., luxŭrĭōse: **A.** *Wantonly, immoderately, excessively:* ne haec laetitia nimis luxuriose eveniat, Cato in Gell. 7, 3.—**B.** *Luxuriously, voluptuously:* cum libidinosis luxuriose vivere, Cic. Coel. 6: exercitum luxuriose habere, Sall. C. 11.—*Comp.:* luxuriosius epulari, Nep. Paus. 3: struere fercula, Col. prooem.—*Sup.:* luxuriosissime bibere, Aug. Mor. eccl. cath. 34.

† **1. luxus,** a, um, *adj.* = λοξός, *Dislocated:* luxum si quod est, Cato R. R. 160: luxo pede, Sall. fragm. in Prop. p. 1476 P.; cf., "*luxa* membra e suis locis mota et soluta," Fest. p. 119 Müll.—In the *neutr.* subst., luxum, i, *A dislocation:* emplastrum utile ad luxa, vel fracta, Marc. Empir. 36.

2. luxus, ūs (luxu for luxui, Sall. J. 6; Tac. A. 3, 34; id. Hist. 2, 71), *m.* [1. luxus] *A dislocation, luxation* (ante- and post-class.): ad luxum aut fracturam alliga: sanum fiet, Cato R. R. 160; App. Flor. p. 67 Oud.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Excess, extravagance* in eating and drinking, *luxury, debauchery:* in vino ac luxu, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: aliquid luxu antecapere, Sall. C. 13: luxu atque desidia corrupta civitas, id. ib. 57: luxu et sagina mancipatus, Tac. H. 2, 71: per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agere, Sall. J. 2.—In the *plur.:* nondum translatos Romana in saecula luxus, Luc. 10, 109; Sil. 11, 402.

B. Not in an odious sense, *Splendor, pomp, magnificence:* at domus interior regali splendida luxu Instruitur, Virg. A. 1, 637: epulaeque ante ora paratae Regifico luxu, id. ib. 6, 604: eruditus luxus, Tac. A. 16, 18.

Lўaeus, i, *m.*, Λυαῖος, *The relaxer, unbender, freer from care; a surname of Bacchus:* patri Lyaeo, Virg. A. 4, 58: corniger Lyaeus, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 17.—**II.** Transf., *Wine:* uda Lyaeo tempora, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 22: dulci Lyaeo solvere curam, id. Epod. 9, 37; Ov. Am. 2, 11, 49.—Adjectively: regales inter mensas laticemque Lyaeum, Virg. A. 1, 686.

Lўcăbas, ae, *m.*, Λυκάβας, *A Tuscan who fled his country on account of a murder, and who, for a slight shown to Bacchus, was changed into a dolphin,* Ov. M. 3, 624. (—* **2.** *An Assyrian,* id. ib, 5, 60.)

Lўcaeus, i, *m.*, Λυκαῖος, *A mountain in Arcadia,* (now *Tetragi*), *where Jupiter and Pan were worshiped,* Plin. 4, 6, 10; Serv. Virg. A. 8, 343 and 344; Aug. C. D. 18, 17: saxa Lycaei, Virg. E. 10, 14.—**II.** Deriv., **Lycaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lycean:* Panos de more Lycaei, Virg. A. 8, 344: collis, Ov. M. 1, 698: nemus, id. ib. 8, 317: deus, *i. e. Pan,* Val. Fl. 6. 533.

Lўcambes, ae, *m.*, Λυκάμβης, *A Theban who promised his daughter to Archilochus, and afterward refused her; for which he was pursued by the poet with such biting verses, that he hung himself, together with his daughter:* qualis Lycambae spretus infido gener, Hor. Epod. 6, 13.—**II.** Deriv., **Lўcambēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Lycambes:* sanguis, Ov. Ib. 54.

1. Lўcāon, ŏnis, *m.*, Λυκάων, *A king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, whom Jupiter, because he had defiled his altar with human sacrifices, turned into a wolf;* acc. to Ovid, *because he had tried to murder Jupiter himself, who was his guest,* Ov. M. 1, 198. —**B.** Transf., *His grandson, also called* Arcas, Ov. F. 6, 225.—**II.** Derivv.:

A. Lўcāŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Lycaon, Lycaonian:* mensa, Ov. Ib. 433: parens, *i. e. Callisto,* id. Met. 2, 496: Arctos, *i. e. Callisto as the constellation of the Bear,* id. Fast. 3, 793; hence, axis, *the northern sky,* where this constellation is situated, id. Trist. 3, 2, 2.—**B. Lўcāŏnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *The daughter of Lycaon,* i. e. *Callisto,* Catull. 66; Ov. F. 2, 173.

2. lўcāon, ŏnis, *m.* = λυκάων, *An animal of the wolf kind.* Mela, 3, 9, 2; Plin. 8, 34, 52; 8, 21, 30; Sol. 3.

Lўcāŏnes, um, *m.*, Λυκάονες, *The Lycaonians, a people of Asia Minor, between Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Pisidia,* Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 5, 29, 29.—**II.** Deriv., **Lўcāŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lycaonian:* Lycaoniumque Ericeten, Virg. A. 10, 749. —**B.** In the *fem.* subst., **Lўcāŏnia,** ae, *The country of the Lycaonians,* Cic. Att. 5, 15, 3; Liv. 37, 54; 38, 39.

Lўcāŏnis, idis, v. 1. Lycaon, *no.* II., B.

Lўcāŏnĭus, a, um, v. 1. Lycaon and Lycaones.

Lўcēum and **Lўcīum,** i, *n.*, Λύκειον, *A gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city, where Aristotle taught,* Cic. de Or. 1, 21 *fin.*; id. Ac. 1, 4. 17; id. de Div. 1, 13, 22.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The upper gymnasium of Cicero's Tusculan villa, with a library in it,* Cic. de Div. 1, 5, 8; 2, 3, 8.—**B.** *A gymnasium of the Emperor Hadrian at his Tiburtine villa,* Spart. Hadr. 27.

† **lychnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = λυχνικός, *Luminous, shining:* lapis, *a kind of white marble,* also called lychnites, Hyg. Fab. 223.

Lychnĭdum, i, *n.*, and **Lychnĭdus,** i. *m.*, Λυχνιδός, *A city of Illyria, near the Haliacmon, in the territory of the Dessaretes,* Liv. 27, 32; 43, 9; 10; 21.

† **lychnis,** ĭdis, *adj f.* = λυχνίς, *Light-giving, shining:* **I.** Lit.: lychnides puellae, *girls with lamps,* Fulg. Myth. prooem. 1.—**II.** Subst., lychnis, ĭdis, *f.:* **A.** *A kind of rose of a fiery red,* Plin. 21, 4, 10. —**B.** Lychnis agria, *Another plant,* Plin. 25, 10, 8.—**C.** *A gem of a fiery color,* Plin. 37, 7, 29.

† **lychnītes,** ae, *m.* = λυχνίτης, *A kind of white marble,* which was quarried in the Isle of Paros by lamp-light: Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 14.

† **lychnītis,** ĭtĭdis, *f.* = λυχνῖτις, *A plant from which wicks were made,* Plin. 25, 10, 74.

† **lychnŏbĭus,** ii, *m.* = λυχνόβιος, *One who lives by lamp-light, who turns night into day,* Sen. Ep. 122; v. lucifuga.

† **lychnūchus,** i, *m.* = λυχνοῦχος, *A lamp-stand, candle-stick, chandelier:* ligneolus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7: pensiles, Plin. 34, 3, 8; so too Suet. Dom. 4; Caes. 37.

† **lychnus,** i, *m.* = λυχνός, *A light, a lamp:* pendentes lychni, Lucr. 5, 296: lux alia est solis et lychnorum, Cic. Coel. 28; so Virg. A. 1, 726; Stat. Th. 1, 520.

Lўcĭa, ae, *f.*, Λυκία, *A country of Asia Minor, between Caria and Pamphylia, where was the Vulcan Chimaera,* Mel. 1, 2, 6; 1, 15, 1; 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 27, 27: Chimaerifera Lycia, Ov. M. 6, 339.—**II.** Deriv., **Lўcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lycian:* Lyciae sagittae, Virg. A. 8, 166: pharetra, id. ib. 7, 816: cornu, id. ib. 11, 773: sortes, *the oracle of Apollo at Patara, in Lycia,* id. ib. 4, 346: deus, *Apollo,* Prop. 3, 1, 38; Stat. Th. 8, 200; cf. Macr. S. 1, 17: catervae, *i. e. the troops of Sarpedon,* Hor. Od. 1, 8, 16.—**B.** Subst.: **1.** Lўcĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *The Lycians,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10; id. de Div. 1, 15; Att. 6, 5, 3, et saep.—**2.** Lўcīum, i, *n.*, *A kind of thorn, the juice and roots of which were used medicinally,* Plin. 24, 14, 76; 77; Cels. 5, 26, 30; 6, 7, 2; 8, 6; 9.

Lўcĭdas, ae, *m.* *One of the Centaurs, who endeavored to carry off Hippodamia from Pirithous,* Ov. M. 12, 310.—**II.** *The name of a beautiful boy,* Hor. Od. 1, 4, 19.—**III.** *The name of a shepherd,* Virg. E. 7, 67.

Lўcimnĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the town of Lycimna* (in Argolis), *Lycimnian:* stagna, Stat. Th. 4, 734.

Lўcinna, ae, *f.* *The name of a girl* Prop. 3, 13, 6.

Lўcisca, ae, and **Lўcisce,** es, *f.:* **I.** *The name of a bitch,* Virg. E. 3, 18; Ov. M. 3, 220.—**II.** *A public prostitute,* Juv. 6, 122.

† **lўciscus,** i, *m.* = λυκίσκος. *A wolf-dog:* "*lycisci* dicuntur canes nati ex lupis et canibus, cum inter se forte miscentur," Isid. Orig. 12, 2.—**II.** Lyciscus, *The name of a beautiful boy,* Hor. Epod. 11, 36. —**III.** *A sculptor,* Plin. 34, 8, 19.

Lycium, and **Lycius,** a, um, v. Lycia, *no.* II.

Lyco, ōnis, *m.* *A peripatetic philosopher, a follower of Strato of Lampsacus,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 78.

Lўcŏmēdes, is, *m.*, Λυκομήδης, *A king of the Isle of Scyros, with whom Achilles concealed himself disguised in female attire, and whose daughter Deidamia bore to the latter Pyrrhus* or *Neoptolemus,* Cic. Lael. 20 (where Neoptolemus is erroneously spoken of instead of Achilles); Stat. Achill. 1, 207.

lycophon, *A plant, also called* scelerata, App. Herb. 8.

† **lўcŏphos,** ōtis, *n.* = λυκόφως, *The morning twilight,* Macr. S. 1, 17, p. 292 ed. Bip.; Fest. p. 121 Müll.

Lўcŏphron, ŏnis, *m.* = Λυκόφρων, *Lycophron of Calchis, in Euboea, an Alexandrine grammarian and writer of tragedies in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, the author of Cassandra:* utque cothurnatum periisse Lycophrona narrant, Ov. Ib. 531: latebrae Lycophronis atri, so called from his obscure style, Stat. S. 5, 3, 175.

† **lўcophthalmos,** i, *m.* = λυκόφθαλμος (wolf's eye), *A precious stone,* Plin. 37, 11, 72.

† **lўcopsis,** is, *f.* = λύκοψις, *The wild bugloss,* a plant resembling the alkanet, Plin. 27, 11, 73.

Lycōreus, ei and eos, *m.* *A son of Apollo,* Hyg. Fab. 161.

Lўcōrĭas, ădis, *f.*, Λυκωριάς, *A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris,* Virg. G. 4, 339; Hyg. Fab. *praef.*

Lўcōris, ĭdis, *f.*, also called Cythere, *A freedwoman of the senator Volumnius Eutrapelus, the mistress of Cornelius Gallus, and afterward of Marc Antony,* Virg. E. 10; Ov. A. A. 3, 537; id. Trist. 2, 445; Prop. 2, 25, 91.

Lўcormas, ae, *m.* = Λυκόρμας, *A river of Aetolia,* Ov. M. 2, 245; afterward called Chrysorrhoas, Hyg. Fab. 242.

Lўcortas, ae, *m.,* Λυκόρτας, *A general* (Strategos) *of the Achaean League,* Liv. 39, 35; 36.

† **lўcos,** i, *m.* = λύκος, *A kind of spider:* Plin. 30, 6, 17.

Lycōtas, ae, *m. One of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous,* Ov. M. 12, 350. --**II.** *A fictitious name of a man,* probably meaning Posthumius, Prop. 4, 3, 1.

Lўcŏtherses, is, *m. A king of Illyria, whom his wife Agave, the daughter of Cadmus, murdered, in order to give the kingdom to her father,* Hyg. Fab. 184; 340; 254.

Lyctus or **-os,** i, *f.,* Λύκτος, *A city of Crete, east of Gnossus, a colony of the Lacedaemonians,* Mel. 2, 7, 12.—Hence **Lyctĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Lyctus, Lyctian:* Lyctius Idomeneus, Virg. A. 3. 400:—classis, *i. e. the Cretan,* Ov. M. 7, 490.

Lўcurgus, i, *m.,* Λυκοῦργος: **I.** *Son of Dryas, king of the Edones, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus to his subjects, and ordered all the vines to be destroyed,* Ov. M. 4, 22; Hyg. Fab. 132; 242.

II. *Son of Pheres, a king of Nemea,* Stat. Th. 5, 39.

III. *Son of Aleus and Neaera, and father of Ancaeus, a king of Arcadia;* hence **Lўcurgīdes,** ae, *m., A male descendant of Lycurgus,* i. e. *Ancaeus,* Ov. Ib. 503.

IV. *The famous lawgiver of the Spartans,* Cic. Rep. 2. 1; 2, 9 *sq.;* id. Off. 1, 22; Vellej. 1, 6, et saep.

V. *An Athenian orator, the cotemporary and friend of Demosthenes, famed for his incorruptible integrity,* Cic. Brut. 34; id. de Or. 2, 23.—Hence for *a strict judge:* Amm. 30, 29.—**B.** Deriv., **Lўcurgēus,** a, um, *adj., Lycurgan,* i. e. *strict, inflexible:* nosmetipsi, qui Lycurgei a principio fuissemus, quotidie demitigamur, Cic. Att. 1, 13.

Lўcus or **-os,** i, *m.,* Λύκος: **I.** *Lycus of Boeotia, the husband of Antiope, who, because she was pregnant by Jupiter, divorced her and married Dirce; the latter caused Antiope to be fettered and cast into prison, from which Jupiter released her. After she was set free, she bore Amphion and Zethus, who, when they were grown up, avenged their mother on Dirce and Lycus,* Mela 1, 15.

II. *Son of Pandion, king of Lycia,* Mela 1, 15.

III. *A Theban, who, when Hercules had descended into the Lower World, took possession of the sovereignty in Thebes, and attempted the chastity of Megara, the wife of Hercules; he was slain by Hercules on his return,* Hyg. Fab. 31 and 32.

IV. *One of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous,* Ov. M. 12, 332.

V. *One of the companions of Aeneas,* Virg. A. 1, 222.

VI. *A historian of Rhegium, the adoptive father of the tragic writer Lycophron; he wrote a history of Libya and Sicily,* Plin. 31, 2, 19.

VII. *The name of several rivers:* **A.** *In Bithynia,* Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 47.—**B.** *In Great Phrygia,* Ov. M. 15, 273.

VIII. *An Illyrian city in the territory of the Dessaretes,* Liv. 32, 9.

Lȳde, ēs, *f.,* Λύδη, *The wife of the poet Antimachus of Claros, who attempted to console himself for her death by an elegiac poem which he named Lyde:* Clario Lyde dilecta poëtae, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 1.

Lȳdĭa, ae, *f.,* Λυδία, *A country in Asia Minor, the capital of which was Sardes, the fabled original land of the Etruscans,* Plin. 5, 29, 30; Var. R. R. 3, 17, 4; Cic. Fl. 27; Liv. 38, 39, et saep.—**II.** Derivv.:

A. Lȳdĭus, a, um, *adj., Lydian:* regna, *of Gyges,* Tib. 4, 1, 199: aurifer amnis, *i. e. Pactolus,* id. 3, 3, 29: Lydia mitra, Prop. 3, 15, 30: pensa, *which Omphale gave to Hercules,* Mart. 9, 66: nurus, *i. e. Omphale,* Sen. Oet. 371: sil, Plin. 33, 13, 56: lapis, *a touchstone* (because it was at first found only on the Tmolus), id. 33, 8, 43: moduli, id. 7, 56, 57; App. Flor. 4, 4.—(β) Lydion, i, *n., A kind of brick,* Plin. 35, 14, 49.

2. Transf.: **a.** *Etruscan:* Lydius fluvius, *i. e. the Tiber,* Virg. A. 2, 781: ripa, *the right bank of the Tiber,* Stat. S. 4, 4, 6: stagna, *the Trasimene Lake,* Sil. 9, 11.—Hence Lydius, i, *m., An Etruscan player,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 63.

b. *Rhaetian* (because the Rhaetians were descended from the Etruscans, the descendants of the Lydians): undae, *the Lake Benacus,* Catull. 31, 13.

B. Lȳdus, a, um, *adj., Lydian:* Lydus servus, Cic. Fl. 27: puella, *i. e. Omphale,* Ov. F. 2, 365: Lydae pondera gazae, (* *i. e.* aurum Pactoli), Stat. S. 5, 1, 60: nurus, Val. Fl. 4, 369.

2. Transf., *Etrurian, Etruscan.* Lydi barbari, *Etrurian actors,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 63: Lydorum manus, *a band of Etruscans,* Virg. A. 9, 11.

Lygdămus, i, *m. A slave of Cynthia, the mistress of Propertius,* Prop. 3, 4, 2; 4, 7, 43.

† **lygdĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = λύγδινος, *White:* lygdinus lapis, *a dazzling white stone found in the Island of Paros,* Plin. 36, 8, 13; so Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 8. Also called

† **lygdos,** i, *f.* = λύγδος, *A white stone:* candida, Mart. 6, 13: vacuam lygdon, id. ib. 42.—Adject.: marmor lygdon, Mart. 6, 13 and 42.

Lygii, ōrum, v. Ligii.

† **1. lўgos,** i, *f.* = λύγος, *A plant, the chaste tree, agnus castus, Abraham's balm,* (in late Latin, vitex), Plin. 24, 9, 38.

2. Lўgos, i, *f.,* Λύγος, *An ancient name of Byzantium,* Aus. de clar. urb. carm. 1, 14.

lympha, ae, *f.* (Clear, pure, spring-) *Water* (a poet. word): lymphae puteales, Lucr. 6, 1172: fluvialis, Virg. A. 4, 635; Ov. M. 1, 459: vulnera lymphis abluere, id. ib. 13, 531.—Also of the water between the skin and the flesh in dropsical persons: lympha intercus, Seren. Sammon. 27, 501.

II. Personified, Lympha, *A rural deity,* Var. R. R. 1, 1.

lymphācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lympha] *Clear as water, clear as crystal,* Mart. Cap. 6.

lymphātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lympha; perh. orig., hydrophobia; hence, in gen.] *Distracted, frantic, panic-struck:* lymphaticus pavor, *a panic,* Liv. 10, 28: metus, Sen. Ep. 13: somnia, Plin. 26, 8, 34: helleborum medetur melancholicis, insanientibus, lymphaticis, id. 25, 5, 25.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Comically, lymphatici numi, *that keep jumping out of one's purse like mad,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 132.—**B.** lymphaticum, i, *n., The disease of a* lymphaticus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 133.

lymphātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lympho] *Distraction, phrensy:* Plin. 37, 4, 15; 34, 15, 44.

1. lymphātus, a, um, *Pa.,* v. lympho, *ad fin.*

2. lymphātus, ūs, *m.* [lympho] *Madness:* Plin. 37, 10, 54.

lympho, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [lympha] *To drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad:* urbem, Val. Fl. 3, 47: urbes incursibus, Stat. Th. 7, 113: hac herba pota lymphari homines, Plin. 24, 17, 102.—As a *neutr.:* lymphantes animi, *driven crazy, mad,* Plin. 27, 12, 83.—Hence

lymphātus, a, um, *Pa., Distracted, crazy, beside one's self:* lymphati et attoniti, Liv. 7, 17: sine more furit lymphata, Virg. A. 7, 376: pectora, Ov. M. 11, 3: mens, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 14: urbs, Stat. Th. 10, 557: lymphato cursu ruere, Sil. 1, 459.

lymphor, ōris, *m.* [lympha] *Water:* impermixtum lymphorem, Lucil. ap. Non. 212, 4.

Lyncaeste, es, *f. One of Actaeon's hounds,* Hyg. Fab. 181.

Lyncestae, ārum, *m.,* Λυγκησταί, *A people in the southwestern part of Macedonia,* Liv. 45, 30; Plin. 4, 10, 17.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Lyncestĭus,** a, um, *adj., Lyncestian:* amnis, Ov. M. 15, 329.—**B. Lyncestis,** ĭdis, *f., Lyncestian:* aqua, Plin. 2, 103, 16.—**C. Lyncestus,** a, um, *adj., Lyncestian,* Vitr. 8, 3.

Lynceus (dissyl.), i, *m.,* Λυγκεύς, *A Messenian, and one of the Argonauts, brother of Idas, and son of Aphareus, famed for the sharpness of his sight. He fell, together with his brother, in the combat with Castor and Pollux, who had seduced his sisters:* non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 462; Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Max 1, 8, *n.* 14, Plin. 2, 17, 15; 7, 21, 21; Ov F. 5, 711; Prop. 2, 25, 9.—**B.** Derivv.:

I. Lyncēus, a, um, *adj.,* Λύγκειος, *Of Lynceus, Lyncean:* Ov. F. 5, 709.—**b.** Transf., *f., Sharp-sighted:* quis est tam Lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, Cic. Fam. 9, 2: Lyncei oculi, Hor. S 1, 2, 90.—**2. Lyncīdes,** ae, *m., A descendant of Lynceus,* Ov. M. 5, 99.

II. *A son of Aegyptus, and husband of Hypermnestra, who alone was saved by his wife when all his brothers were put to death,* Ov. Her. 14; Hyg. Fab. 273.

III. *Son of Thestius, and brother of Althaea, who was slain by Meleager,* Hyg. Fab. 173; 174.

IV. *One of the companions of Aeneas,* Virg. A. 9, 768.

† **lyncūrĭon** or **-ĭum,** ii, *n.* = λυγκούριον, A hard, transparent gem, which, according to the opinion of the ancients, was formed of lynxes' urine; prob. *The hyacinth* or *tourmaline,* Plin. 8, 38, 57; 37, 2, 12; 37, 3, 13; cf. Ov. M. 15, 413; Sol. 2; Hier. Ep. 94, *n.* 16.

Lyncus, i, Λύγκος: **I.** *m., A Scythian king, who attempted the life of his guest, Triptolemus, on which account he was changed by Ceres into a lynx,* Ov. M. 5, 650; Hyg. Fab. 259.—**II.** *f., A city of Macedonia, the capital of the* Lyncestae (q. v.), Liv. 26, 25; 31, 33.

† **lynx,** lyncis, *com.* = λύγξ, *A lynx.* lynces Bacchi variae (Bacchus was drawn by a team of lynxes), Virg. G. 3, 264: maculosae tegmine lyncis, id. Aen. 1, 323: lyncibus in coelum vecta Ariadna tuis, Prop. 3, 15, 8: colla lyncum, Ov. M. 4, 25: dejectus lyncis, *a lynx-skin,* Stat. Th. 4, 272.

lўo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. To make liquid, to liquefy:* ptisanam, Apic. 4, 4; pulpa lyata, id. 5, 1.

† **lўra,** ae, *f.* = λύρα, *A lute, lyre,* a stringed instrument resembling the cithara, fabled to have been invented by Mercury and presented to Apollo, Hyg. Astron. 2, 7: curvae lyrae parens, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 5: Threiciam digitis increpuisse lyram, Ov. Her. 3, 118: lyra canere laudes alicujus, id. A. A. 3, 50; Val. Fl. 5, 100.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Lyric poetry, song:* imbellis lyra, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 10: Aeoliae Lesbis amica lyrae, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 26; so id. Pont. 3, 3, 45.

B. In gen., for *Poetic talent:* inferior lyra, Stat. Th. 10, 445.

C. Lyra, *A constellation, the Lyre:* exoriente Lyra, Ov. F. 1, 315; cf. Hyg. Astron. 3, 6; Var. R. R. 2, 5.

Lyrceius, a, um, v. Lyrceus, *no.* II., A.

Lyrcēus (also, Lyrcīus, Lyrcaeus), i, *m. A fountain in the Peloponnesus:* aret Lyrceus (Lyrcius), Stat. Th. 4, 711.—Derivv.: **A. Lyrcēĭus,** a, um, *adj., Lyrcean:* tellus, Val. Fl. 4, 355.—**B. Lyrcēus,** a, um, *adj., Lyrcean:* arva, Ov. M. 1, 598.

lўrĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [lyra-cano] *A lute-player, lyrist:* fidicen, lyricen, cornicen, liticen, Aug. de gramm. p. 1977 P.; cf., "*lyricen,* λυρῳδός," Gloss. Philox.

lўrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lyra] *Of* or *belonging to the lute* or *lyre, lyric.* lyrici soni, Ov. F. 2, 94: vates, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 35: senex, *i. e. Anacreon,* Ov. Tr. 2, 364: regnator lyricae cohortis, *i. e. Pindar,* Stat. S. 4, 7, 5.—Subst., lyrica, ōrum, *n., Lyric poems:* Plin. Ep. 7, 17; so id. ib. 3, 1:—lyrici, ōrum, *m., Lyric poets:* Quint. 9, 4, 53; so id. 1, 8, 6; 8, 6, 71; 10, 1, 9; 61 (in Cic. Or. 55, written as Greek).

† **lўristes,** ae, *m.* = λυριστής, *A lute-player, lyrist:* audisses lectorem, vel lyristen, Plin. Ep. 1, 15; Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

Lyrnēsus (Lyrnessus), i, *f.,* Λυρνησός, *A town in Troas, the birth-place of Briseis,* Plin. 5, 30, 32: Virg. A. 12, 547.—Derivv.: **A. Lyrnēsĭus** (Lyrnessius), a, um, *adj., Lyrnesian:* moenia, Ov. Her. 3, 45.—**B. Lyrnēsis** (Lyrnessis), ĭdis, *f., Lyrnesian:* abducta Lyrnesside tristis Achilles, *i. e. Briseis,* Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 15; id. A. A. 2, 403.

† **lyron,** i, *n.* = λύρον, *A plant, also called* alisma, Plin. 25, 10, 77.

Lўsander, dri, *m.* = Λύσανδρος, *A celebrated Spartan general, conqueror of the Athenians,* Cic. Off. 1, 22; 30; Nep.

Lys.—**II.** *An ephorus in Sparta, who was expelled for his injustice*, Cic. Off. 2, 23.

‡**lysas,** antis, *f.* *A plant, also called* artemisia, App. Herb. 10.

Lўsiăcus, a, um, v. Lysias, *no.* I., B.

Lўsiădes, ae, *m.*, Λυσιάδης, *An Athenian, son of the philosopher Phaedrus*, Cic. Phil. 5, 5.

Lўsias, ae, *m.*, Λυσίας: **I.** *Son of Cephalus, a famous orator:* tum fuit Lysias, quem jam prope audeas oratorem perfectum dicere, Cic. Brut. 9; cf. id. ib. 85; id. de Or. 1, 54; id. Or. 9; Quint. 10, 1, 78; 12, 10, 24.—**B.** Deriv., **Lўsiăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the orator Lysias:* gracilitas, Quint. 12, 10, 24.—**II.** *A physician*, Cels. 5, 18.—**III.** *A celebrated sculptor*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 2.

†**1. lysĭmăchĭa,** ae, *f.* = λυσιμαχία, *A plant*, Lysimachia vulgaris, Linn.; Plin. 25, 7, 35; 26, 12, 83; 26, 14, 87; 14, 15, 93.

2. Lȳsĭmăchĭa, ae, *f.*, Λυσιμαχία, *A city in Thrace*, Mela. 2, 2, 6; Plin. 4, 11, 18; Liv. 32, 34, et al.—Deriv., Lȳsĭmăchĭenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The Lysimachians:* Liv. 33, 38.

†**1. lȳsĭmăchus,** i, *m.* = Λυσίμαχος, *A precious stone with golden veins*, Plin. 37, 10, 62.

2. Lȳsĭmăchus, i, *m.*, Λυσίμαχος, *One of the generals of Alexander the Great, king of Thrace after the latter's death, and founder of Lysimachia*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43; 5, 40; Plin. 8, 16, 61; Just. 17, 1.—**II.** *An Acarnanian, instructor of Alexander the Great*, Just. 15, 3.—**III.** *A Jewish high-priest under Antiochus Epiphanes*, Plin. 25, 7, 35.

Lўsĭnŏe, es, *f.*, Λυσινόη, *A city of Pisidia*, Liv. 38, 15.

Lўsippus, i, *m.*, Λύσιππος, *A celebrated brass-founder of Sicyon, to whom alone Alexander the Great gave permission to cast a statue of him*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12; Brut. 86; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 249; Plin. 7, 37, 38; 34, 7, 17; Quint. 12, 10, 9.

†**1. lўsis,** is, *f.* = λύσις: **I.** *A loosening, rupture:* trabes frangunt sua lysi structuras, Vitr. 6, 11.—**II.** *A talon, ogee*, Vitr. 3, 3; 5, 7.

2. Lȳsis, is, *f.* *A river in hither Asia*, Liv. 38, 15.

3 Lȳsis, ĭdis, *f.*, Λύσις, *A Pythagorean of Tarentum, instructor of Epaminondas*, Cic. de Or. 3, 34; id. Off. 1, 44; Nep. Epam. 2.

Lȳsistrătus, i, *m.* *The brother of Lysippus, who first made statues of gypsum*, Plin. 34, 8, 19; 35, 12, 44.

Lȳson, ōnis, *m.*, Λύσων, *A celebrated sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 34.

lytra, v. lutra.

† **lytrōtes,** ae, *m.* = λυτρώτης, *One of the aeons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 9.

†**lytrum** (-on), i, *n.* = λύτρον, *A ransom:* Hectoris Lytra, *A tragedy of Ennius*, Fest. s. v. REDHOSTIRE, p. 270 Müll.; Non. 111, 14; 222, 32; 355, 15, et saep.; v. the fragment in Bothe Poët. scen. Lat. V. p. 42–45.

†**lytta,** ae, *f.* = λύττα, *A worm under a dog's tongue, said to cause madness*, Plin. 29, 5, 32.

M.

M, m, the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form and sound to the Greek *M*; the Latin language, however, does not combine an initial *m* with *n*, as in the Greek *μνᾶ, μνῆμα, μνίον, μνέος, etc.*; hence, the Greek *μνᾶ* became Latin mĭna. The Latin language, contrary to the Greek, tolerated a final *m*; but its sound was obscure, Prisc. p. 555 P. (cf. Quint. 12, 10, 31), and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard (wherefore Verrius Flaccus proposed to represent it by an M half obliterated, thus Ɱ). In poetry, the vowel immediately preceding the *m* was also elided, Quint. 9, 4, 40; 11, 3, 34; 109; Diom. p. 488 P.; Prisc. p. 555 *sq.* ib.; Val. Prob. 1392; 1440 ib. To this abrasion of the *m* at the end of words before vowels are owing the forms attinge, dice, ostende, facie, recipie, for attingam, dicam, ostendam, faciam, recipiam; v. the letter E, p. 511 c; and the forms donec for donicum, coëo, coërceo for com-eo, com-erceo; circueo, circuitus, for circum-eo, circumitus; veneo for venum eo; vendo for venum do; animadverto for animum adverto, *etc.*—*M* is interchanged most freq. with *n*; so eundem, eandem, quendam, quorundam, tantundem, from eum, eam, quem, quorum, tantum; and, on the other hand, *im* for *in* before labials and *m*: imbellis, imbibo, imbuo; impar, impedio, imprimo, immanis, immergo, immuto, *etc.*, as also the regular employment of *m* for the final *ν* of neuters borrowed from the Greek. A collat. form Melo of Nilus, for Νεῖλος, is mentioned in Fest. p. 7; 18 and 129 ed. Müll.—See more on *M* as an orthographic sign, in Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 300–315.

As an abbreviation, *M.* denotes most freq. the praenomen Marcus, and less freq. magister, monumentum, municipium; see the Index Notar. in Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 464 *sq.* M' denotes the praenomen Manius.

As a numeral, M, standing for CIↃ, denotes the number 1000.

†**macaerinthe,** ēs, *f.* [μάκαιρα] *Another name for* rosmarinus: "Rosmarinum prophetae *macaerinthen*, Latini salutarem," App. Herb. 79.

Măcăreus (trisyl,), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Μακαρεύς: **I.** *A son of Aeolus, who lived in criminal intercourse with his sister Canace, which resulted in the birth of a son*, Ov. Her. 11; id. Ib. 562; Hyg. Fab. 242.—**B.** Deriv., **Măcărēïs,** ĭdis, Μακαρηΐς, *Daughter of Macareus, Isse; acc. Graec.*, Macarēĭda, Ov. M. 6, 124.—**II.** *A companion of Ulysses before Troy, and afterward of Aeneas in Italy*, Ov. M. 14, 159; 44.—In the *voc. Graec.*, Macareu, Ov. M. 14, 318.—**III.** *A Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 542.

†**măcărĭŏtes,** ētis, *f.* = μακαριότης (happiness), *One of the aeons of Valentinus.* Tert. adv. Val. 8.

Macātus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname:* M. Livius Macatus, Liv. 27, 34.

maccus, i, *m.* [μακκοάω] *A buffoon, punchinello, macaroni*, in the Atellane plays: "in Atellana Oscae personae inducuntur, ut maccus," Diom. p. 488 P.; cf. Orell. on Inscr. *no.* 2621.—**II.** Transf., *A simpleton, blockhead:* macci et buccones, App. Apol. p. 564 Oud.

Măcĕdae, v. Macetae.

Măcĕdo, onis, v. the follg. art.

Măcĕdŏnes, um, *m*, Μακεδόνες, *The Macedonians*, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Cic. Off. 2, 22; Auct. Her. 4, 25; 32; Liv. 7, 26; 30, 33 *sq.*, et saep.—Hyrcani Macedones, v. Hyrcani.—In the *sing.*, Măcĕdo (Macedon, Luc. 8, 694), ōnis, *m.*, *A Macedonian:* quid Macedo Alexander? *i. e.* *Alexander the Great*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 48; so of the same: Luc. 8, 694: diffidit urbium portas vir Macedon, *i. e. Philip of Macedon*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 14:—hostis, Liv. 9, 19.—**2.** In partic., *The name of a usurer, after whom the* senatusconsultum Macedonianum *was named*, Dig. 14, 6, and Ulp. ib. 1.—Macedo was also *the name of a philosopher, a friend of Gellius*, Gell. 13, 8, 4.—**B.** Transf.: Macedonum robur, *A body of men armed in the Macedonian manner in the army of Antiochus:* tum Macedonum robur, quos Sarissophoros appellabant, Liv. 36, 18, 2 Drak.

II. Derivv.: **A. Măcĕdŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, Μακεδονία, *Macedonia, Macedon, a country between Thessaly and Thrace.* Mel. 1, 3, 4; 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 10, 17; Cic. Leg. Agr. 1, 2, 5; Liv. 9, 18; 27, 33, et saep.

B. Măcĕdŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Macedonia, Macedonic, Macedonian:* miles, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 49: mare, Plin. 4, 11, 18: legiones, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 2; so, legio, Tac. H. 3, 22: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30.—Subst., Macedonicus, i, *m.*, *A surname of Q. Caecilius Metellus, who made Macedonia into a Roman province*, Vellej. 1, 11; Plin. 7, 44, 45; Val. Max. 4, 1, 12.

C. Măcĕdŏnĭensis, e, *adj.*, for the usual Macedonicus, *Macedonian* (ante-class.): vir, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 4.

D. Măcĕdŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Μακεδόνιος, for the usual Macedonicus, *Macedonian:* Macedonia sarissa (with sec. syl. long, acc. to the Gr. Μακηδόνιος), Ov. M. 12, 466: militi Macedonio, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 112: colonia, Just. 11, 11 *fin.*

Măcĕdŏnĭānus, a, um, v. Macedones, *ad init. no.* 2.

Macella, ae, *f.*, Μάκελλα, *A town in Sicily, on the Crimissus*, Liv. 26, 21.

măcellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [macellum] *Of* or *belonging to the meat-market* or *provision-market:* taberna, Val. Max. 3, 4, 4: ARS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4302.—Hence, **II.** Subst., macellarius, ĭi, *m.*, *A meat-seller, victualler:* vendere apros macellario, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 11; id. ib. 3, 4, 2; Suet. Caes. 26: macellarios adjuvare, id. Vesp. 19.

Măcellīnus, i, *m.* [id.] *An epithet of the emperor* M. Opilius Macrinus, *who killed his slaves in his own house*, Capit. Macr. 13.

măcellum, i, *n.* (masc. collat. form, macellus, i, Mart. 10, 96, 9) [prob. kindr. with μάχαιρα, μάχη, qs. butcher's stall, shambles; hence, transf.] *Meat-market, provision-market* (where flesh, fish, and vegetables were sold): venio ad macellum, rogito pisces, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3: excandefacere annonam macelli, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 16; cf., putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore. Cic. de Div. 2, 27 *fin.*: barathrum macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31: quae est ista laus, quae possit e macello peti? Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 50: dispositis circa macellum custodibus, Suet. Caes. 43: cetariorum, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 7.—In the *masc.*, conturbator macellus, Mart. 10, 96, 9.—* **II.** Transf., for *Meat:* arcessitur inde macellum, Manil. 5, 370.

* **1. măcellus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. macer; cf., "ut in his macer, macriculus, macellus; niger, nigriculus, nigellus," Var. L. L. 8, 40, 123, § 79; cf. Fest. s. v. ALTELLUS, p. 7 ed. Müll.] *Rather meagre:* homo, Lucil. in Non. 136, 32.

2. măcellus, i, *m.*, v. macellum, *ad init.*

***măcĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* [1. macer] *To be lean, meagre:* qui ossa atque pellis totus est: ita cura macet, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 28.

1. măcer, cra, crum, *adj.* *Lean, meagre:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** Of living beings and their bodies (commonly used only of animals): taurus, *opp.* pinguis, Virg. E. 3, 100; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 33: boves, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 12: ostreae inuberes et macrae, Gell. 20, 8; "Quint. 6, 3, 58."—Of parts of the body: in macerrimis corporis partibus, Sen. Ep. 78 *med.*—**B.** Of inanimate things: solum exile et macrum, * Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 67: ager macrior, Var. R. R. 1, 24, 2: macerrimi agri, Col. 11, 2: stirpes, id. 3, 10: vineae, id. 8, 1, 2:—libellus, *meagre, thin*, Mart. 2, 6.—* **II.** Trop.: si me Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, *meagre, wasted away*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180.

2. Măcer, cri, *m.* *A Roman surname.* So, C. Licinius Macer, *a historian*, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7; id. Brut. 67; Liv. 4, 7 *fin.* Aemilius Macer, *a poet and friend of Virgil and Ovid*; v. Aemilius.

mācĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [macero] *A steeping, soaking, maceration:* diuturna, Vitr. 6, 2.—**II.** *A making soft* or *tender:* Arn. 4, 152.

***mācĕresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To make soft* or *tender:* Cato R. R. 92.

mācĕrĭa, ae (post-class. form, mācĕrĭes. Prud. Hamart. 227; Inscr. Grut. 611, 13), *f.* [kindr. with μάκελος, μάκελλον] *An inclosure, a wall* (quite class.): maceriam sine calce ex caementis et silice altam pedes quinque facito, Cato R. R. 15; cf. Var. R. R. 1, 14, 4; id. ib. 3, 5, 12: hanc in horto maceriam jube dirui, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 10: herba in maceriis nascens, Plin. 25, 5, 19: nulla maceria, nulla casa, Cic. Fam. 16, 18: post villarum macerias, Sisen. in Non. 141, 23: fossam et maceriam sex in altitudinem pedum praeduxerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 69; so id. ib. 7, 70.—In the form maceries: Prud. Hamart. 227.

‡**mācĕrĭātĭo,** θρίγκωσις, (*An inclosing*), Gloss. Philox.

‡**mācĕrĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [maceria] *Inclosed, walled in:* sepulcrum, Inscr. Mur. 1644, 14.

1. măcĕrĭes, ei, *f.* [1. macer] *Distress, affliction* (ante-classical): Afran. in Non. 138, 13.

2. mācĕrĭes, ēi, for maceria, v. maceria, *ad init.*

‡ **mācĕrĭŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [maceria] *A small inclosure, wall:* Inscr. ap. Mur. 492, 2.

mācĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [perh. another form of marceo] *To make soft* or *tender, to soften by steeping, to macerate* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: brassicam in aquam, Cato R. R. 156, 5: salsamenta, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 27: in piscina macerare lupinum, Col. 1, 6, 21: semen lacte, id. 11, 3, 51: ramos genistae aqua marina, Plin. 18, 11, 27: grana cacaliae in oleo, id. 25, 11, 85: intestina piscium sale, id. 31, 7, 43: podagrici crura macerantes, Vitr. 18, 3.

II. Transf., *To weaken* in body or mind, *to emaciate, enervate:* **A.** Corporeally: multos iste morbus homines macerat, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 22; Liv. 26, 13; cf., Macedo siti maceratus, Curt. 5, 13: Fabius sic maceravit Hannibalem, ut, *etc.*, Flor. 2, 6, 28:—muscus crura vitium situ et veterno macerat, Col. 4, 22, 6: cor solum viscerum vitiis non maceratur, Plin. 11, 37, 69.

B. Mentally, *To fret, vex, torment* one: egomet me concoquo et macero et defatigo, *fret myself*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 2; so, cur me excrucio? cur me macero? cur meam senectutem sollicito? Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 15; cf. id. Eun. 1, 2, 107; and, noli te macerare, id. Andr. 4, 2, 2; cf. also, cura me sat et lacrimis maceravi, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 8: hoc me facinus miserum macerat, id. Mil. 3, 1, 21: si infelix solicitudo persequitur ac oratorem macerat et coquit, * Quint. 12, 10, 77: quae vos macerent desiderio, Liv. 5, 54.—Poet., with a causal object-clause: Lucr. 3, 72.—Mid., *I vex, torment myself:* maceror interdum, quod sim tibi causa dolendi, Ov. Her. 2, 125; so, unum hoc maceror et doleo tibi deesse, Terenti, C. Caes. in Suet. Vit. Ter. *fin.*: ex desiderio magis magisque maceror, Afran. in Charis. p. 182 P.

Măces, v. Macetes.

mācesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [maceo] *To grow lean* or *thin, to become meagre* (ante- and post-Aug.): (apes) propter laborem asperantur et macescunt, Var. R. R. 3, 16: id. ib. 1, 55, 1: constat, arva segetibus ejus (hordei) macescere, Col. 2, 9, 14: macescentes boves, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 17: tuo moerore maceror, Macesco, consenesco et tabesco miser, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 31.

Măcētae (Macedae), ārum, *m.*, Μακέται (a less usual form for Μακεδόνες), *Macedonians:* Macetae locupletissimo imperio aucti, Gell. 9, 3, 1.—In the *gen. plur.*: Măcĕtûm, Stat. S. 4, 6, 106; Sil. 14, 5; Luc. 2, 647; Claud. in Rufin. 2, 279; Aus. de clar. urb. 2, 9.

Măcētes, um, *m.* *A people of Africa, near the Syrtes*, Sil. 7, 633.—In the *sing.*, Măces, ĕtis, Sil. 9, 222.

† **măchaera,** ae, *f.* = μάχαιρα, *A sword* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): machaera atque hasta, Enn. in Fest. s. v. REDHOSTIRE, p. 270 ed Müll.: eja machaeras, id. Ap. Serv. Virg. A. 9, 38; Plaut. Curc. 3, 54: ni hebes machaera foret, id. Mil. 1, 1, 53: machaera Hispanea, Sen. Ben. 5, 24 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 15.—In an obscene sense: Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 85.

† **măchaerĭum,** ii, *n. dim.* = μαχαίριον, *A small sword* (a Plautinian word): Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 9.

† **măchaerŏphŏrus,** i, *m.* = μαχαιροφόρος, *A sword-wearer, a satellite:* machaerophoris centum sequentibus, *i. e. soldiers armed in the Greek manner*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2.

† **măchaerŏphyllon,** i, *n.* = μαχαιροφύλλον (sword-leaf), *A plant* (*al.* macrophyllon), App. Herb. 78.

Măchāon, ŏnis, *m.*, Μαχάων, *Son of Aesculapius, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy:* Cels. Praef.; Prop. 2, 1, 61.—In the *plur.* to denote *physicians:* quid tibi cum medicis? dimitte Machaones omnes, Mart. 2, 16.—**II.** Derivv.: **A.** **Machāŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Machaon:* ars, *i. e. the art of surgery*, Sid. Ep. 2, 12.—**B.** **Măchāŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Machaon, Machaonian, surgical:* Machaonia ope sanus, Ov. R. Am. 546.

† **māchilla,** ae, *f. dim.* [machina] *A little machine:* e machilla sustuli, Petr. 74, 13 dub. (*al.* e machina illam sustuli).

† **Machĭmus,** i, *m.* = μάχιμος, *The name of one of Actaeon's hounds*, Hyg. Fab. 181.

† **māchĭna,** ae, *f.* = μηχανή, *A machine*, i. e. any artificial contrivance for performing any kind of work, *an engine, scaffolding, staging, easel, warlike engine, military machine*, etc.: **I.** Lit.: moles et machina mundi, Lucr. 5, 96: omnes illae columnae machina apposita dejectae sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55; so, torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73; and, trahuntque siccas machinae carinas, id. Od. 1, 4, 2: frumentaria, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12.—Of the *platform* on which slaves stood who were exposed for sale: amicam de machinis emere, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 2.—Of a painter's *easel:* Plin. 35, 10, 37.—Of a *scaffold* for building: de machina cadere, Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5; Plin. 19, 2, 8.—Of *warlike engines:* machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum, Sall. J. 24: aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros, Virg. A. 2, 46: murales, Plin. 7, 56, 57: arietaria, Vitr. 10, 19.

II. Trop., *A device, contrivance*, esp. something bad, *a trick, artifice, stratagem:* totam hanc legem ad illius opes evertendas tamquam machinam comparari, Cic. Agr. 2, 18; so, omnes ad amplificandam orationem quasi machinae, * Quint. 11, 1, 44: dolum aut machinam commoliar, Caecil. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: quantas moveo machinas! Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 1: aliquam machinabor machinam, Unde aurum efficiam, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 54.

māchĭnālis, e, *adj.* [machina] *Of* or *belonging to machines, machinal* (post-Aug.): machinalis scientia, Plin. 7, 37, 38: saxa machinali pondere, Aus. Ep. 21, 34.

māchĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [machinor] *A machine; an instrument, organ* (perh. not ante-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: machinamenta alia quatiendis muris portabant, Liv. 24, 34; Tac. H. 4, 30: nihil tam ignarum barbaris, quam machinamenta et astus oppugnationum, id. Ann. 12, 45: tot genera machinamentorum ad extendendum femur, Cels. 8, 20; cf. Sen. Ep. 24 *med.*—* **B.** Transf., *The organs of sense:* App. Dogm. Plat. 1.—**II.** Trop., *A trick, device, stratagem* (post-class.): callida machinamenta commeantium, Cod. Theod. 6, 28, 6.

māchĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [machina] *Of* or *belonging to machines, machine-* (post-class.): machinaria mola, *which is worked by an animal by means of a machine*, App. M. 7, p. 474 Oud.; hence also, asinus, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12: mensor, *a surveyor*, id. ib. 11, 6, 7: commentator, *a machinist, machine-builder*, Sol. 5.—**II.** Subst., machinarius, ii, *m.*, *One who works on a scaffold*, Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 31.

māchĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [machinor] *Artificial contrivance, mechanism* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: data est quibusdam bestiis machinatio quaedam, id. ib. 48.—**B.** Transf. (abstr. pro concreto), *A machine:* tantae altitudinis machinationes, Caes. B. G. 2, 31; so id. ib. 2, 30; 4, 17: navalis, id. B. C. 2, 10; Liv. 37, 5.—**II.** Trop., *A trick, device, machination:* judex tamquam machinatione aliqua tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17: dolus malus est omnis calliditas, fallacia, machinatio ad circumveniendum, fallendum, decipiendum alterum adhibita, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 1; Paul. ib. 14: per machinationem obligatus, *by artifice, by fraud*, Ulp. ib. 45, 1, 36.

māchĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [machina] *A machine-builder, machinist, an engineer, an architect* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: Of Archimedes: inventor, ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum, Liv. 24, 34: machinatores, qui pegmata per se surgentia excogitant, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*;—Tac. A. 15, 42:—deus rerum omnium machinator fecit hominem, *maker, creator*, Lact. 2, 11.

II. Trop., *A contriver, inventor:* harum omnium rerum machinatores, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: omnium architectus et machinator, id. Rosc. Am. 45 *fin.*: horum omnium scelerum improbissimus machinator, id. Cat. 3, 3: doli, Tac. A. 1, 10: auctor et machinator accusationis, App. Apol p. 381 Oud.

* **māchĭnātrix,** īcis, *f.* [machinator] *An inventress:* malorum facinorum, Sen. Med. 266.

māchĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [machinor] *A contrivance, artifice, device* (post-class.): suo machinatu, App. Apol. p. 550 Oud.; Sid. Ep. 5, 6.

māchĭnor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [machina] *To skillfully contrive, devise, design, frame, invent* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59: qui haec machinatus est, id. Univ. 3: haec duo musici machinati ad voluptatem sunt, versum atque cantum, id. de Or. 3, 44; Lucr. 3, 957; Vitr. 1, 6 *med.*

II. In partic., in a bad sense, *To artfully contrive, scheme, plot, machinate*, μηχανᾶσθαι: aliquam machinabor machinam, Unde aurum efficiam amanti herili, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 54: aliquam astutiam corde, id. Capt. 3, 3, 15; 16; Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 22: aliud quiddam machinari, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 15: inimico exitum, Auct. Her 2, 19; cf., sibi nefariam pestem, Cic. N. D. 3, 26; so, necem alicui, Liv. 1, 51: perniciem alicui, Sall. C. 18: pestem in aliquem, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2.—(β) As a *v. n.* (post-class.): adversus aliquem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 1, 3:—machinatus, a, um, in pass. signif.: quae (sol, luna, *etc.*) ni machinata versarentur, *skillfully arranged, adjusted*, Vitr. 10, 1: cum machinato strepitu, *artificial*, Sall. in Macr. S. 2, 9, and in Non. 180, 22; App. de Mundo p. 328 Oud.:—indicium a P. Antonio machinatum, *contrived, invented*, Sall. C. 48: regis cura machinata fames, id. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

* **māchĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Skillfully constructed:* navigium, Suet. Ner. 34.

* **māchĭnŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little machine:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 458.

‡ **māchĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [id.] One who works on a scaffold, *A mason:* "MACHIONES dicti a machinis, quibus insistunt propter altitudinem parietum," Isid. Orig. 19, 8, 2 (hence, Fr. *maçon*, Eng. *mason*).

Machlўes, um, *m.* *A fabulous people of Africa:* supra Nasamonas confinesque illis Machlyas androgynos esse utriusque naturae, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

macĭa, ae, *f.* *A plant, called by the Greeks* ἀναγαλλίς, *pimpernel*, Marc. Emp. 1.

măcĭes, ei, *f.* [maceo] *Leanness, meagreness* (quite class.): **I.** Lit: **A.** Of living beings and the parts of their bodies: profectus est (ad bellum) Hirtius consul: at qua imbecillitate? qua macie? Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 12; id. Agr. 2, 34, 93: hoc maciem facit, Plin. 30, 7, 20: reducere ad maciem, id. 24, 8, 30: equi macie corrupti, * Caes. B. C. 3, 58:—corpus macie extabuit, Cic. poët. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; so, turpis macies decentes Deformat malas, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 53; and Luc. 6, 515.—**B.** Of inanimate things: macies soli, Col. 1, 4, 3; so, lapidosa aurosi pulveris, Pall. 1, 5, 1: jejuna corticis, id. Mart. 10, 21; so, corticis, Plin. 17, 27, 42: seges macie deficit, Ov. F. 1, 689:—aquarum, *diminution of the water*, e. g. at the ebb, Solin. 23.

* **II.** Trop., of *Meagreness, poverty* of language: Tac. Or. 21.

măcĭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [macies] *Lean, meagre* (ante- and post-classical): macilento ore, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 114: macilentis malis, id. Asin. 2, 3, 20: "*macilenti*, macie tenuati," Fest. p. 125 ed. Müll.:—solum, Pall. Mart. 10, 1.

măcĭo, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To make lean* or *meagre* (post-class.): Caspii maris fauces mirum in modum maciantur imbribus, crescunt aestibus, Sol. 15; cf., "*macio* διακναίω," Gloss. Philox.

† **macir,** *indecl.* = μάκερ, *A kind of red spicy bark brought from India*, Plin. 12, 8, 16.

măcis, ĭdis, *f.* *A fictitious spice* in Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43 (acc. to others, *mace*).

* **măcor,** ōris, *m.* [maceo] *Leanness, meagreness* (ante-class. for the usual macies): corpus meum tabe, moerore, macore senet, Pac. in Non. 137, 1 (*al.* macrore).

Macra, ae, *m.* **I.** *A river in Italy, between Liguria and Etruria*, now *Magra*, Plin. 3, 5, 7; Liv. 39, 32; 40, 41; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 287.—**II.** Macra Cōmē, Gr. Μακρὰ κωμη, *A town in Locris, on the border of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13.

măcresco, crŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [1. macer] *To grow lean, meagre:* algor eas et famis macrescere cogit, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 15; id. ib. 3, 5, 3: macrescit [illegible] Col. 6, 3, 1: macrescunt animalia, [illegible]et. 1, 7, 2:—invidus alterius macres[illegible] rebus opimis, *grows thin at*, * Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 57: curionem agnum Plautus pro macro dixit, quasi cura macruisset, Fest. s. v. CURIONEM, p. 60, ed. Müll.

Macri Campi (also Campi Macri, Var. R. R. 2 praef. § 6, and Liv. 41, 18), Μακροὶ Κάμποι, *A region in* Gallia Cispadana, *on the river* Macra, *in the vicinity of Parma and Modena*, Var. R. R. 2 praef. § 6; Col. 7, 2, 3; Liv. 41, 18; 45, 12.

Macris, ĭdis, *f.*, Μακρίς, *The name of several islands:* **I.** *In the Aegean Sea, near Ionia*, Liv. 27, 13: 28; 29.—**II.** *An ancient name of the island of Euboea*, Plin. 4, 12, 21.

măcrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. macer] *Leanness, poorness* (post-Aug. and rare, for the usual macies): arenae, Vitr. 2, 4: soli, Pall. Oct. 1, 2.

* **măcrĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Leanness, thinness, meagreness* (for the usual macies): ossa atque pellis sum, misera macritudine, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 32; cf. Non. 136, 2.

Macrŏbĭi, ōrum, *m.*, Μακρόβιοι: **I.** *A people of Aethiopia*, Mel. 3, 9, 1: Plin. 7, 2, 2; Val. Max. 8, 13, 5 *ext.*—**II.** *The inhabitants of Apollonia, in Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 16.

Măcrŏbĭus, ii, *m.*, Μακρόβιος, in full Aurelius Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius, *A Roman grammarian at the end of the fourth century of the Christian era, the author of a commentary on Cicero's* Somnium Scipionis, *and of a treatise in seven books, entitled* Convivia Saturnalia, *the contents of which are chiefly grammatical.*

(* **Macrŏcĕphăli,** ōrum, *m.*, Μακροκέφαλοι. *A people of Pontus*, Mela, 1, 19 *med.*; Plin. 6, 4, 4.)

† **macrŏchēra,** ae, *f.* = μακρόχειρα, *Having long sleeves, long-sleeved:* tunica, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

† **Măcrŏchir,** *m.*, Μακρόχειρ, *Long-hand*, pure Lat. Longimanus, *a surname of King Artaxerxes*, Nep. Reg. 1.

† **măcrŏcōlum** and **măcrŏcollum,** i, *n.* = μακρόκωλον, *Large-sized paper, royal paper:* Cic. Att. 16, 3; id. ib. 13, 25, 3; Plin. 13, 12, 24.

(* **Macrocremnii montes,** *A chain of mountains near the Dniester*, Plin. 4, 12, 26.)

Macrōnes, um, *m.* *A people:* **I.** *Of Pontus*, Plin. 6, 4, 4.—**II.** *Of Iberia*, Plin. 6, 10, 11.

macror, v. macor.

* **mactābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [macto] *Deadly:* plaga, Lucr. 6, 806.

mactātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A slaying, killing* (post-class.): animantium mactatio, Arn. 7, 213; Isid. Orig. 6, 19.

* **mactātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A slayer, murderer:* mactator senum, Sen. Troad. 1002.

* **mactātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A slaying, killing:* mactatu parentis, Lucr. 1, 100.

macte and **macti,** v. mactus.

mactĕa, v. mattea.

macto, āvi, ātum, 1. (archaic form of the *perf. conj.*, mactassint, Enn. Afran. and Pompon. in Non. 342, 12 *sq.*) *v. intens. a.* [root MAG, magis, magnus, *etc.*] *To magnify*; trop. *to extol, glorify, honor*; orig. belonging to the relig. lang., *to glorify, honor* a deity with sacrifices, *to worship* him: Liberum patrem fanorum consecratione mactatis, Arn. 1, 24: puerorum extis deos manes mactare, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14.—Poet., Of giving splendor to a festival: lacte Latinas, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18.

II. Transf.: **A.** Within the religious sphere, *To offer, sacrifice, immolate* any thing in honor of the gods: ferctum Jovi moveto et mactato sic, Cato R. R. 134, 2; so ib. § 4: pultem diis mactat, Var. in Non. 341, 28: nigras pecudes, Lucr. 3, 52; so, lectas de more bidentes, Virg. A. 4, 57; Var. in Non. 114, 27: mactatus vitulus propter aras, Lucr. 2, 353: manibus divis mactata, id. 6, 760: mactata veniet lenior hostia, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 16: mactata Polyxena, Ov. M. 13, 448: trecenti ex dediticiis hostiarum more mactati, Suet. Aug. 15: vite caper morsa Bacchi mactandus ad aras, Ov. M. 15, 114; so, suovetaurilia mactanda, Fronto de Fer. Als. 3 ed. Maj.: aliquem Orco, Liv. 9, 40; so, hostium legiones Telluri ac diis manibus mactandas dabo, id. 10, 28.

B. Beyond the relig. sphere, *To present, reward, honor* with any thing good or bad: Livius inde redit magno mactatu' triumpho, Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 9, 641 (Ann. 9, 1); so, eos ferunt laudibus et mactant honoribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 43 (also in Non. 342, 5).—Far more freq. in a bad sense, To present one with an evil, *To afflict, punish* with any thing: illum di deaeque magno mactassint malo, Enn. in Non. 342, 15; so Afran. ib. 16; and Cic. Vatin. 15, 36; cf. without *abl.*: Pompon. ib. 12: dotatae mactant et malo et damno viros, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 61: aliquem infortunio, id. Poen. 3, 1, 14; so * Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 39: hostes patriae aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis, *pursue, punish*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13 *fin.*; cf., aliquem summo supplicio, id. ib. 1, 11, 27; and, aliquem morte, id. Rep. 2, 35: mactantur comminus uno exitio, Sil. 17, 500.—Hence,

2. Without the addition of an ablative: aliquem *or* aliquid, *To overthrow, ruin, destroy:* Cic. Fl. 22, 52: quorum ego furori nisi cessissem, in Catilinae busto vobis ducibus mactatus essem, *should have been sacrificed*, id. ib. 7, 16: perfidos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae mactandos, *to offer up, immolate*, Tac. A. 2, 13:—quum videant jus civitatis illo supplicio esse mactatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11 *fin.*: aut naves uram, aut castra mactabo, *to destroy*, Att. in Non. 341, 18.

mactus, a, um [*Pa.* of mago, which does not occur in any other form, and which is the prim. of macto; v. macto, *init.*]. orig., *Magnified*; hence trop., and esp. in relig. lang. of the gods: *glorified, honored, adored* (most freq. in the *voc.*, macte): "Juppiter te bonas preces precor, uti sies volens propitius mihi liberisque meis, mactus hoc fercto. Jane pater, macte vino inferio esto," Cato R. R. 134, 2 and 3; cf. id. ib. 132, 2; for which, "mactus hoc vino inferio esto," Arn. 7, 296; so, macte hoc porco piaculo immolando esto, Cato R. R. 139 *fin.*: macte hisce suovitaurilibus lactentibus immolandis esto, id. ib. 141, 3 *sq.*: macte hac dape esto, id. ib. 132.

II. Transf. beyond the relig. sphere: **A.** With or without esto, as an applauding or congratulatory exclamation addressed to men: macte, macte virtute (esto), macti virtute este, *etc.*; and as a standing formula, macte, even with object-clauses (v. infra), Eng., *Good luck! hail to thee!* etc.; in responses, *bravo! well done! that's right! go on!* tantumne ab re tua est otii tibi, ut etiam Oratorem legas? Macte virtute! Cic. Att. 12, 6, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: macte virtute esto, sanguinolentis et ex acie redeuntibus dicitur, Sen. Ep. 66 *fin.*; so, macte esto virtute, Hor. S. 1, 2, 31: macte nova virtute, puer; sic itur ad astra! Virg. A. 9, 641: macte virtute diligentiaque esto, Liv. 10, 40: macte virtute simulque his versibus esto, Lucil. in Serv. A. 9, 641: macte animo, Stat. Th. 7, 280; cf., macte bonis animi, id. Silv. 1, 3, 101: macte toris, id. ib. 1, 2, 201: macte hac gloria, Plin. Pan. 46: macte uterque ingenti in rem publicam merito, id. ib. 89: macte esto taedis, o Hymenaee, tuis, Mart. 4, 13.—In the *plur.*: macti virtute milites Romani este, Liv. 7, 36: macti ingenio este, Plin. 2, 12, 9.—With the *acc.*: juberem (* te) macte virtute esse, si pro mea patria ista virtus staret, Liv. 2, 12, 14: macte fortissimam et meo judicio beatissimam in ipsis malis civitatem! Flor. 2, 18 *ad fin.*—(β) *c. gen.* (poet.): macte animi, Mart. 12, 6; so Stat. Th. 2, 495.—(γ) Abs.: Macte! *that's right! well done!* Cic. Att. 15, 29 *fin.*

* **B.** For mactatus, *Hit, wounded:* boves Lucae, ferro male mactae, Lucr. 5, 1338.

1. măcŭla, ae, *f.* *A spot* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: Plin. 37, 10, 56: bos maculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56: equus albis maculis, id. Aen. 9, 49: maculis auro squalentibus ardens (rex apum), id. Georg. 4, 91:—in ipsis quasi maculis (terra), ubi habitatur, *in those spots*, i. e. *small places*, Cic. Rep. 6, 19 *fin.*

2. Transf., An artificial *hole* (qs. transparent spot) in any thing knitted, a *mesh* of a net: rete grandibus maculis, Var. R. R. 3, 11, 3; so Col. 8, 15, 1: reticulum minutis maculis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: retia maculis distincta, Ov. Her. 5, 19. So too of the *meshes* of a spider's web: Plin. 11, 24, 28.

B. In partic., in a bad sense, *A spot, stain, blot, blemish, mole*, etc.: maculari corpus maculis luridis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 63: est corporis macula, naevus, Cic. N. D. 1, 28: maculas auferre de vestibus, Ov. F. 3, 821: extrahere, Plin. 20, 13, 50: in veste facere, id. 12, 25, 54: e veste abluere, id. 28, 7, 23: mederi maculis corporis, id. 36, 19, 33; cf., lentigines ac maculas e facie tollere, id. 20, 2, 4.

II. Trop. (acc. to *no.* I., B.), *A blot, stain, blemish, fault:* quem scis scire tuas omnes maculasque notasque, Lucil. in Non. 350, 13: inest amoris macula huic homini in pectore, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 70: maculae moerorum, id. Capt. 4, 2, 61: vitium commune omnium est, Quod nimium ad rem in senecta attenti sumus: hanc maculam nos decet Effugere, * Ter. Ad. 5. 8, 31: delenda vobis est illa macula, Mithridatico bello suscepta, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 3: est hujus seculi labes quaedam et macula, virtuti invidere, id. Balb. 6: vitae splendorem maculis aspergere, id. Planc. 12: furtorum et flagitiorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46: adolescentiae, id. ib. 1, 4: familiae, id. Cluent. 5:—in oratione nitida notabile humilius verbum et velut macula, Quint. 8, 3, 18; id. 8, 5, 28.

2. Măcŭla, ae, *m.* *A Roman surname*, e.g. of Q. Pompeius, Cic. Fam. 6, 19.

măcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maculo] *A spotting; a spot, stain* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: cutem maculationibus convariare, App. Apol. p. 508 Oud.—**II.** Trop.: aliqua infamiae maculatione pollutus, Firm. Math. 3, 15, 3.

măcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [1. macula] *To make spotted, to spot, speckle:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (only poet.): telas maculare ostro, Val. Fl. 4, 368; so, et multo maculatum murice tigrim, id. 6, 704.—**B.** In partic., in a bad sense, *To spot, stain, defile, pollute:* maculari corpus maculis luridis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 63: solum sanguine, Catull. 63, 7; cf., terram tabo, Virg. A. 3, 28; and, dextra maculata cruore, Ov. de Nuce 157.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to *no.* I., B.), *To defile, dishonor, disgrace*, etc. (so repeatedly in Cic.): rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 25; cf., partus suos parricidio, Liv. 1, 13: nemora nefario stupro, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: Catonis splendorem maculare voluerunt, id. Sest. 28: tuum maculavi crimine nomen, Virg. A. 10, 851: inde metus maculat poenarum praemia vitae, *spoils, disturbs*, Lucr. 5, 1150: obsoleta quoque (verba) et maculantia ex sordidiore vulgi usu ponit, Gell. 16, 7.

măcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of spots, spotted, speckled, dappled, mottled, variegated:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): maculosae tegmine lyncis, Virg. A. 1, 323: color, Col. 6, 37, 6: marmor, Plin. 36, 6, 5:—corium, *variegated, party-colored*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 30.—**B.** In partic., in a bad sense, *Spotted, blotted, stained, defiled:* vestis, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: luna, Plin. 2, 9, 6: maculosae sanguine arenae, Ov. A. A. 3, 395; id. Trist. 3, 1, 15.—**II.** Trop., *Defiled, polluted, filthy:* senatores, Cic. Att. 1, 16: vir omni dedecore maculosus, Tac. H. 3, 38: adolescentia, Aur. Vict. Caes. 11: nullis polluitur casta domus stupris, Mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas, *unnatural, abominable*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22.—* *Comp.*: Front. de Or. 3 ed. Maj.

Mădărus, i, *m.* = μαδαρὸς (bald), *A surname jestingly given to* C. Matius, *on account of his baldness*, Cic. Att. 14, 2, 1; cf. Calvena.

Madaura, ae, *f.*, and **Madauri,** ōrum, *m.* *A city in Numidia*, Aug. Conf. 2, 3; cf. Mann. Africa 2, p. 321.

Madaurensis, e, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the city of Madaura* (on the borders of Numidia and Getulia, different from the preceding), *Madauran*: Appuleius Madaurensis, Aug. Ep. 49; cf. App. M. 11, p. 812 Oud.; and v. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 321 *sq.*

mădĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.*: in the *pass.*, mădĕfīo, factus, fieri [madeo-facio] *To make wet, to wet, moisten, to soak, to water*, etc.: **I.** In gen.: lanam aceto et nitro, Plin. 32, 7, 25: amarantus madefactus aqua reviresci̇t, id. 21, 8, 23: radix in vino madefacta, id. 26, 6, 15: spongiam (*opp.* exprimere), Suet. Vesp. 16: ne libelli madefierent, id. Caes. 64: imbuti sanguine gladii, vel madefacti potius, Cic. Phil. 14, 3; cf., Graeciam madefactum iri sanguine, id. de Div. 1, 32; and Virg. A. 5, 330: —caules, *to soak, steep*, Plin. 25, 6, 31.—Poet.: vellera fucis bis madefacta, *i. e, dyed*, Tib. 4, 2, 15: terram suo madefecit odore, *steeped, filled*, Ov. M. 4, 253; cf. Sil. 12, 18.—**II.** In partic., *To drench* with wine, *to intoxicate* (poet. and in post-class. prose): * Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 51: multo madefactus Iaccho, Col. poët. 10, 309: poculis amplioribus madefacti, Amm. 15, 3 *med.*

mădĕfacto, are, *v. freq. a.* [madefacio] *To moisten, water, irrigate* (post-class.): humum, Venant. Carm. 1, 21, 26.

mădĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from madefacio.

mădĕfīo, factus, fieri, v. madefacio.

mădens, entis, *Pa.*, v. madeo, *ad fin.*

mădĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [μαδάω] *To be wet* or *moist, to become wet, to drip* or *flow* with any thing (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: natabant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: Persae unguento madent, Plin. 13, 1, 1: plurima fuso Sanguine terra madet, Virg. A. 12, 690: vere madent udo terrae, id. Georg. 3, 429: radix succo madet, Plin. 22, 12, 14: lacrimis madent genae, Ov. A. A. 3, 378:—metu, *to sweat* or *melt with fear*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 48.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To be drenched* with wine, *to be drunk, intoxicated*: membra vino madent, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 2: ecquid tibi videor madere? id. Most. 1, 4, 7; id. Pseud. 5, 2, 7: festa luce madere, Tib. 2, 1, 29.—Poet.: tardescit lingua, madet mens, Nant oculi (of a drunken man), *his senses melt, are dissolved*, Lucr. 3, 478.

2. *To boil soft* or *thoroughly, to be boiled, sodden* (perhaps only in Plaut. and Virg.): jam ergo haec madebunt, faxo, Plaut. Men., 2, 2, 51: collyrae facite ut madeant et colliphia, id. Pers. 1, 3, 12; Virg. G. 1, 196.

II. Transf., *To be full of, to overflow with* any thing, *to abound in* any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): madeant generoso pocula Baccho, Tib. 3, 6, 5: madent fercula deliciis, Prop. 4, 4, 74: Caecubae vites in Pomptinis paludibus madent, Plin. 17, 4, 3:—arte madent simulacra, Lucr. 4, 793: quamquam Socraticis madet Sermonibus, *is full of, familiar with*, &c., Hor. Od. 3, 21, 9; cf., cujus Cecropia pectora voce madent, *i. e. perfectly versed in the Greek language*, Mart. 7, 69.—Hence

mădens, entis, *Pa.*: **A.** Lit., *Wet, moist*: madentes spongiae, Plin. 9, 45, 69: campi, *wet, marshy* (corresp. to paludes), Tac. H. 5, 17: vestis madens sanguine, *dripping*, Quint. 6, 1, 31: nix sole madens, *i. e. melting*, Ov. Her. 13, 52: humor sudoris per collum, *flowing*, Lucr., 6, 1186: coma, *dripping*, Virg. A. 4, 216: Auster, i. e. *rainy*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 71; so, bruma, Mart. 10, 5: deus, *i. e., Neptune*, Stat. S. 4, 8, 8.—**2.** In partic., *Drunk, intoxicated*: mersus vino et madens, Sen. Ep. 83; so absol., distentus ac madens, Suet. Claud. 33.—**B.** Transf., *Full, filled* with something: jure madens, *full of*, i. e. *skilled in law*, Mart. 7, 51: intercutibus ipsi vitiis madentes, *full of*, Gell. 13, 8, *fin.*: cui felle nullo, melle multo mens madens, Aus. Profess. *no.* 15.

mădesco, dŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [madeo] *To become moist* or *wet* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: semusta madescunt Robora, Virg. A. 5, 697: tellus Nubibus assiduis pluvioque madescit ab austro, Ov. M. 1, 66: multa terra madescit aqua, id. Fast. 6, 198; * Quint. 6, 2, 28: spectare oportet, num tempora paulum madescant, *become moist*, i. e. *perspire*, Cels. 3, 5 *med.*—Poet.: quibus invito maduerunt sanguine dextræ, *i. e. have killed*, Val. Fl. 3, 391; cf., nati maduere paterno Sanguine, Lucan. 2, 149.—* **B.** In partic., *To get drunk, become intoxicated*, quem (Chrysippum) quotidie ferunt madescere solitum, Front. de Fer. Als. 3 ed. Maj.—**II.** Transf., *To become soft*: ne humore madescant ungulae, Col. 6, 30; id. 11, 3, 23; id. poët. 10, 398: triticum madescit dulci aqua ligneis vasis, Plin. 18, 7, 17.

mădĭde, *adv.*, v. madidus, *ad fin.*

mădĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [madidus] *To make wet* or *moist, to wet, moisten* (post-class.): **I.** In gen.: prolu ie linerent et madidarent se sua, Arn. 2, 70: madidari ex imbribus arva, id. 1, 3: madidatae spongiae, App. Met. 8, p. 558 Oud.; Claudian. Rapt. Pros. 2, 88.—**II.** In partic., *To make drunk, intoxicate*: mero multo madidari, Arn. 5, 163: injecisse madidatis vincula, id. 5 *init.*

mădĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [madeo] *Moist. wet, drenched* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: fasciculus epistolarum aqua madidus, * Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: spiritus, Plin. 31, 7, 39: capilli madidi myrrha, Ov. M. 5, 53: madidis Notus evolat alis, id. ib. 1, 264; cf. Luc. 1, 219 Cort.: genae, i. e. *bedewed with tears*, Ov. A. A. 1, 660: comae, *moistened with unguents*, id. Her. 14, 30: fossae, *wet, abounding in water* (poet. *epith. ornans*), id. Trist. 5, 6, 37; so, palus, id. A. A. 1, 554; lacus, Mart. 4, 44: Juppiter, *i. e. Pluvius*, id. 7, 36.—* (*β*) *c. gen.*: rosas madidas divini roris et nectaris video, App. M. 4, p. 239 Oud.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Dyed*: vestis cocco madida, vel murice tincta, Mart. 5, 23.—**2.** *Drunk, intoxicated*, madidus vino, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 36; id. Amph. 3, 4, 18: quum peteret matellam madidus, Mart. 6, 89; id. 9, 23, 11: illum madidum, nihili, incontinentem, *etc., a drunkard, sot*, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 9:—dies, *i. e. in which a great deal is drunk*, Mart. 14, 1.

C. Transf., *Soft, boiled soft, sodden, soaked*: madidiora lenticula, Plin. 27, 5, 21: madida quae mihi apposita in mensam, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29; id. Pers. 1, 3, 14: cicer, Mart. 1, 42; id. 10, 48:—tabe jecur madidum, *putrid, corrupt*, Luc. 1, 621.

II. Trop.: * **A.** *Soft, weak*: madida memoria, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 699 P.

B. *Full, filled* with any thing: Minervae artibus, Mart. 1, 40: madidi jocis libelli, id. 4, 14, 12.—Hence,

* *Adv., Moistly*: non vides me ut madide madeam? *how thoroughly soaked, gloriously drunk, I am*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 7.

mădon, i, v. mados.

mădor, ōris, *m.* [madeo] *Moisture, wet* (very rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): ingens terror erat, ne ex latere nova munimenta madore infirmarentur, Sall. fragm. in Non. 138, 6: terrae, Arn. 5, 185: quoad me urinae madore perluerent, App. M. 1, p. 49 Oud.: lapides madore infirmi, Amm. 20, 6.

†**mădos,** i, *f.*, or **mădon,** i, *n.* = μαδὸς: **I.** *A kind of grape vine, white grape*, Plin. 23, 1, 16.—**II.** Among the Boeotians, *The plant* nymphaea, Plin. 25, 7, 37.

Maduatēni, orum, v. Madytos.

***mădulsa,** ae, *m.* [madeo] *Drunk, a drunken man*: nunc probe abeo madulsa, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 7; cf., "*madulsa*, ebrius, a Graeco μαδᾶν deductum, vel quia madidus satis a vino," Fest. p. 126 ed Müll.

Madytos (Madytus), i, *f.*, Μαδυτός, *A sea-port town in the Thracian Chersonese*, Mel. 2, 2, 7; Liv. 31, 16; 33, 38.—*Its inhabitants* are called Maduatēni, ōrum, *m.*, Liv., 38, 40.

Maeander, also Maeandros and Maeandrus, dri, *m.*, Μαίανδρος, *A river, proverbial for its many windings, which rises in Great Phrygia, flows between Lydia and Caria, and empties, near Miletus, into the Icarian Sea*, now *Meinder*: *nom.*, Maeander, Liv. **38**, 13, 7; Sen. Ep. 104; Plin. 2, 85, 87; 5, **29**, 31; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 266; Avien. Perieg. 999: Maeandros, Ov. M. 2, 246; 8, 162; Her. 9, 55: Maeandrus, Sil. 7, 139; Fest. p. 136 ed. Müll.:—*acc.*, Maeandrum, Liv. 38, 12; 13: Maeandron, Luc. 3, 208.—Acc. to the myth, personified, *The father of Cyane, and grandfather of Caunus and Byblis* (v. infra): more Maeandri, *i. e. with turnings and windings*, Col. 8, 17, 11.—**B.** Transf. (from the windings of the Maeander), as an appellative, and hence also in the plural: **1.** *A crooked* or *roundabout way, a twisting, winding, meandering*: quos tu Maeandros, quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti? Cic. Pis. 22, 53: in illis dialecticae gyris atque Maeandris, Gell. 16, 8 *fin* Maeandros faciebat et gyros, *etc.*, Amm. 30, 1; Prud. Cath. 6, 142.—**2.** In embroidery, *A border wrought with many involutions* or *windings*: victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum Purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit, Virg. A. 5, 151 Serv.; cf. Non. 140, 2, and Fest. p. 136 ed. Müll.

II. Derivv.: **A. Maeandrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Μαιάνδριος, *Of* or *belonging to Maeander, Meandrian*: juvenis Maeandrius, *i. e. Caunus, the grandson of Maeander*, Ov. M. 9, 573: unda, Prop. 2, 25, 35: flumina, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 635.

B. Maeandrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Meandrian* (acc. to *no.* I., B, 2): fluxus, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

* **C. Maeandrātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Full of curves like the Maeander, Meandrian*: facies Maeandrata et vermiculata, Var. in Non. 140, 5.

Maecēnas, ātis, *m.* [a Tuscan word, perh. Maecnatial; v. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 404; 415] C. Cilnius Maecenas, *A Roman knight, descended, on the mother's side, from the Arretinian* gens *of the* Maecenates (and, on the father's side, from that of the Cilnii; v. Müll. *loc. cit.*, p. 416 *sq.*), *the friend of Augustus and the patron of Horace and Virgil*; hence his name is used to denote, in gen., *a patron* of literature: sint Maecenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones, Mart. 8, 56. Also, to denote *a person of distinction*: vestem Purpuream teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam, Juv. 12, 39.—**II.** Deriv., **Maecēnātĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Maecenas*: turris, Suet. Ner. 38: horti, id. Tib. 15: vina, *named after him*, Plin. 14, 6, 8.

Maecĭa (Metia), ae, v. 2. Maecius, *no.* II.

1. Maecĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So, Sp. Maecius Tarpa, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1; Hor. A. P. 387; id. Sat. 1, 10, 38; cf. Weichert Poët. Latt. rell. p. 334 *sq.*

2. Maecius (also written Metius), i, *m.* *Name of a place in Latium*: "nec procul ab Lanuvio (*ad Maecium* is locus dicitur) castra oppugnare est adortus, Liv. 6, 2.—**II.** Hence, **Maecia,** ae, *f.*, *A tribe*, Liv. 8, 17; 29, 37; Cic. Planc. 16, 38; id. Att. 4, 15, 9; Fest. p. 136 ed. Müll.

Maedi (Mēdi), ōrum, *m.*, Μαῖδοι, *A Thracian people on the borders of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 1, 1; 4, 11, 18; Liv. 26, 25; 28, 5.—**II.** Deriv., **Maedĭcus** (Med.), a, um, *adj.*, Μαιδικός, *Of* or *belonging to the Maedi*; subst., Maedica, ae, *f.* (*sc.* terra or regio), *The Maedian territory*, Liv. 26, 25; 40, 21; 22.

maeles, v. 1. meles.

Maelĭānus (Mel.), v. Maelius.

maelĭum, ii, v. mellum.

Maelĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. *The most celebrated of them is* Sp. Maelius, *who, under suspicion of aiming at the kingly power, was slain, at the command of the dictator L. Quintilius Cincinnatus, by the* magister equitum *C. Servilius Ahala*, Liv. 4, 13 *sq.*; Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3; id. de Sen. 16, 56; id. Phil. 2, 44; cf. Aequimaelium.—**II.** Deriv., **Maelĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Maelius, Maelian*: caedes, *i. e. the murder of* Sp. Maelius, Liv. 4, 16.—Subst., Maeliani, ōrum, *m.*, *The partisans of Maelius, Maelians*, Liv. 4, 14.

†**maena** (mēna), ae, *f.* = μαίνη, *A kind of small sea-fish*, eaten salted by the poor, Plin. 32, 11, 53; Ov. Hal. 120; Mart. 11, 31; 12, 32; Pers. 3, 76: acipenserem maenae non anteponere, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 91.—As a term of reproach: deglupta maena, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 33.

Maenădes, um, *f.*, Μαινάδες, *The priestesses of Bacchus, Bacchantes*: Maenades hederigerae, Catull. 63, 23: Threīciae Maenades, Ov. F. 4, 458: Maenadas Ausonias incoluisse (lucum) ferunt, *the Italian Bacchantes*, id. ib. 6, 504.—In the *sing.*, Maenas ădis, *f.*, *A Bacchante*, Prop.

3, 6, 14; Sil. 3, 102; Pers. 1, 105.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Maenades Priapi, *Priestesses* or *worshipers of Priapus, matrons who made invocations to Priapus in the temples of the* Bona Dea, Juv. 6, 315.—**B.** In the *sing.*, Maenas, ădis, *f.*, *An inspired prophetess, seeress;* of Cassandra: Prop. 3, 11, 64.

Maenălus or **-os,** i, *m.*, and **Maenăla,** ōrum, *n.*, Μαίναλον, *A range of mountains in Arcadia, extending from Megalopolis to Tegea, and sacred to Pan: nom.*, Maenalus, Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10; Virg. E. 8, 22: Maenalos, Ov. F. 5, 89: Maenala, Virg. E. 10, 55; id. Georg. 1, 17; Ov. M. 1, 216:—*acc.*, Maenalon, Ov. M. 2, 415; 442.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Maenălĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Μαινάλιος, *Of* or *belonging to Maenalus, Maenalian* (also for *Arcadian*): nemus, Stat. Th. 9, 719: ferae, *that dwell on the Maenalus*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 14: canis, *a hound bred there*, id. A. A. 1, 272: incipe Maenalios mecum mea tibia versus, *i. e. shepherd-songs, such as were used in Arcadia*, Virg. E. 8, 1: deus, *i. e. Pan*, Ov. F. 4, 650: pater, *i. e. Bacchus* (whose orgies were celebrated on Mount Maenalus), Col. 10, 429: ramus, *the club of Hercules*, consisting of the branch of a tree broken off on this mountain, Prop. 4, 9, 15: ales, *i. e. Mercury*, who was born in Arcadia, Stat. Th. 7, 65.—**B. Maenălĭdes,** ae, *m.*, Μαιναλίδης, *The Maenalide*, i. e. *Pan*, to whom the Maenalus was sacred: Maenalide Pan, Aus. Technopaegn. de Diis 8.—**C. Maenălis,** ĭdis, *adj.*, *f.*, Μαιναλὶς, *Of* or *belonging to the Maenalus:* ursa, *i. e. Callisto*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 8: ora, *i. e. Arcadia*, id. Fast. 3, 84.

Maenas, ădis, *f.*, v. Maenades.

Maenĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens.—**II.** Hence: **A.** Maenĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Maenius, Maenian:* Maenia lex, *proposed by the people's tribune Maenius*, A.U.C. 468, Cic. Brut. 14, 55.—Esp. freq. is **Maenĭa Columna,** ae, *f.*, *A pillar in the Forum, at which thieves and refractory slaves were scourged, and to which bad debtors were summoned, a whipping-post*, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 16, 50; Sest. 58, 124.—**B. Maenĭānum,** i, *n.*, *A projecting gallery, balcony* of a house (first made use of by a Maenius); commonly used in the *plur.:* "*Maeniana* appellata sunt a Maenio censore, qui primus in Foro ultra columnas tigna projecit, quo ampliarentur superiora spectacula," Fest. p. 134 ed. Müll.; Cic. Acad. 2, 22, 70; so Suet. Calig. 18; Vitr. 5, 1; Jabol. Dig. 50, 16, 242; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 11.—In the *sing.:* Maenianum conscendere, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7.

† **maenŏmĕnon mel,** *n.* = *μαινόμενον μέλι*, *A kind of honey* in Pontus, which was said to cause madness, Plin. 21, 13, 45.

Maeon, ŏnis, *m.* = Μαίων: **I.** *A Theban, a priest of Apollo*, Stat. Th. 2, 693; 4, 598.—**II.** *A Lydian;* v. Maeones.

Maeŏnes, um, *m.*, Μαίονες, *The inhabitants of Maeonia, Maeonians*, for *Lydians*, in gen.: dicti post Maeona regem Maeones, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 256.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Maeŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, Μαιονία (orig., the country of Maeonia, in Lydia; hence, transf., **1.** *Lydia*, Plin. 5, 29, 30.—**2.** *Etruria*, because the Etruscans were said to be descended from the Lydians, Virg. A. 8, 499.—**B. Maeŏnĭdes,** ae, *m.*, Μαιονίδης, *A Maeonide:* **1.** A poet. designation of *Homer*, as born in Maeonia (Lydia), Ov. Am. 3, 9, 25; Mart. 5, 10.—**2.** *An Etrurian*, Virg. A. 11, 757.—**C. Maeŏnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Μαιονίς, *A female Maeonian, Lydian:* Maeonis elusam designat imagine tauri Europen, *i. e. Arachne*, Ov. M. 6, 103: Maeonis aurato conspicienda sinu, *i. e. Omphale*, id. Fast. 2, 310: femina, *a Lydian woman*, id. Am. 2, 5, 40.—**D. Maeŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Μαιόνιος, *Of* or *belonging to Maeonia, Lydian:* Maeonius rex, Virg. A. 9, 546: domus, id. ib. 10, 141: mitra, id. ib. 4, 216: Bacchus, *i. e. Lydian wine*, id. Georg. 4, 280: ripae, *i. e. of the Lydian river Maeander*, Ov. M. 2, 252: rex, *i. e. Midas*, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 165.—In the *plur.* subst., Maeonii, ōrum, *m.*, *The Lydians*, Plin. 5, 29, 30.—**b.** In partic., *Of* or *belonging to the Maeonide* (Homer), *Maeonidic, Homeric:* senex, Ov. A. A. 2, 4: carmen, id. Pont. 3, 3, 31: chartae, id. ib. 4, 12, 27: pes, id. R. Am. 373: lingua, Sil. 4, 527; Col. 1 prooem. *fin.*—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to Etruria, Etrurian:* Maeonii nautae, Ov. M. 4, 423: lacus, *the Trasimene Lake*, Sil. 15, 35; hence, fluctus, id. 12, 17: terra, *Etruria*, id. 10, 40: aequor, *the plain surrounding Lake Trasimene*, id. 5, 329

Maeōtae, ārum, *m.*, Μαιῶται, *A Scythian people on Lake Maeotis*, Plin. 4, 12, 26.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Maeōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Μαιωτικός, *Of* or *belonging to Lake Maeotis, Maeotic:* palus, *Lake Maeotis*, Plin. 2, 67, 67: glacies, Juv. 4, 42: pisces, Plin. 32, 11, 53.—In the *plur.* subst., Maeotici, ōrum, *m.*, *the people living round Lake Maeotis*, for Maeotae, Mela, 1, 2, 6; 1, 19, 17; Plin. 6, 7, 7.—**B. Maeōtĭdae,** ārum, *m.*, *Maeotic tribes, dwellers around Lake Maeotis*, Vopisc. Aur. 16; Tac. 13.—**C. Maeōtis,** ĭdis, ĭdos, *and* is, *adj.*, *f.*, Μαιῶτις, *Maeotic*, poet. for *Scythian, Tauric*, etc.: ora, *of Lake Maeotis*, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 59: hiems, *i. e. Scythian*, id. Trist. 3, 12, 2: ara, *i. e. Tauric*, Juv. 15, 115: Penthesilea, *of Maeotia*, Prop. 3, 9, 14. Esp., Palus Maeotis, *Lake Maeotis*, now *Mar della Tana* or *delle Zabacche* (the Sea of Azof), Plin. 10, 8, 10; also, Lacus Maeotis, id. 4, 12, 24; 6, 7, 6; and abs., Maeotis, id. 4, 12, 24; 26; 5, 9, 9: supra Maeoti' paludes, Poët. (Enn.) ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49.—In the *plur.* subst., Maeotides peltiferae, *i. e. Amazons dwelling on the Tanais*, Sabin. Ep. 2, 9.—**D. Maeōtĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Maeotian:* tellus, Virg. A. 6, 800: unda, id. Georg. 3, 349: palus, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76.

Maera, ae, *f.*, Μαῖρα: **I.** *The name of a woman who was changed into a dog*, Ov. M. 7, 362; 13, 406; *the name of a dog*, Hyg. Fab. 131.—**II.** *A priestess of Venus*, Stat. Th. 8, 478.

maerens (moer.), entis, v. maereo, *Pa.*

maerĕo (also written moer.), ēre, *v. n.* and *a.* (deponent collat. form dub., Matius in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98, § 95, where, for maerebar *and* mirabar of the MSS., Müller reads maerebat; and Cic. Sest. 39, 84, where, for maerebamini, the better MSS. have maerebatis; v. Orell. *ad loc.* in his edit. of the Oratt. pro Coel. et pro Sest. p. 168) [like maestus, perhaps kindred with miser].

I. *Neutr.*, *To be sad* or *mournful, to mourn, grieve, lament* (quite class.): quum immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, maestior Ulixes, maereret Menelaus, Cic. Orat. 22, 74: nemo maeret suo incommodo, *etc.*, *mourns over his own misfortune*, id. Tusc. 1, 13 *fin.:* quum omnes boni abditi inclusique maererent, id. Pis. 9 *fin.:* vos taciti maerebatis, id. Sest. 39, 84 (v. supra, *ad init.*): homines alienis bonis maerentes, id. Balb. 25: qui (amici) tuo dolore maerent, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *fin.:* maereat haec genero, maereat illa viro, Tib. 3, 2, 14: sedatio maerendi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: intellectumque nihil profici maerendo, id. ib. § 64.—Impers.: maeretur, fletur, lamentatur diebus plusculis, App. M. 4, p. 312 Oud.

II. *Act.*, *To mourn over, bemoan, lament, bewail* any thing (also quite class.): filii mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115; so id. ib. 1, 44, 105: mortem perditorum civium, id. Sest. 17: calamitatem rei publicae, id. ib. 14: casum ejusmodi, id. Fam. 14, 2:—illud maereo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3 *fin.:* talia maerens, *thus lamenting*, Ov. M. 1, 664.—(*β*) With an object-clause: qui patriam nimium tarde concidere maererent, Cic. Sest. 11, 25: corpora Graiorum maerebat mandier igni, Matius in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98, § 95 ed. Müll. *N. cr.* (v. supra, *ad init.*).—Hence

maerens, entis, *Pa.*, *Mourning, lamenting, mournful, sad:* maerentes, flentes, lacrimantes ac miserantes, Enn. Ann. 1, 149: quis Sullam nisi maerentem, demissum, afflictumque vidit? Cic. Sull. 26, 74; so, hunc afflictum, debilitatum, maerentem, id. de Or. 2, 47, 195: nunc domo maerens ad rem publicam confugere possum, id. Fam. 4, 6, 2: interque maerentes amicos Egregius properaret exsul, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 47: dictis maerentia pectora mulcet, Virg. A. 1, 197: fletus maerens, *mournful lamentation*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13 *fin.;* v. Klotz, *ad loc.*—*Sup.:* mater maerentissima, Inscr. ap. Mur. 1229, 7.

maereor (moer.), ēri, v. maereo, *ad init.*

maeror (moer.), ōris, *m.* [maereo] *A* (secret or openly manifested) *mourning, sadness, grief, lamentation* (quite class.): "*maeror* est aegritudo flebilis," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: maerorem minui; dolorem nec potui, nec, si possem, vellem, id. Att. 12, 28, 2; id. Sest. 31, 68: maerore se conficere, id. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: maeror funeris, id. Lael. 3, 11: orationis, id. de Or. 2, 47, 196: clausi in tenebris cum maerore et luctu, Sall. J. 16: esse in maerore, Ter. And. 4, 2, 10: jacere in maerore, Cic. Att. 10, 4: versari in maerore, id. Fam. 5, 2: animum maerori dare, id. ib. 3, 8 *fin.:* maerore macerari, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 30: meus me maeror lacerat et conficit, Cic. Att. 3, 8; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 62: maeroris tabe confecti, Plin. 8, 12, 12: deponere maerorem atque luctum, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: a maerore recreari, id. Att. 12, 14.—In the *plur.:* accedunt aegritudines, molestiae, maerores, qui exedunt animos, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 59.

Maesĭa Silva, *A forest in the territory of the Veii, on the borders of Etruria*, now *Bosco di Baccano*, Liv. 1, 33; Plin. 8, 58, 83.

‡ **maesius,** lingua Osca, mensis Maius, Fest. p. 136 ed. Müll.

‡ **Maeson,** persona comica ab inventore dicta, Fest. p. 135 ed. Müll.

maeste (moeste), *adv.*, v. maestus, *ad fin.*, *no.* * A.

maestĭfĭco (moest.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [maestus-facio] *To make sad* or *sorrowful, to sadden* (post-class.): si paupertas angit, si luctus maestificat, Aug. Ep. 121: facies umbris maestificata larvalibus, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *med.;* Mart. Cap. 9 *init.*

maestĭter (moest.), *adv.*, v. maestus, *ad fin.*, *no.* * B.

maestĭtĭa (moest.), ae, *f.* [maestus] *A being sad* or *sorrowful, sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy* (good prose): ex maestitia, ex hilaritate, ex risu, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: totis theatris maestitiam inferre, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: esse in maestitia, id. Phil. 2, 15: maestitiae resistere, id. Or. 43, 148: sapientia est una, quae maestitiam pellat ex animis, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43.—Of inanimate things, *Gloominess, severity:* orationis, Cic. Or. 16 *fin.:* frigorum, Col. 7, 3, 11.

maestĭtūdo (moest.), ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Sadness* (ante- and post-class., for the class. maestitia): Att. in Non. 136, 24: ego sum miser, cui tanta maestitudo obtigit, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 1:—captivitatis maestitudinem (societate) consolari, Pall. 1, 26, 2.

* **maesto** (moest.), are, *v. a.* [id.] *To make sad, to grieve, afflict:* Laber. in Non. 137, 27.

maestus (moest.), a, um, *adj.* [like maereo, kindr. with miser] *Full of sadness, sad, sorrowful, afflicted, dejected, melancholy* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: quid vos maestos tam tristesque esse conspicor? Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 18; cf. Cic. de Div. 1, 28, 59; and, quum immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, maestior Ulixes, *etc.*, id. Or. 22, 74: maestus ac sordidatus senex, id. de Or. 2, 47; id. Fam. 4, 6, 2: maestus ac sollicitus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 3: maestissimus Hector, Virg. A. 2, 270.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: maesto et conturbato vultu, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: maesta ac lugentia castra, Just. 18, 7: maestae manus, Ov. F. 4, 454: maestos laniare capillos, id. Am. 2, 6, 5; so, comae, id. Fast. 4, 854: collum, id. Trist. 3, 5, 15: timor, Virg. A. 1, 202.—Poet., with the *inf.:* animam maestam teneri, Stat. Th. 10, 775.

II. Transf. (in poets and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Like tristis, *Gloomy, severe* by nature: ille neci maestum mittit Onytem, Virg. A. 12, 514 ("naturaliter tristem, severum, quem Graeci σκυθρωπὸν dicunt ἀγέλαστον," Serv.): tacita maestissimus ira, Val. Fl. 5, 568:—oratores maesti et inculti, *gloomy*, Tac. Or. 24.

B. In gen., *Connected with mourning, containing, causing,* or *showing sadness, sad, unhappy, unlucky:* vestis, *a mourning garment*, Prop. 3, 4, 13: tubae, id. 4, 11, 9: funera, Ov. F. 6, 660; cf., ossa parentis Condidimus terra maestasque sa cravimus aras, Virg. A. 5, 48: a laeva maesta volavit avis, *the bird of ill omen*, Ov. Ib. 128:—venter, *exhausted with hunger*, Lucil. in Non. 350, 33 ("*enectus fame*," Non.).—Hence,

Adv., in two forms: ***A.** maeste: maeste, hilariter, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24.—***B.** maestĭter: maestiter vestitae, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 6.

Maevĭus, i, *m.*, and **Maevĭa,** ae, *f. Roman proper names.* So: **A.** Maevius: **1.** *A secretary of Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 75.—**2.** *A wretched poet, a cotemporary of Virgil*, Virg. E. 3, 90; Hor. Epod. 10, 2; cf. Weichert, Poet. Latt. rell. p. 312 *sq.*—**B.** Maevia, *A woman*, Papin. Dig. 31, 4, 87.—**II.** Deriv., **Maevĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Maevius, Maevian:* fundus, Papin. Dig. 34, 5, 1: hereditas, id. ib. 31, 1, 76 *init.*

măga, ae, v. magus.

***Măgăba,** ae, *m. A mountain in Galatia*, Liv. 38, 19.

†† **măgālĭa,** ĭum, *n.* [a Punic word] *Little dwellings, huts, tents:* "*magalia* aedificia quasi cohortes rotundas dicunt," Cato Orig. fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 1, 421: miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam, Virg. A. 1, 421; id. ib. 4, 259; so too Sall. and Cass. Hemina in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 421.—**II.** Magalĭa, ĭum, *n.*, *The suburbs of Carthage*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 86; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 1 368 (*al.* Magaria).

magdālĭa, ōrum, *n. Cylindrical figures* (a post-class. word), Marc. Emp. 20; Plin. Val. 1, 6 *fin.*; 2, 37 *med.* Called also, magdalides, Scrib. Comp. 201.

magdalĭdes, um, v. the preced. art.

măge, *adv.*, v. magis, *ad init.*, under magnus, *adv.*

‡ **măgester,** v. magister, *ad init.*

† **măgīa,** ae, *f.* = μαγεία, *Magic, the science of the* Magi, *sorcery* (a post-class. word), App. Apol. p. 450 Oud.; 504; id. Met. 3, p. 200; 207 Oud.; Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 89.

† **măgĭce,** es, *f.* = μαγικὴ (*sc.* τέχνη), *The magic art, magic, sorcery* (post-Aug.): pariter utrasque artes effloruisse, medicinam dico magicenque, Plin. 30, 1, 3; id. 30, 1, 2, § 7: magices factio, id. ib. § 11.

† **măgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = μαγικὸς, *Of* or *belonging to magic, magic, magical* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): magicae artes, Virg. A. 4, 493; so, auxiliis uti, Tib. 1, 9, 23; and, arma movere, Ov. M. 5, 197: superstitiones, Tac. A. 12, 59: vanitates, Plin. 30, 1, 1: herbae, id. 24, 17, 79: aquae, Prop. 4, 1, 102: dii, *that were invoked by incantations* (as Pluto, Hecate, Proserpine), Tib. 1, 2, 62; Luc. 6, 577: linguae, *i. e. hieroglyphics*, id. 3, 222; different from lingua, *skilled in incantations*, Ov. M. 7, 330.

măgĭda, ae, v. 2. magis.

† **măgīra,** ae, *f.* [μάγειρος, a cook] *The art of cooking, cookery:* Front. de Fer. Als. 2 ed. Maj.

† **măgīriscĭum,** ii, *n.* = μαγειρίσκος, *A little cook:* Plin. 33, 12, 57.

† **măgīrus,** i, *m.* = μάγειρος, *A cook* (post-class.), in an obscene sense: concide, magire, Heliog. in Lampr. Heliog. 10.

1. magis, *adv.*, v. magnus, *ad fin.*

† **2. măgis,** ĭdis, or **măgĭda,** ae, *f.* = μαγὶς: **I.** *A dish, platter, plate:* "*magidam* et longulam alterum a magnitudine, alterum a latitudine finxerunt, Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34, § 120: "Cornelius Nepos tradit tympana, se juvene, appellata stateras, et lances, quas antiqui *magidas* appellaverant," Plin. 33, 11, 52 (perh. here the prim. form is magida, ae): magidem commodare, Paul. Dig. 12, 6, 36.—**II.** *A kneading-trough* (post-class.): in magide, Marc. Emp. 1 *med.*

măgister (old orthog., ‡ măgester, like ‡ leber, ‡ Menerva, for liber, Minerva, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 17) [probably from the root MAG, whence magnus] *A master, chief, head, superior, director, president, leader, conductor*, etc.: "quibus praecipua cura rerum incumbit, et qui magis quam ceteri diligentiam et sollicitudinem rebus, quibus praesunt, debent, hi *magistri* appellantur," Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 57 (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen. Thus the *Dictator* in the earliest times was called magister populi, *the chief of the people:* "in Magistro populi faciendo, qui vulgo dictator appellatur ... qui primus Magister a populo creatus est," Fest. s. v. OPTIMA LEX, p. 198 ed. Müll.: "(sapiens) rectius appellabitur rex quam Tarquinius, qui nec se nec suos regere potuit: rectius magister populi (is enim dictator est) quam Sulla, qui trium pestiferorum vitiorum, luxuriae, avaritiae, crudelitatis magister fuit," Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75; cf. also in the follg. the passage Var. L. L. 4, 14, 24, § 82; Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: dictator quidem ab eo appellatur, quia dicitur: sed in nostris libris (*sc.* auguralibus) vides eum *magistrum populi* appellari, id. Rep. 1, 40 Creuz.; cf., with reference to this passage, Sen. Ep. 108 *med.*; Lartium moderatorem et magistrum consulibus appositum, Liv. 2, 18.—*The chief of the cavalry*, appointed by the dictator, was called magister equitum: "*magister equitum*, quod summa potestas hujus in equites et accensos, ut est summa populi dictator, a quo is quoque magister populi appellatus," Var. L. L. 4. 14, 24, § 82: dictator magistrum equitum dicit L. Tarquitium, Liv. 3, 27; id 7, 21 *fin.*; id. 23, 11, 10. Another title, analogous to that of magister equitum, is magister peditum, *chief of the infantry*, Amm. 21, 12:—magister morum, *of the censor:* Cic. Fam. 3, 13: magister sacrorum, *the chief priest, superior of the priests:* Liv. 39, 18 *fin.*; v. Drak. *ad loc.*; so, PVBLICVS SACRORVM (or SACERDOTVM), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2351: FRATRVM ARVALIVM, ib. *no.* 2426: SALIORVM, ib. *no.* 2247; 2419: LARVM AVGVSTI, ib. *no.* 1661, et saep.: curiae, *the overseer of a curia*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 29: vici, *the overseer of a quarter* or *ward*, Suet. Aug. 30: chori canentium, *a head-chorister, leader of a choir*, Col. 12, 2: officiorum *and* operarum, *a superintendent, bailiff*, id. 1, 18: scripturae *and* in scriptura, *a director of a company of farmers general*, Cic. Att. 5, 15; id. Verr. 2, 2, 70; cf., P. Terentius operas in portū et scriptura Asiae pro magistro dedit, *i. e. has performed the functions of a* magister, *was vice-director*, Cic. Att. 11, 10; so too, societatis, id. Verr. 2, 2. 74: P. Rupilius, qui est magister in ea societate, id. Fam. 12, 9; id. Planc. 13:—pecoris, *a chief herdsman:* Var. R. R. 2, 10; cf. Virg. G. 3, 445: asini, *owner, master, driver*, App. M. 10, p. 749 Oud.: elephanti, *conductor*, Sil. 4, 616:—auctionis, *the director, superintendent, conductor of an auction:* Cic. Quint. 15; so id. Att. 1, 1; 6, 1: convivii, *the master* or *president of a feast:* Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35, § 122; so App. Apol. p. 594 Oud.:—navis, *the master* or *captain of a ship:* Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1: gubernatores et magistri navium, Liv. 29, 25; also for the *steersman, pilot*, Virg. A. 5, 176: gladiatorum, *a fencing-master*, Cic. de Or. 3, 23.—In inscrr. are found also fani, horreorum, collegii, memoriae, munerum, Augustalis, admissionum, epistolarum, libellorum, *etc.*; likewise, a bibliotheca, ab marmoribus, *etc.*; v. Gruter and Orell. in the Indicc.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A teacher, instructor:* Cic. Phil. 2, 4: pueri apud magistros exercentur, id. de. Or. 1, 57: artium liberalium magistri, id. Inv. 1, 25; cf., virtutis magistri, id. Mur. 31; id. N. D. 1, 26, 72.—Transf., of inanimate things: stilus optimus dicendi effector ac magister, id. de Or. 1, 33; Pers. prol. 10: timor, non diuturnus magister officii, Cic. Phil. 2, 36.—**2.** *An educator of children, a tutor, pedagogue:* senes me filiis relinquunt quasi magistrum, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 21.

II. Trop., *An adviser, instigator, author* of any thing (very rarely): si quis magistrum cepit ad eam rem improbum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 21: magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21.—Adjectively: rituque magistro Plurima Niliacis tradant mendacia biblis, Sedul. 1, 15.

măgistĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [magister] *The office of a president, chief, director, superintendent*, etc. (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: dictatura ac magisterio equitum honorata familia, Suet. Tib. 3: morum, *i. e. the censorship*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19: me magisteria delectant a majoribus instituta (*sc.* conviviorum), *the custom of presiding at feasts*, id. de Sen. 14, 46: collegii, Suet. Dom. 4: sacerdotii, id. Cal. 22; pedestre, *the office of a general of infantry*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42.—Transf., of dogs: inter se exercent etiam magisteria, *the post of leader* (in hunting), Plin. 8, 40, 61.—**B.** In partic., *The office of a governor, tutor*, or *instructor of youth, tutorship, guardianship* (very rarely): jam excessit mihi aetas ex magisterio tuo, *I have now outgrown your tutorship*, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 40.—**II.** Trop., *Teaching, instruction, advice:* virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 32: vana, Tib. 1, 4, 84: novum, *method*, Cels. 5, 27, 2.

măgistĕrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Magisterial* (post-class.): potestas, Cod. Theod. 3, 13, 6; so id. ib. 3, 24, 3; 6, 8, 1.

* **măgistĕro,** and, syncop., **magistro,** āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To perform the office of a director* or *chief, to rule, direct, command:* "*magisterare* regere et temperare est," Fest. p. 152 ed. Müll.; cf., "*magisterare* moderari," id. p. 126: inter manipulares vitam militarem magistrans, Spart. Hadr. 10.

măgistra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A mistress, superior, conductress, directress*, etc.: **I.** Lit. (so very rarely): ludo magistra, *mistress, instructress*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 7.—Of *a high-priestess*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1501; 1519 *sq.*; 2427 *sq.*

II. Trop., *A directress, conductress, instructress:* vita rustica parsimoniae magistra est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27 *fin.*: philosophia magistra vitae, id. Tusc. 5, 2: lex quasi dux vitae et magistra officiorum, id. N. D. 1, 15.—Adject. (in poets): arte magistra, *with the aid of art*, Virg. A. 8, 442; so, artes magistrae, Ov. Her. 15, 82: jussis parere magistris, Sil. 3, 387.

măgistrālis, e, *adj.* [magister] *Of* or *belonging to a master* or *teacher* (post-class.): pergulae, Vop. Saturn. 10: manus, id. Tac. 6.

‡ **magistras,** ātis, v. magistratus, *ad init.*

măgistrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [magistro] *Instruction, schooling* (post-classical): quae magistratione discuntur, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 228 Oud. dub. (*al.* magistra ratione).—**II.** Concr., *A school:* in publicis magistrationibus, Cod. Theod. 14, 9, 3.

măgistrātus, ūs (contr. form, magistras primus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3798), *m.* [magister] *The office* or *rank of a* magister, *a magisterial office, magistracy:* honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates, Cic. Lael. 17: magistratus mandare, id. Mur. 35: dare, id. Agr. 2, 10: committere, id. Planc. 25: magistratum habere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 61 *fin.*: obtinere, *to hold, administer*, Caes. B. G. 7, 33:—ingredi, *to enter upon*, Sall. J. 47: inire, Cic. Verr. 1, 11: magistratu abire, *to resign*, id. Leg. 3, 20: se abdicare, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2: deponere, Caes. B. G. 7, 33:—in magistratu manere, *to remain in office*, Liv. 5, 11: esse, id. ib. 28: aliquid gerere in magistratu, Cic. Leg. 3, 20.—There were two kinds of civil offices in Rome, magistratus extraordinarii and ordinarii. To the former belonged the dictators, the magistri equitum, the duumviri perduellionis, the quaestores rerum capitalium, the triumviri mensarii, *etc.* The latter were divided into the majores, the consulate, praetorship, and censorship; and the minores, to which belonged the aediles, the quaestors, the tribuni plebis, the triumviri, *etc.* Besides these, there were magistratus patricii, which, at first, were filled by patricians; and, on the other hand, magistratus plebeii, which were filled from the plebs: curules, who had the privilege of using the sella curulis namely, the consuls, censors, praetors and aediles curules. When magistratus and imperia are joined together, the former denotes magisterial offices in Rome, and the latter the authority of officials in the provinces: magistratus, et imperia minime mihi cupiunda videntur, Sall. J. 3:—magistratus, as a general rule, is used of civil offices alone, and only by way of exception of military commands; the latter were called imperia: abstinentiam neque in imperiis, neque in magistratibus praestitit, Suet. Caes. 54.—Of *military commands:* erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed omnes, qui in magistratu erant.

auctoritate anteibat, Nep. Chabr. 4, 1.—Sometimes magistratus denoted magisterial offices in the city, in opp. to those in the provinces: Suet. Claud. 23.

II. Transf., *A magistrate, public functionary*: "quae vox (*magistratus*) duabus significationibus notatur. Nam aut personam ipsam demonstrat, ut quum dicimus: *magistratus jussit*; aut honorem, ut quum dicimus: *Tito magistratus datus est*," Fest. p. 126 ed. Müll.: est proprium munus magistratus, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 34; Sall. J. 19: seditiosi, id. ib. 73: creare magistratus, Liv. 5, 17: his enim magistratibus legati Romam venerunt, *in their consulate*, Nep. Hann. 7: inter filium magistratum et patrem privatum, Gell. 2, 2.

magistro, are, v. magistero.

† **magma,** ătis, *n.* = μάγμα, *The dregs of an unguent*: "faecem unguenti *magma* appellant," Plin. 13, 2, 3; Scrib. Comp. 157.

‡ **magmătārĭus,** μυρεψ΄ς, (* *One who prepares unguents*), Gloss. Philox.

* **magmentārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [magmentum] *Of* or *belonging to an addition made to a sacrifice* (ante-class.): "*magmentum* a magis, quod ad religionem magis pertinet; itaque propter hoc magmentaria fana instituta locis certis, quo id imponeretur, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 112: "*magmentarium* ἐφ' οὗ τὰ σπλάγχνα ἀνατιθέμενα τοῖς βωμοῖς προσφέρονται," Gloss. Philox.

‡ **magmentum,** i, *n.* [contr. from magimentum, from MAG, whence also mactare and mactus] In relig. lang., *An addition to an offering*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2489; cf. in praeced., Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 112.

‡ **magnaevus,** ἀρχαιογέρων, (* *Of a great age*), Gloss. Philox.

Magna Graecia, v. Graecia, under Graeci, *no.* II., B, 2.

magnālĭa, ĭum, *n.* [magnus; prob. formed in imitation of the bibl. גְּדוֹלוֹת] *Great things* (eccl. Lat.): sensit magnalia, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 7: loquitur magnalia mutus, id. adv. Marc. 1, 54.

magnănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [magnanimus] *Greatness of soul, magnanimity* (rare, but quite class.): omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, quarum una est cognitionis, altera communitatis, tertia magnanimitatis, quarta moderationis, Cic. Off. 1, 43; Plin. Pan. 58, 6.

magnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus-animus] *Great-souled, magnanimous* (rare, but quite class.): viri fortes, magnanimi, Cic. Off. 1, 19; id. Tusc. 4, 28 *fin.*: Juba, Ov. F. 4, 380: heroës, Virg. A. 6, 649: Acragas, magnanimum quondam generator equorum, *high-spirited, mettlesome*, id. ib. 3, 704:—liberale atque magnanimum factum, Gell. 7, 19.

magnārĭus, ii, *m.* [magnus] *Of* or *belonging to what is great, in the gross* (post-class.): negotiator magnarius, *a dealer in gross, wholesale dealer*, App. M. 1, p. 27 Oud; so, pistor, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4264.

† **1. magnes,** ētis, *m.* = μάγνης, with or without lapis, *A magnet*: "(*lapis*), Quem *magneta* vocant patrio de nomine Graii, Magnetum quia sit patriis in finibus ortus," Lucr. 6, 909; cf. Plin. 36, 16, 25: lapis, Lucr. 6, 1045; Cic. de Div. 1, 3, 9.—Abs., without lapis: Sil. 3, 265.

2. Magnes, ētis, v. Magnesia, *no.* II., D.

Magnēsia, ae, *f.*, Μαγνησία: **I.** *A geographical proper name.* So: **A.** *A country in Thessaly, on the Aegean Sea*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 9, 16; Liv. 42, 54; 44, 11.—**B.** *A city in Caria, on the Maeander*, now *Guzel Hissar*, Plin. 5, 29, 31; Liv. 37, 45; Nep. Them. 10.—**C.** *A city in Lydia, on Mount Sipylus*, now *Magnisa*, Plin. 2, 91, 93; Liv. 36, 43; 37, 10 *sq.*

II. Derivv.: **A. Magnēsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Μαγνήσιος, *Of* or *belonging to Magnesia, Magnesian*: Magnesia flumina saxi, *i. e. of the magnet*, Lucr. 6, 1062; v. 1. magnes.

B. Magnessa, ae, *adj. f.*, Μάγνησσα, *A Magnesian woman*: Magnessam Hippolyten tum fugit abstinens, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 18.

C. Magnētarches, ae, *m.*, Μαγνητάρχης, *The chief magistrate of the Magnesians*, Liv. 5, 35, 31.

D. Magnētes, um, *m.*, Μάγνητες, *The Magnesians*, Liv. 33, 32; 34; 35, 31: (lapis) Magnetum quia sit patriis in finibus ortus, Lucr. 6, 909; Luc. 6, 385: Magnetas adit vagus exsul, Ov. M. 11, 408.—In the *sing.*, Magnes, ētis, *m.*, *A Magnesian*: Dionysius Magnes, Cic. Brut. 91. Adjectively, Magnes campus, Val. Fl. 2, 9.

E. Magnētis, ĭdis, *f.*, Μαγνῆτις, *Of* or *belonging to Magnesia, Magnesian*: cur umquam Colchi Magnetida vidimus Argo? (because built at Pagasae, in Magnesia), Ov. Her. 12, 9.

magnicies, v. magnities.

magnĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus-dico] *That talks big, boastful, bragging* (ante- and post-class.): homo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 48: Persae, Amm. 23, 6.—Transf., of abstr. things: mendacia, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 31.

magnĭfăcĭo (freq. separately, magni facio), 3. *v. a.* [magnus-facio] *To make* or *think much of* a thing (ante-classical): Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 1; so id. Pseud. 2, 1, 4.

magnĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [magnifico] *A magnifying* (post-class.): personarum, Macr. S. 5, 13.

magnĭfĭce and **magnĭfĭcenter,** *advv.*, v. magnificus, *ad fin.*

magnĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [magnificus] *Greatness* in action or in sentiment, *nobleness, distinction, eminence, high-mindedness, magnanimity*; in a bad sense, *boasting, bragging*, etc.: "*magnificentia* est rerum magnarum et excelsarum cum anima ampli quadam et splendida propositione agitatio atque administratio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: et magnificentia et despicientia adhibenda est rerum humanarum, *greatness of soul*, id. Off. 1, 21, 72; so id. Agr. 2, 8 *fin.*

B. Transf., of inanimate things, *Grandeur, magnificence, splendor, sumptuousness*: epularum, Cic. Or. 25: villarum, id. Off. 1, 39: funerum et sepulcrorum, id. Leg. 2, 26: liberalitatis, id. Rosc. Com. 8: extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire, id. Off. 1, 39: exhaustus magnificentia publicorum operum, Liv. 1, 57: publica magnificentia, Vell. 2, 1, 2.—In a bad sense: verborum magnificentia, *pomposity of language, bombast*, Cic. Lael. 6: i hinc in malam crucem cum istac magnificentia, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 37.

* **II.** In partic., *Greatness of talent, great artistic skill*: Plin. 36, 5, 4, 4.

‡ **magnĭfĭcĭum,** μεγαλοεργία, Gloss. Philox.

magnĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [magnificus] **I.** *To make much of, to value greatly, esteem highly* (ante-class.): aliquem, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 44; id. Men. 2, 3, 19; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 18.—**II.** Transf., *To magnify, extol, praise highly* (post-Aug.): Arcesilaum quoque magnificat Varro, Plin. 35, 12, 45; 36, 5, 4, § 41; so, aliquid, id. 17, 9, 6; cf. id. 36, 12, 18.

magnĭfĭcus, a, um (*Comp.*, regularly magnificentior, and *Sup.*, magnificentissimus; v. in the follg.; archaic form of the *Comp.*, magnificior, acc. to Fest. p. 154 ed. Müll., and *Sup.*, magnificissimus, acc. to Fest. p. 151; and so in the *Adv.*, magnificissime, Att. in Prisc. p. 603 P.) [magnus-facio] *Great* in deeds or in sentiment, *noble, distinguished, eminent, great in soul, high-minded*; in a bad sense, *bragging, boastful*, etc. (quite class.): vir factis magnificus, Liv. 1, 10: animus excelsus magnificusque, Cic. Off. 1, 23:—cives in suppliciis deorum magnifici, domi parci, *magnificent, fond of splendor*, Sall. C. 9; so, magnificus in publicum, Plin. Pan. 51, 3; and Vellej. 2, 130.

B. In a bad sense, *Bragging, boastful*: cum magnifico milite, urbes verbis qui inermus capit, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 42; so id. Asin. 2, 2, 84.

II. Transf., of inanimate and abstract things, *Splendid, sumptuous, magnificent*, etc.: magnificae villae, Cic. Leg. 2, 1: oppidum, Plin. 6, 19, 22: apparatus, Cic. Off. 1, 8: ornatus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 22: funera, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: venationes, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.—Of speech: genus dicendi magnificum atque praeclarum, id. de Or. 2, 21; so, oratio, Plin. 35, 4, 9; cf. in the *Comp.*: magnificentius dicendi genus et ornatius, Cic. Brut. 32; and in a bad sense, *boastful, bragging*: verba, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 3; so, literae, Suet. Calig. 44.—*Sup.*: Crassus magnificentissima aedilitate functus, Cic. Off. 2, 16.

Adv., in two forms, magnĭfĭce and (post-Aug.) magnĭfĭcenter, *Nobly, magnificently, splendidly, excellently*: magnifice laudare, Cic. Brut. 73: ornare convivium, id. Quint. 30; so, comparare convivium, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26: vivere, id. Off. 1, 26 *fin.*:—vincere, *splendidly, gloriously*, id. Cat. 2, 1:—radicula ex melle prodest magnifice ad tussim, *splendidly, admirably, excellently*, Plin. 24, 11, 58; so id. 30, 14, 47.—In a bad sense, *Pompously, proudly*: se jactare, Auct. Her. 4, 21; so, incedere, Liv. 2, 6.—In the form *magnificenter*: oppidum magnificenter aedificatum et eleganter, Vitr. 1, 6.—*Comp.*: magnificentius et dicere et sentire, Cic. Or. 34.—*Sup.*: consulatum magnificentissime gerere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7: gloriosissime et magnificentissime aliquid conficere, id. Att. 14, 4, 2; id. ib. 2, 21, 3.

‡ **magnĭlŏquax,** μεγαλολάλος, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

magnĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [magniloquus] **I.** *Elevated language, a lofty style* or *strain* (quite class.): hexametrorum, Cic. Or. 57: Homeri, id. Fam. 13, 15.—**II.** In a bad sense, *Pompous language, magniloquence* (perh. not ante-Aug.): qua audita re, principem legationis, cujus magniloquentiam vix curia paulo ante ceperat, corruisse, Liv. 44, 15; Gell. 1, 2, 6.

magnĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus-loquor] *That speaks in a lofty style, sublime*: Homerus, Stat. S. 5, 3, 62.—**II.** In a bad sense, *That speaks in a pompous style, magniloquent*: atque illi modo cauti ac sapientes, prompti post eventum ac magniloqui erant, Tac. Agr. 27: os, Ov. M. 8, 396.

magnĭpendo (also written separately, magni pendo), ĕre, *v. a.* [magnus-pendo] *To greatly esteem, highly prize, think much of*: aliquem, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 78: non magni pendo, ne duit! id. Asin. 2, 4, 54: magnipendi et amari, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 25.

* **magnĭsŏnans,** antis, *adj.* [magnus-sonare] *Loud-sounding*: saxa, Att. in Non. 463, 15.

* **magnĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [magnus] *Greatness, magnitude*, for magnitudo: Att. in Non. 136, 27.

* **magnĭtĭes (-cĭes),** ei, *f.* [id.] *Greatness, size*, for magnitudo: (of the ostrich), Auct. Carm. de Phoenic. 145.

magnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Greatness, size, bulk, magnitude* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: silvestres apes minores sunt magnitudine, *in size*, Var. R. R. 3, 16: mundi, Cic. Off. 1, 43: maris Aegaei, id. Fin. 3, 4: fluminis, Caes. B. C. 1, 49: corporum, id. B. G. 1, 39: ad fabae magnitudinem, *of the size of, as large as*, Cels. 5, 25, 4.—In the *plur.*: magnitudines regionum, Cic. Phil. 13, 3.—Of *number* and *quantity*: copiarum, Nep. Dat. 1: fructuum, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: pecuniae, id. Rosc. Am. 7: quaestus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9.—**II.** Trop.: magnitudo et vis amoris, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: acerbitatis et odii, id. Dejot. 11: beneficii, id. Fam. 1, 7: periculi, id. Quint. 2: doloris, Plin. 25, 3, 7: ingenii, id. ib. 2, 3.—Rhetorically, vocis, *the compass of the voice*, Auct. Her. 3, 11:—animi, *greatness of soul*, Cic. Part. 23.—Of time: dierum ac noctium magnitudines, *length*, Plin. 26, 10, 25.—**B.** In partic., *Rank, dignity* (post-Aug.): imperatoria magnitudo, Tac. A. 16, 23: infra tuam magnitudinem, *beneath your dignity*, id. ib. 14, 54.—Hence, in late Lat., a title of honor, answering to our *Highness, excellency*: magnitudo tua, Cassiod. Variar. 9, 13.

magnŏpĕre (also written separately, magno opere), *adv.* [magnus-opus; orig., with great labor; hence, in gen.] *Very much, greatly, exceedingly, particularly*, etc. (quite class.): edictum est magnopere mihi, ne, *etc.*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 59: L. Gellius philosophis magnopere auctor fuit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 1, 20: ego tibi Romam properandum, magnopere censeo, Cic. Fam. 15, 14; id. de Or. 2, 86: desidero, id. de Sen. 13: nulla magnopere exspectatio est, *no very great*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1; so, nulla magnopere clade accepta, Liv. 3, 26.—Separately: magnoque opere abs te peto, cures, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam

13, 34.—In the contrary order: opere magno edicite, ut, *etc.*, Att. in Non. 357, 13.—In the *Comp.* of magnus: quo majore opere dico suadeoque, uti, *etc.*, *the more*, Cato in Gell. 7, 3.—In the *Sup.* of magnus: meministin' mihi te maximopere dicere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 13: a te maximopere etiam atque etiam quaeso et peto, ut, *etc.*, *most particularly*, Cic. Fam. 3, 2: maximopere indigne ferens, Liv. 42, 57.—So too separately: Thais maximo te orabat opere, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 26. And in the contrary order: rogare jussit te opere maximo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 94; so, nos ambo opere maximo dabamus operam, ut, *etc.*, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 33.

magnus, a, um (archaic *gen.*, magnai for magnae, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 25), *adj.*, *Comp.* mājor, us; *Sup.* maximus (maxum.), a, um [from the root MAG, whence also *μέγ-ας*, mactus and macto], *Great, large.*

I. Lit., of physical size or quantity, *Great, large, tall, broad, full*, etc.: nequam et magnus homo, *a great, tall fellow*, Lucil. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87, § 32 ed. Müll.; cf. in the equivoque: tu, bis denis grandia libris Qui scribis Priami proelia, magnus homo es, *a great man*, Mart. 9, 51: magna ossa lacertique Apparent homini, Lucil. in Macr. S. 6, 1; imitated by Virgil, Virg. A. 5, 422: (scarus) magnusque bonusque, Enn. in App. Apol. p. 489 Oud.: endo mari magno, Enn. Ann. 17, 16; so, in mari magno, id. ap. Fest. p. 356 ed. Müll.; and Lucr. 2, 554: magna et pulcra domus, Cic. N. D. 2, 6: montes, Catull. 64, 280; cf., Olympum, Enn. Ann. 1, 2: templa coelitum, id. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 2, 81, § 6: magnae quercus, *great oaks, lofty oaks*, Enn. Ann. 7, 29: aquae, *great floods, inundations*, Liv. 24, 9:—saxa Maxima, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: oppidum maximum, Caes. B. G. 1, 23.—Of measure, weight, quantity, *Great, much*: maximum pondus auri, magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis maximam exportasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72: magna pecunia mutua, id. Att. 11, 3: copia pabuli, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: multitudo peditatus, id. ib. 4, 34: divitiae, Nep. Dion. 1: populus, Virg. A. 1, 152.—Of the voice, *Loud*: magna voce confiteri, Cic. Caecin. 32.

II. Trop.: **A.** Mentally or with regard to importance, *Great, grand, noble, lofty, important, momentous*: cum magnis dis, Enn. Ann. 6, 33; cf., Saturnia magna, id. ib. 8, 61: vir magnus in primis, Cic. N. D. 1, 43: magnus hoc bello Themistocles fuit, nec minor in pace, Nep. Them. 6: amicus, *great, wealthy*, Juv. 6, 312:—res magnas parvasque Eloqui, Enn. Ann. 7, 100: (equi) magni animi, id. ib. 5, 9: virtus, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: infamia, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: eloquentia, gravitas, studium, contentio, id. ib.: multo major alacritas, studiumque pugnandi majus, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: causa, *great, important, weighty*, Cic. Dom. 1: opus et arduum, id. Or. 10.—In the *neutr. sing.* and *plur.* abs.: quamquam id magnum, et arduum est, *something great*, Cic. Fam. 6, 7: magna Dii curant, parva negligunt, id. N. D. 2, 66: magna loqui, *to say great things, speak boastfully*, Tib. 2, 6, 11:—magnum est efficere, ut quis intelligat, quid sit illud, *etc.*, *it is a great, difficult, important thing*, Cic. Acad. 1, 2: probitatem vel in eis, quos numquam vidimus, vel, quod majus est, in hoste etiam diligimus, *what is far greater*, id. Lael. 9.

B. In partic.: **1.** Of age, in the *Comp.* and *Sup.*, with or without natu *or* annis, *Older, the elder, the oldest* or *eldest*: qui (Livius) fuit major natu quam Plautus et Naevius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1 *fin.*: audivi ex majoribus natu, id. Off. 1, 30 *fin.*: hic una e multis, quae maxima natu, Pyrgo, Virg. A. 5, 644:—annos natus major quadraginta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: civis major annis viginti, Suet. Caes. 42: cum liberis, majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, Liv. 45, 32.—Abs.: senis nostri frater major, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 13: ex duobus filiis major, Caes. B. C. 3, 108, 3: Fabii Ambusti filiae duae nuptae, Ser. Sulpicio major minor Licinio Stoloni erat, Liv. 6, 34: Gelo maximus stirpis, id. 23. 30.—In jurid. lang., major, in opposition to minor, is *one who was attained his twenty-fifth year, who is of age*: si minor negotiis majoris intervenerit, Paul. Dig. 4, 4, 24.—In the *plur.*, majores, um, *m.*, abs., *Ancestors, forefathers*: L. Philippus, vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10: patres majoresque nostri, id. de Div. in Caecil. 22: more majorum, id. Att. 1, 1: majorum similem esse, id. Fam. 12, 22. Also, majores natu, Nep. Iphicr. 1:—majores natu, of *the Senate*: de istis rebus in patria majores natu consulemus. Liv. 1, 32, 10.—In names of relationship, magnus denotes the fourth, major the fifth, and maximus the sixth degree; so, avunculus magnus, amita magna; avunculus and amita major; avunculus maximus, amita maxima, *etc.*; v. h. vv., and cf. Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10: maxima virgo, *the eldest of the Vestal virgins*, Ov. F. 4, 639:—major herus, *the old master, the master of the house, the old man*, opp. to minor herus, the young master: *Le.* Ubinam est herus? *Li.* Major apud forum 'st, minor hic est intus, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 63.

2. In specifications of value, in the *neutr.* abs., magni and magno, *High, dear, of great value, at a high price*, etc.; so too, majoris and maximi, *higher, highest, very high*: magni existimans interesse ad decus, *to be of great consequence*, Cic. N. D. 1, 4:—emere agros poterunt quam volent magno, id. Agr. 2, 13: magno vendere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 30: conducere aliquid nimium magno, *too high, too dear*, id. Att. 1, 17: magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, *cost him dear*, Liv. 2, 36.—*Comp.*: multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt, *dearer, higher*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 25.—*Sup.*: te haec solum semper fecit maxumi, *most highly prized*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 58:—in majus, *too greatly, greater than it is.* extollere aliquid in majus, *more highly than it deserves*, Tac. A. 15, 30: celebrare, id. ib. 13, 8: nunciare, id. Hist. 3, 38: credere, *to believe a thing to be worse than it is*, id. ib. 1, 18: accipere, *to take a thing to be greater than it is*, id. ib. 2, 7: innotescere, *in an exaggerated manner*, id. ib. 4, 50.

3. Magnum and maximum, adverbially, *Greatly, excessively* (ante- and post-class.): magnum clamat, *greatly, aloud*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 10; so, inclamare, Gell. 5, 9 *fin.*: exclamat derepente maximum, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 57.

4. Magnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. of Cn. Pompeius; v. Pompeius.—Maximus, i, *a surname of the* Egnatii, Cic. Att. 13, 34:—Maximus Tyrius, *a Platonic philosopher, instructor of M. Antonine*:—Magni Campi, Μεγάλα πεδία, *a place in Africa, not far from Utica*, Liv. 30, 8; cf., testes sunt Campi Magni, Enn. Ann. 9, 20:—Promontorium Magnum, *a promontory in* Hispania Baetica, Mela, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 21, 35.—Hence,

Adv., only in the *Comp.*, in the anomalous form magis; and in the *Sup.*, maxime (maxume).

A. *Comp.*, mă̆gĭs (apocop. form, măgĕ, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 51; 2, 3, 14; id. Men. 2, 3, 35; id. Poen. 1, 2, 64; 2, 14; id. Trin. 4, 3, 46; id. Truc. 1, 2, 75; 3, 1, 17; 4, 4, 34; Lucr. 4, 79; 344; 758; 5, 1202; Prop. 1, 11, 9; 3, 14, 2; 4, 8, 16; Virg. A. 10, 481; Sol. 22 *fin.*; acc. to some also Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2, but where the Cod. Med. shows that magi' or magis should be written. Acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 10, 481, Cicero also, in Verr. 2, 3, wrote, mage condemnatum hominum in judicium adducere non posse), *In a higher degree. more completely, more, rather* (for the difference between this word, plus, potius, and amplius, v. under amplius, p. 99, a).

A. In gen.: **a.** With the addition of the second term of the comparison.

(*α*) With verbs: quae (facinora) istaec aetas fugere magis quam sectari solet, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 28: saliendo sese exercebant magis, quam scorto aut saviis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 25; id. Pers. 4, 4, 108; id. ib. 4, 4, 86; Caes. B. G. 7, 20, 7: nisi forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem, quam si quis humilem necarit, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: magis ut consuetudinem servem, quam quod, *etc.*, id. Cluent. 32, 89.—So, magis est, quod *or* ut, *there is greater reason, there is more cause that.* etc: quamobrem etsi magis est, quod gratuler tibi, quam quod te rogem: tamen etiam rogo, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 2: magis est, ut ipse moleste ferat, errasse se, quam ut, *etc.*, id. Coel. 6, 14.

(*β*) With substantives: tu me amoris magis quam honoris servavisti gratia, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32 *fin.*: bellipotentes sunt magi' quam sapientipotentes, Enn. Ann. 6, 10: umbra es amantum magis quam amator, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 31: magis adeo id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 8; cf., ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, id. ib. 1, 13, 6: se magis consuetudine sua quam merito eorum civitatem conservaturum, id. ib. 2, 32, 1: timori magis quam religioni consulere, id. B. C. 1, 67, 3.—Rarely *atque* for *quam*, with the second term of the comparison: non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 15. And the comparative ablative: Albanum sive Falernum Te magis appositis delectat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 17.

(*γ*) With pronouns: quid habetis, qui mage immortales vos credam esse quam ego siem? Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 64: quis homo sit magis meus quam tu es? id. Mil. 3, 1, 20: quam mage amo quam matrem meam, id. Truc. 3, 1, 17; cf., quem ego ecastor mage amo quam me, id. ib. 4, 4, 34.—With utrum, followed by an, instead of quam: jam scibo, utrum haec me mage amet, an marsupium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 35.—With the comparative ablative, instead of quam: nec magis hac infra quicquam est in corpore nostro, Lucr. 3, 275; so Virg. A. 1, 15.

(*δ*) With adjectives and adverbs, and esp. with those which do not admit the comparative termination (most freq. without adding the second term of the comparison; v. under *no.* b, *δ*): numquam potuisti mihi Magis opportunus advenire quam advenis. Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 47: neque lac lacti magis est simile, quam ille ego similis est mei, id. Amph. 2, 1, 54:—ars magis magna atque uber, quam difficilis et obscura, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 190; so, corpora magna magis quam firma, Liv. 5, 44, 4; and, vultu pulchro magis quam venusto, Suet. Ner. 51.—Not unfreq. the compar. ablative is used, instead of quam: Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 114: neque ego hoc homine quemquam vidi magis malum, id. Pseud. 4, 1, 27: ab secundis rebus magis etiam solito incauti, Liv. 5, 44, 6.—For the sake of intensity, also with comparatives: ita fustibus sum mollior miser magis, quam ullus cinaedus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 8.

b. Without the addition of the second term.

(*α*) With verbs: ergo postque magis que viri nunc gloria claret, Enn. Ann. 8, 29: sapiunt magis, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 4: magis curae est, magisque afformido, ne, *etc.*, id. ib. 4, 10, 3: magis metuant, id. Mil. 5, 44: tum magis id diceres, Fanni, si, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 7 *fin.*; cf. id. Rep. 1, 40: quum Pompeius ita contendisset, ut nihil umquam magis, id. Fam. 1, 9:—magis velle, for malle: quod magis vellem evenire, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 1; so Val. Fl. 3, 270.

(*β*) With substantives: non ex jure manum consertum sed magi' ferro, Enn. Ann. 8, 34: numquam edepol hominem quemquam ludificarier Magis facete vidi et magis miris modis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 58: magis aedilis fieri non potuisset, *better, finer*, Cic. Planc. 24, 60.

(*γ*) With pronouns: ecastor neminem hodie Mage Amat corde atque animo suo, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 75.

(*δ*) With adjectives and adverbs (so most freq.): ut quadam magis necessaria ratione recte sit vivendum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1: magis anxius, Ov. M. 1, 182:—hic magis tranquillu'st, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 55: nihil videtur mundius, nec magis compositum quicquam, nec magis elegans, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 12: nemo fuit magis severus nec magis continens, id. ib. 2. 1, 21: quod est magis verisimile, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 6: magis admirabilis oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 24: magis communia verba, id. 8, 2, 24, et saep.—With adverbs: magis aperte Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 30: magis impense, id. ib. 5

9, 36.—And, for the sake of intensity, with comparatives: magis est dulcius, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 22: magis majores nugae, id. Men. prol. 55: magis modum in majorem, id. Amph. 1, 1, 145: contentiores mage erunt, id. Poen. 2, 15.

2. Strengthened: **a.** By etiam, multo, tanto, eo, hoc, quo, tam, quam, and negatively, nihilo: qualis in dicendo Hierocles Alabandeus, magis etiam Menecles, frater ejus, fuit, Cic. Brut. 95, 325; id. Off. 1, 21, 72:—illud ad me, ac multo etiam magis ad vos, id. de Or. 2, 32, 139:—tanto magis Dic, quis est? Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 28: ut quidque magis contemplor, tanto magis placet, id. Most. 3, 2, 146; Lucr. 6, 460: quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies convalescebat, Cic. Mil. 9, 25:—sed eo magis cauto est Opus, ne huc exeat, qui, *etc.*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 22: atque eo magis, si, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1: eoque magis quod, *etc.*, id. Lael. 2; so Caes. B. G. 1, 23, 3; 1, 47, 1; 3, 14, 8; 5, 1, 2, et saep.; Caes. B. G. 6, 40:—immo vero etiam hoc magis, quam illi veteres, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35 *fin.*; so, hoc vero magis properare Varro, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 20:—quo magis cogito ego cum meo animo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 13; Nep. Thras. 2:—magis quam id reputo, tam magis uror, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 5; so, tam magis illa fremens ... quam magis, *etc.*, Virg. A. 7, 787: quanto mage ... tam magis, Lucr. 4, 79 and 80:—quam magis in pectore meo foveo, quas meus filius turbas turbet ... magis curae est magisque afformido, ne, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 10, 1; id. ib. 4, 4, 27; id. Men. 1, 1, 19: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, id. Asin. 1, 3, 6:—quum Vercingetorix nihilo magis in aequum locum descenderet, Caes. B. G. 6, 53, 2.

b. By reduplication, magis magisque, magis et magis, magis ac magis, and poet. also, magis magis, *More and more*: ex desiderio magis magisque maceror, Afran. in Charis. p. 182 P.: quum quotidie magis magisque perditi homines tectis ac templis urbis minarentur, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5; so id. Fam. 2, 18, 2; cf. Cic. fil. ib. 16, 21, 2:—de Graecia quotidie magis et magis cogito, Cic. Att. 14, 18 *fin.*:—magis deinde ac magis, Suet. Vit. 10; so, post hoc magis ac magis, id. Gramm. 3; for which also, magisque ac magis deinceps, id. Tit. 3:—magis atque magis, Catull. 68, 48:—post, vento crescente, magis magis increbescunt, id. 64, 275.

B. In partic.: **I.** Non (neque) magis quam: **1.** To signify perfect equality between two enunciations; to be translated in Eng., according as these are affirmative or negative, by *No more ... than* or *just as much ... as*; neg., *no more ... than* or *just as little ... as*: domus erat non domino magis ornamento quam civitati, *i. e. just as much to the city as to its owner*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 4: non Hannibale magis victo a se quam Q. Fabio, Liv. 22, 27: conficior enim maerore, mea Terentia, nec me meae miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae vestraeque, Cic. Fam. 13, 3, 1; Liv. 9, 22, 7.—Negatively: qui est enim animus in aliquo morbo ... non magis est sanus, quam id corpus, quod in morbo est, *i. e. is just as far from being sound as a body*, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: si aliqua in re Verris similis fuero, non magis mihi deerit inimicus quam Verri defuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 69; id. Fam. 5, 12, 3; id. de Or. 2, 8, 31: non nascitur itaque ex malo bonum, non magis quam ficus ex olea, Sen. Ep. 87; Quint. Inst. Prooem. § 26: non magis Gaium imperaturum, quam per Baianum sinum equis discursurum, Suet. Calig. 19.—Ellipt.: nec eo magis lege liberi sunto, *just as little from that as from the rest*, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11.

2. For restricting the idea expressed in the clause with non magis, so that *not more*, according to a common figure of speech, is i. q. *less*; hence, to be translated in Eng. by *Not so much ... as*, *less ... than*: deinde credas mihi affirmanti velim, me hoc non pro Lysone magis quam pro omnibus scribere, Cic. Fam. 13, 24; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 17: miserebat non poenae magis homines, quam sceleris, quo poenam meriti essent Liv 2 5, 6; id. 1, 28 4

2. Magis minusve, or magis ac minus, in the post-Aug. period for the usual plus minusve, *More or less*: sed istud magis minusve vitiosum est pro personis dicentium, Quint. 11, 1, 27; Plin. 17, 24, 37:—minora vero plerumque sunt talia, ut pro persona, tempore, loco, causa magis ac minus vel excusata debeant videri vel reprehendenda, Quint. 11, 1, 14; Plin. 37, 5, 18.

B. maxĭme (maxŭme), *In the highest degree, most of all, most particularly, especially, exceedingly, very*, etc.

A. Lit.: haec una res in omni libero populo maximeque in pacatis tranquillisque civitatibus praecipue semper floruit, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: quid commemorem primum aut laudem maxime? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 14; id. ib. 3, 1, 79: nos coluit maxime, id. Ad. 3, 2, 54: quem convenire maxime cupiebam, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 30; id. Asin. 3, 3, 133: de te audiebamus ea, quae maxime vellemus, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, a, 7, cf. id. Att. 13, 1; and, extra quos (fines) egredi non possim, si maxime velim, id. Quint. 10, 35: in re publica maxime conservanda sunt jura belli, *most especially*, id. Off. 1, 11, 33; so, huic legioni Caesar propter virtutem confidebat maxime, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; and, quem Homero crederet maxime accedere, *came nearest to*, Quint. 10, 1, 86; cf., pugnare, *most violently*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 271; id. ib. 1, 1, 44: jubere, *most positively*, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 80: id enim est profecto, quod constituta religione rem publicam contineat maxime, id. Leg. 2, 27, 69; cf. so, maxime, *ad fin.*: ab eo exordiri volui maxime, id. Off. 1, 2, 4; and, cernere naturae vim maxime, id. Tusc. 1, 15 *fin.* Kühn. and Klotz.—With adjectives: res maxime necessaria, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: loca maxime frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: loci ad hoc maxime idonei, Quint. 1, 11, 13: maxime naturali carent amicitia, Cic. Lael. 21, 80: maxime feri, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: qui eo tempore maxime plebi acceptus erat, id. ib. 1, 3: iidem ad augendam eloquentiam maxime accommodati erunt, Quint. 1, 11, 13: elegans maxime auctor, id. 10, 1, 93: maxime vero commune est quaerere, *An sit honesta?* etc., id. 2, 4, 37: noto enim maxime utar exemplo, id. 7, 3, 3.—With an adverb, in the follg. number.

2. Strengthened by unus, unus omnium, omnium, multo, vel, tam, quam, *etc.* (supply potest): qui proelium unus maxime accenderat, Curt. 5, 2, 5:—quum sua modestia unus omnium maxime floreret, Nep. Milt. 1:—quae maxime omnium belli avida, Liv. 23, 49, 12; so id. 4, 59, 11; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 36, 19, 4:—atque ea res multo maxime disjunxit illum ab illa, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 85; so, imperium populi Romani multo maxime miserabile visum est, Sall. C. 36, 4;—Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 162; so, hoc enim uno praestamus vel maxime feris, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32; and, quae quidem vel maxime suspicionem movent, id. Part. or. 33, 114:—quam potes, tam verba confer maxime ad compendium, *as much as possible*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 186:—ut perpetuae sint quam maxime, Enn. in Non. 150, 32; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 2: ut quam maxime permaneant diuturna corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108; id. de Or. 1, 34, 154: quo mihi rectius videtur, memoriam nostri quam maxime longam efficere, Sall. C. 1, 3: ceterum illum juvenem incipere a quam maxime facili ac favorabili causa velim, Quint. 12, 6, 6.—With an adverb: ut dicatis quam maxime ad veritatem accommodate, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149.—In the phrase, quam qui maxime and ut qui maxime: tam enim sum amicus rei publicae, quam qui maxime, *as any one whatever*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 6: grata ea res, ut quae maxime senatui umquam fuit, Liv. 5, 25, 4; so id. 7, 33, 5.

3. Connected with ut quisque ... ita (maxime, potissimum *or* minime), *The more ... the more* (or *less*): hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ei potissimum opitulari, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49; id. ib. 1, 19, 64; cf. in the contrary order: colendum autem esse ita quemque maxime, ut quisque maxime virtutibus his lenioribus erit ornatus, id. ib. 1, 15, 47:—ut enim quisque maxime ad suum commodum refert, quaecumque agit, ita minime est vir bonus, id. Leg. 1, 18, 49.

4. In gradations, to denote the first and most preferable, *First of all, in the first place*: hujus industriam maxime quidem vellem, ut imitarentur ii, quos oportebat: secundo autem loco, ne alterius labori inviderent, Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 31; cf. id. Caecin. 9, 23: si per eum reductus insidiose redissem, me scilicet maxime sed proxime illum quoque fefellissem, id. Rab. Post. 12, 33: in quo genere sunt maxime oves, deinde caprae, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 1; Plin. 9, 16, 23: sed vitem maxime populus videtur alere, deinde ulmus, post etiam fraxinus, Col. 5, 6, 4; so, maxime ... deinde ... postea, Plin. 37, 12, 75: maxime .. postea ... ultimae, Col. 6, 3, 6: post Chium maxime laudatur Creticum, mox Aegyptium, Plin. 18, 7, 17.

B. Transf.: **1.** Like potissimum, merely to give prominence to an idea, *Especially, particularly, principally*: quae ratio poëtas, maximeque Homerum impulit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 6; Var. R. R. 1, 51, 1; so, scribe aliquid, et maxime, si Pompeius Italia cedit, Cic. Att. 7, 12:—de Cocceio et Libone quae scribis, approbo: maxime quod de judicatu meo, id. ib. 12, 19; so id. Fin. 5, 1, 1:—cognoscat etiam rerum gestarum et memoriae veteris ordinem, maxime scilicet nostrae civitatis, id. Or. 34, 120; so id. Att. 13, 1.—So in the connection, quum ... tum maxime, tum ... tum maxime, ut ... tum maxime, Eng., *But more especially*: scio et perspexi saepe: verum quum antehac, tum hodie maxime, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 56: plena exemplorum est nostra res publica, quum saepe, tum maxime bello Punico secundo, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 47; id. Att. 11, 6; id. Flacc. 38, 94:—tum exercitationibus crebris atque magnis, tum scribendo maxime persequatur, id. de Or. 2, 23, 96.—Connected with nunc, nuper, tum, quum, *Just, precisely, exactly*: *Me.* Quid? vostrum patri Filii quot eratis? *M. Su.* Ut nunc maxime memini, duo, *just now*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 58:—cum iis, quos nuper maxime liberaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 9:—ipse tum maxime admoto igne refovebat artus, Curt. 8, 4, 25; so id. 6, 6, 10:—haec quum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores eum circumsistunt valentissimi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 76: totius autem injustitiae nulla capitalior, quam eorum, qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: Liv. 4, 3; so id. 30, 33, 12.—To this is allied the expression, quum maxime (also written in one word, quummaxime and cummaxime); v. quum.

2. In colloq. lang., to denote emphatic assent, *Certainly, by all means, very well, yes*; and with immo, to express emphatic dissent: *Ar.* Jace, pater, talos, ut porro nos jaciamus. *De.* Maxime, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 54; id. Curc. 2, 3, 36: *Th.* Nisi quid magis Es occupatus, operam mihi da. *Si.* Maxime, id. Most. 4, 3, 17; Ter. And. 4, 5, 23:—*Ca.* Numquid peccatum est, Simo? *Si.* Immo maxime, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 80; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 31: scilicet res ipsa aspera est, sed vos non timetis eam. Immo vero maxime, Sall. C. 52, 28 (* v. immo).

See more concerning magis and maxime in Hand Turs. 3, p. 552–607.

Māgo and **Māgon,** ōnis, *m.*, Μάγων: **I.** *A Carthaginian, the brother of Hannibal*, Nep. Hann. 7; Liv. 21, 47; Sil. 11, 556; and perhaps also id. 4, 564.—**II.** *Another Carthaginian, the author of a large work on agriculture, which was afterward translated into Latin by order of the Roman Senate*, Cic. Or. 1, 58; Var. R. R. 1, 1, 10; Col. 1, 1, 13; Plin. 18, 3, 5.

* **Magontĭăcum,** i, *n.* *A city of Germany, on the Rhine*, the mod. *Mayence*, Tac. H. 4, 15, 24 *sq.* Also called Mogontiacum, Eutr. 7, 8; 9, 7: and Maguntia, ae *f.*, Venant. Fort. Carm. 9, 9.

† **măgŭdăris** and **măgȳdăris** (also, maguderis), is, *f.* = *μαγύδαρις*, *The stalk*, acc. to others, *the root* or *the juice of the plant* laserpitium: Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 16; Plin. 19, 3, 15 *sq.*; cf. Prisc. p. 757 P.

* **magŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [1. magus] *A little magician*, Vet. Schol. in Juv. 2, 16.

Maguntia, ae, v. Magontiacum.

* **1. măgus,** i, *m.*, and **măga,** ae, *f.* = *μάγος*. *A Magian, a learned man and magician* among the Persians : **I.** In the *masc.* : ei magos dixisse, quod genus sapientum et doctorum habebatur in Persis, Cic. de Div. 1, 23; so id. ib. 1, 41; id. Leg. 2, 10; id. N. D. 1, 16, 43; App. Apol. p. 290.—**II.** In the *fem.*, maga, ae, *A female magician, enchantress:* cantusque artesque magarum, Ov. M. 7, 195 : Circe maga famosissima, Aug. Civ. D. 18, 17.

2. măgus, a, um, *adj.* [1. magus] *Magic, magical* (poet.) : artes, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 5 : manus, id. Med. fac. 36.

măgȳdăris, v. magudaris.

† **1. maia,** ae, *f.* = *μαῖα*, *A large kind of crab*, Plin. 9, 31, 51.

2. Māia, Māja (written by Cicero Majja, like ejjus, pejjus, *etc.*; v. the let. J, p. 844), ae, *f.* = Maĩa : **I.** *Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and the mother of Mercury by Jupiter*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56 : Maia genitum demittit ab alto, *i. e. Mercury*, Virg. A. 1, 297.—**II.** *A daughter of Faunus*, Macr. S. 1, 12.—**III.** *One of the Pleiades:* sanctissima Maia, Cic. Arat. 270 : multi ante occasum Maiae coepere, Virg. G. 1, 225.

mājālis, is, *m. A gelded boar, a barrow hog* (ante-class.) : Var. R. R. 2, 4, 21; so id. ib. 2, 7, 15.—Transf. : nunc tecum obsecro, ut mihi subvenias, ego ne majalis fuam, *i. e. be gelded*, Titin. in Non. 111, 11.—As a term of reproach : in hoc majali, Cic. Pis. 9, 19 (acc. to Isid. Orig. 2, 39).

Majesta, ae, *f. The wife of Vulcan*, Pisc. in Macr. S. 1, 12; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 110.

mājestas, ātis, *f.* [1. majus] *Greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty*, espec. of the gods, and then also of men in high station, as kings, consuls, senators, knights, *etc.*, and, in republican states, esp. freq. of the people (quite class.) : dii non censent esse suae majestatis, praesignificare hominibus, quae sunt futura, Cic. de Div. 1, 38, 82 *sq.* : primus est deorum cultus deos credere, deinde reddere illis majestatem suam, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.* : divinam majestatem asserere sibi coepit, *divine majesty*, Suet. Calig. 22.—Of men : consulis, Cic. Pis. 11; so, judicum, id. Rosc. Am. 19 : regia, Caes. B. C. 3, 106 : ducis, Phaedr. 2, 5. 23 : senatus, Liv. 8, 34 : patria, *the paternal authority*, id. 8, 7.—Of the Roman people : majestatem populi R. defendere, Cic. Phil. 3, 5 : per majestatem populi R. subvenite misero mihi, Sall. J. 17 :—majestatem minuere *or* laedere, *to injure* or *offend against the majesty, sovereignty of the people:* "*majestatem minuere* est de dignitate, aut amplitudine, aut potestate populi. aut eorum, quibus populus potestatem dedit, aliquid derogare," Cic. Inv. 2, 17; Tac. A. 1, 72 : populi R. majestatem laedere Sen. Contr. 4, 25 :—crimen majestatis, *an offence against the majesty, sovereignty of the people:* et crimen majestatis, quod imperii nostri gloriae, rerumque gestarum monumenta evertere atque asportare ausus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41 : legionem sollicitare, res est, quae lege majestatis tenetur, *against treason*, id. Cluent. 35 : condemnatus majestatis, id. ib. : laesae majestatis accusari, Sen Contr. 4, 25 : majestatis causa damnatus, Ulp. Dig. 48, 24, 1 : majestatis judicium, Callistr. ib. 2, 20.—In later times, as a title of honor of the Roman emperors, *majesty*, Symm. Ep. 19, 16, et saep.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Honor, dignity, excellence, splendor:* majestas et pudor matronarum, Liv. 34, 2 : rex apum nullum habeat aculeum, majestate sola armatus, Plin. 11, 17, 17 : boum, Var. R. R. 2, 5 :—Tyria majestas, *the splendor of Tyrian purple*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 79 :—quanta illi fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! Cic. Lael. 25 : loci, Liv. 1, 53.

mājor, majores, v. magnus.

‡ **mājōrĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [major] *Great farmers of the revenue* (opp. to minuscularius, petty farmers of the revenue) : Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1532.

mājōrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of the larger sort, of a larger form* (post-Aug.) : olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4 : pecunia, Cod. Theod. 9, 23, 2.

Mājŭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Maia-gigno] *The Maia-born*, i. e. *Mercury*, Mart. Cap. 1 *fin.*

mājūma, ae, *f.* [Majus] *A great popular festival on the Tiber in the month of May, a kind of mock sea-fight:* Cod. Theod. 5, 6, 1; id. ib. 2.

1. mājus, a, um, *adj.* [root MAG, whence, magis, magnus] An old word for magnus, *Great*, e. g. Majus Deus, *i. e. Jupiter*, Dea Maia, Macr. S. 1, 12 *med.*; cf. Hart. Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 110; 198; 261.

2. Mājus, i, *m.*, usually mensis Maius, *The month of May*, Cic. Phil. 2, 39; id. Att. 3, 8; Ov. F. 5, 490; also simply, Maius, Ov. F. 5, 185.—Weddings in May were regarded as unlucky, Ov. F. 5, 490.—Adjectively : Calendae Maiae, Cic. Fam. 4, 2; Ov. F. 4, 947 : Idus Maiae, Prop. 4, 5, 36.

mājuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [major] *Somewhat greater* or *larger; somewhat great;* of age, *somewhat older* (rare, but quite class.) : folia sunt majuscula, quam hederae, Plin. 26, 6, 15 :—cura, * Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 3 :—Thaïs, quam ego sum, majuscula est, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20.

māla, ae, *f.* [from mando, like scala, from scando] *The cheek-bone, jaw;* in the stricter anatom. sense, the upper bones of the face, between the eyes, nose, and mouth, in which the teeth are fixed (usually in the plur.) : "maxilla est mobile os. Malae cum toto osse, quod superiores dentes excipit, immobiles sunt," Cels. 8, 1 : dentium pars maxillae, pars superiori ossi malarum haeret, id. ib. : ut meos malis miser manderem natos, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 215; Lucr. 2, 638 : ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas, Virg. A. 3, 257. Also of animals : of the dog, Virg. A. 12, 755; of the horse, id. Georg. 3, 268; of the wolf. id. Aen. 11, 680; of the lion, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 23 (where the sing. is used).

II. Transf., The corresponding external portion of the face, *A cheek* (in the plur.) : "infra oculos malae homini tantum, quas prisci genas vocabant . . . Pudoris haec sedes : ibi maxime ostenditur rubor, Plin. 11, 37. 58; Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 35 : (juventas) molli vestit lanugine malas, Lucr. 5, 887; so Ov. M. 12, 391; Virg. A. 10, 324 : impubes, Virg. A. 9, 751 : tenerae, Ov. M. 13, 753.

mālăbăthron, i, v. malobathron.

Malăca (-cha), ae, *f.*, Μάλακα, *A city of* Hispania Baetica, now *Malaga:* Mela, 2, 6; Plin. 5, 2, 1.

(* **malacha,** ae, *f.*, v. maldacon.)

† **mălăche** and **mŏlŏche,** ēs, *f.* = *μαλάχη* and *μολόχη*, *A kind of mallows*, (* v. malva), Col. 10, 247; Plin. 20, 21, 84.

† **mălăcĭa,** ae, *f.* = *μαλακία*, *A calm at sea, dead calm:* **I.** Lit. : tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se loco movere non possent, Caes. B. G. 3, 15.—**B.** Trop. : Sen. Ep. 67.—**II.** Transf., *A total want of appetite, nausea* (post-Aug.) : semen citreorum edendum praecipiunt in malacia praegnantibus, Plin. 23, 6, 56; so id. ib. 57.—Connected with stomachi : absinthium pellit malaciam stomachi, id. 27, 7, 28.

† **mălăcisso,** 1. *v. a.* = *μαλακίζω*, *To render soft* or *supple, to soften, make pliable* (ante-class. and post-Aug.) : malacissandus es, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 31 : articulos, Sen. Ep. 66.

† **mălactĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *μαλακτικός*, *Mollifying* (post-class.) : virtus, Theod. Prisc. de diaeta 15.

† **mălăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *μαλακός*, *Soft, supple, pliant; delicate, luxurious* (a Plautin. word) : pallium Malacum et calidum, Plaut. Mil. 3. 1, 93; so, pallium, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 38 :—ad saltandum malacus, id. Mil. 3, 1, 74 : unctiones, id. Stich. 1, 3, 74 : in malacum modum, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 121.

* **malagĭnum,** i, *n. A plaster made without fire*, Plin. Valer. 3, 12.

† **mălagma,** ătis, *n.* (malagma, ae, *f.*, Veg. Vet. 2, 48) = *μάλαγμα*, *An emollient poultice, cataplasm:* malagmata contusa abunde mollescunt, Cels. 5, 17, 2; so Col. 6, 17, 3; 5; Plin. 22, 24, 56; 25, 13, 95.—In the *dat. pl.*, malagmatis, Plin. 31, 6, 33.

mălandrĭa, ōrum, *n.* (malandria, ae, *f.*, Marc. Emp. 34) *Blisters* or *pustules on the neck*, esp. in horses, Veg. Vet. 2, 42.

mălandrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [malandria] *Full of blisters* or *pustules on the neck*, Marc. Emp. 19.

* **mălaxātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [malaxo] *A softening, mollifying:* Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

† **mălāxo,** avi, 1. *v. a.* = *μαλάσσω*, *To soften, mollify:* malas, Lab. in Gell. 16, 7.

* **maldăcon,** i, *n. The gum of the tree called* bdellium : vicina est Bactriana, in qua bdellium nominatissimum. Arbor nigra est . . . gummi alii *brochon* appellant, alii *malacham*, alii *maldacon*, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

măle, *adv.*, v. malus, *ad fin.*

Mălĕa and **Mălēa,** ae, *f.*, Μαλέα and Μάλεια, *A promontory in the Peloponnesus, near Laconia, now Capo Malio*, Mel. 2, 3, 7; Plin. 4, 5, 8; Cic. Fam. 4, 12, Virg. A. 5, 193; Ov. Am. 2, 16, 24; Prop. 3, 17, 8; Stat. Th. 2, 33.—**II.** Deriv., **Mălēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the promontory of Malea, Malean:* jugum, Flor. 2, 9.

‡ **mălĕbarbis, mălĭbarbis,** *σπανιοπώγων*, (* *Having a thin beard*), Gloss. Lat. Gr.

mălĕdĭcax (also separately, male dicax), ācis. *adj.* [male-dicax] *Foul-mouthed abusive, slanderous;* subst., *a slanderer* (ante- and post-classical) : maledicax es Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 26; Macr. S. 7, 3 *med.*

mălĕdĭce, *adv.*, v. maledicus, *ad fin.*

mălĕdīcens, entis, *Pa.*, v. maledico, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

mălĕdīcentĭa, ae, *f.* [maledico] *An evil speaking, abuse, scurrilousness* (only in Gellius) : ob assiduam maledicentiam, et probra in principes civitatis, Gell. 3, 3; id. 17, 14.

mălĕdīco (also separately, male dico), xi, ctum, 3. *v. n.* [male-dico] *To speak ill of, to abuse, revile, slander, asperse; abs.* or with a *dat.* (so quite class.) or *acc.* (post-Aug.) : (*α*) Abs. : aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic. Coel. 3.—(*β*) With the *dat.* : optimo viro maledicere, id. Dejot. 10 : turpissime alicui, id. N. D. 1, 33 : petulanter alicui, id. Coel. 3 : alicui, Hor. S. 2, 3, 140.—Impers. : indignis si maledicitur, maledictum id esse dico, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 27; so Ter. Hec. 4, 2. 14. (*γ*) With the *acc.* : si me amas, maledic illam, Petr. 96; v. id. 74.—Hence,

A. mălĕdīcens, entis, *Pa.*. *Evil-speaking, foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous:* maledicentes homines, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 75.—*Comp.* : maledicentior, id. ib. 1, 2, 31.—*Sup.* : in maledicentissima civitate, Cic. Fl. 3 : carmina, Suet. Caes. 23.

B. mălĕdictus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Accursed:* maledicte parricida, Spart. Get. 3.—Hence

mălĕdictum, i, *n.*, *A foul* or *abusive word:* **I.** In gen. (quite class.) : maledicta in aliquem dicere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3 : in vitam alicujus conjicere, id. Planc. 12 : maledictis figere aliquem, id. N. D. 1, 24 : maledicta in aliquem conferre, id. Att. 11, 8.—**II.** In partic., *A curse, imprecation:* esse in maledictis jam antiquis strigem convenit, Plin. 11, 39, 95.

mălĕdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maledico] *An evil-speaking, reviling, abuse* (very rarely) : maledictio nihil habet propositi praeter contumeliam, Cic. Coel. 3; so Arn. 4, 147.

* **mălĕdictĭto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To vehemently revile* or *abuse:* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 62 (also written separately, male dictitatur).

‡ **mălĕdictōres** dicebantur ab antiquis, qui nunc maledici, Fest. p. 152; 154.

mălĕdictus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. maledico, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

mălĕdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [maledico] *Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous* (quite class.) : conviciator maledicus, Cic. Mur. 6 : homines, Auct. Her. 2, 8 : maledicum esse in aliquem, Quint. 4, 1, 10.—Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things : civitas, Cic. Fl. 28 : lingua, Val. Max. 8, 9, 2 : sermo, id. 7, 2, 6.—*Adv.* : maledice contumeliose dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134; so, male dice ac maligne loqui, Liv. 45, 39 *fin.*

mălĕ-făber, bra, brum, *adj.* [male-faber] *Ill-contrived, cunning, crafty, sly* (post-class.) : suadelae, Prud. Ham. 716.

mălĕfăcĭo (also written separately, male facio), fēci, factum, 3. *v. n.* [male-facio] *To do evil, harm, mischief* to any one : alicui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 11 : alicui re, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 10.—Hence

mălĕfactum (also separately, male factum), i, *n.*, *An evil deed, injury:* benefacta male locata, malefacta arbitror, Enn. in Cic. Off. 2, 18 : augere, Cic. Inv. 2, 36

* **mălĕfactĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [malefacio] *Syncope, fainting, swooning,* Macer. de Herb. Carm. 2, 4.

mălĕfactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An evil-doer, malefactor* (a Plautin. word): malefactorem amitti satius, quam relinqui beneficum, *i. e. it is better to let a malefactor go unpunished than to be ungrateful toward a benefactor,* Plaut. Bac. 3, 2, 11.

mălĕfĭce, *adv.*, v. maleficus, *ad fin.*

mălĕfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [maleficus] *An evil-doing, ill-conduct* toward any one, *mischievousness; harm, injury* (post-Aug.): (tursiones) maxime rostris canicularum maleficentiae assimulati, Plin. 9, 9, 11: neque ex beneficentia dei quicquam boni perveniat ad nos, neque ex maleficentia quicquam mali, Lact. Ira D. 1.

mălĕfĭcĭum, ĭi *n.* [id.] *An evil deed, offence, crime:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (quite class.): conscientia maleficiorum, Cic. Phil. 5, 6: committere, admittere, *to commit,* id. Rosc. Am. 22: exsilio multare, id. Caecin. 34 *med.*: supplicia pro maleficiis metuere, id. Rosc. Am. 3 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. (post-Aug.): **1.** *Fraud, deception,* Quint. 7, 4, 36; Plin. 12, 25. 54.—**2.** *Enchantment, sorcery:* Tac. A. 2, 69 (*al.* malefica); so App. M. 9, 649 Oud.; cf., magica, id. Apol. p. 395 Oud.—**II.** Transf., *Mischief, hurt, harm* inflicted (acc. to maleficus, *no.* II.): ab injuria et maleficio se prohibere, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: sine ullo maleficio, id. ib. 1, 7; id. B. C. 2, 20; so Liv. 5, 20; 9, 12, et al.—Hence, transf., **A.** (abstr. pro concr.) *A noxious insect. vermin:* ita non nasci maleficia, Plin. 18, 30, 73; so id. 8, 59, 84; 20, 13, 51.

mălĕfĭcus (in MSS. also malificus), a, um, *adj.* [malefacio] *Evil-doing, nefarious, vicious, wicked, criminal;* as a subst., *an evil-doer, criminal:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (quite class.): homo natura maleficus, et injustus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20; so, malefici sceleratique homines, id. Verr. 2, 5, 55: maleficentissimus, Suet. Galb. 15:—mores malefici, Plaut Casin. 4, 2, 4: malefica vita, Tac. A. 4, 21.—**B.** In partic., *Magical;* as a subst., *A magician, enchanter:* de maleficis et mathematicis, Cod. Just. 9, tit. 18; so, "magi qui *malefici* vulgi consuetudine nuncupantur, id. 9, 18, 7: carmina et devotiones ... aliaque malefica, *enchantments, charms,* Tac. A. 2, 69 (*al.* maleficia).—**II.** Transf., *Hurtful, noxious, mischievous* (so only post-Aug.): superstitio, Suet. Ner. 16: sidera, Plin. 7, 49, 50: vis, id. 33, 4, 25: bestia piscibus malefica, id. 9, 15, 20; so, caprae, maleficum frondibus animal, id. 12, 17, 35:—natura malefica, *inimical. unpropitious,* Nep. Ages. 8.—Hence, * *Adv.*, mălĕfĭce, *Mischievously:* aliquid agere, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 113.

mălĕsuādus, a, um, *adj.* [male-suadeo] *Ill-advising, seductive* (a poet. word): vitilena, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 56: interpres, Sid. Ep. 7, 5.—Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things; so of wine: malesuadi pocula succi, Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 69: fames, Virg. A. 6, 276.

mălĕtractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [male-tracto] *Ill-treatment* (post-class.), Arn. 4, 178; 187.

Mălēus, a, um, v. Malea, *no.* II.

Malĕventum, *Another name of* Beneventum; v. h. v.

mălĕvŏlens (malivol.), entis, *adj.* [male-volens] *Ill-disposed, disaffected, envious, malevolent* (very rare): Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 51:—ingenium, id. Bacch. 4, 3, 4.—*Sup.*: malevolentissimae obtrectationes, Cic. Fam. 1, 7.

mălĕvŏlentĭa (maliv.), ae, *f.* [malevolens] *Ill-will, evil disposition* toward any one, *dislike, hatred, envy, malevolence* (quite class.): "*malevolentia* est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo," Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: malevolentia in ceteros, id. Fam. 1, 9: *c. c.* obtrectatio, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: *c. c.* invidia, Sall. C. 3, 2: vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia, Cic. Planc. 9.

mălĕvŏlus (maliv.), a, um, *adj.* [male-volo] *Ill-disposed* toward any one, *disaffected, envious, spiteful, malevolent; c. dat.* or *in c. acc.* (quite class.): si omnibus est malevolus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: Cato in me turpiter fuit malevolus, id. Att. 7, 2.—Transf., of things: sermones, id. Fam. 3, 10.—Subst.: **a.** Malevolus, i, *m.*, *An ill-disposed person, a hater, an enemy:* id. Balb. 25.—**b.** Malevola, ae, *f.*, *A female hater, enemy:* mea inimica et malevola, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 181.

Mălĭăcus Sinus, *The gulf between Thessaly and Achaia,* now *Golfo del Volo,* Mel. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 4, 7, 12; Liv. 27, 30.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Mālĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Malian:* ager, Liv. 42, 30.—**B. Mālĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: lympha, Catull. 68, 54.

‡ **mălĭcordis,** πονηροκάρδιος, *Bad-hearted,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mălĭcŏrĭum, ii, *n.* [malum-corium] *The rind of a pomegranate.* Plin. 23, 6, 57; so Petr. 47.

* **mālĭfer,** a, um, *adj.* [malum-fero] *Apple-bearing* (poetical): Abella, Virg. A. 7, 740.

mălĭfĭcus, v. maleficus.

mălĭgne, *adv.*, v. malignus, a, um, *ad fin.*

mălignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [malignus] **I.** *Ill-will, spite, malice, envy, malignity* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **A.** Lit.: malignitati falsa species libertatis inest, Tac. H. 1, 1: malignitatis auctores, Liv. 5, 22: malignitas multo veneno tincta, Sen. Vit. beat. 18: interpretantium, Plin. Ep. 5, 7: humana, Tac. Or. 18: *c. c.* livor, id. Agr. 41.—In the *plur.*: malignitatum vulnera. Prud. στεφ. 2, 259.—**II.** *Stinginess, niggardliness:* Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 4; Liv. 34, 34; cf. id. 34, 7.—**B.** *Barrenness, unfruitfulness;* of the vine, Col. 3, 10, 18.

măligno, 1. *v. a.*, and **malignor,** ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To do* or *make maliciously, to malign* (post-class.): (*a*) Form maligno: venena malignantes, *i. e. maliciously mixing,* Amm. 22, 15.—(*β*) Form malignor: Vulg. Psalm. 73, 3.

‡ **mălignōsus,** κακεντρεχής, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mălignus, a, um, *adj.* [for maligenus; cf. the opp., benignus] *Of an evil nature* or *disposition, ill-disposed, wicked, mischievous, malicious, envious, malignant, malign* (poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** In gen.: maligni caupones, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4.—Of inanimate and abstr. things: malignissima capita, Sen. Vit. beat. 18: litus, Luc. 8, 565: portus, id. 5, 651: leges, Ov. M. 10, 329: votum, Catull. 67, 5: verba, Manil. 4, 573: mens, Catull. 68, 37: studia, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 101: vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 40: oculi, Virg. A. 5, 654.—**II.** In partic., *Stingy, niggardly:* malignus, largus, Plaut. Bac. 3, 2, 17.—Trop.: fama, Ov. Her. 16, 143: in laudandis dictionibus, Quint. 2, 2, 6.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *Niggardly, barren, unfruitful:* terra malignior ceteris, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: colles. Virg. G. 2, 179.—**2.** *Scanty, petty, small:* ostium, *too narrow,* Sen. Q. N. 3, 27: aditus, Virg. A. 11, 524: ignis, Mart. 10, 96: lux, Virg. A. 6, 270: munus, Plin. 7, 50, 51.—Hence,

Adv., mălĭgne: **A.** In gen., *Ill-naturedly, spitefully, enviously, malignantly* (not in Cic. or Caes.): maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv. 45, 39.—*Comp.*: Curt. 8, 1.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *Stingily, grudgingly:* ager maligne plebi divisus, Liv. 8, 12: famem exstinguere, *sparingly,* Sen. Ep. 18: non mihi fuit tam maligne, ut, *etc., it has not gone so poorly with me that,* etc., Catull. 10, 18: dispensare, Sen. Ben. 6, 16: quippiam laudare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 209.—*Comp.*: dicis, malignius tecum egisse naturam, Sen. Ep. 44.—**2.** *Little, scantily:* terra eorum, quae seruntur, maligne admodum patiens, *a very little,* Mel. 2, 2: apertus, Sen. Ben. 6, 34: virens, Plin. 34, 11, 26.

* **mălĭlŏquax,** ācis, *adj.* [male-loquax] *Evil-speaking, slanderous:* lingua, P. Syrus in Mim.

mălĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [male-loquor] *An evil-speaking, slander* (post-classical): Tert. Spect. 2.

† **mālĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = μήλινος, *Of* or *belonging to an apple-tree:* pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12.

mălĭtas, ātis, *f.* [from malus, like bonitas, from bonus] *Evil, harm* (post-classical): timor majoris malitatis (*al.* majoris mali), Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 5; cf., "Κακία, malitas," Gloss. Philox.

mălĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [malus] *Bad quality; ill-will, spite, malice* (quite class.): **I.** Lit. (so only post-class.): terrae malitia, Pall, 1, 6: arboris, *unfruitfulness,* id. 11, 8.—**II.** Trop. (quite class.): virtutis contraria est vitiositas: sic enim malo, quam malitiam, appellare eam, quam Graeci κακίαν appellant: nam *malitia* certi cujusdam vitii nomen est: vitiositas omnium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15: "est enim *malitia* versuta et fallax nocendi ratio," id. N. D. 3, 30; id. Rosc. Com. 16: per summam fraudem et malitiam, id. Quint. 18; id. Cluent. 26. In opp. to virtus: virtute, non malitia, P. Scipioni placuisse, Sall. J. 25.—Sometimes in a good sense, like our *Roguery:* Cic. Att. 15, 26: tamen a malitia non discedis, *you do not desist from your roguery,* id. Fam. 9, 19.—In connection with malus: sine mala omni malitia, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 38.—In the *plur.*: collatio nostrarum malitiarum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66: everriculum malitiarum omnium, Cic. N. D. 3, 30.

mălĭtĭōse, *adv.*, v. malitiosus, *ad fin.*

mălĭtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [malitiosus] *Wickedness, knavishness* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 15.

mălĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [malitia] *Full of wickedness, wicked, knavish, crafty, malicious* (quite class.): homo, Cic. Off. 3, 13: malitiosissimus, Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 3.—Of things: juris interpretatio, Cic. Off. 1, 10.—**II.** Silva Malitiosa, *A forest in the Sabine territory,* Liv. 1, 30 *fin.*—Hence, *Adv.*, mălĭtĭōse, *Wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously:* agere quippiam dolose, aut malitiose, Cic. Off. 3, 15; so, facere aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53.—*Comp.*: rem mandatam malitiosius gerere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38.

Mālĭus, a, um, v. Maliacus.

mălĭvŏlens, mălĭvŏlentĭa, and **mălĭvŏlus,** v. malevolens, *etc.*

mallĕātor, ōris, *m.* [malleus] *A hammerer, hammer-man:* ballucis, Mart. 12, 57; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3229.

mallĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Wrought* or *beaten with a hammer, hammered, malleated* (post-Aug.): spartum, Col. 12, 19, 4: libri, Ulp. Dig. 32, 50.

* **mallĕŏlāris,** e, *adj.* [malleolus] *Of* or *belonging to vine-shoots* or *to young vines* (post-Aug.): virga, Col. Arbor. 3, 3.

mallĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [malleus] *A small hammer* or *mallet:* **I.** Lit.: Cels. 8, 3 *med.*—Hence, **II.** Transf.: **A.** *A hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot* for planting: "*malleolus* novellus est palmes, innatus prioris anni flagello, cognominatusque a similitudine rei, quod in ea parte, quae deciditur, ex vetere sarmento prominens utrinque, malleoli speciem praebet, Col. 3, 6, 3; cf. Plin. 17, 21, 35: malleolos pangere, *to set in, plant,* Col. 3, 3; so, deponere, id. ib.: conserere, id. ib. 14: demergere, id. ib. 18: serere sulco, vel scrobe, Plin. 17, 22, 35, 8.—**B.** In milit. lang., *A kind of fire-dart:* Amm. 23, 4; cf. Fest. p. 135 ed. Müll.; Non. 556: partim malleolos, partim fasces sarmentorum incensos supra vallum, *etc.*, Sisenn. in Non. 556, 13; so, malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic. Cat. 1, 13; cf. id. Mil. 24, 64: faces taedamque et malleolos stupae illitos pice parari jubet, Liv. 42, 64.

mallĕus, i, *m.* *A hammer, mallet, maul:* **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 52; Plin. 34, 14, 41: stuparius, *a swingle-staff,* id. 19, 1, 3.—Of the *maul* or *axe* for felling animals to be sacrificed: Ov. M. 2, 624; so, elato alte malleo. cultrarium mactavit, Suet. Cal. 32.—Proverb.: malleum sapientiorem vidi excusso manubrio, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 87.—**II.** Transf., *A disease among animals,* Veg. Vet. 1, 2.

Mallĭus, ĭi, *m.* *A Roman proper name:* Mallius Glaucia, Cic. Rosc. Amer. 7; 34: Cn. Mallius Maximus, id. Planc. 5; Mur. 17; Sall. J. 114.

† **mallo,** ōnis, *m.* = μαλλὸς: **I.** *The stem* of onions (post-class.): "*mallonem* caeparum, id est calamos siccos, unde fasces dependent," Veg. Vet. 2, 60; id. ib. 1, 63.—**II.** *A kind of tumor on the knees* in animals, Veg. Vet. 2, 48.

* **Malloea,** ae, *f.* *A city in Thessaly,* Liv. 32, 41; 36, 10.

Mallos and **-us,** i, *f.*, Μαλλός, *A city in Cilicia,* Mel. 1, 13, 1; Luc. 3, 227.—**II.** Derivv., **Mallōtes** and **Mālōtes,** ae.

m., Μαλλώτης and Μαλώτης, *Inhabitants of Mallus*, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Suet. Grammar. 2.

† **mallus**, i, *m.* = μαλλός, *A lock of wool:* Cato R. R. 157.

‡ **mallŭvium** dicitur, quo manus lavuntur (*i. e. wash-hand basin*) ‡ malluviae, quibus manus sunt lautae (*i. e. water to wash the hands in*), perinde ut quibus pedes ‡ pelluviae, Fest. p. 160 ed Müll.

mālo, mālui, malle (archaic forms, mavolo for malo, Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 18; Curc. 2, 3, 41; Poen. 1, 2, 88; 90; Rud. 5, 3, 57; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 25:—mavolunt for malunt, Naev. in Fest. s. v. STUPRUM, p. 317 ed. Müll.:—mavelim for malim, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 27; id. Aul. 4, 5, 1; id. Capt. 3, 3, 1; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 18; id. Men. 5, 1, 20; id. Mil. 4, 8, 46; id. Merc. 4, 3, 21; 5, 4, 48; id. Poen. 1, 1, 23; 4, 2, 5; 5, 2, 31; id. Pers. 1, 1, 4; id. Rud. 2, 7, 12; id. Truc. 2, 2, 22; 2, 4, 68; 4, 2, 29; 30; 33;—mavelis for malis, id. Capt. 2, 2, 20; id. Pseud. 1, 2, 8:—mavelit for malit, id. Trin. 2, 2, 25:—mavellem for mallem, id. Amph. 1, 3, 14; id. Curc. 4, 2, 26; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 21; 3, 3, 48; 4, 9, 125; id. Mil. 2, 2, 16; id. Pseud. 1, 1, 128; 4, 5, 6; id. Poen. 3, 3, 37:—mavolet for malet, id. Asin. 1, 1, 108) *v. a.* [magis-volo] *To choose rather, to prefer;* constr. with the *acc.* of the person or thing, with an object-clause, or with a follg. conjunctive (quite class.): (*a*) With the *acc.* of the person or thing (so rarely): bonos et senatum malet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4: ambigua, ancipitia malebat, Tac. H. 2, 86: quin omnia malit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61: quod mallem, *which I would prefer*, Ov. Tr. 2, 239; id. Her. 21, 31; v. also in the follg.—(β) With an object-clause (the usual quite class. construction): seseque ii perire mavolunt ibidem, quam, *etc.*, Naev. in Fest. p. 317 ed. Müll.; Enn. in Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73, § 81 ed. Müll.; Cic. Off. 1, 19: Cato jam servire quam pugnare mavult, id. Att. 7, 15: maluit illum esse deum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 3; Cic. Att. 13, 22; id. de Div. 2, 57 *fin.*: judicium prius de probro quam de re maluit fieri, id. Quint. 2.—(γ) With a follg. conjunctive (mostly poet.): mallem . . . cognoscerem, Cic. Fam. 7. 14: mallem divitias mihi dedisses, Quam, *etc.*, Catull. 24, 4: fabula sit mavult, quam sine amore deus, Tib. 2, 3, 31.—For *quam* there is sometimes employed the comparative ablative (in poets and in post-Aug. prose): nullos his mallem ludos spectasse, *rather than these*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 79; so, ne dubitaret armis incruentas conditiones malle, *to choose rather than arms, prefer to arms*, Tac. A. 12, 46.—*Potius* is sometimes introduced pleonastically, and also *magis:* ab omnibus se desertos potius, quam abs te defensos esse malunt, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 6: an ille Uticae potius, quam Romae, cum alienis esse quam cum suis maluisset? id. Lig. 2; id. Cat. in Fam. 15, 5; Anton. in Cic. 14, 13 *fin.*:—qui magis vere vincere, quam diu imperare malit, Liv. 22, 34 *fin.*—Strengthened by multo *or* haud paulo: meo judicio multo stare malo, quam aliorum, *much rather*, Cic. Att. 12, 22 *fin.*: haud paulo hunc animum malim quam, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 42.

II. In partic., *To rather give* a thing *to* one, *to be more favorable to* him: Cic. Att. 2, 26: quamquam illi omnia malo, quam mihi, id. Planc. 24.

mālŏbăthrātus, a, um, *adj.* [malobathron] *Anointed with* malobathron (post-class.): satrapae pumicati, malobathrati, Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

† **mālŏbăthron** (malobathrum), i, *n.* = μαλόβαθρον, *An Indian* or *Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared*, perh. *betel* or *base cinnamon:* Plin, 12, 26, 59.—**II.** Transf., *The oil procured from the above-mentioned plant, malobathrum:* coronatus nitentes Malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 7; also used in medicine, Cels. 5, 23; Plin. 23, 4, 48.

mālŏgrānātum, i, *n.* [2. malum-granatum] *A pomegranate*, Plin. 26, 8, 31.—In the *fem.*, malogranata, ae, *A pomegranate-tree*, Isid. Orig. 17, 7.

† **mālŏpe**, ēs, *f. Mallows:* "majorem (malvam) Graeci *malopen* vocant in sativis," Plin. 20, 21, 84 (* v. malva).

† **maltha**, ae, *f.* = μάλθα, *A kind of thick, fatty petroleum* from Samosata, *fossil tar*, the flame of which could be extinguished only with earth, Plin. 2, 104, 108.—**B.** Transf., *A kind of varnish* or *cement* made of slacked lime and hog's fat: "*maltha* e calce fit recenti; gleba vino restinguitur: mox tunditur cum adipe suillo et ficu, Plin. 36, 24, 38; so Pall. 1, 41.—**II.** * Trop., *An effeminate person*. Lucil. in Non. 37, 9.

Malthīnus, i, *m.* [maltha, effeminate] *A fictitious name:* Hor. S. 1, 2, 25.

maltho, are, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To cement, to varnish* (post-Aug.): Plin. 36, 24, 58.

Malŭginensis, is, *m. A Roman surname in the* gens Cornelia, *e. g.* M. Cornelius Maluginensis, Liv. 4, 21.

‡ **maluginōsus**, μακεντρεχής, (* *Cunning, crafty*,) Gloss. Philox.

1. mălum, i. *An evil;* v. 1. malus, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

† **2. mālum**, i, *n.* = μῆλον (Doric μᾶλον), *An apple*, i. e. any tree-fruit fleshy on the outside, and having a kernel within (opp. to nux); hence, used also of quinces, pomegranates. peaches, oranges, lemons, *etc.*, Plin. 15, 14, 14; Col. 5, 10: malis orbiculatis pasci, Coel. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 15.—Proverb., ab ovo usque ad mala, *i. e. from beginning to end* (an expression borrowed from the Roman custom at meals, which was to begin with eggs and end with fruit), Hor. S. 1, 3, 7.—**II.** Malum terrae, *A plant* having four varieties, Plin. 25, 8, 54; Scrib. Comp. 202; also called malum terrenum, Veg. Vet. 4, 13.

* **malundrum**, i, *n. An almost unknown plant*, Plin. 26, 7, 24.

1. mălus, a, um, *adj. Comp.*, pejor, pejus; *Sup.*, pessimus, a, um, *Bad*, in the widest sense of the word (opp. to bonus), *evil, injurious, destructive, mischievous, wicked;* of personal appearance, *ill-looking, ugly;* of weight, *bad, light;* of fate, *evil, unlucky*, etc.: malus et nequam homo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 1: philosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, Cic. Off. 3, 9: malam opinionem habere de aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 3, 24: consuetudo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: conscientia, Quint. 12, 1: mens, id. ib.: mores, Sall. C. 18:—fures, Hor. S. 1, 1, 77: Furiae, id. ib. 2, 3, 135: virus, Virg. G. 1, 129: cicuta, Hor. S. 2, 1, 56: libido, Liv. 1, 57: falx, Virg. E. 3, 11: gramina, id. Aen. 2, 471: carmen, *i. e. an incantation*, Leg. XII. Tab. in Plin. 28, 2, 4: abi in malam rem, *go and be hanged!* Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 17:—pugna, Cic. de Div. 2, 25; so Sall. J. 60: avis, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5: aetas, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 4:—haud mala est mulier, *not bad-looking*, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 42: facies, Quint. 6, 3, 32:—pondus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 156.—In the *neutr. sing.*, for adv. male: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18.—Hence,

A. mălum, i, *n.*, *Any thing bad, an evil, misfortune, calamity*, etc.: **I.** In gen.: orarem, ut ei, quod posses mali facere, faceres, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 25: quam sit bellum, cavere malum, Cic. de Or. 1, 58: nihil enim mali accidisse Scipioni puto, id. Lael. 3: hostes inopinato malo turbati, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: externum, *i. e.* bellum, Nep. Amilc. 2: ne in quotidianam id malum vertat, *i. e.* febris, Cels. 3, 15.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *Punishment, hurt, injury:* malo domandam tribuniciam potestatem, Liv. 2, 54: malo exercitum coërcere, Sall. J. 105:—sine malo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 81; so Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45; Liv. 4, 49: vi, malo, plagis adductus est, ut frumenti daret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23: amanti amoenitas malo est: nobis lucro est, *is hurtful, injurious*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 5: clementiam illi malo fuisse, *was injurious, unfortunate*, Cic. Att. 14, 22: malo hercle suo magno convivat sine modo, *to his own hurt*, Enn. in Non. 474, 23: olet homo quidam malo suo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 165: male merenti bona es: at malo cum tuo, *to your own hurt*, id. Asin. 1, 3, 3.

B. As a term of abuse: quid tu, malum, me sequere? Plaut. Casin. 1, 3: quae, malum, est ista tanta audacia? Cic. Verr 2, 1, 20.—Hence,

B. măle, *adv.*, *Badly, ill, wrongly wickedly, unfortunately*, etc.: dubitas, quin lubenter tuo hero meus, quod possiet facere, faciat male? *will do all the harm to him*, etc., Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 66: si iste Italiam relinquet, faciet omnino male, et, ut ego existimo, ἀλογίστως, *will act altogether unwisely*, Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10: dii isti Segulio male faciant, *do harm to him, punish him*, Cic. Fam. 11, 21: o factum, male de Alexione! id. Att. 15, 1: male velle alicui, *to wish ill*, Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 13: cogitare de aliquo, Cic. de Sen. 6: loqui, id. Rosc. Am. 48: m. loqui alicui for maledicere, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 25: accipere verbis aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54: habere equitatu agmen adversariorum, *to harass, annoy*, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: hoc male habet virum, *annoys, vexes him*, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 5: male se habere, *to feel ill* or *low-spirited*, id. Eun. 4, 2, 6: male est animo, *it vexes me*, id. Ad. 4, 5, 21: male est animo, *I feel unwell*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 33: male fit animo, *I am beginning to feel bad, am getting unwell*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 26: L. Antonio male sit, si quidem, *etc.*, *evil betide him!* (a formula of imprecation), Cic. Att. 15, 15: quae res tibi vertat male, *much harm may it do you! may your bargain never thrive!* Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 37:—male tibi esse malo quam molliter, *I would rather you should be unfortunate than effeminate*, Sen. Ep. 82: proelium male pugnatum, Sall. J. 58:—non dubito, quin me male oderit, Caes. in Cic. Att. 14, 1: male metuo, ne, *etc.*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2: rauci, Hor. S. 1, 4, 66.—When attached to an adjective, it freq. gives it the opposite meaning: male sanus for insanus, *not quite sane, deranged*, Cic. Att. 9, 15: gratus, *i. e. ungrateful*, Ov. Her. 7, 27: fida carinis statio, *hardly safe, unsafe*, Virg. A. 2, 23.

† **2. mālus**, i, *f.* = μηλέα, *An apple-tree:* malus bifera, Var. R. R. 1, 7: et steriles platani malos gessere valentes, Virg. G. 2, 70.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A mast* of a ship: ut si qui gubernatorem in navigando agere nihil dicant, quum alii malos scandant, *etc.*, Cic. de Sen. 6: malum erigi, vela fieri imperavit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34: so, malos attollere, Virg. A. 5, 828: saucius, *injured*, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 5.—**B.** *A mast* or *pole*, to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached: Lucr. 6, 108—**C.** *A beam* set up in the middle of a wine-press: Plin. 18, 31, 74.

malva, ae, *f.* [μαλάχη] *Mallows:* "in magnis laudibus malva est utraque, et sativa, et silvestris. Duo genera earum amplitudine folii discernuntur: majorem Graeci *malopen* vocant in sativis. Alteram ab emoliendo ventre dictam putant *malachen*," etc., Plin. 20, 21, 84; Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2; Mart. 10, 48.

malvācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [malva] *Of* or *belonging to mallows, like mallows, mallow-shaped* (post-Aug.): caulis, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

Māmercīnus, i, *m. Of* or *belonging to a Mamercus, Mamercine*, a Roman surname, e. g. L. Aemilius Mamercinus, Liv. 7, 1.

Māmercus, i, *m.* [Mamers for Mars] *An Oscan praenomen:* "*Mamercus* praenomen Oscum est, ab eo, quod hi Martem *Mamertem* appellant," Fest. p. 130 ed. Müll.—**II.** *A Roman surname*, e. g. M. Aemilius Mamercus, Cic. Brut. 47, 175.

Māmers, tis, *m. The Oscan name for Mars;* whence the inhabitants of Messana, in Sicily, are called Mamertines: "*Mamers* Mamertis facit, id est lingua Osca Mars Martis," Fest. p. 131 ed. Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. MAMERTINI, p. 158 ib. The Sabines also gave to Mars the name of Mamers, acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 10, § 73.—**II.** Deriv., **Mamertīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of the city of Messana, in Sicily, the Mamertines* (v. supra): Plin. 3, 8, 14; so Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5; Balb. 23; Liv. 21, 22.—Hence, **B. Māmertīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Mamertines, Mamertine:* civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5; 2, 3, 6; 2, 4, 10: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, 4: amphora, Mart. 13, 117.—Subst., Mamertinus, i, *m.*. Claudius M., *A consul*, A.D. 362, *under Julian; he wrote the latter a letter of thanks for his promotion to this dignity which is still extant.*

Mamilĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens, e. g. C. Mamilius Limetanus, *a tribune of the people*, Sall. J. 40: C. Mamilius Vitulus, *a praetor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 0: L. Mamilius, Tusculanus, Liv. 3, 29.—**II.** Hence **Mamilius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Mamilius, Mamilian:* rogatio, *of the tribune Mamilius*, Cic. Brut. 33, 127: lex, id. ib. 34, 128; id. Leg. 1, 21, 55:—turris, Fest. p. 131; v. Müll. ad loc.

mămilla (incorrectly, mamm.), ae, *f. dim.* [mamma] *A breast, pap, teat:* Vellej. 2, 70; Juv. 6, 400: scrofa triginta clara mamillis, id. 12, 74.—As a term of endearment: Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 47.—**II.** Transf., *A little pipe* inserted into a larger one: Var. R. R. 3, 14, 2.

* **mămillānus,** a, um, *adj.* [mamilla, having breasts; hence, transf.] *Full, swelling, protuberant:* ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19.

mămillāre, is, *n.* [mamilla] *A breast-cloth, stomacher*, Mart. 14, 66 *in lem.*

mamma, ae, *f.* = μάμμα, *A breast, pap*, esp. of females, rarely of males; also, *a teat, dug* of animals: **I.** Lit.: puero isti date mammam, *give him the breast, suckle him*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 1: puer in gremio matris sedens, mammam appetens, Cic. de Div. 2, 41: ubera mammarum, Lucr. 5, 883.—Of a man: mammas homo solus e maribus habet, Plin. 11, 39, 95; Cic. Fin. 3, 5; Just. 12, 9 *fin.*—Of animals: Cic. N. D. 2, 51: mammam sugere, Var. R. R. 2, 1: mammas premere, *i. e. to press out by sucking*, Plin. 11, 40, 95: mamma sterilescit, *dries up*, id. ib.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A protuberance* on the bark of a tree: Plin. 17, 16, 26.

B. In the language of little children, to signify *Mother, mamma:* quum cibum ac potionem buas ac papas vocent, matrem *mammam*, patrem *tatam*, Var. in Non. 81, 4; Mart. 1, 101.—On inscrr., for *Mother*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2769; 2813; for *grandmother*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 1134, 3; for *nurse*, Inscr. ap. Visc. Mus. Pio-Clem. t. 2, p. 82.

Mammaea, ae, *f.* *The mother of the Emperor Alexander Severus*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 3.—**II.** Deriv., **Mammaeānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Mammaea, Mammaean:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 57.

mammālis, e, *adj.* [mamma] *Of* or *for the breasts* (post-class.): herba, *good for diseases of the breasts*, App. Herb. 26.

mammātus, a, um, *adj.* [mamma, having breasts; hence, transf.] *Furnished with little pipes* (post-Augustan): Plin. 35, 12, 46.

* **mamměātus,** a, um, *adj.* [mamma] For mammosus, *Having large breasts, large-breasted, full-breasted* (a Plautinian word): amica, Plin. Poen. 1, 2, 181; cf. Non. 137, 20.

mammilla, v. mamilla.

† **mammōnas** or **mammōna,** ae, *m.* = μαμμωνᾶς [properly, Syr. מָמוֹנָא] *Riches, mammon*, Vulg. Matth. 6, 24; Luc. 16, 9; Aug. Serm. Domin. 2, 14.

mammōnĕus (in Prud. Ham. 429, with sec. syl. short), a, um, *adj.* [mammonas] *Greedy of gain, self-interested* (eccles. Lat.): fides, Prud. Hamart. 429.

mammōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mamma] *Having large breasts, full-breasted:* non mammosa, non annosa, non bibosa, Laber. in Gell. 3, 12.—Of animals: canes feminae, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 5.—**II.** Transf., *Full, protuberant:* pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16: genus panici, id. 18, 7, 10, 3: tus, *cluster-shaped*, in which one drop adheres to the other, id. 12, 14, 32.

† **mammothreptus,** i, *m.* = μαμμόθρεπτος, *Nourished by a nurse*, Aug. in Psalm. Conc. 30.

1. mammŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mamma] *A little breast* or *teat:* Var. R. R. 2, 3, 2; Cels. 7, 26.—**II.** Transf., in the language of children, *A little mamma:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4849; so id. ib. *no.* 4671; cf. mamma, *no.* II., B.

2. Mammŭla, ae, *m.* *A Roman proper name:* M. Cornelius Mammula, Liv. 42, 6.

†† **mamphūla,** ae, *f.* *A kind of Syrian bread:* "*mamphula* appellatur panis Syriaci genus, quod, ut ait Venius, in clibano, antequam percoquatur, decidit in carbones cineremque," Fest. p. 142 ed. Müll.

‡ **mamphur,** appellatur loro circumvolutum mediocris longitudinis lignum rotundum, quod circumagunt fabri in operibus tornandis, Fest. p. 132 ed. Müll. [acc. to Scalig. mutilated from μαννοφόρον, wearing a collar].

Māmūrius, ii, *m.*, in full, Mamurius Veturius, *The maker of the* ancilia; v. ancile: Fest. p. 131 ed. Müll.; so Ov. F. 3, 391; Prop. 4, 2, 61.—Varro explains in an entirely different manner the expression, Mamuri Veturi, which he makes to be an appellative, signifying memoriam veterem: Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63, § 45.

Māmurra, ae, *m.* *A Roman knight of Formiae, who was the first in Rome to cover the walls of his house on the Mons Coelius with marble, and had none but marble columns in his house*, Plin. 36, 6, 7; Catull. 29, 3.—Mamurrarum urbs, *i. e. Formiae*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 37.

Māna, also Genita Mana, and **Manuāna,** ae, *f.* *An ancient Roman goddess, mother of the presiders over the Lares*, Mart. Cap. 2, 40; cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 1, p. 42, 43, and 60.—**II.** Māna, ae, *f.*, *A kind of sponge;* v. manon.

* **mānābilis,** e, *adj.* [mano] *Flowing, running:* hence, trop., *penetrating:* frigus, Lucr. 1, 535.

† **mānăchus** and **mānăcus,** i, *m.* = μήναχος, Dor. μάναχος, *The ecliptic* on a sun-dial: Vitr. 9, 8 (*Schneid.* reads menaeus).

1. mānālis, e, *adj.* [mano] *Flowing* (ante-class.): "*manalem fontem* dici pro eo, quod aqua ex eo semper manet," Fest. p. 128 ed. Müll.; cf. id. p. 157 ib.:—*manalem* vocabant *lapidem* etiam (cf. another signif. in the follg. art.) petram quandam, quae erat extra portam Capenam juxta aedem Martis, quam quum propter nimiam siccitatem in Urbem protraherent, insequebatur pluvia statim," id. p. 128 ib.; cf., "*manalis lapis*, qui tunc movetur, quum pluviae exoptantur," Var. in Non. 547, 10, and Fulgent. Expos. serm. p. 559, 16 *sq.*; v. respecting the manalis lapis, Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 340 *sqq.*; and cf. also aquaemanalis.

2. Mānālis, e, *adj.* [Manes] *Of* or *belonging to the Manes:* "*Manalem lapidem* putabant esse ostium Orci, per quod animae inferorum ad superos manarent, qui dicuntur *manes*," Fest. p. 128 ed. Müll. (perhaps from the same origin as the proceding word).

* **mānāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [mano] *A flowing:* bivio refluus manamine pontus, *i. e. in ebb and flood*, Aus. Mosell. 32.

mānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A flowing, flowing out* (post-Aug.): Frontin. Aquaed. 65; so id. ib. 110; 122.

manceps, ĭpis, *m.* [manus-capio] *A purchaser* of any thing at a public auction, *a renter, farmer, contractor*, etc.: "*manceps* dicitur, qui quid a populo emit conducitve, quia manu sublata significat se auctorem emptionis esse: qui idem *praes* dicitur," Fest. p. 151; v. Müll. *ad loc.:* si res abiret ab eo mancipe, quem ipse apposuisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54: hominis studiosissimi nobilitatis manceps fit Chrysogonus, id. Rosc. Am. 8: nullius rei neque praes neque manceps, Nep. Att. 6: aliquis praevalens annonam flagellet, *i. e. a forestaller, speculator*, Plin. 33, 13, 57:—sutrinae, *a keeper of a stall*, id. 10, 43, 60; so id. Ep. 3, 19: operarum, *one who hires laborers to let them out again*, Suet. Vesp. 1: itinera fraude mancipum et incuria magistratuum interrupta, *a farmer of the revenue, farmer-general*, Tac. A. 3, 31; so, VIAE APPIAE, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3221.

II. Transf.: * **A.** *A surety, bondsman*, i. q. praes: ego mancipem te nihil moror. Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 29.—* **B.** *One who hires people to applaud:* conducti et redempti mancipes, Plin. Ep. 2, 14.—* **C.** *The owner, proprietor*, or *possessor* of a thing: deus et manceps divinitatis, Tert. Apol. 11.

Mancĭa, ae, *m.* *A Roman surname*, e. g. Q. Mucius Mancia, Cic. Off. 1, 30 *fin.*

Mancīnus, i, *m.* *A Roman proper name*, e. g. C. Hostilius Mancinus, *a consul who was delivered up to the Numantines, on the refusal of the Roman people to ratify the dishonorable treaty of peace which he had made with them*, Cic. Rep. 3, 18; de Or. 1, 40; 56; 2, 32; Off. 3, 30; Caecin. 33; Fest. p. 131 ed. Müll.—**II.** Hence **Mancīniānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Mancinus:* deditio, *i. e. the delivering up of Mancinus*, Flor. 3, 14, 2.

mancĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [manus] *A little hand* (ante-class.): Naev. in Gell. 17, 7

mancĭpātĭo (mancup.), ōnis, *f.* [mancipo] *A making over, delivery, transfer* of a thing to another as his property; one of the modes of acquiring possession by the Roman civil law; hence, also, for *purchase:* "qui mancipio accipit, apprehendere id ipsum, quod ei mancipio datur, necesse sit: unde etiam mancipatio dicitur, quia manu res capitur." Gaj. Instit. 1, 121 (v. the passage in full under mancipium): mancipationem tabulis probare, *the purchase*, Plin. 6, 35, 58.

mancĭpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** *A sale* (post-Aug.): in mancipatum venire, Plin. 9, 35, 60.—**II.** *The office* or *business of a public farmer* (in jurid. Lat.): Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 36; so ib. 7, 9.

mancipi, v. mancipium, *ad init.*

mancĭpĭum (mancupium), ii (the contr. form of the *gen.*, mancipi, like imperi, ingeni, *etc.*, predominates in jurid. lang.), *n.* [manceps] *The mode of formal purchase* of a thing peculiar to the Roman civil law, by a symbolical taking of it in the hand and weighing out of the money: *The legal, formal purchase* of a thing: "est autem mancipatio imaginaria quaedam venditio: quod et ipsum jus proprium civium Romanorum est. Eaque res ita agitur: adhibitis non minus quam quinque testibus civibus Romanis puberibus et praeterea alio ejusdem conditionis, qui libram aeneam teneat, qui appellatur libripens, is qui mancipio accipit, rem tenens ita dicit: HVNC EGO HOMINEM EX IVRE QVIRITIVM MEVM ESSE AIO, ISQVE MIHI EMPTVS EST HOC AERE AENEAQVE LIBRA: deinde acre percutit libram, idque aes dat ei, a quo mancipio accipit, quasi pretii loco. Eo modo et serviles et liberae personae mancipantur: animalia quoque, quae mancipi sunt, quo in numero habentur boves, equi, muli, asini; ita praedia tam urbana quam rustica, quae et ipsa mancipi sunt, qualia sunt Italica, eodem modo solent mancipari. In eo solo praediorum mancipatio a ceterorum mancipatione differt, quod personae serviles et liberae, item animalia quae mancipi sunt, nisi in praesentia sint, mancipari non possunt, adeo quidem, ut eum, qui mancipio accipit, apprehendere id ipsum, quod ei mancipio datur, necesse sit: unde etiam mancipatio dicitur, quia manu res capitur: praedia vero absentia solent mancipari," Gaj. Dig. 1, 119 *sq.:* hoc in mancipio Marius non dixerat, *at the sale*, Cic. Off. 3, 16 *fin.;* cf., quum M. Marius Graditianus aedes Auratae vendidisset, neque in mancipii lege dixisset, *etc.*, *in the contract of sale . . . in the sale*, id. de Or. 1, 39, 178.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A possession, property, right of ownership*, acquired by such purchase. So, mancipio (*dat.*), dare, and accipere, *to give* or *take possession of:* *Ca.* Memini et mancipio tibi dabo. *Cu.* Egon' ab lenone quicquam Mancipio accipiam? quibus sui nihil est nisi una lingua? Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 8; Cic. Att. 13, 50, 2: finge mancipio aliquem dedisse id, quod mancipio dari non potest, id. Top. 10, 45.—So, res mancipi (for mancipii, also res mancupi for mancupii), *property:* in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, Cic. Mur. 2: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, id. Top. 5:—esse in mancipio alicujus, *to be the property of any one:* Gell. 18, 6.—**2.** Trop. (post-Aug.): fortuna nihil dat mancipio, *bestows nothing as a property* or *constant possession*, Sen. Ep. 72.

B. Concr., *A slave obtained by* mancipium: mancipia, quae dominorum sunt facta nexu aut aliquo jure civili, Cic. Parad. 5, 1; id. Att. 8, 11: mancipiis locuples eget aeris Cappadocum rex, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 39: mancipia argento parata, *purchased slaves*, Liv. 41, 6.—**2.** Trop. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): jurat, Se fore mancipium tempus in omne tuum, *thy slave, servant*, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 40: omnis Musae Petr. 68: Christi, Prud. Apoth. 476.

mancĭpo (mancupo), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [manceps] **I.** *To make over* or *deliver up as property* by means of the formal act of purchase (mancipium; v. mancipium, *ad init.*), *to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell* (not in Cic.; for we should read in Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24, emancipaverat; in de Sen. 11, 38, emancipatus; and in Phil. 2, 21, 51, emancipatum): **A.** Lit.: alienos mancupatis, Alienos manumittitis, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 10: servos singulos actori publico, Tac. A. 2, 30; Gaj. Dig. 2, 33: quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, *gives one a title to, makes one's property*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 159.—**B.** Trop.: luxu et saginae mancipatus emptusque, Tac. H. 2, 71: corpus mero et stupro, App. M. 9, p. 621 Oud.: de ignaviae latebris retractus curiarum functionibus mancipetur, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 83.

* **II.** i. q. manu capere, *To seize, catch*: ita capitur (alces): alioqui difficile est eam mancipari, Sol. 20.

mancŭpātĭo, mancŭpĭum, and **mancŭpo,** v. mancip.

mancus, a, um, *adj.* *Maimed, infirm* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., in a limb or member, esp. in the hand: "sciendum, scaevam non esse morbosum, praeterquam si, imbecillitate dextrae, validius sinistra utatur: sed hunc non scaevam, sed *mancum* esse dicimus," Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. perd. 7: ad mandata claudus, caecus, mutus, mancus, debilis, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 45: mancorum ac debilium dux, Liv. 7, 13; Ov. F. 3, 825.

II. Trop., *Infirm, defective, imperfect* (rare, but quite class.): virtus, Cic. Fin. 3, 9: manca ac debilis praetura, id. Mil. 9: manca contemplatio naturae, id. Off. 1, 43: fortuna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 88.—In the *neut.* adverbially: error mancum claudicat, Prud. στεφ. 2, 23.

mandātārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [mandatum] *One to whom a charge* or *commission is given, an attorney, mandatory* (jurid. Lat.), Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 11 dub. (*al.* mandatores).

mandātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. mando] *A charge, commission* (jurid. Lat.): mandatione, Julian. Dig. 41, 1, 37 (*al.* traditione).

mandātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a charge* or *command, mandative*: modus, a name given by some grammarians to *the future used imperatively* (e. g. leges for lege), Diomed. p. 330 P.

mandātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who gives a charge* or *commission, a mandator*: **I.** Lit. (post-class.): et quod extra mandatum egit, non praejudicet mandatori, Gaj. Inst. 17 *fin.*; Paul. Dig. 17, 1, 22; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 2.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *One who instigates* or *suborns accusers* or *informers* (post-Aug.): et delatores mandatoresque erant ex licentia veteri, Suet. Tit. 8; so, delator compellitur edere mandatorem, Callistr. Dig. 49, 14, 2.—**B.** *One by whose authority money is lent* to any one, Scaev. Dig. 17, 1, 59 *sq.*

mandātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mandator] *Of* or *belonging to a mandator, mandatory* (post-class.): nomine, Cod. Just. 8, 41, 19, et al.

mandātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that charges* or *commands* (post-class.): operum, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 235.

mandātum, i, *n.*, v. 1. mando, *ad fin.*

mandātus, ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [1. mando] *A command, mandate* (quite class.): mandatu Caesenniae, Cic. Caecin. 7: agitur mandatu meo, id. Fam. 2, 11. 2: Sullae, id. Sull. 23, 65: praetoris, Suet. Caes. 7: creditorum, Julian. Dig. 17, 1, 32.

* **Mandēla,** ae, *f.* *A town in the Sabine territory, near the Digentia*: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 105.—Hence **Mandēlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Mandela*: MASSA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 104.

mandĭbŭla, ae, *f.*, or **mandibulum,** i, *n.* [2. mando] *A jaw* (post-class.): Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: cibaria confecta mandibulis, id. Sat. 7, 4 *med.*

1. mando, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [manus-do] *To commit to one's charge, to commission, order, command*; constr. *alicui aliquid*, with *ut, ne*, the simple *conjunct.*, or with the *inf.* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: tibi de nostris rebus nihil sum mandaturus per litteras, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: praeterea typos tibi mando, id. Att. 1, 10: si quid velis, huic mandes, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 7: L. Clodio mandasse, quae illum mecum loqui velles, Cic. Fam. 3, 4: excusationem, Suet. Oth. 6.—(β) With *ut* or *ne*: Voluseno mandat, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 21:—Caesar per litteras Trebonio magnopere mandaverat, ne, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 13.—(γ) With the simple *conjunct.*: huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat, Caes. B. G. 3, 11.—(δ) *c. inf. et acc.*: non aliter cineres mando jacere meos, Mart. 1, 89.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., *To commit, consign, enjoin, confide, intrust* any thing to any person or thing: aliquid alicujus fidei, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 61: aliquem alicui alendum, Virg. A. 3, 49: alicui magistratum, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: honores, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37: filiam viro, *to give in marriage*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 32: aliquem aeternis tenebris vinculisque, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: se fugae, *to betake one's self to flight*, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: fugae et solitudini vitam suam, Cic. Cat. 1, 8: semen terrae, Col. 1, 7: hordea sulcis, Virg. E. 5, 36: corpus humo, id. Aen. 9, 214: aliquid memoriae, Cic. Quint. 6: litteris, *to commit to writing*, id. de Or. 2, 12: scriptis, id. Off. 2, 1: historiae, id. de Div. 2, 32: monumentis, id. Acad. 2, 1: fruges conditas vetustati, *to keep for a long time, to suffer to grow old*, id. N. D. 2, 60.

B. To charge a person to announce something to another, *To send word* to one (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): mandare ad aliquem, noli, *etc.*, Suet. Calig. 25: mandabat in urbem, nullum proelio finem exspectarent, Tac. A. 14, 38: senatui mandavit, bellum se ei illaturum, Eutr. 5, 5.—Hence,

mandātum, i, *n.*, *A charge, order, commission, injunction*: **I.** In gen.: ut mandatum scias me procurasse, *have performed the commission*, Cic. Att. 5, 7. Much more freq. in the plur.: omnibus ei de rebus, quas agi a me voles, mandata des, velim, id. Fam. 3, 1: dare mandata alicui in aliquem, id. ib. 3, 11 *fin.*: dare alicui mandata, ut, *etc.*, id. Phil. 6, 3: accipere ab aliquo, id. Phil. 8, 8: persequi, *to perform, execute, fulfill*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14: alicujus exhaurire, id. Att. 6, 5, 1: exsequi, id. Phil. 9, 4: perficere, Liv. 1, 56: efficere, Sall. J. 62: facere, Curt. 7, 9: deferre, *to deliver*, Cic. Att. 7, 14: perferre, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: negligere, *to neglect, not perform*, Ov. Her. 16, 303: fallere, id. Met. 6, 696.—Poet. with a follg. *inf.*: producetque virum, dabit et mandata reverti, *and enjoin him to return*, Ov. Her. 13, 143:—itaque mandati constitutum est judicium non minus turpe, quam furti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: actio mandati, *an action for the non-performance of a commission*, Dig. 17, 1.

II. In partic., *An imperial command, mandate*: principum, Frontin. Aquaed. 3.

2. mando, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* (in the depon. form, ‡ mandor, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.) [μάω, μάσσω] *To chew, masticate*: **I.** Lit. (quite class.): animalia alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: asini lentissime mandunt, Plin. 17, 9, 6; Col. 6, 2 *fin.*—Poet.: (equi) fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, *i. e. champ*, Virg. A. 7, 279: tristia vulnera saevo dente, *i. e. to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals*, Ov. M. 15, 92.—In the *part. perf.*: mansum ex ore daturum, Lucil. in Non. 140, 14; so Varr. ib. 12: omnia minima mansa in os inserere, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: ut cibos mansos ac prope liquefactos demittimus, Quint. 10, 1, 19.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To eat, devour* (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quom socios nostros mandisset impiu' Cyclops, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 817 P.; Enn. in Prisc. 6, 683: apros, Plin. 8, 51, 78: Diomedes immanibus equis mandendos solitus objectare advenas, *to throw to them for food*, Mel. 2, 2.—Poet.: humum, like mordere humum, *to bite the ground*, said of those who fall in battle, Virg. A. 11, 668; so, compressa aequora, Val. Fl. 3, 106:—corpora Graiorum maerebat mandier igni, *to be consumed*, Matius in Var. L. L. 6, 5, 98, § 95.

* **3. mando,** ōnis, *m.* [2. mando] *A glutton, gormandizer*: mandonum gulae, Lucil. in Non. 17, 16; cf. manduco.

Mandŏnĭus, i, *m.*, Μανδόνιος, *A general in Spain, who sided with the Romans in the second Punic war*, Liv. 22, 21; 28, 31 *sq.*

† **mandra,** ae, *f.* = μάνδρα, *A stall* (poetical): mulorum, Mart. 5, 22.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A herd of cattle*: Juv. 3, 236.—**B.** *A draught-board, gaming-table*, Mart. 7, 72.

† **mandrăgŏras,** ae, *m.* = μανδραγόρας, *A plant, mandrake*: mandragoras illitus, Plin. 25, 13, 110; so id. ib. 94; Col. 10, 20.

* **Mandrŏpŏlis,** is, *f.*, Μανδρόπολις, *A city in Great Phrygia*, Liv. 38, 15.

Mandūbĭi, ōrum, *m.* *A people of* Gallia Celtica, *whose chief city was* Alesia, Caes. B. G. 7, 68; 78; cf. Ukert, Gall. p 324 and 471.

mandūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. manduco] *A chewing* (eccles. Latin), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27.

mandūcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A chewer* (eccles. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27.

1. mandūco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (in the depon. form, manducor, ari, Lucil., Afran., and Pomp. in Non. 477, 8 *sq.*) [a lengthened form of 2. mando] *To chew, masticate*; *to eat by chewing* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): manducato candido pane, Var. R. R. 3, 7; Sen. Ep. 95:—bucceas, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 76:—crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos, Labeo in Schol. Pers. 1, 4.

2. mandūco, ōnis, *m.* [1. manduco] *A glutton, gormandizer* (post-class.): App. M. 6, p. 444 Oud.

mandūcus, i, *m.* [id.] *A glutton* (ante-class.): **I.** Lit.: Pompon. in Non. 17, 15.—**II.** *A ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing*, employed in processions and in comedies to create merriment: "*manduci* effigies in pompa antiquorum inter ceteras ridiculas formidolosasque ire solebat magnis malis ac late dehiscens et ingentem dentibus sonitum faciens, de qua Plautus (Rud. 2, 6, 51)," *etc.*, Fest. p. 128 ed. Müll.

Mandūrĭa, ae, *f.* *A city of the Salentines, in Lower Italy, between Aletium and Tarentum.* Plin. 2, 103, 106; Liv. 27, 15.

māne, *neutr. indecl.* (archaic *abl.*, mani, like luci, vesperi: a mani, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 37) *The morning, morn.* So subst., mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose: noctes vigilabat ad ipsum Mane, Hor. S. 1, 3, 18: a primo mane opus aggredi, *at the earliest dawn*, Col. 11, 1, 14: dum mane novum, Virg. G. 3, 325: (literas) multo mane mihi dedit, *very early in the morning*, Cic. Att. 5, 4: totum dormies, Mart. 1, 50: erat, Ov. F. 1, 547: a mane usque ad vesperam, Suet. Calig. 18: a mane diei, Auct. Bell. Afr. 42.—Freq. and quite class. as an adverb, *In the morning, early in the morning*: postridie ejus diei, mane, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: hodie mane, *this morning*, Cic Att. 13, 19: cras mane, *to-morrow morning*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 46: hodierno die, mane. Cic. Cat. 3, 9.—Connected with other adverbs: nimis paene mane est, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 33: bene mane, *very early in the morning*, Cic. Att. 4, 9, 14, 18: tam mane, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: plane mane, *quite early in the morning*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5.

mănĕo, nsi, nsum, 2. (contr. *perf.*, mansti for mansisti, Lucil. in Gell. 18, 8) *v. n.* and *a.* [μένω]

I. Neutr., *To stay, remain* any where (quite class.): **A.** In gen.: facilem esse rem, seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: domi, id. ib. 4, 1: in loco, id. B. C. 2, 41: in patria, Cic. Off. 3, 26: ad exercitum, Caes. B. G. 5, 51.—Impers.: omnia excogitantur, quare nec sine periculo maneatur. Caes. B. G. 5, 31; Cic. Att. 3, 8 *fin.*; Vellej. 2, 16, 4.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To stay, tarry, pass the night*: apud aliquem, Cic. Att. 4, 18: eo die mansit Venafri, id. ib. 7, 13: in tabernaculo, id. ib. 5, 1: sub Jove frigido, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25: extra domum patris, Liv. 3, 45.

2. Pregn., *To remain, last, endure, continue* in any place or manner: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, *would adhere to, observe, fulfill*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: in vita, *to remain alive*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: in veritate, *to adhere to the truth*, id. Cluent.

13: in conditione, *to fulfill a condition*, id. Att. 7, 15: in sententia, *to adhere to*, id. ib. 9, 2: in voluntate, id. Fam. 5, 2: in pristina mente, id. Sest. 27: in officio, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47: in pactione, *to abide by*, Nep. Ages. 2.—Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: nihil semper suo statu manet, Cic. N. D. 1, 12: munitiones, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: monumenta, Nep. Them. 10: regna, Virg. A. 2, 22: affinitas, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 101: memoria, Cic. Off. 2, 12.—With the *dat.*: manent ingenia senibus, Cic. de Sen. 7: his bellum, *to continue, not be at an end*, Liv. 1, 53.—Abs.: maneat ergo, quod turpe sit, id numquam esse utile, *be it regarded as a settled principle*, Cic. Off. 3, 12: quamobrem illud maneat, et fixum sit, quod neque moveri, *etc.*, id. Rab. Post. 9.

II. Act., *To wait for, await* a person or thing (so not in Cic. or Caes.).

A. In gen.: aliquem, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 16: hostium adventum mansit, Liv. 42, 66; Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 4.

B. In partic., *To await* one (as his fate): mors sua quemque manet, Prop. 2, 21, 58: quis me manet exitus? Ov. M. 8, 60: quos funera maneant, id. ib. 11, 540: quae (acerba) manent victos, Liv. 26, 13 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 14; id. Domit. 18.

Mānes, ĭum, *m.* (in the *fem.*, Inscr. ap. Fea, Var. di notiz. p. 174) [2. MANUS, the good, benevolent] with or without dii, *The deified souls of the departed, the ghosts* or *shades of the dead, the gods of the Lower World, infernal deities, manes* (as benevolent spirits, opp. to larvae and lemures, malevolent spirits): DEORVM MANIVM IVRA SANCTA SVNTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9: Manibus divis macta, Lucr. 6, 760; so, Manibu' divis Inferias mittunt, id. 3, 52; Cic. Pis. 7, 16.—Also of the departed *spirit, ghost, shade* of a person: nec patris Anchisae cinerem manesve revelli, Virg. A. 4, 427; so, conjugis, id. ib. 6, 119: manes Virginiae, Liv. 3, 58: Galbae, Suet. Oth. 7.—In the sing.: nomine Manem deum nuncupant, App. de Deo Socr. p. 153 Oud.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The Lower World, infernal regions* (poet.): Manesque profundi, Virg. G. 1, 243: haec Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos, id. Aen. 4, 387. And in apposition: fabulae Manes, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 16.

B. *Punishments inflicted in the Lower World* (likewise only poet.): quisque suos patimur Manes, Virg. A. 6, 743 ("*Manes* id est supplicia," Serv.); so Stat. Th. 8, 84.

C. *A corpse* (since the Aug. per.): accipiet Manes parvula testa meos, Prop. 2, 13, 32; Liv. 31, 30: ea causa est, ut pleraeque alitum e Manibus hominum oculos potissimum appetant, Plin. 11, 37, 55; id. 16, 44, 85.

Manĕtho, ōnis, or **Manĕthos,** i, *m.*, Μανέθων and Μανέθως, *A priest of Heliopolis, who wrote a history of Egypt in Greek.*

mango, ōnis, *m.* [μάγγανον] *A dealer, monger* in slaves or wares, to which he tries to give an appearance of greater value, by decking them out and furbishing them up; hence too, *a furbisher, polisher, beautifier* (post-Aug.): Mart. 1, 59: non puer avari sectus arte mangonis, Virilitatis damna maeret ereptae, id. 9, 7; Plin. 24, 6, 22: mangones, qui colorem fuco, mentiuntur, Quint. 2, 15, 25: gemmarum, Plin. 37, 13, 76; so id. 12, 20, 43; 23, 1, 22.

mangōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mango] *Of* or *belonging to a dealer* (post-Aug.): venalicii, Plin. 21, 26, 97: quaestus, Suet. Vesp. 4.

mangōnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A setting off, trimming up* of wares (post-Aug.): Plin. 10, 50, 71.

mangōnizo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To set off, trim up* an article for sale (post-Aug.): ita pueros mangonizavit saepe obstetrix, Plin. 32, 10, 47; so id. 23, 1, 16. In the *part. perf.*: mangonizatae villae, Plin. 9, 54, 79.

māni, *abl.*, v. mane, *ad init.*

1. Mānĭa, ae, *f.* In the Roman religion, *The mother of the Lares*, Var. L. L. 9, 38, § 61; Macr. S. 1, 7 *fin.*; Arn. 3, 124; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 60 *sq.*—**II.** *A bugbear, bugaboo* for children, Arn. 6 *fin.*; cf., "*Maniae* turpes deformesque personae," Fest. p. 144.

2. mănĭa, ae, *f.* = μανία, *Madness*, a disease of cattle, Veg. Vet. 3, 2 (Schneid. insania).

3. Mānĭa, ae. *A female praenomen*; v. Manius.

mănĭbŭla, v. 2. manicula.

mănĭcae, ārum, *f.* [manus] *The long sleeve of a tunic*, reaching to the hand, and which therefore supplied the place of our *glove.*

I. Lit.: et tunicae manicas (habent), Virg. A. 9, 616: partem vestitus superioris in manicas non extendunt, Tac. G. 17: notarius, cujus manus hieme manicis muniebantur, Plin. Ep. 3, 5; so of *fur-gloves*, Pall. 1, 43, 4; cf. also, miror, tamdiu morari Antonium: solet enim accipere ipse manicas, *fur-gloves, muffs*, etc., Cic. Phil. 11, 11. For soldiers in battle, as a protection against an enemy's weapon, *an armlet, gauntlet*, Juv. 6, 255.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A handcuff, manacle*: quid si manus manicis restringantur? quid si pedes pedicis coarctentur? App. Fl. 17; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77; Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 35: manicas alicui injicere, id. Capt. 3, 5, 1; so, connectere, id. Most. 5, 1, 17: manicisque jacentem occupat, Virg. G. 4, 439.—* **2.** Trop.: si laqueis, manicis, pedicis mens irretita est, Lucil. in Non. 350, 25.

* **C.** *A grappling-iron*, with which an enemy's ship was held fast, for the usual harpago: Luc. 3, 565.

‡ **mănĭcārĭus,** ii, *m.* [manicae] *A manacler*, a gladiator who sought to manacle his opponent; cf. laquaetor: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2566.

mănĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Furnished with long sleeves* (quite class.): tunica, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: pelles, Col. 1, 8, 9; 11, 1, 21.

* **Mănichaei,** ōrum, *m.* *A heretical Christian sect*, Prud. Apoth. 1025.—In the *sing.*, Manichaeus, i, *m.*, Cod. Justin. 1, 5, 4.

* **manicleātus,** a, um, *adj.* [manicae] *Furnished with long sleeves*, for the usual manicatus: tunica, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

mānĭco, are, *v. n.* [mane] *To come in the morning* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Luc. 21, 38, et al.

† **mănĭcon,** i, *n.* = μανικόν, *A plant, the juice of which makes mad*, Plin. 21, 31, 105.

1. * **mănĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [manus] *A little hand*: Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

2. * **mănĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [manica] *The handle of a plough, plough-tail* (*al.* manibula), Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38, § 135.

mănĭfestārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [manifestus] *Palpable, plain, clear, evident, manifest* (ante- and post-class. for the usual manifestus): fur, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 10; so id. Trin. 4, 2, 50.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: res, id. Mil. 2, 5, 34: soloecismus, Gell. 1, 7,

mănĭfestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. manifesto] *A manifesting, manifestation* (post-class.): suae praesentiae, Aug. C. D. 20, 30: tantae virtutis, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 3, 4.

mănĭfestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A discoverer, shower, manifester* (post-class.): alicujus rei, Non. 14, 6.

mănĭfeste, *adv.*, v. manifestus, *ad fin.*

1. mănĭfesto, *adv.*, v. manifestus, *ad fin.*

2. mănĭfesto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [manifestus] *To make public, discover, show, clearly exhibit, manifest* (poet. and post-class.): aliquem latentem, Ov. M. 13, 105: gratam voluntatem, Just. 24, 6.—In the *pass.*: quod vel ex eo manifestari, quod, *was plain from the fact that*, etc., Just. 11, 3: per se ipsa manifestata delectant, *revelations*, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 12 *fin.*

mănĭfestus, a, um, *adj.* [manus-‡fendo] *Palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest*: **I.** In gen. (quite classical): Penates multo manifesti lumine, Virg. A. 3, 150: res ita notas, ita manifestas proferam, ut, Cic. Verr. 1, 16: manifestae et apertae res, id. Rosc. Am. 34: manifestum atque deprehensum scelus, id Cat. 3, 5: peccatum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78: manifestus ex opere labor, Quint. 10, 3, 8.—*Comp.*: manifestior fraus, Plin. 12, 25, 54.—*Sup.*: manifestissimum exemplum, Plin. 37, 10, 60.—In the *neutr. sing.* with a subject-clause, *It is manifest that*: manifestum est, ab exordio matutino latitudines scandi, Plin. 2, 16, 13.

II. In partic., *Convicted* of a thing; *caught* or *apprehended in* a thing, *manifestly betraying* any thing; constr. *abs.*, with a *gen.* or *inf.* (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): (*a*) Abs.: nec magis Manifestum ego hominem umquam ullum teneri vidi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 29: ut conjuratos quam maxume manifestos habeant, Sall. C. 42.—(*β*) *c. gen.*: mendacii, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 30: sceleris, Sall. J. 39: rerum capitalium, id. Cat. 56: ambitionis, Tac. A. 14, 29: offensionis, id. ib. 4, 53: doloris, Ov. F. 5, 313: vitae, *giving manifest signs of life*, Tac. A. 12, 51: magnae cogitationis, id. ib. 15, 54: novarum virium, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.—(*γ*) *c. inf.*: dissentire manifestus, Tac. A. 2, 57.—Hence, *Adv.*, in two forms, mănĭfesto (quite class.) and mănĭfeste (post-class.), *Palpably, clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly*: ut tota res a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: compertum facinus, id. Cluent. 14: apparet, Plin. 36, 22, 45.—Form manifeste: manifeste comperire, App. M. 6, p. 412 Oud.—*Comp.*: manifestius ipsi apparere, Virg. A. 8, 17; Tac. H. 4, 23.—*Sup.*: ut omnibus manifestissime pateat, App. Apol. p. 538 Oud.; so Scaev. Dig. 33, 2, 32, § 6; Cod. Justin. 4, 18, 2.

mănĭfŏlĭum, ii, *n.* *A kind of burdock*, also called personata, App. Herb. 36.

Mānīlĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So, C. Manilius, *a tribune of the people* A.U.C. 687, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 24, 69; Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 13, 51.—A. Manilius, *the astronomer and poet, author of the poem* Astronomica.—In the *fem.*, * Mānīlĭa, ae, *A courtesan*, Juv. S. 6, 242.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Mānīlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Manilius, Manilian*: lex, *of C. Manilius, according to which the chief command against Mithridates was given to Pompey*, Cic. Or. 29, 102; Mur. 23, 47.—**B. Mānīlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: leges, *respecting the sale of slaves, probably introduced by* M' Manilius Nepos (*consul* A.U.C. 605), Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246.

‡ **mānĭŏlae,** ārum, *f. dim.* [maniae] *Little bugaboos* for children, acc. to Fest. p. 128 ed. Müll.

† **mănĭŏpoeos,** i, *m.* = μανιοποιός (making mad), *A term applied to henbane*, App. Herb. 4.

* **mănĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. mania] *Mad*: Amm. 28, 4, 16 dub. (*al.* famosus).

mănĭplāris, mănĭplus, v. manipularis, *etc.*

mănĭprĕtĭum, v. manupretium.

mănĭpŭlāris (syncop., maniplaris, Ov. F. 3, 118), e, *adj.* [manipulus] *c. c.* miles, or abs., *Of* or *belonging to a maniple* or *company, manipular* (quite class.): "pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos: Unde maniplaris nomina miles habet," Ov. F. 3, 117: L. Fabius centurio, tres suos nactus manipulares, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: mei, id. B. C. 3, 71; Tac. A. 1, 21: Pompeium, tanquam unus manipularis, secutus sum, Cic. Att. 9, 10: Rufus diu manipularis, dein centurio, mox praefectus, Tac. A. 1, 20:—manipulares judices, *who once were common soldiers*, Cic. Phil. 1, 8: imperator, *one who rose from the ranks to be a general* (of C. Marius), Plin. 32, 11, 53.

mănĭpŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a maniple* or *common soldier* (post-Aug.): manipulario habitu, *in the dress of a private*, Suet. Cal. 9.

mănĭpŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] **I.** *By handfuls, in bundles*: Plin. 12, 13, 28.—**II.** Milit., *By maniples*: manipulatim resistere hostibus, Sisenn. in Non. 141, 27: manipulatim structa acies, Liv. 8, 8; Tac. H. 1, 8, 2.—Comically: manipulatim mihi munigeruli facite ante aedes hic assit, *i. e. in troops*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 48.

mănĭpŭlus (syncop., mănĭplus, in poets), i, *m.* (manipulum, i, *n.*: inter manipula, Spart. Hadrian. 10) [manus-‡pleo, plenus] *A handful, a bundle*: **I.** Lit.: de his (herbis) manipulos fieri, Var. R. R. 1, 49; so, manipulos obligare, Col. 11, 2, 40: vincire, id. 2, 19, 2: alligari, Plin. 18, 28, 67: filicumque maniplis Sternere humum, Virg. G. 3, 397: nexos deferre maniplos, Col. 10, 315.—And because Romulus tied a bundle of hay about the standards of the different companies,

II. Transf., in milit. lang., *A certain number of soldiers belonging to the same standard, a company, maniple*; generally applied to infantry, and only by way of exception to cavalry: "pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos: unde maniplaris nomina miles habet," Ov. F. 3, 117: adeo ut iidem ordines, manipulique constarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 28: manipulos laxare, id. B. G. 2, 25: continere ad signa manipulos. id. ib. 6, 33.—Of cavalry: infrenati manipli, Sil. 4, 316; so App. M. 9, p. 610 Oud.—Comically: manipulus furum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6.

Mānĭus, i, *m.*, and **Mānĭa,** ae, *f.*, *A Roman praenomen*, Var. L. L. 9, 38, 142, § 61; cf., "*Manius* praenomen dictum est ab eo, quod mane quis initio natus sit, ut *Lucius*, qui luce," Fest. p. 148 ed. Müll.

Manlĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So esp. M. Manlius Capitolinus, *who saved the Capitol in the Gallic war, but who afterward, under suspicion of aiming at kingly power, was thrown from the Tarpeian Rock*, "Liv. 5, 47 *sq.*; 6, 11 *sq.*;" Cic. Rep. 2, 27; id. Phil. 1, 23, et saep.—L. Manlius Torquatus, *a dictator, and his son*, T. Manlius Torquatus, *a consul, who, on account of their severity, received the surname of* Imperiosus, Liv. 7, 3 *sq.*; Cic. Off. 3, 31; id. Fin. 2, 19, et saep.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Manlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Manlius, Manlian:* gens, Cic. Phil. 1, 13; Liv. 6, 20.—**B. Manlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Manlius, Manlian:* supplicium, Liv. 6, 20.—Transf. (according to L. and T. Imperiosus) for *Severe:* vide, ne ista sint Manliana vestra, aut majora etiam, si imperes quod facere non possim (preceded by, ut nimis imperiosi philosophi sit), Cic. Fin. 2, 32; cf. Liv. 8, 7 *fin.*:—mala, *grafted by a Manlius*, Plin. 15, 14, 15.—Subst., Manlianum, i, *n.*, *A villa of Cicero's*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

† **1. manna,** ae, *f.* = μάννα, *A grain, a vegetable juice hardened into grains:* Plin. 12, 14, 32: manna una turis, id. 29, 6, 37: croci, Veg. Vet. 2, 39.

†† **2. manna,** *neutr. indecl.* [a Hebr. word] *The manna* of the Hebrews: legimus, manna esui populo fuisse, Tert. Carn. Chr. 6.

mannŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. mannus] *A Gallic pony* (post-Aug.): Plin. Ep. 4, 2; so Mart. 12, 24.

†† **1. mannus,** i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *A kind of small Gallic horse, a coach-horse, draught-horse* (used espec. for pleasure-drives): agens mannos, Lucr. 3, 1076: si per obliquum similis sagittae (serpens) Terruit mannos, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 6: rapientibus esseda mannis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 49: detonsi, *with shorn manes*, Prop. 4, 8, 15: obesi manni, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*

†† **2. Mannus,** i, *m.* [Germ. *man*, ἄνθρωπος, whence manisco] *A god of the ancient Germans, son of Tuisco*, Tac. G. 2; cf. Grimm, Rechtsalterth. p. 302.

māno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To flow, run, trickle, drop, distill*, etc.

I. Lit.: manat ex toto corpore sudor, Enn. Ann. 16, 21; imitated by Lucr. 6, 945, and by Virg. A. 3, 175: tepidae manant ex arbore guttae, Ov. M. 10, 500: fons manat, id. ib. 9, 664: cruor, id. ib. 13, 887: lacrima, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59: sanies, id. Od. 3, 11, 19: Herculis simulacrum multo sudore manavit, *dripped with much sweat*, Cic. de Div. 1, 34: cultrum manantem cruore prae se tenens, *dripping with blood*, Liv. 1, 59.—(β) *Act.:* Indica gemma inattritu sudorem purpureum manat, *gives out*, Plin. 37, 10, 61: lacrimas marmora manant, Ov. M. 6, 312.—Poet.: poëtica mella, *to distill poetic honey*, i. e. *to be a poet*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 43.

B. Transf., of things not fluid, *To diffuse* or *extend itself, to spread:* aër, qui per maria manat, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: sonitus per aures, Lucr. 6, 927: multa a luna manant, et fluunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: manat dies ab oriente, Var. L. L. 6, 2: "*manare* solem antiqui dicebant, quum solis orientis radii splendorem jacere coepissent," Fest. p. 158 ed. Müll.

II. Trop.: quum malum manaret in dies latius, *daily spreads further*, Cic. Phil. 1, 2; cf., malum manavit per Italiam, id. Catil. 4, 6: manat tota urbe rumor, Liv. 2, 49: manat et funditur disserendi ratio per omnes partes sapientiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25: nomen usque ad Pythagorae manavit aetatem, id. ib. 3: fidei bonae nomen manat latissime, id. Off. 3, 17.

B. In partic., *To flow, spring, arise, proceed, emanate, originate* from any thing: peccata ex vitiis manant, Cic. Parad. 3, 1 *fin.*: omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, id. Off. 1, 43: ab Aristippo Cyrenaica philosophia manavit, id. de Or. 3, 62: unde omnia manant, videre, id. ib. 2, 27.

† **mānon,** i, *n.* = μανόν, *A kind of soft sponge*, Plin. 9, 45, 69; called also, mana, ae, *f.:* id. ib.

mansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maneo] *A staying, remaining, stay, continuance:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): is saepe mecum de tua mansione, aut decessione communicat, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: mansio Formiis, id. Att. 9, 5: excessus e vita et in vita mansio, id. Fin. 3, 18: diutinae Lemni, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23: crebrae ad amicam, Turpil. in Non. 132, 16.—**II.** Transf. (post-Aug.), *A place of abode, a dwelling, habitation:* pecorum mansio, Plin. 18, 23, 53: aestivae, hibernae, vernae, auctumnales, Pall. 1, 9, 5; 1, 12.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *Night-quarters, lodging-place, inn*; also, as a measure of days' journeys, *a stopping* or *halting place, station:* deinde ad primam statim mansionem febrim nactus, Suet. Tib. 10; so, a quo (monte) octo mansionibus distat regio, *etc.*, Plin. 12, 14, 32: aquationum ratione mansionibus dispositis, id. 6, 23, 26.—**2.** Mala, qs. *Bad quarters*, a kind of punishment in which the culprit was stretched out and tied fast to a board, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15; id. ib. 16, 3, 7.

mansĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mansio] *Of* or *belonging to lodgings, lodging-* (post-class.): conjugium, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

mansĭto, 1. *v. intens. n.* [maneo] *To stay, remain, tarry, abide, dwell* (post-Aug.): pygargus in oppidis mansitat, Plin. 10, 3, 3: sub eodem tecto, Tac. A. 14, 42; id. ib. 13, 44.

mansiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mansio] *A little dwelling* (late Lat.): mansiunculas in arca facies, *chambers*, Vulg. Gen. 6, 14.

mansor, ōris, *m.* [maneo] *A tarrier, a guest* (late Lat.): Sedul. 4, 294.

* **manstūtor,** ōris, *m.* [manus-2. tutor] *A protector:* manstutorem, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 6 dub. (*al.* amans tutorem).

mansŭēfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.*, and in the *pass.*, mansuēfīo, factus, fieri [mansues-facio] *To make tame, to tame* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: mansuefacimus animalia? Quint. 9, 4, 5: uri assuescere ad homines et mansuefieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti, possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: arietes feri mansuefacti, Col. 7, 2, 4; so, tigris mansuefactus, Plin. 8, 17, 25: grues mansuefactae, id. 10, 23, 30.—Transf.: aes attritu domitum et consuetudine nitoris veluti mansuefactum, Plin. 34, 9, 20.—**II.** Trop., *To tame, make gentle, to pacify:* a quibus (nos) mansuefacti et exculti, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 25; so, deposita et mansuefacta barbaria, Just. 43, 5:—plebem, Liv. 3, 14 *fin.*: ferum ingenium, Suet. Calig. 11.

mansŭēfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from mansuefacio.

mansŭēfīo, *pass.*, from mansuefacio.

mansues, uis, and ētis, v. mansuesco, *Pa.*

mansŭesco, sŭēvi, sŭētum, 3. *v. inch. a.* and *n.* [manus-suesco; lit., to accustom to the hand; hence] **I.** Act., *To tame, to make tame* (in the *verb. finit.*, ante- and post-class.; but cf. infra, *Pa.*): **A.** Lit.: silvestria animalia, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 4: tigres, Coripp. Johann. 6, 253.—* **B.** Trop.: gentes, Coripp. Johann. 6, 484.

II. *Neutr.* (qs. mansuetum fieri), *To become* or *grow tame* (in the *verb. finit.*, only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Lit.: buculi triduo fere mansuescunt, Col. 6, 2: ferae, Luc. 4, 237.—**B.** Trop., *To grow tame, gentle, mild, soft:* nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Virg. G. 4, 469: humor, Lucr. 2, 473: fructus, id. 5, 1367: tellus, Virg. G. 2, 239: radii, Petr. 122.—Hence,

mansŭētus, a, um (ante- and post-class. collat. form, mansues, is, and ētis, Cato in Fest. p. 154; cf. m. 125 ed. Müll.; Att., Plaut., and Var. in Non. 483, 9 *sq.* App. M. 7, p. 490; 11, p. 770 Oud.), *Pa.*, *Tamed, tame:* **A.** Lit.: juvenci diebus paucis erunt mansueti, Var. R. R. 1, 20, 2: sus, Liv. 35, 49:—stabula, *i. e.* mansuetarum pecudum, Grat. Cyn. 164.—**B.** Trop., *Mild, soft, gentle, quiet*, etc.: illud quaero, cur tam subito mansuetus in senatu fuerit, cum in edictis tam fuisset ferus, Cic. Phil. 3, 9: amor, Prop. 1, 9, 12: manus, id. 3, 14, 10: malum, Liv. 3, 16: litora, *tranquil, not stormy*, Prop. 1, 17, 28.—*Comp.:* ut mitior mansuetiorque fiat, Asellio in Prisc. p. 668 P.: mansuetiores Musae, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ira, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 23.—*Sup.:* ut mansuetissimus viderer, Cic. de Or. 2, 49: ingenium, Val. Max. 2, 7, 11.—Hence,

Adv., mansuēte (acc. to *no.* B), *Gently, mildly, calmly, quietly*, etc.: clementer, mansuete factum, Auct. Or. Marcell. 3: ferre fortunam, Auct. Her. 4, 52.—*Comp.:* mansuetius versari, App. M. 9, p. 669 Oud.

mansuētārĭus, ii, *m.* [mansuetus] *A tamer of wild beasts* (post-classical): Lampr. Heliog. 21; so Firmic. 8, 17.

mansuēte, *adv.*, v. mansuetus, *ad fin.*

mansŭēto, are, *v. intens. a.* [mansuetus] *To make tame, to tame* (late Lat. for the usual mansuefacio): mansuetabatur ignis, Vulg. Sapient. 16, 18.

mansŭētūdo, inis, *f.* [id.] *Tameness:* **I.** Lit. (so only post-class.): elephanti, Justin. 15, 31.—**II.** Trop., *Mildness, gentleness, clemency* (so quite class.): uti clementia ac mansuetudine in aliquem, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: imperii, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44: morum, id. Off. 2, 9: animorum, id. ib. 4: in hostes, Tac. A. 2, 72.—**B.** In partic., in the times of the emperors, one of their titles: mansuetudo tua, *your clemency* or *your grace*, Eutr. praef. ad Valent. Imp.

mansus, a, um. **I.** *Part.*, from 2. mando.—**II.** *Part.*, from maneo.

† **mantēĭum** (trisyl.) and **mantēum,** i, *n.* = μαντεῖον, *A place where responses are delivered, an oracle*, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

mantēle (mantīle), is, *n.*, and **mantēlĭum** (mantīlĭum), ii, *n.* [manus] *A towel, napkin:* "*mantelium*, ubi manus terguntur," Var. L. L. 6, 8, § 85 ed. Müll.: tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis, Virg. A. 1, 706;—Plin. 7, 2, 2.

II. Transf., *A table-cloth* (post-class.): "*mantelia* nunc pro operiendis mensis sunt: quae, ut nomen ipsum indicat, olim tergendis manibus praebebantur," Isid. Orig. 19, 26; Trebell. Galb. 16.

* **mantēlum** and **mantellum,** i, *n.* *A cloak, mantle*; trop.: nec mendaciis subdolis mihi usquam mantelum est meis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 5.

mantēum, v. manteium.

† **mantĭa,** ae, *f.* = μαντεία, *The name of the blackberry-bush* among the Dacians, App. Herb. 87.

mantĭca, ae, *f.* [manus] *A wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau:* mantica cui (mulo) lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. S. 1, 6, 104: humero exuere, *to take off the shoulder*, App. M. 1, p. 60 Oud.—**II.** Trop.: sed non videmus, manticae quid in tergo est, *i. e. do not learn to know ourselves*, Catull. 22, 21 (* v. Phaedr. 4, 10, and Pers. 4, 29).

† **mantĭchŏra,** ae, *f.* = μαντιχώρας and μαντιχόρας, *A fabulous Indian beast, with a human face, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail*, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 75; Calp. Ecl. 7, 58.

* **mantĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [mantica] *A small wallet, purse, pouch:* Fest. p. 133 ed. Müll.

‡ **mantĭcŭlārĭa** dicuntur ea, quae frequenter in usu habentur, et quasi manu tractantur. Frequens enim antiquis ad manus tergendas usus fuit mantelorum, unde haec trahitur similitudo," Fest. p. 132 ed. Müll.

mantĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [manticula] *A cut-purse* (post-class.): Tert. Apol. 44.

mantĭcŭlor, 1. *v. dep.* [manticula; lit., to follow the trade of a cut-purse; hence] *To steal*; and hence, transf., *to act slyly, go cunningly to work* (ante- and post-class.): utrem, App. Apol. p. 516 Oud.:—"manticularum usus pauperibus in nummis recondendis etiam nostro seculo fuit. Unde *manticulari* dicebantur, qui furandi gratia manticulos attrectabant. Inde poĕtae pro *dolose* quid *agendo* usi sunt eo verbo," Fest. p. 133 ed. Müll.

mantīle and **mantīlĭum,** v. mantele.

Mantinēa, ae, *f.*, Μαντίνεια, *A city of Arcadia, celebrated for the victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans,* Plin. 4, 6, 10; Nep. Epam. 9; Cic. Fam. 5, 12; id. Fin. 2, 30.

†† **mantīsa** (mantissa), ae, *f.* [a Tuscan word] **I.** Lit., *An addition, makeweight: mantisa* additamentum dicitur lingua Tusca, quod ponderi adjicitur, sed deterius et quod sine ullo usu est. Lucilius: *Mantisa obsonia vincit,* Fest. p. 132 ed. Müll.—**II.** Transf., *Gain,* Petr. 65 dub.

* **mantiscĭnor,** ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [μάντις] *To prophesy, divine:* nisi mantiscinatus probe ero, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 115.

1. manto, are, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [maneo] *To stay, remain, wait; to wait for, await* a person (ante-class.): in eadem mantat malitia, Caecil. in Non. 505, 27:—manta, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 49: usque mantant, id. Most. 1, 2, 34:—aliquem, id. Poen. 1, 2, 52.

2. Manto, ūs, *f.*, Μαντὼ: **I.** *The daughter of Tiresias, a prophetess, and mother of the seer Mopsus,* Ov. M. 6, 107; Mel. 1, 17, 2; Hyg. Fab. 128.—**II.** *An Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, the mother of Ocnus, who founded the city of Mantua:* Ocnus Fatidicae Mantus et Tusci filius amnis, Virg. A. 10, 198.

Mantŭa, ae, *f.* *A city of* Gallia Transpadana, *on the Mincius, in whose vicinity was Andes, the birth-place of Virgil,* Plin. 3, 19, 21; Liv. 24, 10; Virg. A. 10, 200:—Mantua Virgilio gaudet, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 7; cf. Sil. 8, 595.—**II.** Deriv., **Mantŭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Mantua* or *to Virgil, Mantuan, Virgilian:* fama, Stat. S. 4, 7, 26: Maro, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 19; also called Mantuanus Homerus, Macr. S. 1, 16; and Mantuanus, id. ib. 5, 1: carmina, *his poems,* Sol. 46.

mantŭēlis, e, *adj.* [mantelum] *Cloak-shaped, mantle-like* (post-class.): Trebell. Claud. 17.

‡†† **mantum,** i, *n.* *A Spanish cloak:* "‡mantum Hispani vocant, quod manus tegat tantum: est enim breve amictum," Isid. Orig. 19, 24.

Manturna, ae, *f.* [maneo] *The goddess of Matrimony, who was invoked to render the marriage lasting,* Aug. Civ. D. 6, 9; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 39.

mănŭālis, e, *adj.* [1. manus] *Of* or *belonging to the hand, that is held in* or *fills the hand, hand-* (mostly post-Aug.): manuales lapides, *that can be thrown with the hand,* Sisenn. in Non. 449, 2; so, saxa, Tac. A. 4, 51: fasciculi, Plin. 19, 1, 3: pecten, id. 18, 30, 72: scopae, id. 24, 15, 80: mola, Hier. in Chron. ad ann. CCCVIII. a. Chr. n.: aqua, *for washing hands,* Tert. Apol. 39.—**II.** Subst., manuale, is, *n.* (sc. involucrum), *The case* or *covering of a book,* Mart. 14, 84.

mănŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the hand, that fills the hand, hand-* (ante- and post-class.): mola, *a hand-mill,* Jabolen. Dig. 33, 7, 26: vas, Charis. p. 95 P.:—aes, *won with the hand at gaming, money won at dice,* Gell. 18, 13, 4; cf. manus.—**II.** Subst., manuarius, ii, m., *A thief:* Lab. in Gell. 16, 7, 3.

* **mănŭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Furnished with hands,* Mart. Cap. 4, 113.

mănŭ-ballista and **balista,** ae, *f.* *A hand-ballista* (post-class.): Veg. Mil. 2, 15; 4, 22.

mănŭballistārĭus, ii, *m.* [manuballista] *One who carries* or *uses a hand-ballista* (post-class.), Veg. Mil. 3, 14; 4, 21.

mănŭbiae, ārum (in the *sing.*, v. infra, *no.* II.), *f.* [1. manus] **I.** In milit. and publicist's lang., *Money obtained from the sale of booty* (opp. to praeda, the booty itself). Of this money, one part was put into the aerarium, one was given to the soldiers, and the other to the general; this last part was usually expended by the general on public buildings. "Aliud omnino *praeda* est, ut in libris rerum verborumque veterum scriptum est, aliud *manubiae.* Nam *praeda* dicitur corpora ipsa rerum, quae capta sunt: *manubiae* vero appellatae sunt pecunia a quaestore ex venditione praedae redacta, *etc.*… Est tamen nonnusquam invenire, ita scripsisse quosdam non ignobiles scriptores, ut aut temere aut incuriose *praedam* pro *manubiis* et *manubias* pro *praeda* posuerint, *etc.*… Sed enim, qui proprie atque signate locuti sunt, *manubias* pecuniam dixerunt," Favorin. in Gell. 13, 24, 25 *sq.*

A. Lit.: Cato in Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2 ed. Maj.: qua ex praeda aut manubiis haec abs te donatio constituta est? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80; so *i. q.* praeda, id. Agr. 1, 4; 2, 22; id. fragm. ap. Gell. 13, 24, 6; cf. also id. Verr. 2, 1, 59: quae (rostra) censor imperatoriis manubiis ornarat, id. de Or. 3, 3, 10: (Tullus Hostilius) sepsit de manubiis comitium et curiam, id. Rep. 2, 17; so, aedem Fortis Fortunae de manubiis faciendam locavit, Liv. 10, 46; and, de manubiis captarum urbium templum erexit, Flor. 1, 7, 8: delubrum Minervae ex manubiis dicavit, Plin. 7, 26, 27: sacratas ab Augusto manubias, *i. e. the temple of Apollo, near Actium,* Tac. A. 2, 53; cf. Suet. Aug. 18.

B. Transf., in gen., *Booty, spoils* taken from the enemy (ante-class. and post-Aug.; cf. above the passage from Gell. 13, 24, 25): Naev. in Non. 138, 17: partiri manubias, Petr. 79 *fin.*: contenti armorum manubiis, Flor. 2, 18, 6.—(The reading manubia machaera, Plaut. Truc. 5, 35, is doubtless corrupt.)—And hence,

2. Still more gen., *Unlawful gain, plunder:* ad manubias et rapinas compulsus, Suet. Vesp. 16; so id. Calig. 41.

II. In the lang. of augurs, tres manubiae, *Three kinds of flashes* or *strokes of lightning, thunder-bolts,* Sen. Q. N. 2, 41, p. 129 ed. Müll.; and in the *sing.*, prima, secunda, tertia manubia, id. ib. 2, 41; cf. Fest. p. 129 ed. Müll.

mănŭbĭālis, e, *adj.* [manubiae] *Of* or *belonging to booty* (post-Aug.): pecunia, *derived from the sale of booty,* de manubiis, Suet. Aug. 30; cf. manubiae, *no.* I., A.

* **mănŭbĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to booty;* transf.: amicus manubiarius, *i. e. that brings one profit,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 27.

mănŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. manubiae, *no.* I., B.

mănūbrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [manubrium] *Furnished with a handle* (post-class.): manubriatae serulae, Pall. 1, 43: cultri, Amm. 25, 7.

mănūbrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A little handle* or *haft* (post-Aug.): scalpelli, Cels. 7, 6.

mănūbrĭum, ii, *n.* [1. manus] *A handle, hilt, haft* (quite class.): trulla excavata, manubrio aureo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27: bidentis, Col. 5, 10: cultellorum, Juv. 11, 133: epistomiorum, Vitr. 10, 13.—Proverb.: eximere alicui e manu manubrium, *to take the handle out of one's hand,* i. e. *to deprive one of the opportunity of doing a thing,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 12.

* **mănŭcĭŏlum** (mănĭc.), i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small bundle,* manipulus: Petr. 63, 8.

‡ **mănŭcĭum** (mănĭc.), χειρίς (*A glove, muff*), Gloss. Philox.

mănucla and **mănucŭla,** v. manulea.

mănŭculātus, v. manuleatus.

mănufactus, a, um, more correctly written separate, manu factus, a, um.

‡ **mănuinspex,** χειροσκόπος (*A hand-inspector, palmister*), Gloss. Vet.

mănŭlĕa (also written mănucŭla and mănucla), ae, *f.* [1. manus] ***I.** *A long sleeve* reaching to the hand, i. q. manica: quid tu amicam times ne te manulea cajet? Plaut. fragm. ap. Fulg. Contin. Virg.; v. cajo, and cf. manuleus.—**II.** *The trigger* of a catapult, which held the cord in tension, Vitr. 10, 15.

mănŭlĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [manulea] *A maker of sleeves* or *muffs* for women (ante- and post-class.): Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 37.

mănŭlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Furnished with long sleeves* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): homo, Suet. Calig. 52: tunicam (*al.* manuculatam, maniculatam, manuclatam), Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 48.

mănŭlĕus, ii, *m.* [1. manus] *The long sleeve of a tunic* (ante-class. and post-Aug. for the usual manica): actoribus manuleos, baltea, machaeras, Att. in Non. 194, 19: laxiores, Front. Ep. 4, 3; id. ib.

mănūmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [manumitto] *The freeing of a slave, manumission.* It was effected either per censum (when the person to be freed was registered in the census), or per testamentum, or per vindictam (v. vindicta) (* and Cic. Top. 2); in these three cases it was called justa manumissio: a fourth mode, which, however, was less valid, consisted in pronouncing the slave free before (five) friends, or inviting him to table, or by letter (cf. Zimmern, Gesch. d. Röm. Rechts, P. 2. p. 736, and the authorities there cited): * Cic. Coel. 29.

mănūmissor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who gives a slave his freedom, a liberator, emancipator, manumitter* (post-class.), Marcell. Dig. 37, 153; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4.

mănūmissus, a, um, *Part.*, from manumitto.

mănūmitto (also separate; v. infra), īsi, issum, 3. *v. a.* [1. manus-mitto] *To release from one's power* (manus), *to set at liberty, to enfranchise, emancipate, manumit* a slave (v. manumissio): alienos mancupatis, alienos manumittitis, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 11: quos (servos) nisi manumisisset, Cic. Mil. 22, 58: at sunt servi de cognatorum sententia manumissi, id. Coel. 29: testamento manumissi, Tac. A. 13, 32; Liv. 41, 9.—Separate: orabo, ut manu me mittat, Plaut. Aul. 5, 4: manu vero cur miserit? Cic. Mil. 22, 57.

manuor, ātus sum, āri, *v. dep.* [1. manus] *To steal,* Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

* **mănuprĕtĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [manupretium] *Precious, valuable, costly:* vestimentum, Cato in Gell. 13, 23.

mănŭprĕtĭum (manipr.), ĭi, *n.*, and separate, manus pretium [1. manus-pretium] *A workman's* or *artist's pay, wages:* **I.** Lit.: manupretium dabo, Plaut. Men. 3, 13, 17: in auro, praeter manus pretium, nihil intertrimenti fit, Liv. 34, 7: manipretium, Plin. 34, 3, 17.—**B.** Trop., *Pay, reward:* manupretium perditae civitatis, Cic. Pis. 24: castrensium laborum tarda manupretia, Sen. Ep. 101.—**II.** Transf., *The value of the work* in a thing made by art, *the workmanship* (opp. to the material) (post-class.): "*manupretium* dicitur, ubi non tam materiae ratio, quam manus atque artis ducitur," Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56: plerumque plus est in manus pretio, quam in re, Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 13.

1. mănus, ūs (*dat.*, manu for manui: alternae manu, Prop. 1, 11, 12; id. 2, 1, 68), *f.* *A hand.*

I. Lit.: quam vero aptas, quamque multarum artium ministras manus natura homini dedit! Cic. N. D. 2, 60: vas in manus sumere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 27: Epicurum in manus sumere, *i. e.* scripta Epicuri, id. Tusc. 2, 3: pyxidem in manu tenere, id. Coel. 26: manum porrigere ad tradendum aliquid, id. ib.: de manibus deponere, *to lay out of one's hands,* id. Acad. 1, 1: ponere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: extorquere, *to wrest from one's hands,* id. Cat. 1, 6: e manibus dimittere, *to let go out of one's hands,* id. Or. 30: manum ad os apponere, *i. e. to lay the finger on the lips* in token of secrecy, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1:—in manibus esse, *to be in every body's hands, to be well known:* est in manibus oratio, Cic. Lael. 25; so, est in manibus laudatio, id. de Sen. 4; so, *to be near:* hostes sunt in manibus, Caes. B. G. 2, 19; also, *to be present:* attendere, quae in manibus sunt, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13; Virg. A. 10, 280: in manibus habere, *to have in hand, to be engaged on* a thing: omnia, quae in manibus habebam, abjeci. Cic. Att. 13, 47: manu tenere, *to know for certain,* id. Brut. 80: manibus teneri, *to be certain, evident,* id. Sest. 32:—habere in manibus, *to fondle, caress, make much of:* sic in manibus (inimicum meum) habebant, sic fovebant, *etc.*, id. Fam. 1, 9: in manus venire, *to come to hand,* id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: proelium in manibus facere, *near at hand,* Sall. J. 57:—ad manum habere, *to have at hand, have in readiness,* Quint. 12, 5, 1:—ad manum esse, *at hand, in hand, near,* Liv. 9, 19: ad manum venire *or* accedere, *to come hand to hand, come to close quarters:* nonnumquam etiam res ad manus, atque ad pugnam veniebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11; so Nep. Eum. 5, Liv. 2, 30: so too, ut venere in manus, Tac. A. 2, 80: ut ventum in manus, id. Hist. 4, 71:—adire manum alicui, v. 1. adeo, 6, p. 28:—ad manum intueri aliquid, *at hand, close by, hard by*, Plin. 35, 10, 18, 18:—prae manu *or* manibus, *at hand, in readiness, in hand*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 3, 10; App. M. 6, p. 180 Elm.; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23; Gell. 19, 8:—quem servum ille habuit ad manum, Cic. de Or. 3, 60: servus a manu, *i. e. a scribe, secretary*, Suet. Caes. 74:—de manu dare, *to give with one's own hand*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37:—de manu in manum quippiam tradere, *to deliver from hand to hand*, i. e. *with great care*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5:—manum ferulae subducere, *to take the hand from the rod*, i. e. *to be too old for the rod*, Juv. 1, 15:—e manu, for eminus, opp. to cominus, *from a distance:* quem mea cominus machaera, atque hasta hostivit e manu, Enn. in Fest. s. v. REDHOSTIRE, p. 270 ed. Müll.: plena manu, *with a full* or *plentiful hand, bountifully, liberally:* quam plena manu nostras laudes in astra sustulit! Cic. Att. 2, 25:—manibus pedibusque aliquid facere (Greek πὺξ καὶ λάξ), *with hands and feet*, i. e. *with all one's power, with might and main*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134:—per manus, *with the hands*, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: servulae, *by her assistance*, Cic. Att. 1, 12:—per manus tradere, *to deliver from hand to hand, from mouth to mouth, to hand down from father to son:* traditae per manus religiones, Liv. 5, 51:—per manus, also, *by force, by main force, forcibly:* per manus libertatem retinere, Sall. J. 36:—inter manus, *between one's hands, within one's reach;* trop., *palpable, evident:* ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras, Virg. A. 11, 311: inter manus, also, *in one's hands, in one's arms:* abripite hunc intro actutum inter manus, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 38: e convivio auferri, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11:—sub manu *and* sub manum, *at hand, near, readily, immediately, on the instant:* Vocontii sub manu ut essent, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: et quo celerius, ac sub manum annunciari cognoscique posset, quid in provincia quaque gereretur, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 49; Sen. Ep. 71:—sub manus succedere, *according to one's wish*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2:—manu, *with the hand, by hand*, i. e. *artificially*, opp. to naturally, by nature: manu sata, *i. e. by the hand of man*, opp. to what grows wild, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: urbs manu munitissima, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2: quaedam ingenia manu, quod aiunt, facienda sunt, Sen. Ep. 52: morbi, quos manu fecimus, *i. e. which we produce by our own fault* (e. g. by intemperance), Sen. Brev. V. 3: oratio manu facta, *artificial, elaborate*, opp. to natural, simple, id. Ep. 115: manu mederi, *to be a surgeon*, Cels. praef. 1:—manibus aequis, *with equal advantage:* manibus aequis abscessum est, Tac. A. 1, 63: aequa manu discedere, Sall. C. 39:—manus afferre, *to lay hands on;* trop., *to destroy* or *weaken:* qui diutius torqueri patitur, quem protinus potest liberare, beneficio suo manus affert, Sen. Ben. 2, 5:—manum injicere alicui, *to lay the hand on one, to detain, arrest him*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16:—manum dare, *to give* or *lend a hand, to help, assist*, Quint. 2, 3. 7:—manus dare *or* dedere, *to give up, yield, surrender:* fateor, manus vobis do, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72: donicum aut certe vicissent, aut victi manum dedissent, Nep. Hamilc. 1; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 31; Cic. Att. 2, 22: brevi manu, *immediately, without delay*, Ulp. in Pand. 23, 3, 43, 1: longâ manu, *slowly, tediously*, id. 46, 3, 79: artis totius manus, *all arts* or *stratagems*, App. M. 3:—manum tollere, *to raise the hand* in token of an intention to yield, *to yield, submit:* cedo et tollo manum, Cic. fragm. in Lact. 3, 28: manus tollere, *to raise the hands* in token of admiration or astonishment, id. Acad. 2, 19:—manus tendere ad aliquem, less freq. alicui, *to stretch out the hands to one* to implore assistance, Caes. B. G. 2, 13; Cic. Fontej. 17: manu sternere aliquem, *with the sword*, Virg. A. 9, 702: utrâque manu, *with both hands*, i. e. *willingly, readily*, Mart. 1, 16, 9:—manus manum lavat, *one hand washes the other, one helps the other*, Sen. Apocol. *med.:* manum de tabula! *enough!* lit., *the hand from the picture!*—manum non vertere, *not to turn the hand*, proverb. for, *not to take the least pains about a thing:* qui se fatentur virtutis causa ne manum quidem versuros fuisse, Cic. Fin. 5, 31; cf. App. Apol. p. 520 Oud.—Transf., *The fist, the armed hand, personal valor*, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: manu fortissimus, Liv. 39, 40: manu fortis, Nep. Dat. 1: manu vincere, Ov. M. 1, 448: manu capere urbes, Sall. J. 5: committere manum Teucris, *to fight*, Virg. A. 12, 60; so, conserere manum, Liv. 21, 39; 25, 11; 27, 33: conferre manum, Liv. 10, 43; Virg. A. 12, 345: manum ferre in proelia, id. ib. 5, 403.—Manus often means *force, violence, fighting, close combat:* res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: venire ad manum, Liv. 2, 30: accedere ad manum, Nep. Eum. 5: in manus venire, Sall. J. 89: pugna jam ad manus venerat, Liv. 2, 46; Sall. J. 31; Tac. Agr. 9.—Of the hand of an artist: manus extrema non accessit ejus operibus, *the last hand, the finishing touch*, Cic. Brut. 33: aptius a summa conspiciare manu, *when you have given yourself the finishing touch*, i. e. *have completed your toilet*, Ov. A. A. 3, 225: carmen nondum recepit ultimam manum, *has not yet received the last polish*, Petr. 118: bello extremam manum imponere, *to put the finishing hand to the war, to bring it to a close*, Virg. A. 7, 572.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A hand, handwriting;* in gen., *work, workmanship:* librarii manus, Cic. Att. 8, 13: propter emissam ab eis manum, Modest. Dig. 22, 3, 15: Praxitelis manus, Scopaeque, Mart. 4, 39: artificum, Virg. A. 1, 459.

B. For pars, *A side* (cf. our, "on the right hand, left hand"): est ad hanc manum sacellum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 31.

C. In throwing dice, *A stake:* quas manus remisi, *to throw up the stakes*, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71.

D. In fencing, *A thrust, hit, blow:* rectae, aversae, tectaeque manus, Quint. 9, 1, 20: prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, *the prime, second, tierce, quart*, id. 5, 13, 54.

E. *The trunk* of an elephant: manus etiam data elephantis, Cic. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.;* so Curt. 8, 14; Sil. 9, 628.

F. *The fore-paws* of bears: Plin. 8, 36, 54.

G. *The branches* on a tree: (platanus) cui Innumerae manus, Stat. S. 2, 3, 39; so, fraxineae, Pall. Insit. 60.

H. In milit. lang., ferreae, Iron hooks with which an enemy's ship was grappled, *Grappling-irons:* manus ferreas atque harpagones paraverant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57; so Liv. 36, 44 *fin.;* Frontin. Strat. 2, 3, 24; Plin. 7, 56, 57; Curt. 4, 2, 12; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 38; Luc. 3, 635.

I. Also milit., *An armed force, corps* of soldiers: si nova manus cum veteribus copiis se conjunxisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: magnam manum conducere, id. ib. 5, 27: Hasdrubalem propediem affore cum manu haudquaquam contemnenda, Liv. 30, 7 *fin.;* id. 44, 27.

2. Beyond the milit. sphere, in gen., *A body, host, number, company, multitude:* Romam veniet cum magna manu, Cic. Att. 16, 11: evocatorum, id. Fam. 15, 4; so, manus ad Quirinalia paratur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3 *med.;* cf., manum facere, copias parare, id. Caecin. 12: manus bonorum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2 *fin.:* Judaeorum, id. Fl. 28: conjuratorum, id. Cat. 1, 5: bicorpor, *i. e. the Centaurs*, id. Tusc. 2, 9: purpuratorum et satellitum, Liv. 42, 51: magna clientium, Suet. Tib. 1: comitum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 262: juvenum, Virg. A. 6, 5.

K. *Power:* haec non sunt in nostra manu, Cic. Fam. 14, 2; cf., in manu tua est, *it rests with you*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6; and, juxta deos in tua manu positum est, Tac. H. 2, 76: victoria in manu nobis est, Sall. C. 20, 10; id. Jug. 31; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 43.

2. In partic., in jurid. lang., *The legal power of a husband over his wife, the manus* (* Cic. Fl. 34): "in potestate quidem et masculi et feminae esse solent: in manum autem feminae tantum conveniunt. Olim itaque tribus modis in manum conveniebant: usu, farreo, coëmptione," *etc.*, Gaj. Inst. 1, 108 *sq.;* cf. Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. P. 2, p. 827 *sqq.*, and the authorities there cited.

‡ **2. manus,** i. q. bonus, v. the art ‡cerus manus.

‡ **mănutergĭum,** ii, *n.* [1. manus tergeo] *A towel:* "‡manutergium a tergendo manus vocatur," Isid. Orig. 19, 26.

mănūtĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [1. manus-tango] *A touching* or *feeling with the hand* (post-class.): Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

†† **manzer,** ĕris, *adj. com.* [מַמְזֵר] *Illegitimate, bastard* (eccles. Lat.): Sedul. Carm. 5, 256: agmina manzera, Venant. Carm. 5, 5, 75:—non ingredietur manzer, hoc est de scorto natus, in Ecclesiam Domini, Vulg. Deuter. 23. 2.

†† **măpālĭa,** ĭum, *n.* [a Punic word] *Huts, cottages* of the Africans: "*mapalia* casae Punicae appellantur," Fest. p. 146 ed. Müll.; so ib. p. 147; cf., "aedificia Numidarum agrestium, quae *mapalia* illi vocant, oblonga, incurvis lateribus tecta, quasi navium carinae sunt," Sall. J. 18, 8: ex oppidis et mapalibus, id. ib. 46, 5; Liv. 29, 31: et raris habitata mapalia tectis, Virg. G. 3, 340; Sil. 17, 89.—In the *sing.:* coït e sparso concita mapali Agrestum manus, Val. Fl. 2, 460.

mappa, ae, *f.* [acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 57, a Punic word] *A napkin, table-napkin*. Varius mappa compescere risum vix poterat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 63: laticlavia, Petr. 32; cf. Mart. 4, 46.—**II.** Transf., *A cloth* with which the signal for starting was given to racers in the circus, *a signal-cloth:* "*mappam* usitatum Circo nomen, Poeni sibi vindicant," Quint. 1, 5, 57: mappa cretata, Mart. 12, 29; Juv. 11, 191; Suet. Ner. 22.

mappŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mappa] *A small napkin* (late Lat.): mappulam apponere, Hier. Ep. 108, 28 (*al.* matulam).

* **Maracanda,** ōrum, *n.* *The capital of Sogdiana*, Curt. 7, 6; 9.

Mărăthēnus, a, um, v. Marathos, *no.* II.

Mărăthon, ōnis, *f.* (*m.*, Mel. 2, 3, 6), Μαραθῶν, *A town on the eastern coast of Attica, famed for the death of Icarus* (*or Icarius), *the victory of Theseus over the Marathonian bull, and that of Miltiades over the Persians*, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Nep. Milt. 4; Just. 2, 15; Plin. 35, 8, 34; Ov. M. 7, 433; cf. Plin. 35, 8, 34.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Mărăthōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Μαραθώνιος, *Of* or *belonging to Marathon, Marathonian:* an etiam Theseus Marathonii tauri cornua comprehendit iratus? Cic. Tusc. 4, 22: pugna, id. Att. 9, 10, 3.—**2.** Transf., for *Athenian:* Marathonia virgo, *i. e. Erigone*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 74; so Sil. 14, 650; Just. 4, 4; 5.—**B. Mărăthōnis,** ĭdis, *adj.*, *f.*, Μαραθωνίς, *Marathonian:* quercum Marathonida Theseus extulit, *i. e. the spear with which he fought against the Marathonian bull*, Stat. Th. 12, 730: Marathonide silvâ, id. ib. 11, 644.

Mărăthos or **-us,** i, *f.*, Μάραθος, *An ancient Phoenician city, opposite the island of Arados*, Mel. 1, 12, 3; Plin. 5, 20, 17; Curt. 4, 1, 6; cf. Mann. Phöniz. p. 307.—**II.** Deriv., **Mărăthēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *from Marathos, Marathene:* Menelaus, *a rhetorician from Marathos*, Cic. Brut. 26, 100 *Meyer*.

† **mărăthrītes,** ae, *m.* = μαραθρίτης (*sc.* οἶνος), *Fennel-wine:* vinum absinthiten, et hyssopiten, et marathriten sic condire oportet, Col. 12, 35.

† **mărăthrus,** i, *m.*, or **mărăthrum,** i, *n.* = μάραθρον, *Fennel*, called in pure Lat. feniculum: Plin. 8, 27, 41; Ov. Med. fac. 91 (*Jahn*, marathros).

Mărathus, i, *m.*, Μάραθος: **I.** *A favorite of Tibullus:* Tib. 1, 9, 49.—**II.** *A freedman who wrote the acts of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 79.—**III.** *The name of a city*, v. Marathos.

Marcellus, i, *m.* *A Roman family name in the plebeian* gens Claudia: "inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios, Cic. de Or. 1, 39. So, M. Claudius Marcellus, *the taker of Syracuse*, Liv. 25, 23 *fin.;* Cic. Off. 1, 18 *fin.;* Rep. 1, 1; 1, 14; Virg. A. 6, 856.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Marcellĭa** (or **-ēa**), ōrum, *n.*, *A festival in honor of the Marcelli in Syracuse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21 and 63.—**B. Marcellĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Marcellus, Marcellian*. theatrum, *named after* M. Claudius Marcellus, *the nephew of Augustus*, Suet. Vesp. 19.

marcens, entis, v. marceo, *Pa.*

marcĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To wither, droop, shrink, shrivel:* **I.** Lit. (poet.): marcebant coronae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 244: silva comis, Stat. S. 5, 5, 29.—**II.** Transf.: *To be faint, drooping, feeble, languid, lazy* (not in Cic. or Caes.): annis corpus jam marcet, Lucr. 3, 960: marcent luxuria, vino, et epulis per totam hiemem confecti, Liv. 23, 45: otio ac desidia corrupti marcebant, Just. 30, 1: pavore, Curt. 4, 13; Vellej. 2, 84: si marcet animus, si corpus torpet, Cels. 2, 2: amor, Claud. Laud. Seren. 226: juventa, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 60.—Hence

marcens, entis, *Pa., Withering, drooping, feeble, languid, indolent* (mostly poet.): **A.** Lit.: marcentes coronae, Claud. Epithal. Pall. et Celer. 96: uvae, Mart. 5, 78.—**B.** Transf.: colla, Stat. Th. 2, 630: guttura, Ov. M. 7, 314: senex marcentibus annis, Sil. 15, 746: visus, Sen. Agam. 788: stomachus, Suet. Cal. 58:—tostis marcentem squillis recreabis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 58: Vitellius deses et marcens, Tac. H. 3, 36: pocula, *i. e. enfeebling*, Stat. S. 4, 6, 56: pax, Tac. G. 36: flamma cupiditatis, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 17.

marcesco, ēre, *v. inch. n.* [marceo] *To wither, pine away, decay* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: fagus et cerrus celeriter marcescunt, Plin. 16, 40, 77: quae spectatissime florent, celerrime marcescunt, id. 21, 1, 1.—**II.** Transf., *To become weak, feeble, powerless, to languish:* marcescens celerius nominis sui flore, *fading*, Plin. 37, 9, 41: alia genera pecorum morbo et languoribus marcescunt, Col. 7, 7, 1: senio vires, Plin. 22, 22, 38: vino, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 45:—equitem marcescere desidia, Liv. 28, 35; Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 61.

Marcia aqua, v. Marcius, *no.* II., A.

1. Marcianus, a, um, v. Marcius, *no* II., B, and Marcus, *no.* II.

2. Marcĭānus, i, *m.*, Tullius M., *A freedman and steward of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 12. 17.

‡**marcĭdat,** τήκει, τήκεται, Gloss. Vet.

marcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [marcidus] *Somewhat drooping, somewhat faint* or *languid* (post-class.): marcidulis luminibus, Mart. Cap. 7, 236.

marcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [marceo] *Withered, wasted, shrunk, decayed, rotten* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: lilia marcida, Ov. M. 10, 170: aures, Plin. 11, 37, 50: cicatrices, id. prooem. 23: stagna, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 280:—asseres vetustate marcidi fiunt, Vitr. 2, 8.—**II.** Transf., *Weak, feeble, lanquid, enervated:* huc incede gradu marcidus ebrio, Sen. Med. 69; Liber, Stat. Th. 4, 652: somno, Plin. Pan. 63; so, somno aut libidinosis vigiliis, Tac. A. 6, 4: sol, *faint, pale, dull*, Poët. ap. Diomed. p. 445 P.: senectus, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4:—oculi libidine marcidi, *languishing, voluptuous*, App. M. 3, p. 199 Oud.

Marcĭon, ōnis, *m.* *A heretic of Sinope, who gave himself out to be Christ*, Tert. de praescr. adv. haeret. 30; Prud. Hamart. 502.—Derivv.: **A. Marcĭōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the heretic Marcion:* continentia, Tert. Praescr. haeret. 30.—**B. Marcĭōnista,** ae, *m.*, *A follower of the heretic Marcion, a Marcionist:* Impp. Theod. et Valent. Cod. Justin. 1, 5, 5.—**C. Marcĭōnīta,** ae, *m.*, for Marcionensis, *Of* or *belonging to the heretic Marcion:* Marcionita Deus, tristis, ferus insidiator, *i. e. feigned by Marcion*, Prud. Hamart. 129.—**II.** Marcion, *A native of Smyrna, the author of a treatise* De simplicibus effectibus, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

Marcĭpor, ōris, *m.*, i. e. Marci puer, *The slave of Marcus:* Plin. 33, 1, 6; cf. Fest. s. v. QUINTIPOR, p. 257 ed. Müll.—**II.** *The title of a satire of Varro.*

Marcĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So, Ancus Marcius, *the fourth king of Rome*, Liv. 1, 32; Cic. Rep. 2, 18; 20.—So two brothers Marcii, *Roman soothsayers in very ancient times*, Cic. de Div. 1, 40, 84; 50, 115; 2, 55, 113.—In the *fem.*, Marcia, *A vestal nun*, Ascon. Cic. Mil. p. 46 ed. Orell.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Marcius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Marcius, Marcian:* aqua, *brought into Rome first by King* Ancus Marcius, *and afterward by the praetor* Q. Marcius Rex, Plin. 31, 3, 24; called also liquor, Prop. 3, 1, 52: lympha, Tib. 3, 6, 58; and of the same, frigora, Stat. S. 1, 5, 25: saltus, *in Liguria, where the consul* Q. Marcius *suffered a defeat*, Liv. 39, 20.—**B. Marcĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Marcius:* Marciana carmina, *of the soothsayer Marcius*, Liv. 25, 12: foedus, *made by* L. Marcius *with the inhabitants of Gades*, Cic. Balb. 17.—Silva Marciana, *A mountain-range in western Germany, the Schwarzwald*, Amm. 21, 8.

Marcŏdūrum, i, *n.* *A town of the Ubians, in the west of Germany*, the mod. *Düren*, Tac. H. 4, 28.

Marcŏlĭca, ae, *f.* *A chief city of Spain*, Liv. 45, 4; cf Ukert, Hisp. p. 465.

Marcŏmāni and **-manni,** ōrum, *m.* [marka, a march, border: the marchmen, borderers] *A Germanic people, a portion of the tribe of the Suevi, who, after their defeat by Drusus, removed from the Rhine and the Main to the country of the Boji* (Bohemians), Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Tac. G. 42; id. Ann. 2, 46, 62; Vellej. 2, 108; 109; cf. Mann. German. p. 105; 110 and 382; Stat. S. 3, 3, 170.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Marcŏmānĭa** and **-mannĭa,** ae, *f.*, *The country of the Marcomanni*, Capit. M. Aur. 24.—**B. Marcŏmānĭcus** and **-mannĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Marcomanni, Marcomannic:* bellum, Capit. M. Aur. 17; Eutr. 8, 12; 13: MARCOMANNICVS MAXIMVS, *a surname given to Caracalla, in consequence of his victory over the Marcomanni*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 1021, 7.

marcor, ōris, *m.* [marceo] *Decay, rottenness* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: panni marcor, *a rotten clout*, Plin. 22, 22, 46.—**II.** Transf., *Faintness, languor, indolence:* marcor, et inexpugnabilis dormiendi necessitas, Cels. 3, 20: segetum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27: cernitis expositas turpi marcore cohortes, *i. e.* somno, Stat. Th. 10, 269;—Sen. Tranq. 2: ducis, Vellej. 2, 119.

marcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [marcor] *Withered, feeble, faint* (post-class.): marculenta foliorum calvities, Fulg. Myth. 2, 8.

1. marcŭlus or **martŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [marcus] *A small hammer, a hammer* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): "*malleus* vocatur, quia dum quid calet et molle est, caedit et producit: *marcus*, malleus major: et dictus *marcus*, quod major sit ad caedendum, et fortior: *marcellus* mediocris: *marculus* malleus pusillus, Isid. Orig. 19, 7, 2; Lucil. ib.: tegulas invenit Cinyra. et metalla aeris, item forcipem, martulum, vectem, incudem, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195: alii caelo et marculo gemmulas exsculpunt, Front. ad Caes. 4, 4, 3 ed. Maj.: aerariorum marculi, Mart. 12, 57, 6.

2. Marculus diminutivum a Marco, Fest. p. 125 ed. Müll.

Marcus, i, *m.* *A Roman praenomen*, in gen. represented by M. simply, e. g. M. Terentius Varro, M. Tullius Cicero; written in full, MARCUS, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 324, *no.* 450; p. 342, *no.* 528, et saep. Afterward also *a surname*, e. g. C. PONTIUS C. L. MARCUS, Inscr. Grut. 986, 5.—**II.** Deriv., **Marcĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pertaining to Marcus, Marcian:* sodales, *the priests who performed the sacred rites instituted in honor of the Emperor* Marcus Aurelius, Capitol. Pertinax 15; cf. Spart. Sever. 7; Inscr. Grut. 379.

Mardi, ōrum, *m.* *A plundering race dwelling in the highlands between Media, Susiana, and Persis, and in the vicinity of the Hyrcanians*, Plin. 6, 5, 5; 6, 16, 18; Tac. A. 14, 23; Curt. 4, 12, 7; 5, 6, 17; 6, 5, 11.—In the *sing.*: natione Mardus, Curt. 3, 13, 2.

Mardŏnĭus, ii, *m.*, Μαρδόνιος, *A son-in-law of Darius, and general of the Persians, who was defeated by Pausanias at Plataea*, Nep. Paus. 1; Curt. 4, 1, 12.

măre, is (*abl. sing.*, mare, Varr. in Charis. p. 45 and 111 P.; and in Prisc. p. 759 ib.; Lucr. 1, 162; 6, 697 Forbig. *N. cr.*; Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20; id. Pont. 4, 6, 46; 198:—*gen. plur.*, marum, Naev. in Prisc. p. 770 P.), *n.* *The sea*, opp. to dry land.

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: sol. qui tuo lumine Mare, terram ac coelum Contines, Enn. in Prob. Virg. E. 6, 31: endo mari magno, id. Ann. 17, 16: mare infidum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 13: fluctuosum, id. Rud. 4, 2, 5: ventosum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 45: tumultuosum, id. ib. 3, 1, 26: tumidum, Virg. A. 8, 671: placidum, id. Ecl. 2, 26: tranquillum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 4: vastissimum, Cic. Pis. 24: vastum atque apertum, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: profundum et immensum, Cic. Planc. 6:—ire mari, Virg. A. 3, 144:—terra marique, *by sea and by land;* v terra, *no.* I.—In the *plur.*: maria salsa, Enn. in Non. 183, 18; Cic. Tusc. 5, 24 *fin.*: in reliquis maribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 2.—Poet., as a figure for hard-heartedness: te saevae progenuere ferae Aut mare, *etc.*, Ov. Her. 7, 39; cf. Catull. 64, 155.—In apposition with Oceanus: proximus mare Oceanum in Andibus hiemarat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, 2; so Tac. H. 4, 12; cf. also, ecce maris magna claudit nos objice pontus, *the depths of the sea*, Virg. A. 10, 377 (others connect maris objice, which seems to us less suitable).—Proverb.: mare coelo miscere, *to mingle sea and sky*, i. e. *to raise a terrific storm, make a great bluster:* clames licet, et mare coelo Confundas, homo sum, Juv. 6, 282:—terra marique aliquid quaerere *or* conquirere, *to search for a thing by sea and land*, i. e. *every where*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 105; Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9; so Sall. C. 13: maria et montes polliceri, *to promise seas and mountains*, i. e. *more than one can perform*, id. ib. 23: in mare fundere aquas, *to pour water into the sea*, i. e. *to fill that which is already full*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44.

B. In partic., of single seas: nostrum, *i. e. the Mediterranean Sea*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; Sall. J. 17; Plin. 6, 28, 30; Luc. 8, 293: superum, *the Upper Adriatic and Ionic Sea*, Cic. de Or. 3, 19; Mel. 2, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 6; 10, et al.: inferum, *the Etruscan Sea*, Cic. l. l.; Att. 8, 3, 5; Mel. l. l.; Plin. l. l., et al.: Rubrum, v. ruber, *no.* II.

II. Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** *Sea-water, salt-water:* Chium maris expers, *unmixed Chian wine*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15 ("id est, sine aqua marina," Schol. Acr.); so, vinum mari condire, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

B. *The color of the sea, sea-color:* smaragdi virens mare, Plin. 37, 6, 21.

* **C.** Of the air, mare aëris, *The sea*, i. e *expanse of air:* id omne Aëris in magnum fertur mare, Lucr. 5, 277.

* **Marēne,** es, *f.* *A region of Thrace*, Liv. 43, 67.

Mărĕa and **Mărĕōta,** ae, *f.* *A lake and city of Lower Egypt, not far from Alexandria* (called in Gr. Μαρέα), Edict. Justin. 13, 1; 9; 17 *sq.*—**II.** Derivatives: **A. Mărĕōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Mareotic;* also *Egyptian:* vinum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 14: vites, Col. 3, 2: arva, Ov. M. 9, 733: cortex, *the papyrus plant*, Mart. 14, 209: labor, *the Egyptian pyramids*, id. 8, 36: arbiter, *i. e. Busiris*, Stat. S. 4, 6, 103.—**B. Mărĕōtis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Μαρεῶτις, *Mareotic:* Mareotis Libya, *a part of Libya bordering on Egypt, whose inhabitants are called* Mareotae, Μαρεῶται, Plin. 5, 6, 6: palus, *the Mareotic lake, Lake Mareotis*, id. 5, 10, 11; called also, abs., Mareotis: Luc. 9, 354: puppis, *i. e.* navis Alexandrina, Stat. S. 3, 2, 103: uva, Luc. 10, 160; Virg. G. 2, 91; Plin. 14, 3, 4, 7.

marga, ae, *f.* *A kind of earth, marl*, Plin. 17, 6, 4.

† **margărĭdes,** um, *f.* = μαργαρίδης, *A round kind of date*, perh. *the Maldive nut*, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

† **margărīta,** ae, *f.*, and **margărītum,** i, *n.* = μαργαρίτης (λίθος), *A pearl* **a.** Form margarita (quite class.): Var in Non. 213, 30: nego ullam gemmam fuisse, aut margaritam, quin abstulerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1: ornatus margaritarum, id. Or. 39, 78; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 3: linea margaritarum, Scaev. Dig. 35, 2, 26; Plin. 9, 35, 53.—(β) Form margaritum (rare, not in Cic.): arma margarito candicantia, Var. in Non. 213, 24: gignit et Oceanus margarita, Tac. Agr. 12. So too, Ulp. Dig. 19, 5, 17, § 1; Tert. ad ux. 2, 5; id. de Pall. 5; Prud. στεφ. 10, 648; id. Psych. 873. As a term of endearment: Tiberinum margaritum, of *Maecenas*, Aug in Macr. S. 2, 4.

margărītārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mar

garita] *Of* or *belonging to pearls, pearl-* (post-class.): porticus, *where pearls were bought*, Auct. de Region. Urb. Rom. reg. 8. —**II.** Subst.: **A.** Margărītārĭus, ii, *m.*, *A dealer in pearls, a pearl-fisher*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1602; 4076; 4218.—**B.** Margărĭtārĭa, ae, *f.*, *A female dealer in pearls*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4148.

margărītātus, a, um, *adj.* [margarita] *Adorned with pearls* (post-class.): sinus, Venant. Carm. 8, 6, 266.

* **margărītĭfer,** a, um, *adj.* [margarita-fero] *Pearl-bearing, containing* or *producing pearls:* concha, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

margărītĭon, ōnis, *m. dim.* [margaritum] *A little pearl*; transf., of a beloved child: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2681.

margărītum, i, v. margarita.

‡ **margella,** *κοράλλιον*, (* *Red coral*), Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Margĭāna, ae, and **Margĭāne,** ēs, *f.*, Μαργιανή, *A country of Asia, beyond the Caspian Sea, between Bactria and Hyrcania*, Plin. 6, 16, 18; Curt. 7, 10, 15 Mütz. *N. cr.*

margĭno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [margo] *To furnish with a border, to border, inclose with a margin* (perh. not ante-Aug.): viae marginandae, Liv. 41, 27: tabulae marginatae, Plin. 35, 12, 45: saga limbis marginata puniceis, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.

Margis, *A river of Moesia*, Plin. 3, 26, 29.

margo, ĭnis, *m.* and *f.* *An edge, brink, border, margin* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): flumen marginibus lapideis, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 9: conchae, Plin. 9, 36, 61: ulceris, id. 30, 13, 39: calicis, id. 37, 2, 7: gemmae, id. ib. 8, 37: fontis, Ov. M. 3, 162: ripae, id. ib. 5, 598: agri, Val. Max. 5, 6, 4: puppis, Sil. 3, 360: terrarum, *shore*, Ov. M. 1, 13: margo, quae sustinet arenam, Vitr. 5, 12; so in the *fem.*, Aemil. Macer. and Rabir. in Charis. p. 49 P.: libri, Juv. 1, 5; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 27; and, margine in extremo litera rasa, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 22: comae, Stat. S. 2, 1, 44: oculorum, id. ib. 3, 2, 53: rostri, Plin. 9, 10, 12: templi, *threshold*, Stat. S. 4, 4, 54: imperii, *boundary*, Ov. Tr. 2, 199; cf. Plin. 12, 20, 43.

* **Margum,** i, *n.* *A city in Upper Moesia, on the Margis*, Eutr. 9, 13.

Mărīa, ae, *f.* *Mary, the mother of Jesus* (eccl. Lat.): Marĭa, Prud. Psych. 88: Marīa, Sedul. in Luc. 1, 2, 36.

Mărĭandȳni, orum, *m.*, Μαριανδυνοί, *A people of Bithynia*, Mel. 1, 19, 1; 7; 2, 7, 2; Val. Fl. 4, 171.—**II.** Deriv., **Mărĭandȳnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Mariandyni, Mariandynian:* sinus, Plin. 6, 1, 1: arenae, Val. Fl. 4, 733.

Mărĭānus, a, um, v. Marius, *no.* II.

Mărīca, ae, *f.* *A nymph in the territory of Minturnae, on the River Liris, the fabled mother of the Latins*, Virg. A. 7, 47; acc. to Lact. 1, 21, *Circe, who was deified after her death.* After her was named the lucus Maricae, *the grove consecrated to her*, Liv. 27, 37; called also, silva Maricae, Mart. 1, 83, and querceta Maricae, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 259: palus Maricae, *the lake near Minturnae, where Marius hid himself after his flight from Sylla*, Vellej. 2, 19, 2; also abs., Marica, ae, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 7:—regna Maricae, *the territory of Minturnae*, Luc. 2, 424.

Maricas, ae, *m.*, Μαρικᾶς, *A title of a comedy of Eupolis, directed against Hyperbolus*, Quint. 1, 10, 18 Spald.

Mariccus, i, *m.* *A Boian, who stirred up a revolt against Vitellius*, Tac. H. 2, 61.

Maricus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname*, Tac. H. 4, 40 (*al.* Mauricus).

mărīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mare] *Of* or *belonging to the sea, sea-, marine* (quite class.): marini terrenique humores, Cic. N. D. 2, 16: aestus, id. de Div. 2, 14: fremitus, Virg. G. 2, 160: naves, *sea-ships*, Scaev. Dig. 50, 5, 3: mustela, Enn. in App. Apol. p. 484 Oud.: Nympha, Catull. 64, 16: Venus, *sea-born*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 5: ros, *rosemary*, id. ib. 3, 23, 15: morsus, *of sea-water*, Plin. 36, 26, 65.—In the *neutr.* abs.: terrenum differt a marino, Quint. 5, 10, 61.

mărisca, ae, *f.* *A large inferior kind of fig:* **I.** Lit.: pingues mariscae, Col. 10, 415: fatua, Mart. 7, 25. Also in apposition with ficus: Cato R. R. 8 (also in Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 72); so mariscae fici, Var. in Non. 550, 31.—* **II.** Transf., *The piles:* tumidae mariscae, Juv. 2, 13.

măriscos or **-us,** i, *m.* *A kind of rush:* de junco, quem mariscon appellat, Plin. 21, 18, 69.

mărīta, ae, v. 1. maritus, *no.* III.

mărītālis, e, *adj.* [1. maritus] *Of* or *belonging to married people, matrimonial, nuptial* (poet. and post-Aug.): vestis, Ov. A. A. 2, 258: conjugium, Col. 12 *praef.* 1: fax, Val. Max. 9, 1, 9: supercilium, id. ib. 6, 3, 10: capistrum, *the marriage-halter*, Juv. 6, 43.

* **mărītātus,** a, um, *adj.* [marita] *Of* or *pertaining to a wife:* dos non maritata, perh. *which is at a wife's disposal*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 1, 11.

mărĭtĭmus (also written mărĭtŭmus), a, um, *adj.* [mare] *Of* or *belonging to the sea, sea-, maritime* (quite classical): homines maritimi, *seamen, mariners*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, 69; cf. abs., e barbaris ipsis nulli erant antea maritimi praeter Etruscos et Poenos, id. Rep. 2, 4: maritimus et navalis hostis, id. ib. 2, 3: loci maritimi, an remoti a mari, Cic. Part. 10: urbes, id. Rep. 2, 3; 4: civitas, Caes. B. G. 2, 34: portus, Plin. 6, 27, 31: ora, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: cursus, id. Planc. 40: res, *maritime affairs*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 27: naves, Liv. 21, 63: officium, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: imperium, *the chief command at sea*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32:—sal, *sea-salt*, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 8: silvae, *on the sea-coast*, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: nuptiae, *i. e. those of Peleus with Thetis* (opp. to terrenae nuptiae, *i. e. with Musa*), id. N. D. 3, 18, 45: usurae, *from maritime speculations*, Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 6.—In the *neutr.* abs., maritima, ōrum, *Maritime parts* or *places:* in maritimis sum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16; so too with a follg. *gen.*, maritima Africae, Plin. 6, 34, 39: Tarraconis, Flor. 4, 12.—* **II.** Transf., *Changeable, inconstant*, like the sea: mores, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 11.

mărīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. maritus] *To wed, marry, give in marriage:* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and rarely): maritandum principem suaderent, Tac. A. 12, 6: Vitellii filiam, Suet. Vesp. 14: lex (Augusti) de maritandis ordinibus, id. Aug. 34 Baumg.-Crus.: — matrimonia, *i. e. to conclude, make*, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 257 Oud.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Of animals: **1.** Mid., maritari, *To couple:* tunc dicuntur catulire, id est ostendere, se velle maritari, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 11.—**2.** Pass., *To be impregnated:* quae (feminae) ternae singulis (maribus) maritantur, Col. 8, 2, 12; so Plin. 16, 25, 39; Sol. 23.—**B.** Of plants: **1.** *To wed*, i. e. *to tie fast* to another tree: adulta vitium propagine Altas maritat populos, Hor. Epod. 2, 10; so, ulmi vitibus maritantur, Col. 11, 2, 79; id. 4, 2, 1: maritandae arbores, id. 4, 1, 6; cf. id. 5, 6, 18.—**2.** *To impregnate:* (Zephyrus) glebas fecundo rore maritat, Claud. Rapt. Pros, 2, 89; so in the *pass.*, *to be impregnated:* Plin. 16, 25, 39.

1. mărītus, a, um, *adj.* [mas] *Of* or *belonging to marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial* (as an adj. almost exclusively poet.; not in Cic.): facibus cessit maritis, *to the nuptial torches, to wedlock*, Prop. 4, 11, 33; so, faces, Ov. Her. 11, 101: foedus, *the conjugal tie*, id. Pont. 3, 1, 73: tori, id. Her. 2, 41: sacra, Prop. 3, 20, 26; Ov. Her. 12, 87: Venus, *wedded love*, id. ib. 16, 283; cf., fides, *conjugal fidelity*, Prop. 4, 3, 11:—lex, *respecting marriage, a marriage-law* (de maritandis ordinibus, Suet. Aug. 34), Hor. Carm. Sec. 20.—In prose: vagabatur per maritas domos dies noctesque, *i. e. the houses of married people*, Liv. 27, 31, 5 Drak.

B. Transf.: **1.** Of plants, *Wedded*, i. e. *tied up* (cf. marito, *no.* II., B. 1): arbores, Cato R. R. 32, 2; Col. 11, 2, 32: ulmus, Catull. 62, 54; Quint. 8, 3, 8: olivetum, Col. 3, 11, 3.—**2.** *Impregnating, fertilizing* (in post-class. poetry): fluctus (Nili), Avien. Perieg. 339: imbres, Pervigil. Ven. 4, 11.

II. Subst.: **A.** mărītus, i, *m.*, *A married man, husband* (so freq. and quite class.): ut maritus sis quam optimae (mulieris), Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: sororis, id. Rabir. perd. 3, 8; Quint. 6, 2, 14: mariti testamentum, id. 9, 2, 73: patrius, Virg. A. 3, 297: Phrygio servire marito, id. ib. 4, 103: unico gaudens mulier marito, Hor Od. 3, 14, 5; and cf., novus, *a newly-married man, a young husband*, Plaut. Casin. 5, 1, 6.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A lover, suitor, briaegroom* (poet.): Prop. 2, 21, 10: aegram (Dido) nulli quondam flexere mariti, Virg. A. 4, 35: ut juveni primum virgo deducta marito, Tib. 3, 4, 31.

2. Of animals: olens maritus, *i. e. a he-goat*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7: quem pecori dixere maritum, Virg. G. 3, 125; so, gregum, Col. 7, 6, 4: of cocks, id. 8, 5 *fin.*

3. In the *plur.*, mariti, ōrum, *m.*, for *Married people, spouses*, in gen. (post-classical): Papin. Dig. 24, 1, 52 *fin.*; so, novi mariti, *newly-married people, a young couple:* App. M. 8, p. 508 Oud.

III. mărīta, ae, *f.*, *A married woman, wife* (poet. and post-class.): marita, Hor. Epod. 8, 13: castae maritae, Ov. F. 2, 139; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2665; and freq. on epitaphs.

2. mărītus, i, v. 1. maritus, *no.* II., A.

Marium, i, *n.*, Μάριον, *An ancient town of Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 31, 35.

Mărĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* The most celebrated is C. Marius, *the conqueror of Jugurtha, and seven times consul*; as a friend of the popular party, his name is used as an appellative: Caesari multos Marios inesse, *Caesar had many Mariuses in him*, Sulla in Suet. Caes. 1 *fin.*—M. Marius Graditianus, Cic. Brut. 45; 62; Leg. 3, 16; Off. 3, 20; Sen. de Ira, 3, 18; Plin. 33, 9 *fin.*—Marius Victorinus, *A rhetorician and grammarian, a native of Africa, in the middle of the fourth century of the Christian era.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Mărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to C. Marius, Marian:* lex, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38.—**B. Mărĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to C. Marius, Marian:* Mariani consulatus, Cic. Brut. 47 *fin.*: scutum Cimbricum, id. de Or. 2, 66: quercus, id. Leg. 1, 1: tribunus plebis, id. Agr. 3, 2: Mariana et Sullana tempestas, Flor. 3, 12: Mariana et Cinnana rabies, id. 4, 2.—In the *plur.* subst., Mariani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of the colony founded by C Marius in Africa*, Plin. 3, 6, 12.

Marmărĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Μαρμαρικὸς, *Of* or *belonging to Marmarica* (a country lying between Egypt and the Syrtes, now *Barca*), *Marmarican*; also for *African* (post-Aug.): genus capparis, Plin. 13, 23, 44; Luc. 3, 293: nubes, *i. e. the swarm of Carthaginians*, Sil. 7, 83: fera, *i. e. the elephant*, Sid. Carm. 11, 103.

Marmărĭdes, ae, *m.*, Μαρμαρίδης. *From Marmarica* (v. the preced. art.), *a Marmarican*: cuspide Marmaridae Corythi, Ov. M. 5, 124.—Marmaridae, ārum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Marmarica*, Plin. 5, 5 5: *gen.*, Marmaridum, Sil. 5, 184: Marmaridae Psylli, Luc. 9, 894.

† **marmărītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *μαρμαρῖτις*, *A plant that grows in marble quarries*, Plin. 24, 17, 17.

* **Marmessus** or **Marmissus** (-os), i, *m.* *A town in Troas, on Mount Ida*, Lact. 1, 6.

† **marmor,** ŏris (also marmur, *plur.*, marmura, acc. to Antonius Gripho in Quint. 1, 6, 23), *n.* (*m.*, Plin. Valer. 3, 14) = *μάρμαρος*, *Marble.*

I. Lit., "Plin. 36, 7, 11:" in omni marmore, Cic. de Div. 2, 21, 48: Parium marmor, Quint. 2, 19, 3; id. 5, 11, 30: tu secanda marmora locas, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 17: templum de marmore ponam, Virg. G. 3, 13; cf., vivos ducent de marmore vultus, id. Aen. 6, 848: A MARMORIBVS, *one whose office it was to superintend the purchasing and working of marble*, Inscr. Grut. 593, 7. —**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Pulverized marble, marble-dust*, Cato R. R. 2, 3; Col. 12, 20 *fin.*: Plin. 14, 19, 24; 23, 1, 24.

B. *A marble*, i. e. *a piece of wrought marble, marble statue*, etc.: Praxiteles marmore nobilitatus est Gnidiaque Venere, Plin. 7, 38, 39; Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13.

C. *A mile-stone* of marble: rus marmore tertio notatum, *i. e. three miles from town*, Mart. 7, 31.

D. Poet., *The white foaming surface of the sea*; hence, *the surface of the sea* in gen.: verrunt extemplo placide mare marmore flavo. Enn. Ann. 14, 5 (in Gell

2, 26, 21); Lucr. 2, 767: lento luctantur marmore tonsae, Virg. A. 7, 28: Libycum, id. ib. 718: spumant vada marmore verso, id. ib. 10, 208: marmora pelagi, Catull. 63, 88: infidum, Sil. 14, 464: medium, *the frozen surface of the sea*, Val. Fl. 6, 568.

marmŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor] *Of* or *belonging to marble, marble-* (post-Aug.): faber, Sen. Ep. 90.—Subst., marmorarius, i, *m., A worker in marble, marble-mason:* Vitr. 7, 6; so Sen. Ep. 88.

marmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [marmoro] *An overlaying* or *incrusting with marble* (post-class.): pavimenti, App. Flor. p. 83 Oud.

marmŏrātum, v. marmoro, *ad fin.*

marmŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor] *Made* or *consisting of marble, marble-*: **I.** Lit. (quite class.): signum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1: tecta, id. Parad. 1, 4: columnae, id. Dom. 24: solum, *a floor*, id. Parad. 6, 3: facere aliquem marmoreum, *to make of marble, i. e. as a marble statue*, Virg. E. 7, 35; so, ponere aliquem marmoreum, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 20.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Of* or *belonging to marble, marble-* (so very rarely): ars, Vitr. 4, 1.—**B.** *Resembling marble* (in whiteness or smoothness), *marble-like, marble-* (so mostly poet.): pectus, Lucil. in Non. 391, 26: cervix, Virg. G. 4, 523: pollex, Ov. M. 13, 746: palmae, id. ib. 3, 481: pedes, id. Am. 2, 11, 15: manus, Mart. 8, 56: candor, *marble-whiteness*, Lucr. 2, 763: color, *i. e. whiteness*, id. ib. 774: Paros, so called on account of the white marble found there, Ov. M. 7, 465: gelu, id. Fast. 4, 918: aequor, Virg. A. 6, 729.

marmŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To overlay* or *incrust with marble* (post-Aug.): palatio exornato hoc genere marmorandi, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 25: porticus marmorata, Petr. 77, 4: ingenti plaga marmorata dorso, *i. e. paved with stones*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 96.—**II.** *To make a kind of plaster* or *pargeting out of marble* (ante-class., and only in the *part. perf.*): tectorium marmoratum, Var. R. R. 1, 57, 1.—Hence

marmŏrātum, i, *n., A covering for walls* or *floors made of pounded marble and lime:* Var. R. R. 1, 5, 9; so id. ib. 3, 7, 3; Plin. 36, 23, 55.

marmŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor] *Like marble, hard as marble* (a Plinian word): sil marmorosum, Plin. 33, 12, 56; 35, 6, 20.

†† **Marnas,** ae, *m.* [a Syrian word] *A deity worshiped at Gaza, in Palestine:* Hier. Jesaj. 7, 17, 2; so id. Vit. Hilar. 14.

Măro, ōnis, *m.*: **I.** *The family name of the poet* P. Virgilius: ingenium sacri miraris abesse Maronis: Sint Maecenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones, Mart. 8, 56: summus, id. 12, 4: altisonus, Juv. 11, 178.—Of a statue of Virgil: Prop. 2, 32, 14 (acc. to others, a statue of the river-god Maro, Μάρων, in the Peloponnesus, near the Alpheus, Pausan. 3, 12).—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Mărōnēus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the poet Virgil, Maronian, Virgilian:* templum, Stat. S. 4, 4, 55.—**B. Mărōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: culex, Stat. S. 2, 7, 74: stilus, Sid. Ep. 8, 1 *in carm.*

Marŏbŏdŭus, i, *m. Marbod, king of the Suevi, who, being defeated by Arminius and compelled to flee, was hospitably received by Augustus*, Vellej. 2, 108; Tac. G. 42; id. Ann. 2, 26; 44; 63.

maron, v. marum.

Mărōnēa or **Mărōnīa,** ae, *f.*, Μαρώνεια: **I.** *A town of Thrace, on the Schoeneus, famous for its wine*, Mel. 2, 2, 8; Liv. 31, 16; 37, 60 *fin.*—**B.** Deriv., **Mărōnēus,** a, um, *adj., Of Maronea:* vinum, Plin. 14, 4, 6; Tib. 4, 1, 56.—**II.** *A town of the Samnites*, Liv. 27, 1.

Mărōnēus, a, um: **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Virgil;* v. Maro, *no.* II., A.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the town of Maronea;* v. Maronea, *no.* I., B.

Mărōnĭānus, a, um, v. Maro, *no.* II., B.

* **maronĭon,** i, *n. A plant*, called also Centaurea major, *the greater centaury*, App. Herb. 34.

Marpēsĭus (Marpessĭus), a, um, *adj.*, Μαρπήσσιος: **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Marpesus* (Μάρπησσος, a mountain in the Isle of Paros), *Marpesian:* Marpesia cautes, *i. e. Parian*, Virg. A. 6, 471 Serv.; and referring to the above passage, Marpesia rupes, Arn. 2, 60.—**II.** Perh. *Of* or *belonging to Marpessus* (in Troas), *Marpessian*, Tib. 2, 5, 67 Dissen. *N. cr.*

* **Marpessĭus,** v. Marpesius.

marra, ae, *f. A sort of hoe for tearing up weeds, a weeding-hook*, ligo (post-Aug.): tu penitus latis eradere viscera marris Ne dubita, Col. 10, 72; so id. ib. 89; Plin. 17, 21, 35; Juv. 15, 166.—* **II.** Transf., *A hook:* (Sĭlurus) in Danubio marris extrahitur, Plin. 9, 14, 17.

1. marrŭbĭum, ii, *n. The plant horehound:* marrubium quod Graeci prasion vocant, alii linostrophon, nonnulli philopaeda, aut philochares, Plin. 20, 22, 89; so id. 14, 16, 19; Col. 10, 356.

2. Marrŭbĭum or **Marrŭvĭum,** ii, *n. A city in Latium, the capital of the Marsians*, Sil. 8, 507; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 503.—**II.** Deriv., **Marrŭbĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Marrubium, Marrubian:* Marrubia gens, Virg. A. 7, 750.—In the *plur.* subst., Marruvii, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Marrubium:* Plin. 3, 12, 17.

Marrūcīni (Mārūcīni), ōrum, *m. A people of Italy, on the coast of Latium, near the River Aternus, whose chief city was* Teate, now *Chieti*, Cic. Clu. 69, 197; Phil. 7, 9, 23; Caes. B. C. 1, 23; Liv. 8, 29; 26, 11, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 498.—**II.** Deriv., **Marrūcīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Marrucini, Marrucinian:* ager, Liv. 27, 43; Plin. 2, 83, 85: montes, Stat. S. 4, 4, 86: pubes, Sil. 8, 521: gens, id. 15, 566.

Mars (archaic and poet. Māvors), tis (collat. form ‡ Marmar, in the Song of the Arval Brothers; v. the following, and Mamers), *m. Mars, who, as father of Romulus, was the primogenitor of the Roman people, the god of war, of husbandry, of shepherds and seers:* Mars pater te precor quaesoque, uti sies volens propitius mihi, *etc.*... ut tu morbos visos invisosque viduertatem vastitudinemque, calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 141, 2; cf., in the song of the Arval brothers, NEVE LVERVE MARMAR SINS INCVRRERE IN PLEORIS; v. Appendix; for Mars pater the forms Marspiter, Marspitris, and Maspiter were also employed, Gell. 5, 12, 5; Macr. S. 1, 12; 19; Var. L. L. 8, 17, 112, § 33; 49; ib. 9, § 75; 10, § 65; Prisc. p. 695: Mars Gradivus, Quirinus, Silvanus, Ultor, v. under h. vv., and cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 155 *sq.:* Mars durus, Virg. E. 10, 44: torvus, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 17: cruentus, id. ib. 2, 14, 13: ferus, Ov. Her. 7, 160: ferox, id. Met. 13, 11: bellicus, id. Fast. 3, 1: fortibus sane oculis Cassius (Martem spirare dicens) se in Siciliam non iturum, Cic. Att. 15, 11: per Martem, a soldier's oath, Plaut. Mil. 5, 21: (* urbs Mavortis, *i. e. Rome*, Virg. A. 6, 873; so, Mavors, id. ib. 8, 630; 12, 179; Cic. N. D. 2, 26; 3, 24; Luc. 7, 569: Mavors pater, Val. Fl. 6, 178: genitor Mavors, Ov. F. 4, 828: puer Iliae Mavortisque, *i. e. Romulus*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 23).

II. Transf.: **A.** *War, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest*, etc.; also *the art of war:* quum veter occubuit Priamus sub Marte Pelasgo, Enn. Ann. 1, 23 (in Prisc. p. 607 P.): Martem accendere cantu, *to incite to battle*, Virg. A. 6, 165: apertus, *fighting in the open field*, Ov. M. 13, 27: equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, *i. e. to fight both in their own fashion* (on horseback) *and in one which was strange to them* (on foot), Liv. 3, 62: terribili Marte ululare, *eagerness for battle*, Plin. 26, 4, 9.—Poet., Mars forensis, *a contest in the forum, legal contest*, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 29; cf., et fora Marte suo litigiosa vacent, id. Fast. 4, 188. Hence, proverb., suo (nostro, vestro) Marte, *by one's own exertions, without the assistance of others:* rex ipse suo Marte res suas recuperavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 37; id. Off. 3, 7 *fin.:* quum vos vestro Marte his rebus omnibus abundetis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4: civili Mavorte, *civil war*, Aus. Idyll. 4, 65.

B. *The issue of a war or a battle, the fortune of war:* quum omnis belli Mars communis, et quum semper incerti exitus proeliorum sint, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: aequus, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: pari Marte, Hirt. B. G 8, 19: aequato Marte, Liv. 1, 25: vario Marte pugnatum est, Quint. 8, 6, 24: incerto Marte, Tac. H. 4, 35: auceps, Liv. 21, 1: dubius, Vellej. 2, 55.

C. *The planet Mars:* "Jovis stellae proximum inferiorem orbem tenet πυρόεις, quae *stella Martis* appellatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 20; so id. ib. 2, 46; Plin. 2, 8, 6; Hyg. Astr. 2, 42.—Hence,

II. Derivv.: **A. Martĭus** (Māvortĭus, v. infra), a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Mars, martial:* lupus, *sacred to Mars*, Virg. A. 9, 566; cf., Martius lupus, integer et intactus, gentis nos Martiae et conditoris nostri admonuit, *descended from Mars* (since Mars is the father of Romulus and Remus), Liv. 10, 27: legio, Cic. Phil. 3, 3; 4, 2: miles, Ov. M. 14, 798: proles, *i. e.* Romulus and Remus, id. Fast. 3, 59: anguis, *sacred to Mars*, id. 3, 32: judicium, *i. e. of the Areopagus at Athens*, App. M. 10, p. 718 Oud.: Campus; v. campus, *no.* 2: arena, *a place in the circus where the gladiators fought*, Ov. Tr. 2, 282; Mart. 2, 75, 8: gramen, *i. e. the Field of Mars*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 26: mensis, *the month of March*, formerly the first month of the year, Plin. 15, 3, 4: Martii Calendis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 1. The Idus Martiae were also famous, the day on which Julius Caesar was killed, Cic. Att. 14, 4; 20; Phil. 2, 36; Fam. 10, 28.—In the form Māvortĭus (poet.): moenia, *i. e. Rome*, Virg. A. 1, 276: tellus, *i. e. Thrace*, id. Georg. 4, 462: conjux, *i. e. Venus*, Val. Fl. 2, 208: proles, *i. e. the Thebans*, Ov. M. 3, 531; cf., seges belli (because sprung from the dragon's teeth), Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 135.—Subst., Mavortius, i, of *Meleager*, as the son of Mars, Ov. M. 8, 437; cf. Hyg. Fab. 171.

B. Transf.: **1.** For *Warlike, martial:* Martia Penthesilea, Virg. A. 9, 566: Martia saeculi voluptas, Mart. 5, 24: Martius aeris rauci canor, Virg. G. 4, 71: vulnera, id. Aen. 7, 182: Thebe, *i. e. where many wars were carried on*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 37.—In the form Mavortius: Amazon, Val. Fl. 5, 90: Thrace, Stat. Ach. 2, 201: facta, Sil. 1, 55: vulnera, Grat. Cyneg. 344.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to the planet Mars:* fulgor, Cic. Rep. 6, 17.

III. Martĭālis, e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Mars:* Flamen, Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25, § 84; 7, 3, 90, § 45: lupus, *sacred to Mars*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9: ludi, *in honor of Mars*, Suet. Claud. 1: campus, *on* Mons Coelius, *where the games in honor of Mars were held when the* Campus Martius *was overflowed*, Ov. F. 3, 519:—Martialis collis, *near the temple of* Deus Fidius, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16, § 52.—Subst., Martiales, *the priests of Mars:* Martiales quidam Larini appellabantur, ministri publici Martis, Cic. Clu. 15.—The term Martiales was applied also to *the soldiers of the* legio Martia, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5.

Marsăci and **Marsăcii,** ōrum, *m A people of* Gallia Belgica: Marsacii, Plin 4, 15, 29.—Marsaci, Tac. H. 4, 56; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 238.

Marsi, ōrum, *m.*: **I.** *A people in Latium, on the* Lacus Fucinus, *celebrated as wizards and snake-charmers, in the Social War the most zealous friends of the Romans*, Plin. 7, 2, 2; 2, 83, 85; Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Liv. 8, 6; 9, 41 *sq.*; 26, 11; Flor. 3, 18, et saep.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 499.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Marsus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Marsians, Marsian:* augur, Enn. in Cic. de Div. 1, 58, 132; Cic. ib. 2, 33, 70: manus, Enn. in Charis. p. 251 P.: ager, Luc. 9, 790: montes, Virg. A. 7, 758; Col. 6, 5, 3: nives, Stat. S. 1, 5, 26: aper, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 28: cellae (for the wine; v. Marsicus), Mart. 14, 116: centuriones, Caes. B. C. 2, 27: nenia, *incantations*, Hor. Epod. 17, 29; Ov. A. A. 2, 102: duellum, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 18.—**2. Marsĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: bellum, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90; id. de Div. 1, 44, 99; 2, 27, 59: pubes, Sil. 8, 496: vinum, Mart. 13, 120.—**II.** *A people of Germany, between the Rhine, Lippe, and Ems*, Tac. G. 2; id. Ann. 1, 50; 56; 2, 25; id. Hist. 3, 59; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 168 and 208.

* **Marsigni,** ōrum, *m. A people of Germany, a part of the Suevi*, Tac. G. 43, cf. Mann. Germ. p. 393.

Marspĭter, tris, v. Mars, *ad init.*

† **marsūpium,** ii, *n.* = μαρσύπιον, *A pouch, purse* (ante- and post-class.): curam marsupii habere, Var. in Non. 142, 1: numi aurei in marsupio, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 26: exenterare, *to empty*, id. Epid. 2, 2, 3; Prud. Psych. 600; Alcim. 6, 311.

1. Marsus, a, um, v. Marsi, *no.* I., B, 1.

2. Marsus, i, *m.*, Domitius Marsus, *An epigrammatic poet in the time of Augustus*, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 5; Mart. 2, 71.

Marsȳas and **Marsȳa,** ae, *m.*, Μαρσύας: **I.** *A satyr, who challenged Apollo to a trial of skill on the flute, and whom the latter vanquished and flayed alive*, Ov. F. 6, 705; Met. 6, 383;—*near his statue in the Roman forum was the place for the transaction of business*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 120; Mart. 2, 64; Sen. de Ben. 6, 32.—**II.** *A river in Great Phrygia, which flows into the Maeander*, Ov. M. 6, 400; Liv. 38, 13.—**III.** *The name of two rivers in Syria*, Plin. 5, 24, 23.

* **martes,** is, *f.* *A marten:* capta marte, Mart. 10, 37, 18 dub. (*al.* mele).

1. Martĭālis, e, v. Mars. *no.* III., B.

2. Martĭālis, is, *m.*, M. Valerius Martialis, *A native of Bilbilis, in Spain, a celebrated epigrammatic poet under Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan*, Plin. Ep. 3, 21.

Martĭānus, i, *m.*, Aelius Martianus: **I.** *A Roman jurist, a pupil of Papinian, under Alexander Severus*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 68.—(* **II.** Martianus Capella, v. Capella)

Martĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [Mars-colo] *A worshiper of Mars* (an Ovidian word): Getes, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 21; so id. Pont. 4, 14, 14.

‡ **Martĭcultor,** ōris, *m.* [Mars-cultor] *A worshiper of Mars:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2397.

Martĭgĕna, ae, *com.* [Mars-gigno] *Mars-born, begotten by Mars* (poet.): Martigenae . . . Romulus Iliades, Iliadesque Remus, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 39: Martigena Quirinus, id. Fast. 1, 199:—vulgus, *i. e. martial*, Sil. 16, 533.

* **martĭobarbŭlus,** i, *m.* [Mars] *A soldier provided with leaden balls* (post-class.), Veg. Mil. 1, 17 dub.

Martĭus, a, um, v. Mars, *no.* II., C.

martŭlus, v. 1. marculus.

† **martyr,** ȳris, *c.* = μάρτυρ, orig., *A witness;* hence, esp. *one who by his death bears witness to the truth of the Christian religion, a martyr* (eccl. Lat.): salvete flores Martyrum, Prud. Cath. 12, 125.—In the *fem.*, perpetua, fortissima martyr, Tert. Anim. 55.

† **martȳrĭum,** ii, *n.* = μαρτύριον, *A testimony, sealed with one's blood, to the truth of the Christian religion, martyrdom* (eccl. Lat.): martyrii palmae, Tert. Spect. 29: Domini martyrium, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1: sanguine martyrii, Prud. στεφ. 7, 9.—**II.** Transf., *The place where a martyr is buried, a martyr's grave:* martyria negat esse facienda, Tert. adv. Haer. 46; so Cod. Just. 1, 2, 16.—And hence, **B.** *A church* dedicated to a saint: martyrium fabricare, Hier. Vita Hilar. 31.

Marucaei, ōrum, *m.* *A people in the interior of Asia*, Plin. 6, 16, 18.

Mărullus, a. *A Roman surname*, e. g. C. Epidius Marullus, Val. Max. 5, 7, 2; —Mart. 10, 55.

† **mărum** and **măron,** i, *n.* = μάρον, *A plant*, perh. Teucrium Marum, L., *cat-thyme*, Plin. 12, 24, 53.

Marus, i, *m.* *A river in Dacia*, now *the March* or *Morau*, Tac. A. 2, 63; Plin. 4, 12, 25; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 380.

mas, măris, *m.* (*n.* as an *adj.*, mare et femineum secus, App. de Mundo p. 134 Oud.), *A male* (opp. to femina, v. infra), of human beings, gods, animals, and plants.

I. Lit.: congressio maris et feminae, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: et mares deos et feminas esse dicitis, id. N. D. 1, 34, 95: (*bestiarum*) aliae mares, aliae feminae sunt . . . et in mare et in femina, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 51, 128; cf., feminaque ut maribus conjungi possit, Lucr. 5, 851; and Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: mares homines, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 32: marium expers, Suet. Claud. 33; so, marium pignora, id. Aug. 21 Oud. *N. cr.:* stuprum in maribus, Quint. 11, 1, 84: vos tollite laudibus, mares, Delon Apollinis, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 10:—si marem (anguem) emisisset . . . si feminam, *etc.*, Cic. de Div. 1, 18, 36; so, emissio maris anguis (*opp.* emissio feminae anguis), id. ib. 2, 29, 62: mas vitellus, *a male yolk*, i. e. which would produce a male chick, Hor. S. 2, 4, 14.—Of plants: ure mares oleas, Ov. F. 4, 741: in tilia mas et femina differunt omni modo: namque et materies mari dura ac nodosa, *etc.*, Plin. 16, 14, 25.

II. Transf., *Masculine, manly* (poet.): maribus Curiis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64: animi, id. A. P. 402: male mas, *unmanly, effeminate*, Catull. 16, 13:—atque marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, *i. e. a vigorous, noble strain*, Pers. 6, 4.

Masada, ae, *f.* *A fortress in Judaea*, Plin. 5, 7, 15.

Masaesȳli, ōrum, v. Mass.

Masāti, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Mauretania*, Plin. 5, 1, 1.

* **mascarpĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [mas-carpo] *An Onanist*, i. q. masturbator, Petr. 134, 5.

* **masculātus,** a, um, *adj.* [mas] *Male:* Mercurialis masculata, App. Herb. 82.

* **mascŭlesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [masculus] *To become* or *turn male:* densiore satu (rapa) masculescere, Plin. 18, 13, 34.

mascŭlētum, i, *n.* [id.] *A place where male plants are planted* (post-Aug.): Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

mascŭlīne, *adv.*, v. masculinus, *ad fin.*

* **mascŭlīnĭter,** *adv.*, v. masculinus, *ad fin.*, *no.* * B.

mascŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [masculus] *Male, masculine;* of human beings, animals, and plants (not in Cic.; perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: membra, *the male parts*, Phaedr. 4, 14, 15: facies, App. M. 7, p. 457 Oud.:—neque est iis genus masculinum femininumve, Plin. 10, 68, 87:—rapa rotunda masculini sexus, Plin. 19, 5, 25.—**II.** Transf., in gram., of gender, *Masculine:* masculina Graeca nomina, Quint. 1, 5, 61: ut si quaeratur, *funis* masculinum sit an femininum, id. 1, 6, 3:—masculino genere *cor* enunciavit Ennius, Caesell. Vindex in Gell. 7, 2.—Hence,

Adv. (post-class.): **A.** mascŭlīne, *In the masculine gender:* Arn. 1, 36: masculine etiam dicebant frontem, Fest. p. 151 ed. Müll.: coelum masculine veteres dixerunt, Charis. p. 55 P.

* **B.** mascŭlīnĭter, *In the masculine gender*, Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

* **mascŭlŏfēmĭna,** ae, *f.* [masculus-femina] *A man-woman, hermaphrodite*, Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

mascŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mas] *Male, masculine;* subst., *a male* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: bona femina, et malus masculus, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 39: incertus infans natus masculus an femina esset, Liv. 31, 12: genus, Phaedr. 4, 14, 15: tura, Virg. E. 8, 65; Ov. Med. fac. 94; Plin. 12, 14, 32: nomina dare rebus, Mart. 11, 44: libido, *i. e.* tribadum, Hor. Epod. 5, 41.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of things: cardo, *which is inserted into another;* opp. to cardo femina, into which another is inserted, Vitr. 9, 9 *med.;* v. cardo, 2; so of gems, Plin. 37, 7, 25.—**B.** *Worthy of* or *befitting a man, manly, vigorous, bold:* proles, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 37: Sappho, id. Ep. 1, 19, 28: animus, App. M. 6, p. 433 Oud.; so, ingenium, id. ib. 7, p. 457 Oud.: indicium masculi et incorrupti viri, Quint. 5, 12, 20 Spald. and Zumpt. *N. cr.*

Masēi, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 26, 30.

* **Masgăba,** ae, *m.:* **I.** *A son of King Masinissa*, Liv. 45, 13.—**II.** *A favorite of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 98.

Măsĭnissa, ae, *m.* *A king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha, at first the enemy and afterward the friend and ally of the Romans*, Liv. 24, 48; 25, 34 *sq.;* Cic. Rep. 6, 9; id. de Sen. 10; Sall. J. 5; 9; 24; 65.

Maso and **Masso,** ōnis, *m.* *A surname in the* gens Papiria; e. g. C. Papirius Maso (Masso), Plin. 15, 29, 38; Fast. Capitol. ad a. 523;—Cic. Balb. 23, 53.

† **maspĕtum,** i, *n.* = μάσπετον, *The leaf of the* laserpitium, Plin. 19, 3, 15.

‡ **Maspĭter,** from Marspiter, v. Mars.

† **1. massa,** ae, *f.* = μάζα, *That which adheres together like dough, a lump, mass* (poet. and post-Aug.): massa picis, Virg. G. 1, 275: salis, Plin. 31, 7, 31: lactis coacti *cheese*, Ov. M. 8, 666: lactis alligati, Mart. 8, 64.—Of metals: versantque tenaci forcipe massam, Virg. A. 8, 453: aeris, Plin 34, 9, 20: chalybis, Ov. F. 4, 405.—Abs., of *a mass of gold:* contactu gleba potenti Massa fit, Ov. M. 11, 112:—marmoris, *a block of marble:* marmor, non in columnis crustisve, sed in massa, Plin. 36, 6, 8. Of chaos, Ov. M. 1, 70.—Of an indeterminate quantity of land: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4360.

2. Massa, ae, *m.* *A Roman surname*, e. g. L. Terentius Massa, Liv. 31, 50; 40 35. Baebius Massa, Plin. Ep. 3, 4; 7, 33 —Also, *The name of a slave*, Petr. 69.

Massaesȳli (Masaes.), ōrum, *m.*, Μασσαισύλιοι, *A people in Africa*, Liv. 28, 17; 29, 32; Plin. 5, 2, 1.—Hence the name of their country, Massaesylia, Plin. 10, 8, 9.

Massăgĕtae, ārum, *m.*, Μασσαγέται, *A Scythian people, to the east of the Caspian Sea*, in the mod. *Sungaria* and *Mongolia*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 6, 17, 19; Nep. Reg. 1; Stat. Ach. 1, 307: retusum in Massagetas Arabasque ferrum, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 40.—In the *sing.:* Massagetes, Luc. 3, 283: Massageten monstrans, Sil. 3, 360.

Massala, ae, *f.* *A town of Arabia Felix*, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

Massălĭōtĭcus, a, um, v. Massilia, *no.* II., C.

massālis, e. *adj.* [1. massa] *Of* or *belonging to a mass, that constitutes a mass* (eccles. Lat.): massalis moles, *i. e. chaos*, Tert. adv. Hermog. 30: summa, *the All-embracer*, i. e. *Christ*, id. adv. Marc. 4, 18.—*Adv.*, massālĭter, *In a mass, all together* (eccles. Lat.): Tert. adv. Valent. 16.

massālĭter, *adv.*, v. massalis, *ad fin.*

massăris, is, *f.* *A grape from a wild vine*, Plin. 12, 28, 61.

Massīce, es, *f.* *A village of Mesopotamia*, Plin. 6, 26, 21.

Massĭcus, i, *m.* (with and without mons) *A mountain in Campania, celebrated for its excellent wine*, now *Monte Masso* or *Massico:* per juga Massici montis, Liv. 22, 14: in Massici radices, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66.—Hence, Massicum vinum, or simply Massicum, i, *n.*, *Wine of the Massicus, Massic wine:* vertunt felicia Baccho Massica qui rastris, (**sc.* juga?), Virg. A. 7, 725 so, veteris pocula Massici, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 19: vina, id. Sat. 2, 4, 51: humor Bacchi, Virg. G. 2, 143.

Massĭlĭa, ae, *f.*, Μασσαλία, *A celebrated sea-port town in* Gallia Narbonensis, *a colony from Phocaea, and a seat of Greek civilization*, the mod. *Marseilles:* Plin. 3, 4, 5; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 1; Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28; id. Flacc. 26, 63; Fontej. 1, 3; Sil. 15, 169, et saep.; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 422 *sq.;* Ukert, Gall. p. 422 *sq.*

II. Derivv.: **A. Massĭlĭānus,** a, um. *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Massilia, Massilian:* vinum, Mart. 13, 123.

B. Massĭlĭensis, e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Massilia, Massilian:* mores, *i. e. Sybaritic, luxurious*, Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 1.—In the *plur.* subst., Massilienses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Massilia, Massilians*, Cic. Rep. 1, 27; id. Phil. 2, 37; Caes. B. C. 1, 34, et saep.

C. Massĭlĭōtĭcus or **Massălĭōtĭcus** (acc. to the Gr. Μασσαλιωτικός), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Massilia, Massiliotic:* ostium Rhodani, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33.

D. Massĭlītānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Massilitan;* in tmesi: Massili portant juvenes ad litora tanas, Enn. Ann. 4, 26.—Subst., Massilitani, ōrum, *m.*, *The Massilians:* Vitr. 10, 22.

† **1. masso,** 1. *v. a.* = μάσσω, *To chew* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 1, 8; 2, 29.

2. Masso, ōnis, v. Maso.

massŭla, ae, *f., dim.* [1. massa] *A little lump* or *mass* (post-Aug.): Col. 12, 38 2: salis, id. 12, 48, 5.

Massŭrĭus (Masurius) Sabinus, *A celebrated jurist in the time of the Emperor Tiberius*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2 *ad fin.;* Gell. 3, 16 *fin.;* 5, 19, et al.:—Masuri rubrica vetavit, Pers. 5, 90.—Hence **Masŭrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.:* deliramenta, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 9 ed. Maj.

Massycītes, ae, *m.* *A mountain in Lycia*, Plin. 5, 27, 28.

Massȳli, ōrum, *m.*, Μασσύλιοι, *A people in Africa, to the east of the* Massaesyli

Liv. 24, 48; Plin. 5, 4, 4; Virg. A. 6, 60.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Massȳlus** and **Massȳlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Massyli, Massylian*; poet. for *African*: Massyli equites, Virg. A. 4, 132: draco, *that guarded the orchards of the Hesperides*, Mart. 10, 94:—Massylia signa, Sil. 16, 184.—**B. Massȳlacus** or **Massylēus,** a, um, *adj.*, Μασσυλαῖος or Μασσυλεῖος, *Of* or *belonging to the Massylians, Massylian*: Mart. 9, 23.

Mastarna, ae, *m.* *An ancient* (Tuscan) *name of* Mons Coelius: Oratio Claudii Aug. ap. Grut. 502.

Mastaurenses, ĭum, *m.* *The inhabitants of the city of* Mastaura *in Lydia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

mastĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mastico] *A chewing, mastication* (post-class.): cibum masticatione exercere, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

mastĭchātus (masticatus), a, um, *adj.* [mastiche] *Furnished* or *seasoned with mastich* (post-class.): Lampr. Heliog. 10.

† **mastĭche** (mastĭce), ēs, *f.* = μαστίχη, *Mastich, an odoriferous gum from the mastich-tree*, Plin. 12, 17, 36; 21, 16, 56; 14, 20, 25; Capitol. Gord. 19.—Post-class. form, **mastĭchum** (masticum), i, *n.*, Pall. Oct. 14, 3 (*al.* mastichae).—And, as if from mastix, in the *gen.*, mastichis, and *abl.*, mastichē, Seren. Samm. 447; 423.

† **mastĭchĭnus** (mastĭcĭnus), a, um, *adj.* = μαστίχινος, *Of* or *belonging to mastich, mastich-* (post-class.): oleum, Pall. Mart. 9, 3.

mastĭchum (masticum), v. mastiche.

mastĭco, 1. *v. a.* *To chew* (post-classical): aliquid, Pelag. Vet. 30; App. Herb. 79: portulaca mastucata, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta 10.

† **mastīgĭa,** ae, *m.* = μαστιγίας, *A scoundrel, rascal, rogue* (ante-classical): Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 11; so too id. Capt. 3, 4, 69; 3, 5, 1; id. Casin. 2, 6, 9; 2, 8, 10; id. Most. 1, 1, 1; 3, 1, 71; id. Poen. 1, 2. 108; 177; 178; id. Rud. 4, 83; id. Trin. 4, 3, 14: non manum abstines, mastigia? * Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 6.—**II.** Transf., *f.*, *A whip, scourge* (late Lat.): Sulp. Sever. dial. 2, 3.

† **mastīgo,** 1. *v. a.* = μαστιγόω, *To whip, scourge*, Cyprian. Serm. de rat. circumcis. p. 489.

† **mastīgŏphŏrus,** i, *m.* = μαστιγοφόρος, *A whip-bearer*, i. e. *a beadle, policeman*, an officer whose duty it was to maintain order at the public shows (post-classical): Prud. adv. Sym. 2, 516.

mastix, ichis, v. mastiche.

† **mastos,** i, *m.* = μαστὸς, *A plant good for the breast*, Plin. 26, 15, 52.

†† **mastrūca** (mastrūga), ae, *f.* [a Sardin. word, v. infra] *A sheep-skin, a skin*: "*mastrucam*, quod Sardum est, illudens Cicero ex industria dixit, Quint. 1, 5, 8:" mastruca vestis Sardonica ex pelliculis ferarum, de qua Cicero pro Scauro: *Quem purpura regalis non commovit, eum Sardorum mastruca mutavit?*" Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 5 (in Orell. § 45, d, p. 268); so Prud. Symm. 2, 695.—As a term of abuse, *A sheep-skin, a ninny*: Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 34.

* **mastrūcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [mastruca] *Clothed in a sheep-skin*: latrunculi, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7. 15.

masturbātor, ōris, *m.* [masturbor] *An Onanist* (post-Aug.), Mart. 14, 203.

masturbor, 1. *v. dep.* [perhaps from manus-stupro] *To practice Onanism* (post-Aug.), Mart. 11, 104, 13; 9, 42, 7; cf., in the act. form, ‡ masturbat, δέφει δέφεται, Vet. Gloss.

‡ **masucĭum** edacem a mandendo scilicet, Fest. p. 139 ed. Müll.

Masūrĭānus, a, um, v. Massurius.

Masurius, v. Massurius.

* **matăra,** ae, *f.*, v. materis.

matăris, v. materis.

mataxa, v. metaxa.

mătella, ae, *f. dim.* [matula] *A pot, a vessel* for liquids: **I.** In gen.: matella aquae, Plaut. fragm. in Non. 543, 17; so Var. ib. 19; Cato R. R. 10; 11.—Proverb., mus in matella, said of a person who has got into a difficulty: Petr. 58, 9.—**II.** In partic., *A chamber-pot*: Mart. 12, 32; so id. 6, 89; 14, 119 *in lemm.*—Hence, proverb., matellam praebere alicui, *i. e. to perform for one the most menial offices*, Mart. 10, 11.—Transf., of a prostitute, Petr. 45, 8.

mătellĭo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [matula; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34, § 119; Fest. p. 126 ed. Müll.] *A pot, vessel* (quite class.): Var. in Non. 547, 7; Corinthius, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38.

matĕŏla, ae, *f.*, perh. *A kind of mallet* or *beetle*: si (talea) parum descendet, malleolo aut mateola adigito, Cato R. R. 45, 2; so id. ib. 46, 2 (also cited in Plin. 17, 18, 29).

māter, tris, *f.* [μήτηρ, Dor. μάτηρ] *A female parent, mother, dam.*

I. Lit.: si quidem istius regis (*sc.* Anci Martii) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: cur non sit heres matri suae? id. ib. 3, 10: de pietate in matrem, id. Lael. 3, 11: Sassia mater hujus Aviti, id. Cluent. 5: Hecate, quae matre Asteria est, *who has Asteria for her mother*, id. N. D. 3, 18: matrem esse de aliquo, *to be a mother*, i. e. *to be pregnant by any one*, Ov. Her. 9, 48: facere aliquam matrem, id. Met. 9, 491: mater familias *or* familiae, *the mistress of a house, matron*, (* v. familia, A, II., 1, b).

B. Transf., of *A nurse*, Plaut. Men. prol. 19: lambere matrem, Virg. A. 8, 631.—Applied to priestesses, as a title of honor, *Mother*: jubemus te salvere, mater. *Sa.* Salvete puellae, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 5.—To goddesses: Vesta mater, Sen. Excerpt. controv. 4, 2; Virg. G. 1, 448: mater Matuta, v. h. v.: Flora mater, Lucr. 5, 738: mater magna, or abs., Mater, *i. e. Cybele, the mother of all the gods*: matris magnae sacerdos, Cic. Sest. 26; cf. abs., matris quate cymbala circum, Virg. G. 4, 64; so id. Aen. 9, 108.—Of the earth, as the mother of all: exercitum Diis Manibus matrique Terrae deberi, Liv. 8, 6; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56: florum, *i. e. Flora*, Ov. F. 5, 183: amorum, *i. e. Venus*, id. Her. 16, 201: cupidinum, *i. e. Venus*, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 1.—Of animals: porci cum matribus, Var. R. R. 2, 4: excretos prohibent a matribus hoedos, Virg. G. 3, 398: ova assunt ipsis cum matribus, *i. e.* cum gallinis, Juv. 11, 70.—Of the trunks of trees, *etc.*: plantas tenero abscindens de corpore matrum, Virg. G. 2, 23; Plin. 12, 5, 11.

II. Trop.: **A.** *The mother*, i. e. *maternal love*: simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. M. 6, 629: mater redit, Sen. in Med. 928.—**B.** *Motherhood, maternity*, Sen. Her. Oet. 389.—**C.** *A producing cause, origin, source*, etc. (freq. and quite class.): apes mellis matres, Var. R. R. 2, 5: mater omnium bonarum artium sapientia est, Cic. Leg. 1, 22: juris et religionis, id. Rep. 5, 2: justitiae imbecillitas mater est, id. ib. 3, 14: intemperantia omnium perturbationum mater, id. Acad. 1, 10 *fin.*: similitudo est satietatis mater, id. Inv. 1, 41: mater avaritiae (luxuries), id. de Or. 2, 40: utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98.—Comically: hirneam ego, ut matre fuerat natum, vini eduxi mari, *i. e. as it came from the grape, without the addition of water*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 274.

mātercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mater] *A little mother* (quite class.); tune igitur mea matercula? Plaut. fragm. in Prisc. p. 601 P.; * Cic. Fl. 36 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7.

māterfămĭlĭas and **māter fămĭlĭas,** v. under familia, p. 598, a.

mātĕrĭa, ae, and **mātĕrĭes,** ēi, *f.* [mater] *Stuff, matter, materials* of which any thing is composed, in the widest sense of the term; so the *wood* of a tree, vine, *etc.*, *timber* for building (opp. to lignum, wood for fuel); *nutritive matter* or *substance* for food (quite class.).

I. Lit.: materia rerum, ex qua et in qua sunt omnia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39; cf. id. Acad. 1, 6, 7: materiam superabat opus, Ov. M. 2, 4: materiae apparatio, Vitr. 2, 8: rudis, *i. e. chaos*, Luc. 2, 8:—arbor inter librum et materiam, Col. 5, 11: crispa, Plin. 16, 28, 51:—materiae longitudo, Col. 4, 24: vitis in materiam, frondemque effunditur, id. 4, 21;—Cic. de Or. 2, 21:—in eam insulam materiam, calcem, caementa, atque arma convexit, id. Mil. 27: caesa, Col. 11, 2; cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 17; 5, 39: cornus non potest videri materies propter exilitatem, sed lignum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, 3: materiae. lignorum aggestus, Tac. A. 1, 35.—Of food: imbecillissimam materiam esse omnem caulem oleris, Cels. 2, 18.

B. Transf., *A stock, race, breed*: quod ex vetere materia nascitur, plerumque congeneratum parentis senium refert, Col 7, 3: generosa (equorum), id. 6, 27.

II. Trop.: **A.** *The matter, subject-matter, subject, topic, ground, theme* of any exertion of the mental powers, as of an art or science, an oration, *etc.*: materiam artis eam dicimus in qua omnis ars et facultas, quae conficitur ex arte, versatur. Ut si medicinae materiam dicamus morbos ac vulnera, quod in his omnis medicina versetur; item quibus in rebus versatur ars et facultas oratoria, eas res materiam artis rhetoricae nominamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 5: sapientiae, id. Off. 1, 5; id. de Or. 2, 59: sermonum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: materies crescit mihi, *my matter* (for writing about) *increases*, id. Att. 2, 12: rei, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1: aequa viribus, *a subject suited to your powers*, Hor. A. P. 38; infames, Gell. 17, 12.

B. *A cause, occasion, source*, etc. (cf. mater, *no.* II.): quid enim odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiam suae gloriae? Cic. Mil. 13, 35 (for which, shortly before, *fons* perennis gloria suae): materies ingentis decoris, Liv. 1, 39, 3: omnium malorum, Sall. C. 10: materiam invidiae dare, Cic. Phil. 11, 9: materiam bonitati dare, id. de Or. 2, 84: scelerum, Just. 3, 2: seditionis, id. 11, 5: laudis, Luc. 8, 16: benefaciendi, Plin. Pan. 38: ne quid materiae praeberet Neroni, *occasion of jealousy*, Suet. Galb. 9.

C. *Natural abilities, talent, genius, disposition*: fac, fuisse in isto C. Laelii, M. Catonis materiem atque indolem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68: in animis humanis, id. Inv. 1, 2: ad cupiditatem, Liv. 1, 46: non sum materia digna perire tua, *thy unfeeling disposition*, Ov. Her. 4, 86.

mātĕrĭālis, e, *adj.* [materia] *Of* or *belonging to matter, material* (post-class.): influxio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.—*Adv.*, mātĕrĭālĭter, *According to the occasion* (post-class.): in pectore viri iracundia materialiter regnans, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

mātĕrĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to stuff, wood, timber* (post-Aug.): fabrica, *carpentry*, Plin. 7, 56, 57: faber, *a carpenter*, Inscr. Grut. 642, 6: NEGOCIATOR, *a timber-merchant*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4248.—**B.** Subst., materiarius, ii, *m.*: **1.** *A timber-merchant*: Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 45: CLAVORVM, *a maker of wooden nails*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4164:—haeretici materiarii, in eccl. Lat., *those who believed in the eternity of matter*, Tert. adv. Hermog. 25.

* **mātĕrĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [materio] *Wood-work*, as *beams, rafters*, etc.: Vitr. 4. 2.

* **mātĕrĭātūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A working in wood*: materiatura fabrilis, *carpenter's work*, Vitr. 4, 2.

mātĕrĭes, ēi, v. materia.

* **māterīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [materia] *Hard, solid*: terra, Cato R. R. 34, 2.

mātĕrĭo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To build of wood* (rare, but quite class.): eaque aedificia minime sunt materianda propter incendia, Vitr. 5, 12: aedes male materiatae, *of bad wood-work*, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54.

mātĕrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small matter* (post-class.): Tert. Baptism. 17.

* **mātĕrĭor,** ari, *v. dep.* [id.] *To fell or procure wood*: erat eo tempore et materiari et frumentari necesse, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

‡ **mātĕrĭōsus,** πολύξυλος, (* multam materiam habens), Gloss. Philox.

†† **matĕris** or **matăris** (madaris), is, and **matăra,** ae, *f.* [a Celtic word] *A Celtic javelin, pike*: nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subjiciebant nostrosque vulnerabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 26, 3: humero materi trajecto, Liv. 7, 24: materis Transalpina, Auct. Her. 4. 32: Galli materibus configunt, Sisenn. in Non. 556, 8; id. ib. 9.

1. māternus, a, um, *adj.* [mater] *Of* or *belonging to a mother, motherly, maternal* (quite class.): sanguis, Enn. in Non. 292, 16; so, paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: animus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 24: nomen, Cic. Clu. 5: menses, *the months of pregnancy*, Nemes. Cyn. 19: tempora, *time of pregnancy*, Ov. M. 3, 312: Caesar cingens materna tempora myrto, *i. e. of Venus*, the mother of Aeneas, from whom sprang the race of the Caesars. Virg. G. 1, 28: arma (Aeneae).

i. e. which his mother Venus had obtained for him from Vulcan, id. Aen. 12, 107: aves, *i. e. the doves sacred to Venus*, id. ib. 6, 193: avus, *i. e. Atlas, the father of Maia, the mother of Mercury*, id. ib. 4, 258: Delum maternam invisit Apollo, *i. e. where his mother Latona had borne him*, id. ib. 114: aequora, *i. e. from which she* (Venus) *was born*, Ov. F. 4, 131: Numa, *related by the mother's side*, id. Pont. 3, 2, 105: nobilitas, *by the mother's side*, Virg. A. 11, 340: Idus, *i. e. of May* (Mercury's birth-day), Mart. 7, 74.—Also of animals: ut agnus condiscat maternum trahere alimentum, Col. 7, 3: perdix materna vacans cura, Plin. 10, 33, 51.

2. Maternus, i, *m. A Roman surname:* Curiatius Maternus, Tac. Or. 2.

mātertĕra, ae, *f.* [mater] *A mother's sister, an aunt* by the mother's side: "amita est patris soror: *matertera* est matris soror," Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, 4; cf. Gaj. ib. § 5; Cic. de Div. 1, 46; id. de Or. 2, 1, 2; Ov. M. 3, 312:—magna, *i. e.* aviae soror, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 1, 15; cf., matertera patris et matris, mihi *magna matertera* est, Fest. p. 136 ed. Müll.: major, *i. e.* soror proaviae, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 1, 16:—maxima, *i. e.* abaviae soror, id. ib. § 17.

† **mathēmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = μαθηματικός, *Of* or *belonging to mathematics, mathematical* (quite class.): mathematica nota, Vitr. 1, 1: artes, Plin. 30, 1, 1: cogitatio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 2: disciplinae, *i. e. geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, music, geography, optics*, Gell. 1, 9.

II. Subst.: **A.** Mathematicus, i, *m.*: **1.** *A mathematician:* Cic. de Or. 1, 3; so id. Acad. 2, 36; Tusc. 1, 2 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 88.—**2.** *An astrologer* (post-Aug.): mathematici, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinêbitur, Tac. H. 1, 22; so Juv. 14, 248; Tert. Apol. 43.

B. Mathematica, ae, *f.*: **1.** *The mathematics:* Sen. Ep. 88/—**2.** *Astrology:* addictus mathematicae, persuasionisque plenus, cuncta fato agi, Suet. Tib. 69.

† **măthēsis,** is (with the second syl. short: involvit măthĕsi, Prud. adv. Sym. 2, 893), *f.* = μάθησις (lit., knowledge, science; hence, in partic.) **I.** *The mathematics, mathesis* (late Lat.): quadrifariae mathesis januae, Cassiod. Variar. 1, 45.—**II.** *Astrology:* mathesin scire, Spart. Hadr. 16; so id. Ael. Vel. 3 *fin.*; cf. Firm. Math. 1.

Matilĭca, ae, *f. A city in Umbria*, the modern *Matelica*, Frontin. de Colon. p. 100 Goes.—Hence, Matilĭcates, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Matilica*, Plin. 3, 14, 19. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 487.

Mătīnus, i, *m. A mountain in Apulia*, Luc. 9, 185.—**II.** Derivv.: **1. Mătīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Mount Matinus, Matinian:* apis Matinae More, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 27: litus, id. ib. 1, 28, 3. Cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 70.—**2. Mătīnus,** i, *m.*, *A mountain in* Apulia Daunia: Luc. 9, 185.

Matisco, ōnis. *A city of the Aeduans, in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *on the* Arar, the modern *Maçon*, Caes. B. G. 7, 90; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 466.

Mătĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So, Cn. Matius, *an old poet*, Gell. 9, 14.—C. Matius, *a friend of Caesar and Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12; 7, 15; 11, 28.—**II.** Deriv., **Mătĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Matius, Matian:* mala, *a kind of apple*, Col. 5, 10, 19; 12, 47, 5; Suet. Dom. 21: poma, Front. de Fer. Als. 3: Minutal, Apic. 4, 3.

‡ **Matrae,** ārum (*dat. plur.* also MATRABVS, for Matris, Inscr. Grut. 29, 1), or Matres, more freq. Matronae, *The protecting goddesses of a country, city,* or *place:* MATRIS AVGVSTIS D. D., Inscr. Grut. 90, 1; so ib. 2 *sq.*

mātrālis, e, *adj.* [mater] *Pertaining to a mother:* Matralia festa, Ov. F. 6, 533, or simply Matralia, *the festival of* Mater Matuta, *i. e.* Ino, *celebrated annually on the 11th of June:* "*Matralia* Matris Matutae festa," Fest. p. 125 ed. Müll.: Matralibus id faciunt matronae, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 31, § 106: ite, bonae matres, vestrum Matralia festum, Ov. F. 6, 475. Cf. Calend. Maff. in Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 392, a.

* **mātresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To become a mother, to become like one's mother* (ante-class.): utinam nunc matrescam ingenio, Pac. Non. 137, 7.

mātrīcālis, e, *adj.* [matrix] *Of* or *belonging to the womb* or *matrix* (post-class.): herba, App. Herb. 65: vena, Veg. Vet. 1, 10.

mātrĭcīda, ae, *c.* [mater-caedo] *A mother's murderer, a matricide* (rare, but quite class.): Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: cantavit Oresten matricidam, Suet. Ner. 21.—*In tmesi:* matrique cida Nero, Aus. de XII. Caesar. 35 (*al.* matrīcīda Nero).

* **matrĭcīdĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [matricida] *The murder of one's mother, matricide:* Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18.

matrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [matrix] *A public register, list, roll* (post-class.): Veg. Mil. 1, 26; so id. ib. 2, 2; 5.

* **matrĭcŭlus,** i, *m. A kind of fish, otherwise unknown*, App. Apol. 1, p. 162.

‡ **matrimes,** v. matrimus, *ad init.*

mātrĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [matrimonium] *Of* or *belonging to marriage, matrimonial* (post-class.): tabulae, Firm. Math. 7, 17.

mātrĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [mater] *Wedlock, marriage, matrimony* (quite class.): ire in matrimonium, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 4: alicujus (viri) tenere, *to be one's spouse*, Cic. Coel. 14: in matrimonium dare alicui filiam suam, *to give in marriage*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; so, in matrimonium ducere alicujus filiam, *to marry*, Cic. Clu. 44: in matrimonium petere sibi aliquam, *to ask in marriage*, Suet. Caes. 27: in matrimonium collocare, *to give in marriage*, Cic. de Div. 1, 46: locare in matrimonio stabili et certo, id. Phil. 2, 18:—matrimonio uxorem exigere, *to put her away, repudiate her*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 6: matrimonio exturbare, Tac. A. 11, 12: dimittere aliquam e matrimonio, *to put her away, to repudiate, divorce her*, Suet. Tib. 49.—**II.** Transf., in the plur., *Married women, wives* (perh. only post-Aug.; for the passage in Liv. 10, 23, is very dub.; v. Drak. *ad loc.*): matrimonia et pecudes hostium praedae destinare, Tac. A. 2, 13 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 52: severius matrimonia sua viri coercerent, Just. 3, 3; so id. 3, 5; 18, 5: matrimonia a finitimis petita, Flor. 1, 1, 10.

matrimus (the quantity of the i is doubtful), a, um (collat. form, MATRIMES ac PATRIMES dicuntur, quibus matres et patres adhuc vivunt, Fest. p. 126 ed. Müll.), *adj.* [id.] *That has a mother still alive:* decem ingenui, decem virgines, patrimi omnes matrimique, Liv. 37, 3, 6; so Auct. Harusp. resp. 11; Tac. H. 4, 53; Macr. S. 1, 6; Lampr. Heliog. 8; Vop. Aur. 19; Gell. 1, 12; cf. also patrimus.

mātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A mother* in respect to propagation (not used of women): **I.** Lit., *A breeding-animal:* of *breeding-cows*, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 12. So of *breeding-ewes:* Col. 7, 3, 12; of *laying-hens*, id. 8, 2, 6; 8, 5, 11.

B. Transf.: **1.** Of plants, *The parent-stem:* Suet. Aug. 94.—**2.** *The womb, matrix* (late Lat.): matricis dolor, Veg. Vet. 2, 17, 5.—**3.** *A public register, list, roll:* in matricibus beneficiariorum, Tert. Fug. in persec. 12.

II. Trop., *A source, origin, cause* (cf. mater, *no.* II.) (eccles. Lat.): Eva matrix generis feminini, *the progenitress*, Tert. Virg. vel. 5: primordialis lex data Adae, quasi matrix omnium praeceptorum Dei, id. adv. Jud. 2; id. adv. Haer. 21: matrix et origo cunctorum, id. adv. Valent. 7.—As *an appellation of Venus:* Orell. Inscr. *no.* 1373.

1. mātrōna, ae, *f.* [id.] *A married woman, wife, matron* (whether she was in manu or not; consequently more general in its application than mater familias, which always denoted one who was in manu): *matronam* dictam esse proprie, quae in matrimonium cum viro convenisset, quoad in eo matrimonio maneret, etiamsi liberi nondum nati forent: dictamque esse ita a matris nomine non adepto jam sed cum spe et omine mox adipiscendi: unde ipsum quoque matrimonium dicitur; *matrem* autem familias appellatam esse eam solam, quae in mariti manu mancipioque, aut in ejus, in cujus maritus, manu mancipioque esset: quoniam non in matrimonium tantum, sed in familiam quoque mariti, et in sui heredis locum venisset," Gell. 18, 6, 8 and 9.—The word very early acquired the accessory idea of (moral or social) dignity, rank. Matronae is thus used even by Ennius of *women of quality, ladies:* matronae opulentae, optimates, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6; cf. in like manner, in Plautus, ubi istas videas summo genere natas Summates matronas, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 26; so too Cicero applies to the noble women carried off from the Sabines the term matronae: Cic. Rep. 2, 7.—With the accessory idea of estimable, virtuous, chaste, *etc.*: nominis matronae sanctitudinem, Afran. in Non. 174, 9; cf., matronarum sanctitas, Cic. Coel. 13, 32; and, VETERIS SANCTITATIS MATRONA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2739. So opp. to meretrix: Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 80; cf. id. Most. 1, 3, 33; id. Casin. 3, 3, 22; id. Mil. 3, 1, 196; and, ut matrona meretrici dispar erit atque discolor, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 3; Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 48: matronae praeter faciem nil cernere possis, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 94.—Hence, *an appellation of Juno:* hinc matrona Juno (stetit), Hor. Od. 3, 4, 59; so, MATRONIS IVNONIBVS, Inscr. Orell *no.* 2085; and *of other protecting goddesses of places*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2081 *sq.* (But not of vestals; v. Drak. ad Liv. 29, 14, 12.)—Only rarely of *a married woman, woman* in general: quae (dea) quia partus matronarum tueatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47; cf., et fetus matrona dabit, * Tib. 2, 5, 91; and, cum prole matronisque nostris, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 27: tyranni, id. ib. 3, 2, 7:—matronae muros complent, Enn. Ann. 13, 9; so, tum muros varia cinxere corona Matronae, * Virg. A. 11, 476: matronae tacitae spectent, tacitae rideant, Plaut. Poen. prol. 32; Suet. Ner. 27: matronas prostratae pudicitiae, id. Tib. 35.

2. Matrŏna, ae, *m. A river in Gaul*, now the *Marne*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; Amm. 15, 11; Aus. Mos. 462; Sid. Carm. 5, 208; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 145.

mātrōnālis, e, *adj* [1. matrona] *Of* or *belonging to a married woman* or *matron, womanly, matronly* (not in Cic.): oblitae decoris matronalis, *of womanly honor*, Liv. 26, 49 *fin.*: jam illi anilis prudentia, matronalis gravitas erat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16: dignitas, Suet. Tib. 35: habitus, *i. e. the stola*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15: genae, *the matron's cheeks*, Ov. F. 2, 828: labor, Col. 12 *praef.* § 7; so, sedulitas, id. ib. § 8.—Subst., Matronalia, ĭum, *n.*, *A festival celebrated by matrons in honor of Mars, on the first of March*, Ov. F. 3, 229; called also Matronales feriae, Tert. Idol. 14. Cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 65.—*Adv.*, ‡ mātrōnālĭter, *Like a matron:* MATRONALITER NVPTA, *as lawful wife* (opp. to a concubine), Inscr. in Maff. Mus. Ver. 46, 4, 6.

* **mātrōnātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *The dress of a matron* or *lady of rank:* App. M. 4, p. 288.

Matrōum, i, *n.*, Μητρῷον, *The temple of Cybele, the mother of the gods:* Plin. 16, 27, 50.

mātrŭēlis, is, *m.* [mater] *A mother's brother's son* (like patruelis, a father's brother's son) (post-class.): Marc. Dig. 48, 9, 1; Vict. de Orig. gentis Rom. 13 *fin.*

matta, ae, *f. A mat* made of rushes: scirpea matta, Ov. F. 6, 679.

mattārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [matta] *One who sleeps on a mat* (late Lat.): quia in mattis dormiunt, mattarii appellantur, Aug. contra Faust. 5, 5.

† **mattĕa** (also written matty̆a *and* mactĕa), ae, *f.* = ματτύα, *A dainty dish, dainty, delicacy:* Suet. Calig. 38; so Sen. Contr. 4, 27; Petr. 65:—te mattea sola juvat (*al.* juvant, assuming a collat. form, matteum, i, *n.*), Mart. 10, 59: inter quadrupedes mattea prima lepus, id. 13, 92.

mattĕŏla (matĕŏla, mactĕŏla), ae, *f. dim.* [mattea] *A little delicacy, dainty* (post-class.): Arn. 7, 231.

Matthaeus, i, *m.*, Ματθαῖος, *Matthew the evangelist.*—Also, Mattheus (dis syl.): Prud. Apoth. 982.

Mattĭăcus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Mattiacum* (the mod. *Wiesbaden*): Mattiaci fontes, *the warm mineral*

springs of Wiesbaden, Plin. 31, 2, 17; so, aquae, Amm. 29, 4: pilae, *soap-balls for coloring the hair*, Mart. 14, 27: ager, Tac. A. 11, 20.—In the *plur.* subst., Mattiaci, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Mattiacum*, Tac. G. 29; 4, 37. Cf. Mann. Germ. p. 462.

Mattici cognominantur homines malarum magnarum atque oribus late patentibus, Fest. p. 126 ed. Müll. [*ματύαι*, i. q. *γνάθοι*, acc. to Hesych.].

Mattĭum, ĭi, *n.* *A city of Germany, the capital of the Chatti*; acc. to some, *Marburg*; acc. to others, the town of *Maden*, near Fritzlar, Tac. A. 1, 56; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 460.

* **mattus** or **matus,** a, um, *adj.* [perhaps contr. from madidus] *Drunk, tipsy*: Petr. 41 *fin.*

mattўa, ae, v. mattea.

mătŭla, ae, *f.* *A vessel, pot* for liquids (ante- and post-class.): **I.** In gen.: "continentur mundo muliebri specula, matulae, unguenta, vasa unguentaria," Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25, 10. As a term of abuse, *A simpleton, noodle*: numquam ego te tam esse matulam credidi. Quid metuis? Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 64.—Proverb.: Est modus matulae, *We should observe moderation*, the title of a satire of Varro.—**II.** In partic., *A chamber-pot, urinal*: "matula vas urinae," Fest. p. 125 ed. Müll.; Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 39; Hier. Ep. 117, 8.

Mātūra, ae, *f.* [maturus] *A goddess that presides over the ripening of fruits*, Aug. Civ. D. 14, 8 (*al.* Matuta).

mātūrāte, *adv.*, v. maturo, *ad fin.*

* **mātūrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [maturo] *A hastening, accelerating*: Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3.

mātūre, *adv.*, v. maturus, *ad fin.*

mātūrĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [maturus-facio] *To make ripe, to ripen, mature* (post-class.): Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 14.

mātūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [maturus] *To become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., of fruits: quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, Caes. B. G. 6, 29, 4; so id. B. C. 3, 49: fructus maturescens, Plin. 16, 26, 44.—**II.** Transf.: partus maturescunt, *Cic. N. D. 2, 27: nubilibus maturuit annis, *ripened to marriageable years*, i. e. *reached a marriageable age*, Ov. M. 14, 335: libros opinabar nondum satis maturuisse, Quint. Inst. ep. ad Tryph. 1: si virtutes ejus maturuissent, *had come to maturity, to perfection*, Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 5.

mātūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *Ripeness, maturity* (quite class.).

A. Lit.: frugum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23; cf. id. Rep. 4, 1: neque multum a maturitate aberant (frumenta), Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 5: frumentorum, id. ib. 3, 49 *fin.*: celerius occidere festinatam maturitatem, *an accelerated, precocious maturity*, Quint. 6 *praef.* § 10.

B. Transf., *The full* or *proper time* for any thing, *perfection, ripeness, maturity*: maturitates gignendi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46: ad maturitatem perducere, Plin. 19, 3, 5: pervenire, id. 13, 4, 7: maturitatem adipisci, id. 19, 5, 23: partûs, id. 32, 1, 1: muriae, *i. e. its proper strength*, Col. 12, 6: aetatis ad prudentiam, Cic. Fam. 4, 4:—ejus rei maturitas, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: habere maturitatem suam, id. Brut. 92: maturitas Galli, *mental maturity, ripe understanding*, Tac. H. 1, 87: imperatoris, Vellej. 2, 125: indeflexa aetatis, Plin. Pan. 4, 7.—In the *plur.*: maturitates temporum, *the maturing of the seasons*, i. e. *the development of their distinctive characters*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36; but, maturitas temporum, *the ripening of the corn in due season*, Liv. 22, 40 *fin.*

* **2.** Concr., *Ripe fruit*: Pall. Febr. 9, 12.

II. *Promptness, expedition* (post-Aug.): poenae, Suet. Tib. 61; so, maturitatem beneficio praestare, *to hasten*, Frontin. Aquaed. 105.

mātūro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] *To make ripe, ripen, to bring to maturity* (quite class.): **A.** Lit., of fruits: uvas, Tib. 1, 4, 15: pomum, Plin. 16, 25, 41.—Mid.: maturari, *to grow ripe, ripen, to come to maturity*: frumenta maturantur, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 60: omnia maturata, *ripened*, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4; so, uva maturata dulcescit, *ripe*, id. de Sen. 13, 53.

2. Transf., *To make ripe*, i. e. *soft, to soften, bring to maturity*: vitis alba suppurationes veteres maturat, Plin. 23, 1, 16; so, lupini strumas maturant, id. 22, 25, 74:—partus conceptos, id. 30, 14, 43: olivas muria, *to make ripe, soft, eatable*, Pall. 12, 22.—Mid., *To become ripe* or *soft, to come to maturity*: ova in sicco maturari, Plin. 9, 57, 83; so, alumen aestivis solibus maturatur, id. 35, 15, 52: concoctione maturata, id. 11, 37, 80.

B. Trop., *To hasten, accelerate* (so quite class.): (*a*) *c. acc.*: domum ad coepta maturanda redire jubet, Liv. 24, 13; so, iter, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: mortem alicui, Cic. Clu. 61, 171; so, necem alicui, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 16; cf., mortem ea res maturat, Cels. 7, 7, 7: insidias consuli, Sall. C. 32: fugam, Virg. A. 1, 137: negotia, Suet. Caes. 80: sibi exitium, id. Dom. 15: maturatur recordatio, Quint. 11, 2, 43.—(*β*) *c. inf.*, *To make haste* or *hasten* to do a thing: flumen Axonam exercitum transducere maturavit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5, 4: ab urbe proficisci, id. ib. 1, 7, 1: venire, Cic. Att. 4, 1 *fin.*: iter pergere, Sall. J. 79, 5: *to hurry too much, precipitate*: ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, *had not Catiline given the signal too soon*, Sall. C. 18.—Poet.: multa maturare datur, *i. e. to do betimes*, Virg. G. 1, 260.

II. *Neutr.*: **A.** Lit., *To grow ripe, ripen* (post-class.): ficus, quae sero maturant, Pall. Mart. 10, 27; so, tardius, id. Nov. 7, 22.

B. Transf., *To make haste, hasten* (rarely, but quite class.): successor tuus non potest ita maturare, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 1: legati in Africam maturantes veniunt, Sall. J. 22: et maturavit Romanus, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 2, 22; so id. 24, 12: facto maturatoque opus esse, id. 1. 58; cf. id. 8, 13 *fin.*; and, quam maturato opus erat, id. 24, 23.—Hence,

Adv., mātūrāte, *Betimes, quickly* (very rare): jube maturate illam exire huc, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 101: properare, id. Pseud. 4, 7, 58: sequi, Liv. 32, 16, 5.

mātūrus, a, um, *adj.* (*Sup.* usually maturissimus; less freq. maturrimus, Tac. A. 16, 65; cf. also in the *adv.*) *Ripe, mature* (quite class.).

I. Lit., of fruits: poma matura et cocta, *opp.* cruda, Cic. de Sen. 19: uva, Virg. E. 10, 36: fruges, id. ib. 3, 81: maturissimae ficus, Col. 12, 17, 2: *c. dat.*: seges matura messi, id. 2, 5.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Ripe, mature, of the proper age, proper, fit, seasonable, timely*, etc.: soles, *i. e. vigorous*, Virg. G. 1, 65: *c. dat.*: filia matura viro, *ripe for marriage, marriageable*, id. Aen. 7, 53; so, virgo, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21: ovis, *fit for bearing*, Col. 7, 3; cf., venter, *ripe for delivery, ready to bring forth*, Ov. M. 11, 311: infans, id. ib. 7, 127: aetas, *mature, fit for action*, Virg. A. 12, 438: progenies matura militiae, Liv. 42, 52: L. Caesar viris, *of the proper age for assuming the* toga virilis, Vellej. 2, 99.—With *ad*: ad arma, Sil. 16, 657.—Of mental qualities: Cic. Brut. 83 *fin.*: annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, *mature in judgment*, Virg. A. 9, 246: aevi, *ripe in years*, id. ib. 5, 73: centuriones, *who had served out their time*, Suet. Cal. 44: imperia, *old, antiquated*, Just. 11, 5: scribendi tempus maturius, *more seasonable, more favorable*, Cic. Att. 15, 4: mihi vero ad nonas bene maturum videtur fore, *just at the right time*, id. Fam. 9, 6: mors, *in good old age*, id. de Div. 1, 18.

B. *That takes place early, early, speedy, quick*: matura faba, *the early bean*, opp. to the late bean, Col. 2, 10: satio, opp. to late sowing, id. ib.: fenum, *hay*, opp. to after-math, id. 7, 3: hiemes, *early*, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: decessio, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: honores, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 59: judicium, *quick*, Cic. Caecin. 3: robur aetatis quam maturrimum precari, Tac. A. 12, 65: aetas maturissima, *early life*, Auct. Her. 4, 17: si mora pro culpa est, ego sum maturior illo, *was there earlier*, Ov. M. 13, 300.—Hence,

Adv., mātūre (*Sup.*, maturissime and maturrime; v. the follg.): **A.** *Seasonably, at the proper time* (quite class.): custodes mature sentiunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44: satis mature occurrit, Caes. B. C. 3, 7: ubi consulueris, mature facto opus est, Sall. C. 1 *fin.*

B. *Betimes, early, speedily, quickly, soon*: mature fieri senem, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: proficisci, id. Fam. 3, 3: Romam venire, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: pater mature decessit, *too soon*, Nep. Att. 2.—*Comp.*: maturius proficiscitur, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: maturius pervenire, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24, 60.—*Sup.*: maximos tumultus maturissime disjeci, Cato in Charis. p. 184 P.: res maturissime vindicanda est, *as quickly, as early as possible*, Cic. Caecin. 2 *fin.*: quippe qui omnium maturrime ad publicas causas accesserim, id. de Or. 3, 20: quibus rebus quam maturrime occurrendum putabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 *fin.*—In an amphibology with *no.* A, in Plautus: qui homo mature quaesivit pecuniam, Nisi eam mature parsit, mature esurit, *he who has made money at the right time, if he is not sparing of it at the right time, will soon suffer hunger*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 10.

matus, v. mattus.

Mātūta, ae, *f.* *A name of Ino* (Gr. Λευκοθέα), called by the Romans also Mater Matuta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12 *fin.*; N. D. 3, 19, 48; Ov. F. 6, 475 *sq.*; who had a temple at Rome, Liv. 5, 19; 23; 6, 337, 27; 25, 7; and at Satricum, id. 28, 11.—As goddess of the morning or dawn, identical with Aurora: Lucr. 5, 655.

mātūtīnālis, e, *adj.* [matutinus] *Of or belonging to the morning, morning-, matutinal* (post-class.): tempus, Auct. Carm. Phil. 15.

mātūtīne and **mātūtīno,** *advv.*, v. matutinus, *ad fin.*

mātūtīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to the morning, morning-, matutine* (quite class.): tempora, *the morning hours*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: frigora, Hor. S. 2, 6, 45: dies, *the morning*, Col. 6, 2: equi, *i. e.* Aurorae, Ov. F. 5, 160: radii, *the morning sun*, id. Met. 1, 62: somni, Mart. 14, 125: arena, *i. e. the morning-hunt in the circus*, Ov. M. 11, 26: cliens, *who comes early in the morning*, Mart. 12, 68: Juppiter, *who is saluted early in the morning*, id. 4, 8: Aeneas se matutinus agebat, *was up early*, Virg. A. 8, 465: pater, *i. e.* Janus, *who* (as the god of time) *was invoked early in the morning, that he might promote business*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 20: frons, *i. e. serious*, Mart. 13, 2.—Subst., matutinum, i, *n.*, *The morning, morning*: Plin. 20, 9, 33: serere matutinis, meridie metere, id. 4, 12, 26.

Adv., in two forms, mātūtīne and mātūtīno: **A.** mātūtīne, *In the morning, early in the morning*, only acc. to Prisc. p. 635 P.—**B.** mātūtīno, the same (post-Aug.): Plin. 7, 53, 54.

* **maurella,** ae, *f.* *A plant, otherwise unknown*, Macer. Cam. 2, 34.

Maurētānĭa (Maurit.), ae, *f.*, v Mauri, *no.* II., C.

Mauri, ōrum, *m.* (Μαῦροι), *The Moors, Mauritanians, the inhabitants of* Mauritania: "proxime Hispaniam Mauri sunt," Sall. J. 18; cf. Plin. 13, 15, 29.—In the *sing.*, Maurus, i, *m.*, *A Moor*: Juv. 11, 125 Luc. 4, 678.

II. Derivv.: **A. Maurus,** a, um, *adj* Μαῦρος, *Of or belonging to the Moors, Moorish, Mauritanian*; also poet. in gen. for *African*: Maurae manus, *i. e.* Poenorum arma, Ov. F. 6, 213: angues, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 18: Oceanus, Juv. 10, 148: unda, *i. e.* mare Africum, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 3: silvae filia Maurae, *i. e.* e citro facta, Mart. 14, 90: postes, *i. e.* citrini, Stat. S. 1, 3, 35.

B. Maurĭcus, a, um, *adj.* *Moorish*: Maurica planta, Coripp. Joann. 2, 137.—Subst., Maurĭcus, i, *m.*, *A Roman surname*: Mart. 5, 28.—*Adv.*, Maurĭce. acc. to Var. in Gell. 2, 25, 8.—And Mauricatim: Mauricatim scire, Laber. in Charis. p. 184 P.

C. Maurītānĭa (also written Mauret.), ae, *f.*, Μαυριτανία, *A country of Africa, on the shores of the Mediterranean, between the Atlantic Ocean and Numidia*, the mod. *Fez* and *Morocco*; having been divided into *M. Caesariensis* and *Tingitana*, it was called also in the plur. Mauritaniae, Caes. B. C. 1, 6; 39; Cic. Sull. 20; Tac. H. 1, 11; 2, 58; 59; Plin. 5, 1, 2.—**B.** Hence, ‡**Maurītānĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or be* *onging to Mauritania:* EXERCITVS, on a coin of Hadrian, in Eckhel. D. N. V. t. 6, p. 498.

D. Maurūsĭa, ae, *f.*, Μαυρουσία, *The Greek name of Mauretania,* Vitr. 8, 2, 6.—**2.** Derivv.: **a. Maurūsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., Moorish, Mauritanian:* citrus, Mart. 12, 66.—**b. Maurūsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Μαυρούσιος, *Maurusian, Mauritanian, African:* gens, Virg. A. 5, 206: pubes, Sil. 11, 414.—Subst., Maurusii, ōrum, *m., The Mauritanians:* Liv. 24, 49.

Mausōlēum, i, v. Mausolus, *no.* II.

Mausōlus, i, *m.*, Μαύσωλος, *A king of Caria, husband of Artemisia,* Mel. 1, 16; Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; Gell. 10, 18.—**II.** Deriv., **Mausōlēus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Mausolus, Mausolean:* sepulcrum, or abs., Mausōlēum, i, *n.*, Μαυσωλεῖον, *the magnificent tomb erected for Mausolus by his wife Artemisia;* it was one of the seven wonders of the world, "Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30; Mel. 1, 16; Gell. 10, 18;" Prop. 3, 1, 59:—**B.** Transf., in gen., *A splendid sepulchre, mausoleum:* Mart. 5, 64; cf. Suet. Aug. 100; 101; id. Calig. 15; id. Ner. 46: Caesarum, Vesp. 23; Vitell. 10.

māvŏlo, v. malo, *ad init.*

Māvors, ortis, v. Mars.

Māvortĭus, a, um, v. Mars, *no.* II., A.

* **Maxentĭus,** i, *m. A Roman emperor,* Eutr. 10; Aur. Vict. Epit. 54.—**II.** Hence **Maxentĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Emperor Maxentius:* milites, Lact. Mort. pers. 44.

maxilla, ae, *f. dim.* [mala] *The jawbone, jaw* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: maxillae superiores, Plin. 11, 37, 60: quum in maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, *you comb the anointed beard on your jaws,* Pers. 4, 37.—* **II.** Transf.: miserum populum, qui sub tam lentis maxillis erit, *under such slow-grinding teeth,* i. e. *subject to such protracted cruelty,* Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21.

maxillāris, e, *adj.* [maxilla] *Of* or *belonging to the jaw, maxillary* (post-Aug.): dentes, *the maxillary teeth, grinders,* Cels. 6, 9; Plin. 11, 37, 63; 32, 7, 26; ib. 10, 50.

‡ **maxillo,** στομυκοπῶ, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

maxĭme (maxume), *adv.*, v. magnus, *ad fin.*

maxĭmĭtas (maxumitas), ātis, *f.* [maximus] *Greatness, magnitude* (ante- and post-class.): immanis, Lucr. 2, 497: se in maximitatem producere, Arn. 6, 204.

maxĭmŏpĕre, v. magnopere.

maxĭmus (maxum.), a, um, v. magnus.

† **māza,** ae, *f.* = μάζα, *Frumenty,* for feeding dogs: Grat. Cyn. 307.

Māzăca, ae, *f.*, Μάζακα, *A town in Cappadocia,* Auct. B. Alex. 66; Plin. 6, 3, 3; Eutr. 7, 6.—Also, Māzăca, ōrum, *n.*, Vitr. 8, 3.

Māzăces, um, *m.*: **I.** *A people of Numidia,* afterward called Mazacenses: Mazacum turba, Suet. Ner. 30.—In the *sing.*: Mazax, Luc. 4, 681.—**II.** *Inhabitants of the town of Mazaca, in Cappadocia,* Plin. 6, 3, 3.

Mazagae, ārum, *f. A city in India,* Curt. 8, 10.

† **māzŏnŏmus,** i. *m.* (acc. to others, māzŏnŏmon, i, *n.*; the masc., however, on account of the Greek word, seems preferable), μαζονόμος (*sc.* κύκλος), *A dish, charger:* Var. R. R. 3, 4, 3: deinde secuti Mazonomo pueri magno discerpta ferentes Membra gruis, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 86; Nemes. de Aucup. 16.

me, for mihi, v. ego, *ad init.*

mĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [meo] * **I.** Pass., *Passable, that can be passed through:* transitus vel bubus meabilis, Plin. 6, 1, 1.—* **II.** Act., *Passing through, penetrating:* aër per cuncta rerum meabilis, Plin. 2, 5, 4.

* **mĕācŭlum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A course, passage* = meatus: Mart. Cap. 8, 274.

mĕāmet, for mea or mea ipsius: culpa, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 37.

meapte, for mea or mea ipsius: causa, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8.

‡ **meatim,** *adv.* [meus] *In my manner,* analog to tuatim, after thy manner; acc. to Prisc. p. 949 P.; Donat. p. 1759 ib.

‡ **mĕātor,** ōris, *m.* [meo] *A passenger, traveler, wanderer:* DOLE MEATOR QVISQVIS HOC LEGIS CARMEN, Inscr. ap. Guarin. in Prosod. Lat. fundam. p. 133: INTERPRES DIVVM COELI TERRAEQVE MEATOR, of Mercury, as the messenger of the gods, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1417.

mĕātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A going, passing, motion, course* (poet. and post-Aug.): solis lunaeque meatus, Lucr. 1, 128: coeli, Virg. A. 6, 850: aquilae, *flight,* Tac. H. 1, 62: spiritus, *i. e. the breathing, respiration,* Quint. 7, 10, 10; so, animae, Plin. Ep. 6, 16.—**II.** Transf., concr., *A way, path, passage:* Val. Fl. 3, 403: meatum vomitionibus praeparare, Plin. 19, 5, 26: spirandi, id. 28, 13, 55: cur signa meatus Deseruere suos, *left their paths,* i. e. *became darkened, eclipsed,* Luc. 1, 664: Danubius in Ponticum sex meatibus erumpit, *discharges itself through six channels,* Tac. G. 1; cf., bifido meatu divisus Rhenus, *divided into two channels,* Claud. B. G. 336.

mecastor, v. Castor.

† **mēchănēma,** ătis, *n.* = μηχάνημα, *A piece of mechanism, a trick* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

† **mēchănĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = μηχανικός, *Of* or *belonging to mechanics, mechanical* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): **I.** Adj.: disciplina, Gell. 10, 12: opera, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 2, 2: ars, Firm. Math. 6, 31.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** mēchănĭcus, i, *m., A mechanic:* Lucil. in Fest. s. v. PETAURISTAS, p. 206 ed. Müll.: sipho, quem diabeten vocant mechanici, Col. 3, 10, 2; Suet. Vesp. 18.—**B.** mēchănĭca, ae, *f., Mechanics:* Cyriades mechanicae professor, Symm. Ep. 10, 38.

† **mēchănisma,** ătis, *n. Mechanical contrivance, mechanism,* for mechanema (post-class.): Cassiod Var. 1, 45.

Mechir, iris, *m. The name of an Egyptian month, answering nearly to the Roman January and a part of February:* Plin. 6, 23, 26.

† **mēcon,** ōnis, *f.* = μήκων, *A sort of poppy:* tertium genus est tithymalon, *mecona* vocant, Plin. 20, 19, 80; so App. Herb. 53; 91.

† **mēcōnis,** ĭdis, *f.* = μηκωνίς, *A kind of black lettuce, of a soporiferous quality, like the poppy,* Plin. 19, 8, 38; 20, 7, 26.

† **mēcōnītes,** ae, *m.* = μηκωνίτης, *A precious stone resembling a poppy, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 37, 10, 63.

† **mēcōnĭum,** ii, *n.* = μηκώνιον: **I.** *Poppy-juice,* Plin. 20, 18, 7; 25, 12, 91.—**II.** *A plant, called also* peplis, Plin. 27, 12, 93.—**III.** *The excrements of new-born children,* Plin. 28, 4, 13.

mecum, *i. e.* cum me, *With me,* like tecum, secum, *etc.*, v. ego.

med, for me, Plaut. Am. 1, 11, 278, (*so ted, for te), v. ego.

meddix (medix), icis, *m. A magistrate among the Oscans:* "*meddix* apud Oscos nomen magistratus est. Ennius: *Summus ibi capitur meddix, occiditur alter,*" Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll.; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 29, *not.* 53.—With the epithet tuticus (which prob. answers to the summus of Ennius, and is allied to totus) joined into one word, meddixtuticus *or* medixtuticus, Liv. 24, 19, 2; id. 26, 6, 13.

Mēdēa, ae, *f.*, Μήδεια, *A celebrated sorceress, daughter of Aeetes, king of Colchis, who assisted her lover, Jason the Argonaut, in obtaining the golden fleece, accompanied him to Greece, and prevented her father, who was in pursuit, from overtaking them, by strewing the sea with her brother's limbs. When Jason afterward repudiated her, in order to marry Creusa, she killed the children she had had by him, and burned the bride to death in her palace,* Ov. M. 7, 9 *sqq.*; Hyg. Fab. 21, 22, 25: ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, Hor. A. P. 185; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 98.—Transf., Medea Palatina, *i. e.* Clodia, Cic. Coel. 8.—**B.** Medea nigra, *A precious stone, so named after Medea,* Plin. 37, 10, 63.—**II.** Deriv., **Mēdēis,** ĭdis, *f., Medean, magical* (poet.): Medeides herbae, Ov. A. A. 2, 101.

mĕdēla, ae, *f.* [medeor] *A healing, cure, a remedy* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: facere medelam, Gell. 12, 5: facere medelarum miracula, Gell, 16, 11: vulneribus medelas adhibere, App. M. 8, p. 210.—**II.** Trop., *A remedy, means of redress:* legum, Gell. 20, 1; Aus. Prof. 15.

mĕdens, entis, *Pa.*, v. medeor, *ad fin.*

* **Medeon,** ōnis, *nom. pr.*, Μεδεών: **I.** *A city in Dalmatia,* Liv. 44, 23.—**II.** *A city in Boeotia,* Plin. 4, 7, 12.

mĕdĕor, 2. *v. dep. n. To heal, cure, be good for* or *against;* constr. with the *dat.*, rarely with *contra,* exceedingly seldom with the *acc.* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** Of personal subjects: morbo, Cic. de Or. 2, 44.—Proverb.: quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curo, *i. e. to neglect matters of importance while attending to trifles,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 44.—**B** Of subjects not personal: contra serpentium ictus mederi, Plin. 9, 31, 51: oculis, id. 8, 27, 41: dolori dentium, id. 20, 1, 2: capitis vulneribus, id. 24, 6, 22: medendi ars, *the healing art, art of medicine,* Ov. A. A. 2, 735.

II. Trop., *To remedy, relieve, amend, correct, restore,* etc.: (*a*) *c. dat.*: huic malo, Cic. Agr. 1, 9: dies stultis quoque mederi solet, id. Fam. 7, 28: incommodis omnium, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10: afflictae et perditae reipubl., id. Sest. 13: religioni, id. Verr. 2, 4, 51: inopiae rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: tum satietati, tum ignorantiae lectorum, *to provide against,* Nep. Pel. 1: rei alicui lege aut decreto senatus, Tac. A. 4, 16.—(*β*) *c. acc.*: quas (cupiditates) mederi possis, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 2; so Justin. Instit. 2, 7; hence in the *pass.*, aquae medendis corporibus nobiles, Vell. 2, 25, 4: medendae valetudini, Suet. Vesp. 8.—Abs.: aegrescit medendo, *his disorder increases with the remedy,* Virg. A. 12, 46.—Impers.: ut huic vitio medeatur, Vitr. 6, 11.—Hence

mĕdens, entis, subst., *A physician* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): veluti pueris absinthia tetra medentes Quum dare conantur, Lucr. 1, 934; Ov. Her. 21, 14: Democrates e primis medentium, Plin. 25, 8, 49; Plin. Pan. 22.

Mēdi, ōrum, *m.*, Μῆδοι, *The Medes,* poet. also for *the Assyrians, Persians, Parthians,* Mel. 1, 2, 5; Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 51; 2, 16, 6; Luc. 8, 386; Pers. 3, 53.—In the *sing.*: Medusque et Indus Hor. Od. 4, 14, 42: pervigil, Val. Fl. 5, 604.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Mēdus,** a, um, *adj., Median, Assyrian,* etc.: Hydaspes, Virg. G. 4, 211: acinaces, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 5: sagittae, Prop. 3, 10, 11: flumen, *i. e. the Euphrates,* Hor. Od. 2, 9, 21.—**B. Mēdĭa,** ae, *f.*, Μηδία, *A country lying between Armenia, Parthia, Hyrcania, and Assyria,* the mod. *Azerbijan, Shirvan, Ghilan,* and *Mazanderan,* Plin. 6, 26, 29; Virg. G. 2, 126. **C. Mēdĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Median, Assyrian, Persian,* etc.: vestis, *Persian,* Nep. Paus. 3: rura, Luc. 8, 368: arbor, *the orange-tree,* Plin. 12, 3, 7: mala, *Assyrian,* i. e. *oranges, citrons,* id. 15, 14, 14: smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18: dea, *i. e. Nemesis, a statue of Parian marble,* Aus. Ep. 24, 54.—Mēdĭcus, i, *m., A surname of the Emperor Verus, on account of his victory over the Medes,* Capitol. Ver. 7.

1. mĕdĭālis, e, *adj.* [medius], v. medius, *Middle;* subst., mediale, is, *n., The middle* (late Lat.): Sol. 20; so id. 25 *med.*

‡ **2. medialem,** appellabant hostiam atram, quam meridie immolabant, Fest. p. 124 ed. Müll.; cf. meridies, *ad init.*

mĕdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [medius] *That is in the middle, middle* (except Vitr., only post-class.): columnae, Vitr. 3, 1: digitus, Veg. Vet. 2, 40.—Subst., medianum, i, *n., The middle part, the middle:* ex mediano coenaculi, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5.

mĕdĭastīnus, i, *m.* [id.] *A helper, common servant, drudge,* employed in all kinds of menial occupations (quite class.): tu illi mediastinus, Cato in Non. 143, 9, Lucil. ib. 7: exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, ex agresti luxuria, ex rusticis mediastinis, decoctoribus, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: tu mediastinus tacita prece rura petebas, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 14; Col. 2, 13, 7; so id. 1, 9, 3: Prodicus instituens quam vocant iatralepticen, reunctoribus quoque medicorum, ac mediastinis vectigal invenit, *i. e. medical assistants,* Plin. 29, 1, 2.

mediātĕnus, *adv.* [media tenus, like hactenus] *As far as the middle, half way over:* Mart. Cap. 6, p. 220; so id. 8, 283.

mĕdĭātor, ōris, *m.* [medio] *A mediator* (post-class., esp. in eccl. Lat.): App.

M. 9, p. 659 Oud. dub.: mediator advenit, idest Deus in carne, Lact. 4, 25.

mĕdĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [mediator] *A mediatrix* (post-class.): Alcim. Avit. 5, 565.

‡**mĕdĭbĭle,** medicabile, Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll.

1. Mēdĭca, ae, *f.* = Μηδική, *An excellent kind of clover introduced from Media: Burgundy-clover, lucern* (* Medicago sativa), Virg. G. 1, 215; Plin. 18, 16, 43; Var. R. R. 1, 42.

2. mĕdĭca, ae, *A female physician;* v. 1. medicus, *no.* II., B.

mĕdĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [medicor] **I.** Pass., *That can be healed* or *cured, curable* (poet., and not ante-Aug.): hei mihi, quod nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, Ov. M. 1, 523; Her. 5, 149: vulnus, Sil. 10, 416.—**II.** Act., *Healing, curative, medicinal* (post-Aug.): succus, Col. 7, 10, 8: mel, Pall. Jan. 15, 19: carmen, *soothing,* Val. Fl. 4, 87.—*Adv.,* mĕdĭcābĭlĭter, *Medicinally* (post-class.): Pall. Febr. 31, 2.

mĕdĭcābŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *A healthy place* (post-classical): aegris medicabula, App. Flor. p. 353.

mĕdĭcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A drug, medicament,* in a good and a bad sense, meaning both *a healing substance, remedy, medicine,* and, as also medicamentum and the Gr. *φάρμακον, a poisonous drug, poison* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; only once in Cic.; cf., on the contrary, medicamentum).

I. Lit., *A remedy, antidote, medicine:* violentis medicaminibus curari, * Cic. Pis. 6: theriacae, Pall. 3, 28: agrestia medicamina adhibent, Tac. A. 12, 51: facies medicaminibus interstincta, *plasters,* id. ib. 4, 57: medicaminis datio vel impositio, Cod. Justin. 6, 23, 28.

A. Trop., *A remedy, antidote* (poet.): iratae medicamina fortia praebe, Ov. A. A. 2, 489 *sq.:* quasso medicamina Imperio circumspectare, Sil. 15, 7.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A poisonous drug, poison:* infusum delectabili cibo boletorum venenum, nec vim medicaminis statim intellectam, Tac. A. 12, 67: noxium, id. ib. 14, 51: impura, Flor. 2, 20; Val. Fl. 8, 17.

B. *A coloring-matter, tincture, dye:* Plin. 9, 38, 62: croceum, Luc. 3, 238.—Hence, **2.** In partic., *A paint, wash, cosmetic:* est mihi, quo dixi vestrae medicamina formae, Parvus, sed cura grande libellus opus, *i. e.* the treatise Medicamina faciei, Ov. A. A. 3, 205: facies medicamine attrita, Petr. 126.

C. In gen., *An artificial means of improving a thing:* qui (caseus) exiguum medicaminis habet, *i. e. rennet,* Col. 7, 8: vitiosum, *i. e.* conditura, id. 12, 20: vina medicamine instaurare, Plin. 14, 20, 25: seminum, *i. e. manure,* id. 17, 14, 22.

mĕdĭcāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [medicamentum] *Of* or *belonging to drugs* or *poisons;* only subst., viz., **I.** *Of* or *belonging to drugs, medicines;* hence subst., **A.** medicamentarius, ii, *m., A druggist, apothecary:* Plin. 19, 6, 33.—**B.** medicamentaria, ae, *f., The art of preparing drugs, pharmacy:* medicamentaria a Chirone (reperta), Plin. 7, 56, 57.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to poisons;* hence subst., **A.** medicamentarius, ii, *m., A preparer of poisons:* homicida vel medicamentarius, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1.—**B.** medicamentaria, ae, *f., A female mixer of poisons:* moecha vel medicamentaria, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1.

mĕdĭcāmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That has a healing power, medicinal* (perh. only *ἅπαξ εἰρημ.:* for in Cato R. R. 157, 2, instead of medicamentosior, we should read medicamento): aqua, Vitr. 8, 3.

mĕdĭcāmentum, i, *n.* [medicor] *A drug, remedy, physic, medicine, medicament.*

I. Lit.: medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24: haurire, Plin. 24, 19, 113: sumere, *to take,* Curt. 3, 6: componere, *compound,* Plin. 32, 9, 34: somnificum, id. 37, 10, 57: medicamenta salubria, Liv. 8, 18: salutaria, Cic. N. D. 2, 53.—Also of remedies applied externally: medicamentis delibutus, Cic. Brut. 60.—**B.** Transf., like the Gr. *φάρμακον,* of every artificial means for producing physical effects, *A drug, potion.*

1. *A hurtful drug, poison:* quaerit ibidem ab Hannibale, cur biberit medicamentum, Var. in Non. 345, 23: coquere medicamenta, Liv. 8, 18: medicamentis partum abigere, Cic. Clu. 11: medicamento sagittas tingere, Plin. 27, 11, 76:—amatorium, *a love-potion, philter,* Suet. Cal. 50; so of *an enchanted potion:* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 80.

2. *A tincture for dyeing, a color, dye* (**mordant*): Cic. fragm. in Non. 521, 20: crassius, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3: rudia, Plin. 35, 6, 26.

3. *A seasoning, condiment:* Col. 12, 20.

4. *A paint, wash, cosmetic:* Sen. Ben. 7, 9.

5. *A plastering:* Vopisc. Firm. 3.

II. Trop.: **A.** *A remedy, relief, antidote* (rare, but quite class.): multorum medicamentum laborum, Cic. Clu. 71: doloris medicamenta illa Epicurea, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22: panchrestum medicamentum (*sc.* pecunia), id. Verr. 2, 3, 65.

B. (acc. to *no.* I., A, 4) *An embellishment:* medicamenta fucati candoris, et ruboris, Cic. Or. 23 *fin.*

* **mĕdĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] lit., *A healing, cure;* hence, in econom. lang., transf., *a besprinkling with vegetable juices,* e. g., of lentils, to preserve them from the cornworm: Col. 2, 10, 16.

mĕdĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A physician* (post-class.): annunciari Christum medicatorem, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17.

1. mĕdĭcātus, a, um, *Pa.,* v. medico, *ad fin.*

2. mĕdĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [medicor] *A charm* (poet.): Ov. Her. 12, 165.

mĕdĭcīna, ae, v. medicinus, a, um.

mĕdĭcīnālis, e, *adj.* [medicina] *Of* or *pertaining to medicine, medical, medicinal* (not ante-Aug.): ars, Cels. praef.: cucurbitulae, *cupping-glasses,* Plin. 32, 10, 42: mortarium, id. 36, 22, 43: scalprum, Scrib. Compos. 53: scripta, id. Ep. ad C. Jul. Callist.:—digitus, *the next to the little finger,* Macr. S. 7, 13.

mĕdĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. medicus] *Of* or *belonging to physic* (or *surgery*), *medical* (as an adj. only ante- and post-class.; as a subst. quite class.): ars, *the healing art, medicine,* Var. L. L. 5, 18, 27, § 93; so Hyg. Fab. 274, and Aug. Confess. 4, 3.

II. Subst., mĕdĭcīna, ae, *f.* **A.** (*sc.* ars) *The healing* or *medical art, medicine:* ut medicina (ars est) valetudinis, Cic. Fin. 5, 6; id. Off. 1, 42: medicina, quae ex observatione salubrium atque his contrariorum reperta est, Quint. 2, 17, 9: tertiam esse partem medicinae, quae manu curet, *i. e. surgery,* Cels. prooem. 7: medicinam excolere, id. ib.: exercere, Cic. Clu. 63: facere, Phaedr. 1, 14, 2: factitare, *to practice,* Quint. 7, 2, 26: clarus medicinâ, Plin. 25, 2, 5.

B. (*sc.* taberna) *The shop of a physician* or *surgeon;* the booth in which a physician waited on his patients and vended his medicines (so very rarely; not in Cic.): per medicinas, per tonstrinas, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 6; cf., "veteres absolute dicebant *pistrinam* et *sutrinam* et *medicinam,*" Don. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 45 (the taberna of physicians is mentioned in Plin. 29, 1, 6).

C. (*sc.* res), *A remedy, medicine:* **I.** Lit.: si medicus veniat, qui huic morbo facere medicinam potest, *i. e. heal, cure,* Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 76: facere alicui, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: adhibere, *to employ a remedy,* id. Att. 15, 16: accipere medicinam, id. ib. 12, 21 *fin.*

b. Transf.: *(*α*) Like medicamentum, *Poison:* Att. in Non. 20, 31.—(*β*) *The pruning* of vines, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 191.

2. Trop., *A remedy, relief, antidote* (a favorite word of Cic.): singulis medicinam consilii atque orationis meae afferam, Cic. Cat. 2, 8: sed non egeo medicina: me ipse consolor, id. Lael. 3: sublevatio et medicina, id. Rep. 2, 34: temporis, id. Fam. 5, 16: doloris, id. Acad. 1, 3: laboris, id. Fin. 5, 19: calamitatis, id. Tusc. 3, 22: periculorum, id. Sest. 23: malorum, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 33: curae, id. Pont. 1, 2, 43.—In the *plur.:* his quatuor causis totidem medicinae opponuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339.

mĕdĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To heal, cure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. mederi): **I.** Lit.: (*α*) *c. acc.:* (apes) odore galbani, Col. 9, 13: vulneris aestus, Sil. 6, 98: furores, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 28.—(*β*) *c. dat.:* tremulis membris, Seren. Sammon. 48, 902.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *To besprinkle with the juice of herbs, to medicate:* semina, Virg. G. 1, 193: aquam thymo, Col. 11, 3: ficus, Plin. 16, 27, 51.—**B.** *To color, dye, c. c.* tingere: capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 6.—Hence

mĕdĭcātus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** *Besprinkled with juices, sprinkled, medicated* (poet. and post-Aug.): semina succo herbae sedi, Col. 1, 3: sedes, *places sprinkled with the juice of herbs,* Virg. G. 4, 65: vina, *medicated, vitiated,* Col. 1, 6: somnus, *produced by a juice* or *a charm,* Ov. Her. 12, 107:—lana medicata fuco, *stained, dyed,* Hor. Od. 3, 5, 27; so, Amyclaeis medicatum vellus ahenis, Ov. R. Am. 707:—boletum medicatum, *i. e. poisoned,* Suet. Claud. 44; cf., medicata veneno tela, Sil. 7, 453; and, medicatae cuspidis ictus, id. 13, 197.—**B.** *Of* or *belonging to healing, medicinal:* aquae medicatae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25; so in the *Comp.,* lac bubulum medicatius, Plin. 28, 9, 33; and in the *Sup.,* res medicatissimae, Plin. 28, 7, 23.

mĕdĭcor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [id.] *To heal, cure:* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (*a*) *c. dat.:* senibus medicantur anhelis, Virg. G. 2, 134.—(*β*) *c. acc.:* cuspidis ictum, Virg. A. 7, 756: venenum, Plin. 11, 35, 41.—**II.** Trop., *To cure, relieve* (ante-class.): cum ego possim in hac re medicari mihi, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 41: alicui, id. ib. 5, 1, 12: ego istum lepide medicabor metum, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 40.

mĕdĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Healing* (post-class.): fomentationes, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

1. mĕdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [medeor] *Of* or *belonging to healing, healing, curative, medical* (as an adj., poet. and in post-Aug. prose): medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera, Virg. G. 3, 455: ars, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 12: potus, Nemes. Cyn. 222: vis, Plin. 36, 27, 67: salubritas, id. 5, 16, 15: usus, id. 22, 25, 71: digitus, *the finger next to the smallest,* id. 30, 12, 34.—***B.** Transf., *Magical:* Marmaridae, medicum vulgus, Sil. 3, 300.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** mĕdĭcus, i, *m., A medical man, physician, surgeon* (quite class.): medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quaeritur, Cic. Clu. 21: medicum arcessere, Plaut. Men. 5, 2: admovere aegro, Suet. Ner. 37: vulnerum, *a surgeon,* Plin. 29, 1, 8; cf. Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 9: MEDICVS CLINICVS, CHIRVRGVS, OCVLARIVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2983: AVRICVLARIVS, id. ib. 4227: IVMENTARIVS, id. ib. 4229; cf., medici pecorum, Var. R. R. 2, 7 *fin.:* LEGIONIS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 448; 4996: DVPLARIVS TRIREMIS, id. ib. *no.* 3640.—**B.** mĕdĭca, ae, *f., A female physician* (post-class.): App. M. 5, p. 363 Oud.; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4230 *sq.;* Inscr. Grut. 635, 9; 636, 1 *sq.*—Also for *a midwife,* Interpr. Paul. Sent. 2, 24, 8; Ambros. Ep. 5.

2. Mēdĭcus, a, um, v. Medi, *no.* II., B.

mĕdĭē, *adv.,* v. medius, *ad fin.*

mĕdĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [medius] *The middle, place in the middle, midst* (in Cic. only as a transl. of the Gr. *μεσότης;* elsewhere post-class.): **I.** Lit.: vix audeo dicere *medietates,* quas Graeci *μεσότητας* appellant, Cic. Univ. 7: narium, Lact. 10, 19: totius loci, App. M. 2, p. 95 Oud.: locus medietatis, *the middle,* id. ad Asclep. p. 79.

B. Transf., *A half, moiety:* decoquere aliquid usque ad medietatem, Pall. Mart. 10, 10 and 30: sulcum usque ad medietatem replere, id. Maj. 3: debiti, Cod. Theod. 4, 19, 1.

II. Trop., *A middle course, medium:* medietatem quandam sequi, Paul. Dig. 5, 4, 3 *fin.;* Arn. 2, 65: ejusmodi medietates inter virtutes et vitia intercedere, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 224 Oud.

mĕdĭlūnĭa, ae, *f.* [medius-luna] *A half-moon, the first quarter* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 7, 241.

†**mĕdimnum,** i, *n.,* and **medimnus,** i, *m.* = *μέδιμνος,* A Greek measure of corn, *A Greek bushel* (containing 6 modii): primus, secundus, tertius medimnus, Lucil. in Non. 213, 21; so in the masc. form, Nep. Att. 2 *fin.:*—medimnum tritici seritur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47: ut quot jugera sunt sata, totidem medimna decumae debeantur, id. ib.: in the *gen. plur.,* medim

num, id. ib.; in the *gen. plur.*, id. ib. 37; 39; Var. in Non. 495, 32.

mĕdĭo, 1. *v. a.* [medius] *To halve, divide in the middle* (post-class.): Apic. 3, 9.—Hence

mĕdĭans, antis, *Pa., Half*: Junio mediante, *in the middle of June*, Pall. Mart. 1, 32.

* **mĕdĭŏcrĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [mediocris] *Rather middling*: exercitus, Cato in Fest. p. 154 and 155 ed. Müll.

mĕdĭŏcris, e, *adj.* [medius] *In a middle state* between too much and too little, *middling, moderate, tolerable, ordinary*; sometimes also, *not particular, not remarkable, indifferent, mediocre*: **I.** In gen. (quite class.): orator, Cic. Brut. 37: non mediocres viri, sed maximi et docti, id. Rep. 3, 11: homines, id. de Or. 1, 21: vir. Just. 1, 4: poëta, Hor. A. P. 372: castellum, Sall. J. 97: copiae, Caes. B. C. 3, 38: spatium, id. B. G. 5, 43: in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: amicitia, id. Lael. 6 *fin.*: malum, id. Tusc. 3, 10: artes, id. de Or. 1, 2: eloquentia, id. ib. 1, 29: ingenium, id. ib. 2, 27: animus, *moderate*, Caes. B. C. 3, 20; Sall. J. 8.—Freq. *per litoten*, with non (haud, nec), *not insignificant, not common* or *trivial*: non mediocris hominis haec sunt officia, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 9: haud mediocris hic, ut ego quidem intelligo, vir fuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.*: nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas, id. Lael. 17, 61:—non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: praemium non mediocre, Suet. Vesp. 18: non mediocris dissensio, Quint. 9, 1, 10, et saep.—* **II.** In partic., *c. c.* syllaba, *Common*, anceps: syllabarum longarum et brevium et mediocrium junctura, Gell. 16, 18.—Hence,

Adv., mĕdĭŏcrĭter: **A.** *Moderately, tolerably; ordinarily, not particularly* (quite class.): ordo annalium mediocriter nos retinet, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: corpus mediocriter aegrum, id. Tusc. 3, 10: flagitium et damnum haud mediocriter, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 13: ne mediocriter quidem disertus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20: reprehensus est non mediocriter, *i. e. greatly*, Quint. 11, 1, 17; so with non (cf. above, *no.* I.), id. 8, 2, 2; 9; 11, 1, 57, et al.—**B.** *With moderation, calmly, tranquilly*, modice (so rarely, and perh. only in Cic.): aliquid ferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41.—*Comp.*: hoc vellem mediocrius, id. Att. 1, 20.

mĕdĭŏcrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mediocris] *A middle state* between too much and too little, *a medium, mean; moderateness, moderation* (quite class.): mediocritatem illam tenere, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic. Off. 1, 25; id. ib. 39: in dicendo, id. de Or. 2, 25: dicendi, id. Brut. 66: vultus, *i. e. a medium between excessive gayety and over-seriousness*, Auct. Her. 3, 15: auream quisquis mediocritatem Diligit, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 5.—Of style: mediocritatis (exemplum esse) Terentium, Var. in Gell. 7, 14, 6.—In the plur.: mediocritates illi probabant, *moderate passions*, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135; id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.

II. *Meanness, insignificance, mediocrity* (so rarely, but quite class.): hominum, Vellej. 2, 130, 3: mea, *my insignificance*, Gell. 14, 2: ingenii, Cic. Phil. 2, 1: memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 39.

mĕdĭŏcrĭter, *adv.*, v. mediocris, *ad fin.*

Mĕdĭōlānum, i, *n.* *A city in* Gallia Cisalpina, *the capital of the Insubres*, the mod. *Milan*, Liv. 5, 34 *fin.*; Plin. 3, 17, 21; Tac. H. 1, 70; Aus. de Clar. Urb. 4, 1; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 164.—**II.** Deriv., **Mĕdĭōlānensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Milan, Milanese*: ager, Var. R. R. 1, 8: praeco, Cic. Pis. 26.—In the *plur.*, Mediolanenses, ium, *m.*, *The Milanese*: Var. R. R. 1, 8.

Mĕdĭōmatrĭci, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Gaul, on the Moselle, in the neighborhood of Metz*: Caes. B. G. 4, 10; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 354.—In the *sing.* adject.: Inscr. Grut. 731, 12; and in the *fem.*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3523.

† **mēdĭon,** ii, *n.* = μήδιον, *A medicinal plant*, Plin. 37, 12, 79.

Mĕdĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Medion, a city of Acarnania*: Medionii, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Medion*, Liv. 36, 12.

mĕdĭoxĭme (medioxume), *adv.*, v. medioximus, *ad fin.*

mĕdĭoxĭmus (medioxumus), a, um, *adj.* [medius] **I.** *That is in the middle, the middlemost*: "medio actum modo," Non. 141, 4: "medioximus, μέσος," Gloss. Philox. (ante- and post-class.): medioxumam quam duxit uxorem, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 67: ita me dii deaeque superi atque inferi et medioxumi, *i. e. holding a middle place between the supernal and infernal deities*, id. ib. 1, 35. Otherwise in Appuleius: "tertium habent (deorum genus), quos *medioximos* Romani veteres appellant, quod et sui ratione et loco et potestate diis summis sunt minores, hominum natura profecto majores," App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 204 Oud. And still otherwise in Servius: quidam aras superiorum deorum volunt esse, medioxumorum, id est marinorum, focos, inferorum mundos," Serv. Virg. A. 3, 134; cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 3 *sq.*—**II.** *Middling, moderate*: "MEDIOXIMUM mediocre," Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll.—* *Adv.*, mĕdĭoxĭme (medioxume), *Moderately, tolerably*: Var. in Non. 141, 7.

medipontus, i, *m.* *A kind of thick rope* (ante-class.): medipontos privos loreos (*al.* melipontos), Cato R. R. 3, 5; 12.

mĕdĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [meditor] *Earnestly meditating, designing*, with an *acc.* (post-class.): Romanum meditabundus bellum, Justin. 38, 3.

mĕdĭtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A thinking* on any thing, *a preparation* (poet.): meditamina belli. Sil. 8, 326; Prud. Psych. 234.

mĕdĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A thinking upon* any thing, *a preparation*: belli, Tac. H. 4, 26; id. Ann. 15, 35.—* **II.** In partic., *Rudiments* taught to children at school, Gell. 8, 10.

mĕdĭtāte, *adv.*, v. meditor, *ad fin.*

mĕdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [meditor] *A thinking over* any thing, *contemplation, meditation* (quite class.): **I.** Lit. (so very rarely): stultam esse meditationem futuri mali, aut fortasse ne futuri quidem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Preparation* for any thing (so most freq.): multa commentatio atque meditatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 27: obeundi sui muneris, id. Phil. 9, 1: meditatio atque exercitatio, id. de Div. 2, 46: nulla meditationis suspicio, id. Brut. 37: mortis, Sen. Ep. 54: campestris, Plin. Pan. 13: dicendi, Quint. 2, 10, 2: rhetoricae, Gell. 20, 5.—**B.** Of things, *Exercise, practice* in any thing, *custom, habit*: ramum edomari meditatione curvandi, Plin. 17, 19, 30.

mĕdĭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Meditative* (post-classical): meditativa verba, *which signify a desire to perform an action*, also called desiderativa (as lecturio, *etc.*), Diom. p. 336 P.; Prisc. 825 ib.

mĕdĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who thinks* or *plans, a meditator* (post-class.): meditator (*al.* meditatus), Prud. στεφ. 5, 265.

mĕdĭtātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A preparation* (eccl. Lat.): meditatorium Evangelii, Hier. Ep. 78.—**II.** *A place of preparation*: Hier. in Jovin. 2, 12.

1. meditatus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from meditor.

2. mĕdĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [meditor] *A thinking, meditating* upon any thing, *a meditation*, i. q. meditatio (post-class.): App. M. 3, p. 198 Oud.

mĕdĭ-terrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [medius-terra] *Midland, inland, remote from the sea, mediterraneous* (opp. to maritimus) (quite class.): nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 5; so, locus, opp. to maritimus, Quint. 5, 10, 37: homines maxime mediterranei, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27; so, Enna mediterranea est maxime, id. ib. 2, 5, 83: commercium, Plin. 5, 10, 11: jurisdictiones, id. ib. 28, 29: copiae, id. Ep. 2, 17.—In late Lat.: mare, *the Mediterranean Sea*, for Mare magnum, Isid. Orig. 13, 16.—**II.** Subst., mediterraneum, i, *n.*, *The interior* (post-Aug.): in mediterraneo est Segeda, Plin. 3, 1, 3.—In the *plur.*, mediterranea, ōrum, *n.*, *The inland parts, interior* of a country: in mediterraneis Hispaniae, Plin. 33, 12, 51.

‡ **mĕdĭterrĕam** melius quam mediterraneam Sisenna dici putat, Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll.

mĕdĭtor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [μελετάω; cf. the letter D] *To think* or *reflect upon, to muse over, consider, meditate upon; to meditate, design, purpose, intend*, etc.; constr. with the *acc.*, with *ad*, *de*, with the *dat.*, with the *inf.*, with a relative-clause, or abs. (quite class.).

I. Lit.: (*a*) With the *acc.*: ea para, meditare, cogita, quae, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 2, 5: nihil aliud cogitare, meditari, curare nisi. *etc.*, id. Rep. 1. 22: forum, subsellia, rostra curiamque, id. de Or. 1, 8: fugam ad legiones, Suet. Tib. 65.—(*β*) With *ad*: ne ad eam rem meditere, Cic. Fam. 2, 3.—(*γ*) With *de*: ut de tua ratione meditere, Cic. Fam. 1, 8.—(*δ*) With the *dat.* (ante-class.): nugis, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 107.—(*ε*) With the *inf.*: jam designatus alio incessu esse meditabatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: multos annos regnare meditatus magno labore, id. Phil. 2, 45 *fin.*: cum animo meditaretur proficisci in Persas, Nep. Ag. 4.—(*ζ*) With a relative clause: meditabor, quomodo cum illo loquar, Cic. Att. 9, 17: quid contra dicerem, mecum ipse meditabor, id. N. D. 3. 1: meditare, quibus verbis incensam illius cupiditatem comprimas. id. Pis. 25.—(*η*) Abs.: multis modis meditatus egomet mecum sum, Plaut. Bac. 3, 2, 1.

II. Transf., *To meditate, study, exercise one's self in, practice* a thing: Demosthenes perfecit meditando, ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260; cf., Demosthenes in litore meditans, Quint. 10, 3, 30: quid Crassus ageret meditandi aut discendi causa, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 136: aut in foro dicere aut meditari extra forum, id. Brut. 88, 302.—Transf., of animals: cervi editos partus exercent cursu, et fugam meditari docent, *to practice flight*, Plin. 8, 32, 50.—Of things: semper cauda scorpionis in ictu est: nulloque momento meditari cessat, Plin. 11, 25, 30: semina meditantur aristas, Prud. Cath. 10, 132.

In pass. signif. So in the *verb. fin.* post-class. and very rarely: adulteria meditantur, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 25. But freq. in the *part. perf.*

mĕdĭtātus, a, um, in a pass. signif., *Thought upon, meditated, weighed, considered, studied*: ea, quae meditata et praeparata inferuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 8 *fin.*: meditatum et cogitatum scelus, id. Phil. 2, 34: meditatum cogitatumque verbum, id. ib. 10, 2: accuratae et meditatae commentationes, id. de Or. 1, 60: oratio, Plin. 36, 3, 7: doli, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 31: meditatum et composita oratio (opp. to extemporized), Suet. Aug. 84.—*Adv.*, mĕdĭtāte, *Thoughtfully, designedly* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, *knowest thoroughly*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 16: effundere probra, Sen. Const. Sap. 11.

‡ **Mĕdĭtrīna,** ae, *f.* [medeor] *The goddess of Healing*; v. the follg. art.

‡ **Mĕdĭtrīnālĭa,** ium, *n.* [Meditrina] *A festival celebrated on the* 11*th of October in honor of Meditrina* (on which occasion a libation of new wine was made for the first time): "Octobri mense *Meditrinalia* dies dictus a medendo, quod Flaccus flamen Martialis dicebat, hoc die solitum vinum novum et vetus libari et degustari medicamenti causa: quod facere solent etiam nunc multi quum dicant: *Novum vetus vinum libo: novo veteri vino morbo medeor*," Var. L. L. 6, 3, 57, § 21: "*Meditrinalia* dicta hac de causa. Mos erat Latinis populis, quo die quis primum gustaret mustum, dicere ominis gratia: *vetus novum vinum bibo, veteri novo morbo medeor.* A quibus verbis etiam *Meditrinae* deae nomen conceptum ejusque sacra *Meditrinalia* dicta sunt," Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll.; v. also Calend. Maff. et Amit. in Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 400, and cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 36.

mĕdĭtullĭum, ii, *n.* [medius] *The middle* (ante- and post-class.): "in *finitimo, legitimo, aeditimo* non plus inesse *timum*, quam in *meditullio, tullium*," Serv. in Cic. Top. 8, 36: in ipso meditullio scenae, App. M. 10, p. 254; so, in medio luci meditullio, id. ib. 5 *init.*: virtutes in meditullio quodam virtutum sunt [illegible], App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15.

mĕdĭum, i, v. medius, *ad fin.*

mĕdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with μέσος] *That is in the middle* or *midst, mid, middle* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: terra complexa medium mundi locum, Cic. Rep. 6, 18; cf. ib. 17 *fin.*: versus aeque prima, et media, et extrema pars attenditur, id. de Or. 3, 50: ultimum, proximum, medium tempus, id. Prov. Cons. 18: in foro medio, *in the midst of the forum*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: in solio medius consedit, *sat in the middle*, Ov. F. 3, 359: ignes, Virg. A. 12, 201: medio tempore, *in the mean while*, Suet. Caes. 76: vinum novum, vetus, medium, *medium*, i. e. *neither old nor new*, Var. in Gell. 13, 30:—Peloponnesii Megaram, mediam Corintho Athenisque urbem condidere, *midway between Corinth and Athens*, Vellej. 1, 2; cf. with *inter*: quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, *there is no medium, no middle course*, Cic. Phil. 8, 1; and with the *gen.*: locus medius regionum earum, Caes. B. G. 4, 19:—medium arripere aliquem, *to seize one by the middle, around the body*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: Alcides medium tenuit, *held him fast by the middle*, Luc. 4, 652.

B. Transf., *Half* (ante- and post-classical): hieme demunt cibum medium, *half their food*, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 9; so, scrupulum croci, Pall. Jan. 18; Capitol. Anton. Pius 4 *fin.*

II. Trop.: aetatis mediae vir, *of middle age*, Phaedr. 2, 2, 3:—nihil medium volventes animo, Liv. 2, 49: medium quiddam tenere, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: eloquentiâ medius, *middling, tolerable*, Vellej. 2, 29; so, ingenium, Tac. H. 1, 49: medios esse, *i. e. undetermined, undecided, neutral*, Cic. Att. 10, 8; so, medium se gerere, Liv. 2, 14; and, se dubium mediumque partibus praestitit, Vellej. 2, 21; cf., responsum, *indefinite, ambiguous*, Liv. 39, 39: vocabula, *that can be taken in a good or bad sense, ambiguous*, Gell. 12, 9: artes, *which in themselves are neither good nor bad, indifferent*, Quint. 2, 20, 1: medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, *of a middle kind*, Liv. 1, 3, 2:—medium sese offert, *as a mediator*, Virg. A. 7, 536; so, pacis eras mediusque belli, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 28; cf., nunc mediis subeant irrita verba Deis, *oaths in which the gods were called upon, as it were, to be mediators*, Ov. R. Am. 678.—Hence,

Subst., mĕdĭum, ii, *n.*, *The middle*: **A.** Lit., of space (so very rarely in Cic.): in medio aedium sedens, Liv. 1, 57, 9; for which, without *in*, medio aedium eburneis sellis sedere, id. 5, 41, 2: in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis, saepe in medio adesse, Sall. J. 45, 2; for which, without *in*, medio sextam legionem constituit, Tac. A. 13, 38; so, medio montium porrigitur planities, id. ib. 1, 64: medio stans hostia ad aras, Virg. G. 3, 488: medio tutissimus ibis, Ov. M. 2, 137: in medium geminos immani pondere cestus Projecit, Virg. A. 5, 401:—tamquam arbiter honorarius medium ferire voluisse, *to cut through the middle*, Cic. Fat. 17, 39:—diei, Liv. 27, 48: medio temporis, *in the mean time, mean while*, Tac. A. 13, 28.

B. Transf.: **1.** *The midst of all, the presence of all, the public* (so quite class.): in medio omnibus palma est posita, qui artem tractant musicam, *lies open to all*, Ter. Ph. prol. 16: tabulae sunt in medio, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42: rem in medio proponere, *publicly*, id. ib. 1, 11: ponam in medio sententias philosophorum, id. N. D. 1, 6: dicendi ratio in medio posita, *lies open to all*, id. de Or. 1, 3:—rem in medium proferre, *to publish, make known*, id. Fam. 15, 2:—vocare in medium, *before the public, before a public tribunal*: rem in medium vocare coeperunt, id. Cluent. 28:—in medio relinquere, *to leave it to the public, leave it undecided*, Cic. Coel. 20:—pellere e medio, *to expel, reject*, Enn. in Cic. Mur. 14; Cic. Off. 3, 8:—quum jacentia verba sustulimus e medio, *adopt words from the people, common words*, id. de Or. 3, 45; cf., munda sed e medio consuetaque verba puellae Scribite, Ov. A. A. 3, 479:—tollere de medio, *to do away with, abolish*: litteras, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 71:—tollere de medio, *to put out of the way, cut off, destroy*: hominem, id. Rosc. Am. 7:—e medio excedere *or* abire, *to leave the world, to die*: e medio excessit, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 74: ea mortem obiit, e medio abiit, id. ib. 5, 8, 30:—recedere de medio, *to go away, retire, withdraw*: cur te mihi offers? recede de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38:—in medio esse, *to be present*, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 32:—in medium venire *or* procedere, *to appear, come forward, show one's self in public*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 71; id. Inv. 2, 14:—in medium, *before the public, for the public, for the community*: communes utilitates in medium afferre, id. Off. 1, 7: consulere, *to care for the public good, for the good of all*, Virg. A. 11, 335: quaerere, *to make acquisitions for the use of all*, id. Georg. 1, 126: cedere, *to fall* or *devolve to the community*, Tac. H. 4, 64: conferre laudem, *i. e. so that all may have a share of it*, Liv. 6, 6: dare, *to communicate for the use of all*, Ov. M. 15, 66: conferre, in gaming, *to put down, put in the pool*, Suet. Aug. 71:—in medio, also for sub dio, *in the open air*: scorpios fugari posse, si aliqui ex eis urantur in medio, Pall. 1, 35.—**2.** *A half* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): scillae medium conterunt cum aqua, Var. R. R. 2, 7: scrobem ad medium completo, Col. Arbor. 4.—Hence,

B. *Adv.*, mĕdĭe, *In the middle, middlingly, moderately, tolerably* (except once in Tac., only post-class.): qui noluerant, medie, *kept quiet, remained neutral*, Tac. H. 1, 19: nec plane optimi, nec oppido deterrimi sunt, sed quasi medie morati, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 246 Oud.; Eutr. 7, 13; Lact. 6, 15 *fin.*: ortus medie humilis, Aur. Vict. Caes. 20.

mĕdĭus fĭdĭus and **mĕdĭusfĭdĭus**, v. Fidius.

medix, v. meddix.

medixtutĭcus, v. meddix.

Medobrēga (Medubriga, Mundobriga), ae, *f.* *A city in Lusitania*, Auct. B. Alex. 48; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 330.—Hence, **Medubrīgenses**, ĭum, *m.*, *Its inhabitants*, Hirt. l. l.; Plin. 4, 22, 35; also written ‡ Meidubrigenses, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 162.

Mĕdon, ontis, *m.*, Μέδων: **I.** *A Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 303.—**II.** *Son of Codrus, king of Athens, the first archon*; hence, **Medontĭdae**, ārum, *His descendants*, Vellej. 1, 2.—**III.** *One of Penelope's suitors*: *acc.*, Medonta, Sabin. Ep. 1, 47.

Medubrīgenses, ium, v. Medobrega.

Mĕdŭli, ōrum, *m.* *A people in Aquitanian Gaul, whose coast was famous for its oysters*, in the mod. *Medoc*, Aus. Ep. 4, 2; 7, 1; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 264.—**II.** Deriv., **Mĕdŭlus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Meduli, Medulian*: Plin. 32, 6, 21.—**B.** **Mĕdŭlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: supellex, *i. e. oysters*, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

mĕdulla, ae, *f.* [medius] *The marrow* of bones, *the pith* of plants (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: Hor. Epod. 5, 37: cumque albis ossa medullis, Ov. M. 14, 208: per media foramina a cerebro medulla descendente, Plin. 11, 37, 67.—**B.** Transf., *The inside, kernel*: vitis medulla, Col. 3, 18; so Plin. 16, 25, 42: frumenta, quae salsa aqua sparsa moluntur, candidiorem medullam reddunt, *i. e. meal, flour*, Plin. 18, 9, 20, 1:—medulla ventris, *the inside*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 17.—**II.** Trop., *The marrow, kernel, innermost part, best part, quintessence*: quum hic fervor tamquam in venis medullisque insederit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10; cf., in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, id. Phil. 1, 15: haec mihi semper erunt imis infixa medullis, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 9: qui mihi haeres in medullis, *who are at the bottom of my heart*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: qui mihi sunt inclusa medullis, id. Att. 15, 4: communes loci, qui in mediis litium medullis versantur, Quint. 2, 1, 11: verborum, Gell. 18, 4.—Poet.: suadae, *the marrow* or *quintessence of eloquence*, said of Cethegus, Enn. in Cic. Brut. 15, 58; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 4.

mĕdullāris, e, *adj.* [medulla] *Situated in the marrow* or *inmost part* (post-class.): dolor, App. M. 7, p. 480 Oud.

Mĕdulli, ōrum, *m.* *An Alpine people in* Sabaudia, Inscr. ap. Plin. 3, 20, 24; Vitr. 8, 3.—**II.** Deriv., **Mĕdullīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Medulli, Medullian*: Medullini te feret aura noti, *i. e. Alpine wind*, Aus. Ep. 5, 27.

Medullĭa, ae, *f.* *A little town in Latium*, Liv. 1, 33; Plin. 3, 5, 9; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 663.—**II.** Deriv., **Medullīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Medullia, Medullian*; a Roman surname, *e. g.* L. Furius Medullinus, Liv. 4, 25: Livia Medullina, Suet. Claud. 26.—In the *plur.* subst., Medullini, ōrum, *m.*, *Inhabitants of Medullia*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 535.

Medullīnus, a, um, *adj.*: **I.** From Medulli.—**II.** From Medullia, v. h. vv.

mĕdullĭtus, *adv.* [medulla] *In the marrow, to the very marrow, in the inmost part* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: medullitus aquiloniam intus servat frigedinem, Var. in Non. 139, 9.—**II.** Trop.: Enn. in Non. l. l.: aliquem amare, *heartily, in one's inmost soul*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 86; id. Truc. 2, 4, 85: dolore commotus, App. M. 10, p. 726 Oud.

mĕdullo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To fill with marrow* (post-class.): quando ossa incipiunt medullari, Aug. Anim. 4, 5; Venant. Carm. 3, 7 *fin.*

mĕdullōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of marrow, marrowy* (post-Aug.): humerus, Cels. 8, 1.

mĕdullŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *Marrow*: anseris, Cat. 25, 2.

Medullus, i, *m.* *A mountain in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Flor. 4, 2.

Mĕdŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Meduli.

Mēdus, a, um, v. Medi, *no.* II., A.

Mĕdūsa, ae, *f.*, Μέδουσα, *Daughter of Phorcus; she captivated Neptune with her golden hair, and became by him the mother of Pegasus. Minerva, as a punishment, turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes an enchanted power of converting every thing they looked upon to stone. Perseus, provided with the shield of Pallas, slew her, and carried off her head; while from the blood that dropped from it serpents sprung*, Ov. M. 4, 654; 793; Luc. 9, 626.—**II.** Deriv., **Mĕdūsaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Medusa, Medusan* (poet.): monstrum, Ov. M. 10, 22: equus, *i. e. Pegasus*, id. Fast. 5, 8: fons, *i. e. the fount Hippocrene, struck open by a blow of the hoof of Pegasus*, id. Met. 5, 312.

Mĕfītis, is, v. Mephitis.

Mĕgăbocchus and **-boccus**, i, *m.*, C., *A praetor in Sardinia*, Cic. Scaur. § 40; id. Att. 2, 7, 3 Orell.; cf. Kreissig in Beieri Fragmm. p. 291.

Mĕgăbyzus, i, *m.*, Μεγάβυζος: **I.** *A priest of Diana at Ephesus*, Plin. 35, 10, 36.—**II.** *One of Darius's generals*, Just. 7, 3—**III.** *The name of a Persian eunuch*. Quint. 5, 12, 21.

Mĕgaera, ae, *f.*, Μέγαιρα, *One of the Furies*: Virg. A. 12, 846.

Mĕgăle, es, *f.*, Μεγάλη (the great, exalted), *A surname of the* Magna Mater, Calend. Verrii Fl. in Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 389; v. the follg.—**II.** Derivv.: **A.** **Mĕgălensis**, e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the* Magna Mater. So most freq. in the *neutr. plur.* subst., **Megalensia**, or, in the archaic form, **Megalesia**, ĭum, *n.*, also Megalesia ludi, *The festival in honor of the* Magna Mater, *celebrated annually on the 4th of April with processions and games*: Megalensia, Calend. Praenest. Verrii in Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 388 and 399; cf. Fest. p. 125 ed. Müll.; v. also Müll. ib. p. 400 *sq.*; and cf. Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55, § 15; and Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 135 *sq.*: scripsi haec ipsis Megalensibus, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2:—"pertulere deam (Magnam Matrem) pridie Idus Aprilis: isque dies festus fuit: populus frequens dona deae in Palatium tulit lectisterniumque et ludi fuere, *Megalesia* appellata," Liv. 29, 14 *fin.*; cf. id. 36, 36; Auct. Harusp. 12, 24; so, Megalesia, Liv. 34, 54: Megalesia ludi, Ov. F. 4, 357; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 52.—Adjectively (only post-Aug.): ludorum Megalesium spectaculum, Tac. A. 3, 6 *fin.*; so, ludis Megalensibus, Gell. 2, 24, 1; of the same, Megalensibus sacris, Plin. 7, 37, 37.—And, as belonging to the Megalesia, *Megalesian*. Megalensis purpura, *i. e. the festival dress of the praetor worn at the Megalesia*, Mart. 10, 41.—* **B.** **Mĕgălēsĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Megalesia, Megalesian*: mappae, Juv. 11, 191.

Mĕgălensĭa or **Megalesia,** ĭum, and **Mĕgălensis,** v. Megale, *no.* II., A.

Mĕgălēsĭăcus, a, um, v. Megale, *no.* II., B.

Mĕgălĭa, ae, *f.* *A small island of Campania,* the mod. *Castel dell' Ovo:* Stat. S. 2, 2, 80; called also Megaris, Plin. 3, 6, 12.

† **mĕgălĭum** (megallium), ii, *n.* = μεγαλεῖον, *A kind of ointment:* "postea multo successit propter gloriam appellatum *megalium,* ex oleo balanino, balsamo, calamo, junco, xylobalsamo, casia, resina," Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 13.

† **mĕgălŏgrăphĭa,** ae, *f.* = μεγαλογραφία, *The painting of large* or *grand subjects* (opp. ῥυπαρο ρ ιφία, the painting of small subjects), Vitr. 7, 4 and 5.

Mĕgălŏpŏlis, is, *f.,* Μεγαλόπολις, *A city of Arcadia, the birth-place of Polybius,* Liv. 32, 5; 36, 31.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Mĕgălŏpŏlītae,** ārum, *m., The inhabitants of Megalopolis,* Liv. 28, 8.—**B. Mĕgălŏpŏlītānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Megalopolis, Megalopolitan:* Liv. 36, 13.—Subst., Megalopolitani, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Megalopolis,* id. 32, 22.

* **Megapenthes,** is, *m.,* Μεγαπένθης, *A son of Proetus,* Hyg. Fab. 244.

1. Mĕgăra, ae, *f.,* and **Mĕgăra,** ōrum, *n.* (*abl. plur.,* Megaribus for Megaris, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 57) τὰ Μέγαρα: **I.** *A city in the country of Megaris, the birth-place of Euclid.*—**A.** Form Megara, ae, *f:* Cic. de Div. 1, 27.—**B.** Form Megara, ōrum, *n.:* Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 60.—**II.** *A city of Sicily,* Serv. ad Virg. E. 1, 55; v. Megaris, *no.* II.—**III.** Megara, ae, *f., Wife of Hercules, whom, in his madness, he destroyed, together with her children,* Hyg. Fab. 31.

2. Mĕgăra, ae, *m.* *A Numantine,* Flor. 2, 18.

1. Mĕgărēĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. Megara] *Of* or *belonging to the city of Megara, Megareian* (poet.): arva, Stat. Th. 12, 219.

2. Mĕgărēĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. Megareus] *Of* or *belonging to Megareus* (father of Hippomenes), *Megareian* (poet.): heros, *i. e. Hippomenes,* Ov. M. 10, 659.

Mĕgărensis, e, *adj.* [1. Megara] *Of* or *belonging to the city of Megara:* Nicias, *of Megara,* Plin. 7, 56, 57: homines, Gell. 6, 10.

1. Mĕgărēus (quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.,* Μεγαρεῖος: **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the city of Megara* (in Megaris), *Megarean* (quite class.): Euclides Socratis discipulus, Megareus, Cic. Acad. 2, 42.—**II.** Megarea, ōrum, *n. plur.,* for *Megara* (a city of Sicily), or for *Megarensia,* sc. arva: Ov. F. 4, 471.

2. Mĕgăreus (trisyl.), i, *m.,* Μεγαρεὺς, *A son of Neptune, and father of Hippomenes,* Hyg. Fab. 157 and 185; Ov. M. 10, 605.

Mĕgărĭcus, a, um, *adj.,* Μεγαρικός, *Of* or *belonging to the city of Megara, Megaric:* ager, Plin. 17, 7, 4.—Megarici, ōrum, *m.,* sc. philosophi, *the followers of Euclid,* Cic. Acad. 2, 42.—Megaricus sinus, *a part of the Saronic Gulf, near Megara,* Plin. 4, 12, 19.

Mĕgăris, ĭdis, *f.,* Μεγαρίς: **I.** *A country of Greece, between Attica and Phocis,* Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 7, 11.—**II.** *A city of Sicily, also called* Megara, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25; Plin. 3, 8, 14.

Mĕgărus, a, um, *adj.* [1. Megara] *Of* or *belonging to the city of Megara, Megarean* (poet.): sinus, Virg. A. 3, 688.

Mĕgas, ae, *m.* [μέγας] *A surname;* e. g. Demetrius Megas, Cic. Fam. 13, 36.

Mĕges, ētis, *n.,* Μέγης, *Son of Phyleus, one of Helen's suitors,* Hyg. Fab. 97.

† **mĕgistānes,** um, *m.* = μεγιστᾶνες, *The grandees* of a kingdom, *the magnates* who were in the king's suite: Sen. Ep. 21; so Tac. A. 15, 27; Suet. Calig. 5.

† **Mĕgiste,** es, *f.* [μεγιστη] *A Roman name given to slaves:* Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 189, *no.* 433.

Mĕgisto, ūs, or ōnis, *f.,* Μεγιστώ, *Daughter of Ceteus,* Hyg. Astr. 2, 1.

‡ **mehe,** for me, v. ego, *ad init.*

mehercle, mehercŭle, and **mehercŭles,** v. Hercules, *no.* I., B, p. 710.

mēio, ĕre, *v. n.* *To make water, piss:* sacer est locus, extra Meiite, Pers. 1, 114: HOSPES AD HVNC TVMVLVM NE MEIAS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4781.—Transf., of a chamber-pot: Mart. 12, 32.—In an obscene double sense: ditior aut formae melioris meiat eodem (*i. e.* concumbat cum eâdem), Hor. S. 2, 7, 52.—Proverb.: caldum meiere et frigidum potare, *i. e. to give more than one receives,* Petr. 67, 10.

mĕl, mellis (*abl. sing.,* melli, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 20.—*Gen.* and *dat. plur.* obsol. acc. to Prisc. p. 744 P.), *n.* [μέλι] *Honey:* **I.** Lit.: villa abundat lacte, caseo, melle, Cic. de Sen. 16; cf. "Plin. 11, 14, 14:" roscida mella, Virg. E. 4, 30.—**II.** Trop., *Honey* for *sweetness, pleasantness:* poëtica mella, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44: hoc juvat et melli est, *is pleasant,* id. Sat. 2, 6, 32.—Of sweetness, pleasantness of speech: Nestoreum mel, Auct. Pan. ad Pison. 64: Homerici senis mella, Plin. Ep. 4, 3.—Proverb.: mel mihi videor lingere, *it seems to me as sweet as honey,* Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 21:—mella petere in medio flumine, *i. e. to seek for what is not to be found,* Ov. A. A. 1, 748.—As a term of endearment: Sempronium, mel ac delicias tuas, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 88.

Mĕla, ae, *m.* [prob. from μέλας] *A Roman proper name,* Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 3:—Pomponius Mela, *a Roman geographer, a native of Spain, under the Emperor Claudius;* cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. § 328.

Melae, ārum, *f.* *A town in the Samnite country,* Liv. 24, 20; called also Meles, ĭum, id. 27, 1; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 805.

Melambĭum, i, *n.* *A place in Thessaly, near Scotussa,* Liv. 33, 6.

† **mĕlamphyllon,** i, *n.* = μελάμφυλλον, *A plant, also called* acanthus *and* paederos, Plin. 22, 22, 34.

† **mĕlampŏdĭon,** ii, *n.* = μελαμπόδιον, *Black hellebore,* Plin. 25, 5, 21.

* **melamprasĭon,** i, *n.* *A plant, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 27, 8 (* ?).

† **mĕlampsythĭum,** ii, *n.* = μελαμψύθιον, *Black raisin-wine,* Plin. 14, 9, 11.

Mĕlampus, ŏdis, *m.,* Μελάμπους: **I.** *Son of Amythaon, a celebrated physician and soothsayer,* Virg. G. 3, 550; Stat. Th. 3, 452.—**II.** *Son of Atreus,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21.—**b.** *Name of a dog,* Ov. M. 3, 206.

† **mĕlănăĕtos,** i, *f.* = μελαναετός, *The black eagle,* a small species of eagle, Plin. 10, 3, 3.

Mĕlanchaetes, ae, *m.,* Μελαγχαίτης, *Black-hair,* the name of a dog, Ov. M. 3, 312.

† **mĕlanchŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = μελαγχολικός, *Having black bile, atrabilious, melancholy:* Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33; cf. id. de Div. 1, 37: insania, Plin. 22, 25, 64: vertigines, id. 27, 12, 105.

mĕlancŏrўphos, i, *m.,* μελαγκόρυφος, (having a black crown), *The black cap,* the name of a kind of snipe, Plin. 10, 29, 44.

mĕlancŏrўphi genus avium, quae Latine vocantur atricapillae, eo, quod summa eorum capita nigra sunt, Fest. p. 124 ed. Müll.

† **mĕlancrānis,** is, *f.* = μελάγκρανις (black head). *A kind of rush with black seeds,* Plin. 21, 18, 69.

† **mĕlandrўum,** i, *n.* = μελάνδρυον, *A piece of salted tunny-fish:* "cetera parte plenis pulpamentis sale asservantur: *melandrya* vocantur, caesis quercus assulis simillima," *i. e. like the black heart of oak,* Plin. 9, 15, 18; so Mart. 3, 77.

Mĕlăneus (trisyl.), i, *m.,* Μελανεύς: **I.** *Name of a Centaur,* Ov. M. 12, 306.—**II.** *Name of a dog,* Ov. M. 3, 223.

† **mĕlănĭa,** ae, *f.* = μελανία, *Blackness, black spots,* of the skin (post-Aug.): Plin. 24, 8, 29; so id. 26, 14, 88 (in Cels. 5, 28, 19, called μέλας).

* **Mĕlănippe,** ēs, *f.,* Μελανίππη, *Daughter of Desmon* or *Aeolus, the mother by Neptune of Boeotus and Aeolus, the founders of Boeotia and Aeolia,* Hyg. Fab. 186.

Mĕlănĭus, ii, *m.* *A Roman proper name:* Inscr. ap. Mur. 858, 5.

† **mĕlanspermon,** i, *n.* = μελάνσπερμον, *The plant* gith, *cultivated fennel-flower,* Plin. 20, 17, 71.

† **mĕlantērĭa,** ae, *f.* (*gen. sing.,* melanterias) = μελαντηρία, *Blacking:* Scrib. Comp. 208.

† **mĕlanthĕmum,** i, *n.* = μαλάνθεμον, *The plant* anthemis, *chamomile,* Plin. 22, 21, 26.

Mĕlanthēus (quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.* [Melanthus] *Of* or *belonging to a Melanthus:* caedes, Ov. Ib. 625.

† **mĕlanthĭum (-on),** ii, *n.* = μελάνθιον, *The plant* gith, *cultivated fennel-flower:* gith e Graecis alii *melanthion,* alii *melanspermon,* vocant, Plin. 20, 17, 71; Col. poët. 10, 245. Called also, melanthum, Seren. Samm. 30.

Mĕlanthĭus, ii, *m.,* Μελάνθιος: **I.** *A goatherd of Ulysses,* Ov. Her. 1, 95.—**II.** *A celebrated painter,* Plin. 35, 7, 32; 35, 10, 36.

Mĕlantho, ūs, *f.,* Μελανθώ, *A sea-nymph, daughter of Neptune,* Ov. M. 6, 120; cf. Serv. ad Virg. A. 5, 373.

mĕlanthum, i, *n.* *The plant* melanthium *or* gith, *cultivated fennel-flower.* Seren. Samm. 30.

Mĕlanthus, i, *m.,* Μέλανθος: **I.** *A river in Sarmatia:* Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 54.—**II.** *One of the seamen whom Bacchus changed into dolphins,* Ov. M. 3, 617.—**III.** *The father of the Athenian king Codrus,* Vell. 1, 2.

Melantĭas, ădis, *f.,* Μελαντιάς, *A town of Thrace, between the Propontis and the Pontus Euxinus,* Amm. 30, 11.

† **mĕlănūrus,** i, *m.* = μελάνουρος (black-tail). *A kind of sea-fish:* Enn. in App. Apol. p. 489 Oud.; so Ov. Halieut. 113; Col. 8, 16, 8; Plin. 32, 2, 8; 32, 11, 53.

† **mēlăpĭum,** ii, *n.* = μηλάπιον, *An apple-pear,* a kind of apple resembling a pear (*al.* melapia, melappia), Plin. 15, 14, 15.

1. Mĕlas, ănis and ae, *m.,* Μέλας (black), *The name of several rivers.* So, **I.** *A river of Boeotia,* Plin. 2, 103, 106.—**II.** *A river of Thrace:* Plin. 4, 11, 18.—**III.** *A river of Sicily:* sacrorumque Melan pascua laeta boum, Ov. F. 4, 476.—**IV.** *A river of Cappadocia,* Plin. 6, 4, 4.—**V.** *A river of Cilicia,* Plin. 5, 27, 22.—**VI.** *A son of Phryxus,* Hyg. Fab. 3.—**VII.** *One of the Etruscan seamen whom Bacchus changed into dolphins,* Hyg. Fab. 134.

† **2. mĕlas,** ănos = μέλας, *A black spot on the skin,* Cels. 5, 28, 18; cf. melania.

melcŭlum, i, *n.,* and **melcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [mel] A term of endearment, *Little honey, darling, sweetheart, pet:* meum corculum, melculum, Verculum, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 14; cf. Prisc. p. 610 P. (where some read melliculum); so Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 11.—As applied to a male person, in the *voc.* melcule: vale mel gentium, melcule, ebur ex Etruria, laser Aretinum, *etc.,* Aug. in Macr. S. 2, 4 *med.*

Meldi, ōrum, *m.* *A people of* Gallia Celtica, *between the Seine and Marne; their chief town* answered to the modern *Meaux,* Caes. B. G. 5, 5; Plin. 4, 18, 32; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 325 and 479.

mĕle, Gr. *plur.* of melos, v. 1. melos.

Mĕleăger and **Mĕlĕăgros** (-agrus), gri, *m.,* Μελέαγρος, *Son of the Calydonian king Oeneus and Althaea, one of the combatants at the Calydonian boar-hunt. His life depended on the preservation of an extinguished brand; this his mother burned, out of revenge for the death of her brothers who had fallen by his hand, whereupon he expired,* Ov. M. 8, 299 *sq.,* Hyg. Fab. 171 *sq.;* Serv. Virg. A. 7, 306 —**II.** Derivv.:

A. Mĕlĕāgrēus, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Meleager:* Luc. 6, 365.

B. Mĕlĕāgrĭdes, um, *f.:* **I.** *According to the myth, the sisters of Meleager, who bitterly lamented his death, and were changed into birds called after his name,* Hyg. Fab. 174; Ov. M. 8, 534 *sq.*—**II.** A kind of fowls, *Guinea-hens,* the same as Gallinae Africanae, or a variety of them, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 18; Plin. 10, 26, 38.

C. Mĕlĕāgrĭus, a, um, *adj.,* Μελεάγριος, *Of* or *belonging to Meleager, Meleagrian:* Stat. Th. 4, 103.

mĕlĕāgris, ĭdis, *f.* *A Guinea-hen* v. Meleager, *no.* II., B., II.

1. mēles (maeles) and **mēlis** (maelis), is, *f.* A four-footed beast, *A marten* or *badger:* Var. R. R. 3, 12; Plin. 8, 38, 58; Grat. Cyneg. 340.

2. Mĕles, ētis, *m.,* Μέλης, *A river in Ionia, near Smyrna, on the banks of which, it is said, Homer was born,* Plin. 5, 29, 31; Stat. S. 2, 7, 33; 3, 3, 60.

Melessi, ōrum, *m.* *A people in* Hispania Baetica, Liv. 28, 3.

Mĕlētēus (quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.* 2. Meles] *Meletean*, poet. for *Homeric*: chartae, Tib. 4, 1, 200.

Mĕlĕte, es, *f.*, Μελέτη: **I.** *One of the Muses*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21.—**II.** *A Roman surname*: Porcia Melete, Inscr. Grut. 357, 7.—**III.** *The name of a plant, called also* chamaeleon, App. Herb. 25.

* **Meletīdes,** ae, *m.* *A foolish Athenian*, App. Apol. p. 446 Oud.

Mĕlĭboea, ae, *f.*, Μελίβοια, *A maritime town of Thessaly, at the foot of Mount Ossa, the birth-place of Philoctetes*, Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 7, 16; Liv. 44, 13.—Hence, **A.** **Mĕlĭboeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Meliboean*: purpura, Lucr. 2, 499; so Virg. A. 5, 250.—**B.** **Mĕlĭboeensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Meliboea*, Serv. ad Virg. A. 5, 251.

1. Mĕlĭboeus, i, *m.*, Μελίβοιος, *Name of a shepherd*, Virg. E. 1, 6.

2. Mĕlĭboeus, a, um, v. Meliboea, *no.* A.

mēlĭca, ae, *f.*, perh. *A kind of vessel* (ante-class.): Var. in Non. 545, 4; 12 and 23.

† **mĕlĭcēris,** ĭdis, *f.* = μελικηρὶς, *A kind of tumor, meliceris* (the yellow matter of which looks like honey): melilotos contra meliceridas efficax, Plin. 21, 20, 87.—In the *sing.*: Veg. Vet. 2, 30 (in Cels. 5, 26, 20, called μελικήρα).

Melĭcerta and **Mĕlĭcertes,** ae, *m.*, Μελικέρτης, *Son of Ino and the Theban king Athamas. His mother, being pursued by her mad husband, threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the Greeks* Palaemon, *and by the Romans* Portunus: Ov. M. 4, 521; cf. Virg. G. 1, 437; Ov. F. 6, 485 *sq.*; Pers. 5, 103.

† **mĕlīchlōros,** i, *m.* = μελίχλωρος, *A precious stone yellow as honey*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

† **mĕlīchros,** ōtos, *m.* = μελιχρώς, *A precious stone of the color of honey*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

† **mĕlĭchrȳsos,** i, *m.* = μελίχρυσος, *Gold-colored chrysolite*, Plin. 37, 9, 45.

† **mĕlīcrātum,** i, *n.* = μελίκρατον, *Water-mead*, Veg. Vet. 3, 15 *fin.*

† **1. mĕlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = μελικός, *Musical, tuneful, melodious*: sonores, Lucr. 5, 335.—**II.** In partic., *Lyric, lyrical*: poëma, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 1.—**B.** Subst.: **1.** melicus, i, *m.*, *A lyric poet*: Simonides melicus, Plin. 7, 24, 24; 7, 56, 52.—**2.** melica, ae, *f.*, *A lyric poem, ode*, Petr. 64.

2. Mēlĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, in vulg. lang. for Medicus, *Median*: gallinae, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 19; so Col. 8, 2, 4; Plin. 10, 21, 54.

* **Mĕlĭe,** ēs, or **Mĕlĭa,** ae, *f.*, Μελία: **I.** *A sea-nymph*: Hestyaea, Melie, Ianthe, Hyg. Fab. *praef.*—**II.** *A Bithynian nymph, beloved by the river-god Inachus*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 25.

† **mĕlĭlōtos,** i, *f.* = μελίλωτος, *A kind of clover, melilot*, also called sertula Campana: pars melilotón amant, Ov. F. 4, 440; cf. Plin. 21, 11, 37; 21, 7, 18.

† **mĕlĭmēla,** ōrum, *n. plur.* = μελίμηλα, *Honey-apples*, previously called *must-apples* (mustea mala): "quae antea mustea vocabant, nunc *melimela* appellant, Var. R. R. 1, 59; cf., mustea a celeritate mitescendi, quae nunc *melimela* dicuntur a sapore melleo," Plin. 15, 14, 15; so Col. 5, 10 *fin.*; 12, 45; Hor. S. 2, 8, 31; Mart. 7, 25.—In the sing.: "melimelum a dulcedine appellatum, quod fructus ejus mellis saporem habeat, vel quod in melle servetur, unde et quidam (Mart. 13, 21) Si tibi Cecropio saturata Cydonia melle Ponentur: dicas haec melimela licet," Isid. Orig. 17, 7; cf. melomeli.

mēlĭmĕli, v. melomeli.

1. mēlīna, ae, v. 1. melinus.

2. mĕlĭna, ae. *Mead*; v. 2. melinus.

1. mēlĭnum, i. *Quince-oil*; v. 3. melinus.

2. Mēlĭnum, i, v. 4. Melinus.

* **1. mēlīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. meles] *Of or belonging to the marten*; only subst., *sc.* crumena, mēlīna, ae, *f.*, *A purse or wallet of marten-skin*: Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 20.

* **2. mĕlĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [mel] *Of or belonging to honey, honey-*; only subst., mĕlĭna, ae, *f.*, *Mead*: melinam promere (*al.* mellinam), Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 51.

† **3. mēlĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = μήλινος, *Of or belonging to quinces, quince-*; *quince-yellow*; only subst., melinum, i, *n.*: **I.** *sc.* oleum, *Quince-oil*, Plin. 13, 1, 2; 23, 6, 54.—**II.** *sc.* ungentum, *Quince-ointment*, Plin. 13, 1, 2.—**III.** *An eye-salve*: Inscr. in Tochôn, Cachets des ocul. p. 61.—**IV.** *sc.* vestimentum, *A quince-yellow garment*: Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

4. Mēlĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [Melos] *Of or belonging to the island of Melos, Melian*; subst., Mēlĭnum, i, *n.*, A kind of white color, *Melian white*: pigmentum, or simply Melinum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 106; cf. Plin. 35, 6, 17; 19; Vitr. 7, 7: alumen, Plin. 35, 15, 52.

mĕlior, us. *Better*; v. bonus.

mĕlĭōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [melioro] *A bettering, improvement, melioration* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 4, 66, 2; ib. 2, 19, 24.

‡ **mĕlĭōresco,** βελτιοῦμαι, Gloss. Phil.

mĕlĭōro, atum, 1. *v. a.* [melior] *To make better, to better, improve* (post-class.): meliorare proprietatem, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13: melioratum praedium, Cod. Justin. 5, 71, 16.

mēlis, v. 1. meles, is.

† **mĕlisphyllum** and **mĕlissophyllon,** i, *n.* = μελίφυλλον and μελισσόφυλλον (honey-leaf, bee-leaf), An herb of which bees are fond, *Balm-gentle, balm*, also called apiastrum, Virg. G. 4, 63; Plin. 20, 11, 45.

Mĕlissa, ae, *f.*, Μέλισσα: **I.** *A nymph who is said to have invented the art of keeping bees*, Col. 9, 2.—**II.** *Daughter of the Cretan king Melissus, who, together with her sister Amalthea, fed Jupiter with goats' milk*, Lact. 1, 22.

Mĕlisseus, v. Melissus, *no.* I.

mĕlissŏphyllon, v. melisphyllum.

Mĕlissus, i, *m.*, Μελισσός: **I.** (also called Mĕlisseus, Μελισσεύς) *A king of Crete, father of Melissa and Amalthea*, Lact. 1, 22.—**II.** *A grammarian and comic poet, librarian to Augustus*: Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 30; cf. Suet. Gramm. 21.—**III.** *A philosopher from Samos*, Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 118.

Mĕlĭta, ae, or **Mĕlĭte,** es, *f.*, Μελίτη: **I.** *The isle of Malta*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46; Plin. 3, 8, 14.—**II.** *An island off the coast of Dalmatia, now Meleda*, Plin. 3, 26, 30; Ov. F. 3, 567.—**III.** *A city of Ionia*, Vitr. 4, 1.—**IV.** *A city of Cappadocia*, Plin. 6, 3, 3.—**V.** *A sea-nymph*, Virg. A. 5, 825.

Mĕlĭtaeus, a, um, *adj.*, Μελιταῖος, *Of or belonging to the Dalmatian island* Melita, *Melitaean*: catuli, Plin. 30, 5, 14.

Mĕlĭtānus, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Melita, Melitan*: Inscr. in Grut. 751, 3.

Mĕlĭte, es, v. Melita.

Mĕlĭtensis, e, *adj.* [Melita] *Of or belonging to the isle of Malta, Melitan, Maltese*: vestis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72: rosa, id. ib. 5, 11.—In the *plur.* subst., Melitensia, ĭum, *sc.* vestimenta, *Melitan garments*, Lucr. 4, 1123; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74.

Mĕlĭtēsĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] for Melitensis, *Melitan, Maltese*: Melitesia Coralia (*al.* Melitensia), Grat. Cyn. 404.

† **mĕlĭtĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = μελίτινος, *Of or belonging to honey, mixed with honey* (post-class.): cera, Plin. Val. 3, 26.—**II.** Melitinus, i, *A Roman proper name*: Inscr. ap. Visc. Op. Var. t. 1, p. 182;—Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 45, n. 255.

† **mēlītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = μηλῖτις, *A quince-colored precious stone* (*al.* melites), Plin. 37, 11, 73.

† **mĕlĭtītes,** ae, *m.* = μελιτίτης: **I.** *A honey-drink made of honey and must*, Plin. 14, 9, 11.—**II.** *A honey-stone, a gem otherwise unknown*, Plin. 36, 19, 33.

* **melĭton,** i, *n.* *A kind of wine*, Vitr. 8, 3.

† **mĕlittaena** (melitaena), ae, *f.* = μελίτταινα: **I.** *A plant, also called* marrubium, App. Herb. 45.—**II.** *A plant, also called* melissophyllon, Plin. 21, 20, 86.

† **mĕlitturgus,** i, *m* = μελιττουργός, *A bee-keeper*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 3.

mēlĭum, ii, *n.* *A dog's collar*; v. mellum.

1. melius, *comp. adj.* and *adv.*, v. bonus.

2. Mēlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. Melos] *Of or belonging to the isle of Melos, Melian* Diagoras Melius, *dwelling in Melos*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1.

mĕlĭuscŭle, *adv.*, v. meliusculus, *ad fin.*

mĕlĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [melius] *Somewhat better, rather better* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). So of a convalescent: qui meliusculus esse coepit, Cels. 3, 22; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 19.—Of things: apes coloris meliusculi (*al.* melleusculi), Col. 9, 3: facies, Sen. Ben. 1, 3: spes, Var. in Non. 394, 10.—In the *neutr. sing.*. meliusculum est monere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 3.—*Adv.*, mĕlĭuscŭle, *Rather better, pretty well*; *rather more* (quite class.): cum meliuscule tibi esset, *when you were somewhat better* (of a convalescent), * Cic. Fam, 16, 5: jam valere, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 12 ed. Maj.:—meliuscule bibere, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 51.

† **mĕlizōmum,** i, *n.* = μελίζωμον, *Honey-sauce*, Apic. 1, 2.

1. mella, ae, *f.* [mel] perh. for mellea, *sc.* aqua, *Honey-water* (post-Aug.): Col. 12, 11.

2. Mella or **Mēla,** ae, *m.* *A river in Upper Italy, near Brescia*: Cat. 67, 33; so Virg. G. 4, 278.—* **II.** *A Roman surname in the* gens Annaea, *e. g.* M. Annaeus Mella, *the father of Lucan.*

mellācĕum, i, *n.* [mel] *Must* (post-class. for sapa): "*sapa*, quod nunc *mellaceum* dicimus, mustum ad mediam partem decoctum, Non. 551, 21.

Mellārĭensis, e, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Mellaria, a city in* Hispania Baetica; in the *plur.*, Mellarienses, ĭum, *m.*, subst., *The inhabitants of Mellaria*: Inscr. ap. Grut. 321, 10.

mellārĭum, ii, *n.* [mel] **I.** *A bee-hive, apiary* (ante-class.): Var. R. R. 3, 16.

1. mellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or belonging to honey, honey-* (post-Aug.): vasa mellaria, Plin. 21, 14, 49.

2. mellārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A bee-keeper, bee-master* (aute-class.): Var. R. R. 3, 16.

mellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mello] *The taking of honey from the hive*: Col. 11, 2: aestiva, Plin. 11, 15, 15.

mellĕus, a, um, *adj.* [mel] *Of or belonging to honey, honey-* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: sapor, Plin. 15, 14, 15: color, id. 11, 16, 16: sardonyches, id. 37, 6, 23: crustum, Aus. Eph. parecb. 12.—**II.** Transf., *Honey-sweet, delightful, charming* (post-class.): voculae melleus modulator, App. Flor. p. 16: adulatio, Aus. Epist. 19.

mellĕuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [melleus] *Somewhat like honey*; v. meliusculus.

mellĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [mel] *Honey*; v. melculum.

mellĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [mel-fero] *Honey-bearing, honey-producing, melliferous* (poet.): apis, Ov. M. 15, 383: exercitus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 127.

mellĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [mel-facio] i. q. mellarius, q. v.

mellĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A honey-making, the culture of honey*: ad mellificium aptissimum est thymum, Var. R. R. 3, 16; so Col. 9, 13 *fin.*

mellĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [mellificus] *To make honey* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes, Virg. ap. Don. Vit. Virg.; Plin. 11, 18, 19.

mellĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mel-facio] *Honey-making, fit for making honey* (post-Aug.): opus, Col. 9, 13: saltus, id. ib. 8.

* **mellĭflŭens,** tis, *adj.* [mel-fluo] *Honey-dropping*; trop., *mellifluous*, of a speaker: Nestor, Aus. Epist. 16, 14.

mellĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Flowing with honey, honey-dropping* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: antra, Avien. Perieg. 468.—**II.** Trop., *Mellifluous*: Homerus melliflui oris, Boeth. Metr. 5, 2.

mellĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [mel-genus] *Honey-like* (post-Aug.): succus, Plin. 16, 7, 10.

Melligerus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname*: Inscr. ap. Mur. 1329, 1.

mellīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [mel] *A honey-like juice*, juice sucked by the bees from flowers, but not yet made into honey, *bee-glue, bees'-rosin, hive-dross* (post-Aug.): Plin. 11, 6, 5.—**II.** *The juice of unripe grapes*: uvae, Plin. 12, 27, 60.

* **mellilla,** ae, *f. dim.* [2. melinus] A term of endearment, *A little honey, little sweetheart:* mea vita, mea mellilla, Plaut. Casin. 1, 47.

* **mellĭnĭa,** ae, *f.* [mel] *Sweetness, deliciousness, delight:* hoc nimio magnae melliniae est mihi, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 6 (*al.* mellinae).

mellītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mellitus] *Honey-sweet, darling* (ante- and post-classical): corpusculum mellitulum! (*al.* melliculum), Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 19: puella, Hier. Ep. 79, 6.—Subst., mellitula, ae, *f.*, *A little honey:* mea mellitula, App. M. 3, p. 215 Oud.

mellītus, a, um, *adj.* [mel] *Of honey, honey-; sweetened with honey, honey-sweet:* **I.** Lit.: melliti favi, Var. R. R. 3, 16: bellaria, id. ap. Gell. 13, 11: absorptio, Suet. Ner. 27:—placenta, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 11: succus, Plin. 36, 19, 33.—**II.** Trop., *Honey-sweet, darling, lovely:* Cicero, * Cic. Att. 1, 18 *in.*:—oculi, Catull. 47, 1: passer, id. 3, 6: verborum globuli, Petr. 1: dulcedo cantus, App. M. 5, p. 349 Oud.:—mi mellite, mi marite, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ap. Caes. 4. 5 ed. Maj.; so in the *Sup.*, ubi ubi es mellitissime, id. ib. 6; cf., mellitissimum suavium, id. ib. 2.

mello, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make* or *collect honey*, Pall. 7, 7 dub.

Mellōna, ae, *f.* [id.] *The goddess of bees and honey*, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 24. Called also, Mellonia, Arn. 4, 131.

Mellōnĭa, v. the preced. art.

mellŏproxĭmus, i, *m.* [μελλω-proximus] *One who comes next in rank to the Proximus;* v. h. v. under propior: Cod. Just. 12, 19, 5; 7; 14.

mellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mel] *Of* or *from honey, honey-, honey-like* (post-classical for *melleus*): mellosa dulcedo, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.

mellum, i, *n.* *A dog's collar*, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 15 Schneid. *N. cr.* (*al.* melium and maelium). Also, millus, i: "*millus* collare canum venaticorum, factum ex corio confixumque clavis ferreis eminentibus adversus impetum luporum," Fest. p. 151, ed. Müll.

1. Mēlo, ōnis, *m.* Old Lat. form for Nilus: "*Melo* nomine alio Nilus vocatur," Fest. p. 124 ed. Müll.; cf. id. p. 7 and p. 18; Serv. Virg. G. 4, 291: Melonis alba filia, *i. e. the paper-reed growing in the Nile*, Aus. Epist. 4, 75.

† **2. mēlo,** ōnis, *m.* = μῆλον, *An apple-shaped melon*, for melopepo: Pall. 4, 9.

mēlōcarpon, i, *n.* *A plant, also called* aristolochia, App. Herb. 19.

† **mĕlōdes,** is, *m.* = μελῳδής, *A pleasing, charming singer* (post-class.): Proculus melodes insonare pulsibus (*al.* melodis), Sid. Ep. 9, 15.—Also in the *fem.*, as *a Roman surname:* Inscr. in Grut. 1157, 3.

† **mĕlōdĭa,** ae, *f.* = μελῳδία, *A pleasant song, melody*, Mart. Cap. 9, 306.

mĕlōdĭna, ōrum, *n.* [melodia] *A melody* (ante-class.): Var. in Non. 49, 33 dub.

* **Melodūnum,** i, *n.* *A city of the Senones*, perh. the modern *Melun*, Caes. B. G. 7, 58; 60; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 475.

† **mĕlōdus,** a, um, *adj.* = μελῳδός, *Pleasantly singing, melodious* (post-classical), Aus. Prof. 15, 8; Prud. Cath. 9, 2.

† **mēlŏfŏlĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *vox hybr.* [μῆλον-folium] *Apples with a leaf on the side*, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

† **mēlŏmĕli** (melimeli), *n.* = μηλόμελι, *The sirup of preserved quinces*, Col. 12, 47, 3.

† **mēlŏpĕpo,** ōnis, *m.* = μηλοπέπων, *An apple-shaped melon, cucumber-melon*, not eaten till fully ripe: Plin. 19, 5, 23.

mēlophyllon, i, *n.* *A plant, also called* millefolium, App. Herb. 88.

† **mĕlopoeĭa,** ae, *f.* = μελοποιΐα, *Musical composition*, Mart. Cap. 9, 326.

† **1. mĕlos,** i, *n.* (*plur.*, Greek mele, mela, Lucr. 2, 412.—In the *masc.:* quosdam melos, Cato in Non. 213, 17; so Pac. and Varr. ib.) = μέλος, *A tune, air, strain, song, lay* (ante-class. and poet.): suave summum melos, Naev. in Non. 213, 11; Cato in Non. 77, 7: Silvani melo Consimilis cantus, Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35: longum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 1: Pegaseium, Pers. prol.: cui brevia mela modifica recino, Aus. Parental. 27.

2. Mēlos, i, *f.*, Μῆλος, *An island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Sporades*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 23; Fest. p. 124 ed. Müll.—Hence: **I. Mēlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Melos:* Diagoras Melius, Cic. N. D. 1, 1.—**II. Mēlĭnus,** a, um, v. 4. Mēlĭnus.

melosmos, i, *m.* *A plant, also called* polion, App. Herb. 57.

† **melōta,** ae, or **melōte,** ēs, *f.* = μηλωτή, *A sheep-skin* (with the wool on): circumierunt in melotis, in pellibus caprinis, Vulg. Hebr. 11, 37.

† **mēlōthron,** i, *n.* = μήλωθρον, *A plant, the white bryony*, called, in pure Lat., vitis alba, Plin. 21, 9, 29.

Melōtis, ĭdis, *f.* *A country of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13.

Melpŏmĕne, es, *f.*, Μελπομένη (the songstress), *The muse of tragic and lyric poetry:* Melpomene, cui liquidam pater Vocem cum cithara dedit, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 3; Aus. Idyll. 20, 2.

‡ **meltom,** v. bonus, *ad init.*

Memacēni, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Asia, beyond the Caspian Sea*, Curt. 7, 6.

membrāna, ae, *f.* [membrum] *The skin* or *membrane* that covers the separate members of the body (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: cerebri, *the membrane of the brain, meninges*, Cels. 8, 4: membranis cicadae volant, Plin. 11, 28, 33: membranis volant fragilibus insecta, id. ib. 39.—Of the *skin* or *slough* of snakes, Ov. M. 7, 272; Luc. 6, 679.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The thin skin* of plants and other things: Plin. 15, 22, 24: corio et membrana Punica (teguntur), id. ib. 28, 34: tenuissimis membranis velatur allium, id. 19, 6, 34: putaminis ovi, id. 29, 3, 11.

B. *A skin* prepared for writing on, *parchment:* Quint. 10, 3, 31: Homeri carmen in membrana scriptum, Plin. 7, 21, 21: sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno Membranam poscas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 2; Plin. 35. 10, 36. 5.

* **C.** *The surface, outside* of a thing (poet.): Lucr. 4, 93.

membrānācĕus and **-cĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [membrana] *Of skin* or *membrane, skinny, membranaceous* (post-Aug.): vespertilio, cui membranaceae pinnae uni, Plin. 10, 61, 81: PVGILLARES, *of parchment*, Inscr. Grut. 174, 7.—**II.** *Like a skin* or *membrane:* quibusdam cortex membranaceus, ut viti, arundini, Plin. 16, 31, 55.

membrānārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A parchment-maker* (post-class.): Edict. Dioclet. p. 20; cf., "*membranarius*, διφθερποιός," Gloss. Philox.

membrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of parchment* (post-Aug.): pugillares membranei, Mart. 14, 7 *in lemm.:* codices, Ulp. Dig. 32, 50.

membrānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little skin* or *membrane:* **I.** Lit.: membranula, quae sub cute calvariam cingit. Cels. 8, 4: oculi, *membrane of the eye*, id. 7, 7, 13.—**II.** Transf., *A parchment*, i. e. *an instrument* written on parchment: Cic. Att. 4, 4; Scaev. Dig. 32, 104.

* **membrānŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [id.] for membranula, *A little skin* or *membrane:* App. M. 6, p. 433 Oud.

membrātim, *adv.* [membrum] *By limbs* or *members, in the limbs, limb by limb, from member to member:* **I.** Lit.: membratim vitalem deperdere sensum, Lucr. 3, 527: nunc peractis malis, quae membratim sentiuntur, dicemus de his, quae totis corporibus grassantur, *in single limbs*, Plin. 26, 11, 67: caedere, *in pieces*, id. 9, 15, 18.—**II.** Transf., *Piecemeal, singly, severally:* membratim enumerare, Var. R. R. 1, 22; cf., animalium naturae generatim membratimque ita se habent, Plin. H. 12 *praef.:* gestum negotium, Cic. Part. 35.—**B.** In partic., of speech, *In little clauses, short sentences:* dicere, Cic. Or. 63; 67; cf., membratim caesimque dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126; so, narrare, id. ib. 127.

* **membrātūra,** ae. *f.* [membro] *The formation of the limbs, constitution of the body:* Vitr. 8, 5.

* **membro,** āre, *v. a.* [membrum] *To form limb by limb, to furnish with limbs:* quinque et triginta diebus infans membratur, Censor. de die nat. 11.

* **membrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Large-membered:* hortorum custos membrosior aequo, *i. e.* majori mentula praeditus, Auct. Priap. *prooem.*

membrum, i, *n.* *A limb, member* of the body (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: jam membrorum, id est partium corporis, alia videntur propter eorum usum a natura esse donata, ut manus, crura, pedes, *etc.* ... alia quasi ad quendam ornatum, ut cauda pavoni, plumae versicolores columbis, viris mammae atque barba, Cic. Fin. 3, 5; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 66: defessa, Virg. G. 4, 438; Suet. Vesp. 20.

B. In partic., *The virile member:* Auct. Priap. 70, 17.

II. Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things, *A part, portion, division:* nec habere poterat adjuncta cubicula et ejusmodi membra, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: dormitorium, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: ratis, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 12: membra partesque imperii, Suet. Aug. 48:—omnes philosophiae partes atque omnia membra, Cic. N. D. 1, 4.—Of speech, *A member* or *clause* of a sentence: quae Graeci κόμματα et κῶλα nominant, nos recte incisa et membra dicimus, id. Or. 62; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 19.

† **mēmĕcȳlon,** i, *n.* = μημέκυλον, μιμαίκυλον, *The edible fruit of the strawberry-tree:* Plin. 15, 24, 28.

mēmet, *acc.* of ego with *met*, v. ego and met.

mĕmĭnens, *Pa.*, v. memini, *ad fin.*

mĕmĭni, isse, *v. n.* [root MEN; whence also mens] *To remember, recollect, to think of, be mindful of* a thing; *to have not forgotten* a thing, *to bear* it *in mind;* constr. with the *gen.*, with the *acc.* of the person and of the thing, with *de*, with a relative-clause, with *ut*, with *quum;* with the *acc. c. inf.* (usually the *inf. praes.*, rarely the *inf. perf.;* cf. Haase on Reisig's Vorlesungen, p. 502; Zumpt, Gramm. § 589; Weissenborn, Gramm. § 187, note 2) (quite class.): (*α*) With the *gen.:* vivorum memini, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: constantiae, id. Fam. 13, 75: leti paterni, *to be mindful of, not forget to revenge*, Val. Fl. 1, 773. (*β*) With the *acc.:* suam quisque homo rem meminit, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 51: omnia meminit, Cic. Acad. 2, 33: Cinnam memini, id. Phil. 5, 6: numeros, Virg. E. 9, 45.—(*γ*) With *de:* de palla memento, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 84: de Herode, Cic. Att. 15, 27.—(*δ*) With a relative-clause: meministi, quanta hominum esset admiratio, id. Lael. 1.—(*ε*) With *ut:* meministin', olim ut fuerit vestra oratio? Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 47.—(*ζ*) With *quum:* memini, quum mihi desipere videbare, Cic. Fam. 7, 38.—(*η*) With the *acc. c. inf.:* memini Catonem mecum disserere, Cic. Lael. 3: memini Pamphylum mihi narrare, id. Verr. 2, 2, 4; id. Fam. 9, 16; id. Dejot. 14:—peto, ut memineris, te omnia mihi cumulate recepisse, id. Fam. 13, 72: meministis me ita distribuisse initio causam, id. Rosc. Am. 42, 112.—Poet., of inanimate things: Lucr. 4, 152; so Luc. 5, 109.

II. Transf., *To make mention of, to mention* a thing, either in speaking or writing (so rarely, but quite class.): meministi ipse de exsulibus, id. Phil. 2, 36: neque omnino hujus rei meminit usquam poëta ipse, Quint. 11, 2, 16; Suet. Caes. 9—Hence

mĕmĭnens, entis, *Pa.*, *Mindful* (ante and post-class.): meminens corde volutat, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 922 P.: aevi, quod periit, meminens, Aus. Prof. 2, 4; Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

Memmius, a. *Name of a Roman* gens: "mox Italus Mnestheus, genus, a quo nomine Memmi," Virg. A. 5, 116. So C. Memmius, *a public man, who, being adjudged guilty of* ambitus, *went into exile to Athens;* to him Cicero addressed several letters, and to him Lucretius dedicated his poem, De rerum natura; cf. Lucr. 1, 45; 1, 26.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Memmĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *One of the Memmian* gens, *a Memmiade, a Memmius*, Lucr. 1, 26.—**B. Memmĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Memmius:* praedia, *of* C. Memmius, Cic. Att. 5, 1.

Memnon, ŏnis, *m.* = Μέμνων, *Son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians; he went to the aid of the Trojans, and* *was slain by Achilles:* nigri Memnonis arma, Virg. A. 1, 493.—*As he was being burned on the funeral pile, he is said to have been changed by Aurora into a bird, while from his ashes many other birds flew up, called* Memnoniae *or* Memnonides, *who every year flew from Ethiopia to Troy, and fought over Memnon's tomb*, Ov. M. 13, 600; Plin. 10, 26, 37. *The black marble statue of Memnon, near Thebes, when struck by the first beams of the sun, gave forth a sound like that of a lute-string, which was regarded as Memnon's greeting to his mother:* dimidio magicae resonant ubi Memnone chordae, Juv. 15, 5; cf. Tac. A. 2, 61.—The fate of Memnon was the subject of a poem by Alpinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 36; cf. Weichert, Poet. Lat. Reliquiae, p. 337.

Memnŏnĭa (Menn.), ae, *f. A precious stone, of a black color*, Plin. 37, 10, 63.

Memnŏnides, um, *f. The birds of Memnon;* v. Memnon.

Memnŏnĭus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Memnon, Memnonian:* Memnoniae aves, Sol. 40; v. Memnon.—**II.** Transf., *Oriental, Moorish, black* (poet.): color, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 96: regna, Luc. 3, 284.

mĕmor, ŏris (anciently, memoris, memore, acc. to Prisc. p. 772 P.—*Comp.*, memorior, acc. to Prisc. p. 699 P.), *adj.* [memini] *Mindful* of a thing, *remembering* it; with the *gen.*, with the *acc. c. inf.*, with a relative clause, and *abs.*: **I.** In gen.: (*a*) *c. gen.*: se eorum facti memorem fore, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: officii, Nep. Att. 16: generis, Sall. C. 60, 7.—(*β*) With an *acc. c. inf.*: memor Lucullum periisse, Plin. 25, 3, 7.—(*γ*) With a relative clause: memor, quo ordine quisque discubuerat, Quint. 11, 2, 13: vive memor, quam sis aevi brevis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 97.—(*δ*) Abs.: memorem et gratum esse, Cic. Fam. 13, 25.—Proverb.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, *a liar should have a good memory*, Quint. 4, 2, 91.—Of inanim. things: et cadum Marsi memorem duelli, *which remembers the Marsian war*, i. e. was made during that war, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 18: medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, Liv. 1, 32: lingua, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 48: pectus, id. Her. 13, 66: auris, id. ib. 20, 98: cura, id. Pont. 4, 2, 7: manus, id. ib. 1, 4, 56: ira, *vindictive, avenging*, Virg. A. 1, 8: supplicium exempli parum memoris rerum humanarum, *unmindful of the dictates of humanity, inhuman*, Liv. 1, 28: (* ira, id. 9, 29.)

B. In partic., *That easily remembers, possessed of a good memory:* homo ingeniosus ac memor, Cic. de Or. 3, 50.

II. Poet. transf., *That reminds* one of a thing: nostri memorem sepulcro Scalpe querelam, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 51: impressit memorem dente labris notam, id. ib. 1, 13, 12: indicii memor poena, Ov. M. 4, 190: tabellae, id. ib. 8, 744: versus, id. Pont. 2, 7, 33.

III. Memor, *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Mur. 1128, 5.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms, *mĕmŏre* and *mĕmŏrĭter:* **A.** mĕmŏre, *By heart, readily* (ante-class.): cum ista memore meministi, Pompon. in Non. 514, 23.

B. mĕmŏrĭter, *From memory, by heart* (rare, but quite class.): orationem memoriter habere, Cic. Acad. 2, 19: tenere, Plin. Ep. 6, 33: meminisse, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 53: salutare, Suet. Ner. 10.

mĕmŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [memoro] *Memorable, remarkable; heard of, conceivable; worthy to be mentioned* (quite class.): vir, Liv. 38, 53:—*Comp.*, memorabilior, id. ib.: auctores, Col. 1, 1:—familiaritas, Cic. Lael. 1, 4: virtus, id. Phil. 13, 19: facinus, Sall. J. 81:—hoccine credibile est, aut memorabile, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 1:—nec bellum est, nec memorabile, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 8.

mĕmŏrācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *A monument* (post-class.): App. Apol. p. 520 Oud.

mĕmŏrālis, e, a false reading for memorialis.

* **mĕmŏrālĭter,** *adv.* [memoria] *Serving to make mention:* Fortun. Carm. 4, 20.

‡ **mĕmŏrālĭus,** ii, *m.* [memoro] *A recorder, notary:* "Ὑπομνηματογράφος, actuarius, memoralius," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

memorandus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. memoro, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

* **mĕmŏrātio,** ōnis, *f.* [memoro] *A mentioning:* Corn. Gall. 1, 291.

mĕmŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who mentions* or *recounts, a relater* (poet.): tui casus memorator, Propert. 3, 1, 33.

mĕmŏrātrix, īcis, *f.* [memorator] *She who mentions* or *relates* (post-Aug.): Val. Fl. 6, 142.

1. memoratus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. memoro, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

2. mĕmŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [memoro] *A mentioning, relating; a mention, relation* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): istaec lepida sunt memoratui, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 28: parva et levia memoratu, Tac. A. 4, 32; so id. Hist. 2, 73: flumen memoratu dignum, Plin. 3, 10, 15.

mĕmŏre, *adv.*, v. memor, *ad fin.*

mĕmŏrĭa, ae, *f.* [memor] **I.** *The faculty of remembering, memory, recollection* (quite class.): ubi me fugiet memoria, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 2: bona, Cic. Att. 8, 4: segnis ac lenta, Sen. Ep. 74: tenacissima, Quint. 1, 1, 19: Hortensius memoria tanta fuit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 88: hoc in memoria mea penitus insedit, id. de Or. 2, 28: in memoriam redigere, *to recall to mind, recollect*, id. Fam. 1, 9: in memoriam reducere, id. Inv. 1, 52: memoria comprehendere, *to fix in the memory, commit to memory*, id. de Or. 1, 34: tenere, id. de Sen. 4: memoria custodire, id. de Or. 1, 28: memoriam agitare, *to exercise*, Quint. 1, 8, 14: habere in memoria, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 13: hoc est mihi in memoria, *in my recollection*, Cic. Sull. 13: deponere aliquid ex memoria, *to forget a thing*, id. ib. 6: si memoria fefellerit, Quint. 11, 3, 127: hoc fugit memoriam meam, *has escaped my recollection*, id. 4, 5, 3: ut mea memoria est, Cic. Att. 13, 31: ex memoria exponam, *from memory*, id. Cat. 3, 6.

II. *Memory, remembrance:* verterunt sese memoriae, *remembrances are altered* (* i. e. *times are changed*), Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 10: memoriâ digni viri, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: nostrae, id. Fam. 8, 3: memoriae prodere sermonem alicujus, *to hand down to posterity, to leave in writing, to record, relate*, id. de Or. 3, 4: traditur memoriae, prolapsum cecidisse, *it is related*, Liv. 5, 21: vivit, vivetque per omnium saeculorum memoriam, Vellej. 2, 66: quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, Cic. Brut. 2.—Hence,

B. Transf.: **1.** *The time of remembrance, period of recollection:* multi superiori memoria se in alias civitates contulerunt, *in earlier times*, Cic. Balb. 12: Cratippus princeps hujus memoriae philosophorum, *in our time, at the present time*, id. Off. 3, 2: quod persaepe et nostra, et patrum memoria accidit, id. Font. 7: usque ad nostram memoriam, id. de Imp. Pomp. 18: quod in omni memoria est omnino inauditum, id. Vat. 14: post hominum memoriam, *since the memory of man*, id. Cat. 1, 7.—Hence also,

2. *An historical account, relation, narration:* liber, quo iste omnium rerum memoriam breviter complexus est, Cic. Brut. 3: de Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est, Nep. Hann. 8.

b. Concr., *A written account, narrative, memoir:* in veteribus memoriis scriptum legimus, Gell. 4, 6; Aug. C. D. 22, 8, 11:—sine ulla pristini auctoris memoria, Suet. Dom. 5.

mĕmŏrĭālis, e, *adj.* [memoria] *Of* or *belonging to memory* or *remembrance, memorial* (post-Aug.): libellus, *a memorandum-book*, Suet. Caes. 56.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** Memorialis, is, *m.*, *A historiographer*, Cod. Justin. 12, 29, 1.—**B.** Memorialia, ĭum, *n.*, *Memoirs:* Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 44.

mĕmŏrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] * **I.** *Memory:* memoriola vacillare, Cic. Att. 12, 1.—**II.** *A monument, tomb:* Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 85, *no.* 155; so Inscr. ap. Murat. 994, 7.

‡ **mĕmŏrĭōse,** *adv.*, v. memoriosus.

‡ **mĕmŏrĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [memoria] *That has a good memory:* Fest. p. 124 ed. Müll.; so, *memoriosus*, et *memoriose*, Fronto de Differ. voc. p. 2194 P.; and cf., "*memoriosus, μνημονικός*," Gloss. Philox.

mĕmŏrĭter, *adv.*, v. memor, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

mĕmŏro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [memor] *To bring to remembrance, to mention, recount, relate, say, tell* (quite class.): (*a*) *c. acc.:* memorare mores mulierum, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 50; cf. id. Trin. 4, 2, 41: haec, Virg. A. 5, 641: superbiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47.—(*β*) With *de:* de natura nimis obscure memoravit, Cic. Fin. 2, 5.—(*γ*) With the *acc. c. inf.:* quem infestum ac odiosum sibi esse, memorabat, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 65.—**II.** "*Memorare* significat nunc dicere, nunc memoriae mandare," Fest. p. 124 ed. Müll.—Hence,

A. mĕmŏrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Memorable, renowned, celebrated* (post-class.): sepulcrum memoratissimum, Gell. 10, 18.

B. mĕmŏrandus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Worthy of remembrance, memorable, celebrated* (poet. and post-class.): juvenis memorande, Virg. A. 10, 793.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: pugnae memorandae meae, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 52: locus, Flor. 2, 8: exitus, id. 4, 2.

Memphis, is and ĭdos, *f.*, Μέμφις, *A city of Middle Egypt, celebrated as the residence of the Egyptian kings;* now the village of *Menf* (14 miles south of Cairo), Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 2, 85, 87; 5, 9, 9; Liv. 45, 11 *sq.*; Hor. Od. 3, 26, 10: quae colis, et Memphin, palmiferamque Pharon, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 7.

Memphītes, ae, *m.* [Memphis] *Memphite, of* or *from the city of Memphis, Egyptian:* Memphitem plangere bovem, *i. e. Apis*, Tib. 1, 8, 28: lapis, Plin. 36, 7, 11.

Memphītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Memphitic, Egyptian:* sacra, Ov. A. A. 1, 77: ensis, Luc. 10, 5.

Memphītis, ĭdis, *f.* [id.] *Memphite, Egyptian* (poet.): terra Memphitide, Juv. 15, 122: vacca, *i. e.* Io, Ov. A. A. 3, 393: cymba, Luc. 4, 136.

1. mēna, ae, v. maena.

2. Mēna, ae, *f.* (μήν) *Daughter of Jupiter, the goddess who presided over the menstruation of women*, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 2; cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2. p. 71.

‡ **3. Mena,** ae, *m. A Roman surname:* Inscr. Grut. 241, col. 2.

Mĕnaechmi, ōrum, *m.*, Μέναιχμοι, *A comedy of Plautus, so called from the two twin brothers of this name, who are introduced in it.*

Mĕnaenĭus or **Mĕnaenus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *from Menae* (Μέναι), *a city of Sicily*, now *Mineo:* Xenon Menaenus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22.—In the *plur.*, Menaeni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Menae:* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43. Cf. the follg. art.

1. Mĕnaeus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to the city of Menae, in Sicily:* comitata Menaeis (viris), Sil. 14, 266.

† **2. menaeus,** i, *m.*=μηναῖος, *Monthly;* subst. (*sc.* circulus), *a monthly circle* (*al.* manacus), Vitr. 9, 8.

* **Mĕnalcas,** ae, *m. The name of a shepherd*, Virg. E. 5, 4.

Mĕnălippe (Menalippa, Melanippe), es, *f.*, Μεναλίππη, *A sister of Antiope queen of the Amazons, taken prisoner by Hercules*, Just. 2, 4; Hyg. Fab. 186.—**II.** *A tragedy of Attius*, Cic. Off. 1, 31; *and of Ennius*, Gell. 5, 11.

* **Mĕnălippus,** i, *m. The slayer of Tydeus, whose head the latter gnawed as he was dying:* Stat. Th. 8, 740.—**II.** *The name of a tragedy of Attius*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 20.

Menalĭus, a false reading in Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55; v. Creuz. *ad loc.*

Mĕnander or **Mĕnandros** (-us), (Gr. *gen.*, Menandron, acc. to Μενάνδρου, Ter. Eun., Heaut., and Adelph.), i, *m.*, Μένανδρος, *A celebrated Greek comic poet, whom Terence took as his model:* Ov. Am. 1, 15, 17; Ter. Andr. prolog. 9.—**II.** *A slave of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 16, 13.—**III.** *A freedman of* T. Ampius Balbus, Cic. Fam. 13, 70.

Mĕnandrēus, a, um, *adj.* [Menander] *Of* or *belonging to Menander, Menandrian:* Prop. 2, 5, 3.

Mĕnăpĭi, ōrum, *m. plur.* (Mĕnapis for Menapiis, Mart. 13, 54), *A people of Belgic Gaul, between the Meuse and the Scheldt*, Caes. B. G. 4, 4; Plin. 4, 17, 31; Tac. H. 4, 28; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 749; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 373.—*Their chief town* was **Mĕnăpĭa,** ae, *f.*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39.—Hence, *adj.*, **Mĕnăpĭcus,** a, um, Edict. Diocl. p. 14.

* **Mēnas,** ae, *m.*, Μῆνας, *A freedman of Sextus Pompeius, his lieutenant and commander of the pirate-fleet, which, with the hope of greater gain, he traitorously delivered up to Augustus*, Plin. 35, 18, 58.

‡**menceps,** contr. from mente captus, *Out of his senses, mad*, acc. to Prisc. p. 668 P.

menda, ae, *f.* *A fault, defect, blemish* of the body (poet. and post-Aug.; a favorite word with Ovid): **I.** Lit.: in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 18.—**II.** Transf., *A mistake, error, blunder*, in writing, in books, *a slip of the pen:* Suet. Aug. 87; v. Gell. 1, 7, 20, 6 *fin.*

‡**mendācĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n.* [mendaciloquus] for mendacium, *False-speaking, falsehood, mendacity:* "mendaciloquium, ψευδολογία," Gloss. Philox.

mendācĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [mendacium-loquor] *False-speaking, lying, mendacious;* subst., *a liar* (ante- and post-class.): nihil est stolidius, Neque mendaciloquius, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 163: mendaciloquorum doctrinae, Tert. adv. Psych. 2.

mendācĭŏlum, i, *n.*, v. mendaciunculum.

mendācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mendax] *Falsehood, mendacity* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 31.

mendācĭter, *adv.*, v. mendax, *ad fin.*

mendācĭum, ii, *n.* [mendax] *A lie, untruth, falsehood:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): dicere alicui mendacium de re aliqua, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 33: mendacio fallere, Cic. Mur. 30: vatum, Ov. F. 6, 253: famae, id. ib. 4, 311:—Titiae meae, cum qua sine mendacio vixi, *i. e. honestly, without hypocrisy*, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 36.—**II.** Transf., of things, *A counterfeit* (post-Aug.): neque est imitabilior alia mendacio vitri, Plin. 37, 8, 33; id. 35, 6, 29.

* **mendācĭuncŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [mendacium] *A little lie, little fiction:* quod tamen est mendaciunculis aspergendum (*al.* mendaciolis), Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241 Orell. *N. cr.*

mendax, ācis, *adj.* [mentior] *Given to lying, mendacious;* subst., *a liar:* **I.** Lit.: mendacem esse adversus aliquem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 188: quum mendaci homini, ne verum quidem dicenti, credere soleamus, Cic. de Div. 2, 71: Carthaginienses fraudulenti et mendaces, id. Agr. 2, 35.—Proverb.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, *a liar should have a good memory*, Quint. 4, 2, 91.—*Comp.:* Parthis mendacior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112.—*Sup.:* mendacissimus, *the greatest liar*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 48.—With a *gen.:* rei, id. Asin. 5, 2, 4.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things, *Lying, false, deceptive, feigned, fictitious, counterfeit*, etc. (mostly poet.): mendacia visa, Cic. de Div. 2, 62: speculum, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 38: fundus, *that does not yield the expected fruits*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 30:—damnum, Ov. A. A. 1, 431: infamia, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 39:—os, Tib. 3, 6, 35: pennae, Ov. M. 10, 159.—*Adv.*, mendācĭter, *Falsely, mendaciously* (post-class.): praedicare, Sol. 1.—*Sup.:* mendacissime dicere, Aug. Mor. Eccl. 1, 17.

Mendēsĭcus and **Mendēsĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the Egyptian maritime town* Mendes: (α) Mendesicus: ostium, Plin. 5, 10, 11.—(β) Mendesius: nomos, id. ib. 9, 9: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2.

mendīcābŭlum, i, *n.* [mendico] *A beggar, mendicant* (ante- and post-class.): hominum mendicabula, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 2: circumforaneum, App. M. 9, p. 599 Oud.

mendīcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Begging, mendicant* (eccl. Lat.): mendicabunda prece stipem rogare, Aug. Ep. 140.

mendīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A begging, obtaining by begging* (post-Aug.): foeda vitae mendicatio, Sen. Ep. 101.

mendīce, *adv.*, v. mendicus, *ad fin.*

* **mendīcĭmōnĭum,** ii, *n.* [mendicus] *Beggary, indigence*, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7, 2, and in Non. 140, 31.

mendīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Beggary, mendicity, pauperism, indigence* (rare, but quite class.): in summa mendicitate esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31: mendicitatem perpeti, id. Fin. 5, 11: paupertatem nova mendicitate revocare, Petr. 125.

mendīco, āvi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, and **mendīcor,** atus sum, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To beg, ask for alms, go a begging; to beg* something; with an *acc.* (poet. and post-class.): mendicantem vivere, *to live by begging*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 73: quando histrionem cogis mendicarier, id. ib. prol. 13:—a me mendicas malum, id. Amph. 4, 2, 12: aliquid mendicare, App. Apol. p. 287.

* **mendīcŭla,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A beggar's garment:* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 32.

‡**mendicum,** velum quod in prora ponitur, Fest. p. 124 ed. Müll.

mendīcus, a, um, *adj.* *Beggarly, needy, in want, indigent;* subst., *a beggar-man, beggar, mendicant* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: mendicum malim mendicando vincere, Quam, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 16: paupertas si malum est, mendicus esse beatus nemo potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84; cf., solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi (sint), divites, Cic. Mur. 29: mendicior, Tert. de Anim. 33: prandia, Mart. 14, 81.—As a term of abuse, *A beggar, ragamuffin:* Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 20.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Poor, paltry, pitiful:* instrumentum mendicum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 90.—*Adv.*, mendīce, *In a beggarly manner, meanly* (post-Aug. and post-class.): non tam mendice tecum agam, sed plena manu, Sen. Ep. 33.—*Comp.:* ne mendicius patre coenaret, Tert. Pall. 5.

mendōse, *adv.*, v. mendosus, *ad fin.*

mendōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mendosus] *Faultiness* (eccles. Lat.): mendositatem corrigere, Aug. Ep. 71, 5.

mendōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mendum] *Full of faults, faulty, erroneous, incorrect* (quite class.): mendosum exemplar testamenti, Plin. Ep. 10, 75: mendosum est, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 19: mores, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 1.—*Comp.:* historia mendosior, Cic. Brut. 16.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *That commits faults, makes mistakes:* servus mendosus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 77.—**B.** *False, deceptive:* risus, App. M. 9, p. 644 Oud.:—mendosum for mendose, adverbially, *false:* mendosum tinnire, Pers. 5, 106.—*Adv.*, mendōse, *Full of faults, faultily, falsely* (quite class.): libri mendose scribuntur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: mendose colligis, Pers. 5, 85.—*Sup.:* ars mendosissime scripta, Cic. Inv. 1, 7.

mendum, i, *n.* *A fault, error, blunder* in writing; *a blemish*, in the face, *etc.* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42: librariorum, id. Att. 13, 23:—rara tamen mendo facies caret, Ov. A. A. 3, 261.—**II.** Trop.: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, *mistake, error*, Cic. Att. 14, 22.

Mĕnĕcles, is, *m.*, Μενεκλῆς, *An Asiatic rhetorician from* Alabanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95; id. Or. 69, 231.—Hence **Mĕnĕclĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Menecles the rhetorician:* Meneclium studium, Cic. Brut. 95, 326.

* **Mĕnĕdēmus,** i, *m.*, Μενέδημος: **I.** *An Eretrian philosopher, a disciple of Plato*, Cic. Acad. 2, 42.—**II.** *An Athenian rhetorician in the time of Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 19.—**III.** *A peripatetic philosopher from Rhodes*, Gell. 13, 5.—**IV.** *A Greek admitted to the privileges of citizenship, but afterward executed*, Cic. Att. 15, 19.—**V.** *A general of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 7, 6.

Mĕnĕlāēus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Menelaus:* thalamus, Prop. 2, 12, 14.

* **Menelāis,** ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.* *A city in Epirus*, Liv. 39, 26.

* **Mĕnĕlaïus,** i, *m.* *A mountain in Laconia, on the Eurotas, near Sparta*, Liv. 34, 28.

Mĕnĕlāus, i, *m.*, Μενέλαος: **I.** *Son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen, who eloped from him with Paris*, Cic. Brut. 13, 50; id. Rep. 5, 9; Ov. M. 13, 203.—Jestingly of M. Lucullus, *whose wife was seduced by* C. Memmius, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3.—**II.** Menelaus Marathenus, *A Greek rhetorician, from the old Phoenician city of* Marathus, Cic. Brut. 26, 100.—**III.** Menelai portus, *A city with a port of the same name on the shore of the Mediterranean, between Cyrene and Egypt*, Nep. Ages. 8; also called Menelaita urbs: Edict. Justin. 13, 9, 2; (*v. Plisthenes.)

Mĕnĕnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Menenius, Menenian:* judicium, *i. e. of Menenius Agrippa*, Liv. 2, 52 *fin.*

Mĕnēnĭus, *Name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated is Menenius Agrippa, *who told the people the fable of the belly and the limbs*, Liv. 2, 16.—*Another* Menenius *in the time of Horace, noted as a foolish person*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 287.—**II.** Hence adject., **Menenius,** a, um: tribus, *a Roman tribe*, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 2.

Mĕnēphron, ōnis, *m.*, Μενέφρων, *The name of an immoral person*, Ov. M. 7, 386; called also Menophrus, Hyg. Fab. 253.

‡**Mĕnerva,** v. Minerva, *ad init.*

* **Menestheus,** ei and eos, *m.*, Μενεσθεύς, *A man's name:* **I.** *A son of Iphicrates the Athenian*, Nep. Iphicr.—**II.** *A king of the Athenians, a leader in the Trojan war*, Just. 2, 6.—**III.** *A charioteer of Diomedes*, Stat. Th. 6, 712.—**IV.** For Mnestheus, v. Mnestheus.

Mēnĭa Columna, v. Maenius.

Menĭānum, v. Maen.

Mēninx, gis, *f.*, Μῆνιγξ, *An island off the coast of Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis*, the modern *Gerbi*, Plin. 5, 7, 7; Liv. 22, 31.

mēnĭon, ii, *n.* *The name of a plant, also called* menogenion, App. Herb. 64.

Mĕnippeus, a, um, v. Menippus.

Mĕnippus, i, *m.*, Μένιππος, *A Cynic philosopher full of biting ridicule, whence Varro gave to his satires the name of* Menippeae, Macr. S. 1, 11; Arn. 6, 207.—**II.** *The great Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero, from Stratonice*, Cic. Brut. 91.

†**mēnis,** ĭdis, *f.* = μηνίς, *A little half-moon, crescent*, placed as an ornament at the beginning of books (post-class.): a prima menide libri, *i. e. from the beginning*, Aus. Prof. 25.

* **Mēnĭus,** i, *m.*, Μήνιος, *Son of Lycaon*, Ov. Ib. 472.

* **Mennis,** is, *f.* *A city of Babylonia*, Curt. 5, 1.

* **mennonĭa,** ae, *f.* *An unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 63.

* **1. Mĕnoeceus,** ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Μενοικεύς, *Son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed himself for his country*, Hyg. Fab. 67.

2. Mĕnoecēus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Menoeceus* (v. the preced art.), *Menoecean*, Stat. Th. 10, 756.

* **Mĕnoetes,** is, *m.*, Μενοίτης, *One of the companions of Aeneas:* compellat voce Menoetem, Virg. A. 5, 161.

Mĕnoetĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Μενοίτιος, *The son of Actor and father of Patroclus, one of the Argonauts*, Hyg. Fab. 14 and 97. Hence **Mĕnoetĭădes,** ae, *m.*, Μενοιτιάδης, *The son of Menoetius*, i. e. *Patroclus, the friend of Achilles:* Prop. 2, 1, 37.

Mēnŏgĕnes, is, *m.* *A Roman surname*, e. g. of *the consul* M. Messala, Val. Max. 9, 14, 5; Plin. 7, 12, 10.—**II.** *A famous sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, 30.

†**mēnogĕnĭon,** ii, *n.* = μήνη (moon) and γένειον (chin), *A plant good for the cure of somnambulism*, App. Herb. 64.

†**mēnŏīdes** = μηνοειδής, *The moon during her first days*, Firm. Math. 4 *praef. fin.*

mens, mentis (*nom. sing.* mentis: terra corpus est, ut mentis ignis est, Enn. in Prisc. p. 764 P.; so too, est de sole sumptus ignis, isque totus mentis est, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 10, 18, § 59), *f.* [from the root MEN, whence memini and Gr. μένος] *The mind, disposition; the heart, soul* (quite class.): nubilam mentem Animi habeo, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 6; so, mens animi, Catull. 65, 3: mens animi vigilat, Lucr. 4, 758: mala mens, malus animus, *bad disposition, bad heart*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 137: hominum erga se mentes, *feelings, sentiments*, Suet. Cal. 60:—mens mollis ad calamitates perferendas, Caes. B. G. 3, 19.

II. In partic.: **A.** *The intellectual faculties, the understanding, intellect, reason, judgment, discernment, consideration, reflection*, etc.: mens, cui regnum totius animi (*soul*) a natura tributum est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5: animus ita est constitutus, ut habeat praestantiam mentis, id. Fin. 5, 12: deorum mente atque ratione omnem mundum administrari et regi, id. N. D. 1, 2: mente complecti aliquid, *to comprehend, understand*, id. Tusc. 1, 16: sanum mentis esse, *to be of sound mind*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 53: mentis suae esse, *to be in one's right mind, in one's senses*, Cic. Pis. 21;

so, mentis compotem esse, id. ib. 20: captus mente, *out of his senses, beside himself, mad*, id. Acad. 2, 17: mentis inops, Ov. Her. 15, 139:—huic ex tempore dicenti effluit mens, *his recollection vanished*, Cic. Brut. 61: quis est tam vecors, qui ea, quae tanta mente fiunt, casu putet posse fieri? Auct. Har. resp. 9:—vobis dent mentem oportet (dii), ut prohibeatis, sicut mihi dederunt, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 6, 18: addere mentem, *to give courage to*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 36; so, demittunt mentes, *lose courage*, Virg. A. 12, 609:—quid tibi istuc in mentem venit? *what comes into your mind? what are you thinking of?* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 34: modo hercle in mentem venit, id. Asin. 3, 2, 42: venit hoc mihi in mentem, te. *etc.*, id. Aul. 2, 2, 49: venit in mentem, ut, *etc.*, id. Curc. 4, 4, 2; so with an *inf.*, id. Bacch. 4, 7, 31. With a *nom.*: miserae ubi venit in mentem mortis metus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 23; so Cic. Att. 12, 37.—With a *gen.*: non minus saepe ei venit in mentem potestatis, quam aequitatis tuae, *he bethought himself of*, id. Quint. 2: solet mihi in mentem venire illius temporis, id. Fam. 7, 3:—qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem, Virg. A. 1, 680: ut nemini dubium esse debeat, quin reliquo tempore eadem mente sim futurus, Nep. Hann. 2:—Dolabella classem ea mente comparavit, ut, Cic. Fam. 12, 14: mentes Deorum scrutari in fibris, Ov. M. 15, 136: in mente est mihi dormire, *I have a mind to*, Petr. 21. —**B.** Personified, Mens, as *A goddess*: Menti aedem T. Octacilius praetor vovit, Liv. 22, 10.

mensa, ae, *f.* [perhaps from the root MEN, whence eminere; accordingly, something raised, projecting, high] *A table*, used for a variety of purposes, as to eat from, a market-stand for meat, vegetables, *etc.*; a money-dealer's *table* or *counter, a sacrificial table*, etc.: **I.** Lit.: mensas apponere alicui, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 26: cibos in mensam alicui apponere, id. Men. 1, 3, 29: surgunt a mensa saturi, poti, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 62: ad mensam consistere, *to wait at table*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: auferre mensam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 14: apud mensam, *at table*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 77.—Transf., of food: communicabo te semper mensa mea, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 51: parciore mensa uti, Tac. A. 13, 16: Italicae Syracusiaeque mensae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35; id. Att. 5, 1:—prior, proxima mensa, *the first, the second rank at table; the first* or *second in esteem*: Rhaeticis uvis prior mensa erat, Plin. 14, 1, 3; id. 9, 17, 29:—secunda mensa, *the second course, the dessert* (at which a good deal was drunk): Cels. 1, 2: haec ad te scripsi, apposita secunda mensa, *during the dessert*, Cic. Att. 14, 6; so Nep. Ages. 8.—Of *the guests at a table*: quum primum istorum conduxit mensa choragum, Suet. Aug. 70:—mensa laniona, id. Claud. 15.—Of a money-changer's *counter*: mensam poni jubet atque Effundi saccos nummorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 148; so, publica, *a public bank*, Cic. Fl. 19; id. Pis. 36.—Of *a sacrificial table*: "*Curiales* mensae, in quibus immolabatur Junoni, quae Curis est appellata, Fest. s. v. CURIALES, p. 64 ed. Müll.: mensae Deorum, Virg. A. 2, 764: Jovis mensa, Plin. 25, 9, 59.

II. Transf.: **A.** The long flat part, *the table*, of a military engine (*e. g.* a catapult), Vitr. 10, 16.

B. *A stand* or *platform* on which slaves were exposed for sale: servus de mensa paratus, App. M. 8, p. 213.

mensālis, e, *adj.* [mensa] *Of* or *belonging to the table, table-* (post-class.): argentum mensale, *silver table-service*, Vop. Tac. 10: vinum, Auct. ap. Vop. Aurel. 9.

mensārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the table* or *counter*; only substant.: **I.** Mensarius, ii, *m.*, *A money-changer, banker*: "*MENSARII* numularii," Fest. p. 124 ed. Müll.; sc Cassius Parmens. in Suet. Aug. 4.—**B.** In partic., *A public banker*, who regulated the paying out of public moneys: Cic. Fl. 19: quinqueviris creatis, quos *mensarios* ab dispensatione pecuniae appellarunt, Liv. 7, 21; so, mensarii triumviri, id. 23, 21; 26, 36.—**II.** Mensarium, ii, *n.*: collarium, quod in collo est: *mensarium*, quod in mensa est, Prisc. p. 590 P.

mensātim, *adv.* [id.] *By tables, from table to table* (late Lat.): Juvenc. 3, 214.

* **mensĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [metior] *A measuring, measure*: vocum, *metre, quantity*, Cic. Or. 53, 177.

mensis, is (*gen. plur.*, regularly mensium; mensum for mensium, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22 Orell. and Klotz. *N. cr.*; Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 3 Oud. *N. cr.*; Ov. M. 8, 500), *m.*, *A month*: "lunae cursus qui quia mensa spatia conficiunt, menses nominantur," Cic. N. D. 2, 27: annûm novûm voluerunt esse primum mensem Martium, Attà in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 43: mense primo, *at the beginning of the month*, Virg. A. 6, 453: regnavit is quidem paucos menses, Cic. Lael. 12, 41; Hor. Od. 2, 9, 6.—**II.** Transf., esp. in the *plur.*, *The monthly courses* of women, *the menses*: prodest mulierum mensibus retardatis, Plin. 21, 21, 89; so in the *pl.*, id. 22, 22, 40; ib. 25, 71; 23, 7, 71, et saep.—In the *sing.*: a muliere incitati mensis, Plin. 17, 28, 47; so ib. 28, 7, 23.—Transf., of *the yearly flux* of she-animals: Var. R. R. 2, 7 *med.*

mensor, ōris, *m.* [metior] *A measurer* (post-Aug.): **I.** In gen.: te maris, et terrae, numeroque carentis arenae Mensorem cohibent, Archita, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 1: frumentarius, *a corn-measurer*, Paul. Dig. 27, 1, 26.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *A surveyor*: Col. 6, 1; so Ov. M. 1, 136.—**B.** *An architect*, Plin. Ep. 10, 28; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3223.—**C.** Milit. *t. t.*, One who measures out the ground for an encampment, *A quarter-master*: Veg. Mil. 2, 7; so Cod. Theod. 7, 8, 4; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3473.

menstrŭa, ōrum, v. menstruus.

menstrŭālis, e, *adj.* [menstruus] *Monthly, every month, for a month*: * **I.** In gen.: menstruales epulae, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 22.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the monthly courses* of women, *menstrual* (post-Aug.): solum animal menstruale mulier est, Plin. 7, 15, 13: mulier menstrualis, *menstrual*, id. 19, 10, 57: pannus, Marc. Emp. 35.

menstrŭo, are, *v. n.* [id.] *To have a monthly term, to be menstruant* (post-class.): mulier menstruans, Pall. 1, 35.—*Act.*, *To pollute with the monthly courses*, trop., pannus menstruatae justitiae nostrae, Vulg. Iesai, 64, 6.

menstrŭum, i, v. menstruus, a, um.

menstrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [mensis] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a month, that happens every month, monthly* (quite class.): ferias menstruas edicere, Var. L. L. 6, 3: usura, Cic. Att. 6, 1: ventorum ratio, Plin. 2, 47, 48.—In the *neutr.* abs.: ad menstrua solvenda montem ascendunt, *the monthly sacrifices*, Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 492, 32: nam menstruum meum Calend. Septembr. finitur, *a monthly term of office, monthly service*, Plin. Ep. 10, 24.—**B.** In partic., *Of* or *belonging to monthly purgations, to menstruation, menstruous*: menstruae purgationes, Plin. 32, 10, 46: cursus, id. 11, 39, 94.—In the *neutr.* abs., menstrua, ōrum, *Monthly purgations, menses, catamenia*: Cels. 6, 6, 38: ciere, Plin. 22, 21, 30: sedare, id. 20, 14, 54. Also in the *sing.*: id. 28, 7, 23.—Of she-animals: canis, *menstruous*, Plin. 29, 5, 32.—**II.** *That lasts a month, for the space of a month, monthly*: vita menstrua, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: spatium, id. N. D. 1, 31.—In the *neutr.* abs., menstruum, i, *n.*, *A month's provisions*: Liv. 44, 2; cf., menstrua cibaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 30.

mensŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mensa] *A little table* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150; Petr. 136.

mensŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [mensula] *A money-changer* (post-Aug.), Sen. Controv. 4, 24.

mensūra, ae, *f.* [metior] *A measuring, measure* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: mensuram facere alicujus, Ov. A. A. 3, 265: agere, *to measure, survey*, Plin. Ep. 10, 28: inire, Col. 5, 3.

II. Transf., *A measure*, by which any thing is measured: majore mensurâ reddere, Cic. Off. 1, 15: qui modus mensurae medimnus appellatur, *kind of measure*, Nep. Att. 2: mensuras et pondera invenit Phidon Argivus, aut Palamedes, Plin. 7, 56, 57: ex aqua, *i. e.* clepsydra, Caes. B. G. 5, 13:—quicquid sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadit, numerus vocatur, Cic. Or. 20.

B. Trop.: dare alicui mensuram bibendi, *to prescribe for one how much he should drink*, Ov. A. A. 1, 589: nostri orbis, Tac. Agr. 12: beneficii, Plin. Ep. 10, 12: qui tanti mensuram nominis imples, *i. e. who answerest to its meaning, art worthy of it*, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 1: ficti crescit, *measure, size*, id. Met. 12, 57: buccae, *the measure of one's mouth, one's powers of eloquence*, Juv. 11, 34: nuribus Argolicis fui Mensura voti, *I was the measure of their wishes*, i. e. *they desired to have as much as I possessed*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 400: submittere se ad mensuram discentis, *to accommodate one's self to the capacity of the learner*, Quint. 2, 3, 7: legati, *character, standing*, Tac. H. 1, 52.—In painting: Apelles cedebat Asclepiodoro de mensuris, hoc est quanto quid a quoque distare deberet, *in the measure of distances*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80

mensūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [mensura] *That can be measured, measurable* (post-class.): spatium, Prud. Apoth. 881.

mensūrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to measuring, measuring-* (post-class.): mensuralis linea, Sicul. Fl. p. 19 ed. Goes.—*Adv.*, mensūrālĭter, *By measure* (post-class.): Hyg. de limit. p. 167 Goes.

mensūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mensuro] *A measuring, mensuration* (post-class.): jugeri, Auct. de limit. p. 264 Goes.

mensūro, 1. *v. a.* [mensura] *To measure* (post-class.): fossa mensuratur, Veg. Mil. 1, 25.

1. mensus, a, um, *Part.*, from metior.

2. mensus, ūs (used only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [metior] *A measuring, measure*: App. de Mundo, p. 294 Oud.

† **menta** (mentha), ae, *f.* = μίνθη, *Mint*, acc. to the myth, so called from Menthe or Minthe, a nymph who was changed by Proserpine into this plant: Ov. M. 10, 728; Plin. 19, 8, 47: ructatrix, Mart. 10, 48: serpens, Col. poët. 10, 119.

mentăgra, ae, *f.* [mentum-ἄγρα, formed after podagra; lit., chin-disease] *An eruption, tetter on the chin*: (* i. q. lichen, q. v.): Plin. 26, 1, 2.

mentastrum, i, *n.* [menta] *Wild mint*, Plin. 19, 8, 47: silvestre, Col. 11, 3.

Mentēsānus, a, um, *adj.*: **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the city of* Mentesa, *in* Hispania Baetica: ordo Mentesanus, Inscr. ap. Grut. 384, 2.—In the *plur.*: Mentesani Bastuli, Plin. 3, 1, 3.—**II.** Mentesani Oretani in Hispania Tarraconensi, id. ib.; Liv. 26, 17.

mentha, v. menta.

mentĭens, entis, *Part.*, from mentior.

mentīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [mentum] *A kind of eruption, scab*, on lambs: (* i. q. ostigo, q. v.): Col. 7, 5, 21.

mentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [memini] *A calling to mind, a cursory speaking of* a thing, *a mention*: civitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64: casu in eorum mentionem incidi, *accidentally happened to mention them*, id. de Div. in Caecil. 15: tui, *mention of you*, id. Att. 5, 9.—With a follg. *ut*: mentionem fecit, ut reperirem, *etc.*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 15: mentione illata a tribunis, ut liceret, Liv. 4, 1:—mentionem facere alicujus rei, *to make mention of a thing, mention it*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2: mentionem de aliqua re, id. Agr. 3, 2: mentionem movere alicujus rei, Liv. 28, 11: mentionem habere accusatorum, *to make mention of, to mention*, id. 38, 56: mentionem conditionum jacere, Vellej. 2, 65:—mentionem facere, with an *acc. c. inf.*, *to mention*: noli facere mentionem, te has emisse, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 126: in senatu consules faciunt mentionem, placere, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 39:—mentionem facere de puella, *to propose for a girl*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 27.—In the *plur.*: secessionis mentiones ad vulgus militum sermonibus occultis serere, *to throw out hints*, Liv. 3, 43.

mentĭor, ītus, 4. (archaic form of the *fut.* mentibitur, for mentietur, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 101) *v. dep. n.* and *a.* *To lie, cheat, deceive*, etc.; *to falsely pretend; to feign, counterfeit, imitate* the shape, nature, *etc.*, of any thing: **I.** *Neutr.*: mentiri palam, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 89: adversus aliquem, id. Aul. 4, 7, 9: apud aliquem, id. Poen. 1, 1, 24: aperte, Cic. Acad. 2, 6: in re aliqua, id. Att. 12, 21: de re aliqua, id. N. D. 3, 6:

adeo veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur, Nep. Epam. 3.—With the *acc. c. inf.*: certam me sum mentitus habere Horam, quae, *etc.*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 53; Plin. 12, 15, 34:—mentior nisi *or* si mentior, a form of asseveration, *I am a liar, if*, etc.: mentior, nisi et quae alunt illud, corpora sunt, Sen. Ep. 106: si mentior, inquit, Ultima, quam fallam, sit Venus illa mihi, Ov. F. 4, 227.—Of things: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, oratio vero saepissime, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6; id. N. D. 2, 5, 15.

II. *Act.*: tantam rem, Sall. C. 49: originem alicujus, Just. 35, 2: auspicium, Liv. 10, 40:—noctem, *to falsely promise*, Prop. 2, 13, 57.—Of inanimate subjects: semel fac illud, Mentitur tua quod subinde tussis, *do what your cough keeps falsely promising, but never performs*, i. e. *die*, Mart. 5, 31:—mentiris juvenem tinctis capillis, id. 3, 43: color, qui chrysocollam mentitur, Plin. 35, 6, 29: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. E. 4, 42: sexum viris denegatum muliebri motu, Col. praef. 1.

* **1.** mentĭens, entis, subst., *A fallacy, sophism*, a transl. of the Gr. *ψευδόμενον*, Cic. de Div. 2, 4, 11.—**2.** mentītus, a, um, *Part.*, in passive signif., *Imitated, counterfeit, feigned* (poet.): mentita tela, Virg. A. 2, 422: figurae, Ov. M. 5, 326: mentiti fictique errores, Plin. Ep. 6, 20.

* **mentītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [mentior] *A lying, deception*: Auct. Her. 3, 2.

mentītus, a, um, *Part.*, v. mentior, *ad fin.*

mento, ōnis, *m.* [mentum] **I.** *One who has a long chin, long-chin*: Arn. 3, 108.—**II.** Mento, *A Roman proper name.* So C. Julius Mento, *a consul* A.U.C. 323, Liv. 4, 26.

* **Mentonŏmon,** i, *n.* *A part of the shore of the German Ocean*: Plin. 37, 2, 2; cf. Mann. Ital. p. 299.

Mentor, ŏris, *m.*, *Μέντωρ*, *A celebrated artist in embossed work in metal*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18; Plin. 33, 12, 53.—**II.** Poet. transf., *A Mentor-cup*, a skillfully wrought drinking-vessel: rarae sine Mentore mensae, Juv. 8, 104: Mentora frangere, Mart. 11, 11.

Mentŏrēus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Mentor the artist, Mentorean*: opus, Prop. 1, 14, 2; so, labores, Mart. 4, 39.

mentŭla, ae, *f.* *The virile member*, Catull. 20, 18, 21; 29, 14; 115, 8, et saep.

mentŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [mentula] *That has a large member, well hung* (very rare): Priapo mentulatior, Auct. Priap. 37.

1. mentum, i, *n.* *The chin* of persons and animals; also, the chin with the hair that grows on it, *the beard*: **I.** Lit.: Herculis mentum paulo attritius, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: attingere, Plin. 11, 45, 103:—nosco crines incanaque menta Regis Romani, Virg. A. 6, 809:—caprarum, Plin. 8, 50, 76.—**II.** Transf., in architect., *The projecting part of a cornice*, which casts off the rain, *the coping*: Vitr. 4, 3.

‡ **2. mentum** dicebant, quod nos commentum, Fest. p. 124 ed. Müll.

menui, *The Indian name of a precious stone, which the Greeks called* xanthos, Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mĕo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* *To go, to pass* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quo simul mearis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 17: in orientem meavisse, Tac. A. 3, 34.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: ita ut vix singula meent plaustra, Plin. 6, 14, 17: triremes, Tac. A. 4, 5: sidera, Ov. M. 15, 71: sol, Quint. 11, 2, 22: aura, id. 11, 3, 16: vapor per inane vacuum, Lucr. 2, 150: spiritus, Curt. 3, 5: anima diversa in membra, Luc. 3, 640.

meopte, *i. e.* meo ipsius, v. meus.

mĕphītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mephitis] *Mephitic, pestilential* (post-class.): odor, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

mephītis, is, *f.* *A noxious, pestilential exhalation from the ground, mephitis*: saevamque exhalat opaca mephitim, Virg. A. 7, 84: sulphureae, Pers. 3, 99.—**II.** Personified, Mephitis (also written Mefitis), is, *f.* *A goddess who averts pestilential exhalations*, Tac. H. 3, 34; Plin. 2, 93, 95; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1795; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 7, 84, and Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 133.

mepte, *i. e.* me ipsum, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 10.

mĕrāce, *adv.*, v. meracus, *ad fin.*

mĕrācŭlus (also syncop., meraclus), a, um, *adj. dim.* [meracus] *Pretty pure, with very little mixture* (post-Aug.): meraclo se percussit flore Libyco (*al.* meraco), Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 15: vinum, Cels. 3, 19; Plin. 20, 19, 80.

mĕrācus, a, um, *adj.* [merus] *Pure, unmixed*, espec. of wine (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: vinum meracius, Cic. N. D. 3, 31: uva, Prop. 2, 24, 27.—**B.** Transf., of other things: helleborum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137.—**II.** Trop.: libertas, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: meracissimus scientiae fons, Sid. Ep. 3, 10.—*Adv.*, mĕrāce, *Purely, without mixture* (post-Aug.): minus, sed meracius bibere, Cels. 1, 3: rubere, Sol. 33.

* **mĕrālis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Pure, unmixed*: calix, Marc. Emp. 27.

mercābĭlis, e, *adj.* [mercor] *That can be bought, purchasable* (poet.): meretrix, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21.

mercālis, e, *adj.* [merx] for mercabilis, *That can be bought, purchasable* (post-class.): uxor, Impp. Dioclet. et Maximian. Cod. Justin. 4, 7, 6.

Mercātilla or **Mercantilla,** ae, *f.* *A Roman proper name*: Inscr. ap. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 73; Inscr. ap. Mur. 1691, 6.

mercātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mercor] *A dealing in wares, mercantile dealing* (post-class.): pecunia in mercationibus perdita, *in mercantile speculations*, Gell. 3, 3.

mercātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A trader, merchant*, esp. *a wholesale dealer*, opp. to caupo (a retailer) (quite classical): venalicii mercatoresque, Cic. Or. 70: multi ad eos mercatores ventitant, Caes. B. G. 4, 3.—**II.** Transf., *A buyer, purchaser*: non consules, sed mercatores provinciarum, Cic. de Sen. 4.

mercātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mercator] *Mercantile* (ante-class.): navis mercatoria, *a merchant-vessel*, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 2.

mercātūra, ae, *f.* [mercor] *Trade, traffic, commerce* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: mercatura autem, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, sin magna et copiosa, non est admodum vituperanda, Cic. Off. 1, 42: mercaturas facere, *to follow the pursuits of trade*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 28.—**B.** Trop.: ad quos (Athenas, et Cratippus) cum tanquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium sis profectus, *to the purchase of*, etc., id. Off. 3, 2; so, utilitatum, id. N. D. 1, 44.—**II.** Transf., *Goods, wares, merchandise* (ante-Aug.): Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 51.

mercātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Trade, traffic, buying and selling* (quite class.): turpissimus mercatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 3: domesticus, id. ib. 3, 12.—**II.** Transf., *A place for trade, market-place, market, mart*: frequens mercatus, Liv. 1, 30: mercatus conventusque Graeciae, Suet. Ner. 28:—mercatu indicto, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53: habere mercatum, *to hold a market* or *fair*, id. Tusc. 5, 3: (Numa Pompilius) mercatus, ludos omnesque conveniendi causas et celebritates invenit, id. Rep. 2, 14.—* **B.** In gen., *A festival assemblage*: in mercatu Olympiaco, Just. 13, 5.

‡ **mercedārĭus,** v. ‡ 1. mercedonius.

‡ **merceditŭum,** mercenarium, quod mercede se tueatur, Fest. p. 124 ed. Müll.

‡ **1. mercēdŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. merces-do] *Of* or *belonging to the payment of wages*: "*Mercedonios* (dies) dixerunt a mercede solvenda," *on which wages are paid, pay-days*, Fest. p. 124 ed. Müll.—**II.** Subst., ‡ mercedonius, ii, *m.*, *A payer of wages, paymaster*: "*Mercedonius*, qui solvit mercedem," ‡ mercedarius (*an employer*), qui dat mercedem pro labore sibi impenso, Gloss. Isid.

‡† **2. Mercēdŏnĭus** or ‡ **Mercedinus** = *μερκηδόνιος, μερκεδῖνος*, mensis, *An intercalary month of 22 or 23 days, which was inserted every two years in the calendar of Numa*, Vet. Kalend. Rom. ap. Grut. 133.

mercēdŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. merces] *Small wages, poor pay* (quite class.): infimi homines mercedula adducti, Cic. de Or. 1, 45.—**II.** *Hire, rent, income*: constituere mercedulas praediorum, id. Att. 13, 11.

mercēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That does any thing for reward* or *payment*; *hired for money, wages*, or *pay*; *paid, hired, mercenary*, opp. to gratuitus (without pay, gratuitous): **A.** Of persons: comes, Cic. Pis. 21: miles, Liv. 24, 49: testes, *hired, bribed*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: praetor, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: mercenaria arma, Liv. 30, 8: liberalitas gratuitane est, an mercenaria? Cic. Leg. 1, 18: ancilla mercenariae stipis, Plin. 10, 63, 63: vincla, *his hireling fetters*, i. e. *his salaried office of* praeco, *which kept him confined*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67.—**II.** Subst., mercenarius, ii, *m.*, *A hireling, hired servant, day-laborer*: tuus mercenarius, Plaut. Poen. 2: non male praecipiunt, qui ita jubent uti servis, ut mercenariis, Cic. Off. 1, 13: illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum, id. ib. 42, 150: Oppionici, id. Cluent. 59.

1. merces, ēdis, *f.* [mereo] *Hire, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward*, etc. (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. C. 38: ne ars tanta abduceretur ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic. de Div. 1, 41: operae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 56: uti ab Avernis Sequanisque Germani mercede arcesserentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: haec merces erat dialecticorum, *fee*, Cic. Acad. 2, 30: Apollonius quum mercede doceret, id. de Or. 1, 28: mercedibus scenicorum recisis, *the players' salaries*, Suet. Tib. 34.

B. In partic., in a bad sense, *An unrighteous reward, a bribe*: pretio atque mercede minuere majestatem reipubl., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 20: magna mercede pacisci cum aliquo, ut, Liv. 25, 33: mercedem accipere ab aliquo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29: lingua adstricta mercede, *tied with a bribe*, id. Pis. 13.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A price* for any thing; *reward, wages, punishment*; *cost, injury, detriment*; *a stipulation, condition*, etc.: mercedem alicujus rei constituere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51: alicui proponere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: exigere ab aliquo, id. Lael. 21: non alia bibam Mercede, *condition*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 13:—temeritatis merces, *punishment*, Liv. 39, 55:—in molestia gaudeo, te eam fidem cognoscere hominum non ita magna mercede, quam ego maximo dolore cognoram, *price, cost*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: non sine magna mercede, *not except at great cost*, id. Tusc. 3, 6: magna quidem res tuas mercede colui, *to my great disadvantage*, Sen. Tranq. 11.

B. *Rent, revenue, income, interest*: mercedes Argileti et Aventini, Cic. Att. 12, 32: dotalium praediorum, id. ib. 15, 20: mercedes habitationum annuae, *house-rents*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: publicanos tertia mercedum parte relevavit, *farm-rent*, Suet. Caes. 20: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, *interest* on capital, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14.

2. merces, for merx, v. h. v.

mercĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [merx] *Goods, wares, merchandise* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): in vostris mercimoniis Emundis vendundisque, Plaut. Am. prol. 1: videre cupio nostrum mercimonium, Turpil. in Non. 213, 8: per tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma alitur, Tac. A. 15, 38.

mercor, ātus, 1. (archaic form, mercassitur for mercatus fuerit, Inscr. Grut. 512, 20.—*Inf.*, mercarier for mercari, Hor. S. 2, 3, 24) *v. dep.* [id.] *To trade, traffic; to buy, purchase* something from a person; constr. with *aliquid ab* or *de aliquo*, with the *abl.* or *gen.* of the price (quite class.): aliquid ab aliquo, Cic. Off. 1, 42: fundum de pupillo, id. Flacc. 20: aliquid tanto pretio, id. Rosc. Am. 46: hortos egregiasque domos, Hor. S. 2, 3, 24: quanti mercatura mullum luxuria? Plin. 9, 18, 31.—In the *part. praes.*, mercans, antis, subst., *A buyer, purchaser*: spem mercantium frustrari, Suet. Aug. 75.—**II.** Trop.: ego haec officia mercanda vita puto, *to be purchased with life*, Cic. Att. 9, 5: amorem muneribus, Prop. 2, 16, 15.

In pass. signif. (mostly post-Aug.): jam quidem facta emplastra mercantur, Plin. 34, 11, 25.—So in the *part. perf.*, mercātus, a, um, *Bought, purchased*: commeatibus mercatis, Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 138, 12: sestertiis centum quinquaginta millibus trullam unam mercatam a matrefamilias, Plin. 37, 2, 10; Prop. 1, 2, 5.

Mercŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [Mercurius] *Of* or *belonging to the god Mercury*: caduceus, App. M. 11, p. 775 Oud.:—unde frequentia Mercuriale Imposuere mĭhi cognomen compita, *called me little Mercury* (as being a skillful man of business), Hor. S. 2, 3, 24; so, Mercuriales M. Furium Flaccum, de collegio ejecerunt, *i. e. the corporation of traders*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5.—With reference to Mercury as the god of poetry: Faunus, Mercurialium Custos virorum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 27.—**B.** *Of* or *belonging to the planet Mercury:* cursus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Herba mercurialis, *A plant, dog's mercury*, Cato R. R. 158; Plin. 25, 5, 18, 1.—**B.** Pagus Mercurialis, *A town of* Africa propria, *in* Zeugitana, Inscr. ap. Spon. Miscell. erud. antiq. p. 191.

Mercŭrĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little image of Mercury*, App. Apol. p. 533 Oud.

Mercŭrĭus, ii, *m.*, Ἑρμῆς, *Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods; as a herald, the god of dexterity in speaking, of eloquence; the bestower of prosperity; the god of traders and thieves; the presider over roads, and conductor of departed souls to the Lower World:* "*Mercurius* a mercibus est dictus. Hunc etenim negotiorum omnium aestimabant esse deum," Fest. p. 124 ed. Müll.; "Cic. N. D. 3, 22 *sq.*;" id. Verr. 2, 5, 72; Caes. B. G. 6, 17; Virg. A. 4, 238; Hor. Od. 1, 10:—stella Mercurii, *the planet Mercury:* infra hanc autem stella Mercurii est, ea στίλβων appellatur a Graecis, Cic. N. D. 2, 20; so, stella Mercurii, id. Univ. 9; also simply Mercurius; Cic. Rep. 6, 17:—dies Mercurii *or* Mercuris, *Wednesday:* Inscr. ap. Mur. 402, 7.

B. Transf., *The withers* of draught-cattle, between the neck and the back (post-class.): Veg. Veter. 2, 59; so id. 4, 3.

II. In partic.: **A.** Aqua Mercurii, *A fountain in the* via Appia, Ov. F. 5, 673.—**B.** Tumulus Mercurii, *near* Carthago nova, Liv. 26, 44.—**C.** Promontorium Mercurii, *in* Africa, *in* Zeugitana, *near Carthage*, now *Capo Bona*, Liv. 29, 27; Plin. 3, 8.

merda, ae, *f. Dung, ordure, excrement:* corvorum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 37.

merdācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [merda] *Defiled with excrement* (post-class.): Poët. in Anthol. Lat. t. 1, p. 607.

mĕre, *adv.*, v. merus, *ad fin.*

1. mĕrenda, ae, *f. An afternoon luncheon*, taken between four and five o'clock (ante- and post-class.): "*merendam* antiqui dicebant pro prandio, quod scilicet medio die caperetur." Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll.: "*merenda* dicitur cibus post meridiem qui datur," Non. 28, 32; Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 49; Afran. in Non. 28, 33: serae hora merendae, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 60.—Also of a beast's *feed:* Cyprio bovi merendam, Enn. in Fest. p. 59 ed. Müll.

2. Merenda, ae, *m. A Roman surname:* T. Antonius Merenda, *a consul* A.U.C. 304, Liv. 3, 35.

mĕrendārĭus, ii, *m.* [1. merenda] *One who takes an afternoon luncheon* (post-Aug.): Sen. Contr. 5, 33 *fin.*

mĕrendo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *To take an afternoon lunch* (late Lat.): merenda est cibus, qui declinante die sumitur, quasi post meridiem edenda: Hinc merendare, quasi meridie edere, Isid. Orig. 20, 2.

mĕrens, entis, *Pa.*, v. mereo, *ad fin.*

mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.*, and **mĕrĕor,** ĭtus, 2. *v. dep. To deserve, merit, to be entitled to, be worthy of* a thing; constr. with the *acc.*, with *ut*, with *ne*, with the *inf.*, and *abs.*

I. In gen.: (*a*) *c. acc.:* mereri praemia, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: laudem, id. ib. 1, 4: amorem, Quint. 6 *prooem.:* fidem, id. 9, 2: favorem aut odium, id. 4, 1.—(*β*) With *ut:* respondit, sese meruisse, ut decoraretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 54.—(*γ*) With *ne:* mereri, ne quis, Plin. 35, 2, 2.—(*δ*) With the *inf.:* quae merui vitio perdere cuncta meo, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 16.—(*ε*) Abs.: dignitatem meam, si mereor, tuearis, *if I deserve it*, Cic. Fam. 10, 17.—In a bad sense: mereri supplicium, Ov. M. 5, 666.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To earn, gain, get, acquire:* iste, qui meret HS. vicenos, Var. in Non. 4, 296: non amplius duodecim aeris, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: quantum quisque uno die mereret, Suet. Cal. 40: aera, Hor. A. P. 345.

B. *To get by purchase, to buy, purchase:* uxores, quae vos dote meruerunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 124: quid arbitramini Rheginos merere velle, ut ab eis marmorea Venus illa auferatur? *what do you think they would take? for what price would they let it be carried away?* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60:—gloriam, Plin. Ep. 8, 13: legatum a creditore, Paul. Dig. 35, 2, 21:—noxam, Petr. 139:—quid Minyae meruere queri? *to have reason, cause*, Val. Fl. 1, 519.

C. In milit. lang., mereri and merere stipendia, or simply merere (lit., to earn pay), *To serve for pay, to serve as a soldier, serve in the army:* mereri stipendia, Cic. Coel. 5: meruit stipendia in eo bello, id. Mur. 5: adolescens patre suo imperatore meruit, id. ib.: merere equo, *to serve on horseback, in the cavalry*, id. Phil. 1, 8: merere pedibus, *to serve on foot, in the infantry*, Liv. 24, 18: mereri aere (*al.* equo) publico, Var. in Non. 345, 2.

D. Mereri (ante-class., merere) de aliquo, *or* de aliqua re, *To deserve* or *merit* any thing of one, *to behave* in any manner toward one, in a good or bad sense (in Plaut. also with *erga*): te ego, ut digna es, perdam, atque ut de me meres, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 22: ut ut erga me est merita, id. Amph. 5, 1, 49.—Esp., bene, male, optime, *etc.*, mereri, *to deserve well, ill*, etc.: de republ. bene mereri, Cic. Fam. 10, 5: de populi R. nomine, id. Brut. 73: melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri, quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur, id. Lael. 24: de republica meruisse optime, id. Att. 10, 4: perniciosius de republica merentur vitiosi principes, id. Leg. 3, 14: stet haec urbs praeclara, quoquo modo merita de me erit, id. Mil. 34.—Hence,

A. mĕrens, entis, *Pa.*, *That deserves* or *merits* any thing; in a good sense, *deserving;* in a bad sense, *guilty; that has rendered himself deserving* toward any one or of any thing; with *de*, rarely with the *dat.*, esp. with bene, *well-deserving* (mostly poet. and post-class.): consul laudare, increpare merentes, Sall. J. 105: laurea decreta merenti, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 91:—quem periisse, ita de republica merentem, doleo, Cic. fragm. in Non. 344, 23; so Inscr. ap. Grut. 933, 5.—With the *dat.:* quando tu me bene merentem tibi habes despicatui, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 19.—In the *Sup.:* HOMINI BENE MERENTISSIMO, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 16, *n.* 8; so Inscr. ap. Grut. 932, 7.

B. mĕrĭtus, a, um, *Pa.:* **1.** *That has rendered himself deserving, deserving*, esp. with bene, optime (quite class.): ita se omni tempore de populo R. meritos esse, ut, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: Caesarem imperatorem bene de republ. meritum, *deserving well*, id. B. C. 1, 13: optime cum de se meritum judicabat, id. B. G. 3, 99: milites mirifice de republ. meriti, Cic. Fam. 12, 12: homines de me divinitus meriti, id. de Sen. 12.—**2.** Pass., *Deserved, due, fit, just, right:* ignarus, laus an poena merita esset, Liv. 8, 7: iracundia, *just*, Cic. de Or. 2, 50: mors, Virg. A. 5, 696: noxia, *committed, perpetrated*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 1: meritis de causis, *for merited*, i. e. *just reasons*, Paul. Dig. 48, 20.—*Sup.:* fama optima et meritissima frui, Plin. Ep. 5, 15.—Hence,

1. mĕrĭtum, i, *n.:* **I.** *That which one deserves, desert;* in a good sense, *reward;* in a bad sense, *punishment* (so only ante- and post-class.): nihil suave meritum est, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 75:—specta denique, quale caelesti providentia meritum reportaverit, *reward, punishment*, App. M. 8, p. 214: delictorum, Tert. Apol. 21.

II. That by which one deserves any thing of another, *A merit;* esp. in a good sense, *a service, kindness, benefit* (so quite class.): propter eorum (militum) divinum atque immortale meritum, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: pro singulari eorum merito, id. Cat. 3, 6: magnitudo tuorum erga me meritorum, id. Fam. 1, 1: et hercule merito tuo feci, *according to your merits, as you deserved*, id. Att. 5, 11.—In Plaut. also in the *Sup.:* meritissimo ejus, quae volet faciemus, *on account of his great merit*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 147: merita dare et recipere, Cic. Lael. 8: magna ejus sunt in me non dico officia, sed merita, id. Fam. 11, 17.—Also for *Demerit, blame, fault:* Caesar, qui a me nullo meo merito alienus esse debebat, *without any fault of mine*, id. Sest. 17; so, nullo meo in se merito, *although I am guilty of no offence against him*, Liv. 40, 15; and, leniter, ex merito quicquid patiare, ferendum est, Ov. Her. 5, 7.

B. Transf., *Worth, value, importance* of a thing (poet. and post-class.): quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, Ov. F. 1, 7: negotiorum, Impp. Arcad. et Honor. Cod. Justin. 8, 5, 2: aedificia majoris meriti, *of greater value*, Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 30: loci, Mart. 8, 65: primi saporis mella thymi succus effundit, secundi meriti thymbra, tertii meriti rosmarinus, Pall. 1, 37.

2. mĕrĭto, *adv.*, *According to desert, deservedly, justly*, often connected with jure (quite class.): quamquam merito sum iratus Metello, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68: merito ac jure laudantur, id. Cat. 3, 6; cf., te ipse jure optimo, merito incuses, licet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 23: recte ac merito commovebamur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67.—*Sup.:* meritissimo te magni facio, Turpil. in Non. 139, 17; Caecil. ib. 18; Cic. de Or. 1, 55; S. C. ap. Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 6. Post-class., meritissime: Sol. 7.—**II.** In partic., libens (lubens) merito, a form of expression used in paying vows; v. libens, under libet, p. 881, B.

mĕrĕor, itus, 2. v. mereo.

mĕrĕtrīcĭe, *adv.*, v. meretricius, *ad fin.*

mĕrĕtrīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [meretrix] *Of* or *pertaining to harlots* or *prostitutes, meretricious* (quite class.): meretricia ornamenta, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 63: quaestus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18: disciplina, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, 3: domus, *a courtesan's house*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18: amores, Cic. Coel. 20.—**II.** Subst., meretricium, ii, *n.*, *The trade of a harlot:* meretricium facere, Suet. Cal. 40.—*Adv.*, mĕrĕtrīcĭe, *After the manner of harlots, meretriciously* (ante-class.): ornata meretricie, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 58.

mĕrĕtrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A public prostitute, courtesan* (quite classical): meretricula Leontium, Cic. N. D. 1, 33; so Hor. S. 2, 7, 46; Quint. 11, 3, 74.

mĕrĕtrix, īcis (*gen. plur.*, meretricium, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 22:—meretricum, id. Epid. 2, 2, 29; Ov. A. A. 1, 435), *f.* [mereo; who earns money, esp. by prostitution; hence subst.] *A prostitute, strumpet, harlot, courtesan:* proterva meretrix procaxque, Cic. Coel. 20, 49: stat meretrix certo cuivis mercabilis aere, Ov. Am. 1 10, 21: Augusta, *i. e.* Messalina, Juv. 6 118: regina, *i. e.* Cleopatra, Plin. 9 35, 58.

mergae, ārum, *f.* [merges] *A two pronged pitchfork*, with which the corn, when cut, was made into heaps: "*mergae* furculae, quibus acervi frugum fiunt dictae a volucribus mergis, quia, ut illi se in aquam mergunt, dum pisces persequuntur, sic messores eas in fruges demergunt, ut elevare possint manipulos," Fest. p. 124 ed. Müll.; Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 58: multi mergis, alii pectinibus spicam ipsam legunt, Col. 2, 21, 3.

* **merges,** ĭtis, *f.:* **I.** *A sheaf:* cerealis mergite culmi, Virg. G. 2, 516.—**II.** i. q. mergae, Plin. 18, 30, 72.

* **mergĭto,** 1. *v. a. intens.* [mergo] *To dip in, immerse:* ter mergitamur, *i. e.* baptizamur (*al.* mersitamur), Tert. de Cor. milit. 3.

mergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. To dip, dip in, immerse;* abs. also *to plunge into water, to sink:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): eos (pullos) mergi in aquam jussit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: aves, quae se in mari mergunt, id. ib. 49: prodigia indomitis merge sub aequoribus, Tib. 2, 5, 80: nec me Deus aequore mersit, Virg. A. 6, 348: partem classis, Vellej. 2, 42.—Poet. of overwhelming waters: sic te mersuras adjuvet ignis aquas, Ov. Ib. 343.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To sink down, sink in, to plunge* or *drive in, to fix in*, etc. (poet. and post-Aug. prose): palmitem per jugum mergere, et alligare, Plin. 17, 22, 35, 13: aliquem ad Styga, Sen. Thyest. 1007: manum in ora (ursae), *to thrust into*, Mart. 3, 19: canes mergunt rostra in corpore Actaeonis, Ov. M. 3, 249: fluvius in Euphratem mergitur, *runs* or *empties into*, Plin. 6, 27, 31: visceribus ferrum, *to thrust into*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 447.—Of constellations: Bootes, Qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano, *sinks into*, Catull. 66, 68.

2. In partic., *To hide, conceal:* mersitque suos in cortice vultus, Ov. M. 10, 498: vultum, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1348: diem *or* lucem, of the setting of the sun, id. Thyest. 771: terra coelum mergens, *i. e.* occidentalis, because there the sky seems to sink into the sea, Luc. 4, 54.—Of those on board a vessel: mergere Pelion et templum, *i. e. to sail away from until they sink below the horizon*; condere, Val. Fl. 2, 6.

II. Trop., *To sink, overwhelm:* aliquem malis, Virg. A. 6, 511: funere acerbo, *to bring to a painful death*, id. ib. 11, 27: mergi in voluptates, *to yield one's self up to sensual delights*, Curt. 10, 3: se in voluptates, Liv. 23, 18.—Esp. in the *part. pass.:* Alexander mersus secundis rebus, *overwhelmed with prosperity*, Liv. 9, 18: vino somnoque mersi jacent, *dead drunk and buried in sleep*, id. 41, 3; Luc. 1, 159.—Esp. of those whose fortune is *swallowed up* in debts or debauchery: mersus foro, *bankrupt*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 16: aere paterno Ac rebus mersis in ventrem, Juv. 11, 39: censum domini, Plin. 9, 17, 31: mergentibus sortem usuris, *sinking, destroying his capital*, Liv. 6, 14: ut mergantur pupilli, *be robbed of their fortune, ruined*, Ulp. Dig. 27, 4, 3.—Of drinking to excess: potatio quae mergit, Sen. Ep. 12.

* **mergŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [mergus] *A bird*, Vulg. Levitic. 11, 19.

mergus, i, *m.* [mergo] *A diver*, a kind of water-fowl, Var. L. L. 5, 13, § 78: praesagiunt pluviam mergi, Plin. 18, 94, 87; so Ov. M. 8, 625; Hor. Epod. 10, 22.—Jestingly, mergus agrarius, of one who is eager to possess lands, Capitol. Pertin. 9.—**II.** *A vine-layer:* Col. 4, 15; so Pall. 3, 16.

mĕrĭbĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [merumbibulus] *Wine-bibbing* (eccl. Lat.): puella, Aug. Conf. 9, 8.

merica (moer.), *sc.* vitis or uva, *An unknown kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 27; Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 6, § 35.

mĕrīdĭālis, e, *adj.* [meridies] *Of mid-day* (post-class.): ventus (*al.* meridionalis), Gell. 2, 22: temperatura, Tert. Anim. 25.

mĕrīdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to mid-day, mid-day-* (quite class.): tempus, (* *mid-day, noon*), Cic. de Or. 3, 5: sol, Plin. 12, 19, 42: somnus, id. Ep. 9, 40; hence, meridiani, *sc.* gladiatores, *mid-day combatants, gladiators who fought at mid-day*, Suet. Claud. 34.—In the *abl.* adverb., meridiano, (* *sc.* tempore), *at mid-day:* Plin. 2, 26, 25; so id. 9, 8, 8.

II. Transf., Of or belonging to the south side, *Southern, southerly, meridional:* ager spectat ad meridianam coeli partem, Var. R. R. 1, 7: pars orbis, *opp.* septentrionalis, id. ib. 1, 2, 4: plaga, Plin. 2, 11, 8: orbis, id. 13, 4, 9: circulus, *the equator*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17.—Subst., meridianum, i, *n.*, *The south:* Vellej. 2, 126:—meridiana, ōrum, *n.*, *Southern places* or *parts:* in meridianis Indiae, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

* **mĕrīdĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [meridio] *A mid-day nap, siesta* (quite class.): et lucubrationes detraxi, et meridiationes addidi, Cic. de Div. 2, 68.

mĕrīdĭes, ēi, *m* [medius-dies] *Midday, noon:* "*meridies* ab eo, quod medius dies," Var. L. L. 6, 2, 52, § 4; cf. Cic. Or. 47, 158; Quint. 1, 6, 30; Prisc. p. 551 P.: circiter meridiem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 52: ante meridiem, post meridiem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3: diem diffindere insiticio somno meridie, *to take a nap at noon*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 5.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The south:* inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: a meridie Aegyptus objacet, ab occasu Phoenices, Tac. H. 5, 6.—**B.** In gen., *The middle* of a given time (ante- and post-class.): noctis circiter meridiem, Var. in Non. 451, 9; so, aetatis, Non. ib. 14.

mĕrīdĭo, 1. *v. n.*, and **mĕrīdĭor,** 1. *v. dep.* [meridies] *To take a mid-day nap* or *siesta:* jube, ad te veniam meridiatum, Catull. 32, 3: meridiari ante cibum, Cels. 1, 2: dum ea meridiaret, Suet. Cal. 38.

mĕrīdĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Southern, meridional*, for meridialis (post-class.): plaga, Lact. 2, 9: signum, Firm. Math. 2, 12.

mĕrīdĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] for meridianus, *Of* or *belonging to mid-day, meridional:* gloria quoius lemulcatus (lemniscatus) meridionaria, Tit. in App. de Orthogr. p. 130 ed. Maj.

Merīnas, ātis, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the city of Merinum, in Apulia:* Merinates ex Gargano, Plin. 3, 11, 16.

Mērĭŏnes, ae, *m.*, Μηριόνης, *A charioteer of Idomeneus, who piloted his ships from Crete to Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 359; Hor. Od. 1, 6, 15; 1, 15, 26.

mĕrĭtissĭme (-mo), v. mereo, *ad fin.*

1. mĕrĭto, *adv.*, v. mereo, *ad fin.*

2. mĕrĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. intens.* [mereo] * **I.** *To earn, gain:* villicus, qui sestertia dena meritasset, Cic. Verr. 3, 50, 119: Roscius histrio HSD. annua meritasse proditur, Plin. 7, 39, 40.—**II.** *To serve for pay, to serve as a soldier, be a soldier:* "*meritavere* Cato ait pro meruere," Fest. p. 152 ed. Müll.: Siculas meritare per oras, Sil. 10, 656.

mĕrĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the earning of money, by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: vehicula, Suet. Cal. 39: balinea, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: coenaculum, Suet. Vit. 7: artificia, Sen. Ep. 88: salutatio, *by which one hopes to obtain money, interested*, id. Brev. Vit. 14.—**B.** Subst., meritoria, ōrum, *n.*, *Places* or *rooms which are let out for a short time:* Juv. 3, 234: facere, *to let out rooms for a short time*, opp. to locare, to rent by the year: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13.

II. In partic., *Of* or *belonging to the earning of money by prostitution, that earns money by prostitution:* pueri, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: scorta, Suet. Claud. 15.—**B.** Subst., meritorium, ii, *n.*, *A bawdy-house, brothel* (post-class.): Firmic. Math. 6, 31.

mĕrĭtum, i, *n.*, v. mereo, *ad fin.*, *no.* B, 1.

mĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from mereo, q. v. *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

‡ **merkēdŏnĭus,** v. mercedonius.

Mermĕros, i, *m.*, Μέρμερος, *One of the Centaurs who were present at the wedding of Pirithous*, Ov. M. 12, 305.

Mermessĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the city of Mermessus, in Phrygia, Mermessian:* quicquid Mermessia dixit, *i. e. the Hellespontine Sibyl*, Tib. 2, 5, 67.

Mĕro, ōnis, *m.* [merum] *The wine-bibber*, a nickname bestowed on the Emperor Tiberius Claudius Nero, in allusion to his drinking propensities: "propter nimiam vini aviditatem, pro Tiberio Biberius, pro Claudio Caldius, pro Nerone *Mero* vocabatur," Suet. Ner. 42.

* **mĕrŏbĭbus,** a, um, *adj.* [merumbibo] *That drinks wine unmixed* (which among the ancients was done only by drunkards): anus multibiba atque merobiba, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 77.

Mĕrŏe, es, *f.*, Μερόη, *A large and celebrated island of the Nile, in Ethiopia*, now the province of *Atbar*, Mel. 1, 9, 2; Plin. 2, 73, 75; Ov. F. 4, 570; Luc. 10, 303.—In a lusus verbb. with merum, of a tippling woman (cf. merobibus), Aus. Epigr. 20.

Mĕrŏētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Meroe] *Of* or *belonging to Meroe, Meroetic:* ebenus Meroetica, Luc. 10, 117 (* Cort., *al.* Mareotica).

† **mĕrŏis,** ĭdis, *f.* = μεροῒς, *A plant growing in Meroe*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

Mĕrŏpe, ēs, *f.* = Μερόπη, *The mythic name of several persons:* **I.** *A daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades, whose star is more obscure than the rest, because she wedded Sisyphus, a mortal:* Ov. F. 4, 173.—**II.** *A daughter of Sol and Clymene, and sister of Phaethon*, Hyg. Fab. 152.—**III.** *The wife of Megareus*, Hyg. Fab. 185.

1. Mĕrops, ŏpis, *m.* = Μέροψ: **I.** *A king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and the putative father of Phaethon*, Ov. M. 1, 763; id. Trist. 3, 4, 30.—**II.** *A king of the Isle of Cos, on which account its inhabitants in early times were called* Meropes, Quint. 8, 6, 71.—**III.** *A Roman proper name:* Inscr. ap. Mur. 887, 5.

† **2. mĕrops,** ŏpis, *f.* = μέροψ, *A bird that devours bees*; hence also called apiastra, *the bee-eater:* Virg. G. 4, 13; cf. Plin. 10, 33, 51.

* **mĕrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [merus] *Pure, unmixed* (post-class.): vinum, Agroet. de Orthogr. p. 2273 P.

‡ **mersĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [mergo] *A dipping in, immersion:* "*Mersio*, βύθισις," Gloss. Phil.

mersĭto, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To dip in, immerse* (post-class.): nares in bibendo, Sol. 45 *fin.*

merso, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To dip in, immerse* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri, Virg. G. 1, 272: balneo infertur, calida aqua mersatur, Tac. A. 15, 69.—**II.** Trop., *To overwhelm:* rerum copia mersat, *drowns, destroys*, Lucr. 5, 1005: mersor civilibus undis, *plunge my self*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16. Cf. merto.

mersus, a, um, *Part.*, from mergo.

merthryx, ygis, *f.* = μερθρίξ, *A plant, called also* geranion, Plin. 26, 11, 68.

merto, 1. *v. intens. a.* [mergo] A collat. form of merso, *To immerse, to overwhelm* (ante-class.): "*mertat* pro mersat dicebant," Fest. p. 124 ed. Müll.; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 14: quos hic non mertet metus, Att. in Non. 138, 33; id. ib. 138, 2.

1. mĕrŭla, ae, *f.* (post-class. collat. form, merulus, i, *m.*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 13) *A blackbird, ousel, merle:* evolare merulas, Cic. Fin. 5, 15; cf. Plin. 10, 29, 42; id. ib. 30, 45; 53, 74.—**II.** Transf.: **A** *A fish, the sea-carp:* merulae virentes, Ov Hal. 114; cf. Plin. 32, 11, 53.—**B.** *A kind of hydraulic machine that produced a sound like the note of the blackbird*, Vitr. 10, 12.

2. Mĕrŭla, ae, *m.:* **I.** *A Roman surname*, e. g. Cn. Cornelius Merula, Liv. 33, 55.—**II.** *A river of Liguria*, Plin. 3, 5, 7.

‡ **mĕrŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [mero] *A wine-drinker:* Inscr. ap. Mur. 1442, 5.

mĕrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [merum] *Drunken, intoxicated* (post-class.): Pierides, Fulg. Myth. praef.

Mĕrŭlīnus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname*, Inscr. ap. Raym. Guarin. Comm. 7, p. 41

mĕrŭlus, i, v. 1. merula, *ad init.*

mĕrum, i, *n.*, v. merus, *no.* 2.

mĕrus, a, um, *adj.* *Pure, unmixed, unadulterated*, espec. of wine not mixed with water: "*merum* antiqui dicebant solum: at nunc *merum* purum appellamus," Fest. p. 124 ed. Müll.: **I.** Lit.: vinum merum, Var. in Non. 4, 295; so, vina, Ov. M. 13, 331.—Of other things: argentum merum, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 3: undae, Ov. M. 15, 323: lac, id. Fast. 4, 369: gustus, Col. 3, 21: claror, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 111: mero meridie, Petr. 37.—Hence,

2. Subst., merum, i, *n.*, *Pure, unmixed wine* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ingurgitare se in merum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35; so Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11; id. Od. 1, 36, 13; Val. Fl. 5, 595: ad merum pronior, Plin. 14, 22, 28; so id. 23, 1, 23.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Bare, naked, uncovered* (poet.): pes, Juv. 6, 158; so, stabat calce mera, Prud. στεφ. 6, 91.

2. In gen., *Bare, nothing but, only, mere* (quite class.): Diogenem postea pallium solum habuisse, et habere Ulixem meram tunicam, *nothing but, only*, Var. in Non. 344, 10: nihil, nisi spem meram, Ter Ph. 1, 2, 95: mera fide accepta pecunia, *on his bare word of honor*, App. Apol.: mera monstra nunciare. Cic. Att. 4, 7: proscriptiones, meri Sullae, id. ib 9, 11: mera scelera loquuntur, id. ib. 12: bellum, id. ib. 13: nugae, id. ib. 6, 3.

II. Trop., *Pure, real, genuine, unadulterated:* mera libertas, *pure, unmixed, immoderate, excessive*, Liv. 39, 26; but mera libertas, in Horace, signifies *true, genuine freedom*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 8: Achaia, illa vera et mera Graecia, Plin. Ep. 8, 24.

Adv., mĕre, *Purely, without mixture, wholly, entirely* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): si semel amoris poculum accepit mere, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 22: ferreum id erat, Plin. 33, 1, 4.

merx, cis (also *nom. sing.*, merces, Sall. fragm. ap. Charis. p. 27 P.), *f.* *Goods, wares, commodities, merchandise* (quite class.): invendibili merce oportet ultro emptorem adducere: Proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 128: fallaces et fucosae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14: peregrina et delicata, Plin. Ep. 4, 14: femineae, *for women*, Ov. M. 13, 165: esculenta, *eatables, victuals*, Col. 11, 3: sarmenta quoque in merce sunt, *are an arti-*

ue of merchandise, Plin. 12, 25, 54: Arabiae et Indiae, id. 19, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *A thing* (ante-class.): **A.** Of persons: mala merx haec, et callida est, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 61.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: ut aetas mala mala merx est tergo! Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 6.

† **mĕsa,** ae, *f.* = *μέση*, *Middle*, pure Lat. *media* (post-Aug.). Of hemp: tria ejus (cannabis) genera: laudatissima est e medio, quae *mesa* vocatur, *the middle sort*, Plin. 19, 9, 56.

‡† **mĕsancŭlon,** i, *n.* = *μεσάγκυλον*, *A javelin, with a thong* (* acc. to others, *a poise* or *bent handle*) *attached to the middle*, Gell. 19, 25; cf., "*MESANCYLUM* teli missilis genus," Fest. p. 125 ed. Müll.

Mesāpĭa, ae, v. Messapia.

Mesāpĭus, a, um, v. Messapius.

Mesāpus, v. Messapus.

† **mesaulae,** ārum, *f.* = *μέσαυλα*, In architect., *A narrow passage between two rooms* or *walls*: *mesaulae* dicuntur, quod inter duas aulas media sunt interposita. Nostri eas andronas appellant (v. andron), Vitr. 6, 10.

† **mĕse,** ēs, *f.* = *μέση*, *The middle note*, *the note* A, Vitr. 5, 4.

Mĕsembrĭa, ae, *f.*, Μεσεμβρία, *A city in Thrace, on the Black Sea*, Mel. 2, 2, 5; Plin. 4, 11, 18.—Hence **Mĕsembrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Mesembrian*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 37.

† **mĕses,** ae, *m.* = *μέσης*, *The north-northeast wind, between* boreas *and* caecias, Plin. 2, 47, 46.

† **mĕsŏbrăchys,** *m.* = *μεσόβραχυς* (*sc.* pes), *A poetical foot of five syllables, of which the middle one is short* (e. g. pulcherrimarum, opp. to mesomacros), Diom. p. 479 P.

† **mĕsŏchŏrus,** i, *m.* = *μεσόχορος*, *One who stands in the middle of a chorus* (of dancers or singers) *to lead it*, *a chorus-leader* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 1, 2 (in Plin. Ep. 2, 14, written as Greek).

† **mĕsŏīdes,** is, *f.* = *μεσοειδής*, *A musical modulation* (post-class.): *mesoides*, quae tonos aequales, mediosque custodit, Mart. Cap. 9, 326.

† **mĕsŏlăbĭum,** ii, *n.* = *μεσολάβιον*, *A mathematical instrument for finding mean proportional lines, a mesolabe*: Vitr. 9, 3.

† **mĕsŏleucos,** i, *m.* = *μεσόλευκος*: **I.** *A black precious stone with a white stripe*, Plin. 37, 10, 63.—**II.** *A plant*, Plin. 27, 11, 73.

† **mĕsŏmăcros,** i, *m.* = *μεσόμακρος* (*sc.* pes), *A poetical foot of five syllables, of which the middle one is long* (e. g. avidissimus), opp. to mesobrachys, Diom. p. 478 P.

† **mĕsŏmĕlas,** ănos, *f.* = *μεσόμελας*, *A white precious stone with a black stripe*, Plin. 37, 10, 63.

† **mĕsŏnauta,** ae, *m.* = *μεσοναύτης*, *A seaman who ranked between the pilot and the rowers*, Pompon. in Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1.

† **mĕsŏnyctĭum,** ii, *n.* = *μεσονύκτιον*, *Midnight* (post-class.): CVIVS MESONYCTIVM FACTVM EST V. ID. DEC., *i. e. midnight apparition*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 333.

Mĕsŏpŏtămĭa, ae, *f.*, Μεσοποταμία, *A country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52; Mel. 1, 11; Plin. 5, 12, 13.—**II.** Deriv., **Mĕsŏpŏtămĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Mesopotamian* (post-class.): milites, Valer. in Vopisc. Aur. 11.

‡† **mesŏpȳlus,** a, um, *adj.* = *μέσος-πύλη*, *That is at the middle door*: Inscr. Grut. 32, 11.

† **mĕsosphaerum,** i, *n.* = *μεσόσφαιρον*, *A kind of nard with middle-sized leaves* (* v. hadrosphaerum and microsphaerum), Plin. 12, 12, 26.

† **mespĭlum,** i, *n.* = *μέσπιλον*, *A medlar*: Plin. 15, 20, 22; so Pall. 4, 10.—**II.** *A medlar-tree*: Pall. de Insit. 69.

† **mespĭlus,** i, *f.* = *μεσπίλη*, *A medlar-tree*, Plin. 15, 20, 22; Pall. 3, 25.—**II.** *A medlar*: Pall. de Insit. 91.

Messāla or **Messalla,** ae, *m.* *A Roman surname in the* gens Valeria: "Corvinus primus Messanam vicit, et primus ex familia Valeriorum, urbis captae in se translato nomine, Messana appellatus est: paulatimque vulgo permutante litteras, *Messalla* dictus," Sen. Vit. beat. 13. The most celebrated is *the orator* M. Valerius Messala Corvinus, *in the time of Cicero and Augustus*, Cic. Att. 15, 17; 16, 16, A, 5; Hor. A. P. 317.—In the *plur.*: Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 43.

Messālīna or **Messāllīna,** ae, *f.* *The profligate wife of Claudius, daughter of* M. Valerius Messala Barbatus, Suet. Claud. 26; Juv. 6, 116; 10, 33, et saep.

* **Messalīnus** (Messallin.), i, *m.* *A Roman surname*, Tac. A. 2, 32; Agr. 45.

Messāna, ae, *f.*, Μεσσήνη: **I.** *A Sicilian city, situated on the straits between Italy and Sicily*, the mod. *Messina*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13; Caes. B. C. 2, 3; Mel. 2, 7, 16: incumbens Messana freto, Sil. 14, 194. **II.** *Another name for* Messene, *in the Peloponnesus*: Stat. Ach. 1, 422.

Messānĭus, a, um, v. Messenius.

Messāpĭa (Mesapia), ae, *f.* *The old name of a part of Lower Italy* (Apulia and Calabria): "*Messapia* Apulia, a Messapo rege appellata," Fest. p. 125 ed. Müll.; cf. Plin. 3, 11, 16.—Hence

Messāpĭus (Mesap.), a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Messapia, Messapian, Apulian, Calabrian*: arva, Ov. M. 14, 513.—In the *plur.*, Messapii (Mesap.), ōrum, *m.*, *The Messapians*, Liv. 8, 24.

Messāpus (Mesap.), i, *m.* *A mythic prince in Messapia*, Virg. A. 7, 691; cf. Fest. s. v. MESSAPIA, p. 125 ed Müll.

Messēis, ĭdis, *f.*, Μεσσηΐς, *A fountain in Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 8, 15; also adject., Messeides undae, Val. Fl. 4, 374.

Messēne, es, *or* **Messēna** (Messana), ae, *f.*, Μεσσήνη, *The capital of Messenia, in the Peloponnesus, on the River Pamisos*, now *Maura-Matia*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 5, 7; Ov. M. 6, 417; cf. Messana, *no.* II.

Messēnĭus (also Messānius), a, um, *adj.*, Μεσσήνιος, *Messenian*: Messenia arva (*al.* Messania), Ov. M. 2, 679.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** Messenia, ae, *f.*, *The country around Messene*, Plin. 4, 5, 7.—**B.** Messenii, ōrum, *m.*, *The Messenians*, Liv. 36, 31.

Messĭa, ae, *f.* [messio] *The goddess of Reaping*: Tert. Spect. 8; cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 131.

Messīas, ae, *m.* [Hebr. מָשִׁיחַ, the Anointed, Gr. Χριστός] *An appellation of Jesus*, in the eccl. fathers saepiss.

* **messĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. meto] *A reaping*: frumenti tria genera sunt messionis, Var. R. R. 1, 50.

messis, is (*acc. sing.*, messim, Cato R. R. 134; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 5; Var. R. R. 3, 2, 6; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 208), *f.* (in the *m.*: non magno messe, Lucil. in Non. 213 *fin.*) [id.] *A reaping and ingathering of the fruits of the earth, a harvest* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: "*messis* proprio nomine dicitur in iis, quae metuntur, maxime in frumento, Var. R. R. 1, 50; Cic. de Or. 1, 88: messem facere, *to get in the harvest*, Plin. 18, 30, 72.—Of the honey-harvest, gathering of honey: Virg. G. 4, 231.

B. Transf., concr., like our *harvest*: **1.** *The harvested crops, the harvest*: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Virg. G. 1, 49; Just. 24, 7:—Cilicum et Arabum, *the harvest of the Arabians*, i. e. *saffron and frankincense*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 34: bellatura, *the men that sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 321.

2. *The crops that are to be harvested, the harvest*: messes suas urere, proverb., like vineta sua caedere, *i. e. to destroy one's own work* (e. g. one's own pupils), Tib. 1, 2, 100: adhuc tua messis in herba est, *your wheat is still in the blade*, i. e. *you are premature in your expectations*, Ov. Her. 17, 263.

3. *The time of harvest, harvest-time*: si frigus erit, si messis, Virg. E. 5, 70: per messes, *during harvest-time*, Plin. 24, 14, 74.—Poet. transf. for *year*: sexagesima messis, Mart. 4, 79.

II. Trop.: pro benefactis mali messem metere, *to receive evil for good, to reap ingratitude*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 53: Sullani temporis messem, *the harvest of the time of Sylla*, when so many were killed, Cic. Parad. 6, 2.

messor, ōris, *m.* [2. meto] *A reaper* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: Cic. de Or. 3, 12: durus, Ov. M. 14, 643: foeniseca, *a mower*, Col. 2, 18: deus messor, *the god of the harvest*, Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 21.—* **II.** Trop.: sator scelerum et messor maxume, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

messōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [messor] *Of* or *belonging to a reaper* (quite class.) messoria corbis, *a reaper's basket*, Cic Sest. 38: falces, Pall. 1, 43: opera, Col. 2 13, 2.

messŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [messura] for messorius, *Of* or *belonging to reapers* (post-class.): corbis, Serv. Virg. E. 8, 82.

messūra, ae, *f.* [2. meto] *A reaping* (post-class.): *messuram* dicimus, non metitionem, Diom. p. 374 P.

messus, a, um, *Part.*, v. 2. meto.

‡ **Mestria,** ae, *f.* *A Roman proper name*: Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 621, *no.* 181.

‡ **Mestrianus,** i, *m.* *A Roman surname*: Inscr. ap. Malvas Marm. Felsin. p. 253.

met, a pronominal suffix attached to substantive and (less freq.) adjective personal pronouns; Eng., *Self*: egomet, mihimet, memet, nosmet, nobismet, tutemet, tibimet, vosmet, meamet, v. the artt ego, tu, and meus.

mĕta, ae, *f.*, orig., in gen., *Any thing of a conical* or *pyramidal form*; in partic., *the conical-shaped columns at each end of the Roman circus*, around which the charioteers made seven circuits, being obliged to take care not to strike the chariot against them, lest it should be dashed in pieces. As these pillars marked the place for turning, and were also the goal, the word meta signifies, in consequence, *A turning-point, goal, limit, end* (quite classical).

I. In gen.: ipse collis est in modum metae, in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, Liv. 37, 27: umbra terrae est meta noctis, Cic. de Div. 2, 6; cf. Plin. 2, 10, 7: buxus in metas emittitur, *shoots up into a conical form*, id. 16, 16, 28: fenum in metas exstruere, *ricks, hay-ricks, hay-cocks*, Col. 2, 19: lactantes, *cheese*, Mart. 1, 44: lactis, id. 3, 58; sudans, *a public fountain, with a conical-shaped stone over it, through which the water flowed at the top*, Sen. Ep. 56.

II. In partic., *The turning-post, goal*, of the circus: nunc stringam metas interiore rota, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 11: metaque fervidis Evitata rotis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 5: an prius infecto deposcit praemia cursu, Septima quam metam triverit ante rota? Prop. 2, 19, 65.—**2.** Trop: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis haesit ad metas notitia mulieris, *i. e. he was unfortunate*, Cic. Coel. 31.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A place for turning* or *doubling, a turning-point*: praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni, Virg. A. 3, 429.

2. *A goal, end, extremity, limit* (poet.): jamque propinquabant scopulo metamque tenebant, *and had reached the goal*, Virg. G. 5, 159: viarum, id. ib. 3, 714: mortis, id. ib. 12, 546: aevi, id. ib. 10, 472: vitae metam tangere, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 1: properare ad metam, id. A. A. 2, 727: ultima, id. Am. 3, 15, 2: optata, Hor. A. P. 412: et sol ex aequo meta distabat utraque, *was equally distant from both extremities*, i. e. *it was mid-day*, Ov. M. 3, 144.

* **Mĕtăbus,** i. *m.*: **I.** *A king of the Volsci, father of Camilla*, Virg. A. 11, 540.—**II.** *A son of Sisyphus, the founder of Metapontum*, Serv. Virg. A. 11, 540.

† **mĕtăcismus,** i, *m.* = *μετακισμός*, *A frequent repetition of the letter* M; also, *a using of an* M *at the close of a word before a word beginning with a vowel, metacism*, Mart. Cap. 5, 167; Diom. p. 448 P.

Mĕtăgon, ontis, *m.* = *μετάγων*, *The name of a dog*, Grat. Cyn. 209.

* **Metalces,** ae, *m.*, Μεταλκής, *One of the fifty sons of Aegyptus, slain by his wife Cleopatra*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

† **mĕtălepsis,** is, *f.* = *μετάληψις*, *A rhetorical figure, by which that which follows is put for that which precedes, and especially when this exchange is two-fold*, as e. g. aristae for messis, and then for annus: "est haec in metalepsi natura, ut inter id, quod transfertur, sit medius quidam gradus, nihil ipse significans, sed praebens transitum, Quint. 8, 6, 38: in metalepsin cadit, id. 6, 3, 52.

mētālis, e, *adj.* [meta] *Conical* (post-class.): forma, Fest. s. v. TUTULUM, p

355 ed. Müll.—*Adv.*, mētālĭter, *Conically* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 8, 294.

mĕtallārĭus, ii, *m.*, and **metallārĭa,** ae, *f.* [metallum] *He* or *she that works in mines, a miner* (post-class.): Cod. Justin. 11, 6, 7.

mĕtallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to metal, metallic*; subst., metallicus, i, *m.*, *A digger of metals, a mine-digger, miner* (post-Aug.): molybdaenam metallicam vocant, Plin. 34, 18, 53: natura, id. 27, 4, 5.—**II.** Subst.: lavant eas arenas metallici, id. 34, 16, 47.—**B.** *A person condemned to the mines*, Marc. Dig. 48, 19, 10.

mĕtallĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [metallum-fero] *Yielding* or *abounding in metal, metalliferous* (poet.): terra, Sil. 15, 500: Luna, Stat. S. 4, 4, 23.

* **Metallinensis,** e, *adj.* [Metallinum] *Of* or *belonging to the town of Metallinum* (in Lusitania), *Metallinian*: colonia, Plin. 4, 21, 35.

† **mĕtallum,** i, *n.*=μέταλλον, *A metal*, as gold, silver, iron, *etc.*; transf., of *other minerals dug from the earth*, as marble and precious stones; also, transf., *the place where metals are dug, a mine*; and, trop., *metal, stuff, kind* (quite class. only in the lit. signif.).

I. Lit.: ubicumque una (argenti) inventa vena est, non procul invenitur alia. Hoc quidem et in omni fere materia: unde *metalla* Graeci videntur dixisse, Plin. 33, 6, 31: auri, Virg. A. 8, 445: potior metallis libertas, *i. e. gold and silver*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 39: aeris, Virg. G. 2, 165.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of *Marble*: Stat. S. 4, 3, 98.—Of *precious stones*: radiantium metalla gemmarum, Pacat. Pan. 4.—Of *chalk*: admiscetur creta ... Campani negant alicam confici sine eo metallo posse, Plin. 18, 5, 29, 2.—Of *sulphur*: utque est ingenium vivacis metalli (sulphuris), App. M. 7, p. 640 Oud.—Of *salt*: metallum fragile, Prud. Hamart. 744.

B. *A mine*: metalla vetera intermissa recoluit, et nova multis locis instituit, Liv. 39, 24: sandaracae, Vitr. 7, 7: aurifera, *gold-mines*, Luc. 3, 209: silicum, *stone-quarry*, id. 4, 304: miniarium, Plin. 33, 7, 40: herba tantae suavitatis, ut metallum esse coeperit, *i. e. that a tax was raised from it as from a mine*, id. 21, 7, 20:—damnare in metallum, *to condemn to labor in the mines* or *quarries*: damnatus in metallum, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: condemnare aliquem ad metalla, Suet. Cal. 27: dare aliquem in metallum, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8: metallo plecti, id. ib. 47, 11, 7: puniri, id. ib. 48, 13, 6.

II. Trop., *Metal, stuff, material*: secula meliore metallo, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 184: mores meliore metallo, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 137.

† **mĕtămĕlos,** i, *m.*=μετάμελος, *Repentance* (ante-class.): Var. in Non. 79, 23.

† **mĕtămorphōsis,** is, *f.*=μεταμόρφωσις, *A transformation, metamorphosis*; in the *plur.*, Metamorphoses, -ĕōn, *The Metamorphoses, a well-known poem of Ovid.* In the Gr. *dat. plur.*: ut Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosesi solet, Quint. 4, 1, 77.

† **mĕtănoea,** ae, *f.*=μετάνοια, *Repentance* (post-class.): Aus. Epigr. 12.

† **mĕtaphŏra,** ae, *f.*=μεταφορά, *A rhetorical figure, metaphor, a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another one* (called in Cic. de Or. 3, 38, translatio) (post-Aug.), Quint. 8, 6, 4; 8, 18.

mĕtaphŏrĭce, *adv.* [metaphora] *Metaphorically, figuratively* (post-class.): Acron. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1.

† **mĕtaplasmus,** i, *m.*=μεταπλασμός, *A grammatical change, irregularity, metaplasm*, e. g. in declension (post-Aug.): *metaplasmus* enim, et *schematismos* et *schemata* vocamus, Quint. 1, 8, 14.

† **mĕtaplastĭcōs,** *adv.*=μεταπλαστικῶς, *Metaplastic*: "*metaplasticos* dicitur apud poëtas usurpari id, quod propter necessitatem metri mutare consueverunt: quod idem barbarismus dicitur in soluta oratione," Fest. p. 153 ed. Müll.

Mĕtăpontīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Metapontum] *Metapontine*: ager, Liv. 24, 20. In the *plur.*, Metapontini, ōrum, *m.*, *The Metapontines*, Liv. 22, 61.

Mĕtăpontum, i, *n.* *A town of Lucania, where Pythagoras lived and died*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2; Liv. 1, 18, 8; Plin. 3, 11, 15; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 232.

mētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [meta] *Of* or *belonging to limits* or *boundaries* (post-class.): metaria circumscriptio, *a limiting by boundaries*, Arn. 2, 70.

mĕtăthĕsis, is, *f.*, μετάθεσις, *A transposition of the letters of a word*, Diom. 2.

mētātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [metor] *A measuring* or *meting out, a marking off* a place (post-Aug.): vinearum metatio, Col. 7, 15.

mētātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who metes out* or *marks off* a place, *a divider and fixer of boundaries* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: castrorum antea metator, nunc, ut sperat, urbis, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: oliveti, Plin. 18, 33, 76: templi, Lact. 4, 11.—**II.** Trop.: tempus arbiter et metator initii et finis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 8.

mētātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [metator] *Of* or *pertaining to measuring out*, transf. (post-class.): metatoria pagina, *a letter relative to the providing of quarters*, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

mētātūra, ae, *f.* [metor] *A measuring out, marking off* a place (eccl. Lat.): Lact. 4, 11.

Mĕtaurensis, e, *adj.* [Metaurus] *Of* or *belonging to the River Metaurus, in Umbria*: AGER, Inscr. ap. Oliv. Marm. Pisaur. n. 30.—Subst., Metaurenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of that region, Metaurians*: Plin. 3, 14, 19.

Mĕtaurus, i, *m.*, *nom. pr.*, Μέταυρος, *The name of several rivers*: **I.** *A river in Umbria, celebrated through the defeat of Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal*, now *Metaro* or *Metro*, Liv. 27, 43 *sq.*; cf. Sil. 8, 486.—*Adj.*: Metaurum flumen, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 38; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 458.—**II.** *A river in the Bruttian territory*, Plin. 5, 5, 10; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 169.

† **mĕtaxa** (mătaxa), ae, *f.*=μέταξα and μάταξα, *Raw silk*, the web of silkworms, Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16; Cod. Justin. 11, 7, 10.—**II.** Transf., *A rope*: lini metaxa, Lucil. in Fest. s. v. RODUS, p. 265 ed. Müll.; Vitr. 7, 3.

mĕtaxārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [metaxa] *Silk-dealers* (post-class.), Cod. Justin. 8, 14, 27.

mĕtella, ae, *f.* (prob. *adj.*, *sc.* machina) *A basket filled with stones, which the besieged threw down on the heads of the besiegers* (post-class.): ut de ligno crates facerent, quas *metellas* vocaverunt, lapidibusque complerent, *etc.* (*al.* metilas, medullas, metulas), Veg. Mil. 4, 6.

Mĕtellīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Metellus] *Of* or *belonging to a Metellus, Metelline*: oratio Metellina, *i. e. against Metellus*, Cic. Att. 1, 13 *fin.*

Mĕtellus, a. *A Roman family name in the* gens Caecilia: "*metellus* μίσθιος," Gloss. Philox.: "*metelli* dicuntur in re militari quasi mercenarii, Attius in Annalibus: *Calones famulique metellique caculaeque*; a quo genere hominum Caeciliae familiae cognomen putatur ductum," Fest. p. 146 and 147 ed. Müll. Cf. respecting the most important of the Caecilii Metelli, Drumann, Geschichte Roms 2, p. 17 *sq.*

† **mĕtensōmătōsis,** is, *f.*=μετενσωμάτωσις, *A removing from one body into another, a change of body* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 31 and 32.

† **mĕtĕōrĭa,** ae, *f.*=μετεωρία, *Forgetfulness*: M. Aurel. in Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 7.

* **Mĕtĕrēa turba,** *A people dwelling about the Danube and the Black Sea*, Ov. Tr. 2, 191.

Mēthīon, ŏnis, *m.* *The father of Phorbas*, Ov. M. 5, 74.

† **mĕthŏdĭce,** es, *f.*=μεθοδική, *The methodical part of grammar* (post-Aug.): grammaticae partes duae, id est ratio loquendi, et enarratio auctorum: quarum illam *methodicen*, hanc *historicen* vocant, Quint. 1, 9, 15.

† **mĕthŏdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=μεθοδικός, *Methodical* (post-Aug.) (* methodici medici, *physicians who, in their treatment of diseases, depart from the practice of others.* See respecting them, Cels. *praef.*).

† **mĕthŏdĭum,** ii, *n.*=μεθόδιον, *A witty conceit, a jest, joke* (post-Aug.): Trimalchio ejusmodi methodio laetus, *Carpe*, inquit, *etc.* (*al.* metōdĭum, *i. e.* μετωδεῖον, *an inserted song*), Petr. 36, 5.

† **mĕthŏdus** and **methŏdos,** i, *f.*=μέθοδος, *A way of teaching, mode of proceeding, method* (post-class.): Aus. Idyll. 11, 67; cf. methodicus.

Mēthymna, ae, *f.*, Μήθυμνα, *A city in the Island of Lesbos, the birth-place of the poet Arion, also famed for its excellent wine*, now *Maliwa*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Liv. 45, 31: quot habet Methymna racemos, Ov. A. A. 1, 57.—Hence

Mēthymnaeus, a, um, *adj.*, Μηθυμναῖος, *Of* or *belonging to Methymna, Methymnean*: Lesbos, Ov. M. 11, 55: Arion, *of Methymna*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27: merum, Prop. 4, 8, 38: palmes, Virg. G. 2, 90.—In the *plur.* subst., Methymnaei, ōrum, *m.*, *The Methymneans*: Curt. 4, 5.

Mēthymnĭas, ădis, *f.* [Methymna] *Methymnian* (poet.): Methymniades puellae, Ov. Her. 15, 15.

Metĭa Porta, *A gate in Rome, between the* Porta Esquilina *and* Querquetulana, Plaut. Casin. 2, 62; Pseud. 1, 3, 97.

mĕtĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [metus] *Full of fear*; viz., **I.** *Fearful, timid* (ante- and post-class.): nullus est hoc meticulosus aeque, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 137: lepus, App. Flor. p. 391.—* **II.** *Frightful, terrible*: res, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 52.

Metilius, a. *A Roman family name*: M. Metilius, Liv. 5, 11.—Adject., Metilia lex, Plin. 36, 17, 57.

mētĭor, mensus (post-class. metītus, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 52), 4. *v. dep.* *To measure, mete* (lands, corn); also *to measure* or *mete out, to deal out, distribute by measure* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: metiri agrum, Cic. Fam. 9, 17: frumentum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 83: numos, *to measure one's money*, i. e. *to have a great abundance of it*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 95: pedes syllabis, *to measure by syllables*, Cic. Or. 57:—frumentum militibus metiri, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: vina, Hor. Epod. 9, 34.

B. Poet. transf., *To measure* a distance, *i. e. to pass, walk*, or *sail through* it, *to traverse* it: Sacram metiente te viam (of the grave and measured pace at which a proud person struts along), Hor. Epod. 4, 7: aequor curru, *to sail through*, Virg. G. 4, 388: aquas carina, Ov. M. 9, 447: iter annuum, *to go through, complete*, Catull. 34, 17.—Also abs.: quin hic metimur gradibus militariis, *to walk*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 11.

II. Trop., *To measure, estimate, judge* a thing by another; also simply *to measure, estimate, consider* a thing: (*α*) *c. abl.* sonantia metiri auribus, Cic. Or. 68: oculo latus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 103: omnia quaestu, *by profit*, Cic. Phil. 2, 43: vim eloquentiae facultate, id. Opt. gen. or. 4: omnia voluptate, id. Fam. 7, 12: odium aliorum suo odio, Liv. 3, 54: pericula metu, Sall. C. 32: peccata vitiis, Cic. Par. 3.—(*β*) *c. ex* (very rarely): fidelitas, quam ego ex mea conscientia metior, id. Fam. 10, 4.—(*γ*) Abs. (post-Aug.): metiri ac diligenter aestimare vires suas, Quint. 6, 1, 45: sua regna, Luc. 8, 527.

In pass. signif.: agri glebatim metiebantur, Lact. Mort. persec. 23: an sol pedis unius latitudine metiatur, Arn. 2, 86.—So in the *part. perf.*, mensus, a, um, *Measured off*: mensa spatia conficere, Cic. N D. 2, 27.

Mĕtĭōsēdum, i, *n.* *A city in Gaul*, now *Mendon*, Caes. B. G. 7, 61; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 476.

Metiscus, i, *m.* *A charioteer of Turnus*, Virg. A. 12, 469.

mētītor, ōris, *m.* [metior] *A measurer* (post-Aug.): Front. Aquaed. 79.

mētītus, a, um, v. metior, *ad init.*

Metĭus, i, *m.* *An Italian proper name*: Metius Fuffetius (acc. to others, Mettus Fuffetius), *an Alban general, who was put to death by the command of* Tullus Hostilius, Liv. 1, 23 *sq.*—In the Greek (Ionic) *gen. sing.*: Mettieo Fuffetieo, Enn. Ann. 2, 30.

1. mēto, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To measure*; v. metor, *ad fin.*

2. mĕto, messŭi (Cato in Prisc. p. 903 P.), messum, 3. *v. a.* *To reap, mow, crop*; also of the *gathering* of grapes, and poet of the *sucking* of honey from the flowers (quite class.).

I. Lit.: quum est matura seges, metendum, Var. R. R. 1, 50: sunt autem metendi genera complura, Col. 2, 21: in metendo occupatos, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: pabula falce, Ov. Her. 6, 84: farra, id. Fast. 2, 519: arva, Prop. 4, 10, 30.—Proverb.: ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, *as a man sows, so shall he reap*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65: mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur, *i. e. I have no share in it, it does not concern me*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 80:—sibi quisque ruri metit, *every one looks out for himself*, id. Most. 3, 2, 112: postremus metito, of the vintage, Virg. G. 2, 408; so, vindemiam, Plin. 17, 22, 35. Of bees: purpureosque metunt flores, Virg. G. 4, 54.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., *To cut off, pluck off, crop off* (poet.): virga lilia summa metit, Ov. F. 2, 706: barbam forfice, Mart. 7, 95: capillos, id. 10, 83: olus, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 74: et ferus in silva farra metebat aper, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 40.

2. In partic., in battle, *To mow down, cut down*: proxima quaeque metit gladio, Virg. A. 10, 513: primosque et extremos metendo Stravit humum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 31.—So too of death: metit Orcus Grandia cum parvis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 178.

B. *To inhabit* a region (likewise only poet.): qui Batulum Nucrasque metunt, Sil. 8, 566 (cf. a like poetic transfer of the verbs arare, serere, and bibere).

3. Mĕto, ōnis, v. Meton.

† **mètŏche,** es, *f.*=μετοχή, *A participle* (late Lat.): Aus. Epigr. 6.

mĕtŏdĭum, v. methodium.

† **mĕtoecus,** i, *m.*=μέτοικος, *A stranger, sojourner, denizen, resident alien* dwelling in a city without the rights of citizenship (post-classical): Eumen. Pan. Flavens. nom. dict. 4 *fin.*: ager militi metoeco (*al.* modico) est assignatus, Frontin. de Colon. p. 134 Goes.

Mèton or **Mĕto,** ōnis, *m.*, Μέτων, *A celebrated Athenian astronomer, who, in order to equalize the motions of the sun and moon, invented a cycle of nineteen years*: sed primaeva Meton exordia sumpsit ab anno, Torreret rutilo cum Phoebus sidere Cancrum, *i. e. from the summer-solstice*, Avien. Prognost. 48.—Hence Cicero says, jestingly, of a debtor named Meton, who promised to pay in a year's time: quando iste Metonis annus veniet? Cic. Att. 12, 3, 2; cf. ib. 12, 51 *fin.*

† **mĕtōnȳmĭa,** ae, *f.*=μετωνυμία, *A figure by which one name is changed for another, a change of names, metonymy* (pure Lat., denominatio), Fest. p. 153 ed. Müll.

† **mĕtŏpa,** ae, *f.*=μετόπη, *The space between two hollows*; in architecture, *the space between two dentils or two triglyphs, a metope* (only in Vitr.): "inter denticulos et inter triglyphos quae sunt intervalla, *metopae* nominantur," *etc.*, Vitr. 4, 2.

† **mĕtōpĭon** or **-um,** ii, *n.* (also mĕtops, ŏpis, Sol. 40)=μετώπιον: **I.** *The gum of an African tree, also called* ammoniacum, Plin. 12, 23, 49.—**II.** *Oil of bitter almonds, almond-oil*, Plin. 15, 7, 7.—**III.** *An ointment made with galbanum*, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

† **mĕtōposcŏpus** or **-os,** i, *m.*=μετωποσκόπος, *A forehead-inspector, one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead, a metoposcopist* (post-Aug.): Suet. Tit. 2; cf. Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88.

mĕtops, ŏpis, for metopion, v. h. v.

mētor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [meta] *To measure, mete; to measure off, mete out;* also poet., *to go, walk,* or *travel through, to traverse;* and in partic., *to lay out* a place, *i. e.* to define it by certain boundaries, *e. g.* a camp; *to erect, pitch, set up* tents (not in Cic.): **I.** In gen.: stadium Hercules pedibus suis metatus est, Gell. 1, 1: coelum, Ov. F. 1, 304: Indiam, Plin. 6, 17, 20.—Poet., *To traverse:* nunc nemoris alti densa metatur loca, Sen. Hippol. 505: agros, Sil. 6, 58.

II. In partic.: **1.** *To lay out:* castra metati signa statuunt, Coel. in Non. 137, 18; so, castra, *Caes. B. C. 3. 13, 3; Sall. J. 106: agrum, Liv. 21, 25: agros, Virg. G. 2, 274: eam (*i. e.* Alexandriam), Plin. 5, 10, 11: regiones (for a temple), Liv. 1, 10.—Hence, transf., **2.** *To erect, pitch, set up*· tabernacula ciliciis, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

* **A.** Act. collat. form, meto, are: loca, Virg. Cul. 172.—**B.** Metor, atus, in pass. signif.: Sen. Thyest. 462: castris eo loco metatis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15.

† **metrēta,** ae, *f.*=μετρητής, *An Athenian measure for liquids, containing* 12 congii (χόες) *and* 144 κοτύλαι, (* ¾ *of the Attic medimnus, about* 9 *gallons English*); also a greater measure for liquids, *a tun, cask,* etc.: picis liquidae metreta, Col. 12, 22:—oleum si in metretam novam inditurus eris, Cato R. R. 100: Hispanae, Mart. 5, 16: olivariae, Col. 12, 47.

† **metrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=μετρικός, in gen., *Of* or *relating to measuring* or *measure;* in partic., *relating to metre, metrical* (post-Aug.): **I.** In gen.: leges metricae, Plin. 11, 37, 88.—**II.** In partic.: metrici pedes, Quint. 9, 4, 52; 48.—**B.** Subst., metricus, i, *m.*, *A prosodian* (post-class.): Gell. 18, 15.

† **mētrŏcōmĭa,** ae, *f.*=μητροκωμία, *A village from which other villages have derived their inhabitants, a mother-village* (post-class.), Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6; Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 19.

Mētrŏdōrus, i, *m.*, Μητρόδωρος: **I.** Metrodorus Lampsacenus *or* Atheniensis, *An Epicurean*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3; 2, 7; 5, 9.—**II.** Metrodorus Scepsius, *A pupil of Carneades*, Cic. de Or. 1, 11.—**III.** Metrodorus Chius, *A pupil of Democritus and teacher of Hippocrates*, id. Acad. 2, 23.

† **1. mētrŏpŏlis.** is, *f.*=μητρόπολις, *A city from which other cities have been colonized, a mother-city;* also, the *chief city, metropolis* of a province (post-class.): **I.** Lit., Cod. Justin. 11, 21; Cod. Theod. 13, 3, 11.—**II.** Trop.: metropolis et arx mentis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 8.

2. Mētrŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, Μητρόπολις, *The proper name of several cities,* e. g. *in Thessaly, between Pharsalus and Gomphi*, Caes. B. C. 3, 80; Liv. 32, 13. *Its inhabitants* are called Metropolitae, Caes. B. C. 3, 81.

† **mētrŏ-pŏlīta,** ae, *m.*=μητροπολίτης, *A bishop in a chief city, a metropolitan* (post-class.): metropolita sacer, Venant. Carm. 3, 6, 20.

† **Mētrŏpŏlītae,** ārum, *m.*, Μητροπολῖται, *The inhabitants of Metropolis;* v. 2. Metropolis.

1. mētrŏpŏlītānus, a, um, *adj.* [1. metropolis] *Of* or *belonging to a metropolis, metropolitan* (post-class.): nomen, Cod. Just. 11, 21.

2. Mētrŏpŏlītānus, a, um, *adj.* [2. Metropolis] *Of* or *belonging to the city of Metropolis:* campus, Liv. 38, 15.

† **mĕtrum,** i, *n.*=μέτρον, *A measure,* in partic., a *poetical measure, metre; a verse* (post-Aug.): rhythmi, id est numeri, spatio temporum constant: metra etiam ordine: ideoque alterum esse quantitatis videtur, alterum qualitatis, Quint. 9, 4, 46: metri necessitate cogi, id. 8, 6, 17: (*metri causa, Gell. 4, 17:) Tibulli, *i. e. elegiac metre*, Mart. 4, 6:—exceptis metris Virgilii, *i. e. verses*, Col. 3, 10, 20 dub.

Mettus (Mettius), i, *m. A Sabine praenomen,* e. g. Mettus Curtius, Liv. 1, 12; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 29.

mĕtŭens, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. metuo, *ad fin.*

mētŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [meta] *A small pyramid, obelisk* (post-Aug.): Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 35.

mĕtŭo, ŭi, ūtum (cf., nimis ante metutum, Lucr. 5, 1139), 3. (metuiri for metutum iri, Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 26) *v. a.* and *n.* [metus] *To fear, be afraid of* a person or thing; *to fear, be afraid; to hesitate, to not venture, not wish;* with the *inf.;* with *ne, to fear that;* with *ut* or *ne non, to fear that not;* also of inanimate things; *to fear, revere, reverence* one, with the *acc.;* as a *v. n., to fear, be afraid, be under apprehension,* esp. as the effect of the idea of threatening evil (whereas timere usually denotes the effect of some external cause of terror); *to dread, apprehend; to be in doubt* or *undetermined; to wish to be informed of* a thing *from motives of fear:* with an indirect interrogation; non metuo quin, for non dubito quin, *I doubt not but;* also, *to be anxious about* any one, with the *dat.* (quite class.): **I.** *Act.:* nec pol istae metuunt Deos, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 6: supplicia a vobis metuere debent, *to fear from you*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3.—Of inanim subjects: quae res quotidie videntur, minus metuunt furem, Var. R. R. 1, 22.—(β) *c. inf.:* nil metuunt jurare, Catull. 64, 146: reddere soldum, *to not wish, be averse to*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 65.—Of non-personal subjects: illum aget penna metuente solvi Fama superstes, id. Od. 2, 2, 7.—(γ) With *ne:* nimis metuebam male, ne abiisses, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 8: fratrem, ne intus sit (Gr. construction), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 62.—(δ) With *ut:* ornamenta, quae locavi, metuo, ut possim recipere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 3.—(ε) With *ne non:* Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 4.

II. *Neutr.:* With *de:* neque tam de sua vita, quam de me metuit, *fears not so much for his own life as for me*, Cic. Att. 10, 4.—(β) With *a:* metuens ab Hannibale, *afraid of Hannibal*, Liv. 23, 36.—(γ) With *pro:* metuere pro aliquo, Petr. 123.—(δ) With the *dat.*, *To be anxious about* or *for* a person or thing: metuens pueris, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 60: senectae, Virg. G. 1, 185.—*To await with fear, anxiety:* metuo, patres quot fuerint, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 35: metui, quid futurum denique esset, *I dreaded, awaited with fear*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 8:—non metuo, quin meae uxori latae suppetiae sint, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 54.—Hence,

mĕtŭens, entis, *Pa., Fearing, afraid of* any thing; *anxious for* any person or thing; with a *gen.* or *abs.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): contentus parvo metuensque futuri, Hor. S. 2, 2, 110: metuens virgae, Juv. 7, 210.—*Comp.:* quo non metuentius ullum Numinis ingenium, Ov. F. 6, 259: Nero metuentior in posterum, Tac. A. 13, 25.

mĕtus, ūs, *m.* (*fem.*, nulla in me est metus, Enn. in Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll.: metus ulla, id. ap. Non. 214, 11). *Fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety,* with a *gen object.*, with *ne,* with the *acc. c. inf.;* also, *holy dread, awe, reverence;* transf., *a cause of fear, a dreadful thing, a terror:* **I.** Lit.: est metus futurae aegritudinis sollicita exspectatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 52; cf. id. ib. 4, 30, 64: in metu esse, *to be in fear, be fearful*, id. Cat. 1, 7: est et in metu peregrinantium, ut, *etc., they are also afraid*, Plin. 31, 6, 37: mihi etiam unum de malis in metu est, fratris miseri negotium, *a subject of fear*, Cic. Att. 3, 9: metum habere, *to entertain fear, be afraid*, id. Fam. 8, 10: metum concipere, *to become afraid*, Ov. F. 1, 485: capere, Liv. 33, 27: accipere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 96: facere alicui, *to make afraid, put in fear, frighten*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 28: injicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: incutere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4: inferre, Liv. 26, 20: afferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54: offerre, id. Fam. 15, 1: objicere, id. Tusc. 2, 4: metu territare, *to put in fear, make afraid*, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: metum pati, Quint. 6, 2, 21: alicui adimere, *to take away, remove*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 100: metu exonerare, *to relieve from fear*, Liv. 2, 2: removere metum, *to take away, remove*, id. ib.: levare alicui, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: alicui dejicere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49: solvere, *to remove, dismiss*, Virg. A. 1, 467: deponere, Auct. B. Alex. 65.—(β) With a *gen. object.:* vulnerum metus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: ne reliquos populares metus invaderet parendi sibi, Sall. J. 35, 9. (γ) With *ne:* ne lassescat fortuna, metus est, Plin. 7, 40, 41.—(δ) With an *acc. c. inf.:* quantus metus est mihi, venire huc salvum nunc patruum! Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 18.—Poet., of *religious awe:* laurus Sacra comam multosque metu servata per annos, Virg. A. 7, 60.—Of *poetic awe:* evoe! recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5.

II. Transf., concr., *A terror* (poet.): metus Libyci, *i. e. the head of Medusa.* Stat. Th. 12, 606.

mĕtūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from metuo.

† **mēum,** i, *n.*=μῆον, *An umbelliferous plant, bear-wort*, Plin. 20, 23, 94.

† **mĕus,** a, um (in the *vocat.*, meus for mi: projice tela manu, sanguis meus, Virg A. 6, 836:—*gen. plur.*, meûm for meorum: pietas majorum meûm, Plaut Casin. 2, 6, 66:—meapte, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8:—meopte, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 77:—meamet, id. Poen. 1, 3, 37), *pron. possess.* [from me] *My, mine, belonging to me:* haec hero dicam meo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 304: carnifex. Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 27: descriptio, *made by*

me, Cic. de Sen. 17: non mea est simulatio, *is not my way*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 34:—meus sum, *I am myself, in my right senses:* pavidum gelidumque trementi Corpore, vixque meum firmat Deus, Ov. M. 3, 688; id. ib. 35:—quod quidem ego facerem, nisi plane esse vellem meus, *quite independent*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7: vindicta postquam meus a praetore recessi, *my own master, free*, Pers. 5, 88:—meus est, *he is mine, I have him, I have caught him, he is in my power:* meus hic est: hamum vorat, Plaut. Curc. 3, 61: vicimus: en meus est, exclamat Nais, Ov. M. 4, 356:—meus, *my, my own, my dear, my beloved:* Nero meus mirificas apud me tibi gratias agit, Cic. Fam. 13, 64:—mei, *my friends* or *relatives, my adherents, my followers:* ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 21: flamma extrema meorum, Virg. A. 2, 431:—meus homo, or simply meus, *i. e. this silly fellow of mine:* homo meus se in pulpito Totum prosternit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 32: at legatus meus ad emendum modo proficiscitur, Auct. Decl. Quint. 12, 18: stupor, *this blockhead of mine*, Catull. 17, 21:—mea and mea tu, *my love, my darling:* mea Pythias, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 14: mea tu, id. Ad. 3, 1, 2: o mea, Ov. M. 14, 761.—In the *voc.*, mi, *My dear! my beloved!* o mi Aeschine, o mi germane! Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 4. Also with the *fem.:* mi soror, App. M. 5, p. 354 Oud.: mi domina, Hier. Ep. 22, 1. Also with the *neutr.:* mi sidus, App. Apol. p. 407 Oud. (in the transl. of a Platonic epigram). Also in the *plur.:* mi homines, mi spectatores, *dear people, good spectators*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 8.—In the *neutr.* abs., meum, i, *n., Mine:* meum est, *it is my affair, my concern, my duty, my custom:* non est mentiri meum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38: puto esse meum, quid sentiam, exponere, Cic. Fam. 6, 5.

Mēvānas, ātis, *c.* [Mevania] *Of* or *belonging to the city of Mevania:* Mevanas Varenus, Sil. 4, 546.—Subst., Mevanates, ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Mevania, Mevanians*, Plin. 3, 14, 19.

Mēvānĭa, ae, *f. A city in Umbria*, now *Bevagna*, Liv. 9, 41; Col. 3, 8: nebulosa, Prop. 4, 1, 123. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 475.

Mēvānĭensis, e, *adj.* [Mevania] *Of* or *belonging to Mevania, Mevanian:* boves, Philar. ad Virg. G. 2, 146.

Mēzentĭus, i, *m.* A male proper name (perhaps of Oscan origin; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 115 and 368), *A tyrant of Caere* or *Agylla*, Liv. 1, 2; Fest. s. v. oscillum, p. 194: contemptor divum Mezentius, Virg. A. 7, 648 *sq.*; cf. Macr. S. 3, 5; and Serv. Virg. A. 1, 267; 7, 760; 9, 745.

mi: **I.** *dat.*, from ego.—**II.** *voc.*, from meus: v. h. vv.

Mĭa Chărĭton, (* Χαρίτων μία, *One of the Graces*, Lucr. 4, 1155), v. Charites.

mīca, ae, *f. A crumb, little bit, morsel, grain* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: mica panis, Petr. 42: auri, Lucr. 1, 838: marmoris, Plin. 33, 4, 21: salis, *a grain of salt*, id. 22, 14, 16: amomi, id. 12, 18, 41: saliens, *i. e.* mica salis, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 19: tus in micas friatur, Plin. 12, 14, 32.—**II.** Transf.: * **A.** *A small dining-room:* Mart. 2, 59.—**B.** In gen., *A little bit, a grain:* nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis, *a grain of sense*, Catull. 86, 3.

micans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, fr. mico.

mīcārĭus, ii, *m.* [mica] *Of* or *belonging to crumbs* or *little bits* (post-Aug.): homo frugi, et micarius, *a crumb-gatherer*, i. e. *frugal, economical*, Petr. 73.

‡ **mĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [mico] *A quick motion:* "*micatio* λαχμός," Gloss. Philox.

mĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A quick motion* (post-class.): linguarum micatibus, Mart. Cap. 4, 95.

Miccotrōgus, i, *m. The fictitious name of a parasite* (*al.* micotrogus, crumb-gnawer), Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 88.

* **micĕo,** ēre, *v. n. To bleat*, of a he-goat (*al.* mutire), Auct. Phil. 58.

* **mīcĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [mica] *Thin, poor*, Innocent. Agrar. p. 231 Goes.

Mĭcipsa, ae, *m. Son of Masinissa, and king of Numidia*, Sall. J. 5 *sq.*—In the plur. poet. for *Numidians, Africans*, Juv. 5, 89.

mĭco, ŭi, 1. *v. n. To move quickly and frequently to and fro, to make a vibrating or quivering motion, to quiver, shake, tremble*, e. g. of the pulse; *to beat, palpitate; to spring forth*, of fountains; esp., *to suddenly stretch out some of the fingers and let another instantly guess their number*, which was practiced both as a game of chance and as a mode of deciding doubtful matters; also of the tremulous rays of the stars, *to twinkle, sparkle, glitter, gleam, flash* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: venae et arteriae micare non desinunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: linguis micat ore trisulcis, Virg. G. 3, 439: gladii, Liv. 6, 12:—corda timore micant, *beat, palpitate*, Ov. F. 3, 36: metu micuere sinus, id. Her. 1, 45: noctuarum genus, quibus pluma aurium modo micat, Plin. 29, 6, 38: semianimesque micant oculi (of a head cut off), *twitch*, Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 10, 396: digiti (of a hand cut off), Virg. A. 10, 396: auribus (of a horse), id. Georg. 3, 84:—micuere fontes, *spring forth*, Luc. 4, 300.

II. In partic.: "*micare* est sortiri digitis," Non. 347, 27: micandum erit cum Graeco, utrum . . . an, Var. in Non. 347, 30: quid enim sors est? item propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, Cic. N. D. 2, 41.—Proverb.: dignus est, quicum in tenebris mices, said of a thoroughly honest man, since it would be easy to cheat in the dark, id. Off. 3, 19. Also in contracts: RATIO DOCVIT. CONSVETVDINE MICANDI SVMMOTA. SVB EXAGIO POTIVS PECORA VENDERE, QVAM DIGITIS CONCLVDENTIBVS TRADERE, Edict. in Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3166.—Poet. of the brilliancy of the stars, of the eyes, *etc.:* micat inter omnes Julium sidus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 16: micat ignibus aether, Virg. A. 1, 94: micat oculis ignis, *fire flashes from his eyes*, id. ib. 12, 102.—Hence

mĭcans, antis, *Pa., Twinkling, sparkling, glittering, gleaming:* micantes stellae, Ov. M. 7, 100; Liv. 6, 13.—*Comp.:* radius sole micantior, Prud. Cath. 5, 44.

† **micrŏcosmus,** i, *m.* = μικρόκοσμος, *A little world, world in miniature, microcosm*, Isid. Orig. 3, 22.

micrŏpsȳchus, a, um, *adj.* = μικρόψυχος, *Little-minded* (post-Aug.): Plin. 22, 24, 51.

microsphaerum, i, *n.*, μικρόσφαιρον, *Small-leaved nard*, Plin. 12, 12, 26.

* **mictĭlis,** e, *adj.* [mingo] *That deserves to be pissed on;* hence, transf., *despicable, worthless, bad* (ante-class.): merx, Lucil. in Non. 137, 31.

mictĭo, v. minctio.

mictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mingo] *That promotes urine, urinative, diuretic* (post-class.): medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 8.

mictŭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That promotes urine, diuretic* (post-class.): virtus, App. Herb. 117.

mictŭrĭo, 4. *v. desider. n.* [id.] *To go to make water, to make water* (only in Juvenal): micturiunt hic, Juv. 6, 308; id. 16, 46.

mictus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A making water, urinating* (post-class.): sanguinis mictus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3; id. ib. 2, 1.

mīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mica] *A little crumb, little grain, little bit* (post-Aug.): Cels. 2, 5: exiguae, Arn. 2, 77.

Mĭdāmus, i, *m. One of the fifty sons of Aegyptus, who was slain by his wife*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Mĭdas (Mĭda), ae, *m.*, Μίδας, *Son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia. At his request he received from Bacchus, who wished to prove his gratitude for the hospitality Midas had accorded him, the gift that every thing he touched should turn to gold. But as this extended also to food and drink, he implored the assistance of the god. The latter told him to bathe in the River Pactolus, the sands of which from that time became mixed with gold. When, on the occasion of a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, Midas decided against the former, Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass*, Ov. M. 11, 85 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 191; Mart. 6, 86.—Midas is said to have discovered the use of lead (*and tin): Hyg. Fab. 274.

Mīdēa, ae, and **Mīdēe,** ēs, *f.*, Μίδεια: **I.** *A city in Boeotia:* Midee, Stat. Th. 7, 331.—**II.** *A city in Lycia:* Midea, Stat. Th. 4, 45.

Mīdĭas, ae, *m.*, Μειδίας, *The name of a Messenian, who invented the cuirass*, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

Mĭdīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Midas] *Of* or *belonging to Midas:* Arcadicum ac Midinum sapis, *i. e. after the manner of an ass*, Mart. Cap. 6, 189.

† **Migdĭlybs,** ȳbis, *m.* = μίγδην-Λύψ, *A mixed Libyan*, i. e. *of Libyan* (African) *and Tyrian descent*, as the Carthaginians were: Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 73.

† **migma,** ătis, *n.* = μίγμα, *A mixture, mixed provender, meslin:* commistum migma, Vulg. Jesaj. 30, 24.

migrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [migro] *A removal, a changing of one's habitation, migration* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: haec migratio nobis misera, Liv. 5, 53: migrationem esse mortem in eas oras, quas, qui vita excesserunt, incolunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41; cf. id. ib. 12; id. Coel. 8.—* **II.** Trop.: cui verbo (*fideliter*) domicilium est proprium in officio, migrationes in alienum multae, *transfers, metaphorical uses*, Cic. Fam. 16, 17.

‡ **migrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A wanderer:* "*migrator* μετανάστης," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mĭgro, āvi, ātum, 1. (archaic, migrassit for migraverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4) *v. n.* and *a.:* **I.** *Neutr., To remove* from one place to another, *to depart, flit, emigrate* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: migrare e fano foras, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 1: ad integra omnia, Liv. 5, 53: ad generum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36: in tabernas, Hor. A. P. 229: finibus, Plin. 6, 17, 21: Verres domo ejus emigrat atque adeo exit: nam jam ante migrarat, *he quits his house* (leaves it himself without taking any thing with him); *for he had already removed* (had taken away his furniture), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36.—Impers.: in alium quendam locum ex his locis morte migratur, id. Tusc. 1, 1: Romam inde migratum est a propinquis, Liv. 1, 11.

B. Trop., *To go away, depart:* mea ut migrare dicta possint, quo volo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 54: ex hac vita, Cic. Rep. 6, 9; cf. id. ib. 6, 15; so, de vita, *i. e. to die*, id. Fin. 1, 19:—equitis migravit ab aure voluptas ad oculos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 187: haec medicina migrabat in Graeciae linguas, Plin. 25, 2, 6:—omnia migrant, Omnia commutat natura, *change*, Lucr. 5, 828: cornua in mucronem migrantia, *running out into, ending in*, Plin. 11, 37, 45: ad aliud matrimonium, Julian. Dig. 24, 2, 6.

II. *Act.:* **A.** *To carry away, transport, transfer* (so very rarely): cassita nidum migravit, Gell. 2, 29: relicta quae migratu difficilia essent, Liv. 10, 34: num migrantur Rhoeteia regna In Libyam Superis: *are transferred*, Sil. 7, 431.

B. *To transgress, break, violate*, opp. to servare: jus civile migrare (*opp.* conservare), Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 67: ea migrare et non servare, id. Off. 1, 10, 31.

mihipte, i. q. mihi ipsi, v. ego.

Mīlănĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Μειλανίων, *The husband of Atalanta:* flesse Milaniona, Ov. A. A. 2, 188.

mile, milesimus, *etc.*, v. mille, millesimus, *etc.*

milĕon, i, *n. The name of a plant, also called* scelerata, App. Herb. 8.

mīles (MEILES, Inscr. ap. Mur. 582), ĭtis, *c.* [mille, "*milites*, quod trium milium primo legio fiebat, ac singulae tribus Titiensium, Ramnium, Lucerum milia singula militum mittebant," Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26, § 89] *A soldier;* esp. *a foot-soldier:* **I.** Lit.: miles, qui locum non tenuit, Cic. Clu. 46: legere milites, *to levy, raise*, Pompej. in Cic. Att. 8, 12; so, scribere, *to enroll*, Sall. J. 47: deligere, Liv. 29, 1: ordinare, *to form into companies*, id. ib.: mercede conducere, *to hire, take into one's pay*, id. ib. 5: dimittere, *to dismiss*, Cic. Fam. 3, 3.—Of *foot-soldiers, infantry*, in opp. to eques: tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, Caes. B. G. 5, 10; v. eques, *no.* II., 1.—Opp. to the general, *A common soldier, private:* strenui militis et boni imperatoris officia simul exsequebatur, Sall. C. 60, 4; so id. Jug. 62; Vellej. 2, 18.

II. Transf.: **A.** Collect., *The soldiery, the army* (so esp. freq. in the post-Aug. per.): Liv. 22, 57 *fin.*; so Virg. A. 2, 495; Vellej. 1, 15; 2, 78; Tac. A. 1, 2, 24 2, 17, et saep.

B. Under the emperors, *An armed serv* *ant of the emperor, court-official*, Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 34; Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 10.

C. As *fem.*, of a woman who is brought to bed for the first time: et rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, Ov. Her. 11, 48.—Of a nymph in the train of Diana: miles erat Phoebes, id. Met. 2, 414.

* **milesĭum,** i, *n.* *A kind of kingfisher*, Plin. 32, 8, 27.

Mīlēsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Μιλήσιος, *Of* or *belonging to the city of Miletus, Milesian*: Milesia mulier, Cic. Clu. 11: vellera, Virg. G. 3, 306: lana, Plin. 29, 2, 9: rosa, id. 21, 4, 10: Deus, *i. e. Apollo*, who had a temple and oracle at Miletus, App. M. 4, p. 310 Oud.: Ceres, Val. Max. 1, 1, 5: carmina, v. in the follg.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** Milesia, ae, *f.*, *Miletus*: propter Milesiae conditorem, App. M. 4, p. 311 Oud. —**B.** Milesii, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Miletus, Milesians, famous for their luxury and wantonness*; hence, Milesia carmina, *wanton, lascivious songs*: Ov. Tr. 2, 413; hence, sermo Milesius *or* Milesiae, abs., *sc.* fabulae, *obscene stories*: Sev. Aug. in Capitol. Albin. 12.

Mīlētis, ĭdis, *f.* [Miletus] *The daughter of Miletus, Byblis*: maestam Miletida, Ov. M. 9, 634.—Adj.: Miletida ad urbem, *i. e.* Tomi, *a colony of Milesians*, id. Trist. 1, 9, 41.

* **Mīlētŏpŏlis,** is, *f.*, Μιλητόπολις, *A city in European Sarmatia, founded by the Milesians*, otherw. called Olbia Borysthenis *or* Olbiopolis, now *Oczakow*, Plin. 4, 12.

Mīlētus, i, Μίλητος: **I.** *m.*, *The father of Caunus and Byblis*, Ov. M. 9, 442.—**II.** *f.*, *The city of Miletus, in Caria, the birthplace of Thales*, Mel. 1, 17, 1; Plin. 5, 29, 31; Cic. Att. 9, 9.

Mileum, also Milevum, i, *n.*, and **Milevi,** ōrum, *m.*, *A city in Numidia*, Aug. adv. Don. 6, 20.—Hence, Milevetānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the city of Mileum*: Aug. Ep. 34.

* **mĭlĭācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [milium] *Of millet, millet-*: puls, Fest. s. v. Forma, p. 83 ed. Müll.

mĭlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to millet, millet-* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): *miliariae* dictae a cibo, quod milio fiant pingues, Var. L. L. 5, 11, § 76: aves, *ortolans*, id. R. R. 3, 5: herba, *injurious to millet*, Plin. 22, 25, 78.—**II.** Transf., subst., mĭlĭārĭum, ii, *n.*, *A short and thick pillar which stood in the centre of the basin of an oil-mill to support the* cupa, Cato R. R. 20; 22; but esp. in baths, *a tall and narrow vessel for drawing and warming water*, Pall. 1, 40; Sen. Q. N. 3, 24; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, § 65; as *a cooking-vessel*: miliarium argenteum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12.

Mīlĭchus (Milicus), i, *m.* *A king in Spain*, Sil. 3, 104.

mīlĭo, ōnis, *m.*, for milvus, *A kite*: Marc. Emp. 33.

Milionĭa, ae, *f.* *A city of Italy, in the country of the Marsians*, Liv. 10, 3; 34.

mīlĭtārĭe, *adv.*, v. militarius, *ad fin.*

mīlĭtāris, e, *adj.* [miles] *Of* or *belonging to soldiers, to war*, or *to military service, proper to* or *usual with soldiers, soldier-like, warlike, military* (quite class.): militares pueri, *soldiers' children, officers' sons*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16: tribuni, Cic. Clu. 36: vir, Tac. H. 2, 75: homines, Sall. C. 45. Also abs., militaris, is, *m.*, *A military man, soldier, warrior*: cur neque militaris Inter aequales equitat? Hor. Od. 1, 8, 5: praesidia militarium, Tac. A. 14, 33.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: panis, Plin. 18, 7, 12, 2: institutum, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: usus, id. ib. 103: res, id. B. G. 1, 21: disciplina, Liv. 8, 34: labor, Cic. Mur. 5: signa, *military ensigns, standards*, id. Cat. 2, 6: ornatus, id. Off. 1, 18: leges, id. Flacc. 32: animi, Tac. A. 1, 32: aetas, *the age for bearing arms* (from the seventeenth to the forty-sixth year), Liv. 25, 5: via, *a military road, a highway on which an army can march*, id. 36, 15:—herba, *an herb good for wounds, also called* millefolium, Plin. 24, 18, 104.—Also an appellation of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, p. 371 Oud.—Hence,

Adv., mīlĭtārĭter, *In a soldierly or military manner* (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): Liv. 4, 41; so id. 27, 3; Tac. H. 2, 80; Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 9.

mīlĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Soldier-like, military* (ante-class.): gradus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 11.—*Adv.*, mīlĭtārĭe, *In a soldier-like* or *military manner* (post-class.): militarie caesus, Trebell. Trig. tyrann. 22 dub.

mīlĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *Military service, warfare, war*: **I.** Lit.: in militiae disciplinam profectus est, Cic. de. imp. Pomp. 10: militiam subterfugere, id. Off. 3, 26: ferre, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 55: tolerare, Virg. A. 8, 516: munus militiae sustinere, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: militiae vacatio, *exemption from military service*, id. ib. 13: militiae magna scientia, Sall. J. 67: militiam discere, id. Cat. 7:—praeclara, Vellej. 2, 5: Pompeii, id. ib. 40, 1: adversus Graecos, Just. 20, 1: lentas militias, Tib. 1, 3, 82: Cimbrica Teutonicaque, Vellej. 2, 120: quorum virtus fuerat domi militiaeque cognita, *at home and in the field*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19; cf., et domi et militiae, id. de Or. 3, 33, 134: militiae domique, Liv. 7, 32: militiae et domi, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 49.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Military spirit, courage, bravery*: virilis militiae uxor, Flor. 4, 5.

B. Concr., *The soldiery, military*: cum omni militia interficitur, Just. 32, 2; so Plin. 4, 27; cf. Drak. Liv. 4, 26, 3.

C. *A civil service, office, profession, employment*, esp. a laborious one: hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, *etc.*, Cic. Mur. 9: haec mea militia est, Ov. F. 2, 9.—Of swallows building their nests: eaque militia illis cum anno redit semper, Plin. 10, 33, 49.

D. Under the emperors (like miles), *An office* or *employment at court*: Prud. Cath. 19; so Cod. Justin. 3, 25.

* **mīlĭtĭŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [militia] *A short, insignificant term of military service*: semestribus militiolis tumens, Suet. Vit. Juv.

mīlĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* [miles] *To be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier*, or simply *to serve* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: in cujus exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat, Cic. Off. 1, 11: sub signis alicujus, Liv. 23, 42: adversus aliquem, Suet. Caes. 68: apud aliquem, Curt. 6, 5: cum aliquo, id. 8, 8.—Pass. with a homogeneous subject: libenter hoc et omne militabitur Bellum, Hor. Epod. 1, 23.—**II.** Transf., of other than military service: Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 50; Ov. Her. 7, 31: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Et militavi non sine gloria, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 1: prima stipendia Veneri militabant, App. M. 9, p. 630 Oud.: militat in silvis catulus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67: pro utilitate cunctorum, App. Doctr. Plat. p. 26.—Of an inanimate subject: aries machina est, quae muros frangere militat, *serves*, Tert. Pall. 1.

mĭlĭum, ii, *n.* *Millet*, Varr. R. R. 1, 57; Virg. G. 1, 216; Plin. 18, 30, 73; ib. 10, 25.

mille (also written mile), in the *pl.* millia (milia) (archaic *abl. sing.*, milli, Lucil. in Gell. 1, 16, and in Macr. Sat. 1, 5), *num. adj.*, *A thousand, thousands*, sometimes in the *sing.* subst. with a follg. *gen.*; in the *plur.* only subst. with a follg. *gen.*: equites mille via breviore praemissi, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9: m. et quingentis passibus abesse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22; Cic. Rep. 2, 22.—With the *gen.*: mille hominum, Quadrig. in Gell. 1, 16; so Cic. Mil. 20: plus mille et centum annorum est, Var. in Gell. 1, 16; so mille annorum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 87: passuum, Cato in Gell. 1. 1.—In the plur. with a *gen.*: Thracum mille aut duo millia occidere, Cic. Phil. 14, 5: sexcenta millia mundorum, id. N. D. 1, 31.—Rarely without a *gen.*: censa sunt civium capita centum quadraginta tria millia septingenta quatuor, Liv. 35, 9: sagittarios tria millia numero habebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.—Distributively: in millia aeris asses singulos, *on every thousand*, Liv. 29, 15.

B. In partic.: mille passuum *or* simply mille, *A thousand paces*, i. e. *a Roman mile*, which is estimated at 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than the English statute mile, Cic. Att. 4, 16: ultra quadringenta millia, id. ib. 3, 4.

II. Transf., *A thousand*, for *innumerable* (poet.): mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Virg. Aen. 4, 701: tentat mille modis, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 12.

millĕfŏlĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) *A plant, milfoil, yarrow*, Plin. 25, 5, 19; cf. the follg. art.

millĕfŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [mille-folium] *A plant, milfoil, yarrow*, Plin. 24, 16, 95; cf. the above art.

millĕformis (millĭformis), e, *adj* [mille-forma] *Of a thousand forms* (post-class.): pestis, Prud. Cath. 9, 55.

millēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [milleni] *Containing a thousand, millenary* (post-class.): numerus, Aug. Civ. D. 20, 7.

millēni, ae, a, *adj. num. distrib.* [mille] *A thousand each, a thousand* (ante-class.): millenûm navium, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 4.

millĕpĕda, ae, *f.* [mille-pes] *Thousand-feet*, an insect, perh. *the wood-louse, milleped*: Plin. 20, 2, 6.

millēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [mille] *The thousandth* (quite class.): millesimam partem vix intelligo, Cic. Att. 2, 4: inter mille rates tua sit millesima puppis, *i. e.* ultima, Ov. Her. 13, 97: usura, *one for every thousand monthly*, Sen. Ira 3, 33.—In the *plur.*: armillam, ex millesimis Mercurii factam, *the thousandth part of gain vowed to Mercury*, Petr. 67.

millĭārensis (miliarensis), e, *adj.* [id.] *That contains a thousand* (post-classical): porticus, either *containing a thousand columns*, or *containing a thousand paces*, Vopisc. Aurel. 49: COHORS for milliaria, Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 630.

millĭārĭus (miliarius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Containing* or *comprising a thousand*: decuriae, Var. L. L. 9, 49: greges, id. R. R. 2, 10: clivus, *of a thousand paces*, id. ib. 3, 1: apri, *weighing a thousand pounds*, Sen. Ep. 110: oleae, Plin. 17, 12, 19: ala, *of a thousand men*, Plin. Ep. 7, 31: COHORS, Inscr. ap. Grut. 482, 4: porticus, *a thousand feet in length*, Suet. Ner. 31: aevum, Tert. Anim. 31.

II. Subst.: **A.** milliarium, ii, *n.*: **1.** *A milestone* (which indicated a distance of 1000 paces, *i. e.* a Roman mile): quum plebes prope ripam Anienis ad tertium milliarium consedisset, Cic. Brut. 14.—In partic.: milliarium *or* milliarium aureum, *a milestone set up by Augustus in the forum*: mille passus non a milliario Urbis, sed a continentibus aedificiis numerandi sunt, Macer. Dig. 50, 16, 154; so Plin. 3, 5, 9; Tac. H. 1, 27.—Hence (*b*) for *A Roman mile*: Suet. Ner. 31.

2. The number *One thousand, a thousand*: annorum, *a space of a thousand years*, Aug. Civ. D. 20, 7.

B. millĭārĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *A Christian sect who believed in the doctrine of a millennial kingdom, the Millenarians, Chiliasts*, Aug. Haeres. 8; Civ. D. 20, 7; Hier. praef. libri 18 in Jesaj. 66, 33.

millĭes (milliens), *adv.* [id.] *A thousand times*; also for *innumerable times* (quite class.): quinquies millies, Plin. 2, 23, 21: semel et tricies millies mille, Vitr. 1, 6: moreretur prius millies quam, Cic. Rab. perd. 5; cf. id. Sest. 58; Att. 14, 22: plus millies audivi, *more than a thousand times*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32.

millĭformis, e, v. milleformis.

millĭmŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [mille-modus] *Thousand-fold, innumerable* (post-class.): irae, Venant. Vit. S. Martin. 3, 303.

* **millĭo,** ōnis, *m.* *A kind of hawk*, Marc. Empir. 33.

millus, i, *m.*, v. mellum.

1. Mĭlo and **Mĭlon,** ōnis, *m*, Μίλων: **I.** *A celebrated athlete of Crotona*, Cic. Fat. 13; de Sen. 9 *sq.*; Val. Max. 9, 12, 9 ext.; Plin. 7, 20, 19.—**II.** *A king of Pisa, in Elis*, Ov. Ib. 325.

2. Mĭlo, ōnis, *m.* *A family name in the Annian* gens. So T. Annius Milo, *a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius; he killed the latter, and was defended by Cicero in an oration still extant* (pro T. Annio Milone).—**II.** Deriv., **Mĭlōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to* T Annius Milo, *Milonian*: tempora, *i. e. the time when Milo was indicted*, Balb. in Cic Att. 9, 7, B, 2: oratio, *the oration of Cicero for Milo*, Mart. Cap. 5, 172.

Mīlōnĭus, i, *m.* *The name of a parasite*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 24.

Miltiădes, is, *m.*, Μιλτιάδης, *The cel* *ebrated general of the Athenians, the victor in the battle of Marathon*, Nep. in Vit. Milt.; Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; id. Rep. 1, 3; id. Sest. 67.

† **miltītes lapis** = *μιλτίτης λίθος*, *A kind of blood-stone*, Plin. 36, 20, 38.

† **miltos,** i, *f.* = *μίλτος*, *Red-lead, minium*, or *native cinnabar:* Trojanis temporibus rubrica in honore erat; *milton* vocant Graeci: minium quidam, cinnabari, Plin. 33, 7, 38; Vitr. 9, 3.

milva, ae, *f.* [milvus] *A she-kite*, as a term of abuse: Petr. 75, 6.

milvāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *A kind of fish, a gurnard:* Plin. 32, 2, 6.

milvīnus (also miluinus, quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the kite* (quite class.): milvinae plumae, Plin. 37, 10, 60:—milvinae ungulae, *i. e. a thief's clutches*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 62: pullus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2:—pes, *kite's-foot*, an herb so called from its resemblance to the foot of a kite, Plin. 27, 8, 35.—**II.** Subst., milvina, ae, *f.:* * **A.** (*sc.* fames) *A kite's*, i. e. *a ravenous appetite:* Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29.—**B.** (*sc.* tibia) *A kind of flute of a very clear tone:* "*milvina* genus tibiae acutissimi soni," Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll.; so Sol. 5 *med.*

Milvĭus Pons, v. Mulvius.

milvus (poet. also, mīlŭus, trisyl.), i, *m.* A bird of prey, *A kite, glede:* **I.** Lit.: "Plin. 10, 10, 12:" milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: adulteretur et columba miluo, of something impossible, Hor. Epod. 16, 31.—Of rapacious men: Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 13.—Proverb.: dives arat Curibus, quantum non milvus oberret, of extensive possessions, Pers. 4, 26; so Juv. 9, 55; Petr. 37, 8.

II. Transf.: **A.** A fish of prey, *A gurnard:* (metuit) opertum miluus hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50; so Ov. Hal. 95.

B. *A constellation*, Ov. F. 3, 793.

* **Milyădum Commune,** *A district and city in Lycia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38; also called Milyas, ădis, *f.*, Liv. 38, 39, 16.

mīma, ae (in the *dat.* and *abl. plur.*, mimabus, acc. to Cledonius, p. 1863 P.), *f.* [mimus] *A female mimic* or *mime:* Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58; so id. ib. 13, 11, 24; Hor. S. 1, 2, 56; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2624.—In apposition: a mima uxore, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 20.

Mĭmallŏnes, um, *f.*, *Μιμάλλονες*, *The Bacchantes* (poet.): Stat. Th. 4, 660.—Derivv.: **Mĭmallŏnĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Bacchantic, Bacchanalian* (poet.): Pers. 1, 99.—**Mĭmallŏnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *A Bacchante* (poet.): Ov. A. A. 1, 541.

mīmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mimus] for mimicus, *Of* or *belonging to a mime, mimic* (post-class.): mimarii scurrae, Cap. Ver. 8.

Mĭmas, antis, *m.*, *Μίμας:* **I.** *A promontory in Ionia, opposite the Isle of Chios*, Plin. 5, 29, 31; Ov. M. 2. 222; Cic. Att. 16, 13, a, 2; id. Fragm. p. 580 ed. Orell.—**II.** *A giant:* Typhoeus et validus Mimas, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 53.—**III.** *A Trojan*, Virg. A. 10, 702.

mīmĭambi, ōrum, *m.* *A mimic poem in iambics, mimic iambics* (post-Aug.): Terent. de Metr. p. 2437 P.; Plin. Ep. 6, 21.

mīmĭce, *adv.*, v. mimicus, *ad fin.*

† **mīmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *μιμικός*, *Of* or *belonging to mimes, mimic, farcical* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ne aut scurrilis jocus sit, aut mimicus, *farcical, extravagant*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59; so Quint. 6, 1, 47 Spald.—**II.** Trop.: res mimicae et ineptae, Plin. Ep. 7, 29: mors, *mimic, feigned*, Petr. 94.—*Adv.*, mīmĭce, *Like a mime, farcically:* Catull. 42, 8; Tert. Apol. 46.

mimmŭlus, i, *m.* *The name of a plant:* Plin. 18, 28, 67.

‡ **Mimnermĭa,** ae, *f.* *A surname of Venus:* "Alii Venerem *Mimnermiam* vel Meminiam dicunt, quod meminerit omnium," Serv. Aen. 1, 720.

Mimnermus, i, *m.*, *Μίμνερμος*, *A Greek elegiac poet of Colophon, the inventor of the pentameter*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 65; 2, 2, 101: Mimnermi versus, *i. e. elegiac poetry*, Prop. 1, 9, 11.

† **mīmŏgrăphus,** i, *m.* = *μιμογράφος*, *A composer of mimes, a mimographer:* Suet. Gramm. 18; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2622.

† **mīmŏlŏgus,** i, *m.* = *μιμολόγος*, *An actor in mimic plays* or *farces, a mime:* Firm. Math. 8, 8.

mīmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mima] *A mime:* Cic. Phil. 2, 25; id. Planc. 12, 30.

mīmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mimus] *A mime* (post-class.): Arn. 2, 69 *fin.*

† **mīmus,** i, *m.* = *μῖμος*, *A mimic actor, mime:* Cic. de Or. 2, 59 *fin.:* oratori minime convenit distortus vultus gestusque: quae in mimis rideri solent, Quint. 6, 3, 29; Ov. A. A. 1, 501.

II. Transf., *A mimic play, mime, farce:* mimi exitus, Cic. Coel. 27: Tutor, mimus vetus, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: mimos scribere, Ov. Tr. 2, 497: mimorum scriptor, Quint. 1, 10, 17: mimos commentari, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: mimum agere, Suet. Caes. 39.

B. Trop., *Any thing farcical, pretended, unreal.* So of the sham triumph of Caligula, Suet. Cal. 45: commendationis, Plin. 7, 12, 10: humanae vitae, Sen. Ep. 80: mimus et simulatio, id. ib. 26.

1. min, for minium, v. h. v.

2. min', for mihine, v. ego.

† **1. mĭna** (mna, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 107), ae, *f.* = *μνᾶ*, *A Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina*, Plin. 21, 34, 109; Rhem. Fann. de Ponder. 32 *sq.*

II. *A Greek silver* or *gold coin;* the former of 100 Attic drachmae or Roman denarii (about $18.05 of our currency): argenti, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 16; id. Poen. 2, 21; 5, 5, 8, et al.; also abs., mina, id. Trin. 2, 4, 2; id. Pseud. 3, 2, 87; id. Poen. 5, 6, 22, et al.; Cic. Acad. 2, 30 *fin.;* id. Tusc. 5, 33, 91; id. Leg. 2, 27, 68:—auri, of five times the value of the silver one, Plaut. Mil. 5, 27.

2. mina, ae, *f.*, *adj.* *Smooth:* mina ovis, *smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly:* mina (id est ventre glabro), Var. R. R. 2, 2, 6; so, minae oves, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 9.—**II.** Subst.: *minam* Aelius vocitatam ait mammam alteram lacte deficientem, quasi minorem factam,' Fest. p. 122 ed. Müll.

3. mĭna, ae. *A threat;* v. minae, *ad init.*

‡ **mĭnābĭlĭter,** *adv.* [1. minor] *Threateningly:* "*minabiliter*, *ἀπειλητικῶς*," Gloss. Philox.

mĭnācĭae, ārum, *f.* [minax] *Threats, menaces* (a Plautinian word for minae): minacias ego istas flocci non facio tuas, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 16; so id. Mil. 2, 4, 21; id. Truc. 5, 56.

mĭnācĭter, *adv.*, v. minax, *ad fin.*

mĭnae, ārum (also in the *sing.*, mina, ae, Cato in Fest., acc. to Scaliger's conjecture, for which mille is now read; v. Fest. p. 153, b, ed. Müll.), *f.* [mineo] lit., *The projecting points* or *pinnacles* of walls (so only poet.); hence, trop., *threats, menaces*, both of animate and inanimate things (so only class.): **I.** Lit.: minae murorum, Virg. A. 4, 88.

II. Trop.: **A.** Of living beings: virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58: terrere minis, Enn. Ann. 7, 57: minas jactare, *to throw out threats*, Cic. Quint. 14: intendere alicui, Tac. A. 3, 36.—Of the threats used by cattle-drivers: Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 55.—Poet. of a bull: nullae in fronte minae, Ov. M. 2, 857; so of a snake: tollentemque minas, Virg. G. 3, 421.—**B.** Of inanimate things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aspice, quam saevas increpat aura minas, Prop. 1, 17, 6: hibernae, Tib. 2, 6, 28: frigoris, Ov. Her. 12, 208: coelestes minae territabant, Flor. 2, 8, 3.

Minaei (Minnaei), ōrum, *m.* *A people of Arabia, celebrated for their myrrh and frankincense:* Plin. 6, 28, 32; Prisc. Perieg. 888.

mĭnanter, *adv.*, v. 1. minor, *ad fin.*

mĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. minor] *A threatening, threat, menace* (as an action, rare, but quite class.): minationes, Cic. de Or. 2, 71: imperiosis minationibus confutare, Tullius Tiro in Gell. 7, 3.

mĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who drives cattle with threats, a cattle-driver, a drover* (post-class.) Tert. ad Nat. 2, 3.

mĭnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [minator] *Threatening* (post-class.): sonitu minatorio (*al.* minaci), Amm. 17, 7.

mĭnax, ācis, *adj.* [1. minor] lit., *Jutting, projecting;* hence, trop., *threatening, menacing, full of threats* or *menaces* (quite class. only in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: minaci Pendentem scopulo, *overhanging, projecting*, Virg. A. 8, 668; s robur saxi, *overlying, incumbent*, Lucr. 1 880.—**II.** Trop., *Threatening, menacing full of threats* or *menaces, minacious:* **A.** Of living things: Indutiomarus iste minax atque arrogans, Cic. Font. 12; Quint. 11, 3, 72:—vituli nondum metuenda fronte minaces, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 15.—*Sup.:* adversus Barbaros minacissimus, Suet. Cal. 51. **B.** Of inanimate things: aequor saevum et minax, Ov. Her. 19, 85: fluvii, Virg. G 3, 77: pestilentia minacior, Liv. 4, 52: litterae, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: vox, Hor. Od. 1. 10, 10: genus dicendi, Quint. 11, 1, 3.—*Adv.*, mĭnācĭter, *Threateningly, menacingly, with threats* or *menaces* (quite classical): adversarios minaciter terrere, Cic de Or. 1, 20: dictum, Quint. 1, 5, 9.—*Comp.:* minacius dicere quam facere, Cic Phil. 5, 8.

Minciădes, ae, *m.* [Mincius] *Th Minciade*, i. e. *Virgil*, who was born in Mantua, which lies on the Mincius: Juvenc. 1, 10.

Mincĭus, ii, *m.* *A river in Cisalpine Gaul, which runs by Mantua and empties into the Po*, now *Mincio*, Virg. G. 3, 15; Liv. 24, 10; Plin. 2, 103, 106; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 119.

minctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mingo] *A making water* (post-class.): Veg. Vet. 1, 50.

minctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A making water* (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 1, 33 (*al.* mictura).

* **mĭnĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* [root of minae, emineo, promineo] *To jut, project:* Lucr. 6, 561.

‡ **minerrĭmus,** pro minimo dixerunt, Fest. p. 122 ed. Müll.

Mĭnerva (old orthogr. MENERVA, like MAGESTER, LEBER, *etc.*, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 17), ae, *f.* [from the root MEN, whence mens, memini, moneo, *etc.;* v. in the follg.] *A Roman goddess, identical with the Grecian Pallas Athene, the daughter of Zeus, and the goddess of wisdom, of sense and reflection, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving:* "*Minerva* dicta, quod bene moneat. Hanc enim pagani pro sapientia ponebant; Cornificius vero, quod fingatur pingaturque minitans armis, eandem dictam putat," Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll.; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 30; 3, 23; Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 78 *sq.:* daedala, Enn. in Fest. s. v. DAEDALAM, p. 68: Minerva nostra, custos urbis, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1.—Proverb.: pingui *or* crassa Minerva aliquid facere, *without art, skill*, or *learning, plainly, rudely:* Col. 1 *praef.* § 33: rusticus crassa Minerva, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3: invita Minerva, *contrary to the bent of one's genius or natural abilities, against the grain:* Hor. A. P. 385: quia nihil decet invita, ut aiunt, Minerva, id est adversante et repugnante natura, Cic. Off. 1, 31:—MINERVA MEDICA, *i. e.* medicina, *the goddess of Health:* Inscr. ap. Reines. 11, 81.

I. Transf., *A working in wool, spinning and weaving:* tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minerva, Virg. A. 8, 409; so Ov. M. 4, 33.

II. To form the name of a place: **A.** Minervae Arx, v. Minervius, *no.* II., B.

B. Minervae Promontorium, *A promontory in Campania, to the southeast of* Surrentum, *the abode of the Sirens*, now *Punta della Capanella*, Liv. 40, 18; Ov. M. 15, 709; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 750 *sq.*

Mĭnerval, ālis, *n.* [Minerva] *A fee given by a scholar to his teacher, a teacher's fee, entrance money* (ante- and post-class.): Var. R. R. 3, 2, 18; so Tert. Idol. 10.

‡ **Mĭnervalicĭum,** ii, *n.* [Minerval] perh. for Minerval: "*Minervalicium*, *συστατικόν*," Gloss. Philox.

Mĭnervālis, e, *adj.* [Minerva] *Of* or *belonging to Minerva* (to learning, good sense, *etc.*), *Minervan* (post-class.): artes, Tert. Spect. 11 *fin.:* munus, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. 6, 4: MAGISTER, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2421.—In the *plur.* subst., MINERVALIA, ĭum, *n.*, *Festivities in honor of Minerva*, Sergius, p. 1846 P.

‡ **Minervinus,** i, *m.* [Minervius] *The name of a Roman slave*, Inscr. ap. Mur 479. 1.

Mĭnervĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Minerva] *Of* or *belonging to Minerva, Minervian* (post-class): nomen, *i. e. of Minerva*, Arn. 4, 137: LEGIO, *named after Minerva*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 922; 1767; 1894, et saep.: cives, *i. e.* Athenienses, because there was in Athens a temple of Minerva, Arn. 5, 175: versus, *verses composed in honor of Minerva*, Fest. s. v. AXAMENTA, p. 3 ed. Müll.—**II.** Subst., Minervium, ii, *n.*: **A.** *A temple of Minerva*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 14, § 47; Arn. 6, 193.—**B.** *A city and castle* (hence also called Arx Minervae, Virg. A. 3, 531) *in Calabria, south of Otranto, the primitive seat of the Salentines*, now *Castro*, Liv. 45, 16; Vellej. 1, 15, 4.

mingo, inxi, inctum. and ictum, 3. *v. a.* *To make water, to void urine, to urine:* in me veniant mictum atque cacatum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 38: urina mingitur, Cels. 4, 20: ut quantum bibisset, tantum mingeret, Vop. in Bon. 14.—In an obscene sense, of sexual intercourse, Catull. 67, 30.

mĭnĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [minium] *Of cinnabar* or *minium, cinnabar-red, vermilion* (only in Vitr.): expolitio, Vitr. 7, 9: cunei, id. ib. 4 *med.*

mĭnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Painted with red-lead* or *cinnabar:* minianus Juppiter (*i. e.* statua Iovis), Cic. Fam. 9, 16 *fin.*

mĭnĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to minium* or *cinnabar* (post-Aug.): miniarium metallum, *a mine*, Plin. 37, 7, 40.—**II.** Subst., mĭnĭārĭa, ae, *f.*, or miniarium, ii, *n.*, *A cinnabar mine*, Plin. 37, 7, 40.

***mĭnĭātŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [miniatus] *Colored with red-lead* or *cinnabar, colored red:* cerula, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

mĭnĭātus, a, um, v. 1. minio, *Pa.*

mĭnĭcŭlārĭus, ii, v. minuscularius.

mĭnĭme, *adv.*, v. parvus, *ad fin.*, under minimus.

mĭnĭmŏpĕre, *i. e.* minimo opere, *Not at all*, Licin. in Prisc. 6.

mĭnĭmus, a, um, v. parvus, *ad fin.*

1. mĭnĭo, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [minium] *To color with red-lead* or *cinnabar, to paint red:* Jovem, Plin. 33, 7, 39; id. 35, 12, 45.—Hence

mĭnĭātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Colored with red-lead* or *cinnabar, colored red, red;* in gen., *cinnabar-red:* quae quidem, vereor, ne miniata cerula tua pluribus locis notandae sint, *with your red-lead pencil*, Cic. Att. 15, 14 *fin.*—Of the parrot: avis torque miniato in vertice distincta, Plin. 10, 42, 58.

2. Mĭnĭo, ōnis, *m.*: **I.** *A small river in Etruria*, now *Mignone:* Minionis in arvis, Virg. A. 10, 183; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 371.—**II.** *A town on this river*, Mela 2, 4, 9.

‡**mĭniscĭtur,** pro reminiscitur antiquitus dicebatur, Fest. p. 122 ed. Müll.

mĭnister, tra, trum, *adj.* [manus] *That is at hand, that serves, ministers* (as an adj. only poet.): lumina (*i. e.* oculi) propositi facta ministra tui, *that further, promote; promotive* (*but here also it is, perhaps, a substantive, *the promoters* or *furtherers*), Ov. Her. 21, 114.—**II.** Subst., minister, i, *m.*, *An attendant, waiter, servant;* also *a priest's attendant* or *assistant*, likewise *an inferior officer, under-official;* hence, transf., *an aider* in a good or bad sense, *a furtherer, promoter, an abettor, accomplice:* centum aliae (famulae), totidemque pares aetate ministri, Virg. A. 1, 709: Phrygius, *the cup-bearer Ganymede*, Val. Fl. 5, 691: Falerni, *a cup-bearer*, Cat. 27, 1:—ministri publici Martis, Cic. Clu. 15: hostia Inter cunctantes cecidit moribunda ministros, Virg. G. 3, 486:—ministros imperii tui, *inferior officers, under officials*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: regni, *an assistant in the regal government, a minister*, Just. 16, 1: pacis bellique ministras, *assistants, advisers*, Virg. A. 11, 658:—infimi homines ministros se praebent in judiciis oratoribus, *i. e. inform the orators what the law is*, Cic. de Or. 1, 45: legum, *a minister, administrator*, id. Cluent. 53: sermonum, *a mediator, negotiator*, Tac. H. 2, 99: consiliorum suorum, Vellej. 2, 129:—regis, *the supporters, friends, promoters of his purposes*, Sall. J. 29: ministri ac servi seditionum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ministri ac satellites cupiditatum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 8: libidinis, id. Lael. 10: ministri atque socii scelerum, Lucr. 3, 61: Calchante ministro, *with the help of Calchas*, Virg. A. 2, 100: ministrum esse in maleficio, Cic. Clu. 22:—ales minister fulminis, *i. e. the eagle*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 1.—Of inanimate things: sit anulus tuus non minister alienae voluntatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: ministro baculo, *with the aid of a staff*, Ov. Ib. 261: taedae ardore ministro suppeditant novum lumen, Lucr. 5, 298.

‡**mĭnistĕrĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ministerium] *Of* or *belonging to service, serviceable*, "*ministeriarius, ὑπηρετικός,*" Gloss. Philox.

mĭnistĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [minister] *The office* or *functions of a* minister, *attendance, service, ministry*, in a good or bad sense; *an office, occupation, employment, administration*, etc. (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: "sunt qui ita distinguant: quaedam beneficia esse, quaedam officia, quaedam ministeria: beneficium esse, quod alienus det: officium esse filii, uxoris, *etc.*: . . . *ministerium* esse servi, quem conditio sua eo loco posuit, ut nihil eorum, quae praestat, imputet superiori, Sen. Ben. 3, 18: servorum, Just. 2, 13: facere alicui, *to wait* or *attend upon*, id. 32, 3: praestare alicui, Paul. Dig. 13, 5, 15: exhibere, Papin. ib. 50, 1, 17:—assuetos ministeriis talium facinorum, Liv. 42, 51: praebere, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 51:—ministerium consilii sui afferre, Just. 31, 5: fabrilia, Plin. 16, 43, 84: diurna, Ov. M. 11, 624: navis, Petr. 108: triste, Virg. A. 6, 222: Quirinus acribus ministeriis consulatum adeptus, Tac. A. 3, 48: belli, *military service*, id. ib. 2, 78; Vellej. 2, 38.

II. Transf., concr., *A suite of attendants:* quindecim convivarum, ac ministerii capax triclinium, Plin. 12, 1, 5: ministeria magistratibus conscribere, *i. e.*, lictores, viatores, *etc.*, Tac. A. 13, 27: aulicum, *court-servants*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41:—varia arenae ministeria, *managers of the games*, Suet. Ner. 12.

B. *A service of dishes, table-service* (post-classical): ducentarum librarum argenti pondus ministerium, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34; so Paul. Sent. 3, 7 *fin.*

mĭnistra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A female attendant, maid-servant; a female assistant, ministress*, at religious worship; trop., *a servant, handmaid;* in a bad sense, *an accessory, abettor* (quite class. only in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: accipiat missas apta ministra notas, Ov. A. Am. 3, 370:—ara Deae certe tremuit, pariente ministra, *i. e. the Vestal Sylvia*, id. Fast. 3, 47. Also among Christians: ancillae, quae ministrae dicebantur, *i. e. deaconesses*, Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 8.

II. Trop.: artes comites et ministrae oratoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 17: ministra et famula corporis res familiaris, id. Tusc. 1, 31: voluptatum satellites et ministrae, id. Fin. 2, 12.

***mĭnistrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [ministro] *Service, assistance:* commoda, Vitr. 6, 9.

mĭnistrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An attendant, waiter, servant* (quite class.): transeo ministratorum, per quos, signo dato, ad inferendam coenam discurritur, Sen. Ep. 95: vinum dominicum ministratoris gratia est, *cup-bearer*, Petr. 31. So, MERCVRIVS, Inscr. in Fabr. 114. ministratorem exhibere, *to play the assistant, the instructor*, Suet. Vit. 17: cum te ipsum, Sulpici, objurgabam, quod ministratorem peteres, non adversarium, Cic. de Or. 2, 75: quasi ministrator, aderat, subjiciens, quid dicerem, id. Flacc. 22, 53.

mĭnistrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ministrator] *Of* or *pertaining to service* (post-Aug.): urceoli, Mart. 14, 105 *in lemm.*

***mĭnistrātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] for ministra, *A female attendant, a handmaid:* ministratrices oratoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 75 dub. (Orell. ministras; v. Orell. *ad loc.*; and cf., ministra, *no.* II.).

‡**mĭnistrix,** īcis, *f.* [ministra] for ministra, *A maid-servant, handmaid:* "*ministrix, ὑπηρέτις,*" Gloss. Philox.

mĭnistro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [minister] *To attend, wait upon, serve*, esp. at table, *to serve up, pour out, hand* food or drink; transf., *to take care of, manage, govern, direct;* in gen., *to provide, furnish, supply, give, afford* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: (*α*) *c. dat.*: Acastum retine, quo commodius tibi ministretur, Cic. Fam. 16, 14.—(*β*) *c. acc.*: nosmet inter nos ministremus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 7.

II. Transf.: ministrare (naves) velis, of the steersman: Virg. A. 6, 302; cf., naves nec velis ministrantur, nec, *etc.*, Tac. G. 44: ministrare victum alicui, Var. R. R. 3, 17: viros et arma alicui, Tac. H. 4, 12: prolem, *to give, present*, Tib. 2, 2, 21: faces furiis Clodianis, Cic. Pis. 11: equus terga ministrat (for mounting), Val. Fl. 6, 216: jussa medicorum, *to execute*, Ov. Her. 20, 133. Also of inanimate subjects: sarmentum colibus succum ministrat, Var. R. R. 1, 31: vinum verba ministrat, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 20: luna ministrat equis, *serves them, lights them on their way*, Prop. 3, 14, 15.

mĭnĭtābĭlĭter, *adv.* [minitor] *Threateningly* (ante-class.): increpare, Pac. in Non. 139, 22; so Att. ib.

mĭnĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Threatening* (perh. only in Livy): Liv. 39, 41; so id. 2, 13.

mĭnĭto, are, v. minitor, *ad fin.*

mĭnĭtor, atus, 1. (*inf.* minitarier for minitari, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 3.—Act. collat. form, minito, are, v. infra, *ad fin.*) *v. dep.* [1. minor] *To threaten, menace* a person with any thing; constr. alicui aliquid; also, alicui aliqua re, with *inf.*, the *acc. c. inf.*, and abs. (quite class.): (*a*) *alicui aliquid:* Mihin' malum minitare? Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 15: ista horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis! Cic. Tusc. 1, 43; so, malum alicui, id. Caecin. 10, 27: fratri mortem, id. Phil. 6, 4.—With the *acc.* only: bellum, Quint. 3, 8, 19.—With the *dat.* only: alicui, Cic. Att. 2, 19.—(*β*) (*alicui*) *aliqua re:* huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, Cic. Phil. 11, 14 *fin.*: Caesari gladio, Sall. C. 49.—With the *abl.* only: qui ferro minitere, Enn. in Fest. s. v. NINGVLVS, p. 177 ed. Müll.—(*γ*) *c. inf.*: quod nunc minitare facere, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 13.—(*δ*) With the *acc. c. inf.*: cur ergo minitaris tibi te vitam esse amissurum? Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 2.—(*ε*) Abs.: etiamne, carnifex, Minitare? Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 16.

Act. collat. form, minito, are (ante-classical): quae minitas mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 85: etiam minitas? Naev. in Non. 473, 32: quid minitabas te facturum, Plaut fragm. ib. 33.

††**mĭnĭum,** ii, *n.* (apoc. form, min, Virg. in Quint. 8, 3, 28; Aus. Grammatom. 9), [a Span. word] *Native cinnabar:* Prop. 2, 2, 21.—**II.** *Red-lead, minium*, Plin. 33, 7, 40; Vitr. 7, 8.

1. mĭnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [minium] *Of cinnabar* or *minium, cinnabar-red, vermilion* (an Appuleian word): rosarum minius color, App. M. 4, p. 238 Oud.: circulus, id. Flor. 2, p. 43 Oud.

2. Mĭnĭus, ii, *m.* *A river in Lusitania*, now the *Minho*, Mel. 3, 1, 8; Plin. 4, 20, 34; ib. 21, 35.

mino, are, v. 1. minor, *ad fin.*

Mīnōis, ĭdis, *f.*, Μινωΐς, *A female descendant of Minos.* So *his daughter Ariadne:* Ov. M. 8, 174: nulla Minois, Sen. Hippol. 127: grex magis, an regnum Minoida sollicitat? *i. e. Pasiphae, the wife of Minos*, Aus. Idyll. 12, 7.—**II.** *Another name of the Isle of Paros*, Plin. 4, 12, 22.

Mīnōĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Μινώϊος, *Minoan;* poet. also for *Cretan:* Minoia regna, Virg. A. 6, 14: virgo, *i. e. Ariadne, daughter of Minos*, Val. Fl. 7, 279: sella, *the tribunal of Minos in the infernal regions*, Prop. 4, 11, 21: tela, *i. e. Cretan arrows*, Sil. 2, 107: turba, *Cretan army*, id. 14, 43: tecta Brundisii, *founded by Cretans*, Luc. 5, 406.

1. mĭnor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* (act. collat. form, v. infra, *ad fin.*) [minae] Lit., *To jut, project;* hence, transf., *to threaten, menace;* constr. alicui, alicui aliquid, with the *acc. c. inf.*; also *to promise in a threatening* or *boastful manner:* **I.** Lit. (so only poet.): geminique minantur In coelum scopuli, Virg. A. 1, 162: saxa minantia coelo, Sil. 4, 2.

II. Transf., *To threaten, menace* one with any thing: **A.** In gen. (so quite class.): (*a*) *alicui:* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66.—(*β*) *alicui aliquid:* crucem minari alicui, id. Tusc. 1, 43.—(*γ*) With the *acc. c. inf.*: ab hac minatus sese abire, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 14.—Of inanimate things: quum domus mea ardore suo deflagrationem Urbi minabatur, Cic. Planc. 40.

B. In partic., like the Gr. ἀπειλεῖν, *To promise boastfully* (poet.): atqui vultus erat multa et praeclara minantis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 9: qui magna quum minaris, extricas nihil, Phaedr. 4, 21, 4.—Hence

*mĭnanter, *adv.*, *Threateningly, with threats*, minaciter: multa minanter agant, Ov. A. A. 3, 582.

Act. collat. form, mino, are, ante-class., acc. to Prisc. p. 799.—From the application of the words minari and minae to the threatening cries of cattle-drivers is doubtless derived the old rustic signif., also generally adopted in the post-class. per. into the literary lang.: **B.** *To drive animals*: asinos et equum minantes baculis exigunt, App. M. 3, p. 230 Oud.; so, asinum, id. ib. 8, p. 590 Oud.; Aus. Epigr. 67: *agasones* equos agentes, id est minantes, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. AGASONES, p. 25 ed. Müll. (Hence the Ital. *menare*, Fr. *mener*.)

2. mĭnor, us, *Comp.*, from parvus, v. the word.

mĭnōro, atum, 1. *v. a.* [2. minor] *To make smaller* or *less, to lessen, diminish* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Anim. 43.—Hence

mĭnōrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Diminished, less* (post-class.): minorato pretio vendere, Scaev. Dig. 18, 7, 10 (*al.* numerato).

Mīnos, ōis (ōnis: Minonis ira, Sall. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 710 P.), *m.*, Μίνως: **I.** *A son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and lawgiver in Crete, and after death a judge in the infernal regions:* ad eos venire, qui vere judices appellentur Minoëm, Rhadamanthum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41; cf. id. Rep. 2, 1; Virg. A. 6, 432.—**II.** *The grandson of the former, likewise king in Crete, the husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phaedra, Androgeos, and Deucalion, and builder of the labyrinth*, Ov. M. 8, 6 *sq.*

Mīnōtaurus, i, *m.*, Μινώταυρος, *A monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, the fruit of the intercourse of Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos, with a bull. Minos caused him to be shut up in the labyrinth and fed with human flesh. The Athenians were obliged to deliver to him seven children every year, until Theseus destroyed him, and, with the aid of Ariadne's clew, fortunately escaped from the labyrinth:* "*Minotaurus* putatur esse genitus, quum Pasiphaë Minois regis uxor dicitur concubuisse cum tauro. Sed affirmant alii, Taurum fuisse nomen adulteri," Fest. p. 148 ed. Müll.: proles biformis Minotaurus, Virg. A. 6, 24; cf. Ov. M. 8, 152 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 41.—Comically: offensione Minotauri, *i. e.* Calvisii et Tauri, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: "*Minotauri* effigies inter signa militaria est," Fest. p. 148 ed. Müll.

Mīnōus, a, um, *adj.* [Minos] *Of* or *belonging to Minos, Minoan*; poet. also for *Cretan*: Minoa venundata Scylla figura, Prop. 3, 17, 21: Pasiphaae, *i. e. the wife of Minos*, Aus. Epigr. 66: Thoas, *the son of Ariadne*, Ov. Her. 6, 114: arenae, *the shores of Crete*, id. Ib. 511.

†**mintha,** ae, and **minthe,** ēs, *f.* = μίνθη, *The Greek name for* menta, *mint*: mentae nomen suavitas odoris apud Graecos mutavit, cum alioqui *mintha* vocaretur, Plin. 19, 8, 47.

mintrĭo, ire, or **mintro,** are, *v. n.* The sound made by a mouse, *To squeak*: mus avidus mintrit (*al.* mintrat), Auct. Carm. Philom. 61.

Minturnae, ārum, *f.* *A city of Latium, on the border of Campania, at the mouth of the Liris, in the neighborhood of which Marius concealed himself from Sylla in a marsh*, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Liv. 9, 25; Vellej. 1, 14; Hor. Ep. 2, 5, 5; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 686.

Minturnensis, e, *adj.* [Minturnae] *Of* or *belonging to Minturnae*: populus, Liv. 27, 38: litterae, *written at Minturnae*, Cic. Att. 5, 3: flumen, *i. e. the Liris*, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 13.—Subst., Minturnenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Minturnae*: Vellej. 2, 19.

Mĭnŭcĭa, ae, v. the follg. art.

Mĭnŭcĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens, of whom the most celebrated is* M. Minucius Rufus, magister equitum *under the Dictator* Fabius Maximus Cunctator, Liv. 22, 8.—Another: Luc. 6, 126:—Minucius Felix, *of Africa, in the third century of the Christian era, the author of an apologetic work in favor of the Christian religion*, Lact. 5, 1.—In the *fem.*, Minucia, ae, *A vestal, who was punished for incontinence by being buried alive*, Liv. 8, 15.—**II.** Adjectively: Minucia gens, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45: lex, Fest. s. v. OSI, p. 201: "*Minucia porta* appellata est eo, quod proxima esset sacello Minucii," Fest. p. 147 ed. Müll.:—porticus, *in Rome, built by* M. Minucius Rufus, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 84:—via, *from Rome to Brundisium*, Cic. Att. 9, 6.

***mĭnŭisco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [minuo] *To grow less, to diminish*: Aus. Ephem. *fin.* dub.

mĭnŭme, for minime, v. parum.

mĭnŭmus, for minimus, v. parvus.

mĭnŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [1. minus] *To make smaller, to lessen, diminish*; lit. and trop.: **I.** Lit. (so rarely, and almost exclusively poet.): ramaliaque arida tecto Detulit, et minuit, *broke in pieces*, Ov. M. 8, 645: ligna, id. Fast. 2, 647:—portarum objectus, *to dash in pieces*, Stat. Th. 10, 526: dentes in limine, id. ib. 47:—sanguinem, *to let blood*, Veg. Vet. 1, 16; in the same signif., simply minuere, id. ib. 23.

II. Trop. (so very freq., and quite class.): sumptus civitatum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: rem familiarem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 177: gradum, Quint. 2, 3, 7: gloriam alicujus, Cic. Fl. 12: molestias vitae, id. Fin. 1, 16: cupiditates, id. ib.: invidiam, id. Agr. 1, 5: spem, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: auctoritatem, id. B. C. 3, 43: minuuntur corporis artus, *grow less, diminish in size*, Ov. M. 7, 317: minuuntur corpora siccis, Plin. 11, 54, 118.—Neutr.: minuente aestu, *i. e.* minuente se, *at the ebbing of the tide*, Caes. B. G. 3, 12; so, minuente luna, *waning*, Pall. 3, 24:—suspicionem profectionis, Cic. Att. 10, 16: controversias, *to settle, put an end to*, Caes. B. G. 5, 26:—minuenda est haec opinio, *to be refuted*, Cic. Off. 1, 22: magistratum, censuram, Liv. 4, 24:—majestatem populi R. per vim, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: matris imperium, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 6: religionem, Nep. Ag. 4: nec tu ea causa minueris Haec quae facis, ne is mutet suam sententiam, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 19: consilium, id. Hec. 4, 3, 10.—Poet., *c. inf.*, *To cease, leave off* doing a thing: mirari, Lucr. 2, 1026.—Hence

mĭnūtus, a, um, *Pa.* (diminished; hence) *Little, small, minute* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: pueri minuti, *opp.* majores, Var. in. Non. 141, 18: dii omnes magni minutique, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 45.—Of things: litterae, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 68: minuta ac brevia folia, Plin. 12, 24, 53: ossa, Lucr. 1, 834: opuscula, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: itinera, Suet. Aug. 82: minutissimis ictibus excarnificatus, id. Vit. 17: res, *little things, trifles*, Cic. Clu. 64.—**II.** Trop., *Petty, paltry, insignificant*: **A.** Of persons: alii minuti et angusti, id. Fin. 1, 18: philosophi, id. de Div. 1, 30: imperatores, id. Brut. 73: plebes, Phaedr. 4, 6, 13.—**B.** Of things: canto carmina versibus minutis, Poet. ap. Plin. Ep. 4, 27: genus orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 38.

Adv., in two forms, *minute* and *minutim*.

1. mĭnūte, *Into small* or *fine pieces, finely, minutely*; trop., *in a petty, paltry manner*; *minutely, closely, accurately* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: sal minute tritus, Col. 6, 17: minutissime commolere, id. 12, 28.—**B.** Trop.: res minutius tractare, Cic. Fin. 4, 3:—minutius et scrupulosius scrutantur omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28.

2. mĭnūtim, *Into small pieces, finely, minutely* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): concidere, Cato R. R. 123: scoria minutim fracta, Plin. 34, 18, 51; Gell. 17, 8.

mĭnūrĭo or **mĭnurrio,** 4. *v. n.* [μινυρίζω] *To twitter, to chirp, to coo*, said of singing birds (post-class.): palumbes minurriunt (*al.* minarriunt), Spart. Get. 5: prognem inter asseres minurientem, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*; cf. the follg. art.

‡**mĭnurrĭtĭōnes** appellantur avium minorum cantus, Fest. p. 122 ed. Müll.; cf. the preced. art.

1. minus: I. *Adj.*, *Comp.*, from minor; v. parvus.—**II.** *Adv.*, v. parvus, *ad fin.*

2. minus, a, um, v. 2. mina.

mĭnuscŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [minusculus] *Small, petty, paltry, trifling* (post-class.): minuscularii aquaeductus, Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 10: res, id. ib. 1, 55, 1.—**II.** Subst., minuscularii, ōrum, *m.*, *A receiver of small single sums*, opp. to the receiver-general, Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3; cf. in full, minuscularii vectigalium conductores (*al.* minutularii), Aug. Civ. D. 7, 4.

mĭnuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. minus] *Rather less, rather small* (quite class.): ostium, Enn. in Macr. S. 3, 12: aviarium, Var. R. R. 3, 5: cupae, Cato R. R. 12: nomen, *i. e. very short*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 46: villa, Cic. Att. 14, 13: epistola, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4.—Also of persons: meretrix, Plaut. Poen. 2, 50: QVINQVATRVS, v. h. v.

mĭnūtal, ālis, *n.* [minutus] **I.** *A dish of minced meat* (post-Aug.): Juv. 14, 129; Mart. 11, 31.—**II.** In gen., minutalia, ĭum, *Petty* or *paltry things, trifles* (post-class.): Tert. Hab. mul. 6: culices, formicae, tineae et hoc genus minutalia, id. Anim. 32.

mĭnūtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Small, petty, paltry* (eccl. Lat.): regna, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 4: ceteri, *i. e. the other writers of no consequence*, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. *prooem.*

mĭnūtātim, *adv.* [id.] *Piecemeal, in little bits; bit by bit, gradually, by degrees; singly, one by one* (quite class.): nasturtium consectum minutatim, Var. R. R. 3, 10: cribrare terram, *to sift small*, Plin. 17, 11, 15: interrogare, *i. e. in little questions, by bits, always adding something*, Cic. Acad. 2, 29:—aliquid addere, id. ib. 16: assuefaciant, Var. R. R. 1, 20: discere, Lucr. 5, 1383: se recipere, Auct. B. Afr 31: cedere, id. ib. 78:—singulos convenire, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8.

mĭnūte, *adv.*, v. minuo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

mĭnūtĭa, ae, *f.* [minutus] *Smallness, fineness, minuteness* (post-Aug.): ad minutiam redigere, *to make quite small, reduce to powder*, Sen. Ep. 70: pulveris minutiae, *little particles*, Lact. Ira D. 10.—Post-class. collat. form, **mĭnūtĭes,** ēi; ad summam minutiem conterere, App. M. 9, p. 645 Oud.: humana, id. ib. 11, p. 263.

mĭnūtĭ-lŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [minutus. loquor] *Brevity of speech, breviloquence* (eccl. Lat.): Aristotelis, Tert. Anim. 6.

mĭnūtim, *adv.*, v. minuo, *Pa.*, *ad fin*

mĭnūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [minuo] *A lessening, diminishing* (post-Aug.): trop., *opp* incrementum, Quint. 8, 4, 28: capitis, *i. e* deminutio, Gell. 1, 12: sanguinis, *blood letting, bleeding*, Veg. Vet. 1, 17.

1. Mĭnūtĭus, a, um, v. Minucius.

2. mĭnūtĭus, *Comp.*, v. minutus and minute.

mĭnūtŭlārĭus, v. minuscularius.

mĭnūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [minutus] *Very little*; *very paltry* (ante- and post-class.): pueri, Plaut. Poen. prol. 28: quaestiones, Macr. S. 7, 3.

mĭnūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. minuo, *ad fin.*

Mĭnyae, ārum, *m.*, Μινύαι, *The Minyans, Argonauts, the companions of Jason, so called from their ancestor Minyas, a king in Thessaly:* "*Minyae* dicti Argonautae, quod plerique eorum ex filiis Minyae fuerant orti," Fest. p. 122 ed. Müll.; Ov. M. 7, 1; cf. Hyg. Fab. 14.

†**minyanthes,** is, *n.* = μινυανθές, *A kind of large-leaved clover*, Plin. 21, 9, 30; ib. 21, 88.

1. Minyas, ae *m.*, v. Minyae.

2. minyas, ădis, *f.*, *A plant*: idem (Pythagoras) *minyada* appellat, nomine alio corysidiam, Plin. 24, 17, 100.

Mĭnyēĭas, ădis, *f.*, Μινυηΐας, *The daughter of Minyas*: Ov. M. 4, 1.

Mĭnўēĭdes, *f.* (Mineides), Μινυηΐδες, *The daughters of Minyas, who were changed into bats, because they had slighted the festival of Bacchus*: Ov. M. 4, 32; cf. ib. 425.

Mĭnўēĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Μινυήϊος, *Of* or *belonging to Minyas* (poet.): Minyeia proles, Ov. M. 4, 389.

* **Mĭnўēus** (quadrisyl.), ei, *m.*, Μινυεῖος, *An old name of the River Orchomenos, in Thessaly*: Orchomenus, *Minyeus* antea dictus, Plin. 4, 8, 15.

‡**mĭo,** are, *v. a.* *To commit a nuisance, to urine*: Inscr. ap. Zaccaria, Marm. Salonit. p. 10, *n.* 15.

mīrābĭlĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [mirabilis] *A wonder-worker, worker of miracles* (eccl. Lat.): Aug. tract. in Joann. 13.

mīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [miror] *To be won-*

tered at, wonderful, marvelous, extraordinary, admirable; strange, singular (quite class.): nec hoc est tam re, quam dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: pugnandi cupiditas, Nep. Milt. 5:—hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 23.—*Comp.*: quo ista majora ac mirabiliora fecisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 18.—*Sup.*: mirabilissima soboles, Col. 6, 36.—(*α*) With the *acc. c. inf.*: vos esse istiusmodi, haud mirabile est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7.—(*β*) With *quam, quantum*, and *quomodo*: mirabile est, quam non multum differat, Cic. de Or. 3, 51:—esset mirabile quomodo, id. de Div. 2, 19:—mirabile quantum gaudebat, Sil. 6, 620.—(*γ*) With the sec. *Sup.*: (mirabile dictu!) Truditur e sicco radix oleagina lingo, Virg. G. 2, 30.—*Adv.*, mīrābĭlĭter, *Wonderfully, astonishingly, marvelously, extraordinarily, surprisingly* (quite class.): mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas, Nep. Dion. 10: cupere, Cic. Fam. 13, 16: laetari, id. ib. 11, 14: moratus est, *is strangely constituted, is a strange fellow*, id. Att. 2, 25.—*Comp.*: mirabilius augere, id. de Or. 1, 21.

mīrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mirabilis] *Wonderfulness, admirableness, admirable quality* (eccl. Lat.): operum, Lact. 7, 4.

mīrābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. mirabilis, *ad fin.*

mīrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [miror] *Wondering, astonished, full of wonder* or *astonishment* (only in Livy): nova res mirabundam plebem convertit, quidnam incidisset, cur, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 38: Poeni mirabundi, unde, *etc.*, id. 25, 37.

‡ **miracidĭon,** primae adolescentiae, Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll.

mīrācŭla, ae, *f.* [miror] *A marvelously ugly whore* (ante-class.): diobolares, sceniculae, miraculae, Plaut. fragm. in Var. L. L. 7, 3 *fin.*; cf., "*miracula*, quae nunc digna admiratione dicimus, antiqui in rebus turpibus utebantur," Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll.

mīrācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *Any thing wonderful, strange,* or *marvelous, a wonder, marvel, miracle; wonderfulness, marvelousness* (quite classical): portenta et miracula philosophorum somniantium, *strange and wonderful opinions*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: adjiciunt miracula huic pugnae, *wonderful things*, Liv. 2, 7: esse miraculo, *to be wonderful, to excite wonder*, id. 25, 8: arbor digna miraculo, *singular, curious*, Plin. 12, 1, 5: in quae miracula, dixit, Verteris? Ov. M. 3, 673: omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Virg. G. 4, 441:—miraculum magnitudinis, *extraordinary size*, Liv. 25, 9.

mīrandus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. miror, *ad fin.*

* **mīrātĭo,** ōnis. *f.* [miror] *Wonder, admiration*: mirationem facere, Cic. de Div. 2, 22.

mīrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An admirer* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): mirator rerum, Ov. M. 4, 640: sui, Sen. Vit. B. 8: inanium, Plin. 14, 4, 5.

mīrātrix, īcis, *f.* [mirator] *Wondering, admiring, she that wonders* or *admires* (poet.): miratrix turba, Juv. 4, 62: fama, Sen. Hipp. 742,

mīre, *adv.*, v. mirus, *ad fin.*

mīrĭfĭce, *adv.*, v. mirificus, *ad fin.*

* **mīrĭfĭcentĭa,** ae, *f.* [mirificus] *Wonder, admiration*: mirabilium mirificentia, Chrysolog. Serm. 63.

mīrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mirus-facio] *Causing wonder* or *admiration, wonderful, marvelous; extraordinary, admirable; singular, strange* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: homo mirificus, Cic. Att. 4, 11: homo in doctrinis mirificus, Gell. 6, 15.—**B.** Of things: turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: pugnae, Cic. Att. 1, 16: convicium, id. ib. 1, 14: voluptas, id. Fam. 3, 11: studium, id. ib. 14, 3: fructus, id. Sen. 4: mirificas gratias agere, id. Att. 14, 13.—*Sup.*: mirificissimum facinus, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 32:—mirificentissima potentia, Aug. Civ. D. 18, 42.—Hence,

Adv., mīrĭfĭce, *Wonderfully, marvelously, admirably, extraordinarily, exceedingly* (quite class.): delectari, Cic. Acad. 2, 2: dolere, id. Att. 2, 19: diligere, id. N. D. 1, 21: laudare, id. Fam. 3, 11: prodesse, Plin. 31, 8, 44.

mīrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [mirus] * **I.** *A singularly, defectively-formed person*, Att. in Var. L. L. 7, 3 *fin.* § 64.—* **II.** *A wonderer, admirer*: Tert. Praescr. 3,

mirmillo (murmillo), ōnis, *m.* [μορμύλος] *A kind of gladiator that used to fight with a Thracian* (Threx), or *a net-fighter* (retiarius), *and wore a Gallic helmet, with the image of a fish for a crest* (whence the name): "retiario pugnanti adversus mirmillonem cantatur: *Non te peto, piscem peto, quid me fugis, Galle?* quia mirmillonicum genus armaturae Gallicum est, ipsique mirmillones ante Galli appellabantur, in quorum galeis piscis effigies inerat," Fest. s. v. RETIARIO, p. 284 and 285 ed. Müll.: ille autem ex mirmillone dux, ex gladiatore imperator, Cic. Phil. 3, 12; Auct. or. pro Dom. 10; so Quint. 6, 3, 61; Amm. 16, 12 *fin.*; 23, 6 *fin.*; Inscr. ap. Grut. 334, 3; ap. Marin. Fratr. Arval. p 165, 1.

mirmillōnĭcus (myrm.), a, um, *adj.* [mirmillo] *Of* or *belonging to a* mirmillo: genus armaturae, *of the* mirmillones, Fest. s. v. RETIARIO, p. 284 and 285 ed. Müll.; v. the preced. art.:—"*myrmillonica scuta* dicebant, cum quibus de muro pugnabant," Fest. p. 144.

mīro, are, v. miror, *ad fin.*, *no.* 1.

mīror, atus, 1. (v. act. collat. form, *ad fin.*) *v. dep. a.* and *n.* *To wonder* or *marvel at, to be astonished* or *amazed at* a thing; *to admire* a thing; constr. with the *acc. c. inf.*, with *quod, si, qua ratione, quid, unde*, etc. (quite class.): (*α*) *c. acc.*: negligentiam hominis, Cic. Att. 10, 5: illud jam mirari desino, quod ante mirabar, id. de Or. 2, 14: signa, tabulas pictas, vasa caelata, Sall. C. 11; Virg. G. 3, 49: patrem, *to admiringly honor*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 75: alia digna miratu, *of admiring wonder*, Sen. Ep. 94: se, *to admire one's self, be in love with one's self, be vain*: Catull. 22, 17.—Poet. with the *gen.*: justitiaene prius mirer belline laborum? Virg. A. 11, 126.—Of inanimate subjects: miraturque (arbos), novas frondes, et non sua poma, Virg. G. 2, 81.—(*β*) With an object-clause: si quis forte miratur, me ad accusandum descendere, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 1.—(*γ*) With *quod*: mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, id. de Div. 2, 24.—(*δ*) With *si*: idne tu miraris, si patrissat filius? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 27:—miror si, *I should wonder, be surprised, if*: miror, in illa superbia et importunitate si quemquam amicum habere potuit, Cic. Lael. 15.—(*ε*) With relative clauses: ne miremini, qua ratione hic tantum potuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54: ejus rei quae causa esset miratus, Caes. B. G. 1. 32: miror, quid ex Piraeo abierit, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 59: satis mirari non possum, unde, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34: si quis antea mirabatur, quid esset, quod, *etc.*, id. Sest. 1.—Hence

mirandus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Wonderful, admirable, strange, singular* (quite class.): in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27: mirandum in modum, *in a wonderful manner*, id. Att. 9, 7: fides, Stat. S. 1, 3, 20.

1. Act. collat. form, miro, are (ante-class.): quid miras? Var. in Non. 480, 30: aut ambos mira aut noli mirare de eodem, id. ib. 32: si studium mirabis, Pompon. ib. 474, 25.—**2.** *Part.*: miratus, a, um, in pass. signif. (post-class.): mirata virginis arte, Juvenc. 3, 58.

mīrus, a, um, *adj.* *Wonderful, marvelous, astonishing, admirable, extraordinary* (quite class.): mirum et magnum facinus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 97: nimia mira memoras! *wonders, marvels*, id. Amph. 5, 1, 53: mirum me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: miris modis odisse aliquem, *wonderfully, exceedingly*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 104: mirum in modum conversae sunt hominum mentes, *astonishingly, surprisingly*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: sibi mirum videri, quid in sua Gallia populo R. negotii esset, id. ib. 34.—With a follg. *si*: minime mirum, si ista res, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 55; so, quid mirum in senibus, si infirmi sunt aliquando? id. de Sen. 11, 35: mirum quam *or* quantum, *it is wonderful how, how very, how much*, i. e. *extraordinarily, exceedingly*: mirum quam inimicus ibat, ut ego objurgarem, Cic. Att. 15, 40: id, mirum quantum profuit ad concordiam civitatis, Liv. 2, 1; so too, mirum ut mirum dictu, ut sit omnis Sarmatarum virtus velut extra ipsos, Tac. H. 1, 79:—mirum ni *or* nisi, *it would be wonderful, I should wonder, I am very much mistaken, if not*, i. e. *most probably, undoubtedly*: Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43: mira sunt, nisi invitavit sese in coena plusculum, id. Amph. 1, 1, 127:—socer, et medicus me insanire aiebant: quid sit, mira sunt, *I wonder what it means, it is incomprehensible to me*, id. Men. 5, 7, 56:—mirum ni *or* quin, *undoubtedly, certainly*: quid ploras pater? Mirum ni cantem: condemnatus sum, *I wonder I don't sing, of course I ought to sing*, Naev. in Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: mirum, quin ab avo ejus, aut proavo acciperem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 125:—quid mirum? *what wonder?* Ov. A. A. 3, 110.—*Comp.* only ante-class.: mirior inquam tibi videor, Titin. in Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll.: quid hoc mirius? Var. in Non. 135, 29.—Hence,

Adv., mīre, *Wonderfully, marvelously, admirably, strangely, uncommonly, exceedingly, very* (quite class.): puero municipia mire favent, Cic. Att. 16, 11: factus canis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, 20: laudare, id. 29, 3, 12: gratus, id. ib. 1, 6:—mire quam, *extraordinarily, exceedingly*: Cic. Att. 1, 11 *fin.* (*al.* mire quantum).

* **mis,** an archaic form for mei, *Of me*. ingens cura mis, Enn. in Prisc. p. 955 P. cf. Quint. 8, 3, 25.

Misagēnes, is, *m.* *A son of Masinissa*, Liv. 42, 29; 62 *sq.*

Mīsargўrĭdes, ae, *m.*, μισαργυρία, *Money-hater*, a name comically formed by Plautus to signify *Usurer*: Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 41.

miscellānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [miscellus] *Mixed, miscellaneous* (a post-Augustan word): turba miscellanea, *of all sorts*, App. M. 3, p. 174 Oud.—**II.** Subst., miscellanea, ōrum, *n.*: **A.** *A hash of different sorts of broken meat, a gallimaufry, hodgepodge*, the coarse diet of gladiators: Juv 11, 19.—**B.** *A writing on miscellaneous subjects*: Miscellanea Ptolemaei, Tertull. adv. Valent. 12.

‡ **miscellĭōnes** appellantur, qui non certae sunt sententiae, sed variorum mixtorumque judiciorum sunt, Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll.

miscellus (miscillus, Mart. Cap. 9, 309). a, um, *adj.* [misceo] *Mixed* (ante class. and post-Aug.): uvae miscellae, Cato R. R. 23. Of pigeons: miscellum genus (*i. e.* of tame and wild pigeons), Var. R. R. 3, 7: ludi, *composed of games of several kinds*, Suet. Cal. 20: aes, *a brazen tablet on which were inscribed the names of soldiers who had served out their time and to whom lands were assigned, as also of those who succeeded to the place of others deceased*, Sicul. Flacc. de condit. agror, p. 23 Goes.

miscĕo, miscui, mistum, *or* mixtum, 2. *v. a.* [μίσγω, μίγνυμι] *To mix, mingle, to intermingle, blend* (for the diff. between this word and temperare, v. under *no* II.. A).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (sortes) pueri manu miscentur, Cic. de Div. 2, 41, 86: dulce et amarum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 61: toxicum antidoto, Phaedr. 1, 14, 8: mella Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 24: vina Surrentina faece Falerna, id. ib. 4, 55: pabula sale, Col. 6, 4: aquas nectare, Ov. Her. 16, 198: fletum cruori, id. Met. 4, 140: ad faecem et amurcam helleborum, Col. 7, 5: inter caeruleum virides miscere smaragdos, Lucr. 2, 804: cumque meis lacrimis miscuit usque suas, Ov. Pont. 1. 9, 20.—Proverb.: coelum ac terras *and* mare coelo miscere, *to disturb heaven and earth, raise a great commotion*, Liv. 4, 3: mare coelo confundere, Juv. 6, 282; cf. id. 2, 25.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To join one's self to, have carnal intercourse with* one: corpus cum aliqua, Cic. de Div. 1, 29, 60: sic se tibi misceat, Ov. M. 13, 867: cum aliquo misceri in Venerem, App. M. 9, p. 639 Oud.:—sanguinem et genus, *to intermarry*, Liv. 1, 9.

2. *To mix, mingle, prepare* a drink: alteri miscere mulsum, Cic. Fin. 2, 5 *fin.*, so Ov. Am. 1, 4, 29; and, Veientana mihi misces, Mart. 3, 49: pocula alicui, Ov. M. 10, 160: lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercae, id. ib. 1, 147.

3. Miscere se, or mid., *To mix, mingle with others, to unite, assemble:* miscet (se) viris, Virg. A. 1, 440: se partibus alicujus, Vellej. 2, 86: ipsa ad praetoria densae Miscentur, *assemble*, Virg. G. 4, 75.

4. Miscere manus or proelia, *To join battle, engage* (poet.): miscere manus, Prop. 2, 20, 66: proelia dura, id. 4, 1, 28. —Hence, vulnera, *to inflict wounds on each other*, Virg. A. 12, 720.

5. Of storms, *To throw into confusion, to disturb, confound, embroil* (poet.): coelum terramque miscere, Virg. A. 1, 134: magno misceri murmure pontum, id. ib. 124: miscent se maria, id. ib. 9, 714.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To mix, mingle, unite*, etc.: miscent inter sese inimicitias agitantes, Enn. Ann. 8, 33: animum alicujus cum suo miscere, Cic. Lael. 21 *fin.*: gravitate mixtus lepos, id. Rep. 2, 1: ex dissimillimis rebus misceri et temperari, id. Off. 3, 33, 119; cf. so joined with temperare, id. Or. 58, 197; but also opp. to temperare, since miscere signifies merely to mix together, but temperare to mix in due proportion: haec ita mixta fuerunt, ut temperata nullo fuerint modo, Cic. Rep. 2, 23.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To share with, impart to* another; *to take part in, share in* a thing (rarely, and perh. not ante-Aug.): cum amico omnes curas, omnes cogitationes tuas misce, *share*, Sen. Ep. 3:—se negotiis, *to take part in, engage in*, Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 38; so, administrationi, Callistr. ib. 27, 1, 17 *fin.*: paternae hereditati, Ulp. ib. 29, 2, 42 *fin.*

2. (acc. to *no.* I., B, 5) *To throw into confusion, to embroil, disturb; to stir up, occasion, excite* (so quite class.): omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic. Leg. 3, 7; so, rem publicam malis concionibus, id. Agr. 2, 33: coetus, Tac. A. 1, 16: animorum motus dicendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 51:—ego nova quaedam misceri et concitari mala jam pridem videbam, *stirred up, devised*, id. Cat. 4, 3; so, seditiones, Tac. H. 4, 68 *fin.*

miscillus, a, um, v. miscellus, *ad init.*

‡ **miscipulo,** are, *v. n.* *To smack:* "*miscipulat*, ποππύζει," Gloss. Philox.

* **miscix,** īcis, *adj.* [misceo] *Changeable, inconstant*, inconstans, Petr. 45, 6 dub. (*al.* mittix).

mĭsellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [miser] *Poor, wretched, unfortunate* (quite class.): homo, Cic. Att. 3, 23; id. Fam. 14, 4:—o factum male! o miselle passer, Catull. 3, 16.—Esp. applied to the dead: cum alicujus defuncti recordaris, misellum vocas eum. Tert. Testim. Anim. 4; so Petr. 65. —Of inanim. and abstr. things: redactus sum usque ad hoc misellum pallium, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 65: spes, Lucr. 4, 1089.

Mīsēnātes, ĭum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Misenum:* Veg. Mil. 4, 31.

Mīsēnensis, e, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Misenum:* villa, Phaedr. 2, 5, 8: classis, Tac. H. 3, 57.

Mīsēnum, ii, *n.*, Μισηνόν, *A promontory, town, and harbor in Campania*, now *Punta di Miseno*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 60; id. de imp. Pomp. 12, 33; cf., "*Misenum* promontorium a Miseno tubicine Aeneae ibi sepulto est appellatum, Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll.; also called Promontorium Miseni, Liv. 24, 14; and poet., in the *plur.*, Misena, ōrum, Prop. 1, 11, 4; and (on account of mons) Misenus, Virg. A. 6, 234.

Mīsēnus, i, *m.*: **I.** *Son of Aeolus, a trumpeter of Aeneas, buried at the promontory of Misenum, whence it received its name*, Virg. A. 6, 162 *sq.*; cf. Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll. —**II.** For Misenum; v. the preced. art.

mĭser, a, um, *adj.* *Wretched, unfortunate, miserable, pitiable, lamentable*, etc.: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57: homo miser, et infortunatus, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 20: m. atque infelix, Cic. Quint. 30: o multo miserior Dolabella, quam ille, quem tu miserrimum esse voluisti, id. Phil. 11, 4: m., infelix, aerumnosus, id. Parad. 2, 1: miserrimum habere aliquem, *to torment*, id. Fam. 14, 7: miserrimus Fui fugitando, *have exhausted myself with running, am completely tired out*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 7.—With a follg. *gen.*: miseros ambitionis, Plin. Pan. 58:—misera ambitione laborare, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: curae, Lucr. 3, 1065: orbitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28: m. et calamitosa res, id. Rosc. Am. 28: voluptates, Plin. 33, 3:—quo morbo misera sum, *suffer*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 39; so, homini misero non invideo medicinam, Petr. 129; cf., quid illam miseram animi excrucias? Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 76: homo animo suo miser, id. Truc. 2, 7, 36: miserum esse ex animo, *to be wretched in mind, sick at heart*, id. Epid. 4, 1, 1:—amor, Virg. A. 5, 655; so with a follg. *gen.*: cultus miser, *with regard to dress*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 66: —hominem perditum miserumque, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 28:—carmen, Virg. E. 3, 27: remedium, Cels. 5, 26, 34.—Often inserted in the midst of a sentence: ossa atque pellis sum, misera, macritudine, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 32: foribus, miser, oscula figit, Lucr. 4, 1172:—miserum! (parenthetically) *i. e. what a misfortune! how sad!* tum pendere poenas Cecropidae jussi (miserum!) septena quotannis Corpora, Virg. A. 6, 20.— Hence,

Adv., in two forms, *misere* (quite class.) and *miseriter* (ante-class.).

A. mĭsēre, *Wretchedly, miserably; desperately, vehemently, urgently:* est misere scriptum, Pseudole! *Ps.* O miserrime, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 72: vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 15: —misere amare, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 32: deperire, id. Cist. 1, 2, 12: invidere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 22: orare aliquid, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 124.

B. mĭsĕrĭter, *Wretchedly, lamentably, sadly* (poet.): corrumpi, Laber. in Non. 517, 2: alloqui, Catull. 63, 49. Also Enn. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.

mĭsĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [miseror] *Worthy of pity, pitiable, miserable, deplorable, lamentable, wretched, sad* (quite class.): nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57: fiet ultro miserabilis, Quint. 11, 1, 64; id. 9, 4, 133: sisque miser semper, nec sis miserabilis ulli, Ov. Ib. 117: Irus, Mart. 6, 17: corpus, Ov. Her. 21, 214: voces, *plaintive*, Liv. 1, 29: vox, Cic Verr. 2, 5, 63: aspectus, id. Phil. 2, 29: caedes, Liv. 1, 59: elegi, *mournful*, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 2: *Comp.*, miserabilior causa mortis, Liv. 1, 59:—miserabile, *adv.*, for miserabiliter: miserabile caesis insultare, Virg. A. 12, 338.—Hence,

Adv., mĭsĕrābĭlĭter, *Pitiably, mournfully, sadly, miserably* (quite class.): emori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: scripta epistola, id. Att. 10, 9: laudare, *to laud pathetically*, i. e. *to pronounce one's funeral oration in a mournful manner, and so as to excite pity*, id. ib. 14, 10: dicere tristia, Quint. 4, 2, 120: perire, Val. Max. 2, 6, 11.—*Comp.*: miserabilius dicere, Sen. Excerpt. controv. praef. 4.

* **mĭsĕrāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [miseror] *Pity, commiseration:* parvi miseramina panis (*al.* mihi fragmina panis), Juvenc. 4, 285.

mĭsĕrandus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. miseror, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

mĭsĕranter, *adv.*, v. miseror, *ad fin.*

mĭsĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [miseror] *A pitying, pity, compassion, commiseration* (quite class.): cum quadam miseratione delectare, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: miserationem commovere, Quint. 6, 1, 46: miseratione mens judicum permovenda, Cic. Or. 38: miserationem petere, *i. e. to pray for pity and forgiveness*, Plin. 9, 8, 10: infantis, Just. 7, 2.—**II.** Transf., rhetor., *A pathetic speech:* miserationibus uti, Cic. Brut. 21: judicem inclinat miseratio, Quint. 4, 1, 14; so id. 6, 1, 23; 4, 1, 27; 4, 3, 15, et saep.

mĭsĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who pities, a commiserator* (post-class.): Juvenc. 2, 295.

mĭsĕre, *adv.*, v. miser, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

mĭsĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. n.* and **mĭsĕrĕor,** ĭtus, 2. (archaic *inf. praes.*, misererier, Lucr. 5, 1022.—Ante- and post-class. *part. perf.*, misertus for miseritus, Scip. Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10; Hyg. Fab. 58) *v. dep.* [miser] *To feel pity, have compassion, to pity, compassionate, commiserate.*

I. In the *verb. finit.* (so in the act. form only ante-class.): (*α*) Form misereo: miserete annis, Enn. in Non. 474, 30: cogebant hostes, ut misererent, id. ap. Prisc. p. 824 P.: ipse sui miseret, Lucr. 3, 894.

(*β*) Form misereor (quite class.): miseremini sociorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28 *fin*: postulat, ut sui misereantur, Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24: miserere temporis, Caecin in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: nescio qui nostri miseritus tandem Deus, Afran. in Gell. 20, 6: deos miseritos nominis Romani, Liv. 27, 33 *fin.*: quum misereri mei debent, Cic. Att. 4, 5: laborum Tantorum, Virg. A. 2, 143: miserere mei, miserere meorum, Ov. Her. 12, 81.—With the *dat.*: cui Venus postea miserta est, Hyg. Fab. 58; cf. Diom. p. 294 P.—With the *acc.* (dub.): tot miserere animas, Grat. Cyneg. 440 (*al.* miserare).—Impers.: ut supplicum misereatur, *that we should feel pity for suppliants*, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48.

II. Impers., miseret and (less freq.) miseretur me alicujus and alicujus rei, *It distresses me, I feel pity* or *compassion* for a person or thing.

(*a*) Form miseret (so most freq.): "*miseret me* eadem forma dicitur, qua piget, poenitet, taedet," Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll.: miseret te aliorum, tui te nec miseret nec pudet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 30: eorum nos miseret, Cic. Mil. 34, 92: neque te mei tergi misereret, si, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 25.

(*β*) Form miseretur, miseritum (misertum) est: patris me miseretur, Turpil. in Non. 477, 15: neque me minus vestri quam mei miserebitur, L. Crassus in Prisc. p. 824: quando te nostrum et rei publicae miserebitur? Quadrig. in Gell. 6, 20: cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereatur, Cic. Lig. 5, 14, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P. (Klotz: misereat): me ejus miseritum' st, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 29: quo me rei publicae maxime misertum est, Scip. Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10.—With the *gen.* only miseretur tui, Pacuv. in Non. 477, 16.

mĭsereor, itus, 2, v. the preced. art.

mĭsĕresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [misereo] **I.** *To feel pity, have compassion* (only poet.): his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, Virg. A. 2, 145:—miserescite regis, id. ib. 8, 573: generis miseresce tui, Stat. Th. 1, 280.—**B.** Impers., miserescit me alicujus, *It distresses me, I feel pity, take compassion* (cf. miseret, under misereo, *no.* II.): inopis nunc te miserescat mei, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 3.—* **II.** I. q. miserum fieri, *To become wretched, miserable:* Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 1.

mĭsĕret, v. misereo, *no.* II.

mĭsĕrētur, v. misereo, *no.* II.

mĭsĕrĕvīvĭum, ii, *n.* *A plant, also called* proserpinaca, App. Herb. 18.

mĭsĕrĭa, ae, *f.* [miser] *Wretchedness, unhappy condition, misfortune, misery; trouble, fatigue, irksomeness, affliction, distress*, etc. (quite class.): proloqui Coelo atque terrae Medeaī miserias, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 26 *fin.*: quibus servitutem mea miseria deprecor, id. ap. Non. 290, 19: miserias voluptate sedare, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 93: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria et aerumna non potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 32: in miserias incidere, id. Phil. 2, 10: in miseriis versari, id. Fam. 7, 3: in miseria esse, id. Fin. 3, 14: oneri miseriaeque esse, Sall. C. 10:—miseriam capere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 22: nimiae miseriae est, *is too irksome*, Quint. 1, 8, 18:—Stoici omnia superstitiosa sollicitudine et miseria credunt, *anxiety*, Cic. de Div. 2, 41.—**II.** Personified, Miseria, *The daughter of Erebus and Nox*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 *fin.*; Hyg. Fab. praef.

mĭsĕrĭcordĭa, ae, *f.* [misericors] *Tender-heartedness, pity, compassion, mercy* (quite class.): "*misericordia* est aegritudo ex miseria alterius injuria laborantis," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: misericordiam aliis commovere ... misericordiâ capi, id. de Or. 2, 47: mentes hominum ad lenitatem misericordiamque revocare, id. ib. 1, 12: misericordiam implorare et exposcere, id. Mil. 34; so, captare, id. Phil. 2, 34: populi concitare, id. de Or. 1, 53: tribuere alicui, *to give, bestow*, id. Planc. 1: adhibere, *to show*, id. Rab. perd. 2: exercere, *to exercise*, Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 7: aliena misericordia vivo, *on the compassion of others*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50: puerorum, *for the children*, id. Att. 7, 12: ad misericordiam inducere, *to move*, id. Brut. 50: misericordiam magnam habere, *to have, entertain*, id. Mur. 40; and in the *plur.*, misericordias habere, Plaut. Most. 2, 3, 115:— haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronunciantur, *with great pathos*, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*

* **B.** Transf., A condition to excite compassion, *Wretchedness, misery:* quantum misericordiae nobis tuae preces et tua salus allatura sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.

II. Personified, Misericordia, *A goddess*, App. M. 1, p. 263; cf. Quint. 5, 11, 38; Claud. B. Gild. 404.

mĭsĕrĭcordĭter, *adv.*, v. misericors, *ad fin.*

mĭsĕrĭcors, dis, *adj.* [misereo-cor] *Tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful* (quite class.): misericordem se praebere, Cic. Caecin. 10: m. et mansuetus, Auct. Her. 2, 17: misericordem esse in aliquem, Cic. Lig. 5: sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, Sall. C. 52: animus, Cic. Inv. 1, 55.—*Comp.:* misericordior, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 23.—*Sup.:* misericordissimus, Aug. Ep. 48.—Hence,

Adv., mĭsĕrĭcordĭter, *Tender-heartedly, pitifully, compassionately, mercifully* (ante- and post-class.): crudeliter illi, nos misericorditer, Quadrig. in Non. 510, 20; Lact. 6, 18.—*Comp.:* misericordius, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 16.

mĭsĕrĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [miser] *Wretchedness, misery* (ante-class. for misera): Laber. in Non. 214. 20.

mĭsĕrĭter, *adv.*, v. miser, *ad fin.*

mĭsĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [miser] * **I.** For miseria, *Wretchedness, misery*, Att. in Non. 136, 18.—**II.** For miseratio, *Pity, compassion*, Att. in Non. 136, 20.

mĭsĕrĭtus and **mĭsertus,** *Part.*, from misereor, v. misereo.

mĭsĕro, are, v. miseror, *ad fin.*

mĭsĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (act. collat. form, v. infra, *ad fin.*) [miser] *To lament, bewail, deplore; to pity, compassionate* any one: "*miseratur* is, qui conqueritur aliena incommoda: *miseretur* is, qui miserum sublevat," Fest. p. 123 ed. Müll. (quite classical): quis illaec est mulier, quae ipsa se miseratur? Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 6: communem conditionem miserari, Cic. Mur. 27: (Acestes) ab humo miserans attollit amicum, Virg. A. 5, 451; cf. id. Georg. 2, 499: juvenem animi miserata, *pitying in her heart*, id. Aen. 10, 686; for which, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam, id. ib. 6, 332.—Of a lamenting speech: eos miserando casum suum confirmat, Sall. J. 23: casum alicujus miseratus, Tac. A. 3, 17: haec copiose miseratus est, Gell. 10, 3 *med.* (β) *c. gen.* (poet.): te commiserabar magis, quam miserabar mei, Att. in Non. 445, 12: eorum, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 28: poenae juvenem indignae miseratus, Sil. 11, 381.—* (γ) *c. dat.:* servis miseratus, Coripp. Laud. Justin. 2, 402.—Hence,

A. mĭsĕrandus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Lamentable, deplorable, pitiable* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: ut aliis miserandus, aliis irridendus esse videatur, Cic. de Or. 1, 37; Virg. A. 5, 509.—**B.** Of things: haec mihi videntur misera atque miseranda, Cic. Cat. 4, 6: manus, Ov. M. 6, 276: fortuna, Sall. J. 15: miserandum in modum, *in a pitiable manner*, Cic. Prov. cons. 3.

* **B.** mĭsĕranter, *adv.*, *Pitifully, pathetically:* aut lacrimose aut miseranter, Gell. 10, 3.

Act. collat. form, misero, are (ante-class.): ut miserarent mala, Att. in Non. 470, 23.

* **mĭsertor,** ōris, *m.* [syncop. for miserator, from miseror] *A pitier, compassionater:* miserande misertor, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 478.

mĭsĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [miser] *Wretched, unfortunate* (ante-class.): animula miserula, Serenus in Non. 517, 4; Afran. in Non. 217: cupidius miserulo obito, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 869 P.

‡ **misisŭla,** ae, *f.* *A crust of bread hollowed out in the shape of a spoon:* "*misisula*, μυστίλη," Gloss. Philox.

* **mĭssĭbĭlia,** ĭum, for missilia, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.

missĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [mitto] *Discharged from military service* (post-Aug.): praetorianus, Suet. Ner. 48; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3579; 3582.

* **missĭcŭlo,** 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *To send often:* ad me litteras Missiculabas, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 29.

missĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That may be thrown, that is thrown* or *hurled, missile* (not in Cic. or Caes.): lapides missiles, *sling-stones*, Liv. 1, 43: ferrum, *a javelin*, Virg. A. 10, 421: uni sibi missile ferrum, *which he alone can launch*, Stat. Th. 8, 524: aculei (of the porcupine), *capable of being shot forth*, Plin. 8, 35, 53.

II. Subst.: **A.** missile, is, *n.*, *A missile weapon, missile, a javelin:* missilibus Lacedaemonii pugnabant, Liv. 34, 39; so in the *plur.*, Virg. A. 10, 716; in the *sing.:* Luc. 7, 485.

B. missilia, ĭum, *n.*, or res missiles, *Presents thrown by the emperors among the people:* sparsa et populo missilia omnium rerum, Suet. Ner. 11; id. Aug. 98.

* **2.** Trop.: ad haec, quae a fortuna sparguntur, sinum expandit et sollicitus missilia ejus exspectat, Sen. Ep. 74.

missĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A letting go, sending away*, in gen.; in partic., *a releasing, liberation* of a prisoner; *a discharge from service* or *office* (of a soldier, a quaestor, of gladiators), *i. e.* permission to leave off fighting for that time or that day; also, *cessation, termination*, or *remission* of punishment.

I. In gen., *A letting go, sending away, a sending, dispatching: a throwing, hurling* (quite class.): missio sanguinis, *blood-letting*, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.;* Suet. Calig. 29: litterarum, Cic. Att. 5, 5: legatorum, id. Phil. 7, 1: extra telorum missionem, *beyond the range of missiles*, Vitr. 2, 9.—In the jurid. signif., *A delivering up, giving possession:* missio in aedes, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 15.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A release* from captivity, *liberation:* munus pro missione dare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48.

B. *A discharge from service* (of soldiers, office-holders, gladiators, *etc.*), *a dismission:* praemium missionis ferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: quibus (militibus) senatus missionem reditumque in patriam negasset ante belli finem, Liv. 26, 1: exercitum purgare missionibus turbulentorum hominum, id. 7, 39; cf., "*missionum* generales causae sunt tres: *honesta, causaria, ignominiosa. Honesta* est, quae tempore militiae impleto datur; *causaria*, quum quis vitio animi vel corporis minus idoneus militiae renunciatur; *ignominiosa* causa est, quum quis propter delictum sacramento solvitur," Macer Dig. 49, 16, 13: gratiosa ante emerita stipendia, *a discharge obtained by favor*, Liv. 43, 14, 9: nondum justa, id. ib. 15:—(* Of a quaestor), Suet. Caes. 7:—Of gladiators: quum Myrino peteretur missio laeso, Mart. 12, 29; so Sen. Ben. 2, 20 *fin.* Hence, sine missione, *without favor, without quarter, to the death:* Liv. 41, 20.—Trop.: quid prodest, paucos dies aut annos lucrificare? sine missione nascimur (* *without release from the service of wisdom*), Sen. Ep. 37; so, sine missione pugnatum est, *for life or death*, Flor. 3, 20 *fin.*

C. *A cessation, termination:* ante ludorum missionem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

D. *Remission* from punishment: missionem puero dedit, qs. *let him go*, Petr. 52.

missĭtĭus, a, um, v. missicius.

missĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [mitto] *To send repeatedly, to send* (not in Cic. or Caes.): auxilia, Liv. 9, 45, 5: literas, Front. de Eloqu. p. 234 ed. Maj.: codicillos missitatos, Plin. 33, 1, 4.

missor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who sends, throws*, or *shoots, an archer* (extremely rare): hic missore vacans fulgens jacet una sagitta (*al.* hic misso revocans), Cic. Arat. 84.—**II.** *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Fabr. 365, 111.

missōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A dish, charger*, for serving up food (post-class.): aurata missoria, Venant. Vit. S. Germ. 13; cf., "*lances*, missoria," Gloss. Isid.

‡ **missum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A prize:* "ἆθλον, missum," Gloss. Gr. Lat.; also called missarium, i, *n.*, Schol. in Juv. 8, 227.

1. missus, a, um, *Part.*, from mitto.

2. missus, ūs, *m.* [mitto] *A sending away, a sending, dispatching; a throwing, launching, shooting;* transf., *a shot;* in the public games, *a course, a round, a heat;* at table, a number of dishes served up at once, *a course.*

I. Lit.: missu Caesaris ad Ambiorigem ventitare consueverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 27; so, duas venisse legiones missu Caesaris, id. ib. 6, 7: Archippi regis missu, Virg. A. 7, 750:—pili, Liv. 9, 19.

II. Transf.: * **A.** *A cast, a shot:* vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, Lucr. 4, 409.

B. In the public games, *A course, a round, a heat:* spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum produxit, Suet. Ner. 22; so id. Dom. 4.

C. At table, *A course:* novem libras carnis per tres missus ponebat, Capitol Pert. 12; so Lampr. Heliog. 30.

* **mistārĭus** or **mixtārĭus,** ii, *m* [misceo] A vessel in which wine was mixed with water, *A mixing-vessel, a mixer:* Lucil. in Non. 546, 30.

mistĭcĭus (mixtĭcĭus) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of mixed race, mongrel, born of parents of different nations;* a transl. of the Gr. σύμμικτος (eccl. Lat.): Hier. 5, in Jerem. 25, 19.

* **mistim** (mix.), *adv.* [mistus] *Mixedly:* Lucr. 3, 565.

mistĭo (mix.), ōnis, *f.* [misceo] *A mixing* (post-Aug.): aliam mixtionem habet genus avium, Vitr. 1, 4.—Transf., concr., *A mixture*, Pall. 1, 32; 12, 7.

mistūra (mix.), ae, *f.* [id.] *A mixing, mingling;* in partic., *carnal intercourse, copulation*, with or without Veneris; concr., *a mixture;* trop., *a mixing, mingling* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: mistura immoderata, Var. in Non. 490, 28: rerum, Lucr. 2, 976: unguentorum, Plin 13, 1, 2.

2. In partic., *Carnal intercourse, copulation:* externae Veneris mistura, Luc. 9, 899: cum fero, Plin. 8, 53, 79.

B. Transf., concr., *A mixture, compound:* ea mistura os perfricatur, Col. 7, 5.

II. Trop., *A mixing, mingling:* vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3: raram facit mixturam cum sapientia forma, (* *beauty is seldom united with wisdom*), Petr. 94; Quint. 1, 10, 6: mira figurarum, id. 9, 3, 40; cf. id. 9, 2, 37: aliorum generum cum aliis, id. 6, 3, 63: translationum, id. 5, 11. 22.

mistūrātus (mix.), a, um, *Part.*, of the obsol. mixturo [mistura] *Mixed, mingled* (post-class.): Pelag. Veter. 6.

1. mistus (mix.), a, um, *Part.*, from misceo.

2. mistus (mix.), ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [misceo] *A mixing, mingling* (post-Aug.): seminis mistu, Col. 6, 37, 7 dub.

Mistyllus, i, *m.* [μιστύλλω, to cut up] *The name of a cook:* Mart. 1, 51.

* **Misulāni,** ōrum, *m.* *A people of Numidia*, Plin. 5, 4, 4; called also Musulani and Musulami, Tac. A. 2, 52; 4, 24.

† **mĭsy,** ўos (in the *gen.* also, misys, Scrib. Comp. 34; and, misy, Cels. 6, 7, 2), *n.* = μίσυ: **I.** *A kind of mushroom* or *truffle*, Plin. 19, 3, 12.—**II.** *A mineral*, perh. *a vitriolic ore, copperas, sory*, Plin. 34. 12, 29; Cels. 5, 19, 8; 27; Scrib. Comp. 34; 240.

mīte, *adv.*, v. mitis, *ad fin.*

mĭtella, ae, *f. dim.* [mitra] *A headband*, a kind of *turban* (quite class.): nobiles adolescentes Neapoli cum mitella saepe vidimus, Cic. Rab. Post. 10; so Virg. Cop. 1.—**II.** *A bandage* for the arm: Cels. 8, 10, 3.

mĭtellīta or **mĭtellĭca,** Suet. Ner. 27; an erroneous reading for mellita.

mītesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [mitis] *To become mild* or *mellow* (of fruits, to lose their roughness or harsh flavor); in gen., *to grow mild, soft, gentle, tame;* trop., *to grow mild* or *gentle* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: Pac. in Non. 2, 358: uvae a sole mitescunt, Cic. Oecon. in Gell. 15, 5: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15: cornus, arbutus, prunus, piri, *to grow mellow, ripe*, Col. 7, 9:—sunt (herbae) quae mitescere flamma, Mollirique queant, Ov. M. 15, 78: ervum, Plin. 22, 25, 73.—**B.** Transf.: coelum mitescere, arbores frondescere. Poët. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: hiems, Liv. 23, 19: annus, Sil. 15, 505: frigora, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9. Alpium juga, Plin. 3, 25, 28:—ferae quaedam numquam mitescunt, Liv. 33, 45.—**II.** Trop.: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39.

Mĭthras and **Mĭthres,** ae, *m.*, Μίθρας: **I.** *The sun-god* of the Persians: Stat

Th. 1, 717, Curt. 4, 13.—**II.** *The proper name of a priest of Isis*, App. M. 11, p. 800 Oud.—**III.** *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 384, *no.* 38.

† **mithrax** or **mitrax,** ācis, *m.* = μίθραξ, *A Persian precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 63; *also called* mithridax, Sol. 37.

Mithrĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [Mithras] *Of* or *belonging to Mithras* (post-class.): sacra, Lampr. Commod. 9.

Mithrĭdātes, is, *m.*, Μιθριδάτης: **I.** *Mithridates the Great, king of Pontus, who waged war with the Romans, was at last conquered by Pompey, and stabbed himself*, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 3; id. Mur. 15, 32 *sq.*; id. Flacc. 24 *sq.* He early fortified himself against poison by taking antidotes; hence, profecit poto Mithridates saepe veneno, Toxica ne possent saeva nocere sibi, Mart. 5, 76 (cf., antidotum Mithridaticum, Plin. 29, 1, 8).—**II.** *A witness against Flaccus*, Cic. Fl. 17.—**III.** *A king of Pergamus, a friend of Caesar*, Auct. B. Alex. 26.—**IV.** Mithridates, surnamed Evergetes, *An ally of the Romans against Carthage*, Just. 37.—**V.** *The fifth king of the Parthians, the most powerful of all the Parthian kings*, Just. 41.—**VI.** *The eighth king of the Parthians*, Just. 42, 2.—**VII.** *A king of Armenia*, Tac. A. 11, 8 *sq.*; 12, 45 *sq.*

Mithrĭdātēus, a, um, *adj.* [Mithridates] *Of* or *belonging to a Mithridates* (poet.): nomina, Ov. M. 15, 755.

Mithrĭdātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a Mithridates, Mithridatic* (quite class.): bellum, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 3: antidotum, Plin. 29, 1, 8: victoria, *over Mithridates*, id. 15, 25, 30: crimen, *of the witness Mithridates*, Cic. Fl. 17.

Mithrĭdātĭos antidŏtus, for Mithridaticus ant., *Mithridatic* (post-classical): Gell. 17, 16; v. Mithridates.

mītĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [mitificus] *To make mild* or *mellow; to make tame, to tame;* trop., *to make mild* or *gentle* (mostly post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: mitificatus cibus, *well digested and changed into chyle* (*al.* modificatus), Cic. de Div. 2, 26, 57 Orell. *N. cr.:* nocte sidus tepido fulgore mitificat (marinas locustas), Plin. 9, 31, 50:—elephantos, *to tame*, id. 8, 7, 7.—**II.** Trop.: homines, Gell. 2, 12.

mītĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mitis-facio] *Mild, soft, gentle* (poet. and post-class.): vapores, Prud. Hamart. 963: mens, Sil. 12, 474.

mītĭgābĭlĭter, *adv.* [mitigo] *Mildly, gently* (post-class.): Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

mītĭganter, *adv.*, v. mitigo, *ad fin.*

mītĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mitigo] *A soothing, mitigating, mitigation* (rare, but quite class.): Cic. de Or. 3, 30: multis mitigationibus lenire, Auct. Her. 4, 37.

mītĭgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Soothing, mitigative* (post-class.): curatio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 5.

mītĭgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Soothing, mitigative* (post-Aug.): Plin. 28, 6, 17.

mītĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mitem ago] *To make mild, soft,* or *tender; to make tame, to tame;* trop., *to make mild* or *gentle, to soothe, assuage, appease, mitigate* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: quum aestiva maturitate alia mitigaverit, alia torruerit, Cic. Rep. 4, 1 (cited in Non. 343, 21): mitiget auctumnus, quod maturaverit aestas, Aus. Idyll. 8: cibum, *to make soft* or *tender* by boiling or roasting, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.—Comically: misero mihi mitigabat sandalio caput, *mellowed, broke*, Turpil. in Non. l. l.: hic, qui dura sedens porrecto saxa leone Mitigat, *i. e. makes soft for sitting on by spreading over them a lion's skin*, Mart. 9, 44:—agros, *to loosen, to make fruitful*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: vina diluendo, Plin. 14, 22, 29: silvestres arbores, id. 17, 10, 12: amaritudinem frugum, *to soften, mitigate*, id. 18, 16, 40: cervicum duritias, id. 20, 22, 92:—rabiem suum, Plin. 10, 63, 83: pilos, *to thin*, id. 35, 6, 19: animal, Sen. Ben. 1, 3: morbum temperantia, Plin. Ep. 1, 12.

II. Trop.: mitigare animum alicujus, Cic. Balb. 26: aliquem, id. Mur. 31: iras, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 15: querimonias, Col. praef.: tristitiam ac severitatem, Cic. de Or. 2, 58; cf., acerbam severitatem condimentis humanitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: leges, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: dolores, Cic. Att. 3, 15: labores, id. de Or. 3, 4: aliquem pecunia, Tac. H. 1, 66: temporum atrocitatem, Suet. Tib. 48: aures, *to soothe* with explanatory representations, Quint. 12, 1, 14: metus, id. 12, 2, 28: feritatem animalium, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

mĭtĭlo, 1. *v. n.* The note of the acredula: acredula tunc mitilans (*al.* trutilans, truculans), Auct. Carm. Philom. 16.

mītis, e, *adj.* *Mild, mellow;* of the soil, *mellow, light, kindly, fruitful;* of a river, *gentle, placid;* trop., *mild, soft, gentle* (quite class. only in the trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: sunt nobis mitia poma, Virg. E. 1, 81: uva, id. Georg. 1, 448: Bacchus (*i. e.* vinum), id. ib. 344: succi, Ov. M. 14, 690:—mite solum Tiburis, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 2:—mitis fluvius in morem stagni, Virg. A. 8, 88: flamma, *harmless, innoxious*, Sil. 16, 120.

II. Trop.: nihil tam vidi mite, nihil tam placatum, quam tum meus frater erat in sororem tuam, Cic. Att. 5, 1: mitis tranquillusque homo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 2: homo mitissimus atque lenissimus, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: mites et mansueti, id. Inv. 1, 2: m. et misericors animus, id. ib. 55: consilium, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 5: doctrina, Cic. Mur. 29: malum, blandum atque dolosum, Lucil. in Non. 343, 9: mitius exsilium, Ov. Tr. 2, 185: servitium, Prop. 2, 16, 20: opes, *acquired through a long peace*, Sil. 14, 653: affectus mitiores, Quint. 5, 13, 2.—Of speech: Thucydides si posterius fuisset, multo maturior fuisset et mitior, *riper and mellower, more palatable*, Cic. Brut. 83: m. et compta oratio, id. de Sen. 9.—Poet., with a respect. *acc.:* nec Mauris animum mitior anguibus, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 17.—With the *dat.:* mites hostibus, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 48: poenitentiae mitior, *toward the penitent*, Tac. Agr. 16.—Comically, *Made soft, mellow* with beating, Plaut. Mil. 5, 31; Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 12.—Hence,

Adv., mīte, *Mildly, softly, gently* (rare; not in Cic.): mite connivere, App. M. 10, p. 745 Oud.—*Comp.:* mitius ille perit, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 29.—*Sup.:* mitissime legatos appellare, Caes. B. G. 7, 45.

mītĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mitior] *Rather mild, mildish* (post-class.): febres, Coel. Aur. Acut. praef.

† **mĭtra,** ae, *f.* = μίτρα, *A head-band, coif, turban* of the Asiatics; in Greece and Rome worn only by women, except occasionally by effeminate young men: P. Clodius a crocota, a mitra . . . est factus repente popularis, Auct. Har. resp. 21; Plin. 35, 9, 35. Also worn by Bacchus: Prop. 4, 2, 31.—**II.** *A rope* (late Lat.): Tert. Carm. de Jona et Ninive, 42.

mitrātus, a, um, *adj.* [mitra] *Wearing a turban, turbaned:* mitrati chori, Prop. 4, 7, 42: Arabes, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

mitrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little head-band, band, bandage* (post-class.): alba mitrula, Sol. 27.

mittendārĭus, ii, *m.* [mitto] *A public officer who was sent into the provinces to collect the taxes* (post-class.): e numero mittendariorum, Impp. Gratian. Valent. et Theod. Cod. Theod. 6, 30, 2; so ib. 8 and 9.

mittix, v. miscix.

mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. (contr. form, misti for misisti, Catull. 14, 14: archaic *inf. pass.* mittier, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 78) *v. a.* [causat. of meo] *To cause to go, let go, send, to send off, dispatch*, etc.: **I.** In gen.: ad Trojam quum misi ob defendendam Graeciam, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13 *fin.:* filium suum foras ad propinquum suum quendam mittit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26: legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: pabulatum mittebat, id. ib. 1, 40; so, scitatum oracula, Virg. A. 2, 114: Delphos consultum, Nep. Them. 2, 6: missus sum, te ut requirerem, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 42: ego huc missa sum ludere, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 48: equitatum auxilio Caesari Aedui miserant, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; so, alicui subsidium, id. ib. 2, 6: misi, qui hoc diceret, Cic. Phil. 1, 5: qui solveret, id. Att. 1, 3.—With an object-clause: Deiotarus legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copiis esse venturum, *sent me word that*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: gladiatorum compositiones, *a list of the pairs of gladiators set up to fight*, id. ib. 1, 8. Missum facere is also used for mittere, *to send:* ut cohortes ad me missum facias, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 2: aliquem morti, *to put to death, dispatch*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 34: ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41: in possessionem, *to put*, id. Quint. 26.

II. In partic., *To send word, announce* any thing to any one: Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: hodie Spintherem exspecto: misit enim Brutus ad me, id. Att. 13, 10: salutem alicui, *to send greeting to, to greet one*, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 1.

B. *To send, yield, furnish* any thing (as the product of a country): India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabaei, Virg. G. 1, 57: Padus electra mittit nuribus gestanda Latinis, Ov. M. 2, 366.

C. *To dismiss* a thing from the mind: moestum timorem Mittite, Virg. A. 1, 206: m. ac finire odium, Liv. 40, 46: leves spes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 9: remotis, sive omnino missis lictoribus, Cic. Att. 9, 1: missam iram facere, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 14.—Esp. in speaking, *To pass over, omit, to give over, cease, forbear:* mitto proelia, praetereo oppugnationes oppidorum, *omit*, Cic. Mur. 15: maledicta omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 9.—With the *inf.:* mitte male loqui, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 2.—With a follg. *quod:* mitto, quod omnes meas tempestates subire paratissimus fueris, Cic. Fam. 15, 4.—With *de:* mitto de amissa maxima parte exercitus (supply dicere), id. Pis. 20: verum, ut haec missa faciam, quae, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 45: missos facere quaestus triennii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 44.

D. *To let go, let loose, to release, dismiss:* unde mittuntur equi, nunc dicuntur carceres, Var. L. L. 5, 32: quadrijuges aequo carcere misit equos, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 66; Plaut. Poen. prol. 100: mittin' me intro? (** will you let me in?*), id. Truc. 4, 2, 43: cutem, *to let go, quit*, Hor. A. P. 476: mitte me, *let me alone*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 5: nos missos face, id. Andr. 5, 1, 14: missum fieri, *to be let loose, set at liberty*, Nep. Eum. 11: eum missum feci, Caes. in Cic. ad Att. 9, 8: aliquem in negotium, *to set up in business*, Cic. Rab. Post. 2: lares sub titulum, *to put a bill on one's house*, i. e. *to offer it for sale* or *to be let*, Ov. R. Am 302: in consilium, *to let the judges go and consult*, i. e. *to send the judges to make out their verdict:* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9: se in aliquem, *to fall upon, assail, attack:* vota enim faceretis, ut in eos se potius mitteret, quam in vestras possessiones, id. Mil. 28: se in foedera, *to enter into, conclude, make*, Virg. A. 12, 190: missos faciant honores, *to let go, renounce, not trouble one's self about*, Cic. Sest. 66: vos missos facio, et quantum potest, abesse ex Africa jubeo, Hirt. B. Afr. 54: missam facere legionem, *to dismiss*, Suet. Caes. 69: Lolliam Paullinam conjunxit sibi, brevique missam fecit, id. Cal. 25.

E. *To let* or *bring out, to put forth, emit:* sanguinem incisa vena, *to let blood, to bleed*, Cels. 2, 10: sanguinem alicui, id. ib.; Petr. 91.—Trop.: mittere sanguinem provinciae, *to bleed*, i. e. *drain, exhaust*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: radices, *to put forth roots, to take root*, Col. 3, 18: folium, *to put forth leaves*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 5: florem, *to blossom, bloom*, id. 24, 9, 38: serpens horrenda sibila misit, *gave forth, emitted*, Ov. M. 3, 38: vocem, *to utter a sound, raise one's voice:* vocem pro me ac pro republica nemo mittit, *speaks a word*, Cic. Sest. 19: vocem liberam, *to speak with freedom*, Liv. 35, 32: haec Scipionis oratio ex ipsius ore Pompeii mitti videbatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: Afranios sui timoris signa misisse, *have showed signs of fear*, id. ib. 71: signa, Virg. G. 1, 229: signum sanguinis, *to show signs of blood, look bloody*, Lucr. 1, 881.

F. *To send, throw, hurl, cast, launch* hastam, Ov. M. 11, 8: pila, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: lapides in aliquem, *to throw*, Petr. 90: fulmina, *to hurl*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 59: aliquid igni, Val. Fl. 3, 313: de ponte, *to cast, precipitate*, Catull. 17, 23: praecipitem aliquem ex arce mittere, Ov. M. 8, 250: se ab saxo alto, *to cast one's self down*, id. ib. 11, 340: se in rapidas aquas, id. Am. 3, 6, 80: se in medium, Quint. 11, 1, 54. Of throwing dice: talis enim jactatis, ut quisque canem, aut senionem miserat, *etc.*, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71: talos in pyrgum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 7: panem alicui, *to throw to*, Phaedr. 1, 22, 3: Alexandrum manum ad arma misisse, *laid his hand on his weapons*, Sen. ra 2, 2: pira in vasculo, Pall. 3, 25: fert missos Vestae pura patella cibos, Ov. F. 6, 310: accidere in mensas ut rosa missa solet, *which one has let fall*, id. ib. 5, 360.

†**mitŭlus** and **mytŭlus** (mytilus), i, *m.*, μιτυλος, *A kind of muscle, sea-muscle*, Plin. 9, 51, 71; also, mutulus, in Cato R. R. 158: Hor. S. 2, 4, 27.

Mĭtўlēne or **Mўtĭlēne,** es, *f.*, and **Mĭtўlenae,** ārum, *f.*, Μιτυλήνη, *The capital of the Island of Lesbos, the birthplace of Pittacus, Alcaeus, and Diophanes the orator*: laudabunt alii claram Rhodon, aut Mitylenen, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 1: Mitylenis vivere, Cic. Fam. 4, 31.

Mĭtўlēnaeus or **Mўtĭlēnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, Μιτυληναῖος and Μυτιληναῖος, *Of* or *belonging to Mitylene, Mitylenean*: mango, Mart. 7, 80: vulgus, Luc. 8, 109.—Subst., **Mitylenaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Mitylene, the Mityleneans*: Vellej. 2, 18.

Mĭtўlēnensis, e, *adj.* [Mitylene] *Of* or *belonging to Mitylene*: secretum, Tac. A. 14, 53.

mitўlus, v. mytilus.

***Mitys, -yos** or **-yis,** *m.* *A river of Macedonia*, Liv. 44, 7.

†**miūrus versus,** μιοῦρος, μειοῦρος, *A hexameter that has at the end an iambus instead of a spondee*: "quem μειοῦρον Achaica gens vocitare solita est," Terent. de Metr. p. 2425 P.; Serv. Centim. p. 1824 P.

mius, a, um, *adj.*, an old form for meus, *My, mine*: "sed veteres *mius* dicebant, ut *mi* sit vocativus secundum regulam," Diom. p. 319 P.

mixtārĭus, mixtĭo, *etc.*, v. mist.

mna, ae, v. mina.

Mnasĕas, ae, *m.*, Μνασέας, *An author who wrote* de re rustica, Var. R. R. 1, 1; Col. 1, 1; Plin. 37, 2, 11.

Mnēmon, ŏnis, *m.*, Μνήμων (having a good memory): **I.** *A surname of King Artaxerxes*, Nep. Reg. 1.—**II.** *A Roman surname*: Inscr. ap. Mur. 819, 2.

Mnēmŏnĭdes, um, *f.* *The Muses, daughters of Mnemosyne*: Ov. M. 5, 268.

Mnēmŏsўne, ēs, *f.*, Μνημοσύνη (remembrance). *The mother of the Muses*: Phaedr. 3 prol. 18.—**II.** In the *plur.*, Mnemosynae, ārum, *f.*, *The Muses*: Aus. Idyll. 11, 30.

†**mnēmŏsўnon,** i, *n.*, written as Greek = μνημοσυνον, *A memorial*: mnemosynon mei sodalis, Catull. 12, 13.

Mnēsarchus, i, *m.*, Μνήσαρχος, acc. to some, *The father of Pythagoras*, App. Flor. 2, p. 55 Oud.—**II.** *A Stoic philosopher*, Cic. de Or. 1, 11; 17.

†**mnēster,** ēris, *m.* = μνηστήρ, *A wooer, suitor*, pure Lat., *procus*: ad mnesteras, Hyg. Fab. 126.—**II.** *A Roman surname*: Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 55.

Mnestheus, ĕi, and eos, *m.*, Μνησθεύς, *A Trojan*: Mnesthea vocat, Virg. A. 4, 288.—On account of the metre, also Menestheus: fratre Menestheo, id. ib. 10, 129.

Mnēvis, ĭdis, *m.* = Μνεῦις, *A black ox consecrated to the sun-god at Heliopolis*: Mnevidis regia, Plin. 36, 8, 14, 2; cf. Macr. 3, 1, 21; Amm. 22, 14.

mōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [for movibilis, from moveo] *Easy to be moved, movable; loose, not firm*; trop., *pliable, flexible, excitable; quick, nimble*; also, *changeable, inconstant, fickle* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: mobiles turres, Curt. 8, 11, 32: oculi, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: supercilia, Plin. 11, 37, 51: penna, Ov. A. A. 2, 62: mobilissimus ardor, Cic. N. D. 2, 11: m. res and m. bona, in law, *movable things, movables, chattels*, opp. to lands, houses, fixtures, as *cattle, money, clothes*, etc., Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 1:—remedium ad dentium mobiles firmandos, Plin. 21, 31, 105.

II. Trop.: *Pliable, pliant; excitable; nimble, agile, rapid*: dum mobilis aetas, Virg. G. 3, 165: gens ad omnem auram spei mobilis atque infida, Liv. 29, 3: populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, id. 6, 6: pernix sum manibus, pedibus mobilis, *nimble of foot*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 36: m. et expeditum agmen, Curt. 4, 14, 16: venti, *the fleet winds*, Ov. Her. 5, 110: transitus, Vellej. 1, 17, 7: ingenium, *versatility of talent*, Vitr. 5, 7.

B. In a bad sense, *Changeable, inconstant, fickle*: nec in te animo fui mobili, sed ita stabili, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2 *fin.*: Galli sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 5; cf. under the Adv., *no.* B.: ingenium, Sall. J. 50: favor, Sen. V. B. 1: m. et fluxae res humanae, Sall. J. 96.—Hence,

Adv., mōbĭlĭter, *With rapid motion, rapidly, quickly*: **A.** Lit. (rare, but quite class.): mobiliter quae feruntur, Lucr. 4, 747: cor mobiliter palpitare, Cic. N. D. 2, 9.—*Comp.*: reverti mobilius, Lucr. 5, 635.—***B.** Trop.: omnes fere Gallos ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, *hastily*, Caes. B. G. 3, 10.

mōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mobilis] *Movableness, mobility*: trop., *changeableness, inconstancy* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: animal mobilitate celerrima, Cic. N. D., 2, 15: linguae, *volubility*, id. de Or. 1, 28: equitum, *agility, rapidity*, opp. to stabilitas peditum, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: fulminis, *quickness*, Lucr. 6, 323:—sanare mobilitates dentium, *looseness*, Plin. 20, 21, 84.

II. Trop.: quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3: fortunae, Nep. Dion. 6: ingenii, *inconstancy of character*, Sall. J. 93: vulgi, Tac. H. 5, 8.

mōbĭlĭter, *adv.* *Rapidly, quickly*; v. mobilis, *ad fin.*

mōbĭlĭto, 1. *v. a.* [mobilis] *To make movable, to make quick* (ante-class.): omnia mobilitantur, Lucr. 3, 249: laetitia me mobilitat, Caecil. in Non. 4, 346, 14.

Mōcilla, ae, *m.* *A Roman surname*, e. g. L. Julius Mocilla, Nep. Att. 11.

mōcosus, a, um, A false reading for inotiosus (* Quint. 11, 3, 183; and for morosus, Cic. Att. 1, 13).

***mŏdĕrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [moderor] *Moderate*: nihil moderabile suadere, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 59.

mŏdĕrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A means of managing* or *governing*, e. g. *a rudder, helm*; hence, *government, management*; also, *a means of moderating* or *mitigating* (poet. and in post-class. prose): **I.** Lit.: innixus moderamine navis, Ov. M. 15, 726:—equorum, id. ib. 2, 47.—**II.** Trop.: rerum, *the management of affairs, the government of the state*, id. ib. 6, 677:—verum serenitas nostra certum moderamen invenit, Cod. Theod. 11, 30, 64.

mŏdĕrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A means of guidance, a guide*: accentus moderamenta vocum, Gell. 13, 6.

mŏdĕranter, *adv.* [id.] *With moderation*, Lucr. 2, 1095.

mŏdĕrāte, *adv.*, v. modero, *ad fin.*

***mŏdĕrātim,** *adv.* [moderatus] *Moderately, gradually*: crescere, Lucr. 1, 323.

mŏdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [moderor] **I.** *A moderating, moderation* in any thing; *moderateness, temperateness* of the weather; also, in gen., *regular arrangement, regularity* (a favorite word of Cicero): dummodo illa praescriptio moderatioque teneatur, Cic. Coel. 18: m. et continentia, id. Att. 2, 6: animi, id. de Sen. 1: dicendi, *in speaking*, id. Agr. 2, 1: m. modestiaque in dicendo, id. Phil. 2, 5: in cibo, Cels. 3, 18: effrenati populi, *a moderating, restraining*, Cic. de Or. 2, 9:—conflagrare terras necesse est a tantis ardoribus, moderatione et temperatione sublata, id. N. D. 2, 35:—m. et conformatio continentiae et temperantiae, id. Off. 3, 25.

II. *Guidance, government*: mundi, Cic. N. D. 3, 35.

mŏdĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A manager, governor, director* (quite class.): rector et moderator tanti operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35: dierum, id. Tusc. 1, 28: equorum, Ov. M. 4, 245: arundinis, *an angler*, id. ib. 8, 856: pectinis unci, *a wool-comber*, Claudian. in Eutr. 2, 381: juventae, *a tutor*, Mart. 2, 90: vitae, Nazar. Pan. ad Constant. 15.

mŏdĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [moderator] *She who moderates* or *allays; a directress, governess* (a favorite word of Cicero): sibi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 3: temperantia est moderatrix omnium commotionum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14:—materiae, id. N. D. 3, 39: factorum, id. Phil. 5, 18: officii, id. Flacc. 24.

mŏdĕrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. modero, *ad fin.*

mŏdernus, a, um, *adj.* [from modo, just now; like hodiernus from hodie] *Modern* (post-class.); opp. to antiquus, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

mŏdĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [modus] *To moderate* a thing (in the *verb. fin.* only ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) *c. acc.*: neque tuum te ingenium moderat, Pac. in Non. 471, 7.—(*β*) *c. dat.*: ego voci moderabo meae, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 115.—**II.** Transf., *To regulate*: Paul. Dig. 3, 5, 14: ita res moderatur, ut, *etc.*, Ulp. ib. 23, 3, 39.—Hence

mŏdĕrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Moderated, that is kept within due measure* or *bounds, that observes moderation, moderate* (a favorite word of Cicero): **A.** Of persons: moderati senes, Cic. de Sen. 4: in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, id. Font. 14: moderatum esse in re aliqua, id. Phil. 2, 16.—**B.** Of things: convivium moderatum atque honestum, Cic. Mur. 6: ventus, Ov. Tr. 2, 4, 57: mores, id. Fam. 12, 27: otium, id. Brut. 2: doctrina, id. Mur. 29: oratio, id. de Or. 2, 8.—*Comp.*: quando annona moderatior? Vellej. 2, 126.—*Sup.*: moderatissimus sensus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24.—**II.** Moderatus, i, *m.*, *A Roman surname*: Inscr. ap. Fea Var. di notiz. p. 87.—*Adv.*, mŏdĕrāte, *With moderation, moderately* (a favorite word with Cic.): moderate dictum, Cic. Font. 10: omnia humana placate et moderate feramus, id. Fam. 6, 1: m. et clementer jus dicere, Caes. B. C. 3, 20.—*Comp.*: moderatius id volunt fieri, Cic. Fin. 1, 1.—*Sup.*: res moderatissime constituta, Cic. Leg. 3, 5.

mŏdĕror, atus, 1. (archaic *inf.*, moderarier for moderari, Lucr. 5, 1297), *v. dep.* [modus] *To set a measure, set bounds* to a thing; trop., *to moderate, mitigate, restrain, allay*; with the *dat.* or *acc.*; transf., *to manage, regulate, govern, direct.*

I. Lit.: non vinum hominibus moderari, sed vino homines solent, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 57.

B. Trop., *c. dat.* (so quite class.) moderari linguae, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 25: alicui, Cic. Att. 5, 20; cf., moderari uxoribus, Cic. Rep. 4, 6 (fragm. ap. Non. 499, 15): irae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59: fortunae suae, Liv. 37, 35: animo et orationi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: cursui, *to sail slowly*, Tac. A. 2, 70.—(*β*) *c. acc.* (post-Aug.; cf. on the contrary in the follg.): gaudium moderans, Tac. A. 2, 75: duritiam legum, Suet. Claud. 14: pretia, id. Dom. 7.

II. Transf., *To manage, regulate, govern, direct* (so too quite class. *c. acc.*): deus, qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: navim, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: m. equos ac flectere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: habenas, Ov. M. 6, 223: hoccine fieri, ut immodestis te hic moderere moribus? *i. e.* immodeste te geras, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 44:—res rusticas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98: officio consilia, id. Fin. 2, 25: mens quae omnia moderatur, id. Acad. 2, 27: cantus numerosque, id. Tusc. 5, 36.

mŏdeste, *adv.*, v. modestus, *ad fin.*

mŏdestĭa, ae, *f.* [modestus] *Moderateness, moderation*, esp. in one's behavior, *unassuming conduct, modesty*, opp. to immodestia, superbia, licentia (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: eam virtutem Graeci σωφροσύνην vocant: quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnunquam etiam *modestiam*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8; cf., "*modestia* est in animo continens moderatio cupiditatum," Auct. Her. 3, 2; and, rectum dividitur in prudentiam, justitiam, fortitudinem, modestiam, id. ib.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Unassuming conduct, discretion, moderation, sobriety* of behavior (the predom. signif. of the word): temperantiae partes sunt continentia, clementia, modestia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54; cf., "*modestia* est, per quam pudor honestus claram et stabilem comparat auctoritatem, id. ib.: non minus se in milite modestiam et continentiam, quam virtutem et animi magnitudinem desiderare, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: in dicendo, Cic. Phil. 2, 5

m. et humanitas, id. Att. 7, 5: neque modum, neque modestiam victores habent, Sall. C. 11.

B. *Shamefacedness, modesty:* vultus, Quint. 4, 1, 55: virginalis, Pac. in Cic. de Div. 1, 31; cf. Stat. Th. 2, 232; and poet., vacui lecti, *i. e.* (chaste) *celibacy*, id. Silv. 1, 2, 162. So too, neque sumptui, neque modestiae suae parcere, Sall. C. 14.

* **C.** As a transl. of the Gr. *εὐταξία*, in the lang. of the Stoics, The quality of saying and doing every thing in the proper place and at the proper time, *Correctness of conduct, propriety:* "sic fit, ut modestia haec, quam ita interpretamur, ut dixi, scientia sit opportunitatis indoneorum ad agendum temporum," Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142 (v. the passage in connection).

D. Of the weather and of the course of a stream, *Mildness, gentleness* (post-Aug.): hiemis, *mildness*, Tac. A. 12, 43 (cf., clementia hiemis, Col. 5, 5, 6): aquarum modestia, *gentle course*, Plin. 6, 20, 23.

Mŏdestīnus, a. *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. Arv. n. 36; Inscr. ap. Grut. 712, 2.—So, Herennius Modestinus, *a celebrated lawyer under Alexander Severus*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 68.

mŏdestus, a, um, *adj.* [modus] *Keeping due measure, moderate;* esp. in behavior, *modest;* as respects anger, *calm, gentle, dispassionate;* toward others, *kind;* in morals, *honest, virtuous, sober, discreet, moral* (quite class.): vir modestus et frugi, *unassuming, modest*, Cic. Att. 13, 29: adolescentuli modestissimi pudor, id. Planc. 11: plebs, opp. to seditiosa, id. Agr. 2, 31: epistola modestior, id. Fam. 3, 13: oculi, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 11: vultus, id. ib. 1, 4, 15: lingua, id. Her. 19, 63: verba, id. Am. 3, 14, 16:—o modestum ordinem, *kind, gentle, mild*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47; so, modestior non ero, id. Att. 10, 5: mendicis modesti, *kind, friendly*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 12:—mulier proba et modesta, *modest*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 7; cf., videas, dolere rebus flagitiosis modestos, Cic. Lael. 13; and, modestissimi mores, id. Planc. 1: ingenui parum modesti, Quint. 1, 2, 4: servitia, Tac. A. 4, 7.—Hence,

Adv., mŏdeste, *With moderation, moderately; modestly* (quite class.): modeste insolentiam continere, Cic. Agr. 1, 6: rebus secundis modeste ac moderate uti, Liv. 31, 42: hosti intrepide modesteque obviam ire, *quietly*, Gell. 9, 11: modestissime vivere, Var. in Non. 1, 274:—qui modeste paret, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: intueri, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: parcius et modestius praetentare misericordiam judicis, Quint. 4, 1, 28.

mŏdĭālis, e, *adj.* [modius] *Containing a* modius or *Roman peck* (ante- and post-class.): aulae, calicesque, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 8: figura, Tert. ad nat. 2, 8.

mŏdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A measuring by* modii (post-class.), Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 2.

mŏdĭce, *adv.*, v. modicus, *ad fin.*

* **mŏdĭcellus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [modicus] *Very moderate, very little* (post-Aug.): modicella culcita, Suet. Ner. 48 dub. (*al.* modica; v. Oud. *ad loc.*).

mŏdĭco, v. modicus.

mŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [modus] *Having* or *keeping a proper measure, moderate, temperate;* esp. in behavior, *modest;* also, of size, *moderate-sized; middling, ordinary, mean, bad* (quite class.): **I.** In a good sense: modico gradu ire, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 19: potiones, Cic. de Div. 1, 51: convivia, id. de Sen. 13: severitas, id. ib. 18: Andromache, *of a moderate size, not too large*, Ov. A. A. 2, 646: primo industrios, supplices, modicos esse, Sall. J. 87: domi modicus, id. ib. 67: modicum quoddam corpus (historiae), *a book of a tolerable size*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

II. In a disparaging sense, *Middling, ordinary, mean, scanty*, etc.: genus dicendi subtile in probando, modicum in delectando, Cic. Or. 21: oculi, *middling-sized*, Plin. 11, 37, 53: ea, valde et modica, et illustria sunt, *few in number*, Cic. de Or. 2, 32: Graecis hoc modicum est, *not frequent*, id. Fin. 2, 19: pecunia, id. Parad. 6, 2: acervus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 190: incrementa, Just. 7, 1: tempus, Quint. 1, 2, 12.—With a follg. *gen.:* Sabinus modicus originis, Tac. A. 6 39: virium, Vellej. 1, 12: pecuniae, Tac. A. 3, 72: voluptatum, id. ib. 2, 73.—In the *neut.*, modicum adverbially: modicum progredi, *a little*, App. M. 6, p. 417 Oud.—Also, in the *abl.*, modico: modico deinde regressa, *i. e. after a short time*, id. ib. 1, p. 17 Oud.: m. prius, quam Larissam accederem, *a short time before*, id. ib. p. 33 Oud.: m. secus progredi, *to go a little further*, id. ib. p. 68 Oud.—Hence,

Adv., mŏdĭce, *With moderation, moderately; modestly; in a proper manner;* also *in a middling* or *ordinary manner, meanly, poorly* (quite class.): **A.** Modice hoc faciam, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: ferre, *quietly, calmly*, id. Phil. 11, 3: se recipere, *quietly, in good order*, Liv. 28, 15: verecunde et modice, Enn. in Non. 4, 292: m. et modeste vitam vivere, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 18: dicere, Cic. Sull. 29: modice et scienter uti re aliqua, id. de Or. 1, 29.—**B.** *Slightly, meanly:* minae Clodii modice me tangunt, Cic. Att. 2, 7: m. vinosus, Liv. 41, 4: locuples, id. 38, 14: m. instratus torus, Suet. Aug. 73.

mŏdĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [modifico] *A measuring, measure* (post-Aug.): versuum lex ac modificatio, Sen. Ep. 88: verborum, Gell. 10, 3 *med.*

mŏdĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who gives the proper measure* to a thing, *a moderator, manager* (post-class.): tibicen omnis modi peritus modificator, App. Flor. p. 16 Oud.

mŏdĭfĭcātus, a, um, v. modificor, *ad fin., no.* b.

mŏdĭfĭco, are, v. modificor, *ad fin.*

mŏdĭfĭcor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (act. collat. form, v. infra, *ad fin.*) [modificus] *a.* and *n.* *To measure off, to measure* a thing; trop., *to set a measure, set bounds to, to moderate* (post-classical in the *verb. finit.*): **I.** Lit.: comprehensa mensura Herculanei pedis, quanta longinquitas corporis ei mensurae conveniret . . . modificatus est, Gell. 1, 1.—**II.** Trop. *c. dat.:* liberorum desideriis, App. M. 11, p. 798 Oud.: orationi, id. Flor. p. 102 Oud.; p. 365 Elm.

a. Act. collat. form, modifico, are: alicui in aliqua re intercedere aut modificare, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3 ed. Maj.—Mid., *To observe due measure, keep within bounds, to be moderate:* modificari in sumptibus, App. Doctr. Plat. p. 237 Oud. —**b.** modificatus, a, um, in pass. signif., *Measured off, measured* (so too in Cic.): verba modificata, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 17: membra modificata, id. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.:* corpora . . . modificata utriusque rei participatione, App. de Deo Socr. p. 140 Oud.

mŏdĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [modus-facio] *Measured* (post-class.): mela modifica, Aus. Parent. 27.

mŏdimpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [for modi imperator] *The president* or *chairman of a convivial party*, who prescribes the quantity to be drunk (ante-class.): potandi modimperatores, Var. in Non. 142, 7.

mŏdĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [modius] lit., *A small measure;* hence, transf., **I.** *A kind of drinking-vessel*, Scaev. Dig. 34, 2, 37.—**II.** *A bucket* on a water-wheel, Vitr. 10, 9: modioli gemelli, *the boxes* or *cylinders* of a forcing-pump, id. 10, 13.—**III.** *The nave* of a wheel, Plin. 9, 4, 3; Vitr. 10, 4.—**IV.** *The box* to receive the axle-tree of an oil-mill, Cato R. R. 20.—**V.** A surgical instrument, *A cylindrical borer with a serrated edge, a trepan*, *χοινίκιον*, Cels. 8, 3.

mŏdĭum, ii, *n.*, v. in the follg. art.

mŏdĭus, ii (*gen. plur.*, modium: Qui CCCC. millia modium lucri faciunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46; modiorum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 72) *m.* (*neut.* collat. form, modium, ii, Cato R. R. 58; so in the *pl.*, modia vicena, Plin. 18, 17, 44), *The Roman corn-measure, measure, peck*, containing sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus (quite class.): salis modium, Cato R. R. 58: tritici modius, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 10: siligneae farinae modius, Plin. 18, 9, 10: modium populo dare asse, Cic. Off. 2, 17.—Proverb.: verum illud est, quod dicitur, multos modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, id. Lael. 19, 67: modio numos metiri, *to measure one's money by the peck*, said of a rich man, Petr. 3, 7 (cf., dives, ut metiretur numos, Hor. S. 1, 1 95): pleno modio, *in full measure, abundantly*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 16; id. ib. 6, 1, 16.—Also as a measure for other things, *A peck:* metiri modio oleario, Cato R. R. 144: ut metientibus dimidium (anulorum aureorum) super tres modios explesse, Liv. 23, 12.

II. Transf.: **A.** Among surveyors, *The third part of a* jugerum, Auct. de limit. p. 264 and 312 Goes.

B. *The socket, step, shoe* in which the mast of a ship stands, Isid. Orig. 19, 2.

mŏdŏ, *adv.*, v. modus, *ad fin.*

* **mŏdŭlābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [modulor] *That can be sung* or *played* (poet.): carmen, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 63.

mŏdŭlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Melody, euphony* (post-class.): (Cicero) in secunda (in Verrem) (Verr. 2, 2, 78) simili usus modulamine, *manifesto peccatu* inquit, non *peccato*, Gell. 13, 20: coeli ac siderum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12; Sid. Carm. 1, 9.

mŏdŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *Melody, euphony* (post-class.): modulamenta orationis M. Tullii, Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*

mŏdŭlāte, *adv.*, v. modulor, *ad fin.*

mŏdŭlātĭo, ōnis. *f.* [modulor] *A regular measure* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** In gen.: operis modulationes, Vitr. 5, 9: incedendi, *a marching to time*, Gell. 1, 11.—**II.** In partic., *A rhythmical measure, modulation;* hence *singing and playing, melody*, in poetry and music: Quint. 9, 4, 139: modulatione produci aut corripi (verba), id. ib. 89: modulatio pedum, id. 1, 6, 2: scenica, id. 11, 3, 57: vocis, *melody*, id. ib. 59: musica, Aus. Ep. 25, 13.

mŏdŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who measures by rule, a regulator, director* of music, *a musician* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): abs., optimus est modulator, Hor. S. 1, 3, 129: vocis et cantus, Col. 1 prooem. § 3.

mŏdŭlātrix, īcis. *f.* [modulator] *She that regulates* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Bapt. 3.

1. mŏdŭlātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. modulor, *ad fin.*

2. mŏdŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [modulor] *A modulating* (poet.): canoro saxa modulatu trahens, *music, a playing on the lute*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 263.

mŏdŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [modulus] *To measure off properly, to measure; to manage properly, to regulate:* **I.** In gen. (so only post-Aug.): in modulanda status longitudinisque ejus praestantia, Gell. 1, 1; cf., quanta longinquitas corporis ei mensurae conveniret, modificatus est, id. ib. *fin.:*—ita modulante natura, Plin. 2, 54, 55

II. In partic., Of singing, speaking, dancing, *etc.*, *To measure rhythmically, to modulate;* hence, transf., *to dance, to represent by dancing; to sing, to play* (quite class.): ipsa natura, quasi modularetur hominum orationem, in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Or. 18, 58; cf., hominum aures vocem natura modulantur, *modulate*, id. de Or. 3, 48, 185: insulae, *saltuares* dictae, quoniam in symphoniae cantu ad ictus modulantium pedum moventur, Plin. 2, 95, 96.

B. Transf.: virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, *beating time to, accompanying with the dance*, Liv. 27, 37 *fin.:* carmina pastoris Siculi modulator avena, Virg. E. 10, 51: carmina descripsi, et modulans alterna notavi, id. ib. 5, 14: verba fidibus Latinis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 143: lyram, Tib. 3, 4, 39.—Hence

mōdŭlātus, a, um, *Pa.*, in pass. signif.: **A.** *Properly measured, in due measure, in time, melodious, musical* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ipso modulata dolore Verba fundebat, Ov. M. 14, 428: sonus, Plin. 10, 29, 43.—*Comp.:* orationem modulatiorem aptioremque reddit, Gell. 13, 24.—**B.** *Sung, carolled:* modulata carmina, Suet. Aug. 57.—*Adv.*, mŏdŭlāte, *Measuredly, according to measure, in time, melodiously:* modulate canentes tibiae, * Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22.—*Comp.:* ars modulatius incedendi, Amm. 16, 5: verba modulatius collocata, Gell. 11, 13.

mŏdŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [modus] *A small measure, a measure;* with architects, *a module;* in aqueducts, *a water-meter;* in music, *the measure of tones or syllables by time, measure, time, melody, music* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: relinquitur de numero, quem faciunt alii majorem, alii

minorem, nulli enim hujus moduli naturales, Var. R. R. 2, 12: ab imo ad summum moduli bipedalis, *two feet high*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 309.—Proverb.: metiri quemque suo modulo ac pede, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98.—Of *modules:* si Dorici generis erunt columnae, dimetiantur earum altitudines cum capitulis in partes quindecim, et ex eis partibus una constituatur, et fiat modulus, Vitr. 5, 9.—Of *the water-meter:* est autem calix modulus aeneus, qui rivo, vel castello induitur: huic fistulae applicantur, Front. Aquaed. 36.—Of *rhythmical measure, metre, mode, melody:* moduli Lydii, Dorii, Phrygii, Plin. 7, 56, 57: verborum, Gell. 5, 1.

* **II.** Trop.: ganeones, quibus modulus est vitae culina, *measure*, Var. in Non. 119, 11.

mŏdus, i, *m.* *A measure* with which, or according to which, any thing is measured, its *size, length, circumference, quantity;* esp. *the proper measure, due measure* of a thing; in music, *the rhythmical measure of the tones, time;* of verses, *the metre, measure, rhythm, melody;* transf., *a measure, bound, limit, restriction; a way, manner, mode* (very freq. and quite class.):

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: modi, quibus metirentur rura, Var. R. R. 1, 10: de modo agri scripsit, Cic. Att. 13, 33: modus altitudinis et latitudinis (sulcorum), Col. 11, 3, 4:—collis modum jugeri continens, Col. Arbor. 1: ut omnium par modus sit, Cels. 3, 27; cf. Col. 12, 23: falsus, *false measure*, Dig. 11, 6:—magnus legionum, Vellej. 2, 73.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pregn., *A proper measure, due measure:* in modo fundi non animadverso lapsi sunt multi, Var. R. R. 1, 11: suus cuique (rei) modus est, Cic. Or. 22: m. et ordo, id. Off. 1, 5: modum alicujus rei habere, *to observe measure in a thing, not exceed the bounds of moderation*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59: vox quasi extra modum absona, *beyond measure, immoderately*, id. de Or. 3, 11: quum lacus praeter modum crevisset, id. de Div. 1, 44: sine modo modestiaque, *without measure, without moderation*, Sall. J. 45.

2. *The measure of tones, measure, rhythm, time;* in poetry, *measure, metre, mode:* vocum, Cic. de Div. 2, 3: musici, Quint. 1, 10, 14: lyrici, Ov. Her. 15, 6: fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12: Bacchico insultans modo, Enn. in Charis. p. 214 P.: flebilibus modis concinere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44: saltare ad tibicinis modos, *to the music* or *sound of the flute*, Liv. 7, 2.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A measure which is not to be exceeded, a bound, limit, end, restriction*, etc.: modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, *to set bounds to*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48: modum retinere, id. Off. 1, 29: imponere alicui, Liv. 4, 24: alicui rei statuere, Cic. Fin. 1, 1: constituere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59.—With the *gen. gerund.:* modum lugendi aliquando facere, *to make an end of mourning*, Cic. Fam. 5, 16.—Poet. with the *inf.:* nam quis erit saevire modus? Stat. Th. 12, 573: inserere, Virg. G. 3, 73.

B. *A way, manner, mode:* "*modus* est, in quo quemadmodum, et quo animo factum sit, quaeritur. Ejus partes sunt prudentia, et imprudentia," Cic. Inv. 1, 27: nec enim semper (hae partes) tractantur uno modo, id. Or. 35.—Esp. freq., modo, in modum, *or* ad modum, with a follg. *gen.* or *adj., In the manner of, like:* servorum modo, *in the manner of, like slaves*, Liv. 39, 26: pecorum modo trahi, Tac. A. 4, 25: in modum ramorum, Col. Arbor. 22: in nostrum modum, *in our manner*, Tac. H. 3, 25: servilem in modum cruciari, *like slaves*, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: mirum in modum, *in a wonderful manner, wonderfully*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: ad hunc modum distributis legionibus, *in this manner*, id. ib. 5, 24: naves ad hunc modum factae, id. ib. 3, 13: si humano modo, si usitato more peccasset, *after the manner of men*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3: tali modo, *in such a manner, in such wise*, Nep. Att. 21: nullo modo, *in no wise, by no means*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76: omni modo egi cum rege et ago quotidie, *in every way, earnestly, urgently*, id. Att. 2, 6: omnibus modis miser sum, *every way, wholly, completely*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 79: majorem in modum, *very much, greatly*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: filium multis modis jam exspecto, ut redeat domum, *very much*, Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 7: bono modo, *moderately:* Cato R. R. 5; so, bono modo desiderare aliquid, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6.

2. In grammar, *A form* of a verb, *a voice* or *mode:* in verbo fiunt soloecismi per genera, tempora, personas, modos, *etc.*, Quint. 1, 5, 41: patiendi modus (in the passive voice) ... faciendi modus (in the active voice), id. 9, 3, 7; cf. 1, 6, 26.—Hence

mŏdŏ (scanned mōdō, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 107), *adv.* (acc. to *no.* II., A) **I.** qs., By measure, expressing, in like manner with tantum, a restriction of the idea, in Eng. *Only, but.*

A. In gen.: **1.** Affirmatively: ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, Quam semel modo parere, *even once*, Enn. in Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73, § 81; so, semel modo, *only once*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 30: uni modo gessi morem, id. Most. 1, 3, 43; so, hoc autem si ita sit, ut unum modo sensibus falsum videatur, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 101; cf., quorum genera plura sunt: hi unum modo quale sit suspicantur, id. Or. 9: nec audiendi quidam, qui tres modo primas esse partes volunt, Quint. 3, 3, 4: paullum modo, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2; so Var. in Gell. 13, 15; perpauxillum modo, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 74; cf., manus erat nulla, quae parvam modo causam timoris afferret, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 3:—ea pacisci modo scies, sed quae pacta es, non scis solvere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 88; so, ad ornandam modo, non augendam orationem assumuntur, Quint. 8, 6, 39; cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69; and id. Off. 3, 4, 18:—doctrina ac literae secundis rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, id. Fam. 6, 12 *fin.:* nam circi modo spectaculum fuerat, Liv. 7, 2:—modo facito ut illam serves, *only see that*, etc., Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 59; so, modo fac, ne quid aliud cures, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: aetatem velim servire, Libanum ut conveniam modo, *if I can only*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 8: modo ut tacere possis. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 9; cf., concede, ut impune emerit, modo ut bona ratione emerit, *if but, provided that*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5; and, modo ut haec nobis loca tenere liceat, id. Fam. 14, 14, 1.—For the expressions, dummodo, solummodo, and tantummodo, v. under dum, solum, and tantum.

2. Negatively, non modo .. sed (verum) etiam (et, or simply sed), *Not only ... but also:* ut non modo secunda sperare debeas, sed etiam adversa fortissimo animo ferre, Cic. Fam. 6, 13 *fin.:* non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, id. Coel. 19, 45: illum non modo favisse, sed et, *etc.*, id. Att. 11, 9, 2: non modo falsum id esse, sed hoc verissimum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44. As to these expressions, and also respecting the omission of a second non in the latter clause, v. under sed and non.

B. In partic., in restrictive clauses, qs. for ullo or aliquo modo, *Any how, at all, only*, quidem: servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis, qui, *etc.*, *who is in any tolerable condition*, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 16; cf., quamquam quis ignorat, qui modo umquam mediocriter res istas scire curavit, quin, *etc.*, id. Flacc. 27, 64; and, quis est omnium, qui modo cum Musis habeat aliquod commercium, qui? *etc.*, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: nemo aliter philosophus sensit, in quo modo esset auctoritas, id. de Div. 1, 39, 86; Liv. 22, 2, 5:—tum quam plurimis modo dignis, se utilem praebent, *be they but worthy*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: bonis viris ... faciendum est, modo pro facultatibus, id. ib. 2, 17, 58: decerne, modo recte, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 138: itaque veniam, quo vocas, modo adjutore te, id. Att. 16, 13: atque utinam posset aliqua ratione hoc crimen quamvis falsa, modo humana atque usitata defendere, *if only*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 97.

b. So freq., si modo, *If only:* tu si modo es Romae: vix enim puto, sin es, hoc vehementer animadvertas velim, Cic. Att. 5, 8: tute scis (si modo meministi) me tibi tum dixisse, *etc.*, id. ib. 12, 18: fortasse vici, si modo permansero, id. ib. 12, 44, 3. Poet. with the conjunctive: si modo sola queant saxa tenere fidem, Prop. 1, 18, 4.

c. Poet. and in jurid. Latin, modo si stands for dummodo, *If only, provided that:* persequar inferius, modo si licet ordine ferri, Ov. Tr. 2, 263: modo si ejus nomine opus fiat, Papin. Dig. 39, 1, 13; so id. ib. 26, 2, 28; 19, 2, 19, § 10.

d. Not unfreq. (also in good classical prose) as a conjunction with the conjunctive for dummodo, *If only, provided that:* quos valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. Brut. 16, 64; id. Or. 9, 28: manent ingenia senibus, modo permaneat studium et industria, id. de Sen. 7, 22; Quint. 10, 1, 131.—So too, modo ne for dummodo ne, *If only not, provided that not:* quae de Sicinio audisti, ea mihi probantur: modo ne illa exceptio in aliquem incurrat bene de nobis meritum, Cic. Att. 5, 4: si quis est paullo ad voluptates propensior, modo ne sit ex pecudum genere, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 30, 105; id. Acad. 2, 43, 132.

2. Modo non, like the Greek *μόνον οὐχί* (lit. only not quite, *i. e.*), *All but, almost, nearly*, propemodum (ante- and post-classical): modo non montes auri pollicens, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 17 Don.: modo non vivus, Val. Max. 8, 45 ext. 7: modo non reclamante publico vigore, Amm. 14, 7; so id. 16, 12; 21, 14; 22, 6, et al.

3. In colloq. lang. with imperatives, Eng. *Just, now:* sequere hac modo, Plaut. Men. 4, 1, 4; so, sedete hic modo, id. Rud. 3, 3, 29: propera modo, id. Men. 1, 4, 32: vide modo, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: ignem scrutare modo, inquam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 275.—Indignantly, quin tu i modo, *begone now*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 182; so, i modo, id. Stich. 3, 2, 23: tace modo, *be still now*, id. Asin. 5, 2, 19.—Poet. and post-class., sometimes with tu or vos added: tu modo, dum licet, hunc fructum ne desere vitae, Prop. 2, 15, 49; so Virg. G. 3, 73; Aen. 7, 50: vos modo, inquit, parcite, Phaedr. 2, 8, 8; so Curt. 9, 6, 24; 9, 2, 25.

II. With specifications of time, like the Gr. *ἄρτι* (qs. reaching to the full measure of the time, fully), *Just now, just.* So,

a. Of the present time (ante-class. and poet.): quid? ego modo huic frater factus, dum intro eo atque exeo? *just now?* Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 43: modo dolores, meatu, occipiunt, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 2 (evidenter hic *modo* temporis praesentis adverbium est, Don.): advenis modo, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 8 Don.: devoravi nomen imprudens modo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 63; id. Men. 5, 7, 31:—jam modo nunc possum contentus vivere parvo, Tib. 1, 1, 25; cf., peccare fuisset ante satis, penitus modo nunc genus omne perosos femineum, Virg. A. 9, 140.

b. Of time just past, *Just now, but this moment, a little while ago* (so quite class.): nuper homines nobiles hujusmodi, judices, et quid dico nuper? immo vero modo ac plane paullo ante vidimus, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3: *Al.* Ita uti dudum dixeras? *Am.* Dudum? quam dudum istuc factum est? *Al.* Tentas: jam dudum, pridem, modo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 60: *Ph.* Quando? *Do.* Hodie. *Ph.* Quamdudum? *Do.* Modo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 30:—sum illi villae amicior modo factus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 4: quaeras putemne talem esse deorum naturam, qualis modo a te sit exposita, id. N. D. 1, 21, 57: declaravit id modo temeritas C. Caesaris, id. Off. 1, 8, 26. Opp. to *nunc:* qui nunc primum te advenisse dicas, modo qui hinc abieris, Plaut. Am 2, 2, 63: in qua urbe modo gratia, auctoritate, gloria floruimus, in ea nunc iis quidem omnibus caremus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2; id. Mur. 40, 86; id. ib. 41, 88; Prop. 1, 18, 7.—With a follg. *tunc:* Tac. A. 2, 75.

c. Of time just to come, *Immediately, directly, in a moment* (so rarely, and perh. not in Cicero): domum modo ibo, Ter. And. 3, 4, 15;—Liv. 26, 15: Artabanus tardari metu, modo cupidine vindictae inardescere, Tac. A. 6, 32; so id. 4, 50.

B. Modo ... modo, *Now ... now, at one moment ... at another, sometimes ... sometimes* (quite class.): modo ait, modo negat, *sometimes he says Yes, and sometimes No*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 46: Cotta meus modo hoc, modo illud, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47; id. de Div. 2, 44, 93: modo his, modo illis ex partibus, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: o Academiam volaticam et sui similem, modo huc, modo illuc! id. Att. 13, 25 *fin.:*—citus modo modo tardus incessus, Sall. C. 15; so, lac

tos modo, modo pavidos animadverteres, id. Jug. 60; and, nebulonem modo, modo nugatorem appellat, Liv. 38, 56.—Instead of the second modo, also (esp. in poets and in post-Aug. prose writers), nunc, aliquando, interdum, nonnunquam, saepe, rursus. So, modo . . . nunc, Ov. M. 13, 922; Fast. 4, 643; Trist. 1, 2, 27; Liv. 8, 32, 9; Tac. H. 2, 51: modo . . . aliquando, Tac. A. 1, 81; 6, 35; 11, 34; 16, 10; Hist. 2, 74: modo . . . interdum, Sall. J. 42, 1; 55, 9; 62, 9 Kritz.; 74, 1; Hor. S. 1, 9, 9, et saep.: modo . . . nonnumquam, Suet. Tib. 66; Claud. 15; Calig. 52: modo . . . saepe, Sall. J. 45, 2; Hor. S. 1, 10, 11; Tac. H. 4, 84: modo . . . rursus, Prop. 1, 3, 41.

C. modo . . . tum (deinde, postea, *etc.*), *At first . . . then, at one time . . . at another*: sol modo accedens, tum autem recedens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102: (Xenophon) facit Socratem disputantem . . . et modo unum, tum autem plures deos, id. ib. 1, 12, 31: et modo mundum, tum mentem divinam esse putat, id. ib. 1, 13, 34; cf., modo (Theophrastus) menti divinum tribuit principatum, modo coelo, tum autem signis sideribusque coelestibus, id. ib. 1, 13, 35:—et forte in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa paulum modo prona, deinde flexa, *etc.*, Sall. J. 93, 4:—modo . . . paullo post, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5:—modo . . . modo . . . postremum, Tac. H. 4, 46:—quid agerent, modo timentes, vicissim contemnentes religiones, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43.

See more on this article in Hand, Turs. 3, p. 627-652.

† **moecha**, ae, *f.* = μοιχή, *An adulteress*: ne sequerer moechas, Hor. S. 1, 4, 113.—In apposition: uxor moecha, Aus. Ep. 10

† **moechīa**, ae, *f.* = μοιχεία, *Adultery* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pudic. 5.

moechīle, is, *n.* [moechus] *A place where adultery is committed* (post-Aug.): moechile (*al.* cubile), Petr. 113.

* **moechillus**, i, *m.* [id.] *An adulterer, paramour*: moechilli, facto, Catull. 113 dub. (*al.* moechi: illo facto); (* or moechi: illi, ah! facto).

* **moechĭmōnĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.] *Adultery*, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7 (also cited in Non. 140, 31).

moechisso, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To ravish* (ante-class.): m. aliquam, Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 6.

* **moechŏ-cinaedus**, i, *m.* moechus-cinaedus] *An adulterer and catamite*: Lucil. in Non. 493, 26.

moechor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [moechus] *To fornicate, to commit adultery* (poet.), Catull. 94, 1; Hor. S. 1, 2, 49; Mart. 6, 91.

† **moechus**, i, *m.* = μοιχός, *A fornicator, an adulterer*: moechus mulierum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 180; so Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 16; Eun. 5, 4, 35; Hor. Od. 1, 25, 9; Sat. 2, 7, 13; 72, et saep.

moene, v. moenia, *ad init.*

moenĕra, um, for munera, v. munus.

1. moenĭa, ĭum, *n.* (*gen. plur.*, moeniōrum for moenium, like anciliorum for ancilium, acc. to Cledon. p. 1898 P.—*Abl. plur.*, MOENIIS for moenibus, Inscr. ap. Grut. 408, 1, 34.—In the *sing.*, moene: "*moene* singulariter dixit Ennius (*al.* Naevius)," Fest. p. 145) [moenio, munio] *Defensive walls, ramparts, bulwarks, city walls*, as a means of protection and security; transf. poet., *walls, exterior circumference; the buildings of a city, a city itself; a dwelling-place, residence.*

I. Lit. (quite class.): "uti haberent tuta oppida quod operis muniebant, moenia dicta," Var. L. L. 5, 32, 39, § 141: domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, moenibus sepserunt, Cic. Sest. 42: diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, id. N. D. 3, 40; id. Acad. 2, 44 *fin.*; id. Rep. 1, 11: altissima, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: cum paene inaedificata in muris ab exercitu nostro moenia viderentur, *bulwarks, fortifications*, id. ib. 2, 16; Enn. Ann. 7, 94: dividimus muros, et moenia pandimus urbis, Virg. A. 2, 234.

II. Transf.: **A.** Poet., in gen., *Walls, inclosure*: moenia navis, Ov. M. 11, 532: theatri, Lucr. 4, 80: mundi, id. 1, 73; cf., coeli, Ov. M. 2, 401.

B. *A city inclosed by walls* (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nulla jam pernicies moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur, *to our walls*, i. e. *our city*, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: moenia lata videt triplici circumdata muro, Virg. A. 6, 549; so, m. circumdare muro, Flor. 1, 4; Vitr. 8, 4.

* **C.** *A mansion, dwelling*: ditis magni sub moenia, Virg. A. 6, 541.

2. moenĭa, for munia, v. h. v.

moenĭo, ire, for munio, v. h. v.

Moenis, is, *m.* *The River Main, in Germany*, Mel. 3, 3, 3; called also Moenus, i, Tac. G. 28.

moenītus, *Part.*, from moenio, v. munio.

Moenus, i, v. Moenis.

† **moera**, ae, *f.* = μοῖρα, *Fate* (post-class.): Sid. Carm. 15, 69; so id. ib. 14 *prooem.*—**II.** Moera, *The name of one of the Fates*, Gell. 3, 16.

moerens (maerens), entis, *Pa.*, v. maereo, *ad fin.*

moereo, ēre, **moereor**, and **moeror**, v. maereo and maeror.

moerica (merica), vitis, *A sort of grape-vine, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 14, 2, 6; Col. 3, 2, 7.

Moeris, ĭdis, *f.*, Μοῖρις, *The Lake Moeris, in Egypt*, Mel. 1, 9, 5; Plin. 5, 9, 9.

moerus, i. for murus, v. h. v.

* **Moesa**, ae, *f.* *The grandmother of Heliogabalus*, Lampr. Heliog. 10.

Moesi, ōrum, *m.* *A people in the modern Bulgaria and Servia*, Plin. 3, 26, 29; 4, 11, 18; Tac. A. 15, 6; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4984.—Hence **Moesĭa**, ae, *f.*, *The country of the Moesi, Moesia*, the mod. *Bulgaria* and *Servia*, Plin. 3, 26, 29; Tac. A. 1, 80; 2. 66, et saep. As Moesia superior and inferior, also in the *plur.*, Moesiae, Suet. Vit. 15.

Moesĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [Moesia] *Of* or *belonging to Moesia, Moesian*: exercitus, Suet. Vesp. 6: copiae, Tac. H. 2, 32.

Moesĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to Moesia, Moesian*: gentes, Plin. 4, 1, 1.

moesilĕum, i, *n.*, corrupted from mausoleum, *A tomb, mausoleum*: Front. de Limit. agror. p. 43 Goes.

moeste, moestifico, moestiter, moestitia, moestitudo, moesto, moestus, v. maeste, *etc.*

moeta, for meta, Front. de Colon. p. 141.

Mogontĭăcum, i, *n.* *A city of Germany*, the mod. *Mayence*, Eutr. 7, 8; called also Magontiacum, Tac. H. 4, 15; 24; 25; 33, et al.; Magontiacus, i., *f.*, Amm. 15, 27; and Moguntia, ae, *f.*, Venant. Fortun. 9, 9.

‡ **moirus**, i, v. murus.

mŏla, ae, *f.* [1. molo] *A mill* (whether worked by water, by horse-power, or by hand): molarum strepitum audire, Enn. in Non. 506, 4: molae oleariae duro et aspero lapide, Var. R. R. 1, 55: trusatiles, Gell. 3, 3: pumiceae, Ov. F. 6, 318: aquariae, *water-mills*, Pall. 1, 42: versatiles, Plin. 36, 18, 20.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Grits* or *grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt* (hence called mola salsa), which it was customary to strew on the victims at sacrifices: "*mola* etiam vocatur far tostum, et sale sparsum, quod eo molito hostiae aspergantur," Fest. p. 141 ed. Müll.: sparge molam, Virg. E. 8, 82: molam et vinum inspergere, Cic. de Div. 2, 16: aut mola salsa aut ture comprecari, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 109: m. salsa supplicare, Plin. 18, 2, 2; so, m. salsa litare, id. *praef. med.*: consumpsi salsasque molas et turis acervos, Mart. 7, 5, 4. Cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 118 *sq.*

B. *A false conception, moon-calf, mole*: Plin. 7, 15, 13; so id. 10, 64. 84.

Molae, ārum, *f.* In the relig. lang. of the Italians, perh. *The daughters of Mars, the protectresses of mills*, Gell. 13, 22; cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 172.

mŏlāris, e, *adj.* [mola] *Of* or *belonging to a mill* or *to grinding, mill-* (post-Aug.): molaris lapis, Plin. 36, 19, 30.—**II.** Subst., molaris, is, *m.*: **A.** *A mill-stone*; poet. for any large stone: ramis, vastisque molaribus instat, Virg. A. 8, 249; so Ov. M. 3, 59.—**B.** (*sc.* dens) *A grinder, molar*: Juv. 13, 212.

mŏlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a mill* or *to grinding, mill-* (ante-class.): asinus molarius, *a mill-ass, an ass that turns a mill*, Cato R. R. 11; Var. 1, 19.

* **mŏlaxo**, 1. *v. a.*, for malaxo: Pelag. Vet. 5.

molemonĭum, ii, *n.* *A plant that promotes vomiting*, Plin. 26, 7, 25.

mŏlendārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. molo] *Of* or *belonging to a mill* or *to grinding, mill-* (post-class.): asina molendaria, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 2: meta (*al.* molendinaria), id. ib. § 5.

mŏlendīnārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a mill* or *to milling* (post-class.): molendinariae metae, Amm. 17, 4; so, m. meta (*al.* molendaria), Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 5.—Subst., molendarius, ii, *m.*, *A miller*: Inscr. ap. Grut. 1114, 6.

mŏlendīnum, i, *n.* [id.] *A milling-place, mill-house* (eccl. Latin): Aug. in Psalm. 132, 4; so id. ib. 36, 2.

mōles, is, *f.* *A shapeless, huge, heavy mass; a load, burden, difficulty.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen. (poet.): Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. M. 1, 7: vasta se mole moventem Pastorem Polyphemum, Virg. A. 3, 656: stetit aequore moles Pinea, *i. e. a fleet of large ships*, Prop. 4, 6, 19.

B. In partic., *A huge, massive structure*, esp. of stone; *a dam, pier, mole; a foundation*, etc. (so freq. and quite class.): molem atque aggerem ab utraque parte litoris jaciebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: m. oppositae fluctibus, *moles*, Cic. Off. 2, 4; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 53; and, aditus insulae muniti mirificis molibus, id. Att. 4, 16 *med.*: exstructa moles opere magnifico, incisaeque litterae, virtutis testes sempiternae, *a monument*, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: m. propinqua nubibus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 10: insanae substructionum moles, *huge buildings, piles*, Cic. Mil. 31:—sepulcri moles, *i. e. a tomb*, Luc. 8, 865.—**2.** *Warlike apparatus, munitions of war*: belli, Tac. H. 1, 61: non alias majore mole concursum, *with a greater mass*, id. Ann. 2, 46.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Greatness, might, power, strength, great quantity*: moles pugnae, Liv. 26, 6: molem invidiae sustinere, Cic. Cat. 1, 9; cf., m. mali, id. ib. 3, 7: vis consili expers mole ruit sua, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65: rerum, Suet. Aug. 84: fortunae, Tac. A. 15, 52: Herculea, Sil. 12, 143: densa ad muros mole feruntur, Virg. A. 12, 574: curarum, *multitude, crowd*, Tac. A. 12, 66.

B. *Difficulty, labor, trouble*: transveham naves haud magna mole, *without great difficulty*, Liv. 25, 11: tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem, *so much labor did it cost*, Virg. A. 1, 33: Corbuloni plus molis adversus ignaviam militum, quam, *etc.*, Tac. A. 13, 35.

mŏleste, *adv.*, v. molestus, *ad fin.*

mŏlestĭa, ae, *f.* [molestus] *Trouble, troublesomeness, irksomeness, uneasiness, annoyance, molestation, vexation, disgust, dislike*, etc. (quite class.): sine molestia, Cato R. R. 154: maxima, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 2: sine molestia tua, *without trouble to yourself*, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: molestiam exhibere, *to cause*, id. ib. 12, 30: habeo etiam illam molestiam, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 16, 12: fasces habent molestiam, *produce, cause*, id. Att. 8, 3: ex pernicie reip. molestiam trahere, *to feel troubled*, id. Fam. 4, 3: capere, *to get vexed*, id. Sull. 1: alicui aspergere, *to give, occasion*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: afferre, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 9: demere, id. Ad. 5, 3, 33: molestiis se laxare, Cic. Fam. 5, 14: navigandi, Suet. Cal. 23.—Of speech, *Stiffness, affectation*: diligens elegantia sine molestia, Cic. Brut. 38.

II. Transf., concr., *That which causes trouble, an annoyance*; of spots or blotches on the face: molestiae in facie, Plin. 28, 8, 28.

mŏlesto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To trouble, annoy, molest*: m. aliquem, Petr. fragm. ap. Fulg. p. 566, 28; id. Sat. 58; App. Herb. 71: neminem molestari volo nomine debiti, Modest. Dig. 34, 3, 20.

mŏlestus, a, um, *adj.* [moles] *Troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying* (quite class.): abscede hinc, molestus ne sis! Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 63: provincia molesta, Cic. Mur. 8: operosus ac molestus labor, id. N. D. 2, 23: alicui odiosum molestum esse, id. de Sen. 14: tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge, *if it will not incommode you*, id. Cluent. 60: nihil erit his laboriosius molestiusque provincia, id. Leg. 3, 8: arrogantia ingenii atque eloquentiae est molestissima, id. de Div. in Caecil. 11: tunica, *a kind of strait-jacket*, of combustible materials, Juven. 8, 235; Mart. 10, 25.

B. In partic., of speech, *Labored, affected:* simplex in agendo veritas, non molesta, Cic. Brut. 80: verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 459: pronunciatio gesticulationibus Quint. 11, 3, 183: dialectos, Suet. Tib. 56

II. Transf.: **A.** *That is done with difficulty, difficult* (post-class.): molesta separatio, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27.—* **B.** *Dangerous, injurious:* otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est, Catull. 51, 12.—Hence,

Adv., mŏleste, **A.** *With trouble* or *difficulty* (quite class.): moleste fero, *I take it ill, it vexes, annoys me*, Cic. Att. 13, 22: molestissime fero, quod, *etc.*, id. Fam. 3, 6: molestius ferre, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: fero, *I lament*, Sen. Ep. 67.—**B.** *In a troublesome* or *offensive manner;* of speech, *in a labored manner, affectedly:* mimice ac moleste, Catull. 42, 7: scribere, August. in Suet. Aug. 86: m. uti distinctionibus, Quint. 11, 3, 181.

mŏletrīna, ae, *f.* [1. molo] *A mill* (ante-class.): Cato in Non. 63, 26.

mŏlīle, is, *n.* [mola] *The drawing-ropes* or *traces* of an ass in a mill, Cato R. R. 10 and 11.

mōlīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [molior] *A great exertion, effort, endeavor, attempt, undertaking* (mostly poet.): ventus Trudit agens magnam magno molimine navim, Lucr. 4, 900; Ov. M. 12, 356: quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum Spectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus aedem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 93: sceleris, Ov. M. 6, 473: res, suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv. 2, 56: rerum, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 75.

mōlīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A great exertion, effort, endeavor, attempt, undertaking* (good prose, but not in Cic.): magno cum molimento procedunt, Sisenn. in Non. 142, 5: neque se exercitum sine magno commeatu atque molimento in unum locum contrahere posse, * Caes. B. G. 1, 34: motam certe sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, *by machines of little power*, Liv. 5, 22: eo minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, *would cost the less labor*, id. 37, 14: rex magni molimenti est, *that has a great spirit of enterprise*, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 11.

mŏlīna, ae, *f.* [molinus, a, um] *A mill* (post-class.): Amm. 18, 8.

‡ **mŏlīnārĭus,** ii, *m.* [molina] *A miller:* "*molinarius, ὑδραλέτης,*" Gloss. Philox.

mŏlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mola] *Of* or *belonging to a mill, mill-* (eccl. Lat.): saxum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35.

mōlĭo, ire, v. molior, *ad fin.*

mōlĭor, ītus, 4. (archaic *inf.*, molirier for moliri, Lucr. 5, 932) *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [moles]

I. *Neutr.*, *To set one's self* or *one's powers in motion, to exert one's self, to endeavor, struggle, strive, toil*, etc. (so very rarely, but quite class.): agam per me ipse et moliar, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: nosti mores mulierum: Dum moliuntur, dum comuntur, annus est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11: molientem hinc Hannibalem, Liv. 28, 44: dum naves moliuntur a terra, id. 37, 11.

II. *Act.*, *To set* a thing *in motion, to throw, cast, hurl, remove, displace;* also, *to construct, make*, etc. (likewise quite class.).

A. Lit.: validam in vites molire bipennem, *wield*, Virg. G. 4, 331: ancoras, *to hoist the anchor, weigh anchor*, Liv. 28, 17: terram, *i. e. to work, to till the ground*, Virg. G. 1, 494: fores, *to break open*, Tac. A. 1, 39: corpora ex somno, *to rouse from sleep, to endeavor to awaken*, Liv. 36, 24: habenas, *to guide*, Virg. A. 12, 327: fulmina molitur dextra, *hurls*, id. Georg. 1, 329: ignem, id. Aen. 10, 131: montes sua sede, *removes from their seat, displaces*, Liv. 9, 3: onera objecta, id. 25, 36: muros, *to erect, build*, Virg. A. 3, 132; so, classem, id. ib. 6: aedem, Flor. 1, 7: locum, Virg. A. 7, 157: pocula de capitibus hominum, *to construct, make*, Sol. 15.

B. Trop.: fidem moliri coepit, *he began to attack*, i. e. *endeavored to impair public credit*, Liv. 6, 11: nec ea, quae agunt, molientes cum labore operoso, *performing, doing*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: viam, *to make its way*, Virg. A. 10, 477: animum, *to form* or *acquire for one's self*, Ov. A. A. 2, 119: laborem, *to undertake*, Virg. A. 4, 233: iter, *to continue, pursue*, id. ib. 6, 477: struere et moliri aliquid calamitatis alicui, *to try to bring upon*, Cic. Clu. 64: alicui insidias, *to lay snares*, Virg. G. 1, 271: crimina et accusatorem, *to bring about, find out*, Tac. A. 12, 22: talia, *to begin, undertake*, Virg. A. 4, 567: triumphos, Ov. M. 14, 719: fugam, Virg. A. 2, 109: moram, id. ib. 1, 428: opem extremam alicui, Val. Fl. 6, 431: dolos apertos, id. 5, 249: bellum in animo, *to design, meditate*, Vellej. 2, 46: mundum efficere moliens Deus, *attempting*, Cic. Univ. 4: fallere, Val. Fl. 3, 491: de occupando regno moliens, *striving to usurp the government*, Cic. de Rep. 2, 35: nuptias, *to bring about*, Tac. A. 12, 3: apud judices oratione molienda sunt amor, odium, *etc.*, *are to be excited, called forth*, Cic. de Or. 2, 51: tumorem, Col. 6, 17: vorandi facultatem, Cels. 1, 3.

1. Act. collat. form, molio, ire (post-Augustan): neque quis quid molit, *erects, builds*, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129.—**2.** Molior, iri, in a pass. signif.: App. M. 11, p. 770 Oud.

mōlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [molior] *A putting in motion, moving, removing; a laborious undertaking, preparation, contrivance* (quite class.): molitio agrorum, *a working, ploughing, digging*, Col. prooem: terrena, id. 11, 2:—facilis molitio eorum valli erat, *a tearing out, demolishing*, Liv. 33, 5.—Of the creation of the world: quae molitio, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

1. mōlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who undertakes* to do a thing, *an attempter, author, framer, contriver* (quite class.): effector mundi molitorque Deus, Cic. Univ. 5: navis, Ov. M. 8, 302: caedis, Tac. A. 11, 24: rerum novarum, Suet. Dom. 10: scelerum, Sen. Tranq. 7.

2. mŏlĭtor, ōris, *m.* [1. molo] *A miller* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, 15.—**II.** Transf., in an obscene sense: Aus. Ep. 90, 3.

mōlītrix, īcis, *f.* [1. molitor] *She who attempts, frames, contrives* (post-Aug.): rerum novarum, Suet. Ner. 35.

* **mŏlĭtūra,** ae, *f.* [1. molo] *A grinding:* Plin. 15, 23, 25.

1. mŏlĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from molo.

2. mōlītus, a, um, *Part.*, from molior.

* **mollĕo,** 2. *v. n.* [mollis] *To be soft*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

mollesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [molleo] *To become soft, to lose its hardness;* trop., *to become soft, mild, gentle;* also, *to become effeminate, unmanly* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: rura colit nemo: mollescunt colla juvencis, Catull. 64, 38: ebur, Ov. M. 10, 283: tactu, Plin. 12, 17, 37.—**II.** Trop.: tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr. 5, 1013: pectora, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 7: mollescat in undis, id. Met. 4, 385.

‡ **mollestra,** ae, *f.* *A sheep-skin, sheep's felt, for wiping out helmets:* Fest. p. 135 ed. Müll.

mollĭcellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mollis] *Soft, tender, delicate* (poet.): nates, Catull. 25, 10.

mollĭcīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *A kind of soft garment* (post-class.): Nov. in Non. 540, 22.

mollĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [mollis-coma] *Soft-haired* (post-classical): herbae, Avien. Perieg. 1082.

1. mollĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mollis] *Soft, tender, delicate;* trop., *voluptuous* (poet.): **I.** Lit.: escae, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 58.—**II.** Trop.: versiculis, Catull. 16, 4.

2. Mollĭcŭlus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname*, e. g. Ti. Minucius Molliculus, Liv. 40, 35.

* **mollĭfĭco,** 1. *v. a.* [mollis-facio] *To make soft, to soften, mollify:* ventrem, Macer de herbis Carm. 4, 14; cf., "mollifico, ἁπαλύνω, μαλάσσω," Gloss. Lat. Gr.

mollĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mollifico] *Making soft, softening* (post-class.): phlebotomia est mollifica corporis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1.

mollĭgo, inis, v. mollugo.

mollīmentum, i, *n.* [mollio] *A means of softening* or *mitigating* (post Aug.): calamitatum, Sen. Tranq. 10.

mollĭo, īvi and ii, itum, 4. (archaic, mollibat for molliebat, Att. in Non. 347, 16:—mollirier for molliri, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 27) *v. a.* [mollis] *To make soft* or *supple, to soften;* trop., *to make pliant, to tame, restrain, to render less disagreeable, to make more gentle, to render milder;* also, *to make effeminate* or *unmanly; to emasculate.*

I. Lit.: frigoribus durescit humor, et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: mollire lanam trahendo, *to spin*, Ov. M. 2, 411: artus oleo, Liv. 21, 55: dum ferrum molliat ignis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 20: ceram, Ov. M. 8, 198: semina, id. ib. 123: humum foliis, id. ib. 4, 741: glebas, id. ib. 6, 220; alvum, *to relax, purge moderately*, Plin. 20, 5, 20: duritias, id. 28, 17, 70: agri molliti, *softened, loosened*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To soften, moderate, mitigate; to tame, restrain, check; to render easier, lighter, pleasanter*, or *less disagreeable:* Hannibalem exsultantem patientia sua molliebat, Cic. de Sen. 4: qua mons mollibat mare, *broke the violence of the sea*, Att. in Non. 347, 16: iram, Liv. 1, 9: impetum, id. 3, 35: indocili numero cum grave mollit opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 5: poenam, id. ib. 3, 5, 53: clivum, *to make the ascent of a hill easier*, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: verba usu, Cic. N. D. 1, 34: translationem, id. de Or. 3, 41: fructusque feros mollite colendo, Virg. G. 2, 36: ventos, Plin. 2, 47, 47.

B. *To soften, render effeminate:* legionem, Cic. Phil. 12, 3: animos, id. Tusc. 2, 11: vocem, *to make soft* or *womanish*, Quint. 11, 3, 24:—puerum mollire, *to emasculate, castrate*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 68.

mollĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [mollis-pes] *Soft-footed* (poet.): boves, Cic. poët. de Div. 1, 9.

mollis, e, *adj.* [for movilis, from moveo, analog. to agilis, facilis] *Easily movable, pliant, flexible, supple; soft, tender, delicate, gentle, mild, pleasant* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: mollis juncus, Virg. E. 2, 72: acanthus, id. Georg. 4, 137: aurum, id. Aen. 10, 818: tiliae, Ov. M. 10, 92: crura, Virg. G. 3, 76: colla, id. Aen. 11, 622: brachia, Ov. A. A. 1, 595: cervix, id. Fast. 4, 185: commissurae, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: molle litus, *of soft sand*, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: arena, Ov. M. 2, 577: aqua, id. A. A. 1, 476: fraga, id. Met. 13, 816: castaneae, Virg. E. 1, 82: alvus, *relaxed, open bowels*, Cels. 3, 12: cibus, *mild, not sharp*, id. 4, 4, 4: ovum, *soft*, id. ib. 5: prata, Virg. G. 2, 384: gramen, Ov. F. 6, 328: humus, id. A. A. 3, 688: lana, id. Fast. 2, 742: torus, id. Am. 2, 4, 14: arcus, *slack, unbent, unstrung*, id. Her. 4, 92: feretrum, *made soft by a layer of leaves*, Virg. A. 11, 64: mollissima cera, Cic. de Or. 3, 45.—Subst., mollia, ĭum, *n.*, *A kind of fishes, mollusks:* Plin. 11, 51, 112:—mollia panis, *the soft part of bread, the crumb*, id. 13, 12, 26:—molles genae, *soft, delicate*, Ov. Her. 10, 44: capilli, id. Pont. 3, 3, 17: cervix, id. Fast. 4, 185: manus, id. Am. 1, 4, 24: latus, id. Met. 14, 709: molles Zephyri, *soft, gentle*, id. A. A. 3, 728; so, hiems, Stat. S. 3, 5, 83: aestas, Virg. G. 1, 312: coelum, Flor. 16, 4: Euphrates mollior undis, *gentler, calmer*, id. Aen. 8, 727: aditus, *easy*, Sil. 4, 491; so, iter, Quint. 4, 2, 46: via, id. ib. 1, 6, 22: fastigium, *gentle, not steep*, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: clivus, Virg. E. 9, 8: trames, Ov. F. 3, 13.—Proverb.: molli brachio objurgare aliquem, *i. e. in a gentle, forbearing manner*, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Tender, delicate, susceptible:* mollibus annis, *in tender youth*, Ov. Her. 1, 111:—os molle, *easily blushing*, id. Trist. 4, 3, 70: mollissimae aures, *modest, unwilling to listen to praise*, Plin. Pan. 68.

2. In a bad sense, *Soft, effeminate, unmanly, weak:* philosophus tam mollis, tam languidus, tam enervatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 52: Sabaei, Virg. G. 1, 57: viri molles, *i. e.* pathici, Liv. 33, 28:—disciplina, *effeminate*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: ratio, id. ib. 5, 5: vita, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 9: m. teneraque vox, Quint. 11, 3, 23: educatio, id. 1, 2, 6: actio, id. 11, 3, 128:—Gallorum mens est mollis ac mini me resistens ad calamitates perferendas, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: sententia, Cic. Cat. 1, 12.

B. *Soft, pleasant, mild, easy:* orationem mollem teneramque reddidit, *soft, pleasant*, Cic. Brut. 9: verba, Hor. Epod. 5, 83; mollia jussa, *mild, easy*, Virg. G. 3, 41: vincuntur molli pectora dura prece, *soft, tender*, Tib. 3, 4, 76: querelae, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17: m. versus, *an elegiac* or *amatory poem*, opp. to durus versus, an heroic poem, Ov. Tr. 2, 307: ridere mollia, *to gently smile:* Ov. A. A. 3, 513: cuncta tamen ad imperatorem in mollius relata, *in a milder, more favorable light*, Tac. A. 14, 39:—pilenta, *having a gentle motion*, Virg. A. 8, 666: mollissima tempora fandi, id. ib. 293: hora mollior, *more favorable*, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 84:—signa, Cic. Brut. 18: duriora Calon … minus rigida Calamis, molliora adhuc supradictis Myron fecit, *more agreeable*, Quint. 12, 10, 7:—mollis animus et ad accipiendam, et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic. Att. 1, 17: in inimicitiis auricula infima mollior, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15.

C. *Changeable, fickle:* nihil est tam molle quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic. Mil. 16.—Hence,

Adv., mollĭter: **A.** Lit., *Softly, gently, agreeably* (quite class.): aves nidos mollissime substernunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: recubans, id. de Or. 3, 17: ossa cubent, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 75:—excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Virg. A. 6, 847: molliter siste nunc me, cave, ne cadam, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 7: colles ad orientem molliter devexi, *gently, gradually*, Col. 1, 2.

B. Trop.: quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, *calmly, patiently*, Cic. de Sen. 2: abnuere, Liv. 30, 3:—delicate et molliter vivere, *voluptuously*, Cic. Off. 1, 30: aegritudinem pati, *sensitively, weakly*, Sall. J. 84:—ne quid per metum mollius consuleretur, *too compliantly*, Liv. 30, 7:—interpretari mollius aliquid, *rather mildly, favorably*, Tac. H. 2, 96.

mollĭtĭa (mollicia), ae, *f.*, and **mollĭtĭes** (mollicies), ēi, *f.* [mollis] **I.** *Movableness, pliability, flexibility, suppleness; softness*, trop., *softness, susceptibility; weakness, irresolution; effeminacy, voluptuousness, wantonness* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: mollitia cervicum, Cic. de Or. 18:—lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 45: lanae, id. 19, 3, 18: carnis, id. 9, 17, 28: teneritas et mollities quaedam, Cic. Fin. 5, 21.

II. Trop.: qua mollitia sum animi ac lenitate numquam mehercule illius lacrimis ac precibus restitissem, Cic. Sull. 6: agilitas mollitiesque naturae, *sensitive disposition*, id. Att. 1, 17: frontis, *bashfulness*, Plin. Ep. 6, 29:—animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, *weakness*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: Niciae, Cic. Att. 12, 26: m. et inertia animi, Sall. C. 56: m. et socordia, id. Jug. 73:—in munditiis, mollitiis, deliciisque aetatulam agere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 40: civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic. Leg. 2, 15: m. luxuriaque, Just. 1, 7: vocis, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 441.—Esp., *unchastity*, Plin. 28, 8, 27; so, corporis, Tac. A. 11, 2.

mollĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Suppleness, flexibility, softness;* trop., *softness, susceptibility, weakness* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: mollitudo vocis, *flexibility of the voice*, Auct. Her. 3, 11:—manuum, Pac. in Gell. 2, 26: m. assimilis spongiis, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: viarum, Vitr. 10, 6.—**II.** Trop.: humanitatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 4:—corrumpi mollitudine vitiorum, Arn. 2, 64.

mollītus, a, um, *Part.*, from mollio.

mollūgo, ĭnis, *f.* *A variety of the plant* lappago, Plin. 26, 10, 65; which is also called mollugo, Marc. Emp. 26.

molluscus, a, um, *adj.* [mollis] *Soft;* c. c. nux, and abs., mollusca, ae, *f.*, *A kind of soft nut with a thin shell:* Plaut. in Macr. S. 2, 14; Plin. 15, 22, 24.—**II.** Subst., molluscum, i, *n.*, *A fungus that grows on the maple-tree*, Plin. 16, 16, 27.

1. mŏlo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To grind in a mill:* **I.** Lit.: molendum usque in pistrino, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 19: hordeum in subtilem farinam, *to grind into fine flour*, Plin. 18, 7, 14.—**II.** Transf., in an obscene sense: Aus. Epigr. 71, 7.

2. Mŏlo, ōnis, *m.* *A Roman surname*, Eckhel. D. N. V. 5, p. 283.

mŏlŏche, v. malache.

mŏlŏchĭnārĭus, ii, *m.* [moloche] **I.** *A mallow-dyer, one who dyes with the color of mallows* (ante- and post-class.): Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40.—**II.** *A seller of mallow-colored garments*, Inscr. ap. Mar. 939, 6.

mŏlŏchĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Mallow-colored* (ante-class.): Caecil. in Non. 548, 14.

† **mŏlŏchītes**, ae, *m.* = μολοχίτης, *An Arabian gem of the color of mallows*, Plin. 37, 8, 36.

1. Mŏlon and **Mŏlo**, ōnis, *m.* *A surname of Apollonius the rhetorician, an instructor of Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 90; Att. 2, 1, 9.

2. mōlon, ŏnis, *m.* *A plant, also called* moly: Plin. 26, 7, 19.

Mŏlorchaeus, a, um, *adj.* [Molorchus] *Of* or *belonging to Molorchus* (poet.): Tib. 4, 1, 13.

Mŏlorchus, i, *m.* *A poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably entertained Hercules when about to slay the lion of that place*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 29; 4, 6, 51; id. Theb. 4, 16; Mart. 4, 64.—Hence, poet., Alpheum linquens lucosque Molorchi, *i. e. the Nemean Forest*, Virg. G. 3, 19.

* **mŏlorthus**, i, *m.* *A sounding-lead:* gravis molorthus (*al.* molybdus, *al.* molybdis), Stat. S. 3, 2, 30.

Mŏlossi, ōrum, *m.*, Μολοσσοί, *The Molossians, a people in the eastern part of Epirus*, Plin. 4 prooem.; Cic. de Div. 1, 34, 76.—They were so called from Molossus, the son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andromache, acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 3, 297.

Mŏlossĭa, ae, *f.*, Μολοσσία, *The country of the* Molossi, *in Epirus*, Serv. Virg. A. 3, 297.

mŏlossĭambos, i, *m.* [molossus-iambus] *A metrical foot consisting of three long syllables and an iambus* (e. g. ādmīrābĭles), Diom. p. 478 P.

Mŏlossĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Molossus] *Molossian* (ante- and post-class.): parasiti Molossici, *i. e. as ravenous as Molossian hounds*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 18:—carmen, *consisting wholly of* molossi (— — —) (e. g. Romani victores Germanis devictis), Diom. p. 513 P.

Mŏlossis, ĭdis, *f.*, Μολοσσίς, *The country of the Molossi, in the eastern part of Epirus:* Liv. 8, 24.

mŏlossŏpyrrhichĭus, ii, *m.* [molossus-pyrrhichius] *A metrical foot consisting of a* molossus *and a* pyrrhichius (e. g. ādmīrābĭlĭs), Diom. p. 478 P.

mŏlossospondēus, i, *m.* [molossus-spondeus] *A metrical verse consisting of a* molossus *and a* spondee (e. g. cŏntūrbātōrēs), Diom. p. 479 P.

1. Mŏlossus, a, um, *adj.*, Μολοσσός, *Of* or *belonging to the Molossi, Molossian:* missi de gente Molossa, Ov. M. 1, 226: canes, famed for their strength, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114; also subst., Molossus, i, *m.*, *A Molossian* (hound): Molossus acer, Virg. G. 3, 405: Molossum for Molossorum, Lucr. 5, 1062.—In prosody, pes, *a metrical foot consisting of three longs* (e. g. Arpinas, evertunt), Quint. 9, 4, 82; Diom. p. 475 P.

2. Mŏlossus, i, *m.* *Son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andromache, the progenitor of the* Molossi, acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 3, 297.

mŏlucrum: I. i. q. mola, *A mooncalf, mole*, Afran. in Fest. p. 141 ed. Müll. —**II.** Quo molae vertuntur, id quod Graeci μύλικρον (*al.* μύλακρον) appellant, Fest. l. l.: *molucrum* esse aiunt lignum quoddam quadratum, ubi immolatur, Cloatius, id. ib.: "Aelius eodem nomine appellari ait, quod sub mola supponatur. Aurelius Opilius appellat, ubi molatur," Fest. l. l.; cf., mola.

* **Mŏlus** or **Mŏlos**, i, *m.*, Μόλος, *The father of* Meriones, Hyg. Fab. 97.

† **mōly**, ÿos, *n.* = μῶλυ, *A plant with a white flower and a black root*, Plin. 25, 4, 8.

† **mŏlybdaena**, ae, *f.* = μολύβδαινα: **I.** *Sulphuret of lead, galena*, Plin. 34, 18, 53.—**II.** *The plant leadwort*, pure Lat., plumbago, Plin. 25, 13, 97.

† **mŏlybdītis**, ĭdis, *f.* = μολυβδῖτις, *The spume of lead, lead-ashes*, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

† **mŏlybdus**, i, *m.*, and **molybdis**, ĭdis, *f.* = μόλυβδος and μολυβδὶς, *Lead*, pure Lat., plumbum, Stat. S. 3, 2, 30; v. molorthus.

‡ **momar** Siculi stultum appellant, Fest. p. 140 ed. Müll.

mōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [for movimen, from moveo] ***I.** *Movement, motion:* e salso consurgere momine ponti, *i. e. from the salt billows*, Lucr. 6, 474.—**II.** *Weight, momentum; importance, moment* (ante- and post-class.): Lucr. 3, 189: nullius momenti esse, *to be of no consequence, of no moment*, Arn. 2, 77.—***III.** *A moment of time:* Manil. 3, 675.

* **mōmentālĭter**, *adv.* [momentum] *In a moment* (post-class.): Fulg. Myth. 2, 3

mōmentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Short, of brief duration, momentary* (eccl Lat.): momentaneus ardor, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17 dub.

mōmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Brief, of brief duration, momentary; quick* (post-class.): maritus, *i. e. who stays but a short time*, App. M. 5, p. 164: vita, id. ib. 2, p. 127: cura, Papin. Dig. 34, 1, 8: venenum, *that operates quickly*, App. M. 10, p. 726 Oud.

* **mōmentōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of a short time, momentary:* rapina (apis), Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 13, 12.

mōmentum, i, *n.* [for movimentum, from moveo] *A balancing* or *rocking motion; a balance, equipoise* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: astra forma ipsa figuraque sua momenta sustentant, *their balance, equilibrium*, Cic. N. D. 2, 46: pisces levi caudae in utrumque momento velocitatem suam flectunt, Sen. Ep. 90.

II. Transf.: **A.** *An alteration:* nullum momentum annonae facere, *to effect no alteration in the price of corn*, Liv. 4, 12.

B. *A particle sufficient to turn the scales;* hence *a particle, a part, a point:* myrrhae momentum, Plin. 30, 10, 27: quibus (regnis) pro ignobili momento erat accessura Macedonia, *a make-weight*, Just. 7, 3: coeli, *a point, part*, Plin. 18, 34, 67: corpus orationis in parva momenta diducere, Quint. 3, 11, 23: officiorum, *parts*, Cic. Mur. 2.

b. In partic., of time, *A short time, brief space, moment:* parvis momentis multa natura affingit, *instants, moments*, Cic. de Div. 1, 52: m. certa dimensa, *at certain fixed times*, Plin. Ep. 4, 30: parvo momento, *in a short time*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: momento temporis, *in a moment*, Liv. 21, 33: momento horae, *in the brief space of an hour*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 7: Maecenati nullo horae momento contigit somnus, *could not sleep a single hour*, Plin. 7, 51, 52: brevi horarum momento, *in a few hours*, Just. 2, 14: momento fit cinis, *in a moment*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27: pruna stomacho non utilissima, sed brevi momento, *are hurtful, but only for a short time*, Plin. 23, 7, 66.

2. Trop., *A cause, a circumstance; weight, influence, importance, moment:* minimis momentis maximae inclinationes temporum fiunt, *from the slightest causes spring the greatest changes*, Cic. Phil. 5, 10: m. omnia observare, *all the circumstances*, id. Fam. 6, 10: unamquamque rem momento suo ponderare, *according to its importance*, id. Fontej. 6; cf., ut omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus examinet, id. Rep. 3, 8: ita parvae res magnum in utramque partem momentum habuerunt, *influence*, Caes. B. C. 3, 70: quorum adventus hoc tamen momenti fecit, ut Scipio abscederet inde, *etc.*, Liv. 29, 35: cave quicquam habeat momenti gratia, *weight, influence*, Cic. Mur. 30: magno ad persuadendum momento esse, id. Inv. 2, 26: potentia, *motives*, Ov. M. 11, 285: Leonis (sideris), *influence*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: praebet momenta saluti, *promotes*, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 49: levi momento aestimare aliquid, *to consider of little moment, to lightly prize*, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: nullius momenti aliquid putare, *of no moment, unimportant*, Cic. Vatin. 1: nullius momenti apud exercitum futurum, Nep. Alc. 8: id est maximi momenti et ponderis, *of the greatest moment*, Cic Vatin. 4.

Mŏna, ae, *f.* *The name of two islands:* **I.** *The Isle of Man*, near Britain, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; Plin. 2, 75, 77.—**II.** *The Isle of Anglesea*, Tac. A. 14, 29; id. Agr 14 · 18

†**mŏnăcha,** ae, *f.* = μοναχή, *A nun* (eccl. Lat.): Hier. Ep. 39, 4.

†**mŏnăchĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = μοναχικός, *Monkish* (post-class.): certamen, Justin. Novell. constit. 133, 5.

†**mŏnăchīum,** ii, *n.* = μοναχεῖον, *A monastery* (post-class.), Impp. Valent. et Marc. Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 13.

†**mŏnăchus,** i, *m.* = μοναχός (that lives alone), *A monk* (eccl. Lat.), Sid. Ep. 5, 17; Hier. Ep. 22, 34.

Mŏnaeses, is, *m.* *A king of the Parthians:* Monaeses et Pacori manus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 9: ("Monaeses et Pacorus reges Persarum fuere," Schol. Acr.).

mŏnālĭter, v. monauliter.

†**mŏnarcha,** ae, *m.* = μονάρχης, *An absolute ruler, a monarch* (poet.): caeruli monarcha ponti, an old poet in Mar. Victor. p. 2551 P.

mŏnarchĭa, ae, *f.* = μοναρχία, *Absolute rule, monarchy* (post-class.): Capitol. Max. and Balb. 14; so Tert. adv. Prax. 14.

†**mŏnas,** ădis, *f.* = μονάς, *Unity; a unit, monad* (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Tert. adv. Val. 37; Praescr. 49 *fin.*, et saep.

mŏnastērĭālis, e, *adj.* [monasterium] *Monastic, monasterial* (eccl. Lat.): disciplina, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

‡**mŏnastērĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A little monastery:* Not. Tir. p. 192.

†**mŏnastērĭum,** ii, *n.* = μοναστήριον, *A monastery* (eccl. Lat.), Sid. Ep. 4, 25; 7, 17; Aug. ad Casul. Ep. 86.

†**mŏnastrĭae,** ārum, *f.* = μονάστριαι, *Nuns* (post-class.), Justin. Novell. constit. 123, 27.

‡†**mŏnaules,** ae, *m.*, μοναύλης, *A player on the single flute:* Not. Tir. p. 173; cf. monaulos.

mŏnaulĭter, *adv.* *On a single flute* (post-class.): sonare (*al.* monaliter, alone), Mart. Cap. 9, 307.

†**mŏnaulos** or **mŏnaulus,** i, *m.* = μόναυλος, *A single flute, a flute with a single pipe* (post-Aug.): fistulam et monaulum (invenit) Pan Mercurii, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204: saepe monaulon habet, Mart. 14, 64. Cf. monaules.

†**mŏnazontes,** ĭum, *m.* = μονάζοντες (who live alone), *Monks* (post-class.), Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 63.

mŏnēdŭla, ae, *f.* *A jackdaw, daw,* Corvus monedula, L.: examina graculorum monedularumque, cui soli avi furacitas auri argentique praecipue mira est, Plin. 10, 29, 41; id. 17, 14, 22. Acc. to the myth, the nymph Arne was turned into a daw, for having betrayed her country for gold, Ov. M. 7, 465 *sq.*—Proverb.: non plus aurum tibi quam monedulae committebant, Cic. Fl. 31.—As a term of endearment: Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 103; cf. id. Capt. 5, 4, 5.

mŏnēla, ae, *f.* [moneo] *A reminding, admonition* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pat. 8; adv. Marc. 4, 34.

†**mŏnēmĕron,** i, *n.* = μονήμερον, *A kind of eye-salve:* Marc. Emp. 8.

mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. (archaic *inf. praes. pass.*, monerier, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 36.—Archaic *perf. conj.*: "*moneris* pro monueris," Pac. in Non. 507, 24 *sq.*) *v. a.* [from the root MEN, whence memini, mens, mentio; lit., to cause to think, cause to remember; hence] *To remind* (esp. in an admonishing, warning manner), *to admonish, warn* one of any thing; also, *to instruct* one in any thing, *to instruct, teach, tell* him what to do; *to inspire* (of divine inspirations, forebodings, dreams, prophecies); transf., abs., *to instruct, inform:* also, in gen., without the accessory notion of warning or instructing, *to say, relate, narrate, announce, predict.*

I. Lit., *To remind, admonish, warn, instruct, teach:* bene mones tute: ipse cuncto, Enn. in Non. 469, 25: ea (auctoritas) adhibeatur ad monendum non modo aperte, sed etiam acriter, Cic. Lael. 13, 44. —(β) *Aliquem de re:* oro, ut Terentiam moneatis de testamento, id. Att. 11, 16; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3 *fin.*—(γ) *Aliquem aliquid:* Fabius ea me ex tuis mandatis monuit, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: id ipsum, quod me mones, id. Att. 14, 19. Hence also in the *pass.*, moneri *aliquid:* nec ea, quae ab ea (natura) monemur, audimus, id. Lael. 24, 88. Cf. also under *no.* ζ.—(δ) *Aliquem alicujus rei* (post-Aug.): Caecina milites temporis ac necessitatis monuit, Tac. A. 1, 67: Plancinam Augusta monuit Agrippinam insectandi, id. ib. 2, 43.—(ε) With a follg. *ut, ne,* or the simple conjunctive: monere te atque hortari, ut in rempubl. incumberes, Cic. Fam. 10, 1: monet ut suspiciones vitet, Caes. B. G. 1, 20:—moneo, praedico, ante denuncio, abstineant manus, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: sed eos hoc moneo, desinant furere, id. Cat. 2, 9:—Macedonas monebat, ne multitudine hostium morerentur, Just. 11, 13.—(ζ) With an object- or relative clause: monet rationem frumenti esse habendam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34: si te unum illud monuerimus, artem sine assiduitate dicendi non multum juvare, Auct. Her. 1, 1:—moneo, quid facto opus sit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 65.—**b.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects: res ipsa monebat tempus esse, Cic. Att. 10, 8: sol caecos instare tumultus Saepe monet, Virg. G. 1, 464: immortalia ne speres, monet annus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 7: natura monet festinare, Plin. 18, 25, 60.

II. Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Without the accessory notion of reminding or admonishing, in gen., *To teach, instruct, tell;* also, *to announce, predict:* tu vatem tu, Diva, mone, *instruct thy bard*, Virg. A. 7, 42: velut divinitus mente monitâ, Liv. 26, 19: hoc moneas precor, Ov. F. 4, 247: somnio monitus, Suet. Aug. 91: reddebant parvuli, quae monebantur, *what they were taught*, Plin. Pan. 26: vates Helenus quum multa horrenda moneret, *announced, foretold*, Virg. A. 3, 712; cf., ante sinistra cava monuisset ab ilice cornix, *etc.*, id. Ecl. 9, 15; and Amm. 28, 1.

B. *To punish, chastise* (Tacitean): puerili verbere moneri, Tac. A. 5, 9.

†**mŏnēris,** is, *f.* = μονήρης (*sc.* ναῦς), *A vessel with a single bank of oars, a galley:* Liv. 38, 38.

Mŏnēta, ae (archaic *gen.*, Monetas, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 679 P.), *f.* [moneo] **I.** *The mother of the Muses*, a transl. of the Gr. Μνημοσύνη: "Μνημοσύνη Moneta," Gloss. Philox.; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 18 *fin.*; Hyg. Fab. praef.

II. *A surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined;* hence, transf., for *the place where money is coined, the mint; coin, money;* also, *the stamp* or *die* with which money is coined: "quum terrae motus factus esset, *Ut sue plena procuratio fieret*, vocem ab aede Junonis ex arce exstitisse; quocirca Junonem illam appellatam *Monetam*," Cic. de Div. 1, 45, 101; cf. id. Phil. 7, 1; Liv. 7, 28; Ov. F. 1, 638; 6, 183: ubi nunc aedes atque officina Monetae est, Liv. 6, 20, 13.

B. Transf.: **1.** *The place for coining money, the mint:* ad Philotimum scripsi de viatico, sive a moneta, sive ab Oppiis, *i. e. taken from the mint* or *borrowed from the Oppian usurers*, Cic. Att. 8, 7; Sid. Carm. 23, 41.

2. *Coined money, coin, money* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): victaque concedit prisca moneta novae, Ov. F. 1, 221: nigrae, *i. e.* aereae, Mart. 1, 100; Paul. Sent. 5, tit. 25.

3. *A stamp* or *die* for coining money: a nova moneta, *of a new stamp*, Mart. 12, 55, 8.—Hence, trop.: communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, *of the common stamp, in ordinary style*, Juv. 7, 55: nomina Graeca Latina moneta percussa, *of the Latin stamp*, App. Apol. p. 298.

mŏnētālis, e, *adj.* [moneta] *Of* or *belonging to the mint; minted, coined* (quite class.): triumviri monetales, *the directors of the mint*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2; cf. in jest of one who asks for money: *monetali* ascripsi, quod ille ad me *pro consule*, Cic. Att. 10, 11 *fin.*:—aurum, *coined*, App. M. 7, p. 457 Oud.

mŏnētārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [id.] *A master of the mint*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 968, 5: monetarii, *mint-men, minters, coiners* (post-class.), Aurel. Vict. Epit. Eutr. 35.

mŏnīle, is, *n.* *A necklace, collar* (esp. of women, but also of boys and of animals): Fest. p. 138 ed. Müll.; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 3: quum (Eriphyla) vidisset monile ex auro et gemmis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18; Afran. in Non. 150, 28: colloque monile Baccatum, Virg. A. 1, 654; Plin. 37, 3, [illegible]—Worn by boys: vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilia collo, Ov. Her. 9, 57; so id. Met. 5, 52.—By horses: aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent, Virg. A. 7, 277; so of a stag, Ov. M. 10, 112.

mŏnĭmentārĭus, mŏnĭmentum, v. monum.

mŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [moneo] *A reminding, admonishing, advice, admonition* (rare, but quite class.): "*objurgatio* post turpe factum castigatio: *monitio* vero est ante commissum," Fest. p. 196 ed. Müll.: monitio acerbitate, objurgatio contumelia careat, * Cic. Lael. 24, 89; Suet. Tib. 18: volebat credi, monitione ejus futura praenoscere, id. Ner. 56: officii, Col. 11, 1, 30. In the plur.: Col. 11, 1, 6.

mŏnĭto, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To remind, admonish* (post-class.): Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 387; so id. Carm. 5, 5, 23.

mŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who reminds* one of any thing, *an admonisher, monitor:* **I.** In gen.: nil opus fuit monitore, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 119: monitor et praemonstrator, id. ib. 5, 1, 2: officii, Sall. J. 85: monitoris egere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67

II. In partic.: **A.** One who reminds an orator of something, who helps him out, *A remembrancer, an assistant*. video mihi non te sed hunc librum esse responsurum. quem monitor tuus hic tenet, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 16.

B One who reminds one of people's names, *A nomenclator:* per monitorem appellandi sunt, Cic. Mur. 36; so Plin. Pan. 23.

C. *An overseer, superintendent*, e. g. of youth: Stat. S. 5, 3, 147; so id. Theb. 12, 205; of farm-slaves, Col. 1, 9, 4; 7; Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8.

D. *A prompter* in the theatre: "*monitores* qui monent histriones in scena," Fest. p. 138 ed. Müll.; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4916.

E. In relig. lang., *One who leads in praying:* MONITOR AVGVR, Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 1, *no.* 44: sine monitore, quia de pectore oramus, precantes sumus, Tert. Apol. 30.

mŏnĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [monitor] *That serves to remind* or *admonish, monitory* (post-Aug.): fulmen, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39.

mŏnĭtum, i, *n.* [moneo] *An admonition; a prophesy* (rare, but quite class.): meis consiliis, monitis, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 2: tuis monitis praeceptisque, id. ib. 5, 13, 3: meas aures omnium praeceptis monitisque patuisse, id. Phil. 14, 7, 20:—deorum monita, Auct. Har. resp. 25: Carmentis Nymphae, Virg. A. 8, 336.

1. mŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, fr. moneo.

2. mŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [moneo] *A reminding, warning, admonition;* in partic., *admonition of the gods* by omens, *etc.*, *prophecy, the will of the gods, a warning*, by oracles, lightning, *etc.*: **I.** In gen. (so only poet.): monitu nutricis, Ov. Her. 18, 115: finierat monitus, id. Met. 2, 103: m. acres tradere, Val. Fl. 1, 475.—**II.** In partic. (so quite class.): fortunae monitu, * Cic. de Div. 2, 41, 86: revererique numinum monitus, Plin. Pan. 76: fulgurum, Plin. 2, 7, 5: pecudum, *sacrificial signs* or *prognostics*, Val. Fl. 1, 29.

‡**monnŭla,** ae, *f.* *A darling*, a late Lat. term of endearment: Inscr. ap. Mur. 2083, 2.

†**mŏnŏbĕlus,** i, *m.* = μονόβελος (all shaft), a term denoting *A man with a very large member*, Heliog. in Lampr. Heliog. 8 *fin.*

†**mŏnŏbŏlon,** i, *n.* = μόνος-βόλος, *A single throw*, i. e. *leaping alone*, a game in which various feats of bodily agility are performed without the aid of a leaping-pole; diff. from the contomonobolon, where the performer is furnished with such a pole (post-class.): deinceps vero ordinent quinque ludos, *monobolon, contomonobolon, Quintanum cordacem* sine fibula, et *perichyten*, et *hippicen*, Imp. Justin. Cod. 3, 43, 3.

* **mŏnŏcĕros,** ōtis, *m.* = μονόκερως, *A unicorn:* "asperrimam autem feram *monocerotem*, reliquo corpore equo similem, capite cervo, pedibus elephanto, cauda apro, mugitu gravi, uno cornu nigro media fronte cubitorum duum eminente Plin. 8, 21, 31.

‡†**mŏnŏchŏrĭus,** ii, *m.* = μόνος-χόρος, *One who dances alone, who executes a pas seul:* Not. Tir. p. 173.

†**mŏnochrōmăta,** ōrum, *n.* = μονοχρώματα, *Paintings of but one color* (post-Aug.): Plin. 33, 7, 39: pinxit (Zeuxis) et monochromata ex albo, id. 35, 9, 36.

†**mŏnochrōmătēus,** a, um, *adj.* = μονοχρωμάτειος, *One-colored, of a single color* (post-Aug.): monochromatea genera picturae, Plin. 35, 5, 11.

mŏnochrōmătos, on, *adj.* = μονοχρώματος, *One-colored, of a single color* (post-Aug.): picturam singulis coloribus, et monochromaton dictam, Plin. 35, 3, 5. Cf. monochromata.

mŏnŏchrōmos, on, *adj.* (μονόχρωμος), *One-colored, monochromatic.*

mŏnochrŏnos, on, *adj.* = μονόχρονος, *Of one time, of the same time* or *measure* (post-class.): tempus, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 331.

†**mŏnoclōnos,** on, *adj.* = μονόκλωνος, *Having a single branch* or *shoot* (post-class.): herba monoclonos, App. Herb. 10.

mŏnocnēmos, i, *m.* = μονόκνημος, *One-legged, a one-legged man:* Petr. 83 dub.

†**mŏnŏcōlus,** i, *m.* = μονόκωλος, *He that has but one limb* or *leg* (post-Aug.): hominum genus, qui *monocoli* vocarentur, singulis cruribus, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23; cf. Gell. 9, 4, 9; Sol. 52 *med.*

†**mŏnocrēpis,** ĭdis, *m.* = μονοκρηπίς, *One-shoed, he that has but one shoe* (post-class.): monocrepis, id est uno pede calceatus, Hyg. Fab. 12.

†**mŏnŏcŭlus,** i, *m.* [vox hybrida, from μόνος and oculus] *One-eyed, a one-eyed man* (post-class.): Firm. Math. 8, 19.

‡**mŏnōdĭārĭa,** ae, *f.* [μονῳδία] *She that sings alone, a female solo-singer:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2633.

‡**mŏnōdĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.] *A solo-singer.* Not. Tir. p. 173.

‡**Mŏnŏdus,** i, *m.* (*μονόδους, one-toothed), "*A son of Pruxias, who had only a solid bone instead of teeth.* So, also, *Pyrrhus, king of the Epirotae,*" Fest. p. 148 ed. Müll.; cf. Plin. 7, 16, 15; Val. Max. 1, 8, 12 ext.

Mŏnoecus, i, *m.*, Μόνοικος (that dwells alone), *A surname of Hercules;* hence Arx Monoeci, *a promontory and harbor in Liguria,* the mod. *Monaco:* portus Herculis Monoeci, Plin. 3, 5, 7; Tac. H. 3, 42: Arx Monoeci, Virg. A. 6, 831; Luc. 1, 408; Amm. 15, 10. Called also, Saxa Monoeci, Sil. 1, 586. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 273.

†**mŏnŏgămĭa,** ae, *f.* = μονογαμία, *A marrying of but one wife, monogamy* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. de Monog. 2 *sq.;* Hier. in Jovinian. 1, 14.

†**mŏnŏgămus,** i, *m.* = μονόγαμος, *He who has but one wife* (eccl. Lat.): Hier. in Jovinian. 1, 15; id. Ep. 69, 3.

†**mŏnogramma,** ătis, *n.* = μονόγραμμα, *A character consisting of several letters, a monogram* (post-class.): Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 618.

†**mŏnogrammus** or **-os,** i, *m.* = μονόγραμμος, lit., of pictures, *That consists of lines merely, an outline, a sketch;* hence, transf.: **I.** Of incorporeal gods, *Shadowy gods:* Epicurus monogrammos Deos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 23.—**II.** Comically, *A skeleton, a shadow:* "*monogrammi* dicti sunt homines macie pertenues ac decolores; tractum a pictura, quae priusquam coloribus corporatur, umbra fingitur," Non. 37, 11 *sq.;* Lucil. in Non. l. l.

†**mŏnŏlĭnum,** i, *n.* = μονόλινον, *A necklace consisting of a string of pearls,* Capitol. Maxim. jun. 1 (*al.* monolium).

†**mŏnŏlĭthus,** a, um, *adj.* = μονόλιθος, *Consisting of a single stone, monolith* (ante- and post-class.): columnae, Laber. in Non. 544, 33; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1593.

monolium, v. monolinum.

mŏnŏlōris, e, *adj.* [vox hybr., μόνος-lorum], *With one thong:* vestes, *having a single stripe of purple,* Vop. Aur. 46.

†**mŏnŏmăchĭa,** ae, *f.* = μονομαχία, *A single combat, duel* (post-class.): cur ad monomachiam recurritis? Cassiod. Variar. 3, 24.

†**mŏnŏpŏdĭum,** ii, *n.* = μονοπόδιον, *A table* or *stand with one foot:* Liv. 39, 6 *fin.;* cf. Plin. 34, 3, 8.

†**mŏnŏpŏdĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = μονοπόδιος, *One-footed* (post-class.): Lampr. Commod. 10.

†**mŏnŏpōla,** ae, *m.* = μονοπώλης, *One who has the right of monopoly, a monopolist,* Mart. Cap. 3, p. 55.

†**mŏnŏpōlĭum,** ii, *n.* = μονοπώλιον, The exclusive privilege of dealing in or selling a thing, *A monopoly* (post-Aug.): Suet. Tib. 71; so id. ib. 30; Plin. 8, 37, 56.

†**mŏnoptĕros,** on, *adj.* = μονόπτερος, of buildings, *With one wing:* aedes, Vitr. 4, 7.

†**mŏnoptōta,** ōrum, *n.* = μονόπτωτα, in the later grammarians, *Nouns which have but one case-ending,* Diom. p. 288 P.; Prisc. p. 672 ib., et saep.

mŏnŏsŏlis, e, *adj.* [vox hybr., from μόνος-solea] *Single-soled* (post-class.): Edict. Diocl.

†**mŏnostĭchĭum,** ii, *n.* = μονοστίχιον, *A poem consisting of a single verse* (post-class.): Aus. Ecl. 7, 8.

†**mŏnostĭchum,** i, *n.* = μονόστιχον, *A poem consisting of a single verse* (post-class.): Aus. Ecl. 8, 2.

†**mŏnŏsyllăbus,** a, um, *adj.* = μονοσύλλαβος. *Monosyllabic* (post-Aug.): vox, Mart. Cap.: (*monosyllabon, *sc.* verbum), Aus. Idyll. de lit. monosyll. 13: monosyllaba, *sc.* verba, Quint. 9, 4, 42.

†**mŏnotrĭglȳphus,** a, um, *adj.* = μονοτρίγλυφος, *That has only one triglyph,* Vitr. 4, 3.

mŏnotrŏphe, v. monotrophus.

†**mŏnotrŏphus,** i, *m.* = μονότροφος, *One who eats by himself* (ante-class.): nosmet inter nos ministremus, monotrophe, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 7 (acc. to some, monotrophe, *adv., in the manner of those who eat alone;* others read, monostrophe hoc convivium est, *a single row of cups*).

†**mŏnoxȳlus,** a, um, *adj.* = μονόξυλος, *That consists of a single piece of wood* (post-Aug.): linter, Plin. 6, 23, 26.

mons, tis, *m.* [from the root MIN, whence also, emineo; literally, a projecting body; hence] *A mountain, mount:* **I.** Lit.: montium altitudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: altissimi, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: avii, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 2: inaccessus, Plin. 6, 28, 32: lapidosi, Ov. M. 1, 44.—Proverb.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said where much is promised, but little performed, Hor. A. P. 139.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A mountain,* i. e. a heaped up, towering *mass, quantity:* argenti montes, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 73: montes mali ardentes, id. Merc. 3, 4, 32: mons Tusculanus, *a lofty, splendid building in or near Tusculum,* Cic. Pis. 21: aquae, Virg. A. 1, 109: armorum, Sil. 10, 549.—Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, *to promise mountains of gold, to make great promises,* Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18; also, maria montesque polliceri, Sall. C. 23; and, magnos montes promittere, Pers. 3, 65.

B. *A mountain-rock, rock* in gen. (poetical): fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Virg. A. 12, 687: Graii, *Greek marble,* Stat. Th. 1, 145.

C. *Mountain-beasts, wild beasts* (late poet.): consumant totos spectacula montes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 310.

monstrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [monstro] *Worthy to be shown* or *noticed, conspicuous, remarkable* (post-Aug.): probitate morum monstrabilis, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 4.

monstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A showing* (only in Terence and Vitruv.): defessus sum ambulando: ut, Syre, te cum tua Monstratione magnus perdat Juppiter, *direction,* Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 1: solers et expedita monstratio, *indication, hint,* Vitr. 6, 1.

monstrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A shower, pointer out, introducer, inventor, teacher* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aratri, *i. e. Triptolemus,* Virg. G. 1, 19: sacri iniqui, *of human sacrifices,* Ov. Ib. 399: hospitii, Tac. G. 21.

1. monstrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.,* v. monstro, *ad fin.*

2. monstrātus, ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [monstro] *A showing* (post-class.): App. M. 1, p. 70 Oud.; Aus. Perich. Iliad. 3.

monstrĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [monstrum-fero] *Monster-bearing, that produces monsters; monstrous, horrid, misshapen* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): campi, Val. Fl. 5, 222: novercae, *i. e. Juno, who sent monsters to Hercules,* id. ib. 5, 43: sinus (*i. e.* mare), id. ib. 2, 498: effigies, Plin. 6, 30, 35; so id. 36, 13, 19.

monstrĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [monstrificus] *Monstrous, strange* (ante-class.): mirum, ac monstrificabile, Lucil. in Non 138, 26.

monstrĭfĭce, *adv.,* v. monstrificus, *ad fin.*

monstrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [monstrum-facio] *Monstrous, strange* (post-Aug.): artes, *i. e. magical,* Val. Fl. 6, 152: natura hyaenae, Plin. 28, 8, 27: hominum ingenia, id. 21, 5, 13: effigies, id. 2, 3, 3.—Hence,

Adv., monstrĭfĭce, *In a monstrous* or *strange manner* (post-Augustan): Plin. 28, 11, 49.

***monstrĭgĕna,** ae, *m.* [monstrum-gigno] *Monster-bearing:* monstrigenis fluctibus, Avien. Perieg. 799.

monstro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [like monstrum, from moneo] *To show, point out, to indicate, intimate, inform, advise, teach* any thing; in partic., *to institute, ordain, appoint; to indict, impeach, denounce; to advise* one (in class. prose extremely rare, and only in the lit. signif.; in Cic. only a few times; in Caes. and Sall. not at all).

I. In gen.: alicui viam, Enn. in Cic. de Div. 1, 58; cf. id. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51; so, iter, Curt. 5, 13: palmam, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: digito, Hor. S. 2, 8, 25; Pers. 1, 28: monstra quod bibam, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 42; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 31: tu, si quid librarii non intelligent, monstrabis, *i. e.* dices, Cic. Fam. 16, 22: res gestae quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus, Hor. A. P. 73.—Impers.: si voles advertere animum, comiter monstrabitur, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97, § 89.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To ordain, institute, appoint* (poet.): monstratas excitat aras, *appointed,* Virg. G. 4, 549: piacula, id. Aen. 4, 636: ignis, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 53.

B. *To indict, impeach* for a crime, *to denounce, inform against* (post-Aug.): alii ab amicis monstrabantur, *were pointed out, informed against,* Tac. H. 4, 1.

C. *To advise* a person in any manner, or to do any thing: alicui bene, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 24: conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat, *advise, urge,* Virg. A. 9, 44.—Hence

monstrātus, a, um, *Pa., Conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable* (Tacitean): et hostibus simul suisque monstrati, Tac. G. 31: propinquitate Galbae monstratus, id. Hist. 1, 88.

monstrōse, monstrōsus, v. monstruose, monstruosus.

monstrum, i, *n.* [moneo] orig. belonging to relig. lang., *A divine omen indicating misfortune, an evil omen;* applied to phenomena in living beings out of the ordinary course of nature, *an abortion, monster;* hence, too, beyond the relig. sphere, in gen., of any thing unnatural, frightful, or horrible (whether a living being or an inanimate thing), *a monster:* "quia ostendunt, portendunt, monstrant, praedicunt, *ostenta, portenta, monstra, prodigia* dicuntur, Cic. de Div. 1, 42; cf., *monstrum* dictum velut monestrum, quod moneat aliquid futurum; *prodigium* velut praedicium, quod praedicat; *portentum* quod portendat; *ostentum,* quod ostendat," Fest. p. 140 and 138 ed. Müll.; cf. ib. p. 157; and v. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 97 *sq.:* monstra Deûm, Virg. A. 3, 58.

II. Transf., *A monster, monstrosity:* **A.** Of living things: monstrum hominis, *you monster of a man,* Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 29: horrendum, of Polyphemus, Virg. A. 3, 658. Also with respect to character: en monstrum mulieris, *that monster of a woman,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 61: nulla jam pernicies a monstro illo atque prodigio comparabitur, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: fatale, of Cleopatra, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21: tune etiam, immanissimum ac foedissimum monstrum, ausus es? Cic. Pis. 14: hominum, *monsters of men,* Gell. 17, 1.—Of beasts: succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris, *i. e.* canibus, Virg. E. 6, 75.—**B.** Of inanimate things:

of the sea, Virg. A. 5, 849: infelix, of the Trojan horse, id. ib. 2, 245. Of the ship Argo: admirantes, Catull. 64, 15: non mihi jam furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 73: monstra narrare, dicere, *to relate wonders, prodigies, marvels*: mera monstra narrabat, Cic. Att. 4, 7: dicere, id. Tusc. 4, 24: ac portenta loqui, Lucr. 4, 591.

monstrŭōse and **monstrōse,** *adv.*, v. monstruosus, *ad fin.*

monstrŭōsus or **monstrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [monstrum] *Strange, preternatural, monstrous* (quite class.): monstruosissima bestia, of the ape, Cic. de Div. 2, 32: hominum partus, Luc. 1, 562: ferculum longe monstruosius, Petr. 69: scriptis monstruosus, Suet. Gramm. 15: libidines, *unnatural*, id. Calig. 16.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, monstrŭōse, *Strangely, unnaturally, monstrously*: cogitare, Cic. de Div. 2, 71, 146.

Montānĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Montanus] *Of* or *belonging to Montanus the orator, Montanian*: Sen. Controv. 28.

‡ **Montanilla,** ae, *f.* *A Roman surname*: Inscr. ap. Grut. 1146, 9.

‡ **Montaninus,** i, *m.* *A Roman surname*: Inscr. ap. Grut. 713, 2.

montānĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mons] for montanus, *Mountainous* (post-class.): locus, Auct. rei agrar. p. 239 Goes.

montānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a mountain, mountain-; full of mountains, mountainous* (quite class.): locus montanus an planus, Quint. 5, 10, 37: ager, Var. R. R. 1, 6: flumen, Virg. A. 2, 305: cacumina, *i. e.* montium, Ov. M. 1, 310: oppida, Plin. 5, 27, 28: Ligures, *dwelling in the mountains*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35; so, homines asperi et montani, Caes. B. C. 1, 57, 3: Dalmatia, *mountainous*, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 78.—Subst., montani, ōrum, *m.*, *Mountaineers*: Caes. B. C. 1, 39, 2.—Montana, ōrum, *n.*, *Mountainous regions*: inter montana, Liv. 21, 34.

‡ **montensis,** e, *adj.* [id.], for montanus, *Of* or *belonging to mountains, mountain-*: DII, Inscr. ap. Grut. 21, 3.

montĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small mountain, a mount* (post-class.): Auct. rei agrar. p. 231 Goes.

montĭcŏla, ae, *c.* [mons-colo] *A dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer* (poet.): et monticolae Silvani, Ov. M. 1, 193.

‡ **montĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [mons] *A small mountain*: "monticulus, ὄριον, βουνός," Gloss. Philox.

* **montĭfer,** a, um, *adj.* [mons-fero] *Mountain-bearing*: montiferum Titana (*al.* monstriferum), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1212.

‡ **montĭgĕna,** ae, *c.* [mons-gigno] *Mountain-born*: "montigena, ὀρεσιγενής," Gloss. Philox.

Montīnus, i, *m.* [mons] *A mountain god, god of the Mountains*, Arn. 4, 132.

monti-văgus, a, um, *adj.* [mons-vagus] *Mountain-roaming, that wanders over mountains*: Diana montivaga, Stat. Ach. 1, 450:—fera, Lucr. 1, 405; so, genus ferarum, id. 2, 597; 1081; cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79.

montŭōsus or **montōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [mons] *Mountainous, full of mountains* (quite class.): regio, Cic. Planc. 9: loci, id. Part. 10.—Subst.: montuosa, ōrum, *n.*, *Mountain regions, mountainous parts*: montuosa Ciliciae, Plin. 11, 53, 116.

mŏnŭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [moneo] *Reminding, admonishing* (post-class.): columnae, *that serve as remembrancers*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

* **mŏnŭmentālis,** e, *adj.* [monumentum] *Of* or *belonging to a monument, monumental*: lapis, Auct. de limit. p. 305 Goes.

mŏnŭmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a monument* or *tomb* (post-class.): ceraula, *who played at tombs*, App. Flor. p. 17 Oud.

mŏnŭmentum (mŏnĭm.), i, *n.* [moneo] That which calls a thing to mind, preserves the remembrance of any thing, *A memorial, a monument*; esp. of buildings, statues, galleries, tombs erected to perpetuate the remembrance of a person or thing.

I. Lit. (quite class.): Fest. p. 139 ed. Müll.: sed ego, quae monumenti ratio sit, nomine ipso admoneor, ad memoriam magis spectare debet posteritatis, quam ad praesentis temporis gratiam, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 32, 18: pecunias monumentaque, quae ex fano Herculis collata erant, *memorials, votive offerings, images*, Caes. B. C. 2, 21:—monimenta, quae in sepulcris: et ideo secundum viam, quo praetereuntes admoneant, et se fuisse, et illos esse mortales, Var. L. L. 6, 6: regis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15: Marii, *the temple built by him*, Cic. Fam. 1, 28: of the temple of Castor, id. Verr. 1, 50, 134: majorum (Clodii), *the Appian Way*, id. Mil. 7: senatûs, *the house of Cicero, built by order of the Senate*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 34: marmoreum, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12: sepulcri, Nep. Dion. 10; and without sepulcri: militibus monumentum fieri quam amplissimum, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: sepultus est in monumento avunculi sui, *family tomb, sepulchre*, Nep. Att. 22.—Of written monuments: monumenta rerum gestarum, *books of history, chronicles*, Cic. de Or. 1, 46: annalium, *the monuments of history*, id. Rab. Post. 16: commendare aliquid monumentis, *memoirs*, id. Fam. 5, 12.

* **B.** Transf., *A remembrancer, a token* or *means of recognition*: Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16.

II. Trop.: monumentum laudis, *A memorial*, Cic. Cat. 3, 11: clementiae, id. Dejot. 14: furtorum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 72: amoris, Virg. A. 5, 538.

* **Monuste,** es, *f.* *One of the Danaides, who killed her husband Eurysthenes*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Mōnўchus, i, *m.*, Μώνυχος, *The name of a Centaur*: Luc. 6, 388.

Mopsĭāni or **Mopsĭi,** ōrum, *m.* *The adherents of Mopsus, in the city of Compsa, during the second Punic war*, Liv. 23, 1.

* **Mopsĭum,** i, *n.*, Μόψιον, *A hill in Thessaly, between Tempe and Larissa*, Liv. 42, 61.

Mopsŏpĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Μοψόπιος, *Of* or *belonging to Mopsopia* (Μοψοπία, an old name of Attica), *Mopsopian, Attic, Athenian* (only poet.): Mopsopius juvenis, *i. e. Triptolemus*, Ov. M. 5, 661: muri, *i. e. of Athens*, id. ib. 6, 423: urbs, *Athens*, id. Her. 8, 72.—Abs.: Mopsopia tota, *i. e. all Athens* or *all Attica*, Sen. Hippol. 121.

* **Mopsucrēnae,** ārum, *f. plur.*, Μόψου κρῆναι (Mopsus-springs), *A city in Cappadocia*, Amm. 21, 15.

* **Mopsuhestĭa** or **Mopsuestĭa,** ae, *f.*, Μόψου ἑστία (Mopsus-hearth), *A city in Cilicia, on the River Pyramus, near the sea, also called* Mopsos: now called *Messis*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 10.

Mopsus, i, *m.*, Μόψος: **I.** *A soothsayer in Argos*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3; id. de Div. 1, 40; Leg. 2, 13.—**II.** *A soothsayer in Thessaly*, Ov. M. 12, 456; Hyg. Fab. 14; 128; 173.—**III.** *Another soothsayer, the son of Manto*, Val. Fl. 1, 207.—**IV.** *The name of a shepherd*, Virg. E. 5, 1; 10: 8, 26; 29.

1. mŏra, ae, *f.* *A delay*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: tarditas sententiarum, moraque rerum, Cic. Fam. 10, 22: m. et sustentatio, id. Inv. 2, 49: m. et tergiversatio, id. Mil. 20: moram rei alicui inferre, *to delay, put off, defer, hinder*, id. Inv. 1, 9: m. ad insequendum intulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: afferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64: facere delectui, Liv. 6, 31: facere dimicandi, id. 21, 32: facere creditoribus, *to put off payment*, Cic. Sull. 20: moras nectere, Sen. Ira, 3, 39: afferre, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 16: objicere, id. Poen. 1, 3, 37: trahere, *to delay*, Virg. A. 10, 888: moliri, *to cause delay*, id. ib. 1, 418: producere malo alicui, *to defer*, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 9: rumpere, Virg. A. 4, 569: pellere, Ov. M. 10, 659: corripere, id. ib. 9, 282: removere, *to make haste, not to delay*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 37: moram interponere, *to interpose delay*, Cic. Phil. 10, 1: habeo paululum morae, dum, *etc.*, Cass. in Cic. Fam. 12, 12: Caesar nihil in mora habuit, quominus perveniret, *delayed not*, Vellej. 2, 51: saltus Castulonensis nequaquam tanta in mora est, *does not hinder*, Asin. Pall. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam, *I will without delay*, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 7: so freq. in the poets, nec (haud) mora, Prop. 4, 4, 82; Ov. M. 1, 717; 6, 53; Virg. G. 4, 548: id. Aen. 5, 141: ne in mora illi sis, *hinder, keep waiting*, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 9: per me nulla est mora, *there is no delay on my part*, id. ib. 3, 4, 14: nulla in me est mora, Virg. E. 3, 52; Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 9: ne morae meis nuptiis egomet siem (*al.* mora), *hinder*, id. Att. 4, 5 *fin.*: nam si alia memorem, mora est, *it will detain us too long*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 6:—inter moras consul mittit senatum, *in the mean time, mean while*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13.

B. In partic., of speech, *A stopping* or *pause*: morae, respirationesque, Cic. Or. 16, 53.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Any thing that retards* or *delays, a hinderance*: restituendae Romanis Capuae mora atque impedimentum es, Liv. 23, 9.

B. m. temporis, *A space of time*, Ov M. 9, 734; so, temporaria mora, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 7.

† **2. mŏra,** ae, *f.* = μόρα, *A division of the Spartan army, consisting of three, five,* or *seven hundred men*: moram Lacedaemoniorum intercepit, *the Spartan army*, Nep. Iphicr. 2, 3. So acc. to Gronovius's conjecture: Cic. Tusc. 2, 16; v. com. *ad loc.*

‡ **moracĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Hard*: nuces, Titin. in Fest. p. 139 ed. Müll

‡ **moracillum,** *dim.* from moracius, Titin. in Fest. p. 139, ed. Müll.

mōrālis, e, *adj.* [mores] *Of* or *belonging to manners* or *morals, moral* (a word formed by Cicero): "quia pertinet ad mores, quos ἤθη Graeci vocant, nos eam partem philosophiae de moribus appellare solemus. Sed decet augentem linguam Latinam nominare *moralem*," Cic. Fat. 1; imitated by Seneca and Quintil.: philosophiae tres partes esse dixerunt, *moralem, naturalem* et *rationalem*, Sen. Ep. 89; so Quint. 12, 2, 10: pars illa philosophiae ἠθική moralis est dicta, id. ib. 6, 2, 8; cf., also, ib. 12, 2, 19 and 20: epistolae, Gell. 12, 2.—*Adv.*, mōrālĭter, *In a characteristic manner, characteristically*, Don. ad Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35; Phorm. 1, 1, 2.

mōrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [moralis] *Manner, characteristics, character* (post-class.): Macr. S. 5, 1.

mōrālĭter, *adv.*, v. moralis, e, *ad fin.*

mŏrāmentum, i, *n.* [moror] *That which causes a delay, a hinderance* (post-class.): App. Flor. p. 363.

mŏrārĭa, ae, *f.* *A plant, called also* statioron *or* chamaeleon, App. Herb. 25.

* **mŏrāte,** *adv.*, v. moror, *ad fin.*

* **mŏrātim,** *adv.* [moror] *Slowly*: Sol. 3.

mŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A delaying, tarrying, a delay* (only in Vitruv.): Vitr. 9, 4: morationibus impediri, id. ib.

mŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A delayer, loiterer*: Liv. 2, 4; id. 21, 47.—* **B.** *A talker against time*, a sort of advocate who spoke only to gain time while his principal rested and refreshed himself: Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 15.

mŏrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [morator] *Delaying, dilatory* (post-class.): moratoria cunctatio, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 6:—appellationes, Paul. Sent. 5, tit. 35: ambages, Cod. Justin. 4, 31, 14.

1. mŏrātus, a, um, *Part.*, from moror.

2. mōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [mores] **I.** *Mannered, of morals*, good or bad; *constituted, conditioned, circumstanced* (quite class.): nequicquam mulier exornata est bene, si morata est male, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 132: viri bene morati, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: genus hominum optime moratum, id. Agr. 2, 31: melius, id. Fin. 1, 19: ita haec morata est janua, *is of such a nature*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 10; so, male moratus venter, Ov. M. 15, 94: bene morata disciplina, Col. 1, 8.—**II.** *Adapted to the manners* or *character* of a person, *characteristic*: poëma, Cic. de Div. 1, 31: recte m. Fabula, *in which the characters are accurately drawn*, Hor. A. P. 319.

* **mŏrax,** ācis, *adj.* [moror] *Fond of delay, dilatory*: cogitationes, Var. in Non. 451, 13.

* **morbĭde,** *adv.*, v. morbidus, *ad fin.*

morbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [morbus] **I.** *Sickly, diseased* (very rare, and only ante-classical and post-Aug.): apes morbidae Var. R. R. 3, 16, 22: corpus, Plin. 8, 26, 40 —**II.** *Sickly, unwholesome*: vis, Lucr. 6

1223, so, aër, id. ib. 1095: pars, id. ib. 1260. —*Adv.*, morbĭde, *In a sickly manner*, Hier.

morbĭfer or **morbĭfĕrus,** a, um, *adj.* [morbus-fero] *That brings disease* (post-class.): labes, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 238.

***Morbōnĭa,** ae, *f.* [morbus] *Sick man's land*, used. in the vulg. lang., in imprecations, abire Morboniam, *to go to hell:* Suet. Vesp. 14.

***morbōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [morbosus] *Sickliness, unhealthiness* (post-class.): si provincia, quam colimus, de morbositate suspecta est, Pall. 1, 16 (*al.* morbis aestate).

morbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [morbus] *Sickly, ailing, diseased* (only ante- and post-class.): "*morbosum* hominem morbo aliquo affectum," Fest. p. 139 ed. Müll.: servus, Cato R. R. 2: pecus, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 21: equus, Labeo in Gell. 4, 2, 5; cf. ib. § 12.—**II.** In partic., *Diseased, worn out*, with the practice of lewdness, Catull. 57, 6; so, morbosior omnibus cinaedis, Auct. Priap. 47.

morbus, i, *m.* *A sickness, disease, disorder, distemper, ailment, illness, malady*, of body or mind (quite class.).

I. Corporeal: "*morbum* appellant totius corporis corruptionem: aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate: vitium cum partes corporis inter se dissident: ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas," Cic. Tusc. 4, 13: "*morbus* est habitus cujusque corporis contra naturam, qui usum ejus facit deteriorem," Labeo in Gell. 4, 2, 3: morbi aegrotationesque, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10: gravis, id. Cat. 1, 13: in morbo esse, *to be sick*, id. Tusc. 3, 4: morbo affectum esse, id. de Div. 1, 30: morbo laborare, id. Fin. 1, 18: tentari, id. Tusc. 4, 14: adfligi, id. Pis. 35: urgeri, id. Fat. 9: tabescere, N. D. 3, 35: languere, Lucr. 6, 1219: jactari, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 121: conflictari, Nep. Dion. 2: in morbum cadere, *to fall sick*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 32: incidere, id. Cluent. 62: delabi, id. Att. 7, 5: morbo consumi, Nep. Reg. 2: perire, id. ib. 3: mori, id. Them. 10: absumi, Sall. J. 5: confici, id. ib. 9: opprimi, Cic. Cluent. 7: morbus ingravescit, *grows worse*, id. Cat. 1, 13: ex morbo convalescere, *to recover*, id. Fam. 13, 29: a morbo valere, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 26: morbum depellere, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: levare, *to alleviate, relieve*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 57: amplior fit, *becomes more violent*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 50: comitialis or major, *epilepsy*, Cels. 3, 23: regius, *the jaundice*, id. ib. 24: in morbo consumat, a form of imprecation, *may he spend it* (the money) *in sickness:* Sen. Ben. 4, 39.

II. Mental: animi morbi sunt cupiditates immensae, et inanes, divitiarum, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 18: m. et cupiditas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 36: ut, si qui aegrotet, quo morbo Barrus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 30:—quod mulier facere incepit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, Id illi morbo, id illi senio est, *affliction, distress*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12.—**III.** Morbus, personified as a deity, *The son of Erebus and Nox*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17; Hyg. Fab. *praef.*

mordācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mordax] *The power of biting* or *stinging, mordacity* (post-Aug.): urticarum foliis inest aculeata mordacitas, Plin. 21, 15, 54: vinosa, *sharp, like sour wine*, id. ib. 18, 72.

mordācĭter, *adv.*, v. mordax, *ad fin.*

mordax, ācis, *adj. c.* [mordeo] *Biting, given to biting, snappish* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose).

I. Lit.: mordax canis, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 27: equus, Labeo in Gell. 4, 2: Memmius, Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240.—Poet.: fibula, Sid. Carm. 5, 18.

B. Transf., *Stinging, sharp, biting:* urtica mordax, *stinging*, Ov. A. A. 2, 417: arista mordacior hordeo, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 7: mordacissima marga, id. 17, 8, 4: mordaci ferro icta pinus, *biting, deep-cutting*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 9: pumex, Ov. A. A. 1, 506: pulvis, *corrosive*, Plin. 15, 29, 37: fel, *biting, sharp*, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 106: acetum, *sharp flavored*, Pers. 5, 86: succus, Plin. 25, 8, 50.

II. Trop., *Biting, disposed to bite, mordacious:* **A.** Of persons: Cynicus, *biting, snarling*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 18: m. et lividus, id. Sat. 1, 4, 93.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: carmen, Ov. Tr. 2, 563: invidia, Phaedr. 5, prol. 8: verum, Pers. 1, 107: sollicitudo, *biting, carking*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4.—Hence,

Adv., mordācĭter, *Bitingly, mordaciously* (poet. and post-class.): limâ mordacius uti, *more sharply*, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 19: scribere, Lact. 5, 2.

mordĕo, mŏmordi (archaic memordi), morsum, 2. *v. a.* *To bite, to chew, to bite into; to eat, devour* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: si me canis memorderit, Enn. in Gell. 7, 9: canes mordere possunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20: pulex, *bites*, Mart. 14, 83: (serpens) fixum hastile momordit, *bit into*, Ov. M. 3, 68: terram, *to bite the ground, bite the dust*, of expiring warriors writhing on the ground on their faces: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, Virg. A. 11, 418; so Ov. M. 9, 61. —**2.** In partic., *To eat, devour, consume* (poet.): tunicatum cum sale mordens Caepe, Pers. 4, 30: ostrea, Juv. 6, 305: de integro patrimonio meo centum millia numum memordi, *have devoured, squandered*, Laber. in Gell. 7, 9.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To bite into, take fast hold of; to press* or *cut into* (poet.): laterum juncturas fibula mordet, *takes hold of, clasps*, Virg. A. 12, 274: mordebat fibula vestem, Ov. M. 8, 318: id quod a lino mordetur, *where the thread presses in*, Cels. 7, 4, 4: locus (corporis), qui mucronem (teli) momordit, id. ib. 5, 4: arbor mordet humum, *takes hold of the ground, is rooted in the ground*, Stat. Th. 9, 499.—Hence, poet., of a river: non amnis mordet rura, *cuts into*, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 7.

2. *To nip, bite, sting:* matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent, *nips, attacks*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 45: oleamque momorderit aestus, id. Ep. 1, 8, 5: mordeat et tenerum fortior aura nemus, Mart. 8, 14:—radix gustu acri mordet, *bites, hurts*, Plin. 27, 13, 109: linguam, id. 29, 2, 9: oculos, id. 21, 6, 17; id. 29, 2, 9: urtica foliis non mordentibus, *stinging, burning*, id. 22, 14, 16.

II. Trop., *To bite, sting, pain, hurt* (quite class.): invidere omnes mihi, Mordere clanculum, *bit, stung*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 20: morderi dictis, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 25: jocus mordens, *a biting jest*, Juv. 9, 10: mordear opprobriis falsis, *shall I be stung, vexed*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38: par pari referto, quod eam mordeat, *to vex, mortify*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic. Att. 13, 12: scribis, morderi te interdum, quod non simul sis, *that it grieves you, affects you*, id. Att. 6, 2: occulto dolore morderi, *to be attacked, tormented*, Ov. M. 2, 805: morderi conscientia, *to feel some pricks of conscience*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20.

mordĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mordico] *A griping* (post-class.): ventris mordicatio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20.

***mordĭcātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Biting, sharp:* acetum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

mordĭces, v. mordicitus.

mordĭcĭtus, *adv.* [a lengthened form for 1. mordicus] *With bites, with the teeth* (ante- and post-class.): asini me mordicitus scindant, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 57 dub. (Others, mordicibus, from the obs. mordices, ĭcum, *bites;* others, mordicus; Non. 139, 30, acc. to ed. Merc., has mordicibus, where mordicitus is the more correct reading): m. appetens (*al.* mordicibus), App. M. 3, p. 222 Oud.

***mordĭco,** are, *v. a.* [mordax] *To bite, sting:* est acerrimae atque mordicantis qualitatis, *biting, sharp*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20.

1. mordĭcus, *adv.* [mordeo] *By biting, with bites, with the teeth*, ὀδάξ (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: mordicus arripere, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 7; cf., si adbites propius, os denasabit tibi Mordicus, *will bite your nose off*, id. Capt. 3, 4, 73; and id. Men. 1, 3, 12: equus eum mordicus interfecit, Var. R. R. 2, 7: premere capita mordicus, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: auriculam fortasse mordicus abstulisset, *would have bitten off*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: cauda mordicus apprehensa, Plin. 8, 37, 55.—Proverb.: mordicus petere aurum e flamma expediat, e coeno cibum, Lucil. in Non. 138, 21.—**II.** Trop.: rem mordicus tenere, *to hold fast to, to not give up*, Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 51; so, verba tenent mordicus, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78: Afran. in Charis. p. 184 P. Cf. Hand, Turs. 3, p. 652.

***2. mordĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Biting, snappish:* quem equi mordici distraxerunt (*al.* mordicus, *al.* mordicibus), Hyg. Fab. 273.

‡**mordōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Biting, given to biting:* "mordosus, δηκτικός," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mōre, *adv.*, v. 1. morus, *ad fin.*

mores, um, *m.*, v. mos.

mŏrētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [moretum] *Of* or *belonging to the dish* moretum (post-class.): moretaria condimenta, Apic. 6, 4 —Abs., moretarium, ii, *n.*, *The dish* moretum (made of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil, *etc.*), Don. ad Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4.

mŏrētum, i, *n.* *A country dish composed of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil*, etc.: Ov. F. 4, 367.—**II.** Moretum, i, *n.*, *The title of a small poem ascribed to Virgil;* v. Heyne and Sillig. on it in Virg. Carm. ed. Wagner, vol. iv., p. 301 *sq.*

Morgentīnus and **Morgentĭa,** ae, v. Murgan.

Morgētes, um, *m.*, Μόργητες, *A people who anciently dwelt in Lucania*, Plin. 3, 5, 10; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 543; 2, p. 90.

mŏrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [morior] **I.** *Dying* (quite class.): minus valet, moribundus est, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 15: jacentem moribundumque vidistis, Cic. Sest. 39: moribundus procubuit, Liv. 26, 15: anima, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 3: vox, Stat. Th. 8, 643: membra, *mortal*, Virg. A. 6, 732.—**II.** Act., *Causing death*, i. e. *deadly, unwholesome* (poet.): moribunda a sede Pisauri, Catull. 81, 3.

mōrĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [morigeror] *Compliance* (ante-class.): Afran. in Non. 2, 6.

***mōrĭgĕrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A complier* (late Lat.), Sid.

mōrĭgĕro, are, v. morigeror, *ad fin.*

mōrĭgĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [mos-gero] *To comply with, gratify, humor, endeavor to please* (quite class.): nunc si servitus evenit, ei vos morigerari mos bonus est, *to accommodate yourself to it*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 4: adolescenti, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 9: voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, * Cic. Or. 48.—Obscenely, ore, *i. q.* fellare, Suet. Tib. 44.

Act. collat. form, morigero, are: dum mihi morigero, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 26.

mōrĭgĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [mos-gero] *Complying, obsequious, obedient* (ante-class.): meo me aequum est morigerum patri, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 21: male morigerus mihi est danista, id. Epid. 5, 1, 1: dum me morigeram praebeo, Afran. in Non. 433, 29.—Esp., *Compliant*, in carnal intercourse, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 20; cf. Lucr. 4, 1277.

†† **Morimarusa** (Dead Sea), *The Cimbric appellation of the North Sea*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95.

Mŏrĭni, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Belgic Gaul, near the channel*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 3, 9; 4, 22; Mel. 3, 2 *fin.*; Plin. 4, 17, 31: extremique hominum Morini, Virg. A. 8, 727.—Cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 65 and 376.

1. mōrĭo, ōnis, *m.*, μωρός, *An arrant fool* (post-Aug.): "quidam tantae sunt fatuitatis, ut non multum a pecoribus differant: quos *moriones* vulgo vocant. Aug. Ep. 26; so Plin. Ep. 9, 17; Mart. 8, 13; 14, 210 *in lemm.*

2. mŏrĭo or **mŏrĭon,** ōnis, *m.* *A dark brown gem*, perh. *smoky topaz*, Plin. 37, 10, 63.

†**mōrĭon,** ii, *n.* = μώριον: **I.** *A narcotic plant, nightshade*, also called strychnus: alterum genus (strychni), quod halicacabon vocant … ab aliis *morion*, ab aliis *moly* appellatum, Plin. 21, 31, 105.—**II.** *The male mandrake:* album hoc (genus) alii arsena, alii *morion* vocant, Plin. 25, 13, 94.

mŏrĭor, mortŭus, 3. (**fut. act. part.*, moriturus, a, um, Virg. A. 4, 308; id. ib. 2, 511) (archaic forms acc. to the fourth conj.: si vivimu' sive morīmur, Enn. in Prisc. p. 830 P.—*Inf.*, moriri, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 108; so id. Capt. 3, 5, 54; Rud. 3, 3, 12; Ov. M. 14, 215) *v. dep.* *To die* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: vivam an moriar, Enn. in Fest. s v. METVS, p. 123 ed. Müll.: ego quum genui, tum moriturum scivi, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28: mori, Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 24: atque eundem (L. Tarquinium) . . . accepimus mortuum esse, quum duodequadraginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 20 *fin.*: moriendum certe est, id. de Sen. 20, 74: desiderio, *of desire*, id. Att. 1, 3: ex vulnere, *of a wound*, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: in tormentis, Liv. 40, 23: alterius amore, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 10: curis, Tib. 2, 7, 33: fame, Petr. 10: inedia, Plin. 14, 13, 14: significabat interruptis atque morientibus vocibus, *dying accents, the accents of a dying man*, Cic. Coel. 24: mori videbamus in studio dimetiundi paene coeli atque terrae C. Gallum, *spend his whole life in*, id. de Sen. 14:—quum te complexa morientem, Galle, puella Vidimus, *desperately in love*, Prop. 1, 10, 5:—moriar, si, *may I die, if*, etc.: Cic. Att. 8, 6.

II. Transf., of things, *To die away, decay, to wither away, pass away, to vanish, lose its strength*, etc. So of members of the body: id quod supra vinculum est, moritur, *becomes dead*, Cels. 7, 14.—Of plants: rutam et hederas illico mori, *die away, perish*, Plin. 28, 7, 23: moriturque ad sibila campus, Stat. Th. 5, 528.—Of fire: flammas Et vidi nullo concutiente mori, *die out, go out*, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 11; so of comets: donec in exiguum moriens vanesceret ignem, Claud. B. Get. 248:—unguenta moriuntur, *lose their strength*, Plin 13, 3, 4:—dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 45.—Comically: vae illis virgis miseris, quae hodie in tergo morientur meo, *will find their death, be destroyed, broken*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 117:—ut iste interpositus sermo deliciarum desidiaeque moreretur, Cic. Coel. 31: ne suavissimi hominis memoria moreretur, id. Pis. 38, 93: quum multa quotidie ab antiquis ficta moriantur, Quint. 8, 6, 32: gratia, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 27.—Hence

mortŭus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Dead*; transf., *decayed, withered*; subst., *a dead person* (quite class.): **A.** Adj.: **1.** Lit.: sanguine tauri poto mortuus concidit, Cic. Brut. 11.—Proverb.: mortuum esse alicui, *to be dead to one, to wish to have nothing further to do with him*: Plaut. Cist. 3, 15.—**2.** Transf., of things concr. and abstract, *Dead, decayed, withered, passed away*, etc.: lacerti mortui, Cic. de Sen. 9: flores, Plin. 11. 8, 8: m. et antiquae leges, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18: plausus, id. Att. 2, 19: mortua re verba nunc facis. Stultus es, rem actam agis, *dead, done with*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 27.—**b.** Mare mortuum: (*a*) *The North Sea* of Europe, Plin. 4, 13, 27.—(*β*) *The Dead Sea* of Judea, Just. 36, 3.

B. Subst., mortuus, i, *m.*, *A dead person, dead man*: mortuum in domum inferre, Cic. Mil. 27: a mortuis excitare, *to awake from the dead*, id. de Or. 1, 57: amandare aliquem infra mortuos, *even below the dead*, id. Quint. 15, 49.—Proverb.: mortuo verba facere, *to talk to a dead man*, i. e. *in vain*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 18.

Moritasgus, i, *m.*: **I.** *A god of the Senones*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2028.—**II.** *A male proper name among the Senones*: Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 2.

mŏrĭtŭrĭo, 4. *v. n. desid.* [morior] *To desire to die*, Cic. in Aug. de Gramm. p. 2006 P.

† **mormyr,** ȳris, *f.* = μορμύρος, *A sort of fish in Pontus*: pictae mormyres, Ov. Hal. 110; cf. Plin. 32, 11, 54.

mŏro, are, v. moror, *ad fin.*, *no.* 1.

† **mŏrŏchītes,** ae, *f.* *A precious stone of the color of a leek*, Plin. 37, 10, 63.

† **mōrŏlŏgus,** a, um, *adj.* = μωρολόγος, *That talks foolishly, foolish*; subst., *a fool* (a Plautin. word): tibi morologus fio, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 50: sermones, id. Pseud. 5, 1, 20.

1. mŏror, ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [mora].

I. *Neutr.*, *To delay, tarry, stay, linger, loiter* (quite class.): eamus ergo ad coenam: quid stas? *Thr.* Ubi vis: non moror, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6: Lucceius narravit, Brutum valde morari, non tergiversantem, sed exspectantem, si qui forte casus, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 16, 5: quid moror? Hor. Od. 2, 17, 5: quid multis moror? *why do I linger long? why make a long story of it?* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 87: ne multis morer, *to be brief, in short*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46:—quod adhuc Brundisii moratus es, *have tarried, remained*, id. Fam. 15, 17: in provincia, id. Att. 7, 1: rosa quo locorum Sera moretur, *may linger, may be*, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 3.—With *cum*: ubi, et cum quibus moreris, *stay, reside*, Sen. Ep. 32.

II. Act., *To delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder*: ne affinem morer, Quin, *etc.*, *delay*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 5: m. ac sustinere impetum hostium, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: eum, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: iter, Caes. B. C. 7, 40: naves, Plin. 9, 25, 41:—morata recte fabula Valdius oblectat populum meliusque moratur, Quam, *etc.*, *entertains*, Hor. A. P. 321; so, carmina, quae possint oculos auresque morari Caesaris, id. Ep. 1, 13, 17:—profecto non plus biduum aut—*Ph.* Aut? nihil moror, *I will wait no longer, will bear no delay*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 104.

B. In partic.: nihil morari aliquem, *to not detain a person, to let him go.* Thus the consul said, when he dismissed the Senate, Nihil amplius vos moramur, *I will detain you no longer, you are dismissed*, Capitol. M. Aurel. 10.—Hence,

2. Trop., nihil morari (with a follg. *acc.*, an object-clause, or *quo minus*), *To let a thing go*, i. e. *to be satisfied with it, to care nothing about it, to have nothing to say against it*, etc.: C. Sempronium nihil moror, Liv. 4, 42: magistrum equitum, id. 8, 35: negavit, se Gracchum morari, id. 43, 16: nam vina nihil moror illius orae, *care nothing for it. am not fond of it*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 16: officium, id. ib. 2, 1. 264.—With object-clauses: alieno uti nihil moror, *I do not want to*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 16: nihil moror, eos salvos esse, et ire quo jubetis, *am not opposed to it, have nothing to say against it*, Ant. in Cic. Phil. 13, 17.—With *quominus*: nihil ego quidem moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, *I do not hesitate to, I will immediately*, Liv. 3, 54, 4.—Hence

* mŏrāte, *adv.*, *Lingeringly, slowly*: moratius, Sen. Q. N. 6, 14 *med.*

1. Act. collat. form, muro, are: quid moras? Naev. in Diom. p. 395 P.; so, morares, Enn. ib.; moraret, Pac. ib.—**2.** Morari, in pass. signif.; impers.: ita diu, ut plus biennium in his tricis moretur, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 2.

2. mōror, 1. *v. dep. n.* [μωρός] *To be foolish, be a fool* (post-Aug.), in the lusus verbb.: *morari* eum (Claudium) inter homines desiisse, producta prima syllaba, jocabatur, Suet. Ner. 33.

mōrōse, *adv.*, v. morosus, *ad fin.*

mōrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [morosus] *Peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness; niceness, pedantry* (rare, but quite class.): si in morositatem inutilem et odiosam incidamus, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: morositas et ea vitia, quae dixi, habent aliquid excusationis, id. de Sen. 18, 65:—affectatione et morositate nimia obscurabat stilum, *over-scrupulousness, too great nicety*, Suet. Tib. 70.

mōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mos; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 24 *fin.*] *Peevish, fretful, wayward, capricious, captious, morose* (quite class.): usque eo difficiles ac morosi sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Cic. Or. 29: at sunt morosi et anxii, et iracundi et difficiles senes, id. de Sen. 18; so, canities, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17.—Of excessive care: circa corporis curam morosior, *particular, fastidious*, Suet. Caes. 45, 45.—Of things concrete and abstract: cupressus natu morosa, *that grows with difficulty*, Plin. 16, 33, 60: morbus, *stubborn*, Ov. A. A. 2, 323: caelandi subtilitas, *anxious, painful*, Plin. 35 prooem. 35:—si tibi morosa prurigine verminat auris, Mart. 14, 23.—Hence,

Adv., mōrōse, *Peevishly, morosely; scrupulously, carefully* (quite class. only in the first signif.): morose ferre hominum ineptias, Cic. Brut. 67:—terram non morose eligit, Plin. 18, 113, 74.—*Comp.*: pallium morosius ordinatum, Tert. Pall. 4.—*Sup.*: morosissime, Suet. Aug. 66.

Morpheus, ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Μορφεύς, *The son of Sleep and god of dreams*: excitat Morphea, Ov. M. 11, 634.

† **morphnos,** i, *m.* = μορφνός, *A kind of eagle that remains chiefly about lakes*: Plin. 10, 3, 3.

‡ **Morrenas,** ātis, *adj. c.* *Of or belonging to* Morrena *or* Morena (a country of Mysia): Inscr. ap. Grut. 760, 4.

mors, tis, *f.* [morior] *Death.*

I. Lit.: omnium rerum mors est extremum, Cic. Fam. 6, 21: m. ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79: mortem sibi consciscere, *to kill one's self*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56: obire, *to die*, id. Phil. 5, 17: aliquem ad mortem dare, *to put to death, kill*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 177; or, morti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 197: mortem alicui inferre, Cic. Mil. 7: afferre, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12: multare aliquem usque ad mortem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9: morte cadere, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 15: m. acerbissima affici, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12: multare, Cic. de Or. 1, 43: ad mortem duci, id. Tusc. 1, 42: cui legatio ipsa morti fuit, *brought death*, id. Phil. 9, 1:—imperfecta, of *blindness*, Stat. Th. 11, 582: morte sua mori, *to die a natural death*: bella res est, mori sua morte, Sen. Ep. 69.—In the *plur.*, mortes, when several persons are spoken of: praeclarae mortes sunt imperatorum, Cic. Fin. 1, 30: meorum, Plin. Ep. 8, 16: perdere mortes, as we would say, *to throw away lives, to die in vain*, Stat. Th. 9, 58.—Rarely of an abstract thing: fere rerum omnium oblivio morsque memoriae, *death, total loss*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142.—**B.** Personified, Mors, *A goddess, the daughter of Erebus and Nox*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Hyg. Fab. *praef.*

II. Transf.: **A.** *A dead body, corpse* (mostly poet.): morte campos contegi, *with corpses*, Att. in Non. 110, 31: mortem ejus (Clodii) lacerari, *body, corpse*, Cic. Mil. 32, 86; Prop. 2, 10, 22: vitis, quam juxta hominis mors laqueo pependerit, Plin. 14, 19, 23.—Hence, jestingly, of an old man: odiosum est mortem amplexari, *a corpse, a skeleton*, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 33.

B. *That which brings death* (of missiles), *a deadly weapon* (poet.): Stat. Th. 6, 792; so, per pectora saevas Exceptat mortes, Sil. 9, 369.

morsĭcātim, *adv.* [morsico] *By biting, by biting the lips together* (ante-classical): labellis morsicatim lusitant, Naev. in Non. 139, 25.

morsĭco, 1. *v. a.* [mordeo] *To bite, to press the lips together* as in kissing (post-class.): ore improbo compulsat, et morsicat, App. M. 7, p. 488 Oud.: limis et morsicantibus oculis, *winking, ogling*, id. ib. 2, p. 113 Oud.

morsĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [2. morsus] *A biting, bite; a biting with the lips, a kissing* (ante- and post-class.): formicarum, App. M. 8, p. 567 Oud.:—teneris labellis molles morsiunculae, *kisses*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 65.

morsum, i, *n.* [mordeo] *A bit, little piece*, e. g. of wool (poet.): lanea morsa, Catull. 64, 316.

1. morsus, a, um, *Part.*, from mordeo.

2. morsus, ūs, *m.* [mordeo] *A biting, a bite.*

I. Lit.: contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. de Sen. 15: serpentis, id. Fat. 16: morsu apprehendere, *to bite*, Plin. 11, 24, 28: morsibus insequi, Ov. M. 13, 568: morsu appetere, Tac. H. 4, 42: nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros, *i. e. the eating of your tables*, Virg. A. 3, 394: vertere morsus Exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi, *their bites, their teeth*, id. ib. 7, 112.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A catching hold*; and, concr., *a catch* (of a buckle, *etc.*) (poet.): qua fibula morsus Loricae crebro laxata resolverat ictu, Sil. 7, 624: roboris, *i. e. the cleft of the tree which held fast the javelin*, Virg. A. 12, 782.

2. *Sharpness of flavor, sharp taste, pungency*: nec cibus ipse juvat morsu fraudatus aceti, Mart. 7, 25: marinus, *acrid quality*, Plin. 36, 26, 65:—et scabros nigrae morsu rubiginis enses, *i. e. a corroding, consuming*, Luc. 1, 243.

II. Trop., *A bite, sting, pain, vexation*, etc.: carmina venenare odio obscuro morsuque, *a malicious attack*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: sic mea perpetuos curarum pectora morsus habent, *gnawings, pains*, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 73: doloris, *a bite, sting*, Cic Tusc. 4, 7: libertatis intermissae, id. Off 2, 7.

Morta, ae, *f.*, Μορτή, *One of the Fates*: Liv. Andr. in Gell. 3, 16: tria sunt nomina Parcarum, Nona, Decima, Morta, Caesell. ib.

mortālis, e, *adj.* [mors] *Subject to death, liable to die, mortal*; hence transf., also, for *human, earthly*; and for *perishable, transient* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: quid in iis mortale et caducum, quid divinum aeternumque sit, Cic. Leg. 1, 23: animal, id. N. D. 3, 13.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Human, mortal*: mortalis mucro, *of human workmanship*, Virg. A. 12, 740: conditio vitae, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: opera, Liv. 1, 2: acta, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 97: vulnus, *from the hand of a mortal*, Virg. A. 12, 797: nec mortale sonans, *like a human voice*, id. ib. 6, 50.—*Comp.*: aliquid ipso homine mortalius, Plin. 36, 15, 24, 4.—Hence, subst., mortales, like the Gr. ϑνητοί, *Mortals, men, mankind*: quod ad immortales attinet haec: deinceps quod ad mortales attinet, videamus, Var. L. L. 5, 11, 22, § 75; Enn. Ann. 15, 2: omnes mortales omnium generum, aetatum, ordinum, Cic. Pis. 40: defendo multos mortales, id. de Div. in Caecil. 2.—So, mortalia, ĭum, *n.*, *Human affairs*, Virg. A. 1, 462; Tac. A. 14, 54.

B. *Perishable, transient* (opp. to immortalis, imperishable, eternal; v. immortalis): neque me vero poenitet, mortales inimicitias, sempiternas amicitias habere, Cic. Rab. Post. 12; so Liv. 34, 6.—Hence,

Adv., mortālĭter, *Mortally, in the manner of mortals* (eccl. Lat.): mortaliter vivere, Aug. Enchir. 64.

mortālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mortalis] *The state of being subject to death, mortality; a dying, death*: **I.** Lit. (rare, but quite classical): omne, quod ortum sit, mortalitas consequitur, *Cic. N. D. 1, 10 *fin.*: metu meae mortalitatis, Quint. 6 *praef.* § 2: mortalitatem explere, *i. e. to die*, Tac. A. 6, 50: rex mortalitate interceptus, *by death*, Plin. Ep. 10, 50: mariti, Ulp. Dig. 23, 4, 2.—Of abstract things: tofus aedificiis inutilis est mortalitate mollitiae, *perishableness*, Plin. 36, 22, 48.

II. Transf., concr., *Mortals, mankind* (post-Aug.): Plin. 2, 7, 5: contra fortunam non satis cauta mortalitas est, *mankind*, Curt. 8, 4.

mortālĭter, *adv.*, v. mortalis, *ad fin.*

***mortārĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [mortarium] *A small mortar*: Aemil. Macer. 1, 8.

mortārĭum, ii, *n.* *A mortar* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): "*mortarium*, in quo teruntur quae solvenda sunt," Non. 543, 22; Cato R. R. 74: aerea, Plin. 33, 8, 41: plumbea, id. 34, 18, 50.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A large basin or trough in which mortar is made*: Vitr. 7, 3; so Plin. 36, 23, 55.—Hence also, **2.** *Mortar*: mortario caementum addatur, Vitr. 8, 7.—**B.** *A hollow resembling a mortar*, dug round a tree: arbori mortarium statim faciunt, Pall. 4, 8.

mortĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mors] *Dead, that has died*, used only of animals; hence, *of* or *belonging to an animal that has died of itself, carrion-*; as a term of abuse, *carrion*; and transf., *dead* (ante-classical and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: morticinae ovis carne vesci, Var. R. R. 2, 9: volucres aut pisces, id. ib. 3, 2: in sacris ne morticinum quid adsit, id. L. L. 7, 5: soleae, *made from the hide of an animal that has died of itself*, Serv. Virg. A. 4, 518: morticine, *you carrion*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 12.

II. Transf.: morticini clavi, *Corns* on the feet: Plin. 22, 23, 49: caro, Sen. Ep. 122: urnas reorum morticinas, *i. e.* sepulcra reorum, Prud. στιφ. 10, 384.

mortĭfer or **mortĭfĕrus,** a, um, *adj.* [mors-fero] *Death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly, fatal* (quite class.): multa mortifera, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: poculum, id. Tusc. 1, 29: morbus. id. de Div. 1, 30: vulnus, id. Leg. 2, 5: bellum, Virg. A. 6, 279.—Hence,

Adv., mortĭfĕre, *Mortally, fatally* (post-Aug.): mortifere aegrotare, Plin. Ep. 3, 16: vulnerare, Marc. Dig. 9, 2, 36.

mortĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mortifico] *A killing, death* (eccl. Lat.): *opp.* vivificatio, Tert adv. Marc. 5, 9.

mortĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [mortificus] *To kill, destroy* (eccl. Lat.): caro mortificatur, Tert. Resurr. 37.

mortĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mors-facio] *Deadly, fatal* (eccl. Lat.): cibus, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

mortŭālĭa, ĭum, *n.* [mortuus] **I.** *sc.* vestimenta, *Grave-clothes* or *mourning-weeds* (ante-class.): Naev. in Non. 548, 28.—**II.** *sc.* carmina, *Funeral songs, dirges*: Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 63.

mortŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the dead* (ante-class.): mortuaria glossaria, *vocabularies of the dead*, a term applied by Cato to the philosophers who talk of dead, and not of existing things: Gell. 18, 7, 3.

mortŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Death-like* (post-class.): vultus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 3.

mortŭus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. morior, *ad fin.*

Morvinnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Morvinnus* (a town of the Aeduans): Inscr. in Giorn. Arcad. t. 28, p. 351.

mŏrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mora] *A brief delay* (post-class.): tempus nulla morula extenditur, Aug. Confess. 11, 15; App. fragm. M. 10, p. 71.

mōrŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [2. morus] *Black. dark-colored* (ante-class.): jam pol ego illam pugnis totam faciam ut sit morula, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 10.

†**mōrum,** i, *n.* = μῶρον and μόρον, *A mulberry; a blackberry*: nigra mora, Hor. S. 2, 4, 21; cf. Plin. 15, 24, 27: in duris haerentia mora rubetis, Ov. M. 1, 105; cf. Plin. 24, 13, 73.

†**1. mōrus,** a, um, *adj.* = μωρός, *Foolish, silly* (a Plautin. word): amor mores hominum moros et morosos facit, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 43.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** morus, i, *m.*, *A fool, simpleton*: morus es, id. Mil. 3, 1, 78.—**B.** mora, ae, *f.*, *A foolish woman*: Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 17.—Hence,

Adv., mōre, *Foolishly* (Plautin.): more hoc fit atque stulte, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 1.

†**2. mōrus,** i, *f.* = μορέα, *A mulberry-tree*: arbor ibi, niveis uberrima pomis, ardua morus erat, Ov. M. 4, 89; cf. Plin. 16, 25, 41.

mos, mōris, *m.* *Manner, custom, way, fashion, use, wont* of persons, as determined not by the laws, but by their own will and pleasure; in a moral point of view, *way of life, conduct, behavior*; esp., in the *plur.*, mores, *manners, morals, character*; also, in partic., *good manners, good morals, good conduct*; *polite* or *agreeable behavior*; *bad morals, bad conduct*; also, in gen., *manner, nature, quality*; *mode* or *fashion*; *rule, law, precept* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: hunccine erat aequum ex illius more, an illum ex hujus vivere? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 24: alieno more vivere, *according to the will* or *humor of another*, id. Andr. 1, 1, 125: morem alicui gerere, *to do the will of a person, to humor, gratify, obey him*; v. gero: leges mori serviunt, *usage, custom*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 36: legi morique parendum est, Cic. Univ. 11: ibam forte via sacra, sicut meus est mos, *custom, wont*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 1: m. consuetudoque, Cic. Off. 1, 41: quae more aguntur institutisque civilibus, *according to usage, according to custom*, id. ib.: mos est hominum, ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, id. Brut. 21: virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram, *it is the custom, they are accustomed*, Virg. A. 1, 336: mos ita rogandi, Cic. Fam. 13, 17: ut mos fuit Bithyniae regibus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 11:—moris est, *it is the custom*: negavit, moris esse Graecorum, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Vellej. 2, 37, 5: praeter civium Morem, *contrary to custom, to usage*, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 9: sine more, *unwonted, unparalleled*: facinus sine more, Stat. Th. 1, 238. So too, nullo more: id. ib. 7, 135; and, supra morem: terra supra morem densa, *unusually*, Virg. G. 2, 227: perducere aliquid in morem, *to make into a custom, make customary*, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: quod jam in morem venerat, *had become customary*, Liv. 42, 21.

B. In partic., in a moral point of view, *Conduct, behavior*; in the plural, *manners, morals, character*: est ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, *manners*, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: suavissimi mores, id. Att. 16, 16, A, 6: boni, id. fr. in Non. 254, 8: justi, id. de Or. 2, 43: severi et pudici, Plin. 28, 8, 23: sanctissimi, Plin. Ep. 10, 20: feri immanisque natura, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13: totam vitam, naturam moresque alicujus cognoscere, *character* id. ib. 38: mores disciplinamque alicujus imitari, id. Dejot. 10: perditi, id. Fam. 2, 5: praefectura morum, *the supervision of the public morals*, Suet. Caes. 76: moribus et coelum patuit, *to good morals*, Prop. 4, 11, 101:—amator meretricis mores sibi emit auro et purpura, *polite behavior, complaisance*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 128:—propitiis, si per mores nostros liceret, Diis, *i. e. our evil way of life*, Tac. H. 3, 72.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Quality, nature, manner*: mores siderum, *qualities, properties*, Plin. 18, 24, 56: coeli, Virg. G. 1, 51:—Carneadeo more et modo disputare, *manner*, Cic. Univ. 1: si humano modo, si usitato more peccasset, *in the usual manner*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3: Graeco more bibere, id. ib. 1, 26: apis Matinae More modoque, *after the manner of, like*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 27; so ad morem actionum, Quint. 4, 1, 43: in morem fluminis, *like*, Virg. G. 1, 245: morem vestis tenere. *mode, fashion*, Just. 1, 2.

B. *A precept, law, rule* (poet. and post-Aug.): moresque viris, et moenia ponet, *precepts, laws*, Virg. A. 1, 264; cf., pacis imponere morem, id. ib. 6, 853: quod moribus eorum interdici non poterat, Nep. Amilc. 3:—quid ferri duritia pugnacius? sed cedit, et patitur mores, *submits to laws, obeys, is tamed*, Plin. 36, 16, 25: ut leo mores Accepit, Stat. Ach. 2, 183: in morem tonsa coma, *regularly, duly*, Virg. A. 5, 556.

Mŏsa, ae, *f.* *A river in Belgic Gaul*, now the *Meuse*, Caes. B. G. 4, 9; Plin. 4, 14, 28; Tac. A. 2, 6; Hist. 4, 28; 5, 23; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 146 and 153.

Moschi, ōrum, *m.* *A people between the Black and the Caspian Seas*, Mela, 1, 2; id. 3, 5; Luc. 3, 270; Plin. 6, 4, 4.—Hence **Moschicus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Moschian*, Plin. 5, 27, 27; and **Moschus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Moschian*, Mel. 1, 19.

‡**Moschis,** ĭdis, *f.* *A female proper name*: Afran. in Non. 318, 5; Inscr. ap. Mur. 477, 5.

Moschus, i, *m.* **I.** *A rhetorician of Pergamus, accused of poisoning*, Hor. Ep 1, 5, 9.—**II.** *A Roman surname*: Inscr ap. Mur. 477, 5.

***moscilli** (*or **moscŭli**), ōrum, *m. dim.* [mos] *Little customs* or *usages*: "*moscillis* (* *al.* mosculis) Cato pro parvis moribus dixit," Fest. p. 159 and 158 ed Müll.

Mōsēĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Moses] *Of* or *belonging to Moses* (post-class.): Moseica virga, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 354.

Mŏsella, ae, *m.* and *f.* *A river of Belgic Gaul*, now the *Moselle*, Tac. A. 13, 53; Hist. 4, 71; 77: largus Mosella, Aus. de Clar. urbib. 4: placida Mosella, id. Idyll. 10, 73. Also called Mosula, ae, *f.*, Flor. 3, 11; 14.—Cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 166.

Mŏsellēus, a, um, *adj.* [Mosella] *Of* or *belonging to the Moselle*: ortus, Sym. Ep. 1, 8.

Mōses or **Mōȳses,** is, *m.*, Μωσῆς, Μωυσῆς, *Moses*: Moses, Juv. 14, 102: Moyses, Tac. H. 5, 4: Moysen unum exsulum monuisse, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 5, 3: a Mose, Plin. 30, 1, 2: clarum videre Mōȳsen, Sedul. 3, 285; so with *o* short: Prud. Hamart. 340.

Mōsēus, a, um, *adj.* [Moses] *Of* or *belonging to Moses*: manus, Juvenc. 2, 219.

Mostellārĭa, ae, *f.* [mostellum, *dim.* from monstrum] *The Ghost*, the name of a comedy of Plautus, also called Phasma (φάσμα, ghost).

mostellum, v. Mostellaria.

***Mostēni,** ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of* Mostena *or* Mostene, *a city of Lydia*, Tac. A. 2, 47.

mōtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [moto] *Moving, that moves*: anima, Vulg. Genes. 1, 21.

mōtăcilla, ae, *f.* *The white water wagtail*: "*motacilla*, quod semper movet caudam," Var. L. L. 5, 11; Plin. 37, 10, 56; Arn. 7, 223.

mōtārĭum, ii, *n.* *Lint* (post-class.): Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

mōtātĭo, ōnis. *f.* [moto] *Frequent motion, motion* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 45.

mōtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A mover* (post-class.): Tert. Anim. 12: m. sali Neptunus, Arn. 3, 118.

mōtio, ōnis, *f.* [moveo] *A moving, motion; a removing* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: principium motionis, Cic. Fat. 19: corporum, id. N. D. 2, 58:—ab ordine motio, *a removing*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 20, 3.—**B.** In partic., in medicine, *An ague-fit:* Cels. 3, 5.—**II.** Trop: motiones animi, *emotions* or *affections of the soul*, Cic. Acad. 1, 8; Tusc. 1, 10. 22.

mōtĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [moto] *To move often, move about* (post-class.): Gell. 9, 6.

mōtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [motio] *A slight motion, shaking;* in medicine, *an attack of fever* (post-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 53:—tentatus in Campania motiunculis levibus, Suet. Vesp. 24.

mōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [moveo] *To keep moving, move about* (poet.): Zephyris motantibus, Virg. E. 5, 5: lacertos, Ov. M. 11, 674.

mōtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A mover, that which keeps* a thing *in motion* (poet.): cunarum fueras motor, Charideme, mearum, *i. e. hast rocked me*, Mart. 11, 39.

mōtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [motor] *Moving, that has motion* (post-class.): modus agendi, *a stirring, bustling, noisy style of playing*, opp. to statarius, Don. Ter. Ad. prol. 24; so id. ad argum. Andr.; Prisc. p. 590 P.—**II.** Subst., motorium, ii, *n.*, *The power of motion:* Tert. Anim. 14.

1. mōtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. moveo, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

2. mōtus, ūs, *m.* [moveo] *A moving, motion* (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: orbes, qui versantur contrario motu, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: Deus motum dedit coelo, id. Univ. 6: natura omnia ciens et agitans motibus et mutationibus suis, id. N. D. 3. 11.—Poet.: futuri, *departure*, Virg. A. 4, 297:—crebri terrae, *i. e. earthquakes*, Curt. 4, 4.

B. In partic., *Artistic movement, gesticulation, dancing:* haud indecoros motus more Tusco dabant, *gesticulated*, Liv. 7, 2: Ionici, *dances*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21: dare motus Cereri, *to perform dances, dance*, Virg. G. 1, 350: palaestrici, *the motions of wrestlers*, Cic. Off. 1, 36.—Of the *gestures* of an orator, Cic. Brut. 30, 116.—Of military *movements, evolutions*, Nep. Iph. 1, 4.

C. Transf., *A stage* in the growth of a plant: Col. 4, 28.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *A movement of the mind, mental operation, cogitation, emotion, affection, passion:* quum semper agitetur animus, nec principium motus habeat, Cic. de Sen. 21: motus animorum duplices sunt, alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitus, id. Off. 1, 36: m. animi nimii, *i. e.* perturbationes, id. ib. 38: mentis meae, id. Att. 3, 8: res quae dulcem motum afferunt sensibus, *sensation*, id. Fin. 2, 3:—Manto, divino concita motu, *impulse, inspiration*, Ov. M. 6, 158.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A political movement, sudden rising, tumult, commotion:* omnes Catilinae motus conatusque prohibere, Cic. Cat. 2, 12: motum afferre reipublicae, id. ib. 2: populi, id. de Or. 2, 48: servilis, *a rising of the slaves*, Liv. 39, 29:—motum in republica impendere, *a change, alteration*, Cic. Att. 3, 8.

2. In rhetoric, of *Tropes:* Quint. 9, 1, 2; cf. 8, 5, 35.

3. *A motive* (post-Aug.): audisti consilii mei motus, Plin. Ep. 3, 4.

mŏvens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. moveo, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. (syncop., mostis for movistis: Mart. 3, 67; so, morunt for moverunt, Sil. 14, 141) *v. a.* and *n.*

I. Act., *To move, stir, set in motion; to disturb, remove*, etc.: **A.** Lit.: movit et ad certos nescia membra modos, Tib. 1, 8, 38: ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, *to dance*, Hor. A. P. 232: moveri Cyclopa, *to represent a Cyclop by dancing* (gesticulating), id. Ep. 2, 2, 125: et fila sonantia movit, Ov. M. 10, 89: citharam cum voce, id. ib. 5, 112: tympana, id. Her. 4, 48:—signum movere loco, *to move from the place*, Cic. de Div. 1, 35: os, Cels. 8, 2: gradum, *i. e. to go forward, advance*, Sen. Thyest. 420: se, *to move* or *bestir one's self:* move ocius te, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 16: praecepit eis, ne se ex eo loco moverent, *not to stir from the spot*, Liv. 34, 20; Caes. B. G. 3, 15: castra, *to break up, remove:* postero die castra ex eo loco movent, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; ellipt. without castra: postquam ille Canusio moverat, Cic. Att. 9, 1:—hostem statu, *to drive from his position, dislodge him*, Liv. 30, 18: aliquem possessione, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45: heredes, *to eject*, id. Off. 3, 19: tribu centurionem *to turn out, expel*, id. de Or. 2, 67; so, aliquem senatu, id. Cluent. 43: senatorio loco, *to degrade*, Liv. 39, 42: ex agro, Cic. Fam. 13, 5: move abs te moram, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 10: consulem de sententia, *to cause to recede, to dissuade*, Liv. 3, 21: literam, *to take away*, Cic. Fin. 3, 22.

2. Transf.: **a.** *To excite, occasion, cause, promote, produce; to begin, commence, undertake:* exercitatione sudor movetur, *is promoted, produced*, Cels. 2, 17: alvum, Cato R. R. 115: dolorem, id. 7, 4; lacrimas, *to cause*, Quint. 6, 1, 26: fletum populo, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: risum, id. ib. 2, 62: alicui exspectationem de re quapiam, id. Att. 2, 14: indignationem, Liv. 4, 5: misericordiam, Cic. de Or. 2, 69: suspicionem, id. Part. 33:—ego istaec moveo, aut curo? *begin, commence*, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 18: bellum, Cic. Off. 1, 11: cantus, Virg. A. 10, 163: controversiam, *to begin*, Julian. Dig. 37, 10, 4: litem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 33: actionem, id. ib. 19, 1, 10:—mentionem cujuspiam rei, *to make mention*, Liv. 28, 11: sacra, Val. Fl. 3, 540:—movere ac moliri aliquid, *to undertake any thing that excites disturbance*, Liv. 23, 39: ne quid moveretur, id. 35, 13.

b. *To shake, to cause to waver, to alter:* alicujus sententiam, *to change, cause to waver*, Cic. Att. 7, 3.

c. *To move*, i. e. *to present, offer* an oblation: ferctum Jovi moveto, Cato R. R. 134.

d. *To trouble, torment* one: intoleranda vis aestus omnium ferme corpora movit, Liv. 25, 26.

e. Of plants, *To put forth:* si se gemmae nondum moveant, *do not yet appear*, Col. 11, 2: de palmite gemma movetur, *is produced*, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 13.

II. Trop., *To move, affect, excite, inspire:* ut pulcritudo corporis movet oculos et delectat, *charms*, Cic. Off. 1, 28: quae me causae moverint, id. Att. 11, 5: fere fit, quibus quisque in locis miles inveteravit, uti multum earum regionum consuetudine moveatur, *is much affected, influenced*, Caes. B. C. 1, 44: aliquem ad bellum, *to stir up, excite*, Liv. 35, 12: numina Dianae, *to irritate, provoke*, Hor. Epod. 17, 3:—multa movens animo, *to revolve, ponder, meditate*, Virg. A. 3, 34:—moverat plebem oratio consulis, *had stirred, made an impression on*, Liv. 3, 20; so, animos judicum, Quint. 6, 2, 1: neque illud me movet, quod, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 19: affectus, Quint. 6, 1, 7: moveor etiam ipsius loci insolentia, Cic. Dejot. 2: nil moveor lacrimis, Prop. 3, 23, 25: absiste moveri, *be not disturbed*, Virg. A. 6, 399:—quos sectis Bellona lacertis Saeva movet, *inspires*, Luc. 1, 565 (*al.* monet).

III. *Neutr.*, *To move itself, move* (so very rarely): terra dies duodequadraginta movit, Liv. 35, 40, 7.—Hence,

A. mŏvens, entis, *Pa.*, *Movable* (quite class.): ex ea praeda, quae rerum moventium sit, *movable things, that can be removed* (as clothes, arms, furniture), Liv. 5, 25: voluptas, *that consists in motion*, Cic. Fin. 2, 10.

B. mōtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Moved, affected, disturbed* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Ithaci digressu mota Calypso, Prop. 1, 15, 9: dictis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 23: precibus, Curt. 6, 5.

mox, *adv.* [moveo] *Soon, anon, directly;* mostly of the future (quite class.): mox ego huc revertor, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 4: jussit mihi nunciari, mox se venturum, Cic. Att. 10, 4.—In connection with *quam:* quam mox coctum est prandium? *how soon*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 12; Cic. Rosc. Com. 1: mox ubi, *as soon as*, Liv. 3, 52: mox ut, *as soon as:* mox ut caluere pugna, Flor. 2, 4: mox quam, *as soon as* (post-class.): Paul. Dig. 7, 4, 13.

2. Relatively, *Soon afterward, thereupon:* nam extemplo fusi, fugati: mox intra vallum compulsi: postremo exuuntur castris, Liv. 40, 48.

B. Of a longer time, *Some time afterward, at a later period:* a quo mox principe Nero adoptatus est, Suet. Ner. 6.

C. Of time just past, *Just now, a little while ago:* de altero, quod mox proposueram nihil dubito, quin, *etc.*, Col. 3, 20.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of place and situation, *In the next place, then:* ultra eos Dochi, deinde Gymnetes, mox Anderae, Plin. 6, 30, 35.

B. Of value, esteem: post amylum Chium maxime laudatur Creticum, mox Aegyptium, *then*, Plin. 18, 7, 17.

Moyses, v. Moses.

Mŏysĭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Moyses] *Of* or *belonging to Moses* (post-class.): Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 28.

† **mu,** *interj.* = μῦ, A slight sound made with the closed lips (ante-class.): neque, ut aiunt, mu (al. μῦ) facere audent, *to mutter, make a muttering*, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 101; so, nec mu facere audet, Lucil. in Charis. p. 213 P.—Used jestingly, to signify *a trifle*, in a lusus verbb. with mutuum: negato esse quod dem, nec mu nec mutuum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 102.—* **II.** A sound of lamentation: mu! perii hercle: Afer est, Plaut. fragm. ap. Charis. p. 213 P.

muccēdo, muccĭdus, muccĭnĭum, muccōsus, muccŭlentus, muccus, v. mucedo, *etc.*

mucēdo (muccedo), ĭnis, *f.* [mucus] *Mucus, snot* (post-class.): App. Apol. p. 499 Vulc. (Elm. p. 306: dulcedo).

mūcĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *To be mouldy, musty* (ante class.): vinum quod neque aceat, neque muceat, Cato R. R. 148.

mūcesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [muceo] *To become mouldy* or *musty* (post-Aug.): proprium est vino mucescere, Plin. 14, 20, 26.

muchula, ae, *f.* *The Persian name of the precious stone* telicardios, Plin. 37, 10, 68.

Mūcĭa, ae, v. Mucius.

Mūcĭānus (Mut.), a, um, *adj.* [Mucius] *Of* or *belonging to a Mucius, Mucian:* cautio, Papin. Dig. 35, 1, 99: satisdatio, Julian. ib. 104: exitus, *i. e. the death of* Q. Mucius Scaevola, *who was slain in the temple of Vesta by Damasippus*, Cic. Att. 9, 12.

mūcĭdus (mucc.), a, um, *adj.* [mucus] **I.** *Mouldy, musty:* mucida panis frusta, Juv. 14, 128: vina, Mart. 8, 6.—**II** *Snotty:* homo es, Qui me emunxisti mucidum, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 58: senex, id. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

mūcĭnĭum (mucc.), ii, *n.* [id.] *A pocket-handkerchief*, Arn. 1, p. 74 Her. (al. p. 59).

Mūcĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated is C. Mucius Scaevola, *who attempted to assassinate Porsena, and, on being apprehended, burned off his right hand*, Liv. 2, 12: Q. Mucius Scaevola, *a governor in Asia*, Cic. Caecil. 17. Another Q. Mucius Scaevola, *an augur, the husband of Laelia*, Cic. Brut. 58, 211; Phil. 8, 10.—In the *fem.*, Mucia, *The wife of Cn. Pompeius, afterward divorced from him*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 6; id. Att. 1, 12, 3.—**II.** Hence **Mucius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Mucius, Mucian:* "Mucia prata trans Tiberim, dicta a Mucio, cui a populo data fuerant," Fest. p. 144 ed. Müll. —**B.** Subst., Mucia, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* festa), *A festival kept by the Asiatics in commemoration of the good government of* Q. Mucius Scaevola, *the Mucius festival*, Cic Verr 2, 2, 21.

mūcor, ōris, *m.* [muceo] *Mould, mouldiness*, in bread; *mustiness*, in wine or vinegar; *a moisture* which flows from vines and is injurious to them (post-Aug.): mucorem contrahere, *to become mouldy*, Col. 12, 4: mucor (vini), *mustiness*, Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 4: mucor, qui maxime vites infestat, Plin. 17, 15, 25.

mūcōsus (mucc.), a, um, *adj.* [mucus] *Slimy, mucous* (post-Aug.): cruenta et mucosa ventris proluvies, Col. 1, 7: exulceratio, Cels. 5, 28, 15.

mucro, ōnis, *m.* *A sharp point* or *edge;* esp., *the point of a sword, sword's point;* hence, transf., *a sword:* also, for *extremity, border, end* (quite class.): **I.**

Lit: mucro falcis, Col. 4, 25: dentis, Plin. 8, 3, 4: folii, id. 16, 10, 16: crystalli, id. 37, 2, 9: cultri, *edge*, Juv. 14, 216: medio jugulaberis ensis, *sword's point*, Ov. M. 12, 484: coruscus, Virg. A. 2, 333.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A sword:* nisi mucrones militum tremere vultis, Cic. Phil. 14, 3: mortalis, Virg. A. 12, 740.

2. *A point, extremity, end* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Lucr. 2, 520: faucium, Plin. 6, 13, 11.

II. Trop., *Edge, point, sharpness:* censorii stili, Cic. Clu. 44: tribunicius, id. Leg. 3, 9: defensionis tuae, id. Caecin. 29: ingenii, *sharpness*, Quint. 10, 5, 16.

mūcrōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [mucro] *Pointed* (post-Aug.): piscis mucronato rostro, Plin. 32, 2, 6: folia, id. 25, 13, 104.

mūcŭlentus (mucc.), a, um, *adj.* [mucus] *Snotty, sniveling* (post-class.): nares, Prud. *στεφ.* 2, 284: munctiones, Arn. 3, 107.

mūcus (mucc.), i, *m.* [MUG, mungo] *Snot, snivel, mucus* of the nose: mucusque, et mala pituita nasi, Catull. 23, 17; Cels. 4, 18.

‡ **muges** dici solet a Castrensium hominibus, quasi mucosus, is, qui talis male ludit, Fest. p. 158 ed. Müll. (* *muger* in Adelung, Gloss. Man.).

mūgil and **mūgĭlis,** is, *m.* *A sea-fish; acc. to some, the mullet:* "*mugilum* natura ridetur, in metu capite abscondito, totos se occultari credentium, Plin. 9, 17, 26; so id. 9, 42, 67; 9, 62, 88; 10, 70, 79; 32, 2, 6. This fish was made use of in punishing adulterers: quosdam moechos et mugilis intrat, Juv. 10, 317; cf. Catull. 15, 19.

Mugillānus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname;* as, e. g. Papirius Mugillanus, Liv. 4, 30.

mūgĭnor, ari, *v. dep.* *To dally, trifle, hesitate, delay* (extremely rare, but quite class.): "*muginari* est nugari et quasi tarde conari," Fest. p. 147 ed. Müll.: muginamur, Lucil. in Non. 139, 6; Att. ib. 7: dum tu muginaris, cepi consilium domesticum, Cic. Att. 16, 12.—In the collat. form, musinor, ari: dum ista (ut ait M. Varro) musinamur, Plin. H. N. prooem. § 18.

1. mūgĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [μυκάω] *To low, bellow:* **I.** Lit.: inde cum actae boves mugissent, Liv. 1, 7.—The *part. praes.* subst.: mugientium Prospectat errantes greges, *i. e. cattle*, Hor. Epod. 2, 11.—**II.** Transf., of the *braying* of a trumpet: Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire per aethera clangor, Virg. A. 8, 526. Of the *rumbling* of an earthquake: sub pedibus mugire solum, id. ib. 6, 256. Of a mast: si mugiat Africis Malus procellis, *groans*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 57. Of thunder: mugire tonitrua, rutilare fulgura, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 5:—quasi mugiente litera M, Quint. 12, 10, 31:—at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, *will bellow* or *cry out to you*, σοφῶς, *well done! bravo!* Mart. 3, 46.

‡ **2. Mugĭo,** ōnis, *m.* *A Roman surname*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 339, 5.

Mūgĭōnĭa or **Mūgōnĭa,** ae, or **Mūgĭōnis** (Mucionis), is, *f.* (porta) *A gate of ancient Rome, which was afterward within the city:* "in Palatio *Mucionis* a mugitu," Var. L. L. 5, 34, 45, § 164: "*Mugionia porta* Romae dicta est a Mugio quodam," Fest. p. 144 ed. Müll.; Sol. 1.

mūgītor, ōris, *m.* [1. mugio] *A bellower* (poet.): mugitor Vesvius, Val. Fl. 3, 208.

mūgītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A lowing, bellowing;* transf., *a bellowing, roaring, loud noise* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: mugitusque boum, Virg. G. 2, 470: edere, *to utter lowings, to low*, Ov. M. 7, 597: dare, id. Fast. 1, 560: tollere, Virg. A. 2, 223.—**II.** Transf.: mugitus terrae, Cic. de Div. 1, 18: nemorum, Plin. 18, 35, 86: portae, Stat. Th. 10, 263.

mūla, ae (*abl. plur.*, mulabus: data et vehicula cum mulabus ac mulionibus, Capitol. Ver. 5; so Tert. Uxor. 2, 8; Prisc. p. 733 P.), *f.* [mulus] *A she-mule;* also, in gen., *a mule* (used instead of horses for drawing carriages or bearing litters): ex asino et equa mula gignitur, Plin. 8, 44, 69; Juv. 7, 181.—She-mules bear no young, Plin. l. l. Hence, mulae partus a te prolatus est: res mirabilis propterea, quia non saepe fit, Cic. de Div. 2, 22, 49; cf. id. ib. 1, 18, 36.—Hence, proverb.: quum mula peperit, *when a mule foals*, i. e. *never*, Suet. Galb. 4.

mūlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to mules* (post-Aug.): materies, *the race of mules*, Col. 6, 27.

mulcēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [mulceo] *Pleasantness, agreeableness* (post-class.): Veneris atque Musae, Gell. 19, 9; so Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

mulcĕo, si, sum (rarely mulctum), 2. *v. a.* *To stroke; to lightly touch* or *move* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose).

I. Lit.: manu mulcens barbam, Ov. F. 1, 259: caput, Quint. 11, 3, 158: vitulum, Ov. A. A. 2, 341: colla, id. Met. 10, 118: Zephyri mulcebant flores, *rustle through*, id. ib. 1, 108; so, aura mulcet rosas, Prop. 4, 7, 60:—virgâ mulcere capillos, *to lightly touch*, Ov. M. 14, 295: aristas, id. Fast. 5, 161: aëra motu, Lucr. 4, 138:—aethera pennis, *to move*, Cic. Arat. 88:—mulserat huc navem compulsam fluctibu' pontus, *had wafted hither*, Enn. in Prisc. p. 870 P.

II. Transf., *To make sweet* or *pleasant:* pocula succis Lyaei, Sil. 7, 169.

B. Trop., *To soothe, soften, appease, allay; to caress, flatter, delight*, etc.: mulcentem tigres, of Orpheus, Virg. G. 4, 510: aliquem dictis, id. Aen. 5, 464: fluctus, id. ib. 1, 70: iras, id. ib. 7, 755: jure, Vell. 2, 117:—varia vulnera mulcet ope, *alleviates the pain of his wounds*, Ov. F. 5, 401: dolores nervorum, Plin. 22, 24, 50: os stomachumque, id. ib. 51: ebrietatem, id. 21, 20, 81: lassitudinem, id. 37, 5, 16:—aliquem laudibus, *to flatter*, Pac. in Fest. s. v. Mulciber. p. 144 ed. Müll.: puellas carmine, *to delight*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 22: animos admiratione, Quint. 1, 10, 9: aures figmentis verborum novis, *to delight*, Gell. 20, 9.—Hence

mulsus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Mixed* or *sodden with honey; sweet as honey, honey-sweet;* trop., *honey-sweet, honeyed* (post-Aug.): mulsa aqua, *honey-water, hydromel*, Col. 12, 12: acetum, *vinegar and honey mixed together, honey-vinegar*, Cato R. R. 157: lac, Plin. 10, 22, 27: mulsa pira, Col. 5, 10.—Trop. (Plautin.): ut mulsa dicta dicis! Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 34: loqui, id. Poen. 1, 2, 112.

B. Subst.: **1.** mulsa, ae, *f.*, a term of endearment, *My sweetheart, my honey* (Plautin.): age, mulsa mea, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14; so id. Casin. 2, 6, 20.

2. mulsum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Honey-wine, mead*, i. e. wine mixed or made with honey (quite class.): commisce mulsum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7: frigidum, Cic. de Or. 2, 70: aceti, for mulsum acetum, *honey-vinegar*, Seren. Samm. 49, 714.

* **mulcētra,** ae, *f.* *A plant, called also* heliotropium, App. Herb. 9.

Mulcĭber, ĕris and ĕri (*gen.* syncop. Mulcebri, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23), *m.* [mulceo: he who softens the hard metal; v. the follg.] *A surname of Vulcan;* poet., transf., for *fire:* "*Mulciber*, Vulcanus, a molliendo scilicet ferro dictus: mulcere enim mollire, sive lenire est," Fest. p. 144 ed. Müll.; Att. in Macr. S. 6, 5: Mulciber in Trojam, pro Troja stabat Apollo, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 5: VOLCANO MITI SIVE MVLCIBERO L. VETT., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1382; so, Volcano Mulcibero sacr., Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 1, *n.* 265.—**II.** Transf., *Fire:* Ov. M. 14, 533; so id. 9, 263; Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; Mart. Cap. 6, 189.

mulco (‡mulcto, Inscr. Grut. 155, 1), āvi, ātum, 1. (archaic mulcassitis, for mulcaveritis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 8) *v. a.* *To beat, cudgel; to maltreat, handle roughly, injure* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam Mulcavit usque ad mortem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9; Petr. 134:—aliquem, *to ill treat*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 23: male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: mulcato corpore, *with bodies badly bruised*, Tac. A. 1, 70: prostratos verberibus, id. ib. 32.—Of inanimate things: naves, Liv. 28, 30.

II. Trop.: Cic. Brut. 22 *fin.*

mulcta, mulctātĭcĭus, mulctātĭo, mulcto, v. multa, *etc.*

mulctra, ae, *f.* [mulgeo] *A milking-pail, milk-pail:* bis venit ad mulctram, Virg. E. 3, 30: e mulctra recens caseus, Col. 8 17 13. Cf. mulctrum.—**II.** Transf., *The milk in a milk-pail:* Col. 7 8, 1.

mulctrāle, is, v. the follg. art.

mulctrārĭum, ii, *n.* [mulgeo] *A milking-pail:* nivea implebunt mulctraria vaccae, Virg. G. 3, 177 Wagn. *N. cr.* (*al* multraria, *al.* mulctralia, *al.* mulgaria).

mulctrum, i, *n.* [id.] *A milking-pail.* illic injussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae, Hor. Epod. 16, 49: mea, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 35. Cf. mulctra.

mulctus, ūs, *m.* (used only in the *abl sing.*) [id.] *A milking* (ante-class.): Var. R. R. 2, 11.

mulgārĭa, ĭum, *n.* [id.; prob. a softened form from mulctraria] *A milking pail:* tepidi mulgaria lactis, Valg. in Serv and Philarg. on Virg. G. 3, 177.

mulgĕo, si (mulxit, Lucr. 4, 1206), sum *or* ctum, 2. *v. a.* [ἀμέλγω] *To milk:* oves, Virg. E. 3, 5: capras, Plin. 10, 40, 56.—Proverb.: hircos, said of something impossible, Virg. E. 3, 91.

‡ **mulicurĭus,** ii, *m.* [vox. hybrid. from mulus-κουρεύς] *A mule-clipper:* "*mulicurius*, ἡμιονόκουρος," Gloss. Philox.

mŭlĭēbris, e, *adj.* [mulier] *Of* or *belonging to a woman, womanly, female, feminine;* in a reproachful sense, *womanish, effeminate, unmanly* (quite classical): loci muliebres, ubi nascendi initia consistunt, Var. L. L. 5, 3: facinus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 35: comitatus, Cic. Mil. 10: vox, id. de Or. 3, 11: vestis, Nep. Alc. 10: venustas, Cic. Off. 1, 36: fraus, Tac. A. 2, 71: impotentia, id. ib. 1, 4: certamen, *i. e.* de mulieribus, Liv. 1, 57: jura, id. 34, 3: Fortuna Muliebris, worshiped in memory of the women who persuaded Coriolanus to retreat: Val. Max. 1, 8, 4; Liv. 2, 40.

B. In a reproachful sense, *Womanish, effeminate, unmanly:* animum geritis muliebrem, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 18: m. enervataque sententia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6.

II. Subst., muliebria, ĭum, *n.:* **A.** *The female privy parts*, Tac. A. 14, 60:—muliebria pati, *to let one's self be used as a woman*, id. ib. 11, 36.—**B.** *Womanish things:* m. omnia, Plin. 37, 2, 6.—Hence,

Adv., mŭlĭēbrĭter, *In the manner of a woman, like a woman, womanishly, effeminately:* nec muliebriter Expavit ensem, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21: ingemiscens, Plin. 35 11, 44: Hunni equis muliebriter insidentes, *in the manner of women*, Amm. 31, 2:—si se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedet, *womanishly*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21: ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, id. ib. 23.

mŭlĭēbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [muliebris] *Womanhood*, opp. to virginity (eccl. Latin), Tert. Virg. vel. 14.

mŭlĭēbrĭter, *adv.*, v. muliebris, *ad fin.*

mŭlĭēbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *Fond of women* (a Plautin. word): genus muliebrosum (*al.* mulierosum), Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 24.

mŭlĭer, ĕris, *f* *A woman, a female*, whether married or not (quite classical): "*mulier* a mollitie, tamquam *mollier*, detracta litera et mutata, appellata est mulier," Isid. Orig. 11, 2; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 36: mulieres omnes propter infirmitatem consilii, majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12: of a virgin, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25: mulieres omnes dicuntur, quaecumque sexus feminini sunt, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26.—Of animals, Plin. 10, 63, 33.

B. In partic., *A wife*, opp. to a maiden: pudica mulier, Hor. Epod. 2, 39; so Suet. Vit. 2.

II. Transf., as a term of reproach, *A woman*, i. e. *a coward, poltroon:* non me arbitratur militem, sed mulierem, Plaut Bac. 4, 8, 4.

mŭlĭĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *Of* or *belonging to a woman* (mostly post-class.): mulieraria manus, *the band sent by Clodia*, Cic. Coel. 28: voluptas, Auct. ap. Trebell. trig. Tyrann. 6.—**II.** Subst., mulierarius, ii, *m.*, *A lover of women:* Capitol. Albin. 11.

mŭlĭercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little woman* (quite class.; a favorite word with Cicero): * Lucr. 4, 1275: qui illo susurro delectari se dicebat aquam ferentis muliërculae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103; id. Lael. 13, 45; id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: num suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi? id.

Cat. 2, 10, 23: mulierculam Vincere mollitiâ, Hor. Epod. 11, 23.

mŭlĭercŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [muliercula] *A lover of women* (post-class.,) Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1.

mŭlĭĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mulier] *Womanhood*, opp. to maidenhood (eccl. Latin), Tert. Virg. vel. 12 (*al.* muliebritas).

mŭlĭero, avi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make womanish, render effeminate* (ante-class.): Var. in Non. 140, 16.

† **mŭlĭĕrōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [mulierosus] *A fondness for women*, as a transl. of the Gr. *φιλογύνεια:* similiter ceteri morbi, ut *gloriae cupiditas*, ut *mulierositas*—ut ita appellem eam, quae Graece *φιλογύνεια* dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 25.

mŭlĭĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *Fond of women* (quite class.): homo, Afran. in Non. 28, 25; Cic. Fat. 5.

mūlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mulus] *Of* or *belonging to a mule:* ungula, Vitr. 8, 3: nares, Plin. 30, 4, 11: cor, *i. e.* stolidum, fatuum (*al.* Mutinensis), Juv. 16, 23

mūlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A mule-keeper, a mule-driver, muleteer; a mule-dealer, mule-letter* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): Var. L. L. 5, 32: canusinatus, Suet. Ner. 30.—A sobriquet applied to Vespasian, because his necessities had obliged him to make money by trading, Suet. Vesp. 4.—Proverb.: infantior quam meus est mulio, Var. in Non. 56, 11.—**II.** *A kind of gnat*, an enemy to bees, Plin. 11, 18, 19.—**III.** Mulio, ōnis, *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 339, 3.

mūlĭōnĭcus or **mūlĭōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [mulio] *Of* or *belonging to a mule-driver* (quite class.): mulioniam poenulam arripuit (*al.* mulionicam), Cic. Sest. 38: tectus cuculione mulionico, Lampr. Heliog. 32.

mullĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mulleus] *Reddish* (eccl. Lat.): calceus, Tert. Pall. 4.

mullĕus calceus, or, absol., mulleus, i, *m.* *A reddish* or *purple-colored shoe*, worn only by the three highest magistrates (the consul, praetor, and curule edile): "*mulleos* genus calceorum aiunt esse; quibus reges Albanorum primi, deinde patricii sunt usi, quos putant a mullando dictos, *i. e.* suendo," Fest. p. 142 ed. Müll.: Vop. Aurel. 49: nomen his (mullis) Fenestella a colore mulleorum calciamentorum datum putat, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 65.

‡ **mullo,** are, *v. a.* *To sew;* v. mulleus.

mullŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mullus] *A little red mullet* or *barbel:* barbatulos mullulos exceptans, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38 dub. (*Orell.*, mullos).

mullus, i. *m.* *A kind of fish highly esteemed, the red mullet, barbel*, Var. R. R. 3. 17; Plin. 9, 17, 30; Cic. Att. 2, 1; Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*, et saep.

‡ **mūlŏcĭsĭārĭus,** i, *m.* [mulus-cisium] *One who rides in a carriage drawn by mules:* "Καρουχάριος, mulocisiarius," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mūlŏmĕdĭcīna, ae, *f.* [mulus-medicina] *The art of curing the diseases of mules*, Veg. Vet. praef. 1 and 2.

mūlomĕdĭcus, i, *m.* [mulus-medicus] *A mule-doctor*, Veg. Vet. praef. 1; Firm. Math. 8, 13.

mulsa, ae, *f.*, v. mulceo, *Pa.*, B. *no.* 1.

mulsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [mulsum] *Sweetened with honey, sweet as honey* (post-Aug.): mulsea aqua, *honey-water, hydromel*, Col. 8, 7; Plin. 21, 19, 75:—liquor mulsei saporis, *sweet as honey*, Col. 12, 45.

mulsum, i, *n.*, v. mulceo, *Pa.*, B. *no.* 2.

* **mulsūra,** ae, *f.* [mulgeo] *A milking, milk:* Calp. Ecl. 5, 34.

mulsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. mulceo, *ad fin.*

multa (also written mulcta), ae, *f.* [a Sabine word, acc. to Var. in Gell. 11, 1, 5; Oscan, acc. to Fest. p. 142 ed. Müll.] *A penalty* involving loss of property, *a fine, amercement, mulct;* as, in the most ancient times, the only riches consisted in the possession of flocks and herds, it accordingly signified, at first, *a fine in cattle;* but in later times, when money was the measure of wealth, it signified *a pecuniary fine* (whereas poena denotes a punishment of any kind, *e. g.* corporeal punishment, imprisonment, capital punishment): "vocabulum ipsum *multae* M. Varro non Latinum, sed Sabinum esse dicit," Gell. 11, 1, 5: "*multam* Osce dici putant poenam quidam. M. Varro ait poenam esse, sed pecuniariam," Fest. p. 142 ed. Müll.: quum pecore diceretur multa, Var. L. L. 5, 19, 28, § 95. The highest penalty in the earliest times was thirty head of cattle, the lowest a sheep, in specifying which the word ovis is used as of the masculine gender: EGO EI VNVM OVEM MVLTAM DICO, *I condemn him to pay, fine him*, a legal formula in Gell. 11, 1.—Of a *pecuniary fine:* multa praesens quingentum millium aeris in singulas civitates imposita, Liv. 10, 37, multam alicui dicere, *to decree, award*, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: indicere, Plin, 18, 3, 3: subire, Ov. F. 5, 289: committere, *to deserve, incur*, Cic. Clu. 37: exigere, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 48, § 177: remittere, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: irrogare (of the plaintiff, or people's tribune), *to propose that the accused be fined a certain sum:* Cic. Mil. 14; also, petere, id. Cluent. 37: aliquem multa et poena multare, id. Balb. 18: multam alicui facere, Gell. 7, 14: certare, *to contend on both sides whether or not the proposed fine should be paid:* duo tribuni plebis ducentum millium aeris multam M. Postumio dixerunt: cui certandae quum dies advenisset, Liv. 25, 3; so, multae certatio, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: multa erat Veneri, *for the benefit of Venus*, id. Verr. 1, 9: multa gravis praedibus Valerianis, *a heavy loss, great damage*, id. Fam. 5, 20, 11.

II. *A penalty* in general: haec ei multa esto: vino viginti dies Ut careat, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 55.

multangŭlus (multiang.), a, um, *adj.* [multus-angulus] *Having many angles, multangular:* Lucr. 4, 655: forma, Mart. Cap. p. 35.

‡ **multănĭmis,** e, *adj.* [multus-animus] *Having much spirit* or *courage, spirited, courageous:* Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 690.

‡ **multannus,** a, um, *adj.* [multus-annus] *Of many years, ancient:* "Πολυχρόνιος, multannus," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

multātĭcĭus (mulct.), a, um, *adj.* [multa] *Of* or *belonging to fines, fine-:* pecunia, *fine-money*, Liv. 10, 23: argentum, id. 30, 39.

‡ **multātĭcus,** or, archaic, ‡ **moltaticus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to fines, fine-:* QVAISTORES AIRE MOLTATICOD DEDERONT, Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 469, 2: AEDILES AERE MVLTATICO, Inscr. ap. Donat. 263, 1.

multātĭo (mulct.), ōnis, *f.* [2. multo] *A penalty, amercement, fine* in any thing (quite class.): misera est multatio bonorum, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: multatio non nisi ovium boumque impendio dicebatur, Plin. 18, 3, 3: AEDILIS MVLTATIO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2488.

multatitius (mulct.), v. multaticius.

* **multēsĭmus,** a, um, *adj.* [multus] *Multesimal*, i. e. *very small, trifling:* pars, Lucr. 6, 659 (also cited in Non. 136, 13).

multĭbarbus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-barba] *Strong-bearded* (post-class.): App. Flor. 1 (Elmenh. p. 341: illutibarbus).

multĭbĭbus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-bibo] *Much-drinking* (ante- and post-classical): lena, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 77: anus, id. Cist. 1, 3, 1: heros, Macr. S. 5, 21.

multĭ-caulis, e, *adj.* [multus-caulis] *Many-stalked* (post-Aug.): Plin. 21, 16, 56.

multĭ-căvātus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-cavatus] *With many hollows* or *cavities, multicavous* (ante-class.): favus, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 24.

* **multĭ-căvus,** a, um, *adj.* [multus-cavus] *Many-holed:* pumex, Ov. M. 8, 561.

multīcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Soft, splendid, transparent*, a term applied to garments (poet. and post-class.): dabis Aureliano tunicas multicias viriles decem (*al.* multilicias), Valerian. Aug. in Vopisc. Aurel. 12.—**II.** Subst., multicia, ōrum, *n.*, *sc.* vestimenta, *Soft, splendid, transparent garments:* Juv. 11, 186.

* **multĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [multus-colo] *A many-worshiper, one who worships many:* Fulg. adv. Arianos.

multĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [multus-color] *Many-colored* (post-Aug.): hexecontalithos, Plin. 37, 10, 60: Iris, App. de Mundo, p. 323 Oud.—Abs., multicolor, *i. e. a many-colored garment*, App. M. 11, p. 758 Oud

multĭcŏlōrus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-color] *Many-colored* (post-class.) "sicuti *multijuga* dicimus, et *multicolora* et *multiformia*," Gell. 11, 16: prata, Prud. Cath. 3, 104.

multĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-coma] *Having much hair* (poet.), transf. of radiant light: flammae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 418.

multĭ-cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-cupidus] *Much-desiring, that desires much* or *many things* (ante-class.): juvenilitas, Var. in Non. 123, 7.

multĭ-făcio, ēci, 3. *v. a.*, for magnifacio, *To make much of, to esteem* or *value highly* (ante-class.): "multifacere dicitur, sicut magnifacere, parvifacere. Cato: *Neque fidem, neque jusjurandum, neque pudicitiam multifacit*," Fest. p. 152 ed. Müll.: multifecit (*al.* multi fecit separately), Plaut. Rud. 2, 3; 50.

multĭfārĭam and **multĭfārĭe,** *adv.*, v. multifarius, *ad fin.*

multĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus] *Manifold, various, multifarious* (post-classical): militares coronae multifariae sunt, Gell. 5, 6.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms, *multifariam* (quite class.) and *multifarie* (post-Aug.).

A. multĭfārĭam (accusative form), *On many sides, in many places:* "*multifariam* dixerunt antiqui, quod videlicit in multis locis fari poterat, id est dici," Fest. p. 142 ed. Müll.: saucius multifariam factus, *in many places*, Cato in Gell. 3, 7: m. defossum aurum, Cic. de Or. 2, 41: hodie multifariam nulla (judicia) sunt, id. Leg. 1, 14: m. in castris visae togae, Liv. 3, 50: nasci, Plin. 25, 8, 53.

B. multĭfārĭe: **1.** *In many places:* panis multifarie et e milio fit, e panico rarus, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 3.—**2.** *In many ways, variously:* eadem est Ortygia, quae multifarie traditur: nunc Asteria ... nunc Lagia, vel Cynetho: Pyrpile etiam, Sol. 11.

multĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [multus-fero] *Bearing much, fruitful* (post-Aug.): robora, Plin. 16, 8, 11.

multĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-findo] *Many-cleft*, i. e. *cleft* or *divided into many parts;* transf., of the hair, *many-parted, parted into many locks;* of rivers, *many armed, divided into many streams;* trop., *diverse, various, manifold* (poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: faces, Ov. M. 8, 646: pedes, Plin. 11, 37, 45: dens, *i. e. a comb*, Mart. 14, 25.—**B.** Transf., of the hair of Venus: illi multifidos crinis sinuatur in orbes, Idalia divisus acu, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 15.—Of rivers: Ister, *many armed*, Mart. 8, 28.—**II.** Trop.: horror, *various, manifold*, Val. Fl. 4, 661.

multiflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-fluo] *Flowing copiously*, trop. of speech (poet.): verba, Juvenc. 1, 586.

multĭ-fŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [multus-forabilis] *Many-holed, perforated with many holes* (post-class.): tibiae, App. M. 10, p. 745 Oud.

multĭ-fŏrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [multus-foro] *Many-holed, perforated with many holes* (post-class.): App. Flor. p. 10 Oud.

multĭ-fŏris, e, *adj.* [multus-foris] *Many-doored, having many entrances, openings*, or *holes* (post-Aug.): specus, Plin. 8, 55, 81.

multĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [multus-forma] *Many-shaped, multiform; various, diverse, manifold* (quite class.): nuces, Col. 7, 9: qualitates, Cic. Acad. 1, 7: sumus, *have a fickle character*, Sen. Ep. 120:—artes multiformes et variae, Gell. 19, 14.—Hence, *Adv.*, multĭformĭter, *In many ways, variously* (post-Aug.): varie et multiformiter disserere, Gell. 9, 5; Plin. 36, 27, 61.

multĭ-fŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-foris] for multiforis, *Having many openings, pierced with many holes* (poet.): non illos ... multifori delectat tibia buxi, Ov. M. 12, 157.

multĭ-gĕnĕris, e, *adj.* [multus-genus] *Of many kinds* (a Plautin. word): multis et multigeneribus opus est tibi Militibus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 56.—Abs.: unguenta multigenerum, for multorum generum, id. Stich. 2, 2, 59.

multigenerus, a, um, v. the follg. word.

multĭ-gĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-genus] *Of many kinds, various* (poet. and post-Aug.): multigenis variata figuris, Lucr. 2, 335: vita (*al.* multigenera, from multigenerus, a, um, for multigeneris), Plin. 11, 1, 1.

multĭgrūmus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-grumus] *Much heaped up*; of waters, *greatly swollen* (ante-class.): fluctus, Naev. in Gell. 19, 7.

multĭ-jŭgus, a, um, and **multĭ-jŭgis,** e, *adj.* [multus-jugum] *Yoked many together*; trop., *many, manifold, complex, various* (mostly post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: multijugi equi, Liv. 28, 9: quadrigae multijugae, Gell. 19, 8.

II. Trop.: literae multijuges, * Cic. Att. 14, 9: spolia multijuga, Gell. 2, 11: multijuga et sinuosa quaestio, id. 14, 2: volumina Aristotelis, App. Apol. p. 477 Oud. (* p. 41, ed. Bip.).

* **multĭ-laudus,** a, um, *adj.* [multus-laus] *Much praised:* vir (*al.* aemulandus), Amm. 21, 10.

multĭlīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-licium] *Consisting of many threads:* tunica, Valerian in Vop. 12, (* *al. leg.* multicia).

* **multĭ-lŏquax,** ācis, *adj.* [multus-loquax] *That talks much, talkative, loquacious:* multiloquaces mulieres (*al.* multum-loquaces), Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 5.

multĭ-lŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [multus-loquor] *A much speaking*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 31.

multĭ-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Talkative, loquacious* (a Plautin. word): coquus, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 5: anus, id. Cist. 1, 3, 1.

Multĭmammĭa, ae, *f.* [multus-mamma] *The Many-breasted*, an epithet of the Ephesian Diana, who was represented with many breasts: Dianam, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. prooem.

multĭ-mĕter, tri, *m.* [multus-metrum] *Many-metred, consisting of many feet* or *kinds of verse* (post-class.): si poëmata illius metiaris, multimeter, argutus, artifex erat, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

multĭ-mŏdis, *adv.*, from multi' modis (for multis modis, e. g. Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218), *In many ways* or *modes, variously* (perh. not in Cic., for in Fin. 2, 26, 82, we should read multis modis): multimodis sapis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 53: multimodis injurius es, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 79: semina multimodis immixta, Lucr. 1, 894; Nep. 10, 4.

* **multĭ-mŏdus,** a, um, *adj.* [multus-modus] *Manifold, various:* ars, Liv. 21, 8.

multĭ-nōdus, a, um, and **multĭ-nōdis,** e, *adj.* [multus-nodus] *Having many knots* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: multinodis voluminibus serpens coluber, App. M. 5, p. 352 Oud.: flagellis multinodi genere, Prud. Cath. 7, 139.—**II.** Trop.: multinodes ambages, *very complicated*, App. M. 10, p. 735 Oud. dub. (*al.* multimodas).

multĭ-nōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [multus-nomen] *Many-named* (post-class.): dea, App. M. 11, p. 801 Oud.

multĭ-nūbentĭa, ae, *f.* [multus-nubo] *A marrying several persons, polygamy* (eccl. Lat.): multinubentiae pronus, Tert. adv. Psych. 1.

multĭ-nūbus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Married to several, polygamous* (eccl. Lat.): Salomon, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 28: uxor, id. Ep. 123, 10.

multĭ-nūmus (multinummus), a, um, *adj.* [multus-numus] *That costs much money, dear, expensive* (ante-class.): asini, Var. R. R. 3, 17: piscis, id. ap. Non. 3, 152.

multĭ-partītus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-partitus] *Much divided, divided into many classes* (post-Aug.): vita, Plin. 6, 19, 22.

multĭpătens, v. multipotens.

multĭpĕda, ae, *f.* [multus-pes] *A multipede*, an insect, Plin. 29, 6, 39; v. millepeda.

multĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj. c.* [id.] *Many-footed, multipede* (post-Aug.): Plin. 11, 45, 103.—**II.** Subst., multipes, ĕdis, *m.*, *A multipede, millipede*, an insect: "*multipes* vermis terrenus a multitudine pedum vocatus," Isid. Orig. 12, 5.

multĭ-plex, ĭcis, *adj. c.* [multus-*plica] *That has many folds* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: alvus est multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 54.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *That has many windings* or *concealed places:* vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic. de Sen. 15: domus, *the labyrinth*, Ov. M. 8, 158.—**B.** *That has many parts, manifold, many, numerous, various:* lorica multiplex, Virg. A. 5, 264: cortex, Plin. 16, 31, 55:—fetus, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 5: spatium loci, *i. e. extensive*, Lucr. 2, 162; so, domus, Sen. Hippol. 523:—aerumna, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 3: potestates verborum, Auct. Her. 4, 54: genus orationis, Cic. Brut. 31: m. variique sermones, id. Or. 3:—multiplex et tortuosum ingenium, *i. e. inconstant, changeable*, Cic. Lael. 18; so, animus, id. ib. 25: natura, id. Coel. 6: vir multiplex in virtutibus, Vellej. 2, 105.—Hence,

Adv., multĭplĭcĭter, *In manifold* or *various ways* (mostly post-Aug.): multipliciter fatigari, Sall. Or. 2 ad Caes.: locum intueri, Quint. 7, 4, 22: varie et multipliciter, id. 1, 6, 32: tam saepe ac tam multipliciter, Gell. 14, 1.

* **multĭplĭcābĭlĭs,** e, *adj.* [multiplico] *Manifold*, a word formed by Cicero in translating a passage of Sophocles: tortu multiplicabili Draconem, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

multĭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A making manifold, increasing, multiplying*; in arithmetic, *multiplication* (post-Aug.): frugum, Col. 3, 2: quinariarum, Front. Aquaed. 34: temporum, Sen. Ep. 12.—**II.** In partic., *Multiplication:* Col. 5, 2; so Vitr. 9, 1; 10, 16.

multĭplĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A multiplier* (post-class.): herilium talentorum multiplicator, Paul. Nol. Ep. 44.

multĭplĭcĭter, *adv.*, v. multiplex, *ad fin.*

multĭplĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [multiplex] *To multiply, increase, augment*, in arithmetic, *to multiply:* **I.** In gen. (quite class.): aes alienum, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: auxiliis multiplicatis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: flumina collectis multiplicantur aquis, Ov. R. Am. 98: usuras, Nep. Att. 2: voces, Plin. 36, 15, 23: regnum Eumenis, Liv. 37, 54: multiplicata gloria, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2: domus multiplicata, *enlarged*, id. Off. 1, 39; Liv. 42, 61.—**II.** In partic., in arithmetic, *To multiply:* multiplicantur in se duo latera, Col. 5, 2, 1; so, has duas summas in se multiplicato, id. ib. 6: latitudinis pedes cum longitudinis pedibus sic multiplicabis, id. ib. 3.

* **multĭ-plĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Variously compounded* (for the class. multiplex): Gell. 19, 7 *fin.*

multĭ-pŏtens, tis, *adj. c.* [multum-potens] *Very powerful, very mighty* (a Plautin. word): multipotens pectus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 9 *Ritschel. N. cr.* (* al. leg. multipatens, *i. e.* amplum et omnis doli capax): frater Jovis, id. Trin. 4, 1, 1: Venus, id. Casin. 4, 4, 17.

multĭ-rādix, īcis, *adj. c.* [multus-radix] *Many-rooted, having many roots* (post-class.): centaurea minor multiradix, App. Herb. 35.

multĭ-rāmis, e, *adj.* [multus-ramus] *Many-branched* (post-class.): thyrsus, App. Herb. 4.

multĭ-scĭus, a, um, *adj.* [multum-scius] *Knowing much, of great knowledge* (post-class.): App. M. 9, p. 619 Oud.

multĭ-sŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [multum-sonorus] *Loud-sounding* (poet.): esseda, Claud. Epigr. 1, 18.

multĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-sonus] *Loud-sounding* (poet.): atthis, Mart. 1, 54: sistrum, Stat. S. 3, 2, 103.

multītĭus or **multīcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Soft, splendid, transparent:* synthesis, Tert. de Pall. 4.—Subst., multītĭa, ōrum, *n. plur.*, sc. vestimenta, *Splendid clothes*, Juv. 2, 66.

multĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [multus] *A great number, multitude* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12: navium, Nep. Hann. 10: argenti facti, Var. in Non. 465, 27: sacrorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: minimarum partium, Gell. 19, 8.

II. In partic.: **A.** Of people, *A great number of people, a crowd, multitude:* tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjiciebat, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: multitudine domum circumdare, Nep. Hann. 12.—In the *plur.*, multitudines, *Multitudes*. partim exquirebant duces multitudinum, Sall. C 51, 1.

2. Of the common people, *The crowd, the multitude:* ex errore imperitae multitudinis, Cic. Off. 1, 19: multitudinis judicium, id. Tusc. 2, 26: credula, Just. 2, 8.

B. In grammar, numerus multitudinis, or simply multitudo, *The plural number, the plural:* quod alia vocabula singularia sint solum ut *cicer*, alia multitudinis solum ut *scalae . . .:* multitudinis vocabula sunt, *etc.*, Var. L. L. 9, 39, § 63: cur mel et vinum, atque id genus cetera numerum multitudinis capiunt, lac non capit? Gell. 19, 8.—In the *plur.:* Var. L. L. 9, 39, § 65.

multĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj.* [multum-vagus] *That wanders about much* (post-Aug.): avis, Plin. 10, 37, 52: flexus lunae, id. 2, 10, 7: gradus, Stat. Th. 6, 1.

multĭ-vĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [multum-video] *Much-seeing* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 2, 27.

multĭ-vĭra, ae, *f.* [multus-vir] *She that has had many husbands* (post-class.): alia sacra coronat univira, alia multivira, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 24.

multĭ-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-via] *Having many ways, multivious* (an Appul. word): circuitus, App. M. 9, p. 613 Oud.; so, circumcursio, id. ib.

multĭ-vŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [multus volo] *Wishing* or *longing for much* (poet.): mulier, Catull. 68, 128.

multĭ-vŏrantĭa, ae, *f.* [multus-voro] *Gluttony* (eccl. Lat.): multivorantiae pronus, Tert. adv. Psych. 1.

1. multo, *adv.*, v. multus, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

2. multo or **mulcto,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [multa] *To punish* one with any thing; used mostly of judicial punishment.

I. Lit. (quite class.): accusatorem multa et poena multavit, Cic. Balb. 18: multare vitia hominum damnis, ignominiis, vinculis, verberibus, exsiliis, morte, id. de Or. 1, 43: imperatorem deminutione provinciae, id. Prov. Cons. 15.—With the *abl.* of that with respect to which the punishment is inflicted: populos stipendio, *to sentence them to pay*, id. Balb. 18: exsules bonis, id. Tusc. 5, 37: aliquem pecunia, *to fine in a sum of money*, Nep. Pel. 1: agris, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: Antiochum Asiâ, id. Sest. 27: sacerdotio, Suet. Caes. 1: poculo multabitur, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 43: aliquem votis, like damnare votis, lit., *to punish with his vows*, i. e. *by granting the object of his vows*, Nov. in Non. 462, 33: quum ab ipsa fortuna videat hujus consilia esse multata, Cic. Rab. Post. 1: boves iniquitate operis (*al.* mulcare), *to torment*, Col. 2, 4.—With the *dat.* of the person for whose benefit: Veneri esse multatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8.

II. Transf., *To suffer, endure*, as punishment: miserias, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 19.

multŏtĭes and **multŏtĭens,** *adv.* [multus] *Many times, oftentimes, often* (post-class.): Justin. Nov. 29 *praef.*

multum, *adv.*, v. multus, *ad fin.*

multus (archaic., moltus), a, um, *adj.* [lit., *part.* of molere, to increase] *Much, many*, of things corporeal and incorporeal.

I. *Posit.:* **A.** In gen.: multi mortales, Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17: multi suam rem bene gessere, Poët. (Enn.) ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6: multi fortissimi viri, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: rationes, id. de Or. 1, 51: tam multis verbis scribere, *at such length*, id. Fam. 3, 8: beneficia, Cato in Fest. s. v. RATISSIMA, p. 286 ed. Müll.: multi alii, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 28.—Also with a partitive *gen.:* multi hominum, Plin. 16, 25, 40: multae silvestrium arborum, id. ib. 31, 56.—In the *neutr. plur.*, multa, ōrum, *Many things, much:* nimium multa, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: nimis multa, id. Fin. 2, 18:—insulae non ita multae, *not so many, not so very many*, Plin. 5, 7, 7: parum multa scire, *too few*, Auct. Her. 1, 1: bene multi, *a good many*, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: quam minime multa vestigia servitutis, *as few as possible*, Nep. Timol. 3: minime multi remiges, *exceedingly few*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34.—Sometimes multi stands for multi alii, *many others:* nam certe Pompeio, et a Curionibus patre et filio, et a multis exprobratum est, Suet. Caes. 50.—The *sing.*

also, is used poet. for the *plur.*: aut trudit acres hinc et hinc multa cane Apros in obstantes plagas, *with many dogs*, Hor. Epod. 2, 31: multa prece prosequi. id. Od 4, 5, 33: multa victima, for multae victimae, Virg. E. 1, 34: agna, Ov. F. 4, 772: avis, id. Am. 3, 5, 4: tabella, Tib. 1, 3, 28; so even of persons: multus sua vulnera puppi Affixit moriens, *many a one*, for multi affixerunt, Luc. 3, 707: multo labore quaerere aliquid, *with much labor, great exertion*, Cic. Sull. 26: cura, Sall. J. 1: sol, *much sun*, Plin. 31, 7, 39: sermo, *much conversation*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20: stilus tuus multi sudoris est, Cic. de Or. 1, 60: libertas, Hor. S. 1, 4, 5: multam salutem dicere alicui, *to greet heartily*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 194: aurum argentumque, Sall. J. 13.—Of time: jam multum diei processerat, *a great part of the day*, Sall. J. 55: ad multum diem, *till far in the day*, Cic. Att. 13, 9: multo adhuc die, *when much of the day was still remaining, when it was still high day*, Tac. H. 2, 44: multo denique die, *when the day was far spent*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: multa nocte, *late at night*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9: multo mane, *very early*, id. Att. 5, 4:—multa opinio, for multorum, *the general opinion*, Gell. 3, 16:—velut multa pace, *as in a general peace, as if there was peace every where*, Tac. H. 4. 35:—multus homo, *one who gives himself up to the lusts of many*, Catull. 112.—Multi, *The many, the common mass, the multitude*: probis probatus potius. quam multis forem, Att. in Non. 519, 9: video ego te, mulier, more multarum utier, id. ib. Esp. unus e multis, *one of the multitude, a man of no distinction*: tenuis L. Virginius unusque e multis, Cic. Fin. 2, 20: unus de multis esse, id. Off. 1, 30: M. Calidius non fuit orator unus e multis; potius inter multos prope singularis fuit, id. Brut. 79: numerarer in multis, *among the herd of orators*, id. ib.: una e multis sit tibi, *no better than others*, Ov. R. Am. 682:—multum est, *it is of importance*: Virg. G. 2, 272.—In the *neutr.* abs.: ne multa, or ne multis, *not to be prolix, in short*: ne multa: perquiritur a coactoribus, Cic. Clu. 64: ne multis: Diogenes emitur, id. ib. 16: quid multis moror? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 81.—Sometimes multa is used by the poets adverbially, *Much, greatly, very*: multa reluctari, Virg. G. 4, 301: gemens, id. Aen. 5, 869: invehi, Nep. Epam. 6.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Too much, overmuch, excessive*: supellex modica, non multa, Nep. Att. 13, 5.

2. In speech, *Much-speaking, diffuse, prolix*: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, Cic. de Or. 2, 4: ne in re nota et pervulgata multus et insolens sim, id. ib. 87.

3. *Frequent, frequently present*: in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilias multus adesse, Sall. J. 101: multus in eo proelio Caesar fuit, *was in many places*, Flor. 4, 2:—heu hercle hominem multum et odiosum mihi! *troublesome, tedious*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 41: instare, Sall. J. 86.—Hence *Adv.*, *multum* and *multo*.

A. multum, *Much, very much, greatly, very, often, frequently, far*, etc. (quite class.): salve multum, gnate mi, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 56: m. vale, *farewell*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 40: opinor, Cassium uti non ita multum sorore, *not very much*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: m. mecum municipales homines loquuntur, *often*, id. Att. 8, 13: non multum confidere, *not very much, not particularly*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: sunt in venationibus, *often, frequently*, id. ib. 4, 1: gratia valere, *to be in great favor*, Nep. Con. 2: res multum et saepe quaesita, Cic. Leg. 3, 15: longe omnes multumque superabit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 44: m. et diu cogitans, id. de Div. 2, 1: diu multumque scriptitare, id. de Or. 1, 33.—With adjectives: multum loquaces, *very talkative*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 5: m. inepti labores, *very*, Plin. Ep. 1, 9.—By poets it is also put with the *Comp.*: multum improbiores sunt quam a primo credidi, *much, far*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 139: m. robustior illo, Juv. 19, 197: majora, Sil. 13, 708:—ut multum, *at most*, Mart. 10, 11.

B. multo, *By much, much, a great deal, by far* (quite class.): **1.** With comparatives and verbs which denote an exceeding, surpassing: multo tanto carior, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 76: pauciores oratores, Cic. de Or. 1, 3: facilius atque expeditius iter, Caes. B. G. 1, 6.—With verbs: virtutem omnibus rebus multo anteponentes, Cic. Fin. 4, 18; so m. ceteros anteibant, Tac. H. 4, 13: m. praestat beneficii, quam maleficii immemorem esse, Sall. Cat. 36; so too with malle: multo mavolo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 88: meo judicio multo stare malo, quam, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 12, 21.—**2.** With the *Sup.* (so rarely): multo optimus hostis, *by far*, Lucil. in Non. 4, 413: maxima pars, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 18: foedissimum, Quint. 9, 4, 72: optimum, id. ib. 26: pulcherrimum, id. 1, 2, 24: utilissima, id. 2, 10, 1: maxime, Auct. Her. 4, 44.—**3.** With particles denoting a difference: multo aliter, Ter. Andr. prol. 4: m. aliter ac sperabat, *far otherwise than*, Nep. Hamilc. 2: quod non multo secus fieret, si, *not far otherwise, not very different*, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: m. infra Cyrenaicum, Plin. 19, 3, 15.—**4.** In specifications of time, before *ante* and *post*: non multo ante, *not long before*, Nep. Eumen. 3: multo ante, Cic. Fam. 4, 1: non multo post, quam, *etc.*, *not long after*, id. Att. 12, 49.—**5.** Very rarely with the positive for *multum*: maligna multo, *very*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2. 83.

II. *Comp.*, plūs, plūris; in the *plur.*, plūres, plūra (in the *sing.* anciently written PLOVS, three times in the S. C. de Bacchan., v. Appendix. Here perh. belongs, in the *plur.*, PLEORES and PLEORIS, for plures, in the Song of the Arval Brothers, acc. to Marini; acc. to Lanzi it is i. q. flores.—For the class. neuter of the *plur.*, plura, there was used in ante-class. Latinity the form pluria. Gellius names M. Cato, Q. Claudius, Valerius Antias, L. Aelius, P. Nigidius, and M. Varro as authorities for this form, Gell. 5, 21, 6; yet Plautus and Terence have only plura; and the earlier reading pluria, in Lucr. 1, 877; 2, 1135; 4, 1085, is now supplanted by the critically-certain plura and plurima. On the contrary, the *gen. plur.* plurium has remained the predominant form, e. g. Quint. 7, 1, 1; 8, 4, 27; 9, 4, 66, et saep.) [from the root PLE, whence plenus, plera, compleo; *etc.*; hence, lit., ple-us, pleuris; cf. below in the *Sup.*]

More: **A.** In the sing. (used both substantively and adverbially): LIBRAS FARRIS ENDO DIES DATO. SI VOLET PLVS DATO, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Gell. 20, 1 (v. Appendix): SI PLVS MINVSVE SECVERVNT, SE FRAVDE ESTO, ib.; so (perh. in imitation of this legal phrase), eheu, cur ego plus minusve feci quam aequum fuit! Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 18; and Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 21; so too, ne plus minusve loqueretur, Suet. Aug. 84; cf. Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 25; and in the signif. of circiter, *about*: septingenti sunt paullo plus aut minus anni ... postquam, *etc.*, Enn. Ann. 1, 115; so, plus minus: non longius abesse plus minus octo millibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20, 1 Oud.; cf., speranti plures ... venerunt plusve minusve duae, Mart. 8, 71, 4: aut ne quid faciam plus, quod post me minus fecisse satius sit, *too much ... too little*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 4:—tantum et plus etiam ipse mihi deberet, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 7: vos et decem numero, et, quod plus est, Romani estis, *and what is more*, Liv. 9, 24, 8: verbane plus an sententia valere debeat, Cic. Top. 25, 96; cf., apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, id. Rep. 1, 38; and, valet enim salus plus quam libido, id. ib. 1, 40.—(β) With a partitive *gen.*: vultis pecuniae plus habere, Cic. Inv. 1, 47 *fin.*; cf., nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, id. Rep. 1, 4; so, plus virium, id. Leg. 1, 2: plus hostium, Liv. 2, 42: plus dapis et rixae multo minus invidiaeque, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 51: in hac causa eo plus auctoritatis habent, quia, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 3, 16; cf., plus ingenii, id. ib. 1, 14: Albano non plus animi erat quam fidei, *as little courage as fidelity*, Liv. 1, 27, 5.—(γ) With a follg. *quam* (some examples of which have already been given above): non plus quam semel, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: confiteor eos ... plus quam sicarios esse, id. Phil. 2, 13, 31: ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id. Lael. 16, 58, et saep.:—non plus quam in tres partes posse distribui putaverunt, *into not more than*, id. Inv. 1, 34; so, plus quam decem dies abesse, id. Phil. 2, 13, 31; and, nulla (navis) plus quam triginta remis agatur, *with more than*, Liv. 38, 38, 8.—(δ) Without a follg. *quam*: PLOVS V. OINVORSEI VIREI ATQVE MVLIERES, S. C. de Bacch.; so, plus mille capti, Liv. 24, 41: plus millies audivi, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32: plus semel, Var. in Plin. 14, 14, 17: plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 46: ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: non plus mille quingentum aeris, id. Rep. 2, 22: paullo plus ducentos passus a castris, Liv. 31, 34: quum plus annum aeger fuisset, id. 40, 2: parte plus dimidia rem auctam, id. 29, 25.—(ε) With a compar. or adverbial *abl.*, or with an *abl.* of measure: PLOVS DVOBVS, S. C. de Bacch.; so, de paupertate tacentes Plus poscente ferent, *more than the importunate*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44: ex his alius alio plus habet virium, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 6: cave putes hoc tempore plus me quemquam cruciari, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 2: alterum fieri non potest, ut plus una vera sit, id. N. D. 1, 2 *fin.*; cf., in columba plures videri colores, nec esse plus uno, id. Acad. 2, 25, 79: HOC PLVS NE FACITO, *more than this*, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23 (v. Appendix): annos sexaginta natus es Aut plus eo, *or more than that*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11: plus aequo, Cic. Lael. 16, 58:—plus paullo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8; so, paullo plus, Liv. 31, 34: multo plus, Anton. in Cic. Att. 10, 8, A, 1: plus nimio, *overmuch*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 30:—quam molestum est uno digito plus habere, *too much by a finger*, i. e. *a finger too much*, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99; so, uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, *one man more*, Liv. 2, 7, 2.

2. In the *gen. pretii*, pluris, *Of more value, of a higher price, for more, higher, dearer*: ut plus reddant musti et olei, et pretii pluris, *of greater value*, Var. R. R 1, 7, 4; so, ager multo pluris est, *is worth much more*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12; cf., quo pluris sint nostra oliveta, id. Rep. 3, 9: pluris emere, *dearer*, id. Fam. 7, 2, 1; so, vendere, id. Off. 3, 12; Verr. 2, 3, 19; Hor S. 2, 3, 300: aedificare, Col. 1, 4, 7:—pluris est oculatus testis quam auriti decem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8: mea mihi conscientia pluris est, quam omnium sermo, Cic. Att. 12, 28, 2: facio pluris omnium hominem neminem, id. ib. 8, 2, 4; so, facere aliquem pluris, id. Fam. 3, 4: pluris habere, id. Phil. 6, 4: aestimare, id. Parad. 6, 2: ducere, id. Att. 7, 3: putare, id. Off. 3, 4, et saep.

3. Rarely, instead of the genitive, in the *abl. pretii*: plure vendunt, Lucil. in Charis. 2; so, plure altero tanto, quanto ejus fundus est, velim, Plaut. ib.: plure venit, Cic. ib.

4. Plus plusque, *More and more*: quem mehercule plus plusque in dies diligo, Cic. Att. 6, 2 *fin.*

* **5.** Like magis, with an adjective: plus formosus, for formosior, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 72.

B. In the plur.: **1.** Comparatively, *More* in number: omnes qui aere alieno premantur, quos plures esse intelligo quam putaram, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5; id. Rep. 2, 22 *fin.*: nemini ego plura acerba esse credo ex amore homini umquam oblata quam mihi, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 1: ne plura insignia essent imperii in libero populo quam in regno fuissent, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, Quint. 3, 6, 28.

2. In gen., of a great number, *Many*: qui plus fore dicant in pluribus consilii quam in uno, Cic. Rep. 1, 35; cf., quid quaeso interest inter unum et plures, si justitia est in pluribus? id. ib. 1, 39; and id. ib. 3, 34: non possunt una in civitate multi rem ac fortunas amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem, id. de imp. Pomp. 7, 19: quod pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: plura castella Pompeius tentaverat, id. B. C. 3, 52: summus dolor plures dies manere non potest, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93; so, pluribus diebus, Quint. Prooem. § 7: illic plurium rerum est congeries, id. 8, 4, 27: quae consuetudo sit, pluribus verbis docere, Cic. Clu. 41, 115 so, cum pluribus verbis rogat, ut, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 28; and without verba: quid ego plura dicam? id. de Or. 1, 5, 18; so, pluribus haec exsecutus sum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 59; also elliptically, quid plura? and, ne plura, like quid multa? and ne multa: hic sacra, hic genus, hic majorum multa vestigia. Quid plura? hanc vides villam, *etc., what need of many words? in short*, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: sed—ne plura—dicendum enim aliquando est—Pomponium Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem, id. Fam. 13, 1, 5.

* **b.** Euphemistical -, plures, acc. to the Gr. *οἱ πλείονες*, *The dead:* quin prius Me ad plures penetravi? Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 14 (cf. also the Hebr. נֶאֱמַךְ אֶל- עַמּוֹ, to be gathered to one's people, for *to die*).

III. *Sup.*, plūrĭmus, a, um (archaic form, "PLISIMA plurima," Fest. p. 204 and 205 ed. Müll.: PLIOIRVME (i), Epit. of Scipio, v. Appendix [from the same root with plus; viz., PLE; whence, pleisimus and ploisimus, from which are formed the preceding plisimus, ploirumus, the latter for ploisumus; and lastly, in analogy with the comparative plus, pluris, the predominant form plurimus] *The most, very much* or *many* (as an adj. in good prose mostly in the plur., except the standing formula of greeting, salutem plurimam dicere alicui; v. in the follg.): hujus sunt plurima simulacra, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: plurimae et maximae partes, id. ib. 1, 4: plurimorum seculorum memoria, id. ib. 3, 9: haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, id. ib. 1, 7 et saep. -In the *sing.:* me plurima praeda onustum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 4: sermo, Quint. 2, 2, 5; so, risus, id. 6, 3, 85: res, id. 6, 1, 51: exercitatio, id. 8 prooem. § 28.—Of a greeting: impertit salutem plurimam, Lucil. in Non. 472, 16; and esp. freq., salutem plurimam dicit (also abbrev., S. P. D.) at the beginning of letters; v. salus, *no.* I. B.—Poet.: medio quum plurimus orbe Sol erat, *very powerful, oppressive*, Ov. M. 14, 53: plurima qua silva est, *thickest*, id. ib. 14, 361: coma plurima, *very thick*, id. ib. 13, 844: sed plurima nantis in ore Alcyone conjux, *mostly, chiefly*, id. ib. 11, 562. And collectively: plurimus in Junonis honorem Aptum dicet equis Argos, *many a one, very many*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 8; so, qua plurima mittitur ales, Mart. 9, 56, 1: plurima lecta rosa est, Ov. F. 4, 441.—In the *neutr.* abs. (substantively or adverbially): ut haberet quam plurimum, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 39: caput autem est, quam plurimum scribere, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150; id. Rep. 2, 9: ut in quoque oratore plurimum esset, id. ib. 1, 27, 123; Quint. 3, 3, 6.—Adverbially: et is valebat in suffragio plurimum, cujus plurimum intererat, esse in optimo statu civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: si vero populus plurimum potest, id. ib. 3, 14; cf., qui apud me dignitate plurimum possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 4: plurimum aliis praestare, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: ut te plurimum diligam, id. Fam. 1, 7, 1; so id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: hoc ego utor uno omnium plurimum, id. Fam. 11, 16, 2: quantum (*al.* quanto) plurimum possunt, Quint. 11, 3, 120; in post-class. Latinity, plurimum quantum also signifies, *very much indeed, exceedingly:* plurimum quantum veritati nocuere, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 22; so, gratulor, id. ib. 40: (elleborum) ex aqua datur plurimum drachma, *at the most*, Plin. 25, 5, 22; so id. 9, 36, 60; 30, 6, 16; so too, quum plurimum, id. 2, 17, 15 *fin.* (opp. to quum minimum); 18, 7, 10, § 60: nec tam numerosa differentia; tribus ut plurimum bonitatibus distat, *for the most part, commonly, usually*, plerumque, Plin. 15, 3, 4 *fin.*—(β) In the *neutr.* with a partitive *gen.:* sententiarum et gravitatis plurimum, Cic. Inv. 1, 18; so, artis, Quint. 10, 5, 3: auctoritatis et ponderis, id. 9, 4, 91: ut laboris sic utilitatis etiam longe plurimum, id. 10, 3, 1: virtutum, id. 12, 1, 20.—(γ) In the *gen. pretii;* plurimi: immo unice unum plurimi pendit, *values very highly, esteems very much*, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 29; so, quem unum Alexander plurimi fecerat, Nep. Eum. 2, 2: quod plurimi sit possidere, Cic. Parad. 6, 2 *fin.*

Mulucha, ae, *m.* *A river in Africa, between Mauritania and Numidia*, now *Mulia*, Sall. J. 19; 92; Mel. 5, 1, 5; Plin. 5, 2, 1.—**II.** *The city standing upon it*, Flor. 3, 1.

mūlus, i, *m.* *A mule:* muli pretio qui superant equos, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 21: rhedarii, Var. R. R. 3, 17: clitellarius, Cic. Top. 8: "*mulus* vehiculo lunae habetur, quod tam ea sterilis sit quam mulus; vel quod, ut mulus non suo genere sed equis creatur, sic ea solis, non suo fulgore luceat," Fest. p. 148 ed. Müll.: "*mulis* celebrantur ludi in Circo Maximo Consualibus, quia id genus quadrupedum primum putatur coeptum currui vehiculoque adjungi," Fest. ib.—As a term of abuse, *You mule, you ass:* mule, nihil sentis, Catull. 83, 3: muli Mariani, *Marius's mules*, a nickname given to the soldiers of C. Marius, because they were made to carry their baggage on their backs like mules, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 7; Fest. s. v. MULI, p. 149 ed. Müll.; and s. v. AERUMNULAS, p. 24 ib.—Proverb.: mutuum muli scabunt, like the Eng., *You claw me, and I'll claw you*, said of those who flatter one another, Aus. Idyll. 12; hence, ridiculum est, quum te Cascam tua dicit amica. Fili Potoni, sesquisenex puerum. Dice illam pusam: sic fiet mutua muli, Pompon. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 28: mulum de asino pingere, a proverbial expression made use of when the original and the copy differ but little from each other, or when absurdities are represented by absurdities, or lies concealed with lies, Tert. adv. Val. 19 *fin.*

Mulvĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Mulvius] *Of* or *belonging to a Mulvius, Mulvian:* controversia, Cic. Att. 2, 15: cotonia, named so after a Mulvius, Plin. 15, 11, 10.

Mulvĭus (Milvius), a, um, *adj.* *Mulvian:* Mulvius pons, *a bridge across the Tiber, above Rome, on the* Via Flaminia, now *Ponte Molle*, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4; id. Cat. 3, 2, 5: Milvius agger, *i. e.* pons, Stat. S. 2, 1, 176.

Mummia, ae, v. Mummius.

‡**Mummianus,** a, um, *adj.* [Mummius] *Of* or *belonging to Mummius, Mummian:* "aedificia," Fest. p. 140 ed. Müll.

Mummĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated are, L. Mummius Achaicus, *The destroyer of Corinth*, Cic. Off. 2, 22; id. Verr. 1, 21; 2, 3, 4; Vellej. 1, 13.—His brother, Sp. Mummius, Cic. Rep. 1, 12; 3, 35; 5, 9; id. Att. 13, 5, 11.—Another Mummius, *A composer of Atellane plays*, Charis. p. 118 P.; Prisc. 10, 9, p. 514 Krehl.—In the *fem.*, Mummia, ae, *Wife of the Emperor Galba*, Suet. Galb. 3.

Munātĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So, Cn. Munatius Plancus, Cic. Att. 16, 16; id. Fam. 10, 6: L. Munatius Plancus, *a lieutenant of Caesar*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; id. B. C. 1, 40. His letters to Cicero, and Cicero's letters to him, are in Cic. Fam. 10, 1 *sq.:* T. Munatius Plancus Bursa, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 2; 7, 2, 2.

munctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mungo] *A blowing of the nose* (eccl. Lat.): munctiones muculentae, Arn. 3, 107.

Munda, ae, *f.* **I.** *A city in* Hispania Baetica, *taken by Caesar in the war against the son of Pompey*, now *Monda*, Liv. 24, 42; Auct. B. Hisp. 32.—**II.** *A river in Lusitania, between the Tagus and the Durius*, now *Mondego*, Plin. 4, 21, 35; also called Monda, Mel. 3, 1, 7.

mundānus, a, um, *adj.* [2. mundus] *Of* or *belonging to the world, mundane:* anima mundana, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 16: annus, *a year of the world, mundane year*, consisting of fifteen thousand years, id. ib. 11: ora, *i. e.* coelestis, Avien. Arat. 216. —**II.** Subst., mundanus, i, *m.*, *An inhabitant of the world, a cosmopolite:* Cic. Tusc. 5, 37.

mundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mundo] *A cleansing, mundation* (eccl. Latin): Aug. Conf. 1, 11.

mundātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A cleanser* (post-classical): cloacarum, Firm. Math. 8, 19.

* **mundātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [mundator] *Of* or *belonging to cleansing, mundatory:* medicamentum, Plin. Valer. 2. 25.

mundātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. mundo, *ad fin.*

munde, *adv.*, v. 1. mundus, *ad fin.*

Mundensis, e, *adj.* [Munda] *Of* or *belonging to Munda:* duces, Auct. B. Hisp. 36: proelium, Suet. Caes. 56.

mundĭālis, e, *adj.* [2. mundus] *Worldly, mundane* (eccl. Lat.): elementa, Tert. Spect. 9: sordes, id. Anim. 54: negotia, Hier. Ep. 43, 2.—Hence, *Adv.*, mundĭālĭter, *In the manner of the world* (eccl. Lat.): vivere, Tert. res. carn. 46.

mundĭcīna, ae, *f.* [1. mundus, a, um] *A means of cleansing* (post-class.): dentium, App. Apol. p. 277.

mundĭ-cors, dis, *adj.* [1. mundus-cor] *Clean-hearted* (eccl. Lat.): beati mundicordes, Aug. Serm. 53 de verb. Evang.

* **mundifĭco,** 1. *v. a.* [1. mundus-facio] *To make clean, to cleanse:* stomachum, Macer. 3, 12.

* **mundĭger,** a, um, *adj.* [2. mundus-gero] *World-bearing, that sustains the world:* axis, Poet. in Anth. Lat. t. 1, p. 16 Burm.

mundĭ-pŏtens, tis, *adj.* [2. mundus-potens] *World-ruling, that rules the world* (eccl. Lat.): potestates, Tert. Anim. 23.

mundĭ-tĕnens, tis, *adj.* [2. mundus-tenens] *That holds* or *rules the world* (eccl. Lat.): diabolus, Tert. adv. Val. 22.

mundĭter, *adv.*, v. 1. mundus, *ad fin.*

mundĭtĭa, ae, and **mundĭtĭes,** ēi, *f.* [1. mundus] *Cleanness, cleanliness* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: munditia illecebra animo est amantium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 4: munditias facere, *to clean house*. Cato R. R. 39.

B. Transf., in gen., *Cleanliness, neatness, elegance, spruceness, smartness*, in furniture, dress, *etc.:* in munditiis aetatulam agere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 40: m. non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic. Off. 1, 36: munditiis capimur, Ov. A. A. 3, 133: urbanae, Sall. J. 67: per cultum et munditias, Tac. A. 3, 30.

II. Trop., of speech, *Neatness, terseness:* Cic. Or. 23: verborum, Gell. 1, 23: venustas et mundities orationis, id. 10, 3; Quint. 8, 3, 87.

mundo, are, *v. a.* [1. mundus, a, um] *To make clean, to clean, cleanse* (post-Augustan): mundatur nitro, Plin. 33, 6. 34: praesepia mundanda curare, Col. 12, 3: perlui et mundari, Mamert. Grat. act. 9 *fin.*—Hence

mundātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Cleansed, clean* (late Lat.); in the *Comp.:* quam sim ab illa peste mundatior, Aug. Conf. 10, 37.

mundŭle, *adv.*, v. mundulus, *ad fin.*

mundŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. mundus, a, um] *Cleanly, neat, trim, nice, spruce* (ante-class.): amasii, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 13; so Att. in Non. 144, 17.—Hence, *Adv.*, mundŭle, *Neatly, trimly, nicely* (post-class.): mundule amicta, App. M. 2, p. 101 Oud.

mundum, i, v. 2. mundus, *ad init.*

1. mundus, a, um, *adj.* *Clean, cleanly, nice, neat, elegant.*

I. Lit. (quite class.): supellex, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7: coena, id. Od. 3, 29, 14: ager, Gell. 19, 12: mundissimum cubile, id. ib. 9.

B. Transf.: **1.** Of the mode of living, *Neat, fine, elegant, smart, genteel:* homines, Cic. Fin. 2, 8: cultus justo mundior, *too elegant dress*, Liv. 8, 15.

2. Of quality, *Not coarse, fine* (post-class.): annonae, of wheat, Lampr. Alex Sev. 42: panis, id. ib.

II. Trop., of speech, *Neat, fine, elegant* (poet. and in post-class. prose): verba, Ov. A. A. 3, 479: versus, quibus mundius nihil reperiri puto, Gell. 19, 9: *in Gallos* mundius subtiliusque est, quam *cum Gallis* aut *contra Gallos*, id. 17, 2 *med.*

Hence, *Adv.*, in two forms, *munde* and *munditer* (both, for the most part, ante- and post-classical).

A. munde, *Cleanly, neatly, prettily:* Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 5: verrite aedes, spargite munde, Titin. in Charis. p. 183 P.: parum munde et parum decenter, Sen. Ep. 70: m. facti versus, Gell. 10, 17: quam mundissime purissimeque fiat, Cato R. R. 66.

B. mundĭter, *Cleanly, neatly:* **I.**

Lit.: cum sedulo munditer nos habeamus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 26.—**2.** Trop., *Decently, with propriety:* dicere, App. Apol. p. 296.

2. mundus, i, *m.* (neut. collat. form: legavit quidam uxori mundum omne penumque, *all her toilet*, Lucil. in Gell. 4, 1, and in Non. 214, 17) [1. mundus] *Toilet, ornaments, decorations, dress* (of a woman): **I.** Lit.: *mundus* muliebris est, quo mulier mundior fit: continentur eo specula, matulae, unguenta, vasa unguentaria, et si qua similia dici possunt, veluti lavatio, riscus ... Unguenta, quibus valetudinis causa unguimur, mundo non continentur," Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25: munditiae et ornatus et cultus, haec feminarum insignia sunt: hunc mundum muliebrem appellarunt majores nostri, Liv. 34, 7: virginalis, Att. in Fest. p. 142 ed. Müll.: quamvis auro, veste, gemmis, omnique cetero mundo exornata mulier incedat, App. M. 2, p. 118.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., *An implement* (ante- and post-class.): operae messoriae mundus, *implements for the harvest work*, App. M. 6 *init.*: Cereris, *the mystical casket of Ceres*, id. Apol. p. 282.—Hence the expression, in mundo, *in readiness:* seu ibi vita, seu mors in mundo est, Enn. in Charis. p. 180 P.: nempe habeo in mundo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 46.

B. Like the Gr. *κόσμος*. *The order of the universe, the world*, esp. *the heavens and the heavenly bodies:* "ut hunc hac varietate distinctum bene Graeci *κόσμον*, nos lucentem mundum nominaremus, *the heavens*, Cic. Univ. 10: aetherius, Tib. 3, 4, 17: arduus, Virg. G. 1, 240. Also, mundus coeli, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2:—ipse mundus Deorum hominumque causa factus est ... Est enim mundus quasi communis Deorum atque hominum domus, aut urbs utrorumque, *the world*, Cic. N. D. 2, 62: innumerabiles, id. Acad. 2, 17.

2. Hence, transf.: **a.** Like our *World*, for *the earth, the inhabitants of the earth, mankind* (poet.): quicumque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 53: spes miseri mundi, Luc. 5, 469; Stat. S. 3, 3, 87: fastos evolvere mundi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 112.

b. Euphemistically for *The Lower World, the infernal regions.* The opening into this mundus was at Rome, in the Comitium, and was kept covered with a stone, lapis manalis; only three times in the year, on the 24th of August, the 5th of October, and the 8th of November, which days were sacred to the gods of the infernal regions, this round pit was opened, and all sorts of fruits thrown into it as offerings, Var. in Macr. S. 1, 16; Fest. s. v. MUNDUS, p. 154 ed. Müll., and s. v. MANALEM LAPIDEM, p. 128, ib.; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 96 *sq.*; Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 91.

mūnĕrābundus, a, um. *adj.* [muneror] *That gives* or *brings presents* (post-class.): App. M. 11, p. 791 Oud.

mūnĕrālis, e, *adj.* [munus] *Of* or *relating to presents* (ante- and post-class.): lex, *by which advocates were forbidden to receive presents* (the Cincian law; v. Cincius), Plaut. in Fest. p. 143 ed. Müll.

mūnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to gladiatorial exhibitions* (a word first used by Augustus, according to Quint. 8, 3, 34): libellus, Trebell. Claud. 5.—**II.** Subst., mūnĕrārĭus, ii, *m.*, *The giver of a gladiatorial exhibition:* Thracem mirmilloni parem, munerario imparem dixerat, Suet. Dom. 10; so Sen. Controv. 4 *praef.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1185; 2534; 2585; 3746.

mūnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [munero] *A giving, presenting* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 1.

mūnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], for munerarius, *The giver of a gladiatorial exhibition* (post-class.): Flor. 3, 20, 9.

***mūnĕrĭ-gĕrŭlus,** i, *m.* [munus-gero] *A bearer of presents:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 48.

mūnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.*, and **muneror,** atus, 1. *v. dep.* [munus] *To give, bestow, present* a thing; *to present* one *with* a thing (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Form munero: cujus exuvias et coronam huic muneravit virgini, Att. in Non. 499, 11: beneficium alicui, *to render*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 15; Turpil. in Non. 477, 19:—ea, quibus rex te munerare constituerat, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17: inani me, inquis, lance muneras, Sen. Ep. 119 *med.*; Callistr. Dig. 48, 20, 6 *fin.*: a Trojano locupletissime muneratus, Spart. Hadr. 3; so, mulier munerata, Amm. 14, 7.—**II.** Form muneror: natura aliud alii muneratur, Cic. Inv. 2, 1;—Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59: Alexis me opipare muneratus est, id. Att. 7, 2: aliquem aliqua re, Hor. Epod. 2, 20.

‡***mungo,** ĕre. *To blow the nose:* "*mungo, μύσσω*," Gloss. Philox.

mūnĭa (archaic form, moenia: "*moenia* praeter aedificia significant etiam et munia, hoc est officia," Fest. p. 151), ōrum (in the class. per. occurring only in the single form, munia, *nom.* and *acc.*), *n.* [munis, e] *Duties, functions*, esp. *official* or *professional duties* (quite class.): munia candidatorum, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: qui suis cervicibus tanta munia atque rem publicam sustinent, id. Sest. 66, 138: cuncti omnium ordinum extrema munia sequi, Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 137, 12: belli pacisque munia facere, Liv. 1, 42: m. consulatus obire, Tac. A. 2, 26: m. ducis implere, id. Hist. 1, 62: m. vitae servare, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 131.—In the *gen.*: OB HAEC INSIGNIA GENERA MVNIORVM, Inscr. ap. Spon. Miscell. antiqu. p. 36 (A.D. 394).

‡ **munica,** pro communicas dicebant, Fest. p. 152 ed. Müll.

mūnĭ-ceps, ĭpis (*gen. plur.*, MUNICIPIUM for municipum, Tab. Heracl. ap. Mazoch. lin. 71), *c.* [munia-capio, v. in the follg.] *An inhabitant of a* municipium or *free town, a burgher, citizen* (quite class.): "*municeps*, qui in municipio liber natus est. Item, qui ex alio genere hominum munus functus est. Item qui in municipio a servitute se liberavit a municipe. Item municipes erant, qui ex aliis civitatibus Romam venissent, quibus non licebat magistratum capere, sed tantum muneris partem. ut fuerunt Cumani, Acerrani, Atellani, qui et Cives Romani erant, et in legione merebant, sed dignitates non capiebant," Fest. p. 131 ed. Müll. (v. the follg.): "*municipes* sunt cives R. ex municipiis, legibus suis et suo jure utentes: muneris tantum cum populo R. honorarii participes: a quo *munere capessendo* appellati videntur, nullis aliis necessitatibus, neque ulla populi R. lege astricti, nisi, inquam, populus eorum fundus factus est. Primos autem municipes sine suffragii jure Caerites esse factos, accepimus: concessumque illis, ut civitatis R. honorem quidem caperent, sed negotiis tamen atque oneribus vacarent, pro sacris bello Gallico receptis custoditisque," Gell. 16, 13, 6: municeps Cosanus, *a citizen of* (the municipium of) *Cosa*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman:* municeps noster, *our fellow-countryman*, Cic. Brut. 70: amavit Glyceram municipem suam, *his fellow-countrywoman*, Plin. 35, 11, 40:—dii municipes, *a term applied in contempt to those deities who were confined to particular localities:* videmus gentiles deos colere municipes, ut Eleusinios Cererem, Phrygas Matrem, Epidaurios Aesculapium, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 6.—Poet., of inanimate things: municipes Jovis advexisse lagenas, *bottles, the countrymen of Jove*, i. e. *Cretan bottles*, Juv. 14, 271.

B. *A freedman in a* municipium: Ulp. Dig. 50, 1, 1; so id. ib. 27; Hermog. ib. 23.

mūnĭ-cĭpālis, e, *adj.* [municipium] *Of* or *belonging to a* municipium, *municipal* (quite class.): est enim ipse, a materno genere, municipalis, Cic. Sull. 8: homines, id. Att. 8, 13: adulter, Tac. A. 4, 3: dolor, *i. e.* municipum, Cic. Att. 7, 11.—As the municipia were subordinate to the capital cities, the term is sometimes used in a contemptuous sense, analogous to our *provincial:* municipalis eques (of Cicero), Juv. 8, 236: m. et cathedrarii oratores, Sid. Ep. 4, 3: poëtae, id. Carm. 9, 310:—"*municipalia sacra* vocantur, quae ab initio habuerunt ante civitatem Romanam acceptam, quae observare eos voluerunt Pontifices, et eo more facere, quo adfuissent (assuessent) antiquitus," Fest. p. 157 ed. Müll.—Hence, *Adv.*, mūnĭcĭpālĭter, *In a* municipium (post-class.) municipaliter natus, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

mūnĭcĭpātim, *adv.* [id.] *By* municipia (post-Aug.): municipatim dividendos censuit, Suet. Caes. 14.

mūnĭcĭpātus, ūs, *m.* [municeps] *Citizenship* (eccl. Lat.): *πολίτευμα*, id est municipatus, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 24.

mūnĭcĭpĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [municipium] *A little* municipium (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 3, 1.

mūnĭcĭpĭum, ii, *n.* [municeps] *A town, particularly an Italian town, which possessed the right of Roman citizenship (together with, in most cases, the right of voting), but was governed by its own laws, a free town* (cf. municeps): Sex. Roscius sui municipii facile primus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: Italiae municipium, id. Sest. 14: municipium Tusculanum, id. Planc. 8.—Sometimes for colonia: L. Castronius longe princeps municipii Lucensis, Cic. Fam. 13, 13.

mūnĭfex, ĭcis, *c.* [munia-facio] *One who performs service* or *is on duty* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit., of soldiers: *Munifices*, milites, qui munera facere coguntur, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; cf. Fest. s. v. BENEFICIARII, p. 33.—**II.** Transf., of things: munifex mamma, *i. e. suckling*, Plin. 11, 40, 95.

mūnĭfĭce, *adv.*, v. munificus, *ad fin.*

mūnĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [munificus] *Bountifulness, munificence* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): Caesar beneficiis ac munificentia magnus habebatur, Sall. Cat. 54: Caesaris, Suet. Caes. 10: naturae, Plin. 27, 1, 1: liberalitatem et munificentiam exercere, Julian. Dig. 39, 5, 1.

mūnĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [munus-facio] *That which is not free from public burdens* (post-class.), Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 4 (*al.* munificum).

***mūnĭfĭco,** 1. *v. a.* [munificus] *To present* with any thing: aliquem aliqua re, Lucr. 2, 626.

1. mūnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [munus-facio] *Present-making*, i. e. *bountiful, liberal, benevolent, munificent* (quite class.): **I.** Of persons: ut munifica sim bonis, Plaut. Am. 2. 2, 212: in dando munificum esse, Cic. Off. 2, 18: munificentissimus, id. Rosc. Com. 8.—**II.** Of things: opes, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 24: arca, Mart. 8, 38.—*Comp.:* "*Munificior* a munifico identidem Cato dixit, quum nunc munificentior dicamus, quamvis munificens non sit in usu," Fest., p. 155, ed. Müll.—Hence, *Adv.*, mūnĭfĭce, *Bountifully, munificently* (quite class.): dare, Cic. N. D. 3, 27: adjuvare, Liv. 22, 37.

2. mūnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [munia-facio] *Doing duty, on duty* (post-class.): munifici milites (*al.* munifices), Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 18.

mūnīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [munio] for munimentum, *A defense, fortification, rampart, inclosure* (poet. and in post-class. prose): munimen ad imbres, *a defense against the rains*, Virg. G. 2, 351: munimine cingere fossas, Ov. M. 13, 212: horti, *a fence, hedge*, Pall. 3, 24.

mūnīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A defense, fortification, rampart, bulwark, protection, muniment* (quite class., but not in Cic.).

I. Lit.: ut instar muri hae sepes munimenta praeberent, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: fossa, haud parvum munimentum, Liv. 1, 33: sepulcri, Macer. Dig. 11, 7, 37.—Esp of military *fortifications, intrenchments*. tenere se munimentis, Tac. A. 13, 36: munimentis se defendere, id. Hist. 5, 20: coërcere intra munimenta militem, id. ib. 2, 18: m. perrumpere, id. Ann. 12, 17: regni, *i. e.* flumina Euphratis, Curt. 4, 5, 4.—Of a *defense* or *covering* for the body: munimentum ipsis equisque loricae plumatae sunt, Just. 41, 2: munimenta togae, Juv. 9, 28.

II. Trop., *Defense, protection, shelter:* id munimentum (Horatium Coclem) illo die fortuna urbis Romanae habuit, Liv. 2, 10: rati, noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall. J. 102: munimento foret, id. ib. 54: legiones firma imperii munimenta, Tac. H. 4, 52: legum, Val. Max. 6, 3.

1. mūnĭo (archaic orthogr., moenio, v. in the following), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4 (archaic *fut.*, munibis for munies, Veg. Vet. 1, 10) *v. a.* [moenia, lit., to wall; hence]

To build a wall around, to defend with a wall, to fortify, defend, secure, put in a state of defense (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: arcem ad urbem obsidendam, Nep. Timol. 3, 3: palatium, Liv. 1, 7: montem, Caes. B. G. 1, 24.—With an *abl.:* Alpibus Italiam munierat ante natura, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14: domum praesidiis, id. Cat. 1, 4: castra vallo fossaque, *with palisades and a trench*, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: locum muro, id. ib. 29.—With a homogeneous object: magna munis moenia, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 73.—Absol.: quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, *for fortifying*, i. e. *for being used in the fortifications*, Nep. Them. 6.

B. Transf.: **1.** In gen., *To defend, protect, shelter:* Pergamum divina moenitum manu, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 2:—hortum ab incursu hominum, Col. 11, 3: spica contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. de Sen. 15: hieme quaternis tunicis et tibialibus muniebatur, *he defended, protected, covered himself*, Suet. Aug. 82.

2. *To secure* a place or a road, *i. e. to make passable* a road, by opening, repairing, or paving it: quasi Appius Caecus viam munierit, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: rupem, Liv. 21, 37: itinera, Nep. Hann. 3.

II. Trop., *To defend, secure, protect, shelter:* meretriculis Muniendis rem cogere, *to maintain, support*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 54:—munio me ad haec tempora, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: imperium, *to secure*, Nep. Reg. 2: muniri adversus fraudes, *to secure one's self*, Plin. 37, 13, 76: se contra pudorem, Tac. Agr. 46: se multorum benevolentiâ, Cic. Fin. 2, 26: se contra perfidiam, id. Fam. 4, 14: aliquid auctoritate, Vellej. 2, 127, 2: domum terrore, Plin. Pan. 48, 3.

B. munire viam, *To make* or *open a way:* haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, *prepared the way for your accusation*, Cic. Mur. 23: sibi viam ad stuprum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25.—Hence

mūnītus, a, um, *Pa., Defended, fortified, protected, secured, safe* (quite class.): nullius pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem et audaciam posset esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15.—*Comp.:* se munitiorem ad tuendam vitam suam fore, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3.—*Sup.:* munitissima castra, Caes. B. G. 4, 55.—*Adv.*. mūnīte, *Securely, safely* (ante-class.): munitius, Var. L. L. 5, 32, § 141.

* **2. munĭo,** ōnis, a dub. word, which, if the reading be correct, may signify *A kind of verse:* paeanem aut munionem, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251 (* al. leg. nomium, nomionem, munionem, or minuritionem), v. Orell. *ad loc.*

mūnis, e, *adj.* [munus] *Ready to be of service* or *to oblige, obliging* (ante-class.): Plaut. Merc. prol. 104: munifici munesque viri, Lucil. in Non. 23, 15; cf. Fest. p. 143.

mūnīte, *adv.*, v. 1. munio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

mūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. munio] *A defending, fortifying, protecting* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: milites munitione prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: oppidi, Suet. Galb. 10: operis, *a fortifying, erecting of fortifications*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: fluminum, *a bridging over*, Tac. A. 1, 56:—munitionis multa sunt genera, *inclosure, fencing, hedging*, Pall. 1, 34.

B. Transf.: **A.** Cóncr., *A means of fortification* or *defense, a fortification, rampart, bulwark, intrenchment, walls:* nisi munitione ac mole lapidum a mari (fons) disjunctus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53: m. multiplices Piraei portus, Vellej. 2, 23, 3: urbem operibus munitionibusque sepire, Cic. Phil. 13, 9: demoliri, Sall. fragm. in Non. 2, 204: facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: incendere, Nep. Eum. 5: per munitionem introire, Sall. J. 38: in urbem spectantes, Liv. 5, 5: m. et castella, Tac. A. 3, 74: multum munitionis, *of the walls*, Nep. Them. 7.

B. (acc. to munio, *no.* I., B, 2) *A making passable* of roads, by opening, paving, *etc.:* ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, *repairing the roads, work on the roads*, Cic. Fontei. 4: multos ad munitiones viarum condemnavit, Suet. Cal. 27.

The gloss of Paul. in Fest. is prob. corrupt: "*munitio* morsicatio ciborum," Fest. p. 143 ed. Müll.

* **mūnīto,** 1. *v. intens. a.* [1. munio] *To make passable, to open* a road: viam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 140.

mūnītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner*, etc. (not in Cic. or Caes.): Tac. A. 1, 64: qui pro munitoribus armati steterant (*al.* munitionibus), Liv. 7, 23: munitorum numerus, *miners*, id. 5, 19.— Poet., Trojae, *i. e. Apollo, the builder of the walls of Troy*, Ov. Her. 5, 139.

mūnītūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A protection, inclosure* (post-class.).

I. Lit.: SARCOPHAGI, Inscr. ap. Grut. 589, 7.—**II.** Transf., *An apron, leathern apron:* περιζώματα, quas vulgus etiam *munituras* vocat, Aug. in Jul. Pelag. 2, 6.

mūnītus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. 1. munio, *ad fin.*

mūnus (archaic orthogr., moenus: moenera militiaï, Lucr. 1, 30), ĕris, *n.* *A service, office, function, duty* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: "*munus* significat officium, quum dicitur quis munere fungi. Item domum, quod officii causa datur," Fest. p. 140 ed. Müll. (cf. in the follg.): munus curare, *to discharge an office*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 76: administrare, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 2: atque officium, Cic. Fontej. 7: reipublicae, *a public office*, id. de Or. 1, 45: belli, Liv. 24, 35: de jure respondendi sustinere, Cic. Brut. 30: reipublicae explere, id. Prov. Cons. 14: vigiliarum obire, *to perform*, Liv. 3, 6: officii, *the performance of a duty*, Cic. de Sen. 9: tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes: a te hoc civitas exspectat, *duty, office, obligation*, id. Fam. 11, 5: principum est resistere levitati multitudinis, id. Mil. 8: vitae, id. de Sen. 11: senectutis, id. Leg. 1, 3.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A work:* majorum vigiliarum munus, Cic. Parad. *prooem.:* solitudinis. *a work, book, written in solitude*, id. Off. 3, 1.

B. *A service, favor:* huc ire licet atque illuc munere ditium dominorum, Sall. Orat. Licin.; Cic. Fam. 10, 11.

2. In partic., *The last service, office* to the dead, *i. e.* that of burial: pro hominis dignitate amplo munere extulit, Nep. Eum. 3: suprema, Virg. A. 11, 25: supremum mortis, Catull. 101, 3: debita, Val. Fl. 3, 312: munere inani fungi, Virg. A. 6, 885.

C. *A present, gift:* bonum datum deorum concessu atque munere, Cic. Univ. 14: mittere alicui, id. Verr. 2, 4, 27: mittere aliquid alicui munere, *to send one something as a present*, Plin. 37, 5, 19: quasi totam regionem muneri accepissent, *had received as a present*, Tac. A. 14, 31: munere aliquem donare, *to present one with a gift*, Virg. A. 5, 282: dare muneri aliquid alicui, *to give one something as a present*, Nep. Thras. 4: munera Liberi, *i. e. wine*, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 26; so, terrae, id. ib. 2, 14, 10: Cereris, *bread*, Ov. M. 10, 74.

2. In partic.: **a.** *A public show, spectacle, entertainment, exhibition*, esp. *a show of gladiators*, which was given to the people by the magistrates, and generally by the ediles, as an expression of gratitude for the honorable office to which they had been elected: erat munus Scipionis, dignum et eo ipso et illo Q. Metello, cui dabatur, Cic. Sest. 58: m. magnificum dare, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: praebere, id. Sull. 19: functus est aedilicio maximo munere, *i. e. gave a splendid exhibition*, id. Off. 2, 16: edere, Suet. Tit. 7: venationes, quae vocantur munera, Lact. 6, 20.

b. *A public building for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual:* Pompeii munera, *the theatre*, Vellej. 2, 130: aut ubi muneribus nati sua munera mater Addidit, *i. e.* theatro Marcelli porticum Octaviam, Ov. A. A. 1, 69.

mūnuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [munus] *A small present* (quite class.): amico munusculum levidense mittere, Cic. Fam. 9, 12.

Mūnȳchĭa, ae, *f.*, Μουνυχία, *The port of Athens*, Nep. Thras. 2.—Hence **Mūnȳchĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Munychian*, poet. for *Athenian:* agri, Ov. M. 2, 709.

† **1. mūraena,** ae, *f.* = μύραινα, *The murena*, a fish of which the ancients were very fond, Plin. 9, 55, 81: muraenam exdorsua, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 2.—**II.** Transf., *A black stripe in the shape of this fish, a black vein in table-tops of citron-wood:* Plin 13, 15, 30.

2. Muraena (Murena), ae, *m.* *A Roman surname in the* gens Licinia, Var. R. R. 3, 10; Col. 8, 16. So, L. Licinius Murena, *who was defended by Cicero, in an oration still extont, against the charge of* ambitus.—Hence **Mūraenĭānus** (Muren.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Muraena, Muraenian:* oratio, *i. e. that pronounced by Cicero on behalf of* L. Licinius Muraena, Mart. Cap. 5, 172.

mūraenŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. muraena] *A small murena* (late Lat.): muraenulam strictis manibus tenere, Hier. praef. in Job.—**II.** Transf., *A small necklace resembling a murena:* aurum colli sui, quod quidem *muraenulam* vulgus vocat, Hier Ep. 24, 3; so id. in Jesaj. 2, 3, 18.

mūrālis, e, *adj.* [murus] *Of* or *belonging to a wall, wall-, mural* (quite classical, but not in Cic.): muralis herba, *the pellitory of the wall, parietary*, Plin. 21, 30, 104: pila, *used in fighting from walls*, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: tormentum, *for battering walls*, Virg. A. 12, 921: fossa, *under the walls*, Sil. 8, 555: falces, *hooks for pulling down walls*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: corona, *a mural crown*, given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls, Liv. 23, 18; also, corona, *the crown on the head of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers*, Lucr. 2, 606.

mūrālĭum, i, *n.* *A plant, also called* muralis herba, parthenium, *and* perdicium, Plin. 21, 30, 104.

mūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [murus] *Walled. surrounded* or *defended by walls* (post-class.): civitas, Veg. Mil. 1, 21; so id. ib. 3, 8 *fin.*

‡ **murcĕus,** a, um, *adj.* *Slow, sluggish, inactive:* "*murcei*, νωθεῖς," Vet. Gloss.

Murcĭa, ae, *f.:* **I.** *An epithet of Venus, from the myrtle, which was sacred to her*, Var. L. L. 5, 32. Also written Murtia or Myrtea, Plin. 15, 29, 36.—**II.** *The goddess of Sloth*, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 16; Arn. 4, 132. *Her temple was at the foot of the Aventine, which was formerly called* Murcus, Liv. 1, 33; Fest. p. 148; cf. the follg. art.

murcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [murcus] *Slothful* (ante-class.): "dea Murcia, quae praeter modum non moveret, ac faceret hominem, ut ait Pomponius, *murcidum*, id est nimis desidiosum, et inactuosum," Aug. Civ. D. 4, 16.

murcĭŏlus and **murcĕŏlus,** v. myrteolus.

Murcĭus (Murtĭus), a, um, *adj.* [Murcia, Murtia] *Sacred to* or *called after Venus Murcia:* Murciae or Murtiae metae (*sc.* in Circo), so named because they were near the chapel of the goddess Murcia, App. M. 6, p. 395 Oud.

murcus, i, *m.* *A coward, who, to escape military service, cuts off his thumb* (post-class.): Amm. 15, 12.—**II.** Murcus, i: **A.** *A Roman surname*, e. g. L. Statius Murcus, Cic. Phil. 11, 12.—**B.** *The old name of the Aventine Hill*, acc. to Fest. s v. MURCIAE DEAE, p. 148.

Murena, ae, v. 2. Muraena.

mūrex, ĭcis, *m.* *The purple-fish*, Plin. 9, 36, 60: Baianus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 32.—The Tritons used the shell as a tuba: Val. Fl. 3, 726.—The shells were also used for holding liquids: Mart. 3, 82. And for adorning grottoes: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov. M. 8, 563.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The purple dye, purple*, made from the juice of this fish: Tyrioque ardebat murice laena, Virg. A. 4, 262.

B. Of bodies shaped (pointed) like the purple-fish: **1.** *A pointed rock* or *stone:* acuto in murice remi Obnixi crepuere, Virg. A. 5, 205: Cato sternendum forum muricibus censuerat, *with small, pointed stones*, Plin. 19, 1, 6.

2. *A sharp bridle-bit:* acuto murice frenat Delphinas bijuges, Stat. Ach. 1, 221.

3. *A caltrop*, with sharp points in every direction: murices ferreos in terram defodisse Darium, qua hostem equites emissurum esse credebat, Curt. 4, 13.

4. *A spike* of iron: armarium muricibus praefixum, Gell. 6, 4.

Murgantĭa, ae, *f.:* **I.** *A city in Samnium*, now *Baselice*, Liv. 10, 17; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 805.—**II.** *A city in Sicily, also* *called* Morgentia, Liv. 26, 21; 29, 27; Sil. 14, 266; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 429.—Hence ‡ **Murgantius,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Murgantia* (in Samnium), *Murgantian.* POPVLVS MVRGANTIVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 141: Romanelli, Topogr. Napol. t. 2, p. 481.

Murgantīnus, (* Murgent.), a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to the city of Murgantia* (in Sicily), *Murgantine:* vinum, Cato R. R. 6: ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18.—In the *plur.* subst., Murgentini, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Murgantia, Murgantines,* Plin. 3, 8, 14.

‡ **murgiso,** ōnis, *m. A crafty advocate:* "*murgisonem* dixerunt a mora et decisione," Fest. p. 144 ed. Müll.

mŭrĭa, ae (collat. form, mŭrĭes, ēi, v. in the follg.), *f.* [ἁλμυρίς] *Salt liquor, brine, pickle:* oleae conduntur vel virides in muria, Cato R. R. 7; cf., oleae ex muria dura, Cels. 4, 9; so, dura, id. 4, 15: ut melius muria, quam testa marina remittit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 53.—In the form muries: Cato R. R. 88;—Fest. p. 158 *sq.* ed. Müll.

mŭrĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [muria] *Pickled* or *lying in brine* (a Plautin. word): Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32; id. ib. 38.

mūrĭcātim, *adv.* [murex] *In the shape of a purple-fish* (post-Aug.): vertice muricatim intorto, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

mūrĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Shaped like a purple-fish, pointed* (post-Aug.): folia spinosa, muricatis cacuminibus, Plin. 20, 23, 99.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to murex, *no.* II., B, 3), *Fearful, timid,* as if walking over caltrops: gressus, Fulg. Myth. 1.

mūrĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Like a purple-fish, pointed, full of points, rough* (post-class.): lacunae, Aus. Ep. 9, 4.

* **mūrĭcīdus** (murric.), i, *m.* [perh. mus-caedo, mouse-killer] *A coward, poltroon,* as a term of abuse: vae tibi muricide homo, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 12; cf. Fest. p. 125 ed. Müll.

mūrĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [murex] *A small purple-fish* (ante-class.): Enn. in App. Apol. p. 490 Oud.

mūrĭes, ēi, v. muria.

mūrĭ-lĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [murex-legulus] *One who gathers* or *fishes for the purple-fish* (post-class.): Cod. Theod. 10, 20; Cod. Just. 11, 7.

mūrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mus] *Of mice, mouse-* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): murinus color, *mouse-color,* Var. in Non. 8, 2: sanguis, Plin. 30, 9, 23: fimus, id. 30, 13, 38: pellis, id. 29, 6, 36: pelles, *the skins of martens, ermines,* and the like, Just. 2, 2. hordeum, *a kind of wild barley,* Plin. 22, 25, 65.

murmillo, v. mirmillo.

murmur, ŭris, *n.* (*m.:* murmur fit verus, Var. in Non. 214, 14) *A murmur, murmuring; a humming, roaring, growling; a rushing, crashing,* etc. (quite classical): murmur populi, Liv. 45, 1: serpitque per agmina murmur, Virg. A. 12, 239.—Of praying in a low, indistinct tone: Ov. M. 7, 251. Of the *humming* of bees: strepit omnis murmure campus, Virg. A. 6, 709. Of the *roar* of a lion: Mart. 8, 55; so of the tiger: tigridis Hircanae jejunum murmur, Stat. Th. 12, 170.—Of inanimate things, *A murmur, roar, rushing, rumbling:* "nam et *odor* urbanitatis, et *mollitudo* humanitatis, et *murmur* maris, et *dulcedo* orationis sunt ducta a ceteris sensibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: dare, *to roar,* Lucr. 6, 141: magno misceri murmure coelum, Virg. A. 4, 160: ventosum, *the rushing wind,* id. Ecl. 9, 58. Of a volcanic mountain: Aetnaei verticis, Suet. Cal. 51. Of an earthquake, a *roaring, rumbling:* praecedit murmur similius mugitibus, aut clamori humano, armorumve pulsantium fragori, Plin. 2, 80, 82. Of wind-instruments: cornuum, *the sound,* Hor. Od. 2, 1, 17: inflati buxi, *of the* tibia, Ov. M. 14, 537: aurium, *a singing in the ears,* Plin. 28, 7, 31: contemnere murmura famae, Prop. 2, 4, 29.

murmŭrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [murmuro] *Murmuring* (post-classical): App. M. 2, p. 141 Oud.

murmŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A murmuring* (post-Aug.): aquilarum, Plin. 10, 3, 3:—sine murmuratione, *without murmuring,* Sen. Ep. 107; so id. Ben. 5 15.

murmŭrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A murmurer* (post-class.): "*summussi* murmuratores," Fest. p. 299 ed. Müll.: adversus Deum murmuratores, Aug. Retract. 2, 20.

murmŭrillo, 1. *v. n. dim.* [id.] *To murmur, mutter* (ante-class.): quid murmurillas tecum? Plaut. fragm. in Non. 143, 2.

* **murmŭrillum,** i, *n. dim.* [murmur] *A murmuring:* Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 48 (*al.* murmur ullum).

murmŭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Murmuring, grumbling:* "*murmuriosus,* γογγυστής," Gloss. Philox.

murmŭro, āvi, atum, 1. *v. n.,* and (ante- and post-classical) **murmŭror,** atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To murmur, mutter; to rustle, rumble, roar,* etc. (quite classical): **I.** Form murmuro: secum murmurat, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 13; Var. L. L. 6, 7.—Of discontented persons, *To mutter, grumble:* servi murmurant, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 149.—Of the nightingale: secum ipse murmurat, Plin. 10, 29, 43:—magia carminibus murmurata, *muttered,* App. Apol. p. 504 Oud.—Of inanimate things, *To murmur, roar, rumble:* murmurantia litora, Var. L. L. 6, 7: murmurans mare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: unda, Virg. A. 10, 212: ignis, *crackles,* Plin. 18, 35, 84: intestina, *to rumble,* Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 6.—**II.** Form murmuror: murmurari coepimus, Var. in Non. 478: populus murmurari coepit, Quadrig. ib. 7; Var. ib. 11.—**B.** Act., transf., *To mutter* or *grumble at* a thing: quidam tarditatem poëtae murmurari, App. Flor. p. 67 Oud.

* **Murocincta,** ae, *f. A city in Lower Pannonia,* Amm. 30 *fin.*

Murrānus (Murrhan.), i, *m.:* **I.** *The name of a mythic king of the Latins:* Virg. A. 12, 529.—**II.** *Name of a slave:* Inscr. ap. Mur. 1379, 1.

†† **murrha** (murra, myrrha), ae, *f.* = μύῤῥα: **I.** *A stone of which costly vessels* (v. murrhinus and murrheus) *were made;* hence, poet. transf., *vessels of murrha, murrhine vases:* Mart. 4, 86.—**II.** Murra, *The name of a horse,* perh. of a spotted one, Inscr. ap. Grut. 341.

murrhātus, v. myrrhatus.

murrhĕus (murrĕus, myrrhĕus), a, um, *adj.* [murrha] *Of* or *belonging to the stone murrha, murrhean:* pocula, *made of murrha,* Prop. 4, 5, 26: poculum, Sen. Ep. 119.

1. murrhĭnus (murrĭnus, myrrhĭnus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the stone murrha, murrhine* (post-Aug.): trulla, *made of murrha,* Plin. 37, 2, 7: vitrum, *painted in a manner resembling murrhine vases,* id. 36, 26, 67.—**II.** Subst., myrrhina, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* vasa), *Vessels of murrha, murrhine vases, murrhines:* murrhina et crystallina ex eadem terra effodimus, Plin. 33, prooem.; 33; 37, 2, 7.

2. murrhĭnus for myrrhinus, q. v.

† **murrhŏbathrārĭus** (murrob., murob.), ii, *m.* [μυῤῥα-βάθρον, shoe] *A balsam-shoemaker* (a dub. Plautin. word; *al.* myrobathrarius, *al.* malobathrarius, *al.* myrobrecharius), Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 37.

murrĭcīdus, v. muricidus.

murrīnus, a, um, v. myrrh.

* **murrĭo,** 4. *v. n.* [mus] The noise made by a mouse, *To squeak,* Gloss. Isid.

Mursa or Mursĭa, ae, *f. A city in Pannonia,* now *Esseck,* Eutr. 9, 6; 10, 6; Aur. Vict. Epit. 41.—Hence **Mursensis** or **Mursĭensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Mursa* or *Mursia, Mursian:* Mursense proelium, Amm. 15, 5: episcopus (*al.* Mursiensis), Hier. adv. Lucifer. 18.

Mursīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Mursa] *Of* or *belonging to the city of Mursa, Mursian:* labes, Aur. Vict. Caesar. 33.

murta, ae, v. myrtus.

murtātus and **murtĕus,** a, um, v. myrt.

Murtĭus, v. Murcĭus.

mūrus (archaic orthography, moerus, Var. L. L. 5, 32, § 41:—moirus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 566), i, *m. A wall,* esp. of a city-wall, and mostly in the plur. (quite class.).

I. Lit.: muri urbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 40: Helvii intra oppida murosque compelluntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 65: instruere, Nep. Th. 6: ducere, Virg. A. 1, 427: aedificare, Ov. M. 11, 204:—marmoreus, *balcony,* Calp. Ecl. 7. 48.—Also of the wall of a building: Cic. Att. 2, 4.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A bank, mound, dam:* Var. R. R. 1, 14.

2. *The rim* of a pot, *etc.:* Juv. 4, 132: cor munitum costarum et pectoris muro, Plin. 11, 37, 69.

3. *The wooden tower* of an elephant, Sil. 9, 601.

4. *The head-dress* of Cybele, ornamented with towers: crinalis, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 284.

II. Trop., *A wall, a safeguard, protection, defense* (rarely, but quite class.): lex Aelia et Fufia, propugnacula murique tranquillitatis, Cic. Pis. 4. Also of persons: Graium murus Achilles, Ov. M. 13, 280.

† **1. mūs,** mūris, *c.* = μῦς, *A mouse:* non solum inquilini, sed etiam mures migraverunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9: exiguus, Virg. G. 1, 181: urbanus, Hor. S. 10, 65, 85.—Trop. of parasites: quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 6.—The ancients included under this name also the rat, marten, sable, ermine, e. g. mures domestici, agrestes, aranei, Pontici, Libyci, marini, Plin. 8, 57, 82; 9, 19, 35; 10, 65, 85:—pelles. perh. *ermine,* Amm. 31, 2: Africani, Plin. 30, 6, 14: odorati, *musks,* Hier. Ep. 127, 3.—As a term of abuse, *You rat:* videbo te in publicum, mus, imo terrae tuber, Petr. 58. As a term of endearment, *My little mouse* Mart. 11, 29.

II. mus marinus, *A kind of crustaceous sea-fish,* Plin. 9, 19, 35.

2. Mus, muris, *m. A Roman surname,* e. g. D. Decius Mus, Liv. 10, 14; Cic. Sest. 21; de Sen. 13.

1. Mūsa, ae, *f.,* Μοῦσα, *A muse,* one of the goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts. The ancients reckoned nine of them, viz.: Clio, *the muse of history;* Melpomene, *of tragedy;* Thalia, *of comedy;* Euterpe, *of the flute;* Terpsichore, *of dancing;* Calliope, *of epic poetry;* Erato, *of lyric poetry;* Urania, *of astronomy;* Polyhymnia, *of the mimic art,* Aus. Idyll. 20:—crassiore Musa, *in a plainer, clearer manner, without too much refinement,* Quint. 1, 10, 28: sine ulla Musa, *without any genius, wit, taste,* Var. in Non. 448, 16.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A song, a poem:* musa procax, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 37: pedestris, *a style of poetry bordering on prose,* id. Sat. 2, 6, 17: (* silvestris, *a pastoral song,* Virg. E 1, 2.)

B. *Plur., Sciences, studies:* quis est omnium, qui modo cum Musis, id est cum humanitate et cum doctrina habeat aliquod commercium, qui, *etc.,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 23: agrestiores, id. Or. 3: mansuetiores, *philosophical studies,* id. Fam. 1, 9.

2. Mūsa, ae, *m. A Roman surname,* e. g. Antonius Musa, *a physician in ordinary of Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 59: Plin. 19, 8, 38:—Q. Pomponius Musa, in Eckhel. D. N. V. t. 5, p. 283.

Mūsaeum, v. Museum.

Mūsaeus, i, *m.,* Μουσαῖος, *A Greek poet in the time of Orpheus:* Musaeum ante omnes, Virg. A. 6, 667.—**II.** *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 701, 3.

Mūsăgĕtes, ae, *m.,* Μουσαγέτης, *Leader of the Muses,* an epithet of Apollo and Hercules, Eumen. Restaur. schol. 7.

musca, ae, *f.* [μυῖα] *A fly:* Var. R. R. 3, 16: puer abige muscas, Cic. de Or. 2, 60 *fin.:* muscas fugare, Mart. 3, 82.—Transf., of troublesome persons. So of inquisitive, prying people, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 26; of obtrusive, unbidden guests, id. Poen. 3, 3, 76.

muscārĭum, ii, v. the follg. art., *no.* II.

muscārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [musca] *Of* or *belonging to flies, fly-* (post-Aug.): aranei muscarii tela, *i. e. fly-hunting,* Plin. 29, 6, 38: clavus, *a broad-headed nail,* Vitr. 7, 3.—Hence, **II.** Subst., muscarium, ii, *n., A fly-flap, fly-brush,* used also as a clothes-brush, made of peacocks' tails, Mart. 14, 65 *in lemm.,* or hairy ox-tails, id. ib. 69 *in lemm.,* or horse-tails, Veg. Vet. 4, 1.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *The hairy* or *fibrous part of plants, the umbel:* semine in muscariis dependente, Plin. 12, 26, 57.—**2.** *A closet* or *safe,* in which writings were kept to protect them from the flies: Inscr. ap. Roman. Viagg. a Pompeii, p. 168.

‡**muscellărĭum,** ii, *n.* [mus] *A mouse-trap:* "*muscellarium,* viverrarium, *γαλεάγρα,*" Gloss. Philox.

muscerda, ae, *f.* [id.] *Mouse-dung:* Plin. 29, 6, 34; Fest. p. 196 ed Müll.

muscĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [muscus] *Full of moss, mossy* (post-class.): pumices, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

muscĭpŭla, ae, *f.*, and **muscĭpŭlum,** i, *n.* [mus-capio] *A mouse-trap:* "*muscipulum, μυάγρα,*" Gloss. Philox.; Lucil. in Non. 2, 868: qui saepe laqueos, et muscipula effugerat, Phaedr. 4, 1, 8:—verendum est, ne quando in muscipula syllabas capiam, Sen. Ep. 48.

‡**muscĭpŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [muscipula] *A mouse-catcher;* trop., *a deceiver:* "muscipulator, deceptor, alterplex," Gloss. Isid.

muscĭpŭlum, i, v. muscipula.

muscōse, *adv.*, v. muscosus, *ad fin.*

muscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [muscus] *Full of moss, mossy* (quite class.): prata, Var. R. R. 1, 9: fontes, Virg. E. 7, 45.—*Comp.:* nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 5.—Hence, *Adv.*, muscōse, *Mossily*, Sid. Carm. 2.

muscŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [musca] *A little fly* (eccl. Lat.): scyniphes musculae sunt brevissimae, Aug. Trin. 7, 3; so Arn. 2, 74.

muscŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [musculus] *Muscular, fleshy* (post-Aug.): cor natura musculosum, Cels. 4, 1: pectora, Col. 8, 2.—**II.** Musclosus for Musculosus, *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 337.

muscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mus] *A little mouse:* **I.** Lit.: Cic. de Div. 2, 14; Plin. 27, 7, 28.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of other creatures: **1.** *A kind of whale*, Plin. 9, 62, 88.

2. *A sea-muscle:* Cels. 3, 6; so id. 2, 29; Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9 (*al.* mytilus).

B. Of things resembling a mouse.

1. *A muscle* of the body: Cels. 5, 56, 3; id. 8, 1: femorum, Luc. 9, 771.—Trop. (post-Aug.): hanc (historiam) ossa, musculi, nervi decent, Plin. Ep. 5, 8 *med.*

2. In milit. lang.. *A shed, mantelet:* (* for its form and construction, v.) Caes. B. C. 2, 10; id. B. G. 7, 84; Veg. R. Mil. 4, 16.

3. *A kind of small sailing vessel:* "longae naves sunt, quas dromones vocamus: dictae eo quod longiores sint ceteris: quibus contrarius *musculus*, curtum navigium," Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

muscus, i, *m.* *Moss:* Cato R. R. 6: musco circumlita saxa, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: mollis, Ov. M. 8, 563.—**II.** *Musk*, Hier. in Jov. 2, *n.* 8.

mūseiārĭus and **mūsaeārĭus,** ii, *m.*, for musivarius, *A worker in mosaic* (post-class.): marmorarius, musaearius, albarius, Edit. Diocl. p. 19; Inscr. ap. Grut. 586, 3.

Mūsēum, i, and **Mūsīum,** ĭi, *n.*, *Μουσεῖον*, *A seat of the Muses, a museum;* a place for learned occupations, *a library, academy, study*, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 9; Suet. Claud. 42; Spartian. Hadr. 20; Plin. 36, 21, 42 (in the last passage considered by some to mean *a grotto*).

Mūsēus, a, um, *adj.*, *Μουσεῖος*, *Of* or *belonging to the Muses, poetical* or *musical* (poet.): Musea mele, Lucr. 2, 412: lepos, id. 1, 932; vates, *i. e. Orpheus*, App. M. 2, p. 124.—**II.** For musivus, *Mosaic*, Inscr. ap. Spon. Miscell. sect. 2.

Mūsĭa, ae, *f.*, for Mysia, like Suria for Syria, Don. Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 8.

†**mūsĭca,** ae, and **mūsĭce,** ēs, *f.* = *μουσική, The art of music, music;* acc. to the notions of the ancients. also every higher kind of *artistic* or *scientific culture* or *pursuit:* musicam Damone aut Aristoxeno tractante? *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33: socci et cothurni, *i. e. comic and dramatic poetry*, Aus. Epist. 10, 43:—musice antiquis temporibus tantum venerationis habuit, ut, Quint. 1, 10, 9.

Musicāni, ōrum, *m.* *A people on the Indus*, Curt. 9, 8.—Hence **Musicānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the* Musicani, *Musican:* fines, Curt. 9, 8.

‡**mūsĭcārĭus,** ii, *m.* [musicus] *A musical instrument maker:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 654, 1.

mūsĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [musica] *Set to music* (post-class.): cantilenae, App. Trismeg. p. 81 Elm.

1. mūsĭce, *adv.*, v. musicus, *ad fin.*

2. mūsĭce, v. musica.

†**mūsĭcus,** a, um. *adj.* = *μουσικός, Of* or *belonging to music, musical;* acc. to the notions of the ancients, also *of* or *belonging to poetry*, or *to the higher pursuits of science, poetical, scientific* (quite class.): leges musicae, *the rules of music*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15: sonus citharae, Phaedr. 4, 18, 20: pedes, Plin. 29, 1, 5.—**B.** Subst.: **1.** musicus, i, *m.*, *A musician:* musicorum aures, Cic. Off. 1, 41.—**2.** musica, ōrum, *n.*, *Music:* in musicis numeri, et voces, et modi, id. de Or. 1, 42: dedere se musicis, id. ib. 30.—**II.** In a gen. sense, *Of* or *belonging to poetry, poetical;* subst., *a poet:* applicare se ad studium musicum, *the art of poetry*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 23: ars, id. Phorm. prol. 18: ludus, *scientific occupation*, Gell. praef.—musicus pes, *a metrical foot of five syllables*, —◡—◡◡ (e. g. temperantia), Diom. p. 478 P.—Hence, *Adv.*, * mūsĭce, *Splendidly:* musice hercle aetatem agitis, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 40.

Mūsĭ-gĕna, ae, *m.* [Musa-gigno] *Muse-born, son of a Muse* (post-class.): Rufin. de compos. et metr. orat.

†**mūsĭmo** or **musmo,** ōnis *m.* = *μούσμων, An animal of Sardinia*, prob. *the muflone*, from which we have the tame sheep: Plin. 8, 49, 75.—**II.** Transf.: "*Musimones* asini, muli, aut equi breves. Lucil. lib. sexto: *Pretium emit, qui vendit equum musimonem.* Cato Deletorio: *Asinum aut musimonem aut arietem,*" Non. 137, 22 *sq.*; and cf. Serv. Virg. G. 3, 446.

mūsĭnor, ari, v. muginor, *ad fin.*

mūsīvārĭus, ii, *m.* [musivum] *A worker in mosaic* (post-class.): intestinarii, statuarii, musivarii, Imp. Constant. Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

Mūsīum, ii, v. Museum.

†**mūsīvum,** i, *n.* = *μουσεῖον, Mosaic work, mosaic* (post-class.): pictum de musivo, Spart. Pesc. 6: musivo picta genera hominum, Aug. Civ. D. 16, 8.—*Adj.:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3323; cf., Museus, *no.* II.

mūsīvus, a. um, v. the previous art.

musmo, v. musimo.

* **Mūsōnĭus,** i, *m.* *The name of a philosopher*, Gell. 16, 1.—Hence * **Musōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Musonius, Musonian*, Amm. 15, 13.

mussātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [musso] *A suppression of the voice, silence* (post-class.): Amm. 20, 8 (*al.* simulatione).

‡* **mussĭtābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [mussito] *Suppressing the voice, silent*, Vet. Gloss.

mussĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A suppression of the voice* (post-class.): App. M. 8 *init.*; Hier. in Jesaj. praef. 9.

‡**mussĭtātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A silent person, a mutterer:* "*mussitator, ὑπογογγυστής,*" Vet. Gloss.

mussĭto, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [musso] *To be silent, keep quiet, not let one's self be heard; to speak in an under-tone, to mutter, maunder, grumble* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** *Neutr.:* si sapis, mussitabis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 65; so id. Casin. 3, 5, 33; Truc. 2, 2, 57: ita clam quidam mussitantes, Liv. 1, 50.—**II.** *Act.*, *To say in a low tone, to mutter, murmur* any thing; *to be silent respecting, to take no notice of* a thing: ego haec mecum mussito, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 119: accipienda et mussitanda injuria adolescentium est, *is to be borne in silence*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 53: timorem, App. Apol. p. 544 Oud.

musso, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (depon. collat. form: discumbimus mussati, Var. in Non. 249, 10) [mutio] *To say in a low tone, to mutter, murmur; to be silent respecting* a thing (not in Cic. or Caes.): "*mussare* murmurare. Ennius: *In occulto mussabant.* Vulgo vero pro tacere dicitur, ut idem Ennius: *Non decet mussare bonos,*" Fest. p. 144 ed. Müll.: soli Aetoli id decretum clam mussantes carpebant, Liv. 33, 31:—aequum non est occultum id haberi, neque per metum mussari, *to bear* or *brook in silence*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 12.—Poet., of the *murmuring* sound of bees: Virg. G. 4, 188.

II. Transf., *To be afraid* to say or do any thing, *to be in fear* or *uncertainty:* mussat rex ipse Latinus, Quos generos vocet, Virg. A. 12, 657: medici, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: juvencae, Virg. A. 12, 718.

* **mussor,** ātus, 1. *v. dep.*, v. musso, *ad init.*

mustāce, es, *f.* *A kind of laurel*, Plin. 15, 30, 39.

mustācēus, i, *m.*, and **mustācĕum,** i, *n.* *A must-cake* or *laurel-cake*, a kind of *wedding-cake* mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves: *mustaceos* sic facito, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 121; Juv. 6, 200.—Proverb.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, *i. e. to look for fame in trifles*, Cic Att. 5, 20.

mustārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mustum] *Of* or *belonging to must* (ante-class.): urceus, Cato R. R. 11.

* **mustēcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [mustela] *A small weasel:* velox mustecula dintrit (*al.* velox mustelaque dintrit), Auct. Carm. Phil. 61.

mustēla or **mustella,** ae, *f.* [mus] **I.** *A weasel:* certum est mustelae posthac numquam credere, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 43; cf. Plin. 29, 4, 16.—**II.** *A fish;* acc. to some, *a lamprey;* acc. to others, *an eel-pout*, Plin. 9, 17, 29.

* **mustēlātus** (mustell.), a, um, *adj* [mustela] *Weasel-colored:* peplum, App. M. 2, p. 155 Oud., dub.

mustēlīnus (mustell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a weasel, weasel-:* color, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 22: utriculus, Plin. 30, 14, 43.

mustellāgo, īnis, *f.* *A plant:* mustellago eadem ac laurago, chamaedaphne, App. Herb. 58.

mustellārĭus vicus, *One of the divisions* or *quarters of Rome*, Var. L. L. 5, 8.

mustĕus, a, um, *adj.* [mustum] *Of* or *belonging to new wine* or *must, like must:* **I.** Lit.: mala, quae antea mustea vocabant, nunc melimela appellant, *must-apples*, Cato R. R. 7: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15: fructus, Col. 9, 15.—**II.** Transf., *Young, new, fresh* (post-Aug.): musteus caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97: piper, id. 12, 7, 14: liber, Plin. Ep. 8, 21.

mustĭcus, v. mysticus.

mustrĭcŏla (mustricula), ae, *f.* *A shoemaker's last:* *mustricula* est machinula ex regulis, in qua calceus novus suitur, Fest. p. 147 ed. Müll.; Afran. in Fest. l. l.

mustŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [mustum] *Abounding in new wine* or *must* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: mustulentus auctumnus, App. M. 2, p. 94 Oud.—**II.** Transf.: mustulentus aestus (or ventus), Plaut. fragm. in Non. 63 *fin.*; and 415, 15.

mustum, i, v. mustus, *no.* II.

mustus, a, um, *adj.* *Young, new, fresh* (as an adj. only ante-class.): agna, Cat. in Prisc. 711 P.: vinum, id. R. R. 115.

II. Subst., mustum, i, *n.*, *New* or *unfermented wine, must:* Cato R. R. 120: dulce, Virg. G. 1, 295: novum, Plin. Ep 9, 16.—Poet. in the plur., musta, ōrum, for *Autumn:* tercentum musta videre, Ov. M 14, 146.—Trop.: quasi de musto ac lacu fervidam orationem fugiendam, Cic. Brut. 83 *fin.*

B. Transf., of oil: olei musta, *new oil* (*al.* olei, quam musta), Plin. 15, 1, 2.

Mūta, ae, *f.* *A goddess, called also* Lara *and* Larunda, *whom Jupiter, on account of her talkativeness, struck dumb*, Ov. F. 2, 583; Lact. 1, 20.

mūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [muto] *Changeable, mutable* (quite class.): omne corpus mutabile est, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: sidera quae vaga et mutabili erratione (ratione) labuntur, id. Univ. 10: forma civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 23: varium et mutabile semper Femina, *an inconstant thing*, Virg. A. 4, 569: animus vulgi, Liv. 2, 7.—*Comp.:* quid inconstantius, aut mutabilius? Val. Max. 6, 19, 14.—*Sup.:* mutabilissimae voluntates, Porcius Latro decl. in Catil. 16.—Hence, *Adv.*, mūtābĭlĭter, *Changeably* (ante-class.): mutabiliter avet, Var. in Non. 139, 26.

mūtābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mutabilis] *Changeableness, mutability* (quite class.): mentis, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76.

mūtābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. mutabilis, *ad fin.*

mūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. muto] **I.** *A changing, altering, a change, alteration, mutation* (freq. and quite class.): consilii mutatio optimus est portus poenitenti, Cic

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Phil. 12, 2: mutationem facere, *to change*, id. Off. 1, 33: rerum, *a change in the affairs of state, a revolution*, id. Att. 8, 3; cf. id. Rep. 1, 41 *fin.*; and, sed hujus regiae prima et certissima est illa mutatio (immediately before, commutationes rerum publicarum), id. ib. 1, 42.

II. *An exchanging, exchange*: mutatio vestis, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4: officiorum, *interchange, mutual exercise*, Cic. Off. 1, 7.—**B.** In partic., in posting, *A changing* or *change of horses*: Amm. 21, 9; cf. Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 53.

mūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A changer; an exchanger, barterer* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): mutator circulus anni, *i. e.* Zodiacus, Luc. 10, 202: mercis mutator Eoae, *i. e.* mercator, id. 8, 854: equorum, *i. e.* desultor, Val. Fl. 6, 161: mercium commerciorumque mutator, Arn. 3, 119.

mūtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mutator] *Of* or *belonging to changing* or *exchanging* (post-class.): mutatorium indumentum, Tert. Res. Carn. 56.—**II.** Subst., mutatorium, i, *n.*, *A cape, tippet, wimple*: mutatoria, quae significantius Symmachus transtulit ἀναβόλαια, ornamenta sunt vestium muliebrium, quibus humeri et pectora proteguntur, Hieron. in Isai. 3, 22.—Mutatorium Caesaris, perh., *a house of accommodation* or *a pleasure-house*: Inscr. ap. Gud. 199, 7.

mūtātus, ūs, *m.* [1. muto] *A change, alteration* (eccl. Lat.): incredibili mutatu, Tert. Pall. 4.

mūtesco, 3. *v. n.* [mutus] *To grow dumb* (post-class.): Cod. Theod. 9, 40, 17: cuncta, Mart. Cap. 9, 308.

Mutgo, ōnis, *m.* *A king of Tyre, the father of Pygmalion*, Just. 18, 4, 3 (in Virgil called Belus, Virg. A. 1, 621).

***Muthul,** *A river in Numidia*, Sall. J. 48.

mŭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, for mutilus, *Curtailed, docked* (ante-class.): spica, Var. R. R. 1, 48, 3.

***Mutĭla,** ae, *f.* *A city in Istria*, Liv. 41, 11.

mŭtĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* *A plant, also called* tithymalus, App. Herb. 108.

‡**mŭtĭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [mutilo] *A maiming, mutilating, mutilation*: "mutilatio, ἀκρωτηρίασις," Gloss. Philox.

mŭtĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [mutilus] *To cut* or *lop off, to cut short, clip, crop; to maim, mutilate.*

I. Lit.: naso auribusque mutilatis, Liv. 29, 9: corpora, Curt. 9, 2: caudam colubrae, Ov. M. 6, 559: ramos, id. de Nuce 37: dentem, Plin. 8, 5, 5.

II. Transf., *To mutilate*: **A.** In pronunciation: verba, Plin. 7, 16, 15.—**B.** *To make shorter, to shorten, to diminish*: aliquem, *i. e. to curtail his fortune, rob him*, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 7: exercitum, *Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: patrimonium, Cod. Justin. 11, 33, 1: commoda urbis, id. 11, 42, 2: jura libertatis, id. 7, 22, 2.

Mutĭlum, i, *n.* *A city in* Gallia Cispadana, Liv. 31, 2.

mŭtĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [μίτυλος or μύτιλος] *Maimed, mutilated* (quite class.): **I.** Lit. So of those who cut off a thumb to escape military service, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 10: grabatulus uno pede mutilus, App. M. 1, p. 44 Oud.: naves (*al.* mutilatae), Liv. 37, 24: literae, Gell. 17, 9.—Of horned animals which have lost one or both horns: bos, Var. L. L. 9, 26: alces mutilae sunt cornibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: capella, Col. 7, 6.—Hence jestingly, transf.: sic mutilus (*i. e.* exsecto cornu) minitaris? *i. e. with a mutilated forehead*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 60.

II. Trop.: mutila sentire, Cic. Or. 53: loqui, *too briefly*, id. ib. 9.

Mŭtĭna, ae, *f.* *A city in Cisalpine Gaul*, now *Modena*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Cic. Phil. 5, 9; 6, 2; 7, 5; Liv. 21, 25; 35, 4; 41, 20; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 223.—Hence **Mŭtĭnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Mutina*: proelium, *near Mutina, between Antony and Octavius*, 711 A.U.C., Cic. Fam. 10, 14, 1; Ov. F. 4, 627.

1. Mūtīnus or **Mūtūnus,** i, *m.* [2. muto] *An appellation of* Priapus, Lact. 1, 20; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 11.—**II.** Transf., for *penis*: Auct. Priap. 74.

2. Mutīni, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of the city of Mute, in Sicily, Mutines,* Ascon. ad Cic. Pis. p. 13 ed. Orell.; Liv. 25, 40, 8.

mūtĭo or **muttĭo,** īvi, 4. *v. n.* [from the sound mu] *To mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone* (poet.): etiam muttis? *So.* Jam tacebo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 225: nihil jam mutire audeo, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25: neque opus est Adeo mutito, *nor should it even be muttered, be hinted at*, id. Hec. 5, 4, 26.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *To bleat*, as a he-goat: Auct. Carm. Philom. 58.—**B.** "*mutire*, loqui. Ennius in Telepho: *palam mutire plebeio piaculum est*," Fest. p. 145 ed. Müll.

‡**mūtĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [mutus] *Dumbness*: "ἀφωνια, mutitas," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

‡**mūtĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [mutito] *A mutual inviting* or *invitation*: NOBILIVM MVTITATIONES CENARVM, Verr. Fl. in Kalend. Praenest. in Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 388 et 89.

mūtītĭo or **muttītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [mutio] *A muttering, mumbling* (a Plautinian word): quid tibi hanc curatio est rem, verbero, aut mutitio? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 21.

mūtĭto, 1. *v. intens. a.* [1. muto] *To interchange, to appoint by turns*; hence, *to invite by turns, give mutual invitations* (ante-class.): principes civitatis, qui ludis Megalensibus antiquo ritu mutitarent, id est, mutua inter se convivia agitarent, Gell. 2, 24; so id. 18, 2 *fin.*

mūtītus, a, um, *Part.*, v. mutio.

Mŭtĭus, v. Mucius.

1. mūto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [contr. from movito] *To move, to move away* or *from its place, to move to a place*; hence, transf., *to alter, change*; also, *to exchange, interchange*: **I.** Lit.: *To move, to move away* or *from its place, to move to a place* (so rarely): neque se luna quoquam mutat, *does not move, does not budge*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 117: illa tamen se Non habitu mutatve loco, *does not quit her dress* or *her dwelling*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 64: ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, *be forced to leave, be driven from*, Cic. Balb. 13: hinc dum muter, *if I can only get away from here*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 73.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To alter, change* a thing (so freq. and quite class.): mutare sententiam, *to change one's opinion*, Cic. Mur. 29: consilium, id. Fam. 4: consuetudinem dicendi, id. Brut. 91: mentem et voluntatem, id. Prov. Cons. 10: testamentum, id. Cluent. 11: propositum, Petr. 116: fidem cum aliquo, *not to keep one's word*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 36; Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 27: facilis mutatu gens, *changeable, fickle*, Tac. A. 14, 23: ex feminis mutari in mares, Plin. 7, 4, 3: bona facile mutantur in pejus, Quint. 1, 1, 5: negat, quicquam ex Latina ratione mutandum, id. 1, 5, 59: de uxore nihil mutat, *he does not change his opinion, he sticks to it*, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 46; Cic. Att. 13, 52: nihil mutaverunt (*al.* maluerunt, *al.* metuerunt), id. Phil. 3, 10:—non mutat, with a follg. relative clause, *it alters nothing, it makes no difference*, Papin. Dig. 46, 1, 52.

b. *Neutr.*: (*a*) For mutari, *To alter, change*: quantum mores mutaverint, Liv. 39, 51: annona ex ante convecta copia nihil mutavit, id. 5, 13: adeo animi mutaverant, ut, id. 9, 12.—(*β*) *To differ, be different*: pastiones hiberno ac verno tempore hoc mutant, quod, *differ in this*, Var. R. R. 2, 2: quantum mutare a Menandro Caecilius visus est! Gell. 2, 23.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To color, dye*: aries ... croceo mutabit vellera luto, *dye yellow*, Virg. E. 4, 43.—**b.** *To make better, to improve*: placet tibi factum, Micio? *Mi.* Non, si queam Mutare, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 19.—**c.** *To make worse, to spoil*; in the *pass.* of wine, *to turn*: vinum mutatum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: balsamum melle mutatum, *adulterated*, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

B. *To change for* something, i. e. *to exchange, interchange, barter*: pecoris et mancipiorum praedas mutare cum mercatoribus vino advecticio, *for wine*, Sall. J. 48: porcos aere, *to sell*, Col. 7, 9: res inter se, Sall. J. 21: merces, Hor. S. 1, 4, 29: uvam strigili, id. ib. 2, 7, 109: solum, *to leave one's country, go into exile*, Cic. Parad. 4: jumenta, *to change horses*, Caes. B. C. 3, 11: orationem, *to vary one's expressions*, Cic. Or. 31: mutata verba, *figurative, metonymic*, id. ib. 27: vestimenta, Suet. Tib. 14: vestem cum aliquo, *to exchange clothes with any one*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 24: locum ex loco, *to pass from one place to another*, Plin. 2, 48, 49: sedem ex sede, id. ib.: quid terras alio calentes Sole mutamus? *why do we exchange our own for other countries, why go to foreign lands?* Hor. Od. 2, 16, 18: lares et urbem, id. Carm. Sec. 39.

2. mūto, ōnis, *m.* *The virile member, the penis* (extremely rare, and only poet.): Lucil. ap. Porphyr. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 68; Hor. S. 1, 2, 68.—**II.** Muto, *A Roman surname*: Cic. fragm. Or. pro Fundan. p. 445 ed. Orell.

mūtōnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. muto] *Furnished with a large member, well hung* (poet.): Mart. 3, 73.

mutonium, ii, *n.*, i. q. 2. muto.

muttĭo, muttītĭo, *etc.*, v. mutio, *etc.*

‡**muttum,** i, *n.* *A mutter, a grunt*: "*muttum*, γρῦ," Gloss. Vet.

mūtŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mutuus] *Mutual* (post-class.): operae, App. Apol. p. 284.

mūtŭātĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj* [mutuor] *Borrowed* (post-class.): in pecuniae mutuaticiae usu (*al.* mutuaticae), Gell. 20, 1.

mūtŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A borrowing* (quite class.): Cic. Tusc. 1, 42: quum multos minutis mutuationibus defraudasset, id. Flacc. 20:—translationes quasi mutuationes sunt, id. de Or. 3, 38 *fin.*

mūtŭātus, a, um, *Part.*: **I.** Of 2 mutuo.—**II.** Of mutuor; v. h. vv.

***Mutucumenses,** ĭum, *m.* *The inhabitants of a city in Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

mūtŭe, *adv.*, v. mutuus, *ad fin.*

mūtŭĭter, *adv.*, v. mutuus, *ad fin.*

(***mūtŭĭto,** are, *v. a.*, or **mūtŭĭtor,** ari, *v. dep.* [mutuo *or* mutuor] *To wish to borrow* from a person: mutuitanti, Plaut. Merc. prol. 52.)

mŭtŭlus, i, *m.*: **I.** In architecture, *A mutule, modillion*: Var. R. R. 3, 5; Vitr. 4, 2.—**II.** *A fish*; v. mytilus.

1. mūtŭo, *adv.*, v. mutuus, *ad fin.*

2. mūtŭo, are, v. mutuor, *ad fin.*

mūtŭor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [mutuus] *To borrow* something of some one (quite class.).

I. Lit., when the thing itself is not returned, but only its value: mutuari pecunias, Caes. B. C. 3, 60. Also without *acc.*. a Coelio mutuabimur, Cic. Att. 7, 3: cogor, *I am obliged to borrow*, id. ib. 15, 15. Also of things of which one merely obtains the use for a time, and which are returned: domum, Tac. Or. 9: auxilia ad bellum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 21.

II. Trop., *To borrow, to take for one's use, to derive* from any where: orator subtilitatem ab Academia mutuatur, Cic. Fat. 3: verbum a simili, *to speak metaphorically*, id. Or. 62: a viris virtus nomen est mutuata, id. Tusc. 2, 18: consilium ab amore, Liv. 30, 12: praesidium ab innocentia, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1.

1. Act. collat. form, mutuo, are: ad amicum currat mutuatum: mutuet mea causa, Caecil. in Non. 474, 4: regem e finitimis, Val. Max. 3, 4, 2.—**2.** mutuatus, a, um, in pass. signif.: luna mutuata a sole luce fulget, *with borrowed light*, Plin. 2, 9, 6; so, calor, App. M. 6, p. 178.

mūtus, a, um, *adj.* *Dumb, mute* (quite classical).

I. Lit., *That does not speak, silent*: mutae personae, characters who appear on the stage, but do not speak, *mute personages*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2.—Of creatures who do not possess the faculty of speech, and can utter only inarticulate sounds: pecudes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: bestiae, id. Fin. 1, 21: agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219: armenta, Stat. Th. 5, 334;—Cic. Phil. 3, 9: vere dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum, id. Leg. 3, 1: papae! Jugularas hominem: quid ille? *Thr.* Mutus illico, *he was struck speechless, was silent, could not say a word more*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27: mutum dices, *you shall call me dumb*, i. e. *I will not say a word*, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 26: quin taces? *Eu.* muto imperas, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 26: omnis pro nobis gratia muta fuit, *has not spoken a word*, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 52: m. aspectus miserorum lacrimas movet, Quint. 6, 1, 26: numquam vox est de te mea muta, *i. e. I have never ceased to praise thee*, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 17: lyra dolore est, id. Her. 15, 198.—Of that which utters no sound, *Dumb, mute, silent:* tintinnabulum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 163: imago, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: mare, *the silent sea*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 69: consonantes, *which can not be pronounced alone, mutes*, Quint. 1, 4, 6: artes, *the plastic arts, arts of design*, opp. to eloquence, Cic. de Or. 3, 7; also, artes, *the silent arts*, i. e. which do not concern themselves with language, as medicine, Virg. A. 12, 397: scientia, *i. e. which does not impart the power of speaking*, Quint. 5, 10, 119: instrumentum fundi, *i. e. wagons, carts*, Var. R. R. 1, 17: magistri, *i. e. books*, Gell. 14, 2: lapides, *that say nothing, have no inscriptions on them*, Hygin. de Lim. p. 156 Goes.: "*muta* exta dicuntur, quibus nihil divinationis aut deorum responsi inesse animadvertunt, contra adjutoria, quae certum aliquid eventurum indicant," Fest. p. 157 ed. Müll.

II. Transf., of places where no sound is heard, *Silent, still:* mutum forum, elinguem curiam, tacitam et fractam civitatem videbatis, Cic. de Sen. 3: solitudo, id. Mil. 19: spelunca, Stat. Ach. 1, 239.—Of times: nullum fuit tempus, quod magis debuerit mutum esse a literis, *in which nothing should have been written*, Cic. Att. 8, 14: silentia noctis, *the deep silence of night*, Ov. M. 7, 184.—Of things of which nothing is said: mutum aevum, *not celebrated, unsung*, Sil. 3, 579.

Mŭtusca, ae, *f. A city in the Sabine territory:* olivifera Mutusca, Virg. A. 7, 711.

mūtŭus, a, um, *adj. Borrowed, lent* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: nullus est tibi, quem roges mutuum Argentum, *to lend you money*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 60; id. Pers. 1, 1, 44: m. talentum dare, *to lend, advance*, id. Trin. 4, 3, 48: m. argentum quaerere, *to seek to borrow money*, id. Pers. 1, 1, 5: m. pecunias sumere ab aliquo, *to borrow* or *raise money of any one*, Cic. Phil. 10, 11: m. frumentum dare, *to lend*, id. Agr. 2, 30.—Subst., mutuum, i, *n., A loan:* mutui datio, *a lending*, Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 2.

B. Trop.: si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuum, *borrow shame, if you have none*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 187: ego cum illa facere nolo mutuum, *I do not want to borrow her love, but to possess it as my own*, id. Curc. 1, 1, 47.

II. Transf., *In return, in exchange, reciprocal, mutual:* olores mutua carne vescuntur inter se, *eat one another*, Plin. 10, 23, 31: funera, Virg. A. 10, 755: vulnera, *wounds inflicted by each on the other*, Just. 13, 8: officia, Cic. Fam. 13, 65: aemulatio virtutis, Just. 22, 4: nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, *on both sides*, Liv. 4, 41: odia, Tac. A. 14, 3: accusatio, id. ib. 6, 4:—mutuum facere, *to do the same, return like for like:* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 37: ut amore perdita est haec misera! *Pyr.* Mutuum fit (*sc.* a me), *I do the same, return like for like*, id. Mil. 4, 6, 38:—per mutua, *mutually, on* or *from one another:* pedibus per mutua nexis, Virg. A. 7, 66. So, too, mutua: inter se mortales mutua vivunt, Lucr. 2, 75: et e laevo sit mutua dexter, *again, on the other hand*, id. 4, 301.—Hence,

Adv., in three forms, *mutuo, mutue*, and (ante-class.) *mutuiter.*

A. mūtŭo, *In return, by turns, reciprocally, mutually* (quite class.): Lepid. in Cic. Fam. 10, 34: me mutuo diligas, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15: exercere officia cum multis, Suet. Aug. 53: cum de se mutuo sentire provinciam crederet, *that it was disposed toward him as he was toward it*, Auct. B. Alex. 48.

B. mūtŭe, *Mutually, in return:* respondere, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2 (*al.* mutuo); so, respondisse, id. ib. 5, 2, 4 (*al.* mutuo).

C. mūtŭĭter, *Mutually, in return* (ante-class.): vive, meque ama mutuiter, Var. in Non. 513, 16.

Mŭtўca, ae, or **Mŭtўce,** ēs, *f.*, Μοτύκα, *A city in Sicily, between Camarina and Syracuse*, now *Modica*, Sil. 14, 268.—Hence **Mŭtўcensis,** e, *adj., Of or belonging to Mutyce:* ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43; so id. ib. 2, 3, 51.

† **mўa,** ae, *f.* = μύα, *A kind of muscle* on the shores of the Thracian Bosporus, Plin. 9, 35, 56.

† **mўăcanthos,** i, *f.*, or **mўăcanthon,** i, *n.* = ὁ μυάκανθος, τὸ μυάκανθον, *A plant, also called* corruda, *and, by the Greeks*, hormenos *or* myacanthos, *the wild asparagus:* Plin. 19, 8, 42.

† **mўăces,** um, *m.* = μύακες, *A kind of sea-muscles*, Plin. 32, 9, 31.

† **mўăgros,** i, *m.* = μύαγρος, *A plant, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 27, 12, 81.

Mўcăle, es, *f.*, Μυκάλη: **I.** *A promontory and city in Ionia, opposite the Isle of Samos*, Ov. M. 2, 223; Just. 2, 14.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Mўcălaeus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Mycale, Mycalean:* litora, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 264.—**2. Mўcălensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Mycale:* mons, Val. Max. 6, 9, 5.

II. *A female poisoner*, Ov. M. 12, 26.

Mўcălessos (Mўcălēsos), i, *m.*, Μυκαλησσός, *A mountain and city in Boeotia:* Stat. Th. 7, 272; Plin. 4, 7, 12.—**II.** Hence **Mўcălesius,** a, um, *adj.:* cuspis, Stat. Th. 9, 281.

† **mўcēmătĭas,** ae, *m.* = μυκηματίας, *An earthquake, accompanied with a rumbling noise*, Amm. 17, 7.

Mўcēnae, ārum, or Mycēna, ae, and Mycēne, ēs, *f.*, Μυκῆναι, Μυκήνη, *A celebrated city in Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king:* Agamemnoniaeque Mycenae, Virg. A. 6, 838: deprensus urbe Mycenae, Virg. A. 5, 52: Diti sacrata, Auct. Priap. 77:—ante Agamemnoniam Mycenen, Sil. 1, 27.

II. Derivv.: **A. Mўcēnaeus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Mycenae, Mycenaean:* teque, Mycenaeo, Phoebas, amata duci, *i. e. Cassandra, beloved by Agamemnon, king of Mycenae*, Ov. Tr. 2, 400: manus, *i. e.* Agamemnonis, id. Her. 5, 2: rates, *the Grecian fleet, under the command of Agamemnon*, Prop. 2, 18, 32.

B. Mўcēnensis, e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Mycenae, Mycenaean;* in the *plur.*, Mycenenses, ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Mycenae, the Mycenaeans:* Cic. poët. Fin. 2, 6, 18.

C. Mўcēnis, ĭdis, *f., The Mycenaean*, i. e. *Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon:* supposita fertur mutasse Mycenida cerva, Ov. M. 12, 34.

* **Mycenĭca,** ae, *f. A place near Argos, in the Peloponnesus*, Liv. 32, 39.

Mўcēnis, ĭdis, *f.*, v. Mycenae, *no.* II., C.

† **mўcētĭas,** ae, *m.*, μυκητίας, for mycematias, *An earthquake attended with a rumbling noise*, App. de Mundo, p. 65.

Mўcŏnos or **-us,** i, *f.*, Μύκονος, *One of the Cyclades*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Virg. A. 3, 76; Ov. M. 7, 463.—**II.** Hence **Mўcŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Myconos, Myconian:* vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9.—In the *plur.* subst., Myconii, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Myconos, the Myconians*, Plin. 21, 37, 47.

† **mydrĭăsis,** is, *f.* = μυδρίασις, A disease of the eyes, *A preternatural dilatation of the pupil, mydriasis*, Cels. 6, 6, 37.

Mygdŏnes, um, *m.*, Μυγδόνες, *A people of Thrace, who afterward took possession of a part of Phrygia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17; 5, 30, 33.—Derivv.:

A. Mygdŏnĭa, ae, *f.*, Μυγδονία: **1.** *A country in Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17.—**2.** *A country in Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 32, 41.—**3.** *A country in Mesopotamia*, Plin. 6, 13, 16.—**4.** *A country in Bithynia*, Sol. 42.

B. Mygdŏnĭdes, ae, *m., The son of Mygdon:* Virg. A. 2, 342.

C. Mygdŏnis, ĭdis, *f., A Mygdonian, Phrygian, Lydian:* Mygdonidesque nurus, *i. e.* Lydiae, Ov. M. 6, 45.

D. Mygdŏnĭus, a, um, *adj., Mygdonian, Phrygian:* opes, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 22: marmor, *i. e.* Phrygium, Ov. Her. 15, 142: mater, *the mother of the gods, Cybele*, Val. Fl. 3, 47: senex, *Tithonus, the husband of Aurora, and son of the Phrygian king Laomedon*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 108.

Mўĭăgros or **-us,** i, *m.*, Μυίαγρος or Μυΐαγρος, *The Fly-catcher*, a deity, by invoking whom flies were destroyed; called also Myodes or Myiodes: Plin. 10, 28, 40.

Mўĭōdes, *m.* (μυιώδης), i. q. Myiagros.

† **mўiscae,** ārum, *f.*, μυΐσκαι, *Small sea-muscles*, Plin. 32, 9, 31.

myiscus, i, *m. A small sea-muscle*, Plin. 32, 9, 31.

Mўlae, ārum, *f.*, Μύλαι: **I.** *A city in Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8, 14.—**II.** *A city in Thessaly*, Liv. 42, 54.

Mylas or **Myla,** ae, *m. A river in Sicily*, Liv. 24, 30.

Mўlāsa or **Mylassa,** ōrum, *n.*, Μύλασα, Μύλασσα, *A city in Caria*, Plin. 5, 29, 29.—**II.** Hence, derivv.:

A. Mўlăsensis (Mylass.), e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Mylasa, Mylasian:* in the *plur.*, Mylasenses, ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Mylasa, the Mylasians:* Liv. 45, 25.

B. Mўlăsēnus, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Mylasa, Mylasian*, Plin. 3, 8, 14.—In the *plur.*, Mўlăsēni, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Mylasa, the Mylasians*, Liv. 38, 39.

C. Mўlăsĭus, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Mylasa, Mylasian:* ecdici, Cic. Fam. 13, 56.

* **mylasĭa** (* **-ĕa**), ae, *f. A kind of hemp*, Plin. 19, 9, 56.

† **myloecus** or **-os,** i, *m.* = μύλοικος, *A kind of moth*, which breeds in mills, Plin. 29, 6, 39.

Myndus or **-os,** i, *f.*, Μύνδος, *A city in Caria*, now *Mendes*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, 86; Mel. 1, 16, 3.—*Its inhabitants* are called **Myndii,** ōrum, *m.*, Liv. 33, 30.

myŏbarbum, i, *n.* [vox hybr., from μῦς - barba] (mouse-beard) *A rather long drinking-vessel terminating in a point*, Aus. 2, 27 *in lemm.*

† **myoctŏnos,** i, *m.* = μυοκτόνος (mouse-killer), *A kind of* aconitum, *said to kill mice by its smell*, Plin. 27, 3, 2.

Myonnēsus or **-os,** i, *m.* = Μυόννησος: **I.** *A promontory in Ionia, with a city of the same name*, Liv. 37, 13; 27.—**II.** *An island near Ephesus*, Plin. 5, 31, 38.

† **myŏpăro,** ōnis, *m.* = μυοπάρων, *A kind of light piratical vessel:* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80; so id. ib. 2, 1, 34; fragm. ap. Non. 534, 16; cf. Fest. p. 147 ed. Müll.

† **mўŏphŏnos** or **-on,** i, *n.* = μυόφονον (mouse-killer), *A plant*, perh. i. q. myoctonos, Plin. 21, 9, 30.

† **mўops,** ōpis, *adj.* = μύωψ, *Near-sighted* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10.

† **mўŏsōta,** ae, and **mўŏsōtis,** ĭdis, *f.* = μυοσώτη, μυοσωτίς, *Mouse-ear, a plant*, Plin. 27, 12, 80.

† **mўŏsōton,** i, *n. The plant* alsine, Plin. 27, 4, 8.

† **myrăpĭa** (myrrhapia) pira, = μυράπια, *A kind of sweet-smelling pear*, Cels. 4, 19; Plin. 15, 15, 16; Col. 12, 10, 4.

† **1. mўrīce,** ēs, or **mўrīca,** ae, *f.* = μυρίκη, *The tamarisk, a kind of shrub:* myricen fert et Italia, quam alii tamaricen vocant: Achaia autem bryam silvestrem, Plin. 13, 21, 37.—Proverb., to signify something impossible: pinguia corticibus sudent electra myricae, Virg. E 8, 54.

2. Myrīce, es, *f. A nymph, from whom Hannibal's wife Imilce was said to be descended*, Sil. 3, 103.

Myrīna, ae, *f.*, Μυρίνα: **I.** *A fortified sea-port town of the Aeolians, in Asia Minor*, afterward called *Sebastopolis*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20; Liv. 33, 30; Tac. A. 2, 47.—**B.** Deriv., **Myrīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Myrina:* Mart. 9, 43, 1.—**II.** *A city in the Isle of Lemnos*, Plin. 4, 12, 23.

† **mўrĭŏ-phyllon,** ii, *n.* = μυριόφυλλον, pure Lat., millefolium, *The plant milfoil, yarrow*, Plin. 24, 16, 95.

Myrmēces Scopuli, *Rocks in the sea, near Smyrna*, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

† **myrmēcĭas,** ae, *m.*, μυρμηκίας, *A black precious stone, with prominences resembling warts:* Plin. 37, 10, 63.

Myrmecĭdes, ae, *m.*, Μυρμηκίδης, *A celebrated sculptor:* Cic. Acad. 2, 38; cf. Plin. 7, 21, 21; 36, 5, 4.

† **myrmēcītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = μυρμηκῖτις, *A kind of precious stone, with something in it of the shape of a creeping ant*, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

† **myrmēcĭum,** ii, *n.* = μυρμήκιον: **I.** *A kind of wart:* Cels. 5, 20, 14.—**II.** *A kind of spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 29.

Myrmidŏne, es, *f.*, Μυρμιδόνη, *One* *of the fifty daughters of Danaus, who killed her husband Mineus*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Myrmĭdŏnes, um, *m.*, Μυρμιδόνες, *The Myrmidons, a people of Phthiotis, about Phthia and Larissa Cremaste, under the sway of Achilles*, Virg. A. 2, 7; Ov. M. 7, 618 *sq.*—In the *sing.* also as *fem.*: cruentae Vulnere Myrmidonis, Stat. Th. 5, 223.

myrmillo, v. mirmillo.

myrmillŏnĭca scuta, v. mirmillonicus.

Myro, ōnis, *m.*, v. 1. Myron.

† **mȳrŏbălănum**, i, *n.* = μυροβάλανον, *The fruit of a certain tree from which a balsam was made, the behen-nut*; also, the *balsam* itself, Plin. 12, 21, 46.

myrŏbrechārĭus, v. murrhobathrarius.

1. Myron or **Myro**, ōnis, *m.* *A celebrated sculptor*, Cic. Brut. 18.

† **2. mȳron** or **mȳrum**, i, *n.* = μύρον, *An ointment, unguent*, pure Latin, unguentum (eccl. Lat.): myro ungere caput, Hier. praef. in libr. Reg. *fin.*

† **mȳrŏ-pōla**, ae, *m.* = μυροπώλης, *A dealer in ointments, essences, balsams, etc., a perfumer* (ante-class.): Naev. in Fulgent. 565, 17; Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 10; id. Trin. 2, 4, 7.

† **mȳrŏ-pōlĭum**, ii, *n.* = μυροπώλιον, *A shop where ointments, balsams, essences, etc., were sold, a perfumer's shop* (a Plautin. word): Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 15; so id. Amph. 4, 1, 3.

† **1. myrrha** (murrha, murra), ae, *f.* = μύῤῥα, *The myrrh-tree*, Plin. 12, 15, 33.—**B.** Transf., *Myrrh*, the gum which exudes from the above tree. The ancients used it to flavor their wine; they also anointed their hair with a perfumed unguent made from it: lautissima apud priscos vina erant, myrrhae odore condita, Plin. 14, 13, 15: crines myrrha madidi, Ov. M. 5, 53; cf. id. Medic. fac. 88.

II. In mythology, *The daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree*, Ov. M. 10, 298 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 58.

2. myrrha, ae, and myrrhis, ĭdis, *f.* = μύῤῥα and μυῤῥίς, *A plant, called also* smyrrhiza, *sweet-cicely*, Plin. 24, 16, 97.

3. myrrha, ae, *A stone*; v. murrha.

‡† **myrrhacŏpum**, i, *n.* = μύῤῥα-ἄκοπον, *A medicament compounded with myrrh, for removing weariness*: acopum myrrhacopum, Not. Tir. p. 160.

myrrhāpĭa, v. myrapia.

myrrhātus (murrhātus, murrātus), a, um, *adj.* [1. myrrha] *Spiced* or *mingled with myrrh, anointed with balsam of myrrh* (post-class.): "murrata potio," Fest. p. 158 ed. Müll.: Satrapae, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

myrrhĕus (murrhĕus, murrĕus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Anointed* or *perfumed with balsam of myrrh* (poet.): crinis, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22.—**II.** *Myrrh-colored, yellowish*: onyx, Prop. 3, 10, 20.

1. myrrhĭnus (murrhĭnus, murrĭnus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to myrrh, myrrh-*; subst., myrrhina *or* myrrina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* potio), *A drink made of good wine flavored with myrrh and other spices*: Plin. 14, 13, 15; cf., "*murrina* genus potionis, quae Graece dicitur νέκταρ. Hanc mulieres vocabant *murriolam*: quidam *murratum vinum*: quidam id dici putant ex uvae genere murrinae nomine," Fest. p. 144 ed. Müll.

2. myrrhĭnus, for murrhinus, v. h. v.

myrrhis, v. 2. myrrha.

† **myrrhītes**, ae, *m.* = μυῤῥίτης, *A precious stone of the color of myrrh*, Plin. 37, 10, 63.

Myrsīlus, i, *m.*, Μυρσῖλος: **I.** *A king of Lydia, also called* Candaules, Plin. 35, 8, 34.—**II.** *A historian from Lesbos*, Plin. 3, 7, 13; 4, 2, 22. Also called Myrtilus, Arn. 1, 3.

* **myrsinĕum**, i, *n.* *A plant, also called* foeniculum silvestre, Plin. 20, 23, 96.

† **myrsĭnītes**, ae, *m.* = μυρσινίτης: **I.** *A species of the plant* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 40.—**II.** *A precious stone that smells like myrrh*, Plin. 37, 10, 63.

myrta and **murta**, ae. *f.*, v. myrtus.

myrtācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [myrtus] *Of myrtle, myrtle-* (post-Aug.): folium, Cels. 7, 17.

Myrtăle, ēs, *f.* *A freed-woman, a friend of Horace*, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 14.

myrtātus or **murtātus**, a, um, *adj.* [myrtus] *Seasoned with myrtle* or *myrtle-berries*; subst., murtatum, i, *n.* (*sc.* farcimen) *A kind of pudding*: "*murtatum* a murta, quod ea large fartum," Var. L. L. 5, 22, § 110; called myrtatum, Plin. 15, 29, 35.

myrtea, v. murcia.

* **myrtĕŏlus** (murtĕŏlus, myrtĭŏlus), a, um, *adj. dim.* [myrteus] *Of the color of myrtle blossoms*: myrteolo modo crine viret (*al.* murceolo, *al.* murciolo), Col. *poët.* 10, 237.

myrtēta, ae, v. the follg. art.

myrtētum (murtētum), i, *n.* (collat. form, myrteta, ae, *f.*: Plaut. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 625 P.) [myrtus] *A place full of myrtles, a myrtle-grove*: Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27: collis vestitus oleastro ac murtetis, Sall. J. 48: litora myrtetis laetissima, Virg. G. 2, 112.—In the neighborhood of Baiae there was such a myrtle-grove, where a warm, sudorific vapor rose from the earth: Cels. 2, 17; cf. id. 3, 21; so, sane murteta relinqui Dictaque cessantem nervis elidere morbum Sulfura contemni, vicus gemit, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 5.

myrtĕus (murtĕus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or belonging to myrtles, myrtle-*: myrtea silva, Virg. A. 6, 443: corona, Val. Max. 3, 6, 5; cf., "*myrtea corona* (Papirius) usus est, quod Sardos in campis Myrteis superasset," Fest. p. 144 ed. Müll.: oleum, Plin. 28, 14, 56; also, abs., myrteum, i, *n.*, *Myrtle-oil*, Cels. 2, 33: vinum, Plin. 26, 11, 74.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Furnished* or *adorned with myrtle*: coma, Tib. 3, 4, 28.—**B.** *Myrtle-colored, chestnut-brown*: gausapila, Petr. 21.—**C.** olea murtea, *A kind of olive-tree*, Col. 5, 8.

myrtĭdănum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) [id.] *A wine made of wild myrtle-berries*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, 3.

Myrtĭlus, i, *m.*: **I.** *A son of Mercury, slain by Pelops*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38.—**II.** *A Roman surname*: L. Minucius Myrtilus, Liv. 38, 42.—**III.** *A historian*; v. Myrsilus.

myrtĭnus (murtĭnus), a, um, *adj.* = μύρτινος, *Of* or *belonging to myrtles, myrtle-* (post-class. for myrteus): oleum, App. Herb. 121.

myrtĭŏlus, v. myrteolus.

† **myrtītes**, ae, *m.* = μυρτίτης οἶνος, *Myrtle-wine*: vinum myrtiten sic facito, Col. 12, 38: vinum myrtite sic facies, Pall. 2, 18.

† **myrtŏ-pĕtălon**, i, *n.* = μύρτος-πέταλον, *Myrtle-leaf, a plant, also called* polygonon, Plin. 27, 12, 91.

Myrtōus, a, um, *adj.* = Μυρτῷος, *Myrtoan*: Myrtoum mare, *the Myrtoan Sea, a part of the Aegean Sea, between Crete, the Peloponnesus, and Euboea, which derives its name from the Island of* Myrtos, Plin. 4, 11, 18; Hor. Od. 1, 1, 14.

† **myrtum**, i, *n.* = μύρτον, *The fruit of the myrtle, a myrtle-berry*: cruenta myrta, Virg. G. 1, 306; cf. Plin. 15, 29, 35.

† **myrtŭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [myrtus] *Like myrtles* (post-Aug.): frutex, Plin. 12, 13, 28.

† **myrtus**, i and us, *f.* = μύρτος, *A myrtle, myrtle-tree*, "Plin. 15, 29, 37:" viridi caput impedire myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9. Poet., for *a spear of myrtle-wood*: et pastoralem praefixa cuspide myrtum, Virg. A. 7, 817.—In the *gen.*, us: Virg. G. 2, 63.—As a *masc.*: Cato R. R. 8.—Ante-class. also, myrta *or* murta, ae, *f.*: murta nigra, Cato R. R. 125.—* Murtus for myrtus: murti nigrae baccae, Scrib. Comp. 109.

† **mȳrus**, i, *m.* = μῦρος, *The male of the* muraena: Plin. 9, 23, 39. Also called smyrus = σμύρος, id. 32, 11, 53.

† **1. mys**, myŏs, *m.* = μῦς, *A sea-muscle*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

2. Mȳs, Mȳos, *m.*, Μῦς. *A famous artist in embossed work*, Mart. 8, 51.

Myscĕlos or **-us**, i, *m.* *The founder of the city of Croton, in Italy*, Ov. M. 15, 20.

Mȳsĭa, ae, *f.*, Μυσία, *A country of Asia Minor, divided into Lesser Mysia, on the Hellespont, and Great Phrygia, on the Aegean Sea*, Mel. 1, 18, 1; Plin. 5, 32, 40; Cic. Or. 8; Luc. 3, 203; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2274; 3664.

II. Derivv.: **A. Mȳsĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, for Mysius, *Mysian* (post-Aug.): scammonium, Plin. 26, 8, 38.

B. Mȳsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Mysia, Mysian* (quite class.): homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6.

C. Mȳsus, a, um, *adj.*, Μύσος, *Of* or *belonging to Mysia, Mysian*: Mysus juvenis., *i. e.* *Telephus, king of Mysia*, Prop. 2, 1, 65: dux, the same, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 26.—In the *plur.* subst., Mȳsi, ōrum, *m. plur.*, *The inhabitants of Mysia, the Mysians*: si quis despicatui ducitur, ut Mysorum ultimus esse dicatur, Cic. Fl. 27.

† **mysta** or **mystes**, ae, *m.* = μύστης, *A priest of the secret rites of divine worship, a priest of the mysteries*: Ov. F. 4, 536; so Aus. Idyll. 1, 2; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2362.

† **mystăgōgus**, i, *m.* = μυσταγωγός, *One who conducts a person through secret and sacred places in order to show them to him, a mystagogue*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59.—Trop., amicitiae, *the founder*, Symm. Ep. 5, 64.

mystērĭālĭter, *adv.* [mysterium] *Mysteriously*: Vulg. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

† **mystērĭarches**, ae, *m.* = μυστηριάρχης, *The chief presider over secret sacred rites* (eccl. Lat.): Prud. στεφ. 2, 349.

† **mystērĭum**, ii, *n.* = μυστήριον, *A secret service, secret rites, secret worship* of a deity, *divine mystery* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: of the mysteries of Ceres, otherwise called sacra Eleusinia, Cic. N. D. 2, 24: mysteria facere, *to celebrate the sacred mysteries*, Nep. Alcib. 3.—Also, *the festival on which these mysteries were celebrated*: in quem diem Romana incidant mysteria, *the festival of the goddess* Bona Dea, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

II. Transf., in gen., *A secret thing, secret, mystery*: rhetorum mysteria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25: epistolae nostrae tantum habent mysteriorum, id. Att. 4, 18.

mystes, ae, v. mysta.

mystĭce, *adv.*, v. mysticus, *ad fin.*

† **mystĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = μυστικός, *Of* or *belonging to secret rites* or *mysteries, mystic, mystical* (poet.): mystica sacra Dindymenes, Mart. 8, 81: vannus, Iacchi, Virg. G. 1, 166: vitis, Tib. 3, 6, 1: lampas, Stat. Th. 8, 765.—In the *plur.* subst., mystica, ōrum, *n.*, *Things pertaining to secret rites*: Lampr. Alex. Sever. 26; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2353.—Hence, *Adv.*, mystĭce, *Mystically* (post-class.): Sol. 32.

† **mystrum**, i, *n.* = μύστρον, *The fourth part of a* cyathus, Rhemn. Fann. de pond. et mens. 77.

mystus, i, *m.* *A species of fish*, Plin. 32, 11.

Mȳsus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Mysia, *no.* II., C.

mȳtăcismus, v. metacismus.

† **mȳthĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = μυθικός, *Of* or *belonging to fables* or *myths, fabulous, mythic, mythical* (post-Aug.): pantomimus mythicus, *containing myths*, Plin. 7, 53, 54.—**II.** Subst., mythicus, i, *m.*, *A writer of fables* or *myths, a mythographer*: Macr. S. 1, 8.

† **mȳthistŏrĭa**, ae, *f.*, μυθιστορία, *A fabulous narrative* (post-class.): Capitol. Macr. 1.

† **mȳthistŏrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = μυθιστορικός, *Fabulous, mixed with fable* (post-class.): volumina, Vop. Firm. 1.

† **mȳthŏlŏgĭa**, ae, *f.* = μυθολογία, *Mythology* (post-class.): Mythologiarum liber, *a work of Fulgentius, in which the origin of the myths is indicated.*

† **mȳthŏlŏgĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, μυθολογικός, *Of* or *belonging to mythology, mythological*; in the *plur.*, mythologica, ōrum, *n.*, subst., *Mythological matters*: Mythologicôn liber, *the title of a work of Fulgentius*, also called Mythologiarum liber, v. mythologia.

† **mȳthos**, i, *m.* = μῦθος, *A fable, myth*: callentes mython (*gen. plur.*, Gr. μύθων), plasmata, Aus. in Prof. Carm. 21.

Mȳtĭlēne, v. Mitylene.

mȳtĭlus and **mytulus**, v. mitulus.

Myus, untis, *f.*, Μυοῦς, *A city in Ionia*, Nepos, Them. 10; *in Caria*, acc. to Vitr. 4, 1.

† **myxa**, ae, *f.* = μύξα, *A kind of plum-tree*: Plin. 13, 5, 10.

† **myxo** or **myxon**, ōnis, *m.* = μύξων, *A fish, also called* bacchus, Plin. 32, 7, 23; 35, 12, 46.

myxos or **myxus**, i, *m.* = μύξος, *The part of a lamp through which the wick protrudes*, the *nozzle:* Mart. 14, 41.

myxum, i, *n.* [myxa] *The fruit of the* myxa: Pall. 3, 25 *fin.*

N

N, n, had its full, pure sound only in an open syllable; in the middle of a word it was weakened, as in amnis, damnum, Prisc. p. 556 P. Before the guttural letters a medial *n* receives the sound of the γ before gutturals, wherefore, in early times, viz., by Attius, we have also *g* written for *n:* Agchises, agceps, aggulus, aggens, agguilla, iggerunt, *etc.*, Var. in Prisc. p. 556 P. (L. L. ed. Müll. p. 264); cf. Mar. Victor. p. 2462 and 2465 P.; hence called n adulterinum by Nigid. in Gell. 19, 14, 7.

Assimilation takes place before *l*, *m*, and *r:* illabor, immitto, irrumpo, v. *in*, p. 769, III.; before the labials, *n* is changed into *m:* imberbis, imbutus; impar, impleo.

The frequent insertion and omission of *n* before *s* proceed from dialectical differences: Megalesia and Megalensia, frons and frus, quotiens, totiens, as well as quoties, toties, *etc.* Less freq. this takes place before other consonants, as lanterna and laterna, ligula and lingula. Cf. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 456 *sq.*—The double forms alioquin and alioqui, ceteroqui and ceteroquin, seem to rest on purely phonetic grounds, v. h. vv.

As an abbreviation, N usually stands for natus, nefastus dies, nepos, nomine, novum, the praenomen Numerius, numero, numine.—N̄ = natione, natus, nostri, nostro, *etc.*, numerus, numero, *etc.* N. D. N. = numini domini nostri. N. L. = non liquet (v. liqueo). N. M. V. = nobilis memoriae vir. NN.BB. = nobilissimi. NP. = nefastus prior. N̄V̄M̄. = numum.

Năbătaea (Nabathaea), ae, *f.*, Ναβαταία, *A country in Arabia Petraea*, Plin. 21, 18, 72.—**II.** Derivv.:

A. Năbăthaeus (scanned Năbătaeus, Năbăthaeus, Sid. Carm. 5, 284), a, um, *adj.*, Ναβαθαῖος, *Of* or *belonging to Nabathaea, Nabathaean:* saltus, Juv. 11, 126.—In the *plur.*, Nabathaei, ōrum, *m.*, *The Nabathaeans*, Plin. 6, 28, 32; 12, 20, 44; Tac. A. 2, 57.—**2.** Poet., transf., for *Arabian, Eastern, Oriental:* Eurus ad Auroram Nabathaeaque regna recessit, Ov. M. 1, 61: Nabathaei flatus Euri, Luc. 4, 63.

B. Năbăthes, ae, *m.*, *A Nabathaean:* Sen. Herc. Oet. 160.

Nabdalsa, ae, *m.* *A distinguished Numidian, a general of Jugurtha*, Sall. J. 70 *sq.*

†† **1. nabis** or **nabun** [an Ethiopic word] *A camelopard*, Plin. 8, 18, 27; Sol. 30.

2. Nabis, is, or **Nabun,** *m.*, Νάβις, *A king of Sparta*, Liv. 29, 12; 31, 25.

nablĭum, ii, v. naulĭum.

‡ **nablĭo,** ōnis, *m.* *One who plays the* nablium (naulium): "*nablio*, ψάλτης," Gloss. Philox.

‡ **nablizo,** 1. *v. a.* *To play the* nablium (naulium): "*nablizo*, ψάλλω," Gloss. Philox.

nabun, v. 1. nabis.

† **nacca** (nacta, natta), ae, *m.* = νάκτης, *A fuller:* "*naccae* appellantur vulgo fullones, ut ait Curiatius, quod nauci non sint, *i. e.* nullius pretii. Idem sentit et Cincius. Quidam aiunt, quod omnia fero opera ex lana nacae dicantur a Graecis," Fest. p. 16 ed. Müll.; App. M. 9, p. 636 Oud.

naccīnus (nactīnus), a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to a fuller:* naccina truculentia, *i. e.* fullonis, App. M. 9, p. 646 Oud.

Nacŏlēa (Nacŏlīa, Nacolīa), ae, *f.*, Νακόλεια, Νακολία, *A city in Great Phrygia*, Amm. 26, 27.

nactus, a, um, *Part.*, from nanciscor.

† **nae,** ne, cf. Don. Ter. Andr. prol., *adv.* = ναὶ, νή, *Truly, verily, really, indeed:* nae hodie malo cum auspicio nomen commutaveris, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 106: nae impudenter impudens, id. Rud. 4, 3, 38; Ter. Andr. prol. 17; Liv. 34, 4: nae perperam monitiones nostras exaudit, Sen. Ben. 1, 4.—(β) With a pronoun (so constantly in Cic.): *Lys.* Egone? *Le.* Tu nae, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 7: nae tu, si id fecisses, melius famae tuae consuluisses, Cic. Phil. 2, 2: nae ego, si ita est, velim, *etc.*, id. Brut. 71: nae illi vehementer errant, si, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 2, 3; id. Tusc. 3, 4.—(γ) Connected with other affirmative particles: nae ista edepol examussim est optima, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 123: nae tu hercle, id. Asin. 2, 4, 6: nae illam mecastor fenerato abstulisti, id. Men. 4, 2, 40: edepol nae meam, *etc.*, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1: medius fidius nae tu emisti locum praeclarum, Cic. Att. 4, 4.

naenĭa, v. nenia.

Naevĭa porta, v. 2. Naevius, *no.* II.

Naevĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Naevius.

1. naevĭus, a, um, *adj.* [naevus] *That has a mole* on his body: Arn. 3, 108.

2. Naevĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated member of it is Cn. Naevius, *a Roman epic and dramatic poet, born* A.U.C. 480, *deceased* 550, *in exile. He sang the first Punic war, in which he himself had served; and, on account of the boldness with which he satirized the nobility, especially the Metelli, he was forced to languish for a long time in prison;* cf. respecting him Bähr's Gesch. der Röm. Lit. § 39 and 69 (2d ed.), and the authorities there cited.

II. Derivv.: **A. Naevĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Naevius, Naevian:* porta Naevia, Liv. 2, 11; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 34, 45, § 163:—"*Naevia silva* dicta juxta Romam, quod Naevi cujusdam fuerit," Fest. p. 168 ed. Müll.:—Naevia olea, Col. 12, 48.

B. Naevĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Naevian;* i. e., **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the poet Naevius:* Naevianus Hector, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: scripta, id. Brut. 15: modi, id. Leg. 2, 15.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to another Naevius:* pira, Col. 5, 10; 12, 10; Cels. 2, 24.

naevŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [naevus] *A little mole* on the body (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: Gell. 12, 1.—**II.** Transf.: minores aliae insulae, ut naevuli quidam, per apertas Ponti sunt sparsae regiones, App. de Mundo, p. 298 Oud.; Front. Ep. 1, 2 *med.* ed. Maj.

naevus, i, *m.* *A mole* on the body: **I.** Lit.: naevus in articulo pueri . . . est corporis macula naevus, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79: egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67: nullus in egregio corpore naevus erit, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 14; Plin. 22, 25, 67; so id. 28, 4, 6.

II. Trop., *A spot, blemish, fault* (late Lat.): naevi instar est, ut frater meus, *etc.*, Symm. 3, 34.

Nahanarvāli, ōrum, *m.* *A Germanic people, belonging to the race of the Lygians*, Tac. G. 43 (*al.* Naharvali); cf. Mann. German. p. 377.

Naharvali, ōrum, v. the preced. art.

Nāĭas, ădis, and **Nāis,** ĭdis and ĭdos (*voc.*, Nai, Prop. 2, 32, 40), *f. adj.* = Ναϊάς and Ναΐς (floating, swimming, that is in the water), *A water-nymph, Naiad:* illum fontana petebant Numina, Naiades, Ov. M. 14, 327: Aegle Naiadum pulcherrima, Virg. E. 6, 21:—Nais Amalthea, Ov. F. 5, 115: Naida Bacchus amat, Tib. 3, 6, 57.—Adject.: puellae Naides, Virg. E. 10, 10.

II. Transf., in gen., *A nymph* (hamadryad, nereid): Naida vulneribus succidit in arbore factis, Ov. F. 4, 231: inter Hamadryadas celeberrima Naias, id. Met. 1, 690:—Naides aequoreae, id. ib. 14, 556.

III. *A Roman surname:* Servilia Nais, Suet. Ner. 3.

‡ **Naicus,** i, *m.* *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 241, col. 2.—In the *fem.*, ‡ **Naice:** Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 650, *no.* 433.

Nāĭs, ĭdis and ĭdos, v. Naias.

nam, *conj.*, introduces something to confirm or explain a declaration previously made, Eng. *For.*

I. Lit.: Enn. Ann. 1, 44; id. ap. Gell. 18, 2, 7: utinam ne in nemore Pelio securibus Caesa accidisset abiegna ad terram trabes . . Nam numquam hera errans mea domo efferret pedem Medea, id. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34: quamobrem, Quirites, celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris. Nam multi saepe honores diis immortalibus justi habiti sunt, sed profecto justiores numquam, Cic. Cat. 3, 10.—Poetically placed after a word: virgine' nam sibi quisque domos Romanu' rapit sas, Enn. Ann. 1, 28: ego nam videor mihi sanus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 302: his nam plebecula plaudit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 186; id. Sat. 2, 3, 41: olim nam quaerere amabam, id. ib. 20.

II. Transf.: **A.** In transitions, in an adversative and concessive signif., *But, though, on the contrary, indeed, to be sure;* in which case nam refers to a proposition understood, which it confirms: una domus erat, idem victus isque communis . . . Nam quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid atque discendi? Cic. Lael. 27, 104: nam quod negas te dubitare, quin in magna offensa sim apud Pompeium non video, id. Att. 9, 2, A, 2: nam de Appio quod scribis, *etc.*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 49; id. Off. 2, 13, 47; cf. id. Cluent. 45, 127.

B. In interrogations, like the Gr. γάρ, for the sake of emphasis (in this signif., in good prose, usually affixed to a pronoun or placed after a word; ante-class. and poet. also placed first): cujusnam modi est Superbi Tarquinii somnium? Cic. de Div. 1, 22; cf. id. Part. or. 14: ex quibus requiram, quonam modo latuerint, id. Coel. 28, 67:—quando istaec innata est nam tibi? Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 31; cf. id. Bacch. 5, 1, 26.—Placed first: perdidisti omnem operam? *Ep.* Nam qui perdidi? *but why? why so?* Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 29: nam quid ita? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 57: nam quid ago? aut quae jam spondet fortuna salutem? Virg. A. 12, 637.

‡† **nama,** ătis, *n.* = νᾶμα, *A fluid, liquid:* DEDICAVIT NAMA CVNCTIS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1914; so, NAMA SEBESIO, Inscr. ib. 1915.

namque (also written **nanque**), *conj.* [nam-que] An emphatic confirmative particle, Gr. καὶ γάρ, *For indeed, for truly, for* (quite class., esp. freq. before a vowel, and in Cicero and Caesar constantly placed, like nam, at the beginning of the proposition): namque tibi monumenta mei peperere labores, Poët. (Enn.) ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 32 *fin.:* pol mihi fortuna magis nunc defit quam genus: namque regnum suppetebat mi, *etc.*, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3 19; Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 3 Ritsch.: in quo vix dicere audeo, quam multa secula hominum teneantur. Namque ut olim deficere sol hominibus exstinguique visus est *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: namque illud quare Scaevola, negasti? *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 16, 71: namque hoc praestat amicitia propinquitati, *etc.*, id. Lael. 5, 19: namque et illa tenenda est ferox, *etc.*, id. Rep. 2, 41: namque est ille, pater quod erat meus, Hor. S 1, 6, 41; Hirt. B. G. 8, 28, 4.—Placed after a word: is namque numerus, Var. in Gell. 3, 10: virgini venienti in forum (ibi namque in tabernis literarum ludi erant), *etc.*, Liv. 3, 44, 6; id. 4, 31, 3: omnia namque ista, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 4, 32: mire namque, id ib. 9, 2, 29: pinxere namque effigies herbarum, Plin. 25, 2, 4: duodecim namque populos, *etc.*, Flor. 1, 5.

1. nāna, ae, v. nanus.

2. Nana, ae, *f.* *A nymph, daughter of Sangarius and mother of Atys*, Arn. 5, p. 158.

nancĭo, ire, *v. a.*, and **nancĭor,** iri, *v. dep. a.* [the root of nanciscor, whence also nanctus and nactus are derived] *To get, gain, obtain* (post-class.): si nanciam populi desiderium, Gracch. in Prisc. p. 888 P.:—"in foedere Latino: PECVNIAM QVIS NANCITOR (*i. e.* nancitur) HABETO," Fest. p. 166 ed. Müll.

nanciscor, nactus (in the best MSS. also freq. nanctus; cf. Maj. ad. Cic. Rep. 1, 10; Drak. ad. Liv. 24, 31, 14; 25, 30, 2, and Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 463), 3. *v. dep. a.* (nactus, in the pass. signif., v. infra, *ad fin.*) *To get, obtain, receive* a thing (esp. by accident or without one's co-operation), *to meet with, stumble on, light on, find* a thing: unde anulum istum nactus? Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 27: quoniam nacti te, inquit, sumus aliquando otiosum, Cic. Fin 1, 5, 14: nactus sum etiam, qui Xenophontis similem esse se cuperet, id. Or. 9: cum plus otii nactus ero, id. Fam. 3, 7; id. N. D. 3, 36: immanes beluas nanciscimur venando, id. 2, 64; id. Fam. 13, 7: eum Philolai commentarios esse nanctum, id. Rep.

1, 10 Maj.: Cato sic abiit a vita, ut causam moriendi nactum se esse gauderet, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: se in silvas abdiderunt, locum nacti, egregie et natura et opere munitum, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: nactus est morbum, Nep. Att. 21; so, febrim, *to contract or catch a fever*, id. Ages. 8:—milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, ergo alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125.—Transf., of inanimate things: meum quod rete et hami nacti sunt, meum potissimum est, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 46: vitis claviculis suis quicquid est nacta, complectitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

nancĭtor, v. nancio.

nanctus, v. nanciscor, *ad init.*

‡**Nanis,** ĭdis, *f.* [nana] *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 48, *no.* 269.

Nannētes or **Namnētes,** um, *m.* *A people of Celtic Gaul*, near the modern *Nantes*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9; Plin. 4, 18, 32; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 334.—Transf., *The chief city of the Namnetes*, the modern *Nantes*, Venant. Fort. Ep. 3, ad Episcop. Namn. Fel.

nanque, v. namque.

Nantuātes, um, *m.* *A people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *at the foot of the Alps*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; 4, 10; Plin. 3, 20, 24; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 346.

†**nānus,** i, *m.* = νάννος and νᾶνος (cf. Gell. 19, 13, 3), in vulg. lang., *A dwarf:* Prop. 4, 8, 41; Juv. 8, 32.

B. In the *fem.*, nana, ae, *A female dwarf:* nanos et nanas et moriones populo donavit, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 34.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A small horse:* Helv. Cinn. ap. Gell. 19, 13.

B. *A low, shallow water-vessel:* "vas aquarium vocant *futim* . . . quo postea accessit *nanus* cum Graeco nomine, et cum Latino nomine, Graeca figura *barbatus*," Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34, § 119; cf., "*nanum* Graeci vas aquarium dicunt humile et concavum, quod vulgo vocant situlum barbatum, unde *nani* pumiliones appellantur," Fest. p. 176 ed. Müll.

†**năpaeus,** a, um, *adj.* = ναπαῖος, *Of* or *belonging to a wooded vale* or *dell:* nymphae napaeae, *dell-nymphs*, Col. poët. 10, 264.—Hence, **II.** Subst., Napaeae, ārum, *f.*, *The dell-nymphs:* faciles venerare Napaeas, Virg. G. 4, 535; so Stat. Th. 4, 255; Nemes. Ecl. 2, 20.

Nāpe, ēs, *f.* *The name of a dog:* deque lupo concepta Nape, Ov. M. 3, 214.—(* Also, *The name of a woman*, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 4.)

†**naphtha,** ae, *f.* = ἡ νάφθα (collat. form of ὁ νάφθας), *Naphtha:* "similis (malthae) est natura naphthae: ita appellatur circa Babyloniam et in Astacenis Parthiae profluens bituminis liquidi modo," Plin. 2, 105, 109; Amm. 23, 6 (called oleum incendiarium in Veg. Mil. 4, 8, and 18; and, oleum vivum, Grat. Cyn. 434).

nāpīna, ae, *f.* [napus] *A navew-bed:* Col. 11, 2, 71.

‡**napurae,** ārum, *f.* *Straw-ropes:* "*nectere* ligare significat . . . PONTIFEX MINOR EX STRAMENTIS NAPVRAS NECTITO, id est funiculos facito, quibus sues annectantur," Fest. s. v. NECTERE, p. 165 ed. Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 169.

nāpus, i, *m.* *A kind of turnip, a navew:* *napus* devexam amat et siccam terram, Col. 2, 10; cf. id. 12, 54; Plin. 18, 43, 35; 19, 5, 25; Mart. 13, 120.

†**nāpy,** ÿos, *n.* = νᾶπυ (an old form for σίναπι), *Mustard:* "sinapi Athenienses *napy* appellaverunt, Plin. 19, 8, 54: alterum thlapsi aliqui Persicum napy appellaverunt, id. 27, 13, 113.

1. Nār, Nāris, *m.*, Νάρ, *A river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, flows through a part of the Sabine territory and Umbria, and empties into the Tiber*, now *Nera:* "Nar amnis exhaurit illos (Velinos lacus) sulphureis aquis," Plin. 3, 12, 17; cf., audiit amnis Sulfurea Nar albus aqua fontesque Velini, Virg. A. 7, 517: quod Lacus Velinus in Narem defluit, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5: Nare mox Tiberi devectus, Tac. A. 3, 9; so Mann. 1, p. 536.

‡**2. Nar,** artis, *n.* *A dweller on the banks of the Nar:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 407, 1.

3. Nar, Nartis, *m.* *A river of Illyria*, Mel. 2, 3, 13.

Narbo ōnis, *m.* (collat. form, v. NARBONA, ae, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 218), also with the appellation Marcius (after the consul Q. Marcius Rex, who led a colony thither A.U.C. 636), *A city in Gaul, from which* Gallia Narbonensis *takes its name*, the mod. *Narbonne*, Mel. 2, 5, 2; 6; Plin. 3, 4, 5; Cic. Fontei. 1; 16; Vellej. 1, 15; 2, 8; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 15; 52 *sq.*; 181; 408.—**II.** Derivv.:

A. Narbōnensis, e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Narbo, Narbonian:* colonia, Cic. Brut. 43, 160; id. Cluent. 51, 140: coloni Narbonenses, Cic. Fontei. 2: Gallia, *the province of Gaul beyond the Alps*, Mela, 2, 5, 1; Plin. 4, 17, 31.

B. Narbōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Narbo* or *to Narbonian Gaul, Narbonian:* vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4 *fin.*

†**narcē,** es, *f.* = νάρκη, *A numbness, torpor:* a narce narcissus dictus, non a fabuloso puero, Plin. 21, 19, 75.

†**narcissĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ναρκίσσινος, *Of* or *from the narcissus, narcissus-:* oleum, Plin. 21, 19, 75: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2.

†**narcissītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ναρκισσῖτις, *An unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

†**narcissus,** i, *m.* = νάρκισσος, *The narcissus*, Plin. 21, 5, 12; id. 21, 19, 75.—**II.** Narcissus, i, *Narcissus, the son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope. He was uncommonly beautiful, and fell so violently in love with himself on beholding his image in a fountain, that he wasted away with desire, until he was changed into the flower of the same name*, Ov. M. 3, 407 *sq.*

nardĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [nardus-fero] *Nard-bearing:* Ganges, Grat. Cyn. 314.

nardĭfŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [nardus-folium] *A nard-leaf*, Plin. 12, 12, 25 and 26; cf., "nardus, nardifolium," Not. Tir. p. 160.

†**nardĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = νάρδινος: **I.** *Of* or *made of nard, nard-:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2: vinum, *flavored with nard-oil*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 11.—**II.** *Resembling nard:* pira, *that smell like nard*, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

†**nardostăchўon,** ii, *n.* = ναρδόσταχυς, *Spikenard:* Apic. 7, 6.

nardostatĭus, i, *m.*, i. q. nardostachyon, Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 15.

†**nardus,** i, *f.*, and **nardum,** i, *n.* = νάρδος, *Nard*, "Plin. 12, 12, 26:"—nardus Gallicus, id. ib.—**II.** Transf., *Nard-balsam, nard-oil:* Assyriaque nardo Potamus uncti, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 16: Syrio madefactus tempora nardo, Tib. 3, 6, 63.

nāres, ĭum, v. naris.

*__nārĭnōsus,__ a, um, *adj.* [naris] *Broad-nosed:* cum diis suis narinosis, Lact. 5, 12 *fin.* dub. (*al.* varicosis, cariosis, curiosis).

nāris, is, *f.* *A nostril*, usually in the *plur.*, nares, ĭum, *f.*, *The nostrils, the nose.*

I. Lit.: (*a*) In the *sing.* (poet. and in post-class. prose): et late rictus et panda loquenti Naris erat, Ov. M. 3, 675; so id. ib. 6, 141; 12, 253; A. A. 1, 520; Pers. 1, 33; Grat. Cyn. 172; Macer. in Charis. p. 82 P.; App. M. 8, p. 577 Oud.; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13.—(*β*) In the *plur.*: nares, eo, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: nares contractiores habent introitus, id. ib. 2, 57: fasciculum ad nares admovere, id. Tusc. 3, 18: patulis captavit naribus auras, Virg. G. 1, 375.

B. *The nose*, as an organ expressive of sagacity, and also of scorn and anger: ducere naribus tura, *to smell*, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 21: nares corrugare, *to turn up the nose, to sneer*, Quint. 11, 3, 80: ne sordida mappa nares corruget, *cause you to turn up your nose*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22: omnis copia narium, *sweet-smelling flowers*, id. Od. 2, 15, 6: de nare loqui, *to speak through the nose*, Pers. 1, 3: Aesopus naris emunctae senex, *of a clean nose*, i. e. *of sharp perception, of fine powers of observation*, Phaedr. 3, 3, 14; so, (Lucilius) emunctae naris, Hor. S. 1, 4, 8; so, acutae nares, id. ib. 1, 3, 30; and on the contrary, homo naris obesae, *of a dull nose*, id. Epod. 12, 3: naribus uti, *to turn up the nose*, i. e. *to banter, ridicule*, id. Ep. 1, 19, 45; cf., rides et nimis uncis naribus indulges, Pers. 1, 41.—Of anger: Calpurni saevam legem Pisoni' reprendi, Eduxique animam in prioribu' naribus, Lucil. in Non. 427, 32. cf. Afran. ib. 33.

II. Transf., *An opening, orifice, vent, air-hole*, of a canal, *etc.*: inter duos parietes canalis ducatur, habens nares ad locum patentem, Vitr. 7, 4; so id. 7, 10; Vop. Prob. 21; Pall. 9, 9.

Narisci, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Germany, contiguous to the Hermundurians*, Tac. G. 42; Cap. Marc. Aur. 22; cf. Mann German. p. 393.

†**nārītă,** ae, *f.* = νηρίτης, *A kind of sea-snail:* Plaut. in Fest. p. 166 ed. Müll.

*__nārĭtas,__ ātis, *f.* [narus for gnarus] *Knowledge, discernment:* nares a naritate dictae sunt, Don. in Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 43.

Narnĭa, ae, *f.* *An Umbrian city on the Nar*, Liv. 10, 10; 27, 9; 29, 15; cf Mann. Ital. 1, p. 480.—**II.** Deriv., **Narnĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Narnia, Narnian:* ager, Plin. 31, 4, 28: equites, Liv. 27, 50.—In the *plur.* subst., Narnīenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Narnia, the Narnians*, Plin. 3, 14, 19.

Narōna, ae, *f.* *A city in Dalmatia*, Mel. 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 22, 26; Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; 5, 10, 4; Cic. ib. 13, 77, 3.

narrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [narro] *That can be narrated*, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 61.

narrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A relating, narrating, a narration, narrative:* **I.** In gen.: narrationes credibiles, Cic. Or. 26: rem narrare ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, id. de Or. 2, 19: si exponenda est narratio, id. Or. 62: narrationem explicare, id. Or. 36; Phaedr. 4, 5, 2.

II. In partic., in rhetoric: "*narratio* est rerum gestarum, aut ut gestarum, expositio: Narrationum genera sunt tria, *etc.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 19; 2, 19; 80; Part. or. 9; Auct. Her. 1, 8; Quint. 4, 2, 1 *sq.*; Mart. Cap. 5, 180.

narrātīve, *adv.* [id.] *In the way of narration:* Don. ad Ter. argum. Andr.

narrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [narratio] *A small, short narrative* (post-Aug.): Quint. 1, 9, 6; so Plin. Ep. 6, 33.

narrātor, ōris, *m.* [narro] *A relater, narrator* (quite class.): narratores faceti, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: rerum, id. ib. 2, 12, *fin.*: disertus rerum suarum narrator, Quint. 11, 1, 36; Tac. A. 16, 2.

1. narrātus, a, um, v. narro, *ad fin.*

2. narrātus, ūs, *m.* [narro] *A narration, narrative* (poet. and in post-class. prose): veniet narratibus hora tempestiva meis, Ov. M. 5, 499; App. M. 9, p. 650 Oud.

narro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [perh. kindr. with GNARURO, gnaruris, gnarus: to make one acquainted with, cause one to know a thing] *To tell, relate, narrate.*

I. Lit.: ego tibi ea narro, quae tu melius scis, quam ipse, qui narro, Cic. Fam. 9, 6: *acc. c. inf.*: mihi Philargyrus narravit, te interdum sollicitum esse vehementius, id. ib. 6, 1 *fin.*: narrare virtutem alicujus, Ter. Adelph. 4, 1, 20; Plin. 6, 22, 24: narrabimus homini cibos suos, *set forth, explain*, id. 20 praef.:—narrat, ut virgo integra etiam tum siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70.—With *de*: qua (epistola) Crassi libertum ais tibi de mea sollicitudine macieque narrasse, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 1; so, mores ejus, de quo narres, id. de Or. 2, 59, 241; and Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24; cf. also in the follg.:—male, bene narrare, *to tell bad* or *good news:* male narras de Nepotis filio, Cic. Att. 16, 14; id. 13, 33. Of things: quid istaec tabellae narrant? Plaut. Pers 4, 3, 29: si respublica tibi narrare posset, quomodo sese haberet, Cic. Fam. 3, 1: de sermonibus, quos de me haberes quotidie, mihi narraret, id. ib.:—narratur and narrant, *it is said, they say:* propter Paridis narratur amorem Graecia Barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 6; Ov. Her. 6, 19: versiculos in me narratur scribere Cinna, Mart. 3, 9:—narrant, et in Ponto Caecian in se trahere nubes, Plin. 2, 47, 48; so, id. 2, 106, 10; 32, 7, 24 et saep.

II. Transf., in gen., *To say, speak, tell:* narra, quid est, quid ait? Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 67: ego quid narres, nescio, Ter. And. 3, 1, 19; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 54.—Hence, narro tibi, *I tell you, I assure you, in fact, seriously*, a form of asseveration: narro tibi: plane relegatus mihi videor, postea quam in Formiano sum, Cic. Att. 2, 11;

so, narro tibi, haec loca venusta sunt, abdita certe, id. ib. 15, 16, B; and id. ib. 16, 21:—navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator, *talks*, Prop. 2, 1, 43.—Hence

narrātum, i, *n.*, *That which is told* or *narrated:* hoc quoque Tiresia praeter narrata petenti Respondo, Hor. S. 2. 5, 1.

† **narthēcĭa** or **narthēcy̆a,** ae, *f.* = *ναρθηκία* or *ναρθηκυα*, *A low species of* ferula: Plin. 13, 22, 42.

† **narthēcĭum,** ii, *n.* = *ναρθήκιον* (lit. a piece of narthex-wood which has been hollowed out for keeping ointments and medicines in; hence any vessel in which these articles are kept) *An ointment-box, a medicine-chest:* Mart. 14, 78:—jam doloris medicamenta illa Epicurea tamquam de narthecio proment, Cic. Fin. 2, 7 *fin.*

† **narthex,** ēcis, *f.* = *νάρθηξ*, *The shrub* ferula, Plin. 13, 22, 42.

‡ **nārus,** a, um, v. gnarus, *ad init.*

Nāry̆cĭa, ae, *f.* *The city of Locri, founded in Lower Italy by the Ozolian Locrians* (from Narycion), Ov. M. 15, 705.

Nāry̆cĭon, ii, *n.*, Ναρύκιον, Plin. 4, 7, 12; and **Naryx,** y̆cis, *f.*, Νάρυξ, *A city of the Ozolian Locrians*, a colony from which built the city of Locri, in Italy, Plin. 4, 17, 12.—Hence

Nāry̆cĭus, a, um, *adj.* = Ναρύκιος, *Of* or *belonging to the city of Narycion* (the birth-place of Ajax Oileus), *Narycian:* hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri (cf. the preced. art.), Virg. A. 3, 399: pix, id. Georg. 2, 438: Lelex, *a king of the Locrians*, Ov. M. 8, 312: heros, *i. e. the son of Ajax Oileus, who led the colony of Locrians to Italy*, Ov. M. 14, 468.

Năsămon, ōnis, cf. the follg. art.

Năsămōnes, um, *m.*, Νασαμῶνες, *A Libyan people to the southwest of Cyrenaica, extending to the Great Syrtis*, Plin. 5, 5, 5; 7, 2, 2; 13, 17, 23: tota commercia mundo Naufragiis Nasamones habent (because they plundered shipwrecked persons), Luc. 9, 443.—In the *sing.:* quas (herbas) Nasamon, gens dura, legit, Luc. 9, 439:—*acc.*, Nasamona, Sil. 6, 44.—**II.** Derivv.:

A. Năsămōnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Nasamonian:* Sil. 16, 630; cf. Ov. M. 5, 129.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *African:* rex, *i. e. Hannibal*, Stat. S. 4, 6, 75.

B. Năsămōnĭas, ădis, *f.*, Νασαμωνιάς, *The Nasamonian:* Nasamonias Harpe, Sil. 2, 117.

C. Năsămōnītis, ĭdis, *f.*, Νασαμωνῖτις, *A precious stone otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 64.

D. Năsămōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Nasamonian;* poet. for *African:* natus Nasamonii Tonantis, *i. e. Alexander*, because he passed for the son of Jupiter Ammon, Stat. S. 2, 7, 93; Jugurtha, Sid. Carm. 9, 257.

nascens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from nascor.

nascentĭa, ae, *f.* [nascor] *Birth* (a Vitruv. word): Vitr. 9, 7.

nascĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That can be born* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 19; so id. ib. 3, 11.

Nascĭo, ōnis, *f.* *The goddess of birth;* v. natio, *ad init.*, *no.* I.

nasco, ĕre, v. the follg. art., *ad fin.*

nascor, nātus, nasci (ante-class., and in poets of the class. period also gnatus, v. under Pa. *no.* B), 3. *v. dep.* (act. collat. form, v. infra, *ad fin.*) [from gnascor, kindred with *γεννάω*] *To be born.*

I. Lit.: quod ex nobis natos liberos appellamus, iccirco Cerere nati nominati sunt Liber et Libera, Cic. N. D. 2, 24; cf. Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7: Assaraco natus Capus, Enn. Ann. 1, 29: patre certo nasci, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: post homines natos, *since men have lived*, id. Phil. 11, 1; so, post genus hominum natum, id. Balb. 10: amplissima familia nati adolescentes, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: Apolline natus, Ov. M. 15, 639: natus deâ (* *son of a goddess*), i. e. *Achilles*, id. Met. 12, 86; so, natus deâ, *i. e. Aeneas*, Virg. A. 1, 586: matre musâ natus, Cic. N. D. 3, 18: de tigride natus, id. ib. 9, 613; cf., de stirpe alicujus Nasci, id. ib. 11, 312: de pellice natus, Ov. M. 4, 422: in miseriam nascimur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5: nascetur pulcra Trojanus origine Caesar, Virg. A. 1, 290: generari et nasci a principibus, Tac. H. 1, 16:—aves omnes in pedes nascuntur (* *with the feet foremost*), Plin. 10, 53, 74:—ad homines nascendos vim hujus numeri pertinere, *to the formation of man in the womb*, Gell. 3, 10:—nasciturus, a, um, Pall. Jun. 7, § 8.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To arise, take its beginning, derive its origin, spring forth:* nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: onyx nascitur circa Thebas Aegyptias, Plin. 36, 8, 12: ex palude nascitur amnis, id. 36, 26, 65:—nascere praeque diem veniens age, Lucifer, almum, Virg. E. 8, 17: unde nigerrimus Auster Nascitur, id. Georg. 3, 278: nascens luna, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 1: nascentia templa, *newly built*, Mart. 6, 4.—*Supine:* cupressus natu morosa, Plin. 6, 33, 60.

2. *To rise, mount up, ascend:* ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 18; Sil. 3, 530.

II. Trop., *To arise, spring forth, proceed, be produced:* scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistolae argumentum, Cic. Fam. 16, 22: nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quae non homini ab homine nascatur, id. Off. 2, 5: ex quo uno haec omnia nata et profecta esse concedit, id. Quint. 28; id. Agr. 2, 33, 90: profectio nata a timore defectionis, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: querelae verae nascuntur pectore ab imo, Catull. 64, 188.—Hence,

A. nascens, entis, *Pa.*, *Arising, beginning, nascent:* ante Periclem et Thucydidem, qui non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis fuerunt, litera nulla est, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 7, 27.—**2.** Subst., nascentia, ĭum, *n.*, *Organic bodies*, esp. *plants*, Vitr. 5, 1, 3; 5, 8, 1.

B. nātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Born;* hence, **1.** Subst., natus (gnatus), i, *m.*, and nata (gnata), ae, *f.* (dat. and abl., natabus, only where ambiguity is to be avoided, acc. to Prisc. p. 733 P.; Phocas, p. 1707 ib.), *A son; a daughter;* in the plur., nati (gnati), *children:* gnatis parce tuis, Enn. Ann. 4, 3: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Lael. 8: cum pecore et gnatis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 115: et trepide matres pressere ad pectora natos, Virg. A. 7, 518:—mihi ausculta, nate, pueros cremari jube, Enn. in Non. 246, 11; Hor. S. 1, 3, 43:—o gnata, Enn. Ann. 1, 50: si quis gnatam pro muta devovet agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219; cf. id. ib. 199: maxima natarum Priami, Virg. A. 1, 654; Ov. M. 13, 661.

2. Adject.: **a.** natus alicui rei *or* ad aliquam rem, *Born, made, destined by nature* for any thing: (*a*) *c. dat.:* me credo huic esse natum rei, ferundis miseriis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6: non sibi se soli natum meminerit, sed patriae, sed suis, Cic. Fin. 2, 14: natus huic imperio, id. Coel. 24: gurges natus abdomini suo, non laudi atque gloriae, id. Pis. 17: Judaei et Syri, nationes natae servituti, id. Prov. Cons. 5.—(*β*) With *ad:* vir ad omnia summa natus, Cic. Crut. 68: natus ad haec tempora, id. Phil. 12, 4: ad dicendum natus aptusque, id. de Or. 1, 22: ad laudem et ad decus nati, suscepti, instituti sumus, id. Fin. 5, 22: ad hoc unum natus, id. Or. 28: ut ad cursum equus, ad arandum bos, ad indagandum canis, sic homo ad intelligendum et agendum natus est, id. Fin. 2, 13: natus ad sacra Cithaeron, Ov. M. 2, 223: canor mulcendas natus ad aures, id. ib. 5, 561.—(*γ*) *c. inf.* (poet.): quid meruere boves animal . . . natum tolerare labores, Ov. M. 15, 120: sentes tantummodo laedere natae, id. de Nuce 113.—(*δ*) With *in c. acc.* (likewise poetical): nati in usum laetitiae scyphi, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1; so Ov. M. 14, 99; 15, 117.

b. *Formed* or *constituted by nature* in any manner: alius ager bene natus, alius male, Var. R. R. 1, 6, 1: sarmenta male nata, Col. 4, 24, 7: ita natus locus est, Liv. 9, 2: inculti versus et male nati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233.—(*β*) pro (ante- and post-class. e) re nata, *Under the present circumstances, according to the state of affairs, as matters are:* ut in his pro re nata non incommode possint esse, Cic. Att. 7, 14; so, Antonii colloquium cum heroibus nostris pro re nata non incommodum, id. ib. 14, 6; and id. ib. 7, 8:—e re nata melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8; App. M. 4, p. 241 Oud.

c. With a specification of time, So *old, of the age of*, etc.: eques Romanus annos prope XC. natus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: annos natus unum et viginti, id. de. Or. 3, 20: quum annos ad quinquaginta natus esset. id. Cluent. 40: quum quinque et viginti natus annos dominatum occupavisset, id. Tusc. 5, 20: Cato annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vita, id. Brut. 20 *fin.*—Sometimes, in order to specify the age more exactly, major *or* minor, without or with quam, is added: homo annos natus major quadraginta, *over forty years old*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14; so, Dionysius major annos sexaginta natus decessit, Nep. Reg. 2: cum liberis majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, Liv. 45, 32, 3: so, minorem quam annos sex, majorem quam annos decem natam, Gell. 1, 12, 1.

Act. collat. form, nasco, ĕre: ubi germen nascere coeperit, Cato R. R. 151 *fin.*

nāsīca, ae, *com. adj.* [nasus] *Who has a large* or *pointed nose:* Arn. 6, 196; so id. 3, 108.

II. *A surname in the Scipio family.* S. P. Scipio Nasica, *who was declared to be the most virtuous man in the state, and on that account was sent to accompany the image of the* Mater Idaea *to Rome*, Liv. 29, 14; cf. Cic. Brut. 20, 79; Val. Max. 3, 7, 3.

Nāsĭdĭānus, a, um, v. Nasidius.

Nāsĭdĭēnus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname:* **I.** *A wealthy upstart in the time of Horace*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 1 *sq.*—**II.** *Another person of the same name*, Mart. 7, 54.

Nāsĭdĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So, L. Nasidius, *an adherent of Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 2, 3; Cic. Att. 11, 17, 3.—**II.** Deriv., **Nāsĭdĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nasidian:* naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 7.

nāsĭterna (nassit.), ae, *f.* [nasus-ternus] *A watering-pot with three noses* or *spouts:* "*nassiterna* est genus vasi aquarii ansati et patentis, quale est quo equi perfundi solent," Fest. p. 169 ed. Müll.; cf. Cato R. R. 11; Var. in Non. 546, 7; Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 28.

* **nāsĭternātus,** i, *m.* [nasiterna] *One who carries a watering-pot with three spouts:* Calpurn. ap. Fulg. in Expos. serm. antiq. p. 563, 31 ed. Merc.

Nāso, ōnis, *m.* [nasus, large-nosed] *A Roman family name in the Otacilian, Octavian, Ovidian, and Voconian* gens. So esp., P. Ovidius Naso, *the poet:* ingenio perii Naso poëta meo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 74.

Nāsos or **Nāsus,** i, *m.*, Νᾶσος, Νῆσος (the island), *A part of the city of Syracuse*, Liv. 25, 30.

nassa (naxa), ae, *f.* *A wicker-basket with a narrow neck, for catching fish, a weel:* "*nassa* est piscatorii vasi genus, quo, cum intravit piscis, exire non potest," Fest. p. 169 ed. Müll.; Sil. 5, 47; Plin. 9, 37, 61: junci usus ad nassas marinas, id. 21, 18, 59: scarus inclusus nassis, id. 32, 2, 5.

II. Trop., of a dangerous place, *A snare, net:* numquam ex ista nassa escam petam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 98: ex hac naxa exire constitui, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 2.

nassiterna, v. nasiterna.

nasturtĭum, ii, *n.* [nasus-torqueo, nasi-tortium] *A kind of cress:* "*nasturtium* nomen accepit a narium tormento, Plin. 19, 8, 44; cf. id. 20, 13, 50; Col. poët. 10, 230: Persas negat Xenophon ad panem adhibere quicquam praeter nasturtium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.

1. nāsus, i, *m.* (nasum, i, *n.:* quis oculi non sunt neque nasum, Lucil. in Non. 215, 4; so Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 288; Curc. 1, 2, 18; Men. 1, 2, 57; Mil. 4, 6, 4), *The nose:* **I.** Lit.: nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: abripere alicui nasum mordicus, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 12: naso exhibere molestiam, id. Capt. 4, 2, 37: naso clamare magnum, *to snore*, id. Mil. 3, 2, 9: acutus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 115: collisus nasus, Sen. Ira, 3, 22: pravus, Hor. A. P. 36: congelati gutta nasi, Mart. 11, 98, 7: madidique infantia nasi, id. 10, 199: exprimere rorantem frigore nasum, Mart. 7, 37: ingeminant geminos naso crispante cachinnos, Pers. 3, 87.

B. *The nose*, as the seat of quick smell; and also as the feature whereby anger or scorn is expressed; cf. naris (poet.): rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus Illis nullus erat, Hor. S. 2, 2, 89.—Of anger: disce sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna, Pers. 5, 91; Mart. 6, 64.—Of scorn, derision, satirical wit: naso adunco aliquem suspendere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: Balatro suspendens omnia naso, id. ib. 2, 8, 64: Lucilius, qui primus condidit stili nasum, Plin. H. N. *praef.*: non cuicumque datum est habere nasum, Mart. 1, 42: tacito ridere naso, id. 5, 19: et pueri nasum rhinocerotis habet, id. 1, 4.

II. Transf., The projecting part of a vessel, *The nozzle* or *spout* (cf. nasiterna): calix nasorum quatuor, Juv. 5, 46; cf. Mart. 14, 96.

2. Nasus, i, v. Nasos.

nāsūte, *adv.*, v. nasutus, *ad fin.*

nāsūtus, a, um, *adj.* [nasus] *That has a large nose, large-nosed* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: depygis, nasuta, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93.—**II.** Trop., *Sagacious, witty, satirical, censorious:* nasutus nimium cupis videri: Nasutum volo, nolo polyposum, Mart. 12, 37; id. 13, 2: nil nasutius est, id. 2, 54: homo nasutissimus, Senec. Suas. 7 *med.*—Hence,

Adv., nāsūte, *Pertly, satirically, scornfully:* tu qui nasute scripta destringis mea, Phaedr. 4, 7, 1: nasute negare (*al.* vafre), Sen. Ben. 5, 6.

nāta, ae, *f.* *A daughter;* v. natus, under nascor, *Pa.*, *no.* B.

nătābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nato] *That can swim* or *float* (post-class.): robur, Coripp. Laud. Just. 4, 43.

nătābŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *A place for swimming, a swimming-place,* App. Flor. p. 62 Oud.

* **nătābundus,** a, um, *adj.* *Swimming:* Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 2, 31 ed. Maj.

Natal. *The name of one of the mimes of Laberius:* in mimo, qui inscribitur Natal, Gell. 16, 7, 9.

nātālĭcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. natalis] *Of* or *belonging to the hour* or *day of one's birth, birth-day-, natal* (quite class.): qui haec Chaldaeorum natalicia praedicta defendunt, *a casting of nativities,* Cic. de Div. 2, 42: sidera, id. ib. 2, 43: dapes, Mart. 7, 86; so, lardum, Juv. 11, 84: sinciput, Petr. 136; Pers. 1, 16.—Hence, **II.** Subst.: **A.** nātālĭcĭum (-tĭum), ii, *n.*, *A birth-day present:* aliquid natalicii titulo tibi mittere, Censor. de Die natali, 1.—**B.** nātālĭcĭa (-tĭa), ōrum, *n.*, *A birth-day entertainment:* hodie non descendit Antonius. Cur? Dat natalicia in hortis, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15 (so *Orell. Cod. Vat.*, nataliciam, so that we would have to assume natalicia, ae, *f.*, supplying coena).

1. nātālis, e, *adj.* [natus, nascor] *Of* or *belonging to one's birth, birth-, natal.*

I. Adject.: natali die tuo scripsisti epistolam ad me, Cic. Att. 9, 4; cf., dies natalis bujus urbis, Cic. Fl. 40 *fin.*; and, n. dies reditus mei, id. Att. 3, 20: scit genius natale comes qui temperat astrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187: tempus, Ov. F. 1, 797: lux, id. ib. 1, 219: hora, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 18: humus, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 78: domus, Val. Fl. 3, 321:—sterilitas, *native*, Col. 3, 7; so, natale decus, Val. Fl. 6, 61.

II. Subst., nātālis, is, *m.* (*sc.* dies): **A.** Lit., *A birth-day:* ad urbem (veni) tertio Non. natali meo, Cic. Att. 7, 5: natales grate numeras, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 210: meus est natalis, Virg. E. 3, 76: sex mihi natales ierant, Ov. Her. 15, 61: Brutorum et Cassi natalibus, Juv. 5, 36. On this day it was customary to make offerings, the men to their Genius, and the women to Juno, and to make presents to each other, Ov. Tr. 3, 13; 5, 5; Mart. 8, 64.—Also of *the day of the foundation of Rome:* natali Urbis DCXXXII., Plin. 14, 4, 6.—Poet.: natalem alicui eripere, *to prevent one's being born:* Luc. 7, 390.

B. In the *plur.*, nātāles, ĭum, *m.*, *Birth, origin, lineage, extraction, descent, family* (post-Aug.): natalium periti, *the casters of nativities,* Sen. Q. N. 2, 32 *med.*:—Cornelius Fuscus claris natalibus, *of distinguished birth,* Tac. H. 2, 86; cf., natalium claritas, id. Hist. 1, 49; and, mulier natalibus clara. Plin. Ep. 8, 18; Juv. 8, 231:—natalibus suis restitui or reddi, *to be restored to one's birth-right.* i. e. *to be freed from slavery* (because all men were regarded as originally free): Marcell. Dig. 40, 11, 2: libertus natalibus redditus, Ulp. ib. 38, 2, 3: de restituendis natalibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 77.

2. Transf., Of things, *Birth, origin:* adamanti pallor argenti, et in auro non nisi excellentissimo natales, *i. e. is produced only in gold mines,* Plin. 37, 4, 15: arborum, *the seed,* id. 17, 10, 14: natales impatientiae, Tert. Pat. 5: a Pentateucho natales agnitionis supputabuntur, id. adv. Marc. 1, 10.

2. Nātālis, is, *m.* *A Roman surname;* e. g. Antonius Natalis, Tac. A. 15, 50, 54 *sq.*; 71.

nātālĭtĭus, a, um, v. natalicius.

‡ **nătātĭcius,** a, um, *adj.* [nato] *That can swim:* "*nataticius, νηκτικός,*" Gloss. Philox.

nătātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That can swim* (post-class.): animae, Tert. adv. Herm. 33; cf. subst., feras, volucres, reptiles, natatiles, Prud. στεφ. 10, 332.

nătātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A swimming, natation:* **I.** Lit.: habeant igitur sibi arma, sibi equos ... sibi pilam, sibi natationes atque cursus, * Cic. de Sen. 16 *fin.*: frigidae natationes, Cels. 3, 24 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *A place for swimming, swimming-place:* Cels. 3, 27, 1; so Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

nătātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A swimmer:* Var. L. L. 5, 18, § 93: pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas, Ov. R. Am. 122; so id. Her. 19, 70; Stat. Th. 10, 497.

nătātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to swimming, that serves to swim with, natatory* (post-class.): cortex, Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 27.—**II.** Subst., natatoria, ae, *f.*, *A place for swimming, a swimming-place:* Sid. Ep. 2, 2; so Vulg. Interpr. Ioh. 9, 7; 11.

‡ **nătātūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A place for swimming* or *bathing:* "*natatura, κολυμβήθρα,*" Gloss. Philox.

nătātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A swimming* (post-Aug.): Stat. S. 1, 5, 25: piscium natatu, Pall. 1, 17: fluvios natatu scindere, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 347; cf. id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 333.

nătes, ĭum, v. natis.

‡ **naticidĭum** or ‡ **gnaticidĭum,** ii, *n.* *The murdering of one's son* or *child, child-murder:* "*gnaticidium, τεκνοκτονία,*" Gloss. Philox.

‡ **nătĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *A being busy, business:* *NATINATIO* dicebatur negotiatio et NATINATORES ex eo seditiosa negotia gerentes, Fest. p. 166 ed. Müll.

‡ **nătĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* *A rebel;* v. the preced. art.

nătĭnor, ari, *v. dep.* *To be busy:* audito tumultu Macedoniae Samnites, Lucanos inter se natinari atque factiosos esse, Cato in Fest. s. v. NATINATIO, p. 166 ed. Müll.; v. h. v.

nātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nascor] *A being born, birth;* hence, transf.: **I.** Personif., *Natio, the goddess of birth:* "*Natio* quoque dea putanda est, quae, quia partus matronarum tueatur, a nascentibus Natio nominata est," Cic. N. D. 3, 18 *fin.* (*al.* Nascio); cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 240.

II. *A breed, stock, kind, species, race* (rare, but quite classical): in hominibus emendis si natione alter est melior, emimus pluris, *etc.*, Var. L. L. 9, 52, § 93: natio optimatium, Cic. Sest. 44: officiosissima candidatorum, id. Pis. 23.—Also in a contemptuous sense: salvete, fures maritimi, Famelica hominum natio, quid agitis? Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 6: vestra natio (Epicureorum), Cic. N. D. 2, 29: ardelionum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 1.—Of animals: praegnantes opere levant: venter enim labore nationem reddit deteriorem, Var. R. R. 2, 6, 4; cf. id. L. L. 9, 52, § 92; and, "in pecoribus quoque bonus proventus feturae *bona natio* dicitur," Fest. p. 167 Müll.—Transf., of things (post-Aug.): nationes in apium natura diximus, Plin. 22, 24, 50: cera natione Pontica, id. 21, 14, 41; cf. id. 12, 25, 55.

B. In a more restricted sense, *A race of people, nation, people* (used sometimes in a more limited sense than gens, and sometimes as identical with it; cf. the art. gens, p. 676, b; usually applied by Cicero to distant and barbarous people): omnes nationes servitutem ferre possunt: nostra civitas non potest, Cic. Phil. 10, 10; cf., exteris nationibus ac gentibus ostendere, *etc.*, Cic. Fontei. 11: ne nationes quidem et gentes, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93; cf., in the reverse order, omnes exterae gentes ac nationes, id. de imp. Pomp. 11, 31; so, per omnes gentes nationesque, Quint. 11, 3, 87: eruditissima Graecorum natio, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18: Judaei et Syri, nationes natae servituti, id. Prov. Cons. 5: immanes ac barbarae nationes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27: quod eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: Suevi majorem Germaniae partem obtinent, propriis adhuc nationibus nominibusque discreti, Tac. G. 28: patre natione Care, matre Scytissa natus, Nep. Dat. 1: NATIONE CILIX, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 495, *n.* 189; so too in connection with names of cities, NATIONE ARRETIO, Inscr. ap. Don. cl 6, *n.* 181.

2. Ad Nationes was *The name of a portico in Rome, built by Augustus,* where the images of all known nations were set up: ante aditum porticus Ad Nationes, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 39; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 8, 721.

3. In eccl. Lat., like gens, and the Gr. ἔθνος, opp. to Christians, *The heathen:* per deos nationum, Tert. de Idol. 22.

nătis, is, more freq. in the *plur.*, **nates,** ĭum, *f.* *The rump, bum, the buttocks:* (*a*) In the *sing.*: diffissa nate, Hor. S. 1, 8, 46: quod ejus natis fulmine icta erat, Fest. s. v. PULLUS, p. 244 and 45.—(*β*) In the *plur.*: Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 66: solea pulsare nates, Juv. 6, 611; so Mart. 14, 18; along with clunes, id. 3, 53.—Of *the rump* of animals: nates turturum donare alicui, Mart. 3, 82.

Natiso, ōnis, *m.*, Νατίσων, *A small Italian river near Aquileia,* now *Natisone,* Mel. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 3, 18, 22; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 75.

‡ **nātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [natio] *A small nation:* "natio, natiuncula," Not. Tir. p. 79.

nātīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nativus] *Birth, nativity* (post-class.): municipem aut nativitas aut adoptio facit, Ulp. Dig. 50, 1, 1: janua nativitatis, Tert. Anim. 39.—(*β*) *plur.*, Tert. Spect. 30.

nātīvĭtus, *adv.* [id.] *From birth, by birth* (post-class.): Tert. Anim. 39; so id. ib. 12.

nātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [nascor] *That has arisen from* or *by birth; born:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): mundus, Lucr. 5, 66: animus, id. 3, 418: Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 10.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Imparted by birth, inborn, innate:* ut appareret, in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4: mulier si nativa sterilitate sit, Gell. 4, 2: malum, *hunger* (*opp.* delatum), Auct. or. pro domo 5: sensus, along with domesticus, id. Harusp. resp. 9.

B. Opp. to artificial, *That is produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native* (quite class.): beluae partim fluitantes, partim nativis testis inhaerentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: urbis (Romae) ipsius nativa praesidia, id. Rep. 2, 6: nativae oves, *whose wool is used in its natural color,* Plin. 8, 48, 73: montes nativi salis, id. 31, 7, 39: color, id. 32, 7, 24: specus, Tac. A. 4, 59: arcus, Ov. M. 3, 159: coma, (* *original, former, genuine*), id. Am. 1, 14, 55.

2. In partic., in grammar, nativa verba, *Primitive words, primitives:* "simplicia verba partim *nativa* sunt, partim *reperta: nativa* ea quae significata sunt sensu; *reperta,* quae ex his facta sunt, Cic. Part. or. 5; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 36.

năto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. n.* [no] *To swim.*

I. Lit.: qui neque in Oceano natare volueris studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: natant aequore pisces, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 28: natat uncta carina, Virg. A. 4, 398.—Of shipwrecked persons, *To float about:* naufragus natans, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: natat Graccia, Prop. 4, 1, 115; so, cum saepe in portu fracta carina natet, id. 2, 19, 64.—(*β*) Poet., *c. acc.*: nocte natat caeca serus freta, *swims across,* Virg. G. 3, 259; so, aquas, Mart. 14, 196.—Hence, also, pass.: quot piscibus unda natatur, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 25.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To swim* or *spread* *about* (poet.): qua Tiberinus campo liberiore natat, Ov. F. 4, 291: natantibus radicibus, Col. Arb. 6; Prop. 2, 12, 51: ingens medio natat umbra profundo, Stat. Th. 2, 42: niveo natat ignis in ore, id. Achil. 1, 161.

2. *To swim* or *overflow with* any thing; *to be overflowed* (mostly poet.): (*a*) *c. abl.:* natabant pavimenta vino, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: plenis Rura natant fossis, Virg. G. 1, 372: sanieque aspersa natarent limina, id. Aen. 3, 625: fletibus ora natant, Stat. Th. 2, 337.—(*β*) *Abs.:* exspectant imbres, quorum modo cuncta natabant Impulsu, Luc. 4, 330: plana natant, Sil. 4, 751.

3. *To swim*, of the eyes (of drunken or dying persons), *to be feeble, failing, glassy* (poet.): vinis oculique animique natabant, Ov. F. 6, 673:—moriens oculis natantibus circumspexit Athin, id. Met. 5, 72; Sil. 2, 122.

4. *To move to and fro, not stand still:* nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle (*i. e.* calceo) natet, Ov. A. A. 1, 516; so Calp. Ecl. 6, 43; Nemes. Cyn. 170.

5. Of the *flying* of birds: ardea sublimis pennae confisa natanti, Luc. 5, 554.

II. Trop., *To fluctuate, waver, be uncertain:* in quo quidem magis tu mihi natare visus es quam ipse Neptunus, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: mutatio voluntatis indicat animum natare, Sen. Ep. 35 *fin.:* pars multa (hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, Interdum pravis obnoxia, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6; Sil. 7, 726.

nătans, antis, *Pa.*, *Swimming;* hence, natantes, um, poet. for *Fishes:* genus omne natantum, Virg. G. 3, 541.

nătrix, icis, *f.* [no] **I.** *A water-snake:* cur deus tantam vim natricum viperarumque fecerit? Cic. Acad. 2, 38.—Of a dangerous person: se natricem educare, Suet. Calig. 11.

B. Transf., *A whip, scourge,* made of a water-snake's skin: natibu' natricem impressit crassam et capitatam, Lucil. in Non. 65, 30.

II. *A plant,* Ononis natrix, L.; Plin. 27, 12, 83.

natta, v. nacca.

nātu, v. 2. natus.

‡**nātŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [nata] *A little daughter:* Inscr. ap. Gud. 335, 12.

nātūra, ae, *f.* [nascor] *Birth.*

I. Lit. (so extremely seldom): natura tu illi pater es, consiliis ego, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 46; cf., natura pater, id. ib. 5, 7, 4.

II. Transf. (so freq., and quite class.): **A.** *The nature,* i. e. *the natural constitution* or *quality* of a thing: quod autem animal est, id motu cietur interiore et suo: nam haec est natura propria animae et vis, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: qualis esset natura montis, qui cognoscerent misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: loci, id. ib. 1, 2: naturas apibus quas Juppiter ipse Addidit expediam, Virg. G. 4, 149.—Hence,

2. Of character, *Nature, natural disposition, inclination, bent, character:* cognitum per te ipsum, quae tua natura est, dignum tua amicitia judicabis, Cic. Fam. 13, 78: prolixa beneficaque natura, id. ib. 3, 8; Liv. 22, 59: mihi benefacere ex consuetudine jam in naturam vertit, Sall. J. 87: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24:—facere sibi naturam alicujus rei, *to accustom one's self to a thing*, Quint. 2, 4, 17.

B. *The nature, course,* or *order* of things: quod rerum natura non patitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 17: delabi ad aequitatem et ad rerum naturam, id. Fam. 6, 10:—naturae satisfacere and cedere, *i. e. to die*, Cic. Clu. 10; Sall. J. 16.—Hence,

2. *Nature,* i. e. *the world, the universe:* Cleanthes totius naturae menti atque animo hoc nomen (dei) tribuit, Cic. N. D. 1, 14.

C. *An element, thing, substance:* Aristoteles quintam quandam naturam censet esse, e qua sit mens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10: id. N. D. 2, 57: natura tenuis aëris, Lucr. 2, 232.

D. *The natural parts, organs of generation:* cujus (Mercurii) obscenius excitata natura traditur, Cic. N. D. 3, 22: quaedam matrona visa est in quiete obsignatam habere naturam, id. de Div. 2, 70.

nātūrābĭlis, e, i. q. naturalis, App. Doct. Plat. 2, p. 19, 6 Elm.

nātūrālis, e, *adj.* [natura] *Natural,* i. e., **I.** *By birth, own:* naturalis pater, opp. to adoptive father, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: filius, Liv. 42, 52; so id. 44, 44: also, *illegitimate,* Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 40: avus, id. ib. 37, 8, I.

II. *Produced by* or *agreeable to nature, natural:* motus naturalis, Cic. Fin. 1, 6: societas, id. Off. 1, 16: lex, id. N. D. 1, 14: notio naturalis atque insita in animis nostris, id. Fin. 1, 9: naturalis, non fucatus nitor, id. Brut. 9: bonum, id. Coel. 5: dies, *a natural day,* i. e. *from sunrise to sunset,* opp. to the dies civilis, v. civilis: mors, *a natural, not a violent death,* Plin. 7, 53, 54: naturales exitus, *the excrements,* Col. 6, 30: naturalia desideria, *the sexual impulse,* id. 6, 24 and 27. Hence, loca naturalia, or simply naturalia, *the sexual parts* of men and animals, Cels. 7, 21; so Col. 6, 27; Just. 4, 2; Cels. 2, 7; 1, 9. So, too, in the *sing.*, naturale, Cels. 7, 26, 1:—naturale est alicui, *it is natural to one, it is his innate quality:* Plin. 11, 37, 54.

III. *Of* or *concerning nature, natural:* naturales quaestiones, Cic. Part. 18: historia, Plin. H. N. *praef.:* philosophia, Isid. Orig. 2, 24.

IV. Opp. to fictitious, *Natural, real:* philosophi duos Joves fecerunt, unum naturalem, alterum fabulosum, Lact. 1, 11.—Hence,

Adv., nātūrālĭter, *Naturally, conformably to nature, by nature:* quod enim homini naturaliter insitum est, eo uti decet, Cic. de Sen. 9: alacritas naturaliter innata, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: naturaliter dissimillimi, Vellej. 2, 60; Plin. 11, 37, 47: est aliquid in omni materia naturaliter primum, Quint. 3, 8, 6.

nātūrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [naturalis] *Naturalness* (post-class.): somni naturalitas, Tert. Anim. 43; so id. ib. 16.

nātūrālĭter, *adv.*, v. naturalis.

nātūrālĭtus, *adv.* [naturalis] *By nature* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

nātūrĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [naturafacio] *Brought into being* (post-class.): animae naturificatae, Tert. adv. Valent. 23.

1. nātus, a, um, v. nascor.

2. nātus, ūs (used only in the *abl.*), *m.* [nascor] lit., *Birth;* hence,

***I.** Of plants, *A growing, growth:* cupressus natu morosa, *slow of growth,* Plin. 16, 33, 60.

II. With esp. reference to age, *Birth, age, years* (the class. signif. of the word): non admodum grandis natu (**not very old*), Cic. de Sen. 4: tantus natu (* *so old*), Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 16: grandior natu, id. Aul. 2, 1, 37: qui fuit major natu, quam Plautus, *older,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 1; cf., audivi ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasica, id. Off. 1, 30 *fin.:* ita enim maximus natu ex iis in concilio respondit, *the oldest,* Liv. 21, 19 *med.:* ex his omnibus natu minimus, Q. Saturius est (* *the youngest*), Cic. Clu. 38: consurgit P. Scaptius de plebe, magno natu, *of great age,* Liv. 3, 71; so magno natu, Nep. Paus. 5, 3: Scismas maximo natu filius, for maximus natu, *his eldest son,* Nep. Dat. 7.

Naubŏlĭdes, ae, v. Naubolus.

Naubŏlus, i, *m.*, Ναύβολος, *A king of Phocis, father of Iphitus the Argonaut,* Stat. Th. 7, 355; Hyg. Fab. 14.—**II.** Deriv., **Naubŏlĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *The son of Naubolus, Iphitus:* Val. Fl. 1, 362; so Stat. Th. 7, 354.

nauci, v. naucum.

†**nauclērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ναυκληρικός, *Of* or *belonging to a ship-owner* or *ship-master:* ornatus ornatu nauclerico, *in a skipper's dress,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 41; cf. the follg. art.

†**nauclērĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = ναυκλήριος, *Of* or *belonging to a ship-owner* or *ship-master:* nauclerio ornatu, *in the dress of a ship-master,* Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 54; cf. the preced. art.

†**nauclērus,** i, *m.* = ναύκληρος, *A ship-owner, a ship-master, skipper:* Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 16.—**II.** Nauclerus, *The title of a comedy of Caecilius,* Non. 12, 32; 126, 26; 506, 5; Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

Naucrătes, is, *m.*, Ναυκράτης, *A Greek historian of Erythrae, a pupil of Isocrates,* Cic. de Or. 2, 23; 3, 44; Quint. 3, 6, 3.

Naucrătis, is, *f.*, Ναύκρατις, *A town of the Delta in Egypt,* Plin. 5, 10, 11.—Hence **Naucrătītes,** ae, *m.*, *Of Naucratis, Naucratian:* nomos, Plin. 5, 9, 9.—**Naucratĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Naucratian:* ostium Nili, Plin. 5, 10, 11.

naucŭla, ae, *f.* [navicula] *A little ship,* for navicula (late Lat.): Paul. Carm. 21, 247; cf., "naucula, navicella, navicula," Not. Tir. p. 177.

naucŭlor, v. naviculor.

naucum, i, *n.*, or **naucus,** i, *m.* *Something slight* or *trivial, a trifle:* "naucum ait Ateius Philologus poni pro nugis. Cincius, quod in oleae nucis, quod intus sit. Aelius Stilo omnium rerum putamen. Glossematorum autem scriptores fabae grani quod haereat in fabulo. Quidam ex Graeco quod sit ναὶ καὶ οὐχί, levem hominem significari. Quidam nucis juglandis, quam Verrius jugulandam vocat, medium velut dissepimentum. Plautus in Parasito pigro: *Ambo magna laude lauti, postremo ambo sumus non nauci.* Item in Mostellaria: *Quod id esse dicam verbum nauci, nescio;* et in Truculento: *Amas hominem non nauci;* et Naevius in Tunicularia: "*Ejus noctem nauco ducere,*" (*to value at nothing*); et Ennius: "*Illuc est nugator nihili, non nauci homo,*" Fest. 166 ed. Müll. Besides the preceding example from Naevius, used only in the genitive with a negative, non nauci (habere, facere, or esse), *Of no value, good for nothing:* non nauci habeo Marsum augurem, *esteem lightly, value not a straw,* Enn. in Cic. de Div. 1, 58: homo timidus nauci non erit, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 1: homo non nauci, id. Truc. 2, 7, 50: hoc servum meum non nauci facere esse ausum? id. Bacch. 5, 1, 16.

naufrăgālis, e, *adj.* [naufragium] *Where many shipwrecks occur, dangerous to ships:* Capraria naufragalis, Mart. Cap. 2, 206; cf. the follg. art.

***naufrăgĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of shipwrecks, dangerous to ships:* pelagus, Sid. Ep. 4, 12; cf. the preced. art.

naufrăgĭum, ii, *n.* [for navifragium, from navis-frango] *A shipwreck:* **I.** Lit.: multi naufragia fecerunt, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: naufragio perire, id. Dejot. 9: naufragio interire, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: naufragio interceptus, Tac. A. 14, 3; Flor. 3, 10: pati, Sen. Herc. Oet. 118.—Proverb.: naufragia alicujus ex terra intueri, *to behold the dangers of others from a position of safety,* Cic. Att. 2, 7, 4 (cf. Lucr. 2, 1): naufragium in portu facere, *i. e. to fail when on the verge of success,* Auct. Quint. Decl. 12, 23.

B. Poet., transf.: **1.** *A storm:* naufragiis magnis multisque coörtis, Lucr. 2, 552.

2. *The remains of a shipwreck, a wreck:* Eurus Naufragium spargens operit freta, Sil. 10, 323.

II. Trop., *Shipwreck, ruin, loss, destruction:* naufragium fortunarum, Cic. Rab. perd. 9: luculenti patrimonii, id. Phil. 12, 8: rei familiaris, id. Fam. 1, 9: quum Gallica gens per Italiam naufragia sua latius traheret, *defeats,* Flor. 1, 13 *fin.:*—tabula ex naufragio, lit., *a plank on which a shipwrecked person saves himself;* hence, *a means of deliverance, a solace:* Cic. Att 4, 18.

B. Transf., *The shattered remains* of a shipwreck, *a wreck:* naufragia Caesaris amicorum, Cic. Phil. 13, 2: colligere naufragium reipublicae, id. Sest. 6; Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 62; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 9.

naufrăgo, are, *v. n.* [naufragus] *To suffer shipwreck, be wrecked:* omnes naves naufragarunt, Petr. 76; Sid. Ep. 4, 21.

naufrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [navis-frango] *That suffers shipwreck, shipwrecked, wrecked:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): Marium Africa devicta expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic. Pis. 19: naufraga corpora, Virg. G. 3, 542: naufraga puppis, Ov. Her. 2, 16: mulier naufraga, Tac. A. 14, 11.—(*β*) Subst., *A shipwrecked person:* naufragus natans, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: dare naufrago tabulam, Sen. Ben. 3, 9; Juv. 14, 301.

B. Poet., transf., *That causes shipwreck, shipwrecking, naufragous:* mare naufragum, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 10; so, unda, Tib. 2, 4, 10: monstra, Ov. F. 4, 500: tempestas, Val. Fl. 1, 584: Syrtis, Sil. 17, 635. Cf. the art. navifragus.

II. Trop., *Ruined:* naufragorum ejecta ac debilitata manus, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: ut aliquis patrimonio naufragus, id. Sull. 14.

†**naulĭa** (also written nablia), ōrum, *n.* = *ναῦλα, νάβλα, A kind of stringed instrument*: Ov. A. A. 3, 327.

Naulŏcha, ae, *f.* (Naulochus, i, Suet. Aug. 116), *A city in Sicily, on the promontory of Pelorum*, Sil. 14, 265; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 279.

†**naulum,** i, *n.* = *ναῦλον, Passage-money, fare*: perdere naulum, Juv. 8, 97: in naulis navium, Paul. Dig. 30, 39, 1: ut naulum exsolvatur, Ulp. ib. 20, 4, 6.

†**naumăchĭa,** ae, *f.* = *ναυμαχία, The representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight, naumachy*: naumachiam commisit, Suet. Claud. 21: naumachiae spectaculum edere, id. Caes. 44: naumachiam exhibere, id. Ner. 12.—**II.** Transf., *A place where such sea-fights were exhibited*: edidit et navale proelium in veteri naumachia, Suet. Tib. 7; so id. ib. 72; id. Dom. 5.

naumăchĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [naumachia] *Of* or *for a mock sea-fight*: pons, Plin. 16, 39, 74; ib. 75, *n.* 2.—Hence, **II.** Subst., naumachiarius, ii, *m.*, *A combatant in a naumachy*: Suet. Claud. 21.

‡**naumăchus,** i, *m.* = *ναύμαχος, A naval combatant*: "nauta, nauticus, naumachus, naumachia," Not. Tir. p. 77.

Naupactōus, a, um, v. Naupactus, *no.* II.

Naupactus (-os), i, *m.*, and **Naupactum,** i, *n.*, *Ναύπακτος, A city of Aetolia, on the Gulf of Corinth*, the mod. *Lepanto*, Mel. 2, 3, 5; Cic. Pis. 37, 91; Liv. 36, 30; 34 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Naupactōus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Naupactian*: Naupactous Achelous, Ov. F. 2, 43.

‡**naupēgĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [naupegus] *A ship-carpenter*: Inscr. ap. Spon. Miscell. p. 67.

†**naupēgus,** i, *m.* = *ναυπηγός, A ship-builder, ship-wright, ship-carpenter*: naupego in navi maritima diurni X sexaginta, Edict. Diocl. p. 19; so Arcad. Aur. Dig. 50, 6, 6; Firm. Math. 4, 7 *med.*

‡**nauphy̆lax** (naufylax, naufulax, nāŏfylax), ăcis, *m.* = *ναυφύλαξ, One who kept watch over the luggage on ship-board*: Inscr. ap. Don. 273, 2; Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 125, 3.

Naupĭdăme, es, *f.*, *Ναυπιδόμη, Daughter of Amphidamas, and mother of Augeas by Helios*, Hyg. Fab. 14.

1. Nauplĭus, ii, *m.*, *Ναύπλιος, A son of Neptune and Amymone, king of Euboea, and father of Palamedes. To revenge the death of his son, whom the Greeks had put to death before Troy, he made false signal-fires on the shores of Euboea as the Greeks were returning homeward, which caused them to run upon the rocks, where they were shipwrecked*: Nauplius ultores sub noctem porrigit ignes, Prop. 4, 1, 115; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 11, 260; Hyg. Fab. 116: Nauplii mala, Suet. Ner. 39.—**II.** Deriv., **Nauplĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *Ναυπλιάδης, The son of Nauplius*, i. e. *Palamedes*, Ov. M. 13, 310; Ib. 261.

†**2. nauplĭus,** ii, *m.* = *ναύπλιος, A kind of shell-fish, which sails in its shell as in a ship*, Plin. 9, 30, 49; v. naviger.

Nauportum, i, *n.* *A city in Upper Pannonia*, the mod. *Laybach*, Tac. A. 1, 20; Vellej. 2, 110.—Near it is the River **Nauportus,** i, *m.*, Plin. 3, 18, 22; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 691 *sq.*

Naura, ōrum, *n.* *A district in Asia, in Sogdiana*, Curt. 8, 2.

‡**nauscit** (qs. naviscit), Said of a bean, which opens in the shape of a ship: Fest. p. 168 and 169 ed. Müll.

†**nausĕa,** ae, *f.* = *ναυσία, Sea-sickness*: **I.** Lit.: ne nauseae molestiam suscipias aeger, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: navigavimus sine timore et nausea, id. Att. 5, 13: nausea pressus, Cels. 1, 3.

II. Transf., in gen., *Sickness, nausea; vomiting*: nausea segnis, quae bilem movet nec effundit, Sen. Ep. 53: cruditates, quae nauseam faciunt, Plin. 26, 11, 69: elaeomeli non sine nausea alvum solvit, id. 23, 4, 50: nauseam fluentem coërcere, Hor. Epod. 9, 35: ubi libido veniet nauseae, Cato R. R. 156.

B. Trop., *A qualm, nausea*: quotidianam refice nauseam numis. Audire gratis, Afer, ista non possum, Mart. 4, 37.

nausĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nauseo] *That causes nausea* or *vomiting*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

nausĕābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Inclined to vomit*: Sen. Ep. 108 *fin.*; so id. 47 *med.*

nausĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who is apt to feel nausea, who vomits easily*: Ulixes nauseator erat, Sen. Ep. 53.

nausĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [nausea] *To be sea-sick*: **I.** Lit.: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 93: si sine vomitu nauseavit, Cels. 1, 3.

B. Transf., *To be squeamish* or *qualmish, to vomit*: quidlibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: ructantem et nauseantem Antonium, id. Fam. 12, 25, 4.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To belch forth*, i. e. *give vent to, utter* nonsense: ista effutientem nauseare, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84.

B. *To cause disgust*: hoc illis dictum est, qui stultitia nauseant, Phaedr. 4, 7, 25.

***nausĕŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [nausea] *A slight squeamishness*: Cic. Att. 14, 8, 2.

***nausĕōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That produces nausea, nauseous*: radix, Plin. 26, 20, 38.

Nausĭcăa, ae, and **Nausĭcăē,** ēs, *f.*, *Ναυσικαα, The daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians*: virgo Nausicaa, Gell. 9, 9; cf. Aus. Perioch. Odyss. 6: Nausicae patrii horti, Mart. 12, 31.

Nausiphănes, is, *m.*, *Ναυσιφάνης, A Grecian philosopher of Teos, instructor of Epicurus*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 33.

Nausĭphŏus, i, *m.* *The son of Ulysses by Circe*, Hyg. Fab. 125.

Naustathmos, i, *m.*, *Ναύσταθμος, A sea-port in Ionia, near Phocaea*, Liv. 37, 31 *fin.*

‡**naustibŭlum,** i, *n.* [navis] *A vessel shaped like a ship*: "*naustibulum* vocabant antiqui vas alvei simile, videlicet a navis similitudine," Fest. p. 168 and 169 ed. Müll.

††**nausum,** i, *n.* *A kind of Gallic ship*: nauso advehi, Aus. Ep. 22; id. ib. *in carm.*

nauta, ae, *m.*, v. navita.

nautālis, e, *adj.* [nauta] *Sailor-like*: forma, Aus. Idyll. 10, 223.

†**nautĕa,** ae, *f.* = *ναυτία* (another form for *ναυσία*): ***I.** *A qualm, nausea*: nauteam facere, Plaut. ap. Fest. 165 ed. Müll.

II. *A stinking liquid*, perh. *bilge-water*: "*nautea* est aqua de coriis, vel, quod est verius, aqua de sentina, dicta a nautis," Non. 8, 6: nauteam Bibere malim, si necessum est, quam illanc oscularier, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 44; id. Curc. 1, 2, 5: hircus unctus nautea, id. Casin. grex. *fin.*—(Acc. to Opilius Aurelius in Fest. p. 165 ed. Müll., nautea is *a plant used by tanners*: "*nauteam* ait Opilius Aurelius herbam esse granis nigris, qua coriarii utuntur, a nave ductum nomen, quia nauseam facit, permutatione T et S;" cf. ib. p. 164.)

Nautes, is, *m.* *The primogenitor of the* Nautii (v. h. v.), Virg. A. 5, 704.

‡**nautĭcārĭus,** ii, *m.* [nauta] *A ship-master*: Inscr. ap. Fea Fast. cons. *n.* 40.

†**nautĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ναυτικός, Of* or *belonging to ships* or *sailors, ship-, nautical*: *inhibere* est verbum totum nauticum, Cic. Att. 13, 21: exuviae nauticae, id. de imp. Pomp. 18: scientia nauticarum rerum, Caes. B. G. 3, 8; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 60 *fin.*: clamor, Virg. A. 3, 128: panis, Plin. 22, 25, 68: pecunia, Scaev. Dig. 45, 1, 122.—**II.** Subst., nautici, ōrum, *m.*, *Sailors, seamen*: Macrin nautici vocant, Liv. 37, 28; id. 41, 3; Plin. 16, 37, 70.

†**nautĭlus,** i, *m.*, *ναυτίλος, A kind of shell-fish that sails through the waves like a ship, the nautilus*, Plin. 9, 29, 47; cf. nauplius and naviger.

Nautĭi, ōrum, *m.* *The Nautians, a Roman family, descended from Nautes the Trojan, who brought the image of Minerva to Italy, in consequence of which the sacrifices to Minerva remained in this family, and the goddess herself was called* Dea Nautia, Serv. ad Virg. A. 2, 166; 3, 407; 5, 704 and 728; Fest. p. 166 and 167 ed. Müll.; cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 1, p. 75; 2, p. 80.

Nautĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So, C. Nautius, *a consul*, Liv. 2, 52; 3, 25 *sq.*: C. Nautius Rutilus, *a consul*, id. 4, 52: Sp. Nautius Rutilus, *a military tribune*, id. 4, 35.

Nāva, ae, *m.* *A river of Germany which flows into the Rhine near Bingen*, now the *Nahe*, Tac. H. 4, 70; Aus. Mosell. 1; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 167.

‡**navacŭlum,** i, *n.* [navis] *A harbor*: "*navaculum, ναυσταθμον*," Gloss. Philox.

nāvāle, is, v. navalis, *no.* II.

nāvālis, e, *adj.* [navis] *Of* or *belonging to ships, ship-, naval*: pedestres navalesve pugnae, Cic. de Sen. 5: bellum, id. de imp. Pomp. 10: apparatus, id. Att. 10, 8: disciplina et gloria navalis, id. de imp. Pomp. 18: fuga, *by sea*, Plin. 7, 45, 46: castra, *to protect the ships drawn up on land*, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: forma, *the shape of a ship*, Ov. F. 1, 229: corona, *a naval crown*, as the reward of a naval victory, Virg. A. 8, 684: cf., "navali corona solet donari, qui primus in hostium navem armatus transilierit," Fest. p. 163 ed. Müll.; so, navali cinctus honore caput, Ov. A. A. 3, 392: navali surgentes aere columnae, *made of the brass from the beaks of captured ships*, Virg. G. 3, 29: arbor, *fit for ship-building*, id. 13, 9, 17: stagnum, *a basin in which to exhibit mock sea-fights*, Tac. A. 4, 15:—navalis Phoebus, so called because he granted the victory at Actium, Prop. 4, 1, 3; v. Actius and Actiacus:—socii, *sailors, seamen* (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies, and also from those of the colonists and allies themselves who had been in slavery; they were bound to a longer period of service and were of lower rank than the land troops; cf. Liv. 36, 2; 40, 18; 21, 50): postero die militibus navalibusque sociis convocatis, id. 26, 48; id. 26, 17; id. 32, 23; id. 26, 35; id. 24, 11.—Sometimes the socii navales are distinguished from the seamen: Liv. 37, 10:—navales pedes, contemptuously, *galley-slaves*: Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 75. (Others understand by this expression *ship-servants, cabin-boys.*—Non. 381, 393, calls the *oars* themselves navales pedes.)—Duumviri navales, *two commissaries who were charged with the repairing and fitting out of a fleet*, Liv. 9, 30; 40, 18; 26:—navalis scriba, *a ship's scribe* or *secretary*: Fest. p. 169 ed. Müll.

II. Subst., nāvālĭa, ĭum (poet. also in the *sing.*, nāvāle, is, *n.* (*gen. plur.*, navaliorum, Vitr. 5, 12): **A.** A place where ships were built and repaired, *A dock, dock-yard*: navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 17: de navalium opere, id. de Or. 1, 14.—Hence,

2. Navalia, ium, *n.*, *A place in Rome, across the Tiber, where the dock-yards were situated*: Liv. 3, 26; 8, 14; 40, 51 et saep.—Near them was the Navalis porta, which received its name from them, Fest. p. 178 ed. Müll.

3. Poet., in gen., *A harbor, haven, port*; (**a dock* or *arsenal*): diripientque rates alii navalibus, Virg. A. 4, 593.—In the *sing.*: stetit aequore puppis Haud aliter, quam si siccum navale teneret, Ov. M. 3, 661; so id. Her. 18, 207.

B. *Materials for ship-building, tackling, rigging*, Liv 45, 23, 5; Virg. A. 11, 329; Plin. 16, 11, 21.

†**nāvarchus,** i, *m.* = *ναύαρχος, The captain of a ship*: Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 24; id. ib. 2, 5, 32; so Veg. Mil. 5, 2.

nāvē, *adv.*, v. navus, *ad fin.*, *no.* * A.

1. nāvĭa, ae, *f.* [navis] **I.** A vulgar corruption for naves, *Ships*, in the proverb, aut caputa aut naviam for aut caput aut navim (v. under caput, p. 241, b), Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. R. 3; Paul. Nol. 38, 73; cf. Macr. S. 1, 7.—**II.** Transf., *A trough, canoe*: arundinum fissa internodia, velut navia, binos et quaedam ternos etiam vehunt, Mel. 3, 7; cf., "*navia* lignum cavatum ut navis, quo in vindemiis uti solent," Fest. p. 168.

2. Navia ficus, v. Navius.

nāvĭcella, ae. *f. dim.* [navis] *A small vessel, a boat, skiff* (post-class.): navicellae, quae piscium capiendorum causa paratae sunt, Mart. Dig. 33, 7, 17 (*al.* naucellae).

nāvĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small vessel, a boat, skiff*: nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic. Acad. 2, 48; so Afran. in Non. 238, 25; Caes. B. C. 2, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 104 *fin.*

nāvĭcŭlārĭa, ae, *f.* [navis] *The business of one who hired out small vessels for transporting passengers and goods, the shipping business:* naviculariam facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18.

nāvĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [navicula] *Of* or *relating to the shipping business* (post-class.): res, Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1.

1. nāvĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A ship-owner* who hires out vessels for money, *a ship-master:* Cic. Fam. 16, 9; id. Att. 9, 3 *fin.:* mercatoribus aut naviculariis nostris injuriosius tractatis, id. de imp. Pomp. 5; cf., mercatores, navicularii, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55; Tac. A. 12, 55.

2. nāvĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. navicularius] *Of* or *belonging to a ship-owner* or *ship-master:* onus, Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 12: functio, Cod. Justin. 11, 2, 3: PORTITOR, Inscr. ap. Mur. 984, 1.

***nāvĭcŭlor** or **nauculor,** ari, *v. dep. n.* [navicula] *To sail in a small vessel:* Lucrino nauculatur in stagno, Mart. 3, 20 *fin.*

nāvĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [navis-frango] *Causing shipwrecks, dangerous* (a poet. word): navifragum Scylaceum, Virg. A. 3, 553: fretum, Ov. M. 14, 6: saxa, Stat. Th. 5, 415. Cf., naufragus, *no.* I., B.

nāvĭgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [navigo] *Navigable:* amnis, Liv. 38, 3; so, mare, id. 35, 44: fossa, Tac. A. 15, 42: litora, id. ib. 13, 53:—fontes magnorum fluminum, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 76.

nāvĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A sailing, navigation:* ex tuis literis cognovi cursus navigationum tuarum, Cic. Fam. 13, 68: in portum ex longa navigatione venire, id. de Sen. 19 *fin.:* prima navigatio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: navigationi se committere, id. Fam. 16, 4: celeri navigatione properare, Tac. H. 2, 81; id. ib. 4, 49: diei navigatione abesse, Plin. 37, 8, 32.

***nāvĭgātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A sailor, mariner:* Quint. 5, 10, 27.

nāvĭger, a, um, *adj.* [navis-gero] *Ship-bearing, navigable:* mare navigerum, Lucr. 1, 3: iter, Mart. 12, 99.—**II.** *Sailing:* navigera similitudo, *the likeness of a vessel under sail;* said of a sea-muscle: Plin. 9, 30, 49; v. nauplius.

nāvĭgĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [navigium] *A small vessel, a bark, boat:* Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Auct. Bell. Al. 63.

nāvĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [navigo] *A vessel, a ship:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): navigia facere, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: navigium dissolutum, vel potius dissipatum, id. Att. 15, 11: probum navigium, id. Acad. 2, 31: luculentum, id. Att. 16, 4.—Proverb.: in eodem velut navigio participem esse periculi, Liv. 44, 22.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A float, raft* (post-class.), Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1.

B. *A sailing, navigation* (ante- and post-class.): navigii ratio jacebat, Lucr. 1004: in omnes navigii dies, Scaev. Dig. 45, 1, 122; so Ulp. ib. 43, 11, 1 *med.*

nāvĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [navis-ago] *To sail:* **I.** Lit: **A.** *n.:* quum per anni tempus navigare poteris, ad nos veni, Cic. Fam. 16, 17: in Asiam, id. Flacc. 16: Syracusas, id. N. D. 3, 34: in alto, id. Inv. 2, 51: nactus idoneum tempus ad navigandum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: e portu, *to set sail,* Quint. 4, 2, 42:—quo tempore ceteri praetores consueverunt navigare, *to go by sea,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31.—Of ships: utrum ista classis navigarit, Cic. Fl. 14: decrevimus, ut classis in Italiam navigaret, id. ib. 13; Ov. A. A. 2, 9.—Of goods or freight: interest utrum ipsae merces periculo creditoris navigent, Ulp. Dig. 22, 2, 1.—Proverb.: navigare in portu, *i. e. to be in safety,* Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 22.

B. *Act., To sail over, navigate:* quum Xerxes maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: Tyrrhenum aequor, Virg: A. 1, 67; so, aequor Ionium, Ov. M. 15, 50: Oceanum septentrionalem, Suet. Claud. 1.—Hence, (*β*) *Pass.:* totus hodie navigatur occidens: septentrionalis vero Oceanus magna ex parte navigatus est, Plin. 2, 67, 67; so id. 36, 15, 24; Tac. G. 34; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 28.—(*γ*) *Impers.:* iis enim ventis istinc navigatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 7; so id. ib. 16, 13; Plin. 6, 26, 30.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of naval warfare: quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 12; so, in Africam navigabat bellum, Flor. 2, 2.

B. *To swim:* Ov. Her. 19, 47.

C. *To flow:* Manil. 5, 583.—Hence,

***D.** Aliquid, *To gain by navigation:* quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, *etc.,* Sall. C. 2.

nāvis, is, *f.* [ναῦς] *A ship.*

I. Lit.: navis longa, (**a ship of war,*) Liv. 24, 36: oneraria, *a transport,* id. ib. 40: praetoria, *the admiral's ship,* Liv. 29, 25: tecta, id. 22, 21; or, constrata, id. 35, 46, *having a deck, decked:* aperta, *open, without a deck,* id. 32, 21: navis auri, paleae, *laden with gold* or *chaff,* Cic. Parad. 3, 1:—navem construere, Cic. de Sen. 20: triremis instar aedificata, id. Verr. 2, 5, 17: navem adornare, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: armare, id. B. G. 5, 1: reficere, id. ib. 4, 31: fabricari, Tac. A. 14, 29: deducere, *to launch,* Caes. B. G. 5, 23: deducere in aquam, Liv. 28, 17: moliri ab terra, id. ib. 7: ex portu educere, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: subducere, id. B. G. 5, 11: subducere in aridum, id. ib. 4, 29: agere, *to work a ship,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114: solvere, *to set sail,* Caes. B. C. 3, 6; so too, naves leni vento solverunt, id. B. G. 4, 28: navem appellere ad aliquem locum, *to land,* Cic. Att. 13, 21: applicare terrae, Liv. 28, 17: appellere litori, Curt. 4, 2: frangere, *to be shipwrecked, cast away,* Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 17: in portu evertere, Cic. de Or. 1, 38: impingere, Quint. 4, 1, 61: deprimere, Tac. H. 4, 79: gubernare et salvam in portu collocare, Cic. Pis. 9: remis incitare, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: in nave vehi, Cic. N. D. 3, 37: navis cursum suum tenens, id. Planc. 39: navem statuere, *to heave to,* Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 57: navium tutela, *the image of a deity placed on the stern of the vessel, under whose protection the ship was placed:* Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 1; cf. id. Her. 16, 112; Val. Fl. 1, 301. The proper badge of a vessel, after which it was named, was placed on the prow: Aeneia puppis Prima tenet rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, Virg. A. 10, 157: TRIREME MARTE, Inscr. ap. Mur. 780, 5.—Proverb.: navibus et quadrigis petere aliquid, *i. e. with all one's power, with might and main,* Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28: navem perforare qua ipse quis naviget, *i. e. to do one's self an injury,* Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 47: navem mortuo applicare, *to rescue a drowned man from the water,* i. e. *to bring assistance when too late,* Auct. Quint. decl. 12, 23.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A woman's privities,* Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 51; Mil. 3, 3, 46; Rud. 2, 3, 24; Macr. S. 2, 5.

2. Navis Argolica, or simply Navis, *The ship* Argo, *placed among the constellations,* Cic. Arat. 277.

II. Trop.: una navis est jam bonorum omnium, Cic. Fam. 12, 24: navis reipublicae fluctuans in alto tempestatibus seditionum ac discordiarum, id. Sest. 20.

‡**Navislavĭa,** ae, *f. The name under which divine honors were paid at Rome, in the vestibule of the temple of the* Deum Mater, *to the vestal Claudia Quinta, who, in the year of Rome* 549, *drew up the Tiber the ship which brought the image of Cybele from Pessinus to Rome* (cf. Liv. 29, 14; Tac. A. 4, 64; Val. Max. 1, 8, 11): Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1905; so ib. 1906 and 2403.

nāvĭta and **nauta,** ae, *m.* [navis] *A sailor, seaman, mariner:* (*a*) Form *navita* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Cato in Fest. p. 169 ed. Müll.: nulla est voluptas navitis major, *etc.,* Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 1: timidi navitae, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator, Prop. 2, 1, 43: navitas precum ejus (Arionis) commiseritum esse, Gell. 16, 19, 11.—(*β*) Form *nauta* (quite class.): Cic. Att. 9, 3 *fin.;* id. Fam. 16, 9 *fin.:* nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: pavidus nauta, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 14.

nāvĭtas (gnav.), ātis, *f.* [navus] *Promptness, assiduity, zeal:* istam operam tuam, navitatem, animum in rempublicam, *etc.,* Cic. Fam. 10, 25, 1: gnavitas studiosa, Arn. 1, p. 3.

nāvĭter, *adv.,* v. navus, *ad fin., no.* B.

‡**nāvĭtĭes,** ei, *f.* [navus] *Diligence, zeal:* "*navities,* ἀρετή," Gloss. Philox.

Navĭus, ii, *m. A Roman proper name.* Especially celebrated is Attus Navius, *an augur under Tarquinius Priscus, who cut a stone in two with a razor,* Liv. 1, 36; Cic. N. D. 2, 3; id. de Div. 1, 17; Plin. 15, 18, 20; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 124 *sq.*—Hence, Navĭus, a, um, *adj., Navian:* Navia ficus, *a fig-tree in the Comitium at Rome, on the spot where Navius cut the stone in two with a razor. As long as it flourished Roman liberty was to endure,* Plin. 15, 18, 20; Fest. p. 169 ed. Müll.; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 126 *sq.*

nāvo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [navus] *To do, perform,* or *accomplish* a thing *with zeal and diligence* (quite class.): nemo est tam afflictus, qui non possit navare aliquid et efficere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: navare operam alicui, *to come to one's assistance, to serve* or *assist one:* utinam potuissem tibi operam meam studiumque navare, Cic. Fam. 15, 12: operam reipublicae, id. ib. 10, 25: jam mihi videor navasse operam, quod huc venerim, *to have succeeded in my endeavors,* Cic. de Or. 2, 7: fortiter in acie navare operam, *to act vigorously,* Liv. 7, 16; so id. 28, 35: navandae operae avidior, Tac. A. 3, 42; for which, opus navare, Val. Fl. 3, 144: quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses! *to show, exhibit,* Cic. Att. 15, 4 *fin.;* cf., si suffragandi studia non navant, id. Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 5; so, benevolentiam, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: bellum, *to prosecute vigorously,* Tac. H 3, 25: flagitium, *to commit, perpetrate,* id. ib. 4, 59: rem publicam, *to serve the state:* Cic. Fam. 9, 2 *fin.*

nāvus (gnavus), a, um, *adj. Busy, diligent, assiduous, active* (quite class.): navu' repertus homo, Enn. Ann. 6, 4: homo gnavus et industrius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21; so id. de imp. Pomp. 7, 18: aratores, id. Verr. 2, 3, 51: filius, id. ib. 2, 3, 69: vir gnavus, agilis, providus, Vellej. 2, 105: rudimenta, Sil. 1, 549: timor, *that renders industrious,* id. 7, 349.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms, *nave* (ante-class.) and *naviter* (quite class.).

***A.** nāvē (gnave), *Diligently, actively, zealously:* nave agere oportet quod agas, non ductarier, Plaut. in Fest. p. 169 ed. Müll.

B. nāvĭter (gnaviter): **1.** *Diligently, actively, zealously:* bene naviter ire, Sisenn. in Charis. p. 185 P.: n. versari in provincia, Gell. 15, 4: (*pugnare, Liv. 10, 39: expedire, id. 24, 23: bellum gerere, id. 30, 4.)—**2.** Transf., in gen., *Wholly, completely:* bene et naviter impudens, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3: plenum, Lucr. 1, 524.

naxĭum, ii, *n. A stone used for polishing marble, which was found on the Island of Cyprus and prepared in the City of Naxos, in Crete,* Plin. 36, 7, 10; 37, 8, 32.

Naxos, i, *f.,* Νάξος, *The Isle of Naxos, in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, famed for its wines, and for the abandonment there of Ariadne by Theseus,* Plin. 4, 12, 22.—Hence **Naxĭus,** a, um, *adj., Naxian:* turba, Prop. 3, 15, 28: juncus, Plin. 21, 18, 69: ardor, *Ariadne's crown, a constellation,* Col. 10, 52.

II. *A city of Crete;* hence **Naxius,** a, um, *adj.:* cos, Plin. 36, 22, 47; v. naxium.

Nazărēnus, a, um, **Nazărēus,** a, um, and **Nazărus,** a, um, *adj. Of Nazareth, Nazarene,* i. e. *Christian:* disciplina Nazarena, Prud. στεφ. 10, 45: Nazarenus, *the Nazarene,* i. e. *Christ,* id. Cath. 7, 1: vir, *a Christian,* Prud. in Sym. 1, 550: Nazara plebes, Juvenc. 3, 29.—Nazăra, ae, *f., Nazareth:* id. 2, 107.

1. nē (archaic NEI, and for this NI, v the follg.), *adv.* and *conj.,* is the primitive Latin negative particle, the Eng. *No, not;* whereas the negative particle non is a derivative (v. non, *ad init.*); cf. the Anglo-Sax. *na* and *ne* (Eng. no), whence *naht* (Eng. not) is derived.

I. The absolutely negative and purely adverbial nature of ne (NEI, NI) is exhibited,

A. First, in the early stage of the language, in the negation of a single word of the proposition, NE MINVS TRINVM NOVNDINVM, *not less than,* etc., SC. de Bacch.; cf. with DVM NE MINVS SENATORIBVS C. ADESENT, twice in the same SC.; and in the form NI: DVM NI MINVS VIGINTI ADSIENT, Inscr. ap

Grut. 207, 3. So too. DVM NE AMPLIOREM MODVM PRATORVM HABEANT ·‹VAM, *etc.*, Inscr. ap. Orell. *no.* 3121 (Sententia de finibus inter Genuates et Viturios regundis lata A.U.C. 637). So likewise, ne minores (verres) quam semestres, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 21.

2. To this is allied the adverbial use of ne in all periods of the language.

a. In connection with *quidem*, to make an emphatic negation of the word placed between them, *Not even:* ne in oppidis quidem...ne in fanis quidem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1: non enim praetereundum est, ne id quidem, id. ib. 2, 1, 60: nulla ne minima quidem aura fluctus commovente, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: non potest dici satis, ne cogitari quidem, quantum, *etc.*, id. Mil. 29: ut in foro et in judicio ... ne non timere quidem sine aliquo timore possimus, id. ib. 1, 2.

b. In composition, to make an absolute negation of the principal idea. So, in the first place, in neque and nequicquam; also in nescio and nevolo; and likewise in nefas, nefandus, NEPUS (for non purus), nequeo, neuter, neutiquam; in nemo, nego, nihil, nullus, numquam, and nusquam, and doubtless also in nepos (for ne-pŏtis, to which add the collat. form neptis); and, lastly, with a paragogic *c* before *o:* necopinans and neglego; negotium (*i. e.* nec-lego; nec-otium).

B. It is used adverbially, to negative a proposition in all periods of the language, and exclusively,

1. In imperative sentences, to signify that something must or should not be done: (*a*) With an imperative: SI HOMINEM FVLMEN IOVIS OCCISIT, NE SVPRA GENVA TOLLITOR, *let him not be raised*, Lex. reg. (v. Append.): HOMINEM MORTVVM IN VRBE NE SEPELITO NEVE VRITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. (ib.); cf., MVLIERES GENAS NE RADVNTO NEVE LESSVM FVNERIS ERGO HABENTO, id. (ib.): SI NOLET, ARCERAM NE STERNITO, *let him not spread, he need not spread*, id. (ib.; cf. Gell. 20, 1, 25): VECTIGAL INVITEI DARE NEI DEBENTO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3121; cf. art. ni, *no.* II.: abi, ne jura: satis credo, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 20: ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter. And. 5, 2, 27: ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella, Virg. A. 6, 833.—(*β*) With the conjunctive: si certum est facere, facias: verum ne post conferas Culpam in me, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 96: ut quot vellet, praefecturas sumeret, dum ne negotiarentur, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

2. In wishes and asseverations: ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sineret, *etc.*, *may Jupiter forbid it!* etc., Liv. 4, 2, 8; cf., ne istuc Juppiter Opt. Max. sirit, urbem, *etc.*, id. 28, 28, 11. So, connected with *utinam:* utinam ne in nemore Pelio securibus Caesa accidisset abiegna ad terram trabes, *would that not*, Enn. in Cic. Top. 16, 61; so, utinam ne umquam, Medea, Colchis cupido corde pedem extulisses, Enn. in Non. 297, 18; and, illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3; v. utinam:—ne vivam, si scio, *may I not live, may I die, if I know*, Cic. Att. 4, 16; so, ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, id. ib. 16, 13.

3. In concessive and restrictive clauses: nemo is, inquies, umquam fuit. Ne fuerit: ego enim, *etc.*, *there may not have been; suppose there was not*, Cic. Or. 29, 101; cf., pugnes omnino, sed cum adversario facili. Ne sit sane: videri certe potest, id. Acad. 2, 26, 85; and id. ib. 2, 32, 102: ne sit sane summum malum dolor: malum certe est, id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14 Klotz.: ne sit igitur sol, ne luna, ne stellae, quoniam nihil esse potest, nisi quod attigimus aut vidimus, id. N. D. 1, 31, 88; Liv. 31, 7: nec porro malum, quo aut oppressus jaceas, aut, ne opprimare, mente vix constes? *though you be not crushed; supposing you are not crushed*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39:—sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis, sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, ne illis sanguinem nostram largiantur, *etc.*, *only let them not; if they only will not*, Sall. C. 52. So, dum ne, dummodo ne, modo ne, and dum quidem ne; v. dum, p. 508, B, 2, a, *δ*, and modo:—me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit umquam: ne nunc senem, *much less now I am old*=nedum, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2; cf., vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existumes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 174; so, scuta si homines inviti dant, etsi ad salutem communem dari sentiunt: ne quem putetis sine maximo dolore argentum caelatum domo protulisse, *much less can you suppose*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 52, 9 Drak.

4. In intentional clauses, *i. e.* which denote a purpose, with *ut*, *That not, lest* (so since the Aug. per. very rarely; in Livy only a few times, and in passages where the reading is suspected: in Tacitus not at all; cf. Haase on Reisig's Vorles. § 322; and v. under no II.): quos ego mea ope ex Incertis certos ... Dimitto, ut ne res temere tractent turbidas, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17: pergunt turbare usque, ut ne quid possit conquiescere, id. Most. 5, 1, 12: haec mihi nunc cura est maxima, ut ne cui meae Longinquitas aetatis obstet, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 19: excitandam esse animadversionem et diligentiam, ut ne quid inconsiderate negligenterque agamus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: equidem soleo dare operam, ut de sua quisque re me ipse doceat, et, ut ne quis alius assit, quo, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 24, 102.—Separated from *ut:* quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, Cic. Att. 3, 10: lata lex est, ne auspicia valerent, ut omnibus fastis diebus legem ferri liceret: ut lex Aelia, lex Fufia ne valeret, id. Sest. 15; id. N. D. 1, 7, 17: vos orant atque obsecrant, judices, ut in actore causae suae deligendo vestrum judicium ab suo judicio ne discrepet, id. de Div. in Caecil. 4, 14.—For ut ne, ante- and post-class., also qui ne, quo ne, and quomodo ne: ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur, Ter. And. 2, 1, 35: moxque ad aram, quo ne hostis dolum persentisceret, aversusque a duce assistit, Dict. Cret. 4, 11: quaeritis maximis sumptibus faciendis, quomodo ne tributa conferatis, Gr. ὡς μή, Rutil. Lup. 1, 9.

C. In interrogations the adverb ne (also apocopated n') has become enclitic, nĕ, and, like the Gr. μή, has exchanged its negative for an interrogative signification. In direct interrogations it has no representative in English; in indirect interrogations it is equivalent to our *Whether.* (*a*) In direct interrogations: meministine me in senatu dicere? *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 1, 3: potestne rerum major esse dissensio? id. Fin. 3, 13: tune id veritus es? id. Q. Fr. 1, 3: jamne vides, belua, jamne sentis? *etc.*, id. Pis. 1: quid, si etiam falsum illud omnino est? tamenne ista jam absurda defendes? id. N. D. 1, 29; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 15: quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? Virg. A. 4, 538:—tun' te audes Sosiam esse dicere? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 217.—After an elided *s:* satin' habes, si feminarum nulla 'st: quam aeque diligam? id. ib. 1, 3, 11: pergin' autem? id. ib. 1, 3, 41.—(*β*) In indirect interrogations, *Whether:* ut videamus, satisne ista sit justa defectio, Cic. Acad. 1, 12: Publilius iturusne sit in Africam et quando, ex Aledio scire poteris, id. Att. 12, 24: videto vasa, multane sient, Cato R. R. 1: quem imitari possimusne, ipse liber erit indicio, Var. L. L. 7, 2, § 4; cf. id. ib. 10, 2, § 9.—(*γ*) Sometimes affixed to an interrogative pronoun: quone malo mentem concussa? Timore deorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 295; cf., uterne Ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius? id. ib. 2, 2, 107; and, illa rogare: Quantane? id. ib. 2, 3, 317.—**b.** With an, annon, or anne, in the second interrogation, v. under an, p. 100, a, *sqq.* With necne, v. under neque.—Sometimes, in the second interrogation, ne for an: Smyrna quid et Colophon? Majora minorane fama? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 3: ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent, Liv. 5. 28, 5: quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret, Nep. Iphicr. 3 *fin.*

II. Like the originally adverbial particle ut (q. v.), the particle ne, in intentional clauses, and after verbs of fearing and avoiding (but not in clauses which merely describe an effect, where ut *non*, not ut *ne* or *ne*, is employed), assumes the character of a conjunction.

A. In intentional clauses for the original ut ne, *That not, lest:* nolite hospites ad me adire illico istic! Ne contagio mea bonis umbrave obsit, *approach me not; let not my presence harm you*, i. e. *in order that my presence may not harm you, lest my presence should harm you*, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: omitto innumerabiles viros, quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fuerunt ... ne quis se aut suorum aliquem praetermissum queratur, Cic. Rep. 1, 1; id. ib. 1, 7; id. ib. 1, 5: Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14: Cocceius, vide, ne frustretur, Cit. Att. 12, 18 et saep.

B. After verbs of fearing, to express the wish that something may not take place; represented in English by *That* (because in English the particle is dependent on the idea of fearing, and not of wishing): metuo et timeo, ne hoc tandem propalam fiat, *that it will be discovered*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 38: timeo ne malefacta mea sint inventa omnia, id. Truc. 4, 2, 61: vereor ne quid Andria apportet mali, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 46: metuebat ne indicarent, Cic. Mil. 21: mater cruciatur et sollicita est, ne filium spoliatum omni dignitate conspiciat, id. Mur. 41: hic ne quid mihi prorogetur, horreo, id. Att. 5, 21: pavor ceperat milites, ne mortiferum esset vulnus, Liv. 24, 42.—**b.** Connected with non or nihil, *That not:* vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit, Cic. Att. 7, 12: unum vereor ne senatus Pompeium nolit dimittere, id. ib. 5, 18: timeo ne non impetrem, id. ib. 9, 6; id. Tusc. 1, 31.—**c.** With the negative before the verbum timendi: non vereor, ne quid temere facias, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: timere non debeo, ne non iste illa cruce dignus judicetur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67.

C. After verbs of avoiding, instead of the simple object, in which case also, as with verbs of fearing, the use of the particle rests on the wish that that which is to be guarded against may not take place: Eng. *That not, lest:* qui cavet, ne decipiatur, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 5: cavete, judices, ne nova proscriptio instaurata esse videatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53; id. Fam. 3, 12 *fin.*; v. caveo, p. 254, I. c.

2. nĕ, *interrog. part.*, v. the preced. art., *no.* I. C.

3. nē, *interj.* for nae, v. nae.

Nĕaera, ae, *f.*, Νέαιρα, *A female proper name.* So of *the mistress of Lygdamus*, Tib. 3, 1, 6; 23 et saep. *A mistress of Horace*, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 21; id. Epod. 15. *A mistress of the shepherd Aegon*, Virg. E. 3, 3; of *Iole, the mistress of Hercules*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 240, and of *Ariadne, as the mistress of Bacchus*, id. in Symm. 1, 139.

Nĕaethus, i, *m.*, Νέαιθος, *A river in the territory of the Bruttii*, the mod. *Nieto* or *Neto*, Plin. 3, 11, 15; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 211 (in Ov. M. 15, 51, instead of Neaethus, we should read, acc. to the manuscripts, Neretus).

Nĕāpŏlis, is, *f.*, Νεάπολις (New-town): **I.** *A celebrated maritime city in Campania, a colony of the Cumaeans, called by the early Romans* Novapolis, the mod. *Napoli, Naples*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9; Var. L. L. 6, 7, § 58; Cic. Balb. 24; Rab. Post. 10: otiosa, Hor. Epod. 5, 43: docta, Mart. 5, 78: hospita Musis, Sil. 12, 31; cf. Mann. Ital. p. 738.—Derivv.: **I. Nĕāpŏlītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Naples, Neapolitan:* piscinae, Var. in Non. 543, 33: ager, Plin. 17, 17, 26: mala cotonea, id. 15, 11, 10.—**b.** Subst. (*a*) Neapolitanum, i, *n.*, *A villa near Naples:* of Pompey, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 5; of Lucullus, id. Acad. 2, 3, 9; of Pontius, id. Att. 14, 21, 3.—(*β*) Neapolitani, ōrum, *m.*, *The Neapolitans*, Cic. Fam. 13, 30; id. Off. 1, 10, 33; id. Tusc. 1, 35.—**2. Nĕāpŏlītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *A* (female) *Neapolitan:* meretrix, Afran. in Non. 318, 6.

II. *A city in Zeugitana*, Mel. 1, 7; Plin. 5, 4, 3; Auct. Bell. Afr. 2.

III. *The fourth quarter of the city of Syracuse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53; Liv. 25, 25

Něarchus, i, *m.*, Νέαρχος: **I.** *An admiral of Alexander the Great, who commanded the fleet sent on a voyage of discovery to India, and wrote the history of the expedition*, Plin. 6, 23, 26; Curt. 9, 10.—**II.** *A Tarentine, a host of the elder Cato*, Cic. de Sen. 12, 41.—**III.** *A beautiful youth*, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 6.

Nebiodūnum (Noviodunum), i, *n.*, *A city of Lower Moesia*, Cod. Theod. 10, 21, 1.

nebrĭdae, ārum, *m.* [nebris] *The priests of Ceres clothed in a fawn-skin at the Eleusinian mysteries, the nebris-wearers:* nebridarum familia, Arn. 5, 185.

† **1. nebris,** ĭdis, *f.* = *νεβρίς*, *A fawn-skin worn by the Bacchanals at the Bacchic festivals:* nebridas et fragiles thyrsos portare, Stat. Th. 2, 664: a tereti demisit nebrida collo, id. Ach. 1, 609; so Claud. IV. cons. Honor. 605.

‡ **2. Nebris,** ĭdis, *f.* *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 476, 8.

† **nebrītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *νεβρῖτις*, *A precious stone sacred to Bacchus*, Plin. 37, 10, 64.

Nebrōdes, is, *m.*, Νεβρώδη or Νευρώδη, *τά*, *A chain of mountains running across Sicily from east to west*, Sil. 14, 237; Sol. 5; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 239.

† **Nebrophŏnos,** Nebrophŏnē, *m.* and *f.* = *νεβροφόνος* and *νεβροφόνη*, *Fawn-killer:* **I.** *m.*, *The name of a dog:* Nebrophonosque valens, Ov. M. 3, 211.—**II.** *f.*, *A nymph of Diana:* Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 249.

‡ **nebrundines,** v. nefrens.

‡ **Nebrus,** i, *m.*, Νεβρός (fawn), *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 476, 8.

nĕbŭla, ae, *f.* [*νεφέλη*] *Mist, vapor, fog, smoke.*

I. Lit.: fluviis ex omnibus et simul ipsa Surgere de terra nebulas aestumque videmus, *etc.*, Lucr. 6, 475; Virg. A. 8, 258: tenuem exhalat nebulam, id. Georg. 2, 217.—Poet., of the clouds: nebulae pluviique rores, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 56; so Virg. A. 1, 412; 435 (for which, nubes, id. ib. 584 and 591).—Of smoke: Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 31.—Of any thing soft or transparent: nebula haud est mollis, atque hujus est, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 21.—Of any thing dark: (desine) Inter ludere virgines Et stellis nebulam spargere candidis, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 6.—Proverb.: nebulae cyathus, of any thing worthless, trifling: Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 62.

B. Transf., of *A foggy mist, a vapor, cloud:* pulveris nebula, Lucr. 5, 253: nebulae dolia summa tegunt, Ov. F. 5, 269: pinguem nebulam vomuere lucernae, Pers. 5, 181; Sil. 6, 281.

2. Of any thing thin and transparent: aequum est induere nuptam ventum textilem, Palam prostare nudam in nebula linea, Laber. in Petr. 55; *f.:* Ov. M. 6, 20; so Mart. 8, 33.

II. Trop., *Darkness, obscurity:* erroris nebula, Juv. 10, 2: nebulae quaestionum, *obscure, puzzling questions*, Gell. 8, 10 *in lemm.:*—per nebulam audire, aut scire aliquid, *to hear or know a thing indistinctly:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 47; so id. Capt. 5, 4, 26 (for which, quasi per *caliginem* videre, Cic. Phil. 12, 2).—Of something empty, trifling, worthless: grande locuturi nebulas Helicone legunto, Pers. 5, 7 (for which, nubes et inania captare, Hor. A. P. 230).

nĕbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [nebula]. *A paltry, worthless fellow, an idle rascal, a sorry wretch:* nugator ac nebulo, Lucil. in Non. 19, 3; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 15: nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, quam putamus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44: nebulones Alcinoique juventus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: vappa ac nebulo, id. Sat. 1, 1, 104; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 12:—n. lucifugus (perh. on account of the etymology of the word nebulo), *a scoundrel that shuns the light*, Lucil. in Non. 19, 2.—In apposition with homo: vulgus nebulonum hominum, Gell. 1, 2; id. 16, 6.

II. Acc. to Acron ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 12, nebulo also signifies *A man of low birth;* on which account slaves were also called nebulones.

‡ **nĕbŭlor,** ari, *v. dep.* [nebulo] *To be a worthless fellow:* "*nebulor, ἀχρηστῶ,*" Gloss. Philox.

nĕbŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nebulosus] *Mistiness, cloudiness, darkness* (post-classical and very rare): vaporum nebulositas, Arn. 7, 234.

nĕbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nebula] *Full of mist or vapor, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark:* **I.** Lit: ager si nebulosus est, Cato R. R. 6: nebulosum et caliginosum coelum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: n. et roscidus aër, Plin. 21, 7, 18: exhalatio, id. 31, 3, 27: dies nebulosi nubilive, Cels. 2, 1.—* **II.** Trop., *Dark, difficult to understand:* nomen, Gell. 20, 3.

1. nec, *conj.*, v. neque.

2. nĕc, An inseparable negative particle in compounds for *nĕ:* necopinans, necopinus; also in nĕgotium for nec-otium, and in negligo for nec-lego.

nĕcātor, ōris, *m.* [neco] *A slayer, a murderer* (post-class.): hominum, Macr. S. 1, 12: civium, Lampr. Commod. 18.

nĕcātrix, īcis, *f.* [necator] *She who slays* (late Lat.): August. de cons. Evang. 13 *med.*

necdum, v. neque, *ad fin.*

Nĕcepsus, i (Necepso, ōnis, Jul. Firm. 8), *m.*, *A mythic astrologer in Egypt, a disciple of Aesculapius and Anubis*, Aus. Ep. 19, 18.

‡ **necerim,** nec eum, Fest. p. 162 ed. Müll. (acc. to Müll. ib. p. 386, a; ERIM is accus. for ESIM, from ES = IS).

nĕcessārĭe, *adv.*, v. necessarius, *ad fin.*, *no.* 1.

nĕcessārĭo, *adv.*, v. necessarius, *ad fin.*, *no.* 2.

nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.* necessarior, Tert. Patient. 11; Fest. anim. 4, et al.; v. in the follg.) [necesse] *Unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, necessary:* "*necessarium* ait esse Opilius Aurelius, in quo non sit cessandum, aut sine quo vivi non possit: aut sine quo non bene vivatur: aut quod non possit prohiberi, quin fiat," Fest. p. 162 ed. Müll.

I. Lit.: necessarius et fatalis, *opp.* voluntarius, Cic. Phil. 10, 9; cf., id quod imperatur necessarium; illud, quod permittitur, voluntarium est, id. Invent. 2, 49: necessaria conclusio, id. Top. 16: leges fatales et necessariae, id. Univ. 12: omnia ad vitam necessaria, id. Off. 1, 4: senatori necessarium est, nosse rem publicam, id. Leg. 3, 18: necessaria re coactus, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: quod tam necessario tempore ab iis non sublevetur, id. B. G. 1, 16: res magis necessariae, Cic. Inv. 2, 49: res maxime necessaria, id. Fam. 2, 6:—necessarior medela, Tert. Patient. 11: necessarior sententia, id. Test. anim. 4: necessariores operas, id. Habit. mul. 5; id. Res. carn. 31: aliquid necessarius, id. Carn. Christ. 7 *med.*

* **B.** In partic.: necessariae partes, *The sexual parts:* Gaj. Inst. 3, § 193.

II. Transf., Connected with another by natural or moral ties (of blood, friendship, clientship), *Belonging, related, connected, bound;* usually subst., necessarius, i, *m.*, and necessaria, ae, *f.*, *A relation, relative, kinsman, connection, friend, client, patron* (cf. necessitudo, *no.* II.): "*necessarii* sunt, ut Gallus Aelius ait qui aut cognati aut affines sunt, in quos necessaria officia conferuntur praeter ceteros," Fest. p. 162 ed. Müll.: L. Torquatus meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic. Sull. 1: in iis necessariis, qui tibi a patre relicti sunt, me tibi esse vel conjunctissimum, id. Fam. 13, 29: virgo Vestalis hujus propinqua et necessaria, id. Mur. 35: Cerelliae, necessariae meae rem commendavi tibi, id. Fam. 13, 72:—necessarius angustus, *a very near relative:* Fragm. jur. civ. p. 86 ed. Maj.—(*β*) Adjectively: quum utrique sis maxime necessarius, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A: mors hominis necessarii, *of a friend*, Mat. in Cic. Fam. 11, 28; so, homo, of a *father-in-law*, Nep. Dat. 6: ut a latronibus redimeret necessarias mulieri personas, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 21:—n. heres i. q. suus heres, *the natural heir*, who was in the potestas of the deceased (opp. to heres extraneus), Gaj. Inst. 3, § 153; 156; Ulp. Dig. 38, 16, 1.—Hence,

Adv., **1.** nĕcessārĭe (very rare), *Unavoidably, necessarily:* necessarie demonstrari, Cic. Inv. 1, 29: comparato cibo, Val. Max. 7, 6, *n.* 3.

2. nĕcessārĭo (the most usual form): necessario reviviscere, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: quibuscum vivo necessario, id. ib. 5, 21: quod necessario rem Caesari enunciarit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: copias parat, Sall. J 21; Quint. 10, 1, 29: haec interim necessario fiunt, interim plerumque, sed non necessario, id. 5, 10, 80.

nĕcesse, *adj. n.* (like abunde; archaic collat. form, necessum; v. in the follg.) [ne-cessum, from cedo] *Unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, necessary;* only in the connection with esse and habere: (*a*) Form *necesse:* emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est, Cato in Sen. Ep. 94: nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic. Fat. 9: homini necesse est mori, id. ib. 9; id. de Or. 1, 12: id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, facetus esse voluisti, id. Sull. 7. Rarely followed by *ut:* neque necesse est uti vos auferam, Gell. 2, 29; Quint. 8, 6, 43; Auct. Her. 4, 16: non habebimus necesse semper concludere, Cic. Part. 13: eo minus habeo necesse scribere, *etc.*, id. Att. 10, 1.—(*β*) Form *necessum:* foras necessum est quicquid habeo vendere, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 66: dicas uxorem tibi necessum esse ducere, id. Mil. 4, 3, 25: quod ait necessum scire, Afran. in Charis. p. 186 P.; Lucr. 2, 468: necessum est paucis respondere, Liv. 34, 5, 3; id. 39, 5, 9.—With the conjunctive: unde anima atque animi constet natura necessum est, Lucr. 4, 120; id. 5, 377.

nĕcessĭtas, ātis, *f.* [necesse] *Unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity:* **I.** Lit.: hinc exsistit illa fatalis necessitas, quam *εἱμαρμένην* dicitis, ut, quicquid accidat, id ex aeterna veritate, causarumque continuatione fluxisse dicatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20; id. Fam. 4, 9: tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, id. ib.: veniam necessitati dare, id. Off. 2, 16: necessitatem alicui afferre, id. Phil. 10, 1: alicui imponere, id. ib. 4, 5: n. mihi obvenit alicujus rei, id. Off. 2, 21: ex necessitate aliquid facere Tac. H. 3, 62: ac nescio an majores necessitates vobis, quam captivis vestris, fortuna circumdederit, Liv. 21, 43: extrema, ultima, suprema necessitas, *i. e. death*, Sall. in orat. Lepidi contr. Sull. *med.;* Tac. A. 15, 61; id. Hist. 1, 72.—Proverb.: facere de necessitate virtutem, *to make a virtue of necessity*, Hier. in Ruf. 3, *n.* 2; id. Ep. 54, *n.* 6.

II. Transf.: **A.** In the plur. concr., *Necessaries, necessary things, necessary expenses:* reliquis autem tribus necessitates propositae sunt ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitae continetur, Cic. Off. 1, 5: suarum necessitatum causa, Caes. B. G. 7, 89: publicae necessitates, Liv. 23, 48, 10: necessitates ac largitiones, Tac. A. 1, 11.

B. *Necessity, need, want* (post-Aug.): famem et ceteras necessitates tantopere tolerabant, ut, *etc.*, Suet. Caes. 68; id. Tib. 47

C. For necessitudo, *Connection, relationship, friendship:* si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset, Cic. Sull. 1: magnam necessitatem possidet paternus maternusque sanguis, id. Rosc. Am. 24: equidem mihi videor pro nostra necessitate non labore defuisse, C. Caes. in Gell. 13, 3 (also cited in Non. 354, 11).

D. Personified, Necessitas, *The goddess of Necessity*, the Gr. Ἀνάγκη: te semper anteit saeva Necessitas, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 17; cf. Macr. S. 1, 19; and v. clavus, p. 290.

nĕcessĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Necessity, need:* **I.** Lit. (so in Cic. much less freq. than necessitas; in gen. more antiquated; cf. Gell. 13, 3, 3): calamitatis necessitudine inductus, Sisenn. in Non. 354, 6: puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nulla vi resisti potest: quae neque mutari neque leniri potest, Cic. Inv. 2, 57: an necessitudine, quod alio modo agi non possit, id. ib. 2, 20, 61; id. ib. 2, 57, 171: neve eam necessitudinem imponatis, ut, *etc.*, Sall. C. 33 *fin.:* non eadem nobis et illis necessitudo impendet, id. ib. 58, 5: necessitudinem alicui facere, Tac. A. 3, 64: miserrima, Vellej. 2, 50.

II. Transf., *A close connection*, in which one person stands to another as relative or friend, *relationship, friendship, intimacy:* "plerique grammaticorum asseverant, *necessitudinem* et *necessitatem* longe differre, ideo, quod *necessitas* sit vis quaedam premens et cogens: *necessitudo* autem dicatur jus quoddam et vinculum re ligiosae conjunctionis idque unum solitarium significet," Gell. 13, 3, 1: nomina necessitudinum mutare, Cic. Clu. 70: liberorum necessitudo, id. Fam. 13, 10: etiam antea Jugurthae filia Bocchi nupserat. Verum ea necessitudo apud Numidas Maurosque levis ducitur, Sall. J. 80 *fin.*: in amicitiae conjunctionisque necessitudine, Cic. Lael. 29; cf., sunt mihi cum illo omnes amicitiae necessitudines, id. Sest. 17: n. et affinitas, id. Quint. 4: summa necessitudine et summa conjunctione adductus, id. Fam. 13, 27: bonos viros ad necessitudinem suam adjungere, id. ib. 13, 11: necessitudinem cum aliquo conjungere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65: habere cum aliquo aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem, id. Or. 56: necessitudinem sancte colere, id. Fam. 13, 19: familiaritatis necessitudinisque oblitus, id. Mur. 3.

B. *In concreto*, necessitudines, Persons with whom one is closely connected, *Relatives, connections, friends* (post-Aug.): petiit, ut sibi permitteretur revisere necessitudines, Suet. Tib. 11 *fin.*: remisit tamen hosti judicato necessitudines amicosque omnes, id. Aug. 17; Tac. H. 3, 59 *fin.*: crederes Alexandrum inter suas necessitudines flere, Curt. 4, 10 *med.*: relictis obsidum loco necessitudinibus suis, Amm. 15, 5.

* **nĕcesso,** are, *v. a.* [necesse] *To render necessary*: nam cibus et somnus, nisi quod natura necessat, *etc.*, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 412.

nĕcessum, v. necesse.

‡ **neceunt,** non eunt, Fest. p. 162 and 163 ed. Müll.

nechon, i, *n.* *A kind of spice with which sweet things were kept from turning*, Apic. 1, 14.

necnĕ, *adv.* [neque-ne] *Or not*, is used in the second half of a disjunctive interrogation, corresponding to -ne or utrum, and also without a corresp. interrog. particle in the first half (usually in indirect interrogations and without a verb): **I.** In indirect interrogations: **A.** Without a verb: quaero, potueritne Roscius ex societate partem suam petere necne, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17: jam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne, id. Verr. 2, 4, 16; so, utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: nunc habeam necne, incertum est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 43: posset agi lege necne pauci quondam sciebant, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: accipiat enim actionem necne ad eventum pertinet, Quint. 3, 6, 73; cf. ib. 1, 4, 21; and Spald. on 7, 3, 30: iccirco quidam, comoedia necne poëma Esset, quaesivere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 45.—**B.** With a verb: Aristo dubitat omnino, deus animans necne sit, Cic. N. D. 1, 14: hoc doce doleam necne doleam nihil interesse, id. Tusc. 2, 12: fiat necne fiat, id quaeritur, id. de Div. 1, 39: quaeritur sintne dii necne sint, id. N. D. 1, 22: dii utrum sint necne sint, quaeritur, id. ib. 3, 7.—**II.** In a direct interrogation: sunt haec tua verba necne? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18.

necnon, also nec non or neque non: **I.** *And also, and yet, and in fact*, to connect sentences: nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc ejus satellitibus injecit amentiam, Cic. Mil. 32: neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor, id. Cat. 4, 2: neque tamen illa non ornant, id. de Or. 2, 85: nec vero Aristoteles non laudandus in eo, quod, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 16: neque non me tamen mordet aliquid, id. Fam. 3, 12.

II. In gen., *Likewise, also* (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): necnon etiam precor Lympham et Bonum eventum, Var. R. R. 1, 1; so id. ib. 1, 2; 2, 5: necnon et Tyrii . . . frequentes Convenere, Virg. A. 1, 707: tunc mihi praecipue (nec non tamen ante) placebas, Ov. Her. 4, 69: granum letale animalibus: nec non et in folio eadem vis, Plin. 13, 22, 38; cf., gratissima est et esca panicum et milium, nec non hordeum, Col. 8, 15: nec non etiam poëmata faciebat ex tempore, Suet. Gramm. 23.

nĕco, āvi, ātum (nectus, Seren. Samm. 33, 627; cf. Diom. p. 362 P.; Prisc. p. 861 ib.) 1. *v. a.* [nex] *To kill, slay, put to death, destroy* (usually without a weapon, by poison, hunger, *etc.*).

I. Lit.: "*neci* datus proprie dicitur, qui sine vulnere interfectus est, ut veneno aut fame," Fest. p. 162 ed. Müll.: "*occisum* a *necato* distingui quidam volunt, quod alterum a caedendo atque ictu fieri dicunt, alterum sine ictu, id. s. v. OCCISVM, p. 178 ib.: necare aliquem odore tetro, Lucr. 6, 787; plebem fame, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus, id. de Imp. Pomp. 5: aliquem igni atque omnibus tormentis, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: aliquem ferro, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58; Virg. A. 8, 488: veneno, Suet. Ner. 43: securi, Gell. 17, 21: suspendio, Plin. 8, 37, 56: vidissem nullos, matre necante, dies, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 22: homines in ventre necare, Juv. 6, 596.—Of impersonal subjects: lien necat, renes dolent, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 21: radices herbarum vomere, Col. 2, 4: salsi imbres necant frumenta, Plin. 31, 21, 29: hederâ arbores, id. 16, 44, 92; cf. Laber. in Macrob. Sat. 2, 7: aquae flammas necant, Plin. 31, 1, 1.

II. Trop.: quid te coërces et necas rectam indolem, Sen. Hippol. 454.—So *To worry* or *bore to death* with talking: Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 43 (cf., occidis saepe rogando, Hor. Epod. 14, 5).

nĕcŏpīnans, antis, *adj.* *Not expecting, unaware* (rare, but quite class.): Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 12: et necopinanti (tibi) mors ad caput accidit, Lucr. 3, 972: Ariobarzanem necopinantem liberavi, Cic. Fam. 15, 4; Phaedr. 5, 7, 8.—Hence,

Adv., nĕcŏpīnanter, *Unexpectedly, unawares*: "*necopinanter*, ἀπροςδοκήτως," Gloss. Philox.

nĕcŏpīnāto, *adv.*, v. the follg. art., *ad fin.*

nĕc-ŏpīnātus (also written separate nec opinatus), a, um, *adj.* *Unexpected* (quite class.): desertae disciplinae et jam pridem relictae patrocinium nec opinatum a nobis esse susceptum, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6: necopinata bona perspicere, id. Off. 3, 10: nec opinato adventu urbem interceptam, Liv. 26, 51: in necopinatam fraudem labi, id. 27, 33: necopinatum gaudium, id. 39, 49.—Adverbially: locum secretum ab tumultu petit, unde ex necopinato aversum hostem invadat, *unexpectedly, unawares*, id. 4, 27 *med.*—So. esp.,

Adv., nĕcŏpīnāto, *Unexpectedly*: si necopinato quid evenerit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22; cf. ib. 3, 24, 59: aliquem necopinato videre, id. Fin. 3, 2, 8; id. Phil. 2, 31: aliud novum malum necopinato exortum, Liv. 3, 15, 4.

nĕcŏpīnus, a, um, *adj.* (a poet. word): **I.** Pass., *Unexpected*: necopina mors, Ov. M. 1, 224: ictus, Stat. Th. 6, 778: pericula, Sil. 14, 789; Aus. Grat. act. ad. Grat. 12. —* **II.** Act., *Not expecting, unsuspecting, careless*: ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit, Phaedr. 1, 9, 6.

† **necrŏmantīa,** ae, *f.* = νεκρομαντεία, *An evoking of the dead* to reveal the future, *necromancy*: Lact. 2, 16.—**II.** *c. c.* Homeri, *That part of the Odyssey in which Ulysses descends into the infernal regions*: Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 132.

‡ **necrŏmantĭi,** ōrum, *m.* [necromantia] *Necromancers*: "*necromantii* sunt, quorum praecantationibus videntur resuscitati mortui divinare et ad interrogata respondere," Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 11 (*al.* necromantici).

† **necrŏthy̆tus,** a, um, *adj.* = νεκρόθυτος, *Of* or *belonging to sacrifices to the dead*: voluptates, Tert. Spect. 13.

Nectanăbis, is *or* idis, *m.* (Nectĕbis, Plin. 36, 9, 14; Tert. Anim. 57: Nectanēbus, Nep. Chabr. 2) *A king of Egypt*, Nep. Ages. 8.

Nectanebus, v. the preced. art.

† **nectar,** ăris, *n.* = νέκταρ, *Nectar, the drink of the gods*: **I.** Lit.: non enim ambrosia deos aut nectare . . . laetari, arbitror, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; cf. id. N. D. 1, 40, 112: nectaris ambrosii sacrum potare lyaeum, Prud. in Symm. 1, 276.—**II.** Poet., transf., of any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious, *Nectar.*—So of honey: aliae (apes) purissima mella Stipant et liquido distendunt nectare cellas, Virg. G. 4, 164.—Of milk: quid meruistis oves . . . pleno quae fertis in ubere nectar, Ov. M. 15, 116; cf., of bread and milk: Picentina Ceres niveo sic nectare crescit, Mart. 13, 47.—Of wine: Baccheum nectar, Stat. S. 2, 2, 99.—Of a pleasant odor: et nardi florem nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr. 2, 848.—Hence, trop., also of poetry: cantare credas Pegaseium nectar, Pers. prol. 14.

nectārĕa, ae, v. nectareus, *no.* II., B

nectārĕus, a, um (nectārīus), *adj* [nectar] *Of* or *belonging to nectar, nectared, nectareous*: nectareis quod alatur aquis, Ov. M. 7, 707.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Nectareous*, i. q. *sweet* or *delicious as nectar*: Falernum, Mart. 13, 108: fontes, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 209.—**B.** Subst.: nectarea, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *The plant elecampane*, used for spicing wine, which was hence called nectarites, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 108.

nectārītes, v. the preced. art., *no.* II., B.

necto, xŭi and xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* *To bind, tie, fasten; to join, fasten together, connect.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: "*nectere* ligare significat," Fest. p. 165 ed. Müll: necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Virg. E. 8, 77: catenas, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 4: coronas, id. ib. 4, 11, 2: laqueum alicui, id. Ep. 1, 19, 31: talaria pedibus, Virg. A. 4, 239: flavaque caput nectentur oliva, id. ib. 5, 309: brachia, Ov. F. 6, 329: comam myrto, id. A. A. 1, 2, 23:—retia, Prop. 3, 6, 37: alicui compedes, Plin. Ep. 9, 28:—Africus in glaciem frigore nectit aquas, Prop. 4, 3, 48.

B. In partic., *To bind, fetter, confine*, esp. for debt: "liber, qui suas operas in servitute, pro pecunia quadam debebat, dum solveret, *nexus* vocatur ut ab aere *obaeratus*," *enslaved for debt*, Var. L. L. 7, 5, § 105: quum sint propter unius libidinem omnia nexa civium liberata, nectierque postea desitum, Cic. Rep. 2, 34; cf., ita nexi soluti cautumque in posterum, ne necterentur, Liv. 8, 28 *fin.*; and, eo anno plebi Romanae velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod necti desierunt: mutatum autem jus ob unius feneratoris simul libidinem, simul crudelitatem insignem, id. ib. § 1; v. also 2. nexus, *no.* II.; Liv. 2, 27; id. 2, 23:—nec carcerem nexis, sed caedibus civitatem replet, Just. 21, 2; cf., ib. 1.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To affix, attach*: ut ex alio alia nectantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 19: ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pendentium fatum a Stoicis nectitur, id. Top. 15.

B. *To join* or *fasten together, to connect*: Cic. Or. 41: rerum causae aliae ex aliis aptae et necessitate nexae, id. Tusc. 5, 25; cf., omnes virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, id. ib. 3, 8: nectere dolum, Liv. 27, 28: causas inanes, Virg. A. 9, 219: numeris verba, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 30: jurgia cum aliquo, id. A. A. 2, 2, 35: mores, Tac. A. 12, 14: insidias, Val. Max. 3, 8, 5: talia nectebant, *they were speaking to each other*, Stat. Th. 8, 637.

nectus, a, um, *Part.* of neco; q. v., *ad init.*

nēcŭbi, *adv.* *That no where, lest any where* (not in Cic.): itaque faciunt lapide strata, ut urina necubi in stabulo consistat, Var. R. R, 2, 2; so, ut necubi, Col. 2, 18:—dispositis exploratoribus, necubi Romani copias transducerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 35; Liv. 22, 2; Luc. 9, 1059.

nēcunde, *adv.* *That from no place, lest from any where* (Livian): circumspectans necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret, Liv. 22, 23; id. 28, 1.

‡ **necunquem,** necumquam quemquam, Fest. p. 162 and 163 ed. Müll.

‡ **necŭter,** tra, trum, *adj.*, for neuter, *Neither of the two, neither*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4859 (p. 351 *ad fin.*).

† **nĕcȳdălus,** i, *m.* = νεκύδαλος (deathlike), *The larva of the silk-worm*, in the stage of metamorphosis preceding that in which it receives the name of bombyx: primum eruca fit, deinde, quod vocatur bombylius, ex eo necydalus, ex hoc in sex mensibus bombyx, Plin. 11, 22, 26 (acc. to Aristot. H. A. 5, 19, κάμπη, βομβύλιος, νεκύδαλος, βομβύκιον).

nē-dum, *conj.* (lit. while not) Used to indicate that whereas a certain thing does not exist, another thing mentioned afterward exists still less, *By no means, much less, still less* (so quite class.).

A. With a preceding negation: satrapes si siet Amator numquam sufferre ejus sumptus queat: Nedum tu possis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43: optimis temporibus nec P. Popillius, nec Q. Metellus vim tribuniciam sustinere potuerunt, nedum his temporibus sine vestra sapientia salvi esse possimus, Cic. Clu. 35; id. Planc. 37: ne voce quidem incommoda, nedum ut ulla vis fieret, Liv. 3, 14 *fin.*; Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97; cf., vix in ipsis tectis et oppidis frigus infirma valetudine vitatur: nedum in mari, id. Fam. 16, 8, 2.

B. Without a preced. negation, which, however, lies in the thought expressed: erat enim multo domicilium hujus urbis aptius humanitati tuae, quam tota Peloponnesus nedum Patrae, Cic. Fam. 7, 28: quippe secundae res sapientium animos fatigant: nedum illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperarent, Sall. C. 11 *fin.*

II. Transf.: **A.** Since the Aug. per. also affirmatively, *Not to say, much more:* adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, *much more as victors*, Liv. 9, 18: Quintius, quem armorum etiam pro patria satietas teneret, nedum adversus patriam, id. 7, 40; Liv. 45, 29; id. 26, 26: satis mihi jam videbaris animi habere, etiam adversus solida mala, nedum ad istas umbras malorum, quibus, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 99; Quint. 12, 1, 39: ornamenta etiam legioni, nedum militi, satis multa, Val. Max. 3, 2, 26.

B. Sometimes in the first clause, for non modo, *Not only:* nedum hominum humilium, sed etiam amplissimorum virorum, Balb. et Opp. in Cic. Att. 9, 8, A.

‡**Nedyme**, es, *f.*, and ‡**Nedymus**, i, *m.* [νήδυμος, from which one does not easily waken] *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 696, 5; Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 448.

‡**nĕfandārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [nefandus] *That commits a crime, criminal:* "nefas, nefandus, nefandarius," Not. Tir. p. 74.

nĕfande, *adv.*, v. nefandus, *ad fin.*

nĕfandus, a, um, *adj.* [ne-fari, lit., not to be mentioned, unmentionable; hence] *Impious, heinous, execrable, abominable* (mostly post-Aug.): sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. A. 1, 543: nefandum adulterium, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 11, 12 (*al.* nefarium): nefandum vehiculum, Liv. 1, 59: nefandissima quaeque tyrannicae crudelitatis exercuit, Just. 16, 4.—Of persons: homo nefandus, Plin. 28, 1, 2; so, nefandi homines, Quint. 1, 3, 17: ausune es, nefandissimum caput? *etc.*, Just. 18, 7, 10.—Hence, **Adv.*, nefande, *Impiously:* multa nefande ausi, Sall. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 993 P.

nĕfans, antis, *adj.* [adjectival collat. form of ne-fas] *Impious, heinous* (ante-class.): "*nefantia* pro nefanda: Lucilius (Satyr. lib. IV.): *Tantalus qui poenas ob facta nefantia pendit*," Non. 489, 14 *sq.*

nĕfārĭe, *adv.*, v. nefarius, *ad fin.*

nĕfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nefas] *Impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious* (quite class.): homo nefarius et impius, Cic. Off. 2, 14; so, nefarius Atreus, Hor. A. P. 186: voluntates consceleratae ac nefariae, Cic. Sull. 9: scelestum ac nefarium facinus, id. Rosc. Am. 13: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Cic. Rep. 3, 9: multa commemorare nefaria in socios, id. Off. 2, 8: nefario scelere se obstringere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32.—**II.** Subst., nefarium, ii, *n.*, *A heinous act, a crime:* rem publicam nefario obstringere, Liv. 9, 34.—Hence,

Adv., nĕfārĭe, *Impiously, execrably, heinously, abominably:* aliquid nefarie flagitioseque facere, Cic. Verr. 1, 13: impie nefarieque committere aliquid, id. ib. 3, 2 *fin.*; id. de Div. in Caecil. 12: n. moliri pestem patriae, id. Cat. 2, 1: n. occisus pater, id. Rosc. Am. 11.

nĕ-fas, *n. indecl. Contrary to divine law, sinful, unlawful, execrable, abominable, criminal;* subst., *an impious* or *wicked deed, a sin, a crime.*

I. Lit.: quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic. Parad. 3, 2, 25; cf., officia tua mihi nefas est oblivisci, id. Fam. 15, 21 *fin.*: Mercurius, quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, id. N. D. 3, 22: n. est dictu, miseram fuisse talem senectutem, id. de Sen. 5: eum, cui nihil umquam nefas fuit, id. Mil. 27: quibus nefas est … deserere patronos, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg. A. 6, 391:—fas et nefas, *right and wrong:* Virg. G. 1, 505; Hor. Epod. 5, 87; cf. id. Od. 1, 18, 10; Ov. M. 6, 585: per fas et nefas, *in every way:* Liv. 6, 14.—Subst.: nefas triste piare, Virg. A. 2, 184: illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat, Certa mori, id. ib. 4, 563: lex maculosum edomuit nefas, *i. e. adultery*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22: in omne nefas se parare, Ov. M. 6, 613: belli, *civil war*, Luc. 2, 507; cf., fugiens civile nefas, id. 7, 432: magnum nefas contrahere, Just. 24, 3.—Poet., of a wicked person, *A wretch, monster:* exstinxisse nefas tamen … Laudabor (a term applied by Aeneas to Helen as the destroyer of Troy), Vir. A. 2, 585.—Also sometimes inserted as an interjection, *O horrid! shocking! dreadful!* quatenus, heu nefas, virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30; cf., heu nefas, heu! id. ib. 4, 6, 17: quosne, nefas, omnes infanda in morte reliqui? Virg. A. 10, 673: sequiturque, nefas, Aegyptia conjux, id. ib. 8, 688: Lavinia virgo Visa, nefas, longis comprendere crinibus ignem, *O horrible!* id. ib. 7, 73.

II. Poet., transf.: **A.** *A horrible* or *monstrous thing:* Eumenides Stygiumque nefas, Luc. 6, 195; so id. 1, 626; 7, 170; Stat. Th. 6, 942.

B. *Impossible:* levius fit patientia Quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 20.

nĕfastus, a, um, *adj.* [nefas] opp. to fastus, and in the first place, dies nefasti, *Days on which judgment could not be pronounced* or *assemblies of the people be held:* "fastis diebus jura fari licebat, nefastis quaedam non licebat fari," Fest. p. 93 ed. Müll.: "nefasti dies notantur N litera, quod iis nefas est praetori, apud quem lege agitur, fari tria verba: do, dico, addico." Fest. p. 165 ed. Müll.; v. 1. fastus: ille (Numa) nefastos dies fastosque fecit, quia aliquando nihil cum populo agi, utile futurum erat, Liv. 1, 19.

II. Transf.: **A.** For nefas, That is contrary to the sacred rites or to religion in general, *Irreligious, impious:* QVAE AVGVR INIVSTA, NEFASTA, DEFIXERIT, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*: prolibare diis nefastum habetur, *etc.*, Plin. 14, 19, 23.

2. In gen., *Wicked, profane, execrable, nefarious* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quid intactum nefasti Liquimus? *profane, criminal*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 35; so, crimen, Plin. 4, 11, 18.

B. *Unlucky, inauspicious* = funestus, ater (so not ante-Aug.): ille et nefasto te posuit die, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 1; so, dies, Suet. Tib. 53: ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, Liv. 6, 28, 8: Acheron, Stat. Th. 4, 456: loca, id. ib. 1, 273.

nĕfrens, dis, *adj.* [ne-frendo] *That can not yet bite, that has no teeth:* "*nefrendes* arietes dixerunt, quod dentibus frendere non possint. Alii dicunt *nefrendes* infantes esse nondum frendentes, id est frangentes. Livius: *Quem ego nefrendem alui lacteam immulgens opem.* Sunt qui nefrendes testiculos dici putent, quos Lanuvini appellant *nebrundines*, Graeci νεφροίς, Praenestini *nefrones*," Fest. p. 163 ed. Müll.; cf., coeperunt efferre porcum castratum, quem nefrendum vocabant, quasi sine renibus, Fulgent. Expos. serm. antiqu. p. 559, 32; and, "porci amisso nomine lactentis dicuntur *nefrendes* ab eo, quod nondum fabam frendere possunt, id est frangere," Var. R. R. 2, 4, 17.

‡**nefrendĭtĭum**, annuale tributum, quod certo tempore rustici dominis, vel discipuli doctoribus afferre solent, duntaxat sit carneum, ut porcellus, Gloss. Isid.

nefrones, v. nefrens.

nĕgans, antis, *Pa.*, v. nego.

***nĕgantĭa**, ae, *f.* [nego] *A denying, a negation:* deinde addunt conjunctionum negantiam, sic: Non et hoc est et illud: hoc autem: non igitur illud, Cic. Top. 14, 57.

nĕgantĭnumĭus, a, um, *adj.* [negonumus] *Refusing money:* basiola, App. M. 10, p. 718 Oud. dub.

nĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nego] *A denying, denial, negation:* Cic. Sull. 13 *fin.*: n. inficiatioque facti, id. Part. 29.

II. In partic., *A word that denies, a negative:* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 32.

nĕgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That denies, negative* (post-class.): negativa actio, Gaj. Inst. 4, 3:—particula, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 32; so, verba, Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 237.

nĕgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A denier* (post-class.): Tert. adv. haer. 11; Prud. Cath. 1, 57: Jovis et Minervae, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

nĕgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [negator] *Negatory* (jurid. Lat.): actio, Ulp. Dig. 7, 6, 5; 8, 5, 2; 4.

nĕgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who denies* (post-class.): Prud. Apoth. 617: literae negatrices, Tert. Idol. 23 *fin.*

‡**nĕgĭbundus**, a, um, *adj.* [nego] *Denying:* Cato in Fest. p. 165 ed. Müll.

nĕgĭto, are, *v. freq. a.* [id.] *To steadfastly deny, to persist in denying* (very rare; not in Cic.): Lucr. 4, 914: rex primo negitare, Sall. J. 111, 2: renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49.

neglecte, *adv.*, v. negligo, *Pa.*, B, *ad fin.*

***neglectim**, *adv.* [neglectus] *Negligently:* Poët. in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 637, ed Burm.

***neglectĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [negligo] *A neglecting, neglect:* amicorum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.

neglector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A neglecter, slighter* (late Lat.): praeceptorum dei, Aug. Serm. de divers. 45, 9.

1. neglectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from negligo.

2. neglectus, ūs, *m.* [negligo] *A neglecting, neglect* (very rare): haec res neutiquam neglectui mihi est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 116; Plin. 7. 51, 52.

neglĭgens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from negligo.

neglĭgenter, *adv.*, v. negligo, *Pa.*, no. A, *ad fin.*

neglĭgentĭa (neglegentia), ae, *f.* [negligens, from negligo] *Carelessness, heedlessness, negligence* (freq. and quite classical): negligentia, pigritia, inertia … impediri, Cic. Off. 1, 9: in accusando, id. Rosc. Am. 21: munditia quae fugiat agrestem et inhumanam negligentiam, id. Off. 1, 36: accusare aliquem de literarum negligentia, *of neglecting to write*, id. Att. 1, 6: epistolarum duarum, quas ad me misit, negligentiam, meamque in rescribendo diligentiam volui tibi notam esse, *brevity, coldness*, id. ib. 8, 11 *fin.*: quaedam etiam negligentia est diligens, id. Or. 23 *fin.*—institutorum negligentiam accusare, id. Rep. 4, 3: nam neque negligentia tua, neque odio id fecit tuo, *out of disrespect to you*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 27; so, caerimoniarum auspiciorumque, *neglect*, Liv. 22, 9: deorum, id. 5, 51.

neglĭgo (written also neglĕgo and neclĕgo), exi, ectum, 3. (*perf. conj.*, neglegerit, acc. to the form of the simple verb: Aemil. Macer. in Diom. 366 P.; and in Prisc. p. 895 ib.) *v. a.* [nec-lego] (qs. not to pick up, *i. e.*) *To not heed, not trouble one's self about, to slight, neglect;* constr. with the *acc.* or an object-clause; rarely with *de*, or *abs.*

I. In gen., opp. to curare, *To not care for, not attend to, to slight, neglect:* si mandatum neglecturus es, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: maculam judiciorum, id. Cluent. 47, 130: neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, Hor. S. 1, 3, 37.—(β) With an object-clause: herus quod imperavit, neglexisti persequi, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 39: diem edicti obire neglexit, Cic. Phil. 3, 8.—(γ) With *de:* de Theopompo neglеximus, Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 33.

II. In partic., *To slight, despise, disregard, neglect:* qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit, Cic. Fam. 14, 4; so, legem, id. Vatin. 2: minas, id. Quint. 30: imperium alicujus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: injurias alicujus, id. ib. 1, 36: iram alicujus, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 97: deos, Sall. C. 10, 3: se semper credunt negligi, *i. e.* contemni, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16.—(β) With an object-clause: verba verbis quasi coagmentare negligat, *neglect, disdain*, Cic. Or. 23, 77: fraudem committere, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 30; Tib. 2, 6, 27.—*(γ) With a follg. *ne:* negligens, ne qua populus laboret, *unconcerned, careless*, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 25 ("*securus, non timens*," Schol.).—(δ) *Abs.:* bonus tantummodo segnior fit, ubi negligas, *when you neglect him.* Sall. J. 31 *fin.*—Hence,

A. negligens (negleg.), entis, *Pa.*, *Heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, negligent:* "neclegens dictus est non legens neque dilectum habens, quid facere debeat, omissa ratione officii sui," Fest. p. 162 ed. Müll.: improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20: socors negligensque natura, id. Brut. 68: in amicis eligendis negligentes, id. Lael. 17: in aliquem, id. Fam. 13, 2.—With a *gen.:* legum, officii, rei publicae, sociorum atque amicorum negligentior, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62; so, lenocinii, Suet. Aug. 79; and, domus tuae negligentissimus, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 31.—With *circa:* circa deos ac religiones negligentior, Suet. Tib. 69.—With an object-clause: post illa obtegere eam negligens fui, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 61.—Of things: alarum negligens sudor, *that proceeds from neglect,* Petr. 128: negligentior amictus, Quint. 11, 3, 147: sermo, id. 10, 7, 28; cf., stilus, id. 2, 4, 13.

2. In partic., with respect to one's fortune, *Heedless, careless, improvident:* in sumptu negligens, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: adolescentia negligens luxuriosaque, Liv. 27, 8; Quint. 7, 2, 29.—Hence,

Adv., neglĭgenter (negleg.), *Heedlessly, carelessly, negligently:* scribere, *opp.* diligenter, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2: gerunt et ferarum pelles, proximi ripae negligenter, ulteriores exquisitius, Tac. G. 17: audientes, Quint. 8, 2, 23: petere pilam, id. 6, 3, 62; id. 2, 4, 17.—*Comp.:* negligentius asservare aliquid, Cic. Caecin. 26.—*Sup.:* negligentissime amicos habere, Sen. Ep. 63.

B. neglectus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Neglected, slighted:* quum ipsi inter nos abjecti neglectique simus, Cic. Fin. 3, 20: castra soluta neglectaque, Liv. 28, 1: religio, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: dei neglecti, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 7: forma viros neglecta decet, Ov. A. A. 1, 509: non neglecte deis, Luc. 10, 176.—*Sup.:* neglectissima progenies, Stat. Th. 7, 146.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, neglecte, *Carelessly, negligently:* neglectius incedebat, Hier. Ep. 39, *n.* 1.

nĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1. (archaic form of the *perf. conj.*, negassim for negaverim, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 96.—Lengthened collat. form, negumo: "*negumate* in carmine Cn. Marci vatis significat *negate,*" Fest. p. 165 ed. Müll.; cf. Herm. Doct. Metr. p. 614) *v. n.* and *a.* [ne-aio] *To say no, to deny, refuse* (opp. to aio, to say yes; v. aio).

I. In gen.: vel ai, vel nega, *say yes or no,* Naev. in Prisc. p. 473 P.: vel tu mihi aias vel neges, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 14: negat quis? nego. Ait? aio, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. Off. 3, 23: quasi ego id curem, quid ille aiat aut neget, id. Fin. 2, 22: quia nunc aiunt, quod tunc negabant, id. Rab. Post. 12, 35.—With a follg. object clause, *To say that not, to deny that,* etc.: Demosthenes negat, in eo positas esse fortunas Graeciae, hoc, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 9: Stoici negant quicquam esse bonum, nisi quod honestum sit, id. Fin. 2, 21; id. de Or. 3, 14: nego, ullam picturam fuisse, quin abstulerit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1; Caes. B. G. 6, 31.—Sometimes, from negare an affirmative verb. dicendi is to be supplied for the follg. clause: plerique negant Caesarem in conditione mansurum: postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 7, 15: negabat cessandum et utique prius confligendum, Liv. 35, 1; so Sall. J. 114; Vellei. 2. 118, 5; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 6.—(β) Pass.: Plin. 29, 6, 38: casta negor, Ov. F. 4, 321: saepe domi non es, cum sis quoque saepe negaris, Mart. 2, 5: ex eo negantur ibi ranae coaxare, Suet. Aug. 94.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To deny* a thing: factum est: non nego, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 12; *opp.* fateri, Cic. Brut. 19: pro certo negare, id. Att. 5, 20: negaturum aut me pro M. Fulvio, aut ipsum M. Fulvium censetis? Liv. 38, 43: negando minuendove, Suet. Caes. 66.

B. *To refuse*, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: numquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic. Att. 8, 4: postquam id obstinate sibi negari videt, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: impune negare alicui, Ov. M. 13, 741: opem patriae, id. Her. 3, 96: miseris, id. Trist. 5, 8, 13: civitatem alicui, Suet. Aug. 40: non ego me vinclis verberibusque nego, Tib. 2, 3, 79; Luc. 8, 3: exstingui primordia tanta negabam, Sil. 9, 532.—**b.** se, *To refuse* (ante-class.): obsecrat, Ut sibi ejus faciat copiam: illa enim se negat, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 63; so id. Hec. 1, 2, 45.

2. Transf., of inanimate things (poet.): poma negat regio, Ov. Tr. 2, 10, 73: nec mihi materiam bellatrix Roma negabat, id. ib. 2, 231; Stat. Th. 6, 552: saxa negantia ferro, *opposing,* id. Silv. 3, 1: illi membra negant, *his limbs fail him,* id. Theb. 2, 668.

nĕgōtĭālis, e, *adj.* [negotium] *Of or belonging to business, pertaining to affairs* (very rare): *negotialis* (pars constitutionis) est, in qua quid juris ex civili more et aequitate sit, consideratur (*opp.* juridicialis), Cic. Inv. 1, 11; cf. id. ib. 2, 21; so Quint. 3, 6, 37 and 58: epistolae sunt aut negotiales, aut familiares. Negotiales sunt argumento negotioso et gravi, Jul. Val. ars rhet. 27 ed. Maj.

nĕgōtĭans, antis, *Pa.*, v. negotior, *ad fin.*

nĕgōtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [negotior] *A doing business by the wholesale, wholesale business, banking business* (quite class.): reliquiae Asiaticae negotiationis, Cic. Fam. 6, 8; id. ib. 13, 66: negotiationes vel privato pudendae, Suet. Vesp. 16; Plin. 6, 28, 32: pecuaria, Col. 8, 1: sagaria et lintearia, Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5.

nĕgōtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who does business by wholesale, a wholesale dealer, a banker, a factor:* improbus negotiator, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: mercator an negotiator, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77; id. Planc. 26 (cf. id. Vatin. 5).

II. In gen.: **A.** *A trader, tradesman* (post-Aug.): trucidati negotiatores, Vellej. 2, 110, 6: mercis sordidae negotiator, Quint. 1, 12, 17; cf. Suet. Ner. 32: vestiarius, Scaev. Dig. 38, 1, 45: frumentarius, Paul. Dig. 50, 5, 9.—**2.** NEGOTIATOR, *An appellation of Mercury as the god of tradesmen:* Inscr. Grut. 55, 1.

B. *A factor, agent,* intrusted with the management of a business, Labeo ap. Mart. Dig. 32, 63.

nĕgōtĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [negotior] *Of or belonging to trade or tradespeople* (post-class.): naves, *trading vessels,* Vop. Firm. 3: aurum, *that trades-people had to pay,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 32 *fin.*

nĕgōtĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that carries on a business, a female trader* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: cum testatrix negotiatrix fuerit, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 4: frumentaria, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3093.—**II.** Trop., *She that brings about* a thing: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

nĕgōtĭnūmĭus, a, um, v. negantinumius.

nĕgōtĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [negotium] *A little business, small matter:* erit nescio quid negotioli, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4; Plaut. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 616 P.

nĕgōtĭor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [id.] *To carry on a business,* esp. *a wholesale business* or *the banking business:* **I.** Lit.: quum se Syracusas otiandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. Off. 3, 14: Curius qui Patris negotiatur, id. Fam. 13, 17; Sall. C. 40.

B. Transf., in gen., *To trade, traffic:* negotiandi causa, Liv. 32, 29; Col. praef. 12. Vid. under *Pa.*

II. Trop.: * **A.** *To deal, traffic:* animâ statim nostrâ negotiari, *to traffic with our lives,* Plin. 29, 2, 5.

* **B.** *To engage in business:* circumspiciebam in quod me mare negotiaturus immitterem, Sen. Ep. 119.—Hence

nĕgōtĭans, antis, *Pa.*, *Who transacts business:* **A.** *A wholesale dealer, trader, banker, business man:* negavi me cuipiam negotianti dare (praefecturam), Cic. Att. 5, 20.—**B.** In gen., *A dealer, tradesman:* NEGOTIANTES VINI ARIMINENSES, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 3, *n.* 88 (a. p. Chr. n. 251).

* **nĕgōtĭōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [negotiosus] *A multitude of business,* as a transl. of the Gr. πολυπραγμοσύνη, Gell. 11, 16.

nĕgōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [negotium] *Full of business, busy* (quite class.): negotiosi eramus nos nostris negotiis, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 79: provincia negotiosa et molesta, Cic. Mur. 8: prudentissimus quisque maxime negotiosus erat, *the busiest, most occupied,* Sall. C. 8: quid crudelitate negotiosius, Sen. Ira, 2, 13: vir negotiosissimus, Aug. Ep. 54: cogitatio, *a thinking on business:* Cels. 4, 32:—negotiosi dies, *business days, working days:* Tac. A. 13, 41 *fin.*—Comically, transf.: tergum, *a back on which business is performed,* i. e. *which receives a drubbing,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 37.

nĕgōtĭum, ii, *n.* [nec-otium; cf., "*negotium,* quod non sit otium," Fest. p. 177 ed. Müll.; v. 1. ne] *A business, employment, occupation, affair.*

I. Lit.: qui deum nihil habere negotii volunt, Cic. Off. 3, 28, 102: in extrema parte muneris ac negotii tui, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 36: forensia negotia, id. de Or. 2, 6: qui omnibus negotiis interfuit, id. Fam. 1, 6: n. municipii administrare, id. ib. 13, 11: procurare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 64: suscipere, id. Cat. 3, 2: mandare alicui, id. Fam. 13, 26: versari in negotio, id. Att. 5, 10: emergere ex negotiis, id. ib.; Liv. 3, 4:—transigere negotium, Cic. Phil. 2, 9: negotio desistere, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: in magno negotio habere aliquid, *to regard a thing as important, of great moment,* Suet. Caes. 23:—est mihi negotium cum aliquo, *I have to do with one:* mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 8; Cic. Fam. 8, 8. Esp. with reference to affairs of state: nostrum otium negotii inopia, non requiescendi studio constitutum est, Cic. Off. 3, 1.—Of the management of domestic concerns: qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, Cic. Lael. 23, 3: praeclare suum negotium gessit Roscius, id. Rosc. Com. 12: suum negotium agere, id. Off. 1, 9, 29; cf. id. ib. 1, 34, 125.—So of trade, traffic: Trebonius ampla et expedita negotia in tua provincia habet, Cic. Fam. 1, 3; so id. Sest. 45; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33.—Of a lawsuit, Quint. 3, 5, 11; Suet. Calig. 40; Rhet. 6.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Difficulty, pains, trouble, labor:* satis habeo negotii in sanandis vulneribus, Cic. Att. 5, 17: magnum negotium est navigare atque id mense Quintili, id. ib. 5, 12: negotium facessere alicui, *to give one trouble,* id. Fam. 3, 10; so, n. exhibere alicui, id. Off. 3, 31: facere innocenti, Quint. 5, 12, 13: nihil est negotii libertatem recuperare, Cic. Fam. 12, 2: Cato Siciliam tenere nullo negotio potuit, id. Att. 10, 16; id. Fam. 2, 10: quid negotii est haec poëtarum . . . portenta convincere? id. Tusc. 1, 6.

B. Like the Gr. πρᾶγμα, for res, *A matter, thing:* quid est negotii? Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 53: quid negotii est, quamobrem succenses mihi? id. Capt. 3, 5, 11: ineptum negotium et Graeculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86.—So of persons: Teucris illa lentum negotium, *a slow affair,* id. Att. 1, 12; cf. id. Q. Fr. 2, 13: elinguem, tardum, inhumanum negotium, id. de Sen. 6.

‡ **negritu,** An expression used in auguries for aegritudo: "*negritu* in auguriis significat aegritudo," Fest. p. 165 ed. Müll.

negumate, v. nego, *ad init.*

‡ **Nehalennia,** ae, *f.* *A river-goddess worshiped at the mouth of the Rhine.* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2029 *sq.*; 2775; 3912.

Nēïth, *indecl.*, Νηΐθ, *An Egyptian name of Minerva:* Arn. 4, 137.

Nēleus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕŏs, *m.*, Νηλεύς, *A son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, a king of Pylos, the father of twelve sons who were all, except Nestor, killed by Hercules,* Ov. M. 2, 689; cf. ib. 12, 553.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Nēlēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nelean:* haec postquam dulci Neleius edidit ore, *i. e. Nestor,* Ov. M. 12, 577: Neleia Nestoris arva, id. Her. 1, 63: Pyliae Neleia mella senectae, *i. e. the eloquence of Nestor,* Sil. 15, 459.—**B. Nēlēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nelean:* Nelea Pylos, Ov. M. 6, 418; id. ib. 12, 558.—**C. Nēlīdes,** ae, *m.*, *A male descendant of Nestor, a Nelide:* Ov. M. 12, 553; Val. Fl. 1, 338.

† **nēma,** ătis, *n.* = νῆμα, *Yarn, thread:* nema Sericum, Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; v. nemen.

Nĕmĕa, ae, and **Nĕmĕe,** ēs, *f.*, Νεμέη, *A city in Argolis, near which Hercules slew the Nemean lion and founded the Nemean games*, Cic. Fat. 4, 7: Nemeae sub rupe, Virg. A. 8, 295: Nemee frondosa, Mart. Spect. 27: pulverea Nemeen effervere nube, Stat. Th. 4, 664.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Nĕmaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nemean:* Hier. in Vigil. 1.—**B. Nĕmĕaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nemean:* rura, Stat. Th. 3, 421: leo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; 4, 22, 50; so, moles, Ov. M. 9, 197; and, pestis, id. Her. 9, 61: vellus, id. Met. 9, 235: arma, Stat. S. 5, 2, 48; Theb. 3, 421.—Of *the constellation* Leo: monstrum, Mart. 4, 57; so Luc. 1, 655.—**C. Nĕmĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nemean;* subst. Nĕmĕa, ōrum, *n.*, *The Nemean games*, Liv. 27, 30 *sq.*; 34, 41; Hyg. Fab. 273.—(* **III. Nemĕa,** ae, *A river flowing between the territories of Corinth and Sicyon*, Liv. 33, 15.)

‡† **nēmen,** ĭnis, *n.* = νῆμα, *A yarn, thread:* trino de nemine fati, Inscr. ap. Grut. 690, 5; cf. nema.

‡ **nĕmĕŏnīces,** ae. *m.* *The victor in the Nemean games:* "Nemea, Nemeonices," Not. Tir. p. 174.

Nĕmĕsa, ae, *m.* *A river in Belgic Gaul*, now the *Nims*, Aus. Mosell. 354; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 167.

Nĕmĕsĭăci, ōrum, *m.* [Nemesis] *A sort of superstitious people, who practiced fortune-telling*, Cod. Theod. 14, 7, 2.

Nĕmĕsĭānus, i, *m.* M. Aurelius Olympius Nemesianus, *A Roman poet, born in Carthage, who flourished in the latter part of the third century of the Christian era:* cf. Bähr's Gesch. der Röm. Lit., § 118 (98).

Nĕmĕsis, is and ĭos, *f.*, Νέμεσις: **I.** *The goddess of justice*, who punishes human pride and arrogance; also called Adrastea and Rhamnusia (v. h. vv.): ne poenas Nemesis reposcat a te, Catull. 50, 18: Graecam Nemesin invocantes, Plin. 28, 2, 4; id. 11, 45, 103. Sometimes identical with Fortuna: DEAE NEMESI SIVE FORTVNAE, Inscr. Grut. 80, 1. Acc. to Macr. S. 1, 22, Nemesis is *the Sun;* acc. to Lact. 1, 21, she is *Leda*, who was removed to heaven after her death.

II. *A mistress of Tibullus*, Tib. 2, 3, 51; 2, 4, 59; cf. 2, 5, 111; 2, 6, 27; cf. Mart. 8, 73.

Nĕmestrīnus, i, *m.* [nemus] *The god of groves*, Arn. 4, 131; cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 86.

Nĕmĕtes, um, and **Nĕmĕtae,** ārum, *m.* *A people of Gaul, in the neighborhood of the modern Spire*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Tac. G. 28; Ann. 12, 27; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 236 and 238.—**II.** Deriv., **Nĕmĕtensis,** e, *adj.*, *Nemetian:* regio Nemetensis, Symmach. or. ad Valent. 2, 21 ed. Maj.

Nemetocenna, ae, *f.* *A city of Belgic Gaul, in the territory of the Atrebates*, near the modern *Arras*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47; 52; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 551.

Nemeturĭi, ōrum, *m.* *A people of the Ligurian Alps*, Plin. 3, 20, 24.—**II.** Deriv., **Nemeturĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nemeturian:* pix, Col. 12, 20; 22; 24.

Nĕmĕus, v. Nemea, *no.* II., C.

nēmo, ĭnis, *m.* and *f.* [ne-homo: "*nemo* compositum videtur ex ne et homo: quod confirmatur magis, quia in persona semper ponitur, nec pluraliter formari solet, quia intelligitur pro nullo," Fest. p. 162 ed. Müll.] *No man, no one, nobody:* unde habeas, quaerit nemo, Enn. in. Juv. 14, 207: nemo me lacrimis decoret, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: quos non miseret neminis, id. ap. Fest. p. 162 ed. Müll.; so too, Cato ib.; Lucil. in Non. 143, 19; Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 106: facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, Cic. Att. 8, 2; id. Fam. 6, 6: amicum ex consularibus neminem tibi esse video, praeter, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 5: in quo (collegio) nemo e decem sana mente sit, id. Leg. 3, 10: nemo ex tanto numero est, quin, *etc.*, id. Fontei. 2: nemo de iis, qui, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 43: omnium mortalium Sthenio nemo inimicior, quam, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 43:—ubi nemo est, qui possit corrumpere, Cic. Verr. 1, 16: nemo reperietur, qui dicat, *etc.*, id. Font. in Fragm. 2, 3:—sed me moverat nemo magis, quam is quem tu neminem putas, *whom you regard as a worthless person*, Cic. Att. 7, 3.—Nemo non, *every one:* aperte adulantem nemo non videt, nisi, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 26: nemo Arpinas non Plancio studet, id. Planc. 9; id. Fam. 4, 7: nemo potest non beatissimus esse, id. Parad. 2.—Non nemo, *many a one:* video de istis abesse non neminem, Cic. Cat. 4, 5; id. Pis. 5: neminem deo, nec deum, nec hominem carum esse vultis, Cic. N. D. 1, 43: nemo umquam neque orator, neque poëta fuit, qui, *etc.*, id. Att. 14, 20:—nemo homo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 29: ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: ut hominem neminem pluris faciam, id. Fam. 13, 55:—nemo unus, *no one*, Liv. 28, 35; so id. 2, 6; 3, 12: nemo unus contra ire ausus est, Tac. A. 14, 45:—nemo quisquam, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 1; so Gell. 2, 6:—nemo alter, Plin. 2, 25, 23:—nemo alius, *no one else;* alium enim cui illum commendem habeo neminem, Cic. Att. 9; so id. Mil. 17.—**b.** In the *fem.:* vicinam, neminem amo magis quam te, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 12; Ter. And. 3, 2, 26.

II. Transf.: **A.** Adjectively: se adhuc reperire discipulum, potuisse neminem, Cic. de Or. 1, 28: vir nemo bonus ab improbo se donari vult, id. Leg. 2, 16: opifex, id. N. D. 2, 32; Nep. Att. 19.

B. Of things, for nullus (post-class.): neminem excepit diem, Prud. στεφ. 10, 744.

nĕmŏrālis, e, *adj.* [nemus] *Of groves* or *woods, woody, sylvan* (a poet. word): templum Dianae, *near Aricia*, Ov. A. A. 1, 259; cf., Aricia, *situated near the grove*, id. Fast. 6, 59; Mart. 13, 19: umbrae, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 5: antrum, id. Met. 3, 157.

Nĕmŏrense, is, v. the follg. art., *no.* II., B.

nĕmŏrensis, e, *adj.* [nemus] *Of* or *belonging to a grove* or *wood:* **I.** In gen.: mel, Col. 9, 4 *fin.*—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *Of* or *belonging to the grove of Diana, near Aricia:* Prop. 3, 21, 25; cf. Ov. F. 3, 261; Vitr. 4, 7; Plin. 35, 7, 33.—Hence, rex Nemorensis, *The presider over the sacrifices to Diana of Aricia:* Suet. Calig. 35.

B. Subst., Nemorense, is, *n.*, *A villa of Caesar, near the Arician grove:* Cit. Att. 6, 1, 25; Suet. Caes. 46; cf. nemus, *no.* I., B.

* **nĕmŏrĭcultrix,** īcis, *f.* [nemus-cultrix] *She that dwells in the woods:* sus nemoricultrix, Phaedr. 2, 4, 3.

* **nĕmŏrĭvăgus,** a, um, *adj.* [nemus-vagus] *That wanders in the woods:* aper nemorivagus, Catull. 63, 72.

nĕmŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nemus] *Full of woods, woody* (poet and in post-Aug. prose): nemorosa Zacynthos, Virg. A. 3, 270: Atlas opacus, nemorosus, Ov. A. A. 3, 427; so Plin. Ep. 8, 8: convallis, Plin. 4, 8, 15: hospitium, id. 35, 11, 38.—**II.** Transf., *Full of foliage, bushy:* cupressus nemorosa vertice, Plin. 12, 1, 5; so, brachia, Sil. 13, 595.

Nemossus, i, *m.* *A city of Aquitanian Gaul, the capital of the Arverni*, now *Clermont*, Luc. 1, 419; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 396.

nempe, *conj.* [nam-pe; cf. quippe, a collat. form of nam-que, v. h. v.] *For indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, to wit, namely;* it serves to confirm or corroborate what has been said; esp. freq. in answer to foregoing interrogations and in irony: scio jam quid velis: Nempe hinc me abire vis, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 36; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 2: unde justitia, fides, aequitas? Nempe ab his, qui, *etc.*, *without doubt*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2; so id. Phil. 4, 4, 8; Cluent. 22, 61; Pis. 37, 91; Verr. 2, 5, 69: quid ergo tulit? nempe ut quaereretur, id. Mil. 6: nempe negas ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem? *A.* Prorsus nego, id. Tusc. 5, 5: nempe haec assidue? Pers. 3, 1.

† **nĕmus,** ŏris, *n.* = νέμος, *A wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture land, a grove;* poet. for *a wood* in gen. **I.** Lit.: multos nemora silvaeque commovent, Civ. de Div. 1, 50: in nemore Pelio, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34: montium custos nemorumque (Diana), Hor. Od. 3, 22, 1: gelidum, id. ib. 1, 1, 30: nemorum saltus, Virg. E. 6, 56: n. densum arboribus, Ov. F. 6, 9: nemorum avia, id. Met. 1, 479; Tib. 3, 3, 15.

B. In partic.: Nemus, *The sacred grove of Diana at Aricia*, where Caesar had a villa, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 5; v. nemorensis, *no.* II., B.

II. Poet., transf., *A tree; wood:* nemora alta, Luc. 1, 453; so Mart. 9, 62, 9:—strictum acervans nemore congesto aggerem, Sen. Herc. fur. 1216.

nemut, nisi etiam vel nempe, Cato ap. Fest. p. 162 ed. Müll.

nēnĭa (naenĭa), ae, *f.* *A funeral song, song of lamentation, dirge:* "*naenia* est carmen quod in funere laudandi gratia cantatur ad tibiam," Fest. p. 161 ed. Müll.; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3; Diom. p. 482 P.: "honoratorum virorum laudes cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur, cui nomen *nenia*," Cic. Leg. 2, 24: absint inani funere neniae, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 21; Suet. Aug. 100.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A mournful ditty* of any kind: Ceae retractes munera neniae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 38:—huic homini amanti mea hera dixit neniam de bonis, *has sung the death-dirge over his property*, i. e. *has buried, has consumed it*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 3.—Proverb.: id fuit nenia ludo, *my joy was turned to grief*, id. Pseud. 5, 1, 32.

2. *A magic song, incantation:* Marsa, Hor. Epod. 17, 29.

3. *A common, trifling song, popular song; a nursery song, lullaby; a song* in gen.: puerorum nenia, quae regnum recte facientibus offert, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62: dicetur merita Nox quoque nenia, id. Od. 3, 28, 16: legesne potius viles nenias? Phaedr. 3 prol., 10: lenes neniae, *lullabies*, Arn. 7, 237: histrionis, id. 6, 197.

4. n. soricina, *The cry of the shrew mouse when caught and pierced through*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 48.

5. Personified, Nenia, *The goddess of funeral songs, the dirge-goddess*, to whom a chapel was dedicated before the Viminal gate: Arn. 4, 131; so Aug. C. D. 6, 9; cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 246.

nĕnŭ and **nĕnum,** v. non, *ad init.*

1. nĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a.* [νέω] *To spin.* **I.** Lit.: subtemen tenue nere, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20; Ov. M. fac. 14: sic stamina nevit, id. Fast. 2, 771: nerunt fatales fortia fila deae, id. Pont. 1, 8, 64; cf., Parcae fatalia nentes Stamina, Tib. 1, 8, 1.—**II.** Transf., *To weave; to interlace, entwine:* tunicam quam neverat auro, Virg. A. 10, 818:—inter se radices mutuo discursu nentur, Plin. 17, 20, 33.

2. Nĕo or **Nĕon,** ōnis, *m.*, Νέων, *A male proper name*, Liv. 44, 43; 45, 31.

Nĕŏbūlē, es, *f.*, Νεοβούλη, *The name of a girl* (so called after the daughter of Lycambes, the affianced bride of Archilochus), Hor. Od. 3, 12, 6.

Nĕocles, is and i, *m.*, Νεοκλῆς: **I.** *The father of Themistocles*, Nep. Them. 1.—**B.** Deriv., **Nĕoclīdes,** ae, *m.*, *The descendant of Neocles*, i. e. *Themistocles:* Ov Pont. 1, 3, 69.—**II.** *The father of Epicurus* Cic. N. D. 1, 26.—**III.** *A painter*, Plin. 35 11, 40, 42.

† **nĕōcŏrus,** i, *m.* = νεωκόρος, *A person having charge of a temple, which he kept clean:* hujus (Serapis) simulacrum neocororum turba custodit, Firm. Math. de err. prof. relig. *med.;* cf. id. Math. 3, 7, *n.* 9.—**II.** Transf., *An overseer of a temple, who had to conduct and superintend the sacrifices:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2354.

Nĕocrētes, um, *m.*, Νεοκρῆτες, *A division of the army of Antiochus, which was armed in the Cretan manner*, Liv. 37, 40 *fin.*

† **nĕŏmēnĭa,** ae, *f.* = νεομηνία, *The new moon*, Tert. Idol. 14; id. adv. Marc. 1, 20.

Nĕon, ōnis, v. 2. Neo.

Nĕontīchos, *n.*, Νεοντεῖχος. *A fortress in Thrace*, Nep. Alcib. 7.

† **nĕŏphy̆tus** (in inscrr., NEOFIT.), a, um, *adj* = νεόφυτος, *Newly planted;* of newly-converted Christians, *a neophyte:* Tert. Praescr. haeret. 4; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2527.

Nĕoptŏlĕmus, i, *m.*, Νεοπτόλεμος: **I.** *The son of Achilles, also called Pyrrhus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 63; id. Lael. 20, 75.—Hence, **B.** *The name of a tragedy of Ennius, the hero of which was Neoptolemus*, Cic. Rep. 1, 18; id. Tusc. 2, 1; id. de Or. 2, 37.—**II.** *One of Alexander's generals, who was defeated by Eumenes*, Nep. Eum. 4.

nĕōtĕrĭce, *adv.*, v. neotericus.

† **nĕōtĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = νεωτερικός, *New, modern* (post-class.): scriptor, Claud. Mamert. de statu anim. 1, 3.—**II.**

Subst., neoterici, ōrum, *Modern writers:* Aur. Vict. de orig. gent. Rom. *init.*—*Adv.*, nĕōtĕrĭce, *After a modern fashion:* dicere, Ascon. in Cic. de Div. Verr. 4 *fin.*

†† **nĕpa,** ae, *f.* [acc. to Fest. p. 164 and 165 ed. Müll., an African word: Afrorum lingua est animal venenatum, cauda feriens, alio nomine scorpius, *etc.*, Fest. l. l.] *A scorpion:* Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.—**B.** Nepa, *A constellation, the Scorpion:* pectus Nepai, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42; so Col. 10, 56.—Collat. form, nepas, ae, *m.*, Col. 11, 2, 39.—**II.** Transf., *A crab:* recessim cedam ad parietem imitabor nepam, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 7; Seren. Samm. 13, 199.

nĕpas, ae, v. the preced. art., *no.* I.

† **nēpenthes,** *n.* = νηπενθές (that drives away sadness), *A plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect,* Plin. 21, 21, 91; 25, 2, 5.

Nĕpet or **Nĕpĕte,** is, *n.* *A city in Etruria,* Plin. 3, 5, 8; Liv. 6, 21; 27, 9; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 424.—**II.** Deriv., **Nĕpĕsīnus** (Nepens.), a, um, *adj.*, *Nepesine:* ager, Liv. 5, 19.—Subst., Nepesini, ōrum, *m.*, *The Nepesines,* Liv. 6, 9 and 10.

nĕpĕta, ae, *f.* *A plant, Italian catnip,* Nepeta Italica, Willd.; Cels. 2, 21; Plin. 14, 16, 19.

‡ **nĕphĕla** (nefela), ae, *f.* = νεφέλη, *A kind of thin cake:* "nefela, nucunculus, favus, subitillum," Not. Tir. p. 176.—**II.** *A Roman surname:* Inscr. Grut. 359, 2.

Nĕphĕlē, es, *f.*, Νεφέλη, *The wife of Athamas, mother of Phryxus and Helle.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Nĕphĕlaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nephelaean:* pecus, *i. e. the ram that bore away Helle and Phryxus,* Val. Fl. 1, 56.—**B. Nĕphĕlēĭas,** ădis, *f.*, *The daughter of Nephele, Helle:* Luc. 9, 956.—**C. Nĕphĕlēis,** ĭdos, *f.*, *The daughter of Nephele, Helle:* Ov. M. 11, 195.—(* **D. Nephele,** *One of the companions of Diana,* Ov. M. 3, 173; v. Niphe.)

† **nĕphĕlĭon,** i, *n.* = νεφέλιον, *A plant, called also* personata, App. Herb. 36.

† **nephrītis,** idis, *f.*, νεφρῖτις, *Disease of the kidneys, nephritis:* "*nephritis* a renum languore nomen accepit: renes enim Graeci νεφρούς dicunt," Isid. Orig. 4, 7.

‡ **Nēphūsa,** ae, *f.*, Νήφουσα (sober, temperate), *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Don. 416, 15.

1. nĕpos, ōtis, *m.* and *f.* (v. infra) [most prob. from ne-potis; hence the contr. form, neptis; primitive signif., not strong, weak] *A grandson, son's or daughter's son:* "primo gradu sunt supra pater, mater; infra filius, filia. Secundo gradu sunt supra avus, avia; infra nepos, neptis," Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1; cf., "*nepos* quoque dupliciter intelligitur, ex filio vel filia natus," Paul. 16, 38, 10, 10, § 13; Cic. Deiot. 1: Metellum multi filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes in rogum imposuerunt, id. Tusc. 1, 35: Q. Pompeii ex filia nepos, id. Brut. 76: M. Catonis censorii ex filio nepos, Gell. 13, 19; Scaev. Dig. 44, 4, 18: sororis nepos, Tac. A. 4, 44.—**2.** For neptis, *A grand-daughter* (ante- and post-class.): Ilia dia nepos, Enn. Ann. 1, 59, Inscr. Grut. 477, 5; ib. 678, 11.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A brother's* or *sister's son, a nephew* (post-Aug.): tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes, Suet. Caes. 83; Hier. Ep. 60, *n.* 9; so too Eutr. 7, 1.

2. In gen., *A descendant* (poet.): filius an aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum? Virg. A. 6, 865: in nepotum Perniciem, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 3; Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 62: glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes, Catull. 58, 5; Luc. 7, 207.

3. Of animals (post-Aug.): Col. 6, 37; so id. 7, 2 *fin.*

4. Of plants, *A sucker:* Col. 4, 10; so id. 4, 6.

2. nĕpos, ōtis, *m.* [a Tuscan word, Fest. p. 165 ed. Müll.; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 277] *A spendthrift, prodigal:* quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter? Cic. Cat. 2, 4: in populi Romani patrimonio nepos, id. Agr. 1, 1: profusus nepos, id. Quint. 12: quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti Discrepet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 193; id. ib. 1, 15, 36.

3. Nĕpos, ōtis, *m.* *A surname in the gens Cornelia.* So, C. Cornelius Nepos, *a Roman historian, the friend of Cicero, Atticus, and Catullus;* cf. Bähr's Gesch. der Röm. Lit. § 183 *sq.*

nĕpōtālis, e, *adj.* [2. nepos] *Extravagant, prodigal, profuse* (post-class.): mensa, Amm. 31, 5: luxus, App. M. 2, p. 84 Oud.

nĕpōtātus, ūs, *m.* [nepotor] *Extravagance, prodigality, profusion:* Plin. 14, 4, 6; so id. 9, 35, 56; Suet. Calig. 37 (*al.* nepotinis).

Nĕpōtĭānus, i, *m.* [nepos] *A Roman surname:* Inscr. Grut. 423, 4.

nĕpōtilla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. nepos] *A little grand-daughter:* Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 31, *n.* 148.—**II.** *A Roman surname:* IVLIA NEPOTILLA, Inscr. Grut. 916, 1.

1. nĕpōtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. nepos] *Extravagant, profuse:* sumptus, Suet. Cal. 37 dub. (*al.* nepotatus).

‡ **2. Nĕpōtīnus,** i, *m.* [nepos] *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Mur. 351, 1.

nĕpōtor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [2. nepos] *To be prodigal, profuse, extravagant:* **I.** Lit.: Aristippus in purpura nepotatur, Tert. Apol. 46.—**II.** Trop., *To throw away, squander away:* veto liberalitatem nepotari, Sen. Ben. 1, 15.

‡ **nĕpōtŭla,** ae, *f.* [1. nepos] *A little grand-daughter:* Inscr. ap. Mur. 1445, 9.

* **nĕpōtŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [1. nepos] *A little grandson:* Plaut. Mil. 5, 20.

neptĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [neptis] *A grand-daughter* (late Lat.): Symmach. Ep. 6, 33; cf. Not. Tir. p. 80.

neptis, is, *f.* [contr. collat. form of 1. nepos, and therefore orig. both *m.* and *f.*; as *m.* still found in an inscr., C. COELIO VERO NEPTI, ap. Mur. 692, 2; as, on the contrary, nepos as *fem.*; in the class. per. exclusively *f.*] *A grand-daughter:* filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: neptes Licinias, id. Brut. 58: vestis ab uxore et filia, neptibusque confecta, Suet. Aug. 73; id. ib. 31: neptis Veneris, *i. e. Ino,* Ov. M. 4, 530: neptes Cybeles, *i. e. the Muses,* id. Fast. 4, 191;—also, *a niece,* Spartian. Hadr. 2. Cf. also 1. nepos, *ad init.*

Neptūnālis, e, *adj.* [Neptunus] *Neptunian:* Ludi Neptunales, Tert. Spect. 6; also abs., Neptunalĭa, ĭum (and ōrum, Inscr. Grut. 460, 3), *n.*, Var. L. L. 6, 3; Charis. p. 21 P.; Diom. p. 315 ib.; Prisc. p. 663 ib.; Aus. Ecl. de fer. Rom. 19; Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 411; cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 98.

neptūnĭa, ae, *f.* *A plant,* App. Herb. 57.

* **neptūnĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [Neptunus-colo] *A worshiper of Neptune:* Sil. 14, 443.

Neptūnīne, es, *f.* [Neptunus] *A daughter* or *grand-daughter of Neptune:* tene Thetis tenuit pulcherrima Neptunine, *i. e. the daughter of Nereus, a son of Neptune,* Catull. 64, 28; cf. Prisc. p. 585 P.

Neptūnĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Neptune, Neptunian,* poet. for *sea-, marine:* Neptunia Troja, *surrounded with walls by Neptune,* Virg. A. 2, 625; 3, 3: proles, id. ib. 7, 691: heros, *i. e. Theseus,* as the son of Neptune, Ov. Her. 4, 109; Met. 9, 1: dux, *i. e. Sex. Pompeius, who called himself the adopted son of Neptune,* Hor. Epod. 9, 7, *Schol. Crug.:* Aetneae Neptunius incola rupis, *i. e. Cyclops, the son of Neptune,* Tib. 1, 1, 56: cuspis, *the trident,* Luc. 7, 147:—loca, *i. e. the sea,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 3; so, arva, Virg. A. 8, 695:—pistrix, *i. e.* marina, Cic. Arat. 440.

Neptūnus, i, *m.* *Neptune, the god of the sea and of other waters, the brother of Jupiter and husband of Amphitrite;* cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 98 *sq.:* alloquutus summi deum regis fratrem Neptunum, regnatorem Marum, Naev. 3, 2; id. 2, 21; Enn. in Macr. 6, 2: Neptunus salsipotens et multipotens, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1: ut Portumnus a portu, sic Neptunus a nando, paulum primis litteris immutatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 2; so id. ib. 2, 3: caeruleos oculos esse Neptuni, Cic. N. D. 1, 30; Virg. A. 3, 74: uterque, *who presides over the salt and fresh waters,* Catull. 31, 3: Neptunus pater, Gell. 5, 12.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The sea* (poet.): credere se Neptuno, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 2: Neptuni corpus acerbum, Lucr. 2, 471; Virg. G. 4, 29; hibernus, Hor. Epod. 17, 55.

* **B.** *A fish:* Naev. in Fest. p. 58 ed. Müll.

‡ **nepus** [contr. from ne-purus], *Unclean, impure:* "*nepus* non purus," Fest. p. 164 ed. Müll.

‡ **nequalia,** detrimenta, Fest. p. 162 ed. Müll.

nēquam, *adj. indecl.* [adverbial *acc. fem.* of nequis] *Worthless, good for nothing, wretched, vile,* etc.: Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 29: piscis nequam est nisi recens, id. Asin. 1, 3, 26; id. Trin. 2, 4, 38; carminari dicitur lana, cum caret eo, quod in ea est nequam, Var. L. L. 7, 3: enthymema nequam, *faulty, defective,* Gell. 7, 3; Fest. p. 165 ed. Müll.

II. In partic., of character, *Worthless, vile, bad: opp.* frugi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 53: malus et nequam es, id. Asin. 2, 2, 39: n. homo et indiligens, id. Most. 1, 2, 23; liberti nequam et improbi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45: nihil nequius est, Cic. Pis. 27: quid est nequius aut turpius? id. Tusc. 3, 17: homo nequissimus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78; so Cic. Att. 1, 16.—So of *licentious, dissolute* persons: juvenes nequam facilesque puellae, Mart. 3, 69; so id. 11, 15:—vin' tu illi nequam dare? *an injury, a mischief,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 31; so, facere, id. ib. 3, 3, 44.—Hence, *Adv.*,

nēquĭter, *Worthlessly, wretchedly, badly, miserably,* etc. (quite class.): nequiter fricare genua, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 88; id. Amph. 1, 3, 23: turpiter et nequiter facere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17: ille porro male, parve, nequiter, turpiter coenabat, id. Fin. 2, 8: si qua per voluptatem nequiter feceritis, voluptas cito abibit: nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1.—*Comp.:* utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultius gestum, dici non potest, Liv. 41, 7; Mart. 10, 77.—*Sup.:* nequissime, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

nēquāquam, *adv.* *In no wise, by no means, not at all* (quite class.): nequaquam istuc istac ibit, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 25 *fin.:* ut nequaquam fuerit illius commodi magnitudo cum eo incommodo comparanda, Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 26; id. Verr. 1, 12: vir sibi nequaquam par, id. Lael. 19, 69: nequaquam omnes, id. Cluent. 64, 180: hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: cetera nequaquam simili ratione modoque Aestimat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 20: nequaquam satis in re una consumere curam, id. Sat. 2, 4, 48.

nĕque or **nec** (used indifferently before vowels and consonants. The common assumption that nec is regularly employed in class. prose only before consonants, is wholly unfounded. In Cic. de Rep. alone we find nec 19 times before vowels; viz., nec accipere, 3, 14; nec alios, 2, 37;—nec enim, 1, 24; 6, 25; nec esse, 5, 5; nec ex se, 6, 25;—nec id, 1, 1; nec importatis, 2, 15; nec in, 6, 23; nec inconstantiam, 3, 11; nec injussu, 6, 15; nec ipsius, 1, 26; nec ipsum, 6, 25;—nec ulla, 1, 34; nec ullo, 1, 37; nec una, 2, 1;—nec hic, 3, 33; nec hominis, 2, 21; nec hunc, 6, 26. Cf. also such passages as, neque reliquarum virtutum, nec ipsius rei publicae, id. Rep. 1, 26: dabo tibi testes nec nimis antiquos nec ullo modo barbaros, id. ib. 1, 37: nec atrocius . . . neque apertius, id. Tull. § 2: nec homo occidi nec consulto, *etc.*, ib. § 34), *adv.* and *conj.* [ne-que], *Not; and not, also not.*

I. *Adv.*, Like ne, in ante-class. Latinity (v. ne, *no.* I.) as a general negative particle, i. q. non, *Not* (so usually in the form nec): "*nec* conjunctionem grammatici fere dicunt esse disjunctivam, ut: *nec legit, nec scribit:* quum si diligentius inspiciatur, ut fecit Sinnius Capito, intelligi possit, eam positam esse ab antiquis pro *non,* ut et in XII. est: AST EI CVSTOS NEC ESCIT," Fest. p. 162 ed. Müll.: SI INTESTATO MORITVR, CVI SVVS HERES NEC SIT, *etc.*, Lex XII. Tab. (v. App. III. tab. 5): SI AGNATVS NEC ESCIT, *etc.*, ib.; Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; id. ib. 3, 4, 11: bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Naev. 1, 4; so id. 1, 7; Enn. Ann. 17, 20: tu dis nec recte dicis, non aequum facis, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 11; so, nec recte, id. Asin. 2, 4, 65; Most. 1, 3, 83; Catull. 30, 4: alter, qui nec procul aberat, Liv. 1, 25, 10.—In the form neque: si quid tibi in illisce suovitaurilibus lactentibus neque satisfactum est, *etc.*, an old formula of prayer in Cato R. R. 141, 4.

II. *Conj.*, In all periods and kinds of composition, i. q. et non, *And not, also not.*

A. In gen.: multumque laborat, Nec respirandi fit copia, Enn. Ann. 17, 23; id. ib. 1, 47: illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus nec iisdem semper uno modo videntur, ficta esse dicimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 17: delubra esse in urbibus censeo, nec sequor magos Persarum, quibus, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 10 *fin.*; id. N. D. 1, 29, 81; id. Rep. 2, 1: quae mei testes non viderunt nec sciunt, Cic. Tull. § 24: non heros, nec dominos appellabant eos ... sed patres et deos. Nec sine causa. Quid enim? *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 41.—Connected with *vero, enim, autum, tamen*: neque vero hoc solum dixit, sed ipse et sentit et fecit, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: nec vero jam meo nomine abstinent, id. Rep. 1, 3:—nec enim respexit, *etc.*, id. Clod. et Cur. 4, 4: neque enim tu is es, qui, qui sis nescias, id. Fam. 5, 12, 6: nec tamen didici, *etc.*, id. Rep. 2, 38:—neque autem ego sum ita demens, ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 6.

B. In partic.: **1.** neque (nec) ... neque (nec), *Neither ... nor*: quae neque Dardaniis campis potuere perire, Nec quum capta capi, nec quum combusta cremari, Enn. Ann. 14, 11 *sq.*: nam certe neque tum peccavi, quum ... neque quum, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 8, 12: nec meliores nec beatiores, id. Rep. 1, 19 *fin.*: mors nec ad vivos pertineat nec ad mortuos, id. Tusc. 1, 38: virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest umquam: neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur, id. Parad. 6: neque ego neque Caesar, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1; cf., haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 23.—With a preceding negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation contained in neque ... neque: non mediusfidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic. Att. 9, 12: ut omnes intelligant, nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, id. Cluent. 1: nulla vitae pars neque publicis neque privatis neque forensibus neque domesticis, neque si tecum agas, neque si cum altero contrahas vacare officio potest, id. Off. 1, 2: nemo umquam neque poëta neque orator fuit, qui, *etc.*, id. Att. 14, 20.

2. Neque (nec) ... et (que) and et ... neque (nec) when one clause is affirmative: *On the one hand not ... and on the other hand, not only not ... but also*; or the contrary: *on the one hand ... and on the other hand not, not only ... but also not*: **a.** Neque (nec) ... et (que): id neque amoris mediocris et ingenii summi et sapientiae judico, Cic. Att. 1, 20: animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum umquam sit, et semper sit futurum, id. N. D. 3, 13; Tac. A. 3, 35:—ex quo intelligitur nec intemperantiam propter se fugiendam esse temperantiamque expetendam, Cic. Fin. 1, 14: perficiam, ut neque bonus quisquam intereat, paucorumque poena vos omnes jam salvi esse possitis, Cic. Cat. 2, 13: sed nec illa exstincta sunt, alunturque potius et augentur cogitatione et memoria, id. Lael. 27; Ov. M. 2, 811.—**b.** Et ... neque (nec): ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam nisi tuo commodo, Cic. Brut. 4 *ad fin.*: patebat via et certa neque longa, id. Phil. 11, 2: intelligitis et animum ei praesto fuisse, nec consilium defuisse, id. ib. 13, 6: et ... nec ... et ... et, id. Tusc. 5, 38 *fin.*

3. Neque (nec) non (also written in one word, necnon), emphatically affirmative, *And also, and besides, and indeed, and*: nec haec non deminuitur scientia, Var. R. R. 1, 4, 4: neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor, Cic. Cat. 4, 2: nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc ejus satellitibus injecit amentiam, id. Mil. 32: neque tamen illa non ornant, habiti honores, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 85: neque tristius dicere quicquam debeo hac de re, neque non me tamen mordet aliquid, id. Fam. 3, 12.—**b.** In Varro and since the Aug. per., nec non freq., in gen., as a simple conjunctive; Engl., *And likewise, and so too, and also*: ibi vidi greges magnos anserum, gallinarum, gruum, pavonum, necnon glirium, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 3, 2; so Col. 8, 15: nec non et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes Convenere, Virg. A. 1, 707; Plin. 13, 22, 38: nec non etiam poëmata faciebat ex tempore, Suet. Gramm. 23.

4. Neque (nec) dum, also written in one word, necdum, *And not yet, not yet*: ille autem quid agat, si scis neque dum Roma es profectus, scribas ad me velim, Cic. Att. 14, 10 *fin.*; Cels. 5, 26, *no.* 33:—necdum tamen ego Quintum conveneram, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 2: necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, necdum Impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses, Virg. G. 2, 539; id. Aen. 11, 70.

5. Nec ... quidem, v. under quidem.

nēquĕdum (necdum), v. neque, *no.* II., B, 4.

nĕquĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4. (lengthened collat. form: "*nequinont* pro nequeunt, ut *solinunt, ferinunt*, pro solent, et feriunt dicebant antiqui. Livius in Odyssea: *Partim errant, nequinont Graeciam redire!*" Fest. p. 162 ed. Müll.—*Part. praes.* nequiens, euntis: Spartacus nequiens prohibere, Sall. fragm. p. 254 ed. Gerl.; so, nequiens, App. M. 8, p. 207; Aus. Prof. 2; Amm. 15, 10: sustinere corpora plerique nequeuntes, Sall. fragm. p. 236 ed. Gerl.; so, nequeuntes, Arn. 1, 13; 7, 239) *v. n.* [ne-queo: "libenter etiam copulando verba jungebant, ut *sodes* pro si audes, *nequire* pro non quire, malle pro magis velle," Cic. Or. 45] *Not to be able, to be unable; I can not* (quite class.): ubi habitaret, invenires saltem, si nomen nequis, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 51: actam aetatem meminisse nequimus, Lucr. 3, 673; id. 4, 1248: cum pisces ire nequibunt, id. 1, 380: ut ea, cum velimus, laxare nequeamus, Cic. Or. 65: cum Demosthenes rho dicere nequiret, id. de Div. 2, 46: quod proelio adesse nequibat, Sall. C. 62; so id. Jug. 18; Hor. S. 1, 4, 84; id. A. P. 87; Virg. A. 6, 507.—(β) *Pass.*: "*nequitum* et *nequitur* pro non posse dicebant ut Plautus in Satyrione: *Retrahi nequitum, quoquo progressa est semel*," Fest. p. 162 ed. Müll.: ut nequitur comprimi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 20: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. J. 34.

nēquicquam (nequidquam and nequīquam; as to this last form, cf., "*nequiquam* significare idem quod frustra, plurimis auctorum exemplis manifestum est," Fest. p. 162 *fin.* ed. Müll.), *adv.*, *In vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly*: qui ipse sibi sapiens prodesse non quit, nequicquam sapit, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6 *fin.*: et sero et nequicquam pudet, Cic. Quint. 25: n. alicujus auxilium implorare, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: ut non nequicquam tantae virtutis homines judicari deberet ausos esse transire latissimum flumen. *without ground, without reason*, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: causas nequicquam nectis inanes. Virg. A. 9, 219; id. Georg. 1, 403; Catull. 77, 1: sed nequicquam frustra, *etc.*, App. M. 8, p. 553 Oud.

Nequīnātes, v. Nequinum, *no.* II.

nequinont, v. nequeo, *ad init.*

Nequīnum, i, *n.* *A city in Umbria, on the site of which* Narnia *afterward stood*: Liv. 10, 9; 10; cf. Plin. 3, 14, 19.—**II.** Deriv., **Nequīnātes,** um, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Nequinum*: "*Nequinates* Narnienses," Fest. p. 176 ed. Müll.; Fast. Triumph. ap. Grut. 296, *col.* 2.

nēquĭor, ius, v. nequam.

nēquīquam, v. nequicquam, *ad init.*

(* **nequis** or **ne quis,** for ne aliquis.)

nēquissĭmus, a, um, v. nequam.

nēquĭter, *adv.*, v. nequam, *ad fin.*

nēquĭtĭa, ae, and **nēquĭtĭes,** ēi, *f.* [nequam] *Bad quality, badness* (so very rarely): aceti nequitia, Plin. 14, 20, 25.

II. Trop., *Bad moral quality*, of all degrees, from mere *idleness, negligence*, to *worthlessness, vileness* (quite class.): **A.** *Idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence*: me ipsum inertiae nequitiaeque condemno, Cic. Cat. 1, 2; id. ib. 11: inertissimi homines, nescio qua singulari nequitia praediti, id. Fin. 5, 20.

B. *Lightness, levity, inconsiderateness*: omnia mala probra flagitia, quae homines faciunt, in duabus rebus sunt, malitia atque nequitia. Si nequitiam defendere vis, licet, P. African. ap. Gell. 7, 11, 9; so Auct. ad Her. 3, 6.

C. *Prodigality, profusion*: quod filii nequitiam videret, Cic. Clu. 51: illum aut nequities ... expellet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 131.

D. *Profligacy, wantonness, lewdness*: uxor pauperis Ibyci Tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 1; id. ib. 4, 77; so Ov. F. 1, 414; Mart. 4, 42; Phaedr. 3, 8, 15.

E. *Worthlessness, vileness, villainy*: si domus haec habenda est potius, quam officina nequitiae et diversorium flagitiorum omnium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46; id. Verr. 2, 5, 33: qui istius insignem nequitiam, frontis involutam integumentis, nondum cernat, id. Pis. 6.

* **nēquo,** better separately, ne quo, *adv.*, *Not to any where, no whither*: villica ad coenam nequo eat, neque ambulatrix siet, Cato R. R. 143.

Nĕrātĭus Priscus, *A celebrated lawyer under Trajan*, Spart. Hadr. 4 and 18.

1. Nērēïs, ĭdos, *f.* *A Nereid*; v. Nereus, *no.* II., A.

2. Nērēïs, ĭdis, *f.* *One of the daughters of Priam*, Hyg. Fab. 90.

3. Nērēis, ĭdis, *f.* *A daughter of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus; the wife of Gelo, of Syracuse*, Just. 28, 3.

Nērēĭus, a, um, v. Nereus, *no.* II., B

Nĕrētum, i, *n.* *A city in Calabria*, now *Nardo*, Ov. M. 15, 51.—*Its inhabitants* are called **Neretini,** Plin. 3, 11, 16.

Nēreus (dissyl.), i and ĕos, *m.*, Νηρεύς, *The son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god, the husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids*: Prop. 3, 5, 33: Nerei filii, *sea-monsters*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 733 P.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** For *Neptune*: Ov. Am. 2, 11, 39; so Virg. A. 2, 418; Petr. 139.—**2.** *The sea*: placidum per Nerea, Tib. 4, 1, 58: qua totum Nereus circumsonat orbem, Ov. M. 1, 187; so Val. Fl. 1, 450; Luc. 2, 713.

II. Derivv.: **A. Nērēïs,** ĭdis, *f.*, *A daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid*: virides Nereides, Ov. Her. 5, 57: Nereida colligit orbam, id. Met. 11, 380: aequoreae Nereides, Catull. 64, 15: Nereis caerula Thetis, Tib. 1, 6, 9.—Acc. to Hyg. Fab. *praef.*, there were fifty of them; acc. to Prop. 3, 5, 33, a hundred.

B. Nērēĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Nereus*: genetrix Nereia, Ov M. 13, 162: juvenis, *Phocus, grandson of Nereus*, id. ib. 7, 685: Nereia Doto, *daughter of Nereus*, Virg. A. 9, 102: Nereia turba, *the Nereids*, Sil. 7, 416: Nereia bacca, *pearls*, Claud. IV. cons. Hon. 591.

C. Nērīnē, ēs, *f.*, i. q. Nereis, *Nerine*: Nerine Galatea, thymo mihi dulcior Hyblae, Virg. E. 7, 37.

D. Nērīnus, a, um, *adj.*, i. q. Nereïus, *Nerine*: Nerinae aquae, *sea-water*, Nemes, Ecl. 4, 52: animantia Nerina, *fishes*, Aus. Ep. 4, 55.

Neria and **Neriene,** v. Nerio.

Nerine and **Nerinus,** v. Nereus, *no.* II., C. and D.

Nerĭo, ēnis, or **Nerĭēnes,** is, or **Nērĭēne,** es, or **Neria,** ae, *f.* [a Sabine word, which signified bravery; hence, personified, in the Roman mythology], *The companion and wife of Mars*, "Gell. 13, 22;" cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 172: Mars salutat Nerienem uxorem suam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 34: Nerienes, Var. in Gell. l. l.: Neria Martis, Cn. Gell. in Gell. l. l.: nolo ego Neaeram te vocent, sed Nerienem, Licinius Imbrex. in Gell. l. l. *fin.*

† **nērĭon,** ii, *n.* = νήριον, *The oleander* or *rose-bay*, Plin. 16, 20, 33; 24, 11, 53.

† **nērīta,** ae, *m.* = νηρίτης, *A sea-muscle resembling the nautilus*: Plin. 9, 33, 52 dub. (*al.* Veneriae).

Nērĭtos (-us), i, *m.*, Νήριτος, *A mountain in Ithaca, and an island in its vicinity*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 19: Neritos ardua saxis, Virg. A. 3, 271; so Sen. Troad. 856.—**II.** Deriv., **Nērĭtĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Neritos, Neritian*; poet. also for *Ulyssean*: Neritia proles, *the Saguntines, because they emigrated from the Cephallenian islands*, Sil. 2, 317; cf. Liv. 21, 7: Neritia ratis, *the ship of Ulysses*, Ov. M. 14, 563: dux, *i. e. Ulysses*, id. Fast. 4, 69: domus, *of Ulysses*, id. Met. 13, 712.

Nĕrĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens.

So, Cn. Nerius Pupinia, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5.—Perh. the same, celebrated as a usurer, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69; v. Wüstem. *ad loc.*

Nĕro, ōnis, *m.* [a Sabine word, of the same root with Nerio, in the signif. of fortis, Suet. Tib. 1 *fin.*] *A family name in the* gens Claudia.—**II.** Derivv.:

A. Nĕrōnēus, a, um, *adj.*, *Neronian:* mensem quoque Aprilem Neroneum appellavit, Suet. Ner. 55: unda, *the warm baths of Nero,* Stat. S. 1, 5, 6: certamen, *the games in the Grecian manner instituted by Nero,* Suet. Vit. 4; so, agon, id. Ner. 12.

B. Nĕrōniānus, a. um, *adj.*, *Of Nero, Neronian:* Neronianum dictum, Cic. de Or. 2, 61: piscina, perh. *laid out after the pattern of the fish-ponds of Nero, near Baiae,* Cassiod. Variar. 2, 39.—**2.** Neronianus, i, *m.*, *A Roman surname:* Patrobius Neronianus, Suet. Galb. 20.

C. Nĕrōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Neronian:* Suet. Ner. 12.

Nĕrŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, Νέρων-πόλις, *A name which Nero intended to give to the city of Rome:* "destinavit et Romam *Neropolin* nuncupare," Suet. Ner. 55.

Nersae, ārum, *f.* *A city of the Aequi,* Virg. A. 7, 744.

Nerthus, i, or **Hertha,** ae, *f.* *A goddess of the ancient Germans, the Earth,* Tac. G. 40, 4 Rup.

Nerŭlum, i, *n.* *A city in Lucania,* Liv. 9, 20; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 148.—**II.** Deriv., **Nerŭlonensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Nerulum,* Suet. Aug. 4.

Nerva, ae, *m.* *A Roman family name of the* Licinii, Cocceii, *and* Silii. So, M. Cocceius Nerva, *the Roman emperor.*—**II.** Deriv., **Nervĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to the Emperor Nerva, Nervian:* miles, *of the Nervian legion,* Claud. B. Gild. 421.

nervālis, e, *adj.* [nervus] *Of or belonging to the nerves:* herba, Scrib. Larg. 12.

nervĭae, ārum, *f.*, and **nervĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [id.] *Strings* or *chords* of a musical instrument, *gut-strings:* Var. ap. Non. 215, 15; So Gell. 9, 7.—**II.** Transf., *Nerves:* Var. ap. Non. 215, 16; Petr. 45.

†**nervicĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made of sinews:* nervicei funes = nerviae, Vulg. Jud. 16, 7.

1. nervĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [nervus] *That has a nervous disorder, nervous:* (*al.* neuricos), Vitr. 8, 3.

2. Nervĭcus, a, um, v. Nervii.

Nervĭi, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Belgic Gaul,* in the mod. *Hainault,* Caes. B. G. 2, 15 *sq.*; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 374.—In the *sing.*: Luc. 1, 428.—**II.** Deriv., **Nervĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nervian:* proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 5.

nervīnus, a, um, *adj.* [nervus] *Made of sinews:* nervini funes, Veg. Mil. 4, 9.

nervĭum, ii, v. nerviae.

Nervĭus, a, um, v. Nerva.

Nervŏlārĭa, ae, *f.* *The title of a lost comedy of Plautus,* Gell. 3, 3.

nervōse, *adv.*, v. nervosus, *ad fin.*

nervōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nervosus] *Strength, thickness:* Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9.

nervōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nervus] *Full of sinews, sinewy, nervous:* **I.** Lit.: nervosa et lignea Δορκ ίς, Lucr. 4, 1157: nervosus poples, Ov. M. 6, 255: exilitas, Plin. 11, 37, 86: partes, 23, 3, 34:—nervosius illud, *the virile member,* Catull. 67, 27.

B. Transf., of plants: cauliculi, Plin. 21, 9, 30; so id. 27, 12, 97.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Nervous, vigorous, energetic* in expression: quis Aristotele nervosior, Cic. Brut. 31 *fin.*

B. *Vigorous bold:* vivacitas, Val. Max. 8, 13, *n.* 4: juventus, Prud. in Sym. 2, 320.

Adv., nervŏse, *Strongly, boldly, vigorously, energetically:* vigilanter nervoseque aliquem subornare, Planc. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 23.—*Comp.*: nervosius dicere, Cic. Or. 36: nervosius aliquid disserere, id. Off. 3, 29.

nervŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *Nerve, strength, vigor:* si tu nervulos tuos mihi saepe cognitos . . . adhibueris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C.

nervus, i, *m.* [νεῦρον] *A sinew, tendon, nerve.*

I. Lit.: his adde nervos, a quibus artus continentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: hoc nervos confirmari putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: n. qui platys appellatur, Plin. 26, 8, 58: hic primum nervos et venas expressit (of Pythagoras the painter), id. 34, 8, 19: nervorum contractio, Sen. Ep. 66: nervi quos τένοντας Graeci appellant, Cels. 8, 1:—condamus alter alterum in nervum brachialem, *let us embrace,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 99.

B. Transf.: **1.** *The virile member,* Hor. Epod. 12, 19; Petr. 131.

2. *A string of a musical instrument:* omnes voces, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 57: quotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum tota vicinitas personat. id. Rosc. Am. 46; Virg. A. 9, 776; Hor. Od. 3, 11, 3.

3. *A bow-string:* reciproca tendens nervo equino concita tela, Att. in Var. L. L. 7, 5: nervoque obversus equino Intendit telum, Virg. A. 9, 622: nervo aptare sagittas, id. ib. 10, 131: erumpit nervo pulsante sagitta, id. Georg. 4. 313. So Val. Fl. 6, 376; id. 1, 437; Luc. 7, 141.—Hence,

b. *A bow:* aliquem fallere nervo, Val. Fl. 3, 182.

4. *The leather* with which shields were covered: Tac. A. 2, 14; so Sil. 4, 293.

5. *A thong* with which a person was bound: Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 11; so Veg. Mil. 4, 9.—Hence,

6. Transf., *A fetter:* "*nervum* appellamus etiam ferreum vinculum, quo pedes impediuntur: quamquam Plautus eo etiam cervices vinciri ait: *Perfidiose captus edepol nervo cervices probat,*" Fest. 165 ed. Müll.: VINCITO AVT NERVO, AVT COMPEDIBVS, Lex. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: in nervo atque compedibus aetatem agunt, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18; cf. also Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 5.—Hence,

b. *A prison:* in nervum aliquem rapere. Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 45: in nervo jacebis, id. Curc. 5, 3, 40; cf. id. Capt. 3, 5, 71: vereor ne istaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique. *will lay you by the heels, bring you into durance,* Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 10; so id. ib. 4, 4, 15: eximere de nervo aliquem, Liv. 6, 15.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Nerve, vigor, force, strength:* digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20: onus dignum, in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: omnibus nervis mihi contendendum est, ut. *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 3, 56:—opibus ac nervis ad perniciem suam uti, Caes. B. G. 1, 20; Cic. Phil. 5, 12: nervi belli pecunia, id. ib. 5, 2: vectigalia nervos esse reipublicae, id. de imp. Pomp. 7: legionum nervos incidere. id. Phil. 12, 3: poëtae molliunt animos, nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, id. Tusc. 2, 11: video, fore nervis opus sapientiaque tua, id. Fam. 3, 10:—loci inhaerentes in nervis causarum, *intimately connected with them,* Cic. de Or. 3, 27: nervi conjurationis, *the leaders,* Liv. 7, 39.

B. In partic., of expression, *Force, energy:* horum oratio neque nervos, neque aculeos oratorios ac forenses habet, Cic. de Or. 3, 27; so Hor. A. P. 26.

Nēsaeē, ēs, *f.*, Νησαίη, *One of the Nereids,* Virg. G. 4, 338; Aen. 5, 826.

nĕsăpĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ne-sapio] *Unwise, foolish:* Petr. 50; cf. Ter. Scaurus de Orthogr. p. 2251 P.

nescĭens, entis, *Pa.*, v. nescio, *ad fin.*

nescĭenter, *adv.*, v. nescio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

nescĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [nescio] *Ignorance* (post-class.): Claud. Mamert. de statu anim. 1, 21.

nescĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [ne-scio] *Not to know, to be ignorant:* hunc nescire sat scio de illa amica, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 48: nec me pudet fateri nescire, quod nesciam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: de Oropo opinor, sed certum nescio, id. Att. 12, 23: quid nobis agendum sit, nescio, id. ib. 7, 12: anima sit animus ignisve, nescio, id. Tusc. 1, 25: nescis quanta cum exspectatione sim te auditurus. *you can not think,* id. N. D. 3, 1, 2: nescis temeraria, nescis, Quem fugias, Ov. M. 1, 514: nobis omnia de te Quaerere, si nescis, maxima cura fuit, Ov. Her. 17, 197; id. ib. 20, 150:—quod scies, nescis. a formula used in advising another to faithfully keep a secret: nae, tu hercle linguam comprimes Posthac: etiam illud quod scies nesciveris, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 89: tu nescis id quod scis Dromo, si sapies, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 26; so id. Eun. 4, 4, 55.—(β) *Pass.*: utrum consistere uspiam velit an mare transire nescitur, Cic. Att. 7, 12: talibus locis pruinarum vis et natura nescitur, Pall. 11, 4: lis antea nescita, (* *unknown*), Sid. Ep. 8, 6.—(γ) Nescio quis, nescio quid, nescio quomodo, nescio an, used in an assertion to express uncertainty with regard to some particular contained in it: nescio quis, *I know not who, some one, somebody, a certain person:* nescio quid, *I know not what, something, some, a certain:* prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 9: nescio quid profecto mihi animus praesagit mali, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 7: nisi me forte Paconii nescio cujus querelis moveri putes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: o pastores nescio quos cupidos literarum, id. Flacc. 17: in affected ignorance, to denote that a thing is *insignificant, small, mean,* etc.: fortasse non jejunum hoc nescio quid quod ego gessi, et contemnendum videtur, id. Fam. 15, 4: quia nescio quid in philosophia dissentiret, *a little,* id. N. D. 1, 33: nescio quid literularum, *a short letter,* id. Att. 15, 4: rumoris nescio quid afflavit, id. ib. 16, 5: causidicum nescio quem, Cic. de Or. 1, 46: nescio quid e quercu exsculpseram, id. Att. 13, 28: sententiae nescio unde ex abdito erutae, id. Or. 24; cf. id. N. D. 3, 5:—mente nescio qua effrenata atque praecipiti, Cic. Coel. 15, 35: illud nescio quod non fortuitum, sed divinum videbatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: nescio quid praeclarum. *remarkable* or *extraordinary excellence,* id. Arch. 7:—fit enim, nescio quomodo, ut, *etc.*, *I know not how,* id. Off. 1, 14, 146: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, id. Sest. 47: id. Fam. 5, 15: alii nescio quo pacto obduruerunt, id. ib. 5, 15; so id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: sed ita fato nescio quo contigisse arbitror, ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 15, 13; id. ib. 5, 15:—nescio an, *I know not whether, probably, perhaps:* constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere, Cic. Leg. 9: sin illam alteram, nescio an amplius mihi negotii contrahatur, id. Cat. 4, 5, 9: ingens eo die res et nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 23, 16; v. the art. an, p. 100, 2, e.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Not to know, to be unacquainted with* a person or thing: illa illum nescit, Plaut. Aul. prol. 30; so Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 16: non nescire hiemem, Virg. G. 1, 290: deos, Luc. 1, 453: literas, Sen. Clem. 2, 1: vinum toto nescire Decembri, Juv. 7, 97.

B. *Not to understand; to be unable:* non tam praeclare est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37: Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt, *can not,* id. de Or. 3, 18: stare loco nescit, said of a horse, Virg G. 3, 84; so Hor. A. P. 390.—Hence

nesciens, entis, *Pa.*, *Unknowing, ignorant, unaware:* ut nescientem sentiat te id sibi dare, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 59: nesciens sui, App. Apol. p. 495 Oud.—Hence,

Adv., nescienter, *Unknowingly, ignorantly:* Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 40.

nescītus, a, um, *Part.*, v. nescio.

nescĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ne-scio] *Unknowing, ignorant, unaware:* *c. gen.*: nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Virg. A. 10, 501: impendentis mali nescius, Plin. Ep. 8, 23:—*c. de:* Ov. Her. 16, 140:—with a relative clause: nescia, quae faceret subitos mihi causa dolores, id. ib. 11, 47: arvaque Cyclopum, quid rastra, quid usus aratri Nescia, id. Met. 14, 2.—With a preced. negative: neque tamen, cum haec scribebam, eram nescius, quantis oneribus premerere susceptarum rerum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12:—*c. inf.*: non sum nescius, Scaevola, ista inter Graecos dici, id. de Or. 1, 11: non eram nescius, fore, *etc.*, id. Fin. 1, 1; so id. Att. 15, 11.

B. *Not knowing how, not understanding, unable:* *c. inf.*: pueri fari nescii, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 18: cedere nescius, id. ib. 1, 6, 6: nescia fallere vita, Virg. G. 2, 465; id. ib. 4, 470: vinci nescius, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 45.

II. Pass., *Not known, unknown* (very rarely; not in Cic.): locus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 17; so id. Capt. 2, 2, 15: nescia tributa, Tac. A. 1, 59: neque nescium habebat, Anteium invisum Neroni, *nor was he ignorant,* id. Ann. 16, 14.

‡ **nesi,** pro *sine* positum est in lege dedicationis arae Dianae Aventinensis, Fest. p. 165 ed. Müll.

Nesimachus, i, *m.* *The father of Hippomedon,* Hyg. Fab. 70.

Nēsiōtae, ārum, *m.* *A people of Cephalenia,* Liv. 38, 28.

Nēsis, īdis, *f.*, Νησίς, *A small island in the Bay of Naples, between Naples and Puteoli,* now *Nisita:* iens ad Brutum in Nesidem, Cic. Att. 16, 1: ad Nesida perrexi, Sen. Ep. 55. So Stat. S. 3, 1, 148; Luc. 6, 90.

Nessēus, a, um, v. Nessus, *no.* II.

nessĭon, ii, *n.* *A plant, the* centaurium majus, App. Herb. 24.

† **nessotrŏphīum** and **nessotrŏphēum,** i, *n.*=νεσσοτροφεῖον, *A place where ducks are reared, a duck-yard:* Var. R. R. 3, 11; so Col. 8, 15.

Nessus, i, *m.*, Νεσσός, *A Centaur, who, on offering violence to Dejanira, was slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow,* Ov. M. 9, 101 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Nessēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Nessus:* venenum, *with the blood of Nessus, poisoned by the arrow of Hercules,* Ov. Her. 9, 163: palla tabe Nessea illita, Sen. Herc. Oet. 716.

Nestor, ŏris, *m.*, Νέστωρ, *A son of Neleus, and King of Pylus, famous among the heroes before Troy for his wisdom and eloquence. He is said to have lived through three generations of men:* ipsi Agamemnoni, regi regum, fuit honestum, habere aliquem in consiliis capiendis Nestorem, Cic. Fam. 9, 14; cf. id. de Sen. 10: licet eloquio fidum quoque Nestora vincat, Ov. M. 13, 63; Prop. 2, 10, 46; cf. Hor. Od. 2, 9, 13; Tib. 4, 150.—*The age of Nestor,* proverb. for *a long life:* Mart. 7, 96; cf. id. 2, 64; 5, 58, et al.: vivat Pacuvius, quaeso, vel Nestora totum, Juv. 12, 128.—**II.** Deriv., **Nestŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Nestor:* senecta, Mart. 9, 30; Stat. S. 1, 3, 110.

Nestŏrĭus, ii, *m.* *A theologian who was condemned as a heretic at the Council of Ephesus.* Hence **Nestŏrĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *The followers of Nestorius, the Nestorians.*

† **nēte,** es, *f.*=νήτη (sc. χορδή), *The undermost* or *last string* of a musical instrument, *i. e. the highest note,* Vitr. 5, 4.

Nētīnenses, ium, v. Netum, *no.* II., A.

Nētīni, ōrum, v. Netum, *no.* II., B.

† **netŏīdes,** is, *m.*=νητοειδής, *A musical key:* "*netoides,* quae et νομικὸς consuevit vocari," Capell. 9, 326.

Nētum, i, *n.* *A city in Sicily, southwest of Syracuse,* now *Noto,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26; Sil. 14, 268; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 440. —**II.** Derivv.:

A. Netīnenses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Netum:* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65.

B. Nētīni, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Netum:* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22.

1. netus, a, um, *Part.*, from neo.

2. nētus, ūs, *m.* [neo] *A thread, yarn* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 2, 28.

neu, *adv.*, v. neve.

† **neuras** (nevras), ădis, *f.*=νευράς: **I.** *The plant* manicon, *which excites the nerves:* Plin. 21, 31, 105.—**II.** *A plant, called also* poterion: poterion, aut ut alii vocant, phrynion, vel nevrada, Plin. 27, 12, 97.

Neuri, ōrum, *m.* *A people in European Scythia:* Mela 2, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 26.—In the *sing.*: et raptor agrorum Neurus, Val. Fl. 6, 121.

neurĭcus, v. nervicus.

† **neurŏbăta** or **-es,** ae, *m.*=νευροβάτης, *One who dances on a thin cord, a cord-dancer* (diff. from funambulus, one who dances on a stout rope): nam et neurobaten exhibuit, Vop. Car. 19; Firm. Math. 8.

† **neurŏīdes,** *n.*=νευροειδές, *A kind of wild beet,* Plin. 20, 8, 28.

† **neurospaston,** i, *n.*=νευρόσπαστον, A figure set in motion by strings, *A puppet, marionette:* Gel. 14, 1, 23 (by others written as Greek).

† **neurospastos,** i, *f.*=νευρόσπαστος, *The wild brier, dog-rose,* Plin. 24, 14, 74.

neuter, tra, trum (*gen.* neutri, Var. L. L. 9, 38; Aus. Ep. 50:—*dat. sing.* neutrae, acc. to Prisc. p. 678.—Collat. form, NECVTER, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4859), *adj.* [neuter] *Neither the one nor the other, neither of two:* ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior, Cic. Att. 7, 1: in neutram partem moveri, id. Acad. 2, 42; id. Off. 2, 6: quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, id. de Div. 2, 4; Ov. M. 4, 378.—With the verb in the *plur.*: ut caveres, neuter ad me iretis cum querimonia, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 34.—(β) In the *plur.*: in quo neutrorum contemnenda est sententia, Cic. Off. 1, 21: ita neutris cura posteritatis, Tac. H. 1, 1: in neutris partibus esse, Sen. Ira 2, 23: neutris quicquam hostile facientibus, Just. 6, 7.

II. In partic., in grammar, neutra nomina, *of the neuter gender;* neutra verba, *which are neither active nor passive, middle,* Var. L. L. 9, 38; Cic. Or. 46; Gell. 1, 7, et saep.—Hence,

A. *Adv.*, ‡ neutre, *Neutrally; in neither way:* "neutre, οὐδετέρως," Gloss. Phil.

B. neutro, *adv.*, *To neither one side nor the other; to neither side, neither way:* neutro inclinata spe, Liv. 5, 26 *fin.*: neutro inclinaverat fortuna, Tac. H. 3, 23: si neutro litis conditio praeponderet, Quint. 7, 2, 39.

neutĭquam (in Ennius, Plaut., and Ter. to be read nŭtiquam; cf. Bentl. Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 50; Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 75), *adv.* [ne-utiquam] *By no means, in no wise:* mihi neutiquam cor consentit cum oculorum aspectu, Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52: id neutiquam mihi placet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 54: indissolubiles vos quidem esse potestis, neutiquam tamen dissolvemini, Cic. Univ. 11; Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6: eos contemnunt quidem neutiquam, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36 Orell. *N. cr.*

neutĭque, *adv.* [ne-utique] *By no means* (post-class.): Cod. Theod. 15, 2, 3.

neutrālis, e, *adj.* [neuter] In gram. lang., of the gender of substantives, *Neuter:* positio, Quint. 1, 4, 24; nomen, id. 1, 5, 54, et saep.—Hence,

Adv., neutrālĭter, *As a neuter:* Gellius fora navium neutraliter dixit, Charis. p. 55 P.

neutrŭbi, *adv.* [neuter-ubi] * **I.** *In neither place:* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 56.—* **II.** *Neither way:* neutrubi proelio inclinato, Amm. 19, 2.

nēve (neu), *adv.* [ne-ve] *And not, nor;* (* *and that not, and lest*); Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34: caveto nequam materiam doles, neu caedas, neu tangas, nisi siccam, neu gelidam, neu rorulentam, Cato R. R. 37; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: ut eam ne quis nobis minuat, neve vivus, neve mortuus, *neither . . . nor,* id. Leg. 2, 27: cohortatus est, uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: ut earum rerum vis minueretur, neu ponti nocerent, id. ib. 4, 17 *fin.*: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50; (* Ov. M. 1, 151.)

Neverĭta, ae, *f.* *A sea-goddess,* Mart. Capell. 1, 16; cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 99.

nēvŏlo, nēvis, *etc.*, v. nolo.

nex, nĕcis, *f.* [kindr. with νέκυς] *Death:* **I.** Lit: **A.** *A violent death, murder, slaughter:* insidiatori et latroni, quae potest esse injusta nex, Cic. Mil. 4: necem sibi consciscere, id. N. D. 2, 3: vitae necisque potestatem habere in aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: necem comminari alicui, Suet. Caes. 14: neci dedere, Virg. G. 4, 90: neci demittere, id. Aen. 2, 85: neci mittere, id. ib. 12, 513: neci dare, id. ib. 12, 341: necem alicui parare, Ov. A. A. 1, 73: neci occumbere, id. Met. 15, 499: Her. 14, 12: eripere necem alicui, Stat. Th. 3, 69: miscere neces, *to murder,* Val. Fl. 3, 381: gravi nece urgere aliquem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1833: devotus neci, *doomed to death,* id. Thyest. 693.—(β) *c. gen. obj.*: multorum civium neces, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18.—(γ) *c. gen. subj.*: venatorum, Phaedr. 2, 8, 2.

B. *A natural death* (so very rarely, and post-Aug.): post necem Mithridatis, Just. 42, 1, 1: post necem consulis, Suet. Caes. 5; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 20.

II. Transf., *The blood of the slain:* manus nece Phrygia imbutae, Ov. A. A. 2, 714.

B. In gen., *Destruction, ruin*=pernicies, exitium (jurid. Lat.): in necem alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 38, 5, 1; so id. ib. 36, 4, 5; 15, 1 2'

* **nexābunde,** *adv.* [nexo] *In a straitened or scanty manner:* victitare nexabundius, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 2 ed. Maj.

nexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [necto] *Tied* or *bound together* (post-classical): **I.** Lit.: membra, Lact. 7, 5.—**II.** Trop.: adversatio, Amm. 29, 2.

nexĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Tied* or *bound together* (poet.): vestis, Lucr. 5, 1349: plagae, Ov. M. 2, 499: hederae, id. ib. 6, 128.

nexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A tying* or *binding together* (post-class.): vinculorum nexiones, Arn. 5, 156; so Mart. Cap. 1, 12; 23.

1. nexo, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To tie* or *bind together, to interlace, entwine:* Lucr. 2, 98 (in Virg. A. 5, 279, nixantem is the most correct reading).

2. nexo, xŭi and xi, 3. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To tie* or *bind together, to interlace, entwine* (ante-class.): nexebant multa inter se, Liv. Andr. in Diom. p. 366 P., and in Prisc. p. 861 ib.: omnibus manicas neximus, Att. ib.

nexum, i, v. 2. nexus, *no.* II.

1. nexus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from necto.

2. nexus, ūs, *m.* [necto] *A tying* or *binding together, an interlacing, entwining.*

I. Lit. (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et jam contulerant arto luctantia nexu Pectora pectoribus, Ov. M. 6, 242; cf., brachiorum nexibus elidere aliquem (of a wrestler). Suet. Ner. 53: serpens, baculum qui nexibus ambit, Ov. M. 15, 459; cf. Plin. 8, 11, 11; Tac. A. 4, 62: salix solido ligat nexu, Plin. 16, 37, 69; so id. 8, 11, 11.

II. Transf. (with the collat. form, nexum, i; v. in the follg.), *The state* or *condition of a* nexus (v. necto, *no.* I., B), *a personal obligation, an addiction* or *voluntary assignment of the person for debt, slavery for debt:* "*nexum* Manilius scribit, omne, quod per libram et aes geritur, in quo sint mancipia. Mutius, quae per aes et libram fiant. ut obligentur, praeter quae mancipio dentur. Hoc verius esse, ipsum verbum ostendit, de quo quaeritur; nam idem quod obligatur per libram neque suum fit, inde *nexum* dictum. Liber qui suas operas in servitutem pro pecunia quadam debebat, dum solveret, *nexus* vocatur, ut ab aere *obaeratus*," Var. L. L. 7, 5, § 105: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu, aut in jure cessio, Cic. Top. 5 *fin.*: QVVM NEXVM FACIET, *etc.*, Lex. XII. Tab. (v. Append.): qui se nexu obligavit, id. Mur. 2: nexum inire, Liv. 7, 19:—nec civili nexu sed communi lege naturae, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 Moser.: Attici proprium te esse scribis mancipio et nexo, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 2: quum sunt propter unius libidinem omnia nexa civium liberata nectierque postea desitum, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: ut non sustulerit horum nexa atque hereditates, id. Caecin. 35, 102.

B. In gen., *A legal obligation* of any kind: acceptilatio est liberatio per mutuam interrogationem, qua utriusque contigit ab eodem nexu absolutio, Modest. Dig. 46, 4, 1: partem hereditatis a nexu pignoris liberam consequi, Papin. ib. 10, 2, 33.—* **2.** Trop.: Tac. A. 3, 28 *fin.*

nī (archaic orthography, NEI, v. in the follg.), *adv.* and *conj.* [identical with ne, and the prim. form whence nisi, *i. e.* si ni].

I. Like ne, an absolutely negative particle, Eng. *Not.* So still only in the combination, **A.** quid ni? or, joined into one word, quidni? *Why not?* quid ego ni ita censeam? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 27: quid ego ni fleam? id. ib. 4, 8, 1: quidni, inquit, meminerim? *etc.*, Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273, et saep.; v. the art. quidni.—**B.** In the combination nimirum, lit., not wonderful; v. the art. nimirum.

II. Like ne, in imperative and intentional clauses, *Not, that not* (so only ante class. and poet.): ni mala, ni stulta sis, ni indomita imposque animi, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 1 (cf., "veteres *ni* pro *ne* ponebant, et *ne* pro *non*, ut Plautus: *Ni stulta sis,*" etc., Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 36. Others, in the passage from Plautus, regard ni as for nisi): vinum aliudve quid ni laudato, Var in Non. 281, 31:—Numa constituit, ut pisces, qui squamosi non essent, ni polluce rent . . . ni qui ad polluctum emerent, Cass. Hemina in Plin. 32, 2, 10; cf., QVEM QVISQVE EORVM AGRVM POSIDEBIT, INVITIS EIS NIQVIS SICET NIVE PASCAT NIVE FRVATVR, *etc.*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3121, p. 40: IS EVM AGRVM NEI HABETO NIVE FRVIMINO, ib.: ROGO PER DEOS, NI VELITIS OSSA MEA VIOLARE, Inscr. Grut. 996, 12; Cenotaph. Pis. ap. Orell. Inscr. 643: monent . . . ni teneant cursus, Virg. A. 3, 686 ("antiqui *ni* pro *ne* ponebant, qua particula plenus est Plautus: *Ni mala*," etc., Serv.).

III. It is peculiar to the form ni that it has the nature of a conditional negative particle, whereby it becomes a conjunction; this conditional meaning being derived from the conditional nature of the clause in which it stands. Thus, *e. g.* the law of the Twelve Tables: SI IN IVS VOCAT, NI IT, ANTESTATOR, IGITVR EM CAPITO (v. Append.) is to be rendered: *If he summon him before court, if he go not, then he shall*, etc. This conditional signification is completed by affixing si, whence nisi. The use of ni in this sense is restricted, for the most part, to archaic and colloquial language.

A. In gen.: (*a*) *c. indic.*: ni metus ulla tenet, *etc.*, Enn. in Non. 214, 11: ni offerumentas habebis plures in tergo tuo, *etc.*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 48: moriar ni puto, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 7, 13: ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes, Virg. A. 1, 392.—(*β*) *c. conjunct.*: quid ploras, pater?—Mirum ni cantem: condemnatus sum, *it's a wonder I don't sing* (ironically), Naev. (Nov.) in Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: dicerem, quae ante futura dixissem, ni vererer, ne, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 4: ni ita se res haberet, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115; cf. id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: ni tamen exciderit, id. poët. fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 73: ni faciat, Virg. A. 1, 58: omnia ni repetant Argis numenque reducant, id. ib. 2, 178.

B. In partic.: **1.** In jurid. lang., in agreements, promises, stipulations, *etc.*: quum is sponsionem fecisset NI VIR BONVS ESSET, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77 Beier.: judicem ferre, ni vindicias dederit, Liv. 3, 57: tum illud quod dicitur SIVE NIVE irrident, *etc.*, Cic. Caecin. 23, 65:—cedo qui cum habeam judicem, Ni dolo malo instipulatus sis, nive etiam dum siem Quinque et viginti annos natus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 25 (v. the passage in connection); so id. ib. 3, 4, 9; Casin. prol. 75; Epid. 5, 2, 35; Poen. 5, 4, 72. Cf., on this use of ni, Rost. Opuscc. Plautin. 1, p. 72-87.

2. NI QVIS SCIVIT ("if any one has not voted"). *The name of a* centuria *created by Servius Tullius for those to vote in who had not voted in their own* centuriae, acc. to Fest. p. 177 ed. Müll.

* **3.** For nisi quod: Amm. 22, 11 *fin.*

‡ † **nica** = *νίκαε, νίκα, Conquer!* = vincas; a cry with which each party in the circus encouraged its favorite combatant: Inscr. Grut. 338, 2; Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 573, *n.* 54 (cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 2, 1).

Nicaea (Nicēa, Plin. Ep. 10, 48), ae, *f.*, Νικαια: **I.** *A city in Bithynia, on Lake Ascanius, formerly called* Antigonia, the mod. *Isnik* or *Nice*, Cic. Planc. 34; Att. 14, 1, 2; Catull. 46, 5; Plin. 5, 32.—**II.** *A city in Locris, near Thermopylae*, Liv. 28, 5; 32, 32; 35.—**III.** *An Indian city on the Hydaspes, founded by Alexander the Great*, Curt. 9, 3; Just. 12, 8.—**IV.** *The name of a woman*, Liv. 35, 26.—**B.** Derivv.:

1. Nīcaeensis (Nicensis, Plin. Ep. 10, 48), e, *adj.*, *Nicene*, Cic. Fam. 13, 61; Plin. 5, 32, 43; 7, 2, 2.

2. Nīcaenus, a, um, *adj.*, *Nicene*: Nicaena fides, *the confession of faith established at the Council of Nice*, Cod. Theod. 1, 1, 2.

‡ **Nicaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, Νικαῖος (who grants victory), *An epithet of Jupiter*: ad templum Jovis, quem *Nicaeum* vocant, Liv. 43, 21.

Nīcander, dri, *m.*, Νίκανδρος: **I.** *A physician, poet, and grammarian of Colophon*, Cic. de Or. 1, 16; Macr. S. 5, 21.—**II.** *A Roman surname*: Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 274, 4.

Nīcānor, ŏris, *m.*, Νικάνωρ: **I.** *A grammarian*, Suet. Gramm. 5.—**II.** *A celebrated painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 39.—**III.** *A Roman surname*: Inscr. ap. Mur. 26, 3.

‡ **Nicarchus,** i, *m.*, Νίκαρχος, *A Roman surname*: Inscr. Grut. 650, 4.

‡ **Nicarium,** ii, Νικάριον, *A female surname*: Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 133, 3.

Nīcātor, ŏris, *m.*, Νικήτωρ (victor): **I.** *An epithet of King Perseus's bodyguard*: cohors regia, quos *Nicatoras* appellant, Liv. 43, 19.—**II.** *A surname of the Seleucidae*, Plin. 6, 11, 12.

Nĭcēa, ae, v. Nicaea.

Nīcēphŏrium *c.* **Nīcēphŏrion,** i, *n.*, Νικηφόριον, *A grove near Pergamum*, Liv. 32, 33 and 34.

Nīcēphŏrius, ii, *m.* (Nicephorion, onis, *m.*, Plin. 6, 27, 31), *A river in Armenia, near Tigranocerta*, Tac. A. 15, 4.

Nīcēphŏrus, i, *m.*, Νικηφόρος (who brings victory), *An epithet of Jupiter*: Spart. Hadr. 2.—**II.** *A Roman surname*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 4; Inscr. ap. Mur. 83, 3.

Nīcer, cri, *m.* *The River Neckar*, Eum. in Pan. Const. 19; Aus. in Mos. 423; Sid. 7, 324; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 424.

Nicĕros, ōtis, *m.*, Νικέρως, *A perfumer*, Mart. 12, 65.—**II.** Deriv., **Nīcĕrōtĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Niceros*: Mart. 10, 38; so id. 6, 55; Sid. Carm. 9, 324.

† **nīcētērĭum,** ii, *n.* = *νικητήριον*, *The prize of victory*: Juv. 3, 67.

Nīcētĭānus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to a Nicetius*: hereditas, Sid. Ep. 3, 1.

Nīcĭas, ae, *m.*, Νικίας: **I.** *A celebrated Athenian statesman and general, who fell in the expedition against Sicily*, Nep. Alcib. 3.—**II.** Nicias Curtius, *A grammarian, a companion of Cicero in Cilicia*, Cic. Fam. 9, 10; id. Att. 7, 3; 13, 28; 14, 9.

1. nĭco, ci, 3. *v. a.* *To beckon*: Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 63 and 64.

2. Nīco (Nicon, Inscr. Grut. 656, 5), ōnis, *m.*, Νίκων: **I.** *A physician*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 3.—**II.** *A famous pirate*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 30.

Nīcocles, is, *m.*, Νικοκλῆς, *A tyrant of Sicyon, overthrown by Aratus*, Cic. Off. 2, 23.

Nīcŏlāus, i, *m.*, Νικόλαος: **I.** *A peripatetic philosopher from Damascus, a friend of Augustus*, Plin. 13, 4, 9.—**II.** Hence, adjectively, **Nīcolāus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Nicolaus*: dactyli Nicolai, *a kind of dates of a larger size than ordinary*, Plin. 13, 4, 9; Edict. Diocl. p. 18.

Nīcŏmēdensis, e, *adj.*, v. Nicomedia, *no.* II.

Nīcŏmēdes, is, *m.*, Νικομήδης: **I.** *Son of Prusias, a king of Bithynia*, Cic. Verr. 1, 24.—**II.** *The son of the former, who declared himself a freedman of the Roman people*, Just. 34, 4; 38, 5; Suet. Caes. 2.

Nīcŏmēdīa, ae, *f.*, Νικομήδεια, *The capital of Bithynia*, Plin. 5, 32, 43.—**II.** Deriv., **Nīcŏmēdenses,** ĭum, *m.*, *The Nicomedians*: Plin. Ep. 10, 46; so Callistr. Dig. 50, 9, 5; Inscr. Grut. 389, 2.

Nīcon, ōnis, v. 2. Nico.

† **nīcŏphŏros,** i, *m.* = *νικόφορος*, *A kind of bind-weed, withwind*: smilax quoque, qui et nicophoros nominatur, Plin. 24, 10, 49.

Nīcŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, Νικόπολις, *The name of several cities*: among them, *a city of Acarnania, founded by Augustus to commemorate the battle of Actium*, now *Prevesa*, Tac. A. 2, 53.

Nīcŏpŏlītānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a city of Nicopolis, Nicopolitan*: Nicopolitani, ōrum, *m.*, *The Nicopolitans*, in Lower Moesia, Plin. 4, 1, 2; Inscr. Grut. 527, 7.

* **nictātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [nicto] *A winking* with the eyes, *nictation*: Plin. 11, 37, 57.

nicto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.*, and **nictor,** ātus, *v. dep. n.* [1. nico] *To move the eyelids*: **I.** Lit., *To move the eyelids up and down, to wink, nictate*: plerisque naturale ut nictari (*al.* nictare) non cessent, Plin. 11, 37, 54; id. 11, 37, 57.—Collat. form, necto, ĕre: (canis) voce sua nictit ululatque ibi acuta est, Enn. in Fest. p. 177 ed. Müll.

2. *To make a sign with the eyes, to wink*: nĕque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 39; id. Men. 4, 2, 49; so id. Merc. 2, 3, 72.

B. Transf., of fire: nictantia fulgura flammae, Lucr. 6, 182.

II. Trop., *To exert one's self, to strive*: nictare et oculorum et aliorum membrorum nisu saepe aliquid conari, dictum est ab antiquis, ut Lucretius in libro quarto (6, 836): *Hic ubi nictari nequeunt* (*al.* nixari): Caecilius in Hymnide: *Garrulis medentes jactent, sine nictentur perticis*, Fest. p. 177 ed. Müll.

nictus, ūs, *m.* [nicto] *A winking, blinking* with the eyes: Caecil. in Fest. p. 177 ed. Müll.: nictu quoque signa remittis, Ov. M. 3, 460; so id. A. A. 1, 138; id. Fast. 1, 418: (* others read nutu in the last two examples).

nīdāmentum, i, *n.* [nidus] * **I.** *The materials for a nest*: in nervum ille hodie nidamenta congeret, *he will scrape together a nest to get himself a drubbing*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 51.—* **II.** Transf., *A nest*: blattas nidamenta ponere, Arn. 6, 202.

* **nīdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a nest*: usque ad limina nidica esca vilis, Var. in Non. 336, 10 dub. (a corrupt passage).

* **nīdĭfĭcĭum,** ii, *n.* [nidifico] *A nest*: App. M. 8, p. 566 Oud.

nīdĭfĭco, are, *v. n.* [nidificus] *To build a nest*: nidificant aves, Col. 8, 15: n. ex alga, Plin. 9, 26, 42: turdi luto nidificantes, id. 10, 53, 74.—Proverb.: sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves, Virg. ap. Don. Vit. Virg. 17.

* **nīdĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [nidus-facio] *Nest-making*: ver, *when birds make their nests*, Sen. Med. 714.

* **nidipantis.** A mutilated epithet of cassia, Veg. Vet. 4, 13.

nīdor, ōris, *m.* *A vapor, steam, smell*, from any thing boiled, roasted, burned, *etc.*: Lucr. 6, 988: galbaneus nidor, Virg. G. 3, 415: pinguescant madidi laeto nidore Penates, Mart. 7, 26; Plin. 24, 15, 85: nocturnumque recens exstinctum lumen ubi acri Nidore offendit nares, Lucr. 6, 791: ganearum nidor atque fumus, Cic. Pis. 6: foedus quidam nidor ex adusta pluma, Liv. 38, 7. So Plin. 13, 1, 1; App. M. 1, p. 68 Oud.; id. ib. 4, p. 242 Oud.—Nidor e culina, said of a slave who hangs constantly about the kitchen, *a fume of the kitchen, kitchen-companion*: Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 5.

‡ **nīdōro,** are. *v. n.* *To give out steam, to steam*: Not. Tir. p. 167.

* **nīdōrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [nidor] *Steaming, reeking*: holocaustomata, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 5 *fin.*

nīdŭlor, ari, *v. dep. n.* [nidus] **I.** *To build a nest*: halcyones hieme in aqua nidulantur, Var. in Non. 145, 7; and Gell. 3, 10; Gell. 2, 29.

* **II.** *Act.*, aliquem, *To make a nest for one*: Plin. 11, 28, 34.

nīdŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little nest* **I.** Lit.: Ithacam illam, in asperrimis saxulis, tamquam nidulum, affixam, Cic. de Or. 1, 44; so Gell. 2, 29.—* **II.** Trop., *A place of retirement*: senectutis nidulus, Auct. ap. Plin. Ep. 6, 10.

nīdus, i, *m.* *A nest*: **I.** Lit.: fingere et construere nidos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6: nidum tignis suspendit hirundo, Virg. G. 4, 307: facere, Ov. M. 8, 257: ponere, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5: struere, Tac. A. 6, 28: intexere, Plin. 10, 33, 49: confingere, id. ib —Poet.: pennas majores nido extendere, *i. e. to raise one's self above one's birth*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 21.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The young birds in a nest* (poet.): nidi loquaces, Virg. A. 12, 475; so id. Georg. 4, 17: nidi queruli, Sen. Herc. Fur. 148.—Hence,

2. Transf., of *A litter of pigs in a sty*: Col. 7, 9.

B. *A receptacle, case*, for books or goods: Mart. 1, 118; so id. 7, 17.

C. *A dwelling, residence, house*: tu nidum servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: celsae Acherontiae, id. Od. 3, 4, 14.

D. A vessel in the shape of a nest, *A bowl, goblet*: nidus potilis, Var. ap. Non. 145, 3.

‡ **Nĭgellĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [nigellus. swarthy] *A Roman surname*: Inscr. ap. Gud. 310, 7.

1. nĭgellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. niger] *Little black, dark* (ante-class.): oculi suppaetuli nigellis pupulis, Var. in Non. 456, 8: amiculum, id. ib. 550, 6: vina, Pall

3, 25: Cadmi nigellae filiae, *i. e. the letters of the alphabet*, Aus. Ep. 4, 74.

2. Nĭgellus, i, *m. A Roman surname:* Inscr. Grut. 226, 8.—In the *fem.:* ‡ Nĭgella, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 4, *n.* 20.

1. nĭger, gra, grum (archaic *gen. fem.*, nigraï, Lucr. 4, 539), *adj. Black, sable, dark, dusky.*

I. Lit.: quae alba sint, quae nigra, dicere, Cic. de Div. 2, 3: quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses, Virg. E. 2, 16: nigrae hederae, id. Georg. 2, 258: silvae, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 7: coelum pice nigrius, Ov. M. 15, 107: nigerrimus Auster, Virg. G. 3, 278: nigros efferre maritos, *i. e. killed by poison*, Juv. 1, 71; cf., pocula nigra, *poisoned*, Prop. 2, 20, 68.—Subst., nigrum, i, *n.*, *A black spot:* Ov. A. A. 1, 291.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Of* or *pertaining to death:* nigrorumque memor, dum licet ignium, *of the funeral pile*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 26: hora, Tib. 3, 5, 5: dies, *the day of death*, Prop. 2, 19, 19: Juppiter niger, *i. e. Pluto*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1705.

B. *Sad, mournful:* domus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 18; so Val. Fl. 3, 404.

C. *Unlucky, ill-omened:* hunccine solem Tam nigrum surrexe mihi? Hor. S. 1, 9, 72; so Prop. 2, 21, 38: lapis, *the spot in the Comitium where Romulus or one of his adherents was slain*, Fest. p. 177 ed. Müll.

D. Of character, *Black, bad, wicked:* Cic. Caecin. 10; so, hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane caveto, Hor. S. 1, 4, 85: nigra in candida vertere, *to turn black into white:* Juv. 3, 29; cf. Ov. M. 11, 312.

2. Niger, gri, *m. A Roman surname:* Aquilius Niger, Suet. Aug. 11.

Nĭgĭdĭus, ii, *m.* P. Nigidius Figulus, *A celebrated Roman scholar, a contemporary of Cicero and Caesar, the composer of several grammatical works:* Gell. 19, 14; cf. id. 4, 9, and v. Bähr's Gesch. der Röm. Lit. p. 444 and 487.—**II.** Deriv., **Nĭgĭdĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Nigidius:* commentationes, Gell. 18, 4; id. 19, 14.

nīgīna, ae, *f. A plant, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 27, 12, 82.

Nigir, *m. A river of Africa*, i. q. Nigris, Vitr.

nĭgrans, antis, *Pa.*, v. nigro, *ad fin.*

nigrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [niger] *Blackness, black color* (post-class.): capilli corvina nigredine, App. M. 2, p. 109 Oud.; Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

‡ **nigrefacĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [1. niger-facio] *To make black, to blacken:* "*nigrefacio*, μελανοποιῶ," Vet. Gloss.

nĭgrĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [1. niger] *To be black* (ante-class.): solis occasu nigret, Pac. in Non. 144, 11: nimbis nigret, *opp.* splendet, Att. ib. 13.

nigresco, grŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To become black, grow dark* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): latices nigrescere sacros, *etc.*, Virg. A. 4, 454: tenebris nigrescere, id. ib. 11, 842: nigrescunt sanguine venae, Ov. A. A. 3, 503: bacca incipiens nigrescere, Plin. 15, 1, 2: nigrescens cutis, id. 26, 1, 5: nigrescentes dentes, id. 31, 10, 46, *n.* 4:—baccae quum jam nigruerint, Col. 12, 48.

Nĭgrĭānus, a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to M. Pescennius Niger, the rival of Septimius Severus*, Tert. ad Scap. 3.

nĭgrĭcans, antis, *Pa.*, v. nigrico, *ad fin.*

nĭgrĭco, are, *v. n.* [1. niger] *To be blackish* (post-Aug.): epimelas fit, quum candida gemma superne nigricat colos, Plin. 37, 10, 58; cf. Not. Tir. p. 128.—Hence

nĭgrĭcans, antis, *Pa.*, *Blackish, swarthy:* Tyrius color nigricans aspectu, Plin. 9, 38, 62; so id. 36, 26, 66.

* **nĭgrĭcŏlor,** ōris, *adj.* [1. niger-color] *Of a black color:* nigricolor facies, Sol. 2.

‡ **nigrĭdĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. niger] *Blackish*, Not. Tir. p. 128.

* **nĭgrĭfĭco,** are, *v. a.* [1. niger-facio] *To make black, to blacken:* dentes, Marc. Empir. 35.

Nĭgrīnus, a [1. niger, swarthy] *A Roman surname:* C. Pontius Nigrinus, Suet. Tib. 73.—In the *fem.:* ‡ Nigrina, Inscr. Grut. 430, 3.

Nigris, is, *m. A river in the interior of Africa*, now the *Joliba* or *Niger*, Plin. 5, 4, 8. Hence **Nĭgrītae,** ārum, *m.*, *The people living near the Niger*, Plin. 5, 8, 8.

nĭgrĭtĭa, ae, and **nĭgrĭtĭes,** ēi, *f.* [1. niger] *Black color, blackness* (post-Aug.): nigritia, Plin. 29, 6, 34; so id. 9, 38, 62; Cels. 8, 2.

* **nĭgrĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Black color, blackness:* Plin. 10, 36, 52.

nĭgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To be black:* ea, quae nigrant, Lucr. 2, 733.—**II.** *Act.*, *To make black, to blacken:* **A.** Lit.: nigrasset planctu lacertos, Stat. S. 2, 6, 83.—**B.** Trop., *To make dark, to darken:* nigrati ignorantiae tenebris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.—Hence

nĭgrans, antis, *Pa.*, *Black, dusky:* nigrantia boum cornua, Var. R. R. 2, 5: color, Lucr. 2, 792: nigrantes terga juvenci, Virg. A. 5, 97:—nigrantes alae, Ov. M. 2, 535: nigrantes domos animarum intrasse silentum, Prop. 3, 10, 33: nigrante profundo, *the sea*, Sil. 17, 258: litora, Val. Fl. 4, 697: aegis, *i. e. that produces clouds*, Virg. A. 8, 353.

nĭgror, ōris, *m.* [1. niger] *Blackness* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): noctis, Pac. in Cic. de Div. 1, 14; so Lucil. in Non. 515, 5: mortis, Lucr. 3, 39: nigrorem in ulceribus excitat, Cels. 2, 1: *rubidus* est rufus, atrore et nigrore multo mixtus, Gell. 2, 26 *med.*

nĭhil, *n. indecl.*, or **nĭhĭlum,** i, *n.*, and contr., **nīl,** *indecl.*, and **nīlum** [ne-hilum, not the least; v. hilum].

I. Nihil, *Nothing:* nihil ergo agebat Q. Maximus? nihil L. Paulus? ceteri senes, nihil agebant? Cic. de Sen. 6: nihil est agricultura melius, nihil uberius, id. Off. 1, 42: de republica nihil loquebantur, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8.—(β) n. agere, *To accomplish nothing:* nihil agis dolor! quamvis sis molestus, numquam te esse confitebor malum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: so id. Rosc. Am. 45; Hor. S. 1, 9, 15: Prop. 2, 23, 69; Luc. 7, 809; Vellej. 2, 66, 3.—(γ) Of persons: victor, quo nihil erat moderatius, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: ita tibi persuadeas, mihi te carius nihil fuisse, id. ib. 14, 3: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, id. Part. 17; so Sall. C. 47; Tac. H. 1, 79; Nep. Alcib. 1.—(δ) Nihil, nec . . . nec, without destroying the negation: nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo, nec obscurare dicendo, Cic. Clu. 1; v. neque.—(ε) Nihil non, *Every thing:* nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, Cic. Brut. 37; Hor. A. P. 122; Nep. Att. 19.—(ζ) Non nihil and haud nihil, *Something, somewhat:* non nihil, ut in tantis malis, est profectum, Cic. Fam. 12, 2: non nihil me consolatur, quum recordor, id. ib. 4, 14; Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13; Liv. 1, 3.—(η) Nihil quicquam *or* nihil unum, *Nothing whatever, nothing at all:* sine studio nihil quicquam egregium nemo umquam assequetur, Cic. de Or. 1, 30: Rhodiis ut nihil unum insigne, ita omnis generis dona dedit, Liv. 41, 20: si nihil aliud, *if there were nothing else*, id. 3, 19.—(ϑ) *c. gen.:* nihil mali, Cic. Att. 8, 4: nihil novi, id. Fam. 2, 14: nihil rerum humanarum, *nothing of* or *none of*, id. Red. Quir. 5.—Adjectives also, of the second declension as well as of the third, are not unfrequently joined to nihil in the same case, as n. honestum, n. lautum, n. forte, n. illustre: nihil exspectatione vestra dignum dico, Cic. de Or. 1, 31.—(ι) Nihil nisi, nihil aliud nisi, nihil quam, praeter, praeterquam, *etc.*, *Nothing else than, nothing but:* tu, quantus, quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, Cic. Lael. 27; so id. Rosc. Am. 37: ut nihil aliud, quam de hoste cogitet, id. de imp. Pomp. 22: nihil tibi deest praeter voluntatem, (**nothing except*,) id. Fam. 4, 7: qui nihil praeterquam de vita cogitarent, Auct. B. Alex. 8. Sometimes, in this connection, elliptically: illa quidem nocte nihil praeterquam vigilatum est in urbe, Liv. 3, 26; so Suet. Aug. 83.—In like manner, nihil per (*sc.* agere): nihil per Senatum, multa et magna per populum et absente populo et invito, Cic. Phil. 1, 2; so Tac. Agr. 19.—(κ) Nihil . . . quin *or* quominus: nihil praetermisi . . . quin Pompeium a Caesaris conjunctione avocarem, Cic. Phil. 2, 10: nihil moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, Liv. 3, 54; so Cels. 3.—(λ) Nihil est quod, cur, quamobrem, *etc.*, *There is no reason why*, (** I (you*, etc.) *need not*): nihil est, quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. Fam. 2, 26: nihil est, cur advenientibus te offerre gestias, id. ib. 6, 20: nihil excogitem, quamobrem, Oppianico damnari necesse sit? id. Cluent. 26.—So too, (μ) Nihil est, ut, *There is nothing that:* nihil fuit in Catulis, ut eos exquisito judicio putares uti literarum, Cic. Off. 1, 37.—(ν) Nihil est, *It is of no use, to no purpose, in vain:* at ego ab hac puerum reposcam, ne mox infitias eat. Nihil est. Nam ipsa haec ultro, ut factum est, fecit omnem rem palam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 76: at nihil est, ignotum ad illum mittere: operam luseris, id. Capt. 2, 2, 94; so Hor. S. 2, 3, 6.—(ο) Nihil ad me (*sc.* pertinet): recte an secus, nihil ad nos: aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus, Cic. Pis. 28; cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 16; also, nihil ad, *nothing to, nothing in comparison with:* nihil ad Persium, Cic. de Or. 2, 6; id. Leg. 1, 2.—(π) Nihil minus, *Nothing less so*, i. e. *by no means, not at all:* cadit ergo in virum bonum mentiri, fallere? nihil minus, Cic. Off. 3, 20: an Gallos existimatis hic versari animo demisso atque humili? nihil vero minus, id. Fontei. 11.—(ρ) Nihil dum, *Nothing as yet:* quamquam nihil dum audieramus, nec ubi esses, nec, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 12, 7; id. Att. 7, 12.—(σ) Nihil mihi cum illo est, *I have nothing to do with him:* tecum nihil rei nobis Demipho est, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 74; so Ov. F. 2, 308.—(τ) Nihil esse, *To be nothing* or *nobody, to have no power, to be of no use:* Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 14; id. Fam. 2, 27; id. ib. 33; Ter. And. 2, 1, 14: aliquem nihil putare, *to esteem meanly*, Cic. Sext. 53: nihil hominis est, *a worthless fellow*, id. Tusc. 3, 32.

B. Adverbially: **1.** *Not*, as a strengthened non, lit., *in nothing:* nihil opus est, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 14: beneficio isto legis nihil utitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 23: de fratre nihil ego te accusavi, id. Fam. 14, 1: Thebani nihil moti sunt, Liv. 42, 46; id. 3, 65; so id. 6, 38; 49; Sall. C. 16.

2. *To no purpose, in vain:* hercle hanc quidem Nihil tu amassis: mihi haec desponsa est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 16.

3. *For no reason:* quorsum tandem aut cur ista quaeris? *M.* Nihil sane, nisi ne nimis diligenter anquiras, Cic. Leg 1, 1.

II. nĭhĭlum, i, *n.*, *Nothing:* docui nil posse creari de nihilo, Lucr. 1, 265: redigi ad nihilum, id. 1, 790: erit aliquid, quod aut ex nihilo oriatur, aut in nihilum subito occidat, Cic. de Div. 2, 16: ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, id. Fat. 9: interire in nihilum, id. Acad. 1, 7: venire ad nihilum, id. Fam. 11, 12: ad nihilum recidere, id. Phil. 7, 8: quam mihi ista pro nihilo! id. Att. 14, 9: aliquid pro nihilo putare, id. de Div. in Caecil. 7; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 16.—(β) Nihili, *Of no value, worthless:* "quem putamus esse non hili, dicimus *nihili*," Var. L. L. 10, 5, § 81; cf., "*nihili*, qui nec hili quidem est," Fest. p. 175 ed. Müll.: unde is nihili? ubi fuisti? Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 29: nihili est autem suum Qui officium facere immemor est, id. Pseud. 4, 7, 2:—homo nihili factus, *castrated*, id. Mil. 5, 16. Hence, nihili pendere *or* facere, *To esteem as nothing*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 1; Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 6.—(γ) De nihilo, *For nothing, without cause* or *reason:* Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 17: mali rem exempli esse, de nihilo hospites corripi, Liv. 34, 61; id. 39, 29.—(δ) Nihilo, with comparatives, *By nothing, no:* nihilo pluris, quam si, *etc.*, *no more than if*, etc., Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 21: nihilo minus, id. Men. 5, 5, 49: nihilo benevolentior, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: nihilo major, id. ib. 6, 3: nihilo tamen secius, Caes. B. G. 5, 4 and 7: nihilo segnius, Liv. 6, 38.—So, nihilo minus, or, in one word, nihilominus, *None the less, no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding:* Lucr. 3, 96: minus dolendum fuit re non perfecta, sed puniendum certe nihilominus, Cic. Mil. 7: in iis rebus, quae nihilo minus, ut ego absim, confici possunt, id. Fam. 10, 2: nihilo minus eloquentiae studendum est, etsi ea quidam perverse abutuntur, id. Inv. 1, 4; Caes. B. C. 3, 17.—Also with minus omitted: nihilo ego quam tu nunc amata sum. Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 43.—(ε) Nihilo aliter, *No otherwise:* Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 45.

B. Transf., adverb. for non, *Not:* nihilum metuenda timere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 53.

III. Nīl, *Nothing, no* (rare, and mostly poet.; in Cic. not at all): nil opus est verbis, Lucr. 5, 264: si nil sit durius, *Caes. B. G. 5, 29: nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce durum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31; so id. Od. 1, 14, 14; id. ib. 4, 4, 73:—hoc ridere meum, tam nil, nulla tibi vendo Iliade, Pers. 1, 122.

IV. Nīlum, *abl.* nilo, *Nothing* (a Lucretian word): ad nilum revorti, Lucr. 1, 238; so id. 1, 674; 797; 2, 756; 864. nil igitur fieri de nilo posse, id. 1, 206; id. 1, 698.

nĭhildum, v. nihil, *no.* I.

nĭhĭli, v. nihil, *no.* II.

1. nĭhĭlo, v. nihil, *no.* II.

‡**2. nĭhĭlo,** ōnis, *m.* [nihil] *A good-for-nothing fellow:* "οὐδαμινός, nihilo, nugatorius, gerra," Vet. Gloss.

nĭhĭlōmĭnus, v. nihil, *no.* II.

nĭhĭlum, v. nihil, *no.* II.

nīl, v. nihil, *no.* III.

Nīleus (dissyl.), ei, *m.* *One of the enemies of Perseus,* Ov. M. 5, 187.

Nīlĭăcus, a, um, v. Nilus, *no.* II., A.

Nīlĭcŏla, ae, *m.*, v. Nilus, *no.* II., B.

Nīlĭgĕna, ae, *c.*, v. Nilus, *no.* II., C.

†**nīlĭos,** ii, *f.*=νείλιος, *A precious stone, of the color of a dark topaz:* Plin. 37, 8, 25.

Nīlōtĭcus, a, um, v. Nilus, *no.* II., D.

Nīlōtis, ĭdis, v. Nilus, *no.* II., E.

nīlum, v. nihil, *no.* IV.

Nīlus, i, *m.*, Νεῖλος, *The River Nile, celebrated for its annual overflow,* Lucr. 6, 712; Cic. N. D. 1, 52; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2; Plin. 5, 9, 10; 18, 8, 47; Vitr. 8, 2; Luc. 10, 199, et saep. It empties through seven mouths into the sea: Juv. 13, 26; cf. Ov. M. 5, 187; 1, 442.

B. Transf., *A canal, conduit, aqueduct:* piscina et nilus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9 *fin.*: ductus vero aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, id. Leg. 2, 1.

II. Derivv.: **A. Nīlĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Nile:* fontes, Luc. 10, 192: gurges, id. 9, 1023: fera, *the crocodile,* Mart. 5, 65; cf., crocodilus, id. 3, 93: olus, *the colocasia,* id. 13, 57.

2. Transf., *Egyptian:* Niliacis carmina lusa modis, Ov. A. A. 3, 318: amor, *an Egyptian amour,* i. e. *with Cleopatra,* Luc. 10, 80: tyrannus, id. 8, 281: plebs, Juv. 1, 26: pecus, *i. e. Apis,* Stat. Th. 3, 478: juvenca, *Io* or *Isis,* Mart. 8, 81: lens, id. 13, 9: acetum, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

B. Nīlĭcŏla, ae, *m., A dweller on the Nile, an Egyptian:* Prud. in Symm. 2, 439.

C. Nīlĭgĕna, ae, *comm., One born on the banks of the Nile, an Egyptian:* Macr. S. 1, 16.

D. Nīlōtĭcus, a, um, *adj., Of the Nile, Nilotic:* Nilotica tellus, Mart. 6, 80: rura, Luc. 9, 130: aqua, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25.

E. Nīlōtis, ĭdis, *f., Of* or *from the Nile, Egyptian:* Nilotis acus, Luc. 10, 142: tunica, Mart. 10, 6: aqua, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

***nimbātus,** a, um, *adj.* [nimbus] perh. *Light, trifling, frivolous:* femina, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 135.

nimbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [nimbus-fero] *Storm-bringing, stormy:* inter nimbiferas nubes, Avien. in Arat. 858; so, ignis, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 60 (*al.* nubifer).

nimbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nimbus] *Full of storms, stormy, rainy:* fluctu nimbosus Orion, Virg. A. 1, 539: ventus, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 27: aër, Luc. 5, 631: bruma, Stat. S. 1, 3, 89: montes, Plin. 18, 11, 29.

nimbus, i, *m.* [kindr. with nubes, from nubo: rain that comes in clouds, covering over and consequently darkening the horizon] *A violent* or *pouring rain, a rain-storm:* **I.** Lit.: terra abit in nimbos imbremque, Lucil. in Var. L. L. 5, 4, § 24: nec nubila nimbis aspergunt, Lucr. 3, 19: terrere animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: denso regem operuit nimbo, Liv. 1, 16.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud:* noctisque et nimbûm occaecat nigror, Pac. in Cic. de Div. 1, 14; and de Or. 3, 39: involvere diem nimbi, Virg. A. 3, 198; so id. ib. 587; Stat. Th. 1, 97.—And hence, still further transf.,

b. *A cloud* in general. So the *bright cloud* or *cloud-shaped splendor* which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth: "proprie *nimbus* est, qui deorum vel imperantium capita quasi clara nebula ambire fingitur," Serv. Virg. A. 3, 585: nimbo succincta, Virg. A. 10, 634: Pallas nimbo effulgens, id. ib. 2, 615: nube candentes humeros amictus Augur Apollo, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 31.—(β) *A cloud* of smoke, dust, *etc.*: respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, Virg. A. 5, 666: fulvae nimbus arenae, id. Georg. 3, 110; so, pulveris, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 176.

2. *A head-band, frontlet,* worn by females to make the forehead appear small, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 31 (in Arn. 2, 72, the correct reading is not nimbis, but limbis; v. limbus).

3. Like the Eng. *cloud,* of a multitude of things which spread out like a cloud: nimbus peditum, Virg. A. 7, 793: pilorum, Sil. 5, 215; so, telorum, Luc. 4, 776: lapidum saxorumque, Flor. 3, 8: Corycius, *i. e. of saffron,* Mart. 9, 39: et Cilices nimbis hic maduere suis, id. Spect. 3: lucerna nimbis ebria Nicrotianis, *full of perfumed unguents,* id. 10, 38: purpureus, *a great quantity of flowers,* Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 298.

4. *A vessel with many holes in it, used at public shows and at entertainments for sprinkling liquid perfumes:* nimbus vitreus, Mart. 14, 112 *in lemm.*

***II.** Trop., *A storm, tempest,* i. e. *sudden misfortune:* hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 2.

nĭmĭe, *adv.*, v. nimius, *ad fin., no.* B.

nĭmĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [nimius] *A too great number* or *quantity; a superfluity, redundancy, excess* (post-class.): sanguinis, Pall. 6, 7; so, prunarum, Eutr. 10, 9: gaudii, App. M. 3, p. 190 Oud.; Arn. 4, 133.—In the *plur.*, Pall. 2, 13 *med.*

nĭmĭo, v. nimius, *ad fin., no.* II., b.

nĭmĭŏpĕre, more correctly written separate, nimio ŏpĕre.

nīmīrum, *adv.* [ni, i. q. ne-mirum, v. ni, *no.* I.; and therefore, lit., not wonderful, no wonder; cf., mirum ni cantem, under ni, *no.* III., A, β; hence], to indicate a reality, a truth, *Without doubt, doubtless, indisputably, certainly, surely, truly:* nimirum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: non parva res, sed nimirum omnium maxima, id. Mur. 22, 45: et nimirum is princeps ex Latinis, id. Brut. 21, 82: is est nimirum Soter, qui salutem dedit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63; id. Leg. 2, 1, 3; so id. de Or. 1, 4; 23, 75: non omnia nimirum eidem dii dedere, *truly,* Liv. 22, 51.

II. Freq. in an ironical sense, *Doubtless, to be sure, forsooth:* aperienda nimirum nocte janua fuit, Liv. 40, 9: uni nimirum tibi recte semper erunt res, Hor. S. 2, 2, 106; Tac. H. 1, 33; id. Ann. 2, 82.

nĭmis, *adv.* *Too much, overmuch, excessively, beyond measure:* **I.** Lit.: Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adolescentulum nimisque inhumane, *too severely . . . too inhumanly,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1: nec nimis valde nec nimis saepe, Cic. Leg. 3, 1: nimis dixi, Plin. Pan. 45.—(β) *c. gen.*: nimis insidiarum, Cic. Or. 51: haec loca lucis habent nimis, Ov. F. 6, 115.

B. With a preceding negative, *Not too much, not very much, not particularly, not very:* Philotimi literae me quidem non nimis, sed eos admodum delectarunt, Cic. Att. 7, 24: ea dicis non nimis deesse nobis, id. de Or. 1, 29: Caecilium non nimis hanc causam severe, non nimis accurate, non nimis diligenter acturum, id. de Div. in Caecil. 22: praesidium non nimis firmum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: haud nimis amplum, Liv. 8, 4.

II. Transf., *Beyond measure, exceedingly* (ante-class.): nimis velim lapidem, *etc.*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 119: n. id genus ego odi male, id. Rud. 4, 2, 15; so id. Amph. 1, 1, 63; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 16.—Also, nimis quam, *very much:* nimis quam formido, ne, *etc.*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 79.

nĭmĭum, *adv.*, v. nimius, *ad fin.*

nĭmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nimis] *Beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much.*

I. Lit.: vitem coërcet, ne in omnes partes nimia (for nimis) fundatur, Cic. de Sen. 15: nimiae celeritates, id. Off. 1, 36: nimia pertinacia atque arrogantia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: Prometheus Assiduam nimio pectore pavit avem, *that grew again too fast,* Mart. Spect. 7.—(β) aliqua re, *Excessive, immoderate, intemperate* in any thing: fiducia nimius, Sall. fragm. ap. Arus. Mess.: rebus secundis nimii, Tac. H. 4, 23: nimius mero, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 5.—(γ) *c. gen.*. impotens et nimius animi est, Liv. 6, 11: imperii, id. 3, 26: sermonis, Tac. H. 3, 75: pugnae, Sil. 5, 232.

2. Subst.: nimium, ii, *n., Too much, superabundance, excess:* mediocritatem illam tenebit, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic. Off. 1, 25: juris, Sil. 14, 670: auri argentique nimium fuit, Plin. 33 *prooem.*

B. In partic., *Too mighty, too powerful* (post-Aug.): Cn. Pompeium esse nimium jam liberae reipublicae, Vellej. 2, 32; so, legio legatis nimia ac formidolosa erat, Tac. Agr. 7: Flor. 3, 15.

II. Transf., *Great beyond measure,* i. e. *very great, very much:* homo nimia pulchritudine, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 8: nimia memoras mira, id. Amph. 2, 1, 69; 5, 1, 52; Mart. 5, 64.—**2.** Subst.: nimium boni est, cui nihil est mali, *it is great good fortune* (a transl. of Eurip. Hec. 2: κεῖνος ὀλβιώτατος), Enn. in Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 71.—Hence, **b.** In the *abl.*, nimio, adverb., *Exceedingly, by far, much:* Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 6: nimio mavolo, id. Poen. 1, 2, 90: quia te nimio plus diligo, Anton. in Cic. Att. 10, 8, A; so, ne doleas plus nimio, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 1; cf., nimio minus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 21: nimio melius, id. Pers. 1, 3, 31, et saep.—Hence,

Adv., In two forms, *nimium* and (post class.) *nimie.*

A. nĭmĭum, *Too much, too:* nimium parce facere sumptum, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 19: n. diu, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: n. longum tempus, id. Att. 12, 18: nimium dicere, *opp.* parum, id. Cluent. 58: nimium multi, id. ib. 46.—(β) Non nimium, *Not very much, not particularly:* illud non nimium probo, Cic. Fam. 12, 30.

2. Transf., *Very much, greatly, exceedingly:* homo nimium lepidus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 8: loci nimium mirabiles, id. Trin. 4, 2, 86: nimium vellem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 49: o fortunatos nimium, sua, si bona norint, Agricolas! Virg. G. 2, 458: felix et nimium felix! Stat. S. 3, 3, 25.—In class. prose esp.: **b.** Nimium quantum, *As much as can be, very much indeed, exceedingly, very:* differt inter honestum et turpe nimium quantum, Cic. Fin. 4, 25: sales in dicendo nimium quantum valent, id. Or. 26: ille nimium quantum audacter, *Oves,* inquit, *etc.*, Gell. 16, 6.—For which rarely, nimium quam, o Lyde, es barbarus, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 13 (in Quint. (* 4, 2, 70) dub.; v. Spald. *ad loc.*).

B. nĭmĭe: **1.** *Too much, excessively* nimie aliquid facere, Capit. Gord. 6: *arat* (*frontem rugis*) non nimie sed pulchre dictum, Macr. S. 6, 6.—**2.** Transf., *Very much, very:* in locis nimie frigidis, Pall. 4, 10.

ningit (ninguit), ebat, nxit, 3. *v. n.* [νίγγω, νίφω] *It snows:* **I.** Lit.: ningit, Col. 11, 2 *med.*; Virg. G. 3, 367:—quum ninxerit coelestium molem mihi, Att. in Prisc. p. 822 P.—(β) In the pass. form: totum illud spatium, qua pluitur et ningitur, App. Flor. 1, p. 8 Oud.

***II.** Transf., *To shower down, scatter:* ningunt rosarum Floribus, Lucr. 2, 628.

ningo (ninguo), ĕre, v. the preced. art., *no.* II.

***ningor,** ōris, *m.* [ningo] *A fall of snow:* App. de Mundo, p. 309 Oud.

ninguĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ninguis] *Full of snow, snowy* (post-class.): juga ninguida, Aus. Ep. 24, 68: oppida, id. ib. 24, 124: Boreas, Prud. Apopth. 729.—**II.** Transf., *That falls from the sky like snow.* cibus, *i. e. manna,* Prud. Cath. 5, 97.

ninguis, is, *f.* [kindr. with nix] *Snow* (ante-and post-classical): albas decedere ningues, Lucr. 6, 736; id. ib. 964. So according to Lucil. in Charis. p. 71 P.; App. in Prisc. p. 724 ib.

ninguit and **ninguo,** v. ningit.

ningŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [ne compounded with a noun otherwise unknown, like nihil, nemo] *Nobody:* "ningulus, nullus, ut Ennius l. II.: qui ferro minitere atque in te ningulus . . .," Fest. p. 177 ed Müll.: "ningulus, nullus. Marcius vates: ne ningulus mederi queat," Paul. ex. Fest. p. 176 ed. Müll.

Nĭnīve, ēs, *f. The ancient capital of Assyria,* Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 168; Alcim. 4, 357. In Plin. 6, 13, 16, called Ninus or Ninos, v. Ninus.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Nīnĭvītae,** ārum, *m., The inhabitants of Nineveh, the Ninevites:* Prud. Cath. 7, 131.—**B. Nīnĭvĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Ninevite:* puer, Hier. in Jesai. 3, 7, 16.

Nīnus, i, *m.,* Νίνος, *The son of Belus, the first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and builder of Nineveh,* Just. 1, 1; Curt. 3, 3; Ov. M. 4, 88.—**II.** *Another name of the city of Nineveh,* Plin. 6, 13, 16, called also Ninos, Tac. A. 12, 13; Luc. 3, 215.—**III.** *Another name of the city of Hierapolis,* Amm. 14, 26.

Nīnyas or **Nīnya,** ae, *m. Son of Ninus and Semiramis,* Just. 1, 1.

Nĭŏba, ae, and **Nĭŏbe,** ēs, *f.,* Νιόβη: **I.** *The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because, on the strength of her numerous progeny, she had set herself above Latona. Niobe herself was changed into a stone, which was transported in a whirlwind to the top of Sipylus, and has ever since remained wet with tears,* Ov. M. 6, 146 *sq.:* Nioba fingitur lapidea, propter aeternum credo in luctu silentium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26; Prop. 3, 8, 8; so id. 2, 16, 7.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Nĭŏbēus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Niobe:* proles, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 1.—**2. Nĭŏbĭdes,** ae, *m., A son of Niobe,* Hyg. Fab. 11 *in lemm.*

II. *The daughter of Phoroneus, king of Argos, who bore Argus to Jupiter,* Hyg. Fab. 145.

Nĭphaeus, i, *m. A male proper name,* Virg. A. 10, 570.

Niphas, ădis, *f.,* Νιφάς (snow-storm), *A Roman surname:* Inscr. Grut. 278, 10.

Nĭphātes, ae, *m.,* Νιφάτης: **I.** *A part of the Mount Taurus range in Armenia,* Virg. G. 3, 30.—**II.** *A river that rises in the same,* Luc. 3, 245.

Niphe, es, *f.,* Νίφη, *One of the companions of Diana,* Ov. M. 3, 171 (* others read Nephele).

Niphĕtus, i, *m.,* Νιφετός (snow-storm), *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 516, *n.* 243.

† **Niptra,** ōrum, *n. plur.* = Νίπτρα, *Water for washing,* the title of a tragedy of Pacuvius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21; Gell. 13, 29; v. the fragments in Bothe, Poëtae scen. Lat. V. p. 133.

Nīreus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.,* Νιρεύς, *Son of Charopus and Aglaia, the handsomest man among the Greeks before Troy:* Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 15; so Hor. Epod. 15, 22; Prop. 3, 16, 27.

‡ **nis,** pro nobis, Fest. s. v. CALLIM, p. 47 ed. Müll.

Nīsa, ae, *f. A female proper name,* Virg. E. 8, 26.

Nīsaeus, a, um, v. 3. Nisus, *no.* B., 1.

Nīsēis, ĭdis, v. 3. Nisus, *no.* B., 2.

Nīsēĭus, a, um, v. 3. Nisus, *no.* B., 3.

nĭsi, *conj.* [ni-si, v. ni, *no.* III.] *If not, unless:* quid tu malum curas, Utrum crudum an coctum edim? nisi tu mihi es tutor, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 15: quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic. Clu. 66: non posse ejus imperia diutius sustineri, nisi quid in Caesare sit auxilii, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Suet. Caes. 52.—(β) After interrogatives and negatives, *Except, save only, only:* ne quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus mandatum esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: hoc sentio, nisi in bonis, amicitiam esse non posse, Cic. Lael. 5: etenim dicere nemo potest, nisi qui prudenter intelligit, id. Brut. 6, 23.—(γ) So with a follg. negative: sic orator, nisi multitudine audiente, eloquens esse non possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 338: Labienus juravit, se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum, Caes. B. C. 3, 87. Sometimes the negative is omitted, when it can be easily supplied from the context (* but others, in these passages, supply non; v. Kritz. Sall. J. 54, 5): Liv. 34, 16; Sall. J. 54, 5.—(δ) After nihil aliud, quid aliud, *Save, but, than:* quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic. Planc. 33: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. de Or. 2, 12.—(ε) Nisi si, *Except if, unless:* nisi si etiam illuc pervenerint, Var. R. R. 2, 9: noli putare me ad quemquam longiores epistolas scribere, nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, *etc.,* Cic. Fam. 14, 2: nisi vero si quis est qui, id. Cat. 2, 4.—(ζ) Nisi ut, *Except that, unless:* neque convivia inire ausus est, nisi ut speculatores eum lanceis circumstarent, Suet. Claud. 35.—(η) Nisi quod, *Except that:* cum Patrone Epicureo mihi omnia sunt communia, nisi quod in philosophia vehementer ab eo dissentio, Cic. Fam. 13, 1: praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod me aere circumforaneo obruerunt, id. Att. 2, 1; so id. Tusc. 3, 24, 58: ab negotiis numquam voluptas remorata est, nisi quod de uxore potuit honestius consuli, Sall. J. 95; Tac. A. 14, 14: unde causa et origo peregrino sacro parum comperi, nisi quod signum ipsum . . . docet advectam religionem, id. Germ. 9.—(ϑ) Nisi quia, *Except because,* i. e. *until that:* at nesciebam id dicere illam, nisi quia Correxit miles, quod intellexi minus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 10.

B. In transitions, also in the combinations nisi vero, nisi forte, nisi tamen: nisi forte volumus Epicureorum opinionem sequi, qui, *etc.,* Cic. Fat. 16: nisi vero existimatis dementem Africanum fuisse, qui, *etc.,* id. Mil. 3.

Nīsĭas, adis, *f.,* v. 3. Nisus, *no.* B., 4.

Nĭsĭbis, is, *f.,* Νίσιβις: **I.** *A city in Mesopotamia,* now *Nisibia,* Plin. 6, 13; Amm. 25, 31.—**B.** Deriv., **Nĭsĭbēnus,** a, um, *adj., Of Nisibis;* hence, Nisibeni, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Nisibis:* Amm. 25, 8.—**II.** *A city in Aria,* id. 1, 23.

1. nīsus, a, um, *Part.,* from nitor.

2. nīsus, ūs, *m.* [nitor] *A pressing* or *resting upon* or *against, a pressure; a striving, exertion, labor, effort* (mostly poet.; while nixus is good prose, v. h. v.): pedetentim et sedato nisu, *a tread, step,* Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: pinnarum nisus inanis, *a flight,* Lucr. 6, 834; so, insolitos docuere nisus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 8; and, hic dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu Sistit, Virg. A. 11, 852:—stat gravis Entellus nisuque immotus eodem, *etc.,* (* *in the same posture,*) Virg. A. 5, 437:—hunc stirps Oceani maturis nisibus Aethra Edidit, *pains, throes, labor* of parturition (v. 2. nixus), Ov. F. 5, 171.—In prose: uti prospectus nisusque per saxa facilius foret, Sall. J. 94, 1: quae dubia nisu videbantur, id. ib. 94, 2.

3. Nīsus, i, *m.,* Νῖσος: **I.** *A king of Megara, father of Scylla, who cut off her father's purple hair, on which the safety of his kingdom depended, in order to gain the love of Minos; whereupon Nisus was changed into a sparrow-hawk, and Scylla into the bird ciris* (* Virg. G. 1, 405). With this Scylla is often confounded another, the daughter of Phorcus, who was changed into a monster with dogs about her middle, Ov. M. 8, 6 *sq.;* Virg. Cir.; Serv. ad Virg. E. 6, 74.

B. Derivv.: **1. Nīsaeus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Nisus, Nisaean:* et vos Nisaei, naufraga monstra, canes, *i. e. Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus,* Ov. F. 4, 501; cf. id. A. A. 1, 331.

2. Nīsēis, ĭdis, *f., The daughter of Nisus,* confounded with the daughter of Phorcus (v. above, under Nisus): praeterita cautus Niseide navita gaudet, Ov. R. Am. 737.

3. Nīsēĭus, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Nisus, Nisaean:* per mare caeruleum trahitur Niseia virgo, Virg. Cir. 390; cf. Ov. M. 8, 35.

4. Nīsĭas, ădis, *f., Nisaean,* i. e. *Megarian:* Nisiades matres Nisiadesque nurus, *of Megaris, in Sicily* (a colony of Megara, in Greece), Ov. Her. 15, 54.

* **nītēdŭla,** ae, *f. A kind of small mouse, a dormouse:* Cic. Sest. 33 (* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29). The contr. collat. form, nitela, v. under 2. nitela.

nĭtĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [niteo-facio] *To make shining* (post-class.): ventus mare crispicans nitefacit, Gell. 18, 11: grato crinem nitefactus olivo, Juvenc. 1, 607.

1. nĭtēla, ae, *f.* [niteo] *Brightness, splendor* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: armorum nitela, Sol. 22.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *That which shines* or *glitters, a glittering particle:* nitelae pulveris, *gold-dust,* Sol. 23.—**B.** *That which causes to shine, a polish* nitelae oris, *i. e. tooth-powder,* Catull. in App. Apol. p. 393 Oud.

2. nītēla (nitella, Not. Tir. p. 176), ae, *f.* [contr. from nitedula] *A kind of small mouse, a dormouse:* Plin. 8, 57, 72: aurea nitela, Mart. 5, 37.

* **nītēlīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. nitela] *Of* or *belonging to a* nitela or *dormouse:* color, *the color of a dormouse:* salix, Plin. 16, 37, 69.

1. nĭtens, entis. *Shining; Part.* and *Pa.,* from niteo; v. niteo, *ad fin.*

2. nītens, entis. *Pressing upon* or *against; Part.,* from nitor.

nĭtenter, *adv.,* v. niteo, *Pa., ad fin.*

nĭtĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [nix] *To shine, look bright, glitter, glisten.*

I. Lit.: placatumque nitet diffuso lumine coelum, Lucr. 1, 9: luna potest solis radiis percussa nitere, id. 5, 703: qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpura, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: diversi niteant cum mille colores, Ov. M. 6, 65: vere nitent terrae, id. Fast 4, 126: aera nitent usu, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 51. So too, Tib. 1, 4, 58; id. 1, 11, 49; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19; Mart. 9, 58; 8, 6, et saep.

B. Transf.: **1.** Of animals, *To be sleek, in good condition:* Plin. 18, 5, 6: unde sic quaeso nites? Phaedr. 3, 7, 4.—So too,

2. Of persons, *To shine, to look bright* or *beautiful:* miseri quibus Intentata nites! Hor. Od. 1, 5, 12: ore nitet, Mart. 10, 89: nitet ante alias regina comesque Pelides, Stat. Ach. 2, 148: murice tincta Veste nites, Mart. 5, 23.

3. Of fields in good condition, *To look flourishing, thriving:* camposque nitentes desuper ostentat, Virg. A. 6, 677: ubi tellus nitet, Petr. 99.—So, too, of plants: herba nitens, Ov. M. 15, 202: arbores nitent, Plin. 17, 4, 3.

4. Of wealth, *etc., To flourish, abound:* vectigal in pace niteat, Cic. Agr. 1, 7: res ubi magna nitet domino sene, Hor. S. 2, 5, 12.

II. Trop., *To shine, be brilliant, look beautiful:* illorum vides quam niteat oratio, Cic. Fin. 4, 3; so, verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, Hor. A. P. 351: omnia nobilibus oppidis nitent, Plin. 3, 5, 7.—Hence nĭtens, entis, *Pa., Shining, glittering, brilliant, bright:* **A.** Lit.: arma nitentia, Liv. 9, 40: capilli malobathro, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 7: mensae, id. Sat. 2, 2, 4: oculi, Virg A. 1, 226: astra, Ov. F. 5, 543: Lucifer, Tib. 1, 3, 93: nitentes solis equi, Val. Fl. 5, 413: Tyrioque nitentior ostro flos oritur, Ov. M. 10, 211.

2. Transf.: **a.** Of animals, *Sleek, fat.* nitens taurus, Virg. A. 3, 20.

b. Of persons, *Shining, bright, beautiful:* uxor ore floridolo nitens, Catull. 61, 193: desiderio meo nitenti, *my beautiful mistress,* id. 2, 5: nitentior femina, Ov. M. 12, 405.

c. Of plants, *Blooming:* nitentia culta, Virg. G. 1, 153: arbor laeta et nitens, Gell. 12, 1.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Illustrious:* recenti gloria nitens, Liv. 3, 12: non patre nitens linguave, Sil. 6, 19.

B. Of speech, *Brilliant, elegant:* oratio, Cic. Brut. 67.

C. Of the mind, *Bright, clear:* macte, oro, nitenti Ingenio, Stat. S. 1, 5, 63.—Hence, *Adv.,* nĭtenter, *Brightly, brilliantly;* in the *Comp.,* nitentius, Mart. Cap

nĭtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [niteo] *To begin to shine, to shine out* or *forth* (poet and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: coelum nitescere, arbores frondescere, Poet. ap Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: exiguo qui stellarum nitore nitescit, Cic. Arat. 174: juventus Nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Virg. A. 5, 134: nitescente nova luna, Plin. 8, 1, 1; id. 37, 12, 74:—ex humero Pelopis non nituisset ebur, Tib. 1, 4, 58.

B. Transf.: **1.** Of animals, *To grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat:* armenta nitescunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

2. Of persons, *To become blooming;* in the *temp. perf., to be blooming:* o pueri, nituistis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 128.

3. Of plants, *To grow luxuriously, to bloom:* Plin. 12, 25, 54.

II. Trop., *To become illustrious* or *cel-*

ebrated: ut ingenio, doctrina, praeceptione natura nitescat, Auct. Her. 3, 16, 29: quid non cultu nitescit? Quint. 9, 4, 5:—studiis honestis et eloquentiae gloria nitescere, Tac. A. 12, 58.

nītibundus, a, um, *adj.* [nitor] *Pressing, straining, striving* (post-class.): mentium conspiratu tacito nitibundi, Gell. 1, 11: pondus nitibundum, *oppressive weight, weighty pressure,* Sol. 25.

nĭtĭde, *adv.,* v. nitidus, *ad fin.*

* **nĭtĭdĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [nitidus] *Splendor, beauty:* formae, Att. in Non. 143, 29.

nĭtĭdĭuscŭle, *adv.,* v. nitidiusculus, *ad fin.*

nĭtĭdĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [nitidus] *Somewhat shining* (a Plautin. word): caput, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 84.—Hence, *Adv.,* nĭtĭdĭuscŭle, *Somewhat finely, sprucely:* Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 8.

nĭtĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make bright* or *shining, to polish, smoothe* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ferramenta detersa nitidentur, Col. 12, 3: post serraturam, plagam ferramentis acutis nitidemus, Pall. 3, 17.—**II.** In partic., *To wash, bathe:* eunt ad fontem, nitidant corpora, Enn. in Non. 144, 16; so mid., nitidantur vulgo, Att. ib. 17.

* **nĭtĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [nitidus] *Somewhat spruce, rather trim:* vidua nitidula, Sulp. Sev. dial. 2, 8.

nĭtĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [niteo] *Shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: facite, sultis, nitidae ut aedes meae sint, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 8: in picturis alios horrida, inculta . . . contra alios nitida, laeta delectant, Cic. Or. 11: nitidus juventa (anguis), Virg. G. 3, 437: nitida caesaries, id. ib. 4, 337: caput solis, id. ib. 1, 467: ebur, Ov. M. 2, 3: aries nitidissimus auro, id. Fast. 3, 867: aether, Val. Fl. 3, 467.

B. Transf.: **1.** Of animals, *Sleek, plump, fat:* jumenta, Nep. Eum. 5.

2. Of persons, *Well-conditioned, well-favored, healthy-looking:* nitidius robur, Liv. 28, 35: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15.—So, nitidis sensibus haurire aliquid, *with fresh, unblunted, unsated senses,* Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 193.

3. *Good-looking, handsome, neat, elegant, spruce, trim:* nimis nitida femina, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 12; so id. Aul. 3, 6, 4: quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 83: villae, id. ib. 1, 15, 46: nitidioris vitae instrumenta, Plin. 13, 15, 30.

4. Of fields and plants, *Blooming, fertile, luxuriant:* nitidae fruges arbustaque laeta, Lucr. 2, 594: campi nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18: nitidissima arboris pars, Plin. 17, 14, 16.—Poet.: nitidissimus annus, *rich, fertile,* Ov. F. 5, 263.

II. Trop., *Cultivated, polished, refined:* nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic. de Or. 1, 18: verba nitidiora, id. Part. 5: Isocrates nitidus et comptus, Quint. 10, 1, 79: n. et curata vox, id. 11, 3, 26.—Hence,

Adv., nĭtĭde, *Splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently:* ut nitide nitet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 3: coenare nitide, id. Casin. 3, 6, 19; cf. Cist. 1, 1, 11.

Nĭtĭŏbrĭges, um, *m.* *A people in Aquitanian Gaul, between the* Garumna *and the* Liger, near the mod. *Agen,* Caes. B. G. 7, 7; 31; 35; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 263.

1. nītor, nīsus and nixus, 3. (archaic form of the *part. perf.:* "GNITUS et GNIXUS a genibus prisci dixerunt," Fest. p. 96 ed. Müll.) *v. dep. n.* [acc. to the preceding forms, gnitus and gnixus, to be derived from genu: to rest upon the knees; hence, transf.] *To bear* or *rest upon* something.

I. Lit.: (*a*) *c. abl.:* ambae te obsecramus genibus nixae, *we implore thee upon our knees,* i. e. *kneeling,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 33: stirpibus suis niti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13: herbescens viriditas, quae nixa fibris stirpium sensim adolescit, id. de Sen. 15: hastili nixus, id. Rab. perd. 7: muliercula nixus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 33: juvenis, qui nititur hasta, Virg. A. 6, 760: nixus baculo, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 52.—(*β*) With *in c. acc.:* nixus in hastam, Virg. A. 12, 398.—(*γ*) *Abs.:* Sisiphu' versat Saxum sudans nitendo, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance;* and, with respect to the goal, *to mount, climb, fly,* etc. (mostly poet.): quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam simul ac primum niti possunt, aquam persequuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 48: nituntur gradibus, Virg. A. 2, 442: in altas rupes, Luc. 4, 37: ad sidera, Virg. G. 2, 427: in aëra, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 27: in adversum, id. Met. 2, 72: sursum nitier, Lucr. 1, 1056.

2. *To strain in giving birth, to bring forth,* Plin. 9, 35, 54.

3. *To strain for a stool,* Suet. Vesp. 20.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To mentally strain* or *strive, to exert one's self, labor, endeavor:* moderatio modo virium assit et tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic. de Sen. 10; Nep. Att. 15:—niti contra aliquem, Caes. B. C. 2, 37; so Sall. C. 39:—pro aliquo, Liv. 35, 10; cf., pro libertate summa ope niti, Sall. J. 35:—nitebatur, ne gravius in eum consuleretur, Sall. C. 13; cf., unus Miltiades maxime nitebatur, ut, *etc.,* Nep. Milt. 4.—With an *inf.:* summa vi Cirtam irrumpere nititur, Sall. J. 27: patriam recuperare n., Nep. Pelop. 2: ingenio nitor non periisse meo, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 34.

2. With a reference to the goal, *To strive after* a thing: ad immortalitatem gloriae niti, Cic. de Sen. 23, 82: so, ad summa, Quint. Prooem. § 20: in vetitum, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 17.

B. *To rest, rely, depend upon* a thing: (*a*) With *in c. abl.:* nixus in nomine inani, Lucr. 5, 907: conjectura in qua nititur divinatio, Cic. de Div. 2, 26: ea, in quibus causa nititur, id. Coel. 10: cujus in vita nitebatur salus civitatis, id. Mil. 7.—(*β*) *c. abl.:* spe niti, Cic. Att. 3, 9: consilio atque auctoritate alicujus, id. Off. 1, 34; id. Fam. 1, 5, a, 2: si quis hoc uno nititur quod sit ignobilis, id. Cluent. 40.—(*γ*) With *ubi:* quo confugies? ubi nitere? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 64.

2. nĭtor, ōris, *m.* [niteo] *Brightness, splendor, lustre, sheen.*

I. Lit.: nitor exoriens aurorae, Lucr. 4, 539: diurnus, *the daylight,* Ov. Her. 18, 78: herbarum viridis, Lucr. 5, 781: argenti et auri, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 23: eboris, Plin. 7, 15, 13: materiae, *of the wood,* id. 16, 40, 79: speculi, id. 11, 37, 64: gladii, id. 2, 25, 22: nigerrimus gemmae, id. 37, 10, 69: nitorem cutis facit sal, id. 31, 7, 41.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty:* nitor corporis, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: urit me Glycerae nitor, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5: Liparei nitor Hebri, id. ib. 1, 19, 5.

2. *Neatness, elegance, brilliancy* of external appearance: Cic. Coel. 31: oppidum praecipui nitoris, Plin. 4, 12, 26.

3. In gen., *Color:* Lucr. 2, 817: ludis et externo tincta nitore caput, Prop. 2, 14, 26.

II. Trop., of speech, *Splendor, elegance, grace* of style: orationis nitor, Cic. Or. 32: n. domesticus eloquii, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 51: n. et cultus descriptionum, Tac. Or. 20: translationum nitor, Quint. 12, 10, 36: sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor, id. 8, 3, 3: eruditione ac nitore praestare, id. 10, 1, 98: scripsit non sine cultu ac nitore, id. ib. 124.

nĭtrārĭa, ae, *f.* [nitrum] *A place where natron was dug* or *prepared:* Plin. 31, 10, 46 (ib. saep.).

nĭtrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Mixed with natron:* aqua, Col. 12, 55; so Mart. 13, 17.

nĭtrĭon, ii, *n.* *A plant, also called* daphnoides, App. Herb. 58.

nĭtrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nitrum] *Full of natron:* aquae frigidae genus nitrosum, Vitr. 8, 3: lacus, Plin. 31, 10, 46.

† **nĭtrum,** i, *n.* = *νίτρον,* also called sal nitrum, *Native mineral alkali, native soda, natron;* found chiefly in Media, Egypt, Thrace, and Macedonia, "Plin. 31, 10, 46;" and used for washing with, Isid. Orig. 16, 2.—Hence,

II. Transf.: censuram lomentum aut nitrum esse, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 4.

nĭvālis, e, *adj.* [nix] *Of* or *belonging to snow, snowy, snow-:* **I.** Lit.: nivalis dies, *a snowy day,* Liv. 21, 54: loca, Plin. 26, 8, 29: venti, id. 2, 47, 48: axis, *the region of snow,* Val. Fl. 5, 225: Hebrus nivali compede vinctus, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3: undae, *water filled with snow,* Mart. 14, 48 aqua nivalis, *snow-water,* Gell. 19, 5.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Cold:* dies, *a cold, dull day:* dicimus nivalem diem, cum altum frigus et triste coelum est, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4; so Flor. 2, 6: osculum, *cold, frigid,* Mart. 7, 95, 2.

B. *Snow-like, snowy:* equi candore nivali, Virg. A. 3, 538.—Trop.: nivalis Pietas, Prud. in Symm. 2, 249.

nĭvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to snow:* nivarium colum, *a strainer filled with snow, through which generous wines were filtered,* whereas the commoner sort were merely passed through a linen cloth, Mart. 14, 103 *in lemm.:* nivarius saccus, *a bag through which snow was pressed to obtain water for drinking* (* or, acc. to others, the same as n. colum), id. 14, 104 *in lemm.*

nĭvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Cooled with snow:* potiones, Sen. Q. N. 4 *fin.:* aqua, Petr. 31; Suet. Ner. 27.

nīve, v. ni.

* **nīvens,** entis, *Closing, closed:* niventibus oculis (*al.* uventibus), Petr. 115.

nĭvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [nix] *To become snow-white:* Poët. in. Anth. Lat. tom. 2, p. 406 Burm.; Tert. Pall. 3 *med.*

nĭvĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *from snow, snowy, snow-* (a poet. word): **I.** Lit.: aggeribus niveis informis, Virg. G. 3, 354: aqua, *cooled with snow,* Mart. 12, 17; cf. id. 14, 47: mons, *covered with snow,* Catull. 64, 240.

II. Transf., *Snow-white, snowy:* "a similitudine sic: *Corpore niveum candorem, aspectu igneum ardorem assequebatur,*" Auct. Her. 4, 33: lacerti, Virg. A. 8, 387: lac, id. Ecl. 2, 20 Wagn. (Voss connects pecus niveum, *snowy flocks,* i. e. *covered with snow-white wool*): Briseis niveo colore, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 3: vestis, Ov. M. 10, 432: candidior nivei folio, Galatea, ligustri, id. ib. 13, 789: dens, id. Her. 18, 18: flumen, *clear, pellucid,* Sen. Hippol. 504; so, undae, Mart. 7, 32: tribuni, *clothed in white togas,* Calp. Ecl. 7, 29; so, Quirites, Juv. 10, 45.

* **nĭvĭfer,** a, um, *adj.* [nix-fero] *Snow-bearing, covered with snow:* niviferae valles, Salvian. G. D. 6, 2.

* **nĭvo,** ĕre, *v. n.* [nix] *To snow;* poet. transf. of a great quantity of missile weapons: sagittis, plumbo et saxis grandinat, nivit, Pac. in Non. 507, 27.

Nĭvŏmăgus, *A city of the Treveri, otherwise called* Noviomagus, Aus. Mos. 11.

nĭvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nix] *Full of snow, snowy:* hiems gelida ac nivosa, Liv. 5, 13: grando, id. 21, 53: Strymon, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 21: Scythia, id. Her. 12, 29: loca praegelida ac nivosa, Col. 2, 96: Pliadum nivosum sidus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 95.

nix, nīvis, *f.* {νὶψ, νιφός} *Snow:* **I.** Lit.: Anaxagoras nivem nigram dixit esse, Cic. Acad. 2, 23: pars terrarum obriguit nive pruinaque, id. N. D. 1, 10: miles nivibus pruinisque obrutus, Liv. 5, 2: nives duratae solo, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 39; id. ib. 4, 12, 4: alta, Virg. G. 1, 310: nives solutae, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 93: horrifera, Val Fl. 6, 306: Plin. 2, 103, 106.

II. Transf., of *White hair, hoary locks.* capitis nives, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12; so Prud. praef. Cath. 25; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 17.

* **B.** In gen., *White color, whiteness* eboris, App. de Mundo, p. 346 Oud.

Nixi Dii, *Three guardian deities of women in labor, the statues of whom, representing them in a kneeling posture, stood on the Capitol before the chapel of Minerva,* Fest. p. 174 ed. Müll.; Ov. M. 9, 294.

nixor, ari, *v. dep. n.* [nitor] *To lean* or *rest upon; to strive, endeavor* (a poet. word): **I.** Lit.: Lucr. 6, 836 (*al.* nictari); id. 3, 1014: pars vulnere clauda retentat Nixantem (serpentem), Virg. A. 5, 279 Wagn. *A. cr.* (*al.* nexantem).—**II.** Trop., *To depend upon:* fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita salusque, Lucr. 4, 507.

‡ **nixŭrĭo,** ire, *v. a.* [nixus, from nitor] *To wish to lean* or *rest upon:* "*nixurit* qui niti vult et in conatu saepius aliqua re perpellitur," Nigid. 144, 20.—**II.** Transf., for parturio, *To wish to bring forth:* "*nixurio, φιλοτοκέω,*" Gloss. Philox.

1. nixus and **nisus,** a, um, *Part.*, from 1. nitor.

2. nixus, ūs, *m.* [nitor] *A pressure* (good prose form; whereas nisus is a poet. form; v. 2. nisus): **I.** Lit.: astra se nixu suo conglobata continent, * Cic. N. D. 2, 46.—**II.** Transf., *A striving, exertion, effort:* hic ad summum non pervenit nixu (*al.* nisu), sed impetu, Quint. 8, 4, 9; so id. 1, 12, 10.—**B.** In partic., *Pains, throes, travail* of parturition: fetus nixibus edunt, Virg. G. 4, 199; so Ov. Her. 4, 125: laboriosi nixus, Gell. 12, 1.

1. no, nāvi, 1. *v. n.* [νέω] *To swim:* **I.** Lit.: alter nare cupit, alter pugnare paratu'st, Enn. Ann. 7, 56: pueris, qui nare discunt, scirpea induitur ratis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9; cf. below, Hor. S. 1, 4, 120: pinus Dicuntur liquidas Neptuni nasse per undas, Catull. 64, 1: nant alii, Ov. M. 1, 304: nantem delphina per undas, id. Her. 20, 199; piger ad nandum, id. ib. 18, 210: ars nandi, id. Trist. 2, 486: nat tibi linter, Tib. 1, 7, 38; Luc. 8, 374.—Proverb.: nare sine cortice, *to swim without corks,* i. e. *to be able to do without a guardian* (cf. above the passage in Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9), Hor. S. 1, 4, 120.

II. Poet., transf., *To sail, flow, fly,* etc.: cum juventus Per medium classi barbara navit Athon, Catull. 66, 45: (undae) nantes refulgent, id. 64, 274: nare per aestatem liquidam suspexeris agmen, Virg. G. 4, 59.—Of the eyes of drunken persons, *To swim:* nant oculi, Lucr. 3, 479; v. nato.—Hence

nans, antis, *Pa., Swimming; a swimmer;* hence, nantes, ium, *f., Geese, ducks,* etc.: greges nantium, Col. 8, 14.

2. No. *An Egyptian city,* perh. *Alexandria;* acc. to Bochart, *Thebes,* Hier. ad Ezech. 30, 14.

Nōa, ae, *m.*, Νῶε, *Noah,* Sedul. Carm. 1, 158.

Nōbĭlĭor, ōris, *m.* [nobilis] *A family name in the* gens Fulvia, e. g. M. Fulvius Nobilior, *the vanquisher of the Aetolians and the friend of Ennius,* Liv. 37, 47; 39, 5; 40, 45.

nōbĭlis, e (archaic collat. form, gnobilis: "*nobilem* antiqui pro noto ponebant, et quidem per g literam, ut Plautus in Pseudolo: *peregrina facies videtur hominis atque ignobilis,* et: *oculis meis obviam ignobilis objicitur.* Attius in Diomede: *ergo me Argos referam, nam hic sum gnobilis.* Livius in Virgo: *ornamento incedunt gnobili ignobiles,*" Fest. p. 174 ed. Müll.), *adj.* [gnosco, nosco] *That can be known* or *is known, knowable, known.*

I. In gen. (so very rarely): neque his umquam nobilis fui, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 9: addidit facinori fidem nobili gaudio, Tac. H. 3, 39.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Well known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned* (so freq. and quite class.): die festo celebri nobilique, Aphrodisiis, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 13: magnus et nobilis rhetor Isocrates, Cic. Inv. 2, 2: illustre et nobile municipium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 16: oppidum clarum et nobile, id. ib. 1, 2, 24: ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, id. Rab. Post. 9: gladiatorum par nobilissimum, id. Opt. gen. or. 6: multi in philosophia praeclari et nobiles, id. de Or. 1, 11: ut arcendis sceleribus exemplum nobile esset, Liv. 2, 5: aere Corinthus, Ov. M. 6, 416: puerosque Ledae Hunc equis illum superare pugnis Nobilem, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 25: palma nobilis, id. 1, 1, 5: nobilis e tectis fundere gaesa rotis, Prop. 4, 10, 42: aquae salubritate et medendis corporibus nobiles, Vellej. 2, 25: vitulis marinis ad multa nobile fel, Plin. 11, 37, 75: emplastra nobilia ad extrahendum fel, Cels. 5, 19: Cicero vir nobilissimae novitatis, Vellej. 2, 34, 3.—In a bad sense, *Notorious:* scelere nobiles, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 5: ille nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33: scortum nobile, Liv. 39, 9.

B. *High-born, of noble birth, noble,* i. e. *sprung from a family* (either patrician or plebeian) *many members of which had filled curule offices, and consequently possessing the* jus imaginum (opp. to homo novus or ignobilis): non facit nobilem atrium plenum fumosis imaginibus, Sen. Ep. 44 Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 71: Clodia mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, id. Coel. 13: nobili genere nati, id. Verr. 2, 5, 70: homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles, id. Flacc. 22; Liv. 22, 58.—Hence, subst., nobilis, is, *m., A nobleman:* nobiles nostri, Plin. Ep. 5, 17:—Nobilissimus, *most noble,* under the later emperors, *a title of the Caesars and of the members of the imperial family,* Cod. Theod. 10, 25, 1; Dig. 40, 11, 3.

C. *Of a noble kind, noble, excellent, superior:* tres nobilissimi fundi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35: nobiliumque greges custos servabat equarum, Ov. M. 2, 690.—Hence,

Adv., nōbĭlĭter, *Famously, excellently, splendidly, nobly* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.): Vitr. 7 *praef.:* n. celare argentum, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 34.—*Comp.:* nobilius philosophari, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.—*Sup.:* ab exercitu nobilissime tumulatus, Liv. epit. 54.

nōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nobilis] **I.** *Famousness, celebrity, fame, renown* (so very rarely): praedicationem nobilitatemque despicere, Cic. Arch. 11.

II. *High* or *noble birth, nobility:* ad illustrandam nobilitatem suam, Cic. Brut. 16: nobilitate sui municipii facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6; so Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 43; Juv. 8, 20.

B. Meton., *The nobility, the nobles:* nobilitatis fautor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: omnis noster nobilitas interiit, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: nobilitas rem publicam deseruerat, Liv. 26, 12; *opp.* plebs, id. 6, 42: superbia commune nobilitatis malum, Sall. J. 64.—Also with the verb in the *plur.:* namque coepere nobilitas dignitatem in dominationem vertere, id. ib. 41, 5.—(β) *Plur.:* Claudius nobilitatibus externis mitis, Tac. A. 12, 20.

III. *Noble* or *excellent quality, nobleness, excellence, superiority:* quum florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulorum videret, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: eloquio tantum nobilitatis inest, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 56; Vellej. 1, 4, 2: prima croco Cilicio, Plin. 5, 6, 17: locorum, id. 3, 5, 6: columbarum, id. 10, 37, 53: obstetricum nobilitas (*i. e.* nobilissimi obstetrices), id. 28, 6, 18.

nōbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. nobilis, *ad fin.*

nōbĭlĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [nobilis] **I.** *To make known, to render famous* or *renowned:* poëtae post mortem nobilitari volunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: spectata ac nobilitata virtus, id. Flacc. 26: neque enim ex te umquam es nobilitatus, id. de Sen. 19; famam, Liv. 1, 17.—Also in an unfavorable sense, *To render notorious:* ne eam malefactis nobilitarent, Titin. in Non. 352, 8: aliquem flagitiis, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 20: Phalaris, cujus est nobilitata crudelitas, Cic. Off. 2, 7: adulterio nobilitatus, Plin. 29, 1, 5.

II. *To render excellent, to ennoble, improve:* qui novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Vellej. 2, 96, 1: Auster vites nobilitat, Pall. 1, 6.

nobiscum, v. ego.

nŏcens, entis, *Pa.*, v. noceo, *ad fin.*

nŏcenter, *adv.*, v. noceo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

nŏcentĭa, ae, *f.* [nocens] *Guilt, transgression* (post-class.): Deus innocentiae magister, nocentiae judex, Tert. Apol. 40; so id. adv. Marc. 2, 13.

nŏcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2. (archaic form of the *inf. praes. pass.*, nocerier, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 73.—*Perf. conj.*, noxit: ne boa noxit, Lucil. in Fest. s. v. *Fama*, p. 360 ed. Müll.; Fronto ad M. Caesarem 3, 13 ed. Maj.) *v. n.* *To harm, hurt, injure:* declinare ea, quae nocitura videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 4: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, id. Caecin. 21: nihil nocet, *it does no harm,* id. Att. 12, 47: nocere alteri, id. Off. 3, 5: jurejurando accepto, nihil iis nocituros hostes, Caec. B. C. 3, 28.—(β) With a homogeneous or a general (pronominal) object: OB EAM REM NOXAM NOCVERVNT, *have been guilty of a crime,* from an old fetial formula in Liv. 9, 10, 9: si uredo aut grando quippiam nocuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 35 *fin.*—(γ) In the pass. (very rarely), *To be harmed, injured:* larix ab carie aut a tinea non nocetur, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.:* noceri eas (ciconias) omnibus quidem locis nefas ducunt, sed, *etc.*, Sol. 40 *fin.*—(δ) Impers. (quite class.): ut ne cui noceatur, Cic. Off. 1, 10: mihi nihil ab istis noceri potest, id. Cat. 3, 12: ut in agris vastandis hostibus noceretur, Caes. B. G. 5: neque diem decet me morari, nec te nocti nocerier, *that injury be done to the night,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 73.—Hence

nŏcens, entis, *Pa., Hurtful, injurious, noxious:* a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere. Cic. N. D. 2, 47.—*Comp.:* edat cicutis allium nocentius, Hor. Epod. 3, 3.

II. In partic., *That commits a wicked action, bad, wicked, culpable, criminal:* nocens et nefarius, Cic. Off. 2, 14: homines nocentissimi, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 3: nocentissima victoria, id. Verr. 1, 14: nocentissimi mores, Quint. 2, 15, 32: merita caede nocentum, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 19.

Adv., nŏcenter, *Hurtfully, injuriously* (not ante-Aug.): nocenter armata, Col. 8, 2: abscessus nocenter adolescit, Cels. 5, 28, 11; so Tert. Apol. 14.

nŏcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [noceo] *Hurtful, injurious, noxious* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): Phaedr. 1, 28, 3: pecori nociva, Plin. 20, 2, 6.

***noctesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [nox] *To draw toward night, to grow dark:* omnia noctescunt, Furius in Non. 145, 11; and in Gell. 18, 11 (where the word is censured).

noctĭcŏla, ae, *com.* [nox-colo] *Fond of the night:* nocticola Indus, *who, on account of the excessive heat of the day, is fond of the night,* Prud. Ham. 636.

noctĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [nox-color] *Night-colored, black:* nocticolor Memnon (as being an Ethiopian), Laev. in Gell. 19, 7: Styx, Aus. Monos. de Diis 11.

noctĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [nox-fero, the night-bringer] *The evening-star:* Catull. 62, 7; so Calp. Ecl. 5 *fin.*

noctĭlūca, ae, *f.* [nox-luceo] *That shines by night;* hence, **I.** *The moon:* "Luna quod sola lucet noctu: itaque ea dicta *noctiluca* in Palatio; nam ibi noctu lucet templum," Var. L. L. 5, 10, § 68: canentes Rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 38.—* **II.** *A lantern:* Var. in Non. 234, 4.—**III.** "*Noctilucam* (noctilugam) Lucilius quum dixit obscenum significat," Fest. p. 174 ed. Müll. (Scalig., *ad loc.*, understands by noctiluca an avis mali ominis noctu lugens; Salmas. Exerc. Plin. p. 70, col. 2, d, reads noctipuga, acc. to a gloss: "*noctipugam* obscenum quod quasi noctibus compungat").

‡**noctiluga,** ae, v. the preced. art., *no.* III.

‡**noctipugam,** obscenum quod quasi noctibus compungat, Gloss. ap. Salm. Exerc. Plin. 70, col. 2, id.; cf. Müll. Fest. s. v. NOCTILVGA, p. 175; v. noctiluca, *no.* III.

***noctĭsurgĭum,** ii, *n.* [nox-surgo] *A getting up in the night:* "*nyctegresia,* quasi noctisurgium," Paul. ex Fest. s. v. EGRETVS, p. 78.

noctĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [nox-vagus; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 68] *Night-wandering; that wanders about by night* (poet. word): noctivagae faces coeli, Lucr. 5, 1190: currus (*sc.* Phoebes), Virg. A. 10, 216: deus, *i. e. sleep,* Stat. Th. 10, 158: iter, Val. Fl. 2, 44.

***noctĭvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [nox-video] *Night-seeing; that sees by night;* of the night-owl, Mart. Cap. 6 *init.* in carm.

***noctĭvĭgŭlus** (noctŭvĭgilus), a, um, *adj.* [nox-vigilo] *Night-watching:* Venus noctuvigila, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 40.

noctu, v. nox.

1. noctŭa, ae, *f.* [nox] *A night-owl, an owl,* a bird sacred to Minerva: "*noctua,* quod noctu canit ac vigilat," Var. L. L. 5, 11, § 76 ed. Müll.; so Fest. p. 174 and 175 ed. Müll.; Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 90: noctuarum dimicatio, Plin. 10, 17, 19: garrula, id. 18, 35, 87: seros exercet noctua cantus, Virg. G. 1, 404.

2. Noctŭa, ae, *m.* *A Roman surname:* Q. Caedicius Noctua, *a consul with* M. Valerius Corvinus A.U.C. 465.

***noctŭābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [noctu] *In the night-time, by night:* noctuabundus ad me venit cum epistola tua tabellarius, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 2.

***noctŭīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. noctua] *Of* or *belonging to night-owls:* noctuini oculi, *owls' eyes,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 35.

‡**Noctulĭus,** ĭi, *m.* *A deity of the Brixians,* Inscr. ap. Spon. Miscell. antiqu. p. 115; ap. Mur. 98, 4.

nocturnālis, e, *adj.* [nox] *Nocturnal* (post-class.): cucullus, Sid. Ep. 7, 16: habitatio, Alcim. Ep. 33.

nocturnus, a, um, *adj.* [noctus for nox] *Of* or *belonging to the night, nocturnal* (quite class.): labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere, Cic. de Sen. 23; *opp.* diurnus, id. Mil. 3: nocturnum praesidium Palatii, id. Cat. 1, 1: sacra, id. Leg. 2. 15: horae, id. Rosc. Am. 7: Nocturno certare mero, putere diurno, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11: bella, Virg. A. 11, 736: ora, *i. e. dark, ugly faces*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 107.—Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, of living beings that do any thing at night: lupus gregibus nocturnus obambulat, *by night*, Virg. G. 3, 538: qui nocturnus sacra divum legerit, Hor. S. 1, 3, 117; id. ib. 2, 6, 100: advocati jam paene nocturni, *summoned almost in the night-time*, Petr. 15.

II. Subst.: Nocturnus, i, *m.*, *The god of Night*: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 116.

noctus, ūs, v. nox, *ad init.*

noctūvĭgĭlus, v. noctivigilus.

nŏcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [noceo] *Hurtful, injurious, noxious* (very rare): Ov. Hal. 128; so Scrib. Comp. 114.

* **nōdāmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [nodo] *A knotting, knot*: lori, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 593.

* **nōdātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Knottiness, nodosity*: propter nodationis duritiem, Vitr. 2, 9.

nōdātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from nodo.

nodĭa, ae, *f.* *A plant, also called* herba mularis. Plin. 24, 19, 115.

Nodīnus, i, *m.* *A rivulet near Rome, mentioned in prayers, otherwise unknown*, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52; cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 102.

nodo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [nodus] *To furnish* or *fill with knots, to make knotty*: **I.** Lit.: ferula nodata, Plin. 13, 22, 43: cornus nodata, id. 16, 38, 73.—**II.** Transf., *To tie in a knot, to knot*: Cato R. R. 32: crines nodantur in aurum, Virg. A. 4, 138: collum laqueo nodatus ab arto, Ov. R. Am. 17.—Hence

nōdātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Knotty*, i. e. *entangled, intricate*: rapidus nodato gurgite vortex, Stat. Th. 9, 276.

nōdōse, *adv.*, v. nodosus, *ad fin.*

* **nōdōsĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [nodosus] *Knottiness, nodosity*: tortuosissima et implicatissima nodositas, Aug. Conf. 2, 10.

nōdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nodus] *Full of knots, knotty*: **I.** Lit.: stipes, Ov. Her. 10, 101: robur, Val. Fl. 8, 298: lina, *nets*, Ov. M. 3, 153; so, plagae, id. Fast. 6, 110: ossa, *the bones of the neck, the cervical vertebrae*, Luc. 8, 672: rami, Sen. Ep. 12: fructus, Plin. 17, 22, 35:—cheragra (so called from its producing blains and knots on the fingers), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 31; so Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 23.

II. Trop., *Knotty, intricate, difficult* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quaestiones, Macr. S. 7, 1 *med.*: nodosissimi libri enodati, Aug. Conf. 4, 16:—Cicuta, *a usurer skillful in drawing up valid bonds*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69; so, nodosam exsolvite stipem, Val. Max. 2, 9, *n.* 1.—Hence

nōdōse, *adv.*, *Intricately, obscurely* (post-class.): *Comp.*, nodosius, Tert. Res. Carn. 46.

Nōdōtus, i, *m.* *A deity who presided over corn, and brought it as far as the knots in the stalk*, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 8; Arn. 4, 131; cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 129.

nōdŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [nodus] *A little knot*: Plin. 21, 5, 13: capilli, App. M. 3, p. 217 Oud.

nōdus, i, *m.* *A knot*: **I.** Lit.: nodus vinculumque, Cic. Univ. 4: necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Virg. E. 8, 77: Cacum Corripit in nodum complexus, *clasping him as in a knot*, id. Aen. 8, 260: nodos manu diducere, Ov. M. 2, 560:—nodus Herculis or Herculaneus, *a kind of tight knot difficult to untie, of which Hercules was held to be the inventor*, Plin. 28, 6, 17: unus tibi nodus, sed Herculaneus, restat, Sen. Ep. 87 *ad fin.*: *cingulum* (novae nuptae) Herculaneo nodo vinctum vir solvit ominis gratia, Fest. s. v. CINGVLO, p. 63 ed. Müll.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A girdle* (poet.): nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, Virg. A. 1 320; so Mart. 6, 13.—Hence, astronom., anni, *the circle of the equator*, Lucr. 5, 687.

2. A kind of head-dress, *A knot, club*: Rheni nodos, *the hair of the Germans gathered into a club*, Mart. 5, 37; cf., crinem nodo substringere, Tac. G. 38.

3. *A fishing-net*: Manil. 5. 664.

4. *A knot, knob, node* on a joint of an animal's body: crura sine nodis, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: cervix articulorum nodis jungitur, Plin. 11, 37, 67; so id. 11, 37, 88: dirae nodus hyaenae, *a back-bone, dorsal vertebra*, Luc. 6, 672.—Hence, nodi articulorum, *a swelling, tumor of the joints*, Plin. 24, 5, 13; 30, 12, 36.

5. *A knot, knob* in wood or the branches of plants: baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv. 1, 18; Sen. Ben. 7, 9: stipes gravidus nodis, Virg. A. 7, 507; so id. ib. 11, 553: gracilitas arundinis, distincta nodis, Plin. 16, 36, 64; Col. Arb. 3.—Hence, *The knotty club of Hercules*: Sen. Herc. Oet. 1661.—Proverb.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to look for knots in a bulrush* (which contains none), *i. e. to find difficulties where there are none*; v. scirpus.

6. *A knot, hard part* of a thing. So of metals: Plin. 34, 13, 37. Of precious stones: baroptenus nigra, sanguineis et albis nodis, id. 37, 10, 55.

7. *A star in the constellation* Pisces: Cic. Arat. 14; so Caes. Germ. Arat. 243.

8. Also, astronom., nodi, *The four points in the heavens where the seasons begin, the nodes*: Manil. 5, 618; cf. id. 2, 430.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *A band, bond*: his igitur singulis versibus quasi nodi apparent continuationis, Cic. Or. 66; so Quint. 9, 4, 127: amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, Cic. Lael. 14, 51.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A bond, obligation* (poet.): exsolvere animos nodis religionum, Lucr. 4, 7: imponere nodos, *i. e.* jusjurandum, Ov. Her. 20, 39 Ruhnk.

2. *A knotty point, difficulty, impediment*: dum hic nodus expediatur non putet senatus nos oportere decedere, Cic. Att. 5, 21: incideramus in difficilem nodum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: Abantem . . . pugnae moramque nodumque, Virg. A. 10, 428: quum scopulus et nodus et mora publicae securitatis superesset Antonius, Flor. 4, 9: quis juris nodos et legum aenigmata solvat (an allusion to the Gordian knot), Juv. 8, 50 (hence, Cicuta nodosus; v. nodosus).

Nōdūtus, i. Another reading for Nodotus; v. h. v.

Nōē, *indecl.*, Νῶε (Hebr. נֹחַ), *Noah*: Sedul. 1, 158.

noegēum, ii, *n.* *A garment trimmed with purple*; acc. to others, *a white upper garment*: "*noegeum* quidam amiculi genus praetextum purpura; quidam candidum ac perlucidum, quasi a navo (nauco), quod putamen quorundam pomorum est tenuissimum non sine candore, ut Livius ait in Odyssia: *simul ac lacrimas de ore noegeo detersit*, id est candido," Fest. p. 174 ed. Müll.:—"*noegeum* nigrum pallium tenue," Placidus, p. 486.

† **nŏĕrus**, a, um, *adj.* = νοερός, *Gifted with understanding*: Tert. adv. Val. 20.

* **1. Nōla**, ae, *f.* [nolo] *The Unwilling*, an appellation sarcastically given to the dissolute Clodia: in triclinio Coam, in cubiculo Nolam, Coel. in Quint. 8, 6, 53; v. Coa.

2. nŏla, ae, *f.* *A little bell*: jusserat (canem) in rabido gutture ferre nolam, Avien. fab. 7 dub. (*al.* notam).

3. Nōla, ae, *f.* *A city of remote antiquity in Campania, founded by the Ausonians, afterward conquered by the Tuscans, and colonized by the Chalcidians*, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Vellej. 1, 7; Just. 20, 1; Sil. 12, 161; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 781.—**II.** Derivv.:

A. Nōlānus, a, um, *adj.* (Nŏlānus, Prud. στεφ. 11, 308), *Of* or *belonging to Nola, Nolan*: ager, Liv. 23, 14: plebs, id. 24. 13; Sil. 12, 293.—In the *plur.*, Nolani, ōrum, *m.*, *The Nolans*, Liv. 8, 25 and 26.

B. Nōlensis, e, *adj.*, *Of Nola*: episcopus, Aug. C. D. 1, 10.

nōlens, entis, *Part.*, from nolo.

nōlenter, A false reading for nocenter, in Tert. Apol. 14.

nōlentĭa, ae, *f.* [nolo] *Unwillingness, nolition* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

Nolĭba, ae, *f.* *A city in Tarraconian Spain*, Liv. 35, 22.

nōlo, nōlŭi, nolle (archaic collat. form, nevis for non vis: Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 32:—nevolt or nevult, for non vult: multa eveniunt homini, quae vult, quae nevult, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 80: Titin. in Non. 144, 7:—noltis for non vultis: Lucil. in Diom. p. 381 P.), *v. anom.* [ne-volo] *To not wish, to be unwilling.*

I. In gen.: SI NOLET, ARCERAM NE STERNITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: nolumus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 85: novi ingenium mulierum: Nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43: etiamsi nolint, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: nolo enim, eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, id. ib. 4, 7: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: nollet carmine quemquam describi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 153: procedere recte qui moechis non vultis, id. Sat. 1, 2, 38.—Esp. freq. in the imperat., noli, nolito, nolite, *etc.*, with the infin. of a verb, periphrastically for the imperative: noli irascier, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60; 65: noli avorsari, id. Trin. 3, 2, 1: noli putare, Cic. Brut. 33: nolito putare, Lucil. in Non. 505, 20: nolite, judices, existimare, *etc.*, Cic. Fl. 42, 105: nolitote mirari, Sisenn. in Non. 481, 2.—Sometimes with noli, *etc.*, the infin. velle is pleonastically employed: nolite judices . . . hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius exstingui vulnere vestro, quam suo fato, Cic. Coel. 32; so Nep. Att. 4, 2; Ov. Her. 21, 58.—A follg. negative does not destroy the negation: nolui deesse, ne tacitae quidem flagitioni tuae, Cic. Top. 1; Liv. 2, 45:—nollem, *I would not, I could wish not*: nollem factum, *I am sorry for it*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 11: Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt: nollem Corinthum, Cic. Off. 1, 11:—nolim, *which Heaven forbid*: videbis, si erit, quod nolim, arcessendus, ne, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 7, 18; so Ov. Her. 20, 100:—non nolle, *to have no objection, to be willing*: cum se non nolle dixisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 18: quos ego nominarem: neque ipsi nolunt, *and they have no objection*, id. Sull. 26.—In the *part. praes.*: me nolente, *without my consent, against my will*, Quint. 3, 6, 68: nolente senatu, Luc. 1, 274: nolentibus umbris, id. 2, 175.

II. In partic., *To wish ill, be adverse* to a person (very rarely): cui qui nolunt, iidem tibi, quod eum ornasti, non sunt amici, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3.

nōluntas, ātis, *f.* [nolo] *Unwillingness, nolition*: tua noluntas, Enn. ap. Calp Pison. dub.; cf., "*noluntas* ab eo quod nolumus, sicut voluntas ab eo, quod volumus," Papias. (in Aug. Civ. D. 14, 6, it is more correct to read voluntas; perhaps, too, this is the better reading in the passage from Ennius).

Nŏmădes, um, v. Nomas.

nŏmae, ārum, *f.*, v. nome.

Nŏmaeus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the city of Nomae, in Sicily*: viri, Sil. 14, 266.

1. Nŏmas, ădis, *f.*, Νομάς (pasturing flocks), in the plur., Nŏmădes, *Pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, Nomads*, Plin. 5, 3, 2.—Hence, **II.** In partic., *The* (wandering) *Numidians*, Virg. A. 4, 320; cf. Fest. p. 173 ed. Müll.—In the *sing.*, *a Numidian*: Sil. 5, 194.—In the *fem.*, Nomas versuta, *a Numidian fortune-teller*, Prop. 4, 7, 45.—Hence, **B.** Transf., Nomas, adis, *f.*, *Numidia*, Mart. 8, 55; 9, 76.

2. Nŏmas, adis, *f.* *Numidia*; v. the preced. art., *no.* II., B.

† **nŏmē**, ēs, *f.* = νομή, *A corroding sore, eating ulcer*: nome intestina, Plin. 31, 8, 44.—Usually in the *plur.*, nomae, ārum: Plin. 20, 9, 36: cohibere nomas id. 26, 14, 87: curare, id. 24, 19, 115: repurgare, id. 23, 4, 46: sanare, id. 30, 13 39: sistere, id. 24, 16, 94.

nōmen, ĭnis (archaic form of the *gen. sing.*, NOMINVS, S. C. de Bacchan., q. v in Append.), *n.* [for gnomen, from γνόω, gnosco, nosco] *A name.*

I. Lit.: "*nomen* est, quod unicuique personae datur, quo suo quaeque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur," Cic. Inv. 1, 24: imponere nova rebus nomina, id. Fin

3, 1: qui haec rebus nomina posuerunt, id. Tusc. 3, 5: appellare aliquem nomine, id. de Or. 1, 56: indere alicui nomen, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 20: Theophrastus divinitate loquendi nomen invenit, Cic. Or. 19: lituus ab ejus litui, quo canitur, similitudine nomen invenit, id. de Div. 1, 17: ut is locus ex calamitate populi R. nomen caperet, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. et saep.: clari nominis vir, Vellej. 2, 34, 4: nominis minoris vir, id. 2, 100, 5; cf. id. 2, 112, 2; id. 2, 103, 1:—est mihi nomen, inditur mihi nomen, *c. nom.*: cui saltationi Titius nomen est, Cic. Brut. 62: eique morbo nomen est avaritia, id. Tusc. 4, 11.—*c. dat.*: juventus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 1: nam mihi est Auxilio nomen, id. Cist. 1, 3, 6: nomen Arcturo est mihi, id. Rud. prol. 5: cantus cui nomen neniae, Cic. Leg. 2, 24: puero ab inopia nomen Egerio est inditum, Liv. 1, 34: est illis Strigibus nomen, Ov. F. 6, 139:—nomen dare, edere, profiteri, ad nomina respondere, *to give in one's name, be enrolled, enlist; to answer to one's name* when summoned to military duty: ne nomina darent, Liv. 2, 24: nomina profiteri, id. ib.: nominis edendi apud consules potestas, id. ib.: virgis caesi, qui ad nomina non respondissent, id. 7, 4. Also, dare nomen in conjurationem, Tac. A. 15, 48.

2. In partic., *The middle one of the three names which every free-born Roman had.* as distinguished from the praenomen and cognomen. The nomen distinguished one gens from another, the cognomen one familia from another, and the praenomen one member of the familia from another. But sometimes nomen is used in the signif. of praenomen: Cic. Mur. 12.—So, too, in the signif. of cognomen: Sex. Clodius, cui nomen est Phormio, Cic. Caecin. 10.

3. In grammar, *A noun*, Quint. 1, 4, 18; 1, 5, 42, et saep.

B. Transf.: **I.** Nomen alicujus deferre, *To bring an accusation against, to accuse* a person; nomen recipere, *to receive the accusation*: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38: nomen alicujus de parricidio deferre, id. Rosc. Am. 10.

2. *A bond, note, a demand, claim, a debt*: "tituli debitorum nomina dicuntur praesertim in iis debitis, in quibus hominum nomina scripta sunt, quibus pecuniae commodatae sunt," Ascon. in Verr. 2, 1, 10: si neque in tuas tabulas ullum nomen referres, cum tot tibi nominibus acceptum Curtii referrent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39: qui tibi, ut ais, certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, *on good bonds, good security*, id. Quint. 11; cf. id. Rosc. Comoed. 1:—volo persolvere, ut expungatur nomen, ne quid debeam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 40; so, solvere, Cic. Att. 6, 2: expedire, exsolvere, id. ib. 16, 6: nomina sua exigere, *to collect one's debts*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10: hoc nomen, quod urget, nunc, cum petitur dissolvere, id. Planc. 28: transcribere in alium, Liv. 35, 7.—**b.** So, nomen facere, in the case of written obligations, *To set down or book the items of debt in the account-book* (Rein's Privatr. p. 321 *sq.*): nomina se facturum, qua ego vellem die, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: emit homo cupidus (*Canius) tanti, quanti Pythius voluit et emit instructos: nomina facit (**sc.* Pythius), negotium conficit, id. Off. 3, 14: nomina facturi diligenter in patrimonium et vasa debitoris inquirimus, Sen. Ben. 1, 1.

c. Nomen locare, *To borrow money*: Phaedr. 1, 16, 1.

d. Transf., *An item of debt*, and hence *a debtor*: hoc sum assecutus, ut bonum nomen existimer, *i. e. a good payer*, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2: lenta nomina non mala, Sen. Ben. 5, 22; cf. id. ib. 7, 29; Col. 1, 7.

3. *A family, race, stock*: C. Octavium in familiam nomenque adoptavit, Suet. Caes. 83: Crispum C. Sallustius in nomen ascivit, Tac. A. 3, 30; Luc. 7, 584:—CEIVIS ROMANVS NEVE NOMINVS LATINI NEVE SOCIVM QVISQVAM, *etc.*, S. C. de Bacchan.; so, concitatis sociis et nomine Latino, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; and id. ib. 3, 29: ubi deletum omnibus videretur nomen Romanum, Liv. 23, 6, 3 Drak.: Aeolio regnatas nomine terras, Sil. 14, 70.

4. Poet. for *A thing*: infausta interluit Allia nomen, Virg. A. 7, 717: popularia nomina Drusos, Luc. 6, 759; so id. 1, 311: nec fidum femina nomen, Tib. 3, 4, 61:—in diversa trahunt unum duo nomina pectus, *i. e. the love of a mother and sister*, Ov. M. 8, 464; so id. Her. 8, 30.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Name, fame, reputation, renown*: hujus magnum nomen fuit, Cic. Brut. 67: nomen habere, id. ib. 69: officere nomini alicujus, Liv. 1 prooem.: et nos aliquid nomenque decusque gessimus, Virg. A. 2, 89: multi Lydia nominis Romana vigui clarior Ilia, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 7: nomen alicujus stringere, Ov. Tr. 2, 350: homines nonnullius in literis nominis, Plin. Ep. 7, 20.—**2.** Of inanimate things: ne vinum nomen perdat, Cato R. R. 25: nec Baccho genus aut pomis sua nomina servat, Virg. G. 2, 239.

B. *A title, pretext, pretence, color, excuse, account, reason*: an alio nomine et alia de causa abstulisse? Cic. Rosc. Com. 14: legis agrariae simulatione atque nomine, id. Agr. 2, 6: classis nomine pecuniam imperatam queruntur, id. Flacc. 13: haec a te peto amicitiae nostrae nomine, id. Fam. 12, 12; id. ib. 2, 1: nomine sceleris conjurationisque damnati, id. Verr. 2, 5, 5: et gratias boni viri agebant et tuo nomine gratulabantur, *on your account*, id. Phil. 1, 12, 30; so, bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, id. Cat. 2, 6, 14: decretae eo nomine supplicationes, Tac. A. 14, 59.

C. *A name*, as opposed to the reality: Cic. Att. 5, 15: Campani magis nomen ad praesidium sociorum, quam vires quum attulissent, Liv. 7, 29: nomen amicitia est, nomen inane fides, Ov. A. A. 1, 740.

nōmenclātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nomen-calo] *A calling by name* (very rare): **I.** Of persons: Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 11.—**II.** Of things: vitium, *a list, catalogue*, Col. 3, 2 *fin.*

nōmenclātor (nomenculator, Mart. 10, 30, 23; Suet. Aug. 19; Calig. 41; Claud. 34), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who calls* a person or thing *by name* (among the Romans, a slave who attended his master in canvassing and on similar occasions, for the purpose of telling him the names of those he met in the street, Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 132; under the emperors, also, a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves; v. in the follg.), *a nomenclator*: Cic. Att. 4, 1, 5; id. Mur. 36, 77: nomenclatori memoriae loco audacia est, Sen. Ben. 1, 3 *fin.*; id. Ep. 19 *fin.*; id. Ben. 6, 33: servorum causa nomenclator adhibendus, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26.

nōmenclātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A calling by name, a list of names, nomenclature* (a Plinian word): Plin. H. N. 3 prooem.; id. 21, 9, 28.

nōmencŭlātor, v. nomenclator.

Nōmentum, i, *n.* *A city in the country of the Sabines*, Liv. 1, 38; 4, 22; 32; Virg. A. 6, 773; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 523.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Nōmentānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Nomentum*: ager, Plin. 14, 4, 5: vina, Mart. 13, 119: via, *the road leading from Rome to Nomentum*, Liv. 3, 52.—In the *plur.* subst., Nomentāni, ōrum, *m.*, *The Nomentans*, Liv. 8, 14; Plin. 3, 5, 9.—**B. Nomentanus**, i, *m.*, *A Roman surname*: L. Cassius Nomentanus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 102; 1, 8, 11, et saep.

‡†**nomimus**, a, um, *adj.* = νόμιμος, *Lawful, legitimate* = legitimus: PATER NOMIMVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 5059.

***nōmĭnābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [nomen] *That may be named*, Amm. 28, 4.

nōmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of or belonging to a name, nominal* (ante- and post-class.): gentilitas, Var. L. L. 8, 2, § 4.—**II.** Subst., nominalia, ĭum, *n.*, *The day on which a child received its name, the name-day*: Tert. Idol. 16.—*Adv.*, nōmĭnālĭter, *By name, expressly*: annuere, Arn. 2, 80.

nōmĭnātim, *adv.* [nomino] *By name, expressly* (quite class.): aliquem nominatim excipere, Cic. Att. 11, 7: non nominatim, sed generatim, id. ib. 11, 6: quicquid esset in praedio vitii, id statuerunt, si venditor sciret, nisi nominatim dictum esset, praestari oportere, id. Off. 3, 16: fortissimum quemque n. evocare, Caes. B. C. 1, 39.

nōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A naming*: ***I.** In gen.: consuetudo nominationum, Vitr. 6, 7.—**B.** Transf., *A word*, Var. L. L. 9, 52 *fin.*—**II.** In partic.: **A.** In rhetor. lang., *A figure of speech, whereby a thing which has no name, or an unsuitable one, is designated by an appropriate name*, Auct. Her. 4, 31.

B. In publicist's lang., *A nomination* to an office (so rarely, but quite class.): paternum auguratus locum, in quem ego eum mea nominatione coöptabo, Cic. Phil. 13, 5: nominatio in locum pontificis non est facta, Liv. 26, 23: consulum, Tac. A. 6, 45.

nōmĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or belonging to naming, nominative*; in grammar, casus nominativus, *the nominative case*, Var. L. L. 10, 2, § 23; Quint. 1, 7, 3; 7, 9, 13; 8, 3, 46, et saep.

nōmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A nominator* (in jurid. Lat.): nominatores magistratuum, Ulp. Dig. 27, 8, 1; so Dig. 27, tit. 7.

nōmĭnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nominator] *Of or belonging to naming, naming, containing names* (in jurid. Lat.): nominatorii breves, Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3.

1. nōmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from nomino.

2. nōmĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [nomino] *A naming, a name*; in gramm., *a noun* (perh. only in Varro): Var. L. L. 8, 29, § 52; so id. ib. § 63: quod ad nominatuum analogiam pertinet, id. ib. 9, 52, § 95; id. ib. 10, 1.

nōmĭnĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To name* (ante- and post-class.): suscipere hunc motum, quem sensum nominitamus, Lucr. 3, 353: id. 4, 48; id. 6, 424; Inscr. ap. Mur. 1522, 2.

nōmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [nomen] *To call by name, to name.*

I. In gen.: quae (navis) nunc nominatur nomine Argo, Enn. Medea ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34: amor ex quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. Lael. 8; id. Caecin. 18: aliquem honoris causa, *to name or mention out of respect*: L. Sulla, quem honoris causa nomino, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2; id. Verr. 1, 7, 18; v. honor, p. 722.

II. In partic.: **A.** Pregn., *To render famous, renowned, celebrated*: praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, Cic. Arch. 11; so, sunt clari hodieque et qui olim nominabuntur, Quint. 10, 1, 94; v. under *Pa.*

B. *To name or nominate* a person for an office: patres interregem nominaverant, Liv. 1, 32: me augurem Cn. Pompeius et Q. Hortensius nominaverunt, Cic Phil. 2, 2, 4: illo die, quo sacerdotes solent nominare, quos dignissimos sacerdotio judicant, me semper nominabat, Plin. Ep. 2, 1; so Suet. Claud. 22; cf., nominatio.

C. *To accuse, arraign* a person to the magistrates (not ante-Aug.): qui nominatus profugisset, diem certam se finituros, Liv. 39, 17: inter socios Catilinae nominatus, Suet. Caes. 17; Curt. 6, 10.

D. In grammar, nominandi casus, *The nominative case* (like accusandi casus, the accusative case), Var. L. L. 8, 22, § 42; 9, 46, § 76; 10, 2, § 23; Gell. 13, 22, 5.—Hence

nōmĭnātus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II., A), *Famed, renowned, celebrated*: illa Attalica tota Sicilia nominata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12: nominatiora pericula, Tert. Anim. 13: bdellium nominatissimum, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

†**nŏmisma** (num.), ătis (written nummisma, Venant. Vit. S. Martin. 2, 338), *n.* = νόμισμα, *A piece of money, a coin* (not ante-Aug.): acceptos, regale nomisma, Philippos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233: quum data sint equiti bis quina nomismata, Mart. 1, 12; id. 12, 62, 11: immensa nomismata, Seren. Samm. 28, 525.—**B.** In partic., *A coin* not in circulation, *a medal*: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 27 *fin.*: nomismata aurea vel argentea vetera, Paul. ib. 7, 1, 28.—***II.** Transf., *A stamp, an image* on a coin: en Caesar agnoscit suum Nomisma numis inditum, Prud. στεφ. 2, 95.

Nŏmĭus and **Nŏmĭos**, ii, and **Nŏmĭon**, ōnis, *m.*, Νόμιος and Νομιών, *The Pasturer*, a surname of Apollo, because he tended the flocks of Admetus (cf. Virg. G. 3, 2); acc. to Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 57, it is from νόμος, lex, and denotes the fourth

Apollo.—**II.** *A son of Apollo and Cyrene, the daughter of Hypseus, king of Thessaly*, Just. 13, 7.

† **nŏmos** and **nŏmus,** i, *m.* = νομός, *A district, province, nome:* Thebais dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum, quos *nomos* vocant, duodecim, Plin. 5, 9, 9: substituunt alios nomos, ut Heroopoliten, id. ib. —**II.** In music, *A tune, air:* Suet. Ner. 20.

nōn (archaic collat. form, nēnum and nēnu; also written noenum and noenu: "*noenum* pro non Lucilius lib. XXX.: *sed tamen hoc dicas, quid est, si noenum molestum est.* Varro Epistola ad Fusium: *si hodie noenum venis, cras quidem,*" etc., Non. 143, 33 *sq.*: nenu potest, Lucr. 3, 200: nenu queunt rapidi contra constare leones, id. 4, 714), *adv.* [contr. from neoenum or unum, not one, like ne hilum, not any thing (*cf. Eng. not, i. q. naught, A. Sax. naht, contr. from ne-aht)] *Not:* hoccine agis an non? Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 15: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. Brut. 67: non est ita, judices, non est profecto, id. Flacc. 22: quum ipsi auxilium ferre, si cupiant, non queant, id. Rep. 1, 5; id. ib. 1, 2: eam (fugam) si nunc sequor, quonam? Cum illo non, id. Att. 8, 3, 5.—(β) Non, before negatives, forms a weak affirmative: moveo nonnullis suspicionem, velle me navigare: quod tamen fortasse non nollem, si possem ad otium, Cic. Fam. 2, 16; so, non nemo, non nihil, non nullus, v. h. vv.—(γ) After negatives, it forms a strong affirmative: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, Cic. Brut. 37 *fin.*; v. nemo, nihil, nullus.—(δ) When followed by nec . . . nec, it retains its negative force: non medius fidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic. Att. 9, 12; id. Fam. 5, 17.—(ε) Unus non, i. q. ne unus quidem: unus enim vir Numantinus non fuit, qui in catenis duceretur, Flor. 2, 18.—(ζ) *Per litoten*, emphatic, *By no means, not at all:* Cethegus homo non probatissimus, Cic. Par. 5, 3: homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, id. N. D. 2, 17: non minime commoveri, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66: tu me consiliario fortasse non imperitissimo usus esses, id. Fam. 1, 9.—(η) Non quod, non quo, *Not that, not as if:* non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellant, Cic. Or. 39: me non sane movet respublica; non quo sit mihi quicquam carius: sed, *etc.*, id. Att. 16, 15: non quo sit servulus unus, idem quod familia, verum quia, id. Caecin. 20.—(ϑ) Non nisi, *Only:* nonnisi vicinas tutus ararit aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36; v. nisi.—(ι) Non vero, *Truly not:* non vero tam isti quam tu ipse nugator, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27.—(κ) Non modo, non solum . . . sed or sed etiam, *Not only . . . but also:* non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44; id. Lael. 15; v. modo and solum.—Sometimes sed is omitted: nec solum apud Caecinam, Fabii quoque Valentis, *etc.*, Tac. H. 2, 27.—(λ) Non modo (solum) non . . . sed or sed etiam, sed ne . . . quidem: ut non modo a mente non deserar, sed id ipsum doleam, me, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id. Mur. 3, 8: tu id non modo non prohibebas, verum etiam approbabas, id. Att. 16, 7.—Sometimes the second non is wanting in the first clause: neque solum inscientiam meam, sed ne rerum quidem, Cic. de Or. 1, 46: quod mihi non modo irasci, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, id. Att. 11, 24: non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem, Liv. 5, 42.—(μ) Non ita, non tam, *Not so very, not particularly:* simulacra non ita antiqua, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: non ita lato interjecto mari, id. Or. 8: non ita diu, id. Brut. 66: quae nunc quidem non tam est in plerisque, id. ib. 15, 58. So, non fere, (* *Scarcely, hardly*; v. fere, p. 609): non fere quisquam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71.—(ν) Non si, *Not even if:* injussu tuo imperator, extra ordinem numquam pugnaverim, non si certam victoriam videam, Liv. 7, 10; so Sen. Ep. 59; Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5.—(ο) For nedum: vix mehercule servis hoc eum suis, non vobis probaturum arbitrer, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22.—(π) In an interrogation for nonne: quid haec amentia significat? non vim? non scelus? non latrocinium? Cic. Quint. 26; so id. Rosc. Com. 2; Verr. 2, 4, 23.—(ρ) For ne (poet. and in post-Aug. prose, regarded by Quint. as a solecism): "qui tamen dicat pro illo *Ne feceris, Non feceris*, in idem incidat vitium, quia alterum negandi est, alterum vetandi," Quint. 1, 5, 50: vos quoque non caris aures onerate lapillis . . . Munditiis capimur: non sint sine lege capilli, Ov. A. A. 3, 129; id. Pont. 1, 2, 105: non etiam sileas, Hor. S. 2, 5, 91: non sit, qui tollere curat, id. A. P. 460: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve, id. Ep. 1, 18, 72: non dubitaveris, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3; so, non credideris, Rutil. Lup. 2, 9. Cf. Hase, Reisig's Vorlesungen, Anm. 495.—(σ) Joined to substantives: nec vero, aut quod efficeret aliquid, aut quod efficeretur, posse esse non corpus, Cic. Acad. 1, 11, 40: etiam non orator, Quint. 2, 15, 17; 4, 1, 22: quasi servitute praedii non possessori relicta, Modest. Dig. 34, 1, 14 *fin.*; so, non dominus, Paul. ib. 43, 15, 7.—(τ) As an answer, *No:* "aut *etiam* aut *non* respondere," Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104; cf. id. ib. 2, 30, 97; id. N. D. 1, 25, 70.

Nōna, ae, *f.*, Νῶνα, *One of the three Fates:* "Tria nomina Parcarum sunt, Nona, Decuma, Morta," Caes. Vindex in Gell. 3, 16, 11; Var. ib. § 10. Cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 232 *sq.*

Nōnācris, is, *f.*, Νώνακρις, *A mountain in Arcadia, at the foot of which lay a city of the same name, and in which the Styx had its source*, Vitr. 8, 3; Plin. 2, 103, 106; 4, 6, 10; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Nōnācrīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nonacrian*, poet. for *Arcadian:* virgo Nonacrina, *i. e. Callisto*, Ov. M. 2, 409.—**B. Nōnācrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nonacrian*, poet. for *Arcadian:* heros, *i. e. Evander*, Ov. F. 5, 97.—Subst., Nonacria, ae, *f.*, *Atalanta:* Ov. M. 8, 426.

Nōnae, ārum, *f.* [nonus] *The fifth day in every month of the year, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh; the nones*, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides, Var. L. L. 6, 4, § 28: o Nonae illae Decembres, Cic. Fl. 40: Nonis Februariis si Romae fuit, id. Quint. 18: a. d. tertium Non. Januar. si agere coepisset, id. Fam. 5, 2. After the expulsion of the kings, the market-days were no longer allowed to fall on the nones, because the people celebrated the nones as, probably, the birth-day of Servius Tullius, and fear was entertained that a movement might be made on the part of the people assembled on that day in favor of royalty, Macr. S. 1, 13. No wedding took place either on the nones or on the ides, because the following day was a dies ater, and consequently unfavorable for the offering to be made by the bride, id. ib. 1, 16. Augustus, for superstitious reasons, avoided undertaking any thing on the nones, Suet. Aug. 92.

nōnāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nonageni] *That contains* or *consists of ninety:* **I.** In gen.: nonagenarius motus stellae Martis, *ninety degrees distant from the sun*, Plin. 2, 15, 12: fistula, *made of a sheet of lead ninety inches wide*, Front. Aquaed. 60. —**II.** In partic., *A commander of ninety men:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3628; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 8.

nōnāgēni, ae, a, *adj.* [nonaginta] *Ninety each:* porticus ascenduntur nonagenis gradibus omnes, Plin. 36, 13, 19; Front. Aquaed. 61.

nōnāgēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *The ninetieth:* Isocrates quarto et nonagesimo anno scripsisse dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 5, 13.

nōnāgĭes, *adv.* [id.] *Ninety times:* n. sestertium, *ninety times a hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70.

nōnāginta, *numer.* *Ninety:* nonaginta annos natus, Cic. de Sen. 10; Aus. Ep. 5, 5.

Nōnālis, e, *adj.* [Nonae] *Of* or *belonging to the Nones:* Nonalia sacra, *offerings made at the Capitol on the Nones*, Var. L. L. 6, 4, § 28.

nōnānus, a, um, *adj.* [nona *sc.* legio] *Of* or *belonging to the ninth legion:* miles nonanus, Tac. A. 1, 23; so, abs., nōnānus, i, *m.*, *A soldier of the ninth legion*, Tac. A. 14, 38.

nōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nonus] *Of* or *belonging to the ninth hour.* So, nonaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* meretrix), *A public prostitute* (so called because not allowed to ply her trade before the ninth hour of the day): Pers. 1, 133.

non-dum, *adv.* *Not yet:* nondum sex menses, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 57: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 21: nondum Voconia lege lata, id. Rep. 3, 10; id. Fam. 11, 28; id. de Div. 2, 6;—id. Sest. 7, 17.

‡ **noneolae** vocantur papillae, quae ex faucibus caprarum suppendent," Fest p. 174 and 175 ed. Müll.

nongentēsĭmus, a, um, v. noningentesimus.

nongenti (noningenti, Col. 5, 2), ae, a, *adj.* *Nine hundred:* ab uno ad nongenta . . . a mille ad nongenta millia, Var. R. R. 3, 49: Falcidius emerat sestertiis nongentis millibus, Cic. Fl. 37.—**II.** In the *sing.*, nongentus, i, *m.*, *One of nine hundred:* Plin. 33, 2, 7.

nongentĭes, v. nōningentĭes.

nongēsĭmus, v. nonigesimus.

‡ **nōnĭes,** *adv.* [nonus] *Nine times* "quinquies, sexies, septies, octies, nonies, decies," Not. Tir. p. 100.

† **nōnĭgēsĭmus** or **nongēsĭmus,** a, um, *adj.*, for nongentesimus, *The nine hundredth*, Prisc. de pond. p. 1353.

nōningentēsĭmus or **nongentēsĭmus,** a, um, *adj.*, *The nine hundredth*, Prisc. de pond. p. 1353.

nōningenti, v. nongenti.

nōningentĭes (nongenties), *adv* *Nine hundred times:* noningenties trigesies septies mille, Vitr. 1, 6.

Nōnĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So, M. Nonius Suffenas, Cic. Att. 6, 1.—Nonius Marcellus, *a Roman grammarian, whose treatise* De proprietate sermonis *is extant in a very mutilated form.*

nonna, ae, *f.* *A nun*; v. nonnus.

non-nē, *adv.* The interrogative non, *Not?* (α) In a direct interrogation: nonne animadvertis? Cic. N. D. 3, 37: te dejectum debeo intelligere, etiamsi tactus non fueris: nonne? id. Caec. 13, 37; id. Coel. 14.—(β) In an indirect interrogation, *If not, whether not:* quum esset ex eo quaesitum, Archelaum Perdiccae filium nonne beatum putaret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12.

non-nēmo, ĭnis, *m.*: **I.** *Some, several, many a one*, Cic. Mur. 39; id. Pis. 5.—**II.** *Some one, a certain person*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5.

nonnĭhil, v. nihil.

non-nullus, a, um, *adj.* *Some, several:* nonnullum periculum, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 23: nonnulla in re, Cic. Mur. 20: esse nonnullo se Caesaris beneficio affectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: nonnulla pars militum, id. B. C. 1, 13: nonnulla communia, Cic. Acad. 2, 22: nonnullae cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: nonnulli, *some*, id. B. G. 1, 26.

non-numquam, *adv.* *Sometimes:* *opp.* numquam, Cic. Vatin. 2: *c. c.* aliquando, id. Fam. 5, 8:—nonnumquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.*

nonnus, i, *m.*, and **nonna,** ae, *f.* *A monk; a nun:* Hier. Ep. 117, *n.* 6; id. Ep. 22, *n.* 16.

II. *A tutor:* Inscr. ap. Zacarria, Stor. lett. d'Italia, t. 9, p. 492.

non-nusquam, *adv.* *In some places:* Plin. 14, 19, 24: silices quibusdam in locis rubentes, nonnusquam vero et albi, id. 36, 22, 49.

‡ **nōnuncĭum** et sescunciam quod magistri ludi appellant, significat dodrantem et dimidium teruncium, quod singula sescuncia uncia et dimidium sit," Fest. p. 173 ed. Müll.

nōnus, a, um, *adj.* [for novenus, from novem] *The ninth:* terra nona, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: accedes opera agro nona Sabino, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118.—**II.** Subst., nona, ae, *f.* (*sc.* hora), *The ninth hour of the day*, i. e. the third before sunset, at which hour business was ended at Rome: post nonam venies, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 71; Mart. 4, 8.

nōnus-decĭmus, a, um, *adj.* *The nineteenth:* nonodecimo aetatis anno, Tac. A. 13, 16; so id. Or. 34; Inscr. ap. Grut. 449, 7.

* **nōnussis,** is, *m.* [novem-as] *Nine asses:* Var. L. L. 5, 36, § 169.

Nōra, ōrum, *n.*, Νῶρα: **I.** *A hill-fort in Cappadocia*, Nep. Eum. 5.—**II.** *A very* *ancient city in Sardinia*, now *Nori*; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 489.—**B.** Deriv., **Nōrensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Nora*: Cic. Scaur. 1, 4, c.—In the *plur.*, Norenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Nora*: id. ib. 2, 9; so Plin. 3, 7, 13.

Norba, ae, *f.* *A city of Latium*, Liv. 2, 34; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 641.—**II.** Deriv., **Norbānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Norba, Norban*: ager, Liv. 8, 19.—In the *plur.*, Norbani, ōrum, *m.*, *The Norbans*, Liv. 8, 1; 27, 10; Plin. 3, 5, 9.—**B.** Norbanus, i, *m.*, *A Roman surname in the* gens Vibia: C. Norbanus, Cic. de Or. 2, 21.

Nŏrēia, ae, *f.* *A town in Noricum*, Caes. B. G. 1, 5; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 491 and 646 *sq.*

Norensis, e, v. Nora, *no.* II., B.

Nōrĭcum, i, *n.* *A country lying between the Danube and the Alps*: Tac. H. 1, 70; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 491 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Nōrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Noricum, Norican*: ager, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: provincia, Tac. A. 2, 63: ferrum, Plin. 34, 14, 41; cf. Ov. M. 14, 712: ensis, Hor. Epod. 17, 70.—In the *plur.* subst., Norici, ōrum, *m.*, *The Noricans*, Plin. 3, 24, 27.

norma, ae, *f.* [γνώριμος] *A square, employed by carpenters, masons, etc.*, for making right angles: **I.** Lit.: anguli ad normam respondentes, Vitr. 7, 3; so id. 9, 2; Plin. 36, 22, 51.

II. Trop., *A rule, pattern, precept*: nec sunt haec rhythmicorum aut musicorum acerrima norma dirigenda, Cic. de Or. 3, 49: vitam ad certam rationis normam dirigere, id. Mur. 2: numquam ego dicam Fabricium, Curtium, Coruncanium ad istorum (Stoicorum) normam fuisse sapientes, id. Lael. 5: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, id. Acad. 2, 46: natura norma legis est, id. Leg. 2, 24: juris, id. de Or. 2, 42: loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72: norma et regula oratoris, Plin. Ep. 9, 26 *med.*

normālis, e, *adj.* [norma] *Made according to the square*: normalis angulus, *a right angle*, Quint. 11, 3, 141: virgula, *a square*, Manil. 2, 289: rigores, Aggen. in comm. in Frontin. p. 53 Goes.—*Adv.*, normālĭter, *According to the square*, Hyg. de limit. p. 168 and 176 Goes.—**B.** *In a straight line, directly*: Amm. 20, 3.

* **normātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A fashioning* or *adjusting according to the square*, Auct. de limit. p. 217 Goes.

normātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A fashioning* or *adjusting according to the square*, Innocent. de cas. lit. p. 221 Goes.

* **normātus,** a, um [id.] *Adjusted according to the square*: normatus ad perpendiculum, *rectangular*, Col. 3, 13, 12.

‡ **normŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small square*: "norma, normula," Not. Tir. p. 119.

Nortĭa or **Nurtĭa,** ae, *f.* *A goddess of the Volsinii*, prob. *Fortuna*: "quam alii Sortem asserunt, Nemesimque nonnulli, Tychenque quam plures, aut Nortiam, Mart. Cap. 1, 21: in templo Nortiae Etruscae Deae, Liv. 7, 3: si Nortia Tusco Favisset, *i. e. Sejanus*, Juv. 10, 74. Cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 54; 329; 331.

nōs, nostrum, etc., the *plur.* of ego, q. v. (*gen.*, nostrōrum and nostrārum, for nostrum: nemo nostrorum, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 39: nostrarum quisquam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 11) *We*: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic. Cat. 1, 1. It is frequently used instead of ego: nos . . . habemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. The *gen.*, nostri, is used objectively, *toward us*: amor nostri:—nostrum is used partitively, *of us*: Fabio amantissimo utriusque nostrum, Cic. Att. 8, 12:—absente nobis for absente me, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7.—It often takes the suffix *met.*

noscentĭa, ae, *f.* [nosco] *Knowledge*, Symmach. Ep. 4, 9; 6, 11 dub. (*al.* notitia).

noscĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Knowable* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Scapul. 2 *fin.*; Aug. Trin. 9, 5, 12.

* **noscĭtābundus,** a, um, *adj.* *Knowing, recognizing*: Gell. 5, 14.

noscĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [nosco] *To know, to recognize* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: aliquem facie, Liv. 22, 6: ducem, Tac. H. 2, 12: aliquem vocibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20; Catull. 61, 221.—**B.** *To perceive, observe*: circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatorem raroque usquam noscitare, Liv. 3, 38.—**II.** Transf., *To examine, explore*: aedes noscitat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 21; so, nunc vestigia, si qua sunt, noscitabo, id. Cist. 4, 2, 14.

nosco, ōvi, ōtum, 3. (archaic form, GNOSCO, GNOVI, GNOTUM, acc. to Prisc. p. 569 P.; so *inf. pass.*, GNOSCIER, S. C. de Bacch., v. Append.: cf., "GNOTU, cognitu," Fest. p. 96 ed. Müll.: "GNOT (contrac. for gnovit) οἶδεν, ἐπιγινώσκει. GNOTV, γνῶσιν, διάγνωσιν," Gloss. Labb. Contracted forms of class. Lat. are, nosti, noram, norim, nosse: nomus for novimus, Enn. in Diom. p. 382 P.) *v. a.* [γνόω, γινώσκω] *To get a knowledge of, become acquainted with, learn to know* a thing; *to examine, consider* a thing; hence, in the *temp. perf.*, novi, *to have become acquainted with, to know* a thing: **I.** Lit.: (*α*) *tempp. praes.*: quum igitur, *nosce te* dicit, hoc dicit, *nosce animum tuum*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: *Me.* Sauream non novi. *Li.* At nosce sane, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4. 58; cf., *Ch.* Nosce signum. *Ni.* Novi, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 19; id. Poen. 4, 2, 71: (Juppiter) nos per gentes alium alia disparat, Hominum qui facta, mores, pietatem et fidem noscamus, id. Rud. prol. 12; id. Stich. 1, 1, 4: id esse verum, cuivis facile est noscere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 8; Lucr. 1, 191; so id. 2, 832; 3, 125; 419; 587; Cic. Rep. 1, 41 *fin.*: deus ille, quem mente noscimus, id. N. D. 1, 14 *fin.*—Pass.: EAM (tabulam) FIGIER IOVBEATIS, VBEI FACILVMED GNOSCIER POTISIT, S. C. de Bacchan.: forma in tenebris nosci non quita est, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57 *sq.*: omnes philosophiae partes tum facile noscuntur, quum, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 9; so, philosophiae praecepta noscenda, Cic. Fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 14: nullique videnda, voce tamen noscar, Ov. M. 14, 153: nec noscitur ulli, *by any one*, id. Trist. 1, 5, 29; so, noscere provinciam, nosci exercitui, *by the army*, Tac. Agr. 5.

(*β*) *tempp. perf.*: si me novisti minus, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 47: Cylindrus ego sum, non nosti nomen meum? id. Men. 2, 2, 20: novi rem omnem, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 50: qui non leges, non instituta . . . non jura noritis, Cic. Pis. 13, 30: plerique neque in rebus humanis quicquam bonum norunt, nisi, *etc.*, id. Lael. 21, 79: quam (virtutem) tu ne de facie quidem nosti, id. Pis. 32 *fin.*; id. Fin. 2, 22, 71:—si ego hos bene novi, *if I know them well*, id. Rosc. Am. 20 *fin.*; so, si Caesarem bene novi, Balb. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, B, 2; and, si tuos digitos novi, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13:—ut ibi esses, *ubi nec Pelopidarum*—nosti cetera, id. Fam. 7, 28, 2; so Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 11.

II. Transf., in the *tempp. praes.*: **A.** In gen., *To know, recognize* (so very rarely; perh. not in Cic.): haud nosco tuum, *I know you no longer*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 44: potesne ex his ut proprium quid noscere? Hor. S. 2, 7, 89; Tac. H. 1, 90.

B. In partic., *To acknowledge, allow, admit of* a reason or an excuse (so too in Cic.): numquam amatoris meretricem oportet causam noscere, Quin, *etc.*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 18; so, illam partem excusationis . . . nec nosco, nec probo, id. Fam. 4, 4, 1; cf., quod te excusas: ego vero et tuas causas nosco, et, *etc.*, id. Att. 11, 7, 4; and, atque vereor, ne istam causam nemo noscat, id. Leg. 1, 4, 11.—Hence

nōtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Known*: **A.** Lit.: res nota et manifesta omnibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58: ejusmodi res ita notas, ita testatas, ita manifestas proferam, id. ib. 2, 2, 34: fingi haec putatis, quae patent, quae nota sunt omnibus, quae tenentur? id. Mil. 28: noti atque insignes latrones, id. Phil. 11, 5: habere omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos, id. Or. 33: facere aliquid alicui notum, id. Fam. 5, 12: tua nobilitas hominibus literatis est notior, populo obscurior, id. Mur. 7: nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo notior, quin, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: vita P. Sullae vobis populoque Romano notissima, Cic. Sull. 26.—(*β*) *c. gen.* (poet.): notus in fratres animi paterni, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 6: noti operum Telchines, Stat. Th. 2, 274: notusque fugarum, Vertit terga, Sil. 17, 148.—(*γ*) *c. inf.* (also poet.): Delius, Troianos notus semper minuisse labores, Sil. 12, 331.

2. In partic.: **a.** Subst., noti, *Acquaintances, friends*: Cic. Coel. 2; so Hor. S. 1, 1, 85; Virg. Cir. 259.

b. In a bad sense, *Notorious*: Clodia, mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, Cic. Coel. 13; cf. id. Verr. 1, 6.

B. Transf., act., *Knowing, that knows*: notis praedicas, *to those that know*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 39.

† **nŏsŏcŏmīum,** ii, *n.* = νοσοκομεῖον, *A hospital, infirmary*, Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 19; 22.

† **nŏsŏcŏmus,** i, *m.* = νοσοκόμος, *An attendant on the sick, a sick-nurse*, Jul. ep nov. c. 111, § 410; c. 115, § 452.

noster, stra, strum (*gen. sing.*, nostrāī, Vel. Long. p. 2222 P.—*Gen. pl.*, nostrum, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 25; v. in the follg.), *pron. poss.* [nos] *Our, our own; ours*: **I.** In gen.: nostra omnis lis est, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 75: averti praedam ab hostibus, nostrum salute socium, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 25; cf. Prisc. p. 743 P.: nostris consiliis et laboribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: patrum nostrorum memoria, id. ib. 1, 12.—Strengthened by the suff. *pte*: nostrapte culpa facimus ut, *etc.*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 1.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Of* or *belonging to us, one of ours, one of us, our friend, ours*: certe tu me alienabis numquam quin noster siem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 243; cf. id. Mil. 2, 5, 20; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: Ciceronem nostrum quid tibi commendem? id. ib.: impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: o noster misericors quid facis? Cic. Pis. 8: divi, quorum est potestas nostrorum hostiumque, Liv. 8, 9: quisquis es, noster eris, a formula made use of on receiving a deserter into the army, Liv. fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 2, 148: noster esto, an expression of assent, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 25; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 39:—minime istuc faciet noster Daemones, *our good friend Daemones*, i. e. *I*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 19; so, novi ego nostros, id. Epid. 1, 2, 45; and, per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam Invidiae noster Hor. S. 2, 6, 48 Heind.

B. In addressing a person, *Dear, good*. o Syre noster, salve, quid fit? quid agitur? *etc.*, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 2.

C. *Convenient for us, favorable to us*. nostra loca, Liv. 9, 19: hora nostra est, Sil. 12, 193.

‡ **Nostimus,** i, *m.* = Νόστιμος (returned, redux), *Name of a Roman slave* Inscr. ap. Donat. 427, 18.

Nostĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens, hence, Nostius, ii, *m.*, *Name of a Roman freedman*: L. Nostius Zoilus, Cic. Fam 13, 46.

nostras, ātis (archaic form of the *nom. sing.*, nostratis: Cass. Hemina in Prisc. p. 943 P.), *adj.* *Of our country, native*: arma nostratia, Cato in Prisc. p 943 P.: verba nostratia, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: mirifice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus, id. ib. 9, 15: nostrates philosophi, id. Tusc. 5, 32: tertium genus nostrates vocant silvestre, Plin. 16, 16, 28: nostras cunila, Col. 9, 4 *fin.*: nostrates gallinae, id. 8, 2 *fin.*; Plin. 15, 11, 10.

* **nostrātim,** *adv.* [nostras; cf. tuatim] *In our manner*: "*tuatim* Plautus in Amphit. (2, 1, 4): *jam tuatim facis*: ubi Sisenna, *ut nostratim*. Significat autem tuo more," Charis. p. 196 P.

nostrātis, v. nostras, *ad init.*

‡ **Nostos,** i, *m.*, Νόστος (return) *Name of a Roman slave*, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 194, *n.* 41.

nŏta, ae, *f.* [nosco] *A mark, sign, note*: "*nota* alias significat signum; ut in pecoribus, tabulis, libris, literae singulae aut binae, alias ignominiam," Fest. p. 174 ed. Müll. (v. in the follg.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: reliquis epistolis notam apponam eam, quae mihi tecum convenit, Cic. Fam. 13, 6: si signa et notas ostenderem locorum, id. de Or. 2, 41; Liv. 37, 31: sive puer furens impressit memorem dente labris notam, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 11: caeruleae cui (angui) notae, Virg. A. 5, 87.

B. In partic.: **1.** Notae literarum, *Signs of letters, letters, characters*: qui primus sonos vocis, qui infiniti videbantur, paucis literarum notis terminavit. Cic.

Tusc. 1, 25: sortes in robore insculptae priscarum literarum notis, id. de Div. 2, 41.—Hence, **b.** Transf., notae, *A letter, epistle, a writing* (poet.): inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas, Ov. Her. 4, 6; so id. ib. 20, 209: incisa notis marmora publicis, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 12.

2. *Secret characters, secret writing, cipher:* in quibus (epistolis), si qua occultius perferenda essent, per notas scripsit, Suet. Caes. 56; so id. Aug. 88; cf. Gell. 17, 9; Isid. Orig. 1, 25; Cic. Mur. 11 *fin.*

3. *Short-hand characters, stenographic signs*, used instead of the letters of the alphabet: quid verborum notas, quibus quamvis citata excipitur oratio et celeritatem linguae manus sequitur? Sen. Ep. 90; Suet. Tit. 3: notis scriptae tabulae non continentur edicto, quia notas literas non esse Pedius scripsit, Paul. Dig. 37, 1, 6; Ulp. ib. 50, 13, 1, § 7: verba notis brevibus comprendere cuncta peritus, Raptimque punctis dicta praepetibus sequi, Prud. *στεφ.* 9, 23.

4. *A critical mark*, made on the margin of a book in reading, to point out particular passages: notam apponere ad malum versum, Cic. Pis. 30: mittam tibi libros, et imponam notas, ut ad ea ipsa protinus, quae probo et miror accedas, Sen. Ep. 6; cf. Isid. Orig. 1, 21.—Hence,

b. Transf., *A critical remark, a note*, on a writing: ex nota Marcelli constat, *etc.*, Pomp. Dig. 49, 17, 10; so Cod. Theod. 1, 4, 1.

5. *A mark on a wine-cask*, to denote the quality of the wine: nota Falerni, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 8; so id. Sat. 1, 10, 24.—Hence,

b. Transf., *A sort, kind, quality:* ex hac nota corporum est aër, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2: secundae notae mel, Col. 9, 15: eum ex hac nota literatorum esse, Petr. 83: quaedam beneficia non sunt ex hac vulgari nota, sed majora, Sen. Ben. 3, 9.

6. *A distinguishing mark, distinctive feature:* cujusque generis dicendi nota, Cic. Or. 23; so Phaedr. 4, 22, 22.

7. *A nod, beck, sign:* innuet: acceptas tu quoque redde notas, Ov. A. A. 3, 514; so id. Met. 11, 565.

8. *A brand* on the body of a bad slave: multos honesti ordinis, deformatos prius stigmatum notis, ad metalla condemnavit, Suet. Cal. 27. Also of *tattoo-marks:* barbarus compunctus notis Thraciis, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25.

9. *A mark, spot, mole* on the body: corpore traditur maculoso dispersis per pectus atque alvum genitivis notis, Suet. Aug. 80; so Hor. Od. 4, 2, 59.

10. *A stamp, impression* on a coin: numos omnis notae, Suet. Aug. 75; so id. ib. 94.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *A mark, sign, token:* notae ac vestigia scelerum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47: quam scite per notas nos certiores facit Juppiter, id. de Div. 2, 51: mihi quoque impendere idem exitium, certis quibusdam notis augurabar, Plin. Ep. 3, 11: nomina et notae morti destinatorum, Suet. Cal. 49: pro re publica cicatrices ac notas virtutis accipere, Cic. Rab. perd. 13, 36.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A characteristic quality, character:* patefacta interiore nota animi sui, Suet. Tib. 54.

2. *A condemnation* pronounced on a person by the censor: censoriae severitatis nota, Cic. Clu. 46; so Liv. 4, 24; 39, 42; 44; Gell. 4, 20.—Hence,

b. Transf., *A mark of ignominy* or *infamy, a reproach, disgrace:* quem scis scire tuas omnes maculasque notasque, Lucil. in Non. 354, 21: quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? Cic. Cat. 1, 6: Gabinii literas insigni quadam nota atque ignominia nova condemnastis, id. Prov. Cons. 10: o turpem notam temporum illorum, id. Off. 3, 18: homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, id. Rab. perd. 9: sempiternas foedissimae turpitudinis notas subire, id. Pis. 18: notae aliquem eximere, Gell. 4, 20: notâ laborare, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 2.

nŏtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nota] *Noteworthy, remarkable, extraordinary, memorable, notable* (not freq. till the Aug. period; in Cic. perh. only once: in Caes. not at all): exitus, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. 5: rara et notabilis res, Plin. Ep. 7, 6: id est notabilius, Quint. 8, 3, 22: illud notabile ex diversis, id. 8, 5, 5: notabilis introitus, Tac. Agr. 40: magna ista et notabilis eloquentia, id. Or. 40:—si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint. 1, 3, 1: quae imperitis quoque ad reprehensionem notabilia videntur, id. 9, 4, 33: notabilior caedes, Tac. H. 3, 25:—aspice nobilissimarum civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia, *discernible, perceptible*, Sen. Ira 1, 2.

Adv., nŏtābĭlĭter, *Remarkably, notably; perceptibly:* quaedam frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit, Suet. Aug. 87: expalluit notabiliter, Plin. Ep. 1, 5.—*Comp.:* notabilius turbare, Tac. H. 1, 55.

* **nŏtācŭlum,** i, *n.* [noto] *A mark, sign:* notaculum corporis, Minuc. Fel. 31.

nŏtārĭa, ae, v. notarius, *no.* II., B.

nŏtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nota] *Of* or *belonging to writing in cipher* or *short-hand writing* (a post-Aug. word): in puerilibus literis prima abecedaria, secunda notaria, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.—Hence,

II. Subst.: **A.** nŏtārĭus, ii, *m.:* **1.** *A short-hand writer, stenographer;* lit.: Plin. Ep. 9, 36; cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 15; Quint. 7, 2, 24; Mart. 5, 31; 14, 208; Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 28.—**2.** Transf., *A writer, a secretary, clerk, amanuensis*, Valer. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14: Amm. 17, 5.

B. nŏtārĭa, ae, *f.:* **1.** *The art of short-hand writing, stenography*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.—**2.** *A written information, indictment*, Aug. Ep. 169.

nŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [noto] *A marking, noting:* **I.** In gen.: notatio tabellarum, *i. e. the marking of the voting-tablets with wax of different colors*, Cic. Clu. 47, 130 Klotz.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A remark, animadversion* of the censor upon any one: censoria, Cic. Clu. 46.

B. *A designation, choice:* delectus et notatio judicum, Cic. Phil. 5, 5.

C. *A noticing, observing, observation:* notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, Cic. Or. 55: quae notatione et laude digna sint, id. Brut. 17: notatio temporum, *distinguishing*, id. ib. 19.

D. *The designating of the meaning and derivation of a word, etymology:* "tum *notatio*, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitur," Cic. Top. 2; cf., multa etiam ex *notatione* sumuntur. Ea est autem, cum ex vi nominis argumentum elicitur: quam Graeci ἐτυμολογίαν vocant, id est verbum e verbo, veriloquium, id. ib. 8.

E. Rhetor. *t. t.*, *A describing, depicting, characterizing:* "*notatio* est cum alicujus natura certis describitur signis, quae sicuti notae quaedam naturae sunt attributae," Auct. Her. 4, 50.

nŏtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from noto.

nōtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [1. notus] *To become known* (poetical, and in post-Aug. prose): notescatque magis mortuus atque magis, Catull. 68, 47; Prop. 2, 10, 37: malis facinoribus notescere, Tac. A. 12, 8: quae ubi Tiberio notuere, scripsit consulibus, id. ib. 1, 73.

† **nŏthus,** a, um, *adj.* = νόθος, *Spurious, not genuine:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** Of persons, *Illegitimate, bastard* (opp. to legitimus): "*nothum* qui non sit legitimus, Graeci vocant: Latinum rei nomen non habemus," Quint. 3, 6, 97; cf. Fest. p. 174 ed. Müll.; Quint. 3, 6, 96; so id. 7, 7, 10: Antiphaten . . . Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, Virg. A. 9, 697.

B. Of animals, *Mongrel:* Virg. A. 7, 283; Col. 8, 2 *fin.* so Plin. 8, 1, 1.

II. Transf., *Not genuine, false, counterfeit* (poet. and in post-class. prose): lunaque sive notho fertur loca lumine lustrans, Sive suo proprio jactat de corpore lucem, *i. e. borrowed, not its own*, Lucr. 5, 575; so, lumen, Catull. 34, 15: Attis notha mulier, *false, counterfeit*, id. 63, 27:—nothae atque adulterae lectiones, Arn 3, 182.

† **nŏtĭa,** ae, *f.* = νοτία, *A precious stone, said to fall with the rain, also called* ombria, Plin. 37, 10, 65.

nŏtĭālis, e, *adj.* [1. notus] *Southern* (post-class.): nubila, Avien. Arat. 550.

nōtĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [1. notus-facio] *To make known* (perh. only ante- and post-class.): genus alicui, Pompon. in Non. 144, 24: res est notificata satis, Poet. Lat min. t. 6, p. 383 ed. Wernsd.

nōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nosco] *A becoming acquainted, a making one's self acquainted* with a thing: **I.** Lit.: ***A.** In gen.: quid tibi hanc notio est, inquam, Amicam meam? Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 62.

B. In partic., *A taking cognizance* of a thing by a magistrate, *an examination, investigation:* notio populi Romani, Cic Agr. 2, 21: notionem ejus differre, id. Att 11, 26: censoria notio, id. Sest. 25; cf. id Prov. Cons. 19; id. Pis. 5: notiones animadversionesque censoriae, id. Off. 3, 31 · ad censores, non ad senatum, notionem de eo pertinere, Liv. 27, 25, 5 Drak.: dilata notione, Tac. A. 3, 59: notioni quindecimvirum is liber subjicitur, id. ib. 6, 12:—quid denique ad jus civile aut ad actoris notionem atque animadversionem ages injuriarum? *the investigation and punishment sought by the plaintiff*, Cic. Caecin 12, 35 Klotz *N. cr.*

II. Transf., *An idea, conception, notion* of a thing: notio rerum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39: quum rerum notiones in animis fiant, id. Fin. 3, 10: simulac (homo) cepit intelligentiam, vel notionem potius quam appellant ἔννοιαν illi, *etc.*, id. Fin. 3, 6, 21; cf., genus est notio ad plures differentias pertinens: Forma est notio, cujus, *etc.* *Notionem* appello, quod Graeci tum ἔννοιαν, tum πρόληψιν dicunt, Cic. Top. 7; so id. Tusc. 1, 24: in omnium animis deorum notionem impressit natura, id. N. D. 1, 16: excute intelligentiam tuam ut videas, quae sit in ea species, forma et notio boni viri, id. Off. 3, 20: neque alia huic verbo subjecta notio est, nisi, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 5, 10.

nŏtĭon, ii, *n.* *A plant, otherwise called* cucumis silvaticus, App. Herb. 113.

nōtĭtĭa, ae (archaic *gen. sing.*, notitiāī, Lucr. 2, 123.—Collat. form, **nōtĭtĭes,** ēi, Lucr. 5, 183; 1046; Vitr. 6 *prooem.*), *f.* [1. notus] *A being known, celebrity, note:* **I.** Lit. (so very rarely): hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi, Nep. Dion. 9, 4: tanta notitia te invasit, Sen. Ep. 19; Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 49.

II. Transf. (so quite class.): **A.** *Acquaintance* with a person: quamquam haec inter nos nupera admodum notitia est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: fama adolescentis paulum haesit ad metas notitia nova mulieris, Cic. Coel. 31; so Ov. M. 4, 59.—Hence, **2.** In partic., notitiam feminae habere, *to know* or *have carnal knowledge of a woman*, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 5; cf., cognosco.

B. In gen., *A knowing, knowledge, an idea, conception, notion* of a thing: notitiam praebere, Lucr. 5, 125; id. 745: notitiam habere dei, Cic. Off. 2, 24: notitiae rerum, quas Graeci tum ἐννοίας, tum προλήψεις vocant, id. Acad. 2, 10: natura ingenuit sine doctrina notitias parvas rerum maximarum, id. Fin. 5, 21: habere notitiam alicujus rei, Quint. 6, 4, 8: hoc venit mihi in notitiam, Plin. 7, 1, 1: tradere aliquid notitiae hominum, id. 3, 5, 9; Vellej. 2, 7, 4: virtus Notitiam serae posteritatis habet, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 48.

nōtĭtĭes, ēi, v. notitia, *ad init.*

Notium, i, *n.* *A city and promontory near Colophon, in Ionia*, Liv. 37, 26; 38, 39; Plin. 5, 29, 31.

† **nŏtĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = νότιος, *Southern:* notia sidera, Manil. 1, 436; so, piscis, id. 1, 427. Acc. to Pliny, the Tyrrhene Sea was called by some Greek writers Mare notium, Plin. 3, 5, 10.

nŏto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [nota] *To mark, to designate with a mark:* **I.** Lit.: notare tabellam cera, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32: ungue genas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 50: pueri rubor ora notavit, id. Met. 4, 329: rugis uterum, id. A. A. 3, 785: ova atramento, Col. 8, 11: corpus nulla litura notat, *not a wrinkle*, Mart. 7, 18.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To write*. scribit damnatque tabellas, Et notat et delet, Ov. M. 9, 522.

b. In partic., *To write in cipher* or *with contractions:* notando consequi, Quint. 1 prooem.: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. Galb. 5.

2. *To make remarks* or *notes* on a writing, *to remark:* idque et Labeo probat, sed Proculus apud eum notat, non sem per debere dari, Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 9: Marcellus apud Julianum notat: Non dubitamus, *etc.*, id. ib. 35, 1, 19; so Arcad. ib. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To signify, indicate, denote:* quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, Cic. de Or. 2, 58: n. res nominibus novis, id. Fin. 3, 2: illa, quae temporis naturam notant, id. Part. 11.

2. In partic., aliquem, *To allude to, hint at* one: Suet. Ner. 39.

B. *To mark, note, observe:* numerum in cadentibus guttis notare possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: animadvertere et notare sidera, id. de Div. 2, 43: cantus avium, id. ib. 1, 42; id. Fam. 7, 22: veris initium iste a Favonia notare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 10; Plin. 2, 8, 6; Petr. 6.

C. Publicist's *t. t.*, esp. of the censors, *To mark* or *brand with a censure* (nota) on account of a crime, *to censure, reprimand:* quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic. Clu. 42: ita senatus rem, non hominem notavit, id. Mil. 11; id. Cluent. 47: aliquem ignominiâ, id. Phil. 7, 9: luxuria Cornelii non crimine aliquo libidinis, sed communi maledicto notabatur, id. Balb. 25: ne is dedecore, macula, turpissima ignominia notetur, id. Quint. 31 *fin.*: cujus improbitatem veteres Atticorum comoediae notaverunt, id. Brut. 62: stultus et improbus hic amor est dignusque notari, Hor. S. 1, 3, 24: notante judice, quo nosti, populo, id. ib. 1, 6, 14: aliquem joco, Suet. Ner. 5: aliquem scriptis famosis, id. Dom. 8.—Hence

* nŏtātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Marked, perceptible:* notatior similitudo, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 37 Orell. (*al.* notior).

nōtor (collat. form, ‡ **notos,** v. in the follg.), ōris, *m.* [nosco] *One who knows* a person or thing, *a voucher, witness,* cognitor (a post-Aug. word): qui notorem dat ignotus est, Sen. Ep. 39; so Petr. 92; Sen. Apocol. *med.* NOTOS (*i. e.* notor) HIC ADVENISTI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4957.

nōtōrĭa, ae, v. the follg. art., *no.* I.

nōtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [noto] *Pointing out, making known* (a post-class. word); only subst.: **I.** nōtōrĭa, ae, *f.*: **A.** *A notice, advice, intelligence:* quod notoriâ tuâ intimasti, Gallien. in Trebell. Claud. 17: qui falsam de me notoriam pertulerat, *information, indictment,* App. M. 7, p. 452 Oud., for notorium (v. the follg.).—**B.** "Notoria, *ἀναφορά*," Gloss.; cf., "Μήνυσις, notoria, indicium," Gloss.

II. nōtōrĭum, ii, *n.*, *An information, indictment:* nunciatores, qui per notoria indicia produnt, notoriis suis assistere jubentur, Paul. Dig. 48, 16, 6; Symmach. 10, 4.

1. Notos, i, for Notus, v. 2. Notus.

‡**2. notos,** for notor, q. v.

notrix, v. nutrix, *ad init.*

nŏtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nota] *A little mark:* Mart. Cap. 1, 17.

1. notus, a, um, v. nosco, *ad fin.*

†**2. Nŏtus** and **Nŏtos,** i, *m.* = Νότος, *The south wind:* **I.** Lit.: tres Notus hibernas immensa per aequora noctes Vexit me violentus aqua, Virg. A. 6, 355: madidis Notus evolat alis, Ov. M. 1, 264: udus, Hor. Epod. 10, 19: procellosus, Ov. Her. 2, 12: tepidus, id. Am. 1, 4, 12: sub Noton et Borean, Luc. 7, 363.

II. Poet., transf., for *Wind* in gen.: tendunt vela Noti, Virg. A. 3, 268; cf. id. ib. 1, 575; 5, 512; and the expl. of Tib. 1, 5, 35.

nŏvācŭla, ae, *f.* [novo] *A sharpened* or *sharp knife.* So, **A.** *A razor:* ut ex novacula comperistis, tonsor est, Petr. 103: aream (capitis) novaculâ radere, Cels. 6, 4: nudare caput, Mart. 2, 66: secare fauces, Suet. Cal. 23; Plin. 29, 6, 34; id. 22, 23, 47: Tarquinius dixit, se cogitasse, cotem novacula posse praecidi, Cic. de Div. 1, 17, 32; cf. Liv. 1, 36; Val. Max. 1, 4, 1.

B. *A dagger:* Mart. 7, 61.

II. Transf., *The name of a fish, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 32, 2, 5.

nŏvālis, e, *adj.* [novus] In agriculture, *That is plowed anew* or *for the first time:* "*ager restibilis*, qui restituitur ac reseritur quotquot annis: contra qui intermittitur, a novando *novalis*," Var. L. L. 5, 4, § 39: cf. ib. 6, 6, § 59.—Hence,

II. Subst., nŏvālis, is, *f.* (*sc.* terra), and nŏvāle, is, *n.* (*sc.* solum): **1** *Fallow land:* alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, Virg. G. 1, 71; so Pall. 2, 10: novale est, quod alternis annis seritur, Plin. 18, 19, 49; Col. 2, 2.

2. *A field that has been plowed for the first time:* talis fere est in novalibus, caesa vetere silva, Plin. 17, 5, 3; so Callistr. Dig. 47, 21, 3.—Hence,

B. Transf.: **1.** *Unplowed land, meadow-land:* pastor novali graminosoque solo gaudet, Col. 6, *praef.* 1.

2. *A cultivated field* (poet.): impius haec tam culta novalia miles habebit? Virg. E. 1, 71; so Stat. Th. 3, 644.

nŏvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [novo] *An innovation* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.

‡**Novanensis vicus,** *A street on the Via Appia, not far from Calatia:* Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 390.

Nŏvātilla, ae, *f.* *A niece of Seneca the philosopher,* Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16.

nŏvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [novo] *A renewing, renovation* (a post-class. word): **I.** Lit.: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1: pudendorum, *i. e. shaving,* Arn. 5, 182.

II. Transf., *A transferring of a debt to another:* de novationibus et delegationibus, Dig. 46, 2; so Ulp. ib. 1; Scaevol. ib. 34, 3, 31; 33, 1, 21.

nŏvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A renewer, restorer* (a post-class. word): novator verborum, *i. e. who brings obsolete words again into use,* Gell. 1, 15: stirpis Anniae, Aus. Ep. 16, 32.

* **nŏvātrix,** īcis, *f.* [novator] *She who renews* or *changes:* rerum, Ov. M. 15, 252.

nŏvātus, ūs, *m.* [novo] *A renewing, changing, change* (late Lat.): Aus. Idyll. 14, 39.

nŏve, *adv.*, v. novus, *ad fin.*

nŏvella, ae, *f.*, v. novellus, *no.* II.

nŏvellaster, tra, trum, *adj.* [novellus] *Rather new:* vinum novellastrum, Marc. Empir. 8.

nŏvelle, *adv.*, v. novellus, *ad fin.*

nŏvellētum, i, *n.* [novellus] *A place planted with young trees* or *vines, a nursery-garden* (post-class.): Paul. Dig. 25, 1, 6; cf., "*novelletum, νεόφυτον, νεοφυτεῖον,*" Gloss. Philox.

nŏvellĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Newness, novelty* (post-class.): Tert. Anim. 28; so id. adv. Prax. 2.

nŏvello, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To till new fields, to set out new vines* (a post-Aug. word): edixit ne quis in Italia novellaret, Suet. Dom. 7.—**II.** Trop.: vitam novellantes Deo, *dedicating,* Paul. Nol. carm. 21, 659.

nŏvellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [novus] *Young, new* (esp. freq. in econom. lang.): capra, Var. R. R. 2, 3; so, juvenci, id. ib. 1, 20; Col. 6, 1: sues, Plin. 11, 37, 84: vineae, Var. R. R. 1, 31; cf., arbor et novella et vetula, Cic. Fin. 5, 14; so, vites, Virg. E. 3, 11: novellae gallinae, *which have hatched for the first time,* Col. 8, 5.—Poet.: turba, qs. *young brood,* for *children,* Tib. 2, 2, 22:—Cn. et L. Gavilii, novelli Aquileienses, *new colonists of Aquileia,* Liv. 41, 5:—cum regerem tenera frena novella manu, *new,* Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 24; so, subtrahere jugo colla novella, id. ib. 3, 7, 16; and, novellum imperium, Vop. Tacit. 1.

novelle, *adv.*, i. q. nove: in supposit. Plaut. Poen. 8.

II. Subst.: ***A.** novella, ae, *f.* (*sc.* vitis), *A vine newly planted:* Coripp. Johann. 3, 327.

B. Nŏvellae, ārum, *f.* (*sc.* constitutiones), *The Novels,* a part of the Roman law published after the Codex.

nŏvem, *numer.* *Nine:* novem orbibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: sermo in novem et libros et dies distributus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: milia passuum decem novem, *nineteen,* Caes. B. G. 1, 8.

Nŏvember and **Nŏvembris,** with or without mensis [novem] *The ninth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March), *November:* mense Octobri fecimus: Novembris reliquus erat, Cato in Prisc. p. 696 P.: Calendis Novembribus, Col. 11, 2; Mart. 3, 58: implent tricenas per singula menstrua luces Junius, Aprilis et cum Septembre November, Aus. Ecl. de dieb. sing. mens.

nŏvēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Consisting of nine, novenary:* numerus, Var. L. L. 9, 49, § 86: natura, id. ib. cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 2; Aus. Idyll. 11: sulcus, *three feet in breadth and three in depth,* Plin. 17, 11, 15.

nŏven-dĕcim and **nŏvemdĕcim,** *numer.* [novem-decem] *Nineteen:* centum septemdecim milia trecenta novemdecim, Liv. 3, 24, *ad fin.*: quum annos novendecim haberet, id. Epit. 19 *fin.* dub.; v. Drak., *ad loc.*

nŏvendĭal, ālis, v. the follg. art., *no.* II.

nŏvendĭālis, e, *adj.* [novem-dies] *Nine-day, of nine days,* viz.: **I.** *That lasts nine days, a nine-day festival,* which was solemnized on the occasion of a prodigy announcing misfortune (esp. a shower of stones) (cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 124 and 153): Liv. 1, 31; so id. 21, 62; 23, 31; 25, 7; 26, 23; 27, 37, et saep.: novendiales feriae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 1; cf., "novendiales feriae a numero dierum sunt dictae," Fest. p. 176 ed. Müll.

II. *That takes place on the ninth day;* of offerings and feasts for the dead, which were celebrated nine days after the funeral: "*novendiale* dicitur sacrificium quod mortuo fit nona die qua sepultus est," Porphyr. ad Hor. Epod. 17, 49; cf., "*novendialia, ἔννατα ἐπὶ νεκροῦ ἀγόμενα,*" Gloss. Philox.; cf. also Serv. Virg. A. 5, 64; and v. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 46. These solemnities were also called, subst., novendial: "nescio utrum inveniatur, alicui Sanctorum in Scripturis celebratum esse luctum novem dies, quod apud Latinos *novendial* appellant," Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 1 quaest. 172: novendialis coena, *the funeral banquet held on the ninth day,* Tac. A. 6, 5:—Novendiales pulveres, *buried nine days after death,* (* acc. to Döring, *buried nine days before,*) Hor. Epod. 17, 47.—Proverb.: exstincto populo etiam novendialis tarde venit, said of one who brings assistance when too late, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 23.

nŏvennis, e, *adj.* [novem-annus] *Of nine years* (post-class.): filius, Lact. Mort. persec. 20; so, PVER. Inscr.

Nŏvensĭdes or **Nŏvensĭles,** dii, ĭum, *m.* [novus-insideo; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 94] *The new gods* (those received from abroad, in opp. to indigetes, the native gods): "*Feronia, Minerva, Novensides* a Sabinis," Var. L. L. 5, 10, § 74 Müll. *N. cr.*: cf., respecting the form with *d*, Mar. Victorin. p. 2470 P.: "Cincius numina peregrina novitate ex ipsa appellata pronunciat," Arn. 3, 38 ed. Orell., cf. id. 3, 39 *fin.*: Jane, Juppiter, Mars pater, Quirine, Bellona, Lares, Divi Novensiles, Dii Indigetes, *etc.*, a form of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 6; cf. Mart. Cap. 1, 16.

nŏvēnus, a, um, *numer.* [novem] *Nine each, nine:* ut virgines ter novenae per urbem euntes carmen canerent, Liv. 27, 37: terga novena boum, Ov. M. 12, 97: novenorum conceptu dierum, Plin. 3, 5, 9.—In the *sing.*: Stat. S. 1, 2, 4.

nŏverca, ae, *f.* [prob. an Oscan form from novus; cf. Mamercus] *A step-mother, step-dame:* **I.** Lit.: Afran. in Non. 393, 26: uxor generi, noverca filii, filiae pellex, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: quum is (Hippolytus) patri suspectus esset de noverca, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: saeviores tragicis novercas, Quint. 2, 10, 5 Spald.: injusta, Virg. E. 3, 33: saeva, id. Georg. 2, 128: scelerata, Ov. F. 3, 853: lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercae, id. Met. 1, 147.—Proverb.: apud novercam queri, *i. e. in vain,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 80.

B. Trop.: rerum ipsa natura in eo ... non parens sed noverca fuerit, si, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 1, 2: quorum noverca est Italia, Vellej. 2, 4; so, viles operae, quorum est mea Roma noverca, Petr. poët. Sat. 122, 166.

II. Transf., novercae, arum, *f.*, *Ditches which do not completely drain off the water from the fields,* Agrim. ap. Goes. 119; 142: 143, et al.

nŏvercālis, e, *adj.* [noverca] *Of* or *like a step-mother* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: novercales ibat venator in agros Ascanius, *of Dido,* Stat. S. 5, 2, 118: atque novercali sedes praelata Lavino, *called after Ascanius's step-mother, Lavinia,* Juv. 12, 71: Mycenae, *i. e. sacred to Juno, the step-mother of Bacchus,* Stat. Th. 7, 177

II. Transf., *Of* or *like a step-mother*, i. e. *hostile, malevolent:* novercalia odia, Tac. A. 12, 2: novercales Liviae in Agrippinam stimuli, id. ib. 1, 33: novercalibus oculis aliquem intueri, Sen. Contr. 4, 6: erat circa illum Zenobia novercali animo, Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 16.

* **nŏvercor,** ari, *v. dep.* [noverca] *To act the step-mother to, to treat with harshness:* alicui, Sid Ep. 7, 14 *med.*

Nŏvesĭum, ii, *n. A city in* Gallia Belgica, *on the Rhine*, the mod. *Neuss*, Tac. H. 4, 26; 33, 35; 5, 22; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 522.

nōvi, *I know;* v. nosco.

Nŏvĭa, ae, v. Novius.

Nŏvĭānus, a, um, v. Novius.

nŏvīcĭŏlus, a, um. *adj. dim.* [novicius] *Rather new* (post-class.), Tert. Apol. 47; id. Poen. 6.

nŏvīcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [novus; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 6, § 59] *New* (mostly confined to technical lang.): "*novum novicium* dicimus et propriun propicium augere atque intendere volentes novi et proprii significationem," Alfen. in Gell. 6, 5: novicius quaestus, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 92: vinum novitium, Plin. 23, 1, 23.—Esp. freq. of slaves who have only recently lost their freedom: recens captus homo, nuperus et novitius, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 60: novicii servi, Var. L. L. 8, 2, § 6: de grege noviciorum, Cic. Pis. 1: venales novicios accepimus, Quint. 8, 2, 8; id. 1, 12, 9: noviciae puellae, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34: novicia turba grammaticorum, Gell. 11, 1; cf., novicios philosophorum sectatores, id. 1, 9 *fin.*: statuae Lupercorum, Plin. 34, 5, 10: colores, id. 35, 6, 29: jam sedet in ripa tetrumque novitius horret Porthmea, *newly arrived, a novice*, Juv. 3, 265.—Hence,

Adv., nŏvīcio (novit.), *Newly:* (Luci) Qui novicio capti sunt, Serv. Virg. A. 11, 316 (acc. to a conject. of Marini, Fratr. Arv. p. 309).

nŏvĭes, *adv.* [novem] *Nine times:* ter novies, Var. R. R. 1, 2 *fin.*: n. Styx interfusa, Virg. G. 4, 480: novem novies, Sen. Ep. 58.

Nŏvĭŏdūnum, i, *n. The name of several cities in Gaul.* So, **I.** *A city of the Bituriges*, the mod. *Nouan*, Caes. B. G. 7, 12; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 395 and 398.—**II.** *A city of the Aeduans, on the Loire*, the mod. *Nevers*, Caes. B. G. 7, 55; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 470.—**III.** *A city of the Suessones*, the mod. *Soissons*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 538.

* **nŏvissĭmālis,** e, *adj.* [novissimus] *Of* or *belonging to the last, final:* particulae (versuum) finales seu novissimales, Mar. Victorin. p. 2519 P.

nŏvissĭme, *adv.*, v. novus, *ad fin.*

novissĭmus, *adj.*, v. novus, *no.* II.

nŏvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [novus] *A being new, newness, novelty:* **I.** In gen.: rei novitas, Cic. de Div. 2, 28: gratiam novitati similem parant, Quint. 1, 6, 39: novitatis gratia, id. 9, 3, 58: plus novitatis, id. 8, 3, 74: (figura) ipsa novitate ac varietate magis delectat, id. 9, 2, 66.—In the plur.: novitates, si spem afferunt, non sunt illae quidem repudiandae, vetustas tamen loco suo conservanda, Cic. Lael. 19, 68.—Poet.: anni, *i. e. the spring*, Ov. F. 1, 160.—Adverb.: AD NOVITATEM, *anew, newly*. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3278.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Rareness, strangeness, unusualness:* sceleris atque periculi novitas, Sall. C. 4, 4: adjuta est novitas numine nostra dei, *this novel attempt*, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 23; so in *plur.*: Inscr. ap. Grut. 337.

B. *The condition of a* homo novus, *newness of rank, upstart condition:* novitas mea, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 8: contemnunt novitatem meam, ego illorum ignaviam, Sall. J. 85, 14 (shortly before, comparate nunc cum illorum superbia me hominem novum): novitas familiae, Vellej. 2, 127.

nŏvĭter, *adv.*, v. novus, *ad fin.*

nŏvītĭo, *adv.*, v. novicius, *ad fin.*

nŏvītĭŏlus, nŏvītĭus, v. novic.

Nŏvĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So, Novius, *a famous writer of Atellane plays, a contemporary of Pomponius, about* A.U.C. 650–670: "Novius probatissimus Atellanarum scriptor ait," *etc.*, Macr. S. 1, 10; cf. Gell. 15, 13; 17, 2; Non. 81, 22 *sq.*, et saep. V. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 63. See the fragments in Munk. de fabulis Atell. p. 165 *sq.*—L. Novius, *a tribune of the people and enemy of Clodius*, Ascon. Cic. Mil. p. 47 ed. Orell.—*Another* Novius, Hor. S. 1, 6, 40 (perh. a fictitious name, i. q. Newcomer, Upstart).—In the *fem.*, Novia, ae, *The wife of Oppianicus*, Cic. Clu. 9, 27.—Deriv.: **Nŏvĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Novius* (the Atellane poet), *Novian:* oratiunculae, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 13 ed. Maj.: fullones, Tert. Pall. 4; v. fullo, *no.* I.

nŏvo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [novus] *To make new:* **I.** Lit., *To make new, to renew:* ipsi transtra novant, Virg. A. 5, 752: nulla prole novare viros, Ov. F. 1, 621; so, gregem, Stat. Th. 10, 229: fessa membra, Ov. Her. 4, 90:—ardorem, Liv. 26, 19, 2: vulnera mentis, Ov. Pont. 4, 11, 19: ager novatus, *a field plowed again, prepared for sowing:* agro non semel arato sed novato et iterato, Cic. de Or. 2, 30; so Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 44:—verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 37; cf. id. ib. 3, 38; so, verbum aut inusitatum aut novatum aut translatum, id. ib.: multa novantur in omni genere materiae, Quint. 5, 10, 106: ignotum hoc aliis ipse novavit opus, Ov. A. A. 3, 346.

II. Transf., *To change, alter:* **A.** In gen.: aliquid in legibus, Cic. Leg. 3, 5: nomen faciemque, Ov. M. 4, 540.—Hence,

B. In partic., in a political respect, novare res, *To alter the existing constitution, to overthrow the government, make a revolution:* res, Liv. 1, 52: novandi res aliquam occasionem quaerentes, id. 24, 23: omnia novare velle, id. 35, 34; id. 32, 38. Also abs., novare: ubi primum dubiis rebus novandi spes oblata est, Sall. C. 39, 4; cf., impers.: ne quid eo spatio novaretur, Sall. C. 55, 1.

Nŏvŏcōmensis, e, *adj.*, v. Comum.

Nŏvum Cōmum, v. Comum.

nŏvus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with νέος] *New, not old, young, fresh, recent*, etc. (v. antiquus, *ad init.*).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: civitates condere novas, Cic. Rep. 1, 7 *fin.*: nova et a nobis inventa ratio, id. ib. 1, 8; cf., nihil novi vobis afferam neque quod a me sit cogitatum aut inventum, id. ib. 1, 14: res, Lucr. 2, 900: novus veteri exercitus jungitur, Liv. 7, 7; cf., miles, Sall. J. 87; and, imperator, id. ib. 44: novum de integro proelium, Liv. 24, 16: Camillus, id. 22, 14: consules, Suet. Caes. 15: serpens, *which has cast its old skin*, Ov. M. 9, 266.—Special combinations: Novae tabernae, or simply Novae (sub Novis), *the shops of the money-changers in the Forum, many of which were burned down* A.U.C. 543, *and when they were built up again were called* Novae, *in contradistinction to those which remained standing* (Veteres; v. vetus), Liv. 26, 27; 3, 48;—Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; cf., "*sub Novis* dicta pars in foro aedificiorum, quod vocabulum ei pervetustum," Var. L. L. 6, 7, § 59; and v. Becker's Röm. Alterth. 1, p. 295 *sq.*:—novae tabulae, *new account-books*, by making which old debts were cancelled, Cic. Off. 2, 23; so id. Phil. 6, 4, 11; id. Att. 5, 21, 13; 14, 21, 4; Caes. B. C. 3, 1; 3, 21: tum Catilina polliceri tabulas novas, proscriptionem locupletium, Sall. C. 21.—Hence, trop.: beneficiorum novae tabulae, *i. e. forgetfulness of benefits*, Sen. Ben. 1, 4:—novus homo, *or* homo novus, *the first of his family who obtained a curule office, a man newly ennobled, an upstart* (cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138): adeptus es, quod non multi homines novi, Cic. Fam. 11, 21; cf., in Q. Pompeio, novo homine et fortissimo viro, id. Muren. 7, 16 *sq.*: M. Catoni, homini ignoto et novo, id. Rep. 1, 1:—novae res, *new things, novelties:* nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demiror, praesertim tam novis rebus, Cic. Fam. 7, 18 *fin.*; also in the *neutr.* abs.: novum attulerint, quod fit nusquam gentium, Plaut. Casin. prol. 70; so, num quidnam inquit, novi? Cic. de Or. 2, 3.—But, in general, novae res signifies *political innovations, a revolution:* Q. Servilius Ahala Sp. Maelium novis rebus studentem manu sua occidit, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: rerum novarum causam quaerere, id. Agr. 2, 33: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. C. 28, 4: cuncta plebes novarum rerum studio Catilinae incepta probabat, id. i 37, 1: novarum rerum avidi, id. Jug. 19. In a double sense: Segulium negligamus qui res novas quaerit: non quo veterem comederit—nullam enim habuit—sed hanc ipsam recentem novam devorarit, *innovations* and *new wealth*, Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 2.

B. In partic.: **1.** *New, novel, strange singular, unusual, unheard of:* flagitia ingentia, nova, capitalia, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 3: nihil dicam aut inauditum vobis aut cuiquam novum, Cic. de Or. 1, 31; cf., novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, id. Lig. 1: nova tibi haec sunt et inopinata? id. Verr. 2, 2. 8; id. Att. 6, 1, 5: novam in femina virtutem novo genere honoris donavere, Liv. 2, 13; Virg. A. 3, 591: nova monstra, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 6.

2. *New* in any thing, *unused, unaccustomed, inexperienced* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, Ov. Her. 11, 48.—(β) *c. dat.*: novus dolori, Sil. 6, 254; so Tac. Agr. 16—* (γ) *c. inf.*: nova ferre jugum cervix, Sil. 16, 332.

3. "*Nova Via* structa esse dicitur regnante Ser. Tullio," Fest. p. 174 ed. Müll.; v. Müll. ib. p. 389, a; cf., "vocabulum pervetustum ut *Novae viae*, quae via jam diu vetus," Var. L. L. 6, 7, § 59.

II. Transf., in the superl., novissimus, a, um, *The newest*, i. e. *the latest, last:* "a quo (*sc.* novo) etiam extremum *novissimum* quoque dici coeptum vulgo, quod mea memoria ut Aelius sic senes aliquot, nimium novum verbum quod esset, vitabant," Var. L. L. 6, 7, § 59: histriones, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11: qui ex iis novissimus venit, necatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: novissimum agmen, *the rear*, id. ib. 1, 5; so abs., novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem conciderunt, id. ib. 2, 11: dixitque novissima verba, Virg. A. 4, 650: novissima cauda. Ov. M. 3, 681; id. ib. 13, 693: luna, Plin. 2, 13, 10:—exempla, *the extreme penalty, the penalty of death*, Tac. A. 12, 20; so id. ib. 15, 44; and abs., novissima exspectabat, id. ib. 6, 50: novissimum casum experitur, id. ib. 12, 33.—Hence,

Adv. (not in Cic.), in two forms, nove and (post-class.) noviter, *Newly, in a new* or *unusual manner:* (*a*) Form nove: ornata ut lepide! ut concinne! ut nove! Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 38: ne quid ambigue, ne quid nove dicamus, * Auct. Her. 1, 9, 15: verba nove aut insigniter dicta, Gell. 19, 7; cf. id. 17, 2; Sen. Contr. 1, 4 *fin.*—(β) Form noviter: BASILICA IVLIA A SE NOVITER REPARATA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 24 (A.D. 377): amor noviter venit, Fulg. Myth. 3, 1 *med.*

B. In the superl., novissime: **1.** Of time, *Recently, lately, a short time ago*. mater cum novissime aegrotasset, Val. Antias in Charis. p. 186 P.: quod novissime nobiscum foedus fecissent, id. ib.: n. memoria nostra argentum aere solutum est. Sall. C. 33: liber quem novissime tibi misi. Plin. Ep. 8, 3: eloquendi rationem novissime repertam, Quint. 12 *praef.* § 3.

2. Of succession, *Lastly, last of all, finally:* dicam primum . . . deinde . . . novissime, Sen. de Ira 3, 5; so, primum . . . post haec . . . novissime, Quint. 3, 6, 24; cf., prius . . . tum . . . novissime, id. 11, 2, 41: vel . . . vel . . . vel novissime, id. 7, 1, 37; so, et . . et . . et novissime, id. 2, 4, 10: quum plura interrogasset . . . novissime id inferebat, id. 5, 11, 3;—Hirt. B. G. 8, 48, 3.

nox, noctis (collat. form of the *abl.*, noctu; v. in the follg.:—nox, adverb. for nocte; v. *ad fin.*). *f.* (Once *m.* in Cato; v. in the follg., *no.* I.) [νύξ] *Night:* **I.** Lit.: haec nox praecessit stellis ardentibus apta, Enn. Ann. 10, 30: ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, *in a day and a night, in twenty-four hours*, id. ib. 2, 9, 24; v. dies, *no.* I. B, 2: quod serena nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: dinumerationibus noctium ac dierum, id. ib. 3, 2 *fin.*: Milo media nocte in campum venit, id. Att. 4, 3, 4: de nocte, *by night*, id. Mur. 33; so, multa de nocte profectus est, *late at night*, id. Att. 7, 4; and, vigilare de nocte, id. Mur. 9; v. de, *no.* I. B, 2: multa nocte veni ad Pompeium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9: qui ad multam noctem vigilassem, id. Rep. 6, 10; so, ad multam noctem pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: sub noctem naves solvit, id. B. C. 1, 28: noctes et dies urgeri, *day and night*, Cic. de Or. 1, 61; cf., qui (scrupulus) se dies noctesque stimulat, id. Rosc. Am. 2, et saep.; v. dies, *no.* I. B, 2: concubia nocte visum esse in somnis ei, *etc.*, Cic. de Div. 1, 27, 57; v. concubius.—(β) *Abl.*, noctu: Enn. Ann. 3, 19: hac noctu, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 116; and, noctu hac, id. Mil. 2, 4, 28: qua noctu, Enn. in Macr. S. 1, 4: concubia noctu, id. ib.: senatus de noctu convenire, noctu multa domum dimitti, Quadrig. ib.: ergo noctu futura, quum media esse coeperit, auspicium Saturnaliorum erit, Macr. S. 1, 3 *fin.*—Once also in the *masc.* (as in, cum primo lucu; v. lux): in sereno noctu, Cato R. R. 156, 3.

2. In partic., personified, Nox, *The goddess of Night, the sister of Erebus, and by him the mother of Aether and Hemera*: quos omnes Erebo perhibent et Nocte creatos, Enn. Ann. 1, 27; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 17; Hyg. Fab. prooem.; Serv. Virg. A. 6, 250; Tib. 3, 4, 17; Ov. F. 1, 455; Val. Fl. 3, 211; Stat. Th. 2, 59, et saep.

B. Transf.: **1.** *That which takes place* or *is done at night, night-doings, night-work* (poet. and in post-class. prose): omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, *nocturnal noise*, Prop. 4, 8, 60.—Hence, Noctes Atticae, *The title of a work of Gellius, which he wrote at Athens by night*, Gell. praef.

2. *Sleep, a dream* (poet.): pectore noctem Accipit, Virg. A. 4, 530: talia vociferans noctem exturbabat, Stat. Th. 10, 219: abrupere oculi noctem, id. ib. 9, 599;—Sil. 3, 216.

3. Of sexual intercourse, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 42; Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; Hor. Epod. 15, 13; Stat. Th. 1, 69; Just. 12, 3, et saep.; cf., nox vidua, Catull. 6, 7; Ov. Her. 19, 69.

4. *Death* (poet.): omnes una manet nox, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 15: jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes, id. ib. 1, 4, 16: in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem, Virg. A. 10, 746.

5. *Darkness, obscurity*: quae lucem eriperet et quasi noctem quandam rebus offunderet, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: carcer infernus et perpetua nocte oppressa regio, Sen. Ep. 82; Val. Fl. 7, 598.

6. *A storm, tempest*: tetra nimborum nocte coörta, Lucr. 4, 172: imber noctem hiememque ferens, Virg. A. 3, 194: venturam melius praesagit navita noctem, Prop. 3, 9, 5.—Hence, poet., of *clouds* of missiles, Luc. 7, 520.

7. *Blindness*: perpetuaque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus, Ov. M. 7, 2: vultus perpetua nocte coöpertus, Pseudo-Quint. decl. 1, 6.

8. *The shades below, the infernal regions*: descendere nocti, Sil. 13, 708: noctis arbiter, *i. e. Pluto*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 55.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Darkness, confusion, gloomy condition*: doleo me in hanc reipublicae noctem incidisse, Cic. Brut. 96; cf., rei publicae offusa sempiterna nox esset, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: n. ingens scelerum, Luc. 7, 571.

B. *Mental darkness, ignorance* (poet.): quantum mortalia pectora caecae Noctis habent, Ov. M. 6, 472.—Hence

nocte, noctu, and nox, adverbially, *In the night, at night, by night*: (*a*) Form nocte (rare, but quite class.): luce noctem, nocte lucem exspectatis, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: in campum nocte venire, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4 (shortly after, in Comitium Milo de nocte venit): nec discernatur, interdiu nocte pugnent, Liv. 8, 34 *fin.*; so id. 21, 32, 10; cf., nec nocte nec interdiu, id. 1, 47.

(β) Form noctu (so most freq.): ob Romam noctu legiones ducere coepit, Enn. Ann. 8, 70: noctuque et diu, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 5; so, noctu diuque, Titin. and Sall. Hist. fragm. ap. Charis. p. 185 P.; cf., nec noctu nec diu, Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 98, 27; and, continuum diu (*al.* die) noctuque iter properabant, Tac. A. 15, 12 *fin.*: qua hora, noctu an interdiu, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7; cf., nonnumquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.*: noctu ambulabat in publico Themistocles, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: noctu ad oppidum respicientes, id. de Div. 1, 32, 69; id. Fam. 14, 7: noctu Jugurthae milites introducit, Sall. J. 12, 4: noctu profugere, id. ib. 106, 2: dum noctu stertit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27.

(γ) Form nox (perh. a contr. genitive form for noctis, nocts, nox, corresp. to the Gr. νυκτ ς) (only ante-class.): SI NOX FVRTVM FACTVM SIT, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 *med.* (v. Append.): si luci, si nox, si mox, si jam data sit frux, Enn. in Prisc. p. 724 P.

noxa, ae, *f.* [noceo] *Hurt, harm, injury* which one does or suffers (v. Döderl. Synon. 2, p. 153 *sqq.*) (in Cic. not at all; but cf. noxia): **I.** Lit.: QVANDOQVE HICE HOMINES . . . NOXAM NOCVERVNT, an old fetial formula in Liv. 9, 10 *fin.* Drak.; so too, perhaps, SI SERVVS FVRTVM FAXIT NOXAMVE NOCVIT, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Dig. 9, 4, 2, § 1 (*al.* NOXIAMVE): so too, servus, qui noxam nocuit, Dig. 35, 2, 63: si eadem (terra) ad noxam genuit aliqua, *injurious*, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 158: tristes noxas a foribus pellere, Ov. F. 6, 129: ab noxa curculionum conditas fruges defendere, Col. 1, 6:—nihil eam rem noxae futuram, Liv. 34, 19; so, prava incepta consultoribus noxae esse, Sall. or. Phil. contr. Lep.: sine ulla noxa, Cels. 7, 26, 4: veram noxam concipere, *i. e. sickness*, Col. 12, 3, 7.

II. Transf.: **A.** *An injurious act*, i. e. *a fault, offense, crime*, delictum: “*noxae* appellatione omne delictum continetur,” Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 238, § 3: aliquem tenere in noxa, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 71: hic in noxa est, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 36; so, in noxa esse, Liv. 32, 26, 16; id. 7, 4: neve ea caedes capitalis noxae haberetur, id. 3, 55: qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa sint comprehensi, * Caes. B. G. 6, 16: graviorem noxam fateri, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 72. Cf. also Fest., under noxia, *ad init.*

B. Hurt inflicted by way of punishment, *Punishment* (so not ante-Aug.; most freq. in jurid. Lat.): noxam merere, Liv. 8, 28, 8 Drak.: aliquem noxa pecuniaque exsolvere, id. 23, 14, 3. So, noxae dedere aliquem, *to deliver one up for punishment*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 9; so id. ib. 7, 1, 17, § 2; cf. Paul. ib. 9, 4, 19; hence, mergi freto, satius illi insulae (Siciliae) esse, quam velut dedi noxae inimico, Liv. 26, 29, 4; and, rem rusticam pessimo cuique servorum, ut carnifici noxae dedimus, Col. 1 prooem:—“quod ajunt aediles: NOXA SOLVTVS NON SIT (SERVVS) sic intelligendum est, ut non hoc debeat pronunciari, nullam eum noxam commisisse, sed illud, noxa solutum esse, hoc est noxali judicio subjectum non esse: ergo si noxam commisit nec permanet, noxa solutus videtur,” Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 17: non noxae eximitur Q. Fabius, qui contra edictum imperatoris pugnavit; sed, noxae damnatus, donatur populo Romano, Liv. 8, 35, 5: noxae accipere aliquem, *to receive one for the purpose of punishing him*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 17, § 2.

C. Concr., *That which commits an offense, an offender, criminal* (jurid. Lat.): “*noxa* est corpus, quod nocuit, id est servus; *noxia* ipsum maleficium, veluti furtum, damnum, rapina, injuria, Just. Inst. 4, 8, 1: aut noxiam sarcire aut noxam dedere oportet, *the guilty thing*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1, § 11; so, noxae deditio, Paul. ib. 4, 4.

noxālis, e, *adj.* [noxa] *Of* or *relating to an injury* (jurid. Lat.): noxalis actio, *an action on account of an injury committed*: “*noxales* actiones appellantur, quae non ex contractu, sed ex noxa atque maleficio servorum adversus nos instituuntur. Quarum actionum vis et potestas haec est, ut, si damnati fuerimus, liceat nobis deditione ipsius corporis, quod deliquit, evitare litis aestimationem,” Gaj. Dig. 9, 4 (“de noxalibus actionibus”), 1; so, causa, Paul. ib. 4 *fin.*: judicium, Ulp. ib. 2; 8; Gaj. ib. 27, et saep.—Abs., noxale, is, *n.*, *An action on account of an injury*: si noxali velit actor experiri, Ulp. Dig. 9, 4, 21, § 6; so, noxali condemnatus, id. ib. 42, 1, 4 *fin.*

noxĭa, ae, *f.* [noxius] *Hurt, harm, damage, injury*: **I.** Lit.: “*noxia*, ut Serv. Sulpicius Rufus ait, damnum significat, apud poëtas autem et oratores ponitur pro culpa, at *noxa* peccatum, aut pro peccato poenam,” Fest. p. 174 ed. Müll.: in re incipiunda ad defendendam noxiam, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 48: veneficiorum noxia, Plin. 21, 17, 68: vini, id. 14, 16, 19, 1.

II. Transf., *An injurious act, a fault, offense, trespass*: “*noxa* est corpus, quod nocuit id est servus; *noxia* ipsum maleficium, veluti furtum, damnum, rapina, injuria,” Justin. Inst. 4, 8, 1: Tranioni remitte, quaeso, hanc noxiam causa mea, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 47: noxia carere, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 87: noxiis vacuum esse, id. Merc. 5, 4, 23: in noxia esse, id. ib. 4, 3, 30: amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam, id. Trin. 1, 1, 1 and 4: quod in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus peccatis id primum quaeritur, quae causa maleficii fuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: si qua clades incidisset, desertori magis, quam deserto noxiae fore, *the blame would fall on*, Liv. 10, 19: metum prorsus et noxiam conscientiae pro foedere haberi, *fear and guilt served the participants as an agreement*, i. e. *brought them to an agreement*, Tac. A. 6, 4.

noxĭālis, e, *adj.* [noxia] *Injurious, noxious* (post-class.): lex noxialis, Prud. Cath. 9, 18: carcer, id. ib. 14, 1107.

noxĭĕtas, ātis [noxius], *Guilt, crime* (post-class.), Tert. Apol. 2.

noxĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [noxia] (a post-Aug. word): **I.** *Very hurtful, injurious*, or *noxious*: res, Sen. Ben. 7, 10: noxiosissimo animali (*al.* noxissimo s. noxiissimo), id. Clem. 1, 26.

II. *Full of guilt, vicious, sinful*: animi perditi noxiosique, Sen. Ep. 70: noxiosissimum corpus, Petr. 130.

* **noxĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [noxa] *Guilt, offense, crime*: Pelopidarum, Acc. in Non. 143, 22.

noxĭus, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.*, noxior, Sen. Clem. 1, 13 dub.; *al.* obnoxior.—*Sup.*, nòxissimus *or* noxiissimus, Sen Clem. 1, 26, also dub.; *al.* noxiosissimus) [id.] **I.** *Hurtful, harmful, injurious, noxious* (used by Cic. only in archaic lang. v. the follg.): MAGISTRATVS NECOBEDIENTEM ET NOXIVM CIVEM MVLTA COERCETO, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: araneus aculeo noxius, Plin. 9, 48, 72: afflatus, maris (*opp.* utiles), id. 17, 4, 2: tela, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 22: lingua, Mart. 2, 61: aves, *rapacious*, id. 10, 5: crimina, Virg. A. 7, 326.

II. *Guilty, culpable, criminal*: nobilitas, Sall. J. 42: qui citati non affuerant, noxios judicavit, Liv. 39, 41: noxia corda, Ov. M. 10, 349: reducto coma capite, ceu noxii solent, *culprits, criminals* (esp. those condemned to be thrown to wild beasts), Suet. Vit. 17; so id. Calig. 27; id. Claud. 34; id. Ner. 12.—(β) *c. abl.*: Falisci, eodem noxii crimine, Liv. 7, 20, 9.—(γ) *c. gen.*: noxius conjurationis, Tac. A. 5, 11; so, facinoris, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 3, § 12.

Nuba, ae, *m.*, v. Nubae.

Nūbae, ārum, *m.*, Νοῦβαι, *A people of Africa, to the south of Egypt, the Nubians*, Sil. 3, 269; 7, 664. Also called Nubei, ōrum, Plin. 6, 28, 2; 6, 30, 35.—In the *sing.*, Nuba, ae, Claud. Stil. 1, 252.

nūbēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nubes] *A little cloud*: **I.** Lit.: Plin. 18, 35, 82.

B. Transf., *Something cloudy* or *dark, a dark spot*: mala urina, in qua veluti furfures atque nubeculae apparent, Plin. 28, 6, 19: smaragdi varia nubecula improbati, id. 37, 5, 18: nubeculae et caligationes suffusionesque oculorum, id. 29, 6, 38; id. 20, 7, 26.

II. Trop., *A gloomy expression of countenance*: frontis tuae nubecula, Cic. Pis 9

nūbes, is, *f.* (ante-class. collat. form nubis, is, *m.*: nubis ater, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 38: nubs for nubes, Liv. Andr. in Serv Virg. A. 10, 636; cf. Aus. Idyll. de monosyll. hist. 12, 4) *A cloud*: **I.** Lit.: aër concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39; id. Acad. 2, 22: atra nubes condidit lunam, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 2: effusus aestivis nubibus imber, Virg. G. 4, 312; Ov. M. 8, 339: venti nubes abigunt, Plin. 2, 47, 48: nube deprendere volucrem jaculis, *to bring down a bird from the sky*, Sil. 16, 566.—Poet.: Sabaeae nubes, *the smoke of frankincense*, Stat. S. 4, 8, 2.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A cloud, a dark spot*: Plin. 33, 8, 44: crystalla infestantur plurimis vitiis, maculosa nube, *etc.*, id. 37, 2, 10.

2. *A cloud, thick multitude, swarm:* nubes locustarum, Liv. 42, 10: levium telorum, id. 38, 26: peditum equitumque, id. 35, 49: volucrum, Virg. A. 12, 254: nigro glomeratur pulvere nubes, id. ib. 9, 33: muscarum, Plin. 29, 6, 34: farrea nubes, *i. e.* porrigo capitis, furfures, Seren. Samm. 3, 34.

II. Trop.: **A.** *A cloud,* for *something unreal* or *unsubstantial, a phantom:* nubes et inania captare, Hor. A. P. 230.

B. *Cloudiness,* of a gloomy countenance, of sleep, of drunkenness, of blindness (poet.): deme supercilio nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94; so Sil. 8, 612: meri, Val. Fl. 3, 65: soporis, Stat. Ach. 1, 646: mortis, id. Silv. 4, 6, 72: frontis opacae, id. Theb. 4, 512.

C. *A gloomy* or *mournful condition:* pars vitae tristi cetera nube vacet, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 22: omni detersus pectora nube, Stat. S. 1, 3, 109.

D. *Obscurity, concealment:* fraudibus objice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 61.

E. *A cloud, storm-cloud,* i. e. *a threatening appearance* or *approach* of misfortune, war: nubem belli dum detonet, omnem Sustincre, Virg. A. 10, 808: consurgens in Italia nubes trucis et cruenti belli, Just. 29, 3.

nūbĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [nubes-fero] *Cloud-bearing, cloud-capped* (a poetical word): nubifer Apeninnus, Ov. M. 2, 226: rupes, Val. Fl. 4, 599.—**II.** *Cloud-bringing:* Notus, Ov. Her. 3, 58: Eurus, Sil. 10, 323: ver, Luc. 5, 415.

* **nūbĭfŭgus,** a, um, *adj.* [nubes-fugio] *Cloud-chasing:* nubifugus Boreas, Col. poët. 10, 288.

nūbĭgĕna, ae, *com.* [nubes-gigno] *Cloud-born, born of clouds* or *of a cloud* (a poet. word): **I.** In gen.: amnes nubigenae, Stat. Th. 1, 365: nimbi, Prud. Hamart. 486:—nubigenae clypei, *the Ancilia* (so called because they fell from the sky), Stat. S. 5, 2, 131 (*al.* nubigeri).—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *The Centaurs,* whom Ixion begot of a cloud: Stat. Th. 5, 263; so Ov. M. 12, 211; 541; cf. Hyg. Fab. 62.—**B.** *Phryxus,* as the son of Nephele: Phryxus nubigena, Col. poët. 10, 115.

nubiger, a, um, v. nubigena, *no.* I.

nūbĭgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nubes] *Full of clouds, cloudy* (post-class.): aër, Claud. Mamert. de stat. anim. 1, 7 dub.

nūbĭlārĭum, ii (collat. form, ‡ **nubilare,** is, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4369), *n.* [id.] *A shed* or *barn,* in which corn was kept from the rain: "aedificium facere oportet, sub quod tectum totam fundi subjicere possis messem, quod vocant quidam *nubilarium,*" Var. R. R. 1, 13, 5; so Col. 1, 6, 24; 2, 20, 3; Pall. 1, 36, 2.

nūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [nubo] *Marriageable, nubile:* filia, Cic. Clu. 5: jam plenis nubilis annis, Virg. A. 7, 53:—nubiles anni, Ov. M. 14, 335.

nūbĭlo, *v. a.* and *n.* [nubilum] *To be cloudy* or *overcast; to make cloudy, to overcast:* **I.** Lit.: si nubilare coeperit, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 5.—(β) Pass.: ubi nubilabitur, Cato R. R. 88.

B. Transf., *To be cloudy, dull:* nubilans fulgor carbunculi, Plin. 37, 7, 25.

II. Trop., *To cloud over, to obscure* (post-class.): lucem dei, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 37.

nūbĭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nubilus] *Cloudy* (post-class.): caligo, App. M. 11, p. 768 Oud.

nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [nubes] *Cloudy, overcast, lowering* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: nubilum coelum, Plin. 16, 26, 45: dies, id. 2, 2, 35, 35: annus, Tib. 2, 5, 76.—**2.** Subst.: **a.** nubilum, i, *n., A cloudy sky, cloudy weather:* venti, qui nubilum inducunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: differre aliquid propter nubilum, Suet. Ner. 13: vitandos soles atque ventos et nubila etiam ac siccitates, Quint. 11, 3, 27.—In the *abl.,* nubilo, *In cloudy weather:* Plin. 7, 60, 70: aranei sereno texunt, nubilo texunt, id. 11, 24, 28.—**b.** In the *plur.,* nubila, ōrum, *n., The clouds:* Diespiter Igni corusco nubila dividens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 5: caput inter nubila condit, Virg. A. 4, 177: disjicere nubila, Ov. M. 1, 328: nubila conducere, id. ib. 1, 572: nubila inducere et pellere, id. ib. 7, 202.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Cloud-bringing, cloudy:* nubilus Auster, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 26; so Plin. 2, 47, 48; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 287.

2. *Dark, gloomy:* nubila Styx, Ov. F. 3, 322: via nubila taxo, id. Met. 4, 432: Tibris, id. ib. 14, 447: Arcas, *dwelling in the infernal regions,* Stat. Th. 4, 483.

3. *Dark,* of color: nubilus color margaritae, Plin. 9, 35, 54; Mart. 8, 51.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Beclouded, troubled:* ita nubilam mentem Animi habeo, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5: mars nubilus ira, Stat. Th. 3, 230.

B. *Gloomy, sad, melancholy:* toto nubila vultu, Ov. M. 5, 512: oculi hilaritate nitescunt et tristitia quoddam nubilum ducunt, Quint. 4, 3, 27; cf. Plin. 2, 6, 4; Stat. S. 5, 3, 12:—nubila tempora, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 39; so id. ib. 1, 9, 6:—nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit, *unfavorable, adverse,* id. ib. 5, 3, 14.

* **nūbĭvăgus,** a, um, *adj.* [nubes-vagor] *Wandering among the clouds:* meatus, Sil. 12, 102.

nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* (acc. to Prisc. p. 789 P., the ancients also used the construction nubere aliquem; hence the *part. pass.* nuptus, a, um; v. *ad fin.*) [root NUB; whence also nubes] *To cover, veil:* **I.** In gen. (so extremely seldom): jubet ut udae virgines nubant rosae, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 22: quod aqua nubat terram, Arn. 3, 118.

II. In partic., of a bride: alicui, *To cover, veil herself* for the bridegroom, *i. e. to be married to* him; *to marry, wed* him (the predom. signif. of the word); constr. with the *dat.* or *abs.,* nuptam esse, also with *cum;* post-class. also with *apud:* quo illae nubent divites Dotatae ? Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 15: virgo nupsit ei, cui Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic. de Div. 1, 46: regis Parthorum filius, quocum esset nupta regis Armeniorum soror, id. Fam. 15, 3: quum in familiam clarissimam nupsisses, id. Coel. 14: in familiae luctum, id. Cluent. 66: ut una apud duos nupta esset, Gell. 1, 23: si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. Her. 9, 32: posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum, Tac. A. 4, 40.—In the supine: nam quo dedisti nuptum, abire nolumus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 83; cf., uxor, invita quae ad virum nuptum datur, id. ib. 1, 2, 85: ultro nuptum ire, Plaut. Casin. prol. 86: nuptum locare virginem, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 25: propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: nuptum mitti, Sall. fr. ap. Arus. Mess.—Impers.: cujusmodi hic cum fama facile nubitur, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 58: praestruxit, hic quidem nubi, ubi sit et mori, Tert. c. Marc. 4, 38.

B. Transf.: **1.** Of a man, *To marry, be married* (poet. and in post-class. prose): pontificem Max. rursus nubere nefas est, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 7: nec filii sine consensu patrum rite et jure nubent, id. ib. 2, 11; Hier. Ep. 22, *n.* 19; so, viri nupti, Var. in Non. 480, 3.—So too, comically, of a man who is ruled by his wife: Non. 143, 24 *sq.:* uxorem quare locupletem ducere nolim, Quaeritis ? uxori nubere nolo meae, Mart. 8, 12.—Also of pederasty: nubit amicus, Nec multos adhibet, Juv. 2, 134; so Mart. 12, 42; Lampr. Heliog. 10; Cod. Justin. 9, 9, 31.

2. *To lie with a man:* haec cotidie viro nubit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 45.

3. Of plants, *To be wedded,* i. e. *tied to* others: vites in Campano agro populis nubunt, Plin. 14, 1, 3: et te, Bacche, tuos nubentem junget ad ulmos, Manil. 5, 238: populus alba vitibus nupta, Plin. 18, 28, 68.—Hence

nuptus, a, um, *Pa., Married, wedded:* nupta filia, Cic. Sest. 3.—Subst., nupta, ae, *f., A married woman, bride, wife:* nova nupta, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 33: pudica, Ov. F. 2, 794: nupta virum timeat, id. A. A. 3, 613.—Comically, in the *masc.,* novus nuptus, of a man married in jest as a woman to another man, Plaut. Casin. 5, 1, 6 (also cited in Prisc. p. 789 P.).—Transf., nupta verba, *which should not be spoken by unmarried girls, immodest expressions:* Fest. p. 170 ed. Müll.

nubs, is, *f.,* v. nubes, *ad init.*

nūcālis, e, *adj.* [nux] *Like a nut* (post-classical): palmulae nucales, Coel. Aur Acut. 2, 37.

nŭcāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [id.] Things which hang down from trees in the shape of nuts, *Fir-cones,* etc.: Plin. 16, 10, 19; id. ib.

* **nŭcella,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little nut,* Apic. in Barth. Adv. 34, 18.

Nūcĕrĭa, ae, *f. The name of several cities:* **I.** *A city in Campania,* with the appellation Alfaterna, the modern *Nocera,* Liv. 9, 41; 23, 15; 27, 3; Cic. Agr. 2, 31; id. Balb. 11; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 783.—**B.** Deriv., **Nūcĕrīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Nuceria, Nucerian:* ager, Liv. 9, 38.—In the *plur.,* Nucerini, ōrum, *m., The Nucerians,* Liv. 27, 3.—**II.** *A city in Umbria, whose inhabitants are called* Nucerini Favonienses *and* Camelani, Plin. 3, 14, 19.

nŭcētum, i, *n.* [nux] *A wood where nut-trees grow:* Stat. S. 1, 6, 12; Tert. adv. Valent. 20.

nŭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of a nut, of a nut-tree:* fibulae unde fiant, aridae iligneae, ulmeae, nuceae, ficulneae, *etc.,* Cato R. R. 31; so Cato in Plin. 16, 39, 75: virga nucea, Hier. Ep. 53, *n.* 8.

* **nŭcĭfrangĭbŭlum,** i, *n.* [nux-frango] qs. *A nut-cracker,* comically for a *tooth:* Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 16.

nŭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [nux] *Of a nut-tree,* late Latin for nuceus: mensae, Vet. Schol. Juv. 11, 117.

nŭcĭpersĭcum, i, *n.* [nux-persicum] *A peach grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-peach:* persica, nucipersica, Mart. 13, 46 *in lemm.*

nŭcĭprūnum, i, *n.* [nux prunus] *A plum grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-plum:* Plin. 15, 13, 12.

nuclĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [nucleus] *Deprived of the kernel* or *stone, stoned:* uva passa, nucleata, Scrib. Comp. 223 dub. (*al.* enucleata).

nuclĕo, are, *v. n.* [id.] *To become kernelly, hard:* nucleantibus mamillis, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

nuclĕus, i, *m.* [for nuculeus, from nux] *A kernel:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** *A nut;* applied also to fruits resembling a nut: nucleus amygdalae, Plin. 15, 13, 10: avellanae, id. 37, 4, 15: pinearum nucum, id. 15, 10, 9; cf., pineus, Cels. 2, 22.—Proverb.: qui e nuce nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem, like the Eng. prov., *there's no fishing without wading,* i. e. he who desires an advantage should not shun the pains necessary to procure it, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 55:—nucleum amisi, reliquit pignori putamina, *I have lost the kernel and kept the shell,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 122.

B. *The hard, uneatable kernel, the stone* of fruits: nuclei olivarum, Plin. 37, 11, 73: persicorum, id. 23, 7, 67: cerasorum, id. 23, 7, 72: lignosus nucleus, id. 13, 19, 34: acini, id. 23, 1, 9.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The kernel, the inner part, inside* of a thing: nucleus gallae, Plin. 24, 4, 5: myrrhae, id. 12, 16, 35: allii, id. 19, 6, 34: conchae, *pearls,* id. 9, 35, 55.

B. *The kernel,* i. e. *the hardest, firmest, most solid part* of a thing: pinguitudinis (terrae), Plin. 17, 6, 4: ferri, id. 34, 14, 41, § 144;—id. 36, 25, 62: insuper ex testa nucleus inducatur, Vitr. 7, 1.

Nucrae, ārum, *f. A city of Italy* (in Samnium or Campania), *otherwise unknown,* Sil. 8, 566.

nŭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nux] *A small nut:* Plin. 15, 22, 24:—"*nuculas Praenestinos* antiqui appellabant, quod inclusi a Poenis Casilini famem nucibus sustentarunt, vel quod in earum regione plurima nux minuta nascitur," Fest. p. 172 and 173 ed. Müll.; cf. Liv. 23, 19.

‡ **nŭcuncŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.] Perh. A kind of *Nut-cake:* Not. Tir. p. 176.

nūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nudo] *A stripping naked, nakedness* (a post-Aug. word): Plin. 28, 6, 19: femorum, Hier. Ep. 22, *n.* 8.

nūde, *adv.,* v. nudus, *ad fin.*

nūdĭpĕdālĭa, ium, *n.* [nudipes] **I.** *A religious procession of persons with bare feet, the barefoot festival,* celebrated in seasons of great drought, to procure a fall of rain: quum stupet coelum et aret annus, nudipedalia denunciantur, magistratus purpuras ponunt, fasces retro avertunt, precem indigitant, hostiam instaurant, Tert. de Jejun. 16; id. Apol. 40; cf. Petr. 44; Sil. 3, 28; Hartung. Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 204.—**II.** *A going barefoot:* nudipedalia exercere, Hier. in Ep. ad Galat. 4. 8.

nūdĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [nudus-pes] *Barefoot, barefooted:* Tert. Pall. 5.

nuditas, ātis. An erroneous reading in Quint. 10, 2, 23, for jucunditas.

nūdĭus [nunc dies; the ending *us* accommodated to that of the following numeral] *It is now the . . . day since,* always in connection with ordinal numbers; as, nudius tertius, *three days ago, the day before yesterday;* nudius quartus, *four days ago,* etc.: "*nudius tertius* videtur compositum ex *nunc* et die et tertio," Fest. p. 170 ed. Müll.: heri et nudius tertius, Quartus, quintus, sextus, *etc.,* Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 40; so, nam ego Lemno advenio Athenas nudius tertius, id. Truc. 1, 1, 74; cf. Afran. in Charis. p. 192 P.: nudius tertius dedi ad te epistolam longiorem, Cic. Att. 14, 11: here, nudius quintus natus quidem ille est, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 28: recordamini, qui dies nudius tertiusdecimus fuerit, id. Phil. 5, 1, 2.

nūdĭustertĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [nudius-tertianus] *Made three days ago,* or *the day before yesterday:* M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 59 ed. Maj.; cf., "*Nudius tertianus,* τριθημερινός," Gloss. Philox.

nūdo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [nudus] *To make naked* or *bare; to strip, bare, uncover:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: nudare inter cives corpora, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70: membra nudabant terrae, *threw themselves naked on the ground,* Lucr. 5, 969: hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62: nudatum caput, Virg. A. 12, 313: —duros nudantia dentes, Lucr. 5, 1063: gladios, Liv. 1, 27: telum nudatum vagina, Nep. Dat. 11: viscera nudant, Virg. A. 1, 211; Tib. 4, 1, 75: ventus nudaverat vada, Liv. 36, 45; so Tac. A. 6, 33: nudata cacumina silvae Ostendunt, Ov. M. 1, 345.

B. In partic.: **1.** In milit. lang., *To leave uncovered, to expose* a place to the enemy: latera sua, Liv. 1, 27: murus nudatus defensoribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: collis nudatus hominibus, id. ib. 7, 44: neque sibi nudanda litora existimabant, id. B. C. 3, 15: ne castra nudentur, id. B. G. 7, 70: praesidiis nudatus, Sall. J. 93: n. fuga tergora, Virg. A. 5, 585.

2. Pregn., *To strip, spoil, plunder:* spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: agros nudare populando, Liv. 44, 27: quem praeceps alea nudat, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 21: moveat cornicula risum Furtivis nudata coloribus, id. ib. 1, 3, 19: ne nuder ab illis, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 7.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To lay bare, expose:* te evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuae nudatumque perspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: vis ingenii scientia juris nudata, id. ib. 1, 38: nudata omnibus rebus tribunicia potestas, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: nudatos opere censorio aut sententia judicum de ambitu condemnatos restituit, *those who had been stripped by the censor of their rights and privileges,* Suet. Caes. 41 (*al.* notatos)

B. *To lay bare, make visible, expose, betray, disclose:* defectionem, Liv. 35, 32: nec illi primo statim creati nudare, quid vellent, id. 24, 27: fama equestris pugnae nudavit voluntates hominum, id. 42, 63; Hor. S. 2. 5, 47: ingenium res Adversae nudare solent, celare secundae, id. ib. 2, 8, 74: alicui amorem, Tib. 4, 7, 2.

* **nūdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Naked, bare:* loca nudula, Hadr. carm. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

nūdus, a, um, *adj.* *Naked, bare, unclothed, uncovered, exposed:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: tamquam nudus nuces legeret, in ventrem abstulisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: nudus membra Pyracmon, Virg. A. 8, 425: capite nudo, *bareheaded,* Sall. J. 94: nudis pedibus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 24: costae nudae tegmine, Sil. 5, 449.—Esp., *Without the toga, in one's tunic:* nudus ara, sere nudus, Virg. G. 2, 299; so Petr. 92; Aur. Vict. Vir. illustr. 17; cf. Drak. Liv. 3, 26, 9.—*Unarmed:* in maximo metu nudum et caecum corpus ad hostes vortere, *his defenseless back,* Sall. J. 107; so Liv. 5, 45, 3 Drak.—Proverb.: vestimenta detrahere nudo, *i. e. to get something out of one who has nothing,* or, as we say in Eng., *to draw blood out of a stone,* Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 79.—Of things: silex nuda, *not covered with turf,* Virg. E. 1, 15: ensis, id. Aen. 12, 306: sedit humo nuda, Ov. M. 4, 261: et quodcumque jacet nuda tellure cadaver, *on the bare ground, unburied,* Luc. 6, 550; so of *unburied bodies,* id. 8, 434; Stat. Th. 8, 73: nudum nemus, *leafless,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 281.—(β) *c. gen.:* loca nuda gignentium, *bare of vegetation,* Sall. J. 79, 6: nudus Arboris Othrys, Ov. M. 12, 512.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Stripped, spoiled, deprived,* or *destitute of, without:* (α) *c. abl.:* urbs nuda praesidio, Cic. Att. 7, 13: nudus agris, nudus numis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 184; so id. Od. 1, 14, 4; Sil. 16, 46.—(β) With *ab:* Messana ab his rebus sane vacua atque nuda est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2.—* (γ) *c. gen.:* mors famae nuda, Sil. 4, 608.

2. *Poor, needy, destitute, forlorn:* quem tu semper nudum esse voluisti, Cic. Flacc. 21: nuda senecta, Ov. Her. 9, 154; so, senectus, Juv. 7, 35.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., *Bare, mere, pure, simple, sole, alone, only:* nuda ista, si ponas, judicari, qualia sint, non facile possunt, Cic. Parad. 3, 2: nuda ira Caesaris, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 17: locorum nuda nomina, Plin. H. Nat. 3 praef.: virtus nudo homine contenta est, Sen. Ben. 3, 18; so, nuda virtus, Petr. 88: nuda manu captare fontem, *i. e. without a cup,* Sen. Hippol. alt. 519.—So freq. in jurid. Lat.: nudo animo adipisci quidem possessionem non possumus: retinere tamen nudo animo possumus, Paul. Sent. 5, tit. 2: etiam nudus consensus sufficit obligationi, Modest. Dig. 44, 7, 51.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Simple, unadorned:* Commentarii (Caesaris) nudi sunt, recti et venusti, omni ornatu orationis tamquam veste detracta, Cic. Brut. 75; Ov. A. A. 3, 747: nudi capilli, Ov. M. 4, 261.

2. Nuda verba, *Unveiled,* i. e. *obscene words* Plin. Ep. 4, 14.—Hence,

Adv., nude, *Nakedly, simply* (post-classical): aliquid tradere breviter ac nude, Lact. 3, 1 *med.*

nūgācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nugae] *A trifling, playfulness, drollery* (late Lat.): Aug. Ep. 67; id. de Musica 6 *init.*

nūgae, ārum, *f.* *Jokes, jests, silly things idle speeches, trifles, trumpery, stuff, nonsense:* **I.** Lit.: aufer nugas, *away with your jesting,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 7: nugas postulare, id. Trin. 2, 4, 40; so id. Truc. 2, 1, 20; id. Merc. 2, 4, 1. Hence, nugas agere, *to play the fool:* nisi argentum dederit, nugas egerit, Plaut. Men. prol. 54; so, maximas nugas agis, id. Asin. 1, 1, 78; and ellipt. without ago: quo illum sequar? in Persas? nugas, *nonsense!* Plaut. Pers. 4, 7, 7; so id. Most. 5, 1, 38:—hunccine hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis? Cic. de Div. 2, 13.—So of verses, *Trifles:* nescio quid meditans nugarum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2; cf. Catull. 1, 4; Mart. 9, 1, 5. So of the *songs* of hired female mourners at a funeral: haec sunt non nugae: non enim mortualia, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 63.—Acc. to Nonius, Plautus called *women's finery,* nugae, Non. 144, 30; v. nugivendus.

II. Transf. (abstr. pro concreto), *Jesters, jokers, droll fellows:* amicos habet meras nugas, Cic. Att. 6, 3: Ego Hephaestum . . . Niciam, ego nugas maximas omni mea comitate sum complexus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: comites Graeculi, quocumque ibat: tum in comitatu nugarum nihil, id. Mil. 21.

nūgālis, e, *adj.* [nugae] *Frivolous, trifling, worthless, empty* (a post-classical word): theoremata, Gell. 1, 2: scholica quaedam nugalia, id. 4, 1; so id. 7, 17:—illa olim nugalia conscripsi, *trifles, bagatelles,* Front. de fer. Als. 3 ed. Maj.

‡ **nūgālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [nugalis] *Foolery, nonsense:* "*nugalitas,* σαπρότης," Gloss. Philox.: "*nugalitas,* φλυαρότης," Gloss. Lat. Graec.

nūgāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [nugae] *Trifles, trash:* App. M 1, p. 113; cf., "*nugamenta,* ὑθλήματα," Gloss. Lat. Graec.

‡ **nūgas,** v. nugax, *ad init.*

nūgātor, ōris, *m.* [nugor] *A jester, joker, babbler, trifler;* hence, too, *a braggart, a swaggerer:* illuc est nugator nihili, non nauci homo, Enn. in Fest. s. v. NAVCVS, p. 166 ed. Müll.; Lucil. in Non 35, 24; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 91: vae tibi nugator! id. Mil. 4, 2, 86: non vero tam isti (lacerti), quam tu ipse nugator, Cic. de Sen. 9: neque in istum nugatorem, tamquam in aliquem testem, invehar, id. Flacc. 16: homo nihili et nugator, Gell. 15, 1: cessas nugator? Pers. 5, 127.—**II.** Perh., *A whoremaster, debauchee:* Prud. Cath. 2, 29.

nūgātōrĭe, *adv.,* v. nugatorius, *ad fin.*

nūgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nugator] *Trifling, worthless, useless, futile, nugatory:* nugatoriae artes, *i. e. lies,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 2: nugatorii boves Ligustici, *worthless, useless,* Var. R. R. 2, 5, 9; so, unguentum, id. L. L. 7, 3, § 64: ad probandum res infirma nugatoria, Cic. Caecin. 23: illud valde leve est ac nugatorium, id. Fam. 11, 2: in mala nugatoriaque accusatione, id. Rosc. Am. 15: genus argumentationis nugatorium, *not to the point,* Auct. Her. 2, 20.—Hence,

* *Adv., Triflingly, frivolously:* tenuiter et nugatorie respondere, Auct. Her. 4, 36.

nūgātrix, īcis, *adj.* [nugator] *Trifling, frivolous:* nugatrix acies, *i. e. luxurious,* Prud. Psych. 433.

nūgax, ācis (collateral form *indecl.,* "‡ nugas, σαπρός," Gloss. Philox.; so, "‡ nugas, inutilis," Gloss. vet.; cf. Don. p. 1749 P.; Charis. p. 1; 15; 22; 120 ib.; Diom. p. 286 P.; Prisc. p. 649; 701 ib.; Val. Prob. 1464 and 1478 ib.), *adj.* [nugor] *Jesting, trifling, frivolous:* Var. in Non. 355, 22: qui tam nugax esset, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: nugax es, Petr. 52.

nūgĭgĕrŭlus, i, v. nugivendus.

Nūgĭpŏlўlŏquĭdes, is, *m.* [nugae-πολύς-loqui] *A great talker of nonsense,* a comically-formed name, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 21 (*al.* Nugidoliloquides, Nugipalamloquides).

* **nūgĭvendus,** i, *m.* [nugae-vendo] *A dealer in female finery:* ubi nugivendis res soluta est omnibus, Plaut. Aul. 13, 5, 51, in Non. 144, 29 *sq.* (Others read, in the passage of Plautus referred to, nugigerulis.)

nūgo, ōnis, *m.* [nugae] *A buffoon, trifler, worthless fellow* (an Appuleian word): nugo et corruptor, App. M. 5, p. 375 Oud.: nugonem castigare, id. ib.

nūgor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To jest, trifle, play the fool, talk nonsense,* φλυαρεῖν: Democritus non inscite nugatur, ut physicus, Cic. de Div. 1, 13: cum aliquo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73; cf. id. Ep. 2, 1, 93.—**II.** *To trick, cajole, cheat:* nugatur sciens, Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 11: non mihi nugari potes, id. Epid. 3, 4, 42; id. Trin. 4, 2, 55.

Nuithōnes, um, *m.* *A Germanic people near the Elbe,* Tac. G. 40; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 337.

nullā-tĕnus, *adv.* *In no wise, by no means* (post-class.): immortalitatis sedem nullatenus obtinebis, Mart. Cap. 2, 35; Cod Justin. 8, 10, 12, § 3.

nullĭbi, *adv.* [nullus-ibi] *Nowhere,* Vitruv. 7, 1, 4.

nullĭfĭcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [nullifico] *A despising, contempt* (eccl. Lat.): nullificamen populi, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 7, and 17, from Psalm 21, 7 (a transl. of the Heb. בְּזוּי עָם).

nullĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A despising, contempt* (eccl. Lat.): quae ignominia? quae nullificatio? Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14 *fin.*

nullĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [nullus-facio] *To lightly esteem; to despise, contemn* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Psych. 15; Hier. Ep. 135.

nullus, a, um, *adj.* (*gen. m.,* nulli for nullius, Ter. And. 3, 5, 2: *gen. fem.,* nullae, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 207; Prop. 1, 20, 35. And cf. Cato in Prisc. p. 694 P.; Caecil. ib. p. 678) [ne-ullus] *Not any, none, no.*

I. In gen.: semita nulla, Enn. Ann. 1, 48: nulla videbar aptior persona, Cic. Lael. 1, 4: praecepta, id. Off. 1, 37: nullae lites, id. de Or. 1, 26: elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, id. N. D. 1, 35: nullo pacto, id. Mur. 13: nullo certo ordine, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: aliter sine populi jussu nulli earum rerum Consuli jus est, *no consul has the right,* Sall. C. 29 *fin.*:—nullusdum, *None as yet:* nulladum via, Liv. 5, 34: so id. 29, 11:—nulli rei esse, *to be good for nothing:* nequam hominem dixerunt nulli rei, neque frugis bonae, Gell. 7, 11; id. 13, 30.

B. Subst., for nemo, *No one, nobody* (so in Cic. extremely seldom): *Pi.* Qui scire possum? *Chry.* Nullus plus, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 12: sunt nulli, Cic. Off. 1, 37: beneficia properantius reddere: ipse ab nullo repetere, Sall. J. 96: aut nullo aut quam paucissimis praesentibus, id. ib. 109: nullo hostium sustinente novum ac velut infernum aspectum, Tac. G. 43; a nullo ante nos prodita, Plin. 18, 28, 69.—In the *fem.*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 24; Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 20; Prop. 2, 3, 1; 3, 24, 41; Ov. R. Am. 747; Just. 28, 4:—nulli duo, *Not two, no two:* nullas duas in tot millibus hominum indiscretas effigies exsistere, Plin. 7, 1, 1: so, ita fit, ut nulli duo concinant, id. 3, 1, 3:—nullus alter, nullus unus, *No other, no one:* scelestiorem nullum illuxere alterum, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 22: nulla re una magis oratorem commendari, quam, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 59; cf. id. Prov. Cons. 4:—nullus non, *Every:* nulla rerum suarum non relicta inter hostes, Liv. 8, 26: nullo non se die extulit, Sen. Ep. 12; so Suet. Caes. 76:—non nullus, v. nonnullus.—In the *neutr.*, nullum, nullius, *Nothing:* Graii praeter laudem nullius avari, Hor. A. P. 324: nullo magis Caesaris amicitiam demeruit Furnius, quam quod, *etc.*, Sen. Ben. 2, 25: nullo magis studia, quam spe gaudent, Quint. 2, 4, 43.—Adverbially, nullo, *Never:* nullo verius, quam ubi ea cogitentur hostium castra esse, Liv. 22, 53: nullus, for non, *Not, not at all:* at tu edepol nullus creduas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 5; id. Rud. 4, 4, 91: Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 11, 24: Sextus ab armis nullus discedit, id. ib. 15, 22; cf. id. ib. 15, 29: nolite arbitrari, me, quum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, id. de Sen. 22.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Of no account* or *moment, insignificant, trifling:* igitur tu Titias et Appuleias leges nullas putas? Cic. Leg. 2, 6: nullum vero id quidem argumentum est, id. Tusc. 2, 5: sed vides nullam esse rempubl., nullum senatum, *etc.*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4; Nep. Phoc. 1, 2: in his tam parvis atque tam nullis, Plin. 11, 2, 2.

B. *Not proper, not as it ought to be:* ut sine his studiis vitam nullam esse ducamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20; Luc. 1, 589.

C. Nullus sum, *I am lost, undone, it's all over with me* (ante-class.): si id factum est, ecce me nullum senem, Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 26; cf. id. Most. 2, 1, 41; id. Merc. 1, 2, 52; 104: nullus es, Geta, nisi, *etc.*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 1; cf. id. Andr. 3, 4, 20.

num, *adv.* An interrog. particle, used for the most part where a negative answer is expected: **I.** In a direct interrogation, where it has no corresp. term in English: num igitur tot ducum naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? aut num imperatorum scientia nihil est, quia? *etc.*, Cic. de Div. 1, 14: num exspectatis, dum L. Metellus testimonium dicat? id. Verr. 2, 3, 53; id. Rep. 1, 11: num barbarorum Romulus rex fuit? id. ib. 1, 37: num furis, an prudens ludis me obscura canendo? Hor. S. 2, 5, 58; cf., num lacrimas victus dedit, Virg. A. 4, 370.—(β) Joined to *nam* and *ne*, numnam, numne: eho numnam hic relictus custos? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 55:—numne vis me ire ad coenam? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 65: Deum ipsum numne vidisti? Cic. N. D. 1, 31; id. Lael. 11.—(γ) Num quid (also in one word, numquid) vis? *Do you wish any thing further? is there any thing else?* a very common form of leave-taking: Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 44; 46; 3, 3, 15, et saep.; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 49 Don.; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 6; 5, 2, 2; Liv. 6, 34, 7; for which, also, numquid me vis? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 119; id. Mil. 2, 6, 92; and elliptically, numquid me? Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 6.

II. In an indirect interrogation, *Whether:* quaero, num aliter ac nunc eveniunt, evenirent? Cic. Fat. 3: videte, num dubitandum vobis sit, omni studio ad id bellum incumbere, id. de imp. Pomp. 7: jusserunt speculari, num sollicitati animi sociorum essent, Liv. 42, 19:—exsistit hoc loco quaedam quaestio subdifficilis: num quando amici novi, digni amicitia veteribus sint anteponendi, Cic. Lael. 19; so, num quando, id. Phil. 5, 11; id. Vatin. 6: num quis, id. Att. 13, 8; id. Cluent. 38; id. Off. 1, 3: videamus ergo, num expositio haec longior demum esse debeat, *whether this exposition should not be a little longer still,* Quint. 4, 2, 79: consultus, num et ... vellet, *whether he did not also wish,* Suet. Aug. 18.

Nŭma, ae, *m.* *A Roman proper name.* So: **I.** Numa Pompilius, *The second king of Rome,* Liv. 1, 18 *sq.*; Cic. Rep. 2, 13 *sq.*; Ov. F. 2, 69; id. ib. 3, 305 *sqq.*, et al.; cf. Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 265 *sq.*—**II.** Numa Marcius (Martius), *A Sabine, a friend of the former and high-priest,* Liv. 1, 20; Tac. A. 6, 11; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 216.

Nŭmāna, ae, *f.* *A sea-coast town in Picenum,* Plin. 3, 13, 18; Sil. 8, 433; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 462.—**II.** Deriv., NUMANAS, atis, *Numanian,* Inscr. ap. Grut. 446, 1 and 2; Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 5 *n.* 1.

Nŭmantĭa, ae, *f.* *A city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *which was captured and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the Younger,* Liv. Epit. 47; 54 *sq.*; Cic. Off. 1, 11; id. Mel. 2, 6, 4; cf. Ukert, Hispan. p. 454.—**II.** Deriv., **Nŭmantīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Numantine:* De Numantino foedere, *made by C. Mancinus, but not ratified by the Senate,* Cic. Rep. 3, 18; id. Fin. 2, 17.—Subst., Numantinus, i, *m.*, *A surname of Scipio Africanus, as the taker of Numantia;* cf. Ov. F. 1, 596.—In the *plur.*, Numantini, ōrum, *m.*, *The Numantines:* Juv. 8, 10; Liv. Ep. 59.

Nŭmānus, i, *m.* *A Rutulian, surnamed* Remulus: Virg. A. 9, 592.

nūmārius (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [numus] *Of* or *belonging to money, money-:* **I.** Lit.: difficultas numaria, *pecuniary difficulty,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28; cf., difficultas rei nummariae, id. ib. 2, 4, 6: numaria theca, *a money-box, coffer,* id. Att. 4, 7; so, arca, Nov. in Non. 495, 25: res numaria, *the coinage,* Cic. Off. 3, 20: lex Cornelia numaria, *passed by Sylla against forgery,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 42: poena, (* *a fine*), Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 11.

II. Transf., *Bribed with money, venal, mercenary:* numarii judices, Cic. Att. 1, 16; so id. Cluent. 28; cf. id. ib. 27, 75: judicium, id. Verr. 2, 3, 57: n. interpres pacis, id. Cluent. 36: numarium tribunal, Sen. Ben. 1, 9 *fin.*

nūmātĭo (numm.), ōnis. A false reading for nundinatio, Cic. Phil. 2, 45.

nūmātus (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [numus] *Moneyed, furnished with money, rich:* homo bene numatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 22: ac bene numatum decorat Suadela Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38:—numatior revertor, App. M. 1, p. 33 Oud.

numella, ae, *f.* *A kind of shackle* or *fetter,* for cattle and criminals: "*numella* genus vinculi, quo quadrupedes deligantur, solet autem ea fieri nervo, aut corio crudo bovis, ut plurimum," Fest. p. 173 ed. Müll.: "*numellae* machinae genus ligneum ad discruciandos noxios paratum, quo et collum et pedes immittunt. Plautus Asinaria (3, 2, 5): *nervos, catenas, carceres, numellas, pedicas, boias,*" Non. 144, 25 *sq.*; Col. 7, 8, 6: ubi potest etiam numella fabricari, ut, *etc.*, id. 6, 19, 2 (*al.* numelli; *al.* numellae).

numellus, i, *m.*, v. numella, *ad fin.*

nūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [for nuimen, from nuo] *A nodding with the head, a nod:* ***I.** Lit.: terrificas capitum quatientes numine cristas, Lucr. 2, 633.—Hence, "*numen* quasi nutus dei ac potestas dicitur," Fest. 173 ed. Müll.

B. Transf., *An inclination* of a thing toward a place: in quem quaeque locum divorso numine tendunt, Lucr. 4, 180.

II. Trop., *A nod,* i. e. *command, will:* **A.** In gen. (so likewise rarely, and only poet.): ad numen mentis momenque moveri, Lucr. 3, 145.

B. In partic., *The divine will, the will* or *power of the gods* (the class. signif. of the word): "*numen* dicunt esse imperium, dictum ab nutu; numina sunt, quojus imperium maximum esse videatur," Var. L. L. 7, 5, § 85: deo, cujus numini parent omnia, Cic. de Div. 1, 53: multa saepe prodigia vim ejus (Cereris) numenque declarant, id. Verr. 2, 4, 49: dii immortales suo numine atque auxilio urbis tecta defendunt, id. Cat. 2 13: n. interdictumque deorum immortalium, id. Pis. 21: nox et Diana Nunc nunc adeste, nunc in hostiles domos iram atque numen vertite, Hor. Epod. 5, 53.—Hence, transf., of the *will, might, authority* of powerful persons: flectere tenta Caesareum numen, numine, Bacche, tuo, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 43; cf. id. Pont. 4, 13, 24: annuite P. C. nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. 7, 30.

2. In gen., *Divinity, deity, divine majesty,* etc.; and, concr., *a divinity, deity, a god, goddess:* numina Palladis, Virg. A. 3, 543: per Dianae numina, Hor. Epod. 17, 3: venerantur numina nymphae Mygdonidesque nurus, Ov. M. 6, 44:—audis ... positas ut glaciet nives puro numine Juppiter, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7:—nos magna precati numina, Virg. A. 3, 634: si quem Numina laeva sinunt, Virg. G. 4, 7: promissaque numine firmat, *i. e. by calling a god to witness, by an oath,* Ov. M. 10, 430:—vadimus immixti haud numine nostro, *not with Heaven on our side,* Virg. A. 2, 396.—Of the manes of a beloved person: juro per illos manes, numina mei doloris, Quint. 6 prooem. § 10 Spald.

nŭmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [numerus] *That can be numbered* or *counted, numerable* (poet. and very rare): numerabilis calculus, Ov. M. 5, 587:—populus numerabilis utpote parvus, *easily numbered,* Hor. A. P. 206.

nŭmĕrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to number, numeral:* numerale nomen, in grammat. lang., *a numeral,* Prisc. p. 579 and 581 P.

nŭmĕrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] **I.** *An arithmetician,* Aug. in Psalm. 146, sect. 11; id. Lib. arbitr. 2, 11.—**II.** *An accountant, keeper of accounts:* "*numerarii* vocati sunt, qui publicum numum aerariis inferunt," Isid. Orig. 9, 4: Amm. 19, 9; so Sid. Ep. 1, 11; 2, 1; 5, 7; Cod. Justin. 12, tit. 50: De numerariis, actuariis, *etc.*

nŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [numero] *A counting out, paying, payment* (a post-Aug. word): ubi numeratio exigetur, Col. 1, 8, 13; 11, 1, 24: ab isto fiet numeratio, Sen. Ep. 18; id. ib. 26.

nŭmĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A counter, numberer* (late Lat.): numerator siderum, Aug. Confess. 5, 4.

nŭmĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from numero.

Nŭmĕrĭa, ae, *f.* [numerus] **I.** *The goddess of counting:* "*Numeria,* quae numerare doceat," Aug. C. D. 4, 11.—**II.** *The goddess of speedy birth:* Var. in Non. 352, 31 *sq.*; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 240.

* **1. nŭmĕrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to number, numeral:* numeria aestimatio, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 58 ed. Maj.

2. Nŭmĕrĭus, ii, *m.* *A Roman* praenomen: "qui celeriter erant nati, fere *Numerios* praenominabant, Var. in Non. 352, 29. Concerning the introduction of this praenomen into the Fabian gens, v. Fest. p. 170 ed. Müll. So, Numerius (abbrev. N.) Fabius Buteo, Liv. 41, 28: N. Fabius Vibulanus, *a consul,* id. 4, 43: *Numerius* Numestius, Cic. Att. 2. 22 *fin.*—*Fem.* Numeria was not in use, Var. L. L. 9, 38, § 55.

3. Nŭmĕrĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So, Q. Numerius Rufus, *a tribune of the people* A.U.C. 697, *an enemy of Cicero,* Cic. Sest. 33; 38; 43.—**II.** Deriv., **Nŭmĕrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Numerius, Numerian:* rausculum, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7.

1. nŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [numerus] *To count, reckon, number:* **I.** Lit.: si singulos numeremus in singulas (civitates), Cic. Rep. 3, 4: ea, si ex reis numeres, innumerabilia sunt; si ex rebus, modica, id. de Or. 2, 32: n. per digitos, Ov. F. 3, 123: votaque pro domina, vix numeranda facit, *that can hardly be counted, almost innumerable,* Tib. 4, 4, 18: aureos voce digitisque numerare, Suet. Claud. 21: tum licet a Pico numeres genus, *you reckon, derive,* Juv. 8, 131:—numera senatum, was said to the consul by a senator opposed to a bill, and who considered that there was not a quorum of senators present; equiv. to the Eng. *I demand a call of the House,* Fest. p. 170 ed.

Müll.—ne quid ad senatum "*consule!*" aut "*numera*," Cic. Att. 5, 4, 2 Orell. *N. cr.;* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2 (cf. also Plin. Pan. 76).—Poet., numerare pectine chordas, *to run over the strings*, i. e. *to play*, Juv. 6, 381.

B. In partic., of money, *To count out, pay out, pay:* stipendium numerare militibus, Cic. Pis. 36: pecuniam de suo, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, § 5: magnam pecuniam numerare, Caes. B. C. 3, 3.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To reckon, number* as one's own, *i. e. to have, possess* (so very rarely): donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5: veterani tricena aut supra stipendia numerantes, Tac. A. 1, 35.

B. *To account, reckon, esteem, consider* as any thing: Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat non competitorem, Cic. Mur. 24; id. Phil. 13, 4: sapientes cives, qualem me et esse et numerari volo, id. Fam. 1, 9: is prope alter Timarchides numerabatur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70: n. aliquid beneficii loco, id. Fam. 2, 6: mors in beneficii parte (*al.* partem) numeretur, id. Phil. 11, 1: voluptatem nullo loco, id. Fin. 2, 28: aliquid in bonis, id. Leg. 2, 5: aliquid in actis, id. Phil. 1, 8: ipse honestissimus inter suos numerabatur, id. Rosc. Am. 6: Thucydides numquam est numeratus orator, id. Brut. 45.—Hence

nŭmĕrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Counted out, paid down;* hence, *in ready money, in cash:* hic sunt quinque argenti lectae numeratae minae, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 50: duo talenta argenti numerata, id. Asin. 1, 3, 41: dos uxoris numerata, Cic. Caecin. 4.—Hence, subst., numeratum, i, *n.*, *Ready money, cash:* quae tua est suavitas nolles a me hoc tempore aestimationem accipere; nam numeratum, si cuperem, non haberem, Cic. Fam. 5, 20: ut numerato malim quam aestimatione, id. Att. 12, 25; so Liv. 36, 21 *fin.;* Hor. S. 2, 2, 136:—in numerato, *in ready money:* testamento edixit relinquere in numerato HSDC, Plin. 33, 10, 47.—Hence,

B. Trop., In numerato habere, *To have in readiness* (a phrase of Augustus): "dictum est de actore facile dicente ex tempore, ingenium eum in numerato habere," Quint. 6, 3, 111; cf. Sen. Contr. 2, 13 *fin.*

2. nŭmĕro, *adv.*, v. numerus, *ad fin.*

nŭmĕrōse, *adv.*, v. numerosus, *ad fin.*

nŭmĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [numerosus] *A great number, multitude* (a post-class. word): numerositas innumera, Macr. S. 5, 20: filiarum. Tert. Monog. 4: curialium, Cod. Theod. 12, 5, 3: Scriptorum, Sid. Carm. 23, 150.

nŭmĕrōsĭter, *adv.*, v. numerosus, *ad fin.*

nŭmĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [numerus] **I.** *Consisting of a great number, numerous, manifold* (so only post-Aug.): numerosa pubes, Val. Fl. 5, 40: partus, Plin. 11, 40, 95: herba radice magna, numerosa, id. 21, 24, 95: civitas, numerosissima provinciae totius, *the most populous*, Tac. Agr. 17: numerosissima florum varietas, Plin. 35, 11, 40: numerosissima suffragia, id. 7, 28, 29: copiosa et numerosa domus, Plin. Ep. 4, 15: debitor arcae, Mart. 3, 31; id. 4, 1: pullus equinus lato et musculorum toris numeroso pectore, Col. 6, 29; so, feminibus torosis ac numerosis, id. ib.:—pictor diligentior quam numerosior, *who is more accurate than prolific*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 130: gymnasium longe numerosius laxiusque, *more extensive, with more wings*, Plin. Ep. 10, 48: numerosa tabula, *a painting with many figures*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, n. 32: numerosum opus, *of various contents*, Quint. 5, 10, 10:—NUMEROSA RES means *variously accomplished, having a knowledge of many things:* RES NVMEROSA FVI, Inscr. ap. Grut. 655, 3.

II. *Full of rhythm* or *harmony, according to rhythm, measured, rhythmical, harmonious, melodious* (so quite class.): numerosaque brachia ducit, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 29: numerosos ponere gressus (*al.* gestus), id. Pont. 4, 2, 33: numerosa oratio, *rhythmical, melodious:* si numerosum est id in omnibus sonis atque vocibus, quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis aequalibus; recte, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 48: apta et numerosa oratio, id. ib. 50, 52: n. Horatius, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 48: Myron numerosior in arte, quam Polycletus, *more harmonious*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms, nŭmĕrōse and (post-class.) nŭmĕrōsĭter: **A.** *Numerously, multifariously* (so not in Cic.): numerosius onerare, Col. 4, 21: numerosius dividere, Plin. 33, 3, 19.—*Sup.:* familias numerosissime comparant, App. de deo Socrat. p. 54: sententias versare quam numerosissime, Quint. 10, 5, 9:—numerose loqui, *to speak in the plural number*, Tert. adv. Prax. 12.

B. *Rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously* (so quite class.): fidiculae numerose sonantes? Cic. N. D. 2, 8 *fin.*:—(sententia) cadit numerose, Cic. Brut. 8, 34: n. dicere, id. Or. 66; id. ib. 65; id. ib. 62: numerosius dicere, Gell. 7, 3 *fin.*—* (*β*) In the form numerositer: Arn. 2, 73.

nŭmĕrus, i, *m.* [of the same root with numus, *νόμος*: that which is measured off, dealt out, distributed] *A number.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: illi octo cursus septem efficiunt distinctos intervallis sonos: qui numerus rerum omnium fere nodus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 18; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Cic. Rep. 6, 12: consummare perfectissimum numerum, quem novem novies multiplicata componunt, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.*

B. In partic.: **1.** *A certain collective quantity, a number* of persons or things: numerum efficere, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 8: haec in Aeduorum finibus recensebantur numerusque inibatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: eum clavum, quia rarae per ea tempora literae erant, notam numeri annorum fuisse ferunt, Liv. 7, 3, 7: Pompilius ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14:—haec enim sunt tria numero, *in number, altogether*, Cic. de Or. 2, 28; so, classis mille numero navium, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18: oppida sua omnia, numero ad duodecim incendunt. Caes. B. G. 1, 5: ad duorum millium numero ex Pompeianis cecidisse reperiebamus, id. B. C. 3, 53: reliqui omnes, numero quadraginta, interfecti, Sall. J. 53; cf. id. ib. 93:—cum maximus piratarum numerus deesset, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28: ad numerum, *to the full number*, id. ib. 2, 5, 28: si naves suum numerum haberent, id. ib. 2, 5, 56: magnus numerus frumenti, *a great quantity*, id. ib. 2, 2, 72; cf. id. Planc. 26, 64; so too without an adj., like the Eng. *number*, for *a great number:* est (in eadem provincia) numerus civium Romanorum atque hominum honestissimorum, Cic. Fontei. 1 *fin.;* so, plures numero tuti, Tac. A. 14, 49 *fin.;* and, sed illos Defendit numerus, Juv. 2, 46.

2. In the *plur.*, numeri, *The mathematics, astronomy:* ut a sacerdotibus barbaris numeros et coelestia acciperet, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: Thales hoc etiam numeris inquirit et astris, Sid. 15, 79: numerisque sequentibus astra, Stat. Th. 4, 411.—Rarely in the *sing.:* Claud. Cons. Mall. 130.

3. In milit. lang., *A division* of the army, *a troop, band* (post-Aug.): sparsi per provinciam numeri, Tac. Agr. 18; cf., plena urbs exercitu insolito: multi ad hoc numeri e Germania ac Britannia, id. Hist. 1, 6; Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 86; Inscr. ap. Grut. 1096.

4. Like the Gr. ἀριθμός, *A mere number*, opp. to quality, worth: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, *we are mere numbers, ciphers*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27.

5. In grammat. lang., *A number* (singular, plural, dual), Var. L. L. 9, 39, § 65 *sq.;* Quint. 1, 4, 27; 1, 5, 42; 47; 1, 6, 25, et saep.

C. Transf., poet., *Dice* (marked with numbers): seu ludet numerosque manu jactabit eburnos, Ov. A. A. 2, 203; so, et modo tres jactet numeros, id. ib. 3, 355.

II. Trop.: *Rank, place, position, estimation:* me adscribe talem (*i. e.* talium) in numerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 13: in illo antiquorum hominum numero reponi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90: in numero deorum esse, id. N. D. 3, 19: numero beatorum aliquem eximere, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 18:—si quo in numero illud, quod per similitudinem affertur, et quo in loco illud, cujus causa affertur, haberi conveniat, ostendetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 50; id. Verr. 2, 2, 54: parentis numero alicui esse, id. de Div. in Caecil. 19 in hostium numero habere aliquem, Caes B. G. 1, 28: homo nullo numero, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: numerum aliquem obtinere, id. Brut. 47:—in numero esse, *to be of the number of, to be reckoned among, to be* any thing: Lucr. 5, 180: Q. Aelius Tubero fuit illo tempore nullo in oratorum numero, Cic. Brut. 31.

B. *A part* of a whole, *a member:* omnes numeros virtutis continet. Cic. Fin. 3, 7: varium et elegans omni fere numero poëma, id. Acad. 1, 3: mundus perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris atque partibus, id. N. D. 2, 13: animalia imperfecta suisque Trunca vident numeris. Ov. M. 1, 427: quid omnibus numeris praestantius? Quint. 10, 1, 91: liber numeris omnibus absolutus, Plin. Ep. 9, 38.—Hence, omnium numerorum esse, *To be complete, perfect:* Petr. 68: puer omnium numerûm, id. ib. 63. And on the contrary, deesse numeris suis, *to be deficient:* Ov. Am. 3, 7, 17.

C. *Order:* quaecunque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo Digerit in numerum, Virg. A. 3, 445.

D. *Musical measure, time, rhythm, harmony, numbers:* in numerum exsultant, Lucr. 2, 630: in musicis numeri, et voces et modi, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 42; Quint. 9, 4, 126:—histrio si paulum se movet extra numerum, Cic. Parad. 3 *fin.;* Quint. 12, 2, 12:—sit igitur hoc cognitum, in solutis etiam verbis inesse numeros, Cic. Or. 56 *fin.:* Isocrates verbis solutis numeros primus adjunxit, id. ib. 52; cf. id. Brut. 8: multum interest, utrum numerosa sit, id est similis numerorum, an plane e numeris constet oratio, id. Or. 65 *fin.:* redigere omnes fere in quadrum numerumque sententias, id. ib. 61.—Hence, quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque Curas, *nothing out of measure, improper*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 59.

2. *A measure, number*, in poetry: nam quum sunt numeri plures, iambum et trochaeum frequenter segregat ab oratore Aristoteles, Cic. Or. 47; id. ib. 64: nectere verba numeris, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 3: numeros memini, si verba tenerem, Virg. E. 9, 45: numerisque fertur lege solutis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 11.

3. *A verse*, in gen. (poet.): arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabam Edere, *i. e. verses in heroic metre*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 1: impares, *i. e. elegiac verses*, id. ib. 3, 1, 37.—Hence

nŭmĕro (*abl.*), adverbially, lit., Measured according to number or time, *i. e. Precisely, exactly, just* (used only in ante-class. Latinity; freq. in Plautus; not found in Ter. or Lucr.): **A.** *Just, precisely, at the right time, on the instant:* numero mihi in mentem fuit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 25: neminem vidi, qui numero sciret, quod scitu est opus. Naev. in Fest. p. 170 ed. Müll.—Hence. **B.** *Quickly, rapidly, soon* "*numero* significat cito," Non. 352, 16 *sq.* (apes) si quando displicatae sunt, cymbalis et plausibus numero reducunt in locum unum, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 7.—Connected with nimis: perfalsum et abs te creditum numero nimis, *too quickly, too soon*, Afran. in Fest. p. 170 ed. Müll.; cf. Neukirch. Fab. tog. p. 256: numquam nimis numero quemquam vidi facere, quam facto est opus, Turpil. in Non. 352, 20.—**2.** In a bad sense, *Too quickly, too hastily, too soon:* Menaechne, numero huc advenis ad prandium: Nunc opsonatu redeo, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 13; id. Casin. 3, 5, 21: o Apella, o Zeuxis pictor, Cur numero estis mortui hinc exemplum ut pingeretis? *why have you died too soon?* id. Poen. 5, 4, 102; Afran. in Non. 352, 26; id. ap. Fest. l. l.

1. Nŭmīcĭus, ii, and **Nŭmīcus,** i, *m.* *A small river in Latium, near Lavinium, on the banks of which stood the grove of* Juppiter Indiges, now *Rio Torto;* cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 616: amnis Numicius, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56: corniger Numicius. Ov. F. 3, 647: veneranda Numici Unda, Tib. 2, 5, 45; so in the *nom.*, Numicus, Sil. 8, 180

2. Nŭmīcĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So, L. Numicius Circeiensis, Liv. 8, 3: T. Numicius Priscus, *a consul*, id. 2, 63: Ti. Numicius, *a tribune of the people*, Cic. Off. 3, 30: Minucius Thermus.

Tac. A. 16, 20. To Numicius is addressed Hor. Ep. 1, 6.

Nŭmida, ae, *m.* = Νομάς, *A nomad:* Arabia Numidarum, Vitr. 8, 3: "Numidas cimus quos Graeci Νομάδας, sive quod id genus hominum pecoribus negotietur, sive quod herbis, ut pecora aluntur," Fest. p. 173 ed. Müll.

II. In partic., *A Numidian*, usually in the *plur.*, Numidae, ārum, *The Numidians, a people of Northern Africa, between Mauritania and the territory of Carthage*, in the mod. *Algiers*, Sall. J. 46; 66; 89; Liv. 29, 31; 34; Virg. A. 4, 41; Hor. Od. , 11, 47; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 221 *sq.*—In the *gen. plur.*, Numidum gentes, Mart. 12, 26.—In the *sing.*: Numida, Sall. J. 12. Of *mounted Numidian slaves* belonging to great men among the Romans, Tac. H. 2, 40; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2877.—**2.** Adject., *Of* or *belonging to the Numidians, Numidian:* Numidae jaculatores, Liv. 28, 11: Numidae leones, Ov. A. A. 2, 183: Numida dens, *i. e. ivory*, id. Pont. 4, 9, 28.—**3.** *A Roman surname:* Plotius Numida, Hor. Od. 1, 36.

B. Derivv.: **1. Nŭmĭdĭa,** ae, *f.*, *The country of Numidia*, Mel. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 5, 3, 2; Sall. J. 8; 13; 16; Col. 3, 12, 6, et saep.

2. Nŭmĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Numidian:* equi Numidici, Liv. 30, 6: scuta, Sall. J. 94: cedri, Plin. 16, 40, 79: gallina, Col. 8, 2, 2. Called also, Numidicae aves, Plin. 10, 48, 67: Numidicum marmor, called also Libycum, Poenum, id. 5, 3, 2; 36, 6, 8; Sen. Ep. 86:—Numidicus, *a surname of* Q. Caecilius Metellus, *bestowed on him for his victory over Jugurtha*, Vellej. 2, 11: Aurel. Vict. Ver. ill. 62.

Nŭmĭsĭus, a. *The name of a Roman and Latin gens.* So, C. Numisius, Liv. 41, 8: T. Numisius Tarquiniensis, id. 45, 17: Numisius Tiro, Cic. Phil. 2, 4: Numisius Lupus, Tac. H. 1, 79; 3, 10: Numisius Rufus, id. ib. 4, 22; 59; 70:—Numisius, *a Latin chieftain*, Liv. 8, 11.—**II.** Deriv., **Nŭmĭsĭānus,** a, um (Numesianus, Isid. Orig. 17, 5), *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Numisius, Numisian:* Numisiana vitis, Col. 3, 2, 2; 7; 12, 43, 9; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

nŭmisma and **nummisma,** atis, v. nomisma.

Nŭmistro, ōnis, *f.* *A city in Lucania*, the mod. *Muro*, Liv. 27, 2.—Hence, **Numistrani,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of* Numistro, Plin. 3, 11, 15.

Nŭmĭtor, ōris, *m.* *A king of Alba, brother of Amulius, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus*, Liv. 1, 3; Ov. F. 4, 53; 809; 5, 75; id. Met. 14, 773; Virg. A. 6, 768.

Nŭmĭtōrĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So, C. Numitorius, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63: L. Numitorius, *a tribune of the people*, Liv. 2, 58: P. Numitorius, id. 3, 45; 54: Q. Numitorius Pullus, *a leader of Fregellae, in the contest of that city with the Romans*, Cic. Inv. 2, 34; id. Fin. 5, 22, 62.—*His daughter* was named Numitoria, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 17.

nummārĭus, nummātĭo, *etc.*, v. numarius, *etc.*

numnam and **numne,** v. under num, *no.* I. (β).

Nūmōrum-expalpōnĭdes (Nummor.), ae, *m.* [numus-expalpor] *A flatterer for money*, a fictitious comic name, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

‡ **nūmōsus** (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [numus] *Well furnished with money, wealthy, rich* (for the usual numatus): "hoc inclinamentum hujuscemodi verborum, ut vinosus, mulierosus, religiosus, numosus, significat copiam quandam immodicam rei, super qua dicitur," Nigid. in Gell. 4, 9, 2.

numqua, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 34, more correctly written separate, num qua.

numquam (nunqu.), *adv.* [ne-umquam] *At no time, never:* quod (principium) si numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 25; id. Att. 14. 13: videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta numquam fuit, id. ib. 7, 1: illum numquam, dum haec natio viveret sine cura futurum, id. Sest. 63: n. ante hoc tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; so, n. donec, Liv. 34, 23: numquam fui usquam, quin me omnes amarent plurimum. Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 62.—With a follg. negative affirmatively: numquam non ineptum, *always*, Cic. de Or. 1, 24 *fin.*; cf., probi mores numquam non plurimum profuerint, Quint. 7, 2, 23: numquam nisi honorificentissime Pompeium appellat, *never otherwise than, always*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 10.—* **II.** For non, *Not:* qui hodie numquam ad vesperam vivam! Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 40.

Numquampostĕāērĭpĭdes, ae, *m.* [numquam-postea-eripio] From whom one can never wrest what he has once seized, *Nevergetagainides*, a comically-formed name: Quodsemelarripides Numquamposteaeripides, Plaut. Pers, 4, 6, 22.

numquando, more correctly written separate, num quando; v. num, *no.* II.

numquid (nunqu.), *adv. interrog.* [num-quid] **I.** In a direct interrogation, where there is no corresponding term in English: numquid meministi? *do you remember?* Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 40: numquid, Gnaso, tu dubitas, quin ego perierim? id. Eun. 5, 9, 13: numquid Pomponius istis Audiret leviora, pater si viveret? Hor. S. 1, 4, 52; so id. ib. 1, 4, 136; 1, 2, 69: numquid ergo illuc accedo? Quint. 6, 3, 79; cf., igitur, id. 7, 1, 55; id. 7, 1, 48; Arn. 2, 88; so id. 3, 108.—**II.** Rarely in an indirect interrog., *Whether:* scire sane velim, numquid necesse sit, comitiis esse Romae, Cic. Att. 12, 8: si dubitare coeperit, numquid testatus decesserit, vel numquid vivat, Ulp. Dig. 38, 15, 2.

numquis, more correctly written separate, num quis; v. num.

* **nūmŭlārĭŏlus** (numm.), i, *m. dim.* [numularius] *A money-changer:* Sen. Apocol. *med.*

nūmŭlārĭus (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [numulus] *Of or belonging to money-changing.* As an adj. very rarely: mensa numularia, Scaev. Dig. 14, 3, 20.—More freq.,

II. Subst., nūmŭlārĭus (numm.), ii, *m.*, *A money-changer, money-broker*, mensarius (post-Aug.): numulario, non ex fide versanti pecunias, manus amputavit mensaeque ejus affixit, Suet. Galb. 9; Petr. 56; Ulp. Dig. 16. 3. 7.

B. *An officer of the mint, who tested the silver before it was coined:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3226: ib. *no.* 3227.

nūmŭlus (numm.), i, *m. dim.* [numus] *Some money, money:* numulis acceptis, Cic. Att. 1, 16: numulorum aliquid, id. ib. 1, 19 *fin.*: nihil aliud curant, nisi agros, nisi villulas, nisi numulos suos, id. ib. 8, 13.

nūmus (also written nummus), i, *m.* [from the Sicil. νόμος, silver coin, Var. L. L. 5, 36, § 173; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 315; Böckh, metrol. Unters. p. 310] *A piece of money, a coin, money:* **I.** In gen.: jactabatur enim temporibus illis numus, sic ut nemo posset scire, quid haberet, *the value of money fluctuated*, Cic. Off. 3, 20: adulterini numi, *counterfeit money*, id. ib. 3, 23: putat suos numos vos comedisse, id. ib. 6, 1: habere in numis, *in ready money*, id. ib. 8, 10; cf., (hominem) non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in suis numis multis esse et semper fuisse, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A Roman silver coin, called also* numus sestertius, *and simply* sestertius (v. sestertius), *a sesterce:* cogit Scandilium quinque illa millia numum dare atque annumerare Apronio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60; cf. ib. 61: binis millibus numum, Plin. 17, 1, 1; cf., on account of the *gen.*, numum, Cic. Or. 46 *fin.*: numorum Philippeum ad tria millia, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 115; so *gen.*, numorum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 5; Suet. Aug. 46 *fin.*; id. Dom. 4 *fin.*; Plin. 8, 43, 68.—Connected with sestertius: percipere mille nongentos quinquaginta sestertios numos, Col. 3, 3, 9: sestertiis sexcentis numis, id. ib. § 13.

2. Transf., like our *Farthing, cent*, to denote *a very small sum, a trifle, low price, etc.*: assident, subducunt, ad numum convenit, *to a farthing, to a cent*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: ecquis est ex tanto populo, qui bona C. Rabirii numo sestertio sibi addici velit? id. Rab. Post. 17: quae maxima inter vos habentur, divitiae, gratia, potentia, sestertio numo aestimanda sunt, Sen. Ep. 95: damnatus... et sestertio numo veniit, Liv. Epit. 55; Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 34.

B. As a Greek coin, *Two* drachmae (so only in Plaut.): illi drachmis issent miseri; me nemo potest Minoris quisquam numo, ut surgam, subigere, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 19: *Me.* Quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt sacres sinceri? *Cy.* Numo, id. Men. 2, 2, 16; id. Epid. 1, 1, 52.

nunc, *adv.* *Now, at present, at this time:* **I.** Lit.: alium esse censes nunc me atque olim, quum dabam? Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13: erat tunc excusatio oppressis, nunc nulla est, Cic. Phil. 7, 5; so opp. to tunc, id. Lael. 11, 39; opp. to tum, id. Quint. 28, 87; 29, 88; Caecin. 1; Rab. Post. 12, 34; Att. 7, 6, 2: quum eum antea tui similem in dicendo viderim, tum vero nunc... multo videbam similiorem, id. Brut. 71, 250: non semper vostra evortit, nunc Juppiter hac stat, Enn. Ann. 7, 58: ergo postque magisque viri nunc gloria claret, id. ib. 8, 29: nunc est ille dies, quum gloria maxima sese Ostendat nobis, id. ib. 11, 18: nunc deinceps ratiocinationis naturam consideremus, Cic. Inv. 1, 33: nunc denique est perfectum, ut, *etc.*, id. Prov. Cons. 13: ut nunc est, *as things now are, as matters stand*, Cic. Att. 12, 29; Hor. S. 1, 9, 6:—qui nunc sunt, *of the present day:* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15; so Plin. 22, 25, 71; and, per ὑφ'ἕν, nunc homines, *the men of the present day:* tace stulta: non tu nunc hominum mores vides? Plaut. Pers, 3, 1, 57:—nunc ipsum, *just now*. Cic. Att. 7, 3; cf. id. ib. 12, 40; so id. ib. 8, 9.—Sometimes connected with the *temp. perf.*: id adeo nos nunc factum invenimus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 46: item Menandri Phasma nunc nuper dedit (Gr. νῦν ἄρτι), Ter. Eun. prol. 9: nunc reus erat apud Crassum, Cic. Att. 2, 24; id. Planc. 23: nunc Saliaribus Ornare pulvinar deorum tempus erat dapibus, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 2: dixit, nunc demum se voti esse damnatum, Nep. Timol. 5.—Less freq. with the *fut.*: quis nunc te adibit? cui videberis bella? Quem nunc amabis? Catull. 8, 16 and 17.—With the suffix *ce* and the interrog. particle *ne*, nunccine: hem, nunccine demum? Ter. And. 4, 1, 60.

2. Nunc... nunc, *Now... now, sometimes... sometimes:* tribuni plebis nunc fraudem, nunc negligentiam consulum accusabant, Liv. 4, 2: nunc hac parte, nunc illa, id. 34, 13: ut nunc in liminibus starent, nunc errabundi domos suas pervagarentur, id. 1, 29: nunc hos, nunc illos aditus omnemque pererrat Arte locum, Virg. A. 5, 441: nunc huc, nunc illuc curro, Ov. Her. 10, 19. Also thrice repeated: nunc ad prima signa, nunc in medium, nunc in ultimo agmine aderat, Curt. 7, 3, § 17; so Just. 4, 1, 4; and even five times, Sen. de Ira, 3, 6.—The first nunc is sometimes poetically omitted: pariterque sinistros, Nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. A. 5, 830.—**b.** Nunc... mox, Vellej. 2, 63—**c.** Nunc... postremo, Liv. 3, 49.

II. Transf.: **A.** In forming a climax, *But now:* Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 8: quae quidem multo plura evenirent, si ad quietem integri iremus: nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, Cic. de Div. 1, 30: si haec non ad cives R., si non ad homines, verum ad bestias conqueri vellem, tamen tanta rerum atrocitate commoverentur. Nunc vero cum loquar apud senatores populi R., *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67; 1, 1, 5; so, si... nunc (vero), id. Fontej. 11; Cat. 2, 7; Fam. 15, 13: quum aliquid videbatur caveri posse, tum id negligi dolebam; nunc vero, eversis omnibus rebus, *etc.*, id. ib. 6, 21; so, quum ... nunc vero, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 19.

B. *In that case, now, then:* abi nunc, populi fidem implora, Auct. ap. Cic. Fam 10, 32, 3; so Sen. Ben. 5, 12; 6, 35

nunccĭne, v. nunc.

nuncĭa (nunt.), ae, v. under nuncius

nuncĭātĭo (nunt.), ōnis, *f.* [nuncio] used only in relig. and jurid. lang.: **I.** In relig. lang., *A declaring, announcing; a declaration, announcement* made by the augur respecting what he has observed (v. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 111) nos nunciationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem. Cic. Phil. 2, 32 81; id. ib. 5, 3 *fin.*—**II.** In jurid. Lat *An announcement, notice, declaration, information.* So of an information respecting ownerless goods which fall to the fis cus, Callistr. Dig. 49, 14, 1: novi operis, *an information lodged respecting a work undertaken by another to one's injury:* de novi operis nunciatione, Cod. Justin. 8, tit. 11; Dig. 39, tit. 1.

nunciātor (nunt.), ōris, *m.* [nuncio] (a post-class. word): **I.** *A reporter, declarer, announcer:* apparuit Christus rei maximae nunciator, Arn. 1 *fin.*; so Tert. Carm. Christ. 7.

II. *An informer.* Ulp. Dig. 39, 1, 20; so id. ib. 48, 16, 6.

nunciātrix (nunt.), īcis, *f.* [nunciator] *She that announces* (late Lat.): Cassiod. Var. 2, 14.

nuncio (nuntio), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [nuncius] *To announce, report, declare, relate, make known, inform,* etc.

I. In gen.: nunciare nuncium exoptabilem, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67: *Ly.* Salutem multam dicito patrono. *Cu.* Nunciabo. *I will attend to it,* id. Curc. 4, 2, 38, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 5: non dubito, quin celerius tibi hoc rumor, quam illius nostrum literae nunciarint, Cic. Att. 1, 15: quid est, quod percipi possit, si ne sensus quidem vera nunciant? id. Acad. 2, 25; id. Pis. 19: equites ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nunciarent, prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: nunciare horas, *to announce the hours, tell the time of day:* Mart. 8, 67; cf. Tac. A. 15, 30: delegit centurionem, qui nunciaret regibus, ne armis disceptarent, id. ib. 2, 65: jubet nunciari miserae, dicendam ad causam postero die adesset, id. ib. 11, 37; Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 44.—In the pass.: Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 76: hoc adeo celeriter fecit, ut simul adesse, et venire nunciaretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 36: jamjam adesse ejus equites nunciabantur, id. ib. 1, 14; Plin. Ep. 3, 7. —Impers.: nunciatum est nobis a M. Varrone, venisse eum Roma, Cic. Acad. 1, 1; id. Fam. 11, 2: cum paulo esset de hoc incommodo nunciatum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 16.

II. In partic., in jurid. Lat., *To denounce, inform against* a thing: causam pecuniae fisco, Papin. Dig. 49, 14, 39; cf., quum heres decessisset, exstitit qui bona nuciaret, Paul. ib. 29, 5, 22: opus novum, *to inform against a work undertaken by another to one's injury:* opus novum, si tibi nunciavero, Ulp. Dig. 4, 7, 3; 16; id. ib. 43, 20, 3.

nuncius (nunt.), ĭi, *m.*, and **nuncia** (nunt.), ae, *f.* [novum-cio, one who brings news, *i. e.*] *A reporter, messenger, courier, bearer of news;* both of persons and things; also abstr., *a message.*

I. Lit.: **A.** *Masc.*, nuncius, ii: Mercurius Jovis qui nuncius perhibetur, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 1: o hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuncios, seu potius Pegasos habet, Cic. Quint. 25: literis, nunciis, cohortationibus omnes excitare, id. Phil. 14, 7: facere aliquem certiorem per nuncium, id. Att. 11, 24: aliquid audire sine capite, sine auctore, rumore nuncio, id. Fam. 12, 10: literas et nuncios mittere ad aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 26.—Poet., of a woman: Huic dea . . . utinam non hic tibi nuncius essem, Val. Fl. 2, 141.

2. Abstr.: **a.** In gen., *A message, news, tidings:* nuncium exoptabilem nunciare, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67: acerbum nuncium alicui perferre, Cic. Balb. 28: de Q. Fratre nuncii nobis tristes venerunt, id. Att. 3, 17: exoptatum nuncium alicui afferre, id. Rosc. Am. 7: nuncium optatissimum accipere, id. Fam. 2, 19: nuncium perferre, id. Lig. 3: nuncium ferre ad aliquem, Liv. 4, 41.

b. In partic.: (*α*) *A command, order, injunction:* quos senatus ad denunciandum bellum miserat, nisi legatorum nuncio paruisset, Cic. Fam. 12, 24; so Nep. Chabr. 3.

(*β*) Nuncium uxori remittere or mittere, *To send one's wife a letter of divorce:* Cic. de Or. 1, 40; 56; Att. 1, 13; Ulp. Dig. 24, 2, 4. Also of a woman who separates from her husband, Cic. Top. 4.—Also of the annulling of a betrothment: si invito patrono nuncium sponsa liberta remiserit, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 45. Of the rejection of the marriage contract by the parents and guardians: Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 74: si puellae tutores ad infringenda sponsalia nuncium miserint, Ulp. Dig. 23, 1, 6.

B. *Fem.*, nuncia, ae, *A female messenger, she that brings tidings:* nuncia fulva Jovis, *i. e. the eagle,* Poët. ap. Cic. Leg. 1, 1; cf. Liv. 1, 34: historia nuncia vetustatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9: vox nuncia cladis, Liv. 5, 50: fama nuncia veri, Virg. A. 4, 188.

C. Transf., adject., nuncius (nuntius), a, um. *That announces signifies, makes known* (poet.): nuncia fibra deos? Tib. 2, 1, 25: fratre reversuro, nuncia venit avis, Mart. 8, 32: nuncia litera. Ov. Her. 6, 9: simulacra In mentes hominum divinae nuncia formae, Lucr. 6, 77; cf. id. 4, 706: habes animi nuncia verba mei, Ov. Her. 16, 10: exta venturae nuncia sortis, Tib. 3, 4, 5.—In the *plur.* subst.: ad aures nova nuncia referens, *this new message,* Catull. 63, 75; cf., "nuncius est qui nunciat, *nuncium,* quod nunciatur," Serv. Virg. A. 11, 896.

nuncubi, *adv.* [from num alicubi] *Any where? whether any where?* (ante-classical): nuncubi hic vides citrum, aut aurum? Var. R. R. 3, 2, 4;—id. ib. 2, 5, 2.— * **II.** Transf., *At any time? ever?* nuncubi meam Benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 83.

nuncŭpātim, *adv.* [nuncupo] *By name* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 9, 16 *in carm.*; so Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 9 *fin.*

nuncŭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (a post-Aug. word), *A naming, calling; a name, appellation:* **I.** In gen.: justitiam universae virtutis nuncupatione complectitur, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 229 Oud.; id. de Mundo, p. 343 Oud.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A naming* or *appointing as heir:* cum a parentibus inter liberos palam heres nuncuparetur, derisores vocabat, quod post nuncupationem vivere perseverarent, Suet. Cal. 38; cf. Gaj. Inst. 2, § 104; Ulp. Regul. tit. 20, § 9; so Ulp. Dig. 28, 6, 18.

B. *A dedication* of a book: mihi patrocinia ademi nuncupatione, Plin. H. N. praef. § 8.

C. *A public pronouncing* of vows: votorum nuncupationes, Tac. A. 16, 22; Suet. Ner. 46: sollennium verborum, Val. Max. 5, 10, *n.* 1.

nuncŭpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A namer* (post-classical): Pythagoras primus philosophiae nuncupator et conditor, App. Flor. p. 59 Oud.

nuncŭpo, āvi, ātum, 1. (archaic collat. form, nuncupassit for nuncupaverit; v. in the follg.) *v. a.* [nomine capio] *To call by name, to call, name* (a word belonging for the most part to ante-class. and post-Aug., and esp. to jurid. lang.; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; Quint. 8, 3, 27 Spald. *N. cr.*): "*nuncupare* nominare valere apparet in legibus, ubi *nuncupatae pecuniae* sunt scriptae; item in choro, in quo est: *Aenea! Quis est qui meum nomen nuncupat?* Item in Medio: *Quis tu es mulier, quae me insueto nuncupasti nomine?*" Var. L. L. 6. 7. § 60: CVM NEXVM FACIET MANCIPIVMQVE VTI LINGVA NVNCVPASSIT ITA IVS ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. p. 173 (v. Append.; Dirks. Fragm. p. 397 *sq.*); cf. Cic. Off. 3, 16; cf. also Cic. de Or. 1, 57 *fin.*: "*nuncupata pecunia* est nominata, certa (nomine certa?), nominibus propriis pronunciata," Fest. p. 173 ed. Müll.: tum illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60; cf. id. ib. 2, 28, 71: Plin. 4, 12, 27: Pompeii M. titulos omnes triumphosque hoc in loco nuncupari, id. 7, 26, 27: aliquam reginam, Just. 24, 2.—Poet.: alicujus fidem, *to invoke,* Enn. in Non. 90, 11.

II. In partic.: **A.** Nuncupare heredem, *To name publicly before witnesses as one's heir:* heredes palam, ita ut exaudiri possint nuncupandi sunt, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 21: voce nuncupatus heres, Just. 12, 15 *fin.*; Julian. Dig. 37, 11, 8:—nuncupatum testamentum, *a testament drawn up in the presence of witnesses, in which the testator names his heirs:* Plin. Ep. 8, 18.—Hence,

B. In gen., *To constitute* or *appoint as one's heir:* Suet. Claud. 4; so id. Cal. 38: —nec quia offendit alius, nuncuparis, sed quia ipse meruisti. Plin. Pan. 43.

C. *To publicly pronounce vows, to offer vows, to vow:* "*vota nuncupata* dicuntur, quae consules, praetores cum in provinciam proficiscuntur faciunt: ea in tabulas praesentibus multis referuntur. At Santra L. II. de verborum antiquitate satis multis *nuncupata* colligit non directo nominata significare, sed promissa et quasi testificata, circumscripta, recepta, quod etiam in votis nuncupandis esse convenientius," Fest. p. 173 ed. Müll.; Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 11; Liv. 21, 63: quum consul more majorum secundum vota in Capitolio nuncupata, cum lictoribus paludatus profectus ab urbe esset, id. 41, 10: solvere vota nuncupata pro incolumitate exercitus, Val. Max. 1, 1 *fin.*

nunc-usque, *adv.* *Until now* (post-class.): Amm. 14, 2.

1. nundĭna, ae, *f.* *A market-day*, v. nundinus, *no.* I.

2. Nundĭna, ae, *f.* [nundinae] *The goddess who presided over the purification and naming of infants, which took place in the case of boys on the ninth and in that of girls on the eighth day after birth,* Macr S. 1, 16 *fin.*; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm 1, p. 151; 2, p. 244.

nundĭnae, ārum, *f.*, v. nundinus, *no.* I.

* **nundĭnālis**, e, *adj.* [nundinae] *Of* or *belonging to the* nundinae: nundinalis cocus, *a bad cook;* acc. to the usual explanation, *one only fit to prepare a funeral feast, which took place on the ninth day after the burial:* Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 45 (cf. id. Pseud. 3, 2, 6. Acc. to others, *a cook hired only on market-days, seldom employed.* Perhaps nundinalis stands for nundinarius, v. h. v., and nundinalis cocus is *a market-cook, one who sets up a movable kitchen for the people who come to market*).

nundĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a market* or *fair, market-* (post-Aug.): nundinarium forum. Plin. 8, 51, 57: oppidum, id. 12, 17, 40: epulae, *given to those who attended the market,* Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 69.

nundĭnātĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj* [nundinor] *For sale* (post-class.): capita nundinaticia. *i. e. the unveiled faces of girls,* Tert. Virg. veland. 3.

nundĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] Lit., *The holding of a market* or *fair;* hence, *a trading, trafficking, buying and selling:* fuit nundinatio aliqua, et isti non nova, ne causam diceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5: quae libido in jure dicundo fuerit, quae varietas decretorum, quae nundinatio, id. ib. 2, 3, 46: juris et fortunarum, id. Agr. 1, 3; id. Phil. 2, 45 Orell. *N. cr.*

II. *The market-price:* Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 32.

nundĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A trader, trafficker:* **I.** Lit.: Fest. s. v. NUNDINAE, p. 173 ed. Müll.:—NUNDINATOR, *an appellation of Mercury as the patron deity of brokers.* Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 1, *no.* 80.— **II.** Trop.: nundinator salutis publicae, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 3.

nundĭno, āre, v. nundinor, *ad fin.*

nundĭnor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [nundinae] Lit., *To attend* or *hold market; to trade, traffic:* **I.** Lit.: in captivorum pretiis, nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more, nundinans. *chaffering,* Liv. 22, 56.

B. Transf., *To come together in large numbers:* in Solonio, ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. de Div. 2, 31, 66.

II. Trop., *To get by trafficking; to purchase, buy:* nundinari senatorium nomen, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49: jus ab aliquo, id. ib. 2, 1, 46: totum imperium populi Romani, id. Phil. 3, 4.

B. *To trade away, to sell:* constabat eum in cognitionibus patriis nundinari praemiarique solitum, Suet. Tib. 7: judices sententias suas pretio nundinantur, App. M. 10, p. 746 Oud.

Act. collat. form, nundĭno (post-class.): n. pudorem, Firm. Math. 6, 31 *fin.*; Auct. ap. Capitol. Gord. 24 *fin.*; and so in the *part. perf.*, nundinatus, *traded away, sold,* Firm. Math. 6, 31 *med.*; Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 969.

nundĭnum, i, *n.*, v. nundinus, *no.* II.

nundĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [novem-dies] *Of* or *belonging to nine days;* hence, subst.: **I.** nundinae, ārum (*sing.* collat. form, nundina, ae, Sid. Ep. 7, 5), *f.*, *The ninth day,* i. e. *the market-day, the weekly market;* denoting the time, the place, and the business (on market-days the country people came into the city for the purpose of buying and selling, and of attending to public and religious affairs): "*nundinas* feriatum diem esse voluerunt antiqui, ut rustici convenirent mercandi vendendique causa: eumque nefastum, ne, si liceret cum pópulo agi, interpellarentur nundinatores," Fest. p. 173 ed. Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 1, 16: annum ita diviserunt, ut nonis modo diebus urbanas res usurparent, reliquis VII. ut rura colerent, Var. R. R. 2 praef. § 1: erat in eo ipso loco nundinarum πανήγυρις, Cic. Att. 1, 14: illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, id. Agr. 2, 33, Plin. 28, 2, 5; id. 18, 3, 4: farris pretium in trinis nundinis ad assem redegit, id. 18, 3, 4.

B. Trop., *Trade, traffic, sale* totius reipublicae nundinae, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 11; cf., vectigalium flagitiosissimae nundinae, id. ib. 2, 14, 35.

II. nundĭnum, i, *n.*, *The market-time*, for the most part only in the connection inter nundinum, *the time between two* nundinae, and trinum nundinum, *the time of three* nundinae, or at least 17 days (reckoned from the first market-day to the third, inclusive; it was necessary that this period should expire before a bill could be put to the vote, Macr. S. 1, 16): si nihil gustat inter nundinum, Lucil. in Non. 214, 28: quoties priscus homo ac rusticus Romanus inter nundinum barbam radebat, Var. ib. 214, 30; id. ib. 32: —postquam comitia decemviris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, *on the third market-day*, Liv. 3, 35: rogatio sive non trino forte nundino promulgata sive non idoneo die, Quint. 2, 4, 35: quod in ceteris legibus trinum nundinum esse oportet, Auct. or. pro domo, 16;—Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.

nunquam, v. numquam.

nuntia, nuntiatio, *etc.*, v. nuncia, nunciatio, *etc.*

nūper, *adv.* [noviper, from novus] *Newly, lately, recently, not long ago*: **I.** Lit.: nuper et quid dico nuper? immo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante vidimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3: de quo sum nuper tecum locutus, id. Att. 14, 7: is, qui nuper Romae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 19: fac, quod fecisti nuper in curia, id. Lig. 12; id. de Div. Verr. 20.—*Sup.*: ab eo quod ille nuperrime dixerit, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 24.

II. Transf., *Recently, in modern times*: neque ante philosophiam patefactam, quae nuper inventa est, Cic. de Div. 1, 39; cf. id. N. D. 2, 50: vixi puellis nuper idoneus . . . Nunc, *etc.*, *formerly*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 1.

nūpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [nuper] *Late, fresh, recent* (ante- and post-class.): recens captum hominem nuperum et novicium Te perdocere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 60: elephanti nuperi a silva (*al.* nuper), Flor. 4, 2:—"*nuperrimus* etiam proferebant antiquissimi," Prisc. p. 606 P.

nupta, ae, *f.*, v. nubo.

nuptālĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [nupta] *Of* or *belonging to a marriage, wedding-, nuptial* (only in jurid. Lat.): donum, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 194.

‡ **nuptĭābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [nuptiae] *Marriageable*: "nupta, nubilis, nuptiabilis," Not. Tir. p. 131.

nuptĭae, ārum, *f. plur.* [nubo] *A marriage, wedding, nuptials*: **I.** Lit.: exornatis nuptiis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 54: nuptias adornare, id. ib. 2, 1, 35: facere, id. ib. 2, 4, 9: coquere coenam ad nuptias, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 15: in nuptias aliquem conjicere, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 23: nuptias alicui efficere, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 28: in nuptiis alicujus coenare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: quae nuptiae non diuturnae fuerunt, Cic. Clu. 12: cornificia vetula sane et multarum nuptiarum, id. Att. 13, 29.

II. Transf., of *Sexual intercourse*: cujus mater quotidianis nuptiis delectabatur, Auct. Her. 4, 34; so Just. 31, 6; Petr. 26.

nuptĭālis, e, *adj.* [nuptiae] *Of* or *belonging to a marriage, wedding-, nuptial*: nuptiales ludi, Plaut. Casin. 5, 1, 2: coena, id. Curc. 5, 2, 61; Suet. Calig. 25: dona, Cic. Clu. 9: faces, id. ib. 6; Hor. Od. 3, 11, 33: carmina, Catull. 61, 12, et al.

Adv., nuptĭālĭter, *As at a wedding*: Venus nuptialiter laeta, Mart. Cap. 6, 227.

nuptĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who marries* (late Lat.): Hier. ad Jov. 1, *n.* 38: "nuptiatores, γαμοστόλοι," Gloss. Philox.

nupto, are, *v. intens. n.* [nubo] *To marry, wed* (post-classical): Tert. Sodom. 45.

* **nuptŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [nupta] *A young wife*: Var. in Non. 357, 2 (*al.* nuptae).

nuptŭrĭo, ivi, ire, *v. desid. n.* [nubo] *To desire to marry* (post-Aug.): Mart. 3, 93; App. Apol. p. 533 Oud.

1. nuptus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from nubo.

2. nuptus, ūs, *m.* [nubo] *Marriage, wedlock* (post-class.): nuptumque passa, Stat. S. 5, 1, 45: dies nuptùs, *a wedding-day*, Gell. 2, 24, 7: solenni nuptu filias locabant, Aurel. Vict. Vir. ill. 59.

‡ **nŭrĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [nurus] *A daughter-in-law*: Inscr. ap. De Vita Inscr. Benev. 53, 136.

Nursĭa or **Nurtĭa,** ae, *f.* *A Sabine city*, the mod. *Norcia*: Nursia frigida, Virg. A. 7, 715: cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 535 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Nursīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nursian*: rapa, Col. 10, 421; Plin. 18, 13, 34: pilae, Mart. 13, 20.—In the *plur.* subst., Nursini, ōrum, *m.*, *The Nursians*, Plin. 3, 12, 17.

Nurtĭa, v. Nortia.

† **nŭrus,** ūs, *f.* [νυός] *A daughter-in-law*: **I.** Lit.: uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4; Cic. Phil. 2, 24: jam tua Laomedon oritur nurus, *i. e. Aurora, the wife of Tithonus, a son of Laomedon*, Ov. F. 6, 729: matrum nuruumque caterva, id. Met. 12, 216. —**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A son's bride*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 12.—**B.** *The wife of a grandson* or *great-grandson*, Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 14; Ulp. ib. 2, 8, 2.—**C.** *A young woman, married woman* (poet.): inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat, Ov. A. A. 3, 248: nurus Latinae, id. Met. 2, 365: Luc. 1, 146.

† **nūs,** *m.* = νοῦς, *The understanding* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 2, 36. —**II.** In partic., *One of the aeons of Valentinian*, Tert. adv. Valent. 7; 9.

‡ **nusciciōsum** (more correctly ‡ nuscitiōsum) Ateius Philologus ait appellari solitum, qui propter oculorum vitium parum videret. At Opilius Aurelius NVSCICIONES (*fort. leg.* NVSCITIONES) esse caecitudines nocturnas: Aelius Stilo, qui plus videret vesperi, quam meridie, nec cognosceret, nisi quod usque ad oculos admovisset, Fest. p. 173 ed. Müll.

nuspiam, A false reading for uspiam, Gell. 5, 4, 2.

nusquam, *adv.* [ne-usquam] *Nowhere, in no place*: **I.** Lit.: fratrem nusquam invenio gentium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 1: sive est illa scripta uspiam, sive nusquam, Cic. Leg. 1, 15: nolite arbitrari me cum a vobis discessero nusquam aut nullum fore, id. de Sen. 22, et saep.:—nusquam non, *every where*: Plin. 24, 1, 5.

II. Transf.: **A.** *On no occasion, nowhere, in nothing*: nusquam equidem quicquam deliqui, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 30: praestabo sumptum nusquam melius poni posse, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.

B. With verbs of motion, *No whither, to no place*: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 50: nusquam abeo, id. Ad. 2, 2, 38; Auct. Her. 2, 2.

2. *To* or *for nothing*: ut ad id omnia referri oporteat, ipsum autem nusquam, Cic. Fin. 1, 9: plebem nusquam alio natam, quam ad serviendum, Liv. 7, 18.

C. nusquam esse: *Not to exist, not to be* (poet. and in post-class. prose): ergo nunc Dama sodalis Nusquam est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 101: Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 38.

nūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nuto] *Tottering* (post-class.): App. de Deo Socrat. p. 129 Oud.

nūtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Tottering, staggering* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: miles nutabundus, App. M. 9, p. 673 Oud.; so Salvian. Gub. D. 6, 13.—**II.** Trop., *Vacillating, uncertain*, Lact. 6, 3.

* **nūtāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A nodding, waving*: Sil. 2, 399.

nūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (a post-Aug. word) **I.** *A nodding*: capitis nutatio, Plin. 1, 37, 49.—**II.** *A swaying*: **A.** Lit.: in utramque partem nutatio, Quint. 11, 3 129.—**B.** Trop.: nutatio reipublicae, Plin. Pan. 5.

nutĭquam, v. neutiquam.

nūto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. n.* [nuo, ĕre] *To nod* with the head: **I.** Lit.: neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 39: capite nutat, id. Mil. 2, 2, 52: nutat ne loquar, id. Men. 4, 2, 49: crebro capitis motu nutans, Suet. Calig. 38: nutans, distorquens oculos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 64.

II. In gen., *To sway to and fro*: **A.** Lit.: nutant circumspectantibus galeae, et incerti trepidant, Liv. 4, 37; Virg. A. 2, 629: percutiens nutanti pectora mento, Ov. M. 11, 619: nutans machinimentum, Tac. H. 4, 30.

B. Trop., *To waver*: **1.** *To waver in one's opinion* or *judgment; to doubt, hesitate*: etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura Deorum, Cic. N D. 1, 43: sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat, Ov. M. 10, 375; cf. Stat. Th 8, 614

2. *To falter in one's fidelity, to be faithless*: ac primo Festus nutabat, palam Vitellium, occultis nunciis Vespasianum fovens, Tac. H. 2, 98.

3. *To be ready to fall* or *give way; to totter, to waver*: tanto discrimine urbs nutabat, ut, *etc.*, Tac. H. 4, 52: nutantem aciem victor equitatus incursat, id. ib. 3, 18: nutantem hostem praevenire, id. Hist. 3, 40; cf. Flor. 3, 10.

nūtrībĭlis, e, *adj.* [nutrio] *Nourishing, nutritious* (post-class.): cibi nutribiles, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3: nutribiliores succi, id. ib. 5, 10.—Hence,

Adv., nūtrībĭlĭter, *So as to be nourished* or *reared*: Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

nūtrīcātĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.] *A suckling, nursing* (ante- and post-class.): munus nutricationis grave ac difficile, Gell. 12, 1, 5: puerorum nutricationes, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 27:—herbarum, Var. R. R. 1, 44, 4.

nūtrīcātus, ūs, *m.* *A suckling, nursing* (ante-class.): plane eductus in nutricatu Venereo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 55:—pecoris, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 20.—**II.** *A growing*: herba non evellenda in nutricatu, Var. R. R. 1, 47; so id. ib. 1, 49.

‡ **nūtrīcĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [nutrio] *A nurse* Inscr. ap. Mur. 1891, 8.

nūtrīcĭus and **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj* [nutrix] *That suckles, nourishes, nurses*. quis Faustulum nescit pastorem fuisse nutricium, qui Romulum et Remum educavit? Var. R. R. 2, 1, 9: nutriciae curae, Arn. 2, 58:—humus radices tenero velut nutricio sinu recipit, Col. 3, 13, 7.

II. Subst.: **A.** nūtrīcĭus, ii, *m.*, *A bringer up, a tutor*: erat in procuratione regni, propter aetatem pueri, nutricius ejus, Caes. B. C. 3, 107; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2964.—Also, transf.: Favonius afflatu nutricium exercebit, Plin. 18, 34, 67, § 337.

B. nūtrīcĭa, ae, *f.*, *A nurse, governess, tutoress*: Hier. Ep. 108, *n.* 30.

C. nūtrīcĭum, ii, *n.*, *A nursing; nourishment*: illius pio maternoque nutricio aeger convalui, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 17: nutricia ducere ab aliquo, Arn. 5, 163.

2. In the *plur.*, nutricia, ōrum, *n.*, *A nurse's wages*, τὰ θρεπτήρια: Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1 *fin.*

nūtrīco, are, and **nūtrīcor,** ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To suckle, nourish, bring up, rear*: **I.** Lit.: pueros nutricare, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 11: scrofae nutricare octonos porcos parvulos primo possunt, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 13; id. ib. 2, 8: nutricatur oliva, Afran. in Non. 478, 26.—**II.** Trop.: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 34 Orell. *N. cr.*; cf. Non. 478, 21: eum paupertas nutricata est, App. Apol. p. 434 Oud.

nūtrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A nurse*: **I.** Lit.: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8; Suet. Aug 94: fabulae nutricularum, Quint. 1, 9, 2.

II. Transf.: nutriculae praediorum, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: Gellius nutricula seditiosorum, id. Vatin. 2: n. causidicorum Africa, Juv. 7, 148

* **nūtrīmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [nutrio] *Nourishment*: Ov. M. 15, 354.

nūtrīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *Nourishment, nutriment*: **I.** Lit.: per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem, Suet. Cal. 9.

B. Transf.: pro nutrimento omni est raritas vulneris, Plin. 17, 23, 36, n. 28: suscepitque ignem foliis atque arida circum Nutrimenta dedit, Virg. A. 1, 176.

II. Trop.: eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 13: favoris, Val. Max. 2, 1: truculentiae. App. M. 9, p. 660 Oud.

B. nutrimenta, ōrum, *A bringing up, rearing:* nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet. Aug. 6.

nūtrĭo, īvi and ii, ītum, 4. (contr. form, nutrimus for nutrivimus, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 26:—nutribam for nutriebam, Virg. A. 7, 484; 11, 572: nutribo for nutriam, Rhemn. Palaem. 1383; Cledon. 1914.—In the depon. form, nutritor for nutrito, Virg. G. 2, 425; cf. Prisc. p. 798 P.) *To suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear:* **I.** Lit.: quos lupa nutrit, Ov. F. 2, 415: nutritus lacte ferino, id. Trist. 3, 11, 3: iligna nutritus glande, Hor. S. 2, 4, 40: balaenae mammis nutriunt fetus, Plin. 11, 40, 95: serpente ciconia pullos Nutrit, Juv. 14, 75: taurus nutritus in herba, id. 12, 12.

B. Transf., Of plants: terra herbas nutrit, Ov. R. Am. 45: myrtum roscido humore nutrire, Catull. 61, 25: nutriri cinere vult ruta, Plin. 19, 8, 45: fruges humo nutriente, Curt. 8, 10.—Poet.: Edonis nutritum missile ventis, *with a shaft taken from a tree toughened by storms*, Val. Fl. 6, 340.—Of fire: ignes foliis et cortice sicco Nutrit, Ov. M. 8, 643.

2. *To nourish, nurse, take care of, attend to* the body: cura corporum nutriendorum, Liv. 4, 52: aegrum nutrire per eos cibos, quos, *etc.*, Cels. 3, 23: vires, id. ib.: ulcus, *to heal*, id. 5, 26: capillum, Plin. 22, 22, 39.

3. Nutrire vinum, *To mix wine with spices*, in order that it may keep: Col. 12, 30: nutritum vinum, id. 12, 21.

4. In gen., *To preserve:* nutriuntur optime (mensae citreae) splendescuntque, manu sicca fricatae, Plin. 13, 15, 30; Catull. 19, 1.

II. Trop., *To nourish, cherish, support, sustain:* indoles nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 25: amorem, Ov. A. A. 3, 579: pascere ac nutrire furorem, Sil. 7, 497:—impetus ille sacer qui vatum pectora nutrit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 25: carmen, id. ib. 3, 4, 25: numi, quos hic quincunce modesto nutrieras, Pers. 5, 149.

nūtrĭor, iri = nutrio, Virg. G. 2, 425; v. nutrio.

nūtrītĭus, a, um, v. nutricius.

nūtrītor, ōris, *m.* [nutrio] *A bringer up, rearer, breeder:* volucrum nutritor equorum, Stat. Th. 10, 228: Alexandri Severi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 13: a nutritore suo manumissus, Suet. Gramm. 7; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2816.

nūtrītōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nutritor] **I.** *Nourishing, nutritive:* lac omne nutritorium est, Theod. Prisc. de diaet. 3.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to bringing up, rearing:* cunae nutritoriae, Aug. Conf. 12, 27.

nūtrītūra, ae, *f.* [nutrio] = nutricatus, *A nursing, suckling*, Cassiod.

1. nutritus, a, um, *Part.*, from nutrio.

* **2. nūtrītus,** ūs, *m.* [nutrio] *Nourishment:* mulsi nutritu senectam tolerare, Plin. 22, 24, 53.

nūtrix (old orthogr., NOTRIX, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 16), īcis, *f.* [id.] *A wet-nurse, nurse:* **I.** Lit.: omnia minima mansa, ut nutrices infantibus pueris, in os inserant, Cic. de Or. 2, 39: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, id. Tusc. 3, 1: capra nutrix Jovis, Ov. F. 5, 127: Jubae tellus leonum arida nutrix, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 15: gallina nutrix, *a hen that has chickens*, Col. 8, 11:—mater nutrix, *a mother that suckles her own infant*, Gell. 12, 1; so Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 188, *n.* 428:—nutricis pallium, figur. of any thing soiled, dirty, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 30.

B. Transf.: **1.** *She who nourishes* or *maintains* a thing: virgines perpetui nutrices et conservatrices ignis, Arn. 4, 151.

2. Nutrices, *The breasts, paps:* Catull. 64, 18.

3. A piece of ground in which shoots of trees are planted in order to be set out again, *A nursery garden*, Plin. 17, 10, 12.

4. *The land that supports a family*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 111.

II. Trop.: est quasi nutrix ejus oratoris, Cic. Or. 11: curarum maxima nutrix Nox, Ov. M. 8, 81: nutrix Discordia belli, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 30.

nūtus, ūs, *m.* [nuo, ĕre] *A nodding, a nod:* **I.** Lit.: nutus tuus potest hominem in civitate retinere, Cic. Fam. 12, 22: Scipio nutu finire disceptationem potuisset, Liv. 34, 62: nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. A. 9, 106: digitisque saepe est nutuque locutus, Ov. Tr. 2, 453: nutus conferre loquaces, Tib. 1, 2, 21: digiti, Tert. adv. Herm. 27.

B. Transf., *A downward tendency* or *motion, gravity:* terrena suopte nutu et suo pondere in terram ferri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17: terra sua vi nutuque tenetur, id. de Or. 3, 45.

II. Trop., *Command, will, pleasure:* ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt. Cic. Or. 8: jura omnia praetoris nutu atque arbitrio meretriculae gubernari, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13: ad alicujus voluntatem nutumque convertere, id. Fam. 3, 10: omnia deorum nutu atque potestate administrari, id. Catil. 3, 9: auctoritate nutuque legum domitas habere libidines, id. de Or. 1, 43: paratum esse ad nutum, id. Phil. 7, 6: ad nutum praesto esse, id. Verr. 2, 1, 31: respirare contra nutum ditionemque alicujus, id. Quint. 30: saevae nutu Junonis eunt res, Virg. A. 7, 592.

nux, nŭcis (*gen. plur.*, nucerum for nucum, Coel. in Charis. p. 40 P.), *f. A nut:* **I.** Lit.: inter primas germinant ulmus, salix, nuces, Plin. 16, 25, 41. At weddings it was customary to strew nuts on the floor: sparge, marite, nuces, Virg. E. 8, 30; cf. Var. ap. Serv. ad Ecl. 8, 30; Fest. p. 173 ed. Müll.; Plin. 15, 22, 24. Nut-shells were used in coloring the hair: viridi cortice tincta nucis, Tib. 1, 9, 43. Nuts were strewn at the festival of Ceres, Sinn. Capito ap. Fest. p. 177 ed. Müll. Children played with nuts, Suet. Aug. 83; hence, proverb., Nuces relinquere, *to give up childish sports, to betake one's self to the serious business of life, to throw away our rattles*, Pers. 1, 10:—nux cassa, *an empty nut*, fig. of a thing of no value, Hor. S. 2, 5, 35.

II. Transf., *A fruit with a hard shell* or *rind:* nux amara, *a bitter almond*, Cels. 3, 10; so Col. 7, 13; Plin. 15, 7, 7: castaneae nuces, *chestnuts*, Virg. E. 2, 52. *The fruit of the* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 40.—Poet., *An almond-tree*, Virg. G. 1, 187.

nyctălōpa, ae, *f.* [nyctalops] *The disease of one who can not see in the twilight, nyctalopy:* Marc. Emp. 8.

† **nyctălōpĭa,** ae, *f.* = νυκταλωπία, *The disease of one who can see nothing in the twilight, nyctalopy*, Isid. Orig. 4, 8.

† **nyctălops,** ōpis, *adj.* = νυκτάλωψ, *That can not see in the twilight:* Plin. 28, 11, 47: ubi homo neque matutino tempore videt neque vespertino: quod genus Graeci νυκτάλωπας vocant, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10.

II. *That sees only at night:* nyctalopas, qui per noctem vident et per diem obscuritatem patiuntur, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

Nyctēgrĕsĭa, ae, *f.* = Νυκτηγρεσία (Νυκτεγερσία). *Night-watching*, the title of a comedy of Attius (v. the fragments in Bothe, Poët. scen. Lat. 5, p. 224 *sq.*); cf., "*egretus* et *adgretus* ex Graeco sunt ducta a surgendo et proficiscendo. Unde et *Nyctegresia* quasi noctisurgium," Fest. p. 78 ed. Müll.

† **nyctēgrĕtos,** i, *f.*, or **-on,** i, *n.* = νυκτέγρετον, *A plant that shines by night*, Plin. 21, 11, 57.

Nyctēis, ĭdis, v. Nycteus.

Nyctĕlĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Νυκτέλιος, *An epithet of Bacchus*, because his mysteries were celebrated at night: Nyctelius pater, Ov. A. A. 1, 567: latex, *wine*, Sen. Oed. 492: Nyctelia sacra, *the Bacchanalia*, Serv. ad Virg. A. 4, 383.

Nycteus, ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Νυκτεύς, *A son of Hyrieus and the nymph Clonia, and father of Antiopa:* Nycteos Antiope, Prop. 3, 13, 12.—**II.** Deriv., **Nyctēis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *The Nycteide*, i. e. *Antiopa:* Nycteida, Ov. M. 6, 110: Nycteidos, Stat. Th. 7, 190; Hyg. Fab. 7 and 155

† **nyctĭcŏrax,** ăcis, *m.* = νυκτικόραξ, *The night-raven*, Hier. Ep. 106, n. 86; Isid. Orig. 12, 7.

Nyctĭmĕne, ēs, *f.*, Νυκτιμένη, *The daughter of Epopeus, king of Lesbos, who unknowingly had intercourse with her father: when she discovered it, she fled in despair to the woods, where she was changed by Minerva into a night-owl:* Ov. M. 2, 591; cf. Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 403; Hyg. Fab. 204 and 253.

† **nyctostrătēgus,** i, *m.* = νυκτοστράτηγος, *The Greek name of the praefectus vigilum*, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 12.

† **nympha,** ae, and **nymphē,** ēs, *f.* (*dat. plur.*, NYMPHABUS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1629, NYMFABVS, ib. *no.* 1630, and also NYMPHIS, ib. *no.* 1627; 1630 *sq.*) *f.* = νύμφη: **I.** *A bride, a mistress:* Ov. Her. 1, 27; Tib. 3, 1, 21 (*al.* merita).

II. Nymphae, *Demi-goddesses, who inhabit the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, and mountains; nymphs:* Nymphae genus amnibus unde est, Virg. A. 8, 71; id. ib. 10, 551; Ov. M. 5, 540: Nympha Maenalis, *i. e. Carmenta, the mother of Evander*, Ov. F. 1, 634: Nymphae Libethrides, *the Muses*, Virg. E. 7, 21: vocalis Nymphe, *Echo*, Ov. M. 3, 357. Vows were made to the fountain-nymphs in cases of sickness or of drought, Cic. N. D. 3, 17; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1631 *sq.*

B. Transf., *Water* (poet.): et cadit in patulos Nympha Aniena lacus, Prop. 3, 16, 4; Mart. 6, 43.

C. *The pupa* or *nymph* of an insect: alius evolat, alius in nympha est, alius in vermiculo, Plin. 11, 21, 24; so id. 11, 16, 16.

† **nymphaea,** ae, *f.* = νυμφαία, *The water-lily*, Plin. 25, 7, 37.

1. Nymphaeum, i, *n.*, Νύμφαιον, *A promontory and sea-port in Illyria, on the borders of Macedonia*, Caes. B. C. 3, 26, Plin. 3, 22, 26; Luc. 5, 720.

‡ **2. nymphaeum,** i, v. nympheum.

Nymphaeus, i, *m.*. **I.** *A river in Latium, between* Circeii *and* Astura, Plin. 3, 5, 9.—**II.** *A river in Mesopotamia*, Amm. 18, 9.

nymphālis, is, *adj. Of* or *belonging to a fountain:* in aqua nymphali, Octav. Hor. 4.

nympharēna, ae, *f. A precious stone, otherwise unknown:* Plin. 37, 10, 64.

‡ **Nympheros,** ōtis, *m.* = νύμφη-ἔρως (Bridelove), *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 15, 3.

† **nymphēum** (another orthography, NYMFEVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 57; 5049: NYMPHAEVM, ib. *no.* 3317), i, *n.* = νυμφεῖον, *A fountain* consecrated to the Nymphs: Plin. 35, 12, 43; Capitol. Gord. 32; Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 5; so id. 11, 42, 6; Amm. 15, 7; Inscr. Orell. l. l.

‡ **Nymphĭas,** ădis, *f.* [Nympha, descended from a nymph] *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Gud. 344, 5.

‡ **Nymphicus,** i, *m.* = Νυμφικός, *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 117.—In the *fem.:* ‡ Nymphice, Inscr. ap. Mur. 1143, 9.

Nymphĭdĭus, ii, *m.* [nympha] *A Roman surname*, Suet. Galb. 11; Tac. H. 1, 5; 25; Inscr. ap. Mur. 902, 7.

nymphĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [nympha-gigno] *The Nymph-born*, i. e. *Achilles, the son of Thetis:* sors nova nymphigenae votum post fata meretur: Quam pepigit thalamis, hanc habet in tumulis, *i. e. Polyxena, who was immolated on his tomb*, Poët. in Anth. Lat. t. i., p. 84 ed. Burm.

Nymphĭus, ii, *m.*, Νύμφιος, *A proper name*, Liv. 8, 25; 26.

‡ **Nymphodōrus,** i, *m.* [νύμφη-δῶρον] *A Roman surname:* L. SAENIUS L. T. NYMPHODORVS, Inscr. ap. Mur 1599, 5.

‡ **Nymphodŏtus,** i, *m.* [νύμφη-δοτός] *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 109, 1.

† **nymphon,** ōnis, *m.* = νυμφών, *A bridal chamber*, Tert. adv. Val. 32.

Nȳsa (Nyssa), ae, *f.*, Νῦσα, *The name of several cities:* **A.** *A city in Caria, on the Messogis*, the mod. *Nasli*, Plin. 5, 29, 29.—**B.** *A city in Palestine*, the mod. *El Baisan*, Plin. 5, 18, 16.—**C.** *A city in India, on Mount Meros, the birth-place of Bacchus*, Mel. 3, 7; Plin. 6, 21, 23; Curt. 8, 10; cf. Justin. 12, 7.—**II.** Derivv.:

A. Nysaeus, a, um, *adj.:* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Nysa, in Caria:* Nysaei, ōrum, *m.*, *The Nysaeans:* Cic. Fam. 13, 64; Plin. 5, 29, 29.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to Nysa, in India*, poet. for *Bacchic*: chori, Prop. 3, 15, 22: palmes, Sil. 7, 198: Hydaspes, Luc. 8, 227: cacumina Gauri, Sil. 12, 160.

B. Nȳsēis, ĭdis, *f.*, *Nysaean*, i. e. *Bacchic*: Nymphae Nyseides, *who reared Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4, 314.

C. Nȳsēĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Nysaean*, i. e. *Bacchic*: juga Nyseia, Luc. 8, 801.

D. Nȳseus (dub.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, *An epithet of Bacchus*: Ov. M. 4, 13.

E. Nȳsiăcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Nysaean*, i. e. *Bacchic*: Mart. Cap. 2.

F. Nȳsĭas, ădis, *f.*, *Nysaean*: Nysiades Nymphae, Ov. F. 3, 769.

G. Nȳsĭgĕna, ae, *m.*, *Born in Nysa*: cum Nysigenis Silenis, Catull. 64, 252.

H. nȳsĭon, ii, *n.*, *Ivy*, App. Herb. 98.

I. Nȳsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Nysian*: quam (hederam) quidam Nysiam, alii Bacchicam vocant, Plin. 16, 34, 62: Nysius et Semeleius Liber, Arn. 5, 176.

K. Nȳsus, i, *m.*, *The tutor of Bacchus, to whom he intrusted Thebes during his expedition to India*, Hyg. Fab. 131 and 167.

O.

1. O, o, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, of which the Latin language has possessed both the sound and the sign from the earliest times; whereas the Etruscan language never possessed the *o*, and the Umbrian seems not to have received it as an alphabetical character till a later period. The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently exhibit the *o* where the classic language has always *u*. So on the Column. rostr. MACESTRATOS (*acc. pl.*), EXFOCIONT, CONSOL, PRIMOS (*nom. sing.*), CAPTOM; in the Epitaphs of the Scipios, HONC OINO. COSENTIONT, DVONORO OPTVMO VIRO (bonorum optumum virum); in the S. C. de Bacch. IN OQVOLTOD, et al. And even in the later inscrr. and MSS. we sometimes find *o* for *u*: POPLICO, POPOLVM, TABOLEIS, in the tab. Bantina: FACIONDAM DEDERONT, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1585; MONDO, HOC TOMOLO, id. ib. *no.* 4858: fondus, fornacatibus, solitodo, *etc.*, in good MSS. (v. Freund, Cic. Mil. p. 18). And, on the contrary, *u* for *o* in the old forms, fruns, funtes, for frons, fontes, v. h. vv.; RVBVSTIS for robustis, in the Cenot. Pisan.; v. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 642: NVMENCLATOR, Inscr. ap. Grut. 630, 5: CONSVBRINVS, id. ib. 1107, 1: SACERDVS, id. ib. 34, 5: VNV LOCV, id. ib. 840, 1. *O* and *u* appear with equal frequency in connection with *qu* and *v*: quom and quum, avos and avus; v. Freund, l. l. p. 14 *sq.*; p. 31 *sq.* This interchange of *o* and *u* seems to have been effected rather by dialectical and local than by organic and historical causes; just as in the modern Italian dialects a preference is shown on the one hand for *o* and on the other for *u*, and in one and the same dialect the Latin *o* has passed over into *u* and the *u* into *o*.—On the commutation of *o* and *e*, see the let. E.—We have *o* for *au* in Clodius, plodo, plostrum, sodes, *etc.*; v. the art. au.

As an abbreviation, O stands for omnis and optimus: I. O. M. Jovi Optimo Maximo; O. E. B. Q. C. ossa ejus bene quiescant condita, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4489; cf. O. I. B. Q. for Ossa illius bene quiescant, id. ib. 4483; 4490: O. N. F. omnium nomine faciundae, id. ib. 4415: O. T. B. Q. ossa tua bene quiescant: O. V. optimo viro, id. ib. 4135; also, optimi viri, id. ib. 5037.

2. ō, *interj.* The commonest exclamation of joy, astonishment, desire, grief, indignation, *etc.*; *O! oh*, constr. usually with the *voc.* or *acc.*: o Romule, Romule die, Enn. Ann. 1, 178: o Tite, tute Tati, id. ib. 1, 151; cf., o Tite, si quid ego adjuro, id. ib. 10, 6: o mi Furni! Cic. Fam. 10, 26: o paterni generis oblite, id. Pis. 26.—With the *acc.*: o me perditum, o me afflictum! Cic. Fam. 14, 4: o hominem nequam! id. Att. 4, 13: o praeclarum custodem ovium, ut ajunt, lupum! id. Phil. 3, 11: o rem totam odiosam, id. Att. 6, 4: o Bruti amanter scriptas literas, id. ib. 15, 10.—With the *nom.*: o vir fortis atque amicus! Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 10: o qualis facies! Juv. 10, 157.—With a follg. *utinam*: o utinam Obrutus esset! Ov. Her. 1, 5; so id. Met. 1, 363, et al.—With a follg. *si*: quamquam, o, si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset! *yet oh! if*, etc., Virg. A. 11, 415.—With a follg. *gen.*: o nuncii beati, Catull. 9, 5.—By poets also placed after a word: o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum, Virg. A. 2, 281: quid o tua fulmina cessant! Ov. M. 2, 279.—Also long, before an initial vowel: ō ego laevus, Qui, *etc.*, Hor. A. P. 302; though sometimes short, te Corydon, o Alexi, trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg. E. 2, 65.

Ōărīon, ōnis, *m.*, Ὠαρίων, A poet. collat. form for Orion: Catull. 66, 94.

Ŏăsis, is, *f.*, Ὄασις, *A place in the west of Egypt, whither criminals were banished by the emperors*, Cod. Justin. 9, 47, 26.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Ŏăsēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Oasis*: Oasena deportatio, Cod. Theod. 9, 32.—**B. Ŏăsītes,** ae, *m.*, *Of* or *belonging to Oasis, Oasite*: Oasitae nomi, Plin. 5, 9, 9.

Ŏaxes or **Ŏaxis,** is, *m.*, Ὄαξις, *A river in Crete*: rapidum Cretae veniemus Oaxen, Virg. E. 1, 66.—**II.** Deriv., **Ŏaxis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Oaxes*; poet. for *Cretan*: capiens tellurem Oaxida, Var. Atacin. in Serv. Virg. E. 1, 66.

ob, *praep. c. acc.* (in late Lat. also with the *abl.*: OB PERPETVO EIVS ERGA SE AMORE, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 106) [ἐπί] denotes direction *toward* or *to* something; with verbs of rest, *at, about, before.*

I. Lit.: **A.** With verbs of motion, *Toward, to* (so only ante-class.): IS TERTIIS DIEBVS OB PORTVM OBVAGVLATVM ITO, *let him go before his house to summon him*, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. PORTVM, p. 233 ed. Müll. (v. Append.): ob Romam legiones ducere, Enn. Ann. 8, 70; so, ob Trojam duxit, id. ap. Fest. p. 178 ed. Müll.: cujus ob os Graii ora obvertebant sua, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 19; and in Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2.

B. With verbs of rest, *At, about, before* (so too in Cic.): follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23: lanam ob oculum habere, id. Mil. 5, 37: experior, prius ob oculos mihi caliginem obstitisse, *before my eyes*, id. ib. 2, 4, 51; so, mors ob oculos saepe versata est, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 39; and id. Sest. 21, 47: ignis qui est ob os offusus, id. Univ. 14.

II. Transf., To indicate the object or cause, *On account of, for*, etc.

A. In gen. (so freq. and quite class.): etiam ob stultitiam tuam te tueris? *do you still defend yourself with regard to your folly?* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 32; so, pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. And. 3, 5, 4; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 23: ob eam rem iratus, *on that account*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 33; so, neu quid ob eam rem succenseat, id. ib. 39; and Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 7; cf. also, *Mi.* Ob eam rem? *De.* Ob eam, id. ib. 5, 9, 20; and, ob rem nullam, id. Hec. 5, 3, 2: hanc Epicurus rationem induxit ob eam rem, quod veritus est, ne, *etc.*, Cic. Fat. 10 *fin.*; cf., ob eam causam, quod, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 7; and, quam ob causam venerant, id. de Or. 1, 7, 26; so, non solum ob eam causam fieri volui, quod, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 21: ob hanc causam, quod, id. ib. 2, 1: nec ob aliam causam ullam, *etc.*, id. Lael. 20, 74: ob meas injurias, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85; cf., quodnam ob facinus? id. ib. 5, 2, 3; and, ob peccatum hoc, id. ib. 37; so, ob malefacta haec, id. Ad. 2, 1, 45; and, ob illam injuriam, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: ob aliquod emolumentum suum, id. Fontei. 8, 17: ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 32: nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, *on account of, for that knowledge*, id. Rep. 1, 19 *fin.*: ob eam (amicitiam) summa fide servatam, id. Lael. 7 *fin.*: ob labefactandi regni timorem, id. Rep. 2, 2: unius ob iram Prodimur, Virg. A. 1, 251; cf., saevae memorem Junonis ob iram, id. ib. 1, 4. Cf. also, aut ob avaritiam aut misera ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26; v. Jahn, Orell.; Wüstem. ad loc.; and cf., non noxâ neque ob metum, Tac. H. 2, 49: Germanicum mortem ob rem publicam obiisse, *for the republic*, id. Ann. 2, 83: cum quibus ob rem pecuniariam disceptabat, id. ib. 6, 5:—ob industriam, *on purpose, intentionally*, Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 6; so id. ib. 2, 3, 58 (ib. 60, *de* industria); cf. id. Men. 1, 2, 14.

B. In partic.: **1.** To indicate a thing *In consideration of*, i. e. *for, instead of* which something is given, done, *etc.* (so only ante-class.): ob asinos ferre argentum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 80; id. Epid. 5, 2, 38: quin arrhabonem a me accepisti ob mulierem? id. Rud. 3, 6, 23: ager oppositus est pignori Ob decem minas, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56: talentum magnum ob unam fabulam datum esse, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10 *fin.*

2. Ob rem, like ex re, opp. to frustra, *To the purpose, with advantage* (very rarely): *An.* Non pudet Vanitatis? *Do.* Minime, dum ob rem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 41: verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vostra manu situm est, Sall. J. 31, 5.

3. Quam ob rem, also written in one word, quamobrem, *On which account, wherefore, therefore, hence, accordingly*; a very freq. particle of transition, esp. in Cic.: quam ob rem id primum videamus, quatenus, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 11: quam ob rem utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, id. ib. 4, 16; so id. ib. 2, 10; 3, 12; 4, 15; Rep. 1, 5; 1, 17; 1, 19, et saep.

4. Ob id, ob hoc, ob haec, *On that account, therefore* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not used by Cic. or Caes.): ignaris hostibus et ob id quietis, Liv. 25, 35, 7; so, ob id, id. 28, 2, 2; Tac. A. 2, 66; 3, 75; 13, 5:—ob hoc quum omnia neglecta apud hostes essent, Liv. 25, 37, 17; so, ob hoc, Sen. Q. N. 7, 14; Col. 7, 3, 21; cf., ob hoc miserior, Sen. Ep. 98:—ob haec quum legatos mitti placuisset, Liv. 8, 23, 3; so, ob haec, id. 21, 50; 38, 34; Cels. 1 *praef.*:—ob ea consul Albinus senatum de foedere consulebat, Sall. J. 39, 2:—ob quae posterum diem reus petivit, Tac. A. 2, 30 *fin.*

III. In composition, the *b* of ob remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants; only before *p, f, c, g* is assimilation more common: oppeto, offero, occido, ogganio, *etc.*—As to signification, that of direction *toward*, or of existence *at* or *before* a thing is predominant, although it likewise gives to the simple verb the accessory notion of *against*: objicere, opponere, obrogare.

‡ **ŏbăcerbat,** exacerbat, Fest. p. 187 ed. Müll.

‡ **ŏbācĕro,** 1. *v. a.* *To contradict, interrupt*: "*obacerare* obloqui atque alterius sermonem moleste impedire; quod sumptum videtur a paleis, quas Graeci ἄχυρα vocant," Fest. p. 187 ed. Müll.

ŏb-aemŭlor, 1. *v. dep. n.* [ob-aemulor, to excite to jealousy against, *i. e.*] *To stir up, irritate, provoke* (eccl. Lat.): illi obaemulati sunt me in non Deo, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 31 (a transl. of the Biblical קִנְאוּנִי and אַקְנִיאֵם, Deut. 32, 21).

* **ŏbaerārĭus,** ii, *m.* [ob-aes] *A debtor who must work out his debt* (ante-class.): (agros colunt) ii, quos *obaerarios* nostri vocitarunt, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.*

ŏb-aerātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt* (quite class.): "*liber*, qui suas operas in servitute pro pecunia quadam debebat, dum solveret, *nexus* vocatur, ut ab aere *obaeratus*," Var. L. L. 7, 5, § 105: tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. Caes. 46.—*Comp.*: quanto quis obaeratior, aegrius distrahebant, *the more deeply in debt*, Tac. A. 6, 17.—**II.** Subst., obaeratus, i, *m.*, *A person involved in debt, a debtor*: obaeratos liberare, *Cic. Rep. 2, 21: Orgetorix omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; Liv. 26, 40, 17.

* **ŏb-ăgĭto,** 1. *v. a.* [ob-agito] *To disturb*: Enn. in Non. 147, 11 (in the form obigito; v. under OBIGITAT).

ŏb-ambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obambulo] *A going* or *walking about*: obambulatio hominum, Auct. Her. 3, 19.

ŏb-ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ob-ambulo] *To walk before* or *near* any thing, *to go past* (not in Cic. or Caes.); constr. with the *dat.* or *acc.*: "*obambulare* adversum alios ambulare, et quasi ambulanti sese opponere," Fest. p. 187 ed. Müll.—(*a*) *c. dat.*: obambulare muris, Liv. 36, 34: gymnasio, Suet. Tib. 11: gregibus, Virg. G. 3, 538.—(*β*) *c. acc.*: totam fremebundus obambulat Aetnam, Ov. M. 14, 188: gymnasia, Suet. Tib. 11.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To go* or *walk about*: ante vallum, Liv. 25, 39: sermone imperfecto, Quint. 11, 3, 121: in herbis, Ov. M. 2, 851: praeter os, Plaut. Poen. prol. 19: cum solus obambulet, Ov. Tr. 2, 459.

* **ŏb-ardesco,** si, 3. *v. inch. n.* [ob-ardesco] *To burn before* one, *to blaze out*: Stat. Th. 9, 856.

ŏb-āresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [ob-aresco] *To grow dry, to dry up* (post-class.): membrana quam siccari et obarescere non oportet, Lact. Op. D. 10 (*al.* arescere).

ŏb-armo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [ob-armo] *To arm* (poet. and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: securi Dextras, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 20: manus impias contra aliquem, App. M. 9 *init.*—**II.** Trop.: perfrictis oculis, et obarmatis ad vigilias, App. M. 2, p. 151 Oud.

* **ŏb-ăro,** āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* [ob-aro] *To plow around, plow up*: quum hostes obarassent quicquid herbidi terreni extra murum erat, Liv. 23, 19, 14.

* **ŏb-āter,** tra, trum, *adj.* [ob-ater] *Obscured, black, blackish*: nascens luna si cornu superiore obatro surget, pluvias decrescens dabit, Plin. 18, 35, 77, § 349.

* **ŏb-ātresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [obater] *To become black*: Firm. Math. *praef.*

ŏb-audĭens, *Pa.*, v. obaudio, *ad fin.*

ŏb-audĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [obaudio] *Obedience* (eccl. Lat. for the class. obedientia): Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 2.

ŏb-audĭo, ii, 4. *v. a.* [ob-audio] for obedio, *To obey* (post-class.); constr. with the *dat.* or *abs.*: (*a*) *c. dat.*: alicui, App. M. 3, p. 200 Oud.—(*β*) Abs.: Adam non obaudiit, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.—Hence

ŏbaudĭens, entis, *Pa.*, *Obedient* (eccl. Lat. for obediens): *Comp.*, obaudientius, Ambros. Ep. 21.

‡ **ŏbaudītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [obaudio] *Obedience*: "*obauditio*, ὑπακοή," Gloss. Philox.

ŏb-aurātus, a, um, *adj.* [ob-auratus] *Gilded* (post-class.): socci obaurati, App. M. 11, p. 769 Oud.

obba, ae, *f.* A vessel large at the bottom, *A beaker, noggin; a decanter*: "*obba* poculi genus, quod nunc *ubba* dicitur. Varro: obbas et Cumanos calices," Non. 146, 8 *sq.*; cf., *obba* poculi genus vel ligneum vel ex sparto. Varro (here follows the passage just cited): idem Epistola ad Marullium: utrum meridie an vesperi libentius ad obbam accedas," Non. 545, 2 *sq.*; Pers. 5, 148.—* **II.** Transf., *The grain called* panicum: Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 53 dub. (Salmas. conjectures offa).

obbātus, a, um, *adj.* [obba] *Obba-shaped, of the form of the vessel called* obba (post-class.): cassides obbatae, App. M. 10, p. 254 Elm. (ed. Oud. p. 740, et al. ovatae).

ob-blătĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* *Prattled, babbled, chattered* (post-class.): his affaniis frustra obblateratis, App. M. 9, p. 612 ed. Oud. (*al.* abblatterantes; *al.* blatteratis).

ob-brūtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To become brutish, stupid; to imbrute* (ante- and post-class.): "*obbrutuit* obstupuit, a bruto, quod antiqui pro gravi, interdum pro stupido dixerunt. Afranius: non possum verbum facere, obbrutui," Fest. p. 187 ed. Müll.; Lucr. 3, 546 (also cited in Non. 77, 32): claude meatus Obbrutescentis capitis, Prud. Hamart. 652.

obc., v. occ.

ob-densātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *A thickening* (post-class.): cutis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

obdĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, v. obdo.

ob-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To put, place,* or *set* one thing *before* another: "*obdere*, opponere vel operire," Fest. p. 191 ed. Müll. (not in Cic. or Caes.): pessulum ostio obdo, *slip the bolt*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55: forem obdo, *shut*, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 15; so, obditis a tergo foribus, Tac. A. 13, 5; and, fores obditae ferratis trabibus, Plin. 6, 11, 12: Propontidis fauces Porcius Cato sic obditis navibus quasi portam obseravit, *placed opposite*, Flor. 3, 6 *med.*: auribus ceram obdere, Sen. Ep. 31:—feralibus amiculis instrictus atque obditus, *enveloped*, App. M. 10, p. 699 Oud.: capillos in mutuos nexus obdere, id. ib. 3, p. 137.—Poet.: hic nulli malo latus obdit apertum, *exposes an unguarded side to no evil-minded person*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 59.

ob-dormĭo, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [ob-dormio] *To fall asleep* (quite class.): Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 116: Endymion nescio quando in Latmo obdormivit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38: sub taxo, Plin. 16, 10, 20: Atiam obdormisse, Suet. Aug. 94: nepetam substernere obdormituris utile est, Plin. 20, 14, 56:—omnem obdormivi crapulam, *have slept off all my debauch*, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 1.

obdormisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [obdormio] *To fall asleep* (rare, but quite class.): quid melius, quam in mediis vitae laboribus obdormiscere, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: in jure dicendo, Suet. Claud. 33: post cibum, ib. ib. 8: testudines summa in aqua obdormiscere, Plin. 9, 10, 12.

obdormĭto, 1. *v. intens. n.* [id.] *To fall asleep*: Fortun. Carm. 3.

ob-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To lead* or *draw before, to draw* or *bring forward, to draw over* (quite class. and very freq.).

I. Lit.: ad oppidum exercitum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 13: Curium, Cic. Att. 1, 1:—ab utroque latere collis transversam fossam obduxit, *drew forward, drew a trench*, Caes. B. G. 2, 8; so, vela, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: vestem, *to draw on* or *over*, Tac. A. 4, 70: seram, *to draw, close, fasten*, Prop. 4, 5, 47: callum, *to draw over*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To cover by drawing over; to cover over, surround, envelop*: trunci obducuntur libra, aut cortice, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: operimento, id. Leg. 2, 22: semina cortice, Plin. 19, 7, 36: obducta cicatrix, *a closed, healed scar*, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: obducta nocte, *overcast, cloudy, dark*, Nep. Hann. 5.—Hence,

2. *To close, shut up* (poet.): obducta penetralia Phoebi, Luc. 5, 67.

3. *To draw in, drink down, swallow*: venenum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; so, potionem, Sen. Prov. 3: pultarium mulsi, *to drink up*, Petr. 42.

4. *To contract, wrinkle, knit* the brow: obducta solvatur fronte senectus, Hor. Epod. 13, 5: vultum, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 1.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To draw* or *spread over*: clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere, *i. e. to darken, obscure*, Cic. Att. 4, 6.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To cover, conceal*: obductus dolor, Virg. A. 10, 63; so, obductos luctus rescindere, Ov. M. 12, 543.

2. qs. *To draw out*, i. e. *to pass, spend,* time: itaque obduxi posterum diem, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1.

ob-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obduco] *A covering, veiling, enveloping*: * **I.** In gen.: nubila inimica obductione pendent, Arn. 1, 7.—**II.** In partic., *A veiling* of criminals before their execution: obductio capitis, Cic. Rab. perd. 5; so, capitum, Amm. 14, 7 *fin.*

* **obducto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To lead* or *conduct to* a place: nec pol ego patiar meas in aedes sic scorta obductarier, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 46.

obductus, a, um, *Part.*, from obduco.

‡ **ob-dulcesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To become sweet*: "*obdulcesco*, περιγλυκύνομαι," Gloss. Philox.

ob-dulco, 1. *v. a.* *To sweeten, make sweet* (post-class.): Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1: obdulcatus panis, id. ib. 3, 8 *med.*

obdūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obduro] *A hardening*; of the mind, *obduration, obduracy* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 105, et saep.

* **obdūrĕfăcĭo,** 3. *v. a.* [ob-durus-facio] *To make hard, to harden*: Non. 23, 7.

ob-dūresco, rui, 3. *v. n.* *To grow hard, to harden* (quite class. only in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: Cato R. R. 50: semen diuturnitate obdurescit, Var. R. R. 3, 14.

II. Trop., *To become hardened, insensible, obdurate*: ad ista obduruimus, Cic. Att. 13, 2: usu obduruerat et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia, id. Mil. 28: nisi obduruisset animus ad dolorem, id. Fam. 2, 16: contra fortunam, id. Tusc. 3, 28; cf. id. Fin 3, 11, 37: amicorum alii obduruerunt, id. Fam. 5, 15: dociliora sunt ingenia, priusquam obduruerunt, Quint. 1, 12, 9.

ob-dūro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act., *To harden, render hard* (so only ante-class.); in the trop. signif.: obdurata patientia, Nazar. Pan. ad Constant. 13: obdurata nequitia, Cod. Justin. 10, 19, 2: obdurata verecundia, Capitol. Pertin. 9.

II. Neutr., *To be hard* or *hardened*; only trop., *to hold out, persist, endure*: pernegabo atque obdurabo, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 56: persta, atque obdura, Hor. S. 2, 3, 39; cf., perfer et obdura, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 7.—Impers.: quare obduretur hoc triduum, * Cic. Att. 12, 3.

ŏbēdĭens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from obedio.

ŏbēdĭenter, *adv.*, v. obedio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

ŏbēdĭentĭa (post-class. collat. form, obaudientia, v. sub h. v.), ae, *f.* [obediens] *Obedience* (quite class.): servitus est obedientia fracti animi, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: abjicere obedientiam, id. Off. 1, 22.—Of bees: mira plebi circa regem obedientia, Plin. 11, 17, 17. Of elephants: intellectus illis sermonis patrii et imperiorum obedientia, id. 8, 1, 1.

ŏbēdĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. (old orthog., oboedire, Cic. Rep. 3, 29; Front. Ep. ad Ver. 7 ed. Maj.; id. Fer. Als. 3; cf., "*oboedire*, obaudire," Fest. p. 187 ed. Müll.—The post-class. orthogr., obaudire; v. under obaudio.—Ante-class. form of the *fut.*, obedibo: obedibo tibi, Afran. in Non. 507, 30), *v. n.* [ob-audio] *To give ear, hearken, listen to* one. So, in gen., extremely seldom: alicui, Nep. Dat. 5, 4.—Far more frequently,

II. In partic., *To obey, yield obedience to* one, *to be subject to, to serve* him: parere, et obedire praecepto, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12: voluntati, id. N. D. 1, 8: obtemperare et obedire magistratibus, id. Leg. 3, 2 *fin.*; id. Rep. 3, 29: impulsu libidinum voluptatibus obedientium, id. ib. 6, 26: pecora ventri obedientia, Sall. C. 1: tempori multorum, Cic. Brut. 69.—Impers.: utrimque enixe obeditum dictatori est, Liv. 4, 26.—(*β*) Post-class. with the *acc.* of the *neutr.*, *To be obedient in* any thing: atque haec omnia perfacile obediebam, App. M. 10, p. 710 Oud.—**B.** Intensively, of things: ramus oleae quam maxime sequax, atque obediturus, *yielding, flexible*, Plin. 17, 19, 30, 6.—Hence

ŏbēdĭens, entis, *Pa.*, *Obedient; compliant* (freq. and quite class.): nulli est naturae obediens aut subjectus deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 30: natio semper obediens huic imperio, id. Pis. 34 *med.*: appetitum rationi obedientem praebere, id. Off. 1, 36 *fin.*: vivere obedientem alicui, Sall. J. 32: ad nova consilia gentem obedientem habere, Liv. 28, 16:—dicto obedientem esse alicui, for dicto audientem esse alicui, *to be obedient to one's word* or *command*: magistro desinebat esse dicto obediens, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 38:—omnia secunda et obedientia sunt, *according to your wishes*, Sall. J. 17.—*Comp.*: imperiis nemo obedientior, Liv. 25, 35.—*Sup.*: imperiis obedientissimus miles, Liv. 7, 13.

B. Transf., of things, *Yielding, manageable*: obedientissima quocumque in opere fraxinus, *i. e. easily wrought*, Plin. 16, 43, 83.—Hence,

Adv., ŏbēdĭenter, *Obediently, willingly, readily* (a favorite word of Livy; elsewhere very rare): conferre tributum, Liv 5, 12: facere imperata, id. 21, 34: facer adversus aliquem, id. 39, 53.—*Comp.*: nihil obedientius fecerunt, quam, *etc.*, Liv. 38, 34.—*Sup.*: obedientissime paruit, Aug Civ. D. 22.

ŏb-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, ĕre. *To eat, ea away, devour*; used only in the *part. perf* and *Pa.*, obesus, q. v.

† **ŏbĕliscus,** i, *m.* = ὀβελίσκος (a small spit; hence): **I.** *An obelisk*: "trabes ex Syenite marmore fecere reges, *obeliscos* vocantes Solis numini sacratos," Plin. 36, 8, 14 *sq.*; cf. Amm. 17, 4; Isid. Orig. 18, 31.—**II.** *A rose-bud* (post-class.): Aus. Idyll 14, 27.—**III.** *A mark in books place against suspected passages, an obelisk* (cf obelus), Aug. Ep. 10.

†**ŏbĕlus,** i, *m.* = ὀβελός (a spit), A mark shaped like a spit lying horizontally, placed opposite suspected passages in books, *An obelisk* (late Lat.): Hier. Ep. 112; Aus. Sap. 13 prooem. Cf. Isid. Orig. 1, 20.

ŏb-ĕo, ivi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4. (lengthened form, "OBINUNT obeunt," Fest. p. 189 ed. Müll.) *v. n.* and *a.*

I. Neutr., *To go* or *come to, to come in, to go to meet, go against* (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose).

A. In gen.: donec vis obiit, *until force intervene*, Lucr. 1, 222: in infera loca, Cic. Arat. 474: ad omnes hostium conatus, *to go to meet, to oppose*, Liv. 31, 21.

B. In partic.: **1.** Of constellations, *To go down, to set:* abditur Orion, obit et Lepus abditus umbra, Cic. Arat. 467: an sidera obirent, nascerenturve, Plin. 2, 26, 24. Of the sun: in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis partibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: in undis Sol fit uti videatur obire et condere lumen, Lucr. 4, 433.

2. Pregn., *To fall, perish.* Of cities: et Agamede obiit et Hiera, Plin. 5, 31, 39. —Hence, *To die:* malo cruciatu ut pereas atque obeas cito, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 76: tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 24: simul se cum illis obituros, Liv. 5, 39: gaudio, *to die of joy*, Plin. 7, 53, 54: morbo, *of a disease*, id. 11, 37, 71.

II. *Act.* (so freq. and quite class.), *To go* or *come to* a thing or place.

A. In gen.: Acheruntem obibo, Enn. in Fest. s. v. OB, p. 201 ed. Müll. (*al.* adibo): tantum restitisset urbis, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, *to reach*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To travel over* or *through; to wander through, traverse, visit:* tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obiit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: villas, *to visit*, id. Fam. 7, 1: comitia, id. Att. 1, 4:—coenas, id. ib. 9, 13.

2. *To go over, go through* with the eyes or in speaking, *to survey, review; to mention, enumerate:* oculis exercitum, *to survey*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7; so, omnia visu, Virg. A. 10, 447:—oratione omnes civitates, *to go over, enumerate*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51.

3. *To go around, surround, overspread, envelop* (poet.): chlamydem limbus obibat Aureus, Ov. M. 5, 51: clypeum pellis obeat, Virg. A. 10, 482.

4. *To go at, apply one's self to, to engage in, attend to* any business or undertaking; *to enter upon* an office; *to discharge, perform, execute, accomplish* any thing: obeundi negotii studio tot loca adire, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 17: hereditatem, *to enter upon, take possession of*, id. Agr. 2, 3: facinus, id. Cat. 1, 10: judicia, id. de Or. 1, 38: consularia munera, Liv. 2, 8: munus vigiliarum, id. 3, 6: publica ac privata officia, Just. 41, 3: neque privatam rem neque publicam, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 17: rusticum opus, Col. 12, 3: bella, Liv. 4, 7: sacra, id. 1, 20: imperia, *to perform, execute*, Stat. Ach. 1, 149: vadimonium, *to keep the term, appear at the appointed time*, Cic. Quint. 17: diem, *to appear on the day appointed*, Cic. Lael. 2; id. Phil. 3, 8; id. Att. 13, 14; so, annum petitionis suae, id. Fam. 10, 24.—Hence, diem suum, *to die*, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12; also, diem supremum, Nep. Milt. 7; and simply, diem, Suet. Vesp. 1; and, mortem. Plaut. Aul. prol. 15; Cic. Phil. 5, 17; hence, in the *pass.*, morte obita, *after death*, Cic. Sest. 38; and, ante- and post-class., obitus, a, um, for mortuus, *Dead:* Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 869 P.: obitis libatione profunditur, App. de Mundo, p. 74; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2673.

ŏb-ĕquĭto, āvi, 1. *v. n.* [ob-equito] *To ride toward, ride up to* (not ante-Aug.): (*a*) *c. dat.:* obequitando castris, Liv. 2, 45: portis, id. 21, 54; 29, 34: moenibus, Curt. 8, 10: peditibus, id. 10, 9: agmini, id. 3, 10 Mützell. *N. cr.:* ordinibus, Amm. 24, 1. —(*β*) *c. acc.:* obequitans moenia, Amm. 24, 2.—* **II.** Trop.: Quint. 10, 9, 3.

ŏb-erro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* [ob-erro] *To wander, rove,* or *ramble about* a place (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: oberrare tentoriis, Tac. A. 1, 65; so, ignotis locis, Curt. 4, 6: mustela quae in domibus nostris oberrat, Plin. 29, 4, 16: dives arat Curibus, quantum non milvus oberret, Pers. 4, 26.—**B.** Transf.: crebris oberrantibus rivis, Curt. 3, 4.

II. Trop.: mihi monstrum oberrat, *hovers before my eyes*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1280: ut citharoedus Ridetur, chorda qui semper oberrat eadem, *boggles, blunders at*, Hor. A. P. 356.

‡**ŏbescet,** v. obsum, *ad init.*

ŏbēsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [obesus] *Fatness, stoutness, corpulence, obesity* (post-Aug.): et obesitas ventris, Suet. Dom. 18; id. Claud. 41; Col. 6, 24.—Of trees: (arbores) laborant obesitate, Plin. 17, 24, 27, 2.

* **ŏbēso,** are, *v. a.* [id.] *To fatten:* madefacto triticeo pane obesant avem, Col. 8, 7, 4 (*al.* obescant).

ŏbēsus, a, um, *adj.* [ob-edo] **I.** *Eaten away* (post-class.): nec obesa cavarnine terra est, Auct. Aetn. 434.—Hence, * **B.** As a *Pa.*, *Wasted away, lean, meagre:* corpore pectoreque undique obeso, Naev. (Laev.) in Gell. 19, 7, 3; and in Non. 361, 17: ("*obesum* hic notavimus proprie magis quam usitate dictum pro exili atque gracilento," Gell. ib.: "*obesum* gracile et exile," Non. l. l.).

II. Mid., That has eaten itself fat; hence, in gen., *Fat, stout, plump:* "*obesus* pinguis quasi ob edendum factus," Fest. p. 188 ed. Müll. (not in Cic.; perhaps not ante-Aug.): corpus neque gracile, neque obesum, Cels. 2, 1; cf. Col. 6, 2 *fin.:* turdus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 40: terga, Virg. G. 3, 80: cervix, Suet. Ner. 51: obesissimus venter, Plin. 11, 37, 79.—Poet.: fauces obesae, *swollen*, Virg. G. 3, 497.

B. Trop., *Gross, coarse, heavy, dull* (poet.): munera quid mihi quidve tabellas Mittis nec firmo juveni neque naris obesae? *that has not a quick nose, that is not nice* or *delicate*, obtusae, Hor. Epod. 12, 2; so, aures, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 147: mens, Aus. Epigr. 7, 20:—obeso somno mori, *idle, lazy*, Sulpic. Sat. 56.

ŏbex, obĭcis and objĭcis, *m.* and *f.* (of equal frequency; cf. Ruddim. p. 39 *not.* 11; Schneid. Gramm. p. 111; Voss. Arist. p. 403 ed. Förtsch) [objicio, that which is cast or placed before; hence] *A bolt, bar, barrier, wall* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. and Caes. not at all): **I.** Lit.: "*obices* pessuli, serae," Fest. p. 187 ed. Müll.: fultosque emuniit objice postes, Virg. A. 8, 227; cf. Ov. M. 14, 780; so, ferrati portarum obices, Tac. H. 3, 30; and, obices portarum subversi, id. Ann. 13, 39; Sil. 4, 24: infirma scamellorum obice fultae fores, App. in Prisc. p. 615 P.: saxi, Virg. G. 4, 422: ecce maris magna claudit nos objice pontus, id. Aen. 10, 377: qua vi maria alta tumescant Objicibus ruptis, *their barriers*, i. e. *their rocky shores*, id. Georg. 2, 480; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 708; Gell. 17, 11 *fin.*

II. Transf., *A hinderance, impediment, obstacle:* Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 21: obices viarum, Liv. 9, 3: nullae obices, nulli contumeliarum gradus, *obstacles to admission*, Plin. Pan. 47, 5.

obf., v. off.

obg., v. ogg.

* **ŏb-haerĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To stick fast* to a thing: navis obhaerens vado, Suet. Tib. 2.

ob-haeresco, haesi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To stick fast, remain stuck;* in the *tempp. perf.*, *to be stuck fast, to cleave* or *adhere* to a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: App. M. 6, p. 404 Oud.: ubi in medio nobis equus acer obhaesit Flumine, * Lucr. 4, 421: consurgenti ei primum lacinia obhaesit, * Suet. Ner. 19. — **II.** Transf.: utrisque pecunia sua obhaesit, *cleaves, clings to them*, Sen. Tranq. 8.

‡**ŏb-herbescĕre,** herbam increscere (*To become grass*), Fest. p. 190 and 191 ed. Müll.

* **ŏb-horrĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To bristle with* any thing: prasii alterum genus sanguineis punctis obhorret, Plin. 37, 8, 34 dub. (*Sill.*, abhorret).

ŏbiens, euntis, *Part.*, from obeo.

‡**ŏbĭgĭtat** antiqui dicebant pro ante agitat, ut obambulare, Fest. p. 189 ed. Müll.

‡ **ŏbinductus,** παρείσακτος, Gloss. Philox.

‡**ŏbinunt,** v. obeo, *ad init.*

ob-īrascor, īratus, ci, *v. dep. n.* *To be angry at* any thing (mostly post-Aug.; but cf. obiratio): obirascens fortunae animus, Sen. Tranq. 2 *med.:*—quum male audiunt, obirascuntur, App. Apol. p. 385 Oud.—Hence

ŏbīrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, in pass. signif., *Angered, angry:* fortunae obirati, Liv. 1, 31; so Sen. Ep. 56 *med.*; id. Const. 19.

* **ŏbīrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [obirascor] *A becoming* or *being angry, anger:* hujus nebulonis obiratione, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 7 dub.; v. Orell. *ad loc.*

ŏb-ĭter, *adv.* *On the way, in going* or *passing along* (except in Laberius, not ante-Aug.; cf. Charis. p. 187 P. Augustus found fault with Tiberius for using per viam instead of obiter, Charis. l. l.): **I.** Lit.: obiter leget aut scribet, *on the way*, Juv. 3, 241: rotae, quas aqua verset obiter et molat, *as it flows along*. Plin. 18, 10, 23; cf. id. 33, 4, 21; id. 29, 3, 11, § 48; id. 11, 37, 55.

II. Transf.: **A.** *By the way, in passing, incidentally:* interrogo ego: Quot estis? obiterque per rimam speculari coepit, Petr. 92; cf. Juv. 6, 481: ne in hoc quidem tam molesto tacebant officio, sed obiter cantabant, Petr. 31; Sen. Ira 3, 1 *med.:* licet obiter vanitatem magicam hic quoque coarguere, Plin. 37, 9, 37; so, dictum sit, id. 29, 5, 30; Pompon. Dig. 18, 5, 1 *fin.*

B. *Forthwith, straightway, immediately* (so extremely seldom): "ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ inibi, obiter," Gloss. Philox.; App. M. 6, p. 430 Oud.: obiter reverti, Auct. Quint. Decl. 10, 16 *fin.*

1. ŏbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from obeo.

2. ŏbĭtus, ūs (*gen.*, obiti, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 252 Oud.), *m.* [obeo] **I.** *A going to, approaching; an approach, a visit* (so perhaps only ante- and post-class.): "*obitu* dicebant pro aditu," Fest. p. 188 ed. Müll.: "ecquis est qui interrumpit sermonem meum obitu suo?" Turpil. in Non. 357, 21 *sq.:* ut voluptati obitus, sermo, adventus suus quocumque adveneris, Semper siet, * Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 19 ("*obitus* occursus: *ob* enim significat contra; ergo *obitus* aditus").

II. *A going down, setting* (the class. signif. of the word).

A. Of *The setting* of the heavenly bodies: solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus motusque, Cic. de Div. 1, 56, 128; so id. de Or. 1, 42: stellarum ortus atque obitus, Catull. 66, 2: signorum obitus et ortus, Virg. G. 1, 257.

B. Pregn., *Downfall, destruction, annihilation, death, ruin*, etc.: post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic. Rep. 2, 31; cf. of the same, post optimi regis obitum, id. ib. 1, 41: posteaquam mihi renunciatum est de obitu Tulliae, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: obitus consulum, Brut. ib. 11, 10, 2: post eorum obitum, * Caes. B. G. 2, 29 *fin.:* immaturus, Suet. Calig. 8: longum miserata dolorem Difficilesque obitus, *her painful death*, Virg. A. 4, 694:—post obitum occasumque nostrum, *since my ruin* (i. e. exile), Cic. Pis. 15, 34.—The follg. passage is dub.: omnium interitus atque obitus, Cic. de Div. 2, 16 *fin.*, where, for obitus, some propose to read ortus; v. Moser, *ad loc.*

III. (acc. to obeo, *no.* II., B, 4) *A going at, entering upon, undertaking* a thing (post-classical): Tert. Fug. in. persec. 1.

ob-jăcĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* [ob-jaceo] *To lie before* or *over against* a thing (mostly post-Aug.; in Cic. and Caes. not at all): Acheruntem obibo, ubi mortis thesauri objacent, Enn. in Fest. s. v. OB, p. 201 ed. Müll.; cf., "*objacuisse* ante jacuisse," Fest. p. 205 ib.: saxa objacentia pedibus, Liv. 2, 65: si qua objacent falcibus noxia colligi debent, Col. 2, 17; Front. Aquaed. 93:—Graecia Ioniis fluctibus objacet, Mel. 2, 3: a meridie Aegyptus objacet, Tac. H. 5, 6: Stat. Th. 5, 61.

* **objectācŭlum.** i, *n.* [objecto] *A barrier, dam:* Var. R. R. 3, 17, 9.

‡**objectāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *An objection, reproach:* "objectamen, ἔγκλημα," Vet. Gloss. Lat. Gr.

objectāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A reproach* (post-class.): objectamenta jurgio prolata, App. Apol. p. 378 Oud.

* **objectātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A reproach*

ex aliorum objectationibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 60.

objectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [objicio] *A throwing* or *putting before* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: saxorum objectione tutari, Arn. 6, 191.—**II.** Trop., *An upbraiding, reproach:* objectio nominis, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 5: ejus facti, Mart. Cap. 5, 142.

objecto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To throw before* or *against, to set against, oppose:* **I.** Lit. (so poet.): (pelagi volucres) Nunc caput objectare fretis, nunc currere in undas, *i. e. to dive down,* Virg. G. 1, 386: huc illuc clipeum objectans, *opposing, presenting,* Stat. Th. 2, 662.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: statuit eum objectare periculis, *to abandon,* Sall. J. 7, 2; so, caput periclis, *to expose,* Virg. A. 2, 751: corpora bello, id. Georg. 4, 218; aliquem dolo simul et casibus, *to abandon,* Tac. A. 2, 5: animam pro aliquo, Virg. A. 12, 229:—moras, *to cause delays,* Ov. Hal. 91.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To throw up, cast up, to reproach* or *upbraid with, to accuse of* any thing as a crime (so most freq.; but whether used by Cic. is doubtful): objectare alicui inopiam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 28: probrum alicui, Auct. orat. pro dom. 29; Sall. J. 85; Tac. H. 2, 30: quum in colloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris objectarent, * Caes. B. C. 3, 48: vecordiam, Sall. J. 94: veneficia in principem et devotiones, Tac. A. 4, 52: spoliatas et inopes legiones Trebellio, id. Hist. 1, 60: natum (*i. e.* filii mortem), Ov. M. 2, 400.—With an object-clause: mihi objectent lenocinium facere, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 76.

* **B.** *To throw out, let fall, say* any thing (disagreeable) to any one: cave tu illi objectes nunc in aegritudine, Te has emisse, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 123.

* **objector,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *An accuser:* falsi criminis objectores, Non. 130, 25.

1. objectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from objicio.

2. objectus, ūs, *m.* [objicio] *A casting before, a putting against, in the way,* or *opposite;* or, neutr., *a lying before* or *opposite* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dare objectum parmaī, *the opposing of the shield,* * Lucr. 4, 848: insula portum Efficit objectu laterum, by the *opposition,* Virg. A. 1. 160: so, quum terga flumine, latera objectu paludis tegerentur, Tac. H. 3, 9; and, regiones, quae Tauri montis objectu separantur, Gell. 12, 13 *fin.:* solem interventu lunae occultari, lunamque terrae objectu, *the interposition,* Plin. 2, 10, 7; cf., eademque (terra) objectu suo umbram noctemque efficiat, *by its advancing before the sun:* Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 234, 13 dub. (*al.* objecta soli; v. Moser on Cic. Rep. 4, 1, p. 416):—hi molium objectus (*i. e.* moles objectas) scandere, *the projection,* Tac. A. 14, 8.

II. Transf., That which presents itself to the sight, *An object, appearance, sight, spectacle:* Nep. Hann. 5.

objex, v. obex.

ob-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. (obĭcis for objicis, Luc. 8, 796; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 364: obĭcit for objecit, Luc. 9, 188.—*Perf. conj.*, objexim, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 37: objexis, id. Casin. 2, 6, 52) *v. a.* [objacio] *To throw before* or *toward, to throw to, to hold before* or *out, to offer, present, expose;* constr. usually with aliquid (aliquem) alicui, or simply aliquid; but sometimes also, instead of the *dat.*, with pro aliqua re, contra, ad, in aliquid; v. the follg. passages, and cf. Menk. Observ. p. 67 *sq.*; also with adversus; v. Drak. Liv. 2, 58, 5.

I. Lit.: ei nos Glaucomam ob oculos objiciemus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70; Var. R. R. 4, 5: cibum porcis, aut canibus, Plin. 8, 40, 61: parricidae corpus feris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26: offam Cerbero, Virg. A. 6, 420: pisces diripiunt carnes objectas, Plin. 32, 2, 8: argentum, *to throw to* one, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3: florem veteris vini naribus, *to hold before, present to,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 1: si tale visum objectum est a deo dormienti, *brought before, presented to,* Cic. Acad. 2, 16; cf. id. de Div. 1, 16 *fin.*; and id. Acad. 2, 15, 48: huic (sicae) ego vos objici pro me non sum passus, *to be exposed,* id. Mil. 14, 37; so, exercitum tantae magnitudinis flumini, Caes. B. C. 1, 64, 4: ne objexis manum, *don't raise your hand,* Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 52.

B. In partic., *To throw* or *place before* by way of defense or hinderance; *to cast in the way, set against, oppose:* Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum objĭcio et oppono, Cic. Pis. 33: carros pro vallo, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: ericium portis, id. B. C. 3, 67: navem submersam faucibus portus, id. ib. 3, 39; id. B. C. 3, 66: se telis hostium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: maximo aggere objecto, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: clipeosque ad tela sinistris Protecti objiciunt, *oppose,* Virg. A. 2, 444: so, objecit sese ad currum, *threw himself before the chariot,* id. ib. 12, 372.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To throw before* or *over, to put* or *bring before, to present; to give up, expose to* any thing; and, in gen., *to bring upon* one, *to impart, superinduce, cause, occasion,* etc.: noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62:—plerique victi et debilitati objecta specie voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47:—aliquem morti, id. Vatin. 9 *fin.*; so, objicitur (consulatus) concionibus seditiosorum ... ad omne denique periculum, id. Mur. 40, 87. So with *ad:* id. Fam. 6, 4, 3. With *in:* numquam me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes ... objecissem, id. Arch. 6, 14. With *adversus:* se unico consule objecto adversus tribuniciam potestatem perlatam legem esse, Liv. 2, 58, 5 Drak. *N. cr.*:—qui multa Thebano populo acerba objecit funera, *has brought on,* i. e. *caused,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 35: moram alicui, id. Poen. 1, 3, 37; id. Trin. 5, 1, 8: ut hanc laetitiam nec opinanti primus objicerem, *that I might have set before him,* i. e. *prepared for him,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 12; so, alicui eam mentem, ut patriam prodat, *to suggest,* Liv. 5, 15: alicui lucrum, *to procure,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 45: sollicitudinem, *to cause,* id. Mil. 3, 1, 29: terrorem hosti, Liv. 27, 1: spem, id. 6, 14: furorem alicui objecit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14: rabiem canibus, Virg. A. 7, 479.—In the pass., *To be occasioned, to befall, happen, occur* to one: mihi mala res objicitur aliqua, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 5; so, malum mihi objicitur, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 1; cf. id. Phorm. 3, 2, 18: objicitur animo metus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4.

B. In partic., *To throw up to* one, *to taunt, reproach,* or *upbraid* one *with* any thing as a crime: alicui multa probria, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: ignobilitatem alicui, id. Phil. 3, 6:—objicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse, id. Att. 1, 16:—Cato objecit ut probrum M. Nobiliori, quod is in provinciam poëtas duxisset, id. Tusc. 1, 2; so with a follg. *quod,* id. Verr. 2, 4, 17.—With *de, To reproach* one *respecting, on account of* any thing: de Cispio mihi igitur objicies, quem? *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 31; so Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 2; and, in the *pass.*, nam quod objectum est de pudicitia, *etc.*, Cic. Coel. 3.—Hence

objectus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** *Lying before* or *opposite:* insula objecta Alexandriae, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: Cyprus Syriae objecta, Plin. 5, 31, 35.—**B.** *Exposed;* constr. with the *dat.* or *ad:* objectus fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46: invidiae, Plin. 29, 1, 8: ad omnes casus, Cic. Fam. 6, 4.—**C.** Subst., objecta, ōrum, *n., Charges, accusations:* de objectis non confiteri, Auct. or. pro domo 35: objecta vel negare vel defendere vel minuere, Quint. 7, 2, 29; so, objecta diluere, id. 4, 2, 26; 9, 2, 93.

objurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [objurgo] *A chiding, reproving, reproof, rebuke, reprehension* (quite class.): "*objurgatio* post turpe factum castigatio; *monitio* vero est ante commissum," Fest. p. 196 ed. Müll.: ut objurgatio contumelia careat, Cic. Lael. 24, 89: tum objurgatio, si est auctoritas, tum admonitio quasi lenior objurgatio, id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: aut castigatione aut objurgatione dignum putare, id. Att. 3, 10; id. Off. 3, 21: deliciarum, id. Coel. 11: sui, Quint. 11, 3, 49.

objurgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A chider, rebuker, blamer* (quite class.): hic noster objurgator, Cic. Agr. 3, 3: *opp.* accusator, id. Verr. 2, 3, 2.—In the *plur.*: benevoli, id. N. D. 1, 3; id. de Div. 1, 49 *fin.*

objurgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [objurgator] *Chiding, reproving, reproachful:* objurgatoria epistola, Cic. Att. 13, 6: verba, Gell. 1, 26: clamor, Amm. 16, 12.

objurgĭto, 1. *v. intens. a.* [objurgo] *To chide violently* (a Plautin. word): aliquem verbis multis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 30; id. ib. 32.

ob-jurgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* (the *part. pass.*, objurgatus, as a deponent in the act. signif.: Hirrius Curionem non mediocriter objurgatus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1) *To chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove* (freq. and quite class.); constr. usually with the *acc.* of the person or thing; post-class. also with the *dat.:* **I.** In gen.: "*objurgat* is, qui id facit (*sc.* jurgat) juste," Var. L. L. 7, 5, § 93: Menelaus me objurgat, Enn. in Rufin. de schem.: quod Chrysalus med objurgavit plurimis verbis malis, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 97: objurgavit M. Coelium, sicut neminem umquam parens, Cic. Coel. 11: monendi amici saepe sunt et objurgandi, id. Lael. 24, 88; cf. id. ib. § 90: ne, in quo te objurgem, id ipsum videar imitari, id. Fam. 3, 8, 6: aliquem molli brachio de aliqua re, *moderately,* id. Att. 2, 1: quum objurgarer, quod nimia laetitia paene desiperem, Cic. Fam. 2, 9.—With an abstract object: Caesar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3 *fin.*; id. ib. 2 *fin.:* si objurgaret populi segnitiem, Quint. 6, 5, 8.—Abs.: sic objurgant, quasi oderint, Quint. 2, 2, 7: quum objurgamus, maledicimus, id. 3, 4, 3.—(β) *c. dat.:* *objurgo filium* veteres dicebant; nos, *objurgo filio,* ut Graeci (*sc.* ἐπιτιμᾶν τινι), Diom. p. 305 P.

II. Transf.: * **A.** *To dissuade* or *deter* one from any thing, by means of reproof: objurgans me a peccatis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 54.

B. Objurgare aliquem aliqua re, *To punish, chastise, correct* a person with any thing; *ferire, plectere* (post-Aug.): colaphis objurgare puerum, Petr. 34: verberibus, Sen. Ira 3, 12: flagris, Suet. Oth. 2: ferulis, id. Calig. 20: solea rubra, Pers. 5, 169:—sestertio centies objurgandus, *be punished,* i. e. *fined,* Sen. Ben. 4, 36.

ob-jūro, 1. *v. n.* *To bind by an oath.* "*objurare* jurejurando obstringere," Fest. p. 189 and 188 ed. Müll.

* **ob-languesco,** gŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To become feeble* or *languid, to languish:* literulae meae oblanguerunt, Cic. Fam. 16, 10 2.

‡ **oblăquĕātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [oblaqueo, *no.* 1.] *A digging around* trees: ARBORUM, Kalend. in Orell. Inscr. II., p. 381.

ob-lăquĕo, are, *v. a.:* **I.** *To dig about the roots* of trees, *etc.* (cf. ablaqueo): arbores oblaqueatae sunt, Col. 2, 14, 3.

II. *To surround, encircle, set* (eccl. Lat.): argento gemmas oblaqueare, Tert. Res. carn. 7.

ob-lātĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [offero] *Freely offered* or *presented* (post-class.): impendium, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: aurum, *a gratuitous offering of the Senate to the emperor,* i. q. oblatio, Cod. Theod. 6, 2, 5.

ob-lātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An offering, presenting, a giving* or *bestowing gratuitously* (post-class.): **I.** *In abstr.:* honorum oblationibus, Eumen. Pan. ad Constant. 16: si forte oblatio ei fiat ejus, quod, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 8, § 10.—**B.** In partic., *A bid* at an auction: qui ceteros oblatione superavit, Cod. Theod. 5, 13, 18.—**II.** *In concr., A gift, present:* oblatio amplissimi ordinis, Cod. Theod. 6, 2, 14: si maritus ad oblationem dei uxori donavit, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 5, § 12.

oblātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Freely given, voluntarily presented* (post-class.): auguria, Serv. Virg. A. 6, 190: functiones, Symm. Ep. 10, 43.

ob-lātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An offerer* (eccl. Lat.): animae suae pro populi salute, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 26.

ob-lătrātor, ōris, *m.* [oblatro] *He that barks at; a barker, railer* (eccl. Lat.): Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

* **ob-lătrātrix,** īcis, *f.* [oblatrator] *A female barker, railer:* oblatratricem in aedes intromittere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 86.

ob-lătro, 1. *v. n.* [ob-latro] *To bark at;* only in the trop. signif., *to rail* or *carp at* (post-Aug.): (*a*) *c. dat.:* alicui, Sen. de Ira, 3, 43.—(β) *c. acc.:* aliquem, Sil. 8, 251.

oblātus, a, um, *Part.*, from offero.

ob-lectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [oblecto] *De* *lightful, pleasant* (post-class.): negotium, Aus. Ep. 19.

ob-lectāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [oblecto] *A delight* (poet. for oblectamentum, and perh. only in the *plur.*): Ov. M. 9, 342: vitae, Stat. S. 3, 5, 95.

ob-lectāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A delight, pleasure, amusement* (quite class.): requies oblectamentumque senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: oblectamenta puerorum, id. Parad. 5, 2: o. et solatia servitutis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 60: rerum rusticarum, id. de Sen. 16: gulae, Plin. 21, 11, 39: esse in oblectamentis, Suet. Tib. 72.

‡**oblectānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Delightful, pleasant:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 304, 1.

ob-lectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A delighting, delight* (a favorite word of Cic.): indagatio ipsa habet oblectationem, Cic. Acad. 2, 41: animi, id. de Or. 1, 26: vitae, id. Fin. 5, 19: requies plena oblectationis fuit, id. Lael. 27, 103.

ob-lectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A delighter, pleaser, charmer* (post-class.): beluarum, App. Flor. *n.* 17: hominis, Tert. Cor. mil. 8 *fin.*

ob-lectātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Delighting, pleasing* (post-class.): aenigmata, Gell. 18, 2, *in lemm.*

ob-lecto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [ob- 2. lacto] *To delight, please, divert, entertain, amuse* (quite class.; most freq. with se and mid.); constr. usually with aliquem (aliquid, se) *c. abl.*, with *cum*, with *in c. abl.*: (*a*) *c. abl.*: ut quam diutissime te jucunda opinione oblectarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: quum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, id. Rep. 1, 17: se agri cultione, id. de Sen. 16, 56; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 115.—With an impers. object: legentium animos fictis, Tac. H. 2, 50; so, ironically, vitam sordido pane, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 16.—Mid.: in communibus miseriis hac tamen oblectabar specula, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 5: ludis oblectamur, id. Mur. 19, 39.—(*β*) With *cum*: oblecta te cum Cicerone quam bellissime, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 *fin.*: cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas scripserunt, id. de Or. 2, 14; cf., elliptically, ego me interea cum libellis, id. Att. 12, 3.—(*γ*) With *in*: in eo me oblecto, *I delight in him, he is my delight*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 23. Different from this is, ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano satis commode oblectabam, *i. e. amused myself excellently well in Cumanum*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14.—(*δ*) With a simple *acc.*: ubi te oblectasti tam diu? Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 9: minime equidem me oblectavi, id. ib. 1, 2, 10: hortulos emere ubi se oblectare posset, Cic. Off. 3, 14: ut te oblectes scire cupio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3 *fin.*; Hor. A. P. 321.—With an impers. object: haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, Cic. Arch. 7 *fin.*; so, animos, Ov. R. Am. 169.

II. Transf., *To spend* or *pass* time *agreeably*: lacrimabile tempus studio, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 1: iners otium, Tac. A. 12, 49.

ob-lēnĭo, ire, *v. a.* *To soften, soothe* (post-Aug.): lectio carminum illum obleniat, Sen. de Ira, 3, 9.

ob-līdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] **I.** *To squeeze together* (rarely, but quite classical): coelum digitulis duobus oblidere, Cic. Scaur. § 10, p. 261 ed. Orell.: oblisis faucibus, *strangled*, Tac. A. 5, 9; so, obliso gutture, Prud. Psych. 589.—**II.** *To squeeze* or *crush to pieces* (so post-Aug.): fetus, Col. 7, 3, 8: oblisus pondere, Plin. Ep. 6, 20 *fin.*

oblĭgāmentum, i, *n.* [obligo] *A band* (post-class.): caput obligamento obnexium, Tert. Cor. mil. 14.—**II.** Trop., *An obligation*: legis obligamenta, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 22.

oblĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A binding*, or, pass., *a being bound.*

I. In gen. (so post-class., and extremely seldom): propter linguae obligationem, *because of his being tongue-tied*, Just. 13, 7.

B. Trop., *An ensnaring, entangling*: obligatio innocentium, Mart. Dig. 48, 10, 1.

II. In partic., a jurid. *t. t.*: **A.** *An engaging* or *pledging, an obligation*: pecuniae obligatio, Auct. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 18: obligationis onere levari, Papin. Dig. 3, 3, 67: contrahere, *to contract an obligation*, Gaj. ib. 44, 7, 1.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *An obligatory relation* between two persons, one of whom has a right and the other a duty (the *right* of the creditor and the *duty* of the debtor): obligationum substantia in eo consistit, ut alium nobis obstringat ad dandum aliquid, vel faciendum, vel praestandum, Paul. Dig. 44, 7, 3; Venulei. Dig. 45, 1, 108: ex maleficio nascuntur obligationes, Gaj. ib. 44, 7, 4: o. et constituitur et solvitur, Ulp. ib. 46, 4, 8: exstinguitur, Paul. ib. 45, 1, 140: submovetur, Paul. ib. 2, 14, 27, et saepiss.

C. The document which confirms this relation, *A bond, obligation*: pignoris obligatio etiam inter absentes recte ex contractu obligatur, Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 23; id. ib. 48, 11, 28.

Cf., respecting the Roman obligatio, Rein's Röm. Privatr. p. 291 *sq.*, and the authorities there cited.

oblĭgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Binding, obligatory* (post-class.): Gaj. Dig. 17, 1, 2, § 6.

‡**oblĭgātūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A band, bandage*: "obligatura, καταδεσμός," Gloss. Philox.

oblĭgātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from obligo.

ob-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** *To bind* or *tie around, to bind* or *fasten to* any thing (so extremely seldom): obligatus corio, *bound in a leathern sack*, Auct. Her. 1, 13: muscus articulis obligatus, *bound upon*, Plin. 26, 11, 66: cibum ovis, *to bind with eggs*, Apic. 4, 2.

B. *To bind together, bind up* (likewise very rarely): Plaut. Truc. 5, 64: age obliga, obsigna cito, *tie up* (the letter, in order to seal it), id. Bacch. 4, 4, 96: manipulos, Col. 11, 2, 40.

C. *To bind up, bandage, swathe* (so quite class., esp. of wounds): crus fractum, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 9: so, vulnus, Cic. N. D. 3, 22; cf., medicum requirens, a quo obligetur, *to bind up his wounds*, id. Tusc. 2, 16; and, venas, *to bandage the veins*, Tac. A. 6, 9:—surculum libro, Var. R. R. 1, 41: oculos, Sen. de Ira, 3, 11 *fin.*: ore obligato obsignatoque simulacrum, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable*, etc.: aliquem obligare militiae secundo sacramento, *bind by a second oath, swear in again*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: vadem tribus millibus aeris, *to bind in the sum of*, Liv. 3, 13: voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 16 *fin.*: se nexu, id. Mur. 2: se in acta cujusquam, Tib. in Suet. Tib. 67: se chirographo ad aliquid, Modest. Dig. 30, 2, 100: aliquem sibi liberalitate, *to bind to one's self*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: obligabis me, *will oblige me, lay me under an obligation*, Plin. Ep. 4, 4: obligari foedere, Liv. 38, 33: pro amicis alicui obligari, *to lay one's self under obligation*, i. e. *to solicit favors*, Plin. Ep. 10, 3: obligor ipse tamen, Ov. M. 9, 247: obligatus ei nihil eram, *was under no obligation to him*, Cic. Fam. 6, 11.—Poet.: Prometheus obligatus aliti, *devoted, condemned to*, Hor. Epod. 17, 67: ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, *vowed, due*, id. Od. 2, 7, 17:—obligor, ut, *am compelled*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 83.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To render liable through guilt, to make guilty*; hence, *pass.*, obligari, *to be guilty of, to commit* an offense: quum populum Romanum scelere obligasses, Auct. or. pro domo, 8: caput suum votis, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 5: se scelere, Suet. Caes. 42: se furti, Scaev. in Gell. 7, 15: est enim periculum, ne aut neglectis iis impia fraude, aut susceptis anili superstitione obligemur, Cic. de Div. 1, 4 *fin.*

2. Jurid. *t. t.*: **a.** *To bind, engage* one (cf. obligatio, *no.* II., B): obligandi, solvendi sui causa, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 6, § 3: se obligare, id. ib. 4, 2, 7, § 1; id. ib. 21, 1, 25, § 9.

b. *To pledge, pawn, mortgage* a thing: magistratui bona ejus obligantur, Vitr. 10 *praef.*: omnia praedia fratri, Suet. Vesp. 4: omnia bona sua pignori, Scaev. Dig. 20, 4, 21: obligatae aedes, *that has a mortgage on it*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 4: obligata praedia, Cic. Agr. 3, 2.—(*β*) Transf. beyond the jurid. sphere: fidem suam, *to pledge one's word*, Cic. Phil. 5, 18.

3. *To impede, restrain, embarrass*: judicio districtum atque obligatum esse, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 24.—Hence

oblĭgātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Bound, obliged.* Cic. Fam. 6, 11: iisdem (officiis) me tibi obligatum fore, id. ib. 13, 18, *fin.*—*Comp.*: quanto quis melior et probior, tanto mihi obligatior abit, Plin. Ep. 8, 2 *fin.*

ob-lĭgūrĭo (ligurrio), 4. *v. a.* [ob-ligurio] *To devour, consume, squander* (extremely rare): dum alterius obligurrias bona (*al.* abligurias), Enn. in Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 25; so Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 26 ed. Maj.

oblĭgūrītor (rr.), ōris, *m.* [obligurio] *One who consumes his property in feasting, a squanderer, dissipated person* (post-classical): Firm. Math. 5, 5.

ob-līmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [ob limus] *To cover with mud* or *slime*: **I.** Lit. (rarely, but quite class.): Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, mollitosque et oblimatos ad serendum agros relinquit, * Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: fossae oblimatae, Suet. Aug. 18: sulcos (*i. e.* partes genitales), Virg. G. 3, 136.— * **B.** Transf., qs. To cover over one's fortune with slime, and thus make it disappear, *To lavish, squander, dissipate* it: rem patris oblimare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 61 Heind.—**II.** Trop., *To darken, obscure, confuse* (poet. and in post-class. prose): humanas oblimat copia mentes, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 29: universa, Sol. 11.

ob-lĭnĭo, ire, v. oblino, *ad init.*

oblĭnĭtus, a, um, v. the follg. art., *ad init.*

ob-lĭno, ēvi, rarely ĭni (Var. in Prisc. p. 898 P.), ĭtum, 3. (collat. form acc. to the 4th conj., oblinire, Col. 5, 9, 3; 12, 15, 2: obliniverit, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1: oblinitus, Scrib. Comp. 245. In Col. 12, 39, 2, Schneid. reads oblitus), *v. a.* *To daub* or *smear over, to bedaub, besmear.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: cerussa malas oblinere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 101: se visco, Var. R. R. 3, 7: obliti unguentis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: oblitus coeno, id. Att. 1, 21: oblitus faciem suo cruore, *having besmeared his face with his own blood*, Tac. A. 2, 17.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To smear over, rub out* any thing written (post-class.): *vestrum* obleverunt et *vestri* superscripserunt Gell. 20, 6 *fin.*

2. *To bemire, befoul, defile*: quid tu istuc curas, ubi ego oblinar atque voluter? Lucil. in Non. 420, 22: catulos, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 13. Cf. also in the follg., *no.* II., A.

3. *To stop up by smearing, to plaster over*: dolia oblinito, Cato R. R. 36: amphoram, id. ib. 127: oblinitur minimae si qua est suspicio rimae, *is stopped up*, Mart. 11, 45: gypso oblitus cadus, Plin. 20, 9, 39.

C. Transf., *To cover over, fill* with any thing (so of things very rarely): villa oblita tabulis pictis, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 5.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To befoul, defile* (quite class.): se externis moribus, Cic. Brut. 13: oblitus parricidio, id. Phil. 11, 12: sunt omnia dedecore oblita, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4: geram morem vobis et me oblinam sciens, id. Rep. 3, 5: aliquem versibus atris, *to defame*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30.

B. *To cover over, to fill* with any thing, *to fill to excess, to overload*: facetiae oblitae Latio, *Roman wit which had received a Latin tincture* (through the right of citizenship granted to the Latins), Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: actor oblitus divitiis, *covered, decked*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 204: oblita oratio, *overloaded*, Auct. Her. 4, 11: Sallustii scripta nimia priscorum verborum affectatione oblita, Suet. Gr. 10.

ob-lĭquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obliquo] *A bending, winding, oblique direction* (post-class.): Macr. S. 7, 1.

oblīque, *adv.*, v. obliquus, *ad fin.*

oblīquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [obliquus] *A sidelong* or *slanting direction, obliqueness, obliquity* (post-Aug.): Plin. 3, 5, 6: Signiferi, id. 2, 19, 17.

oblīquo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To turn, bend,* or *twist aside, awry, in an oblique direction* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: oculos, Ov. M. 7, 410: visus, Stat. Ach. 1, 323: equos, id. Theb. 12, 749: pedes, Sen. Ep. 121: crinem, *to draw back*, Tac. G. 38: ensem in latus, Ov. M. 12, 485: sinus (velorum) in ventum, *to turn obliquely to the wind*, Virg. A. 5, 16. **II.** Trop.: obliquat preces, *makes, utters indirectly*, Stat. Th. 3, 381:—Q (litera), cujus similis (literae K) effectu specieque, nisi quod paulum a nostris obliquatur, *i. e. is pronounced somewhat softer*, * Quint. 1, 4, 9.

‡ **Obliquolŏquus,** i, *m.* [obliquus-loqui] *One who speaks indirectly*, i. e. *ambiguously*, an epithet of Apollo, acc. to the Gr. Λοξίας, in allusion to his obscure oracles: "Obliquoloquus, Λοξίας," Gloss. Phil.

oblīquus, a, um, *adj.* [ob-liquis] *Sidelong, slanting, awry, oblique* (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: motus corporis, pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic. de Div. 1, 53: hos partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam adversos stare vobis, *on one side of you, sideways*, id. Rep. 6, 19: pes, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20: sublicae, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: ordines, id. ib. 7, 73: iter, id. B. C. 1, 76: obliquam facere imaginem, *a side-likeness, profile*, Plin. 35, 10, 36: verris obliquum meditantis ictum sanguis, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 7: amnis cursibus obliquis fluens, Ov. M. 9, 18: radix, id. ib. 10, 491: obliquo capite speculari, Plin. 8, 24, 36: non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam Limat, *with a sidelong glance, an envious look*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: obliquoque notat Proserpina vultu, Stat. S. 2, 6, 102:—ab obliquo, *from the side, sideways, not straight on:* Ov. R. Am. 121. Also, ex obliquo: Plin. 2, 31, 31.—Also, per obliquum: serpens per obliquum similis sagittae Terruit mannos, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 6. And, in obliquum: cancri in obliquum aspiciunt, Plin. 21, 37, 55:—obliquum, adv., *Obliquely, askance:* oculis obliquum respiciens, App. M. 3, p. 140.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of relationship, *Not direct, collateral* (poet.): obliquum a patre genus, *i. e. not born of the same mother with myself*, Stat. Th. 5, 221: obliquo maculat qui sanguine regnum, *by collateral consanguinity*, Luc. 8, 286.

B. Of speech: **1.** *Indirect, covert:* obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet. Dom. 2: insectatio, Tac. A. 14, 11: dicta, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9.—**2.** In a bad sense, *Envious, hostile* (post-class.): Cato adversus potentes semper obliquus, Flor. 4, 2, 9. —**3.** In grammar: **a.** o. casus, *An oblique case*, which depends on another word (not the nom. or voc.), opp. to rectus: "alia casus habent et rectos et obliquos," Var. L. L. 8, 26, § 49.—**b.** o. oratio, *Indirect speech:* apud historicos reperiuntur obliquae allocutiones, ut in T. Livii primo statim libro (c. 9): urbes quoque, ut cetera, ex infimo nasci; deinde, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 2, 37; so, oratio, Just. 38, 3 *fin.*—Hence,

Adv., oblīque, *Sideways, athwart, obliquely:* **A.** Lit. (quite class.): quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: sublicae oblique agebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 9: procedere, Plin. 9, 30, 50: situs Signifer, id. 2, 15, 13.

B. Trop., *Indirectly, covertly* (post-Aug.): aliquem castigare, Tac. A. 3, 35: perstringere aliquem, id. ib. 5, 2: admonere, Gell. 3, 2: agere, id. 7, 17.

oblīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from oblido.

ob-lītĕrātĭo (oblitt.), ōnis, *f.* [oblitero] *A blotting out, erasing, effacing, obliteration;* and, in partic., *a blotting out from the memory, a forgetting, forgetfulness* (post-Aug.): aeris obliteratio, Plin. 34, 7, 18: vetustatis, Arn. 6, 194: praeteritorum, Amm. 30, 6.

ob-lītĕrātor (oblitt.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A blotter out, obliterator*, sc. from the memory (eccl. Lat.): commemorator, non obliterator vetustatum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26.

oblītĕro (oblitt.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [oblino] *To blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate:* **I.** Lit. (so post-Aug. and extremely seldom): nomina (*al.* monimenta), Tac. A. 13, 23.

II. Trop., *To blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten* (esp. freq. in post-Aug. prose; principally in Tacitus): inimicitias Pelopidarum exstincta tam obliteratas memoria renovare, Att. in Non. 146, 30 ("*obliterare* est obscurefacere et in oblivionem ducere," Non.); Cic. Vatin. 6 *fin.*: famam rei, Liv. 39, 20: memoriam, id. 21, 29: rem silentio, Suet. Tib. 22: ne ritus sacrorum obliterarentur, Tac. A. 11, 15: obliterari in animo, *to become forgotten*, Liv. 26, 41.

* **oblītĕrus** (oblitt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] for obliteratus, *Consigned to forgetfulness, forgotten* (ante-class.): "Naevius *obliteram* gentem pro obliteratam dixit," Gell. 19, 7.

ob-lĭtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n.* [latesco] *To hide* or *conceal one's self* (rare, but quite class.): a nostro aspectu oblitescant, Cic. Univ. 10: ne in rimis (areae) grana oblitescant, Var. R. R. 1, 51: qui velut timidum atque iners animal metu oblituit, Sen. Ep. 55 *med.*

1. oblĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from oblino.

2. oblītus, a, um, *Part.*, from obliviscor.

oblīvĭālis, e, *adj.* [oblivio] *That causes forgetfulness, oblivious* (post-classical): poculum, Prud. Cath. 6, 16.

oblīvĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obliviscor] *A being forgotten, forgetfulness, oblivion* (quite class.): oblivio veteris belli, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 1: laudem alicujus ab oblivione atque a silentio vindicare, *to rescue from oblivion*, id. de Or. 2, 2: meam tuorum erga me meritorum memoriam nulla umquam delebit oblivio, id. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.*: dare aliquid oblivioni, *to consign to oblivion*, Liv. 1, 31: omnes ejus injurias voluntaria quadam oblivione contriveram, *had consigned to oblivion*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20: in oblivionem negotii venire, *to forget*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 35: in oblivionem ire, *to be forgotten*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13: capit me oblivio alicujus rei, *I forget something*, Cic. Off. 1, 8: per oblivionem, *through forgetfulness*, Suet. Caes. 28.—In the *plur.*: carpere lividas Obliviones, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 34.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Subjectively, *A forgetting, forgetfulness* (post-Aug.): in eo (Claudio) mirati sunt homines et oblivionem et inconsiderantiam, Suet. Claud. 39.—**B.** Concr.: **1.** oblivio literarum, *A poet. designation of* Orbilius Pupillus, *a grammarian, who lost his memory in his old age*, Bibacul. in Suet. Gramm. 9.—**2.** flumen Oblivionis, *An appellation of the river* Limia, *in* Hispania Tarraconensis, acc. to the Gr. ὁ τῆς λήθης, Mel. 3, 1, 8; Flor. 2, 17, 12; called, also, flumen Oblivio. Liv. Epit. 55. Cf. Ukert, Hispanien, p. 297.

oblīvĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [oblivio] *That easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious* (rarely, but quite class.): hos (senes) significat credulos, obliviosos, Cic. de Sen. 11.—*Sup.*: homo obliviosissimus, Tert. Anim. 24.—**II.** *That produces forgetfulness, oblivious* (poet.): Massicus, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 21.

oblīviscor, litus, 3. *v. dep. To forget;* constr. with the *gen.* of the pers. and with the *gen.* or *acc.* of the thing; less freq. with an object-clause or relat.-clause (quite class.): (*a*) With the *gen.* of the person: vivorum memini, nec tamen Epicuri licet oblivisci, Cic. Fin. 5, 1 *fin.*: nescio hercule, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam. Ita prorsum oblitus sum mei, *I have so completely forgotten myself, been lost in thought*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 14: dum tu ades, sunt oblitae sui, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto, *was not forgetful of himself, untrue to his nature*, Virg. A. 3, 629: sui, *to forget one's self, know nothing of one's former self, sc.* after death, Sen. Herc. fur. 292.—(*β*) With the *gen.* of the thing: nec umquam obliviscar noctis illius, *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 42; cf., oblivisci temporum meorum, id. Fam. 1, 9, 8: ut nostrae dignitatis simus obliti, id. ib. 1, 7, 7: so, oblivisci veteris contumeliae, recentium injuriarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: controversiarum ac dissensionum, id. ib. 7, 34: pristini instituti, id. B. C. 3, 57: offensarum, Tac. H. 2, 1; tot exemplorum, Quint. 9, 2, 86.—(*γ*) With the *acc.* of the thing: injurias, Cic. Coel. 20; cf., artificium obliviscatur, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: res praeclarissimas, id. Mil. 23, 63: totam causam, id. Brut. 60: haec tam crebra Etruriae concilia, Liv. 5, 5, 8 Drak. *N. cr.*: ut alia obliviscar, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 87.—(*δ*) With an object-clause: obliviscor, Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17.—(*ε*) With a relative-clause: in scriptis obliviscebatur, quid paulo ante posuisset, Cic. Brut. 60.—**b.** Poet., transf., of things: seclis obliviscentibus, Catull. 68, 43: oblito pectore, id. 64, 207: pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg. G. 2, 59; imitated by Col. poët. 10, 408.—**c.** Proverb.: nomen suum, *To forget one's own name, to have a bad memory* Petr. 66.—**d.** In the *part. fut. pass.*: oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 9; Plaut. Mil. 4. 8, 49.

In pass. signif.: post emancipationem in totum adoptivae familiae obliviscuntur, Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 60, § 6: oblita carmina, Virg. E. 9, 53; Val. Fl. 2, 388: oblitos superum dolores, id. 1, 791.

oblīvĭum, ii, *n.* [obliviscor] *Forgetfulness, oblivion* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. oblivio; usually in the *plur.*): oblivia rerum, Lucr. 3, 840; so id. 3, 1079; 4, 823; 6, 1212: longa oblivia potant, Virg. A. 6, 714: ducere sollicitae jucunda oblivia vitae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 62: agere oblivia laudis, *to forget*, Ov. M. 12, 539: succi, patriae faciunt qui oblivia, id. Pont. 4, 10, 19.—In the *sing.*: Tac. H. 4, 9.

* **oblīvĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [oblivio] *Sunk into oblivion, forgotten:* verba, *i. e. obsolete*, Var. L. L. 5, 1, § 10.

ob-lŏco, 1. *v. a. To let out* for hire (post-Aug. and post-class.): quae ad epulum pertinebant, macellariis oblocata (*al.* ablocata), Suet. Caes. 26: operam, Just. 11, 10.

oblŏcūtor, v. obloquutor.

ob-longŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [oblongus] *Rather long* (post-class.): surculi, Gell. 17, 9.

ob-longus, a, um, *adj. Rather long, longish; oblong* (not in Cic. or Caes.): missile telum hastili oblongo, Liv. 21, 8: figura, Plin. 37, 12, 75: folia, id. 25, 3, 6: scutula, Tac. Agr. 10.—*Comp.*: foramen oblongius, Vitr. 21, 8 *fin.*

oblŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [obloquor] *A contradiction* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ob-lŏquor, utus, 3. *v. dep.* [ob-loquor] *To speak against* a person or thing; *to join in speaking; to interrupt* a speaker, *to gainsay, contradict* (quite class.); constr. with the *dat.* or *abs.*: (*a*) *c. dat.*: alicui, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 46; Cic. Clu. 23.—(*β*) *Abs.*: quid est istucce, te blaterare atque obloqui? Afran. in Non. 78, 33: ut me et appelles, et interpelles, et obloquare, et colloquare, velim, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: ferocissime, Curt. 10, 2 *fin.*—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *To sing to, to join in singing* (poet.): non avis obloquitur, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 21: obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, *mingles the notes of his lute, accompanies on his lute*, Virg. A. 6, 646.—**B.** *To blame, condemn* (post-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 121.—**C.** *To rail at, abuse* (poet.): nunc gannit, et obloquitur, Catull. 83, 3.

* **oblŏquūtor** or **oblŏcūtor,** ōris, *m.* [obloquor] *A contradicter:* neque ego umquam oblocutor sum alteri in convivio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 48.

‡ **oblucinasse,** v. ‡oblucuviasse.

obluctātio, ōnis, *f.* [obluctor] *A striving* or *struggling against, vehement opposition* (eccl. Lat.): obluctatio virtutis, Arn. 2, 77.

ob-luctor, atus, 1. *v. dep. To strive* or *struggle against, to contend with, oppose* a person or thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: **A.** With a personal object: soli obluctandum Fabio, *to contend with Fabius alone*, Sil. 8, 10.—**B.** With an impers. object: genibusque adversae obluctor arenae, *struggle against*, Virg. A. 3, 38: fruticibus, Col. 18, 14: flumini, Curt. 4, 8.—*Abs.*: obluctantia saxa Submovit nitens, Stat. S. 3, 1, 20.—**II.** Trop.: ut erat animi semper obluctantis difficultatibus, Curt. 6, 6: oblivioni, id. 7, 1.

‡ **oblucuviasse** dicebant antiqui mente errasse, quasi in luco deorum alicui occurrisse, Fest. p. 187 ed. Müll. (*al.* OBLUCINASSE).

ob-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* [ob-ludo] * **I.** *To play off jokes:* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 10. —* **II.** *To make sport of, mock* one; with the *dat.*: alicui, Prud. Hamart. 6.

ob-lūrĭdus, a, um, *adj. Pale, sallow* (post-class.): spadones obluridi, Amm. 14, 6.

‡ **obmănens** pro diu manens, ut per manens, Fest. p. 199 ed. Müll.; and cf., ‡ ommentans.

* **ob-marcesco,** 3. *v. n. To fall away, grow lean;* obmarcescebat febris, Lucil. in Non. 2, 30.

obmentans, v. ommentans.

ob-mōlior, itus, 4. *v. dep.* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** *To push* or *throw up* one thing *before* another (as a defense or obstruction): arborum truncos et saxa, Curt. 6, 6 *med.*—**II.** Transf., *To block up, obstruct:* ad munienda et obmolienda, quae ruinis strata erant, Liv. 37, 32.

ob-mordĕo, ēre, *v. a.* *To bite around* (late Lat.): Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 1.

ob-mŏvĕo, 2. *v. a.* [ob-moveo] *To bring forward, produce, offer* (ante-class.): Cato R. R. 141: Juppiter te hoc ferto obmovendo bonas preces precor, a form of prayer, id. ib. 134. Cf., "*obmoveto* pro admoveto dicebatur apud antiquos," Fest. p. 202 ed. Müll.; and cf. Drak. Liv. 9, 37, 2.

obmurmŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obmurmuro] *A murmuring against; a murmuring* (post-class.): Amm. 26, 6.

ob-murmŭro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* [obmurmuro] *To murmur against, at,* or *to* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); constr. with the *dat.* or *acc.:* precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse, Ov. Her. 18, 47:—itidem obmurmurasse: *Τί γάρ μοι, etc.,* Suet. Oth. 7.

obmussĭto, are, *v. intens. a.* [obmusso] *To whisper* or *mutter against* any one; *to mutter* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Pall. 4.

obmusso, are, *v. a.* *To whisper against* any one; *to whisper, mutter* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Anim. 18.

ob-mūtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To become dumb, to lose one's speech:* **I.** Lit.: qui ebrius obmutuit, Cels. 2, 6: quum obmutuerint, Plin. 27, 12, 104:—umbrae ejus (hyaenae) contactu canes obmutescere, *lose their voice, their bark,* id. 8, 30, 44.

B. Transf., in gen., *To be speechless, mute, silent:* ipse obmutescam, Cic. de Or. 2, 7: de me ... nulla umquam obmutescat vetustas, id. Mil. 35 *fin.:* Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens, Virg. A. 4, 279: obmutuit illa dolore, Ov. M. 13, 538.

II. Trop.: studium nostrum conticuit subito et obmutuit, Cic. Brut. 94; so, animi dolor, id. Tusc. 2, 21.

* **obnātus,** a, um, *adj.* *Growing on* or *about:* obnata ripis salicta. Liv. 23, 19.

‡ **obnectĕre,** obligare, maxime in nuptiis frequens est, Fest. p. 190 ed. Müll.

ob-nexus, ūs, *m.* [obnectere] *A connecting, connection* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 37.

* **ob-nĭger,** gra, grum, *adj.* [ob-niger] *Blackish:* radices, Plin. 20, 23, 94 Sill. *N. cr.*

obnīse, *adv.*, v. obnitor, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

1. obnīsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from obnitor.

† **2. obnīsus,** ūs, *m.* [obnitor] *Exertion, trouble:* Damascum capit obnisu levi, Auct. Itin. Alex. 41 ed. Maj.

ob-nītor, sus and xus, 3. (archaic *inf.*, obnitier for obniti, Lucr. 4, 438) *v. dep.* *To bear, press, push, struggle,* or *strive against* any thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. and Caes. not at all); constr. with the *dat.*, *acc.*, or *abs.:* **I.** Lit.: taurus Arboris obnixus trunco, Virg. A. 12, 105: contra, id. ib. 5, 21: toto corpore obnitendum, Quint. 5, 13, 11: sic densis ales pinnis obnixa volabat Vento, Enn. in Prob. Virg. Ecl. 6, 31, p. 354 ed. Lion.: obnixi (*al.* obnisi) urgebant, Liv. 34, 46.—Of things: navigia fractas obnitier undas, Lucr. 4, 438.

II. Trop., *To strive against, to resist, oppose; to strive, endeavor:* quum saepe obnitens repugnasset, Vellej. 2, 89, 5: adversis, Tac. A. 15, 11.—With the *inf.:* triumphum Pauli impedire obnitebantur, Vellej. 1, 9.—Hence

obnixus (obnisus), a, um, *Pa.*, *Steadfast, firm, resolute:* (velim) obnixos vos stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. 6, 12, 8: firmitas, Plin. 36, 15, 24, 3.—In the *neutr.*, adverbially, *Resolutely, obstinately:* obnixum, Pauline, taces, Aus. Ep. 25, 28.—Hence,

Adv., obnixe (obnise), lit., Striving against; hence, in gen., *With all one's strength, with might and main, strenuously, vehemently:* obnixe omnia Facere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134: obnixe rogare, Sen. Ep. 35.—*Comp.:* argumentari, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 3.

obnixe, *adv.*, v. obnitor, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

obnixus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from obnitor.

obnoxĭe, *adv.*, v. obnoxius, *ad fin.*

obnoxĭo, 1. *v. a.* [obnoxius] *To render subject* or *obnoxious to* any thing (post-class.): et alienis semet noxiis obnoxiantes, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 9.

obnoxĭōse, *adv.*, v. obnoxiosus, *ad fin.*

obnoxĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [obnoxius] (an ante-class. word): **I.** *Subject, submissive, obedient:* alicui, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 31. —* **II.** *Hurtful, injurious, noxious:* res obnoxiosae, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17, 10.—*Adv.*, obnoxiōse, *Abjectly, timidly:* Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 30.

ob-noxĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Subject, liable to* punishment or to guilt (perh. not in Cic. or Caes.); viz.: **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Liable, obnoxious to* punishment: "*obnoxius* poenae obligatus ob delictum," Fest. p. 191 ed. Müll.: ego tibi me obnoxium esse fateor, culpae compotem, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 61: o. et supplex, Auct. Epist. Cic. ad Brut. 1, 17; Ulp. Dig. 48, 15, 1: ego lege Aquilia obnoxius sum, Paul. ib. 11, 3, 14.

B. *Liable* or *addicted to* a fault or failing, *guilty of* it: animus neque delicto neque lubidini obnoxius, *not addicted to vice or to sensual pleasures,* Sall. C. 52, 21: communi culpae, Ov. A. A. 1, 395: facto, Tib. 3, 4, 15.—With the *gen.:* obnoxii criminum, Cod. Justin. 13, 44, 11.

II. Transf., in gen.: **A.** *Subject, submissive, obedient, complying:* dum illos obnoxios fidosque sibi faceret, Sall. C. 14, 6: o. atque subjectum esse alicui, Liv. 7, 30.

B. *Obliged, under obligation, beholden, indebted:* uxori obnoxius sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 21: Crasso ex negotiis privatis, Sall. C. 48, 5: totam Graeciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis esse, Liv. 35, 31: luna radiis fratris obnoxia, Virg. G. 1, 396: facies nullis obnoxia gemmis, *not indebted to any jewels,* Prop. 1, 2, 21.

C. *Submissive, abject, servile, slavish, mean-spirited, timid, cowardly,* etc.: summissaeque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit, Ov. M. 5, 235: si aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar, Liv. 23, 12: pax, *servile, dishonorable,* id. 9, 10.—Hence, **2.** *Subject, liable, exposed, obnoxious* to any thing; with the *dat.*, *ad*, or *in c. acc.:* (*α*) *c. dat.:* infidis consiliis obnoxius, Tac. H. 3, 55: insidiis, id. Ann. 14, 40: fortunae, id. ib. 2, 75: aemulationi, odio, privatis affectionibus, id. ib. 3, 58: morbo, Plin. 17, 24, 37, 3: contumeliis, Suet. Tib. 63: bello, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 73: incendiis, Tac. A. 15, 38.—(*β*) With *ad:* terra solida ad tales casus obnoxia, *exposed to such accidents* (viz., earthquakes), Plin. 2, 82, 84.—(*γ*) With *in c. acc.:* in omnia obnoxius, *exposed to every thing,* Flor. 3, 20.—**3.** In gen., *Exposed to danger* or *misfortune, weak, infirm, frail:* in hoc obnoxio domicilio animus liber habitat, Sen. Ep. 65: corpora, *sickly, weakly,* Plin. 31, 6, 32: flos, *which soon falls off, soon suffers injury, frail, delicate,* id. 14, 2, 4, 3.—Hence, **b.** Obnoxium est, *It is hazardous, dangerous:* Tac. Or. 10.—*Comp.:* obnoxior (*al.* noxior), Sen. Clem. 1, 13.—Hence,

Adv., obnoxĭe (only in Plaut. and Liv.): **A.** *Guiltily, culpably:* nihil obnoxie perire, *quite innocently,* Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 41.—**B.** *Submissively, slavishly, timidly:* sententias dicere, Liv. 3, 39.

ob-nūbĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ob-nubilo] *To cover with clouds* or *fog; to overcloud, overcast, obscure* (a post-classical word): vultus serenitatem, Gell. 1, 2: haec omnia vitium, *to obscure,* Amm. 28, 4: odore sulfuris obnubilatus, *beclouded, stupefied, senseless,* App. M. 9, p. 640 Oud.

* **ob-nūbĭlus,** a, um, *adj.* *Overclouded, cloudy, dark, obscure:* obnubila tenebris loca (*al.* nubila), Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48.

ob-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [ob-nubo] *To veil, cover* (very rare): **I.** Lit.: LICTOR, COLLIGA MANVS, CAPVT OBNVBITO, INFELICI ARBORI SVSPENDITO, an old formula in Cic. Rab. perd. 4; Liv. 1, 26: comas amictu, Virg. A. 11, 77.—Abs., *To veil the head:* "*obnubit,* caput operit," Fest. p. 184 ed. Müll.

* **II.** Transf.: mare terras obnubit, Var. L. L. 5, 10, § 72.

ob-nunciātĭo (obnunt.), ōnis, *f.* [obnuncio] In the lang. of augurs, *An announcement of an opposing, adverse, evil omen:* dirarum obnunciatio, Cic. de Div. 1, 16.—In the *plur.:* obnunciationibus per Scaevolam interpositis, Cic. Att. 4, 16: comitiorum quotidie singuli dies tolluntur obnunciationibus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3 2

ob-nuncio (nuntio), avi, atum, 1 *v. a.* A *t. t.* of the lang. of augurs, qs. To make an announcement against one, *i. e. To announce an opposing, adverse,* or *evil omen* (used both of the augurs and of the magistrates and tribunes of the people; cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 136): "proprie *obnunciare* dicuntur augures, qui aliquid mali ominis scaevumque viderint," Don. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 8: augur auguri, consul consuli obnunciasti, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 83: fretus sanctitate tribunatus obnunciavit consuli, *etc.*, id. Sest. 37.—Impers.: ut sibi postero die in foro obnunciaretur, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4.—**II.** Transf. beyond the relig. sphere: primus rescisco omnia: Primus porro obnuntio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7.

obnuptus, a, um, *Part.*, from obnubo.

oboedĭo, v. obedio, *ad init.*

ŏb-ŏlĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* *To smell of* any thing (ante-class. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: oboluisti allium, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 38: antidotum, Suet. Cal. 23.—Also, res mihi obolet, *I smell a thing,* App. Apol. p. 522 Oud.—**II.** Transf.: jam oboluit Casina procul, *I smell her,* Plaut. Casin. 4, 3: marsupium huic oboluit, *she smells your purse,* id. Men. 2, 3, 33.

† **ŏbŏlus,** i, *m.* = ὀβολός, *An obole, a small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachm,* equiv. to three and a half cents Federal currency: Vitr. 3, 1.—**II.** Transf., As a weight, *The sixth part of a drachm:* Fann. de ponderib. et mens. 37; cf. Cels. 5, 17; Plin. 21, 34, 109; 25, 12, 91: trium obolorum pondere, id. 21, 25, 96.

ŏb-ōmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.*, from the obsol. obominor, *Wishing* ill to one (post-class.): crurum ei fragium obominata, App. M. 9, p. 637 Oud.

ŏb-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. *v. dep.* [ob-orior] *To arise, appear, spring up* (quite class.): "*oboritur* nascitur, nam praepositionem *ob* pro *ad*, solitam poni, testis hic versus: *tantum gaudium oboriri ex tumultu maximo,*" Fest. p. 190 ed. Müll.: tenebrae oboriuntur, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30: lacrimis ita fatur obortis, Virg. A. 11, 41: bellum, Liv. 21, 8: laetitia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 2: vide, quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae mihi apud te dicenti oboriatur, * Cic. Lig. 3: verba, App. Flor. 1, p. 29 Oud.

‡ **ŏb-orsus,** a, um, *Part.* of the obsol. obordior, *Beginning:* "orsus, oborsus, exorsus," Not. Tir. p. 151.

1. ŏb-ortus, a, um, *Part.*, from oborior.

* **2. ŏb-ortus,** ūs, *m.* [oborior] *An arising, springing up, origin:* Lucr. 4, 219.

ŏb-oscŭlor, 1. *v. dep.* *To kiss* (post-Aug.): quae flagellorum vestigia obosculantur (*al.* osculantur), Petr. 126.

obp., v. opp.

ob-rădĭo, are, *v. n.* *To shine forth* (post-class.): Isid. Orig. 16, 18.

obraucātus, a, um, *Part.*, from the obsol. obrauco, are [ob raucus], *Grown hoarse* (post-class.): ea (grus) ubi obraucata est, succedit alia, Sol. 10.

‡ **obrendārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [for obruendarius, v. obruo] *Of* or *belonging to burial, burial-:* VASA OBRENDARIA DVA, *i. e. earthen sarcophagi,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4544. Called also, subst., OBRENDARIUM, ii, *n.*, Inscr. Grut. 607, 1.

ob-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* *To creep up* to any thing (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: et possim media quamvis obrepere nocte. Tib. 1, 9, 59.—With the *dat.:* feles quam levibus vestigiis obrepunt avibus! Plin. 10, 73, 94.

II. Transf., *To steal upon, come suddenly upon* one; *to take by surprise, to surprise* one: (*α*) *c. dat.:* qui enim citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit? Cic. de Sen. 2: mihi decessionis dies λεληθότως obrepebat, id. Att. 6, 5, 3 Orell. *N. cr.;* cf. in the follg. under *ε:* mihi oblivio, Sen. Ben. 3, 1.—(*β*) *c. acc.* (ante-class.): tacitum te obrepet fames, Plaut. Poen. prol. 14.—(*γ*) With *ad:* Plancium non obrepsisse ad honorem, *to creep up to, to come at by stealth,* Cic. Planc. 7.—(δ) With *in c. acc.:* imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, Cic. de Div. 2, 67.—(ε) *Abs.:* obrepsit dies, Cic. Att. 6, 3.

B. In partic., *To surprise, deceive, cheat:* numquam tu, credo, mihi imprudenti obrepseris, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 23; Gell. 6, 12. 4.—Impers.: si obreptum praetori sit de libertate, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 26, § 8.

obreptĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [obrepo] *Surreptitious, obreptitious* (post-class.): obrepticia petitio, Cod. Justin. 3, 6, 3 (for which obrepta, Cod. Theod. 4, 22, 6).

ob-reptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A creeping* or *stealing on, a coming on suddenly* or *by surprise, a surprise, obreption* (post-Aug.): Ventidius Parthos aggressus per obreptionem, Front. Strat. 2, 5 *med.;* Arn. 5, 162: arrogari per obreptionem, Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 10: precum, Cod. Theod. 5, 8, 1.

obreptīve, *adv.*, v. obreptivus, *ad fin.*

obreptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [obrepo] *Secret, clandestine* (post-class.): obreptiva supplicatio, Symm. Ep. 5, 64.—*Adv.*, obreptive, *Surreptitiously, clandestinely* (post-class.): obreptive aut clanculo supplicare, Cod. Theod. 16, 1, 4 *fin.*

obrepto, avi, 1. *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To steal on unawares, to come on imperceptibly* (extremely rare; perh. only *ἅπαξ εἰρημ.*, for in Cic. Att. 6, 5 *fin.*, obrepebat is the correct reading; v. Orell. *ad loc.*): ne quis obreptaverit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 27.

obreptus, a, um, *Part.*, from obripio, v. obrepticius.

ob-rētĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [obrete] *To catch in a net, to entangle* (poet.): Lucr. 3, 385.

ob-rĭgesco, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To stiffen, become stiff* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: pars obrigescit frigore, Lucil. in Non. 97, 12: pars (terrae regionum) obriguerit nive, pruinaque, Cic. N. D. 1, 10; cf., e quibus (cingulis) duos obriguisse pruina vides, id. Rep. 6, 20: quum jam paene obriguisset, vix vivus aufertur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: viro non vel obrigescere satius est? *To grow hard, become hardened,* Sen. Ep. 82.

Obrĭma, ae, *m.* *A river in Great Phrygia, which flows into the Maeander,* Liv. 38, 15, 12; Plin. 5 29, 29.

ŏbrōbŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ob-roboro] *Rigidity of the nerves* (post-class.): Veg. Vet. 3, 85.

***ob-rōdo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To gnaw:* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 92.

ob-rŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obrogo] *A motion to partially repeal* or *alter one law by another, an obrogation:* cum duae leges inter se differunt, videndum est, num qua obrogatio aut derogatio sit, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15; cf. the follg. art.

ob-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [ob-rogo] *To partially repeal an existing law by proposing a new one, to invalidate, obrogate* it: "*obrogare* est legis prioris infirmandae causa legem aliam ferre," Fest. p. 187 ed. Müll.; cf., "*obrogatur*, id est mutatur aliquid ex prima lege," Ulp. tit. 1, 3; v. also abrogo: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. Rep. 3, 22 Mos.: quid, quod obrogatur legibus Caesaris, quae jubent? *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: quia ubi duae contrariae leges sunt, semper antiquae obrogat nova, Liv. 9, 34, 9 Drak. *N. cr.;* Suet. Claud. 23; cf. id. Caes. 28.—**II.** *To oppose the passage of a bill* (post-class.): obrogare auso legibus suis Minucio, Capitolium invasit, Flor. 3, 15: ausus tamen obrogare de legibus consul Philippus, id. ib. 17 *fin.*

***obructans,** antis, *Part.* of the obsol. obructo [ob-ructo] *Belching at* one: alicui obructans, App. Apol. p. 312.

ob-rŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, 3. (*inf. praes.* pass., OBRI for obrui, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 341; v. in the follg. *no.* I. B, 1) *v. a.* [ob-ruo] *To cover over, cover, overwhelm* with any thing; also, *to hide in the ground, bury* by heaping over (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: ranae marinae dicuntur obruere sese arena solere, *bury themselves in the sand,* Cic. N. D. 2, 49: thesaurum, *to bury,* id. de Sen. 7: ova, *to hide in the earth,* id. N. D. 2, 52:—aegros veste, *to cover,* Plin. 26, 3, 8: Oceanum rubra tractim obruit aethra, *covered,* Enn. Ann. 16, 23; so, terram nox obruit umbris, Lucr. 6, 864.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To bury, inter* a dead body (perh. only post-Aug.): Tac. A. 1, 29 *fin.:* cadaver levi cespite obrutum est, Suet. Calig. 59: cujus ossa in Vulcanali obruta sunt, Fest. s. v. STATVA, p. 290: QVOD SE VOLVIT OBRI, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 341.

C. *To sow* seed: milium, Col. 11, 2, 72; so, lupinum, id. ib. 81: betam, id. 11, 3, 42.

D. *To overload, surfeit* with any thing: se vino, Cic. Dejot. 9.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To overwhelm, bury, conceal, put out of sight, abolish, consign to oblivion:* Lucr. 3, 775: ut adversa quasi perpetua oblivione obruamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 17; cf., ea quae umquam vetustas obruet, id. Deiot. 13, 37; and, (sermo) nec umquam de ullo perennis fuit, et obruitur hominum interitu, id. Rep. 6, 23 *fin.:* Marius talis viri interitu sex suos obruit consulatus, *destroyed the glory of six consulships,* id. Tusc. 5, 19.

B. *To overwhelm, overload, weigh down, oppress* with any thing: criminibus obrutus atque oppressus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7; so, copia sententiarum atque verborum, id. Tusc. 2, 1: ambitione, et foro, id. de Or. 1, 21: aere alieno, id. Att. 2, 1; cf., fenore, Liv. 6, 14; 35, 7: magnitudine negotii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1.

C. *To overcome, overpower, surpass, eclipse, obscure:* famam alicujus, Tac. Agr. 17: obruimur numero, Virg. A. 2, 424: obruit Idaeam quantum tuba Martia buxum, Val. Fl. 1, 320: M. Brutus Vatinium dignatione obruerat, Vellej. 2, 69: Venus Nymphas obruit, Stat. Ach. 1, 293.

†**obrussa,** ae, *f.* (pure Gr. collat. form, obryzum aurum, Bibl. Paralip. 2, 3, 5) = ὄβρυζον, *The testing* or *assaying of gold by fire in a cupel* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: auri experimentum ignis est: id ipsum *obrussam* vocant, Plin. 33, 3, 9: aurum ad obrussam, *refined, pure gold.* Suet. Ner. 44.—**II.** Trop.: adhibenda tamquam obrussa ratio, (**as a test*), Cic. Brut. 74: sic verus ille animus probatur: haec ejus obrussa est, *this is its touchstone, its test,* Sen. Ep. 13: si omnia argumenta ad obrussam coeperimus exigere, *to put to the proof, accurately test,* id. Q. N. 4, 5.

obrūtesco, v. obbrutesco.

obrŭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from obruo.

obrȳzātus, a, um, *adj.* [obryzum] *Made of standard gold* (post-class.): Cod. Theod. 11, 10, 3; so id. ib. 12, 49, 1.

obrȳzum aurum, v. obrussa, *ad init.*

‡**obsălūtāre,** se offerre salutandi gratia dicebant antiqui, ut *consalutare, persalutare,* Fest. p. 193 ed. Müll.

***ob-sătŭro,** are, *v. a.* *To sate, cloy, glut;* trop.: nae tu propediem istius obsaturabere, *you'll soon have enough of him,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 28.

obscaen., v. obscen.

***ob-scaevo,** āvi, 1. *v. a.* [ob-scaeva] *To give* or *bring a bad omen:* metuo, quod illic obscaevavit meae falsae fallaciae, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 18.

obscēne (obscaene and obscoene), *adv.*, v. obscenus, *ad fin.*

obscēnĭtas (obscaen. and obscoen.), ātis, *f.* [obscenus] ***I.** *Unfavorableness, inauspiciousness,* of a bad omen: mali ominis obscenitas, Arn. 1, 10.

II. *Moral impurity, foulness, unchastity, lewdness, obscenity.*

A. *In abstr.* (the class. signif. of the word): si rerum turpitudo adhibetur et verborum obscenitas, Cic. Off. 1, 29 *fin.;* v. Beier, *ad loc.*, and cf. Cic. Off. 1, 35, 127; cf. also id. de Or. 2, 59 *fin.:* si quod sit in obscenitate flagitium, id aut in re esse aut in verbo, id. Fam. 9, 22: obscenitas non a verbis tantum abesse debet, sed etiam a significatione, Quint. 6, 3, 29: eques Romanus obscenitatis in feminas reus, Suet. Claud. 15: professis apud se obscenitatem cetera quoque concessisse delicta, *unchastity,* id. Ner. 29: obscenitate oris hirsuto atque olido seni clare exprobrata, *the disfigurement produced by lewdness,* id. Tib. 45: in obscenitatem, aliquem compellere, Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1, § 8.

B. In concr., *An obscene thing* (post-Aug. and very rarely): corporum obscenitas, *i. e. the parts of shame,* Arn. 5, 176.—In the *plur.:* in poculis libidines caelare juvit ac per obscenitates bibere, *obscene figures,* Plin. H. N. 30 prooem. § 5.

obscēnus (also written obscaen. and obscoen.), a, um, *adj.* [etymol. very dub.; to us it appears most probable, on historical grounds, that the word is to be derived from ob-scaevus, qs. obscaevinus, whence obscaenus (cf. the art. obscaevo), and that it belonged orig. to the religious lang.] *Of adverse* (cf. obnuncio), *unfavorable, evil omen, ill-boding, inauspicious, ominous, portentous:* "apud antiquos omnes fere obscena dicta sunt, quae mali ominis habebantur," Fest. p. 201 ed. Müll.: obsceni interpres funestique ominis auctor, Matius in Var. L. L. 7, 5, § 96; Att. in Non. 357, 16: deum rixa vertat verba obscena, Lucil. ib. 17; Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 8, 361: montem istum (Aventinum) excluserunt, quasi avibus obscenis ominosum (viz., by reason of the birds, which gave unfavorable omens to Remus), Messala in Gell. 13, 14; so, volucres, *birds of ill omen,* i. e. *owls,* Virg. A. 12, 876; and, canes, id. Georg. 1, 470: obscenum ostentum, Suet. Galb. 4: puppis, *the fatal ship,* that bore Helen when she eloped with Paris to Troy, Ov. Her. 5, 119; cf., Troja, Catull. 68, 99: anus, *old witches, hags,* Hor. Epod. 5, 98.—In the *neutr.* abs.: vorsaque in obscenum species est falcis ahenae, *i. e. to magical purposes,* Lucr. 5, 1293; Forbig. *N. cr.*—*Sup.:* *Alliesis dies* dicebatur apud Romanos obscenissimi ominis, Fest s. v. ALLIESIS, p. 7 ed. Müll.

II. Transf., *Repulsive, offensive, abominable, hateful, disgusting.*

A. In gen. (so almost exclusively poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Alecto) frontem obscenam rugis arat, Virg. A. 7, 417: volucres pelagi, *i. e. the harpies,* id. ib. 3, 241; 262: upupa, obscena alias pastu avis, Plin. 10, 29, 44; cf., fames, Virg. A. 3, 367; and, haustus, *of filthy water,* Luc. 4, 312: cruor, Virg. A. 4, 455.—In the *neutr.* subst., obscena, orum, *The hinder parts,* Sen. Ep 7; also, *the urine:* qui clam latuit reddente obscena puella, Ov. R. Am. 437.

B. In partic., Offensive to modesty, *i. e. Immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene* (so quite class.; not found in Plaut. or Ter.): delicatae et obscenae voluptates, Cic. N. D. 1, 40; so, adulterium, Ov. Tr. 2, 212: obscenas tabellas pingere, Prop. 2, 5, 19: gestus motusque, Tac. A. 15, 37: obscenum in modum formata commotaque manus, *i. e. in imitation of a man's privy member,* Suet. Calig. 56: jocandi genus flagitiosum, obscenum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: si obscena nudis nominibus enuncientur, Quint. 8, 3, 38: quodque facere turpe non est, modo occulte, id dicere obscenum est, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 127; cf. ib. § 128; Quint. 11, 3, 125.—*Comp.:* illud Antipatri paulo obscenius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 112: abjectior et obscenior vita, Val. Max. 3, 5 *fin.*—*Sup.:* obscenissimi versus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3; Vellej. 2, 83.

2. Subst., obscena, orum, less freq. in the *sing.*, obscenum, i, *n.*, *The parts of shame, privy parts, τὰ αἰδοῖα:* (α) *Plur.* Nymphe fugiens obscena Priapi, Ov. M. 9, 347; cf., pars nudi agunt, pars tantum obscena velati, Mel. 3, 7; so, obscena. Suet. Calig. 58; id. Dom. 10: obscena corporis, Just. 1, 6.—(β) *Sing.:* virile. Ov. F. 6, 631; Lact. 1, 21; Jul. Obsequ. 84.

Adv., obscēne (acc. to *no.* II., B). *Impurely, indecently, lewdly, obscenely* (quite class.): latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, re turpe est, sed dicitur non obscene, Cic. Off. 1, 35.—*Comp.:* cujus (Mercurii) obscenius excitata natura traditur, id. N. D. 3, 22.—*Sup.:* impudicissime et obscenissime vixit, Eutr. 8, 22.

obscūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obscuro] *A darkening, obscuring, obscuration* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: obscuratio solis, Cic. fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 5, 15; Quint. 1, 10, 47; Plin. 36, 27, 69: in illa obscuratione, *darkness, obscurity,* Auct. B. Hisp. 6.—**II.** Trop.: in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem, obscuratio consequitur, *an obscuring, a rendering invisible,* Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29; cf. obscuro.

obscūre, *adv.*, v. obscurus, *ad fin.*

* **obscūrĕ-făcĭo,** 3. *v. a.* [obscurus-facio] for obscuro, *To obscure, render invisible: obliterare* est obscurefacere, Non. 146, 28.

obscūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [obscurus] *A being dark, darkness, obscurity:* **I.** Lit. (so perh. only post-Aug.): obscuritas latebrarum, Tac. H. 3, 11: atra, Plin. 2, 18, 16: visus, id. 23, 1, 20.—In the *plur.*: oculorum, Plin. 37, 3, 12.

II. Trop. (so very freq. even in Cic.), *Obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty:* ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem et tenebras afferat, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: obscuritas Pythagorae, id. Rep. 1, 10 *fin.*: obscuritas fit etiam verbis ab usu remotis, Quint. 8, 2, 12: in ea obscuritate ac dubitatione omnium, *uncertainty*, Cic. Clu. 27: rerum. id. Fin. 2, 5: naturae, id. de Div. 1, 18.—In the *plur.*: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, *obscurities*, Cic. de Div. 2, 6, 4.

B. Of rank, *Obscurity, lowliness, meanness:* quorum prima aetas propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, in hominum ignoratione versatur, Cic. Off. 2, 13: sordes et obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium perstringemus, Tac. H. 1, 84: generis, Flor. 3, 1, 13: nec obscuritas inhibuit (Servium Tullium), quamvis matre serva creatum, id. 1, 6, 1.

obscūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To render dark, to darken, obscure* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: finitimas regiones eruptione Aetnaeorum ignium, id. N. D. 2, 38: coelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall. J. 38: volucres aethera obscurant pennis, Virg. A. 12, 253: nebula coelum obscurabat, Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 489, 10: obscuratus sol, *obscured, eclipsed*, Cic. Rep. 1, 16; 2, 10; Tac. A. 14, 12: visus obscuratus, *dimmed eyesight*, Plin. 8, 27, 41.

B. Transf., *To hide, conceal, cover; to render invisible* or *imperceptible:* neque nox tenebris obscurare coetus nefarios potest, Cic. Cat. 1, 3: caput obscurante lacerna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 55; so, caput dextra, Petr. 134: dolo ipsi et signa militaria obscurati, *concealed, kept out of sight*, Sall. J. 49, 5: numus in Croesi divitiis obscuratur, *disappears, is lost*, Cic. Fin. 4, 12 *fin.* (v. the passage in connection).

II. Trop.: **A.** *To blind* the understanding (so extremely seldom): scio amorem tibi Pectus obscurasse, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 41.

B. Of speech, *To obscure, render indistinct; to deliver* or *express indistinctly:* si erunt mihi plura ad te scribenda, ἀλληγορίαις obscurabo, Cic. Att. 2, 20: nihil dicendo, id. Cluent. 1; so, aliquid callide, Quint. 5, 13, 41; cf. id. 8, 2, 18: stilum, *to render obscure*, Suet. Tib. 70.

C. Of sound, *To pronounce indistinctly:* (M) neque eximitur sed obscuratur, *is pronounced indistinctly*, Quint. 9, 4, 40: vocem, *to render dull* or *indistinct*, id. 11, 3, 20.

D. *To obscure; to render unknown:* paupertas quorum obscurat nomina, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 1: fortuna res cunctas ex lubidine magis, quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. C. 8.

E. (acc. to *no.* I., B) *To obscure, cause to be forgotten, render of no account;* in the *pass.*, obscurari, *to become obscure* or *of no account, to grow obsolete*, etc.: sin dicit obscurari quaedam nec apparere, quia valde parva sint, nos quoque concedimus, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: magnitudo lucri obscurabat periculi magnitudinem, id. Verr. 2, 3, 57: omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, id. de Or. 2, 23; cf. id. fragm. ap. Mart. Cap. 5, 168: obscurata vocabula, *obsolete*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 115.

obscūrus, a, um, *adj.* [acc. to Doed. Synon. 1, p. 183, and 3, p. 167, from obsculsus, as a collat. form of occultus, and accordingly orig., covered over, covered; hence] *Dark, darksome, dusky, shady, obscure;* quite class.: **I.** Lit.: unde (Acherunte) animae excitantur obscura umbra, *in dark, shadowy forms*, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37 Klotz; so, umbra, Virg. A. 6, 453: donec in obscurum coni conduxit acumen, *the obscure point of the cone*, Lucr. 4, 432; so, lucus, Virg. A. 9, 87: antrum, Ov. M. 4, 100: convalles, Virg. A. 6, 139: tabernae, Hor. A. P. 229; cf. Liv. 10, 1, 5: aliae res obnoxiae nocte in obscura latent, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17; so, nox, Virg. A. 2, 420; cf., per occasum solis, jam obscura luce, Liv. 24, 21: coelum, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15: nimbus, Virg. A. 12, 416: nubes, id. Georg. 4, 60.—Poet.: funda, *dark*, i. e. *invisible*, Val. Fl. 6, 193; cf., mamma, *i. e. hidden, covered*, id. 3, 526: aquae, *i. e. turbid*, Ov. F. 4, 758.—Subst., obscurum, i, *n.*, *The dark, darkness, obscurity:* sub obscurum noctis, Virg. G. 1, 478:—obscurum, adverbially: obscurum nimbosus dissidet aër, Luc. 5, 631.—Transf. to the person who is in the dark, *Darkling, unseen:* ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram, Virg. A. 6, 268; so, obscurus in ulva delitui, id. ib. 2, 135.

II. Trop.: **A.** Of speech or a speaker, *Dark, obscure, indistinct, unintelligible:* Heraclitus . . . Clarus ob obscuram linguam, Lucr. 1, 640; hence, valde Heraclitus obscurus (cf. the Gr. appellation of Heraclitus, ὁ σκοτεινός), Cic. de Div. 2, 64, 133; so, quid? poëta nemo, nemo physicus obscurus? id. ib.: brevis esse laboro, Obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: carmina, Lucr. 1, 932; 4, 8: reperta Graiorum, id. 1, 137: o. et ignotum jus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39: cur hoc tam est obscurum atque caecum? id. Agr. 2, 14.—*Sup.*: videre res obscurissimas, Cic. de Or. 2, 36: vox, *stifled, indistinct*, Quint. 11, 3, 60.

2. In partic., a rhetor. *t. t.*: "*obscurum* genus causae," *obscure*, i. e. *intricate, involved*, Gr. δυςπαρακολούθητον, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20.

B. *Not known, unknown*, esp. of rank and station, *obscure, ignoble, mean, low:* non est obscura tua in me benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 13, 70: Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius, * Caes. B. C. 1, 61:—Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus, *of an obscure, ignoble family*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70; so, obscuris orti majoribus, *from obscure ancestors*, id. Off. 1, 32: clarus an obscurus, Quint. 5, 10, 26; cf., si nobilis obscurum se vocet, id. 11, 1, 21; id. 2, 3, 9: non obscurus professor et auctor, id. 2, 15, 36.—In the *neutr.* abs.: vitam per obscurum transmittere, *in obscurity*, Sen. Ep. 19.

C. Of character, *Close, secret, reserved:* obscurus et astutus homo, Cic. Off. 3, 13 *fin.* Beier (for which, sin me astutum et *occultum* lubet fingere, id. Fam. 3, 10, 8); so, plerumque modestus occupat obscuri speciem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94); and, Tiberium obscurum adversus alios, sibi uni incautum intectumque efficeret, Tac. A. 4, 1: obscurum odium, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 6.—*Comp.*: natura obscurior, Tac. Agr. 42.

Adv., obscūre, *Darkly, obscurely* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: aut nihil superum aut obscure admodum cernimus, *very darkly*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 474, 28

II. Trop.: **A.** Of speech, *Darkly, obscurely, indistinctly:* dicta, Quint. 3, 4, 3; id. 4, 1, 79.—*Comp.*: quae causa dicta obscurius est, Quint. 8, 2, 24.—*Sup.*: obscurissime particula uti, Gell. 17, 13; so, non obscurissime dicere (*opp.* planissime), id. 11, 16 *fin.*

B. *Obscurely*, as to rank; *ignobly, meanly* (so perh. only post-class.): obscure natus, Macr. S. 7, 3: obscurissime natus, Amm. 29, 1.

C. *Covertly, closely, secretly:* malum obscure serpens, Cic. Cat. 4, 3: tacite obscureque perire, id. Quint. 15: non obscure ferre aliquid, id. Cluent. 19 *fin.*; cf. id. Parad. 6, 1 *fin.*; and Hirt. B. G. 8, 54.—*Comp.*: ceteri sunt obscurius iniqui, *more secretly*, Cic. Fam. 1, 5 *fin.*—*Sup.*: avertere aliquid de publico quam obscurissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24.

Obscus, i, v. Opscus.

obsĕcrātio, ōnis, *f.* [obsecro] *A beseeching, imploring, supplication, entreaty:* **I.** In gen. quite class.: prece et obsecratione humili uti, Cic. Inv. 1, 16; id. Font. 17: judicum, (* *addressed to the judges*), Quint. 6, 1, 33.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *An asseveration, protestation*, accompanied by an invocation of the gods or of religious things, Gr. δέησις, Cic. de Or. 3, 53; cf. Just. 24, 2.—**B.** *A public prayer:* obsecrationem indicere, Liv. 27, 11; so id. 26, 23; 4, 21; 31, 9; Auct. Harusp. 28 *fin.*

ob-sĕcro, āvi, ātum, 1. (separate, ob vos sacro, for vos obsecro, Fest. p. 190) *v. a.* [ob-sacro] qs. To ask for God's sake (ob sacrum) *i. e. To beseech, entreat, implore, conjure* one: "*obsecrare* est opem a sacris petere." Fest. p. 183 ed. Müll. (quite class.) with the *acc.* of the pers. or thing: Venus alma, ambae te obsecramus, Nos in custodiam tuam ut recipias, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 32: quum eum oraret atque obsecraret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17: te obsecrat obtestaturque per senectutem suam, *conjures you*, id. Quint. 30: quum precibus me obsecraret, Marcell. in Cic. Fam. 4, 11; cf. in the follg.:—pro di immortales, obsecro vostram fidem, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 97; Poen. 5, 2, 7; Truc. 4, 3, 30; cf. in the follg.—* (β) With *ab:* nunc si me fas est obsecrare abs te, pater, Da, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 102.—(γ) With a double *acc.* (of the pers. and thing): itaque te hoc obsecrat, ut, Cic. Quint. 31.—(δ) With a relative or intentional clause: pater, obsecro, ut mihi ignoscas, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 5.—(ε) Abs.: vidimus certis precationibus obsecrasse summos magistratus, Plin. 28, 2, 3: Bassus multis precibus, paene etiam lacrimis obsecrabat, implerem meum tempus, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 12.

II. In partic., in colloq. lang., obsecro: **A.** As an expression of deprecation, *I beseech you, I cry you mercy, for Heaven's sake:* tuam fidem obsecro, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 217: periimus! Obsecro hercle, id. Men. 5, 7, 27: *Ph.* Prodi, male conciliate. *De.* Obsecro, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2.

B. As a mere polite expression of entreaty, for the most part as an interjection, *I beseech you, pray*: Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 12: dic obsecro hercle serio, quod te rogem, id. Asin. 1, 1, 14; Turpil. in Non. 132, 15: obsecro, an is est? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 21: Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic. Att. 13, 13: sed obsecro te, ita venusta habeantur ista, non ut vincula virorum sint, sed, *etc.*, *but I beseech you*, id. Parad. 5, 2, 38.

obsĕcundanter, *adv.*, v. obsecundo, *ad fin.*

obsĕcundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsecundo] *Compliance, obsequiousness* (post-class.): servilis obsecundatio, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 92.

obsĕcundātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A servant* (post-class.): sacrorum scriniorum, Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 3.

ob-sĕcundo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* *To be compliant, show obedience; to comply with, humor, fall in with, follow implicitly, obey* a person or thing (rare, but quite class.): obsecundare in loco, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 23; so id. Ad. 5, 9, 37: ut ejus semper voluntatibus socii obtemperarint, hostes obedierint, venti tempestatesque obsecundarint, * Cic. de imp. Pomp. 16, 48: obsecundando mollire impetum, * Liv. 3, 35, 7: simul capite atque humeris sensim ad id, quo manus feratur, obsecundantibus, * Quint. 11, 3, 92; M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 35 ed. Maj.: imperiis, Amm. 17, 10.—Hence

* obsĕcundanter., *adv.*, *In compliance with, according to* a thing: obsecundanter naturae vivere, Nigid. in Non. 147, 26 ("*obsequenter*," Non.).

obsĕcūtĭo (obsequutĭo), ōnis, *f.* [obsequor] *Compliance, obedience* (post-classical): inviolabili obsecutione servare, Arn. 7, 215: voluntariae obsecutionis assensus, id. 6, 203.

obsĕcūtor (obsequutor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An obeyer, keeper, observer* (eccl. Lat.): obsecutores legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

ob-sēpĭo (obsaep.), psi, ptum, 4. (old form, obsipio: Caecil. in Diom. p. 378 P.) *v. a.* *To hedge* or *fence in, to inclose;* hence, transf., *to close up, to render impassable* or *inaccessible* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: NEQVE QVIS IN EO LOCO QVID OPPONIT, MOLIT, OBSEPIT, FIGIT, *etc.*, SC. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129: ubi illum saltum video obseptum, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 35; cf., obseptis itineribus, Liv. 25, 29; v. Drak. ad Liv. 39, 1, 5: mox iter, apertis, quae vetustas obsepserat, pergit, *had rendered impassable*, Tac. A. 15, 27: obsepta viarum, *impassable roads*, Sil. 12, 110.

II. Trop.: haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, adipiscendi obsepiebant, *closed up, barred*, Cic. Mur. 23; cf. id. Scaur. § 40 ed. Beier, p. 201: plebi iter ad curules magistratus, Liv. 9, 34: obsepta diutina servitute ora reseramus, Plin. Pan. 66.

ob-septus, a, um, *Part.*, from obsepio.

ob-sĕquēla, ae, *f.* [obsequor] *Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness:* "*obsequela* obsequium," Fest. p. 192 ed. Müll. (ante-class. and in Sall.): neque erat tuae benignitatis atque obsequelae, Turp. in Non. 215, 32; id. ib. 29; Afran. ib. 216, 3: obsequelam facere (alicui), *to show complaisance*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 50: qui regi per obsequelam orationis cari erant, *through obsequiousness in speaking*, i. e. *because they spoke as he liked*, Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 215, 33.

On metrical grounds, some propose obsequentia for obsequela in Plautus, Turpil., and Afranius; cf. Neukirch, Fab. tog. p. 236.

1. obsĕquens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from obsequor.

2. Obsĕquens, entis, *m. A Roman proper name:* C. IVLIVS OBSEQVENS, Inscr. ap. Mur. 824, 7.

obsĕquenter, *adv.*, v. obsequor, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

obsĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [1. obsequens] *Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness* (extremely rare; not in Cic.): nimia obsequentia reliquorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 29. See, also, obsequela, *ad fin.*

‡ **obsĕquĭae,** ārum, *f.* [obsequor] for exsequiae, *Funeral rites, obsequies*, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 702, *no.* 235. (Burm. in Anth. Lat. II. p. 120, reads exsequias.)

obsĕquĭālis, e, *adj.* [obsequium] *Complying, yielding, complaisant* (late Lat.): obsequialis amor, Venant. Carm. 6, 7, 274.

obsĕquĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [obsequor] *Complying, yielding, complaisant* (post-classical): Gell. 2, 29.

obsĕquĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [obsequium] *Complying, complaisant, obsequious* (ante-class.): alicui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 57.

ob-sĕquĭum, ii, *n.* [obsequor] *Compliance, yieldingness, complaisance, indulgence* (quite class.): "*prosequium* a prosequendo, *obsequium* ab obsequendo dicuntur," Fest. p. 226 ed. Müll.: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 41: o. atque patientia, Cic. Pis. 2: o. et comitas, id. Att. 6, 6: ventris, *i. e. gluttony*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 104: animo sumere, *to follow the bent of one's inclinations*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 10, 7.—Of inanimate things: flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, *by yielding, by its pliancy*, Ov. A. A. 2, 179.—In the *plur.:* omnia ei obsequia polliceor, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11.

II. In partic.: **A.** Compliance in love, *Copulation, coition*, of men and animals, Petr. 113; Col. 6, 27; Curt. 6. 7.

B. *Obedience:* jurare in obsequium alicujus, *to swear obedience* or *allegiance to one*. Just. 13, 2: o. erga aliquem exuere, *to throw off*, Tac. A. 3, 12.

ob-sĕquor, cūtus (quutus), 3. *v. dep. To accommodate one's self to the will of* a person; *to comply with, yield to, gratify, humor, submit to;* with the *dat.* of the person or thing (freq. and quite class.): Cato R. R. 5: quum huic obsecutus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20 *fin.*; id. Cluent. 54 *fin.*; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: voluntati alicujus, id. Fin. 2, 6.—(β) With the *acc.* of the thing (ante- and post-classical): et id ego percupio obsequi gnato meo, *in this*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 61; so, ea, Gell. 2, 7.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To yield to, give one's self up to, indulge in* a thing: Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 8: studiis suis, Nep. Att. 2: fortunae, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 8: tempestati, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: animo, *to follow one's inclinations*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 83.

B. Of inanimate things, *To be yielding, pliant, ductile:* aes regulare malleis obsequitur, Plin. 34, 8, 20. Impers.: volo amori obsecutum illius, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 62.—Hence

obsĕquens, entis (separate, vin' tu te mihi ob esse sequentem an nevis? Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 39), *Pa.*. *Yielding, compliant, obsequious:* obsequens obediensque est mori et imperiis patris, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 55: patri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 18.—*Comp.:* animus obsequentior, Sen. Ep. 50.—*Sup.:* curae mortalium obsequentissimam esse Italiam, Col. 3, 8 *fin.*

B. In partic., An appellation of the gods, *Favorable, indulgent, gracious, propitious:* bonam atque obsequentem Deam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 3. Esp. of Fortuna, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 126; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1750; 1751.—Hence,

Adv., obsĕquenter, *Compliantly, obsequiously* (perh. not in Cic.): haec collegae obsequenter facta, Liv. 41. 40 *fin.*: parere alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 11.—*Sup.:* vixit in contubernio aviae severissime, et tamen obsequentissime, *entirely according to her wishes*, Plin. Ep. 7, 24.

obsĕquūtĭo, -ūtor, v. obsecutio, -cutor.

1. ob-sĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [ob-sera] *To bolt, bar, fasten* or *shut up* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: ostium, Ter. Eun. 4, 6. 25: aedificia, Liv. 5, 41: fores, Suet. Tit. 11.—**II.** Transf.: aures, Hor. Epod. 17, 53: palatum (for os), *i. e. to be silent*, Catull. 55, 21.

2. ob-sĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, 3. (*inf. perf. sync.*, obsesse, for obsevisse, Att. in Non. 395, 27) *v. a. To sow* or *plant about:* **I.** Lit. (quite classical): frumentum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 129.—Comically, pugnos, *to give a good drubbing:* Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 23.

B. Transf., *To sow* or *plant with* any thing: sepimentum virgultis aut spinis, Var. R. R. 1, 14: terram frugibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 25; Col. 2, 9; Var. R. R. 1, 44.—Hence, too,

2. In gen., *To cover over, fill with* any thing: Lucr. 5, 1377; so, loca obsita virgultis, Liv. 28, 2; and, Rura obsita pomis, Ov. M. 13, 719:—pannis annisque obsitum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5: obsitus illuvie ac squalore, Tac. A. 4, 28; so, vestis obsita squalore, Liv. 2, 23; and, legati obsiti squalore et sordibus, id. 29, 16: obsita tenebris loca, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 21: obsitus aevo, Virg. A. 8, 307: Io jam setis obsita, id. ib. 7, 790: terga (marinae beluae) obsita conchis, Ov. M. 4, 724.

II. Trop.; Tun' is es, in me aerumnam obsevisti, *hast brought upon me, occasioned me*, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 30.

observābĭlis, e, *adj.* [observo] *Remarkable, observable* (post-Aug.): manus, Quint. 9, 1, 20: patientia, *remarkable*, App. M. 11, p. 798 Oud.

observans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from observo.

observanter, *adv.*, v. observo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

observantĭa, ae, *f.* [observans] *A remarking, noting, regard, observance:* **I.** In gen.: temporum observantia, Vellej. 2, 106.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *Observance, attention, respect, regard, reverence* shown to another: "observantia est, per quam aetate, aut sapientia, aut honore, aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes veremur et colimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22: officia observantiamque dilexit, id. Balb. 28: amicos observantia, rem parsimonia retinere, id. Quint. 18 *fin.*: observantia, qua me colit, id. Fam. 12, 27: in regem, Liv. 1, 35: eadem pro libertis adversus patronos, Quint. 1, 1, 66.

B. *An obedient observance; a keeping, following, performing* of laws, customs, *etc.:* prisci moris observantia, Val. Max. 2, 7: juris, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2.—Hence, **2.** *An observance of religious duties, divine worship, religion:* fides Catholicae observantiae, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 12.

observāte, *adv.*, v. observo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

observātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [observo] *A watching, observing, observation* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: observationi operam dare, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 5: siderum, Cic. de Div. 1, 1.—**B.** Transf., objectively, *An observation, remark, precept, rule* (post-Aug.): Plin. 17, 21, 35, 5: dare observationes aliquas coquendi, id. 22, 23, 47: sermonis antiqui, Suet. Gr. 24.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Circumspection, care, exactness:* summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic. Off. 1, 11.—**B.** *Regard, respect, esteem, reverence* (post-classical): religionibus suam observationem reddere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: Christianitatis, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 112.

observātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A watcher, observer* (perh. not ante-Aug.): nemo observator, nemo castigator assistet, Plin. Pan. 40: o. et custos bonorum, Sen. Ep. 41:—Catholicae legis, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 1.

observātrix, īcis, *f.* [observator] *She that observes* (eccl. Lat.): fides observatrix, Tert. Cor. mil. 4.

observātus, ūs, *m.* [observo] *Observation* (ante-class.): Var. R. R. 2, 7, 3.

observĭto, āvi, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To carefully watch, note, observe* (quite class.): Assyrii . . . trajectiones motusque stellarum observitaverunt, Cic. de Div. 1, 1, 2, Moser, *N. cr.:* deorum voces, id. ib. 1, 45, 102: omina, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 164 Oud.: caerimonias, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 10, 15 *fin.*

ob-servo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. To watch, note, mark, heed, observe* a thing; *to take notice of, pay attention to* a thing (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: ne me observare possis, quid rerum geram, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 14: fetus, *to watch for, seek to catch*, Virg. G. 4, 512: lupus observavit, dum dormitarent canes, *watched, waited*. Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 133: motus stellarum, Cic. de Div. 1, 1: o. occupationem alicujus, et aucupari tempus, *to watch in order to take advantage of*, id. Rosc. Am. 8: tempus epistolae alicui reddendae, *to watch* or *wait for*, id. Fam. 11, 16: o. et insidiari, *to be on the watch*, id. Or. 62:—postquam poëta sensit, scripturam suam Ab iniquis observari, *to be scrutinized*, Ter. Ad. prol. 1: sese, *to keep a close watch over one's self*, Cic. Brut. 82.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To watch, guard, keep* any thing: januam. Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 7: fores, id. Mil. 2, 3, 57: greges, Ov. M. 1, 513.

B. *To observe, respect, regard, attend to, heed, keep, comply with* a law, precept, recommendation, *etc.:* leges, Cic. Off. 2. 11: praeceptum diligentissime, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: imperium, Sall. J. 82: foedus, Sil. 17, 78: centesimas, *to adhere to*, Cic. Att. 5, 21: commendationes, *to attend to, regard*, id Fam. 13, 27: auspicia, Tac. G. 9: ordines, *to keep in the ranks*, Sall. J. 55.

C. *To pay attention* or *respect to; to respect, regard, esteem, honor* one: tribules suos, Cic. Planc. 18: regem, Virg. G. 4, 210: me, ut alterum patrem et observat, et diligit, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: o. et colere aliquem, id. Att. 2, 19: aliquem perofficiose et amanter, id. ib. 9, 20.—Hence,

A. observans, antis, *Pa.:* **1.** *Watchful, regardful, observant:* observantior aequi Fit populus, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 296.—*Sup.:* observantissimus omnium officiorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 30.—**2.** *Attentive, respectful:* observantissimus mei homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3.—Hence,

Adv., observanter, *Carefully, sedulously* (post-class.): sequi, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1.—*Comp.:* observantius; Amm 23, 6.—*Sup.:* aliquid observantissime vitare. Gell. 10, 21.

B. observāte, *adv.*, *Observantly, perspicaciously* (post-class.): observate curioseque animadvertit M. Tullius, Gell. 2, 17

ob-ses (archaic orthogr., OPSES, in the first Epit. of the Scipios; v. in the follg.; Inscr. in Jahn, Spec. epigr. p. 5, *no* 11), ĭdis, *m.* and *f.* [ob-sedeo] *A hostage:* **I.** Lit.: OPSIDES ABDOVCIT, first Epit of the Scipios, q. v. in Append.: obsides reddere, Naev. 7, 4: ut obsides accipere non dare consueverint, Caes. B. G. 1, 14. obsides alicui imperare, Cic. de imp. Pomp 12: dedere, Sall. J. 54: retinere aliquem obsidem, *as a hostage*, Nep. Them. 7: me tamen accepta poterat deponere bellum Obside, Ov. M. 8, 48.

II. Transf. beyond the polit. sphere, in gen., *A surety, security, bail, pledge:* Phocion se ejus rei obsidem fore. pollicitus est, *to be surety, to answer for it*, Nep. Phoc. 2: accipere aliquem obsidem nuptiarum, Cic. Clu. 66: dare obsides, with a follg *acc. c. inf.*, *to give a surety* or *guarantee:* tantum quod oratoribus Metellus obsides non dedit, se nulla in re Verri similem futurum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 53.—Also of inanimate subjects: habemus a C. Caesare sententiam tamquam obsidem perpetuae in rempublicam voluntatis, Cic. Cat. 4, 5; so id. Coel. 32; id. Cluent. 30 *fin.*; Quint. 12, 7, 3.

obsessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsideo] *A besieging, encompassing, a blockade* of a place (quite class.): obsessio templorum, Auct. orat. pro dom. 3: militaris viae, Cic. Pis. 17: castrorum, Suet. Caes. 58: obsessionem omittere, Caes. B. C. 3, 24.

obsessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who sits, stays, abides* in a place; *a frequenter, haunter*: **I.** In gen. (so only ante-class. and poet.): hoc ego fui hodie solus obsessor fori, *sat in the forum alone,* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 18. aquarum, *i. e. a water-snake,* Ov. F. 2, 259.—**II.** In partic., milit., *A besieger, invester, blockader*: obsessor curiae, Auct. orat. pro dom. 5: urbis, Liv. 9, 15: plus pavoris obsessis quam obsessoribus intulit, Tac. H. 3, 73.

obsessus, a, um, *Part.*, from obsideo.

ob-sĭbĭlo, 1. *v. a.* *To whistle away, to rustle* (post-class.): arbores dulces strepitus obsibilabant, App. M. 11, p. 768 Oud.

obsĭdātus, ūs, *m.* [obses] *Hostageship* (post-class.): obsidatus specie viri celebres altrinsecus dantur, Amm. 23, 7.

ob-sĭdĕo, ēdi, essum, 2. *v. n.* [ob-sedeo] **I.** Neutr., *To sit, stay, remain, abide* any where (only poet.): domi obsidere, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 6: in limine, Val. Fl. 2, 237.

II. Act., *To sit on* or *in, to remain on* or *in, to haunt, frequent* a place: **A.** In gen.: aram, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 36: ranae stagna et rivos obsident, *frequent marshes,* Plin. 11, 18, 19: obsedit limina bubo, Sil. 8, 636.

B. In partic., milit., *To sit down before, to besiege, invest, blockade* a place: quum omnes aditus armati obsiderent, Cic. Phil. 2, 35 *fin.*: Curio Uticam obsidere instituit, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: consiliis ab oppugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versis, Liv. 2, 11: propius inopiam erant obsidentes quam obsessi, id. 25, 11: ut Carthaginem crederent extemplo Scipionem obsessurum, id. 30, 7: totam Italiam, Cic. Agr. 2, 28: vias, Caes. B. G. 3, 23.

2. *To occupy, fill, possess*: corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, *is filled,* Cic. N. D. 1, 23: palus obsessa salictis, *full of osier-thickets,* Ov. M. 11, 363.—**b.** Trop.: alicujus animum, Just. 42, 4: qui meum tempus obsideret, *who took up my time,* Cic. Verr. 1, 2 *fin.*

3. *To have one's eye upon, to watch closely, be on the look-out for an opportunity* to do something: jacere humi ad obsidendum stuprum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10: rostra, id. Flacc. 24: quum obsideri aures a fratre cerneret, *that they were continually besieged by his brother,* Liv. 40, 20 *fin.*

* **obsĭdĭālis,** e, *adj.* [obsidium] *Of* or *for besieging, siege-*: admotis obsidialibus machinamentis (*al.* obsidionalibus), Auct. Itin. Alex. 47 ed. Maj.

Obsĭdĭānus, a, um, v. Obsidius, *no.* II.

ob-sĭdĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsideo] *A siege, investment, blockade* of a place: **I.** Lit.: *obsidionem* potius dicendum esse, quam *obsidium*, adjuvat nos testimonio suo Ennius in Telamone, Fest. p. 198 ed. Müll.; cf. Müll. *ad loc.*: partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic. Mur. 9: quum spes major Romanis in obsidione quam in oppugnatione esset, Liv. 5, 2: obsidione eximere, *to free* or *release from,* id. 38, 15: obsidione cingere, *to besiege, blockade,* Just. 22, 4: obsidionem tolerare, *to stand,* Tac. H. 1, 33: obsidionem exsequi, *to carry on,* id. Ann. 15, 4: obsidionem omittere, *to raise,* id. ib. 5.

B. Transf., *Captivity* (post-class.): Just. 2, 12.

II. Trop., *Pressing, imminent danger*: obsidione rempublicam liberare, Cic. Rab. perd. 10: feneratores ex obsidione eximere, *to free from the danger of losing their money,* id. Fam. 5, 6.

obsĭdĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [obsidio] *Of* or *belonging to a siege*: corona, *a crown of grass, granted as a reward to a general who had delivered others from a state of siege,* Fest. p. 190 ed. Müll.; cf. Plin. 22, 3 *sq.*; Gell. 5, 6; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 59.

obsĭdĭor, ari, *v. dep.* [obsidium] *To lie in wait for, to waylay* one (perh. only post-Aug.): alicui, Col. 9, 14, 10.—(In Cic. Scaur. p. 40, instead of obsidietur, Mai more correctly reads obsepiatur; v. obsepio.)

1. obsĭdĭum, ĭi, *n.* [obsideo] *A siege, investment, blockade* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug; in Cic. and Caes. not at all; but cf. obsidio): **I.** Lit.: *obsidium* dictum ab obsidendo, quominus hostis egredi posset inde, Var. L. L. 5, 16, § 90: "*obsidium,* tam quam *praesidium, subsidium,* recte dicitur," Fest. p. 193 ed. Müll.: obsidio premere aliquem, Enn. in Non. 216, 29: obsidium facere Ilio, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 24: obsidio circumdare, Tac. A. 13, 41: obsidium urgere, id. Hist. 4, 28: tolerare, id. ib.

II. Trop.: **A.** *A waylaying, an ambush*: Col. 8, 27.

B. *Attention, foresight*: curatoris, Col. 9, 9, 1.

2. obsĭdĭum, ĭi, *n.* [obses] *The condition of a hostage, hostageship* (Tacitean): Meherdates obsidio nobis datus, Tac. A. 11, 10, 5 Rupert.

Obsĭdĭus, ĭi, *m.* *A Roman surname,* Flor. 1, 18, 7.—**II.** Hence **Obsĭdĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to an Obsidius, Obsidian*: lapis, *named after an Obsidius, who discovered it in Ethiopia,* perh. *Vulcanic glass, lava-glass, obsidian,* Plin. 36, 26, 67; so, vitrum, resembling the former, id. ib.

ob-sīdo, ere, *v. a.* [ob-sido] *To beset, invest, besiege, blockade* (mostly poet.): ne auriculam obsidat caries, ne vermiculique, Lucil. in Non. 21, 25: vias oculorum, Lucr. 4, 350: certas partes, id. 4, 1085: pontem, Sall. C. 45, 2 Kritz *N. cr.*: portas, Virg. A. 9, 159: Italos fines, id. ib. 7, 334: campos, Tib. 2, 6, 23: Troica moenia, Catull. 64, 345.

obsignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsigno] *A sealing, sealing up* (post-class.): tabularum, Gell. 14, 2.

obsignātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A sealer, sealer up* (quite class.): literarum obsignator, Cic. Clu. 66.—Esp., *The witnesses who set their seals to a will*: Cic. Clu. 13: testamenti, id. Att. 12, 18: decisionis, id. Flac. 36.

ob-signo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To seal, seal up* (a will, a letter) (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: cedo tu ceram ac linum actutum: age obliga, obsigna cito, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 96: cellas, id. Casin. 2, 1, 1: lagenas, Q. Cic. Fam. 16, 26: epistolam, Cic. Att. 8, 6.—Esp., tabulas, testamenta, *to sign and seal,* as a witness: istam ipsam quaestionem, dicite, quis obsignavit? Cic. Clu. 66: tabellas ejus rei conditionisque, id. Quint. 21: testamentum signis adulterinis, id. Cluent. 14.—Proverb.: agere cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis, *to deal with one with sealed writings,* i. e. *in the strictest form,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 32 Klotz and Mos.

B. In partic.: **I.** *To seal an accusation* against one: qui contra Scaurum patrem suum obsignaverat, Cic. Scaur. fragm. in Ascon.—**2.** *To pledge* or *mortgage under one's hand and seal*: tria agri jugera ad aerarium obsignaverat, Val. Max. 4, 4, 7.

II. Trop., *To stamp, impress*: formam verbis, Lucr. 4, 569: aliquid obsignatum habere, *to impress on the mind,* id. 2, 582.

ob-sĭpo, are, *v. a.* [supo] *To sprinkle at* or *upon* (ante-class.): obsipat aquulam, proverb., *it refreshes, cheers me,* Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 37.

ob-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. n.* *To set, place,* or *post one's self before* any thing (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: hic obsistam, ne, *etc., will station myself,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 62: alicui obviam, *to plant one's self in another's way,* id. Capt. 4. 2, 11.—**II.** In partic., *To set one's self against; to oppose, resist, withstand*: qui quum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: omnibus ejus consiliis, id. Cat. 3, 7: dolori, id. Tusc. 2, 12: odiis, id. Off. 2, 7: vitiis, id. ib. 10: visis, *to disapprove of,* id. Fin. 3, 9: opinionibus, id. Acad. 2, 34.—With a follg. *inf.*: obstitit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculem inquiri, *opposes, forbids,* Tac. G. 34.—Impers.: magnitudine animi facile potest repugnari obsistique fortunae, Cic. Fin. 4, 7. Hence, **B.** In relig. lang.: **1.** obstĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Over against, opposite*: luna radios solis obstiti vel adversi usurpat, App. de deo Socrat.—**2.** obstītus, a, um, *Pa.*, lit., *Opposing, inimical*; hence, in augurs' lang., *struck by lightning*: "obstitum Cloatius et Aelius Stilo esse aiunt violatum attactumque de coelo. Cincius quom qui deo deaeque obstiterit id est qui viderit, quod videri nefas esset, Fest. p. 193 ed. Müll.: ETRVRIAE PRINCIPES PROCVRANTO, IDEMQVE FVLGVRA ATQVE OBSTITA PIANTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9.

obsĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. obsero.

obsŏlĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.*; in the *pass.*, obsolefīo, factus, fieri [obsoleo-facio] *To wear out, spoil, sully, degrade, lower, make common* (mostly post-Aug.): rivi non opere, nec fistula, nec ullo coacto itinere obsolefacti, sed sponte currentes, Sen. Ep. 90: auctoritas obsolefacta, id. ib. 29: admonebat, ne paterentur nomen suum commissionibus obsolefieri, Suet. Aug. 89: obsolefiebant dignitatis insignia, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105 dub. (*al.* obsolescebant; *al.* obsolebant).

obsŏlĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from obsolefacio.

obsoleo, ēre, v. obsolefacio, *ad fin.*

obsŏlesco, lēvi, lētum, 3. *v. inch. n.* [obsoleo] *To gradually wear out, to grow old, decay, fall into disuse, lose its value, become obsolete* (quite class.): his (verbis) oportet, si possis, non uti: sic enim obsolescent, Var. L. L. 9, 10, § 16: haec ne obsolescerent, renovabam, cum licebat, legendo, Cic. Acad. 1, 3: obsolevit jam oratio, id. de imp. Pomp. 17: vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 7: laus, Tac. A. 4, 26: claritudo, App. Flor. 17.—Hence

obsŏlētus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Old, worn out, thrown off*: erat veste obsoleta, Liv. 27, 34: vestitu obsoletiore, Cic. Agr. 2, 5: homo obsoletus, *in a worn-out dress,* id. Pis. 36: tectum, *old, ruinous,* Hor. Od. 2, 10, 5:—verba, *obsolete,* Cic. de Or. 3, 37: o. et vulgaria, id. Quint. 18.—**II.** Transf., *Common, ordinary, poor*: crimina, id. Verr. 2, 5, 44: gaudia, Liv. 30, 42: obsoletior oratio, *a too ordinary, too negligent style,* Cic. de Or. 3, 9: honores, *of little worth,* Nep. Milt. 6: color, Col. 4, 30: o nec paternis obsoleta sordibus, Hor. Epod 17, 46: dextra obsoleta sanguine, *defiled,* Sen. Agam. 977.—Hence,

Adv., obsŏlēte, *In an old* or *worn-out style, poorly, meanly*: paulo tamen obsoletius vestitus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58.

obsŏlēto, āvi, 1. *v. a.* [obsoletus] *To degrade, soil, sully* (eccl. Lat.): **I.** Lit.: qui vestitum obsoletassent nuptialem, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.—**II.** Trop.: majestatis vestigia obsoletant, id. Apol. 15.

obsŏletus, a, um, *Pa.*, from obsolesco, *ad fin.*

* **obsŏlĭdātus,** a, um, *Part.*, from the obsol. obsolido [ob-solido] *Made solid, firm*: tectorio rigide obsolidato, Vitr. 2, 3.

* **obsōnātĭo** (ops.), ōnis, *f.* [1. obsono] *A buying of victuals; a catering, marketing,* Don. ad Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 32.

obsōnātor (ops.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A buyer of victuals; a caterer, purveyor*: obsonator optimus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 73; Sen. Ep 47; Inscr. ap. Mur. 916, 10.

* **obsōnātus** (ops.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *A catering, marketing*: dare minam in obsonatum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 27.

* **obsŏnĭto,** avi, 1. *v. intens. n.* [id.] *To feast, entertain*: Cato in Fest. p. 201 ed. Müll.

obsōnĭum (ops.), ii, *n.* [ὀψώνιον] *That which is eaten with bread; victuals, viands,* espec. *fish*: tu facito obsonatum nobis sit opulentum obsonium, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 64: curare, id. Merc. 3. 3, 22: obsonare, id. Stich. 3, 1, 36: scindere, Sen. Vit. B. 17: condire, Plin. 31, 7, 41: coëmere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 9.—Also of *fruit,* Plin. 15, 19, 21.

1. obsōno (ops.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.*, and **obsōnor,** ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [ὀψωνέω] *To buy provisions, to cater, purvey* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: postquam obsonavit herus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 1: obsonium, id. Stich. 3, 1, 36: vix drachmis est obsonatus decem, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 20.—**B.** Transf., *To feast, treat, to furnish an entertainment.* obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter Ad. 1, 2, 37; so id. ib. 5, 9, 7.—* **II.** Trop. obsonare ambulando famem, *to cater* or *provide an appetite,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.

2. ob-sŏno, 1. *v. n.* *To interrupt by* *a sound*; trop.: alicui sermone, *i. e. to interrupt by speaking*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 74.

‡**obsopesco,** 3. *v. n.* *To fall asleep*: "obsopit, obsopitus, obsopesco," Not. Tir. p. 135.

ob-sŏpĭo, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [ob-sopio] *To put* or *lull to sleep* (post-class.): a somni tempore prohibere, ne obsopiantur, Scrib. Comp. 180: somno obsopitus, *fallen asleep*, Sol. 12: odoris novitate obsopitus, *made faint, stupefied*, id. ib.

obsŏpītus, a, um, *Part.*, fr. obsopio.

ob-sorbĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* [ob-sorbeo] *To sup* or *drink up, to swallow* or *gulp down* (poetical): **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 21: aquam, id. Curc. 2, 3, 34: placentas, *to gulp down, bolt*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24.—**II.** Transf.: fores, Quae obsorbent quicquid venit intra pessulos, *swallow up*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 29.

ob-sordesco, dŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To become dirty, be soiled* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: ne coma fumo obsordescat, Prud. Apoth. 214.—**II.** Trop., *To wear out, decrease*: obsorduit jam haec in me aerumna, *i. e. is moderated*, Caecil. in Non. 147, 7.

ob-stācŭlum, i. *n.* [obsto] *A hinderance, obstacle* (post-class.): rumpere obstacula, Prud. Ham. 601; so App. Flor. p. 90 Oud.; Arn. 2, 62.

obstans, antis, *Part.*, from obsto.

obstantĭa, ae, *f.* [obsto] *A standing before* or *against, a resistance, hinderance, obstruction* (only in Vitruv.): aëris, Vitr. 6, 1: umbrarum, id. 8, 1.

ob-sterno, strāvi, 3. *v. a.* [ob-sterno] *To strew* or *cast before, to throw in one's way* (post-class.): uxorem puero, App. Apol. p. 593 Oud.

obstĕtrīcĭus (opst.) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [obstetrix] *Of* or *belonging to a midwife, obstetric* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: manus obstetriciae, Arn. 3, 166.—**B.** Trop.: Front. de orat. p. 246.—**II.** Subst., obstetricia, ōrum, *n.*, *Midwifery, obstetrics*: Jove Liberum parturiente inter obstetricia dearum, Plin. 35, 11, 40, 33.

obstĕtrīco (ops.), are, *v. a.* [obstetrix] *To perform the office of a midwife* (eccles. Lat.): Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12: (* mulierem, *to assist in child-birth*, Vulg. Exod. 1, 16).

obstĕtrix (opst.), īcis, *f.* [obsto] *A midwife*: peperit Sine obstetricis opera, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 22: mittere ad obstetricem, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 5: obstetricum nobilitas, Plin. 28, 6, 18.

obstĭnāte, *adv.*, v. obstino, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

obstĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obstino] *Firmness*, in a good and bad sense; *determination, inflexibility, stubbornness, obstinacy* (quite class.): quae ego omnia obstinatione sententiae repudiavi, *out of adherence to my principles*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17: obstinatio animi, Sen. Ep. 94: fidei, Tac. H. 3, 39: taciturna, *obstinate silence*, Nep. Att. 22.—In the *plur.*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 17.

obstĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from obstino.

‡ **obstinet** dicebant antiqui, quod nunc *ostendit*, Fest. p. 197 ed. Müll.

obstĭno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [a lengthened form of obsto] *To set about* a thing *with firmness* or *resolution, to set one's mind firmly on, to persist in, be resolved on* a thing (as a *verb. fin.* extremely rare; for the most part only as a *Pa.*): (*a*) *c. acc.*: id inhiat, ea affinitatem hanc obstinavit gratia, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2 *fin.*—In the *pass.*: obstinari exorsus, Pac. in Fest. p. 193 ed. Müll.—(*β*) *c. inf.*: obstinaverant animis aut vincere, aut mori, Liv. 23, 29.—Hence

obstĭnātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Firmly set, fixed, resolved*, in a good or bad sense; *inflexible, resolute, stubborn, obstinate* (quite class.). obstinato animo aliquid facere, Att. in Fest. p. 193 ed. Müll.: ad decertandum obstinati animi, Liv. 6, 3: contra veritatem, Quint. 12, 1, 10: pudicitia, Liv. 1, 58: fides, Tac. H. 5, 5: aures, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 7.—With an *inf.*: jam obstinatis mori spes affulsit, Liv. 42, 65:—obstinatum est tibi, *you are firmly resolved*, Plin. Pan. 5.—*Comp.*: voluntas obstinatior, Cic. Att. 1, 1: o. adversus lacrimas muliebres, *firmer, more steadfast*, Liv. 2, 40.—*Sup.*: virtus obstinatissima, *the most resolute*, Sen. Ep. 71.—Hence,

Adv., obstĭnāte, *Firmly, inflexibly*, in a good and bad sense; *resolutely, pertinaciously, stubbornly, obstinately* (quite classical): ita me obstinate aggressus, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 10: operam dat, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 8: negari, Caes. B. G. 5, 6.—*Comp.*: obstinatius omnia agere, Suet. Caes. 29.—*Sup.*: obstinatissime recusare, Suet. Tib. 67.

obstīpesco, v. obstupesco.

* **obstīpo,** are, *v. a.* [obstipus] *To lean to one side*: obstipat verticem, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 16.

obstīpus, a, um, *adj.* [ob-stipes] *Bent* or *inclined to one side*; opp. to rectus (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** In gen., *Oblique, shelving*: omnia mendose fieri atque obstipa, necessum est, Lucr. 4, 517: "*obstitum* (leg. *obstipum*) obliquum. Enn. Libr. XVI.: *montibus obstitis* (leg. *obstipis*) *obstantibus, unde oritur nox.* Et in Libr. VIII.: *amplius exaugere obstipolumve* (leg. *obstipo lumine*) *solis.* Caecilius in imbros (leg. Imbris): *resupina obstito* (leg. *obstipa*) *capitulo sibi ventum facere cunicula* (leg. tunicula). Lucretius: *omnia*, etc.; v. supra," Fest. p. 193 ed. Müll.; v. Müll., *ad loc.*—**A.** *Bent* or *drawn back*, said of the stiff neck of a proud person: cervix rigida et obstipa, Suet. Tib. 68.—**B.** *Bent forward, bent* or *bowed down*: stes capite obstipo, multum similis metuenti, Hor. S. 2, 5, 92. So of one lost in thought: obstipo capite et figentes lumine terram, Pers. 3, 80.—**C.** *Bent* or *inclined to one side*, of the Dragon's head, a transl. of the Gr. λοξὸν κάρη: obstipum caput et tereti cervice reflexum, Cic. Arat. N. D. 2, 42.

obstĭtus and **obstītus,** a, um, v. obsisto, *no.* II., B.

ob-sto, stĭti, ātum (obstaturus, Front. Aquaed. 123; Quint. 2, 11, 1; Stat. Th. 7, 247), 1. *v. n.* *To stand before* or *against* any thing. **I.** In gen. (so extremely seldom): dominae obstas, Stat. S. 1, 2, 23; so, summis a postibus, id. Theb. 4, 17: obviam, *to stand in the way*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 14.

II. In partic., *To stand against* or *in the way of* a person or thing; *to withstand, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct* (the class. signif. of the word); constr. with the *dat.*, *abs.*, with a follg. *quin, quominus, cur*, or *ne*: (*a*) With the *dat.*: alicui, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 6: cur mihi te offers ac meis commodis officis et obstas? Cic. Rosc. Am. 38 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 6: vita cetera eorum huic sceleri obstat, *their former life stands opposed to this crime, secures them against the suspicion of this crime*, Sall. C. 52, 31.—(*β*) *Abs.*: Enn. 147, 10: obstando magis quam pugnando castra tutabantur, Liv. 40, 25: exercitus hostium duo obstant, *block up the way*, Sall. C. 58; Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 15: si omnia removentur, quae obstant et impediunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 7.—(*γ*) With a follg. *quin*: quibus non humana ulla, neque divina obstant, quin, *etc.*, Sall. Epist. Mithr.—(*δ*) With *quominus*: quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Cic. N. D. 1, 34.—(*ε*) With *cur*: quid obstat, cur non verae nuptiae fiant? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 76.—(*ζ*) With *ne*: Histiaeus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, Nep. Milt. 3.—**b.** Impers.: nec, si non obstatur, propterea etiam permittitur, Cic. Phil. 13, 6; so, obstari, Ov. M. 11, 788.—**c.** The *part. praes.* in the *plur.*, obstantia, subst.: et obstantia silvarum amoliri, *hinderances, obstructions*, Tac. A. 1, 50.

obstrāgŭlum, i, *n.* [obsterno] *A strap, lace, lachet*, that fastened the sandal to the foot: crepidarum obstragulis, Plin. 9, 35, 56.

obstrangŭlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from the obs. obstrangulo [ob-strangulo] *Strangled*; trop. (post-class.): obstrangulata mens, Prud. Cath. 7, 10.

obstrĕpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [obstrepo] *Clamorous, chirping* (post-class.): App. Flor. *n.* 13, p. 46 Oud.

obstrĕpĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [obstrepito] *A clamor against, an outcry* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 20.

obstrĕpĭto, 1. *v. intens. n.* [obstrepo] *To sound against, to interrupt by noise* or *clamor* (poet.): obstrepitant lamenta choris, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 355.

ob-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* *To make a noise at, to clamor at* or *against* any thing; *to accompany with sound, to make itself heard, to sound* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) Abs.: nihil sensere Poeni, obstrepente pluvia, Liv. 21, 56: avis, *sings the while*, Sen. Oed. 454.—(*β*) *c. dat.*: multaque nativis obstrepit arbor aquis, Prop. 4, 4, 3: fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus, Hor. Epod. 2, 27: tympana raucis sonis, Ov. M. 4, 391.—Impers.: secretus ab omni Voce locus, si non obstreperetur aquis, *did it not resound*, id. Fast. 6, 9.

II. Trop., *To interrupt* or *disturb with a noise, to prevent from being heard while speaking, to drown with clamor*; *c. dat.*: certatim alter alteri obstrepere, *to drown each other's voices*, Liv. 1, 40: sibi ipsi, Cic. de Or. 3, 13.—Impers.: tamen ejusmodi res, etiam cum leguntur, obstrepi clamore militum videntur, et tubarum sono, *to be drowned*, Auct. or. Marcell. 3.—Hence, **B.** In gen., *To annoy, disturb, molest, impede*: alicui literis, Cic. Fam. 5, 4; Plin 11, 37, 65.

1. obstrictus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from obstringo.

†**2. obstrictus,** ūs, *m.* [obstringo] *A binding, clasping*: accendat flammam ipso obstrictu (*al.* affrictu), Sen. Q. N. 5, 14.

obstrĭgillātor, ōris, *m.* [obstrigillo] *An opposer, blamer* (ante-class.): Var. in Non. 492, 18.

obstrĭgillo or **obstringillo,** āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [obstringo] *To hinder, oppose, impede* (ante-class.): restitant, occurrunt, obstant, obstrigillant, obagitant, Enn. in Non. 147, 10: innocenti, Var. ib.: multa (*al.* obsigillant), Sen. Ep. 95.

‡**obstrigillus,** i, *m.* [id.] *A shoe-sole, sandal*, fastened to the foot by straps, Isid. Or. 19, 34.

ob-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To bind to* or *about*; *to bind, tie*, or *fasten up* (so extremely seldom): follem obstringit ob gulam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23: tauros aratro, *to yoke*, Val. Fl. 7, 602.—**II.** *To bind, bind up, close up by binding*: **A.** Lit. (also rarely): laqueo collum, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1: ventos, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4: viminibus, Col. 4, 29.—**2.** Transf., *To trim* or *ornament* with any thing: vestis obstricta gemmis, Flor. 4, 11.

III. Trop., *To bind, fetter, tie, hamper*; *to oblige, lay under obligation* (the class. signif. of the word): donis aliquem obstringere, Cic. Clu. 66: civitatem jurejurando, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: legibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 45: foedere, id. Pis. 13: aliquem aere alieno, *to bring into debt*, id. Fam. 11, 10: jurejurando, *to bind by an oath*, Tac. A. 1, 14:—quam plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat, *bound, under obligation*, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: Atticum officiis, Cic. Fam. 3, 18:—qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerit, *has been guilty of so many crimes*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3: se parricidio, *to commit, perpetrate*, id. Phil. 11, 12: se perjurio, Liv. 26, 48: aliquem conscientia, *to bind by privity, by participation*, Tac. H. 4, 55: aliquem societate scelerum, id. Ann. 4, 57: fidem suam alicui, *to pledge one's word, to promise positively*, Plin. 7, 1, 1; Plin. Ep. 4, 13.—Mid.: qui alienum . . . sustulit, furti obstringitur, *makes himself guilty, becomes guilty*, Sabin. in Gell. 11, 18 *fin.*—Hence

obstrictus, a, um, *Pa.*; acc. to *no.* II., A, *Bound, obliged*; in *Comp.*: obstrictior Debitor, Paul. Nol. Nat. Felic. 9, 145.

ob-structĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obstruo] *A building before* or *against, a closing up by building, a blocking up*: **I.** Lit. (post-class.): obstructio corporum, Arn. 2, 63.—**II.** Trop., *An obstruction, a barrier*: haec obstructio non diuturna est, Cic. Sest. 9, 22.

obstructus, a, um, *Part.*, from obstruo.

obstrūdo, ĕre, v. obtrudo.

obstrūdulentus, a, um, v. obtrudo.

ob-strŭo (opstr.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To build before* or *against*; *to build, block*, or *wall up*; *to stop up, barricade, render impassable* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: validum pro diruto obstruentes murum, Liv. 38, 29: frontem castrorum auxiliis, id. 5, 1.—Esp., *To build before so as to obstruct the light*: obstructae fenestrae, Var. R. R. 1, f, so, FENESTRAS OPSTRVITO, Lex. Puteol. ap. Grut. 207, 2: luminibus alicujus, Auct. orat. pro dom. 44: jus luminum obstruendorum redimere, *to purchase permission of a neighbor to build so as to obstruct his light*, Inscr. ap. Guarin. Comment. in vet. monument. 1, p. 64:—portas, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: valvas aedis, Nep. Paus. 1: aditus, Cic. Brut. 4: aquarum venas, Plin. 31, 3, 28: saxa, *placed in the way*, Ov. M. 3, 570:—cujus aures morbus obstruxit, *has stopped up, made deaf*, Sen. Ben. 3, 17.

II. Trop., *To impede, obstruct*: Catonis luminibus obstruxit haec posteriorum quasi exaggerata altius oratio, *was a hinderance to*, Cic. Brut. 17:—viri deus obstruit aures, *renders deaf, inexorable*, Virg. A. 4, 440: perfugia improborum, Cic. Sull. 28: cognitionem difficultatibus, *to impede, obstruct*, Cic. Acad. 2, 3: mentes, Tac. H. 3, 21.

ob-strūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from obstrudo. v. obtrudo.

ob-stŭpĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.*; in the *pass.*, obstŭpĕfīo, factus, fieri, *To astonish, amaze, astound, stupefy; to render senseless, deprive of feeling, benumb* (quite class.): eum timidum obstupefecit pudor, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 54: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostes, Liv. 2, 10: nisi metus maerorem obstupefaceret, id. 25, 38; cf. Tac. H. 4, 72.—In the *pass.*: Aenonen adeo commotam, uti amissa mente obstupefieret, Dict. Cret. 4, 21: obstupefactis hominibus, Cic. Dejot. 12: obstupefacti hostes, Tac. Agr. 18: obstupefactis nervis, Val. Max. 3, 8, 6 *extr.*

obstŭpĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from obstupefacio.

obstŭpĕfīo, fieri, v. obstupefacio.

ob-stŭpesco (obstip.), pŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To become senseless, lose feeling; to be stupefied, benumbed* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: apes obstupescunt potantes, Var. R. R. 3, 16: ejus aspectu quum obstupuisset bubulcus, Cic. de Div. 9, 23: corpus, Plin. 36, 7, 11.

II. Trop., *To be astonished, astounded, amazed*: ob haec beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt, Cic. Att. 5, 21.—(β) *c. acc.*, *To wonder* or *be astonished at* any thing (post-class.): Cassiod. Variar. 2, 39.

ob-stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Amazed, confounded, beside one's self, senseless, stupefied* (ante- and post-class.): quid astitisti, obstupida? Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 39: attonitus et obstupidus, Gell. 5, 1 *fin.*: consternatus ac prorsus obstupidus, App. M. 1, p. 79 Oud.

obstŭprātus, a, um, *Part.*, from the obsol. obstupro [ob-stupro] *Defiled, dishonored* (post-class.): Lampr. Commod. 3.

* **ob-suffio,** 1. *v. a.* *To blow against* or *at*: Auct. Quint. Decl. 7.

ob-sum, fui *or* offui, obesse (archaic collat. form of the *fut.*: "OBESCET, oberit vel aderit," Fest. p. 188 ed. Müll.), *v. n.* *To be against, be prejudicial to; to hinder, hurt, injure*; opp. to prodesse (quite class.): *Ty.* Nunc falsa prosunt. *Heg.* At tibi oberunt, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 48; so Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 13; cf., qui (pudor) non modo non obesset ejus orationi, sed etiam probitatis commendatione prodesset, Cic. de Or. 1, 26 *fin.*; Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: subjicimus id, quod nobis adjumento futurum sit, aut offuturum illis e contrario, Auct. Her. 4, 23: obsunt auctoribus artes, Ov. M. 7, 562.—With a subject-clause: nec, dum degrandinat, obsit Agresti fano supposuisse pecus, Ov. F. 4, 755.

ob-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To sew on* (extremely seldom): obsutum caput, Ov. F. 2, 577.—**II.** *To sew up, sew together; to stop* or *close up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nares, et spiritus oris obsuitur, Virg. G. 4, 301: sporta auri obsuta, Suet. Rhet. 1 *fin.*: obsuta lectica, *the curtains of which are sewed together all around*, Suet. Tib. 64.

ob-surdesco, dŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [obsurdesco] *To become deaf* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: hoc sonitu completae aures obsurduerunt Cic. Rep. 6, 18.—**II.** Trop., *To be deaf, not to give ear*: obsurdescimus tamen, nec ea, quae ab ea (natura) monemur, audimus, Cic. Lael. 24, 88.

obsūtus, a, um *Part.*, from obsuo.

obtectus, a, um, *Part.*, from obtego.

obtĕgo (collat. form, obtĭgo, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 8; v. in the follg.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* [ob-tego] *To cover over, cover up* (for protection or concealment) (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: insuper lingua bubula obtegito, Cato R. R. 40: in pectus perpluit meum, neque jam umquam obtigere possum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 8: armis, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic. Sest. 35: os, Cels. 3, 22.—**II.** Trop., *To veil, hide, conceal, keep secret*: obtegere errata, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 23: vitia multis virtutibus obtecta, Cic. Coel. 18: ut adolescentiae turpitudo obscuritate obtegatur, id. Vatin. 5: nihil, id. Att. 1, 18: scelera nuper reperta priscis verbis, Tac. A. 4, 19: flagitia, id. ib. 13, 33. With the *gen.*: animus audax, sui obtegens, id. ib. 4, 1.

obtempĕranter, *adv.*, v. obtempero, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **obtempĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [obtempero] *A complying with* or *submitting to; compliance, submission, obedience*; connected with the *dat.* of the verb: si justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42.

ob-tempĕro (opt.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey* (quite class.): (α) *c. dat.*: te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic. Fam. 7, 2: alicui obtemperare et parere, id. Planc. 39: imperio populi R., Caes. B. G. 4, 21: voluntati alicujus, id. B. C. 1, 35: auctoritati senatus, id. ib. 1, 1: rationi, Var. L. L. 9, 1: naturae, Suet. Tib. 59: qui obtemperet ipse sibi, et decretis suis pareat, *who conform to their own precepts*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4: tibi deos certo scio obtemperaturos magis, *they will regard you*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 70.—(β) With *ad*: ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperare, Cic. Caecin. 18.—(γ) With the *acc.* of the *neutr.* (perh. only in Plaut.): non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, *shall not mind what he says*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 293; so, quae dico, id. Most. 2, 2, 89.—**b.** Impers.: Lex. Jul. Municip. *fin.* ap. Haub. p. 133: si mihi esset obtemperatum, Cic. Off. 1, 11.—Hence

obtempĕranter, *adv.*, *Willingly, readily, obediently* (post-Aug.): se obtemperanter nobis accommodat, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 11 ed. Maj.: annuit, Prud. στεφ. 2, 112.

ob-tendo, di, tum, 3. *v. a.* [ob-tendo] **I.** *To draw, stretch, spread*, or *place before* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.).

A. Lit.: proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes, Virg. A. 10, 82: sudarium ante faciem, Suet. Ner. 48.—Poet., obtenta nocte, *i. e. in dark night*, Virg. G. 1, 248.—**2.** Mid., obtendi: oculis membrana obtenditur, *is drawn over*, Plin. 11, 37, 55: Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, *lies over against Germany*, Tac. Agr. 10.

B. Trop., *To pretend, allege, plead as an excuse*: matris preces obtendens, Tac. A. 3, 17: valetudinem corporis, id. ib. 35: suae imbecillitati sanitatis appellationem obtendunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: rationem turpitudini, Plin. Ep. 8, 6.

II. Transf., *To cover, hide, conceal*: **A.** Lit.: obtendunt limina silvis, Stat. Th. 2, 248; so, lucem pulvere, Sil. 10, 228: diem nube atra, Tac. H. 3, 56.

B. Trop., *To envelope*: quasi velis obtenditur uniuscujusque natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5.

ob-tĕnebresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To become* or *grow dark* (eccl. Lat.): Hieron. in Iesaj. 5, 12, 1.

ob-tĕnebro, are, *v. a.* *To make dark, to darken* (eccl. Lat.): obtenebrabitur dies lucis (*al.* tenebrabitur), Lact. 4, 19; so in the *pass.*, stellae, Hieron. in Iesaj. 6, 13, 10: sol, id. ib. 12.

* **ob-tensus,** ūs, *m.* [obtendo], for obtentus, *A pretext*: Front. ad amic. 2, 6 *fin.* ed. Maj.

ob-tentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtendo, *no.* II.] *A covering, veiling*; trop., *obscurity, darkness* (post-class.): aliquid obtentionibus allegoricis claudere, *by an allegorical dress*, Arn. 5, 181; so id. ib. 182.

ob-tento, are. A corrupt reading in Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; v. Orell. *ad loc.*

1. obtentus, a, um: **I.** *Part.*, from obtendo.—**II.** *Part.*, from obtineo.

2. obtentus, ūs, *m.* [obtendo] **I.** *A drawing, spreading*, or *placing before* (poet. and post-Aug.): **A.** Lit.: frondis, Virg. A. 11, 66: nubium, Plin. 31, 1, 1.

B. Trop., *A pretense, pretext, color*: obtentum habere, Tac. A. 12, 7: tempora reipubl. obtentui sumpta, *assumed as a pretext*, id. ib. 1, 10: sub obtentu liberationis, Just. 5, 8.

II. (acc. to obtendo, *no.* II.) *A covering, cover, veil, allegorical dress* (post-class.): vera sunt, quae loquuntur poëtae, sed obtentu aliquo specieque velata, Lact. 1, 11:—non terror obtentui est, *a hinderance*, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 5.

ob-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. (syncop. *plusquamperf. conj.*, obtrisset for obtrivisset, Liv. 3, 56, 8 Drak. *N. cr.*) *v. a.*: **I.** *To bruise, crush*, or *break to pieces* (quite class.): Lit.: ne in stabulo infantes grex boum obtereret, Var. R. R. 2, 5: ranas, Phaedr. 1, 29, 10: puerum, Suet. Ner. 5: locustarum ova, Plin. 11, 29, 35: crura, Col. 8, 8.

II. Trop., *To crush, trample on, degrade, disgrace, contemn, disparage, destroy*: calumniam, Cic. Caecin. 7: laudem imperatoriam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1: jura populi, Liv. 3, 56: legionarios, Tac. A. 15, 11: Graeciam, Just. 5, 2: militem verbis, *to degrade*, Liv. 24, 15: Penates, Sen. Oed. 645.

* **II.** *To rub*: dentes carbone, App. Apol. p. 395 Oud.

ob-testātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtestor] *An adjuring, conjuring; an engaging* or *obliging* to any thing *by calling God to witness* (quite class.): "*obtestatio* est, quum deus testis in meliorem partem vocatur: *detestatio*, quum in deteriorem," Fest. p. 184 ed. Müll.: quid ergo illa tua obtestatio tibicinis? Auct. orat. pro dom. 48: viri, Cic. Clu. 12; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *A vehement entreaty, adjuration, obtestation* (so rarely; perh. not ante-Aug.); in the *plur.*: matronae in preces obtestationesque versae, *supplications*, Liv. 27, 50: senatus ad infimas obtestationes procumbens, Tac. A. 1, 12.

ob-testor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [ob-testor] *To call as a witness* to any thing; *to protest* or *assert* by a person or thing (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: de quo te, te, inquam, patria, obtestor, et vos Penates, patriique Dii, me, *etc.*, Cic. Sest. 20 (*Orell.* testor): sacra regni, deos et hospitales mensas, Tac. A. 2, 65: summam rempubl. agi obtestans, id. ib. 12, 5: aut militum se manibus aut suis moriturum obtestans, id. Hist. 3, 10; Suet. Calig. 15 *fin.*

II. Transf., *To conjure by calling God to witness; to entreat, beseech, supplicate, implore*: Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 4: per omnes deos te obtestor, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 11, 2: vos obtestor atque obsecro, ut, *etc.*, id. Sest. 69: id sibi ne eripiatis, vos obtestatur, id. Sull. 33.—With a double *acc.*: Illud te . . . pro Latio obtestor, ne, *etc.*, Virg. A. 12, 819.

Part., obtestatus, a, um, in the pass. signif., *Earnestly entreated, supplicated, implored*: obtestatus prece impensa, Amm. 31, 9.

ob-texo, xŭi, 3. *v. a.* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** *To weave to* or *over* any thing: papilio fila araneosa alarum lanugine obtexit, Plin. 11, 19, 21.—**II.** Qs. *To weave over*, i. e. *to overspread, cover* with any thing: coelum obtexitur umbrâ, Virg. A. 11, 610: per nubes coelum aliud obtexens, Plin. 2, 38, 38: jaculis obtexitur aĕr, Claud. l. Cons. Stil. 1, 258.

* **obtĭcentĭa,** ae, *f.* [obticeo] *A pause, sudden break* in the midst of a discourse, as a rhetor. figure: 'Αποσιώπησις, quam Cicero *reticentiam*, Celsus *obticentiam*, nonnulli *interruptionem* appellant, Quint. 9, 2, 54.

ob-tĭcĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [ob-taceo] *To be silent*. Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 4.

obtĭcesco, cŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [obticeo] *To become* or *be struck silent*; in the perf., *to be silent*: "obticuit obticescit," Not. Tir. p. 90: quid nunc obticuisti? Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 2: repente obticuit, Just. 32, 2: nec prius obticuit quam, *etc.*, Ov. M. 14, 523; Hor. A. P. 284.

obtĭgo, ĕre, v. obtego.

obtĭnĕo (optineo), tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. (archaic orthogr. of the *perf.*, OPTENVI, fifth Epit. of the Scipios; v. Append.) *v. a.* and *n.* [ob-teneo]

I. *Act.*: ***A.** *To hold* by any thing: obtine aures, amabo, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 16.

B. *To hold, have, possess; to preserve, keep, maintain*, etc. (so quite class.): suam quisque domum tum obtinebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 19: armis Galliam atque Italiam, Liv. 30, 19: cum imperio Hispaniam citeriorem, *to have as his province, to be governor in it*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9; cf., ex qua insula nummus nullus, me obtinente, erogabitur, *during my administration*, id. Att. 5, 21; and, QVEI AERARIVM PROVINCIAM OBTINEBIT, *who will have the administration of the public treasure*, Lex Thor. § 20 ed. Rudorff. p. 168; Lex de scribis ap. Haubold. p. 85: necessitudinem cum publicanis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12: vitam et famam, *to preserve*, id. Rosc. Am. 17: auctoritatem suam, *to maintain*, id. ib. 48: jus, *to assert, maintain*, Tac. A. 1, 32:—noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, *occupied, took up, prevailed during*, Liv. 29, 27: proverbii locum obtinet, i. e. *is become proverbial*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16: parentis gravitatem, id. Sull. 6: numerum Deorum, *to be numbered among, belong among*, id. N. D. 3, 20: summam opinionem in scholis, Quint. 10, 5, 18: admirationem, *to be admired*, Plin. 34, 2, 2: patriae nomen, id. 15, 18, 19.

2. In partic., of speech, *To assert, maintain*, i. e. *to show, prove, demonstrate*: possumus hoc teste (id) quod dicimus, obtinere? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71: duas contrarias sententias, id. Fin. 4, 28: diu pugnare in iis, quae obtinere non possis, Quint. 6, 4, 15: recta apud turpes, id. 3, 8, 38: quaedam (leges) an obtineri possunt, id. 2, 4, 39; id. 6, 1, 7: quod orator praecipue sibi obtinendum intelligit, id. 3, 6, 9 Spald. *N. cr.* (*al.* proponendum); cf. id. 12, 10, 53: si defecerint omnia, tum videndum erit, an obtineri possit, ne illud quidem recte factum, id. 5, 13, 24.

C. Inchoatively, *To get possession of; to gain, acquire, obtain* something (likewise quite class.): quanta instrumenta habeat (homo) ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, Cic. Leg. 1, 22 *fin.*; so, impetrare et obtinere, Gell. 12, 14 *fin.*; Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 5: malas causas semper obtinuit, in optima concidit, *gained*, id. Att. 7, 25; cf. id. Rosc. Com. 4; so, jus suum contra aliquem, id. Quint. 9 *fin.*: Romani si rem obtinuerint, *if they gained the victory*, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: voluimus quaedam; obtenta non sunt, Cic. Balb. 27; so, aditu regis obtento, Just. 21, 6.—With *de*: quia de intercalando non obtinuerat, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6 *fin.*—With *ut* or *ne*: his obtinuit, ut praeferretur candidato, Liv. 35, 10: obtinuit, ne reus fieret. Suet. Caes. 23.

II. *Neutr.* (cf. teneo, *no.* II.), *To maintain itself; to hold, last, stand, continue, obtain* (so not in Cic.): quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit, Liv. 21, 46 *fin.*; cf. with a subject-clause: pro vero antea obtinebat, regna atque imperia Fortunam dono dare, Sall. de rep. ordin. *init.*; cf., non ipsos quoque fuisse pastores obtinebit, quod? *etc.*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 9: si dissentirent, sententia plurium obtineret, *would prevail*, Paul. Dig. 42, 1, 36: quod merito obtinuit, Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 4.

ob-tingo, tĭgi, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [ob-tango] ***I.** *Act.*, *To touch, strike*: mustulentus aestus nares obtigit, Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 415, 16. (The same fragm., ib. 64, 2, has attigit.)

II. *Neutr.*, *To fall to one's lot*; of events, *to happen to, befall* one (in the latter signif. much rarer than the synonyms accidere, contingere, and evenire): naufragio res contigit. Nempe ergo haud fortuna obtigit, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23 *fin.*: nullus est, quoi non invideant rem secundam obtingere, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 14: quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, Cic. Off. 1, 7: mihi obtinget sors, Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 21; cf., quum tibi aquaria provincia sorte obtigisset, Cic. Vat. 5: quum optatissimum nuncium accepissem, te mihi quaestorem obtigisse, id. Fam. 2, 19; id. de Div. 2, 17: quam mihi obtigisse dicis σπεῖραν, numquam deseram, id. Att. 1, 20: omnia, quae hominibus forte obtigerunt, Quint. 3, 7, 13: quae (vox, latus *etc.*) si modica obtigerunt, possunt ratione ampliari, id. Praef. § 27.—With a follg. *ut*: quum ei (L. Paullo), bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret, obtigisset, *it had fallen to his lot*, Cic. de Div. 1, 46 *fin.*—Of events: eloquere, ut haec res obtigit de filia, *has happened, taken place, turned out*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 7: istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtigisse, laetor, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5: hoc confiteor jure mi obtigisse, id. Andr. 3, 5, 3: si quid obtigerit, aequo animo paratoque moriar, *if any thing should happen to me*, Cic. Cat. 4, 2.—In the *plur.*: exoptata obtingent, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 136.—Cf., respecting this signif. of the word, Klotz in Jahn's Neue Jahrbb., vol. xl., p. 20 and 21.

***ob-tinnĭo,** ire, *v. n.* *To tingle*: App. Apol. p. 505 Oud.

‡**ob-torpeo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To be numb*: "torpet, intorpet, contorpet, obtorpet," Not. Tir. p. 94.

ob-torpesco, pŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To become numb* or *stiff; to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling*: **I.** Lit.: torpedo ... piscium qui securi supernatantes obtorpuere, corripiens, Plin. 9, 42, 67: manus prae metu, Liv. 22, 3: oculi, Auct. orat. pro dom. 52: squamae, *grow hard*, Plin. 8, 27, 41.—**II.** Trop.: subactus miseriis obtorpui, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 28: circumfuso undique pavore, ita obtorpuit, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 34, 38 *fin.*: obtorpuerunt quodammodo animi, id. 32, 20, 2.

ob-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. a.*: ***I.** *To turn toward; to turn*: dextrasque obtorquet in undas Proram, Stat. Th. 5, 414.—**II.** *To turn round, twist, writhe, wrench* (esp. the neck) (rare, and class. only in the *part. perf.*): collum, Aurel. Vict. Vir. illustr. 66: obtorto collo ad praetorem trahor, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 45; so Cic. Clu. 21 *fin.*; and, obtorta gula in vincula abripi jussit, *by the throat*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10:—obtorto valgiter labello, *twisted, contorted*, Petron. fragm. ap. Fulg. p. 566, 2: circulus obtorti auri, *twisted, wreathed*, Virg. A. 5, 559.

***obtortĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [obtorqueo] *A twisting, writhing, distortion*: "*valgia* sunt labellorum obtortiones, Fulgent. de prisc. serm. p. 565, 33.

obtortus, a, um, *Part.*, from obtorqueo.

‡**obtractat,** contra sententiam tractat, Fest. p. 187 ed Müll.

***ob-trăho,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To turn toward*: si tentationibus gradum obtraxerit, Tert. Virg. vel. 15 dub. (*al.* obstruxerit).

obtrectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtrecto] *An envious detracting, disparaging; detraction, disparagement* (quite class.): "*obtrectatio* est ea, quam intelligi ζηλοτυπίαν volo, aegritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potiatur eo, quod ipse concupiverit," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: invidia atque obtrectatio, id. Invent. 1, 11 *fin.*; cf. id. Brut. 42, 156 Orell. *N. cr.*; and Liv. 28, 40: o. et malevolentia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: o. et livor, Tac. H. 1, 1: quorum malevolentissimae obtrectationes, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7; cf., malevolorum obtrectationes et invidias prosternere, Vat. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9.—(β) *c. gen. obj.*: laudis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: gloriae alienae, Liv. 2, 40, 11.

obtrectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A detractor, traducer, disparager* (quite class.): "*obtrectator* est, qui facit quid contra recte tractantem," Fest. p. 199 ed. Müll.: beneficii, Cic. Fl. 1: multi communes obtrectatores atque omnium invidi, multa finxerunt, id. Planc. 23, 57: obtrectatores et invidi Scipionis, id. Rep. 1, 19: contra inimicos atque obtrectatores, Quint. 11, 1, 23: laudum mearum, Cic. Brut. 1.—(β) *c. dat.*: huic sententiae obtrectatores amici regis erant, Just. 31, 6.

obtrectātus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. for obtrectatio, *Detraction, disparagement* (post-class.): sine vano obtrectatu, Gell. praef. *med.*

ob-trecto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ob-tracto] *To detract from through envy; to disparage, underrate, decry; to be opposed to; to thwart; to injure* a person or thing (quite class.); constr. with the *dat.* or *acc.*: (α) *c. dat.*: obtrectare alicui, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26; cf. id. ib. 4, 20: gloriae alicujus, Liv. 36, 34: laudibus ducis, id. 8, 36: legi, atque causae, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 8.—(β) *c. acc.* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): si livor obtrectare curam voluerit, *to detract from, carp at*, Phaedr. 2 epil., 10: laudes alicujus, Liv. 45. 37: urbanas excubias, Tac. A. 1, 17: se invicem, id. Or. 25.—(γ) *inter se*, *To be rivals*: obtrectarunt inter se, Nep. Arist. 1.—(δ) *Abs.*: ne aut obstare aut obtrectare praesens videretur, Suet. Tib. 10.

obtrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtero] *Contrition* (eccl. Lat.): obtritio cordis, Aug. serm. de divers. 8, 4.

1. obtrītus, a, um, *Part.*, from obtero.

2. obtrītus, ūs, *m.* [obtero] *A bruising, crushing* (post-Aug.): herbae obtritu, Plin. 18, 28, 67, 4.

ob-trūdo (collat. form, obstrudo; v. in the follg.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [ob-trudo] *To thrust into* (ante- and post-class.): **A.** In gen.: titionem inguinibus, App. M. 7, p. 502 Oud.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To gulp down, to swallow hastily*: pernam, sumen, glandium, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 87; so in the form obstrudo: stans obstrusero aliquid strenue, Stich. 4, 2, 12; cf., "*obstrudant* obsatullent, ab avide trudendo in gulam, non sumendo cibum. Unde et *obstrudulentum* ... dixit Titinius: *obstrudulenti aliquid, quod pectam sedens*," etc., Fest. p. 193 ed. Müll.

2. Transf., *To thrust, press*, or *force upon* one: virginem alicui, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15:—palpum alicui, *to wheedle, cajole one*: Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 35.

II. *To stop, close* a thing: os obtrudite (*al.* obstrudite), Prud. στεφ. 5, 95: multi aperta transeunt, condita et obstrusa rimantur, Sen. Ep. 68 *med.*

ob-truncātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtrunco] *A cutting away, trimming, pruning* (post-Aug.): obtruncatio vitis, Col. 4, 29, 4.

ob-trunco, āvi, ātum. 1. *v. a.* *To cut off, lop away; to trim, prune*: **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rarely): vitem, Col. 4, 29, 13.—**II.** In gen., *To cut down, cut up, cut to pieces, kill* (not in Cic. or Caes.): (Medea) puerum interea obtruncat, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: ceteri vice pecorum obtruncabantur, Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 497, 27: caedere alios, alios obtruncare, id. Jug. 97: regem, Liv. 1, 5: cervos ferro, Virg. G. 3, 374: gallum, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 10.

ob-trūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtrudo] *A thrusting in* (post-classical): corpusculorum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 7 *praef.*

ob-tŭĕor, ēri (archaic *inf.*, obtuerier, v. in the follg.—A collat. form, obtuor, tui, is cited in Forcell., from Att. in Non. 2, 696; but the word is not found there), *v. dep. a.* *To look at, gaze upon* (a Plautin. word): aliquem, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 66: id. Amph. 3, 2, 19: terram, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 17.—**II.** *To see, behold, perceive*: non quis obtuerier, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 153.

obtŭĭtus, us, v. obtutus.

ob-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum (and tunsum), 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To strike at* or *on* a thing; *to beat, thump, belabor* (so extremely seldom; perh. only ante and post-class.): pectora pugnis, Firm. Math. 5, 5: obtundit os mihi, *breaks my jaw*, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 50; cf., obtunso ore, id. ib. 5, 1, 8; cf., nam sum obtusus pugnis pessume, id. Amph. 2, 1, 59.

II. *To blunt, dull*, by striking: **A.** Lit. (likewise very seldom): telum, Lucr. 6, 399: gladios, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod 166.

B. Transf., *To blunt, weaken, deprive of strength*: aciem oculorum, Plin. 22, 25, 70; so. auditum, id. 24, 11, 50:—aures or aliquem, or simply obtundere, *to stun* or *din the ears; to deafen one* by saying a thing too often or too long; *to annoy* or *tease with importunity*: ne brevitas defraudasse aures videatur, neve longitudo obtudisse, Cic. Or. 66: aliquem longis epistolis, *to annoy, molest*, id. Att. 8, 1: aliquem, id. Fam. 5, 14.—With a follg. object-clause: obtuderunt ejus aures, te socium praetoris fuisse, *they dinned into him that*, etc., Timarch. in Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 67:—aliquem de aliqua re, *to importune, annoy*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 33: obtundis, tametsi intelligo, *etc.*, id. Andr. 2, 2, 11:—vocem, *to blunt, weaken*, Lucr. 4, 615; Cic. de Or. 2, 70; Liv. 7, 2: mentem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33: ingenia, id. de Or. 3, 24: aegritudinem, id. Tusc. 3, 16.—Hence obtûsus (obtunsus), a, um, *Pa.*, *Blunt, dull, obtuse* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: falx obtusa et hebes, Col. 4, 24: pugio, Tac. A. 15, 54: vomer, Virg. G. 1, 261:—angulus, Lucr. 4, 356.

B. Transf., *Blunted, blunt, dull, weak, faint, powerless:* animi acies obtusior, Cic. de Sen. 23: obtusi et hebetes ad aliquam rem, id. fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 14: aures, *blunted, dull of hearing*, Auct. Her. 3, 9: vox, *thick, not clear* (*opp.* clara), Quint. 11, 3, 15: fauces, id. ib. 20 Spald.: stomachus, *weakened, spoiled*, Plin. Ep. 7, 3: pectora, *insensible, dull, stupid*, Virg. A. 1, 567: vires, *enfeebled*, Lucr. 3, 453: nimio ne luxu obtusior usus Sit genitali arvo, *too blunted, too enfeebled*, Virg. G. 3, 135: vigor animi, Liv. 5, 18: venenum, *powerless*, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 94:—quo quid dici potest obtusius? Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 70.—*Sup.* does not occur.—Hence,

Adv., obtūse, *Dully, not keenly* (post-class.): crocodili in aqua obtusius vident, in terra acutissime, Sol. 32.

obtunsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtundo] *A beating upon* any thing; *a banging, belaboring* (post-class.): Lampr. Commod. 10.

ob-tunsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from obtundo.

ob-tŭor, i, v. obtueor. *ad init.*

obtūrācŭlum, i, *n.* [obturo] *A stopper, stopple* (post-class.): Marc. Emp. 35.

obtūrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A stopper, bung:* Plin. 16, 8, 13; so id. 33, 4, 21.

obturbātor, ōris, *m.* [obturbo] *A troubler, disturber* (late Lat.): Ascon. ad Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 15 *fin.*

ob-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To stir up, make turbid:* **I.** Lit.: obturbata proculcatione prius aqua, Plin. 8, 18, 26.—**II.** Trop., *To throw into disorder* or *confusion; to disorder, trouble, disturb:* obturbare hostes, Tac. H. 3, 25: ne me obturba, ac tace, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 49: lector[illegible], Suet. Aug. 86; cf., obturbatur militum vocibus, Tac. H. 3, 10:—me scriptio et literae non leniunt sed obturbant, *distract*, Cic. Att. 12, 16 *fin.*:—solitudinem, *to disturb*, id. ib. 12, 18.—Abs.: obturbabant patres specie detestandi, *to raise a disturbance, make an interruption*, Tac. A. 6, 24.

ob-turgesco, tursi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To begin to swell, to swell up* (extremely rare; not in Cic.): obturgescit pes, Lucr. 6, 659; Fest. s. v. BOVA, p. 30 ed. Müll.: obtursi ebrius, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 870 P.

obtūro, āvi, ātum, 1. (archaic *inf. pass.*, obturarier, Cato R. R. 154) *v. a.* *To stop up, to close* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: gutturem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 25: foramina, Plin. 19, 10, 58: dolia operculis, Vitr. 7, 12: aures, *i. e. to refuse to listen*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 105: obstructas eas partes et obturatas esse, Cic. Fat. 5.

II. Trop.: amorem edendi, *to assuage, allay*, Lucr. 4, 870.

obtūse, *adv.*, v. obtundo, *Pa*, *ad fin.*

obtūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtundo] *Bluntness, dullness* (eccl. Latin): obtusio sensuum, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

obtūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from obtundo.

obtūtus, ūs, *m.* [obtueor] *A looking at* any thing; *a look, gaze* (quite class.): "*obtutu* quasi obtuitu a verbo tuor quod significat video," Fest. p. 187 ed. Müll.: oculorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 5; so id. Univ. 8; id. N. D. 3, 4: obtutum aliquo figere, id. poët. N. D. 2, 42:—dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. A. 1, 495:—in obtutu malorum, *in the contemplation of*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 39.—In the *plur.*: nil intercurrens obtutibus, Prud. Hamart. 915.

‡ **ŏbultrōnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [ob-ultroneus] *Voluntary, spontaneous:* "*ultroneus*, obultroneus," Not. Tir. p. 83: ‡ "obultroneus, *αὐθαίρετος*," Gloss. Philox.

ŏbumbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obumbro] *A shading, darkening*; trop., *an obscuring* (post-class.): allegoricae caecitatis obumbratio, Arn. 5, 186.

ŏbumbrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that shades* or *darkens* (eccl. Latin): arbores templi obumbratrices scelerum, Tert. Apol. 9.

ŏb-umbro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To overshadow, to shade* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: gramineus madidam caespes obumbrat humum, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 19: sibi, *to shade itself*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, 6.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To darken, obscure:* obumbrant aethera telis, Virg. A. 12, 573: nubes solem obumbrant, Plin. 2, 42, 42.—**2.** In gen., *To cover over:* germina obumbrata, Pall. 12, 1.

B. Trop., *To overcloud, darken, obscure:* nomina, Tac. H. 2, 32: candorem aequitatis, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 5.—**2.** *To cover, cloak, conceal; to screen, defend:* crimen, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 75: simulationem lacrimis, Petr. 101: magnum reginae nomen (eum) obumbrat, Virg. A. 11, 223.

ŏb-uncātus, a, um, *adj.* *Bent inward* (post-class.): obuncatis unguibus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

ŏb-unctus, a, um, *Part.* [ungo] *Anointed* (post-classical): capillus guttis Arabicis obunctus, App. M. 2, p. 109 Oud.

* **ŏb-uncŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [obuncus] *Slightly bent inward:* Tit. in Non. 536, 19; cf. Neukirch. Fab. tog. p. 141.

ŏb-uncus, a, um, *adj.* *Bent in, hooked* (poet.): rostroque immanis vultur obunco, Virg. A. 6, 597: pedes, Ov. M. 6, 516.

* **ŏb-undātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [ob-undo] *An overflowing, inundation:* fluminis, Flor. 4, 2, 27 dub. (*Duker:* abundatio).

ŏb-ustus, a, um, *Part.* [ob-uro] *Burnt around, burnt, hardened in the fire* (poetical): hic torre armatus obusto, Virg. A. 7, 506: sudes, id. ib. 11, 894: gleba gelu, *pinched*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 66.

* **ob-vāgĭo,** ire, *v. n.* *To whine* or *whimper about:* Plaut. Poen. prol. 31.

obvāgŭlātum, v. the follg. art.

‡ **obvāgŭlo,** atum, 1. *To demand aloud* (lit., with clamor, outcry); in Roman jurid. lang., of the summons addressed to a person to appear as a witness before court: "vagulatio in L. XII. significat quaestionem cum convicio. CVI TESTIMONIVM DEFVERIT, IS TERTIIS DIEBVS OB PORTVM (*i. e.* domum) OBVAGVLATVM ITO," Fest. s. v. VAGULATIO, p. 375 ed. Müll.; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 208–214; Rein, Privatr. p. 465.

ob-vallo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To surround with a wall* or *rampart; to fortify, intrench:* **I.** Lit.: urbem, Fest. s. v. OB, p. 179.—* **II.** Trop.: locus omni ratione obvallatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 3.

‡ **ob-vārĭcātor,** ōris, *m.* [obvaro] qui cuipiam occurrit, quominus rectum iter conficeret, Fest. p. 194 et 195 ed. Müll.

* **ob-vāro,** 1. *v. n.* *To be opposed to; to cross, thwart:* nam consiliis obvarant, Enn. in Non. 147, 22.

obvĕnĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [obvenio] *Chance, accident* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Valent. 29.

ob-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n.* *To come before* or *in the way of, to meet* (quite class.): eas daturus eram ei, qui mihi primus obvenisset, Cic. Att. 2, 12 *fin.*, Orell. *N. cr.* (*al.* obviam venisset): se in tempore pugnae obventurum, *would come up to the fight, join in the battle*, Liv. 29, 34, 8 Drak. *N. cr.*

II. Transf.: **A.** *To come* or *fall to* one; *to fall to one's lot:* si istiusmodi mi fundus hereditate obvenerit, Var. R. R. 1, 12, 2; so, hereditas ei, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1: Syria Scipioni, Caes. B. C. 1, 6; so, Aemilio novum bellum Etruria sorte obvenit, Liv. 9, 31, 1; and cui classis obvenisset, id. 30, 40, 12.

B. Still more gen., like obtingere, of an event, *To fall out, to befall, happen, occur to* one: obvenit occasio, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 15: vitium (at the auspices), Cic. Phil. 2, 33; id. Off. 2, 21, 74: quaecumque obvenissent, Suet. Vesp. 21.

obventĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [obvenio] *Accidental, adventitious* (eccl. Latin): obventicia bonitas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

obventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Income, revenue* from rents, *etc.* (jurid. Lat.): obventiones et reditus, Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1; so id. ib. 27, 9, 12; 7, 1, 7, et al.

ob-ventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A meeting* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Anim. 41.

ob-verbĕro, 1. *v. a.* *To soundly beat, to bang* (post-class.): asinum baculo, App. M. 7, p. 198.

ob-versor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* (act. collat. form, OBVERSO, are, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.) *To move to and fro before* something; *to go about, show one's self* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini obversari dici, Liv. 31, 11: sedebant judices, obversabantur advocati, Plin. Ep. 5, 21: limini, *who were about the threshold*, id. Ep. 6, 16: in urbe inter coetus, Tac. A. 3, 37.

B. Trop., *To hover* or *float before, to appear to* one: illius et nomen dulce obversatur ad aures, Lucr. 4, 1055: mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublicae dignitas, Cic. Sest. 3: obversantur animo honestae species, id. Tusc. 2, 22: animis, oculis, Liv. 35, 11.

II. *To oppose, withstand, resist* (eccles. Lat.): malo obniti et obversari, Tert. adv. Gnost. 4.

obversus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from obverto.

ob-verto, ti, sum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To turn toward* or *against, to direct toward* any thing (not in Cic. or Caes.): cujus ob os Graii ora obvertebant sua, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39; also Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2: mihi cornua, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 3: arcus in aliquem, Ov. M. 12, 605: fenestras in aquilonem, Plin. 14, 21, 27: proras pelago, Virg. A. 6, 3; so too without pelago: cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum, *direct*, id. ib. 3, 549 Heyne; cf., obstantes dum vult obvertere remos, Ov. M. 3, 676: ordines ad clamorem, Liv. 27, 28.—Mid., *To turn one's self, turn* to any thing: obvertor ad undas, Ov. Her. 19, 191: profligatis obversis, *the opponents, enemy*, Tac. A. 12, 14. So esp.

obversus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Turned* or *directed toward:* faciemque obversus in agmen utrumque, Ov. M. 12, 467: ad matrem, Tac. A. 4, 54: domicilia (apium) ad orientem, Col. 9, 7, 5; for which, frons (ornithonis) orienti, id. 8, 3, 1.—With the simple *acc.*: obversus orientem, App. M. 2, p. 161 Oud.—**B.** Trop.: ad sanguinem, et caedes, Tac. H. 3, 83: obversis militum studiis, id. ib. 11.

ob-vĭam, *adv.* (sometimes also written separate, ob viam) Lit., *In the way;* hence, with verbs of motion (in a good or bad sense), *toward, against, to meet:* "*ob Trojam duxit exercitum* pro *ad*, similiterque vadimonium *obisse*, id est *ad vadimonium isse*, et *obviam ad viam*," Fest. p. 147: nec quisquam tam audax fuat homo, qui obviam obsistat mihi, *as to put himself in my way*, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 2: censent eo venturum (eum) obviam, Naev. 6, 3; so, quum in Cumanum mihi obviam venisti, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3; cf., si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur, *an advance* or *attack should be made*, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: alicui obviam advenire, C. Gracch. in Gell. 10, 3, 5: quem quaero, optime ecce obviam mihi est, *is coming to meet me*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 16: fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, *meets*, Cic. Mil. 10: o. ire alicui, *to go to meet*, id. Mur. 32, 67, et saep.: procedere alicui, *to go to meet*, id. Phil. 2, 22: prodire alicui, id. ib. 24: properare, id. Fam. 14, 5: proficisci, Caes. B. G. 7, 12: exire, id. B. C. 1, 18: progredi, Liv. 7, 10: mittere, *to send to meet*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: se offerre, *to go to meet, to meet*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 24; so, se dare, Liv. 1, 16: effundi, *to pour out to meet, to go to meet in great numbers*, id. 5, 23: de obviam itione ita faciam, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 1.

II. Trop.: nec sycophantiis, nec fucis ullum mantellum obviam est, *is at hand*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 6: amanti mihi tot obviam eveniunt morae, *present themselves, interpose*, id. Casin. 3, 4, 28: ire periculis, *to courageously meet, to encounter them*, Sall. J. 7:—cupiditati hominum obviam ire, *to resist, oppose*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41; so, ire superbiae nobilitatis, Sall. J. 5: ire sceleri, id. ib. 22: ire injuriae, id. ib. 14: ire irae, Liv. 9, 14: ire fraudibus, Tac. A 6, 16.—Also, in a good sense, *To meet* an evil, *i. e. to remedy, prevent* it: ni Caesar obviam isset, tribuendo pecunias pro modo detrimenti, Tac. A. 4, 64: infecunditati terrarum, id. ib. 4, 6: timori, id. Hist. 4, 46: dedecori, id. Ann. 13, 5.

* **ob-vĭgĭlo,** atum, 1. *v. n.* *To be watchful, vigilant:* obvigilato 'st opus, Plaut. Bac. 3, 2, 14 Ritsch. *N. cr.*

ob-vĭo, 1. *v. n.* *To meet* (post-class.):

I. In gen.: alicui, Hier. Ep. 5, 1.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** In an inimical sense, *To withstand, resist, oppose:* alicui, Macr. S. 7, 5.—**B.** *To prevent, hinder, obviate:* grandini, Pall. 1, 35, 14; so, vermibus, id. Mart. 10, 4.

‡**ob-vĭŏlo,** 1. *v. a.* *To violate:* ossa, Inscr. Grut. 996, 13 (in Var. L. L. 6, 8, § 80, we now read, more correctly, violavit; v. Müll. *ad loc.*).

ob-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ob-via] *In the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: si ille obvius ei futurus omnino non erat, *had no expectation of meeting him,* Cic. Mil. 18: dare se obvium alicui, *to meet a person,* Liv. 1, 16: quo loco inter se obvii fuissent, *had met each other,* Sall. J. 81: libellus insidiarum ab obvio quodam porrectus, *by one who met him,* Suet. Caes. 81; cf. Quint. 10, 3, 29: cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva, *met,* Virg. A. 1, 314: obvia cui Camilla Occurrit, id. ib. 11, 498: esse in obvio alicui, *to be in the way of* or *where one can meet another,* Liv. 37, 23:—se gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, Cic. Rep. 1, 4.—Of things: neque aranei tenvia fila Obvia sentimus, Lucr. 3, 385: simulacra nobis, id. 4, 37: obvias mihi literas mittas, *send to meet,* Cic. Att. 6, 5; cf. id. ib. 6, 4 *fin.*: ultroque ferebant Obvia securis ubera lactis oves, *offered, presented,* Tib. 1, 3, 45: montes, qui obvii erant itineri adversariorum, *which lay in their way, which they met* or *fell in with,* Nep. Eum. 9: quaeque, Val. Fl. 3, 583: aquilones, *contrary, adverse,* Tac. A. 2, 54: prona cadit lateque et cominus obvia frangens, *every thing in its way,* Catull. 64, 109.

II. In partic.: **A.** In a bad sense, as an enemy, *Against, to meet* or *encounter:* si ingredienti cum armata manu obvius fueris, Cic. Caecin. 27: Jugurthae obvius procedit, Sall. J. 21: obvii hostibus, id. ib. 50: infesta subit obvius hasta, Virg. A. 10, 877.

B. In a good sense, *Easy of access, affable, courteous* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): est enim obvius, et expositus, plenusque humanitate, Plin. Ep. 1, 10.—Hence, **2.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *At hand, easy, ready, obvious:* nec se obvias fuisse dicenti, sed conquisitas (figuras), Quint. 9, 3, 5: obvias opes deferre deos, Tac. A. 16, 2: comitas, id. ib. 2, 2: laudes, *common,* Gell. 5, 1: o. et illaborata virtus, *easy, not difficult of attainment,* Quint. 12, 2, 2:—ex obvio fere victus (animalibus), id. 2, 16, 14.

C. *Lying open,* i. e. *exposed, obnoxious to* an evil (poet.): rupes obvia Ventorum furiis expostaque ponto, Virg. A. 10, 694: melioribus opto Auspiciis et quae fuerit minus obvia Graiis, id. ib. 3, 498.

ob-vŏlĭto, are, *v. n.* *To fly* or *flit around, to run* or *rove about:* in foro obvolitare, Porc. Latro Declam. 11; so, palam, id. ib. 32.

ob-vŏlūtātus, a, um, *Part.* *Entangled* (post-class.): bos obviis radicibus obvolutatus, Veg. Vet. 3, 4.

ob-vŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obvolvo] *A wrapping round, enveloping; an envelope* (post-class.): aetherea obvolutio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 *fin.*

obvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.,* from obvolvo.

ob-volvo, vi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To wrap round, muffle up, cover all over* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: pictor ille vidit, obvolvendum caput Agamemnonis esse, Cic. Or. 22, 74; so freq., capite obvoluto, *with his head muffled up,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28; Liv. 4, 12 *fin.*; cf. id. 23, 10, 9: os obvolutum est folliculo, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: brachium lanis fasciisque, Suet. Dom. 17.—**B.** Transf.: fax obvoluta sanguine, *covered,* Pac. in Cic. de Div. 1, 31.—* **II.** Trop.: verbisque decoris Obvolvas vitium, *cloak, disguise,* Hor. S. 2, 7, 42.

occa, ae, *f.* *A harrow* (post-class.): "*occa* rastrum," Gloss. Isid.: "*occa* βωλοκόπημα," Gloss. Philox.; Veg. Vet. 1, 56.

†**occăbus,** i, *m.* = ὄκκαβος, *An armlet, a collar:* "ὄκκαβος τὰ περὶ τὸν βραχίονα ψέλλια," Hesych.: "OCCABO ET CORONA," Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2263; so Inscr. ap. Mur. 333.

***oc-caecātĭo** (obcaec.), ōnis, *f.* [occaeco] *A hiding, concealing:* occatio occaecatio est, Seren. in Non. 61, 31.

oc-caeco (obc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ob-caeco] *To make blind, to blind, to deprive of sight:* **I.** Lit. (so only post-Aug.): oculos, Cels. 8, 4: quidam subito occaecati sunt, *are made blind, lose their sight,* id. 6, 6, 57: requirendum est, num oculi ejus occaecati sint, id. 8, 4: hostem, Plin. 10, 3, 3.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To make dark; to darken, obscure:* solem vides, Satin' ut occaecatus est prae hujus corporis candoribus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 66: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, Liv. 33, 7.—**2.** *To hide, conceal* (so too in Cic.): terra semen occaecatum cohibet, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: fossas, Col. 2, 2, 9; 10.

II. Trop.: **A.** Of speech, *To make dark, obscure, unintelligible:* obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.—**B.** Mentally, *To make blind, to blind:* stultitia occaecatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 1: occaecatus cupiditate, id. Fin. 1, 10: consilia, Liv. 42, 43.—**C.** *To render dull, heavy, senseless; to benumb* (poet.): timor occaecaverat artus, Virg. Cul. 198.

***oc-caedes** (obc.), is, *f.* [ob-caedes] *Slaughter:* nolo occaedes, *I want no bloodshed,* i. e. *nothing tragical,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 52.

occalesco, lui, ĕre, *v. n.* [ob-calesco] *To become warm,* Cels. 4, 24.

***oc-callātus** (obc.), a, um, *adj.* [ob-callum] *Rendered callous, indurated, blunted:* occallatae fauces, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13.

oc-callesco (obc.), lui, 3. *v. inch. n.* [ob-calleo] *To get a thick skin; to grow* or *become callous:* **I.** Lit.: qui latera occalluere plagis, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 13; Cels. 4, 24.—Poet. of one metamorphosed into a swine: os sensi occallescere rostro, Ov. M. 14, 282.—**II.** Trop., *To become callous, hardened, insensible:* jam prorsus occallui; Cic. Agr. 2, 18: longa patientia occallui, Plin. Ep. 2, 15: sic mores occalluere, Col. 8, 16, 6.

‡**occāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [occo] *A harrowing:* "*occamen,* concisio (*sc.* glebarum)," Gloss. Isid.

oc-căno (obc.), ui, 3. *v. n.* Milit., *To blow, sound* a wind instrument (very rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): cornicines occanuere, Sall. fragm. ap. Diom. p. 370 P.: tum Sentius occanere cornua jussit, Tac. A. 2, 81.

oc-canto (obc.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [ob-canto] *To bewitch, charm* (post-class.): aliquem, Paul. Sent. 5, tit. 23, 9: mulier occantata, App. Apol. p. 568 Oud.

occāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occīdo, a falling out, a happening, hap; hence] *An occasion, opportunity, fit time, convenient season, favorable moment* for doing any thing; εὐκαιρια, καιρός.

I. In gen.: "*occasio* est pars temporis, habens in se alicujus rei idoneam faciendi aut non faciendi opportunitatem ... in *occasione,* ad spatium temporis, faciendi quaedam opportunitas intelligitur adjuncta," Cic. Inv. 1, 27: "tempus actionis opportunum Graece εὐκαιρία, Latine appellatur *occasio,*" id. Off. 1, 40, 142: "*occasio* opportunitas temporis casu quodam provenientis est," Fest. p. 178 ed. Müll.: dum datur mihi occasio Tempusque, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 30; cf., nunc occasio est et tempus, id. Pseud. 4, 2, 3; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 4: an ego occasionem tantam, tam brevem, tam optatam, tam insperatam amitterem? id. Eun. 3, 5, 56: eludendi occasio, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 45: occasionem nancisci, Afran. in Non. 308, 13: quem, si interficere voluisset, quantae quoties occasiones, quam praeclarae fuerunt, Cic. Mil. 14: occasio opprimendi, id. ib. 15: majores occasiones ad opitulandum haberem, *more opportunities,* Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: ut primum occasio data est, *as soon as an opportunity presented itself,* Cic. Fam. 12, 24: occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse arbitratur, *has presented itself,* id. de imp. Pomp. 2: amplam occasionem calumniae nactus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 25: occasionem amittere, *to lose, let slip,* id. Caecin. 5; so, praetermittere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: capere, *to seize* Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 5: non deesse occasioni, *not to miss, to profit by,* Caes. B. C. 3, 79: —occasione data, *should an opportunity offer:* Cic. Phil. 7, 6; cf., occasione oblata simultates deponere, Suet. Caes. 73:—per occasionem, *on a favorable opportunity:* Liv. 30, 3: fratris memoria per omnem occasionem celebrata, *on every occasion,* Suet. Claud. 11: ad occasionem aurae evehi, *the wind being fair, taking advantage of a fair wind,* id. Aug. 97: ex occasione, *as occasion offered,* id. Caes. 60: occasione omni, *on every occasion,* id. Claud. 42.—With a follg. *inf.*: nunc adest occasio Bene facta cumulare, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 63.—**B.** Personified, Occasio, as *A goddess,* Phaedr. 5, 8; Aus. Epigr. 12, 3.

II. In partic., *Opportunity* or *means of having* a thing; *a supply, stock* (post-Aug.): oleae, Col. 9, 1: lapidum, Plin. 36, 26, 65: vetusti olei, id. 23. 4, 40.

occāsĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [occasio] *An occasion, opportunity* (ante- and post-class.): nimis argute obrepsisti in eapse occasiuncula, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 132; Schol. ad Cic. Planc.

‡**occāsīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. occasus] *Of* or *belonging to setting* or *going down.* "*occasivus,* δυτικός," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

1. occāsus, a, um, *Part.,* from occido.

2. occāsus, ūs, *m.* [occīdo]: **I.** *A going down* (quite class.): **A.** Lit., *A going down, setting,* of the heavenly bodies; esp. of the sun: ante occasum Maiae, Virg. G. 1, 225: ortus, occasusque signorum, *the rising and setting of the constellations,* Quint. 1, 4, 4: solis, Caes. B. G. 1, 50.—Abs.: praecipiti in occasum die, Tac. H. 3, 86.

B. Transf., *The quarter of the heavens in which the sun sets, sunset, the west:* inter occasum solis, et septentriones, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: ager longus in occasum, Virg. A. 11, 317.

C. Trop., *Downfall, ruin, destruction, end, death:* post obitum occasumque nostrum, Cic. Pis. 15: o. interitusque rei publicae, id. ib. 8; Sull. 11: Iliaci cineres et fama extrema meorum, Testor, in occasu vestro, *etc.,* Virg. A. 2, 432; cf., Trojae, id. ib. 1, 238: post L. Aelii nostri occasum. *death,* Cic. Acad. 1, 2.

* **II.** For the usual occasio, *An occasion, opportunity:* Ennius in Fest. p. 178 ed. Müll.

occātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occo] *A harrowing* (quite class.): terra semen occaecatum cohibet: ex quo occatio, quae hoc efficit, nominata est, Cic. de Sen. 15; so Col. 11, 2, 62; Plin. 18, 20, 49.

occātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A harrower:* Col. 2, 13, 1; cf., "*occatorem* Verrius putat dictum ab occaedendo quod caedat grandis globos terrae, cum Cicero venustissime dicat ab *occaecando* fruges satas," Fest. p. 181 ed. Müll.:—scelerum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

occātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [occator] *Of* or *belonging to a harrower; of* or *for harrowing* (post-Aug.): opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

occēdo (obc.), essi, essum, 3. *v. n.* [ob-cedo] *To go toward, go to, go up to* one (ante-class.): in conspectum alicujus occedere, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 4: obviam alicui, *to go to meet,* id. Asin. 2, 3, 24; 2, 4, 6; Stich. 5, 2, 24; Var. R. R. 3, 17.—In the collat. form, occīdo: cui nos occidimus, id. ib. 3, 17, 10 Schneid. *N. cr.*; cf., *occidamus* Plautus ponit pro *contra cedamus,* cum plurimae aliae praepositiones familiares huic verbo sint, Fest. p. 181 ed. Müll.

***occensus** (obc.), a, um, *Part.* [ob-candeo] *Burnt, burnt up:* omnes occisi obcensique in nocte serena, Enn. in Fest. s. v. OB, p. 201 ed. Müll.

occentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occento] *A sounding, braying* (post-class.): bucinarum, Symmach. Or. in Valent. 2, 14.

occento (obc.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [ob-canto] *To sing at* or *before,* i. e.: * **I.** *To serenade* a person: quid, si adeam ad fores atque occentem? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 57.—**II.** In a bad sense, *To sing a satirical song* or *pasquinade* against any one (quite class.): "*occentassint* antiqui dicebant, quod nunc *convicium fecerint* dicimus: quod id clare, et cum quodam canore fit, ut procul exaudiri possit," Fest. p. 181 ed. Müll.: si quis occentavisset, sive carmen condidisset, quod infamiam faceret flagitiumve alteri, Cic. Rep. 4, 10 (fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 2, 9); cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 507 *sq.*, and Rein's Criminalrecht, p. 357 *sq.*: ostium, *to sing a lampoon* or *pasquinade before one's door*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 20; Merc. 2, 3, 73.—**B.** Transf., of birds of ill omen: bubo occentans funebria, *singing dismal songs*, Amm. 30, 5.

occentus, ūs, *m.* (occino), *A singing, a cry* (post-Aug.): soricum, Plin. 8, 57, 82; so, soricis, Val. Max. 1, 1, 5.

occepso, v. occipio, *ad init.*

occepto, avi, 1. (archaic form of the *perf. conj.*, occeptassit; v. in the follg.), *v. intens. a.* [occipio] *To begin* (a Plautin. word): occeptat insanire, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 18: si attigerit sive occeptassit, id. Rud. 3, 4, 70.

occhi, ōrum, *m.* *A kind of trees in Hyrcania, resembling the fig-tree, from which honey flowed in the morning*, perh. *the manna sainfoin* or *prickly hedysarum*: Plin. 12, 8, 18.

Occĭa, ae, *f.* *The name of a Vestal*, Tac. A. 2, 86.

occĭdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [occidens] *Of* or *belonging to the west, western, west-* (post-class.): ventus, Innocent. de cas. liter. p. 228 Goes.

occĭdens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from occido.

occĭdentālis, e, *adj.* [occidens] *Western, westerly, west-* (post-Aug.): ab occidentali latere septentrionis, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 338: ventus, Gell. 2, 22.

occīdĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occīdo] *A massacre, utter destruction, extermination* (quite classical): orare ne in occidione victoriam poneret, Liv. 3, 28.—Esp. frequent in the phrase, occidione occidere or caedere, *a complete cutting off, utter destruction*: equitatus occidione occisus, Cic. Fam. 15, 4; so Liv. 28, 43: omnes occidione caesi, Just. 26, 2; 28, 2. So too, occidione occumbere, *to be wholly cut off*, Tac. A. 12, 38: equi, viri, cuncta victa occidioni dantur, *every thing captured was destroyed*, id. ib. 13, 57: occidioni exempti, id. ib. 12, 56 *fin.*—Of animals and plants: nec ad occidionem gens interimenda est, Col. 9, 15, 3; so, occidionem gregis prohibens, id. 7, 5, 16:—nec ad occidionem universum genus perduci patimur, id. 4, 17, 3.

occīdĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *Destruction, ruin* (post-class.): occidium sentit jam jamque futurum, Prud. Apoth. 695 (*al.* excidium).

1. occīdo (obc.), cīdi, cīsum, 3. (archaic occisit for occiderit, Lex Num. Pompil. ap. Fest. s. v. OCCISUM, p. 178 and 179; v. Append.; also Lex XII. Tab. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4; v. Append., and Dirks. Transl. p. 564 *sq.*) *v. a.* [ob-caedo] *To strike down, strike to the ground; to beat, smash, crush.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so very rarely): aliquem pugnis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: occare id est comminuere, ne sit gleba: quod ita occidunt, occare dictum, *to crush*, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 1.

B. In partic., *To strike* or *cut down; to cut off, kill, slay* (so quite class. and very freq.): L. Virginius filiam sua manu occidit, Cic. Fin. 2, 20: copias hostium, id. Phil. 14, 14: ipse pro castris fortissime pugnans occiditur, Caes. B. G. 5, 36: occidione occidere, *to completely cut off, destroy*; v. occidio: ad unum omnes, *to cut off all to the last man*, Liv. 3, 23:—aliquem veneno, *to destroy with poison*, Suet. Claud. 44.

II. Transf., *To plague to death; to torture, torment, pester* (so very rarely; not in Cic. or Caes.): occidis me, Quum istuc rogitas, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 21: alia occidis fabula, id. Men. 5, 5, 23: occidisti me tuis fallaciis, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 67: occidis saepe rogando, Hor. Epod. 14, 5: legendo, id. A. P. 475.—Hence

occīsus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Ruined, lost, unfortunate* (Plautin.): occisa est haec res, nisi, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 7.—*Sup.*: occissimus sum omnium, qui vivunt, *I am the most unfortunate*, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 52.

2. occĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, 3. *v. n.* [ob-cado] *To fall down, fall.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so rarely): et alia Signa de coelo ad terram occidunt, Plaut. Rud. prol. 8: ut alii super alios occiderent, Liv. 21 35: arbores ita inciderant, ut momento levi impulsae occiderent, id. 23, 24.

B. In partic.: **1.** Of the heavenly bodies, *To go down, set* (quite class.): prope jam occidente sole, Pac. in Cic. de Div. 1, 14, 24: soles occidere, et redire possunt: Nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux, Nox est perpetua una dormienda, Catull. 5, 4: Capra, Col. 11, 2: occasura pars coeli, *i. e. western*, Plin. 2, 25, 23:—SOL OCCASVS SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO, *i. e. sundown, sunset*, Lex XII. Tab.; v. Append., and Dirks. Transl.; cf. Gell. 17, 2 (Var. L. L. 6, 2, § 5, gives, instead of it, OCCASVS SOLIS; v. 2. occasus): so, ante solem obcasum, *before sunset*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 41.

2. Pregn., *To fall, perish, die* (quite class.): exstincto calore, occidimus ipsi et extinguimur. Cic. N. D. 2, 9: in bello, id. Fam. 9, 5: Eudemus proelians ad Syracusas occidit, id. de Div. 1, 25: sperans hostium saevitia facile eum occasurum, Sall. J. 7: occiderit ferro Priamus? Virg. A. 2, 581: suâ dextrâ, *to die by one's own hand* (by suicide). id. ib. 12, 659.

II. Transf., *To perish, be ruined, lost*, etc.: **A.** Of persons: sin plane occidimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4.—So, esp., occidi, an exclamation of despair, *I am lost, undone*: Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 26: nulla sum, nulla sum: tota tota occidi, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 1.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: non hercle occiderunt mihi etiam fundique atque aedes, *I have not yet lost*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 72: o. spes nostra, *is gone*, id. Most. 2, 1, 2: oculorum lumen, Lucr. 3, 416: vita, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45: o. ornatus (mundi), *perishes*, id. Acad. 2, 38: vestra beneficia occasura esse, id. Mil. 36.—Hence

occĭdens, entis, *Pa.*; subst. *m.*, The quarter of the setting sun, *The west, the occident* (quite class.): ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: vel occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum, Hop. Epod. 1, 13.

3. occīdo, for occedo; v. occedo.

occĭdŭālis, e, *adj.* [occiduus] *Western* (post-classical): occidualis Oceanus, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 597.

occĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [occĭdo, *no.* I.] **I.** *Going down, setting* (poet. and in post-class. prose): sole jam fere occiduo, Gell. 19, 7: oriens occiduusque dies, Ov. F. 4, 832; so, nox, Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 82; Stat. Th. 3, 33.

B. Transf., *Western*: ab occiduo Sole, Ov. F. 5, 558: occiduae aquae, id. ib. 1, 313: o. primaeque domus, *in the west and in the east*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 73: Mauri, Luc. 3, 294: montes, Val. Fl. 2, 621: hora, *the evening hour, hour of sunset*, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 34.

II. *Sinking, failing*: labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, Ov. M. 15, 226.—**B.** *Frail, perishable*: exsortes animae carnis ab occiduo, Paul. Nol. Carm. 34, 306.

‡**occillātor,** ōris, *m.* [occillo] *A harrower*: "*occillator*, *βωλοκόπος*," Gloss. Philox.

***occillo,** are, *v. a.* [occo] *To break, smash*: qui mi advenienti os occillet probe, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 28 dub. (*al.* oscillet).

occĭno, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* [ob-cano] *To sing* or *chirp inauspiciously, to croak*, etc. (not in Cic. or Caes.): si occinuerit avis, *i. e. if by its chirping it gives an unfavorable omen*, Liv. 6, 41, 8 Drak. *N. cr.*; so, corvus voce clara occinuit, id. 10, 40 *fin.*; and, occinentes in eum adversum corvi, Val. Max. 1, 4, 2.—**II.** In gen., *To sing, chirp, cry*: animalia inter se, App. Flor., *no.* 13.

occĭpĭo, cēpi (coepi), eptum, 3. (archaic form of the *fut.*, exact. occepso for occepero, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 41; Casin. 5, 4, 22: occepsit for occeperit, id. Asin. 4, 1, 49) *v. a.* and *n.* [ob-capio] *To begin, commence* any thing (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** *Act.*: nunc quod occepi, obsonatum pergam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 154: cantionem, id. Stich. 5, 5, 19: quaestum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52: sermonem cum aliquo, id. Eun. 4, 1, 8: magistratum, *to enter upon*, Tac. A. 3, 2.—*Pass.*: istuc quicquid est, qua hoc occeptum est causa, loquere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 36.—(*β*) *c. inf.*: loqui, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 35: agere armentum, Liv. 1, 7.—*Pass.*: fabula occepta est agi, Ter. Eun. prol. 22.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *To begin, commence*: modo dolores occipiunt primulum, Ter. Ad 3, 1, 2: hiems, Tac. A. 12, 12.

occĭpĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [ob-caput] *The back part of the head, the poll, the occiput*: in occipitio quoque habet oculos, pessima, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 25: humeris ad occipitium ductis, Quint. 11, 3, 160; Cels. 4, 2:—ne post occipitium exercitus relinqueret, *behind his back*, Var. in Non. 245, 15. Of animals: Plin. 11, 29, 35.—Proverb.: frons occipitio prior est; v. frons, p. 653, b.

occĭput, ĭtis, *n.* [id.] *The back part of the head, the poll, occiput* (less freq. than occipitium): Pers. 1, 62.

occīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. occīdo] *A massacre, slaughter, murder* (rare, but quite class.; sometimes interchanged in the MSS. with occidio; cf. the explanation at Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 36; Liv. 3, 10, 11; 3, 28, 9): si caedes et occisio facta non erit, Cic. Caecin. 14: Fabii ad unum occisione perierunt, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 14.

occīsĭtantur, saepe occiduntur: C. Gracchus, in Fest. p. 201 ed. Müll. [1. occīdo].

***occīsor,** ōris, *m.* [1. occido] *A slayer, murderer*: regum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

occīsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [occisor] *Of* or *for slaughter* (eccl. Lat.): animalia, Tert. Anim. 33.

occīsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 1. occīdo.

oc-clāmĭto (obcl.), 1. *v. intens. a.* [ob-clamito] *To cry out, cry aloud, bawl* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 27.

occlaudo (obcl.), ĕre, v. occludo.

occlūdo, si, sum, 3. (syncop. form, occlusti for occlusisti, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 151.—Collat. form, occlaudo, Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 1) *v. a.* [ob claudo] *To shut* or *close up*: **I.** Lit. (quite class.): FORES OCLVDITO, Lex Puteol. ap. Haubold. p. 72: occlude ostium: et ego hinc occludam, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 78: aedes, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 14: tabernas, Cic. Acad. 2, 47; Catil. 4, 8 *fin.*: furax servus, cui domi nihil sit nec obsignatum nec occlusum, id. de Or. 2, 61: ego occlusero fontem, Att. in Non. 139, 8:—me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 108.

II. Transf., *To restrain, stop*: so, linguam, *i. e. to prevent from speaking* (ante-class.): Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 10:—libidinem, *to restrain*, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 25.—Hence

occlūsus (obcl.), a, um, *Pa.*, *Shut* or *closed up*; *Comp.*: qui occlusiorem habeant stultiloquentiam, *they would keep their foolish talk more to themselves*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 185.—*Sup.*: ostium occlusissimum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 15.

occlusus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from occludo.

occo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To harrow* "*occare* et *occatorem* Verrius dictum putat ab occaedendo, quod caedat grandis globos terrae: cum Cicero venustissime dicat ab occaecando fruges satas," Fest. p. 181 ed. Müll.: segetem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 161: triticum, Plin. 18, 21, 50.—Also of vineyards, *To break up and level* the ground which has been dug up: occare, id est comminuere, Var. R. R. 1, 31; so Pallad. 6, 4, 1.

occoeno, are, A corrupt reading in Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 67, for which Müll., by conjecture, obscoena; v. Müll. *ad loc.*

occoepi, v. occipio.

occŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [occumbo] *A going down, setting* (eccl. Lat.): solis, Hier. Ep. 108, *n.* 34.

occŭbo, are, 1. *v. n.* [ob-cubo] *To lie in a place*; *to rest, repose* in the grave (poet.): ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Virg. A. 5, 371: Paris urbe paterna occubat, id. ib. 10, 706:—crudelibus occubat umbris, *reposes with the dead*, id. ib. 1, 546: flebili leto, Sen. Hipp. 997.

occulco (obc.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [ob-calco] *To tread* or *trample down* (mostly ante-class.): bene occulcato, Cato R. R. 49, 2: palea occulcata pedibus, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 4; Liv. 27, 14, 7 Drak. *N. cr.*

occŭlo (obc.), cŭlŭi, cultum, 3. *v. a.* [ob-colo] *To cover, cover over.*

I. In gen. (so extremely seldom): virgulta multâ terrâ, Virg. G. 2, 346.

II. In partic., *To cover up, hide, conceal* (so quite class., esp. in the *Pa.*; v. in the follg.): vitia corporis fuco, Plaut. Most

1, 3, 118: vulnera, Cic. Att. 5, 15: feminae parietum umbris occuluntur, *are kept concealed*, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: hastatos, Liv. 33, 1: classem sub rupe, Virg. A. 1, 309: puncta argumentorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 41 *fin.*: narratum ab iis, Tac. A. 3, 16: vitia, Quint. 12, 8, 10.—Abs.: si quis et imprudens aspexerit, occulet ille, Tib. 1, 2, 37.—* **B.** Of burying: "occultum efferre significat sub terram ferre, ponere," Fest. p. 205 ed. Müll.—Hence

occultus (archaic orthogr., OQVOLTVS, SC. de Bacch.; v. in the follg.), a, um, *Pa.*, *Hidden*, *concealed*, *secret* (very freq. and quite class.): hi saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 21: res occultae et penitus abditae, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: occultiores insidiae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 15: occultior atque tectior cupiditas, id. Rosc. Am. 36: si quid erit occultius et reconditum, id. Fam. 11, 21 *fin.*: quum res occultissimas aperueris in lucemque protuleris, id. Acad. 2, 19, 62: per occultos calles, Virg. A. 9, 383; so, via, id. ib. 3, 695: nota, Ov. A. Am. 3, 630: crescit, occulto velut arbor aevo, Fama Marcelli, *from an obscure, remote age*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 45: res, *i. e. the hidden laws of nature*, Lucr. 1, 146; 425; Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 15 *sq.*; 2, 41, 127; id. Fin. 3, 11, 37; 4, 7, 18, et al.—**b.** Of persons, *Close*, *reserved*, *secret*, *not open*: si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 8: ab occultis cavendum hominibus consultisque, Liv. 25, 16, 4; Tac. A. 6, 51.—With the *gen.*: occultus odii, *dissembling his hate*, Tac. A. 4, 7.—(β) occultus, adverbially for occulte (Tacitean): qui ejusmodi preces occulti illuderent, *in secret*, Tac. A. 3, 29; so id. ib. 4, 12; 40.

B. In the *neutr.* abs.: **1.** occulta, ōrum, *Secret things*, *secrets*: servi, quibus occulta creduntur, Cic. Coel. 23 *fin.*—With the *gen.*: occulta saltuum scrutari, Tac. A. 1, 61: occulta conjurationis retexere, id. ib. 15, 74.

2. Adverbially, in occulto, *In secret*, *secretly*: SACRA IN OQVOLTOD NE QVIQVAM FECISE VELET, SC. de Bacch.; v. Append.: in occulto mussabant, Enn. Ann. in Fest. p. 144 ed. Müll.; Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 86: stare in occulto, Cic. Clu. 18 *fin.*—So, per occultum (post-Aug.): Tac. A. 6, 7; so id. ib. 4, 71 *fin.*; 5, 4; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 124: ex occulto, *from a place of concealment*, *secret place*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 17: ex occulto intervenire, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: Jugurtha ex occulto repente nostros invadit, Sall. J. 59, 2.—Hence,

Adv., in three forms, occulte (class.), occulto (ante-classical), and occultim (post-class.): *In concealment*, *in secret*, *secretly*, *privately*: (*a*) Form *occulte*: neque id occulte fert, *does not keep it secret*, *makes no secret of it*, *does not conceal it*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 30: ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, Cic. Agr. 1, 1: proficisci, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: inter se constituere aliquid, id. B. G. 7, 83: nec clam illud occulteque factum est, Plin. 36, 2, 2.—* (β) Form *occulto*: Afran. in Charis. p. 186 P.—* (γ) Form *occultim*: reptare, Sol. 4.—**b.** *Comp.*: conari occultius, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18: erant praeterea complures paulo occultius consilii hujus participes, Sall. C. 17; so Quint. 9, 4, 21.—*Sup.*: quam potuit occultissime reliquas cohortes duxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 67; so Sall. J. 91, 3, *c. c.* maxime occulte, id. ib. 35, 4.

occultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. occulto] *A hiding*, *concealing*, *concealment* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: aliae fuga se, aliae occultatione tutantur, *by hiding themselves*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: cujus rei nulla est occultatio, * Caes. B. G. 7, 21 *fin.*: in spelunca, Plin. 7, 45, 46.—**II.** Trop.: occultatione proposita, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73.

occultātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A hider*, *concealer*, *secreter* (quite class.): ille latronum occultator et receptator locus, Cic. Mil. 19, 51.

occulte and **occultim,** *advv.*, v. occulo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

1. occulto, *adv.*, v. occulo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

2. occulto (obc.), āvi, ātum, 1. (occultassis for occultaveris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 1) *v. intens. a.* [occulo] *To hide*, *conceal*, *secrete* (quite class.): neque latebrose me abs tuo Conspectu occultabo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 2: noli avorsari, neque te occultassis mihi, id. ib. 3, 2, 1: se latebris, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 3: quae natura occultavit, id. Off. 1, 35: o. et dissimulare appetitum voluptatis, id. ib. 1, 30; cf., in the contrary order, dissimulare et occultare aliquid, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: intus veritas occultetur, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: fugam, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: flagitia, Cic. de Sen. 7.—Mid.: stellae occultantur, *hide themselves*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20 (*opp.* aperiuntur).—With a follg. *inf.*: res est quaedam, quam occultabam Tibi dicere, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 22.

occultus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from occulo.

occumbo (obc.), cubui, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n.* [ob-CUMBO, cubo] *To fall* or *sink down*: Lit.: ***I.** In gen.: in gladium occubuit, *fell upon his sword*, Vellej. 2, 70, 4 dub. (*al.* incubuit).

II. In partic.: **A.** *To go down*, *to set*, of the heavenly bodies (post-class.): cometes cum oriretur occumberetque, Just. 37, 2.

B. *To fall* dying, *to die* (the class. signif. of the word); constr. *abs.*, or with mortem, morte, *or* morti: (*a*) *Abs.*: quum veter occubuit Priamus, *fell*, Enn. Ann. 1, 23: aut occubuissem honeste, aut victores hodie viveremus, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 4: pro libertate eos occubuisse, Suet. Aug. 12 *fin.*: circa se dimicans occubuerat, id. Tit. 4: fertur et ante annos occubuisse suos, Ov. A. A. 3, 18.—(β) With mortem or morte (in consequence of the frequent vacillation of MSS. between these two forms, it is almost impossible to ascertain which combination was the prevailing one): pro patria mortem (*al.* morte) occumbere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42 *fin.* (Kühner, Moser, and Orelli have mortem, Klotz morte): quod liberata patria . . . mortem occubuisset, Liv. 2, 7, 8 Drak.: qui pugnantes mortem occubuissent, id. 31, 18, 6 Drak. So too, necem voluntariam, Suet. Aug. 13 (*al.* nece voluntaria):—ictus clava morte occubuit, Liv. 1, 7, 7: morte occumbentis, id. 8, 10, 4: ambo pro re publica morte occubuisse, id. 38, 58, 6. So, leto, Enn. in Prisc. p. 708 P.; Val. Fl. 1, 633 (though perh. leto is a *dat.*; cf. the follg.).—(γ) With morti (so perh. only poet.): pro vostra vita morti occumbant fortiter, Enn. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 2, 62: certae morti, Virg. A. 1. 1.: neci, Ov. M. 15, 499.—(δ) Alicui, *To succumb to*, *fall by the hand of one* (poet.): Rullo ditissimus agri Occumbis, Sil. 5, 260; so Claud. B. Get. 74.

* **C.** Like accumbere, *To lie at table*: Afran. in Non. 97, 29.

‡**occŭpātĭcĭus** ager dicitur, qui desertus a cultoribus propriis, ab aliis occupatur, Fest. p. 180 and 181 ed. Müll.; cf., occupatorius.

occŭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occupo] (quite class.): *A taking possession of* a thing; *a seizing*, *occupying*: **I.** Lit. (so very seldom): occupatio fori, Auct. or. pro dom. 3: vetus, *a taking possession*, *seizure*, Cic. Off. 1, 7.

II. Transf.: **A.** Rhetor. *t. t.*, ante occupatio, *An anticipation* of an opponent's objections, Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*—**b.** "*occupatio* est, quum dicimus nos praeterire aut non scire, aut nolle dicere id, quod tunc maxime dicimus," Auct. Her. 4, 27.

B. *A business*, *employment*, *occupation* (the predom. signif. of the word): in maximis occupationibus tuis numquam intermittis studia doctrinae, Cic. Or. 10: maximis occupationibus impediri, id. Fam. 12, 30: nullis occupationibus implicatus, id. N. D. 1, 19 *fin.*: ab omni occupatione se expedire, id. Att. 3, 20: relaxare se occupatione, id. ib. 16, 16.—With a follg. *gen.*: neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponendas judicabat, *engaging in such trivial affairs*, Caes. B. G. 4, 22.

occŭpātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That has been taken possession of*: ager, Sicul. Flacc. p. 3 Goes.; cf., ‡occupaticius.

1. occŭpātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 1. occupo.

2. occŭpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *An employment*, *occupation* (post-class.): Claud. Mamert. in Sid. Ep. 4, 2.

occŭpo, āvi, ātum, 1. (archaic, occupassis for occupaveris, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 48: occupassit for occupaverit, id. Asin. 4, 2, 9) *v. a.* [ob-capio: lit., to lay hold of; hence] *To take possession of*, *seize*, *occupy* any thing (esp. a place) (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: totam Italiam suis praesidiis obsidere atque occupare cogitat, Cic. Agr. 2, 28: locum, id. Fin. 3, 20: possessiones, id. Phil. 13, 5: urbes, Liv. 33, 31; montem, Tac. H. 4, 47: portum, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 2: regnum, Cic. Lael. 12: tyrannidem, id. Off. 2, 23: o. familiam optimam, *has got hold of*, *has got into*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 12.—Poet., aliquem amplexu, *to clasp in one's arms*, *to embrace*, Ov. F. 3, 509.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To occupy*, i. e. *to take up*, *fill* with any thing: atra nube polum, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 44: urbem (*sc.* aedificiis), Liv. 5, 55: Tyrrhenum mare caementis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 3.

2. *To fall upon*, *attack* one with any thing: sed Latagum saxo . . . Occupat os faciemque adversam, Virg. A. 10, 699: aliquem gladio, id. ib. 9, 770: aliquem morsu, Ov. M. 3, 48: canes ense, Prop. 4, 4, 82.

3. *To get the start of*, *to be beforehand with*, *to anticipate*, *to do* a thing *first*: occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 5:—volo, tu prior ut occupes adire, *that you should present yourself the first*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 15: bellum facere, *to begin the war first*, Liv. 1, 14.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To seize*, *invade*, *engross*: tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: animos magnitudine rei, Cic. Fontej. 5.

B. *To take up*, *occupy*, *employ*: haec causa primos menses occupabit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: animum in funambulo, Ter. Hec. prol. 1, 4:—pecuniam, *to put out* or *lay out money*: pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fenore occupavisti, *have loaned it at a high rate*, Cic. Fl. 21: pecunias apud populos, id. Verr. 2, 1, 36: pecuniam animalibus, *to lay out*, *invest in cattle*, Col. 1, 8: pecuniam in pecore, id. 11, 1.—Hence

occŭpātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Taken up*, *occupied*, *employed*, *busied*, *engaged* (quite class.): ut si occupati profuimus aliquid civibus nostris, prosimus etiam otiosi, Cic Tusc. 1, 3: in eo, ut, Nep. Alc. 8: tempora, Cic. Planc. 27.—*Comp.*: comitiorum dilationes occupatiorem me habebant, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4.—*Sup.*: non dubito, quin occupatissimus fueris, *very much occupied*, Cic. Att. 12, 38.

oc-curro (obc.), curri, rarely cucurri, cursum, 3. (archaic *perf.*, occecurri, like memordi, peposci, Aelius Tubero in Gell. 7, 9) *v. n.* *To go* or *come up to*, *to go* or *come to meet*, *to meet* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: illico Occucurri, atque interpello, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 88: Caesari venienti, Caes. B. G. 3, 79: scripsi ad eum, ut mihi Heracleam occurreret, *should come to meet me*, Auct. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 6: obviam alicui, *to go to meet*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 30: amicis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 135.

2. In partic., *To go against*, *rush upon*, *attack* an enemy: duabus Fabianis legionibus occurrit, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: armatis, id. ib. 2, 27.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To come to*, *meet with* any thing: quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 26.—**2.** *To go* or *come to* any place; constr. with the *dat.*, or *ad*, or *in*: (*a*) *c. dat.*: Liv. 31, 29.—(β) With *ad*: legati ad id concilium occurrerunt, Liv. 31, 29.—(γ) With *in*: in aliam civitatem occurrere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 27.—**3.** In a local sense, *To meet*, i. e. *to stand* or *lie opposite to*: apud Elegiam occurrit ei (Euphrati) Taurus mons, Plin. 5, 24, 20.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To obviate* or *seek to obviate*, *to meet*, *oppose*, *counteract*: omnibus ejus consiliis occurri atque obstiti, Cic. Cat. 3, 7: illi rationi, id. Fat. 18: malivolentiae hominum, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 11.—Hence, **2.** *To cure* or *attempt to cure*; *to relieve*, *remedy*: venienti occurrite morbo, Pers. 3, 64: exspectationi, Cic. Clu. 23: rei, Nep. Pelop. 1.

B. *To meet with words*, i. e. *to answer*, *reply*, *object*: ut si dicenti, *Quem video?* ita occurras, *ego*, Quint. 1, 5, 36: Venus, Val. Fl. 7, 222.—Impers.: occurretur enim, sicut occursum est, Cic. Acad. 2, 14.

C. *To present itself*, *appear*, *occur*: oculis ejus tot paludes occurrerent, Col. 2, 2: animo, *presents itself to his mind, occurs to him*, Cic. de Or. 2, 24: cogitationi, quonam modo, *etc.*, Plin. 29, 1, 1: neque vos paeon, aut herous ille conturbet: ipsi occurrent orationi, *will present themselves*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49: haec tenenda sunt oratori: saepe enim occurrunt, *often occur*, id. Or. 32.—With the *inf.*: occurrit aliqua dicere et de magicis herbis, *it seems proper*, Plin. 24, 17, 99.

occursācŭlum, i, *n.* [occurso] *That which meets* or *appears to one, an appearance, apparition* (an Appuleian word): noctium occursacula, *nocturnal apparitions, ghosts*, App. Apol. p. 535 Oud.

occursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A running to meet one*, out of respect or for the sake of courting favor; *attention, officiousness* (quite class.): facilis est illa occursatio, et blanditia popularis, Cic. Planc. 12.—In the *plur.*: vestras et vestrorum ordinum occursationes, Cic. Mil. 35.

occursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who runs up to others* to salute or curry favor with them; *an attentive* or *officious person* (post-class.): Aus. Idyll. 2, 25.

occursātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that runs up to one:* occursatrix artificium, perdita spintyrnix, Fest. s. v. SPINTYRNIX, p. 330 ed. Müll.

occursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occurro] *A meeting, a visit* (post-Aug.): a fraternis occursionibus (*al.* occursibus), Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 18; Sid. Ep. 7, 10.

occursĭto, are, *v. intens. n.* [occurso] *To meet* (post-class.): alicui, Sol. 25.

occurso, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [occurro] *To run, go*, or *come to meet*; *to meet* (not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: occursare capro, Virg. E. 9, 24: fugientibus, Tac. A. 3, 20.—Also of things: occursantes inter se radices, Plin. 16, 2, 2.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *To rush against, attack, charge; to strive against, oppose:* occursat ocius gladio, Caes. B. G. 5, 44:—inter invidos, occursantes, factiosos, *opposing*, Sall. J. 85.—**2.** *To come to* or *toward:* quid tu huc occursas, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 27.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To be beforehand with, to anticipate:* fortunae, Plin. Pan. 25.

B. *To appear before, present one's self to:* numinibus, Plin. Pan. 81.—**2.** Esp., *To appear to the mind; to suggest itself, enter the thoughts, occur to* one; with or without animo; also with the *acc.* of the person: occursant animo scripta, Plin. Ep. 5, 5: occursant verba, id. ib. 2, 3:—me occursant multae, *occur to me*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 56.

occursor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A meeter* (late Lat.), Aug. Music. 6, 6.

occursōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [occursor] *Of* or *belonging to meeting* (post-class.): occursoria potio, *a whet taken before a meal*, App. M. 9, p. 227; p. 207 Bip.

occursus, ūs, *m.* [occurro] *A meeting, falling in with* (not in Cic. or Caes.): vacuis occursu hominum viis, *in the streets, where they met nobody*, Liv. 5, 41: occursum alicujus vitare, *to avoid meeting him*, Tac. A. 4, 60.—Also of inanimate things: rota stipitis occursu fracta ac disjecta, *by meeting with a stump*, Ov. M. 15, 522.—Of the Labyrinth: occursus ac recursus inexplicabiles, Plin. 36, 13, 19.

Ōcĕănensis, e, v. Oceanus, *no.* II., A.

‡**Oceaneolus,** i, *m.* *The name of a Roman* gens, Inscr. Grut. 882, 10.

Ōcĕănītis, idis, v. Oceanus, *no.* II., B.

Ocĕănus, i, *m.*, Ὠκεανός, *The great sea that encompasses the land, the ocean:* "omnis terra parva quaedam insula est, circumfusa illo mari, quod *Atlanticum*, quod *magnum*, quem *Oceanum* appellatis in terris," Cic. Rep. 6, 20; Enn. Ann. 16, 23: Oceani ostium, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 12; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 89: Oceani freta, *i. e. the Straits of Gades, Straits of Gibraltar*, id. Tusc. 1, 20; cf. id. N. D. 3, 10: quae sunt maritimae civitates Oceanumque attingunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 34: circumvagus, *circumfluent*, Hor. Epod. 16, 41; cf., circumfusus, Rutil. 1, 56: dissociabilis, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 22: beluosus, id. ib. 4, 14, 48: rubro, id. ib. 1, 35, 32.—In apposition with mare adjectively, mare Oceanum: quam (insulam) mare Oceanum circumluit, Tac. H. 4 12 Rupert.; so in the *acc.*: proximus mare Oceanum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, 2; cf., se in nostrum et Oceanum mare extendit, Mel. 2, 6, 2; in the *dat.*: mari Oceano, Amm. 23, 6; in the *abl.*: mari Oceano aut amnibus longinquis septum imperium, Tac. A. 1, 9. (Other examples of the adjectival use of Oceanus, as Oceano fluctu and litore, in Juv. 11, 94 and 113; Oceanas aquas, Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 4; Oceanis aquis, id. ib. 7, 12, 56, are very dub.; since it is probably more correct to read in Juvenal, Oceani; and in Venant., in the first passage, Oceanus, and in the second Oceani.)—**2.** Personified, as *A deity, the son of Coelum and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs*, Cic. Univ. 11; id. N. D. 3, 19; Hyg. Fab. praef.; Catull. 88, 6. According to the opinion of the ancient philosophers, that water is the primary element of all things: Oceanumque patrem rerum, Virg. G. 4, 382.

B. Transf.: **I.** *A large bathing-tub* (post-class.): Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 25.

2. *A Roman surname*, Mart. 3, 95; 5, 24; 6, 9; Inscr. ap. Mur. 1453.

II. Derivv.: ‡**A. Ōcĕănensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the ocean, situated by the sea-side:* Eckhel. D. N. 8, p. 110.

B. Ōcĕănītis, ĭdis, *f.*, *A daughter of Ocean:* Clioque et Berae soror, Oceanitides ambae, Virg. G. 4, 341; so Hyg. Fab. *praef.*

Ŏcella, ae, *m.* [ocellus, small-eyed] *A Roman surname:* Plin. 11, 37, 55. So Suet. Galb. 4; Inscr. Grut. 431, 2.

ŏcellātus, a, um, *adj.* [ocellus] *Having little eyes* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): altera exorat patrem libram ocellatorum, *small stones marked with eyes*, i. e. *spots, like dice*, Var. in Non. 213, 30: ocellatis ludere, Suet. Aug. 83.—**II.** As a proper name, ocellatae sorores, *Vestals*, perh. so called after an Ocella, Suet. Dom. 8.

Ŏcellīna, ae, *f.* [Ocella] *Of* or *belonging to an Ocella, Ocelline*; as a female surname: Livia Ocellina, Suet. Galb. 3.

‡**ŏcellŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [ocellus] *A little eye*, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

ŏcellus, i, *m. dim.* [oculus] *A little eye, eyelet* (mostly poet.): **I.** Lit.: ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 8: turgiduli, Catull. 3, 17: irati, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 15.—As a term of endearment: ocelle mi! *my little eye! my darling!* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 18: aureus, id. Asin. 3, 3, 101: jucundissimus meus, Aug. in Gell. 15, 7.—So too of things, like our *apple of the eye:* cur ocellos Italiae, villulas meas, non vides? Cic. Att. 16, 6: insularum, Catull. 31, 1.

II. Transf., *A bulb* or *knob* on the roots of the reed, called also oculus, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

Ocĕlum, i, *n.*, Ὄκελον, *A city in* Gallia Cisalpina, now perh. *Usselio*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 451 and 452.

†**ochra,** ae, *f.* = ὤχρα, *Ochre, yellow ochre*, a kind of earth that colors yellow, Plin. 35, 6, 12; Cels. 5, 18, 19; Vitr. 7, 7.

Ochus, i, *m.*, Ὦχος: **I.** *A river in Bactriana, that empties into the Oxus*, Plin. 6, 16, 18; Curt. 7, 10 *fin.*; Amm. 23, 26.—**II.** *A surname of Artaxerxes III., king of Persia*, Curt. 3, 9; 10, 5.—**III.** *Son of* Darius Codomannus, Curt. 4, 14.

†**ōcĭmŏīdes,** is, *adj.* = ὠκιμοειδές, *Ocimum-like, of the ocimum kind:* "carduum silvaticum alii *ocimoides* vocant," App. Herb. 109.

†**ōcĭmum,** i, *n.* = ὤκιμον, *Basil:* Plin. 19, 7, 36; id. 20, 12, 48; Cels. 2, 20; Col. 10, 319; Pers. 4, 21.

†**ōcĭnum** (also ocimum and ocymum), i, *n.* = ὤκινον, *An herb which serves for fodder*, perh. *a sort of clover:* Cato R. R. 54; so Var. R. R. 1, 31; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 198; 18, 16, 42.

ōcĭor, ōcĭus, *Sup.* ocissimus, a, um, *adj.* [ὠκίων, ὤκιστος], *Swifter, fleeter* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: ocior et ventis, et fulminis ocior alis, Virg. A. 10, 247: ocior cervis, ocior Euro, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 23; 24: aura, id. ib. 1, 12, 48; id. ib. 2, 20, 13: Tigris ocior remeat, Plin. 8, 18, 25: ociore ambitu, id. 2, 8, 6: ociore spatio, id. 2, 19, 7.

II. Transf., of time, *Quicker, sooner, earlier*; in the *Sup.*: ficorum ocissima senectus, Plin. 16, 31, 56: partus, id. 8, 43, 68: pira, *the soonest ripe*, id. 15, 15, 16.—Hence,

Adv., ōcĭter, *Comp.* ōcĭus, *Sup.* ocissĭme (archaic collat. form, "OXIME, ocissime," Fest. p. 195 ed. Müll.), *Quickly, swiftly, speedily* (quite class. only in the *Comp.* and *Sup.*; cf., "*ocius* secundae collationis et deinde tertiae *ocissime* frequentata sunt," *etc.*, Fest. p. 181 ed. Müll.): **A.** *Posit.* (post-class.): profer ociter, App. M. 1, p. 72 Oud.—**B.** *Comp.:* idque ocius faciet, si, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: ut ocius ad tuum pervenias, id. Quint. 13: recreantur ocius, id. Tusc. 4, 14: omnium versatur urna, serius, ocius Sors exitura, *sooner or later*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26:—angulus iste feret piper et tus ocius uvâ, *sooner than, rather than*, id. Ep. 1, 14, 23.—**2.** Sometimes the *Comp.* is used in gen. for *Quickly, speedily:* sequere hac me ocius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 1: gladio occursat, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: nemon' oleum fert ocius? *quickly*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 34: heus exi, Phaedrome, exi, exi, exi, inquam, ocius, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 26.—*Sup.:* ocissime nos liberi possumus fieri, Plaut. fragm. ap. Fest. p. 181 ed. Müll.: quam ocissume ad provinciam accedat, Sall. J. 25: ferre, Plin. 17, 11, 16: sanant ulcera, id. 34, 10, 22.

Ocnus or **-os,** Ὄκνος (sloth): **I.** *The founder of the city of Mantua*, Virg. A. 10, 198.—**II.** *An allegorical picture of Socrates the painter, which represented a man twisting a rope, while an ass kept gnawing it apart:* Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137.—Hence, proverb., of labor in vain, which never comes to an end: Prop. 4, 3, 21.

* **oc-quinisco** (obqu.), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [QVINO, kindr. with κινέω; cf. conquinisco] *To bend down, to stoop:* Pomp. in Non. 146, 22 *sq.*

1. ocrĕa, ae, *f.* [perh. kindred with ὄκρις, a prominence] *A greave* or *leggin* (made of mixed metal, and used to protect the legs of foot-soldiers, and also of hunters and country people; it was sometimes worn only on one leg): *ocrea*, quod opponebatur ob crus, Var. L. L. 5, 24, § 118: "*ocrem* montem confragosum dicebant antiqui. Hinc *ocreae* dictae inaequaliter tuberatae," Fest. p. 180 ed. Müll.: ocreas et cristas invenere Cares, Plin. 7, 56, 57: leves, Virg. A. 7, 634.—The Samnites wore a greave only on the left leg: sinistrum crus ocrea tectum, Liv. 9, 4; so Juv. 6, 256 (cf. Sil. 8, 419).—Worn by heavy-armed Romans on the right leg: Veg. Mil. 1, 20.—Worn by hunters; v. ocreatus. By rustics, Virg. Mor. 121.

2. Ocrĕa, ae, *m.* *A Roman surname:* C. Luscius Ocrea, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14.

ocrĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. ocrea] *Greaved:* tu nive Lucana dormis ocreatus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 234: crures, Plin. 19, 2, 7.

Ŏcrēsĭa or **Ŏcrīsĭa,** ae, *f.* *A female slave of Tanaquil, the mother of King Servius Tullius:* Ov. F. 6, 627; Plin. 36, 27, 70.

Ocrĭcŭlum, i, *n.* *A city in Umbria*, the mod. *Otricoli*, Liv. 22, 11; Plin. Ep. 6, 25; Tac. H. 3, 78; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 480 *sq.*—**II.** Hence **Ocrĭcŭlānus** (also Ocricolanus and Otriculanus), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Ocriculum, Ocriculan:* Ocriculana villa, Cic. Mil. 24.—The tribus OCRIC., Inscr. Grut. 189, 5; 194, 2; 1031, 4; cf. Orell. Inscr. II., p. 16.—In the *plur.* subst., Ocriculani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Ocriculum, the Ocriculans*, Liv. 9, 41.

†**ocris,** is, *m.* = ὄκρις, *A broken, rugged, stony mountain* (ante-class.): "ocrem antiqui montem confragosum vocabant, ut apud Livium: qui ascendunt altum ocrim; et, celsosque ocris arvaque petria; et, namque Taenari celsos ocris; et, in Pelio ocri, Fest. p. 181 ed. Müll.

†**octăchordos** (octochordos), on, *adj.* = ὀκτάχορδος, *Eight-stringed, octachord*, Vitr. 10, 13.

†**octăēdros,** i, *m.* and *f.* = ὀκτάεδρος, *Eight-sided, octahedron:* Mart. Cap. 6, 233.

octāgōnos, v. octogonos.

†**octāmĕter,** tra, trum, *adj.* = ὀκτάμετρος, *Having eight feet, octameter*; in prosody: Mar. Victr. p. 2528 P.

oct-angŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [octo-angulus] *Eight-cornered, octangular* (post-class.): octangula sphaera, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 595 Oud.

octans, tis, *m.* [octo] A measuring instrument, *A half quadrant, an octant:* Vitr. 10, 11.

octăphŏron, v. octophoron.

† **octas,** ădis, *f.* = ὀκτάς, *The number eight:* Mart. Cap. 7, 242.

† **octā-stȳlos,** on, *adj.* = ὀκτάστυλος, *Having eight columns, octastyle,* Vitr. 3, 2.

† **octă-teuchus,** i, *m.* = ὀκτάτευχος, *In eight volumes, octateuch* (late Lat.): codex octateuchus, Cassiod. Instit. Div. 1.

octāvāni, ōrum, *m.* [octavus] *Soldiers of the eighth legion:* octavanorum colonia, Mel. 2, 5, 3; Plin. 3, 4, 5.

octāvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the eighth part* (post-class.): vectigal, *a tax of the eighth part,* Cod. Justin. 7, 4, 65 (*al.* octavarum; v. octavus). —**II.** Subst., octavarius, ĭi, *m., A receiver of this tax:* octavarii vectigal accipiant, Cod. Theod. 4, 61, 8, (* or, acc. to others, this is the *gen.* of octavarium, i, *n.*).

Octāvĭa, ae, *f.*, v. Octavius.

Octāvĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens,* Suet. Aug. 1 *sq.*; cf. Drumann. History of Rome, vol. iv p. 218 *sq.*: C Octavius, *the father of the Emperor Augustus,* Cic. Att. 2, 1, 12; Phil. 3. 6, 15: Cn. Octavius, *the first consul of this* gens, Cic. Off. 1, 39: M. Octavius Caecina, *a tribune of the people,* id. N. D. 1, 38.—In the *fem.*, Octavia, *the name of the two sisters of the Emperor Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 4; 63; Tac. A. 4, 44.—Octavia was also the name of *the daughter of the Emperor Claudius and Messalina,* Suet. Claud. 27; Ner. 7:—Octaviae Porticus, *two halls in Rome,* Vellej. 1, 11; 2, 1; Suet. Aug. 29; Fest. p. 178 ed. Müll.

II. Hence **Octāvĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to an Octavius, Octavian:* Octaviano bello, *i. e. in the war of the consul Cn. Octavius with Cinna,* Cic. de Div. 1, 2: milites, *of M. Octavius, who fought for Pompey,* Caes. B. C. 3, 9.—Esp., subst., Octavianus, i, *m., A surname of the Emperor Augustus, who was adopted out of the* gens Octavia *into the* gens Julia, Cic. Fam. 12, 25; Tac. A. 13, 6; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 79; id. Caes. 1.

octāvus, a, um, *adj.* [octo] *The eighth* (quite class.): octava pars, Cic. Att. 15, 26: legio, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: marmor, *the eighth mile-stone,* Mart. 9, 65.—**II.** Subst., octava, ae, *f.*: **A.** (*sc.* hora) *The eighth hour of the day:* Mart. 4, 8; so Juv. 1, 49. —**B.** (*sc.* pars) *The eighth part,* as a tax, Cod. Justin. 4, 61, 7; 4, 65, 7 (cf. octavarius).—**III.** Adverb., octavum, *For the eighth time:* Liv. 6, 36.

octāvus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *adj. The eighteenth:* pars, Vitr. 3, 3: anno aetatis, Tac. A. 13, 6.

oct-ennis, e, *adj.* [octo-annus] *Eight years old* (post-class.): puer, Amm. 18, 6.

octĭes, *adv. num.* [octo] *Eight times* (quite class.): septenos octies anfractus, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: victor, Plin. 7, 28, 29.

octĭgēsĭmus, a, um, v. octingentesimus.

octingēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [octingeni] *Consisting of eight hundred* (ante-class.); greges, Var. R. R. 2, 10 *fin.*

‡ **octingēni** and **octingentēni,** ae, a, *num. distr.* [octo-centum] *A hundred each,* acc. to Prisc. p. 1353 P.

octingentēsĭmus (syncop., ‡ octigesimus, acc. to Prisc. p. 1353 P.), a, um, *num.* [octingenti] *The eight hundredth:* annus, Cic. de Sen. 2.

octingenti, ae, a, *num.* [octo-centum] *Eight hundred:* Cic. Planc. 25: stadia, id. Acad. 2, 25.

octingentĭes, *adv. num.* [octingenti] *Eight hundred times:* sestertium bis mille octingenties, Vopisc. Tac. 10.

octĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [octo-pes] *Eight-footed* (poet.): Cancer, Prop. 4, 1, 150; so Ov. F. 1, 312.

octo, *num.* [ὀκτώ] *Eight:* millia militum octo, Enn. Ann. 10, 23: millia passuum octo, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: centum et octo anni, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: centuriae, id. ib. 2, 22: decem et octo, Liv. 10, 21, 6.

octŏas, ădis, *f.* [octo], for octas, *The number eight* (post-classical): Tert. Praescr. 49.

1. Octōber, bris, *m.* [id.] Originally, the eighth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March onward, *October:* ultima parte Octobris, Col. 11, 3.—Connected with mensis: mense Octobri, Vellej. 2, 56.—Adjectively: Octobres Idus, Mart. 12, 67; so, Calendae, id. 10, 87:—"*October equus* appellatur, qui in campo Martio mense Oct. immolatur, quot annis Marti, bigarum victricum dexterior," Fest. p. 178 ed. Müll.

‡ **2. October,** *A Roman surname,* Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arval. p. 564.

octŏchordos, v. octachordos.

octō-dĕcim, *num.* [octo-decem] *Eighteen:* cohortes, Front. Strateg. 2, 5.

Octōdūrus, i, *m. A town of the* Veragri, *in* Gallia Narbonensis, the modern *Martigny,* Caes. B. G. 3, 1; cf. Ukert. Gall. p. 490.—**II.** Deriv., **Octōdūrensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Octodurus;* in the *plur.*, Octodurenses, ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Octodurus, the Octodurians,* Plin. 3, 20, 24.

† **octōgămus,** i, *m.* = ὀκτὼ-γάμος, *That has been married eight times* (eccl. Lat.): Hier. in Jovin. 1, *n.* 15.

octōgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [octogeni] *Containing eighty* (post-Aug.): exheredata ab octogenario patre, *who was a man of eighty, was eighty years old,* Plin. Ep. 6, 33: fistula, *eighty inches broad,* Vitr. 8, 7.—**II.** Subst., ‡ octogenarius, ĭi, *m., A commander of eighty soldiers,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3628.

octōgēni, ae, a, *num. distr.* [octo] *Eighty each:* data ex praeda militibus aeris octogeni bini, Liv. 10, 30.—**II.** In gen., *Eighty:* fetus, Plin. 7, 51, 75.

Octogēsa, ae, *f. A city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Iberus,* near the modern *La Granja,* Caes. B. C. 1, 61; cf. Ukert, Hispan. p. 452.

octōgēsĭmus, a, um, *num.* [octoginta] *The eightieth:* quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. de Sen. 10: solstitia, Juv. 4, 92.

octōgĭes, *adv.* [id.] *Eighty times:* sestertium centies et octogies, Cic. Pis. 35.—Also in the form octŭāgĭes, Plin. 2, 108, 112.

octōginta (octuaginta, Vitr. 10, 17), *num.* [octo] *Eighty* (quite class.): octoginta regnavit annos, Cic. de Sen. 19.

† **octōgōnos** (octagonos), i, *m.* = ὀκτώ-γωνια, *Eight-cornered, octagonal:* turris marmorea octogonos, Vitr. 1, 6.

octo-jŭgis, e, *adj.* [octo-jugum] *Eight in a team, eight together;* transf., in gen., for *eight:* nunc jam octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, *i. e. eight military tribunes,* Liv. 5, 2.—**II.** Subst., *One of the aeons of Valentinus:* Tert. adv. Val. 36.

Octolophus, i, *m.*, or **Octolophum,** i, *n. A city in Thessaly,* Liv. 31, 36; 31, 40; 44, 3.

octō-mĭnūtālis, e, *adj. Worth eight farthings, eight coppers* (post-class.): libra, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 22.

octōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [octoni] *Consisting of eight:* numerus, Var. L. L. 9, 49: versus, *an Iambic verse of eight feet,* Quint. 9, 4, 72; Diom. p. 514 P.: fistula, *the plate for which was eight inches broad,* Frontin. Aquaed. 28; 42; Plin. 31, 6, 31.

octōni, ae, a, *num. distr.* [octo] *Eight each:* quum octonos alii lapides effodint, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 66: partes, Var. L. L. 9, 23, § 30: hujus generis octoni ordines ducti, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 8: imperat Bellovacis x (millia), octona Pictonibus, id. ib. 7, 75, 3; so, octona millia peditum praetoribus data, Liv. 32, 28.—**II.** In gen., *Eight:* octonis iterum natalibus actis, Ov. M. 13, 753.

† **octōphŏron** (octaph.), i, *n.* = ὀκτώφορον, *A litter carried by eight bearers:* hominem portare octophoro, Cic. Qu. Fr. 2, 10; so Suet. Calig. 43; Mart. 6, 84.—Adject.: lectica octophoro ferebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11.

octō-syllăbus, a, um, *adj.* [octosyllaba] *Having eight syllables, octosyllabic* (post-class.): Mar. Victor. p. 2598 P.

† **octōtŏpi,** ōrum, *m.* = ὀκτὼ τόποι, in astrology, *Eight places in the heavens,* between the four cardinal points: Manil. 2, 968.

‡ **octovir,** ĭri, *m.* [octo-vir] *A member of a council of eight* (usually written VIII VIR), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3658; 3699; 3963; 3966.

octŭāgĭes, *adv.*, v. octogies.

octŭāginta, v. octoginta.

octŭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [octuplicatus] *A making eight-fold, a multiplying by eight* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 7, 267.

* **octŭplĭcātus,** a, um, *Part.* [octuplus] *Made eight-fold, multiplied by eight, octupled:* octuplicato censu, Liv. 4, 24.

† **octŭplus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὀκταπλοῦς, *Eight-fold, octuple* (quite classical): pars, Cic. Univ. 7.—Subst., octuplum, i, *n., The eight-fold penalty, the octuple:* damnare aliquem octupli, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11; so, poena octupli, id. ib.: judicium in octuplum, id. ib.

* **oct-ussis,** is, *m.* [octo-as] *Eight asses:* Quanti emptae? Parvo. Quanti ergo? Octussibus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 156.

‡ **ŏcŭlārĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ocularis] *Of* or *belonging to the eyes, eye-:* FABER OCVLARIARIVS, *who inserted artificial eyes* (of glass, silver, *etc.*) *in statues,* Inscr. Grut. 645, 1.

ŏcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [oculus] *Of* or *belonging to the eyes, eye-* (post-class.): ocularis medicus, *an eye-doctor, oculist,* Veg. Vet. 2, 17.—**II.** Subst., oculare, is, *n., A medicament for the eyes, eye-salve:* Pelag. Vet. 30.—*Adv.*, ŏcŭlārĭter, *With the eyes, ocularly* (post-class.): oculariter intueri, Sid. Ep. 7.

ŏcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [oculus] *Of* or *belonging to the eyes, eye-:* ocularius medicus, *an oculist,* Cels. 6. 6, 8: also, absol., ocularius, i, *m.*, Scrib. Comp. 37:—CHIRVRGVS, Inscr. Grut. 400, 7: claritas, *of the eyes.* Sol. 24: aegritudo, *a disease of the eyes,* id. 4.

ŏcŭlāta, ae, *f.* [oculatus] *A kind of fish,* perh. *a lamprey,* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ŏcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [oculus] **I.** *Furnished with* or *having eyes, seeing* (mostly ante-class, and post-Aug.): oculatus testis, *an eye-witness,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8: Clodius male oculatus, *whose sight was bad,* Suet. Rhet. 5.—*Comp.*: oculatior deus, *that has better sight,* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.—**B.** Transf., *Eye-shaped:* oculati circuli, Sol. 19.—**II.** *That strikes the eye, exposed to view, conspicuous, visible:* ne βαθύτης mea in scribendo sit oculatior (*al.* occultior), Cic. Att. 4, 6, Orell. *N. cr.*: oculatissimus locus, Plin. 34, 6, 11: die vendere, *to sell on a visible pay-day,* i. e. *for cash* (*opp.* caeca die), Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 67.

ŏcŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of eyes,* transf., *sharp-sighted* (ante- and post-classical): **I.** Lit.: Argus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 19. —**II.** Transf.: oculeus totus, App. M. 2, p. 146 Oud.

ŏcŭli-crĕpĭda, ae, *m.* [oculus-crepo] *A feigned name of a slave, whose eyes snap* with the blows he receives, coupled with cruricrepida, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

ŏcŭlissĭmus, a, um, *adj.* A comically-formed *Superl.*, from oculus, *Dearest* (cf. ocellus): oculissime homo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 28:—valuistin' oculissimum ostium? id. ib. 1, 1, 17; cf., "*oculissimum,* carissimum. Plautus: oculissimum ostium amicae," Fest. p. 179 ed. Müll.

* **ŏcŭlĭtus,** *adv.* [oculus] *As one's own eyes,* i. e. *most dearly:* amare, Plaut. in Non. 147, 27 *sq.*; cf., "oculitus quoque dicitur, ut funditus, penitus, quo significatur tam carum esse, quam oculum," Fest. p. 179 ed. Müll.

ŏcŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** *To furnish with eyes, make to see* (eccl. Latin): **A.** Lit.: pullos, Tert. Poen. 12.—**B.** Trop., *To enlighten:* homines in agnitionem veritatis oculare, Tert. Apol. 2.—**II.** *To make visible* or *conspicuous* (likewise eccl. Latin): vestem purpurâ, Tert. Pud. 8.

ŏcŭlus (syncop., oclus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 592 dub.), i, *m. An eye:* **I.** Lit.: "quae (natura) primum oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit . . . sed lubricos oculos fecit et mobiles," Cic. N. D. 2, 57; cf. Cels. 7, 7, 13; Plin. 11, 37, 52; 54 *sq.*; Cic. de Or. 3, 59: venusti, id. Tusc. 5, 16: eminentes, *prominent,* id. Vatin. 2: oculos conjicere in aliquem, *to cast* or *fix one's eyes upon,* id. Cluent. 19: adjicere alicui rei, *to cast one's eyes upon, to covet,* id. Verr 2, 2, 15: adjicere ad rem aliquam, id. Agr

2, 10: de aliquo nusquam dejicere, *to never turn one's eyes away from, to regard with fixed attention*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 15: dejicere ab aliqua re, *to turn away*, id. Phil. 1, 1: in terram figere, *to fix one's eyes upon the ground*, Tac. H. 4, 72: dejicere in terram, *to cast down to*, Quint. 1, 11, 9: demittere, Ov. M. 15, 612: oculis cernere, *to see with one's own eyes*, Nep. Timol. 2: oculos auferre spectanti, *to blind the eyes of an observer, to cheat him before his eyes*, Liv. 6, 15 *fin.*: ponere sibi aliquid ante oculos, *i. e. to imagine to one's self any thing*, Cic. Agr. 2, 20: proponere oculis suis aliquid, id. Sest. 7: esse ante oculos, *to be before one's eyes*, id. Lael. 11: res posita in oculis, and ante oculos, *that lies before one's eyes, is apparent, evident*, id. Acad. 1, 2; id. de Or. 1, 43:—sub oculis alicujus, *before a person's eyes, in his presence*: Vellej. 2, 79: sub oculis domini esse, Col. 9, 5:—inque meis oculis candida Dolos erat, *before my eyes*, Ov. Her. 21, 82: esse in oculis, habitare in oculis, *to live in the sight of, in the presence of, in intercourse with*: in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium quondam viximus, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3:—habere in oculis, *to keep in sight, to watch, observe*: Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 66:—esse in oculis, *to be beloved, esteemed*: Cic. Att. 6, 2: esse in oculis multitudinis, id. Tusc. 2, 26: ferre, gestare in oculis, *to love, esteem, value*: oderat tum, cum, *etc.* . . . jam fert in oculis, id. Phil. 6, 4: rex te ergo in oculis gestare, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 11.—So as a term of endearment, *The apple of my eye, my darling*: ubi sunt isti Quibus vos oculi estis? quibus vitae? quibus suavia? Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 46: bene vale, ocule mi! id. Curc. 1, 3, 47.—The ancients swore by their eyes: si voltis per oculos jurare, nihilo magis facietis, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 1.

B. Transf.: **1.** *The power of seeing, sight, vision*: ut eum quoque oculum, quo bene videret, amitteret, *lost*, i. e. *became blind*, Cic. de Div. 1, 24: oculos perdere, Auct. Har. resp. 18: restituere alicui, Suet. Vesp. 7.

2. *A luminary*, said of the sun and stars (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): mundi oculus, *i. e. the sun*, Ov. M. 4, 227: stellarum oculi, Plin. 2, 5, 4.

3. *A spot resembling an eye*, as on a panther's hide, a peacock's tail, *etc.*: Plin. 8, 17, 23: pavonum caudae, id. 13, 15, 30.

4. Of plants: **a.** *An eye, bud, bourgeon*: oculos imponere, *i. e. to bud, inoculate*, Virg. G. 2, 73: gemmans, Col. 4, 24.—**b.** *A bulb* or *knob* on many roots, on the reed, *etc.*: arundinis, Cato R. R. 6; Var. R. R. 1, 24: seritur arundo bulbo radicis, quem alii *oculum* vocant, Plin. 17, 20, 33.—**c.** *A plant, called also* aizoum majus, Plin. 25, 13, 102.

II. Trop.: **A.** *A prime ornament*: hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt (*Corinth and Carthage*), Cic. N. D. 3, 38.

B. *The eye of the soul, the mind's eye*: mentis oculis videre aliquid, Cic. Or. 29:—oculos pascere re aliqua, *to feast one's eyes on any thing*: Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26: fructum oculis capere ex aliqua re, Nep. Eum. 11:—oculi dolent, *the eyes ache*, i. e. *the sight is pained*: Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 64; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14.

Ocyăle, ēs, *f.* *One of the Amazons*, Hyg. Fab. 163.

Ōcydrŏme, ēs, *f.* = ὠκυδρόμη, *Swift-runner*, one of Actaeon's hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.

Ōcydrŏmus, i, *m.* = ὠκύδρομος, *Swift-runner*, one of Actaeon's hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.

ocymum, v. ocinum.

ocyor, ocyssimus, and **ocyus,** more correctly ocior, *etc.*

Ōcўpĕte, es, *f.* = ὠκυπέτη, *Swift-flier*, one of the Harpies, Serv. Virg. A. 3, 209.

Ōcўpŏte, es, *f.* = ὠκυπότη, *Swift-flier*, one of Actaeon's hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.

Ōcyrrhŏe or **Ōcўrhŏe,** ēs, *f.*, Ὠκυῤῥόη, *A daughter of Chiron*: quam . . vocavit Ocyrhoen, Ov. M. 2, 637.

Ōcythŏus, i, *m.* = ὠκύθοος, *Swift-runner*, one of Actaeon's hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.

oda, ae, v. ode.

‡ **ōdărĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [odarium] *A teacher of singing*: MAGISTER ODARIARIVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2634.

† **ōdărĭum,** ii, *n.* = ᾠδάριον, *A song, ode* (post-Aug.): Petr. 53, 11.

† **ōdē** or **oda,** ae = ᾠδή, *A song*, esp. *a lyric song, an ode* (post-class.): Auct. Carm. Philom. 13; id. ib. 25.

‡ **odefacit,** dicebant pro olfacit, quae vox a Graeco *ὀσμή* tracta est, Fest. p. 179 ed. Müll.

Odessos or **Odessus,** i, *f.*, Ὀδησσός, *A city of Lower Moesia, on the* Pontus Euxinus, Mela, 2, 2; Plin. 4, 12, 18; also written Odyssus (os), Amm. 32, 9.

† **ōdēum,** i, *n.* = ᾠδεῖον, *A public building designed for musical performances, an odeon*: Vitr. 5, 9; Suet. Dom. 5; cf. also Eutr. 7, 24; Tert. Res. carn. 42; Amm. 16, 10.

ōdi, ōdisse (archaic form of the *praes.* ODIO: "*osi* sunt ab ODIO, declinasse antiquos testis est C. Gracchus," Fest. p. 201 ed. Müll. From this form of the present there still remain in use odientes, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16: odiendi, App. Dogm. Plat. 3 *init.*—*Pass.*, oditur, Tert. Apol. 3 *fin.*: odiremur, Hier. Ep. 43, 2: ODEREM and ODERE, acc. to Charis. p. 228 P.—A collat. form of the *perf.* odi is osus sum, C. Gracch. in Fest. p. 201 ed. Müll.; Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 19; Gell. 4, 8. Collat. form, odivit, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 41), *v. a.* *To hate* (quite class.); constr. with the *acc.* of the pers. or thing, with the *inf.* or *abs.*: (*a*) *c. acc.*: eum odere qua viri, qua mulieres, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 15: quid enim odisset Clodium Milo, Cic. Mil. 13: aliquem acerbe et penitus, id. Cluent. 61: qui hominem odiit, Tert. Anim. 10: semper eos osi sunt, C. Gracch. in Fest. p. 201 ed. Müll.: quas (partes) Pompeius odivit, M. Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 9.—(*β*) *c. inf.*: inimicos semper osa sum obtuerier, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 19: servire, Brut. in Cic. ad Brut. 1, 16.—(*γ*) *abs.*: ita amare oportere, ut si aliquando esset osurus, Cic. Lael. 16: orationis variae sunt species, ut imperandi, irascendi, odiendi, invidendi, *etc.*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3.

II. Transf., in gen., *To dislike; to be displeased* or *vexed at* any thing: illud rus, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 7: Persicos apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1. Of subjects not personal: ruta odit hiemem et humorem ac fimum, Plin. 19, 8, 45.—*Pass.*: oditur ergo in hominibus innocuis etiam nomen innocium, Tert. Apol. 3: si de mundo non essemus, odiremur a mundo, Hier. Ep. 43, *n.* 2.

‡ **odiatus,** a, um, *adj.* [odium] *Hated, hateful*: "odiosus, odietas (odiatus) inodiatus, perodiatus," Not. Tir. p. 77.

ŏdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [odi] *That deserves to be hated, hateful, odious* (ante- and post-class.): Att. in. Prisc p. 709 P.: improbitate ita odibilis, ut, *etc.*, Lampr. Heliog. 18.

Odĭce, es, *f.* *One of the Hours*, Hyg. Fab. 183.

† **ōdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ᾠδικός, *Of* or *belonging to song, odic*, in prosody: Mar. Victor. p. 2501 P.

‡ **odietas,** ātis, v. ‡ odiatus.

‡ **odĭo,** 3, v. odi, *ad init.*

ŏdĭōse, *adv.*, v. odiosus, *ad fin.*

* **ŏdĭōsĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [odiosus] A comically-formed word, for odiosus: Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 19.

ŏdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [odium] *Hateful, odious, vexatious, annoying, troublesome*, etc. (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: odiosus mihi es, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 28: infestum et odiosum esse alicui, id. Truc. 1, 1, 65; Lucr. 4, 1161.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: dona odiosa ingrataque, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 7: o. et inepta amatio, id. Rud. 4, 5, 14: motus odiosiores, Cic. Off. 1, 36: verbum, id. Or. 8: odiosissima natio, Phaedr. 2, 5, 4:—cupidis rerum talium odiosum et molestum est carere, *it is vexatious, unpleasant*, Cic. de Sen. 14: odiosa multa delicate jocoseque fecit, *offensive things*, Nep. Alc. 2, 4.

Ŏdītes, ae, *m.*: **I.** *The name of a Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 457.—**II.** *Another proper name*, Ov. M. 5, 97.

1. ŏdĭum, ii, *n.* [odi] *Hatred, grudge, ill-will, animosity, enmity, aversion*: "*odium* (est) ira inveterata," Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: quod viro esse odio videas, tute tibi odio habeas, *to be hateful, displeasing to* Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 2: in odium alicujus irruere, *to become hated by him, to incur his hatred*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: pervenire in odium Graeciae, Nep. Lys. 1: omnibus odio venire, Plin. 28, 8, 28: o. est mihi cum aliquo, *I am at enmity with him*, Cic. Prov. cons. 10: esse odio alicui, *to be hateful to him*, id. Fam. 12, 10: esse alicui in odio, id. Att. 2, 21: magno odio in aliquem ferri, *to be greatly imbittered against*, Nep. Att. 10: alicujus subire, *to incur one's hatred*, Cic. Att. 11, 17: gerere adversus aliquem, *to bear*, Plin. 8, 18, 26: movere, *to excite*, Ov. Am. 3, 11: saturare, *to sate, satisfy*, Cic. Vatin. 3: magnum odium Pompeii suscepistis, *have brought upon yourselves, have incurred*, id. Att. 6, 1: struere, *to cause, raise, excite*, id. de Or. 2, 51: concitare, id. Inv. 1, 53: placare, *to appease*, Auct. or. pro dom. 17: restinguere, Cic. Rab. Post. 6: magnum me cujuspiam rei odium cepit, *I have conceived a great aversion for*, id. Phil. 2, 36.—**2.** Of inanimate things: odium raphanis cum vite maximum: refugitque juxta satos, *aversion, antipathy*, Plin. 19, 5, 26, 4.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., *Offense, annoyance, disgust*, said of persons or things: odio es, *you are an offense to me, I can not bear you*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 23: neque agri, neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, *disgust*, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 2.

B. As a quality, *Offensive conduct* or *language, importunity, insolence, vexatiousness*: quum horas tres fere dixisset, odio et strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, *by the disgust they expressed*, Cic. Att. 4, 2: tundendo. atque odio denique effecit senex, *by his tiresome, incessant preaching*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 48: cum tuo istoc odio, *with your hateful, perverse conduct*, id. ib. 1, 2, 59, cf. Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 40; id. ib. 5, 2, 71: odio qui posset vincere regem, *in insolence*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 6.

2. ōdĭum, ii, *n.*, i. q. odeum, q. v.

ōdo, ōnis, v. udo.

Ŏdŏmantes, um, *m.*, Ὀδόμαντες, *A people of Thrace, on the Strymon*, Plin. 4, 11, 18.—**II.** Deriv., **Ŏdŏmantĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Odomantes*: Liv. 45, 4.

† **ŏdontītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ὀδοντῖτις, *A plant good for the tooth-ache, tooth-wort*, Plin. 27, 12, 84.

† **ŏdontŏtyrannus,** i, *m.* = ὀδοντοτύραννος (tooth-tyrant), *The name of an animal*: Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 33.

ŏdor (archaic odos, like arbos, labos, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 35; Lucr. 6, 953; Sall. J. 44, 4), ōris, *m.* *A smell, scent, odor* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: omnis odor ad supera fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: odorem avide trahere naribus, Phaedr. 3, 1, 3.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A pleasant odor, perfume; concr., perfumery, essences, spices.* So mostly in the *plur.*: incendere odores, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18: perfusus liquidis odoribus, *perfumed waters, ointments, balsams*, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2: corpus differtum odoribus conditur, Tac. A. 16, 6.—In the *sing.*: Assyrius odor, Catull. 68, 144.

2. *A disagreeable smell; a stench, stink* locus putidus odoribus ex sulfure et alumine, Var. L. L. 5, 5: quum odos aut pabuli egestas locum mutare subegerat, Sall. J. 44: camera odore foeda, id. Cat. 55, 4: offensus putrefacti cerebri odore, Suet. Cal. 27.

II. Trop., *A scent, inkling, hint, presentiment*: odor suspicionis, Cic. Clu. 27: dictaturae, id. Att. 4, 16: legum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 61: urbanitatis, *a tincture of politeness*, id. de Or. 3, 40.

ŏdōrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [odor] *A perfume, spice, balsam* (post-class.): Macr. S. 1 *praef*

ŏdōrāmentum, i, *n.* [odoro] *A perfume, spice, balsam* (post-Aug.): Col. 11, 2: pretiosiora, Plin. 15, 7, 7: STATVTA EX HS., *etc.*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4413.

ŏdōrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [odor] *Of* or *for perfuming* (post-Aug.): odoraria myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35: MAGISTER, *a vender* or *preparer of spices*, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 11, *n.* 81; cf., "*odorarius*, ἀρωματοπώλης," Gloss. Philox.

ŏdōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [odoror] *A smelling, smell* (extremely seldom): qualis est haec aurium delectatio, tales sunt oculo rum, et tactionum, et odorationum et saporum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. *The smell, the sense of smelling:* odoratio in duas nares a summo artifice divisa est, Lact. Opif. D. 10.

ŏdōrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [odoro] *Fragrant, odoriferous* (post-class.): semen, App. Herb. 79.

1. ŏdōrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, from odoro.

2. ŏdōrātus, ūs, *m.* [odoror] **I.** *A smelling, smell* (quite class.): eorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam, et spectatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The sense of smell:* nihil necesse est de gustatu et odoratu loqui, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 20: insecta habent oculos, aliqua et odoratum, Plin. 11, 4, 3.—**B.** *A smell, scent, odor* which a thing gives out: Plin. 25, 13, 95.

ŏdōrĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [odor-fero] *Bringing* or *spreading odors, fragrant, odoriferous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: lances, Prop. 2, 10, 23.—**B.** *Producing perfumes* or *spices:* gens odorifera, *i. e.* Persae, Ov. M. 4, 209: Arabia, Plin. 5, 11, 12.—* **II.** Trop., *Sweet, flattering, seductive:* non habemus ista odorifera, Sen. Ep. 33.

* **ŏdōrĭ-sĕquus,** a, um, *adj.* [odor-sequor] *That follows the scent* (of a trail): canes, Liv. Andron. in Terent. de metr. p. 2426 P.; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 4, 132.

ŏdōro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [odor] *To give a smell* or *fragrance to, to perfume* a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): odorant aëra fumis, Ov. M. 15, 734: mella, Col. 9, 4.—Hence

ŏdōrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *That has a smell, that emits an odor, odorate;* espec., *sweet-smelling, fragrant:* quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno Balsama? Virg. G. 2, 119: cedrus, id. Aen. 7, 13: pabula, Col. 8, 17: capilli, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 14: comae, Ov. A. A. 2, 734: Indi, *in whose country sweet-smelling spices grow,* Sil. 17, 658: Armenii, Tib. 1, 5, 36: dux, *the prince of the Parthians or Assyrians, who border on Arabia,* Prop. 4, 3, 64.—*Comp.:* vina mustis odoratiora, Plin. 21, 7, 18.—*Sup.:* odoratissimi flores, Plin. 28, 8, 28.

ŏdōror, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To smell at, examine by smelling:* **I.** Lit.: pallam, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 55.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *To smell out, detect by the scent; to scent:* ibo odorans, quasi canis venaticus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 113: cibum, Hor. Epod. 6, 10: hominem, Col. 6, 2: sagacius, Plin. 10, 69, 88.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To aspire to, aim at* a thing, in a contemptuous sense, qs. *to snuff, to nose,* as a dog: quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic. Agr. 2, 24.—**B.** *To search out, trace out, investigate:* odorabantur omnia et pervestigabant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13: quid sentiant, id. de Or. 2, 44: pecuniam, id. Cluent. 30.—**C.** *To get an inkling* or *smattering of* any thing: odoratus philosophiam, Tac. Or. 19, 3.

ŏdōrus, a, um, *adj.* [odor] *Emitting a scent* or *odor, odorous* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Sweet-smelling, fragrant:* flos, Ov. M. 9, 87: arbor, *i. e.* myrrha, id. A. A. 1, 287: res, Var. L. L. 6, 7, § 83 dub.—*Comp.:* odorius, Plin. 20, 17, 69.—**B.** *Ill-smelling, stinking* (post-class.): lumen odorum Sulfure, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 324.—**II.** *That tracks by the smell, keen-scented:* odora canum vis, Virg. A. 4, 132.

ŏdos, v. odor, *ad init.*

Odrўsae, ārum, *m.*, Ὀδρύσαι, *A people of Thrace, on the Hebrus,* now *Rumili,* Liv. 39, 53; Plin. 4, 11, 18; also written Odrusae, Tac. A. 3, 38.—**II.** Deriv., **Odrўsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Odrysian,* poetical for *Thracian:* rex, Ov. M. 6, 490: tyrannus, *i. e. Tereus,* id. Rem. Am. 459: dux, *i. e. Rhesus,* id. A. A. 2, 130: domus, *i. e. of Tereus, king of Thrace,* Sen. Thyest. 273: carmen, *of Orpheus,* Val. Fl. 5, 440.—Subst., Odrysius, ii, *m.*, *The Odrysian, Thracian,* i. e. *Orpheus:* Val. Fl. 5, 100.—In the *plur.*, Odrysii, ōrum, *m.*, *Odrysians, Thracians:* Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 15.

ŏdўnŏlўtes, ae, *m.* = ὀδυνολύτης (freer from pain), *A fish which was said to relieve the pains of child-birth* (*al.* odynōlyontes), Plin. 32, 1, 1.

Ŏdyssēa, ae, *f.*, Ὀδύσσεια, *The Odyssee of Homer:* Ov. Tr. 2, 375.—**II.** *A poem of Livius Andronicus,* Cic. Brut. 18; Gell. 3, 16.—Odyssēae portus, *the southern extremity of Sicily,* Cic. Verr. 5, 34, 87. (* Al. leg. Edissae.)

Oea, ae, *f. A town of Africa,* now *Tripoli:* Mela 1, 7, 4.

Oeăgrus, i, *m.*, Οἴαγρος, *A king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus,* Ov. Ib. 482; Hyg. Fab. 14.—**II.** Deriv., **Oeăgrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Οἰάγριος, *Oeagrian,* poet. for *Thracian:* Oeagrius Hebrus, Virg. G. 4, 524: Haemus, *where Orpheus was torn in pieces,* Ov. M. 2, 219: dulcius Oeagrios pulsabat pectine nervos, *played on the cithara like Orpheus,* Sil. 4, 463.

Oebălĭa, ae, *f.*, Οἰβαλία, *Another name for Tarentum,* Virg. G. 4, 125; cf. Hor. Od. 2, 6, 12; Plin. 3, 11, 16.

Oebălus, i, *m.*, Οἴβαλος, *A king of Sparta, the father of Tyndarus and grandfather of Helen, under whose guidance the Parthenians went to Lower Italy and founded Tarentum,* Hyg. Fab. 78.—**II.** Deriv.: **A. Oebălĭdes,** ae, *m.*, Οἰβαλίδης, *A male descendant of Oebalus, an Oebalide, Spartan:* Oebalides puer, *i. e. Hyacinthus,* Ov. Ib. 590: Oebalides, *i. e. Pollux,* Val. Fl. 4, 293.—In the *plur.*, Oebalidae, ārum, *m.*, *Castor and Pollux,* Ov. F. 5, 705.—**B. Oebălis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Of* or *belonging to Oebalus, Oebalian, Spartan:* applicor in terras, Oebali nympha, tuas, *i. e. Helen,* Ov. Her. 16, 126.—**2.** For *Italian, Roman:* Oebalides matres, Ov. F. 3, 230.—**C. Oebălĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Οἰβάλιος, *Of* or *belonging to Oebalus, Oebalian, Spartan:* Oebalii fratres, *i. e. Castor and Pollux,* Stat. S. 3, 2, 9: alumnus, *i. e. Pollux,* Val. Fl. 1, 422: manus, *of Castor,* id. 6, 220: puer, *i. e. Hyacinthus,* Mart. 14, 173: vulnus, *of Hyacinthus,* Ov. M. 13, 396: pellex, *Helen,* id. Rem. Am. 458: amores, *of Helen,* Stat. S. 2, 6, 27: magister, *Pollux,* Stat. Th. 6, 822.—**2.** *Sabine:* Ov. F. 1, 260.

Oechălĭa, ae, *f.*, Οἰχαλία, *The name of several cities:* **I.** *In Euboea,* Virg. A. 8, 290; Ov. Her. 9, 1; Hyg. Fab. 35.—**II.** *In Messenia,* Plin. 4, 5, 7.—**III.** Deriv., **Oechălis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Οἰχαλίς, *A female Oechalian:* Ov. M. 9, 330.

Oecleus (dissyl.), ei and eos, *m.*, Οἰκλεῖς, *The father of Amphiaraus, and grandfather of Alcmaeon,* Hyg. Fab. 128.—**II.** Deriv., **Oeclīdes,** ae, *m.*, Οἰκλίδης, *The son of Oecleus,* i. e. *Amphiaraus:* Ov. M. 8, 317.

Oeclus, i, *m. The name of a Centaur,* Ov. M. 12, 450.

† **oecŏnŏmĭa,** ae, *f.* = οἰκονομία, *The management of household affairs, domestic economy;* hence, *a proper division, arrangement, economy* (of an oration, a play, *etc.*) (post-Aug.; in Cic. Att. 6, 11; 7, 1, 1, written as Greek): Quint. 3, 3, 9; so id. 1, 8, 9.

† **oecŏnŏmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = οἰκονομικός: **I.** *Of* or *relating to domestic economy;* subst.: in eo libro, qui *Oeconomicus* inscribitur, Cic. Off. 2, 24.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to a proper* (oratorical) *division* or *arrangement; orderly, methodical:* oeconomica totius causae dispositio, Quint. 7, 10, 11.

† **oecŏnŏmus,** i, *m.* = οἰκονόμος, *A house-keeper, steward, overseer* (post-classical): Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 33.

‡ † **oecūmĕnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = οἰκουμενικός, *Of* or *belonging to the whole inhabited world, ecumenical* (post-class.): Eckhel. D. N. t. 3, p. 336; so ib. p. 372.

† **oecus,** i, *m.* = οἶκος, *A room* in a house; *a hall, saloon* (only in Vitruv. and Plin.): oeci magni, in quibus matresfamiliarum cum lanificis habent sessiones, Vitr. 6, 10; Plin. 36, 25, 60. Cf. Becker's Gallus, 1, p. 90, 91.

Oedĭpus, ŏdis and i (*gen.*, Oedipodis, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3; *acc.* Oedipum, id. de Sen. 7, 22; Fat. 13, 30; *abl.*, Oedipode, id. ib. 14, 33; Stat. Th. 7, 513; and also, Oedipo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 34; *plur. acc.*, Oedipodas, Mart. 9, 26), *m.*, Οἰδίπους, *A king of Thebes, the son of Laius and Jocasta.* He unwittingly killed his father; he solved the riddle of the Sphinx; he unwittingly married his own mother, who had by him Eteocles, Polyneices, Ismene, and Antigone; when the incest was discovered, he put out his own eyes, and wandered forth to Athens, where a temple was afterward dedicated to him, Hyg. Fab. 66; 67; 242; Serv. Virg. A. 4, 470; 6, 609; Sen. Oedip., Cic. Fat. 13 *sq.*—Proverb. for *a solver of enigmas:* isti orationi Oedipo Opus conjectore est, qui Sphingi interpres fuit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 34: Davus sum, non Oedipus, *I am no Oedipus* (that can solve all riddles), Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 23.—**II.** Oedipus Coloneus, *The title of a tragedy of Sophocles,* Gr., Οἰδίπους ἐπὶ Κολωνῷ, Cic. de Sen. 7, 22.

Derivv.: **A. Oedĭpŏdes,** ae, *m.*, Οἰδιπόδης, A collat. form for Oedipus: Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 289: impii Oedipodae nuptiales faces, Sen. Herc. Fur. 496; so Stat. Th. 1, 48; 163: *abl.*, Oedipoda, Sen. Oed. 942.

B. Oedĭpŏdĭa, ae, *f.*, Οἰδιποδία, *A fountain in Boeotia, named after Oedipus,* Plin. 4, 7, 12.

C. Oedĭpŏdīŏnĭdes, ae, *m.*, *The son of Oedipus:* of *Polyneices,* Stat. Th. 1, 313: Oedipodionidae fratres, *i. e. Eteocles and Polyneices,* Aus. Epigr. 139; cf. Stat. Th. 7, 216.

D. Oedĭpŏdīŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Οἰδιποδιόνιος, *Of* or *belonging to Oedipus:* Ov. M. 15, 429: ales, *i. e. Sphinx,* Stat. Th. 2, 305.

Oeensis, e, *adj.* [Oea] *Of* or *belonging to Oea:* civitas Oeensis, Plin. 5, 4, 4; cf. Sil. 3, 257.—In the *plur.* subst., Oeenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Oea,* Plin. 5, 5 *fin.*; Tac. H. 4, 50.

† **oenanthe,** es, *f.* = οἰνάνθη: **I.** *The grape of the wild vine,* Plin. 12, 28, 61.—**II.** *A thorny plant, pimpinella-like dropwort;* Oenanthe pimpinelloides, L.; Plin. 21, 24, 95.—**III.** *A bird, called also* parra, Plin. 10, 29, 45.

† **oenanthĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = οἰνάνθινος, *Made from the grape of the wild vine.* vinum, Plin. 14, 16, 18: oleum, id. 15, 7, 7: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2.

oenanthĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* oleum, unguentum) *An ointment made from the grape of the wild vine:* Lampr. Heliog. 23.

1. Oeneus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Οἰνεύς, *A king of Aetolia* or *Calydon, the husband of Althaea, and father of Meleager, Tydeus, Dejanira, Gorgo,* etc., Ov. M. 8, 260 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 172; Stat. Th. 2, 165; 586; Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.—**II.** Derivv.:

A. Oenēis, ĭdis, *f.*, Οἰνηΐς, *The daughter of Oeneus,* i. e. *Dejanira:* Sen. Herc Oet. 583.

B. Oenēĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Οἰνήϊος, *Oenean:* Oeneius heros, *i. e. Tydeus,* Stat. Th. 5, 661.

C. Oenēus (trisyl.), a, um, *adj.*, Οἰνήϊος, *Oenean:* Oeneos per agros, *i. e. of Calydon* or *Aetolia,* Ov. M. 8, 281.

D. Oenīdes, ae, *m.*, Οἰνείδης, *A male descendant of Oeneus:* at manus Oenidae variat, *i. e. Meleager,* Ov. M. 8, 414; so Val. Fl. 3, 690: et generum Oeniden, Appule Daune, tuum, *i. e. Diomedes, son of Tydeus,* Ov. F. 4, 76; cf. id. Met. 14, 512.

2. Oenēus, a, um, v. 1. Oeneus, *no.* II., C.

Oeniădae, ārum, *m.*, Οἰνιάδαι, *A people of Acarnania,* Liv. 38, 11; 26, 24 *sq.*

Oenīdes, ae, v. 1. Oeneus, *no.* II., D.

‡ **oenigenos,** unigenitos, Fest. p. 195 ed. Müll.

† **oenō-coctus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hybr., from οἶνος-coctus] *Stewed in wine* (post-Aug.): vituli, Petr. S. 47: so, gallus, id. ib. 74: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7 (*al.* oenogaratus).

* **oenŏgărātus,** a, um, *adj.* [oenogarum] *Cooked with wine-sauce:* porcellus, Apic. 8, 7 (*al.* oenococtus).

† **oenŏgărum,** i, *n.* = οἰνόγαρον, *Wine-sauce,* Apic. 1, 31.

Oenŏmăus, i, *m.*, Οἰνόμαος, *A king of Elis and Pisa, the father of Hippodamia, grandfather of Atreus and Thyestes, and father-in-law of Pelops,* Hyg. Fab. 8, 4; 250; Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12; Stat. Th. 1, 274.—**II.** *The title of a tragedy of Attius:* Oenomao tuo nihil utor, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4; cf. id. ib. § 7.

† **oenŏ-mĕli,** ĭtos, *n.* = οἰνόμελι, *Wine-honey, a kind of mead,* Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 9; cf. Pall. 11, 17.

Oenōne, ēs, *f.*, Οἰνώνη: **I.** *A Phrygian nymph, the daughter of Cebren, beloved by Paris, but afterward deserted by him,* Ov. Her. 5; Dict. Cret. 3, 21; Suet. Dom. 10.—**II.** *Another name for the Island of Aegina*, acc. to Plin. 4, 12, 19 *fin.*

† **oenŏ-phŏrum,** i, *n.* = *οἰνοφόρον, A wine-holder, wine-basket:* Hor. S. 1, 6, 109; so Pers. 5, 140.

† **Oenŏ-phŏrus,** i, *f.* = Οἰνοφόρος, *The wine-carrier*, a female statue of Praxiteles, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69.

Oenŏpĭa, ae, *f.*, *Οἰνοπία*, *Another name for the Island of Aegina*, Ov. M. 7, 472 and 473 Jahn *N. cr.*—**II.** Hence **Oenŏpĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Oenopia, Oenopian:* muri, Ov. M. 7, 490.

Oenŏpĭon, ōnis, *m.*, *Οἰνοπίων*, *A king of Chios, the father of Merope*, Cic. Arat. 673; Germ. Arat. 656; Avien. Ar. 1182.

Oenŏpĭus, a, um, v. Oenopia, *no.* II.

† **oenŏ-pōlĭum,** i, *n.* = *οἰνοπωλεῖον, A wine-shop, vintry* (a Plautinian word): Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 48.

† **oenŏthēra,** ae, *f.*, or **oenŏthēris,** ĭdis, *f.* = *οἰνοθήρα* or *οἰνοθήρις*, *A plant, the juice of which, drunk in wine, produces sleep: oenothera*, sive *onuris*, hilaritatem afferens in vino, Plin. 26, 11, 69: *acc.*, oenotheridem, id. 24, 17, 102.

Oenōtrĭa, ae, *f.*, Οἰνωτρία, *The extreme southeastern part of Italy*, in the oldest geography of that country (afterward the territory of the Bruttians and Lucanians): "*Oenotria* dicta est vel a vino optimo, quod in Italia nascitur, vel ut Varro dicit *ab Oenotro rege Sabinorum.* Alii Itali fratrem Oenotrum tradunt ex Arcadia in Italiam venisse cum Pelasgis et eam sibi cognominem fuisse," Serv. Virg. A. 1, 532; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 63; Mann. Ital. 1, p. 542 *sq.*; 2, p. 90 *sq.*—**II.** Transf., poet. for *Italy*, in gen.: Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 262; so id. ib. 146.—**III.** Derivv.:

A. Oenōtrĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Οἰνώτριος, *Oenotrian*, poet. for *Italian, Roman:* Oenotria tellus, Virg. A. 7, 85: jura, Sil. 1, 2: tecta, id. 13, 713.

B. Oenōtrus, a, um, *adj.*, The same: Oenotri coluere viri, Virg. A. 1, 532: terrae, Sil. 9, 473: orae, id. 8, 221: fines, id. 13, 51.

oenus, a, um. An ancient form for unus, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 90.

† **oeōnistĭce,** es, *f.* = *οἰωνιστική, The divination of the augurs, augury* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 9, 303.

† **oestrus,** i, *m.* = *οἶστρος, A gad-fly, horse-fly, breese*; pure Lat., *asilus:* volitans, cui nomen *asilo* Romanum est, *oestrum* Graii vertere vocantes, Virg. G. 3, 148: nascuntur in extremis favis apes grandiores, quae ceteras fugant: *oestrus* vocatur hoc malum, Plin. 11, 16, 16.—**II.** Transf., *Frenzy* of a prophet or poet, *inspiration* (in post-Aug. poets): Stat. Th. 1, 32; so Nemes. Cyneg. 3; Juv. 4, 123; cf., "*oestrum* furor Graeco vocabulo," Fest. p. 195 ed. Müll.

oesus. An ancient form for usus, Cic. Leg. 3, 4.

† **oesȳpum,** i, *n.* = *οἴσυπος, The greasy sweat and dirt of unwashed wool:* Plin. 29, 2, 10; cf. id. 29, 6, 36; 30, 4, 10 *sq.*; also as a cosmetic of the Roman ladies: Ov. A. A. 3, 213; so id. R. Am. 354.

Oeta, ae, or **Oete,** ēs, *f.* (respecting the gender, cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 18; and Bach on Ov. M. 9, 165), Οἴτη, *The mountain range between Thessaly and Macedonia, where Hercules ascended the funeral pile*, now *Kumayta*, Plin. 4, 7, 13; Liv. 36, 15; Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19; Ov. M. 9, 165; 204; 230; id. Her. 9, 147; Virg. Cul. 201; Sillig. *N. cr.*—Proverb.: tibi deserit Hesperus Oeten, for, *your wish is gratified*, Virg. E. 8, 30.—**II.** Hence

Oetaeus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Oeta:* in monte Oetaeo, Att. in Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 41. So, juga, Prop. 1, 13, 24: deus, *i. e. Hercules*, id. 3, 1, 32; also abs., Oetaeus, Ov. Ib. 349.

‡ **oetor,** 3. An Archaic form for utor: OETANTVR, Lex Thoria lin. 11, p. 147 ed. Rudorff. OETIER, an old rogation in Fest. s. v. PVBLICA PONDERA, p. 246 ed. Müll.

† **oetum,** i, *n.* = *οἶτον, An Egyptian plant, otherwise unknown:* Plin. 21, 15, 52.

1. ŏfella, ae, *f. dim.* [offa] *A bite, bit, mouthful, morsel* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: Juv. 11, 142: so Mart. 10, 48; 14, 221; Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 383.—**II.** Transf., *A little bit:* Seren. Sam. 46, 840.

2. Ofella, ae, *m.* *A Roman surname:* Q. Lucretius Ofella, Cic. Brut. 48; Liv. Epit. 86; 88; Vellej. 2, 27.

offa, ae, *f.* *A bite, bit, morsel;* esp. *a little ball* or *pellet* made of flour: "antiqui *offam* vocabant abscisum globi forma, ut manu glomeratam pultem," Fest. s. v. POENITAM OFFAM, p. 242 ed. Müll.: offam eripere alicui, Plin. 18, 8, 7; Var. R. R. 3, 5: offam objicit, Virg. A. 6, 420: pultis, Cic. de Div. 2, 35.—Proverb., inter os et offam, as we say in Eng., *between the cup and the lip*, Cato in Gell. 13, 17; cf., "vetus est proverbium *inter os et offam*, idem significans quod Graecus ille *παροιμιώδης* versus: Πολλὰ *μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικος καὶ χείλεος ἄκρου*," Apol. ap. Gell. l. l. § 3.

II. Transf., in gen., *A piece, lump, mass:* aufer illam offam penitam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165: offa porcina cum cauda in coenis puris offa penita vocatur, Fest. s. v. PENEM, p. 230 ed. Müll.:—gummi in offas convolutum, Plin. 12, 9, 19.—So of *a swelling:* Juv. 16, 11.—Of *a shapeless mass, untimely birth, abortion:* id. 2, 32: quantas robusti carminis offas Ingeris? Pers. 5, 5.

offarcĭnātus (obf.), a, um, *Part.* [farcino] *Stuffed* or *crammed full, loaded* (eccl. Lat.): *c. abl.*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

‡ **offarĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [offa] *A maker of minced meat* (post-class.): Isid. Or. 20, 2.

offātim, *adv.* [id.] *In bits, by bits* or *little pieces* (ante- and post-class.): jam hercle ego te hic hac (machaera) offatim conficiam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 52; Isid. Orig. 20, 2.

offectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [officio] *A staining, coloring, dyeing* (post-class.): Arn. 5, 164.

‡ **offectōres** colorum infectores, Fest. p. 192 ed. Müll.; cf., "INFECTORES qui alienum colorem in lanam coiciunt: OFFECTORES, qui proprio colori novum officiunt," id. p. 112 ed. Müll.

1. offectus, a, um, *Part.*, from officio.

2. offectus, ūs, *m.* [officio] *A bewitching, a charm* (poet.): Grat. Cyn. 406.

offendĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [1. offendo] *A stumbling-block, obstacle, hinderance* (post-Aug.): sunt enim in hac offendicula nonnulla, Plin. Ep. 9, 11: Paul. Nol. carm. 27, 96.

offendimentum, v. offendix.

‡ **offendix,** ĭcis, *f.* [1. offendo] *The knot* of a band or *the band* itself: Titius in Fest. p. 205 ed. Müll.: "*offendices* dicebant ligaturae nodos, quibus apex retinebatur. Id, quum pervenisset ad mentum, dicebant OFFENDIMENTVM," Paul. ex Fest. p. 204:—"*offendices* nodi quibus libri signantur," Gloss. Isid.

1. offendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* [ob-FENDO] *To thrust, strike,* or *dash against* something (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: offendere caput ad fornicem, Quint. 6, 3, 67: pedem, Auct. B. Hisp. 23: latus, Cic. Clu. 62: coxam, *to hurt himself in the haunch*, Col. 5, 9: solido, *against something solid*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: puppis offendit in scopulis, *strikes on*, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 21: in cornua, Sol. 40:—ne quem in cursu capite, aut cubito, aut pectore offendam, aut genu, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 2: visco, id. Poen. 2, 37.

B. Transf., *To hit upon, light upon* a person or thing, *i. e. to come upon, meet with, find:* haec, quum a foro revertar, facite ut offendam parata, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 30: paululum si cessassem, Domi non offendissem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 5: si te in platea offendero hac post umquam, peristi, id. ib. 5, 9, 34; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 32: imparatum te offendam, *will come upon you unawares, will surprise you*, Cic. Fam. 2, 3: eundem bonorum sensum, id. ib. 1, 9 *med.*

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: quis est tam Lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? Cic. Fam. 9, 2: in causis, id. de Or. 2, 74: ad fortunam, Phaedr. 4, 14, 6.

B. In partic., *To stumble, blunder, make a mistake, commit a fault; to commit an offense, to be offensive:* in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic. Clu. 36: sin quid offenderit, sibi totum, tibi nihil offenderit, id. Fam. 2, 18: apud aliquem, *to offend, give offense to*, id. Att. 10, 4: neque in eo solum offenderat, quod, Nep. Phoc. 2: legi, *to offend against* or *violate the law*, Papin. Dig. 22, 1, 1.—Of things, *To be offensive:* quum nihil aliud offenderit, Liv. 2, 2.

C. *To find fault with, be displeased with, take offense at* any thing: at credo, in Caesarem probatis, in me offenditis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: si in me aliquid offendistis, *have taken any offense at me*, Cic. Mil. 36.

D. *To fail* in any thing, *i. e. to have a misfortune, to be unfortunate:* apud judices offendere, *opp.* causam iis probare, Cic. Clu. 23: cum multi viri fortes offenderit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 50: naves in redeundo offenderunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 8.—Impers.: sin aliquid esset offensum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: quoties culpa ducis esset offensum, Caes. B. C. 3, 72.

E. *To shock, offend, displease* one: me exquisisse aliquid, in quo te offenderem, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: tuam aestimationem, id. ib.: neminem umquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendit, id. Balb 26: aliquem contumelia, id. Att. 6, 3: splendor, id. Fam. 1, 7.—polypodion offendit stomachum, *disagrees with*, Plin. 26, 8, 37: ne colorum claritas aciem oculorum offenderet, id. 35, 10, 36.—Pass.: multis rebus meus offendebatur animus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.—With the *inf.*, ut non offendar subripi (ista munera), *so that I am not offended at their being taken from me*, Phaedr. 4, 11, 6: componi aliquid de se, offendebatur, *he took it ill, if*, etc., Suet. Aug. 87.—Hence

offensus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** *Offensive, odious:* o miserum atque invidiosum offensumque ordinem senatorium! Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62: offensum et invisum esse alicui, id. Sest. 58.

B. *Offended, displeased, incensed, imbittered:* o. et alienatus animus, Cic. Att. 1, 17: o. et aliena populi voluntas, id. Tusc. 5, 37.—*Comp.:* quem cum esse offensiorem arbitrarer, id. Att. 1, 5, 2; so, quem sibi offensiorem sciebat esse, id. Cluent. 62.

* **2. offendo,** ĭnis, *f.* [1. offendo] *An offense:* Afran. in Non. 146, 32: ("*offendo*, offensio," Non.).

offensa, ae, *f.* [1. offendo, like repulsa, from repello] *A striking* or *grating against* any thing: **I.** Lit. (so very rarely): donec cerussae similis fiat, nulla dentium offensa, *and does not grit against the teeth*, Plin. 34, 10, 22: sine offensa fricantium, id. 35, 15, 52.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Offense, disfavor, displeasure, hatred; enmity:* magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic. Att. 9, 2: offensam subire, *to incur hatred*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16: gravissimam contrahere, *to fall into disgrace*, Suet. Vesp. 4: offensam habere, *to cause hatred*, Quint. 9. 2, 72: ne minus gratiae quam offensae mereamur, id. 4, 2, 39.—Hence,

2. In jurid. Lat., *An offending against* or *violating* a law, *an offense:* offensa edicti, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 6; so, levis offensae contrahere culpam, Cod. Theod. 4, 11, 1: sub qualibet culpae aut erroris offensa, ib. 6, 10, 1.

B. *An injury* received; *an offense, affront, wrong* (so perh. only since the Aug. per.): gustus, Col. 12, 21:—offensas vindicet ense suas, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 40: in offensis exorabilis, Vellej. 2, 29.—Hence,

2. Of a state of injury, *A complaint, inconvenience, indisposition:* sine offensa corporis animique, Petr. 131: si quid offensae in coena sensit, *indisposition*, Cels. 1, 6; Sen. Ep. 7; cf. in the *plur.*, id. Tranq. 2.

offensācŭlum, i, *n.* [offenso] *A striking against, a stumbling* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: crebris offensaculis contusa crura, App. M. 9, p. 610 Oud.—**II.** Transf., The object against which one stumbles, *A stumbling-block:* lapis ecce nostro fixus offensaculo est, Prud. Apoth. 45; so, adversarius nostris offensacula pedibus latenter opponit, Lact. Opt. D. 1.

offensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A hitting* or *striking against* any thing (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: Plin. 28, 16, 72: ut offensatione illa (hastae) commoneretur (Demosthenes), Quint. 11, 3, 130.—**II.** Trop., *A stumbling,*

tripping; a slip, blunder: debemus patienter ferre offensationes memoriae labentis, Sen. Ben. 5, 25.

offensātor, ōris. A false reading for offensatus, in Quint. 10, 3, 130.

offensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. offendo] *Liable to stumble, stumbling* (eccl. Lat.): qui offensibilibus et caducis gressibus per viam mortis incedit (*al.* offensilibus), Lact. 4, 26.

offensĭlis, v. offensibilis.

offensio, ōnis, *f.* [1. offendo] *A striking against* any thing; *a stumbling* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: pedis offensio, Cic. de Div. 2, 40; so in the *plur.*, offensiones pedum, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24.

B. Transf., That against which one stumbles, *A stumbling-block*: ut nihil offensionis haberet, Cic. Univ. 6.

II. Trop.: **A.** *An offense* given to any one; hence, *disfavor, aversion, dislike, hatred*: sapiens praetor offensionem vitat aequalitate decernendi, Cic. Mur. 20: suscipere invidiam atque offensionem apud aliquem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55: in odium offensionemque alicujus incurrere, id. ib. 12: cadere, id. N. D. 1, 30: offensionem excipere, id. Inv. 1, 21: subire, Plin. 35, 4, 7: accipere et deponere, Cic. Att. 1, 17: offensiones accendere, Tac. A. 2, 57: hoc apud alios offensionem habet, *displeases them*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, 1.

B. *An offense* which one receives; *displeasure, vexation*: habere ad res aliquas offensionem atque fastidium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10: mihi majori offensioni sunt quam delectationi possessiunculae meae, *give me more vexation than pleasure*, id. Att. 13, 23.—Hence,

2. *A complaint, indisposition; an accident, misfortune, mishap*: graves solent offensiones esse ex gravibus morbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 10: corporum offensiones, id. Tusc. 4, 14:—offensiones belli, *misfortunes, defeats*, id. de imp. Pomp. 10: offensiones timere, *i. e. refusals*, id. Off. 1, 21.

offensĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [offensio, *no.* II., B] *A slight offense, disgust, displeasure; a slight mishap* (quite class.): si qua offensiuncula facta est animi tui, Cic. Fam. 13, 1: in ista aedilitate offensiuncula accepta, *some slight checks*, id. Planc. 21.

offenso, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [1. offendo] *To strike* or *dash against* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: sponte sua offensando semina rerum, Lucr. 2, 1057; so id. 6, 1051: omnes offensare capita, *dash their heads against the wall*, Liv. 25, 37.—**II.** Trop., *To stumble, trip, falter* in speaking: Quint. 10, 7, 10; so, si incertior legendo velut offensatus fuerit, id. 10, 3, 20; v. Zumpt, *ad loc.* (*al.* offensator).

offensor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An offender, injurer* (eccl. Lat.): in gratiam suis cum offensoribus redire, Arn. 7, 216.

1. offensus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 1. offendo.

2. offensus, ūs, *m.* [1. offendo] *A striking against, a shock* (poet. and in post-class. prose): **I.** Lit.: Lucr. 4, 359; so Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.—**II.** Transf., *A lighting upon, meeting with*: per offensus armorum, Stat. Th. 12, 283.

offĕrentia, ae, *f.* [offero] *A presenting, offering* (eccl. Lat.): causarum, Tert. adv. Marc. 24.

offĕro (obf.), obtŭli, oblātum, *v. a.* [ob-fero] *To bring before; to present, offer; to show, exhibit* (quite class.).

I. In gen.: incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 10; cf., opportune te obtulisti mihi obviam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 24; Cic. Att. 3, 10:—speciem offerre, *to present, exhibit*, Cic. de Div. 1, 37, 81.—In the *pass.*, offerri, mid., *To show one's self, appear; to meet, encounter*: multis in difficillimis rebus praesens auxilium ejus (numinis) oblatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: oblata religio est, *a religious scruple struck him*, id. Fam. 10, 12: metu oblato, id. ib. 13, 1.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To offer, expose; to bring forward, adduce*: ne offeramus nos periculis sine causa, Cic. Off. 1, 24; so, se morti, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: se ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: vitam in discrimen, id. Sest. 28:—moram offerre alicui, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 17:—criminibus oblatis, *brought forward, adduced*, Cic. Lael. 18.

B. *To offer, proffer; to bring, cause, occasion; to inflict*, etc.: in omnia ultro suam offerens operam, Liv. 40, 23: dii tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21: alicui optatissimum beneficium, Caes. B. G. 6, 41: ut nunc hac re mihi opem et auxilium offeras, *bring me aid and assistance, help me*, Lucil. in Non. 360, 25: laetitiam, *to procure*, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 18: alicui injuriam, id. ib. 5, 1, 14: vitium virgini, id. ib. 3, 3, 23: stuprum alicui, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: mortem alicui, id. Sest. 21: sibi molestiam atque aerumnam offerre, *to bring, procure, occasion*, Lucil. in Non. 360, 23.—**2.** In eccl. Lat., *To offer to God, to consecrate, dedicate*, Prud. Cath. 5, 150; also, *to offer up, sacrifice*, Sulpic. Sever. dial. 2, 2.

offertor (obf.), ōris, *m.* [offero] *An offerer* (late Lat.): Commod. Instruct. 39.

offertōrium (obf.), ii, *n.* [id.] *A place to which offerings were brought, an offertory* (eccl. Lat.): "*offertorium* tali ex causa sumpsit vocabulum. *Fertum* enim dicitur oblatio, quae altari offertur, et sacrificatur a pontificibus, a quo offertorium nominatur, quasi propter fertum," Isid. Orig. 6, 19.

* **1. offĕrūmenta** (obf.), ae, *f.* [id.] *A present*; comically, of *a stripe, cut*: offerumentas in tergo habere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 48.

‡ **2. offerumenta**, ōrum, *n.* [id.] *Offerings*: "offerumenta dicebant quae offerebant (*sc.* diis)," Fest. p. 188 ed. Müll.

offex, ĭcis, *m.* [officio] *A hinderer*: "*offex* impeditor, qui officit," Gloss. Isid.

offĭciālis, e, *adj.* [officium] *Of* or *belonging to duty, office*, or *service, official* (post-class.): libri, *which treat of duties*, Lact. 6, 11: operae, *official performances*, Ulp. Dig. 38, 1, 6.—**II.** Subst., officialis, is, *m.*, *A magistrate's servant* or *attendant, an official*; for the class. apparitor: App. M. 1 *ad fin.*: praefecti, Ulp. Dig. 36, 4, 5: universi officiales diversorum officiorum, Cod. Theod. 8, 7, 2; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2952.—**B.** In gen., *A servant, attendant*: aemulationi occurrant necesse est officiales suae, ira, discordia, odium, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

offĭcīna, ae, *f.* [contr. from opificina, from opifex; the uncontracted prim. form, opificina, is still found in Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 7, and Jul. Val. Res. gest. Alex. Magn. 3, 83 *fin.* ed. Maj.] *A work-shop, manufactory* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: nec enim quicquam ingenuum potest habere officina, Cic. Off. 1, 42: armorum, *a manufactory of arms*, Caes. B. C. 1, 34; Nep. Ages. 3; for which, ferraria, Auct. B. Afr. 20: aerariorum, Plin. 16, 6, 8: fullonum, id. 35, 11, 40, § 143: pictoris, id. ib.: plastarum, id. 35, 12, 45: tingentium, id. 9, 38, 62: tonstrinarum, id. 36, 22, 47, et al.: promercalium vestium, *a shop in which garments are made for sale*, Suet. Gramm. 23: cetariorum, *a place where fish are salted*, Col. 8, 17.—**2.** In partic., in econom. lang. for ornithon, A place where fowls are kept, in order to lay their eggs and hatch their young, *A poultry house* or *yard*, Col. 8, 3, 4.—**B.** Transf., *A making, formation*: in magnis corporibus facilis officina sequaci materia fuit, Plin. 11, 2, 1.

II. Trop., *A work-shop, manufactory, laboratory*: falsorum commentariorum, et chirographorum officina, Cic. Phil. 2, 14: nequitiae, id. Rosc. Am. 46: dicendi, id. Brut. 8: sapientiae, id. Leg. 1, 13: spirandi pulmo, Plin. 11, 37, 72.

offĭcīnātor, ōris, *m.* [officina] *One who keeps a work-shop, a master-workman, an artificer, artist* (post-Aug.): Vitr. 6, 11: noster, App. M. 9, p. 219; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1090: OFFICINATORES ET NVMMVLARI OFFICINARVM ARGENTARIARVM, ib. *no.* 3226; so, OFF. and OFFIC. MONETAE, ib. *no.* 3227.

‡ **offĭcīnātrix**, īcis, *f.* [officinator] *A woman that keeps a work-shop*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4257.

offĭcio (obf.), ēci, ectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [ob-facio] *To come before, draw near, approach*; esp., *to be in the way of, to hinder, stop, obstruct* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: (*a*) *Neutr.*: tum demum, puerili aevo florente, juventas Officit, *then at length youth approaches* Lucr. 5, 887. More freq. in a bad sense: nunc quidem paullulum, inquit, a sole: offecerat videlicet apricanti, *hindered him from sunning himself, stood before him so as to intercept the sunshine*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92; so the standing expression, o. luminibus, *to obstruct one's light by building*, id. Rab. Post. 16; Gaj. Inst. 2, 31; id. Dig. 8, 2, 2; 10; 23; Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 15; 39, 1, 5, et saep.: demoliri ea, quorum altitudo officeret auspiciis, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, *intervening before*, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: quum alii in angustiis ipsi sibi properantes officerent, Sall. J. 58 *fin.*: hostium itineri, id. ib. 52: prospectui, Auct. Bell. Afr. 52.—(β) *Act* (only ante- and post-class.): quapropter simul inter se retrahuntur et extra Officiuntur, *are impeded*, Lucr. 2, 155; id. 5, 774; id. 4, 765:—(iter, Auct. Bell. Afr. 61, is prob. a gloss).

II. Trop., *To stand in the way of, to oppose, obstruct, to be detrimental* or *hurtful to, to hurt*: cur te mihi offers, ac meis commodis, officio simulato, officis et obstas? Cic. Rosc. Am. 38 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2: consiliis alicujus, Sall. C. 27: timor animi auribus officit, id. ib. 58, 2: nomini, *i. e.* famae, Liv. praef. 1: officiunt laetis frugibus herbae, *hurt*, Virg. G. 1, 69: lactucae officiunt claritati oculorum, Plin. 20, 7, 26.—With a follg. *quominus*: nec vero Isocrati, quominus haberetur summus orator, offecit, quod, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 6, 29.

offĭcĭōse, *adv.*, v. officiosus, *ad fin.*

offĭcĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [officiosus] *Obligingness, complaisance, readiness to serve, officiousness* (post-classical): Sid. Carm. 23, 478.

offĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [officium] **I.** *Full of courteousness* or *complaisance, obliging, ready to serve, officious* (esp. toward one's superiors) (quite class.): homo, Cic. Fam. 13, 21: amicitia, id. Planc. 19: sedulitas, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8: voluntas, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 17.—*Comp.*: estne quisquam, qui tibi officiosior, liberaliorque videatur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6.—*Sup.*: officiosissima natio candidatorum, id. Pis. 23; for which with *summe*: homines Lampsaceni summe in omnes cives Romanos officiosi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 24.

II. *Dutiful, in accordance with duty*: dolor, Cic. Tusc. 3, 28: labores, id. Mil. 5: pietas, Sen. Ep. 99.—**B.** Subst., officiosus, i, *m.*, *An official* or *attendant* at a bath: Petr. 92.—**2.** Officiosa, ae, *f.*, *A Roman surname*: Inscr. ap. Malvas. Marm. Fels. p. 57.—Hence,

Adv., offĭcĭōse, *Courteously, obligingly, officiously* (quite class.): officiose et amice factum, Cic. Lael. 20, 81: aliquid facere, Afran. in Charis. p. 247 P.—*Comp.*: officiosius fecit, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 6, 1.—*Sup.*: officiosissime venit ad me, Plin. Ep. 10, 32.

offĭcĭ-perda, ae, *m.*, and **offĭcĭperdus**, i, *m.* [officium-perdo] **I.** *One who makes an ill use of the favors of others*: Cato Distich. 4, 43.—**II.** In another signif.: "*officiperdi* qui sui laboris non habent remunerationem," Gloss. Isid.

offĭcium, ii, *n.* [ob-facio] qs. That which one does for another, *A service*, whether of free will or of (external or moral) necessity (quite class.).

I. *A voluntary service, a kindness, favor, courtesy*, etc.

A. In gen.: altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, id. ib. 20, 71: nihil est vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius, id. ib. 14, 49: filicem cum officio vicini decidere, *so as to do him a service*, Col. 2, 15: summo officio praeditus homo, *exceedingly obliging*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A ceremonial observance, ceremony, attendance* (on a festive or solemn occasion) (so mostly post-Augustan): officio togae virilis interfui, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 2; cf. Suet. Claud. 2: per sollenne nuptiarum celeberrimo officio deductum ad se, id. Ner. 28; cf. id. Claud. 26; id. Calig. 25: relicto statim novorum consulum officio, id. Caes. 50: in officio salutationis, id. Aug. 27: vitans praeter-

navigantium officia, id. Tib. 12: officia prosequentium, id. Caes. 71: quod supremis in matrem officiis defuisset, *at the payment of the last offices, at the funeral*, Tac. A. 5, 2.

2. In an obscene sense, *Complaisance, favor* of a lover: of the man, Prop. 2, 22, 24; so Ov. Am. 3, 7, 24; cf., virile, Theod. Prisc. 2, 11; of the woman, Petr. 140.

II. *An obligatory service, an obligation, duty, part, office* (so most freq. in prose and poetry of all periods): "nulla vitae pars neque publicis neque privatis neque forensibus neque domesticis in rebus, neque si tecum agas quid, neque, si cum altero contrahas, vacare officio potest: in eoque et colendo sita vitae est honestas omnis et in negligendo turpitudo," *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 4 *sq.*: "perfectum officium rectum opinor vocemus, quod Graeci *κατόρθωμα*: hoc autem commune *καθῆκον* vocant," id. ib. 1, 3, 8: meminisse officium suum, *to remember one's duty*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 71: o. suum facere, *to do one's duty*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 44: omnia officia amicitiae servare, *to observe all the obligations of friendship*, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: exsequi, id. Att. 3, 15: fungi officio, id. Fam. 3, 8: satisfacere officio, *to perform*, id. de Div. in Caecil. 14: officium suum deserere, *to disregard one's duty, not perform it*, id. Off. 1, 9: discedere ab officio, id. ib. 10: deesse officio suo, id. Fam. 7, 3: officii duxit, *considered it his duty*, Suet. Tib. 11.—Of animals: canes funguntur officiis luporum, *act the part of*, Auct. Her. 4, 34.—Of things: neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 3: officium corporis, *the function* or *property of a body*, Lucr. 1, 337; so id. 1, 363.

B. In partic., *An official duty, a service, employment, business, office* (so espec. in the times of the emperors): toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus cuncta administrabat, *naval service*, Caes. B. C. 3, 5 *fin.*; so id. ib. 3, 8: celeriter equitatus ad quotidianum itineris officium revertitur, id. ib. 1, 80, 4: confecto legationis officio, id. ib. 3, 103, 4: o. laboriosissimum et maximum, *office*, Plin. Pan. 91: nova officia excogitavit, Suet. Aug. 37: cf., novum officium instituit a voluptatibus, id. Tib. 42: obligationes, quae non propriis viribus consistunt, neque officio judicis, neque praetoris imperio neque legis potestate confirmantur, Papin. Dig. 44, 7, 27: qui ex officio pro aliis interveniunt, *by virtue of their office*, Ulp. ib. 21, 1, 31, § 14.—Hence,

2. Transf., *in concreto*: **a.** *The officials* or *attendants on a magistrate*=officialium corpus (post-class.): sub praetextu adventus officiorum vel militum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 6; Hermogen. ib. 21, 2, 74: deponere aliquid apud officium, Paul. ib. 2, 4, 17.

b. *An office* or *court* of a magistrate: ipse me Regulus convenit in praetoris officio, Plin. Ep. 1, 5.

offīgo (obf.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* [ob-figo] *To drive in, fix in, fasten* (ante- and post-class.): furcas circum offigito, Cato R. R. 48, 2; Lex Puteol. ap. Grut. 207, 1: ita densos offigunt implicantque ramos, Liv. 33, 5, 10 Drak. *N. cr.*: ut offigantur bis pedes, bis brachia, Plaut. Most 2, 1, 13 (*al.* affigantur): manum alicujus ad ostii tabulam grandi clavo, App. M. 4, p. 259 Oud.

offirmāte (obf.), *adv.*, v. offirmo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

offirmātus (obf.), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from offirmo.

offirmo (obf.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [ob-firmo] *To render firm, durable*, or *steadfast* (quite class. only in the *Pa.*): **I.** Lit.: pertica, qua stabuli fores offirmari solebant, arrepta, *to fasten, bolt*, App. M. 7, p. 501 Oud.: corium, id. ib.—**II.** Trop., *To hold fast to, persevere in*: certum offirmare est viam me, quam decrevi persequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4:—se, *to persist, be obstinate*, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 8. So too without se *neutr.*: id. Eun. 2, 1, 11.—With the *inf.*: offirmastin' occultare, quo te immittas, pessume? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 40.—Hence

offirmātus (obf.), a, um, *Pa.*, *Firm, resolute, obstinate*: animus fortis atque offirmatus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 15.—*Comp.*: mihi videtur illius voluntas obstinatior, et in hac iracundia offirmatior, Cic. Att. 1, 11.—*Adv.*, offirmāte (obf.), *Firmly, stubbornly* (post-Aug.): offirmate resistere, Suet. Tib. 25.

offla, v. offula.

* **offlecto** (obfl.), ĕre, *v. a.* [ob-flecto] *To turn about*: navem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 74.

offōco (obf.; collat. form, OFFVCO, v. in the follg.), are, 1. *v. a.* [ob-faux] *To strangle, choke, suffocate* (post-class.): cum offocandas invicem fauces praebuissent (*al.* effocandas), Flor. 2, 11: quicumque fluctus ejus offocant, Tert. Idol. 24:—"*offucare* aquam in fauces ad sorbendum dare," Fest. p. 192 ed. Müll.

offrēnātus (obfr.), a, um, *Part.* [ob-freno] *Bridled*; only trop., *curbed, tamed* (ante- and post-class.): Plaut. Capt. 8, 5, 96: Cerberus, App. M. 6, p. 418 Oud.

offringo (obfr.), ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ob-frango] *t. t.* of agriculture, i. q. iterare, *To plough a second time; to cross-plough*: "terram cum primum arant, *proscindere* appellant; cum iterum, *offringere* dicunt, *to cross-plough*, Var. R. R. 1, 29; so id. ib. 32: glebas, Col. 2, 11; cf., "*offringi* terra dicitur, quum iterum transverso sulco aratur," Fest. p. 179 ed. Müll.

offūcĭa, ae, *f.* [ob-fucus] *A paint, wash* for the face (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 107.—**II.** Trop., *A trick, delusion*: Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 123: id praestigiarum atque offuciarum genus, *delusions*, Gell. 14, 1.

‡ **offūco**, v. offoco.

‡ **offudas**, fallacias, Fest. p. 192 ed. Müll. (*al.* OFFVCIAS; v. offucia).

offŭla (syncop., offla), ae, *f. dim.* [offa] *A little bit, a small piece* (peculiar to the vulg. lang.; cf. Suet. Claud. 40): "*offula* dicta, ut offa minima e suere," Var. L. L. 5, 22, § 110; id. R. R. 2, 4, 11; so, carnis, Col. 12, 53, 4: polentae caseatae, App. M. 1, p. 17 Oud.: panis, Veg. Vet. 4, 18; cf. Pall. 1, 29.—Prov.: quis potest sine offula vivere? Claud. ap. Suet. Claud. 40.—Transf., as a term of abuse applied to a bad slave: quid faciat crucis offla, corvorum cibaria? *this gallows-bird*. Petr. 58.

offulcĭo (obf.), (si). tum, 4. *v. a.* [ob-fulcio] *To stop up* (an Appul. word): vulnus, qua maxime patebat, spongia offulciens, App. M. 1, p. 49 Oud.: multis laciniis offulto vulnere, id. ib. 4, p. 261 Oud.

offulgĕo (obf.), si, 2. *v. n.* [ob-fulgeo] *To shine against* or *upon*; *to appear* (not ante-Aug.): continuo nova lux oculis offulsit, Virg. A. 9, 110;—Sil. 13, 114.—**II.** Trop.: lucrum, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 4.

offultus, *Part.*, from offulcio.

offundo (obf.), ūdi, ūsum, 3. *v. a.* [ob-fundo] **I.** *To pour before* or *around*; *to pour out, pour down* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: cibum (avibus), Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 64.

2. Transf., mid., *To pour itself out*; *to spread, extend*: nobis aër crassus offunditur, *i. e. surrounds us*, Cic. Acad. 2, 25: rubor gravissimis quoque viris offunditur, Sen. Ep. 11: ignis oculorum offusus, Cic. Univ. 14:—asinus offunditur, *tumbles down*, App. M. 4, p. 144.

B. Trop., *To pour* or *spread out* any thing over a person or thing: quasi noctem quandam rebus offundere, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo est, id. Tusc. 5, 2: tamquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, id. Rosc. Am. 22: omnium rerum terrorem oculis et auribus, Liv. 28, 29: pavorem incompositis, id. 11, 5: errorem alicui, *to cause*, id. 34, 6.

II. *To spread over*, i. e. *to cover* a thing with something.

A. Lit.: ut enim obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic. Fin. 3, 14; so, oculi clarissima in luce tenebris offusi, Val. Max. 2, 7, 6.

B. Trop.: offusus pavore, *filled*, Tac. A. 11, 31: Marcellorum meum pectus memoriae offudit, *has filled*, Auct. or. pro Marc. 4.

offuscātĭo (obf.), ōnis, *f.* [offusco] *A darkening, obscuring*; only trop., *a vilifying, degrading* (eccl. Lat.): deorum, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10; so id. Res. carn. 43.

offusco (obf.), are, *v. a.* [ob-fusco] *To darken, obscure*; only trop., *to vilify, degrade* (eccl. Lat.): justitiam, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12; so, aliquem, id. Spect. 22.

offūsus (obf.), a, um, *Part.*, from offundo.

Ofilĭus (Off.), a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So, A. Ofilius, *A celebrated lawyer*, Cic. Fam. 7, 21; Att. 8, 37; 13, 37.

† **ogdŏas**, ădis, *f.*=ὀγδοάς, *The number eight* (eccl. Lat.): Hier. Ep. 36, *n.* 9.—**II.** In partic., *One of the aeons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 7 and 20.

oggannĭo (obg.), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [ob-gannio] *To yelp, snarl*, or *growl at* (ante- and post-class.): ogganniunt, Enn. in Non. 147, 11: quin centies eadem imperem atque ogganniam, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 16: aliquid alicui ad aurem, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 41 Ruhnk.: aliquid in aurem alicujus, App. M. 2, p. 115.

oggĕro (obg.), ĕre, *v. a.* [ob-gero] *To proffer, bring, give* (a Plautin. word): amor amarum oggerit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 72: osculum alicui, id. Truc. 1, 2, 8.

Ogulnĭus, ĭi, *m.* *A Roman proper name*, Liv. 10, 6.

Ōgy̆ges, is, also Ogy̆gus, i, and Ogy̆gĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Ὠγύγης, Ὤγυγος, Ὠγύγιος, *The mythic founder and king of Thebes, in Boeotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred*: oppidum Thebae, quod rex Ogyges aedificarit, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 2: ante cataclysmon Ogygi, id. ib. § 3: hoc factum Ogyge rege dicebant, Var. fragm. ap. Aug. C. D. 21, 8.—Form Ogyges, Fest. p. 179 ed. Müll.—Form Ogygius, Aug. Civ. D. 18, 8.—**II.** Derivv.:

A. Ōgy̆gĭdae, ārum, *m.*, *The descendants of Ogyges*, poet. for *the Thebans*: Stat. Th. 2, 586.

B. Ōgy̆gĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Ὠγύγιος, *Ogygian*, poet. for *Theban*: deus, *i. e. Bacchus, who was especially honored at Thebes*, Ov. Her. 10, 48; also, Lyaeus, Luc. 1, 675: populus, *the Thebans*, Sen. Oedip. 589: chelys, *i. e. of Amphion, king of Thebes*, Sid. Carm. 16, 3:—"Ogygia moenia, *i. e.* Thebae," Fest. p. 178 ed. Müll.

* **Ogygĭa**, ae, *f.* *One of the seven daughters of Amphion and Niobe*, Hyg. Fab. 69.

Ōgy̆gĭdae, ārum, v. Ogyges, *no.* II., A.

Ōgy̆gĭus, a, um, v. Ogyges, *no.* II., B.

oh, *interj.* An expression for the most various emotions of the mind, *Oh! O! ah!* oh, tibi ego ut credam furcifer? Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 12:—oh iniquus es, id. Heaut 5, 3, 8:—oh perii! Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 19:—oh, probus homo sum, id. Most. 1, 3, 86.—Repeated. Oh, oh, oh, as an exclamation of lamentation: id. Capt. 2, 1, 6:—oh, oh, as an exclamation of exultation: id. Most. 1, 4, 12 (*al.* oh, *al.* ohoho).

ŏhē, *interj.* *Ho! holloa! soho! ho there!* ohe, inquam, si quid audis, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 4: ohe, Jam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12; so Mart. 4, 91.

ŏho, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or joy, *Oho! aha!* oho, amabo, quid illuc non properas? Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 51 dub. (*al.* ohe); id. Pseud. 4, 2, 32 dub. (*al.* eho).

ohoho, v. oh.

oi, *interj.* An exclamation of complaint, of one weeping: *Ph.* I intro nunc jam. *Dv.* Oi, ei, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 49; so, Oi! hui! id. Phorm. 4, 3, 58.

Ŏīleus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Ὀϊλεύς: **I.** *A king of Locris, father of the Ajax who violated Cassandra, and who was called, from his parentage*, Ajax Oilei (to distinguish him from Ajax Telamonius): Cic. Tusc. 3, 29: nec mihi Oilei proferatur Ajax, Lucil. in Non. 158, 12; so, unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei, Virg. A. 1, 41; and in the form Oileos: Ov. M. 12, 622; so also, multos, inquit Antonius, possum tuos Ajaces Oileos nominare, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265.—Transf. for *Ajax*: fulmine et ponto moriens Oileus, Sen. Med. 662.

B. Derivv.: **1 Ŏīlēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Oilean*: Ajax, *i. e. the son of Oileus*, Hyg. Fab. 81; Dict. Cret. 1, 17.—**2. Ŏīlĭădes**, ae, *m.*, Ὀϊλιάδης, *The son of Oileus*, i. e. *Ajax*: (*al.* Oilides), Sil. 14, 479.—**3. Ŏīlīdes**, ae, *m.*, *patron.*, Ὀιλειδης, *The son of Oileus*, i. e. *Ajax*: victor Oilide, Prop. 4, 1, 117.

II. *One of the Argonauts*, Hyg. Fab. 14.

‡ **oinos**, a, um. An archaic orthogr for unus: HONC OINO, for hunc unum, second Epit. of the Scipios; v. Appendix—So, OINA, *adv.*, for unâ, Lex Thor lin. 21, p. 153 ed. Rudorff.

‡**oinuorsei,** for universi, SC. de Bacch., v. Appendix.

ŏlax, ācis, *adj.* [oleo] *Smelling, having a smell, odorous* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 1, 21.

Olbĭa, ae, *f.*, Ὀλβία, *The name of several cities:* **I.** *A city in Pamphylia,* Plin. 5, 27, 26.—**II.** *A city in Bithynia, afterward called* Nicaea, Plin. 5, 32, 43.—**B.** Hence **Olbianus,** a, um, *adj.:* sinus, now *Golfo d'Ismid,* Mel. 1, 19, 4.—**III.** *A city in* Gallia Narbonensis, Mela 2, 5.—**IV.** *A city in Sardinia,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6; 8; Flor. 2, 2, 6; Val. Max. 5, 1, 2; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 493 *sq.*—Deriv., **Olbĭensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Olbia, Olbian:* epistola, *from Olbia,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3 *fin.:* ager, *the territory of Olbia,* Liv. 27, 6.

Olbĭŏpŏlīta, ae, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Olbiopolis* or *Olbia, in Sarmatia;* in the *plur.* subst., *The inhabitants of that place,* Capitol. Anton. 9.

olca, ae, *f. A precious stone, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 37, 10, 65.

***Olcădes,** um, *m. A people in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *beyond the Ebro,* Liv. 21, 5, 3; cf. Ukert, Hispan. p. 307 and 314.

Olcinĭātes, ium, *m. The inhabitants of Olcinium, a sea-port in Illyricum,* the modern *Dulcigno:* immunes fore Olciniatas, Liv. 45, 26, 2.

†**ŏlĕa,** ae (*dat. plur.*, oleabus, Gell. in Charis. 1, 40), ἐλαία, *An olive, olive-berry:* "*olea* ab elaea," Var. L. L. 5, 22, § 108: oleas caducas, et albas condire, Cato R. R. 58: oleam cogere, legere, stringere, verberare, id. ib. 144; cf. Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 12.—**II.** Transf., *An olive-tree:* agricola cum florem oleae videt, baccam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. de Div. 2, 6; so id. Rep. 3, 9; Quint. 8, 6, 48: 8, 3, 8; 10: ure mares oleas, Ov. F. 4, 741.

ŏlĕācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [oleum] *Like oil, oily; like the olive-tree* (a Plinian word): liquor, Plin. 35, 15, 51:—folia oleacea (*al.* folia oleae), id. 21, 4, 10, § 18.

ŏlĕāgĭnĕus, also ŏlĕāgĭnĭus and oleāgĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [olea] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the olive-tree* (for the class. olearius): oleagineum seminarium, Cato R. R. 48: radix, Virg. G. 2, 31: virgulae, Nep. Thras. 4: "oleagineis coronis ministri triumphantium utebantur, quod Minerva dea belli esse putabatur," Fest. p. 192 ed. Müll.—**II.** *Resembling an olive-tree* or *an olive:* vitis oleaginia, Col. 3, 2: uva, Plin. 14, 3, 4, 7.—**B.** *Olive-colored:* berylli oleagini, Plin. 37, 5, 20.

ŏlĕāmen, ĭnis, and **ŏlĕāmentum,** i, *n.* [oleum] *An oil-ointment,* Scrib. Comp. 222; 269.

ŏlĕāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to oil, oil-* (a Plinian word): oleares cotes, *i. e. which are moistened with oil, oil-stones,* Plin. 34, 14, 41.

ŏlĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to oil, oil-* (quite class.): cella vinaria, olearia, Cato R. R. 3; Cic. de Sen. 16: dolia, Plin. 15, 8, 8: mercatores, Scaevola Dig. 50, 4, 5.—**II.** Subst., olearius, ii, *m., An oil-grinder* or *oil-seller:* in velabro olearii, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 29: diligentes, Col. 12, 50.

Ōlĕăros (-us), or **Ōlĭăros** (-us), i, *f.*, Ὠλέαρος, Ὠλίαρος, *One of the Cyclades near Paros,* now *Antiparos,* Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22; Virg. A. 3, 126: Oliaros, Ov. M. 7, 469; cf. Mann. Greece, p. 753.

ŏlĕastellus, i, *m. dim.* [oleaster] *A Calabrian species of olive-tree,* Col. 12, 49, 3.

ŏlĕaster, stri, *m.* [olea] *The wild olive-tree, oleaster:* "oleaster, ἀγριελαία," Gloss. Philox.; Virg. G. 2, 182; cf. id. ib. 314; Plin. 17, 18, 30; 16, 44, 89; 15, 4, 5.

ŏlĕastrum, i, *n.* i. q. oleaster: Calp.

ŏlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [oleum] *Moistened with oil, put up in oil* (post-class.): pultes oleatae, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

‡**olefăcĭo,** ĕre, v. olfacio.

ŏleĭtas, ātis, *f.* [olea] *The olive-gathering, olive-harvest* (ante- and post-class.): ubi vindemia et oleitas facta erit, Cato R. R. 68; id. ib. 144. So, too, Minuc. Fel. 17, 9; Mamert. Grat. act. 22.

Ōlĕnĭdes, ae, v. 1. Olenos; **Ōlĕnĭe,** es, **Ōlĕnĭus,** a, um, v. 2. Olenos.

ŏlens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from oleo.

ŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [oleo] *A smell, scent* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 22.

‡**ŏlentĭca,** ōrum, *n.* [id.] *Stinking places:* Fest. p. 192 ed. Müll.

ŏlentĭcētum, i, *n.* [id.] *A stinking place, a dung-puddle,* in the trop. signif. (post-class.): Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 9: o. et foetutina, App. Apol. p. 278.

1. Ōlĕnos or **-us,** i, *m.*, Ὤλενος, *The husband of Lethaea, who was changed with her into a stone,* Ov. M. 10, 69.—**II.** Hence **Ōlĕnĭdes,** ae, *m.*, Ὠλενίδης, *The son of Olenus:* Phoceaque Oleniden, Val. Fl. 3, 204.

2. Ōlĕnos or **-us,** i, *f.*, Ὤλενος, *An ancient city in Achaia, between Patrae and Dymo,* Plin. 4, 5, 6.—**B.** *A city in Aetolia,* Hyg. Astr. 2, 13; Sen. Troad. 826.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Ōlĕnĭe,** es, *f., Olenian,* poet. for *Achaian, Aetolian:* capra Olenie, *i. e. the goat of Amalthea,* Manil. 5, 130.—**B. Ōlĕnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ὠλένιος, *Olenian,* poet. for *Achaian, Aetolian:* capella, Ov. F. 5, 113: pecus, *the goat of Amalthea,* id. Her. 18, 188: Tydeus, *of Calydon, in Aetolia,* Stat. Th. 1, 402.

ŏlĕo, lŭi, 2. (collateral form, olo, ĕre: *Praes. conj.*, olat, Afran. in Non. 147. 2: olant, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 56; Pompon. in Non. 147, 5), *v. n.* and *a.* [ὄζω] *To smell* (quite class.): **I.** *To emit a smell, to smell of* any thing: **A.** Lit.: constr. *absol.* or with the *acc.*, less freq. with the *abl.* of that of which any thing smells: quid (jura) oleant, nescias, nisi id unum, ut male olere intelligas, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 120: mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic. Att. 2, 1: ceram crocum olere, *of wax,* id. de Or. 3, 25: olet unguenta, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: vina fere dulces oluerunt mane Camenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 5.—With the *abl.:* cur nardo flammae non oluere meae? Prop. 4, 7, 32; so, Arabo rore, Ov. Her. 15, 76: sulphure, id. Met. 5, 405.—In a bad sense: cui os oleat, *i. e. who has a foul breath,* Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12.

B. Trop., *To smell of, savor of* any thing; *to indicate, betray* any thing: olere peregrinum, *to savor of, betray,* Cic. de Or. 3, 12; so, nihil ex Academia, id. N. D. 1, 26: malitiam, id. Rosc. Com. 7: verba alumnum olent, *betray,* Quint. 8, 1, 3.

II. *To betray itself* or *be observed by its smell:* aurum huic olet, *i. e. he smells out, observes that I have money,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 39: non olet, unde sit, quod dicitur *cum illis? don't you perceive whence it comes?* Cic. Or. 45.—Hence

ŏlens, entis, *Pa., Smelling, odorous* (mostly poet.), viz.: **A.** *Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous:* olentia pascua, Ov. A. A. 1, 95: mentae, id. Met. 10, 729: Hymettus, Stat. Th. 12, 622.—**B.** *Stinking, foul, rank:* leno, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 111: maritus (*i. e.* hircus), Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7: stagna Palici, *i. e.* olentia sulphure, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 25: agri (with the smell of dead bodies), Luc. 7, 821.—**2.** Trop.: quaedam jam obliterata et olentia, qs. *having a musty smell, musty,* Tac. Or. 22 *fin.*

ŏlĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [oleum] *Oily, full of oil* (a Plinian word): semen, Plin. 27, 12, 81: butyrum, id. 28, 9, 35.

ŏlĕrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [olus] *Resembling herbs, herb-like* (a Plinian word): frutex, Plin. 26, 8, 53.

‡**ŏlĕrārĭum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A garden of vegetables; a kitchen-garden:* "*olerarium,* λαχανάριον," Gloss. Vet.

‡**ŏlĕrātor,** ōris, *m.* [olero] *A kitchen-gardener, market-gardener:* "olerator, λαχανοπώλης," Gloss. Phil.

***ŏlĕro,** 1. *v. a.* [olus] *To plant with vegetables:* hortulos, Mattius in Prisc. p. 722 P.

‡**ŏlesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [OLO, whence adoleo, aboleo, proles, *etc.*] *To grow:* "*suboles* ab *olescendo,* id est crescendo dictae," Fest. s. v. SVBOLES, p. 309 ed. Müll.

‡**ŏlēto,** 1. *v. a.* [2. oletum] *To foul, defile:* Front. Aquaed. 97.

1. ŏlētum, i, *n.* [olea] *A place planted with olive-trees; an olive-yard* (ante-class. for the class. olivetum): Cato R. R. 1.

2. ŏlētum, i, *n.* [oleo] *Filth, dirt, excrement* (extremely seldom): "*oletum,* stercus humanum," Fest. p. 203 ed. Müll.: facere oletum, *i. e.* alvum exonerare, Pers. 1, 112.

†**ŏlĕum,** i, *n.* = ἔλαιον, *Oil, olive-oil:* **I.** Lit.: "Cato R. R. 64 *sq.*; Var. R. R. 1, 55; Col. 12, 50; Plin. 15, 6, 6;" Lex. Thor. lin. 95 ed. Rudorff. p. 191: instillate oleum lumini, Cic. de Sen. 11: juventus Nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Virg. A. 5, 135; so Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 21: caules ungere oleo meliore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 125, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 748: BALNEVM CVM OLEO GRATVITO DEDIT, ib. *no.* 3738.—As a fig. of softness, gentleness: oleo tranquillior, *quieter, gentler, stiller than oil:* Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 66.—Proverb.: oleum et operam perdere (alluding to nocturnal labors), *to lose one's time and trouble, to spend them in vain,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 119; so Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3; and, ne et opera et oleum philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic. Att. 2, 17; cf., ante lucem quum scriberem contra Epicureos, de eodem oleo et opera exaravi nescio quid ad te, id. ib. 13, 38:—oleum addere camino, *to add oil to the fire,* i. e. *to aggravate an evil,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 321.—**II.** From the use of oil to anoint the bodies of wrestlers, transf., for *The palaestra:* Catull. 63, 65.—And hence, transf.: **B.** Of *Literary contests* or *rhetorical exercises:* genus verborum nitidum, sed palaestrae magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbae ac fori, *more proper for exercises in the school or for disputations, than for use in public,* Cic. de. Or. 1, 18, 81.

ol-făcĭo, ēci, actum, 3. (non-contracted collat. form, OLEFACIO: "*olefacit, olefecit, olefactum,*" Not. Tir. p. 167) *v. a.* [oleo-facio] *To smell, scent* something (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ea, quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: delphini sagacissime olfaciunt, *have a very keen scent,* Plin. 11, 37, 50: laurus folia trita olfactaque, *smelled,* Plin. 23, 8, 80; so, gith tusum, olfactum, id. 20, 17, 71.—**B.** Trop., *To smell, scent, surmise, detect* any thing: non sex totis mensibus olfecissem, Priusquam, *etc.*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 32: numum, Cic. Agr. 1, 4: nomen poëtae, Petr. 93.

***II.** *To cause to smell at* any thing: olfacere labra (agni) lacte, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 16.

olfacto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [olfacio] *To smell at* any thing (ante-class. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: vestimentum, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 56: membrana olfactata, Plin. 28. 16, 63: pulegii ramum, id. 20, 14, 54.—**II.** Trop., *To smell, snuff, detect, perceive:* boves coelum olfactantes, Plin. 18, 35, 88.

***olfactōrĭa,** ae, *f.* [olfacto] *A nosegay, bouquet:* Fronto de Orat. p. 1 ed. Maj.

olfactōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [olfactorium] *A smelling-bottle, scent-bottle* (post-class.): "olfactoriola vascula sunt muliebria, in quibus odoramenta gestantur," Isid. Or. 19, 31; Hier. in Jesai. 2, 3, 18.

olfactōrĭum, ii, *n.* [olfacio] *A nosegay* or *smelling-bottle* (post-Aug.): Plin. 30, 11, 29; so id. 20, 9, 36.

***olfactrix,** īcis, *f.* [olfacto] *She that smells, that has the sense of smell:* Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 239.

1. olfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from olfacio.

2. ol-factus, ūs, *m.* [olfacio] *A smelling, smell* (post-Aug.): thymi, Plin. 21, 21, 89; id. 23, 3, 13.—**II.** Transf., *The sense of smell:* delphini nec olfactus vestigia habent, Plin. 11, 37, 50; so id. 10, 70, 90.

olfĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, prob. i. q. olfaciens, *Smelling,* in a play of words with Alphicus, Mart. 9, 96, 1.

Ōlĭăros, for ōlearos, q. v.

ŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [oleo] *Smelling, emitting a smell* (mostly post-Aug.): vasa picata bene olida, Col. 12, 17; so, bene olidae amphorae, id. 12, 38, 4.—Of a bad smell, *Stinking, rank, frouzy:* olida capra, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29: senex, Suet. Tib. 45: vulpes, Mart. 10, 37: aures, Plin. 25, 5, 18.—*Sup.:* nos basia olidissima, Petr. 21.

†**ŏlĭgochrŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὀλιγοχρόνιος, *Lasting but a short time, short-lived* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 3, 5.

ōlim, *adv.* [ollus, archaic for ille]; accordingly, lit., At that (*sc.* remote) time; hence,

I. Of past time, *Some time ago, once upon a time, formerly, in times past, whilom, erst* (so freq. and quite class.): versibus, quos olim Fauni vatesque canebant, Enn. Ann. 7, 2: sic enim olim loquebantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: olim, vel nuper, id. de Div. 2, 25; so corresp. to. hoc tempore, id. Fam. 7, 24: olim . . . mox, Tac. H. 1, 67: ut erant olim, Cic. Att. 12, 39; cf., alium esse censes nunc me, atque olim, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13; Cic. Fam. 15, 20: fuit olim senex: ei filiae Duae erant, *there was once an old man*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 33.

B. Transf., *Now for a long time, this good while, long ago* (so mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): olim non librum in manus sumpsi: olim nescio, quid sit otium, Plin. Ep. 8, 9; Juv. 6, 345: provisum erat, Tac. A. 13, 15: corruptis moribus, id. ib 14, 15: olim jam nec perit quicquam mihi nec acquiritur, Sen. Ep. 77.

II. Of the future, *One day, on a future day, at a future time, hereafter* (so rarely, but quite class.): utinam coram tecum olim, potius quam per epistolas! Cic. Att. 11, 4; Virg. A. 4, 625: non, si male nunc, et olim Sic erit, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 17: nominabuntur, Quint. 10, 1, 104.

C. In gen., *At any time, ever*; and in propositions which state, as the result of experience, that any thing is wont to take place, *at times, sometimes, ofttimes*, etc. (so only ante-class. and poet.): an quid est olim homini salute melius? Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 128: vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores, Virg. E. 10, 34:—nunc lenonum et scortorum plus est fere, Quam olim muscarum est, cum caletur maxime, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 45; cf. id. Mil. 1, 1, 2; so id. Poen. 1, 2, 143; cf. also id. Trin. 2, 4, 123; (saxum) Tumidis submersum tunditur olim fluctibus, *etc.*, Virg. A. 5, 125: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi Doctores, Hor. S. 1, 1, 25 Heind. and Orell.: ut calceus olim, Si pede major erit, subvertet, si minor, uret, id. Ep. 1, 10, 42; id. Od. 4, 4, 5: parentis olim si quis impia manu Senile guttur fregerit, id. Epod. 3, 1: ut olim amisso dubiae rege vagantur apes, Ov. F. 3, 555: color oris erat, qui frondibus olim Esse solet seris, id. ib. 6, 149; id. Met. 14, 429.

‡ **Olipor,** ōris, *m.* [prob. from Auli puer, like Marcipor, Quintipor] *A Roman surname*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 154, 2.

Ŏlĭsīpo, also Olysippo (Ulys.), ōnis, *m. A city of Lusitania*, the mod. *Lisbon*, Plin. 4, 22, 35; 8, 42, 67: Olysippo, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 19; cf. Ukert, Hispan. p. 394.—Deriv., **Ŏlĭsīponensis** (Olys.), e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Olisipo*: ager, Plin. 4, 22, 35.—In the *plur.* subst., Olisiponenses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Olisipo, the Olisiponians*, Plin. 9, 5, 4.

ŏlĭtor (hol.), ōris, *m.* [olus] *A kitchen-gardener, cabbage-gardener*: Var. L. L. 6, 3, § 20; so Col. 10, 229; 11, 1, 2; Plin. 19, 5, 23.—Proverb., Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 38.

ŏlĭtōrĭus (hol.), a, um, *adj.* [olitor] *Of* or *belonging to a kitchen-gardener* or *to vegetables*: forum olitorium erat antiquum, macellum, ubi olerum copia," Var. L. L. 5, 32, § 146. So, forum, *the green-market*, Liv. 21, 62: ostiola, Plin. 19, 8, 38: horti, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198.

ŏlīva, ae, *f.* [digammated from ἐλαία] **I.** *An olive*, Col. 12, 50; 2, 22; Plin. 15, 3, 3; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 90; Afran. in Non. 478, 26: lecta de pinguissimis Oliva ramis arborum, Hor. Epod. 2, 56.—**II.** *An olive-tree*: Aristaeus, qui olivae inventor dicitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 18; id. ib. 2, 8: herum an baccis opulentet olivae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2: numquam fallens, id. Epod. 16, 45.—**B.** Transf. (poet.): **1.** *An olive-branch*: undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 7.—**2.** *A staff of olive-wood, an olive-staff*: Ov. M. 2, 681.

ŏlīvans, antis, *Part.* [oliva] *An olive-gatherer* (post-Aug.): Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 12.

ŏlīvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [oliva] *Of* or *belonging to olives, olive-, oil-* (post-Aug.; perh. only post-class. for olearius): olivariae metretae (*al.* oleariae), Col. 12, 49: molae, Pomp. Dig. 33, 7, 21; Paul. 3, 6, 36.

‡ **oliveta** and **olivita,** ae, *f.* [id.] *The olive-harvest*: "*olivetam* dicebant ab *oleis*, ut a vino *vindemiam*," Fest. p. 192 ed. Müll.: *olivitam* antiqui dicebant, quom olea cogebantur . . . quamvis quidam *olivitatem* eam dicant," Fest. p. 202 Müll. *N. cr.*

ŏlīvētum, i, *n.* [id.] *A place planted with olive-trees, an olive-yard* (quite class.): quo pluris sint nostra oliveta, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: vineta, segetes, oliveta, id. N. D. 3, 36; Var. R. R. 1, 22, 3; Col. 3, 11, 3; id. 5, 9, 1 *sq.*: "veteris proverbii meminisse convenit, eum qui aret olivetum, rogare fructum; qui stercoret, exorare; qui caedat, cogere," id. ib. § 15.

ŏlīvĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [oliva-fero] *Olive-bearing* (poet.): Mutuscae, Virg. A. 7, 711: arva, *i. e.* Sabina, Ov. F. 3, 151: corona, *of olive-branches*, Mart. 12, 99: Eurotas, Stat. Th. 4, 227.

ŏlīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [oliva] *The olive-gathering, olive-harvest*: Var. in Non. 148, 4; so Col 12, 47; 50.—In the *plur.*: largissimis olivitatibus exuberare, Col. 1, 1, 5. Cf. ‡ oliveta.

ŏlīvĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who plants and tends olive-trees, an olive-dresser* (post-class. for olitor): colles exercentur vinitori et olivitori, Sid. Ep. 2, 9; so App. Flor. *n.* 15 dub. (*al.* olitori).

ŏlīvum, i, *n.* [id.] *Oil* (poet. and in post-class. prose for oleum): eme die coeca hercle olivum, id vendito oculata die, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 67; so id. Asin. 2, 4, 26; id. Pseud. 1, 2, 76; Lucr. 2, 391; so, leve, id. 6, 1072: inolens, id. 2, 850: pingue, Virg. E. 5, 68; Ov. M. 10, 176: pisces perfundere olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 50.—In prose first used by Appuleius; from the use of oil to anoint wrestlers, abstr. for *the palaestra*: cur olivum vetat? Hor. Od. 1, 8, 8; cf., oleum.—**II.** Transf., *An ointment, unguent*: Syrio fragrans olivo, Catull. 6, 8; Prop. 3, 15, 31.

olla, ae (archaic form, aula: "*aulas* antiqui dicebant, quas nos dicimus *ollas*, quia nullam literam geminabant. Itaque AVLICOCIA *exta*, quae in ollis coquebantur, dicebant, id est elixa," Fest. p. 23 ed. Müll. Examples with aula, for olla, are found in Cato R. R. 52, 1; 81; 85 *sq.*: Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 20; 22; 3, 6, 44; 47; 4, 2, 4; 7; Capt. 1, 1, 21; 4, 2, 66, et saep.; cf. also Non. 543, 8.—With respect to the notice from Festus, given above, concerning the non-reduplication of consonants, the orthography of the *fem.* praenomen, AVLLA CORNELIA, in the second Epit. of the Scipios, deserves particular attention), *f.*, *A pot* or *jar* (quite class.): Var. in Non. 543, 12: ollam denariorum implere, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: fictilis, Col. 8, 8: bibula aut male cocta, id. 12, 45, 3: ET OLLAS PRECATI SVNT, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. tab. 41, a; cf. Marini Atti, p. 593.—For preserving the ashes of the dead: Inscr. Grut. 865, 10; cf. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4544; Jahn, Specim. Epigr. p. 29 *sq.*—Proverb.: olla male fervet, *i. e. the affair goes poorly, looks bad*, Petr. 38, 13: ipsa olera olla legit, *the pot culls its own herbs*, i. e. *every one follows his own calling*, Cat. 94, 2.

ollāris, e, *adj.* [olla] *Of* or *belonging to a pot, preserved in pots, potted* (post-Aug.): uvae ollares, Mart. 7, 20; so Col. 12, 43.

‡ **ollarium,** ii, v. ollarius, *no.* II.

ollārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [olla] *Of* or *belonging to pots, pot-* (post-Aug.): Plin. 34, 9, 20: ‡fusor, *a pot-founder, pot-caster*, Inscr. Grut. 630, 9.—**II.** Subst., ‡ollarium, ĭi, *n.*, *The receptacle for the jars of ashes in tombs*: Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 13, *no.* 60; cf. Fabr. p. 10 *sq.*

‡ **olle,** archaic for ille, v. h. v.

ollĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [olla] *A little pot* (post-class.): ollicula aerea, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

ollŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little pot* (ante- and post-class.): Var. R. R. 1, 54, 2; so App. M. 2, p. 105 Oud.

ollus, a, um, archaic for ille, v. h. v.

olma, ae, *f. The plant* ebulum, *among the Dacians*, App. Herb. 91.

ŏlo, ĕre, v. oleo, *ad init.*

† **ŏlŏlȳgon,** ōnis, *m.* = ὀλολυγών, *The croaking of the male frog*, for the purpose of enticing the female to him: Plin. 11, 37, 65.

1. ŏlor, ōris, *m. A swan* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for cygnus): ad vada Maeandri concinit albus olor, Ov. Her. 7, 1: Arguti, Virg. E. 9, 36: nivei, Val. Fl. 6, 102: purpurei, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 10; Plin. 10, 23, 32: olorum morte narratur flebilis cantus, id. ib.

2. ŏlor, ōris, *m.* [olo, oleo] *A smell, odor* (whence the class. odor. Olor itself is only ante- and post-classical): "litera commutata dicitur odor, *olor*, hinc olet et odorari," Var. L. L. 7, 8, § 83: olore spurcissimi humoris perfusus, App. M. 1, p. 57 Oud. dub.; id. ib.; Arn. 2, 85 (*al.* odores).

ŏlōrĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [1. olor-fero] *Swan-bearing* (poet.): Padus, Claud. Ep. ad Seren. 12.

ŏlōrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. olor] *Of* or *belonging to a swan* or *swans* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): olorinae pennae, Virg A. 10, 187: alae, Ov. M. 10, 718: color, *i. e. white*, Plin. 37, 10, 59: OLORINO DE IOVE, *i. e. in the form of a swan*, Inscr. Grut. 99, 3.

Ŏlostrae, ārum, *m. A people of India*: Luc. 3, 249; cf. Plin. 6, 20, 23.

1. ŏlus (holus; also, anciently, helus; cf., "HELVS et HELVSA antiqui dicebant, quod nunc *holus* et *holera*," Fest. p 100 ed. Müll. A form, OLV (anciently HELV), can be inferred from helvola, helvella, and olvatum; v. Müll. Fest. p. 203, b), ĕris, *n.* (*gen. plur.*, olerorum for olerum, Lucil. in Non. 490, 25.—*Dat. pl.*, oleris for oleribus, Cato R. R. 149) *Kitchen* or *garden herbs* of any kind; *vegetables*, esp. *cabbage, colewort, turnip*, Var. R. R. 1, 16 *fin.*; Col. 2, 10, 22: pomum, olus, ficum, uvam, Afran. in Macr. S. 2, 16: donec Discoqueretur olus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 74: prandere, id. Ep. 1, 17, 13: silvestre, Plin. 22, 22, 38: marinum, *sea-cale*, id. 29, 4, 25.—**II.** In partic.: olus atrum, also joined into one word, olusatrum (in the *gen.*, oleris atri and olusatri; v. Pref.), *n.*, *A plant, called also* Smyrnium olusatrum, L.; Col. 11, 3, 18; 12, 7, 1; Plin. 19, 8, 48; 19, 12, 62, et al.: olus pullum, Col. 10, 123.

‡ **2. Olus,** i. Another form for Aulus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1943; 2712; cf. OLIPOR.

olusatrum, i, v. 1. olus, *no.* II.

ŏluscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [1. olus] *A small herb* or *vegetable, a little cabbage* (quite class.): Cic. Att. 6, 1; so Hor. S. 2, 6, 64; Juv. 11, 79.

‡ **olvatum** Antistius Labeo ait esse mensurae genus, Fest. p. 205 ed. Müll.; v. Müll., sub voce.

Olybrius, ĭi, *m. The surname of several Roman consuls.* To one of them, the consul Anicius Olybrius, is addressed a poem of Claudian.—Hence **Olȳbrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Olybrian*: Prud. in Symm. 1, 556.

Ŏlympēni, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of the city of Olympus, in Lycia*: agri Olympenorum, Cic. Agr. 1, 2.

Ŏlympĭa, ae, *f.*, Ὀλυμπία, *A sacred region in* Elis Pisatis, *with an olive-wood, where the Olympian games were held; there, too, were the famous temple and statue of* Juppiter Olympius: quum Olympiam venisset, maxima illa quinquennali celebritate ludorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 32; id. N. D. 2, 2 *fin.*: quum uno die duo suos filios victores Olympiae vidisset, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111; id. ib. 2, 20.

II. Derivv.: **A. Ŏlympĭăcus,** a, um. *adj.*, Ὀλυμπιακός, *Olympic*: cursus, Auct. Her. 4, 3: palma, Virg. G. 3, 49: corona, Suet. Ner. 25: rami, *i. e.* oleaster, Stat. Th. 6, 554: palaestra, Luc. 4, 614.

B. Ŏlympĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Olympic* (post-class.): Marc. Emp. 35.

C. Ŏlympĭcus, a, um (*gen. plur.*, Olympicum for Olympicarum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 23), *adj.*, Ὀλυμπικός, *Olympic* (poet. and in post-class. prose): pulvis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 3: certamen, Just. 12, 16.

D. Ŏlympĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Ὀλύμπιος, *Olympic* (quite class.): delubrum Olympii Jovis, Mel. 2, 3, 4; so Plin. 4, 5, 6. There was also a temple of Juppiter Olympius in Athens, Suet. Aug. 60; and in Syracuse, Liv. 24, 21: equa, *that had run in the Olympic races*, Plin. 28, 11, 49.

2. Subst.: **a. Ŏlympĭus,** ĭi, *m.*, *An appellation bestowed on distinguished men by the Greeks and Romans*; so of Pericles, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 74; Val. Max. 5, 10, 1 *extr.*; of the Roman emperors, Hadrian and Commodus, Eckhel. D. N. t. 6, p. 518.

b. Olympĭum, ĭi, *n.*, *The temple of the Olympic Jupiter*: Liv. 24, 23.

c. Olympia, ōrum, *n.*, Gr. τὰ Ὀλύμπια (sc. ἱερά), *The Olympic games held* *every four years at Olympia:* sicut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, *in the Olympic games* (Gr. Ὀλύμπια νικᾶν), Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 5: ad Olympia proficisci, Cic. de Div. 2, 1: Olympia magna coronari (Gr. Ὀλύμπια τὰ μεγάλα; opp. to the games held elsewhere), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 50: Olympiorum solenne ludicrum, Liv. 28, 7: Olympiorum victoria, *the victory in the Olympic games*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41.

E. Ŏlympĭas, ădis, *f.*, Ὀλυμπιάς, *An Olympiad;* the period of four years that elapsed between the Olympic games, and which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time: centum et octo annis, postquam Lycurgus leges scribere instituit, prima posita est Olympias, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: si Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, id. ib.; id. ib. 2, 15; ante primam Olympiadem condita, id. ib. 2, 23: sexta Olympiade, Vell. 1, 8.—In the poets sometimes for lustrum, *i. e. a period of five years:* quinquennis Olympias, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 5; so Mart. 7, 40.—*A Muse*, because the Muses were said to dwell on Mount Olympus: Var. L. L. 7, 2:—Olympias, *the mother of Alexander the Great*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27.

F. Ŏlympĭēum, ĭi, *n.*, Ὀλυμπιεῖον, *A temple of the Olympic Jupiter*, Vellej. 1, 10.

1. Ŏlympĭas, ădis, *f.* *An Olympiad;* v. Olympia, *no.* II., E.

2. Ŏlympĭas, ădis, *f.* *A Muse;* v. 1. Olympus, *no.* II.

3. Ŏlympĭas, ădis, *f.*, Ὀλυμπιάς, *The consort of King Philip of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great*, Cic. de Div. 1, 23; 2, 66; id. N. D. 2, 27; Curt. 5, 2 *fin.*

4. Olympĭas, ădis, *m.*, Ὀλυμπιάς, *A northwest wind*, that blows on the Island of Euboea, Plin. 2, 47, 46; 17, 24, 37, § 232.

Ŏlympĭcus, a, um, v. Olympia, *no.* II., C.

Ŏlympĭēum, i, v. Olympia, *no.* II., F.

Olympiŏdorus, i, *m.*, Ὀλυμπιόδωρος, *A Greek proper name.* So *the instructor of Epaminondas on the flute*, Nep. Ep. 2.

Ŏlympĭŏnīces, ae, *m.*, Ὀλυμπιονίκης, *A victor at the Olympic games:* Atyanas pugil, Olympionices, Cic. Fl. 13; so id. Tusc. 1, 46.—Adject.: Olympionicarum equarum, Col. 3, 9, 5.

Ŏlympiscus, i, *m. dim.* [Olympio] *A caressing form for* Olympio: Olympisce mi, Plaut. Casin. 3, 6, 14.

Ŏlympĭus, a, um, v. Olympia, *no.* II., D.

1. Ŏlympus, i, *m.*, Ὄλυμπος, *The name of several mountains, the most celebrated of which is one on the boundary of Macedonia and Thessaly, of great height, and consequently regarded as the seat of the gods*, Mel. 2, 3, 2; 4, 8, 15: musae quae pedibus magnum pulsatis Olympum, Enn. Ann. 1, 2: his diis Helicona atque Olympon attribuerunt homines, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 7: frondosus, Virg. G. 1, 282: opacus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 52.—**2.** Transf., poet. for *Heaven:* Var. L. L. 7, 2, § 20; Virg. E. 6, 86: annuit (Juppiter) et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, id. Aen. 9, 106: stelliger, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1907.—**II.** Deriv., **Ŏlympĭădes,** um, *f.*, *The Muses* (perh. only acc. to the follg. statement): "coelum dicunt Graeci *Olympum* montem in Macedonia omnes, a quo potius puto Musas dictas *Olympiadas*," Var. L. L. 7, 2, § 20.

2. Ŏlympus, i, *m.* *A pupil of Marsyas*, Ov. M. 6, 393; id. Pont. 3, 3, 42; Hyg. Fab. 165.

Olynthus or **-os,** i, *f.*, Ὄλυνθος, *A city of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia*, Mel. 2, 2, 9; Plin. 4, 11, 18; Nep. Pelop. 1; Juv. 12, 47.—**II. Olynthius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Olynthus, Olynthian*, Curt. 8, 8, 19. Subst.: **A. Olynthĭa,** ae, *f.*, *The region about Olynthus:* Var. R. R. 1, 44.—**B. Olynthii,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Olynthus, the Olynthians*, Nep. Timoth. 1; Just. 8, 3.

† **ŏlȳra,** ae, *f.* = ὄλυρα, *A kind of grain, called also* arinca, *which greatly resembles spelt*, Plin. 18, 10, 20; 22, 25, 57.

Olyssīpo, v. Olisipo.

†† **ŏmāsum,** i, *n.* [A Gallic word, v. in the follg.] *Bullock's tripe* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): "*omasum βόειον κόπεον λιπαρὸν τῇ τῶν* Γάλλων *γλώττῃ*," Gloss. Philox.: patinas coenabat omasi, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 34; Plin. 8, 45, 70: pingui tentus omaso, *with his fat paunch*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40.

† **ombrĭa,** ae, *f.* = ὀμβρία, *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10. 65.

ōmen, (archaic form, OSMEN, v. in the follg.), ĭnis, *n.* ["*omen* quod ex ore primum elatum est, OSMEN dictum," Var. L. L. 6, 7, § 76; cf., "OSMEN, e quo S extritum," id. ib. 7, 5, 97: "*omen* velut oremen, quod fit ore augurium, quod non avibus aliove modo fit," Fest. p. 195 ed. Müll. Perh. kindr. with *ὄσσα* and *ὄψ*, orig. a prophetic voice; hence, transf., in gen.] Any indication or action regarded as a foreboding, *A foreboding, prognostic, sign, token, omen* (quite class.): neque solum deorum voces Pythagoraei observaverunt, sed etiam hominum, quae vocant *omina*, Cic. de Div. 1, 45: *mi pater*, inquit (filiola L. Paulli), *Persa* (catellus) *periit.* Tum ille *Accipio*, inquit, *mea filia, omen, I take it as a good omen* (of a victory over King Perses), id. de Div. 1, 46: qui discedens mecum ita locutus est, ut ejus oratio omen fati videretur, id. Phil. 9, 4 *fin.*: quibus Antonius (o di immortales, avertite et detestamini, quaeso hoc omen!) urbem se divisurum esse promisit, id. ib. 4, 4, 10; cf., atque hoc quidem detestabile omen avertat Juppiter, id. ib. 11, 5, 11; id. de Div. 1, 45 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 40: exire malis ominibus, id. Sest. 33: quam (rem) tu ipse ominibus optimis prosequeris, id. Fam. 3, 12, 2: cum bonis ominibus incipere, Liv. praef. *fin.*; so, i secundo omine, *go in God's name, good luck attend you*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 50.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A solemn assurance:* ea lege atque omine, ut, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 28.—**B.** *A solemn usage:* hic sceptra accipere et primos attollere fasces Regibus omen erat, Virg. A. 7, 174.

ōmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [omentum] *Filled mith* omentum (post-class.): isicia omentata, Apic. 2, 1.

ōmentum, i, *n.* *The fat-skin, adipose membrane; fat*, esp. in men (post-Aug.): ast illi tremat omento popa venter, Pers. 6, 74.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *The membrane which incloses the bowels, the caul:* Cels. 4, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 80.—**2.** *The bowels:* Pers. 2, 47: porci, Juv. 13, 116.—**II.** Transf., *Any skin which envelops an internal part of the body, a membrane:* Macr. S. 7, 9; of *the meninges*, ib.

ŏmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [omen] *Portentous, ominous* (post-class. for ominosus): tamquam ominalem diem plerique vitant (*al.* inominalem), Gell. 5, 17.

* **ōmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [ominor] *A foreboding, prognostic:* Fest. p. 88 ed. Müll.

* **ōmĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A diviner:* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 90.

omino, are, v. ominor, *ad init.*

ōmĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (act. collat. form ante-class.: ut tibi bene sit, qui ominas, Pompon. in Non. 474, 11) [omen] *To forebode, prognosticate, to augur, presage, predict, prophesy* (quite classical): malo enim (alienae), quam nostrae (rei publicae), ominari, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: melius, quaeso, ominare, id. Brut. 96, 329: felix faustumque imperium, Liv. 26, 18; Vellej. 2. 71:—optamus tibi ominamurque in proximum annum consulatum, Plin. Ep. 4, 15; cf., clamor militum et sibi adversa, et Galbae prospera ominantium, *wishing*, Suet. Ner. 48.—Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: naves velut ominatae, *as if they had divined, had had a presentiment*, Liv. 29, 3, 5: male ominatis Parcite verbis, *words of evil omen*, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 11.

ōmĭnōse, *adv.*, v. ominosus, *ad fin.*

ōmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [omen] *Full of foreboding, portentous, ominous* (post-Aug.): mons avibus obscenis ominosus, Messala in Gell. 13, 14 *fin.*: ominosa res, Plin. Ep. 3, 14 *fin.*—*Adv.*, ōmĭnōse, *Ominously:* ominose retentus, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 6, 5.

ŏmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [omitto] *An omitting, omission* (post-class.): laudis, Sym. Ep. 3, 48; so id. ib. 10, 62.

ŏmissus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from omitto.

ŏ-mitto, īsi, issum, 3. *v. a.* [ob-mitto] *To let go, let loose, let fall:* **I.** Lit. (so rarely; perh. not in Cic.): Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 2: mulierem, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 18: habenas, *to let go*, Tac. H. 1, 86: arma, *to let fall*, Liv. 21, 11: animam, *to give up the ghost, to die*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 85.

II. Trop. (so quite class.): **A.** In gen., *To lay aside, neglect, disregard:* omittere tristitiam, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 3: iracundiam, id. ib. 4, 7, 36: apparatum, Liv. 37, 10: pietatem et humanitatem, *to disregard*, Cic. Off. 3, 10: omitte timorem, *lay aside*, id. Rep. 6, 10 *fin.*: voluptates, id. Fin. 1, 10 *fin.*: omnibus omissis rebus, *laying aside all those things*, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: primam navigationem ne omiseris, *do not neglect*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To pass over, say nothing of, omit*, in speaking: ut omittam cetera quae sunt innumerabilia, Cic. Brut. 76 *fin.*; cf., ut alia omittam, id. Quint. 22: omitto illa vetera, quod, *etc.*, id. Att. 8, 3, 3: innumerabiles viros, id. Rep. 1, 1: de reditu, id. Pis. 22; cf. id. Rab. Post. 12. 34.

2. Of an action, *To leave off, give over, cease* doing any thing; cum *inf.*: iratus esse, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 26: lugere, Cic. Brut. 76: curare aliquid, id. Coel. 22, 54: mirari, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 11.—Hence

ŏmissus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Negligent, heedless, remiss* (ante-class.): animo esse omisso. Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9.—*Comp.:* ab re Omissior, *in respect of property*, id. Ad. 5, 3, 44.

* **ommento** (obm.), are, *v. n.* *To wait* any where: Liv. Andr. in Fest. p. 190 ed. Müll.; cf., "*omentat* exspectat, dictum a *mantando*, id est diu manendo," Placid. p. 492.

* **omnĭ-cănus,** a, um, *adj.* [omnis-cano] *That sings every thing* or *every where:* oratio, App. Flor. p. 349.

* **omnĭ-carpus,** a, um, *adj.* [omnis-carpo] *That crops every thing:* "*capra* carpa, a quo scriptum *Omnicarpae caprae*," Var. L. L. 5, 19, § 97.

omnĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [omnis-color] *Of all colors* (post-class.): pictura, Prud. στεφ. 12, 39.

omnĭfărĭam, *adv.*, v. omnifarius, *ad fin.*

omnĭfărĭus, a, um, *adj.* [omnis] *Of all sorts.* In the adj. only in the gloss: "*omnifarius, παντοῖος*," Gloss. Philox.—Hence

omnĭfărĭam, *adv.*, *On all sides, every where, in every way* (post class.): cum Oceanus omnes terras omnifariam et undiqueversum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13; Macr. S. 7, 13 *med.*; Capitol. M. Aurel. 11.

* **omnĭ-fer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [omnis-fero] *All-bearing, all-sustaining:* vultus, Ov. M. 2, 275.

omnĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [omnis-forma] *Of all shapes* (post-class.): mundus receptaculum omniformium specierum, App. Trismeg. p. 78 Elm.; id. ib. p. 98 Elm.; so, machina, Prud. στεφ. 10, 339.

1. omnĭ-gĕnus, a, um (*gen. plur.*, omnigenum, Virg. A. 8, 698), *adj.* [omnis-genus] *Of all kinds* (poet. and in post-class. prose): colores, Lucr. 2, 759; so id. 2, 821: principia, id. 5, 440: coetus, id. 5, 429: omnigenumque deum monstra, Virg. A. 8, 698: doctrinae, Gell. 14, 6.

2. omnĭ-gĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [omnis gigno] *All-begetting, all-producing* (post class.): Pater, Prud. in Sym. 1, 12.

omnĭ-mĕdens, *adj.* [omnis-medeor] *All-healing* (post-class.): Dominus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 45.

omnĭmŏde, omnĭmŏdis, *advv.*, i. q. omnimodo, Lucr. 1, 684; App. Flor. 1.

omnĭmŏdo (also written separate, omni modo), *adv.* [omnis-modus] *By all means, altogether, wholly* (not ante-Aug.): evitemus omnimodo, ne deliberasse videamur, Sen. Ben. 2, 1: non omnimodo res ea desperationem habet, Cels. 7, 4, 3 *fin.*; Gell. 18, 15; Pompon. Dig. 29, 2, 11.

omnĭ-mŏdus, a. um, *adj.* [id.] *Of all sorts* or *kinds* (post-classical): App. Apol. p. 508 Oud.: voculae, id. Met. 5, p. 364 Oud.

omnĭ-morbĭa, ae, *f.* [omnis-morbus] *All-disease*, the name of a plant regarded as a panacea: *polion* a Graecis, a

Latinis *omnimorbia*, quod multis morbis subveniat, Isid. Orig. 17, 9.

omnīno, *adv.* [omnis] *Altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly:* Neoptolemus apud Ennium philosophari sibi ait necesse esse, sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, *entirely*, i. e. *constantly*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 1; also cited in Cic. de Or. 2, 37 *fin.*: non omnino jam perii: est reliquum quo peream magis, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 80: aut omnino aut magna ex parte, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: non multum aut nihil omnino, *not at all*, id. ib. 1, 3: Clodium sanxisse, ut vix aut omnino non posset ... infirmari sua lex, *not at all*, id. Att. 3, 23, 2: non omnino quidem, sed magnam partem, id. Fam. 9, 15, 3: quae aut omnino aut certe facilius consequentur, id. Balb. 19: eos omittamus, qui omnino nusquam reperiuntur, id. Lael. 6: causas omnino numquam attigerunt, id. de Or. 2, 13 *fin.*: non usquam id dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valent, *absolutely*, i. e. *expressly, explicitly*, id. Tusc. 5, 9: non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis, Virg. A. 9, 248: ne faciam, inquis, Omnino versus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 6: nihil omnino, te recitante placet, Mart. 3, 45.—Connected with *omnis:* non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existimo, *all and every, of all kinds whatever*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 75; so, hoc genus et cetera necessaria et omnino omnis argumentatio, *etc.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 46, 86; and, vis et injuria et omnino omne, quod obfuturum est, id. ib. 2, 53, 164. Vid. also in the follg.—Connected with *prorsus:* non justa, injusta prorsus, omnino obsequor, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 33.

II. In partic.: **A.** With numerals, *In all:* quinque omnino fuerunt, Cic. Clu. 28: diebus omnino decem et octo, Caes. B. G. 4, 19 *fin.*: sane frequentes fuimus: omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: erant omnino itinera duo, *there were only two ways*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6.

B. In concessive clauses, *By all means, certainly, to be sure;* with a follg. *sed:* restricti omnino esse nullo modo debemus, sed in deligendis idoneis judicium et diligentiam adhibere, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 18: danda opera est omnino ... sed, *etc.*, id. ib. 20.

C. In making a statement of general application, *In general, generally, universally:* de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33: non modo tantam causam perorare, sed omnino verbum facere conari, id. Quint. 24; Plin. Ep. 5, 4.—So at the beginning of a general proposition: omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, Cic. Off. 1, 20: omnino omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est, ut, *etc.*, id. Lael. 21.

omnĭ-părens, tis, *adj.* [omnis-parens] *All-bearing, all-producing* (poet. and in post-class. prose): per terras omniparentes, Lucr. 2, 706: terra, Virg. A. 6, 595: mundus, App. de Mundo. p. 67 Elm. (*al.* omnia parentis).

omnĭ-păter, tris, *m.* [omnis-pater] *The father of all, the universal father* (post-class.): Deus, Prud. στεφ. 3, 70.

omnĭ-păvus, a, um, *adj.* [omnis-paveo] *All-fearing* (post-class.): panphobi, quos nos omnipavos dicere poterimus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 12.

* **omnĭ-pĕrītus,** a, um, *adj.* [omnis-peritus] *Skilled in all things:* Aeetis succis omniperita suis, Albinov. 2, 110.

omnĭ-pollens, tis, *adj.* [omnis-polleo] *All powerful, almighty* (post-class.): Deus, Prud. Apoth. praef. 31.

omnĭ-pŏtens, tis, *adj.* [omnis-potens] *All-powerful, almighty, omnipotent* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Enn. in Non. 111, 15: Neptunus, Turp. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 34: Juppiter, Catull. 64, 171: regina, *i. e. Juno*, Val. Fl. 1, 81: fortuna, Virg. A. 8, 334.—*Sup.*: deus ille omnipotentissimus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 17 *med.*; Aug Conf. 1, 4.

omnĭ-pŏtentĭa, ae, *f.* [omnipotens] *Almighty power, omnipotence* (post-class.): Macr. S. 1, 16.

omnis, e, *adj.* *All, every:* omnium nomine, quicumque ludos faciunt, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: ab omni, quod abhorret, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 35: omnes omnium ordinum homines, id. Rab. perd. 7: omnibus precibus petere contendit, *with prayers of every kind, most urgently*, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: quis est omnium, qui? *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23: unus ex omnibus, id. de Or. 1, 22: omnia facere, *to do every thing, make every exertion:* Cic. Lael. 10:—omnia fore prius arbitror, quam, *etc.*, *I should have believed any thing rather than that*, etc.: Cic. Att. 8, 11:—omnia mihi sunt cum aliquo, *I agree with him on all topics:* Cic. Fam. 13, 1:—in eo sunt omnia, *every thing depends on that:* id. ib. 15, 14:—esse omnia alicui, *to be one's all:* Ov. Her. 12, 161: Demetrius iis unus omnia est, Liv. 40, 11:—per omnia, *in all points, in every respect:* Quint. 5, 2, 3: vir alioqui per omnia laudabilis, Vellej. 2, 33:—eadem omnia, *just the same:* mihi certum est efficere in me omnia eadem, quae tu in te faxis, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 23:—alia omnia, *just the contrary:* te alia omnia, quam quae velis, agere, moleste ferrem, Plin. Ep. 7, 15. Cf. also alius, *no.* 6:—omnia, adverbially, *Altogether, entirely, in every respect:* tramites, omnia plani et ex facili mobiles, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 25.

II. In the sing. also, *Every, all, the whole:* militat omnis amans, *every lover, all lovers*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 1: sine omni periclo, *without any danger*, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 17: omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centena millia passuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: coelum, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: corpus intenditur, id. Tusc. 2, 22: sanguinem suum omnem profundere, id. Cluent. 6: omnis in hoc sum, *I am wholly engaged in this*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 11.

omnĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [omnis-sono] *Uttering all kinds of sounds, omnisonous* (post-class.): harmonia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 81: mela, Mart. Cap. 9, 309.

omnĭ-tĕnens, tis, *adj.* [omnis-tenens] *Holding all things, all-swaying* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 5, 202.

omnĭ-tŭens, tis, *adj.* [omnis-tueor] *All-seeing* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Lucr. 2, 940; Val. Fl. 5, 247: sol, App. de Mundo. p. 71.

* **omnĭ-văgus,** a, um, *adj.* [omnis-vagus] *Roving every where, omnivagant:* "Diana," Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68.

* **omnĭ-vŏlus,** a, um, *adj.* [omnis-volo] *Willing every thing:* omnivoli furta Jovis, Catull. 68, 140.

* **omnĭ-vŏrus,** a, um, *adj.* [omnis-voro] *All-devouring, omnivorous:* boves, Plin. 25, 8, 53.

† **ōmŏphăgĭa,** ae, *f.* = ὠμοφαγία, *The eating of raw flesh* (eccl. Lat.): Arn. 5, 169.

† **omphăcĭum,** ii, *n.* = ὀμφάκιον, *The oil* or *juice of unripe olives* or *grapes*, Plin. 12, 27, 60; id. 14, 16, 18.

† **omphăcŏcarpos,** i, *m.* = ὀμφακόκαρπος, *A plant, called also* aparine, Plin. 27, 5, 15 (*al.* omphalocarpon).

omphăcŏmel, ellis, *n.* *A sirup made of* omphacium, Pall. 9, 13.

Omphăle, ēs, *f.*, 'Ομφάλη, *A queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served*, Ov. F. 2, 305; Hyg. Fab. 32; Prop. 3, 11, 17.

omphalocarpos, v. omphacocarpos.

† **1. omphălos,** i, *m.* = ὀμφαλός, *The navel*, pure Lat. umbilicus; transf. for *the centre* (in post-class. poetry): Aus. Idyll. 11, 60.

‡ **2. Omphalus,** i. *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 567, 2.

† **ŏnăger** and **ŏnăgrus,** i, *m.* = ὄναγρος, *A wild ass:* Var. R. R. 2, 6, 3; cf. Col. 6, 37, 3; Plin. 8, 44, 69: timidi, Virg. G. 3, 409: pulcher, Mart. 13, 100.—**II.** Transf., *A military engine for discharging large stones*, Veg. Mil. 4, 22; Amm. 23, 4.

Ŏnāgos, i, *m.* = Ὄναγος, *An ass-driver:* Plaut. Asin. prol. 10.

Onchesmītes, ae, *m.*, 'Ογχησμίτης, *A wind blowing from Onchesmus* ('Ογχησμος), *a harbor of Epirus*, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 1.

Onchestĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the city of Onchestus, in Boeotia:* Ov. M. 10, 605.

Onchestus, i, *f.*: **I.** *A city of Boeotia;* v. Onchestius.—**II.** *A river in Thessaly*, Liv. 33, 6.

onco, are, *v. n.* *To bray*, like an ass: oncat asellus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 55.

† **oncōma,** ătis, *n.* = ὄγκωμα, *A tumor* (post-class.): Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

ŏnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [onus] *Of* or *belonging to burden, transport,* or *carriage; that bears a burden, carries freight* (quite class.): oneraria jumenta, *beasts of burden*, Liv. 41, 4: navis, *a ship of burden*, Sisenn. in Non. 536, 5 (opp. to actuaria); Caes. B. G. 4, 22; 25, et al.; Liv. 22, 11, 6 also subst., oneraria, ae, *f.*, *a ship of burden, a merchant-vessel, a transport*, Cic. Att. 10, 12.

ŏnĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from onero.

ŏnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [onus] **I.** *To load, lade, burden, freight* with any thing (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: naves, ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque, paulo facit humiliores, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: jumenta, Sall. J. 75, 6: naves commeatu, *etc.*, id. ib. 86: aselli costas pomis, Virg. G. 1, 274: tauri cervix oneratur aratro, *is loaded, burdened*, Ov. A. A. 1, 19: aures lapillis, id. ib. 3, 129; cf., humerum pallio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 4: ventrem, *to load, fill*, Sall. Or de Rep. ord. 1; so, onerari epulis, *to overload, gorge one's self*, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 31; and, vino et epulis onerati, Sall. J. 76 *fin.*:—cibus, qui in aegritudine alat neque oneret, *without oppressing the stomach*, Plin. 29, 3, 11:—vaccas, *to cause them to be covered*, Pall. 8, 4.

2. Transf., in gen., *To load, cover* (poet.): onerare mensas dapibus, *to cover*, Virg. G. 4, 133:—manusque ambas jaculis oneravit, *i. e. armed*, id. Aen. 11, 574: membra sepulcro, id. ib. 10, 557; cf., ossa aggere terrae, id. ib. 11, 212: aliquem saxis, *to stone*, Phaedr. 3, 2, 4.

B. Trop., *To load, burden, weary; to oppress, overwhelm*, etc.: me amoenitate oneravit dies, *has overwhelmed me*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 7: diem commoditatibus, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 1: aliquem mendaciis, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: judicem argumentis, id. N. D. 3, 3: aethera votis, Virg. A. 9, 24: verbis lassas onerantibus aures, Hor. S. 1, 10, 10:—aliquem pugnis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 172: maledictis, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 122: malis, Virg. A. 4, 549: aliquem injuriis, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 8: contumeliis, Cic. Phil. 2, 38.—Sometimes also, in a good sense, *To overwhelm* aliquem laudibus, Liv. 4, 13: spe praemiorum, id. 35, 11: promissis, Sall. J. 12: honoribus, Just. 5, 4.

C. Transf., *To make heavier* or *more burdensome, to aggravate* (so only since the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Tac.): injuriam alicujus invidia, Liv. 38, 56 *fin.*: pericula alicujus, Tac. A. 16, 30: curas, id. Hist. 2, 52: delectum avaritia et luxu, *to aggravate, make more odious*, id. ib. 4, 14: Sejanum, *to accuse*, id. Ann. 4, 68.

II. *To load, stow,* or *heap up* any thing *in* any thing (poet.): vina cadis, Virg. A. 1, 195: canistris dona Cereris, id. ib. 8, 180.—Hence

*ŏnĕrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Filled, full*, *c. gen.*: oneratus frugum et floris Liberi, Pac. in Non. 498, 12 (*al.* honoratus).

ŏnĕrōse, *adv.*, v. onerosus, *ad fin.*

ŏnĕrōsĭtas, ătis, *f.* [onerosus] *Burdensomeness, burden* (eccles. Lat.): Tert. Cult. fem. 7.

ŏnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [onus] *Burdensome, heavy, oppressive* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: praeda, Virg. A. 9, 384. Of articles of food that are difficult of digestion and cause oppression: cibus etiam valentibus onerosus, Plin. 23, 7, 62; ervum capiti et stomacho onerosum, id. 22, 25, 73.—*Comp.*. aër est onerosior igne, Ov. M. 1, 53.

II. Trop., *Burdensome, onerous, irksome:* onerosior altera sors est, Ov. M. 9, 674: donatio, Plin. Ep. 2, 4: onerosum est accusare damnatum, *irksome, odious*, id. ib. 11.—Hence,

Adv., ŏnĕrōse, *Odiously* (post-class.): Paul. Nol. Ep. 11.

‡ **Ŏnēsas,** antis, or ātis, *m.*, 'Ονησᾶς, *A Roman surname:* Inscr. Grut. 656, 2; Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 134, 3.

Onēsĭcrĭtus, i, *m.*, 'Ονησίκριτος, *A historian, a native of Aegina; he was the chief pilot of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 9, 10; 10, 1; Gell. 9, 4; Plin. 6, 22, 24.

‡ **Ŏnēsigĕnes,** is, *m.*, 'Ονησιγένης, *A Roman surname:* Inscr. Grut. 469, 4.

‡ **Ŏnēsimus,** i, *m.*, and **-a,** ae, *f.*, 'Ονήσιμος, -η, *A Roman surname:* Inscr. Grut. 646, 6.

‡ **Ŏnesipaurus,** i, *m.* *The name of a Roman slave*, Inscr. Grut. 883, 1.

‡ **Ŏnēsiphŏrus,** i, *m.*, 'Ονησίφορος, *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 286, 3.

‡ **Ŏnēsis,** is and ĭdis, *f.*, *Ονησις, *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 477, 4; id. ib. 269, 4.

‡ **Ŏnesitrophus,** i, *m.* *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 84, *n.* 144.

† **ŏnīrocrĭtes,** ae, *m.* = *ὀνειροκρίτης, An interpreter of dreams* (post-classical): Fulg. Myth. 1.

ŏnīros, i, *m.* = *ὄνειρος* (dream), *The wild poppy*, so called from its soporific qualities, App. Herb. 53.

† **ŏniscus** or **-os,** i, *m.* = *ὀνίσκος, A wood-louse, milleped*, Plin. 29, 6, 39; 30, 8, 21.

† **ŏnītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *ὀνῖτις, A plant, otherwise unknown, a kind of* origanum, Plin. 20, 17, 67; App. Herb. 122.

† **ŏnobrȳchis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *ὀνόβρυχις, A plant, called also* palmes asini, Plin. 24, 16, 98.

ŏnŏcardĭon, ii, *n.* *A plant, called also* chamaeleon, App. Herb. 25.

† **ŏnŏcentaurus,** i, *m.* = *ὀνοκένταυρος, An ass-centaur*, a fabulous animal; transf., of an impure person: Hier. in Jesai. 6, 13, 22.

† **ŏnŏchīles,** is, and **ŏnŏchēlis,** is, *f.* = *ὀνοχειλές, ὀνοχειλίς, A plant, a kind of bugloss*, Plin. 22, 21, 25.

† **Ŏnōcoetes,** ae, *m.* = 'Ονοκοίτης (he who lies in an ass's manger), *A mocking epithet applied by the heathen to Christ:* Tert. Apol. 16; cf. id. ad Nat. 1, 14 (*al.* Ononychites, ae, *m.* = 'Ονονυχίτης, he who has ass's hoofs, likewise a nickname of Christ).

† **ŏnŏcrŏtălus,** i, *m.* = *ὀνοκρόταλος, The pelican*, Plin. 10, 47, 66; Mart. 11, 21.

Ŏnŏmastus, i, *m.*, and **-a,** ae, *f.* = 'Ονομαστός, -η, *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Mur. 1144, 1; Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 751, *n.* 587.

† **ŏnŏmătŏpoeïa,** ae, *f.* = *ὀνοματοποιΐα, The forming of a word to resemble the sound of the thing it signifies, onomatopee*, Charis. p. 245 P.

† **ŏnōnis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *ὀνωνίς, A plant, the tall rest-harrow*, Ononis antiquorum, L.; Plin. 21, 16, 58.

† **Ŏnŏnȳchītes,** ae, v. Onocoetes.

† **ŏnŏpordon,** i, *n.* = *ὀνόπορδον, A plant, St. Mary's thistle*, Plin. 27, 12, 86.

† **ŏnŏpyxos,** i, *m.* *A plant of the thistle kind*, Plin. 21, 16, 56.

† **ŏnosma,** ătis, *n.* = *ὄνοσμα, A plant, a kind of* auchusa, Plin. 27, 12, 86.

† **ŏnūris,** is, *f.* = *ὄνουρις, A plant, called also* oenothera, Plin. 26, 11, 69.

ŏnus, ĕris (*abl.*, oneri, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 64), *n.* *A load, burden:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: oneris maximi pondus, Vitr. 10, 8: onus sustinere, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 68: cum gravius dorso subiit onus (asellus), Hor. S. 1, 9, 20; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 64: tanti oneris turris, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: ad minimum redigi onus, Ov. M. 14, 148.

B. In partic.: **1.** Of goods, baggage, *etc.*, *A load, lading, freight, cargo:* insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 18: onera afferuntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26: (naves) ad onera et ad multitudinem jumentorum transportandam paullo latiores, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 2: jumentis onera deponere, *loads, packs*, id. B. C. 1, 80.

2. Poet., *The burden of the womb, the foetus, embryo:* gravidi ventris, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 1; so id. Fast. 2, 452; id. Her. 4, 58; Phaedr. 1, 18, 5.

3. *The excrements:* ciborum onera reddere, Plin. 8, 27, 47: duri ventris solvere, Mart. 13, 29.

II. Trop.: **A.** *A burden*, in respect of property, *i. e. a tax* or *an expense* (so usually in the *plur.*): municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic. Fam. 13, 7: haec onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata, Liv. 1, 43: patria, Suet. Cal. 42: haerere in explicandis oneribus, Auct. orat. pro dom. 12.—**B.** *A load, burden, weight, charge, trouble* of any kind (so most commonly in Cic.): quae (senectus) plerisque senibus sic odiosa est, ut onus se Aetna gravius dicant sustinere, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: o. atque munus magnum, id. de Or. 1, 25: allevare, id. Rosc. Am. 4: officii, id. ib.: probandi, *the burden, obligation*, Cels. Dig. 31, 1, 22; Cic. Rep. 1, 23: oneri esse, *to be a burden*, Liv. 23, 43: neque eram nescius, quantis oneribus premerere susceptarum rerum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

ŏnustus, a, um, *adj.* [onus] *Loaded, laden, burdened, freighted*, etc. (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: asellus onustus auro, Cic. Att. 3, 16: naves onustae frumento, id. Off. 3, 12; cf. Naev. 2, 8: currus quinque liberis, Tac. A. 2, 41:—corpus, *overloaded, clogged with food*, Lucr. 3, 113.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Filled, full:* ager praeda onustus, Sall. J. 87: pharetrae telis, Tac. A. 12, 13.—* (β) *c. gen.:* auri, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 10.

2. *Full, satisfied* with food (ante-class.): Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 7.

II. Trop., *Loaded, burdened* (ante-classical): omnes exegit foras onustos fustibus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 7: corpus, *burdened, weighed down with years*, id. Men. 5, 2, 5: —onustum pectus porto laetitia lubentiaque, id. Stich. 2, 1, 3: fidicina dolis astutiisque, *full of*, id. Epid. 3, 2, 39.

* **ŏnustātus,** a, um, *Part.*, from the obsol. onusto [onustus] *Laden*, Vulg. Judith. 15, 7.

ŏnȳchintĭnus, v. onychitinus.

† **ŏnȳchĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ὀνύχινος:* **I.** *Of the color of the finger-nail, nail-colored:* pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16: pruna, Col. 12, 10—**II.** *Of* or *resembling the marble called* onyx. So poet. of the coating of ice on rivers: tegmen onychinum, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7 *fin.*—Subst., onychina (*sc.* vasa), *Vessels of* onyx, Lampr. Heliog. 32.

ŏnȳchĭpuncta, ae, *f.* *A precious stone, called also* jasponyx, Plin. 37, 9, 37.

† **ŏnȳchītes,** ae, *m.* = *ὀνυχίτης, Another name for* onyx, Plin. 34, 10, 22.

† **ŏnȳchītĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ὀνυχίτινος, Of* or *belonging to onyx* (post-class.): crustae (*al.* onychintinae), Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

† **ŏnȳchītis,** is, *f.* = *ὀνυχῖτις, A kind of cadmia*, Plin. 34, 10, 22.

ŏnȳchĭus, a, um, *adj.* [onyx] *Of* or *belonging to onyx:* onychius lapis, *i. e.* onyx, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10.

† **ŏnyx,** ȳchis, *m.* (*fem.*, v. in the follg. *no.* I., B) = *ὄνυξ* (a finger-nail; hence, from its color): **I.** *A kind of yellowish marble, onyx*, of which vessels of many kinds were made; it was also used for inlaying floors, "Plin. 36, 7, 12 *sq.*:" totaque effusus in aula Calcabatur onyx, Luc. 10, 116: calcatusque tuo sub pede lucet onyx, Mart. 12, 50.—**B.** Transf., *A vessel of onyx, an onyx-box:* nardi parvus onyx, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 17: murrheus, *an ointment-box*, Prop. 3, 8, 22; cf., Syrio munere plenus onyx, id. 2, 10, 30. In this signif. also as a *fem.*: unguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerebat, Mart. 7, 94.—**II.** *A yellowish precious stone, an onyx*, Plin. 37, 6, 24.—**III.** *A muscle of the scallop species*, Plin. 32, 9, 32.

ŏpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [opacus] *Shadiness, shade* (post-Aug.): Col. 8, 17: amoena, Plin. 6, 30, 35: noctium, id. 2, 11, 8: ramorum, id. 17, 1, 1.

ŏpāco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To cover with shade, to shade* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: platanus ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7; cf. id. fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4; so, humum taxus opacat, Luc. 6, 645: (sol terras) modo his modo illis ex partibus opacat, Cic. N. D. 2, 19.—**B.** Transf., *To cover* (poet.): opacat flore lanugo genas, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. GENAS, p. 94 ed. Müll.: opacat tempora pinus, Sil. 13, 331.

* **II.** Trop., *To darken, obscure:* Aug. Mor. eccl. Cath. 1, 2.

ŏpācus, a, um, *adj.* *Shady*, sc.: **I.** *In the shade, shaded, shady* (so quite class.): "*opaca* vocantur umbrosa," Fest. p. 185 ed. Müll.: ripa, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: frigus, *shady coolness, cool shade*, Virg. E. 1, 53.—*Comp.:* locus umbrâ opacior, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.—*Sup.:* opacissima nemorum pascua, Col. 6, 22.—In the *neutr.* abs.: colores, qui in opaco clarius micant, *in the shade*, Plin. 10, 20, 22. So in the *plur.* with the *gen.:* per opaca locorum, *through shady places*, Virg. A. 2, 725.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Darkened* as if by shades, *dark, obscure* (poet. and in post-class. prose): opaca nox, Virg. A. 4. [illegible] domus Cyclopis, id. ib. 3, 619: nub[illegible] A. A. 2, 619: mater, *i. e. the earth*, [illegible] 2, 274: crepuscula, *in the lower regions*, id. ib. 14, 122: vetustas, Gell. 10, 3.—* **2.** *Bushy, thick:* barba, Catull. 37, 19.

II. *That gives* or *casts a shade, shady* (poet.): nemus, Virg. A. 8, 107: ilex, id. ib. 11, 851: herba, Ov. M. 3, 438.

Ŏpālĭa, ium, *n.* *A festival celebrated on the 19th of December, in honor of the goddess Ops:* Var. L. L. 6, 3, § 22; cf., "*Opalia* dies festi, quibus supplicatur Opi," Fest. p. 185 ed. Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 10.

Ŏpālis, e, *adj.* [Ops] *Of* or *belonging to Ops:* Opale sacrum, *i. e. the Opalia* (v. the preced. art.), Aus. Ecl. de Fer. Rom. 15 (*al.*, Opis ante sacrum).

ŏpălus, i, *m.* *A precious stone, opal*, Plin. 37, 6, 21; Isid. Orig. 16, 12.

ŏpella, ae, *f. dim.* [opera] *A little* or *light pains, labor, service* (poet.): parva opella, Lucr. 1, 1107: forensis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8.

ŏpĕra, ae (syncop. *gen.*, ŏprae: oprae pretium, Enn. in Sen. Ep. 108; and also, operae pretium, Enn. Ann. 1, 4; 120), *f.* [opus] *Pains, exertion, work, labor.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: operam exigere, Cic. Off. 1, 13: omnes, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, id. ib. 42: sine hominum manu atque opera, id. ib. 2, 4: operam perdere, id. de Or. 1, 28: praebere amicis, id. Brut. 47: operam in re ponere, id. Cluent. 57: operam curamque in rebus honestis ponere, id. Off. 1, 6: o. et laborem consumere in aliqua re, *to bestow labor and pains on any thing*, id. de Or. 1, 55: o. studiumque in res obscuras conferre, id. Off. 1, 6: tribuere rei publicae, id. de Div. 2, 2: sumere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 31: impendere, id. ib. 30: insumere, Liv. 10, 18: dicare alicui, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 12: interponere, *to bestow, employ*, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 19: ipse dabat purpuram tantum, amici operas, *gave their work thereto*, i. e. *wrought it*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26: ibo, atque illam adducam, Quam propter opera est mihi, *on whose behalf I am engaged*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 93.

B. In partic., *A service, rendering of service:* Cn. Pupius, qui est in operis ejus societatis, *in the service of the society* or *company*, Cic. Fam. 13, 9: P. Terentius, qui operas in portu et scriptura pro magistro dat, *serves as director*, id. ib. 65: ferrum istud bonas edet operas, *will do good service*, Sen. Prov. 2: musis operas reddere, *to do service to, to serve*, Cic. Fam. 16, 10: dare operas alicui, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 11.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Care, attention, exertion* bestowed on any thing. So esp. freq.: **1.** Operam dare, *To bestow care* or *pains on, to give attention to* any thing; constr. with the *dat.*, with *ut*, or *ne:* (α) *c. dat.:* dant operam simul auspicio augurioque, Enn. Ann. 1, 95: dare operam funeri, *to attend*, Cic. Att. 15, 1: bellis, aut foro, Ov. R. Am. 165: amori, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58: liberis (*to the getting of children*), Cic. Fam. 9, 22: memoriae alicujus, *to attend to what brings a person to mind*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: tonsori, *to get shaved*, Suet. Aug. 79: alicui, *to attend to one, listen to him*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 52: sermoni, Cic. Leg. 2, 1: amico, *to serve*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 17: me huic dedisse operam malam, *that I have done him an ill turn*, id. Capt. 3, 5, 43.—(β) With *ut:* da operam, ut valeas, Cic. Att. 16, 16.—(γ) With *ne:* dent operam Coss., ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.

2. In the *abl.*, operâ meâ, tuâ, *etc.*, *Through my* (*thy*, etc.) *means, agency, fault:* fateor Abiisse eum abs te, mea opera atque astutia, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 21: non mea opera, neque pol culpa evenit, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 31: mea opera, Q. Fabi, Tarentum recepisti, Cic. de Sen. 4, 11.

3. Unâ or eâdem operâ, *In the same manner, at the same time* (ante-class.): una opera mihi sunt sodales, qua iste, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 31: eadem opera a praetore sumam syngrapham, id. ib. 2, 3, 89.

B. *Leisure, spare time* for any-thing (quite class.): operae ubi mihi erit, ad te venero, *as soon as I can spare the time*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 30: si operae illi esset, *if he had time*, Liv. 5, 15: dicam, si tibi videam esse operam, aut otium, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 15:—de versibus, quos tibi a me scribi vis, deest mihi quidem opera, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4.

C. In concreto: **1.** *A day's work* or *labor* (usually in the *plur.*): quaternis operis singula jugera confodere, Var. R. R. 1, 18: puerilis una opera, Col. 11, 2, 44: bubulcorum operae quatuor, id. 2, 13.—Hence, too,

2. *A day-laborer, journeyman*; also, in gen., *a laborer, workman* (usually in the *plur.*): plures operas conducere, Col. 3, 21: nona, *a ninth laborer* (on his farm), Hor. S. 2, 7, 118.—Hence, transf., in a bad sense, operae, *Hired aiders, abettors, tools*, etc. (of political or theatrical parties): mercenariae (corresp. to, multitudo conducta), Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22; cf., erat mihi contentio cum operis conductis et ad diripiendam urbem concitatis, id. Sest. 17: Claudianae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3; cf. id. Att. 4, 3, 3: theatrales, *parties for the purpose of applauding, theatrical factions*, Tac. A. 1, 16: VETERES A SCENA, Inscr. Grut. 467, 7.

3. *That which is wrought* or *produced, a work*: operae aranearum, *i. e. spiders' webs*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 19: exstabit opera peregrinationis hujus, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 6.

ŏpĕrans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from operor.

ŏpĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [opera] *Of* or *belonging to labor* (quite class.): homo, Cic. Att. 7, 2: pecus, *working-cattle*, Col. 6, 2: vinum, *for working-men*, Plin. 14, 10, 12.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** operarius, ii, *m.*, *A laborer, workman, operative*: operarii quinque, Cato R. R. 10: o. barbarique, Cic. Tusc. 5. 36:—lingua celeri et exercitata, *a fluent talker, bad orator*, id. de Or. 1, 18.—**B.** operaria, ae, *f.*, *A work-woman*, in a comic lusus verbb. for *a bawd*: Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 41.

ŏpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [operor] *A working, work, labor, operation* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** In gen.: insidiantur aquantibus (apibus) ranae, quae maxima earum est operatio, cum sobolem faciunt, Plin. 11, 18, 19; so id. 11, 24, 28; Vitr. 2, 9.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *A religious performance, service*, or *solemnity, a bringing of offerings*: operationes denicales, *offerings*, Fest. s. v. PRIVATAE FERIAE, p. 242 ed. Müll.; Inscr. a. 286, p. Chr. ap. Orell. *no.* 2234.—**B.** In Christian authors, *Beneficence, charity*: Lact. 6, 12; so Prud. Psych. 573.

ŏpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A worker, operator* (post-class.): Firm. Math. 3, 9; so Tert. Exhort. ad castit. 3; Apol. 23 *fin.*, et al.

ŏpĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [operator] *She that works, a worker, effecter, producer* (eccles. Lat.): vis operatrix, Tert. Anim. 11: mortis, id. ib. 52.

ŏpĕrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. operor, *ad fin.*

ŏpercŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [operculum] *To furnish* or *cover with a lid, to cover* (post-Aug.): dolia, Col. 12, 30, 1: vasa, id. 12, 15, 2: operculati favi, id. 11, 2, 50; 57.

ŏpercŭlum, i, *n.* [operio] *A cover, lid* (quite class.): "quibus operibantur *operimenta* et pallia *opercula* dixerunt," Var. L. L. 5, 35, § 167: aspera arteria tegitur quasi quodam operculo, Cic. N. D. 2, 54; Col. 8, 8, 7: sorba in urceolos picatos adjicito et opercula picata imponito, id. 12, 16, 4: ambulatorium, *a movable cover*, Plin. 21, 14, 47. Of the covering of walls, *Wainscoting, panel-work*: OPERCVLA ABIEGNIA IMPONITO, Lex Puteol. ap. Grut. 207, col. 2.

ŏpĕrīmentum (syncop., opermentum, *al.* oprimentum, Prud. Psych. 461), i, *n.* [id.] *A covering, cover, lid* (quite classical): "quibus operibantur *operimenta* et pallia *opercula* dixerunt," Var. L. L. 5, 35, § 167: operimenta decem, Cato R. R. 10: equis paria operimenta erant, Sall. fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 11, 770: nuces gemino protectae operimento, Plin. 15, 22, 24: fulmen, quo dolia exhauriuntur intactis operimentis, *the lids*, id. 2, 51, 52: oculorum, id. 8, 42, 64:—redditur terrae corpus et ita locatum ac situm quasi operimento matris obducitur, * Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56.

ŏpĕrĭo, ŭi, ertum, 4. (archaic *fut.*, operibo: ego operibo caput, Pomp. in Non. 507, 33), *v. a.* [PARIO or PERIO, whence the opp. aperio, to uncover] *To cover, cover over* any thing (quite class.).

I. Lit.: Troade exibant capitibus opertis, flentes ambae, Naev. 1, 20; so, operire capita, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 34; cf., capite operto esse, Cic. de Sen. 10, 34; Quint. 11, 3, 141; id. Praef. § 24: aeger multa veste operiendus est, Cels. 3, 7 *fin.*: fons fluctu totus operiretur, nisi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53: summas amphoras auro et argento, Nep. Hann. 9.—Comically: aliquem loris, *to cover over*, i. e. *to lash soundly*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 28.

B. Transf., *To shut, close*. fores, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 1: ostium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 33: operta lectica latus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: oculos, *to shut, close* (opp. patefacere), Plin. 11, 37, 55; cf., opertos compressosve (oculos), Quint. 11, 2, 76.

II. Trop., *To hide, conceal, keep from observation, dissemble*: quo pacto hoc operiam? Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 6 Bentl. (*al.* aperiam): non in oratione operienda sunt quaedam, Quint. 2, 13, 12; so, quotiens dictu deformia operit, id. 8, 6, 59; cf. id. 5, 12, 18: luctum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16: domestica mala tristitia, Tac. A. 3, 18:—contumeliis opertus, *loaded*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50; cf., judicia operta dedecore et infamia, id. Cluent. 22.—Hence

ŏpertus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Hidden, concealed* (quite class.): operta quae fuere, aperta sunt, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 9: res, Cic. Fin. 2, 2.—In the *neutr.* abs., Apollinis operta, *the dark, ambiguous oracles*, Cic. de Div. 1, 50: opertum Bonae Deae, *the secret place* or *secret service*, id. Parad. 4: literarum, *a secret*, Gell. 17, 9.—*Adv.*, ŏperte, *Covertly, figuratively* (post-class.): operte et symbolice, Gell. 4, 11.

opĕrĭor, v. opperior.

ŏpermentum, v. operimentum, *ad init.*

ŏpĕror, ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [opus] *To work, labor, toil, take pains; to be busied* (not in Cic. or Caes.); constr. *abs.* or with the *dat.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (*a*) *Abs.*: seniores (apes) intus operantur, Plin. 11, 10, 10: servi, qui operari in agro consueverunt, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 35.—(*β*) *c. dat.*, *To bestow pains upon* a thing; *to devote one's self to, be engaged in* or *occupied with* a thing: connubiis arvisque novis operari, Virg. A. 3, 136: ornandis capillis, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 23: textis Minervae, Tib. 2, 1, 65: materiis caedendis, Tac. H. 5, 20: studiis literarum, id. Ann. 3. 43: scholae, Quint. 10, 3, 13: auditioni in scholis, Plin. 26, 2, 6: rebus domesticis, Col. 12, 4: reipublicae, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 15.

B. In partic., in relig. lang., *To serve the gods, perform sacred rites, sacrifice*: "*operari* est deos religiose et cum summa veneratione sacrificiis litare," Non. 523, 9; Pompon. in Non. 523, 13; Afran. ib. 14: sacra refer Cereri laetis operatus in herbis, Virg. G. 1, 339: Cynthia jam noctes est operata decem, Prop. 2, 24, 1: sacris, Liv. 1, 31: viditque se operatum, et sanguine sacro respersa praetexta, Tac. A. 2, 14: vesta fave: tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, *the mouth devoted to thee*, Ov. F. 6, 249.

II. Transf., *To work, have effect, to be active, to operate* (post-class.): nihil denique praetermitteret, quod ad crudelitatem videretur operari, *to be effectual*, Capitol. Maxim. 13: ad sui dispendium, *to avail*, Cod. Justin. 5, 12, 7: o. venenum, *operates*, Lampr. Commod. 17.—Hence,

A. ŏpĕrans, antis, *Pa.*, *Active, efficient, effectual* (post-Aug.): operantes apes spectare, Plin. 21, 14, 47.—*Comp.*: bonitas operantior, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4.—*Sup.*: clysteres adhibere operantissimos, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.

B. ŏpĕrātus, a, um, *Pa.*: **I.** Pass., *Performed, effected* (eccles. Lat.): tot charismata perperam operata, Tert. Praescr. 29.—**II.** Act., *Efficacious, effective*: fallaciae vis operatior, id. Anim. 57.

ŏpĕrōse, *adv.*, v. operosus, *ad fin.*

ŏperōsitas, ātis, *f.* [operosus] *Excessive pains, overmuch nicety, elaborate workmanship* (post-Aug.): "est etiam, quae περιεργία vocatur, supervacua, ut sic dixerim, *operositas*, Quint. 8, 3, 55: operositas suadendi, Tert. Anim. 2 *fin.*: vitreorum, Vop. Tac. 11.

ŏpĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [opera] **I.** *Taking great pains, painstaking, active, busy, industrious, laborious* (quite class.): senectus, opp. to languida atque iners, Cic. de Sen. 8: colonus, Ov. de nuce 57: ambae cultibus, id. Am. 2, 10, 5.—Poet. with the Gr. *acc.*: Cynthia non operosa comas (*al.* comis), Prop. 4, 8, 52.—Likewise poet. with the *gen.*: dierum, Ov. F. 1, 101.—*Sup.*: Syria in hortis operosissima, *exceedingly industrious in gardening*, Plin. 20, 5, 16.

B. Transf., of a medicine, *Active, powerful* (poet.): herbae, Ov. M. 14, 22.

II. *That costs much trouble, troublesome, laborious, difficult, elaborate, operose*: labor operosus et molestus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: artes, *handicrafts*, id. Off. 2, 5: opus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14: res, Liv. 4, 8: templa, *costly, sumptuous*, Ov. M. 15, 667: moles mundi, *the artfully constructed fabric of the universe*, id. ib. 1, 258: castaneae cibo, *hard to digest*, Plin. 15, 23, 25: carmina, *elaborate*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 31.—*Comp.*: ne quis sepulcrum faceret operosius, quam quod decem homines effecerint triduo, Cic. Leg. 2, 26.—Hence,

Adv., ŏpĕrōse, *With great labor* or *pains, laboriously, carefully* (quite class.): nec[illegible]at operose, Cic. Or. 44: condita vina, Ov. F. 5, 269.—**B.** Transf., *Exactly, accurately* (post-Aug.): dicemus mox paulo operosius, Plin. 18, 26, 65, *n.* 2.

ŏpertānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [opertus] *Concealed, secret* (post-Aug.): opertanea sacra, *for the secret rites of the* Bona Dea, Plin. 10, 56, 77; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 198:—dii opertanei, *who dwell in the bowels of the earth*, Mart. Cap. 1, 16.

ŏperte, *adv.*, v. operio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **ŏpertĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [operio] *A covering, a cover* (for operimentum): Var. L. L. 5, 10, § 72.

ŏperto, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To cover* (ante-class.): "*opertat* saepe opertit," Fest p. 191 ed. Müll.; Enn. in Non. 223, 30.

ŏpertōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A cover* (post-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 87.—**II.** In partic., *A grave* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

opertum, i, *n.*, v. operio, *ad fin.*

1. ŏpertus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from operio.

2. ŏpertus, ūs, *m.* [operio] *A covering* (post-class.): App. Apol. p. 518 Oud.

ŏpĕrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [opera] *A little trouble, slight service* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 3.—**II.** Transf., *Earnings, gain* (post-class.): operulas merere, App. M. 1, p. 370 Oud.

ŏpes, opum, v. ops.

opetis, is. *f.* *A plant, called also* aristolochia, App. Herb. 19.

‡ **Offelĭo** and **Offellio,** ōnis, *m.* *A Roman surname*: Inscr. in Maff. Mus. Veron. 283, 3.

‡ **Ophellĭus,** ii, *m.* *A Roman surname*: Inscr. Grut. 463, 2.

Ŏpheltes, ae, *m.*, Ὀφέλτης, *A proper name*: **I.** *Son of Lycurgus, king of Thrace*, Stat. Th. 5, 538.—**II.** *One of the Etruscan seamen*, Ov. M. 3, 605.—**III.** *A Cyzicene*, Val. Fl. 3, 198.

ŏphĕostăphȳle, es, *f.*, v. ophiostaphyle.

† **Ŏphĭăca,** ōrum, *n. plur.* = τὰ Ὀφιακά, *Poems* or *treatises on serpents*: Plin. 20, 23, 96.

Ōphĭas, ădis. *f.* *The daughter of Ophius*: Ov. M. 7, 382.

ŏphĭcardēlos or **-us,** i, *m.* *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*; perhaps *a kind of onyx*, Plin. 37, 10, 65.

Ŏphĭci, ōrum, *m.*, ὄφις, *Snakes*, an old name of the Capuans (because their territory abounded in snakes), Serv. Virg A. 7, 730.

† **ŏphĭdĭon,** ii, *n.* = ὀφίδιον (little snake), *A fish resembling the* conger, Plin 32, 9. 35.

Ŏphĭŏgĕnes, um, *m.*, Ὀφιογενεῖς, *A people of Asia Minor, who cured snake bites*, Var. in Prisc. p. 894 P.; Plin. 7, 2, 2

† **1. ŏphīon,** ŏnis, *m.* = ὀφίων, *A fabulous animal of Sardinia*: Plin. 28, 9, 42

2. Ŏphīon, ŏnis, *m.*, Ὀφίων, *A proper name:* **I.** *One of the giants:* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 348.—**II.** *One of the companions of Cadmus;* hence, **Ŏphīŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Ophion*, poet. for *Theban:* Ophionia caedes, *i. e. of Pentheus*, Sen. Oed. 483.—**III.** *The father of Amycus the centaur;* hence, **Ŏphīŏnīdes,** ae, *m.*, *The son of Ophion, the Ophionide*, of Amycus, Ov. M. 12, 245.

Ŏphĭŏphăgi, ōrum, *m.*, Ὀφιοφάγοι, *Snake-eaters, a people of Africa*, Plin. 6, 29, 34.

† **ŏphĭostăphўle,** es, *f.* = ὀφιοσταφυλή (snake-grape), *A kind of caper-bush:* quidam id cynosbaton vocant, alii ophiostaphylen, Plin. 13, 23, 44.

† **ŏphiostaphўlon,** i, *n.* = ὀφιοστάφυλον, i. q. vitis alba: "vitis alba est, quam Graeci *ampelo leucen*, alii ophiostaphylon .. appellant," Plin. 23, 1, 16.

† **Ŏphītae,** ārum, *m.* = Ὀφῖται, *Snake-worshipers;* a sect so called: Isid. Orig. 8, 5; so Tert. Praescr. 47.

† **1. ŏphītes,** ae, *m.* = ὀφίτης (snake-stone), *A kind of marble spotted like a snake, serpentine-stone:* "*ophites* serpentium maculis similis, unde et nomen accepit," Plin. 36, 7, 11; so Mart. 6, 42; Luc. 9, 714.

2. Ŏphītes, ae, *m.*, Ὀφίτης, *A son of Hercules*, Hyg. Fab. 32.

† **ŏphītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ὀφῖτις, for ophites, *Serpentine-stone:* Plin. 36, 22, 43.

† **Ŏphĭūchus,** i, *m.*, Ὀφιοῦχος, *The Serpent-holder*, a constellation: Manil. 1, 331.

ŏphĭūsa or **ophiussa,** ae, *f.* = ὀφιοῦσα or ὀφιοῦσσα, *A magical herb growing on the Island of Elephantine*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

Ŏphĭūsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Ὀφιούσιος, *Of* or *belonging to Ophiusa* (an old name of the Island of Cyprus), *Ophiusian, Cyprian:* arva, Ov. M. 10, 229.

† **ŏphrys,** ўos, *f.* = ὀφρύς, *A plant with two leaves, twyblade, bifoil*, Plin. 26, 15, 93, *n.* 2.

† **ŏphthalmĭas,** ae, *m.* = ὀφθαλμίας, *A fish*, called in pure Lat. oculata: Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 70.

† **ŏphthalmĭcus,** i, *m.* = ὀφθαλμικός, *An oculist* (post-Aug.): Mart. 8, 74.

‡ **opicerda** or **ovicerda,** ae, *f.*, *Sheep's dung*, Fest. s. v. SUCERDA, p. 302 dub.

ŏpĭcillum, i, *n. dim.* [ops] *A little help* (ante-class.): in uxorculae opicillum, Var. in Non. 83, 25.

‡ **Opiconsiva** or **Opeconsiva,** ōrum, *n.* *The festival of* Ops Consivia, *celebrated on the 25th of August:* "*Opeconsiva* dies ab dea Ope Consivia, quojus in Regia sacrarium," Var. L. L. 6, 3, § 21; so Calend. Maff. in Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 396 and 311; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 113.

ŏpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [a fuller form for Opsus, Obscus, and Oscus, and therefore, lit., *Oscan;* cf. Fest. p. 188 ed. Müll. Hence, transf., for] *Clownish, rude, stupid, ignorant, foolish* (not in Cic.): M. Cato in Plin. 29, 1, 7: ut nostri opici putaverunt, Gell. 13, 9, 4: chartae, *rough, coarse, unpolished*, Aus. Prof. 22; Juv. 6, 454.

opĭdum, i, *n.*, v. oppidum.

ŏpĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [ops-fero] *Aid-bringing, helping* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Deus, Ov. M. 15, 653: FORTVNA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1753.—Of things: folia, Plin. 16, 13, 24.

ŏpĭfex, ĭcis, *c.* [opus-facio] One who does a work, *A worker, maker, framer, fabricator;* esp. *a workman, handicraftsman, mechanic, artisan* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: opifex aedificatorque mundi deus, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: cf., opifex natura, Plin. 31, 1, 1: apes, Var. R. R. 3, 16:—opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 42; cf. id. N. D. 2, 60; id. Flacc. 8; id. Rep. 1, 22: o. atque servitia, Sall. C. 49.

II. Trop.: verborum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11: rhetorice persuadendi opifex, Quint. 2, 15, 4.—Poet. with a follg. *inf.:* mire opifex ... marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, Pers. 6, 3.

opĭfĭcīna, ae, *f.* *A work-shop;* v. officina, *ad init.*

ŏpĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [opifex] *A working, the doing of a work, a work* (ante- and post-class.): Var. R. R. 3, 16: in opificiis opera, App. Flor. *no.* 9.

Ŏpĭgĕna, ae, *f.* [Ops-gigno] *The midwife*, an epithet of Juno, as the tutelar goddess of lying-in women: Cap. 2, 38; cf., "*Opigenam Junonem* matronae colebant, quod ferre eam opem in partu laborantibus credebant," Fest. p. 200 ed. Müll.; cf., also, Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 64.

ōpīlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [for ovilio, from ovis] *A shepherd:* etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 36; so Virg. E. 10, 19; Col. 7, 3.—**II.** *A kind of bird, otherwise unknown*, Fest. p. 191 ed. Müll.

Opilĭus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname.* So, Aurelius Opilius, *a grammarian and author*, Suet. Gr. 6.—**II.** *Another* Aurelius Opilius, *a physician*, Plin. 28, 4.—**III.** M. Opilius Severus Macrinus, *Emperor of Rome*, A. D. 218.

ŏpīmātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. opimo, *ad fin.*

ŏpīme, *adv.*, v. opimus, *ad fin.*

Ŏpīmĭānus, a, um, v. Opimius, *no.* II.

ŏpīmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [opimus] *Plentifulness, abundance* (ante- and post-class.): maximae, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 2; so id. Asin. 2, 2, 16: praedarum, Amm. 19, 11.

Ŏpīmĭus (archaic orthogr., OPEIMIVS, Eckh. D. N. 5, p. 264), a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So, L. Opimius, *consul* A.U.C. 633, Cic. Brut. 83: Q. Opimius, *consul* A.U.C. 600, id. de Or. 2, 68.—In the *fem.*, Opimia, *a Vestal*, Liv. 22, 57.—Adject.: basilica Opimia, Var. L. L. 5, 32, § 156.—**II.** Deriv., **Ŏpīmĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to an Opimius, Opimian:* Opimianum vinum, and absol., Opimianum, i, *n.*, *Very celebrated wine of the vintage of* A.U.C. 633, *when Opimius was consul*, Mart. 3, 82; 9, 88; 10, 49; Petr. 34; cf. Cic. Brut. 83; Plin. 14, 4, 6.

ŏpīmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [opimus] *To fatten, make fat* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: turtures, Col. 8, 7.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** Of the soil, *To make fat* or *fruitful, to fertilize:* terram, App. de Mundo, p. 341 Oud.—**2.** *To enrich, fill, load;* auctumnum, Pomona, tuum September opimat, Aus. Ecl. de mensib. 9.—**II.** Trop.: Aus. Ep. 15, 1.—Hence

ŏpīmātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Fat* (post-classical): abdomen, Aus. Idyll. 10, 105.

ŏpīmus, a, um, *adj.* [ops; qs. richly or well fed; hence] *Fat, rich, plump, corpulent:* **I.** Lit.: regio opima et fertilis, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 6; so, campus, Liv. 31, 31: arva, Virg. A. 2, 782: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, 7: boves, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: victima, Plin. 10, 21, 24: habitus corporis, Cic. Brut. 16: membra opimiora, Gell. 5, 14: stabula, *of fat cattle*, Val. Fl. 6, 613.—*Sup.:* boves septem opimissimos, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 8.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Enriched, rich:* opimus praedâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50: accusatio, *enriching, gainful*, id. Flacc. 33: cadavera, *from which their spoilers enrich themselves*, Val. Fl. 3, 143: opus casibus, *rich in events*, Tac. H. 1, 2.

B. In gen., *Rich, abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid:* dote altili atque opima, Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 72, 18: divitiae, id. Capt. 2, 2, 31: opes, *abundant*, Var. L. L. 5, 17: o. et praeclara praeda, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3: dapes, Virg. A. 3, 224: quaestus, Plin. 10, 51, 72.—So esp., opima spolia, *the arms taken on the field of battle by the victorious general from the general whom he had vanquished, the spoils of honor*, Liv. 1, 10; 4, 20; cf., aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis Ingreditur, Virg. A. 6, 856. Also, in gen., *the arms taken from an enemy's general*, Liv. 23, 46; Virg. A. 10, 449. Cf. Fest. p. 186 ed. Müll. Also, abs., opima, ōrum, *n.*, *Honorable spoils:* Plin. Pan. 17. So, too, opimum belli decus, Curt. 7, 4: triumphus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 51: gloria, Val. Max. 4, 3, 10.

C. In rhetoric, *Gross, overloaded:* opimum quoddam et tamquam adipale dictionis genus, Cic. Or. 8; so, Pindarus nimis opima pinguique facundia esse existimabatur, Gell. 17, 10.—Hence,

Adv., ŏpīme, *Richly, sumptuously, splendidly* (ante-class.): instructa domus opime atque opipare, Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 6.

ŏpīnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [opinor] *That rests on opinion* or *conjecture; conjectural, imaginary* (quite classical): hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem appellabant, Cic. Acad. 1, 8; also cited in Non. 148, 26: artes, quae conjectura continentur et sunt opinabiles, Cic. de Div. 1, 14: mediocritates, id. Tusc. 3, 31 (*opp.* naturales) so, amor (*opp.* naturalis), Gell. 12, 1 *fin.*

ŏpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A supposing, opining; a supposition, conjecture, imagination, fancy* (quite class.): "opinationem volunt esse imbecillam assensionem," Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15; id. Acad. 2, 25:—haec autem opinatio est indicatio se scire, quod nesciat, id. Tusc. 4, 11: mordax et inepta, Val. Max. 1, 8, 8.

ŏpīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] * **I.** *A supposer, conjecturer:* ego vero ipse et magnus quidam sum opinator, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 20.—**II.** Under the emperors, *One who collected the tribute-corn in the provinces for the army:* Cod. Justin. 12, 38, 11; cf. Cod. Theod. 7, 5, 1.

1. ŏpīnātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. opinor, *ad fin.*

2. * **ŏpīnātus,** ūs, *m.* [opinor] *Opinion, supposition, imagination:* animi, Lucret. 4, 465.

ŏpīnĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Opinion, supposition, conjecture, fancy, belief* (quite class.): apud homines barbaros opinio plus valet saepe, quam res ipsa, Cic. fragm. Scaur. 7: est ergo *aegritudo* opinio recens mali praesentis ... *laetitia* opinio recens boni praesentis ... *metus* opinio impendentis mali ... *lubido* opinio venturi boni, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 4, 7: magna nobis pueris opinio fuit, L. Crassum non plus attigisse doctrinae, quam, id. de Or. 2, 1: ut opinio mea est, *as I suppose, as I believe*, id. Fam. 9, 11: ut opinio mea fert, *as I believe*, id. Fontej. 13: mea fert opinio, ut, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32:—cujus opinionis etiam Cornelius Celsus est, *Celsus is also of this opinion*, Col. 2, 12: Romulus habuit opinionem, esse, *etc.*, *held the belief that*, Cic. de Div. 2, 33: esse in opinione aliqua, *to be of an opinion, to believe*, id. Cluent. 51: adducere aliquem in eam opinionem, ut, id. Caccin. 5: venit in eam opinionem Cassius, ipsum finxisse bellum, *Cassius fell under suspicion of having, was believed to have*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: praebere opinionem timoris, *to convey the impression that one is afraid*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: afferre alicui, Cic. Off, 2, 13: incidere in opinionem, *to fall into the belief*, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9: in opinionem discedere, Cic. Fam. 6, 14: opinione duci, *to be led by one's belief*, id. Mur. 30:—contra, praeter opinionem, *contrary to one's expectation:* dicere contra opiniones omnium, id. Rosc. Am. 15: etsi praeter opinionem res ceciderat, Nep. Milt. 2:—opinione citius, *quicker than had been supposed*, Var. in Non. 356, 27. So with comparatives: istuc curavi, ut opinione illius pulcrior sis, *handsomer than he imagines*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 23: opinione celerius, Cic. Fam. 14, 23.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A good opinion* which one entertains of another, *expectation:* opinione fortasse nonnulla, quam de meis moribus habebat, Cic. Lael. 9: integritatis meae, id. Att. 7, 2: non fallam opinionem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 6: genus scriptorum tuorum vicit opinionem meam, *exceeded my expectation*, id. ib. 5, 12.

B. *A report, rumor:* exiit opinio, proximo lustro descensurum eum ad Olympia, Suet. Ner. 53: opinionem serere, *to spread a report*, Just. 8, 3.

ŏpīnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [opinio] *Full of suppositions* or *opinions* (quite class.): Antipater et Archidemus opiniosissimi homines, * Cic. Acad. 2, 47; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35.

ŏpīnĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A slight opinion* (late Lat.): tenuis opiniuncula, Salv. de Avarit. 5.

ŏpīno, are, v. opinor, *ad fin.*

ŏpīnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* *To be of opinion, to suppose, deem, believe, think, judge* (freq., and quite class.); constr. with the *acc.*, an object-clause, with *de*, or *abs.:* aliquid opinari, Cic. Mur. 30: quoad opinatus sum, me in provinciam exiturum, *etc.*, id. Fam. 7, 17: de vobis hic ordo opinatur non secus ac, *etc.*, *think*, id. Pis. 20: male de Caesare, *to think ill of*, Suet. Aug. 51:—opinor *or* ut opinor, *as I think, according to my opinion:* Cipius, opinor, olim:

non omnibus dormio, Cic. Fam. 7, 24: sed, opinor, quiescamus, id. Att. 9, 6: a primo, ut opinor, animantium ortu petitur origo summi boni, id. Fin. 2, 10.

1. Act. collat. form, opino (ante-class.): tacere opino esse optimum, Enn. in Non. 475, 5; so Pac. Caecil. and Plaut. ib.—**2.** opinatus, a, um, in the pass. signif. as a *Pa.*, *Supposed, imagined, fancied* (quite class.): bona, mala, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6.—Post-classical, *Celebrated, famous:* certamen, Amm. 21, 6.

ŏpīnus, a, um, v. necopinus.

ŏpĭpăre, *adv.*, v. opiparus, *ad fin.*

ŏpĭpăris, e, v. the follg. art., *ad init.*

ŏpĭpărus, a, um (post-class. collat. form, ŏpiparis, e, v. in the follg.), *adj.* [ops-paro] *Richly furnished, splendid, sumptuous* (ante- and post-class.): "*opiparum* magnarum copiarum apparatum," Fest. p. 188 ed. Müll.: Athenae, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 1: munera, App. M. 5, p. 350 Oud.—In the form opiparis: App. M. 1, p. 73 Oud.—*Adv.*, ŏpĭpăre, *Richly, splendidly, sumptuously* (quite class.): instructa domus opime atque opipare, Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 6: paratum convivium, Cic. Off. 3, 14.

1. Ōpis, is, *f.*, Ὦπις: **I.** *A nymph in the train of Diana*, Virg. A. 11, 836; cf. Macr. S. 5, 22.—**II.** *A Naiad*, Virg. G. 4, 343.

2. Ōpis, v. 2. Ops.

† **ŏpisthŏdŏmus,** i, *f.* = ὀπισθόδομος, *A rear-house, the back part of a temple* or *house, an opisthodome:* Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 8 ed. Maj.

† **ŏpisthogrăphus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὀπισθόγραφος, *Written on the back, opisthographic* (post-Aug.): commentarii, Plin. Ep. 3, 5.—Subst., opisthographum, i, *n.:* testari in opisthographo, Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 4.

† **ŏpisthŏtŏnĭa,** ae, *f.* = ὀπισθοτονία, *A disease in which the head is drawn backward* (post-class.); opp. to *emprosthotonia*, in which the head is drawn forward, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 6. Cf. opisthotonos.

† **ŏpisthŏtŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὀπισθοτονικός, *Laboring under opisthotony* (post-Aug.): sanat opisthotonicos, Plin. 20, 18, 75.

† **ŏpisthŏtŏnos,** i, *m.* = ὀπισθότονος, *A disease in which the head is drawn backward* (post-Aug.): Plin. 28, 12, 52.—**II.** *A disease that causes a person to fall backward* (eccles. Lat.): Hier. 3 Ep. ad Ephes. 6, 4.

Ŏpĭter, ĭtĕris and ĭtris (cf. Prisc. p. 695 P.: *gen.* also, OPETRIS, cf. Borghes. Framm. de' Fasti cons. 1, p. 66), *m.* [ob-pater] *A Roman praenomen:* "*Opiter* est, cujus pater avo vivo mortuus est," Fest. p. 184 ed. Müll. So, Opiter Virginius, Liv. 2, 17; 54.

Ŏpĭtergĭum, ii, *n.* *A city of Italy, in the territory of the Veneti*, now *Oderzo* or *Uderzo*, Plin. 3, 19, 23; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 93 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Ŏpĭtergīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Opitergium, Opitergian:* Plin. 3, 18, 22.—In the *plur.* subst., Opitergini, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Opitergium, the Opitergians*, Flor. 4, 2.

ŏpĭtŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [opitulor] *A helping, assisting, help, assistance* (post-class.): Arn. 4, 129; so Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 1.

ŏpĭtŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A helper, aider, succorer* (post-class.): *opitulus* Juppiter, et *opitulator* dictus est, quasi opis lator, Fest. p. 184 ed. Müll.: sodalis opitulator, App. Flor. 3, p. 64 Oud.

ŏpĭtŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A helping, help, aid* (post-classical): ejus opitulatu, Fulg. Myth. 3, 8.

ŏpĭtŭlor, atus, 1. (archaic *inf. praes.*, opitularier, v. in the follg.) *v. dep. n.* [ops-TULO, whence tuli] *To bring aid; to help, aid, assist, succor* (quite class.): amanti ire opitulatum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 27: amicum amico opitularier, id. Curc. 2, 3, 54: sontibus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: inopiae, *to relieve*, Sall. C. 34: permultum ad dicendum, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7.—(β) With *contra*, *To be good against, to relieve;* of remedies: contra vanas species opitulari, Plin. 28, 8, 27.

Act. collat. form, ŏpĭtŭlo, are (ante-class.): corrige, opitula, Liv. Andron. in Non. 475, 11.

‡ **ŏpĭtŭlus,** i, v. opitulator.

ŏpium or **-on,** i, *n.* = ὄπιον, *Poppy-juice, opium:* Plin. 20, 18, 76; id. 25, 10, 81.

ŏpŏbalsămētum, i, *n.* [opobalsamum] *A place planted with balsam-trees* (post-class.): silva palmeto et opobalsameto distinguitur, Just. 36, 3.

† **ŏpŏbalsămum,** i, *n.* = ὀποβάλσαμον, *The juice of the balsam-tree, opobalsam, balsam, balm:* Stat. S. 3, 2, 141. Used for embalming bodies: Inscr. Grut. 692, 10.

† **ŏpŏcarpăthon,** i, *n.* = ὀποκάρπαθον, *The juice of the* carpathum, Plin. 28, 10, 45.

† **ŏpŏpănax,** ăcis, *m.* = ὀποπάναξ, *The juice of the herb* panax: Plin. 20, 24, 100.

‡ **Ŏpōra,** ae. [ὀπώρα, autumn] *A Roman surname:* Inscr. Grut. 993, 11.

† **ŏpōrĭce,** es, *f.* = ὀπωρική, *A medicine prepared from tree-fruits* (quinces, *etc.*), Plin. 24, 14, 79.

† **ŏpōrŏthēca,** ae, or **oporothēce,** es, *f.* = ὀπωροθήκη, *A place for keeping fruits, a fruit-room, fruitery* (ante-class.): Var. R. R. 1, 59, 2; so id. 1, 2, 10.

ŏportet, ŭit, 2. *v. impers.* [2. opus] *It is necessary, needful, proper, becoming*, or *reasonable; it behooves; I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *must* or *ought;* constr. with a subject-clause, the conjunctive, or abs.: tamquam ita fieri non solum oporteret, sed etiam necesse esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39: hoc fieri et oportet et opus est, id. Att. 13, 25: te ipsum hoc oportet profiteri et proloqui, Enn. in Non. 232, 24: unde habeas quaerit nemo, sed oportet habere, id. ap. Juv. 14, 207: hanc scire oportet, filia tua ubi sit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 51: servum hercle te esse oportet et nequam et malum, *you must be a truly good-for-nothing slave*, id. Poen. 5, 2, 70:—non oportuit relictas (*i. e.* relictas esse ancillas), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 6: adolescenti morem gestum oportuit, id. Adelph. 2, 2, 6: ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit, *he ought to have stayed*, id. Heaut. 1. 2, 26: nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic. Lael. 17: pecunia, quam his oportuit civitatibus pro frumento dari, *that was to be given*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 75.—With the conjunctive: ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 6: valeat possessor oportet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 49.—Abs.: si denique aliquid non contra ac liceret factum diceretur, sed contra atque oporteret . . . est enim aliquid, quod non oporteat, etiam si licet; quicquid vero non licet, certe non oportet, Cic. Balb. 3 *fin.;* cf., ne quid fiat secus quam volumus quamque oportet, id. Att. 6, 2, 2: alio tempore atque oportuerit, Caes. B. G. 7, 33.—(β) Personally, in the *plur.* (ante-class.): ut ea, quae oportuerint, facta non sint, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 827 P.: haec facta ab illo oportebant (*al.* oportebat), Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 25; cf. id. Andr. 3, 2, 1.

oppallesco (obp.), ŭi, 3. *v. n.* [ob-palleo] *To turn pale* (post-class.): carnifex stupore oppalluit, Prud. στεφ. 1, 92; so Coripp. Joann. 6, 156.

oppando, pansum or passum, 3. *v. a.* [ob-pando] *To spread* or *stretch out against* or *before, to spread out* (post-class.): aliquid ad flatus helices, Grat. Cyn. 55: cornibus oppansis et summa fronte coruscum (of the cross of Christ), Prud. Psych. 410: aulaei vice oppansa, Tert. Apol. 48.—Hence

oppansum (-passum), i, *n.*, subst., *A covering, envelop* (eccl. Latin): corporis, Tert. Anim. 53.

oppango (obp.), pēgi, pactum, 3. *v. a.* [ob-pango] *To fasten* or *fix on, to affix* (ante-class. and in post-Aug. prose): ubi savium oppegit, fugit, *imprinted*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 60: *repagula*, quae . . . ex contrario oppanguntur, Fest. s. v. REPAGULA, p. 281 ed. Müll.

oppansus, a, um, *Part.*, fr. oppando.

oppassus, a, um, *Part.*, fr. oppando.

oppecto (obp.), ĕre, *v. a.* [ob-pecto] *To comb off;* transf., of eating, *to pluck* or *pick off, to pick, to eat* (a Plautin. word): Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 30.

* **oppēdo** (obp.), ĕre, *v. n.* [ob-pedo] *To break wind at* any one; trop. for *to deride, mock, insult; c. dat.:* curtis Judaeis oppedere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 70.

oppĕrĭor (obp.), pĕrītus and pertus, 4. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [kindred with experior, from perior, whence peritus] *To wait* for a person or thing; or, act., *to await, expect* some one or something: "*opperiri* exspectare," Fest. p. 187 ed. Müll. (quite class.): **I.** *Neutr.:* aut ibidem opperiar, aut, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 3, 10: ego in Arcano opperior, dum ista cognosco, id. ib. 10, 3.—**II.** *Act.* (*a*) With a personal object: abi intro: ibi me opperire, Tert. Andr. 3, 2, 42: hostem, Virg. A. 10, 771: imperatorem, Tac. A. 4, 66.—(β) With an inanimate object: seni non otium erat, id sum opperitus, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 101: unam praeterea horam ne oppertus sies, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 29: tempora sua, Liv. 1, 56, 8; so, tempus dextrum, *to wait for the right time*, Sil. 5, 85.

oppessŭlātus (obp.), a, um, *Part.*, from the obs. oppessulo [ob-pessulus] *Bolted* or *barred* (post-class.): januam firmiter oppessulatam pulsare, App. M. 1, p. 68 Oud.: foris, Amm. 31, 13.

oppĕtītus (obp.), a, um, *Part.*, fr. oppeto.

oppĕto (obp.), īvi and ii, ītum, 3. *v. a.* [ob-peto] *To go to meet, to encounter* (an evil, esp. death) (quite classical): malam pestem, an old poet (perh. Att.) in Cic. Tusc. 2, 16: pestem, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 7.—Esp., mortem, *to encounter death*, for *to perish, die:* Enn. in Non. 507, 19: quum milites pro salute populi Romani mortem oppetiverint, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38; cf., clarae mortes pro patria oppetitae, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 116:—poenas superbiae, Phaedr. 3, 16, 2.—**II.** In partic., praegn. for o. mortem, *To perish, die* (poetical and in post-Aug. prose): queis ante ora patrum Trojae sub moenibus altis Contigit oppetere, Virg. A. 1, 95: eodem mari, Tac. A. 2, 24: non senio, sed fame, Plin. 10, 3, 4: gloriosa morte, *to die a glorious death*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 65.

oppexus (obp.), ūs, *m.* [oppecto] *A combing, dressing* of hair (an Appul. word): crinium regalium, App. M. 11, p. 261.

oppĭco (obp.), are, *v. a.* [ob-pico] *To smear over* or *seal up with pitch* (ante-class.): corticem oppicato, Cato R. R. 120.

oppĭdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [oppidum] *Of a town* (post-class.), Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 38 *sq.*

oppĭdānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *in a town* other than Rome (since urbanus signifies, of Rome, from the capital); sometimes in a bad sense, opp. to urbanus, *of* or *belonging to a small town, countrified, provincial* (quite class.): senex quidam oppidanus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59: o. et inconditum genus dicendi, id. Brut. 69: lascivia, Tac. A. 14, 17.—In the *plur.*, oppidani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of a town* other than Rome, *townsmen, townsfolk:* Caes B. G. 2, 33; so id. ib. 2, 7; 7, 12; 13; 58, et saep.

oppĭdātim, *adv.* [id.] *By towns, in the towns, in every town* (post-Aug.): ludos oppidatim constituerunt, Suet. Aug. 59: quum oppidatim victimae caederentur, id. Galb. 18.

oppĭdo, *adv.* *Very, very much, exceedingly* (already obsolete in the time of Quint.: "oppido sunt usi paullulum tempore nostro superiores," Quint. 8, 3, 25. Confined altogether to familiar discourse; we meet with no example of oppido in Cicero's orations): "*oppido*, valde multum. Ortum est autem hoc verbum ex sermone inter se confabulantium, quantum quisque frugum faceret, utque multitudo significaretur, saepe respondebatur, *Quantum vel oppido satis esset.* Hinc in consuetudinem venit, ut diceretur *oppido* pro valde multum," Fest. p. 184 ed. Müll.: oppido interii, *I am completely done for*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 143: iratus, *greatly*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 3: opportune, id. Ad. 3, 2, 24: ridiculus, Cic. de Or. 2, 64: pauci, id. Fam. 14, 4: inter se differunt, id. Fin. 3, 10: adolescens, Liv. 42, 28, 13.—In a lusus verbb. with oppidum: lignum a me toto oppido et quidem oppido quaesitum, App. in Apol. p. 326 Elm.:—oppido quam, *exceedingly*, Vitr. 8, 3: quam parva, Liv. 39, 47, 2.—In giving assent, *Certainly, to be sure:* Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 29.

oppĭdŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [oppidum] *A small town* (quite class.): Cic. Att. 10, 7; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 1: mansuri oppidulo, quod versu dicere non est (viz., Equus Tuticus), Hor. S. 1, 5, 87; v. Heindorf, *ad loc.*

oppĭdum, i (*gen. plur.*, oppidum: Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4.—Archaic orthogr. of the *abl. plur.*, OPPEDEIS, Lex. Servil.), *n.* [ops-do, that which affords aid, shelter] **I.** *A town* (of towns other than Rome, which was called Urbs; though occasionally the term oppidum was applied to Rome) (quite class.): "*oppidum* ab opi dictum, quod munitur opis causa, ubi sit: et quod opus est ad vitam gerundam," Var. L. L. 5, 32, § 141; cf. Fest. p. 202: "hi coetus (hominum) sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causa constituerunt, quam quum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum *oppidum* vel *urbem* appellaverunt," Cic. Rep. 1, 26: Athenas antiquum opulentum oppidum Contempla, Enn. in Non. 470, 5: Segesta est oppidum pervetus in Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33: praesidia in oppidis, Cic. Att. 8, 11 B, § 1: Romana per oppida, Virg. G. 2, 176: urbe (*i. e.* Roma) oppidove ullo, Suet. Oth. 1.—Of *Rome:* per totum oppidum, *all through the town*, i. e. *Rome*, Var. L. L. 6, 13, § 14: eos (legatos) in oppidum intromitti non placuit, Liv. 42, 36: oppidum Martis, Mart. 10, 30. —In like manner, oppidum denotes *Athens*, in Nep. Milt. 4; and *Thebes*, id. Pel. 1.

II. *A fortified wood*, among the Britons, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

III. *The barriers* of the circus (ante-class.): "in Circo primo unde mittuntur equi, nunc dicuntur *carceres*, Naevius *oppidum* appellat," Var. L. L. 5, 32, § 153; cf. Fest. p. 184.

oppignĕrātor (obp.), ōris, *m.* [oppignero] *One who takes a pledge, who lends on a pledge* (eccl. Lat.): Aug. Ep. 215.

oppignĕro (obp.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [ob-pignero] *To pledge, pawn* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: libelli pro vino etiam saepe oppignerabantur, Cic. Sest. 51: anulum, Mart. 2, 57.—**II.** Trop.: filiam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 46: verbo se oppignerare, Sen. Ben. 3, 5.

oppīlātĭo (obp.), ōnis, *f.* [oppilo] *A stopping up, obstructing* (post-class.): narium, Scrib. Comp. 47.

oppīlo (obp.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [ob-pilo] *To stop up, shut up* (rare, but quite class.): metretam novam amurca colluito, oppilato, Cato R. R. 100: ostia, Lucr. 6, 725: scalis tabernae oppilatis, Cic. Phil. 2, 9.

Oppĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So, C. Oppius, *a friend of Caesar*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, et al.: L. Oppius, *a Roman knight*, id. Flac. 13: P. Oppius, *a quaestor, defended by Cicero;* v. the fragm. in Orell. p. 444.—In the *fem.*, Oppia, *the wife of L. Mindius*, Cic. Fam. 13, 28, 2.—Adject., Oppia lex, *proposed by the people's tribune, C. Oppius, against women's extravagance in dress*, Liv. 34, 1; Tac. A. 3, 33; 34:—Oppius mons, *one of the summits of the Esquiline Hill*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, § 50; Fest. s. v. SEPTIMONTIUM, p. 340 ed. Müll.

opplĕo (obpl.), ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a.* [ob-PLEO, plenus] *To fill up, fill* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: oppleta tritici granaria, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 42: aedes spoliis, id. ib. 41; Var. R. R. 1, 8: nives jam omnia oppleverant, Liv. 10, 46.—**B.** Transf.: alienus odor nares opplet, Var. R. R. 3, 4.—**II.** Trop.: jam meas opplebit aures sua vaniloquentia (*al.* oppilabit), Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14: haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, Cic. N. D. 2, 24: mentes tenebris ac sordibus, id. de Sen. 4.

opplētus, a, um, *Part.*, from oppleo.

* **opplōro** (obp.), are, *v. n.* [ob-ploro] *To cry* or *wail at, against,* or *in* any thing: auribus alicujus meis, Auct. Her. 4, 52.

oppōno (obp.), sŭi (in Plaut., sivi), sĭtum, 3. (syncop., oppostus for oppositus, Lucr. 4, 151) *v. a.* [ob-pono] *To set* or *place against, to set before* or *opposite, to oppose* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: se venientibus in itinere, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: huic equites, id. ib. 45: turrim ad introitum portus, id. ib. 39: armatos homines ad omnes introitus, Cic. Caecin. 8: Eumenem adversariis, Nep. Eum. 3.—*To place* or *put before, to hold before:* ante oculos opposuit manus, Ov. F. 4, 177: oculis manus, id. ib. 3, 45: manum fronti, id. Met. 2, 276: gallinae se opponant (pullis), Cic. N. D. 2, 52: foramini oculos, *to keep before the opening*, Petr. 96:—licet antestari? ego vero Oppono auriculam, *offer, present*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76:—oppositas habere fores, *i. e. closed*, Ov. Her. 17, 7.

B. In partic., *To set against* as a pledge, *to pledge, mortgage:* pono pallium: ille suum annulum opposuit (*al.* opposivit), Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 77: ager oppositus est, pignori ob decem minas, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56.

II. Trop., *To set before, to oppose, to allege:* pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, Cic. Quint. 14:—auctoritatem suam, id. Acad. 2, 20: his quatuor causis totidem medicinae opponuntur, id. de Or. 2, 83:—opposuisti semel Ciceronis nostri valetudinem: conticui, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: muri causam, id. Off. 3, 10.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To speak against, oppose:* ut opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse frui iis rebus, Cic. Acad. 2, 42. —**2.** *To set against, oppose*, by way of comparison: multis secundis proeliis unum adversum, et id mediocre, opponerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 73.

C. Jusjurandum alicui, *To impose an oath on one:* Paul. Dig. 37, 14, 6.—Hence

oppŏsĭtus, a, um, *Pa., Placed* or *standing against* or *opposite, opposed, opposite* (quite class.): moles oppositae fluctibus, Cic. Off. 2, 4: luna opposita soli, id. de Div. 2, 6:—oppositam petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion, Ov. M. 14, 47.—**II.** In the *neutr.* subst., opposita, ōrum, *n. plur., Opposite*, i. e. *contradictory things* (post-classical): opposita (*ἀντικείμενα* Graeci dicunt), Gell. 16, 8.

‡ **opporto** (obp.), are. *To bring:* "portat, subportat, obportat," Not. Tir. p. 11.

opportūne, *adv.*, v. opportunus, *ad fin.*

opportūnĭtas (obp.), ātis, *f.* [opportunus] *Fitness, convenience, suitableness* (quite class.): loci, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: corporis, Cic. Leg. 1. 9: anuli, id. Off. 3, 9: membrorum, id. N. D. 1, 33: aetatis, Sall. J. 6.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *A fit, opportune,* or *favorable time, a favorable opportunity:* optima opportunitate ambo autem venistis, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 19: scientia opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, Cic. Off. 1, 40.—Personified as *A goddess, Opportunity:* Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 3.

B. *An advantage:* tales igitur inter viros amicitia tantas opportunitates habet, Cic. Lael. 6: opportunitate aliqua data, *if some advantage offered itself*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17.

opportūnus (obp.), a, um, *adj.* [ob-portus, lit., at or before the port; hence] *Fit, meet, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune* (quite class.): tempus actionis opportunum, Graece *εὐκαιρία*, Latine appellatur occasio, Cic. Off. 1, 40: locus, id. Rosc. Am. 24: aetas opportunissima, id. Fam. 7, 7: nihil opportunius accidere vidi, id. ib. 10, 16: *neut. plur.*, locorum opportuna, Tac. A. 4, 24.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Advantageous, serviceable:* ceterae res, quae expetuntur, opportunae sunt singulae rebus singulis, Cic. Lael. 6.

B. *Fit, suitable, adapted* to any thing: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nemo est, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 47.

C. *Exposed, liable* to any thing: Romanus cedentem hostem effuse sequendo opportunus huic eruptioni fuit, Liv. 6, 24: injuriae, Plin. 9, 31, 51: opportuniora morbis corpora, id. 18, 7, 12 *n.* 2.

Adv., opportūne, *Fitly, seasonably, opportunely* (quite class.): Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 1: venisse, Cic. N. D. 1, 7.—*Sup.:* nunciis opportunissime allatis, Caes. B. C. 3, 101; so Liv. 32, 18.

oppŏsĭtĭo (obp.), ōnis, *f.* [oppono] *An opposing, opposition* (quite class.): disparatum est id, quod ab aliqua re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo: *sapere*, et *non sapere*, Cic. Inv. 1, 28; so Gell. 6, 1.

1. oppŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from oppono.

2. oppŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* [oppono] **I.** *A placing against, an opposing:* laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur, Auct. or. Marc. 10; so Sil. 10, 212.—**II.** *A placing* or *lying before, an interposition, intervention:* oppositu globi noctem afferente, Plin. 2, 71, 73: aedium, Gell. 4, 5.—**III.** *A citing against* one: oppositu horum vocabulorum commotus, Gell. 14, 5 *fin.*

oppressĭo (obpr.), ōnis, *f.* [opprimo] *A pressing down;* trop., *force, violence; violent seizure; oppression* (quite class.): Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 29:—occupatio fori, oppressio curiae, Auct. or. pro Dom. 3:—legum et libertatis, Cic. Off. 3, 21.

oppressĭuncŭla (obpr.), ae, *f. dim.* [oppressio] *A slight pressing, gentle pressure* (a Plautin. word): papillarum horridularum oppressiunculae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 65.

* **oppressor,** ōris, *m.* [opprimo] *A crusher, destroyer:* oppressores dominationis, Pseudo-Brut. in Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16.

1. oppressus (obpr.), a, um, *Part.*, from opprimo.

2. oppressus (obpr.), ūs, *m.* [opprimo] *A pressing down, pressure* (poet. and in post-class. prose): in oppressu valido, Lucr. 1, 850: montis, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

opprĭmo (obpr.), essi, essum, 3. *v. a.* [ob-premo] *To press against, press together; to press down* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: voluit Deus ora loquentis Opprimere, Ov. M. 3, 295: oculos, *to press together*, i. e. *close the eyes*, sc. of a dying person, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8: fauces manu, Suet. Cal. 12: flammam in ore, *to repress*, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 2, 54.—*To press down:* taleam pede, Cato R. R. 46: opprimi ruina conclavis, *to be crushed*, Cic. de Div. 2, 8: terra oppressus, id. ib. 23: senem injectu multae vestis, *to smother, stifle*, Tac. A. 6, 50.

B. Transf.: oppressit jaculo redeuntem ad frena leonem, *struck down*, Val. Fl. 3, 24.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To press together; to close, shut:* os opprime, *shut your mouth hold your tongue!* Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 40; Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 93.—**B.** *To press* or *bear down:* opprimi onere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4. —**C.** *To put down, suppress, quash:* quae oratio a censore opprimenda est, id. Fin. 2, 10: sine tumultu rem omnem oppressere, Liv. 2, 4: tumultum, id. 31, 11: fraudem, *to baffle, thwart*, id. 26, 6.—**D.** *To overthrow, overpower, prostrate, subdue:* Antonium, Cic. Fam. 10, 20: Graeciam, Nep. Them. 8: nationem, Cic. Font. 12:—invidiam acerbitate, Nep. Dion. 6: libertatem, id. Alcib. 3: aliquem iniquo judicio, Cic. Quint. 2: intolerandam potentiam, *to overthrow*, id. Rosc. Am. 13: aliquem, *to crush one* with false accusations, Liv. 2, 52; cf., insontem oblato falso crimine, id. 1, 51: quaestionem, id. 26, 15.—In gen., *To have the upper hand, get the best of it, be victorious:* Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 10.

E. *To bear down, overcome:* opprimi aere alieno, Cic. Cat. 2, 4: invidia, id. ib. 2: totius corporis doloribus, id. Fam. 9, 14: metu, Liv. 24, 33: senatus oppressus et afflictus, Auct. orat. in Sen. 7.

F. *To fall upon, surprise, seize, catch:* occasionem opprimere, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 15: imprudentem, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 22: incautos, Liv. 26, 12: Antonium mors oppressit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 91: ne subito a me opprimantur (*sc.* interrogando), id. ib. 4, 67: oppressi luce copias instruunt, Caes. B. G. 8, 14.

G. *To bury, hide, conceal, suppress.* quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41: ita ejus rei oppressa mentio est, Liv. 23, 22: iram, Sall. J. 75: infamiam, Just. 12, 13.

opprobrāmentum (obpr.), i, *n.* [opprobro] *A reproach, disgrace* (a Plautin. word): opprobramentum, aut flagitium muliebre, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 87.

opprobrātĭo (obpr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A reproaching, upbraiding* (post-class.): opprobratione permotus, Gell. 12, 12: reprehensionis, id. 2, 7.

opprobrĭōsus (obpr.), a, um, *adj.* [opprobrium] *Opprobrious* (post-class.): Cod. Just. 1, 3, 41.

opprobrĭum (obpr.), i, *n.* [ob-probrum] *A reproach, scandal, disgrace, dishonor, opprobrium* (not in Cic. or Caes.): vereor, ne civitati meae sit opprobrio, si, *etc.*, *lest it should be a reproach*, Nep. Con.

3: et turpitudo generis opprobrio multis fuit, Quint. 3, 7, 19: opprobria culpae, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 10.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A reproach, taunt, abusive word* or *language:* morderi opprobriis falsis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38: fundere, id. ib. 2, 1, 146: dicere, Ov. M. 1, 758; so Inscr. Lanuv. (133 B.C.) ap. Mommsen de Collegiis *in fin.*—**B.** Of persons, *A reproach, disgrace:* opprobria Romuli Remique, Catull. 28, 14: majorum, Tac. A. 3, 66.

opprobro (obpr.), without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ob-probrum] *To reproach, taunt, upbraid* (ante- and post-class.): *opprobrare*, probrum objicere, Fest. p. 187 ed. Müll.: ogone id exprobrem, qui mihimet cupio id opprobrarier? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 143: rus alicui, id. Truc. 2, 2, 25: adversariis, Gell. 17, 1: mollities cuidam opprobrata acerbe, id. 3, 5 *in lemm.*

oppugnātĭo (obp.), ōnis, *f.* [oppugno] *A storming, assaulting, besieging; an assault, siege* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: de oppidorum oppugnationibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 48: oppugnationem sustinere, Caes. B. G. 5, 36: inferre, Cic. Coel. 9: propulsare, id. ib.: relinquere, *to raise*, Tac. A. 15, 16.—**II.** Trop., *An assault, attack* with words: Cic. Vatin. 2, 5; so id. Q. Fr. 2, 8.

oppugnātor (obp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An assaulter, attacker* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: oppugnator patriae, Cic. Phil. 12, 3; so Tac. H. 3, 71.—**II.** Trop.: meae salutis, Cic. Planc. 31.

oppugnātōrĭus (obp.), a, um, *adj.* [oppugnator] *Of* or *belonging to a siege* (only in Vitruv.): res, Vitr. 10, 22; so ib. 19.

1. oppugno (obp.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [ob-pugno] *To fight against, to attack, assault, storm, besiege* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: oppidum, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: castra, Caes. B. G. 6, 41: locum, id. ib. 5, 21: oppugnante aliquo, Just. 9, 5.—**II.** Trop., *To attack, assault, assail:* aliquem, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: pecuniâ aliquem, id. ib. 1, 1: rem, id. de Or. 2, 38: aliquem clandestinis consiliis, id. Or. 66: aequitatem verbis, id. Caecin. 24: consilia alicujus, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 154: delictum, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 52:—sonipes celer Oppugnat frenis, *struggles against, resists*, Coripp. Joann. 4, 468.

2. oppugno (obp.), without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ob-pugnus] *To beat with fists, to buffet* (a Plautin. word): os, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 56.

oppŭto (obp.), are, *v. a.* [ob-puto] *To prune* (post-Aug.): Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

‡ **oppuvĭat,** verberat, a puviendo, id est feriendo, Fest. p. 188 ed. Müll.

oprīmentum, v. operimentum.

1. ops, ŏpis (*nom. sing.* does not occur; and the *dat.* perhaps only once in Front. Ep. ad Ver. 6 *fin.*; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 421), *f.* [prob. kindr. with opus and the primitive of copia], lit., that which furthers or promotes; hence, both *Power* and *aid.*

I. *Power, might, strength, ability,* in abstr.: summa ope niti, Sall. C. 1: omni ope atque opera enitar, *will employ all my strength and efforts*, Cic. Att. 14, 14: omnibus viribus atque opibus repugnare, *with all our powers*, id. Tusc. 3, 11: quacumque ope possent, id. Mil. 11, 30: grates persolvere dignas Non opis est nostrae, *is not in our power*, Virg. A. 1, 601.

B. In concreto, *Means* of any kind that one possesses; *property, substance, wealth, riches, treasure;* military or political *resources, might, power, influence*, etc. (in this signif. mostly in the *plur.*): ut scias, quanto e loco, Quantis opibus, quibus de rebus lapsa fortuna occidat, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: nos tamen efficimus pro opibus nostris moenia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 13: condere, *to hoard up treasures*, Virg. G. 2, 507; cf., magnas inter opes inops, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 28; so, parvae ruris, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 59: amplae, Plin. 9, 35, 59: vita opibus firma, copiis locuples, gloria ampla, virtute honesta, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1: cui tenues opes, nullae facultates, exiguae amicorum copiae sunt, id. Quint. 1: in bonis numerabis divitias, honores, opes, id. Fin. 5, 27; cf., divitiae ut utare, opes ut colare, honores ut laudere, id. Lael. 6: opibus et copiis affluentes, id. Agr. 2, 30: opes violentas concupiscere, id. Phil. 1, 12: Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum Eruerint Danai, Virg. A. 2, 4.—In the *sing.:* vidi ego te, astante ope barbarica, *etc.*, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44; so, barbarica, Virg. A. 8, 685.

II. *Aid, help, support, assistance, succor:* arripe opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 65, Cic. Att. 9, 16: sine tua ope, id. Att. 16, 13: aliquid opis reipubl. tulissemus, id. Fam. 4, 1: opem petere ab aliquo, id. Tusc. 5, 2: confugere ad opem alicujus, id. Fontej. 11: opem afferre, *to yield assistance*, Ov. M. 8, 601: admovere, id. R. Am. 116.

2. Ops, ŏpis (*nom. sing.*, Opis, Hyg. Fab. 130), *f.* [a personification of 1. ops] *The goddess of plenty, riches, and power, the wife of Saturn, and the patroness of husbandry; identical with* Terra, Var. L. L. 5, 10, § 57; 64; Macr. S. 1, 10; Cic. Univ. 11; Phil. 1, 7; Ov. M. 9, 497; cf. Hartung, Relig. der Röm. 2, p. 129 *sq.*

opsōnĭum, v. obsonium.

optābĭlis, e, *adj.* [opto] *To be wished for, desirable* (quite classical): quae expetenda atque optabilia videntur, Cic. de Or. 1, 51: mihi pax imprimis fuit optabilis, id. Phil. 7, 3: tempus, Ov. M. 9, 758: quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, Cic. Off. 1, 14.—*Comp.:* bono viro optabilius, Cic. Pis. 14.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—*Adv.*, optābĭlĭter, *Desirably* (post-class.): Val. Max. 5, 1 *fin.*

optātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A wishing, a wish* (quite class.): Theseo quum tres optationes Neptunus dedisset, Cic. Off. 3, 25.—**II.** Rhetor. fig.: optatio atque exsecratio, id. de Or. 3, 53; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 32; 9, 2, 3.

optātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a wish, expressing a wish, optative* (post-class.): modus optativus, *the optative*, Diom. p. 330 P.: adverbia, Mart. Cap. 3, 83.

optāto, *adv.*, v. opto, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

optātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from opto.

† **optĭce,** es, *f.* = ὀπτική, *Optics:* optices non ignarus, Vitr. 1, 1.

optĭmas (optum.), ātis, v. the follg. art.

optĭmātes (optum.), um and ĭum, *c.* [optimus] *The adherents of the best men*, in a political sense, *i. e. the aristocratic party, the aristocrats*, in opposition to populares, the popular party: "qui ita se gerebant, ut sua consilia optimo cuique probarent, optimates habebantur ... sunt principes consilii publici, sunt, qui eorum sectam sequuntur," Cic. Sest. 45: quum (summa rerum) est penes delectos, tum illa civitas optimatium arbitrio regi dicitur (opp. to the regnum and the civitas popularis), id. Rep. 1, 26; so, in optimatium dominatu, id. ib. 1, 27: contra voluntatem omnium optimatum, id. Inv. 2, 17: plebis, et optimatium certamina, Tac. A. 4, 32.—In the *sing.:* dum pudet te parum optimatem esse, Coel. in Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 2.—Adject.: respublica, quae ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optumati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Rep. 2, 23 (from Non. 342, 31): matronae opulentae, optimates, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6.

optĭme (optum.), *adv.*, v. bonus, *ad fin.*

optĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [optimus] *Excellence* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 4, 109.

optĭmus (optumus), v. bonus.

1. optĭo, ōnis, *f.* [opto] *Choice, free choice, liberty to choose, option* (quite classical): optio haec tua est, utram harum vis conditionem, accipe, Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 13: utro frui malis, optio sit tuâ, Cic. Fat. 2: vobis datur, utrum velitis, *you have your choice*, id. Caecin. 23: potestatem optionemque facere alicui, ut eligat, *to let a person have his choice*, id. de Div. Verr. 14.

2. optĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A helper* whom one chooses for himself, *an assistant* (ante- and post-class.): tibi optionem sumito Leonidam, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 88: fabricae, Aur. Arcad. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

II. In partic., in milit. lang., *An adjutant:* Var. L. L. 5, 16, 91: "in re militari optio appellatur is, quem decurio aut centurio optat sibi rerum privatarum ministrum, quo facilius obeat publica officia," Paul. ex Fest. p. 184 ed. Müll.: "optio qui nunc dicitur, antea appellabatur accensus. Is adjutor dabatur centurioni a tribuno militum: qui ex eo tempore, quem velint, centurionibus permissum est optare, et nomen ex facto sortitus est," Fest. p. 198 ed. Müll.: "optiones ab optando appellati, quod," *etc.*, Veg. Mil. 2, 7. So very freq. in inscrr.: Grut. 551, 3; Malvas. Marm. Fels. p. 317, et saep.

optĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [2. optio] *An adjutancy* (ante-class.): Cato in Fest. p. 201 ed. Müll.

optīvus, a, um, *adj.* [opto] *Chosen* (poet. and in post-class. prose): cognomen, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 99: "optivi vocantur hi (tutores) qui ex optione sumuntur," Gaj. Inst. 1, 154 (opp. to dativi).

opto, āvi, ātum, 1. (archaic, optassis, for optaveris, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 75) *v. a.* [root ΟΠ, whence Gr. ΟΠΤΩ, ὄψομαι; qs. to look out, pick out, legere, eligere] *To choose, select* (ante-class. and poet.): utrum vis, opta, dum licet, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 14: non video hic, quid magnopere optem, Lucil. in Non. 358, 13: inhoneste parere divitias, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 2: locum tecto, Virg. A. 1, 425: externos duces, id. ib. 8, 512.—Hence, in relig. lang.: "*optatam hostiam*, alii *optimam*, appellant eam, quam Aedilis tribus constitutis hostiis optat, quam immolari velit," Fest. p. 186 ed. Müll.

II. Transf., *To wish, wish for, desire* any thing (the predominant signif. of the word): nihil nisi quod honestum sit, Cic. Off. 1, 20: vestitus, quem cupimus optamusque, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: fortunam, id. Pis. 14.—With *ut:* (Phaëthon) optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur, Cic. Off. 3, 25; so id. Cat. 2, 7.—With the simple conjunct.: optavi, peteres coelestia sidera tarde, Ov. Tr. 2, 57.—With the *inf.:* hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 29:—optare alicui aliquid, *To wish* one any thing, in a good or bad sense: tibi optamus eam rempublicam, in qua, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 97: furorem et insaniam optare alicui, id. Pis. 20:—aliquid ab aliquo, *To desire, require, demand* any thing of any one: quodvis donum et praemium a me optato, id optatum feres, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 27.—Hence

optātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Wished, desired, agreeable, pleasant, dear* (quite class.): optati cives, populares, incolae, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 1: rumores, Cic. Fam. 16, 21.—*Comp.:* nihil mihi fuit optatius, quam, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 1, 5.—*Sup.:* vale, mi optime et optatissime frater, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8.—**B.** Subst., optatum, i, *n.*, *A wish, desire:* dii tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21; cf., afferant, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 105: impetrare optatum, Cic. Off. 3, 25: praeter optatum meum, *against my wish*, id. Pis. 20: meis optatis fortuna respondit, id. Fam. 2, 1: mihi in optatis est, *I wish*, id. ib. 13.—Hence,

Adv., optāto, *According to one's wish* (quite class.): optato venire, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 26: mihi veneris, Cic. Att. 13, 28 *fin.*: velut optato ventis aestate coortis, Virg. A. 10, 405.

‡† **optostrōtum,** i, *n.* [ὀπτός στρωτόν] *A brick pavement:* Not. Tir. p. 164.

optŭme (optim.), *adv.*, v. bonus, *ad fin.*

optŭmus (optim.), v. bonus.

‡ **optutu,** quasi optuitu, a verbo, quod est tuor; et significat video, Fest. p. 186 ed. Müll.

ŏpŭlens, entis, and, more freq., **ŏpŭlentus,** a, um, *adj.* [ops] *Rich, wealthy, opulent* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: "*opulenti* terrestribus rebus copiosi," Fest. s. v. OPIS, p. 187 ed. Müll.: *c. abl.*, auro opulentus, *rich in gold*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 115: opulentium fortuna (*opp.* pauperes), Nep. Chabr. 3: opulens matrona, App. M. 10, p. 714 Oud.: opulentum oppidum, Caes. B. G. 3, 80: opulentissima civitas, Cic. N. D. 3, 33: Numidia agro virisque opulentior, Sall. J. 19.—*c. gen.*, *Rich* in any thing: Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16: provincia pecuniae opulenta, Tac. H. 2, 6.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Rich, fine, splendid.* opulentum obsonium, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 64: opulentissima dona, Suet. Aug. 30: oratio, Gell. 7, 3: opulentissimus liber, id. 14, 6.

B. Of respectability or rank, *Respectable, powerful, noble:* opulenti atque ignobiles, Enn. in Gell. 11, 4: regens, Sall. C. 57: opulentior factio, Liv. 32, 32.—Hence, *Adv.*, ŏpŭlente and ŏpŭlenter, *Richly, sumptuously, splendidly* (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): neque illos arte colam, me opulenter, Sall. J. 85, 34: opulente ornata domus, App. Apol. p. 586 Oud.—*Comp.:* ludos opulentius facere, Liv. 1, 35.

ŏpŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [opulens] *Riches, wealth, opulence* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: habemus publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam, Sall. C. 52, 22: opulentia negligentiam tolerabat, id. ib. § 9: metallorum, Plin. 2, 93, 95.—In the *plur.:* Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 22: copiis atque opulentiis anteire, Gell. 20, 5.—**B.** Transf., like opes, *Resources, power*, of a people: invidia ex opulentia orta est, Sall. C. 6; so Nep. Cim. 2: Lydorum, Tac. A. 4, 55.—**II.** Trop.: linguae, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 21.

ŏpŭlentĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Wealth, power* (ante-class.): Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 35: nostra, Caecil. in Non. 146, 14.

ŏpŭlento, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To make rich, to enrich* (poetical and in post-Aug. prose): herum baccis olivae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2: mensam pretiosis dapibus, Col. 8, 1, 2.

ŏpŭlentus, v. opulens.

* **ŏpŭlesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [opes] *To grow rich:* in patriis opulescere campis, Furius poët. ap. Gell. 18, 11 (also cited in Non. 148, 17).

ŏpŭlus, i, *f.* *A kind of maple-tree:* in arboribus, quas vocant opulos, Var. R. R. 1, 8; so Col. 5, 6, 4; 5, 7, 1, et al.

‡ **opunculo,** ōnis, *m.* [opilio] *A bird that imitates the shepherd's song:* Paul. ex Festo, p. 191 ed. Müll.

Ŏpuntĭus, a, um, v. 3. Opus, *no.* II.

1. ŏpus, ĕris, *n.* *Work, labor:* quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, *in doing your work*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 21: menses octo continuos opus hic non defuit, cum vas nullum fieret, nisi aureum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24: oratio in causarum contentionibus magnum est quoddam opus, atque haud sciam, an de humanis operibus longe maximum, id. de Or. 2, 17.—Of agricultural labor: opus faciam, ut defatiger usque, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14; so Cic. de Sen. 7:—grave Martis opus, Virg. A. 8, 515. *A military work*, either *a defensive work, fortification*, or *a work of besiegers, a siege-engine*, etc.: Mutinam operibus munitionibusque sepsit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9: operibus Toletum cepit, Liv. 35, 22: operibus oppugnare urbem, id. 37, 5.—Of honey-making, *Honey:* foris pascuntur (apes), intus opus faciunt, Var. R. R. 3, 16.—Of sexual intercourse: Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 23.

II. Transf., *A work* that has been done or made. So of buildings: aedium sacrarum, publicorumque operum depopulatio, Cic. Verr. 1, 4: de exstruendis reficiendisve operibus, Suet. Tib. 30.—Of writings, *A book:* habeo opus magnum in manibus, Cic. Acad. 1, 1.—Of works of art: quorum iste non opere delectabatur, sed pondere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 56: hydria Boethi manu facta praeclaro opere, *of admirable workmanship*, id. ib. 14: haec omnia antiquo opere, id. ib. 21.

B. In gen., *A deed, action, performance, business:* ut si mures corroserint aliquid, quorum est opus hoc unum, monstrum putemus, Cic. de Div. 2, 27: opus meae hastae, Ov. M. 12, 112.—So connected with magnus, tantus, quantus, magno opere, tanto opere, quanto opere, and, joined together in one word, magnopere, tantopere, quantopere, lit., *with great, such*, or *what labor*, v. h. vv.

2. ŏpus, *n. indecl.* Lit., *Need, necessity;* hence,

I. Opus est, *It is needful, necessary;* opus est mihi, tibi, *etc.*, *I* (*thou*, etc.) *have need of, need, want.* The person who needs any thing is put in the *dat.*, and the thing needed in the *nom.* or *abl.*, rarely in the *gen.*, *acc.*, *inf.*, *acc. c. inf.*, or with *ut.*—(*a*) With the *nom.* of the thing needed as subject: materiem, et quae opus sunt, dominus praebebit, Cato R. R. 14: minus multi opus sunt boves, Var. R. R. 1, 18: maritumi milites opus sunt tibi, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 61: dux nobis, et auctor opus est, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: hujus nobis exempla permulta opus sunt, id. Just. 2, 19.—(*β*) *c. abl.:* magistratibus opus est, *there is need of, they are needed*, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: viro et gubernatore opus est, Liv. 24, 8: o. est auctoritate tua, Cic. Fam. 9, 25.—So with the *abl.* of the *part. perf.:* maturato opus est, *there is need of haste, it is necessary to act speedily*, Liv. 8, 13; cf., erat nihil cur properato opus esset, Cic. Mil. 19.—So too with the *abl.* of the *Supin.:* ita dictu opus est, *it is necessary to say, I must say*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 68: est scitu, Cic. Inv. 1, 20.—(*γ*) *c. gen.:* ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, Liv. 22, 51: quanti argenti opus fuit, id. 23, 31.—(*δ*) *c. acc.* (ante-class.): puero opus est cibum, Plaut. Truc. 5, 10: est modium unum (calcis), Cato R. R. 15.—(*ε*) *c. inf.:* quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare? Cic. Att. 7, 8.—Ellipt.: quid opus est plura? (*sc.* proferre), id. de Sen. 1.—(*ζ*) With the *acc. c. inf.:* nunc opus est te animo valere, id. Fam. 16, 4.—(*η*) With *ut:* opus nutrici autem, utrem ut habeat veteris vini largiter, Plaut. Truc. 5, 11.

B. Sometimes opus est is employed without the notion of strict necessity, as i. q. expedit, juvat, conducit, *It is good, useful, serviceable, beneficial:* atque haud sciam, an ne opus sit quidem, nihil umquam omnino deesse amicis, Cic. Lael. 14 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 11; cf. id. ib. 3, 22; Hor. S. 1, 9, 27; 2, 6, 116.

II. Opus habere, *To have need of* (very rarely); *c. abl.:* Col. 9, 1, 5.

3. Ŏpus, untis, *f.*, Ὀποῦς, *A town of Locris, in Greece*, the mod. *Talanta*, Liv. 28, 7; Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 73; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 130 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Ŏpuntĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Opuntian:* sinus, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 4, 7, 12: herba, Plin. 21, 17, 64: Philodamus, *of Opus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44.—In the *plur.*, Opuntii, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Opus, the Opuntians*, Liv. 28, 6 *fin.*

ŏpuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [1. opus] *A little work* (quite class.): Myrmecides minutorum opusculorum fabricator, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: mea, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 35.

1. ōra, ae, *f.* [1. os] *The extremity* of a thing; *the border, edge, margin, coast, end, boundary.*

I. Lit. (quite class.): omnes avidi spectant ad carceris oras, *at the barriers*, Enn. Ann. 1, 102: oras pocula circum, Lucr. 4, 13: clipei, Virg. A. 10, 243: vestimentorum, Fest. p. 182 ed. Müll.:—gemmae, Plin. 37, 10, 66: vulneris, Cels. 5, 26, 23: aether, extrema ora et determinatio mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40; cf., regiones, quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extremitas, id. Fin. 2, 31. Of the margin of the land next the sea, *The coast, sea-coast:* Graeciae, Cic. Fam. 12, 5: Asiae, Nep. Alc. 5: maritima, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: oram solvere, *to cast loose from the shore, to stand out to sea:* cum alii resolutis oris in ancoras evehuntur, Liv. 22, 19; so Quint. 4, 2, 41; Ep. ad Tryph. 3: oras et ancoras praecidunt, *cut the hawsers and cables*, Liv. 28, 36.

B. Transf., *A region, clime, country:* quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: gelida, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 3: connexa arbustorum ratio est, quas in oras debeant spectare, Plin. 17, 2, 2: Trojae qui primus ab oris Italiam venit, Virg. A. 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 97; 10, 706.—Hence, poet., luminis orae, for *the world, the earth, life, light;* and, Acherontis orae, for *the Lower Regions:* tu produxisti nos intra luminis oras, Enn. Ann. 1, 180: se quae dederat in luminis oras, id. fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. SVM, p. 298 ed. Müll.; Lucr. 1, 23: inde enascitur atque oras in luminis exit, id. 1, 171; id. 1, 180; cf. so too id. 5, 225; 779; 1388; 1454:—quem Rhea sacerdos Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, Virg. A. 7, 660: sponte sua quae se tollunt in luminis oras, id. Georg. 2, 47:—animas Acheruntis in oras Ducere, Lucr. 6, 764.—For *zone:* globum terrae duabus oris distantibus habitabilem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.

II. Trop. (very rarely, and only in poets): qui potis ingentes oras evolvere belli, qs. *to unroll the edges of the picture of this war*, Enn. Ann. 6, 49; imitated by Virgil: aspirate canenti . . . Et mecum ingentis oras evolvite belli, Virg. A. 9, 528; cf. Serv., *ad loc.*, and Macr. S. 6, 1: in luminis oras eruere, *to bring to light*, Lucr 5, 1388; 1454.

2. Ŏra, ae, *f.* *The name of Hersilea, as a goddess*, Ov. M. 14, 851.

‡ **orabĭlis,** e, *adj.* [oro] *Exorable:* Not. Tir. p. 106.

ōrācŭlum (syncop., oraclum: fatidicamque Themin, quae tunc oracla tenebat, Ov. M. 1, 321), i, *n.* [id.] *A divine announcement, an oracle* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: "*oracula* ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum oratio," Cic. Top. 20: quid est enim oraculum? nempe voluntas divina hominis ore enunciata, Sen. Controv. 1 praef.: edere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48: petere a Dodona, id. de Div. 1, 43: quaerere, Virg. G. 4, 449: poscere, id. Aen. 3, 456: consulere, Ov. M. 3, 8.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., *A prophetic declaration, a prophecy:* exposui somnii et furoris oracula, Cic. de Div. 1, 32; so id. ib. 1, 50 *fin.*

B. *A place where oracular responses were given, an oracle:* illud oraculum Delphis tam celebre, Cic. de Div. 1, 19: Hammonis, Plin. 12, 23, 49.

C. *An oracular saying, oracle* pronounced by a man: haec ego nunc physicorum oracula fundo, Cic. N. D. 1, 24: inde illa reliqua oracula: nequam agricolam esse, *etc.*, Plin. 18, 6, 8.

ōrārĭum, ii, *n.* [1. os] *A napkin, handkerchief:* Lucil. in Non. 539, 22: oculum ligavit orario, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8, n. 7. Made use of in signifying applause, Vopisc. Aur. 48 *fin.*

ōrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. ora] *Of* or *belonging to the coast* (post-Aug.): naves, *coasting-vessels, coasters*, Plin. Ep. 10, 26.

Ōrāta, ae, *m.* *An appellation bestowed on a certain Sergius, on account of his fondness for the gilt bream* (aurata, orata, v. the art. auro, p. 179, b), Var. R. R. 3, 3, 10; Col. 8, 16, 5; Fest. p. 182 ed. Müll.

* **ōrātim,** *adv.* [1. ora] *Coast-wise, from coast to coast:* Sol. 3 dub. (*al.* moratim).

ōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [oro] *A speaking, speech, language.*

I. In gen.: eadem dicta eademque oratio aequa non aeque valet, Enn. in Gell. 11, 4; Enn. in Non. 512, 7: aliam nunc mihi orationem despoliato praedicas, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 52: eorum ego orationes sino praeterfluere, Cato in Plin. H. N. praef. § 30; Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 16: natura vi rationis hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis, et ad vitae societatem, Cic. Off. 1, 4: Epicurus re tollit, oratione relinquit deos, id. N. D. 1, 44:—in historiis, quas Timaeus oratione Graeca composuit, *in the Grecian speech, in the Greek language*, Gell. 11, 1.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A set speech* of an orator; *a harangue, an oration;* opp. to sermo, *i. e.* ordinary speech: "quamvis omnis locutio oratio est, tamen unius oratoris locutio hoc proprio signata nomine est," Cic. Or. 19 (v. the entire chapter): o. gravis, erudita, liberalis, admirabilis, polita, id. de Or. 3, 25: diserta et oratoria, id. ib. 1, 54: orationem facere et polire, id. ib. 14: distinguere et illustrare, id. Inv. 2, 15: habere adversus rempublicam, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: habere multam de re aliqua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33: habere in senatu, id. Planc. 30: recitare, id. ib.: de scripto dicere, id. ib.: scribere, Quint. 2, 17, 13: instituere, Caes. B. G. 3, 17.

2. Transf., *Oratorical talent, eloquence:* satis in eo fuit orationis atque ingenii, Cic. Brut. 45.

B. *Prose*, opp. to poetry: et in poëmatis et in oratione, Cic. Or. 21.

C. *A prayer*, in eccl. Lat., saepiss.

ōrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [oratio] *A little speech, a brief oration* (quite class.): Cic. Brut. 19: aureola, id. N. D. 3, 17 Quint. 4, 3, 17.

ōrātor, ōris, *m.* [oro, one who speaks, only in the espec. signif.].

I. *A speaker, orator* (of course, times without number in all periods and styles of writing): eum (oratorem) puto esse, qui et verbis ad audiendum jucundis et sententiis ad probandum accommodatis uti possit in causis forensibus atque communibus. Hunc ego appello *oratorem*, eumque esse praeterea instructum voce et actione et lepore quodam volo," Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 213; id. Or. 19: spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amatur, Enn. Ann. 8, 31: additur orator Cornelius suavi loquenti Ore, id. ib. 9, 3:—oratorem celeriter complexi sumus, *i. e. eloquence*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3.

B. Praegn., *The orator*, i. e. *Cicero*, Lact. 1, 9.

II. *A speaker, spokesman* of an embassy; *an embassador* charged with an oral message: orator sine pace redit regique refert rem, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 41: Aetolos pacem velle: de ea re oratores Romam profectos, Cato in Fest. p. 182 ed. Müll.: Veientes pacem petitum oratores Romam mittunt, Liv. 1, 15: FOEDERVM, PACIS, BELLI, INDVCIARVM ORATORES FETIALES IVDICESVE SVNTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9.

III. One who prays or supplicates for any thing, *An entreater, beseecher* (Plautin.): Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 145; so in the twofold signif. of *embassador* and *beseecher*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 39.

ōrātōrĭe, *adv.*, v. oratorius, *ad fin.*

ōrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [orator] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to an orator, oratorical* (quite class.): Cic. de Or. 1, 54: ornamenta, id. Brut. 75: vis dicendi, id. Acad. 1; 8: ars, Quint. Praef. § 17: gestus, id. 11, 3, 125; id. 6, 3, 39.—**B.** Subst., oratoria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *The oratorical art, oratory*, Quint. 2, 14, 1; 2.

II. *Of* or *belonging to praying*; hence, subst., oratorium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* templum), *A place of prayer, an oratory* (eccl. Lat.): in oratorio nemo aliquid agat, nisi, *etc.*, Aug. Ep. 109.—Hence,

-*Adv.*, ōrātōrĭe, *Oratorically* (quite class.): pulchre, et oratorie dicere, Cic. Or. 68; Quint. 9, 1, 13.

ōrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *She that prays* or *beseeches, a female suppliant* (rare, but quite class.): me oratricem haud sprevisti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 80: pacis et foederis, Cic. Rep. 2, 8.—**II.** A transl. of ῥητορική, *Rhetoric, oratory*, Quint. 2, 14, 1.

ōrātum, i, v. oro, *ad fin.*

ōrātus, ūs (only in the *abl. sing.* and *plur.*), *m.* [oro] *A praying, entreating; a request, entreaty* (very rare, but quite classical): Cic. Fl. 37, 92: magnis oratibus, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 4.

orbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [orbo] *A depriving, privation* (post-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 87 *ad fin.*

orbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who deprives others of children* or *parents, a bereaver* (poet.): nostri orbator Achilles, Ov. M. 13, 500.

‡ **orbefacĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [orbus-facio] *To bereave, to make an orphan*: "orbefacio, ὀρφανίζω," Gloss. Philox.

orbĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [orbiculus] *Circular, orbicular*; an appellation of a plant: Marc. Empir. 4.

orbĭcŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *Circularly, in circles* or *rings* (post-Aug.): Plin. 11, 37, 67.

orbĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Circle-shaped, rounded, circular, orbiculate* (quite class.): mala, *round apples*, an excellent kind of apple, Var. R. R. 1, 59; Col. 5, 10, 19; 12, 45, 5; Pall. Febr. 25, 18; hence, transf., malis orbiculatis pasti, *i. e. well fed*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: capita caulium, Plin. 27, 13, 109: ambitus foliorum, id. 24, 15, 85.

‡ **orbĭcŭlor,** ari, *v. dep.* [id.] *To go round in a circle*: "orbiculatur, κυκλεύει," Gloss. Philox.

orbĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [orbis] *A small disk; a sheave, roller, pulley*, etc. (ante-classical and post-Aug.): Cato R. R. 3; Vitr. 10, 5: radix concisa in orbiculos, *cut in little disks* or *slices*, Plin. 25, 13, 94; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2519.

orbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Circular* (ante- and post-class.): motus, Var. in Non. 148, 16; so Arn. 2, 83.

* **orbĭ-fĭco,** are, *v. a.* [orbus-facio] *To bereave, make childless*: Att. in Non. 179, 26.

* **orbīle,** is, *n.* [orbis] *The periphery of a wheel, the felloe*: Var. R. R. 3, 5, 15 dub. (*Schneid.*, orbis . . ligneus.)

Orbĭlius, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So, Orbilius, *a grammarian in Rome, in the time of Cicero*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 71; Suet. Gramm. 9.

orbis, is (*nom.*, orbs, Venant. Carm. 8, 5.—*Abl.*, orbi, Lucr. 5, 75; Cic. and P. Rutil. in Charis. p. 112 P.), *m.* *A circle*; any thing of a circular shape, *a ring, round surface, disk, hoop, orbit* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: in orbem torquere, Cic. Univ. 7: curvare aliquid in orbem, Ov. M. 2, 715: certumque equitavit in orbem, id. ib. 12, 468: rotae, id. Ib. 178. Of *a ring*: et digitum justo commodus orbe teras, *fit exactly*, id. Am. 2, 15, 6: unionum, *roundness*, Plin. 9, 35, 56.—Of *a circle* formed by men: ut in orbem consisterent, *place themselves in a circle, form a circle*, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: quum illi, orbe facto, se defenderent, id. ib. 4, 37: orbem volventes suos increpans, Liv. 4, 28:—signifer, *the zodiac*: Cic. N. D. 2, 20: lacteus, *the Milky Way*: id. Rep. 6, 16.—Of the *orbit* of a heavenly body: sidera circulos suos orbesque conficiunt, id. ib. 6, 15.—Of the *windings* of a serpent: immensis orbibus angues Incumbunt pelago, Virg. A. 2, 204.—Of *a circular surface* or *disk*: orbis mensae, *a round table-top*, Ov. Her. 17, 87. Also, simply orbes, *a round table*: Mart. 2, 43.—Of a *quoit* or *discus*: ictus ab orbe, Ov. Ib. 590.—Of the *scale* of a balance: instabilis natat alterno depressior orbe, Tib. 4, 1, 43.—Of *a mirror*: addidit et nitidum sacratis crinibus orbem, Mart. 9, 18.—Of *a shield*: illa (hasta) per orbem Aere cavum triplici . . . Transiit, Virg. A. 10, 783; Petr. 89.—Of *the mill-stones* of an oil-mill, Cato R. R. 22.—Of the *wooden disk* placed over olives in pressing them, id. ib. 18.—Of the *hoop* of a wheel: rotarum orbes circumacti, Plin. 8, 16, 19.—Of the *wheel* itself: undaque jam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes, Virg. G. 3, 361.—Of the *socket* of the eye: inanem luminis orbem, Ov. M. 14, 200.—Of the *eye* itself: gemino lumen ab orbe venit, id. Am. 1, 18, 16.—Of *the sun's disk* or *orb*: lucidus orbis, Virg. G. 1, 458.—Of *the moon's disk* or *orb*: quater junctis implevit cornibus orbem Luna, quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, Ov. M. 7, 530.—Of *the circle of the world, the world, the universe*: Juppiter arce sua totum cum spectet in orbem, id. Fast. 1, 85: renatus, *the new-born day*, Sil. 5, 56:—terrarum *or* terrae, *the circle* or *orb of the earth, the world* (since the ancients regarded the earth as a circular plane or disk): permittitur infinita potestas orbis terrarum, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: ager Campanus orbis terrae pulcherrimus, id. ib. 28. Also, simply orbis: hic, ubi nunc Roma est orbis caput, arbor et herbae, Ov. F. 5, 93.—Hence, also, *country, region*: Eoo dives ab orbe redit, *the East*, Ov. F. 3, 466: Assyrius, Juv. 2, 108: noster, Plin. 12, 12, 26.—*A kind of fish*, Plin. 32, 2, 5.

II. Trop., *A circle*: **A.** Of things that return at a certain period of time, *A rotation, round, circuit*: ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur, Liv. 3, 10: insigne regium in orbem per omnes iret, *in rotation*, id. ib. 36:—orbis hic in republica est conversus, *the circle of political changes*, Cic. Att. 2, 9.—**B.** Doctrinae, "quam Graeci ἐγκύκλιον παιδείαν vocant," Quint. 1, 10, 1.—**C.** Of speech, *A rounding off, roundness, rotundity*: circuitum, et quasi orbem verborum conficere, Cic. de Or. 3, 51: orationis, id. Or. 71: historia non tam finitos numeros quam orbem quendam contextumque desiderat, Quint. 9, 4, 129.

orbĭta, ae, *f.* [orbis] **I.** *A track* or *rut* made in the ground by a wheel: **A.** Lit. (quite class.): impressa orbita, Cic. Att. 2, 21; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 3.—**B.** Trop., *A track, course, path* (ante-class. and poet.): neque id ab orbita matrum familias instituti, quod, *etc.*, Var. in Non. 542, 28: veteris culpae, *i. e. bad example*, Juv. 14, 37.—**II.** *An impression, mark* left by a ligature: vinculi, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 210.—**III.** *A circuit, orbit*: orbita lunae, Auct. Aetn. 230.

Orbĭtāna, ae, *f.* *A city in Asia, beyond the Caspian Sea*, Amm. 23.

Orbĭtānĭum, i, *n.* *A city in Samnium*, Liv. 24, 20.

orbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [orbus] *Bereavement* of parents or children, of a husband or other dear person, *childlessness, orphanage, widowhood* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: in orbitatem liberos producere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 105: misera orbitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28:—tutorem instituere (filiorum) orbitati, id de Or. 1, 53, 228:—horum uxores cum viderent exsilio additam orbitatem, Just. 2, 4:—maxima orbitate reipubl. virorum talium, *at a time when the state is greatly in want of such men*, Cic. Fam. 10, 3.—In the *plur.*, Arn. 5, 188.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *A deprivation* or *loss* of a thing (post Aug.): luminis (*of an eye*), Plin. 7, 37, 37: tecti, id. 35, 3, 6.

orbĭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [orbita] *Full of cart-ruts* (poet.): Virg. Catal. 8, 17.

orbĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [orbus] *Bereavement, orphanhood* (ante-class. for orbitas): miseret orbitudinis, Att. in Non. 146, 17; so Pac. and Turpil. ib. 18 *sq.*

orbo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To bereave* of parents, children, or other dear persons; *to make fatherless, motherless, childless*, etc. (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: filio orbatus, Cic. Off. 1, 10: mater orbata filio, id. Cluent. 15: orbatura patres fulmina, Ov. M. 2, 391.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To deprive, bereave* of any (espec. precious) thing: Italiam juventute, Cic. Pis. 24: patria multis claris viris orbata, id. Fam. 4, 9: sensibus, id. Acad. 2, 23: tanta gloria orbatus, id. Tusc. 1, 6: forum voce erudita spoliatum atque orbatum, id. Brut. 2.

Orbōna, ae, *f.* [id.] *The tutelary goddess of parents bereft of their children*: Cic. N. D. 3, 25; cf. Plin. 2, 7, 5; Arn. 4, 131; Tert. ad Nat. 2, 14; v. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 257.

orbus, a, um, *adj.* [ὀρφός, whence ὀρφανός] *Bereaved, bereft*, of parents or children; *parentless, fatherless, childless* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: senex, Cic. Parad. 5, 2; cf., parens liberorum an orbus sit, Quint. 5, 10, 26; id. 7, 4, 23: filii mei, te incolumi, orbi non erunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3.—c. *gen.*: Memnonis orba mei venio, Ov. M. 13, 595.—With *ab*: a totidem natis orba, Ov. Her. 6, 156.—Subst., orba, ae, *f.*, *An orphan*: ut orbae, qui sunt genere proximi, iis nubant, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 75: Quint. 7, 4, 24.

II. Transf., *Deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid* of any thing, esp. of something precious: plebs orba tribunis, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: ab optimatibus concio, id. Flac. 23:—rebus omnibus, id. Fam. 4, 13: forum litibus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 43: regio animantibus, Ov. M. 1, 72: verba viribus, id. Her. 21, 142: pectora fide, id. Am. 2, 2, 42: orbus omnibus sensibus, Vellej. 1, 5:—cubile, *empty, widowed couch*, Catull. 66, 21: palmites, *bereft of buds*, Col. 4, 27.—(β) With the *gen.*: orbus auxilii opumque, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 19: pedum, Lucr. 5, 838: luminis, Ov. M. 3, 518.

1. orca, ae, *f.* [ὄρυξ] *A kind of whale, an orc*, Plin. 9, 6, 5.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A large-bellied vessel, a butt, tun*: "*orca* genus marinae beluae maximum dicitur: ad cujus similitudinem vasa quoque ficaria orcae dicuntur: sunt enim teretes, atque uniformi specie," Fest. p. 180 ed. Müll: orcae in Hispania fervore musti ruptae, Var. R. R. 1, 13: o. Byzantia (which had contained pickled tunny-fish), Hor. S. 2, 4, 65.—**B.** *A tunnel* used for throwing dice, *a dice-box*: Pers. 3, 50: interim dum contemplor orcam, taxillos perdidi, Pompon. in Prisc. p. 615 P.

2. Orca, ae. *A Roman surname*, e. g. Q. Valerius Orca, Cic. Fam. 13, 4 *sq.*

Orcădes, um, *f.* *Islands near Scotland*, now *the Orkneys*, Mel. 3, 6, 7; Plin. 4, 16, 30.

Orchămus, i, *m.*, Ὄρχαμος, *A king of Babylonia, the father of Leucothoe*, Ov. M. 4, 212.

orchas, ădis, *f.* *A kind of edible olive*: Virg. G. 2, 86.

† **orchesta,** ae, *m.* = ὀρχηστής, *A dancer, a pantomime* (late Lat.): horcistarum (*leg.* orchestarum) loquacissimae manus, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

† **orchestŏpŏlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [ὀρχηστόπολος] *A juggler, tumbler, dancer* (post-class.): Firm. Math. 8, 15.

† **orchēstra,** ae, *f.* = ὀρχήστρα, *The place where the Senate sat* in the theatre, *the orchestra*: in orchestra senatorum sunt sedibus loca destinata, Vitr. 5, 6; so Suet. Caes. 39; Aug. 35; 44; Claud. 21: et saep.—**II.** Transf., *The Senate* (poet.): similem videbis Orchestram, et populum, Juv. 3, 177.

† **orchĭon,** ii, *n.* = ὄρχις, testiculus, *A plant, called also* testiculata, App. Herb. 82.

† **orchis,** is, *f.* = ὄρχις: **I.** *A plant with roots in the shape of testicles, the orchis:* "mirabilis est *orchis* herba, sive serapias, gemina radice testiculis simili," Plin. 26, 10, 62.—**II.** *A fish, otherwise unknown:* (orchis) rotundus est, et sine squamis, totusque capite constat, (* *al.* orbis), Plin. 32, 2, 5.

† **orchīta,** ae, *f.*, and **orchītis,** is, *f.* = ὀρχῖτις, *A kind of olive:* albam pauseam, vel orchitam, vel radiolum, Col. 12, 47;—Cato R. R. 6.

Orchŏmĕnus or **-os,** i, *m.* (and -on or -um, i, *n.*; v. in the follg.), Ὀρχόμενος: **I.** *The son of Athamas and Themisto,* Hyg. Fab. 1.—**II.** *A city in Boeotia,* Caes. B. C. 3, 55; Plin. 8, 58, 83; 31, 2, 11.—**B.** Deriv., **Orchŏmĕnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ὀρχομένιος, *Orchomenian;* lacus, Plin. 16, 36, 66: calamus, id. ib.—In the *plur.* subst., Orchomenii, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Orchomenos, the Orchomenians,* Just. 11, 3. —**III.** *A city in Arcadia:* Liv. 32, 5; so, sub Orchomenon, Ov. M. 5, 607: Orchomenum, Plin. 4, 6, 10.

Orcīnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Orcus] *Of* or *belonging to Orcus* or *to the dead* (poet.): sponda, *i. e. a bier,* Mart. 10, 5.

Orcīnus or **Orcīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the realms of the dead:* orcino traditus thesauro (*al.* Orcio, Orcivo), *to the infernal regions,* Naev. in Gell. 1, 24: liberti, *set free by the last will of their masters,* Ulp. Dig. 33, 4, 1: senatores, *who had got into the Senate by means of Caesar's testament,* Suet. Aug. 35.

orcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. orca] *A small tun, a cask* (ante- and post-class.): oleas in orculam calcato manibus siccis, Cato R. R. 117; Auct. de limit. p. 253 Goes.

orcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [orcula] *Of* or *belonging to a cask* or *rundlet* (post-class.): termini, Auct. de limit. p. 251 Goes.

Orcus, i, *m.* [prob. from urgeo: "*Orcum* quem dicimus, ait Verrius ab antiquis dictum URAGUM," Fest. p. 202 ed. Müll. Hence, prop., That which impels, constrains, confines] *The Lower World, the abode of the dead, Orcus:* Acherusia templa alta Orci salvete infera, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, § 6; so Lucr. 1, 116; 6, 763; Virg. A. 6, 273.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The god of the infernal regions, Orcus, Pluto:* ut Verres alter Orcus, venisse Ennam, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50: pallidus, Virg. G. 1, 277; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 86.—**B.** *Death* (mostly poet.): horriferis accibant vocibus Orcum, Lucr. 5, 993; so Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 178: Orcum morari, *to hesitate to die,* id. Od. 3, 27, 50: cum Orco rationem habere, *to risk one's life,* Var. R. R. 1, 4.

† **orcȳnus,** i, *m.* = ὄρκυνος, *A kind of large sea-fish of the tunny-fish species,* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ordĕum, and its derivv., v. hord.

ordĭa prima, for primordia, Lucr. 4, 32.

ordĭnālis, e, *adj.* [ordo] *That denotes an order of succession, ordinal:* ordinale nomen, *an ordinal numeral* (primus, secundus, *etc.*), Prisc. p. 581 P., et al.

ordĭnārĭe, *adv.*, v. ordinarius, *ad fin.*

ordĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ordo] *Of* or *belonging to order, orderly; according to the usual order, usual, customary, regular, ordinary* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Of persons: ordinarii consules, *regular, elected in the usual manner at the beginning of the year,* opp. to suffecti, Liv. 41, 18: pugiles (*c. c.* legitimi), Suet. Aug. 45: gladiatores, Sen. Ep. 7:—"ordinarium hominem Oppius ait dici solitum scurram et improbum ... At Aelius Stilo, qui minime ordine viveret... Sunt quidam etiam, qui manipularem, quia infimi sit ordinis, appellatum credant ordinarium," Fest. p. 182 ed. Müll.

B. In partic., subst.: **1.** *An overseer who keeps order:* Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5.—**2.** In milit. lang., ordinarius, *The commanding officer of a legion,* Inscr. Grut. 542, 8; Veg. Mil. 2, 15; cf. Mommsen, Tribus, p. 123, Anmerk. 112.

II. Of inanim. and abstr. things: ordinarium oleum, *oil obtained in the usual manner from sound, ripe olives* (opp. to oleum cibarium, made of bad olives picked up from the ground), Col. 12, 50: vites, *standing in regular order,* id. 3, 16: silices, *stones so laid that those of each row cover the joints of the row beneath it,* Vitr. 2, 8: consulatus, *regular,* Suet. Galb. 6: consilia, *usual, ordinary,* Liv. 27, 43: oratio, *regular, connected,* Sen. Ep. 39: philosophia non est res succisiva: ordinaria est, domina est, *it must be constantly practiced, must govern all the relations of life,* id. ib. 53: fuit ordinarium, loqui, *etc.*, *it was usual, customary,* Ulp. Dig. 38, 6, 1.

Adv., ordĭnārĭe, *In order, methodically* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Res. Carn. 2.

ordĭnāte, *adv.*, v. ordino, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

ordĭnātim, *adv.* [ordinatus] *In order* or *succession; in good order:* **I.** Lit.: honores ordinatim petere in republica, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3:—ille iit passim, ego ordinatim, *in good order, with unbroken ranks,* Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2.—**II.** Transf., *Regularly, properly:* musculus ordinatim structus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 5.

ordĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ordino] *A setting in order, regulating, arranging; an order, arrangement, regulation* (mostly post-Augustan): **I.** Lit.: "architectura constat ex *ordinatione,* quae Graece τάξις dicitur, et ex *dispositione.* Ordinatio est modica membrorum operis commoditas separatim, universaeque proportionis ad symmetriam comparatio, Vitr. 1, 2.—Of vines: Col. 4, 29.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *An ordering, regulating, orderly arrangement:* comitiorum, Vellej. 2, 124: anni, Suet. Aug. 31: vitae, Plin. Ep. 9, 28.

B. In partic.: **1.** *An orderly regulation of state affairs, rule, government:* quid ordinatione civilius? porro quam turpe, si ordinatio eversione, libertas servitute mutetur? Plin. Ep 8, 24.—**2.** *An appointing to office, installation* of magistrates, governors: cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proxima Aegypto praeficere Metium Rufum, Suet. Dom. 4.—**3.** *A regulation, ordinance* of an emperor: cum rerum omnium ordinatio ... observanda sit, tum, *etc.*, Nerva in Plin. 10, 66.

ordĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Indicating* or *signifying order, ordinative* (post-classical): principatus, Tert. adv. Herm. 19: adverbia, Prisc. p. 1022 P.

ordĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An orderer, regulator, arranger* (post-Aug.): litis, Sen. Ep. 109.

ordĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [ordinator] *She that orders* or *arranges* (eccl. Lat.): mens ordinatrix rerum omnium, Aug. Ep. 56.

ordĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from ordino.

ordĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ordo] *To order, set in order, arrange, regulate:* **I.** In gen. (quite class.): ordinare agmina, Hor. Epod. 17, 9: aciem, Just. 11, 9: vineam paribus intervallis, Col. 3, 13: partes orationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 14: litem, id. ib. 2, 11: causam, Paul. Dig. 40, 12, 24: judicium, Gaj. ib. 25: testamentum, Mart. ib. 5, 2, 2: cupiditates improbas, *to arrange, draw up in order of battle,* Sen. Ep. 10: res publicas, *to draw up in order, to narrate the history of public events,* Hor. Od. 2, 1, 10.

II. In partic. (post-Aug.): **A.** *To rule, govern* a country: ordinare statum liberarum civitatum, Plin. Ep. 8, 24: Macedoniam, Flor. 2, 16.—**B.** *To ordain, appoint to office:* magistratus, Suet. Caes. 76: tribunatus, praefecturas, et ducatus, *to dispose of, give away,* Just. 30, 2.—Hence

ordĭnātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Well ordered, orderly, ordained, appointed* (quite class.): compositus ordinatusque vir, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8:—igneae formae cursus ordinatos definiunt, *perform their appointed courses,* Cic. N. D. 2, 40.—*Comp.:* vita ordinatior, Sen. Ep. 74.—*Sup.:* meatus ordinatissimi, App. de Deo Socrat.—Hence,

Adv., ordĭnāte, *In an orderly manner, in order, methodically* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): ordinate disponere, Auct. Her. 4, 56.—*Comp.:* ordinatius retractare, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19.—*Sup.:* ordinatissime subjunxit, Aug. Retract. 1, 24.

ordĭor, orsus, 4. (*fut.*, ordibor for ordiar: non parvam rem ordibor, Att. in Non. 39, 22:—*part. perf.*, orditus, Sid. Ep. 2, 9) *v. dep.* Lit., *To begin a web, to lay the warp,* hence also, in gen., *to begin, undertake* a thing: "ordiri est rei principium facere, unde et togae vocantur exordiae," Fest. p. 185 ed. Müll.—**I.** Lit., *To warp, begin to weave* a web: araneus orditur telas, Plin. 11, 24, 28.—So too, of the spinning of the Fates: Lachesis plena orditur manu, Sen. Apocol.

II. In gen., *To begin, commence, set about, undertake* (so quite class.); constr. with the *acc.*, *de*, *inf.*, or *abs.:* (*a*) *c. acc.:* reliquas res, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: reliquos, *to relate, describe,* Nep. Alc. 11: querelae ab initio tantae ordiendae rei absint. Liv. Praef. § 12.—(*β*) With *de:* paulo altius de re ordiri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47; so, eloquentia, de qua disputare ordimur, id. Brut. 6. —(*γ*) *c. inf.:* cum sic orsa loqui vates, Virg. A. 6, 125.—(*δ*) *Abs.:* unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Auct. or. pro Marc. 11: Veneris contra sic filius orsus, *thus began* (to speak), Virg. A. 1, 325.—Hence

orsus, a, um, in pass. signif., *Begun, commenced* (not ante-Aug.): quum ex depressiore loco fuerint orsa fundamenta, Col. 1, 5.—**B.** Subst., orsa, ōrum, *n.*, *Beginnings, commencement:* ut (dii) orsis tanti operis successus prosperos darent, Liv. Prooem. *fin.*; so, orsa juvare, Val Fl. 1, 21.—**2.** In partic., *Words, speech* (poet.): sic orsa vicissim Ore refert, Virg A. 7, 435; so id. ib. 10, 632; Val. Fl. 5, 472.

ordītus, a, um, *Part.*, from ordior.

ordo, ĭnis, *m.* *A regular row* or *series, methodical arrangement, order* (quite classical): **I.** In gen.: "ordinem sic definiunt compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis," Cic. Off. 1, 40: vis ordinis et collocationis, id. ib.: arbores in ordinem satae, *i. e. planted in a quincunx,* Var. R. R. 1, 7: fatum appello ordinem seriemque causarum, Cic. de Div. 1, 55: nihil est pulchrius in omni ratione vitae dispositione atque ordine, Col. 12, 2: adhibere modum quendam et ordinem rebus, Cic Off. 1, 5: mox referam me ad ordinem, *will soon bring myself to order, return to order,* id. Acad. 2, 20: res in ordinem redigere, *to reduce to order,* Auct. Her. 3, 9; so, in ordinem adducere, Cic. Univ. 3: ordinem conservare, id. Rosc. Com. 2: eundem tenere, *to preserve,* id. Phil. 5, 13: sequi, id. Brut. 69: immutare, *to change,* id. Or. 63: perturbare, *to disturb,* id. Brut. 62: cogere *or* redigere in ordinem, *to reduce to order, to humble, degrade:* Decemviri querentes, se in ordinem cogi, Liv. 3, 51; so, in ordinem redactus, Suet. Vesp. 15; cf. trop., gula reprimenda et quasi in ordinem redigenda est, Plin. Ep. 2, 6. Different from this is, grammatici auctores alios in ordinem redegerunt, alios omnino exemerunt numero, *received into the rank of authors, into the canon,* Quint. 1, 4, 3.

B. Special adverb. expressions: **1.** Ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, *In order, in turn:* Hegioni rem enarrato omnem ordine, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 53; so, interrogare, Cic. Part. 1:—tabulae in ordinem confectae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2:—sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem, Quint. 4, 2, 87:—hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thrysis, Virg. E. 7, 20:—ut quisque aetate et honore antecedebat, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64.

2. Ordine, *Regularly, properly:* an id recte, ordine, e republica factum esse defendes? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84: si hoc recte atque ordine factum videtur, id. Quint. 7.

3. Ex ordine, *In succession, without intermission:* vendit Italiae possessiones ex ordine omnes, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses Flevisse, Virg. G. 4, 507.

4. Extra ordinem: **a.** *Out of course, in an unusual* or *extraordinary manner* extra ordinem decernere provinciam alicui, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8: crimina probantur, *in an illegal manner,* Paul. Dig. 48, 1, 8.—**b.** *Extraordinarily,* i. e. *uncommonly, eminently, especially:* ad eam spem, quam extra ordinem de te ipso habemus, accedunt tua praecipua, Cic. Fam. 6, 5.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A row of benches* or *seats:* terno consurgunt ordine remi, *in three rows of oar-banks,* Virg. A 5, 119 so, sex ordinum navem invenit Xenagoras, Plin. 7, 56, 57.—In the theatre, *A row of seats:* post senatores ex vetere instituto quatuordecim graduum ordines equestri ordini assignati fuere, Suet. Aug. 44: sedisti in quatuordecim ordinibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18.

B. In milit. lang.: **1.** *A line* or *rank* of soldiers in battle array: auxilia regis nullo ordine iter fecerant, Caes. B. C. 2, 26; so, sine signis, sine ordinibus, Sall. J. 102: conturbare ordines, id. ib. 54: observare, id. ib. 55: restituere, id. ib.

2. *A band, troop, company* of soldiers: viri fortissimi atque honestissimi, qui ordines duxerunt, *who have led companies, have been officers,* Cic. Phil. 1, 8: L. Pupius primipili centurio, qui hunc eundem ordinem in exercitu Pompeii antea duxerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 13.—Hence, **b.** Transf. (*a*) *A captaincy, a command:* ordinem alicui adimere, Tab. Heracleens. ap. Mazoch. p. 423, *n.* 47; cf., on the contrary: alicui dare, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3456.—(*β*) Ordines, *Chieftains, captains:* tribunis militum primisque ordinibus convocatis, *the captains of the first companies,* Caes. B. G. 6, 7 *fin.*

C. In a polit. respect, *An order,* i. e. *a rank, class, degree* of citizens. In the time of Cicero there were three principal classes, ordo senatorius, equester, and plebeius: Fiduculanius cujus erat ordinis? senatorii, Cic. Clu. 37: proximus est huic dignitati equester ordo, Auct. or. pro dom. 28; Suet. Aug. 41:—ordo amplissimus, *i. e. the Senate:* quem absentem in amplissimum ordinem cooptarunt, Cic. Coel. 2; also termed SPLENDIDISSIMVS ORDO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1180; 1181; also, praegn., Ordo, *the Order,* for *the Senate:* Ordo Mutinensis, Tac. H. 2, 52; Inscr. Grut. 425, 1:—trecentos ex dediticiis electos utriusque ordinis, *i. e. of the two upper classes,* Suet. Aug. 15.

2. In gen., *A class, rank, condition:* publicanorum, Cic. Fam. 13, 9: aratorum, pecuariorum, mercatorum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6: homo ornatissimus loco, ordine, nomine, id. Verr. 2, 1, 48: libertini, Suet. Gr. 18. So in the inscrr.: SACERDOTVM, HARVSPICVM, *etc.,* Inscr. Grut. 320, 12; 304, 7; 302, 2, et saep.

Ordovices, um, *m.* *A people of Britain,* Tac. A. 12, 33; Agr. 18.

ōrĕae, ārum, *f.* [1. os] *The bit* of a bridle (ante-class.): Titin. in Fest. p. 182 ed. Müll.: oreas equo detrahere, Coel. ib.

Ŏrēas, ădis, *f.,* Ὀρειάς, *A mountain-nymph, Oread* (poet.): quam mille secutae Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades, Virg. A. 1, 500; so Ov. M. 8, 787; Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 136; cf., OREOS.

† **ŏrēon,** i, *n.* = ὄρειον, *A mountain-plant, a kind of* polygonos, Plin. 27, 12, 91.

‡ **Oreos** Liber pater, et *Oreades* Nymphae appellantur, quod in montibus frequenter apparent, Fest. p. 182 ed. Müll.

† **orĕŏsĕlĭnon (-um),** i, *n.* = ὀρεοσέλινον, *Mountain-parsley,* Plin. 19, 8, 37.

Ŏrĕsĭtrŏphos, i, *f. nom. pr.,* Ὀρεσίτροφος (mountain-fed), *One of Actaeon's hounds,* Ov. M. 3, 233.

Ŏrestae, ārum, *m.,* Ὀρέσται, *A people of Macedonia,* Liv. 33, 34; Plin. 4, 10, 17; Curt. 4, 13 Mütz. *N. cr.*

Ŏrestes, is and ae, *m.,* Ὀρέστης, *The son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenged his father's death by slaying his mother, and, in company with his faithful friend Pylades and his sister Iphigenia, priestess of Diana in the Tauric Chersonese, carried away the image of Diana to Italy, near Aricia:* Agamemnonius Orestes, Virg. A. 4, 471; Enn. in Non. 306, 28: quum Pylades Orestem se esse diceret, Cic. Lael. 7: quum Orestem fabulam doceret Euripides, id. Tusc. 4, 29, 63: clamantem nomen Orestis, Ov. Her. 8, 9: quod fuit Argolico juvenis Phoceus Orestae, id. Am. 2, 6, 15 (*vulg.* Oresti): *voc.,* tristis Oresta, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 22.—**II.** Deriv., **Orestēus,** a, um, *adj.,* Ὀρέστειος, *Of or belonging to Orestes, Orestean:* Orestea Diana, *whose image was carried away by Orestes to Aricia,* Ov. M. 15, 489.

‡ **Orestiades,** nymphae montium cultrices, Fest. p. 185 ed. Müll.

ŏrestĭon, ii, *n.* *A plant, called also* helenium *and* nectarea, Plin. 14, 16, 19, *n.* 5.

† **ŏrexis,** is, *f.* = ὄρεξις, *A longing, appetite* (post-Augustan): Juv. 11, 217: rabidam facturus orexim, id. 6, 426: orexin, Lampr. Elag. 29 *fin.*

orgănārĭus, ii, *m.* [organum] *A musical-instrument maker* (post-class.): Firm. Math. 3, 14.

† **orgănĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὀργανικός: **I.** *Of or relating to implements, mechanical:* telarum organica administratio, Vitr. 10, 1.—**II.** *Of or belonging to musical-instruments, instrumental, musical:* alterum (Melos), quod vocant *organicon,* Cato in Non. 77, 9: saltus, Lucr. 3, 132.—**B.** Subst., organicus, i, *m., A musician:* Lucr. 5, 335; so id. 2, 412.

† **orgănum,** i, *n.* = ὄργανον, *An implement, instrument, engine* of any kind (mostly post-Aug.): Col. 3, 13.—*Of military* or *architectonic engines* (whereas machina denotes one of a larger size and more complicated construction), Vitr. 10, 1.—Of musical instruments, *A pipe:* Quint. 11, 3, 20.—Of hydraulic engines, *An organ, water-organ:* organa hydraulica, Suet. Ner. 41.—Of *a church-organ:* Cass. Expos. in Psalm. 150; so Aug. Enarr. in Psalm. 150, *no.* 7.—**B.** Transf.: organum oris, *the tongue* of a man, Prud. στεφ. 10, 2.—**II.** Trop., *An implement, instrument:* Quint. 1, 2, 30.

Orgessum, i, *n.* *A castle in Macedonia,* Liv. 31, 27.

Orgĭa, ōrum, *n.,* Ὄργια, *A nocturnal festival in honor of Bacchus, accompanied by wild bacchanalian cries, the feast* or *orgies of Bacchus:* **I.** Lit.: Virg. A. 4, 303.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *Any secret frantic revels, orgies:* Juv. 2, 91.—**II.** Trop.: Itala per Graios Orgia ferre choros, *the mysteries of love in the Latin tongue,* Prop. 3, 1, 2: naturae, *secrets, mysteries,* Col. 10, 217.

Orgĭophanta, ae, *m.,* Ὀργιοφάντης, *A presider over the orgies, an orgiophant:* SACERDOTES ORGIOPHANTAE, Inscr. Grut. 66, 9.

oria, v. horia.

Ŏrībăsus, i, *m.,* Ὀρείβασος (Mountain-climber), *One of Actaeon's hounds:* Ov. M. 3, 210.

† **ŏrībăta,** ae, *m.* = ὀρειβάτης, *A mountain-climber* (post-class.): Firm. Math. 8, 17.

† **ŏrĭchalcum** (also erroneously written aurichalcum, and derived from aurum), i, *n.* = ὀρείχαλκος, *Yellow copper ore,* also the *brass* made from it: **I.** Lit.: Cic. Off. 3, 23 *fin.*; Hor. A. P. 202: album, Virg. A. 12, 87.—It was highly prized by the ancients, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 46; id. Mil. 3, 1, 64; id. Pseud. 2, 3, 22; cf. Plin. 34, 2, 2.—**II.** Transf., of *Brass implements.* So of *a brazen* tuba, Val. Fl. 3, 61. Of *arms of brass,* Stat. Th. 10, 660.

* **orĭcilla** (aur.), ae, *f. dim.* [auricula, auris] *An ear-lap:* mollior . . . imula oricilla, Catull. 25, 2.

Ōrĭcos or **Orĭcus,** i, *f.,* or **Oricum,** i, *n.,* Ὠρικός and Ὠρικόν, *A seaport town of Epirus,* now *Orco,* Caes. B. C. 3, 8; Liv. 24, 40; Mela, 2, 3, 12.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Orĭcīni,** ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Oricum, the Oricians:* Oricinorum fines, Liv. 26, 25.—**B. Ōrĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of or belonging to Oricum, Orician:* Oricia terebinthus, Virg. A. 10, 136.

ōrĭcŭla, v. auricula.

ōrĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, v. auric.

‡ **oridurĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. os-durus] *Hard-mouthed,* of horses: "*oridurius,* σκληροστόμος," Gloss. Philox.

ŏrĭens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.,* v. orior.

ŏrĭentālis, e, *adj.* [oriens] *Of or belonging to the East, Eastern, Oriental* (post-class.): periculorum et operum orientalium socii, *in the East,* Just. 14, 3: venti, Gell. 2, 22.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** Orientales, ĭum, *m., The Orientals:* Just. 36, 3.—**B.** Orientales, ĭum, *f.* (*sc.* ferae), *Wild beasts designed for hunting exhibitions* (as lions, tigers, panthers, *etc.*): Inscr. ap. Mur. 654, 1.

ōrĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [1. os] *An opening, orifice* (post-class.): ventris sunt duo orificia, Macr. S. 7, 4: cistulae, App. M. 9, p. 672 Oud.

ōrĭga, ae, *m.* An old form for auriga, Var. R. R. 2, 8, 4.

ŏrīgănītes vinum [origanum], *Spiced with* origanum, Cato R. R. 127, 2.

† **ŏrīgănum** and **-on,** i, *n.,* and origanus, i, *m.* = ὀρείγανον, ὀρίγανον, and ὀρείγανος, or ὀρίγανος, *The plant wild marjoram, origan:* Plin. 20, 17, 67; Seren. Sam. 47, 879.

ŏrīgĭnālis, e, *adj.* [origo] *Primitive, original* (post-class.): Ceres frugum parens originalis, App. M. 11 *init.*: coloni, Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 14.—Hence,

Adv., ŏrīgĭnālĭter, *Originally* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Trin. 3, 9.

ŏrīgĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Original, originary* (post-class.): colonus, Cod. Theod. 11, 48, 7.—**II.** Subst., originarius, ii., *m., A native:* id. 10, 38.

ŏrīgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *The derivation of words, etymology* (post-Aug.): Quint. 1, 6, 28.

ŏrīgĭnĭtus, *adv.* [id.] *Originally* (post-class.): Persae, qui sunt originitus Scythae, *by origin,* Amm. 31, 2.

1. ŏrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [orior] *Earliest beginning, source, descent, birth, origin* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: originem rerum quaerere, Cic. Univ. 3: origo tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 29: principio autem nulla est origo: nam ex principio oriuntur omnia, id. ib. 6, 25: summi boni, id. Fin. 2, 10: omnium virtutum, id. ib. 4, 7: fontium qui celat origines Nilus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 45: originem ducere ab aliquo auctore, *to derive one's origin from, to descend from,* id. ib. 3, 17, 5: accipere, *to take its origin, originate,* Quint. 5, 11, 19: ducere ex Hispania, *to be of Spanish derivation,* id. 1, 5, 57: deducere ab aliquo, *to derive one's origin from, descend from,* Plin. 6, 20, 23: ab aliquo habere, *to draw one's origin from, descend from,* id. 15, 14, 15: trahere, id. 5, 24, 21: PATRONVS AB ORIGINE, *i. e. from his ancestors,* Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 101, *n.* 232.—**B.** In partic., Origines, *The title of an historical work by Cato:* Nep. Cat. 3: quod (M. Cato) in principio scripsit Originum suarum, Cic. Planc. 27, 66. Hence, in allusion to this title, quam ob rem, ut ille solebat, ita nunc mea repetet oratio populi origines; libenter enim etiam verbo utor Catonis, Cic. Rep. 2, 1 Mos.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A race, stock, family:* Vitelliorum originem alii aliam tradunt: partim veterem et nobilem, partim vero novam et obscuram, atque etiam sordidam, Suet. Vit. 1.

B. Of persons, *An ancestor, progenitor, founder:* celebrant carminibus antiquis Tuisconem Deum terra editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque, Tac. G. 2: eaeque urbes brevi multum auctae, pars originibus suis praesidio, aliae decori fuere, *their mother-cities,* Sall J. 22.

2. Ŏrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* *A female proper name,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 55.

† **ŏrinda,** ae, *f.* = ὀρίνδης, *Ethiopian bread:* Apic. 2, 2.

Ŏrīne, es, *f. nom. pr.,* Ὀρεινή, *sc.* γῆ (The hill country), *A region of Judea:* Plin. 5, 14, 15.—**B.** *A Roman surname* Inscr. in Mur. 1295, 3.

ŏrĭŏla, v. horiola.

Ŏrīon, ōnis and ŏnis, *m.,* Ὠρίων, The storm- and rain-bringing constellation, *Orion;* acc. to the myth, a hunter transported to heaven, Ov. F. 5, 495; Hyg. Fab. 195; Virg. A. 1, 535; 4, 52; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21; 3, 27, 18, et saep.

ŏrĭor, ortus, *fut.,* oriturus, 4. (orĕretur for oriretur, Paul. Nol. carm. 15, 59), *v. dep.* [root Or, Gr. OP, whence ὄρνυμαι] *To raise itself, rise; to become visible, appear:* **I.** Esp. of the heavenly bodies, *To rise:* stellae, ut quaeque oriturque caditque, Ov. F. 1, 295: orta luce, *in the morning,* Caes. B. G. 5, 8: orto sole, *at sunrise,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112: postera lux oritur, id. Sat. 1, 5, 39.

II. Transf., in gen., *To come forth, become visible; to arise, proceed, originate:* hoc quis non credat ab te esse ortum? Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 9: Rhenus oritur ex Lepontiis, *takes its rise,* Caes. B. G. 5, 4, 9: clamor, id. ib. 5, 5, 1: o. controversia, *arises,* Cic. Clu. 69: tempestas, Nep. Tim. 3: ulcera, Cels. 6, 13: ea officia, quae oriuntur a suo cujusque genere virtutum

Cic. Fin. 5, 24: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, *I have caused you no injury*, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 35.—Of persons, *To be born:* in quo (solo) tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. Leg. 2, 2.—*To begin, take its beginning:* ab aliquo sermo oritur, id. Lael. 1.—Hence,

A. ŏrĭens, entis, *Pa.;* subst., *The quarter where the sun rises, the East, the Orient* (opp. to occidens, the West, the Occident): ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: aestivus, *the quarter where the sun rises in summer*, Plin. 17, 14, 24: hibernus, Col. 1, 6: vernus, Gell. 2, 22.—**B.** Poet. for *Day:* septimus hinc oriens cum se demiserit undis, Ov. F. 1, 653.

B. ortus, a, um, *Pa., Sprung, descended, born:* ex eodem loco ortus, *sprung*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: a Germanis, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: equestri loco, *sprung from the equestrian order*, Cic. Agr. 1, 9: loco obscuro tenuique fortuna, Liv. 26, 6.

† **ŏrīpĕlargus,** i, *m.* = ὀρειπέλαργος, *The mountain-stork*, Plin. 10, 3, 3.

‡ **orīpūtĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. os-putidus] *That has a stinking mouth:* "*oriputidus*, ὀζόστομος," Gloss. Philox.

ŏrītes, ae, *m.*, or **ŏrītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, v. oritis.

Ōrīthyīa (quadrisyl.), ae, *f.*, 'Ωρείθυια, *A female proper name:* **I.** *A daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens; she was seduced by Boreas, and became the mother of Calais and Zetes:* Ov. M. 6, 683; so Virg. G. 4, 463; id. Aen. 12, 83; Sil. 8, 5, 16; Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3.—**II.** *A queen of the Amazons*, Justin. 2, 4.

† **ŏrītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ὀρῖτις, *A precious stone* (* by some called sideritis), *otherwise unknown.* Plin. 37, 10, 65.

ŏrĭundus, a, um, *adj.* [orior] *Descended, sprung* from any person or place (rare, but quite class.): o sanguen dis oriundum, Enn. Ann. 1, 181: Poenos Didone oriundos, id. ib. 7, 11: coelesti semine, Lucr. 2, 991: ab ingenuis, * Cic. Top. 6, 29: ex Etruscis, Liv. 2, 9: si modo liberis parentibus, Col. 1, 3: unde oriundi sient, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 6: quod inde oriundus erat, plebi carus, Liv. 2, 32:—haud repudio Carthaginem: inde sum oriundus, *I was born there*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 95: oriundi ab Syracusis, Liv. 24, 6: ORIVNDVS LEPTI, Inscr. ap. Don. 6, 167: ORIVNDVS GAZA, ib. 168.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 11: fluens aqua e montibus oriunda, *derived*, Col. 1, 5: alba oriundum sacerdotium, Liv. 1, 20.

Ormĕnis, ĭdis, *f.*, 'Ωρμενίς, *The female descendant* (grand-daughter) *of Ormenius*, i. e. *Astydamia: voc.*, Ormeni nympha, Ov. Her. 9, 50.

orminālis and **horminalis,** is, *f.* [horminum] *A plant, called also* satyrion, App. Herb. 15.

ornāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [orno] *Decoration, ornament* (post-class. for ornamentum): Cap. 6, 192.

‡ **ornāmentārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ornamentum] *Adorned with the insignia of an office*, without filling the office itself: DECVRIO, Inscr. ap. Donat. 349, 1.

ornāmentum, i, *n.* [orno] **I.** *Apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, trappings*, etc. (quite class.): ceterae copiae, ornamenta, praesidia, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: ornamenta bubus, ornamenta asinis instrata tria (collar, saddle, *etc.*), Cato R. R. 11: elephantorum, Auct. B. Afr. 86: per ornamenta percussus, *i. e. arms*, Sen. Ep. 14.

II. In partic., *An ornamental equipment, ornament, decoration, embellishment, jewel, trinket:* pecuniam, omniaque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum contulit, *jewels*, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: quae (urbs) praesidio et ornamento est civitati, id. B. G. 7, 15: ipse ornamenta a chorago haec sumpsit, *i. e. a dress, costume*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 16:—AB ORNAMENTIS, *one who has charge of the imperial ornaments*, Inscr. Grut. 578, 9:—ornamenta triumphalia, consularia, *etc., the insignia of triumphing generals, consuls*, etc. (The emperors distributed, honoris causa, such ornaments to men who had distinguished themselves): pluribus triumphalia ornamenta decernenda curavit, Suet. Aug. 38: decem praetoriis viris consularia ornamenta tribuit, id. Caes. 76:—o. uxoria, *title, rank*, id. Ner. 35.

B. Trop., *An ornament, a distinction:* decus atque ornamentum senectutis, Cic. de Or. 1, 45: Q. Hortensius, lumen atque ornamentum reipublicae, id. Mil. 14: vir optimus, et inter praecipua saeculi ornamenta numerandus, Plin. Ep. 8, 12: ornamentis afficere aliquem, Cic. Balb. 19: quaecumque a me ornamenta ad te proficiscentur, id. Fam. 2, 19: honoris, id. Cat. 3, 11: o. atque insignia honoris, id. Sull. 32.—Of *rhetorical ornament:* oratoria ornamenta dicendi, id. Brut. 75; so, dicendi, id. de Or. 2, 28: sententiarum, id. ib. 37.

ornāte, *adv.*, v. orno, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

ornātio, ōnis, *f.* [orno] *An adorning, adornment, ornament* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): Vitr. 5, 7: STATVAE, Inscr. in Nov. lett. di Firenze, t. ii., p. 600.

ornātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An adorner, dresser* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): deorum ornatores, Firm. Astron. 3, 6, 9: HVIVS LOCI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3171.—**II.** *An office under the emperors:* ORNATOR GLABR. (*i. e.* glabrorum, puerorum delicatorum), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 694.

ornātrix, īcis, *f.* [ornator] *A female adorner, a tire-woman*, a slave who dressed her mistress's hair (poet. and post-Aug.; esp. freq. in inscrr.): Ov. A. A. 3, 238: matris meae, Suet. Claud. 40; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2878; 2933; 4443, et saep.

ornātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ornatus] *Fine, smart* (a Plautin. word): muliercula, Plaut. Cist. fragm. p. 19 ed. Maj.

ornātūra, ae, *f.* [orno] *Ornament, trimming*, esp. of the borders of a fine dress (post-class.): Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

1. ornātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from orno.

2. ornātus, ūs (*gen.*, ornati, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 28.—*Dat.*, ornatu, C. Caes. in Gell. 4, 16), *m.* [orno] (quite class.): *A furnishing, providing:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so very rarely): in ornatibus publicis (*i. e.* epulis, conviviis), Var. R. R. 3, 9.

B. In partic., *An adornment, decoration, embellishment* (so quite class.): portarum, itinerum, locorumque omnium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51.—**2.** Transf., in concreto, *Splendid dress, attire, apparel:* "*ornatus* appellatur cultus ipse, quo quis ornatur," Fest. p. 184 ed. Müll.: nauclericus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 41: militaris, Cic. Off. 1, 18: regalis, id. Fin. 2, 21: equus regio ornatu instructus, *trappings*, Plin. 8, 42, 64.—So of a woman's *head-dress:* Ov. A. A. 3, 133.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *Furniture, equipage:* eloquentia . . . quocumque ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic. de Or. 3, 6.—**B.** In partic., *A decoration, ornament:* aedilitatis, Auct. orat. pro dom. 43: afferre ornatum orationi, Cic. Or. 39.—Of *the world*, corresp. to the Gr. κόσμος: id. Acad. 2, 38; cf. Plin. 2, 4, 3.

ornĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ornus] *Of the wild mountain-ash:* frons, Col. 11, 2.

† **Ornīthĭas,** ae, *m.*, ὀρνιθίας, *The bird-wind*, a wind that blows in spring and brings with it the birds of passage: "Favonium quidam a. d. VIII. Cal. Mart. *Chelidoniam* vocant, ab hirundinis visu: nonnulli vero *Ornithian*, uno et sexagesimo die post brumam, ab adventu avium, flantem per dies novem," Plin. 2, 47, 47; so Vitr. 1, 6; Col. 11, 2. The Etesiae are also sometimes called Ornithiae, Plin. 1. 1.

† **ornīthŏgăle,** es, *f.* = ὀρνιθογάλη, *A plant, the star of Bethlehem*, Plin. 21, 17, 62.

† **ornīthon,** ōnis, *m.* = ὀρνιθών, *A bird-house, poultry-house;* pure Lat., aviarium: ornithonas dico omnium alitum, quae intra parietes villae solent pasci, Var. R. R. 3, 3; so Col. 8, 3.

orno, āvi, ātum, 1. (archaic orthogr. of the *perf.*, ORNAVET, Columm. rostr.; v. in the follg.) *v. a. To fit out, furnish, provide with necessaries; to equip, to get ready, prepare* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: ornatur ferro, Enn. Ann. 3, 9; so, aliquem armis, Virg. A. 12, 344: decemviros apparitoribus, scribis, librariis, praeconibus, architectis, praeterea mulis, tabernaculis, centuriis, supellectili, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: aliquem pecunia, Plin. Ep. 3, 21:—CLASESQVE NAVALES PRIMOS ORNAVET *fitted out*, Columm. rostr.; v. Append.; so, classem, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 4: naves, Liv. 40, 26: convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20: provincias, *to furnish money, arms, and attendants to governors setting out for their provinces*, id. Att. 3, 24; so too, consules, id. ib.

II. In partic., *To ornament, adorn, embellish:* **A.** Lit.: Italiam ornare quam domum suam, maluit: quamquam, Italia ornata, domus ipsa mihi videtur ornatior, Cic. Off. 2, 22: cornua sertis, Virg. A. 7, 488: collum, Ov. M. 5, 52.—Of dressing the hair: Ov. Am. 1, 14, 5: capillos, id. 2, 7, 23.

B. Trop., *To adorn, set off; to commend, praise; to honor, show honor to, distinguish:* aliquid magnificentius augere atque ornare, Cic. de Or. 1, 21: seditiones ipsas, id. ib. 2, 25: aliquem suis sententiis, id. Fam. 15, 4: civitatem omnibus rebus, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: aliquem maximis beneficiis, Cic. Att. 6, 1: aliquem laudibus, id. Phil. 2, 11: egressum alicujus frequentiâ suâ, id. Pis. 13: candidatum suffragio, Plin. Ep. 2, 1.—Ironically: ornatus esses, *would have been rewarded*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 22.—Hence

ornātus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** *Fitted out, furnished, provided with necessaries, equipped, accoutred, splendidly furnished* (quite class.): sapiens plurimis artibus instructus et ornatus, Cic. Fin. 2. 34: scutis telisque parati ornatique, id. Caecin. 21: equus ornatus, Liv. 27, 19: elephantus, Nep. Hann. 3:—naves paratissimae, atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: fundus, Cic. Quint. 31: Graecia copiis non instructa solum, sed etiam ornata, *not provided merely, but also splendidly furnished*, id. Phil. 10, 4.—**B.** In partic., *Ornamented, adorned, embellished, handsome, ornate:* sepulcrum floribus ornatum, Cic. Fl. 38.—*Comp.:* nihil ornatius, id. de Sen. 16.—So esp., *Adorned with all good qualities, excellent, illustrious:* lectissimus atque ornatissimus adolescens, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 9: in dicendo, id. de Or. 1, 10: homo ornatissimus loco, ordine, nomine, virtute, ingenio, copiis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 48:—ornati elaboratique versus, id. Or. 11; so, oratio, id. de Or. 1, 12: locus ad dicendum ornatissimus, *admirably adapted*, id. de imp. Pomp. 1.

Adv., ornāte, *With ornament, ornately, elegantly* (quite class.): dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 14: o. splendideque facere, *elegantly*, id. Off. 1, 1.—*Comp.:* causas agere ornatius, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.—*Sup.:* causam ornatissime et copiosissime defendere, Cic. Brut. 5.

ornus, i, *f. The wild mountain-ash:* steriles orni, Virg. G. 2, 111; so Hor. Od. 3, 27, 58; Plin. 16, 18, 30; Col. Arbor. 16.—**II.** Transf., *A lance* made of the wood of this tree: Aus. Ep. 24, 108.

ōro, āvi, ātum, 1. (orassis for oraveris, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 63) *v. a.* [1. os]: "*oro* ab *ore*," Var. L. L. 6, 7, § 76] *To speak.*

I. In gen., so obs.: "*orare* antiquos dixisse pro agere testimonio est, quod *oratores* dicti et causarum actores et qui reipublicae mandatas causas agebant, Fest. p. 198 ed. Müll.: bonum aequumque oras, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 151: talibus orabat Juno, Virg. A. 10, 96.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To treat, argue, plead* (as an embassador or advocate) (so class., but very rarely): REM VBI PAGVNT ORATO, Fragm. XII. Tab., v. Wb. vol. iv., p. 1029: matronis ipsis, quae raptae erant, orantibus, *i. e. at their mediation*, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: causam capitis, *to argue, plead*, id. Brut. 12; so, orandae litis tempus accommodare, id. Off. 3, 10, 43: cum eo de salute sua orat, *treats, speaks*, Caes B. C. 1, 22.—Hence, **2.** Of oratorical speaking, eloquence (freq. in Quint.): ars orandi, *the oratorical art, art of oratory*, Quint. prooem. § 4; so id. 2, 15, 20; 9, 4, 3: orandi scientia, id. 1, 10, 2: orandi studium, id. 9, 4, 110; id. 8, 6, 20.

B. *To pray, beg, beseech, entreat* one (the predom. signif. in all periods and styles); constr. usually with the *acc.* of the pers. and of the thing, and with *ut, ne* (the less freq. constructions, v. in the follg.): (*α*) With double *acc.* of the pers. and thing: illud te ad extremum et oro et hortor, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: multa deos orans, Virg. A. 9, 24: aliquem libertatem, Suet. Vesp. 16.—(*β*) With the *acc.* of the pers.

only: virginem orare, Liv. Andr. in Diom. p. 379 P.: quum desubito me orat mulier lacrumans, Enn. in Non. 517, 15: te pater orat, id. ap. Fest. p. 198 ed. Müll. Vid. in the follg. *no.* δ.—(γ) With the *acc.* of the thing only for which one asks: uxorem gnato, *to request a wife for one's son*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 48: legati Romam missi, auxilium ad bellum orantes, *to ask assistance*, Liv. 21, 6: opem rebus affectis orantes, id. 6, 9: auxilia, Tac. A. 2, 46.—(δ) With a follg. *ut*: rogat oratque te Chrysogone, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 491: te, C. Flave, oro et obtestor, ut, *etc.*, id. Planc. 42, 104: te etiam atque etiam oro, ut, *etc.*, id. Att. 11, 1.—(ε) With the simple conjunct.: orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 101: idque sinas, oro, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 19.—(ζ) With a follg. *ne*: rogat eos atque orat, ne, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 39.—(η) With the *imper.*: absiste inceptis, oro, Sil. 11, 336.—(ϑ) With the *inf.* or an object-clause: jampridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat, Virg. E. 2, 43: vel Aegypti praefecturam concedi sibi oraret, Suet. Ner. 47.—(ι) With *cum aliquo*: si is mecum oraret. Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 15: tecum oro et quaeso, ut, id. Curc. 3, 1, 62: egi, atque oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceres, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 64. Perhaps here too belongs the passage cited above, *no.* II., A, from Caes. B. C. 1, 22.

b. Oro te, *I pray thee, prithee*, a formula of politeness: dic, oro te, clarius, Cic. Att. 4, 8.

Ŏrŏanda, ae, *f.* *A city in Pisidia*, Liv. 38, 37.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Ŏrŏandenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Oroanda*: legati Oroandensium, Liv. 38, 18.—**B. Ŏrŏandĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Oroanda*: Oroandicus ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 19: tractus, Plin. 3, 32, 42.

ŏrŏbanche, ēs, *f.* (ὀροβάγχη) *A plant, broom-rape, choke-weed*, Plin. 18, 17, 44.

† **ŏrŏbĭas,** ae, *m.* = ὀροβίας, *A kind of incense, in small grains, resembling the chick-pea*, Plin. 12, 14, 32.

† **ŏrŏbĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὀρόβινος, *Of* or *resembling the chick-pea*: color, Plin. 37, 10, 59.

† **ŏrŏbītis,** is, *f.* = ὀροβῖτις (like the chick-pea; hence, *sc.* chrysocolla) *Borax dyed of a yellowish color by means of the plant* lutum, Plin. 33, 5, 27.

Orōdes, is and i (the latter in Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1 Orell. *N. cr.*; ib. 5, 21, 2; Fam. 15, 1, 2), *m.*, Ὀρώδης, *A male proper name*: **I.** *A king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner and put him to death*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14; Vellej. 2, 46; Flor. 3, 11.—**II.** *A king of the Colchians*, Flor. 3, 5.—**III.** *A king of the Albanians*, Eutrop. 6, 11.—**IV.** *The name of a warrior slain by Mezentius*, Virg. A. 10, 732.

Ōrŏmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, Ὠρομέδων, *One of the giants*: Prop. 3, 9, 48.

Ŏrontes, is or ae (*gen.*, Oronti, Serv. Virg. A. 1, 216), *m.*, Ὀρόντης, *The principal river of Syria*, Mel. 1, 12, 5; Plin. 5, 21, 18; Prop. 2, 23, 21.—**II.** Deriv., **Ŏrontēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Orontes, Orontian*; poet. for *Syrian*: Orontea myrrha, Prop. 1, 2, 3.

Ōrōpus, i, *m.*, Ὠρωπός, *A town of Boeotia, on the borders of Attica*, Cic. Att. 12, 23; Liv. 45, 27; Plin. 4, 7, 11; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 241.

Orosĭus, ii, *m.* *A Christian ecclesiastic in Spain, who flourished at the end of the fourth and the beginning of the fifth century after Christ; he wrote, by the advice of St. Augustin, a history from the begining of the world to his own times*: Historiarum libri VII. adversus Paganos. Cf. Bähr's Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. § 238.

orozēlum, i, *n.* *A plant, called also* chamaepitys, App. Herb. 26.

Orphăĭcus, a, um, v. Orpheus, *no.* II., C.

† **orphănotrophīum,** ii, *n.* = ὀρφανοτροφεῖον, *An orphan-asylum* (post-classical), Cod. Just. 1. 2, 17; 22.

† **orphănotrŏphus,** i, *m.* = ὀρφανοτρόφος, *A bringer-up of orphans, a foster-father of orphans*, Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 32; Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 405.

orphas, v. orphus.

Orpheus (dissyl.), i (Gr. *dat.*, Orphei, Virg. E. 4, 57.—Gr. *acc.*, Orphea, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 41.—*Voc.*, Orpheu, Virg. Cul. 291), *m.*, Ὀρφεύς, *The famous mythic singer of Thrace, the son of Oeagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice; after her death he led her back from the Lower World, but lost her again on turning round to look at her, contrary to the promise he had given to Pluto. He was one of the Argonauts*: Ov. M. 10, 3 *sq.*; 11, 5 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 164; 251; Virg. E. 4, 55; Cic. N. D. 1, 33, et saep.—**II.** Derivv.:

A. Orphēus, a, um, *adj.*, Ὀρφεῖος, *Of* or *belonging to Orpheus, Orphean* (poet.): vox, Ov. M. 10, 3: lyra, Prop. 1, 3, 42.

B. Orphĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Ὀρφικός, *Of* or *belonging to Orpheus, Orphic* (quite class.): carmen, Cic. N. D. 1, 38: sacra Orphica, id. 3, 23, 58.

C. Orphăĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Ὀρφαικός, *Orphic*; in the *plur.* subst., Orphaici, ōrum, *m.*, *The Orphics, the followers of Orpheus*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

* **Orphne,** ēs, *f.*, *nom. pr.* = Ὄρφνη (Darkness), *A nymph*, Ov. M. 5, 539.

† **orphus,** i, *m.* = ὀρφός, *A sea-fish, the gilt-head*, Plin. 32, 11, 54:—some, for orphus, in Ov. Hal. 104, read orphas.

† **orrhŏpȳgĭum** (orrop.), ii, *n.* = ὀῤῥοπύγιον, *The projecting tail-feathers* of birds: anatis orrhopygium, Mart. 3, 93, 12.—**II.** Transf., *The rump*: App. fragm. Met. 10, p. 717 ed. Oud.

orsa, ōrum, *n.* [ordior] *A beginning, an undertaking, attempt*: operis, Liv. Praef.: Val. Fl. 1, 21.—Poet., *Words*, Virg. A. 7, 435: Menandri, *i. e.* carmina, Aus. Idyl. 4, 46.

Orsiloche, es, *f.* *The name of the Tauric Diana*: Amm. 22, 8.

1. orsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. ordior.

2. orsus, ūs, *m.* [ordior] *A beginning, commencement; an undertaking, attempt* (poet.): pectoris, Cic. poët. de Div. 2, 30: tenuis, Virg. Cul. 1.

† **orthampĕlos,** i, *f.* = ὀρθάμπελος, *A straight vine, a vine that grows upright*, and therefore needs no support: Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

‡† **orthembasis,** is, *f.* = ὀρθός-ἔμβασις, *A straight step*, Not. Tir. p. 152.

† **orthĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὄρθιος, *High, lofty* (post-class.): carmen quod orthium dicitur (Gr. νόμος ὄρθιος), Gell. 16, 9: orthius (pes), qui ex tetrasemi elatione, id est arsi, et octasemi positione constabit: ita ut duodecim tempora hic pes recepisse videatur, Mart. Cap. 9, 332.

† **orthŏcissos,** i, *f* = ὀρθόκισσος, *A kind of tall ivy*, opp. to the chamaecissos, Col. 11, 2, 30.

† **orthŏcōlus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθόκωλος, *Stiff in the joints* (post-class.): Veg. Vet. 2, 54.

† **orthŏdoxus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθόδοξος, *Orthodox* (post-class.): viri, Auct. ap. Hier. Ep. 19: religio, Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 12: ecclesia, ib. 14.

† **orthŏgōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθογώνιος, *Right-angled, rectangular, orthogonal*: trigonum, Vitr. 10, 11: ossicla, Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

† **orthŏgrăphĭa,** ae, *f.* = ὀρθογραφία, *Orthography* (post-Aug.): orthographia, id est formula ratioque scribendi a grammaticis instituta, Suet. Aug. 88; so Quint. 1, 4, 17; 1, 7, 11.—**II.** In architecture, *An elevation, front view* of a building, Vitr. 1, 2.

† **orthogrăphus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθόγραφος, *Orthographic* (post-class.): veritas, Capell. 1, 17.—**II.** Subst., orthographus, i, *m.* = ὀρθογράφος, *An orthographer*: Cassiod. Orthogr. p. 2320 P.

orthŏmastĭa poma, *High-breasted apples*, a kind of large apple: mammarum effigie orthomastia mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

† **orthophallĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθός-φαλλός, *With an erect member*, i. e. *obscene*: Var. in Non. 101, 3 dub.

† **orthopnoea,** ae, *f.* = ὀρθόπνοια, *Difficulty of breathing, asthma, orthopny*: Plin. 21, 21, 91; id. 32, 4, 14.

† **orthopnŏĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθοπνοϊκός, *Asthmatic*: Plin. 20, 17, 74; id. 24, 16, 92.

† **Orthŏsĭa,** ae, *f.*, Ὀρθωσία, *A name of cities*: **I.** *A city in Phoenicia*, Plin. 5, 20, 17.—**II.** *A city in Caria, on the Maeander*, Liv. 45, 25; Plin. 5, 29, 29.

orthostăta, ae, *m.* = ὀρθοστάτης (that stands upright), in architect., *The facing of a wall*, in pure Lat., frons: Vitr. 2, 8; so id. 10, 19 *fin.*

† **orthrăgŏriscus,** i, *m.* = ὀρθραγορίσκος, *A sea-fish, which, on being taken, is said to grunt like a swine*, Plin. 32, 2, 9.

Orthrus, i, *m.*, Ὄρθρος: **I.** *Geryon's dog*, Sil. 13, 845.—**II.** *A Roman surname*: Inscr. ap. Gud. 269, 2.

ortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. ortus] *Of* or *belonging to rising, rising, ortive* (post-class.): App. M. 3, p. 229 Oud.: cardo, *the eastern quarter of the heavens*, Manil. 3, 188.

1. ortus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from orior, q. v. *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

2. ortus, ūs, *m.* [orior] **I.** *A rising* of the heavenly bodies (opp. to occasus, a setting) (quite class.): solis, et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus motusque cognoscere, Cic. de Div. 1, 56: sol ab ortu ad occasum commeans, *from east to west*, id. N. D. 2, 19:—solis, *sunrise*, i. e. *the orient, the east*, id. Cat. 3, 8.—**II.** *A rise, beginning, origin*; tribuniciae potestatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 8: juris, id. ib. 1, 6: Favonii, Plin. 17, 9, 8: ab Elide ducimus ortum, *we are sprung*, Ov. M. 5, 494: ortus nascentium, *the birth*, Cic. de Div. 2, 43: Cato ortu Tusculanus, *by birth*, id. Leg. 2, 2.

1. ortўgĭa or **ortўga,** ae, *f.* [ὄρτυξ] *A quail*, Hyg. Fab. 53.

2. Ortўgĭa, ae, or **Ortўgĭe,** ēs, *f.*, Ὀρτυγία: **I.** *Another name for the Isle of Delos*, Serv. Virg. A. 3, 72; Ov. M. 15, 337; Fest. p. 183 ed. Müll.—**B.** Deriv., **Ortўgĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ortygian*: dea, *i. e. Diana*, Ov. M. 1, 694: boves, *of Apollo*, bred in Delos, id. Fast. 5, 692.—**II.** *An island near Syracuse, and which forms a part of it*, Virg. A. 3, 694; Ov. M. 5, 499; id. Fast. 4, 471.

† **ortўgŏmētra,** ae, *f.* = ὀρτυγομήτρα, *Quail-mother*, a bird that leads the quails in their migrations across the sea, *the land-rail*: ortygometra duce, Plin. 10, 23, 33.—**II.** Transf., for *A quail*, Tert. adv. Psych. 16.

† **ortyx,** ўgis, *f.* = ὄρτυξ, *A plant*, Plin. 21, 17, 61.

ōrum, i, v. aurum, *ad init.*

† **ŏryx,** ўgis, *m.* = ὄρυξ, *A kind of wild goat* or *gazelle*: Gaetulus oryx, Juv. 11, 140; cf. Plin. 2, 40, 40.

† **ŏrȳza** (oriza), ae, *f.* = ὄρυζα, *Rice*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 155; cf. Plin. 18, 7, 13; Cels. 2, 21.

1. ōs, ōris (not used in the *gen. plur.*), *n.* *The mouth*: ex ore in ejus os inflato aquam dato palumbo, Cato R. R. 90: ad haec omnia percipienda os est aptissimum, Cic. N. D. 2, 53: oris hiatus, id. ib. 47:—in ore omnium esse, *to be in every body's mouth, to be the common talk*: in ore est omni populo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 13: istius nequitiam in ore vulgi atque in communibus proverbiis esse versatam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46:—habere aliquid in ore, *to have a thing in one's mouth, be constantly talking of it*, id. Fam. 6, 18:—poscebatur ore vulgi dux Agricola, *unanimously*, Tac. Agr. 41. So too, uno ore, *unanimously*: Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 20: uno omnes eadem ore fremebant, Virg. A. 11, 132:—volito vivu' per ora virum, *soon become famous*, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 15:—in ora vulgi, *or* hominum pervenire, *or* abire, *to get into people's mouths, become the common talk*: Catull. 40, 5; Liv. 2, 36: ire per ora Nomen, Sil. 3, 135.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., *The face, countenance*: figura oris, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25: iratorum, Cic. Off. 1, 29: in tuo ore vultuque acquiesco, id. Dejot. 2:—concedas hinc aliquo ab ore eorum aliquantisper, *come out of them, out from their presence, leave them alone*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: laudare aliquem coram in os, *to praise one to his face*, id. Ad. 2, 4, 5: laedere alicui, *to insult one to his face*, id. ib. 5, 4, 10: praebere os, *to expose one's self to personal insults*, id. ib. 2, 2, 7: os praebere ad contumeliam, Liv. 4, 35: jugulare filios in ore parentum, *before their parents' eyes*, Sen. Ben. 7, 19: quae in ore atque in oculis provinciae gesta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 33: in ore omnium quotidie versari, id. Rosc.

Am. 6.—So too of *the face, front*, as indicative of modesty or impudence: os durum! *you brazen face!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 35: durissimum, *very bold*, Cic. Quint. 24: impudens, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 49: quo redibo ore ad eam, quam contempserim? *with what face?* id. Phorm. 5, 7, 24.—Hence, transf., for *Boldness, effrontery, impudence:* quod tandem os est illius patroni, qui, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38: nostis os hominis, nostis audaciam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 20. On the contrary, os molle, *Modest, bashful:* nihil erat mollius ore Pompeii, Sen. Ep. 11.

B. For *The head:* Gorgonis os pulcherrimum, cinctum anguibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56: truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. A. 1, 61.

C. *Speech* (poet.): ora sono discordia signant, Virg. A. 2, 423.

D. *A mouth, opening, entrance:* ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, Virg. A. 2, 482: ponti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58: os atque aditus portus, id. ib. 7, 12: specûs, *entrance*, Tac. A. 4, 59: vascula oris angusti, Quint. 1, 2, 28: ulceris, Virg. G. 3, 454: Tiberis, Liv. 1, 33: venarum, Cels. 2, 7.—Also of the sources of a stream: fontem superare Timavi, Unde per ora novem, *etc.*, Virg. A. 1, 245.

E. Of *The beaks* of ships: ora navium Rostrata, Hor. Epod. 4, 17.

F. Os leonis, *Lion's mouth*, a plant: Col. 10, 98.

2. os, ossis (collat. form, ossum, i, Var. in Charis. p. 112 P.; Att. in Prisc. p. 750 ib.; Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 196:—ossu, u, Charis. p. 12 P.—In the *plur.*, OSSVA for ossa, freq. in inscrr.: Inscr. Orell. 2906; 4361; 4806; Inscr. ap. Osann. Syll. p. 497, 1; Cardin. Dipl. imp. 2, 11.:—ossuum for ossium, Prud. στεφ. 5, 111), *n.* [ὀστοῦν] *A bone* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: quid dicam de ossibus? Cic. N. D. 2, 55: cur hunc dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus inussisti? (*i. e.* mortuo), id. Verr. 2, 3, 44;—ossa legere, *to gather up the bones* that remain after burning a corpse: Sen. Ira, 2, 33: ossa legere, *to gather* or *extract fragments of bone* from a wound: id. Ben. 5, 24:—tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, *in his bones*, i. e. *in his inmost part, in his soul*, Virg. A. 5, 172.

B. Transf., *The hard* or *innermost part* of trees or fruits: arborum ossa, *i. e. the inside wood, the heart*, Plin. 17, 27, 43: olearum ac palmularum, *i. e. the stones*, Suet. Claud. 8.

II. Trop.: utinam imitarentur (Atticos dicendo), nec ossa solum, sed etiam sanguinem, Cic. Brut. 17.

Osca, ae, *f.* *A town in Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Huesca*, in Aragon: Vellej. 2, 30; Flor. 3, 22, 9.

Osce, *adv.*, v. Osci, *ad fin.*

oscēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [kindr. with oscito] **I.** *An inclination to yawn* (post-class.): Gell. 4, 20.—**II.** *A sore in the mouth:* Seren. Samm. 14, 216.

oscen, ĭnis, *m.* [1. os-cano, or for obscen, from obs-cano] *A singing-bird*, esp. in the auspices; *a divining-bird*, from whose notes auguries were taken (e. g. the raven, crow, owl): "aves aut *oscines* sunt, aut *praepetes: oscines*, quae ore futura praedicunt; *praepetes*, quae volatu augurium significant," Serv. Virg. A. 3, 361; Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13: oscinem corvum prece suscitabo, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 11: Phoebeius, *i. e. the crow metamorphosed by Phoebus*, Aus. Idyll. 11, 15.

Oscensis, e, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Osca, a town of Spain, Oscan:* ager, Var. R. R. 1, 57: argentum, *with the Oscan stamp*, Liv. 34, 10.—In the *plur.*, Oscenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Osca, the Oscans*, Caes. B. C. 1, 60; Plin. 3, 3, 4.

Osci, ōrum, *m.* *The Oscans, a primitive people of Campania; in more ancient times called, also*, Opici *and* Opsci (Obsci): Virg. A. 7, 730; cf. Fest. p. 198 ed Müll.; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 75.—**II.** Deriv., **Oscus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Oscan:* ludi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: lingua, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 28; Liv. 10, 20.—*Adv.*, Osce, *In Oscan:* qui Osce et Volsce fabulantur: nam Latine nesciunt, Titin. in Fest. p. 198 ed. Müll.: dicere aliquid, Var. L. L. 5, 30: scire, Gell. 17, 17.

‡ **oscillans,** antis, subst., v. OSCILLO. *ad fin.*

oscillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [oscillo] *A swinging* (post-Aug.): Petr. 140:—dies festus oscillationis, *a festival celebrated at Athens in honor of Erigone*, Hyg. Fab. 130.

‡ **oscillo,** are, *v. n.* [2. oscillum] *To swing, swing one's self: oscillum* Santra dici ait, quod *oscillent*, id est *inclinent*, praecipitesque in os ferantur, Fest. p. 194 ed. Müll. (Voss. in Etym. conjectures os cillent).—Hence

oscillans, antis, *Pa.*; subst., *A swinger:* "*oscillantes*, ait Cornificius, ab eo, quod os celare soliti personis propter verecundiam, qui eo genere lusus utebantur," Fest. p. 194 ed. Müll.

1. oscillum, i, *n. dim.* [1. os, lit., little mouth; hence] **I.** *A little cavity in the middle of leguminous fruits, where the germ sprouts forth:* oscilla lupinorum, Col. 2, 10, 3.—* **II.** *A little image of the face, a little mask:* tibique (Bacche) Oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu, Virg. G. 2, 389; cf. Serv. *ad loc.*; Macr. S. 1, 7; 11.

2. oscillum, i, *n.* [ob- or obs-CILLO] *A swing*, Fest. p. 194 ed. Müll.; Serv. Virg. G. 2, 389; Tert. de Pall. 1 *fin.*

oscĭnes, v. oscen.

oscitābundus, a, um, *adj.* [oscito] *Gaping, yawning* (post-classical): Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

oscĭtans, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from oscito.

oscĭtanter, *adv.*, v. oscito, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

oscitātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [oscito] *An opening of the mouth wide, a gaping:* **I.** In gen.: conchas pandentes sese quadam oscitatione, *a gaping*, Plin. 9, 35, 54.—**II.** In partic., *A gaping, yawning:* Plin. 7, 6, 5; so Gell. 4, 2.—**B.** Trop.: sed Bruti senis oscitationes, *tediousnesses, tedious writings*, Stat. S. 4, 9, 20: non ipse (judex) nostra oscitatione solvatur, *by our languid speaking*, Quint. 11, 3, 3.

oscĭto, are, *v. n.*, and **oscitor,** ari, *v. dep.* (*inf.*, oscitarier, Turpil. in Non.) [os-cieo] *To open the mouth wide, to gape.* So, **I.** Of plants, *To open, unclose:* oscitat in campis caput a cervice revulsum, of the plant lion's mouth, Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 10, 396: (arborum) folia quotidie ad solem oscitant, *turn toward the sun*, Plin. 16, 24, 36.—**II.** Of persons, *To gape, yawn:* ut pandiculans oscitatur, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 80; * Lucr. 3, 1078: clare ac sonore oscitavit, Gell. 4, 20.—**B.** Trop.: quum majores (calamitates) impendere videantur, sedetis et oscitamini, *i. e. are listless, idle, negligent*, Auct. Her 4, 36; cf. the follg.—Hence

oscĭtans, antis, *Pa.*, *Listless, sluggish, lazy, negligent* (quite class.): quae Epicurus oscitans halucinatus est, qs. *half asleep*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26.—Of abstract things: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, id. de Or. 2, 33.

* *Adv.*, oscĭtanter, *Carelessly, negligently:* quod ille tam solute egisset, tam leniter, tam oscitanter, Cic. Brut. 80.

oscŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [osculor] *Kissing* (post-Aug.): Suet. Vit. 2.

‡ **Osculana** pugna in proverbio, quo significabatur, victos vincere, quia in eadem et Valerius Laevinus imperator Romanus a Pyrrho erat victus, et brevi eundem regem devicerat Sulpicius . . ., Fest. p. 197 (*leg.* Asculana; cf. Turneb. Advers. 3, 11).

oscŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [osculor] *A kissing* (rare, but quite class.): Cic. Coel. 20; so Catull. 48, 5—**II.** In medical lang.: venarum, *the inosculation of blood-vessels*, Gr. ἀναστόμωσις, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

oscŭlor, atus, 1. (archaic *inf.*, osculaier, v. in the follg.) *v. dep.* [osculum] *To kiss* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: compellando blanditer, osculando, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 69: eam vidisse cum alieno osculaier, *kissing each other*, id. Mil. 2, 2, 88: ille autem me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Rep. 6, 14 *fin.*: eum complexus, osculatusque dimisit, id. Att. 16, 5: simulacrum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43.

II. Transf., *To make much of, to value, prize:* inimicum meum sic amplexabantur, sic osculabantur, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: scientiam juris tamquam filiolam, id. Mur. 10.

1. Act. collat. form, osculo (ante- and post-classical): osculavi, Tit. in Non. 476, 32.—**2.** osculatus, a, um, in pass. signif.: App. M. 2, p. 105 Oud.

oscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [1. os] *A little mouth, pretty mouth, sweet mouth*. **I.** Lit. (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): videt oscula, quae, *etc.*, Ov. M. 1, 499: delibare, *to touch*, i. e. *to kiss*, Virg. A. 12, 434; so Suet. Aug. 94; Petr. 126.—Far more freq., and quite class.,

II. *A kiss:* utinam continuo ad osculum Atticae possim currere, Cic. Att. 12, 1: oggerere, *to give*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 8: alicui ferre, Cic. fragm. in Non.: capere, *to take*, Ov. Her. 13, 120: figere, *to imprint*, Virg. A. 1, 687: carpere, Ov. Her. 11, 117: sumere, id. ib. 13, 141: jacere, Tac. H. 1, 36: jactare, (* *al.* basia), Phaedr. 5, 7, 28: rapere, *to snatch, steal*, Val. Fl. 1, 264: breve, *a brief, hasty kiss*, Tac. Agr. 4: osculi jus, *the right of kissing* between relatives of both sexes, Suet. Claud. 26.

Oscus, a, um, v. Osci.

Osdrŏēna, ae, *f.*, Ὀσροηνή, *A country in the western part of Mesopotamia*, the mod. *Diar Mochar*, Amm. 23, 4.—*Its inhabitants* are called Osdrŏēni, ōrum, *m.*, Eutr. 8, 3.

Osi, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Germany, on the banks of the Danube*, Tac. G. 28; 43.

Ŏsīrĕostaphe, es, *f.*, Ὀσιρις-ταφή (Osiris-grave). *A plant, called also* Osiritis, App. Herb. 86.

Ŏsīris, is and ĭdis, *m.*, Ὄσιρις, *An Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis*, Tib. 1, 7, 27; 29; 43; Ov. M. 9, 693; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 60; Macr. S. 1, 21.

Ŏsīrītis, ĭdis, *f.* *The name of a plant, also called* Osireostaphe *or* cynocephalea, Plin. 30, 2, 6.

ōsor, ōris, *m.* [odi] *A hater* (ante- and post-class.): uxoris suae, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 9: hominum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 145 Oud. Cf., "*osorem* dixerunt, qui aliquem odisset," Fest. p. 196 ed. Müll.

Osphăgus, i, *m.* *A river in Macedonia*, Liv. 31, 39.

ospĭcor, ari. An old orthogr. for auspicor, Quadrig. in Diomed. p. 378 P.

† **osprātūra,** ae, *f.*, ὄσπριον, *The purchase of pulse* (post-class.): Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 19 dub. (*al.* hospitatura).

Ossa, ae, *f.*, Ὄσσα, *A high mountain in Thessaly*, Mel. 2, 3, 2; Plin. 4, 8, 15: ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam, Virg G. 1, 281.—**II.** Deriv., **Ossaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ossean:* saxa, Virg. Cir. 33: rupes, Luc. 6, 334: nec Ossaei bimembres, *i. e. the centaurs who dwell about Ossa*, Stat. Th. 12, 554.

ossārĭum, ii, v. ossuarius, *no.* II.

ossĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. os] *Of bone* (post-Aug.): cuneus, Col. 5, 11: cultelli, Plin. 12, 25, 54.—**II.** *Like bone, hard as bone, bony:* manus, Juv. 5, 53: ilex, Plin 16, 38, 73.

ossĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [ossiculum] *Of* or *belonging to the small bones* (post-classical): medicamentum, Veg. Vet. 4, 28.

ossĭcŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *By bones, bone by bone* (ante-class.): legere aliquem, Caecil. in Non. 147, 29.

ossĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [2. os] *A small bone, ossicle* (post-Aug.): Plin. 11, 37, 49: —MEA (*al.* OSSVCVLA), Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 420, *n.* 381.

ossĭ-frăgus, a, um, *adj.* [2. os-frango] *Bone-breaking:* Cass. Sever. in Sen. Contr. 5, 33.—**II.** Subst., ossifragus, i, *m.*, and ossifraga, ae, *f.*, *The sea-eagle, ospray*: Plin. 30, 7, 20: accipitres, atque ossifragae, Lucr. 5, 1078.

ossĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [2. os] *A hardness as of bone, a bony hardness* (post-class.): tumor ossilagini similis, Veg. Vet. 2, 22.

‡ **ossilegĭum,** ii, *n.* [2. os-lego] *A bone-gathering:* "ossilegium, ὀστολόγιον," Gloss. Philox.

‡ **ossilegus,** a, um, *adj.* [ossilegium] *A bone-gatherer:* "ossilegus, ὀστολόγος," Gloss. Philox.

Ossĭpāga (Ossipanga, Ossĭpāgĭna), ae, *f.* [2. os-pango] *Bone-fastener*, the goddess who caused the bones of children to become firm and solid: Arn. 4, 1131; cf Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 241.

ossŭārĭum, ii, *n.*, v. the follg. art., *no.* II.

ossŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. os] *Of* or *for bones, bone-* (post-class.): OLLA OSSVARIA, *a vase to contain the bones of a corpse, a bone-urn*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2896.—**II.** Subst., ossuarium (also written ossarium), ii, *n.*, *A receptacle for the bones of the dead, a bone-vault, charnel-house*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 2; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4511; 4556.

ossuculum, v. os, *ad init.*

ossum, i, *n.*, v. 2. ossiculum.

ossŭosus, a, um, *adj.* [2. os] *Full of bones* (post-class.): loci, Veg. Vet. 2, 13.

ostendo, di, sum and tum (ostensus, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 7; Var. in Prisc. p. 892 P.; Luc. 2, 192: ostentus, Pac. and Var. in Prisc. l. l.; v. also the apoc. form, "OSTENDE ostendam, ut permultis aliis exemplis ejus generis manifestum est," Fest. p. 201 ed. Müll.; perh. used by Cato, v. Müll., *ad loc.*, and cf. the let. E. p. 511), *v. a.* [obs-tendo] *To stretch out* or *spread before* one; hence, *to expose to view, to show, exhibit, display:* **I.** Lit.: os suum populo R. ostendere audet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1: pectora, Sil. 2, 669: humeros, Virg. A. 5, 376: dentem, Suet. Vesp. 5: se, *to show one's self, appear*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 5: aciem, *to display*, Liv. 29, 7: equites sese ostendunt, *show themselves, appear*, Caes. B. C. 1, 73.

B. In partic., *To expose, disclose* (poet.): Aquiloni glebas, Virg. G. 2, 261: lucos Phoebo, Stat. Th. 6, 90.

II. Trop., *To show, disclose, exhibit, manifest:* non ego illi extemplo ita meum ostendam sensum, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 21: verum hoc facto sese ostendit, *he has exposed himself*, id. Asin. 5, 2, 12: sententiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 7: potestatem, id. Eun. 5, 9, 2: spem, metum, *i. e. to promise, threaten*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, et saep.—Mid., *To show itself, appear:* nisi quum major spes ostenderetur, Suet. Aug. 25.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To show* by speech or signs; *to give to understand, to declare, say, make known*, etc.; constr. with the *acc.*, with an object or relative clause, or abs.: illud ostendi, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4:—ostendit se cum rege colloqui velle, Nep. Con. 3:—quid sui consilii sit, ostendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21:—ut ostendimus supra, *as we showed above*, Nep. Ag. 1: sed aliter, atque ostenderam, facio, Cic. Fam. 2, 3.

B. *To represent, pretend* a thing *to be* something: sed quaedam mihi magnifica et praeclara ejus defensio ostenditur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1.—Hence

ostentus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** *Exposed* (ante-class.): ager soli ostentus, Cato R. R. 6, 2; so id. ib. 4; Var. R. R. 1, 24, 1; 1, 25

B. Subst., ostentum, i, *n.*, *A prodigy, wonder*, that announces something about to happen, *a portent* (quite class.): "praedictiones vero et praesensiones rerum futurarum quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea, quae futura sunt, ostendi, monstrari, portendi, praedici? ex quo illa *ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia* dicuntur," Cic. N. D. 2, 3; Suet. Caes. 32.—**2.** Transf., *A wondrous thing, prodigy:* scis Appium ostenta facere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14.

ostensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A showing, exhibiting* (post-class.): nova ostensio, App. M. 3, p. 189 Oud.; so Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11: HOMINVM ARMIGERORVM, *a mustering, parade*, Inscr. ap. Salm. ad. Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

ostensĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [ostensio] *That serves for parade* or *display* (post-class.): milites, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

ostensor, ōris, *m.* [ostendo] *A shower, exhibiter* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Apol. 11.

ostensus, a, um, *Part.*, from ostendo.

‡**ostentābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [ostento] *Worth showing, worth seeing:* "ostentabilis, ἐπιδεικτικός," Gloss. Philox.

‡**ostentācŭlum,** i, *n.* [id.] For ostentum, *A sign, indication:* "ostentat, ostentaculum," Not. Tir. p. 19.

ostentāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Show, display* (post-class.): Prud. Psych. 203.

ostentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ostentum] *Of* or *relating to prophetic indications, prophetic* (post-class.): ostentaria novitas (*al.* ostentatoria), Mart. Cap. 2, 38.—**II.** Subst., ostentarium, ii, *n.*, *A book of prognostics:* Tuscum, Macr. S. 3, 7; so, arborarium, id. ib. 2, 16.

ostentātĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ostento] *That serves for display, ostentatious* (post-class.): virginitas, Tert. Virg. vel. 3.

ostentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A showing, exhibition, display:* **I.** In gen. (so very rarely): in armorum magis quam togarum ostentatione, Plin. Pan. 56 *fin.*: cognomen *Imperiosi* ... ab ostentatione saevitiae ascitum, *from an open display*, Liv. 7, 4.

II. In partic.: **A.** *An idle show, vain display, pomp, parade, ostentation* (the predom. signif. of the word): vitanda etiam ingenii ostentationis suspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 82: magnifica et gloriosa, id. Flacc. 22: insolens, id. Parad. 6: o. et gloria, id. Rab. Post. 14: o. inanis et simulatio, id. Off. 2, 12: o. et venditatio, id. Lael. 23.—In the *plur.*: multorum annorum ostentationes meas nunc in discrimen esse adductas, *that my many years' boastful promises* (of an able administration) *are now brought to the test*, Cic. Att. 5, 13.

B. *A false, deceitful show, pretense, simulation, deception:* consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, Cic. Agr. 1, 7; cf., ut in fronte ostentatio sit intus veritas occultetur, id. Fin. 2, 24: doloris, *feigned pain*, Sen. Ep. 99: (captivi) producti ostentationis causa, Caes. B. C. 3, 71 *fin.*: qui latius ostentationis causa vagarentur, id. B. G. 7, 45.

ostentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A vain, self-satisfied exhibiter, a displayer, parader, boaster, vaunter* (quite classical, but not in Cic. or Caes.): ostentatores meri, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 15: ostentatorem pecuniosum describere, Auct. Her. 4, 50: factorum, Liv. 1, 10: omnium, quae diceret, Tac. H. 2, 80.

ostentātōrĭus, v. ostentarius.

ostentātrix, īcis, *f.* [ostentator] *She that displays* or *boasts* (post-classical): **I.** Lit.: immodica sui ostentatrix, App. Apol. p. 558 Oud.—**II.** Trop.: pompa ostentatrix vani splendoris, Prud. Psych. 439.

‡**ostentĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ostentum-fero] *Portentous:* "ostentiferum, τερατῶδες," Vet. Gloss.

ostento, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [ostendo] *To present to view, to show, exhibit* (quite class.).

I. In gen.: alicui jugula sua pro capite alicujus, *to present, offer*, Cic. Att. 1, 16:—aliquem, Virg. A. 12, 479: campos nitentes, id. ib. 6, 678: passum capillum, Caes. B. G. 7, 48: liberos, Suet. Aug. 34.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To show off* with vanity or boastfulness, *to display, boast of, vaunt:* ostentare prudentiam, Cic. Fam. 10, 3 *fin.*: quid me ostentem, *why should I make a display of myself?* id. Fam. 1, 4, 3: o. et prae se ferre, id. Att. 2, 23: memoriam, Auct. Her. 2, 30: clientelas, Dolabell. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 2: se in aliis rebus, *to exhibit themselves*, Cic. Coel. 28: Ambiorigem ostentant fidei faciendae causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 41.

B. *To hold out* for the purpose of offering or giving; *to proffer, promise:* altera manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat altera, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 18: agrum, Cic. Agr. 2, 28: praemia, Sall. J. 70.

C. *To hold out* in a threatening manner; *to threaten, menace:* caedem, servitutem, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: periculum capitis, id. Cluent. 8.

D. *To show* by speech or signs; *to indicate, signify, reveal, disclose:* largitio verbis ostentari potest, re vera fieri, nisi exhausto aerario, nullo pacto potest, Cic. Agr. 2, 4: principem, *to reveal*, Plin. Pan. 4.—With a follg. relat. clause: ostentans, quanta eos ... invidia maneret, *showing, declaring*, Suet. Caes. 14.

ostentum, i, *n.*, v. ostendo, *ad fin.*

1. ostentus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from ostendo.

2. ostentus, ūs, *m.* [ostendo] *A showing, exhibiting, display* (not in Cic. or Caes.): corpora extra vallum abjecta ostentui, *as a public spectacle*, Tac. A. 1, 29: atrocitatis, Gell. 20, 1.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *Show, parade, external appearance:* nova jura Cappadociae dedit ostentui magis, quam mansura, Tac. H. 1, 78.—**B.** *A sign, proof:* ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentui essem, Sall. J. 26: ostentui, multum vitalis spiritus egestum, *as a proof that*, Tac. A. 15, 64.

†**ostes,** ae, *m.* = ὤστης, *A kind of earthquake*, App. de Mundo, p. 331 Oud.

Ostĭa, ae, *f.* (collat. form, Ostia, ōrum acc. to Charis. p. 76 P.) [ostium] *A seaport town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber, built by Ancus Martius:* "*Ostiam* urbem ad exitum Tiberis in mare fluentis Ancus Martius rex condidisse fertur," Fest. p. 197 ed. Müll.: cf., urbs, quam secundum ostium Tiberis (Ancus Martius) posuit, ex quo etiam *Ostiam*," id. s. v. QVIRITIVM, p. 254 ed. Müll.; Enn. in Fest. s. v. QVAESO, p. 258: in ore Tiberis Ostia urbs condita, Liv. 1, 33 *fin.* Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 612 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Ostĭensis,** e, *adj.*; *Of* or *belonging to Ostia, Ostian* (quite class.): Ostiensis ager, Liv. 8, 12: populus, id. 27, 38: villa, Cic. Verr. 3, 2, 7: portus, Plin. 9, 6, 5: provincia, *the duty of one of the quaestors to superintend the aqueducts leading to Rome, and the supplying of Rome with corn*, Cic. Mur. 8, 18; Suet. Claud. 24: incommodum, *the capture of the Roman fleet by pirates at Ostia*, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 12.

ostĭārĭum, ii, v. 2. ostiarius, *no.* II.

1. ostĭārĭus, ii, v. 2. ostiarius, *no.* I.

2. ostĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ostium] *Of* or *belonging to the door;* only subst.: **I.** ostĭārĭus, ii, *m.*, *A door-keeper, porter:* Var. R. R. 1, 13; Plin. 12, 14, 32.—By the rich they were, in early times, occasionally chained up: Suet. Rhet. 3.—In the Christian Church, *A sexton*, Cod. Theod. 1, 3, 6; 16, 2, 27.—**II.** ostĭārĭum, ĭi, *n.*, *A tax upon doors, a door-tax:* columnaria, ostiaria, frumentum, vecturae imperabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32 (in Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5 called exactio ostiorum).

ostĭātim, *adv.* [id.] *From door to door, from house to house* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ostiatim oppidum compilare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24: agere crimen, *to enumerate the several houses where a crime was perpetrated*, id. ib. 22:—nec scrutanda singula et velut ostiatim pulsanda, Quint. 5, 10, 112.—**II.** Transf., *By particulars* or *details* (post-class.): quicumque ostiatim cupit noscere (*wishes to know the particulars*), legat. Vop. Carin. 17.

Ostĭensis, e, v. Ostia, *no.* II.

ostīgo, ĭnis, *f.* In the lang. of shepherds, *A kind of eruption* or *scab* on lambs, also called mentigo, Col. 7, 5, 21; v. mentigo.

ostĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [ostium] *A little door* (post-Aug.): Col. 8, 14, 1: ostiola olitoria, Plin. 19, 8, 38.

ostĭum, ii, *n.* [1. os] *A door* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: omnia istaec auscultavi ab ostio, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 9: observare, id. Mil. 2, 3, 81: aperire, *to open*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 35: operire, *to shut*, id. Phorm. 5, 3, 33: obserare intus, *to bolt*, id. Eun. 4, 6, 25: inscribat aliquis ARSE VERSE in ostio, Afran. in Fest. p. 18 ed. Müll.: o. limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5: exactio ostiorum, *door-tax*, id. Fam. 3, 8; v. 2. ostiarius, *no.* II.: sepulcri, Ulp. Dig. 43, 23, 11.

II. Transf., *An entrance* of any kind: Altae Acheruntis, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: ne in rimis areae grana oblitescant, et ostia aperiant muribus ac formicis, *entrances*, Var. R. R. 1, 51: portus, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 53: fluminis, *mouth*, id. Phil. 2, 11; cf., Rhodani, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: Oceani, *i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar*, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 12

†**ostŏcŏpos,** i, *m.* = ὀστοκόπος, *Bone-racking*, a disease (as if the bones were giving way) (post-class.): Seren. Samm. 48, 892; so Pelag. Vet. 3; 10.

†**ostrăcĭas,** ae, *m.*, and **ostracītis,** ītĭdis, *f.* = ὀστρακίας, ὀστρακῖτις, *A semi-gem*, prob. *horn-stone* or *chalcedony*, Plin. 37, 10, 65.

†**ostrăcītes,** ae, *m.* = ὀστρακίτης, *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 36, 19, 31.

†**ostrăcītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ὀστρακῖτις: **I.** *Horn stone;* v. ostracias.—**II.** *A kind of cadmia*, Plin. 34, 10, 22.

†**ostrăcĭum,** ii, *n.* = ὀστράκιον, *A muscle*, also called onyx, Plin. 32, 10, 46.

†**ostrĕa,** ae, *f.*, and (rarely) **ostrĕum,** i, *n.* = ὄστρεον, *An oyster, muscle, sea-snail* (quite classical): (*a*) Form ostrea: ostrea nulla fuit, Lucil. in Non. 216, 6; so Afran.; Turp. and Var. ib.; Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8; Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 216, 14: ostrearum vivaria, Plin. 9, 54, 79.—(β)

Form ostreum: luna alit ostrea, Lucil. in Gell. 20, 8; so id. ap. Non. 216, 16; Var. ib. 20: ostrea Circeis, Miseno oriuntur echini, Hor. S. 2, 4, 33; Ov. F. 6, 173.—In the *sing.*: Pall. 1, 51.

ostrĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ostrea] *Of* or *belonging to oysters, oyster-* (post-Aug.): panis, *oyster-bread, bread eaten with oysters,* Plin. 18, 11, 27.—**II.** Subst., ostrĕārĭum, ii, *n.*, *An oyster-bed*: Plin. 9, 51, 74: in Baiano locare, Macr. S. 2, 11.

ostrĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.: qs. covered with oyster-shells; hence, transf.] *Rough, scabby* (a Plautin. word)! quasi ostreatum tergum ulceribus (*i. e.* verberibus), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 186.

ostrĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Abounding in oysters*: Cyzicus ostreosa, Auct. Priap. 77.—*Comp.*: Catull. 18, 4.

ostrĭāgo, ĭnis, *f.* *A plant, otherwise unknown,* App. Herb. 28.

`**ostrĭ-cŏlor,** ōris, *adj.* [ostrum-color] *Purple-colored* (poet.): Sid. Carm. 5, 18.

ostrĭ-fĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ostrum-fero] *Containing* or *abounding in oysters* (poet.): Virg. G. 1, 207: Geraestus, Val. Fl. 1, 456: Chalcedon, Luc. 9, 959.

ostrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [ostrum] *Purple* (ante-class. and poet.): supparum, Var. in Non. 549, 12: ricula, Turpil. ib.: colores, Prop. 3, 11, 7: tunica, id. 2, 22, 26.

Ostrŏgŏthi, ōrum, *m.* *The Eastern Goths, Ostrogoths*: Claud. in Eutr. 2, 153. —*Sing.*, collect. in Sid. Carm. 2, 377.

† **ostrum,** i, *n.* = ὄστρεον, *The blood of the sea-snail, purple*: vestes ostro perfusae, Virg. A. 5, 111; so Vitr. 7, 13; Plin. 9, 36 and 37.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Stuff dyed with purple, a purple dress, purple covering, purple*: stratoque super discumbitur ostro, *on purple-covered couches,* Virg. A. 1, 704; Prop. 4, 3, 51.—**B.** *The brilliancy of purple, purple*: Auct. Aetn. 332.

† **ostrўa,** ae, and **ostrys,** ўos, *f.* = ὀστρύα, ὄστρυς, *A tree with hard wood,* perh. the common *hornbeam*: Plin. 13, 21, 37.

ōsus and **osurus,** a, um, *Partt.*, v. odi.

† **ŏsўris,** is, *f.* = ὄσυρις, *A plant,* prob. *the broom-like goose-foot* or *summer cypress,* Plin. 27, 12, 88.

Ŏtăcĭlĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So, Otacilius Crassus, *an adherent of Pompey,* Caes. B. C. 3, 28 *sq.*: T. Otacilius, *a propraetor,* Liv. 22, 56.—In the *fem.*, OTACILIA, Inscr. Grut. 29, 2; Eckh. D. N. 7, p. 332.—**II.** Hence OTACILIANA VILLA, *of an Otacilius,* Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 577.

† **ōtăcustes,** ae, *m.* = ὠτακουστής, *A listener, eaves-dropper, spy* (post-class.): otacustarum relatio, App. de Mundo, p. 347 Oud.

Ŏtho, ōnis, *m.*, Ὄθων, *A Roman surname.* So, **I.** L. Roscius Otho, *A knight, a friend of Cicero, and author of the law that the knights should occupy the first fourteen seats in the theatre next to the orchestra,* Cic. Mur. 19, 40; cf. Ascon. in Cornel. p. 79 ed. Orell.—Hence, sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni, Juv. 3, 159.—**II.** M. Salvius Otho, *A Roman emperor, whose biography is given by Suetonius*: mollis Otho, Mart. 6, 32.—**B.** Deriv., **Ŏthōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Emperor Otho, Othonian*: Othoniani duces, *of the Emperor Otho,* Tac. H. 2, 24: partes, id. ib. 33.

† **othonna,** ae, *f.* = ὄθοννα, *A Syrian plant,* Plin. 27, 12, 85.

Othrepte, ēs, *f.* *One of the Amazons,* Hyg. Fab. 963.

Othrўădes, ae, *m.*, Ὀθρυάδης, *A male proper name*: **I.** *The son of Othrys, i. e. Panthus*: Panthus Othryades, Virg. A. 2, 319.—**II.** *A Spartan general, who, in a battle against the Argives, was the sole survivor,* Ov. F. 2, 65; Val. Max. 3, 2 *extr.* 4.

Othrys, ўos, *m.*, Ὄθρυς, *A mountain in Thessaly*: Homolen Othrynque nivalam Linquentes, Virg. A. 7, 675; cf. Plin. 4, 8, 15.—Acc. to the later poets, situated in Thrace, Stat. Th. 4, 655; Val. Fl. 1, 24. —**II.** Deriv., **Othrўsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Othrysian.* poet. for *Thracian*: Othrysias pruinas (*al.* Odrysias), Mart. 10, 7: orbis (*al.* Odrysius), *i. e. Thrace,* id. 7, 8.

† **ōtĭa,** ae, *f.* = ὠτίον (little ear), *A kind of muscle,* Plin. 32, 11 53, § 149.

ōtĭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [otior] *Having or enjoying leisure, keeping holiday* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 4, 18.

* **ōtĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [otium] *A little leisure*: otiolum meum, *my little bit of leisure,* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 3.

ōtĭor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To have* or *enjoy leisure, to be at leisure, to keep holiday* (rare, but quite class.): quum se Syracusas otiandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, * Cic. Off. 3, 14: domesticus otior, *I idle about at home,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 128.

ōtĭōse, *adv.*, v. otiosus, *ad fin.*

ōtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [otiosus] *Leisure*; transf., *a writing composed at leisure moments* (post-class.): suas otiositates edere, *the fruits of leisure, poems,* Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

ōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [otium] *At leisure, unoccupied, disengaged* (quite class.): **I.** Of persons: quum essem otiosus domi, Cic. Brut. 3: rebus humanis aliquos otiosos deos praeficere, id. N. D. 3, 39 *fin.*

B. In partic.: **1.** *Without official employment, free from public affairs*: Cic. de Or. 1, 51: otioso vero et nihil agenti, privato quando imperium senatus dedit? id. Phil. 11, 8: numquam se minus otiosum esse, quam cum otiosus, *that he was never less at leisure than when free from official business,* Cato in Cic. Off. 3, 1.

2. With respect to participation, *Quiet, unconcerned, indifferent, neutral*: spectatores otiosi Leuctricae calamitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 7: otiosis minabantur, id. Fam. 9, 6.

3. Without excitement, *Quiet, passionless, calm, tranquil*: quum otiosus stilum prehenderat, Cic. Brut. 24, 93; so in the *Sup.*, id. Agr. 2, 37.

4. *That has leisure* for any thing; with the *gen.*: studiorum otiosi, Plin. H. N. *praef.*

II. Of inanim. and abstr. things, *At leisure, free, idle, unemployed*: otioso in otio animus nescit, quid velit, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10; so, ego, cui fuerit ne otium quidem umquam otiosum, Cic. Planc. 27, 66: pecuniae, *idle, unemployed* (opp. to occupatus), Plin. Ep. 10, 62: senectus, Cic. de Sen. 14: dies, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: quid quiete otiosius animi, Sen. Ira, 2, 13.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous*: sententiae, Quint. 1, 1, 35: sermo, id. 8, 2, 19: otiosissimae occupationes, Plin. Ep. 9, 6.

2. *Quiet, free* from any thing; connected with *ab*: animo nunc jam otioso esse impero, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 1: ab animo, id. Phorm. 2, 2, 26: a metu, Gell. 2, 29.

3. *With a quiet* or *gentle motion, quiet, gentle*: fons vel rivus huc conveniat otiosus, *flowing quietly, gently,* Pall. 1, 37.

Adv., ōtĭōse, *At leisure, at ease, without occupation*: **A.** Lit.: vivere, Cic. Off. 3, 26: inambulare in foro, Liv. 23, 7 *fin.*—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *Calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually*: ambula ergo cito. *Sy.* Immo otiose, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 14; cf. id. Truc. 1, 2, 66 (opp. to properare): bene et otiose percoquere, Cato R. R. 76 *fin.*: contemplari unumquodque otiose et considerare coepit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15: quaerere, id. Fin. 4, 13: segniter, otiose, negligenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv. 2, 57.—**2.** *Free from fear, quietly, fearlessly*: ademptum tibi jam faxo omnem metum, in aurem utramvis otiose ut dormias, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 100.

† **ōtis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ὠτίς, *A species of bustard,* Plin. 10, 22, 29; 30, 14, 45.

ōtĭum, ĭi, *n.* *Leisure, vacant time, freedom from business* (opp. to negotium) (quite class.): otio qui nescit uti plus negoti habet, Quam, *etc.*, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10: clarorum virorum atque magnorum non minus otii quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, Cato in Cic. Planc. 27, 66: in otio de negotiis cogitare, Cic. Off. 3, 1: o. inertissimum et desidiosissimum, Cic. Agr. 2, 33.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Ease, inactivity, idle life*: hebescere et languescere in otio, Cic. Acad. 2, 2: otio tabescere, id. Att. 2, 14: o. segne trahere, Tac. H. 4, 70.

B. *Leisure, time* for any thing: o. moderatum atque honestum, Cic. Brut. 2: otium consumere in historia scribenda, id. de Or. 2, 13: otium rei si sit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165: o. habere ad aliquid faciendum, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 4: auscultandi, *time to hear,* id. Ad. 3, 4, 55: horum libros delectationi causa, cum est otium, legere soleo, *when I have time,* Cic. de Or. 2, 14: si modo tibi est otium, *if you have time,* id. Part. 1: o. studio suppeditare, *to devote time to study,* Auct. Her. 1, 1: in otium venire, Cic. Att. 1, 7.—Hence,

2. *The fruit of leisure*: otia nostra, *i. e my poems,* Ov. Tr. 2, 223.

C. *Rest, repose, quiet, peace*: pax, tranquillitas, otium, Cic. Agr. 2. 37: multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: res ad otium deducere, id. ib. 1, 5: valde me ad otium pacemque converto, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulae conciliavit, Nep. Timol. 3: studia per otium concelebrata, *in times of peace,* Cic. Inv. 1, 3.

D. In the *abl.*, otio, adverbially, *At leisure, leisurely*: quam libet lambe otio, Phaedr. 1, 24, 6.

† **ōtŏpĕta,** ae, *m.* = ὠτοπέτης, *Long-ear* (pure Latin, auritus), poet. for *hare,* Petr. 35.

† **1. ōtus,** i, *m.* = ὦτος or ὠτός, *A kind of owl, the horned owl,* Plin. 10, 23, 33.

2. Ōtus (also Otos, Othos, and Oetus), i, *m.* *The name of a giant*: immanis Otos, Virg. Cul. 233; cf. Hyg. Fab. 28.

Oufens and **Oufentīnus,** a, um, v. Uf.

ŏvālis, e, *adj.* [ovo] *Of* or *belonging to an ovation* (post-class.): corona, Gell. 5, 4; cf., "*ovalis corona* est murtea," Fest p. 195 ed. Müll.

ŏvanter, *adv.*, v. ovo, *ad fin.*

‡ **ōvārĭus,** ii, *m.* [ovum] *An egg-keeper* (who took charge of the new-laid eggs): Inscr. in Collect. Ferrar. opusc. 9. p. 179.

ŏvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ovo] *An ovation,* i. e. *a lesser triumph,* in which the general, after an easy, bloodless victory, or after a victory over slaves, made his public entrance into the city, not in a chariot, as in the greater triumph, but simply on horseback or on foot. The token of a bloodless victory was a wreath of myrtle around his brows; cf. Fest. p. 195; Gell. 5, 6, 20; Plin. 15, 29, 38: fuit de servis ovatione contentus, Flor. 3, 19.

1. ŏvātus, a, um, *Part.*, from ovo.

2. ōvātus, a, um, *adj.* [ōvum] **I.** *Egg-shaped, ovate* (post-Aug.): aliis ovata species, Plin. 15, 21, 23.—**II.** *Having ovate spots*: lapis Numidicus, id. 35, 1, 1.

3. ŏvātus, ūs, *m.* [ovo] *A shouting, rejoicing* (poet.): Val. Fl. 6, 187.

ŏvĕcŭla, v. ovicula.

ŏvĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ovis] *Of* or *belonging to sheep, sheep-* (post-Aug.): pecus (*al.* oviaricum), Col. 7, 6.—**II.** Subst., oviaria, ae, *f.*, *A flock of sheep*: Var. R. R. 2 *praef.* § 6.

* **ōvĭco,** 1. *v. a.* [ovum] *To mix with the white of an egg*: Plin. Val. 1, 17.

ŏvĭcŭla (ovecula), ae, *f. dim.* [ovis] *A little sheep* (post-classical): ovicula, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 21; so, ovecula, Tert. Pall. 3:—Q. Fabius Max. Cunctator *Ovicula* dictus est a morum clementia, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 43.

Ovĭdĭus, a. *Ovid, the name of a Roman* gens. So, esp., P. Ovidius Naso, *a celebrated Latin poet.* Another of this name: Mart. 7, 44.

ŏvīle, is, *n.* [ovis] *A sheep-fold*: non lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum, Virg. G. 3, 537; so Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 79.—Also of *a fold for goats*: aliis in ovilibus haedi, id. Met. 13, 828.—**II.** Ovile, *An inclosed space in the* Campus Martius, *where the Romans voted at their comitia*: Liv. 26, 22; cf. Serv. Virg. E. 1, 34.

ŏvīlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A shepherd* (post-class. for opilio): pastores oviliones, Jabolen. Dig. 33, 7, 26.

ŏvīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *for sheep, sheep-* (post-class.): stabulatio, App. M. 4, p. 249 Oud.

ŏvillīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to sheep* (post-class.): lac, *sheep's milk,* Theod. Prisc. de diaeta 3: caro, *mutton,* id. ib. 6.

ŏvillus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to sheep* (quite class.): caseus, Cato R. R. 76: grex, Liv. 22, 10: pecus, Col. 7, 2: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33.

Ŏvĭnĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A Roman sur-*

name: "nomina multa habemus ab utroque pecore, a minore *Porcius, Ovinius, Caprilius,* Var. R. R. 2, 1, 10.

ŏvīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to sheep, sheep's* (post-class.): cauda, Seren. Sammon. 14, 254.

ŏvĭpărus, a, um, *adj.* [ovum-pario] *That lays eggs, oviparous* (post-class.): vivipari et ovipari: ita enim appello, quae Graeci ζωοτόκα, καὶ ᾠοτόκα, App. Apol. p. 481 Oud.; so Aus. Idyll. 10, 132.

ŏvis, is (*acc.*, ovim, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 26.—*Abl.*, ovi, acc. to Var. L. L. 8, 37, § 66). *f.* (*m.*, Var. in Non. 216, 23; cf. Fest. p. 195 ed. Müll.) [digaminated from ὄϊς] *A sheep* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: oves scabrae, glabrae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 140; Cic. N. D. 2, 63: multae dictione ovium et boum, id. Rep. 2, 9.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Poet. for *Wool:* et nigram Tyrio murice tingit ovem, Tib 2, 4, 28.—**B.** *Sheep,* for *simpleton, ninny, fool:* Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 3.

ŏvo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* *To exult, rejoice:* **I.** In gen. (so mostly poetical): ovantes Horatium accipiunt, Liv. 1, 25: laetus ovat nunc laude virum, Val. Fl. 4, 342: gutture corvi, Virg. G. 1, 423.—Also of inanimate subjects: currus ovantes, Prop. 3, 7, 53: o. Africus, *rages,* Val. Fl. 2, 506.

II. In partic., *To celebrate* or *keep an ovation, to triumph in an ovation* (v. ovatio) (so freq., and quite classical): ovantem in Capitolium ascendere, Cic. Or. 47: ovans urbem ingrederetur, Liv. 5. 31: ovans triumphavit, *made his triumphal entry on foot,* Vellej. 2, 96; Suet. Tib. 9:—ovatum aurum, *brought in in triumph, taken as spoil,* Pers. 2, 55.—Hence

ŏvanter, *adv.*, *Exultingly* (post-class.): ovanter accurrit, Tert. adv. Val. 28.

ōvum, i. *n.* [ᾠόν, with the digamma] *An egg:* ovum parere, *to lay,* Cic. Acad. 2, 18: gignere, *to lay,* id. N. D. 2, 51: edere, Col. 8, 3: ponere, Ov. M. 8, 258: ovi putamen, *an egg-shell,* Col. 8, 5: pullos ex ovis excludere, *to hatch,* Cic. N. D. 2, 52: ova eniti, *to hatch,* Col. 8, 11: incubare ova, *to sit on, brood on, hatch,* Var. R. R. 3, 9; for which, incubare ovis, Col. 8, 11.—The Romans usually began their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit; hence, integram famem ad ovum affero, *until the egg,* i. e. *the beginning of the meal,* Cic. Fam. 9, 20. And, ab ovo Usque ad mala citaret, Io Bacche, *i. e. from the beginning to the end,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 6.—Acc. to the myth, Leda became pregnant by Jupiter; who visited her in the shape of a swan; she laid two eggs, one by Jupiter and the other by Tyndarus; from the former of which were born Pollux and Helen, and from the latter Castor and Clytemnestra; hence, nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, Hor. A. P. 147: Castor gaudet equis: ovo prognatus eodem Pugnis, *from the same egg,* i. e. *of the same parentage,* id. Sat. 2, 1, 26.—In the circus seven wooden eggs were set up, one of which was removed at the completion of each circuit; hence, non modo ovum illud sublatum est, quod, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 2: ova curriculis numerandis, Liv. 41, 27.

II. Transf.: **A.** *An egg-shell* (as a measure), *an egg-shellful:* Plin. 22, 24, 67.—**B.** *An egg-shape, oval shape, oval:* Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 34.

† **oxălis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ὀξαλίς, *A sort of sorrel, garden sorrel,* Plin. 20, 21, 85.

oxalme, es, *f.* = ὀξάλμη, *A pickle* or *sauce made of vinegar and brine,* Plin. 23, 2, 26.

Oxartes, is, *m.* *A Persian, the father of Roxana, wife of Alexander the Great,* Curt. 10, 3.

Oxathres, is, *m.* *Brother of the Persian king* Darius Codomannus, Curt. 3, 11.

oxĭme, v. ocius.

Oxĭmum, i, *n.* *A city in Italy, also called* Auximum, Liv. 41, 21.

Oxos or **-us,** i, *m.*, Ὦξος, *The Oxus, a river in Asia, which rises on the borders of Hyrcania and Sogdiana, and flows into the Caspian Sea,* now *the Amu* or *Jihon,* Mel. 3, 5, 6; Plin. 6, 16, 18; Curt. 7, 4.

Oxus, i, v. Oxos.

oxўbăphus, i, *m.* = ὀξύβαφον, Lit., *A vinegar-cup* (pure Lat., acetabulum); hence, *a liquid measure, containing* 15 *drachms* (post-class.): Rhemn. Fann. de ponder. 75; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 26.

† **oxycĕdros,** i, *f.* = ὀξύκεδρος, *A species of cedar with pointed leaves,* Plin. 13, 5, 10.

† **oxy-cŏmĭna,** ōrum, *n. plur.* *Pickled olives:* (*al.* oxycominia), Petr. 66.

† **oxygăla,** ae, *f.* = ὀξύγαλα, τά (sour milk), *The thick part of curdled milk, curds:* Col. 12, 8.—Acc. to the Gr., as a *neutr.:* Plin. 28, 9, 35.

† **oxўgărum,** i, *n.* = ὀξύγαρον, *A sauce of vinegar and* garum: Mart. 3, 50.

† **oxўlăpăthum,** i, *n.* = ὀξυλάπαθον, *A kind of sorrel, sharp-pointed dock,* Plin. 20, 21, 85.

† **oxў-mĕli,** ĭtis, *n.* = ὀξύμελι, *Vinegar-honey, a mixture of vinegar and honey, oxymel:* Plin. 23, 2, 29.—Also written oxymelli: brassica ex aceto oxymelli et sale sparsa (*al.* oxymelle, *al.* oxymela), Cato R. R. 157; so Col. 12, 56.

† **oxўmōrus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὀξύμωρος, *Acutely silly:* oxymora verba, *expressions which at first sight appear absurd, but which contain a concealed point;* so especially of such apparently contradictory assertions as, quum tacent clamant, *etc.*, Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 1.

† **oxўmyrsīne,** es, *f.* = ὀξυμυρσίνη, *The plant prickly myrtle, butcher's broom* (pure Latin, ruscus), Plin. 15, 7, 5.

† **oxypaedĕrōtĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὀξυπαιδερώτινος, *Opal-colored:* vestes, Vop. Aur. 46.

† **oxўpŏrus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὀξυπόρος, *That passes quickly through, penetrating;* of food, *easily digested;* of medicine, *that operates quickly:* moretum, Col. 12, 56; so Plin. 20, 7, 26; ib. 23, 96; 24, 8, 36; Stat. S. 4, 9, 36.

* **Oxyrrhŏe** or **Oxyrae,** es, *f.* = Ὀξυῤῥόη, *One of Actaeon's hounds,* Hyg. Fab. 181.

† **oxys,** ўos, *m.* = ὀξύς (sharp): **I.** *Common wood-sorrel,* Plin. 27, 12, 89.—**II.** *A kind of sharp rush,* Plin. 11, 18, 69.

† **oxysacchărum,** i, *n.* = ὀξυσάκχαρον, *Vinegar-sugar, a drink made of vinegar and sugar,* Constant. Afer. 7, 1.

† **oxyschoenos,** i, *m.* = ὀξύσχοινος, *A kind of rush,* Plin. 21, 18, 69.

† **oxўtŏnon,** i, *n.* = ὀξύτονον, *Wild poppy,* App. Herb. 53.

† **oxў-trĭphyllon,** i, *n.* = ὀξυτρίφυλλον, *Sharp-leaved trefoil,* Plin. 21, 9, 30.

oxyzōmus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀξύζωμος, *Seasoned with sour sauce* (post-class.): pullus, Apic. 6, 9.

† **ŏzaena,** ae, *f.* = ὄζαινα: **I.** *A kind of polypus:* ozaena, dicta a gravi capitis odore, Plin. 9, 30, 48.—**II.** *A polypus in the nose:* narium ozaenae, id. 25, 13, 102.

† **ozaenītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ὀζαινῖτις, *Bastard nard:* Plin. 12, 12, 26.

ozaenōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ozaena, *no.* II.] *Affected with a polypus* of the nose (late Lat.): loca, Pelag. Vet. 16.

Ozogardana, ae, *f.* *A city of Mesopotamia,* Amm. 25, 4.

* **Ozomĕne,** ēs, *f.* *The wife of Thaumas and mother of the Harpies,* Hyg. Fab. 14.

ozўmum, i, *n.* v. ocinum.

P.

P, p, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, the character for which is made by shortening and bending round the right leg of the Greek Π, as is shown by inscriptions and coins, which exhibit the P in the forms Γ and Γ.

The *P*-sound, like the *K*- and *T*-sounds, was not aspirated in the ancient language; whence the spelling TRIVMPE for triumphe, in the Song of the Arval Brothers.

As an initial, P combines, in pure Latin words, only with the consonants *l* and *r;* the combinations *pn, ps,* and *pt* belong to words borrowed from the Greek, with the sole exception of the pron. suffix *pte.*—As a medial, its combination with *s* and *t* was so suited to the organ of the Latins that *ps* and *pt* are often put for *bs* and *bt;* so, OPSIDESQVE and OPTENVI in the Epitaphs of the Scipios; and so, too, in later inscrr., APSENS, APSENTI, SVPSIGNARE, *etc.*—A final *p* occurs only in the apocopated volup.

For the very frequent interchange of *p* and *b*, see under B.—*P* is put for *v* in opilio for ovilio, from ovis.—An instance of its commutation with palatals appears in lupus and λύκος, and perhaps also spolium and σκῦλον, as, on the other hand, jecur and ἧπαρ; cf., also, the letter Q.—Its commutation with a lingual is shown in pavo and ταώς, and perhaps also in hospes and hostis.—P is assimilated to a following *f* in officina for opificina, and is altogether elided by syncope in Oscus for Opscus.—It is euphonically inserted between *ms* and *mt:* sumpsi, sumptum.

As an abbreviation, P denotes most frequently the praenomen Publius, but also stands for parte, pater, pedes, pia, pondo, populus, posuerunt, publicus, *etc.* P. C. stands for patres conscripti, patronus civitatis or coloniae, ponendum curavit, potestate censoria, *etc.* P. M. pontifex maximus, patronus municipii, posuit merito. P. P. pater patriae, praepositus, primi pilus, pro parte. P. R. populus Romanus. P. S. pecunia sua.

Pa pro parte (*leg.* patre) et PO pro potissimum positum est in Saliari carmine, Fest. p. 205 ed. Müll.

‡ **păbo,** ōnis, *m.* *A one-wheeled vehicle, a wheel-barrow:* "*pabo* vehiculum unius rotae," Gloss. Isid.

pābŭlāris, e, *adj.* [pabulum] *Of* or *fit for fodder:* vicia, Col. 2, 14, 1; Pallad. 1, 6, 14; Plin. 18, 16, 41.

‡ **pābŭlārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to fodder* or *pasture:* PABVLARIORVM COLLEGIVM, perhaps *the farmers of the public pastures,* Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 9, *n.* 3 and 20.

pābŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pabulor] *Pasture:* **I.** Lit.: Var. R. R. 3, 16; so Col. 7, 9 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., in milit. lang., *A collecting fodder, a foraging:* omnes nostras pabulationes frumentationesque observabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 16: premi pabulatione, id. B. C. 1, 78: pabulatione intercludi, id. B. G. 7, 44.

pābŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *A fodderer, a herdsman;* only according to the gloss: "*pabulator* pastor, qui bubus pabula praebet," Isid. Gloss.—**II.** In milit. lang., *A forager:* Caes. B. C. 1, 55; so Liv. 29, 2.

pābŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pabulator] *Of* or *for fodder:* corbis, Col. 6, 3, 5; so id. 11, 2, 99.

pābŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [pabulum] **I.** *neutr.:* **A.** *To eat fodder, to feed, graze:* capella placide et lente pabulatur, Col. 7, 6; so id. 8, 15: pabulantia jumenta, Front. p. 2203 P.

B. *To seek fodder;* hence, in gen., *to seek a subsistence;* of fishermen: ad mare huc prodimus pabulatum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 6.

2. In partic., in milit. lang., *To forage:* angustius pabulantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 29: quum Caesar pabulandi causa tres legiones misisset, id. B. G. 5, 17: pabulantes nostros profligant, Tac. A. 12, 38 *fin.*

* **II.** *Act.*, *To nourish, manure:* fimo pabulandae sunt oleae, Col. 5, 9, 13.

pābŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Abounding in fodder* (late Lat.): insula, Sol. 22.

pābŭlum, i, *n.* [pasco] *Food, nourishment:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** Of men (so only poet.): mundi, Lucr. 5, 941: pabula dira (of the human food of Polyphemus), Val. Fl. 4, 105.

B. Of animals, *Fodder* (so very freq., and quite class.): bubus pabulum parare, Cato R. R. 54: secare pabulum, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: supportare, id. B. C. 3, 58: hirundo pabula parva legens, Virg. A. 12, 475: pabula decerpere, Ov. M. 13, 943: pabula carpit ovis, id. Fast. 4, 750; id. Pont. 1, 2, 122: viciam conserere in pabulum, Col. 11, 2, 71: cervi noctu procedunt ad pabula, Plin. 8, 32, 50: subus serpentes in pabulo sunt, id. 11, 53, 115.

II. Trop., *Food, nourishment, sustenance* (quite class.): Acheruntis pabulum, *food for Acheron* (said of one who deserves to die), Plaut. Casin. 2, 1, 11: amoris, Lucr. 4, 1056: est enim animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Acad. 2, 41: pabulum studii atque doctrinae, id. de Sen. 14: dederatque gravi nova pabula morbo, Ov. M. 8, 876.

pācālis, e, *adj.* [pax] *Of* or *belonging to peace, peaceful* (a poet. word): olea, Ov. M. 6, 101: laurus, *peaceful, that betokens peace,* id. ib. 15, 591: pacales flammae, *on the altar of the goddess of Peace,* id. Fast. 1, 719.

pācāte, *adv.*, v. 2. paco, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **pācātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. paco] *A peace-making, pacification, peace:* Front. Strateg. praef.

pācātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A peace-maker, pacificator* (post-Aug.): gentium, Sen. Ben. 5, 15: terrae Iberae, Sil. 16, 246: ORBIS, Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. 7, p. 190.

pācātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pacator] *Peace-promoting, pacific* (post-class.): judicium, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

Pācātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pacata] *A female proper name:* Hier. Ep. 128, *n.* 4.

pācātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 2. paco.

Pācensis, e, *adj.* [Pax Julia] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the city of* Pax Julia (in Lusitania), the modern *Beja;* hence, PACENSES, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of that city:* Inscr. Grut. 199, 4.—**II.** Pacensis colonia, *The city of* Forum Julii, the mod. *Frejus:* Plin. 3. 4, 5.—**III.** *The colony of* Deultum, *in Thrace,* the mod. *Derkon:* Num. ap. Mionnet Descr. des medaill. 1, p. 383.

Păchȳnum, i, *n.*, and **Păchȳnus (-os),** i (Păchўnus, Avien. Perieg. 645; Prisc. Perieg. 482,), *m.* and *f.*, Πάχυνος, *The southeastern promontory of Sicily, looking toward Greece,* now *Capo di Passaro:* ipsius promontorium Pelorus vocatur vergens in Italiam, Pachynum in Graeciam, Lilybaeum in Africam, Plin. 3, 8, 14: classis Pachynum appulsa, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35; so Liv. 25, 27: obversa Pachynos ad austros, Ov. M. 13, 726; so *voc.*, Pachyne, id. ib. 5, 350. Cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 341.

Pācĭdējānus, i, *m.* *A famous gladiator, whose combat with Aeserninus the Samnite, mentioned by Lucilius, became proverbial,* Lucil. in Non. 393, 30; Cic. Opt. gen. or. 6, 17; id. Tusc. 4, 21; id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2; Hor. S. 2, 7, 97.

pācĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pax-fero] *Peace-bringing, that makes* or *announces peace, peaceful, pacific:* sermo, Luc. 3, 305:—oliva, Virg. A. 8, 116: laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 40; of the same, virga, Val. Fl. 4, 139.—A frequent epithet of the gods; so of Mercury: pacifer Cyllenius, Ov. M. 14, 291; so Inscr. Orell. 1411; of Jupiter, Inscr. ap. Gud. 7, 7; of Mars, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1353; of Apollo, Inscr. Grut. 38, 7; of Hercules, id. ib. 49, 1; 1013, 4; of Minerva, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 1, *n.* 228; of Genius (perhaps of Mercury), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1412.

‡ **pācĭfĕro,** are [id.] *To keep peace:* "*pacifero, εἰρήνην ἄγω,*" Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pācĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pacifico] *A peace-making, pacification* (quite class.): spes pacificationis, Cic. Att. 7. 8: opem et gratiam alicujus ad pacificationem quaerere, id. ib. 9, 11; id. Fam. 10, 27: ubi ista pacificatio perpetrari nequivit, Gell. 7, 3.

pācĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A peace-maker, pacificator* (quite class.): Allobrogum, Cic. Att. 1, 13: Servius pacificator, id. ib. 15, 7; Liv. 27, 30;—Quint. 11, 3, 119.

* **pācĭfĭcātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [pacificator] *Peace-making, pacificatory:* legatio, Cic. Phil. 12, 1.

pācĭfĭce, *adv.*, v. pacificus, *ad fin.*

pācĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (ante- and post-class.; also as a deponent; v. in the follg., and cf. Prisc. p. 799 P.) [pax-facio] *To make* or *conclude a peace* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: quo Metellus initio, Jugurtha pacificante, praesidium imposuerat, *at the beginning of Jugurtha's negotiations for peace,* Sall. J. 66: legati pacificatum venerunt, Liv. 5, 23; cf. id. 7, 40.—(*β*) As a deponent: pacificari cum altero statuit, Just. 6, 1; so, pacificatus cum Carthaginiensibus, id. 23, 1.

II. Transf., in gen., *To pacify, appease:* satin' ergo tecum pacificatus sum Antipho? Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 13: coelestes pacificasset, Catull. 68, 75; so, divos, Sil. 15, 423: aures Pieriis modis, Claud. in Ruf. 2 *praef.*

pācĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Peace-making, pacific* (quite class.): persona, * Cic. Att. 8, 12, 4: secures, *the axes in the fasces of the lictors,* Luc. 7, 63: Janus, Mart. 8, 66.—Hence,

Adv., pācĭfĭce, *Pacifically* (post-classical): consulere, Cyprian. Ep. 41.

‡ **pacĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *A contract, covenant* (ante-class. for pactio): "*pacionem* antiqui dicebant, quam nunc *pactionem* dicimus: unde et *pacisci* adhuc et *paco* in usu remanet," Fest. p. 250 ed. Müll. (perh. too, in Fest. s. v. NVPTIAS, p. 170, instead of ratio we should read pacio, acc. to the conject. of Dac. on the preced. passage).

păcisco, ĕre, v. paciscor, *ad fin.*

păciscor, pactus, 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (act. collat. form, v. at the end) [1. paco] *To make a bargain, contract,* or *agreement* with any one; *to covenant, agree, stipulate, bargain, contract* respecting any thing.

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (*α*) *Neutr.:* pacisci cum illo paulula pecunia potes, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 24; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14: paciscitur magna mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 25, 33; cf., pacti sunt inter se, ut die statuta, Just. 1, 10: votis pacisci, Ne Cypriae Tyriaeque merces Addant avaro divitias mari, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59:—de mercede, Suet. Gramm. 7.

(*β*) *Act.:* ea pacisci modo scis, sed quae pacta es, non scis solvere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 89: quam (provinciam) sibi pactus erat, Cic. Sest. 25: omnibus proscriptis, reditum salutemque pactus est, Liv. 38, 77, 2: pactus in singulos (homines) minas decem a tyranno, Plin. 35, 10. 36.—With an object-clause: Leucippo fieri pactus uterque gener, Ov. F. 5, 702: dimitti (eum) pactus, si, *etc.*, Plin. 8, 7, 7.—In the *part. fut. pass.:* ut firma fierent paciscenda, Amm. 31, 12.

B. In partic., of a marriage contract, *To betroth* a girl: ex qua pactus esset vir domo, in matrimonium duceret, Liv. 4, 4, 10; cf. id. 44, 30, 4 Duker *N. cr.*

II. Trop., *To barter, hazard, stake* (poet.): vitam pro laude pacisci, Virg. A. 5, 230; so, letum pro laude, id. ib. 12, 48: aevum pro luce, Stat. Th. 1, 317.

A. Act. collat. form, pacisco, ĕre (ante-class.): id quoque paciscunt, Naev. in Non. 474, 17: paciscit, obsides ut reddant, id. ib. 18.

B. pactus, a, um, in pass. signif., *Agreed upon, settled, determined, covenanted, stipulated* (quite class.): pactum pretium, Cic. Off. 3. 29; id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: foedus, id. Sest. 14 *fin.*: cum hoste pactae induciae, id. Off. 1, 10.—In the *abl. abs.:* quidam pacto inter se ut victorem res sequeretur, ferro decreverunt, *by agreement,* Liv. 28, 21; so Sil. 14, 97.

2. In partic., of betrothed persons, esp. in the *fem.*, pacta, ae, *Betrothed, a betrothed wife:* haec tibi pacta 'st Callicli filia, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 59: cujus filio pacta est Artavasdis filia, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 2: Turnus, cui pacta Lavinia fuerat, Liv. 1, 2.—Less freq. without the *dat.* subst: gremiis abducere pactas, Virg. A. 10, 79; Vellej. 2, 1. And of *a betrothed husband, bridegroom,* Stat. Th. 3, 172.

3. Subst., pactum, i, *n.*, *An agreement, covenant, contract, compact, pact,* "*pactum* est, quod inter aliquos convenit," Cic. Inv. 2, 22; cf. Auct. Her. 2, 13; and Rein's Privatr. p. 299 and 340: pacta et promissa semperne servanda sint, Cic. Off. 3, 24: mansit in conditione atque pacto, id. Verr. 1, 6, 16: pacti et conventi formula, id. Caecin. 18; cf., ex pacto et convento, id. Att. 6, 3; and, pacta conventaque, Sen. Ben. 3, 15: stare pacto, Liv. 9, 11.—Poet.: sacrum, *i. e. a marriage contract,* Val. Fl. 8, 401.

(*β*) In gen., in the *abl.*, pacto, like ratione and modo, *Manner, way, means* (quite class.): percontat Aeneas, quo pacto Trojam urbem liquerit, Naev. 2, 1; Plaut. Am. prol. 137: nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit, *how,* Cic. Mur. 21: non tacebo umquam alio pacto, nisi, *etc.*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 46: aliquo pacto verba his dabo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 13: quoquo pacto tacito est opus, id. Ad. 3, 2, 44: si nullo alio pacto, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 71: alio pacto docere, Cic. Inv. 1, 21: fieri nullo pacto potest, ut, *etc.*, id. Fin. 1, 8: servi mei si me isto pacto metuerent, id. Cat. 1, 7.

‡ **1. paco,** ĕre, prim. of paciscor and pango, *To make* or *come to an agreement, to agree together* respecting any thing: NI CVM EO PACIT TALIO ESTO, Lex XII. Tab.; v. Append.; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 516 *sq.*

2. pāco, āvi, ātum. 1. *v. a.* [pax] *To bring into a state of peace and quietness, to make peaceful, to quiet, pacify, subdue, soothe* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: pacare Amanum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: omnem Galliam, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: Erymanthi nemora, Virg. A. 6, 804: MARE A PRAEDONIBVS, Monum. Ancyr. *fin.* in Grut. 233; Ov. F. 2, 17.

II. Transf., of things as objects: incultae pacantur vomere silvae, *are subdued, tilled,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 45: incertos animi aestus, *to quiet,* Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 225: dolorem, id. de Apono *fin.*—Hence

pācātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Pacified, quieted, peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed,* (opp. to hostilis) (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, Cic. de Or. 1, 8: in provincia pacatissima, id. Ligar. 2: pacatissima et quietissima pars, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: nec hospitale quicquam pacatumve, Liv. 21, 20:—pacati status aëris, Lucr. 3, 293: mare, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 19: vultus, Ov. F. 1, 3.—In the *neutr.* abs., pacatum, i, *n.*, *A friendly country:* vagi milites in pacato, Liv. 8, 34: ex pacatis praedas agere, *i. e. from countries at peace with Rome,* Sall. J. 32: qui medius inter pacata et hostilia fuit, Danubius et Rhenus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7.—**B.** Trop.: oratio pacatior, Cic. Brut. 31.—Hence,

Adv., pācāte, *Peaceably, quietly* (post-Aug.): pacatius ad reliqua secessimus, Petr. 10.—*Sup.:* pacatissime et commodissime, Aug. Soliloq. 2, 7.

Paconĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So, M. Paconius, Cic. Mil. 27. Another M. Paconius, Suet. Tib. 61; Tac. A. 3, 66.

Păcŏrus, i, *m.:* **I.** *A son of Orodes, king of Parthia, the conqueror of Crassus; he was afterward conquered by Ventidius Bassus, the legate of Antony,* Cic. Att. 5, 18; 15, 1; Just. 42, 4.—**II.** Pacorus II., *A king of the Parthians in the time of Domitian,* Plin. Ep. 10, 16; Mart. 9, 36.—**III.** *A Roman surname,* Inscr. Grut. 39, 4; 102, 1.

pacta, v. pactus, under paciscor, *ad fin.*

* **pactĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [paciscor] *Agreed upon, stipulated,* Gell. 1, 25, 8.

* **pactĭlis,** e, *adj.* [pango] *Plaited together, wreathed:* corona, Plin. 21, 3, 8 (*opp.* sutilis).

pactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [paciscor] *An agreeing, covenanting; an agreement, covenant, contract, bargain, paction:* "est autem *pactio* duorum pluriumve in idem placitum et consensum," Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 1; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 299: in pactionibus faciendis legem spectare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12: pactionem facere de aliqua re, id. Rosc. Com. 12 and 14: pactionem cum aliquo facere, ut, *etc.*, id. Att. 4, 18: conditiones pactionesque bellicas perturbare perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29; id. Caecin. 18: arma per pactionem tradere, Liv. 9, 11: collegam suum Antonium pactione provinciae perpulerat, ne, *etc.*, *by making over to him his province according to agreement,* Sall. C. 26, 4.

II. In partic.: **A.** *An agreement, compact, between the farmers general and the inhabitants of a province:* pactiones cum aliquo conficere, Cic. Fam. 13, 65; id. Att. 5, 13.

B. *A corrupt bargaining, an underhand agreement* or *compact:* nonnullos pactionis suspicionem non vitasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7: Aulum spe pactionis perpulit, uti, *etc.*, Sall. J. 38.

C. *A truce:* aut pax aut pactio, Flor. 4, 12 *fin.*

D. Pactio verborum, *A form of words* ex pactione verborum, quibus jusjurandum comprehenditur, *on account of the form of oath,* Cic. Rosc. Com. 16.

pactītĭus, a, um, v. pacticius.

‡ **pactĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [pactio] *An*

agreement: "pactio, pactiuncula," Not. Tir.

Pactōlus, i, *m.*, Πακτωλός, *A river in Lydia which was said to bring down golden sands*, the mod. *Sarabat*, Plin. 5, 29, 30; Hyg. Fab. 191; Ov. M. 11, 142: Pactolus aureas undas agens, Var. in Non. 243, 20; cf. Hor. Epod. 15, 20.—**II.** Hence **Pactōlis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pactolus:* nymphae Pactolides, Ov. M. 6, 15.

* **pactor,** ōris, *m.* [paciscor] *One who makes a contract, a contractor, negotiator:* societatis pactores, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21.

pactum, v. paciscor, *ad fin.*

Pactŭmējus, i, *m.* *A supposititious son of Canidia:* Hor. Epod. 17, 50.

1. pactus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from paciscor.

2. pactus, a, um, *Part.*, from pango.

3. pactus, i, *m.*, v. paciscor, *ad fin.*

4. pactus, ūs, *m.* [paciscor] *An agreement, bargain, pact:* unius noctis pactu (*al.* tractu, *al.* tactu), Petr. 81.

Pactўe, ēs, and **Pactўa,** ae, *f.*, Πακτύη, *A town of Thrace*, Nep. Alc. 7; Plin. 4, 11, 18.

Pācŭvĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So esp., Pacuvius, ii, *m.*, *A celebrated Roman poet, a native of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius, and contemporary of P. Scipio Africanus*, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 1, 1; Brut. 64; Fin. 1, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 56; Quint. 10, 1, 97; cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit.-Gesch. § 40, 3d edit.—He is also said to have distinguished himself as a painter, Plin. 35, 4, 7.—**II.** Hence **Pācŭvĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pacuvian:* physicus, Cic. de Div. 1, 57: testudo, *described by Pacuvius*, Tert. Pall. 3: ex quibus est Pacuvianum illud: *nam si qui*, etc., *that Pacuvian verse*, Gell. 14, 1 *fin.*

Pădaei, ōrum, *m.* *A people of further India, at the mouth of the Indus.* Acc. to Herodotus (3, 99) they were cannibals: vicinus Phoebo tenet arva Pedaeus, Tib. 4, 1, 144.

Pădanĕus, a, um, v. Padus, *no.* II., A.

Pădānus, a, um, v. Padus, *no.* II., B.

†† **pădi,** ōrum, *m.* [a Gallic word] *Pitch pines:* Plin. 3, 16, 20 *fin.*

Pădus, i, *m.* *The Po, the principal river of Italy*, Mel. 2, 4, 4 *sq.*: Plin. 3. 16, 20: sive Padi ripis, Virg. A. 9, 680: populiferque Padus, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 32.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pădanĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *on the Po:* silvae, Sol. 33.—**B. Pădānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Po:* silvae, Sol. 20: culices, Sid. Ep. 1, 8.

Pădūsa, ae, *f.* *A canal running from the Po to Ravenna, now the canal of St. Alberti:* piscosove amne Padusae, Virg. A. 11, 457; cf. Plin. 3, 16, 20.

Paean, ānis, *m.*, Παιάν: **I.** *An appellation of Apollo, as the healing deity:* signum Paeanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57: Paeana voce, Ov. M. 14, 720; Juv. 6, 171. Cf. Fest. p. 222 ed. Müll.: Macr. S. 1, 17.

II. Transf., *A religious hymn*, orig. in honor of Apollo, but also transf. to other deities, *a festive hymn, hymn of triumph* or *praise, a paean:* conclamant socii laetum paeana secuti, Virg. A. 10, 738; Prop. 3, 13, 42: Herculeum paeana canunt, Stat. Th. 4, 157.—As a simple exclamation, like hymenaee: dicite io Paean, et io bis dicite Paean, *shout huzza!* Ov. A. A. 2, 1.

Paeantĭădes, Paeantĭus, Paeas, v. Poeant.

paeantis, ĭdis, *f.* *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Sol. 9; Isid. Orig. 14, 4.

paedăgōga, ae, *f.* [paedagogus] *A governess:* Hier. Ep. 128, *n.* 4.

paedăgōgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Education, instruction* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Val. 13.

paedăgōgĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [paedagogium] *Of* or *belonging to the* paedagogium (post-class.): puer, Amm. 26, 6; 29, 3: qui ministeriales et paedagogiani exsistunt, *reared to serve at court*, Cod. Theod. 8, 7, 5.

† **paedăgōgĭum,** ii, *n.* = παιδαγωγεῖον, *The place where boys of servile birth intended for pages were educated, the pages' hall* (not ante-Aug.): Plin. Ep. 7, 27.—**II.** Transf., *The boys in a* paedagogium: paedagogium pretiosa veste succingitur, Sen. Vit. B. 17; id. Ep. 123.—**B.** In partic., *Boys reared for purposes of lewdness:* ingenuae conditionis paedagogia, Suet. Ner. 28; cf. Plin. 33, 12, 54.

paedăgōgo, are, *v. a.* [paedagogus] *To educate, instruct* (ante- and post-class.): depulsum mamma paedagogandum accipit, Pac. in Fest. s. v. REPOTIA, p. 281 ed. Müll.; Fulg. Planc. de contin. Virg. *fin.*

† **paedăgōgus,** i, *m.* = παιδαγωγός, lit., A slave who took the children to school and had the charge of them at home. *A governor, preceptor, pedagogue:* **I.** Lit.: nutrices et paedagogi, Cic. Lael. 20, 74: tamquam quicquam aliud sit sapiens quam humani generis paedagogus, Sen. Ep. 89 *med.*: de paedagogis hoc amplius, ut aut sint eruditi plane, aut se non esse eruditos sciant, Quint. 1, 1, 8; cf. ib. 11; 1, 2, 10; 25; 1, 3, 15; 6, 1, 41, et saep.—Terence jestingly gives the name paedagogus to a young man who accompanied his sweetheart to and from school, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 94.—(β) Adjectively: lex paedagoga, Paul. Nol. carm. 21, 681.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., *A leader, guide:* Suet. Galb. 14: unicuique nostrum paedagogum dari deum inferioris notae, Sen. Ep. 110; cf. id. ib. 50; Col. 1, 1.

B. *A pedant:* hic dux, hic ille est paedagogus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 32; cf. Suet. Ner. 37.

† **paedĕros,** ōtis, *m.* = παιδέρως: **I.** *A precious stone:* **A.** *An opal.* Plin. 37. 6, 22.—**B.** *An amethyst*, Plin. 37. 9, 40.—**II.** *A plant, a kind of bear's-foot*, Plin. 22, 22, 34.

paedīcātor, ōris, *m.* [1. paedico] *A paederast:* Licin. Calv. in Suet. Caes. 49.

1. paedīco (pēdīco, Auct. Priap. 68), are, *v. a.* [παιδικός] *To commit paederasty:* **I.** Lit.: paedicare cupis meos amores, Catull. 21, 4; so, puerum, Mart. 11, 94.—Of unnatural lewdness with a woman: Mart. 11, 104. Also of the abuse of a man by a woman: id. 7, 67.

II. Transf., of the tunic: Mart. 11, 99.

2. paedīco, ōnis, *m.* [1. paedico] *A paederast*, Mart. 6, 32; 12, 86.

paedĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [paedor] *Nasty, stinking:* "*paedidos* sordidos significant atque obsoletos: tractum vocabulum a Graeco, quia παῖδες, *i. e.* pueri, talis sint aetatis, ut nesciant a sordibus abstinere," Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 ed. Müll.: senex, Lucil. in Non. 166, 13 (*al.* perditus, *al.* arthriticus): paedidissimi servi, Petr. 34.

paedor, ōris, *m.* *Nastiness, filth:* **I.** Lit.: barba paedore horrida, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: membra horrida paedore, Lucr. 6, 1266; *plur.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: exuere paedorem, Tac. A. 6, 44: longus in carcere paedor, Luc. 2, 72.—**II.** Transf., *A stink, stench* (post-classical): sine paedore, Aug. Civ. D. 14, 24.

paegnĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [paegnium] *Of* or *belonging to play.* Thus the name paegniarii was given to gladiators who fought only in jest: Suet. Cal. 26: APRILIS PAEGNIAR., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2566.

Paegnĭum, ii, *n.*, Παίγνιον (plaything), *A Roman slave-name:* Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 20.

paemĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* In econom. lang., *Full of chinks, uneven, rough:* area, Var. R. R. 1, 51 (also cited in Non. 163, 14).

paene (pene), *adv.* *Nearly, almost* (quite class.): fores paene effregisti, Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 4; so id. Amph. 4, 2, 6; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 26; id. Truc. 2, 6, 37: aliquem p. perdere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 10: p. amicus, Cic. Fam. 1, 4: p. valens, id. Att. 15, 1: Brutum non minus amo, quam tu: paene dixi quam te, id. ib. 5, 20; id Rosc. Com. 6: non solum in omnibus civitatibus, sed paene etiam in singulis domibus, factiones sunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: quam paene furvae regna Proserpinae . . . vidimus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 21: paene manu, quod amo, tanta est vicinia, tango: Saepe sed heu lacrimas hoc mihi paene movet. Ov. Her. 18, 179.—*Sup.*: ita mea consilia perturbat paenissime (penissime), *utterly, completely*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 127; so id. Aul. 3, 4, 7; App. M. 8, p. 523 Oud.; cf. Prisc. p. 608 and 1008 P.

paeninsŭla (pen.), ae, *f.* [paeneinsula] *A peninsula:* Liv. 26, 42; Catull. 31, 1; Plin. 3, 10, 15.

paenŭla (pen.), ae, *f.* *A woolen outer garment covering the whole body, a kind of cloak* or *mantle, worn on journeys, and also in the city in rainy weather* (cf. Becker's Gall. 2, p. 93 *sq.*, and the authorities there cited): Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 23: paenulam in caput induce, ne te noscat, Pomp. in. Non. 537, 8; so Lucil. ib.: paenula irretitus, Cic. Mil. 20: incolumi Rhodos . . . facit quod Paenula solstitio, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18; Plin. 8, 48, 73: non quaerenda est homini, qui habet virtutem, paenula in imbri, Var. in Non. 537, 12; so Juv. 5, 79; cf. Var. in Non. l. l.: paenulis intra Urbem frigoris causa ut senes uterentur, permisit . . . matronas tamen intra Urbem paenulis uti vetuit, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 27.—In later times also worn by orators: Tac. Or. 39.—Proverb.: paenulam alicui scindere, *i. e. to press one strongly to stay*; opp. to vix paenulam alicui attingere, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.

II. Transf., *A covering, cover, envelope:* Var. in Non. 448, 27: ne paenula desit olivis, Mart. 14, 1: supra catinum paenula, ut infundibulum inversum, est attemperata, Vitr. 10, 12.

B. Paenula, ae, *A Roman surname.* Liv. 25, 19, 9.

paenŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [paenula] *A paenula-maker:* consequitur paenularium, Nov. in Non. 148, 33 (acc. to Non., paenularium is a *neutr.*, having the sense of "theca et vagina paenula," *a receptacle in which the paenula is kept*): CN. COSSVTIVS PAENVLARIVS, Inscr. Grut. 646, 5.

paenŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Wearing the paenula:* Cic. Mil. 10, 28; so id. ib. 20, 54; Sen. Ben. 3, 28.

Paenŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of the paenula, paenulean:* Lampr. Diadum. 2.

paenultĭmus (pen.), a, um, *adj.* [paene-ultimus] *The last but one* (post-class.): paenultima meta November, Aus. Ecl. quotae Cal. sint mens. 12.—**II.** Subst., paenultima, ae, *f.* (*sc.* syllaba), *The penultimate syllable, the penult:* paenultimam circumflectere, Gell. 4, 7.

paenuria, ae, *f.*, v. penuria.

† **paeon,** ōnis, *m.* = παιών, *A metrical foot of four syllables, three short and one long* (and which, acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called primus, secundus, tertius, quartus), Cic. Or. 64: de Or. 3, 47; Quint. 9, 4, 47; 87; 110; Diom. p. 477 P.; Don. p. 1739 ib.; Mar. Vict. p. 1957.

Paeŏnes, um, *m.*, Παίονες, *A people of Macedonia, in that part of it afterward called Emathia, the Paeonians:* Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 77; so id. Met. 5, 313.—*Sing.*, Paeon, ōnis, *m.* (Παιών) *A Paeonian.* Liv. 42, 51, 6.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Paeŏnĭa,** ae, *f*, Παιονία, *The country of the Paeonians, Emathia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17. Liv. 40, 3.—**B. Paeŏnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *A female Paeonian:* Paeonis Euippe mater fuit, Ov. M. 5, 303.—**C. Paeŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Παιόνιος, *Of* or *belonging to Paeonia, Paeonian:* gentes, Plin. 4, 10, 17.

† **1. paeōnĭa,** ae, *f.* = παιωνία, *The peony*, so named after its discoverer, Paeon, Plin. 25, 4, 10.

2. Paeonia, ae, v. Paeones, *no.* II., A.

paeonicus, a, um, *adj.* [paeon] *Of* or *belonging to the foot paeon, paeonic:* metrum. Diom. p. 506 P.

Paeŏnis, ĭdis, v. Paeones, *no.* II., B.

1. Paeŏnĭus, a, um, v. Paeones, *no* II., C.

2. Paeōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Παιώνιος, *Of* or *belonging to the god of medicine* (Παιών), *healing, medicinal* (a poet. word): herbae, Virg. A. 7, 768: ope Paeonia, Ov. M. 15, 535: fontes, Sil. 14, 27: unda, Claud. de Apon. 67: cura, id. B. G. 121.

Paestum, i, *n.* *A city of Lucania, formerly called* Posidonia, *celebrated for its twice-blowing roses*, now *Pesti:* biferique rosaria Paesti, Virg. G. 4, 119; cf. Ov. M. 15, 708; prop. 4, 5, 59: oppidum Paestum Graecis Posidonia appellatum, Plin. 3, 5, 10. Cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 132 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Paestānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Paestum, Paestan:* sinus, Cic. Att. 16, 6: rosae, Ov. Pont. 2, 4, 28.—In the *plur.*, Paestani, ōrum, *m.*, *The Paestans*, Liv. 37. 10.

* **paetŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [paetus] *Having a slight cast in the eye, slightly blink-eyed:* redeo ad deos: ecquos si non tam strabones. at paetulos esse arbitramur? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80; cf. paetus.

paetus, a, um, *adj., Having leering eyes, with a cast in the eyes, blinking or winking with the eyes, blink-eyed;* esp. as an epithet of Venus, *prettily leering, with a pretty cast in her eyes, prettily blinking:* "*Paetus,* μύωψ τοῖς ὄμμασιν," Gloss. Philox. "uni animalium homini depravantur oculi: unde *Straborum* et *Paetorum* cognomina," Plin. 11, 37, 55: Plaut. fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. VALGOS, p. 375 ed. Müll.: Strabonem Appellat paetum pater, Hor. S. 1, 3, 45.—Of Venus: non haec res de Venere paeta strabam facit? Var. in Prisc. p. 684 P.: si paeta est, Veneri similis, Ov. A. A. 2, 659: Minerva flavo lumine est, Venus paeto, Auct. Priap. 37.—**II.** Paetus as *A surname:* Q. Aelius Paetus, *consul with* M. Junius Pennus, A.U.C. 587. P. Aelius Paetus, *an augur,* Liv. 27, 36. L. Papirius Paetus, *a friend of Cicero,* Cic. Att. 1, 20, 7; 2, 1, 12. To him are addressed the letters of Cicero, id. Fam. 9, 15–26.

Pāgānālĭa, ĭum, *n.* [pagus] *The festival of the* pagus, *celebrated in January; the country festival, rural festival:* Var. L. L. 6, 3, § 24; cf. ib. § 26; Macr. S. 1, 16; v. also Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 77; and Mommsen, Tribus, p. 17.

pāgānĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the country, rural, rustic:* **I.** Lit.: "*paganicae* feriae," Var. L. L. 6, 3, § 26; cf. Paganalia. IOVI PAGANICO SACR., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1250.—Absol.: bona habere in paganico (sc. solo or agro), Cod. Justin. 6, 21, 1; cf. paganus:—pila paganica, *a ball stuffed with down,* used at first in the country, but afterward also in the city, Mart. 7, 32; 14, 45.

II. In eccl. Lat., *Heathenish, pagan,* Salvian. de Gub. 1.

pāgānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [paganus] *Heathenism, paganism* (post-class.): stolidae paganitatis error, Cod. Theod. 15, 5, 5.

pāgānus, a, um, *adj.* [pagus] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the country* or *to a village, rustic:* PORTICVS, Inscr. (A.U.C. 659) ap. Orell. 3793: lex, Plin. 28, 2, 5: foci, Ov. F. 1, 670.—**B.** Subst.: paganus, i, *m., A countryman, peasant, villager, rustic:* nulli pagani aut montani, Auct. or. pro dom. 28, 74: pagani et oppidani, Hirt. B. Alex. 36: pagani vel decuriones, Cod. Theod. 7, 21, 2.

II. Opposed to military, *Civil, civic;* and, subst., paganus, i, *m., A citizen:* vel paganum est peculium vel castrense, Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 37.—Subst.: Tac. H. 3, 24: paganorum turba, Suet. Galb. 19: milites et pagani, Plin. Ep. 10, 18; Juv. 16, 34.

III. Transf., *Rustic, unlearned:* cultus, Plin. Ep. 7, 25 *fin.*; cf. semipaganus.

B. In eccl. Lat. like gentilis, for *Heathen, pagan* (opp. to Jewish or Christian); and, subst., *a heathen, a pagan:* ritus cultusque, Cod. Theod. 16, 7, 2: sacerdotales paganae superstitionis, ib. 16, 10, 20;—Ter. Cor. mil. 11: deorum falsorum multorumque cultores paganos vocamus, Aug. Retract. 2, 43; Hier. in Psalm. 41.

Păgăsa, ae, and **Păgăsae,** ārum, *f.,* Παγασαί, *A maritime town of Thessaly, afterward called* Demetrias, *where the Argo was built:* urbem Pagasam amplexus, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Prop. 1, 20, 17:—*plur.,* Val. Fl. 8, 451; so Plin. 4, 8, 15.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Păgăsaeus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Pagasa, Pagasaean:* sinus, Mel. 2, 3, 6: colles, Ov. F. 5, 401: puppis, *the Argo,* id. Met. 7, 1; also called carina, id. ib. 13, 24: Jason, id. ib. 8, 349: conjux Pagasaea, *i. e. Alcestis,* id. A. A. 3, 19.—**B. Păgăsēĭus,** a, um, *adj., Pagasaean:* puppis, *the Argo,* Val. Fl. 1, 422.—**C. Păgăsĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Pagasaean:* sinus, Plin. 4, 8, 15; 4, 12, 23.

pāgātim, *adv.* [pagus] *By districts* or *villages, in every village:* templa pagatim sacrata, Liv. 31, 26, 10; so id. 31, 30, 6.

‡ **pageiei,** v. pagus, *ad init.*

pāgella, ae, *f. dim.* [pagina] *A little page:* Cic. Fam. 11, 25 *fin.*

‡ **pages,** compactio, unde *compages* et propagare, Non. 64, 28.

Pagĭdas or **Pagĭda,** ae, *m.:* **I.** *A river in Africa,* Tac. A. 3, 20.—**II.** *A river in Phœnicia, near Mount Carmel, also called Belus,* Plin. 5, 19, 17.

pāgĭna, ae, *f.* [PAGO, pango] *A written page* or *leaf:* "*paginae* dictae, quod ... in illis versus *panguntur,* id est figuntur," Fest. p. 221 ed. Müll: **I.** Lit.: quum hanc paginam tenerem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: complere paginam, id. Att. 13, 34; Plin. 13, 12, 24: censoriarum legum paginae, id. 8, 51, 77.—Proverb.: paginam utramque facere, *to fill both sides of the account, confer both good and ill fortune* (alluding to account-books, in which the receipts were written on one page and the expenses on the opposite one): Plin. 2, 7, 5.

II. Transf.: **A.** For *That which is written, a paragraph* or an entire *book:* varie sum affectus tuis literis: valde priore pagina perturbatus, paulum altera recreatus, Cic. Fam. 16, 4; id. Att. 6, 2, 3: lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba, Mart. 1, 5.

B. *A leaf, slab:* vel tabellas qualescumque marmoreas aut paginas imprimemus, Pall. 6, 11 *fin.*: insignis honorum, *a plate on which are engraved a person's titles and honors,* Juv. 10, 58.

C. In vine-dressers' lang., *Four rows of vines joined together in a square, a bed* or *quarter:* Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169.

pāgĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [pagina] *Joined together* (post-class.): navis, Paul. Nol. carm. 21, 353.

pāgĭnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A page:* Cic. Att. 4, 8 *fin.*; so Not. Tir. p. 124.

pagmentum, i, *n.* [pago] (*compactio, res compacta, Forcell.): qui sunt ante secundum pagmentum, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.* (* *al. leg.,* secundum antepagmentum).

‡ **pago,** ĕre, v. pango, *ad init.*

† **pagrus** (phagr.) or **pager** (ph.), ri, *m.* = πάγρος (φάγρος), *A fish, otherwise unknown:* p. fluviatilis, Plin. 32, 10, 38; so id. 9, 16, 24.

păgur, i, *m. A fish, otherwise unknown* (perh. i. q. the preced.): rutilus pagur, Ov. Halieut. 108.

† **păgūrus,** i, *m.* = πάγουρος, *A kind of crab-fish,* perh. *a punger,* Plin. 9, 31, 51; Pall. 1, 35.

pāgus i (archaic orthogr. in the *gen.* PAGEIEI, which prob. is an error for PAGEI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3793), *m.* [most prob. kindr. with pasco, qs. pascui communio, a pasture in common, a common, Doed. Synon. 3, p. 6; Mommsen, Tribus, p. 16] *A district, canton, province,* opp. to the city, *the country: paganalia* (feriae sunt eorum) qui sunt aliquoius pagi, Var. L. L. 6, 3, § 24; cf. id. ib. § 26: Lemonia tribus a pago Lemonio appellata est, Fest. p. 15: pagos et compita circum, Virg. G. 2, 382: omissis pagis vicisque, Tac. A. 1, 56: MAGISTER PAGI, *a country magistrate,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3793 *sq.*—Of the *districts, cantons,* of the Gauls and Germans: in Gallia ... in omnibus pagis partibusque, Caes. B. G. 6, 11; so id. ib. 1, 12; 4, 1; 22; 6, 23; 7, 64; Tac. G. 39.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Pagus, *The country,* for *the country people:* festus in pratis vacat otioso Cum bove pagus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11: pagus agat festum, Ov. F. 1, 669.—**B.** Novem Pagi, *A city in Belgic Gaul,* now *Dieuze,* Amm. 16, 2.

pāla, ae, *f.* [contr. from pagela, from PAGO, pango: "*pala* a pangendo," Var. L. L. 5, 31, § 134] *A spade:* **I.** Lit.: sarcula VIII., palas IIII., Cato R. R. 10, 3: palae innixus, Liv. 3, 26: juncosus ager verti pala debet, Plin. 18, 6, 8; so id. 17, 17, 27; Col. 10, 45.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A peal* for putting bread into the oven, Cato R. R. 11 *fin.*

B. *A winnowing-shovel:* Tert. Praescr. 3; so Juvenc. 1, 371.

C. *The bezel* of a ring = funda: palam anuli ad palmam convertere, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38.

D. *The shoulder-blade,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 35; Tard. 3, 2.

E. *An Indian tree, the plantain-tree,* Musa Paradisiaca, L.; Plin. 12, 6, 12.

pālābundus, a, um, *adj.* [palor] *Wandering about, straggling* (a post-class. word): Judaei dispersi palabundi, Tert. Apol. 21; so, equites, Auct. Itin. Alex. 56 ed. Maj.

†† **palacra** and **palacrana,** ae, *f.* [a Span. word] *An ingot of gold,* Plin. 33, 4, 21.

Pălaemon, ŏnis, *m.,* Παλαίμων: **I.** *A sea-god, formerly called* Melicerta, *the son of Athamas and Ino,* Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 39; Ov. M. 4, 416; id. Her. 18, 137.—**B.** Deriv., **Pălaemŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the sea-god Palaemon,* poet. for *Corinthian:* Stat. Th. 2, 380: Palaemoniae coronae, *won at the Isthmian games, which were celebrated in honor of Palaemon,* Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 289.

II. Remmius Palaemon, *A Roman grammarian in the time of Tiberius and Claudius,* Suet. Gramm. 23; Juv. 6, 451; 7, 215; Pers. 2, 86.—**III.** *A shepherd,* Virg. E. 3, 50.

Pălaeno, ūs *or* ōnis, *f. One of the Danaides,* Hyg. Fab. 170.

Pălaepharsālus, i, *f. Old Pharsalus, a town of Thessaly, near Pharsalus,* Liv. 44, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 1; Eutr. 6, 16.

Pălaephătĭus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Palaephatus* (a Grecian mythographer), *Palaephatian:* Virg. Cir. 87.

Pălaepŏlĭtānus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to the Campanian city Palaepolis, joined to Neapolis, Palaepolitan.* Subst., Palaepolitani, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Palaepolis,* Liv. 8, 22.

Pălaeste, ēs, *f.,* Παλαιστή, *A seaport in Epirus:* Caes. B. C. 3, 6 *fin.* dub. (*al.* Pharsalia).—**II.** Deriv., **Pălaestīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Palaeste* or *Epirus* (as the entrance to the Lower World), *Palaestian:* Palaestinae deae, *the Furies,* Ov. F. 4, 236: arenae, Luc. 5, 460.

† **pălaestes,** ae, *m.* = παλαιστής, *A wrestler:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 27 *fin.*

Pălaestīnă, ae, and **Palaestīnē,** ēs, *f.,* Παλαιστίνη, *The country of Palestine, in Syria,* Mela, 1, 11, 2; Plin. 5, 12, 13 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pălaestīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Palestine:* aqua, *the Euphrates,* Ov. F. 2, 464: Syrus, Tib. 1, 8, 17: Palaestini simul Hebraeique liquores, Stat. S. 5, 1, 213.—In the *plur.,* Palaestini, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Palestine,* Ov. M. 4, 46.—**B. Palaestīnensis,** e, *adj., Palestinian,* Spart. Sev. 9.

† **pălaestra,** ae, *f.* = παλαίστρα, *A wrestling-school, wrestling-place, place of exercise, palestra,* where youths, with their bodies naked and anointed with oil, practiced gymnastic exercises. Such palaestrae were also attached to private houses: in palaestram venire, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 20; cf. id. ib. 27: in palaestra atque in foro, id. Amph. 4, 1, 3: statuas in palaestra ponere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14: pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris, Virg. A. 6, 642. Of the palaestrae in private houses: Var. R. R. 3, 13: (Fibrenus) tantum complectitur quod satis sit modicae palaestrae loci, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; so id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A wrestling* in the palaestra, *the exercise of wrestling:* indicat ipse motus, didicerintne palaestram an nesciant, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 73: exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras Nudati socii, Virg. A. 3, 281: uncta palaestra, Ov. Her. 19, 11; so, nitida palaestra ludere, id. ib. 16, 149; cf. Luc. 4, 615.—Mercury was regarded as the founder of wrestling combats, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 4; Luc. 9, 661.

B. In the vulg. lang. of comedy, *A bawdy-house, brothel:* Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 34; so Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 20.

C. *Exercises in the school of rhetoric, rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school:* nitidum genus verborum sed palaestrae magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbae ac fori, Cic. de Or. 1, 18: non tam armis institutus, quam palaestra, id. Brut. 9; id. Or. 56; cf. id. ib. 68 *fin.*: Antipater habuit (in scribenda historia) vires agrestes ille quidem atque horridas sine nitore ac palaestra, id. Leg. 1, 2.

* **D.** *An art* or *skill:* utemur ea palaestra, quam a te didicimus, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 1

palaestrĭce and **palaestrīcōs,** *advv.,* v. palaestricus, *ad fin.*

† **pălaestrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = παλαιστρικός, *Of* or *belonging to the palestra, palestric:* Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7: palaestrici motus, *the motions of a dancing-master,* Cic. Off. 1, 36: magister, Quint. 2, 8, 7; cf., doctores, id. 12, 2, 12: facies decora et succi palaestrici plena, App. Apol. p. 334 Oud.—Sarcastically of Verres: p. praetor, because he illegally decided a cause

in favor of a company of wrestlers, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22.

II. Subst.: **A.** palaestricus, i, *m.*, *A teacher of the art of wrestling:* Quint. 1, 11, 15.

B. palaestrica, ae, *f.*, *The art of wrestling:* Quint. 2, 21, 11.—Hence,

Adv.: **1.** pălaestrĭce, *After the manner of the palestra:* palaestrice spatiari in xysto, Cic. opt. gen. or. 3.—**2.** In the Gr. form, palaestrĭcōs = παλαιστρικῶς, the same (ante-class.): Afran. in Non. 154, 12; cf. Neukirch. Fab. tog. p. 209.

† **pălaestrīta,** ae, *m.* = παλαιστρίτης, *The director of a wrestling-school:* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14; so id. ib. 2, 2, 22: Lubricus palaestrita, Mart. 3, 58.

pălam, *adv.* *Openly, publicly* (synon. with aperte, and opp. to clam, occulte, secreto, *etc.*) (quite class.).

I. Lit.: haec quae in foro palam Syracusis . . . gesta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 33: palam atque aperte, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 68; so, non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam elaboratur, Cic. Or. 12, 38; and, palam agere coepit et aperte dicere occidendum Milonem, id. Mil. 9, 25; cf. also id. Verr. 1, 7, 18: PALAM LVCI, Tab. Bant. vers. 15; so ib. vers. 22; cf., arma in templum Castoris luce palam comportarentur, Cic. Pis. 10, 23; so, ut luce palam in foro saltet, id. Off. 3, 24, 93:—gaudia clamque palamque, Enn. Ann. 7, 103; so Cic. Coel. 9: non per praestigias, sed palam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24: non occulte sed palam, id. ib. 2, 4, 22 *fin.*: palam . . . obscurius, id. Acad. 2, 5: bestiae furtim fruuntur (frumento), domini palam et libere, id. N. D. 2, 63: nec palam nec secreto, Liv. 44, 34; cf. Tac. A. 2, 72: palam . . . intus, id. ib. 4, 1: quod palam abnuerat inter secreta convivii largitur, id. Hist. 2, 57.

II. Transf.: **A.** Palam est *or* factum est, *It is public, well known:* palam est res, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 18: haec commemoro quae sunt palam, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: palam ante oculos omnium esse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26: palam factum est, id. Att. 13, 21: quum exspirasset Tarquinius celata morte, suas opes firmavit: tum demum palam facto, Liv. 1, 41.—With a subject-clause: pisces audire palam est, *it is well known*, Plin. 10, 70, 89:—dicere, *to say openly*, Suet. Caes. 27.

B. Analogous to clam and coram, as a prep. with the abl., *Before, in the presence of* one (so only since the Aug. per.): te palam, Hor. Epod. 11, 14: meque palam de me tuto male saepe loquuntur, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 39; so, meque palam, id. A. A. 2, 549; Albin. 1, 444: rem creditori palam populo solvit, Liv. 6, 14: palam senatu, Aur. Vict. Caes. 5.

Pălămēdes, is, *m.*, Παλαμήδης, *Son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, who lost his life before Troy, through the artifices of Ulysses*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41; id. Off. 3, 26; Auct. Her. 2, 19. He is said, by observing the flight of cranes, to have invented the letters Θ, Ξ, Φ, Χ, acc. to others the letters Υ and Δ, Plin. 7, 56, 57; Mart. 13, 75.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pălămēdēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Palamedean:* Manil. 4, 206.—**B. Pălămēdĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Palamedic:* Palamediaci calculi, *the counters in the game of draughts which Palamedes invented*, Cassiod. Variar. 8, 31.—**C. Pălămēdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Palamedic:* Aus. Techn. de monosyll. 25.

palanga, v. phalanga.

Palantes, um, *m.* *The immigrants who accompanied Evander*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 53.

Palanto, ūs, *f.* *The wife of Latinus*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 83 Müll. *N. cr.*

pàlāra, ae, *f.* *A bird, otherwise unknown:* dulce palara sonat, quam dicunt nomine *drostam*, Auct. carm. de Phil. 11.

pālārĭs, e, *adj.* [1. palus] *Of* or *belonging to pales* or *stakes:* silva palaris, *from which pales are fetched*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 9.—**II.** Subst., palaria, ĭum, *n.*, *The exercise of tilting against a stake;* also, *the place of this exercise*, Veg. Mil. 1, 11; 2, 23; cf. Charis. p. 21 P.

pălāsĕa and **plasĕa,** ae, *f.* *The tail-piece* or *buttock* of an ox offered for sacrifice, Arn. 7, 230.

† **pălătha,** ae, *f.* = παλάθη, *The inside of figs*, Vulg. Judith. 10, 5.

Pălātīnus, a, um, v. Palatium, *no.* II.

pālātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. palus] *A driving in of pales* or *stakes:* Vitr. 2, 9.

Pălātĭum (Pallatium, Mart. 1, 71; 9, 102), ĭi, *n.*, Παλάτιον, Παλλάντιον, *One of the seven hills of Rome, that which was first built upon*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 53 ed. Müll.; cf., "*Palatium* id est mons Romae, appellatus est, quod ibi pecus pascens balare consueverit, vel quod palare, id est errare, ibi pecudes solerent; alii, quod ibi Hyperborei filia Palanto habitaverit, quae ex Hercule Latinum peperit, alii eundem, quod Pallas ibi sepultus sit, aestimant appellari," Fest. p. 220 ed. Müll. See, respecting the Palatine Hill, Becker's Alterth. P. I., p. 88, 105, and esp. p. 415 *sqq.*, and the authorities there cited.—Augustus had his residence on the Palatine; hence, since the Aug. period,

B. Appellat. transf., palatium, ii, *n.*, *A palace:* palatia fulgent, Ov. A. A. 3, 119: magni palatia coeli, *the palace of the sky* (of the seat of Jupiter), id. Met. 1, 176.

II. Deriv., **Pălātīnus** (Pallātīnus, Mart. 8, 39; 9, 25; 80; 87; 11, 8; 13, 91), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Palatium, Palatine:* pastores, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 54: Evander, Virg. A. 9, 9: colles, Ov. M. 15, 560: aves, *the vultures which Remus saw on the Palatium*, id. Fast. 5, 152: Apollo, so called because he had a temple on the Palatine Hill, built by Augustus, in which also was a library founded by him, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 17; Suet. Aug. 29: dei, Mart. 5, 19: ludi, *which Livia caused to be celebrated in honor of Augustus*, Suet. Calig. 56: colossus, *the colossal statue of Nero, on the Palatium*, Mart. 8, 60; cf. Suet. Ner. 31; Vesp. 18: Palatina pars urbis, *the tenth region, also called simply* Palatina, Plin. 18, 3, 3: Palatina tribus, *one of the four city tribes:* Calvu' Palatina vir nobilis ac bonu' bello, Lucil. in Non. 462, 28: C. Claudius C. F. Palatina, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 43; Inscr. Grut. 36, 11, et saep.

B. Transf., *Of* or *belonging to the imperial palace, imperial:* palatina laurus, *which stood in front of the imperial palace*, Ov. F. 4, 953: atriensis, Suet. Cal. 57: domus, id. Aug. 29: Parthenius palatinus, *Domitian's chamberlain*, Mart. 4, 45; cf. id. 8, 28: p. Tonans, *i. e. Domitian*, id. 9, 40: officia, *offices about the court*, Aur. Vict. Ep. 14 *fin.*; Trebell. Gall. 17.

‡ **Pălātŭa,** ae, *f.* *The tutelary goddess of the Palatine*, Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 45 ed. Müll.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pălātŭālis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Palatua:* flamen, Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 45 ed. Müll.; cf., "*Palatualis* flamen constitutus est, quod in tutela ejus deae Palatium est," Fest. p. 245 ed. Müll.; Var. L. L. 7, 3.—**B.** PALATUAR, āris (euphon. for PALATVAL, v. Append. to Preface), *n.*, *An offering made at Rome on the Palatine:* Fest. s. v. SEPTIMONTIVM, p. 348 ed. Müll.

pălātum, i, *n.*, and (rarely) **pălātus,** i, *m.* *The palate:* **I.** Lit.: Var. R. R. 3, 3, 7: nec enim sequitur, ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: quae (voluptas) palato percipiatur, id. ib. 2, 10, 29: dare membra boum palato, Ov. M. 15, 141: subtile palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38; Virg. G. 3, 388; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 47; cf., cum balba feris annoso verba palato, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247.—In the *plur.:* palata docta et erudita, Col. 8, 16, 4.

B. Trop.: As the organ of taste and judgment: (Epicurus) dum palato quid sit optimum judicat, Cic. N. D. 2, 18 *fin.*: orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente judicio velut palato, Quint. 6, 3, 19.

* **II.** Transf. (of the form of the palate), *A vault:* coeli, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 2, 18 *fin.*

pălātus, i, v. palatum, *ad init.*

† **păle,** ēs, *f.* = πάλη, *A wrestling* (in post-Aug. poets): uncta pale, Stat. Th. 6, 829: liquidam nodare (*al.* nudare) palen, id. Achill. 2, 441: jocos, palem, rudentem, Sid. Carm. 23, 302.

pălĕa, ae, *f.* *Chaff*, Var. R. R. 1, 50 *fin.*: surgentem ad Zephyrum paleae jactantur inanes, Virg. G. 3, 134; Plin. 18, 30, 72; Col. 2, 9, 15; id. 6, 2, 3; 7, 3, 22, et al.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Dross:* palea aeris, Plin. 34, 13, 36.

B. *The wattles* or *gills* of a cock: Var. R. R. 3, 9, 5; so Col. 8, 2, 9.

pălĕālis, e, *adj.* [palea] *Of* or *belonging to chaff:* uva, *preserved in chaff*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

pălĕar, āris, *n.* [id.] *The skin that hangs down from the neck of an ox, the dew-lap:* Sen. Hippol. 1044.—(β) *Plur.:* a collo palearibus demissis, Var. R. R. 2, 5: palearia pendula, Ov. M. 7, 117: a mento palearia pendent, Virg. G. 3, 53; so Col. 6, 1; Plin. 8, 45, 70; Stat. Th. 3, 332.

II. Transf., *The throat:* revocat palearibus herbas, Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 17.

pălĕāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to chaff:* arista, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 284.

pălĕārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A chaff-loft:* Col. 1, 6, 9.

pălĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Mixed with chaff:* lutum, Col. 5, 6; so id. 12, 43; Plin. 15, 17, 18, *n.* 4.

Păles, is, *f.* (Pales, is, *m.*, Var. ap. Serv. Virg. G. 3, 1; Mart. Cap. 1, 16; Arn. 3, 113) *The tutelary deity of shepherds and cattle:* "*Pales* dicebatur dea pastorum, cujus festa *Palilia* dicebantur; vel, ut alii volunt, dicta *Parilia*, quod pro partu pecoris eidem sacra fiebant," Fest. p. 222 ed. Müll.: ipsa Pales agros . . . reliquit, Virg. E. 5, 35: silvicolam tepido lacte precare Palem, Ov. F. 4, 746; Tib. 1, 1, 14: fecunda, Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 22. Cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, 148 *sq.*

Pălestīnus, v. Palaestinus.

Pălīca, ae, *f.* *A town in Sicily.*—Hence Pălīci, ōrum, *m.*, *The Palicans*, Sil. 14, 219.

Pălīcānus or **Pălīkānus,** i, *m.* *A Roman surname in the* gens Lollia, *which sprang from the Sicilian town of Palica*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25; Att. 1, 1; 1, 18: M. Lollius Palicanus, Val. Max. 3, 8, *n.* 3.

Pălīci, ōrum (*sing.*, Pălīcus, i, *m.*, Virg. A. 9, 585; Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 25), *m.* *The sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia or Aetna. When she found herself pregnant, she wished, on account of her dread of Juno, to be swallowed up by the earth, which accordingly took place; and when the proper time arrived, the earth opened again and her twin sons came forth. They were worshiped at Palica, in Sicily, where were a temple and two lakes sacred to them, as enforcers of oaths, promoters of fertility, and as sea-gods*, Macr. S. 5, 19; Serv. Virg. A. 9, 584: stagna Palicorum, Ov. M. 5, 406; Stat. Th. 12, 155.

Pălīlĭa, ĭum, v. Palilis.

Pălīlĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [Palilia] *Of* or *belonging to the Palilia, Palilian:* Palilicium sidus, *the Hyades*, because they vanished in the evening twilight on the festival of the Palilia: Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 247.

Pălīlis, e, *adj.* [Pales] *Of* or *belonging to Pales:* flamma Palilis, *a fire of straw and hay, over which they leaped at the feast of Pales*, Ov. F. 4, 798.—**II. Pălīlĭa,** ĭum (euphon. collat. form, Parilia, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 9; Col. 7, 3, 11; Plin. 19, 5, 24; 18, 25, 66, et saep.; cf. Prob. ad Virg. G. 3 *init.*; Charis. p. 43 P.; Mar. Victor. p. 2470 ib.) *n.*, *The feast of Pales, the shepherd festival*, celebrated on the 21st of April, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome, Var L. L. 6, 3, 15; Cic. de Div. 2, 47; cf. also, Ov. F. 4, 721; Tib. 2, 5, 89; Prop. 4, 1, 19; id. 4, 4, 75; Pers. 1, 72; Serv. Virg. G. 3 *in.*; Fest. p. 236 ed. Müll.

† **pălīlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.* = παλιλογία, *The emphatic repetition of a word* or *idea:* Mart. Cap. 5, 174, who cites from Cic. Cat. 1, 1, nos, nos, dico aperte, nos consules desumus.

† **pălimbacchīus,** ii, *m.* = παλιμβακχεῖος, In prosody, i. q. antibacchius, *An antibacchic*, — — ⏑, Quint. 9, 4, 82; Diom. p. 461 and 476 P.

† **pălimpissa,** ae, *f.* = παλίμπισσα, *Pitch boiled twice:* Plin. 24, 7, 24.

† **pălimpsestus,** i, *m.* = παλίμψηστος, *A parchment from which the old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again, a palimpsest:* Cic. Fam. 7, 18; so Catull. 22, 5.

† **pălĭnōdĭa,** ae, *f.* = παλινῳδία, *The repetition of a song:* **I.** Lit.: Amm. 18 5.—**II.** Transf., *A recantation, palinode.* palinodiam canere, *to recant*, Macr. S. 7, 5

Pălĭnūrus, i, *m.*, Παλίνουρος, *The pi* 'ot of *Aeneas, who fell asleep at the helm and tumbled into the sea off the coast of Lucania, whence the name of the promontory near the spot*, Virg. A. 5, 847; 871; 6, 381; Luc. 9, 42; Mel. 2, 4, 9; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 136.—In a lusus verbb. with *πάλιν οὐρεῖν*, iterum meiens: Mart. 3, 78.

* **pālĭtans,** antis, *Part.*, from the obsol. palito, *Wandering about:* cum haec (oves) eunt sic a pecu palitantes, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 4 (Ritsch., balitantes).

pălĭūraeus, a, um, *adj.* [paliurus] *Covered with Christ's thorn:* prata, Fulg. Myth. 1 *init.*

† **pălĭūrus,** i, *m.* = *παλίουρος*, *A plant, Christ's thorn:* Virg. E. 5, 39; cf. Plin. 24, 13, 71; 16, 30, 53.

palla, ae, *f.* [kindr. with pellis; cf. Doed. Syn. 5, p. 211] *A long and wide upper garment of the Roman ladies, held together by brooches:* Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 35; id. Truc. 5, 54: pro longae tegmine pallae Tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent, Virg. A. 11, 576: palla superba, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 26: obscura, Mart. 11, 104.

II. Transf.: **A.** In the poets also of a male garment, e. g. of *the dress of a tragic actor:* personae pallaeque repertor honestae Aeschylus, Hor. A. P. 278; so Ov. Am. 2, 18, 15; 3, 1, 12; *of the cithara-player Arion*, Ov. F. 2, 107; *of Phoebus*, id. Met. 11, 166; id. Amor. 1, 8, 59; Tib. 3, 4, 35; *of Bacchus*, Stat. Achill. 1, 262; *of Jason*, Val. Fl. 3, 718.

B. *An under-garment:* Auct. Her. 4, 47: pallamque induta rigentem insuper aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov. M. 14, 261; so Val. Fl. 3, 525; Mart. 1, 93; Stat. Th. 7, 39; App. Flor. *n.* 15.

C. *A curtain:* "*περιπέτασμα*, velum, palla," Gloss. Philox.: cum inter dicentes et audientem palla interesset, Sen. de Ira 3, 22.—Proverb.: pallas inter pecus, said of inefficient precautions: Cic. Rep. 4, 4.

† **pallăca,** ae, *f.* = *παλλάκη*, *A concubine;* pure Lat., pellex: Suet. Vesp. 21; so Plin. 35, 10, 36, *n.* 12.

pallăcāna, ae, *f.* *A kind of onion, a leek, also called* gethyum, Plin. 19, 6, 32.

Pallădĭum, ii, v. 1. Pallas, *no.* II., B.

1. Pallădĭus, a, um, v. 1. Pallas, *no.* II.

2. Pallădĭus, ii, *m.* *A Roman surname.* So, Palladius Rutilius Taurus Aemilianus, *probably a Roman by birth, who lived in the fourth century of the Christian era, the author of a work on agriculture, in fourteen books;* cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 99.

Pallantēum, i, v. 2. Pallas, *no.* II., A., 2.

Pallantēus, a, um, v. 2. Pallas, *no.* II., A.

Pallantĭas, ădis, v. 2. Pallas, *no.* II., B.

Pallantis, ĭdis and ĭdos, v. 2. Pallas, *no.* II., C.

Pallantĭus, a, um, v. 2. Pallas, *no.* II., D.

‡ **pallaris,** e, *adj.* [palla] *Of* or *belonging to the* palla: "*palla, pallaris,*" Not. Tir. p. 157.

1. Pallas, ădis and ădos, *f.*, Παλλάς, *The Greek name for Minerva, the goddess of war and wisdom; the inventress of working in wool, and of the cultivation of the olive, on which account the olive-tree was sacred to her:* "*Pallas* Minerva est dicta, quod Pallantem Gigantem interfecerit, vel, sicut putabant, quod in Pallante palude nata est," Fest. p. 220 ed. Müll.: Pallas . . . Proeliis audax, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 19: Palladis ales, *the owl*, Ov. F. 2, 89: Palladis arbor, *the olive-tree*, id. A. A. 2, 518: invita Pallade, i. q. invita Minerva, id. Fast. 3, 823.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Oil:* Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 3; so id. Her. 19, 44.

2. *The Palladium:* Helenum rapta cum Pallade captum, Ov. M. 13, 99: Pallade conspecta, id. Trist. 2, 293.

3. *The number seven:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; so Mart. Cap. 7, 241.

4. For *Vesta*, because the Palladium stood in the temple of Vesta: Pallados ignes, Prop. 4, 4, 45.

II. Deriv., **Pallădĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Παλλάδιος, *Of* or *belonging to Pallas, Palladian:* numen Palladium, *i. e. Pallas*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 12: aegis, *of Pallas*, Luc. 7 570: Palladia gaudent silva vivacis olivae, Virg. G. 2. 181: Palladii rami, *the olive-tree*, id. Aen. 7, 154: latices, *oil*, Ov. M. 8, 275: corona, *an olive-wreath*, id. A. A. 1, 727: arx, *Troy*, Prop. 3, 7, 42: arces, *Athens*, Ov. M. 7, 399: honores, *shown to Pallas*, Ov. Her. 17, 133: pinus, *the Argo*, because built under Minerva's direction, Val. Fl. 1, 475: metus, *inspired by Pallas*, id. 6, 408: forum, *the Roman forum*, because there stood a temple of Minerva, Mart. 1, 3: Palladia Alba, because Domitian caused the Quinquatria in honor of Pallas to be annually celebrated there, id. 5, 1; cf. Suet. Dom. 4: Palladia Tolosa, because the sciences flourished there, Mart. 9, 100: manus, *i. e. skillful*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 5: ars, Mart. 6, 13: lotos, *the flute*, id. 8, 51.

B. Subst., **Pallădĭum,** ii, *n.*, *The image* or *statue of Pallas, which, in the reign of Ilus, fell from heaven at Troy, and during the Trojan war was carried off by Ulysses and Diomed, because the fate of the city depended on the possession of this image. It afterward came from Greece to Rome, where Metellus saved it from the temple of Vesta when the latter was burned down*, Virg. A. 2, 165; Serv. ad Aen. 2, 227; Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24; id. Scaur. 2, 48; Plin. 7, 43, 45.

2. Pallas, antis (*voc.*, Palla, Virg. A. 10, 411, et al.; also, Pallas and Pallan, acc. to Prisc. p. 702), *m.*, Πάλλας, *The name of several mythic personages:* **A.** *Son of Pandion, the father of the fifth Minerva*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23; Ov. M. 7, 500.—**B.** *A king of Arcadia, the great-grandfather of Evander*, Virg. A. 8, 54 Serv.—**C.** *Son of Evander*, id. ib. 8, 104.—**D.** *One of the giants*, Claud. Gigant. 94; Fest. s. v. PALLAS, p. 220.

II. Derivv.: **A. Pallantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pallas* (the ancestor of Evander), *Pallantian:* moenia Pallantea, *i. e. of the city of Pallanteum, in Italy* (v. in the follg.), Virg. A. 9, 196: apex, *of the Palatine*, Claud. VI. cons. Honor. 644.—**2.** Subst., Pallantēum, i, *n.:* **a.** *A city in Arcadia, the residence of Pallas*, Liv. 1, 5; Just. 43, 1.—**b.** *The city founded by Evander in Italy, on the site where Rome afterward stood*, Virg. A. 8, 54; 341.

B. Pallantĭas, ădis, *f.*, *Aurora*, so called because descended from Hyperion, the uncle of the giant Pallas: Ov. F. 4, 373; id. Met. 9, 420.

C. Pallantis, ĭdos and ĭdis, *f.*, *Aurora* (v. the preced. art.): Ov. M. 15, 700; 9, 420.

D. Pallantĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pallas, Pallantian:* Pallantius heros, *i. e. Evander*, Ov. F. 5, 647.

Pallātīnus, v. Palatinus.

Pallēne, ēs, *f.*, Παλλήνη, *A peninsula and town of Macedonia, on the Thermaic Gulf, also called* Phlegra, *where the battle between the gods and the giants took place*, Plin. 4, 10, 17; Ov. M. 15, 356; Val. Fl. 2, 17; Sen. Herc. Fur. 979.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pallēnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pallene:* Luc. 7, 150: triumphi, Stat. S. 4, 2, 56.—**B. Pallēnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Pallenian:* ager, Liv. 44, 10: isthmus, Plin. 4, 10, 17.

pallens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from palleo.

pallĕo, ui, *v. n.* 2. *To be* or *look pale:* **I.** Lit.: sudat, pallet, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: pallent amisso sanguine venae, Ov. M. 2, 824: Tib. 3, 5, 25: morbo, Juv. 2, 50: fame, Mart. 3, 38.—Esp. of lovers: palleat omnis amans, hic est color aptus amanti, *must look pale*, Ov. A. A. 1, 729; so Prop. 1, 9, 17.—Also through indolence: Mart. 3, 58.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To be* or *look sallow, yellow:* saxum quoque palluit auro, Ov. M. 11, 110: arca palleat nummis, Mart. 8, 44; id. 9, 55.

2. *To lose its natural color, to change color, to fade:* et numquam Herculeo numine pallet ebur, *always remains white*, Prop. 4, 7, 82: ne vitio coeli palleat aegra seges, Ov. F. 1, 688: pallet nostris Aurora venenis, id. Met. 7, 208: pallere diem, Luc. 7, 177.—(*β*) *c. acc.:* multos pallere colores, *to change color often*, Prop. 1, 15, 39.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To grow pale, be sick* with desire, *to long for, eagerly desire* any thing: ambitione mala aut argenti pallet amore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 78: nummo, Pers. 4, 47: nunc utile multis Pallere, *i. e.* studere, Juv. 7, 96: vigilandum, nitendum, pallendum est, Quint. 7, 10, 14.

B. *To grow pale* at any thing, *to be anxious* or *fearful:* *c. dat.*, pueris, *i. e. on account of*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7: ad omnia fulgura, Juv. 13, 223: Marco sub judice palles? Pers. 5, 8.—(*β*) *c. acc.:* scatentem Belluis pontum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 26: fraternos ictus, Petr. 122; Pers. 5, 184.

* **C.** *To grow pale* by excessive application to a thing: iratum Eupoliden praegrandi cum sene palles, *read yourself pale over Eupolis*, Pers. 1, 124.—Hence

pallens, entis, *Pa.*, *Pale, wan* (poet and in post-Aug. prose).

A. Lit.: simulacra modis pallentia miris, Lucr. 1, 124; so, umbrae Erebi Virg. A. 4, 26: animae, id. ib. 4, 244: regna, *of the Lower World*, Sil. 13, 408; cf., undae, *i. e. the Styx, the Cocytus*, Tib. 3, 5 21:—pallens morte futura, Virg. A. 8, 709: pallentes terrore puellae, Ov. A. A. 3, 487.

2. Transf.: **a.** *Of a faint* or *pale color, pale-colored, greenish, yellowish, dark-colored:* pallentes violae, Virg. E. 2, 47; Ov. M. 11, 145: gemma e viridi pallens, Plin. 38, 8, 33: hedera, Virg. E. 3, 39: herbae, id. ib. 6, 54: lupini, Ov. M. fac. 69: faba, Mart. 5, 78:—sol pallentes jungit equos, Tib. 2, 5, 76: toga, Mart. 5, 78.

b. Poet., *That makes pale:* morbi, Virg. A. 6, 275: philtra, Ov. A. A. 2, 105: curae, Mart. 11, 6.

B. Trop., *Pale, weak, bad:* fama, *pale* Tac. Or. 13 *fin.:* mores, *bad, vicious*, Pers. 5, 15.

pallesco, llŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [palleo] *To grow* or *turn pale, to turn sallow* or *dark-colored:* **I.** Lit.: ut qui timent, sanguine ex ore decedente pallescant, Gell. 19, 4: pallescere curis, Prop. 1, 13, 7: nulla pallescere culpa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16: pallescet super his, *will turn pale with emotion*, id. A. P. 428: umbratili vita pallescere, Quint. 1, 12, 18; so id. 12, 10, 76.—**II.** Transf., *To turn pale, sallow:* pallescunt frondes, *wither*, Ov. A. A. 3, 704: viso pallescit flamma veneno, Val. Fl. 7, 586; Plin. 9, 17, 30.

pallĭastrum, i, *n.* [pallium] *A ragged, sorry mantle:* App. M. 1, p. 28 Oud.; so id. Flor. p. 350.

pallĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Dressed in a* pallium, *cloaked*, usually said of Greeks: **I.** Lit.: isti Graeci palliati, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 9: Graeculus judex modo palliatus, modo togatus, Cic. Phil. 5, 5; Suet. Caes. 48: Pythagoras, Val. Max. 2, 6, *n.* 10: palliata signa Phidiae, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 1: illi palliati topiariam facere videantur, *i. e. Grecian statues*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5:—fabulae palliatae, *comedies in which Greek characters were introduced in the Greek dress*, opp. to the fabulae togatae, in which Roman manners and dresses predominated, Var. in Diom. 4, p. 487 P.; Don. fragm. ante comm. in Ter.

II. Trop., *Guarded, fortified:* Val. Max. 3, 8, *n.* 3.

* **pallĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [pallidus] *Palish:* Catull. 65, 6.

pallĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [palleo] *Pale, pallid:* **I.** Lit.: vides ut pallidus omnis Coena desurgat dubia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 76: ora buxo pallidiora, Ov. M. 4, 134; Prop. 4, 5, 70: Asturii scrutator pallidus auri, Luc. 4, 298; id. 1, 618: oriens, Plin. 18, 35, 78: stellae, quae sunt omnium pallidissimae, id. 2, 25, 22.—Esp. of the Lower World: pallida turba, Tib. 1, 11, 38: ditis profundi pallida regna, Luc. 1, 456.

B. Transf.: **1.** *That makes pale, pallid:* pallida mors, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 13: vina, Prop. 4, 7, 44: aconita, Luc. 4, 322.

2. *Musty, mouldy:* vetustate ficus fit pallidior, Var. R. R. 1, 67.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Pale with love, in love:* Prop. 3, 6, 28: p. in lenta Naïde Daphnis erat, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 25; so id. A. A. 1, 371.

B. *Pale with fright, affrighted:* Ov. Her. 12, 97; so id. ib. 1, 14.

pallĭŏlātim, *adv.* [pallium] *Dressed in a mantle* (extremely rare): palliolatim amictus, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 29: saltare, Front. de orat. 1 ed. Maj.

pallĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [palliolum] *Covered with a cloak-cape* or *hood:* palliolatus novo more praesedit, Suet. Claud.

2; Mart. 9, 33: tunicae palliolatae, *hooded mantles*, Vop. Bonos. 15; cf. Scaev. Dig. 34, 2, 39.

palliŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [pallium] **I.** *A small Greek mantle* or *cloak:* saepe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia, Caecil. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: palliolum in collum conjice, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 10; Mart. 11, 27: opertus palliolo, App. M. 1, p. 62 Oud.—**II.** Transf., *A covering for the head, a hood:* palliolum, sicut fascias et focalia et aurium ligamenta, sola excusare potest valetudo, Quint. 11, 3, 144; Ov. A. A. 1, 733; Sen. Q. N. 4, 13.

pallium, i, *n.* *A covering, cover:* **I.** In gen. So of *a coverlet:* et gravius justo pallia pondus habent, Ov. Her. 21, 169: tunc queror in toto non sidere pallia lecto, Prop. 4, 3, 31; Suet. Ner. 84. Of *a pall:* arrepto pallio retexi corpora, App. M. 3, p. 190 Oud; so id. Flor. p. 18 Oud. Of *a curtain:* quae festis suspendam pallia portis? Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 726.

II. In partic., *A Greek cloak* or *mantle*, esp. as the dress of the Grecian philosophers. The Romans were accustomed to wear it only when they resided among Greeks. It was also the dress of the hetaerae, both Greek and Roman: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 93: pallium in collum conjicere (as was customary with persons about to exert themselves), id. Capt. 4, 1, 12: soleas mihi date: pallium injice in me huc, id. Truc. 2, 5, 26; id. Capt. 4, 2, 8: humerum pallio onerare, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 4: quum iste cum pallio purpureo talarique tunica versaretur in conviviis muliebribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13: consularis homo soccos habuit et pallium, id. Rab. Post. 10: amica corpus ejus texit suo pallio, id. de Div. 2, 69: cum pallio et crepidis inambulare in gymnasio, Liv. 29, 19: togam veteres ad calceos usque demittebant ut Graeci pallium, Quint. 11, 3, 143.—Proverb.: manum intra pallium continere, *i. e. to speak calmly, without fire*, Quint. 12, 10, 21: tunica propior pallio est, *my shirt is nearer to me than my coat*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30.

B. Transf., *The toga*, and, in gen., *an upper garment* of any kind, Mart. 3, 63; 8, 59; 11, 16 and 23.

pallor, ōris, *m.* [palleo] *Pale color, paleness, wanness, pallor:* **I.** Lit.: pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: albus ora pallor inficit, Hor. Epod. 7, 15: luteus, id. ib. 10, 15: gelidus pallor, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 11. Esp. of lovers: tinctus viola pallor amantium, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 14; Prop. 1, 5, 21.—Of the Lower World: pallor hiemsque tenet late loca senta, Ov. M. 4, 436; Luc. 5, 628.

B. Transf.: **I.** *Mustiness, mouldiness:* pallor, tineae omnia caedunt, Lucil. in Non. 462, 26: venti humidi pallore volumina (bibliothecarum) corrumpunt, Vitr. 6, 7: ne (dolia) pallorem capiant, Col. 12, 50, 16; so id. 12, 41, 4.

2. *A disagreeable color* or *shape, unsightliness:* Lucr. 4, 337: pallorem ducere, Ov. M. 8, 759: obscurus solis, Luc. 7, 200; Plin. 2, 30, 30.

II. Trop., *Alarm, terror:* palla pallorem incutit, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 46: hic tibi pallori, Cynthia, versus erit, Prop. 2, 5, 30: quantus pro conjuge pallor, Stat. S. 5, 1, 70. Hence Pallor, personified as *The god of Fear:* Liv. 1, 27; so Lact. 1, 20; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 164.

pallŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [palla] *A little cloak* or *mantle:* conscissa pallula est, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 32; so id. ib. 2, 2, 16; 2, 6, 55.

†**1. palma,** ae, *f.* = παλάμη, *The palm* of the hand: **I.** Lit.: Cic. Or. 32; Cels. 8, 18: cavis undam de flumine palmis Sustulit, Virg. A. 8, 69: aliquem palma concutere, Plin. Ep. 3, 14: contundere palma, Juv. 13, 128.

II. Transf.: **A.** (pars pro toto) *The hand:* compressan' palma an porrecta ferio? Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 53: palmarum intentus, Cic. Sest. 55: passis palmis salutem petere, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: teneras arcebant vincula palmas, Virg. A. 2, 406: duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, id. ib. 1, 93: amplexus tremulis altaria palmis, Ov. M. 5, 103; Val. Fl. 8, 44.

B. *The sole* of a goose's foot: palmas pedum anseris torrere, Plin. 10, 22, 27.

C. *The broad end* or *blade of an oar:* palmarum pulsus, Laber. in Non. 151, 27: caerula verrentes abiegnis aequora palmis, Catull. 64, 7; Vitr. 10, 8.

D. *A palm-tree, a palm*, φοῖνιξ, Plin. 13, 4, 9; 13, 11, 21; 16, 42, 81; Gell. 3, 6.—Hence, again,

2. Transf.: **a.** *The fruit of the palm-tree, a date* (poet.): quid vult palma sibi rugosaque carica, Ov. F. 1, 185; Pers. 6, 39.

b. *A palm-branch;* e. g. which was suspended in wine to make it sweeter, Cato R. R. 113; Col. 12, 20, 5.—Hence, also, *a broom made of palm-twigs:* ten' lapides varios lutulenta radere palma, Hor. S. 2, 4, 83 ("pro scopis ex palma confectis," Schol.); so Mart. 14, 82.—But esp. freq. is,

β. A palm-branch or *palm-wreath*, as a token of victory; hence also, transf., for *a token* or *badge of victory, the palm* or *prize;* and still more gen., for *victory;* also, *honor, glory, pre-eminence:* eodem anno (461 A.U.C.) . . . palmae primum, translato e Graecia more, victoribus datae, Liv. 10, 47; cf., more victorum cum palma discucurrit, Suet. Calig. 32: IMP. CAES. EX SICILIA EID. NOV. TRIVMPHAVIT, PALMAM DEDIT, *dedicated to Jupiter*, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 607: plurimarum palmarum gladiator, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: quum palmam jam primus acceperit, id. Brut. 47: quos Elea domum reducit Palma coelestes, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 17: quam palmam utinam dii immortales tibi reservent, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: docto oratori palma danda est, id. de Or. 3, 35; id. Att. 4, 15; id. Phil. 11, 5: alicujus rei palmam alicui deferre, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227; cf. Var. R. R. 2, 1: palmâ donare aliquem, Ov. A. A. 2, 3: arbiter pugnae posuisse nudo Sub pede palmam Fertur, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 11.—Of things: Siculum mel fert palmam, *bears away the palm, has the preference*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 14.—Poet., of the *victor* himself: post Helymus subit et jam tertia palma Diores, Virg. A. 5, 339; so Sil. 16, 504, 574.—Also, of *one about to be conquered*, and who is to become, as it were, the prize of the victor: ultima restabat fusis jam palma duobus Virbius, Sil. 4, 392.

E. *A branch* on a tree, esp. on a vine, for palmes, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202; 24, 1, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 31, 3; Col. 3, 17, 4; 4, 15, 3; 4, 24, 12 *sq.*

F. *The fruit of an Egyptian tree*, Plin. 12, 22, 47.

G. *An aromatic plant growing in Africa and Syria*, Plin. 12, 28, 62.

H. *A marine plant*, Plin. 13, 25, 49.

2. palma, ae. A collat. form for parma, v. parma, *ad init.*

palmāris, e, *adj.* [1. palma] **I.** *A hand's breadth* or *palm, in length, width*, etc.: virgulae, Var. R. R. 1, 35: spatia, Col. 8, 3; 11, 3: scrobes, Pall. 3, 24: palmarem in minutiem contrahi, Arn. 6, 204.—**II.** *Of palms, full of palms, palm-:* lucus, Amm. 24, 4.—**B.** Trop., *That merits the palm* or *prize, excellent* (quite class.): statua, Cic. Phil. 6, 5 *fin.:* sententia, id. N. D. 1, 8, 20: dea, *the goddess of Victory*, because she is represented with a palm-branch, App. M. 2, p. 91 Oud.

palmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to palms:* Insula Palmaria, *the Isle of Palms in the Tyrrhenian Sea*, now *Palmarola*, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 7; Plin. 3, 6, 12; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 760.—Hence, **II.** Transf., subst.: palmarium, ii, *n.:* * **A.** *That which deserves the prize, a masterpiece:* id vero est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 8.—**B.** *The fee of a successful advocate:* Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 12; cf., "*palmarium*, ἀξιόνικον," Gloss. Philox.

†**palmătĭas,** ae, *m.* = παλματίας, *A slight earthquake*, App. de Mundo, p. 331 Oud.

palmātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from palmo.

palmes, ĭtis, *m.* [1. palma, *no.* II., E.] *A young branch* or *shoot of a vine, a vine-sprig, vine-sprout:* **I.** Lit.: "palmites vitium sarmenta appellantur, quod in modum palmarum humanarum virgulas quasi digitos edunt," Fest. p. 222 ed. Müll.: palmitum duo genera sunt, alterum pampinarium, alterum fructuarium, Col. 5, 6, 26 *sq.;* so id. 3, 10, 14; 4, 22, 10; Plin. 17, 22, 35; Plin. 14, 1, 3: jam laeto turgent in palmite gemmae, Virg. E. 7, 48; Ov. F. 1, 152.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A vine; a vineyard:* Icario nemorosus palmite Gaurus, Stat. S. 3, 1, 147; Mart. 8, 40.

B. In gen., *A bough, branch:* crudus arboris, Luc. 4, 317; so, palmites arborum, Curt. 4, 3, 10; Plin. 13, 4, 7.

palmētum, i, *n.* [1. palma] *A palm-grove:* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184: Hiericus palmetis consita, Plin. 5, 14, 15; cf. Tac. H. 5, 6. In the sing., Just. 36, 3.

palmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *A hand's breadth* or *palm, in length, width*, etc.: orchis herba, caule palmeo, *etc.*, Plin. 26, 10, 62.—**II.** *Of* or *made of palms, palm-:* tabulae, Vitr. 10, 20: tegetes, Col. 5, 15: vinum, Plin. 12, 17, 40: sporta, Pall. 3, 27.

palmĭcĕus and **palmĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *made of palms, palm-.* palmicea sporta, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 11 and 14.

palmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [1. palmafero] *Palm-bearing, abounding in palms, palmiferous:* Memphin palmiferamque Pharon, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 8: Thebae, Prop. 4, 5, 25: Idume, Sil. 3, 600.

palmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [1. palmagero] *Palm-bearing, holding a palm-branch:* Plin. 35. 4, 10.

palmĭpĕdālis, e, *adj.* [palmipes] *A foot and a palm in height, breadth*, etc.: limen altum palmipedale, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 14: malleolus, Col. 3, 19, 1: cardines, Vitr. 10, 20.

palmĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [1. palma-pes] **I.** *Broad footed:* volucres aut palmipedum in genere sunt, uti anseres, *etc.*, Plin. 10, 11, 13; so id. 11, 47, 107.—**II.** *A foot and a palm high:* Plin. 17, 20, 32: gradus spectaculorum ne minus alti sint palmipede (*al.* palmopede), Vitr. 5, 6 *fin.*

palmiprīmus, a, um, *adj.* [1. palmaprimus] vinum, *A kind of fig-wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102.

palmo, without a *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [1. palma] **I.** *To make the print* or *mark of the palm of one's hand:* Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 1, 12, p. 31 ed. Burm.; v. in the follg. *Pa.*—* **II.** *To tie up a vine:* palmare hoc est materias alligare, Col. 11, 2, 96.—Hence

palmātus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** *Marked with the palm of a hand:* palmatus paries, *bearing the mark of a bloody hand*, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 1, 11 and 12, p. 30 and 31 Burm.: cervi palmati, *with antlers shaped like the palm of a hand*, Capitol. Gord. 3 *fin.*—**B.** *Containing the figure of a palm-tree:* lapis, Plin. 36, 18, 29.—Hence, **2.** *Worked* or *embroidered with palm-branches:* tunica, usually worn by generals in their triumphal processions, Liv. 30, 15 *fin.;* 10, 7; so, togae, Mart. 7, 1: vestis Val. Max. 9, 1, *no.* 5; also, absol , palmata, ae, *f.* Vopisc. Prob. 1, 5 *fin.;* 8, 6; 8 Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 9; Sid. Carm. 5, 4 palmatus consul, *clothed with the* palmat tunica, Hier. Ep. 23, 3.

palmŏpes, ĕdis, v. palmipes.

palmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. palma] *Abounding in palm-trees:* palmosa Selinus, Virg. A. 3, 705.

palmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *The palm of the hand:* **I.** Lit.: Var. in Non. 372, 29: saevientes, App. M. 8, p. 534 Oud.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The blade of an oar, an oar* "*palmulae* appellantur remi a similitudine manus humanae," Fest. p. 220 ed. Müll.; Virg. A. 5, 163.—Hence, also, of *the wing of a bird:* color psittaco viridis et intimis plumulis et extimis palmulis (*al.* parmulis), App. Flor. *n.* 12.—**B.** *The fruit of the palm-tree, a date:* Var. R. R. 1, 67; so id. 2, 1, 27; Cels. 2, 20; Suet. Aug. 76; Claud. 8.

palmŭlāris, e, *adj.* [palmula] *Of* or *with the palm of the hand:* frictus, Capell. 8, 271.

palmus, i, *m.* [1. palma] *The palm* of the hand: **I.** Lit.: manus palmum, Vitr. 2, 3: Graeci antiqui *doron* palmum vocabant: et ideo dora munera, quia manu darentur, Plin. 35, 14, 49.—**II.** Transf., as a measure of length, *A span*, or *twelve digits:* Var. R. R. 3, 7: amomum frutex myrtuosus, palmi altitudine, Plin. 12, 13.

28:- -minor, a smaller measure, *a palm*, or *four digits*, acc. to Vitr. 3, 1, 5.

Palmȳra (Palmīra), ae, *f.* (Παλμύρα, Παλμίρα) *A city of Syria, whose ruins still remain, the seat of the empire of Odenathus and Zenobia*, Plin. 5, 24, 21.—(* Hence **Palmȳrēnus** (Palmīr.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of Palmyra*, Plin. 5, 24, 21.)

pālo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [1. palus] *To support with pales, stakes,* or *props*; *to prop up*: reliquae partes vinearum nunc palandae et alligandae sunt, Col. 11, 2, 16: ut vitis paletur, id. ib. *fin.*; Pall. 12, 15.

pālor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (act. collat. form, palo, are, Sulpicia Sat. 1, 43 in Wernsd. Poët. Lat. min. 3, p. 90) *To wander hither and thither, wander about; to be dispersed, to straggle* (not in Cic. or Caes.; most freq. in the *part. praes.*): **I.** Lit.: palantes comites quom montes inter opacos Quaerimus et magna dispersos voce ciemus, Lucr. 4, 577; cf. id. 5, 972: vagi per agros palantur, Liv. 5, 44: agmen per agros palatur, Liv. 27, 47: palantes in agris oppressit, id. 1, 11: palantes extra castra, Tac. A. 1, 30: palatos aggressus, Liv. 35, 51: ex fuga palati, id. 8, 24; id. 3, 5:—terga dabant palantia Teucri, Virg. A. 12, 738: palantia sidera coeli, Lucr. 2, 1031; so, palantesque polo stellas, Virg. A. 9, 21; Plin. 9, 35, 55: palante amni (Nilo), Plin. Pan. 30.—**II.** Trop.: errare atque viam palantes quaerere vitae, Lucr. 2, 10; so, palantes homines (*al.* animi) passim ac rationis egentes, Ov. M. 15, 150.

palpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. palpo] *That can be touched, palpable* (late Lat.): tenebrae crassitudine palpabiles, Oros. 1, 10: tenebrae, Hier. in Jesai. 10, 32, 14.

palpāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A stroking, caressing* (late Lat.): Prud. Hamart. 302.

palpāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A stroking, flattering* (post-class.): muliebria palpamenta, Amm. 27, 12.

* **palpātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A stroking, flattering, flattery*: aufer hinc palpationes, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 43.

palpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A stroker*, trop., *a flatterer*: Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 38; so id. Men. 2, 1, 35.

palpĕbra, ae, *f.* (collat. form, palpebrum, i, *n.*, Non. 218, 19; Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1), *An eyelid* (usually in the plur.): **I.** Lit.: palpebrae sunt tegmenta oculorum … munitaeque sunt palpebrae tamquam vallo pilorum, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57; Lucr. 4, 950: Regulum resectis palpebris vigilando necaverunt, Cic. Pis. 19; cf. Tubero in Gell. 6, 4, 3.—In the *sing.*: Cels. 5, 26, 23.—**II.** Transf., *The eyelashes*: Plin. 11, 37, 56: capnos evulsas palpebras renasci prohibet, id. 25, 13, 99.

palpĕbrālis, e, *adj.* [palpebra] *Of* or *on the eyelids*: palpebrales setae, Prud. Hamart. 880.

palpĕbrāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *for the eyelids*: collyria palpebraria, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 2 *fin.*

palpĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [palpebro] *A blinking* with the eyes: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 3; so id. Tard. 1, 5.

palpĕbro, are, 1. *v. n.* [palpebra] *To wink frequently, to blink*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

palpĕbrum, i, v. palpebra, *ad init.*

palpĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [palpito] *A frequent and rapid motion, a palpitation*: cordis, *a palpitation of the heart*, Plin. 32, 5, 18: oculorum, *a blinking*, id. 32, 10, 46: partium singularum, id. 11, 4, 3.

palpĭtātus, ūs (occurring only in the *abl. sing.*) *m.* [id.] *A frequent and rapid motion*: Plin. 9, 30, 48.

palpĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. n.* [palpo] *To move frequently and quickly, to tremble, throb, pant, palpitate*: **I.** Lit.: cor palpitat, * Cic. N. D. 2, 9: palpitat (lingua recisa), Ov. M. 6, 559: cerebrum uni homini in infantia palpitat, Plin. 11, 37, 49: in ovo gutta sanguinis salit palpitatque, id. 10, 53, 74; id. 11, 37, 65.—Esp. of persons or animals in the struggles of death: palpitat et positas aspergit sanguine mensas, Ov. M. 5, 40: semianimes palpitantesque, Suet. Tib. 61: jam palpitat arvis Phaedimus, Stat. Th. 8, 439; so id. ib. 9, 756; Calp. Ecl. 2, 62.—In an obscene sense of coition: Juv. 3, 132.—Of things: hic arduus ignis Palpitat, Stat. Th. 12, 70.—**II.** Trop.: animum palpitantem percussit, Petr. 10.

1. palpo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.*, and **palpor,** atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* *To stroke, to touch softly* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: modo pectora praebet Virginea palpanda manu (*al.* plaudenda), Ov. M. 2, 866 Jahn: palpate lupos, Manil. 5, 702: cum equum permulsit quis vel palpatus est, Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1; Sen. Ira, 3, 8.

II. Transf., *To caress, coax, wheedle, flatter*: (*α*) *abs.*: hoc sis vide ut palpatur! nullus est quando occepit, blandior, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 57; Lucil. in Non. 472, 6: palpabo, ecquonam modo possim, *etc.*, * Cic. Att. 9, 9.—(*β*) *c. dat.*: quam blande mulieri palpabitur, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 9: cui male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20.—(*γ*) *c. acc.*: quem munere palpat Carus, Juv. 1, 35; App. M. 5, p. 379 Oud.

2. palpo, ōnis, *m.* [1. palpo] *A flatterer*: Pers. 5, 176.

palpum, i, *n.*, or **palpus,** i, *m.* [1. palpo] *A stroking, caressing, flattering* (a Plautin. word): timidam palpo percutit, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 28; id. Pseud. 4, 1, 35.

Pălūda, ae, *f.* (dressed in the military cloak). *An epithet of Minerva*: Enn. Ann. 1, 24 ("*Paluda* a paludamentis," V[illegible] L. L. 7, 3, § 37).

pălūdāmentum, i, *n.* *A military cloak, soldier's cloak*: **I.** In gen. (so very rarely): cognito super humeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat, Liv. 1, 26; so Sall. fr. ap. Non. 539, 3.—Far more freq.: **II.** In partic., *A general's cloak*: "*paludamenta* (sunt) insignia atque ornamenta militaria … quae propterea, quod conspiciuntur qui ea habent, ac fiunt palam, *paludamenta* dicta," Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 37; cf., "omnia militaria ornamenta *paludamenta* dici (ait Veranius)," Fest. p. 253 ed. Müll.; Liv. 9, 5: paludamento circum laevum brachium intorto, id. 25, 16 *fin.*: coccum imperatoriis dicatum paludamentis, Plin. 22, 2, 3; Val. Max. 1, 6, *n.* 11: indutus aureo paludamento, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 3. Agrippina, the mother of Nero, wore the paludamentum at the naval combat exhibited by the Emperor Claudius, Plin. 33, 3, 19 *fin* (acc. to Tac. A. 12, 56: ipse, Claudius, insigni paludamento neque procul Agrippina chlamyde aurata praesidere).—Ut illi, quibus erat moris paludamento mutare praetextam, *i. e. to exchange civil administration for military command*, Plin. Pan. 56; cf., togam paludamento mutavit, *i. e. peace for war*, Sall. fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 24.

pălūdātus, a, um, *adj.* *Dressed in a military cloak* (v. paludamentum): **I.** In gen. (so extremely seldom): "virgines," Fest. p. 329 ed. Müll.—Hence for *A soldier*: qui invident stipendia paludatis, Sid. Ep. 5, 7.—Far more freq.,

II. In partic., *Dressed in a general's cloak*: quum proficiscebamini paludati in provincias … consules vos quisquam putavit? Cic. Pis. 13 *fin.*; cf. id. Sest. 33, 71; id. Att. 4, 13, 2: Pansa noster paludatus a. d. III. Kalend. Jan. profectus est, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 3: ut paludati (consules) exeant, Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 6; so Liv. 41, 10, 5 Drak. *N. cr.*: praesedit paludatus, Suet. Claud. 21; cf. Tac. A. 12, 56: cumque paludatis ducibus, Juv. 6, 399:—aula, *i. e. imperial*, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 596.

pălūdester, tris, tre, *adj.* [2. palus] *Marshy, swampy* (late Lat.): illuvies, Cassiod. Variar. 2, 32.

pălūdĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [2. palus-colo] *A dweller in fens* or *marshes, a bog-trotter* (post-class.): paludicolae Sicambri, Sid. Ep. 4, 1 *fin.*: Ravenna, id. Ep. 7, 17.

* **pălūdĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. palus-fero] *Marsh-making, swamp-making*: aquae, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 42.

pălūdĭgĕna, ae, *g. c.* [2. palus-gigno] *Marsh-born, that grows in marshes*: paludigena papyrus, Poët. in Anth. Lat. 2, p. 462 Burm.

pălūdĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [2. palus-vagor] *Wandering about* or *among morasses* (a poet. word): alumni, Avien. Perieg. 312.

pălūdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. palus] *Fenny, boggy, marshy*) a poet. word): humus, Ov. M. 15, 268: Nilus, Stat. S. 3 2, 108: Ravenna, Sil. 8, 602.

pālum, i, v. 1. palus, *ad init.*

palumba, ae, v. palumbes.

‡ **pālumbārĭus,** ii, *m.* [palumbes] *A kind of hawk, which attacks doves especially*: "*palumbarius*, φασσοφόνος," Gloss. Philox.

pălumbes, is, *m.* and *f.* (collat. form, palumbus, i, *m.*, Cato R. R. 90; Col. 8, 8; Mart. 13, 67; also as *the proper name of a gladiator*, Suet. Claud. 21:—palumba, ae, *f.*, Cels. 6, 6, 39) *A wood-pigeon, ring dove*: macrosque palumbes, Lucil. in Non 219, 6; Pompon. ib. 9; Var. R. R. 3, 9; Cic poët. ap. Serv. Virg. E. 1, 58: raucae, tua cura, palumbes, Virg. E. 1, 58.—Proverb.: palumbem alicui ad aream adducere, *to furnish one a good opportunity to do a thing, to bring the fish to one's net*. Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 63:—duae unum expetitis palumbem, *the same cock-pigeon*, i. e. *the same lover*, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 17.

Palumbīnum, i, *n.* *A town of the Samnites*, Liv. 10, 45.

pălumbīnus, a, um, *adj.* [palumbes] *Of wood-pigeons*: caro, Plin. 30, 12, 36: fimum, id. 30, 8, 21: ovum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 13.

pălumbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *Little wood-pigeon, little dove*, as a term of endearment (a post-class. word): teneo te meum palumbulum, meum passerem, App. M. 10, p. 720 Oud., et al.

pălumbus, i, *m.*, v. palumbes.

1. pālus, i, *m.* (neutr. collat. form, palum, i, Var. in Non. 219, 18; v. in the follg.) *A stake, prop, stay, pale*: **I.** Lit. (very freq. and quite class.): ut figam palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4; id. Men. 2, 3, 53: damnati ad supplicium traditi, ad palum alligati, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5: palis adjungere vitem, Tib. 1, 8, 33; Ov F. 1, 665: palos et ridicas dolare, Col. 11, 2; Var. l. l.—The Roman soldiers learned to fight by attacking a stake set in the ground, Veg. Mil. 1, 11; 2, 23; hence, aut quis non vidit vulnera pali? Juv. 6, 246. And, transf., exerceamur ad palum: et, ne imparatos fortuna deprehendat. fiat nobis paupertas familiaris, Sen. Ep. 18.—In the lang. of gladiators, palus primus or palusprimus (called also machaera Herculeana, Capitol. Pert. 8) signified *a gladiator's sword of wood*, borne by the secutores, whence their leader was also called primus palus: Lamp. Commod. 15; Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 694.

II. Transf., *The virile member*. Hor. S. 1, 8, 5.

2. pălus, ūdis (*gen. plur.* paludum, Caes. B. G. 4, 38, 2 Oud.: paludium, Liv. 21, 54, 7 Drak.; Just. 44, 2 *fin.*) *f.* *A swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, pool*: **I.** Lit.: ille paludes siccare voluit, Cic. Phil. 5, 3: paludes emere, id. Agr. 2, 27: palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum, Caes. B. G. 2, 9; id. ib. 2, 16: Cocyti tardaque palus innabilis unda, Virg. G. 4, 479: sterilisve diu palus aptaque remis, Hor. A. P. 65.—**II.** Transf., *A reed* that grows in marshes: tomentum concisa palus Circense vocatur, Mart. 14, 106; id. 11, 32.

palusca, ficus, *A kind of fig*, Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 16 dub.

păluster, tris, tre, *adj.* [2. palus] *Fenny, marshy, swampy*: **I.** Lit.: ager, Liv. 36, 22; id. 22, 2: ulva, Virg. G. 3, 175; Col. 8, 14.—In the *plur.* subst., palustria, ĭum, *n.*, *Swampy places*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, *no.* 5.—**II.** Trop.: lux, *i. e. a filthy, vicious life*, Pers. 5, 60.

pammachum, i, *n.* = παμμάχιον, *An athletic contest, consisting of wrestling, boxing with the naked fists, and boxing with the cestus*: in quibus (ludis) contendit pammachum (*al.* pammacho) quod nos *pancratium* vocamus, Hyg. Fab. 273; so Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 106, *n.* 226.

Pammĕnes, is, *m.* *A Greek rhetorician, instructor of Brutus*, Cic. Brut. 97; id. Or. 30; id. Att. 5, 20.—Hence, Pammenia illa mihi non placent, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 10.

Pamphăgus, i, *m.* *The name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 210.

Pamphĭlus, i, *m.*, Πάμφιλος, *A Grecian proper name.* So, **I.** *A disciple of Plato, whom Epicurus heard*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26

—**II.** *A celebrated painter, a native of Amphipolis, the instructor of Apelles*, Plin. 35, 10 and 11.—**III.** *A rhetorician*, Cic. de Or. 3, 21; Quint. 3, 6, 33.

Pamphȳlĭa, ae, *f.*, Παμφυλία, *A country on the sea-coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia*, Mel. 1, 14; Plin. 5, 27, 26; Cic. de Div. 1, 1, 2; Stat. S. 1, 4, 77.—**II.** Deriv., **Pamphȳlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pamphylian*: tellus, Luc. 8, 249: mare, Plin. 5, 31, 30.—In the *plur*, Pamphylii, ōrum, *m.*, *The Pamphylians*: Cic. de Div. 1, 15.

pampĭnācĕus, a, um, i. q. pampineus, Col. 12, 20, 5 dub.

pampĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pampinus] *Of* or *belonging to tendrils, that has tendrils*: palmitum duo genera sunt: alterum, quod, quia primo anno plerumque frondem sine fructu affert, *pampinarium* vocant, *etc.*, Col. 5, 6, 29: sarmentum, id. 3, 10, 5: virga, id. 3, 10, 7: materiae, id. 4. 24, 11.—(*β*) Subst.: pampinarium, ii, *n.*, i. q. pampinarium sarmentum, *A tendril-branch, leaf-branch*: Plin. 17, 21, 35, *n.* 3.

pampĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pampino] *A breaking off of superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines, a lopping* or *trimming of vines*: ut frequenti pampinatione supervacua detrahantur, Col. 4, 6, 1; cf. ib. § 5; 4, 7, 1; 4, 28, 1; Plin. 17, 1, 1: prima, Col. 11, 2, 38.

pampĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who plucks or lops off the superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines, a vine-trimmer*: Col. 4, 10, 2: industrius, id. 4, 27, 5.

1. pampĭnātus, a, um, *Part.*, from pampino.

2. pampĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [pampinus] *Having tendrils and leaves*: **I.** Lit.: lanceam argenteam pampinatam librarum triginta, Gallien. in Ep. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.—**II.** Transf., *Tendril-shaped, tendril-like*: Plin. 16, 42, 82.

pampĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of tendrils* or *vine leaves, consisting of tendrils*: uvae, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 13: vites, id. ib. 3, 8, 13: umbrae, Virg. E. 7, 58: auctumnus, id. Georg. 2, 5: hastae, *wrapped round with vine leaves*, id. Aen. 7, 396: ratis, *decked with vine-branches*, Prop. 3, 15, 26: odor, *the perfume of wine*, id. 2, 24, 29: corona, *of vine-leaves*, Tac. A. 11, 4.

pampĭno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To pluck* or *lop off the superfluous tendrils, shoots, and leaves of vines, to trim vines*: **I.** Lit.: "*pampinare* est ex sarmento coles qui nati sunt, de iis, qui plurimum valent, primum ac secundum, nonnumquam etiam tertium relinquere, reliquos decerpere," Var. R. R. 1, 31, 2; Cato R. R. 33: pampinandi modus is erit, ut opacis locis humidisque et frigidis aestate vitis nudetur, foliaque palmitibus detrahantur, Col. 5, 5, 14: vineas, Plin. 18, 27, 67, *no.* 2; Col. Arb. 11.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To trim* or *prune trees*: salix non minus, quam vinea pampinatur, Col. 4, 31, 2; id. 5, 21; so id. 11, 2.

pampĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of foliage, leafy, branchy*: vitis, Col. 5, 5; Plin. 23, 1, 16.

pampĭnus, i, *m.* and *f.* (in the *fem.*: circumflua pampinus, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 366: opaca, id. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 5; cf. Donat. p. 1747 P.; Serv. Virg. E. 7, 58, acc. to which Varro often used the word as a *fem.*) *A tendril* or *young shoot of a vine; a vine-leaf*: **I.** Lit.: Col. 4, 22: ex gemmis pampini pullulant, id. 3, 18: pampinos detergere, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 11: pampinos detrahere, id. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 19.—Of *a vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine*: uva vestita pampinis, Cic. de Sen. 15; Virg. G. 1, 448: ornatus viridi tempora pampino Liber, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 34: pampini densitas, Col. 3, 2.

II. Transf., *A clasper* or *tendril of any climbing plant*: Plin. 16, 35, 63; id. 9, 51, 74.

Pān, Pānos, *m.*, Πάν, *Pan, the god of the woods and of shepherds, the son of Mercury and Penelope*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22; Hyg. Fab. 224: Pan erat armenti custos, Pan numen equarum, Ov. F. 2, 277. He was represented under the form of a goat; hence, Pan semicaper, Ov. M. 14, 516; cf. Sil. 13, 327. His mistress Syrinx, was transformed, at her request, by the nymphs into a thicket of reeds, from which Pan made the shepherd's pipe (σύριγξ), Lucr. 4, 590; Ov. M. 1, 689. He is also said to have fallen in love with Luna, and to have gained her favor by the present of a ram, Virg. G. 3, 391 Serv. In war he was regarded as the producer of sudden, groundless (panic) terrors, Val. Fl. 3, 46.—He was called, at a later period, the god of *All* (τὸ πᾶν), Macr. S, 1, 22.—**II.** In the *plur.*, Panes, *Gods of the woods and fields resembling Pan*, Ov. Her. 4, 171; id. Met. 14, 638. In the *acc.*, Panas, Col. poët. 10, 427; (* *acc. sing.*, Pana, Just. 43, 1.)

panăca, *A kind of drinking-vessel*, Mart. 14, 100 *in lemm.*

† **pănăcēa,** ae, *f.*, **pănăces,** is, *n.*, also pănax, ăcis, *m.* = πανάκεια, πάνακες, πάναξ: **I.** *An herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, all-heal, panacea*, "Plin. 25, 4, 11 *sq.*:" odorifera panacea, Virg. A. 12, 419: panaces ipso nomine omnium morborum remedia promittit, Plin. 25, 4, 11; id. 26, 8, 58: panax levi et subacta terra rarissime disseritur, Col. 11, 3, 29.—**II.** *A plant, called also* ligusticum silvestre: ligusticum silvestre panacem aliqui vocant, Plin. 19, 8, 50.—**III.** *A plant, called also* cunila bubula, Plin. 20, 16, 60.—**IV.** Personified, Pănăcēa, ae, *f.*, *One of the four daughters of Aesculapius*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137.

Panaetĭus, ii, *m.*, Παναίτιος, *A celebrated Stoic, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of Scipio Africanus the Younger*, Cic. Off. 1, 26; id. de Or. 1, 11; id. Off. 1, 1; 3, 2; Hor. Od. 1, 29, 14; Vellej. 1, 13.

Pănaetōlĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Παναιτωλικός, *Of* or *belonging to the whole of Aetolia, Panaetolian*: concilium, Liv. 31, 32.

Pănaetōlĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Παναιτώλιος, *Pertaining to the whole of Aetolia, Panaetolian*: **I.** Concilium, *A general assembly* or *congress of the Aetolians*: Liv. 31, 29: concilium, Liv. 31, 32; 35, 32.—**II.** Panaetolium, (* prob. *sc.* ὄρος), *A very high mountain in Aetolia*, Plin. 4, 2, 3.

pānārĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [corrupted from paronychium] *A disease of the finger-nails*: App. Herb. 42.

pānārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [panarium] *A small bread-basket*: Mart. 5, 49.

pānārĭum, ii, *n.* [panis] *A bread-basket*: "hinc *panarium*, ubi id (*sc.* panem) servabant, sicut *granarium*, ubi granum frumenti condebant, unde id dictum, Var. L. L. 5, 22, § 105; Plin. Ep. 1, 6; Suet. Calig. 18; Stat. S. 1, 6, 31.

‡ **pānārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.] *A bread-seller*: "panarius, ἀρτοπώλης," Vet. Gloss.

† **pănănăthēnăĭcon,** i, *n.* = παναθηνα-, *An ointment made in Athens*, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

Pănăthēnāĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Παναθηναϊκός, *Of* or *belonging to the Panathenaea* (a popular festival of the Athenians); hence, subst.: **I.** Panathenaica, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* solemnia), *The Panathenaea*, Var. in Serv. Virg. G. 3, 113.—**II.** Panathenaicus, i, *m.* (*sc.* liber), *A holiday oration of Isocrates pronounced at the Panathenaea*, Cic. Or. 12; id. de Sen. 5; cf. Aus. Prof. 1, 13.

pănax, ăcis, v. panacea.

† **pancarpĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [pancarpus] *Composed of all kinds of fruits*: cibus, Var. in Non. 264, 27.

† **pancarpĭus** and **pancarpus,** a, um, *adj.* = παγκάρπιος and πάγκαρπος, *Consisting* or *composed of all kinds of fruits*: **I.** Lit.: "*pancarpiae* dicuntur *coronae* ex vario genere florum factae," Fest. p. 220 ed. Müll.: Jesum cognominant Soterem et Christum ... Quam propius fuit de Atticis historiis *pancarpiam* vocari (alluding to the olive-branch, ornamented with all sorts of fruits, which was carried about by boys in Athens on a certain festival), Tert. ad Val. 12.—**II.** Transf., *Of all sorts*: nomine *pancarpi*, qui in ludicris muneribus edi solet, propter omnium generum, quae inerant, bestias, exagitatis Arcam Noe, Aug. adv. Secund. 23.

Panchaeus, v. Panchaia.

Panchāĭa ae *f.*, Παγχαΐα, *A sandy region in Arabia Felix, where good frankincense grew*: totaque turiferis Panchaia pinguis arenis, Virg. G. 2, 139; cf. Plin. 10, 2, 2; Val. Fl. 6, 119; Claud. III. Cons. Honor. f.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Panchaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Panchaean*: odores, Lucr. 2, 417; so Virg. G. 4, 379; Ov. M. 10, 478.—**B. Panchāĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Panchaean*: resinulae, Arn. 7, 233.—**C. Panchāĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Panchaean*: tellus (*al.* Panachaica), Ov M. 10, 309: cinnama, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 94.

panchrestārĭus, ii, *m.* [panchrestus] *A confectioner*: coquos, panchrestarios, Arn. 2, 70.

† **panchrestus** (panchristus), a, um, *adj.*, πάγχρηστος, *Good* or *useful for every thing*: medicamenta, Plin. 36, 20, 38; id. 23, 7, 71.—**II.** Quum omnes ejus comites iste sibi suo illo panchresto medicamento amicos reddidisset, *by his sovereign remedy*, i. e. *money*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 65.

† **panchrōmos,** i, *m.* = πάγχρωμο (all-colored), *A plant, called also* verbenaca, App. Herb. 3.

† **panchrus,** i, *m.* = πάγχρους (of all colors), *A variegated precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 66.

† **Panchrȳsos,** on, *adj.* = πάγχρυσος, *All golden*: Berenice urbs, quae Panchrysos cognominata est, Plin. 6, 29, 24.

pancrătĭas, ae, *m.*, for pancratiastes, *A pancratiast*: Gell. 13, 27, 3 (*al.* pancratiastae).

† **pancrătĭastes,** ae, *m.* = παγκρατιαστής, *A combatant in the* pancratium, *a pancratiast*: Diagoras tres filios adolescentes habuit, unum pugilem, alterum pancratiasten, tertium luctatorem, Gell. 3, 15; Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 3; Quint. 2, 8, 13.

* **pancrătĭcē,** *adv.* *After the manner of the pancratiasts*: pancratice atque athletice valere, *i. e. heartily, finely*, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 14.

† **pancrătĭum,** ii, *n.* = παγκράτιον: **I.** *A complete combat*, a kind of gymnastic contest which included both wrestling and boxing; cf. Quint. 2, 8, 13: et patitur duro vulnera pancratio, Prop. 3, 12, 8; Sen. Ben. 5, 3: Autolycos pancratio victor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 17; cf. id. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 32.—**II.** *The herb succory*, Plin. 20, 8, 30.—**III.** *A plant, called also* scilla pusilla, Plin. 27, 12, 92.

† **pancrătĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = παγκράτιος, *Pancratian*: metrum pancratium, *a trochaic metre, consisting of a* monometer hypercatalectus, Serv. Centimetr. p. 1819 P.

1. Panda, ae, *f.* [2. pando] *A Roman goddess*; acc. to Aelius in Non. 44, 7, Ceres; Varro, however, distinguishes her from Ceres: Var. in Gell. 13, 22, 4: quod T. Tatio, Capitolinum ut capiat collum, viam pandere atque aperire permissum est, dea *Panda* est appellata vel *Pantica*, Arn. 4, 128: "*Panda*, εἰρήνης θεός," Gloss. Philox. cf. Hart. Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 76 *sq*

2. Panda, ae, *m.* *A Scythian river*, Tac. A. 12, 16.

Pandāna, ae, *f.* [2. pando] *One of the oldest gates of Rome*, so called because it always stood open: "Saturnia porta, quam Junius scribit, ibi, quam nunc vocant *Pandanam*," Var. L. L. 5, 7, § 42: "*Pandana* porta dicta est Romae, quod semper pateret," Fest. p. 220 ed. Müll.

Pandātārĭa (Pandātērĭa or Pandātōrĭa), ae, *f.* *A small island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, a place of exile under the emperors*, now the Island of *St. Maria*, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 5; 3, 5, 7; Suet. Tib. 53; Tac. A. 1, 53.

* **pandātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. pando] *A warping* of wood: Vitr. 7, 1.

† **pandecter,** ēris, *m.* = πανδεκτήρ (all-containing), *The title of the fourth book of the work of Apicius.*

† **pandectes** or **-ta,** ae, *m.* = πανδέκτης, *A book that contains every thing, a complete repertory*, a title frequently given to books; cf. Gell. 13, 9; Plin. H. N. praef., § 23: **I.** In gen.: *novissime* Tiro in Pandecte non recte dici ait, Charis. p. 186 P.—**II.** In partic.: Pandectae, ārum, *m.*, *The title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian from the writings of Roman jurists; the Pandects*: Justinian. in Ep. ad Senat.

† **pandēmus,** a, um, *adj.* = πάνδημος, *Affecting all the people, public, general:* lues, *an epidemic,* Amm. 19, 4, 7.

‡ **pandiculāris** dicebatur dies idem et *communicarius,* in quo omnibus diis communiter sacrificabatur, Fest. p. 220 ed. Müll.

pandĭcŭlor, ari, *v. dep.* [2. pando] *To stretch one's self:* ut pandiculans oscitatur, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 80; cf., "*pandiculari* dicuntur, qui toto corpore oscitantes extenduntur, eo quod pandi fiunt," Fest. p. 220 ed. Müll.

Pandīon, ŏnis, *m.,* Πανδίων: **I.** *A king of Athens, father of Progne and Philomela,* Hyg. Fab. 48; Ov. M. 6, 426: Pandionis populus, *i. e. the Athenians,* Lucr. 6, 1142: Pandione nata, *i. e. Progne,* Ov. M. 6, 634; also, transf., for *the nightingale,* Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 39: Cecropiae Pandionis arces, Mart. 1, 26.—**B.** Deriv., **Pandīŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Pandionian:* Pandioniae Athenae, Ov. M. 15, 430: Pandionia Orythia, *the sister of Pandion,* Prop. 1, 20, 31: res Pandioniae, *the Athenian state,* Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 506: arces, *the citadel of Athens,* id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 19; also called mons, Stat. Th. 2, 720: volucres, *the nightingale and the swallow,* Sen. Octav. 8: cavea, *the Athenian theatre,* Sid. Carm. 23, 137.

II. *A son of Jupiter and Luna,* Hyg. Fab. praef.

1. pando, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [pandus] **I.** *act., To bend, bow, curve* any thing: pandant enim posteriora, Quint. 11, 3, 122: manus leviter pandata, id. 100.—(β) Mid., *To bend itself, to bend:* desecti quoque (cucumeres) si quid obstet, versi pandantur curvanturque, Plin. 19, 5, 23; id. 16, 42, 81; so id. 16, 39, 74; 40, 79; id. 11, 10, 10: firmiora juga sunt alliganda, ut rigorem habeant nec pandentur onere fructuum, Col. 4, 16 *fin.*—**II.** *Neutr., To bend itself, to bend:* ulmus et fraxinus celeriter pandant, Vitr. 2, 9; id. 6, 11.

2. pando, pandi (acc. to Prisc. p. 891 P), pansum and passum, 3. *v. a. To spread out, extend; to unfold, expand:* **I.** Lit.: pandere palmas Ante deum delubra, Lucr. 5, 1199; so, pennas ad solem, Virg. G. 1, 398: vela, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5: retia, Plin. 9, 8, 9: telas in parietibus latissime, id. 29, 4, 27: aciem, *to extend, deploy,* explicare, Tac. H. 2, 25; 4, 33: rupem ferro, *i. e. to split,* Liv. 21, 37.—(β) Mid.: immensa panditur planities, *spreads itself out,* Liv. 32, 4: ubi mare coepit in latitudinem pandi, Plin. 6, 13, 15.

2. In partic., in econom. lang., *To spread out to dry, to dry* fruits: ficos pandere, Col. 2, 22, 3: uvas in sole, id. 12, 39, 1.

B. Transf., *To throw open, to open* any thing by extending it; and, mid., *to open itself, to open* (mostly poet.): pandite atque aperite propere januam hanc Orci, Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 1: pandite, sulti', genas (*i. e.* palpebras), Enn. Ann. 12, 7 (in Fest. s. v. GENAS, p. 94 ed. Müll.): dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis, Virg. A. 2, 234: (Cerberus) tria guttura pandens, id. ib. 6, 421: agros pingues, *to lay open,* i. e. *to plough up,* Lucr. 5, 1247: piceae tantum taxique nocentes Interdum aut hederae pandunt vestigia nigrae, *disclose,* Virg. G. 2, 257.—Mid.: panduntur inter ordines viae, Liv. 10, 41: cum cauda omnis jam panditur Hydra, *i. e. displays itself, appears,* Cic. Ar. 449.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To spread, extend;* and with se, *to spread* or *extend itself:* et quum tempora se veris florentia pandunt, Lucr. 6, 359: illa divina (bona) longe lateque se pandunt coelumque contingunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25: pandere vela orationis, id. ib. 4, 5; see also under *Pa.,* B.

B. *To open:* viam alicui ad dominationem, Liv. 4, 15: viam fugae, id. 10, 5.

2. In partic., *To unfold* in speaking, *to make known, publish, relate, explain* (mostly poet.): omnem rerum naturam dictis, Lucr. 5, 55; so, primordia rerum, id. 1, 50: res alta terra et caligine mersas, Virg. A. 6, 267; id. ib. 3, 252; id. ib. 3, 479: nomen, Ov. M. 4, 679: fata, Luc. 6, 590: Hesiodus agricolis praecepta pandere orsus, Plin. H. N. 14 *praef.*—Hence,

A. pansus, a, um, *Pa., Spread out, outspread, outstretched, extended* (mostly post-Aug.): manibus et pedibus pansis, Vitr. 3, 1: suppliciter pansis ad numina palmis, Germ. Arat. 68: sago porrectius panso, Amm. 29, 5: pansis in altum brachiis, Prud. Cath. 12, 170: panso currere carbaso, id. adv. Symm. praef. 1, 48.

B. passus, a, um (cf., "ab eo, quod est *pando* passum veteres dixerunt, non pansum," *etc.,* Gell. 15, 15), *Pa., Outspread, outstretched, extended, open:* **A.** Lit.: velo passo pervenire, *under full sail,* Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 45; so, velis passis pervehi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: passis late palmis, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: passis manibus, Plin. 7, 17, 17:—crinis passus, and more freq. in the *plur.,* crines passi, *loose, disheveled hair* capillus passus, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 56; Caes. B. G. 1, 51; id. ib. 7, 48; so Liv. 1, 13; Virg. A. 1, 480; Gell. 15, 15, et saep.

2. Transf., *Spread out* to dry (v. supra, *no.* I., 2); hence, *dried, dry:* uvae, Col. 12, 39, 4; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 4 ed. Maj.; so, acini, Plin. 14, 1, 3: racemi, Virg. G. 4, 269: rapa, Plin. 18, 13, 34: uva passa pendilis, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 99:—lac passum, *boiled milk,* Ov. M. 14, 274.—Transf.: rugosi passique senes, *dried up, withered,* Lucil. in Non. 12, 5.

b. Subst., passum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Wine made from dried grapes, raisin-wine:* "*passum* nominabant, si in vindemia uvam diutius coctam legerent, eamque passi essent in sole aduri," Var. in Non. 551, 27: passo psythia utilior, Virg. G. 2, 93; cf. "Col. 12, 39; Plin. 14, 9, 11; Pall. 11, 19:" passum quo ex sicciore uva est, eo valentius est, Cels. 2, 18.

B. Trop., verba passa, *Prose* (post-class.): App. Flor. p. 15.

Pandōra, ae (*gen.,* Pandoras, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 19), *f.,* Πανδώρα, *The first woman, made by Vulcan at Jupiter's command, and presented with gifts by all the gods, the wife of Epimetheus and mother of Pyrrha,* Hyg. Fab. 142.—Proverb., Pandora Hesiodi, of a work executed by several hands, Tert. adv. Valent. 12.

pandōrus or **pandūrus,** i, *m.,* i. q. pandura, Isid. Orig. 3, 20, 8.

Pandōsĭa, ae, *f.,* Πανδωσία: **I.** *A city in Epirus, on the Acheron,* Liv. 8, 24; Plin. 4, 1, 1.—**II.** *A city of the Bruttians,* Liv. 8, 24; Plin. 3, 11, 15; Just. 12, 2.

Pandrŏsos, i, *f.,* Πάνδροσος, *Daughter of Cecrops and sister of Aglauros and Herse:* Ov. M. 2, 559; so id. ib. 2, 738.

† **pandūra,** ae, *f.,* and **pandūrĭum,** ii, *n.* = πανδοῦρα, *A musical instrument of three strings, invented by Pan,* Isid. Orig. 3, 20: hircipedem (*i. e.* Pana) pandura … Faunum tibia decuerunt, Mart. Cap. 9, 307; so id. 9, 313.

pandūrizo, are, *v. n.* [pandura] *To play the* pandura: Lampr. Elag. 32.

pandus, a, um, *adj. Bent, crooked, curved* (mostly poet.): carinae, Virg. G. 2, 445: rami, Ov. M. 14, 660: juga, id. Am. 1, 13, 16: juvencae pandis cornibus, id. Met. 3, 674: delphines, id. Trist. 3, 10, 413: rostrum, id. Met. 10, 713: asellus, *crook-backed,* id. A. A. 1, 543: panda urceus ansa, Mart. 14, 106; Sil. 3, 277.—In prose: hominem nigrum et macrum et pandum, Quint. 6, 3, 58: cupressus et pinus habentes humoris abundantiam in operibus solent esse pandae, *to warp,* Vitr. 2, 9.

II. Pandus, *A Roman surname:* Latinius Pandus, Tac. A. 2, 66.

† **pănēgy̆rĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = πανηγυρικός, *Of or belonging to a public assembly* or *festival;* hence, subst., panegyricus, i, *m., The festival oration of Isocrates, in which he eulogized the Athenians:* Cic. Or. 11; so Quint. 10, 4, 4.—**II.** Transf., *Praising, laudatory, eulogistic:* libelli, *panegyrics,* Aus. Prof. 1, 13.—More freq. subst., panegyricus, i, *m., A eulogy. panegyric:* Quint. 2, 10, 11; cf. id. 3, 4, 14: etiam malos panegyricis mendacibus adulantur, Lact. 1, 15.

† **pănēgy̆rista,** ae, *m.* = πανηγυριστής, *A eulogist, panegyrist:* Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

† **pănĕros,** ōtis, *f.* = πανέρως, *A precious stone, supposed to have the property of making fruitful,* Plin. 37, 10, 66.—**II.** Paneros, *A Roman surname,* Suet. Ner. 30.—As *a slave-name,* Inscr. ap. Marin. Fr. Arv. p. 631.

Pangaeus, i, *m.,* and **Pangaea,** ōrum, *n.,* Πάγγαιον ὄρος, *A mountain of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia, near Philippi:* Mons Pangaeus, Plin. 4, 11, 18: flerunt Rhodopeiae arces Altaque Pangaea, Virg. G. 4, 462.—**II.** Deriv., **Pangaeus,** a, um, *adj., Pangaean;* also for *Thracian:* nemora, Sil. 2, 73: juga, Val. Fl. 4, 631: arx, id. 1, 575.

pango, nxi, nctum, and pēgi or pĕpīgi, pactum, 3. [PACO or PAGO; whence also paciscor] *v. a. To fasten, fix; to drive in, sink in.*

I. Lit.: "*pangere* figere; unde plantae pangi dicuntur," Fest. p. 213 ed. Müll.: clavum, Liv. 7, 3; v. clavus: tonsillam pegi laevo in litore, Pac. in Fest. s. v. TONSILLA, p. 356 ed. Müll.; Col. poët. 10, 252; Pall. 3, 9.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To set, plant* any thing: ramulum, Suet. Galb. 1: vicena millia malleolorum, Col. 3, 12, 3: lactucam, id. 11, 3: taleam olearum, id. 11, 2.—Hence, transf., filios, *to beget children,* Tert. Apol. 9 *fin.*

2. *To set* or *plant* any thing *with* any thing: ipse seram vites pangamque ex ordine colles, Prop. 3, 17, 15; so, vitiaria malleolis, Col. 11, 2, 18.

II. Trop.: **A.** versus or carmina, like componere, *To make, compose:* horrida Romuleum certamina pango duellum, Enn. Ann. 1, 1; cf., hic vostrum panxit maxuma facta patrum, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: carmina, Lucr. 4, 8; so, versus de rerum natura, id. 1, 26: aliquid Sophocleum, Cic. Fam. 16, 18 *fin.:* ἀνέκδοτα, id. Att. 2, 6, 2: poëmata, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 40: chartas, Mart. 11, 3: pangendi facultas, Tac. A. 14, 16; Val. Max. 2, 1 *fin.*

B. *To fix, settle, agree upon, conclude, stipulate, contract* (quite class., but only in the *perf.* forms; for the *praes.* and *fut.,* pacisci was used): ducentis Philippis rem pepigi, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 38: terminos, quos Socrates pepigerit (*al.* pegerit), Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56: fines, id. Pis. 16: si quis pepigerit ne illo (medicamento) usquam postea uteretur, id. Off. 3, 24; so with a follg. *ne,* Tac. A. 13, 14: pacem nobiscum pepigistis, ut, *etc.,* Liv. 9, 11: inducias pepigisse, id. 27, 30: non fuit armillas tanti pepigisse Sabinas, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 49: resumere libertatem occultis insidiis pepigerant, Tac. A. 14, 31: cui pretium pepigerat, id ib. 14, 42. Freq. of a marriage contract. quod pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes, Catull. 62, 28: te peto quam lecto pepigit Venus aurea nostro, Ov. Her. 16, 36: haec mihi se pepigit, pater hanc tibi, id. ib. 20, 157.

† **pangōnĭus,** ii, *m.* = παγγώνιος, *A precious stone, otherwise unknown,* Plin 37, 10, 66.

Pănhormus and **Pănhormĭtānus,** v. Panormus.

pānĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [panis] *A little loaf:* Plin. Val. 1, 6.

pānĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made of bread:* milites panicei (a comic expression), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 59: mensae, *i. e. large cakes of bread,* Serv. Virg. A. 3, 257.

pānĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] **I.** *Any thing baked,* as *bread, cakes,* etc.: Cassiod. Var. 9, 5.—**II.** For panicum, *Italian panic-grass:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 3 ad Sever.; so Edict. Diocl. p. 27; cf. Not. Tir. p. 112.

pānĭcŭla (also, panucula, Fest. p. 220 ed. Müll., and contr., panucla, Non. 149. 22), ae, *f. dim.* [panus] *A tuft, a panicle* on plants: **I.** Lit.: panicula tectoria, *tufts of thatch,* i. e. *the tufts of reeds used for thatching,* Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17; cf. id. Rud. 1, 2, 34; Plin. 16, 10, 19: Graecula rosa convolutas habet foliorum paniculas, id. 21, 4, 10: panicum a paniculis dictum, id. 18, 7, 9, *n.* 3.—**II.** Transf., *A swelling, tumor:* Scrib. Comp. 82; so App. Herb. 13.

pānĭcum, i, *n. Italian panic-grass,* panicum Italicum, L.: Caes. B. C. 2, 22; cf. Plin. 18, 7, 10, *n.* 3.

pānĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [panis-facio] *A bread-maker, baker:* Theod. Prisc. 4, 2; cf., "*panifex,* ἀρτοποιός," Gloss. Philox.

pānĭfĭcĭum (panef.), ĭi, *n.* [id.] *The making of bread:* **I.** Lit.: "a *pane* et *faciendo panificium* coeptum dici," Var. L. L. 5, 22, § 105.—**II.** Transf., *Any* *thing baked; as, bread, cakes, etc.*: Cels. 2, 18; id. ib.: verbenas coronasque et panificia libertus obtulisse ei visus est, *offering-cakes*, Suet. Vesp. 7.

pānĭon, ii, *n.* *A plant, also called* satyrion, App. Herb. 15.

Pănĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Πανιώνιος, *Of or belonging to all Ionia, sacred to all Ionia, Panionian*: regio omnibus Ionibus sacra et ideo *Panionia* appellata, Plin. 5, 29, 31: Apollo, Vitr. 4, 1.—(β) Subst., Panionium, ii, *n.*, i. q. *regio Panionia*: ibi est *Panionium*, sacra regio, et ob id eo nomine appellata, quod eam communiter Iones colunt. Mela, 1, 17, 2.

pānis, is, *m.* (neutr. collat. form, pane, is, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 88, acc. to Non. 218, 12, and Charis. p. 69 and 114 P.; cf. also, "non item apud vos est positum *hoc pane* et *hic panis?* etc., Arn. 1, 36.—In the *gen. plur.*, panium, acc. to Caes. in Charis. p. 69 and 114 P., panum, acc. to Prisc. p. 771 ib.) [also, in Oscan and Sicilian, panos; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 39] *Bread, a loaf*: **I.** Lit.: tunc farinam aqua sparsit et assidua tractatione perdomuit finxitque panem, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: a pistore panem petimus, vinum ex oenopolio, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 48; id. Pers. 4, 3, 2: comesse panem tres pedes latum potes, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 8: panis rubidus, id. Casin. 2, 5, 1: cibarius panis, *coarse bread* (v. cibarius), Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: secundus, *black bread*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123: ater, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: durus ac sordidus, Sen. Ep. 119: siccus, *dry bread*, id. Ep. 83: panis plebeius, siligneus, id. Ep. 119; cf., panis tener et niveus mollique siligine factus, Juv. 5, 70: vetus aut nauticus, Plin. 22, 25, 68: lapidosus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 88: mollia panis, *the crumb*, Plin. 13, 12, 36: panis crusta, *the crust*, id. 13, 12, 36: mucida caerulei panis consumere frusta, Juv. 14, 128.

II. Transf., *A mass in the shape of a loaf, a loaf*: panes aeris, Plin. 34, 11, 24: aut panes viridantis aphronitri, Stat. S. 4, 9, 37.

Pāniscus, i, *m.*, Πανίσκος: **I.** *A little Pan, a rural deity*: si Nymphae, Panisci etiam et Satyri, Cic. N. D. 3, 17; id. de Div. 1, 13 *fin.*; 2, 21, 48.—**II.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr. ap. Gud. 172, 3.

pannārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pannus] *Of or pertaining to cloth*; subst., pannaria, ōrum, *n.*, *Presents of cloth*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 31.

‡ **panneus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Ragged, tattered*: "panneus, ῥάκινος," Gloss. Phil.

pannĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [panniculus] *Of or belonging to rags or tatters*: pannicularia causa, Ulp. Dig. 48, 20, 6.—**II.** Subst., pannicularia, ōrum, *n.*, *Rags, tatters, ragged clothes*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 20, 6.

pannĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pannus] *A small piece of cloth, a rag*: Cels. 7, 20; cf. id. 6, 18, 8: panniculus bombycinus, *a light, short garment*, Juv. 6, 258.—**II.** Panniculus, i, *m.*, *The name of a mime*, Mart. 2, 72; 3, 86; 5, 61.

Pannŏnĭa, ae, *f.*, Παννονία, *A country lying between Dacia, Noricum, and Illyria*, Plin. 3, 25, 28; Ov. Tr. 2, 225. Cf. Mann. Germ. p. 554 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A.** **Pannŏnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pannonian*: augures, Spart. Sever. 10.—**B.** **Pannŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pannonian*: bella, Suet. Aug. 20: cattae, Mart. 13, 69: Pannonicae stirpis canes, Nemes. Cyn. 126: pilei, Veg. Mil. 1, 20.—**C.** **Pannŏnis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *Pannonian*: Pannonis ursa, Luc. 6, 220.—**D.** **Pannŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pannonian*; subst., Pannonius, ii, *m.*, *A Pannonian*: fallax Pannonius, Tib. 4, 1, 108; more freq. in the *plur.*, Suet. Tib. 17; Stat. S. 1, 4, 78; Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 191.

pannōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pannosus] *Raggedness, flabbiness*: cutis veluti ruginosa vel sulcata pannositas, quam Graeci ῥάκωσιν vocant, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

pannōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pannus] *Full of rags, ragged, tattered*: **I.** Lit.: homines, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 5; so Just. 2, 6 *fin.*; 21, 5.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Rag-like, flabby, shriveled, wrinkled*: macies, Sen. Clem. 2, 6: mammae, Mart. 3, 72: faex aceti, *that looks like rags, mothery*, Pers. 4, 32.—**B.** *Ragged, tattered, poor*: resculae, App. M. 4, p. 265 Oud.

pannūcĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [pannuceus] *Ragged, tattered*: Pannuceati, *The title of a comedy of Pomponius*, Non. 18, 21; 31; 19, 22, et saep.

pannūcĕus and **pannūcĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [pannus] *Ragged, tattered*: **I.** Lit.: vestis, Petr. 14.—**II.** Transf., *Wrinkled, shriveled, flabby*: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15; Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 15: Baucis, Pers. 4, 21: mentula, Mart. 11, 46.

pannŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small piece of cloth, a rag*: Amm. 31, 2.—**II.** *Plur.*, pannuli, ōrum, *m.*, *Rags, ragged clothes*: App. M. 7, p. 455 Oud.

‡ **pannuncŭlārĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, i. q. pannicularia (v. pannicularius): "*pannus, pannunculus, pannuncularia*," Not. Tir. p. 155.

‡ **pannuncŭlus**, i, *m.*, i. q. panniculus, v. the preced. art.

pannus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form, pannum, i, Nov. in Non. 218, 27.—*Dat.* and *abl. plur.*, pannibus, Enn. in Charis. p. 40 P.; Pompon. in Non. 488, 32) [πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος] *A cloth, a garment*: **I.** Lit.: fides albo velata panno, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 21; Mart. 2, 46. Esp. of torn, worn-out clothes, *Rags, tatters*: pannis annisque obsitus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5; so Lucr. 6, 1268; Sen. Contr. 1, 6; Sen. Ep. 20 *med.*; Petr. 83 *fin.*

II. Transf.: **A.** *A rag*: unus et alter Assuitur pannus, Hor. A. P. 15; id. Epod. 17, 51: membraque vinxerunt tinctis ferrugine pannis, Ov. Ib. 235; Sen. de Ira, 3, 19 *fin.*; Plin. 29, 6, 37; Col. 6, 12.

B. *A head-band, fillet*, Val. Max. 7, 2, *n.* 5 *ext.*; 6, 2, *n.* 7.

C. *A bag, satchel*: Petr. 135.

D. *A* (perh. rag-like) *substance that grows on the tree* aegilops, *besides its acorns*, Plin. 16, 8, 13.

‡ **pannuvellĭum**, ii, *n.* *The wound-up yarn of the woof, the bobbin of the shuttle, with the yarn wound upon it*: Var. L. L. 5, 23, § 114 ed. Müll.

‡ **Pannychis**, ĭdis, *f.* *A Roman surname*: Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 195, *n.* 460.

† **pannȳchismus**, i, *m.* = παννυχισμός, *A watching all night long*: Arn. 5, 173.

† **pannȳchĭus**, a, um, *adj.* = παννύχιος, *That lasts all night*: negotium, Marc. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad. M. Caes. 3, 5, ed. Maj.

Pănomphaeus, i, *m.*, Πανομφαῖος (the author of all oracles), *An epithet of Jupiter*: Ov. M. 11, 198.

1. Pănŏpē, ēs, and **Pănŏpēa**, ae, *f.*, Πανόπη, *A sea-nymph*: Panopea virgo, Virg. A. 5, 240; so ib. 825: Panope matertera, Albin. 1, 435.

2. Pănŏpē, ēs, *f.* *A town in the south of Phocis*: Panopes arva, Ov. M. 3, 19; Stat. Th. 7, 344.

Panōpĭon, ōnis, *m.* [πανωπίων, all eye] *A Roman surname*: Val. Max. 6, 8, *n.* 6.

Pănormĭtānus (Panhorm.), a, um, v. Panormus, *no.* I., B.

Pănormus (Panh.), i, *f.*, and **Pănormum** (Panh.), i, *n.*, Πάνορμος, *The name of several cities*: **I.** *A city in Sicily*, the mod. *Palermo*: oppida Panormum, Solus, *etc.*, Plin. 3, 8, 14: tergemino venit numero fecundo Panormus, Sil. 14, 262: judicia Panhormi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26. Cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 398.—**B.** Hence **Pănormĭtānus** (Panh.), a, um, *adj.*, *Panormitan*: legati Panhormitani, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49: civitas, id. ib. 2, 3, 6.—**II.** *A city of Samos*, Liv. 37, 10 and 11.

pānōsus, a, um, *adj.* [panis] *Like bread*: cibus panosus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 14.

1. pansa, ae, *adj.* [pando] *Broad-footed, splay-foot*: Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 55.

2. Pansa, ae, *m.* *A Roman surname*, e. g. C. Vibius Pansa, Cic. Fam. 10, 33; 15, 17; Phil. 5, 19; 11, 9, et saep.; cf. Plin. 11, 45, 105.

† **pansĕbastus** or **-os**, i, *f.* = πανσέβαστος, *A precious stone, called also* paneros, Plin. 37, 10, 66.

pansus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 2. pando.

† **pantăgăthus**, i, *m.* = πανταγαθός, (all good): **I.** *A bird of good omen*: Lampr. Anton. Diadum. 4 *fin.*—**II.** *A plant, also called* pulegium, App. Herb. 92.

Pantăgĭas, **Pantăgĭes**, and **Pantăgia**, ae, *m.*, Παντάγιης, Παντάγιας, *A river of Sicily*, now the *Fiume di Porcari*: ostia Pantagiae, Virg. A. 3, 689 Serv.; (*acc.*, -ien), Ov. F. 4, 471; (*acc.*, -iam), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 58.

Pantălĕon, ontis, *m.*, Πανταλέων, *A Greek proper name*, Liv. 42, 15.

Pantarces, is, *m.* [πανταρκής, all-helping] *A surname of Jupiter*, also *a proper name*: Arn. 6, 199.

‡ † **pantelĭum**, ii, *n.* = παντελεῖον (all-perfect), *A holocaust offered in the worship of Mithras*: Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 358.

pantex, ĭcis, usually only in the *plur.*, pantĭces, cum, *m.* *The paunch, the bowels*: Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 50: et aestuantes docte solvis pantices, *i. e. sausages*, Virg. Catal. 5, 31; Mart. 6, 64.—In the *sing.*, Auct. Priap. 83 dub.

Panthĕon or **-um**, i, *n.*, Πάνθεον, Πάνθειον, *The great temple of Jupiter, built by Agrippa, and restored by Hadrian, M. Aurelius, Septimius Severus, and Caracalla*, now the *Tempio di S. Maria Rotonda*: Pantheon Jovi Ultori ab Agrippa factum, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *n.* 1; cf. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 34; Spart. Hadr. 19; Amm. 16, 10.

II. *The statue of a god, adorned with the symbols of several other deities*, Aus. Epigr. 30; Inscr. Grut. 1, 3 *sq.*; cf. Spon. Miscell. antiqu. p. 19.

1. panther, eris, v. 1. panthera.

† **2. panther**, ĕris, *m.* = πάνθηρον, *A hunting-net* for catching wild beasts: "rete quoddam panther," Var. L. L. 5, 20, § 100.

† **1. panthēra**, ae, *f.* = πάνθηρα (masc. collat. form, panther, Auct. Carm. Philom. 50), *A panther*: pictarumque jacent fera corpora pantherarum, Ov. M. 3, 669; cf. Plin. 8, 17, 23: panthera imprudens olim in foveam decidit, Phaedr. 3, 2, 2.—The Romans were fond of introducing it in their combats of wild beasts, Cic. Fam. 2, 11; Coel. ib. 8, 4; 9.

† **2. panthēra**, ae, *f.* = πανθήρα *An entire capture, all that is caught at once*: emere pantheram ab aucupe, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 11, § 18.

panthērīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. panthera] *Of panthers*: **I.** Lit.: pellis, Plin. 35, 11, 40, *n.* 32.—**B.** Transf., *Spotted like a panther*: mensae, Plin. 13, 15, 30.—* **II.** Trop., *Cunning, crafty*: pantherinum genus (hominum), Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 16.

Pantheum, i, v. Pantheon.

Panthius, ii, *m.* *One of the fifty sons of Aegyptus*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Panthŏus and **Panthus**, i, *m.*, Πάνθοος (ους), *The nephew of Hecuba and father of Euphorbus*: Panthus Otriades, Virg. A. 2, 319: Panthous, Hyg. Fab. 115.—In the *voc.*, Panthu, Virg. A. 2, 322.—**II.** Deriv., **Panthŏïdēs**, ae, *m.*, *The son of Panthous, Euphorbus.* Pythagoras maintained that his soul animated the body of Euphorbus at the time of the Trojan war, for which reason he also was called Panthoides: Panthoides Euphorbus eram, Ov. M. 15, 161: habentque Tartara Panthoiden iterum Orco Demissum, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 10.

Pantica, ae, v. 1. Panda.

pantĭces, um, v. pantex.

Pantŏlăbus, i, *m.* [παντολάβος, that takes all] *The name of a parasite*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 11; 2, 1, 22.

pantŏmīma, ae, *f.* [pantomimus] *A female ballet-dancer, pantomime*: Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 12.

pantŏmīmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or belonging to pantomimes, pantomimic*: ornamenta, Sen. Ep. 29 *fin.*

† **pantŏmīmus**, i, *m.* = παντόμιμος, *A ballet-dancer, pantomime*: **I.** Lit., Suet Aug. 45; Calig. 36; 55; 57, et al.; Macr S. 2, 7.—**II.** Transf., *A ballet, pantomime*: Plin. 7, 53, 54.

‡ **panucla**, ae, v. panicula, *ad init.*

‡ **panuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [panus] *The thread wound upon the bobbin* in a shuttle: Not. Tir. p. 160.

† **pānus**, i, *m.* = πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος, *The thread wound upon the bobbin* in a shuttle: **I.** Lit.: intus modo stet rectus subteminis panus, Lucil. in Prisc. 3 *f.*, and in Non. 149, 24; cf., "*panus* tramae involucrum,

quem diminutive *panuclam* vocamus, Non. *loc. cit.*—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A swelling, tumor:* "tumor quoque inguinum ex formae similitudine sic (*sc.* panus) vocatur," Non. 149, 24; Nov. in Non. ib. 28; so Afran. ib. 25: panos aperit sevum pecudum. Plin. 30, 8, 22; id. 26, 4, 16; id. 35, 17, 57; id. 21, 21, 93: viscum panos mitigat, id. 24, 4, 6.

B. *An ear of millet:* Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54.

Panyăsis, i, *m.*, Πανύασις, *A Grecian poet, a relative of Herodotus,* Quint. 10, 1, 54.

1. pāpa (pappa), ae, *f.* [onomatop.] *The word with which infants call for food:* cum cibum ac potionem *buas* ac *papas* vocent, Var. in Non. 81, 4.

2. pāpa, ae, *m.* [onomat.] *A father, papa;* hence, in eccl. writers, *a bishop:* optime papa, Prud. στεφ. 11, 127; so Tert. Pudic. 13.—**II.** Papa, *A Roman surname,* Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 7, *no.* 32.

† **păpae,** *interj.* = παπαί, *Wonderful! how strange! indeed!* papae! divitias tu quidem habuisti luculentas, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 33; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 29: papae! jugularas hominem, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26; Pers. 5, 79.

papas, ae and ătis, v. pappas.

păpāver, ĕris, *n.* (ante-class., *m.*) *The poppy:* **I.** Lit.: papaver Gallicanus, Cato in Charis. p. 64 P.: sesamum papaveremque, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 113; see also below: Var. in Non. 220, 11: luteum, Catull. 19, 12: spargens soporiferum papaver, Virg. A. 4, 486; id. Georg. 4, 131: lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, id. Aen. 1, 74: Cereale, id. ib. 1, 208.—In the *plur.:* summa papaverum capita, *the heads of the tallest poppies,* Liv. 1, 54, 6.—Proverb.: confit cito, Quam si tu objicias formicis papaverem, of any thing that quickly disappears, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 8.—**B.** Transf., *A kernel, seed:* papaver fici, *fig-seed,* Tert. Praescr. 36.—**II.** Trop.: dicta quasi papavere et sesamo sparsa, Petr. 1 *fin.*

păpāvĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [papaver] *Made shining* or *white with poppies:* toga, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195; cf. id. 19, 1, 4.

păpāverculum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A plant, called also* leontopodion, App. Herb. 7.

păpāvĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of poppies:* comae, *poppy-flowers,* Ov. F. 4, 438.

Păphĭăcus, a, um, **Păphĭe,** es, and **Păphĭus,** a, um, v. Paphos.

Paphlăgo (-on), ŏnis, *m.*, Παφλαγών, *A Paphlagonian:* Paphlagonum sata, Avien. Perieg. 969; so Curt. 6, 11.—**II.** Deriv., **Paphlăgŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Paphlagonian,* Plin. 6, 2, 2: subst., **Paphlăgŏnĭa,** ae, *f. The province of Paphlagonia, between Bithynia and Pontus.* Cic. Agr. 1, 2; Liv. 1, 1; Mel. 1, 19, 8.

1. Păphos or **-us,** i, *m.*, Πάφος, *Son of Pygmalion, and founder of the city of the same name* (v. 2. Paphos), Ov. M. 10, 297; Hyg. Fab. 242.

2. Păphos (-us), i, *f.*, Πάφος, *A city on the Island of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, with a celebrated temple of Venus,* Mel. 2, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 31, 35; Tac. H. 2, 2: est celsa mihi Paphos, Virg. A. 10, 51: illa Paphon veterem linquens, Stat. Th. 5, 61: qui eum de Pharsalica fuga Paphum persecuti sunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 15 *fin.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Păphĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Paphian:* Avien. Perieg. 227.—**B. Păphĭe,** ēs, *f.*, *The Paphian,* i. e. *Venus:* sive cupis Paphien, Mart. 7, 74; so Aus. Idyll. 14, 21.—**2.** *A sort of lettuce that grew on the Island of Cyprus,* Col. 10, 193.—**C. Păphĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Paphian:* Paphiae myrti, Ov. A. A. 3, 181: Paphia Venus, Tac. H. 2, 2: lampades, *the planet Venus,* Stat. S. 5, 4, 8: Nicocles, *of Paphos,* Plin. 11, 37, 63.—In the *plur.*, Paphii, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Paphos,* Cic. Fam. 13, 48.—**2.** Paphii thyrsi, *the stalks of the Cyprian lettuce,* Col. 10, 370.

Pāpĭa lex, v. Papius.

pāpĭlio, ōnis, *m. A butterfly:* **I.** Lit.: ferali mutant cum papilione figuram, Ov. M. 15, 376; cf. Plin. 11, 19, 21; 21, 14, 47; 28, 10, 45.—Also of other winged insects: Plin. 11, 32, 37; id. 11, 23, 27.

II. Transf., *A tent, pavilion:* in expeditionibus apertis papilionibus prandit atque coenavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 51; Spart. Pescenn. 11; so Trebell. in XXX. Tyr. 16; Tert. ad Mart. 3. The Fratres Arvales also made use of such tents when making their offerings in the grove of Dia, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. *n.* 41.

pāpĭlĭuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [papilio] *A little butterfly:* Tert. Anim. 32.

păpilla, ae, *f. A nipple, teat,* on the breast of men and animals: "*papillae* capitula mammarum dictae, quod papularum sint similes," Fest. p. 220 ed. Müll.; Plin. 11, 40, 95: uberis, Col. 9, 11; Plin. Ep. 3, 6.

II. Transf. **A.**: Poet., *The breast:* Catull. 66, 81: hasta sub exertam donec perlata papillam Haesit, Virg. A. 11, 803.

B. *A pustule, pimple:* Seren. Samm. 64, 1100; so id. 10, 133.

C. *A rose-bud:* Auct. Perv. Ven. 14; so id. ib. 21.

păpillātus, a, um, *adj.* [papilla, *no.* II., C.] *Shaped like a bud:* corymbus, Poët. in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 699 Burm.; so Hier. Ep. 66, *n.* 1.

Pāpĭlus, i, *m. A Roman surname:* Mart. 4, 48.

Pāpĭnĭānus, i, *m. A celebrated Roman jurist under Septimius Severus, beheaded at the command of Caracalla,* Spart. Sever. 21; Caracall. 4; 8.—**II.** Deriv., **Pāpĭnĭānista,** ae, *m.*, *A follower* or *admirer of Papinian,* Justin. in Ep. praef. Digest. 2.

Papīnus, i, *m. A mountain in Cisalpine Gaul,* Liv. 45, 12.

Păpīrĭus (old form, Papisius, Cic. Fam. 9, 21; Fest. p. 23; 242 ed. Müll.), a. *The designation of a patrician and plebeian* gens, Cic. Fam. 9, 21. So, *e. g. The dictator,* L. Papirius Cursor, Liv. 8, 30; Cic. l. l.—**II.** Hence, **A. Păpīrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Papirius, Papirian:* Papiria lex, Plin. 33, 3, 13: tribus, *one of the rural tribes,* Liv. 8, 37; Val. Max. 9, 10, *no.* 1; Fest. p. 232 ed. Müll.; Inscr. Grut. 766, 2, et saep.—**B. Păpīrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Papirian:* domus, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: saevitia, Liv. 10, 3; cf. id. 8, 30: jus civile Papirianum, *a juridical compilation of* S. Papirius, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2.

Pāpĭus, a. *The designation of a Roman* gens. So, C. Papius, *a tribune of the people, the originator of the* lex Papia de peregrinis exterminandis, Cic. Off. 3, 11: M. Papius Mutilus, *a consul, who, together with his colleague* Poppaeus, *passed, in the reign of Augustus, the* lex Papia Poppaea, *for the promotion of marriages,* Tac. A. 2, 32; 3, 25; 28; Suet. Claud. 23; Ner. 10; Aus. Epigr. 89:—Papia tribus, Inscr. Grut. 307, 7; 879, 6, et saep.

papo, v. pappo.

pappa, v. papa.

papărium, ii, *n.* [1. papa] *Pap:* Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

† **pappas** (papas), ae and ătis, *m.* = πάππας, *A governor, tutor:* Juv. 6, 632; Inscr. ap. Mur. 1297, 11.

pappo (papo), are, *v. a. To eat pap, to eat:* Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 62; so Pers. Sat. 3, 17.

† **pappus,** i, *m.* = πάππος: **I.** *An old man:* Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 30. Also for *a grandfather:* Aus. Idyll. 4, 18.

II. *The woolly, hairy seed of certain plants:* "Lucr. 3, 387," in Fest. p. 220 ed. Müll.: semen ei lanuginis, quam *pappon* vocant, Plin. 21, 16, 57.

III. *A plant, also called* erigeron: quare eam Callimachus acanthida appellat, alii *pappum,* Plin. 25, 13, 106.

păpŭla, ae, *f. dim. A pustule, pimple,* "Cels. 5, 28, 18:" ardentes papulae, Virg. G. 3, 564: eruptiones papularum, Plin. 20, 7, 26: rubentes papulas sanare, id. 26, 11, 73.—Proverb.: papulas observatis alienas obsiti plurimis ulceribus, *i. e. you see the splinter in your brother's eye, but not the beam in your own,* Sen. Vit. beat. 27.

păpŭlo, are, *v. n.* [papula] *To produce pustules* or *pimples,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1; 3, 4.

păpȳrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [papyrus] *Made of papyrus:* Ellychnium papyraceum, Plin. 28, 11, 47: naves, id. 6, 22, 24.

păpȳrĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [papyrus-fero] *Papyrus-bearing, that produces papyrus:* papyrifer Nilus, Ov. M. 15, 753; id. Trist. 3, 10, 27.

păpȳrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [papyrus] *Of* or *belonging to the papyrus plant:* stilus, Var. in Non. 168, 14.

păpȳrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A place where papyrus grows abundantly,* Vulg. Exod 2, 5.

păpȳrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of papyrus, of paper:* Aus. Ep. 7, 47.

† **păpȳrus,** i, *m.* and *f.*, and **păpȳrum,** i, *n.* = πάπυρος. *The paper-reed, papyrus:* **I.** Lit.: "papyrum ergo nascitur in palustribus Aegypti, aut quiescentibus Nili aquis . . . triangulis lateribus, decem non amplius cubitorum longitudine in gracilitatem fastigatum," Plin. 13, 11, 22. Ships were made of it, id. ib.; Luc. 4, 125; and sails and cordage from its bark: Cels. 5, 28, 12; so Col. 6, 6; Pall. 3, 33; also shoes: Mart. Cap. 2, 28; so Tert. Carm. ad Senat. 22; and wicks: Veg. Vet. 2, 57. As for clothes and paper, see *no.* II.—The roots were used instead of wood, Plin. 13, 11, 22; and likewise for funeral piles, Mart. 10, 97.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A garment made from the bark of the papyrus:* Juv. 4, 24.

B. *Paper* made of papyrus-bark: Juv. 7, 100; Catull. 35, 1.

pār, păris (collat. form of the *fem.*, paris, Atta in Prisc. p. 764 P.—*Abl.*, pari and pare, acc. to Charis. p. 14 ib.; Prisc. p. 763 ib.; the latter poet.—*Gen. plur.*, usually parĭum; parum, acc. to Plin. in Charis. p. 110 P.), *Equal.*

I. Lit., adjectively: "*par* est, quod in omnes aequabile est," Cic. Inv. 2, 22: par et aequalis ratio, id. Or. 36: aequo et pari jure cum civibus vivere, id. Off. 1, 34: vita beata . . . par et similis deorum, id. N. D. 2, 61: est finitimus oratori poëta ac paene par, id. de Or. 1, 16: pari atque eadem in laude aliquem ponere, id. Mur. 9: intelliges de hoc judicium meum et horum par et unum fuisse, id. Sull. 2: pares in amore atque aequales, id. Lael. 9: libertate esse parem ceteris, id. Phil. 1, 34: verbum Latinum (*voluptas*) par Graeco (ἡδονή) et idem valens, id. Fin. 2, 4: pares ejusdem generis munitiones, *of equal size,* Caes. B. G. 7, 74: similia omnia magis visa hominibus, quam paria, Liv. 45, 43: pares similesque (affectus), Sen. de Ira, 1, 19, et saep.: quod in re pari valet, valeat in hec, quae par est . . . valeat aequitas, quae paribus in causis paria jura desiderat, Cic. Top. 4, 23: si ingenia omnia paria esse non possunt: jura certe paria debent esse eorum inter se, qui sunt cives in eadem re publica, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: necesse est eam esse naturam, ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, id. N. D. 1, 19, 50; id. Fam. 5, 2, 3: equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constituerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: hi (equites), dum pari certamine res geri potuit, *etc.*, i. e. *horsemen against horsemen,* id. B. C. 1, 51.—Poet. with a respective *gen.* or *inf.:* aetatis mentisque pares, Sil. 4, 370: et cantare pares et respondere parati, Virg. E. 7, 5.—(β) The thing with which the comparison is made is most freq. added in the *dat.:* quem ego parem summis Peripateticis judico, Cic. de Div. 1, 3, 5: in his omnibus par iis, quos antea commemoravi, id. Cluent. 38, 107; id. Planc. 11, 27; id. Fontej. 12, 26.—In the *Sup.:* QVOIVIS FORMA VIRTVTEI PARISVMA FVIT, Epit. of the Scipios, v. Append.: parissumi estis iibus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 20.—(γ) *c. gen.* (in which case par is treated as a substantive; so rarely, but quite class.): ei erat hospes, par illius, Siculus, *etc.*, *his counterpart,* Plaut. Rud. prol. 49: cujus paucos pares haec civitas tulit, Cic. Pis. 4: quem metuis par hujus erat, Luc. 10, 382: ubique eum parem sui invenies, Front. Ep. ad amic. 1, 6.—(δ) *c. abl.* (so very rarely, and not in Cic.): scalas pares moenium altitudine, Sall. Hist. fragm. ap. Arus. Mess. p. 253 ed. Lindem.: in qua par facies nobilitate sua, Ov. F. 6, 804.—(ε) With *cum* (quite class.): non praecipuam, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: ut enim cetera paria Tuberoni cum Varo fuissent, *etc.*, id. Leg. 9, 27: quem tu parem cum liberis tuis regnique participem fecisti, Sall. J. 14, 9 (also cited in Arus. Mess. p. 253 ed. Lindem. But in Cic. Phil. 1, 14, 34, we should read parem ceteris).—(ζ) With *inter se:* sunt omnes pares inter se, Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11; id. de

Or. 1, 55, 236.—(η) With *et*, *atque* (*ac*) (quite class.): quum par habetur hŏnos summis et infimis. Cic. Rep. 1, 34: omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et Coriolano, id. Brut. 11, 43:—quos postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem atque ipsi erant, receperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 28; so with *atque*, id. ib. 5, 13, 2:—si parem sapientiam hic habet ac formam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 36: neque mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 3:—in quo offensae minimum, gratia par, ac si prope adessemus, Sall. J. 102, 7.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Equal to, a match for* any one in any respect: quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint, Caes. B. G. 4, 7 *fin.*; so, qui pares esse nostro exercitu (*dat.*) non potuerint, id. ib. 1, 40, 7; cf., ille, quod neque se parem armis existimabat, et, *etc.*, Sall. J. 20, 5: habebo, Q. Fabi, parem, quem das, Hannibalem, *an opponent, adversary*, Liv. 28, 44: ope Palladis Tydidem Superis parem, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 15: cui (fletui) repugno, quoad possum. Sed adhuc pares non sumus, Cic. Att. 12, 15: exime hunc mihi scrupulum, cui par esse non possum, Plin. Ep. 3, 17.

2. *Equal* in station or age, *of the same rank, of the same age:* ut coëat par Jungaturque pari, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25: si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. Her. 9, 32; Petr. 25, 5.—Proverb.: pares vetere proverbio cum paribus facillime congregantur, *i. e. birds of a feather flock together*, Cic. de Sen. 3.

3. Par est, *It is fit, meet, suitable, proper, right:* (*a*) With a subject-clause (quite class.): par est primum ipsum esse virum bonum, tum, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 22: sic par est agere cum civibus, id. Off. 2, 23, 83: dubitans, quid me facere par sit, id. Att. 9, 9, 2: quicquid erit, quod me scire par sit, id. ib. 15, 17 *fin.*: quibus (ornamentis) fretum ad consulatus petitionem aggredi par est, id. Mur. 7, 15; id. Rab. perd. 11, 31; cf., ex quo intelligi par est, eos qui, *etc.*, id. Leg. 2, 5, 11.—(β) Ut par est (erat, *etc.*) (likewise quite class.): ita, ut constantibus hominibus par erat, Cic. de Div. 2, 55, 114: ut par fuit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4 *fin.*—* (γ) With a follg. *ut:* non par videtur neque sit consentaneum ... ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 31.

4. Par pari respondere or referre, *To return like for like:* par pari respondet, Plaut. Truc. 5, 47; cf., paria paribus respondimus, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23; and, ut sit unde par pari respondeatur, id. ib. 16, 7, 6:—par pari referto, quod eam mordeat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55.

5. Paria facere, *To equalize* or *balance* a thing with any thing, *to settle, pay* (post-Aug.): cum rationibus domini paria facere, *to pay*, Col. 1, 8, 13; 11, 1, 24.—(β) Trop.: quum aliter beneficium detur, aliter reddatur, paria facere difficile est, *to return like for like, to repay with the same coin*, Sen. Ben. 3, 9: denique debet poenas: non est quod cum illo paria faciamus, *repay him*, id. de Ira, 3, 25: nihil differamus, quotidie cum vita paria faciamus, *settle our accounts with life*, id. Ep. 101; Plin. 2, 86, 88.—So too, parem rationem facere, Sen. Ep. 19 *fin.*

6. Ludere par impar, *To play at even or odd*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248; August. in Suet. Aug. 71 *fin.*

7. Ex pari, adverbially, *In an equal manner, on an equal footing* (post-Aug.): sapiens cum diis ex pari vivit, Sen. Ep. 59 *med.*

II. Transf., subst., par, paris, *n.*, *A pair:* gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 6, 17: ecce tibi geminum in scelere par, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: par nobile fratrum, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 243: par columbarum, Ov. M. 13, 833: par mularum, Gaj. Inst. 3, 212: par oculorum, Suet. Rhet. 5: tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, Cic. Lael. 4: scyphorum paria complura, id. Verr. 2, 2, 19: paria (gladiatorum) ordinaria et postulaticia, Sen. Ep. 7: pocula oleaginea paria duo, Labeo Dig. 32, 1, 30.—Hence,

Adv., părĭter, *Equally, in an equal manner, in like manner, as well:* **A.** In gen.: dispartiantur patris bona pariter, Afran. in Non. 375, 1: ut nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum erga nos benevolentiae pariter aequaliterque respondeat, Cic. Lael. 16: laetamur amicorum laetitia aeque atque nostra, et pariter dolemus angoribus, id. Fin. 1, 20: caritate non pariter omnes egemus, id. Off. 2, 8: ut pariter extrema terminentur, id. Or. 12; Phaedr. 5, 2, 10: et gustandi et pariter tangendi magna judicia sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146.—(β) With *cum:* Siculi mecum pariter moleste ferent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67: pariter nobiscum progredi, Auct. Her. 3, 1 *fin.*—(γ) With a follg. *ut*, *atque* (*ac*): is ex se hunc reliquit filium pariter moratum, ut pater avusque hujus fuit, Plaut. Aul. prol. 21: pariter hoc fit, atque ut alia facta sunt, id. Amph. 4, 1, 11; Cic. Parad. 6, 2: vultu pariter atque animo varius, Sall. J. 113: pariter ac si hostis adesset, id. ib. 46.—(δ) *c. dat.:* pariter ultimae (gentes) propinquis, imperio parerent, *the remotest as well as the nearest*, Liv. 38, 16.—* (ε) With a follg. *qualis:* pariter suades, qualis es, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 37.

B. In partic.: **1.** Like simul, of equality in time or in association, *At the same time, together:* nam plura castella Pompeius pariter, distinendae manus causa, tentaverat, *at the same time, together*, Caes. B. C. 3, 52; cf., plura simul invadimus, si aut tam infirma sunt, ut pariter impelli possint, aut, *etc.*, Quint. 5, 13, 11; so, p. multos invadere, id. 5, 7, 5: pariter ire, id. 1, 1, 14; id. 1, 12, 4.—(β) With *cum* (so commonly in Cic.): conchyliis omnibus contingere, ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic. de Div. 2, 14, 33; cf. id. de Or. 3, 3, 10: studia doctrinae pariter cum aetate crescunt, id. de Sen. 14 *fin.*: pariter cum vita sensus amittitur, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: equites pariter cum occasu solis expeditos educit, Sall. J. 68, 2.—(γ) With *et*, *atque*, *que:* inventionem et dispositionem pariter exercent, Quint. 10, 5, 14; id. 1, 1, 25: quibus mens pariter atque oratio insurgat, id. 12, 2, 28: seriis jocisque pariter accommodato, id. 6, 3, 110.—(δ) *c. dat.* (poet.): Stat. Th. 5, 122: pariterque favillis Durescit glacies, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 165.

2. In order to give greater vivacity to the expression, reduplicated pariter ... pariter, *As soon as* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros Optavit, Ov. M. 8, 324; Plin. Ep. 8, 23 *fin.*

părābĭlis, e, *adj.* [paro] *To be easily procured, easy to be had, of easy attainment* (quite class.): divitiae, Cic. Fin. 1, 13 *fin.*; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 33, 93: namque parabilem amo venerem facilemque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 119: cultus (corporis), Curt. 3, 5: res, Sen. Ep. 5 *med.*

† **părăbŏla,** ae, and **părăbŏlē,** es, *f.* = παραβολή, *A comparison:* **I.** Lit.: in omni parabole aut praecedit similitudo, res sequitur; aut praecedit res, similitudo sequitur, Quint. 8, 3, 77; id. 6, 3, 59: qui simpliciter et demonstrandae rei causa eloquebantur, parabolis referti sunt, Sen. Ep. 59.

II. Transf., in eccl. Lat., *An allegorical relation, a parable*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5; Aug. Quaest. Evang. 2, 45, et saep.

părăbŏlānus, i, *m.* [parabolus, lit., a reckless person] *A sick-nurse*, esp. in infectious diseases: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 18; cf. Cod. Theod. 16, 2, 42 and 43.

părăbŏlĭce, *adv.* [parabole] *Metaphorically:* dictare aliquid, Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

† **părăbŏlus,** i, *m.* = παράβολος, *A reckless fellow*, who risks his life on any thing: Cass. Hist. trip. 11, 17.

† **părăcentērĭum,** ii, *n.* = παρακεντήριον, *A surgical instrument for making a perforation, a couching-needle:* Veg. Vet. 2, 18.

† **părăcentēsis,** is, *f.* = παρακέντησις, a surgical *t. t.*, *A perforation, a couching* or *tapping:* Plin. 25, 13, 92; so Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

† **părachăractes,** ae, *m.* = παραχαράκτης, *A counterfeiter of coin*, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9.

părăchărăxĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [παραχαράκτης] *Counterfeit*, adulterinus: adulterina nomismata et paracharaxima, Cassian. Colat. 1, 20.

Parachelōis, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.*, Παραχελωΐς, *A city in Thessaly, on the Achelous*, Liv. 39, 26.

† **părăclētus** (ĕ scanned short, Prud. Cath. 5, 160; στεφ. 10, 430) (also written paraclītus), i, *m.* = παράκλητος: **I.** *A helper, protector, comforter:* Tert. Virg. vel. 1; Anim. 55; Res. carn. f.—**II.** *One of the aeons of Valentinian*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

†† **părăda,** ae, *f.* [perh. a Celtic word] *A cover* or *awning* of a boat: subter paradas jacens, Aus. Ep. 5, 25; so Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

† **părădĭastŏle,** ēs, *f.* = παραδιαστολή, *A figure of speech, in which two different but similar things are put together and distinguished* (pure Lat., distinctio), Rutil. Lup. de Fig. sent. 1, 4; Ruhn. § 20 (in Quint. 9, 3, 65, written as Greek).

† **părădigma,** ătis, *n.* = παράδειγμα, in grammat. and rhetor. lang., *An example, paradigm*, Charis. p. 248 P.; Diom. p. 460 ib.; Don. de trop. p. 1779 ib., et saep.: paradigmate Platonico plenius, Tert. Anim. 43.

părădīsĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [paradisus] *Of* or *belonging to Paradise, Paradisiacal:* rosae, Venant. Carm. 6, 8, 1: Paradisiaca sedes, *Paradise*, Alc. 1, 298.

părădīsicŏla, ae, *comm.* [paradisus-colo] *A dweller in Paradise*, i. e. *in heaven:* Prud. Hamart. 936.

† **părădīsus,** i, *m.* = παράδεισος, *A park:* **I.** Lit.: "vivaria quae nunc vulgus, quos παραδείσους Graeci appellant," Gell. 2, 20, 4: in paradiso, hoc est in viridario, Aug. Serm. 343, *n.* 1.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Paradise*, the dwelling-place of the first human beings, *the Garden of Eden:* Hier. Ep. 52, *no.* 5: plantatus paradisus in Eden, id. ib. 69, *no.* 6.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *Paradise*, the abode of the blessed, *heaven:* Tert. Apol. 47; so id. Carm. de Judic. Dom. 195.

† **părădoxus,** a, um, *adj.* = παράδοξος, *Marvelous, strange, contrary to all expectation, paradoxical*; only subst.: **I. paradoxus,** i, *m.*, *One who, contrary to expectation, has conquered both in the* lucta *and in the* pancratium *on the same day*; in Gr. usually called παραδοξονίκης (late Lat.): Aug. Princip. rhet. *no.* 9. The *mimes* were also called paradoxi: Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 8, 184.—**II. paradoxum** or **-on,** i, *n.:* **A.** *A figure of speech:* "*paradoxon*, sive *hypomone*, sustentatio vel inopinatum. Hoc schema suspendit sensum: deinde subjicit aliquid eo, con exspectationem auditoris, sive magnum sive minus; et ideo *sustentatio* vel *inopinatum* dicitur," Rufin. de fig. sentent. § 34.—**B.** In the *plur.*, paradoxa, ōrum, *n.*, παράδοξα, *The apparently contradictory doctrines of the Stoics:* haec παράδοξα illi nos *admirabilia* dicamus, Cic. Fin. 4, 27; cf., (illa) mirabilia Stoicorum quae παράδοξα nominantur, id. Acad. 2, 44, 136; and quae quia sunt admirabilia contraque opinionem omnium, ab ipsis (Stoicis) etiam παράδοξα appellantur, tentare volui, *etc.*, id. Parad. *prooem.*

† **păraenĕsis,** is, *f.* = παραίνεσις, *An exhortation, admonition, precept: gen. plur.*, paraeneseon, Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 3.

Păraetacēne, ēs, *f.*, Παραιτακήνη, *A district of Persia:* supra Paraetacenen et Persiden, Plin. 6, 27, 31; so Curt. 5, 13.—**II.** Hence **Păraetăcae,** ārum, *m.*, Παραιτάκαι, *The Paraetacenes*, Nep. Eum. 8; called also Paraetacēni, Gr. Παραιτακηνοί, Plin. 6, 26, 29.

Păraetŏnĭum, ii, *n.*, Παραιτόνιον, *A sea-port town in Northern Africa, between Egypt and the Syrtes*, Plin. 5, 5, 5: Ov. Am. 2, 13, 7; id. Met. 9, 773.—**II.** Deriv., **Păraetŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Paraetonian:* portus, Mela 1, 8, 2.—Subst. Paraetonium, ii, *n.*, A certain white and pure chalk found near Paraetonium, *Paraetonium-white*, Plin. 35, 6, 18; 33, 5, 27; Vitr. 7, 7.—**B.** Transf., *Egyptian, African:* Paraetonius Nilus, Stat. Th. 5, 12: urbs, *i. e. Alexandria*, Luc. 10, 9: litus, *Egyptian*, Claud. B. Gild. 160: serpens, *African*, Sil. 17, 450.

†† **părăgauda,** ae, and **părăgaudis,** is, *f.* *A border, lace*, worked on a garment: **I.** Lit.: auratae paragaudae, Cod. Justin. 11, 8, 2.—**II.** Transf., *A laced garment:* interulas paragaudas du

as, Val. in Vop. Prob. 4: paragaudem triuncem unam, id. ap. Trebell. Claud. 17.

† **părăgōge,** es, *f.* = παραγωγή, in gram., *A lengthening of a word, the addition of a letter or syllable to a word, paragoge* (e. g. facio, facesso), Charis. p. 226 P.; Diomed. p. 309 ib.

† **părăgōgĭa,** ōrum, *n.* = παραγώγια, *Aqueducts*, Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 10.

† **păragrammă,** ătis, *n.* = παράγραμμα, *An error in writing:* Hier. Ep. 71, *no.* 5.

† **Părălīpŏmĕna,** ōrum, *n.* = τὰ παραλειπομενα (things omitted, not related), *The books of the Chronicles in the Bible*, Hier. Ep. 53, *n.* 8.

† **părălĭus** (-os), on, *adj.* = παράλιος, *That grows by the sea-side*, Plin. 20, 19, 78; 26, 8, 41.

† **părallelogrammus,** a, um, *adj.* = παραλληλόγραμμος, *Consisting of parallel lines:* mensura, Frontin. de Colon. p. 116 and 130 Goes.

părallēlōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, i. q. parallelus, *Parallel:* terminus, Auct. de Limit. p. 310 Goes.

† **părallēlus,** a, um, and **parallelos,** on, *adj.* = παράλληλος, *Parallel:* parallelos linea, Vitr. 5, 8: circuli paralleli, or absol., paralleli, concentric circles on the celestial globe, *parallels of latitude:* Plin. 6, 33, 39; Mart. Cap. 8, 276.

Părălus, i, *m.* = Πάραλος (of or belonging to the sea), *An Athenian hero whose portrait was painted by Protogenes:* Plin. 35, 10, 36, *n.* 20; so Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60 Zumpt.

† **părălȳsis,** is, *f.* = παράλυσις, *Palsy, paralysis:* paralysi mederi, Plin. 20, 3, 8: paralysi periclitari, id. 20, 15, 59: adolescens paralysin cave, Petr. 120.

† **părălȳtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = παραλυτικός, *Struck with palsy, paralytic:* Plin. 20, 9, 34; Petr. 131: graditur paralȳticus, Claud. epigr. 49 *fin.*: paralyticos restringere, *i. e. to heal*, Tert. Apol. 21.

† **părămĕse,** es, *f.* = παραμέση, *The string next to the middle;* hence, *the next to the middle note*, B♭ *in the treble*, Vitr. 5, 4. **II.** Transf., *The ring-finger*, v. hypate.

† **părănēte,** es, *f.* = παρανήτη, *The last string but one;* hence, *the note next to the highest:* Vitr. 6, 1; cf. id. 5, 4.

† **părangārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = παραγγάρια, *That is done besides the service to which one is bound:* praestatio, Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 2.—**II.** Subst.: parangaria, ae, *f.*, *A service over and above that which one is bound to render, extra service*, Cod. Justin. 12, tit. 51; Cod. Theod. 8, tit. 5.

† **părănymphus,** i, *m.* = παράνυμφος, *A bridesman:* Aug. Civ. D. 14, 18; so id. 6, 9; Venant. Carm. 8, 5, 305.—In the *fem.*, **paranympha,** ae, *A bridemaid* = pronuba, Isid. Orig. 9, 7.

† **parapaestus,** i, *m.* = παράπαιστος, *A foot in poetry:* "Anapaestus, parapaestus," Not. Tir. p. 184.

Parapamīsus, v. Paropamisus.

† **părăpegma,** ătis, *n.* = παράπηγμα (something fixed on or hung up; hence), *A table of astronomical calculations*, made of brass, and fixed or suspended to a pillar: Vitr. 9, 7.

† **părăpĕtăsĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = παραπετάσιος, *Covering, that serves to cover* or *shelter;* hence, aedificia parapetasia, *penthouses, sheds:* Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 39.

† **părăpĕteuma,** ătis, *n.* = παραπέτευμα, *A ticket for which corn was received, a corn-ticket:* Cod. Justin. 11, 24, 2.

† **părăphŏros,** on, *adj.* = παράφορος, *Bad, of an inferior sort:* paraphoron alumen, Plin. 35, 15, 52.

† **părăphrăsis,** is, *f.* = παράφρασις, *A paraphrase:* paraphrasi vertere, Quint. 1, 9, 2; so id. 10, 5, 5.

† **paraphrastes,** ae, *m.* = παραφράστης, *One that paraphrases, a paraphrast*, Hier. praef. ad libr. Reg. *fin.*

† **părăpīēnos,** i, *m.* = παρα-πιήεις, *A foot in poetry, consisting of a short, a long, and three short syllables*, Diom. p. 478 P.

părapsis, v. paropsis.

1. părārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [par] *Of* or *belonging to a pair:* "*pararium* aes appellabatur id, quod equitibus duplex pro binis equis dabatur," Fest. p. 221 ed. Müll.

2. părārĭus, ii, *m.* [paro] *An agent, factor, broker:* Sen. Ben. 2, 23; so id. ib. 3, 15.

† **părăsanga,** ae, *m.* = παρασάγγης, *A Persian league, a parasang*, containing 30 stadia, Plin. 6, 26, 30; Fest. p. 222.

† **părăscēve,** es, *f.* = παρασκευή, *The day of preparation*, i. e. *the day before the Sabbath*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12; adv. Psych. 14.

† **părăsēmum,** i, *n.* = παράσημον, *The ensign* or *flag of a ship:* Vet. Schol. Juvenal. 4, 77.

† **părăsĭōpēsis,** is, *f.* = παρασιώπησις, *A figure of rhetoric, where one says one will not speak of such and such a thing, but, in the very act of so doing, mentions it:* "*parasiopesis:* hoc est, cum aliquid nos reticere dicimus et tamen tacitum intelligitur," Rutil. Lup. de fig. sentent. 2, 11.

părăsīta, ae, *f.* [parasitus] *A female parasite:* ciniflones, parasitae, Hor. S. 1, 2, 98.—**II.** Transf.: imitatrix avis ac parasita, Plin. 10, 23, 33.

părăsītaster, tri, *m.* [id.] *A mean, sorry parasite:* parasitaster parvulus, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 4; cf. Prisc. p. 610; 618 and 628 P.

părăsītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A playing the parasite, sponging:* Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 23.

părăsītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Parasitic:* perjuratiunculae, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77: ars, id. Capt. 3, 1, 9: mensa, Aug. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.

părăsītor, ari, *v. dep.* [id.] *To play the parasite, to sponge:* parasitarier, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 54: parasitando pascere ventres suos, id. Pers. 1, 2, 3.

† **părăsītus,** i, *m.* = παράσιτος, lit., One who eats with another; hence, **I.** In gen., *A guest*, pure Lat. conviva, parasiti Jovis, *the gods*, Var. in Aug. Civ. D. 6, 7; App. M. 10, p. 709 Oud.—Hence, parasitus Phoebi, *a player, actor:* Mart. 9, 29.

II. In partic., in a bad sense, One who, by flattery and buffoonery, manages to live at another's expense, *A sponger, toad-eater, parasite:* nos parasiti planius... Quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 7; cf. id. Pers. 1, 2; id. Stich. 1, 3: parasitorum in comoediis assentatio, Cic. Lael. 26: edaces parasiti, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 173.—Comically, of a whip: ne ulmos parasitos faciat, *that he will make his elm-twigs stick to me like parasites*, i. e. *give me a sound flogging*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 5.—The tutelar deity of parasites was Hercules, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 79.

† **părastas,** ădis, *f.* = παραστάς, *A four-cornered pillar* or *column, a pilaster*, Vitr. 10, 15. Cf. the follg. art.

† **părastăta,** ae, *f.* = παραστάτης, *A square pillar* or *column, a pilaster:* Cato in Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 11: columnae habentes post se parastatas, *etc.*, Vitr. 5, 1 (*al.* parastaticae).

† **părastătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = παραστατικός, *Of* or *belonging to pilasters, parastatic:* Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 688, *n.* 100.—**II.** Subst., parastatica, ae, *f.* = παραστατική: **A.** *A square pillar* or *column, a pilaster:* columnae atque parastaticae (*al.* parastatae), Plin. 33, 3, 15; Vitr. 9, 9; cf. Inscr. ap. Labus Epigrafe Lat. Scop. in Egitto, p. 7.—**B.** In the *plur.*, parastaticae, ārum, *f.*, *Two bones in the knee of a horse*, Veg. Vet. 4, 1.

† **părastĭchis,** ĭdis, *f.* = παραστιχίς, A word formed of the initial letters of verses, *An acrostic*, Suet. Gramm. 6 (in Gell. 14, 6, written as Greek).

† **părăsȳnaxis,** is, *f.* = παρασύναξις, *A secret, unlawful assembly:* parasynaxes et conventicula, Cod. Justin. 1, 5, 8, § 3.

părātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. paro] *Easily procured*, parabilis: Apic. 8, 6 dub.

părāte, *adv.*, v. 1. paro, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

părātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. paro] *A preparing, getting, procuring* (rare; not in Cic.): nulla inest paratio, Afran. in Non. 219, 27: rerum, Paul. Dig. 30, 1, 39 *fin.*: sed sane fuerit regni paratio plebi sua restituere, *a striving after sovereignty*, Sall. J. 31, 7.

† **păratrăgoedĭo,** are, *v. n.* = παρατραγῳδέω, *To express one's self in a tragic, pompous manner:* ut paratragoediat carnifex, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 17 (*al.* paratragoedat)

părātūra, ae, *f.* [1. paro] *A preparing, preparation* (post-class.): materiarum, Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*; so id. Spect. 4; Coron. mil. 1; Virg. vel. 12.

1. părātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 1. paro.

2. părātus, ūs, *m.* [1. paro] *A preparing, fitting out, preparation, provision* = apparatus (not in Cic. or Caes.): paratu militum et armorum, Sall. fr. ap. Gell. 2, 27; Liv. 10, 41, 3 Drak. *N. cr.*: proviso ante funebri paratu, Tac. A. 13, 17: natalem Vitellii diem celebravere ingenti paratu, id. Hist. 2, 95: mensaeque paratu Regifico, Val. Fl. 2, 652.—In the *plur.*: largis paratibus uti, Ov. Her. 16, 191; id. Met. 8, 683: Tyrios induta paratus, *clothing*, id. Fast. 3, 627: ventris et ganeae, Tac. A. 3, 52: fortunae, id. ib. 11, 30.

† **părăvĕrēdus,** i, *m.* [vox hibr., from παρα-veredus] A horse for extraordinary occasions, *An extra post-horse*, Cod. Justin. 12, 51, 2; 19; Cod. Theod. 8, 15, 7; 15 *sq.*; Cassiod. Variar. 5, 39; 11, 14.

† **părazōnĭum,** ii, *n.* = παραζώνιον, *A dagger*, Mart. 14, 32 *in lemm.*

Parca, ae, *f.* [from the root PAR; whence partior and pars, corresp. to the Gr. Μοῖραι, from μέρος, the apportioning goddesses; cf. Doed. Synon. 4, p. 149] *One of the goddesses of Fate;* plur., *the Fates;* whose Latin names are Nona, Decuma, and Morta, Caesell. Vindex in Gell. 3, 16, 11 (* or, acc. to Gell. l. c., for Morta we should read Moira. Their Greek names are Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, Hyg. Fab. 171): Parcae, Hesperides, *etc.*: quos omnes Erebo et Nocte natos ferunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 *fin.*: Parcae fatalia nentes Stamina non ulli dissoluenda deo, Tib. 1, 8, 1: immites, Prop. 4, 11, 13: iniquae, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 9: veraces, id. Carm. Sec. 25: sic placitum Parcis, id. Od. 2, 17, 16.—In the *sing.*: Parca non mendax, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 39: tenax veri, Pers. 5, 48: dura Parca, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 36.

parce, *adv.*, v. parcus, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

parcĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [parce-loquor] *A speaking sparingly, reserve in conversation* (post-class.): App. M. 5, p. 343 Oud.

parcĭmōnĭa and **parcĭmōnĭum,** v. parsim.

parcīprōmus, i, *m.* [parce promo] *One that gives sparingly, a niggard, curmudgeon* (a Plautin. word): qui cum geniis suis belligerant parcipromi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 81; id. Pseud. 5, 1, 22.

parcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [parcus] *Sparingness, parsimony* (post-Aug.): animadversionum, Sen. Clem. 7, 22: moderatio, parcitas, sobrietas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

parcĭter, *adv.*, v. parcus, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

parco, pĕperci, less freq. parsi (the former constantly in Cic. and Caes., the latter ante-class. and post-Aug.; v. in the follg.), parcĭtum and parsum, 3. (*perf.*, parcuit, Naev. in Non. 153, 21) [parcus] *To act sparingly, be sparing* with respect to a thing, *to spare* a thing; constr. usually with the *dat.* or *abs.*; ante-class. also with the *acc.*

I. Lit. (so very seldom): (*a*) *c. dat.*: nihil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, Plaut. Capt. prol. 32: te rogo sumptu ne parcas, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 2: non parcam operae, id. ib. 13, 27: nec impensae, nec labori, nec periculo parsurum, Liv. 35, 44: petit, ne cui rei parcat ad ea perficienda, Nep. Paus. 2 *fin.*—(*β*) *Abs.*: frumentum se exigue dierum XXX. habere, sed paullo etiam longius tolerare posse parcendo, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 4.—(*γ*) *c. acc.*: oleas, Cato R. R. 58: pecuniam, Plaut. Curc. 3, 11: argenti atque auri memoras quae multa talenta, Gnatis parce tuis, *spare, reserve for your children*, Virg. A. 10, 532 Serv.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To spare*, i. e. *to preserve by sparing, to use carefully, to not injure:* tibi parce, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 112: justitia autem praecipit, parcere omnibus, consulere generi hominum, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: aedificiis omnibus publicis et privatis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 54: amicitiis et dignitatibus, id. Or. 26; id. Phil. 2, 24: non aetate confectis, non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: subjectis, sed debellare superbos, Virg. A. 6, 854: ne reliquis quidem nepotibus parsurus creditur, Suet. Tib. 62:—alicuju auribus, *i. e. to refrain from speaking on disagreeable topics*, Cic. Quint. 12; so, auribus et consuetudini, id. de Or. 3, 43: valetudini, id. Fam. 11, 27: famae, Prop. 1, 16, 11: oculis, *i. e. to turn away one's eyes from an unpleasant sight*, id. 4, 9, 35: luminibus, Tib. 1, 2, 34; Suet. Dom. 11:—parce in feminam, App. M. 1: thyrso parcente ferire, *lightly*, Stat. Achill. 1, 572.

B. *To spare* any action; *to abstain* or *refrain from* doing a thing; *to forbear, leave off, let alone, omit* a thing: "meo labori non parsi," Cato in Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll.; cf. Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 3; so, neque parcetur labori, Cic. Att. 2, 14 *fin.*: auxilio, *to make no use of proffered assistance*, Cic. Planc. 35: lamentis, Liv. 6, 3: bello, Virg. A. 9, 656: hibernis parcebant flatibus Euri, id. Georg. 2, 339: parce metu, id. Aen. 1, 257.—(β) *c. inf.*, *To refrain, forbear*: hanccine ego vitam parsi perdere, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 2: proinde parce, sis, fidem ac jura societatis jactare, Liv. 34, 32: parcite oves nimium procedere, Virg. E. 3, 94: pias scelerare manus, id. Aen. 3, 41: defundere vinum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 58.—* (γ) *c. acc.: parcito linguam* in sacrificiis dicebatur, *i. e.* coërceto, contineto, taceto, Fest. p. 222 ed. Müll.—* (δ) With *ab*: precantes, ut a caedibus et ab incendiis parceretur, Liv. 25, 25, 6.

parcus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. from paricus, kindr. with parum, παῦρος] *Sparing* in any thing, esp. in expenditure; in a good and bad sense, *frugal, thrifty, economical; niggardly, penurious, parsimonious*: detrusisti me ad senem parcissimum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 9: patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. Coel. 15: optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, id. de Or. 2, 71: parcumque genus patiensque laborum, Ov. M. 7, 656: parca manu offerre aliquid, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 43.—(β) *c. gen.*: veteris non parcus aceti, Hor. S. 2, 2, 62: donandi parca juventus, id. ib. 2, 5, 79: pecuniae, Tac. H. 1, 49: pecuniae parcus ac tenax, Suet. Tib. 46.

B. In gen., *Sparing, chary, moderate* in any thing: opera haud fui parcus mea, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 14: nimium parcus in largienda civitate, Cic. Balb. 22: non tam vereor, ne me in laudibus suis parcum, quam ne nimium putet, Plin. Pan. 3, 3: modica cultu, parca comitatu, id. ib. 3, 83: civium sanguinis parcus, Tac. H. 3, 75; so, parcissimus somni, Luc. 9, 590: parcissimus vini, Suet. Aug. 77: acies non parca fugae, Sil. 10, 30: beneficiorum parcissimus aestimator, Plin. Pan. 21, 2:—in libidinem projecti, in cibum parci, Just. 41, 3.

II. Transf., *Spare, scanty, little, small, slight* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): parco sale contingere, Virg. G. 3, 403: tellus, Stat. S. 4, 5, 13: lucerna, Prop. 4, 3, 60: vulnus, Sil. 16, 111: merito parcior ira meo, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 98: questaque sum vento lintea parva dari, id. Her. 21, 79: optima mors parca quae venit apta die, *after a short time*, Prop. 3, 3, 40: et brevis somnus, Plin. Pan. 49.

B. Trop., *Small-souled, narrow-minded*: parcissimum hominem vocamus pusilli animi et contracti, Sen. Ben. 2, 34.

Adv., In two forms, *parce* (ante- and post-class.) and *parciter*.

A. Form parce: **1.** *Sparingly, frugally, thriftily, penuriously*: parce parcus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 35: vivere parce, continenter, severe, sobrie, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106; cf., p. ac duriter se habere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20; and, p. et duriter vitam agere, id. ib. 1, 1, 47: nimium parce facere sumptum, id. ib. 2, 6, 19: frumentum parce et paullatim metiri, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: cur id tam parce tamque restricte faciant, Cic. Fin. 2, 13.

2. In gen., *Sparingly, moderately, cautiously*: scripsi de te parce et timide, Cic. Fam. 6, 7: p. et molliter aliquem laedere, id. ib. 1, 9 *fin.*—*Comp.*: parcius dicere de laude alicujus, Cic. Mur. 13; so Virg. E. 3, 7; Ov. Her. 8, 13; Hor. Od. 1, 25, 1; Quint. 9, 2, 69.—*Sup.*: civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, Suet. Aug. 40.

B. Form parcĭter, *Sparingly*: Pompon. in Non. 515, 6: praelibare, Claud. Mamert. *praef.*

Pardăla and **Pardălas,** ae, *m.*, Παρδάλας, *A Roman surname*, Inscr. ap. Donat. 470, 11; ap. Grut. 863, 3; ap. Jahn. Spec. epigr. 49, *no.* 3.

† **pardălianches,** is, *n.* = παρδαλιαγχές, *An epithet of a poisonous plant* (aconitum) *which chokes panthers*, Plin. 27, 2, 2; 8, 27, 41; Sol. 17 *fin.*

† **pardălĭos,** ii, *m.* = παρδάλειος (sc. λίθος), *A precious stone spotted like a panther, jasper*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

† **pardălis,** is, *f.* = πάρδαλις, *A female panther*: Curt. 5, 1.

pardălĭum, ii, *n.* [pardalis] *A kind of ointment that smells like a panther*: Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 6.

† **pardus,** i, *m.* = πάρδος, *A male panther*: "nunc varias (pantheras) et pardos, qui mares sunt, appellant in eo omni genere creberrimo in Africa Syriaque," Plin. 8, 17, 23; id. 10, 73, 94; id. 11, 37, 65; Juv. 11, 123.

† **părēas** or **părĭas,** ae, *m.* = παρείας, *A kind of snake*: Luc. 9, 721; cf., "*pareas* serpens, qui semper in cauda ambulat et sulcum facere videtur," Isid. Orig. 12, 4.

† **părectātus,** a, um, *adj.* = παρέκτατος, *Grown up, marriageable* (ante-class.): Lucil. and Var. in Non. 67, 11 *sq.*

† **părĕdros,** i, *m.* = πάρεδρος, *That sits by one's side, remains with one*: paredri spiritus, *familiar spirits*, Tert. Anim. 28.

† **părēgŏrĭa,** ae, *f.* = παρηγορία, *Alleviation, ease*: paregoriam praestare, App. Herb. 24.

părēgŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [paregoria] *Alleviating, assuaging*: adjutoria, Theod. Prisc. 1, 9: remedium, Marc. Empir. 36.

† **părēlĭon,** i, *n.* = παρήλιον, *A mock sun, parhelion*: "*parelia* sunt imagines solis in nube spissa et vicina in modum speculi. Quidam parelion ita definiunt: nubes rotunda et splendida, similisque soli," Sen. Q. N. 1, 11: solent et bina fieri parelia, id. ib. 1, 13.

1. pārens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from pareo.

2. părens, entis, v. 2. pario, *ad fin.*

părentālĭa, ĭum, v. parentalis, *no.* II., B.

părentālis, e, *adj.* [2. parens] *Of or belonging to parents, parental*: umbrae, *of my parents*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 87.—**II.** In partic., *Of* or *belonging to the festival in honor of dead parents* or *relatives*: dies, *the day of the festival in honor of the dead*, Ov. F. 2, 548: Mars, *the annually repeated combat of the birds which rose from Memnon's funeral pile, and which were therefore regarded as his children*, id. Met. 13, 620 (cf. id. Am. 1, 13, 3).—**B.** Subst., parentālĭa, ĭum, *n.*, *A festival in honor of dead relations*: ut parentalia cum supplicationibus miscerentur. Cic. Phil. 1, 6; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3927; 4084:—*gen.*, PARENTALIORVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3999.—Also *the title of a work by Ausonius.*

părentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [parento] *Funeral obsequies* (post-class.): Tert. Spect. 12.

părentēla, ae, *f.* [2. parens] *Relationship* (post-class.): Capitol. Gord. 23.

părentĭa, v. parientia.

‡ **parenticīda,** ae, *m.* [parens-caedo] *A patricide*: Not. Tir. p. 79.

părento, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [2. parens] *To offer a solemn sacrifice in honor of deceased parents, relatives,* or *other beloved persons*: **I.** Lit.: cujus sepulcrum usquam exstet, ubi parentetur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6: parentemus Cethego, id. Flacc. 38: Februario mense mortuis parentari voluerunt, id. Leg. 2, 21: hostiâ maximâ parentare, id. ib.: Cenot. Pis. in Orell. Inscr. *no.* 643: mortuis certe interdiu parentatur, Sen. Ep. 122; Plin. 18, 12, 30: non sacrificamus, nec parentamus: sed neque de sacrificato et parentato edimus, Tert. Spect. 13.

II. Transf., *To revenge a person's death by that of another, to make therewith an offering to his manes*: praestare, omnes perferre acerbitates, quam non civibus Romanis, qui Genabi perfidia Gallorum interissent, parentarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17 *fin.*: parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, Liv. 24, 21; Curt. 7, 2; id. 5, 6; Just. 12, 15, 6: ejus supplicio uxoris Manibus parentavit, id. 39, 3, 12; so, Manibus eorum vastatione Italiae, *etc.*, Flor. 2, 6, 8; id. 3, 21, 20: umbris Memnonis sollenni caede, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 3.

B. Trop.: internecione hostium justae irae parentatum est, Curt. 9, 5; Flor. 2, 6; Just. 13, 3; Petr. 81.

pārĕo, ŭi, pārĭtum, 2. *v. n.* [kindr. with părio, to bring forth; neutr.] *To come forth, appear, be visible, show one's self; to be present* or *at hand*: **I.** Lit. (so rarely; not in Cic. or Caes.): immolanti jocinera replicata paruerunt, Suet. Aug. 95: quoties paruit Hermogenes, Mart. 12, 29: haec (fenestra) videt Inarimen, illi Prochyta aspera paret, Stat. S. 2, 2, 76; Quint. 1, 12, 4.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To appear* (as a servant) at a person's commands, *to attend, wait upon* (likewise very rarely, for the usual *apparere*): magistratibus in provincias euntibus parere et praeministrare servorum vice, Gell. 10, 3; Spart. Pesc. 7.—Hence,

2. Transf.: **a.** *To obey, be obedient to; to submit to, comply with* (the class. signif. of the word): "*parere*, obedire," Fest. p. 221 ed. Müll.: hic parebit et obediet praecepto illi veteri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12: obedire et parere alicujus voluntati, id. N. D. 1, 8: non ut pareret et dicto audiens esset huic ordini, *etc.*, id. Phil. 7, 1: (noster populus) in bello sic paret, ut regi, id. Rep. 1, 40: legibus, id. Off. 2, 11: religionibus, id. N. D. 2, 3: imperio, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: populo patiente atque parente, Cic. Rep. 2, 36.—Impers.: dicto paretur, Liv. 9, 32: remissius imperanti melius paretur, Sen. Clem. 1, 24: ut arbitri sententiae pareatur, Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 23: si paritum fuerit conditioni, id. ib. 40, 4, 12.—Poet. with a respective *acc.*: non adeo parebimus omnia matri, Stat. Ach. 1, 660.—Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: lucra petituras freta per parentia ventis Ducunt instabiles sidera certa rates, Tib. 1, 10, 9; cf. Ov. M. 8, 470; Quint. 11, 3, 65.

b. *To be subject to, dependent on; to be subservient to*: nulla fuit civitas, quin Caesari pareret, Caes. B. C. 3, 81: oppidum, quod regi paret, Plin. 6, 28, 32; Just. 1, 2:—quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, Sall. C. 2, 7; so Hor. S. 2, 3, 96.

c. *To submit to, comply with, indulge, gratify, yield to*: necessitati parere, Cic. Or. 60: et tempori et voluntati, id. Vatin. 1: cupiditatibus, id. Fin. 1, 16: dolori et iracundiae, id. Att. 2, 21: extremo furori, Val. Fl. 7, 154.

d. *To yield to* one's promises or representations; *to satisfy, give, pay*: parent promissis, Ov. F. 5, 504:—pensionibus, Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 54.

B. Impers., paret, *It is clear, evident, manifest* (quite class.): quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat. A quo? at paret, Cic. Mil. 6, 15.—Esp. in the formula SI PARET, *if it appear, if it be proved*: Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11; so Verr. 2, 2, 12; cf., SI PARET ADVERSVM EDICTVM FECISSE, id. ib. 2, 3, 28; and id. ib. 2, 3, 22;—Fest. p. 233 ed. Müll.—Hence

pārens, entis, *Pa.*, *Obedient*: parentiores exercitus, Cic. Off. 1, 22 (*al.* paratiores).—**II.** Subst., *A subject*: parentes abunde habemus, Sall. J. 102, 7: vi quidem regere patriam aut parentes quamquam possis, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 2; Vellej. 2, 108; Tac. A. 1, 59 (acc. to others, parentes, in this passage, signifies *parents*; cf. Kritz on Sall. C. 6, 5).

† **părēŏron,** i, *n.* = παρήορον, *A plant*: Pythagoras heliotropion (vocat) *pareoron*, App. Herb. 49.

† **părergon,** i, *n.* = πάρεργον, *An extra ornament, a parergy*: adjecerit parvulas naves longas in iis, quae pictores *parerga* appellant, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101; Vitr. 9, 9; Inscr. Grut. 59, 2; so id. ib. 77, 3 et al.

Parhĕdrus, i, *m.* = Πάρεδρος, *A male proper name*: Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2; so Inscr. Grut. 969, 7.

† **părhippus,** i, *m.* = πάριππος, *An extra horse* above the number allowed, demanded by a person who travels by the public post, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 14; id. Justin. 12, 51, 4.

† **părhўpăte,** ēs, *f.* = παρυπάτη, *The string next to the uppermost, the note next to the lowest*, Vitr. 5, 4.

† **părĭambōdes,** is, *n.* = παριαμβώδης, *The metrical foot* ⏑ — ⏑ — — (e. g. pĕtītĭōnēs), Diom. p. 479 P.

† **părĭambus,** i, *m.* = παρίαμβος: **I.** *A metrical foot, consisting of a short and two longs:* ⏑ — —, Diom. p. 475 P.—**II.** *A metrical foot, consisting of a long and four shorts:* — ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, Diom. p. 478 P.—**III.** *A metrical foot, consisting of two shorts, commonly called a* pyrrhichius, Diom. p. 471 P.; cf. Mar. Victor. p. 2486 ib.

Părĭānus, a, um, v. Parium, *no.* II.

părĭas, ae, v. pareas.

părĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. pario] *A balancing, settling* of accounts: Scaev. Dig. 12, 6, 67.

părĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A balancer, settler* of an account: Paul. Dig. 35, 1, 79.

părĭātōrĭa, ae, *f.* [1. pario] *A balancing, settling* (late Lat.): Aug. in Psalm. 61.

‡ **parici,** v. parricidium.

paricīda, -cīdālis, -cīdĭum, v. parricida, *etc.*

parĭens, entis, *Part.*, from 2. pario.

pārĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [pareo] *Obedience* (post-class. and dub.; others read patientia): parientiam accommodare, Cod. Justin. 3, 4, 1: commodare, Cassiod. Variar. 7, 27: monstrare, id. ib. 3, 24.

părĭes, ĕtis, *m.* *A wall:* aut permaceret paries percussus trifaci, Enn. in Fest. s. v. TRIFAX, p. 367 ed. Müll.: tosti alti stant parietes, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: perfodere parietem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 64; so, perfodere parietes, id. Asin. 3, 2, 17: quasi mus, in medio pariete vorsabere, id. Casin. 1, 52; id. Trin. 4, 3, 32: quae (domus nostra) non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 3, 9; id. Mil. 27; id. Top. 4: parietem disturbare, id. Parad. 4: itaque parietes modo urbis stant; rem vero publicam penitus amisimus, *the walls, the houses*, id. Off. 2, 8, 29; interiores templi parietes, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55: intra parietes aluit eam gloriam, quam, *etc.*, id. Brut. 8; id. Quint. 11: parietes turris lateribus exstruere, Caes. B. C. 2, 9; Virg. A. 5, 589: fissus paries tenui rima, Ov. M. 4, 65: quae pro pariete subjectae et omni opere conjunctae, *like a wall*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17.—Of walls of wicker-work: et paries lento vimine textus erat, Ov. F. 6, 262: craticii parietes, Vitr. 2, 8; Plin. 17, 10, 11.—Proverb.: tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84: utrosque parietes linere, *to be Jack on both sides*, Petr. 39: duos parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, *to kill two birds with one stone*, Cur. in Cic. Fam. 7, 29 *fin.*: in caducum parietem inclinare, *to lean on a broken reed*, Spart. Hadr. 23.—**II.** Trop.: neve inter vos significetis, ego ero paries, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 14.

părĭĕtālis, e, *adj.* [paries] *Of* or *belonging to walls:* parietalis herba, *the herb pellitory*, Marc. Emp. 13; cf. the follg. art. *no.* II.

părĭĕtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to walls:* structor, Firm. Math. 8, 24; Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 11, *n.* 112: pictor, Edict. Diocl. p. 19.—**II.** Subst., parietaria, ae, *f.*, *The herb pellitory* or *parietary:* herbam perdicalem Latini muralem et parietariam, alii vitriariam appellant, App. Herb. 81.—Acc. to Aur. Vict. Epit. 41, Constantine the Great bestowed on the Emperor Trajan, on account of the numerous inscriptions which he had caused to be placed on buildings, the sobriquet of herba parietaria (Amm. 27, 3, has instead, herba *parietina*).

părĭĕtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to walls:* parietina forma, *the shape of a wall*, Tert. Pud. 20: herba, v. parietarius, *no.* II.—**II.** Subst., parietinae, ārum, *f.*, *Old fallen-down walls, ruins* (quite class.): villarum, Sisenn. in Non. 141, 23: Corinthi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22; id. Fam. 13, 1: aizoum minus in muris parietinisque nascitur, Plin. 25, 13, 102.—Trop.: in tantis tenebris et quasi parietinis reipublicae, Cic. Fam. 4, 3.

Părīlĭa, ium, v. Palilia.

părīlĭcĭum, v. palilicium.

părīlis, e, *adj.* [par] *Equal, like* (ante-class. and poet.): et noctes pariles agitare diebus, Lucr. 1, 1065: aetas, Ov. M. 8, 631: vox, id. Trist. 1, 8, 26: furor, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 5. (But in Var. L. L 9, 23, 29, paria is the better reading; v. Müll. *ad loc.*)—*Adv.*, părīlĭter, *Equally*, Charis. p. 191 P.

părīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [parilis] *Equality* (a post-class. word): virtutum, Gell. 14, 3; so App. M. 2, p. 114 Oud.; Auct. Itin. Alex. 3 and 8 ed. Maj.

părīlĭter, *adv.*, v. parilis, *ad fin.*

Părīlĭtĭus, a, um, v. Palilicius.

1. părĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [par] **I.** *Act.*, *To make equal;* hence, mid., *to be equal* (a post-class. word): pariari deo, Tert. Res. carn. 6.—Hence, **B.** In partic., *To settle, pay in full* a debt: numos alicui, Ulp. Dig. 40, 1, 4: QVISQVIS MENSIB. CONTINENTER NON PARIAVERIT, *has not paid his share*, Inscr. Lanuv. (a. p. Chr. 136) in Momms. De collegg. et sodalicc. Romann.—In the *part. perf.* mid.: PARIATVS, *that has paid his share*, ead. inscr. ib.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *To be equal:* Tert. Anim. 30 *fin.*; id. ib. 32 *fin.*

2. părĭo, pĕpĕri, părĭtum, and partum, 3. (with the *fut.*, paribis for paries, Pompon. in Non. 508, 3. So *inf.*, parire, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 10, § 59, and in Diom. p. 378 P.; Plaut. fragm. ap. Philarg. Virg. Ecl. 2, 63), *v. a.*, *To bring forth, to bear;* of animals, *to drop, lay, spawn*, etc.: **I.** Lit.: si quintum pareret mater ejus, asinum fuisse pariturum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: ut ea liberos ex sese pareret, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: gallinas teneras, quae primum parient, concludat, Cato R. R. 89; so, quae gallina id ovum peperisset, Cic. Acad. 2, 18; cf., ova parire solet, *etc.*, Enn. l. l.: nam audivi feminam ego leonem semel parire, Plaut. l. l.

B. Transf.: **1.** Of men, *To beget* (poet.): "apud Tragicos: *Et jam leo pariet*, at pater est," Quint. 8, 6, 34; so Caecil. in Non. 464, 22 (in a corrupt passage).

2. In gen., *To bring forth, produce:* ligna putrefacta per imbres Vermiculos pariunt, Lucr. 2, 899: ut sarmentum in pariendis colibus vires habeat majores, Var. R. R. 1, 32, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 41, 5: fruges et reliqua, quae terra pariat, Cic. N. D. 1, 2; Plin. 16, 37, 68; id. 31, 10, 46, § 112.

II. Trop., *To produce, create, bring about, accomplish, occasion, devise, invent, procure, acquire*, etc.: ars dicendi habet hanc vim, non ut aliquid pariat et procreet, verum ut educet atque confirmet, Cic. de Or. 2, 87: dolorem, voluptatem, id. Fin. 1, 15: dissidium, Lucr. 1, 220: taedium, Quint. 9, 4, 43: spinosiora multa pepererunt, Cic. Or. 32; so, quibus etiam verba parienda sunt, id. Fin. 3, 1, 3; and, hinc fabulae Scyllam et Charybdim peperere, Just. 4, 1:—ne quicquam nobis pariant ex se incommodi, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 17: alicui aegritudinem, id. Trin. 2, 2, 35: fiduciam, Sall. Or. c. Sull. med.: alicui curas, Prop. 1, 18, 23: obsequium amicos, veritas odium părit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 41: sibi maximam laudem, Cic. Off. 2, 13; id. Cat. 4, 1; id. Sull. 17: praeda improbe parta, id. Fin. 1, 16: aliquem honeste partis bonis privare, id. Quint. 23; id. Sull. 28: sibi salutem, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: ante partam rei militaris gloriam amittere, id. B. G. 6, 39: gratiam ingentem apud aliquem, Liv. 34, 44: sibi decus et victoriam, id. 30, 14: amicos officio et fide, Sall. J. 10: alicui somnum mero, Tib. 1, 7, 27: qui sibi letum Insontes peperere manu, Virg. A. 6, 434; Tib. 4, 13, 20.—Hence,

A. părens, entis, *m.* and *f.* (*gen. plur.*, parentum and parentium, cf. Var. L. L. 8, 37, § 66; Charis. p. 111 P.; Diom. p. 282 ib.; Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 247: "masculino genere *parentem* appellabant antiqui etiam matrem," Fest. p. 151 ed. Müll.; so, Gracchus, Charis. p. 79 P.) *A procreator, a father* or *mother, a parent:* most freq. in the *plur.*, *parents.*

I. Lit.: SI PARENTEM PVER VERBERIT . . . DIVIS PARENTVM SACER ESTO, Lex regia, v. Append.: quis parentem aut hospitem Necasset, Enn. in Non. 153, 29: parens tuus, Cic. Sull. 29, 81; Hor. A. P. 313: illum et parentis crediderim sui Fregisse cervicem, id. Od. 2, 13, 5: alma parens Idaea deum, Virg. A. 10, 252; so, an tu reris eum (Orestem) occisa insanuisse parente? *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 134.—In the *plur.*: quae (caritas) est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Lael. 8, 27: parentes cum liberis, Caes. B. G. 5, 14, 4, id. Verr. 2, 5, 42: opus a parentibus majoribusque meis relictum, id. Rep. 1, 22 in parentum loco, id. Planc. 11 *fin.*—Of animals, *A sire* or *dam*, Var. R. R. 3, 7 *fin.*; Plin. 8, 42, 66; Cels. 6, 6, 39; Stat. Th. 10. 231.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Grand-parents*, and, in gen., *progenitors, ancestors:* "appellatione *parentis* non tantum pater, sed etiam avus et proavus, et deinceps omnes superiores continentur: sed et mater et avia et proavia," Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 51; cf. Ulp. ib. 2, 4, 4; Fest. p. 221 ed. Müll.; Cic. Inv. 1, 54 *fin.*; so Virg. A. 9, 3; 10, 76; 619; Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 5.

2. *Relations, kinsfolk, kindred* (so rarely, and not ante-Aug.): solent rei capitis adhibere vobis parentes. Duos ego fratres nuper amisi, Curt. 6, 10; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 67; Capitol. M. Aurel. 5; Flor. 3, 18, 5.—(Whether we are also to take it in this sense in Liv. 34, 32, 12, is very doubtful.)

II. Trop., *A father, founder, inventor, author* (quite class.): me quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem esse dixerunt, Cic. Att. 9, 10: operum parens effectorque, id. Univ. 11: Socrates parens philosophiae, id. Fin. 2, 1; cf., Tullius facundiae Latiarumque literarum parens, Plin. 7, 30, 31; and, Homerus primus doctrinarum et antiquitatis parens, id. 25, 2, 5: (Mercurius curvae lyrae parens, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 6:) Cic. Leg. 1, 24.—As an honorary appellation: quid prius dicam solitis Parentis laudibus, *i. e. Jupiter*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 13: Latius, *i. e. Domitian*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 178.

* **B.** partus, a, um, *Pa.*, *That has borne:* parta nutrici consociata, *etc.*, *the ewe that has dropped the lamb*, Col. 7, 4, 3.

Parion, v. Parium.

Păris, ĭdis, *m.*, Πάρις: **I.** *The son of Priam and Hecuba, also called* Alexandros. *As soon as he was born, on account of an ominous dream of his mother, he was exposed on Mount Ida to perish; he was there reared by the shepherds, and there he decided the dispute between Juno, Pallas, and Venus in favor of the last, who promised him Helen, the most beautiful of women, as a reward; by carrying her off to Troy, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he fell by the arrow of Philoctetes:* quapropter Parim pastores nunc Alexandrum vocant, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, § 82: culpatus Paris, Virg. A. 2, 601: judicium Paridis spretaeque injuria formae, id. ib. 1, 27: *voc.*, Pari, Prop. 2, 2, 47.—**B.** Cicero sarcastically applies the name of Paris to C. Memmius, on account of his intercourse with the wives of Lucullus and Pompey, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3.—**II.** *The name of an actor, a freedman of Domitia*, Suet. Dom. 3; Tac. A. 13, 21; Juv. 6, 87.—**III.** *The name of a pantomime*, Suet. Dom. 10.

Părīsĭi, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Gaul, bordering on the Senones, in the region where stands the modern city of Paris* Caes. B. G. 7, 4; 35; 75; Plin. 4, 18, 3 Their chief city was called Lutetia Parisiorum and Parisii, Caes. B. G. 6, 3; 7, 57; Amm. 20, 4 and 5. Cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 327 and 478.—**II.** Deriv., **Părīsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Parisians, Parisian:* arx, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 636: NAVTAE, Inscr. ap. Mur. 1066, 5.

† **părĭson,** i, *n.* = πάρισον, *An even balance in the members of a sentence*, Mart. Cap. 5, 174 (in Quint. 9, 2, 76, written as Gr.).

părĭtas, ātis, *f.* [par] *Equality, parity* (a post-class. word): in impari paritas contineri nequit, Arn. 2, 78.

părĭter, *adv.*, v. par, *ad fin.*

părĭto, are, *v. intens. a.* [1. paro] *To prepare, get ready, be about* to do a thing (a Plautin. word): quo nunc ire paritas? Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 64.—With a follg. *ut:* id. Pseud. 1, 5, 71.

pārĭtor, ōris, *m.* [pareo] *A servant, attendant, body-guard* (post-class.): Aur. Vict. Caes. 2 *fin.*

Părĭum or **-on,** ĭi, *n.*, Πάριον, *A city of Mysia, on the Propontis*, Mel. 1, 19; Plin. 5, 32, 40; Val. Fl. 2, 622.—**II.** Deriv., **Părĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Parium, Parian:* civitas, Cic. Fam. 13, 53: colonia, *i. e. Parium*, Plin. 4, 1, 18: colias, *a kind of fish*, id. 32, 11, 53.

Părĭus, a, um, v. Paros, *no.* II.

1. parma (collat. form, palma, Tib. 1, 9, 82; and so many MSS. in Prop. 2, 19, 44; 4, 10, 40; Liv. 22, 1, 9), ae (archaic *gen.*, parmaï, Lucr. 4, 848), *f.* = παρμη, *A small, round shield, a target*, carried by the light infantry and the cavalry: **I.** Lit.: configunt parmam, Enn. Ann. 17, 18; Var. in Non. 552, 30: desiliunt ex equis, provolant in primum agmen et pro antesignanis parmas objiciunt, Liv. 2, 20; id. 31, 35 *fin.*: hic miles (veles) tripedalem parmam habet, id. 38, 21 *fin.*; id. 26, 4; Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 554, 23; Prop. 4, 10, 21.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., *A shield* (poet.): (Pallas) parmamque ferens hastamque trementem, Virg. A. 2, 175; so Mart. 9, 21.

B. *A gladiator armed with a* parma, *a Threx* (v. Threx) (poet.): Mart. 9, 69.

C. *The valve in a pair of bellows*: Aus. Idyll. 10, 267.

2. Parma, ae, *f. The city of Parma, in* Gallia Cispadana, *between Cremona and Placentia, famed for its breed of sheep*, Plin. 3, 15, 20; Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2; 10, 33, 4; Liv. 39, 55: velleribus primis Apulia, Parma secundis Nobilis, Mart. 14, 155; cf. id. 2, 43; 5, 13.—**II.** Deriv., **Parmensis,** e, *adj., Of or belonging to Parma, Parman*: Cassî Parmensis opuscula, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 3.—In the *plur.*, Parmenses, ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Parma, the Parmans*, Cic. Phil. 14, 3; Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13, a.

parmātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. parma] *Armed with the* parma: parmata cohors, Liv. 4, 38, 3 (*al.* armata, v. Drak. *ad loc.*): ut parmatis, novae cohorti hostium, locus detur, id. 4, 39.

Parmĕnĭdes, is, *m.*, Παρμενίδης, *A celebrated Grecian philosopher, a native of Elea, who, with Zeno, was at the head of the Eleatic school*, Cic. Acad. 2, 42; 37: id. N. D. 1, 11.

Parmensis, e, v. 2. Parma, *no.* II.

Parmessis, v. Permessis.

parmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. parma] *A little, round shield, a small target*: **I.** Lit.: relicta non bene parmula, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 10; Fest. p. 238 ed. Müll.—**II.** Trop.: parmulam ventilare, Front. de Or. ep. 1 ed. Maj.

parmŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [1. parma, *no.* II., B.] **I.** *An adherent of the party of the* Threces, *who were armed with the* parma, *a Parmularian*: Suet. Dom. 10; Quint. 2, 11, 2.

II. *A servant of the* pontifices *armed with the* parma, Inscr. Grut. 1087, 6.

Parnāsus and **-os,** also **Parnassus** or -os, i, *m.*, Παρνασός, afterward Παρνασσός, *A high mountain in Phocis with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, at whose foot was the city of Delphi and the Castalian spring*, now *Japara*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 3, 4: mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus, Nomine Parnasus, Ov. M. 1, 317; so, biceps, id. ib. 2, 221; Pers. prol. 2: uterque, Stat. Th. 7, 346: Parnasi deserta per ardua, Virg. G. 3, 291: Parnasus gemino petit aethera colle, Luc. 5, 72. Cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 157 *sq.*

II. Derivv.: * **A. Parnāsēus** (Parnassēus), a, um, *adj., Parnassian*: Phoebus, Avien. Arat. 619.

* **B. Parnāsis** (Parnassis), ĭdis, *f. adj., Parnassian*: lauro Parnasside vinctus, Ov. M. 11, 165.

C. Parnāsĭus (Parnassĭus), a, um, *adj., Parnassian*: rupes, Virg. E. 6, 29: laurus, id. Georg. 2, 18: templa, *of Apollo*, Ov. M. 5, 278: Themis, so called because she possessed the Delphic oracle before Apollo, id. ib. 4, 642: vox Parnasia, *the Delphic oracle*, Val. Fl. 3, 618: tu, precor, ignarum doceas, Parnassia, vatem, *O muse!* Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 71.

Parnes, ēthis, *m.*, Πάρνης, -νηθος, *A mountain range in Attica, on the borders of Boeotia famous for its wine, and abounding in game*: Parnesque benignus vitibus, Stat. Th. 12, 620; so Sen. Hippol. 4.

1. păro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [kindr. with 2. pario] *To make* or *get ready, to prepare, furnish, provide; to order, contrive, design*, etc. (freq. and quite class.); with personal, non-personal, and abstract objects; constr. usually with the *acc.* or an object-clause, rarely with *ut, ne*, or absol.

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen. (*a*), *c. acc.*: omne paratum est, Ut jussisti . . . prandium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 14; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27: turres, falces, testudinesque, Caes. B. G. 5, 42 *fin*: incendia, Sall. C. 27, 2: ad integrum bellum cuncta parat, id. Jug. 73; Ter. And. 4, 4, 2: quod parato opus est, para, id. ib. 3, 2, 43:—quam hic fugam aut furtum parat? id. Phorm. 1, 4, 14; so, fugam, Cic. Att. 7, 26: luctum filio, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 13: cupiditates in animo, id. Phorm. 5, 4, 2: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: insidias alicui, Sall. C. 43: defensionem, id. ib. 35: leges, *to introduce*, id. ib. 51, 40: verba a vetustate repetita gratiam novitati similem parant, *furnish*, Quint. 1, 6, 39:—hisce ego non paro me, ut rideant, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 18; cf., quin ita paret se, ut, *etc.*, id. Hec. 1, 1, 11: se ad discendum, Cic. Or. 35: huc te pares, haec cogites, id. Fam. 1, 7, 9: alterutri se fortunae parans, Vellej. 2, 43, 2; Prop. 2, 24, 48: multitudo, quam ad capiunda arma paraverat, Sall. C. 27 *fin.*—In the pass.: si ita natura paratum esset, ut, *etc., so ordered, ordained*, Cic. de Div. 2, 59: ut simul in omnia paremur, *may habituate ourselves*, Quint. 11, 3, 25.

(*β*) With an object-clause, *To prepare, intend, determine, be on the point of, be about* to do any thing: Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 46: maledictis deterrere (poëtam), ne scribat, parat, Ter. Ph. prol. 3: munitiones institutas parat perficere, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall. J. 13: proficisci parabat, id. Cat. 46, 3 Kritz: in nemus ire parant, Virg. A. 4, 118: multa parantem Dicere, id. ib. 4, 390.

(*γ*) With a follg. *ut* or *ne* (very seldom): Age jam, uxorem ut arcessat, paret, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 75: animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 64:—aequom fuit, Deos paravisse, uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, *have so ordered it*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 132.

(*δ*) *Abs., To make preparations, to prepare one's self* (likewise very rarely): at Romani domi militiaeque intenti festinare, parare, alius alium hortari, *etc.*, Sall. C. 6, 5; so, contra haec oppidani festinare, parare, id. Jug. 76, 4; id. ib. 60: jussis (militibus) ad iter parare, Liv. 42, 53.

B. In partic., of fate, *To prepare, destine* any thing (poet.): cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo, *for whom the Fates prepare* (death), Virg. A. 2, 121; so, quid fata parent, Luc. 1, 631; 6, 783: motus fata parabant, id. 2, 68.

II. Transf., *To procure, acquire, get, obtain* (freq. and quite class.): **A.** In gen.: jam ego parabo Aliquam dolosam fidicinam, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 37: ille bonus vir nobis psaltriam Paravit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 31; id. Eun. 4, 6, 32: eum mihi precatorem paro, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 49: cetera parare, quae parantur pecunia . . . amicos non parare, Cic. Lael. 15, 55: regnum sibi, Sall. C. 5, 6: exercitum, id. ib. 29: commeatus, id. Jug. 28: claritudinem, id. ib. 7: quin ei velut opes sint quaedam parandae, Quint. 10, 1, 15.

B. In partic., *To procure with money, to buy, purchase*: trans Tiberim hortos, Cic. Att. 12, 19; id. Flacc. 29, 71: jumenta, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: servi aere parati, Sall. J. 31, 11; so, argento parata mancipia, Liv. 41, 6 *fin.*—Hence

părātus, a, um, *Pa., Prepared*; hence, **A.** In gen., *Ready* (quite class.): ex parata re imparatam omnem facis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 6; so opp. to imparata, id. Casin. 4, 4, 8: tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 114: quos locos multa commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere debetis, Cic. de Or. 2, 27: propositum ac paratum auxilium, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 6: omnia ad bellum apta ac parata, Caes. B. C. 1, 30; Plin. Pan. 88: obvius et paratus humor, id. Ep. 2, 17 *fin.*: parata victoria, *an easy victory*, Liv. 5, 6.—(*β*) *c. inf.*: id quod parati sunt facere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: paratos esse et obsides dare et imperata facere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: omnia perpeti parati, id. ib. 3, 9.—(*γ*) *c. dat.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ferri acies . . parata neci, Virg. A. 2, 334: animus sceleribus, Tac. A. 12, 47: provincia peccantibus, id Agr. 6: athleta certamini paratior, Quint. 8, 3, 10.

B. In partic.: **I.** *Prepared, provided, furnished, fitted, equipped* with any thing: intelligit me ita paratum atque instructum ad judicium venire, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3; cf., ad permovendos animos instructi et parati, id. Or. 5: scutis telisque parati ornatique, id. Caecin. 21; id. Tusc. 4, 23 *fin.*; id. Fam. 2, 4: quo paratior ad usum forensem promptiorque esse possim, id. de Div. in Caecil. 13: expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, id. 11, 10: homo ad omne facinus paratissimus, id. Mil. 9: paratus ad navigandum, id. Att. 9, 6: ad omnem eventum paratus sum, id. Fam. 6, 21: ad mentiendum paratus, id. Lael. 26, 98: animo simus ad dimicandum parati, Caes. B. C. 3, 85 *fin.*: paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda, id. B. G. 1, 5: ad dicendum parati, Cic. de Or. 1, 9.—(*β*) With *ab.*: ab omni re sumus paratiores, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 6: si paratior ab exercitu esses, Coel. ib. 8, 10.—(*γ*) With *in c. abl., Well versed, skilled, experienced* in any thing: Q. Scaevola in jure paratissimus, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: prompta et parata in agendo celeritas, id. ib. 42, 154.

2. Of mental preparation, *Prepared*, in a good and bad sense: ut ad partes paratus veniat, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 1; so, fabulam compositam Volsci belli, Hernicos ad partes paratos, Liv. 3, 10, 10: ad quam (causarum operam) ego numquam, nisi paratus et meditatus accedo, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12; so id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, and id. Quint. 11, 39; id. Verr. 2, 2, 15:—itane huc paratus advenis? Ter. And. 5, 4, 6.—Hence,

Adv., părāte: **1.** *Preparedly, with preparation*: ad dicendum parate venire, Cic. Brut. 68: paratius atque accuratius dicere, id. de Or. 1, 33.—**2.** Transf.: **a.** *Carefully, vigilantly*: id parate curavi ut caverem, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 9.—**b.** *Readily, promptly*: paratius venire, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: paratissime respondere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9.

2. păro, are. *v. a.* [par] *To make equal, esteem equal*: * **I.** In gen.: eodem hercle vos pono et paro: parissumi estis iibus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 20.—**II.** In partic., *To agree, arrange* with any one: se paraturum cum collega, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25; cf. Fest. p. 234 ed. Müll.

3 păro, ōnis, *m.* = παρών, *A small, light ship*, Cic. poët. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20 (in Orell. IV., 2, p. 572); Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*; cf., "*parones* navium genus, ad cujus similitudinem *myoparo* vocatur," Fest. p. 222 ed. Müll.

† **părŏcha,** ae, *f.* = παροχή, *A supplying of necessaries* to traveling public-officers, *purveyance* (cf. parochus), Cic. Att. 13, 2, 2.

părŏchĭa, ae, v. paroecia.

† **părŏchus,** i, *m.* = πάροχος, *A purveyor*, a person who, for a certain sum, furnished traveling magistrates with the most indispensable necessaries, as beds, hay, straw, salt, *etc.*: **I.** Cic. Att. 13, 2, Hor. S. 1, 5, 45 Heind.—**II.** Transf., *An entertainer, host*: Hor. S. 2, 8, 36.

† **părōdĭa,** ae, *f.* = παρῳδία (a counter-song), *A reply retaining nearly the same words or the same turn, a parody*, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 10.

† **păroecĭa,** and, corrupted, **părŏchĭa,** ae, *f.* = παροικία, *An ecclesiastical district, a parish*: castellum ad paroeciam Hipponensis Ecclesiae pertinebat, Aug. Ep. 261; Hier. Ep. 51, *no.* 2: nulla in desolatis cura dioecesibus parochiisque, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *med.*—**II.** Transf., *The place of jurisdiction of a parish*: per rusticas solitudo paroecias, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 (*al.* parochias).

părŏnŏmăsĭa, ae, *f.* = παρονομασία, *A figure of speech*, called, in pure Latin, agnominatio, Rutil. Lup. 1, 3, p. 11 Rhunk.

† **părōnȳchĭa,** ae, *f.*, and **părōnȳchĭum,** i, *n.* = παρωνυχία, *A whitlow*: Plin. 21, 20, 83; so id. 23, 9, 81.—In the *neutr.*: Petr. 31; so, ad paronychia et pterygia unguium, Plin. 24, 19, 119, and id. 28, 8, 24.

(* **Paropamisus** or **Parapamisus,** Παροπαμισὸς or Παραπαμισὸς: **I.** *A mountain beyond the Caspian Sea*, Plin. 6, 17, 21.—Hence Paropamisădae (Parap.), ārum, *m.*, *Its inhabitants*, Curt. 7, 3, 5; also, Paropamisii, Mela, 1, 2.—**II.** *A river in* or *near Scythia*, Plin. 4, 13, 7.)

† **păropsis** (also written parapsis), ĭdis, *f.* = παροψίς, *A small dish on which the dessert was served up, a dessert-dish*; also, for *a small dish* in gen.: Juv. 3, 141; so Mart. 11, 27; Petr. 50: parapsidem projicere, id. 34; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 20.

† **păroptus,** a, um, *adj.* = πάροπτος, *Roasted on the outside, slightly roasted*: paroptus pullus, Apic. 6, 9.

Parōrēa and **Parōrīa,** ae, *f.*, Παρώρεια, *A region in Thrace*, Liv. 39, 27; 42, 51.

Păros (-us), i, *f.*, Πάρος, *One of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble and as the birth-place of the poet Archilochus*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22; Nep. Milt. 7; Liv. 31, 15; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 751 *sq.*: marmoreamque Paron, Ov. M. 7, 465; cf., olearon niveamque Paron, Virg. A. 3, 126.—**II.** Deriv., **Părĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Parian*: crimine Pario accusatus, *with respect to Paros* (the failure to capture Paros), Nep. Milt. 8: Glycerae nitor Splendentis Pario marmore purius, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5; so, marmor, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 31; Petr. 126: lapis, Virg. A. 1, 592: iambi, *of Archilochus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 23.—In the *plur.*, Parii, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Paros, the Parians*, Liv. 31, 31; Nep. Milt. 7; Plin. 36, 5, 4.

† **părōtis,** ĭdis, *f.* = παρωτίς, *A tumor near the ears, a parotis*: parotidas tollere, Plin. 20, 21, 84; so, parotidas reprimere, id. 20, 9, 36: comprimere, id. 28, 11, 48: cohibere, id. 35, 17, 57: discutere, id. 20, 15, 59: lenire, id. 28, 7, 23: sanare, id. 20, 1, 2.—In the *sing.*: id. 24, 5, 10 (in Cels. 5, 18, 18; 6, 16, written as Greek).—**II.** Transf., *A bracket* or *console* of a hyperthyrum, Vitr. 4, 6.

1. parra, ae, *f.* A bird of ill omen, *The common* or *barn owl*; acc. to others, *the green woodpecker* or *the lapwing*: impios parrae recinentis omen Ducat, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 1; cf. Plin. 10, 29, 45; 18, 29, 69, *no.* 5.

2. Parra, ae, *m.* *A Roman surname*: Var. R. R. 3, 5 *fin.*

Parradūnum, i, *n.* *A town in Vindelicia*, Notit. Imp. in Itin. Anton. Parthanum.

Parrhăsĭa, ae, *f.*, Παῤῥασία, *A town of Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6, 10.

II. Derivv.: **A. Parrhăsis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Parrhasian*, poet. for *Arcadian*: Parrhasis ursa, *the Great Bear*, Ov. Her. 18, 152: Arctos, id. Trist. 1, 3, 47: Parrhasides stellae, *i. e.* septemtriones, id. Fast. 4, 577.—Subst., Parrhasis erubuit, *i. e. Callisto*, Ov. M. 2, 460.

B. Parrhăsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Arcadian*: Evander Parrhasius, Virg. A. 11, 31: dea, *i. e. Carmenta, the mother of Evander*, Ov. F. 1, 618: nives, id. ib. 2, 276: virgo, *i. e. Callisto*, id. Trist. 2, 190: pennae, *i. e. given by Mercury*, who was an Arcadian, Luc. 9, 660: triones, *Charles's Wain*, Mart. 6, 58; called also Parrhasium jugum, id. 6, 25: ursa, *the Great Bear*, id. 4, 11: axis, *the north pole*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1281.

2. Transf., *Palatine, imperial* (because Evander the Arcadian settled on the Palatine Hill): Parrhasia domus, Mart. 7, 56; so, aula, id. 7, 99; 8, 36; 12, 15.

1. Parrhasius, a, um, v. Parrhasia, *no.* II., B.

2. Parrhăsĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Παῤῥάσιος, *A celebrated Greek painter, a native of Ephesus*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 67 *sq.*; Cic. Tusc. 1, 2; Prop. 3, 9, 12; Hor. Od. 4, 8, 6; Sen. Contr. 5, 34.

† **parrhēsĭastes,** ae, *m.* = παῤῥησιαστής, *A free-speaker*: Sen. Ira, 3, 23.

parrĭcīda (pari.) (archaic collateral form of the *nom. sing.*, PARICIDAS, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. PARRICI, p. 221 ed. Müll.; v. the follg.), ae, *com.* [the etymol. is disputed; most prob. it is for patricida, from pater-caedo, by assimilation of the *t* to *r*, Quint. 8, 6, 35; Charis. p. 244 P.; cf. Rein's Criminalrecht, p. 450] *The murderer of his* or *her father* or *parents, a parricide*: **I.** Lit.: Cic. Rosc. Am. 25: nisi forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem quam si humilem necarit, id. Mil. 7, 17: Telegoni juga parricidae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 8; Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The murderer of a near relative*: "parricida matris quoque aut fratris interfector," Quint. 8, 6, 35: Virginius occisa filia, ne se ut parricidam liberum aversarentur, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 50; so, *the murderer of his sister*, Flor. 1, 3; 3, 1; cf., lege Pompeia de parricidis tenetur, qui patrem, matrem, avum, aviam, fratrem, sororem, patronum, patronam occiderit, Paul. Sentent. 5, tit. 24.—* **2.** Adject.: parricida nex, *fratricidal*, Arn. 3, 115 *fin.*

B. *The murderer of the chief magistrate* (as the father of the country). So of the murderers of Caesar: si parricidae (sunt), cur? *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 31 (v. the passage in connection); cf. id. Fam. 12, 3: Brutus suarum prius virtutum quam patriae parentis parricida, Val. Max. 6, 4, 5.

C. Still further transf., *The murderer of a free citizen, a murderer, assassin*: SI QVI HOMINEM LIBERVM DOLO SCIENS MORTI DVIT, PARICIDAS ESTO, lex Numae Pompilii in Fest. p. 221 ed. Müll.; Lex tribunic. ap. Fest. s. v. SACER MONS, p. 318 ed. Müll.: parricida civium, Cic. Cat. 1, 12; Sall. C. 14.

D. Lastly, in the most general sense, *One guilty of high treason, a traitor* (qs. the murderer of his country), *a rebel, a sacrilegious wretch*, etc.: SACRVM SACROVE COMMENDATVM QVI CLEPSERIT RAPSERITQVE PARRICIDA ESTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: magno cum dolore parricidarum, *i. e. of Antony's adherents*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 5: parricidae reipublicae, Sall. C. 51, 25: vos de crudelissimis parricidis quid statuatis cunctamini? id. ib. 52, 31: Catilinae obstrepere omnes: hostem atque parricidam vocare, id. ib. 31, 8; so Tac. H. 1, 85.

* **parrĭcīdātus,** ūs, *m.* [parricida] *Parricide*: Quint. 1, 6, 42.

parrĭcīdĭālis or **parrĭcīdālis** (parĭc.), e, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to* or *producing the crime of parricide, parricidal, murderous*: INSIDIATORES, Inscr. in Boeckh. Corp. Inscr. *no.* 2971: horror, Arn. 3, 116: manus, Prud. Hamart. 14 *praef.*: scelus, Just. 27, 1: discordiae, id. 39, 3: bellum, *i. e. the civil war*, Flor. 3, 21.—*Adv.*, parrĭcīdĭālĭter. *Murderously*: perire, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 1; so Aug. Ep. 168.

parrĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *The murder of one's father* or *parents, parricide*: **I.** Lit.: patris et patrui parricidium, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18; id. Rosc. Am. 26 *fin.*

B. Trop.: vituperare quisquam vitae parentem (philosophiam) et hoc parricidio se inquinare audet? Cic. Tusc. 5, 2.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The murder of one's mother, brother, relation*, etc.: matris, Suet. Ner. 34: fraternum parricidium, Cic. Clu. 11; so, fratris, Liv. 40, 24: filii, id. 8, 11: patrui, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18: ne parricidio macularent partus suos, nepotum illi, liberûm hi progeniem, Liv. 1, 13, 2.

B. *The murder of a free citizen*: facinus est vinciri civem R.: scelus verberari: prope parricidium necari, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66.

C. *Treason, rebellion* (cf., parricida, *no.* II., D): patriae parricidium, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 17; so, patriae, id. Sull. 2, 7; id. Off. 3, 21, 83: publicum, Liv. 28, 29:—"parricidii quaestores appellabantur, qui solebant creari causa rerum capitalium quaerendarum. Nam parricida non utique is, qui parentem occidisset, dicebatur, sed qualemcumque hominem indemnatum," Fest. p. 221 ed. Müll.—Hence,

2. Transf., *A designation of the Ides of March*, as the day when Caesar was killed: "Idus Martias parricidium nominari (placuit)," Suet. Caes. 88.

pars, partis (archaic *gen. sing.*, PARTVS, Tab. Bantina in Klenze, Philolog. Abhandl. lin. 10:—*acc.*, partim, Liv. 26, 46, 8; 31, 36, 9; 23, 11, 11; v. infra *ad fin.*:—*abl.*, parti, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 14; Lucr. 4, 516:—*gen. plur.*, partum, Caes. in Charis. p. 114 P.), *f.* *A part, piece, portion, share*, etc.

I. In gen.: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: urbis, imperii, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32: duae partes frumenti, id. ib. 2, 3, 19: magnas partes habuit publicorum, id. Rab. Post. 2: dare partes amicis, id. ib.: Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: copias in quatuor partes distribuerat, Sall. J. 111: locare agrum partibus, Plin. Ep. 9, 37.

2. Magna, bona, multa, major, maxima pars, *Many, a good many, the majority*. magna pars in iis civitatibus, Cic. Balb. 8: major pars populi, id. Agr. 2, 9: maxima pars hominum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 121.

3. Pars, partitively for partim: pars levem ducere equitum jacturam; pars, *etc.*, Liv. 22, 8: pars triumphos suos ostentantes, Sall. J. 34: pascebantque pericula, pars virtute, multi ferocia et cupidine praemiorum, Tac. H. 5, 11: tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant: Pars in frusta secant, Virg. A. 1, 211.

4. Parte, *In part, partly*: (poma) quae candida parte, Parte rubent, Ov. M. 3, 483: melichloros est geminus, parte flavus, parte melleus, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

5. Pro parte, *For one's share* or *quota*: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59.

6. Ex parte, *In part, partly*: ex parte gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; Liv. 6, 41. So, ex ulla, ex aliqua, ex magna, ex maxima parte: si ulla ex parte sententia hujus interdicti infirmata sit, Cic. Caecin. 13; id. Rosc. Com. 12: ex magna parte tibi assentior, id. Att. 7, 3: aut omnino, aut magna ex parte, id. Tusc. 1, 1.

7. Multis partibus, *By a great deal, much*, omnibus partibus, *in all respects, altogether*: non multis partibus malit, Cic. Fin. 3, 11: quoniam numero multis partibus esset inferior, Caes. B. C. 3, 84; so id. ib. 3, 80: multis partibus plures, Cic. Fam. 1, 2; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9: omnium virorum bonorum vitam omnibus partibus plus habere semper boni quam mali, *in all respects, every way*, Cic. Fin. 5, 31.

8. In parte, *In part, partly*: in parte expeditior, in parte difficilior, Quint. 5, 7, 22; so id. 11, 2, 34: in parte verum videtur, id. 2, 8, 6; 4, 5, 13; 10, 7, 25.

9. Pro mea, tua, sua parte, or simply pro parte, *For my, your*, or *his share, to the best of my, your, his*, etc., *ability*: quibus aliquid opis fortasse ago pro mea, tu pro tua, pro sua quisque parte ferre potuisset, Cic. Fam. 15, 15: sciunt ii, qui me norunt, me pro illa tenui infirmaque parte id maxime defendisse, ut, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 47: quisquis adest operi, plus quam pro parte laborat, Ov. F. 4, 301.

10. Magnam, maximam partem, *In great part, for the most part*: magnam partem ex iambis nostra constat oratio, Cic Or. 56; Liv. 5, 14:—maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 1.—So, bonam partem, Lucr. 6, 1248.

11. In eam partem: **a.** *On that side*: in eam partem accipio, *i. e. in that sense*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 37: in eam partem peccant, quae cautior est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20.—**b.** *On that account, with that intent, to the end that*: moveor his rebus omnibus, sed in eam partem, ut salvi sint vobiscum omnes, Cic. Cat. 4, 2: has literas scripsi in eam partem, ne me motum putares, id. Att. 16, 1 *fin.*

12. In utramque partem, *On both sides, for and against, pro and con*; nullam in partem, *on neither side*; in mitiorem, in optimam partem, *in the most mild* or *most favorable manner*: Cic. Att. 15, 23: magna vis est fortunae in utramque partem, vel secundas ad res, vel adversas, id. Off. 2, 6:—neutram in partem, id. ib.: neque ego ullam in partem disputo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 3:—mitiorem in partem interpretari, id. Mur. 31: in optimam partem aliquid accipere, id. Att. 10, 3; id. Fam. 14, 2: in partem aliquem vocare, *to call upon one to take his share, to summon to a division* of any thing, id. Caecin. 4.

13. Nulla parte, *By no means, not at all*, Ov. Her. 7, 110; Quint. 2, 16, 18:—omni parte, and omni a and ex parte, *in every respect, entirely*: gens omni parte pacata, Liv. 41, 34; so Hor. S. 1, 2, 37: quod sit omni ex parte . . . perfectum, Cic. Lael. 21: omnique a parte placebam, Ov. Ep. 15, 45.

14. Per partes, *Partly, partially:* quod etsi per partes nonnumquam damnosum est, in summa tamen fit compendiosum, Col. 1, 4: per partes emendare aliquid, Plin. Ep. 2, 5; so Ulp. Dig. 12, 1, 13.

15. In omnes partes, *In every respect, altogether:* Brundusii jacere in omnes partes est molestum, Cic. Att. 11, 6; id. Fam. 4, 10; so id. ib. 13, 1.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A party* (so usually in the *plur.*): (*a*) *Sing.:* timeo huic nostrae parti, quid hic respondeat, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 8: cum non liceret mihi nullius partis esse, Cic. Fam. 10, 31: nec ex advocatis partis adversae judex eligendus, *of the opposite party*, Quint. 5, 6, 6; so id. 7, 9, 14; 12, 9, 19, et saep.—(*β*) *Plur.:* Cic. Phil. 13, 20: erat, inquit, illarum partium, id. Quint. 21: in duas partes discedunt Numidae, Sall. J. 13: ita omnia in duas partes abstracta sunt, id. ib. 41, 5: mihi a spe, metu, partibus rei publicae animus liber erat, id. Cat. 4, 2: ducere aliquem in partes, Tac. A. 15, 51; so, trahere, id. ib. 4, 60: transire in partes, id. Hist. 1, 70.

B. *A part, character*, on the stage: primas partes qui aget, is erit Phormio, *the first part, the principal character*, Ter. Ph. prol. 27: cur partes seni Poëta dederit, quae sunt adolescentium, *a youthful part*, id. Heaut. prol. 1; id. ib. 10: esse primarum, secundarum, aut tertiarum partium, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 15: servus primarum partium, id. Flacc. 27, 65.—Hence,

2. Transf. beyond the lang. of the theatre, *A part, function, office, duty*, etc.: sine illum priores partes hosce aliquot dies apud me habere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 71: in scribendo priores partes alicui tribuere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 4: puero me hic sermo inducitur, ut nullae esse possent partes meae, *so that I could not take a part in it*, id. Att. 13, 19, 4: constantiae, moderationis, temperantiae, verecundiae partes, id. Off. 1, 28: has partes lenitatis et misericordiae, quas me natura ipsa docuit semper egi libenter, id. Mur. 3: partes accusatoris obtinere, id. Quint. 2; id. Rosc. Am. 34: ingenii, literarum, eloquentiae primae partes, id. Brut. 21:—tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 11, 5, 3: promitto atque confirmo, me . . . imperatoris suscepturum officia atque partes, id. ib. 3, 10: Antonii audio esse partes, ut de tota eloquentia disserat, id. de Or. 2, 7: transactis jam meis partibus ad Antonium audiendum venistis, id. ib. 2, 4; id. Att. 7, 26: ut ad partes paratus veniat, qs. *prepared to act his part*, Var. R. R. 2, 5; so, ad partes parati, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 87; cf., Liv. 3, 10, 10.—In the *sing.:* videri alia quoque hujus partis atque officii, Quint. 11, 3, 174: pars defensoris tota est posita in refutatione, id. 5, 13, 1: negligentiae, humilitatis, id. 9, 4, 35.

C. *A portion, share*, of food: Petr. 33: equiti Romano avidius vescenti partes suas misit, Suet. Calig. 18.—Also, of *the remains of a meal:* App. M. 2, p. 151 Oud.

D. *A task, lesson:* puer frugi est, decem partes dicit, Petr. 75; so id. 46; 58; Inscr. Grut. 625, 8.

E. *A part, place, region* of the earth; in the *plur.:* Cic. Fam. 12, 7 *fin.:* Orientis partes, id. Mur. 41, 89: in extremis ignoti partibus orbis, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 3; cf. Ruhnk. on Ov. Her. 18, 197.

F. Of *The sexual parts*, Ov. F. 1, 437; A. A. 2, 584; Auct. Priap. 30; 38; Phaedr. 4, 7.—Also, of *a testicle*, Col. 7, 11.—Hence

partim, adverbially, *Partly, in part, a part:* (*a*) *c. gen.:* quum partim illorum saepe ad eundem morem erat, Cato in Gell. 10, 13: atque haud scio an partim eorum fuerint, qui, *etc.*, id. ib. 7, 3, 16: utrum negligentia partim magistratuum, an, *etc.*, nescio, Quadrig. in Gell. 10, 13 *fin.:* Bruttios Apulosque, partim Samnitium ac Lucanorum defecisse ad Poenos, Liv. 23, 11.—Partitively, partim . . . partim: quum partim ejus praedae profundae libidines devorassent, partim nova quaedam et inaudita luxuries, partim etiam, *etc.*, Cic. Pis. 21; id. Off. 2, 21: partim copiarum ad tumulum expugnandum mittit, partim ipse ad arcem ducit, Liv. 26, 46.—(*β*) With *ex:* ex quibus partim tecum fuerunt, partim, *etc.*, Cic. Vatin. 7: quum partim e nobis ita timidi sint, ut, *etc.* . . . partim, *etc.*, id. Phil. 8, 11: ex dubiis partim nobis ipsis ad electionem sunt libera, partim aliorum sententiae commissa, Quint. 3, 4, 8.—(*γ*) *Abs.* (so most freq.): animus partim uxoris misericordia devinctus, partim victus hujus injuriis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 92 *sq.:* partim quae perspexi his oculis, partim quae accepi auribus, id. ib. 3, 3, 3: amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5; Quint. 7, 1, 3: partim ductu, partim auspiciis suis, Suet. Aug. 21: partim cupiditate . . . partim ambitione . . . partim etiam inscientia, Quint. 12, 11, 14.—Sometimes *partim* is placed only in the second member of a partitive proposition: Caesar a nobilissimis civibus, partim etiam a se omnibus rebus ornatis, trucidatus, Cic. de Div. 2, 9, 23; id. Verr. 2, 2, 65.—Sometimes it corresponds to *alius, quaedam*, etc.: bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, aliae quasi ancipites, Cic. N. D. 1, 37: multa inusitata partim e coelo, alia ex terra oriebantur, quaedam etiam, *etc.*, id. de Div. 1, 42: castra hostium invadunt, semisomnos partim, alios arma sumentes fugant, Sall. J. 21, 2; cf. ib. 13, 2; Gell. 2, 22.

B. Transf., *For the most part, chiefly, principally* (ante-class.): mirum quin tibi ego crederem, ut ipse idem mihi faceres, quod partim faciunt argentarii, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 28: bubulcis obsequitor, partim quo libentius boves curent, Cato R. R. 5; id. ib. 6.

parsĭmōnĭa (also written parcĭmōnĭa), ae, *f.* (collat. form, PARCIMONIVM, Inscr. Donat. 35, 4) [parco] *Sparingness, frugality, thrift, parsimony:* **I.** Lit.: dies noctesque estur, bibitur, neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 32; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3: res familiaris conservatur diligentia et parsimonia, id. Off. 2, 24: non intelligunt homines, quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia, id. Parad. 6, 3, 49: instrumenti et supellectilis, Suet. Aug. 73.—In the *plur.* (ante- and post-class.): utinam veteres mores veteresque parsimoniae majori honori essent, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 21: adesto castis, Christe, parsimoniis, *i. e. at the fasts*, Prud. Cath. 7, 3.—Proverb.: sera parsimonia in fundo est, *it is too late to spare when all is spent*, Sen. Ep. 1 *fin.* (cf. the Gr. δεινὴ δ' ἐνὶ πυθμένι φειδώ, Hesiod. Ἔργ. 369).

II. Trop.: sunt pleraeque aptae hujus ipsius orationis parsimoniae, Cic. Or. 25, 84 (see the passage in connection).

‡ **parsimonium** (parc.), ii, v. parsimonia, *ad init.*

Parstrÿmŏnĭa, ae, *f.* *A tract of country on the Strymon, in Thrace*, Liv. 42, 51.

Parthāon, ŏnis, *m.*, Παρθάων, *Son of Agenor and Epicaste, king of Calydon, and father of Oeneus:* ego te simitu novi cum Parthaone, *I know you as well as I do Parthaon, i. e. not at all*, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 45: Parthaone nate, *i. e. Oeneus*, Ov. M. 9, 12; cf. Hyg. Fab. 175; 239 and 242.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Parthāŏnĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *A descendant of Parthaon:* Parthaonides dux, *i. e. Tydeus, the grandson of Parthaon*; acc. to others, *Meleager, the brother of Tydeus*, Val. Fl. 3, 705.—**B. Parthāŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Parthaonian:* Parthaonia domus, *the house of Oeneus*, Stat. Th. 1, 670.

Parthēni or **Parthīni**, ōrum, *m.*, Παρθεινοί or Παρθινοί, *A people of Illyria, near Dyrrhachium*, Plin. 3, 23, 26; Cic. Pis. 40; Caes. B. C. 3, 11; cf. Oud. Suet. Aug. 19.

Parthĕnĭa, ae, *f.* *Another name for the Isle of Samos*, because Juno dwelt there when a virgin, Plin. 5, 31, 37; Lact. 1, 17.

† **Parthĕnĭae**, ārum, *m.*, Παρθενίαι (maidens' children), *A name given to the colonists of illegitimate birth who emigrated with Phalantus from Sparta and founded Tarentum, the Partheniians*, Just. 3, 4; 20, 1.

Parthĕnĭānus, a, um, v. Parthenius, *no.* IV.

Parthĕnĭas, ae, *m.*, Παρθενίας (maidish), *An epithet of Virgil, on account of the purity of his morals*, Serv. Virg. A. *init.*; Aus. Idyll. 13 *fin.*

† **parthĕnĭce**, es, *f.* = παρθενική, *A plant, called also* parthenium: Catull. 61, 194.

† **parthĕnĭcon**, i, *n.* = παρθενικόν, *A plant, called also* pulegium, App. Herb. 92.

parthĕnis, ĭdis, *f.* = παρθενίς, *A plant, called also* artemisia, Plin. 25, 7, 36.

† **parthĕnĭum**, ii, *n.* = παρθένιον, *The name of several plants:* **I.** *A plant, called also* perdicium, Plin. 22, 17, 20.—**II.** *A plant, called also* leucanthes *or* tamnacus, Plin. 21, 30, 104.—**III.** *A plant, called also* linozostis, hermupoa, *and* mercurialis, Plin. 28, 5, 18.

Parthĕnĭus, ii, *m.*, Παρθένιος: **I.** *A mountain in Arcadia*, Liv. 34, 26; Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10.—**B.** Adject.: Parthenii saltus, Virg. E. 10, 56: Parthenium nemus, Ov. M. 9, 188; Stat. Th. 4, 285: Partheniae valles, Ov. Her. 9, 49: Parthenia antra, Prop. 1, 1, 11.—**II.** *A river in Paphlagonia*, Mela, 1, 19; Plin. 6, 2, 2; Val. Fl. 5, 104; Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 49.—**III.** *A Grecian erotic poet and grammarian, an instructor of Virgil*, Suet. Tib. 70; Gell. 13, 26; Macr. S. 5, 17.—**IV.** *A male proper name*, Mart. 9, 50.—Hence **Parthĕnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.:* toga, *given by Parthenius*, Mart. 1. 1.

Parthĕnon, ōnis, *m.*, Παρθενών, *The celebrated temple of Athene on the Acropolis of Athens, the Parthenon:* Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *A portico in the villa of Pomponius Atticus*, Cic. Att. 13, 40.

Parthĕnŏpaeus, i, *m.*, Παρθενοπαῖος, *The son of Meleager and Atalante, one of the seven who went against Thebes:* inclitus armis Parthenopaeus, Virg. A. 6, 480 Serv.; so Stat. Th. 4, 248; cf. Hyg. Fab. 99.

Parthĕnŏpe, ēs, *f.*, Παρθενόπη, *One of the Sirens, who, on the departure of Ulysses, threw herself, for grief, into the sea, and was cast up on the shore where Naples afterward stood, on which account that city was in early times called by her name*, Sil. 12, 33; Virg. G. 4, 564; Ov. M. 15, 711.—**II.** Deriv., **Parthĕnŏpēĭus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Parthenope*, i. e. *to Naples, Neapolitan:* moenia, Ov. M. 14, 101.

Parthĕnŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, Παρθενόπολις, *A city in Lower Moesia, on the Euxine Sea*, Plin. 4, 11, 18; Eutr. 6, 6.

Parthi, ōrum, *m.*, Πάρθοι, *The Parthians, a Scythian people, situated to the northeast of the passes of the Caspian and south of Hyrcania, famed in antiquity as roving warriors and skillful archers*, Just. 41, 1; Cic. Att. 5, 18; Phil. 11, 14; Virg. G. 4, 314; Ov. A. A. 1, 209; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112, et saep.—In the *sing.:* Inscr. Orell. 2982.—Collect., *The Parthian:* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 1: ecce fugax Parthus, Ov. R. Am. 155: animosus versis equis, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 12.

II. Derivv.: **A. Parthus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Parthians, Parthian:* eques, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 1; Ov. Tr. 2, 228: manu, id. Fast. 5, 580.

B. Parthĭa, ae, *f.*, Παρθία, *The country of the Parthians, Parthia*, the mod. *Kohestan*, Plin. 6, 15, 17; Luc. 8, 350.

C. Parthĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Parthians, Parthian, Parthic:* equitatus, Flor. 4, 9: regnum, Plin. 37, 2, 8: bellum, *with the Parthians*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 2; 12, 19, 2: damna, Luc. 1, 106: pellis, *leather dyed of a scarlet-red, prepared by the Parthians:* Marc. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; hence too, cingula, *of Parthian leather*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 94:—Parthicus as *a surname of the Emperor Trajan*, Orell. Inscr. *n.* 795 *sq.*; *of the Emperor Septimius Severus*, ib. *n.* 905 *sq.*

D. Parthĭēne, ēs, *f.*, for Parthia, *The country of the Parthians, Parthiene, Parthia*, Curt. 6, 2; 3, et saep.

E. Parthĭēni, ōrum, *Another name for* Parthi, *the Parthians*, Curt. 4, 12; 9, 10; cf. Mütz. Curt. p. 316 *sq.*

F. Parthĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Parthian peltry* or *wares:* negotiatores, Imp. Constant. Cod. Justin.

10, 47, 7: PRAETOR, *who had jurisdiction over the dealers in Parthian peltry*, Inscr. Grut. 350, 7.

Parthīnus, a, um, v. 3. Parthus.

1. Parthus, a, um, v. Parthi, *no.* II., A.

2. Parthus, i, *m. A Parthian;* v. Parthi.

3. Parthus, i, *f. A city in Illyria, near Dyrrachium;* hence **Parthīni** (Parthēni), ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Parthus, Parthinians*, Mel. 2, 3, 11; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 143; Cic. Pis. 40; Caes. B. C. 3, 11; 41; 42; Liv. 29, 12; 33, 34 *fin.*; Fasti Capit. ap. Grut. 297; Marin. Fr. Arv. p. 607.—In the *sing.*, Parthinus, *An appellation of* C. Asinius Pollio, *the conqueror of the Parthinians;* hence Parthina gens, *of Asinius Pollio*, Suet. Aug. 19. And, in gen., Parthinus, *A surname*, Inscr. Mur. 1186, 8.

partĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pars] *Going shares, that shares with another; shared, that is shared with another* (ante- and post-class.): colonus, *who pays his rent with a part of the produce*, Gaj. Dig. 19, 2, 25: legatarius, id. Instit. 2, § 254: pecora partiaria pascenda suscipere, *so that their increase is shared between the owner and the herdsman*, Cod. Justin. 2, 3, 8: res, *that is shared with many:* honor, App. M. 4, p. 303 Oud.—**B.** In the *abl.* adverb., partiario, *On shares:* calcem partiario coquendam dare, Cato R. R. 16; so id. ib. 137; App. M. 9, p. 646 Oud.

II. Subst., partiarius, *A sharer, partaker:* AGELLVLI, Inscr. Grut. 1004, 4:—erroris, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16; so, sententiae, id. Resurr. carn. 2.

partĭātim, *adv.* [pars] *In different parts* or *places* (post-class.): Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

partĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Divisible* (post-class.): anima, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 18 (*al.* partilis).

partĭceps, cĭpis, *adj.* [pars-capio] *Sharing, partaking, participant* (quite class.); constr. usually with the *gen.*, rarely also with the *dat.* or with prepositions: **I.** Adject.: (*a*) *c. gen.:* fac participes nos tuae sapientiae, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 81: nuncii, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 19: esse particeps leti, *i. e. to be mortal*, Lucr. 3, 463: animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic. Univ. 8: fortunarum omnium socius et particeps, id. Fontei. 17: artis, id. de Div. 1, 18; id. Invent. 2, 30: virtutes ita copulatae connexaeque sunt, ut omnes omnium participes sint, id. Fin. 5, 23: praedae ac praemiorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 82.—(*β*) *c. dat.:* aliquem participem studiis habere, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 41 (*al.* studii):—alicujus consilii fortibus viris esse participem, Curt. 6, 7; cf. id. 6, 6: natalis particeps ad omne secretum Pisoni erat, Tac. A. 15, 50.—(*γ*) With a prep.: non licet de obsonii mna me participem fieri, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 34.—(*δ*) With a relative clause: is speculatum huc misit me, ut, quae fierent, fieret particeps, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 19.

II. Subst., *A sharer, partaker, partner:* praedam participes petunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 154: meus particeps, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 98: hujus belli ego particeps et socius et adjutor esse cogor, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 5: in quadam conjuratione quasi participes nominati, Suet. Calig. 56.

partĭcĭpālis, e, *adj.* [particeps] *Sharing, partaking, participant* (ante- and post-class.): participales curae, Aurel. Arcad. Dig. 1, 11, 1 (*al.* principali).—In gram., *Participial:* verba, Var. L. L. 10, 1, 34.

partĭcĭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [participo] *A sharing, partaking, participation* (a post-class. word): imperii, Spart. Jul. 6 *fin.*; Aug. de quaest. 83, *n.* 24.

partĭcĭpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A sharing, participation, partnership* (post-classical): Spart. Sever. 8 *fin.*: ad participatum imperii Severum vocans, id. Pesc. 5: filio Diadumeno in participatum ascito, Capitol. Macr. 5; Mart. Cap. 1, 9.

partĭcĭpĭālis, e, *adj.* [participium] In grammat. lang., *Of the nature of a participle, participial:* verba, Quint. 1, 4, 29; cf. so of supines and gerunds, Prisc. p. 808; 822 P.—*Adv.*, partĭcĭpĭālĭter, *In the manner of a participle, participially:* Fest. s. v. OSTENTVM, p. 194 ed. Müll.; so id. s. v. TORRENS, p. 352 ed. Müll.

partĭcĭpĭum, ii, *n.* [particeps] *A sharing, partaking, participation:* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): omni ad illa participio in posterum abstinere, Cod. Justin. 1, 4, 34, § 3.—Far more freq., **II.** Transf., in grammat. lang., A verbal form which partakes of the functions of a noun, *i. e. A participle*, Var. L. L. 8. 32, § 58; 9, 63, § 110; Quint. 1, 4, 19; 27; 1, 5, 47, et saep.

partĭcĭpo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] *To share;* viz., *to cause to partake of, to impart;* and also, *to partake of, participate in* (in both senses mostly ante- and post-class.; only once used by Cicero himself).

I. *To make partaker of, to acquaint with, make privy to, inform of* any thing: **A.** Lit.: aliquem sermoni (*al.* sermone) suo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 108: aliquem sui consilii, id. Cist. 1, 3, 17: ubi sint, quid agant, ecquid agant, Neque participant nos, neque redeunt, id. Stich. 1, 1, 33.—In the *pass.:* uti dentes sensu participentur, Lucr. 3, 692: sequitur igitur ad participandum alium ab alio homines natura esse factos, * Cic. Leg. 1, 12.

B. Transf., aliquid cum aliquo, *To share with, impart to* one: suas laudes cum aliquo, Liv. 3, 12, 5; Spart. Hadr. 26.—In the *pass.:* participato cum eo (fratre) regno, Just. 34, 2 *fin.*; so, participato imperio, Trebell. Gall. 12.

II. *To share in, partake of, participate in* any thing: parem pestem, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: lucrum, damnum, Pompon. Dig. 17, 2, 55: consilium alicujus, Mamert. Grat. act. Julian. *init.:* ad participandas ejusmodi voluptates, Gell. 15, 2 *fin.*—Hence

partĭcĭpātum, i, *n.* (lit., made to participate; hence), in grammat. lang., *A participle* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 3, 50.

partĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pars] *A small part, a little bit, a particle:* **I.** In gen. (quite classical): tenuissimae particulae, Cic. de Or. 2, 39: ut ne qua particula in hoc sermone praetermissa sit, id. Rep. 1, 24 *fin.:* coeli, id. ib. 1, 39: justitiae, id. Off. 2, 11: particula parva, id. Pis. 35: arenae, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 23: minutae rerum particulae, Quint. 3, 11, 21.

II. In partic.: **A.** In rhetor. lang., *A clause* of a sentence: Quint. 9, 4, 69; so id. ib. 4, 5, 25; 7, 10, 6; 8, 3, 63; 10, 3, 30.

B. In grammat. lang., *A particle*, Gell. 2, 17; 19; 7, 7; 11, 3, et saep.

partĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [particula] *Of* or *concerning a part, partial, particular* (post-class.): propositiones aliae universales, aliae particulares, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 273 Oud.: publicatio, Cod. Justin. 9, 6, 6.—*Adv.*, partĭcŭlārĭter, *Particularly:* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 271 Oud.; so opp. to generaliter, Firm. Math. 1, 5 *fin.*; opp. to universaliter, Aug. Retract. 1, 5 *fin.*

partĭcŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *Part after part, bit by bit, one by one, piecemeal, singly, severally:* si summatim, non particulatim narrabimus, *by particulars*, Auct. Her. 1, 9: grex particulatim facilius quam universus convalescit, Col. 7, 5: quamvis fundus particulatim veniret, omnes partes servitus sequitur, Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 23; Var. in Serv. Virg. G. 2, 267: hominem particulatim excarnefacere, Sen. Ep. 24 *med.*; Var. R. R. 2 praef. § 2.

partĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [particulo] *A dividing into small parts* or *pieces* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, 322.

partĭcŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [particula] *A sharer, partaker, participator* (ante-class.): "*particulones* dicti sunt coheredes, quod partes patrimonii sumant," Non. 20, 6 *sq.*

partĭlis, e, *adj.* [pars] *Divisible; single* (post-class.): corporeum omne, quod partile, Aug. Trin. 12, 9:—Nemesis partilibus praesidens fatis, *i. e. over the fate of individuals*, Amm. 14, 11 *med.*—*Adv.*, partĭlĭter, *Partially, in part:* cum ea, quae fiant, non partiliter fiant, sed ad census summam redeant, *not in favor of a part*, Arn. 1, 8; id. 6, 192.

partim, v. pars, *ad fin.*

1. partĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pario] *A bearing, bringing forth* young (ante- and post-class.): horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partionis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 92; Afran. in Non. 217, 31: mulieris, Gell. 3, 16, 9; id. 12, 1, 20.—Of hens, *A laying* of eggs: hae (gallinae) ad partiones sunt aptiores, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 4.

2. partĭo, ĭi, īvi, or ītum, 4. *v. a.*, and **partior,** partītus, 4. *v. dep.* [pars] *To share, part; to divide, distribute* (Cicero seems, in the *verb. finit.*, to have used only the deponent form; so, too, Caes. and Quint.; but the *part. perf.* was employed by them also in a passive sense).

I. Lit.: (*α*) Form partio, ire: tu partem laudis caperes, tu gaudia mecum Partisses, Lucil. in Non. 475, 23; aeternabilem divitiam partissent, Att. ib. 24: praedam, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 5: bona sua inter aliquos, id. Mil. 3, 1, 113: bona testamento, Afran. in Non. 475, 21: (sol) aetheris oras Partit, Lucr. 5, 683: consules designati provincias inter se partiverant, Sall. J. 43, 1 Kritz. *N. cr.*; so, regnum Vangio ac Sido inter se partivere, Tac. A. 12, 30.

(*β*) Form partior, ītus, iri: genus universum in species certas partietur ac dividet, Cic. Or. 33; id. Rosc. Com. 17: id ipsum in ea, quae decuit membra partitus est, id. Univ. 7: pupillis bona erepta cum eo partitus est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 17: suum cum Scipione honorem partitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: id opus inter se Petreius atque Afranius partiuntur, id. ib. 1, 73 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 38, and Cic. Phil. 14, 6: (praedam) socios partitur in omnes, Virg. A. 1, 194: partiri limite campum, id. Georg. 1, 126.

(*γ*) In a dub. form: dulcemque in ambos caritatem partiens, Phaedr. 3, 8, 13; so, pensa inter virgines partientem, Just. 1, 3.—But the forms partiturus, Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 3, and partiendum, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22, are to be attributed, on account of the other examples of this word in Cic. and Caes. (v. supra), to partior.

(*δ*) Part. perf., partītus, a, um, in pass. signif., *Shared, parted, divided:* (animi natura) partita per artus, Lucr. 3, 710: divisio in sex partita, Var. R. R. 1, 37, 4: membra partita ac distributa, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119: Caesar partitis copiis cum C. Fabio legato, Caes. B. G. 6, 6; cf., partito exercitu, id. ib. 6, 33; id. ib. 7, 24, 5: regionibus partitum imperium, Liv. 27, 7; Ov. A. A. 3, 593: carcere partitos equos, *parted, separated by the barriers*, id. Fast. 4, 680.—Hence partito, *abl.*, *Distributively:* dividere, Ulp. Reg. tit. 24, 25.

II. Transf.: * **A.** *To cause to share* or *participate* in any thing = participare: eandem me in suspicionem sceleris partivit pater, Enn. in Non. 475, 25.

* **B.** Inter se, *To agree among themselves:* vos inter vos partite, Plaut. Am. 4, 5, 1.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, partīte, *With proper divisions, methodically:* dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 99.

partītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. partio] *A sharing, parting, partition; a division, distribution.*

I. In gen.: si qua in re discrepavit ab Antonii divisione nostra partitio, Cic. de Or. 3, 30: aequabilis praedae partitio, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: aerarii, id. Sest. 24, 54; id. Caecin. 5, 15: partitionem artium facere, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22; id. Fin. 1, 13, 45; Quint. 3, 4, 1.

II. In partic.: **A.** In philosoph. lang., *A logical division into parts* or *members, a partition:* "definitiones aliae sunt *partitionum*, aliae *divisionum: partitionum*, quum res ea, quae proposita est, quasi in membra discerpitur . . . *divisionum* autem definitio formas omnes complectitur, quae sub eo genere sunt, quod definitur," *etc.*, Cic. Top. 5, 28; cf., "in *partitione* quasi membra sunt: ut corporis caput, humeri, manus, latera, crura, pedes et cetera: in *divisione* formae sunt, quas Graeci ἰδέας vocant: nostri, si qui haec forte tractant, species appellant," id. ib. 6 *fin. sq.*; so id. ib. 8, 34; Quint. 4, 5.

B. In rhetor. lang., *A rhetorical division into parts* or *heads, a partition*, the Gr. διαίρεσις; also used as *a title of rhetorical treatises:* recte habita in causa partitio illustrem et perspicuam totam efficit orationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 22; Quint. 1, 2, 13. So the title of Cicero's treatise, De Partitione oratoria.

partīto, v. 2. partio, *Part. perf.*, *ad fin.*

partītor, ōris, *m.* [partior] *A divider, distributer:* quum te partitorem ad partiendas merces missum putares, Cic. Vatin

5, 12 dub. (*al.* portitorem); cf., "partitor, *μεριστής*," Gloss. Philox.

partitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [pario] *A bearing, bringing forth* young, *parturition* (ante- and post-class.): propinqua partitudo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 36; so id. ib. 2, 3, 9 (both passages also cited in Non. 217, 28 and 30); Cod. Theod. 9, 42, 10.

partĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. partio.

partor, ōris, v. postpartor.

partuālis, e, *adj.* [2. partus] *Of* or *belonging to bearing* or *birth:* sanguis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20.

Partŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *The goddess who presides over birth*, Tert. Anim. 37.

***partūra,** ae, *f.* [pario] *Bearing:* Var. R. R. 2, 1, 26 (*al.* paritura).

partŭrĭo, ivi or ii, 4. (archaic *imperf.*, parturibat, Phaedr. 4, 21, 1) *v. desid. a.* [id.] *To desire to bring forth, to be in travail* or *labor;* said of women and of animals.

I. Lit.: Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 53: tu (Lucina) voto parturientis ades, Ov. F. 3, 256: parturiens canis, Phaedr. 1, 18, 3.—Proverb.: Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said of those who promise great things, but accomplish little or nothing; like the Eng. expression, *great cry and little wool*, Hor. A. P. 139 (after the Greek proverb, *ὤδινεν ὄρος, εἶτα μῦν ἀπέτεκεν*); cf., also, Phaedr. 4, 21, 1 *sq.*

II. Transf.: **A.** *To be big* or *pregnant with* any thing; *to brood over, meditate, purpose:* Cic. Mur. 39: ut aliquando dolor populi Romani pariat, quod jamdiu parturit! id. Phil. 2, 46, 118; so, quod diu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat, Liv. 21, 18, 12: ingentes parturit ira minas, Ov. Her. 12, 208.

***B.** *To be anxious* or *concerned:* qua (securitate) frui non possit animus, si tamquam parturiat unus pro pluribus, Cic. Lael. 13, 45.

C. In gen., *To bring forth, produce, yield, generate*, etc. (poet.): quis Parthum paveat... Quis Germania quos horrida parturit Fetus incolumi Caesare? Hor. Od. 4, 5, 26: et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos, *is budding forth*, Virg. E. 3, 56; so id. Georg. 2, 330; cf., Col. poët. 10, 10:—neque parturit imbres Perpetuos (Notus), Hor. Od. 1, 7, 16: felicemque uterum, qui nomina parturit annis, *i. e. the yearly consuls*, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 204: parturit innumeros angusto pectore mundos, *to conceive, imagine*, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 81.

partŭrĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [parturio] *A desiring to bring forth, labor, travail* (late Lat.): **I.** Lit.: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, *n.* 22.—**II.** Transf., *A bearing* or *bringing forth, parturition:* novae vitae, Aug. Conf. 8, 6: cordis, *c. c.* conceptio, id. Ep. 34 (*al.* 31).

1. partus, a, um, *Part.*, from pario.

2. partus, ūs (archaic *gen.*, parti, Pac. in Non. 486, 6: partuis, Var. ib. 8.—*Dat. sing.*, partu, Prop. 1, 13, 30), *m.* [pario] *A bearing, bringing forth, birth* (equally common in the *sing.* and *plur.*): **I.** *In abstr.:* propinquitas parti, Pac. in Non. 486, 6: quum esset gravida Auria, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic. Clu. 11: Diana adhibetur ad partus, id. N. D. 2, 27; cf. id. ib. 40 *fin.*

B. Trop.: et Graeciae quidem oratorum partus atque fontes vides, *i. e. beginnings*, Cic. Brut. 13.

II. *In concr.*, *The young* or *offspring* of any creature, *the fetus* or *embryo:* bestiae pro suo partu propugnant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27 *fin.*: partum ferre, *i. e. to be pregnant*, Plin. 8, 32, 50; so, partum gerere, id. 8, 47, 72: partum eniti, *to bear, bring forth*, id. 7, 3, 3; also, partum edere, id. ib.: partum reddere, id. 10, 12, 15: partum abigere, id. 14, 18, 32: partum ejicere, id. 24, 6, 20: partum pellere, id. 22, 21, 26: partum trahere, id. 20, 8, 30: partus gravidarum extorquere tormentis, Flor. 3, 4.—Of plants: Var. R. R. 1, 8 *fin.*; so Col. 3, 10, 16; Plin. 17, 2, 2.

B. Trop.: neque concipere aut edere partum mens potest, nisi, *etc.*, Petr. 118.

‡**3. partus,** *gen.*, from pars, v. pars, *ad init.*

†**părum,** *adv.* [from the same root as parvus and *παῦρος*] *Too little, not enough*, opp. to satis and nimium.

I. Lit.: **A.** Subst., *c. gen.:* in hac enim satis erat copiae, in illa autem leporis parum, Cic. Brut. 68: satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall. C. 5, 4: Latini sanguinis, Hor. Epod. 7, 4: splendoris, id. Ep. 2, 2, 111.

B. Adverbially: **1.** With verbs: parum praedicas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 218: consulitis parum, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 36: parum procedit quod ago, id. Andr. 4, 1, 56: si parum intellexti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 59: duas dabo, una si parum est, id. Stich. 4, 1, 44: quaero ex te, quae parum accepi, Cic. N. D. 3, 1: quum parum memineris, quod concesseris, id. Inv. 1, 47: credere alicui, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: affirmatur, Tac. H. 4, 60.

b. Parum est, *It is not enough, not sufficient;* parum habere, *to deem it not enough, to be not content* with any thing: parumne est, quod nobis succenset senex, ni instigemus etiam? Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 13: parumne est, quod tantum homines fefellisti, ut negligeres auctoritatem senatus, Cic. Sest. 14: parum est, ut in curiam venias, nisi, *etc.*, Plin. Pan. 60: ceu parum sit in tantam pervenire altitudinem, Plin. 31, 1, 1: non nocuisse parum est; prodest quoque, Ov. F. 2, 415: quid satis est, si Roma parum? Luc. 5, 274:—haec talia facinora impune suscepisse parum habuere, Sall. J. 31, 9: templum violare parum habuisse, nisi, *etc.*, Liv. 42, 3; Vellej. 2, 76 *fin.*

2. With adverbs: nemo parum diu vixit, qui, *etc.*, *not enough, not sufficiently*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: cui rei parum diligenter ab iis erat provisum, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 6.

II. Transf., in gen., *Not particularly, not very, little.*

A. With adjectives: sunt ea quidem parum firma, Cic. Att. 10, 11: si parum multi sunt, qui, *etc.*, id. Planc. 7 *fin.*; so, parum multae necessitudines, id. ib. 30; cf., semper fuerunt non parum multi, qui, *etc.*, *not few*, Quint. 6, 2, 3; so, scripsit non parum multa, id. 10, 1, 124: dum pudet te parum optimatem esse, Coel. in Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 2: parum claris lucem dare coget, Hor. A. P. 448.

B. With verbs: non sunt composita mea verba: parum id facio, *I care little for it*, Sall. J. 85, 31 Kritz.: dolebimus, sed parum, Sen. Ep. 116: nihil, aut certe parum, intererat, Plin. Pan. 20, 3: (litera M) etiamsi scribitur, tamen parum exprimitur, *it is hardly sounded*, Quint. 9, 4, 40; id. 8, 3, 5: possessa ipso transitu Vicetia: quod per se parum, *etc.*, Tac. H. 3, 8.—Whether, in Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41, we should read qui parum metuit, or qui parva metuit, as some MSS. have it, is doubtful; cf. Moser, *ad loc.*, and the authorities there cited, which are in favor of parum.

părumper, *adv.* *A little bit;* with reference to time, *for a little while, for a short time, a while:* "*parumper* significat paulisper, quasi perparvum, *i. e.* valde parvum; refertur autem ad tempus," Fest. p. 221 ed. Müll. (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: tace parumper, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 78: mane dum parumper, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 24; cf. Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 31: parumper et ipse conticuit et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 35 *fin.*: discedo parumper a somniis, ad quae mox revertar, id. de Div. 1, 23 *fin.*: abduco parumper animum a molestiis, id. Att. 9, 4, 3; so id. Lael. 1, 5: dent operam parumper, id. Rep. 1, 7; Quint. 6, 2, 34; id. 2, 4, 1: pulsusque parumper Corde dolor tristi, *a while*, Virg. A. 6, 382 ("paulo post rediturus," Doed. Synon. 1, p. 147).

II. Transf., *In a short time, quickly* (poet.): hic campum celeri passu permensa parumper Conjicit in silvam sese, Enn. in Non. 378, 20 ("*cito et velociter*," Non.); id. ib. 17: di hoc audite parumper, id. ib. 150, 7; id. ap. Fest. s. v. SOLVM, p. 301 ed. Müll.

***părunculus,** i, *m. dim.* [3. paro] *A small boat, a little bark:* Cic. fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20.

1. pārus, i, *m.* *A bird, a titmouse, tomtit:* Auct. carm. de Phil. 9.

2. Parus, i. *The Isle of Paros;* v. Paros.

parve, *adv.*, v. parvus, *ad fin.*

***parvĭ-bĭbŭlus,** a, um *adj.* [parvus-bibo] *That drinks little:* phrenetici, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

***parvĭ-collis,** e, *adj.* [parvus-collum] *Short-necked*, a transl. of the Gr. *μικροτράχηλος*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 12.

parvĭ-făcĭo, ĕre [parvus] *To make light of, to despise* (as one word only ante-class.): parvifaciatur, Titin. in Prisc. p. 789 P.

parvĭpendo, ĕre, more correctly written separate, parvi pendo.

parvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [parvus] *Smallness, littleness* (rare, but quite class.): vincula talia quae cerni non possent propter parvitatem, * Cic. Univ. 13, 41; Plin. 2, 11, 8: parvitates et magnitudines rerum, Gell. 1, 3 *fin.*:—quaestionis, id. 7, 17: mea parvitas ad favorem tuum decurrit, *i. e. my humble self*, Val. Max. praef.

parvŭlum, *adv.*, v. parvulus, *ad fin.*

parvŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [parvus] *Very small, little, petty, slight* (quite class.): ne dum parvulum hoc consequimur, illud amittamus, quod maximum est, Cic. Inv. 2, 3: impulsio, id. ib. 2, 8: res, id. Quint. 16: pecunia, id. Rosc. Com. 8: stridor, Plin. 17, 24, 37, *n.* 3: proelium, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: detrimentum, id. ib. 5, 50: causa, Lucr. 4, 139.

II. In partic.: **A.** Of age, *Little, young:* a parvulo, *from his childhood*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 8; cf., ab parvulis, *from their infancy*, Caes. B. G. 6, 21; cf., a parvula aetate, Just. 12, 5: si quis mihi parvulus aula luderet Aeneas, Virg. A. 4, 328.—Of animals: (ursi) parvuli excepti, Caes. B. G. 6, 28, 4.

B. *Too little*, i. e. *not equal to, not sufficient for* a thing: quam illae rei ego etiamnunc sum parvulus! Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 17.

C. *Deficient in understanding, indiscreet:* Arn. 1, 25.—Hence,

Adv., parvŭlum, *Little, not much* (not in Cic. or Caes.): aut nihil aut parvulum, Cels. 7, 18: parvulum differt, Plin. Ep. 8, 17 *fin.*

parvus, a, um, *adj.* (irreg. *Comp.* and *Sup.*, minor, minimus; *Comp.*, volantum parviores, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.—*Sup.*, rictus parvissimus, Var. in Non. 456, 10: parvissima corpora, Lucr. 1, 616; 622; 3, 200:—"MINERRIMVS pro minimo dixerunt," Paul. ex Fest. p. 122 ed. Müll.) *Little, small, petty, puny.*

I. *Posit.:* in parvis aut mediocribus rebus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20: quam parva sit terra, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 17; cf. id. ib. 6, 16: commoda parva ac mediocria, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: in parvum quendam et angustum locum concludi, id. Leg. 1, 5: beneficium non parvum, id. Caecin. 10: parvi pisciculi, id. N. D. 2, 48: haec parva et infirma sunt, id. Cluent. 34: si parva licet componere magnis, Virg. G. 4, 176: merces, Hor. S. 1, 6, 86: succus, Plin. 21, 31, 105, et saep.:—liberi, Cic. Rep. 2, 21; so of children, salutaria appetant parvi, *the little ones*, Cic. Fin. 3, 5; cf., memini quae plagosum mihi parvo Orbilium dictare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70; and Suet. Aug. 48: a parvis didicimus: SI IN IVS VOCAT, *etc.*, *when little, in childhood*, id. Leg. 2, 4, 9; so, puer in domo a parvo eductus, *from infancy*, Liv. 1, 39 *fin.*—Of time: parvae consuetudinis causa, *slight, short*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 83; cf., in parvo tempore, Lucr. 5, 107: nox, Luc. 4, 476: vita, id. 6, 806:—parvam fidem habere alicui, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117: hic onus horret, Ut parvis animis et parvo corpore majus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 39; so, homo parvo ingenio, Plin. Ep. 6, 29: parvum carmen, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 257:—hoc onus, hoc studium parvi properemus et ampli, *both small and great*, id. ib. 1, 3, 28; so freq. with reference to value or consequence, meam herus esse operam deputat parvi pretii, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1: pretio parvo vendere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, *of little value*, id. Off. 1, 22: parvi refert abs te jus dici diligenter, nisi, *etc.*, *it matters little*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7. Hence, parvi facere, aestimare, ducere, pendere, *etc.*, *to lightly esteem, care little for:* parvi ego illos facio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 41: parvi aestimo, si ego hic peribo, id. Capt. 3, 5, 24; Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: nequam hominis ego parvi pendo (also written in one word, parvipendo) gratiam, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 29.—So too in the *abl.:* signa abs te diligenter parvoque curata sunt, Cic. Att. 1, 3; so, quanti emptus? parvo? Hor. S. 2, 3, 156:—parvo contentus esse possum, *with little*, Cic. Att. 12, 19; cf., vivitur parvo bene, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 13; and, agricolae prisci, fortes parvoque beati, id. Ep. 2, 1, 139: necessarium est parvo assuescere, Sen. Ep. 123:—parvo, as an *abl.* of measure with comparatives (rarely; perh. not ante-Aug.): ita ut parvo admodum plures caperentur, *a very little more*, Liv. 10, 45, 11 Drak. *N. cr.:* parvo brevius, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168: haud parvo junior, Gell. 13, 2, 2.—So too in designating time: parvo post, Plin. 16, 25, 42.

II. *Comp.*, mĭnor, us, *Less, lesser, smaller, inferior:* quod in re majore valet, valeat in minore, Cic. Top. 4, 23: si ea pecunia non minor esset facta, id. Leg. 2, 20: Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: minus praedae quam speraverant fuit, Liv. 4, 51: sociis dimidio minus quam civibus datum, id. 41, 13 *fin.:* calceus ... si minor (pede), uret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, *less than five acts*, id. A. P. 189: genibus minor, *i. e. down upon his knees, on his bended knees*, id. Ep. 1, 12, 27; cf., minor in certamine longo, *worsted*, id. ib. 1, 10, 35: numero plures, virtute et honore minores, *inferior*, id. ib. 2, 1, 183; cf., sapiens uno minor est Jove, id. ib. 1, 10, 106: et sunt notitia multa minora tua, *too trivial* = leviora, Ov. Tr. 2, 214: dies sermone minor fuit, *shorter*, id. Pont. 2, 10, 37.—With the *abl.* of measure: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45: ut uno minus teste haberet Rabonio? id. ib. 57 Zumpt: bis sex Herculeis ceciderunt me minus uno, *i. e. eleven*, Ov. M. 12, 554. Of age: qui minor est natu, *younger*, Cic. Lael. 9 *fin.:* aliquot annis minor natu, id. Acad. 2, 19: aetate minor, Ov. M. 7, 499: minor uno mense, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 40: filia minor Ptolemaei regis, *the younger daughter*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112:—minor viginti annis, *less than twenty years old, under twenty years of age*, Ulp. Dig. 30, 99, 1; so with the *gen.:* minor quam viginti quinque annorum natu, Praetor ap. Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 1; and Papin. ib. 50, 2, 6: si pupilla minor quam viripotens nupserit, Labeo ib. 36, 2, 30. So, absol., minor, *a person under age* (under five-and-twenty), *a minor:* De minoribus, Dig. 4, tit. 4: si minor negotiis majoris intervenerit, Paul. Dig. 4, 4, 24: si minor praetor vel consul jus dixerit, valebit, Ulp. ib. 42, 1, 57. Poet. absol. for *children:* Sil. 2, 491. Also, for *descendants, posterity* = posteri: nunc fama minores Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem, Virg. A. 1, 532; so id. ib. 733: minorum gentium, v. gens. In specifications of value: vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, *cheaper*, Cic. Off. 3, 12: minoris pallium addicere placuit, Petr. 14: omnia minoris aestimare, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: (fidem suam) non minoris quam publicam ducebat, Sall. J. 32 *fin.*—(β) Poet. *c. acc. respect.:* frontemque minor truncam amnis Acarnan, Sil. 3, 42; Val. Fl. 1, 582.—(γ) Likewise poet. *c. inf.:* tanto certare minor, Hor. S. 2, 3, 313: heu Fatis Superi certare minores! Sil. 5, 76.

III. *Sup.*, mĭnĭmus, a, um (whence a new *Sup.*, minimissimus digitorum, Arn. 5, 160 and 166; cf., in the Gr., *ἐλαχιστότατος*, from *ἐλάχιστος*), *The least, smallest, etc.:* quum sit nihil omnino in rerum natura minimum, quod dividi nequeat, Cic. Acad. 1, 7: minimae tenuissimaeque res, id. de Or. 1, 37: minima pars temporis, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: qua minima altitudo fluminis erat, id. B. G. 1, 8: in maxima fortuna minima licentia est, Sall. C. 51, 13: vitia, Hor. S. 1, 3, 69:—m. digitulus, *the little finger*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 15; so, m. digitus, Plin. 11, 45, 103.—Of age: minimus natu horum omnium, *the youngest*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14; so, ex his omnibus natu minimus, id. Cluent. 38: Hiempsal, qui minimus ex illis erat, Sall. J. 11, 3: minimus filius, Just. 42, 5.—In specifications of value: deos minimi facit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 35: *Pe.* Quanti emi potest minimo? *Ep.* Ad quadraginta fortasse eam posse emi minimo minis, id. Epid. 2, 2, 110: Crispinus minimo me provocat, *for a trifle* (in a wager), Hor. S. 1, 4, 14: ("minimo provocare dicuntur hi qui in responsione plus ipsi promittunt quam exigunt ab adversario," Schol.).—Proverb.: minima de malis, *of two evils choose the least*, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.—With a negation emphatically: non minimo discrimine, *i. e.* maximo, Suet. Aug. 25; so, res non minimi periculi, id. ib. 67.—Absol.: praemia apud me minimum valent, *very little*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9 *med.:* minimum distantia miror, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 72: dormiebat minimum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: medica secatur sexies per annos: quum minimum, quater, (* *at least*), Plin. 18, 16, 43: ut nihil, ne pro minimis quidem, debeant, Liv. 6, 41.—With the *gen.:* minimum firmitatis minimumque virium, Cic. Lael. 13; so, minimum pedibus itineris confectum, Liv. 44, 5; and, unde minimum periculi erat, id. 27, 15.—Adverb.: quam minimum credula postero (die), *as little as possible*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 8: ita fiunt omnes partes minimum octoginta et una, (* *at least*), Var. R. R. 2, 1, 12: quae (comprehensio) ex tribus minimum partibus constat, Quint. 5, 10, 5: in quo non minimum Aetolorum opera regii fugati atque in castra compulsi sunt. *chiefly, particularly*, Liv. 33, 6, 6 Drak. *N. cr.*—Hence,

Adv.: **A.** *Posit.*, parve, *A little, slightly* (extremely rare): Vitr. 9, 6.

B. *Comp.*, minus, *Less:* aut ne quid faciam plus, quod post me minus fecisse satis sit, *too little ... too much*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 4: ne quid plus minusve faxit, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 21; v. plus, under multus, p. 973: ne mea oratio, si minus de aliquo dixero, ingrata: si satis de omnibus, infinita esse videatur, Cic. Sest. 50: metus ipsi per se minus valerent, nisi, *etc.*, id. de Div. 2, 72: minus multum et minus bonum vinum, Var. R. R. 1, 7: ita imperium semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transfertur, *less good, not so good*, Sall. C. 2: quia Libyes quam Gaetuli minus bellicosi, id. Jug. 18 *fin.:* minus diu vivunt, Plin. 14, 22, 28.—Rarely with a comparative: minus admirabilior, Flor. 4, 2, 46 Duker. (But in Cels. 6, 6, 29, minus expeditus is the correct reading): quare milites Metelli sauciabantur multo minus, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 1: civilem admodum inter initia ac paulo minus quam privatum egit, *little less so than, nearly as much so as*, Suet. Tib. 26: dimidio minus, Var. R. R. 1, 22, 3: sociis dimidio minus quam civibus datum, Liv. 41, 13. With a follg. *quam:* respondebo tibi minus fortasse vehementer, quam abs te sum provocatus, Cic. Planc. 30. With a follg. *atque:* qui peccas minus atque ego? Hor. S. 2, 7, 96. And elliptically, without a particle of comparison: minus quindecim dies sunt, quod, *etc., less than thirty days, not yet thirty days*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 1: madefactum iri minus XXX. diebus Graeciam sanguine, Cic. de Div. 1, 32: minus quinquennium est, quod prodiere, Plin. 15, 22, 24: cecidere duo millia haud minus peditum, Liv. 42, 6: quum centum et quinquaginta non minus adessent, id. ib. 28; Var. R. R. 2, 2 *fin.;* so, ut ex sua cujusque parte ne minus dimidium ad Trebonium perveniret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47: ut antequam baccae legantur, ne minus triduum serenum fuerit, Col. 12, 38, 6.

2. In partic.: **a.** Non (haud) minus quam (atque), *Not less, no less, quite as:* exanimatus evolat ex senatu, non minus perturbato animo atque vultu, quam, *etc.*, Cic. Sest. 12: patria hominibus non minus cara esse debet quam liberi, id. Fam. 4, 7: non minus nobis jucundi atque illustres sunt ii dies, quibus conservamur quam illi quibus nascimur, id. Cat. 3, 1; Sall. J. 10; Quint. 2, 4, 8; id. 3, 7, 20: laudibus haud minus quam praemio gaudent militum animi, Liv. 2, 60: haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Virg. A. 3, 561.

b. Nihil minus, in replies, as a strong negation, *By no means:* Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 46: *Py.* At tu apud nos hic mane, Dum redeat ipsa. *Ch.* Nihil minus, id. ib. 3, 3, 29.

c. Minus minusque, minus et (ac) minus, *Less and less:* mihi jam minus minusque obtemperat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 33: minus et minus, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 73; id. Her. 2, 129: minus ac minus, Plin. 11, 10, 10.

3. Transf., to make an emphatic negation, *Not at all, not:* quod intellexi minus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 10: nonnumquam ea quae praedicta sunt, minus eveniunt, Cic. de Div. 1, 14: Syracusis, si minus supplicio affici, at custodiri oportebat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 27; id. de Or. 1, 22 *fin.:* quod si assecutus sum, gaudeo: sin minus, hoc me tamen consolor quod, *etc.*, id. Fam. 7, 1 *fin.*, et saep.

b. Quo minus, also written as one word, quominus, *That not, from:* Ter. And. 1, 2, 25: si te infirmitas valetudinis tenuit, quo minus ad ludos venires, Cic. Fam. 7, 1; id. ib. *fin.:* hiemem credo prohibuisse, quo minus de te certum haberemus, quid ageres, id. Fam. 12, 5: deterrere aliquem, quominus, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 38: stetisse per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur, videbatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 13 *fin.;* Quint. 12, 1, 16.—Ante-class. also in the reverse order, minus quo: ne vereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 8.

C. *Sup.*, in two forms, parvissime (post-class.) and minime (quite class.), *Least, very little.*

1. parvissĭme: memorare aliquid, *with very few words*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 38.

2. mĭnĭme: quum minime vellem, minimeque opus fuit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 41: quum minime videbatur, tum maxime philosophabamur, Cic. N. D. 1, 3; id. Or. 66: mihi placebat Pomponius maxime, vel dicam minime displicebat, id. Brut. 57: quod in miserrimis rebus minime miserum putabis, id facies, id. Fam. 14, 13: quod minime ad eos mercatores saepe commeant, *extremely seldom*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 3; Cic. de Or. 3, 79.—Strengthened by *omnium* and *gentium:* ad te minime omnium pertinebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34:—minime gentium, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 77: heus, inquit, puer, Pamphilam Arcesse ... illa exclamat, Minime gentium, *not for any thing in the world*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11; id. Ad. 3, 2, 44.

2. In partic.: **a.** For minimum, saltem, *At least:* is morbus erit longissimus minimeque annuus, Cels. 2, 8 *fin.* Targ.: pedes decem vel minime novem, Col. 1, 6: sed id minime bis anno arari debet, id. 5, 9; id. Arb. 16 *med.*

b. In replies, as an emphatic negative, *By no means, not at all:* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 50: *Ba.* Sed cessas? *Pa.* Minime equidem: nam hodie, *etc.*, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 16: *M.* An tu haec non credis? *A.* Minime vero, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6: num igitur peccamus? Minime vos quidem, id. Att. 8, 9: minime, minime hercle vero! Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 23.—Strengthened by *gentium* (cf. supra): *Nau.* Meriton' hoc meo videtur factum? *De.* Minime gentium, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 44.

Păsargădae or **Persagadae,** ārum, *f.*, Πασαργάδαι, *The old residence and treasury of the Persian kings*, now the ruins of *Murghâb*, Plin. 6, 23, 26; ib. 26, 29; Curt. 5, 6, 10; v. Mütz. *ad loc. ult.*; and the authorities there cited.

pascālis, e, *adj.* [for pascualis, from pascuum] *Pasturing, grazing:* "*pascales* oves Cato posuit pro pascuales," Fest. p. 243 ed. Müll.; cf. ib. p. 242: pascali pecore ac montano, Lucil. in Fest. s. v. Solox. p. 301 ed. Müll.

pascĕŏlus, i, *m.* [φάσκαλος, φάσκωλος] *A leathern money-bag:* "ex aluta sacculus," Non. 151, 10: pueri in ludo solent pasceolos furari, Cato in Non. l. l. 14; so Lucil. ib. 13: centum minae Philippicae in pasceolo, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27.

pascha, ae, *f.*, and ătis, *n.* = *πάσχα* (Hebr. פֶּסַח), *The feast of the Passover, Easter:* sollennibus Paschae, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 4: lege dedit pascham, id. in carm. adv. Marc. 2, 80: pascharum dies, Symm. Ep. 10, 77: dominicum pascha celebrare, Hier. Ep. 96, *no.* 20: post sanctum pascha, Aus. Ep. 10, 17.

paschālis, e, *adj.* [pascha] *Of* or *belonging to the Passover* or *to Easter, paschal:* paschale tempus, Cod. Theod. 9, 35, 4: dapes, Sedul. init.: liber, *that treats of the Passover*, Hier. Ep. 99, *n.* 1.

* **pascĭto,** are, *v. freq. a.* [pasco] *To pasture, to feed:* (apes), quae in silvestri

bus locis pascitant, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 19 dub. (*al.* pastitant).

pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. *v. a.* [ΠΑω, πάσκω] *To pasture, drive to pasture.*

I. Lit.: quum sues puer pasceret, Cic. de Div. 1, 17: greges armenta pavit, Ov. M. 6, 395; Virg. E. 1, 78.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To feed:* quot greges et quantos sit pasturus, Var. R. R. 2, 1: bestias pascere, Cic. Off. 2, 4: a quo (Catone) quum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: "Bene pascere." Quid secundum? "Satis bene pascere." Quid tertium? "Male pascere," id. ib. 2, 25, 89: quid refert, quantum pascat aut feneret? Sen. Ep. 2 *fin.*: plures calones atque caballi pascendi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 103.

2. In gen., *To feed, nourish, maintain, support:* olusculis nos soles pascere, *used to feed us with vegetables*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13: quos dives Anagnia pascis, quos Amasene pater, Virg. A. 7, 684: servi, ad quos pascendos transmarinarum regionum est optanda fertilitas, Sen. Ep. 17: viginti ventres pasco et canem, Petr. 57: servos, Juv. 3, 141: nulla provinciarum pascente Italiam, Plin. 18, 3, 4; Juv. 7, 93. So too of one who gives frequent entertainments, *to feast, entertain:* quum plurimos suis sumptibus pasceret, Spart. Hadr. 17; so Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41.—Poet., barbam, *i. e. to cherish, to let grow*, πωγωνοτροφεῖν, Hor. S. 2, 3, 35; so, sacrum Baccho crinem, Virg. A. 7, 391: genas Phoebo, crinem Iaccho, Stat. Th. 8, 493:—Danaas paverunt Pergama flammas, *fed*, Ov. M. 14, 467: ubi Taurica dira Caede pharetratae pascitur ara deae, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 63: polus dum sidera pascet, Virg. A. 1, 608; Luc. 10, 258: umbra pascens sata, Plin. 17, 12, 18:—agros, *to till, cultivate*, Mart. 10, 58: numos alienos, *to keep adding to, increase*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 35.

3. Of animals, *To graze, browse* (poet.): pascentes capellae, Virg. E. 3, 96: saltibus in vacuis pascant, id. Georg. 3, 143; sed tunc pascebant herbosa Palatia vaccae, Tib. 2, 5, 25: ire vis, mula, pastum foras, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 22.—Hence,

b. Mid., *To graze, browse*, and, in gen., *to feed, eat, to support one's self, to live* by any thing: cetera pascuntur virides armenta per herbas, Virg. G. 3, 162: pascitur in silva juvenca, id. ib. 3, 219:—frondibus et victu pascuntur simplicis herbae, id. ib. 3, 528: si pulli non pascentur, Liv. 6, 41, 8: qui maleficio et scelere pascuntur, *who live by fraud and crime*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40.—Poet. with the *acc. respect.*: pascuntur silvas, Virg. G. 3, 314; id. ib. 4, 181: coluber mala gramina pastus, id. Aen. 2, 471.

II. Trop., *To feast, to gratify:* quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic. Mil. 2: alicujus cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare, *to feast*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26; cf. id. Phil. 11, 3 *fin.*; and, animum pictura pascit inani, Virg. A. 1, 464: spes inanes, *to cherish*, id. ib. 10, 627:—his ego rebus pascor, his delector, *feast myself*, Cic. Pis. 20; so, pasci discordiis civium et seditione, id. Sest. 46: ego hic pascor bibliotheca Fausti, id. Att. 4, 10: otia corpus alunt: animus quoque pascitur illis, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 21: pasci dolore alicujus, id. Met. 6, 280.

pascŭa, ae, v. pascuus, *no.* II., B.

pascŭālis, e, v. pascalis.

pascŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pascuum] *Full of pasture, fit for pasture* (late Lat.): herba, App. Herb. 92.

pascuus, a, um, *adj.* [pasco] *Of or for pasture, grazing* (quite class.): ager, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47: agri, arvi et arbusti et pascui, Cic. Rep. 5, 2: pascua rura, Lucr. 1247: silva, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 30; cf. in the follg.

II. Subst.: **A.** pascŭum, i, *n.*, *A pasture* (usually in the *plur.*): **I.** Lit.: ab viridi pascuo, Var. R. R. 2, 11: ne esuriens mittatur in pascuum, Col. 8, 14: rus quod pascuo caret, id. 7, 1; Plin. 8, 47, 42.—(*β*) *Plur.*: in censorum pascuis, Cic. Agr. 1, 1: gregem in pascua mittere, Virg. G. 3, 323: pascua laeta, Ov. F. 4, 476: pascua herbosa, id. Met. 2, 689: Lucana, Hor. Epod. 1, 28: exire in pascua, Plin. 10, 44, 61:—"etiam nunc in tabulis censoriis pascua dicuntur omnia, ex quibus populus reditus habet, quia diu hoc solum vectigal fuerat," Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11.—**2.** Transf., *Food* (post-class.): p. jurulenta, App. M. 2, p. 104 Oud.

B. pascua, ae, *f.* (*sc.* terra), *A pasture* (post-class.): Tert. Apol. 22.

Pāsĭcompsa, ae, *f.* [πᾶς-κομψή, all-adorned] *A female proper name*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 18 *sq.*

Pāsĭphăē, ēs, and **Pāsĭphăa,** ae, Πασιφάη (the All-shining), *Daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phaedra, and Ariadne, and also of the Minotaur by a beautiful bull, which Venus, out of hatred, had inspired her with a passion for*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19; id. de Div. 1, 43; Serv. Virg. A. 6, 14; Hyg. Fab. 40: Pasiphaen nivei solatur amore juvenci, Virg. E. 6, 46: Pasiphaae fano, Cic. de Div. l. l.—**II.** Deriv., **Pāsĭphăēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pasiphaean*; in the *fem.* subst., Pasiphaeia, *Phaedra*, Ov. M. 15, 500.

Pāsĭthĕa, ae, and **Pasithĕe,** ēs, *f.*, Πασιθέα, *One of the three Graces:* dea Pasithea, Catull. 63, 43: Pasithee, Stat. Th. 2, 286.

Pāsitĭgris, ĭdis, *m.*, Πασιτίγρις, *The River Eulaeus, near the gulf, after the union of all its arms*, now *Dijlahi-Kudak* (i. e. Little Tigris), Curt. 5, 3, 1; v. Mütz., *ad loc.*

‡ **passales** et oves et gallinae appellantur, quod passim pascuntur, Paul. ex Festo, p. 222 ed. Müll.

passārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [passus, a, um, from pando] *Dried in the sun:* ficus, Capitol. Alb. 11.

Passăron and **Passaro,** ōnis, *f.*, Πασσαρών, *A city of Epirus, in the district of Molossis*, Liv. 45, 26; 33.

1. passer, ĕris, *m.* *A sparrow* (regarded by the ancients as exceedingly lecherous): Cic. Fin. 2, 23; cf. "Plin. 10, 36, 52; 10, 38, 54; 18, 17, 45; 30, 15, 49;" Cic. de Div. 2, 30.—As a term of endearment: meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus, Plaut. Casin. 1, 50.—In an obscene sense, Catull. 2; 3; Mart. 11, 6.

II. Transf.: **A.** Passer marinus, *An ostrich* (marinus, because brought from a distance by sea), Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 17; Aus. Ep. 11, 7; Festus, p. 222 ed. Müll.—In this sign. also passer alone: Inscr. Grut. 484, 6.

B. *A sea-fish, a turbot*, Plin. 9, 20, 36; Ov. Hal. 124; Hor. S. 2, 8, 20; Col. 8, 16, 7.

2. Passer, ĕris, *m.* *A Roman surname:* Var. R. R. 3, 2, 2.

passercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. passer] *A little sparrow, sparrowlet*, as a term of endearment applied to a girl (perh. only in the follg. passage): M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6 ed. Maj.

passercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little sparrow, sparrowlet:* Cic. de Div. 2, 30.—As a term of endearment: Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 76.

1. passĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or fit for a sparrow:* prandium, Pomp. in Non. 112, 7.

2. Passĕrīnus, i, *m.* *The name of a very fleet horse*, Mart. 7, 7; 12, 36. In the orthogr. PASSARINVS, *the name of a circus-horse*, Inscr. Grut. 341.

†† **passernix,** ĭcis [a Celtic word] *A whetstone*, Plin. 36, 22, 47.

passĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [patior] *Capable of feeling* or *suffering, passible* (a post-class. word): Arn. 7, 214; Prud. Apoth. 74; Tert. adv. Prax. 29.—*Adv.*, passĭbĭlĭter, *Passibly:* Tert. Anim. 45.

passĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [passibilis] *Capability of suffering, passibility* (post-class.): Arn. 2, 62.

passĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. passibilis, *ad fin.*

Passĭēnus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname*, Sen. Contr. 5 praef.; Inscr. Grut. 106, 4; Inscr. Murat. 1612, 13 *sq.*—In the *fem.*, PASSIENA, Inscr. Murat. 1612, 12 *sq.*

passim, *adv.* [passus, from pando] lit., *Spread* or *scattered about*; hence, *at* or *to different places, here and there, hither and thither:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): ille iit passim, ego ordinatim, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2: sive pilatim sive passim iter facere volebat, Asellio ap. Serv. Virg. A. 12, 121: Numidae quadam barbara consuetudine nullis ordinibus passim consederant, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: volucres passim ac libere solutas opere volitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 6; cf., volucres huc et illuc passim vagantes, id. de Div. 2, 38: passim per forum volitat, id. Rosc. Am. 46; id. Sull. 15: senatus num crimen putat ad prandium invitare? minime, sed vulgo, passim: quid est vulgo? universos, *every one*, id. Mur. 35: p. carpere, colligere undique, id. de Or. 1, 42;—Lucr. 2, 9: quin etiam passim nostris in versibus ipsis Multa elementa vides, *etc.*, id. 1, 823; 2, 688; id. 6, 29.

II. Transf., *Promiscuously, indiscriminately, at random:* scribimus indocti doctique poëmata passim, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 117; Tib. 2, 3, 69 Dissen.: ut Saturnalibus exaequato omnium jure passim in conviviis servi cum dominis recumbant, Just. 43, 1: hunc puto effudisse hoc passim, Lact. 3, 9.

passĭo, ōnis, *f.* [patior] *A suffering, enduring* (a post-class. word): **I.** Lit.: Maximian. Gallus, 3, 42; Prud. στεφ. 5, 291. So Tert. adv. Val. 9 *fin.*; adv. Gnost. 13; App. Asclep. p. 93 Elmh., et saep.

B. In partic., *A disease*, Firm. 2, 12.

II. Transf.: **A.** *An event, occurrence, phenomenon*, App. de Mund. p. 310 Oud.; 331 Oud.

B. *A passion, affection*, a transl. of the Gr. πάθος: "*passio* in lingua Latina, maxime in usu loquendi Ecclesiastico, non nisi ad vituperationem consuevit intelligi," Aug. de nupt. et concup. 33; so id. Civ. D. 8, 16; Serv. ad Virg. G. 2, 499.

passĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [passio, *no.* II., B] *Susceptible of passion, passionate:* deus, Tert. Testim. Anim. 3; so Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *n.* 83.

1. passīve, *adv.* *Dispersedly*; v. 1. passivus, *ad fin.*

2. passīve, *adv.* *Passively*; v. 2. passivus, *ad fin.*

passīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. passivus] *A scattered* or *confused condition, want of distinction, promiscuousness* (a post-class. word): Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*: id. Apol. 9.

* **passīvĭtus,** *adv.*, i. q. passim, *Every where:* Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

1. passīvus, a, um, *adj.* [pando] **I.** *Spread about, general, common, found every where* (a post-class. word): nomen dei, *applied to many, common*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 7: cupiditates, Firm. Math. 5, 1.—**II.** *Promiscuous, confused:* seminum passiva congeries, App. M. 6, p. 399 Oud.—Hence, **B.** Subst., passivus, i, *m.*, i. q. popularis: vagi Romanorum, quos *passivos* appellant, Aug. contr. Adamant. 24; so, "*populari*, passivo," Schol. in Juv. 8, 182.—*Adv.*, passīve: crines per colla passive dispositi, *dispersedly*, App. M. 11 *init.*; so Tert. adv. Psych. 2.

2. passīvus, a, um, *adj.* [patior] *Capable of feeling* or *suffering, passible, passive* (post-class.): anima passiva et interibilis, Arn. 2, 65; App. de Deo Socr. p. 49.—**II.** In partic., in gram., *Passive:* verba, Charis. 2; Diom. 1; Prisc. 8, et saep.—*Adv.*, passīve, *Passively:* Lucilius in Prisc. p. 791 P.

passum, i, v. pando, *Pa.*

1. passus, a, um. *Spread out*; *Part.* and *Pa.* of pando.

2. passus, a, um. *Suffering*; *Part.* of patior.

3. passus, ūs, *m.* [pando: A stretching out of the feet in walking; hence] *A step, pace:* **I.** Lit.: hic campum celeri passu permensa parumper, Enn. in Non. 378, 20; Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 33; Lucr. 4, 828; so id. 4, 878; Cic. Leg. 1, 21: sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Virg. A. 2, 723: nec longis inter se passibus absunt, id. ib. 11, 907: rapidis ferri passibus, id. ib. 7, 156; Ov. M. 11, 64: lentis passibus per litora spatiari, id. ib. 2, 572: passu anili procedere, id. ib. 13, 533. et saep.:—passibus ambiguis Fortuna errat, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 15; Plin. 2, 7, 5.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A footstep, track, trace:* si sint in litore passus, Ov. Her. 19, 27; so id. Pont. 2, 6, 21.

B. *A pace*, as a measure of length, consisting of five Roman feet: stadium centum viginti quinque nostros efficit passus, hoc est pedes sexcentos viginti quinque.

Plin. 2, 23, 21: nec exercitum propius urbem millia passuum ducenta admoverit, Cic. Phil. 7, 9; id. Quint. 25, 79; id. Sest. 12 *fin.*

† **pasta,** ae, *f.* = πάστη, *Paste:* Marc. Emp. 1.

pastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pastus] *Fed, fattened:* agnus, Apic. 8, 6.

‡ **pastillārĭus,** ii, *m.* [pastillus] *A maker of pastils:* Inscr. (ann. p. Chr. 435) ap. Murat. 527, 5.

* **pastillĭcans,** antis, *adj.* [id.] *Having the shape of a little ball, globular:* Plin. 21, 8, 25.

pastillum, i, *n.* [id.] *A little loaf or roll of bread,* Var. in Charis. p. 24 P. *A little round loaf for offering:* "*pastillum* in sacris libi genus rotundi," Paul. ex Fest. p. 250 ed. Müll.

pastillus, i, *m. dim.* [panis] *A little loaf* or *roll:* "*pastillus* forma panis parvi utique deminutivum est a *pane,*" Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 ed. Müll.—**II.** Transf., Medicine in the form of a round ball or cake, *A lozenge, troche, trochisch:* Plin. 22, 12, 14: "emplastra pastillique, quos τροχίσκους Graeci vocant," Cels. 5, 17, 2; cf. id. 5, 20: succum in sole coctum dividunt in pastillos, Plin. 13, 22, 43: digerere aliquid in pastillos, id. 12, 27, 60: pastillos cogere, id. 20, 1, 2: densare, id. 25, 13, 95: diluere, id. 25, 12, 91.—Also, of *aromatic lozenges,* which were chewed in order to impart an agreeable smell to the breath: pastillos Rufillus olet, Hor. S. 1, 2, 27; so id. 1, 4, 92; Mart. 1, 88.

pastĭnāca, ae, *f. A parsnep,* a term including also our *carrot,* "Plin. 19, 5, 27; 25, 9, 64; Isid. Orig. 17, 10."—**II.** *A fish of prey, the sting-ray,* "Plin. 9, 42, 67; 9, 48, 72;" Cels. 6, 9.

pastĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pastino] *The act of preparing the soil of a vineyard, by digging and trenching it:* **I.** Lit.: pastinationem suscipere, Col. 3, 12 *fin.*; id. 3, 13.—**II.** Transf., *Ground so prepared:* pastinatio vitibus conserenda est, Col. 11, 2; so id. 3, 15; 3, 3 *fin.*

pastĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who digs and trenches the ground of a vineyard:* Col. 3, 13, 12.

pastĭnātum, i, *n.*, v. pastino, *ad fin.*

pastĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [pastino] *The act of digging and trenching the ground of a vineyard:* Plin. 17, 20, 32.

pastĭno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [pastinum] *To dig and trench the ground, to prepare the ground,* for the planting of vines: pastinandi agri rationem tradere, Col. 3, 13: solum, Plin. 17, 21, 35, *n.* 4: vineas, id. 18, 26, 65, *n.* 2: pastinatae de integro vineae, Plin. 14, 1, 3.—Hence

pastĭnātum, i, *n.* (*sc.* solum), *Ground dug and trenched, ground prepared for planting the vine:* Col. 3, 13: vineam in pastinato serere, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 9; Col. 3, 3 *fin.*: humidum pastinatum, id. 3, 16.

pastĭnum, i, *n. A kind of two-pronged dibble,* both for loosening and preparing the ground and for setting plants with: "pastinum vocant agricolae ferramentum bifurcum, quo semina panguntur," Col. 3, 18, 1; id. ib.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The act of digging up and trenching the ground:* Pall. 1, 40; so id. 3, 9 *fin.*—**B.** *Ground so prepared:* Pall. 3, 9: latitudo pastinorum, id. 1, 7; so id. 1, 34: instituere, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 7.

pastĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pasco] *A pasturing, grazing, feeding:* pastio, quae conjungitur a plerisque cum agricultura, Var. R. R. 2, 13; so id. ib. 3, 2: pastiones villaticae, pecuariae, Col. 8, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf., concr., *A pasture:* Var. R. R. 2, 10: pastiones laxae, id. ib. 1, 12: magnitudine pastionis, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 6.

pastĭto, v. pascito.

† **pastŏphŏri,** ōrum, *m.* = παστοφόροι, *A kind of priests who carried about the images of their deities in a little shrine for the purpose of collecting alms:* App. M. 11 *fin.*; Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 230.

† **pastŏphŏrĭum,** ii, *n.* = παστοφόριον, *A little chapel in a temple where the image of a god was preserved and his servants abode,* Hier. in Jesai. 22, 15.

pastor (written PAASTOR, Inscr. Orell. *n.* 3308), ōris, *m.* [pasco] *A herdsman,* esp. *a shepherd:* Mars pater . . . pastores pecuaque salva servassis, Cato R. R. 141, 3: servos pastores armat, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: jam pastor umbras . . . quaerit, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 21: pastor durus, Juv. 11, 151:—boni pastoris esse tondere pecus, non deglubere, Suet. Tib. 32.—**II.** Transf., *A keeper:* pavonum, Var. R. R. 3, 6: columbarius, id. ib. 3, 7: gallinarum, Col. 8, 2: anserum, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 66: populi, Quint. 8, 6, 18; v. the pass. in connection.

pastōrālis, e, *adj.* [pastor] *Of* or *belonging to herdsmen* or *shepherds, pastoral:* vita, Var. R. R. 2, 1: ille Romuli auguratus pastoralis, non urbanus fuit, Cic. de Div. 1, 48: habitus, Liv. 9, 36: juventus, Ov. F. 2, 365: myrtus, Virg. A. 7, 807: manus, *a band of shepherds,* Vellej. 1, 8: scientia, Col. 1 *prooem.*: o pastoralis Apollo, Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 22.—*Adv.*, pastōrālĭter, *Like a shepherd:* Venant. in Ep. post carm. 8, 17.

pastōrĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a shepherd, pastoral:* vita, Var. R. R. 1, 2: fistula, Cic. Att. 1, 16: sodalitas pastoricia atque agrestis, id. Coel. 11.

pastōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a herdsman* or *shepherd:* pellis, Ov. M. 2, 682: sibila, id. ib. 13, 785: virtus, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 105: habitus, Flor. 1, 17: sacra, *the Palilia,* Ov. F. 4, 723.

pastūra, ae, *f.* [pasco] *A pasture* (post-class.): Pall. 10, 8 *fin.*

1. pastus, a, um, *Part.*, from pasco.

2. pastus, ūs, *m.* [pasco] *Pasture, fodder, food* (quite class.; equally common in the *sing.* and *plur.*): animalia ad pastum accedunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: animantia anquirunt pastum, id. Off. 1, 4: pastum capessere et conficere, id. N. D. 2, 47; id. Fin. 2, 13: e pastu decedens, Virg. G. 1, 381.—In the *plur.*: terra fundit ex se pastus varios, Cic. Fin. 2, 34.

B. Transf., *Food* of men (poet., and very rarely): hominum pastus, Lucr. 6, 1126.

II. Trop.: populari agros ad praesentem pastum mendicitatis suae, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: pastus animorum, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66.

pătăgĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [patagium] *A border-maker:* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35; so Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 8, *n.* 78; cf. Fest. s. v. PATAGIVM, p. 221 ed. Müll.

pătăgĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Ornamented with a border:* tunica, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 47; cf. Fest. s. v. PATAGIVM, p. 221 ed. Müll.

† **pătăgĭum,** ii, *n.* = παταγεῖον, *An edging* or *border* on a Roman lady's tunic: "*patagium* est, quod ad summam tunicam assui solet: quae et *patagiata* dicitur et *patagiarii,* qui ejusmodi opera faciunt," Fest. p. 221 ed. Müll.;—Naev. in Non. 540, 6; so Tert. Pall. 3.—**II.** Transf., *An ornament for the hair:* App. M. 2, p. 112 Oud.

† **pătăgus,** i, *m.* = παταγός, *A sort of disease,* Plaut. fr. ap. Macr. S. 5, 19; cf. Fest. p. 221 ed. Müll.

Pătălēne, ēs, *f.*, Παταλήνη, *An island at the mouth of the Indus, with a city of the same name,* Mel. 3, 7, 8; Plin. 3, 72, 75; 6, 20, 23; Avien. Perieg. 1295.—**II.** Deriv., **Pătălītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Island of Patalene:* portus, Mart. Cap. 6, 193.

pătălis, e. A false reading for patulus, v. h. v.

Pătălītānus, a, um, v. Patalene, *no.* II.

Pătăra, ae, *f.*, Πάταρα, *A sea-port town of Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo,* Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 5, 27, 28; Liv. 33, 41; Serv. Virg. A. 4, 143.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pătăreus** (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Παταρεύς, *The Patarean,* a surname of Apollo: Delius et Patareus Apollo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 64.—**B. Pătăraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pataraean:* regia, Ov. M. 1, 516: dumeta, Stat. Th. 1, 696.—**C. Pătărēis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Pataraean:* arx, Avien. Perieg. 684.—**D. Pătărānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pataraean;* hence, in the *plur.* subst., Patarani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Patara:* Cic. Fl. 32.

Pătăvīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Patavium] *The mode of speaking of the Patavians, Patavinity* (censured in Livy by Pollio), Quint. 1, 5, 56; 8, 1, 3.

Pătăvĭum, ii, *n. An important city of* Gallia Cisalpina, *in the territory of the* Veneti, *founded by Antenor, the birthplace of Livy the historian,* the mod. *Padua,* Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 19, 23; Liv. 10, 2 *fin.*; Virg. A. 1, 247; Suet. Tib. 14; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 7, et saep.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 89 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Pătăvīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Patavinian, Paduan:* tunicae, Mart. 14, 143: volumina, *i. e. Livy's Roman history,* Sid. Carm. 2, 189.—In the *plur.* subst., Patavini, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Patavium, the Patavinians,* Cic. Phil. 12, 4; Liv. 10, 2; Plin. 3, 16, 20.

pătĕfăcĭo, ēci, actum, 3. (scanned pătēfēcit, Lucr. 4, 346; and in the *pass.*, pătēfīet, id. 6, 1000) *v. a.* [pateo-facio] *To make* or *lay open, to open, throw open* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: iter, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: p. et munire alicui aditum ad aliquid, id. Fam. 13, 78: aures assentatoribus, id. Off. 1, 26: portas, Liv. 2, 15: ordines, aciem, id. 28, 14: sulcum aratro, Ov. M. 3, 104: oculos, Plin. 11, 37, 55: patefacta triumphis Janua, Prop. 1, 16, 1: iter per Alpes patefieri volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; cf. Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 27.—Poet.: postera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem, *i. e. had exposed to view, made visible,* Ov. M. 9, 795.

II. Trop., *To disclose, expose, detect, bring to light:* si hoc celatur, in metu; sin patefit, in probro sum, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 6: odium suum in aliquem, Cic. Att. 1, 13: p. verum et illustrare, id. Lael. 26: rem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: p. et proferre aliquid, id. Mil. 37: veritas patefacta, id. Sull. 16; id. Acad. 2, 39: Lentulus patefactus indiciis, *convicted,* id. Cat. 3, 6: qui ea proferenda et patefacienda curavit, id. Flacc. 2: se aliquid patefacturam, id. Acad. 2, 14.

* **pătĕfactĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [patefacio] *A laying open, disclosing, making known:* patefactio quasi rerum opertarum, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 5.

pătĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from patefacio.

pătĕfīo, fieri, v. patefacio.

Pătĕlāna, ae, v. 2. Patella.

1. pătella, ae, *f. dim.* [patina] *A small pan* or *dish, a plate;* a vessel used in cooking, and also to serve up food in: **I.** Lit.: Var. in Prisc. p. 681 P.: patella esurienti posita, id. ap. Non. 543, 33; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2; Mart. 5, 78; Juv. 10, 64: sinapi in patellis decoctum, Plin. 19, 8, 54: cicadae tostae in patellis, id. 30, 8, 21.

B. In partic., *A vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish:* "*patellae* vasula parva picata sacris faciendis apta," Fest. p. 248 and 249 ed. Müll.: oportet bonum civem legibus parere et deos colere, in patellam dare, μικρὸν κρέας, Var. in Non. 544; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21; id. Fin. 2, 7; so, too, Liv. 26, 36; Ov. F. 6, 310; 2, 634; Pers. 3, 26; Val. Max. 4, 4, *n.* 3, et al.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The knee-pan, patella,* Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*; 8, 21.—**B.** *A disease of the olive-tree:* Plin. 17, 24, 37, *n.* 4.

2. Pătella and **Pătellāna** (also written Patelana), ae, *f.* [pateo] *A goddess that presided over the shooting of grain:* "*Patellana* numen est et *Patella:* ex quibus una est patefactis, patefaciendis rebus altera praestituta, Arn. 4, 131: Patelana, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 8. Cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 132.

pătellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. patella] *Of* or *belonging to a dish* or *plate:* patellarii dii, *platter-gods,* i. e. *the lares* (because food was set before them in a platter): Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 46; cf. Schol. in Pers. 3, 26

pătĕna, ae, v. patina.

pătens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, fr. pateo.

pătenter, *adv.*, v. pateo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

pătĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. To stand open, lie open, be open:* **I.** Lit.: januae, aedes patent, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 89: facite totae plateae pateant, id. Aul. 3, 1, 2: nares semper propter necessarias utilitates patent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: omnibus haec ad visendum patebant quotidie, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3: semitae patuerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: ne fugae quidem patebat locus, Liv. 27, 18: patuere fores, Ov. M. 2, 768: fenestrae patent, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, et saep.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To lie open, be exposed* to any thing: patens vulneri equus, Liv. 31, 39.

2. *To stretch out, extend:* Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem millia passuum CXL. patebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 2; so id. ib. 1, 10; Plin. 12, 14, 30.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable:* si nobis is cursus pateret, Cic. Att. 10, 12: ad quos omnis nobis aditus, qui paene solis patuit, obstructus est, id. Brut. 4: praemia quae pateant stipendiariis, id. Balb. 9: ut intelligant omnia Ciceronis patere Trebiano, id. Fam. 6, 10; id. ib. 13, 29:—alicui, *to yield to one's desires:* si mea virginitas Phoebo patuisset amanti, Ov. M. 14, 133; so id. A. A. 1, 362; Auct. Priap. 83:—constare inter omnes video patere aures tuas querelis omnium, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 86; so, patent aures alicujus ad disputationem aliquam, id. Fam. 3, 36, and id. Phil. 14, 7.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To be exposed* or *subject* to any thing: Cic. Off. 1, 21: longis morbis senectus, acutis adolescentia magis patet, Cels. 2, 1.

2. *To extend:* in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic. Off. 1, 7 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 55, 235.

3. *To be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest:* operta quae fuere, aperta sunt, patent praestigiae, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 9: quum illa pateant in promptuque sint omnibus, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 6; id. Phil. 2, 37: in adversariis (hoc nomen) patere contendit, id. Rosc. Com. 2.—With a subject-clause: cum pateat aeternum id esse, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23.—Abs.: quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat: a quo? at patet, Cic. Mil. 6.—Hence

pătens, entis, *Pa., Open, accessible, unobstructed, passable:* **A.** Lit.: coelum ex omni parte patens atque apertum, Cic. de Div. 1, 1: patentes campi, Sall. J. 101:—in locis patentioribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: via patentior, Liv. 7, 36.—**1.** Transf., *Open, wide:* dolium quam patentissimi oris, Col. 12, 6.—**B.** Trop., *Open, exposed:* domus patens et exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. Quint. 30.—**2.** *Evident, manifest:* causa, Ov. M. 9, 536.—* *Adv.*, pătenter, *Openly, clearly;* in the *Comp.:* patentius et expeditius (opp. to implicite et abscondite), Cic. Inv. 2, 23.

păter, tris, *m.* [Gr. πατήρ] *A father, sire:* **I.** Lit.: *Aes.* Ehem, pater mi, tu hic eras? *De.* Tuus hercle vero et animo et natura pater, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 3: patre certo nasci, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: Servius Tullius captiva Corniculana natus, patre nullo, matre serva, *i. e. by an unknown father*, Liv. 4, 3: SI PATER FILIVM TER VENVM DVIT FILIVS A PATRE LIBER ESTO, Lex XII. Tab., v. Append.: CORNELIVS SCIPIO BARBATVS GNAIVOD PATRE PROGNATVS, Epit. of the Scipios, ibid.: ego a patre ita eram deductus, *by my father*, Cic. Lael. 1:—pater patrimus, v. h. v.

II. Transf.: **A.** Paterfamilias and paterfamiliae, v. familia, p. 598, II., A., 1, b.

B. In the *plur.*, patres, *Fathers, forefathers:* patrum nostrorum aetas, Cic. Or. 5: memoria patrum, id. de Or. 1, 40: apud patres nostros, id. Off. 3, 11: patres majoresque nostri, id. de Div. in Caecil. 22.

C. PATRES for parentes, *Parents:* Inscr. Grut. 707, 5; so ib. 656, 2; 692, 1; 704, 1.

D. As a title of honor, *Father.* So, in the first place, of a deity, esp. of Jupiter: Jovem patrem suum optumum appellat supremum, Naev. 3, 4: divum pater atque hominum rex, Enn. Ann. 6, 19: ipse pater media nimborum in nocte corusca Fulmina molitur dextra, Virg. G. 1, 328: Gradivumque patrem Geticis qui praesidet arvis, id. Aen. 3, 35: Lemnius pater, *i. e. Vulcan*, id. ib. 8, 454: Lenaeus, *i. e. Bacchus*, id. Georg. 2, 7: pater Tiberine, Enn. Ann. 1, 20; so of *the Tiber*, Liv. 2, 10: Appenninus, Virg. A. 12, 703 Wagn. So, too, of the creative or generative powers of nature as deities: pater Aether, Lucr. 1, 250: aequoreus, *i. e. Ocean*, Col. poët 10. 200.—As an honorable designation applied to senators: principes, qui appellati sunt propter caritatem *patres*, Cic. Rep. 2, 8: *patres* ab honore *patriciique* progenies eorum appellati, Liv. 1, 8:—patres conscripti. v. conscribo, p. 352, 1: pater patrum, pater sacrorum, pater nomimus, was the title given to the high-priest of Mithras, Inscr. Grut. 28, 2; 315, 5; 1102, 2; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 5059: patratus, v. h. v. under patro, *Pa.*—Pater patriae, *the father of his country:* Cic. Pis. 3; so, quem Q. Catulus, quem multi alii saepe in senatu patrem patriae nominarant, id. Sest. 57; cf. Juv. 8, 245. So of Marius: Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 27: at tu etiam nomen patris patriae recusabas, Plin. Pan. 21; cf. Sen. Clem. 1, 14.—As a term of respect applied to an old man: Virg. A. 5, 521; so ib. 533.

* **E.** Pater coenae, *The host*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 7.—Hence, by way of opposition,

* **F.** Pater esuritionum, *The father of hunger-pains*, said of a very poor man who suffers from hunger, Catull. 21, 1.

G. Of animals: virque paterque gregis, Ov. A. A. 1, 522; so Petr. 133 *fin.*; Col. 6, 37.

pătĕra, ae, *f.* [pateo] *A broad, flat dish* or *saucer*, used esp. in offerings; *a libation-saucer* or *bowl:* Var. L. L. 5, 26, § 122; cf. Macr. S. 5, 21: Themistoclem aiunt, cum taurum immolavisset, excepisse sanguinem patera, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 11: vinaque marmoreas patera fundebat in aras, Ov. M. 9, 160: Hor. S. 1, 6, 118: "*pateram perplovere*" in sacris cum dicitur significat pertusam esse, Fest. p. 250 ed. Müll.

Pătercŭlus, i, *m.* [pater] *A Roman surname*, e. g. C. Velleius Paterculus, *the historian*, v. Velleius.—**II.** Deriv., ‡**Patercularius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Paterculus:* Not. Tir.

pătcrfămĭlĭas, ae, v. familia, p. 598, II., A., 1, b.

păternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [paternus] *Fatherly feeling* or *care* (late Lat.): Aug. Ep. 232.

păternus, a, um, *adj.* [pater] *Of* or *belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal:* **I.** Lit.: paterna injuria, *against the father*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 38: horti, Cic. Phil. 13, 17: bona paterna et avita, id. Coel. 14: hospitium, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: regna, Virg. A. 3, 121: res, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 26: animus, Hor. Od. 2, 2. 5.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Of one's native country:* paterni fluminis ripae, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 5: terra, Ov. Her. 13, 100.

B. Of animals: Col. 6, 37; so id. 7, 2.

C. In gramm., casus paternus, *The genitive case*, Prisc. p. 670 P.

pătesco, ŭi, *v. inch. n.* [pateo] *To be laid open, to be opened, to open* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; only once in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: atria longa patescunt, Virg. A. 2, 483: portus patescit, id. ib. 3, 530: patescens fungus, Plin. 22, 22, 46.

B. Transf., *To stretch out, extend:* paulo latior patescit campus, Liv. 22, 4: neque poterat patescere acies, Tac. H. 4, 78: civitates, in quas Germania patescit, id. Germ. 30; id. Ann. 2, 61 *fin.*; cf., latius patescente imperio, Liv. 32, 27.

II. Trop., *To be disclosed, to become visible, evident, manifest:* * Lucr. 5, 613: quae res patescit, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 15: nunc primum certa notitia patescente, Plin. 6, 23, 26: tum vero manifesta fides Danaumque patescunt insidiae, Virg. A. 2, 309.

† **pătētus,** a, um, *adj.* = πατητός (trodden), subst., patetae, ārum, *f.* (*sc.* caryotae), *A kind of dates* (which, when they burst open, look as if they had been trodden upon): Plin. 13, 4, 9; so Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18; id. Tard. 4, 8.

† **păthētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = παθητικός, *Full of pathos, affecting, pathetic* (post-class.): oratio, Macr. S. 4, 2, 5; 6.—*Adv.*, păthētĭce, *Pathetically:* tractare aliquid, Macr. S. 4, 6.

† **păthĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = παθικός, *Who submits to unnatural lust, pathic;* of men: Aureli pathice et cinaede Furi, Catull. 16, 2; Juv. 2, 99; of women, Auct. Priap. 25, 41 and 76:—pathicissimi libelli, *most lascivious*, Mart. 12, 96.

Pathūsa, ae, *f.* [παθοῦσα, that has suffered] *A Roman surname:* Inscr. Grut. 689. 14.

pătĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [patior] **I.** Pass., *Supportable, endurable:* patibiles et dolores et labores putandi (sunt), Cic. Tusc. 4, 23.—**II.** Act.: **A.** *Sensitive, passible.* patibilem naturam habere, Cic. N. D. 3, 12—**B.** *Suffering, passive:* alterum elementum activum, alterum patibile, Lact. 2, 9 *med.*

pătĭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [patibulum] *Fastened to the* patibulum; *yoked, gibbeted:* Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 53: p. ferar per urbem, deinde affigar cruci, id. fr. ap. Non. 221, 13 (*al.* patibulum): exitiabili nexu patibulatum relinquens, *gibbeted*, App. M. 4, p. 147 (*al.* patibulum).

Pătĭbŭlum, i, *n.* (masc. collat. form, patibulus, i, Var. in Non. 221, 12; v. in the follg.) [pateo] *A fork-shaped yoke*, placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied; also, *a fork-shaped gibbet:* **A.** Lit.: Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 7: patibulo eminens affligebatur, Sall. fr. ap. Non. 4, 355: caedes, patibula, ignes, cruces, Tac. A. 14, 33; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41 *fin.*—*m.:* deligat ad patibulos, Var. in Non. 221, 12.

II. *A forked prop* for vines: Plin. 17, 23, 35, *n.* 27; Cato R. R. 26.

B. *A wooden bar* for fastening a door: Titin. in Non. 366, 16.

1. pătĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Fastened to a* patibulum; *yoked, gibbeted:* Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 221, 13, and App. M. 4, p. 147, although in both these places others read patibulatum; v. patibulatus.

2. pătĭbŭlus, i, *m.* *A fork-shaped yoke* or *gibbet;* v. patibulum.

‡**Paticabulum,** i, *n.* Perhaps from pateo, in the sense of *A cistern* or *pond:* Inscr. ap. Marin. Atti de' Fratelli Arv. p. 70.

pătĭens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from patior.

pătĭenter, *adv.*, v. patior, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

pătĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [patior] *The quality of bearing, suffering,* or *enduring, patience:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: "*patientia* est honestatis aut utilitatis causa rerum arduarum ac difficilium voluntaria ac diuturna perpessio," Cic. Inv. 2, 54: patientia famis et frigoris, id. Cat. 1, 10: paupertatis, id. Agr. 2, 24, 64: audiendi, Quint. 11, 2, 8; 12, 9, 9.

B. In partic., *Submission to unnatural lust, pathicism*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13; Sen. Q. N. 1, 16; id. Vit. beat. 13; Tac. A. 6 1 Petr. 9 and 25.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Forbearance, indulgence, lenity:* constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possem dicere, Cic. Lig. 9: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? id. Cat. 1, 1; id. Pis. 2, 5: quem duplici panno patientia velat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25: levius fit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas, id. Od. 1, 24, 19.

B. In a bad sense, *Indolence, want of spirit:* ne quis in me aut nimiam patientiam, aut nimium stuporem arguat, Porcius Latro in Sen. Contr. 2, 15; Plin. Ep. 6, 31: in patientia firmitudinem simulans, Tac. A. 6, 46.

C. *Submissiveness, subjection:* usque ad servilem patientiam demissus, Tac. A. 14, 26; id. Agr. 16; so id. Hist. 2, 29.

Patigran or **Patigrana,** *f.* *A city in Media*, Amm. 23, 23.

1. pătĭna (also written pătēna), ae, *f.* [Sicil. πατάνα] *A dish, pan, stew-pan:* **I.** Lit.: ut patinae fervent, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 51: jamdudum animus est in patinis, *i. e. my belly has been crying cupboard*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 46; Cic. Att. 4, 8: muraena in patina porrecta, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43; Plin. 23, 2, 33: fictiles, id. 34, 11, 25: orobanche estur et per se et in patinis, *i. e. cooked*, id. 22, 25, 80.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A kind of cake*, Apic. 4, 2.—**B.** *A crib, manger*, Veg. 1, 56.

2. Patina, ae, *m.* *A Roman surname:* T. Patina, Cic. Mil. 17, 46.

pătĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. patina] *Of* or *belonging to a dish* or *pan:* piscis patinarius, *stewed in a pan with sauce*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 27: strues patinaria, *a pile of dishes*, id. Men. 1, 2, 25: aliis incendiarium et patinarium vociferantibus, *i. e. gormandizer*, Suet. Vit. 17.—Via patinaria, *A place in Rome*, P. Vict. de reg. Urb. R.

pătĭo, ĕre, v. patior, *ad init.*

pătĭor, passus, 3. *v. dep.* (act. archaic collat. form, PATIVNTO, Cic. Leg. 3, 4: patias, Naev. in Diom. p. 395 P.) *To bear, support, undergo, suffer, endure:* **I.** Lit.

A. In gen.: p. fortiter malum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 58: o passi graviora! Naev. 1, 24; Virg. A. 1, 199; Cic. Univ. 6: servitutem, id. Phil. 6, 7: p. toleranter dolores, id. Tusc. 2, 18: gravissimum supplicium, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: omnia saeva, Sall. J. 15: et facere et pati fortiter, Liv. 2, 12: haec patienda censeo potius, quam, *etc.*, id. 21, 13: exilium, Virg. A. 2, 638: pauperiem, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 1: necem indignam, Ov. M. 10, 627: mortem, id. Trist. 1, 2, 42, et saep. —(β) *Abs.:* Dolor tristis res est . . . ad patiendum tolerandumque difficilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7; so Ov. Am. 1, 8, 75.

B. In partic.: **1.** In an obscene sense, *To submit to another's lust, to prostitute one's self*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 87; Sall. C. 13; Sen. Q. N. 1, 16; Petr. 25; 140.

2. *To suffer, to pass a life of suffering* or *privation* (poet.): certum est in silvis inter spelaea ferarum Malle pati, Virg. E. 10, 53; so Luc. 5, 313; Sen. Thyest. 470.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To suffer, allow, permit, let:* neque tibi bene esse patere, et illis, quibus est, invides, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 36; Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 3; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 13: ista non modo homines, sed ne pecudes quidem passurae esse videntur, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, id. ib. 1, 5; id. de Or. 2, 1: nullo se implicari negotio passus est, id. Lig. 1: nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin in foro diceret, id. Brut. 88. Hence, facile, aequo animo pati, *to be well pleased* or *content with;* aegre, iniquo animo, moleste pati, *to be displeased, offended, indignant at:* quaeso aequo animo patitor, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 108: apud me plus officii residere facillime patior, Cic. Fam. 5, 7; id. ib. 1, 9: consilium meum a te probari . . . facile patior, id. Att. 15, 2; id. Verr. 2, 3, 2: cum indigne pateretur nobilis mulier . . . in conventum suam mimi filiam venisse, id. ib. 2, 7, 12: periniquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi, id. Fam. 12, 18; Liv. 4, 18.—In a good sense: fortiter malum qui patitur, idem post patitur bonum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 58; id. Poen. 3, 3, 82.

B. In gramm., *To be passive, to have a passive sense:* (verbum) quum haberet naturam patiendi, *a passive nature*, Quint. 1, 6, 10; so, modus patiendi, id. ib. 26.—Hence

pătĭens, entis, *Pa.*, *Bearing, supporting:* **I.** Lit.: amnis navium patiens, *i. e. navigable*, Liv. 21, 31, 10: vomeris, Virg. G. 2, 223: vetustatis, *lasting*, Plin. 11, 37, 76: equus patiens sessoris, Suet. Caes. 61.

B. Transf.: **1.** That has the quality of enduring, *Patient:* patientissimae aures, Cic. Lig. 8: meae quoque literae te patientiorem lenioremque fecerunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: patientissimus exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 96.

2. That has the power of endurance, *Firm, unyielding, hard* (poet.): patiens aratrum, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 31: saxo patientior illa Sicano, Prop. 1, 16, 29.—Hence,

Adv., pătĭenter, *Patiently:* alterum patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Cic. Lael. 25: p. et fortiter ferre aliquid, id. Phil. 11, 3: p. et aequo animo ferre difficultates, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: prandere olus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 14.—*Comp.:* patientius alicujus potentiam ferre, Cic. Fam. 1, 8.—*Sup.:* patientissime ferre aliquid, Val. Max. 4, 3, *n.* 11.

pătiscens, v. patesco.

Patmos or **-us,** i, *f.*, Πάτμος, *An island of the Aegean Sea, one of the Sporades*, a place of banishment of the Romans, now *Patino*, Plin. 4, 12, 23.

pător, ōris, *m.* [pateo] *An opening* (post-class.): App. M. 1, p. 62 Oud., and freq. in App.: narium, Scrib. Comp. 46 and 47.

Pătrae, ārum, *f.*, Πάτραι, *A very ancient city in Achaia, on the promontory of Rhium*, the mod. *Patrasso, Patras*, Cic. Fam. 7, 28; 13, 17; 16, 1; Liv. 27, 29; Mel. 2, 3, 9; Plin. 4, 4, 5; Ov. M. 6, 417; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 405 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Pătrensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Patrae, Patraean;* Lyso Patrensis, *of Patrae*, Cic. Fam. 13, 19: bibliotheca, Gell. 18, 9.—In the *plur.*, Patrenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The Patraeans:* Patrensium leges, Cic. Fam. 13, 19.

‡ **pătraster,** tri, *m.* [pater] *A father-in-law:* Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 360, 7; so Inscr. ap. Mur. 1632, 9; 1958, 6.

pătrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [patro] *An effecting, achieving, accomplishing* (rare, and post-Aug.): **I.** In gen.: Vellej. 2, 98.—**II.** In partic., *Copulation*, Schol. ad Pers. 1, 18; Theod. Prisc. 2, 11.

pătrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An effecter, achiever, accomplisher* (post-Aug.): necis, Tac. A. 14, 62: amoris, Avien. Arat. 20.

pătrātus, a, um, *Part.*, from patro.—Pater patratus, v. patro, *ad fin.*

Pătrensis, e, v. Patrae, *no.* II.

pătrĭa, ae, v. 1. patrius, *no.* II., C., *no.* 1.

pătrĭarcha and **pătrĭarches,** ae, *m.* = πατριάρχης, *The father* or *chief of a tribe, a patriarch:* **I.** Lit.: secundum patriarchas et ceteros majores, Tert. Idol. 17; so id. Cor. mil. 9; Prud. Psych. 534:—*gen. plur.*, patriarchum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 209.—**B.** Transf., *A chief bishop, a patriarch:* Vop. Firm. Saturn. 8.—**II.** Trop.: philosophi, patriarchae ut ita dixerim, haereticorum, Tert. Anim. 3.

pătrĭarchĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [patriarcha] *Of* or *belonging to a patriarch, patriarchal:* sedes, Justinian. Novell. 7.

pătrĭce, *adv.*, v. patricus, *ad fin.*

pătrĭcĭātus, ūs, *m.* [patricius] *The rank* or *dignity of the patricians:* Suet. Aug. 2.—From the time of Constantine this was a court charge, which conferred on its holders a rank next to that of the Emperor, Cassiod. Variar. 6, 2.

pătrĭcīda, v. parricida.

Pătricia Colonia, *The Roman colony of* Corduba, *in* Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11.—**II.** Deriv., ‡ **Patriciensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the city of Corduba:* Inscr. Grut. 432, 7; so id. ib. 460, 10.

pătrĭcĭi, ōrum, v. patricius, *no.* II.

‡ **pătrĭcĭŏlus,** i, *m. dim.*, from patricius, acc. to Prisc. p. 610 P.

pătrĭcĭus (written PATRITIVS, Aug. Mon. Ancyr.). a, um, *adj.* [patres] *Of the rank* or *dignity of the* patres; *belonging to the patricians, patrician, noble:* patricii pueri, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 5: familia, Cic. Leg. 2, 3; Vellej. 2, 59: gens, Juv. 10, 332: sanguis, Pers. 1, 61: ostrum, Stat. S. 1, 4, 97:—“*Patricius Vicus* Romae dictus eo, quod ibi patricii habitaverunt” (the mod. *Via Urbana*), Fest. p. 221 ed. Müll.—Patricia Colonia, v. sub. h. v.

II. Subst., patricii, ōrum, *m.*, *The patricians, the Roman nobility*, divided into patricii majorum and minorum gentium (of the older and younger families): “*patres* ab honore, *patriciique* progenies eorum appellati,” Liv. 1, 8 *fin.*; Cic. Caecin. 35; id. Fam. 9, 21, 2: (Sulla) primus e patriciis Corneliis igni voluit cremari, *of the Cornelian patricians*, id. Leg. 2, 22, 57: exire e patriciis, *to pass, by adoption, into a plebeian family*, Auct. or. pro domo 14.—In the *sing.:* Cic. Mur. 7, 15; id. Brut. 16, 62.—**B.** From the time of the Emperor Constantine, Patricius became *The title of a person high in office at court*, Inscr. Grut. 1076, 2; Sidon. 2, 90.

pătrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pater] *Of* or *belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal;* in grammat. lang., patricus casus, *the genitive*, Var. L. L. 8, 37, § 66 ed. Müll.; 8, 38, § 67 ib.; 9, 37, § 54 ib.; 9, 46, § 67 ib.; 9, 49, § 85 ib.—*Adv.*, pătrĭce, *Paternally* (ante-class.): Plaut. Casin. 3, 6, 4.

pătrĭe, *adv.*, v. 1. patrius, *ad fin.*

‡ **pătrīmes,** v. patrimus, *ad init.*

pătrĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [patrimonium] *Of* or *belonging to a patrimony, patrimonial* (jurid. Lat.): munus, Hermogen. Dig. 50, 4, 1: fundi, Cod. Theod. 11, 16, 1; 2; 9.

pătrĭmōnĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A little patrimony* (late Latin): Hier. Ep. 45, *n.* 15.

pătrĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [pater] *An estate inherited from a father, a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony:* **I.** Lit.: Cic. Mil. 35: lauta et copiosa patrimonia, id. Rab. Post. 14; id. Flacc. 36: populi Romani, id. Phil. 2, 39: amplum et copiosum, id. Rosc. Am. 2: expellere aliquem e patrimonio, id. ib. 50: patrimonio ornatissimo spoliari, id. Sull. 20: naufragium patrimonii luculentissimi, id. Phil. 12, 8: patrimonia effundere, id. Off. 2, 15: devorare, id. Phil. 2, 27: eripere patrimonium alicui, id. Sest. 52: amplificare, Col. 1 prooem.; Aug. Monum. Ancyr., et saep.

II. Trop.: Mucius quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57:—paterni nominis, Auct. orat. pro domo 58.

pătrīmus, a, um (collat. form, “MATRIMES ac PATRIMES dicuntur, quibus matres et patres adhuc vivunt,” Fest. p. 126 ed. Müll.), *adj.* [id.] *That has a father living:* decem ingenui, decem virgines patrimi omnes matrimique, Liv. 37, 3, 6; so Auct. Harusp. resp. 11; Tac. H. 4, 53; Gell. 1, 12; Fest. s. v. PATRIMI, p. 245 ed. Müll.—(The statement of Servius, ad Virg. G. 1, 31, that patrimi and matrimi were names applied to the children that sprung from a marriage contracted by confarreatio, appears to be unfounded.)

† **pătrisso** (patrīzo), are, *v. n.* = πατρίζω, *To take after one's father* (ante-class.): si patrissat filius, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 27; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 25.

pătrītus, a, um, *adj.* [pater, like avitus from avus] *Of one's father* or *forefathers* (an archaic word, which, however, in Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45, is suspected without sufficient cause): avito ac patrito more, Var. in Non. 161, 6: secundum leges patritas, id. ib. 161, 8: patrita et avita philosophia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45; Lex. Thor. lin. 28:—subleva misericordia aetatem familiarem tibi et patritam, Front. Ep. ad amic. 2, 6 *fin.:* in sedem patritam referri, Arn. 2, 87:—Jesum Valentiniani cognominant Soterem de patritis, *after the example of their fathers* or *forefathers*, Tert. adv. Val. 12.

1. pătrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pater] *Of* or *belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal:* **I.** Lit.: animus patrius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: res patria atque avita, id. Verr. 1, 5: monumentum, Ter. Eun. prol. 13: amor, Virg. A. 1, 643: arae, *i. e. of Father Apollo*, Ov. M. 15, 723: donare mimae patrium fundum laremque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 56: dolor pedum, *hereditary*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: acerbitas, *i. e. of his father*, Liv. 7, 5, 7: dii patrii, *of one's forefathers*, like ϑεοὶ πατρῷοι, *family gods, household gods, penates*, Cic. Phil. 2, 30; Tib. 2, 1, 17; Hyg. in Macr. S. 3, 4 *fin.:*—hoc patrium est, potius consuefacere filium sua sponte recte facere quam alieno metu, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 49.

B. In partic., in grammat. lang.: p. casus, *The genitive*, Gell. 4, 16; cf. patricus and paternus.

II. Transf., in gen.: **A.** *Handed down from one's forefathers, old-established* (very rarely): mos, *hereditary, old-established custom*, Cic. de Or. 1, 18 *fin.*

B. *Hereditary, innate, peculiar* (poet.): praediscere . . . patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Virg. G. 1, 52: pavor genti, Sil. 15, 722: adde, cruentis Quod patrium saevire Dahis, Val. Fl. 2, 157.—Hence,

C. Subst.: **1.** patrĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* terra), *One's fatherland, native land* or *country, native place:* patria, quae communis est omnium nostrum parens, Cic. Cat. 1, 7; id. Off. 1, 17: o pater, o patria, o Priami domus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 44; cf., o patria, o divum domus Ilium, Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 2, 241; imitated by Virg l. l.: Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6: o Romule, Romule die, Qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 179; Cic. Tusc. 1, 43: patria, Atheniensis an Lacedaemonius, id. Invent. 1, 24: Hispaniam sibi antiquam patriam esse, Sall. fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 1, 380:—habuit alteram loci patriam, alteram juris, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5; so of *a dwelling-place, home:* Italiam quaero patriam, Virg. A. 1, 380; cf. id. ib. 11, 24. Hence, proverb.: patria est ubicumque est bene, Poët. (Pacuv.?) ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 37.—Poet. of things: (Nilus) Qui patriam tantae tam bene celat aquae, *the home*, i. e. *the source*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 40; so, nimborum in patriam, Virg. A. 1, 51: divisae arboribus patriae, id. Georg. 2, 116.

*__2.__ patrĭum, ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* nomen), i. q. patronymicum, *A patronymic:* Quint. 1, 5, 45.

*__B.__ *Adv.*, pătrĭē, *Paternally:* patrie monere, Quint. 11, 1, 68.

2. pătrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [patria] *Of* or *belonging to one's native country* or *home, native:* patrius sermo, Cic. Fin. 1, 2; Hor

A. P. 57: mos, Cic. Parad. 4: ritus, id. Leg. 2, 9: Mycenae, *i. e. their home*, Virg. A. 2, 180: palaestrae, id. ib. 3, 281.—**II.** In partic., in gramm.: nomen patrium, *A gentile noun* (like Romanus, Atheniensis, *etc.*), Prisc. p. 580 P.

pătrizo, are, v. patrisso.

pătro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [probably contr. and transp. from parito, *v. intens.* from pario or paro] *To bring to pass, execute, perform, achieve, accomplish* (rarely used by Cic., by Caes. not at all): **I.** In gen.: ubi sementim patraveris, Cato R. R. 54: conata, Lucr. 5, 386: OPERIBVS PATRATIS, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: promissa, Cic. Att. 1, 14 *fin.*: bellum, *to bring the war to an end*, Sall. J. 75, 2; Vellej. 2, 79; 123; Tac. A. 2, 26; Flor. 2, 15; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 44: incepta, Sall. J. 70, 5: facinus, id. Cat. 18; Liv. 23, 8 *fin.*: consilia, Sall. J. 13: cuncta, id. Cat. 53: pacem, *to conclude a peace*, Liv. 44, 25: jusjurandum, as pater patratus (v. infra), *to pronounce the customary form of oath in making a treaty*, id. 1, 24: jussa, *to execute*, Tac. H. 4, 83: patrata victoria, *obtained, gained*, id. Ann. 13, 41 *fin.*: patrati remedii gloria, *the glory of the effected cure*, id. Hist. 4, 81: multas mortes jussu Messalinae patratas, id. Ann. 11, 28.

II. In partic., in an obscene sense, of copulation: patranti fractus ocello, *i. e. with a lascivious eye*, Pers. 1, 18. (Cf., respecting the obscene accessory notion of patrare, Quint. 8, 3, 44.)

The *Part. perf.*, patratus, act. (as if from patror, ari), in the phrase pater patratus, *The fetial priest, who ratified a treaty with religious rites*: "pater patratus ad jusjurandum patrandum, id est sanciendum fit foedus," Liv. 1, 24, 6; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 9, 53; 10, 14; 12, 206, and v. Adam's Antiq. 1, p. 429.

Pătrŏbĭus, ii, *m. A Roman surname*, Plin. 35, 13, 47; Suet. Galb. 20; Inscr. ap. Mur. 1329, 3.

‡**pătrōcĭnālis,** e, *adj.* [patrocinium] *Of* or *belonging to protection* or *patronage*: TABVLAE PATROCINALES, *the patronage tablets*, on which was engraved the decree of the chief magistrate of a municipium or a colony, whereby some personage was appointed as the patron of the same, and which was transmitted to such person, Inscr. ap. Romanelli, Topogr. Napol. tom. iii. p. 147.

pătrōcĭnātus, a, um, v. patrocinor, *ad fin.*

pătrōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [contr. from patronocinium, from patronus] *Protection, defense, patronage.*

I. In gen.: "*patrocinia* appellari coepta, cum plebs distributa est inter patres, ut eorum opibus tuta esset," Fest. p. 233 ed. Müll.: illud patrocinium orbis terrae verius, quam imperium poterat nominari, Cic. Off. 2, 8: cujus patrocinio civitas plurimum utebatur, Sall. C. 41; id. or. Philippi contra Lepid.: utraque factio Macedonum patrociniis nitebatur, Nep. Phoc. 3, 1; Inscr. Grut. 354, 1.

B. Trop., *Defense, protection*: voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 21; id. Parad. 1, 4: mollitiae, Liv. 5, 6: difficultatis patrocinia praeteximus segnitiae, Quint. 1, 12, 16; cf. ib. 10, 1, 28; and Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 26; Plin. 13, 3, 3.

II. In partic., *A defense* in a court of justice, *a pleading*: hoc dicendi genus ad patrocinia mediocriter aptum videbatur, Cic. Brut. 29: legitimarum et civilium controversiarum patrocinia suscipere, id. Or. 34: arripere patrocinium aequitatis, id. de Or. 1, 57: aliquae (controversiae) in meum quoque inciderunt patrocinium, Quint. 7, 2, 5; id. 5, 13, 40: patrocinium feneratorum, Liv. 6, 15.

B. Transf., concr., patrocinia, *A person defended, a client*: Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1.

pătrōcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [patrocinium] *To protect, defend, support, patronize* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): indotatis patrocinari, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 46: ut non homini patrocinemur sed crimini, Quint. 2, 4, 23: patrocinari sibi, Plin. 14, 22, 28: nonne indignus est, cui exceptio patrocinetur? Ulp. Dig. 2, 11, 2: loco, *to defend the place*, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 29 *fin.*

Part. perf., patrocinatus, in a pass. signif., *Protected, defended* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Gnost. 4.

Pătrŏcles, is, v. Patroclus.

Patroclianus, a, um, v. Patroclus, *no.* II.

Pătrŏclus, i (collat. form, Patrocles, is, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; Cic. ib. 2, 17, 39; Prop. 2, 8, 33), *m.*, Πάτροκλος and Πατροκλῆς: **I.** *Son of Menoetius and Sthenele, the friend of Achilles, slain in single combat by Hector*, Hyg. Fab. 97; Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 73, et al.—**II.** *A man, otherwise unknown, from whom the* Patroclianae sellae (*i. e.* latrinae) *take their name*, Mart. 12, 77, 9.—**III.** *The name of an elephant of King Antiochus*, Plin. 8, 5, 5.

pătrōna, ae, *f.* [patronus] *A protectress, patroness*: **I.** Lit.: Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 48.—**B.** In partic., *The mistress of a freedman, a patroness*: Plin. Ep. 10, 4.

II. Trop., *A protectress*: provocatio patrona illa civitatis ac vindex libertatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 48; Mart. 7, 72.—Of the tongue: Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 26.

pătrōnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a patron*: verecundia, *toward one's patron*, Marcell. Dig. 39, 5, 20: HONOR, Inscr. Grut. 1101, 1 (*al.* PATRONATus HONOR).

pătrōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The character and condition of a patron, patronship, patronage*: Inscr. ap. Mur. 564, 1: jus patronatus, *the sum of the rights of a patron over his freedman*, Dig. 37, tit. 14: omni commodo patronatus carere, Mart. Dig. 37, 14, 3: amissi patronatus jus recipere, Hermog. ib. 21. Cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 285 *sq.*

pătrōnus, i, *m.* [pater] *A protector, defender, patron* (either of individuals, or of cities and entire provinces; also, the former master of a freedman): PATRONVS SI CLIENTI FRAVDEM FECERIT SACER ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 6, 609; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 604 *sq.*: quot enim clientes circa singulos fuistis patronos, tot nunc, *etc.*, Liv. 6, 18: ego me patronum profiteor plebis, id. ib.:—civitatum et nationum, Cic. Off. 1, 11; id. Pis. 11; cf., tum conventus ille Capuae, qui me unum patronum adoptavit, *etc.*, id. Sest. 4; and Inscr. A.U.C. 742 ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 782; see also Orell. *n.* 956; 1079; 3056 *sq.*: patronus, defensor, custos coloniae, Cic. Sull. 21; id. de Div. in Caecil. 1.—Of the former master of a freedman: civis Romani liberti hereditatem Lex XII. Tabularum patrono defert, si intestato sine suo herede libertus decesserit, Ulp. fragm. tit. 29, § 1; cf. Gaj. Inst. 3, 40; Cic. Fam. 13, 21 *fin.*: corrupti in dominos servi, in patronos liberti, Tac. H. 2, 2.

II. Transf., *A defender before a court of justice, an advocate, pleader*: judicis est semper in causis verum sequi, patroni nonnumquam verisimile, etiamsi minus sit verum, defendere, Cic. Off. 2, 14; id. de Or. 2, 69: patronus alicui causae constitui, id. Mur. 2, 4; cf., his de causis ego huic causae patronus exstiti, id. Rosc. Am. 2; Lex. Servil. lin. 9: p. partis adversae, Quint. 4, 1, 11; cf., p. adversarii, id. ib.

B. In gen., *A defender, advocate*: eam legem a vestrorum commodorum patrono esse conscriptam, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: foederum ac foederatorum, id. Balb. 10: justitiae, id. Lael. 7 *fin.*—Comically: video ego te, propter malefacta qui es patronus parieti, *i. e. standing like a patron in front of the wall* (of one who, for fear of blows, places himself with his back to the wall), Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 48.

†**pătrōnўmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = πατρωνυμικός, *Formed after one's father's name, patronymic*; in gramm., patronymicum nomen, *a patronymic*, as Anchisides from Anchises, Prisc. p. 582 P., et saep.

pătrŭēlis, e (*abl.*, patruele, Nep. fragm. ap. Charis. p. 113 P.), *adj.* [patruus] *Of* or *descended from a father's brother* (opp. to consobrinus, descended from a mother's sister): **I.** Lit.: "*patrueles* marium fratrum filii; *consobrini* ex duabus editi sororibus," Non. 557, 12: "item fratres patrueles, sorores patrueles, id est qui quaeve ex duobus fratribus progenerantur," Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6: L. Cicero frater noster cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, *my cousin by blood, my brother in affection*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1; so, frater, id. Planc. 11; also abs., patruelis suus, Suet. Dom. 15: alterum e patruelibus, id. ib. 10: patruelis nulla, Pers. 6, 52.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A father's sister's son, a cousin*, Cic. Coel. 24.

B. Adject., *Of* or *belonging to a father's brother's child* or *children, of one's cousin* or *cousins* (poet.): patruelia regna, *i. e. of Danaus*, Ov. Her. 14, 61: patruelia dona, *i. e. the arms of Achilles* (whose father was the brother of Ajax's father), id. Met. 13, 41: origo, id. ib. 1, 350.

1. pătrŭus, i, *m.* [pater] *A father's brother, paternal uncle* (opp. to avunculus, a mother's brother, maternal uncle); cf. Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10.

I. Lit.: L. Cicero patruus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2: tutor et patruus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53; Hor. S. 1, 6, 131:—"*major patruus* avi et aviae patruus," Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 ed. Müll.

II. Transf., *A severe reprover* (as uncles are apt to be toward their nephews): pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic. Coel. 11: ne sis patruus mihi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 87: quum sapimus patruos, Pers. 1, 11.

2. pătrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. patruus] *Of* or *belonging to a father's brother, of an uncle* (poet.): patruae verbera linguae, *an uncle's*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 2: ense cadit patruo, Ov. F. 4, 55 (*al.* patrui).—Comic. in the *Sup.*: patrue mi patruissime, *my uncle, my best of uncles!* Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 24; 26.

Pătulcĭānus, a, um, *adj. Of Patulcius*; v. Patulcius, *no.* II.

Pătulcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pateo, standing open] **I.** *A surname of Janus*, because in time of war his temple stood open: Ov. F. 1, 129; cf. Macr. S. 1, 129. This epithet was also applied to Jupiter and Juno: Inscr. ap. Spon. Miscell. ant. p. 81. —**II.** *A Roman quaestor, a debtor of Cicero*; hence, nomen Patulcianum, *the debt of Patulcius*: Cic. Att. 14, 18, 2.

pătŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pateo] *Standing open, open*: **I.** Lit.: locus patulus, Var L. L. 5, 33, § 161: pinna duabus grandibus patula conchis, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48: patulae aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70: nares, Virg. G. 1, 375: cavo aut patulo maxime ore, Quint. 9, 4, 33: fenestrae, Ov. M. 14, 752: latitudo, Tac. A. 15, 40.

B. Transf., *Spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide*: mundus, Lucr. 6, 107: rami, Cic. de Or. 1, 7: quadra, Virg. G. 1, 375: puppes, id. ib. 3, 362: patulae in latitudinem naves, Plin. 36, 9, 14, *n.* 3: loca urbis, Tac. A. 15, 40: aves alis patulae, Gell. 6, 6: patulos boves, (* *broadhorned*), Fest. p. 221 ed. Müll.

* **II.** Trop., qs. Open to all, *i. e. Common*: patulus orbis, *the beaten round*, Hor. A. P. 132.

pauci, v. paucus.

paucies (pauciens), *adv.* [paucus] *A few times, seldom, rarely* (ante-class.): tuam uxorem pauciens video, Titin. in Fest. p. 220 ed. Müll. and in Non. 157, 17: in urbem paucies venire, id. ap. Non. 157, 18; cf. Neukirch. Fab. togat. p. 112; Coel. in Non. 157, 19.

paucĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [paucus-loquor] *A speaking but little*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 31.

paucĭtas, ātis, *f.* [paucus] *A small number, fewness, scarcity, paucity* (quite class.): quanta oratorum sit semperque fuerit paucitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: portuum, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: militum, id. B. C. 3, 111. —Without a *gen.*: de pantheris agitur mandatu meo diligenter; sed mira paucitas est, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 3; Sall. C. 53, 4; Cic. Inv. 1, 22; Quint. 5, 7, 23.

paucŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Very few, very little* (mostly ante- and post-class., and commonly in the *plur.*): inter pauculos amicos, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2: mane, paucula etiam sciscitare prius volo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 52: volo te verbis pauculis, id. Epid. 3, 4, 24: loquitor paucula, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 24: in diebus pauculis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 13: ut ibi pauculos dies esset, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 6.—In the *sing.*: post pauculum tempus, App. M. 11, p. 814 Oud.

paucus, a, um (*gen. plur.*, paucum, Enn. in Gell 12, 4 *fin.*—*Dat. plur. fem.*, paucabus, Cn. Gellius in Charis. p. 39 P.), *adj.*, *Few, little* (commonly used only in the *plur.*): verbum Paucum, Enn. Ann. 7, 108 (in Gell. 12, 4 *fin.*): in diebus paucis Chrysis moritur, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 77; so, paucis diebus post mortem Africani, Cic. Lael. 1, 3; cf., his paucis diebus, *a few days ago*, id. de Or. 1, 37, 168; id. Tusc. 5, 35: causae modicae et paucae, id. de Or. 2, 32: pauci admodum familiares, id. Lael. 1, 2; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Fam. 2, 7.—*Comp.*: ne pauciores cum pluribus manum consererent, Sall. J. 49, 2; so, pauciora navigia, Auct. Bell. Afr.—*Sup.*: quam paucissimae plagae, Cels. 7, 2.—(β) In the *sing.*: tibia tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor. A. P. 203: injurias pauco aere diluere, Gell. 20, 1.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** Pauci, *Few, a few*: ut metus ad omnes, poena ad paucos perveniret, Cic. Clu. 46: pauci sciebant, id. Mur. 11: calumnia paucorum, Sall. C. 30, 4: paucorum potentia, id. ib. 39.—Sometimes pauci is used in the sense of *the few, the select few*, in opp. to multi, the many, the multitude: non paucis ... ac sapientibus esse probatum, Lucil. in Non. 519, 10: paucorum judicium, Cic. Or. 3 *fin.*—**B.** Pauca, *A few words*: philosophandum est paucis, Enn. in Gell. 5, 15: pauca sunt, tecum quae volo, Afran. in Charis. p. 214 P.: audite pueri pauca, Afran. in Non. 403, 21: in pauca confer, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 54: ausculta paucis, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 4: paucis te volo, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: pauca respondere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 61: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, Sall. J. 17, 2.

paulātim (paullātim), *adv.* [paulum] *By little and little, by degrees, gradually*: **I.** Lit.: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: collis leviter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, id. ib. 2, 8; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 17: ubi paulatim licentia crevit, Sall. C. 51; Virg. E. 4, 28.

II. In partic., of the succession of parts one after the other, *A few or a little at a time*: paulatim ex castris discedere coeperunt, non omnes simul, sed subinde pauci, Caes. B. G. 4, 30; Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 47.—With the *gen.*: aquae paulatim addito, *add water a little at a time*, Cato R. R. 74.

Paulĭānus (Paullianus), a, um, v. 2. Paulus, *no.* II., A.

Paulīnus (Paullinus), a, um, v. 2. Paulus, *no.* II., B.

paulisper (paullisper), *adv.* [paulum-per] *For a little while, for a short time*: quasi solstitialis herba, paulisper fui: Repente exortus sum, repentino occidi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 36; id. Aul. 4, 10, 75: p. mane, id. Asin. 5, 2, 30; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 45: p. tace, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 41; id. Rud. 2, 7, 32; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 12: lectica p. deposita, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24; id. Leg. 1, 13: p. intermittere proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 5.—(β) With a follg. *dum* or *donec*: Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 65; id. Rud. 4, 3, 97: Milo paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, Cic. Mil. 10:—sedit tacitus paulisper, donec nuntiatum est, *etc.*, Liv. 28, 26 *fin.*

paulo (paullo), *abl.*, v. 1. paulus.

paulŭlātim (paullulatim), *adv. dim.* [paululus] *By little and little, by degrees, gradually* (an Appul. word): App. M. 5, p. 357 Oud.; id. ib. 2, p. 127 Oud.

paulŭlo (paullulo), *abl.*, v. paululus.

paulŭlum (paullulum), *adv.*, v. paululus, *ad fin.*

paulŭlus (paullŭlus), a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. paulus] *Very little, very small* (most freq. in the *neut.* and adverbially): pila, Cato R. R. 14, 2: pecunia, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 24: de paulo paululum hoc tibi dabo, id. Curc. 1, 2, 31: spatium, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 22: via, Liv. 8, 11: equi hominesque pauluIi et graciles, id. 35, 11: admixto paululo sale, Pall. 12, 22.—(β) Abs., paululum, i, *n.*, *A little bit, a trifle*: paululum pecuniae, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56; so with the *gen.*: obsoni, id. Andr. 2, 2, 23: operae, id. Eun. 2, 2, 50: morae, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: nihil aut admodum paululum, id. N. D. 2, 46: paululum ad beatam vitam deesse, id. Tusc. 5, 8 *fin.*—Hence, in the *abl.*, paululo, *A little, somewhat*: si nequeas paululo, at quanti queas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 30: valeo, sicut soleo: paululo tamen etiam deterius quam soleo, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14.—Hence,

Adv., paulŭlum, *A little*: abscede paululum istuc, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 75; so, concede istuc paululum audin'? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 39: p. opperier si vis, id. ib. 5, 2, 51: p. respirare, Cic. Quint. 16: scaphae paululum progressae, Sall. fragm. ap. Gell. 20, 26: si paululum intermissa fuerit, Quint. 1, 6, 8: paululum tempore nostro superiores, id. 8, 3, 25.

paulum (paullum), *adv.*, v. 1. paulus, *ad fin.*

1. paulus (paullus), a, um, *adj.* *Little, small* (usually in the *neut.* and as an adverb): paulo momento huc vel illuc impelli, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31: paulo sumptu, id. Ad. 5, 4, 22: *pauper* a paulo lare, Var. L. L. 5, 17, § 92: paula trua, Titin. in Non. 19, 19.—(β) Abs., paulum, i, *n.*, *A little, a trifle*: de paulo paululum hoc tibi dabo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 31: quasi vero paulum intersiet, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 15; 18: an paulum hoc esse tibi videtur? id. ib. 5, 2, 18; id. ib. 5, 9, 38: paulum agelli, id. Ad. 5, 8, 26: supplicî, id. Andr. 5, 3, 32; so, negotî, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 92: lucri, id. ib. 4, 4, 25: paulum huic Cottae tribuit partium, *allotted a small part of his defense*, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229: nihil aut paulum abstulerit, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 33.—In the *abl.*, paulo, *By a little, a little*: paulo prius, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 7: liberius paulo, Cic. Or. 24: civis haud paulo melior, quam, *etc.*, id. Att. 2, 12: paulo secus, id. de Or. 3, 30: haud paulo plus, id. Fam. 7, 1: paulo minus consideratus, id. Quint. 3: paulo magis affabre factus, id. Verr. 1, 5: verbis paulo magis priscis uti, id. Brut. 21: paulo longius processerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: maturius paulo, id. ib. 1, 54:—paulo minus quatuordecim annos, *a little under*, Suet. Ner. 40: paulo minus, quam privatum egit, id. Tib. 26: paulo minus octogesimo aetatis anno decessit, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 1: paulo minus quinque millia, id. Pan. 28, 4:—quae paulo ante praecepta dedimus, Cic. Part. 39; so. paulo ante, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3: post paulo, Sall. C. 18; so Liv. 22, 60:—magnitudine paulo antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 26:—verba paulo nimium redundantia, Cic. de Or. 2, 21: histrio si paulo se movit extra numerum, id. Par. 3: paulo ultra eum locum, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: paulo mox, Plin. 18, 28, 63, n. 2:—paulo qui est homo tolerabilis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 30: ut non solum gloriosis consiliis utamur, sed etiam paulo salubribus, Cic. Att. 8, 12:—aut nihil aut paulo cui tum concedere digna, Lux mea, *etc.*, Catull. 68, 131.—Hence,

Adv., paulum, *A little, somewhat*: epistolae me paulum recreant, Cic. Att. 9, 6: paulum differre, id. Agr. 2, 31: requiescere, id. de Or. 1, 62: commorari, id. Rosc. Com. 10.—(β) *c. praep.*: post paulum, Quint. 9, 4, 19; so id. 2, 17, 25; 11, 3, 148: ultra paulum, id. 11, 3, 21: infra jugulum, Suet. Caes. 82.—(γ) *c. comp.*: haud paulum major, Sil. 15, 21: tardius, Stat. Th. 10, 938; cf. also, paulum praelabitur ante, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43.

2. Paulus (Paullus), i, *m.* *A Roman surname* (not a praenomen; cf. Borghesi Framm. de' fasti cons. i., p. 49, and his Dec. numism. 4, *n.* 10) *of the Aemilian family*, e. g. L. Aemilius Paulus, *a consul who fell in the battle near Cannae*; also, *his son of the same name, the adoptive father of the younger Scipio and the conqueror of Perseus.* Q. Paulus Fabius Maximus, *a consul* A.U.C. 743, Front. Aquaed. 100. Julius Paulus, *a celebrated jurist under Alexander Severus, a colleague of Papinian*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Paulĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to a Paulus, Paulian*: Pauliana victoria, *the victory of L. Aemilius Paulus over Perseus*, Val. Max. 8, 11, *n.* 1.—Pauliana responsa, *of the jurist J. Paulus*, Dig. praef. ad Antecess. § 5.—**B. Paulīnus** (Paullinus), a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to a Paulus, Pauline*, as a Roman surname: C. Suetonius Paulinus, Tac. A. 14, 29. In the *fem.*, Lollia Paulina, *wife of the Emperor Caligula*, Suet. Calig. 25; Tac. A. 12, 1; Plin. 9, 35, 58.

pauper, ĕris (*fem.*, paupera, Plaut fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 12, 519, which form is specified by Var. L. L. 8, 39, § 77, as obsolete.—*Neutr.*, pauperum, Coel Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 33.—*Gen. plur.*, pauperum, Petr. 46 dub.; Inscr. ex. ann. p. Chr. n. 341: AMATOR PAVPERORVM, ap. Fea, Framm. de' fasti cons. p. 90), *adj.* [perh. from pauc-per; cf. perperus, prosperus] *Poor*, i. e. *not wealthy, of small means, that has only enough for his moderate expenses*: pauper, cui opera vita erat, ruri fere Se continebat, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 16: qui (judices) saepe propter invidiam adimunt diviti, Aut propter misericordiam addunt pauperi, id. ib. 2, 1, 47; cf. id. Andr. 4, 5, 3: servus domini pauperis, id. Eun. 3, 2, 33; Cic. Parad. 6, 3, § 50: sisne ex pauperrimo dives factus, id. Vatin. 12: si abundans opibus pauperem se vocet, Quint. 11, 1, 21: quod Aeque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aeque, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 25: meo sum pauper in aere, id. ib. 2, 2, 12: pauperum tabernae, id. Od. 1, 4, 13: pauperum coenae, id. ib. 3, 29, 14: pauperum sepulcra, id. Epod. 17, 47: pauperiorum turbae, id. Sat. 1, 1, 111.—(β) *c. gen.*: horum Semper ego optarim pauperrimus esse bonorum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 79: pauper Opimius argenti positi intus et auri, id. ib. 2, 3, 142: aquae, id. Od. 3, 30, 11.

2. Of inanim. and abstr. things, *Poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pauperes res inopesque, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 24: ager, Tib. 1, 1, 23: mensa, id. 1, 1, 23: pauperis tuguri culmen, Virg. E. 1, 69: et carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 20: pauper pudor, Phaedr. 2, 1, 14: nomina pauperis aevi, Luc. 10, 151: eloquentia, Quint. 10, 5, 5.—With the *gen.*: pauper sulci cerealis Abella, Sil. 8, 545.

B. Transf., for egenus, *Needy, indigent*: homo Pauper, qui educit in egestate liberos, Caecil. in Gell. 2, 23 *fin.*: in opes ac pauperes, Cic. Parad. 6, 3 *fin.*

II. Trop. (extremely seldom): miser enim et (ut ita dicam) pauper orator est, qui, *etc.*, Quint. 8 prooem. § 28.—Hence,

Adv., *Poorly*; in the *Comp.*: pauperius incedit, Tert. Cult. fem. 11 *fin.*

paupercŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauper] *Poor* (not in Cic.): Plaut. Aul. 2, 1 49: anus paupercula, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44; Var. R. R. 1, 17: paupercula mater, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 46.—Of things: res nostrae sunt, pater, pauperculae, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 17.

paupĕrĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] *Poverty* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. paupertas) **I.** Lit.: in pauperie mea senex graviter gemam, Enn. in Non. 494, 5; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 59: pauperiem et duros perferre labores, Virg. A. 6, 437: angustam pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 1: immunda, id. Ep. 2, 2, 199: importuna, id. Od. 3, 16, 37: dura, id. ib. 4, 9, 49: proba, id. ib. 3, 29, 55; Tac. H. 4, 47: vixit in summa pauperie et paene inopia, Suet. Gramm. 11: impoenitendae pauperiei se committere, App. M. 11, p. 813 Oud.

II. Transf., in jurid. Lat., *Injury, damage, loss*, which one suffers from an animal (perh. mentioned in the Twelve Tables): si quadrupes pauperiem fecisse dicatur, Dig. 9, tit. 1: *pauperies* est damnum sine injuria facientis datum: nec enim potest animal injuriam fecisse, quod sensu caret, Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1. Cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 532–539; Rein's Privatr. p. 356.

paupĕrĭus, *adv.*, v. pauper, *ad fin.*

paupĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [pauper] *To make poor, to impoverish* (ante- and post-class., and once in Hor.): **I.** Lit. boni viri me pauperant, improbi alunt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 27; Titin. in Non. 157, 9; cf. Var. ib. 11: defectio civium pauperatorum, Sid. Ep. 6, 12.—**II.** Transf.: aliquem aliqua re, *To rob* or *deprive one of any thing*: quam ego tanta pauperavi per dolum pecunia, Plaut. fragm. ap. Non 157, 7: dominum pretio, id. Mil. 3, 1, 134: aliquem cassa nuce, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36: luna pauperata luminibus, Firm. Math. 1, 2.

paupertas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Poverty, small means, moderate circumstances* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: "pecuniaque erat parva; ab eo *paupertas* dicta," Var. in Non. 43, 33: "non video quid aliud sit *paupertas* quam parvi possessio," Sen. Ep. 87;

ei non est paupertas, Nestor, habere nihil Mart. 11, 32; and, paupertas est non quae pauca possidet, sed quae multa non possidet, Sen. Ep. 87: paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem ferre, Cic. Parad. 6, 1 *fin.*; id. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: de paupertate agitur: multi patientes pauperes commemorantur, id. ib. 3, 24; cf., homines ... patientia paupertatis ornati, id. Agr. 2, 24, 64; Tib. 1, 1, 3: casta, Sil. 1, 609: paupertatem inopia mutare, Val. Max. 4, 8, *n.* 2.—(β) *Plur.*: potes animo advertere et horum temporum divitias et illorum paupertates, Var. in Non. 162, 20 ("*nove positum numero plurali,*" Non.): ex multis paupertatibus divitiae fiunt, Sen. Ep. 87 *ad fin.*

B. Transf., for egestas, inopia, *Need, want, indigence*: Cic. Fin. 5, 28: cum propter paupertatem sues puer pasceret, id. de Div. 1, 17: infelix, Juv. 3, 152.

II. Trop., *Poverty* (post-Aug.): paupertate sermonis laboramus, Quint. 8, 3, 33; id. 12, 10, 34: id. 2, 1, 4.

paupertātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [paupertas] *Poverty* (late Lat.): Hier. Ep. 127, *n.* 14.

paupertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [pauper] *Poor, sorry* (ante- and post-class.): Var. in Non. 162, 23: homo, Gell. 20, 1, 30: literae, id. 14, 6 *fin.*: coenula, App. M. 3, p. 195 Oud.: contubernia, Amm. 25, 2.—**II.** Trop.: cor, Arn. 6, 191: ingenium, Sym. Ep. 1, 8 (*al.* 14).

† **pausa,** ae, *f.* = παῦσις, *A pause, halt, stop, cessation, end* (an ante- and post-class. word): Neptunus saevus undis asperis pausam dedit, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: pausam facere fremendi, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, § 104: pausam dare loquendi, Lucil. in Non. 158, 9; so Att. ib. 8: pausam facere, Plaut. Poen. 2, 13; id. Rud. 4, 6, 1: vitaï pausa, Lucr. 3, 943; so id. 3, 872: dare pausam conciliis, id. 2, 118: pausam stare fragori, id. 1, 748: p. parva fit ardoris, id. 4, 1112: bibendae nivis, Gell. 19, 5: pausam pacemque tribuere saevis casibus, App. M. 11. p. 754 Oud.—**I.** In partic., in the later relig. lang., pausas edere, in the processions of Isis, *to stop at certain stations and sing hymns in honor of the goddess*: Spart. Caracall. 9 *fin.* So too, pausas explere: id. Pescenn. 6. Cf. also, pausarius, *no.* II.

pausābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pauso] *That sometimes ceases* (post-class.): pausabilior inspiratio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

Pausănĭas, ae, *m.*, Παυσανίας: **I.** *Son of Cleombrotus, the leader of the Spartans in the battle of Plataea*, Cic. Off. 1, 22; Nep. Vit. Paus.—**II.** *A prince of Pherae*, Liv. 36, 9.—**III.** *A praetor of the Epirotes*, Liv. 32, 10.—**IV.** *A Macedonian, the murderer of Philip*, Just. 9, 4; 6; 7.

pausārĭus, ii, *m.* [pausa] **I.** *A commander of the rowers*, who with a hammer gave them the signal when to stop, *a rowing-master*: Sen. Ep. 56 (cf. Ov. M. 3, 618, and v. hortator and portisculus).—**II.** PAVSARII, ōrum, *m.*, *The priests of Isis*, who made processions in honor of the goddess, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 1, *n.* 139 dub. (Reines. and Marin. Att. de' frat. Arv. p. 249, instead of CORPORA PAVSARIORVM, read CORPORATI AVRARIORVM).

pausāte, *adv.*, v. pauso, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

pausātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pauso] *A halting, pausing, end* (post-class.): pausatio spiritus, Hier. Ep. 28, *n.* 2: POST NOSTRAM PAVSATIONEM, *i. e. after our death*, Inscr. (ex ann. p. Chr. n. 359) ap. Mur. 381, 1.

pausātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from pauso.

pausēa (posēa and pausĭa), ae, *f.* *A kind of olive, which yielded an excellent oil*, Cato R. R. 6; 7; Var. R. R. 1, 24; 1, 60; Col. 5, 8; 12, 47 *sq.*; Plin. 15, 3, 4; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 2, 86.

Pausĭas, ae, *m.*, Παυσίας, *A celebrated painter, a native of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles*, Plin. 21, 2, 3; 35, 11, 40.—Hence **Pausĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Pausias*: tabella, Hor. S. 2, 7, 95.

pausillŭlum (paux.), *adv.* [pausillus (paux.)] *A little*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 24.

‡† **1. pausilўpon,** i, *n.* = παυσίλυπον (ending pain), *A tomb*, Inscr. Fabr. 750, *n.* 573.

2. Pausilўpum, i, *n.*, Παυσίλυπον, *A mountain between Naples and Puteoli, which projects into the sea*, now *Punta di Posilipo*, Plin. 3, 6, 12; 9, 53, 78. *There Vedius Pollio had a villa, which he left to Augustus, and which was afterward possessed by the Emperor Trajan*, Inscr. Fabr p. 199, *n.* 486.

Pausistrătus, i, *m.*, Παυσίστρατος, *A general of Rhodes*, Liv. 33, 18; 36, 45.

pauso, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* [pausa] *To halt, cease, pause* (ante- and post-class.): Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 150: cum capitis pausaverit dolor, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, *n.* 16: pausante vomitu, id. Acut. 3, 21.

II. Pregn., *To rest* in the grave = requiescere (late Lat.): PAVSAT IN PACE, Inscr. ap. Boldetti Cimeter. p. 399; Inscr. ap. Maff. Gall. antiqu. p. 55.—Hence

pausātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *That has halted or paused; at rest, resting* (post-class.): jumentum, Veg. Vet. 1, 38: et sauciat pectus pausatae circa arboris robur (*i. e.* quiescentis in antro), Arn. 5, 160 dub. (*al.* pausate).

Pausus, i, *m.* [id.] *The god of Rest*: Arn. 1, 15.

pauxillātim, *adv.* [pauxillus] *By little and little* (ante-classical): ad aliquem pauxillatim accedere, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 63; id. Rud. 4, 2, 24.

* **pauxillisper,** *adv.* [pauxillus] *By little bits, by degrees*: plus decem pondo amoris pauxillisper perdidi, Plaut. Truc. 5, 21 (id est per particulas, Non. 156, 2).

pauxillo, v. pauxillus.

pauxillŭlum, *adv.*, v. pauxillulus.

pauxillŭlus (pausill.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauxillus] *Very little, very small* (ante- and post-class.): in libello hoc obsignato ad te attuli pauxillulo, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 16: Lembus, id. Merc. 1, 2, 81: poculum, id. Stich. 1, 3, 115: fames, id. ib. 1, 3, 9: admonitiones, Gell. N. A. *praef. med.*—(β) Abs.: reliquum pauxillulum numorum, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 3.—Hence,

Adv., pauxillŭlum, *A little*: Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 24 (*al.* pausillulum); Sid. Ep. 8, 9; so id. ib. 2, 9.

pauxillum, *adv.*, v. pauxillus.

pauxillus (pausill.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [paucus] *Little, small* (mostly ante-class.): res, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 63: peccatum, Turpil. in Non. 363, 15 (*al.* pausillulum): ossa pauxilla atque minuta, Lucr. 1, 835: semina, id. 3, 229.—(β) Abs., pauxillo, *By a little, a little*: pauxillo prius me convenit, Afran. in Charis. p. 191 P.: pauxillo levius, Cels. 5, 28, *n.* 18.—*Adv.*, pauxillum, *A little*: sed si pauxillum potes contentus esse, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 73.

pāva, ae, *f.* [pavus, for pavo] *A peahen*, Aus. Epigr. 69; cf. 1. pavo, *ad init.*

păvĕ-făcĭo, factus, 3. *v. a.* [paveo] *To frighten, alarm, terrify* (extrem. rare): "*pavefacio*, δειλοποιῶ," Gloss. Philox.: Ov. M. 13, 878: pavefacta pectora, id. ib. 15, 636: pavefactus infans, Sen. Herc. fur. 1022.

Păventĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *The goddess who guarded children against sudden terrors*: Aug. Civ. D. 4, 11; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 242.

păvĕo, pāvi, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* *To be struck with fear* or *terror, to tremble* or *quake with fear, to be afraid*; act., *to fear* or *dread* any thing (perh. not used by Cic., not in Caes.): **I.** *Neutr.*: nam et intus paveo et foris formido, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20: mihi paveo, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 10; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 10: ne pave, id. Amph. 5, 1, 58; id. Mil. 3, 3, 21: quaeres, quando iterum paveas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 69: paventes ad omnia, Liv. 5, 42, 4: repente Maurus incerto vultu pavens ad Sullam accurrit, *in great fear*, Sall. J. 106; Ov. M. 8, 89: admiratione paventibus cunctis, *seized with astonishment*, Liv. 7, 34, 7; cf., speque metuque pavent, Ov. F. 3, 362.

II. *Act.*: et illud paveo et hoc formido, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 59; so with a general object: ad hoc mulieres ... miserari parvos liberos, rogitare, omnia pavere, Sall. C. 31, 3:—noctem paventes, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: quis Parthum paveat, quis gelidum Scythen? Hor. Od. 4, 5, 25: ut pavet acres Agna lupos capreaeque leones! id. Epod. 12, 25: tristiorem casum, Tac. H. 1, 29: mores alicujus, id. ib. 50: mortem, Plin. 2, 12, 9: funera, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 49:—(Castanea) pavet novitatem, Plin. 17, 20, 34.—In the *pass.*: ita ut paverentur ante hic ulcera, Plin. 31, 9, 45 *fin.*: nec pedibus tantum pavendas serpentes, id. 8, 23, 35.—Perh. here too belongs, "*paveri* frumenta dicebant antiqui, quae de vagina non bene exibant," Fest. p. 251 et 253 ed. Müll.; v. Müll., *ad loc.*—(β) With an object-clause (poet.): pavetque Laedere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras, Ov. M. 1, 388.

păvesco, ere, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [paveo] *To begin to be afraid, to become alarmed; to begin to fear* or *dread* any thing (mostly post-Aug.): (α) *Neutr.*: omni strepitu pavescere, Sall. J. 72, 2: pavescere ad ejusmodi tactum, Col. 6, 2: ad nocturnas imagines, Plin. 29, 4, 20: p. sensim et quasi albescere, Gell. 19, 1.—(β) *Act. c. acc.*: bellum, Tac. A. 1, 4: prodigia deum, Sil. 16, 127.

păvĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Fearful, anxious* (post-class.): trepidationes, Arn. 7, 221.

păvīcŭla, ae, *f.* [pavio] *A rammer*: "paviculae, δμαλιστῆρες," Gloss. Philox.; Cato R. R. 91; so id. ib. 129; Col. 1, 6, 13; so id. 1, 6, 12; 2, 20, 1; 11, 3, 34.

‡ **păvīcŭlo** or **păvīclo,** are, *v. a.* [pavicula] *To beat down*: "paviclat, ποδίζει, ἐδαφίζει." Gloss. Vet.

păvĭde, *adv.*, v. pavidus, *ad fin.*

păvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [paveo] *Trembling, quaking, fearful, terrified, alarmed, timid, timorous* (perhaps not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: timida atque pavida, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 49; Lucr. 5, 972; cf. id. 5, 1229: castris se pavidus tenebat, Liv. 3, 26: matres, Virg. A. 2, 489: miles, Tac. A. 2, 23: p. semper atque anxius, Suet. Dom. 4: lepus, Hor. Epod. 2, 33: aves, Ov. F. 1, 400:—pavida ex somno mulier, *startled out of her sleep*, Liv. 1, 58, 3: ad omnes suspiciones pavidus, Tac. H. 2, 68.—*Comp.*: quos pavidiores accepimus, Plin. 11, 37, 54.—*Sup.*: Sil. 10, 65.—(β) *c. gen.*: nandi pavidus, Tac. H. 4, 14: offensionum non pavidus, id. Ann. 4, 38: maris, Luc. 8, 811: lucis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 293: leti, id. ib. 1076.—(γ) *c. inf.* (poet.): Carthalo non pavidus fetas mulcere leaenas, Sil. 1, 406.—**b.** In the *neutr.* adverbially: pavidum blandita, Ov. M. 9, 567.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Accompanied with fear* or *anxiety, anxious, disturbed*: pavidum murmur, Luc. 5, 255: furtum, id. 2, 168: fuga, Sil. 13, 133: quies pavida imaginibus, Suet. Calig. 50.

B. *That produces fear, fearful, terrible, dreadful*: pavidae religiones, Lucr. 2, 43: metus, Ov. F. 1, 16: lucus, Stat. Th. 5, 567.

Adv., păvĭde, *Fearfully, timorously* (very rare): fugere, Liv. 5, 39: dicere, Quint. 11, 3, 49.

‡ **păvīmentārĭus,** ii, *m.* [pavimentum] *A maker of pavements, a pavior*: Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 9, *n.* 35; ap. Murat. 527, 6.

pāvĭmento, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To cover with a pavement, to pave*: porticus pavimentata, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.—**II.** *To make a pavement*: Plin. 27, 4, 5.

păvīmentum, i, *n.* [pavio] A floor composed of small stones, earth, or lime, beaten down with a rammer, *A hard floor, a pavement*: ibi de testa arida pavimentum struito: ubi structum erit pavito fricatoque oleo, uti pavimentum bonum siet, Cato R. R. 18; so id. ib. 9; Var. R. R. 1, 51: "*pavimenta Poenica* marmore Numidico constrata significat Cato, quum ait," *etc.*, Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll.: facere, Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: mero tingere pavimentum, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 26: pavimenta fistucis pavita, Plin. 36, 25, 61; cf. Vitr. 7, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 105.—Also, of the covering of a roof, *Tiling*: Alexandriae aedificia tecta sunt rudere aut pavimentis, Auct. Bell. Alex. 1.

păvĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [kindr. with παίω] *To beat, strike*: **I.** Lit.: pavit aequor arenam, Lucr. 2, 375: terram, Cic. de Div. 2, 34 *fin.*

II. Transf., *To beat, ram,* or *tread down*: aream esse oportet solidam, terra pavita, Var. R. R. 1, 51: sato pavitur terra, Plin. 19, 7, 36: pavimenta fistucis pavita, id. 36, 25, 61: pavitum solum, Col. 1, 6.—Hence

păvītum, i, *n.*, *A hard-beaten floor, a pavement* (post class.): Paul. Nol. carm. 25, 37.

păvĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pavito] *A trembling, quaking* (post-class.): App. de Mundo, p. 331 Oud.

(* **păvitensis,** e, *adj.* [pavio] *Beaten close:* vestis, opp. to levidensis, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.)

păvĭto, are, *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [paveo] *To tremble* or *quake with fear, to be very fearful, be greatly afraid* (ante-class. and poet.): quae pueri in tenebris pavitant, Lucr. 2, 57: prosequitur pavitans, Virg. A. 2, 107: effusis pavitantem fletibus, Val. Fl. 7, 410: pavitante gressu sequere fallaces vias, Sen. Oed. 1047.—**II.** In partic., *To shake* or *shiver with the ague, to have the ague:* Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 41.

1. pāvo, ōnis (ante-class. collat. form, pavus, i, Enn. in Charis. p. 75 P.; Arn. 7, 215; Tert. Pall. 5; Anim. 33; Aus. Epigr. 69; Ep. 20, 10; whence the *fem.*, pava, v. h. v.), *m.* [ταώς] *A peacock,* sacred to uno, "Var. L. L. 5, 11, § 75; id. R. R. 3, 6; Col. 8, 11; Plin. 10, 20, 22; Pall. 1, 28;" Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18. As a delicacy: Juv. 1, 143. The male, for the sake of distinction, is called masculus pavo: Col. 8, 11; and the female, femina pavo: Gell. 7, 16. —From the tails of peacocks fly-flaps were made; cf. Mart. 14, 67, and v. pavoninus.

2. Pāvo, ōnis, *m. A Roman surname:* Fircellius Pavo, Var. R. R. 3, 2.

* **pāvōnācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. pavo] *Of or belonging to a peacock;* transf., *like a peacock's tail, pavonaceous:* Plin. 36, 22, 44.

pāvōnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or belonging to a peacock:* **I.** Lit.: ova pavonina, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 10: pulli, Col. 8, 11, 13: muscaria, *fly-flaps made of peacocks' tails,* Mart. 14, 67 *in lemm.*—**II.** Transf., *Colored like a peacock's tail, pavonine:* lectus pavoninus, *a couch of citron-wood,* Mart. 14, 85 *in lemm.*

păvor (archaic *nom.*, pavos, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46, 155), ōris, *m.* [paveo] *A trembling, quaking, throbbing, panting* with fear, desire, joy, *etc., anxiety, fear, dread, alarm,* etc. (perh. not used at all by Cic. himself): "*pavorem* metum mentem loco moventem; ex quo illud Enni: *Tum pavor sapientiam omnem mihi ex animo expectorat,*" Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19 (this verse of Ennius is also cited in Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154): hic exsultat enim pavor ac metus, Lucr. 3, 142; Hirt. B. G. 8, 13, 3: tantus terror pavorque omnes occupavit, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 24, 20: pavor ceperat milites ne, *etc.*, id. 24, 42: pavorem injicere, id. 28, 3: incutere, id. 27, 42; Virg. G. 1, 330: pavorem deponere, Ov. M. 10, 117: pellere, Luc. 7, 732: lenire, Sil. 8, 77.—Of expectant or joyful trembling: quum spes arrectae juvenum exsultantiaque haurit Corda pavor pulsans, Virg. G. 3, 106: laeto pavore proditus, Sil. 16, 432:—pavor aquae, *dread of water, hydrophobia:* Plin. 25, 2, 6: so id. 29, 5, 32 (in Cels. 5, 27, 2, aquae timor, Gr. ὑδροφοβία).—(β) In the *plur.:* venia est tantorum danda pavorum, Luc. 1, 521; Val. Fl. 7, 147: contra formidines pavoresque, Plin. 28, 8, 29; so, repentini, id. 32, 10, 48; nocturni, id. 28, 8, 27; Tac. H. 4, 38.—**II.** Pavor, personified as *The god of Fear,* Liv. 1, 27; Lact. 1, 20; v. pallor, *ad fin.*, p. 1071, a.—His priests are called Pavorii: Serv. Virg. A. 8, 285.

pavus, i, v. pavo, *ad init.*

1. pax, pācis, *f.* [from the root PAC, PAG, pacisco, pango: "*pacem* a pactione conditionum putat dictam Sinnius Capito, quae utrique inter se populo sit observanda," Fest. p. 230 ed. Müll.; orig., an agreement, contract, treaty; hence pregn.] *Peace,* concluded between parties at variance, esp. between belligerents: orator sine pace redit, Enn. Ann. 6, 41: pacem inter sese conciliant, id. ap. Auct. Herenn. 2, 25, 39: videndum est cum omnibusne pax esse possit, an sit aliquod bellum inexpiabile, Cic. Phil. 13, 1; id. ib. 12, 5: pax est tranquilla libertas, id. ib. 2, 44, 113: nihil est tam populare quam pax, tranquillitas, otium, id. Agr. 2, 37; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: esse pacem alicui cum aliquo, id. Phil. 7, 3; 8; 9: pacem habere, id. Att. 7, 14; conciliare inter cives, id. Fam. 10, 27: conficere, id. Flacc. 12: coagmentare, id. Phil. 7, 7: servare, id. ib. 7, 8: confirmare cum aliquo, id. ib. 1, 2: pace uti, id. Prov. Cons. 2: dimittere aliquem cum pace, id. Mur. 15: pacem petere, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: pangere cum aliquo, Liv. 9, 11: componere, id. 2, 13: impetrare, id. 30, 35: classis bona cum pace accepta est, id. 28, 37: itaque pax populo Caeriti data, id. 7, 20: Bocchus neque bello neque pace antea cognitus, Sall. J. 22: pacem agitare, id. ib. 15: rumpere, Virg. A. 12, 202: et sumpta et posita pace, Prop. 2, 1, 36: pacem turbare, Tac. A. 12, 65: additis qui pacem nostram metuebant, *i. e. the peace granted by us,* id. ib. 12, 33 Walth.; so id. ib. 12, 29: pace belloque rempublicam regere, Suet. Aug. 61; id. Tib. 37: bello ac pace, *both in war and in peace,* Liv. 8, 35; so Stat. Th. 4, 839.—(β) In the *plur.:* hostibus victis, pacibus perfectis, *etc.*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 1: ventorum paces, Lucr. 6, 1229; Var. in Non. 149, 15: jura, judicia, bella atque paces penes paucos erant, Sall. J. 31; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 102.

2. Personified, Pax, *The goddess of Peace, Peace,* Ov. F. 1, 709 *sq.*; 3, 881; Suet. Vesp. 9; Petr. S. 124; Nep. Timoth. 2; Inscr. Orell. 1823; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 223 and 253 *sq.*

B. Transf.: **1.** *Grace, favor, assistance* of the gods: pacem ab Aesculapio petas, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 20: divum pacem votis adit, Lucr. 5, 1228: ab Jove Opt. Max. pacem ac veniam peto, Cic. Rab. perd. 2: pacis deum exposcendae causa lectisternium fuit, Liv. 7, 2: exorat pacem divum, Virg. A. 3, 369; so id. ib. 3, 261; id. Georg. 4, 534; Just. 20, 2, et al.

2. Pace tua, alicujus, *With your* (or *his*) *good leave* or *permission:* pace quod fiat tua, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 13: pace tua dixerim, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5: pace majestatis ejus dixerim, Vellej. 2, 129: pace diligentiae Catonis dixerim, id. 1, 7: pace loquar Veneris: tu dea major eris, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 60.

3. *Dominion, empire,* of the Romans (post-Aug.): Sen. Clem. 1, 8; cf. ib. 1, 1; 4: immensa Romanae pacis majestate, Plin. 27, 1, 1.

4. Pax, as an interj., *Peace! silence! enough!* pax! abi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 213; so id. Pseud. 5, 1, 33; id. Stich. 5, 7, 3, et al.: capillus passus, prolixus, circum caput rejectus negligenter: pax! Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49; so id. ib. 4, 3, 39; Aus. Idyll. 12 *fin.*

II. Trop., *Peace, tranquillity* of mind: temperantia pacem animis affert, Cic. Fin. 1, 14.—So, REQVIESCIT IN PACE, a formula very frequently found in later, esp. in Christian epitaphs, borrowed from Jewish grave-stones, on which יָנוּחַ בְּשָׁלוֹם, *etc.*, very frequently occurred; v. the Lat.-Hebr. epit. on a Jewess, in Murat. p. 1842, 4, and cf. the inscr., ib. p. 1674, 3).

2. Pax, ācis, *m. A slave's name,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 94.

paxillus, i, *m.*=πάσσαλος, *A small stake, a peg:* **I.** Lit.: Var. in Non. 153, 9; Col. 4, 16; so id. 8, 8: dodrantales paxilli, Plin. 17, 21, 35, *n.* 2.

* **II.** Transf.: novam haeresim novo paxillo suspendisse, Var. in Non. 153, 9.

peccāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [pecco] *A fault, sin* (late Lat.): Prud. Apoth. 979; id. Cath. 9, 96.

peccans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from pecco.

peccanter, *adv.*, v. pecco, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

peccantĭa, ae, *f.* [pecco] *Sin* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Jud. 10.

peccatēla, ae, *f.* [id.] *Sin* (post-class.), Tert. anim. 40.

peccātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A failing, fault, sin* (post-class.): Gell. 13, 20, 19.

peccātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A transgressor, sinner* (post-class.): Lact. 3, 26; so Tert. Spect. 3.

peccātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [peccator] *Sinful* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24; so id. Carn. Chr. 8.

peccātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A female sinner* (post-class.): Paul. Nol. carm. 28, 127; so Hier. adv. Joann. Jerosol. *n.* 4.—(β) Adject., *Sinning, sinful:* peccatrix anima, Prud. Cath. prooem. 35: gens, Tert. Spect. 3.

peccātum, i, *n.* [pecco] *A fault, error, transgression, sin:* pro peccatis supplicium sufferre, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 17: corrigere, id. Ad. 4, 3, 2: admissa peccata remordent, Lucr. 3, 840: recte facta sola in bonis actionibus ponens, prave, id est peccata, in malis, Cic. Acad. 1, 10: ut peccatum est, patriam prodere, parentes violare, fana depeculari, quae sunt in effectu; sic timere, sic maerere, sic in libidine esse, peccatum est, etiam sine effectu, id. Fin. 3, 9: culpa ac peccatum, id. Fam. 5, 21: multitudo vitiorum peccatorumque, id. Phil. 2, 17; id. Att. 8, 13: quo illi crimine peccatoque perierunt? id. Coel. 30: libidinum peccatorumque licentia, id. Lael. 22: confiteri, id. N. D. 2, 4; id. de Or. 1, 27: luere peccata, Virg. A. 10, 32: peccati conscius, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 11: peccatis poenas aequas irrogare, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118: peccatis veniam commodare, Tac. Agr. 19: abstinere peccatis, Plin. Ep. 8, 22.—Here, too, doubtless belongs, ea jam aetate sum, ut non siet peccato mihi ignosci aequom, (*abl. abs.* or *causae*) *in case of a fault, because of a fault,* Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 10 (acc. to others, peccato is the *dat.* of the *part. pass.* used deponentially).

peccātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A failing, fault, trespass* (very rare): in manifesto peccatu teneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, acc. to Gell. 13, 20, 17 *sq.* (*al.* peccato).

pecco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. To miss* or *mistake* any thing; *to do amiss, to transgress, to commit a fault, to offend, sin:* "*peccare* est tamquam transilire lineas," Cic. Parad. 3, 1: alius magis alio vel peccat vel recte facit, id. Fin. 3, 14; id. Or. 47. —With the *acc.:* si unam peccavisses syllabam, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 29: aliquid, *to offend in any respect:* plura in aliqua re, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 44: Empedocles multa alia peccat, Cic. N. D. 1, 12: eadem fere, id. ib. *fin.:* talia peccandi jam mihi finis erit, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 10.—With *in c. acc.:* si quid in te peccavi ... in me ipsum peccavi vehementius, Cic. Att. 3, 15: in rempublicam, id. ib. 7, 1 (*al.*, in republica).—With *erga aliquem:* Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 62: —in aliquo *or* in aliqua re: quod in eo (Valerio) peccandi Germanis causa non esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: in servo necando semel peccatur, Cic. Parad. 3, 2: in hoc eodem peccat Hieronymus, id. Fin. 2, 10: non modo in vita sed saepissime et in poëmatis et in oratione peccatur, id. Or. 21: —de aliqua re: Caecil. in Gell. 2, 23, 13.

B. In partic., Of sexual sin: quid inter-Est in matrona, ancilla, peccesve togata? Hor. S. 1, 2, 63; Ov. Her. 16, 295; so Mart. 1, 35.

II. Transf., of animals and inanimate things, *To fail, miscarry:* ne Peccet (equus) ad extremum ridendus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9:—unus de toto peccaverat orbe comarum Anulus, Mart. 2, 66: si senseris vina peccatura, Pall. 11, 14.—Hence,

1. peccans, antis, *Pa.*; subst., *An offender, sinner:* non prodest latere peccantibus, Sen. Ep. 67: peccantium poena, id. ib.:—ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, Nep. Ages. 5.—*Comp.:* peccantius, *more faulty, worse,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, *n.* 88—*Adv.*, peccanter, *Wrongly, incorrectly, falsely:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, *n.* 40: definire aliquid, id. ib. 3, 1 *med.*

2. peccātus, a, um, in an act. signif., v. peccatum, *ad fin.*

* **pĕcŏrālis,** e, *adj.* [pecus] *Of or belonging to cattle:* aestimatio pecoralis multae, Fest. s. v. OVIBVS, p. 202 ed. Müll.

‡ **Pĕcŏrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.] *A farmer of the public pastures and herds:* "*Pecorarius,* προβατώδης," Onomast. Vet.

pĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Rich in cattle* (poet.): pecorosa Palatia, Prop. 4, 9, 3: Phyllos, Stat. Th. 4, 45: ver, id ib. 10, 229.

pecten, ĭnis, *m.* [pecto] *A comb:* **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18; Ov. Am. 1, 14, 15; id. Met. 4, 311; id. ib. 12, 409; Petr 126; Spart. Hadr. 26.

II. Transf., Of things resembling a comb: **A.** *The reed* or *slay* of a weaver's loom: arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, Virg. A. 7, 14; Ov. F. 3, 819; cf. id. Met. 6, 55.—Hence, **2.** *The weaver's art, weaving:* victa est Pectine Niliaco jam Babylonis acus, Mart. 14, 150.

B. *An instrument for heckling flax* or *combing wool, a comb, card, heckle:* Plin. 11, 23, 27; Claud. Eutr. 2, 382.

C. *A rake:* tonsam raro pectine verrit humum, Ov. R. Am. 191; Plin. 18, 30, 30; Col. 2, 20.

D. *A clasping together of the hands:* Ov. M. 9, 299: mixtis obliquo pectine remis, Luc. 3, 609 dub. (*al.* pectore).

E. Pecten dentium, *A row of teeth,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 934.

F. *A stripe* or *vein* in wood: Plin. 16, 38, 73.

G. *The hair of the privities, merks:* Juv. 6, 369; Plin. 29, 1, 8.—Also, *The share-bone:* Cels. 8, 1.

H. *A kind of dance:* Amazonius, Stat. Ach. 2, 156.

I. *An instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck:* jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno, Virg. A. 6, 646 Serv.; Juv. 6, 381.—Hence, **2.** Transf.: **a.** *A lyre:* Val. Fl. 3, 159.—**b.** *A poem* or *song:* dum canimus sacras alterno pectine Nonas, *i. e. in distiches,* Ov. F. 2, 121.

K. *A kind of shell-fish, a scallop:* pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 34; Plin. 9, 33, 51: so id. 9, 51, 74; 11, 37, 52; 51, 112; 32, 11, 53.

L. Pecten Veneris, *A plant,* perh. *Venus's comb, needle-weed:* Plin. 24, 19, 14.

‡ **pectĭnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [pecten] *Of or belonging to combs:* Inscr. ap. Spon. Miscell. antiq. p. 231, and ap. Murat. 982, 7.—**II.** Subst., ‡ pectinarius, ii, *m., A comb-maker:* Inscr. ap. Alessi, Antich. d'Este, p. 181; Inscr. Grut. 648, 2, et Fabr. p. 701, *n.* 221.

pectĭnātim, *adv.* [id.] *In the form of a comb, like the teeth of a comb:* cuniculatim, pectinatim divisa, Plin. 9, 33, 52: digitis pectinatim inter se implexis, id. 28, 6, 17 (cf., digitis inter se *pectine* junctis, Ov. M. 9, 299): serrati (dentes) pectinatim coëuntes, Plin. 11, 37, 61; so, p. stipante se dentium serie, id. 8, 25, 37; id. 8, 25, 48; Vitr. 1, 5.

‡ **pectĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A comber, carder:* "pectinator, πτενιστής," Gloss. Philox.

pectĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.,* v. pectino.

pectĭno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [pecten] *To comb, card, heckle:* **I.** Lit.: caudae sētas, App. M. 6, p. 437 Oud.—**II.** Transf., *To harrow:* segetem, Plin. 18, 21, 50.—Hence

pectĭnātus, a, um, *Pa., Combed,* i. e. *sloped two ways like a comb:* "pectĕnātum (so not written pectinatum) tectum dicitur a similitudine pectinis in duas partes devexum, ut *testudinatum* in quatuor, Fest. p. 212 and 213 ed. Müll.

pectis, ĭdis, *f. A plant, called also* consolida *and* symphyton, App. Herb. 59.

pectĭtus, a, um, *Part.,* from pecto.

pecto, pexi, pexum, and pectĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [πεκτέω] *To comb:* **I.** Lit.: tenues comas, Tib. 1, 9, 69; so, longas comas, id. 2, 5, 8: caesariem, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 14: capillos, Ov. Her. 13, 31; cf., pexisti capillum, Maec. in Prisc. p. 903 P.: pectebat ferum (cervum), Virg. A. 7, 489: capilli pexi, Juv. 11, 150; so, pexa barba, Mart. 7, 58:—ille pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint. 1, 5, 14.—In a Greek construction: ipsa comas pectar, Ov. Her. 13, 39.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To comb, card, heckle:* stuppa pectitur ferreis hamis, Plin. 19, 1, 3: pectitae lanae, Col. 12, 3, 6.—Hence, **2.** Comic., aliquem fusti *or* pugnis, *To give one a dressing* or *thrashing:* leno pugnis pectitur, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 47; so, pugnis, id. Men. 5, 7, 28: aliquem fusti, id. Capt. 4, 2, 116.

B. *To dress, hoe, weed:* Col. 10, 148; so, pectita tellus, id. 10, 94.—Hence

pexus (as a surname, written PEXSVS, PEXSA, Inscr. Grut. 487, 1; Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 91), a, um, *Pa., Woolly, that still has the nap on, new:* pexa tunica, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95: vestes, Plin. 8, 48, 73.—Hence, pexa munera, prob. *a new woolly toga,* Mart. 7, 46.—**B.** Transf.: folium, *woolly,* Col. 11, 3, 26.

pectŏrālis, e, *adj.* [pectus] *Of* or *belonging to the breast, breast-, pectoral:* pectorale os, *the breast-bone,* Cels. 8, 1: tunicula, Amm. 14, 9: cinctum, App. M. 11, p. 261: fascia, Hier. Jesaj. 2, 3, 24.—Hence,

II. Subst., pectorale, is, *n., A breastplate:* Var. L. L. 5, 24, § 115; Plin. 34, 7, 18.

pectŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *With a large* or *high breast, full-breasted, broad-breasted:* sint ergo matrices quadratae, pectorosae, magnis capitibus, Col. 8, 2, 8; Plin. 14, 22, 28:—nemo est feroci pectorosior Marte, Auct. Priap. 37.

pectuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pecten] *A small scallop:* Col. 8, 16, 7; Plin. 9, 29, 45.

pectus, ŏris, *n. The breast,* in men and animals: **I.** Lit., *The breast, the breast-bone:* "pectus, hoc est ossa praecordiis et vitalibus natura circumdedit," Plin. 11, 37, 83; cf. Cels. 8, 7 *fin.;* 8, 8, *no.* 2: dignitas, quae est in latitudine pectoris, Quint. 11, 3, 141: summis digitis pectus appetere, id. 11, 3, 124; id. 11, 3, 122: pectore adverso, id. 2, 15, 7: aequo pectore, *upright, not inclined to one side,* id. 11, 3, 125; Virg. A. 9, 347: in pectusque cadit pronus, Ov. M. 4, 578: latum demisit pectore clavum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 28; id. ib. 2, 8, 90, et saep.—In the poets freq., in the *plur.,* of a person's *breast:* hasta volans perrumpit pectora ferro, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 760 P.; Ov. M. 4, 555.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The stomach* (poet.): reserato pectore diras Egerere inde dapes . . . gestit, Ov. M. 6, 663.

B. *The breast:* **I.** As the seat of affection, courage, *etc., the heart, feelings, disposition:* in amicitia, nisi, ut dicitur, apertum pectus videas, *etc.,* Cic. Lael. 26: si non ipse amicus per se amatur toto pectore ut dicitur, id. Leg. 1, 18: in eodem pectore nullum est honestorum turpiumque consortium, Quint. 12, 1, 4; id. 2, 5, 8: te vero . . . jam pectore toto Accipio, Virg. A. 9, 276: his ubi laeta deae permulsit pectora dictis, id. Aen. 5, 816; Hor. Od. 2, 12, 15: o mihi Thesea pectora juncta fide, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 66; id. A. A. 1, 759: mollities pectoris, *tender-heartedness,* id. Am. 3, 8, 18; id. Her. 19, 192.—So, pectus amicitiae, *a friendly heart, a friend:* Mart. 9, 15; Stat. S. 4, 4, 103; Manil. 2, 600.—Of *courage, bravery:* quum tales animos juvenum et tam certa tulistis Pectora, Virg. A. 9, 249: te vel per Alpium juga . . . Forti sequemur pectore, Hor. Epod. 1, 11; Val. Fl. 6, 288.—Of *conscience:* vita et pectore puro, Hor. S. 1, 6, 64: pectora casta, Ov. H. 13, 30.

2. *The soul, spirit, mind, understanding:* de hortis toto pectore cogitemus, Cic. Att. 13, 12; id. de Or. 3, 30; Liv. 1, 59: pectus est quod disertos facit et vis mentis, Quint. 10, 7, 15: at Cytherea novas artes nova pectore versat Consilia, Virg. A. 1, 661: oculis pectoris aliquid haurire, Ov. M. 15, 63; id. Trist. 3, 1, 63: memori referas mihi pectore cuncta, Hor. S. 2, 4, 90; Ov. Pont. 2, 4, 33: succinctaque pectora curis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 77: dicere de summo pectore, *i. e. without much reflection,* Gell. 17, 13.—Of inspired persons: incaluitque deo quem clausum pectore habebat, Ov. M. 2, 641; Virg. A. 6, 48; Stat. Th. 4, 542.

pectuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pectus] *A little breast* (late Lat.): Hier. Ep. 22, *n.* 30: "*pectus, pectusculum,*" Not. Tir. p. 58.

‡ **Pectuscum Palati,** *A part of Rome:* Pectuscum Palati dicta est ea regio Urbis, quam Romulus obversam posuit ea parte, in qua plurimum erat agri Romani ad mare versus, et qui (*l.* qua) mollissime adibatur Urbs, *etc.,* Fest. p. 213 ed. Müll. [pectus, qs. *breast-work*].

pĕcu, dat. pecui, *plur.* pecua, pecuda, *n.* [pecus] *Cattle* (mostly ante-class.): squamosum, *i. e. fish,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 5; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 5 and 20: cum haec eunt sic a pecu balitantes, id. ib. 5, 2, 5; id. ib. 20:—luna muribus fibras Et pecui addit, Lucil. in Gell. 20, 8, 4.—In the *plur.:* pastores pecuaque salva servassis, an old formula of prayer in Cato R. R. 141, 3: homines, pecua beluasque, Naev. in Non. 159, 6; so Att. ib. 9; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 3; Liv. 35, 21, 6; Plin. 8, 43, 68: pecua ruri pascere, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 11; so, pecua, id. Truc. 5, 64:—"pecuum," Cato in Fest. p. 246 ed. Müll.: greges pecuum, Hostil. in Prisc. p. 719 P.: pecubus balantibus, Lucr. 6, 1131.

pĕcŭālis, e, *adj.* [pecu] *Of* or *belonging to cattle* (late Lat.): animal pecuale, Sedul. 1, 146.

pĕcŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to cattle:* pecuarii greges, *herds of cattle,* Var. R. R. 2, 5: quaestio, id. ib. 2, 2: negotiatio, Col. 8, 1: canis, id. 7, 12: res, *a stock of cattle, live stock,* Cic. Quint. 3.

II. *Subst.:* **A.** pĕcŭārius, ii, *m., A cattle-breeder, grazier:* Var. R. R. 2, 4: diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, Cic. Dejot. 9.—**2.** *A farmer of the public pastures:* damnatis aliquot pecuariis, Liv. 10, 47, 4; Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 9, *n.* 13.

B. pĕcŭārĭa, ae, *f., Cattle-breeding; a stock of cattle:* omnis pecuariae pecus fundamentum, Var. R. R. 2, 1: ipse pecuarias habui grandes, in Apulia oviarias, in Reatino equarias, id. ib. 2 praef. § 6; id. ib. 2, 1, 3; id. ib. 3, 1 *fin.*

C. pĕcŭārĭa, ōrum, *n., Herds of cattle:* mitte in Venerem pecuaria primus, Virg. G. 3, 64; Pers. 3, 9; Plin. 8, 9, 9.

‡ **pecuasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pecu] *To pasture cattle:* Minuc. Sentent. de finib. Genuat. 1, 32, p. 6 ed. Rudorff.

pĕcŭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Beastly, brutal,* Fulgent. in Moral. *n.* 35; cf., "*pecuatus,* θηριώδης," Onomast. Vet.

pĕcŭda, v. pecu and 2. pecus.

pĕcŭdālis, e, *adj.* [pecu] *Of* or *belonging to cattle* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 8, 272.

‡ **Pĕcŭdĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pecufero, cattle-bearing] *An epithet of Sylvanus.* Inscr. ap. Mur. 70, 6.

pĕcŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [pecu] *Of cattle* (ante- and post-class.): daps, Cato R. R. 132, 2: ossa, App. M. 8, p. 588 Oud.—**II.** Transf., *Beastly, brutal:* animus, App. Apol. p. 412 Oud.

pĕcūlātor, ōris, *m.* [peculor] *An embezzler of public moneys, a peculator:* Cic. Off. 3, 18; Salvian. Gub. D. 7, 21.

peculatorius, a, um. A corrupt reading in Var. L. L. 5, 19, § 95 ed. Müll.; v. Müll. *ad loc.*

pĕcūlātus (PEQVLATVS, Lex de apparit., v. in the follg.), ūs, *m.* [peculor] *An embezzlement of public moneys, peculation:* "*peculatus* furtum publicum a pecore dictum, sicut et pecunia, eo quod antiqui Romani nihil praeter pecora habebant," Fest. p. 212 ed. Müll.; Cic. Phil. 12, 5: peculatum facere, id. Rab. perd. 3: accusari peculatus, Auct. Her. 1, 12 *fin.:* peculatus damnari, Cic. Fl. 18; Liv. 33, 47: SINE MALO PEQVLATV, Lex. de apparit. Grut. 628: judices qui peculatu provincias quassavissent, Cod. Theod. 9, 28, 1: ad legem Juliam peculatus, Dig. 48, tit. 13.—**II.** Transf., Of a courtesan who confines herself to one man: Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 74.

pĕcūlĭāris, e, *adj.* [peculium] *Of* or *relating to private property:* **I.** Lit.: peculiaris causa, *concerning property,* Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 44: peculiari nomine, *on account of property,* Ulp. ib. 14, 12, 16.

II. Transf.: **A.** *One's own, belonging to one:* etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, aliquam habet peculiarem, Plaut Asin. 3, 1, 36; Var. R. R. 1, 17: aedes, Pompon. Dig. 15, 1, 22; 23: numi, Paul. ib. 12, 1, 31: vinum, Ulp. ib. 33, 6, 9: SERVVS VERVA, *who has a property of his own,* Inscr. ap. Murat. 892, 1: peculiares servi, *belonging to him, his own,* Suet. Caes. 76; id. Galb. 12.

B. *One's own, belonging particularly to one's self, not held in common with others; proper, special, peculiar:* venio ad Lysaniam, peculiarem tuum, Deciane, testem, Cic. Fl. 21; id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: edictum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14; Liv. 3, 19: quasi proprio suo et peculiari deo, Suet. Aug. 5; Plin. 17, 18, 30, *n.* 2: haec sunt peculiaria Arabiae, id. 12, 17, 38; id. 19, 8, 41, *n.* 3: luce peculiari nitere, Mart. 4, 64.

C. *Singular, particular, extraordinary, peculiar* (post-Aug.): peculiari merito, Suet. Vit. 4: peculiare munus, Just. 36, 4.

Adv., pĕcūlĭārĭter: **A.** *As private property:* quaedam etiam ignorantes possidemus, id est quae servi peculiariter paraverunt, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3; Mart. ib. 20, 6, 8.

B. *Especially, particularly, peculiarly:* folia peculiariter cruribus vitiosis utilia, Plin. 26, 8, 33: medicinae peculiariter studiosus, id. 25, 2, 2; Quint. 1, 2, 16; id. 11, 3, 130; id. 8, 2, 8.—*Comp.:* aematites croco similis peculiarius splendet (*al.* clarius), Plin. 36, 20, 37.

pĕcūlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [peculium] *Of or relating to private property* (a post-class. form for the class. peculiaris): res, Ulp. Dig. 44, 4, 4: causa, Pomp. ib. 15, 1, 4 *fin.* (*al.* peculiari): Inscr. ap. Murat. 1640, 7: "*Peculium peculiarius,*" Not. Tir.

pĕcūlĭātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from peculio.

pĕcūlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [peculium] *To give* one something *for one's self, as one's private property:* aliquid te peculiabo (in an obscene double sense), Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 10.—Hence

pĕcūlĭātus, a, um, *Pa., Furnished with property of his own, that has private property:* **A.** Lit.: servus, Gaj. Dig. 21, 1, 18 *fin.*; Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *Furnished, provided* with money: bene peculiatus, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32.—**2.** In an obscene sense, *Furnished,* i. e. *hung:* pulchre pensilibus peculiati, Auct. Priap. 53.

‡ **pĕcūlĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A little private property:* Quint. 1, 5, 46.

* **pĕcūlĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Having a large private property, wealthy,* servus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 24.

pĕcūlĭum, ii, *n.* [pecus] Lit., *Property in cattle;* hence, as in early times all property consisted of cattle, in gen., *property.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: cupiditas peculii, Cic. Parad. 5, 2 *fin.:* cura peculi, Virg. E. 1, 33 Serv.; so Hor. A. P. 330.

B. In partic., *Private property:* **1.** What the master of the house saves and lays by, *Money laid by, savings:* Cels. Dig. 32, 1, 77.

2. What a wife owns as her independent property, and over which her husband has no control, *A private purse:* Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 9, § 3.

3. That which is given by a father or master to his son, daughter, or slave, as his or her *private property:* adimere servis peculium, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 17; id. 1, 17, 5: filii, Liv. 2, 41: Juliam uxorem peculio concesso a patre praebitisque annuis, fraudavit, Suet. Tib. 50.

4. Castrense, *Private property acquired by military service,* Macr. Dig. 49, 17, 11; Paul. Sent. 3, 4; cf. Ulp. Dig. 37, 6, 1.

5. In an obscene sense, *A man's privy member:* Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 92; so Petr. Sat. 8; Lampr. Elag. 9; cf., peculiatus.

II. Trop., *That which belongs to one's self, one's own:* sine ullo ad me peculio veniet? *without any thing for myself,* Sen. Ep. 12.

pĕcūlor, ari, *v. dep. n.* [peculium] *To defraud the public, to embezzle the public money, to peculate:* Flor. 3, 17.

pĕcūnĭa (on the oldest inscrr., also written PEQVNIA, and likewise PEQVDES, PEQVLIVM), ae, *f.* [pecus: "*pecus:* a quo *pecunia* universa, quod in pecore pecunia tum consistebat pastoribus," Var. L. L. 5, 19, § 95 ed. Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. PECVLATVS, p. 212 and 213] *Property, riches, wealth.*

I. In gen.: "*pecunia* sacrificium fieri dicebatur, cum frugum fructuumque causa mola pura offerebatur in sacrificio, quia omnis res familiaris, quam nunc pecuniam dicimus, ex his rebus constaret," Fest. p. 245 et 244 ed. Müll.: SI FVRIOSVS EST AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 50; ap. Ulp. Fragm. tit. 11, § 14; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 320 *sq.:* QVI CORONAM PARIT IPSE PECVNIAVE EIVS VIRTVTIS ERGO DVITOR EI, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 21, 3, 5: pecuniam facere, *to accumulate property,* Cic. de Div. 1, 49: in alienam pecuniam invadere, id. Rosc. Am. 2: ut pecunia fortunisque nostris contentus sit, id. ib. 3: familiae aliquot cum mapalibus pecoribusque suis (ea pecunia illis est), *etc.,* Liv. 29, 31.

II. In partic., *Money:* praesenti pecunia mercari aliquid, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 8: pecunia numerata, Cic. Top. 13: pecunia publica ex aerario erogata, id. Verr. 2, 3, 71: potestas pecuniae conficiendae, id. Agr. 2, 13: pecuniam extorquere a civitatibus, id. ib.: pecuniam numerare alicui ab aerario, id. ib.: pecuniam publicam domum suam convertere, id. ib.: pecunias civitatibus distribuere . . . avertere atque auferre, id. ib. 2, 3, 73: devorare pecuniam publicam, id. ib. 2, 3, 76: pecuniam alicui dissolvere, id. ib. 2, 3, 77: solvere alicui, id. Att. 5, 21: conferre ad statuam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 77: alicui conferre in usum ejus, id. Flacc. 23: transferre in quaestum et fenerationem, id. ib.: deferre alicui, id. ib.: credere alicui, id. ib.: gravi fenore occupare, id. ib. 25: collocatam habere, id. de imp. Pomp. 7: ex aerario exhaurire, ex vectigalibus redigere, id. Agr. 2, 36; so, in the *plur.*, pecunias exigere, capere, imperare, id. Pis. 16; pecunias auferre ab aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 3, 76, et saep. DIES PECVNIAE, *the day of payment,* Inscr. Grut. 207, 3.—Hence,

2. Personified, Pecunia, *The goddess of Gain,* Arn. 4, 132. Also, *an epithet of Jupiter,* Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21. Cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 69 and 261.

pĕcūnĭālis, e, *adj.* [pecunia] *Of or belonging to money, pecuniary* (post-classical): quaestus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

pĕcūnĭārĭe, *adv.*, v. pecuniarius, *ad fin.*

pĕcūnĭāris, e, *adj.* [pecunia] *Of or belonging to money, pecuniary* (post-class. and rare for pecuniarius): damnatio, *i. e. to pay a fine,* Macr. Dig. 48, 19, 10 *fin.*, dub. (*al.* pecuniaria).—Hence pĕcūnĭārĭter, *adv., Relating to money, pecuniarily,* Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 3.

pĕcūnĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or belonging to money, pecuniary* (quite classical): rei pecuniariae socius, *in a money matter,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117; so, res, Tac. A. 6, 5: praemia rei pecuniariae magna, *great rewards in money,* Caes. B. C. 3, 59: lis, Quint. 6, 1, 50: quaestiones, id. 12, 1, 26: poena, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1 *med.:* condemnatio, *to pay a fine,* Paul. ib. 42, 1, 6. — **II.** Subst.: "*pecuniarius, χρηματιστής,*" Gloss. Gr. Lat.—*Adv.*, pĕcūnĭārĭe, i. q. pecuniariter, Dig. 16, 2, 10.

Pĕcūnĭŏla, ae, *m. dim.* [id.] *The surname of one P. Aurelius in the first Punic war,* Val. Max. 2, 7, *n.* 4.

pĕcūnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy:* **I.** Lit. (good prose): tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, ex quo pecuniosi et locupletes vocabantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: homines copiis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosi, id. Rosc. Com. 15: feminae pecuniosiores, Suet. Aug. 25: homo pecuniosissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9. —**II.** Transf., *That brings money, gainful:* artes, Mart. 5, 56.

1. pĕcus, pecŏris, *n. Cattle,* as a collective, *a herd* (opp. to pecus, pecudis, a single head of cattle): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: bubulum pecus, *horned cattle,* Var. R. R. 2, 12; so, ovile, *sheep,* Col. 1 prooem.: caprile, id. ib.: pecus majus et minus . . . de pecore majore, in quo sunt ad tres species natura discreti, boves, asini, equi, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 12; so, equinum, *a stud,* Virg. G. 3, 72: setigerum pecus, *the bristly herd,* i. e. *the herd of swine,* Ov. M. 14, 288: flammatum pecus, *the thirsty steeds,* Stat. Th. 4, 733: volatile pecus, *fowls, hens,* Col. 8, 4: ignavum fucos pecus a presepibus arcent, *i. e. the drones,* Virg. G. 4, 168; so of *bees,* Col. 9, 8, 6. Of *fishes:* omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos visere montes, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 7; cf., aquatile, Col. 8, 17.

B. In partic., of sheep, *Small cattle, a flock:* pecori et bubus diligenter substernatur. Scabiem pecori et jumentis caveto (shortly after, frondem substernito *ovibus* bubusque), Cato R. R. 5, 7: boni pastoris est pecus tondere non deglubere, Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 32: balatus pecorum, Virg. G. 3, 554; Plin. 8, 47, 72.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of a single animal: inque pecus magnae subito vertare parentis, *the young lion,* Ov. Ib. 459.

B. Contemptuously or as a term of abuse, of persons, *Cattle:* mutum et turpe pecus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 100: o imitatores, servum pecus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 19: simul ite, Dindymenae dominae vaga pecora, Catull. 63, 13.

2. pĕcus, ŭdis, *f.* (*masc.:* pecudi marito, Enn. in Prisc. p. 659.—In the *plur.* collat. form, *neutr.*, pecuda, Att., Sisenn., and Cic. in Non. 159, 11; v. in the follg.) [pecu, pecus, oris] *A single head of cattle, a beast, brute, animal, one of a herd* (opp. to pecus, pecoris, cattle collectively; different from animal, which includes man also).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: Neptuni pecudes, terrestres pecudes, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 45: squammigerum pecudes, *the fishes,* Lucr 2, 345: genera pecudum ferarum, Văr. R. R. 2, 1: anates buxeis rostris pecudes, Var. in Non. 460, 9: qua pecude (*sc.* sue) nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic. N. D. 2, 64: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque bestiis antecedat, *domestic animals,* id. Off. 1, 30: ista non modo homines, sed ne pecudes quidem mihi passurae esse videntur, id. Cat. 2, 9; id. Att. 1, 16.—In the *plur. n.*, pecuda: vagant, pavore pecuda in tumulis deserunt, Att. in Non. 159, 11; Sisenn. ib. 17: quum adhibent in pecuda pastores, Cic. Nep. fragm. ap. Non. 159, 13.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A head of small cattle, one of a flock:* at variae crescunt pecudes armenta feraeque, Lucr. 5. 229.—**2.** *A sheep:* hoedi cornigeras norunt matres agnique petulci balantum pecudes, Lucr. 2, 367; Ov. F. 4, 903: pecus et caprae, Plin. 24, 11, 53.

II. Transf., As a term of reproach for an ignorant, stupid, filthy person, *A beast, brute:* istius, pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium, Cic. Pis. 9: istius impurissimae atque intemperantissimae pecudis sordes, id. ib. 29; id. Phil. 8, 3.

3. pecus, ūs, *m.*, i. q. 1. pecus, Lucil. in Gell. 20, 8, 4.

* **pĕcuscŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [1. pecus] *An animalcule:* Juvenc. 2, 593.

‡ **pĕda,** ae, *f. A footstep:* "*peda* vestigium humani praecipue pedis," Fest. p. 210 ed. Müll.: "*peda, pedatura, ἴχνος,*" Gloss. Philox.

pĕdālĭon, ii, *n. A plant, called also* proserpinaca, App. Herb. 18.

pĕdālis, e, *adj.* [pes] *Of or belonging to the foot, foot-:* **I.** In gen.; hence, subst., pedalis, is, *f.* (*sc.* solea), *A slipper,* Petr. 56.—**II.** In partic., *Of the size of a foot, of a foot,* as a measure; *a foot in length, breadth, thickness,* etc.: sol mihi videtur quasi pedalis, *a foot in diameter,* Cic. Acad. 2, 26; cf. Sen. Q. N. 1, 3: transtra ex pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: longitudo, Col. 4, 7, 3: crassitudo, Plin. 17, 8, 4: altitudo, id. 20, 22, 91: spatium, Col. 4, 16, 2: intervalla, Plin. 21, 4, 10: sulcus, id. 17, 20, 33.

pĕdāmen, ĭnis, and **pĕdāmentum,** i, *n.* [1. pedo] *A stake* or *prop,* with which trees and vines are supported: quibus stat recta vinea, dicuntur *pedamenta:* quae transversa junguntur, juga . . . Pedamentum fere quatuor generum, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 8; Col. 4, 1; id. 4, 26; id. 4, 30: pedaminibus annexae vites, id. 5, 4; Plin. 17, 20, 34.

pĕdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pes] *Of the size of a foot, a foot in length, breadth,* etc.. **I.** Lit. (so very rarely): p. rudus inducere, *a foot thick,* Pall. 6, 11, 2: pedanei ramuli, Sol. 2.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Pedanei judices, *Petty judges* that tried only trifling cases (perh. so called because they had only a low seat and no tribunal): Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6; so id. ib. 2, 7, 3; Paul. ib. 48, 19, 38, § 10; cf. Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 15.—**B.** Pedanei senatores, for pedarii senatores, Gell. 3, 18 *fin.*

Pĕdānus, a, um, v. 2. Pedum, *no.* II.

pĕdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pes] *Of or belonging to the foot, foot-;* transf.. **I.** pedarii senatores, *those senators who had not yet been entered by the censors on the list or roll of senators, and who had no vote of their own, but could merely signify their assent to that of another,* "Var. in Gell. 3, 18;" Tac. A. 3, 65. Also abs., pedarii, ōrum, *m.:* Cic. Att. 1, 19; id. ib. 1, 20: pedaria sententia, *the opinion of a* senator pedarius, Laber. in Gell. 3, 18 *fin.* (*ms. reg.*, pedarii, perh. more correctly).

II. *Of the size of a foot, a foot long, broad,* etc.: EX TIGNO PEDARIO, *i. e. a foot wide,* Lex. Puteol. ap. Grut. 207, 2.

Pēdăsa, ōrum, and **Pēdăsum,** i, *n.*

Πήδασα and Πήδασον, *A city in Caria*, Liv. 33, 30, 3; Plin. 5, 29, 29 (perh. two different cities in Caria).

* **pĕdātim,** *adv.* [pes] *Foot by foot, one foot after another:* leo tantum et camelus (gradiuntur) pedatim, hoc est, ut sinister pes non transeat dextrum sed subsequatur, Plin. 11, 45, 105.

1. pĕdātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *The space or extent of a foot:* Veg. Mil. 3, 8; Inscr. Grut. 896, 14; so Inscr. ap. Don. 168, 1; ap. Don. cl. 13, *n.* 29.

2. pĕdātūra, ae, *f.* [1. pedo] *A prop of a vine:* VINEAE, Inscr. Grut. 215, 2.

1. pĕdātus, a, um, v. 1. pedo, *no.* II.

2. pĕdātus, ūs (collat. form of the *abl. sing.*, pedato, Cato; v. in the follg.) *m.* [1. pedo] *An attack, a charge* against an enemy (an ante-class. word): nisi pedatu tertio omnes affixero, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 50; for which, igitur tertio pedato nobis bellum fecere, Cato in Non. 64, 20; cf., "tertio pedatu, τρίτῃ περιόδῳ," Gloss. Phil.; and, "*pedato* positum pro repetitu vel accessu quasi per pedem, sicuti nunc vulgo dicitur *tertio pedato*," Non. 64, 16 *sq.*; Cato in Non. 64, 20; id. in Charis. p. 191.

pĕdēplāna, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) [pes-planus] *Rooms on the ground-floor* (post-class.): Cod. Theod. 7, 8, 13.

‡ **pedepressim,** *adv.* [pes-premo] *Cautiously:* "*pedetentim* et *pedepressim* dictum est caute, quasi lenta et tarda itione," Non. 29, 3.

pĕdes, itis, *m.* [pes] *One that is or goes on foot:* **I.** In gen.: etiam si pedes incedat, *on foot, afoot*, Liv. 28, 9, 15: quum pedes iret in hostem, Virg. A. 6, 881: silva pedes errat in alta, Ov. M. 14, 364; Curt. 8, 1.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A foot-soldier:* postulavit ne quem peditem ad colloquium Caesar adduceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: equitum et peditum copiae, *foot-soldiers, foot*, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, 1.—Also, **2.** Collect., in the *sing.*, *Foot-soldiers, infantry:* cum pedes concurrit, Liv. 30, 34: simul pedes, eques, classis apud praedictum amnem convenere, Tac. A. 1, 60; id. Hist. 4, 70.—And, **3.** Transf.: equites pedites, as a general designation for *The entire people:* Cic. Leg. 3, 3: omnes cives Romani equites peditesque, Liv. 1, 44: Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum, Hor. A. P. 113. Also, in the *sing.*: Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 10.

B. *A land-soldier* (opp. to a marine, classicus): peditum expeditiones, Vell. 2, 121.

pĕdester, tris, tre, *adj.* [id.] *On foot, that goes, is done*, etc., *on foot. pedestrian:* **I.** Lit.: gratior illi videtur statua pedestris futura, quam equestris, Cic. Phil. 9, 6: equestres et pedestres copiae, *foot-soldiers, infantry*, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112; so, copiae, Caes. B. G. 2, 17, et al.; Tac. H. 2, 11 *fin.*; so, pedester exercitus, Nep. Eum. 4, 3: pedestre scutum, *of a foot-soldier*, Liv. 7, 10: pugna, id. 22, 47; so, proelium duplex equestre ac pedestre commisit, Suet. Dom. 4: pedestris acies, Tac. A. 2, 17.—**2.** In the *plur.* subst., pedestres, *Foot-soldiers*, Just. 11, 9.—**3.** "*Pedestria auspicia* nominabantur, quae dabantur a vulpe, lupo, equo, ceterisque animalibus quadrupedibus," Paul. ex Fest. p. 244 ed. Müll.

B. Transf., *On land, by land:* pedestres navalesque pugnae, Cic. de Sen. 5: pedestria itinera, *the roads by land*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9; cf. id. B. C. 2, 32: transitus, Plin. 3, 11, 16; Mart. Spect. 28.

II. Trop., like the Gr. πεζός, *Not rising above the ground, not elevated*; of style: **A.** *Written in prose, prose* (not in Cic.): Plato multum supra prosam orationem et quam pedestrem Graeci vocant, surgit, Quint. 10, 1, 81: pedestres historiae, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 9.

B. *Plain, common, without poetic flights, without pathos, prosaic:* sermo, Hor. A. P. 95: Musa, id. Sat. 2, 6, 17 (for which, sermones *repentes* per humum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 251): opus, Aus. Ep. 16, 78: fabulae, Ter. Maur. p. 2433 P.

pĕdĕtentim (pĕdĕtemptim), *adv.* [pes-tendo: qs. by stretching out the feet, cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 98; hence] *Step by step, slowly:* * **I.** Lit: pedetentim et sedato nisu, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48.

II. Trop., *By degrees, gradually, cautiously* (quite class.): sensim et pedetentim, Lucil. in Non. 29, 7; cf. Cic. de Off. 1, 33, 120: pedetentim et gradatim accessus, id. Fam. 9, 14, 7; cf., paulatim et ut dicitur pedetentim interrogando, Quint. 5, 7, 20: timide et pedetentim istuc descendunt, Cic. Quint. 16; cf., caute pedetentimque omnia dicere, id. Cluent. 42: viam tentare, Cato in Charis. p. 190 P.: di bene vortant quod agas! pedetentim tamen, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 18.—In the *Comp.*: pedetemptius tibi consulam, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 2.

Pedianus, i, v. Asconius.

Pĕdiātia, ae, *f.* *A nickname of the Roman knight* J. Pediatius, *on account of his unnatural lust*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 39.

pĕdĭca, ae, *f.* [pes] *A shackle, fetter, or chain for the feet, a springe, gin, snare:* **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 10; Liv. 21, 36: tunc gruibus pedicas et retia ponere cervis, Virg. G. 1, 307: quid, si pedes pedicis coarctentur? App. Flor. p. 78 Oud.—**B.** Transf., of the spider's web. Plin. 11, 24, 28.

II. Trop., *A shackle, fetter* (post-class.): amoris, App. M. 2, p. 95 Oud.: nuptiales, id. ib. 6, p. 182.

* **pĕdīcellus,** i, *m. dim.* [pediculus] *A little louse:* Petr. 57 dub. (*al.* peduclum).

pĕdĭcĭnus, i, *m.* [pes] *The foot of a press:* Cato R. R. 18, 3.

pĕdīclus, v. pediculus.

* **pĕdīcōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [pedis] *Full of lice, lousy:* Titin. in Fest. s. v. PEDIBVS, p. 210 ed. Müll.

pĕdīcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [pediculus] *Of or belonging to lice, pedicular:* herba pedicularis, *louse-wort* (so called because it kills lice), Col. 6, 30, 8; v. pedicularius: morbus, *the lousy distemper, phthiriasis*, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 564.

1. pĕdīcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *Of or belonging to lice, pedicular:* staphis agria, quam herbam pediculariam quidam vocant, quod pediculos necat, *louse-wort*, Scrib. Comp. 166.

‡ **2. pĕdīcŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.*, συντονάριος. *One who pressed the* scabellum *with his foot*, qs. *a time-marker*, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **pĕdīcŭlātĭo,** φθειρίασις, Gloss. Phil.

‡ **pĕdīcŭlo,** are, φθειρίζω, Gloss. Philox.

pĕdīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pediculus] *Full of lice, lousy:* Mart. 12, 59.

pĕdīcŭlus (pediclus), i, *m. dim.* [pes] *A little foot:* **I.** Lit.: Plin. 9, 28, 44; Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The foot-stalk* or *pedicle* of a fruit or leaf: pediculi Punicorum, Col. 12, 44, 2; so, uvarum, id. 12, 43, 1: pediculo brevi sunt folia oleae, Plin. 16, 24. 38: fungorum, id. 22, 23, 47.

B. *A louse:* qui inter pilos palpebrarum pediculi nascuntur: id φθειρίασιν Graeci nominant, Cels. 6, 6, 15; Plin. 29, 6, 38: ocimi cibus pediculos facit, id. 20, 12, 48; Col. 8, 7:—pediculi terrae, *another name for the* scarabaei terrestres, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 39: pediculi (marini), id. 32, 7, 25; id. ib. 8, 28.—In the form peduculus, Pelag. Vet. 7 *med.*; cf., "*peduculus*, φθείρ," Gloss. Philox.: "*pulex, cimex, peduculus*," Not. Tir. p. 176.—Also in the form peduncŭlus, Pelag. l. l.

pĕdĭŏlus, i. v. petiolus.

pĕdis, is, *c.* [pes] *A louse:* est pedis unus ingens in naso, Nov. in Non. 220, 26: ubi quamque pedem videbat, Plaut. Vidular. fragm. ib. 220, 28: pedes pulicesque, id. Curc. 4, 2, 14 (also cited in Fest. s. v. PEDIBVS, p. 210 ed. Müll.); Lucil. in Fest. l. l.: pulicesne an cimices an pedes, Liv. Andron. ib.

pĕdĭsĕquus and **pĕdissĕquus,** a, *adj.* [pes-sequor] *That follows on foot:* **I.** Lit., subst., pedissequus, i, *m.*, and pedissequa, ae, *f.*, *A male* or *female attendant; a footman, page, lackey; a waiting-woman*, "Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 67; Scaev. ib. 34, 1, 17; 40, 4, 59;" Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 27: gnatae pedissequa nutrix anus, id. ib. 4, 10, 77; id. Asin. 1, 3, 31: vestem, uniones, pedisequos et cetera, Phaedr. 4, 5, 36; Cic. Att. 2, 16, 1; Nep. Att. 13, 3: turba pedisequorum, Col. 1 prooem. 12: SERVVS PEDISSEQVVS, Inscr. Mur. 928, 6.—Comically: *Pa.* Sequere hac me. *Py.* Pedisequus tibi sum, *I'll follow at your heels, immediately*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 18.

II. Trop., *A follower, attendant:* istam iuris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: vix satis idoneae (divitiae) tibi videbuntur, quae virtutis pedisequae sint, *the handmaids of virtue*, Auct. Her. 4, 14: sapientem quippe pedisequum et imitatorem dei dicimus et sequi arbitramur deum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 253 Oud.

pĕdĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [pedes] *Foot-soldiers, foot, infantry* (opp. to equitatus, cavalry): aliquem peditatu, equitatu, copiis instruere, Cic. Phil. 5, 2: equitatum peditatumque cogere, Caes. B. G. 5, 3.—In the *plur.*: peditatibus et equitatibus celeriter iter faciens, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 37.

‡ **pĕdĭto,** are [id.] *To go on foot:* "pedes, peditat, peditatus," Not. Tir. p. 75: "pedito, πεζένω," Gloss. Philox.

pēdĭtum, i, *n.* [2. pedo] *A fart:* Catull. 54, 3.

Pĕdĭus, a, um. *The name of a Roman* gens. So, Q. Pedius, *a joint-heir with Augustus to Caesar's estate*, Cic. Att. 9, 14; id. Planc. 7; Suet. Caes. 83.

1. pĕdo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [pes] *To foot*, i. e. *to furnish with feet*; hence: * **I.** male pedatus, *ill set on his feet*, Suet. Oth. 12.—**II.** *To prop up trees* or *vines:* vineae pedandae cura, Col. 4, 12.

2. pēdo, pĕpēdi (pēdĭtum), 3. *v. n.* *To fart:* Hor. S. 1, 8, 46; Mart. 10, 14.

3. pĕdo, ōnis, *m.* [pes] *One who has broad feet, a splay-foot:* "*pedo*, plancus, πλατύπους," Gloss. Philox.—**II.** *A Roman surname:* M. Juventius Pedo, Cic. Clu. 38: C. Pedo Albinovanus, *a poet*; v. Albinovanus.

‡ **pĕdocucullus,** i, *m.* *A covering for the feet:* "*pedocucullus, cuculluspedo*," Not. Tir. p. 157.

Pĕdūcaeus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname.* So, Sex. Peducaeus, *a praetor in Sicily when Cicero was quaestor there:* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pĕdūcaeānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Peducaean:* Census Peducaeanus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56.—**B. Pĕdūcaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Peducaean:* Rogatio Peducaea de incestu, *by the people's tribune*, Sex. Peducaeus (A.U.C. 640), Cic. N. D. 3, 30.

peduclus. Another reading for pedicellus, v. h. v.

‡ **pĕdūcŭlātĭo,** φθειρίασις, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **pĕdūcŭlōsus,** φθειράφιος, Gloss. Philox.

pĕdūcŭlus, i, *m.* *A louse*; another form for pediculus, v. h. v.

pĕdūlis, e, *adj.* [pes] *Of* or *for the feet:* fasciae crurales pedulesque, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26.—**II.** Subst., pedule, is, *n.*, *A sole:* "*pedale* mensura est pedis: *pedule* vero sub pedibus praestat utilitatem," Front. de diff. voc. p. 2194 P.: "pes, pedale, pedule," Not. Tir. So too perh. pedulia should be read for pedulla, Fest. p. 230 ed. Müll.

1. pĕdum, i, *n.* [id.] *A shepherd's crook, a sheep-hook:* "*pedum* est baculum incurvum, quo pastores utuntur ad comprehendendas oves, aut capras a pedibus: cujus meminit etiam Virgilius in Bucolicis (5, 88)," Fest. p. 249 ed. Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 210 ed. Müll.; cf. also, "*pedum* virga incurvata, unde retinentur pecudum pedes," Serv. Virg. l. l.

2. Pĕdum, i, *n.* *A town of remote antiquity in Latium, near Rome*, prob. the mod. *Gallicano*, Liv. 2, 39; 8, 12; 13; cf Mann. Ital. 1, p. 663; Nibby, Analisi storico-topogr., *etc.*, II. p. 552.—**II.** Deriv., **Pĕdānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Pedum, Pedan:* regio, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 2.—Subst., Pedanum, i, *n.* (*sc.* praedium), *An estate near Pedum*, Cic. Att. 9, 18, 3:—Pedani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Pedum, the Pedans*, Liv. 8, 14.

pĕduncŭlārĭa, ae, *f.* *Louse-wort*; v. 1. pedicularius, Marc. Empir. 1.

pĕduncŭlus, i, v. pediculus, *no.* II., B.

† **pēgănon,** i, *n.* = πήγανον, *Garden-rue*, App. Herb. 89.—**II.** Peganon orinon = πήγανον ὀρεινόν, *Wild rue*, App. Herb. 115.

Pēgăsus (-os), i, *m.* = Πήγασος: **I.**

The winged horse of the Muses, who sprang from the blood of Medusa when she was slain, and with a blow of his hoof caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon. Bellerophon afterward caught him at the fountain of Pirene, near Corinth, and, with the aid of his hoofs, destroyed the Chimaera. But when Bellerophon wished to fly on the back of Pegasus to heaven, the latter threw him off and ascended to the skies alone, where he was changed into a constellation, Ov. M. 5, 785; 5, 262 *sq.*; id. Fast. 3, 458; Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27; Hyg. Fab. 151; Astr. 2, 18.—Applied in jest to a swift messenger: Cic. Quint. 25 *fin.*—Of winged horses in gen.: Plin. 8, 21, 30; cf. Mela, 3, 6.

B. Derivv.: **1. Pēgăsēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pegasean*, i. e. *poetic*: melos, Pers. praef. 14.

2. Pēgăsēus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pegasus, Pegasean*: volatus, Catull. 55, 24: habenae, Claud. in Ruf. 3, 262: aquae, *Hippocrene*, id. Epigr. 5, 4.—Pegaseum stagnum, *a lake in Ionia*, Plin. 5, 27, 31: aetas Pegaseo corripiet gradu, *i. e. with rapid step*, Sen. Troad. 385.

3. Pēgăsis, ĭdis, *f.*, *Of Pegasus*: Pegasides undae, *the waters of Hippocrene, the fountain of the Muses*, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 15; so, unda, Mart. 9, 59.—Subst., Pegasides, *The Muses*: Ov. Her. 15, 27; so Prop. 3, 1, 19.—Pegasis, ĭdis, *f.* (πηγή), *A fountain-nymph*: Pegasis Oenone Phrygiis celeberrima silvis, Ov. Her. 5, 3.

II. Pēgăsus, i, *m.*, *A celebrated jurist in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian*, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 47; Juv. 4, 77.—**B.** Deriv., **Pēgăsiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pegasian*: senatus consultum, Justin. Instit. 2, tit. 23.

† **pēgē,** es, *f.* = πηγή, *A fountain*: Prop. 1, 20, 33.

† **pēgma,** ătis, *n.* = πῆγμα, *A fixture made of boards*, for use or ornament, belonging to a house: **I.** In gen.: atriorum pegmata, Aus. Epigr. 26; Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A book-case*: Cic. Att. 4, 8, a *fin.*

B. *A piece of wooden machinery in the theatre, which rose and sank, opened and shut of itself, and with which players were suddenly raised aloft*: Sen. Ep. 88; Plin. 33, 3, 16: si automatum vel pegma vel quid tale aliud parum cessisset, Suet. Claud. 34; Phaedr. 5, 7, 7; Juv. 4, 122; Mart. 8, 33; Vop. Carin. 19.

pegmāris, e, *adj.* [pegma] *Of* or *belonging to the pegma* or *theatrical machine*: pegmares gladiatores, Suet. Calig. 26 dub.

pējĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pejero] *Perjury*: Salvian. Gub. D. 4, 16.

pējĕro, or, in the orig. form, perjŭro (also perjero, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 9), āvi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [per-juro] *To swear falsely, to forswear* or *perjure one's self*: **I.** Lit.: non enim falsum jurare pejerare (*al.* perjurare) est, sed quod EX ANIMI TVI SENTENTIA juraris, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere perjurium est, Cic. Off. 3, 29; cf., illum verbis conceptis pejerasse, id. Cluent. 48; so Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 16; Quint. 5, 11, 13; id. 5, 6, 2; Cic. Rosc. Com. 16; so, qui facile ac palam mentitur, pejerabit, Quint. 5. 10, 87; Mart. 7, 20:—per consulatum pejerat Vatinius, *by the consulship*, Catull. 52, 3; so too with the *acc.*: Stygias qui pejerat undas, *by the waters of the Styx*, Luc. 6, 749.—Poet.: bellum pejerans, *oath-breaking, treaty-breaking wár*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 4.—(β) Poet. in the *part. perf.* pass.: jus pejeratum, *a false oath* (analog. to jus jurandum), Hor. Od. 2, 8, 1: et perjuratos in mea damna deos, *offended by perjury*, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 22.

II. Transf., in gen., *To lie* (Plautin.): perge: optime hercle perjuras, Plaut. Poen. 2, 34: da pignus, ni nunc perjures, id. ib. 5, 4, 72; id. Merc. 3, 1, 42.

pējor, us, v. malus.

pējōro, are [pejor] *v. a.* and *n.* (a post-classical word) **1.** *Act.*, *To render worse*: statum suum pejorare, opp. to meliorem facere, Paul. Sent. 2, tit. 18.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *To grow worse*: pejorans morbus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 1; Tard. 2, 1 *fin.*

pejus, *adv.* *Worse*; v. male.

pel . . . in composition before l, i. q. per . . .

pĕlăgē, *n. pl.* *The sea*; v. pelagus.

pĕlăgĭa, ae, v. pelagius, *no.* II., A.

† **pĕlăgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = πελαγικός, *Of* or *belonging to the sea, sea-* (pure Lat., marinus): pisces, Col. 8, 17 *fin.*

pĕlăgĭum, ii, v. pelagius, *no.* II., B.

† **pĕlăgĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = πελάγιος, *Of* or *belonging to the sea, sea-* (pure Lat., marinus): pelagii greges piscium, Var. R. R. 3, 3, 10: pelagiae conchae, *sea-muscles*, Plin. 9, 29, 46: cursus, Phaedr. 4, 20, 7: matrona ornata phaleris pelagiis, *i. e. with pearls and corals*, P. Syrus in Petr. 55.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** pĕlăgĭa, ae, *f.*, *A kind of pearl-muscle*: Plin. 9, 37, 61.—**B.** pĕlăgĭum, ii, *n.*, *Purple color*: Plin. 9, 38, 62; so id. 9, 40, 64.

Pĕlăgŏnes, um, *m.*, Πελαγόνες, *A people of Macedonia, the later Paeonians*, Liv. 45, 30.—**II.** Deriv., **Pĕlagŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *A district and city of the Pelagonians, in the north of Macedonia*, Liv. 26, 25; 31, 28; 39; 45, 29.

† **pĕlăgus,** i (*plur. Graec.*, pĕlăgē, Lucr. 6, 620; acc. to some, also, 5, 36, where, however, pelagi is the better reading; cf., on the Gr. *plur.* form, Ruddim. 1, p. 149, not. 50; Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 309), *n.* = πέλαγος, *The sea* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the Lat. mare): fervit aestu pelagus, Pac. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39: in pelago, Lucr. 4, 433: pelagus tenuere rates, *the open sea, the main*, Virg. A. 5, 8: pelago dare vela patenti, Virg. G. 2, 41: qui fragilem truci Commisit pelago ratem, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 11: pelago terrâque pericula passus, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 7: lustrare pelagus, Val. Fl. 3, 608; Plin. 9, 10, 12: saeviente pelago, Tac. A. 15, 46: vortices pelagi, Just. 4, 1: nantes lubrico pelagi, Val. Max. 3, 2, 10.

* **II.** Transf., poet., *A swift stream, a flood*: pelago premit arva sonanti, *with a rushing flood*, Virg. A. 1, 246.

† **pēlămis,** ĭdis, and **pelamys,** ÿdis, *f.* = πηλαμις and πηλαμίς, *A young tunny-fish* (before it is a year old, afterward called thynnus), Plin. 9, 15, 18; 32, 11, 53; Juv. 7, 120.

Pĕlasgi, ōrum, *m.*, Πηλασγοί, *The oldest inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor, and over Crete, Latium, and Etruria*, Serv. Virg. A. 2, 83; 8, 600; Mel. 1, 16; 19; 2, 2; Plin. 3, 5, 8.—**II.** Transf., poet., for *Greeks*: quem . . . Pelasgi . . . Demisere neci, Virg. A. 2, 83: so Ov. M. 12, 19; 13, 13; 14, 562; id. Fast. 2, 281, et al.

II. Derivv.: **A. Pĕlasgĭa,** ae, *f.*: **1.** *An old name of the Peloponnesus*, Plin. 4, 4, 5.—**2.** *A district of Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 7, 14.—**3.** *The Isle of Lesbos*, Plin. 5, 31, 39.

B. Pĕlasgĭas, ădis, *adj. f.*, *Pelasgian*, poet. for *Grecian*: Pelasgiades urbes, Ov. Her. 9, 3.

C. Pĕlasgis, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Pelasgian*, poet. for *Grecian, Lesbian*: P. Sappho, Ov. Her. 15, 217.

D. Pĕlasgus, a, um, *adj.*, *Pelasgian*, for *Grecian*: quum veter occubuit Priamus sub Marte Pelasgo, Enn. Ann. 1, 23: pubes Pelasga, Virg. A. 9, 154: ars, id. ib. 2, 152: quercus, *Dodonean*, Ov. A. A. 2, 541: laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39.

† **pĕlĕcānus** and **pĕlĭcānus,** i, *m.* = πελεκάν, πελεκᾶς, πελεκᾶνος, *A pelican*, Hier. in Psalm. 101.

† **pĕlĕcīnon,** i, *n.* = πελεκῖνος, *A kind of sun-dial in the shape of a two-edged axe*, Vitr. 9, 9.

† **pĕlĕcīnos,** i, *m.* = πελεκῖνος, *Hatchet-vetch, a weed that grows among lentils*, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155. Collat. form, *pelecina*, Not. Tir. p. 168.

Pēlēĭus, a, um, v. Peleus, *no.* II., A.

pĕlēthrŏnĭa, ae, v. the follg. art.

Pĕlēthrŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithae and Centaurs, Pelethronian*: Lapitha, Virg. G. 3, 115: antra, Luc. 6, 386: pinus, *a spear cut on the Pelethronian mountains*, Stat. Th. 2, 593: Pelethronia cithara, *of Achilles* (because he, a native of Thessaly, had learned of Chiron the Thessalian to play the cithara), Auct. Priap. 17:—pelethronia, ae, *f.*, *Centaury*, App. Herb. 34.

Pēleus, ĕi and ĕos (*gen.*, Peleos, Val. Fl. 1, 131.—*Acc.*, Pelea, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 17.—*Voc.*, Peleu, Catull. 64, 26; Hor. A. P. 104.—*Abl.*, Peleo, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57), *m.*, Πηλεύς, *A king of Thessaly, son of Aeacus, brother of Telamon, half-brother of Phocus, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles, and a sharer in the expedition of the Argonauts*, Hyg. Fab. 14; Ov. M. 11, 221; Catull. 64, 19; Hor. A. P. 96; Val. Fl. 1, 131.

II. Derivv.: **A. Pēlēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Peleian*, poet. for *Achillean*: facta, Sil. 13, 803: virgo, *of Achilles* (*Briseis*), Stat. Ach. 2, 210.—**B. Pēlīdes,** ae, *m.*, *The son of Peleus*, i. e. *Achilles*: Ov. Her. 8, 83: Pelidae currus, Virg. A. 12, 350; Hor. Od. 1, 6, 6: lites inter Peliden et inter Atriden, id. Ep. 1, 2, 12; Ov. M. 12, 605.

Pĕlĭa, ae, v. 2. Pelias, *ad init.*

Pēlĭăcus, a, um, v. Pelion, *no.* II., A.

1. Pèlĭas, ădis, *f.*: **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Pelias*; v. 2. Pelias, *no.* II.—**II.** Pĕlīas, ădis, *f.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pelion*; v. Pelion, *no.* II., C.

2. Pèlĭas (*nom.*, Pelia, Sen. Med. 201; 276), ae, *m.*, Πελίας, *A king of Thessaly, son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, brother of Neleus, half-brother of Aeson, and father of Acastus. Being appointed by his brother Aeson guardian to the latter's son Jason, he sought, when Jason grew up, to rid himself of the charge by inciting him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return, Pelias was slain by his own daughters, at the artful instigation of Medea*, Ov. M. 7, 304; Hyg. Fab. 24; Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 217; Val. Fl. 1, 22, et saep.—**II.** Hence **Pĕlĭădes,** *The daughters of Pelias, who, at the instigation of Medea, who had promised to restore him to youth, cut him to pieces, and boiled him in a caldron*: Phaedr. 4, 7, 16; cf. Hyg. Fab. 24.

pĕlĭcānus, v. pelecanus.

Pelīdes, ae, v. Peleus, *no.* II., B.

Pēligni, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Central Italy, contiguous to the Frentani and Marrucini, descendants of the Sabines*, in the mod. *Abruzzo citeriore*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Liv. 8, 6; 9, 41 *sq.*; Mann. Ital. 1, p. 498; Abeken, Mittelitalien, p. 91: Niebuhr, Gesch. 1, p. 100 *sq.*:—in Pelignos proficisci, *into the Pelignian territory*, Liv. 8, 6; so, in Pelignis, *in the country of the Peligni*, Plin. 11, 14, 14. **II.** Deriv., **Pēlignus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Peligni, Pelignian*: Peligna cohors, Enn. Ann. 8, 5: miles, Ov. F. 3, 95: frigora, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 8: Peligni ruris alumnus, *i. e. Ovid*, who was born in the Pelignian city of Sulmo, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 3; cf. id. ib. 8: Pelignae anus, *i. e. sorceresses* (because the Pelignians, as neighbors of the Marsians, were reputed to practice sorcery), Hor. Epod. 17, 60.

‡ **Pelina,** ae, *f.* *A goddess of the Pelignians*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 99, 3; 367, 1.

Pēlĭon, ii, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, Pelios, Plin. 4, 8, 15.—Pelio, scanned as a dissyl. per syniz., Sil. 3, 495), Πήλιον, *A high mountain in Thessaly, a continuation of Ossa*, now *Petras*, Plin. 2, 65, 65; Virg. G. 3, 94; Ov. M. 12, 513; 1, 155.

II. Derivv.: **A. Pēlĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pelion*: vertex, Catull. 64, 1; so, apex, Ov. F. 1, 308; and, juga, Stat. Ach. 1, 321: trabs, *i. e. the Argo* (because built of timber from Pelion), Prop. 3, 22, 12; also, P. carina, Val. Fl. 8, 417; cf. also, P. cuspis, *of Achilles*, cut on Pelion, Ov. M. 12, 74; so, axis, *the chariot of Achilles*, Sen. Troad. 414.

B. Pēlĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pelion, Pelian*: in nemore Pelio, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22, 34; so, in imitation, nemus, Phaedr. 4, 7, 6.

C. Pēlĭas, ădis, *f.*, *That comes from Pelion*: Pelias hasta, *the spear of Achilles* (because its shaft came from Pelion), Ov. Her. 3, 126: pinus, *the Argo*, Stat. Th. 5, 335:—Pelias, abs. for *a spear*, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 165.

Pella, ae, and **Pelle,** ēs, *f.*, Πέλλα, *A city of remote antiquity in Macedonia, the birth-place of Alexander the Great*, now *Pilla*, Plin. 4, 10, 17; Liv. 44, 46; 36, 7; 42, 51; Cic. Att. 3, 8, 2.—**II.** Deriv., **Pellaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pella, Pellaean*: **A.** Lit.: unus Pellaeo juveni non sufficit orbis, *i. e. for Alexan-*

der, Juv. 10, 168; also, ductor, Luc. 3, 233: tyrannus, Mart. 9, 44· Pellaeus Eoum qui domuit Porum, Claud. II. Cons. Honor. 373: Pellaeo ponte Niphaten adstrinxit, Sil. 13, 765: Pellaei proles vesana Philippi, Luc. 10, 20.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *Macedonian:* gladius, Luc. 9, 1073: sarissae, id. 8, 298: aula, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 32.

2. Because Alexander founded Alexandria, in Egypt, *Alexandrian:* Pellaeae arces, Luc. 9, 153: muri, id. 10, 511: gula, because the Alexandrians were famous gourmands, Mart. 13, 85.—And,

3. In a gen. sense, *Egyptian:* Pellaei gens fortunata Canopi, Virg. G. 4, 287: puer, *i. e. Ptolemy*, Luc. 8, 607; also, rex, id. 9, 1016; cf., diadema, id. 5, 60: sceptra, Sil. 11, 383: domus, *the palace of the Ptolemies*, Luc. 8, 475.

pellācĭa, ae, *f.* [pellax] *An allurement, enticement, blandishment:* **I.** In gen. (poet. and very rarely; perh. *ἅπαξ εἰρημ.*; for in Virg. G. 4, 443, fallacia is the critically correct reading; v. Wagner, *ad loc.*): placidi pellacia ponti, Lucr. 5, 1002. —**II.** In partic., *Seduction* (post-class.): Jovialis monumentum pellaciae, Arn. 5, 171; id. 4, 147.

Pellaeus, a, um, v. Pella, *no.* II.

pellārĭus, ĭi *m.* [pellis] *One that prepares skins, a furrier* (a post-class. word; cf. Var. L. L. 8, 30, § 55 ed. Müll.): Firm. Math. 4, 7; cf., "pellarius, *πελλοράφος*," Gloss. Philox.

pellax, ācis, *adj.* [pellicio] *Seductive, deceitful* (poet. and post-class.): invidia pellacis Ulixi, Virg. A. 2, 90; Arn. 5, 188.

***pellĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [pellis] *Clothed in a skin* or *skins:* Paul. Nol. carm. 17, 243 dub. (*al.* pileatus).

pellĕcĕbrae, v. perlecebrae.

***pellectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [pellego] *A reading through:* Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1 (*al.* per lectionem).

pellectus, a, um, *Part.*, from pellicio.

pellĕgo, ĕre, v. perlego.

Pellēne, ēs, *f.*, Πελλήνη, *A city of Achaia, on the Gulf of Corinth, between Sicyon and Aegira*, Liv. 33, 15. —**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pellēnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pellenian;* hence, subst., Pellenaei, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Pellene*, Plin. 4, 5, 6. —**B. Pellēnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Pellenian:* ager, Liv. 33, 14: Timocrates, *of Pellene*, id. 34, 29.

Pellendŏnes and **Pĕlendŏnes,** um, *m.* *A Celtiberian people*, Plin. 3, 3, 4; 4, 20, 34; Inscr. Grut. 111, 5.

‡**pellesuina,** ae, *f.* *A shop in which skins or hides were dressed and sold, a furrier's shop, a leather-dresser's shop, a leather-shop:* Var. L. L. 8, 30, § 55 ed. Müll.: "PELLESVMA (leg. PELLESVINA) *βυρσεῖον* (*a tannery*)," Gloss. Philox. (The word seems to be composed of pellis-suo.)

†**pellex,** ĭcis, *f.*, *παλλακίς*, *A kept mistress, concubine* of a married man (usually with the gen. of the wife whose rival she is).

I. Lit.: "antiqui proprie eam *pellicem* nominabant, quae uxorem habenti nubebat. Cui generi mulierum etiam poena constituta est a Numa Pompilio hac lege: PELLEX ARAM IVNONIS NE TANGITO," *etc.*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 ed. Müll.; cf. Gell. 4, 3, 3; and. libro Memorialium Masurius scribit: *Pellicem* apud antiquos eam habitam, quae, quum uxor non esset, cum aliquo tamen vivebat eamque nunc vero nomine *amicam*, paulo honestiore *concubinam* appellari, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 144; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 39; id. Merc. 4, 1, 24: filiae pellex, Cic. Clu. 70, 199 (also cited in Cic. Or. 30, 108): tune eris et matris pellex et adultera patris? Ov. M. 10, 347:—illa Jovis magni pellex metuenda sorori, id. Her. 14, 95: fugit (Medea) ulta pellicem, Magni Creontis filiam, Hor. Epod. 5, 63.—Poet., of the cows, as rivals of Pasiphae, who had become enamored of a bull, Ov. A. A. 1, 321.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A kept mistress, concubine*, in gen. (post-class.): Curt. 10, 1; cf., "Granius Flaccus scribit, *pellicem* quosdam vocare eam, quae uxoris loco sine nuptiis in domo sit," Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 144.

B. Of *A male prostitute* (post-class.): Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 ed. Müll.: Dolabella eum (Caesarem) *pellicem* reginae (appellavit), as the favorite of King Nicomedes, Suet. Caes. 49; so in apposition, pellices ministri, Mart. 12, 97.

***C.** Comically for *A substitute:* quoties pellex culcita facta mea est (*sc.* matellae), Mart. 14, 119.

‡**pellĭcātor** qui pellicit ad fraudem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 ed. Müll.

pellĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [pellex] *A cohabiting with a kept mistress, concubinage:* pellicatus suspicio, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: Arinis uxorem pellicatus dolore concitatam, id. Scaur. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 689 P.: matris, id. Cluent. 5, 13; so Just. 7, 4.

pellĭcĕo, ēre, v. pellicio.

pellĭcĕus, a, um, v. pellicius.

pellĭcĭo or **perlĭcĭo,** lexi, lectum, 3. (collat. form, pellĭcĕo, ēre, acc. to Charis. p. 217 P.; Diom. p. 364 ib., prob. on account of the *perf.* pellicuit, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 877 P.) [per-lacio] *v. a.* *To allure, entice, inveigle, decoy:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): "*pellexit*, in fraudem induxit," Paul. ex Fest. p. 207 ed. Müll., Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 68: is senem per epistolas Pellexit, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18: mulierem imbecilli consilii pellexit ad se, Cic. Fl. 30: animum adolescentis, id. Cluent. 5: populum in servitutem, Liv. 4, 15 *fin.:* qui Chaucos ad deditionem pellicerent, Tac. A. 11, 19: militem donis, populum annona, cunctos dulcedine otii pellexit, id. ib. 1, 2: Florus pellicere alam equitum, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 42.—Poet.: nec poterat quemquam placidi pellacia ponti Subdola pellicere in fraudem ridentibus undis, Lucr. 5, 1003; id. 6, 1000.

B. Transf., in relig. lang.: alienam segetem (alienas fruges, *etc.*), *To draw away the fruits of another's land to one's own* by incantations and magical arts: Serv. Virg. E. 8, 99: atque satas alio vidi traducere messes, Virg. l. l.: C. Furius, Plin. 18, 6, § 41.

II. Trop.: mea quidem sententia multo majorem partem sententiarum sale tuo et lepore et politissimis facetiis pellexisti, *have brought over to your side*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243.

pellĭcĭus (pellĭcĕus), a, um, *adj.* [pellis] *Made of skins:* tunicam et stragula pellicia habere, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 25: tunica, Pall. 1, 43: sella, Lampr. Elag. 4.—**II.** Subst., "*pellicium*, *βαίτη*," Gloss. Philox.

‡**pellĭco,** are [pellex], *v. a.* *To rival:* "*pellico*, *ζηλείω*," Gloss. Philox.

pellĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pellis] *A small skin* or *hide:* haedina, Cic. Mur. 36: caprina, Plin. 30, 11, 30: furtivae aurum pelliculae, *i. e. the golden fleece*, Juv. 1, 12. —Proverb.: pelliculam curare, *to take care of one's skin*, i. e. *to make much of one's self*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 38 (for which, *cutem* curare, id. Ep. 1, 2, 29; 1, 4, 15):—memento in pellicula, cerdo, tenere tua, *i. e. stick to your last, keep within your own sphere*, Mart. 3, 16: pelliculam veterem retinere, *i. e. to keep to one's old courses*, Pers. 5, 116.

***pellĭcŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [pellicio] *An alluring, enticement:* Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll.; v. Meyer Orat. fragmm. p. 147 and 148.

pellĭcŭlo, are, *v. a.* [pellis] *To cover over with skins:* opercula vasorum, Col. 12, 39: vas, id. 12, 46: "*pelliculare*, *δερματῶσαι, ὑποδερματίζειν*," Gloss. Philox.

pellĭger, era, erum, *adj.* [pellis-gero] *Clad in skins* or *furs*, Venant. Fort. 9, 5 (*al.* belligeri).

Pellĭnaeum, i, *n.* *A city in Thessaly*, Liv. 36, 10; 13; 14; Plin. 4, 8, 15.

pellĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [pellis] *Made of skins:* femoralia, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 28, ed. Maj.

pellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A furrier:* supellex pellionis, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 52; so Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24; Aurel. Arcad. Dig. 50, 66 *fin.*

pellĭon, ii, *n.* *A plant, called also* daphnoides, App. Herb. 58.

‡**pellĭōnārĭus,** ii, *m.* [pellio] *One who prepared skins for the use of soldiers, a military furrier*, Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 2, *n.* 1

‡**pellirem** galerum, quia fiebat ex pelle, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 ed. Müll.

pellis, is, *f.* *A skin, hide* (of a beast), whether on the body or taken off; *a felt, pelt*, etc.

I. Lit.: Var. R. R. 2, 1, 6: rana rugosam inflavit pellem, Phaedr. 1, 23, 4; Col. 6, 13, 2: nationes caprarum pellibus vestitae, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 11; cf., quam tu numquam vides nisi cum pelle caprina, Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.:* pelles pro velis, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: fulvique insternor pelle leonis, Virg. A. 2, 722: pelles perficere, Plin. 24, 11, 56: pelles candidas conficere, id. 13, 6, 13: pelles colore aureo ducere, id. 28, 9, 40.—Poet., of the human *skin:* frigida pellis Duraque, Lucr. 6, 1193; so Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 28; Capt. 1, 2, 32:—"*pellem* habere Hercules fingitur, ut homines cultus antiqui admoneantur. Lugentes quoque diebus luctus in pellibus sunt," Paul. ex Fest, p. 207 ed. Müll.—Proverb.: detrahere pellem, *i. e. to pull off the mask* which conceals a person's faults, Hor. S. 2, 1, 64: introrsum turpis, speciosus pelle decora, *with a showy outside*, id. Ep. 1, 16, 45; cf. Pers. 4, 14: quiescere in propria pelle, *to be content with one's own state* or *condition*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 22 (v. pellicula): caninam pellem rodere, *i. e. to speak ill of a slanderer*, Mart. 5, 60.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A garment, article of clothing* made of skin: Col. 1, 8; cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 19: pes in pelle natet, *in the shoe*, id. A. A. 1, 516; Pers. 5, 140.

B. *A tent* for soldiers (because it was covered with skins); usually in the phrase sub pellibus, *in the camp:* ut non multum imperatori sub ipsis pellibus otii relinquatur, Cic. Acad. 2, 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 29 *fin.* (Caesar) sub pellibus hiemare constituit, id. B. C. 3, 13 *fin.*; cf. Liv. 37, 39: durare sub pellibus, id. 5, 2; Tac. A. 13, 35:—pellium nomine, *for making shields*, Cic. Pis. 36.

C. *Parchment:* pellibus exiguis artatur Livius ingens, *on little parchments*, Mart. 14, 190.

pellītus, a, um, *adj.* [pellis] *Covered with skins, clad in skins:* testes, *i. e. the witnesses from Sardinia*, where skins were used for clothing, Cic. Scaur. § 45; cf. pelliti Sardi, Liv. 23, 40: patres, Prop. 4, 1, 11:—pellitae oves, *sheep which, for the sake of protecting their fine wool, were covered with skins*, "Var. R. R. 2, 2, 18;" Hor. Od. 2, 6, 10: habitus, *garments of skin*, Prud. Psych. 226.

pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3. (*plusquamp.* pulserat, Amm. 30, 5 *fin.*) *v. a.*, *To beat, strike, knock* any thing or *at* any thing; *to push, impel, propel.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so mostly poet.): pectora pellite tonsis, Enn. in Fest. s. v. TONSA, p. 356 ed. Müll.: terram pede, Lucr. 5, 1401; so, terram ter pede (in the tripudium), Hor. Od. 3, 18, 15: humum pedibus, Catull. 61, 14: fores, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 4; so id. ib. 5, 3, 2: spumat sale rate pulsum, Enn. Ann. 14, 6; cf., unda pulsa remis, Cic. Acad. fragm. ap. Non. 162, 30; so, vada remis, Catull. 64, 58: (arbor) ventis pulsa, Lucr. 5, 1095: nervi pulsi, *struck*, Cic. Brut. 54; so, lyra pulsa manu, Ov. M. 10, 205; cf., classica pulsa, *i. e. blown*, Tib. 1, 1, 46.

B. In partic.: **I.** *To drive out, thrust* or *turn out, expel;* esp. milit., *to drive back, discomfit, rout* the enemy (so freq. and quite class.): quum viri boni lapidibus e foro pellerentur, Cic. Pis. 10, 23; so, omnes ex Galliae finibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 11; and, praesidium ex arce, Nep. Pelop. 3, *fin.:* a foribus pellere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 113; so, pellor ab agris patriis, Ov. M. 14, 477; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 9; and, aliquem a sacris, Ov. Ib. 624: aquam de agro, Plin. 18, 26, 62: possessores suis sedibus, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78; so, aliquem sedibus, Sall. J. 41, 8: aliquem possessionibus, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: aliquem civitate, id. Parad. 4: loco, Liv. 10, 6: aliquem regno, Hor. S. 1, 6, 13; Just. 35, 1.—Without indicating the place whence: qui armis perterritus, fugatus, pulsus est, Cic. Caecin. 11, 31: hostes pelluntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62, 3; cf., milites pulsi fugatique, Sall. J. 74 *fin.:* exsules tyrannorum injuria pulsi, *driven out, banished*, Liv. 34, 26, 12; so, Athenienses Diagoram philosophum pepulerunt, Val. Max. 1, 1, 7 extr.—Specifying the place whither: miles pellitur foras, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 11: in exsilium pulsus, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56.

2. In milit. lang., *To beat, conquer, overcome* the enemy: exercitum ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum missum, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 4: compluribus his proeliis pulsis, id. ib. 1, 10, 5: Romanos pulsos superatosque, id. ib. 2, 24 *fin.*, etc.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To strike, touch, move, affect, impress*, etc. (quite classical): totum corpus hominis et ejus omnis vultus omnesque voces, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: quemadmodum visa nos pellerent, id. Acad. 2, 10, 30; cf., visa enim ista quum acriter mentem sensumve pepulerunt, accipio, id. ib. 2, 20, 66; id. Fin. 2, 10 *fin.*: species utilitatis pepulit eum, id. Off. 3, 10, 41; cf. id. de Div. 1, 36 *fin.*: quamquam nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit insignis injuria ... tamen, *etc.*, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2: ipsum in Hispania juvenem nullius forma pepulerat captivae, Liv. 30, 14: longi sermonis initium pepulisti, qs. *you have struck the chord of a long discussion*, Cic. Brut. 87 Meyer. *N. cr.*

B. In partic.: **1.** *To drive out* or *away, to expel*: maestitiam ex animis, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43: procul a me dolorem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 27: pulsus corde dolor, Virg. A. 6, 382: famem glande, Ov. M. 14, 216; so, sitim, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 14: frigoris vim tectis, Cic. Off. 2, 4: somnum, Sil. 7, 300; Col. poët. 10, 69: morbos arte Phoebea, Ov. F. 3, 827; curas vino, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 31.

2. *To beat, conquer, overcome* (very rarely): si animus hominem pepulit, actum'st: animo servit non sibi; Sin ipse animum pepulit, vivit, victor victorum cluet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 32 *sq.*: alicui pudicitiam, id. Epid. 4, 1, 15.

Pellōnĭa, ae, *f.* [pello] *A goddess who puts the enemy to flight*, Arn. 4, 128; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21 *fin.*; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 257.

† **pellos,** i, *adj.* = πελλός or πέλλος, η, ον, *Dark-colored*: Plin. 10, 60, 79.

pellūcĕo and **perlūcĕo,** xi, 2. *v. n.* [per-luceo] *To shine through, shine forth, be visible; to be seen through, to be transparent, pellucid* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ita is pellucet, quasi laterna Punica, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 29: perlucens aether, Cic. N. D. 2, 21: amethysti perlucent omnes violaceo colore. Plin. 37, 9, 40: perlucens amictus, Ov. M. 4, 313: Cretice pelluces, *i. e. you wear a transparent Cretan garment*, Juv. 2, 78: perlucens toga, Sen. Ep. 114; Plin. 9, 15, 20:—perlucens avena, *i. e. with many holes*, Tib. 3, 4, 71: perlucens ruina, Juv. 11, 13: pellucet omnis regia (because the walls are fallen down), Sen. Her. Fur. 1001.

II. Trop., *To shine through* or *forth, to appear; to be transparent, pellucid*: illud ipsum quod honestum decorumque dicimus quasi perlucet ex eis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: pellucens oratio, id. Brut. 79: mores dicentis ex oratione pelluceant, Quint. 6, 2, 13: perlucet omne regiae vitium domus, *is apparent*, Sen. Ag. 148.

* **pellūcĭdĭtas** (perl.), ātis, *f.* [pellucidus] *Transparency, pellucidness*: vitri, Vitr. 2, 8.

* **pellūcĭdŭlus** (perl.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Bright, shining, glittering*: lapis, Catull. 69, 3.

pellūcĭdus (perl.), a, um, *adj.* [perluceo] *Transparent, pellucid*: **I.** Lit.: membrana, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: deos induxit Epicurus perlucidos et perflabiles, id. de Div. 2, 17: fons, Ov. Her. 15, 157; cf., arcanique fides prodiga perlucidior vitro, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 16:—perlucidus, crepidatus, armillatus, *in a transparent garment*, Sen. Const. Sap. 18; so, pellucidus ostro, Mart. 12, 38.

II. Transf., *Very bright*: illustris et perlucida stella, Cic. de Div. 1, 57.

pellŭo, v. perluo.

‡ **pellŭvĭa,** ae, *f.*, and ‡ **pellŭvĭum,** ĭi, *n.* *A vessel for washing the feet in, a foot-tub*: Fest. p. 160 and 161 ed. Müll.; cf., "PELLVVIVM, ποδονιπτήρ," Gloss. Philox.

Pĕlŏpēa, Pĕlŏpēĭas, Pĕlŏpēïs, Pĕlŏpēïus, Pĕlŏpēus, Pĕlŏpĭdae, v. Pelops.

Pĕlŏpĭdas, ae, *m.*, Πελοπίδας, *A celebrated Theban general, a friend of Epaminondas*, Just. 6, 9; Nep. Vit. Pelop.

Pĕlŏpĭus, a, um, v. Pelops.

Pĕlŏponnēsus, i, *f.*, Πελοπόννησος (the Island of Pelops), *The Peloponnesus*, the southern part of Greece, so named from Pelops, who settled there, the mod. *Morea*, Mela, 2, 3, 3; 4; 7; 8; 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 4, 5; Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 8; Tusc. 3, 22; Fam. 7, 28, 1.—Proverb.: nos juveni, ut rogas, suppeditabimus et Peloponnesum ipsam sustinebimus, *i. e. will exert ourselves to the utmost, will try to make impossibilities possible* (prob. an intensive form of the Gr. prov., Ἀρκαδίαν μ' αἰτεῖς, μέγα μ' αἰτεῖς), Cic. Att. 10, 12 *fin.*; cf. id. 10, 5, 2.

II. Transf.: **A. Pĕlŏponnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Peloponnesian*; hence Peloponnenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The Peloponnesians* (post-class.): Just. 13, 5.

B. Pĕlŏponnēsĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Peloponnesian*: litus, Mel. 2, 7, 16: ora, id. 2, 3, 8: gentes, id. 2, 3, 5: bellum, Cic. Rep. 3, 32; id. Off. 1, 24, 84.—In the *plur.*, Peloponnesiaci, ōrum, *m.*, *The Peloponnesians*, Mel. 2, 3, 9.

C. Pĕlŏponnēsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Peloponnesian*: civitates, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3: bellum, Nep. Alcib. 3; Thras. 1: circa Peloponnesia tempora, *about the time of the Peloponnesian war*, Quint. 12, 10, 4.—Hence Peloponnesii, ōrum, *m.*, *The Peloponnesians*, Var. R. R. 2, 6, 2; Vellej. 1, 2.

Pĕlops, ŏpis, *m.*, Πέλοψ: **I.** *Son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus; in his childhood he was served up to the gods by his father for food, but was recalled to life by Jupiter, who gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Ceres* (humeroque Pelops insignis eburno, Virg. G. 3, 7). *Being afterward driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and by artifice obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter of King Oenomaus, whom he succeeded on his throne. By means of the wealth which he brought with him, he acquired so great an influence, that the entire peninsula was called, after him, the Island of Pelops* (Peloponnesus), Hyg. Fab. 83, 84; Serv. Virg. G. 3, 7; Cic. N. D. 3, 21; Tusc. 1, 44; 2, 27; 3, 12.—Pelope natus, *i. e. Thyestes*, an old poet (Pac. or Att.) in Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26.

B. Derivv.: **1. Pĕlŏpēïas,** ădis, *f.*, *Pelopian, Peloponnesian*: Pelopeïadesque Mycenae, Ov. M. 6, 414.

2. Pĕlŏpēïs, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Pelopian, Peloponnesian*: Pelopeides undae, *the sea that surrounds the Peloponnesus*, Ov. F. 4, 285.—Hence, Pelopeides, um, *f.*, *The Argive women*, Stat. Th. 10, 50; 12, 540.

3. Pĕlŏpēïus, a, um, *adj.*: **a.** *Pelopian*: Pelopeius Atreus, Ov. Her. 8, 27: virgo, *i. e. Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon*, id. Trist. 4, 4, 67: arva, *i. e. Phrygia, the native country of Pelops*, id. Met. 8, 622.—Subst., Pelopeia, ae, *f.*, *A female descendant of Pelops*, Ov. M. 8, 81.—**b.** *Peloponnesian*: Pelopeia sedes, *i. e. the seat of Creon, king of Corinth*, Sen. Med. 891: oppida, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 188: regna, *the Peloponnesus*, Stat. Th. 1, 117.

4. Pĕlŏpēus, a, um, *adj.*: **a.** *Pelopian*: P. Agamemnon, Prop. 4, 6, 33: domus, *the race of the Pelopides*, id. 3, 17, 19: P. Orestes, Luc. 7, 778.—Subst., Pelopea, ae, *f.*, *The daughter of Pelops*, Ov. Ib. 361; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 291.—*The name of a tragedy*, Juv. 7, 92; Mart. 11, 13.—**b.** *Peloponnesian*: Pelopea phalanx, *the Argive army*, Stat. Th. 7, 422.—Poet., in a more extended sense, for *Grecian*: Pelopea ad moenia venturam, *i. e. to Greece*, Virg. A. 2, 193.

5. Pĕlŏpĭdae, ārum, *m.*, *The descendants of Pelops* (notorious for their crimes), *the Pelopides*, Hyg. Fab. 86; an old poet in Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 2; 7, 30, 1; id. Att. 14, 12, 2; 15, 11, 3 (applied by Cic. to the adherents of Caesar).

6. Pĕlŏpĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Pelopian*: Pelopia domus, Sen. Agam. 7.—**II.** *A slave's name*, Cic. Att. 14, 8, 1.

Pĕlōrĭas, ădis, *f.*, Πελωριάς, *A promontory at the northeastern extremity of Sicily*, the mod. *Capo di Faro*: jamque Peloriaden ... lustrarat, Ov. F. 4, 479.

† **1. pĕlōris,** ĭdis, *f.* = πελωρίς, *A large shell-fish, the giant muscle*, Var. L. L. 5, 12, § 77; Hor. S. 2, 4, 32; Cels. 2, 29; Plin. 32, 9, 31; Mart. 6, 11; 10, 37.

2. Pĕlōris, ĭdis, *f.* = Πελωρίς, *A promontory on the northeastern extremity of Sicily*, the mod. *Capo di Faro*, Mel. 2, 7, 15; 16: ad Peloridem accedere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 3.

Pĕlōrus (-os), i, *m.*, and **Pĕlōrum,** i, *n.*, Πέλωρος, *A promontory on the northeastern coast of Sicily*, the mod. *Capo di Faro*: Peloros, Ov. M. 13, 727: Pelorus, Sil. 14, 78: Pelorum, Plin. 3, 5, 10.—**II.** Deriv., **Pĕlōrĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pelorian*: regio, Sol. 5.

† **pelta,** ae, *f.* = πέλτη, *A small, light shield in the shape of a half-moon*, originally used by the Thracians and other barbarous people, Liv. 28, 5, 11; Virg. A. 1, 490; 7, 743; Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 96; Sil. 2, 80; Plin. 12, 5, 11; Sen. Hipp. 402.

† **peltastae,** ārum, *m.* = πελτάσται, *A soldier armed with the* pelta, *a peltast*: Liv. 28, 5, 11: cetrati, quos *peltastas* vocant, Liv. 31, 36.

peltātus, a, um, *adj.* [pelta] *Armed with the* pelta: Ov. Am. 2, 14, 2; id. Her. 21, 117: Amazon, Mart. 9, 102: cohors, Claud. Fescenn. de nupt. Honor. et Mar. 33.

peltĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pelta-fero] *Bearing*, i. e. *armed with the* pelta: puellae, *i. e. Amazons*, Stat. Th. 12, 761.

Pēlūsĭum, ii, *n.*, Πηλούσιον, *An Egyptian city at the eastern mouth of the Nile*, the mod. Castle of *Tineh*, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 10, 30, 45; Caes. B. C. 3, 103; Liv. 44, 19; cf. Mann. Afric. 1, p. 489 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pēlūsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pelusiac*: lens, Virg. G. 1, 228: linum, Plin. 19, 1, 2, *n.* 3: ostium Nili, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 5, 10, 11: via, *leading to Pelusium*, id. 6, 29, 33.—**B. Pēlūsĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pelusian*: mala, Col. 5, 10 *fin.*—**C. Pēlūsĭōta** or **Pēlūsĭōtes,** ae, *m.*, *The Pelusians*: Pelusiotae caepe non edunt, Gell. 20, 8: *acc.*, Pelusioten, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, *n.* 7.—**D. Pēlūsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pelusian*: vada Pelusia, Luc. 8, 466: linteum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 12: munera, Mart. 13, 9.

‡ **pelvicŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [pelvis] *A small basin*: "pelvis, pelvicula," Not. Tir p. 164.

pelvis, is (*acc.*, pelvim, v. in the follg., and cf. Prisc. p. 757 P.; *abl.*, pelvi and pelve, v. in the follg.), *f.* [πέλις, πέλυς] *A basin, laver*: *acc.*, pelvim, Laber. in Non. 543, 27; so Caecil. ib. 28: patulas effundere pelves, Juv. 3, 276; id. 6, 440: *abl.*, pelvi, Plin. 31, 3, 27; so id. 28, 8, 27: unguentum in argentea pelve, Petr. 70; Plin. 30, 2, 2.

† **pemma,** ătis, *n.* = πέμμα, *Pastry*: panis, pemma, lucuns, Var. in Non. 131, 24: vinum, pemma, lucuns, id. ib. 26.

pĕnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [penus] *Of* or *for provisions*: cella, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; so id. Verr. 2, 2, 2; cf., "a celando *cellam* appellarunt; *penariam*, ubi penus," Var. L. L. 5, 33, § 162; and, "*penora* dicuntur res necessariae ad victum quotidianum, et locus eorum *penarius*," Paul. ex Fest. p. 211 ed. Müll.

Pĕnas, ātis, v. Penates.

Pĕnātes, ĭum ("*Penatis* singulariter Labeo Antistius posse dici putat, quia pluraliter *Penates* dicuntur, quum patiatur proportio etiam *Penas* dici, ut *optimas, primas*, Antias," Fest. p. 253 ed. Müll. A singular, however, is inconceivable as applied to these deities, which always appear in the plural; and for ΔENAS = ΠENAS, which some assume in Dion. Hal. 1, 68, it is prob. most correct to read ΔIS ΜΑΓΝΙΣ, v. Ambrosch, Studien und Andeut. vol. i., p. 231 *sq.*—*Acc. plur.*, PENATEIS, perh. Tab. Bant. lin. 22), *m.* [from the root PEN, whence penitus, penetro, expressing the idea of entering, interior; hence, as deities of the interior of the house] *The Penates*, old Latin guardian deities of the household, and of the state formed of a union of households, whose seat was originally in Lavinium; usually connected with dii: IN VELIA APVD AEDEM DEVM PENATIVM, Inscr. ap Var. L. L. 5, 8, § 54; cf., aedes deorum Penatium in Velia, Liv. 45, 16, and, AEDEM DEVM PENATIVM IN VELIA,

Monum. Ancyr.: dii Penates, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 5 *sq.*: in mensa penatium deorum, Naev. in Prob. Virg. E. 6, 31 Scalig.: sanctis Penatium deorum larumque familiarium sedibus, Cic. Rep. 5, 5; id. Deiot. 5, 15: MENS. IANVAR. SACRIFICANT. DIS. PENATIBVS, Calend. Farnes. ap. Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 380: V. S., Inscr. Orell. *n.* 1677; cf. ib. 1675 and 1678: DIIS. DEABVS PENATIBVS FAMILIARIBVS ET IOVI CETERISQVE DIIBVS, ib. 2118.—Without dii: vos penates patriique dii, Cic. Sest. 20, 45: Ilium in Italiam portans victosque penates, Virg. A. 1, 68; id. ib. 5, 62: impudens liqui patrios penates, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 49: hostia Mollivit aversos penates, id. ib. 3, 23, 19; so, iniqui, id. ib. 2, 4, 15: IVNIANI, Inscr. Orell. *n.* 1587.—Cf., respecting the Penates, Cic. N. D. 2, 27; Var. and Nigid in Arn. 3, 123; Macr. 3, 4; Serv. Virg. A. 2, 296 and 325; Hartung. Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 75 *sq.*; Klausen, Aeneas und die Penaten.

II. Transf., *A dwelling, home* (cf. Lares, *no.* II.): Quintius a suis diis penatibus praeceps ejectus, Cic. Quint. 26: nostris succede penatibus hospes, Virg. A. 8, 123: ferro Libycos populare penates, id. ib. 1, 227: conducti penates, Mart. 8, 75.—Poet., of the *cells* of bees: Virg. G. 4, 155. Also, of the *temple of a god*: Stat. Th. 1, 643.

* **pĕnātĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penates-gero] *Bearing with him his guardian gods*: Ov. M. 15, 450.

* **pĕnātor,** ōris, *m.* [penus] *One who carries provisions*: Cato in Fest. p. 237 ed. Müll.; cf. Meyer Oratt. fragmm. p. 51 ed. alt.

pendens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from pendeo.

pendĕo, pĕpendi, 2. *v. n.* [pendo] *To hang, hang down, be suspended*: **I.** Lit.: geminique hinc ubera circum Ludunt pendentes pueri, Enn. Ann. 1, 73; imitated by Virg. A. 8, 632: pendent peniculamenta, Enn. Ann. 11, 13: in candelabro pendet strigilis, Var. in Non. 223, 7; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23: sagittae pendebant ab humero, id. ib. 2, 2, 34: ex arbore, id. ib. 2, 3, 26: horrida pendebant molles super ora capilli, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 17: capiti patiar sacros pendere corymbos, Prop. 2, 23. 35: telum . . . summo clypei nequicquam umbone pependit, Virg. A. 2, 544: deque viri collo dulce pependit onus, Ov. F. 2, 760. Of garments: chlamydemque ut pendeat apte, collocat, Ov. M. 2, 733: tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent, Virg. A. 11, 577.—Of slaves, who were suspended when they were flogged: Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 27: quando pendes per pedes, id. ib. 2, 2, 35: ego plectar pendens, nisi, *etc.*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 43; id. Eun. 5, 7, 20.—Poet., of suspended votive offerings: omnibus heu portis pendent mea noxia vota, Prop. 4, 3, 16; Tib. 1, 1, 16: pendebatque vagi pastoris in arbore votum, id. 2, 5, 29; so, pendebit fistula pinu, Virg. E. 7, 24: multaque praeterea sacris in postibus arma, Captivi pendent currus, *etc.*, id. Aen. 7, 184.—Of one who hangs himself: Mart. 8, 61: e trabe sublimi triste pependit onus, Ov. R. Am. 18: pedentem volo Zoilum videre, Mart. 4, 77.—Of any thing hung up for public notice. So of the names of persons accused, Suet. Dom. 9; Plin. Ep. 4, 9; of goods hung up, exposed for sale, Phaedr. 3, 4, 1; transf., of a debtor whose goods are exposed for sale, Suet. Claud. 9 *fin.*—Proverb., pendere filo or tenui filo, *to hang by a thread*, i. e. *to be in great danger*: hac noctu filo pendebit Etruria tota, Enn. Ann. 3, 19: omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 35; Val. Max. 6, 4, 1.

B. Transf. (mostly poet.): **1.** Qs. *To hang in the air, be suspended, to float, hover*: per speluncas saxis structas asperis, pendentibus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; imitated by Lucretius, Lucr. 6, 195: hinc scopulus raucis pendet adesus aquis, Ov. Her. 10, 26: dum sicca tellure licet, dum nubila pendent, Virg. G. 1, 214: hi summo in fluctu pendent, id. Aen. 1, 106: illisaque prora pependit, id. ib. 5, 206; so, Curt. 4, 2, 9: dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo (capros), Virg. E. 1, 77; so, pendentes rupe capellae, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 51. So of birds, which float or hover in the air: olor niveis pendebat in aëra pennis, Ov. M. 7, 379; id. ib. 8, 145: et supra vatem multa pependit avis, Mart. Spect. 21.—Hence, too, of a rapid course: raraque non fracto vestigia pulvere pendent, Stat. Th. 6, 638.

2. *To hang loosely, be unstable, movable*: Ov. M. 11, 232.

3. *To hang about, linger* any where: nostroque in limine pendes, Virg. A. 6, 151.

4. *To hang down, be flaccid, weak, without strength*: fluidos pendere lacertos, Ov. M. 15, 231: pendentesque genas et aniles aspice rugas, Juv. 10, 193.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To hang, rest,* or *depend upon* a person or thing (quite class.): tuorum, qui ex te pendent, Cic. Fam. 6, 22: spes pendet ex fortuna, id. Parad. 2, 17: ex quo verbo tota causa pendebat, id. de Or. 2, 25, 107; id. Fam. 5, 13, 1; so, hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, Hor. S. 1, 4, 6: salus nostra, quae spe exigua extremaque pendet, Cic. Fl. 2; so, oblite, tua nostram pendere salutem, Sil. 3, 109: in sententiis omnium civium famam nostram fortunamque pendere, Cic. Pis. 41; so Luc. 5, 686: deque tuis pendentia Dardana fatis, Sil. 13, 504; Hor. Ep. 1, 1. 105.

B. *To hang upon* a person's mouth, *to gaze fixedly, listen attentively to* one (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Dido) pendet iterum narrantis ab ore, Virg. A. 4, 79; so, narrantis conjux pendet ab ore viri, Ov. Her. 1, 20: ab imagine pendet, Sil. 8, 93; cf. Quint. 11. 3, 72: pervigil Arcadio Tiphys pendebat ab astro, Val. Fl. 1, 481: attentus et pendens, Plin. Ep. 1, 10.—Poet., with a terminal clause: e summo pendent cupida agmina vallo, Noscere quisque suos, Stat. Th. 10, 457.

C. Opp. to motion, *To be suspended, interrupted, discontinued* (poet. and in post-class. prose): pendent opera interrupta, Virg. A. 4, 88: mutui datio interdum pendet, Pomp. Dig. 12, 1, 8: condictio pendet, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 12 *fin.*: actio negotiorum gestorum pendeat, id. ib. 3, 5, 8; id. ib. 24, 1, 11.

D. *To hang suspended, be ready to fall*: nec amicum pendentem corruere patitur, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43.

E. *To be in suspense, to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed*: animus tibi pendet? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 18: nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: ne diutius pendeas, id. Att. 4, 15; Sen. Ep. 69: mortales pavidis cum pendent mentibus, Lucr. 6, 50.—So esp. freq., pendere animi: Clitipho cum spe pendebit animi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 5: exanimatus pendet animi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16: pendeo animi exspectatione Corfiniensi, id. Att. 8, 5: animi pendeo et de te et de me, id. ib. 16, 12: ego animi pendeo, quid illud sit negotii, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 18; so with a relative-clause: ostendis te pendere animi, quamnam rationem, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 11, 12; id. Leg. 1, 3, 9.—Less freq., animo: atque animo noctu pendens eventa timebat, Cic. poët. ap. Non. 204, 8. In the *plur.*, animis: quodsi exspectando et desiderando pendemus animis, cruciamur, angimur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: sollicitis ac pendentibus animis, Liv. 7, 30 *fin.* dub. (*al.* animi, v. Drak. *ad loc.*).—Hence

pendens, entis, *Pa.*: **A.** *Hanging*; in econom. lang., of fruits which are still on the tree, not yet plucked or gathered: vinum, Cato R. R. 147; so, vindemia, Julian. Dig. 19, 1, 25: olea, Cato R. R. 146: fructus, Gaj. Dig. 6, 1, 44.

B. *Pending*; hence, in jurid. Lat., in pendenti esse, *to be pending, undecided, uncertain*: quando in pendenti est, an, *etc.*, Pomp. Dig. 38, 17, 10: in pendenti est posterior solutio ac prior, Ulp. ib. 46, 3, 58; id. ib. 7, 1, 25.—So, in pendenti habere aliquid, *to regard a thing as uncertain, doubtful*, Triphon. Dig. 49, 17, 19 *fin.*

‡ **pendĭcŭlus,** i, *m.* [pendeo] *A cord, noose, snare*: "*pendiculus, ἀρπεδὼν, ἀρπεδώνιον,*" Gloss. Cyrill.

pendīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] Lit., *An internal injury* of the body (post-classical): **I.** Lit.: Veg. Vet. 2, 44: pendiginem circumcides ad vivum id. ib. 2, 55.—**II.** Transf., *A hollow space* inside of a statue: simulacri pendigines, Arn. 6, 201.

‡ **pendix,** ĭcis, *f.* [id.] Perh. i. q. pendigo: A PENDICE CEDRI, Inscr. Grut. 601, 10 and 11.

pendo, pĕpendi, pensum, 3. (pendissent, for pependissent, Liv. 45, 26 *fin.*: penderit for pependerit, Paul. Nol. Carm. 14, 122) *v. a.* and *n.* Lit., *To cause to hang down, to suspend*; esp. of scales in weighing.

I. Act., *To weigh, weigh out*: **A.** Lit. (so very rarely): unumquodque verbum statera auraria pendere, Var. in Non. 455, 21: da pensam lanam, Titin. in Non. 369, 21: laser ad pondus argentei denarii pensum, Plin. 19, 3, 15: aere gravi quum uterentur Romani, penso eo, non numerato debitum solvebant, Fest. s. v. PENDERE, p. 208 ed. Müll.: pensas examinat herbas, Ov. M. 14, 270.

2. Transf., *To pay, pay out* (because, in the earliest times, payments were made by weighing out the metals; v. in the preced. the passage from Fest.) (quite class.): militis *stipendia* ideo, quod eam stipem pendebant, Var. L. L. 5, 36, § 182: Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis, Cic. Prov. cons. 3; id. Att. 12, 25: vectigal populo Rom., Caes. B. G. 5, 23; so, vectigal, Liv. 25, 8: tributum pro navibus, Tac. A. 13, 51: pretium, id. ib. 2, 87: coria boum in usus militares, id. ib. 4, 72: mercedem alicui, Juv. 3, 15.—Abs.: aliubi pro pabulo . . . pendunt, *pay*, Plin. 12, 14, 32 *fin.*—Impers.: iterumque imperii nostri publicanis penditur, id. ib.—As punishments consisted of fines in money or cattle, pendere poenas, supplicia, *etc.*, signified *To pay, suffer, undergo a penalty*: "*pendere poenas* solvere significat," Fest. p. 268 ed. Müll.: Syrus mihi tergo poenas pendet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6: maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8: satis pro temeritate unius hominis suppliciorum pensum esse, Liv. 34, 61: capitis poenas, Ov. F. 3, 845: poenas violatae religionis sanguine et caedibus, Just. 8, 2: magna supplicia perfidiae, id. 11, 4: crimen, culpam, Val. Fl. 4, 477.—Rarely in this signif. abs., *To suffer* any thing (poet.): tuis nam pendit in arvis Delius, Val. Fl. 1, 445.

B. Trop.: **1.** *To weigh* mentally, *to ponder, consider, decide* (quite class.): vos eam (rem) suo, non nominis pondere penditote, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1: in philosophia res spectatur, non verba penduntur, id. Or. 16: causam ex veritate, id. Quint. 1: rem levi conjectura, id. Rosc. Am. 22.—Hence, **b.** *To value, esteem, regard* a thing; with the *gen.* of the value (mostly ante-class. and poet.): Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 12; so, aliquem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 25: quem tu vidisse beatus Non magni pendis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 93: nec jam religio divum neque numina magni Pendebantur, Lucr. 6, 1276: unice unum plurimi pendit, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 29: nequam hominis ego parvi pendo gratiam, *lightly esteem*, id. ib. 3, 6, 29; so, parvi, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 46; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 37; id. Hec. 3, 5, 63: minoris pendo tergum illorum, quam meum, *care less for*, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 29; so, aliquem minoris, id. ib. 1, 3, 58: aliquem nihili, id. ib. 1, 3, 88; so, nihili, id. Men. 5, 7, 4; id. Trin. 3, 1, 6; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 6; cf., ego non flocci pendere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21: sese experturum, quanti sese penderem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 44; so, tu illum numquam ostendisti quanti penderes, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 103.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* A, 2) *To pay, render* (poet.): dignas pendere grates, Stat. Th. 11, 223.

II. Neutr., *To weigh* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Lit.: Lucr. 1, 362: in Transpadana Italia scio vicenas quinas libras farris modios pendere, Plin. 18, 7, 12, *n.* 2; id. 9, 15, 17.—**B.** Trop., *To weigh, have weight* or *value*: bona vera idem pendunt, Sen. Ep. 66.—Hence

pensus, a, um, *Pa.*, lit., *Weighed*; hence, trop., *esteemed, valued, prized, dear* (so in the adj. not in Cic. or Caes.): utra sit conditio pensior, Virginemne an viduam habere? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 61: ut nihil quicquam esset carius pensiusque nobis quam nosmetipsi, Atej. Capito in Gell. 12, 5.—Esp. freq., nihil pensi habere aliquid, *To lay no weight* or *stress upon a thing* " *attach no value to it, be indifferent to it, care nothing about it:* sua parvi pendere, aliena cupere, . . . nihil pensi neque moderati habere, Sall. C. 12, 2: nihil pensi neque sancti habere, id. Jug. 41, 9: neque id quibus modis assequeretur, quicquam pensi habebat, id. Cat. 5, 6: prorsus neque dicere, neque facere quicquam pensi habebat, id. ib. 23, 2: nihil pensi habuit, quin, *etc.*, Suet. Dom. 12; id. Ner. 34: ut neque fas neque fidem pensi haberet, Tac. A. 13, 15. So too (but very rarely), non pensi ducere: Val. Max. 2, 9, *n.* 3.—Also, non adest or est alicui pensi: nec mihi adest tantillum pensi jam, quos capiam calceos, *I don't care in the least, am perfectly indifferent*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 52: sed illis nec quid dicerent, nec quid facerent, quicquam umqam pensi fuisse, *they never cared at all*, Liv. 34, 49: quibus si quicquam pensi umquam fuisset, non ea consilia de republica habuissent, *if they had ever had regard for any considerations*, Sall. C. 52.—*Adv.*, pensē, *Carefully, considerately* (post-class.): pensius, Flav. in Symm. Ep. 2, 34.

B. pensum, i, *n.*, *A portion weighed out* as a day's work for spinners of wool; hence, in gen., *A task, piece of work:* **1.** Lit. (so mostly ante-class. and poet.): pensum facere, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 63: nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Virg. G. 1, 391: famulasque ad lumina longo Exercet penso, id. Aen. 8, 412; Prop. 3, 15, 15: castrensia, *i. e. for military garments*, id. 4, 3, 33: lanificam revocas ad sua pensa manum, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 24; Justin. 1, 3.—Poet., of the threads spun by the Fates: durae peragunt pensa sorores, Sen. Herc. Fur. 181: jamque in fine dies et inexorabile pensum Deficit, Stat. S. 3, 3, 172: mortale resolvere, *to unbind his mortal thread*, i. e. *to make him immortal*, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 137.

2. Trop., *A charge, duty, office* (so too in Cic.): pensum meum lepide accurabo, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 33; cf., meum confeci, id. Pers. 2, 4, 1: absolvere, *to perform one's duty*, Var. R. R. 2, 2: me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic. de Or. 3, 30; id. Verr. 2, 3, 46: nominis familiaeque, Liv. 4, 52: operis sui peragere, Col. 3, 10.

pendŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pendeo] *Hanging, hanging down, pendent, pendulous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: collum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 58: libra, Ov. F. 4, 386: palearia, id. Met. 7, 117: tela, id. Her. 1, 11: genae (ebrii), Plin. 14, 22, 28. —**B.** Transf., of places, *Overhanging:* Mart. 13, 112: loca et macriora, Col. 2, 18. —Of persons, *Hanging, swinging:* putator arbustis, Col. 10, 229.—In an obscene sense: Venus, App. M. 2, p. 132 Oud.—**II.** Trop.: neu fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, *in suspense*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 110; Hadrian. in Vop. Saturn. 8.

pēne, *adv.*, v. paene.

Pēnēis, ĭdis, v. Peneus, *no.* II., A.

Pēnēĭus, a, um, v. Peneus, *no.* II., B.

Penēleus, ĕi and ĕos, *m.* *Son of Hippalcus and Asterope, one of Helen's suitors*, Hyg. Fab. 81.

Pēnĕlŏpe, ēs, and **Pēnĕlŏpa,** ae, *f.*, Πηνελοπη, *Daughter of Icarius and Periboea, wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus, celebrated for her chastity and constancy*, Ov. Her. 1; Hyg. Fab. 126; Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 1; Cic. N. D. 3, 22; Acad. 2, 29; Hor. Od. 3, 10, 11:—sponsi Penelopae, for *sensualists*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28.—**B.** Transf., poet. for *A chaste wife:* Mart. 1, 63.—**II.** Deriv.,

Pēnĕlŏpēus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Penelope, Penelopean:* Telemachus, *i. e. the son of Penelope*, Catull. 61, 231: fides, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 36.—Abs., Penelopea for Penelope, Auct. Priap. 70, 20.

†**pēnĕlops,** ŏpis, *m.* = πηνέλοψ. *A kind of duck, also called* Meleagris, Plin. 37, 2, 11, *n.* 1.

pĕnes, *praep. c. acc.* [perh. from the root PEN, whence penitus, penetro, Penates; the prim. idea being that of internal connection, the belonging of one thing to another, possession] *With, in the possession* or *power of;* connected only with names of persons (quite class.).

I. Chiefly to denote possession: virtus omnia *in* se habet; omnia assunt bona, quem penes est virtus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 21; id. Capt. 2, 1, 37; cf. id. Truc. 5, 9: agri, quorum penes Cn. Pompeium omne judicium et potestas debet esse, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 52; cf., penes quem est potestas, id. Fam. 4, 7, 3: eloquentia non modo eos ornat, penes quos est, sed, *etc.*, id. Or. 41, 142; id. Brut. 74: quod penes eos summam victoriae constare intelligebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 21 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 87: si volet usus, Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72: me penes est unum vasti custodia mundi, Ov. F. 1, 119. —So, penes se esse, *to be in the possession of one's faculties, to be one's self, be in one's senses:* penes te es? Hor. S. 2, 3, 273 (for which, apud te esse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 47).

II. Transf., in gen., to signify a being *With*, without the notion of possession: sine dote, quum ejus rem penes me habeam domi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 5; so, thesaurum tuum Me esse penes, id. ib. 5, 2, 22; and id. Truc. 1, 1, 4; id. Aul. 4, 4, 27: isthaec jam penes vos psaltria'st? Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 34: hi (servi) centum dies penes accusatorem quum fuissent, Cic. Mil. 22 *fin.*; Caes. B. C. 1, 76, 4: si penes servum tabulae fuerint, Ulp. Dig. 43, 5, 3. So rarely with an abstract object: plures ejus rei causas afferebat, potissimam penes incuriam virorum feminarumque, *the principal (cause) consisted in the indifference*, etc., Tac. A. 4, 16.

Pĕnestae, ārum, *m.*, Πενέσται, *A people in Grecian Illyria:* Liv. 43, 21.—**II.** *Their country* was called **Pĕnestĭa,** ae, *f.:* in Penestiam exercitum reducit, Liv. 43, 19.—**B.** Hence **Pĕnestĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Penestian:* Liv. 43, 16.

pĕnetrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [penetro] **I.** Pass., *That can be pierced* or *penetrated, penetrable* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Ov. M. 12, 166: quum sit nulli penetrabilis, Sen. Const. Sap. 3: pectus ferro, Stat. Th. 2, 653: terra, Just. 4, 1: caput haud penetrabile Nili, *inaccessible*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 21. —**II.** Act., *Piercing, penetrating* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Boreae penetrabile frigus, Virg. G. 1, 93: penetrabile telum, id. Aen. 10, 481; so, arundo, Sil. 7, 649: fulmen, Ov. M. 13, 857: vinum penetrabilius in venas, Macr. 7, 12: querimonia, Gell. 10, 3, 4.

pĕnĕtral, ālis, v. penetralis, *ad fin.*

pĕnĕtrālis, e, *adj.* [penetro] **I.** *Piercing, penetrating* (ante-classical): frigus, Lucr. 1, 495; so, ignis, id. 1, 536: fulmineus multo penetralior ignis, id. 2, 382.—**II.** Transf., *Inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost* (quite classical): tecta, Virg. G. 1, 379: aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem, id. Aen. 2, 297: abditi ac penetrales foci, Auct. Har. resp. 27: "*dii Penates* . . . ab eo, quod *penitus* insideret: ex quo etiam *penetrales* a poëtis vocantur," Cic. N. D. 2, 27; so, per penetrales deos, Sen. Oed. 265; Phoen. 340: "*penetrale* sacrificium dicitur, quod interiore parte sacrarii conficitur: unde et *penetralia* cujusque dicuntur; et *penes* nos, quod in potestate nostra est," Fest. p. 250 ed. Müll.—*Adv.*, pĕnetrālĭter, *Inwardly, internally* (post-class.): Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 597.—Abs.,

pĕnetrālĭa, ĭum (less freq. in the *sing.*, penetrale, or, in the collat. form, penetral; v. in the follg.), *n.*, *The inner part, interior* of any thing, esp. of a building; *the inside space, an inner room* (mostly poet.; in Cic. and Caes. not at all): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: penetrale urbis, Liv. 41, 20, 7: apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum, *the inner chambers*, Virg. A. 2, 484; so, p. alta medio tecti, id. ib. 7, 59: magni amnis penetralia, Ov. M. 1, 574; Sil. 7, 501.—**B.** In partic., *A sanctuary*, esp. that of the Penates, *a chapel:* "*penetralia* sunt penatium deorum sacraria," Fest. p. 208 ed. Müll.: Capitolini Tonantis, Mart. 10, 51.—Hence, **2.** Transf., poet., *The Penates, guardian deities:* Sil. 13, 62.—**II.** Trop., *An inner place, secret place, secret* (post-Aug.): Stat. S. 3, 5, 56: loci aperire penetralia, Quint. 6, 2, 25. With esp. reference to the signif. *sanctuary* (v. supra, *no.* I., B): ut tantum intra suum penetral existimes adorandam (philosophiam), Macr. S. 7, 1: sanctum penetral animi tui nesciunt, Symm. Ep. 2, 34.

pĕnĕtrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [penetro] *A piercing, penetrating* (post-class.): App. Flor. p. 89 Oud.

pĕnĕtrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who penetrates, a penetrator* (post-class.): domus alienae penetratores, Aug. Ep. 199; Prud. Hamart. 883; Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 285.

pĕnĕtro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [PEN, penitus, penates, to insert or thrust into the inside] **I.** *Act.:* **A.** *To put, place,* or *set* any thing *into* any thing (ante- and post-class.): **1.** Lit.: penetrare pedem intra aedes, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 64; so id. ib. 2, 3, 49: se, *to betake one's self, go* in any direction, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 1; so, se in fugam, *to take to flight*, id. Amph. 1, 1, 94: in eam (specum) me penetro et recondo, Gell. 5, 14, 18: ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 23. In the same sense also mid.: quae penetrata queunt sensum progignere acerbum, *having entered, having penetrated*, Lucr. 4, 672; so id. 4, 1242.—**2.** Trop.: Labeo Antistius in grammaticam sese atque dialecticam literasque antiquiores altioresque penetraverat, *had penetrated into*, Gell. 13, 10, 1.

B. Aliquid, *To pierce into* any thing; *to enter, penetrate* any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **1.** Lit.: Lucr. 4, 895: (semen) penetrare locos nequit, id. 4, 1242: vox aures penetrat, id. 4, 615: cor hominum quum vini vis penetravit Acris, id. 3, 475: Illyricos sinus, Virg. A. 1, 243: nave Aegyptum, Suet. Caes. 52.—In the *pass.:* ut (India) penitus nequeat penetrari, Lucr. 2, 540; so, penetratae cum victoria Media, Albania, *etc.*, Vellej. 2, 40: penetrata limina montis, Stat. S. 4, 6, 104; Lucr. 1, 230: iter L. Lucullo penetratum, Tac. A. 15, 27.—**2.** Trop.: id Tiberii animum altius penetravit, Tac. A. 1, 69; cf. id. ib. 3, 4.—With a subject-clause: tum penetrabat eos, posse haec, *etc.*, *it entered their thoughts, it occurred to them*, Lucr. 5, 1261.

II. *Neutr.*, *To enter, penetrate* into any thing (so quite class.): **A.** Lit.: in palaestram, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 32: sub terras, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48: ad urbes, id. Prov. Cons. 13: per angustias, id. Tusc. 1, 20: intra vallum, Liv. 39, 31: in urbem, id. 2, 53: quum eo penetrasset, *thus far*, Nep. Chabr. 4: astra per coelum penetrantia, Cic. Univ. 9: vox penetrat ad aures, Ov. M. 12, 42.—Impers.: in eam speluncam penetratum cum signis est, Liv. 10, 1.—**B.** Trop.: Romuli animus haec ipsa in templa penetravit, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: hominum ratio in coelum usque penetravit, id. N. D. 2, 61: nulla res magis penetrat in animos, id. Brut. 38: p. ad sensum judicis, id. Part. 36: quo non ars penetrat? Ov. A. A. 3, 291: in provincias quoque grammatica penetraverat, Suet. Gram. 3.

Pēnēus, i, *m.*, Πηνειός, *A principal river of Thessaly, which rises in Mount Pindus, flows through the Valley of Tempe, and falls into the Gulf of Therma;* in mythology, *a river-god, the father of Cyrene and Daphne*, Ov. M. 1, 569 *sq.*; Plin. 4, 8, 15; Liv. 32, 15; Virg. G. 4, 351; Hyg. Fab. 161; 203: *voc.*, Penee, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 41.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pēnēis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Πηνηΐς, *Of* or *belonging to the Peneus, Penean* (poet.): undae, Ov. M. 1, 504: Nympha, *i. e. Daphne*, id. ib. 472.—**B. Pēnēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Πηνήϊος, *Of* or *belonging to the Peneus, Penean* (poet.): Peneia Tempe, Virg. G. 4, 317: arva, Ov. M. 12, 209: Daphne, id. ib. 1, 452: amnis, *i. e. the Peneus*, Luc. 8, 33.—**C. Pēnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Penean* (poet.): undae, Ov. M. 7, 230.

pēnĭcillum, i, *n.*, and **pēnĭcillus,** i, *m. dim.* [peniculus] A little tail; hence, acc. to diverse usage,

I. *A painter's brush* or *pencil:* "caudam antiqui *penem* vocabant, ex quo est propter similitudinem *penicillus*," Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2; Cic. Or. 22; Quint. 2, 21, 24: setae e penicillis tectoriis, Plin. 28, 17, 71.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *Painting:* Plin. 35, 9, 36, *n.* 1.—**2.** *Style* of composition: modo mihi date Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15.

II. *A roll of lint, a tent*, for wounds, *etc.* Cels. 2, 10; so id. 7, 7, 6; Plin. 34, 11, 26

III. *A sponge* for wiping: Col. 12, 18; Plin. 9, 45, 69.

IV. *A kind of eye-salve:* Inscr. ap. Tôchon, cachets des ocul. p. 66 and 71.

pēnĭcŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [peniculus] **I.** *A tail, train:* Arn. 5, 163 (11).—**II.** Transf., *A train* of a garment (ante-classical): pendent peniculamenta unum ad quemque pedum, Enn. Ann. 11, 13; so Lucil. and Caecil. in Non. 149, 33 and 150, 3.

pēnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [penis] Lit., A little tail; hence, **I.** *A brush* for removing dust (for which ox-tails and horse-tails were used): (a *pene*) *peniculi*, quis calciamenta tergentur, quod e codis extremis faciebant antiqui, *etc.*, Fest. p. 230 ed. Müll.: juventus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, ideo quia mensam, quando edo, detergeo, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 40.—**II.** *A sponge:* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 7; cf., "*peniculi* spongiae longae propter similitudinem caudarum appellatae," Paul. ex Fest. p. 208 ed. Müll.—**III.** *A painter's pencil:* Marcian. Dig. 33, 7, 17.—**IV.** Perh., in an ambiguous sense, of *A man's yard:* Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 12.

pēninsŭla, v. paeninsula.

Penīnus, a, um, v. Penninus.

pēnis, is, *m.* (*abl.*, peni, Naev. in Fest. p. 230 ed. Müll.) *A tail:* **I.** In gen. (ante-class.): caudam antiqui *penem* vocabant, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2: "... lares ludentes peni pinxit bubulo," Naev. in Fest. p. 230 ed. Müll.—**II.** In partic., *A man's yard, penis;* also, by meton., for *lust* (quite class.): "hodie *penis* est in obscenis," Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2: ganeo, manu, ventre, pene bona patria laceraverat, Sall. C. 14, 2; Hor. Epod. 12, 8; Juv. 9, 43.

pĕnissime (paen.), v. paene, *ad fin.*

pĕnĭte, *adv.*, v. 1. penitus, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

1. pĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [PEN, whence penetro, penates, penes] *Inward, inner, interior* (ante- and post-class.): exscrea usque ex penitis faucibus, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 28: scaturigo fontis, App. M. 6, p. 405 Oud.: ventres piscium, id. Apol. p. 467 Oud.: mente penita conditum, id. Met. 11, p. 766 Oud.—*Comp.:* penitior pars domus, App. Fragm. ap. Prisc. 3 *init.*—*Sup.:* advecta ex Arabia penitissima, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 53; so ib. 71: in latebras abscondas pectore penitissimo, id. Cist. 1, 1, 65: Scythae illi penitissimi, *the most remote*, Gell. 9, 4: de Graecorum penitissimis litteris, Macr. S. 5, 19.—Abs.: qui in ejus penita praecipitatur Oceanus, *its inmost parts*, Mart. Cap. 6, 195.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms, pĕnĭte (poet. and post-class.) and pĕnĭtus (quite class.).

A. pĕnĭte, *Inwardly, internally:* Catull. 61, 178.—*Sup.:* penitissime, Sid. Ep. 4, 9.

B. pĕnĭtus, *Inwardly, internally, in the inside:* **I.** Lit.: **a.** In gen. (so only poet.): *extra* penitusque coacti Exagitant venti, Sev. Aetn. 317: penitusque deus, non fronte notandus, Manil. 4, 309.—**b.** In partic., *Deeply, far within, into the inmost part* (so quite class.): saxum penitus excisum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27: jacent penitus defossa talenta, Virg. A. 10, 526: penitus penetrare, Cels. 5, 26, *no.* 7: periculum inclusum penitus in venis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: Suevos penitus ad extremos fines se recepisse, Caes. B. G. 6, 9; so, p. in Thraciam se abdidit, Nep. Alc. 9.—(*β*) Trop.: penitus ex intima philosophia hauriendam juris disciplinam putas, *from the very depths of philosophy*, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: opinio tam penitus insita, *so deeply rooted*, id. Cluent. 1: bene penitus sese dare in familiaritatem alicujus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70: demittere se penitus in causam, id. Att. 7, 12.—**2.** Transf. (qs. through and through, to the bottom of a thing, *i. e.*), *Thoroughly, completely, wholly, entirely, utterly* (likewise quite class.): caput et supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7; id. N. D. 1. 42: res penitus perspectae, id. de Or. 1, 23: p. pernoscere omnes animorum motus, id. ib. 5: intelligere aliquid, id. Att. 8, 12: amittere hanc consuetudinem et disciplinam, id. Off. 2, 8: diffidere reipublicae, id. Fam. 5, 13: perdere se ipsos, id. Fin. 1, 15: te penitus rogo ut, *etc.*, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 8: dilecta penitus, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 4.—Hence, to strengthen the *Comp.*, penitus crudelior, *far more*, Prop. 1, 16, 17; and, to strengthen the *Sup.*, vir penitus Romano nomini infestissimus, Vellej. 2, 27.

* **2. pēnĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* [penis] *Furnished with* or *having a tail:* "*penitam offam* Naevius appellat absegmen carnis cum coda," Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll.; cf. the same s. v. PENEM, p. 230 ed. Müll.

Penius, ii, *m.*, Πενιός, *A river of Colchis*, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 47; Plin. 6, 4, 4.

penna, ae (archaic prim. form, PESNA and PETNA, acc. to Fest. p. 205 and 209 ed. Müll.). Another collat. form is pinna, which is the only one employed in certain significations; cf. codex and caudex), *f.* [from the root PET, πέταμαι, πετηνός, old High German fedara, that which serves to fly with] *A feather* on the body of a winged creature.

I. Lit.: (*a*) Form penna: ova parire solet genu' pennis condecoratum, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 10, § 59: sine pennis volare haud facile est: meae alae pennas non habent, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 48; Lucr. 2, 823: aves pullos pennis fovent, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: pennarum caules omnium cavi, Plin. 11, 39, 34; Sen. Ep. 42.—(*β*) Form pinna: galli salaces, frequentibus pinnis, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 5; Col. 8, 2, 10: nam his rebus plumam pinnasque emundant, id. ib. 9, 14, 7; Suet. Claud. 33.

II. Transf.: **A.** In the *plur.*, pennae (pinnae), *A wing.*—(*a*) Form penna: age tu, sis, sine pennis vola, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 80: geminis secat aëra pennis, Cic. Arat. 48: pennas explicare, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: quatere in aëre, id. Met. 4, 676: vertere, *to fly away*, Prop. 2, 19, 5.—Of bees: pennis coruscant, Virg. G. 4, 73.—Of locusts: pennarum stridor, Plin. 11, 29, 35.—Of gnats: pennae culicis, Plin. 11, 2, 1. Proverb., pennas (*al.* pinnas) incidere alicui, *to clip one's wings*, i. e. *to deprive one of power* or *rank*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5; so, decidere pennas (pinnas), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50; cf. the opp., extendere pennas, *to spread out one's wings*, i. e. *to attempt great things*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 20.—(*β*) Form pinna (poet.): o Fides alma, apta pinnis, Enn. in Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: densis ales pinnis obnixa, id. Ann. 3, 1: (aquila) praepetibus pinnis (*al.* pennis), Cic. poët. Div. 1, 47 *fin.*—**b.** Hence, poet. for *A flying, flight.* Form penna: Ov. F. 1, 448: felicibus edita pennis, *i. e. with a happy omen from the flight of birds*, Prop. 3, 10, 11; so Sil. 3, 344; and Val. Fl. 1, 231.

B. *A feather* on an arrow (poet.). Form penna: per jugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est, Ov. M. 6, 258.—Hence, **2.** Meton. for *An arrow* (poet.): olor trajectus penna, id. Fast. 2, 110; Val. Fl. 6, 421.

C. In late Lat., *A pen.* Form penna: instrumenta scribae, *calamus* et *penna:* sed calamus arboris est, penna avis, Isid. Orig. 6, 14.

D. *A fin.* Form pinna: Plin. 9, 13, 15.

E. *A pinnacle.* Form pinna: turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 39; so id. 7, 72; Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 1; Virg. A. 7, 159.

F. In mechanics: **1.** *A float* or *bucket* of a water-wheel. Form pinna, Vitr. 10, 10.—**2.** *A stop* or *key* of a water-organ. Form pinna, Vitr. 10, 13.

‡ **pennārĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [penna] *A receptacle for pens, a pen-box:* "pennarium, καλαμοθήκη," Gloss. Philox.

pennātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pennātus] *Provided with wings, winged* (eccl. Lat.): Mercurius in calvitio pennatulus, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10.

pennātus (pinn.), a, um, *adj.* [penna] *Furnished with feathers* or *wings, feathered, winged* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): hic Jovis altisoni subito pennata (*al.* pinnata) satelles, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 47: apes, Plin. 11, 1, 1: p. equi, quos pegasos vocant, id. 8, 21, 30: Zephyrus, Lucr. 5, 737: ferrum, *an arrow*, Plin. 34, 14, 39. Abs.: pennatorum infecunda sunt, quae aduncos habent ungues, Plin. 10, 52, 73.—*Comp.*, voto pennatior, Auct. Itin. Alex. 69.—**II.** Transf.: "*pennatas impennatasque agnas* in Saliari carmine spicas significat cum aristis, et alias sine aristis ... [Aelius, oves veteres et] agnas novas voluit intelligi," Paul. ex Fest. p. 211 ed. Müll.

pennesco, ĕre, *v. n.* [id.] *To put forth feathers* or *wings, to become fledged* (post class.): Cassiod. Variar. 1, 38.

pennĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penna-fero] *Feathered, winged* (in post-class. prose): armi, Sid. Carm. 2, 309.

pennĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penna-gero] *Feathered, winged:* **I.** Lit.: (quite class.): genus animantium, Cic. Univ. 10: rex apum, Plin. 11, 16, 16.—**II.** Transf. (poet.): sagittae, Sil. 3, 375.

Pennīnus (**Penīnus** or **Poenīnus;** the latter orthogr. on account of the false derivation from Poeni, because Hannibal marched over this mountain to Italy, Liv. 21, 38, 6; Plin. 3, 17, 21), a, um, *adj.* [perh. from the Celtic Pen or Penn, summit, peak] *Of* or *belonging to the Pennine Alps* (between the Valais and Upper Italy, the highest point of which is the Great St. Bernard), *Pennine:* Alpes, Plin. 3, 17, 21; Tac. H. 1, 87; called also, juga, id. ib. 1, 61: mons, *i. e. the Great St. Bernard*, Sen. Ep. 31; also, abs., *Penninus, Liv. 5, 35; 21, 38: iter, *over the Great St. Bernard*, Tac. H. 1, 70: VALLIS POENIN, *the Valais*, Inscr. Grut. 376, 6: DEO PENINO D. D., *the local deity of the Pennine Alps*, Inscr. ap. Spon. Misc. ant. p. 85, *n.* 30; called also IVPPITER POENINVS, and simply POENINVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 228 *sq.*

* **pennĭ-pes,** ĕdis, *adj.* [penna-pes] *That has wings on his feet, wing-footed:* Perseus, Catull. 55, 24.

Pennĭ-pŏtens (pinn.; cf. Don. p. 1748 P.), entis, *adj.* [penna-potens] *Able to fly, winged* (a poet. word): Lucr. 5, 787; so id. 2, 878.

* **pennor,** ari, *v. dep. n.* [penna] *To put forth wings, become fledged:* Dracont. 1, 262.

pennŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little wing* (rare, but quite class.): quum pulli pennulis uti possunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: tensa, Venant. Carm. 3, 22, 9.

‡ **pennus,** a, um, *adj.* *Pointed, sharp:* "*pennum* antiqui acutum dicebant: unde et avium pennae, quia acutae," Isid. Orig. 19, 19.—*A Roman surname:* T. Quinctius Pennus, Liv. 4, 26.

‡ **pensa,** ae, *f.* [pendo] *A day's provisions, a ration for a day:* Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

pensābilis, e, *adj.* [penso] *Reparable* (post-class.): damna, Amm. 31, 13.

pensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A weighing, weighing out, a recompense, compensation* (post-Aug.): multorum bonorum pensatio, Petr. 141; so Ulp. Dig. 16, 2, 7.—**II.** Trop., *A weighing, pondering, consideration* (post-class.): Amm. 16, 12.

pense, *adv.*, v. pendo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

pensĭcŭlāte, *adv.*, v. pensiculo, *ad fin.*

‡ **pensĭcŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [pensiculo] *A weigher, examiner:* "pensiculatores, ἐξεrασταί," Gloss. Philox.

pensĭcŭlo, are, *v. a.* [pendo] *To weigh, ponder, consider* (post-class.): pensicula utrumque, modulareque (*al.* pensiculate moderateque), Gell. 13, 20, 11: scripta, App. Flor. p. 364: dictum, id. ib. p. 102 Oud.—Hence

pensĭcŭlāte, *adv.*, *Carefully* (post-class.): pensiculate (*al.* pensim) scripta, Gell. 1, 3, 12.

pensĭlis, e, *adj.* [pendeo] *Hanging, hanging down, pendent, pensile* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: restim volo mihi emere, qui me faciam pensilem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 86: vehetur pensilibus plumis, *i. e. in a bed*, Juv. 1, 158: lychnuchi, Plin. 34, 3, 8: uva, *which are hung up to be preserved during the winter*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 121; cf. Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 15; so in a double sense, alluding to the hanging of one's self: Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 99; Plin. 19, 5, 24.—**B.** Subst., pensilia, ĭum, *n.:* **1.** *Fruit hung up to be preserved:* pensilia, ut uvae, mala, et sorba, Var. R. R. 1, 68.—**2.** (*sc.* membra) *The virile member* (for penis): pulcre pensilibus peculiati, Auct. Priap. 53.—**II.** In architect., *Supported on arches, hanging, pensile:* fabrica, Col. 1, 6: horreum, id. 12, 50: ambulatio, Plin. 36, 13, 18: urbs, id. ib. 15, 24, *n.* 2: horti, *hanging gardens*, id. ib. 14, 20; Curt. 5, 1: balneae, *shower-baths* or *vapor-baths*, Plin. 9, 54, 79; Val. Max. 9, 1, 1; Macr. S. 2, 1.

tribus, *on movable seats* (in the theatre), Plin. 36, 15, 24, *n.* 8.

pensim, *adv.* Another reading for pensiculate; v. pensiculo, *ad fin.*

pensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pendo; lit., A weighing, weighing out; hence]

I. *A weight* (so only in Vitr.): Vitr. 10, 16; so id. 10, 8.

II. Transf., *A paying, payment, a term of payment* (so quite classical): "*pendere* poenas solvere significat, ab eo, quod aeri gravi quum uterentur Romani, penso eo, non numerato debitum solvebant: unde etiam *pensiones* dictae," Paul. ex Fest. p. 208 ed. Müll.: nihil debetur ei, nisi ex tertia pensione, Cic. Att. 16, 2: prima, id. Fam. 6, 18: altera tributi, Plin. 16, 8, 12. —Transf., sarcastically: etenim ista tua minime avara conjux, nimium debet diu populo Rom. tertiam pensionem, *i. e. her third marriage* (after your death), Cic. Phil. 2, 44.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A tax, impost* (post-class.): Aur. Vict. Caes. 39: vectigalium, id. Epit. 9.

2. *Rent* of a house or land (post-Aug.): Suet. Ner. 44; so Juv. 9, 63; Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18.

3. *Interest* of money (post-classical): Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26.

pensĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pensito] **I.** Lit., *A paying, payment* (post-class.): Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1; so Eumen. Grat. act. ad Constant. 12.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A recompense, compensation* (post-Aug.): Plin. 19, 6, 32.—**B.** *An expense, expenditure* (late Latin): diurna pensitatio, Sulpic. Sever. Hist. sacr. 2, 8.

pensĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A weigher, ponderer, considerer* (post-class.): verborum, Gell. 17, 1.

pensĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [penso] *To weigh, weigh out.*

I. Lit.: lanam, Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. R. 22.—Trop.: vitam aequa lance, Plin. 7, 7, 5.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To pay* (rarely, but quite class.): praedia, quae pensitant, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: vectigalia, id. de imp. Pomp. 6.

B. *To weigh, ponder, think over, consider* (so not in Cic. or Caes.): rem, Liv. 4, 41: virtutes, Gell. 1, 4: aliquid morosissime, Suet. Aug. 16: de aliqua re, Gell. 2, 27.—With a relat. clause: Tiberius saepe apud se pensitato, an, *etc.*, Tac. A. 3, 52.

C. *To compare* by examining (post-class.): philosophorum sectatores cum veteribus Pythagoricis pensitans, Gell. 1, 9 *fin.*; so, incommoda cum emolumento spei, id. 1, 13.

* **pensĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [pensio] *A small payment:* fenoris, Col. 10 *praef.* 1.

penso, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [pendo] *To weigh* or *weigh out carefully* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; perh. in Cic. not at all, for in Off. 2, 19 *fin.*, compensandum is the more correct reading. Neither is it found in Plaut., Ter., Lucr., or Caes.).

I. Lit.: aurum, Liv. 38, 24; so Sil. 4, 153; Col. 12, 51, 2: C. Gracchi caput auro pensatum, *paid for with its weight in gold*, Flor. 3, 15.—Proverb.: pensare aliquem eadem trutina, *to weigh one in the same balance, judge one by the same standard*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 29.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To counterbalance* with any thing, *to compensate, recompense, repay, make good, repair, requite*; for the usual compensare: exigua turis impensa tanta beneficia pensaturi, Curt. 8, 5: beneficia beneficiis, Sen. Ben. 3, 9; Suet. Aug. 25: praematuram mortem immortali nominis sui memoriâ, Vellej. 2, 88; Tac. H. 3, 26 *fin.*:—vicem alicujus, *to supply the place of* a thing, *to compensate for* a thing, Plin. 31, 8, 44; so, transmarinae res quadam vice pensatae, Liv. 26, 37: iter, *to shorten the way*, Luc. 9, 685.

B. *To pay, repay, punish* with any thing: *to purchase* with any thing: nece pudorem, Ov. Her. 2, 153: omnia uno ictu, Sen. Oedip. 936: nefarium concubitum voluntaria morte, Val. Max. 1, 8, 3:—vitam auro, Sil. 2, 35: victoriam damno militis, Vellej. 2, 115.

C. *To exchange* for any thing: palatia soelo, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 141.

D. *To allay, quench:* sitim, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 111.

E. *To weigh, ponder, examine, consider:* ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos pensare, Liv. 34, 49; Curt. 3, 6: singula animi consulta, id. 7, 8: stat pensata diu belli sententia, Sil. 7, 223.

pensor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A weigher, examiner* (eccles. Latin): elementorum, Aug. Conf. 5, 4 *fin.*; so id. Civ. D. 15, 27.

pensum, i, v. pendo, *Pa.*, *no.* B.

* **pensūra,** ae, *f.* [pendo] *A weighing:* Var. L. L. 5, 36, § 183.

pensus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from pendo.

† **pentăchordus,** a, um, *adj.* = πεντάχορδος, *Five-stringed* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, 325.

† **pentădactȳlus,** i, *m.* = πενταδάκτυλος, *A pentadactyl, a kind of shell fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.—**II.** For pentaphyllon, App. Herb. 2.

pentădōros, on, *adj.* [πεντάδωρος] *Containing five palms* or *handbreadths*, Vitr. 2, 3, 3; Plin. 35, 14, 49.

‡ † **pentaetericus,** a, um, *adj.* = πενταετηρικος, *Of five years:* Inscr. Grut. 499, 6.

† **pentăgōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = πενταγώνιος and **pentăgōnus,** a, um = πεντάγωνος, *Quinquangular, pentagonal*; subst., pentagonium, *a pentagon* (post-class.): pentagonii ratio, Auct. de limit. p. 257 Goes.: pentagonum, i, *n.*, for pentaphyllon, App. Herb. 2.

† **pentămĕter,** tri, *m.* = πεντάμετρος (containing five metrical feet), *A pentameter:* in pentametri medio, Quint. 9, 4, 98: so id. ib. 109: heroicus, Diom. p. 506 P.: pentametrum elegum, id. p. 502 ib.

† **pentă-nūmus** (nummus), i, *m.* [*vox hybr.*, from πέντε and numus], *A silver coin of the value of five ases*, i. q. quinarius (post-class.): Auct. de limit. p. 265 Goes.

† **pentăpĕtes,** is, *n.* = πενταπετές, *Five-leaf, cinque-foil:* quinquefolium Graeci vocant *pentapetes*, sive *pentaphyllon*, Plin. 25, 9, 62.

† **pentăpharmăcum,** i, *n.* = πενταφάρμακον, *A meal consisting of five dishes* (post-class.), Spartian. Ael. Ver. 5.

† **pentăphyllon,** i, *n.* = πεντάφυλλον, i. q. pentapetes, *Five-leafed grass, cinque-foil:* Graeci pentaphyllon, alii pentapetes, alii pentagonon, alii pentadactylon, alii pentatomon, Itali quinquefolium (vocant), App. Herb. 2.

† **Pentăpŏlis,** is, *f.* = Πεντάπολις: **I.** *A district of five towns on the Dead Sea*, Solin. 35.—**II.** *A district of Cyrene, on the Libyan Sea*; whence

Pentăpŏlĭtānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pentapolis*, i. e. *to Cyrene, Cyrenaic:* Pentapolitana regio, Plin. 5, 5, 5.

† **pentăprōtĭa,** ae, *f.* = πενταπρωτεία, *The first five men, a board* or *college of five superior officers* (post-class.), Cod. Justin. 12, 29, 2.

† **pentaptōta,** ōrum, *n.* = πεντάπτωτα, In the later gramm., *Nouns that have five cases, pentaptotes*, Diom. p. 288 P., et al.

† **pentas,** ădis, *f.* = πεντάς, *The number five, five* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 7, 239.

† **pentăsēmus,** a, um, *adj.* = πεντάσημος, *That has five marks* or *divisions of time* (post-class.): pes, Mart. Cap. 9, 330.

† **pentaspaston,** i, *n.* = πεντάσπαστον, *A tackle with five pulleys*, two in the lower block and three in the upper: Vitr. 10, 3.

† **pentasphaerus,** a, um, *adj.* = πέντεσφαιρα, folium, *A kind of costly spice:* Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

† **pentastĭchoe** porticus = πεντάστιχοι, *Having five rows of columns*, Trebell. Gall. 18.

† **pentăsyllăbus,** a, um, *adj.* = πεντασύλλαβος, *Having five syllables, quinquesyllabic* (post-class.): Mall. Theod. de metr. 2.

† **pentăteuchus,** i, *m.*, or **pentăteuchum,** i, *n.* = πεντάτευχος, *The five books of Moses, the Pentateuch*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 10, et saep.

* † **pentathlos** or **-us,** i, *m.* = πένταθλος, *One who practised the five exercises* of pitching the quoit, running, leaping, wrestling, and hurling (post-Aug.): Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57; so ib. § 68 and 72.

‡ † **pentathlum,** i, *n.* = πένταθλον, *The contest of the five exercises* of pitching the quoit, running, leaping, wrestling, and hurling (post-class.): "*pentathlum* antiqui quinquartium dixerunt. Id autem genus exercitationis ex his quinque artibus constat, jactu disci, cursu, saltu, jaculatione, luctatione," Paul. ex Fest. p. 211 ed. Müll.

† **pentătŏmon,** i, *n.* = πεντάτομος, *Five-leaf, cinque-foil*, App. Herb. 2; v. pentaphyllon.

† **pentēcostālis,** e, *adj.* [pentecoste] *Of* or *belonging to Whitsuntide* or *Pentecost, Pentecostal* (eccl. Lat.): festum pentecostale, Tert. Idol. 14.

† **pentēcoste,** ēs, *f.* = πεντηκοστή (*sc.* ἡμέρα), *The fiftieth day after Easter, Whitsunday, Pentecost* (eccl. Latin): Tert Idol. 14.

Pentĕlensis, e, *adj.* *Pentelic:* mons, Vitr. 2, 8; v. the follg. art.

Pentĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = Πεντελικός. *Of* or *belonging to a mountain near Athens* (in the demos of Πεντέλη), *celebrated for its white marble, Pentelic:* Hermae Pentelici, *of Pentelic marble*, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 2.

† **pentĕlōris,** e, *adj.* [vox hibr. from πέντε and lorum] *Having five thongs* or *five stripes*, Vop. Aur. 46.

† **pentēris,** is, *f.* = πεντήτης, *A ship with five banks of oars:* Auct. B. Alex. 47; so id. B. Afric. 62 *fin.*

Pentethronĭcus, a, um, *adj.* A fictitious word: pugna pentethronica, Plaut. Poen. 2, 25.

Penthēĭus, a, um, v. Pentheus, *no.* II., A.

† **penthēmĭmĕres** or **-is,** is, *f.* = πενθημιμερής (*sc.* τομή; consisting of five halves, *i. e.* of 2½ parts), *A part of a verse, consisting of its first two feet and a half*, esp. of a hexameter or iambic trimeter, *a penthemimeres:* Aus. Ep. 4, 85 and 89; Ter. Maur. p. 2440 P.

Penthĕsĭlēa, ae, *f.*, Πενθεσίλεια, *A queen of the Amazons, who fought before Troy against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles:* Virg. A. 1, 495 Serv.; cf. Prop. 3, 11, 14; Just. 2, 4.

Pentheus, ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Πενθεύς, *Son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus, and king of Thebes; having treated with contempt the rites of Bacchus, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under the influence of the god*, Ov. M. 3, 514; Prop. 3, 17, 24; 3, 22, 33; Hor. Od. 2, 19, 14.—**II.** Derivv.: **A.** **Penthēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pentheus, Penthean:* mater, Sid. Carm. 22, 94.—**B.** **Penthēus,** a, um, *adj.*, Πενθεῖος, *Of* or *belonging to Pentheus, Penthean:* Stat. Th. 2, 575.—**C.** **Penthīdes,** ae, *m.*, Πενθείδης, *A male descendant of Pentheus*, Ov Ib. 449 and 609.

† **pentŏrŏbon,** i, *n.* = πεντόροβον, *A plant, called also* paeonia, Plin. 27, 10, 10

Pentri, ōrum, *m.* *A Samnite people* Liv. 9, 31.

pĕnu, v. penus, *ad init.*

pĕnŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [penus] *Of* or *for provisions* (post-class. for penarius): cellae, Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 11.

pēnŭla, ae, v. paenula.

pēnultĭmus, a, um, v. paenultimus.

pēnūrĭa, ae, *f.* [πεῖνα, hunger] *Want, need* of any thing (quite class.): **I.** Lit. So esp. of want of the necessaries of life; constr. with or (less freq.) without a *gen.:* cibi, Lucr. 5, 1005; so, victûs, Hor. S. 1, 1, 98: edendi, Virg. A. 7, 112: aquarum, Sall. J. 20.—Absol.: neque enim est umquam penuria parvi, *he is never in want who requires but little*, Lucr. 5, 1118: penuriam temporum sustinere, *to supply their temporary wants*, Col. 9, 14, 17: in penuria, *in time of scarcity:* Plin. 18, 13, 34.—Of want of other things: civium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88; so, magna sapientium civium bonorumque penuria, Cic. Brut. 1, 2: cujus generis (amicorum) est magna penuria, id. Lael. 17, 62: liberorum, Sall. J. 22, 2: mulierum, Liv. 1, 9: colonorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 19:—agri, vectigalium, pecuniae, Cic. Inv. 2, 39, 115: rerum necessariarum, Sall. J. 23, 2: argenti, Liv. 23, 21: arborum, Col. 7, 9, 7.—**II.** Trop.: consilii, Plin. 8, 6, 6: vivae vocis, Gell. 14, 2.

pĕnus, ūs and i, *m.* and *f.*, also penum, i, and penus, ŏris, *n.* (*gen.*, peneris, peniteris, only acc. to Gell. 4, 1; a collat. form, penu, Afran., acc. to Charis p. 11

P.; cf. also Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18; and v. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 345 and 454) [from the root PEN; whence, also, penetro, penates, and penes: The inside, or that which is inside of the house] (quite class.). **I.** *Store* or *provision of food, provisions, victuals:* "est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, *penus*," Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68; cf. other and different explanations in "Gell. 4, 1," and tit.: De penuria legata, Dig. 33, 9: annuus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 45: omne penus, ib. 91: ut sibi penum aliud ornet, id. Capt. 4, 4, 12: magna penus, Lucil. in Non. 219, 29: vinum penumque omnem, Pompon. ib. 30: in penum herile, Afran. in Prisc. p. 659 P.: aliquem penore privare, Auct. ap. Prisc. p. 659 P.: portet frumenta penusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 72: ne situ penora mucronem contrahant, Col. 12, 4, 4: quum ea res innoxia penora conservet, id. ib. *fin.*: avium cujusque generis multiplex penus, Suet. Ner. 11: in locuplete penu, Pers. 3, 73.—**II.** *The innermost part* of a temple of Vesta, *the sanctuary:* "*penus* vocatur locus intimus in aede Vestae," Fest. p. 250 ed. Müll.; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 3, 12: in penum Vestae, quod, *etc.*, irrupit, Lampr. Elag. 6.

Pĕpărēthus or **-os**, i, *f.*, Πεπάρηθος, *A small island in the Ægean Sea, with a town of the same name:* ferax Peparethos olivae, Ov. M. 7, 470; cf. Liv. 28, 5; 31, 28.—**II.** Hence **Pĕpărēthĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Peparethos, Peparethian:* vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

† **peplis,** īdis, *f.* = πέπλις, *The name of two plants, one of which was also called* porcilaca, Plin. 20, 20, 81; *and the other* syce, meconion, *or* mecon aphrodes, Plin. 27, 12, 93; id. 20, 20, 81.

† **peplum,** i, *n.*, and **peplus,** i, *m.* = πέπλον and πέπλος, *The robe of state of Minerva* at Athens, with which her statue was solemnly invested every five years at the Panathenaea: Plaut. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 1, 484; Virg. A. 1, 480; so id. Cir. 21 *sq.*; Stat. Th. 10, 56.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A splendid upper garment, a robe of state,* either of gods or men (post-class.): Claud. Nupt. Honor. 123: imperatorium, Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 23.—**B.** Still more gen., *A broad upper garment:* Manil. 5, 387.—**C.** *A disease of the eye* (by which the eye is covered or veiled, as it were), Seren. Samm. 13, 220 (*al. plumbum*).

† **pĕpo,** ōnis, *m.* = πέπων, ονος, *A species of large melon, a pumpkin:* Plin. 19, 5, 23; so id. 20, 2, 6; Tert. Anim. 32; adv. Marc. 4, 40.

† **pepticus,** a, um, *adj.* = πεπτικός, *That promotes digestion, peptic* (post-Aug.): medicinae, Plin. 20, 18, 96.

‡ **pĕpuncŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [pepo] *A small pumpkin:* Not. Tir. p. 168.

Pĕpuzītae, ārum, *m. A sort of heretics, also called* Montanistae, *so named after the Phrygian town of* Pepuza, Cod. Justin. 1, 5, 5.

per, *praep. c. acc.* (by solecism, *c. abl.*: PER QVO, Inscr. Miseni repert. ex a. p. Chr. n. 159, ap. Orell. Inscr. *n.* 3300), denotes, like the Gr. διὰ, motion through a space, or extension over it, Engl. *Through, through the midst of, throughout.*

I. Lit., of space: per amoena salicta aliquem raptare, Enn. Ann. 1, 44; cf. id. ib. 67: (equus) indu Fert sese campis per coerula laetaque prata, id. ib. 5, 10: per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, id. ib. 5, 19: per membranas oculorum cernere, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: coronam auream per forum ferre, id. Att. 14, 16: se per munitiones dejicere, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 46:—per vias fabulari, *in the streets,* Plaut. Cist. 5, 1: qui per imperii tui provincias ei credidissent, *in the provinces,* Cic. Fam. 1, 7: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv. 1, 9: via secta per ambas (zonas), Virg. G. 1, 237; id. ib. 244: nascuntur in Belearibus ac per Hispanias, *in,* Plin. 19, 30: per illas gentes celebratur, *throughout,* Tac. A. 12, 12.—Placed after the noun, viam per, Lucr. 6, 1263: transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes, Virg. A. 5, 663.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of time, *Through, throughout, during:* quod des bubus per hiemem, *the winter through, during the winter,* Cato R. R. 25: nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum istius, judicata est, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: nulla abs te per hos dies epistola . . . venerat, *during these days,* id. Att. 2, 8: per decem dies ludi facti sunt, id. Cat. 3, 8: per idem tempus, *during, at,* id. Brut. 83: per noctem cernuntur sidera, *during the night, in the night-time,* Plin. 2, 11, 7: per inducias, *during,* Liv. 38, 2: per multa bella, id. 8, 13: per ludos, id. 2, 18: per comitia, Suet. Caes. 80: per somnum, id. ib. 45.

B. To indicate the instrument or means; *Through, by, by means of:* statuerunt injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3: detrimenta publicis rebus per homines eloquentissimos importata, id. de Or. 1, 9: quid ais? vulgo occidebantur? Per quos? et a quibus? *by whom? and by whose command?* id. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: quae domi gerenda sunt, ea per Caeciliam transiguntur, id. ib. 51, 149: quod nefarium stuprum non per illum factum est, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7.—So, per se, per te, *through himself, by himself, of himself,* etc.: homo per se cognitus, sine ulla commendatione majorum, Cic. Brut. 25: satis per te tibi consulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 1.—Connected with *ipse:* Cic. Sull. 24: ipsum per se, sua vi, sua natura, sua sponte laudabile, id. Fin. 2, 15, 50.—So, to form another adverbial expression: non dubitavi id a te per literas petere, *by letter,* Cic. Fam. 2, 6: per summum dedecus vitam amittere, *in the most infamous manner, most infamously,* id. Rosc. Am. 11: per iram facere aliquid, *in anger,* id. Tusc. 4, 37: per ludum et jocum, *sporting and jesting, in sport and jest,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 60; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 70.

C. To designate the reason, cause, inducement, *etc.*; *Through, for, on account of, for the sake of:* per metum mussari, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 12: quum antea per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 1; so Caes. B. G. 2, 16 *fin.*: Druso propinquanti quasi per officium obviae fuere legiones, Tac. A. 1, 24: ut nihil eum delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16: et quum per valetudinem posses, venire tamen noluisti, id. Fam. 7, 1. So, per me, per te, *etc., as far as concerns me, you,* etc.: per me vel stertas licet, Cic. Acad. 2, 29; cf., sin hoc non licet per Cratippum, id. Off. 3, 7, 33: per me ista pedibus trahantur, id. Att. 4, 16; Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 16: inspicere vitia nec per magistros nec per aetatem licebat, Macr. S. 1, 24.—Hence, in oaths, entreaties, asseverations, *etc.*, by a god, by men, or by inanimate or abstract things; *By:* IOVRANTO PER IOVEM, *etc.*, Tab. Bant. lin. 15; cf., si per plures deos juret, Cic. Rab. Post. 13: quid est enim, per deos, optabilius sapientia? id. Off. 2, 2: per deos atque homines, id. de Div. 2, 55: per dexteram te istam oro, id. Deiot. 3; cf. Ter. And. 1, 5, 54: nunc te per amicitiam et per amorem obsecro, id. ib. 2, 1, 26: per pietatem! Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 4: per comitatem edepol, pater, *etc.*, id. ib. 52.—In this signif. often separated from its noun: per ego te deos oro, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 6; 5, 1, 15: per ego te, fili . . . precor quaesoque, *etc.*, Liv. 23, 9: per vos Tyrrhena faventum Stagna deum, per ego et Trebiam cineresque Sagunti Obtestor, Sil. 12, 79 *sq.*; Stat. Th. 11, 367.—Sometimes to indicate an apparent or pretended cause or inducement, *Under the show* or *pretext of, under color of:* qui per tutelam aut societatem aut rem mandatam aut fiduciae rationem fraudavit quempiam, Cic. Caecin. 3: naves triremes per causam exercendorum remigum ad fauces portus prodire jussit, *under pretext of,* Caes. B. C. 3, 24; v. causa, p. 253, I. 2: per speciem alienae fugendae vicis suas opes firmavit, Liv. 1, 41 *fin.*: per simulationem officii, Tac. H. 1, 74.

D. In composition, it usually adds intensity to the signif.; *Thoroughly, perfectly, completely, exceedingly, very much, very:* pervelle, perfacilis, peramanter; sometimes it denotes the completion of an action, e. g. perorare, peragere.—It freq. occurs *in tmesi:* nobis ista sunt pergrata perque jucunda, Cic. de Or. 1, 47: per mihi mirum visum est, id. ib. 49: per enim magni aestimo, id. Att. 10, 1: Platoni per fuit familiaris, Gell. 2, 18: per, inquit, magister optime, exoptatus mihi nunc venis, id. 18, 4:—per quam (also written in one word, perquam), *extremely:* per quam breviter perstrinxi, id. de Or. 2, 49: per quam modica civium merita, Plin. Pan. 60: per quam velim scire, *very much indeed,* id. Ep. 7, 27: PARENTES PER QVAM INFELICISSIMI, Inscr. ap. Mur. 953, 2. As one word: illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 16: propulit perquam indignis modis, id. Rud. 3, 3, 9.—Separated by an intervening word: per pol quam paucos reperias, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1.

† **pēra,** ae, *f.* = πήρα, *A bag, wallet:* peras imposuit Juppiter nobis duas, Phaedr. 4, 10, 1: cum baculo peraque senex, of a Cynic philosopher, Mart. 4, 53; cf. App. Apol. p. 440 Oud.

pĕr-absurdus, a, um, *adj. Very absurd* (quite class.): haec quia videntur perabsurda, *etc.*, Cic. Part. 15; id. Fin. 5, 11.—Separated: per enim absurdum est, Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 25; v. per, *no.* II., D.

* **pĕr-accommŏdātus,** a, um, *adj. Very suitable, very convenient:* per fore accommodatum tibi, si, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 3.

pĕr-ācer, cris, cre, *adj. Very sharp:* **I.** Lit.: acetum, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 1.—**II.** Trop.: judicium, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4.

pĕr-ăcerbus, a, um, *adj. Very harsh* to the taste: **I.** Lit.: uva peracerba gustatu, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.—**II.** Trop., *Very painful:* mihi peracerbum fuit, quod, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 6, 5 *fin.*

pĕr-ăcesco, cŭi, 3. *v. inch. n. To become sour through and through, thoroughly sour;* hence, trop., *To become vexed, to grow vexatious* (a Plautin. word): ita mihi pectus peracuit, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 9: hoc, hoc est. quod peracescit: hoc est demum quod percrucior, *that vexes me,* id. Bacch. 5, 1, 13.

* **pĕractĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [perago] *A finishing, completion:* aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 23 *fin*

pĕractus, a, um, *Part.*, from perago.

pĕrăcūte, *adv.*, v. peracutus, *ad fin.*

pĕr-ăcūtus, a, um, *adj. Very sharp:* **I.** Lit.: falx, Mart. 3, 24.—**B.** Transf., of a sound, *Very clear* or *penetrating:* vox, Cic. Brut. 68, 241.—**II.** Trop., *Very keen, very acute, very penetrating:* quum peracutus esset ad excogitandum, Cic. Brut. 39: oratio, id. ib. 76; id. Verr. 2, 2, 44.—*Adv.*, pĕrăcūte, *Very sharply, very acutely:* moveri, Cic. Acad. 1, 9 *fin.*: peracute querebare, quod, *etc.*, id. Fam. 3, 7, 2.

* **pĕr-ădŏlescens,** entis, *adj. Very young:* homo peradolescens, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 21.

* **pĕr-adolescentŭlus,** i, *m. A very young man:* Nep. Eum. 1.

pĕradpŏsĭtus, a, um, v. perapp.

1. Pĕraea, ae, *f.*, Περαία (*sc.* γῆ, the land beyond the sea or river; hence) **I.** *A strip of land in Caria, along the coast opposite to Rhodes, and subject to the Rhodians,* Liv. 32, 33; 35; 33, 18.—**II.** *A part of Palestine beyond the Jordan, the capital of which was Gadara,* Plin. 5, 14, 15.

2. Pĕraea, ae, *f.*, Περαία, *A city in Aeolis, a colony of the Mitylenеans,* Liv. 37, 21.

pĕr-aedĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj. Completely built, built up:* Col. 4, 3.

pĕraequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peraequo] *A making perfectly equal* (a post-class. word): **I.** In gen.: temporum, Sol. 1: similitudinum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.—**II.** In partic., *An equalizing, equal distribution* of taxes: Cod. Theod. 5, 4, 3.

peraequātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An equalizer,* esp. of taxes, *an equal distributer* (jurid. Lat.): Cod. Theod. 13, tit. 11; Cod. Justin. 11, tit. 57; Inscr. Grut. 361, 1.

pĕr-aeque, *adv. Quite equally* or *evenly* (quite class.): hos numquam minus, ut peraeque ducerent dena millia HS ex melle recipere esse solitos, *on an average,* Var. R. R. 3, 16, 11: atque hoc peraeque in omni agro decumano reperietis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52: quod quum peraeque omnes, tum acerbissime Boeotii senserunt, id. Pis. 35; id. Verr. 2, 4, 21 Zumpt. *N. cr.*: terna millia aeris peraeque in singulos menses, *uniformly*, Nep. Att. 13.

pĕr-aequo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To make quite equal* (a post-Aug. word): octogenae stirpes... septenos culeos peraequarent, *filled up*, i. e. *yielded, produced*, Col. 3, 3, 3; so id. 3, 3, 10: amphoras, id. 3, 9, 2: partes, Vitr. 9, 4: contracturam, id. 5, 1: iter, id. 9, 4: annum lunari computatione, Sol. 1.

pĕr-aestĭmo, *v. a.* 1. *To greatly esteem* (post-class.): Cod. Theod. 6, 29, 2 *fin.*

pĕr-ăgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To drive* or *hunt about greatly, to harass, disturb* (not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: Aetna majore vi peragitata, Sen. Ben. 3, 37.—**B.** In partic., *To stir up* any thing, esp. a liquid: ut permisceatur medicamen rutabulo ligneo peragitare conveniet. Col. 12, 24, 4: mustum, id. 12, 19, 4.—**II.** Trop., *To excite, impel:* animos, Sen. de Ira, 1, 7.

pĕr-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.:* **I.** *To thrust through, pierce through, transfix; to pass through, traverse* (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Theseus latus ense peragit, *transpierced*, Ov. Her. 4, 119; so, aliquem ardenti quercu, Val. Fl. 1, 146; cf., externa peragi dextra, Sil. 11, 364.—Hence, transf., for *To kill, slay*, Mart. 5, 37:—freta, *to traverse*, Ov. Her. 15, 65; so, quum sol duodena peregit Signa, id. Met. 13, 618.

II. *To drive about, harass, disturb* a person or thing (extremely seldom): pecora peragens asilus, Sen. Ep. 58:—totum Sempronium usque eo perago, ut, *etc.*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1.

III. *To carry through, go through with, execute, finish, accomplish, complete*, etc. (the class. signif.): multum egerunt, qui ante nos fuerunt, sed non peregerunt, Sen. Ep. 64 *fin.:* fabulam, Cic. de Sen. 19: comitia, id. N. D. 2, 4: concilium, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: partes suas, Plin. Ep. 7, 33: inceptum, Virg. A. 5, 422: cursum, id. ib. 4, 653; cf., iter inceptum, Ov. F. 1, 188: dona, *to finish distributing*, Virg. A. 5, 362: mandata, Ov. M. 7, 502: aetatem, vitam, aevum, id. Trist. 4, 8, 13; 41; Met. 15, 485.—**B.** In partic., in jurid. Lat.: reum, *to continue a prosecution till the defendant is condemned*, Liv. 4, 42; Plin. Ep. 3, 9; Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 27; Val. Max. 6, 2, 4. So, accusationem, *to prosecute to the end*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31.

IV. In gen., *To work*, or *work up* any thing: humum, *to till*, Ov. F. 4, 693: cibum, *to digest*, Plin. 9, 60, 86.

B. Trop., *To go through, go over, to relate, describe* (so not ante-Aug.): legatus peragit deinde postulata. ... Haec paucis verbis carminis concipiendique jurisjurandi mutatis peragit, Liv. 1, 32, 6 *sq.*; so, verbis auspicia, *to mention*, id. 1, 18 *fin.:* res pace belloque gestas, *to describe, treat of*, id. 2, 1: res tenues, tenui sermone peractas, *delivered*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 9.

pĕrăgranter, *adv.*, v. peragro, *ad fin.*

* **pĕrăgrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [peragro] *A wandering* or *traveling through, a traversing:* itinerûm, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 57.

pĕrăgrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that wanders* or *travels through* (post-class.): coelicolarum, Mart. Cap. 6, 192.

per-ăgro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [per and ager] (*Part.*, peragratus, in the depon. signif.; v. in the follg.) *To wander* or *travel through, to go through, traverse*, etc. (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: provincias, Cic. de Or. 2, 64: of bees, saltus silvasque, Virg. G. 4, 53: in peragranda Aegypto, Suet. Aug. 93. — Of sailing: litora liburnicis, Suet. Cal. 37; so, eques Rom. qui haec commercia et litora peragravit, Plin. 37, 3, 11, n. 2; so Flor. 2, 7; Just. 12, 10.—(β) *Dep.:* peragratus omnes Germaniae partes, *etc.*, Vellej. 2, 97.

II. Trop., *To go through, traverse; to search through, penetrate:* omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 74: eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas, Cic. Brut. 13: cujus res gestae omnes gentes terra marique peragrassent, id. Balb. 16; id. Mil. 35; id. Coel. 22: orator ita peragrat per animos hominum, ut, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 51:—gula peragrans, *a roving appetite*, Gell. 7, 16.—Hence

*pĕrăgranter, *adv.*, *In roving about:* Amm. 14, 1.

pĕr-albus, a, um, *adj.* *Very white* (post-class.): equus, App. M. 1, p. 103: avis, id. ib. 5, p. 171.

* **pĕr-altus,** a, um, *adj.* *Very high:* arbusta, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2, dub. (*al.* praealta, *al.* per alta).

pĕr-ămans, antis, *Part.* [amo] *Very loving, very fond:* homo peramans semper nostri fuit, Cic. Att. 4, 8, 6, 3.—*Adv.*, pĕrămanter, *Very lovingly:* aliquem observare, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3.

pĕr-ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To ramble through, go through; to traverse, perambulate* (poet. and in post-Augustan prose): **I.** Lit.: aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 122: multas terras, Var. R. R. 1, 2: omnium cubilia, Catull. 29, 8:—viridia, Phaedr. 2, 5, 14: rura, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17.—In the *pass.:* perambulatum Romanis legionibus Niphatem, Sid. Carm. 23, 93.—Poet.: frigus perambulat artus, *runs through*, Ov. Her. 9, 135: recte necne crocum foresque perambulet Attae fabula, si dubitem, *rightly trod the stage* (which was sprinkled with perfumed waters and strewed with flowers), *i. e. was properly constructed, well written*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79.—* **II.** In partic., of a physician, *To visit* patients in succession: Sen. Ben. 6, 16.

† **pĕr-ămīcus,** a, um, *adj.* *Very friendly:* Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 56 ed. Maj.

pĕr-ămoenus, a, um. *adj.* *Very pleasant:* aestas, Tac. A. 4, 67.

pĕr-amplus, a, um, *adj.* *Very large, very ample:* simulacra, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: regnum, Val. Max. 5, 2, 4.

pĕr-anceps, ipĭtis, *adj.* *Very doubtful, very uncertain*, Amm. 29, 5.

pĕranguste, *adv.*, v. perangustus, *ad fin.*

pĕr-angustus, a, um, *adj.* *Very narrow* (good prose): fretum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66: aditus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: via, Liv. 22, 4: termini Macedoniae, Just. 7, 1.—*Adv.*, pĕranguste, *Very narrowly:* Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163.

Pĕranna, v. Perenna.

pĕranno, avi, 1. *v. n.* [per-annus] *To live through a year:* puella nata non perannavit, *did not live a year*, Suet. Vesp. 5; so Macr. S. 1, 12.

pĕr-antīquus, a, um, *adj.* *Very ancient:* Cic. Brut. 10, 41: sacrarium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 2.

pĕr-appŏsĭtus (adpos.), a, um, *adj.* *Very suitable* or *apposite:* alicui, Cic. de Or. 2, 67 *fin.*

pĕr-ardĕo, si, 2. *v. n.* *To burn violently:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 404.

pĕr-ardŭus, a, um, *adj.* *Very difficult:* mihi autem hoc perarduum est demonstrare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71.

pĕr-āresco, arŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To grow very dry:* Var. R. R. 1, 49; Col. 4, 24.

pĕr-argūtus, a, um, *adj.:* **I.** *Very shrill* (Appuleian): tintinnabulum, App. M. 10, p. 713 Oud.: carmen, id. Flor. p. 46 Oud.—**II.** *Very acute, very witty:* homo, Cic. Brut. 45, 167.

pĕr-ārĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very dry, very arid:* frons, Cato R. R. 5, 8: solum, Col. 3, 11 *fin.*; id. 2, 19.

pĕr-armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To arm* or *equip well* (post-class.): exercitus, Curt. 4, 9: manum gladius perarmat, Prud. Cath. 6, 85.

pĕr-ăro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* Lit., *To plough through;* hence, **I.** *To plough through, to traverse* the sea: pontum, Sen. Med. 650.—**II.** *To furrow:* rugis anilibus ora, Ov. M. 14, 96.—**III.** *To furrow* or *scratch over, to injure:* cerebrum crebra vibice peraratum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—**IV.** To scratch letters with the style on a waxen tablet, *To write:* talia perarans manus, Ov. M. 9, 563: literam, id. A. A. 1, 455; cf. id. Trist. 3, 7, 1: peraratae tabellae, id. Amph. 1, 11, 7.

pĕr-asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* *Very rough:* Cels. 5, 28, 14.

pĕr-astūtŭlus, a, um, *adj.* *Very crafty:* mulier ad hujusmodi flagitia perastutula, App. M. 9, p. 600 Oud.

† **pĕrātĭcum,** i, *n.* = περατικόν, *A species of the bdellium-tree*, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

* **pērātim,** *adv.* [pera] *By bags* or *wallets:* peratim ductare, *i. e. to cheat one out of the money in his wallet*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 14.

pĕrattente, *adv.*, v. perattentus, *ad fin.*

pĕr-attentus, a, um, *adj.* *Very attentive:* animus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5.—*Adv.*, pĕrattente, *Very attentively:* audire aliquem, Cic. Coel. 11.

* **pĕr-attĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* *Very Attic*, i. e. *very elegant:* philosophus, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1 ed. Maj.

* **pĕr-audĭendus,** a, um, *adj.* *That must be heard through, heard to an end:* Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 34.

per-bacchor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. a.* *To carouse* or *revel through:* multos dies, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: domos, Claud. B. G. 242.

per-bāsĭo, āre, *v. a.* *To kiss heartily:* Petr. 41.

per-bĕātus, a, um, *adj.* *Very fortunate:* Cic. de Or. 1, 1.

per-belle, *adv.* *Very prettily, very finely:* simulare, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 1: feceris, si, *etc.*, id. Att. 4, 4, 6, 1.

per-bĕnĕ, *adv.* *Very well:* prandi perbene, Potavi, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 81: pol ego haud a pecunia perbene, id. Aul. 2, 2, 9: loqui Latine, Cic. Brut. 28: fecisse fortunam, quando, *etc.*, Liv. 45, 8.

‡ **per-bĕnĕ-mĕrĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* *Very well deserved*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 1923, 5.

per-bĕnĕvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* *Very friendly:* alicui, Cic. Fam. 14, 4 *fin.*

per-bĕnigne, *adv.* *Very kindly:* Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 68.—Separate: per mihi benigne respondit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2.

Perbĭbĕsĭa, ae, *f.* [perbibo] *Guzzledom*, analogous to Peredia, a comically formed name to signify a country where people are always drinking, Plaut. Curc. 4, 74.

per-bĭbo, bĭbi, 3. *v. a.* (to drink much; hence): * **I.** *To drink* or *suck up:* at ego perii, cui medullam lassitudo perbibit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 16.—**II.** *To drink in* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Cato R. R. 130: lana quosdam (colores) non perbibit, Sen. Ep. 71: lacrimas, Ov. M. 6, 397: medicamina, Col. 7, 4 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *To imbibe, receive:* haec cum persuasi mihi et perbibi, Sen. Ep. 94: liberalia studia, id. ib. 36: nequitiam, id. de Ira 1, 16: rabiem, Ov. Ib. 233: Latinum sermonem, Quint.

perbīto, ĕre, *v. n.:* **I.** *To go over* to a place (an ante-class. word): Pac. in Non. 153, 24: utinam te ... malo cruciatu in Siciliam perbiteres, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 12.—**II.** *To perish:* ne fame perbitat, Liv. Andron. in Non. 153, 28; so Enn. and Titin. ib. 26 and 30: qui per virtutem perbitat, non interit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 32 dub.: cruciatu maximo, id. Pseud. 3, 1, 12; cf., "*perbitere* Plautus pro perire posuit," Paul. ex Fest. p. 215 ed. Müll.

perblande, *adv.*, v. perblandus, *ad fin.*

per-blandus, a, um, *adj.* *Very charming, very engaging:* successor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: oratio, Liv. 23, 10.—*Adv.*, perblande, *Very winningly:* aliquem salutare, Macr. S. 1, 2.

per-bŏnus, a, um, *adj.* *Very good:* prandium, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 3: ager, Cic. Fl. 29: toreumata, id. Verr. 2, 4, 18: perbono loco res erat, id. Att. 6, 1.

per-brĕvis, e, *adj.* *Very short, very brief:* orator perornatus et perbrevis, Cic. Brut. 43: perbrevi tempore, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9.—Separate: altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, id. Cluent. 1.—In the *abl.*, perbrevi, adverbially, *In a very short time:* id. Fam. 6, 12.—*Adv.*, perbrevĭter, *Very briefly:* quid sentiam, perbreviter exponam, Cic. de Orat. 2, 58.

per-bullĭo, ivi and ii, 4. *v. n.* *To boil thoroughly:* Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

† **perca,** ae, *f.* = πέρκη, *A kind of fish, a perch:* Plin. 9, 16, 24; cf. id. 32, 9, 34; ib. 10, 40; ib. 11, 53; Aus. Idyll. 10, 115.

per-caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, *v. a.* *To cut up completely* (post-class.): exercitum, Flor. 3, 20: terga hostium, id. 4, 12.

per-călĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum (also contr., percalfactum), 3. *v. a.* *To make very warm, to heat thoroughly* (mostly ante- and post-class.): omnia motu Percalefacta, Lucr. 6, 177: glebae a sole percalefactae, Var. R. R. 1, 27: multo igni percalfacto cubiculo, Val. Max. 9, 12, 4: percalefieri cogit aquam, *to become very warm*, Vitr. 8, 3.

percălĕfīo, fieri, v. the previous art.

per-călesco, lŭi, 3. *v. inch. n. To become very warm:* inde ubi percaluit vis venti, Lucr. 6, 280; Ov. M. 1, 417.

per-calleo, ui, ēre, *v. a. To know* or *understand well:* quinque et viginti gentium linguas, Gell. 17, 17, 2.

per-callesco, lŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.*: * **I.** Neutr., *To become very hardened, very callous:* civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. Mil. 28.—**II.** Act., *To get a good knowledge of;* in the *perf.*, *to be well acquainted with, to know well, be well versed in:* usum rerum, Cic. de Or. 2, 34 *fin.*; so, disciplinas Stoicas et dialecticas, Gell. 1, 22: leges, id. 20, 1, 20.

per-candĕfăcĭo, 3. *v. a. To make very hot, to heat thoroughly:* terram, Vitr. 8, 3.

per-candĭdus, a, um, *adj. Very white:* compositio, Cels. 5, 19, 24: gemma, Sol. 37.

per-cārus, a, um, *adj. Very dear:* **I.** Lit., *Very dear, very costly:* Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 25.—**II.** Trop., *Very dear, very much beloved:* alicui, Cic. Scaur. § 39, p. 266 ed. Orell.; so Tac. A. 2, 74; Just. 12, 12.

per-cautus, a, um, *adj. Very cautious:* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 18.

‡ **percēdo,** essi, ĕre, *v. a.*: "*Cedit, cessit, percedit, percessit,*" Not. Tir. p. 17.

per-cĕlĕber, bris, bre, *adj. Very famous, very celebrated:* templum vetustate et religione percelebre, Mel. 2, 3: gloria, Plin. 10, 5, 6.

per-cĕlĕbro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. To practice* a thing *very frequently:* **I.** In gen. (post-class.): ut exercerent, ut gererent, ut percelebrarent haec mala, Arn. 2, 73.—**II.** In partic., *To pronounce frequently, to have often in one's mouth* (so quite class.): de qua muliere plurimi versus tota Sicilia percelebrantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31: pervulgata et percelebrata sermonibus res est, id. Coel. 29.

per-cĕler, ĕris, *adj. Very quick* or *swift:* interitus, Cic. Coel. 24.—*Adv.*, percĕlerĭter, *Very quickly, very soon:* Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3.

per-cello, cŭli, culsum, 3. (collat. form, perculsi for perculi, Amm. 17, 8) *v. a. To beat down, throw down; to overturn, upset* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ventus Cercius plaustrum oneratum percellit, Cato in Gell. 2, 22 *fin.*: magnas quercus, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2; so, abietem, Var. in Non. 152, 11: Perii! perculit me prope, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 28; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 87: radices arborum, Plin. 18, 34, 77, *n.* 1: Mars communis saepe spoliantem jam et exsultantem evertit et perculit ab abjecto, Cic. Mil. 21.—Proverb.: Perii, plaustrum perculi! *I've upset my cart*, i. e. *I've done for myself*, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 22.

B. Transf., *To strike, smite:* feciali Postumius genu femur perculit, Liv. 9, 10 *fin.*; cf. id. 9, 11, 11: aliquem cuspide, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 7; so id. ib. 1, 7, 31.—Poet.: vox repens perculit urbem, *struck, reached*, Val. Fl. 2, 91.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy:* adolescentiam perculisse atque afflixisse, Cic. Coel. 32 *fin.*: rem publicam, Tac. A. 2, 39: aliquem, Suet. Tib. 55.

B. *To deject, daunt, dispirit, discourage, dishearten:* haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57: civitates atrocibus edictis, Tac. H. 1, 53; Flor. 1, 10: animos (timor), Val. Fl. 4, 651.

C. *To urge on, excite:* aliquem ad turpitudinem, App. Apol. p. 413 Oud.

Perf., perculit, in a neutr. signif., for perculsus est: Flor. 3, 10 *med.*

per-censĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a. To go through* or *over* a thing: **I.** Lit., *To count over, reckon up, enumerate:* inveniendi locos, Cic. Part. 36; Liv. 10, 36, 15: numerum legionum, Tac. A. 4, 4: res Caesaris, Plin. 7, 26, 27.

II. Transf., in gen., *To survey, view;* lit. and trop., *to review, examine:* manipulos, Var. R. R. 1, 50: orationes, Liv. 32, 21: orationem acri subtilique ingenio, Gell. 7, 3.

B. *To go over, travel through:* Thessaliam, Liv. 34, 52: totum orbem, Ov. F. 3, 109.

percensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percenseo] *A going over, a survey, review*, Front. de orat. ep. 3 ed. Maj.

perceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percipio] *A taking, receiving:* **I.** Lit., *A gathering in, collecting:* frugum fructuumque reliquorum, Cic. Off. 2, 3; so, fructuum, Col. 1, 3, 2.—**II.** Trop., *Perception, comprehension:* animi perceptiones, *notions, ideas*, Cic. Acad. 2, 7: cognitio aut perceptio, aut si verbum e verbo volumus comprehensio, quam κατάληψιν illi vocant, id. ib. 2, 6.

perceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A receiver, imbiber* (late Latin): sapientiae, Aug. Soliloq. 1, 1 *fin.*

perceptus, a, um, *Part.*, from percipio.

‡ **percernis,** e, *adj.* [per-cerno] *Easily visible:* Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 615, *n.* 127.

percīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *To beat to pieces, to smash:* **I.** In gen.: os alicui, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 12; so id. Casin. 2, 6, 52; Sen. Q. N. 4, 4.—**II.** In partic., in an obscene sense, i. q. paedicare: Mart. 4, 48; so id. 7, 62; 6, 39, et al.; Sen. Prov. 5; Mart. 12, 35; cf., "*percisus*, paedicatus, πεπυγισμένος," Gloss. Philox. So too, alicui os, i. q. irrumare: Mart. 2, 72 (*al.* praecisum).

per-cĭĕo, īvi and ii, ĭtum, 2., and **per-cĭo,** īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. To move greatly, to stir up, excite:* **I.** In gen.: irai fax subdita percit, Lucr. 3, 304; id. 3, 185: ubi me divina voluptas perciit, id. 3, 28: verbum saepe unum perciet aureis Omnibus, id. 4, 565.—**II.** In partic., *To name, call:* aliquem impudicum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 69.—Hence

percĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Greatly moved, roused, stimulated, excited:* **A.** Lit.: amoris causa percitus, Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 13: ira percitus, id. Casin. 3, 5, 6: atra bili percita est, id. Amph. 2, 2, 95: incredibili re atque atroci percitus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 17: animo irato ac percito aliquid facere, Cic. Mil. 23, 63.—**B.** Transf., *Excitable:* ingenium percitum ac ferox, Liv. 21, 53: corpore et lingua percitum, Sall. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 704 P.

percĭo, ire, v. percieo.

* **percĭpĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [percipio] *Perceptible:* aër ictus auditu percipibilis, Mar. Victorin. p. 2451 P.

per-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. (archaic form of the *plusquamp.*, percepset for percepisset, Pac. in Cic. Off. 3, 26) *v. a.* [capio] *To take up wholly, to seize entirely:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** *To take possession of, to seize, occupy:* mihi horror misero membra percipit dictis tuis, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 66; id. Stich. 2, 2, 17; Lucr. 5, 603.

B. *To take to one's self, to assume:* varii sensus animantibus insunt, quorum quisque suam proprie rem percipit in se, Lucr. 6, 984: rigorem, Ov. M. 4, 744: colorem, Plin. 21, 5, 13: succum thymi, Col. 11, 3.

C. *To get, obtain, receive:* serere, percipere, condere fructus, *to gather, collect*, Cic. de Sen. 7: praemia, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: fructum ex olea, Plin. 15, 1, 1: civitatem ab aliquo, Just. 43, 5: hereditatem, Suet. Tib. 15; Petr. 141.

II. Trop. (so most freq. in class. lang.): **A.** *To perceive, to feel:* ne, quod hic agimus, herus percipiat fieri, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 1: quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, Cic. Or. 2: voluptatem, id. Fin. 1, 11:—luctus, id. Fam. 14, 1; so, dolores, id. ib.: gaudia, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 60.

B. *To learn, comprehend, understand, conceive:* res percepta et cognita, Cic. Acad. 2, 14: p. et comprehendere, id. ib. 2, 8: cognoscere et percipere, id. Fin. 1, 19: aliquid animo, id. de Or. 1, 28: artificium aliquod, id. ib.: virtutem et humanitatem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10: philosophiam, id. de Or. 1, 51: praecepta artis, id. Off. 1, 18: omnium civium nomina perceperat, *knew*, id. de Sen. 7: percipite quae dicam, id. Cat. 1, 11: querelas, *to hear*, Liv. 2, 35; Caes. B. C. 3, 84: nomen Graecum, sed perceptum usu a nostris, *known*, Cic. N. D. 2, 36.—Hence

perceptus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Perceived, observed:* hence, percepta artis, *doctrines, principles, rules:* percepta appello, quae dicuntur Graecis θεωρήματα, Cic. Fat. 6.

percis, ĭdis, *f. A sea-muscle:* Plin 32, 11, 53.

percīsus, a, um, v. percido.

per-cĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. To thoroughly, strongly, vehemently excite* (anteclass.): Pac. in Fest. s. v. RECIPROCARE, p. 274 ed. Müll.: matronae percitatae tumultu, Att. in Non. 467, 27.

percĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from percieo.

per-cīvīlis, e, *adj. Very courteous, affable, civil:* sermo, Suet. Tib. 28.

per-clāmo, are, *v. a. To cry out aloud:* quot perclamanda! Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 8 dub.

per-clāresco, rŭi, 3. *v. inch. n. To become very clear, very well known* (post-class.): Symm. Ep. 10, 72; id. ib.

perclūdo, ĕre. A false reading for praecludo.

† **percnoptĕrus,** i, *m.* (= περκνόπτερος, dusky-winged) *A mountain-stork*, i. q. oripelargus, Plin. 10, 3, 3.

† **percnos,** i, *m.* (= πέρκνος, dusky) *A kind of eagle*, Plin. 10, 3, 3.

percoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from percoquo.

‡ **per-coenāre,** ἀποδειπνῆσαι, Gloss. Philox.

percognĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from percognosco.

per-cognosco, ōvi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a. To become perfectly acquainted with:* aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50; Plin. 4, 14, 28.—Hence

percognĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Well known:* Plin. 2, 45, 45.

per-cŏlăpho, are, *v. a. To buffet well:* Petr. 44 dub.

percōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. percolo] *A straining through, a filtering:* Vitr. 8, 7.

1. per-cōlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. To strain through, to filter, percolate:* **I.** Lit.: tum vinum percolato, polentam abjicito, Cato R. R. 108; Cels. 6, 9; Col. 12, 41; Plin. 31, 6, 37.

II. Transf., in gen., *To cause to pass through:* humor per terras percolatur, *passes through*, Lucr. 2, 473: cibos et potiones, *to pass through one*, i. e. *to swallow and digest*, Sen. Q. N. praef.: terra bibula crebros imbros percolat atque transmittit, Plin. 18, 11, 29.

2. per-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3. *v. a. To perfect, finish, complete:* **I.** Lit.: inchoata percolui, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *To deck, beautify, adorn:* aliquid eloquentiâ, Tac. Agr. 10.—**B.** *To greatly honor, revere, reverence:* patrem tuum si percoles, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 4: conjugem liberosque, Tac. A. 4, 68; so, aliquem honore, id. Hist. 2, 82.

per-cōmis, e, *adj. Very friendly, very courteous:* Cic. Brut. 58 *fin.*

percommŏde, *adv.*, v. percommodus, *ad fin.*

per-commŏdus, a, um, *adj. Very suitable, very convenient, very opportune:* alicui rei, Liv. 22, 43.—*Adv.*, percommŏde, *Very suitably, very conveniently, very well:* percommode accidit, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Caecin. 27: percommode factum est, quod, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 4, 30: hoc percommode cadit quod, *etc.*, id. Verr. 1, 2.

percontātĭo (percunct.), ōnis, *f.* [percontor] *An asking, inquiring* after any thing; *a question, inquiry* (quite classical): tempus percontatione consumere, Cic. Univ. 1: aliquid percontationibus reperire, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: percontatio quid in senatu esset actum, Cic. Brut. 60 *fin.*: collocutio atque percontatio, Plin. 11, 30, 36.—As a figure of speech, Cic. de Or. 3, 53.

percontātīve (percunct.), *adv.*, v. in the follg. art., *ad fin.*

percontātīvus (percunct.), a, um, *adj.* [percontor] *Universally known* (post-class.): Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8.—*Adv.*, percontātīve, *Inquiringly*, Charis. p. 161 P.

percontātor (percunct.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An asker, inquirer:* Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 31: percontatorem fugito: nam garrulus idem est, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69.

perconto (percuncto), are, v. the follg. art., *ad fin.*

percontor (percunctor), ātus, 1. (archaic *inf.*, percontarier, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 78; id. Asin. 2, 2, 76; id. Casin. 3, 3, 8; id. Most. 4, 2, 47, et al.—Act. collat. form,

v. infra, *ad fin.*) *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [percunctus] *To ask particularly, to question strictly, to inquire, interrogate, investigate* (quite class.): coquum percontabatur, possentne, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 9: percontari hanc paucis hic volt, id. Pers. 4, 4, 49: percontarier. utrum, *etc.*, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 4: me infit percontarier, ecquem noverim Demaenetum, id. Asin. 2, 2, 76: tu numquam mihi percontanti aut quaerenti aliquid defuisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 21; id. ib. 2, 71: percontando atque interrogando elicere alicujus opinionem, Cic. Fin. 2, 1: percontari ab aliquo, id. Acad. 1, 1: cum percontaretur ex anicula quadam, quanti aliquid venderet, id. Brut. 46; cf. id. de Div. 2, 36:—aliquem ex aliquo, *to ask a person respecting another:* Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 95:—aliquem de aliqua re, Cic. Rep. 6, 9 *fin.*; Liv. 40, 21:—aliquem aliquid, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 47: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26.

II. *To find out by inquiry*, App. M. p. 113, 8 Elm.

1. Act. collat. form, perconto (percuncto), are (ante- and post-class.): docte percontat, Aeneas quo pacto, *etc.*, Naev. in Non. 474, 7: si percontassem, *etc.*, Nov. ib. 5: quod sedulo percontaveram, App. M. 11, p. 793 Oud.—**2.** Percontor, atus, in pass. signif.: de ovium dentibus opiliones percontantur, *are questioned* (preceded by, quae a grammatico *quaerenda* sunt), Gell. 16, 6: percontato pretio, App. M. 1, p. 73 Oud.

* **per-contŭmax,** ācis, *adj.* *Very obstinate, very contumacious:* Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 54.

percōpĭōse, *adv.*, v. percopiosus, *ad fin.*

per-cōpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* Very abundantly supplied; hence, *Very rich in expression, very copious:* Plin. Ep. 9, 31, 1.—*Adv.*, percōpĭōse, *Very copiously:* Sid. Ep. 4, 7.

per-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To boil thoroughly, boil soft:* **I.** Lit.: bubulas carnes, Plin. 23, 7, 64: lens non bene percocta, id. 22, 25. 78.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *To heat:* humorem, Lucr. 6, 858.—**B.** *To ripen:* mora percoquit uvas, Ov. R. Am. 83: sol percoquit fructus, Sen. Ben. 7, 31.—**C.** *To scorch, to blacken* by the heat of the sun: virum percoctaque secla calore, Lucr. 6, 722.

Percōsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Περκώσιος, *Of* or *belonging to Percosius, king of Cyzicus:* Percosia conjux, *i. e. Clyte, wife of King Percosius*, Val. Fl. 3, 10.

Percōte, ēs, *f.*, Περκώτη, *A Trojan town on the coast of Mysia*, Plin. 5, 32, 40; Val. Fl. 2, 622.

per-crassus, a, um, *adj.* *Very thick:* Cels. 5, 26, 20.

per-crēbesco, ui, and **per-crebresco,** brui, 3. *v. n.* *To become very frequent* or *prevalent, to be spread abroad* (quite class.): cum hoc percrebrescit, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: quae (opinio) etiam apud exteras nationes omnium sermone percrebruit, id. Verr. 1, 1: res percrebuit: in ore atque sermone omnium coepit esse, id. ib. 2, 2, 23: cum haec fama percrebuerit, id. ib. 2, 4, 30: fama percrebuit, id. ib. 2, 4, 43: cum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, illum a Caesare obsideri, Caes. B. C. 3, 43: conjugia percrebruisse, Tac. A. 12, 6.

per-crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* *To sound very much, to resound, ring:* **I.** *Intr.:* lucum percrepare vocibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13.—**II.** *Act., To make resound, to loudly celebrate:* pugnam, Lucil. in Non. 255, 14.

per-cresco, ĕre, *v. n.* *To grow greatly:* Seren. Samm. 36, 679.

per-crībro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To sift thoroughly:* Scrib. Comp. 87: res contusae et percribratae, id. ib. 289.

per-crŭcĭo, āre, *v. a.* *To greatly torment* or *vex:* hoc est demum quod percrucior, *for which I vex myself, grieve*, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 13.

per-crūdus, a, um, *adj.* *Quite raw:* coria, Vitr. 10, 20.—**II.** Transf., *Quite unripe* or *crude:* pruna, *quite green*, Col. 12, 10, 4.

per-cūdo, di, 3. *v. a.* *To strike* or *break through:* an pulli rostellis ova percuderint, Col. 8, 5, 14 (*Schneid.:* pertuderint).

1. perculsus, a, um, *Part.*, from percello.

2. perculsus, ūs, *m.* [percello] *A shock:* Tert. Anim. 52.

percultor, ōris, *m.* [percolo] *An ardent adorer* or *reverencer:* doctorum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 1.

percultus, a, um, *Part.*, from percolo.

percunctātĭo, ōnis, v. percontatio.

percunctātīve and **percunctātīvus,** v. percontativus.

percunctātor, ōris, v. percontator.

percuncto, are, and **percunctor,** ari, v. percontor.

per-cŭpĭdus, a, um. *adj.* *Very partial to, very fond of* one; with the *gen.:* percupidus tui, Cic. Fam. 1, 7.

per-cŭpĭo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To greatly wish, earnestly desire, to long* (ante-class.): percupio obsequi gnato meo, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 61; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 57.

per-cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Very curious* or *inquisitive:* Cic. Clu. 62 *fin.*

per-cūro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To thoroughly heal, completely cure* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: percurato vulnere, Liv. 21, 57: tarde percurabitur, Col. 6, 12: donec strumae percurentur, Plin. 32, 8, 28: desperata a medicis vitia, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1.—**II.** Trop.: mentem aegram, Sen. Ep. 94; id. Tranq. 15.

per-curro, percŭcurri or percurri, cursum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.:* **I.** *Act., To run through, hasten through; to pass through, traverse* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: percurrere agrum Picenum, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: conventus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: Tenchteros et Cattos, Flor. 4, 12: aristas, *to speed over*, Ov. M. 10, 654: percurrens luna fenestras, Propert. 1, 3, 31: pectine telas, Virg. A. 7, 14: tempora nodo, *i. e. to wind* or *bind round*, Val. Fl. 6, 63.—In the *pass.:* Plin. 13, 12, 26: hortus fontano humore percurritur, Pallad. 1, 6.

B. Trop., *To run through:* amplissimos honores percucurrit, *i. e. filled the highest offices one after another*, Suet. Ner. 3.

2. *To run over in speaking, to mention cursorily:* partes, quas modo percucurri, Cic. de Or. 3, 14: quae breviter a te percursa sunt, id. ib. 1, 47: multas res oratione, id. de Div. 2, 46: omnia poenarum nomina, Virg. A. 2, 627: celebres in ea arte quam maxima brevitate, Plin. 35, 8, 34: modice beneficia, *to mention in a cursory manner*, Tac. A. 4, 40: paucis, quae cujusque ductu gens, Vellej. 2, 38.

3. *To run over* in the mind or with the eye, *to scan briefly, to look over:* multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 50: oculo, *to run over*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 54: paginas in annalibus magistratuum, *to run through, to look over*, Liv. 9, 18.—Impers.: Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

II. *Neutr., To run along* to or over any thing (quite class.): curriculo percurre (* *i. e.* ad villam), *run thither quickly*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 9: ad forum, id. Andr. 2, 2, 18: ad aliquem, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16: per temonem (currus), *to run along the pole*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.*

percursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percurso] *A running* or *traveling through:* Italiae, Cic. Phil. 2, 25; so, absol., id. ib. 2, 39.

percursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percurro] *A running through* or *over;* trop., **I.** *A rapid* or *hasty thinking over* a thing: propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percursionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 *fin.*—**II.** Rhetor., *A rapid* or *hasty passing over* a subject: huic (commorationi) contraria saepe percursio est, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202.

percurso, are, *v. intens. a* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *Act., To range through, ramble over* (perh. not ante-Aug.): ripas, Plin. Pan. 12.—**II.** *Neutr., To range* or *rove about:* finibus nostris, Liv. 23, 42.

* **percursor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who runs through:* viae, Lact. 6, 7 dub. (*al.* praecursor).

percursus, a, um, *Part.*, from percurro.

percussĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [percutio] *Penetrating, pervading* (post-class.): odor, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 16: virtus, id. Tard. 2, 13.

percussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A beating, striking* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: capitis percussiones, *beatings on the head*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26: digitorum, *a snapping*, id. Off. 3, 19.—**II.** Transf., in music and rhetoric, *A beating time;* hence, concr., *time:* percussiones numerorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: percussionum modi, id. Or. 58 *fin.*; so Quint. 9, 4, 51; 11, 3, 108, et al.

percussor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A striker, stabber, shooter:* **I.** In gen. (post-Aug.): leo vulneratus percussorem novit, Plin. 8, 16, 19.

II. In partic., *A murderer, assassin, bandit* (quite class.): Cic. Phil. 2, 29: subornatus alicui, Suet. Ner. 34: nocturnus, Petr. 9.

percussūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A blow, stroke, thrust* (post-class.): percussura ferro facta, App. Herb. 31; Veg. Vet. 2, 20.

1. percussus, a, um, *Part.*, from percutio.

2. percussus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *abl. sing.*) [percutio] *A beating, striking* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): caducis Percussu crebro saxa cavantur aquis, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 40; Sen. Q. N. 2, 6: venarum, Plin. 7 51, 52.

per-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. (*perf. contr.*, percusti for percussisti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 273) *v. a.* [quatio].

I. (with the notion of the *per* predominating), *To strike through and through, to thrust* or *pierce through.*

A. Lit.: percussus cultello, Var. R. R. 1, 69, 2: gladio percussus, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: Mamilio pectus percussum, Liv. 2, 19, 8: vena percutitur, *a vein is opened, blood is let*, Sen. Ep. 70:—fossam, *to cut through, dig a trench*, Frontin. Strat. 3, 17; Plin. Ep. 10, 50.

B. Transf., *To slay, kill* (quite class.): aliquem securi, *to behead*, Cic. Pis. 34, 84; so id. Fin. 1, 7, 23; Liv. 39, 43: aliquem veneno, App. M. 10, p. 731 Oud.: hostem, Suet. Calig. 3; Ov. Her. 4, 93.—Hence, p. foedus, *to make a league, conclude a treaty* (because an animal was slaughtered on the occasion). Auct. B. Alex. 44.

II. (with the idea of the verb predominating) *To strike, smite, shoot, hit.*

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen. (quite class.): ceu lapidem si Percutiat lapis aut ferrum, Lucr. 6, 162: quum Cato percussus esset ab eo, qui arcam ferebat, *had been struck* Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: januam manu, Tib 1, 6, 3: turres de coelo percussae, *struck with lightning*, Cic. Cat. 3, 8; cf., hunc nec Juppiter fulmine percussit, id. N. D. 3, 35: percussus ab aspide calcata, *stung, bitten*, Plin. 23, 1, 27; cf., PERCVSSVS A VIPERA, Inscr. ap. Vermigl. Iscriz. Perug. p. 319:—color percussus luce refulgit, *struck*, Lucr. 2, 799: auriculae voce percussae, Prop. 1, 16, 28.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To strike, stamp, coin* money (post-Aug.): ut numum argenteum nota sideris Capricorni percusserit, Suet. Aug. 94; so id. Ner. 25.

b. *To strike, play* a musical instrument (poet.): lyram, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 40.

c. Se meraclo flore, *to get drunk*, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 16 (cf., *sauciare* se flore Liberi, Enn. in Fulg. 562, 25).

B. Trop.: **1.** *To strike* one (said of misfortunes) (quite class.): percussus calamitate, Cic. Mur. 24: percussus fortunae vulnere, id. Acad. 1, 3.

2. *To strike, shock, make an impression upon, deeply affect, move, astound* (quite class.): percussisti me de oratione prolata, Cic. Att. 3, 12; id. Mil. 29: audivi ex Gavio, Romae esse hominem, et fuisse assiduum: percussit animum, *it struck me, made me suspicious*, id. Att. 4, 8: animos probabilitate, id. Tusc. 5, 11: percussus atrocissimis litteris, id. Fam. 9, 25.

3. *To cheat, deceive, impose upon* one (quite class.): aliquem probe, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 9: hominem eruditum, Cic. Fl. 20: hominem strategemate, id. Att. 5, 2: aliquem palpo, *to flatter*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 28.

4. (acc. to *no.* II., A, 2, a) *To strike, stamp* (post-Aug.): facta dictaque tua una forma percussa sunt, Sen. Ep. 34 *fin.*

* **perdāgātus,** a, um, *Part.*, from the obsol. perdāgo, like indago, *Explored:* Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 3.

per-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj.* *Very como* *ly, very pretty* (post-Augustan): Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 28.

per-dēlĕo, ēre, *v. a.* *To utterly destroy, exterminate* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Jud. 11; so Veg. Vet. 3, 10.

per-dēlīrus, a, um, *adj.* *Very silly* or *foolish* (poet.): Lucr. 1, 693.

per-densus, a, um, *adj.* *Very compact, very dense* (post-Aug.): humus, Col. 3, 12, 2.

perdĕo for pereo, v. pereo, *ad init.*

*† **per-depso,** ŭi, 3. *v. a.* *To knead over, to work up*, in an obscene sense: Catull. 74, 3.

perdīcālis, e, *adj.* [perdix] *Of* or *belonging to partridges, partridge-* (post-class.): herba, App. Herb. 81.

† **perdīcĭum,** ii, *n.* = περδίκιον, *Pellitory*, Plin. 22, 17, 19.

per-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To say out, to finish saying* (post-class.): Alcim. 5, 607; cf., "*dicit, perdicit, perdixit,*" Not. Tir. p. 10.

per-diffĭcĭlis, e, *adj.* *Very difficult* (quite class.): Cic. Part. 24: quaestio, id. N. D. 1, 1: navigatio, id. Att. 3, 8.—*Sup.*: perdifficillimus aditus, *exceedingly difficult*, Liv. 40, 21.—*Adv.*, perdiffĭcĭlĭter, *With great difficulty*: Cic. Acad. 2, 15.

perdiffĭcĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. perdifficilis, *ad fin.*

per-dignus, a, um, *adj.* *Very worthy*; with the *abl.*: homo perdignus tua amicitia, Cic. Fam. 13, 6.

per-dīlĭgens, entis, *adj.* *Very diligent*: homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5 *fin.*—*Adv.*, perdīlĭgenter, *Very diligently*: Cic. Att. 1, 11; so, complecti aliquid, id. Brut. 3 *fin.*

per-disco, dĭdĭci, 3. *v. a.* *To learn thoroughly* or *completely, to get by heart* (rare, but quite class.): omnia jura belli, Cic. Balb. 20: locus de moribus est oratori perdiscendus, id. de Or. 1, 15; cf. id. ib. 3, 36; id. Fam. 7, 14, et al.; Tib. 1, 10, 65.—With an object-clause: perdidici, isthaec esse vera, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 35.

per-dīserte, *adv.* *Very eloquently*; Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62.

perdĭte, *adv.*, v. perdo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **perdĭtim,** *adv.* [perditus] *Desperately, to desperation*: aliquam amare, Afran. in Charis. p. 191 P.

perdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perdo] *Ruin, perdition* (post-class.): perditionis iter, Alcim. 4, 138; cf., "perditio, ἀπώλεια," Gloss. Philox.

perdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A ruiner, destroyer* (rare, but quite class.): perditor rei publicae, Cic. Planc. 36 *fin.*: vexator et perditor, id. Pis. 34.

perdĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [perditor] *She that ruins* or *destroys* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 13; so Hier. Ep. 123, *n.* 8.

perdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from perdo.

per-dĭu, *adv.* *For a great while, very long* (rare, but quite class.): Var. R. R. 1, 158: perdiu nihil eram auditurus, Cic. Att. 3, 22; id. de Or. 1, 2, 8.

per-dĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dies] *All day long, the livelong day* (post-class.): stare solitus Socrates dicitur, pertinaci statu perdius atque pernox, Gell. 2, 1; App. M. 5, p. 329 Oud.; id. 9, p. 600 Oud.

per-dĭūturnus, a, um, *adj.* *That lasts a very long time, very lingering* or *protracted* (rare, but quite class.): Cic. N. D. 2, 33: bellum, id. Sest. 27.

per-dīves, ĭtis, *adj.* *Very rich*: Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: mulier perdives et nobilis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26.

† **perdix,** īcis, *c.* = πέρδιξ, *A partridge*, "Plin. 10, 33, 51:" perdicas Boeotios, Var. in Non. 218, 18: picta, Mart. 3, 58.—In mythology, Perdix, īcis, *m.*, *The nephew of Daedalus*, Ov. M. 8, 241 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 274.

per-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. (archaic form of the *praes. indic.*, perduunt for perdunt, Plaut. Rud. prol. 24:—*conjunct.*, perduim, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 6: perduis, id. Amph. 2, 2, 215; id. Capt. 3, 5, 70: perduit, id. Epid. 1, 1, 64; id. Poen. 3, 4, 29; but esp. freq., perduint, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 61; id. Aul. 4, 10, 55; id. Curc. 5, 3, 41: id. Casin. 3, 5, 17; id. Most. 3, 1, 138: id. Men. 2, 2, 34; 3, 1, 6; 5, 5, 31; id. Merc. 4, 3, 11; 4, 4, 53; id. Poen. 3, 2, 33; 4, 2, 41; id. Stich. 4, 2, 15; id. Truc. 2, 3, 10; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 7; id. Hec. 1, 2, 59; 3, 4, 27; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 73; Cic. Dejot. 7, 21.—As the pass. of perdo, only pereo, perditus, perire, appear to be in use. The only example of a pass. form in the pres., perditur, Hor. S. 2, 6, 59, is perh. a corruption, and to be read lux porgitur, the day seems too long for me; v. Lachmann in Rhein. Mus. neue Folge 3. Jahrg. 1845, p. 615), *v. a.* *To make away with; to destroy, ruin; to squander, dissipate*, etc. (quite class.).

I. Lit.: aliquem perditum ire, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 5: Juppiter fruges perdidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45: funditus civitatem, id. Att. 6, 1: se ipsum penitus, id. Fin. 1, 15: p. et affligere cives, id. Rosc. Am. 12: p. et pessundare aliquem, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 3: aliquem capitis, *i. e. to charge with a capital offense*, id. Asin. 1, 2, 6: valetudinem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10:—sumat, consumat, perdat, *squander*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 55; so, p. et profundere, Cic. Fam. 5, 5:—perdere tempus, id. de Or. 3, 36: operam, id. Mur. 10; cf., oleum et operam, id. Fam. 7, 1: Decius amisit vitam: at non perdidit, Auct. Her. 4, 44: cur perdis adolescentem nobis? cur amat? cur potat? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36; Plin. 29, 1, 8.—So the very common execration, di (deaeque omnes) te perduint, *may the gods destroy you!* See the passages with perduint cited *ad init.*

II. Transf., in gen., *To lose utterly* or *irrecoverably*: liberos, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: omnes fructus industriae et fortunae, id. ib. 4, 6: litem, *to lose one's cause*, id. de Or. 1, 36: libertatem, id. Rab. Post. 9:—dextram manum, Plin. 7, 28, 29: memoriam, Cic. de Sen. 21: causam, id. Rosc. Com. 4: spem, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 3: vitam, Mart. Spect. 13: perii hercle! nomen perdidi, *i. e. I have quite forgotten the name*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 39.—Of loss at play: Ov. A. A. 1, 451.—Hence

perdĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Lost*, i. e.: **A.** *Hopeless, desperate, past recovery* (quite class.): perditus sum, i. q. perii, *I am lost!* Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 6; id. Rud. 5, 1, 3: per fortunas vide, ne puerum perditum perdamus, Cic. Fam. 14, 1 *fin.*: perditus aere alieno, id. Phil. 2, 32: lacrimis ae maerore perditus, id. Mur. 40: tu omnium mortalium perditissime, id. Verr. 2, 3, 26: rebus omnibus perditis, id. Caecin. 31: senatoria judicia, id. Verr. 1, 3: valetudo, id. Tusc. 5, 10.

2. In partic., *Desperately in love* (poet.): amore haec perdita est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 13; Prop. 1, 13, 7.

B. *Lost* in a moral sense, *abandoned, flagitious, incorrigible*: adolescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25: homo contaminatus, perditus, flagitiosus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58: homo perdita nequitia, id. Cluent. 13: p. atque dissoluta consilia, id. Agr. 2, 20: luxuriae ac lasciviae perditae, Suet. Calig. 25: nihil fieri potest miserius, nihil perditius, nihil foedius, Cic. Att. 8, 11; Catull. 42, 13.—Hence,

Adv., perdĭte: **1.** *In an abandoned manner, incorrigibly*: se gerere, Cic. Att. 9, 2.—**2.** *Desperately, excessively*: amare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 45: conari, Quint. 2, 12, 5.

per-dŏcĕo, cui, ctum, 2. *v. a.* *To teach* or *instruct thoroughly* (rare, but quite class.): res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic. Sest. 44: aliquem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 59: si quid Apollo Utile mortales perdocet ore meo, Ov. R. A. 490: suam stultitiam, Quint. 1, 1, 8.—With an object-clause: dignam Maeoniis Phaeacida condere chartis Quum te Pierides perdocuere tuae, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 28.—Hence

perdoctus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Very learned, very skillful* (rare, but quite class.): Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 103: homo, Cic. Balb. 27: genitor, Stat. S. 5, 3, 2.—*Adv.*, perdocte, *Very skillfully* (ante-classical): Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 122.

per-dŏlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. n.* *To pain* or *grieve greatly* (ante-class.): id perdolitum est T. Manlio. Q. Claudius in Gell. 9, 13: tandem perdoluit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 74.

per-dŏlesco, lŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [perdoleo] *To feel great pain* or *grief*: nec perdolescit, fligi socios morte, Att. in Non. 110, 31: suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt, * Caes. B. C. 2, 15.

per-dŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To hew out, to fashion with hewing* (post-Aug.): quum in materiem perdolantur, Vitr. 2, 10: arbor perdolata, id. 2, 9: fomes perdolatus, Arn. 6, 209.

* **per-dŏmĭnor,** āri, *v. dep. n.* [perdominor] *To rule* or *reign throughout* a period of time: annum, Claud. Fesc. de Nupt. Honor. 77.

per-dŏmĭtor, ōris, *m.* [perdomo] *A tamer, subduer* (eccl. Lat.): mortis, Prud. Cath. 4, 12.

perdŏmĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from perdomo.

per-dŏmo, ui, ĭtum, are, *v. a.*: **I.** *To thoroughly tame* or *subdue, to completely subjugate* (not in Cic. or Caes.): ad perdomandum Latium exercitum circumducere, Liv. 8, 13: Apulia perdomita, id. 9, 20: gentes, Vellej. 2, 95: serpentes, tauros feroces, *to tame, subdue*, Ov. Her. 12, 163.—**B.** Transf., *To work through, to knead*: farinam assidua tractatione, Sen. Ep. 90.—**II.** Trop.: ut nono demum sulco (solum) perdometur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

per-dormisco, 3. *v. n.* [dormio] *To sleep on* (a Plautin. word); perdormiscin' usque ad lucem? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 29.

per-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. (*imper.*, perduce for perduc, Seren. Samm. 40, 754), *v. a.* Lit., *To lead* or *bring through*; hence: **I.** *To lead, bring, conduct* a person or thing to any place: **A.** In gen. (quite class.): legiones ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 12, 19, 2: comprehensos eos ad Caesarem perduxerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 13; cf id. B. C. 3, 28: legionem in Allobrogos, id. ib. 3, 6: bovem errantem ad stabula, Virg. E. 6, 60.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To draw over, bring over* a woman to the embraces of a lover: huc Tertia perducta est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12; so Suet. Tib. 45; id. Calig. 25; id. Vesp. 22; Hor. S. 2 5, 77; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 11.

2. *To bring, carry, lead, conduct* to a place, viz., buildings, ditches, water (esp. freq. in Frontin.): a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram murum perducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8:—Appia (aqua) perducta est, Frontin. Aquaed. 6; cf., tum duumviri aquae perducendae creati sunt, id. ib.; and, aquas in urbem perducere, id. ib. 7; so, Anionem in Capitolium, id. ib.: Virginem in agro Lucullano collectam Romam, id. ib. 10; id. ib. 13, et saep.: navigabilem alveum ex portu in Nilum, Plin. 6, 29, 33.

C. Transf.: **1.** *To spread over, bedaub, besmear* with any thing (poet.): corpus odore ambrosiae, Virg. G. 4, 415; Pers. 2, 55: corpus stercore gallinae, Seren. Samm. 39, 739: artus succo, id. 49, 922.—Hence, **b.** *To rub out, erase* (post-class.): si aliquid interleverit, perduxerit, Jul. Dig. 29, 1, 20.

2. *To draw in a drink, to drink off* or *up, to quaff* (post-class.): cyceonis liquorem, Arn. poët. 5, 175; so, aqua frigida perducta, Scrib. Comp. 135 *fin.*

II. Trop., *To draw out, lengthen, prolong, continue, to bring* a person or thing to a certain goal, to a certain period, *etc.* (quite class.): res disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30; Cic. Fam. 10, 1:—Valerium Corvum accepimus ad centesimum annum perduxisse, *brought it to a hundred years*, i. e. *lived to be a hundred years old*, id. de Sen. 17: se medicina usque ad longam senectam, Plin. 29, 1, 8:—aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 39; so, aliquem ad amplissimos honores, Cic. Lael. 20: artem ad magnam gloriam, Plin. 35, 9, 36, *n.* 2: aliquem ad perniciem, Var. R. R. 2, 3: aliquid ad effectum, Pompon. Dig. 33, 1, 7: aliquid ad exitum, Cic. Inv. 2, 56: eo rem perduxit, ut, *brought the matter to that pass, that*, Nep. Dion. 5: aliquid ad liquidum confessumque, Quint. 5, 14, 28.

B. In partic., *To draw* or *bring over, to persuade, induce* to any thing (to an opinion or an action) (quite class.): si dictis nequis perduci. ut vera haec credas, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 41: aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic. Att. 16, 8; for which, aliquem *in* suam sententiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: aliquem ad se magnis pollicitationibus, *to bring over to one's side, to gain over*, id. ib. 6, 11: hominem ad HS LXXX., *to induce to pay*, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

perductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perduco, *no.* I., A, 2] *A leading, conducting* of water (only in Vitruv.): aquarum perductiones ad habitationes, Vitr. 8, 6.

perducto, are, 1. *v. intens. a.* [perduco] *To lead, conduct* to or over a place (Plautin. in the double sense of perductor, v. the follg. art.): quicquid est, errabo potius, quam perductet quispiam, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 160.

perductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A leader, conductor*; in partic., *a pimp, pander* (cf. perduco, *no.* I., B, 1): lenonum, aleatorum, perductorum nulla mentio fiat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12: ("lenones sunt scortorum: perductores etiam invitarum personarum, et in quibus stupra exercita legibus vindicantur," Ascon. ad h. l.); Lact. 6, 17 *med.*—* **II.** *A guide, conductor*, in a double sense with the preced. signif.: *Si.* Eho istum, puer, circumduce hasce aedes et conclavia. *Th.* Apage istum a me perductorem: nihil moror ductarier, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 159 *sq.*

perductus, a, um, *Part.*, from perduco.

* **per-dūdum,** *adv.* *A very long time ago*: Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 69.

perdŭellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perduellis] **I.** *Hostile conduct against one's country, treason*, whether consisting of an attempt against the state, its institutions, and chief ruler, or of union with a foreign enemy, desertion, *etc.*; cf. Rein's Criminalrecht, p. 464 *sq.* (quite class.): "qui perduellionis reus est, hostili animo adversus rempublicam vel principem animatus est," Ulp. Dig. 48, 4, 11; Cic. Pis. 2, 4: (Clodius) actionem perduellionis intenderat (for causing the execution of the Catilinarians who were Roman citizens), id. Mil. 14, 36: perduellionis judicium, id. Rabir. perd. 3: tum Sempronius, perduellionis se judicare Cn. Fulvio dixit, *that he accused Fulvius of high treason* (for allowing himself to be defeated), Liv. 26, 3: duumviros, qui Horatio perduellionem judicent, secundum legem facio (for killing his sister, which was regarded as a usurping of the prerogative of punishment, and hence as a crime against the state), Liv. 1, 26; cf. Rubino, Untersuchungen über Röm. Verfass. und Geschichte, vol. i., p. 490 *sq.*, and Köstlin, die Perduellio unter d. Röm. Königen, p. 66.

* **II.** Transf., concr., *A (foreign) enemy of one's country, a public enemy*; for the usual hostis (censured as a bombastic expression): Auct. Her. 4, 10 *fin.*

per-dŭellis, is, *m.* [per-duellum, *i. e.* bellum] *A public enemy, an enemy* actually waging war against a country (mostly ante-class. for the class. hostis): "quos nos hostes appellamus, eos veteres perduelles appellabant, per eam adjectionem indicantes, cum quibus bellum esset," Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 234: "equidem illud etiam animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur, lenitate verbi tristitiam rei mitigante," Cic. Off. 1, 12; Var. L. L. 5, 1, § 3: Apud Ennium perduelles dicuntur hostes," Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 49: perduelles superati, S. C. ap. Liv. 45, 16, 7: pirata non est ex perduellium numero, sed communis *hostis* omnium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 94; id. Cist. 1, 3, 53.—**II.** Transf., *A private enemy, an enemy*, inimicus (Plautin.): Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 8; id. ib. 15 (v. these passages in connection).

It is worthy of remark, that perduellis was not used in the signif. of traitor to one's country, analog. to perduellio (v. h. v.) (at least, we know of no example of the kind); parricida is used instead of it; v. parricida, *no.* II., D.

* **perdŭellum,** i, *n.* *War*: Att. in Non. 22, 15.

perdŭis, it, *etc.*, v. perdo, *ad init.*

‡ **per-dulcis,** e, *adj.* *Very sweet*: *Sup.*, ‡ perdulcissimus, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 20, *n.* 150.

per-dūro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *To make hard, to harden* (late Latin): teneras plantas, Prud. Psych. 447.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *To last* or *hold out, to endure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 27:—probitas longum perdurat in aevum, Ov. Med. fac. 49; Stat. Th. 1, 142: non perdurasse in senectutem, Sen. Ben. 7, 28.

per-dūrus, a, um, *adj.* *Very hard* (post-class.): interpretatio, Papin. Dig. 48, 3, 2.

Perĕdĭa, ae, *f.* [peredo] *Gobbledom, Eating-land*, a comically-formed name of a country, analog. to Perbibesia, Plaut. Curc. 3, 74.

1. pĕr-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. a.* *To eat up, consume* (poet.): **I.** Lit.: cibum, Plaut. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 893 P.—**B.** Transf.: nec peredit Impositam celer ignis Aetnam, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 75: lacrimae peredere humore exsangues genas, an old poet in Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: saxa peresa, Lucr. 1, 327; id. 3, 414: saxa, Tib. 1, 4, 14: vellera morbo peresa, Virg. G. 3, 561.—**II.** Trop.: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Virg. A. 6, 442: languoribus peresus, Catull. 55, 31.

* **2. pĕr-ēdo,** 3. *v. a.* [per-edo] *To give forth*: an old poet in Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

per-efflo, āvi, 1. *v. a.* *To breathe out entirely, breathe away* (post-class.): animam, App. M. 8, p. 545 Oud.

* **per-efflŭo,** 3. *v. n.* *To flow through* or *out, to overflow*; (* *to transgress*): Vulg. Hebr. 2, 1.

pĕrĕger, gris, *c.* [per-ager] Who has gone through lands, *i. e.* *Who is on a journey, abroad, away from home* (post-class.): si pereger factus sit, Ulp. Regul. tit. 17; Aus. Ep. 17: susceptor peregrum, Venant. Carm. 4, 10, 14.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms, *peregre* and (ante- and post-class.) *peregri*; *Abroad, away from home*: **A.** Form pĕrĕgre, answering to the question Where? whence? or whither? **1.** To the question Where? qui peregre depugnavit, *abroad*, Cic. Phil. 5, 11:—dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13.—**2.** To the question Whence? *From abroad, from foreign parts*: epistola peregre allata, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 16: p. redire, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 13: in regnum Romam accitos, Liv. 2, 16: nunciare, id. 28, 11.—In connection with *ab*: a peregre, *from abroad*, Vitr. 5, 7.—**3.** To the question Whither? *Abroad, to foreign parts*: peregre abire, Plin. 35, 12, 43: proficisci, Suet. Caes. 42: exire, Hor. S. 1, 6, 103.—**B.** Form pĕrĕgri, *Abroad, away from home*, to the question Where? (ante- and post-class.): peregrique et domi, Plaut. Am. prol. 5 (*al.* peregre); so id. ib. 1, 1, 196 (*al.* peregre): patriam ut colatis potius quam peregri probro, Naev. in Charis. p. 189 P.: peregri necandus, Prud. στεφ. 4, 89.

pĕrĕgre, *adv.*, v. pereger, *ad fin.*

pĕr-ēgrĕgĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Very excellent* (post-classical): tragoedia, App. Apol. p. 479 Oud.

pĕrĕgri, *adv.*, v. pereger, *ad fin.*

pĕrĕgrīnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [peregrinor] *Traveling about* (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): dux, Liv. 28, 18.

‡ **perĕgrīnat,** ξενιτεύει, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pĕrĕgrīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peregrinor] *A being* or *living abroad, a traveling in foreign parts, a traveling about, travel, peregrination* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: perpetua peregrinatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37: tempus in peregrinatione consumere, id. Att. 16, 3.—In the *plur.*: id. Lael. 27, 103.—**II.** Transf., of animals: bestiae peregrinatione laetantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 109. Of muscles: Plin. 32, 6, 21.

* **pĕrĕgrīnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who travels about, a peregrinator*: Cic. Fam. 6, 18 *fin.*

pĕrĕgrīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [peregrinus] **I.** *The condition of a* peregrinus or *foreigner*, opp. to that of a Roman citizen, *alienage, peregrinity* (post-Aug.): peregrinitatis reus, Suet. Claud. 15: in peregrinitatem redigere aliquem, id. ib. 16; Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 10.—**II.** Transf., *Outlandish ways, foreign habits* or *manners* (quite class.): quum in urbem nostram infusa est peregrinitas, Cic. Fam. 9, 15.—**B.** In partic., *A foreign tone* or *accent* in speaking (post-Aug.): os, in quo nulla peregrinitas resonet, Quint. 11, 3, 30.

pĕrĕgrīnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To be* or *live in foreign parts, to sojourn abroad, to travel about* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: peregrinari tota Asia, Cic. Brut. 13. in aliena civitate, id. Rab. perd. 10.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To go abroad, to travel about; to roam, rove,* or *wander about*: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic. Arch. 7: animus late longeque peregrinatur, id. N. D. 1, 20: in infinitatem omnem, *to roam through all infinity*, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 114.—**B.** *To be abroad, be a stranger*: philosophiae quasi civitatem dare, quae quidem adhuc peregrinari Romae videbatur, Cic. Fin. 3, 12: vestrae peregrinantur aures? id. Mil. 12.

pĕrĕgrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [peregre] *That comes from foreign parts, outlandish, strange, foreign, exotic*; and, subst., peregrinus, a, *A foreigner, stranger, alien.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: **1.** Adject.: ad portum mittunt servulos, ancillulas: peregrina navis, *etc.*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 65: facies, id. Pseud. 4, 2, 9: mulier, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 19: coelum, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 25: amnes, id. Met. 8, 836: arbores, Plin. 15, 13, 12: aves, id. 9, 17, 29: morbus, id. 26, 10, 61: peregrina omnia relinque: Athenas nunc colamus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 21: labor, *i. e. of traveling*, Catull. 31, 8: amores, *for foreign women*, Ov. Her. 9, 47: fasti, *of foreign nations*, id. Fast. 3, 87: terror, *of a foreign enemy*, Liv. 3, 16: velut peregrinum otium alicui permittere, *almost the leisure of a stranger*, Tac. A. 14, 53:—"*peregrina sacra* appellantur, quae coluntur eorum more, a quibus sunt accepta," Fest p. 237 ed. Müll.

2. Subst., *A foreigner, stranger* (very freq., and quite class.): hominem peregrinum irridere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 71: peregrini atque advenae, Cic. Agr. 2, 34: peregrini et incolae officium est, id. Off. 1, 34: peregrini reges, id. Sull. 7.—In the *fem.*, peregrina, ae, *f.*, subst., *A foreign woman* (poet.): Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 119; id. ib. 3, 1, 11.

B. In partic., opp. to a Roman citizen, *A foreign resident, an alien*: neque civem, neque peregrinum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35: peregrinus fit is, cui aqua et igni interdictum est, Ulp. Regul. tit. 11; id. Dig. 28, 5, 6:—praetor, *who decided causes between foreign residents*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2:—"peregrinus ager est, qui neque Romanus, neque hosticus habetur," Fest. p. 245; cf., "agrorum sunt genera quinque, Romanus, Gabinus, peregrinus, hosticus, incertus," *etc.*, Var. L. L. 5, 4, § 33:—peregrini milites, *Roman troops who were not Roman citizens*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3467 *sq.*; their quarters in Rome were called, after them, CASTRA PEREGRINA, and were situated in the second region, by the mod. *S. Stefano Rotondo*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 9; cf. Marin. Atti dei Frat. Arv. p. 434 *sq.*

II. Trop., *Strange, raw, inexperienced* (quite class.): nulla in re tironem ac rudem, nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse, Cic. de Or. 1, 50; id. Att. 6, 3

pĕr-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj.* *Very neat, fine,* or *elegant* (quite class.): genus, Cic. de Or. 2, 67: oratio, id. Planc. 24: ingenium, Vellej. 1, 7.—*Adv.*, pĕrēlĕganter, *Very finely, very elegantly*: pereleganter dicere, Cic. Brut. 52.

pĕr-ēlixo, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To boil thoroughly* (post-class.): denuo eum perelixabis (*al.* perlaxabis), Apic. 7, 7.

pĕr-ēlŏquens, entis, *adj.* *Very eloquent*: Cic. Brut. 70.

‡ **pĕr-ēmensus,** a, um, *adj.* *All measured out*: "permensus, peremensus," Not. Tir. p. 118.

pĕremne, is, v. the follg. art.

pĕremnis, e, *adj.* [per-amnis] *Of* or *belonging to crossing a river*; only in augural lang., peremne auspicium, and abs., peremne, is, *n.*, *The auspices taken by magistrates on crossing a river or a spring.* "*peremne* dicitur *auspicari*, qui amnem aut aquam, quae ex sacro oritur, auspicato transit," Fest. p. 245 ed. Müll.; id p. 250 ed. Müll.: bella nullis auspiciis administrantur: nulla *peremnia* servantur, nulla ex acuminibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9.

pĕrĕmo, ĕre, v. perimo.

pĕremptālis, e, *adj.* [peremptus] *Of* or *belonging to destruction* or *abolition, abolishing, canceling*; only in augural lang., fulmina, *lightnings that destroy the effect* or *portent of former lightnings*.

"peremptalia fulgura Gracchus ait vocari, quae superiora fulgura aut portenta vi sua perimant," Fest. p. 214: "peremptalia fulmina, quibus tolluntur priorum fulminum minae," Sen. Q. N. 2, 49.

pĕremptĭo (peremtio), ōnis, *f.* [perimo] *A destroying, killing* (eccles. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27.

pĕremptor (peremtor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A destroyer, slayer, murderer* (post-class.): regis, Sen. Oed. 221: mariti mei, App. M. 8, p. 544 Oud.: puer ille peremptor meus, *i. e. who has plagued me almost to death*, id. ib. 7, p. 492 Oud.

pĕremptōrĭus (peremtor.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Lit., *Destructive, deadly, mortal* (post-class.): venenum, App. M. 10, p. 243 Oud.: spiculum, Tert. Anim. 25.—**II.** Trop., qs. That destroys or precludes all debate, *i. e. Decisive, final, peremptory* (jurid. Lat.): "peremptorium edictum inde hoc nomen sumpsit, quod perimeret disceptationem, hoc est ultra non pateretur adversarium tergiversari," Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 70: "dicuntur exceptiones aut peremptoriae aut dilatoriae. Peremptoriae sunt, quae perpetuo valent nec evitari possunt," *etc.*, Gaj. Instit. 4, § 120 *sq.*, et 121; cf. id. Dig. 44, 1, 3.

pĕremptrix (peremtr.), īcis, *f.* [peremptor] *She that destroys* or *kills* (eccl. Latin): mors peremptrix sensus, Tert. Anim. 42.

pĕremptus (peremtus), a, um, *Part.*, from perimo.

pĕrendĭe, *adv.* [etymol. unknown (* acc. to some, from πέρην-dies)] *On the day after to-morrow* (quite class.): cras agito, perendie agito, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 41; id. Aul. 2, 1, 34; id. Stich. 4, 1, 12: scies igitur fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 3.

pĕrendĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perendinus] *A putting off till the day after to-morrow* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, 304.

pĕrendĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [perendie] *After to-morrow* (quite class.): "tot homines tam ingeniosos, per tot annos statuere non potuisse, utrum *diem tertium*, an *perendinum* dici oporteret." Cic. Mur. 12: perendino die, Caes. B. G. 5, 30.—Abs. (ante- and post-class.): tu in perendinum paratus sis, *against the day after to-morrow*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 65: "dies perendini," Gell. 10, 24, 9.

Pĕrenna, ae, *f.*, v. Anna.

pĕrenne, *adv.*, v. perennis, *ad fin.*

pĕrennis (written ‡ peremnis, Inscr. Ann. p. Chr. 341 ap. Guattani Monum. inedit. l. 5, p. 39), e (*abl. sing.*, perenne, Ov. Her. 8, 64; id. Fast. 3, 654), *adj.* [per-annus] *That lasts* or *continues the whole year through* (post-Aug.): aves perennes, *that remain with us all the year round*, Plin. 10, 25, 36.—**II.** Transf., *Everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual, perennial* (quite class.): aquae perennes, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48: fons, Caes. B. G. 8, 43: aqua, Liv. 1, 21: amnis, id. 4, 30: rivi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 11: cursus stellarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 21: vinum, *i. e. that bears keeping*, Col. 3, 2: adamas, Ov. M. 15, 813.—*Comp.*: exegi monumentum aere perennius, *more lasting, more enduring*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1.—**B.** Trop.: perennis et contestata majorum virtus, Cic. Fl. 11: continuata motio et perennis, id. Tusc. 1, 10: loquacitas, id. de Or. 3, 48: animus in rempubl., id. Prov. Cons. 9.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms, *pĕrenne* (post-Aug.) and *pĕrenniter* (post-class.).

A. Form pĕrenne: **1.** Lit., *All the year through*: Col. 12, 18.—**2.** Transf., *Constantly, perpetually* (post-class.): abies perenne durabilis, Pall. 12, 15: p. vivax, Paul. Nol. Carm. 11.

B. Form pĕrennĭter, *Constantly, continually, always, perpetually*: arbor frondens perenniter, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 16: p. servare amicitias, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

* **pĕrennĭ-servus,** i, *m.* [perennis] *One who is always a slave*: Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16.

perennĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Lastingness, continuance, perpetual duration, perpetuity* (quite class.): fontium perennitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: cibus perennitatis, *constant food*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 2: perennitatem conditis frumentis afferunt, Col. 1, 6, 10.—Perennitas, *A title of the Roman emperors*: vestra, *your perpetuity, your perennity*, Symm. Ep. 10, 45.

pĕrenno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *Act., To keep* or *preserve long* (post-Aug.): ea res, etiamsi non in totum perennat, certe usque in alteram vindemiam plerumque vini saporem servat, Col. 12, 20; id. ib. 19.—**II.** *Neutr., To last for many years, to last, continue, endure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arte perennat amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 42: ut diutius perennent boves, Col. 1, 9; id. 2, 9; Ov. F. 1, 721: gens ultra aevi nostri terminos perennans, Sol. 52.

* **pĕrentĭcīda,** ae, *m.*, for pericida [pera-caedo] *A cut-purse* (a word comically formed with allusion to parenticida): Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 13.

pĕr-ĕo, ĭi (īvi), ĭtum, īre (periet for peribit, Coripp. Johann. 7, 27), *v. n.*: **I.** *To go* or *run through* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dolium lymphae pereuntis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 27; Plin. 21, 6, 17.

II. *To pass away, come to nothing; to vanish, disappear; to be destroyed, to perish* (the predom. and quite class. signif. of the word): aedes cum fundamento perierint, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 69: tantam pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse, Cic. Phil. 5, 4: totum exercitum periturum, Nep. Ep. 7: fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, (in the game of chess) *let your knight be taken by a pawn*, Ov. A. A. 2, 208: urbes pereunt funditus, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 19: peritura regna, Virg. G. 2, 498.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To perish, lose one's life, die* (quite class.): non intelligo, quamobrem, si vivere honeste non possunt, perire turpiter velint; aut cur minore dolore perituros se cum multis, quam si soli pereant, arbitrentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: summo cruciatu supplicioque, id. N. D. 3, 33: fame perire, id. Inv. 2, 57, 172: eodem leto esse pereundum, id. de Div. 1, 26, 56:—uterque juravit, periturum inter nos secretum, *that it should perish with us*, Petr. 21.

2. *To pine away with love, to be desperately in love; to love to desperation* (poet.): indigno cum Gallus amore periret, Virg. E. 10, 10; Catull. 45, 3: quo beatus Vulnere, qua pereat sagitta, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 11: ipse Paris nuda fertur periisse Lacaena, Propert. 2, 12, 13.—With the *acc.* of the beloved object: Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 135.

3. *To be lost, wasted, spent in vain*: ne et oleum et opera perierit, Cic. Att. 2, 17: nullus perit otio dies, Plin. 11, 6, 5.

4. *To be lost, ruined, undone*: quid fieri tum potuit? jampridem perieramus, Cic. Att. 14, 10: meo vitio pereo, id. ib. 11, 9.—Hence, perii, as an exclamation of despair, *I am lost, I'm undone*: hei mihi, disperii! vocis non habeo satis: vicini, interii, perii, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 36: perii, interii, occidi! quo curram! quo non curram? id. Aul. 4, 9, 1: periimus, actum est, *we are lost, it is all over with us*, Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 26.

So, too, peream, si, nisi, in asseverations, *May I perish, may I die, if* or *if not*: Ov. Her. 17, 183; Cass. in Cic. Fam. 15, 19.

Gerund and gerundive: nisi illud perdo argentum, pereundum est mihi, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 91: puppis pereunda est probe, *must be lost*, id. Epid. 1, 1, 70.

pĕr-ĕquĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [per-equito] *To ride through, ride hither and thither, ride about; to drive about* (quite class., but not in Cic.): (α) *Neutr.*: inter duas acies perequitans, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: longe ex via, Liv. 23, 47: per omnes partes, *to drive about*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33.—(β) *Act.*: aciem, Liv. 5, 28: puer delphino maria perequitans, Plin. 9, 8, 8.

pĕr-erro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [per-erro] *To wander through, to roam* or *ramble over* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: fallacem circum vespertinumque pererro Saepe forum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113: freta, Ov. Her. 14, 10, 3: saltus et fontes, Val. Fl. 3, 537: orbem, Col. praef. 1: cellas, Petr. 97: reges, *to roam about from one king to another*, Sen. Q. N. 3 *praef.*—In the *pass.*: arva pererrantur Peligna, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 5: orbis pererratus, id. Fast. 1, 234; cf., pererrato ponto, Virg. A. 2, 295.—**II.** Transf.: totumque pererrat Luminibus tacitis, *surveys all over*, Virg. A. 4, 363: sonus pererrat cornua, *i. e.* errat per tubam, Sil. 4, 174.

pĕr-ērŭdītus, a, um, *adj. Very learned*: homo, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 2.

pĕrēsus, a, um, *Part.*, from peredo.

pĕr-excrŭcĭo, avi, 1. *v. a. To plague thoroughly*: nisi perexcruciavero, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 32 (*al.* probe excruciavero).

pĕrexĭgŭe, *adv.*, v. perexiguus, *ad fin.*

pĕr-exĭgŭus, a, um, *adj. Very small, very little* (quite class.): semen perexiguum, Cic. N. D. 2, 32: dies, *very short*, id. Verr. 1, 2: et perminuta bona corporis, id. Tusc. 2, 13: loci spatium, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: ignes, Nep. Hann. 9:—frumentum, Caes. B. C. 3, 42.—*Adv.*, pĕrexĭgŭe, *Very little, very sparingly*: perexigue et γλίσχρως praebere, Cic. Att. 16, 1, 5.

pĕr-exīlis, e, *adj. Very slender* (post Aug.): vitis, Col. 11, 2, 60.

pĕr-exoptātus, a, um, *adj. Greatly desired, much longed for* (post-class.): *in tmesi*: per, inquit, exoptatus venis, Gell. 18, 4, 2.

pĕr-expĕdītus, a, um, *adj. Very easy* or *obvious*: perfacilis et perexpedita defensio, Cic. Fin. 3, 11.

pĕr-explĭcātus, a, um, *adj. Wholly completed* (post-class.): sexto reditu perexplicato, Sid. Carm. 23, 385.

pĕr-exsiccātus, a, um, *adj. Quite dried up* (eccl. Latin): proluvies, Arn. 7, 230.

‡ **pĕrextĭmĕo,** ui, 2. *v. n.*, and ‡ **perextimesco,** ui, 3. *v. n. To greatly fear*: Not. Tir. p. 71.

per-fabrĭco, avi, 1. *v. a. To work* or *use up*; trop., *to take in, overreach, chouse* (a Plautin. word): aliquem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 4.

per-făcēte, *adv.*, v. perfacetus, *ad fin.*

per-făcētus, a, um, *adj. Very witty very facetious* (quite class.): of persons, Cic. Brut. 27:—of words, aliquid p. dicere, id. Planc. 14, 35.—*Adv.*, per-făcēte, *Very wittily*: perfacete dicta, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46.

perfăcĭle, *adv.*, v. perfacilis, *ad fin.*

per-făcĭlis, e, *adj.*: **I.** *Very easy* (quite class.): disciplina cognitu perfacilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3; id. Leg. 2, 7: perfacile factu esse conata perficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3.—**II.** In partic., *Very courteous* (quite class.): perfacilis in audiendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 20.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms: *perfăcĭle* (quite class.) and ‡ *perfacul.*

A. Form perfăcĭle: **1.** *Very easily* (quite class.): perfacile hunc hominem de medio tolli posse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7: sese tueri, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4.—**2.** *Very willingly* (ante-class.): perfacile patior, Att. in Non. 5, 40; Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 93.

B. ‡ perfacul antiqui et per se ‡ facul dicebant, quod nunc *facile* dicimus, Fest. p. 214; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 215 ed. Müll.

per-fācundus, a, um, *adj. Very eloquent* (post-class.): in concionibus perfacundus, Just. 22, 1.

per-fămĭlĭāris, e, *adj. Very intimate, very familiar* (quite class.): perfamiliaris alicui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 23.—In tmesis: Phaedon Socrati per fuit familiaris, Gell. 2, 18.—**II.** Subst., perfamiliaris, is, *m., A very intimate* or *familiar friend* (quite class.): meus, Cic. Fam. 13, 51: Epicuri, id. Fin. 5, 31: M. Antonii, id. Brut. 45.

per-fătŭus, a, um, *adj. Very foolish, very silly*: togae, Mart. 10, 18 (*al.* fatuae).

perfecte, *adv.*, v. perficio, *Pa., ad fin.*

perfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perficio] *A finishing* or *perfecting; perfection* (quite class.): hanc absolutionem perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic. de Or. 1, 28: p. atque absolutio optimi, id. Brut. 36; id. Or. 29 *fin.*; id. Fin. 3, 9 *fin.*

per-fectissĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [perfectus] *The rank and station of a* Perfectissimus *under the later emperors* (* v. perficio, *Pa.*), Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 3.

perfector, ōris, *m.* [perficio] *A finisher, perfecter* (rare, but quite class.): mearum voluptatum, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 4: dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 60.

perfectrix, īcis, *f.* [perfector] *Sh* *that finishes* or *perfects* (extremely rare): philosophia beatae vitae perfectrix, Nep. in Lact. 3, 15.

1. perfectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from perficio.

2. perfectus, ūs, *m.* [perficio] *A finishing* or *perfecting, perfection* (very rare): perfectus elegantes, Vitr. 1, 2.

per-fēcundus (perfoec.), a, um, *adj. Very fruitful* (post-Aug.): generatrix, Mel. 1, 9.

perfĕrens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from perfero.

per-fĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [perfero] *A bearing, suffering; endurance* (eccl. Lat.): malorum perferentia, Lact. 3, 11.

per-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* *To bear* or *carry through* to a certain place or end: **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): lapis nec pertulit ictum, *did not bring the blow home, did not reach the mark*, Virg. A. 12, 906: partum, *to go the full time*, Plin. 7, 11, 9; 7, 13, 11: Aeneas tulit patrem per ignes, et pertulit, Sen. Ben. 3, 37.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To carry, bring, convey* (quite class.): perferre mandata alicujus ad aliquem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: literas ad aliquem, id. Fam. 2, 6: alicui nuncium alicujus rei, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1.—In the *pass.*, perferri, *To be brought, conveyed* to a person or place, *to arrive, come:* quum ad eum fama tanti exercitus perlata esset, Liv. 28, 13: perfertur circa collem clamor, *resounds round the hill*, id. 7, 36.—Hence,

b. In partic., *To convey news, to announce* (quite class.): et literis multorum et sermone omnium perfertur ad me, incredibilem tuam virtutem et fortitudinem esse, *I am informed*, Cic. Fam. 14, 1 (poet. and post-Aug.).—**2.** Se, *To betake one's self* somewhere, *to go*, Virg. A. 1, 389.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To bear, support*, or *endure to the end:* decem annorum poenam, Nep. Arist. 1: intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus, *kept, maintained*, Ov. M. 13, 478.

B. *To bring to an end, to carry through, carry out; to complete, accomplish:* Stat. Th. 12, 406:—est utique jus vetandi, quum lex feratur, quamdiu non perfertur, Cic. Cornel. fragm. ap. Ascon.: legem pertulit, ut, *etc.*, *carried it through, got it passed*, Liv. 33, 46: actionem, Paul. Dig. 48, 16, 11: causam, Papin. ib. 5, 2, 6.

C. *To carry out, conduct, manage* (post-Aug.): patronum perferendae pro se legationis eligere, Suet. Claud. 6.

D. In gen., *To bear, suffer, put up with, brook, undergo, endure* (quite class.): perfer, si me amas, Cic. Att. 5, 21: perfero et perpetior omnes, id. de Or. 2, 19: perferre, pati, non succumbere, id. Tusc. 2, 7: frigore, et fame, et siti, ac vigiliis perferendis, id. Cat. 2, 5: luxuriem, crudelitatem, avaritiam, superbiam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3: omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes. B. G. 2, 14.—With an object-clause: Achilles Cessare in tectis pertulit arma sua, Prop. 2, 7, 17.—Hence

perfĕrens, entis, *Pa.*, *Bearing, brooking, patient;* with a *gen.*, analog. to patiens: injuriarum, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 184.

per-fĕrus, a, um, *adj.* *Very wild* or *savage* (ante-class.): boves, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 5.

* **per-fervĕfīo,** fieri, *v. n.* *To become very hot* (ante-class.); *in tmesi:* terra sole perferve ita fit, ut, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 2 dub. (acc. to Gesn. and Schneid., a gloss).

per-fervĕo, ēre, 2. *v. n.* *To be very hot* (post-Aug.): perfervet (fons), Mel. 1, 8.

* **per-fervĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* *Very hot:* aestas, Col. 5, 5 dub. (Schneid., praefervida).

Perfĭca, ae, *f.*, v. perficus.

per-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [perfacio] *To achieve, execute, perform, dispatch, finish, complete* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: comitiis perficiendis undecim dies tribuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: aliquid absolvi et perfici, Cic. N. D. 2, 13: multa, id. Or. 30: scelus, *to perpetrate*, id. Cluent. 68: cogitata, id. Dejot. 7: conata, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum, Cic. Brut. 18:—centum annos, *to complete, live*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 39.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To work, work over, work up:* candelabrum perfectum e gemmis clarissimis, Civ. Verr. 2, 4, 28: cibos ambulatione, *to digest*, Plin. 11, 53, 118: coria, *to dress* or *curry*, id. 23, 1, 16: lanas, id. 35, 15, 52: minium, id. 33, 7, 40.—In an obscene sense: cum muliere, Capitol. Maxim. 4; Mart. 3, 79.

B. *To make perfect, to perfect:* aliquem cithara, Ov. A. A. 1, 11: expleta et perfecta forma honestatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 15.

C. *To bring about, to cause, effect;* with a follg. *ut:* Cic. Agr. 1, 9: eloquentia perfecit, ut, *etc.*, Nep. Ep. 6.—Hence

perfectus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Finished, complete, perfect, excellent, exquisite* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: oratorem plenum atque perfectum esse, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 13: homines in dicendo, id. ib.: p. et absoluti philosophi, id. de Div. 2, 72: homines, id. Off. 1, 15: perfectus literis Graecis, id. Brut. 20; so, in geometria, id. Fin. 1, 6: in arte, Ov. A. A. 2, 547.—Perfectissimus, *A title of honor under the later emperors*, Cod. Const. 12, tit. 33.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 12; id. ib. 13: p. atque absolutum officium, id. Off. 3, 3: p. cumulataque virtus, id. Sest. 40: aetas, *full* or *ripe age, the age of five-and-twenty*, Paul. Dig. 4, 4, 32.—*Comp.:* valvae perfectiores, Cic. Verr. 2, 56: aliquid perfectius, id. de Or. 1, 2.—*Sup.:* quod ego summum et perfectissimum judico, Cic. Or. 1.—*Adv.*, perfecte, *Fully, completely, perfectly* (quite class.): eruditus. Cic. Brut. 18.—*Comp.:* App. Flor. n. 16.—*Sup.:* Gell. 11, 16.

perfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [perficio] *Completing, perfecting* (poet.): perfica natura, Lucr. 2, 1114.—**II.** Subst., Perfica, ae, *f.*, *The completing goddess*, i. e. *the deity who presides over coition*, Arn. 4, 131; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 71.

perfĭde, *adv.*, v. perfidus, *ad fin.*

per-fĭdēlis, e, *adj.* *Very trusty, very faithful:* homo, Cic. Att. 2, 19 *fin.*

per-fīdens, entis, *adj.* *Trusting greatly, confiding strongly* (post-class.): pugnandi arte perfidens, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17.

perfĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [perfidus] *Faithlessness, dishonesty, treachery, falsehood, perfidy* (quite class.): in plur., Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 7: perfidia deceptus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: fraude et perfidia aliquem fallere, id. ib. 40; id. Fam. 1, 2; id. Phil. 11, 5: admittere perfidiam in aliquem, Suet. Caes. 75: perfidiae tantae (fuit), ut, *etc.*, id. Ner. 5: —sub ipsis positum labris in acoris perfidiam vinum repente mutari, Arn. 1, 12.

perfĭdĭōse, *adv.*, v. perfidiosus, *ad fin.*

perfĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [perfidia] *Faithless, dishonest, treacherous, false, perfidious* (quite class.): **I.** Of persons: fallax, perfidiosus, Cic. Pis. 27: p. et subdolus animo, Tac. A. 16, 32.—*Sup.:* omnium perfidiosissimus, Cic. N. D. 3, 32.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: nihil perfidiosum et insidiosum et fallax in amicitia, Cic. Fam. 3, 10; id. Rosc. Com. 6.—*Adv.*, perfĭdĭōse, *Faithlessly, dishonestly, treacherously, perfidiously* (rare, but quite class.): multa perfidiose facta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40. —*Comp.:* perfidiosius rebellantes, Suet. Aug. 21.

perfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [per-fides] *That breaks his promise, faithless, false, dishonest, treacherous, perfidious:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): vanum et perfidiosum esse, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: omnes, aliud agentes, aliud simulantes, perfidi, improbi, malitiosi sunt, id. Off. 3, 14.—(β) *c. gen.* (poet.): gens perfida pacti, *faithless*, Sil. 1, 5.—**b.** Of inanim. and abstr. things (poet.): perfida bella, Sil. 15, 819: nex, *effected by treachery*, Sen. Agam. 887: arma, Ov. F. 4, 380: verba, id. R. Am. 722.—**c.** Adverbially: perfidum ridens Venus, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 67.—**II.** Transf., *Treacherous, unsafe, dangerous* (poet. and in post-class. prose): freta, Sen. Med. 302: saxa, id. Agam. 570: glacie flumen, Flor. 3, 4: p. et lubrica via, Prop. 4, 4, 49: vappa, *wretched wine that has a good appearance*, Mart. 12, 48.—*Adv.*, perfĭde, *Faithlessly, perfidiously* (post-Aug.): perfide recuperantem, Sen. Contr. 4, 26: rumpere pactum, Gell. 20, 1.

per-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* *To pierce through, transfix*, only in part. perf.; trop., perfixus, a, um, *Pierced through, transfixed* (a Lucretian word): telis perfixa pavoris, Lucr. 3, 306: desiderio, id. 2, 360; id. 6, 392.

‡ **perfines,** perfringas, Fest. p. 205 ed Müll.

‡ **perfingo,** ere, *v. a.* [per-fingo] *To form, represent:* VARIOS AVIVM CANTVS, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 685.

per-fīnĭo, ire, *v. a.* *To end fully, to finish*, Lucr. 1, 612.

perflābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perflo] *That can be blown through, perflable* (rare, but quite class.): deos inducere perlucidos et perflabiles, Cic. de Div. 2, 17: terra, Sol. 27: locus, *exposed to the wind, airy*, Pall. 1, 36: aer, id. 1, 6.

per-flāgĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Very shameful, very flagitious:* c. c. perturpe, Cic. Coel. 20 *fin.*

per-flagrātus, a, um, *Part.* [flagro] *Blazing greatly* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 6, 189.

perflāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [perflo] *A blowing through, a blast, breath* (eccl. Lat.): Prud. Apoth. 760.

perflātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That can be blown through, exposed to the wind* (post-class.): patulus et perflatilis locus, App. M. 4, p. 276 Oud: pator, id. ib. 3, p. 137 Elm.

perflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A blowing through, a blast* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 1, 11.

perflātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A blowing through;* concr., *a wind, breeze* (post-Aug.): ut perflatus aliquis accedat, Cels. 3, 19: loca perflatum non habentia, Plin. 18, 17, 44, *n.* 2: ulmus in perflatu firma, id. 16, 40, 79.—In the *plur.*, Col. 1, 5; Plin. 17, 19, 31.

per-flētus, a, um, *Part.* [fleo] *Wept through* (post-class.): visu perfleto, App. M. 2, p. 148 Oud. (* p. 41 Bip.).

per-flo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* *To blow through*, or *over* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** *Act.:* quum venti nubila perflant, Lucr. 6, 132; cf. ib. 136, and Ov. R. Am. 369: unde (nubilarium) commodissime perflari possit, Var. R. R. 1, 13: venti terras turbine perflant, Virg. A. 1, 83: granaria perflari undique malunt, Plin. 18, 30, 73:—murmura conchâ, *to sound by blowing through*, Luc. 9. 348.

II. *Neutr.*, *To blow through, to blow:* Col. 2, 21: perflantibus undique procellis, Plin. 2, 107, 111.

* **per-fluctŭo,** āre, *v. a.* *To flow through, to swarm over* (poet.): animantum copia perfluctuat artus, Lucr. 3, 721.

per-flŭo, xi, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* *To flow* or *run through:* **I.** *Act.* (post-class.): pluvialibus nimbis perfluuntur, Arn. 6, 191.—**II.** *Neutr.:* **A.** Lit., *To flow* or *run through* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): per colum vina videmus Perfluere, Lucr. 2, 392; Petr. 23.—**2.** In gen., *To flow:* Lucr. 3, 949: Belus amnis in mare perfluens, Plin. 36, 26, 65.—**b.** *To drip* with any thing (post-class.): sudore perfluere, App. M. 1, p. 52 Oud.—**c.** Of long clothes, *To flow* or *float* (post-class.): App. M. 11, p. 759 Oud.— * **B.** Trop.: hac atque illac perfluo, *I leak*, i. e. *I can not keep the secret*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25.

perflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [perfluo] *Flowing, undulating, waggling;* transf., *effeminate, wanton* (post-class.): incessus, App. M. 11, p. 769 Oud.

per-fōco, āre, *v. a.* [per-fauces] *To stifle, suffocate* (post-class.): qui partum perfocat, Paul. Dig. 25, 3, 4 (*al.* praefocat).

per-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a.* *To dig through, pierce through, transfix* (quite class.): montem, Var. R. R. 3, 17: parietes, Cic. Vat. 5: Atho perfosso, id. Fin. 2, 34:—thorax perfossus, Virg. A. 11, 10; Petr. 32: pectus, Plin. Ep. 3, 16.

perfoecundus, v. perfecundus.

‡ **perfoedĕrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [perfoedero] *Strongly leagued together:* Not. Tir. p. 71.

perfŏrācŭlum, i, *n.* [perforo] *A borer, an auger* or *gimlet* (post-class.), Arn. 6, 200; cf., “perforaculum, τρύπανον, τέρετρον,” Gloss. Philox.

per-formīdo, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To fear greatly:* Not. Tir. p. 71: puer performidate, Sil. 3, 608 (*al.* praeformidate).

per-formīdŏlōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Very fearful* (post-class.): Aur. Vict. Caes. 4.

per-formo, 1. *v. a.* *To form thor* *oughly, to form* (eccles. Lat.): ad malum performantur (*al.* praeformantur), Tert. Apol. 1.

per-fŏro, āvi, ātum, 1. (*in tmesi*, perque forare, Lucr. 5, 1267), *v. a.* *To bore through, pierce through, perforate:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): navem, Cic. in Quint. 8, 6, 47: p. ac demergere triremem, Auct. B. Alex. 25: pectora, Ov. M. 12, 377: latus ense, id. Trist. 3, 9, 26: Stabianum, *to cut through for the sake of a prospect*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: duo lumina perforata, *perforated, made*, id. N. D. 3, 4: berylli perforati, Plin. 37, 5, 20.—In an obscene sense: Auct. Priap. 78.—**II.** Transf., *To pierce through, penetrate* (poet.): sol perforat culmina, Stat. S. 1, 5, 45.

per-fortĭter, *adv.* *Very bravely* (poet.): Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 28.

‡ **perfossĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [perfodio] *A digging through, perforation:* "perfossio, διορυγὴ, διορυγμὸς," Gloss. Philox.

‡ **perfosso,** āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To dig through:* "perfosso, διορύσσω," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

perfossor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A digger through, breaker through* (ante- and post-class.): perfossor parietum, *a housebreaker*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 23; App. Apol. p. 468 Oud.

‡ **perfossūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A digging through:* "perfossura, διορυγὴ," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

per-fossus, a, um, *Part.*, from perfodio.

per-fŏvĕo, 2. *v. a.* *To warm through* (post-class.): perfovet aegros, Sedul. 4, 25; cf. Not. Tir. p. 134.

per-fractus, a, um, *Part.*, from perfringo.

per-frĕmo, ui, 3. *v. n.* *To roar* or *snort along* (ante-class.): perfremunt delphini, Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89.

per-frĕquens, entis, *adj.* *Very crowded, much frequented:* emporium, Liv. 41, 1.

per-frĕto, avi, 1. *v. n.* [per-fretum] *To sail over* (post-class.): Sol. 27.

per-frĭco, cui, catum and ctum, are, *v. a.* *To rub all over, to rub* or *scratch* (quite class.): caput unguento, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: totam faciem fuligine, Petr. 22; Cels. 3, 14: totum corpus, id. 1, 3; Plin. 28, 12, 51: perfrictis oculis, App. M. 2, p. 151 Oud.:—caput sinistra manu perfricans, *scratching his head*, Cic. Pis. 25.—**II.** Transf.: frontem, faciem, os, *To rub one's forehead* or *face*, in order to make one's blushes disappear; hence, *to lay aside all sense of shame, to cast off shame* (quite class.): quum os perfricuisti, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18: quum perfricuit frontem posuitque pudorem, Mart. 11, 27: perfrica frontem et dic, Calv. in Quint. 9, 2, 25: perfricui faciem, Plin. H. N. *praef.*

1. perfrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfrigesco] *A catching cold, a violent cold* (post-Aug.): Plin. 20, 14, 55.—In the *plur.*: id. 26, 12, 76.

2. perfrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfrico] *A rubbing, abrasion* (post-Aug.): Plin. 21, 18, 69.

* **perfrictĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [1. perfrictio] *A slight cold:* M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6.

perfrictus, a, um, *Part.*, from perfrico.

* **per-frīgĕfăcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [per-frigefacto] *To make very cold, to benumb:* mihi Syrus cor perfrigefacit, *strikes a chill to my heart, makes me shudder with fear*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 117.

‡ **per-frīgĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To take cold:* "perfrigeo, καταψύχω," Gloss. Philox.

per-frīgĕro, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To make cold, to cool off, to let grow cold* (post-Aug.): Plin. 25, 13, 103 (*al.* refrigerare); Scrib. Comp. 271; Not. Tir. p. 113.

per-frīgesco, ixi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To grow very cold, to catch cold:* ne canes perfrigescant, Var. R. R. 2, 9; Plin. 31, 6, 33: ei, qui perfrixit, opus est in laconico sedere, donec insudet, Cels. 1, 3; Juv. 7, 194.—**II.** Trop. (post-class.): M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5.

per-frīgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very cold:* tempestas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40: vinum, Cels. 1, 3.

perfringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [per-frango] *To break through, to break* or *dash in pieces, to shiver, shatter* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: perfracto saxo sortes erupere, Cic. de Div. 2, 41: nucem, Plin. 10, 12, 14: aliquid, Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 11: naves perfregerant proras, Liv. 22, 20.—**B.** In partic., *To break* or *burst through, to force one's way through* any obstacle: hostium phalangem, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: p. ac subruere muros, Tac. H. 3, 20: p. domos, *to break into*, id. ib. 4, 1.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To break through, violate, infringe:* decreta senatus, Cic. Mil. 32: leges, id. Cat. 1, 7: p. ac prosternere omnia cupiditate ac furore, id. Cluent. 6.—**B.** *To break* or *burst through:* omnia repagula juris, pudoris et officii perfringere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 15: p. et labefactare tantam conspirationem bonorum omnium, id. Cat. 4, 10: animos suavitate, *to affect powerfully*, id. Brut. 9.

per-frĭo, āre, *v. a.* *To rub to pieces, to crumble up* (post-Aug.): baccas myrti, Col. 12, 38, 5.

per-frīvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* *Very worthless, very frivolous* (post-class.): Vop. Aur. 6.

perfructĭo or **perfruĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [perfruor] *Complete enjoyment* or *fruition* (eccl. Lat.): perfructio summi et veri boni, Aug. Quant. Anim. 33: sine perfruitione, id. Trin. 6, 10.

per-fructus, a, um, *Part.*, from perfruor.

per-frŭor, ctus, 3. *v. dep.* *To enjoy fully* or *thoroughly* (quite class.): (*a*) *c. abl.*: his ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor, Cic. Pis. 20: laetitia, id. Cat. 1, 10: salva republ., id. ib. 4, 6: sapientiae laude, id. Brut. 2: vita modica, id. Leg. 1, 21: otio, id. Fam. 7, 1.—(*β*) In the *pass.*: ad perfruendas voluptates, Cic. Off. 1, 8.—**II.** Transf., *To fulfill, perform* (poet.): mandatis perfruar ipsa patris, Ov. Her. 11, 128.

perfŭga, ae, *m.* [perfugio] *A deserter* to the enemy (quite class.): "*perfugam* Gallus Aelius ait, qui liber aut servus aut hostis sua voluntate ad hostes transierit: qui idem dicitur *transfuga*. Quamquam sunt, qui credant, perfugam esse, non tam qui alios fugiat, quam qui ob spem commodorum ad quempiam perfugiat," Fest. p. 214 ed. Müll.: iste, qui initio proditor fuit, deinde perfuga, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40; Crass. in Cic. Or. 66: perfuga ab eo (Pyrrho) venit in castra Fabricii, Cic. Off. 3, 22: de perfugis gravius, quam de fugitivis consultum, Liv. 30, 43.

per-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* *To flee* to a place for refuge: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so rarely; in Cic. Pis. 36 *fin.*, profugisti is the more correct reading): ad aliquem, Liv. 1, 9: Corinthum, Nep. Dion. 5: Bactra, Curt. 6, 6: ad tribunal, Tac. A. 1, 32.—**B.** In partic., *To go over* or *desert* to the enemy (so quite class.): nemo a Caesare ad Pompeium transierat, quum paene quotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem perfugerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 61; Cic. Balb. 9, 24: servos, qui ad eos perfugissent (*al.* profugissent), poposcit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 3 Drak.—**II.** Trop., *To take refuge* in any thing (post-class.): qui quum in culpa et in maleficio revicti sunt, perfugiunt ad fati necessitatem, Gell. 6, 2.

perfŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [perfugio] *A place to flee to, a shelter, asylum, refuge* (quite class.): perfugii sibi copiam comparare, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 2: quum propter siccitates paludum, quo se reciperent, non haberent, quo perfugio superiore anno fuerant usi, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: portum ac perfugium esse, Cic. Clu. 3: p. et praesidium salutis, id. Rab. perd. 2: p. unum, una spes reliqua est Roscio, id. Rosc. Am. 52: desperatissimum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 41: p. omnium laborum et sollicitudinum somnus, id. de Div. 2, 72.

per-fulcĭo, lsi, 4. *v. a.* *To prop up, to sustain, support* (post-class.): eloquio perfulcire senatum (*al.* permulcire), Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 86: perfulsit, Not. Tir. p. 117.

per-fulgĕrat (fulgurat), *Impers.* *It flashes* or *gleams brightly:* multoque latus perfulgerat (*al.* praefulgurat) ense, Stat. Th. 7, 502; cf. Not. Tir. p. 118.

per-functĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfungor] *A performing, discharging* of an office (quite class.); honorum perfunctio, Cic. de Or. 3, 2: laborum, *an undergoing, enduring* (along with perpessio dolorum), id. Fin. 1, 15.

perfunctōrĭe, *adv.*, v. perfunctorius, *ad fin.*

perfunctōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perfunctus; dispatched i e.] *Done in a careless* or *superficial manner, slight, careless, negligent, perfunctory* (jurid. Lat.): perfunctoria examinatio, Nov. Val. 3, de postul. 2, 11, c. 1. § 1.—*Adv.*, *Slightly, carelessly, negligently, perfunctorily:* me coepit non perfunctorie verberare, Petr. 11: p. debitum officium impleverant (*al.* defunctorie), Papin. Dig. 29, 5, 21.

perfunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from perfungor.

per-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a.* *To pour over, to wet, moisten, bedew, besprinkle* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: aqua ferventi Philodamus perfunditur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 67: pecus fluviis, Virg. G. 3, 445: perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2: postquam perfusus est, *had bathed*, Auct. Her. 4, 9: panis perfusus aqua frigida, Suet. Aug. 77: pisces olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 50: aliquem lacrimis, Ov. Her. 11, 115: perfundi nardo, Hor. Epod. 13, 9: boves hic perfunduntur, *bathe themselves*, Var. R. R. 1, 13.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To pour into* any thing (post-Aug.): sextarios musti in vas, Col. 12, 24.

2. *To cause to flow out*, i. e. *to knock out* an eye (post-class.): alicui oculum, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 5 dub.

3. Of perspiration or of streams, *To pour* or *flow over, to drench, bathe* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ossaque et artus Perfudit toto proruptus corpore sudor, Virg. A. 7, 459: tot amnium fontiumque ubertas totam Italiam perfundens, Plin. 3, 5, 6.

4. Of the dyeing of garments, *To bathe, steep, dye* (poet.): ostro perfusae vestes, *steeped in purple*, Virg. A. 5, 112.

5. *To scatter* or *sprinkle over, to besprinkle, bestrew* (poet.): canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans, Virg. A. 12, 611: Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, id. Georg. 1, 78: scena perfusa croco, Lucr. 2, 416.

6. *To cover* (post-Aug.): auro tecta, Sen. Ep. 115: pedes amictu, Mart. 7, 33.

7. Of the sun's beams, *To flood* or *fill* (post-Aug.): cubiculum sole perfunditur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To imbue, inspire, fill* with any thing (quite class.): ad perfundendum animum tanquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: sensus jucunditate quadam perfunditur, id. Fin. 2, 3: sensus dulcedine omni quasi perfusi, id. ib. 34: dii immortales, qui me horror perfudit! id. Att. 8, 6: laetitiâ, id. Fin. 5, 24: gaudio, Liv. 30, 16: timore, id. 2, 63.—**2.** In partic., To fill with the apprehension of any thing, *i. e. To disturb, disquiet, alarm:* nos judicio perfundere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29.

B. *To merely moisten*, i. e. *to slightly imbue, make superficially acquainted* with any thing (the fig. being borrowed from dyeing) (post-Aug.): perseveret perbibere liberalia studia, non illa, quibus perfundi satis est, sed haec, quibus tingendus est animus, Sen. Ep. 36; cf., acceperit: si illâ (notitiâ) se non perfuderit, sed infecerit, id. ib. 110.

per-fungor, nctus, *v. dep. n.* *To fulfill, perform, discharge* (quite class.): (*a*) *c. abl.*: munere quodam necessitatis, et gravi opere perfungimur, Cic. de Sen. 21: honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis, id. Fam. 1, 8: reipubl. muneribus, id. de Or. 1, 45: rebus amplissimis, id. Brut. 2.—(*β*) *c. acc.* (post-Aug.): onera quaestoria perfunctus est, Front. Ep. ad Verum 7

II. Transf.: **A.** *To go through, undergo, endure; to get through with, get rid of:* pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, Cic. Mur. 2: molestiâ, id. Fam. 5, 12: fato, Gell. 10, 18: vitâ, *i. e. to die*, Lucr. 3, 982.—(*β*) With *ab* (ante-class.): sues perfunctas esse a febri, et a foria, *are free from*, etc., Var. R. R. 2, 4, 5. (Others omit the prep. *a.*)—(*γ*) *c. acc.* (post-class.): timorem illum satis inanem perfuncti, App. M. 8, p. 208; so, coenulam Milonis (*al.* coenulâ), id. ib. 3, p. 196 Oud.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: jam perfunctus sum, explevi animos invidorum, *I have gone through it, have stood it out*, Auct. or. pro Dom. 17: judices, quod se perfunctos jam esse arbitrantur, quum de reo judicarunt, negligentius attendunt cetera, Cic. Clu. 41.—In a pass. signif.: memoria perfuncti periculi, Cic. Sest. 4.

B. *To enjoy* (extremely seldom), *c. abl.*: omnibus bonis, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: epulis, Ov. A. A. 2, 227.

per-fŭro, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* *To rage through, run furiously through* (poet.): **I.** *Act.*: Eoas domos, Stat. Th. 4, 388.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *To rage throughout, to rage on*: incensus et ipse Perfurit, Virg. A. 9, 343: ita perfurit acri Cum fremitu pontus, Lucr. 1, 275.

* **perfūse,** *adv.* [perfundo] *Profusely*: perfuse atque abunde sparsa vasa, Sisenn. in Non. 516, 31 (*Lips.*, profuse).

perfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A pouring over* or *upon, a wetting, moistening* (post-Aug.): perfusio corporis ex aqua calida, Cels. 4, 8: Plin. 18, 7, 14. Of baptism, Lact. 4, 15.—In the *plur.*: malarum perfusiones, *washes for the cheeks*, Plin. 23, 9, 82.

‡ **perfūsor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who pours water over another, a wetter, a bath-servant*, who poured water over the bathers (cf. Cels. 6, 24; Suet. Aug. 82): Inscr. Pompei. in Bullet. Napolit. II. 1843, p. 3, et v. Avellino ibid. p. 67; cf., "*perfusor*, περιχύτης, προςχύτης," Gloss. Cyrill.

perfūsōrĭe, *adv.*, v. perfusorius, *ad fin.*

perfūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perfundo] *Merely wetting* or *moistening*; hence, **I.** *Slight, superficial* (post-Aug.): tenuis et perfusoria voluptas, Sen. Ep. 23.—**II.** *Disturbing, wrongful* (post-Aug.): assertio, Suet. Dom. 8.—*Adv.*, perfūsōrĭe, *Slightly, superficially, cursorily, indefinitely* (post-class.): perfusorie dicere, aut denunciare, Ulp. Dig. 43, 24, 5; so, dicere, Scaev. ib. 21, 2, 69.

perfūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from perfundo.

Pergămēnus, v. Pergamum, *no.* II., B, 1.

Pergămēus, a, um, v. Pergamum, *no.* I., B, and *no.* II., B, 2.

Pergămis, ĭdis, *f.* *A city in Epirus*: Var. R. R. 2, 2.

Pergămum, i, *n.*, and **Pergămus** (Pergămos), i, *f.*; also, Pergăma, ōrum, *n.*, Πέργαμον, Πέργαμος, and Πέργαμα: **I.** *The citadel of Troy*, poet. for *Troy*: excisa est ferro Pergamus (*al.* Pergamum), Sen. Troad. 14: quis non Argolico deflevit Pergamon igni Impositam? (*al.* impositum), Sever. Aetn. 18: Pergamum omne Dorica cecidit face, Sen. Ag. 421: nec posse Argolicis exscindi Pergama telis, Virg. A. 2, 177:—Lavinia Pergama, *i. e. Lavinium*, Sil. 13, 64.

B. Deriv., **Pergămēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Trojan* (poet.): arces Pergameae, Virg. A. 3, 110; so, gens, id. ib. 6, 63: lar, id. ib. 5, 744: vates, *i. e. Cassandra*, Prop. 4, 1, 51.—**2.** Transf., *Roman* (on account of the descent of the Romans from the Trojans): Sil. 1, 48.

II. Pergămum, i, *n.*, *A city in Mysia, on the Caystrus, the residence of the Attalian kings, with a celebrated library*, now *Pergamo*, Plin. 5, 30, 33; Liv. 29, 11; 37, 19; 20, et al.

B. Derivv.: **1. Pergămēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, Περγαμηνός, *Of or belonging to Pergamum in Mysia, Pergamean*: Pergamena civitas, Cic. Fl. 30: ager, Liv. 37, 21: naves, Nep. Hann. 11.—P. charta, or absol., Pergamena (collat. form, PERGAMINA, Not. Tir. p. 124), ae, *f.*, *Parchment*, a material for writing on, prepared from the skins of animals, invented by Eumenes, king of Pergamum, Isid. Orig. 6, 11; Hier. Ep. 7, *n.* 2; cf. Var. in Plin. 13, 11, 21.—Pergamena, ae, *f.*, *The country about Pergamum*: Plin. 5, 30, 33.—In the *plur.*, Pergămēni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Pergamum, the Pergameans*, Cic. Fl. 30.

2. Pergămēus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to the city of Pergamum, Pergamean* (poet.): deus, *i. e. Aesculapius* (who was worshiped at Pergamum), Mart. 9, 17.

per-gaudĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To rejoice greatly*: Trebonium meum a te amari pergaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

per-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* *Engendered, produced* (late Lat.): Pelag. Vet. 11.

per-glisco, 3. *v. n.* *To become quite fat* (post-Aug.): gallina pergliscit, Col. 8, 7, 4.

per-gnārus, a, um, *adj.* *That has a thorough knowledge of, that is very experienced, well versed in* any thing (extremely rare): locorum pergnari, Sall. fragmm. ap. Non. 554, 21 (*al.* perignari): colendi, App. Apol. p. 451 Oud.

pergo, perrexi, perrectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [per-rego] **I.** *Act.*, *To go on, continue, proceed* with any thing (esp. a motion), *to pursue, prosecute* any thing (so rarely, and in Cic. only with an object-clause): (*a*) *c. acc.*: pergam, quo coepi, hoc iter, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 119; so, iter, Sall. J. 79; Auct. B. Afr. 69.—(*β*) With an object-clause: confestim ad eum ire perreximus, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: perge igitur ordine quatuor mihi istas partes explicare, *proceed*, id. Part. 8: animum exsolvere pergo, Lucr. 1, 931: pergitin' pergere? Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 4; so id. Poen. 1, 3, 24.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *To wake up, awaken* a person: "*pergere* dicebant expergefacere," Paul. ex Fest. p. 215 ed. Müll.—**2.** *To proceed with, undertake* a thing (post-Aug.): prospere cessura quae pergerent, si, *etc.*, *their enterprise would succeed if*, etc., Tac. A. 1, 28.

II. *Neutr.*, *To proceed*, i. e. *to go* or *come* (the predom. signif. of the word): **A.** Lit.: horsum pergunt, *they are coming this way*, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: quis hic est, qui huc pergit? id. Eun. 2, 1, 22: eâdem viâ pergere, Cic. de Div. 2, 54: in Macedoniam ad Planciumque, id. Planc. 41: domum, Sall. J. 45: advorsum hostes, in solitudines, id. ib. 77: ad castra, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: obviam alicui, *to go to meet*, Auct. Her. 4, 51: ad litora, Sil. 7, 171: obsonatum pergam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 154.—Poet. of things: Lucr. 6, 323.—Impers.: ad plebem pergitur, Caecil. in Non. 513, 8.

B. Trop., *To pass on, proceed* to any thing (esp. an action); *to go* after any thing: pergamus ad reliqua, Cic. Brut. 43; id. Tusc. 5, 5.—Impers.: Macr. S. 7, 16.

2. In partic., in speaking: **a.** *To go on, proceed*: pergam atque insequar longius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20: sed perge de Caesare, *go on and relate*, id. Brut. 74: si pergis, Liv. 2. 40.—**b.** Of one who has not yet spoken, *To begin and go on, to proceed* (poet.): pergite, Pierides, Virg. E. 6, 13.

per-grăcĭlis, e, *adj.* *Very slender* (post-Aug.): caulis, Plin. 25, 13, 101.

per-graecor, ari, *v. dep. n.* *To live just like the Greeks, to play the Greek*, i. e. *to revel, carouse* (ante-class.): Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 21: "*pergraecari* est epulis et potationibus inservire," Paul. ex Fest. p. 215 ed. Müll.

per-grandesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To grow very large* (ante-class.): Att. in Non. 115, 9.

per-grandis, e, *adj.* *Very large, very great* (rare, but quite class.): gemma, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27: lucrum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 23:—pergrandis natu, *very old, very aged*, Liv. 29, 29.

Per-grăphĭcus, a, um, *adj.* *Very skillful, very artful* (ante-class.): sycophanta, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 15.

per-grātus, a, um, *adj.* *Very agreeable, very pleasant* (quite class.): literae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: id mihi pergratum perque jucundum erit, id. ib. 4: pergratum mihi feceris, si, *you would do me a great pleasure, a great favor*, id. Lael. 4.—In tmesis: per mihi, per, inquam, gratum feceris, si, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 1, 20 *fin.*

per-grăvis, e, *adj.* *Very weighty* or *grave, very important* (quite class.): pergravia (haec) *opp.* levia, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 12: testes, Cic. Coel. 26: oratio, id. Sest. 50.—*Adv.*, pergrăvĭter, *Very gravely, very seriously* (quite class.): pergraviter offensus, Cic. Att. 1, 10: reprehendere aliquem, id. de Or. 1, 53.

pergŭla, ae, *f.* [pergo; cf. tegula, from tego] *A projection* or *shed* in the front of a house, used as *a booth, stall, shop*: Plin. 21, 3, 6: (Apelles) perfecta opera proponebat pergula transeuntibus, id. 35, 10, 36, *n.* 12; so of *a painting-room, studio*: Lucil. in Lact. 1, 22.—As *a shop*: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 19.—As *a school, a lecture-room*: mathematici pergula, Suet. Aug. 94: in pergula docuit, id. Gramm. 18: pergulae magistrales, Vop. Sat. 10 *fin.*: cui cedere debeat omnis Pergula, concr., *the whole school, all the scholars*, Juv. 11, 138.—As *a brothel*: Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 78.—Of *a vine-arbor*: Col. 4, 21; id. 11, 2: umbrosae, Plin. 14, 1, 3.—Of *a hut, hovel*: in pergula natus, Petr. 74.

pergŭlāna, vitis [pergula] *A vine trained over an arbor*, Col. 3, 2, 28.

Pergus, i, *m.* *A lake in Sicily, near the city of Enna, where Pluto is said to have carried off Proserpine*, Ov. M. 5, 386; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 112.

pĕr-haurĭo, si, stum, 4. *v. a.* *To drain completely, to drink up*: calicem uno haustu, App. M. 10, p. 709 Oud.; Tert. ad Nat. 1, 15. (Also, in Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 34, some read, auribus perhaurienda sunt for peraudienda; cf. Lindem. ed. maj. p. 102 edit. II.)

pĕrhaustus, a, um, *Part.*, from perhaurio.

pĕr-hĭbĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. (archaic *inf. praes. pass.*, perhiberier, Plaut. in Gell. 7, 7) *v. a.* [habeo] *To hold out, extend, present, produce, bestow, grant, give*; *to attribute, ascribe*, etc.: **I.** In gen. (so mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): operam reipublicae, Cato in Gell. 3, 7: locum alicui apud se, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 46 (*al.* praehibere): magnanimitatis exemplum, Plin. 7, 25, 26: testimonium, *to bear witness*, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 1; so Col. 3, 9; Plin. 7, 30, 31; 7, 38, 39: si ecastor nunc habeas quod des, alia verba perhibeas, *you would use other words, would hold a different language*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 36; so, verba (*al.* praehibere), id. Rud. 1, 2, 50: in causa universorum creditorum, qui sine eo, quem Caecilius suo nomine perhiberet, facile causam communem sustinerent, *to bring forward, furnish*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4:—magnam auctoritatem huic animali perhibet Nigidius, *attributes*, Plin. 29, 6, 39: alicui rei palmam, *to give the preference*, id. 31, 7, 39: cui (vettonicae) tanta vis perhibetur, ut, *etc.*, id. 25, 8, 55; id. 18, 11, 26: ut rebus praecipuis honos in primis perhibeatur, id. 29, 1, 9.

II. In partic., To produce, pronounce, or utter words, *i. e.* *To say, assert* any thing; *to call, name* any thing (so quite class.): quos omnes Erebo perhibent et Nocte creatos, Enn. Ann. 1, 27: ut perhibent viri, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 68: ut perhibetis, Cic. Lig. 8: Electra, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide cretus, Virg. A. 8, 135:—est locus Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant, *called, named*, Enn. Ann. 1, 36; Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 109: bene qui conjiciet, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, id. de Div. 2, 5.—In the *pass.*: Enn. Ann. 1, 15: sane ego me volo fortem perhiberier virum, Plaut. fragm. in Gell. 7, 7; id. Trin. 3, 2, 66: montes, qui esse aurei perhibentur, *are said to be*, id. Stich. 1, 1, 25: Tyndaridae fratres, qui nuncii fuisse perhibentur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: nec minus est Spartiates Agesilaus ille perhibendus, *to be named, cited*, id. Fam. 5, 12.

pĕrhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from perhibeo.

pĕr-hĭĕmo (per-hyemo), are, *v. n.* *To winter through, pass the winter*; *to lie* or *remain all winter* (post-Aug.): Col. 11, 3.

* **pĕr-hīlum,** *adv.* *Very little* (poet.): Lucr. 6, 576.

pĕr-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.* *Very honorable* (post-class.): Arn. 2, 76.

pĕrhŏnōrĭfĭce, *adv.*, v. perhonorificus, *ad fin.*

pĕr-hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.*: **I.** *That does one much honor, very honorable*: consalutatio forensis perhonorifica, Cic. Att. 2, 18: discessus, id. Prov. cons. 19.—**II.** *That shows much honor to another, very respectful*: collega in me perhonorificus, Cic. Att. 1, 13.—*Adv.* pĕrhŏnōrĭfĭce, *Very respectfully*: Cic. Att. 14, 12, 2.

pĕr-horrĕo, ui, 2. *v. a.* *To tremble* or *shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of* any thing (post-class.): horum tela perhorrebimus, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 2, 9 ed. Maj.

pĕr-horresco, rui, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.* *To tremble* or *shudder greatly* (quite class.): toto corpore perhorresco, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 13:—clamore perhorruit

Aetne, *trembled, shook,* Ov. M. 13, 876: latumque perhorruit aequor (ventorum jactibus), id. ib. 6, 704.—**II.** *c. acc., To shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of* any thing (quite class.): hanc tantam religionem non perhorrescis? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35: vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco, id. Cat. 4, 6.

pĕr-horrĭdus, a, um, *adj. Very dreadful* or *frightful, most horrid:* stagna perhorrida situ, Liv. 22, 16, 4.

pĕr-hūmānĭter, *adv.,* v. perhumanus, *ad fin.*

pĕr-hūmānus, a, um, *adj. Very kind, very courteous, very polite* (quite class.): sermo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: epistola, id. Att. 16, 12.—*Adv.,* pĕrhūmānĭter, *Very kindly, very politely:* scribere ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 7, 8.

pĕr-hyĕmo, are, v. perhiemo.

pĕrĭălŏgos, i, *m.*=περιάλογος (the very unreasonable (father)), *The title of a work by Orbilius,* Suet. Gr. 9.

pĕrĭambus, i, *m. A metrical foot, consisting of two shorts,* usually called a pyrrhichius: Quint. 9, 4, 80.

Pĕrĭander, dri, *m.,* Περίανδρος, *Son of Cypselus, a king of Corinth, and one of the seven wise men of Greece,* Gell. 16, 19, 4; Aus. Lud. sept. sapient. *fin.;* Hyg. Fab. 221.

pĕrĭbŏētos, i, *m.* and *f.*=περιβόητος, *Cried up,* i. e. *celebrated, famous* (post-Aug.): Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69.

Pĕrĭbōmĭus, i, *m. The name of a shameless person,* Juv. 2, 16.

† **pĕrĭcarpum,** i, *n.*=περίκαρπον, *A kind of bulbous plant,* Plin. 25, 10, 82.

† **pĕrĭchristărĭon,** ii, *n.* = περίχριστος, *A kind of eye-salve:* Marc. Emp. 8.

† **pĕrĭchy̆te,** es, *f.*=περιχυτή, A kind of gladiatorial combat, *An inclosing, enveloping* (post-class.): Cod. Justin. 3, 43, 3.

Pĕrĭcles, is and i, *m.,* Περικλῆς, *A famous Athenian orator and statesman,* Cic. Rep. 1, 16; 4, 10; id. Brut. 15; id. de Or. 3, 34, et saep.

pĕrīclĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [periclitor] *Trying, testing, making a trial* or *essay* (post-class.): (*a*) *c. acc.:* puncto pollicis extremam aciem (sagittae) periclitabunda, App. M. 5, p. 362 Oud.: voluntatem, id. Apol. p. 546 Oud.—(*β*) *c. gen.:* sui, App. M. 3, p. 213 Oud.

* **pĕrīclĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A trying, a trial, experiment:* aliquid usu et periclitatione percipere, Cic. N. D. 2, 64.

pĕrīclĭtor, atus, 1. (periclitatus, in a *pass.* signif.; v. infra, *ad fin.*) *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [periculum] **I.** *Act., To try, prove, test* any thing, *to make a trial of, put to the test* (quite class.): periclitatus animum sum tuum, quid faceres, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 33: belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50: omnia, id. Quint. 31: fidem alicujus, Sol. 19: in periclitandis experiundisque pueris, id. de Div. 2, 46: periclitandae vires ingenii, id. de Or. 1, 34: exerceri in rebus cominus noscendis periclitandisque, Gell. 13, 8.

B. In partic., *To put in peril, to endanger, risk, jeopard* (rarely, but quite class.): non est saepius in uno homine salus summa periclitanda rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 5.

II. *Neutr.:* **A.** *To try, attempt, make an attempt* (quite class.): periclitari volui, si, *etc.,* Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18: quotidie quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 8.—**2.** Pregn., *To venture, to be bold* or *enterprising* (post-Aug.): proeliis et periclitando tuti sunt, Tac. G. 40.

B. *To be in danger* or *peril, to incur* or *be exposed to danger, to be endangered* or *periled* (quite class.): ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: ne de summa imperii populus R. periclitetur, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21.—(*β*) *c. abl.:* famâ ingenii, Liv. 40, 15: capite, *to have one's head in danger, be in danger of losing one's head,* Mart. 6, 26: veneno, Just. 37, 3: paralysi, Plin. 20, 15, 59.—(*γ*) *c. gen.* (post-class.): capitis, *to be in peril of one's life,* App. M. 8, p. 590 Oud.—(*δ*) *c. inf.* (post-Aug.): periclitabatur totam paene tragoediam evertere, Petr. 140: rumpi, Quint. 11, 3, 42; Plin. 26, 11, 69.—**2.** Trop.: ut verba non periclitentur, *that the words may run no danger* (of losing the cause), Quint. 7, 3, 17.—Hence

pĕrīclitātus, a, um, *Part. perf.* In a pass. signif., *Tried, tested:* periclitatis moribus amicorum, Cic. Lael. 17, 63.

† **1. pĕrĭcly̆mĕnos** or **-us,** i, *m.*= περικλίμενος, *A climbing plant, the woodbine* or *honeysuckle, also called* clymenus, Plin. 27, 12, 94.

2. Pĕrĭcly̆mĕnus, i, *m.*=Περικλύμενος, *Son of Neleus and brother of Nestor, one of the Argonauts, who had received from Neptune the power of changing his shape at pleasure,* Ov. M. 12, 556.

† **pĕrĭcŏpe,** es, *f.*=περικοπή, *A section* of a book, *etc.* (eccl. Lat.): Hier. in Joel. 2.

pĕrīcŭlor, atus sum, ari, *v. dep.* [periculum] i. q. periclitor, Cato in Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll.

pĕrīcŭlōse, *adv.,* v. periculosus, *ad fin.*

pĕrīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [periculum] *Dangerous, hazardous, perilous* (quite class.): in nosmetipsos periculosi, Cic. Att. 13, 27: consuetudo, id. Acad. 2, 21: p. et grave bellum, id. de imp. Pomp. 2: p. et infestum iter, id. Phil. 12, 10: vulnera, id. ib. 14, 9: curationes, id. Off. 1, 24: *c. dat.:* Caes. B. G. 1, 32.—*Comp.:* ira periculosior, Sen. de Ira, 3, 3: inimicitiae, Tac. G. 21.—*Sup.:* locus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: annus, Liv. 27, 35: bellum, Flor. 1, 17.—Hence,

Adv., pĕrīcŭlōse, *Dangerously, hazardously, perilously, with danger, risk,* or *peril* (quite class.): periculose aegrotans, Cic. Att. 8, 2: periculose dico, id. Phil. 7, 3: periculose a paucis emitur, quod multorum est, Sall. J. 8.—*Comp.:* nihilo periculosius, *without any greater risk,* Auct. B. Alex. 64.—*Sup.:* periculosissime aliquid facere, *with the greatest danger,* Sen. de Ira, 3, 22.

pĕrīcŭlum (contr., periclum, exceedingly freq. in the poets, e. g. Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 29; Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 13; 5, 1, 2; 5, 2, 26, et al.; Lucr. 1, 60: 581; 2, 5, et saep.; Virg. A. 2, 709; 751; 3, 711, et saep.), i, *n.* [‡perior, whence peritus, experior] *A trial, experiment, attempt, proof, essay* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: fac periculum in literis, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 23: alicujus fidei periculum facere, *to make trial of, to try,* Cic. Verr. 1, 12: qua in re tute tui periculum fecisti, id. de Div. in Caecil. 8.

II. Transf.: **A.** Concr., *An attempt* made in writing, *an essay:* faciunt imperite, qui in isto periculo non ut a poëta, sed ut a teste, veritatem exigent (speaking of a poem in honor of Marius), Cic. Leg. 1, 1; Aus. Idyll. 10, 215.

B. *Risk, hazard, danger, peril* (which usually accompanies an attempt) (the predom. signif. of the word): si ei subito sit allatum periculum discrimenque patriae, Cic. Off. 1, 43: salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, id. de imp. Pomp. 5: discriminum et periculorum comites, id. N. D. 2, 66: obire pericula ac labores, Liv. 1, 54: periculum adire capitis, *to run the risk of one's life,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: subire pro amico, id. Part. 19: suscipere, *to take upon one's self,* id. Mur. 36: ingredi, id. ib. 2: conflare alicui, *to cause, occasion,* id. Sull. 4: intendere in aliquem, id. Rosc. Am. 3: intendere alicui, id. Att. 2, 19: mortis alicui injicere, id. Caecin. 29: facessere innocenti, id. de Div. in Caecil. 14: facere alicui, Sall. C. 34: creare alicui, Cic. Att. 22: comparare alicui, id. Flacc. 38: moliri optimis civibus, id. Sest. 1: amici depellere, id. Cluent. 6: subterfugere, id. Fam. 15, 1:—adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum paene discrimen, id. Phil. 7, 1: se in periculum capitis atque in vitae discrimen inferre, id. Balb. 10: arcessere aliquem in summum capitis periculum, id. Rab. perd. 9: includere in periculum, id. Cluent. 55: in periculum se committere, *to get into danger,* id. Inv. 2, 8: eripere ex periculo, id. Cluent. 26: extrahere ex periculo, *to release from danger,* id. Sest. 4: rempubl. a periculo prohibere, id. de imp. Pomp. 7: liberare periculis, id. de Or. 1, 8: res in periculo vertitur, *the affair becomes perilous,* Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 12: esse in periculo, Cic. Fam. 4, 15: in periculo versari, id. Rab. Post. 9; id. Fam. 4, 15: a securi negat ei periculum esse, *that danger threatens him,* id. Verr. 2, 5, 44: periculum est, ne, *there is danger that,* id. Tusc. 5, 40: periculo meo, tuo, suo, *at my, your, his risk,* Cic. Sest. 52: crede audacter meo periculo, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 51: meo periculo rem gero, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 100; id. Asin. 2, 4, 51: des ei nummos fide et periculo meo, Marc. Dig. 46, 1, 24: navem sumptu periculoque suo armatam mittere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 20; id. Flacc. 17:—rem periculi sui facere, *to do a thing at one's own risk:* Tryphon. Dig. 23, 5, 16:—bono periculo, *safely, without danger* (post-class.): App. Apol. p. 320.

2. In partic.: **a.** *A trial, action, suit at law* (quite class.): meus labor in privatorum periculis caste integreque versatus, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 1: aliquem in periculis defendere, Nep. Phoc. 2.

b. *A writ of judgment, a sentence:* unum ab iis petivit, ut in periculo suo inscriberent, *etc.,* Nep. Ep. 8: pericula magistratuum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79.

c. *A sickness, attack of sickness* (post-Aug.): in acutis vero periculis nullis dandum est vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 29.

d. *Ruin, destruction* (post-class.): tremefactae nutant usque ad periculum civitates, Arn. 1, 4.

pĕr-ĭdōnĕus, a, um, *adj. Very fit, suitable,* or *proper, very well adapted to* any thing (quite class.): (*a*) *c. dat.:* locus peridoneus castris, Caes. B. C. 2, 24; Tac. A 4, 12.—(*β*) With *ad:* gens ad furta belli peridonea, Sall. fragm. in Non. 310, 15, and in Serv. Virg. A. 11, 515.

pĕrĭēgēsis, is, *f.*=περιήγησις, *A leading round* to exhibit whatever is worth notice; hence, *a geographical description.* This term is used as *the title of a poem by Avienus.*

pĕrignārus, a, um, v. pergnarus.

† **pĕrĭleucos,** i, *f.* = περίλευκος (white all round), *A precious stone, otherwise unknown:* Plin. 37, 10, 66.

Pĕrilla, ae, *f. A female proper name,* Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 1; 3, 2, 437; App. Apol. p. 279.

Pĕrillus, i, *m.,* Πέριλλος, *A famous Athenian worker in metal, who made a brazen bull for the tyrant Phalaris, in which criminals were to be inclosed and roasted to death, and was the first that suffered in this manner,* Ov. A. A. 1, 653; Sil. 14, 212; Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 32.—**II.** Deriv., **Pĕrillēus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Perillus, Perillean* (poet.): Ov. Ib. 439.

pĕr-illustris, e, *adj.:* **I.** *Very brilliant, very notable:* quod sub ipsa proscriptione perillustre fuit, Nep. Att. 12.—**II.** *Greatly distinguished, highly honored:* Cic. Att. 5, 20.

† **pĕrĭmăchĭa,** ae, *f.* = περιμαχία, *An attack, hostile assault* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

pĕr-imbĕcillus, a, um, *adj. Very weak* or *feeble:* Var. R. R. 3, 10; Cic. Att. 10, 18.

Pĕrĭmēdēus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to the sorceress Perimede, Perimedean, magical* (poet.): gramina, Prop. 2, 4, 8.

Pĕrĭmēle, ēs, *f. A nymph, daughter of Hippodamas, who was changed into the island of the same name,* Ov. M. 8, 590.

† **pĕrĭmĕtros,** i, *f.*=περ μετρος, *A circumference, perimeter:* Front. Aquaed. 26; id. ib. 40; Vitr. 5, 6.

pĕrĭmo (orig. form, peremo, Cato in Fest. p. 217 ed. Müll.), ēmi, emptum (emtum), 3. *v. a.* [per-emo] *To take away entirely, to annihilate, extinguish, destroy; to cut off, hinder, prevent:* **I.** In gen. (quite class.): sensu perempto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: luna subito perempta est, *was taken away,* i. e. *vanished, disappeared,* id. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18: divum simulacra peremit fulminis ardor, id. ib. 1, 12, 19: Troja perempta, *destroyed, ruined,* Virg. A. 5, 787: ne quid consul auspici peremat, *should hinder, prevent,* Cato in Fest. p. 217 ed. Müll.: reditum, Cic. Planc. 42: nisi aliqui casus consilium ejus peremisset, id. Off. 3, 7: si causam publicam mea mors peremisset, id. Sest. 22; id. fragm. ap. Non. 450, 5.—Abs.: sin autem (supremus ille dies) perimit ac delet omnino, quid melius, quam? *etc.,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117.—**II.**

In partic., *To kill, slay* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): "*perempta* et *interempta* pro interfectis poni solet a poëtis," Fest. p. 217 ed. Müll.; Lucr. 3, 899: crudeli morte peremtus, Virg. A. 6, 163: hunc, ubi tam teneros volucres matremque peremit (translat. from Homer), Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64; Ov. M. 8, 395: conceptum abortu, Plin. 8, 44, 69:—caedes fratrum indigne peremptorum, Just. 7, 6.

pĕr-impĕdītus, a, um, *adj.* *Very much obstructed, very difficult to pass:* locus, Auct. B. Afr. 58.

† **pĕrĭnaeon** and **pĕrĭnĕon**, i, *n.*= περίναιον, περίνεον, *The space between the sexual parts and the fundament, the perineum* (post-class.): Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

pĕr-incertus, a, um, *adj.* *Very uncertain:* Sall. fragm. in Gell. 18, 4, 4.

pĕrincommŏde, *adv.*, v. perincommodus, *ad fin.*

pĕr-incommŏdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very inconvenient, very troublesome* or *annoying:* alicui, Liv. 37, 41.—*Adv.*, pĕrincommŏde, *Very inconveniently, very unfortunately:* accidit perincommode, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 1, 17.

pĕr-inconsĕquens, entis, *adj.* *Very inconsequent, very absurd* (post-class.): per tmesin, Gell. 14, 1, 10.

pĕr-inde, *adv.* A particle of comparison, *In the same manner, just as, quite as, equally; in like manner, just so* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: vivendi artem tantam tamque operosam et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21 *fin.*: si perinde cetera processissent, Liv. 8, 17 *fin.*: non Pyrrhum, aut Antiochum populo R. perinde metuendos fuisse, Tac. A. 2, 63: utilissimum munus, sed non perinde populare, Plin. Ep. 1, 8:—Mithridates corpore ingenti, perinde armatus, *in a corresponding manner, accordingly*, Sall. in Quint. 8, 3, 82: perinde laudaret castigaretque, Liv. 27, 8; id. 2, 17; Tac. A. 12, 41.

II. In partic., with the conjunctions atque (ac), ut, ac si, quasi, prout, quam, *etc.* (so most freq.): (*α*) With *atque* (*ac*): non perinde atque ego putaram, *not exactly as I had expected*, Cic. Att. 16, 5: perinde ac satisfacere et fraudata restituere vellent, *just as if*, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 60.—(*β*) With *ut, utcumque, Just as:* Cic. Brut. 50: perinde sunt ut aguntur, id. de Or. 3, 56, 213: perinde ut afficeretur, *just as, according as*, Suet. Claud. 15: perinde utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita, *etc.*, *in whatever way*, Cic. de Div. 2, 42.—(*γ*) With a follg. *ac si, Just as if:* id. Rosc. Com. 5: perinde aestimans, ac si usus esset, Caes. B. C. 3, 2.—(*δ*) With a follg. *quasi:* atque haec perinde loquor, quasi debueris aut potueris, Cic. Quint. 26.—(*ε*) With a follg. *prout, Just according as:* Plin. Pan. 20 *fin.*—(*ζ*) With a follg. *tamquam, Just as much as if, just the same as if:* Liv. 4, 3.—(*η*) With a follg. *et* or *que, Equally with, the same as* (Tacitean): perinde odium pravis et honestis, Tac. A. 2, 2: perinde divina humanaque obtegens, id. ib. 1, 26; id. Hist. 5, 6.—(*ϑ*) Perinde *ut, So that, to the extent that:* Julianus nimius religionis Christianae insectator, perinde tamen, ut cruore abstineret, Eutr. 10, 16.—(*ι*) Perinde *quam, So much as:* nulla tamen re perinde motus est, quam responso mathematici, Suet. Dom. 15.—(*κ*) Perinde *quam si, The same as if* (Tacitean): jusjurandum perinde aestimandum, quam si Jovem fefellisset, Tac. A. 1, 73.—(*λ*) Haud perinde —*quam, Not as well . . . as* (post-Aug.): Tac. H. 2, 39.—**b.** Ellipt.: coxendice et femore et crure sinistro non perinde valebat, *sc.* ac dextro, Suet. Aug. 80.

pĕr-indĭgĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To need very much, to be in great need* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Gnost. 13.

pĕr-indigne, *adv.*, v. perindignus, *ad fin.*

pĕr-indignus, a, um, *adj.* *Very unworthy, very unbecoming:* Sid. Ep. 4, 4.—*Adv.*, pĕrindigne, *Very indignantly* (post-Aug.): tulit perindigne actum a senatu, ut, *etc.*, Suet. Tib. 50.

pĕr-indulgens, entis, *adj.* *Very indulgent, very tender:* qui perindulgens in patrem, idem acerbe severus in fratrem, Cic. Off. 3, 31 *fin.*

pĕr-infāmis, e, *adj.* *Very infamous* (post-Aug.): vir amore libertinae perinfamis, Suet. Vit. 2.—With a *gen.* denoting on what account, App. M. 3, p. 202 Oud.

pĕr-infirmus, a, um, *adj.* *Very weak* or *feeble:* si quis perinfirmus est, Cels. 2, 14:—sunt enim levia et perinfirma, quae dicebantur a te, Cic. Fin. 2, 16.

pĕr-ingĕnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Of good natural abilities, very clever:* homines, Cic. Brut. 24, 92.

pĕr-ingrātus, a, um, *adj.* *Very ungrateful* (post-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 98.

pĕr-ĭnīquus, a, um, *adj.*: **I.** *Very unfair, very unjust:* quare videant, ne sit periniquum et non ferendum, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 22.—**II.** *Very unwilling, very discontented:* etsi periniquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi, id. Fam. 12, 18.

pĕr-injūrĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Very unjust, very wrong* (ante-class.): Cato in Prisc. p. 694 P.

per-insignis, e, *adj.* *Very remarkable, very conspicuous:* corporis pravitates, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51.

‡ **pĕr-insŏlens**, entis, *adj.* *Very unusual:* Not. Tir. p. 47.

pĕr-intĕger, gra, grum, *adj.* *Very honest, very virtuous* (post-class.): Gell. 3, 5.

Pĕrinthus (**-os**), i, *f.*, Πέρινθος, *A city of Thrace, afterward called* Heraclea, the mod. *Erekli*, Mel. 2, 2, 6; Plin. 4, 11, 18; Liv. 33, 30.—**II.** Deriv., **Pĕrinthĭus**, a, um, *adj.* *Perinthian* (poet.): Menander fecit Andriam, et Perinthiam, *the Perinthian*, i. e. *a comedy in which one of the principal characters was a girl from Perinthus*, Ter. Andr. prol. 9.

pĕr-ĭnundo, āre, *v. a.* *To completely overflow* or *inundate* (poet.): Alcim. 1, 267.

pĕr-ĭnungo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To anoint all over* (ante-class.): tonsas recentes eodem die perinungunt vino et oleo (*al.* perungunt), Var. R. R. 2, 11, 7.

per-invīsus, a, um, *Part.* [invīdeo] *Much hated, very odious:* homo diis ac nobilitati perinvisus, Cic. Cornel. fragm. *fin.*

pĕr-invītus, a, um, *adj.* *Very unwilling:* ne perinvitus legerem tuas literas, Cic. Fam. 7, 33 *fin.*; Liv. 40, 57, 3.

† **pĕrĭŏcha**, ae, *f.* = περιοχή, *A summary, compendium*, the title of a work by Ausonius.

pĕrĭŏdeuta, ae, *m.*, περιοδευτής, *One that goes about, a visitor*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42.

† **pĕrĭŏdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = περιοδικός, *That returns at stated times, periodical* (post-Aug.): Plin. 20, 3, 8.

† **pĕrĭŏdus** (perihodus, Fest. p. 217 ed. Müll.), i, *f.* = περίοδος: **I.** *A complete sentence, a period* (not used by Cic.): in toto circuitu illo orationis, quem Graeci περίοδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, tum comprehensionem, aut continuationem, aut circumscriptionem dicimus, Cic. Or. 61; cf. id. Brut. 44, and Quint. 9, 4, 14.—**II.** *The circuit of the four Grecian games* (the Pythian, Isthmian, Nemean, and Olympian): "in gymnicis certaminibus periodon vicisse dicitur, qui Pythia, Isthmia, Nemea, Olympia vicit, a circumitu eorum spectaculorum," Fest. p. 217 ed. Müll.

† **pĕrĭpătētĭci**, ōrum, *m.* = περιπατητικοί, *Philosophers of the peripatetic* (*Aristotelian*) *school, peripatetics*, Cic. Acad. 1, 4; they were so called because Aristotle delivered his lectures while walking about (περιπατῶν).

† **pĕrĭpătētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = περιπατητικός, *Of* or *belonging to the peripatetic* (*Aristotelian*) *philosophy, peripatetic:* peripatetica secta, Col. 9, 3: philosophia, Gell. 1, 3: disciplina, id. 19, 5: Theophrastus, *the peripatetic*, id. 2, 18.

† **pĕrĭpĕtasmăta**, um, *n.* = περιπετάσματα, *Coverings, curtains, hangings, carpets* (quite class.); Attalica peripetasmata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12: de peripetasmatis, id. ib.

Pĕrĭphas, antis, *m.*, Περίφας: **I.** *A king of Attica*, Ov. M. 7, 400.—**II.** *One of the companions of Pyrrhus*, Virg. A. 2, 476.—**III.** *One of the Lapithae*, Ov. M. 12, 449.

† **pĕriphĕrīa**, ae, *f.* = περιφέρεια, *A circumference, periphery* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 8, 278; pure Latin, linea circumcurrens.

† **Pĕrĭphŏrētus**, i, *m.* = περιφόρητος (carried about), *An epithet of Artemon* (who caused himself to be carried about in a litter): Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 2.

† **pĕrĭphrăsis**, is, *f.* = περίφρασις, *A circumlocution, periphrase* (post-Aug.): Suet. Gramm. 4; so Quint. 8, 3, 53; Gell 3, 1, 6; pure Latin, circuitus eloquendi circumlocutio.

† **pĕrĭplus**, i, *m.* = περίπλους, *A sailing round, circumnavigation*, Plin. 7, 48, 48.

† **pĕrĭpneumŏnĭa**, ae, *f.* = περιπνευμονία, *Pulmonary consumption, peripneumony*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 25; 26; 27.

† **pĕrĭpneumŏnĭcus** (in a later corrupt form, peripleumonicus, Veg. Vet. 1 28; and peripleumoniacus, Theod. Prisc 2, 4), a, um, *adj.* = περιπνευμονικός, *Consumptive, peripneumonic:* Plin. 26, 7, 25. id. 20, 17, 68 (in Cels. 4, 7, written as Gr.)

† **pĕripsēma**, ătis, *n.* = περίψημα That which comes off a thing in cleaning it, *Offscouring, refuse, filth* (post-class.), Tert. Pud. 14.

† **pĕriptĕros**, on, *adj.* = περίπτερος, *Surrounded with a row of columns on the outside:* aedes, Vitr. 3, 1; 4, 7.

pĕr-īrātus, a, um, *adj.* *Very angry*. alicui, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 11; Cic. Fam. 9 6, 3.

† **pĕriscĕlis**, ĭdis, *f.* = περισκελίς, *A leg-band, anklet*, worn by females: saepe periscelidem raptam sibi flentis, Hor Ep. 1, 17, 56: tortae, Petr. 67, 4.

† **pĕriscĕlĭum**, ii, *n.* = περισκέλιον, i q. periscelis, *An anklet*, Tert. Cult. fem. 13

pĕrisseuma or **pĕritteuma**, another reading for parapeteuma, v. h. v.

† **pĕrissŏchŏrēgĭa**, ae, .= περισσοχορηγία, *A present over and above, an extra present:* Cod. Theod. 14, 26, 2.

† **pĕrissŏlŏgĭa**, ae, *f.* = περισσολογία, *Redundancy of expression*, Serv. Virg. A. 1, 658.

† **pĕrisson**, i, *n.* = περισσόν, *The name of a plant, also called* strychnion, Plin. 21, 31, 105; App. Herb. 74.

† **pĕristăsis**, is, *f.* = περίστασις, *A subject, theme:* Petr. 48, 4.

† **pĕristĕrĕon**, ōnis, and **peristĕrĕos**, i, *m.* = περιστερεών, *Vervain, peristereon*, Plin. 25, 10, 78; 25, 9, 59; App. Herb. 3; Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

† **pĕristrōma**, ătis, *n.* = περίστρωμα, *A covering, curtain, carpet:* Babylonic peristromata, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 54; so id Pseud. 1, 2, 12: conchyliata peristromata Cic. Phil. 2, 27.

† **pĕristrŏphe**, ēs, *f.* = περιστροφή, *A turning about, the turning of an opponent's argument against himself* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 5, 186.

† **pĕristylĭum**, ii, *n.* = περιστύλιον, *A place surrounded with columns on the inside, a peristyle*, Vitr. 3, 1; 5, 11; Suet Aug. 82; cf. the follg. art.

† **pĕristȳlum**, i, *n.* = περίστυλον, *The part of a building inclosing the courtyard, surrounded by columns on the inside:* Var. R. R. 3, 5; Auct. or. pro domo, 44; Aus. de Urb. 5.

pĕrīte, *adv.*, v. peritus, *ad fin.*

Pērīthŏus, i, v. Pirithous.

pĕrītĭa, ae, *f.* [peritus] *Experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill* (not in Cic. or Caes.): (*α*) *c. gen. obj.:* locorum et militiae, Sall. J. 46: legum, Tac. A. 4, 58: morum, id. ib. 1, 69: futurorum, Suet. Tib. 67: castra metandi, Plin. 18, 6, 7: gratiae ac voluptatis (conciliandae), Quint. 2, 15, 24.—(*β*) *Abs.:* peritia et arte praestans, Tac. H. 4, 30; so, arte servi vel peritia uti, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 27.

pĕrĭto, are, *v. intens. n.* [pereo] *To perish* (ante-class.): Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 32; Lucr. 3, 710.

† **pĕrĭtŏnaeum** and **perĭtŏnēum**, i, *n.* = περιτόναιον and περιτόνειον, *The membrane inclosing the intestines contained in the abdomen, the peritoneum:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17 (in Cels. 4, 1, and 7, 4, written as Greek).

† **pĕrĭtŏnaeos**, on, *adj.* = περιτόναιος, *Of* or *belonging to the peritoneum, peritoneal:* membrana, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4; 4, 7

pĕrītus, a, um, *adj.* [PERIOR, whence also periculum and experior] *Experienced, practiced, practically acquainted, skilled skillful, expert.*

I. Lit.: (*a*) *Abs.:* mihi jam nihil novi Offerri potest, quin sim peritus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 19: doctos homines vel usu peritos, Cic. Off. 1, 41: ab hominibus callidis ac peritis animadversa, id. de Or. 1, 23: decede peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 13: me peritus discet Iber, id. Od. 2, 20, 19: homo peritissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 15: peritissimi duces, Caes. B. C. 3, 73.—(*β*) *c. gen.:* multarum rerum peritus, Cic. Fontei. 7: earum regionum, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: coelestium prodigiorum, Liv. 1, 34: peritiores rei militaris, id. ib. 3, 61: peritissimi coeli ac siderum vates, Curt. 4, 10: vir movendarum lacrimarum peritissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11.—(*γ*) *c. abl.:* jure peritus, Lucil. in Charis. p. 62 P.; so, jure peritissimus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 19: quis jure peritior? Cic. Clu. 38: peritus bello, Vellej. 2, 29, 3: peritus disciplina militari, Gell. 4, 8: arte fabrica peritus, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 19.—(*δ*) With *ad:* ad usum et disciplinam peritus, Cic. Fontei. 15.—(*ε*) With *in c. abl.:* sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit, Prop. 2, 34, 82.—(*ζ*) With *de:* de agricultura peritissimus, Var. R. R. 1, 2.—(*η*) *c. acc.* (poetical): arma virumque peritus, Aus. Epigr. 137.—(*ϑ*) With an *inf.* or an object-clause (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): soli cantare periti Arcades, Virg. E. 10, 32: peritus obsequi, Tac. Agr. 8; — Pers. 2, 34: rex peritus fortius adversus Romanos aurum esse quam ferrum, Flor. 3, 1.

II. Transf., of abstract things, *Skillfully constructed, clever:* peritae fabulae, Aus. Epist. 16, 92.—Hence,

Adv., pĕrīte, *In an experienced manner, skillfully, expertly, cleverly:* quod institutum perite a Numa, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: perite et ornate dicere, id. de Or. 2, 2: callide et perite versari in aliqua re, id. ib. 1, 11: distributa perite, id. ib. 2, 19.—*Comp.:* Sen. Ep. 90.—*Sup.:* aliquid peritissime et callidissime venditare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54: suavissime et peritissime legere, Plin. Ep. 5, 19.

pĕrĭxyŏmĕnos, on, *adj.* = *περιξυόμενος, Scraping himself off* (in the bath), the name of a statue by Antigonus, Plin. 34, 8, 19. § 26.

‡**pĕrizōma,** ătis, *n.* = *περίζωμα, A girdle*, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

perjĕro, are, v. pejero.

perjūcunde, *adv.*, v. perjucundus, *ad fin.*

per-jūcundus, a, um, *adj. Very agreeable, very pleasing:* cui quidem literae tuae perjucundae fuerunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: disputatio, id. de Or. 2, 7.—In tmesis: id mihi pergratum perque jucundum erit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4.—*Adv.*, perjūcunde, *Very agreeably, very pleasantly:* versari in aliqua re, Cic. Coel. 11; id. Att. 13, 52.

* **perjūrātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [perjuro] *A petty perjury:* Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 76.

* **perjūrĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [perjurium] *Full of perjury, perjured, perfidious:* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 52.

perjūrĭum, ii, *n.* [perjurus] *A false oath, perjury:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): quod ex animi tui sententia juraris id non facere perjurium est, Cic. Off. 3, 29: perjurii poena, id. Leg. 2, 9: sceleratorum hominum perjuria, id. Fontei. 16, 35; Ov. F. 5, 681: perjuras merito perjuria fallunt, id. A. A. 1, 657.—**II.** Transf., concr., perjuria Graia, poet. for perjuri Graii, *the perjured or perfidious Greeks*, Sil. 17, 425.

perjūro, are, v. pejero.

perjūrus, a, um, *adj.* [per-jus] *Who breaks his oath, perjured* (quite class.): quid inter perjurum et mendacem? Cic. Rosc. Com. 16: perjurissimus leno, id. ib. 7: perjura Troja, Virg. A. 5, 811: perjura fides, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 59.—Transf., in gen., *Who lies under oath. false, lying* (Plautin.): Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 74.—*Comp.:* id. ib. 1, 1, 21.

per-lābor, psus, 3. (archaic *inf. praes.*, perlabier, Lucr. 5, 765), *v. dep. n. To slip* or *glide through* (mostly poetical; perh. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28, is also a poet. reminiscence): isque (aër) ita per nostras acies perlabitur omnes, Lucr. 4, 428; id. 4, 358; id. 5, 763 *sq.:* atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas, *glides along the surface of the waves*, Virg. A. 1, 147: ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura, id. ib. 7, 646; Stat. S. 4, 6, 4: inde perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28.

* **per-laetus,** a, um, *adj. Very joyful* or *glad, full of joy:* supplicatio, Liv. 10, 21.

perlapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from perlabor.

per-lāte, *adv. Very widely, very extensively:* perlate patere, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17.

per-lătĕo, ŭi, ēre, *v. n. To lie hid always*, Ov. A. A. 3, 416.

perlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfero] **I.** *A bearing away, a transferring* (post-class.): Hyg. Astron. 1 *praef.*—**II.** *A bearing, enduring* (post-class.): malorum perlatio, Lact. 5, 22.

perlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A bearer, carrier, conveyer* (post-classical): literarum, Symmach. Ep. 5, 28: perlatore capto, Amm. 21, 16.

perlātrix, īcis, *f.* [perlator] *She that bears* or *carries:* perlatrices querelarum literae, Ennod. Ep. 1, 22.

perlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from perfero.

per-laudābĭlis, e, *adj. Very commendable:* forma, Dict. Cret. 6, 14.

per-lăvo, are, *v. a. To wash* or *bathe thoroughly* (post-class.): aliquem, Tert. Poen. 4.

perlaxo, are, *v. a. To relax greatly*, Apic. 7, 7.

perlĕcĕbra (pellecebra), ae, *f.* [pellicio] *An enticement, allurement* (Plautinian): probri perlecebrae, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 47; so id. Asin. 1, 2, 7.

perlectĭo, v. pellectio.

per-lĕgo (pellego; acc. to Prisc. p. 571 P.), lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.:* **I.** *To view all over, to thoroughly examine, scan, survey* (so only poet.): omnia oculis, Virg. A. 6, 33: perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras, Ov. F. 1, 591; Stat. Th. 3, 499.—**II.** In partic., *To read through, read to the end* (quite class.): has (tabellas), Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 64: tertium (librum) de natura deorum, Cic. de Div. 1, 5: libri perlegendi, Plin. H. N. 1 *praef.:* reliquum deincipe die perlecturus, App. Flor. *n.* 16.—Abs.: sine perlegam, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 104.

B. Transf., *To read* any thing *through:* leges perlege, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 2: senatum, *to read over the names of all the senators*, Liv. 38, 28: historiam, Suet. Claud. 41.

* **per-lĕpĭde,** *adv. Very pleasantly, very prettily:* narrare, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 46.

per-lĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj. Very pretty*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 53 dub.

per-lĕvis, e, *adj. Very light, very slight:* momentum, Cic. Agr. 2.—*Adv.*, perlĕvĭter, *Very lightly, very slightly:* commotus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6; id. Tusc. 3, 25 *fin.*

perlĭbens, entis, v. perlibet, *ad fin.*

perlĭbenter, *adv.*, v. perlibet, *ad fin.*

per-līberālis, e, *adj. Very well bred, very genteel:* Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 24.—*Adv.*, perlībĕrālĭter, *Very graciously, very liberally:* Cic. Att. 10, 4: agere, id. Rosc. Am. 37 *fin.*

per-lĭbet (lubet), ēre, *v impers. It is very pleasing* or *agreeable, I should very much like:* colloqui, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 53: scire, id. Rud. 2, 3, 23.—Hence

perlĭbens (lubens), entis, *Pa. Doing* or *seeing a thing very willingly*, i. e. *with good will* or *pleasure:* ausculto perlubens, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 50; 4, 3, 34: me perlubente allisus est, *to my great delight*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6.—Hence,

Adv., perlĭbenter (perlubenter), *Very willingly, with great pleasure*, Cic. Univ. 1; id. Att. 8, 14.

perlībrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perlibro] *A leveling* of water: Vitr. 8, 6.

per-lībro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To make exactly level, to level:* **I.** Lit.: Col. 3, 13: permensum et perlibratum opus, id. 3, 13 *fin.:* planicies non perlibrata, sed exigua prona, *not level, not horizontal*, id. 2, 2.—**II.** Transf., *To hurl* with a librating or vibratory motion (poet.): saevamque bipennem Perlibrans mediae fronti, Sil. 2, 189: hastam, id. 5, 321: jaculum a tergo ad ossa, id. 15, 699.

‡ **per-lĭcet,** ēre, *v. impers. It is perfectly allowable:* "licet, perlicet," Not. Tir. p. 35.

perlĭcĭo, ĕre, v. pellicio.

per-līmo, are, *v. a.* Lit., *To file*, hence, *to sharpen, make clearer:* oculorum speciem, Vitr. 5, 9 *med.*

per-lĭnĭo, ire, v. the follg. art.

per-lino, without a *perf.*, lĭtum, 3. and **perlinio,** ire, *v. a. To smear all over:* pice liquida perlinuntur, Col. 7, 5; so, perlinetur, Pall. 3, 30: custos novum loculamentum perliniat, Col. 9, 12, 2 (*Schneid.*, perlinat): servulum melle perlitum alligavit arbori, App. M. 8, p. 565 Oud.—The follg. is dub.: crudelitate sanguinis perlitus (*al.* praeditus), *polluted*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 150.

per-lĭquĭdus, a, um, *adj. Very liquid:* Cels. 2, 4 *fin.*

per-lītĕrātus, a, um, *adj. Very learned:* homo, Cic. in Hieron. Ep. 2.

per-lĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n. To sacrifice very auspiciously, with very favorable omens:* res divinae rite perlitatae, Valer. Antias in Gell. 1, 7; Liv. 41, 15.—Impers.: primis hostiis perlitatum est, Liv. 36, 1:—diu non perlitatum tenuerat dictatorem, *it being long before the sacrifices gave a favorable omen*, Liv. 7, 8, 5.

perlĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from perlino.

per-littĕrātus, v. perliteratus.

perlonge, *adv.*, v. perlongus, *ad fin.*

per-longinquus, a, um, *adj. Lasting very long:* Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 77.

per-longus, a, um, *adj. Very long:* **I.** Lit.: via, Cic. Att. 5, 20:—perlongum, adverbially, *very long*, Aus. Epigr. 1, 7.—**II.** Transf., *Very tedious:* Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 17.—*Adv.*, perlonge, *A very long way off, very far:* perlonge est, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 61.

perlŭbens, entis, v. perlibet, *ad fin.*

perlŭbenter, *adv.*, v. perlibet, *ad fin.*

perlŭbet, v. perlibet.

perlūcĕo, ēre, v. pelluceo.

per-luctŭōsus, a, um, *adj. Very mournful:* funus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5.

per-lūdo, 3. *v. a. To play about:* Manil. 5, 81 dub. (*al.* praelidere, *al.* praecludere).

per-lūmĭno, 1. *v. a. To shine through, greatly illumine:* carnem caecam, Tert. de Carn. Chr. 4 *med.*

per-lŭo (pelluo, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. To wash off, to lave:* manus undâ, Ov. F. 5, 435: aliquid aquâ marinâ, Col. 12, 20: aedem madentibus pennis, Plin. 10, 44, 61: sitientes artus, Petr. 120:—sudore perlutus, *bathed in sweat, wet with perspiration*, App. M. 2, p. 165 Oud. Mid., *To wash one's self, to bathe:* in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 20; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 4.

perlūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perludo] *Sportive, in sport, in jest:* judicium, Ulp Dig. 49, 1, 14 dub. (*al.* prolusorium).

per-lustro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.:* **I.** *To go* or *wander all through, to traverse completely:* **A.** Lit.: hostium agros, Liv. 7, 34: perlustrata armis tota Germania, Vellei. 2, 106.—**B.** Trop., *To view all over, to examine, survey:* aliquid animo, Cic. Part. 11: omnia oculis, Liv. 25, 9: perlustrans diu oculis, id. 23, 46: perlustra mea dicta, *examine, consult*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 143.

II. *To completely purify* or *hallow* with religious acts: sulphure et bitumine aliquid perlustrare, Col. 8, 5, 11.

perlūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from perluo.

per-măcĕo, ēre, *v. n. To be very thin, very weak:* permacet paries, Enn. in Fest. s. v. TRIFAX, p. 367 ed. Müll.

per-măcer, cra, crum, *adj. Very lean:* caro domestica, Cels. 2, 21: creta, Plin. 18, 6, 7, *n.* 2.

per-mācĕro, are, *v. a. To soften thoroughly:* calculos, *to slake completely*, Vitr. 7, 2, 1.

per-mădĕfăcĭo, ĕre, *v. a. To wet through, to drench thoroughly:* amor permadefecit cor meum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 63.

per-mădesco, dŭi, 3. *v. inch. n. To become thoroughly wet, quite moist:* **I** Lit.: quasi hibernis pluviis terra permaduerit, Col. 2, 4; Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 1010.—**II.** Trop., *To grow soft* or *effeminate.* deliciis, Sen. Ep. 20 *fin.:* enervata felicitate animi permadescunt, id. Prov. 4.

per-maestus (moestus), a, um, *adj. Greatly afflicted* or *dejected* (post-class.) interitu filiae, Dict. Cret. 1, 23.

per-magnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* *Very sumptuous, very magnificent:* convivium, Vulg. Esth. 2, 18.

per-magnus, a, um, *adj.* *Very great:* accessio, Cic. Fin. 1, 17: hereditas, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10: numerus, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: beneficium, Cic. Agr. 2, 1.—In the *neutr. abs.*, permagnum, *A very great thing, something very great·* Cic. Tusc. 1, 46: permagni interest, id. Part. 24; so in tmesis: per enim magni aestimo tibi factum nostrum probari, Cic. Att. 10, 1: decumas permagno vendere, *at a very high price, very dear*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 39 *fin.*

per-măle, *adv.* *Very badly:* pugnare, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 2 dub. (*al.* male).

permānanter, *adv.* [permano] *By flowing through*, Lucr. 6, 916.

* **permānasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [permano] *To flow to;* hence, trop., *to penetrate to* a place: ad aliquem permanascere, *to penetrate to his ears, to reach his ears*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 118.

per-mănĕo, nsi, nsum, 2. *v. n.* *To stay to the end; to hold out, last, continue, endure, remain; to persist, persevere* (quite class.); constr. usually *abs.* or *in* aliqua re: (*a*) *Abs.:* ut quam maxime permaneant diuturna corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45; id. Fin. 2, 27: ira tam permansit diu, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 25; Sall. J. 5: Athenis jam ille mos a Cecrope permansit, Cic. Leg. 2, 15: *c. ad:* solus ad extremos permanet ille rogos, Ov. A. Am. 2, 120.—With *in* and *acc.:* ultima quae mecum seros permansit in annos, id. Trist. 4, 10, 73.—(*β*) With *in:* Seleucus in maritima ora permanens, Liv. 37, 21: in voluntate, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: in pristina sententia, id. Att. 1, 20: in proposito susceptoque consilio, id. Off. 1, 31: in officio, Caes. B. G. 5, 4.—* (*γ*) *c. gen.:* virtus sola permanet tenoris sui, Sen. Ep. 76.

per-māno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* *To flow through, press through, penetrate:* **I.** Lit. (so rarely): in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum Liquidus humor, Lucr. 1, 349: permanat calor argentum, id. 1, 495: primordia singula per quojusque foramina permanare, id. 2, 397; so id. 6, 953; and id. 3, 701.

II. Transf., *To flow to* any place; *to penetrate, reach* any where (quite class.): succus permanat ad jecur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: venenum in omnes partes corporis permanat, id. Cluent. 62: quo neque permanent animae neque corpora nostra, *penetrate, reach*, Lucr. 1, 123.

B. Trop.: **1.** *To penetrate, reach, extend to* any place: amor usque in pectus permanavit, Plaut. Most. 1, 63; Lucr. 3, 254: conclusiunculae ad sensus non permanantes, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18: ut sermones hominum ad vestras aures permanarent, id. Balb. 25: macula permanat ad animum, id. Rosc. Am. 24: Pythagorae doctrina permanavisse mihi videtur in hanc civitatem, id. Tusc. 4, 1.

* **2.** p. palam, *To be divulged, become known:* Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 25.

permansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permaneo] *A remaining, persisting* (good prose): numquam laudata est in una sententia perpetua permansio, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio, id. Invent. 2, 54; id. Att. 11, 18.

per-mărīnus, a, um, *adj.* *That accompanies through the sea:* lares, *marine lares, guardian deities of those who travel by sea*, Liv. 40, 52, 7; M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. 3, 9; cf., "permarini, διαπόντιοι," Gloss. Philox.; and v. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 58.

per-mātūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n.* *To become quite ripe, to ripen fully:* ubi pomum permaturuit, Ov. M. 4, 165; Cels. 2, 24.

per-mātūro, are, *v. n.* *To become quite ripe:* ubi permaturavit (*al.* permaturuit), Hyg. Fab. 136.

per-mātūrus, a, um, *adj.* *Quite ripe:* Col. 12, 48; Cels. 6, 13.

permaxĭme, *adv.*, v. permaximus, *ad fin.*

per-maxĭmus, a, um, *adj.* *Very great indeed, extremely great:* solitudo, Porc. Latro decl. in Cat. 21.—*Adv.*, permaxĭme, *Very greatly, particularly:* Cato R. R. 38, 4 (*Schneid.*, maxime).

permĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [permeo] *That can be passed through, passable:* latitudo, Sol. 47.

permĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He that passes through:* Tert. Apol. 21.

per-mĕdĭŏcris, e, *adj.* *Very moderate:* motus, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 220.

per-mĕdĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* *Well prepared, well trained:* Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 39.

per-mensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permetior] *A measuring out:* terrae, *geometry*, Mart. Cap. 7 *init.*

permensus, a, um, *Part.*, from permetior.

per-mĕo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To go* or *pass through, to cross, traverse:* **I.** Lit.: Euphrates mediam Babylonem permeans, Plin. 5, 26, 21: Alpheus in ea insula sub ima maria permeat, id. 31, 5, 30: saxa et sagittae longius in hostes permeabant, Tac. A. 15, 9: permeato amne, Amm. 21, 13.—Impers.: iter, quo ab usque Pontico mari in Galliam permeatur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 13.—**B.** Transf., *To go forward, go on:* Col. 11, 1.—**II.** Trop., *To penetrate, pervade:* intelligentia per omnia ea permeat, Cic. Acad. 2, 37 *fin.*

* **per-mĕrĕo,** ŭi, 2. *v. n.* *To go through service, to serve out* as a soldier: Stat. S. 1, 4, 73.

Permessus, i, *m.*, Περμησσός, *A river in Boeotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses, which rises in Mount Helicon and flows into the Copaic lake*, Virg. E. 6, 64.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Permessis,** ĭdis or ĭdos, *adj. f.*, *Permessian:* lympha, Mart. 1, 77.—**B. Permessĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Permessian:* fons, Claud. Laud. Seren. 8.

per-mētĭor, ensus, 4. *v. dep. a.* *To measure through, measure out, measure* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: solis magnitudinem, quasi decempedâ, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 126.—**II.** Transf., *To travel through, traverse:* permensus est viam ad vos, *came over*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 49: Siciliae oras errabundus permetiens, Consol. ad Polyb. 36: classibus aequor, Virg. A. 3, 157: iter, Stat. S. 1, 2, 202:—secula, *to live through*, Mart. 9, 30.—Hence,

Part. perf., permensus, a, um, in a pass. signif., *Measured out:* permensum et perlibratum opus, Col. 3, 13 *fin.*; App. M. 8, p. 557 Oud.:—gradatim permensis honoribus, id. ib. 10, p. 247.

per-mĕtŭens, entis, *Part.* *Greatly fearing, dreading:* poenas Danaum permetuens, (* *al.* praemetuens), Virg. A. 2, 572.

per-mīlĭto, avi, 1. *v. n.* *To serve out one's time as a soldier:* Ulp. Dig. 27, 1, 9.

* **per-mingo,** nxi, 3. *v. a.* Lit., *To bepiss;* hence, like the Gr. προςουρεῖν, transf., i. q. paedicare: Hor. S. 1, 2, 44.

per-mĭnĭmus, a, um, *adj.* *Exceedingly small:* pars, Juvenc. 3, 584.

* **per-mĭnūtus,** a, um, *adj.* *Very small, very trifling:* Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30 (*al.* minuta).

per-mīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* *Very wonderful:* Aug. Genes. ad litt. 1, 10.

per-mīrandus, a, um, *adj.* *Very wonderful* (post-class.): per hercle rem mirandam Aristoteles dicit (*in tmesi*), Gell. 3. 6; Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 27 ed. Maj.

per-mīrus, a, um, *adj.* *Very wonderful* (quite class.): ut mihi permirum videatur, quemquam exstare, *etc.*, Cic. de Div. 2, 47; id. Fam. 3, 10.—In tmesi: per mihi mirum visum est, id. de Or. 1, 49.

per-misceo, scŭi, stum and xtum, 2. *v. a.* *To mix* or *mingle together:* **I.** Lit.: naturam cum materia, Cic. Univ. 7: permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: fructus acerbitate permixti, Cic. Planc. 38; Plin. 28, 17, 67: omnes in oratione esse quasi permixtos et confusos pedes, Cic. Or. 57; id. ib. 56: gagates lapis cerae permixtus strumis medetur, Plin. 36, 19, 34: alicui corpus totum ensem, *to plunge his whole sword into his body*, Sil. 10, 259.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To mix* or *mingle together:* ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permisceas, Cic. Vat. 5: tristia laetis, Sil. 13, 385; Luc. 700.

B. In partic., *To confound, disturb, throw into confusion:* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50: omnia, id. Planc. 17; cf., omnia divina humanaque jura permiscentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.*; so Sall. J. 5: Graeciam, Cic. Or. 9: omnia gravi timore, Flor. 1, 18.—Hence

permixtus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** *Promiscuous:* permixta caedes, Lucr. 3, 644; so id. 5, 1312.—**B.** *Filled:* permixtus dolore, App. M. 9, p. 667 Oud.—*Adv.*, permixte, *Confusedly, promiscuously:* Cic. Inv. 1, 22; id. Part. 7.

permissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permitto] *A giving up, yielding, ceding* to another's will and pleasure; *an unconditional surrender:* Liv. 37, 7.—Hence, **B.** A rhetor. figure, in which a thing is committed to the decision of one's opponent, *Permission*, Auct. Her. 4, 29; Quint. 9, 2, 25; 9, 3, 90.—**II.** In partic., *Leave, permission* (so very rarely; more freq. permissus): mea permissio mansionis tuae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9.

permissor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A permitter* (post-class.): mali, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

1. permissus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from permitto.

2. permissus, ūs, *m.* [permitto] *Leave, permission:* permissu legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 14; id. Balb. 19: permissu tuo, id. Verr. 2, 3, 80: citra permissum praetoris, Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 15.

per-mītis, e, *adj.* *Very mild:* sorba, Col. 12, 41.

per-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* *To let through, suffer to pass through:* **I.** Lit. (so extremely seldom): fenestellae permittant columbas ad introitum exitumque, Pall. 1, 24, 1.

II. Transf., *To let go, let loose:* equos permittunt in hostem, Liv. 3, 61: equum concitatum ad hostium aciem, Sisenn. in Non. 162, 3: se incautius in hostem, *i. e. to rush upon*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: multi ex summo se permitterent, *sprang down*, Sisenn. in Non. 162, 5: gregem campo, *to turn out into*, Nem. Ecl. 7.—Mid.: odor permittitur longius, *spreads further*, Lucr. 4, 688: deserta regio ad Arimphaeos usque permittitur, *extends*, Mela, 1, 19, 20.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To send away, export:* caseos trans maria, Col. 7, 8.

b. *To let fly, cast, hurl*, so as to reach the mark: saxum permittit in hostem, Ov. M. 12, 282: longius tela, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: quacumque datur permittere visus, *to direct*, Sil. 3, 534.

B. Trop.: **1.** *To let loose, let go:* tribunatum, *to give full swing to, to make free use of, exercise without reserve*, Liv. 2, 56: se ad aliquam rem, *to strive after a thing:* Gell. 6, 16.

2. *To give up, leave, concede, surrender, commit:* totum ei negotium permisi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9: alicui potestatem infinitam, id. Agr. 2, 13: aliquem judicum potestati, id. Fontei. 14: alicui summam belli administrandi, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: fortunas suas fidei alicujus, id. B. G. 5, 3: alicui licentiam agendarum rerum, Sall. J. 110: permissum ipsi erat, faceret, quod vellet, Liv. 24, 14: aliquem vitae, *to give one his life*, Luc. 7, 731:—permittere se, *to give up* or *surrender one's self:* se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi R. permittere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere, id. ib. 2, 31; Liv. 36, 28: se in deditionem consulis, id. 8, 20.

3. *To give leave, allow, suffer, permit* neque discessisset a me, nisi ego ei permisissem, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: tibi permitto respondere, ne, *etc.*, id. N. D. 3, 1: quis Antonio permisit, ut, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 90: ipsis judicibus conjecturam facere, id Verr. 2, 5, 9; Caes. B. C. 1, 50: ibi permisso, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 34, 31: ut tuto transire permittatur, Sen. Ben. 4, 12: non permittitur reprimere impetum, id. Ira 1, 7: si conjectare permittitur, Plin. 4, 14, 28: p. sibi, with a follg. object-clause, *to allow* or *permit one's self, to venture* to do a thing, Quint. 1, 4, 3:—permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, *to allow, concede*, Cic. Sull. 16; so, inimicitias cum aliquo susceptas temporibus reipublicae, *to sacrifice them to the state of the country*, id. Sest. 33.—Hence

permissus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** *Permitted;* hence, subst., permissum, i, *n.*, *A permission:* utar permisso, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45; so Inscr. Grut. 80, 13.—**B.** *Let go:* Plaut. ex Fest. p. 215 ed. Müll.

permixte, *adv.*, v. permisceo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

permixtim, *adv.* [permisceo] *Confusedly, promiscuously* (post-class.): Prud. στεφ. 11, 191: exponere, Justin. Inst. 2, 20, 3.

permixtĭo (**permistĭo**), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A mixing together; concr., things mixed together, a mixture:* Cic. Univ. 12. —**B.** In partic., *A mixture, permixtion,* Pall. 11, 20.—**II.** *A confusion, disturbance* (post-class.): reipublicae permixtio, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41.

permixtus (**permistus**), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* from permisceo.

per-mŏdestus, a, um, *adj. Very moderate, very modest:* homo, Cic. Cat. 2. 6; so id. Att. 4, 8, b, 3: verba sensu permodesto, Tac. A. 1, 7.

permŏdĭce, *adv.*, v. permodicus, *ad fin.*

per-mŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj. Very moderate, very small:* locus, Suet. Aug. 6: res familiaris, id. Tib. 47: dos, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 20.—*Adv.*, permŏdĭce, *Very little:* Col. 5, 11, 7.

per-moestus, a, um, v. permaestus.

permŏleste, *adv.*, v. permolestus, *ad fin.*

per-mŏlestus, a, um, *adj. Very troublesome:* atque hi non sunt permolesti, Cic. Att. 1, 18.—*Adv.*, permŏleste, *With much trouble* or *difficulty:* permoleste ferre aliquid (* *to be much vexed at a thing*), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58; id. Att. 15, 17, 1.

per-mollis, e, *adj. Very soft:* quod etiam in carminibus est permolle, Quint. 9, 4, 65.

per-mŏlo, ĕre, *v. a. To grind up:* **I.** Lit.: piperis grana, Seren. Samm. 19, 334.—**II.** Transf., In an obscene sense: alienas uxores, Hor. S. 1, 2, 34.

* **per-monstrans,** antis, *Part* [monstro] *Accurately showing, explaining:* Amm. 18, 6, 9.

per-mŏrĭor, mŏri, *v. dep. n. To die:* Commod. Instruct. 27; so id. 29.

‡ **per-mŏror,** ari, *v. dep. n. To delay or tarry long:* Not. Tir. p. 104.

per-mōtātus, a, um, *Part.* [moto] *Greatly moved, violently excited:* vino permotati, Commod. Instruct. 12.

per-mōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permoveo] *A moving, exciting, excitement:* trop.: mentis permotio, Cic. de Div. 2, 3, 9: permotionis causa, *to move* or *stir the feelings*, id. de Or. 2, 53.

II. In partic., *abs.*, *An emotion* of the mind: permotiones istae animis nostris datae, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135.

permōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from permoveo.

per-mōvĕo, ōvi, ōtum, 2. *v. a. To move* or *stir up thoroughly:* **I.** Lit. (so very rarely): mare permotum ventis, Lucr. 6, 726: terram sarritione, Col. 2, 12: resinae uncias tres dolio immergunt et permovent, *to stir about, shake up*, Pall. 11, 14.

II. Trop.: **A.** Of the mind, *To move deeply; to stir up, rouse up, excite; to induce, persuade, prevail on*, etc. (so freq. and quite class.): si quem aratorum fugae, calamitates, exilia, suspendia denique non permovent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62: in commovendis judicibus, iis sensibus permoveor, id. de Or. 2, 45: mentem judicum, id. Or. 38: aliquem pollicitationibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: labore itineris, id. B. G. 7, 40: sive iracundia, sive dolore, sive metu permotus, Cic. Att. 10, 4: his rebus adducti atque auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: plebes dominandi studio permota, Sall. C. 34: mente permotus, *in an ecstasy* or *phrensy*, Cic. de Div. 1, 57, 120.

B. *To stir up, raise, excite* a passion (post-Aug. and rarely): invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras permovere, Tac. A. 1, 21.

per-mulcĕo, si, sum, and ctum (v. in the follg.), 2. *v. a. To rub gently, to stroke:* **I.** Lit.: ut pulverem Manibus isdem, quibus Ulixi saepe permulsi, abluam, Pac. in Gell. 2, 26, 13; so, aliquem manu, Ov. F. 4, 550: capite permulso, Var. in Prisc. p. 871 P.: barbam, Liv. 5, 41: alicui malas, Suet. Ner. 1: comas, Ov. M. 1, 733.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To touch gently:* aram flatu permulcet spiritus austri, *blows softly upon*, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44: arteriae leni voce permulsae, Auct. Her. 3, 12: medicatâ lumina virgâ, Ov. M. 1, 716.

B. *To soften:* cera picem lenitate permulcet, Pall. 10, 11.

III. Trop.: **A.** *To charm, please, delight:* sensum voluptate, Cic. Fin. 2, 10: aures, id. Or. 49: aliquem permulcere atque allicere, id. de Or. 2, 78.

B. *To soothe, appease, allay:* senectutem, Cic. de Senect. 2: eorum animis permulsis et confirmatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: liberalibus verbis permulcti sunt, Sall. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 871 P.: iram alicujus, Liv. 39, 23: aliquem mitibus verbis, Tac. A. 2, 34: comitate militem, id. ib. 1, 29.

permulctus, a, um, *Part.*, from permulceo.

permulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permulceo] *A stroking:* manuum, Non. s. v. MANSVETVM, p. 59, 25.

permulsus, a, um, *Part.* from permulceo.

permulto and **permultum,** v. permultus, *ad fin.*

per-multus, a, um, *adj. Very much, very many* (quite class.): nescio quantulum attulerit; verum haud permultum attulit, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 86: permultae partes, Var. L. L. 8, 1: imitatores, Cic. Leg. 3, 14: colles, Caes. B. C. 3, 43: permultum erit ex maerore tuo diminutum, id. Fam. 5, 16: permultum interest, utrum, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 8: permulta rogatus Fecit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 97.—**II.** Adverb.: **A.** Permulto, *Very much, by far:* permulto clariora, Cic. de Div. 2, 61.—**B.** Permultum, *Very much:* permultum ante, *very frequently before*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11.

per-mundo, are, *v. a. To cleanse thoroughly*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19.

per-mundus, a, um, *adj. Very cleanly:* volucres, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 5.

per-mūnĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. To fortify completely, to finish fortifying* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: quae munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, Liv. 30, 16: permunitas Athenas esse, Just. 2, 15. —**II.** Transf., in gen., *To fortify completely* or *thoroughly:* castris permunitis, Liv. 7, 16: locorum opportuna permunivit, Tac. A. 4, 24; id. ib. 2, 7.

permūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permuto] **I.** *A changing, altering, change:* magna rerum permutatio, Cic. Sest. 34: temporum, id. Parad. 6: defensionis, Quint. 5, 13, 41.

II. *An exchanging, exchange:* partim emptiones, partim permutationes, Cic. Pis. 21: haec res permutationem non recipit, Papin. Dig. 30, 1, 51.—So of *an exchanging of merchandise, bartering, barter:* rerum, Paul. Dig. 19, 5, 5.—Of *exchanging* money, *negotiating* a bill of exchange, Cic. Fam. 3, 5; id. Att. 5, 13.

B. In rhetor. lang., *An exchanging of one expression for another, permutation*, Auct. Her. 4, 34.

per-mūto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.:* **I.** *To change throughout, to alter* or *change completely:* sententiam, Cic. Cat. 2, 7: omnem reipublicae statum, id. Leg. 3, 9.

II. *To interchange, exchange* one thing for another: nomina inter se, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 19: domum, id. Pers. 4, 5, 8: cum jecore locum, Plin. 11, 37, 80: virus ut hoc alio fallax permutet odore, Mart. 6, 93: plumbum gemmis, *for precious stones*, Plin. 34, 17, 48.

B. In partic., in the lang. of business. **1.** *To exchange* money: placuit denarium sedecim assibus permutari, Plin. 33, 3, 13. —Esp. of payments by exchange: illud, quod tecum permutavi, *what you remitted to me by bill of exchange*, Cic. Att. 5, 15: ait se curasse, ut cum quaestu populi permutaretur, id. Fam. 2, 17: sed quaero, quod illi opus erit Athenis, permutari ne possit, an ipsi ferendum sit, id. Att. 12, 24: velim cures, ut permutetur, Athenas, quod sit in annum sumptum ei, id. ib. 15, 15 *fin.*

2. *To buy:* equos talentis auri permutare, Plin. 6, 31, 36: serichatum permutatur in libras denariis sex, id. 12, 21, 45; id. 19, 1, 4.

III. *To turn about, turn round* (post-Aug.): arborem in contrarium, Plin. 17, 11, 16; so id. 16, 40, 77.

perna, ae, *f.* = πέρνα, *A haunch or ham together with the leg:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** Of men: his (militibus) pernas succidit, Enn in Fest. s. v. SVPERNATI, p. 304 and 305 (for which, in Liv. 22, 51, succisis feminibus poplitibusque).

B. Of animals, esp. of swine, *A thigh-bone, with the meat upon it to the knee-joint, a leg* of pork, *a ham* or *gammon* of bacon: addito ungulam de perna, Cato R. R. 158; id. ib. 162: frigida, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 25: praeter olus fumosae cum pede pernae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117; Mart. 10, 48: aprina, Apic. 8, 1: ossa ex acetabulis pernarum, Plin. 28, 11, 49.

II. Transf., of things of a similar shape: **A.** *A sea-muscle:* pernae concharum generis, Plin. 32, 11, 54.

B. *A part of the body of a tree sticking to its suckers when pulled off:* stolones cum perna sua avelluntur, Plin. 17, 10, 13.

‡ **pernarĭus,** ii, *m.* [perna] *A ham-seller:* Inscr. in Giorn. Arcad. t. 28, p. 358.

‡ **pernarro,** *v. a.* 1. *To narrate completely:* "*pernarro, ἀφηγοῦμαι,*" Gloss. Philox.

per-nāvĭgātus, a, um, *Part.* [navigo] *Sailed through* or *over:* Plin. 2, 67, 67.

per-nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj.:* **I.** *Very necessary:* tempus, Cic. Att. 5, 21.— **II.** *Very closely connected* with one: homo, Cic. Fl. 6.

per-nĕcesse, *adj. indecl. Very necessary, indispensably necessary:* quum pernecesse esset, Cic. pro Tull. fragm. 49.

per-nĕco, āvi, 1. *v. a. To kill* or *slay outright:* Aug. Serm. 17 (21).

per-nĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.:* **I.** *To deny altogether; to steadily, stoutly,* or *flatly deny:* Negas? *Ly.* Pernego immo, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 34: pernegabo atque obdurabo, id. Asin. 2, 2, 56: pyxidem traditam pernegaret, Cic. Coel. 27.—**II.** *To refuse* or *decline altogether* (post-Aug.): Catoni populus R. praeturam negavit, consulatum pernegavit, Sen. Ben. 5, 17; Mart. 4, 82.

per-nĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. To spin out, spin to an end,* poet. of the Fates: cum mihi supremos Lachesis perneverit annos, Mart. 1, 89; Sid. Carm. 15, 167.

pernētus, a, um, *Part.*, from perneo.

pernĭcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pernicies] *Destructive, ruinous, pernicious:* id perniciabile reo, Tac. A. 4, 34: nix oculis perniciabilis, Curt. 7, 3.

pernĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Destructive, deadly, fatal:* discidium, Lucr. 1, 451: morbi, Liv. 27, 23: proelia, Plin. 8, 5, 5.

pernĭcĭes, ēi (archaic form of the *gen.* pernicii or pernici, Sisenn. in Gell. 9, 14, 12; and in Non. 486, 30; Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131, acc. to Gell. 9, 14, 19, and acc. to Non. 486, 28. But Charis., p. 53 P., gives for the passages of Cicero above cited the form pernicies; cf., also, Diomed., p. 281 P.—*Dat.*, pernicie, Liv. 5, 13, 5, Drak. *N. cr.*; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 357), *f.* [perneco] *Destruction, ruin, disaster, calamity:* **I.** Lit.: quanta in pernicie siet, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 29: de pernicie populi R. et exitio hujus urbis, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: videbam perniciem meam cum magna calamitate reipublicae esse conjunctam, id. ib. 1. 5: perniciem reipublicae moliens, id. ib. 1, 2: cum tua peste ac pernicie cumque eorum exitio, qui, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 13: incumbere ad perniciem alicujus, id. Mur. 28: in apertam perniciem incurrere, id. N. D. 3, 28: ad perniciem vocari, id. de Or. 2, 9: Romanos inferendae pernicii causa venisse, Sisenn. in Gell. and Non. l. l.: machinari alicui perniciem, Sall. C. 18: perniciem invenire sibi et aliis, Tac. A. 1, 74: pernicies in accusatorem vertit, id. ib. 11, 37; id. Hist. 3, 27: in nepotum Perniciem, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 4.

II. Transf., concr., A person or thing that is ruinous or baleful, *Destruction, ruin, bane, pest:* egredere, herilis pernicies ex aedibus, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 3: perlecebrae, pernicies, adolescentum exitium, id. Asin. 1, 2, 7; so, legirupa, pernicies adolescentum, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 130; cf., leno, pernicies communis adolescentum, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: p. provinciae Siciliae, *i. e. Verres*, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2: illam perniciem exstinxit ac sustulit, *i. e. Clodius*, id. Mil.

31, 84: pernicies et tempestas barathrumque macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31.

pernĭcĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perneco] *Destruction* (late Lat. for the class. pernicies): Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 6 ed. Mai.

pernĭcĭōse, *adv.*, v. perniciosus, *ad fin.*

pernĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pernicies] *Destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious:* perniciosae leges, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: morbi animi perniciosiores sunt, quam corporis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3; Sall. J. 46: perniciosissimum fore, Nep. Ages. 6; Inscr. Grut. 113, 2.—Hence,

Adv., pernĭcĭōse, *Destructively, ruinously, perniciously:* multa perniciose, multa pestifere sciscuntur in populis, Cic. Leg. 2, 5: luxuriat vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 11.—*Comp.:* Cic. Leg. 3, 14.—*Sup.:* Aug. Ep. 39.

pernīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pernix] *Nimbleness, briskness, agility, swiftness, fleetness* (quite class.): pernicitas deserit: consitus sum senectute, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 4: adde pernicitatem et velocitatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15; Caes. B. C. 3, 84: pedum pernicitas, Liv. 9, 16; Gell. 9, 4: equorum, Tac. H. 1, 79.

pernīcĭter, *adv.*, v. pernix, *ad fin.*

per-nĭger, gra, grum, *adj.* *Very black:* oculis pernigris, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 153.

pernĭmĭum, *adv.*, v. pernimius.

per-nimius, a, um, *adj.* *Quite too great, altogether too much:* nimium inter vos ac pernimium interest, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 28.—*Adv.*, pernĭmĭum, *Altogether too much:* interpretatio pernimium severa, *altogether too severe*, Papin. Dig. 48, 3, 2.

pernĭo, ōnis, *m.* [perna] *A kibe on the foot, a chilblain:* Plin. 23, 3, 37; so id. 3, 6, 58; 28, 16, 62.

per-nĭtĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To shine very much:* corpora pernitent, Mel. 3, 9, 2.

pernĭuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pernio] *A chilblain:* Plin. 26, 11, 66, *n.* 2.

pernix, īcis, *adj.* [per-nitor, qs. striving or pressing through] *Nimble, brisk, active, agile, quick, swift, fleet:* pernix sum manibus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 36: corporum pernicium, Liv. 28, 20; Virg. A. 11, 718: pernicis uxor Appuli, Hor. Epod. 2, 41: genus, Tac. H. 2, 13: nuncii, id. ib. 3, 40: temporis pernicissimi celeritas, Sen. Ep. 108: saltus, Plin. 9, 47, 71.—(β) *c. inf.:* amata relinquere pernix, Hor. A. P. 165.

Adv., pernīcĭter, *Nimbly, quickly, swiftly:* Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 63: equo desilire, Liv. 26, 4: exilire, Catull. 61, 8: alites alte perniciterque volantes, Plin. 8, 14, 14.

per-nōbĭlis, e, *adj.* *Very famous:* epigramma, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57.

pernoctātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pernocto] *A passing the night* (late Lat.), Ambros. Serm. 90.

per-nocto, āvi, 1. *v. n.* *To stay all night long, to pass the night* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: foris non est pernoctandum, Var. R. R. 2, 3: noctem pernoctare perpetem, Plaut. Truc, 2, 2, 22: cum ibi pernoctaret, Cic. Clu. 37: extra moenia, Liv. 27, 38.—**II.** Trop.: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic. Arch. 7.

Pernōnĭdes, ae, *m.* [perna] A comically-formed patronymic, qs., *Descended from a ham:* laridum Pernonidem, *a bit of ham*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 27.

per-nosco, ōvi, ōtum, 3. *v. a.:* **I.** *To examine thoroughly:* pernoscite, furtumne factum existimetis, an, *etc.*, Ter. Ad. prol. 12.—**II.** *To become thoroughly acquainted with, to get a correct knowledge of:* ingenium alicujus, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 42: facta alicujus, id. Aul. 3, 5, 29; cf. id. Trin. 3, 2, 39: hominum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, *etc.*, Cic. Fat. 5: motus animorum sunt penitus oratori pernoscendi, id. de Or. 1, 5.

pernōtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To become every where* or *generally known* (post-Aug.): impers. *c. acc.* et *inf.*, Tac. A. 1, 23: ubi incolumem esse pernotuit, id. ib. 14, 8; so id. ib. 13, 25.

pernōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from pernosco.

per-nox, octis, *adj.* *Continuing through the night, that lasts all night* (not in Plaut., Ter. Lucr., Cic., or Caes.): luna pernox erat, *was up all night, was at her full*, Liv. 5, 28: addit et exceptas luna pernocte pruinas, *by the light of the full moon*, Ov. M. 7, 268: stare pertinaci statu perdius atque pernox, Gell. 2, 1: luditur alea pernox, Juv. 8, 10.

per-noxĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Very harmful, very dangerous:* Mel. 1, 19, 10.

per-nŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To count out, reckon up:* argentum, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 25: pecuniam, Liv. 28, 34 *fin.*: opes, Mart. 12, 62.

‡ **pernuncĭo,** are, *v. a.* *To announce:* Not. Tir. p. 42.

‡ **pernuncŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [perna] *A ham:* Not. Tir. p. 167.

1. pēro, ōnis, *m.* *A kind of boot made of raw hide,* worn chiefly by soldiers and wagoners: crudus, Virg. A. 7, 690: alto per glaciem perone tegi, Juv. 14, 185; App. M. 7, 465: perones effeminati, Tert. Pall. 5.

2. Pērō, ōnis, *f.*, Πηρώ, *The daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor and Periclymenus, whom her father declared he would give to wife only to him who should bring him the cattle of Iphiclus. The adventure was accomplished by Melampus out of affection for his brother Bias, who afterward received Pero to wife.* Prop. 2, 2, 17.

per-obscūrus, a, um, *adj.* *Very obscure:* quaestio, Cic. N. D. 1, 1: fama, Liv. 1, 16.

pĕr-ōdi, ōsus, disse, *v. a.* *To hate greatly, to detest* (not in Cic. or Caes.): culpam, Manil. 5, 409.—Usually in the *Part. perf.:* lucem perosi, *detesting*, Virg. A. 6, 435; so, genus omne femineum, id. ib. 9, 141: Creten longumque perosus Exsilium, Ov. M. 8, 183; so, ignem, id. ib. 2, 379: opes, id. ib. 11, 146: Achillem, id. ib. 12, 582; id. ib. 14, 693; id. Trist. 4, 4, 81: plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv. 3, 34, 8 Drak.: superbiam perosos regis, id. 3, 39, 5: populum Rom. perosi sunt, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21: perosus decemvirorum scelera, id. 3, 58, 1; Val. Max. 3, 3, 1.

pĕrōsus, a, um, *Pa.*, in pass. signif., *Thoroughly hated* or *hateful* (post-class.): veritas tanto perosior quanto plenior, Tert. Anim. 1 *fin.*: nihil deo perosius gloria, id. Virg. Vel. 16.

per-ŏdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Very grievous* or *troublesome, very annoying:* lippitudo, Cic. Att. 10, 17; id. ib. 13, 22, 4.

pĕr-offĭcĭōse, *adv.* *Very obligingly, very attentively:* aliquem observare, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3.

pĕr-ŏlĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To emit a penetrating stench:* Lucr. 6, 1153.

pĕr-ŏlesco, ēvi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To grow up:* Lucil. in Prisc. p. 872 P.

pērōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. pero] *Having on boots of untanned leather, rough-booted:* arator, Pers. 5, 102.

pĕr-ŏpācus, a, um, *adj.* *Very shady:* spelunca, Lact. 1, 22.

pĕr-opportūne, *adv.*, v. per-opportunus, *ad fin.*

pĕr-opportūnus, a, um, *adj.* *Very seasonable, very convenient* or *opportune:* diversorium, Cic. de Or. 2, 57 *fin.*—*Adv.*, pĕropportūne, *Very seasonably, very opportunely:* venire, Cic. N. D. 1, 6 *fin.*: p. fortuna te obtulit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 15: p. hoc cecidit quod, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 4.

pĕr-optāto, *adv.* [optatus] *Very much to one's wish:* peroptato nobis datum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20.

pĕr-ŏpus, *adv.* *Very necessary:* peropus est, hunc cum ipsa colloqui, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 30.

pĕr-ōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peroro] *The finishing part, the close* or *winding up of a speech, the peroration:* exstat ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur, Cic. Brut. 33: jubent exordiri . . . deinde rem narrare . . . post autem dividere causam . . . Tum alii conclusionem orationis et quasi perorationem collocant: alii jubent, antequam peroretur, digredi, deinde concludere, ac perorare, id. de Or. 2, 19; id. Or. 35; cf. id. Brut. 51; id. Or. 37; id. Inv. 1, 62; Auct. Her. 2, 30.

pĕrōrīga, praeuriga, and **prōrīga.** An erroneous reading for per origam, *i. e.* aurigam, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 8; 2, 8, 4; Plin. 8, 42, 64; v. Schneid. ad Var. R. R. 2, 7, 8.

pĕr-ornātus, a, um, *adj.* *Very ornate:* Crassus in dicendo perornatus, Cic. Brut. 43, 158.

pĕr-orno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To adorn greatly* or *constantly:* Tac. A. 16, 26.

pĕr-ōro, āvi. ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To speak from beginning to end, to plead* or *argue throughout* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: Fragm XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 10; cf. Dirks. Trans., p. 168 *sq.:* contra tales oratores tantam causam perorare, Cic. Quint. 24: a Quinto Hortensio causa est P. Sestii perorata, id. Sest. 2: et breviter peroratum esse potuit, nihil me commisisse, Liv. 34, 31: jus perorandi, Tac. A. 2, 30; id. ib. 3, 17.

II. In partic., *To bring a speech to a close, to wind up:* strepitu senatûs coactus est, aliquando perorare, Cic. Att. 4, 2: alii jubent antequam peroretur digredi, id. de Or. 2, 19: dicta est a me causa et perorata, id. Coel. 29; id. Inv. 2, 15: perorata narratione, Auct. Her. 1, 10: quoniam satis multa dixi, est mihi perorandum, id. Acad. 2, 48.

B. In gen., *To bring to an end; to conclude, finish* a thing: res illo die non peroratur, dimittitur judicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29: de qua cum dixero totum hoc crimen decumanum perorabo, id. ib. 2, 3, 66; id. Att. 5, 10.

pĕr-oscŭlor, ari, *v. dep.* *To kiss again and again:* hos (uniones) perosculatur, Mart. 8, 81 (*al.* deosculatur).

pĕrōsus, a, um, v. perodi.

per-pāco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To quiet completely, reduce to quiet:* omnibus perpacatis, Liv. 36, 21: Brennos perpacavit, Flor. 4, 12; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 33.

per-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very pale* color, Cels. 2, 6.

per-parce, *adv.* *Very sparingly* or *parsimoniously:* et quod dicendum hic siet, Tu quoque perparce nimium, *are altogether too sparing*, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 24.

per-părum, *adv.* *Very little:* Veg. Vet. 3, 3. (In Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, we should read perparvum, v. perparvus.)

per-parvŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* *Very little, very small:* sigilla, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43.

per-parvus, a, um, *adj.* *Very little, very small:* semina, Lucr. 3, 217; id. 5, 588: quae et cum assunt perparva sunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 19: culpa, id. Deiot. 3: controversia, id. Leg. 1, 20: p. et tenuis civitas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 38; id. ib. 57.

per-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. *v. a.* *To graze, pasture:* **I.** Lit.: Var. L. L. 5, 19, § 95.—**II.** Transf.: perpascor, *To lay waste, devastate:* fluvius perpascitur agros, Sever. Aetn. 489.—Hence

perpastus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Well fed, in good condition:* canis, Phaedr. 3, 7, 2.

per-paucŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* *Very little, very few:* deduxit in Academiam perpauculis passibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 21; M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 3 ed. Maj.

per-paucus, a, um, *adj.* *Very little, very few:* si perpauca mutavisset, Cic. Acad. 2, 43: perpauca loquens, Hor. S. 1, 4, 18.—*Sup.:* Col. 3, 20 *fin.*

per-paulŭlus (paullul.), a, um, *adj dim.* *Very little indeed;* hence perpaululum, i, *n.*, *A very little indeed:* perpaululum loci, Cic. de Or. 2, 35.

per-paulum (paullum), *adv.* *A very little indeed:* declinare, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19.

per-pauper, ĕris, *adj.* *Very poor:* Afran in Non.; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 4.

per-pauxillus, a, um, *adj.* *Very little;* hence perpauxillum, i. *n.*, *A very little:* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 74.

* **per-păvĕfăcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To frighten very much, to make one afraid:* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 28.

per-pĕdĭo, ire, *v. a.* *To hinder, impede,* Afr. in Non. 238, 10.

per-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a.* *To strike or push violently:* **I.** Lit. (so rarely; perh. in Cic. not at all, for in Cic. Coel. 15 *fin.* the true reading is pepulerunt): alii perpellit pedem, Naev. in Isid. Orig. 1, 26: nixurit, qui niti vult, et in conatu saepius aliqua re perpellitur, Nigid. in Non. 144, 21.

II. Trop., *To drive, urge, force, compel, constrain, prevail upon:* "*Perpulit,* persuasit, impulit," Paul. ex. Fest. p. 216 ed

Müll. (so esp. freq. since the Aug. per.): si animus hominem perpulit, actum est; animo servibit, non sibi: sin ipse animum perpulit, dum vixit, victor victorum cluet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24: callidum senem callidis dolis compuli et perpuli, ut, *etc.*, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 4: numquam destitit suadere, orare, usque adeo, donec perpulit, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 38: Aulum spe pactionis perpulerat, ut, *etc.*, Sall. J. 38; Liv. 2, 61: perpellit, ut legatos ad Scipionem mittat, id. 29, 23; id. 32, 32: aliquem perpellere ne, *etc.*, Sall. C. 26.—With a terminal clause (so perh. only in Tac.): Mithridates Pharasmanem pepulit dolo et vi conatus suos juvare, Tac. A. 6, 33; so id. ib. 11, 29; 13, 54.

perpendĭcŭlāris, e, and **perpendĭcŭlārius**, a, um, *adj.* [perpendiculum] *Perpendicular*, Front. exposit. form. p. 32 Goes.

perpendĭcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] An artisan who uses a plumb-line, *A stone-mason:* Aur. Vict. Epit. 14.

perpendĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Perpendicular*, Mart. Cap. 6, 193.

perpendĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [perpendo] *A plummet, plumb-line:* **I.** Lit.: non egeremus perpendiculis, non normis, non regulis, Cic. fragm. in Non. 163, 3: ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, *to examine by a plumb-line*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 51: ad perpendiculum, *perpendicular*, id. ib.; id. Fat. 10: tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, sed prona et fastigiata, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: perpendiculo respondere, opp. to habere proclinationes, Vitr. 6, 11; Plin. 35, 14, 49.

II. Trop.: ad perpendiculum seque suosque habuit, Aus. Parent. 5.

per-pendo, pendi, pensum, 3. *v. a. To weigh carefully* or *exactly:* **I.** Lit.: (so very seldom): in librili pendere, Gell. 20, 1.—**II.** Trop., *To carefully weigh, examine; to ponder, consider, perpend* (so quite class.): aliquid acri judicio, Lucr. 2, 1042: diligentissime perpendens momenta officiorum, Cic. Mur. 2: aliquid ad disciplinae praecepta, id. ib. 36 *fin.*: hoc non arte aliqua perpenditur, id. de Or. 3, 37: judicare et perpendere, quantum quisque possit, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 6: quid in amicitia fieri oportet quae tota veritate perpenditur, *which is considered* or *esteemed altogether according to its truth*, Cic. Lael. 26: singulorum vires, Just. 29, 3 *fin.*: perpendendum erit praetori, cui potius subveniat, Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 13: ut ante perpensum et exploratum habeamus, an, *etc.*, Col. 3, 3: homo judicii perpensi, Arn. 2, 52.—Hence

perpense, *adv.*, *With deliberation, deliberately* (post-class.): *Comp.*, Amm. 26, 5 *fin.*; so id. 25, 10 *fin.*

perpensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perpenso] *An exact weighing, a careful consideration, perpension:* honorum atque officiorum, Gell. 2, 2, 8.

perpense, *adv.*, v. perpendo, *ad fin.*

perpenso, are, *v. intens. a.* [perpendo] *To carefully weigh* or *heft*; trop., *to ponder, consider* (post-class.): Grat. Cyn. 298; Amm. 19, 11.

perpensus, a, um, *Part.*, from perpendo.

perpĕram and **perpĕre**, *advv.*, v. perperus, *ad fin.*

perpĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [perperus] *Heedlessness, thoughtlessness* (ante-class.): Att. in Non. 150, 14.

Perperna or **Perpenna**, ae, *m. A Roman surname.* A famous person of this name was M. Perperna, *the murderer of Sertorius, who was defeated by Pompey*, Liv. Epit. 96.

† **perpĕrus**, a, um, *adj.* = πέρπερος (prop. heedless, inconsiderate; hence in gen.), *Not properly constituted, faulty, defective, wrong* (as an adj. only ante- and post-classical): populares, Att. in Non. 150, 12: nihil perperum, Vop. Tac. 6.—Hence,

Adv., **A.** perpĕram (a form like clam, coram, palam; and in the *plur.* alias, alteras), *Wrongly, incorrectly, untruly, falsely* (quite class.): loqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 92: suadere aliquid, id. Capt. 2, 2, 78: insanire, id. Men. 5, 5, 59: dicere aliquid, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 18: si aspires perperam, Nigid. in Gell. 13, 6: seu recte, seu perperam fecerunt, Cic. Quint. 8: recte an perperam judicare, id. Caecin. 24; Suet. Aug. 92: pronunciare, Plin. Ep. 3, 5.—**2.** In a milder signif., *Erroneously, by mistake:* Var. R. R. 1, 69: perperam praeco non consulem, sed imperatorem pronunciavit, Suet. Dom. 10.

B. perpĕre, *Wrongly, falsely:* opiniones perpere praesumptae, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 1.

per-pes, ĕtis, *adj.* [like perpetuus, from per-peto] *Lasting throughout, continuous, uninterrupted, continual, perpetual* (ante- and post-class.): "*perpetem* pro perpetuo dixerunt poëtae," Fest. p. 217 ed. Müll.: luna proprio suo perpeti candore, App. de deo Socratis, *init.*: silentium, id. Flor. 4, 17: rivus cruore fluebat perpeti, Prud. Cath. 10, 42.—So of time, *Keeping on, never ending, perpetual, entire, whole:* noctem perpetem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 123; so id. ib. 2, 2, 100; and id. Truc. 2, 2, 23: nocte perpeti, Capitol. Ver. 4: perpetem diem alternis pedibus insistunt, Sol. 52: per annum perpetem, Lact. Mort. persec. 33 *fin.*: perpes aevi aeternitas, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 34 ed. Maj.—Hence,

Adv., perpĕtim, *Constantly, without intermission, perpetually:* ulcus perpetim (*al.* perpetuo) humore manans, Plin. 20, 6, 21; App. Apol. p. 549 Oud.

perpessĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [perpetior] *That can endure much, that has endured much, patient, enduring* (a post-Aug. word): etiam a duro et perpessicio confessionem accipit, Sen. Ep. 53: Socrates perpessicius senex, id. ib. 104.

perpessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A bearing, suffering, enduring:* harum rerum perpessio, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: laborum, id. Inv. 2, 54: rerum arduarum ac difficilium, id. ib.: dolorum, id. Fin. 1, 15: fortitudinis patientia et perpessio et tolerantia rami sunt, Sen. Ep. 67: p. fortis atque obstinata tormentorum, id. ib. 66.

perpessĭtĭus, a, um, v. perpessicius.

perpessus, a, um, *Part.*, from perpetior.

perpĕtim, *adv.*, v. perpes, *ad fin.*

per-pĕtĭor, pessus, 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [patior] *To bear steadfastly, suffer with firmness; to stand out, abide, endure* (quite class.): animus aeger neque pati neque perpeti potest, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5: o multa dictu gravia perpessu aspera, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8: facile omnes perpetior ac perfero, id. de Or. 2, 19: mendicitatem, id. Fin. 5, 11: dolorem, id. ib. 1, 14: affirmavi quidvis me potius perpessurum, quam, *etc.*, id. Fam. 2, 16: ille casus illi perpetienti erat voluntarius, id. Fin. 2, 20: mihi omnia potius perpetienda esse duco, quam, *etc.*, id. Agr. 2, 3: dolorem asperum et difficilem perpessu, id. Fin. 4, 26: audax omnia perpeti gens humana, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 25: fulmina, noctem, imbres .... perpetimur Danai, Ov. M. 14, 470.—With an object-clause: aliam tecum esse equidem facile possim perpeti, Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 17; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 3: non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum Perpetiar, Ov. M. 3, 621.—Transf., of abstract things: vehementius quam gracilitas mea perpeti posset, Plin. Ep. 2, 11.

perpĕtrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perpetro] *That may be done, allowable, permissible* (post-class.): Tert. ad Ux. 2, 1.

perpĕtrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A performing, committing, performance, perpetration* (post-class.): Tert. Poen. 3: mali, Aug. Trin. 13, 6.

perpĕtrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A performer, committer, perpetrator* (post-class.): peccati, Aug. Civ. D. 20, 1: caedis infaustae, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

per-pĕtro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [patro] *To carry through, effect, achieve, execute, perform, accomplish, perpetrate* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; in Cic. and Caes. not at all): "*perpetrat*, peragit, perficit," Fest. p. 217 ed. Müll.: opus, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 24: prima parte (operis) perpetrata, Var. L. L. 7, 6 *fin.*: caedem, Liv. 1, 6: sacrificium, id. 25, 12: pacem, id. 33, 21: perpetratum judicium, id. 1, 6: ad reliqua Judaici belli perpetranda, Tac. H. 4, 51; id. Ann. 14, 11: qui sibi manus intulit et non perpetravit, Mart. Dig. 48, 21, 3.—With an object-clause: nisi id efficere perpetrat, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12.

perpĕtŭālis, e, *adj.* [perpetuus] *That holds every where, universal, general* (a word formed by Quint. as a transl. of the Gr. καθολικός, joined with universalis): Quint. 2, 13, 14.

perpĕtŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Constant, permanent; always employed, constantly engaged* in any business or calling (a post-Aug. word): mulio, Sen. Apocol. med.—Subst., perpetuarius, ii, *m.*, *A fee-farmer, hereditary tenant*, Cod. Justin. 11, 70, 5.

perpĕtŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Uninterrupted* or *continual duration, uninterrupted progress* or *succession, continuity, perpetuity* (good prose): non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, *i. e. from their consistency*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10: ad perpetuitatem, *to perpetuity, forever*, id. Off. 2, 7: in vitae perpetuitate, *through the whole course of our lives*, id. ib. 1, 33: perpetuitas verborum, *an unbroken succession*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49: sermonis, id. ib. 2, 54.—In the *plur.*: et opacae perpetuitates, *unbroken tracts of land*, Vitr. 2, 10.

* **perpĕtŭĭto**, are, *v. intens. a.* [2. perpetuo] *To cause* a thing *to continue uninterruptedly, to make perpetual, to perpetuate:* libertatem ut perpetuitassint, Enn. in Non. 150, 30.

1. perpĕtŭo, *adv.*, v. perpetuus, *ad fin.*

2. perpĕtŭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [perpetuus] *To cause* a thing *to continue uninterruptedly, to proceed with continually, to make perpetual, perpetuate* (rare, but quite class.): amator qui perpetuat data, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 72: ut si cui sit infinitus spiritus datus, tamen eum perpetuare verba nolimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 46: judicum potestatem perpetuandam ... putavit, id. Sull. 22: dii te perpetuent, *may the gods preserve you!* a form of salutation addressed to the emperors, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 6.

per-pĕtŭus, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.*, perpetuior, Cato in Prisc. p. 601 P. *Sup.*, perpetuissimus, id. ib.) [peto] *Continuing throughout, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted, constant, universal, general, entire, whole, perpetual:* sulcos perpetuos ducere, Cato R. R. 33; Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67: agmen, Cic. Pis. 22: munitiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: palus, id. B. G. 7, 26: milites disposuit perpetuis vigiliisque stationibusque, id. B. C. 1, 21: perpetuis soliti patres considere mensis, Virg. A. 7, 176: vescitur Aeneas ... perpetui tergo bovis, id. Aen. 8, 182: Apenninus perpetuis jugis ab Alpibus tendens ad Siculum fretum, Plin. 3, 5, 7: tractus, id. 6, 20, 23: oratio perpetua, opp. to altercatio, Cic. Att. 1, 16; cf. Liv. 4, 6: disputatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 4; so id. Top. 26: perpetua historia, *a continuous* or *general history*, id. Fam. 5, 12:—diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, *this whole day*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 5; so, triduum, id. ib. 4, 1, 4: biennium, id. Hec. 1, 2, 12: ignis Vestae perpetuus ac sempiternus, Cic. Cat. 4, 9: lex perpetua et aeterna, id. N. D. 1, 15: stellarum perennes cursus atque perpetui, id. ib. 2, 21: stabilis et perpetua permansio, id. Inv. 2, 54: voluntas mea perpetua et constans in rempublicam, id. Phil. 13, 6: assidua et perpetua cura, id. Fam. 6, 13: perpetui scrinia Silli, *of the immortal Silius*, Mart. 6, 64.—Hence, in perpetuum (*sc.* tempus), *for all time, for ever, in perpetuity:* in perpetuum comprimi, Cic. Cat. 1, 12; id. Agr. 2, 21: obtinere aliquid in perpetuum, id. Rosc. Am. 48. So in perpetuum modum, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 5.

II. In partic.: **A.** *That holds constantly and universally, universal, general:* perpetui juris et universi generis quaestio, Cic. de Or. 2, 33: nec arbitror perpetuum quicquam in hoc praecipi posse, Plin. 17, 2, 2: ne id quidem perpetuum est, *does not always hold good*, Cels. 2, 10.

B. In augural lang., perpetua fulmina, *perpetual lightnings*, i. e. *whose prognostics refer to one's whole life*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47.

C. In grammar, perpetuus modus, *the infinitive mode*, Diom. p. 331 P.—Hence

Adv., In two forms: perpĕtŭo (quite class.) and perpĕtŭum (poet.).

A. Form perpĕtŭo, *Constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually, always, forever*: perpetuo perire, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 13: opinionem retinere, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: loquens, id. Acad. 2, 19; Caes. B. G. 1, 31.

B. Form perpĕtŭum, *Constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually*: Stat. S. 1, 1, 99.

per-pexus, a, um, *adj.* *Well combed* (post-class): barba, Firm. Math. 5, 5.

per-pinguis, e, *adj.* *Very fat* (post-class.): arenae, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 45 ed. Maj.

per-plăcĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To please greatly*: ecquid placeant, me rogas? immo hercle vero perplacent, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 4: ea (lex) mihi perplacet, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 4.

per-plānus, a, um, *adj.* *Very plain* (post-class.): expositio, Diom. p. 431 P.

perplexābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perplexor] *Perplexing*: verbum, *obscure, ambiguous*, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 47 (also cited in Non. 151, 31).—*Adv.*, perplexābĭlĭter, *In a perplexing manner, perplexingly*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 28.

perplexe, *adv.*, v. perplexus, *ad fin.*

perplexim, *adv.* [perplexus] *Intricately, confusedly, perplexedly*: Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 18; Cass. Hemina in Non. 515, 20.

perplexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [plecto] *Perplexity, ambiguity*: *in plur.*, Porc. Latro decl. in Cat. 33.

perplexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perplexus] *Perplexity, obscurity* (post-class.): Amm. 18, 6.

perplexor, ari, *v. dep.* [id.] *To make confusion, cause perplexity*: Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 81.

per-plexus, a, um, *adj.* [plecto] *Entangled, involved, intricate, confused* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: figurae, Lucr. 2, 101; cf. id. 2, 459; 463: foramina linguae, id. 4, 623: corpora terraï, id. 5, 451: iter silvae, Virg. A. 9, 391; Plin. 9, 2, 1.—**II.** Trop., *Intricate, involved, confused, ambiguous, obscure, inscrutable*: sermones, Liv. 40, 5: perplexius carmen, id. 25, 12: perplexum Punico astu responsum, id. 35, 14 *fin.*: ignorare se dixit, quidnam perplexi sua legatio haberet, id. 34, 57: ratio perplexior, Plin. 2, 15, 13.—Hence,

Adv., perplexe, *Confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely*: perplexe loqui, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 1: defectionem haud perplexe indicavere, Liv. 6, 13.—*Comp.*: perplexius errare, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 847.

* **per-plĭcātus,** a, um, *Part.* [plico] *Interlaced, entangled*; in tmesis: Lucr. 2, 394.

‡ **per-plōro,** are, *v. n.* *To weep greatly*: Inscr. Grut. 928, 11.

per-plŭo (archaic form, perplouere, in Fest. s. v. PATERA, p. 250 ed. Müll.; v. in the follg.), ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *Neutr.*, *To rain through, rain in*: **A.** *Impers.*: circuire oportet, sicubi perpluat, Cato R. R. 155.—**B.** *To let the rain through, admit the rain*: venit imber, perpluunt tigna, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 30: quum coenaculum perplueret, Quint. 6, 3, 64:—"*pateram perplouere* in sacris cum dicitur significat, pertusam esse," Fest. s. v. PATERA, p. 250 ed. Müll. —Trop.: benefacta benefactis aliis pertegito, ne perpluant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46.

II. *Act.*: **A.** *To rain* any thing *through* or *into* any thing; trop.: tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, *has rained into*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 6.—* **B.** *To profusely sprinkle* a thing with something: crocus capellas odore perpluit, App. M. 10, p. 255.

per-pŏlio, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To polish well*: **I.** Lit.: aurum tritu perpolitum, Plin. 33, 4, 21.—**II.** Trop., *To polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing hand to* (quite class.): opus, Cic. de Or. 2, 13: p. et absolvere aliquid, id. Univ. 13: p. atque conficere, id. de Or. 2, 28: perpoliendi labor, id. Balb. 7: ea, quae habes instituta, perpolies, id. Fam. 5, 12.—Hence

perpōlītus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Thoroughly polished* or *refined*: homines, Cic. de Or. 1, 13: literis perpolitus, id. Pis. 29: vita perpolita humanitate, opp. to immanis, id. Sest. 42: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 8: explicatio, id. ib. 2, 27.—Hence,

Adv., perpŏlīte, *In a very polished manner*; in the *Sup.*: perfecte et perpolitissime absolutae, Auct. Her. 4, 32 *fin.*

perpŏlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perpolio] *A thorough polishing, elaborating*: Auct. Her. 4, 13.

perpŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from perpolio.

per-pŏpŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. a.* *To lay quite waste, ravage, devastate; to plunder* or *pillage completely*: agrum Placentinum, Liv. 34, 56; Tac. A. 14, 26.

Part. perf., in a pass. signif., *Completely laid waste*: perpopulato agro, Liv. 22, 9, 2.

per-porto, are, *v. a.* *To carry* or *transport* a thing to a place: praedam Carthaginem, Liv. 28, 46 *fin.*

perpōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perpoto] *A continued drinking, a drinking-bout*: intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic. Pis. 10; Plin. 29, 1. 8, § 27.

per-pŏtĭor, iri, *v. dep. n.* *To get entire possession of, to hold* or *enjoy completely* (jurid. Lat.); *c. abl.*: privilegiis, Cod. Justin. 7, 37, 2: nomine tribunorum, ib. 12, 7, 2: beneficiis, ib. 12, 21, 2.

per-pōto, āvi, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** *To drink* or *tipple without intermission, to keep up a carouse*: totos dies, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 38: perpotavit ad vesperum, id. Phil. 2, 31.—* **II.** *To drink off*: amarum Absinthi laticem, Lucr. 1, 939.

perprĕmo, ĕre, v. perprimo, *no.* I.

perpressa, ae, *f.* *A plant, called also* bacchar: Plin. 21, 19, 77; so id. 26, 8, 55.

per-prĭmo, essi, essum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *To press hard, to press perpetually* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** In gen.: cubilia, *to lie upon*, Hor. Epod. 16, 37: humorem perprimit (*al.* perpremit), Sen. Ep. 99.—**II.** In partic., in an obscene sense, *To press* or *urge hard* (of coition): Ov. A. A. 1, 394.

* **per-prŏpĕre,** *adv.* *Very hastily, very quickly*: peri perpropere, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 10.

per-prŏpinquus, a, um, *adj.* *Very near*: commutatio rerum, Att. in Cic. de Div. 1, 22 *fin.*

per-prosper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* *Very favorable, very prosperous*: valetudo, *very good, excellent*, Suet. Claud. 31.

per-prūrisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To itch all over*: ubi perpruriscamus usque ex unguiculis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 20; App. M. 10, p. 720 Oud.

per-pŭdesco, ĕre, *v. n.* *To feel great shame*: Cornelia in Nep. fragm. XII., 2, p. 37 Bos.

per-pugnax, ācis, *adj.* *Very pugnacious*: perpugnax in disputando, Cic. de Or. 1, 20 *fin.*; so Aug. contra Acad. 3, 4.

per-pulcher, chra, chrum, *adj.* *Very beautiful*: dona, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15.

per-pulsus, a, um, *adj.* [pello] *Greatly smitten*: me malis perpulsum, Front. Ep. ad Verum, 9 ed. Maj.

per-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* *To pierce through and through* (post-class.): Coel. Aur. Auct. 2, 10.

per-purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To cleanse* or *purge thoroughly, to make quite clean*: **I.** Lit.: alvum, Cato R. R. 115: se, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: perpurgata ulcera, Cels. 5, 26, n. 36: perpurgatis auribus, *i. e. with the greatest attention*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 179.

II. Trop., *To clear up, explain*: locus orationis perpurgatus ab iis, qui ante me dixerunt, Cic. Mur. 26, 54; cf. id. de Div. 2, 1, 2.—Absol.: de dote tanto magis perpurga, *settle, arrange*, id. Att. 12, 12.

* **per-pūrus,** a, um, *adj.* *Very clean*: lana, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 28 *Schneid.* N. cr. (*al.* purpurea).

* **per-pŭsillus,** a, um, *adj.* *Very small, very little*: pusillus testis processit . . . Non accusabis: perpusillum rogabo, in a double sense (*adj.* or *adv.*), *I will ask very little*, or, *the very little man*, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 245.

per-pŭto, are, *v. a.* *To explain fully*: argumentum alicui, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 7.

per-quadrātus, a, um, *adj.* *Perfectly square*, Vitr. 5, praef. 4 Schneid.

perquam, v. per.

per-quĭesco, 3. *v. n.* *To rest all through, to spend in rest*: totam noctem, App. M. 8, p. 211.

perquīrĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [perquiro] *Greatly sought after*: opusculum usquequaque perquiritatum, Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 1 *praef.*

per-quīro, sīvi, sītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *To diligently ask* or *inquire after, to make diligent search for* any thing: perquirunt, quid causae siet, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 49: vasa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18; id. Coel. 22: a contemplandis rebus perquirendisque deterreri, id. Fin. 5, 18: aditus viasque in Suevos perquirit, Caes. B. G. 6, 8; Plin. 6, 8, 8.—Impers.: perquiritur a coactoribus, Cic. Clu. 64.—**II.** *To examine*: cognitionem rei, id. de Or. 3, 29.—Hence

perquīsīte, *adv.*, *Exactly, accurately*, in the *Comp.*: perquisitius conscribere, Cic. Inv. 1, 41 *fin.*

perquīsītor, ōris, *m.* [perquiro] *A seeker out, a hunter after* any thing: auctionum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 61.

perquīsītus, a, um, *Part.*, from perquiro.

perrāro, *adv.* v. perrarus.

per-rārus, a, um, *adj.* *Very uncommon, very rare* (as an adj., not in Cic.): Liv. 29, 38: perrarum est, ut, *etc.*, Plin. 31, 3, 23.—*Adv.*, perrāro, *Very seldom, very rarely*: si quando id efficit, quod perraro potest, Cic. Rep. 2, 40 *fin.*; id. Fin. 2, 16, 51: perraro haec alea fallit, Hor. S. 2, 5, 50.

per-rĕcondĭtus, a, um, *adj.* *Very hidden* or *abstruse, very recondite*: ratio consuetudinis, Cic. de Or. 1, 30.

perrectus, a, um, *Part.*, from pergo

per-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *Neutr.*, *To creep* or *crawl through* to a place: ad praesepia, Col. 6, 5; so, in aliena jugorum compluvia, id. 4, 24.—**II.** *Act.*, *To crawl through* or *over* any thing: tellurem genibus, Tib. 1, 2, 85.

perrepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [perrepo] **I.** *Neutr.*: *To creep* or *crawl about*: in omnibus latebris, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 4.—**II.** *Act.*, *To creep* or *crawl through*: omnes plateas perreptavi, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 3: perreptavi usque omne oppidum ad portam, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 3.

Perrhaebi, ōrum, *m.*, Περῤῥαιβοί, *A people of Thessaly about Tempe and Mount Olympus, the Perrhaebians*, Liv. 33, 32; 34; 42, 53.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Perrhaebus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Perrhaebian, Thessalian*: Pindus, Prop. 3, 3, 55: Caeneus, Ov. M. 12, 172.—**B. Perrhaebĭa,** ae, *f.*, Περῤῥαιβία, *The country of the Perrhaebians, Perrhaebia*, Cic. Pis. 40, 56; Liv. 31, 41.

perrīdĭcŭle, *adv.*, v. perridiculus, *ad fin.*

per-rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* *Very laughable, very ridiculous*: doctrina, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 77.—*Adv.*, perrīdĭcŭle, *Very laughably, very ridiculously*: Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239: perridicule homines augurabantur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6 Zumpt, *N. cr.*

per-rīmōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Full of clefts* or *chinks*, Var. R. R. 1, 51, 1 (*al.* paeminosus).

per-rōdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To gnaw* or *eat through*: non plures sinus perroserint. Cels. 5, 28, 12; Plin. 34, 18, 55; id. 30, 16, 53.

‡ **perrŏgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [perrogo] *A decree*: Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 288, 4.

* **per-rŏgĭto,** are, *v. intens. a.* *To ask through in succession, to ask one after another*: defessus perrogitando advenas de natis, Pac. in Prisc. p. 634 P.

per-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** *To ask through in succession, to ask one after another* (perh. not ante-Aug.): sententias, Liv. 29, 19; Tac. H. 4, 9; Suet. Aug. 35. —**II.** Transf., *To carry through, to pass* (a law) after proposing it: tribunus plebis legem perrogavit, Val. Max. 8, 6 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 2 ext. 1.

per-rumpo, ūpi, uptum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *To break through*: **I.** *Neutr.*, *To break* or *rush through, to force one's way through*: per medios hostes perrumpunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 39: in vestibulum templi, Liv. 3, 18: in triclinium usque, Suet. Oth. 8.—Impers.: nec per castra eorum perrumpi ad Capuam posse, Liv. 26, 7.

II. *Act.*, *To break through* any thing: ut rates perrumperet, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: perrumpitur concretus aër, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: limina bipenni, Virg. A. 2, 479: late rum cratem, Ov. M. 12, 369: costam, Cels. 8, 9.

2. In partic., *To force one's way through* any thing: paludem, Caes. B. G. 7. 19: media acie perrupta, Tac. H. 2, 44: perruptus hostis, id. Ann. 1, 51: Acheronta, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 36.

B. Trop., *To break through, break down, overcome:* leges, Cic. Off. 3, 8: periculum, id. Part. 32: quaestiones, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5: perrumpi affectu aliquo, Tac. A. 3, 15: magistratus, qui te invito perrumpunt, *overcome your modesty*, id. ib. 4, 40: fastidia, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 25.

perruptus, a, um, *Part.*, from perrumpo.

1. Persa, ae, *m.*, v. Persae.

2. Persa, ae, *f.*, Πέρση, *Daughter of Oceanus, mother of Circe, Perses* (the father of Hecate), *Aeetes, and Pasiphae, by the Sun-god*, Hyg. Fab. *praef. fin.*; also called Perseis, in Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48.—**II.** Hence, derivv.: **A. Persēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Persa, Persean:* P. Hecate, Val. Fl. 6, 495: proles, *i. e. Aeetes*, id. 5, 582.—**B. Persēïs,** ĭdis, *f.*, *The female descendant of Persa, Hecate*, Stat. Th. 4, 481.—Adject.: P. herbae, *i. e. magic herbs*, Ov. Rem. Am. 263.—Perseis, *The title of a Latin poem*, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 25.

3. Persa, ae, *f.* *The name of a little dog*, Cic. de Div. 1, 46, 103.

Persae, ārum, *m.*, Πέρσαι, *The Persians, originally the inhabitants of the country of Persis, afterward, of the great kingdom of Persia*, Cic. Rep. 3, 9; id. Tusc. 1, 45; id. Brut. 10; id. Off. 3, 11, et saep.—In the *sing.*, Persa, ae, *m.*, *A Persian*, Cic. Att. 10, 8. In the Gr. sing. form, Perses, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42 *fin.*; Quint. 3, 7, 21; Nep. Reg. 1, 4.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** For *Persia:* in Persas est profectus, *to the Persians*, i. e. *to Persia*, Nep. Pelop. 4 *fin.*—**2.** Poet. for *Parthian*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 22; 3, 5, 4.

II. Derivv.: **A. Persis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *The country of Persis, between Caramania, Media, and Susiana*, now *Fars* or *Farsistan*, Mel. 1, 2, 4; 3, 8, 5; Ov. A. A. 1, 225; Luc. 2, 258.—Also, in the Lat. form, **Persia,** ae, *f.*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 28.—**2.** *Adj.*, *Persian* (poet.): rates, Ov. A. A. 172.—Subst., *A Persian woman:* Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 51.

B. Persĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Persian, Persic:* mare, Mel. 1, 2, 1; Plin. 6, 13, 16; 6, 26, 29: sinus, id. 6, 26, 29: regna, Juv. 14, 328: portus, *in the Euboean Sea, where the Persian fleet was stationed*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 248 and 256; cf. Fest. p. 217 ed. Müll.: Persica malus, *a peach-tree*, Macr. S. 2, 15; also called Persica arbor, Plin. 13, 9, 17; and, absol., Persicus, i, *f.*, Col. 5, 10, 20; 9, 4, 3; Pall. 1, 3; hence, Persicum, i, *n.*, *A peach*, Plin. 15, 11, 12; Mart. 13, 46.—Persice (Greek Περσικὴ) porticus, lit., *A portico in Lacedaemon, built out of spoils taken from the Persians*; hence, *a gallery in Brutus's country seat*, named after it, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1.—Persica, ōrum, *n.*, *Persian history:* ex Dionis Persicis, Cic. de Div. 1, 23, 46.—Persici apparatus, poet. for *splendid, luxurious*. Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1.—*Adv.*, Persĭce, *In Persian:* loqui, Quint. 11, 2, 50.

per-saepe, *adv.* *Very often, very frequently:* quod persaepe fit, Cic. Lael. 20: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 5: persaepe velut qui Junonis sacra ferret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 10.—In tmesis: per pol saepe peccas, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 18.

Persaepŏlis or **Persēpŏlis,** is, *f.*, Περσαίπολις, *A city of Persia*, the ruins of which are now called *Tchil-Minar*, Plin. 6, 26, 29; Curt. 5, 7.

per-saevus, a, um, *adj.* *Very furious:* flumina, Mel. 2, 5 *fin.*

Persagădae, v. Pasargadae.

persalse, *adv.*, v. persalsus, *ad fin.*

per-salsus, a, um, *adj.* *Very witty:* Cic. de Or. 2, 69.—Hence,

Adv., persalse, *Very wittily:* gratias agere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 3.

* **persălūtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [persaluto] *A saluting of all, assiduous salutation:* Cic. Mur. 21, 44.

per-sălūto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To salute one after another:* omnes, Cic. Fl. 18: nomenclatores, Sen. Tranq. 12: deos, Phaedr. 4, 12, 4; Curt. 10, 5.

per-sancte, *adv.* *Very sacredly* or *religiously:* dejerare, *to swear solemnly*, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 5; so, jurare, Suet. Tib. 10.

per-sāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To cure completely:* ulcera, Sen. Ep. 8: vomicas, Plin. 20, 22, 89; so id. 24, 19, 120, et al.

per-sānus, a, um, *adj.* *Perfectly sound:* Cato R. R. 157 *fin.*

per-săpĭens, entis, *adj.* *Very wise:* homo, Cic. Prov. cons. 18 *fin.*—Hence,

Adv., persăpĭenter, *Very wisely:* persapienter dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, Cic. Mil. 4 *fin.*

‡ **per-scĕlĕrātus,** a, um, *adj.* *Very vicious:* Not. Tir. p. 71.

per-scĭens, entis, *Part.* [scio] *Knowing well; c. acc.:* animum persciens, Lampr. Comm. 5.—Hence,

Adv., perscĭenter, *Very knowingly, very discreetly:* Cic. Brut. 55, 202.

per-scindo, ĭdi, issum, 3. *v. a.* *To rend asunder* or *in pieces:* nubem, Lucr. 6, 137; so id. 6, 179: omnia perscindente vento, Liv. 21, 58; Lucr. 6, 110.

per-scisco, ĕre, *v. a.* *To learn thoroughly, become well informed of:* causam tumultus, Dict. Cret. 37.

perscissus, a, um, *Part.*, from perscindo.

per-scītus, a, um, *adj.* *Very clever, very fine*; in tmesis: quod apud Catonem est per mihi scitum videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 67: per ecastor scitus puer, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 6.

per-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* *To write in full* or *at length, to write out, to write without abbreviations:* verbo non perscripto, *not being written in full*, Tiro Tullius in Gell. 10, 1, 7: in M. Catonis quarta Origine ita perscriptum est, *written out, written in full*, Gell. 10, 1, 10: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. Galb. 5.—Hence,

II. Transf.: **A.** *To write in full* or *at length, to write out:* nunc velim mihi plane perscribas, quid videas, Cic. Att. 3, 13; id. Fam. 5, 3: hoc perscriptum in monumentis veteribus reperietis, ut, *etc.*, id. Agr. 2, 32: res populi R. a primordio urbis, Liv. 1, 1; Hor. S. 1, 4, 54.

B. *To write* or *note down; to enter, register:* Caes. B. C. 1, 6: quoniam nondum perscriptum est S. C., ex memoria vobis, quid senatus censuerit exponam, Cic. Cat. 3, 6: in tabulas publicas ad aerarium perscribenda curavit, id. Verr. 1, 21. So esp. of entering in an account-book: falsum nomen, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1.

C. *To write a full account of* to any one, *to announce, relate*, or *describe in writing* or *by letter:* rem gestam in Eburonibus perscribit, Caes. B. G. 5, 47; id. B. C. 1, 53: perscribit in literis hostes ab se discessisse, id. B. G. 5, 49: orationem, Cic. Fam. 5, 4.

D. *To make over in writing, to assign* any thing to any one: argentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 30; Cic. Fl. 19: si quid usurae nomine numeratum aut perscriptum fuisset, Suet. Caes. 42.

E. *To draw a line across, to cross* a written character (post-class.): as numus est libralis et per I perscriptam notatur †: dupondius numus est bilibris per duas II perscriptas H, *etc.* . . . denarius quoque decem librarum numus per X perscriptam notatur ⋇. Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1347 P.

perscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perscribo] **I.** *A writing down, an entry* in a book: perscriptionum et liturarum adversaria, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2; id. de Or. 1, 58: falsae perscriptiones, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11.

II. *A making over in writing, an assignment:* Cic. Att. 12, 51 *fin.*: haec pactio non verbis sed nominibus et perscriptionibus facta est, id. ib. 4, 18.

per-scriptĭto, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To write down*, Ter. de syllab. p. 2391 P. (*al.* praescriptitare).

perscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A drawer up* in writing, *a writer:* fenerationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 72.

perscriptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A drawing up* in writing, *a writing* (jurid. Latin): quum testamenti faciunt perscripturam, adjicere, Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 3: (*al.* quum testamentum faciunt, per scripturam adjicere).

per-scriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from perscribo.

perscrūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perscrutor *A searching through, an examination, investigation:* profundi perscrutatio, Sen Cons. ad Helv. 9 *fin.*

perscrūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A thorough searcher, an examiner, investigator* (post-class.): talium rerum, Capitol. Max. 1; so Veg. Mil. 3, 3.

per-scrūto, are, v. perscrutor, *ad fin.*

per-scrūtor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* (act. collat. form, v. infra, *ad fin.*) *To search through, examine* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: speculari et perscrutari aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: canes, qui investigabant et perscrutabantur omnia, id. Verr. 2, 4, 41: arculas muliebres, id. Off. 2, 7.—**II.** Trop., *To examine into, investigate:* sententiam scriptoris, Cic. Inv. 2, 44: naturam rationemque criminum, id. Flacc. 8.

1. Act. collat. form, perscruto, are . hunc perscrutavi, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 30.—**2.** Perscrutatus, a, um, in pass. signif.: Amm. 17, 4.

per-sculptus, a, um, *Part.* [sculpo] *Carved, engraved:* lapides, Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 377.

† **persĕa,** ae, *f.* = περσέα, *A sacred tree in Egypt and Persia*, Plin. 13, 9, 15; 15, 13, 13.

per-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1. *v. a.* *To cut up, extirpate; to cut out, excise*; trop.: vitium, Liv. 40, 19 *fin.*: rei publicae vomicas, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 15:—rerum naturas, *to dissect, lay bare the secrets of nature*, Cic. Acad. 2, 39. (For perseca, Cic. Att. 13, 23 *fin.*, v. persequor.)

persector, ari, *v. intens.* [persequor] *To follow* or *pursue eagerly, to investigate* (a Lucretian word): Lucr. 4, 1007: nec persectari primordia singula quaeque, id. 2, 165.

persĕcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A following after, a chase, pursuit:* **I.** Lit.: bestiae, Ulp. Dig. 41, 1, 44; so Gaj. ib. 4; App. M. 4, p. 297 Oud.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A prosecution, action, suit:* Cic. Or. 41, 141; so Flor. Dig. 46, 4, 18.—**B.** *A persecution* of Christians: De fuga in persecutione, *the title of a treatise by Tertullian.*—**C.** *A following up, prosecution* of an affair: negotii, App. M. 10, p. 730 Oud.

persĕcūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A pursuer* (a post-class. word): flagitiorum turpium, Capitol. Albin. 11.—*A persecutor* of Christians, Lact. de Mort. persecut. 1.—*A prosecutor, plaintiff*, Macer. Dig. 48, 3, 7.

persĕcūtōrĭus, v. prosecutorius.

persĕcūtrix, īcis, *f.* [persecutor] *She that pursues* or *persecutes*, Aug. Consens. Evang. 1, 25.

persĕcūtus and **persĕquūtus,** a, um, *Part.*, from persequor.

per-sĕdĕo, ēdi, essum, 2. *v. n.* *To remain sitting, to sit* or *stay long* any where (not in Cic. or Caes.): Lucr. 1, 307: in equo dies noctesque persedendo, Liv. 45, 39: qui multis apud philosophum annis persederint, Sen. Ep. 108: etiam meridie, Suet. Claud. 34.

per-segnis, e, *adj.* *Very sluggish* or *inactive:* proelium, Liv. 25, 15.

Persēïs, ĭdis, *f.*, v. 2. Persa, *no.* II., B.

Persēïus, a, um, v. 2. Persa, *no.* II., A. and 1. Perseus, *no.* B., 2.

per-sĕnesco, nŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To grow old* any where (post-class.): ibi per senuit, Eutr. 1, 11.

per-sĕnex, is, *adj.* *Very old* (post Aug.): Suet. Gramm. 9.

per-sĕnīlis, e, *adj.* *Very old* or *aged* (late Lat.): aetas, Vulg. Ios. 23, 1.

per-sentĭo, si, sum, 4. *v. a.* *To perceive plainly:* **I.** Virg. A. 4, 90; App. M. 7, p. 467 Oud.—**II.** *To feel deeply:* pectore curas, Virg. A. 4, 448.

per-sentisco, ĕre, *v. intens. a.:* **I.** *To perceive clearly, to detect* (ante-class.): ubi possem persentiscere, nisi essem lapis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 43.—**II.** *To feel deeply:* viscera persentiscunt, Lucr. 3, 250.

Persĕphŏne, ēs, *f.*, Περσεφόνη, *Proserpine:* Ov. F. 4, 591; so Stat. Th. 12, 276; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4849.—**II.** Transf., *Death:* at mihi Persephone nigram de nunciat horam, Tib. 3, 5, 5; Ov. Her. 21, 46.

† **persĕphŏnĭum,** ii, *n.* = περσεφόνιον, *Wild poppy*, App. Herb. 53.

Persepŏlis, is, *f.*, v. Persaepolis.

per-sĕquax, ācis, *adj.* *Eagerly pur* *suing* (post-class.): ales oculis persequax, App. Flor. *n.* 23: in reatu pervestigando, Sid. Ep. 4, 9.

persĕquens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from persequor.

per-sĕquor, cūtus and quūtus, 3. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* (act. collat. form of the *imper.*, persece for perseque, Poët. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 23 *fin.*; v. in the follg.): **I.** *Act.*, *To follow perseveringly, to follow after, pursue:* **A.** Lit.: **I.** In gen.: certum est persequi, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 18: me in Asiam persequens, id. Andr. 5, 4, 32: ("*persequens* dicit perseverationem sequentis ostendens. *Persequitur* enim qui non desinit sequi," Don. ad h. l.): aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35; id. Att. 7, 22, 2: aliquem ipsius vestigiis, id. Brut. 90; so, vestigia alicujus, id. de Or. 1, 23; Virg. A. 9, 217.

2. In partic., *To follow after, chase, pursue:* fugientes usque ad flumen persequuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: deterrere hostes a persequendo, Sall. J. 50: feras, Ov. Her. 9, 34: beluas, Curt. 8, 14, 13.

b. *To go through* a place in pursuit of any thing, *to search through:* omnes solitudines, Cic. Pis. 22, 53.

B. Transf., *To follow up, come up with, overtake:* quo ego te ne persequi quidem possem triginta diebus, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 3; Cic. de Div. 2, 71, 149: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 14.

C. Trop.: **I.** In gen., *To follow perseveringly, to pursue* any thing: omnes vias persequar, Cic. Fam. 4, 13 *fin.*; so, viam, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4: eas artes, Cic. Fin. 1, 21 *fin.*

2. In partic., **a.** With the accessory notion of striving after, *To pursue, hunt after, seek to obtain, strive after*, appetere, affectare: quis est, qui utilia non studiosissime persequatur? Cic. Off. 3, 28, 1: ego mihi alios deos penates persequar, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 7: hereditates persequis, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 20: hereditates aut syngraphas, Cic. Leg. 3, 8: cujusquemodi voluptates, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22:—ego meum jus persequar, *I will pursue* or *assert my right*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1. 9; so Cic. Caecin. 3, 8; and, persequendi juris sui potestas, id. de Div. in Caecil. 6 *fin.*: bona tua repetere ac persequi lite atque judicio, id. Verr. 2, 3, 13: rem suam, id. Quint. 13 *fin.*:—quum tribunus plebis poenas a seditioso cive per bonos viros judicio persequi vellet, *sought to obtain*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 15.

b. *To follow, be a follower of; to imitate, copy after* a person or thing as a guide or pattern: si vero Academiam veterem persequamur, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 7; so, sectam et instituta alicujus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71: ego neglecta barbarorum inscitia te persequar, id. Fam. 9, 3, 2; id. Acad. 2, 23 *fin.*: ut, quae maxime excellant in eo, quem imitabitur, ea diligentissime persequatur, id. de Or. 2, 22.

c. *To pursue, proceed against, prosecute; to revenge, avenge, take vengeance upon* a person or thing: aliquem bello, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: inimicitias, id. B. C. 3, 83 *fin.*: aliquem judicio, Cic. Fl. 20: alicujus injurias ulcisci ac persequi, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3 *fin.*; so, injuriam, id. Mur. 21, 44; Sall. J. 14, 23; cf. Kritz. ad Sall. C. 9 *fin.*: mortem alicujus, Cic. Fam. 9, 3, 2; Phil. 13, 18; Caes. B. G. 7, 38; Liv. 40, 11 *fin.*: adulterium, Sen. Contr. 3, 20.

d. *To follow* any thing in writing, *to take down, minute down:* celeritate scribendi, quae discuntur, persequi, Cic. Sull. 14. 42.

e. *To follow up* with action, *to follow out, perform, execute, bring about, do, accomplish*, etc.: hoc, ut dico, factis persequar, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 11: imperium patris, id. Stich. 1, 2, 84: ex usu quod est, id persequar, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 10: mandata, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 3: si idem extrema persequitur qui inchoavit, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: vitam inopem et vagam, *to lead*, id. Phil. 12, 7.—Hence,

(β) In partic., *To follow out* any thing in speech or writing, *to set forth, treat of, relate, recount, describe, explain*, etc.: aliquid voce, Cic. Planc. 23, 56: dum rationes Persequor, *set forth, treat of, discuss the reasons*, Lucr. 5, 57: quae versibus persecutus est Ennius, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16: philosophiam Latinis literis, id. Acad. 1, 3 *fin.*: aliquid scripturâ, id. Fam. 15, 21, 4: obscenas voluptates, id. N. D. 1, 40, 111: res Hannibalis, id. de Div. 1, 24, 49; id. Off. 2, 24 *fin.*: quae persequerer, si commemorare possem sine dolore, id. Fam. 5, 13, 3.—And here doubtless belongs, da te in sermonem et persece Et confice, *etc.* (where the *lect. vulg.* perseca makes no sense), an old poet in Cic. Att. 13, 23 *fin.*

* **II.** *Neutr.*, *To follow* or *come after:* exacta vindemia gramine persecuto, *when the grass has grown again*, Pall. 3, 26 *fin.*

In a pass. signif. (post-class.): illa se in mare praecipitavit, ne persequeretur, Hyg. Fab. 198 dub.—Hence

persĕquens, entis, *Pa.*: * **A.** *A pursuer, practicer:* flagitii, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 13. —* **B.** *A revenger:* inimicitiarum persequentissimus, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29.

1. per-sĕro, sēvi, 3. *v. a.* *To sow* or *plant* (post-class.): quod (semen) non persevit, Sid. Carm. 7, 385.

2. per-sĕro, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To stick* or *run through* (post-class.): resticulas per ficos maturas perserunt, Var. R. R. 1, 41, 5.

* **per-servĭo,** ire, *v. n.* *To serve throughout:* alicui, Vop. Prob. 18 dub.

per-servo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To preserve* (post-class.): patientiam, Tert. Patient. 5.

Perses, ae, *m.*, Πέρσης: **I.** *A Persian*; v. Persae.—**II.** *Son of Perseus and Andromeda, the progenitor of the Persians*, Plin. 7, 56, 57.—**III.** *Son of Sol and Persa, brother of Aeetes and Circe*, Hyg. Fab. *praef.*—**IV.** *The last king of Macedonia, who was conquered by Aemilius Paulus*, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 21; id. Agr. 2, 19; id. Tusc. 3, 22; 5, 40; id. N. D. 2, 2; Prop. 4, 11, 39. Called, also, after the Gr. form, Perseus, Liv. 40, 57 *sq.*; 41, 23 *sq.*; 44, 32 *sq.*; Just. 32. 2 *sq.* *Gen.*, Persi, Sall. in Charis. p. 52 P.; Tac. A. 4. 55.—**B.** Hence, **Persĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to King Perses, Persean:* bellum, Fast. Consul. ad ann. U. C. 582 ap. Grut. 293; Cic. Off. 1, 11 *fin.* (erroneously regarded by Zumpt as a gloss): Plin. 18, 11, 28.

1. Perseus, ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Περσεύς: **I.** *Son of Jupiter and Danae, who was exposed to perish by his grandfather Acrisius, but was rescued and brought up by Polydectes, king of Seriphus. When he was grown up, he undertook, at the instigation of Polydectes, an expedition against the Islands of the Gorgons, for which purpose he was furnished by Vulcan with a sickle-shaped sword, by Mercury with winged shoes, and by Minerva with a shield and the flying horse Pegasus. Thus armed, he killed and cut off the head of Medusa, whose look turned every thing into stone. On his way back, he, by means of it, turned into stone a sea-monster to whom Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus, was exposed, and married her. Their son Perses became the progenitor of the Persians. After his death, Perseus was placed among the constellations*, Ov. M. 4, 609 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 64; 244; Astron. 12; Cic. N. D. 2, 44; Prop. 2, 30, 4; 2, 28, 22; Serv. Virg. A. 4, 246.—**B.** Hence, **I. Persēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Perseus, Persean:* Prop. 3, 22, 8: Perseos alter in Argos scinditur, *i. e. where Perseus's grandfather, Acrisius, reigned*, Stat. Th. 1, 255: Persei culmina montis, *the mountain where Perseus first mounted Pegasus*, id. ib. 3, 633: Persea Tarsos, *founded by Perseus*, Luc. 3, 225. —**2. Persēïus,** a, um, *Persean:* castra, Ov. M. 5, 128.

II. *The last king of Macedonia*; v. Perses, *no.* IV.

2. Persēus, a, um, v. the preced. art., *no.* I., B, 1.

persĕvērābĭlis, e, *adj.* [persevero] *Persevering* (post-class.): tenacitas, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 21.

persĕvērans, tis, *Part.* and *Pa.* *Persevering*; from persevero.

persĕvēranter, *adv.* *Perseveringly*; v. persevero, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

persĕvērantĭa, ae, *f.* [persevero] *Steadfastness, constancy, perseverance:* "*perseverantia* est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio," Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164; id. Phil. 7, 5; disputandum est aliud an idem sit pertinacia et perseverantia, id. Part. 19: nautarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 26.—**II.** Transf., objectively, *Long continuance, tediousness:* belli, Just. 3, 4.

persĕvērātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Continuance, duration* (post-class.): App. ad Asclep. *fin.*

persĕvēre, *adv.*, v. perseverus, *ad fin.*

persĕvēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [perseverus] *To strictly abide by* or *adhere to* any thing: **I.** *Neut.*, *To continue steadfastly, to persist, persevere* in any thing (quite class.): perseveras tu quidem et in tua vetere sententia permanes, Cic. Leg. 3, 12; so, in sua sententia, id. Phil. 4, 4: in vitiis, id. Inv. 2, 2: in errore, id. Phil. 12, 2: in eo perseveravit, jus publicano non dicere, id. Prov. Cons. 5.—Impers. perseveratum in ira est, Liv. 2, 35; Cic Verr. 2, 4, 39: in eo perseverandum putabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 2.

II. *Act.*, *To steadily go on* or *proceed with; to persist, persevere* in any thing (quite classical); usually constr. with an object-clause; rarely with the *acc.*: (*a*) With an object-clause: injuriam facere, Cic. Quint. 8 *fin.*: aliquem conservare, Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29: bello persequi, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 4: quum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, *stuck to it*, Cic. Lael. 7, 24; so, quum id facturos se perseverarent, Vellej. 2, 92.—(*β*) *c. acc.*: neque te ipsum id perseverare et transigere potuisse, Cic. Quint. 24: religiosam observantiam, Symm. Ep. 1, 90 (96).—In the *pass.*: ob haec illi quatriduo perseverata inedia est. Just. 12, 6.—Hence

persĕvērans, antis, *Pa.*, *Persevering* perseverantior in caedendis hostibus, Liv 5, 31: perseverantissimus sui cultus, Val. Max. 6, 6, 1: perseverantissimum studium, Col. praef. 1, § 19.—*Adv.*, persĕvēranter, *Perseveringly:* tueri, Liv. 4, 60. —*Comp.*: perseverantius saevire, id. 21, 10.—*Sup.*: aliquem perseverantissime diligere, Plin. Ep. 4, 21.

per-sĕvērus, a, um, *adj.* *Very strict:* imperium, Tac. A. 15, 48.—*Adv.*, persĕvēre. *Very strictly:* inquirere, Plin. Ep. 9, 5.

Persĭa, ae, v. Persae, *no.* II., A.

Persĭānae aquae, v. Persius, III.

Persĭānus, a, um, v. Persius.

per-sĭbus, a, um, *adj.* [SIBVS, callidus sive acutus, Fest. p. 336] *Very knowing, very acute:* Plautana Naev. in Fest., p. 217; cf., Naevius in Demtrio: *persibus* a perite, Var. L. L. 7, 6, § 107.—*Adv.*, persĭbe, perite, Naev. in Var. L. L. 66.

per-siccātus, a, um, *adj.* *Quite dried, perfectly dry:* Apic. 7, 6.

per-siccus, a, um, *adj.* *Very dry:* oculi, Cels. 3, 6: tempus, Fest. s. v. SVBSTILLVM, p. 306 and 307 ed. Müll.

Persĭce, *adv.*, v. Persae, *no.* II., B, *ad fin.*

1. Persĭcus, a, um, v. Persae, *no.* II., B, and Perses, *no.* IV., B.

2. persĭcus, corrupted for persibus.

per-sĭdĕo, ēdi, essum, 2. *v. n.* (i. q. per-sedeo) *To continue sitting, remain long sitting* any where: Plin. 17, 24, 36, *n.* 4.

per-sīdo, ēdi, essum, 3. *v. n.* *To sink* or *settle down, to penetrate* any where (poet.): pestilitas fruges persidit in ipsas, Lucr. 6, 1125; id. 1, 308: ubi frigidus imber Altius ad vivum persedit, Virg. G. 3, 442.

per-signo, are, *v. a.* (extremely rare; not in Cic. or Caes.) **I.** *To note down, record:* uni dona, Liv. 25, 7.—**II.** *To mark:* notis corpus, Mel. 1, 19; so Firm. Math. 3, 7, *n.* 12.

‡ **persĭlĭo,** ire, *v. n.* *To leap through:* Not. Tir. p. 146.

per-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.* *Very like* or *similar* (quite class.): Cic. Part. 7: statuam istius persimilem deturbant, id. Pis. 38: isti tabulae fore librum Persimilem, cujus, *etc.*, Hor. A. P. 7.

per-simplex, ĭcis, *adj.* *Very plain* or *simple:* victus, Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.*

Persis, ĭdis, v. Persae, *no.* II., A.

per-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n.* *To continue steadfastly, to persist* (extremely rare): in impudentia, Liv. 38, 14, 11: divulsusque triens prohibet persistere bessem, *to remain*, permanere, Aus. Ecl. 1, 22.

persītes, ae, *m.* *A plant, a species of* tithymalus, App. Herb. 108.

Persĭus, ii, *m.* *A Roman surname.* The following are well known: **I.** C. Persius, *an orator, a cotemporary of the Gracchi,* Cic. de Or. 2, 6; id. Brut. 126; id. Fin. 1, 3.—**II.** A. Persius Flaccus, *a celebrated satirist of Volaterrae, in Etruria, who died in the reign of Nero, at the age of twenty-eight,* A.D. 62; cf. Bähr's Gesch. d. Röm. Lit., vol. i., p. 383 *sqq.* (3d edit.), and the authorities there cited.—**B.** Hence **Persĭānus,** a, um, *Of* or *belonging to the poet Persius, Persian:* P. illud, *that passage of Persius,* Lact. 2, 2.—**III.** A third Persius, otherwise unknown, has given his name to the **Persianae aquae,** perh. near Carthage, App. Flor. 3, p. 353.

persōlāta, ae, *f.* *A plant, the brown mullen:* "persolata, quam Graeci arcion vocant" (*al.* persollata), Plin. 25, 9, 66.

per-sŏlĭdo, are, *v. a.* *To make quite solid:* Stat. Th. 1, 352.

‡ **per-solĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* *Very usual:* Not. Tir. p. 46.

persolla, ae, *f. dim.* [persona] *A little mask;* hence, as a term of abuse, *you little fright!* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 36.

persollāta, ae, v. persolata.

* **per-sōlus,** a, um, *adj.* *Quite alone:* oculum effodito persolum mihi, si, *etc.*, *my only eye,* Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 46.

persŏlūta, ae, *f.* *An Egyptian plant used for making garlands,* Plin. 21, 33, 108.

persŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from persolvo.

per-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To release or discharge completely;* acc. to the signif. of the simple verb: **I.** *To pay, pay out:* stipendium militibus, Cic. Att. 5, 14: pecuniam alicui, Tac. A. 1, 37: pecuniam ab aliquo, *to pay by a draft on any one,* Cic. Fl. 20: alienis nominibus, *to pay the debts of others,* Sall. C. 35: legata cum fide, Suet. Calig. 16: veteranis promissa praemia, id. Aug. 15.

B. Transf., in gen., *To pay, give, show, render* what is due to another: alicui laborum praemia, Cic. Planc. 42; Virg. A. 5, 483: grates, *to render thanks,* id. Aen. 1, 600; cf., meritam diis immortalibus gratiam persolvere, Cic. Planc. 33: honorem diis, *to pay due honor to the gods by sacrifices,* Virg. A. 8, 62: vota, *to fulfill,* Tac. A. 3, 64: velim reliquum, quod est promissi ac muneris tui mihi persolvas, Cic. Fam. 3, 9; id. Verr. 2, 5, 71: quod huic promisi, id ei persolvere, id. Planc. 42:—p. justa, *to pay due honors to the dead:* Sen. Oedip. 998; so Curt. 6, 6: poenas, *to suffer punishment:* poenas diis hominibusque meritas debitasque persolvat, Cic. Phil. 11, 12; so Caes. B. G. 1, 12; Virg. A. 9, 423; cf., supplicia persolvit, Tac. A. 6, 26 *fin.*—On the contrary: poenae alicui ab omnibus persolutae, *imparted, inflicted by all,* Cic. Or. 63; so, mortem alicui, *i. e. to kill, put to death,* Suet. Calig. 26:—epistolae, *to answer:* Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2.

* **II.** *To unravel, solve, explain:* si hoc mihi ζήτημα persolveris, magna me molestia liberaris, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10.

persōna, ae, *f.* [acc. to Gabius Bassus in Gell. 5, 7, from per-sŏno, to sound through, with the quantity of the second syllable altered] **I.** *A mask,* esp. that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was varied according to the different characters to be represented: Gell. 5, 7: personam tragicam forte vulpis viderat, Phaedr. 1, 7: personam capiti detrahere, Mart. 3, 43: persona adjicitur capiti, Plin. 12, 14, 32. The masks were usually made of clay: cretea persona, Lucr. 4, 296; cf. Mart. 14, 176. And sometimes of the bark of wood: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. G. 2, 387: ut tragicus cantor ligno tegit ora cavato, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 646. The opening for the mouth was very large: Juv. 3, 175:—"personis uti primus coepit Roscius Gallus praecipuus histrio, quod oculis obversis erat, nec satis decorus in personis nisi parasitus pronunciabat," Diom. p. 486 P.—Heads with such masks were used as ornaments for water-spouts, fountains, *etc.*: Dibutades figulus primus personas tegularum extremis imbricibus imposuit, quae inter initia *protypa* vocavit, Plin. 35, 12, 43 *fin.*: personae, e quarum rostris aqua salire solet, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.*

II. Transf., *A personage, character, part,* represented by an actor: parasiti persona, Ter. Eun. prol. 25 *sq.*: sub persona militis, Gell. 13, 22: (tragici) nihil ex persona poetae dixerunt, Vellej. 1, 3, 2.—Hence,

B. Also, transf. beyond the scenic lang., in gen., The *part* or *character* which any one sustains in the world (quite class.): quam magnum est personam in republica tueri principis, Cic. Phil. 8, 10: personam sustinere, id. Pis. 11: personam, quam mihi tempus et respublica imposuit, *imposed upon me,* id. Sull. 3: partes lenitatis et misericordiae semper egi libenter: illam vero gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi, sed a republica mihi impositam sustinui, id. Mur. 3: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13: personam suscipere, id. de Or. 1, 37: gravissimam personam sustinere, id. Pis. 29: personam tenere, id. de Or. 3, 14: personam gerere, id. Off. 1, 32: abjecta quaestoria persona comitisque assumpta, id. Planc. 41: alienam personam ferre, Liv. 3, 36: non hominibus tantum, sed et rebus persona demenda est et reddenda facies sua, Sen. Ep. 24 *med.*—Hence,

2. A human being who performs any function, plays any part, *A person, personage:* Cic. Att. 8, 11 D, § 7: ecquae pacifica persona desideretur, id. ib. 12, 4: hujus Staleni persona, populo jam nota atque perspecta, id. Cluent. 29; id. Fam. 6, 6: certis personis et aetatibus, *to people of a certain standing and of a certain age,* Suet. Caes. 43: minoribus quoque et personis et rebus, *to persons and things of less importance,* id. Tib. 32;—id. Aug. 27: ipse sua lege damnatus, quum, substituta filii persona, amplius quingentorum jugerum possideret, Plin. 18, 3, 4: denique haec fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda, ita ut proxima esset Epaminondae, *the second chief personage,* Nep. Pelop. 4.—So of *persons,* opp. to things and actions: omne jus quo utimur, vel ad personas pertinet vel ad res vel ad actiones, Paul. Dig. 1, 5, 1.

3. In the grammarians, *A person:* quom item personarum natura triplex esset, qui loqueretur, ad quem, de quo, Var. L. L. 8, 8, § 20; so id. ib. 9, 24, § 32, et saep.

persōnālis, e, *adj.* [persona] *Of* or *belonging to a person, personal* (jurid. Lat.): usus, Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 37: tale beneficium personale est, id. ib. 24, 3, 13: actiones, Ulp. ib. 50, 16, 178.—**II.** In grammar, verbum, *a personal verb,* i. e. *a verb which has three persons in both numbers.*—*Adv.*, persōnālĭter, *Personally:* etiamsi personaliter ignoramus qui sint Lares, *etc.*, Arn. 3, 124: loqui, Salv. Gub. D. 6.—**B.** In grammar, dicere, *i. e. with a person expressed* or *implied,* Gell. 15, 13, 9.

persōnāta, ae, *f.* *A kind of large burdock,* said to be synonymous with persolata, Col. 6, 17; App. Herb. 36; v. persolata.

persōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [persona] *Provided with* or *wearing a mask, masked:* **I.** Lit.: Roscius, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: pater, *i. e. the father in the play,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 54:—"personata fabula" (* *the name of a play of Naevius*), v. Fest. p. 217 ed. Müll.

II. Trop., *Assumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious:* personatus ambulare, *in an assumed character,* Cic. Att. 15, 1: personata felicitas, Sen. Ep. 80: personati fastus, *affected,* Mart. 11, 2.

per-sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. (*perf.*, personavit, App. M. 5, p. 344 Oud.: personasse, Prud. στεφ. 34 praef.) *v. n.* and *a.* *To sound through.*

I. *Neutr.*: **A.** *To sound through and through, to resound:* cum domus cantu et cymbalis personaret, Cic. Pis. 10: ut quotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum nocturnisque conviviis tota vicinitas personet, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; id. Phil. 2, 41: domus Molossis personuit canibus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114: aures personant hujusmodi vocibus, Cic. Fam. 6, 18.

B. *To make a sound* on a musical instrument, *to sound, play:* citharâ Iopas personat, Virg. A. 1, 741.

II. *Act.*: **A.** *To fill with sound* or *noise, to make resound* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Cerberus haec regna latratu personat, Virg. A. 6, 417: aurem, *to bawl in one's ear,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7: pulpita socco, *to play in comedy,* Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 314: mons choris Aegipanum undique personatur, Sol. 24.

B. *To cry out, call aloud* (so rarely, but quite class.): illae vero non loquuntur solum, verum etiam personant, huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic. Coel. 20: totam inde per urbem personat, ut, *etc.*, Val. Fl. 2, 163; Tac. A. 14, 15.

C. *To sound* or *blow* any thing upon an instrument (post-class.): personavit classicum, App. M. 5, p. 344 Oud.

per-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* *Resounding, ringing* (post-Aug.): Io ovanti persona sistro, Val. Fl. 4, 418: verno persona cantu virgulta, Petr. 120; Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 10.

per-sorbĕo, bui, 2. *v. a.* *To suck* or *drink up, to absorb:* spongiae persorbentes, Plin. 31, 11, 47; cf. Not. Tir. p. 168.

perspecte, *adv.*, v. perspicio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

perspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perspicio] *A seeing into, perception* (post-classical): rerum coelestium, Lactant. 2, 8 *fin.*; so id. Ira D. 1.

perspecto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] * **I.** *To look at* or *behold to the end:* quinquennale certamen gymnicum perspectavit, Suet. Aug. 98.—**II.** *To look through, look all about:* otiose perspectare, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 128.

perspector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who understands, a discerner* (eccl. Lat.): mentis perspector Jesus, Juvenc. 2, 275 (*al.* prospector).

1. perspectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from perspicio.

2. perspectus, ūs, *m.* [perspicio] *A viewing thoroughly, an inspection,* Luc. 8, 484 (*al.* prospectus).

per-spĕcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* *To examine* or *explore thoroughly, to reconnoiter well:* perspeculatus locorum situs, Suet. Caes. 58: cum de vallo perspecularetur, Auct. B. Afr. 31.

per-spergo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To besprinkle, to wet:* **I.** Lit.: ligna amurca cruda perspergito, Cato R. R. 130:—Prusiadem urbem perspergit Hylas lacus, Sol. 42.

II. Trop.: orationem tamquam sale, Cic. de Or. 1, 34.

perspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perspicio] *That may easily be seen, conspicuous* (post-class.): urbs, Amm. 14, 8; so Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

perspĭcāce, *adv.* [id.] *Sharp-sightedly, acutely:* quam perspicace, Afran. in Non. 513, 19, and 515, 31 dub. (perh. to be read perspicate).

perspĭcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perspicax] *Sharp-sightedness, acuteness, perspicacity.* Cic. Att. 1, 18 *fin.*

perspĭcācĭter, *adv.*, v. perspicax, *ad fin.*

perspĭcāte, *adv.*, v. perspicace.

perspĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [perspicio] *Sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious:* perspicax prudentia, an old poet in Cic. Off. 3, 26: homo, *c. c.* astutus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1: ad aliquam rem, id. ib. 2, 3, 129: sequemur et id, quod acutum et perspicax natura est, Cic. Off. 1, 28:—homo perspicacior Lynceo vel Argo et oculus totus, App. M. 2, p. 124.—*Adv.*, perspĭcācĭter, *Acutely, sharp-sightedly:* Amm. 29, 4.

perspĭcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That may be clearly seen, bright:* solis splendor, Vitr. 9, 4.

perspĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *A full perception* or *knowledge* of a thing: veri, Cic. Off. 1, 5.

perspĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* *To look* or *see through, to look into, look at:* **I.** Lit.: quo ne perspici quidem posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: epistolas, *to look through, read through,* Cic. Att. 16, 5 *fin.*: coelum, *to look at the sky,* Liv. 40, 22.

B. Transf., *To look closely at, to view, examine, inspect:* Domum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: minimis id granis constat, ut vix perspici quaedam possint (* *are scarcely visible*), Plin. 17 10, 14—With a relat. clause perspicito prius, quid intus agatur, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 24.

II. Trop., *To perceive, note, observe, explore, prove, ascertain*, etc.: res gestas, Lucr. 1, 478: cum se ipse perspexerit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22: sed tu perspice rem et pertenta, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4; cf. id. de Or. 2, 78: hoc, quaeso, perspicite atque cognoscite, id. Agr. 2, 35: aliquid conjecturâ, *to guess*, id. de imp. Pomp. 9: cujus virtutem hostes, misericordiam victi, fidem ceteri perspexerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 2: nollem accidisset tempus, in quo perspicere posses, quanti te facerem, id. Fam. 3, 10: quidam saepe in parva pecunia perspiciuntur, quam sint leves, id. Lael. 17: perpaucos, quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Gallia decrevit, Caes. B. G. 5, 5.—Hence

perspectus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Clearly perceived, evident, well known*: ars rebus, cognitis penitusque perspectis continetur, Cic. de Or. 1, 20: virtus alicujus experta atque perspecta, id. Balb. 6: benevolentia mihi perspectissima, id. Att. 3, 15.—*Adv.*, perspecte, *Intelligently, sensibly*: ut docte et perspecte sapit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 161.

perspĭcŭe, *adv.*, v. perspicuus, *ad fin.*

perspĭcŭĭtas, atis, *f.* [perspicuus] *Transparency, clearness*: **I.** Lit.: vitrea perspicuitas, Plin. 37, 10, 54; so id. 37, 10, 5 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *Evidentness, clearness, perspicuity*: nihil est clarius ἐναργεία, perspicuitatem, aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus, Cic. Acad. 2, 6: perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, id. N. D. 3, 4:—perspicuitas in verbis praecipuam habet proprietatem, Quint. 8. 2, 1.

perspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [perspicio] *Transparent, clear*: **I.** Lit.: aquae, Ov. M. 5, 588: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39: calix, Mart. 4, 86: gemma, id. 8, 68: nives, *i. e. crystals*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94.

II. Trop., *Evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous* (so very freq. and quite class.): quasi vero hoc perspicuum sit constetque inter omnes, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: quid potest esse tam apertum, tamque perspicuum, id. ib. 2, 2; id. Rosc. Am. 7.

Adv., perspicue, *Evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously*: plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 19: aperte et perspicue, id. Verr. 1, 7: perspicue falsa, id. Coel. 11: dilucide atque perspicue, Plin. 18, 28, 68, *n.* 3.

per-spīro, are, *v. a*: **I.** *To breathe every where*: Cato R. R. 157.—**II.** *To blow constantly*: venti perspirantes, Plin. 2, 45, 45.

per-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a.* *To pave all over, to make quite even* or *level*: viam, Liv. 10, 47; Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.*

per-stĭmŭlo, are, *v. a.* *To stimulate violently*: Tac. A. 4, 12 *fin.*

per-sto, stĭti, stātum, 1. *v. n.* *To stand firmly, continue standing*: **I.** Lit. (so rarely): frenatis equis equites diem totum perstabant, Liv. 44, 33 *fin.*; so, exercitus a mane usque ad horam X. diei perstiterunt, Auct. B. Afr. 61.

B. Transf., *To remain steadfast* or *constant, to last, endure*: nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe, cuncta fluunt, Ov. M. 15, 177; id. Her. 18, 206: laurea flaminibus, quae toto perstitit anno, Tollitur, id. Fast. 3, 137.

II. Trop., *To stand fast* or *firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist* in any thing (so quite class.); usually constr. with *in c. abl.*: negant posse, et in eo perstant, Cic. Off. 3, 9: pertinacissimus fueris, si in eo perstiteris, id. Fin. 2, 33: in pravitate, id. Acad. 2, 8: in impudentia, id. Rosc. Com. 9: in sententia, id. ib. 18, 56; Caes. B. G. 7, 26; Liv. 37, 52, 10: in incepto, Liv. 8, 33, 6 Drak. *N. cr.*; 8, 34, 4; 10, 13, 10: in pertinaci simulatione inopiae, id. 38, 14, 13: in bello, Just. 14, 2: in iisdem dictis, Val. Fl. 4, 143.—Impers.: ut in decreto perstaretur, Liv. Epit. 49: si perstaretur in bello, Tac. A. 13, 37: optimates in Romana societate perstandum censebant, Liv. 37, 9 —(*β*) *Abs.*: nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi, Virg. A. 5, 812: talia perstabat memorans, id. ib. 2, 650: persta atque obdura, Hor. S. 2. 5, 39: perstitit Narcissus, *persisted in his determination*, Tac. A. 11, 29.—(*γ*) With an object-clause: persto condere semen humo, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 34: perstas non cedere terris, Val. Fl. 7, 58; Tac. A. 4, 38, 3.

perstrātus, a, um, *Part.*, from persterno.

per-strēnŭe, *adv.* *Very vigorously* or *actively*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13 (*al.* praestrenue).

per-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *To make much noise* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** *Neutr.*, *To make a great noise; to resound, echo, ring*: abeunt lavatum, perstrepunt, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32:—tellus perstrepit, Sil. 8, 430: p. rumor in aula, Stat. Ach. 2, 76.—**II.** *Act.*, *To sound through, make a noise through, to make resound*: turba perstrepit aedes, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 213: cubiculum jubilis suis, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caesarem 4, 5 ed. Maj.—In the *pass.*: clamore januae perstrepi, App. M. 3 *init.*

perstrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perstringo] *A rubbing, friction* (post-class.): Veg. Vet. 1, 35; so ib. 38.

perstrictus, a, um, *Part.*, from perstringo.

perstrīdo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To whistle through*: perstridunt caerula (maria) venti, Germanic. Arat. 1, 6.

per-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To bind tightly together; to draw together, draw up, contract*: vitem, Cato R. R. 32:—perstrictus (*al.* praestrictus) gelu, Plin. 17, 24, 37, *n.* 1: stomachus nimio rigore perstrictus, Veg. Vet. 3, 53; Grat. Cyneg. 296.

II. *To graze, graze against* a thing: **A.** Lit.: femur, Virg. A. 10, 344: solum aratro, *to plough through*: Cic. Agr. 2, 25: poram vomere, *to graze against*, id. Phil. 2, 40.

2. Transf., *To blunt* by grazing against, *to make dull, to dull*: aciem gladii, Plin. 15, 14, 15: aures minaci murmure, *to stun, deafen*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 18. (But for p. oculos, aciem, *etc.*, v. praestringo.)

B. Trop., *To seize*: horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv. 1, 25; so Val. Fl. 7, 81; cf. id. 7, 194.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To graze, touch, wound slightly* with words; *to blame censure, reprimand, reprove* (quite class.): alicujus voluntatem asperioribus facetiis, Cic. Planc. 14: aliquem vocis libertate, id. Sest. 6: aliquem suspicione, id. Sull. 16: aliquem oblique, Tac. A. 5, 11: cultum habitumque alicujus lenibus verbis, id. ib. 2. 59: modice perstricti, id. ib. 4, 17: ad perstringendos mulcendosque militum animos, id. Hist. 1, 85.

b. In speaking. *To touch slightly, to glance over, to narrate briefly*: leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32: perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere, id. de Or. 2, 49: celeriter perstringere reliquum vitae cursum, id. Phil. 2, 19.

per-strŭo, xi, ctum. 3. *v. a.* *To build completely, build up*: parietem in altitudinem, Vitr. 7, 4.

perstŭdĭōse, *adv.*, v. perstudiosus, *ad fin.*

per-stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Very desirous, very fond* of any thing: musicorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: Graecarum literarum, id. de Sen. 1.—*Adv.*, perstŭdĭōse, *Very eagerly, very fondly*: audire aliquem, Cic. Brut. 56.

per-suādĕo, si. sum, 2. *v. a.* *To bring over by talking, to convince* of the truth of any thing, *to persuade*: **I.** In gen., constr. *absol.*, with an object-clause and a *dat.*, rarely with an *acc.* of the pers.: oratoris officium est dicere ad persuadendum accommodate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31: imprimis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, Caes. B. G. 6, 13:—velim tibi ita persuadeas, me, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 11, 5: hoc cum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, id. Att. 16, 5:—ne si forte de paupertate non persuaseris, sit aegritudini concedendum, id. Tusc. 4, 27:—quis te persuasit, Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 10, 10.

II. In partic., *To successfully advise* or *urge, to prompt, induce, prevail upon, persuade* to do any thing (quite class.); usually constr. with *alicui, ut*, or *ne*; rarely *aliquem* or with an object-clause: persuasit nox, amor, adolescentia, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 24: metuebat ne sibi persuaderes, ut *etc.*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 98: duo sunt tempora, quibus aliquid contra Caesarem Pompeio suaserim, unum, ne, *etc.* ... alterum ne, *etc.* ... quorum si utrumvis persuasissem, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 10: huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadent, uti, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: huic Albinus persuadet, regnum ab senatu petat, Sall. J. 39:—persuasit ei tyrannidis finem facere, Nep. Dion. 3:—aliqua die te persuadeam, ut, *etc.*, Petr. 46.—Impers.: his persuaderi, ut, *etc.*, non poterat, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: persuasum est facere, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 93.

persuāsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [persuadeo] *Convincing, persuasive* (post-Aug.): rhetorice est vis inveniendi omnia in oratione persuasibilia, Quint. 2, 15, 13; so id. ib. 17. In the *sing.*. persuasibile, ib. § 16 and 21 —*Adv.*, persuāsĭbĭlĭter, *Convincingly, persuasively*: dicere, Cels. in Quint. 2, 15, 14.

persuāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A convincing, persuading, persuasion*: dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5: difficilis, Just. 34, 4.—**II.** Transf., *Conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion* (post-Aug.) falsam sibi scientiae persuasionem induerunt, Quint. 1, 1: arrogans de se persuasio, id. 2, 4, 16: persuasionis plenus cuncta fato agi, Suet. Tib. 69:—persuasio est, *it is a prevalent opinion*, Plin. 30, 13, 39; so, p. durat in magna parte vulgi, id. 25, 2, 3.

persuastrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that persuades, a (female) persuader*: pellecebrae et persuastrices, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 47. —Collat. form, persuasitrices, Mart. Cap. 5, 167.

1. persuāsus, a, um, *Part.*, from persuadeo.

2. persuāsus, ūs, *m.* [persuadeo] *A persuading, persuasion*: persuasu servi, Plaut. Epid. argum. 1.: hujus persuasu et inductu, Cic. in Quint. 5, 10, 69.

per-suāvis, e, *adj.* *Very sweet, very pleasant, delightful*: polus, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 30 ed. Maj.—*Adv.*, persuāvĭter, *Very pleasantly*, Aug. Music. 4, 13.

per-subtīlis, e, *adj.* *Very fine* or *delicate, very subtle*: animus persubtilis atque minutis Perquam corporibus factus, Lucr. 3, 180.—**II.** Trop., *Very ingenious*: oratio, Cic. Planc. 24.

per-sulco, without a *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To furrow through, to plough up*; trop., maria, App. M. 4, p. 157 Elm. (*al.* persultantes): rugis persulcata genas, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 136.

persultātor, ōris, *m.* *One who leaps* or *skips about* any where (post-class.). litoris, Symm. Ep. 6, 23 (22).

per-sulto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n* [salto] *To leap, skip*, or *prance about* in a place (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Neutr.*: in agro, Liv. 34, 20: solo stabili, id. 44, 9: ante vallum, Tac. A. 4, 47: notis vadis, id. Hist. 5, 15: super durata glacie stagna, Sen. Prov. 4 *fin.*—**B.** *Act.*, *To leap* or *skip through, to frisk about, range about* a place: pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr. 1, 14: captam Italiam, Tac. H. 3, 49: campos exercitu, id. Ann. 11, 9. —**II.** Transf., of the voice: **A.** *Neutr.*, *To sound, resound*: vox persultat, Prud. Hamart. 10 *praef.*—**B.** *Act.*, *To command imperiously*: haec persultanti, Prud. στεφ. 1, 77.

‡ **per-sŭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To sew through, sew up*: Not. Tir. p. 136: "*persuo*, διαῤῥάπτω," Gloss. Philox.

per-tābesco, bŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To be gradually consumed, to waste away*: Auct. Aetn. 472.

pertaedĕo, v. pertaedet.

pertaedesco, dŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [pertaedet] *To become disgusted* or *wearied* with any thing (ante- and post-class.): ne pertaedescat, Cato R. R. 156: quum jam omnes pertaeduissent, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

per-taedet, taesum est, 2. ("quidam *pertisum* volunt: quod consuetudo non probavit," Cic. Or. 48; cf. Fest. p. 216 and 217; 72 and 273 ed. Müll.), *v. impers.* and *n.* *To be disgusted* or *wearied* with any thing: me sermonis pertaesum est, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 4: quem pertaesum est esse domi, Lucr. 3, 1074: pertaesum est enim (me) levitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2; Nep. Att. 15: quarum matrimonii pertaedebat, Gell. 15, 20: lentitudinis eorum pertaesa, Tac. A. 15, 51.—(β) *c. dat.:* usque adeo pertaesum vos mihi esse, Gracch. in Diom. p. 291 P.—(γ) *c. acc.:* pertaesus ignaviam suam, Suet. Caes. 7.

pertaesus, a, um, *Part.*, from pertaedet.

per-tango, ĕre, *v. a.* *To touch all over,* i. e. *to baste well* (post-class.): pullum suo sibi jure, Apic. 6, 9; so id. 8, 8.

per-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To cover all over* (ante-class.): **I.** Lit.: villam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 35.—**II.** Trop.: benefacta benefactis pertegito, ne perpluant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 41.

per-tĕmĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Very rash*; in tmesis: cum perabsurdum perque temerarium sit, Cod. Justin. 12, 21, 2.

per-tendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Prop., To stretch out, extend; hence, transf.: * **I.** *Act., To carry out, go on with, perform* any thing: video non licere ut coeperam hoc pertendere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 9.—**II.** *Neutr.:* **A.** Prop., *To strive forward, to push on* to a place; hence, *to go right on, proceed* to a place (not in Cic. or Caes.; in Cic. Balb. 5, 11, the correct reading is perpendemus): pars maxima Romam pertenderunt, Liv. 5, 8: pertendit ad alteram ripam, Suet. Caes. 32; id. Vit. Plin.; id Caes. 4.

B. Trop., *To keep on, persevere, persist:* verum si incipies, neque pertendes naviter, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 6; Var. L. L. 5, 1, § 2; Prop. 2, 15, 17.

per-tĕnĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* *To hold constantly, keep hold of, hold fast* (late Lat.): utinam (me) pertinuisset, Hier. Ep. 66, *n.* 13.

per-tento, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* To feel all over; hence, **I.** *To prove, try, test* any thing: **A.** Lit. (so very rarely): quum utrumque pugionem pertentasset, Tac. H. 2, 49.—**B.** Trop. (also rarely, but quite class.): aliquem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 9: animum cohortis, Tac. H. 1, 29: rem, *to consider* or *weigh well*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4: omnia pertento, omnia experior, Plin. Ep. 1, 20.—**II.** *To pervade, invade; to seize, affect* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dum prima lues . . . Pertentat sensus, Virg. A. 7, 350: pertentant gaudia pectus, id. ib. 1, 502: tremor pertentet corpora, id. Georg. 3, 250: vinolentia ac fatigatione pertentatus, App. M. 1, p. 107.

per-tĕnŭis, e, *adj.* *Very thin, very small* or *fine:* **I.** Lit.: sabulum pertenue, Plin. 18, 6, 7, *n.* 2.—**II.** Trop., *Very slight* or *slender, very weak:* spes salutis, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: discrimen, id. Agr. 2, 32: suspicio, id. Cluent. 60: argumentum, id. Verr. 1, 6: ars, id. de Or. 1, 23.

per-tĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very lukewarm, very tepid:* aqua, Vop. Carin. 17.

per-tĕrĕbro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To bore through:* columnam, Cic. de Div. 1, 24: lapis perterebratus, Vitr. 8, 7; Arn. 3, 107.

per-tergĕo, ersi, ersum, 2., and **pertergo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To wipe off, wipe dry:* **I.** Lit.: gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11: spongia vasa, Col. 12, 9.—* **II.** Transf., *To gently rub* or *touch against:* (aër) quasi pertergit pupillas, Lucr. 4, 248.

per-tĕro, without a *perf.*, trītum, 3. *v. a.* *To rub, bruise,* or *pound to pieces:* myrti bacam, Col. 12, 38, 7: uva pertrita, id. 8, 5, 21.

perterrĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [perterreo-facio] *To frighten* or *terrify thoroughly:* Davum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 142: te perterrefacto, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 2 (*Orell.*, pertimefacto).

perterrĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from perterrefacio.

per-terrĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.:* **I.** *To frighten* or *terrify thoroughly:* aliquem, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 13: alios magnitudine poenarum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: metu perterriti, Cic. Caecin. 10: obstupefactus ac perterritus, id. Cat. 2, 7: maleficii conscientia perterritus, id. Cluent. 13.—**II.** *To frighten away, drive away by fear:* a tuis aedibus vi atque armis perterritus, Cic. Caecin. 13.

perterrĭcrĕpus, a, um, *adj.* [perterreo-crepo] *That clatters* or *rattles most terribly* (ante-class.): an old poet in Cic. Or. 49, 164: sonitus, Lucr. 6, 129.

perterrĭto, are, *v. intens. a.* [perterreo] *To frighten* or *terrify thoroughly* (post-class.): Avien. Arat. 1169.

perterrĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from perterreo.

per-texo, xui, xtum, 3. *v. a.* To weave through; hence, **I.** Lit.: **A.** *To weave throughout, weave entirely:* palla bysso tenui pertexta, *i. e.* byssina, App. M. 11, p. 759 Oud.—**B.** *To interweave,* i. e. *to furnish, decorate, adorn* with any thing: Odeum, quod Pericles navium malis et antennis pertexuit, Vitr. 5, 9.—**II.** Trop., *To go through with, perform, accomplish:* inceptum dictis, Lucr. 6, 41: locum, Cic. Att. 1, 14: pertexe modo quod exorsus es, id. de Or. 2, 13.

pertextus, a, um, *Part.*, from pertexo.

pertĭca, ae, *f.* *A pole, a long staff:* **I.** In gen.: Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 43: pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos, Ov. F. 3, 117: perticis oleas decutere, Plin. 15, 3, 3: messis perticis flagellatur, id. 18, 30, 72; id. 16, 37, 68: perticae, quibus araneae deterguntur, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *A set, slip, young tree;* of willows, Plin. 17, 20, 32.—**B.** *A measuring-rod,* with which the grants of land were measured out to the soldiers; *a pole, perch* (usually called decempeda): abstulit excultas pertica tristis opes, Prop. 4, 1, 130; Valer. Cato in Diris 45; cf. Serv. Virg. Ecl. 9, 7.—**b.** Transf., *A portion of land measured out with the* pertica: quodcumque coloniae est assignatum, id universum *pertica* appellatur, Front. de limit. agr. p. 43 Goes.—**2.** Trop., *A measure:* Plin. Ep. 8, 2.

pertĭcālis, e, *adj.* [pertica] *That serves for poles* or *stakes:* salix, Col. 4, 31; so Plin. 17, 20, 32.

‡ **pertĭcārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to poles:* negotians perticarius, Inscr. ap. Marang. Delle cose gentil. p. 488.

pertĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Furnished with* or *carrying a staff:* Mart. 5, 12 (*al.* pertinaci).

pertĭmĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* *To put in great fear, to frighten greatly:* pertimefactus maerore animi, Pac. in Non. 467, 33. Acc. to Orell. also Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 2; v. perterrefacto.

per-tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* *To fear greatly, to be very timid:* Lact. 6, 17 (*al.* praetim.).

per-tĭmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. inch. a.* and *n.* *To become very much frightened, to be greatly afraid* of any thing, *to fear greatly:* si tantam religionem non pertimescebas, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35: id vero non mediocriter pertimesco, id. Quint. 1: nomen imperii etiam in levi persona pertimescitur, id. Agr. 2, 17: fames esset pertimescenda, Caes. B. G. 5, 29:—ne quid peccasset, pertimescebat, Cic. Sest. 49 *fin.*:—de aliqua re, id. de Div. in Caecil. 21 *fin.*

pertĭnācĭa, ae, *f.* [pertinax] *Perseverance, constancy,* in a good sense; and (more freq.) in a bad sense, *obstinacy, pertinacity:* "quum demonstratur in quo non debet pertendi et pertendit, *pertinacia* est; in quo oportet manere, si in eo perstet, *perseverantia* est," Var. L. L. 5, 1, § 2; cf., "unicuique virtuti finitimum vitium reperietur, ut pertinacia, quae perseverantiae finitima est." Cic. Inv. 2, 54; v. also Att. in Non. 432, 32 *sq.:* certamen instituit non pertinacia et studio vincendi, sed, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 1, 12: desistere pertinacia, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: pertinaciae finem facere, id. B. C. 3, 10: muliebri pertinacia accendi, Tac. H. 4, 56: pertinaciam alicujus vincere, id. Ann. 2, 21.—In a good sense: Liv. 42, 62: patientia et pertinacia hostis, Suet. Caes. 68: auctorum pertinacia, *steadfast opinion*, Plin. 37, 3, 13.—Personified, *The sister of Aether and Dies*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 *fin.*

pertĭnācĭter, *adv.*, v. pertinax, *ad fin.*

per-tĭnax, ācis, *adj.* [tenax] *That holds fast, that clings firmly, very tenacious:* **I.** Lit. (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): digitus male pertinax, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 23: ales unguibus pertinax, App. Flor. p. 366 Elm.: tenaxne pater ejus est? *Ph.* Immo edepol pertinax, *exceedingly avaricious*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 39.

B. Transf., *That lasts long, very durable:* spiritus, Plin. 10, 29, 43: siligo in Allobrogum agro pertinax, id. 18, 8, 20.

II. Trop., *Firm, constant, steadfast, persevering, unyielding;* in a bad sense, *obstinate, pertinacious:* Att. in Non. 433, 6 *sq.:* concertationes in disputando pertinaces, Cic. Fin. 1, 8; id. ib.: pertinacissimus fueris, si, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 33: pertinax fama, Plin. 24, 17, 101: studium, Quint. Inst. Prooem.: certamen, Liv. 2, 40: stare pertinaci statu, Gell. 2, 1:—pertinax virtus, Liv. 25, 14: p. adversus temerarios impetus, id. 28, 22: pertinacior in repugnando, id. 29, 33.—(β) Poet. with a respective clause: fortuna . . . Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 51.—(γ) *c. gen.:* justitiae, App. Apol. *fin.*

III. Pertinax, *Surname of the Emperor P. Helvius, who succeeded Commodus on the throne*, Capitol. Pert. 1; Aur. Vict Epit. 18.

Adv., pertĭnācĭter: **A.** *Very fast* or *firmly, very tenaciously:* haec ipsa magis pertinaciter haerent, quo deteriora sunt, Quint. 1, 1, 5; Suet. Tib. 74: pertinacius resistere, Plin. 16, 43, 83: pertinacissime retinere, id. 33, 6, 32.—**B.** *Constantly, steadily, perseveringly; stubbornly, pertinaciously:* pertinaciter in aliqua re manere, Var. R. R. 1, 20: pertinaciter offensus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 1: contendere, Suet. Caes. 1: studere, Sen. Ep. 5.—*Comp.:* pertinacius insequi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13.—*Sup.:* pertinacissime liberalibus studiis deditus, Suet. Claud. 40.

pertĭnenter, *adv.*, v. pertineo, *ad fin.*

per-tĭnĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* *To stretch out, reach, extend to* a place; *to arrive at* a place (quite class., esp. in the trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertinet, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: venae in omnes partes corporis pertinentes, id. ib. 2, 55: Deus pertinens per naturam cujusque rei, *etc.*, id. ib. 28; Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: rivi, qui ad mare pertinebant, id. B. C. 3, 49: hanc (silvam) longe introrsus pertinere, id. B. G. 6, 9: pertinens in omnia, *in all directions*, Liv. 25, 24:—"quod ait praetor: *pertinet*, hoc significat: quod ex aedibus ejus in tuas pertinet, hoc est dirigitur, extenditur, pervenit," Ulp. Dig. 43, 22, 1.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To reach, extend* (like διήκειν, καθήκειν): eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. Lael. 14: caritas patriae per omnes ordines pertinebat, Liv. 23, 27: ad posteritatis memoriam pertinere, Cic. de Sen. 23: fulmina, quorum significatio ad totam vitam pertinet, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47: hic pertinet a natali ad diem extremum, id. Ep. 12.

B. *To belong, relate, concern, pertain to* any thing: somnium ad aliquam rem pertinet, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 28; Var. R. R. 2, 1: illud quo pertineat, videte, Cic. Agr. 2, 8; id. Att. 8, 9: quod autem plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinuit, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 87: summa illuc pertinet, ut sciatis, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 10: interpretando, quorsum quidque pertineat, id. N. D. 3, 23: illa res ad meum officium pertinet, id. Rosc. Am. 13: nihil ad patriciam Sulpiciorum familiam Quirinius pertinuit, Tac. A. 3, 48: haec breviter attingemus, scrutati maxime pertinentia, Plin. 18, 35, 78.

C. *To apply to, be applicable to, to concern, suit* a person or thing: magis po haec malitia pertinet ad viros, quam ad mulieres, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 36: ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, *on whom suspicion should fall*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7.

D. *To extend to, exert an influence upon, concern, affect:* quid ista ad vidulam pertinent, servae sint istae an liberae, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 62: cum virtutibus, tum etiam fortuna, si quid hoc ad rem pertinet, ornatus, Cic. Fin. 5, 9; Mart. 7, 10.—Hence,

Adv., pertĭnenter, *Aptly, appositely, pertinently* (post-class.): pertinenter ad causam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38.—*Comp.:* pertinentius, id. ib. 9.—*Sup.:* pertinentissime, id. ib. 3J

per-tingo, ĕre, *v. a.* [tango] *To stretch out, extend* to a certain point (rarely, and not in Cic.; but in the follg. places groundlessly suspected and replaced by the synonymous and more frequently occurring pertinere): **I.** Lit.: extraria lux oculos pertinget, Lucr. 4, 278 Forbig. *N. cr.*: collis in immensum pertingens, Sall. J. 48, 3, Gerl. and Kritz. *N. cr.*; Vitr. 2, 10, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.*—**II.** Trop.: ad sapientiam Zenonis pertingere, Front. p. 255.

‡ **pertīsum,** v. pertaedet, *ad init.*

* **per-tŏlĕro,** āvi, are, *v. a.* *To bear out, endure*: tormenta aetatis, Lucr. 5, 317.

per-tŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n.* *To thunder violently* (late Lat.); trop.: contra aliquem, *to thunder away at any one*, Hier. Ep. 53, *n.* 8: quando vero vox illa pertonuit, id. adv. Helv. *n.* 20.—*Act.*: aliquem, id. Ep. 61, ad Pammach. 4: gloriam alicujus, *to proclaim aloud*, Ambros. Serm. Fer. 2, Pentec.

per-torquĕo, ēre, *v. a.* *To twist awry, to distort*: ora foedo sapore, Lucr. 5, 315.

pertractāte, *adv.*, v. pertracto, *ad fin.*

Pertractātĭo and **pertrectātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [pertracto, a touching; hence trop.]: **I.** *A handling*: partium aegrarum, Gell. 5, 1, 4.—**II.** *A handling*, i. e. *an occupying* or *busying one's self with* any thing, *application* to any thing: poëtarum, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: rerum publicarum, id. ib. 1, 11.

per-tracto (pertrecto), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To touch, feel, handle* any thing (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: papillam, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 71: mullos, Cic. Parad. 5, 2: arma, Plin. 25, 6, 30: caput dormienti, Just. 1, 9.

II. Trop., *To busy* or *occupy one's self with* any thing, *to handle, treat, to investigate, study* any thing: mentem omni cogitatione pertractans, Cic. Fin. 2, 35: sensus mentesque hominum, id. de Or. 1, 51: narrationem, id. Inv. 2, 14: ad totam philosophiam pertractandam se dare, id. N. D. 1, 4: p. ea quae rem continent, id. Tusc. 4, 10: primum quae scripsi mecum ipse pertracto, Plin. Ep. 7, 17:—p. visu vulnera, *to explore, scan*, Sil. 10, 452.—Hence

*pertractāte, *adv.*, *In a well-considered manner, elaborately, systematically*: nam pertractate facta est (fabula), *i. e. with a moral in view*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 55 Lindem. *N. cr.*

1. pertractus, a, um, *Part.*, from pertraho.

2. pertractus, ūs, *m.* [pertraho] *Delay, duration* (post-class.): Tert. Orat. 5.

per-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To draw* or *drag, to forcibly bring* or *conduct* to a place (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: aliquem in castra, Liv. 7, 39: ratem ad ripam, id. 21, 28: pertractus ad Vitellium, Tac. H. 2, 72: mulierem Romam ad centumviros, Phaedr. 3, 10, 34: aliquem in jus, Val. Max. 5, 2, *n.* 3: aliquem intra moenia vinctum, id. 7, *n.* 8.—**b.** *To entice, allure* to a place: in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv. 6, 24.—**B.** Transf., *To draw out, extract*: vitus, Scrib. Larg. 173.—**II.** Trop., *To draw out, prolong*: vitam, Plin. 28, 1, 2 (*al.* trahere).

per-transĕo, ire, *v. n.* *To go* or *pass through* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: cum viridis aspectus (smaragdi), non pertransit, Plin. 37, 5, 18.—**II.** Transf., *To go* or *pass by*: Sen. Ep. 4.

per-translūcidus, a, um, *adj.* *Very translucid*: charta, Plin. 13, 12, 24.

pertrecto, are, v. pertracto.

per-trĕmisco, ĕre, *v. inch.* *To tremble greatly at, to be in great fear of* (late Lat.); *c. acc.*: manum domini, Hier. in Isaj. 4, 10, 4; so id. ib. 3, 7, 2.

per-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *In great alarm* or *in great haste*: senatus pertrepidus in aedem Concordiae concurrit, Capitol. Maxim. et Balb. 1.

per-trĭbŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a.* *To give*: testimonium alicui (*al.* retribuere), Plin. Ep. 10, 18, 2; so id. Pan. 95 (*al.* perhibere).

per-trīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* *Very confused* or *perplexed, very strange*: res pertricosa, Mart. 4, 63, 14 dub. (*al.* praetricosa).

per-tristis, e, *adj.* *Very sad* or *mournful*: **I.** Lit.: carmen, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 8, 14.—**II.** Transf., *Very austere* or *morose*: patruus, Cic. Coel. 11, 25.

1. pertrītus, a, um, *Part.* *Rubbed to pieces*; from pertero.

2. per-trītus, a, um, *adj.* *Quite worn out, very hackneyed* or *common, very trite* (post-Aug.): quaestio, Sen. Controv. 18 *med.*: scio pertritum jam hoc esse, Sen. Ep. 63, 10.

per-trux, ūcis, *adj.* *Very savage* or *terrible*: bestiae, App. M. 5, p. 166 dub. (*Oud.*, trucis).

‡ **per-tŭmesco,** mŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To swell up greatly*: Not. Tir. p. 115.

per-tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Greatly swelled out*: luna (*Elm.*, protumida), App. de deo Socr. *init.*

per-tŭmultŭōse, *adv.* *In a very agitated* or *tumultuous manner*: aliquid nunciare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 3.

Pertunda, ae, *f.* [pertundo] *The goddess that presides over coition*, Arn. 4, 131; Tert. ad nat. 2, 11; Aug. Civ. D. 6, 9; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 71.

per-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. *v. a.* *To beat, push*, or *thrust through, to make a hole through, to bore through, perforate* (mostly ante-class.; not in Cic. or Caes.): latu' pertudit hasta, Enn. in Pris. p. 891 P.: terebrâ vitem, Cato R. R. 41: calicem per fundum, id. ib. 52: crumenam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 37: gutta saxa pertundunt, Lucr. 4, 1283: tigna terebrare et pertundere perque forare, id. 5, 1266: tunicam, Catull. 32, 11: lapide ungulam, Col. 6, 15: crebra foramina, Vitr. 10, 22.—Hence

pertūsus, a, um, *Part.* *Perforated, that has a hole* or *opening*: pertusa sella, Cato R. R. 157: compita, *passable*, Pers. 4, 28.—Proverb.: congerere aliquid in pertusum dolium, *i. e. to spend one's time to no purpose, to labor in vain*: Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 135; Lucr. 3, 949.

perturbāte, *adv.*, v. perturbo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

perturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perturbo] *Confusion, disorder, disturbance*: **I.** Lit.: coeli, *opp. to* serenitas, Cic. de Div. 2, 45.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** In gen., *Mental disturbance, disquiet, perturbation*: motus atque p. animorum atque rerum, Cic. Agr. 1, 8: conversio rerum et perturbatio, id. Flacc. 37: p. vitae et magna confusio, id. N. D. 1, 2: rationis, id. Parad. 3 *fin.*: totius exercitus, Caes. B. G. 4, 29.

B. In partic., *An emotion, passion*: "quae Graeci πάθη vocant, nobis *perturbationes* appellari magis placet, quam morbos," Cic. Tusc. 4, 5: "est igitur Zenonis haec definitio, ut *perturbatio* sit aversa a recta ratione, contra naturam animi commotio: quidam brevius *perturbationem* esse appetitum vehementiorem," id. ib. 4, 6: ex vitiositate concitantur perturbationes, quae sunt turbidi animorum concitatique motus, aversi a ratione et inimicissimi mentis vitaeque tranquillae, id. ib. 4, 15: perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, partibus plures, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, id. Fin. 3, 10: impetu quodam animi et perturbatione magis, quam judicio aut consilio regi, id. de Or. 2, 42: perturbationem afferre, id. de Div. 1, 30: in perturbationes atque exanimationes incidere, id. Off. 1, 7, 36.

perturbātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Causing disturbance*, Cassiod.

perturbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A disquieter, troubler, disturber* (eccl. Lat.): ecclesiarum, Sulpic. Sev. Hist. sacr. 2, 49.

perturbātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that disquiets* or *disturbs*: Cic. Leg. 1, 13.

perturbātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from perturbo.

per-turbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very unquiet, full of disturbance*: civitas, Vopisc. Saturn. 7.

per-turbo, āvi. ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To throw into confusion* or *disorder, to confuse, disturb*: **I.** Lit.: provinciam, Cic. Sull. 20: aetatum ordinem, id. Brut. 62: conditiones pactionesque bellicas perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29: reliquos (milites) incertis ordinibus perturbaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: aciem, Sall. J. 59.

B. Transf., *To mix* or *mingle together*: inulam et lauri folia, Pall. 12, 18.

II. Trop., *To disturb, discompose, embarrass, confound*: clamore perturbari, Cic. Rab. perd. 6: animum, joined with concitare, id. Or. 37: de rei publicae salute perturbari, id. Mil. 1: haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? id. Verr. 2, 3, 57: magno animi motu perturbatus, id. Att. 8, 11.—Hence

perturbātus, a, um, *Pa.*: **A.** *Troubled, disturbed, unquiet*: perturbatissimum tempestatis genus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 10.—**B.** *Disturbed, embarrassed, discomposed*: homo perturbatior metu, Cic. Att. 10, 14.—*Adv.*, perturbāte, *Confusedly, disorderly*: ne quid perturbate, ne quid contorte dicatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29; id. Or. 35.

per-turpis, e, *adj.* *Very shameful, scandalous, abominable*: Cic. Coel. 20 *fin.*

pertūsūra, ae, *f.* [pertundo] *A thrusting* or *boring through, perforation*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, *n.* 18.

pertūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from pertundo.

pĕr-ŭbīque, *adv.* *Every where* (post-class.), Tert. Pall. 2 *fin.*

pērŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pera] *A little wallet, a pocket*: **I.** Lit.: Diogenes fregit exemptum e perula calicem, Sen. Ep. 90.—**II.** Transf., of the belly of a pregnant woman: App. M. 5, p. 347 Oud.

pĕrunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perungo] *A besmearing, anointing*: Plin. 24, 15, 80, et al.

pĕrunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from perungo.

pĕr-ungo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To besmear, anoint* (quite class.): corpora oleo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47: ora manu, Ov. A. A. 3, 755: vulnera, Plin. 29, 4, 28; id. 28, 9, 37: nardo perunctus, Hor. Epod. 5, 59: faecibus ora peruncti, id. A. P. 277.

pĕrurbāne, *adv.*, v. perurbanus, *ad fin.*

pĕr-urbānus, a, um, *adj.* *Very polite, pleasant*, or *witty*: **I.** Lit.: L. Torquatus elegans in dicendo, toto genere perurbanus, Cic. Brut. 68: C. Lucilius et doctus et perurbanus, id. de Or. 1, 16.—**II.** Transf., with a bad accessory signif., *Over fine, over polite*: cum rusticis potius, quam cum his perurbanis, Cic. Att. 2, 15 *fin.*—*Adv.*, pĕrurbāne, *Very elegantly*: respondere, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *fin.*

pĕr-urgĕo, si, 2. *v. a.*: **I.** *To greatly press upon, oppress, distress*: cum Aureolus perurgeret Illyrium, Treb. Gall. 5; so Amm. 29, 1.—**II.** In gen., *To press* or *urge greatly*: aliquem ad capessendam rempublicam, Suet. Tib. 25:—sacra, *to take great pains with, to apply one's self earnestly to*, Auct. Aetn. 226.

pĕr-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a.* *To burn through and through*; hence, **I.** Lit.: **A.** *To burn up, consume*: perussit ignis multa, Lucr. 5, 397: perusti late agri, Liv. 24, 20: vas, Plin. 34, 17, 49.—Esp., *To be burned* or *scorched* by the sun: Libyco sole perusta coma, Prop. 4, 9, 46: mixti Garamante perusto, *sunburned, swarthy*, Luc. 4, 679: perusti Indiae populi, Sen. Med. 484: zona perusta, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 8.

B. *To heat, burn, inflame*: febri peruri, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: sitis praecipue fatigatas perurebat, Curt. 4, 16, 12.

C. *To inflame, gall, rub sore*: Ibericis peruste funibus latus, Hor. Epod. 4, 3: oneri colla perusta, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 24: tempora, Luc. 6, 193.

2. Transf., of cold, *To nip, pinch* substramentis per hiemem operito, ne peruratur, Cato R. R. 161: aliquid frigore, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13: terra perustu gelu, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 48: p. congelationibus vulnera, Col. 4, 8.

II. Trop., *To burn, inflame, consume*: hominem perustum gloria volunt incendere, Cic. Fam. 13, 15: valido perurimur aestu, Ov. A. A. 3, 543: (uniones), qui male cor meum perurunt, Mart. 12, 49; Val. Fl. 1, 76: paupertatis maledictum quosdam perurit, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.

Pĕrŭsĭa, ae, *f.* *One of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria*, the mod. *Perugia*, Liv. 9, 37; Suet. Aug. 14; Vellej. 2, 74; Flor. 4, 5; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 414 *sq.*, and Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 103; 125; 132; 220 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Pĕrŭsīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Perusian*: Perusina cohors, Liv. 23, 17: contentio, *i. e. the siege of Perusia by Octavianus*, Plin. 7, 45, 46; the famine produced in the town by this siege (cf. Flor. 4, 5) is referred to in Perusina fames, Luc. 1, 41: fames, Aus. Ep. 22, 42: funera, Prop. 1, 22, 3.—Subst.: Perusini, ōrum, *m.*, *The Perusians*, Liv. 10, 30 *sq.*—Perusinum, i, *n.*, *A country-seat in the Perusian territory*, Plin. Ep. 1, 4.

pĕrustus, a, um, *Part.*, from peruro.

pĕrūtĭlis, e, *adj.* *Very useful*: opera, Cic. Att. 9, 17 *fin.*

per-vādo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* *To go* or *come through, to pass* or *press through, to spread through* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: pervade polum, Att. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, § 13: incendium per agros pervasit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26: per aequa et iniqua loca pervadunt, Liv. 25, 14: p. usque ad vallum, id. 26, 5; id. 37, 25:—venenum cunctos artus pervasit, Tac. A. 13, 16: impetu equi pervasit, id. ib. 2, 17.—In the *pass.*: pervasa urbe, Amm. 24, 3; so, pervasis regionibus, id. 31, 3.

B. Transf., *To go, come, arrive* any where: ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 16: in nares, id. N. D. 2, 57: ad castra, Liv. 7, 36.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To spread through, penetrate, pervade*: opinio, quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 9; id. Sull. 19: *c. acc.*: cum fama ea urbem atque forum pervasisset, Liv. 5, 7: murmur concionem pervasit, id. 26, 15: pervasit jam multos ista persuasio, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 8, 2, 21: aliquid, *to break through, overcome*, Sall. or. ad Caes. de rep. ord. 2, 6.

B. *To arrive at, reach* a place: summum aetatis pervadere finem. Lucr. 1, 556: locus, quo non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89.

pervăgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pervagor] *Ranging* or *sweeping through* (post-class.): cymbulae, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

pervăgātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from pervagor.

per-văgor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* *To wander* or *range through, to rove about, overrun* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: hic praedonum naviculae pervagatae sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37: natio pervagata bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv. 38, 17; id. 1, 29.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To spread out, extend*: quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28.

B. *To spread through, pervade*: timores omnium mentes pervagantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 12: dolor omnia membra pervagabatur, Plin Ep. 1, 12; id. ib. 6, 10.

C. *To be widely spread, to become common*: ne is honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 39.—Hence

pervăgātus, a, um, *Pa.*: **A.** *Spread out, wide-spread, well known*: longe et late pervagata anteponantur angustis, Cic. Top. 18: pervagatissimus versus, id. Or. 43: declamatio, id. Planc. 19; cf. id. de Or. 1, 36: gloria, id. Marc. 8, 26.

B. *Common, general*: pervagatior pars, *of a more general nature*, Cic. Inv. 2, 14.

per-văgus, a, um, *adj.* *Wandering* or *roaming all about*: puer, Ov. A. A. 2, 18; so Sabin. Ep. 1, 91.

* **per-vălĕo,** ui, 2. *v. n.* *To be very able* or *very strong*: Lucr. 6, 917.

per-vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very strong*: agmina, Amm. 29, 1.

pervărĭe, *adv.*, v. pervarius, *ad fin.*

per-vărĭus, a, um. *adj.* *Very various*: utilitates, App. de Deo Socrat., p. 42 dub.—*Adv.*, pervărĭe, *Very variously*: pervarie narrantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

pervāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervado] *An invading, invasion* (late Lat.): rerum alienarum pervasio, Salv. Gub. D. 5, 10.

pervāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An invader* (late Lat.): Cassiod. Var. 4, 20.

per-vasto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To lay waste, devastate*: fines, Liv. 6, 4: pervastatis passim agris, id. 8, 19; so, pervastata Italia, Tac. A. 15, 45: Boii Laevos quum pervastassent, Liv. 33, 37, 6.

pervāsus, a, um, *Part.*, from pervado.

pervector, ōris *m.* [perveho] *A bringer, conveyor* (late Lat.): apicum, *a letter-carrier*, Symm. Ep. 4, 65.

pervectus, a, um, *Part.*, from perveho.

per-vĕho, xi. ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To bear, carry,* or *convey through*: **I.** Lit.: commeatus, Liv. 44, 6.—Mid.: pervehi, *To pass through, traverse*: Oceanum pervehitur, Tac. A. 2, 8.

II. Transf., *To carry, bring, convey* any thing to a place: virgines Caere pervexit, Liv. 5, 40: corpus . . . Romam usque pervexit, Suet. Tib. 7: sandaracha et ochra inde pervehuntur ad nos, Plin. 35, 6, 22: volo molliter me pervehat (*sc.* equus), App. de Deo Socr. p. 174 Oud.—Mid.: pervehi, *To ride, drive, sail*, etc., *to come* or *go* to a place: dictator ubi currum insidit, pervehitur usque ad oppidum, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 32, § 153: in portum, Cic. Att. 14, 19; id. Tusc. 1, 49: pervectus Chalcidem, Liv. 31, 23: pervectus in Africam, Vellej. 2, 55: Gades usque pervectus, Plin. 2, 67, 67.—Poet., of pedestrians: cito passu pervecta ad litora, Sil. 8, 126.

per-vello, elli, 3. *v. a.* *To pull* or *pluck hard; to pull, twitch* any thing: **I.** Lit.: nates, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 66: aurem, Phaedr. 5, 5, 32; also, proverb., aurem, *to pull one's ear*, i. e. *to remind one of any thing*, Sen. Ben. 5, 7; Val. Max. 1, 5, 8.—**B.** Transf., *To excite, sharpen*: stomachum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 8.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *To twitch, pinch*: fortuna pervellere te forsitan poterit et pungere, *ect.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17: si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit, id. ib. 2, 20:—jus civile, *i. e. to revile, disparage*, Cic. de Or. 1, 62.—**B.** *To arouse, enliven*: ad referendam gratiam fides languet: hanc pervellamus, Sen. Ben. 5, 23.

per-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. (archaic form of the *futur.*, pervenibunt, Pompon. in Non. 508, 6; *inf. praes. pass.*, pervenirier, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 35), *v. n.* *To come to, arrive at, reach* a place.

I. Lit.: Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: ad portam, Cic. Pis. 25: ad quem non est perventum, id. Att. 1, 17: in summum montis, Ov. M. 13, 909: in portum, Quint. 2, 17, 24.—Of things: si ad herum haec res pervenerit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 50: si lupinum ad siliquas non pervenit, *does not come to pods, does not form pods*, Var. R. R. 1, 23: duodecim secures in praedonum potestatem pervenerunt, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 12: ut omnis hereditas ad filiam perveniret, id. Fin. 2, 17: serrula ad Stratonem pervenit, id. Cluent. 64: annona ad denarios L in singulos modios pervenerat, *had risen to*, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: pervenit res ad istius aures, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28; for which poet. with the simple *acc.*: verba aures non pervenientia nostras, Ov. M. 3, 462.

II. Trop., *To come to, arrive at; to reach, attain to* any thing: sine me pervenire, quo volo (in my story), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 44: calamitas colonum ad fructus pervenire non patitur, Var. R. R. 1, 4: in maximam invidiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18: in senatum, *to get into the Senate*, i. e. *to become a senator*, id. Flacc. 18: ad primos comoedos, *to become a first-rate comedian*, id. Rosc. Com. 11: in scripta alicujus, *to be mentioned by a person in his writings*, id. Fam. 5, 12: ad id, quod cupiebat, id. Off. 13, 113: quo contendisset, pervenire, id. Scaur. 16, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 26: deditio, ex qua ad Jugurtham scelerum impunitas, in rempublicam damna atque dedecora pervenerint, Sall. J. 35: in odium alicujus, Nep. Lys. 1: in amicitiam alicujus, id. Alcib. 5: ex tot procellis civilibus ad incolumitatem, id. Attic. 10: ad desperationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: in magnum timorem, ne, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 61: ad septuagesimum regni annum pervenit, Cic. de Div. 1, 23.

* **per-vēnor,** ari, *v. dep. a.* *To hunt through*; transf., *to run through* or *about*: urbem totam pervenarier, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 3.

perventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervenio] *An arrival* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 4, 126; Aug. Conf. 6, 1.

perventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A comer, arriver* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

per-vĕnustus, a, um, *adj.* *Very comely* (post-class.): homo, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

perverse (pervorse), *adv.*; v. perverto, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

perversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perverto] *A turning about, inversion; a wresting, perversion*: Auct. Her. 4, 32; so Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

perversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perversus] *Frowardness, untowardness, perversity*: quae est autem in hominibus tanta perversitas, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 9: opinionum, id. Tusc. 3, 1: magna perversitas, id. Off. 1, 40: alicujus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: molestissima diligentiae perversitas, Quint. 1, 6, 34: morum, Suet. Aug. 62.

perversus (pervorsus), a, um, *Part.*, from perverto.

per-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To turn around* or *about, to overturn, overthrow, throw down* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: pinus proceras pervortunt, Enn. Ann. 7, 31 (in Macr. S. 6, 2): coqui aulas pervortunt, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 16: turrim ballistâ, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 59: regem ipsum pervortito, id. Stich. 2, 1, 14: arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertere, Cic. de Div. 1, 24: perversae rupes, *broken, craggy rocks*, Liv. 21, 33.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To overthrow, subvert; to destroy, ruin, undo, corrupt*: labefactare atque pervertere amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 21: omne officium, id. Off. 1, 2: omnia jura divina atque humana, id. ib. 8; id. Brut. 79: aliquem amicitia alicujus, Tac. A. 13, 45: aliquem, id. Hist. 3, 38.

B. *To put down, to silence* one: numquam me ullo artificio pervertet, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 14.—Hence

perversus (pervorsus), a, um, *Pa.*, *Turned the wrong way, askew, awry*: **A.** Lit.: rectus perversusque partus, Var. in Gell. 16, 16: perversas induit comas, *sets her false hair on awry*, Ov. A. A. 3, 246: pondere capitum perversa ova, Plin. 10, 16, 18: perversa vestis, *i. e.* pulla, Sen. Ira 1, 16: esse perversissimis oculis, *dreadfully squint-eyed*, Cic. N. D. 1, 28.

B. Trop., *Perverse, not right, wrong, evil, bad*: dies pervorsus atque advorsus, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 1: nihil pravum et perversum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: homo praeposterus atque perversus, id. Cluent. 26: sapientia, id. Mur. 36: mos, id. Rosc. Com. 18: bellum contra fata deum perverso numine poscunt, Virg. A. 7, 584: perversa grammaticorum subtilitas, Plin. 35, 3, 4.—In the *neutr.* absol., *A wrong, evil*: in perversum sollers, Sen. Vit. beat. 5.—Hence,

Adv., perverse (pervorse), *Awry, the wrong way*: **1.** Lit.: sella curulis in senatu perverse collocata, Suet. Galb. 18.—**2.** Trop., *Perversely, wrongly, badly, ill*: erras pervorse pater, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36: interpretari, id. Truc. 1, 2, 41: si quid perverse tetreque factum est, Cato in Gell. 10, 23: uti deorum beneficio, Cic. N. D. 3, 28: imitari, id. Off. 3, 32: dicere, id. de Or. 1, 33.—*Comp.*: perversius, Tert. Apol. 2.—*Sup.*: perversissime suspicari, Hier. in Matth. 1, 25.

* **per-vespĕri,** *adv.* *Very late in the evening*: ad aliquem venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.

pervestīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervestigo] *A searching into, examining, investigation*: scientiae, Cic. de Or. 1, 3.

pervestīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A searcher, investigator*: divinae bibliothecae, Hier. Vir. illustr. 81.

per-vestīgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To trace out, search out*: **I.** Lit., of hounds; hence of spies: canes venaticos diceres, ita omnia odorabantur et pervestigabant, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13.—**II.** Trop., *To seek out, examine, investigate*: operam ut sumam ad pervestigandum, ubi sit illaec, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 94; Cic. de Or. 2, 34: quae a me pervestigata et cognita sunt, id. Verr. 2, 5, 68.

per-vĕtus, ĕris, *adj.* *Very old*: signum ligneum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3: oppidum, id. ib. 2, 4, 33: amicitia, id. Fam. 13, 17: epistola sed sero allata, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: vinum non pervetus, Cels. 5, 26, 30.

per-vĕtustus, a, um, *adj.* *Very old*. verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 201.

per-vĭam, *adv.* [per-via] [illegible] (cf. pervius) (ante-class. and post-Aug.): angulos aedium perviam facitis, i. q. pervios, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 24; Front. de oration. 1 *fin.* ed. Maj.: divus Augustus reprehendens Ti. Claudium ita loquitur: *Scribis enim perviam ἀντὶ τοῦ obviam*, Charis. p. 187 P.

* **per-vĭātĭcum,** i, *n.* *Money for a journey*: perviaticum publice decretum, Front. ad amic. 2, 6 ed. Maj.

pervĭcācĭa, ae, *f.* [pervicax] *Firm-*

ness, inflexibility; in a bad sense, *stubbornness, obstinacy:* avaritia, ambitio, mulierositas, pervicacia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11: haec pervicacia tua et superbia coëgit me loqui, Liv. 9, 34 —**II.** Transf., in a milder signif., *Firmness, steadiness:* Att. in Non. 432, 32 *sq.* (v. the passage under pervicax): quanta pervicacia in hostem, tanta benificentia adversus supplices utendum, Tac. A. 12, 20.—Of things: castanea pedamentis omnibus praefertur perdurandi pervicacia, Plin. 17, 20, 34.

pervĭcācĭter, *adv.*, v. pervicax, *ad fin.*

pervĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [pervico, for pervinco] *Firm, determined;* esp. in a bad sense, *stubborn, obstinate, headstrong, willful* (not in Cic. or Caes.): "tu pertinaciam esse, Antioche, hanc praedicas: Ego pervicaciam ajo et ea me uti volo. Nam pervicacem dici me esse et vincere Perfacile patior: pertinacem nil moror. Haec fortis dicitur, illam indocti possident. Tu addis quod vitio est; demis quod laudi datur," Att. in Non. 432, 32 *sq.;* Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 17: accusatio, Tac. A. 13, 33; id. ib. 3, 33: pervicacissimi Latinorum, Flor. 1, 11: pervicacioris irae fuit, Curt. 8, 6: homines pervicaci audacia, pertinaci spe, App. de Deo Socr. p. 126 Oud.—**II.** Transf., in a good sense, *Steadfast:* recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac. H. 4, 5.—Hence,

Adv., pervīcācĭter, *Stoutly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately:* pervicaciter perstare, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3.—*Comp.:* pervicacius causam belli quaerere, Liv. 42, 14; Tac. A. 4, 42; id. ib. 13, 54 *fin.*

pervictus, a, um, *Part.*, from pervinco.

pervĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pervico, for pervinco] *Stubborn, obstinate* (ante-class. collat. form of pervicax): pervico Ajax animo atque inorabili, Att. in Non. 487, 15; Plaut. fragm. ib.

pervĭdens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from pervideo.

per-vĭdĕo, īdi, īsum, 2. *v. a.* *To look over, look on:* **I.** Lit.: sol pervidet omnia, Ov. M. 14, 375.—**B.** Transf., *To look at* or *upon, to view:* cunctaque mens oculis pervidet illa suis, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 33: cum tua pervideas oculis male lippus inunctis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 25.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *To consider, examine:* pervideamus, utrum, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 954: videbo te et pervidebo, Cic. Att. 4, 11; id. ib. 15, 4.—**B.** *To perceive, discern:* Lucr. 2, 88: meritorum meorum fieri accessionem pervidere te spero, Cic. Fam. 10, 9: infirmitatem animorum, id. Att. 12, 38.—Hence

*pervīdens, entis, *Pa.*, *Sagacious, intelligent:* pervidentissimus princeps, Front. Aquaed. 11 dub. (*al.* providentissimus).

* **per-vĭgĕo,** gŭi, 2. *v. n.* *To continue blooming, to bloom to the last:* honoribus perviguere, *i. e. remained in constant possession of*, etc., Tac. A. 4, 34.

per-vĭgĭl, is (collat. form, pervigilis; cura, App. M. 11, p. 808 Oud.), *adj.* *Ever watchful* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pervigil in mediae sidera noctis eras, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 44; so id. Met. 10, 369; id. Her. 12, 60: pervigiles et insomnes, Plin. Pan. 63.—**II.** Transf.: nox, *passed without sleep*, Just. 12, 13.

pervĭgĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervigil] *A devotional watching, a vigil:* nocturnae pervigilationes, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 37.

pervĭgĭlĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *A watching all night long:* pervigiliae malum, Just. 24, 8; cf. Charis. p. 43 P.

pervĭgĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A watching all night, a remaining awake* or *sitting up all night long:* **I.** In gen.: Plin. 11, 53, 108: pervigilio fatigati, Just. 13, 8.—**II.** In partic., *A devotional watching, a vigil:* castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv. 23, 35: celebrare, Tac. A. 15, 44: indicere, Suet. Cal. 54: pervigilio anniversario colere, id. Galb. 4: agere, id. Vit. 10; Plin. 18, 12, 32.—Pervigilium Veneris, *A little Latin poem by an unknown author;* cf. Bähr's Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. 1, p. 424 *sq.*, and 2, p. 701 (3d edit.).

per-vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To remain awake* or *watch all night; to remain awake during, to watch through* any period: vigilare leve est, pervigilare grave, Mart. 9, 69, 9 and 10: noctem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35: in armis, Liv. 24, 38: ad luminis ignes, Virg. G. 1, 291: nox pervigilata in mero, Ov. F. 6. 326: sollicitas trivio pervigilare moras, Prop. 1, 16, 40.—Veneri, *to keep a vigil all night in honor of Venus*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 25.—**II.** Transf.: et tecum longos pervigilare dies, Tib. 3, 6, 54.

per-vīlis, e, *adj.* *Very cheap:* annona, Liv. 31, 50; Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 219.

pervinca, v. vinca pervinca.

pervinco, īci, ictum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *To conquer completely:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Neutr.*, *To conquer completely, gain a complete victory:* pervicit Bardanes, Tac. A. 11, 10.—**B.** *Act.*, *To conquer* or *defeat completely:* ne nos perfidia pervincamur, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 67.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *To carry a point, maintain one's opinion:* restitit ac pervicit Cato, Cic. Att. 2, 1.—**B.** *To surpass, outdo, exceed:* sonum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 200.—**C.** *To induce* or *prevail upon with great effort, to effect with much labor:* multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 42, 45: at illam non verbera, non ignes pervicere, quin, *etc.*, Tac. A. 15, 57:—pervicerunt quidem remis, ut tenerent terram, *they brought it about*, Liv. 37, 16: neque pervincere potuit, ut referrent consules, id. 4, 12:—hoc est tibi pervincendum, Catull. 76, 15; Tac. A. 14, 14.—**D.** *To prove, demonstrate:* aliquid dictis, Lucr. 5, 100.

‡ **Pervincus,** a, *adj.* (achieving) *A Roman surname:* Inscr. Grut. 16, 7.

per-vĭo, are, *v. n.* *To go on, proceed:* Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 104 ed. Maj.

per-vĭrens, entis, *Part.* [vireo] *Ever flourishing, ever green* (post-class.): Paul. Nol. Carm. 7, 11.

per-vĭrĭdis, e, *adj.* *Very green:* campus, Mel. 2, 5: color, Plin. 6, 22, 24.

per-vīso, ĕre, *v. a.* *To behold, contemplate:* coelum, Manil. 4, 925.

per-vīvo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. n.* *To live on, survive* to a certain time (ante-class.): pervixi usque adhuc, Att. in Non. 238, 2: pervivo usque ad summam aetatem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 84.

pervĭus, a, um, *adj.* [per-via] *That has a passage through;* hence, **I.** Lit., *That may be passed through, affording a passage through, passable, pervious* (quite class.): aedes, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 14: transitiones, *thoroughfares, passages*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: hostes saltus pervios ceperant, Liv. 9, 43: pervius usus Tectorum inter se, Virg. A. 2, 453: Phoebo non pervia taxus, *i. e. impervious to the sun's rays*, Luc. 6, 645: pervius hastis, id. 2, 310: rima pervia flatibus, Ov. M. 15, 301: loca equo pervia, id. ib. 8, 376: unde maxime pervius amnis, *is most fordable*, Tac. A. 12, 12: Phasis pontibus CXX. pervius, Plin. 6, 4, 4.—Hence, subst., pervium, ii, *n.*, *A thoroughfare, passage:* ne pervium illa Germanis exercitibus esset, Tac. H. 3, 8.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Act.*, *That makes a passage through, penetrating:* ensis, Sil. 10, 249.

2. *Perforated, pierced:* annulus, Fabius Pict. in Gell. 10, 15.

II. Trop.: cor mihi nunc pervium est, *my heart is now open*, i. e. *light* or *easy*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 69: nihil ambitioni pervium, *accessible*, Tac. A. 13, 4.

per-vŏlātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* *Flying about, unstable, volatile* (post-class.): vis vaga et pervolatica, Tert. Anim. 46.

pervolgo, are, v. pervulgo.

pervŏlĭtantĭa, ae, *f.* [pervolito] *A flying around, circumvolation:* mundi circa terram, Vitr. 9, 7.

pervŏlĭto, are, *v. intens. n.* [pervolo] *To fly through* or *around, to flit about* (a poet. word): per dissepta domorum, Lucr. 6. 952; id. 2, 346: omnia loca, Virg. A. 8, 24: tecta, Val. Fl. 4, 505.

1. per-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To fly through* or *about, to fly* to a place: **I.** Lit.: **A.** *To fly about, fly through* a place: aedes, Virg. A. 12, 473: aërium iter, Ov. F. 2. 252: rumor agitatis pervolat alis, id. ib. 6, 527.

B. *To fly* to a place: Pegasus in nitentem pervolaturus aetheram, Poët. ap. August. Music. 3, 3:—animus velocius in hanc sedem pervolabit, Cic. Rep. 6, 26.

II. Transf., of swift motion in gen., *To fly* or *dart through:* perque volare mare ac terras (of the sun's beams), Lucr. 4, 203: sex et quinquaginta millia passuum cisiis pervolavit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7: totam urbem, Juv. 6, 397; cf., axe citato Flaminiam, id. 1, 60.

2. per-vŏlo, vŏlui, velle (archaic form of the *praes. conj.*, pervolit, Lucr. 2, 1047), *v. n.* *To wish greatly, to be very desirous* (quite classical): quo pervolit ire, Lucr. 2, 1047: quem videre pervellem, Cic. Att. 11, 14: mihi ignosci pervelim, id ib. 1, 1: pervelle aliquid videre, Liv. 39, 43.

pervŏlūto, are, *v. intens. a.* [pervolvo] *To roll over and over;* hence, in partic., *to turn over* books, *to read:* libros, Cic. Att 5, 12, 2: scriptores, id. de Or. 1, 34, 158.

pervolūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from per volvo.

per-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To roll* or *tumble about:* **I.** Lit.: aliquem in luto, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 37.—Mid.: in suo pervoluta sanguine, *weltering*, App. M. 8, p. 545 Oud.—**B.** Transf., *To turn over* a book, *to read:* Smyrnam incana diu secula pervoluent, Catull. 95, 6.—**II.** Trop., *To be very busy* or *much engaged* in any thing: ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus, Cic. de Or. 2, 35.

pervorse, pervorsus, pervorto, v. perverto.

pervulgāte, *adv.*, v. pervulgo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

pervulgātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from pervulgo.

pervulgo (volgo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To communicate to the people, to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: Lucr. 5, 1160: de re illustri et facile etiam in vulgus pervulgata, Cic. Fin. 2, 5: in re tam clara, tam testata, tam abs te ipso pervulgata, id. Verr. 2, 2, 42: illas tabulas pervulgari atque edi populo R. imperavi, id. Sull. 15: praemia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus pervulgari, id. Inv. 2, 39; Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 11.

B. In partic., in an obscene sense, of women, *To make one's self common, to prostitute one's self:* mulier, quae se omnibus pervulgaret, Cic. Coel. 16.

II. Transf., *To visit often, to frequent, haunt* a place (poet.): litus pervolgans furor, Pac. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, § 88: solis pervolgant lumina coelum, Lucr. 2, 163: et quae pervolgant nemora avia pervolitantes, id. 2, 346.—Hence

pervulgātus (pervolg.), a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** *Very usual, very common:* Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 149: at hoc pervolgatum est nimis, id. Pseud. 1, 2, 121: consolatio pervulgata, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: notius pervulgatiusque, Gell. 7, 17: pervulgatissima verborum dignitas, Auct. Her. 4, 8.—**B.** *Well known:* maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Cic. Coel. 3.—*Adv.*, pervulgāte, *After the manner of the people, as the vulgar do:* loqui, dicere, Gell. 12, 10; 16, 7.

pēs, pĕdis, *m.* [from the same root as πούς, ποδός] *A foot* of a man or beast.

I. Lit.: si pes condoluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22: calcei apti ad pedem, id. de Or. 1, 54: nec manus, nec pedes, nec alia membra, id. Univ. 6: pede terram pulsare, *i. e. to dance*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 1; cf., alterno pede terram quatere, id. ib. 1, 4, 7, and id. ib. 4, 1, 27: aves omnes in pedes nascuntur, *are born feet first*, Plin. 10, 53, 74: pedem ferre, *to go* or *come*, Virg. G. 1, 11: si in fundo pedem posuisses, Cic. Caecin. 11:—pedem efferre, *to step* or *go out:* Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 19; Cic. Att. 6, 8:—pedem referre, revocare, *to go* or *come back, to return:* profugum referre pedem, Ov. Her. 15, 186: revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto, Virg. A. 9, 105:—pedibus, *on foot, afoot:* quum ingressus iter pedibus sit, Cic. de Sen. 10; Suet. Aug. 53.—Pregn., *By land:* quum illud iter Hispaniense pedibus fere confici soleat: aut si quis navigare velit, *etc.*, Cic. Vatin. 5: seu pedibus Parthos sequimur, seu classe Britannos, Prop. 2, 20, 63:—ego me in pedes (conjicio), *take to my heels, make off*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 5:—servus a pedibus, *a footman, lackey:* Cic. Att. 8, 5:—sub pedibus, *under one's feet*, i. e. *in one's power:* Virg. A. 7, 100; Liv. 34, 32:—sub pedibus esse *or* jacere, *to be* or *lie under one's feet*, i. e. *to be* *disregarded* (poet.): sors ubi pessima rerum, Sub pedibus timor est, Ov. M. 14, 490: amicitiae nomen Re tibi pro vili sub pedibusque jacet, id. Trist. 1, 8, 16:—pedem opponere, *to put one's foot against*, i. e. *to withstand, resist, oppose* (poet.): Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 7:—pedem trahere, *to drag one's foot*, i. e. *to halt, limp;* said of scazontic verse: Ov. R. Am. 377:—trahantur haec pedibus, *may be dragged by the heels*, i. e. as we say, *may go to the dogs* (quite class.): fratrem mecum et te si habebo, per me ista pedibus trahantur, Cic. Att. 4, 16; so id. Fam. 7, 32: ante pedes esse *or* ante pedes posita esse, *to lie before one's feet*, i. e. as we say, *to lie before one's nose, to be evident, palpable, glaring* (quite class.): istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modo est, videre, sed etiam illa, quae futura sunt, prospicere, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 22: transilire ante pedes posita, et alia longo repetita sumere, Cic. de Or. 3, 40:—omni pede stare, *i. e. to use every effort, make every exertion:* Quint. 12, 9, 18:—pes dexter, felix, secundus, *i. e. a happy* or *fortunate arrival:* adi pede secundo, Virg. A. 8, 302: felix, Ov. F. 1, 514; cf., boni pedis homo, id est cujus adventus afferat aliquid felicitatis, Aug. Ep. ad Maxim. gramm. 44:—pedibus pecunia compensatur, said proverbially of distant lands purchased at a cheap rate, but which it costs a great deal to get to, Cato in Cic. Fl. 29.

B. In partic.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.:* descendere ad pedes, *to alight, dismount*, said of cavalry, Liv. 9, 22: pedibus merere, *to serve on foot, as a foot-soldier*, id. 24, 18: ad pedes pugna ierat, *they fought on foot*, id. 21, 46: pedem conferre, *to come to close quarters:* collato pede rem gerere, id. 26, 39; Cic. Planc. 19.—**2.** Publicist's *t. t.:* pedibus ire in sententiam alicujus, *to adopt one's opinion, take sides with one:* quum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv. 9, 8, 13; so id. 5, 9, 2.—**3.** In an obscene sense: pedem *or* pedes tollere, extollere (ad concubitum), Mart. 10, 81; 11, 71; hence the lusus verbb. with pedem dare and tollere, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A foot* of a table, stool, *etc.:* mensae sed erat pes tertius impar, Ov. M. 8, 660; cf., pedem et nostrum dicimus, et lecti, et veli, ut carminis (v. in the follg.), Sen. Ben. 2, 34: tricliniorum, Plin. 34, 2, 4.

B. Pes veli, A rope attached to a sail for the purpose of setting it to the wind, *A sheet:* sive utrumque Juppiter Simul secundus incidisset in pedem, Catull. 4, 19: pede labitur aequo, *i. e. before the wind, with the wind right aft*, Ov. F. 3, 565; cf., also, the passage quoted above from Sen. Ben. 2, 34.—Hence, facere pedem, *to veer out one sheet, to take advantage of a side wind, to haul the wind:* una omnes fecere pedem: pariterque sinistros, Nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. A. 5, 828; Plin. 2, 47, 48.

C. *The foot* of a mountain (post-class.): Orontes imos pedes Casii montis praetermeans, Amm. 14, 8.

D. *Ground, soil, territory* (post-class.): in Caesariensis pede, Sol. 3, 2: omnis Africa Zeugitano pede incipit, id. 27.

E. *The stalk* or *pedicle* of a fruit, esp. of the grape, together with the husk: vinaceorum pes proruitur, Col. 12, 43; so ib. 36.—Of the olive: Plin. 15, 1, 2:—pes milvinus *or* milvi, *the stalk* or *stem of the plant* batis, Col. 12, 7.—Hence as a name for several plants: pedes gallinacei, *a plant:* Capnos prima, quam *pedes gallinaceos* vocant, Plin. 25, 13, 98:—pedes betacei, *beet-roots:* Var. R. R. 1, 27.

F. Pedes navales, perh. *Rowers, sailors*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 75.

G. *The barrow* of a litter, Catull. 10, 22.

H. Poet., of fountains and rivers: crepante lympha desilit pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 47: liquido pede labitur unda, Virg. Cul. 17.—Of wine: ipse suo flueret Bacchus pede, *of itself*, Auct. Aetna, 13.

I. *A metrical foot:* ad heroum nos dactyli et anapaesti et spondei pedem invitas, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: pedibus claudere verba, *to make verses*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28: musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *in hexameters and pentameters*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30: inque suos volui cogere verba pedes, id. Trist. 5, 12, 34.—Hence, **2.** *A kind of verse, measure:* et pede, quo debent fortia bella geri, Ov. Ib. 645: Lesbius, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 35.

K. In music, *Time* (post-Aug.): Plin. 29, 1, 5.

L. *A foot*, as a measure of length (quite class.): ab aliquo pedem discessisse, Cic. Deiot. 15: pedem e villa adhuc egressi non sumus, id. Att. 13, 16: pes justus, Plin. 18, 31, 74.—Hence, transf.: pede suo se metiri, *to measure one's self by one's own foot-rule*, i. e. *by one's own powers* or *abilities*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98.

M. Pedes, *Lice:* "*pedibus obsitum* id est pediculis ... Pedes autem pro pediculis sic Plautus refert in Curculione (4, 2, 13): *ut muscae, culices, pedesque, pulicesque*," Fest. p. 210 ed. Müll.: e capite et e collo eorum crebro eligendi pedes, Var. R. R. 3, 9.

Pescennĭus, a. *Name of a Roman gens;* so, Pescennius, ii, *m.*, *A friend of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4.—Esp. Pescennius Niger, *A Roman emperor;* hence **Pescenniānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pertaining to the Emperor Pescennius:* reliquiae, Spart. Sev. 15 (* domus, id. in Pescenn. Nig. 12).

‡ **pescia** in Saliari carmine Aelius Stilo dici ait capitia ex pellibus agninis facta, quod Graeci pelles vocent *pesce* neutro genere pluraliter, Fest. p. 210 ed. Müll.

‡ **pesestas** significare videtur pestilentiam, Fest. p. 210 ed. Müll.; cf., "PESESTAS dicebatur pestilentia," Paul. ex Fest. p. 211 ed. Müll.

‡ **pesnis,** for pennis, acc. to Fest. p. 205 ed. Müll., v. penna.

pessārĭum, ii, *n.* *A pessary*, i. q. 2. pessum, Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

pessĭme, *adv.*, v. 1. malus, *Adv.*

pessĭmo, are, *v. a.* [pessimus] *To make perfectly bad, to spoil completely, to ruin* (eccl. Lat.): plebem, Vulg. Sirac. 36, 11: te ipsum pessimabis, ib. 38, 22.

pessĭmus, a, um, v. 1. malus.

Pessĭnus and **Pesĭnus,** untis, *f.*, Πεσσινοῦς and Πεσινοῦς, *A very ancient town in Galatia, on the borders of Great Phrygia, celebrated for its worship of Cybele*, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 2; Plin. 3, 32, 45: si mater Idaea a Pessinunte Romam advecta foret, Liv. 29, 10.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pessĭnuntĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pessinuntic;* in the *fem.* subst., Pessinuntica, ae, *f.*, *Cybele*, App. M. 11, p. 762 Oud.—**B. Pessĭnuntĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pessinuntian:* sacerdos magnae Matris, Cic. Sest. 26: aselli, Gell. 7, 16.

1. pessŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pessum] *A pessary:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 18.

2. pessŭlum, i, *n.* *A bolt;* v. the follg. art., *ad init.*

pessŭlus, i, *m.* (neut. collat. form in the *plur.*, pessula, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 412), [πάσσαλος] *A bolt* (ante- and post-class.): occlude sis fores ambobus pessulis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 25: pessulum ostio obdo, *shoot the bolt, lock the door*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 37: pessulos injicere, *to shoot the bolts*, App. M. 3, p. 199 Oud.: ad claustra pessuli recurrunt, id. ib. 1, p. 50 Oud.

1. pessum, *adv.* [most prob. related to pes, πέζα, πέδον; cf. Klotz, in Jahn's Neue Jahrb., vol. xl., 1844, p. 26 and 27; and therefore orig. footward, toward the feet; hence, in gen.] *To the ground, to the bottom, down* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; esp. freq. in the connection pessum ire and pessum dare: v. the follg.).

I. Lit.: nunc eam (cistellulam) cum navi scilicet abivisse pessum in altum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 64; so, quando abiit rete pessum, id. Truc. 1, 1, 15; and, ne pessum abeat (ratis), id. Aul. 4, 1, 12: multae per mare pessum Subsedere urbes, *have gone to the bottom, been swallowed up*, Lucr. 6, 589: ubi dulcem caseum demiseris in eam (muriam), si pessum ibit, *etc.*, opp. to si innatabit, *goes to the bottom, sinks*, Col. 12, 6, 2 (cf. also the fig. taken from a ship, in *no.* II.): ut (lacus) folia non innatantia ferat, sed pessum et penitus accipiat, Mel. 3, 9, 2: sidentia pessum Corpora caesa tenent, Luc. 3, 674: quam celsa cacumina pessum Tellus victa dedit, *sent to the bottom*, id. 5, 616: pessum mergere pedes, Prud. praef. in Symm. 2, 36.

II. Trop.: **A.** Pessum ire, and rarely pessum sidere, *To fall to the ground, go to ruin; to sink, perish:* quia miser non eo pessum, *etc.*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 12: pessum ituros fecundissimos Italiae campos, si, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 79: pessum iere vitae pretia, Plin. H. N. 14 prooem.:—vitia civitatis degenerantis et pessum sua mole sidentis, Sen. Const. Sap. 2.

B. Pessum dare (also in one word, pessumdare *or* pessundare), rarely pessum premere, agere, dejicere, qs. To press or dash to the ground, to force to the bottom, *i. e. To send to the bottom, to sink, ruin, destroy, undo; to put out of the world, put an end to:* pessum dare aliquem verbis, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 47: pessum dedisti me blandimentis tuis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 23; id. Merc. 5, 2, 6: exemplum pessumum pessum date, *do away with, remove*, id. Rud. 3, 2, 3: quae res plerumque magnas civitates pessum dedit, Sall. J. 42, 4; Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 3: multos etiam bonos pessum dedit, Tac. A. 3, 66 *fin.:* ingentes hostium copias, Val. Max. 4, 4, 5: sin (animus) ad inertiam et voluptatem corporis pessumdatus est, *has sunk into indolence*, Sall. J. 1:—aliquem pro suis factis pessumis pessum premere, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 49:—aetate pessum acta, *i. e. brought to an end*, Auct. ap. Lact. 1, 11:—nec sum mulier, nisi eam pessum de tantis opibus dejecero, App. M. 5, p. 341 Oud.

† **2. pessum,** i, *n.* (collat. form, pessus, i, *m.*, Plin. Valer. 1. 5 *fin.;* Theod. Prisc. 2, 5) = πεσσόν, πεσσός, in medical lang., *A pessary*, App. Herb. 121; Theod. Prisc. 3, 5 (in Cels. 5, 21, written as Greek).

pessus, i. v. 2. pessum, *ad init.*

pestĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [pestis] *Pestilential, destructive, noxious* (post-class.): fundus, Cod. Justin. 4, 58, 4.

pestĭfer and (rarely) **pestĭfĕrus,** a, um, *adj.* [pestis-fero] **I.** *Pestilential:* odor, Liv. 25, 26, 11.—**II.** In gen., *That brings destruction, destructive, baleful, noxious, pernicious, pestiferous* (quite class.): res pestiferae et nocentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: accessus ad res salutares, a pestiferis recessus, id. ib. 2, 12 *fin.:* acutus et pestifer morbus, Cels. 4, 1, 1: sudor, id. 2, 6: aquae, Val. Fl. 4, 594: aër, Col. 10, 331: bellum, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: Antonii pestifer reditus, id. Phil. 3, 2:—"*pestiferum fulgur* dicitur, quo mors exsiliumve significari solet," Fest. p. 210 ed. Müll.; cf., "*pestifera* quae mortem aut exsilium ostendunt," id. p. 245 ib.—*Adv.*, pestĭfĕre, *Balefully, pestiferously* (rare, but quite class.): Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13.

pestĭlens, entis, *adj.* [pestis] *Pestilential, infected, unhealthy, unwholesome* (quite-class.): **I.** Lit.: loci, opp. to salubres, Cic. Fat. 4: p. et gravis aspiratio, id de Div. 1, 57: Africus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 5: aedes, Cic. Off. 3, 13.—*Comp.:* fundus pestilentior, Var. R. R. 1, 4: annus, Liv. 4, 21.—*Sup.:* gravissimus et pestilentissimus annus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16.

II. Trop., *Pestilent, noxious, destructive* (quite class.): homo pestilentior patriâ suâ, Cic. Fam. 7, 24: pestilens collegae munus esse, Liv. 2, 71: invidia, Sen. Hippol. 489.

pestĭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [pestilens] *An infectious* or *contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): Massilienses gravi pestilentia conflictati, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem, Liv. 27, 23: pestilentiae contagia prohibere, Plin. 23, 8, 80.

B. Transf., *An unwholesome atmosphere, weather*, or *region* (quite class.): agrorum genus propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: pestilentiae signa, *opp.* signa salubritatis, id. de Div. 1, 5, 7:—pestilentiae possessores, id. Agr. 1, 5.

II. Trop., *A plague, pest, pestilence* (poet. and in post-class. prose): oratio plena veneni et pestilentiae, Catull. 44, 11—In the *plur.:* animorum labes et pestilentias, Gell 1, 2.

pestĭlentĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pestilentia] *Pestilential* (eccl. Lat.): cathedra, Tert. Spect. 27.

pestĭlentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pestilential, unhealthy* (post-class.): locus, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2.

pestīlentus, a, um, *adj.* [pestis] *Pestilential, unhealthy* (ante-class. for pestilens): loca, Laevius in Gell. 19, 7, 7.

pestīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Pestilential, unwholesome* (ecclesiastical Latin): aurae, Arn. 1, 11.

pestīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pestilis] *Plague, pest, pestilence,* for pestilentia (poet.): Lucr. 6, 1097: ib. 1124 and 1131 (the first verse also quoted in Non. 158, 2).

‡ **pestimus,** a, um, *adj.* [pestis] *Plague-bringing, pestilential:* "λοιμοφόρος, pestimus," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pestis, is, *f.* *A deadly,* esp. *an infectious* or *contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence;* also, *a noxious atmosphere, unhealthy weather* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: hos pestis necuit, Enn. in Prisc. p. 861 P.: ibes avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: avertere a populo pestem, Liv. 4, 25, 3; so id. 5, 14; 25, 26: alii alia peste absumpti sunt, Liv. 25, 19.—Poet.: crudelem nasorum interfice pestem, *i. e. stinking smell,* Catull. 69, 9.—In the *plur.*: in omnibus morbis ac pestibus, Col. 7, 5 *fin.*; so id. 2, 9.

II. Transf., in gen., *Destruction, ruin, death* (quite class.): quanta pernis pestis veniet! Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3; Lucr. 3, 348: detestabilis pestis, Cic. Off. 2, 5: p. ac pernicies civitatis, id. Rab. perd. 1; id. ib. 9: occidam oppetamque pestem, *will seek my death,* Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 7; id. Capt. 3, 3, 11: servatae a peste carinae, *i. e. from the fire,* Virg. A. 5, 699: pestem miserrimam importare alicui, Cic. Dejot. 15 *fin.*: machinari alicui, id. N. D. 3, 26: minitari, Liv. 2, 49.

B. Concr., of a destructive thing or person, *A pest, curse, bane:* peste interimor textili (of the poisoned and fatal garment of Nessus), Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8: illa furia ac pestis patriae (of Clodius), id. Sest. 14: post abitum hujus importunissimae pestis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 54.—In the *plur.*: quaedam pestes hominum, *social pests,* Cic. Fam. 5, 8.

Pĕta, ae, *f.* [peto] *The goddess of praying* or *beseeching;* Arn. 4, 131.

‡ † **pĕtălum,** i, *n.* = πέταλον, *A metal plate:* "*petalum,* aurea lamina in fronte pontificis, quae nomen Dei tetragrammaton Hebraicis litteris habebat scriptum," Isid. Orig. 19, 21.

pĕtămĭnārĭus, ii, *m.* [πετάμενος] *A tumbler, rope-dancer* (post-class.): Firmic. Math. 8, 15; so Salv. Gub. D. 6, 3.

pĕtăsātus, a, um, *adj.* [petasus] *With a traveling-cap on,* i. e. *ready for a journey* (quite class.): petasati veniunt, Cic. Fam. 15, 17; Var. in Non. 4, 319; Suet. Aug. 82; Hier. prooem. in Zachar. 1. 2.

† **pĕtăsĭo** and **pĕtăso,** ōnis, *m.* = πετασών, *A leg* or *pestle of pork,* esp. the shoulder (opp. to perna, the ham): e Gallia apportantur Romam pernae tomacinae et taniacae, et petasiones, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 10: pulpam dubio de petasone voras, *i. e. that has already begun to turn,* Mart. 3, 77.

1. pĕtăsuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [petaso] *A little leg* or *pestle of pork:* siccus petasunculus, Juv. 7, 119.

2. pĕtăsuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [petasus] *A small traveling-cap:* Arn. 6, 198.

† **pĕtăsus,** i, *m.* = πέτασος, *A traveling hat* or *cap,* with a broad brim: **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 45; Arn. 6, 197.—**II.** Transf., Something in the shape of a cap, placed on a building, *A cap, cupola:* Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92.

† **pĕtaurista** and **-es,** ae, *m.* = πεταυριστής, *A tumbler, vaulter, rope-dancer:* **I.** Lit.: "*petauristae* a veteribus dicebantur qui saltibus vel schemis levioribus moverentur, et haec proprietas a Graeca nominatione descendit, ἀπὸ τοῦ πετᾶσθαι," Non. 56, 26; Var. in Non. l. l.; cf., "*petauristas* Lucilius a petauro appellatos existimare videtur. At Aelius Stilo, quod in aëre volent," Fest. p. 206 ed. Müll.—**II.** Transf., of animals that leap very high: Plin. 11, 33, 39.

† **pĕtauristārĭus,** ii, *m.* [petaurista] *A tumbler, rope-dancer* (post-Aug.): Petr. 53; so id. 60; Firm. Math. 8, 15.

† **pĕtaurum,** i, *n.* = πέταυρον, *A stage* or *spring-board* used by tumblers and rope-dancers: Lucil. in Fest. s. v. PETAVRISTAE, p. 206 ed. Müll.; Juv. 14, 265; so Manil. 5, 434.

pĕtax, ācis, *adj.* [peto] *Catching at, striving after, greedy for* any thing; with the *gen.* (post-class.): ornatûs petax, Fulg. Myth. 2, 1: potentiae petax, id. ib. 3.

Pĕtēlĭa (also, Petilia and Petellia), ae, *f.,* Πετηλία: **I.** *A very ancient town in the Bruttian territory, north of Croton, colonized by Lucanians,* near the mod. *Strongoli,* Liv. 23, 30; Virg. A. 3, 402; Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 10, 11: cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 211 *sq.*—**B.** Deriv., **Pĕtēlīnus** (Petellin.), a, um, *adj., Petelian:* Petelinus lucus, near Rome, Liv. 6, 20: Petelina fides, Val. Max. 6, 6 *fin.*—Subst.: Petelini, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Petelia,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3678; *the Petelians,* id. ib.

II. *A city on the western coast of Lucania, between* Paestum *and* Velia, Val. Max. 9, 8, extr. 1.—**B.** Hence ‡ **Petelini,** ōrum, *m., The Petelians,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 137; 3939; cf. Romanell. Topogr. Napol. 1, p. 346 *sq.*

Pĕtēlīnus (Petell.), a, um, v. Petelia, *no.* I., B, and II., B.

Pĕtĕōn, ōnis, *f.,* Πετεών, *A town in Boeotia,* Stat. Th. 7, 333; Plin. 4, 7, 12.

pĕtesso and **pĕtisso,** ĕre, *v. intens. a.* [peto] *To repeatedly* or *eagerly strive after* or *seek for* any thing, *to pursue* any thing; with the *acc.* (rare, but quite class.): "*petissere* antiqui pro petere dicebant. Sed, ut mihi videtur, quum significabant saepius petere," Fest. p. 206 ed. Müll.; cf., "*petissere* petere," Paul. ex. Fest. p. 212 ib.: pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr. 3, 648: auras petissens, id. 5, 808: laudem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62.

pĕtīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [petigo] *Full of scabs* or *eruptions, scabby* (post-class.), Theod. Prisc. 1, 12.

pĕtīgo, ĭnis, *f.* *A scab, an eruption* (ante-class.): "*petigo* genus morbi. Lucilius, lib. XXX.: Illuvies, scabies...petigo," Non. 160, 17 *sq.* (Others read, deque petigo; so too in Cato R. R. 157 *fin.,* Schneid. reads depetigini.)

Pĕtīlĭa, ae; v. Petelia.

Pĕtīlĭānus, a, um, v. Petilius.

pĕtīlĭum, ii, *n.* *An autumnal flower, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 21, 8, 25.

Pĕtīlĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pĕtīlĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Petilius, Petilian:* lex, Liv. 38, 55.—**B. Pĕtīlĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Petilian:* regna, *i. e. the villa of a certain Petilius, otherwise unknown,* Mart. 12, 57.

pĕtīlus, a, um, *adj.* *Thin, slender* (ante-class.): "*petilum* tenue et exile," Non. 149, 7 *sq.*; Lucil. and Plaut. in Non. l. l.: "*petilam suram,* siccam et substrictam vulgo interpretantur: Scaevola ait, ungulam equi albam ita dici," Fest. p. 205 ed. Muell.

pĕtīmen, ĭnis, *n.* Perh. *A sore on the shoulder* of beasts of burden or draught (ante-class.): "*petimina* in humeris jumentorum ulcera: Eo nomine autem et inter duos armos suis quod est aut pectus solitum appellari, testatur Naevius," Fest. p. 209 ed. Müll.; cf., "*petimina* in humeris jumentorum ulcera," Paul. ex Fest. p. 208 ib.

Petīna, ae, *f.* *Aelia, a wife of the Emperor Claudius, whom he divorced before marrying Messalina,* Suet. Claud. 26.

pĕtĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [pes] *A little foot, little leg* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: nudus, Afr. in Non. 160, 16; Cels. 2, 18: in petiolis capitulisque haedorum et vitulorum et agnorum, id. 2, 22.—**II.** Transf., *A stem* or *stalk* of fruits: petioli, quibus mala pendent, Col. Arb. 23. Of the olive: id. 12, 49, 8.

Petisĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Petisian;* mala, *a small sort of apple, paradise-apples,* Plin. 15, 14, 15.

pĕtisso, ĕre, v. petesso.

pĕtītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peto] **I.** *An attack* on any thing: **A.** Lit., *An attack, a blow, thrust, pass:* tuas petitiones effugi, Cic. Cat. 1, 6; cf., "*petitiones* proprie dicimus impetus gladiorum," Serv. Virg. A. 9, 439.

B. Trop., *An attack* made in words before a court of justice: Cic. Or. 68 *fin.*

II. *An aiming at, a requesting, desiring:* **A.** In gen., *A requesting, beseeching; a request, petition* for any thing (post-Aug.): Plin. 29, 4, 19; so id. Ep. 10, 23 Gell. 11, 16 *fin.,* et al.

B. In partic.: **1.** *An applying* or *soliciting for office, an application, solicitation, candidateship:* Cic. Att. 1, 1: consulatus, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: pontificatus, Sall. C. 49: regni, Just. 1, 10: magistratus, Val. Max. 6, 4: dare alicui petitionem consulatus, *to admit one as a candidate for the consulship,* Suet. Caes. 26: abstinere petitione honorum, Tac. A. 2, 43: petitioni se dare, *to solicit an office,* Cic. in Fam. 13, 10.

2. *A laying claim to* any thing, *a suit, petition,* in private or civil cases (opp. to the accusatio, in criminal cases): petitio pecuniae, Quint. 4, 4, 6: hereditatis, Ulp. Dig. 44, 5, 3.

3. *A right of claim, a right to bring an action of recovery.* cavere, neminem, cujus petitio sit, petiturum, Cic. Brut. 5; Florent. Dig. 2, 14, 56.

‡ **pĕtītĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [petitio] *A little petition:* "*petitiuncula,* δεησίδιον," Gloss. Philox.

pĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [peto] **I.** In gen., *A seeker, striver* after any thing (poet.): famae, Luc. 1, 131.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** As a publicist's *t. t., An applicant* or *candidate* for an office (very rarely; not in Cic.): Scip. Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10: hic generosior Descendat in campum petitor, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 10.—**B.** As a judicial *t. t., A claimant, plaintiff,* in private or civil suits (whereas he who prefers the complaint in a criminal case is termed accusator) (so quite class.): quis erat petitor? Fannius: quis reus? Flavius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13.—**C.** *A suitor, wooer* (post-class.): App. M. 4, p. 309 Oud.—**D.** In late Lat.: MILITIAE, *A recruiting officer,* Inscr. ap. Grut. 531, 10; ap. Murat. 788, 7; 794, 7.

pĕtītōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [petitor] **I.** In gen., *Of* or *belonging to solicitation* (post-class.): artes petitorias exercere, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 16.—**II.** In partic., *Of* or *belonging to the prosecution of a judicial claim, petitory* (post-class.): judicium, Gaj. Dig. 6, 1, 36.

pĕtītrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A female applicant* or *candidate* for office (post-Aug.): Auct. Quint. Decl. 252.—**II.** As a judicial *t. t., A female claimant* or *plaintiff* (post-class.): contra petitricem pronunciavit, Paul. Dig. 36, 1, 74.

pĕtītŭrio, īre, *v. desid. a.* [peto] *To desire to sue for office, to long to become a candidate* (rare, but quite class.): video hominem valde petiturire, Cic. Att. 1. 14 *fin.*

1. pĕtītus, a, um, *Part.,* from peto.

2. pĕtītus, ūs, *m.* [peto] **I.** *A seeking for, inclining toward* any thing (poet.): terrae petitus, Lucr. 3, 173.—**II.** *A desire, request* (post-class.): cum consensu petituque omnium, Gell. 18, 3 *fin.*

pĕto, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 3. (*perf.,* petit, Virg. A. 9, 9; Ov. F. 1, 109) *v. a.* [ΠΕΤΩ, the root of πίπτω, and therefore orig. to fall, fall upon; hence, to endeavor to reach or attain any thing].

I. *To fall upon* any thing: **A.** Lit.: **1.** In an inimical sense, *To rush at, attack, assault; to let fly at, aim a blow at,* etc. (quite class.): gladiatores et vitando caute, et petendo vehementer, Cic. Or. 68: cujus latus mucro ille petebat, id. Lig. 3: non latus aut ventrem, sed caput et collum petere, *to thrust at,* id. Mur. 26: aliquem spiculo infeste, Liv. 2, 20: aliquem malo, *to throw an apple at any one,* Virg. E. 3, 64: alicui genas ungue, Ov. A. A. 2, 452: aliquem saxis, id. de Nuce 2: aprum jaculis, Suet. Tib. 72: aëra disco, Hor. S. 2, 2, 13: bello urbem, Virg. A. 3, 603: armis patriam, Vellej. 2, 68, 3.

2. In a good sense: p. collum alicujus amplexu, *to fall upon one's neck, to embrace one,* M. Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 124.—So esp. freq., *To seek, to direct one's course to, to go* or *repair to, to make for, travel to* a place: grues loca calidiora petentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: Cyzicum, id. Fam. 14, 4: Dyrrhachium, id. Planc. 41: naves, *to seek, take refuge in their ships,* Nep. Milt. 5: coelum pennis, *to fly,* Ov. F. 3, 457: Graiis Phasi petite viris, *visited by the*

Greeks, id. Pont. 4, 10, 52.- Transf., of things: campum petit amnis, Virg. G. 3, 521: mons petit astra, *towers toward the stars*, Ov. M. 1, 316: polygala palmi altitudinem petit, *attains the height*, Plin. 27, 12, 76:—aliquem, *to seek, go to a person*: ut te supplex peterem, et tua limina adirem, Virg. A. 6, 115:—aliquid in locum *or* ad aliquem, *to go to a place* or *person for something, to go in quest of, go to fetch*: visum est tanti in extremam Italiam petere Brundisium ostreas, *to go to Brundisium for oysters*, Plin. 9, 54, 79: myrrham ad Troglodytas, id. 12, 15, 33: arena ad Aethiopas usque petitur, id. 36, 6, 9: collis, in quem vimina petebantur, id. 16, 10, 15: quaeque trans maria petimus, *fetch*, id. 19, 4, 19; 4; 2.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To attack, assail* one with any thing (quite class.): aliquem epistolâ, Cic. Att. 2, 2: aliquem fraude et insidiis, Liv. 40, 55: aliquem falsis criminibus, Tac. A. 4, 31.

B. *To demand, require*: **1.** In gen.: ita petit asparagus, Var. R. R. 1, 23: ex iis tantum, quantum res petet, hauriemus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: aliquem in vincula, Quint. 7, 1, 55:—aliquem ad supplicium, id. ib. 6, 6: poenas ab aliquo, *to seek satisfaction from* or *revenge one's self on any one*, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To demand* or *claim at law, to bring an action to recover, to sue for* any thing: qui per se litem contestatur, sibi soli petit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18: aliquid ab aliquo, id. Cluent. 59: qui non calumnia litium alienos fundos, sed castris, exercitu, signis inferendis petebat, id. Mil. 27.

b. *To beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat*: a te etiam atque etiam peto atque contendo, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 13, 1: peto quaesoque, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 5, 4: peto igitur a te, vel, si pateris, oro, ut id. ib. 9, 13: p. in beneficii loco et gratiae, ut, id. Verr. 2, 5, 82: p. precibus per literas ab aliquo, ut, id. Sull. 19: pacem ab aliquo, Caes. B. G. 2, 13:—opem ab aliquo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2: vitam nocenti, Tac. A. 2, 31: petito, ut intrare urbem liceret, Just. 4, 3, 5.—With a follg. object-clause (poet.): arma humeris arcumque animosa petebat Ferre, Stat. Ach. 1, 352:—de aliquo, for ab aliquo, *to beg* or *request of one* (post-class.): si de me petisses, ut, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5:—ab aliquo aliquid alicui, *to beg a thing of one person for another* (quite class.): M. Curtio tribunatum a Caesare petivi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15.—Hence, petitum, i, *n.*, *A prayer, desire, request*, Catull. 68, 39.—(β) In publicist's lang., *To apply* or *solicit for an office, to be a candidate for office* (different from ambire, to go about among the people to collect their votes, to canvass, which took place after the petitio): nemo est ex iis, qui nunc petunt, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 1, 1: consulatum, id. Phil. 2, 30: praeturam, id. Verr. 1, 8; Liv. 1, 35.—(γ) *To woo, court, make suit to*: multi illam petiere, Ov. M. 1, 478.

c. *To solicit* a person, *to seek* or *long for* a thing; of the pleasures of love: libidine sic accensa Sempronia ut viros saepius peteret quam peteretur, Sall. C. 25: quae tuus Vir petet, cave, ne neges; Ne petitum aliunde eat, Catull. 61, 151.

d. *To endeavor to obtain* or *pursue, to seek, strive after* any thing: petere salutem fuga, Nep. Hann. 11: praedam pedibus, Ov. M. 1, 533: gloriam, Sall. C. 5, 7: eloquentiae principatum, Cic. Or. 15: sanguinis profusio vel fortuita vel petita, *intentional, designed, produced by artificial means*, Cels. 2, 8:—*c. inf.*: bene vivere, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29: aliquem transfigere ferro, Mart. 5, 51, 3.

e. *To fetch* any thing: cibum e flamma, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38: altius initium rei demonstrandae, Cic. Caecin. 4: aliquid a Graecis, id. Acad. 1, 2: a literis exiguam doloris oblivionem (* *to obtain*), id. Fam. 5, 15: suspirium alte, *to fetch a deep sigh*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 57; cf., latere petitus imo spiritus, Hor. Epod. 11, 10; and, gemitus alto de corde petiti, Ov. M. 2, 622: haec ex veteri memoria petita, Tac. H. 3, 5, 1.

f. *To take, betake one's self to* any thing: iter a Vibone Brundisium terra petere contendi, Cic. Planc. 40: diversas vias, Val. Fl. 1, 91: alium cursum, *to take another route*, Cic. Att. 3, 8: aliam in partem petebant fugam, *betook themselves to flight, fled*, Caes. B. G. 2, 24.

†† **pĕtōrĭtum** or **pĕtorrĭtum,** i, *n.* [Celtic petor, four, and rit, wheel] *An open, four-wheeled carriage*, of Gallic origin: "petoritum et Gallicum vehiculum esse, et nomen ejus dictum existimant a numero quatuor rotarum: alii Osce, quod hi quoque petora quatuor vocent: alii Graece, sed αἰολικῶς dictum," Fest. p. 206 ed. Müll.; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192; id. Sat. 1, 6, 103. So acc. to Plin. 34, 17, 48; Aus. Ep. 5, 35; 8, 5.

Pĕtŏsīris, ĭdis, *m.*, Πετοσῖρις, *A celebrated Egyptian mathematician and astrologer*, Plin 2, 23, 21.—Hence, transf., for *A mathematician, astrologer*, in gen.: Juv. 6, 580.

Petovĭo (in inscrr., POETOVIO), ōnis. *A city in Pannonia*, the mod. *Pettau*, Tac. H. 3, 1; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3592.

† **1. pĕtra,** ae, *f.* = πέτρα, *A rock, a crag, stone*; pure Lat., saxum: "petrarum genera sunt duo, quorum alterum naturale saxum prominens in mare; alterum manufactum ut docet Aelius Gallus: *Petra est, qui locus dextra ac sinistra fornicem expletur usque ad libramentum summi fornicis*." Fest. p. 206 ed. Müll. (of the latter signif. there is no other example known): gaviae in petris nidificant, Plin. 10. 32, 48: alga, quae juxta terram in petris nascitur, id. 32, 6, 22; id. 34, 12, 29.

2. Pĕtra, ae, *f.*, Πέτρα, *The name of several cities*: **I.** *A city in Arabia Petraea*, now the ruins of *Wadi Musa*, Plin. 6, 28, 22.—**B.** Hence **Pĕtraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Petrean*: balanus, Plin. 12, 21, 46: hypericon, id. 12, 25, 54.—**II.** *A city in Pieria*, Liv. 29, 26.—**III.** *A city in Thrace*, id. 40, 22.—**IV.** *A city in Umbria, called* Petra Pertusa, Aur. Vict. Epist. in Vespas. 17.—**V.** *A hill near Dyrrachium*, Caes. B. C. 3, 42.

3. Petra, ae, *m.* *A Roman proper name*, Tac. A. 11, 4.

‡ **petrabŭlum,** i, *n.* = πετρόβολον, *A stone-thrower, catapult*, Not. Tir. p. 179.

† **1. petraeus,** a, um, *adj.* = πετραῖος, *That grows among rocks, rock-* (post-Aug.): brassica, Plin. 20, 9, 36.

2. Pĕtraeus, a, um, v. 2. Petra, *no.* I., B.

Petrēius, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So esp. *a lieutenant of Pompey in the civil war*, Caes. B. C. 1, 38; 63: cf. Cic. Att. 8, 2, 3.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Petreius,** a, um, *adj.*; here prob. belongs, "PETREIA vocabatur, quae pompam praecedens in coloniis aut municipiis imitabatur anum ebriam, ab agri vitio, scilicet petris, appellata," Paul. ex Fest. p. 243 ed. Müll.—**B. Petrēiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Petreius, Petreian*: auxilium, Auct. B. Afr. 19.

1. petrensis, e, *adj.* [1. petra] *Found among rocks* or *stones* (post-class.): pisces, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, n. 26.

2. Petrenses, ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of the city of Petra, in Sicily*, Sol. 5.

petrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [petra *or* Petrus] *Petrean* (eccl. Lat.): istae spinae, Petra et Petro transeunte, petreis pedibus tritae sunt, *of rock* or *stone*, or *pertaining to the Apostle Peter*, Aug. Serm. 297, 2.

pĕtrĭcōsus, a, um; v. pertricosus.

Petrīni, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of the city of Petra, in Sicily, the Petreans*: Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 39; Plin. 3, 8, 14.

Petrīnum, i, *n.* *A villa near Sinuessa, in Campania*: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 5; so Cic. Fam. 6, 19.

† **petrĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = πέτρινος, *Of stone, stone-* (eccl. Lat.): acies, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.

† **petrītes,** ae, *m.* = πετρίτης (οἶνος), *A kind of wine*, perh. from the city of Petra, in Arabia, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

1. petro, ōnis, *m.* [1. petra] **I.** *A rustic*: "*petrones* rustici fere dicuntur," *etc.*, Fest. p. 206 ed. Müll.; cf., "*petrones* rustici a petrarum asperitate et duritia dicti," Paul. ex Fest. p. 207 ib.—**II.** *An old wether*, whose flesh is as hard as a stone (ante-class.): Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40.

2. Petro, ōnis, *m.* [petra] *A Roman surname*: Suet. Vesp. 1.

Petrŏcŏrii, ōrum, *m.* *A Gallic tribe in Aquitania*, in the mod. *Périgueux*, Caes B. G. 7, 75; Plin. 4, 19, 33; cf. Ukert, Gall., p. 264 and 392.—In the *sing.*: Inscr. in Maff. Mus. Veron. 450, 8.

Petrōnĭa, ae, v. Petronius.

Petrōnĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, v. 2. Petronius, *no.* II., B.

1. petrōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [petra] *Rock-, crag-, mountain-* (extremely rare): canes, Grat. Cyneg. 202.

2. Petrōnĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So esp. Petronius Arbiter, *a Roman knight, a favorite of the Emperor Nero, the author of a Latin romance which is preserved in a fragmentary state*, Tac. A. 16, 17 *sq.*; cf. Bähr's Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. 2, p. 363 *sqq.* (3d edit.) and the authorities there cited.—In the *fem.*, Petrōnĭa, ae, *The first wife of the Emperor Vitellius*, Tac. H. 2, 64; Suet. Vit. 6.

II. Derivv.: **A. Petrōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Petronius, Petronian*: "*Petronia* amnis est in Tiberim profluens, quam magistratus auspicato transeunt, quum in campo quid agere volunt: quod genus auspicii peremne vocatur," Fest. p. 250 ed. Müll.:—P. lex, respecting slaves: post legem Petroniam et senatusconsulta ad eam legem pertinentia, dominis potestas ablata est ad bestias depugnandas suo arbitrio servos tradere, Modest. Dig. 48, 8, 11, § 3; so Hermog. ib. 40, 1, 24.

B. Petrōnĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Petronius, Petronian*: Petroniana Albucia, Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

† **petrŏsĕlīnum,** i, *n.* = πετροσέλινον, *Rock-parsley*, Plin. 20, 12, 47; Pallad. 5, 3.

petrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. petra] *Rocky* (post-Aug.): loca, Plin. 9, 31, 50.—Subst., petrosa, ōrum, *n.*, *Rocky places*: maritima, Plin. 26, 8, 29.

Pettălus, i, *m.* *The mythic name of a hero who sought to attack Perseus at the court of Cepheus*, Ov. M. 5, 115.

pĕtŭlans, antis, *Part.* [from the obsol. petulo, from peto, qs. falling upon or assailing in jest, *i. e.*] *Forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, freakish, petulant*: **I.** In gen. (quite class.): "*petulantes* et *petulci* etiam appellantur, qui protervo impetu, et crebro petunt laedendi alterius gratia, Fest. p. 206 ed. Müll.: homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 75: effuse petulans, id. Pis. 5: animalia, Gell. 17, 20: pictura, Plin. 35, 11, 40, n. 33: p. et furiosum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 68.—*Comp.*: Arn. 4, 151.—*Sup.*: imitatio petulantissima, Petr. 92.

II. In partic., *Wanton, lascivious* (quite class.): petulans in aliqua generosa nobili virgine, Cic. Parad. 3, 1.—*Adv.*, pĕtŭlanter, *Pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly* (quite class.): in aliquem invehi, Cic. Att. 2, 19: vivere, id. Coel. 16.—*Comp.*: petulantius, id. ib. 3.—*Sup.*: petulantissime, id. Att. 9, 19.

pĕtŭlantĭa, ae, *f.* [petulans] *Sauciness, freakishness, impudence, wantonness, petulance* (quite class.): "itaque a petendo *petulantia*, a procando, id est poscendo, *procacitas* nominata est," Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 23, 18: p. et libido magis est adolescentium quam senum, id. de Sen. 11: p. et audacia, id. Caecin. 35.—In the *plur.*: petulantiae dictorum, *bold expressions*, Gell. 3, 3.—**B.** In a milder sense, *Carelessness, heedlessness* (ante-class.): Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 3.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of animals, *Viciousness*: cornuti fere perniciosi sunt propter petulantiam, Col. 7, 6.—**B.** Of things, *Exuberance, luxuriance*: ramorum, Plin. 16, 30, 53: morbi, *violence*, Gell. 12, 5.

pĕtulcus, a, um, *adj.* [peto; cf. petulans, *ad init.*] *Butting, apt to butt*, with the horns or head (poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: agni, Lucr. 2, 26, 7: haedi, Virg. G. 4, 10: caper vel aries, Col. 7, 3.—**II.** Transf., *Frisky, wanton*: "haedi petulci dicti ab appetendo: unde et meretrices petulcas vocamus," Serv. Virg. G. 4, 10.

† **1. peuce,** ēs, *f.* = πεύκη: **I.** *The pine-tree, pitch-pine-tree*: Plin. 11, 35, 41.—**II.** *A kind of grape*, Plin. 14, 9, 9.

2. Peuce, ēs, *f.*: **I.** *The name of an island in the Danube*, Plin. 4, 12, 24; Luc

3, 202.—**II.** In mythology, *The wife of the Ister:* Stat. S. 5, 2, 137; so Val. Fl. 8, 217.

† **peucĕdănum** or **-on,** i, *n.*, and **peucĕdănos,** i, *m.* = πευκέδανον or -ος, *The plant hog's-fennel, sulphur-wort:* Plin. 25, 9, 7; so Luc. 9, 919: a Graecis dicitur *peucedanos;* Latini *pinastellum* vocarunt, App. Herb. 94.

Peucĕtĭa, ae, *f.* *A region in Apulia,* Plin. 3, 11, 16.—**II.** Hence **Peucĕtĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Peucetian:* sinus, Ov. M. 14, 512; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 8, 9.

† **peumĕne,** ēs, *f.* = πευμένη, *A kind of spume* or *scum of silver,* Plin. 33, 6, 35.

pexātus, a, um, *adj.* [pexus] *Clothed in a garment that has a nap on it* (post-Aug.): pexatus pulcre rides mea, Zoile, trita, Mart. 2, 58: p. et gausapatus, Sen. V. B. 25.

pexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] perh. *Thickness, closeness* (post-Aug.); of a spider's web: telae, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

pexus, a, um, *Part.*, from pecto.

† **pezīcae** or **pezĭtae,** ārum, *f.* = πέζικες, πέζεαι, *Mushrooms without a root* or *without a stalk,* Plin. 19, 3, 14.

Phăcĕlīnus, a, um, v. Facelinus.

Phaeāces, um, *m.*, Φαίακες, *The Phaeacians, the fabled luxurious inhabitants of the Isle of Scheria* (in historic times, Corcyra), Cic. Brut. 18; Virg. A. 3, 291; Ov. M. 13, 719. — In the *sing.*, Phaeax, ācis, *m.*, *A Phaeacian,* transf., of a man in good case, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 24. And adject., Phaeax populus, Juv. 15, 23.

II. Derivv.: **A. Phaeācĭa,** ae, *f.*, Φαιακία, *The country of the Phaeacians, the Isle of Scheria (Corcyra), in the Ionian Sea:* Corcyra Homero dicta Scheria et Phaeacia, Callimacho etiam Drepane, Plin. 4, 12, 19; Tib. 1, 3, 3.

B. Phaeācis, ĭdis, *adj.*, Φαιακίς, *Phaeacian;* subst., Phaeacis, ĭdis, *f.* (*sc.* Musa), *A poem on the sojourn of Ulysses in Phaeacia:* Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 27; so id. ib. 16, 27.

C. Phaeācĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Φαιάκιος, *Phaeacian:* tellus, Tib. 4, 1, 78; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 47.

D. Phaeācus, a, um, *adj.*, Φαίακος, *Phaeacian:* silvae, Prop. 3, 1, 51.

phaecăsĭa, ae, v. phaecasium.

phaecăsĭāni Dii [phaecasium] *A sort of deities of whom nothing further is known* (perh. shod with phaecasia), Juv. 3, 218 (*al.* phaecasiati).

phaecăsĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Shod with* phaecasia: milites, Petr. 72: quae decent phaecasiatum palliatumque, *i. e. a Grecian philosopher,* Sen. Ep. 113.

† **phaecăsĭum,** ii, *n.*, and **phaecăsĭa,** ae, *f.* = φαικάσιον, *A kind of white shoe,* worn at Athens by the priests: Sen. Ben. 7, 21: inauratae, Petr. 67.

Phaedo or **Phaedon,** ōnis, *m.*, Φαίδων, *A disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato, after whom Plato has named his dialogue on the immortality of the soul,* Cic. N. D. 1, 33; Gell. 2, 18; Lact. 3, 25.

Phaedra, ae, *f.*, Φαῖδρα, *The daughter of King Minos, of Crete, sister of Ariadne and wife of Theseus,* Virg. A. 6, 445; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 6, 14; Hyg. Fab. 47; 243.

Phaedrus (*nom.*, PHAEDER, Inscr. Grut. 1111, 3), i, *m.*, Φαῖδρος: **I.** *A pupil of Socrates, a native of Myrsinus, in Attica, after whom Plato named one of his dialogues,* Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28; id. Or. 4, 15; 12, 39; id. Fin. 2, 2, 4; id. Tusc. 1, 22, 53, et al.—**II.** *An Epicurean philosopher of Athens, an instructor of Cicero,* Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 2; id. Fin. 1, 5, 16; id. N. D. 1, 33, 93.—**III.** *A freedman of Augustus, a Thracian by birth, and author of some well-known Latin fables;* cf. Bähr's Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. 1, p. 479 *sq.* (3d edit.).

† **phaenĭon,** ii, *n.* = φαινίον, *A plant, the anemone:* Plin. 21, 23, 94 (*al.* phrenion).

† **phaenŏmĕnon,** i, *n.* = φαινόμενον, *An appearance:* **I.** In gen. (post-class.): Theod. Prisc. 2, 7.—**II.** In partic., phaenŏmĕna, ōrum, *n. pl.* = φαινόμενα, *Appearances in the air* or *sky:* Lact. 2, 5.—**B.** Phaenŏmĕna, *The title of a poem by Aratus.*

† **Phaenon,** ōnis, *m.* = Φαίνων (shining), *The planet Saturn* (post-class.): quae Stilbon volvat, quae secula Phaenon, Aus. Idyll. 18, 11; so Mart. Cap. 8, p. 299.—In the Gr. *acc.*, Phaenona, Mart. Cap. 8, 287 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 20, written as Greek).

Phaestĭas, ădis, *f.*, Φαιστιάς, *A female inhabitant of the Cretan town of Phaestum, a Phaestian* (poet.): inter Phaestiadas, Ov. M. 9, 715.

Phaestĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Φαίστιος, *Of* or *belonging to the Cretan town of Phaestum, Phaestian:* tellus, Ov. M. 9, 668: Apollo, Plin. 4, 3, 4.

Phaestum, i, *n.*, Φαιστός: **I.** *A town of Crete, near Cortyna, founded by Minos,* Plin. 4, 12, 20.—**II.** *A town of Thessaly, on the Eurotas,* Liv. 36, 13.—**III.** *A town of Locris, in Greece,* Plin. 4, 3, 4.

Phăĕthon (dissyl.: fulmine Phaethon, Var. in Quint. 1, 5, 18), ontis, *m.*, Φαέθων (the shiner): **I.** *Son of Helios and Clymene,* Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94; Ov. M. 2, 47 *sq.*—**B.** *An epithet of the sun* (poet.): Virg. A. 5, 115.—**II.** Derivv.:

A. Phăĕthontēus, a, um, *adj.*, Φαεθόντειος, *Of* or *belonging to Phaethon, Phaethontean* (poet.): ignes, Ov. M. 4, 246: Padus (because Phaethon is said to have fallen into the Padus), Mart. 10, 12: favilla, *i. e.* fulmen, Stat. Th. 1, 221: umbra, *i. e. of the poplar* (because the sisters of Phaethon were changed into poplars), Mart. 6, 15.

B. Phăĕthontĭas, ădis, *f.*, Φαεθοντιάς, *A Phaethontiad,* i. e. *a sister of Phaethon.* They wept for their brother, and were changed into poplars (acc. to others, into alders), while their tears were converted into amber: Phaethontiadum silva sororum, Sen. Herc. Oet. 185; so Virg. E. 6, 62; Ov. M. 2, 340.

C. Phăĕthontis, ĭdis, *f.*, Φαεθοντίς, subst., i. q. Phaethontias, *A Phaethontiad, a sister of Phaethon* (poet.): Avien. Arat. 792: gutta, *amber* (into which the tears of Phaethon's sisters were said to be converted), Mart. 4, 32.

D. Phăĕthontĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Φαεθόντιος: **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Phaethon, Phaethontian:* fabula, Stat. S. 2, 4, 9: amnis, *i. e.* Padus (v. Phaethontēus), Sil. 7, 149.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to the sun:* ora, *the sun's disk,* Sil. 10, 110.

Phăĕthūsa, ae, *f.*, Φαέθουσα (the shiner), *A sister of Phaethon,* Ov. M. 2, 346.

† **phăgĕdaena,** ae, *f.*, φαγέδαινα (voracity), *An eating cancer:* Plin. 23, 7, 63; *plur.*, id. 26, 11, 68.

† **phăgĕdaenĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = φαγεδαινικός, *Spreading like a cancer:* vulnera, Plin. 24, 4, 5.

† **phăger** or **phăgrus,** i, *m.* = φάγρος, *A fish, also called* pager *or* pagrus, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

Phăgīta, ae, *m.* [φάγω, to eat] *A Roman surname:* Suet. Caes. 74.

† **phăgo,** ōnis, *m.* = φάγος, φάγων, *A glutton, gormandizer* (ante- and post-classical); "*edones* et *phagones* ab edacitate, unum Latinum, aliud Graecum," Non. 48, 17 *sq.*; Var. in Non. l. l.; Vop. Aur. 50.

phăgrus, v. phager.

phăla, ae, v. fala.

Phalacrīne, ēs, and **Phalacrīna,** ae, *f.* *A town in the Sabine territory, the birth-place of the Emperor Vespasian,* Suet. Vesp. 2.

† **phălacrŏ-cŏrax,** ăcis, *m.* = φαλακροκόραξ, *A coot* or *cormorant* (pure Lat., corvus aquaticus): phalacrocoraces, aves Balearium insularum peculiares, Plin. 10, 48, 68; cf. id. 11, 37, 47.

Phălaecus, i, *m.*, Φάλαικος, *An ancient Greek poet, from whom a kind of verse is named* Phălaecĭum, Phălaecum, *or* Phăleucĭum carmen. This verse is *hendecasyllabic,* consisting of a spondee, a dactyl, and three trochees (e. g. vidi credite per lacus Lucrinos); Diom. p. 509 P.; Terentian. p. 2440.

† **phălangae** and **pălangae,** ārum, *f. pl.* = φάλαγγες, *Poles to carry burdens on, carrying-poles:* Vitr. 10, 8: proelium Afri contra Aegyptios primum fecere fustibus, quos vocant phalangas, Plin. 7, 56, 57; so id. 12, 4, 8.

II. In partic., *A wooden roller,* to place under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them along (quite class.): Var. in Non. 163, 23 *sq.*; Caes. B. C. 2, 10 *fin.*

1. phălangārĭus or **pălangārĭus** (in inscrr., also, PALANCARIUS and FALANCARIVS), ii, *m.* [phalangae] *One who carries burdens with the aid of a long pole, a carrier, porter,* Vitr. 10, 8; Non. 163, 23 *sq.* (v. the art. phalangae); Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 10; in Giorn. Pisan. Tom. 16, p. 192; ap. Marin. Atti, p. 151; ap. Kellerm. in Orell. Analect. epigr. (Index Lection. Acad. Turic. aestiv. 1838) p. 43, *no.* 4090.

2. phălangārĭus, ii, *m.* [phalanx] *A soldier belonging to a phalanx, a phalangary* (post-class.): Lampr. Alex. Sev. 50; cf. phalangitae.

phălangĭon, ii, *n.*, v. phalangium.

† **phălangītae,** ārum, *m.* = φαλαγγῖται, *Soldiers belonging to a phalanx, phalangites:* Liv. 37, 40; so id. 42, 51.

† **Phălangītes,** ae, *m.* = φαλαγγίτης, *Spider-root.* Anthericum liliastrum, L.; Plin. 27, 12, 98.

† **phălangĭum** or **-on,** ii, *n.* (late collat. form, phalangius, ii, *m.*, Veg. Vet. 3, 81) = φαλάγγιον: **I.** *A kind of venomous spider,* Cels. 5, 27, 9; Plin. 18, 17, 44, *no.* 3; 8, 27, 41; 11, 24, 28.—**II.** *Spider-root, anthericum,* for phalangites, Plin. 27, 12, 98.

phălango or **pălango,** are, *v. a.* [phalangae] *To carry away on a pole* (ante-class.): Afran. in Perotti Cornucop. ad epigr. 115. (The passage is otherwise unknown.)

Phalannaeus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Phalanna, a city of Thessaly, Phalannaean:* ager, Liv. 42, 65.

Phălantus, i, *m.*, Φάλαντος, *A Spartan who emigrated to Italy and there founded Tarentum:* et regnata petam Laconi Rura Phalanto, *i. e. Tarentum,* Hor. Od. 2, 6, 11; so Just. 3, 4, 7.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Phălantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phalantean:* P. Tarentum, Sil. 11, 16.—**B. Phălantīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phalantine,* poet. for *Tarentine:* P. Galesus, Mart. 5, 37, 2.

† **phălanx,** angis, *f.* = φάλαγξ: **I.** In gen., *A band of soldiers, a host* drawn up in close order (poet.): Agamemnoniae phalanges, Virg. A. 6, 489: densae, id. ib. 12, 662: Tuscorum, id. ib. 551.—**B.** Trop., *A host, multitude* (post-class.): culparum, Prud. Psych. 816.

II. In partic.: **A.** Among the Athenians and Spartans, *A division of an army drawn up in battle array, a battalion, phalanx,* Nep. Chabr. 1, 2; Pelop. 4, 2.

B. *The Macedonian order of battle, a Macedonian phalanx* (a compact parallelogram of 50 men abreast and 16 deep): Nep. Eum. 7, 1; Curt. 3, 2, 13; Liv. 31, 39, 10; cf., quae (cohortes) cuneum Macedonum (*phalangem* ipsi vocant) perrumperent, id. 32, 17, 11.—Hence,

2. *An order of battle of the Gauls and Germans,* forming a parallelogram: Helvetii confertissima acie. phalange facta, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: phalangem perfringere, id. ib. 25.

Phălăra, ōrum, *n.*, Φάλαρα, *A harbor of Phthiotis, in Thessaly, on the* Sinus Maliacus, now *Stillida,* Liv. 27, 30.

phălārĭca, v. falarica.

1. phălăris (phălēris), ĭdis, *f.* = φαλαρίς or φαληρίς: **I.** *The plant canary-grass,* Phalaris canariensis, L.; Plin. 27, 12, 102.—**II.** *A water-hen, coot,* Var. R. R. 3, 11 *fin.*; Col. 8, 15; Plin. 10, 48, 67.

2. Phălăris, ĭdis (*acc.*, Phalarin, Claud. B. Gild. 186), *m.*, Φάλαρις, *A tyrant of Agrigentum, for whom Perillus made a brazen bull, in which those condemned by him were to be roasted alive. He caused Perillus to be the first to suffer by it* (see Perillus); *but afterward experienced the same punishment himself at the hands of his exasperated subjects,* Cic. Off. 2, 7; id. Rep. 1, 28; id. N. D. 3, 33; id. Verr. 2, 4, 33; Plin. 7, 56, 57; Ov. A. A. 1, 653; Sil. 14, 211, et al.

Phalasarnēus, a, um, *adj.*, Φαλασαρνεῖος, *Of* or *belonging to the Cretan city of Phalasarne, Phalasarnean:* Liv. 42, 51; cf. Plin. 4, 12, 20.

† **phălĕrae,** ārum, *f.* (*neutr.*, phalera posita, Plin. 33, 1, 6) = τὰ φάλαρα: **I.** Lit.: **A.** *A smooth, shining ornament for the breast,* worn by men, esp. as a military decoration: "*phalerae* sunt belli ornamenta," Non. 554, 15 *sq.*; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12: phaleris et torque aliquem donare

id. ib. 2. 3, 80: phaleras deponere, Liv. 9, 46; cf. Plin. 33, 1, 6: phaleris hic pectora fulget, Sil. 15, 255. As a military mark of distinction: equites donati phaleris, Liv. 39, 31; Virg. A. 9, 458 Heyn. and Wagn.—Worn by women: matrona ornata phaleris pelagiis, P. Syrus in Petr. 55.—**B.** *A trapping for the forehead and breast of horses:* Liv. 32, 52: primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto, Virg. A. 5, 310; so Plin. 37, 12, 74. As a trapping for elephants, Gell. 5, 5.

II. Trop., *An external ornament* or *decoration* (poet. and in post-class. prose): ad populum phaleras! *trappings for the people!* who allow themselves to be deceived by externals, Pers. 3, 30.—Of rhetorical ornament: Mart. Cap. 3 *init.*: loquendi, Symm. Ep. 83: heroicorum, Sid. Ep. 1, 9 *fin.*

phălĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [phalerae] *Wearing an ornament for the forehead and breast:* equi, Liv. 30, 17: cursor, Petr. 28: turba Mazacum atque cursorum, Suet. Ner. 30.—**II.** Trop., *Decorated, ornamented:* phaleratis dictis aliquem ducere, *with fine speeches*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 14.

Phălēreus, i, and **Phălērĭcus,** a, um, v. Phalerum.

phălēris, v. 1. phalaris.

Phălērum, i, *n.*, Φαληρόν, *The oldest harbor of Athens, connected with the city by a long wall, with a Demos of the same name belonging to it*, Plin. 4, 7, 12.

II. Derivv.: **A. Phălēreus** (mostly trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Φαληρεύς, *Of* or *from Phalerum, a Phalerian:* Demetrius Phalereus, or simply Phalereus, *a ruler of Athens and a famous orator, about* B.C. 300, Cic. Leg. 2, 25; id. Fin. 5, 19; id. de Div. 2, 46. Scanned as a quadrisyllable: Demetrius, qui dictus est Phalereus, Phaedr. 5, 1, 1.—*Acc.*, Phalerea, Quint. 2, 4, 41.—Phalereus portus, v. Phalericus.

B. Phălērĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Φαληρικός, *Phalerian:* portus, Nep. Them. 6: in Phalerico, *sc.* fonte (*or perh. portu), Plin. 2, 103, 106.

Phăleucĭus, a, um, v. Phalaecus.

Phaliscus, v. Faliscus.

phallovitrobŏlus, i, *m.*, or **-vitrobolum,** i, *n.*, *A drinking-vessel shaped like a phallus*, Capitol. Pertin. 8 dub.

† **phallus,** i, *m.* = φαλλός, *A figure of the virile member, which was carried about at the festival of Bacchus as a symbol of the generative power of nature; a phallus:* Arn. 5, 176; cf. Aug. Civ. D. 7, 21, and Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 140.

Phānae, ārum, *f.*, Φαναί, *A harbor and promontory in the Isle of Chios, noted for its wine*, Liv. 36, 43, 11.—**II.** Hence **Phānaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phanaean:* rex Phanaeus, *the king of Phanae*, poet. of *Phanaean wine*, Virg. G. 2, 98.

† **phănĕrōsis,** is, *f.* = φανέρωσις, *A manifestation, revelation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Haer. 30.

Phanŏte, es, and **Phanotēa,** ae, *f.*, Φανότη, Φανότεια, *The name of several cities:* **I.** *A city in Epirus, with a castle:* Liv. 43, 21.—**II.** *A city in Phocis, also called* Panope, Liv. 32, 18.

† **phantăsĭa,** ae, *f.* = φαντασία, *An idea, notion, fancy* (post-Aug.): Nicetas longe disertius hanc phantasiam movit, Sen. Suas. 2.—As a term of reproach: phantasia, non homo, *a mere notion* or *fancy, the mere semblance of a man*, Petr. 38 (in Cic. Acad. 1, 11; 2, 6, et al., written as Greek).

† **phantasma,** ătis, *n.* = φάντασμα: **I.** *An apparition, spectre, phantom* (post-Aug.): Plin. Ep. 7, 2, 7: si phantasma fuit Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 7.—**II.** In gen., *An image, appearance, phantasm* of an object (eccl. Lat.): Alexandriam quum eloqui volo, quam nunquam vidi, praesto est apud me phantasma ejus, Aug. de Trinit. 8, 6; Vulg. Marc. 6, 49.

Phantăsos, i, *m.*, Φάντασος, *A son of Somnus*, Ov. M. 11, 642.

Phāon, ōnis, *m.* = Φάων: **I.** *A youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho, but whom he did not love in turn*, Ov. Her. 15, 11; Mart. 10, 35; Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 32.—**II.** Phāon, ontis, *m.*, *A freedman of the Emperor Nero*, Suet Ner. 48 and 49.

Phăraeus, a, um, *adj.*, Φαραῖος, *Of or belonging to the city of Pharae, Pharaean:* duces, Stat. Th. 2, 163.

phāranītis, ĭdis, *f.* *Pharanitis, a kind of amethyst*, Plin. 37, 9, 40.

Phărāo, ōnis, *m.*, Φαραώ (Hebrew פַּרְעֹה), *Pharaoh, the title of the Egyptian kings:* "*Pharao* nomen est non hominis, sed honoris, sicut apud nos *Augusti* appellantur reges, quum propriis nominibus censeantur," Isid. Orig. 7, 6; Prud. Cath. 12, 141.

† **phărĕtra,** ae, *f.* = φαρέτρα, *A quiver* for holding arrows (poet.): succinctam pharetra, Virg. A. 1, 323: nec venenatis gravida sagittis, Fusce, pharetra, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 3: pharetram solvere, *to undo, open*, Ov. M. 5, 379.—**II.** Transf., *A kind of sun-dial in the form of a quiver*, Vitr. 9, 8, 1.

phărĕtrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pharetra] *Furnished with* or *wearing a quiver, quivered* (poet.): pharetrata Camilla, Virg. A. 11, 649: Persis, id. Georg. 4, 290: Geloni, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 35: puer, *i. e. Cupid*, Ov. M. 10, 525: virgo, *i. e. Diana*, id. Am. 1, 1, 10.

‡ **phăretra-zōnĭum,** ii, *n.* *A quiver-belt:* Not. Tir. p. 126.

phărĕtrĭger, a, um, *adj.* [pharetragero] *Quiver-bearing* (poet.): clade pharetrigeri regis, *i. e. of the Persian king Xerxes:* regis, Sil. 14, 286.

Phărĭa uva. *A kind of grape in the neighborhood of Pisa*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

Phărĭăcus, a, um, v. Pharus, *no.* II., A.

† **phărĭcon** or **-um,** i, *n.* = φαρικόν, *A kind of poison, so named from its inventor, Pharicus*, Plin. 28, 10, 41.

Pharis, is, *f.*, Φᾶρις, *A city in Messenia, afterward called* Pharae *or* Pherae, Stat. Th. 4, 226.

Phărĭsaei, ōrum, *m.*, Φαρισαῖοι, *The Pharisees*, a Jewish sect (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Praescr. 45.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Phărĭsaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pharisaean*, Φαρισαῖος: convivia, Sedul. 4, 66.—**B. Phărĭsăĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Φαρισαϊκός, *Pharisaic:* sepulcra, Hier. adv. Vigil. *n.* 9.

Phărītae, ārum, and **Phărĭus,** a, um, v. Pharus, *no.* II.

† **pharmăceutrĭa,** ae, *f.* = φαρμακεύτρια, *A sorceress* (poet.), Virg. E. 8, *in lemm.*

† **pharmăcŏpōla,** ae, *m.* = φαρμακοπώλης, *A vender of medicines, a quack* (quite class.): Cat. in Gell. 1, 15: pharmacopola circumforaneus, Cic. Clu. 14; Hor. S. 1, 2, 1.

† **pharmăcus,** i, *m.* = φαρμακός, *A poisoner, a sorcerer* (post-Aug.): Petr. 107, 15.

Pharmacūsa, ae, *f.*, Φαρμακοῦσα, *An islet near Crete, where Caesar was taken by pirates*, Suet. Caes. 4; Plin. 5, 12, 23.

† **pharnăcēon,** i, *n.* = φαρνάκειον, *A plant, a kind of* panax, *named after King* Pharnaces, Plin. 25, 4, 14.

Pharnăces, is, *m.*, Φαρνάκης: **I.** *The name of two kings of Pontus:* **A.** *Grandfather of Mithridates*, Just. 38, 6; Plin. 33, 12, 54.—**B.** *Son of Mithridates, defeated by Caesar*, Cic. Dejot. 5; id. Att. 11, 21 *sq.*; Suet. Caes. 37; Luc. 10, 476.—**II.** *The name of a slave of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 13, 30; 44.

Phăros, i, v. Pharus.

Pharsālos or **Pharsālus,** i, *f.*, Φάρσαλος, *A city in Thessaly, where Caesar defeated Pompey, now Farsa*, Liv. 32, 33; 34, 23; 36, 14; Luc. 6, 350; Lucr. 6, 350.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pharsālĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pharsalus, Pharsalian:* pugna, *in which Caesar defeated Pompey*, Cic. Phil. 14, 8; Flor. 4, 2: acies, Cic. Lig. 3, 9: fuga, Cic. de Div. 1, 32, 68.—**B. Pharsālĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pharsalian:* terra, Liv. 33, 6 *fin.*: tecta, Catull. 64, 37.—In the *fem.* absol., **Pharsalia,** ae, *The region about Pharsalus*, Catull. 64, 37; Ov. M. 15, 824; Tac. H. 1, 50, et al.

Phărus, or **-os,** i, *f.*, Φάρος, *An island near Alexandria, in Egypt, where King Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous light-house, hence called* pharus, now *Pharillon*, Mel. 2, 7, 6; Auct. B. Alex. 19.—Of the light-house (*in the Island of Pharos): "*Pharus* est in insula turris, magna altitudine, mirificis operibus exstructa, quae nomen ab insula accepit," Caes. B. C. 3, 112: (*of other light-houses): pharon subiit, Val. Fl. 7, 84: turris phari terrae motu Capreis concidit, Suet. Tib. 74.—**B** Transf., poet. for *Egypt:* regina Phari, Stat. S. 3, 2, 102: petimus Pharon arvaque Lagi, Luc. 8, 433.

II. Derivv.: **A. Phărĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pharus, Pharian, Egyptian* (post-class.): sistra, App. M. 2, p. 161 Oud.

B. Phărĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Φάριος, *Of* or *belonging to Pharus, Pharian*; of the light-house: flammae, Luc. 9, 1004.—Poet., transf., for *Egyptian:* Pharia juvenca, *i. e. Io*, Ov. F. 5, 619; but *Isis*, Mart. 10, 48; hence, turba, *the priests of Isis*, Tib. 1, 3, 32: conjux, *i. e. Cleopatra*, Mart. 4, 11: dolores, *the lamentations of the Egyptian women at the festival of Isis for the lost Osiris*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 244: piscis, *i. e. the crocodile*, Ov. A. A. 3, 270:—Pharia, ae, *f.*, absol. *Isis:* SACRUM PHARIAE, Vet. Kalend. ap. Grut. 138.

C. Phărītae, ārum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Pharos*, Auct. B. Alex. 19.

‡ **phascōla** appellant Graeci, quas vulgus peras vocat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 ed. Müll. [= τὰ φάσκωλα, *A wallet, scrip*].

phăsēlārĭa (also written fasel. and facel.), ium, *n.* [faselus] *A dish of pickled French beans*, Lampr. Elag. 20.

Phăsēlis, ĭdis, *f.*, Φασηλίς: **I.** *A town in Lycia, on the borders of Pamphylia,* now *Tekrova*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10; Liv. 37, 23.—**B.** Hence **Phăsēlītae,** ārum, *m.*, Φασηλῖται, *The inhabitants of Phaselis, the Phaselians* (*gen.*, Phaselitûm), Cic. Agr. 2, 19.—**II.** *A city in Judea, with a neighboring valley abounding in palm-trees*, Plin. 13, 4, 9; Luc. 8, 251.—**B.** Hence **Phăsēlīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Phaselis:* oleum, *palm-oil*, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

† **phăsēlus** (also written phasellus and fas.), i, *m.* and *f.* = φάσηλος, *A kind of bean with an edible pod, French beans, kidney-beans, phasel:* viciamque seres vilemque phaselum, Virg. G. 1, 227: longa fasellus, Col. 10, 377; v. id. 2, 10; Pall. 10, 12.—**II.** Transf., *A light vessel* (*in the shape of a kidney-bean*) *made of wicker-work* or *papyrus, sometimes also of burned and painted clay:* epistolam de phaselo dare, Cic. Att. 1, 13; Catull. 4, 1: phaselum solvere, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 29: dare vela fictilibus phaselis, Juv. 15, 127.

phăsĕŏlus (faseolus), i, *m. dim.* [phaselus, *no.* I.] *A kind of bean with an edible pod, French beans, kidney-beans; phasel:* Col. 11, 2, 72; so 12, 9, 1; Plin. 24, 9, 40.

† **phăsgănĭon,** i, *n.* = φασγάνιον, *The sword-lily, gladiole*, pure Lat., gladiolus, Plin. 25, 11, 88.

Phāsĭăcus, a, um, v. 1. Phasis, *no.* II., B.

phāsĭānārĭus (fas.), i, *m.* [phasiana] *A pheasant-keeper* (post-class.): Paul. Dig. 32, 64.

phāsĭānīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to pheasants, pheasant-* (post-class.): ova, Pall. 1, 29.

Phāsĭānus, a, um, and **Phāsĭas,** ădis, v. 1. Phasis, *no.* II.

† **phāsĭŏlos** (fas.), i, *m.* = φασίολος, *A plant, also called* isopyron, Plin. 27, 11, 70.

1. Phāsis, ĭdis *or* ĭdos (*acc.*, also, Phasin), *m.*, Φᾶσις, *A river in Colchis, which empties into the Euxine Sea,* now *Rion* or *Rioni*, Mel. 1, 19, 12; Plin. 6, 4, 4: limosi Phasidos undae, Ov. M. 7, 6: sua jura cruentum Phasin habent, Stat. Th. 5, 457: Phasidis ales, *a pheasant* (v. in the follg., Phasiacus), id. Silv. 4, 6, 8.—*Voc.*, Phasi, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 52.—**B.** Transf., *A town and its harbor lying at the mouth of the Phasis, a colony of the Milesians,* now *Putili* or *Poli*, Mel. 1, 19, 12; Plin. 6, 4, 4.

II. Derivv.: **A. Phāsis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Phasian*, poet. for *Colchian:* volucres, *i. e. pheasants*, Mart. 13, 45.—Subst., Phasis, ĭdis, *f.*, *The Colchian*, a term applied to Medea: *acc.*, Phasida, Ov. F. 2, 42.

B. Phāsĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*, Φασιακός, *Of* or *belonging to the Phasis, Phasian*; also, poet. for *Colchian:* angulus, Mel. 2, 2, 5: unda, Ov. Tr. 2, 439: terra, id. R. Am. 261: corona, *which Medea presented to Creusa*, id. Ib. 605: ales Phasiacis petita Colchis, *i. e. the pheasant*, Petr. 93.

C. Phāsĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, Φασιανός, *Of* or *belonging to the Phasis, Phasian:* Phasianae aves, *the pheasants*, Plin

10, 48, 67.—Also abs., phasiana, ae, *f.*, *A pheasant:* Plin. 11, 33, 39. More freq., phasianus (fasian.), i, *m.:* Suet. Vit. 13; so Pall. 1, 29; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9; Paul. Dig. 32, 64; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41 *fin.;* Edict. Diocl. p. 14. According to the myth, it is the metamorphosed *Itys, daughter of Tereus;* v. Itys.

D. Phāsĭas, ădis, *adj.*, *f.*, Φασιάς, *Of* or *belonging to the Phasis, Phasian*, poet. for *Colchian:* Phasias Aeetine, Ov. Her. 6, 103: puella, *i. e. Medea*, id. Pont. 3, 3, 80.—Subst., Phasias, ădis, *f.*, *Medea:* Ov. A. A. 2, 381.

2. Phāsis, ĭdis, *adj.*, v. 1. Phasis, *no.* II., A.

† **phasma,** ătis, *n.* = φάσμα, *An apparition, spectre, phantom:* **I.** *The title of a comedy of Menander*, Ter. Eun. prol. 9.—**II.** *The title of a poem by a mimograph named Catullus*, Juv. 8, 186.

Phatnae, ārum, *f.* = Φάτναι, *The Cribs, the space between two stars in the constellation Cancer*, pure Lat. Praesepia, Cic. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 1170 P.

phaulĭus, a, um, *adj.* = φαύλιος, *Bad;* only in the term phauliae olivae, *a bad kind of olives*, Plin. 15, 3, 4.

Phăyllēus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Phayllus* (king of Ambracia, who was torn in pieces by a lioness), *Phayllean:* nex, *of Phayllus*, Ov. Ib. 502.

Phēgeus, i, *m.*, Φηγεύς, *The father of Alphesiboea*, Hyg. Fab. 244.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Phēgēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Phegeus, Phegean:* Phegeius ensis, Ov. M. 9, 412.—**B. Phēgis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Φηγίς, *Daughter of Phegeus. Alphesiboea: acc.*, Phegida, Ov. R. A. 455.

† **phēlēta,** ae, *m.*, φηλητής, *A cheat, rogue, robber* (post-Aug.): latrones. quos *pheletas* Aegyptii vocant, Sen. Ep. 51.

† **phellandrĭon,** ii, *n.* = φελλάνδριον, *A plant with leaves like ivy*, Plin. 27, 12, 101.

† **phellos,** i, *m.*, φέλλος, *The cork-tree;* transf., *the part of the water-clock made from it, the cork:* Vitr. 9. 9.

Phēmĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Φήμιος: **I.** *A celebrated player on the cithara in Ithaca;* hence, transf., of *a good cithara-player:* Ov. Am. 3, 7, 61.—**II.** *A Roman surname:* Inscr. ap. Mur. 680, 7.

Phēmŏnŏe, es, *f.*, Φημονόη. *A female soothsayer*, Plin. 10, 3, 3; 10. 8, 9; Stat. S. 2, 2, 39.

Phĕnĕos or **-us,** i, *f.*, Φένεος, *A town of Arcadia, with a lake of the same name, the fabled Stygian waters:* Ov. M. 15, 332; so Liv. 28, 7; Virg. A. 8, 165. The city is called **Pheneum,** in Plin. 4, 6, 10.—**II.** Hence **Phĕnĕātae,** ārum, *m.*, Φενεάται, *The inhabitants of Pheneus, the Pheneans*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22.

† **phengītes,** ae, *m.* = φεγγίτης. *Phengite, selenite*, or *crystallized gypsum*, used for window-panes: in Cappadocia repertus est lapis candidus, atque translucens, ex argumento *phengites* appellatus, Plin. 36, 22, 46: lapis, Suet. Dom. 14.

† **phĕos,** i, *n.* = φέως, *A prickly plant. also called* stoebe, Plin. 21, 15, 54 (*al.* phleos).

Phĕrae, ārum, *f.*, Φέραι, *The name of several cities;* the most celebrated are, **I.** *The capital of* Thessalia Pelasgiotis, *the residence of Admetus*, now *Firino*, Plin. 4, 8, 15; Cic. de Div. 1, 25; Liv. 32, 13.—**B.** Hence **Phĕraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pherae, Pheraean;* poet., also, for *Thessalian:* Jason, *of Pherae*, Cic. N. D. 3, 28; Plin. 7, 50, 51; Val. Max. 1, 8, 6: vaccae, *of Admetus*, Ov. Her. 5, 151: duces, *Thessalian*, Stat. Th. 2, 16, 3: campi, *Thessalian*, Val. Fl. 1, 444.—In the *plur.* abs., Pheraei, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Pherae*, Cic. Inv. 2, 49; Liv. 36, 9.—**II.** *A city in Messenia, a colony of Sparta*, near the mod. *Kalamata*, Liv. 35, 30; Nep. Con. 1.

Phĕrĕclēus, a, um, *adj.*, Φερέκλειος, *Of* or *belonging to Phereclus* (who built the ships with which Paris carried off Helen), *Pherеclean:* puppis, Ov. Her. 16, 22.

Phĕrecrătĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the Grecian poet Pherecrates, Pherecratian:* metrum dactylicum trimetrum *Pherecratium* constat ex spondeo, et dactylo, (* et spondeo), sive trocheo, ut est ap. Hor. (Od. 1, 5, 3), grato, Pyrrha, sub antro, Mall. Theod. de Metr. 4; Sid. Ep. 9, 13 in Carm.

Phĕrēcўădae, v. Pheretiades, *no.* II.

Phĕrĕcȳdes, is, *m.*, Φερεκύδης: **I.** *A celebrated philosopher from Syros, an instructor of Pythagoras*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16.—**B.** Hence **Phĕrĕcȳdēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pherecydes, Pherecydean:* Pherecydeum illud, *that saying of Pherecydes*, Cic. de Div. 2, 13.—**II.** *An Athenian chronicler, about* 480 B.C., Cic. de Or. 2. 12, 53.

Phĕrētĭădes, ae, *m.*, Φερητιάδης, *Son of Pheres, king of Pherae*, i. e. *Admetus*, Ov. A. A. 3, 19.—**II. Phĕrētĭădae** (also, Pherecyad.), ārum, *m.*, Φερητιάδαι, *The inhabitants of Naples, the Neapolitans;* so named after Pheres, king of Pherae: Pheretiadum muri, Sil. 12, 159.

Pherētus, i, *m.* *Son of Jason and Medea*, Hyg. Fab. 239.

Pherĭnum, i, *n.* *A castle in Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 14.

† **phĕrombros,** i, *m.* = φερόμβρος (rain-bringing), *Another name for* cucumis silvaticus, App. Herb. 113.

pheuxaspĭdĭon, ii, *n.* *Another name of the plant* polion, App. Herb. 57.

† **1. phĭăla,** ae, *f.* = φιάλη, *A broad, shallow drinking-vessel, a saucer:* Juv. 5, 37; so Mart. 8, 33; 51; 3, 41; 14, 95; Plin. 33, 12. 55.

2. Phĭăla, ae, or **Phĭăle,** ēs, *f.*, Φιάλη. *A companion of Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 172.

Phīdĭas (with first syl. short, Aus. Epigr. 12, 1), ae, *m.*, Φειδίας, *A famous sculptor, contemporary with Pericles, who made the celebrated statue of Jupiter Olympus*, Cic. Acad. 2, 47; id. Tusc. 1, 15; id. Rep. 3, 32; Plin. 34, 8, 19.—**II.** Hence **Phīdĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Phidias, Phidian:* caelum, Mart. 6, 13: manus, Stat. S. 2, 2, 66: ebur, Juv. 8, 103.

Phīdippĭdes, is, *m.*, Φειδιππίδης, *A famous courier at Athens:* Phidippidemque cursorem ejus generis, qui ἡμεροδρόμοι vocantur, Lacedaemonem miserunt (Athenienses), Nep. Milt. 4, 3.

Phīdippus, i, *m.*, Φείδιππος, *Grandson of Hercules, one of Helen's suitors*, Hyg. Fab. 81.

phīdĭtĭa, ōrum, v. philitia.

Phīdon, ōnis, *m.*, Φείδων, *A descendant of Hercules, to whom is attributed the invention of weights and measures*, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

Phĭlădelphēni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia in Lydia, Philadelphians*, Plin. 5, 29, 30; Tac. A. 2, 47.

Phĭlădelphus, i, *m.* Φιλάδελφος (loving one's brother or sister), *A Grecian and Roman surname:* Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, *a king of Egypt, founder of the great Alexandrian library*, Plin. 13, 11, 21; Gell. 6, 17:—Annius Philadelphus, Cic. Phil. 13, 12. So Philadelphus, *a slave of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 2: L. CALPVRNIVS L. L. PHILADELPHVS, Inscr. in Maff. Mus. Veron. 274, 9.

Phĭlae, ārum, *f.*, αἱ Φίλαι, *A small island in the Nile, south of Elephantine, with a city of the same name*, now *Jeziret el Birbeh*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2; Luc. 10, 313.

Phĭlaeni, ōrum, *m.*, Φίλαινοι, *Two Carthaginian brothers, who, out of love for their country, submitted to be buried alive*, Sall. J. 79; Val. Max. 5, 6.—Philaenôn Arae, *A frontier town of Cyrene named after them, the southernmost point of the Great Syrtis*, Sall. J. 19; called also Philaenorum Arae, Mel. 1, 7, 1; Plin. 5, 4, 4.

Phĭlammon, ōnis, *m.*, Φιλάμμων, *Son of Apollo, a celebrated singer*, Ov. M. 11, 317; Hyg. Fab. 161.

† **phĭlanthrōpĭa,** ae, *f.* = φιλανθρωπία (philanthropy; hence), *A benevolence, a present, gift* (post-class.): philanthropiae nomine (*al.* philanthropii), Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 2.

phĭlanthrōpĭum, ii, v. the preced. art.

† **phĭlanthrōpos,** i, *f.* = φιλάνθρωπος (*sc.* herba), *Goose-grass, clivers*, Galium aparine, L.; Plin. 24, 19, 116.

† **phĭlargĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = φίλος ἀργικός, *Fond of ease* (post-class.): "philosophi tripartitam humanitatis voluerunt esse vitam, ex quibus primam *theoreticam*, secundam *practicam*, tertiam *philargicam* voluere, quas nos Latine *contemplativam, activam, voluptariam* nuncupamus," Fulg. Myth. 2, 1.

Phĭlēmo or **-on,** ōnis, *m.*, Φιλήμων: **I.** *A Greek comic poet, a native of Soli, in Cilicia, and a contemporary of Menander:* Plaut. Trin. prol. 10; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 72; Gell. 17, 4: App. Flor. 3, p. 353.—**II.** *A historian*, Plin. 4, 13, 27.—**III.** In mythology, *A pious rustic, the husband of Baucis*, Ov. M. 8, 631 *sq.*

† **phĭlĕtaerĭa,** ae, *f.* = φιλεταίριον, *A plant, called also* polemonia, Plin. 25, 6, 28.

Phĭlētas, ae, *m.*, Φιλήτας, *A Greek elegiac poet of Cos, an instructor of Ptolemy Philadelphus:* Prop. 3, 1, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 58.—**II.** Hence **Phĭlētēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Philetas, Philetean:* Philetea aqua, *i. e. elegiac poetry*, Prop. 3, 3, 52; so, Philetei corymbi, id. 4, 6, 3.

Phĭlippensis, v. Philippi, *no.* II., A.

1. Phĭlippēus, a, um. *Of* or *belonging to Philippi;* v. Philippi, *no.* II., B.

2. Phĭlippēus, a, um. *Of* or *belonging to Philip;* v. Philippus, *no.* II., A.

Phĭlippi, ōrum, *m.*, Φίλιπποι, *A city in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, celebrated for the battle in which Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius*, now *Filibeh*, Mel. 2, 2, 9; Vellej. 2, 70; Flor. 4, 7.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Philippensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Philippi, Philippian:* Philippense bellum, Suet. Aug. 9: proelium, *the battle of Philippi*, Plin. 7, 45, 46: Brutus, *who fell at Philippi*, id. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 21.—**B. Phĭlippēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Philippi, Philippian:* campi, Vellej. 2, 86; Manil. 1, 906.—**C. Phĭlippĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Philippi, Philippian:* in Philippicis campis, Plin. 33, 3, 12.—**D.** ‡ **Phĭlippĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Philippian:* cohortes, *i. e. who fought at Philippi*, Inscr. in Maff. Mus. Ver. 325.

1. Phĭlippĭcus, a, um. *Of* or *belonging to Philippi;* v. Philippi, *no.* II., C.

2. Phĭlippĭcus, a, um. *Of* or *belonging to Philip;* v. Philippus, *no.* II., B.

Phĭlippus, i, *m.*, Φίλιππος, *Philip, the name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom was the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great*, Cic. Off. 1, 26; Nep. Eum. 1; id Reg. 2; Just. 7, 4 *sq.*—**B.** Transf., *A gold coin struck by King Philip, a Philippe d'or:* Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 27; so ib. 38; 41; 78, et al.; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223; and, in gen., of other coins: Aus. Ep. 5, 19.

II. Derivv.: **A. Phĭlippēus** (collat. form, Philippĭus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 38), a, um, *adj.*, Φιλίππειος, *Of* or *belonging to Philip, king of Macedonia, Philippian:* P. sanguis, *i. e. Cleopatra, because the Egyptian sovereigns were descended from Philip of Macedon*, Prop. 3, 9, 39:—Philippeus numus, *a gold coin struck by Philip, of the value of twenty drachmae, a Philippe d'or:* numi Philippei aurei, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 1; Liv. 39, 7: P. aurum, *from which the Philippe d'or was struck*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 70.—Hence, also abs., Philippeum, i, *n.:* Var. in Non. 78, 11. And, transf., of other coins: argenteos Philippeos minutulos, Val. Imp. in Vop. Aur. 9.

B. Phĭlippĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Φιλιππικός, *Of* or *belonging to Philip, Philippic:* P. talentum argenti, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 60: aurum, *a gold mine of Philip's in Macedonia*, Plin. 37, 4, 15.—Cicero's orations against Antony were called orationes Philippicae, after those of Demosthenes against King Philip, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3:—they were also called Philippica, ōrum, *n.*, Juv. 10, 125.

Phĭlistaea (* -thaea), ae, *f.* (* *The southwestern portion of Canaan, Philistia*); acc. to Hieronymus, *Another name for Palaestina*, Hier. in Isai. 14, 29 and 31.

Philistĭnus, a, um, *adj.* Philistinae Fossiones, *The Philistine Fosses*, at the mouth of the Po; and, Philistina fossa. Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121.

Phĭlistĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Φιλιστίων: **I.** *A celebrated physician*, Plin. 20, 5, 9; Gell. 17, 11.—**II.** *A pantomime*, Mart. 2, 41, 15.

Philistus, i, *m.*, Φίλιστος, *A historian in Syracuse, in the reign of the tyrant Dionysius, an imitator of Thucydides*, Cic. de Or. 2, 13; 23; id. Brut. 17; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13; Nep. Dion. 3.

phĭlĭtĭa (in MSS. also, phiditia), ōrum, *n.*=φιλίτια (φιδίτια), *The public meals of the Lacedaemonians*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98 Klotz. and Mos. *N. cr.*

Phillўrĭdes, v. Philўrĭdes, in Philyra.

Phĭlo or **-on,** ōnis, *m.*, Φίλων: **I.** *An Academic philosopher*, Cic. Brut. 89; id. Acad. 2, 6; id. Tusc. 5, 37; id. N. D. 1, 40.—**II.** *A celebrated architect in Athens*, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Vitr. 7 praef.; cf. Sillig. Catal. artif. s. h. v.—**III.** *A physician, the inventor of an eye-salve*; Cels. 6, 6, 3; after whom is named Philonianum antidotum, Macr. Emp. 20; called also, abs., Philonium, Ser. Samm. 22, 396.—**IV.** *A Roman surname*: Q. Publicius Philo, *a consul* A.U.C. 439; Grut. 291.

† **phĭlŏcălĭa,** ae, *f.*=φιλοκαλία, *A love of the beautiful* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. contra Acad. 2. 3.

phĭlŏchăres, is, *n.*=φιλοχαρές, *A plant, called also* philopaes *and* marrubium, Plin. 20, 22, 89.

Phĭlŏcōmăsium, ii, *n.*=Φιλοκωμάσιον (tippling-friend), *The name of a girl in Plautus*, Mil. 2, 5, 8.

Phĭloctēta or **Phĭloctētes,** ae (corrupted form, ‡Philotes, ētis, Inscr. Grut. 42, 7), *m.*, Φιλοκτήτης, *Son of Poeas of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a companion of Hercules, who gave him at his death the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken. On account of the stench proceeding from his wounded foot, he was left by the Greeks on the Isle of Lemnos, but was afterward taken to Troy by Ulysses, where he slew Paris*, Hyg. Fab. 102; Ov. M. 13, 313 *sq.*; Cic. Tusc. 2, 7; id. Fin. 2, 29; id. Q. Fr. 2, 10 *fin.*—**II.** Deriv., **Phĭloctētaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, Φιλοκτηταῖος, *Of* or *belonging to Philoctetes, Philoctetaean*: clamor, Cic. Fin. 2, 29.

Phĭlŏdēmus, i, *m.*, Φιλόδημος, *A famous Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero. the author of a work* περὶ μουσικῆς, *and of several epigrams*, Cic. Fin. 2, 35; cf. id. Pis. 29, and Ascon. *ad loc.*

† **phĭlograecus,** a, um, *adj.*=φιλοσγραικός, *Fond of Greek*; subst., *a lover of the Greek language* (ante-class.): vos philograeci. Var. R. R. 3, 10.

Phĭlŏlāus, i, *m.*, Φιλόλαος, *A Pythagorean philosopher of Croton, a disciple of Archytas*, Cic. de Or. 3, 34; Rep. 1, 10.

† **phĭlŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*=φιλολογία: **I.** In gen., *Love of learning* or *letters, literary pursuits, the study of polite literature* (quite class.): ne et opera et oleum philologia nostrae perierit, Cic. Att. 2, 17; Vitr. 7 praef.: Homerus philologiae omnis dux, id. ib.—**II.** In partic., *Explanation, interpretation* of the writings of others, *philology* (post-Aug.): quae philosophia fuit, facta est philologia, Sen. Ep. 108.

† **phĭlŏlŏgus,** a, um, *adj.*=φιλόλογος, *Of* or *belonging to learning, learned, literary*: philologis et philotechnis rebus me delectans, Vitr. 6, prooem. — **II.** Subst., philologus, i, *m.*: **A.** In gen., *A person engaged in learned* or *literary pursuits, a man of letters, learned man, scholar* (quite class.): homines nobiles illi quidem, sed nullo modo philologi, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3: Attejus *Philologi* appellationem assumpsisse videtur, quia, sicut Eratosthenes, qui primus hoc cognomen sibi vindicavit, multiplici variaque doctrina censebatur, Suet. Gramm. 10.—**B.** In a more restricted sense, *An explainer of the writings of others, an interpreter, philologist* (so only post-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 108.

Phĭlŏmēla, ae, *f.*, Φιλομήλη, *Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister of Procne; she was violated by her brother-in-law, Tereus, and was changed into a nightingale*, Hyg. Fab. 45; Ov. M. 6, 424 *sq.*; Serv. Virg. E. 6, 78; Mart. 14, 75.—**II.** Transf., *The nightingale* (poet.): Virg. G. 4, 511.

Phĭlŏmēlĭum, ii, *n.*, Φιλομήλιον, *A city in Great Phrygia*, now *Bularvandi*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8; 15, 4; id. Verr. 2, 3, 83.—**II.** Hence **Phĭlŏmēlenses,** ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Philomelium, the Philomelians*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83 Zumpt, *N. cr.* (*al.* Philomelienses).

Phĭlŏmētor, ŏris, *m.*, Φιλομήτωρ (mother-loving), *An appellation of the sixth Ptolemy of Egypt, on account of his love for his mother Cleopatra, who had ruled the kingdom well during his minority*, Just. 34, 2.

Philonianus, a, um, and **Philonium,** ii, v. Philo, *no.* III.

† **phĭlŏpaes,** aedis, *m.*, φιλόπαις, *A plant*: marrubium nonnulli *philopaeda* vocant, Plin. 20, 22, 89.

Phĭlŏpător, ŏris, *m.*, Φιλοπάτωρ (father-loving), *An appellation of the fourth Ptolemy of Egypt, bestowed upon him in derision, because he had murdered his father and mother*, Plin. 7, 56, 57; Just. 29; Arn. 6, 193.—With a Latin ending, Philopater, tris, *A Roman surname*: Inscr. ap. Mur. 1490, 11.

Phĭlŏpoemen, ĕnis, *m.*, Φιλοποίμην, *A celebrated general of the Achaean league*, Liv. 23, 25; 39, 49; Aus. Idyll. 12, 82.

† **phĭlŏsarca,** ae, *m.*=φιλόσαρκος, *A lover of the flesh*: Auct. ap. Hier. Ep. 61.

phĭlŏsŏphaster, tri, *m.* [philosophus] *A bad philosopher, a philosophaster*: Aug. Civ. D. 2, 27.

† **phĭlŏsŏphĭa,** ae, *f.*=φιλοσοφία, *Philosophy*: **I.** Lit.: nec quicquam aliud est *philosophia*, si interpretari velis, quam *studium sapientiae*, Cic. Off. 2, 2; so id. Acad. 1, 2: id. Fin. 5, 1; id. de Or. 1, 15; Sen. Ep. 89, et saep.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A philosophical subject* or *question*: Nep. Epam. 3, 3.—**B.** In the *plur.*, philosophiae, ārum, *f.*, *Philosophical systems* or *sects*: exercitatio propria duarum philosophiarum (*i. e.* Academicorum et Peripateticorum), Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 107; so Gell. 4, 1; 5. 3.

phĭlŏsŏphĭce, *adv.*, v. philosophicus, *ad fin.*

† **phĭlŏsŏphĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=φιλοσοφικός, *Of* or *belonging to philosophy, philosophic* (post-class.; for in Cic. Tusc. 5. 41 *fin.*, the proper reading is philosophiae *or* philosophas): Macr. S. 7, 1.—*Adv.*, phĭlŏsŏphĭce, *In a philosophical manner, philosophically*: vivere, Lact. 3, 14 *fin.*

phĭlŏsŏphor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [philosophus] *To apply one's self to philosophy, to play the philosopher, to philosophize* (quite class.): philosophandum est paucis, Enn. in Gell. 5, 15 *fin.* (cited periphrastically in Cic. Rep. 1, 18; id. de Or. 2, 37, 156; id. Tusc. 2, 1); Cic. Tusc. 1, 37; id. N. D. 1, 3: sed jam satis est philosophatum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 21.

† **phĭlŏsŏphus,** a, um, *adj.*=φιλόσοφος, *Philosophical* (as an adj. perh. only ante- and post-class., for in Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5, it is to be taken substantively; v. in the follg., *no.* II., B; and in id. Tusc. 5, 41 *fin.*, the readings alternate between philosophiae and philosophas): philosopha sententia, Pac. in Gell. 13, 8, 4: verbum, Macr. S. 7, 1.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** Philosophus, i, *m.*, *A philosopher*: "philosophi denique ipsius, qui de sua vi ac sapientia unus omnia paene profitetur. est tamen quaedam descriptio, ut is, qui studeat, omnium rerum divinarum atque humanarum vim, naturam causasque nosse et omnem bene vivendi rationem tenere et persequi, nomine hoc appelletur," Cic. de Or. 1, 49: nemo aegrotus quicquam somniat tam infandum, quod non aliquis dicat philosophus, Var. in Non. 56, 15; cf. Cic. de Div. 2, 58, 119.—**B.** In the *fem.*, philosopha, ae, *f.*, *A female philosopher*: ea villa tamquam philosopha videtur esse, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5; so in apposition: philosopha anicula, Verus in Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 1.

† **phĭlostorgus,** a, um, *adj.*=φιλόστοργος, *Loving tenderly, affectionate*, esp. of the love of parents and children (post-Aug.): philostorgus, cujus rei nomen apud Romanos nullum est, Front. Ep. ad amic. 1, 6; cf. id. Ep. ad Verum 7.—**II.** Written Philostergus, *A Roman surname*: Inscr. Grut. 240, 1.

† **phĭlŏtechnus,** a, um, *adj.*=φιλότεχνος, *Fond of the arts* or *relating to the study of the arts, philotechnic*: res, Vitr 6 prooem.

Phĭloxĕnus, i, *m.*, Φιλόξενος (hospitable), *A Roman surname*: C. Avianus Philoxenus, Cic. Fam. 13, 35.

† **philtrŏdŏtes,** ae, *m.*=φίλτρον-δότης: **I.** *A plant, called also* splenium, App. Herb. 56.—**II.** *A plant, called also* peristereos, App. Herb. 65.

philtrum, i, *n.*=φίλτρον, *A love-potion, philter* (poet.): Ov. A. A. 2, 105: p. Thessala vendere, Juv. 6, 609.

† **phĭlus,** a, um, *adj.*=φίλος, *Beloved* (post-Augustan and very rarely): quam cito (mulieres) philorum obliviscerentur! Petr. 110.—**II.** *A Roman surname*: L. Furius Philus, *a consul* A.U.C. 618; Cic. Rep. 1, 11; 13 *sq.*; id. Lael. 4, 14; 6, 21; 7, 25 *sq.* (In MSS. also written Pilus.)

† **1. phĭlўra** and **phĭlŭra,** ae, *f.*=φιλύρα (the linden-tree; hence): **I.** *The inner bark of the linden-tree*, of which bands for chaplets were made: displicent nexae philyris coronae, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 2; Ov. F. 5, 337; Plin. 16, 14, 25; id. 19, 2, 9.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A sheet of the inner bark of the linden-tree prepared for writing upon, a writing-tablet*: Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 52; Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

B. *The skin* or *rind of the papyrus*: Plin. 13, 11, 23.

2. Phĭlўra, ae, *f.*, Φίλυρα, *A nymph, daughter of Oceanus, who bore to Saturn the centaur Chiron, and was changed into a linden-tree*, Virg. G. 3, 92; Val. Fl. 5, 153; Hyg. Fab. 138. — **II.** Hence: **A.** **Philўrēĭus** and **Philўrēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Philyrean*: Philyreius heros, *i. e. Chiron*, Ov. M. 2, 676:—Philyreia (*al.* Philyrea) tecta, *i. e. of Chiron*, id. ib. 7, 352.—**B. Phĭlўrĭdes** (Phill.), ae, *m.*, *Chiron, the son of Philyra*: Ov. A. A. 1, 11; Prop. 2, 1. 61; Virg. G. 3, 550.

† **phĭlўrĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*=φιλύρινος, *Made of the inner bark of the linden-tree*: liber, Serv. ad Virg. G. 3, 93.

† **phīmus,** i, *m.*=φιμός, *A dice-box*, i. q. fritillus: mitteret in phimum talos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17.

Phīneus, ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Φινεύς: **I.** *King of Salmydessus, in Thrace. He possessed the gift of prophecy, but was struck with blindness for having deprived his sons of sight, in consequence of a false accusation made against them by Idaea, their step-mother. He was likewise tormented by the Harpies, who devoured most of his food and defiled the rest. When he was visited by the Argonauts, Jason caused Calaïs and Zethus to pursue those monsters and kill them*, Ov. M. 7, 3; Val. Fl. 4, 425; Hyg. Fab. 19; Serv. Virg. A. 3, 209; Ov. A. A. 1, 339; id. R. Am. 355.—**2.** Transf., *A blind man*: Mart. 9, 26, 10.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Phīnēĭus** and **Phīnēus,** a. um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Phineus, Phinean*: Phineïa domus, Virg. A. 3, 212: mensis, Ov. F. 6, 131: Phineum venenum, Petr. 136: aves, *the Harpies*, Sen. Thyest. 154.—**2. Phīnĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *A male descendant of Phineus*: Ov. Ib. 273.

II. *Brother of Cepheus, who fought with Perseus about Andromeda, and was changed by him into a stone*, Ov. M. 5, 8 *fin.*

Phintĭa, ae, *f.* *A city in Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83.—Its inhabitants are called **Phintĭenses,** ĭum, *m.*, *The Phintians*, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

Phintĭas, ae, *m.*, Φιντίας, *A Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon*, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45; Val. Max. 4, 7, extr. 1.

† **phlĕbŏtŏmĭa** (fleb.), ae, *f.*=φλεβοτομία, *Blood-letting, phlebotomy*: phlebotomiam adhibere, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18; so, phlebotomiâ uti, Veg. Vet. 1, 14.

† **phlĕbŏtŏmĭce,** ēs, *f.*=φλεβοτομική, *Blood-letting, phlebotomy*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 3.

† **phlĕbŏtŏmo** (fleb.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.*=φλεβοτομέω, *To let blood from, to bleed, phlebotomize*: aliquem, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14: utrum phlebotomandi necne sint aegrotantes . . . non phlebotomati magno adjutorio privantur, id. Tard. 2, 13; Veg. Vet. 1, 24.

† **phlĕbŏtŏmus** (fleb.), i, *m.* = *φλεβοτομος, A lancet, a fleam:* phlebotomo uti, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19: adhibendus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 21: transverso phlebotomo percutere, Veg. Vet. 1, 19.

Phlĕgĕthon, ontis, *m.*, Φλεγέθων (burning, blazing), *A river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water:* Chaos et Phlegethon loca nocte silentia late, Virg. A. 6, 265: Tartareus, id. ib. 6, 551; Stat. Th. 4, 522: ardenti freto Phlegethon arenas igneus tostas agens, Sen. Thyest. 1018; so id. Oedip. 162; Agam. 752.—**II.** Hence **Phlĕgĕthontēus,** a, um, *adj., Phlegethontean:* ripa, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 88.—**B. Phlĕgĕthontis,** ĭdis, *f., Phlegethontian:* unda, Ov. M. 15, 532: lympha, id. ib. 5, 544.

† **phlegma** (flegma), ătis, *n.* = *φλέγμα, A clammy humor of the body, phlegm* (post-class.): flegma dissolvere, Pall. 8, 6; Veg. Vet. 3, 19.

† **phlegmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *φλεγματικὸς, Full of phlegm, phlegmatic:* humor, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

† **phlegmŏne,** ēs, *f.* = *φλεγμονή, A burning heat* or *inflammation beneath the skin:* Plin. 20, 4, 13.

Phlĕgon, ontis, *m.*, Φλέγων (burning), *One of the four horses of the sun,* Ov. M. 2, 154.

phlĕgontis, ĭdis, *f., φλεγοντίς, A precious stone of a fiery color,* otherwise unknown to us, Plin. 37, 11, 53.

Phlegra, ae, *f.*, Φλέγρα, *A country of Macedonia, afterward called Pallene, where the giants are fabled to have been struck with lightning when fighting with the gods,* Plin. 4, 10, 17; Stat. Th. 2, 595; Val. Fl. 1, 564; Sen. Herc. fur. 444.

II. Hence **Phlegraeus,** a, um, *adj., Phlegraean:* Phlegraei campi, Ov. M. 10, 151: tumultus, Prop. 2, 1, 39: castra, Stat. Ach. 1, 484: pugnae, Val. Fl. 5, 693: victoria, Mart. 8, 78.

B. Transf.: **1.** Campi, *A plain abounding in sulphur, between Puteoli and Naples,* the mod. *Solfatara,* Plin. 3, 5, 9; so Sil. 8, 540: vertex, *i. e. the volcano of Vesuvius,* Sil. 8, 657.

2. Poet., of *a bloody battle:* campus, *i. e. Pharsalus,* Prop. 3, 11, 37.

1. Phlegraeus, a, um, v. Phlegra, *no.* II.

2. Phlegraeus, i, *m.*, Φλεγραῖος, *One of the Centaurs,* Ov. M. 12, 378.

Phlĕgy̆ae, ārum, *m. A predatory people from Thrace* or *Thessaly, who destroyed the temple at Delphi,* Ov. M. 11, 414.

Phlegy̆as, ae, *m.*, Φλεγύας, *The son of Mars, king of the Lapithae, and father of Ixion and Coronis,* Virg. A. 6, 618 Serv.; Stat. Th. 1, 713.

phlĕos, v. pheos.

Phlīāsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Phlius, *no.* II., A.

Phlīuntĭi, ōrum, *m.*, v. Phlius, *no.* II.

Phlīus, untis, *m.*, Φλιοῦς, *A city of Peloponnesus, between Sicyon and Argolis, at the sources of the Aesopus,* Liv. 28, 7; Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 7.—**II.** Hence **Phlīāsĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Phlius, Phliasian:* sermo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4: regna, Ov. Ib. 329.—In the *plur.* subst., **Phlīāsĭi,** ōrum, *m., The Phliasians,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8; Rep. 2, 4, 8. In the latter passage, Cicero, misled by analogy, had at first written Phliuntii: Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

† **phlŏgĭnos,** i, *m.* = *φλόγινος, A flame-colored gem, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 37, 10, 66.

† **phlŏgītes,** ae, *m.* = *φλογίτης,* i. q. phlogitis, Sol. 37.

† **phlŏgītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *φλογῖτις, A flame-colored gem, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

† **phlŏmis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *φλομίς, Mullein,* pure Lat., verbascum, Plin. 25, 10, 74; cf. the follg. art.

† **phlŏmos,** i, *m.* = *φλόμος, Mullein,* pure Lat., verbascum, Plin. 25, 10, 73; cf. the preced. art.

† **phlox,** phlŏgis, *f.* = *φλόξ* (flame), *A flower, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 21, 11, 38.

Phŏbētor, ŏris, *m.*, Φοβήτωρ, *Son of Morpheus,* Ov. M. 11, 640.

† **phōcă,** ae, and **phōce,** es, *f.* = *φώκη, A seal, sea-dog, sea-calf,* pure Lat., vitula marina: Virg. G. 4, 432: deformes phocae, Ov. M. 1, 300; so id. ib. 2, 267; Plin. 9, 7, 6. Proteus had a span of sea-dogs, Val. Fl. 2, 319. A grandson of Cephisus is fabled to have been changed by Apollo into this animal, Ov. M. 7, 388.

Phōcaea, ae, *f.*, Φωκαία, *A maritime town of Ionia, a colony of the Athenians, whose inhabitants fled, to escape from Persian domination, and founded Massilia,* now *Fokia,* Mel. 1, 17, 3; Plin. 5, 29, 31; 5, 30, 33; Liv. 37, 31; Gell. 10, 16.—**II.** Hence,

A. Phōcaeensis, e. *adj., Phocaean:* Graeci, Plin. 3, 4, 4.—In the *plur.* subst., Phocaeenses, ĭum, *m., The Phocaeans,* Liv. 37, 32; Plin. 3, 4, 5; Just. 43, 3.—**B. Phōcaei,** ōrum, *m., The Phocaeans,* Mel. 1, 19; 2, 5; Hor. Epod. 16, 17.—**C. Phōcăĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Phocaean:* murex, *which was taken near Phocaea,* Ov. M. 6, 9.—**2.** Transf., *Massilian:* ora, Sil. 4, 52.—Phocaicae emporiae, *A Spanish town founded by the Massilians,* id. 3, 369.—**D. Phōcăis,** ĭdis, *f., Phocaean,* poet. for *Massilian:* juventus, Luc. 3, 301: ballista, *constructed with great skill by the Massilians,* Sil. 1, 335.—**E. Phōcenses,** ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Phocaea, the Phocaeans,* Just. 37, 1.

Phōcăĭcus, a, um, v. Phocaea, *no.* II., C, and 2. Phocis, *no.* II., D.

Phōcăis, idis, v. Phocaea, *no.* II., D.

Phōcenses, ĭum, v. Phocaea, *no.* II., E.

Phōcensis, e, v. 2. Phocis, *no.* II., A.

Phōcēus, a, um, v. 2. Phocis, *no.* II., B.

Phōcĭus, a, um, v. 2. Phocis, *no.* II., C.

Phōcĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Φωκίων, *An Athenian general, a contemporary of Demosthenes, whose life is written by Nepos.*

1. phōcis, ĭdis, *f. A kind of pear-tree on the Isle of Chios,* Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 9.

2. Phōcis, ĭdis, *f.*, Φωκίς, *The country between Boeotia and Aetolia, in which were the mountains of Parnassus and Helicon, the Castalian spring, and the River Cephisus,* Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 3, 4; Liv. 28, 5; Ov. M. 1, 313; Stat. Th. 1, 64.

B. Transf., erroneously, in consequence of the similarity in the sound of the words, for *Phocaea:* Phocide relicta, Graii, qui nunc Massiliam colunt, *etc.*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8; Luc. 3, 340; so id. 4, 256; Sid. Carm. 23, 13; Gell. 10, 16.

II. Derivv.: **A. Phōcenses,** ium, *m., The Phocians,* Plin. 3, 5, 10; Just. 8, 1, 2; Sol. 2.—**B. Phōcēus,** a, um, *adj., Phocian:* rura, Ov. M. 5, 276: Anetor, id. ib. 11, 348: juvenis, *Pylades, son of King Strophius of Phocis,* id. Trist. 1, 5, 21.—**C. Phōcĭi,** ōrum, *m., The Phocians:* Cic. Pis. 40.—**D. Phōcăĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Phocian:* tellus, Ov. M. 2, 569: laurus, *i. e. from Parnassus,* Luc. 5, 143.

Phōcus, i, *m.*, Φῶκος, *Son of Aeacus, who was slain by his brother Peleus,* Ov. M. 7, 477; 11, 267.

Phoebas, ădis, v. Phoebus, *no.* II., C.

Phoebe, ēs, *f.*, Φοίβη: **I.** *The moon-goddess, sister of Phoebus,* i. e. *Diana, Luna,* or *the moon:* vento semper rubet aurea Phoebe, Virg. G. 1, 431: alma, id. Aen. 10, 220: Phoebe venantibus assit, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 51: jaculatrix Phoebe, id. Her. 20, 229: innupta, id. Met. 1, 476.—**B.** Transf., *Night:* tertia, Ov. F. 6, 235.—**II.** *A daughter of Leda and sister of Helen,* Ov. Her. 8, 77.—**III.** *Daughter of Leucippus,* Ov. A. A. 1, 679; Prop. 1, 2, 15.

Phoebēum, i, *n.*, Φοιβεῖον, *A temple of Phoebus, from which a place near Sparta received its name,* Liv. 34, 38.

Phoebēĭus, a, um, v. Phoebus, *no.* II., A.

Phoebēus, a, um, v. Phoebus, *no.* II., B.

Phoebĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Phoebus-gigno] *Son of Phoebus,* poet., *an appellation of Aesculapius:* Virg. A. 7, 773; so Ser. Samm. 12, 186.

Phoebus, i, *m.*, Φοῖβος (the radiant), *A poetical appellation of Apollo:* quae mihi Phoebus Apollo praedixit, Virg. A. 3, 251: dum rediens fugat astra Phoebus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 24; Ov. M. 2, 109: tristior idcirco nox est, quam tempora Phoebi, id. Rem. Am. 585.

II. Derivv.: **A. Phoebēĭus,** a, um, *adj., Phoebean, Apollinian:* juvenis, *i. e. Aesculapius,* Stat. S. 3, 4, 6: anguis, *of Aesculapius,* Ov. M. 15, 742: ictus, *of the sun,* id. ib. 5, 389: ales, *the raven,* so called because metamorphosed by Apollo, Stat. S. 2, 4, 17: oscen, Aus. Idyll. 11, 15: Idmon, *son of Phoebus,* Val. Fl. 1, 228: Circe, *daughter of Sol,* Petr. 135.

B. Phoebēus, a, um, *adj., Phoebean, Apollinean:* carmina, Lucr. 2, 504: lampas, *the sun,* Virg. A. 4, 6: virgo, *Daphne,* Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 82: laurus, id. Trist. 4, 2, 51: Rhodos, *where the worship of Apollo prevailed,* id. Met. 7, 365: lyra, id. Her. 16, 180: sortes, *oracle,* id. Met. 3, 130: tripodes, id. A. A. 3, 789: Phoebeâ arte morbos pellere, id. Fast. 3, 827.

C. Phoebas, ădis, *f., Priestess of Apollo;* hence *the inspired one, the prophetess,* Ov. Am. 2, 8, 12; id. Trist. 2, 400; Luc. 5, 128; 165.

Phoenīce, ēs, *f.*, Φοινίκη, *Phoenicia, a country of Syria, especially celebrated for the purple which came from there;* its principal cities were Tyre and Sidon. Mel. 1, 12; Plin. 5, 12, 13; 5, 19, 17; 36, 26, 65; Cic. Acad. 2, 20; Phil. 11, 13 *fin.*—Called also **Phoenīcĭa,** ae, *f.*, Cic. Fin. 4, 20; Mart. Cap. 6, 219; 220; Serv. Virg. A. 1, 446; 3, 88.—**2.** *A small island in the Aegean Sea, otherwise called Ios,* Plin. 4, 12, 23.—**3.** *A town of Epirus,* Liv. 29, 12.

II. Hence, **A. Phoenīces,** um, *m., The Phoenicians, celebrated as the earliest navigators and as founders of many colonies, especially of Carthage,* Mel. 1, 12; Plin. 5, 12, 13; Cic. N. D. 2, 41; Rep. 3, 36: Luc. 3, 220.—In the *sing.*, Phoenix, *A Phoenician,* Plin. 7, 56, 57.—**2.** Transf., *The Carthaginians:* Sil. 13, 730; in the *sing.*, id. 16, 25.—*Adj., Phoenician:* elate, Plin. 29, 3, 13.

B. phoenīcēus (poenīceus, foenīceus), a, um, *adj., φοινίκεος, Purple-red.* aut phoeniceum florem habet aut purpureum, aut lacteum, Plin. 21, 23, 94; cf. Gell. 2, 26: poeniceas vestes, Ov. M. 12, 104.

C. Phoenīcĭus, a, um, *adj., Phoenician:* mare, Plin. 5, 12, 13:—corium, *made purple-red with blows,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 92.

D. Phoenissa, ae, *f.*, Φοίνισσα, *Phoenician, a Phoenician woman:* Dido, Virg. A. 1, 672: exsul, *i. e. Anna,* Ov. F. 3, 595: Tyros, id. Met. 15, 288.—Phoenissae, *The Phoenician women,* the name of a tragedy by Euripides; also, of one by Seneca.—**2.** Transf.: **a.** *Theban,* because Cadmus was a Phoenician: cohors, Stat. Theb. 9, 527.—**b.** *Carthaginian:* classis, Sil. 7, 409: juventa, id. 17, 632.—In the neuter *plur.*, Phoenissa agmina, Sil. 17, 174.—Subst., Phoenissa, ae, *f., Carthage,* Sil. 6, 312.

E. Phoenīcĭas, ae, *m., The south-southeast wind,* Plin. 2, 47, 46.

Phoenīcēa, ae, *f., φοινικέα, A kind of barley, mouse-barley,* Plin. 22, 25, 65.

Phoenīcĭa, ae, v. Phoenice.

† **phoenīcītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *φοινικῖτις, A precious stone, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 37, 10, 66.

Phoenīcĭus, a, um, v. Phoenice, *no.* II., C.

† **phoenīcŏbălănus,** i, *m.* = *φοινικοβάλανος, The Egyptian date,* Plin. 12, 22, 47.

† **phoenīcoptĕrus,** i, *m.* = *φοινικόπτερος, The flamingo, phenicopter:* phoenicopteri linguam praecipui saporis esse, Apicius docuit, Plin. 10, 48, 68; so Cels. 2, 18; Sen. Ep. 110; Mart. 13, 71; 3, 58; Juv. 11, 139; Lampr. Elag. 20.

† **phoenīcūrus,** i, *m.* = *φοινίκουρος A bird, the red-tail, red-start,* Plin. 10, 29, 44

Phoenīcūsa (Phoenicussa), ae, *f.* Φοινικοῦσα, *One of the Aeolian islands* Plin. 3, 9, 14.

Phoenissa, ae, v. Phoenice, *no.* II., D

1. Phoenix, īcis. *A Phoenician;* v Phoenice, *no.* II., A.

2. Phoenix, īcis, *m.*, Φοῖνιξ, *The son of Amyntor, who was given by Peleus to Achilles as a companion in the Trojan war,* Ov. M. 8, 307; id. A. A. 1, 337; Cic. de Or. 3, 15; Prop. 2, 1, 62. He brought to Peleus the news of the death of Achilles: Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 49.—**b.** *A son of Agenor, brother of Cadmus and Europa,* Hyg. Fab 178.

3. phoenix, īcis, *m.* *The phoenix, a fabulous bird in Arabia. It was said to live* 500 *years, and from its ashes a young phoenix arose,* Plin. 10, 2, 2; Tac. A. 6, 28; Aur. Vict. Caes. 4; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54; id. Met. 15, 391; Stat. S. 2, 4, 36; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 417.

Phŏlŏe, ēs, *f.*, Φολόη: **I.** *A forest-clad mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis,* Plin. 4, 6, 10; Ov. F. 2, 273; Stat. Th. 10, 228.—**II.** *A mountain in Thessaly, the abode of the Centaurs,* Luc. 3, 198; Stat. Ach. 1, 138.—**B.** Hence **Phŏlŏētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Mount Pholoe, in Thessaly:* monstra, *i. e. the Centaurs,* Sid. Carm. 5, 230.

Phōlus, i, *m.*, Φῶλος, *A Centaur, son of Ixion,* Virg. G. 2, 456; Ov. M. 12, 306; Luc. 6, 391; Serv. Virg. A. 8, 294.

† **phōnascus,** i, *m.* = *φωνασκός* (singing-master; hence), **I.** *A teacher of singing and declamation:* phonascus assum vocis suscitabulum, Var. in Non. 176, 30: Suet. Ner. 23: dare operam phonasco, id. Aug. 84; Quint. 11, 3, 22.—**II.** *A musical director, chorister:* psalmorum hic modulator et phonascus, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

† **phōnēma** (fon.), ătis, *n.* = *φώνημα*, *A saying:* Platonis fonemata, Front. de Eloqu. p. 236 ed. Maj.

Phŏnŏlĕnĭdes, ae, *m.* *Son of Phonolenus, a Lapitha,* Ov. M. 12, 433.

† **phŏnos** (-us), i, *m.* = *φόνος* (murder), *Another name of the plant* atractylis: atractylis sanguineum succum fudit: qua de causa *phonos* vocatur a quibusdam, Plin. 21, 16, 56.

Phorbas, antis, *m.*, Φόρβας, *The name of several mythic personages,* Ov. M. 5, 74; 11, 414; 12, 322; Hyg. Fab. 14.

Phorcis, ĭdis, v. 2. Phorcus, *no.* II., A.

† **1. phorcus,** i, *m.* *A sea-fish, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

2. Phorcus, i (also Phorcys, yos, and Phorcyn, ȳnos, acc. to Prisc. p. 690 P.), *m.*, Φόρκος, Φόρκυς, and Φόρκυν, *Son of Neptune, father of Medusa and the other Gorgons,* (*and of the Graeae), *who was changed after death into a sea-god,* Cic. Univ. 11: Phorci chorus, Virg. A. 5, 240; or, Phorci exercitus, *i. e. sea-gods,* id. ib. 5, 824: pater Phorcys, Val. Fl. 3, 726: Luc. 9, 645.—**II.** Derivv.:

A. Phorcys, ȳdos (Phorcis, ĭdis), *f.*, *A female descendant of Phorcus:* ora Phorcydos, *i. e. of Medusa,* Prop. 3, 21, 8: geminas habitasse sorores Phorcydas unius partitas luminis usum, *i. e. the Graeae,* Ov. M. 4, 773.

B. Phorcȳnis, ĭdos and ĭdis, *f.*, *The daughter of Phorcus,* i. e. *Medusa:* Ov. M. 5, 230; Luc. 9, 626.

phorimon, i, *n.*, *φόριμον*, *A kind of alum,* Plin. 35, 15, 52.

phorineum vinum, i, *n.* *A kind of wine,* Plin. 14, 8, 10.

† **1. phormĭo** (form.), ōnis, *m.* = *φόρμιον*, *Wicker-work of reeds or rushes, a mat, a straw covering,* Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12; Don. Ter. Ph. prol. 27; 1, 2, 72.

2. Phormĭo, ōnis, *m.*: **I.** *The name of a parasite in Terence, in a play of the same name.*—**II.** *A peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus, who delivered a lecture in the presence of Hannibal on the duties of military commanders and on the art of war,* Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75; hence, transf., of *a silly person, who talks about things which he does not understand:* egomet in multos jam Phormiones incidi, id. ib. 2, 19, 77.—**III.** *A Roman surname:* Cic. Caecin. 10, 27.

Phŏrōneus (trisyll.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Φορωνεύς, *Son of Inachus, king of Argos, and brother of Io,* Hyg. Fab. 124; 143; 225; 274; Plin. 7, 56, 57; Stat. Th. 4, 889.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Phŏrōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phoronean,* poet. for *Argive:* Phoroneis sub antris, Stat. S. 3, 2, 101.—**B. Phŏrōnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Phoronean,* poet. for *Argive:* Phoronides latuere venae, *i. e. the River Inachus,* Sen. Thyest. 115.—Subst., Phorōnis, ĭdis, *f.*, *Io:* Ov. M. 1, 668; so id. ib. 2, 524.

phosphŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [Phosphorus] *Of* or *belonging to the morning-star:* Prud. Cath. 5, 147 (*al.* Bosphoreum).

† **Phosphŏrus,** i, *m.* = Φωσφόρος (the light-bringer): **I.** *The morning-star:* Phosphore redde diem, Mart. 8, 21, 1; Mart. Cap. 9, 305.—**II.** *A name of Harpocrates:* Inscr. Grut. 88, 13.

Phōtīnus, i, *m.*, Φωτεινός, *A male proper name.* So esp., *The Bishop of Sirmium, founder of a Christian sect, the adherents of which are called* **Photiniani,** Isid. Orig. 8, 5; Cod. Justin. 1, 5, 5.

Phrăātes or **Phrăhātes,** ae, *m.*, Φραάτης, *The name of several kings of Parthia,* Hor. Od. 2, 2, 17; Ep. 1, 12, 27; Just. 41, 5.

Phradmon, ŏnis, *m.* *A celebrated statuary of Argos,* Plin. 34, 8, 19.

Phragandae, ārum, *f.* *A city in Thrace,* Liv. 26, 25.

† **phragmītes,** is, *m.* = *φραγμίτης*, *A kind of reed growing in hedges,* Plin. 32, 10, 52.

Phrăhātes, is, v. Phraates.

† **phrăsis,** is, *f.* = *φράσις*, in rhetoric, *Diction,* pure Lat., elocutio (post-Aug.): (in Albucio) non lexis magna, sed phrasis, Sen. Contr. 3 prooem.: *acc.*, phrasin, Quint. 10, 1, 87 (ib. 8, 1, 1, written as Gr.).

† **phrĕnēsis,** is, *f.* = *φρένησις*, *Madness, delirium, phrensy:* "phrenesis tum demum est, quum continua dementia esse incipit," *etc.*, Cels. 3, 18 (*al.* phrenitis; shortly before written as Greek, *φρένησις*): dic et phrenesin et insaniam viribus necessariam, Sen. Ira, 1, 13: manifesta, Juv. 14, 136; so Ser. Samm. 7, 90; Prud. Hamart. 125.

† **phrĕnētĭcus** (or phrĕnītĭcus), a, um, *adj.* = *φρενητικός*, *Mad, delirious, frantic:* Cic. de Div. 1, 38: ex phreneticis alii hilares, alii tristes sunt, *etc.*, Cels. 3, 18 (*al.* phreniticis); Mart. 11, 28.—Poet., transf., of the winds, which rage, as it were, in a frantic manner: Var. in Non. 46, 9.

phrenĭon, ii, *n.* *A plant,* i. q. anemone, Plin. 21, 23, 94.

phrĕnītĭcus, a, um, v. phreneticus.

phrĕnītis, ĭdis, v. phrenesis.

† **phrĕnītīzo,** are, *v. n.* = *φρενιτίζω*, *To be mad, crazy, frantic:* Coel. Aur. Acut. *praef.*

Phrixus (erroneously written Phryxus), i, *m.*, Φρίξος, *Son of Athamas and Nephele, and brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on a ram with a golden fleece; he there sacrificed the ram, and hung up its golden fleece in the grove of Ares, whence it was afterward brought back to Greece by Jason and the Argonauts,* Hyg. Fab. 2; 3; 14; 21; Ov. Her. 18, 143: Phrixi litora, *i. e. the shores of the Hellespont,* Stat. Ach. 1, 28; called also, semita Phrixi, id. ib. 1, 409: portitor Phrixi, *i. e. the constellation Aries,* Col. 10, 155.—**II.** Hence **Phrixēus** (Phryxēus), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Phrixus, Phrixean:* vellera, *the golden fleece,* Ov. M. 7, 7; so Col. 10, 368: stagna Phrixeae sororis, *i. e. the Hellespont,* Ov. Fast. 4, 287; called also, pontus, Luc. 6, 56; and, mare, Sen. Herc. Oet. 776: aequor, Stat. Th. 6, 542: Phrixei Colchi, *where Phrixus was hospitably received,* Val. Fl. 1, 391: maritus, *i. e. a ram,* Mart. 14, 211: agnus, *the constellation Aries,* id. 10, 51.—**B.** For *Aegean:* Phrixeum mare, *the Aegean Sea,* Sen. Agam. 564.

† **phrŏnēsis,** is, *f.* = *φρόνησις*, *Understanding, good sense, prudence;* in Mart. Capella, personified as *The mother of Philology:* Mart. Cap. 2, 27; so id. ib. 28.

phrygănĭon, ĭi, *n.* *An animal, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 30, 11, 30.

Phrȳges, um, *m.*, Φρύγες, *The Phrygians, a people of Asia Minor, noted among the ancients for their indolence and stupidity, and also for their skill in embroidering in gold,* Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 8, 48, 74; Cic. de Div. 1, 41; id. Leg. 2, 13.—In the *sing.*, Phryx Aesopus, *the Phrygian,* Phaedr. 3 prooem. 52. In partic., of *Aeneas,* Prop. 4, 1, 2; Ov. F. 4, 274; of *Marsyas,* Stat. Th. 1, 709; of *a priest of Cybele* (v. Gallus), Prop. 2, 22, 16; and with a contemptuous allusion to the emasculated condition of these latter, Virg. A. 12, 99.—Proverb.: sero sapiunt Phryges (alluding to the obstinate refusal of the Trojans to deliver up Helen), Liv. Andron. or Naev. in Fest. p. 342 ed. Müll.; cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; and Bothe, Poët. Scen. Lat. V., 1, p. 11, fragm. 2: utrum igitur nostrum est an vestrum hoc proverbium, *Phrygem plagis fieri solere meliorem?* Cic. Fl. 27.—Poet. *Romans* (as descendants from Aeneas), Sil. 1, 106.

II. Derivv.: **A. Phrȳgĭa,** ae, *f.*, Φρυγία, *The country of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, divided into Great and Little Phrygia,* Plin. 5, 32, 40; Var. R. R. 1, 2, 7; 2, 1, 5; 2, 11, 12; Liv. 37, 56.

B. Phrȳgĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Phrygian,* i. e. *embroidered* (because the Phrygians were celebrated for their skill in this art): togae, Plin. 8, 48, 74: Phrygianae (*sc.* vestes), Sen. Ben. 1, 3.

C. Phrȳgĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Φρυγικός, *Phrygian:* sedes, Val. Max. 7, 5, 2 (*al.* Phrygiis).

D. phrȳgĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *An embroiderer in gold, an embroiderer* (because the Phrygians were remarkably skillful in this art): Titin. in Non. 3, 20: phrygio, qui pulvinar poterat pingere, Var. ib. 25: stat fullo, phrygio, aurifex, lanarius, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34; id. Men. 2, 3, 72.

E. phrȳgĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Embroidered:* vestes, Plin. 8, 48, 74.

F. Phrȳgiscus, a, um, *adj.*, *Phrygian:* equi, Veg. Vet. 4, 6.

G. Phrȳgĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Φρύγιος, *Phrygian;* and, because Troy belonged to Phrygia, *Trojan:* vulneratus ferro Phrygio, *of Sylla's Phrygian slaves,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 32: Phrygii hymenaei, *between Aeneas and Lavinia,* Virg. A. 7, 358: maritus, *i. e. Pelops, the son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia,* Prop. 1, 2, 19; also, for *Aeneas,* Ov. M. 14, 79: Minerva, *the statue of Pallas in Troy,* Ov. M. 13, 337: senex, *i. e. Antenor,* id. Pont. 4, 16: vates, *i. e. Helenus,* id. Met. 13, 721: pastor, *i. e. Paris,* Virg. A. 7, 363: tyrannus, *i. e. Aeneas,* id. ib. 12, 75; also, for *Laomedon,* Ov. M. 11, 203: minister, *i. e. Ganymede,* Val. Fl. 2, 417; called, also, venator, Stat. Th. 3, 1, 548: monstra, *the sea-monster sent by Neptune against Hesione,* Val. Fl. 3, 512: magister, *Palinurus, Aeneas's pilot,* Luc. 9, 44:—columnae, *of Phrygian marble,* Tib. 3, 3, 13: lapis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 41; also, for *yellow ochre,* Plin. 36, 19, 36: vestes, *embroidered garments,* Virg. A. 3, 483: mater, *Cybele,* id. ib. 7, 139; Ov. F. 2, 55: leones, *who draw her chariot,* Virg. A. 10, 157: buxum, *the Phrygian flute,* Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 45; so, lotos, Col. 10, 258: aes, *cymbals,* Luc. 9, 288: modi, *a vehement, stirring, passionate kind of music, which was used at the festivals of Cybele,* Ov. Ib. 456; and cf. Tib. 1, 4, 64; Prop. 2, 18, 15; Juv. 2, 115; Mart. 11, 84.—Subst., Phrygiae, ārum, *f.*, *Phrygian women:* o verae Phrygiae neque enim Phryges, Virg. A. 9, 617; so id. ib. 6, 517:—Phrygius, ii, *m.*, *A river of Ionia, also called* Phryx, Liv. 37, 37.

H. Phryx, ȳgis, *adj.*, *Phrygian:* ager, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 154: luci, Stat. Ach. 2, 345: augur, Juv. 6, 584.

Phrȳne, ēs, *f.*, Φρύνη: **I.** *A celebrated hetaera in Athens, the friend of Hyperides, of such extraordinary beauty as to fascinate and decide in her favor even the judges on the bench, and so wealthy that she offered to rebuild the city of Thebes, after it had been destroyed by Alexander:* nec quae deletas potuit componere Thebas Phryne, Prop. 2, 6, 6; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 9; Val. Max. 4, 3, extr. 3.—**II.** *A Roman courtesan,* Hor. Epod. 14, 16.—**III.** *A procuress,* Tib. 2, 6, 45.

† **phrȳnĭon,** ĭi, *n.* = *φρύνιον*, *A plant, called also* poterion, Plin. 27, 12, 97; 25, 10, 76.

phrȳnos, i, *m.*, *φρῦνος*, *A kind of venomous frog, living in thorn-hedges,* Plin. 32, 5, 19.

1. Phryx, ȳgis, *m.*, Φρύξ, *A river in Ionia, rising in Lydia, and emptying itself into the Hermus,* otherwise called Hyllus, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

2. Phryx, ȳgis, v. Phryges, *ad init.*, and *no.* II., H.

Phryxēus, v. Phrixus.

Phryxĭānus, a, um, *adj.* *Curly, frizzled,* like Phrygian wool: toga, Plin. 8, 48, 74.

Phryxŏnĭdes nymphae. *The fabled rearers of the first bees,* Col. 9, 2, 3.

Phryxus, v. Phrixus.

Phthas, *m.*, Φθάς, *The Egyptian Vul-*

can: secundus Vulcanus Nilo natus, Phthas, ut Aegyptii appellant, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55.

Phthīa, ae, *f.*, Φθία, *A city in Thessaliotis, the birth-place of Achilles*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Virg. A. 1, 284.—**II.** Derivv.:

A. Phthīas, ădis, *f.*, *A Phthian woman*: Ov. Her. 7, 165 (*al.* Phthia).

B. Phthīōta, ae, and **Phthīōtes,** ae, *m.*, Φθιώτης, *A Phthiote*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 10.—In the *plur.*, *The Phthiotes*, Plin. 4, 7, 14; Liv. 33, 32; 34; 36, 15.

C. Phthīōtis, ĭdis, *f.*, Φθιῶτις, *Phthiotis, a district of Thessaly, in which Phthia lay*, Plin. 4, 8, 15; Liv. 28, 6.

D. Phthīōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Φθιωτικός, *Of Phthiotis, Phthiotian*, poet. for *Thessalian*: ager, Liv. 33, 3: Tempe, Catull. 64, 35.

E. Phthīus, a, um. *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Phthia*: vir, *i. e. Achilles*, Prop. 2, 13, 38; cf., Achilles, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 3: rex, *i. e. Peleus*, Ov. Am. 2, 17. 17.

† **phthīrĭăsis,** is, *f.* = φθειρίασις, *The lousy disease, phthiriasis*, Plin. 26, 13, 86; 20, 6, 23; 25, 5, 26, et al.

Phthīrĭŏphăgi, ōrum, *m.*, Φθειροφάγοι (lice-eaters), *A people of Sarmatia*, Plin. 6, 4, 4.

† **phthīrŏphŏros,** i, *f.* = φθειρόφορος, *A kind of pine-tree that bears very small cones*, Plin. 16, 10, 19.

† **phthĭsĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = φθισικός, *Consumptive, phthisical*: Plin. 20, 6, 21; so id. 24, 16, 19; 28, 17, 67; Vitr. 2, 9; Scrib. Comp. 186; Mart. 11, 21.

phthĭsis, is, *f.* = φθίσις, *Consumption, phthisis*: vera phthisis est, Cels. 3, 22; Sen. Ep. 91; id. ib. 75;—Plin. 26, 7, 21: phthisim cordi intus inhaerentem depellere, id. 19, 5, 26, *n.* 4; so id. 20, 6, 23; 31, 6, 33; Col. 6, 14; Juv. 13. 95.

phthĭsisco, ĕre, *v. n.* [phthisis] *To become consumptive* or *phthisical*: phthisiscentibus medicabilis piscina, Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

† **phthitărus,** i, *m.* *A fish, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

Phthīus, v. Phthia, *no.* II., E.

† **phthongus,** i, *m.* = φθόγγος, *A sound, tone*: Saturnum dicebat Dorico moveri phthongo, Jovem Phrygio, Plin. 2, 22, 20;—pure Lat., sonus.

† **phthŏrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = φθόριος, *Corrupting, destructive*: hoc vinum phthorium vocant, quoniam facit abortus, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

phū, *n. indecl.* = φοῦ, *A kind of valerian*, Plin. 12, 12, 26; Scrib. Comp. 176; 177.

phui, *interj.* *Foh! fugh!* phui in malam crucem, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 5; cf. Charis. p. 213 P.; Prisc. p. 1024 ib.

phy, *interj.* *Pish! tush!* Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59; cf. Prisc. p. 1024 P.

Phyāces, ae, *m.* *A king of the Getae*: nec vincet saevum Cyclops feritate Phyacen, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 23.

† **phȳcis,** ĭdis, *f.* = φυκίς, *A fish that lives among sea-weed, and changes its color at various seasons of the year*, perh. *the lamprey*, Plin. 9, 26, 42.

† **phȳcītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = φυκῖτις, *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 66.

† **phȳcos,** i, *n.* = φῦκος, *Sea-weed, sea-wrack* = fucus, Plin. 13, 25, 48:—p. thalassion, *rock-moss, archil*, pure Lat., fucus marinus, id. 26, 10, 66.

Phȳcus, untis, *m.*, Φυκοῦς, *A promontory in Cyrene*, Mela, 1, 7, 5; Plin. 4, 12, 20; Luc. 9, 40.

† **phȳlăca,** ae, *f.* = φυλακή, *A prison*, pure Lat., custodia: Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 93.

Phȳlăce, es, *f.*, Φυλακή: **I.** *A city of Thessaly, where Protesilaus reigned*, Plin. 4, 9, 16.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Phȳlăcēis,** ĭdis, *adj.*, *f.*, *Phylacian*: matres Phylaceides, Ov. Her. 13, 35.—Subst., Phylaceis, (* *acc.*, Phylaceida), *Laodamia, wife of Protesilaus*, Stat. S. 5, 3. 273.—**2. Phȳlăcēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phylacian*: Conjux, *i. e. Laodamia*, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 39. —**3. Phȳlăcĭdes** (Phyll.), ae, *m.*, *Phylacides*, i. e. *Protesilaus*: Ov. A. A. 2, 356: respice Phylaciden, id. ib. 3, 17: heros, Prop. 1, 19, 7.—**II.** *A city of the Molossians in Epirus*, Liv. 45, 26.

phȳlăcista, ae, *m.* = φυλακιστής, *A jailer*; hence, transf., *a creditor who duns for his money, and makes a prisoner of the debtor by keeping a watch on his house*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 44.

† **phȳlactērĭum** (fyl.), ĭi, *n.* = φυλακτήριον: **I.** *An amulet*: dolorem oculorum ut non patiaris... de tribus cerasis lapillos pertundes et lino inserto pro phylacterio uteris, Marc. Emp. 8.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *Thongs worn by the Jews on the forehead and the left arm, phylacteries* (תְּפִלִּין), Hier. in Matth. 4, 23, 5.—**B.** *Chains and medals worn by gladiators around their necks as tokens of victory*, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 3. 68.

† **phȳlarchus,** i, *m.* = φύλαρχος, *The chief of a tribe, a prince, emir*: p. Arabum, Cic. Fam. 15, 1; so, Saracenorum, Amm. 24, 2; Sex. Ruf. Brev. 14.

Phȳle, ēs, *f.*, Φυλή, *A castle in Attica*, Nep. Thras. 2; Just. 5, 9.

Phyllăcĭdes, i. q. Phylacides.

† **phyllanthes,** is, *n.* = φυλλανθές, *A plant with prickly leaves*, Plin. 21, 16, 59.

Phyllēis, ĭdis, *adj.*, *f.*, Φυλληΐς, *Of* or *from the city of Phyllus, in Thessaly*: Phylleides matres, *i. e. Thessalian*, Ov. Her. 13. 35.

Phyllēĭus, a. um, *adj.*, Φυλλήϊος, *Of* or *belonging to Phyllus in Thessaly, Phylleian*: juvenis, *i. e. Caeneus*, Ov. M. 12. 479: mater, perh. *Laodamia*, id. A. A. 3, 783.

Phyllis, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.*, Φυλλίς: **I.** *Daughter of King Sithon of Thrace; she was changed into an almond-tree*, Ov. Her. 2, 98; Hyg. Fab. 59, 243; Plin. 16, 26, 45; Serv. Virg. E. 5, 10; Pers. 1, 34.—**B.** Transf., *An almond-tree*: Pall. de insit. 149.—**II.** *A female proper name*, Virg. E. 3, 78: Hor. Od. 4, 11, 3.

Phyllĭus, ii, *m.* *A Boeotian who was in love with Cygnus*, Ov. M. 7, 372.

Phyllŏdŏce, es, *f.* *A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, Virg. G. 4, 336; Macr. S. 5, 17; Hyg. Fab. praef.

† **phyllon,** i, *n.* = φύλλον, *A plant, call'd also* leucacantha, Plin. 22, 16, 18.

Phyllos, i, *f.* *A region in Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 4, 45.

† **phȳma,** ătis, *n.* = φῦμα, *A kind of boil or tumor*, Cels. 5, 28; 5, 18, 23; 33.

phynon, ŏnis, *m.* *A kind of eye-salve*, Cels 6, 6, 20.

† **phyrāma,** ătis, *n.* = φύραμα, *The gum of the tree called* metops, Plin. 12, 23, 49.

Physcon, ōnis. *m.*, Φύσκων (pot-belly, fat-paunch), *An epithet of Ptolemy Energetes II. of Egypt*, Just. 38, 8; Tert. Pall. 4.

† **phȳsēma,** ătis, *n.* = φύσημα (a bladder; hence), *A hollow, empty pearl*: Plin. 9, 35, 54.

phȳsēter, ēris, *m.* = φυσητήρ, *A blowpipe, blowing-tube*: Pelag. Vet. *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *A large species of whale, a cachalot, spermaceti whale*, Plin. 9, 4, 3; Sen. Hippol. 1030.

phȳsĭca, ae, and **phȳsĭce,** ēs, *f.* = φυσική, *Natural science, natural philosophy, physics*: Cic. Acad. 1, 7; so id. Fin. 3. 21.

phȳsĭca, ōrum, v. physicus, *no.* II., B.

phȳsĭce, *adv.*, v. physicus, *ad fin.*

† **phȳsĭcus** (scanned phȳsīcus, Sid. Carm. 15, 101), a, um, *adj.*, φυσικός, *Of* or *belonging to natural philosophy* or *physics, natural, physical*: quiddam physicum, *something relating to physics*, Cic. de Div. 2, 59: ratio, id. N. D. 2, 21: homines, *naturalists*, Marc. Emp. Carm. de med. 19.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** phȳsĭcus, i, *m.*, *A natural philosopher, naturalist*: ut ait physicus Anaxagoras, Var. R. R. 1, 40: non pudet igitur physicum, id est speculatorem venatoremque naturae, petere, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: id. Rep. 5, 3.—**B.** phȳsĭca, ōrum. *n.*, *Physics*: physicorum ignarus, Cic. Or. 34; so, in physicis alienus, *not versed in*, id. Fin. 1, 6.—Hence,

Adv., phȳsĭce, *In the manner of naturalists, physically*: dicere, Cic. N. D. 3, 7.

† **physĭognōmon,** ŏnis, *m.* = φυσιογνώμον (a knower of nature; hence, one who knows a person's character from his features), *A physiognomist*: Zopyrus physiognomon, qui se profitebatur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscere, Cic. Fat. 5, 10.

† **phȳsĭŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.* = φυσιολογία, *Knowledge of nature, natural philosophy, physiology*: Cic. N. D. 1, 8: naturae ratio, quam *physiologiam* Graeci appellant, id. de Div. 1, 41.

phȳsĭŏlŏgĭce, *adv.*, v. physiologicus, *ad fin.*

† **phȳsĭŏlŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = φυσιολογικός, *Of* or *belonging to physiology, physiological*: argumentationes, Tert. ad nat. 2, 4.—*Adv.*, phȳsĭŏlŏgĭce, *Naturally, physiologically*: interpretari, Tert. ad nat. 2, 12.

† **phȳsĭŏlŏgus,** a. um, *adj.* = φυσιόλογος, *Of* or *belonging to physiology, physiological*;—hence, phȳsĭŏlŏga, ōrum, *n.*, *Physiology*, a work by Juba: Fulg. Myth. 2, 4.

phȳsis, is, *f.* = φύσις, *Nature*: **I.** Lit.: seu cupis genitor vocari et auctor orbis aut physis ipsa Panque, Poët. in Anth. Lat. t. 2, p. 474 Burm.—**II.** In partic., *Party-colored precious stones which had no distinctive name, freaks of nature*, Plin. 37, 12, 74.

† **phȳteuma,** ătis, *n.* = φύτευμα, *Groundsel*, Plin. 27, 12, 99.

* **pĭābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [pio] *That may be expiated, expiable*: p. fulmen, Ov. F. 3, 289.

pĭācŭlāris, e, *adj.* [piaculum] *Atoning, expiatory, piacular* (rare; not in Cic.): hostia, Var. L. L. 64, § 30: sacrificia, *sin-offerings*, Liv. 1, 26; also abs.: ut piacularia Junoni fierent, id. 42, 3: "*piacularia auspicia* appellabant, quae sacrificantibus tristia portendebant, quum aut hostia ab ara effugisset, aut percussa mugitum dedisset, aut in aliam partem corporis quam oporteret cecidisset," Paul. ex Fest. p. 244 ed. Müll.: "*piacularis* porta appellatur propter aliqua piacula, quae ibidem fiebant," Fest. p. 212 ed. Müll.—Comically, transf.: Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 36. —*Adv.*, pĭācŭlārĭter, *Sinfully*: negare, Tert. Pud. 22 (*al.* peculiariter).

pĭācŭlo, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To appease* or *propitiate with an offering*: Mars Pater, te hisce suovetaurilibus piaculo, Cato R. R. 141, 4.

pĭācŭlum (syncop. collat. form, piaclum, Prud. στεφ. 14, 219), i, *n.* [pio] *A means of appeasing a deity*; hence,

I. Lit.: **A.** *A sin-offering, propitiatory sacrifice*: porco piaculo facito, Cato R. R. 139; id. ib. 140: porco femina piaculum pati, *to bring*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22: piaculum hostia caedi, Liv. 8, 10; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 33. —**2.** Concr., *An animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim*: duc nigras pecudes, ea prima piacula sunto, Virg. A. 6, 153.—Transf.: piaculum rupti foederis, Liv. 21, 10; id. 10, 28.—In gen., *A remedy*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 36.

B. *Punishment*: Dea a violatoribus (sui templi) gravia piacula exegit, Liv. 29, 18; so Just. 8, 2; Val. Max. 1, 1, *n.* 14; Sil. 13, 702.

II. Transf., *That which requires expiation*: **A.** *A wicked action, sin, crime, guilt*: Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15: palam mutire plebeio piaculum est, Enn. in Fest. s. v. MVTIRE, p. 145; Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 13: sine piaculo rerum praetermissarum, Liv. 39, 47: piaculum committere, id. 5, 52: commissa piacula, Virg. A. 6, 568: solutus piaculo, Tac. A. 1, 30; Plin. Pan. 37.

B. *An unhappy event, a misfortune*: Plin. 25, 8, 46.

* **pĭāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A means of expiation, an atonement*: Februa Romani dixere piamina patres, Ov. F. 2, 19.

pĭāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A means of expiation, an atoning sacrifice* (perh. not ante-Aug.): terrae, Plin. 25, 9, 59; id. 25, 4, 10; cf., "*piamenta*, quibus utitur (in) expiando," Fest. s. v. PIATRIX.—**II.** Trop.: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16; Plin. 37, 1, 2.

pĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An appeasing* or *propitiating of the gods by offerings* (post-Aug.): Plin. 28, 2, 5.

pĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that appeases the gods by a sacrifice*: "*piatrix* dicebatur sacerdos, quae expiare erat solita, quam quidam simulatricem, alii sagam, alii expiatricem vocant," Fest. p. 213; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 101.

pīca, ae, *f.* *A pie, magpie*, Plin. 10, 33, 50; 10, 42, 59; Ov. M. 5, 294 *sq.*; Pers. prol. *fin.*

Pĭcānus, i, *m.* *A mountain in the territory of the Picentines*, Sil. 4, 304 Avien. Perieg. 500

pĭcārĭa, ae, *f.* [pix] *A place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut:* Cic. Brut. 22: vectigal picariarum, Ulp. Dig 50, 16, 17.

1. pĭcātus, a, um, *Part.*, from pico.

2. ‡**picati** appellantur quidam, quorum pedes formati sunt in speciem sphingum: quod eas Dori *ficas* vocant, Fest. p. 206 ed. Müll.

pĭcĕa, ae, *f.* [pix] *The pitch-pine:* Pinus silvestris, L.: Ov. Her. 12, 67; so Plin. 16, 10, 18; 19; 16, 24, 38.

pĭcĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Bedaubed with pitch, pitchy;* hence of hands to which others' property seems to stick, *thievish:* manus, Mart. 8, 59.

Pīcens, entis, v. Picenum, *no.* II., A.

Pīcentĭa, ae, *f.* *A city in Campania, southeast of Salernum,* the mod. *Vicenza,* Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9; Sil. 8, 579; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 754 *sq.*, and Abeken, Mittelital. p. 114. — **II.** Hence **Pīcentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Picentia, Picentian:* ager, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

Pīcentīnus, a, um, v. Picentia, *no.* II., and Picenum, *no.* II., C.

Pīcēnum, i, *n.* [acc. to Fest., from picus: "*Picena* regio in qua est Asculum, dicta, quod, Sabini quum Asculum proficiscerentur, in vexillo eorum picus consederit." Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 ed. Müll.] *A district in the eastern part of Italy which produced fruits and oil of excellent quality,* the territory of the mod. *Ancona,* Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 13, 18; Cic. Att. 8, 8; Caes. B. C. 1, 12; Liv. 27, 43, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 449 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pīcens,** entis, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Picenum, Picene:* ager, Cic. de Sen. 4, 11: populus, Liv. 10, 10 *fin.*: M. Acilius Palicanus, Picens, Quint. 4, 2, 2: panes, Macr. S. 2, 9. —In the *plur.* subst., Picentes, *The inhabitants of Picenum, the Picenes,* Cic. Sull. 8: *gen.*, Picentium, Var. R. R. 1, 2; Plin. 3, 13, 18: Picentum, Sil. 10, 313.—**B. Pīcēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Picene* (only of things; whereas Picens is used both of persons and things): ager, Cic. Brut. 14; Liv. 21, 62; Sall. C. 27: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, *n.* 7: poma, Hor. S. 2, 3, 272: olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4; cf. Mart. 5, 78; 11, 52; 13, 36, et al. —**C. Pīcentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, lit., *Of* or *belonging to the Picentes, Picentian, Picene* (very rare): Ceres, Mart. 13, 47.

pĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pix] *Black as pitch, pitch-black:* picea crassus caligine, Virg. G. 2, 308: turbine fumans piceo, id. Aen. 3, 572: lumen, id. ib. 9, 75: nubes, Ov. M. 11, 549: coelum, Val. Fl. 2, 507: nimbus, id. 2, 115: oves, id. 3, 439: dentes, Mart. 2, 41: imber piceus crassusque, Plin. 16, 33, 61.

pĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pitch-black:* uva, Plin. 14, 3. 4, § 42.

pĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To bedaub with pitch, to pitch, to tar:* **I.** Lit.: dolia picata, lacus, vinarius picatus, Cato R. R. 25 *sq.*: dolia, Suet. Claud. 16: parietes, Plin. 36, 22, 48; id. 11, 7, 6.—**II.** Transf., *To season with pitch:* vinum, Col. 12, 23. —Hence

pĭcātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Pitchy:* vinum picatum, *wine that has naturally a pitchy taste,* Plin. 23, 1, 24; 14, 2, 4, *n.* 3; Mart. 13, 107.

picra, ae, *f.* Prob., *A medicine made of aloes:* picrae solutio, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19.

picrĭdĭae, ārum, *f.* *Bitter salad,* Aug. Serm. ad Catechum. de cataclysm. 4 *fin.*

† **picris,** ĭdis, *f.* = πικρίς: **I.** *Bitter lettuce,* a kind of salad: *acc.*, picrida, Plin. 19, 8, 38.—**II.** *A plant that blooms all the year round,* Plin. 21, 7, 65.

pictăcĭum, i, *n.*, i. q. pittacium, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7, 9, v. pittacium.

Pictăvi, ōrum, *m.* *A later appellation of the* Pictones (v. h. v.), Amm. 15, 21; Venant. Carm. 6, 7, 215; 2, 19, 2.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pictāva,** ae, *f.*, *The capital of the Pictavi,* the mod. *Poictiers,* Sulp. Sev. de Vit. S. Mart. 5.—**B. Pictăvĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pictavian:* rhetor, Aus. Epigr. 51, 2.

Picti, ōrum, *m.* [pingo, the painted people] *A people of Britain, the Picts* or *ancient Caledonians* (so named from their practice of tattooing themselves), Amm. 17, 8; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 54; Laud. Stil. 2, 254.

pictĭlis, e, *adj.* [pictus] *Embroidered:* balteus, App. M. 10, p. 713 Oud.

Pictŏnes, um, *m.* *A people in Aquitanian Gaul,* in the mod. *le pays de Poiteau,* Caes. B. G. 3, 11; Hirt. B. G. 8, 26; 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33; Luc. 1, 436; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 273 and 392.—**II.** Hence **Pictŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pictonic:* Pictonicum litus, Aus. Ep. 9, 36.

pictor, ōris, *m.* [pingo] *A painter:* Cic. Acad. 2, 7; so id. Verr. 2, 4, 13; Hor. A. P. 9; Plin. 35, 8 *sq.*—**II.** *A surname in the* gens Fabia; e. g. C. Fabius Pictor, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2; Q. Fabius Pictor, *an ancient Roman historian,* id. de Or. 2, 12.

pictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pictor] *Of* or *belonging to painters, pictorial:* licentia, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 3: operae, Jul. Dig. 38, 1, 23.

pictūra, ae, *f.* [pingo] *Painting, the art of painting:* **I.** Lit.: una est ars ratioque picturae, Cic. de Or. 3, 7; id. Brut. 18, 70; App. Mund. p. 334 Oud.

B. In partic., *A painting of the face:* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 105.

C. Transf., concr., *A painting, picture:* Cic. Or. 11: nego ullam picturam neque in tabulis neque textilem fuisse, quin conquisierit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1. So of *embroideries:* Lucr. 2, 35. Of *paintings in mosaic,* Virg. Cul. 64.

II. Trop., *A painting, picture* in words: Homerum tradunt caecum fuisse, ut ejus picturam, non poësin videmus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39; id. ib. 5, 5.

pictūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pictura] *Painted, pictured,* i. e.: **I.** *Party-colored, variegated* (a poet. word): agger floribus, Stat. Th. 6, 58: volucres, Claud. Ep. ad Seren. 3.—**II.** *Embroidered:* vestes, Virg. A. 3, 483.

pictus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from pingo.

pĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pix] *A little pitch:* App. Herb. 36; so Veg. Vet. 1, 11; 2, 46.

Pīcumnus, i, *m.*, and **Pilumnus,** i, *m.* *Two brother deities of the Romans; the first a personification of the woodpecker* (picus), *and the second a personification of the pestle* (pilum); *both were companions of Mars, and tutelary deities of married people and little children:* Var. in Non. 528, 11 *sq.*; Aemil. Macer. in Non. 518, 26; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 9, 4; 10, 76; and Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 173 *sq.* — **II.** Pilumnus, *An ancestor of Turnus,* Virg. A. 9, 4.

1. pīcus, i, *m.* *A woodpecker,* one of the birds used in augury (cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 173 *sq.*): Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 12: sunt et parvae aves uncorum unguium, ut pici, Martio cognomine insignes et in auspicatu magni, Plin. 10, 18, 20; so id. 11, 37, 44; Non. 518, 24.

II. *A fabulous bird, the griffin:* "picos veteres esse voluerunt, quos Graeci γρῦπας appellant. Plautus Aulularia (4, 8, 1): *pici divitiis, qui aureos montes colunt, Ego solus supero,*" Non. 152, 7 *sq.*

2. Pīcus, i. *m.* *Son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus, king of the aborigines, and a prophet; he was changed by Circe, whose love he had slighted, into a woodpecker,* Ov. M. 14, 320; Virg. A. 7, 189 Serv.

pĭe, *adv.*, v. pius, *ad fin.*

pĭens, entis, v. pius.

Pīĕrĭa, ae, *f.*, Πιερία: **I.** *A country of Macedonia, south of the Haliacmon,* Mel. 2, 3, 2; Plin. 4, 10, 17; 14, 20, 25; Liv. 39, 26.—**B.** Hence **Pīĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pierian:* pix, Plin. 14, 20, 25. — **II.** *A country of Syria, between Cilicia and Phoenicia, with a mountain of the same name, and the capital city* Seleucia Pieria, Cic. Att. 11, 20; Plin. 5, 12, 13; 5, 21, 8.

Pīĕros (-us), i, *m.*, Πιερός, *King of Emathia, who gave to his daughters the names of the nine Muses,* Ov. M. 5, 302. According to others, *A Macedonian, father of the nine Muses,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

II. Derivv.: **A. Pīĕris,** ĭdis *or* ĭdos, *f.*, *Daughter of Pierus, a Muse,* Hor. Od. 4, 3, 17; Ov. F. 4, 222.—In the *plur.*, Pierides, um, *The Muses,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Virg. E. 8, 63.

B. Pīĕrĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Pierian, Thessalian; sacred to the Muses, poetic:* quercus, *from Mount Pierus, in Thessaly,* Prop. 2, 10, 5: jugum, Phaedr. 3 prol. 17: ne [illegible] Pieria pellice saucius, *Thessalian* Hor. Od. 3, 10, 15: via, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 62: modi, Hor. A. P. 405: chori, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 58: dies, *dedicated to the Muses,* Stat. S. 1, 3, 23: tuba, *an heroic poem,* Mart. 10, 64: frons, *poet's brow,* id. 8, 70: corona, *laurel,* id. 12, 52: grex, *the Muses and poets,* id. 12, 11.—Subst., *plur.*, Pieriae, ārum, *f.*, *The Muses,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

1. pĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [pius] *Dutiful conduct* toward the gods, one's parents, relatives, benefactors, country, *etc.*, *sense of duty.*

I. Lit.: **A.** With respect to the gods, *Piety:* "est enim pietas justitia adversus deos," Cic. N. D. 1, 41; id. ib. 1, 2; cf., aequitas tripartita dicitur esse una ad superos deos, altera ad manes, tertia ad homines pertinere. Prima pietas, secunda sanctitas, tertia justitia aut aequitas nominatur, id. Top. 23: pietas adversus deos, id. Fin. 3, 22: deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas, id. Off. 2, 3; id. Rep. 1, 2: senex fretus pietate deum, Naev. B. Punic. 3, 1; so Enn. in Non. 160, 2: nec pietas ulla est, velatum saepe videri Vortier ad lapidem atque omneis accedere ad aras, *etc.*, *that is not piety, to incline with veiled head to the marble,* etc., Lucr. 5, 1197. Hence, also, *conscientiousness, scrupulousness,* Ov. F. 5, 707.

B. With respect to one's parents, relatives, country, benefactors, *etc.*, *Duty, dutifulness, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude,* etc.: "justitia erga deos *religio*, erga parentes *pietas* nominatur," Cic. Partit. 22: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? id. Planc. 33: justitiam cole et pietatem, quae cum sit magna in parentibus et propinquis, tum in patria maxima est, id. Rep. 6, 15; cf., pietas, quae erga patriam aut parentes, aut alios sanguine conjunctos officium conservare monet, id. Inv. 2, 22; id. Rosc. Am. 13: pietas in matrem, id. Lael. 3, 11; id. Att. 13, 39: solemnia pietatis, *the last offices,* Tac. Agr. 7: egregium narras mira pietate parentem, Catull. 66, 29: pietas erga aliquem, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: in aliquem, id. ib. 1, 9: hic tui omnes valent summaque pietate te desiderant, id. ib. 6, 20: nec publicae pietatis intererat, quid vocarere, *to the affection of the citizens,* Plin. Pan. 21, 3: militiae, Luc. 4, 499. — The formula, PIETATIS CAVSA or EX PIETATE (opp. to EX TESTAMENTO), in epitaphs, denotes that the heir raised the monument to the deceased, not because compelled to by the latter's last will, but out of affection and respect, Inscr. Orell. 4692; Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 710, *n.* 314.

II. Transf., in gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** *Justice:* at tibi . . . pro talibus ausis Di, si qua est coelo pietas, quae talia curet, Persolvant grates dignas, *etc.*, Virg. A. 2, 536; id. ib. 5, 687 summa deum pietas, Stat. S. 3, 1.

B. *Gentleness, kindness, tenderness, pity, compassion:* permittite P. C. a pietate vestra impetrari, ut damnatis liberum mortis arbitrium indulgeatis, Suet. Dom. 11: senatus, Plin. Pan. 79, 4.

III. Pietas, personified as *A goddess, Piety,* Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19; 2, 11, 28; id. de Div. 1, 43, 98; Plin. 7, 36, 36; Val. Max. 5, 4, 7; Fest. p. 209 ed. Müll.; Inscr. Orell *no.* 1824 *sq.*; 3291; cf. Hartung, Relig. d Röm. 2, p. 243 and 262.

2. Pietas, ātis. *A Roman surname* Inscr. ap. Marin. Atti, p. 329.—Also, *The name of a ship,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3608.—Pietas Julia, *A Roman colony in Istria,* the mod. *Pola,* Plin. 3, 19, 23.

pĭĕtātĭcultrix, īcis, *f.* [pietas-cultrix] *That practices maternal care:* ciconia pietaticultrix, Petr. 55.

pĭgĕo, gŭi, and pĭgĭtum est, 2. *v. a.* *To feel annoyance* or *reluctance at; to repent of* a thing: **I.** As a *verb. person.* (so extremely seldom): factum id esse non negat, neque se id pigere, Ter. Heaut. prol. 18: verba pigenda, Prop. 4, 1, 76.

II. *Impers., It irks, troubles, displeases, chagrins, disgusts* one; *I (thou, he,* etc.) *dislike, loathe,* etc.; with the *acc.* of the person and the *gen.* of the thing: with the *inf.*; with the *acc. c. inf.*; with *two accusatives,* etc.: mea mater, tui me miseret, mei piget, Att. in Cic. de Div. 1, 31: dolet pudetque Graium me et vero piget,

id. ap. Non. 424, 3: hortari pudet, non prodesse id piget, id. ib. 4: pudet pigetque mei me, id. Turp. ib. 5: fratris me quidem pigit pudetque, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 37: dum me civitatis morum piget taedetque, Sall. J. 4:—non dedisse ipsum pudet, me, quia non accepi, piget, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 47: nisi forte pudet aut piget recte facere, Sall. or. contr. Lep. *med.*: nam postea quae fecerit incertum habeo, pudeat magis an pigeat disserere, id. Jug. 95: neque enim me piguit quaerere, Petr. 127: ut Silanum non piguerit sententiam suam interpretatione lenire, Suet. Caes. 14: nec pigitum parvos lares … subire, Sil. 7, 173; Auct. ap. Gell. 13, 21:—oratione multitudo ad misericordiam inducitur, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, Cic. Brut. 50.

B. Transf.: **1.** For poenitet, *It repents* one; *I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *repent* (ante- and post-class.): "*pigere* interdum pro tardari, interdum pro poenitere poni solet," Fest. p. 213 ed. Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 ib.: ne quid plus minusve faxit, quod nos post pigeat, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 31: pigere eum facti coepit, Just. 12, 6: profecto vos hujus omnis injuriae pigeret, App. M. 7, p. 496 Oud.

2. *It makes* one *ashamed; I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *am ashamed*: fateri pigebat, Liv. 8, 2 *fin.*; App. Apol. p. 472 Oud.

pĭger, gra, grum (late Lat. collat. form of the *Sup.*, pigrissimus, Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 13), *adj.* [piget] *That goes at a thing with unwillingness* or *dislike*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Unwilling, averse* (so very rarely): gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. 21, 25: ad literas scribendas pigerrimus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: piger scribendi ferre laborem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 12.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Backward, slow, dull, lazy, indolent, sluggish, inactive* (of persons and things): interdum piger, interdum timidus in re militari videbare, Cic. Fam. 7, 17:—mare pigrum ac prope immotum, *i. e. flowing slowly, sluggish*, Tac. G. 45; so, p. mare et grave, id. Agr. 10: palus, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 61: annus, *that moves lazily, passes slowly*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21: bellum, *that advances slowly*, Ov. F. 2, 727: campus, *unfruitful*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 17: pigriora sunt ista remedia, *operate too slowly*, Col. 2, 17.—(β) *c. gen.* (poet.): militiae piger et malus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 124: pericli, Sil. 14, 264: serpit Arar per rura pigerrimus undae, id. 15, 504.—Hence, poet. transf., **2.** *Sluggish*, i. e. *that makes sluggish, benumbing*: sopor, Catull. 63, 37: frigora, Tib. 1, 2, 29: senecta, id. 1, 11, 40.

B. *Dull, dispirited, dejected, sad* (poet. and in post-class. prose): vultus, Mart. 2, 11: pigrum aliquem facere, id. 10, 104: piger tristisque, App. M. 4, p. 312 Oud.

Adv., pĭgre, *Slowly, sluggishly* (post-Aug.): in servitutem transiens, Sen. de Ira, 3, 17: p. ac segniter agere, Col. 7, 5. -*Comp.*: pigrius, Plin. 10, 34, 52; so Luc. 5, 434.

pĭget, v. pigeo.

pigmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pigmentum] *Of* or *belonging to paints* or *unguents*: institor pigmentarius, *a dealer in paints* or *unguents*, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 22.—More freq., **II.** Subst., pigmentarius, ii, *m.*, *A dealer in paints* or *unguents*: "*pigmentarius* χρωματοπώλης, φαρμακοπώλης, μυροπώλης," Gloss. Philox.: Attius pigmentarius, Cic. Fam. 15, 17; Mart. Dig. 48, 8, 3; Firm. Math. 8, 27 *med.*; Pelag. Vet. 13.

pigmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Painted, colored*: Tert. Cult. fem. *fin.*: crinis, Prud. Hamart. 316.

pigmentum, i, *n.* [pingo] *A material for coloring, a color, paint, pigment*: **I.** Lit.: **1.** For painting, *A paint*: aspersa temere pigmenta in tabula, oris lineamenta efficere possunt, Cic. de Div. 1, 13: vela in cortinam pigmenti ferventis mersa, Plin. 35, 11, 42.—Jocosely: quem Apelles Zeuxisque duo pingent pigmentis ulmeis, *i. e. beat black and blue*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 20.

2. For cosmetics, *A paint, pigment*: Plin. 16, 43, 84.

B. Transf., *The juice* of plants (post-class.): Firm. Math. 8, 17; v. Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 9 *med.*

II. Trop., of speech, *Coloring, ornament*: meus autem liber totum Isocratis μυροθήκιον atque omnes ejus discipulorum arculas et nonnihil etiam Aristotelia pigmenta consumpsit, Cic. Att. 2, 1: pigmentorum flos et color, id. Brut. 87: sententiae, tam verae, tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, id. de Or. 2, 45.

pignĕrātīcĭus (-tius) and **pignŏrātīcĭus** (-tius), a, um, *adj.* [pignero] *Of* or *belonging to a pledge*: fundus, *i. e. given as a pledge, pledged, mortgaged*, Pompon. Dig. 13, 7, 6: creditor, *who lends on a pledge, a pawnbroker, mortgagee*, Mart. ib. 39, 2, 15: actio, and abs., pigneraticia, ae, *f.*, *an action on account of a pledge*, which the debtor demands back again from the creditor, Ulp. ib. 13, 7, 1; 9; 11; or for a pledge which the creditor demands from the debtor, Mart. ib. 1, 32; so, judicium, id. ib. 13, 7, 24.

pignĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A pledging, pawning, mortgaging* (jurid. Lat.): pignerationem recipere, Gaj. Dig. 20, 1, 9.

pignĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who takes a pledge; a pledgee, pawnee*, or *mortgagee*: Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11.

pignĕro, avi, atum. 1. *v. a.* [pignus] *To give as a pledge, to pledge, pawn, mortgage*: **I.** Lit.: unionem, Suet. Vit. 7: bona tantum, quae publicari poterant, pigneranda poenae praebebant, *furnished as security for the penalty*, i. e. *left to be confiscated*, Liv. 29, 36: cujus et alveolos et laenam pignerat Atreus, *which the poet Rubrenus, while he was writing the Atreus, was compelled by necessity to pawn*, Juv. 7, 73: ancilla pignerata, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 46.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To pledge* one's life, *etc.*: velut obsidibus datis pigneratos habere animos, Liv. 24, 1.

B. *To bind* a person or thing *to one's self, to make one's own*: pignerare aliquem sibi beneficio, App. M. 3, p. 215 Oud.: optimates viros curiae suae, Nazar. Pan. ad Constant. 35.—With se, *To pledge one's self*: se coenae alicujus, *to promise to dine with one*, App. M. 3, p. 195 Oud.

pignĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [id.] prop., *To take as a pledge*; hence, trop.: **I.** *To make one's own, to appropriate* (rare, but quite class.): Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: maximas ingenii, consilii partes sibi ad utilitatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 4 (also cited in Non. 477, 31 *sq.*): fidem militum praemio pigneratus, Suet. Claud. 10.

II. *To accept as certain*: quod das mihi, pigneror omen, Ov. M. 7, 621.

pignŏrātīcĭus, v. pigneraticius.

* **pignŏriscăpĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [pignus-capio] *A taking* or *seizing as a pledge*: Cato in Gell. 7, 10.

‡ **pignosa,** v. the follg. art., *ad init.*

pignus, ŏris and ĕris (archaic form in the *plur.*: "PIGNOSA pignora eodem modo quo VALESII, AVSELII … dicebantur," Fest. p. 213 ed. Müll.), *n.* *A pledge, gage, pawn, security, mortgage* (said of persons as well as things): **I.** Lit.: opponere se pigneri, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 85: quo facto pignore animos centurionum devinxit, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: marium pignora, *male hostages*, Suet. Aug. 21: rem alicujus pignori accipere, Tac. H. 3, 65: sub pignoribus mutuas pecunias accipere, Gaj. Dig. 13, 7, 12: habere aliquid pignori, Papin. ib. 20, 4, 2: liberare pignus a creditore, Pompon. ib. 4: pignoribus cavere alicui, Ulp. ib. 43, 3, 2: aurum pignori apud aliquem ponere, id. ib. 13, 7, 27.—Esp. of the security for the payment of his fine, which was taken by the consul of a senator who failed to attend in the Senate: pignus auferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 1: pignoribus terreri, Crass. ib.; so, senatores pignoribus cogere, id. Phil. 1, 5: pignora capere, Liv. 3, 38:—of hostages, id. 33, 22; Suet. Aug. 21:—pignus praetorium, *the security which the praetor took as a guarantee for the preservation of a thing, when he put it in the possession of a creditor, or* fidei commissarius, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 26; Paul. ib. 41, 5, 12.

B. Transf.: **1.** *The object of a wager, a wager, stake*: da pignus, ni ea sit filia, *lay a wager, bet*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 34; so id. ib. 36: pignore certare cum aliquo. Virg. E. 3, 31: quovis pignore contendere, *to lay any wager, bet any thing*, Catull. 44, 4: et quaerit posito pignore vincat uter, Ov. A. A. 1, 168: in quodvis pignus vocare, ni, *etc.*, Gell. 5, 4: ponere pignus cum aliquo de re aliqua, Val. Max. 4, 3, 3.

2. *A contract in which security is given*, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 1; 20, 6, 3.

II. Trop.: **A.** *A pledge, token, assurance, proof*: magnum pignus ab eo rei publicae datum, se, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 1, 2. pignora voluntatis, id. Coel. 32: injuriae, id. Phil. 13, 3: societatis, Tac. H. 4, 61: sceleris, id. ib. 4, 57: imperii, id. ib. 3, 72; reconciliatae gratiae pignus, Curt. 6, 7 *fin.*: pignora da genitor, per quae tua vera propago credar, *sure tokens*, Ov. M. 2, 38: in vultu pignora mentis habet, id. A. A. 2, 378.

B. Concr., *Children, parents, brothers and sisters, relatives*, as pledges of love (so only after the Aug. period): nunc tibi commendo communia pignora, natos, Prop. 4, 11, 73; Ov. M. 11, 542: prolemque gemellam pignora bina dedi, id. Her. 6, 121: tot natos natasque et pignora cara nepotes, id. Met. 3, 134: ascita pignora, Stat. S. 2, 1, 86: pignora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv. 2, 1, 5: obsecratio illa judicum, per carissima pignora, utique, si et reo sint liberi, conjux, parentes, utilis erit, Quint. 6, 1, 33: habens filiam, uxorem, nepotem, sorores, interque tot pignora veros amicos, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: Tac. A. 12, 2: proxima pignora, id. ib. 15, 36: ne in conjugem, in familiam, in cetera pignora ejus saeviret, id. ib. 16, 26; id. Germ. 7: frangi aspectu pignorum suorum, id. Agr. 38.—Hence, in gen., of *any thing especially valuable* or *dear*: Luc. 7, 376.—And, transf.,

2. Poet., *A graft, scion*: Pall. de insit. 109.

pĭgre, *adv.*, v. piger, *ad fin.*

pĭgrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [piger] *Slothfulness, indolence* (late Lat.): Vulg. Prov. 19, 15.

pĭgrĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [id.] *To be slow, sluggish*, (**reluctant*), (ante-class.): pro aetate pigret sufferre laborem, Enn. in Non. 219, 12: omnes gaudent facere recte, male pigrent, Att. ib. 14.

pĭgresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pigreo] *To become slow, sluggish*: Nilus pigrescit, Plin. 18, 18, 47.

‡ **pĭgrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [piger] *Slothfulness, indolence*: "pigritas, ἀργία," Gloss. Lat. Gr.

pĭgrĭtĭa, ae, and **pĭgrĭtĭes,** ēi, *f.* [id.] *Sloth, sluggishness, laziness, indolence*: **I.** Lit.: "*pigritiam* definiunt metum consequentis laboris," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: propter pigritiam aut ignaviam, id. Off. 1, 29: noli putare pigritia me facere, quod non mea manu scribam, id. Att. 15, 15: nox Romanis pigritiem ad sequendum fecit, Liv. 44, 42: ingenua pigritia, *honorable repose*, Mart. 11, 79.—**II.** Transf.: stomachi, *weakness of the stomach*: Sen. Prov. 3.

pĭgrĭtor, atus, 1. *v. intens. n.* [pigror] *To be slow, sluggish, tardy*, Vulg. Act. Apost. 9, 38: "Ὤκνησα, pigritatus sum," Gloss. Graec. Lat.

pĭgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [piger] *To be indolent, slow, dilatory* (ante-class.): Lucr. 1, 411: meliu'st pigrasse, nam properasse est nefas, Att. in Non. 154, 2: cur propter te pigrem haec? id. ib. 153, 32.

* **1. pĭgror,** atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To be slow, slack, dilatory*: tu scribere ne pigrere, Cic. Att. 14, 1.

2. pĭgror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *Sluggishness, indolence* (ante-class.): obrepsit pigror torporque, Lucil. in Non. 219, 11.

‡ **pĭgŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [pigeo] *Indolent*, acc. to Prisc. p. 635 P.

1. pīla, ae, *f.* *A mortar*: pila, ubi triticum pinsant, Cato R. R. 14; Ov. Ib. 573: zeae granum tunditur in pila lignea: Plin. 18, 11, 29, *n.* 2.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A pillar*: "*pila*, quae parietem sustentat, ab opponendo dicta est," Paul. ex Festo, p. 204 ed. Müll.: locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim, Liv. 40, 51: salax taberna a pileatis nona fratribus pila, of the temple of Castor and Pollux, Catull. 37, 1: nulla taberna meos habeat, neque pila libellos, *i. e. they are not to be publicly sold* (as the booksellers had their stalls around the pillars of public buildings), Hor. S. 1, 4, 71; Vitr. 6, 11: pilas operibus subdere, Sen Q. N. 6, 30; Plin. 11, 10, 10; Mart. 7, 61.

B. *A pier* or *mole* of stone: saxea, Virg. A. 9, 711; so Vitr 5, 12; Suet. Claud. 20; Sil. 4, 297.

2. pĭla, ae (archaic *gen. sing.*, pilaī, Lucr. 5, 711; 719; 725), *f. A ball, playing-ball*: **I.** Lit.: pilâ expulsim ludere, Var. in Non. 104, 29: dii nos quasi pilas homines habent, Plaut. Capt. prol. 22: pilae studio teneri, Cic. de Or. 3, 23; Hor. S. 1, 5, 49: quum lapsa e manibus fugit pila, Virg. Cir. 149; Prop. 3, 12, 5: pila cadit aut mittentis vitio, aut accipientis... (pila) jactata et excepta, Sen. Ben. 2, 17: pilam scite et diligenter excipere... apte et expedite remittere, id. ib. 2, 32: pilam repetere, quae terram contigit, Petr. 27: reddere pilam, Mart. 14, 46. There were four sorts of pilae: trigonalis, paganica, follis, harpastum.—Proverb.: mea pila est, *I have the ball, I have caught it, I've won*: Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 7:—claudus pilam, v. claudus:—Fortunae pila, *the foot-ball of fortune*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 18.

II. Transf., Of any thing round, *A ball* or *globe* of any material; *a balloting-ball, ballot*: pilae lanuginis, Plin. 12, 10, 21: scarabaei e fimo ingentes pilas aversi pedibus volutant. id. 11, 28, 34.—Of the *globe* of the earth (ante-class.): Enn. Ann. 1, 158: in terrae pila, Var. in Non. 333, 25.—The ancients made use of a glass or crystal ball filled with water as a burning-glass: cum addita aqua vitreae pilae sole adverso in tantum excandescunt, ut vestes exurant, Plin. 36, 26, 67; id. 37, 2, 10.—The Roman ladies carried a crystal or amber ball to keep their hands cool: Prop. 2, 18, 60; Mart. 11, 8.—Of the *ball* or *lump* of earth which adheres to the roots of a bush when torn up, Col. 5, 9.—Of the *ballots* or *balls* used by judges in voting: Prop. 4, 11, 19; Ascon. argum. Milon. *fin.*—Of stuffed *balls* or *human figures*: "*pilae* et *effigies* viriles et muliebres ex lana Compitalibus suspendebantur in compitis, quod hunc diem festum esse deorum inferorum quos vocant Lares, putarent: quibus tot pilae, quot capita servorum; tot effigies, quot essent liberi, ponebantur, ut vivis parcerent et essent his pilis et simulacris contenti," Paul. ex Fest. p. 239 ed. Müll. Bulls were baited by throwing similar stuffed figures at their heads: Mart. Spect. 19: quantus erat cornu, cui pila taurus erat! id. ib. 9; hence, sed qui primus erat lusor dum floruit aetas, Nunc postquam desiit ludere prima pila est, id. 10, 86. As these effigies were usually torn by the throwing, the term is also applied to a torn toga: Mart. 2, 43.

B. In partic.: pilae Nursicae, *i. e.* rapae rotundae, Mart. 13, 19.

pīlānus, i, *m.* [pilum] *A triarius*, one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle: "pilani pilis pugnantes," Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 ed. Müll.: "*pilani* triarii quoque dicti quod in acie tertio ordine extremis subsidio deponebantur," Var. L. L. 5, 16, § 89; Ov. F. 3, 129.

pĭlāris, e, *adj.* [2. pila] *Of* or *belonging to a ball*: lusio, *a game of ball*, Stat. S. 4 *praef.*

‡ **pĭlārĭum,** ii, *n.* [1. pila] *A burial-place where the ashes of the dead were deposited in cylindrical vases*: Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 13, *n.* LII.

pĭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [2. pila] *One who performs tricks with balls, a ball-thrower, juggler*: Quint. 10, 7, 11; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2590: "*hierosalpinctes, pilarius,*" Not. Tir. p. 173.

‡ **pilastilus,** i, *m.* Perh. *A javelin-maker*, Inscr. ap. Murat. 538.

pilates (pellates?) lapidis genus, cujus meminit Cato originum l. V.: *lapis candidior quam pilates*, Fest. p. 237.

pīlātim, *adv.* [1. pila] *Pillar-wise, with pillars*: **I.** Lit.: pilatim aedificia agere, Vitr. 6, 11.

II. Transf., in milit. lang., *In close bodies, in solid columns*: sive pilatim, sive passim iter facere volebat, Asellio in Serv. Virg. A. 12, 121: pilatim exercitum duxi, Scaur. ib.; cf. 1. pilo, and, under it, pilātus.

* **pĭlātrix,** īcis, *f.* [3. pilo] *She that robs or plunders*: p. pallii, Titin. in Non. 102, 4.

1. pīlātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. 1. pilo.

2. pīlātus, a, um, *adj.* [pilum] *Armed with javelins*: agmina, Virg. A. 12, 121: cohors, Mart. 10, 48.

pīlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [pileus] *Covered with the* pileus or *felt-cap, wearing the* pileus: (this was worn in Rome at entertainments, shows, and festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia; slaves received it at their manumission as a token of freedom): pileati aut lana alba velatis capitibus volones epulati sunt, Liv. 24, 16 *fin.*: rex, id. 45, 44: colonorum turba pileatorum currum sequentium, like a general's freedmen, id. 33, 23: nec per omnia nos similes esse pileatae turbae voluisses, *i. e. the Roman populace*, who wore the pileus at the Saturnalia, Sen. Ep. 18; so, pileata Roma, Mart. 11, 6: tantum gaudium (mors Neronis) publice praebuit, ut plebs pileata tota urbe discurreret (as a sign of liberation from slavery), Suet. Ner. 57:—ad Parthos procul ite pileatos, *the bonneted Parthians*, of whose ordinary apparel the pileus was a part, Mart. 10, 72; cf. Aur. Vict. Caes. 13; Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 242:—pileati fratres, *i. e. Castor and Pollux*, Catull. 37, 2:—pileati servi, *bonneted slaves*, i. e. slaves offered for sale with a pileus on, to indicate that the seller did not warrant them: Gell. 7, 4.

pīlentum, i, *n. An easy chariot* or *carriage*, used by the Roman ladies, and in which the vessels, *etc.*, for sacred rites were carried: "pilentis et carpentis per urbem vehi matronis concessum est, quod, cum aurum non reperiretur, ex voto, quod Camillus voverat Apollini Delphico, contulerunt, Fest. p. 245 ed. Müll.; cf. Liv. 5, 25: castae ducebant sacra per urbem Pilentis matres in mollibus, Virg. A. 8, 666; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192.

pīlĕo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [pileus] *To place the* pileus *on* a person's head, *to bonnet* him, in token of manumission: pileari et rudem accipere possunt, Ulp. Collat. Leg. Mosaic. tit. 11, leg. 7.

pīlĕŏlus, i, *m.*, and **pīlĕŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small felt-cap, a skull-cap*: ut cum pileolo (portes) soleas conviva tribulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15; Col. Arbor. 25; so Hier. Ep. 85, *n.* 6, ib. 64, *n.* 13.

pīlĕus, i, *m.*, and **pīlĕum,** i, *n.*=πῖλος, *A felt cap* or *hat*, made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at entertainments and festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement as a sign of freedom: **I.** Lit.: pileum quem habuit deripuit, Plaut. fragm. in Non. 220, 14; id. Amph. 1, 1, 305: haec mera libertas, hanc nobis pilea donant, id. Pers. 5, 82. Free-born persons who had fallen into captivity, also wore the pileus for a while after the recovery of their freedom, Liv. 30, 45; 34, 52; Val. Max. 5, 2; 5 and 6. Gladiators who had often been victorious, also received the pileus at their discharge, Tert. Spect. 21. There were also leathern pilei, called *Pannonian*, which were worn by soldiers when off duty, in order that, by being always accustomed to wear something on their heads the helmet might seem less burdensome, Veg. Mil. 1, 20.—Meton., *Liberty, freedom*: servos ad pileum vocare, *to summon the slaves to freedom*, Liv. 24, 32; Suet. Tib. 4; Sen. Ep. 47 *fin.*; Val. Max. 8, 6, 2: totis pilea sarcinis redemi, *i. e. I have made myself independent by selling all my goods*, Mart. 2, 68.—To signify *a protector*: te obsecro, Pileum meum, mi sodalis, mea salubritas, Plaut. fragm. in Non. 220, 16.

II. Transf., *The membrane which envelopes the head of the fœtus, a child's caul*: Lampr. Diadum. 4.

pĭlĭcrĕpus, i, *m.* [2. pila-crepo] *A ball player*: Sen. Ep. 56; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2591; cf. Morcell. Stil. Inscr. Lat. 1, p. 454 ed. Patav.

1. pīlo, without *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [πιλέω] qs. *To ram down*; hence, in gen., *to thrust home* (ante-class. and rare): hastam pilans prae pondere frangit, Hostius in Serv. Virg. A. 12, 121 ("*pilans* id est figens," Serv.).—Hence

pilātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Close-pressed, thick, dense*=densus, pressus: **A.** Lit.: "*pilatum* (agmen), quod sine jumentis incedit, sed inter se densum est, quo facilius per iniquiora loca tramittatur," Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 12, 121:—inde loci liquidas pilatasque aetheris oras Contemplor, Enn. ib. ("firmas et stabiles significat et quasi pilis fultas," Serv.).—**B.** Trop.: sententia praesto pectore pilata, Hostius in Serv. Virg. A. 12, 121 ("id est fixa," Serv.).

2. pĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* [1. pilus] *To put forth hairs, to grow hairy*: "*pilat* pilos habere incipit, alias pro detrahit pilos, a quo *depilati*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 ed. Müll.: "*pilare* dictum est, ut plumare, pilis vestiri," Non. 39, 25: corpus meum nunc pilare primum coepit, Afran. ib. 27; Nov. ib. 28.

3. pĭlo, are, *v. a.* [etymol. unknown; acc. to some, from 1. pilus; acc. to others, kindr. with φιλήτης; cf. also Fest. p. 205 ed. Müll.] perh. orig. like ψιλόω, *To rub smooth, rub bare*; hence: **I.** *To deprive of hair, make bald, depilate*: nates, Mart. 6, 56: uxores, id. 12, 32, 33.—**II.** Transf., like ψιλόω, *To plunder, pillage* (very rarely, and not ante-Aug.; whereas compilare is quite class.): castra inimica, Amm. 31, 2: villas, id. ib. 5: malam parram pilavit, Petr. 43, 4 dub.

pĭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. pilus] *Hairy, shaggy*: ovis ventrem habet pilosum, Var. R. R. 2, 2: genae, Cic. Pis. 1: pilosiora folia, Plin. 20, 16, 64: ursis asperior pilosiorque, Auct. Priap. 47.

pĭlŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [2. pila] *A little ball, globule*: **I.** In gen.: Plin. 16, 7, 10; so Pelag. Vet. 14.—**II.** In partic., in medicine, *A pill*: Plin. 28, 9, 37.

pīlum, i, *n. A pounder, pestle* of a mortar: **I.** Lit.: pilum fabarium, Cato R. R. 10; id. ib. 18: quasi tollenonem aut pilum Graecum reciproces plana via, *a pounder, in using which, one side was raised while the other was depressed*, Plaut. fragm. in Fest. s. v. RECIPROCARE, p. 274 ed. Müll.: pinsente pilo praeferrato, Plin. 18, 10, 23.

II. Transf., *The heavy javelin of the Roman infantry*, which they hurled at the enemy at the commencement of the action, and then took to their swords: caput fixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic Phil. 2, 2: pilum, haud paulo quam hasta vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 15: milites e loco superiore pilis missis facile hostium phalangem perfregerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. They were also used in sieges, being hurled at the enemy from the walls; these were called pila muralia, id. ib. 5, 40.—Proverb.: pilum injicere alicui, *to make an attack on one*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 43.

‡ **pilumnoe poploe** in carmine Saliari Romani, velut pilis uti assueti, vel quia praecipue pellant hostes, Fest. p. 205 ed. Müll. [the first is undoubtedly the only correct derivation; the singular still occurs in Pilumnus; v. h. v. sub Picumnus].

Pilumnus, i, v. Picumnus.

1. pĭlus, i, *m. A hair*: **I.** Lit.: capra pilos ministrat ad usum nauticum, Var. R. R. 2, 11: munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: caudae equinae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: duris aspera crura pilis, Ov. A. A. 3, 194: contra pilum equum fricare, Pelag. Veter. 26.

II. Transf.: **A.** Collect., *The hair, hair*, Plin. 11, 37, 47.

B. As a designation of insignificance, *A hair, a trifle*; usually joined with a negative, *not a hair, not a bit, not a whit* (quite class.): ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: interea e Cappadocia ne pilum quidem, id. Att. 5. 20, 6: ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, *has not a hair of a good man about him*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7: non facit pili cohortem, *does not value it a straw*, Catull. 10, 13; cf., nec pili facit uni, *cares not a pin about it*, id. 17, 16.

2. pīlus, i, *m.* [pilum] regularly joined with primus: primus pilus (in the *gen.* written also as one word, primipili): *The division of the* triarii *in the Roman army*: P. Sextius Baculus, primi pili centurio, Caes. B. G. 3. 5; so id. B. C. 1, 13;

P. Balventius, qui superiore anno primum pilum duxerat, *had been leader, captain of the* triarii, id. B. G. 5, 35; so Liv. 42, 34, 11: aliquem ad primum pilum transducere; *to transfer, advance to the* triarii, Caes. B. C. 3, 53, 5: primos pilos ademit, *took the command of the* triarii, *of the* primipili, Suet. Calig. 44:—vetus consuetudo tenuit, ut ex primo principe legionis promeretur centurio primi pili, qui non solum aquilae praeerat, verum etiam quatuor centurias in prima acie gubernabat, Veg. Mil. 2, 8.—Without primus: referes pili praemia, Mart. 6, 58; so id. 1, 32.

II. Transf., primipilus (in inscrr. also written PRIMOPIL, and abbreviated P.P.), *The chief centurion of the* triarii (the transf. arose from the circumstance that the chief centurion of this division was originally designated by the term primi pili, with the omission of the easily supplied centurio, as is shown by the following citation from Liv. 7, 41, 5; soon, however, from primi pili, a new word, primipilus or primopilus, was formed): primus centurio erat, quem nunc primi pili appellant, Liv. 7, 41, 5: primipilo P. Sext. Baculo vulneribus confecto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: aquilarum altera vix convelli a primipilo potuit, Val. Max. 1, 6, *n.* 11; Inscr. (of the time of Trajan) ap. Orell. *no.* 799: SEX. AVLIENO SEX. F. PRIMOPIL. II., Inscr. (of the time of Tiberius or Caligula) ap. Orell. *no.* 3426 M. P.

Pimplēis (Piplēis), ĭdis and ĭdos, *adj., f.*, Πιμπληΐς, *Of* or *belonging to Pimpla* (a city and fountain in Pieria sacred to the Muses), *Pimplean*; hence, as subst.: **I.** *The territory around Pimpla*: si riguam lactis recolis Pimpleida Musis, *i. e. if you devote yourself to the Muses, compose poetry*, Aus. Ep. 14, 9.—**II.** (*sc.* Musa) *A Muse*: "Musae ab terrestribus locis aliis cognominatae *Libethrides, Pimpleides, Thespiades, Heliconides*," Var. L. L. 7, 2, § 20: "*Pimpleides* Musae a fonte Macedoniae dictae propter liquoris ejus unicam subtilitatem," Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 ed. Müll.; Mart. 11, 3.

Pimplēus (Piplēus), a, um, *adj. Pimplean* (v. the preced. art.); hence, *sacred to the Muses*: mons, Catull. 105, 1: antrum, Mart. 12, 1.—Subst., Pimplēa (Piplēa), ae, *f.*, *A Muse*: necte meo Lamiae coronam, Pimplea dulcis, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 9.—Also, *The fountain of Pimpla*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 25.

Pimplĭăs, ădis, *f.*, Πιμπλιάς, *A Pimpliad* (v. art. Pimpleis), *i. e. a Muse* (in later poetry for the more usual Pimpleis): Var. L. L. 6, 2: hic et Pimpliadas induxerat optimus Orpheus, Sid. Carm. 10, 17; id. ib. 22, 77.

pina, ae, v. 2. pinna.

† **pĭnăcŏthēca,** ae, and **pĭnăcŏthēce,** ēs, *f.* = πινακοθήκη, *A picture-gallery*: ut videant pinacothecas, Var. R. R. 1, 2: ut in pinacothece faciant, id. ib. 1, 59, 2; Vitr. 6, 5; so id. 6, 18; Plin. 35, 2, 2: celeberrimi pictores, quorum tabulae pinacothecas implent, id. 35, 11, 40, *n.* 43: FLAVIVS APOLLONIVS QVI FVIT A PINACOTHECIS, *director of the picture-galleries*, Inscr. ap. Fabr. 724, *n.* 443.

Pīnārĭus, a. *The name of a Roman sacerdotal family*: Pinaria domus, Virg. A. 8, 270: Pinaria gens, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. R. 8:—Pinaria tribus, Fest. s. v. POPILLIA, p. 233 ed. Müll. The Pinarii and Potitii presided at the celebration of certain sacred rites in honor of Hercules, originally instituted by Evander and re-established by Romulus. The Pinarii having on one occasion arrived after the exta were consumed, it was ordained that, as long as the family remained, they should not partake of the exta, Liv. 1, 7; Fest. p. 237 ed. Müll.; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 29 *sq.*

Pīnărus, i, *m.*, Πίναρος, *A river in Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22; Curt. 3, 12.

pinastellus, i, *m.*, and **-um,** i, *n.* [pinus] *A plant, also called* peucedanum, App. Herb. 94.

pīnaster, tri, *m.* [id.] *A wild pine*: pinaster nihil aliud est, quam pinus silvestris, Plin. 16, 10, 16.

† **pĭnax,** ăcis, *m.* = πίναξ, *A picture on wooden tablet, a picture*: Pinax Cebetis *the title of a work by the Theban philosopher, Cebes*, Tert. adv. Haeret. 39.

† **pincerna,** ae, *m.* = πιγκέρνης (v. Du Cange, Gloss. Graec. s. h. v.: prop., one who mixes drinks; hence, in gen.), *A cup-bearer* (post-class.): Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41; so Hier. Quaest. in Genes. 40, 1; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2881.

Pincĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens, Grut. 352, 5. Perh. after them was named the Mons Pincius, *the eighth hill of Rome, situate outside the city, but inclosed by the Aurelian wall*; called, at an earlier period, Collis hortorum, now *Monte Pincio*.—**II.** Deriv., **Pincĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the* Mons Pincius, *Pincian*: domus, Cassiod. Var. 3, 10.

Pindărus, i, *m.*, Πίνδαρος: **I.** *Pindar, a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with Aeschylus*, "Hor. Od. 4, 2, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 61;" Cic. Fin. 2, 34.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Pindărēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pindaric*: Pindaream chelyn referre, Mart. Cap. 2, 29.—**2. Pindărĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pindaric*: Camenae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 6: fons, id. Ep. 1, 3, 10: lyra, Mart. 8, 10; Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 28: os, Prop. 3, 15, 40:—Pindaricum metrum, consisting of a trimeter brachycatalectus (e. g. medium rapido mare Tibris adit fluvio), Serv. Centimetr. p. 1822 P.—**II.** *Name of a slave*, Cic. Att. 16, 1, 5; Inscr. ap. Murat. 619, 2.

Pindĕnissus, i, *m.*, or **-um,** i, *n.* *A fortified town in Cilicia, taken by Cicero*, Cic. Att. 5, 50, 5; 6, 1, 9; id. Fam. 2, 10, 3; 15, 4, 10.—Pindĕnissae, *The inhabitants of Pindenissus*, id. Att. 5, 20, 1.

Pindus or **-os,** i, *m.*, Πίνδος, *A lofty mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Macedonia and Epirus, the seat of the Muses*, now *Mezzara*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 8, 15: Othrysque Pindusque et Pindo major Olympus, Ov. M. 7, 225: juga Pindi, Virg. E. 10, 11: super Pindo, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 6.

pīnĕa, ae, v. pineus, *no.* II.

pīnētum, i, *n.* [pinus] *A pine-wood, pine-grove*: cinctaque pinetis nemoris juga Nonacrini, Ov. F. 2, 275; id. ib. 4, 273; Plin. 27, 8, 43.

pīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of the pine, piny, pine-*: pinea velamina, *pine-wreaths*, Lucr. 4, 588: ardor, *a fire of pine-wood*, Virg. A. 11, 788: silva, id. ib. 9, 85: plaga pinea, *a piny tract*, id. ib. 11, 320: claustra, *i. e. of the wooden horse before Troy*, id. ib. 2, 258: fert avidas in pinea Turnus texta faces, *i. e. into the ships*, Ov. M. 14, 530; so, pinea moles, *a ship*, Prop. 4, 6, 20: compages, Mart. 9, 76: nuclei, Cels. 6, 11; 2, 22: nuces, Plin. 15, 10, 9.—**II.** Subst., pinea, ae, *f.*, *A pine-nut, a pine-cone*: pineam serere, Col. 5, 10; so id. 10, 239; Lampr. Commod. 9.

pingo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To represent pictorially* with the pencil or needle, *to paint, embroider*: **I.** Lit.: Cic. Fam. 5, 12: tabulas, id. Inv. 2, 1: tabula picta, *a painting, picture*, id. Brut. 75: p. hominis speciem, id. de Or. 2, 16: Helenae simulacrum, id. Inv. 2, 1: Nero princeps jusserat colosseum se pingi, Plin. 35, 7, 33.—Proverb.: quae quidem dicunt, qui numquam philosophum pictum, ut dicitur, viderunt, of those who speak of things they know nothing at all about, Cic. Fin. 5, 27.—Of embroidering: stragulum textile, magnificis operibus pictum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: pingere acu, Ov. M. 6, 23: picti reges, *in embroidered garments*, Mart. 10, 72: picti tori, *with embroidered coverlets*, Ov. Her. 12, 30: toga, *the embroidered toga worn by a triumphing commander*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40.

B. Transf.: **I.** *To paint, stain, color* with any thing (poet.): palloribus omnia pingunt, Lucr. 4, 336; so id. 2, 374: sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit, Virg. E. 6, 22: id. ib. 2, 50; Mart. 14, 5.

2. *To adorn, decorate, embellish*: herbas floribus, Lucr. 5, 1395: bibliothecam aliqua re, Cic. Att. 4, 5 *fin.*: stellis pingitur aether, Sen. Med. 310.

II. Trop., of speech. *To paint, color, embellish*: verba, Cic. Brut. 37: locus, quem ego varie meis orationibus soleo pingere, id. Att. 1, 14: modo mihi date Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tuis penicillo meo, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15; id. Att. 2, 21, 4.—Hence

pictus, a, um, *Pa.*: **A.** Of speech, *Ornamented, ornate*: orationis pictum et expolitum genus, Cic. Or. 27 *fin.*: Lysia nihil potest esse pictius, id. Brut. 95, 293.—* **B.** *Merely painted*, i. e. *apparent, unreal, empty, vain*: pictos experiere metus, Prop. 4, 6, 50.

‡ **pinguāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [pinguis] *Fat*: "*pinguamen*, λιπος," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pinguēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Fatness, fat* (post-Aug.): Plin. 12, 15, 35; Pall. 3, 29; so id. 11, 20; Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

pinguĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [pinguis-facio] *To make fat, to fatten* (post-Aug.): Plin. 16, 44, 93: pinguefactus est. Tert. adv. Psych. 6.

pinguesco, ĕre, *v. n.* [pinguis] *To become* or *grow fat*: **I.** Lit.: emaciatum armentum medicâ (herbâ) pinguescit, Col. 2, 11, 2: attilus (piscis) in Pado inertia pinguescens, Plin. 9, 15, 17; id. 18, 14, 36: frumenta pinguescunt, id. 17, 2, 2: campos sanguine, Virg. G. 1, 491.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *To grow fat, rich*, or *oily*: vinum Maroneum vetustate pinguescit, Plin. 14, 4, 6; so, nuces juglandes, id. 19, 5, 30.—**B.** *To become shining*, like fat: achates politura pinguescit, Plin. 37, 10, 65.—**C.** *To aspirate* in speaking: Aeolenses Graeci in quibusdam dictionibus, ut pinguescant, digamma apponunt ut pro Elena dicunt Velena, Serg. p. 1827 P.—**III.** Poet., *To increase, grow more violent*: flammae pinguescunt, Sil.

pinguĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *One who likes fat*: Mart. 11, 100.

* **pinguĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat fat, fattish*: plantae, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 12 ed. Maj.

pinguis, e, *adj.* = πίων, *Fat*; opp. to macer: **I.** Lit.: pingues Thebani, Cic. Fat. 4: pingui tentus omaso Furius, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, id. Ep. 1, 4, 15: pinguem facere gallinam, Col. 8, 7: pinguior agnus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 5: pinguissimus haedulus, Juv. 1, 65:—merum, *rich, oily wine* = plenum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 65 Bentl. and Heind.—In the *neut.* subst., pingue, is, *n.*, *Fat, grease*: Plin. 11, 37, 85; Virg. G. 3, 124: taurorum, leonum ac pantherarum pinguia, Plin. 28, 9, 38.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Fat, rich, fertile*; also, *plump, in good condition*: ager, Col. 1, 4; Plin. 17, 4, 3; cf., sanguine pinguior campus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 29: sulcus, *i. e. drawn in a rich soil*, Luc. 6, 382: fimus, Virg. G. 1, 80: hortus, id. Georg. 4, 48: stabula, of bee-hives, *rich, full of honey*, id. ib. 4, 14: ficus, *plump, juicy*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 3: flamma, of incense: tura pingues facientia flammas, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 11: corpora succo pinguis olivae splendescunt, id. Met. 10, 176: pingues taedae, *full of pitch*, Luc. 3, 681: pingues arae, *full of fat and blood*, Virg. A. 4, 62: coma, *anointed*, Mart. 2, 29 (different from Suet. Ner. 20; v. in the follg. *n.* 3): mensa, *rich, luxurious*, Catull. 62, 3.—Of color, *dull, faint*, Plin. 37, 8, 37.—Act., *That makes fat*; hence, meton., *fertilizing*: pingui flumine Nilus, Virg. A. 9, 31.

2. *Bedaubed, besmeared*: pinguia crura luto, Juv. 3, 247: virga, *limed twigs*, Mart. 9, 55.

3. *Thick, dense*: coelum pingue et concretum, opp. to coelum tenue et purum, Cic. de Div. 1, 57: folia pinguissima, Plin. 21, 9, 29: toga, Suet. Aug. 82: lacernae, Juv. 9, 28: pinguissima coma, *very thick, luxuriant hair*, Suet. Ner. 20.

4. Of taste, *Dull, insipid, not sharp, not pungent*: sapor, Plin. 15, 27, 32.

II. Trop.: **A.** Of the mind, *Dull, gross, heavy, stupid, doltish*: Cordubae natis poëtis pingue quiddam sonantibus et peregrinum, Cic. Arch. 10: pingue videbatur et sibi contrarium, id. Acad. 2, 34: nec prave factis decorari versibus opto, ne rubeam pingui donatus munere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 267: pingue sed ingenium mansit, Ov. M. 11, 148: insubidius nescio quid facies et pinguius, Gell. 13, 20:—pinguis Minerva, v. Minerva.

B. *Stout, bold, strong*: verba, Quint. 12, 10, 35: facundia, Gell. 17, 10.

C. *Calm, quiet, comfortable, easy* (poet and in post-Aug. prose): et pingui membra quiete levat, Ov. R. Am. 206; so id. Am. 1, 13, 7: amor, id. ib. 2, 19, 25; secessus, Plin. Ep. 1, 3: p. et mollis vita, id. ib. 7, 29: pinguius otium, id. ib. 5, 6.

D. *Sleek, spruce, trim*, nitidus: pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint. 1, 5, 14 Spald.

Adv., pinguĭter, *Fatly, with fatness:* Col. 2, 2.—**1.** Transf., *Abundantly, liberally:* pinguius succurrere, Paul. Dig. 44, 2, 14.—**2.** Trop., *Dully, stupidly:* pinguius aliquid accipere, Paul. Dig. 42, 1, 49.

pinguĭtĭa, ae, and **pinguĭtĭes,** ēi, *f.* [pinguis] *Fatness* (post-class.): Arn. 7, 226; App. M. 10, p. 245 Oud.

pinguĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Fatness:* **I.** Lit.: vere sus usque adeo pinguitudine crescere solet, ut, *etc.*, Cato in Var. R. R. 2, 4; Var. R. R. 2, 4; Plin. 31, 37, 71:—olei, Col. 12, 50: soli, id. 4, 24: palmitis, Pallad. 3, 12.—**II.** Transf., *Broadness, coarseness* of pronunciation: opp. to exilitas, Quint. 1, 11, 4.

pinguĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat fat, fattish:* corpora, Sol. 11.

pīnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pinus-fero] *Pine-bearing, that produces pines:* Maenalus, Virg. E. 10, 14: caput Atlantis, id. Aen. 4, 248: Ida, Stat. S. 3, 4, 12.

pīnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pinus-gero] *Pine-bearing:* Ov. F. 3, 84: Othrys, Val. Fl. 6, 393: Simois, Stat. Th. 12, 225.

1. pinna, ae, *f.* *A feather:* v. penna.

†**2. pinna** (pina), ae, *f.* = πίννα, *A kind of muscle, the sea-pen*, Cic. Fin. 3, 19; N. D. 2, 48, 123; Plin. 9, 42, 66.

pinnācŭlum, i, *n.* [1 pinna] *A peak, pinnacle* of a building (late Lat.): Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

pinnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Feathered, plumed, winged:* **I.** Lit.: Jovis Satelles Pinnata cauda, old poet in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: Musa pinnato gradu intulit se, Porc. Latro in Gell. 17, 21: Cupido, Cic. N. D. 3, 23.—**II.** Transf., *Feathered, pinnate:* abies folio pinnato densa, *feathered*, i. e. having leaves that lie on each other like feathers, Plin. 16, 10, 19: fraxinus pinnata et ipsa folio, id. 16, 13, 24; so id. 27, 9, 55.

pinnĭcillum, i, *n.* (* for penicillum, Pall. Mart. 1).

pinnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [1. pinnagero] *Feather-bearing*, i. e. *feathered, winged:* **I.** Lit.: haec pinnigero. non armigero in corpore tela exercentur, *i. e. against birds*, Att. in Cic. Fam. 7. 33: Amor, Lucr. 5, 1074.—**II.** Transf., *Having fins, finny:* piscis, Ov. M. 13, 963; so Coripp. Johann. 4, 981.

pinnĭpŏtens, v. pennipotens.

pinnĭrăpus, i, *m.* [pinna-rapio] *A peak-snatcher*, i. e. *a gladiator who fought with a Samnite having a peak to his helmet, and which he tried to snatch away:* Juv. 3, 158 Schol.

†**pinnŏphўlax,** ăcis, *m.* = πιννοφύλαξ, *A species of crab, called also* pinnoteres, Plin. 9, 42, 66.

†**pinnŏtēres** and **pinnŏthēres,** ae, *m.* = πιννοτήρης or πιννοθήρης, *The pinna-guard, a species of crab found in the shell of the* pinna, *and fabled to keep watch over it*, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63; Plin. 9, 31, 51.

pinnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. pinna] *A little plume or wing:* **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Am. prol. 143; so Col. 8, 5.—**II.** *A little fin.:* Plin. 9, 57, 83.

pinsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pinso] *A stamping, pounding, crushing:* Vitr. 7, 1.

pinsĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from pinso.

pinso or **pīso,** si and sŭi, pinsum, pinsĭtum, and pistum, 3. (The form pinso, are, on acc. of Var. R. R. 1, 63, rests on a false reading; pinsatur should there be read, not pinsetur.—Archaic form of the *imperf.*, pinsibant, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 4, § 23) *v. a.* [πίσσω, πτίσσω] *To beat, pound, bray, crush:* terram genibus, Enn. in Diomed. p. 370 P.: flagro, *to scourge*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 81: si communiter pisunt, Cato R. R. 136: *pilum*, quod eo far pisunt: a quo ubi id fit dicitur *pistrinum*, Var. L. L. 5, 31, § 138: farinam, id. ap. Non. 152, 15: uvam passam, id. R. R. 3, 16: panicum pinsitum, Col. 2, 9; id. 7, 1: caepa sale et aceto pista, Plin. 20, 5, 20; id. 20, 18, 10, *n.* 4; id. 18, 10, 23: o Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsat (v. ciconia), Pers. 1, 58.

pinsor, ōris, *m.* [pinso], for pistor, *A baker*, Var. in Non. 152, 14.

pinsus, a, um, *Part.*, from pinso.

pīnus, ūs, and i, *f.*, πίτυς. *A pine, pine-tree; a fir, fir-tree*, Pinus silvestris, L.; Plin. 16, 20, 33; 16, 25, 40: ex alta pinu, Virg. G. 2, 389: pinos loquentes, id. Ecl. 8, 22: evertunt actas ad sidera pinus, id. Aen. 11, 136: Idaeae sacro de vertice pinus, id. ib. 10, 230: gummi in cerasis, resina pinis, Plin. 37, 3, 11, *n.* 2.—The pine was sacred to Cybele, Ov. M. 10, 103; Macr. S. 6, 9; Phaedr. 3, 17, 4; to Diana, Hor. Od. 3. 22, 1; Prop. 2, 15, 17; Pan was represented with a pine-wreath, Ov. M. 14, 637; Sil. 13, 331; so, too, Faunus, Ov. Her. 5, 137. The victors at the Isthmian games were also crowned with a pine-wreath, Plin. 15, 10, 9.—Acc. to the fable, Pitys, *i. e.* pīnus, was beloved by Pan; hence, pinus amata Arcadio deo, Prop. 1, 18, 29.

B. *The stone-pine*, which bears an edible fruit, Plin. 16, 10, 16.

II. Transf., *Any thing made of pine*, e. g. *a ship:* quos Mincius infesta ducebat in aequora pinu, Virg. A. 10, 206; Hor. Epod. 16, 57: orbata praeside pinus, Ov. M. 14, 88.—*A pine torch:* atque manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet, Virg. A. 9, 72.—*A lance, spear:* Stat. Th. 8, 539.—*An oar*, Luc. 3, 531.—*A wreath of pine-leaves*, Ov. M. 14, 637.

pĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [pius] **I.** *To seek to appease, to appease, propitiate* by sacrifice: **A.** Lit.: Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143: ossa, Virg. A. 6, 379: busta (*i. e.* Manes), Ov. M. 13, 513: Janus Agonali luce piandus erit, id. Fast. 1, 318.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To honor with religious rites, to celebrate:* ubi piem Pietatem, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 3: aras ture, Prop. 3, 10, 19: in magicis sacra piare focis, *to perform sacred rites*, id. 1, 1, 20.

2. *To purify with sacred rites:* si quid tibi piandum fuisset, Auct. or. pro Dom. 51.

3. *To make* or *seek to make good, to atone for, expiate:* damna, Ov. A. Am. 3, 160: fulmen, *to avert by sacrifice the misfortune portended by lightning*, id. Fast. 3, 291: nefas triste, *to atone for, avert the penalty*, Virg. A. 2, 184; Ov. Her. 19, 193: cometes terrificum sidus, ac non leviter piatum, Plin. 2, 25, 23: culpam morte, *to punish, avenge*, Virg. A. 2, 140.

4. *To free from madness:* "Fest. p. 213 ed. Müll.:" jube te piari de mea pecunia: nam ego quidem insanum te esse certo scio, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 17; so id. ib. 3, 2, 51.

* **II.** *To love tenderly* = pie amare: nemo est qui magis suos piet liberos, Naev. (?) in Perott. Cornucop. s. h. v.

‡ **pīpātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [pipo] *A pipping, chirping, whimpering:* "*pipatio* clamor plorantis lingua Oscorum," Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 ed. Müll.

pīpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A peeping, piping, chirping:* pullorum, Var. L. L. 7, 5, § 103.

pĭper, pĭpĕris, *n.* = πέπερι, *Pepper:* **I.** Lit.: "Plin. 12, 7, 14 *sq.*; Cels. 2, 27:" et piper et quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270: rugosum piper, Pers. 5, 55: sacrum piper, a term intimating that the miser is as sparing of it as if it were something sacred, id. 6, 21.—**II.** Trop., of sharp, biting speech: piper, non homo, Petr. 44; Hier. Ep. 31, *n.* 2.

pĭpĕrātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [piper] *Containing pepper* (late Lat.): horrea piperataria, Hier. in Chron. Euseb. ad a. XCII. p. Chr. n.

pĭpĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Peppered, seasoned with pepper:* **I.** Lit.: garum piperatum, Petr. 36: acetum, Col. 12, 47.—**B.** Subst., piperatum, i, *n.*, *Pepper-sauce*, Cels. 4, 19; Apic. 3, 14.—**II.** Trop., *Peppery, pungent:* piperata facundia, Sid. Ep. 5, 6; so id. Ep. 8, 11.

pĭpĕrītis, is and ĭdis, *f.* = πεπερῖτις, *Pepperwort*, prob. *Indian pepper:* piperitis, quam et siliquastrum appellavimus, Plin. 20, 17, 66.

pīpĭlo, are, *v. n.* [pipio] *To peep, pip, chirp:* ad solam dominam usque pipilabat (passer), Catull. 3, 10; so Poët. in Anth. Lat. tom. 2, p. 294 Burm.

pipinna, ae, = parva mentula, Mart. 72, 1 dub.; al. leg. pisinnum.

1. pīpĭo, are, *v. n.* *To pip, chirp, whimper:* infantes pipiantes, Tert. Monog. 16; so, imbres pipiavit, id. adv. Valent. 15.

2. pīpĭo, ire, *v. n.* *To peep, pip, chirp.* aviarius auscultetur. si (pulli) pipiant, Col. 8, 5, 14; so Auct. Carm. Philom. 30.

3. pīpĭo, ōnis, *m.* *A young pipping* or *chirping bird, a squab:* servos habuit vectigales qui eos (palumbes) ex ovis et pullicenis ac pipionibus alerent, *from the produce of the eggs and chickens*, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 41.

pīpizo, ōnis, *m.* [pipio] *The young of the crane:* Hier. Ep. 22, *n.* 28.

pīpo, are, *v. n.* *To peep, pip, chirp:* mugit bos, balat ovis, equi hinniunt, gallina pipat, Var. in Non. 156, 25; so of the hawk, Auct. Carm. Philom. 24.

pīpŭlum, i, *n.*, and **pīpŭlus,** i, *m.* [pipo] *A peeping, pipping, chirping;* hence, **I.** *A whimpering, crying:* filioli, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 3 ed. Maj.—**II.** *An outcry, upbraiding:* te pipulo hic differam ante aedes, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 32; cf., "*pipulo te differam* id est convicio, declinatum a pipatu pullorum," Var. L. L. 7, 5, § 103: pipulo poscere, Cn. Mattius in Gell. 20, 9.

pĭrācĭum, ii, *n.* [pirum] *Perry:* Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, *n.* 5; so Venant. Vit. S. Radeg. 15.

Pīraeeus (trisyll.) and **Pīraeus,** i, *m.*, Πειραιεύς, *The celebrated port of Athens, about five Roman miles from the city, with which it was connected by long walls; the Piraeus, now Porto Dracone* or *Porto Leone:* "venio ad Piraeea: in quo magis reprehendendus sum, quod homo Romanus *Piraeea* scripserim, non Piraeeum (sic enim omnes nostri locuti sunt), quam quod *in* addiderim: non enim hoc ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco .... Secutus sum Terentium (Eun. 3, 4, 1): *heri aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeeum*," Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10: ex Piraeeo abire, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 59: Piraeeus ille magnificus, Cic. Rep. 3, 32; id. Brut. 13, 51: e litoribus Piraei, Catull. 64, 74: poetic form in *n. pl.*, Sunion expositum Piraeaque tuta recessu linquit, Ov. F. 4, 563: Piraeeus et Phalera portus, Plin. 4, 7, 11.—Hence, **Pīraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Piraeus, Piraean:* Piraea litora, Ov. M. 6, 446; so, litus, Sil. 13, 754: portus, Prop. 3, 21, 23.

†**pīrāta,** ae, *m.* = πειρατής, *A sea-robber, corsair, pirate:* nam pirata non est ex perduellium numero definitus. sed communis hostis omnium, Cic. Off. 3, 29; id. Rosc. Am. 50; Vellej. 2, 31; Luc. 3, 228, et al.

†**pīrātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = πειρατικός, *Of* or *belonging to pirates, piratic, piratical:* myoparone piratico capto, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28: statio, Plin. 3, 26, 30: laurea, *victories over the pirates*, Luc. 1, 122.—**II.** Subst., pīrātĭca, ae, *f.*, *Piracy* (post-Aug.): "*piraticam* quoque ut *musicam fabricam* dici adhuc dubitabant mei praeceptores," Quint. 8, 3, 34: piraticam facere, *to practice piracy*, Cic. Red. Sen. 5; or, piraticam exercere, Just. 8, 3 *fin.*; 22, 1.

Pīrēne, es, *f.*, Πειρήνη, *A fountain in the citadel of Corinth* (Acrocorinthus), *which sprung up from a blow of the hoof of Pegasus; hence sacred to the Muses*, Plin. 4, 4, 5: Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 23; Stat. S. 1, 4, 25; Heliconiadasque pallidamque Pirenen, Pers. prol. 4.—**II.** Deriv., **Pīrēnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Πειρηνίς, *Of* or *belonging to Pirene, Pirenian:* Ephyre, *i. e. Corinth*, Ov. M. 7, 391: unda, id. ib. 2, 240: Pirenida cessit ad undam (*al.* urbem), *to Corinth*, id. Pont. 1, 3, 75: Tantalus securus undas hauriat Pirenidas, as king of Corinth, Sen. Med. 745.

Pīrĭthŏus, i, *m.*, Πειρίθοος, *Son of Ixion, king of the Lapithae, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus. After the death of Hippodamia, he descended, in company with Theseus, to the infernal regions, to carry away Proserpine; but was, together with Theseus, seized and detained in chains. Theseus was afterward delivered by Hercules, who vainly endeavored to save Pirithous also*, Ov. M. 8, 302 *sq.*: amatorem trecentae Pirithoum cohibent catenae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 79; id. ib.

7, 27; Aegidae Pirithoique fides, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 26.

pĭrum, i, *n.* *A pear,* "Cato R. R. 7; Col. 5, 10 *fin.*; Plin. 15, 15, 16; Cloat. in Macr. S. 2. 15;" Plaut. Poen. 2, 38: insitiva decerpens pira, Hor. Epod. 2, 19; id. Ep. 1, 7, 19.

pĭrus, i, *f.* *A pear-tree:* insere nunc Meliboee piros, Virg. E. 1, 74; Plin. 16, 24, 38; so id. 16, 26, 27; 46.

Pīrustae, ārum, *m.* *A people in Illyria,* Caes. B. G. 5, 1; Liv. 45, 26.

1. Pīsa, ae, v. pisum.

2. Pīsa, ae, and, less freq., **Pīsae,** ārum, *f.*, Πίσα: **I.** *A city of Elis, on the Alpheus, near which the Olympic games were celebrated:* aut Alphea rotis praelabi flumina Pisae, Virg. G. 3, 180; so, Pisa, Ov. Ib. 327; Stat. Th. 4, 238: Pisae Oenomai, Mela, 2, 3, 4.—**II.** Deriv., **Pīsaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pisa, Pisaean:* Arethusa, so called because, acc. to the myth, it rose in Elis, Ov. M. 5, 409: hasta, *of Oenomaus, king of Elis,* id. Am. 3, 2, 15: Pisaea lege trementem currere et Oenomai fremitus audire sequentis, *i. e. the law by which any one who demanded Hippodamia in marriage, was compelled to contend in the chariot-race with her father Oenomaus, and, if defeated, was put to death,* Stat. S. 1, 2, 41: Pisaeique tori legem, Nemes. Cyn. 23: ramus olivae, Juv. 13, 99: praemia, *prizes,* Att. in Prisc. p. 698 P.: annus, *in which the Olympic games took place,* Stat. S. 1, 3, 8; id. Theb. 1, 421: ebur Pisaeo pollice rasum, *by the hand which wrought the Olympic Jove,* i. e. *that of Phidias,* Stat. S. 4, 6, 29.—**B.** Subst., Pisaea, ae, *f.*, *Hippodamia,* Ov. Tr. 2, 385.

Pīsae, ārum, *f.* *A very ancient city of Etruria, a colony of Pisa in Elis,* still called *Pisa:* Alpheae ab origine Pisae, urbs Etrusca solo, Virg. A. 10, 179 Serv.; Just. 20, 1; Luc. 2, 401; Liv. 21, 39. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 348 *sq.*—Derivv.: **A. Pīsānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pisan:* ager, Liv. 39, 2.—In the *plur.*, Pisani, ōrum, *m.*, *The Pisans:* Liv. 40, 43.—**B.** ‡ **Pīsas,** ātis, *adj.*, *Pisatic, Pisan:* Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4048.—**C. Pīsātĭlis,** e, *adj.*, *Born at Pisa,* for Pisanus, found in Naev., acc. to Fest. p. 210 ed. Müll. [prob. Latinized from the Greek form, Πισάτης].

Pīsander, dri, *m.*, Πείσανδρος, *Son of Polyctor, and one of Penelope's suitors,* Ov. Her. 1, 91.

Pīsānus, a, um, v. Pisae, *no.* II., A.

‡ **Pīsas,** ātis, v. Pisae, *no.* II., B.

* **pīsātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [piso] *A stamping, crushing:* (*al.* spissatio), Sen. Ep. 86.

Pisaurum, i, *n.* *A city of Umbria, at the mouth of the Pisaurus,* the mod. *Pesaro,* Mel. 2, 4, 5; Liv. 39, 44; Vellej. 1, 15; Caes. B. C. 1, 11 *sq.*; Cic. Fam. 16, 12; id. Att. 2, 7; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 456 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pisaurensis,** e, *adj.*, *Pisaurian:* T. Accius Pisaurensis, *of Pisaurum,* Cic. Brut. 78.—In the *plur.*, Pisaurenses, ium, *m.*, *The Pisaurians,* Inscr. Grut. 276, 3; 481, 9; 1085, 12.—**B.** ‡ **Pisaurĭus,** ii, *m.*, *Name of a slave liberated by the city of Pisaurum,* Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 438, *n.* 17.

piscārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [piscis] *Of* or *belonging to fishing* or *fish, fish-:* copia piscaria, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 65: forum piscarium, *the fish-market,* id. Curc. 4, 1, 13: hamulus, id. Stich. 2, 1, 17.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** piscarius, ii, *m.*, *A fish-monger:* nullus in piscaria piscis erat: inter piscarios nemo vendebat, Var. in Perott. in Cornucop.—**B.** piscaria, ae, *f.*, *A fish-market;* v. the preced. passage.

piscātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [piscor] *A fishing, fishery:* piscatio thynnaria, Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 13; so id. ib. 7, 1, 9.

piscātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A fisherman, fisher:* Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 48; 55: coqui, fartores, piscatores, aucupes, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26: piscatores ad se convocat, Cic. Off. 3, 14: PISCATORES PROPOLAE, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 731, *n.* 450: PATRONVS CORPORIS PISCATORVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4115.

piscātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [piscator] *Of* or *belonging to fishermen, fishing-:* naves, *fishing-smacks,* Caes. B. C. 2, 4: casa, Petr. 115: arundo, *a fishing-rod,* Plin. 16, 36, 66: lina, *of which nets were made,* id. 24, 9, 40: forum, Col. 8, 17:—"*piscatorii ludi* vocantur, qui quotannis, mense Junio trans Tiberim fieri solent a praetore urbano pro piscatoribus Tiberinis," Fest. p. 238 ed. Müll.; cf. Ov. F. 6, 239:—"*piscatorium aes* vetusto more appellatur, quod in monte Albano datur pro piscibus," Fest. p. 210 ed. Müll.

piscātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that fishes:* rāna, quae in mari piscatrix vocatur, Plin. 9, 42, 67; Inscr. ap. Gud. 192, 8.

piscātūra, ae, *f.* [piscor] *A fishing* (post-class., for piscatus): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

piscātus, ūs (*gen.*, piscati, Pomp. and Turpil. in Non. 488, 16 *sq.*), *m.* [id.] *A fishing, catching of fish:* Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 6 *sq.*: esse et in piscatu voluptatem maxime testudinum, Plin. 6, 22, 24.—In the *plur.*: quos venatus, aucupia, piscatusque alebant, id. 8, 16, 17.—**II.** Transf., concr., *Fishes, fish:* parare piscatum, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 63: inopia tum erat piscati, Turpil. in Non. l. l.: omne piscati genus, Pompon. ib.; Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.

‡ **piscicăpus,** i, *m.* [piscis-capio] *A fish-catcher, fisher:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3700, c.

piscĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [piscis] *A little fish:* Var. R. R. 3, 5: minuti, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 32: parvi, Cic. N. D. 2, 48.—**II.** Pisciculus, *A Roman surname.* Junius Pisciculus, Plin. 36, 5, 4, *n.* 12.

piscīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *A pond in which fish are kept, a fish-pond:* **I.** Lit.: "piscinarum genera sunt duo, dulcium et salsarum," Var. R. R. 3, 17, 2; so id. ib. 3, 3, 2; 5; 10; Col. 1, 6, 21; 8, 17; Cic. Parad. 5, 2; so id. Att. 2, 1.

II. Transf. (post-Aug.): **A.** *A pond for bathing* or *swimming,* whether of warm or cold water; *a basin, pool:* Plin. Ep. 5, 6: cohaeret calida piscina, ex qua natantes mare aspiciunt, id. ib. 2, 17; Sen. Ep. 86; Suet. Ner. 27; Lampr. Elag. 19: piscinam peto, non licet natare, Mart. 3, 44:—"*piscinae publicae* hodieque nomen manet, ipsa non exstat, ad quam et natatum et exercitationis alioqui causa veniebat populus," Fest. p. 213 ed. Müll.—Also, of a pond where cattle might bathe and drink: piscinae pecoribus instruantur, Col. 1, 5, 2; id. 1, 6, 21.

B. *A flood-gate, sluice, lock,* Plin. 3, 5, 9.

C. *A cistern, tank, reservoir:* piscinae ligneae, Plin. 34, 12, 32.

piscīnālis, e, *adj.* [piscina] *Of* or *belonging to a bath:* cellae, *bathing-rooms,* Pall. 1, 40, 4.

piscīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to fish-ponds:* Var. R. R. 3, 17 ex conject. Ponted.; v. Schneid. *in loc.*—**II.** Subst., piscīnārĭus, ii, *m.*, *One fond of fish-ponds:* Cic. Att. 1, 19, 6; so id. ib. 1, 20, 3; Macr. S. 1, 11.

piscīnella and **piscīnŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small fish-pond,* Var. L. L. 9, 45, 74.

piscīnensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to fish-ponds:* pugil est, Lucil. in Fest. s. v. PISCINAE, p. 213 ed. Müll.

piscis, is, *m.* *A fish:* **I.** Lit.: ubi lanigerum pecus piscibus pascit, Enn. in Fest. s. v. CYPRIO, p. 59 ed. Müll.; id. ap. App. Apol. p. 487 Oud.; Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 26; id. Truc. 2, 3, 1: pisces ut saepe minutos magnu' comest, Var. in Non. 81, 11: etsi pisces ut aiunt, ova cum genuerunt, relinquunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51; Hor. Od. 4, 3, 19:—p. femina, Ov. A. A. 2, 481.

II. Transf., as a constellation: **A.** Pisces, *The Fishes, a constellation consisting of 34 stars.* Acc. to the myth, *Cupid and Venus, during the war of the Titans, were carried for safety across the Euphrates by fishes, who were on this account placed among the stars,* Ov. F. 2, 458; Hyg. Astr. 2, 30; 3, 29; Col. 11, 2, 24; 63; cf. nodus, *no.* I., B, 7.

B. Piscis major, Avien. Arat. 806. Prob. the same constellation in the southern heavens, which Virg. G. 4, 234, calls Piscis aquosus; cf. Manil. 1, 428.

piscor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [piscis] *To fish:* ut ante suos hortulos piscarentur, Cic. Off. 3, 14: piscemur, venemur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 57: hamo, Suet. Aug. 25 and 83: piscatus est rete aurato, id. Ner. 30: retia in piscando durantia, Plin. 19, 1, 2, *n.* 3.—Proverb.: in aëre, *to give one's self useless trouble, to labor in vain:* Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 86.

piscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of fishes, abounding in fish:* amnes, Ov. F. 3, 581: scopuli, Virg. A. 4, 255.

piscŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of fishes, abounding in fish* (ante- and post-class.): fluvius, Cato in Non. 151, 7 *sq.*: loca, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 2: promontorium omnibus mari nantibus pisculentissimum, Sol. 5.—**II.** Subst., pisculentum, i, *n.*, *A remedy prepared from fish:* App. Apol. p. 499 Oud.

Pīsĭdae (archaic orthogr., PEISIDAE, Plebisc. de Therm.), ārum, *m.*, Πισίδαι, *A people of Taurus, in Asia Minor, bordering on the Phrygians,* Mel. 1, 2, 5; Cic. Leg. 2, 13; id. de Div. 1, 1; 15; 41; id. Att. 6, 5, 3; Liv. 35, 13; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 241.—In the *sing.*: Cic. de Div. 1, 47: Pisida ferox, Avien. Perieg. 1023.

II. Derivv.: **A. Pĭsĭdĭa,** ae, *f.*, Πισιδία, *The country of the Pisidians, Pisidia:* Liv. 37, 54 and 56.—**B. Pĭsĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pisidian:* iris, Plin. 21 7, 19.

pĭsinnus, a, um, *adj.* *Small, little:* Mart. 11, 72 (* *al. leg.* pipinnam or vepenem).—Subst., pisinni, ōrum, *m.*, *Little ones, children:* crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos, Labeo ap. Schol. Pers. 1, 4.

Pīsistrătus, i, *m.*, Πεισίστρατος: **I.** *Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens,* Cic. N. D. 3, 33; id. Brut. 7; id. Rep. 1, 44; id. de Or. 3, 34; Phaedr. 1, 2, 5.—**B.** Deriv., **Pīsistrătĭdae,** ārum, *m.*, *The Pisistratidae,* i. e. *Hippias and Hipparchus, sons of Pisistratus,* Liv. 31, 44.—**II.** *A Boeotian chief, a friend of the Romans,* Liv. 33, 27 *sq.*

pīsĭto, are, *v. n.* *To utter the natural cry of the starling,* Auct. Carm. Phil. 17.

1. piso, are and ĕre, v. pinso.

2. pīso, ōnis, *m.* *A mortar:* marmoreus, Marcell. Empir. 8.

3. Pīso, ōnis, *m.* *A Roman surname in the* gens Calpurnia; v. Calpurnius: Cic. Font. 13.—**II.** Hence **Pīsōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Piso, Pisonian:* Pisoniana conjuratio, Suet. Nero 36: Pisoniano vitio, cum loqui nesciret, tacere non potuit (with ref. to Cic. Pis. 1, where Cicero charges Piso with lack of eloquence), Hier. Ep. 69, 2.

† **pissasphaltus,** i, *m.* = πισσάσφαλτος, *Earth-pitch, pissasphalt* (* *a kind of soft bitumen*), Plin. 24, 7, 25; 35, 15, 51.

† **pissĕlaeon,** i, *n.* = πισσέλαιον, *An oil made from the resin of the cedar:* Plin. 24, 5, 11.

† **pissĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = πίσσινος, *Of pitch, pitch:* e pice fit (oleum) quod pissinum appellant, Plin. 15, 7, 7; id. 23, 4, 50: so id. 25, 5, 22.

† **pissŏcēros,** i, *m.* = πισσόκηρος, *Pitch-wax, work of pitch and wax, the second foundation of the honey-comb:* prima fundamenta *commosin* vocant periti, secunda *pissoceron,* tertia *propolin,* Plin. 11, 7, 6.

† **pistācĭa,** ae, *f.* = πιστακια, *A pistachio-tree,* Pall. 3, 25 *fin.*

† **pistācĭum,** ii, and **pistācĕum,** ei, *n.* = πιστακιον, *The fruit of the pistachio-tree, a pistachio-nut:* Plin. 13, 5, 10; so Pall. 11, 12; de insit. 157.

pistāna, ae, *f.*, for sagitta, *A plant, arrow-head,* Plin. 21, 17, 68.

† **pistĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = πιστικός, *Pure, genuine* (late Lat.): Vulg. Johann. 12, 3.

pistillum, i, *n.*, and **pistillus,** i, *m.* *A pounder, pestle* of a mortar: Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 17: semen sinapis in mortarium conjicito et pistillis conterito, Col. 12, 55; Plin. 34, 18, 50: pistillum grande est, Auct. ap. Non. 221, 5 (yet pastillum appears to be the more correct reading).

pisto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [piso, pinso] *To pound* (late Lat.): Veg. Vet. 1, 32: herba senecion pistata cum axungia, App. Herb. 75.

† **pistŏlŏchĭa,** ae, *f.* = πιστολοχία, *A plant facilitating parturition,* Plin. 25, 8, 54 (*al.* plistolochia).

pistor, ōris, *m.* [pinso: a pounder; in partic.] *One who pounds corn in a mortar* or *grinds it in a hand-mill, a miller:* **I.** Lit.: nec pistorem ullum nossent, nisi eum, qui in pistrino pinseret farinam (far?), Var. in Non. 152, 14; cf. id. ib. 16; Plin. 18, 11, 28.

II. Transf., *A baker:* ut tuus pistor bonum faceret panem, *etc.*, Var. in Gell. 15, 19; Suet. Caes. 48: mitto hasce artes vulgares, coquos, pistores, lecticarios, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; id. Fin. 2, 8.—*A surname of Jupiter, because, when the Romans were besieged in the Capitol, he gave them the idea of hurling bread, as though they had an abundance of it, at the besieging Gauls*, Ov. F. 6, 350; 394; Lact. 1, 20.—*Pastry-cooks* were also called pistores, Mart. 11, 32; 14, 222; Petr. 60.—At Rome the bakers formed a separate guild, Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 9, n. 11; Inscr. Grut. 81, 10; 255, 1; Gaj. Dig. 3, 4, 1; Papinian. 27, 1, 46.

pistōrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pistor] *Of or belonging to a baker:* opera, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 71 (*al.* pistoria).

Pistōrium, ii, *n.* *A city in Etruria, where Catiline was defeated and slain*, the mod. *Pistoia*, Plin. 3, 5, 8; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 392.—**II.** Hence **Pistōriensis**, e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pistorium, Pistorian:* ager, Sall. C. 57:—milites Pistorienses, with a comical play upon the word pistor, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 47.

pistōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pistor] *Of* or *belonging to a baker, baker's:* opus pistorium, *pastry*, Cels. 2, 18; so Plin. 18, 11, 27.

pistrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pistris-gero] *Whale-bearing:* p. Triton, *i. e. carrying a whale's body, ending in a whale's tail*, Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

pistrilla, ae, *f. dim.* [pistrina] *A little pounding-mill:* Ter. Ad. 4, 2. 45.

pistrīna, ae, *f.* [pinso] *A bake-house, bakery:* Plin. 18, 9, 20; so id. 19, 8, 52; Lucil. in Charis., p. 55 P.

pistrīnālis, e, *adj.* [pistrina] *Of* or *belonging to a bakery:* pecus, *swine fattened there*. Col. 7, 9, 3.

pistrīnārĭus, ii, *m.* [pistrinum] *The manager of a pounding-mill, a miller:* Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1.

pistrīnensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a pounding-mill, mill-:* jumenta, Suet. Cal. 39.

pistrīnum, i, *n.* [pinso] *A place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill, mill;* usually worked by horses or asses; but sometimes a lazy or otherwise bad slave was forced to perform this labor: **I.** Lit.: ut ferratus in pistrino aetatem conteras, Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 11: in pistrinum tradi, id. Most. 1, 1, 16: te in pistrinum, Dave, dedam usque ad necem, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 28: oratorem in judicium. tamquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi videbam, Cic. de Or. 1, 11; Pall. 1, 42.—As a term of reproach, said of bad slaves, pistrinorum civitas, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A bakery:* exercere pistrinum, Suet. Aug. 4.—**B.** Of *A wearisome, oppressive labor, drudgery:* tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino, Crasse, vivendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 33.

† **1. pistris** or **pristis**, is, also pistrix or pristix, ĭcis, *f.* = πίστρις, πρίστις, *Any sea-monster; a whale, shark, saw-fish:* postremo immani corpore pistrix, of Sculla, Virg. A. 3, 427: in Indico mari pristes ducenum cubitorum, Plin. 9, 3, 2: jamque agmine toto Pistris adest, Val. Fl. 2, 530: marina pistrix, Flor. 3, 5.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The constellation of the Whale:* ad Pistricis terga, Cic. Arat. 152: Auster Pistrin agit, German. Arat. 358.

B. *A species of swift-sailing ship:* Quadrig. in Non. 535, 26; Liv. 35, 26.—**2.** *Name of a ship in the fleet of Aeneas*, Virg. A. 5, 116.

2. pistrix, ĭcis, *f.* [pistor] *A woman who pounds corn;* hence, transf., *a female baker*. Lucil. in Var. L. L. 5, 31, § 138, and in Fest. s. v. MAMPHULA, p. 142 ed. Müll.

pistūra, ae, *f.* [pinso] *A pounding* of corn, *a grinding:* Plin. 18, 10, 23.

pistus, a, um, *Part.*, from pinso.

† **pīsum**, i. *n.* (late Lat. collat. form, pīsa, ae, *f.*, Apic. 5, 4; Pall. 11, 14) = πίσον, *A species of leguminous plant, pease, the pea:* Col. 2, 10, 4; Plin. 18, 12, 31; 33.

Pĭtăne, ēs, *f.*, Πιτάνη: **I.** *A city on the Aeolic coast of Asia Minor*, now *Sandarlik*, Mel. 1, 18, 1; Ov. M. 7, 357.—**II.** Hence **Pĭtănaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Pitane, Pitanean:* Apollonius Pitanaeus, Plin. 29, 6, 38.—**III.** *A town in Laconia, on the Eurotas*, Plin. 4, 5, 8; Aus. Epigr. 24, 3.

† **pĭthēcĭum**, ii, *n.* = πιθήκιον: **I.** *A little ape:* Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 42.—**II.** *A plant, called also* antirrhinon, App. Herb. 86.

‡ † **pithēcus**, i, *m.* = πίθηκος, *An ape:* "pithecus, cercopithecus, cercops," Not. Tir. p. 176.

Pĭthēcūsa, ae, and **Pĭthēcūsae**, ārum, *f.*, Πιθηκοῦσαι, *An island* (prop., *the western and larger of two islands;* whence the *plur.*) *in the Tyrrhenian Sea, not far from Cumae*, the mod. *Ischia*, Mel. 2, 7, 18; Plin. 3, 6, 12; Liv. 8, 22; Ov. M. 14, 90; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 758.

† **pĭtheus**, ĕi and ĕos, also pithus, i, and pithias, ae, *m.* = πιθεύς, πίθος, and πιθίας, *A barrel-shaped comet*, Plin. 2, 25, 22; Sen. Q. N. 1, 14; App. de Mundo, p. 64.

pītisso, are, v. pytisso.

‡ **pitpit** Osce quicquid, Fest. p. 212 ed. Müll.

† **pittăcĭum**, ii, *n.* = πιττάκιον: **I.** *A little leaf* or *slip* of parchment, *etc.; a ticket, label*, on wine-bottles, *etc.:* amphorae vitreae, quarum in cervicibus pittacia erant affixa cum hoc titulo: *Falernum Opimianum annorum centum*, Petr. 34; so id. 56; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21 *fin.*; so Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 11.—**II.** *A small piece of linen* or *leather spread with salve, a plaster*, Cels. 3, 10.

Pittăcus or **-os**, i, *m.*, Πιττακός, *One of the seven wise men of Greece, from Mitylene, in Lesbos*, Aus. de sept. sap.; Cic. de Or. 3, 15; id. Leg. 2, 26; Nep. Thras. 4; Juv. 2, 6.

Pittheus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Πιτθεύς, *King of Troezen, son of Pelops, and father of Aethra, the mother of Theseus*, Ov. M. 8. 623; Hyg. Fab. 37.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pittheus**, a. um. *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pittheus, Pitthean:* P. Troezen, *ruled by Pittheus*, Ov. M. 15, 296; 506.—**B. Pitthēïus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pitthean:* Troezen, Ov. M 6, 418; cf., regna, id. Her. 4, 107.—**C. Pitthēis**, ĭdos, *f.*, *The Pittheïd, daughter of Pittheus*, i. e. *Aethra:* Pittheidos Aethrae filius, Ov. Her. 10, 131.

† **pĭtŭīnus** (also written pĭtўīnus), a, um, *adj.* = πιτύϊνος, *Of* or *from pines, pine-* (post-class.): resina, Scrib. Comp. 202; 205; Veg. Vet. 4, 28; acc. to the Gr. orthogr., resina pityina, Marc. Emp. 36.

pītŭīta (sometimes in the poets scanned as a trisyl., Hor. S. 2, 2, 76; id. Ep. 1, 1, 108; Pers. 2, 57; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 89, and Santen on Ter. Maur. p. 430), ae, *f.* *Slime, clammy moisture*, viz.: **I.** In the body, as diseased matter, *Phlegm, rheum, pituite;* in fowls, *the pip:* quum sanguis corruptus est aut pituita redundat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10: capitis, Plin. 25, 11, 90: oris, id. 23, 1, 1: tantum bilis pituitaeque, Cato R. R. 156, 4: adversus acutus pituitae fluxiones, quas Graeci rheumatismos vocant, Plin. 22, 25, 78: mala pituita nasi, Catull. 23, 17: stomacho tumultum Lenta feret pituita, Hor. S. 2, 2, 76: praecipue sanus, nisi quum pituita molesta est, id. Ep. 1, 1, 108.—Of *the pip*, Col. 8, 5, 22; Plin. 10, 57, 78; Pall. 1, 27.—**II.** *A viscous, gummy moisture that exudes from trees:* Plin. 17, 27, 43: fungorum origo non nisi ex pituita arborum, id. 22, 23, 47.

pītŭītārĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) [pituita] *An herb that removes phlegm*, Plin. 23, 1, 13.

pītŭītōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of phlegm, phlegmatic, pituitous:* homo, Cic. Fat. 4.

pĭtўīnus, a, um, v. pituinus.

pĭtўis, ĭdos, *f.* = πιτυΐς, *A pine-cone*, Plin. 15, 10, 9.

† **pĭtўŏcampa**, ae, and **-e**, ēs, *f.* = πιτυοκάμπη, *The pine-grub, pine-caterpillar*, Plin. 29. 9, 4; 28, 9, 33.

pītysma, atis, v. pytisma.

pius (written PIIVS. Inscr. ap. Viscont. Monum. degli Scip. tab. 6, n. 1; cf. Cic. in Quint. 1, 4, 11), a, um (*voc.*, pie: o crucifer bone, lucisator Omnipotens pie, Prud. Cath. 3, 1.—*Comp.*, only magis pius, cf. Charis. p. 88 and 130 P.—*Sup.:* piissimus, used by Antonius, and condemned by Cicero, Phil. 13, 19, 43; but freq. in the post-Aug. period; e. g. Sen. Contr. 4, 27 *med.*; id. Consol. ad Polyb. 26 *med.*; Tac. Agr. 43; Curt. 9, 6; Flor. 4, 7 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 418, et saep. Another form of the *Sup.*, PIENTISSIMVS, freq. in inscriptions, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 200; 203; 3592), *adj.* [etymol. unknown] *That acts according to duty, dutiful;* esp. that performs what is due to the gods and religion in general, to parents, kindred, teachers, country; *pious, devout, conscientious, affectionate, tender, kind, good, grateful, respectful, loyal, patriotic*, etc. (of persons and things): si quis pius est, Plaut. Rud. prol. 26: uxor pia et pudica, id. Amph. 5, 1, 33: Capus . . . pium ex se Anchisen generat, Enn. Ann. 1, 29: (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, Cic. Leg. 2, 7; id. Rep. 6, 15: di meliora piis, Virg. G. 3, 513: poëta, Catull. 16, 5; so, pii vates, Virg. A. 6, 662; cf., pio vatis ab ore, Ov. F. 3, 325. So pii of *the departed, the blessed:* piorum sedes, Cic. Phil. 14, 12; so, arva piorum, Ov. M. 11, 62; cf. Bentley on Hor. Od. 3, 4, 6.—Of things having reference to religion: far, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 19; so, tura, Ov. Her. 7, 24; 21, 6: luci, *sacred, holy*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 6: pia et aeterna pax, *a conscientiously kept and eternal peace*, Cic. Balb. 16, 35: Poeni homines immolare pium esse duxerunt, id. Rep. 3, 9; cf. Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 96; so, quosque pium est adhibere deos, id. Fast. 4, 829: stabit pro signis jusque piumque tuis, *justice and equity*, id. A. A. 1, 200; so id. Her. 8, 4.—Of respectful, affectionate conduct toward parents, *etc.:* p. in parentes, Cic. Off. 3, 23: p. Aeneas, on account of his filial love for Anchises, Virg. A. 1, 220; 305; 378; 4, 393; 5, 26, et saep.; cf., seniorque parens, pia sarcina nati, Ov. Her. 7, 107; id. Met. 7, 482: pius dolor, Cic. Sest. 2: impietate pia est, *she was affectionate* (toward her brothers) *through want of affection* (for her son), *her sisterly triumphed over her maternal love*. Ov. M. 8, 477: quo pius affectu Castora frater amat, id. Trist. 4, 5, 30: metus, *of a wife for her husband*, id. Met. 11, 389: bellum, *waged for one's country* or *allies*, Liv. 30, 31; 39, 36; Sil. 15, 162.

II. Transf., in gen.: **A.** *Honest, upright* (very rarely): pius quaestus, Cato R. R. praef.

B. *Benevolent, kind, gentle* (post-Aug.): clementia patrem tuum in primis Pii nomine ornavit, M. Aurel. in Vulcat. Gallic. in Avid. Cass. 11. So, Pius, *A title of the emperors after M. Antoninus*, on coins and inscrr.: v. Eckh. D. N. 7, p. 36; 8, p. 453; and Marcell. Stil. inscr. Lat. 1. p. 101 ed. Patav.; Orell. Inscr. *no.* 840 *sq.*—Poet., of a wine jar: testa, *my kindly jar* = benigna, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 4.—Hence,

Adv.: pie, *Piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately:* pie sancteque colere deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 20 *fin.*; 1, 17, 45; id. Att. 6, 7: memoriam nostri pie inviolateque servabitis, id. de Sen. 22 *fin.*: metuo ne scelerate dicam in te, quod pro Milone dicam pie, id. Mil. 38: pie lugere, id. de Or. 2, 40; Ov. Her. 15, 153.—*Sup.:* quod utrumque piissime tulit, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 34 *med.*

pix, pĭcis, *f.* = πίσσα, *Pitch:* picem meminisse debemus non aliud esse quam combustae resinae fluxum, Plin 23, 1, 24; cf. id. 16, 11, 21: postes inducti pice, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140: pastor junctis pice cantat avenis, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 25: hic dies festus Corticem astrictum pice dimovebit Amphorae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 10: coelum pice nigrius, Ov. Her. 18, 7: (* *pl.*, Plin. 14, 20, 25)—Boiling pitch was poured on the bodies of slaves as a punishment, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 64; Lucr. 3. 1031.—In the *plur.:* Idaeae, Virg. G. 3, 450.

plācābĭlis, e, *adj.* [placo] Pass., *Easy to be pacified, easily appeased, placable* (quite class.): inimicis te placabilem, amicis inexorabilem praebes, Auct. Her. 4, 15 and 45: animi, Cic. Att. 1, 17. 4: ut eo placabiliorem praebeas, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13 A *fin.*: omnia habuisset aequiora et placabiliora, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38 *fin.*: quo quisque est major, magis est placabilis ira (*al.* irae), Ov. Tr. 3, 5. 31.—Poet.: ara Dianae, *placable, mild*, Virg. A. 7, 764 Wagn. so, ara Palici, id. ib. 9, 585.

II. Transf., act., *Easily pacifying, appeasing, moderating, propitiating* (ante-

and post-class.): te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilius est, *is more fitted to appease*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 17; so id. Phorm. 5, 7, 68: si una hostia placabilis, placabiliores utique hostiae plures, Lactant. 4, 28.—*Adv.*, plācābilĭter, act., *Soothingly, appeasingly:* Gell. 7, 3, 19.

* **plācābĭlĭtas,** atis, *f.* [placabilis] *Readiness to be appeased, placable disposition, placability:* nihil magno et praeclaro viro dignius placabilitate atque clementia, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88.

plācābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. placabilis, *ad fin.*

plācāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [placo] *A means of pacifying* or *appeasing, a lenitive:* coelestis irae placamina, Liv. 7, 2: duc praedicta sacris duro placamina Diti, Sil. 13, 415. Cf. the follg. art.

plācāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A means of pacifying* or *appeasing, a lenitive* (post-Aug.): hoc veluti placamento terrae blandiuntur, Plin. 21, 7, 19.—In the *plur.*: deûm placamenta, Tac. A. 15, 44; so id. Hist. 1, 63.

plācāte, *adv.*, v. placo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

plācātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [placo] *A pacifying, appeasing, propitiating:* deorum immortalium, Cic. N. D. 3, 2; id. Tusc. 4, 28.

plācātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to pacifying, appeasing,* or *propitiating; appeasing, placatory* (post-class.): hostia, Tert. Patient. 13.

plācātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that appeases* or *propitiates* (late Lat.): dei (ecclesia), Salv. Gub. D. 3, 9.

plācātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from placo.

plăcenta, ae, *f.* = πλακοῦς, *A cake,* Cato R. R. 76; Hor. S. 1, 10, 11; 2, 8, 24; Juv. 11, 60; Mart. 5, 39; 6, 75; 9, 91.

‡ **plăcentārĭus,** ii, *m.* [placenta] *A pastry-cook, confectioner:* "πλακουντάριος, placentarius, dulciarius," Gloss. Philox.

1. plăcentĭa, ae, *f.* [placeo] *Suavity, courteousness* (post-class.): App. Dogm. Plat. 2. p. 15.

2. Plăcentĭa, ae, *f.* *A city in* Gallia Cispadana *on the Po*, the mod. *Piacenza*, Liv. 21, 25; 56 *sq.*; 27, 39; 31, 10, et al.; Vellej. 1, 14 *fin.*; Cic. Att. 6, 9, 5; Sil. 8, 593; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 209 *sq.*—**II.** Hence **Plăcentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Placentia, Placentian, Placentine:* municipium, Cic. Pis. 23: calices, id. ib. 27: turma, Liv. 44, 40: Tinca, *from Placentia*, Cic. Brut. 46.—In the *plur.* subst., Placentini, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Placentia, the Placentines*, Liv. 27, 10; 31, 21, et. al.—**B.** In a burlesque double sense, Placentini milites, *Placentine soldiers* and *placenta* (cake) *soldiers*, i. e. *pastry-cooks*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 59.

plăcĕo, cŭi and cĭtus, cĭtum, 2. *v. n.* (once in *part. fut. pass.*: dos placenda, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 35) *To please, to be pleasing* or *agreeable, to be welcome, acceptable, to satisfy* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: non placet Antonio consulatus meus: at placuit P. Servilio, Cic. Phil. 2, 5; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 34: et quae vobis placita est conditio, datur, id. Hec. 2, 1, 44: nec dubito, quin mihi (Erigona) placitura sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 13: exspecto quid illis placeat de epistola ad Caesarem, id. Att. 13, 1: tibi ne Enipeus Plus justo placeat, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 24: dis, quibus septem Placuere colles, id. Carm. Sec. 7; id. Ep. 1, 7, 45; id. ib. 1, 17, 35: quid placet aut odio est, id. ib. 2, 1, 101: quod spiro et placeo (si placeo) tuum est, id. Od. 4, 3, 24; Plin. 12, 7, 14; sibi non placere, quod (Aristides) cupide elaborasset, ut, *etc.*, Nep. Arist. 1.

B. In partic.: **1.** In scenic lang., of players or pieces presented, *To please, find favor, give satisfaction:* primo actu placeo, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 31: cui scenico placenti, Suet. Ner. 42; so id. Galb. 12; Vitell. 11: populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas, Ter. And. prol. 3; so id. Phorm. prol. 12: ubi (fabulae) sunt cognitae, Placitae sunt, id. Hec. prol. alt. 13.

2. p. sibi, *To be pleased* or *satisfied with one's self, to flatter one's self, to pride* or *plume one's self:* ego numquam mihi minus quam hesterno die placui, Cic. de Or. 2, 4: nolo tibi tam valde placeas, Petr. 126; Plin. 35, 9, 36, *no.* 2: omnes competitores placebant sibi, omnes omnibus displicebant, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

II. Transf., placet mihi (tibi, *etc.*), or simply placet, *It pleases me, it seems good to me; it is my opinion, I am of opinion, I hold.*

A. In gen.: (*a*) *c. dat.*: ut ipsi auctori hujus disciplinae placet, Cic. Fin. 1, 9: ut doctissimis sapientissimisque placuit, id. de Div. 1, 49: postea mihi placuit, ut summorum oratorum Graecas orationes explicarem, id. de Or. 1, 34, 155: ita nobis placitum est, ut, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 2, 1: sic Justitiae placitumque Parcis, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 16: si placitum hoc Superis, Val. Fl. 3, 296.—With a subject-clause: duo placet esse Carneadi genera visorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 31; id. Rep. 1, 38: sic visum Veneri, cui placet impares Formas, *etc.*, mittere, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 10: quis paria esse fere placuit peccata, laborant, Quum, *etc.*, id. Sat. 1, 3, 96.—(*β*) Without a dative: Cic. Rep. 1, 46, 70; so, sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, id. ib. 2, 44 *fin.*; id. Sest. 51: placitum est, ut in aprico maxime pratuli loco considerent, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18.—With a subject-clause: placet enim esse quiddam in re publica praestans et regale, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 45; id. ib. 1, 36: si enim pecunias aequari non placet, id. ib. 1, 32 *fin.*

B. In partic.: **1.** In publicists' lang., *To resolve, will, order, determine:* senatui placere, ut C. Pansa, *etc.*, Chil. Phil. 14, 14, 38: senatui placere, C. Cassium, *etc.*, id. ib. 11, 12, 30: deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio. incendi placeret an defendi, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: quamobrem placitum est mihi, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 8. 12, A, § 4: edixit, mulieres ante horam quintam venire in theatrum non placere, Suet. Aug. 44 *fin.*

2. Si dis placet, *please the gods;* v. deus, p. 460, c.—Hence,

* **A.** plàcens, entis, *Pa.*, *Pleasing, charming, dear:* placens Uxor, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 21.

B. plăcĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable* (mostly poet.): placita es simplicitate tua, *you are pleasing, you please*, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 17: oliva, Virg. G. 2, 425: amor, id. Aen. 4, 38: bona, Ov. Her. 17, 98: in locum ambobus placitum exercitus conveniunt, Sall. J. 81: artes, Tac. A. 2, 66; so, exemplum, id. ib. 4, 37: eum (regem creari) quasi placitissimum diis, qui, *etc.*, Just. 18, 3, 9 (the other reading, acceptissimum, is a later emendation).

2. Subst., placitum, i, *n.*: **a.** Prop., *That which is pleasing* or *agreeable:* ultra placitum laudare, *more than is agreeable*, Virg. E. 7, 26.—**b.** Transf., *An opinion, sentiment; a determination, prescription, order* (post-Aug.): Catonis placita de olivis, Plin. 15, 5, 6: medicorum placita, id. 14, 22, 28.

plăcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [placeo] *That can please, pleasing* (post-class.), Tert. Resurr. Carn. 43.

plăcĭde, *adv.*, v. placidus, *ad fin.*

Plăcĭdēiānus, i, v. Pacideianus.

plăcĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [placidus] *Mildness, gentleness of nature* or *disposition, placidity* (very rare; not in Cic.): oves assumptas propter placiditatem, Var. R. R. 2, 1; Auct. ap. Gell. 13, 22 *fin.*

plăcĭdo, āvi, āre, *v. a.* [id.] *To soothe, calm* (late Lat.): cursus suos, Ambros. de Virg. 3.

plăcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Gentle, quiet, still* (post-class.): cinis placidula, Aus. Parent. 27.

plăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [placeo, qs. pleasing, mild; hence] *Gentle, quiet, still, calm, mild, peaceful, placid* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: **A.** Of persons: clemens, placidus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10: reddere aliquem placidum, id. ib. 4, 1, 18; Cic. Caecin. 10.—**B.** Of concr. and abstract things: coelum, Sil. 12, 667: p. et serenus dies, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: mare, id. ib. 9, 26: amnis, Ov. M. 1, 702: placida quietaque constantia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5: p. ac lenis senectus, id. de Sen. 5: oratio, id. de Or. 2, 43: vita, Lucr. 5, 1121: mors, Virg. A. 6, 522: somnus, Ov. F. 3, 185: urbs, Virg. A. 7, 46.—*Comp.*: nihil illis placidius, aut quietius erat, Liv. 3, 14: loca placidiora, *less visited with unfavorable weather*, Pall. 1, 6.—*Sup.*: placidissima pax, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16: tellus placidissima, Virg. A. 3, 78.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** Of fruits, *Ripe, mellow:* uva, Sedul. 1, 29.—**B.** Of plants, trees, *etc.*, *Not wild, fruitful:* arbores placidiores, Plin. 16, 5, 6.—Hence,

Adv., plăcĭde, *Softly, gently, quietly, calmly, peacefully, placidly* (quite class.): forem aperire, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 35: ire, *gently, lightly*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: progredi, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: p. et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: p. et sedate loqui, id. Or. 27: p. et benigne verba facere, Sall. J. 102: p. et comiter loqui, Gell. 19, 1.—*Comp.*: plebem in magistratu placidius tractare, Sall. C. 39.—*Sup*: placidissime respondit, Aug. Conf. 6, 1.

† **plăcītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = πλακῖτις, *A kind of calamine produced in a furnace*, Plin. 34, 10, 22.

* **plăcĭto,** āre, *v. intens. n.* [placeo] *To be very pleasing:* neque placitant mores, Plaut. Bac. 4, 10, 6.

plăcĭtum, i, *n.*, v. placeo, *Pa.*, *no.* B, 2.

plăcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from placeo.

‡ **plăcīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [placeo] *Pleasing:* "ἀρεστος, placivus," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

plāco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, placate, reconcile* (quite class.): agedum, fac, illa ut placetur nobis, *that she be reconciled to us*, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 1: numquam is animo placari potuit in eum, a quo erat violatus, Nep. Pelop. 5: placare aliquem reipublicae, Cic. Cat. 2, 8: homo quietus et sibi ipsi placatus, *at peace with himself, tranquil*, id. Tusc. 4, 17: animos placare ac lenire, id. Fin. 1, 14: p. et mitigare animum, id. Phil. 10, 3: numen Deorum immortalium, Caes. B. G. 6. 15: aliquem beneficiis, Liv. 4, 33: iram deorum donis, Cic. Leg. 2, 9: benevolos objurgatores, id. N. D. 1, 3: invidiam. Hor. S. 2, 3, 13.—Poet.: Hippotades quum vult, aequora placat, Ov. M. 11. 432: escâ ventrem iratum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 5: sitim, *to quench*, Mart. 1, 50.—**II.** *To endeavor to appease*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 6; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 62.—Hence

plācātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Soothed, calmed, quiet, gentle, still* (quite class.): animi quietus et placatus status, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6: tranquilla, quieta vita, id. Fin. 1, 21: p. ac minime turbulentae res, id. Or. 19: maria, Virg. A. 3, 69.—*Comp.*: placatiore animo aliquid facere, Liv. 37, 45; id. 2, 60: dii, Plin. 12, 18, 41.—*Sup.*: quies placatissima, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41.—Hence,

Adv., plācāte, *Quietly, gently, calmly, composedly* (quite class.): omnia humana placate et moderate feramus, Cic. Fam. 6, 1.—*Comp.*: remissius et placatius ferre, id. ib. 6, 13.

plăcor, ōris, *m.* [placeo] *Contentment, approval, satisfaction* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Sirac. 4, 13; 39, 23; cf., "placor, ἀρέσκεια," Gloss. Cyrill.

placusa and **placusia,** v. plagusia.

Plaetōrĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. Thus, L. Plaetorius, Cic. Clu. 60: M. Plaetorius, id. ib. 45; 53; id. Fam. 1, 8, 1.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Plaetōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Plaetorian:* lex, *a law of the tribune of the people, Plaetorius, for the protection of minors*, Var. L. L. 6, 2. § 5; Censor. de die nat. 24.—**B. Plaetōrĭānus,** a, um. *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Plaetorius, Plaetorian:* incendium, Cic Att. 5, 20, 8.

1. plāga, ae, *f.* = πληγή, *A blow, stroke, stripe* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51: (trocho) dant animos plagae, Virg. A. 7, 382; Ov. M. 12, 487; Gell. 5, 15.—Of the *shock* of atoms striking together: Cic. Fat. 20.

B. In partic., *A blow* which wounds or injures; *a stroke, cut, thrust; a wound* (quite class.): plagis costae callent, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4: plagas pati, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 13: plagas perferre, *to bear, receive blows*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: plagam mortiferam infligere, *to inflict a mortal wound*, id. Vatin. 8: plagam alicui imponere, id. Sest. 10: p. mediocris pestifera, id. Off. 1, 24, 84: verbera et plagas repraesentare, *stripes and blows*, Suet. Vit. 10: plagis confectus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54: plagam curare, Cels. 5, 26, 24: suere, id. ib. 23: scorpionum et canum plagas sanare, Plin. prooem. 1, 23.

II. Trop., *A blow, stroke; an injury, misfortune* (quite class.): illa plaga est injecta petitioni tuae maxima, *that great blow was given, that great obstacle was presented*, Cic. Mur. 23: sic nec oratio plagam gravem facit, nisi, *etc., makes a deep impression*, id. Or. 68: levior est plaga ab amico, quam a debitore, *loss, injury*, id. Fam. 9, 16: hac ille perculsus plaga non succubuit, *blow, disaster*, Nep. Eum. 5.

2. plăga, ae, *f.* = πλάγος: **I.** *A region, tract* (mostly poet.): coeli scrutantur plagas, an old poet in Cic. de Div. 2, 13: et si quem extenta plagarum Quatuor in medio dirimit plaga solis iniqui, *zones*, Virg. A. 7, 226: ardens, *the torrid zone*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 67; also called fervida, id. ib. 1219: septentrionalis, Plin. 16, 32, 59: aetheria, *the ethereal regions, the air*, Virg. A. 1, 394.

B. In partic., *A region, district, canton* (only in Liv.): Liv. 9, 41.

II. *A hunting-net, snare, gin* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: canes compellunt in plagas lupum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 35: tendere plagas, Cic. Off. 3, 17: extricata densis cerva plagis, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 3; Ov. M. 7, 767: nodosae, id. Fast. 5, 110: inque plagam nullo cervus agente cadit (*al.* plagas), id. A. A. 3, 428: aut trudit ... Apros in obstantes plagas, Hor. Epod. 2, 32.—**2.** Transf., Of *The spider's web:* Plin. 11, 24, 28.

B. Trop., *A snare, trap, toil* (quite class.): se impedire in plagas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 11: se in plagas conjicere, id. Trin. 2, 1, 11: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 48, 147: in illas tibi majores plagas incidendum est, id. Verr. 2, 5, 58: Antonium conjeci in Caesaris Octaviani plagas, id. Fam. 12, 25: speculabor, ne quis nostro consilio venator assit cum auritis plagis, *i. e.* arrectis attentisque auribus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 14.

III. Perh., *A bed-curtain, a curtain* (ante-class.): Var. in Non. 162, 28: eburneis lectis et plagis sigillatis, id. ib. 378, 9: chlamydes, plagae, vela aurea, id. ib. 537, 23.

plăgĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [plagium] **I.** *A man-stealer, kidnapper* (quite class.): Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3; Sen. Tranq. 8; Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17: 47, 2, 49; 53; 48, 15, 1; Callistr. ib. 6.—**II.** *A literary thief, plagiarist* (one who gives himself out to be the author of another's book): Mart. 1, 53, 9.

‡**plăgĭātĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [plagiator] *Of or belonging to a plagiarist, plagiary:* "plagium. plagiarius, plagiaticius," Not. Tir. p. 80.

plăgĭātor, ōris, *m.* [plagium] Same as plagiarius: **I.** *A man-stealer, kidnapper* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 23.—**II.** *A seducer, corrupter* of youth (eccl. Lat.): Hier. Ep. 5, *n.* 3.

‡†**plagiaules,** ae, *m.* = πλαγιαύλης, *A player on the cross-flute:* "plagiaules, monaules, axaules," Not. Tir. p. 173.

plāgĭ-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [1. plaga-gero] *Stripe-bearing, born to be flogged* (ante-class.): genera hominum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 20.

plāgĭ-gĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [1. plaga-gerulus] *Stripe-bearing, born to be flogged* (ante-class.): Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 19.

Plāgĭŏsippus and **Plāgĭoxippus,** i, *m.* [plaga] A fictitious name, *Beater, Bruiser:* Auct. Her. 4, 31 *fin.* dub.

plāgĭ-pătĭda, ae, *m.* [1. plaga-patior] *A buffet-bearer* (ante-class.): Plaut. Capt. 3, 1. 12: plagipatidae, ferritribaces viri, id. Most. 2, 1, 9.

plăgĭum, ii, *n.* *Man-stealing, kidnapping, the selling of freemen as slaves*, Callistr. Dig. 48, 15, 6; Ulp. ib. 1.

plāgo, āvi, āre, *v. a.* [1. plaga] *To strike, wound* (eccl. Lat.): aliquem, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 11.

plāgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of blows:* **I.** Act., *Fond of flogging* (poet.): Orbilius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70.—**II.** Pass., *Full of blows* or *wounds* (post-class.): dorsum, App. M. 9, p. 222: crura, id. ib. 8, p. 203.

plăgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [2. plaga] **I.** *A bed-curtain, a curtain* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): deme plagulam de lecto, Afran. in Non. 378, 10; Var. ib. 86, 7: ii primum vestem stragulam pretiosam, plagulas et alia textilia Romam advexerunt, Liv. 39, 6; Suet. Tit. 10.—**II.** *A part of a garment which is to be sewed to the other parts, a breadth* (ante-class.): Var. L. L. 9, 47.—**B.** *A sheet* of paper (post-Aug.): Plin. 13, 12, 23.

plăgūsĭa, ae, *f.* *A kind of fish:* plagusias (*al.* placusas or placusias), Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9.

plāna, ae, *f.* [plano] *A plane* (late Lat.): Arn. 6, 200.

plānărātum, i, *n.* [planus-aratrum] *A kind of plough, shovel-plough* (post-Aug.): Plin. 18, 18, 48 (dub. *al.* planaratrum, plaustratrum, or plaustraratrum).

Plānārĭa, ae, *f.* *An island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, near Elba*, another name for Planasia, Plin. 3, 6, 12.

plānāris, e, *adj.* [planus] *On a level surface, flat, plane* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 6, 228.

plānārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *On level ground, level* (post-class.): conflictus, Amm. 19, 5: interpellatio, *which took place before the judge ascended the tribunal*, Cod. Justin. 3, 11, 4.

Planasĭa, ae, *f.*, Πλανασία, *An island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, south of Ilva* (*Elba*), now *Pianosa*, Var. R. R. 3, 6; Plin. 3, 6, 12; Tac. A. 1, 3; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 432.

planca, ae, *f.* = πλάξ, *A board, slab, plank* (post-Aug.): "*plancae* tabulae planae," Paul. ex Fest. p. 231: roboreae, Pall. 1, 21.—**II.** *A slab of marble, slab* upon graves, Inscr. ap. Don. 278, 3; Inscr. ap. Murat. 1427, 4.

‡**Plancĭānus,** a, um, v. 2. Plancus, *no.* II.

Plancīna, ae, *f.* *Wife of Cn. Calpurnius Piso*, Tac. A. 2, 43; 55; 75; 6, 26.

Plancĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. Thus, Cn. Plancius. *a friend of Cicero, and defended by him, against a charge of bribery, in an oration still extant.*

planctus, ūs, *m.* [plango] *A striking* or *beating* accompanied by a loud noise, *a banging, rustling, roaring* (post-Aug., and mostly poet.): unum omnes incessere planctibus, of the *flappings* of the Harpies' wings, Val. Fl. 4, 494: tremuit perterritus aether Planctibus insolitis, Petr. 136: p. illisae cantibus undae, of the *roaring* of the waves, Luc. 6, 690.—**II.** In partic., *A beating of the breast, arms, and face* in mourning; *a wailing, lament, plaint:* Sen. Troad. 92: pectora illisi sonent Contusa planctu, id. Thyest. 1045: verberabam aegrum planctibus pectus, Petr. 81; Luc. 2, 23: gemitus ac planctus, *groans and lamentations*, Tac. A. 1, 41; Flor. 4, 1 *med.*

†**1. plancus,** i, *m.* = πλάγκος, *A kind of eagle*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.

2. Plancus, i, *m.* (flat-footed) *A Roman surname:* "*plancae* tabulae planae, ob quam causam et *planci* appellantur qui supra modum pedibus plani sunt," Paul. ex Fest. p. 231 ed. Müll.: vola homini tantum, exceptis quibusdam: namque et hinc cognomina inventa *Planci, Plauti, Scauri, Pansae*, Plin. 11, 45, 105: "*plancus*, πλατύπους," Gloss. Cyrill.: "στεγανόποδες, planci," Gloss. Gr. Lat. So, Munatius Plancus, v. Munatius.—**II.** Hence ‡**Plancĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Plancian:* DIANA, *who had a shrine in the house of the Planci*, Viscont. Mus. Pio-Clem. 2, p. 21 ed. Mediol.

plāne, *adv.*, v. 1. planus, *ad fin.*

plănes, ētis, v. planeta.

†**plănēta,** ae, *m.* = πλανήτης, *A wandering star, planet* (late Lat. for the class. stellae errantes, erraticae, errones), Gell. 14, 1, 12 (*al.* planetes); Firm. Math. 2, 2; Serv. Virg. A. 3, 284; Aus. Eclog. de nomin. sept. dier.; Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 709, *n.* 307.

plănētārĭus, ii, *m.* [planeta] *An astrologer* (eccl. Lat.): illos planetarios, quos mathematicos vocant, Aug. Conf. 4, 3 (*al.* planos).

†**plănētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = πλανητικός, *Wandering, wandering about* (post-class.): sidera, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

plango, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* [from the root ΠΛΑΓ, πλήσσω] *To strike, beat*, esp. with a noise: **I.** In gen. (poet.): fluctus plangentes saxa, Lucr. 2, 1154; id. 6, 115: moribundo vertice terram, Ov. M. 12, 118: humum, id. Her. 16, 334: quanto planguntur litora fluctu! id. ib. 19: tympana palmis, Catull. 64, 261: nunc (Boreas) ipsas alis planget stridentibus Alpes, Sil. 1, 588.—Mid., of a bird when caught: plangitur, *beats with its wings*, Ov. M. 11, 75.

II. In partic., *To beat the breast, head*, etc., as a sign of grief (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): laniataque pectora plangens, Ov. M. 6, 248: femur moerenti dextra, id. ib. 11, 81: lacertos, id. ib. 9, 635: pectus, Petr. 111.—Mid.: scissaeque capillos Planguntur matres Calydonides Eveninae, *beat themselves for agony*, Ov. M. 8, 525.

B. Transf., *To lament aloud, wring the hands;* with aliquem or aliquid, *to bewail* a person or thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): planxere sorores Naides.. Planxere et Dryades plangentibus adsonat Echo, Ov. M. 3, 505: ab omni plangitur arce, Stat. Th. 11, 417: agmina plangentia, Virg. A. 11, 145; so, plangentium gemitus, Just. 19, 2. With an object: tendit palmas, ceu sit planctura relictam Andromedam, Caes. Germ. Arat. 198; Val. Fl. 3, 297: Memphitem bovem (*i. e.* Apim), Tib. 1, 8, 27: damna, Stat. Th. 11, 117: malum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 159.

plangor, ōris, *m.* [plango] *A striking, beating*, attended with noise: **I.** In gen. (poet.): (undae) leni resonant plangore cachinni, Catull. 64, 272: feminis, Auct. Her. 3, 15; Ov. M. 3, 498.—**II.** In partic., *A beating the breast* or *face* in token of grief; *loud mourning, wailing, lamentation* (quite class.): plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic. Or. 38: feminei, Virg. A. 2, 487: dare plangorem, *to make*, Ov. M. 14, 420.

plangŭncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* = πλαγγών, *A little wax doll:* inventae sunt quinque plangunculae matronarum (*al.* lagunculae or imagunculae), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25 Orell. *N. cr.*

plānĭ-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [plane-loquor] *Speaking clearly* or *intelligibly, speaking plainly* (ante-class.): di immortales, ut planiloqua est! Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 11.

plānĭpes, ĕdis, *m.* [planus-pes, flat-foot, barefoot] *A kind of pantomime* or *ballet-dancer, who performed without the comic* soccus *or the tragic* cothurnus: exsultat planipes, Atta in Diom. p. 487 P.: planipedes audit Fabios, Juv. 8, 189: p. saltans, Gell. 1, 11.

***plānĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [planus] *Plainness*, trop., *distinctness, perspicuity:* sententiarum, Tac. Or. 23 *fin.* (*al.* plenitas, sanitas, gravitas).

plānĭtĭes, ēi (collat. form, **plānĭtĭa,** ae, very rare; not in Cic. or Sall.), and *plur.*, planitiae, *f.* [id.] *A flat* or *even surface, level ground, a plain* (quite class.): aequata agri planities, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48: erat inter oppidum et collem planities, Caes. B. C. 1, 43: planities erat inter sinistros montes, Sall. C. 59, 2; so id. Jug. 48 *fin.*: speculi, Lucr. 4, 294: propter planitiem regionum, Cic. de Div. 1, 1: CLIVOM MARTIS IN PLANICIEM REDEGERVNT S. P. Q. R., Inscr. Grut. 152, 6; a similar inscription with the form PLANITIAM, Inscr. Grut. 152, 7:—nulla planitia dividit, Auct. B. Hisp. 28 *fin.*: planitiae coronarum, Vitr. 7, 3.

‡**plānĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Evenness, levelness:* "planitudo, ὁμαλία," Gloss. Philox.

plāno, āre, *v. a.* [id.] *To level, make plain* (post-class.): planate vias, Coripp. Laud. Justin. 2, 223.

planta, ae, *f.*: **I.** Any vegetable production that serves to propagate the species, *A sprout, shoot, twig, sprig, sucker:* **A.** *A twig, graft, scion, slip, cutting:* Var. R. R. 1, 55: malleoli, plantae, sarmenta, viviradices, propagines, Cic. de Sen. 15; so Virg. G. 2, 23.—**B.** A young tree that may be transplanted, *A set, slip:* Ov. R. Am. 193: plantas ex seminario transferre in aliud, Plin. 17, 11, 14.—**C.** *A plant*, in gen.: Juv. 3, 226; Col. 11, 3, 29.

II. *A sole, sole of the foot:* ah! tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas, Virg. E. 10, 49: citae, Ov. M. 10, 591: cubitales, Plin. 7, 2, 2: pedum plantae, Virg. A. 8, 458: assequi plantâ, *in the course*, Sil. 13, 246: certamina plantae, *a race*, id. 16, 458-

quadrupedem planta fodiens, *i. e.* calcaribus, id. 6, 212: exsurgere in plantas, Sen. Ep. 111.—Proverb.: supra plantam, like ultra crepidam, Val. Max. 8, 12 *fin.*

plantāgo, ĭnis, *f.* *A plantain,* Plin. 25, 8, 39.

plantāris, e, *adj.* [planta] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to sets;* subst., plantaria, ĭum, *n. pl., Sets, slips,* or *young trees:* Virg. G. 2, 26: plantaria transferuntur, Plin. 21, 10, 34: non Epicurum Suspicit exigui laetum plantaribus horti, *trees, plants,* Juv. 13, 123.—**B.** Transf., *The hair,* Pers. 4, 39.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the sole of the foot* (poet.); of Mercury: summa pedum propere plantaribus alligat alis, Stat. Th. 1, 304.

plantārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A nursery-garden, nursery:* plantaria instituunt anniculasque transferunt, et iterum bimas, Plin. 13, 4, 8: caedua, id. 17, 20, 34.

plantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A setting, planting, transplanting* (post-Aug.): Plin. 21, 4, 10.

plantātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A setter, planter, transplanter* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 89; 112.

plantĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [planta-gero] *Having shoots, branching* (post-Aug.): siligna, Plin. 13, 8, 16.

planto, āre, *v. a.* [planta] *To set, plant, transplant:* hoc modo plantantur punicae, Plin. 17, 10, 13; Pall. 4, 5.

‡ **plānŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [1. planus] *A little plane:* "planula, ἐγκοπίς," Gloss. Philox.

1. plānus, a, um, *adj.* *Even, level, flat, plane* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: facilis et plana via, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 19: quum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex planis circulus aut orbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 18: p. et aequabile corpus universitatis, id. Univ. 5: p. et aequus locus, id. Caecin. 17: litus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: carina, id. ib. 3, 13: pisces, *flat-fish,* Plin. 9, 20, 27: aedificia, quae plano pede instituuntur, *on level ground,* Vitr. 6, 11.—*Comp.:* aditus planior, Liv. 34, 29.—*Sup.:* planissimus locus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35.

B. Subst., planum, i, *n., Level ground, a plain:* aciem in planum deducit, Sall. J. 49: per planum ire, Ov. A. A. 2, 343: cadere in plano, id. Trist. 3, 4, 17: in planum deferre aliquid, Sen. Tranq. 10: castra in plano erant, Flor. 4, 12:—de plano, *on level ground:* Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5; Aus. Grat. act. 21.—In partic., jurid. *t. t.,* e plano or de plano, *On level ground, below, not on the bench,* i. e. *out of court, extrajudicially:* aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali, Suet. Tib. 33: custodiae non solum pro tribunali, sed et de plano audiri possunt, Paul. Dig. 48, 18, 18.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Lowly, inconsiderable, humble* (post-Aug.): haec magnanimitas melius in tribunali, quam in plano conspicitur, *shows better in one of high than of low station,* Sen. Clem. 5:—de plano, *without difficulty, easily* (poet.): hoc tibi de plano possum promittere, Lucr. 1, 411.

B. *Plain, clear, distinct, intelligible* (quite class.): satin' haec sunt tibi plana et certa! Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 1: narrationes, Cic. Top. 26: conjectatio, Plin. 2, 7, 5: pol planum id quidem est, *it is plain, clear, evident,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 32: planum facere, *to make plain, clear,* or *intelligible, to set forth:* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64: planum facere multis testibus, id. ib. 1, 14: p. facere atque probare, Lucr. 2, 932.—Hence,

Adv., plane, *Plainly, evenly;* trop., *simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly* (quite class.): plane loqui, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 30: planius dicere, opp. to dicere obscurius, Cic. de Or. 2, 80: p. et dilucide loqui, id. ib. 1, 32: p. et perspicue expedire aliquid, id. Fin. 3, 5: p. et Latine loqui, *to speak plainly, right out, without circumlocution,* id. Phil. 7, 6.—*Comp.:* planius atque apertius dicere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14.—*Sup.:* apertissime planissimeque explicare, id. Verr. 2, 2, 64.

B. Transf., *Wholly, entirely, completely, quite* (quite class.): Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 55: p. scire, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 24: carere sensu communi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: quod reliquos coheredes convenisti, plane bene, *you have acted quite right,* Cic. Att. 13, 6: illud plane moleste tuli, quod, *etc.,* id. Fam. 3, 10, 11: ex rebus penitus perspectis planeque cognitis, id. de Or. 1, 23: propemodum, vel plane potius, id. Brut. 97: p. perfecteque eruditus, id. ib. 81: p. atque omnino rem defuisse, id. ib. 59:—p. quum, *particularly as,* Inscr. Grut. 208.—Hence, **2.** In partic., in affirmative answers, *Certainly, by all means, to be sure, exactly so* (ante-class.): ego et domi privatus sum et perii: *Ge.* Plane istuc est, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 57; id. Pseud. 4, 7, 73: *De.* Etiam argentum est ultro objectum, ut sit, qui vivat, dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat. *Ge.* Planissime, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3.

† **2. plănus,** i, *m.* = πλάνος, *A vagrant, vagabond; a juggler, impostor, cheat* (quite class.): ille planus improbissimus, Cic. Clu. 26; Petr. 82.

† **plasma,** ătis, *n.* = πλάσμα, Something formed or moulded, *An image, figure, a creature* (eccl. Lat.): emancipator servientis plasmatis, Prud. Cath. 7, 184.—**B.** Transf., *An affected modulation of the voice* (post-Aug.): Pers. 1, 17: sit lectio non in canticum dissoluta, nec plasmate, ut nunc a plerisque fit, effeminata, Quint. 1, 8, 2.—**II.** Trop., *A fiction* (post-class.): Aus. Ep. 10, 1; Mart. Cap. 9, 3, 36.

plasmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [plasmo] *A forming, fashioning, creating* (eccl. Lat.): Hier. Ep. 22, n. 38.

plasmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A former, fashioner, creator* (eccl. Lat.): deus hominis plasmator, Tert. adv. Jud. 2.

plasmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [plasma] *To form, mould, fashion* (eccl. Lat.): corporis effigiem, Prud. Apoth. 933: homo plasmatus, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *med.*

† **plasso,** are, 1. *v. a.* = πλάσσω, for plasmo, *To form, mould, shape* (post-class.): Apic. 2, 1.

† **plastes,** ae, *m.* = πλάστης, *A moulder, modeler, statuary* (post-Aug.): Vellej. 1, 17: laudatissimi, Plin. 35, 12, 45.

plastĭca, ae, v. plastice.

plastĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [plasticus] *A moulder* or *modeler in clay* (post-class.): Firm. Math. 8, 16.

† **plastĭce,** ēs, and **-ca,** ae, *f.* = πλαστική, *The plastic art, statuary* (post-Aug.): qui plasticen matrem statuariae scalpturaeque et caelaturae esse dixit, Plin. 35, 12, 43. In the form plastica, Tert. Cult. fem. 2 *fin.* 5; Spect. 18.

† **plastĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = πλαστικός, *Of* or *belonging to moulding* or *modeling, plastic:* ratio, Vitr. 1, 1: manus, *plastic,* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.—**II.** Subst., plasticus, i, *m., A moulder, modeler, statuary* (post-class.): Firm. Math. 7, 25.

† **plastus,** a, um, *adj.* = πλαστός (formed) Trop., *Fictitious, deceptive* (post-class.): Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

Plătaeae, ārum, *f.,* Πλαταῖαι, *Plataea, a city in Boeotia, celebrated for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians,* now *Palaeo-Castro,* Cic. Off. 1, 18; Nep. Arist. 2; Paus. 1; Just. 2, 12; 14, et al.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Plătaeenses,** ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Plataea, the Plataeans,* Nep. Milt. 5; Just. 2, 9.—**B. Plătaeēus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Plataea, Plataean:* proelium, Vitr. 1, 1.

plătălĕa (also, platea, Plin. 10, 40, 56), ae, *f.* *The spoonbill:* Cic. N. D. 2, 49.

‡ **plătănētum,** i, *n.* [platanus] *A grove of plane-trees:* "πλατανών, platanetum," Gloss. Philox.

† **plătănīnus,** a, um, *adj.* = πλατανινός, *Of* or *belonging to the plane-tree, plane-:* Col. 12, 16, 3.

† **plătănista,** ae, *m.* = πλατανιστής, *A fish in the Ganges,* otherwise unknown: Plin. 9, 15, 17.

† **plătănon,** ōnis, *m.* = πλατανών, *A grove of plane-trees:* Vitr. 5, 11: postero die in eundem platanona descendi, Petr. 131; Mart. 3, 19 (in Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1, written as Greek).

† **plătănus,** i (*gen.,* platanūs, Virg. Cul. 123), *f.* = πλάτανος, *The platane* or *Oriental plane-tree:* sub platano umbrifera, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30, 63; id. de Or. 1, 7; Plin. 12, 1, 3: steriles platani, Virg. G. 2, 70: caelebs (because it did not, like the elm, serve to support vines), Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4.

† **1. plătēa** (plătĕa, in Catull. 15, 7; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 71), ae, *f.,* πλατεῖα: **I.** *A broad way in a city, a street* (quite class.): in hac habitasse platea dictum est Chrysidem, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 27: purae sunt plateae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 71.—**II.** *An open space in a house, an area, court-yard* (post-class.): Lampr. Elag. 24

2. platea. *The spoonbill;* v. platalea.

plătessa, ae, *f.* *A flat-fish, plaice:* Aus. Ep. 4, 58.

1. plătĭce, *adv.,* v. platicus, *ad fin.*

† **2. plătĭce,** es, *f.* = πλατική, *General* or *summary instruction, a general plan* or *scheme* (post-class.): nunc ad platicen revertamur, Firm. Math. 2, 16.

† **plătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = πλατικός, *General, compendious, summary* (post-class.): dispositio, Firm. Math. 3, 2.—*Adv.,* plătĭce, *In general, generally* (post-class.): platice institui, Firm. Math. 2, 16

Plăto or **Plăton,** ōnis, Πλάτων: **I.** *A celebrated Grecian philosopher, the disciple of Socrates, the instructor of Aristotle, and founder of the Academic philosophy:* Cic. Brut. 31; id. Tusc. 1, 17; id. Or. 3: P. divinus auctor, id. Opt. gen. or. 6.—In the Greek *acc.:* doctum Platona, Hor. S. 2, 4, 3.—**B.** Hence **Plătōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* Πλατωνικός, *Of* or *belonging to Plato, Platonic:* sublimitas, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: philosophus, Gell. 15, 2: homo, speaking of Cicero, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 12, 46.—Subst., Platonici, ōrum, *m., Followers of the Platonic philosophy, Platonists:* Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** *An obscure Epicurean of Sardis, contemporary with Cicero,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, 14.

† **plătȳcĕros,** ōtis, *adj.* = πλατύκερως (broad-horn) *Having spreading horns, broad-horned:* *acc. pl.,* platycerotas, Plin. 11, 37, 45.

† **plătȳcŏrĭăsis,** is, *f.* = πλατυκορίασις, *An excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye,* Veg. Vet. 2, 16.

† **plătȳophthalmus,** i, *m.* = πλατυόφθαλμος (eye-dilator), A name for *antimony,* because it enlarges and beautifies the eye, Plin. 33, 6, 34.

† **plătȳphyllon,** i, *n.* = πλατύφυλλον (broad-leaf), *A broad-leaved species of the plant* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 44.

† **plătys,** yos, *adj.* = πλατύς, *Broad* (post-Aug.) (*found only in *nom. sing.*): nervus, qui *platys* appellatur, Plin. 26, 8, 58.

plaudo (plōdo, Var. in Non. 478, 5, and Quint. 6, 1, 52), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.:* **I.** *Act., To clap, strike, beat* any thing (poet.): Virg. Cir. 179: pectora manu, Ov. M. 2, 866: clipeum pectore, Stat. Th. 7, 134: aquas, id. Silv. 1, 3, 74: choreas pedibus, *to execute a choral dance, stamping with the feet,* Virg. A. 6, 644: plausis alis, Ov. M. 14, 507.

II. *Neutr., To clap, strike, beat* (said of two bodies striking together): **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): alis Plaudentem figit sub nube columbam, Virg. A. 5, 515; so, pennis, *with her wings,* Ov. M. 8, 238: rostro, id. ib. 6, 97.—Abs., palma cum palma collata plausum facit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28.

B. In partic., *To clap the hands in token of approbation, to clap applause, to applaud, clap* (quite class.): manus suas in plaudendo consumere, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 3: huic ita plausum est, ut salva re publica Pompeio plaudi solebat, id. ib. 2, 19, 3.—In the theatre, at the close of the piece: nunc, spectatores, Jovis summi causa clare plaudite, Plaut. Am. *fin.;* so id. Epid. *fin.;* cf., usque Sessuri, donec cantor, *vos plaudite,* dicat, Hor. A. P. 155; and, quum ventum est ad ipsum illud, quo veteres tragoediae comoediaeque clauduntur, *Plodite,* Quint. 6, 1, 52 Spald. *N. cr.;* cf. also, manibus clare, Plaut. Casin. *fin.:*—in aliquem, *to express disapprobation of any one by clapping, pounding, stamping,* i. e. *to hiss him off,* Minc. Fel. Octav. 14.

2. Transf., in gen., *To express approbation, to approve, applaud:* plaudit sepultis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 88: diis hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4:—sibi, *to applaud one's self, to be satisfied* or *well contented with one's self:* populus me sibilat; at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66: nec ipse tibi plaudis, Plin. Ep. 9, 14.

plausĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [plaudo] *Deserving applause, praiseworthy, acceptable, pleasing, plausible* (quite class.): nomen, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 3: oratio, Sen. Ep. 5, 9: locus, Quint. 4, 3, 1.—*Adv.*, plausibĭlĭter, *With applause* (post-class.): ingenium plausibilius manifestare, *with more applause*, Sid. Ep. 8, 10.

plausĭlis, e, *adj.* [plaudo] *That claps applause, applauding, plausive* (post-classical): plausilibus ulnis (*al.* plausibilibus), Sid. Ep. 9, 14; cf., "*plausilis, plausibilis,*" Not. Tir. p. 172.

plausĭto, are, *v. intens. n.* [id.] *To clap* (poet.): plausitat arborea clamans de fronde palumbes, *i. e. flaps its wings*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 21.

plausor (plosor, Sid. Ep. 9, 3; id. Carm. 9, 300), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who claps applause, an applauder* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130; Petr. 5; Suet. Ner. 25.

plaustraratrum, v. planaratrum.

plaustrārĭus (plostr.), a, um, *adj.* [plaustrum, plostrum] *Of* or *belonging to a wagon, wagon-*: asini, Cato R. R. 11, 1: juga duo, id. ib. 2.—**II.** Subst., plaustrarius (plostr.), ii, *m.*: **A.** *A wagon-maker, wheel-wright*: plaustrariorum vectigal, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24.—**B.** *A wagon-driver, wagoner*: si Aquiliae actione plaustrarium (*al.* plostrarium) teneri placet, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*

plaustrĭlūcus, a, um, *adj.* [plaustrum-luceo] *Shining like Charles's Wain, brilliant* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 9, 309.

‡ **plaustrix,** īcis, *f.* [plausor] *A female applauder*, acc. to Non. 150, 29.

plaustrum (plostrum, Cato R. R. 2, 10; 62; Var. R. R. 1, 22, 3; cf. Suet. Vesp. 22), i, *n.*, A vehicle for carrying heavy loads, *A wagon, wain, cart*: **I.** Lit. (quite class.): vendat plostrum vetus, Cato R. R. 2, 7; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 31: in plaustrum conjici, Cic. de Div. 1, 27: stridentia plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 59.—Proverb., plaustrum perculi, *I have upset my apple cart! I am done for!* Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 22.—**II.** Transf., *The constellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear* (poet.): flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Bootes, Ov. M. 10. 447; so id. Pont. 4, 10, 39.

1. plausus, a, um, *Part.*, from plaudo.

2. plausus, i, v. 3. plausus, *ad init.*

3. plausus (plōsus, Macr. S. 6, 1), ūs (a later collat. form, plausus, i, Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 2), *m.* [plaudo] *A clapping sound, the noise that arises from the beating* or *striking together of two bodies*: **I.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), of cocks: plausu premunt alas, Enn. in Cic. de Div. 2, 26. Of doves: plausumque exterrita pennis Dat tecto ingentem, Virg. A. 5. 215: laterum, Plin. 10, 21, 24: aeris, id. 11, 20, 22: palma cum palma collata plausum facit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28.—**II.** In partic., *A clapping of hands in token of approbation, applause* (so quite class. and very freq.): Cic. Sest. 58: a plebe plausu maximo est mihi gratulatio significata, id. Att. 4, 1: tantis plausibus, tanta approbatione infimorum, id. ib. 14, 16; id. de Sen. 18: alicui plausus impertire, id. Att. 2. 18: plausus quaerere in aliqua re, id. ib. 8, 9: captare, id. Tusc. 2, 26 *fin.*: petere, Quint. 4, 1 *fin.*

Plautĭānus, a, um, v. Plautius, *no.* II., B.

Plautīnus, a, um, v. 2. Plautus, *no.* II.

Plautĭus (Plōtĭus), a. *Name of a Roman gens.* So, M. Plautius Hypsaeus, *a consul* A.U.C. 630, Cic. de Or. 1, 36: M. Plautius Silvanus, *a tribune of the people* A.U.C. 666, Ascon. Cic. Corn. p. 79: L. Plotius Gallus, *a rhetorician in the time of Marius*, Suet. Rhet. 2: L. Plotius, *a poet who celebrated the Mithridatic war*, Cic. Arch. 9.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Plautĭus** (Plot.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to a Plautius* (*Plotius*), *Plautian, Plotian*: Plautia lex, *of the tribune of the people* M. Plautius Silvanus, Ascon. Cic. Corn. p. 79: Plautia or Plotia lex de vi, Sall. C. 31; Cic. Mil. 13: Plautia rogatio, Gell. 13, 3; or, Plotia rogatio, Suet. Caes. 5.—**B. Plautĭānus** (Plotianus), a, um, *adj.*, *Plautian*: fabulae, *of the comic poet Plautius*, Gell. 3, 3:—de bonis Plotianis, *belonging to a certain Plotius*, Cic. Fam. 13, 8.

1. plautus (plotus), a, um, *adj.* *Flat, broad*: "*plauti* appellantur canes, quorum aures languidae sunt ac flaccidae et latius videntur patere," Paul. ex Fest. p. 231 ed. Müll.—**II.** Among the Umbrians, *Flat-footed*: ["*Plotos*" *appellant*] Umbri pedibus planis [*natos…unde et Macci*]-us poëta, quia Umber Sarsinas erat, a pedum planitie initio *Plotus*, postea Plautus coeptus est dici," Fest. p. 238; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 239 ib.

2. Plautus, i, *m.* [flat-foot, v. the preced. art.] *An Umbrian surname.* So, T. Maccius Plautus, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of the Umbrian village Sarsina.* Respecting the name Maccius, instead of the earlier Accius or Attius, v. Ritschl, De Plauti poëtae nominibus, in his Parergon Plautinorum I., p. 3–43; and respecting his life and writings, id. p. 47–579; Bähr's Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. 1, p. 154–175, 2. p. 685 and 687 (3d edit.), and the authorities there cited; Cic. Brut. 15, 60.—**II.** Hence **Plautīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Plautus, Plautian*: pater, *i. e. a father in a play of Plautus*, Cic. Brut. 2: numeri et sales, Hor. A. P. 2, 70: sermo, Quint. 10, 1, 99: stilus, Gell. 3, 3, 13: prosapia, *i. e. poor, mean*, because Plautus had to labor in a mill, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 14.—In the *Sup.*: versus, Plautinissimi, *most Plautus-like, altogether in Plautus's manner*, Gell. 3, 3, 4.

plēbēcŭla (plebicula, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 2, 36), ae, *f. dim.* [plebs] *The common people, the populace, the mob, rabble* (quite class.): misera ac jejuna, Cic. Att. 1, 16; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 186.

plēbēius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the common people* or *commonalty, plebeian*, in distinction from patricius: Cic. Fam. 9, 21: familia, id. Mur. 7: consul, Liv. 6, 40; id. 10, 23: Pudicitia, *the goddess of Chastity of the plebeians*, as there was also a Pudicitia patricia, id. ib.; cf. Fest. p. 237 ed. Müll.: ludi, *popular sports, shows instituted by the commonalty*: Liv. 29, 38 *fin.*—Subst., plebeius, i, *m.*, *A plebeian*: Enn. in Fest. s. v. MVTIRE, p. 145 ed. Müll.

II. Transf., in a contemptuous sense, *Plebeian*, opp. to refined, elevated; *common, vulgar, mean, low* (quite class.): quamquam nos videmur tibi plebei et pauperes, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 12: licet concurrant plebeii omnes philosophi: sic enim ii, qui a Platone, et Socrate, et ab ea familia dissident, appellandi videntur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 23; id. Sest. 8: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, *n.* 6: charta, id. 13, 22, 23: gemma, id. 37, 9, 45:—sermo, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.—Abs.: Petr. 93.

plēbes, is and ēi, v. plebs.

plēbĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [plebs-colo] *One who courts the favor of the common people, a friend of the people* (quite class.): ab hoc plebicola tribuno plebis ejicitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 31; id. Sest. 52; Liv. 3, 33.

plebis, v. plebs.

plēbiscītum, i, *n.* (*abl.*, plebis scitu, Decret. in Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3) [plebs-scitum] *A decree* or *ordinance of the people* (opp. to senatus consultum), Auct. or. Dom. 17; v. under scisco, *Pa.*, *no.* B, a.

plēbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [plebs] *The rank of a common citizen, plebeian rank* or *condition* (ante-class.): propter tenuitatem, et plebitatem, Cato in Non. 149, 4; Hemina, ib. 5 ("*plebitatem*, ignobilitatem," Non.).

plebs (in inscrr. freq. ‡pleps, also ‡plēbis; and in archaic lang. generally) **plēbes,** is, and (esp. archaic) ēi and i, *f.* *The common people, the commons* or *commonalty, the plebeians*, opp. to the patricians, senators, and knights (whereas populus signifies the collective people, including, therefore, the Senate): Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *ad fin.*: plebes dominandi studio permota a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33, 3: ita tribuni plebei creati duo, Liv. 2, 33, 2: dum decem tribunos plebi faceret, id. 3, 65, 4: non enim populi, sed plebis eum (sc. tribunum plebis) magistratum esse, Liv. 2, 56: populo plebique Romanae, Cic. Mur. 1: in duas partes ego civitatem divisam arbitror in patres, et plebem, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2, 5; Liv. 2, 56: Martia Roma triplex equitatu, plebe, senatu, Aus. Idyll. 11, 78.

II. Transf., in gen.: **A.** *The great mass, the multitude*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 45: plebem et infimam multitudinem delinire, id. Mil. 35.

B. *The populace, the lower class* or *order, the mass* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): multitudo de plebe, Liv. 5, 39: si quadringentis sex septem millia desunt, Plebs eris, *you shall be plebeian*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 59:—plebs Superum, Fauni, Satyrique, Laresque, Fluminaque, et Nymphae, Semideumque genus, Ov. Ib. 81.—Of bees, *A stock, swarm, hive*, meaning the great mass, opp. to the queen; in the *plur.*: tres alveorum plebes, Col. 9, 11, 1.

plectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. plecto] *Deserving punishment* (post-class.): invidia, Sid. Ep. 4, 6: usurpatio, Cod. Theod. 14, 3. 16.—**II.** Act., *Penal*: severitas, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 161.

plectĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. plecto] *Platted*: **I.** Lit. (ante-class.): corona plectilis, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 37.—**II.** Trop., *Complicated, involved, intricate* (post-class.): syllogismi, Prud. Apoth. praef. 2, 36.

1. plĕcto, xi and xŭi, xum, 3. *v. a.* [πλέκω] **I.** *To plait, braid, interweave* (rare; mostly in the *part. perf.* and poet.; not found in Cic. or Caes.): **A.** Lit.: crines plexueris, Vulg. Judic. 16, 13:—"*plexa* colligata significat ex Graeco, cui nos etiam praepositionem adjicimus, quum dicimus *perplexa*," Fest. p. 230 ed. Müll.: plexae coronae, Lucr. 5, 1398: flores plexi, Catull. 64, 284: colligationes, Vitr. 10, 1.—**B.** Trop., plexus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Involved, intricate, ambiguous* (ante-class.): plexa, non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. in Non. 237, 4.—**II.** *To twist, bend, turn*: monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phaedr. 5, 9, 3 dub. (*al.* flecteret).

2. plēcto, ĕre, *v. a.* [πλήττω] *To punish*; in class. lang. usually in the pass., *to be punished*: **I.** *Act.* (post-class.): capite aliquem plectere, Cod. Just. 9, 20, 7: quae sibi ignoscunt et plectunt deum, Aus. Idyll. 6 praef.—**II.** *Pass.*: **A.** Lit.: ego plectar pendens, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 43: tergo plecti, Hor. S. 2, 7, 105: ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 20: ut in judiciis culpa plectatur, id. Cluent. 2: jure igitur plectimur, id. Off. 2, 8: multis in rebus negligentiâ plectimur, *because of negligence*, id. Lael. 26.—With the *gen.*: insimulationis falsae plecti, App. Apol. p. 380 Oud.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *To blame*: cavit, ne qua in re jure plecteretur, Nep. Att. 11.

plectrĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [plectrum-potens] *Master of* or *skillful with the plectrum, great in lyric poetry* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

† **plectrum,** i, *n.*=πλῆκτρον (a striker, an instrument to strike with; esp.) **I.** *A little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument, a quill, plectrum*: Cic. N. D. 2, 59; Ov. M. 11, 167: plectra movere, id. Her. 3, 113.—**B.** Poet., transf., *A lyre* or *lute*; also, *a lyric poem, lyric poetry*: plectro modulatus eburno, Tib. 3, 4, 39: et te sonantem plenius aureo, Alcaee, plectro, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 26; id. ib. 2, 1, 39; id. ib. 1, 26, 11.—**II.** *A helm, rudder* (poet.): non plectro ratis Parcitur, Sil. 14, 549; id. ib. 403.

Plēïas and **Plēias** (dissyl.), (Plĭas), ădis, *f.*, Πληϊάς and Πλειάς, *One of the Seven Stars, a Pleiad*; usually in the *plur.*: Pleiades (Pliades), Πλειάδες, *The constellation of the Seven Stars, the Pleiades* or *Pleiads*; in pure Lat. called Vergiliae; acc. to the myth, *the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione* (Electra, Halcyone, Celaeno, Maia, Sterope, Taygete, and Merope): Pleïas enixa est, Ov. M. 1, 670: Plias, Stat. S. 1, 6, 22; Ov. F. 3, 105: Plĭadum nivosum Sidus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 95.—**II.** Poet., transf., *A storm* or *rain*: Val. Fl. 4, 268; id. 2, 405: Pliada movere, *to cause the Pleiads to rise*, id. 2, 357.

Plēïŏne, ēs, *f.*, Πληϊόνη, *A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Atlas, and mother of the Pleiades*: hinc sata Pleione cum coelifero Atlante, Ov. F. 5, 83: Pleiones nepos, *i. e. Mercury, son of Maia*, id. Her. 16, 62; Val. Fl. 1, 738.—**II.** *The constellation of the Pleiades*, Val. Fl. 2, 67.

Plemmyrĭum, ii, *n.*, Πλημμύριον, *A promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse*, now *Punta di Gigante*: undosum, Virg. A. 3, 693.

plēne, *adv.*, v. plenus, *ad fin.*

plēnĭlūnĭum, ii, *n.* (scil. tempus) [plenus-luna] *The full moon:* Col. 11, 2, 85: cum vero occidente sole orietur ex adverso, ita ut pariter aspiciantur; tunc erit plenilunium, Plin. 18, 32, 75; in *plur.*, id. 9, 15, 20.

plēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [plenus] *A being full, fullness, repletion* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: nubes propter plenitatem et gravitatem liquescendo disperguntur, Vitr. 8, 2; id. 5, 9.—**II.** Transf., *Abundance, copiousness:* humoris plenitas, Vitr. 6, 1.

plēnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *A being full, fullness, plenitude* (generally post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** *Completeness:* plenitudo syllabarum, Auct. Her. 4, 20.—**II.** *Thickness, stoutness,* e. g. of a rod, of a man (post-Aug.): Col. 4, 30, 4; Plin. 11, 37, 88.

plēnus, a, um, *adj.* [PLEO, to make full, to fill; whence compleo, expleo, suppleo] *Full, filled* with any thing (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: plenum et inane, Cic. Acad. 2, 37.—With the *gen.:* Gallia est plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Font. 1: domus p. caelati argenti, id. Verr. 2, 2, 14: vini, somni, id. de Sen. 6: stellarum, id. Rep. 6, 11.—With the *abl.:* plena domus ornamentis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57: vita plena et conferta voluptatibus, id. Sest. 10:—plenissimis velis navigare, *with swelling sails,* Auct. orat. pro Dom. 10.—In the *neut.* abs., ad plenum, *To repletion, copiously* (poet.): Virg. G. 2, 243.

B. In partic.: **1.** Of bodily size, *Stout, bulky, portly, plump, corpulent* (quite class.): pleni enective simus, Cic. de Div. 2, 69: vulpecula pleno corpore, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31: frigus inimicum est tenui: at prodest omnibus plenis, Cels. 1, 9.—*Comp.:* tauros palea ac feno facere pleniores, Var. R. R. 2, 5.—*Sup.:* plenissimus quisque, Cels. 2, 1.

b. So too of pregnant females, *Big, big-bellied, with child, pregnant* (likewise quite class.): et quum te gravidam et quum te pulchre plenam aspicio, gaudeo, Plaut. Am. 2, 11, 49; Ov. M. 10, 469; Val. Fl. 1. 413:—sus plena, Cic. de Div. 1, 45; cf., Telluri plenae victima plena datur (before *gravida*), Ov. F. 4, 634.

2. *Filled, satisfied* (poet.): Ov. Am. 2, 6, 29; *sated with the pleasures of love,* Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 8.

3. *Full packed, laden:* quadrupedes pleni dominis armisque, Stat. Th. 4, 812: vitis, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 23: crura thymo plenae (apes), Virg. G. 4, 181: exercitus plenissimus praeda, Liv. 41, 28.

4. *Entire, complete, full, whole:* ut haberet ad praeturam gerendam plenum annum atque integrum, Cic. Mil. 9: gaudia, id. Tusc. 5, 23: numerus, id. Rep. 6, 12: pleno aratro sulcare, *with the whole plough sunk in the ground,* Col. 2, 2: sustineas ut onus, nitendum vertice pleno est, *i. e.* toto, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 77: pleno gradu, *at full pace, at storming pace,* Liv. 4, 32.—In the *neut.* abs., in plenum, *On the whole, generally* (post-Aug.): Plin. 13, 4, 7; Sen. Ep. 91.

5. Of the voice, *Sonorous, full, clear, strong, loud* (quite class.): vox grandior et plenior, Cic. Brut. 84: voce plenior, id. de Or. 1, 29.

6. Of letters, syllables, words, *Full:* pleniores syllabae, Auct. Her. 4, 20: ut E plenissimum dicas, Cic. de Or. 3, 12: *siet* plenum est, *sit* imminutum, id. Or. 47: plenissima verba, Ov. M. 10, 290.

7. Of food and drink, *Strong, hearty, substantial:* pleniores cibi, Cels. 3, 20: vinum, id. 1, 6.

8. *Full, abundant, plentiful, much:* non tam Siciliam, quam inanem offenderant, quam Verrem ipsum, qui plenus decesserat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4: urbes, id. Pis. 37: pecunia, *much money,* id. Rosc. Am. 2: mensa, Virg. A. 11, 738.—*Comp.:* serius potius ad nos, dum plenior, Cic. Fam. 7, 9: tres uno die a te accepi literas, unam brevem, duas pleniores, *fuller, larger,* id. ib. 11, 12. –*Sup.:* plenissima villa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 50.

9. Of age, *Full, advanced, ripe, mature:* jam plenis nubilis annis, *marriageable,* Virg. A. 7, 53: plenus vita, Stat. S. 2, 2, 129: annis, *full of years, that has reached extreme old age,* Plin. Ep. 2, 1: plenior annis, Val. Fl. 1, 376: annus vicesimus quintus coeptus pro pleno habetur, Ulp. Dig. 50, 4, 8.

II. Trop., *Full, filled:* **A.** In gen.: plenus fidei, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1; so, with the *gen.:* consilii, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 49: vitii probrique, id. Mil. 2, 5, 13: fraudis, sceleris, parricidii, perjurii, id. Rud. 3, 2, 37: officii, Cic. Att. 7, 4: negotii, *full of business,* id. N. D. 1, 20: irae, Liv. 3, 48: ingenii, Cic. Fl. 6: laboris, Plin. 6, 19, 22: quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris? *is not filled with our fame?* Virg. A. 1, 460.—With the *abl.:* plenus sum exspectatione de Pompeio, *full of expectation,* Cic. Att. 3, 14; Caes. B. C. 1, 74.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Complete, finished, ample, copious* (quite class.): orator plenus atque perfectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 13: plenior, opp. to jejunior, id. ib. 3, 4: oratio plenior, id. Off. 1, 1.

2. *Full of, abounding* or *rich in* any thing: quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario? Cic. Prov. cons. 8: pleno ore laudare, *with full mouth,* i. e. *fully, liberally, heartily:* id. Off. 1, 18.

Adv., plēne: **A.** Lit., *Full* (post-Aug.): vasa plene infundere, Plin. 14, 22, 18.

B. Trop., *Fully, wholly, completely, thoroughly, largely* (quite class.): plene cumulateque aliquid perficere, Cic. de Div. 2, 1: p. perfectae munitiones, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: aliquid vitare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: p. sapientes homines, id. Off. 1, 15: praestare aliquid, *perfectly,* Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 14.—*Comp.:* plenius facere aliquid, Ov. Pont. 2, 11, 20: alere, Quint. 2, 2, 8: ostendere, *more particularly, more completely,* Plin. 18, 28, 68, n. 3.—*Sup.:* quamvis illud plenissime, hoc restrictissime feceris, id. Ep. 5, 8.

‡ **plĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To fill, to fulfill,* the root of plenus, compleo, expleo, suppleo: "PLENTVR antiqui etiam sine praepositionibus dicebant," Fest. p. 230 ed. Müll.

plĕŏnasmus, i, *m.* = πλεονασμός, in grammat. lang., *A pleonasm,* Marc. Cap. 5, p. 276, et al.

plērīque, aeque, ăque, v. plerusque.

plērōma, ătis, *n.* = πλήρωμα, *Fullness* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Praescr. 49.

‡ **plērōmarĭus,** ii, *m.* [pleroma] *A seaman* in large ships of burden or of war (opp. to lenuncularius): Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4104.

† **plērōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = πληρωτικός, *Serving to fill out, complemental* (post-class.): termini plerotici, Frontin. de Colon. p. 131 Goes.

plērumque, v. plerusque.

plērus, a, um, *adj.* [PLE, ple-us, *i. e.* plus, v. multus, p. 973, b] *Very many, a very great part, most* (ante-class. prim. form for the class. plerusque, plerique): ager, campestris plerus, *for the most part,* Cato in Prisc. p. 668 P.: pater Achaeos in Caphareis saxis pleros perdidit, Pac. ib.: plera pars, id. ib. et ap. Fest. p. 230 ed. Müll.: MINORES MAGISTRATUS, PARTITI IURIS, PLURES IN PLERA SUNTO PUBL., Cic. Leg. 3, 3.—In the *neut.* adverbially, plerum (like plerumque, v. plerusque), *For the most part, mostly, commonly:* fieri solet plerum, ut, *etc.*, Asell. in Prisc. 668 P.

plērusque, răque, rumque, *adj.* [a strengthened form from plerus] *Very many, a very great part, the most, most* (very rarely in the *sing.*, but in the *plur.* very freq., in all periods and styles): (*a*) *Plur.:* habent hunc morem plerique argentarii, Plaut. Curc. 3, 7: pleraeque hae (meretrices) sub vestimentis secum habebant retia, id. Epid. 2, 2, 32; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 38: multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 36: ut plerique meministis, id. Sest. 3: plerique Belgae, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: pleraeque boves, Var. R. R. 2, 5: tecta … alia, *etc.*, Liv. 27, 3: plerique e Graecis, Plin. 5, 1, 1: pleraeque gentium, id. 21, 15, 50. In connection with omnes, *Almost all:* Naev. 1, 5; so, plerique omnes adolescentuli, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 28; and Nep. Eum. 12; cf. also, dixi pleraque omnia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 2. Less than plurimi: deum ipsum multi Aesculapium, quidam Osirim, plerique Iovem, plurimi Ditem patrem conjectant, Tac. H. 4, 8 *fin.*—Abs., pleraque, *n. plur.*, *All, every thing:* nec ratione animi quicquam, sed pleraque viribus corporis administrabant, Cic. Inv. 1, 2.—Also adverbially, *Mostly, for the most part* (post-class.): is erit pleraque impeccabilis, Gell. 17, 19.—(*β*) *Sing.:* juventus pleraque Catilinae favebat, *the greatest* or *largest part,* Sall. C. 17; so, pleraque nobilitas, id. ib. 23 *fin.:* qua tempestate Carthaginienses pleraeque Africae imperitabant, id. Jug. 79: exercitum plerumque opperiri jubet, id. ib. 54, 9: Graecia, Gell. 17, 21: comae pleramque contegebant faciem, App. M. 9, p. 651 Oud.—*Neutr.:* plerumque, subst., with the *gen.*, *The greatest part:* ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall. J. 21: Europae, Liv. 45, 9.—More freq., plerumque, *For the most part, mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently:* haec ipsa fortuita sunt: plerumque enim non semper eveniunt, Cic. de Div. 2, 5: plerumque casu, saepe natura. id. Or. 51; Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 11: ridiculum acri Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res, Hor. S. 1, 10, 15. Post-Aug., in a less emphatic sense, *Often, frequently:* plerumque permoveor, num ad ipsum referri verius sit, Tac. A. 4, 57; so id. Hist. 5, 1; id. Germ. 13; 45; id. Or. 15; Paul. et Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 25 and 26.

(* **Plestina,** ae, *f.* *A town of the Marsi,* Liv. 10, 3.)

plētūra, ae, *f.* [PLEO] *Fullness, a filling* (post-class.): Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 47.—**II.** Transf., *Fullness of blood, excess of blood, plethora* (post-class.): Veg. Vet. 1, 35.

Pleumosĭi or **Pleumoxĭi,** ōrum, *m.* *A people of Belgic Gaul,* Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

† **pleurĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = πλευρικός, *At or on the side, lateral* (post-class.): termini, Front. de Colon. p. 117 Goes.

pleurĭsis, is, *f.* Another form for pleuritis, *Pleurisy* (post-class.): Prud στεφ. 10, 484.

† **pleurītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = πλευριτικός, *Affected with pleurisy, pleuritic* (post-Aug.): medentur pleuriticis, Plin. 27, 4, 3.

† **pleurītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = πλευρῖτις: **I.** *A sharp pain in the side, pleurisy;* pure Lat., dolor lateris: arthritis, tussis, pleuritis, phthisis, Vitr. 1, 6.—**II.** *The register* in a hydraulic organ, Vitr. 10, 13 dub. (*al.* plinthis).

Pleuron, ōnis, *f.*, Πλευρών, *A city in Aetolia,* Plin. 4, 2, 3; Stat. Th. 2, 727.—Deriv., **Pleurōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Πλευρώνιος, *Of or belonging to Pleuron, Pleuronian:* P. Acmon, Ov. M. 14, 494.—Subst., Pleuronia, ae, *f.*, *Aetolia,* or *that part of Aetolia in which Pleuron is situated:* Aus. Epitaph. 10.

Plexippus, i, *m.*, Πλήξιππος: **I.** *One of the fifty sons of Aegyptus,* Hyg. Fab 170.—(* **II.** *A son of Thestius,* id. ib. 173.)

1. plexus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 1. plecto.

* **2. plexus,** ūs, *m.* [1. plecto] *A twining, plaiting, braid* (poet.): Manil. 5, 147 dub. (*al.* flexum, fluctum).

Plias and **Pliades** v. Pleias.

plĭcātĭlis, e, *adj.* [plico] *That may be folded together* or *doubled up, flexible pliable* (post-Aug.): upupae crista, Plin 10, 29, 44: naves, id. 5, 9, 10.

plĭcātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A folding or doubling, a fold, plicature* (post-Aug.): vestis, Plin. 7, 51, 52.

plĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from plico.

plĭco (plicavi, plicui, acc. to Prisc. p. 680 P.), plĭcātum and plĭcĭtum, āre, *v. a.* [πλέκω] *To fold, to lay* or *wind together, to double up* (poet. and in post-classical prose): Lucr. 4, 823: quaedam plicata, id. 6, 1086: chartam, Mart. 4, 83: seque in sua membra plicantem (anguem), *winding* or *coiling himself up,* Virg. A. 5, 279; Gell. 17, 9: plicitus, Mart. Cap. 7, 239.

Plīnĭus, a. *Pliny, name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated are, C. Plinius Secundus, also called Major (the Elder), *author of an encyclopedical work in 37 books;* and his nephew, C. Plinius Caecilius, also called Junior (the Younger), *author of Letters and a Panegyric on the Emperor Trajan;* v. Bāhr's Gesch. d

Röm. Lit. 2, p. 471 *sq.*, and 342 *sq.* (3d ed.): Plinius Valerianus, *a physician in the time of the Emperor Constantine.*—**II.** Hence **Plīnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Belonging to or named after a Pliny, Plinian:* rasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30.

† **plinthis,** ĭdis, *f.* = πλινθίς (a square tile): **I.** *A square;* in architect., *a square base, a plinth,* for plinthus, Vitr. 3, 2; in land surveying, for plinthus, Hyg. de Condit. agror. p. 210 Goes.—**II.** *A register* in the hydraulic organ; v. pleuritis.

† **plinthĭum,** ii, *n.* = πλίνθιον, *A hollow square figure, a kind of sun-dial,* Vitr. 9, 9.

† **plinthus,** i, *m.* and *f.* = πλίνθος (a tile): **I.** In architect., *The large, flat member under the inferior moulding of a column, the base, plinth:* Vitr. 4, 7.—**II.** In land surveying, *A tile-shaped figure, containing a hundred acres of land:* quae centuriae nunc appellantur *plinthi,* id est laterculi, Hyg. de Condit. agror. p. 205 Goes.

plisĭma, v. multus, p. 974, a.

Plisthĕnes, is, *m.*, Πλεισθένης: **I.** *The son of Pelops, brother of Atreus and Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who were brought up by his brother Atreus* (whence they are called Atridae), Serv. Virg. A. 1, 458; acc. to others, *the son of Atreus,* Hyg. Fab. 86 and 97.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Plisthĕnĭdes,** ae, *m.*, Πλεισθενίδης, *A male descendant of Plisthenes, a Plisthenidè:* felix Plisthenide, *i. e. Menelaus,* Sabin. Ep. 1, 107.—**2. Plisthĕnius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Plisthenes, Plisthenian:* P. torus, *i. e. of Agamemnon,* Ov. R. Am. 777.—**II.** *The son of Thyestes,* Sen. Thyest. 726; Hyg. Fab. 88.

Plistĭa, ae, *f.* *A city of the Samnites,* Liv. 9, 21; 22.

plistŏlŏchĭa, v. pistolochia.

† **plistŏly̆cĭa,** ae, *f.* *A plant, also called* althaea, Plin. 20, 21, 84.

(* **Plistŏnīces,** ae, *m.* *An epithet of Apion the grammarian,* Gell. 5, 14.)

(* **Plitendum,** i, *n.* *A town of Asia,* Liv. 38, 18.)

plŏce, es, *f.* = πλοκή: **I.** In rhetoric, *A repeating of the same word with a different meaning,* Mart. Cap. 5, p. 174; Jul. Rufin. p. 236 Ruhnk. (in Quint. 9, 3, 41, written as Greek).—**II.** In music, *A combining of different tones together,* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 323.

plōdo, ere, v. plaudo.

plōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ploro] *Lamentable, deplorable* (poet.): plorabile si quid Eliquat, Pers. 1, 34: plorabile quiddam, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 261.

plōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A wailing, weeping, lamentation* (eccl. Lat.): a convalle plorationis, Aug. Serm. de S. S. 17.

plōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A wailer, lamenter, mourner* (poet.): Mart. 14, 54.

plōrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A wailing, weeping, lamenting:* **I.** Lit.: virginalem ploratum edere, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8: ploratum infantis cohibere, Plin. 36, 5, 4, n. 8. In the *plur.:* omnia mulierum ploratibus sonant, Liv. 29, 17.—**II.** Transf., of the *weeping* or *bleeding* of a tree: Plin. 12, 25, 54.

plōro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.:* * **I.** *To cry out, to cry aloud* = clamare: SI PARENTEM PVER VERBERIT. AST OLLE PLORASSIT, *and he cry out,* Lex. Serv. Tull. ap. Fest. p. 230 ed. Müll.

II. *To wail, lament, to weep aloud:* **A.** *Neutr.* (so quite class.): ego hercle faciam plorantem illum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 164: eam plorare, Ter. Ph. prol. 8: plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att. 15, 9: date puero panem, ne prolet, Auct. ap. Quint. 6, 1, 47: lacrimandum est, non plorandum, Sen. Ep. 63: jubeo te plorare, *I bid you howl* (in a double sense, alluding to their lachrymose poetry and to the chastisement its authors deserve), Hor. S. 1, 10, 92.

B. *Act.*, *To weep over* any thing, *to lament, bewail* (poet.): (*a*) *c. acc.:* turpe commissum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 38: funera, Stat. S. 5, 3, 245.—(*β*) With an object-clause: Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 29: ploravere, suis non respondere favorem Speratum meritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 9.

plōsor, oris, v. plausor.

plostellum, i, *n. dim.* [plostrum, plaustrum] *A small wagon* or *cart:* p. Poenicum, Var. R. R. 1, 52: plostello adjungere mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247; Aug. Civ. D. 7, 21.

plostrārĭus, a, um, v. plaustrarius.

plostrum, i, v. plaustrum.

plōsus, v. plausus.

Plōtae, ārum, *f.* *An ancient name of the Strophades,* Mela, 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 19.

†† **ploxĕmum, ploxĭmum,** or **ploxĕnum,** i, *n.* [a Gallic word] *A wagon-box:* gingivas vero ploxemi habet veteris, Catull. 97, 6 (also quoted in Quint. 1, 5, 8, and in Fest. p. 230 ed. Müll.).

pluit, v. pluo.

plūma, ae, *f.* *A small, soft feather;* in the *plur.*, plumae, *fine, soft feathers, down:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): animantes pluma obductas, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: plumae versicolores, id. Fin. 3, 5: mollis, Virg. A. 10, 192: in plumis delituisse Jovem, *i. e. in the form of a swan,* Ov. Her. 8, 68.—They were used esp. for stuffing pillows and the beds of litters: dormit in pluma, Mart. 12, 17: pensilibus plumis vehi, *i. e. in litters,* Juv. 1, 159.—As an image of lightness, triviality, insignificance, like *feather* with us: homo levior quam pluma, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 22: levior pluma est gratia, id. Poen. 3, 6, 17: ipsi pluma aut folio facilius moventur, Cic. Att. 8, 15:—pluma haud interest, patronus, an cliens probior siet, *there is not a pin to choose,* Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 60.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of the first beard, *Down* (poet.): insperata tuae quum veniet pluma superbiae, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 2.

B. Of the *scales* on a coat of mail: equus, quem pellis ahenis In plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat, Virg. A. 11, 771; Sall. fragm. ap. Serv. ad Virg. l. l.; Stat. Th. 11, 542.

plūmācĭum, i, *n.* [pluma] *A feather-pillow* (eccl. Lat.): Ambros. Ep. 26, *n.* 12.

plūmālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Feathered* (poet.): Of Leda: plumalem de Jove fecit avem (Jupiter, who, for love of her, changed himself into a swan), Poët. in Anthol. Lat. t. 1, p. 691 ed. Burm.

plūmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to soft feathers;* transf., *embroidered with feathers:* vestes plumaria arte contextae, *the art of embroidering,* Hier. Ep. 29, *n.* 6.—**II.** Subst., plūmārĭus, ii, *m.*, *An embroiderer:* Var. in Non. 162, 27: plumariorum textrinae, Vitr. 6, 7 *fin.;* so too Inscr. Grut. 649, 8; Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 11, *no.* 114.

plūmātĭle, is, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum) [from pluma: embroidered like feathers] *An embroidered garment:* cumatile aut plumatile, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

plumbāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [plumbum] **I.** *A species of lead ore, black-lead, plumbago,* also called molybdaena, Plin. 34, 18, 50.—**B.** Transf., *A leaden color* in gems: Plin. 37, 5, 18.—**II.** *A plant, also called* molybdaena, *lead-wort, flea-wort,* Plin. 25, 13, 97.

plumbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to lead, lead-:* artifices plumbarii, *workers in lead, lead-founders, plumbers,* Vitr. 8, 7; also called simply plumbarii, Aur. Arcad. Dig. 50, 6, 6: officinae, *plumbers' shops,* Plin. 34, 18, 54: metallum, *a lead-mine,* id. 33, 7, 40.—Subst., plumbarium, ii, *n.*, *A place to keep leaden vessels in:* "plumbum, plumbeus, plumbarium," Not. Tir. p. 164.

plumbātūra, ae, *f.* [plumbo] *A soldering with lead* (post-class.): Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 23.

plumbĕus, a, um, *adj.* [plumbum] *Of* or *belonging to lead, made of lead, leaden, lead-:* **I.** Lit.: plumbea glans, Lucr. 6, 305: pistillum, Plin. 34, 18, 50: vas, id. 33, 6, 35: ictus, *blows given with a scourge to which a leaden ball is attached,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 122.—Subst., plumbeum, i, *n.*, *A leaden vessel:* Cato R. R. 105: Nicerotiana, Mart. 6, 55:—plumbea, ae, *f.*, *A leaden ball:* Spart. Sever. 21.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Leaden, blunt, dull* (quite class.): plumbeo gladio jugulatus, Cic. Att. 1, 16: o plumbeum pugionem! id. Fin. 4, 18.—**2.** *Leaden, bad* (poet.): numus, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 40; id. Trin. 4, 2, 120; id. Most. 4, 2, 11: vina, Mart. 10, 49: mala, id. ib. 94: carmina, Aus. Ep. 6, 1.—**3.** *Leaden,* i. e. *heavy, oppressive, burdensome* (poet.): nec plumbeus Auster Autumnusque gravis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 18.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Leaden,* i. e. *heavy, weighty* (ante-class.): si quid peccatum est, plumbeas iras gerunt, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 16.—**B.** *Leaden, dull, stupid, stolid* (quite classical): caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 3: nisi plane in physicis plumbei sumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.

plumbo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** *To lead, to solder with lead* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): modiolos indet et plumbet, Cato R. R. 21: argentum, Plin. 34, 17, 48: scyphum alieno plumbo, Pompon. Dig. 41, 1, 27.—**II.** *To make* a thing *of lead;* hence plumbatus, a, um, *Part.*, *Leaden* (post-Aug.): plumbatae sagittae, Plin. 10, 33; 50: jacula, Sol. 3, 3: canales, Front. Aquaed. 124: tabulae, Val. Max. 3, 7, *n.* 2.—**B.** Subst., plumbatae, arum, *f.:* **1.** *Leaden balls,* Veg. Mil. 1, 17.—**2.** *Scourges to which leaden balls are attached:* plumbatarum ictus, Cod. Theod. 9, 35, 2.

plumbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of lead, having much lead mixed with it* (post-Aug.): plumbosa molybdena, Plin. 34, 18, 53.—*Sup.:* faex plumbosissima, Plin. 33, 6, 34.

plumbum, i, *n.* *Lead:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: dolia plumbo vincito, Cato R. R. 39: p. album, *tin,* Lucr. 6, 1077; Caes. B. G. 5, 12; called also candidum, Plin. 34, 16; but p. nigrum, *lead,* id. ib.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A leaden ball* or *bullet* (poet.): Balearica plumbum Funda jacit, Ov. M. 2, 727; so Virg. A. 9, 587.—**2.** *Leaden pipes* (poet.): purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20.—**3.** *A scourge with a leaden ball at the end of it* (poet.): Prud. στεφ. 10, 116.—**II.** Transf., *A defect in the eye* (post-Aug.): plumbum (quod est genus vitii) ex oculo tollitur, Plin. 25, 13, 97.

‡ **plūmella,** ae, *f. dim.* [pluma] *A small feather:* "pluma, plumella," Not. Tir. p. 171.

plūmesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To begin to have* or *get feathers, to become fledged* (post-Aug.): Plin. 10, 53, 74.

plūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Lit.: *Downy, covered* or *filled with down, down-* (quite class.): culcita plumea, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: aures, Plin. 10, 23, 33.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Downy, like down,* i. e. *light, soft, delicate* (poet. and post-class.): plumea pondera, Mart. 4, 19: nives, Arn. 2, 84: p. et lactea cutis, App. M. 3, p. 198 Oud.—**B.** *Embroidered:* indumenta, Prud. Hamart. 295.

plūmĭ-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pluma-gero] *Feather-bearing, feathered* (post-Aug.): p. anseres, Plin. 10, 22, 27: series *i. e.* pennae, Prud. Cath. 3, 44.

plūmĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [pluma-pes] *Feather-footed, with feathered feet* (poet.): adde huc plumipedas, Catull. 55, 27.

plūmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [pluma] **I.** *Act.:* **A.** *To cover with feathers, to feather* (poet. and post-Aug.): plumato corpore corvus, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44: molli plumata lanugine, Plin. 8, 32, 50: p. se in avem, *i. e. to transform,* App. M. 3, p. 212 Oud.—**B.** *To embroider* (poet. and post-class.): pars auro plumata nitet, pars ignea cocco, Luc. 10, 123; so Vop. Carin. 20.—**C.** *To cover with scales* (post-class.): loricae plumatae, Just. 41, 2.

II. *Neutr.*, *To put forth* or *get feathers, to become fledged* (post-class.): pullis jam jam plumantibus, Gell. 2, 29.

plūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of down* or *feathers, covered with feathers, feathered:* **I.** Lit.: aucupium, Prop. 4, 2, 34.—**II.** Transf.: folia, Plin. 25, 6, 29.

plūmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little down-feather, a little feather* (post-Aug.): Col. 8, 5, 19; so App. Flor. p. 43 Oud.

plŭo, plui or pluvi, 3. *v. n.* often *impers.*, *To rain:* **I.** Lit.: pluet credo hercle hodie, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 42: ut multum pluverat, id. Men. prol. 63: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, a pluendo: ὕειν enim est pluere, Cic. N. D. 2, 43: aqua, quae pluendo crevisset, *by the rain,* id. Top. 9: effigies, quae pluit, *which was rained down,* Plin. 2, 56, 57.—With the *acc.:* sanguinem pluisse senatui nunciatum est, Cic. de Div. 2, 27.—With the *abl.*: lacte pluisse, *rained milk*, Liv. 27, 11; so, lapidibus, id. 35, 9: lacte, sanguine, carne, Plin. 2, 56, 57.—In the pass. form: qua pluitur et ningitur, App. Flor. p. 7 Oud.

II. Transf., of other things, *To rain* (poet.): nec de concussa tantum pluit ilice glandis, Virg. G. 4, 81: stridentia fundae saxa pluunt, Stat. Th. 8, 416: jam bellaria adorea pluebant, id. Silv. 1, 6, 10.

plŭor, ōris, *m.* [pluo] *Rain* (ante-classical): pluor, Laber. in Non. 220, 33.

plūrālis, e, *adj.* [plus] *Belonging* or *relating to more than one, relating to many, plural* (post-Aug.): **I.** In gen.: pluralis elocutio testium, Ulp. in Dig. 22, 5. 12.—**II.** In partic., a grammat. *t. t.*: praeterea numeros, in quibus nos singularem ac pluralem habemus, Graeci et *δυϊκόν*, Quint. 1, 5, 42; so, genitivus, *of the plural*, id. 1, 6, 26.—Abs.: quum singulari pluralis subjungitur, *the plural*, Quint. 9, 3, 8: singularia pluralibus miscet, id. ib. 63; so id. 1, 5, 16; cf. 8, 6, 28.—*Adv.*, plūrālĭter, *In the plural*, grammat. *t. t.*: tonitrua nos pluraliter dicimus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 56; so Quint. 1, 6, 25; 8, 3, 35; 8, 6, 28.

plūrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pluralis] gramm. *t. t.*, *The plural number*, Charis. p. 50 P.

plūrālĭter, *adv.*, v. pluralis, *ad fin.*

plūrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [plus] *Plural*, grammat. *t. t.* (post-class.): p. numerus, Gell. 19, 8.—Subst., plurativum, i, *n.*, *The plural number, the plural* (post-class.): *mei* interrogandi casus est, et ab eo declinatur, quod est *ego*. Hujus deinde plurativum est *nos*, Gell. 20, 6.

plūres, v. plus, under multus, p. 973.

plūrĭes (-ens), *adv.* [plus] *Often, oftentimes, frequently* (quite class.): cohortes pluries subsistebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 79.

plūrĭfārĭam, *adv.* [id.] *In many parts* or *places* (post-Aug.): Suet. Aug. 46; so id. ib. 80; id. Tib. 43; id. Calig. 54; id. Ner. 24; id. Vitell. 9: gladiatoria munera plurifariam exhibuit, id. Claud. 21 (*al.* plurifaria).—**II.** *In many ways, manifoldly, variously* (post-class.): App. Flor. p. 79 Oud.: mons Taurus pro gentium ac linguarum varietate plurifariam nominatus, Sol. 38.

plūrĭfārĭus, a, um, v. plurifariam.

plūrĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [plures-forma] *Having many forms, manifold, varied* (post-class.): pluriformi modo, App. Flor. p. 10 Oud.

plūrĭlătĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [plus-latus] *Having several sides* (post-class.), Frontin. Expos. form. p. 35 ed. Goes.

plūrĭmus, a, um, v. multus, p. 974, a.

* **plūrĭ-vŏcus,** a, um, *adj.* [plus-vox] *Having several* or *many significations*: quaeritur quid sit *aequivocum*, quid *univocum*, quid, ut ita dicam, *plurivocum*, Mart. Cap. 4, 97.

plus, plūris, v. multus, p. 973, b.

pluscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [plus] *Somewhat more, a little more; rather many* (only as subst. quite class.): tum plusculа supellectile opus est, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 60: sal, Col. 12, 50: ad cujus noctis exemplar similes adstruximus plusculas, *several nights*, App. M. 2 p. 133 Oud.: pyxides, id. ib. 3, p. 212 Oud.—In the *neut.* abs.: plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, amori nostro largiare, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.—With a follg. *gen.*: plusculum negotii, id. de Or. 2, 24.—**B.** *Adv.*, pluscŭlum, *Somewhat more, rather more* (ante-class.): invitavit sese in coena plusculum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 127: p. annum, *somewhat more than a year*, id. Pers. 1, 1, 121: laborare, *too much*, Var. R. R. 2, 7.

plūsĭmus, for plurimus, Var. L. L. 6, 3.

‡ **plŭtĕārĭus** or **plŭtĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [pluteus] *A maker of balustrades*: Inscr. ap. Don. 417, 9.

plŭtĕus, i, *m.*, less freq., **plŭtĕum,** i, *n.*: **I.** *A pent-house, shed,* or *mantlet*, made of hurdles covered with raw hides, and used to protect besiegers: "*plutei* crates corio crudo intentae, quae solebant opponi militibus opus facientibus, et appellabantur *militares*. Nunc etiam tabulae, quibus quid praesepitur, eodem nomine dicuntur," Paul. ex Fest. p. 231 ed. Müll.; cf. Veg. Mil. 4, 15; pluteos praeferre, Amm. 21, 12. So Caes. B. C. 2, 9; Liv. 21, 61, et al.—Transf.: ad aliquem vineas pluteosque agere, *i. e. to turn all one's weapons against him*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 111.

II. *A permanent breast-work, a parapet*, on towers, *etc.*: pluteos vallo addere, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: plutei turrium, id. ib. 25; id. B. C. 3, 24: rates a fronte atque ab utroque latere cratibus ac pluteis protegebat, id. ib. 1, 25.

III. *The back-board, back*, of a settee or couch: Suet. Cal. 26.—Meton., *A couch, dining-couch*, Prop. 4, 8, 68.

IV. *The back-board* of a bed: Mart. 3, 91.

V. *The board on which a corpse is placed*: Mart. 8, 44, 13.

VI. *A book-shelf, book-case*: Pers. 1, 106: Juv. 2, 7.

VII. *A partition-wall between two columns, a balustrade, parapet*: Vitr. 4, 4.

Plūto or **Plūton,** ōnis, *m.*, Πλούτων, *The king of the Lower World, the husband of Proserpine, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune*, Cic. N. D. 2, 26; Hyg. praef.; Virg. A. 7, 327; Juv. 13, 50.—*Acc. Græc.*, Plutona, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 7.—**II.** Deriv., **Plūtōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pluto, Plutonian*: et domus exilis Plutonia, *i. e. the realms of death, the Lower Regions*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 17. Subst., Plutonia, ōrum, *n. pl.*, *A pestilential district in Asia*, Cic. de Div. 1, 36.

plūtor, ōris, *m.* [pluo] *The rainer, he who sends rain* (eccl. Lat.): Aug. Serm. de divers. 8, 3.

Plūtus, i, *m.*, Πλοῦτος, *Plutus, the god of riches*, Phaedr. 4, 12, 5.

plŭvĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) [pluvius] *Rain* (quite class.): pluvias metuo, Cic. Att. 15, 16: tenues, Virg. G. 1, 92: ingens, id. ib. 325.—Transf., of *a fall* or *shower* of blossoms: Claud. Nupt. Honor. 298.—**II.** *Rain-water* (post-Aug.): admixtâ pluviâ, Plin. 33, 6, 34.

(***Pluvialia,** ae, *f.*, *sc.* insula. *One of the Fortunate Isles*, Plin. 6, 32, 37.)

plŭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [pluvia] *Of* or *belonging to rain, rainy, rain-*: Auster, *rain-bringing*, Virg. G. 3, 429: Haedi, id. Aen. 9, 668: fungi, *which are produced by rain*, Ov. M. 7, 393: aqua, *rain-water*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1: dies, Col. 2, 13: imbres, Tac. H. 5, 23.

plŭvĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to rain, rain-* (post-classical): aqua, Marc. Emp. 8.

plŭvĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to rain, rain-* (post-Aug.): aqua, Cels. 4, 12 *fin.*; 7, 3; Col. 9, 1, 2.

plŭvĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of rain, rainy* (post-Aug.): hiems, Plin. 18, 25, 60.

plŭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pluo] *Rainy, causing* or *bringing rain, rain-* (quite class.): SI AQVA PLVVIA NOCET, *rain-water*, Fragm. XII. Tab.; cf., aquae, Cic. Mur. 9 *fin.*: tempestates, Cato R. R. 2: coelum, Var. R. R. 1, 13: Hyades, *rain-bringing*, Virg. A. 3, 516: venti, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 4: rores, *rain*, id. ib. 3, 3, 56: arcus, *rainbow*, id. A. P. 18: Juppiter, *who dispenses rain*, Tib. 1, 8, 26: dies, Col. 2, 15: coeli status, id. ib. 10: nomen, Plin. 2, 39.

† **pneumătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *πνευματικός*, *Of* or *belonging to air* or *to wind, air-, wind-, pneumatic*; of machines that are driven by the force of air: Ctesibius, qui pneumaticas res invenit, Vitr. 9, 9; so, organa, Plin. 19, 4, 20: ratio, id. 7, 37, 38.

Pneumătŏmăchi, orum, *m.*, *Πνευματομάχοι* (fighters with the Spirit), *A sect of heretics*, Cod. Justin. 1, 5, 5.

† **pnīgeus** (dissyl.), ei, *m.* = *πνιγεύς*, *A cover* or *damper, which keeps down the rising air in the hydraulic organ*, Vitr. 10, 13.

† **pnīgītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *πνιγῖτις*, *A kind of potter's clay*, Plin. 35, 16, 56.

Pnytagŏras, ae, *m.* *A king of Cyprus, an ally of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 4, 8.

1. po'. An old form of post; as, po' meridiem, mentioned by Quint. 9, 4, 39.

2. po, *insep. praep.* (*ποτὶ-πρός*) A prefix denoting power or possession, or that renders emphatic the meaning of a verb; as in polleo, polliceor, pono.

3. ‡ **po** pro potissimum positum est in Saliari carmine, Fest. p. 205 ed. Müll.

Poblĭlĭa or Publilia tribus (also, Publia, Publicia, Popilia, Popillia), *One of the rustic tribes*, Liv. 7, 15 *fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 568, 1; Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 6, *n.* 112, Inscr. in Maff. Veron. illustr. 1; cf. Fest. p. 233 ed. Müll.; cf., "*Popillia* tribus a progenitrice traxit vocabulum," Paul. ex Fest. p. 232 ed. Müll.

pōcillātor, ōris, *m.* [pocillum] *A cup-bearer* (post-class.): quo, Jovi pocillatorem Phrygium sustulerat, *i. e. Ganymede*, App. M. 6, p. 407 Oud.; so id. ib. p. 183, and 10, p. 247.

pōcillum, i, *n. dim.* [poculum] *A little cup*: pocillum fictile, Cato R. R. 156: mulsi, Liv. 10, 42 *fin.*; cf. Plin. 14, 13, 14; argenteum, Suet. Vesp. 2.

pōcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Drinkable, potable*: Q. Scaevola in Gell. 4, 1, 17 dub. (perh. we should read potulentum; v. potulentum).

pōcŭlum (contracted, poclum, Arn. 5, 175), i, *n.* [from *πόω, πίνω*] *A drinking vessel, a cup, goblet, bowl, beaker* (quite class.): et nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, Virg. E. 3, 44: p. grande, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 89: magnis poculis aliquem invitare, id. Rud. 2, 3. 32: exhaurire poculum, *to empty*, Cic. Clu. 11; also, ducere, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 21: siccare, Petr. 92: poscunt majoribus poculis (scil. bibere), *out of goblets*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26.—Proverb.: eodem poculo bibere, *i. e. to undergo the same sufferings*, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 52.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A drink, draught, potion* (mostly poet.): pocula sunt fontes liquidi, Virg. G. 2, 528: amoris poculum, *i. e. a philter*, Hor. Epod. 5, 38; also, desiderii, id. ib. 17, 80: prae poculis nescientes, *through drunkenness*, Flor. 2, 10.—**B.** *A drinking bout, a carouse* (quite classical): in ipsis tuis immanibus poculis, Cic. Phil. 2, 25; cf., is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, *while drinking*, id. de Sen. 14.—**C.** *A draught of poison*: alicui poculum dare, Cic. Clu. 10 *fin.*; so Ov. M. 14, 295; Val. Fl. 2, 155.

† **pŏdăger,** gri, *m.* = *ποδαγρ΄ς*, *One who has the gout, a gouty man* (ante- and post-class. for podagricus): Enn. in Prisc. p. 829 P.; Claud. Epigr. 29.

† **pŏdagra,** ae, *f.* = *ποδάγρα*, *The gout in the feet, podagra*: doloribus podagrae cruciari, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19; so, cum arderet podagrae doloribus, id. Fin. 5, 31: nodosa, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 23; cf. Plin. 26, 10, 64.—In the *plur.*: Cels. 5, 18.

† **pŏdagrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ποδαγρικός*, *Gouty, podagric*; subst., podagricus, i, *m.*, *A gouty person*: Cels. 4, 24: podagrici pedibus suis maledicunt, chiragrici manibus, Petr. 132; Cels. 4, 24.

pŏdagrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [podagra] *Having the podagra, gouty, podagrous* (ante-class.): deformis senex, arthriticus ac podagrosus, Lucil. in Non. 166, 14: podagrosi estis ac vicistis cochleam tarditudine, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 28: pedes, id. Merc. 3, 4, 8.

Pŏdălīrĭus, ii, *m.*, Ποδαλείριος: **I.** *Son of Aesculapius, a celebrated physician*: Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 11.—**II.** *A Trojan who followed Aeneas to Italy*, Virg. A. 12, 304.—**III.** *A Roman surname*: C. PETRONIVS PODALIRIVS, Inscr. ap. Amaduzzi Anecd. litter. t. 1, p. 463.

† **pŏdēres** or **pŏdēris,** is, *m.* = *ποδήρης*, *A long garment descending to the ankle, worn by the priests*, Tert. adv. Jud. 11; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 21.

pōdex, ĭcis, *m.* [perh. from pedo, ere] *The fundament, anus*: Hor. Epod. 8, 5: levis, Juv. 2, 12.

pŏdĭa, ae, *f.* *A rope fastened to one of the lower corners of a sail, for the purpose of setting it to the wind*; in Eng. nautical lang., *a sheet*, Serv. Virg. A. 5, 830.—Others read, podium.

‡ **pŏdĭārĭus,** i, *m.* [podium] *One who performs mimes on the stage, a mime*, "Not. Tir. p. 174:" "*podiarius*, inter mimos," Gloss. Isid.

pŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [*ποῦς*] *Of* or *belonging to a foot, podic* (post-class.): sed temporum alia simplicia sunt, quae *podica* etiam perhibentur. Pes veri est numeri prima progressio, Mart. Cap. 9, 328.

pŏdismātus, a, um, *adj.* [podismus]

Measured out by feet (post-class.): ager, Frontin. de Colon. p. 132 Goes.

† **pŏdismus,** i, *m.* = ποδισμός, *A measuring out by feet, foot-measure* (post-class.): ad podismum dimetiri loca, Veg. Mil. 2, 7 *fin.*; so id. ib. 3, 15; Frontin. de Colon. p. 130 Goes.; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4570.

† **pŏdĭum,** ii, *n.* = πόδιον, *An elevated place, a height*: **I.** In gen. (post-class.): podia ternis alta pedibus fabricantur, Pall. 1, 38.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** A projection in a building, *A jutty, balcony, podium* (post-Aug.): Plin. Ep. 5, 6; Vitr. 3, 3; 5, 7.—**B.** A projecting part in the circus or amphitheatre, *A parapet* or *balcony next to the arena*, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat: Suet. Ner. 12; cf. Plin. 37, 3, 11: Juv. 2, 146.

Poeas (Paeas), antis, *m.*, Ποίας, *The father of Philoctetes*, Ov. M. 9, 233: Sen. Herc. Oet. 1603; Hyg. Fab. 14.—**II.** Hence,

A. Poeantĭădes (Paeant.), ae, *m.*, *The son of Poeas*, i. e. *Philoctetes*: Ov. M. 13, 313.

B. Poeantĭus (Paeant.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Poeas, Poeantian*: Poeantia proles, *i. e. Philoctetes*, Ov. M. 13, 45; also, heros, id. R. Am. 111; and abs., Poeantius, id. Trist. 5, 1, 61.

Poecĭle, ēs, *f.*, Ποικίλη (variegated), *The picture-gallery, a celebrated hall or portico in the market-place at Athens*: in porticu, quae *Poecile* vocatur, Nep. Milt. 6; cf. Plin. 35, 9, 35.—**II.** *A gallery in the Athenian style at the Tiburtine villa of the Emperor Hadrian*, Spart. Hadr. 26.

(* **Poeĕessa** or **Poeessa,** ae, *f.*, Ποιήεσσα: **I.** *An ancient name of the Island of Rhodes*, Plin. 5, 31, 36.—**II.** *An ancient town of Cea*, id. 4, 12, 20.)

† **pŏēma,** ătis (*gen. plur.*, poēmatorum; *dat.* and *abl. plur.*, poēmatis, v. *infra*), *n.* = ποίημα, *A composition in verse, a poem* (freq. and quite class.): "pars est parva *poēma*, proinde ut epistola quaevis. Illa *poēsis* opus totum, ut tota Ilias una Est ϑέσις, annalesque Enni: atque istoc opus unum Est majus multo quam quod dixi ante poēma," Lucil. in Non. 428, 12 *sq.*; cf., "*poēma* est λέξις εὔρυθμος, id est verba plura modice in quandam conjecta formam. Itaque etiam distichon epigrammation vocant poēma. *Poēsis* est perpetuum argumentum e rhythmis, ut Ilias Homeri et Annales Ennii," Var. ib. 19 *sq.* So of some verses of a poem: o poēma tenerum et moratum atque molle! Cic. de Div. 1, 31, 66; and of a short poem: Catull. 50, 16. But this distinction is not observed even by Ennius, and poēma was the name in the class. period for every kind of poem: nam latos populos res atque poēmata nostra Cluvebit, Enn. Ann. 7, 9: poēma facere, Cic. Acad. 1, 3: poēma ad Caesarem quod composueram, incidi, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: Graecum condere, id. Att. 1, 18 *fin.*: pangere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 40: scribere, id. ib. 2, 1, 117: egregium, Cic. de Or. 1, 50: p. festivum, concinnum, elegans, id. Pis. 29: si poēma loquens pictura est, pictura tacitum poēma debet esse, Auct. Her. 4, 28:—*gen. plur.*: poēmatorum, Afran. in Non. 493, 9; so Att., Var., Q. Lael. in Charis. p. 114 P.—*Abl. plur.*: in poēmatis, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 22; so Cic. Off. 3, 3 *fin.* (also cited in Non. 488, 20); and, in poēmatis et in oratione, id. Or. 21, 70, et al.; but also, in tot poēmatibus et orationibus, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3.

† **pŏēmătĭum,** ĭi, *n.* = ποιημάτιον, *A little* or *short poem* (post-Aug.): Plin. Ep. 4, 14; so id. ib. 27; Aus. Idyll. 7.

Poemĕnis, ĭdis, *f.* *The name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 215; Hyg. Fab. 181.

† **poena,** ae, *f.* = ποινή (quit-money, fine; hence, in gen.), *Indemnification, compensation, satisfaction, expiation, punishment, penalty.*

I. Lit.: SI INJVRIAM FAXIT ALTERI VIGINTI QVINQVE AERIS POENAE SVNTO, Fragm. XII. Tab., v. Append. III.: mi calido dabi' sanguine poenas, Enn. Ann. 1, 123; imitated by Virgil: tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas Persolves amborum, Virg. A. 9, 422 Serv.; so, poenas justas et debitas solvere, Cic. Mil. 31 *fin.*: poenas pendere, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 21; cf. id. Asin. 2, 4, 77; and, maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8; cf., rei publicae poenas aut morte aut exsilio dependere, id. Sest. 67: ut vobis victi Poeni poenas sufferant, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 54; so, poenas sufferre, id. Amph. 3, 4, 19: poenas luere, old poet in Cic. N. D. 3, 38: poenam dignam suo scelere suscipere, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 3: poenas a seditioso cive persequi, id. Fam. 1, 9: poenas doloris sui ab aliquo petere, id. Att. 1, 16; so, repetere poenas ab aliquo, id. Rosc. Am. 24: afficere aliquem poenâ, id. Off. 2, 5 *fin.*: multâ et poenâ multare aliquem, id. Balb. 18: poena falsarum literarum, id. Flacc. 17: reticentiae poena, id. Off. 3, 16.

B. Poena, *The goddess of Punishment* or *Vengeance*; in the *plur.*, Poenae, *The goddesses of Vengeance*, sometimes identified by the poets with the Furiae: o Poenae, o Furia sociorum! Cic. Pis. 37, 91; cf., saeva sororum Poena parens, Val. Fl. 1, 796; so in the *sing.*, Stat. Th. 8, 25; in the *plur.*, Var. in Non. 390, 9; Val. Fl. 7, 147.

II. Transf., *Hardship, torment, suffering, pain*, etc. (post-Aug.): frugalitatem exigit philosophia, non poenam, Sen. Ep. 5 *med.*; Plin. 23, 2, 28.—In the *plur.*: in tantis vitae poenis, Plin. 2, 7, 5: balaenae pariendi poenis invalidae, id. 9, 6, 5.

poenālis, e, *adj.* [poena] *Of* or *belonging to punishment, penal* (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in the jurists): p. opera, Plin. 18, 11, 29: p. aquae dirisque genitae, *in the infernal regions*, id. 4, 8, 15: ex lege poenali aqua et igne interdici, *by the penal law*, Gai. Inst. 1, § 128: actio, Modest. Dig. 40, 12, 21: causa, Ulp. ib. 46, 3, 7: conditio, Scaev. ib. 22, 2, 5: stipulatio, Paul. ib. 19, 2, 54, et saep.—Abs., poenales, *Men subject to punishment, criminals*: carcer poenalium, Cod. Justin. 10, 19, 2.—In the *Sup.*: inter haec horrenda et poenalissima, *exceedingly punishable* or *criminal*, Salv. Avar. 2, 10.—*Adv.*, poenālĭter, *By punishment* or *penalty* (post-class.): reus poenaliter interibat, Amm. 16, 8.

poenārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to punishment, penal, criminal* (post-Aug.): actiones, Quint. 4, 3, 9; 7, 4, 20.

Poeni, ōrum, *m.* *The Phoenicians*, i. e. *the Carthaginians* (descended from the Phoenicians): Poeni stipendia pendunt, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50; Cic. Rep. 2, 4; Poeni foedifragi, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: Poenorum crudelitas, id. N. D. 3, 32: ponuntque ferocia Poeni Corda, Virg. A. 1, 302.—*Gen. plur.*, Poenum, Sil. 7, 714; 17, 311. In the *sing.*, Poenus, i, *m.*, *A Carthaginian*: Poenus plane est, *he is a true Carthaginian*, i. e. *full of cunning, trickish*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 113.—Pregn., for *Hannibal*: Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 77.—Collectively: si uterque Poenus Serviat uni, *i. e. the Carthaginians in Africa and Spain*, Hor. Od. 2, 2. 11.

II. Derivv.: **A. Poenus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Punic, Carthaginian* (poet.): leones, Virg. E. 5, 27: columnae, Prop. 2, 23, 3: sermo, Stat. S. 4, 5, 45: vis saeva, Sil. 6, 338.

B. Pūnĭcus (also written Poen.), a, um, *adj.*, *Punic, Carthaginian* (the class. form): CLASEIS . POENICAS . OM(nes devicit), Inscr. Column. rostr., v. Append. IV.: regna, Virg. A. 1, 338: lingua, Plin. 4, 22, 36: vocabula, Var. L. L. 8, 36: literae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46: laterna, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 30: bellum primum, secundum, tertium, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39; id. Brut. 14, 57; id. Verr. 2, 4, 33: fides, *i. e. bad faith, faithlessness* (because the Romans considered the Carthaginians perfidious), Sall. J. 108; cf. Liv. 21, 4 *fin.*; 42, 47; Flor. 2, 2, 6 and 17; Val. Max. 7, 4, 4 *extr.*; so too, ars, Liv. 25, 39:—P. malum, or simply Punicum, i, *n.*, *A pomegranate*, Plin. 13, 19, 34; 15, 11, 11; id. ib. 28. 34, et saep.: arbos, *i. e. a pomegranate-tree*, Col. poët. 10, 243: cera, *exceedingly white*, Plin. 21, 14, 49.—**2.** Poet., transf., *Of the Phoenician color, purple colored, purple-red*: p. rostra columbarum, Prop. 3, 3, 32; so, rostra psittaci, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 22: punico Lugubre mutavit sagum, Hor. Epod. 9, 27.—Hence,

Adv., **Pūnĭce** (Poen.), *In the Punic* or *Carthaginian manner* or *language*: adibo hosce atque appellabo Punice, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 22; so, loqui, *in Punic*, id. ib. 23: salutare, id. ib. 40.

Poenĭce, *adv.*, v. Poeni, *no.* II., B, *ad fin.*

Poenĭcĕus, a, um, v. Phoeniceus.

Poenĭcus, a, um, v. Poeni, *no.* II., B.

Poenīnus, a, um, v. Penninus.

poenĭo, ire, v. punio, *ad init.*

poenĭtens, entis, *Pa.*, from poeniteo.

poenĭtenter, *adv.*, v. poeniteo, *Pa.*, A., *ad fin.*

poenĭtentĭa, ae, *f.* [poeniteo] *Repentance, penitence* (not in Cic.; cf. Aus. Ep. 12, 10): serae dant poenas turpes poenitentiae, Phaedr. 1, 13, 2: celerem poenitentiam sequi, Liv. 31, 32; Sen. Q. N. 2 *praef.*: coepti, Quint. 12, 5, 3: dicti, id. 9, 2, 60: gestae rei, Plin. 17, 12, 19; Plin. 10, 23, 33.

poenĭtĕo (also incorrectly written paenit.), ŭi, 2. *v. intens. a.* and *impers.* [poenio, punio: orig., to punish, torment, disturb; hence, in gen.].

I. *Act.*, *To make repent, to displease* (ante-class.): et me quidem haec conditio nunc non poenitet, *causes me no regret*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 50.

II. *Impers.*, poenitet me (alicujus rei, aliquid, quod), *It repents me*, i. q. *I repent, am sorry, regret, rue*: hoc dicam, non poenitere me consilii de tua mansione, Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10 *fin.*; cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 5; and, poenitebat modo consilii, modo poenitentiae ipsius, Curt. 10, 7: sapientis est, nihil quod poenitere possit, facere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28: quaeri oportet, utrum id facinus sit, quod poenitere fuerit necesse, id. Inv. 2, 13: efficiunt, ut me non didicisse minus poeniteat, id. de Or. 2, 19: valde ego ipsi, quod de sua sententia decesserit, poenitendum puto, id. Att. 7, 3: etsi solet eum, quum aliquid furiose fecit, poenitere, id. ib. 8, 5: tanta vis fuit poenitendi, id. Tusc. 4, 37: corrigere errorem poenitendo, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 6, 24: Athenienses primi poenitere coeperunt, Just. 11, 3: neque te neque quemquam arbitror tuae poeniturum laudis, Att. in Non. 158, 5; cf., "Sallustius usque eo processit, ut *non poeniturum* pro non acturo poenitentiam dixerit," Quint. 9, 3, 12.

B. In gen., in a like construction, *It discontents* or *displeases me*, i. q. *I am vexed, angry, offended* (also quite class.): ut me imperii nostri poeniteret, Cic. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.*; cf., num hujusce te gloriae poenitebat? id. Phil. 1, 13, 33; and id. Rep. 3, 35: num igitur, si ad centesimum annum vixisset, senectutis suae eum poeniteret? id. de Sen. 6: poenitere se virium suarum, Liv. 8, 23: quantum proficias, non poenitebit, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: ait, se poenitere, quod, *etc.*, id. Att. 11, 13: an poenitet vos, quod, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 12.—Hence,

A. poenĭtens, entis, *Pa.*, *Rueing, repenting, repentant*: optimus est portus poenitenti mutatio consilii, Cic. Phil. 12, 2 *fin.*: Lepidum poenitentem consilii, Sall. in Charis. p. 224 P.: signa poenitentis de matrimonio dederat, Suet. Claud. 43.—*Adv.*, poenĭtenter, *With regret, repentantly* (late Latin): auguria poenitenter omissa, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 26.

B. poenĭtendus, a, um, *To be repented of, blamable, objectionable* (perh. not ante-Aug.): itaque hic ager sive exercetur, seu cessat, colono est poenitendus, Col. 3, 2.—Freq. with a negative: sub haud poenitendo magistro, Liv. 1, 35: dicta non poenitenda, Gell. 1, 3: gens Flavia rei publicae non poenitenda, Suet. Vesp. 1.

poenĭtĭo, ōnis, v. punitio.

poenĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [poeniteo] *Repentance* (ante- and post-class. for poenitentia): Pac. in Non. 152, 30, and 169, 25.

Poenŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [Poeni] *The Young Carthaginian*, the title of a comedy of Plautus.

1. Poenus, i, v. Poeni.

2. Poenus, a, um, v. Poeni, *no.* II., A.

† **pŏēsis** (pŏēsis, Prud. in Symm. 2, 52), is, *f.* = ποίησις: **I.** *The art of composing poems, poetry, poesy* (rarely so used): Quint. 12, 11, 26.—**II.** *A poem, poems* (so quite class.): ut pictura, poēsis erit: quae, si propius stes, Te capiat magis, *etc.*, Hor. A. P. 361; Cic. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.*: Anacre-

ontis tota poësis est amatoria, id. Tusc. 4, 33.

† **pŏēta,** ae, *m.* = ποιητής: **I.** In gen., *A maker, producer* (ante-class.): nec fallaciam Astutiorem ullus fecit poëta, *a contriver, trickster*, Plaut. Casin. 5, 1, 7: tu poëta et prorsus ad eam rem unicus, *you are just fit for it*, id. Asin. 4, 1, 3.—**II.** In partic., *A poet* (quite class.): visus Homerus adesse poëta, Enn. 1, 5; Cic. de Or. 2, 46 *fin.*: versificator quam poëta melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89: pictoribus atque poëtis Quodlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor. A. P. 9.

(* **Poetelĭus,** a. *A Roman gentile name*: C. Petelius, *a consul*, Liv. 9, 24.)

pŏētĭca, ae, v. poëticus, *no.* II.

1. pŏētĭce, es, v. poëticus, *no.* II.

2. pŏētĭce, *adv.*, v. poëticus.

† **pŏētĭcus,** a. um, *adj.* = ποιητικός, *Poetic, poetical*: verbum, Cic. de Or. 3, 38: numerus et modus, id. ib. 1, 33: dii, *represented by the poets*, id. N. D. 3, 31: so, quadrigae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: mella, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44.—*Adv.*, pŏētĭce: loqui, *after the manner of poets, poetically*, Cic. Fin. 5, 4; so Plin. Ep. 8, 4; Petr. 90.—**II.** Subst., poëtica, ae, and poëtice, ēs, *f.* = ποιητική, *The poetic art, poetry, poesy*: o praeclaram emendatricem vitae poëticam! Cic. Tusc. 4, 32; so id. ib. 1, 1 *fin.*: —attigit quoque poëticen, Nep. Att. 18: a poëtice alienus, Plin. Ep. 7, 4.

(* **Poetneum,** ei, *n.* *A fortress of Athamania*, Liv. 39, 25.)

pŏēto, are, v. poëtor.

pŏētor, ari, *v. dep.* [poëta] *To be a poet, to write poetry, to poetize* (ante- and post-class.): numquam poëtor nisi podager, Enn. in Prisc. p. 829 P.: ineptia poëtandi, Aus. Idyll. 6 *praef.*—In an active collat. form: priusquam poëtare incipio, Verus in Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 8, ed. Maj.

† **pŏētrĭa,** ae, *f.* = ποιήτρια, *A poetess*: fabularum poëtria, Cic. Coel. 27; so Ov. Her. 15, 183; Pers. prol. 14 (*al.* poëtridas).

† **pŏētris,** ĭdis or ĭdos, *f.* = ποιητρίς, *A poetess*, Pers. prol. 14 (*al.* poëtrias).

† **pōgōnĭas,** ae, *m.* = πωγωνίας (bearded), *A kind of comet*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15; Plin. 2, 25, 22.

Pogonus, i, *m.* *A harbor in Argolis*, Mela, 2, 3.

pol, *interj.*, v. Pollux, *ad fin.*

Pola, ae, *f.* *A maritime town of Istria*, Mela, 2, 3; Plin. 3, 19, 23.

† **pōlĕa,** ae, *f.* = πωλιον, *The dung of an ass's foal*, Plin. 28, 13, 57.

Pŏlèmo or **-mon,** ōnis, *m.*, Πολέμων: **I.** *A Grecian philosopher at Athens, a disciple of Xenocrates and teacher of Zeno and Arcesilaus*, Cic. Acad. 1, 9; id. de Or. 3, 18; id. Fin. 4, 6; Hor. S. 2, 3, 254; Val. Max. 6, 9, 1 *extr.*—**B.** Hence **Pŏlĕmōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Polemonian*: P. Stoicus, Cic. Acad. 2, 43.—**II.** *A king of Pontus after Mithridates*, Suet. Ner. 18; Eutr. 7, 14.—**B.** Hence **Pŏlĕmŏnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Polemonian*: Pontus, Aur. Vict. Caes. 15; Vop. Aur. 21 *fin.*; Eutr. 7, 14.

† **pŏlĕmōnĭa,** ae, *f.* = πολεμώνιον, *Greek valerian*, otherwise called philaeteria, Plin. 25, 6, 28.

Pŏlĕmŏnĭăcus, a, um, v. Polemo, *no.* II., B.

pŏlenta, ae, *f.* (collat. form, polenta, ōrum, *n.*, Macr. S. 7, 15) [perh. from πάλη = pollen] *Peeled barley, pearl-barley*, Cato R. R. 108; Col. 6, 17, 18; Plin. 18, 7, 14; 24, 1, 1; 27, 8, 37; Ov. M. 5, 450; Pers. 3, 55.

pŏlentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [polenta] *Of* or *belonging to pearl-barley*: crepitus, *caused by eating pearl-barley*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16: damnum, *the loss of a mouthful of pearl-barley*, App. M. 6, p. 418 Oud.

† **1. pŏlĭa,** ae, *f.* = πολιά, *A precious stone of a gray color, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

† **2. pōlĭa,** ae, *f.* = πωλεία, *A stud of horses*, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38 *fin.*

pŏlīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [1. polio] **I.** *Polish, brightness* (post-class.): baltei polimina, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54.—**II.** Polimina, *The testicles*, Arn. 7, 230.

pŏlīmenta, ōrum, *n.* [id.] *The testicles*: p. porcina, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28; cf. Fest. p. 234 ed. Müll.

polindrum, i, *n.* *Fictitious name of a spice*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43.

1. pŏlĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. (archaic *imperf.*, polibant, Virg. A. 8, 435), *v. a.* *To smooth, furbish, polish* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23; so, parietem tectorio, Col. 8, 8: daedala signa, Lucr. 5, 1450: gemmas cotibus, Plin. 37, 8, 32: ligna squatinae piscis cute, id. 32, 9, 34: marmora, id. 36, 6, 9: scabritiam ferri hircorum sanguine, id. 28, 9, 41.

B. Transf., *To set off, adorn, decorate, embellish*: campi politi, Enn. in. Non. 66, 26: vestes, *to scour*, Plin. 35, 17, 57; cf., vestimenta, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 12: domus polita, *well-ordered*, Phaedr. 4, 5, 26; cf., regie polita aedificia, Var. R. R. 1. 2.

II. Trop., *To polish, refine, improve, adorn*: ignarus poliendae orationis, Cic. de Or. 1, 14 *fin.*: ut opus poliat lima non exterat, Quint. 10, 4, 4: verba, id. 8, 6, 63: materiam versibus senariis, Phaedr. 1 prol. 2: carmina, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 61: mores, Petr. 8.—Hence

pŏlītus, a, um, *Pa.* (in the trop. sense) *Polished, accomplished, refined, cultivated, polite* (quite class.): doctrina homines, Lucr. 3, 308: homo politus e schola, Cic. Pis. 25: politus artibus, id. Fin. 1, 7 *fin.*: aliquem politum reddere, Plin. Ep. 1, 16: accurata et polita oratio, Cic. Brut. 95; so, epistola, Plin. Ep. 7, 13.—*Comp.*: Crassus (in dicendo) politior et ornatior, Tac. Or. 18: facundia politiorem fieri, Val. Max. 2, 2, 2: homo politioris humanitatis expers, Cic. de Or. 2, 17.—*Sup.*: vir omni liberali doctrina politissimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 1 *fin.*—Hence,

Adv., pŏlīte, *In a polished manner, exquisitely, elegantly*: polite subtiliterque effici, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: p. apteque dicere, id. Fin. 4, 3; so, ornate politeque dicere, id. Coel. 3 *fin.*: scribere, id. Brut. 19.—*Comp.*: politius limare, Cic. Acad. 1, 1.—*Sup.*: perfecte et politissime, Auct. Her. 4, 32 *fin.*

2. pŏlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [1. polio] *A furbisher, polisher*, Dig. 50, 6, 6 (*al.* pellio).

† **pŏlĭon** or **-ĭum,** ĭi, *n.* = πόλιον, *A strong-smelling plant*, perh. the *poley-germander*, Teucrium polium, L.; Plin. 21, 7, 21; ib. 20, 84; Scrib. Comp. 83.

Pŏliorcētes, ae, *m.*, πολιορκητής, (The besieger or stormer of cities), *A surname of Demetrius king of Macedonia*, Plin. 7, 38, 39; Sen. Ep. 9 *fin.*; Vitr. 10, 22; Amm. 23, 4; 24, 2.

pŏlīte, *adv.*, v. 1. polio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

Pŏlītes, ae, *m.*, Πολίτης, *A son of Priam, killed by Pyrrhus*, Virg. A. 2, 526; 5, 564.

† **pŏlītīa,** ae, *f.* = πολιτεία. *The State, the name of one of Plato's works*, Cic. de Div. 1, 29, 60; 2, 27 *fin.*

† **pŏlītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = πολιτικός, *Of* or *belonging to civil polity* or *to the State, political, civil*: libri, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: p. ϑέσεις, Cic. Att. 9, 4: virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

pŏlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. polio] *A smoothing, furbishing, polishing*: **I.** Lit. (post-Augustan): speculi, Vitr. 7, 3.—Of *smoothing* or *plastering* a wall, id. 7, 4.—**II.** Transf., *An improving, cultivating*: agrorum, Cato R. R. 136.

pŏlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who furbishes* or *polishes, a polisher*: **I.** Lit.: gemmarum, Firm. Math. 4, 7 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *A cultivator, improver*: agri, Cato R. R. 5, 136; Cels. in Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52.

(* **Politorĭum,** ii, *n.* *A town of Latium*, Liv. 1, 33; Plin. 3, 5, 9.)

pŏlītūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A furbishing, polishing, smoothing, working at*, etc. (post-Aug.): chartae, Plin. 13, 12, 25; so, marmoris, id. 36, 6, 9: gemmarum (of the vine), id. 17, 26, 39: vestium, *finishing, dressing*.—In the *plur.*: Vitr. 7, 1.

pŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from polio.

pŏlĭum, ii, v. polion.

Polla, ae, *f.* [another form for Paulla, Paula] *A female proper name.* So, *the wife of D. Brutus*, Cic. Fam. 11, 8, 1.—*The wife of the poet Lucan*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 62; 82; Mart. 7, 21; 23; 10, 64.

pollen, ĭnis, *n.*, and **pollis,** ĭnis, *comm.* [πάλη] *Fine flour, mill-dust*, Cato R. R. 156; 157; Plin. 13, 12, 26; 18, 9, 20; Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 60.—**II** Transf., *Fine dust* of other things: piperis, Cels. 4, 4: turis, Col. 6, 30, 6; Plin. 29, 3, 11: aliquid in pollinem tundere, Plin. 19, 5, 29.

pollens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from polleo.

pollenter, *adv.*, v. polleo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

1. pollentĭa, ae, *f.* [polleo] *Might, power* (ante-class.): impiorum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 4; id. Casin. 4, 4, 3.—Personified as *The goddess of Power* or *of Victory*, Liv. 39, 7; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 255.

2. Pollentĭa (also written Polentia), ae, *f.*: **I.** *A city in Picenum*, now *Urbisaglia*, Cic. Phil. 11, 6; id. Fam. 11, 13.—**B.** Hence **Pollentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *The Pollentians*, Plin. 3, 13, 18.—**II.** *A city in Liguria*, Col. 7, 2, 4; Mart. 14, 157; Sil. 8, 598; cf. Mann. Ital. 1. p. 296.—**B.** Hence **Pollentīnus** (Polent.), a, um. *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pollentia, Pollentian*. plebs. Suet. Tib. 37.

pollĕo ("POLET, pollet: quia nondum geminabant antiqui consonantes," Fest. p. 205 ed. Müll.), ēre, *v. n.* [pot-valeo] *To be strong, powerful*, or *potent, to be able, to prevail, avail* (quite class.): QVANTO MAGIS POTES POLLESQVE, an old formula in Liv. 1, 24, 8; so, potest polletque (populus), Liv. 8, 33, 8; and Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 46: qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, old poet in Cic. Tusc. 4, 32 *fin.*: pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: qui in re publica tum plurimum pollebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 4; so, p. plurimum inter homines, id. ap. Suet. Caes. 6; and Cic. Brut. 51: ad fidem faciendam justitia plus pollet, id. Off. 2, 9 *fin.*: quum Romana majestas toto orbe polleret, Flor. 4, 2.—With a subject-clause: is omnibus exemplo debet esse, quantum in hac urbe polleat, multorum obedire tempori, Cic. Brut. 69.—(β) *c. abl.*: formâ, Prop. 3, 8, 17: pecuniâ, Suet. Caes. 19: armis, Tac. A. 11, 24: gloriâ antiquitatis, id. ib. 4, 55: nobilitate, id. Hist. 3, 45: malis artibus, id. Ann. 14, 57: gratiâ, id. Hist. 2, 92.

B. In partic., of medicines, *To be potent* or *efficacious, to operate*: herba contra anginas efficacissime pollet, *is a powerful specific*, Plin. 24, 19, 110; so, p. adversus scorpiones, id. 20, 16, 63: aurum plurimis modis pollet in remediis, id. 33, 4, 24: id. 28, 8, 9.

II. Transf., *To be of much worth, to be valued, esteemed*: Plin. 19, 3, 17: cum eadem vitis aliud aliis in locis polleat, id. 14, 6, 8, *n.* 6.—Hence

pollens, entis, *Pa.*, *Strong, mighty, able, powerful, potent* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): animus, abunde pollens potensque, Sall. J. 1, 3; so, potens pollensque, Liv. 2, 34; and Inscr. Grut. 50, 3: genus pollens, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 28: classis plurimum pollens mari, Vellej. 1, 2: mens pollentior, Tert. adv. Psych. 6: pollentissima ingenia, Sol. 2 *med.*—With the *abl.*: pollens sagittis, Naev. in Macr. 6, 5; so, equo pollens, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 55: opibus Lucr. 1, 61: venenis, Val. Fl. 6, 85.—With the *gen.*: vini pollens Liber, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 21.—With the *acc.*: soror cuncta pollentis viri, Argolica Juno, Sen. Ag. 805.—With a respective clause: tractare sereno Imperio vulgum pollens, Sil. 14, 80: Luc. 6, 685.—Hence,

Adv., pollenter, *Powerfully* (post-classical): *Comp.*: pollentius, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 254.

1. pollex, ĭcis, *m.* [polleo, cf. Atej. Capito in Macr. S. 7, 13] *The thumb*; also, *the great toe*: **I.** Lit., Of *The thumb*: "hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos et digitis adversus universis flectitur, per se vero in obliquum porrigitur, crassior ceteris, huic minimus mensura par est," Plin. 11, 43, 90; so Cic. Off. 3, 11; Hor. Epod. 5, 48; Od. 4, 6, 35; Ov. M. 4, 36; 8, 198, et al. Connected with digitus (as a measure): Cato R. R. 20: clavi digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 3, 13.—To press down the thumb (premere) was a sign of approbation; to extend it (vertere, convertere; pollex infestus), a sign of disapprobation, "Plin. 28, 2, 5;" Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66; Juv. 3, 36; Prud. adv Symm. 2, 1097; Stat. Th. 8, 26; Quint. 11 3, 119; App. M. 2, p. 142 Oud.

—Of *the great toe*, Plin. 7, 2, 2; 7, 53, 54; 28, 4, 9; Suet. Calig. 57.

II. Transf., *A short twig* of a vine, Col. 4, 21; 24; Plin. 14, 1, 3; 17, 22, 35, *n.* 15.

B. *A knob* or *protuberance* on the trunk of a tree, Plin. 13, 4, 7.

2. Pollex, ĭcis, *m.* *The name of a slave of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 14, 6, 1; id. Att. 8, 5, 1; 13, 47, 1.—A lusus verbb. with 1. pollex, Cic. Att. 13, 46, 1.

Pollĭa tribus. *One of the Roman tribes*, Liv. 8, 37; 29, 37; Inscr. Grut. 400, 1.

pollĭcāris, e, *adj.* [1. pollex] *Of* or *belonging to a thumb* (post-Aug.): frutex pollicari crassitudine, *of the thickness of a thumb*, Plin. 13, 23, 45; so, latitudine, id. 15, 24, 26: amplitudine, id. 27, 9, 49.

pollĭcĕor, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep. a.* [pote-liceor: prop., to bid or offer largely; hence, transf.] *To hold forth, offer, promise* any thing (freq. and quite class.): neque minus prolixe de tua voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de mea polliceri, Cic. Fam. 7, 5; id. Planc. 42; cf., alicui studium, id. Fam. 5, 8; cf., mirandum in modum profitentur, offerunt se, pollicentur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: id omne tibi polliceor ac defero, id. de imp. Pomp. 24: pro certo polliceor hoc vobis atque confirmo me esse perfecturum, ut, *etc.*, id. Agr. 2, 37 *fin.*: alicui divitias, Enn. in Cic. de Div. 1, 58, 132: hospitium et coenam, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 8: plus pollicere quam ego a te postulo, id. Truc. 2, 4, 23; *c. inf.*, qui modo sum pollicitus ducere, Ter. And. 3, 5, 7: jusjurandum pollicitus est dare, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 36: benigne, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: liberalissime, id. Att. 5, 13.—Proverb.: montes auri, *to promise mountains of gold*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18; for which also, maria montesque auri, Sall. C. 23, 3.

I. Act. collat. form (ante-class.): ne dares, ne polliceres, Var. in Non. 471, 13. —**2.** polliceor, in a pass. signif.: ut aliis ob metum statuae polliceantur, Metell. Numid. in Prisc. p. 972 P.; Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1: pollicita fides, Ov. F. 3, 366: pollicitus torus, id. Her. 21, 140.—Hence, **b.** pollĭcĭtum, i, *n.*, *Something promised, a promise*: Ov. A. A. 1, 632: memores polliciti nostri, Col. 11, 3.—In the *plur.*: hanc tu pollicitis corrumpe, Ov. A. A. 1, 355: pollicitis captus, id. Am. 3, 7, 70.

pollĭcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pollicitor] *A promising, a promise* (quite class., but not used by Cicero himself; usually in the *plur.*): hinc pollicitationes aufer, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 18: huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18; so id. ib. 3, 26; 7, 1; id. B. C. 3, 108; Sall. J. 61, 4; Dig. 50, 12.—In the *sing.*: quum (legionem) ad se arcessisset Antonius hac pollicitatione, denarios quingenos singulis militibus daturum, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 4; Inscr. Grut. 422, 3.

pollĭcĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A promiser* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Jud. 1.

pollĭcĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that promises* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Apol. 23.

pollĭcĭtor, ātus, 1. *v. intens. a.* [polliceor] *To promise* (mostly ante- and post-class.; not found in Cic. or Caes.): pro capite argentum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 24; so, operam suam alicui, id. Mil. 3, 3, 6; Ulp. Dig. 50, 12, 6: ego te complures menses tuli pollicitantem, nihil ferentem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 35: sollicitando et pollicitando, id. Andr. 5, 4, 9: largiundo atque pollicitando magis incendere, Sall. C. 38.

pollĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from polliceor.

‡**pollĭnāris,** e, *adj.* [pollen] *Of* or *belonging to fine flour, flour-, meal-*: "pollinare cribrum, γυριστήριον κόσκινον," Gloss. Cyrill.; v. the follg. art.

pollĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to fine flour, flour-, meal-*: cribrum, *a bolting-sieve*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 10; Plin. 18, 11, 28.

pollinctor (or pollictor), ōris, *m.* [pollingo] *One who washes corpses and prepares them for burning, an undertaker*: "*pollinctores* sunt, qui mortuos curant," Non. 157. 20; cf., "*pollinctores* dicti sunt, qui funera morientium accurant," Fulgent. p. 559, 9; Plaut. Poen. prol. 63; id. Asin. 5, 2, 60; Var. in Non. 157, 21 *sq.*; Mart. 10, 97; Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5; Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

pollinctōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pollinctor] *Of* or *pertaining to a* pollinctor, Plaut. Aul. in supposit. 7.

pollinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from pollingo.

pollingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* *To wash a corpse and prepare it for the funeral pile* (ante- and post-class.): "pollingo, περιστέλλω νεκρὸν, σιροπλόκω, ταριχευω, ἐνταφιάζω," Gloss. Philox.: quia mihi pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollinxerat, Plaut. Poen. prol. 63; App. Flor. p. 94 Oud.: figmenta hominum mortuorum curate pollincta, Amm. 19, 1.—Transf., of an old man near his grave: pollinctum corpus, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4.

‡**1. pollĭo,** ire: "*pollit*, pila ludit," Paul. ex Fest. p. 243 ed. Müll.

2. Pollĭo, ōnis, *m.* *A Roman surname.* So esp., Asinius Pollio, v. Asinius. —Trebellius Pollio, v. Trebellius.

pollis, is, v. pollen.

pollūbrum (or polubr.), i, *n.* [polluo] *A wash-basin, laver*: "*polubrum* pelluvium vas, quod nos *pelvem* vocamus," Paul. ex Fest. p. 247 ed. Müll.: "*polubrum* quod Graeci χέρνιβα, nos trulleum vocamus. Livius: *argenteo polubro* (acc. to Hom. Od. 1, 136): Fabius Pictor, lib. xvi.: *polubrum sinistra manu teneto*," Non. 544. 22 *sq.*

pollūcĕo, xi, ctum, 2. *v. a.* (perh. only another form for porricio, Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 163) In relig. lang., *To place upon the altar as a sacrifice to the deity, to offer, offer up*: Jovi dapali culignam vini quantumvis polluceto . . . Quum pollucere oportebit, sic facies, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 132: ut decumam partem Herculi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 80: pisces, Cass. Hemina in Plin. 32, 2, 10: "pollucere merces [*quas cuivis deo*] liceat, sunt far, polenta, vinum, panis fermentalis, ficus passa, suilla, bubula, agnina, casei, ovilla, alica, sesama et oleum, pisces quibus est squama praeter scarum: Herculi autem omnia esculenta, potulenta," Fest. p. 253 ed. Müll.

II. Transf., out of the sphere of religion: **A.** *To serve up* as a dish: non ego sum pollucta pago, *I am no dish for the village*, (*like the Eng. saying, *I am meat for your master*), Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 11. —**B.** *To entertain, to treat* with a thing (ante- and post-class.): * **1.** Lit., jocosely: polluctus virgis servus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 37.—* **2.** Trop., *To cause to share in* or *partake of* any thing: Arn. 5, 164.—Hence,

A. polluctum, i, *n.*, *The thing offered, an offering*; also, *a sacrificial banquet*: "*polluctum* quod a porricendo est fictum. Quum enim ex mercibus libamenta porrecta sunt Herculi in aram, tum polluctum est," Var. L. L. 6, 7, § 54: ad polluctum emere, Cass. Hemina in Plin. 32, 2, 10: polluctum Herculis, Macr. S. 2, 12 *fin.*; Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 63.

B. pollucte, *adv.*, *With rich offerings, sumptuously, magnificently*: pollucte prodigus, Plaut. fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. PRODEGERIS, p. 229 ed. Müll. (so probably we should read, instead of the productae of the MSS.).

Pollūces, is, v. Pollux, *ad init.*

pollūcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [polluceo: bountifully distributed; hence, in gen.] *Sumptuous, rich, magnificent* (post-class.): coena, Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.*—*Comp.*: obsonandi pollucibilior, Tert. Jejun. 17.—*Adv.*, pollūcĭbĭlĭter, *Sumptuously, magnificently* (ante-class.): obsonate, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 23: pergraecamini, id. fragm. ap. Fulgent. Myth. 1, 2.

* **pollūcĭbĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [pollucibilis] *Magnificence, excellence*: Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.

pollūcĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. pollucibilis, *ad fin.*

pollucte, *adv.*, and **polluctum,** i, *n.*, v. polluceo, *ad fin.*

* **polluctūra,** ae, *f.* [polluceo] *A sumptuous entertainment, a feast, banquet*: Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 6.

polluctus, a, um, *Part.*, fr. polluceo.

pollŭlus, v. polulus.

pollŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To soil, defile, pollute*: **I.** Lit. (so very rarely): dapes ore, Virg. A. 3, 234: ora cruore, Ov. M. 15, 98: pollui cuncta sanie, odore, contactu, Tac. A. 4, 49: polluta mensa cruore, Sil. 7, 183.—**II.** Trop., *To defile morally, to pollute, contaminate, violate dishonor, desecrate*, etc. (so quite class.): polluta et violata sacra, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72 cf. id. Rosc. Am. 26: deorum hominumque jura inexpiabili scelere, id. Phil. 11 12: fratris filiam incesto, Plin. Ep. 4, 11 famam domus stupro turpi, Phaedr. 3, 10 17: mentem suam et aures hominum nefaria voce, Tac. A. 3, 50: jejunia, *to violate, break*, Nigid. in Isid. Orig. 20, 2: Jovem, *to insult*, Prop. 4, 9, 8: ferias, *to desecrate* (by labor), Gell. 2, 28: avaritia invadit, polluit, vastat omnia, Sall. J. 41; Ov. M. 2, 794: polluta pax, Virg. A. 7, 467: polluendam perdendamque rem publicam relinquere, Tac. H. 2, 76.

B. In partic., *To violate, dishonor* a woman (post-Aug.), Tac. A. 12, 46; id. Agr. 31.—Hence

pollūtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Polluted*, i. e. *vicious, unchaste*: femina, Liv. 10, 23.—*Comp.*: senectus, *more vicious, more sinful*, Sil. 11, 47.—*Sup.*: dives, App. M. 9, p. 366 Oud.

(* **pollūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [polluo] *Defilement, contamination, pollution*, Pall. 9, 10.)

Pollux, ūcis (collat. form of the *nom.*, Pollūces, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 52; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 10, § 73.—*Voc.*, pol, edepol, v. *infra*), *m.*, Πολυδεύκης, *A famous pugilist, son of Tyndarus and Leda, and brother of Castor, in connection with whom, as the constellation of the Twins* (Gemini, v. 2. Castor), *he serves as a guide to mariners*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21; id. Leg. 2, 9; Hyg. Fab. 14; 173: ita me . . . Castor, Polluces . . . dique omnes ament, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 52.—Poet.: geminus Pollux, *i. e. Castor and Pollux*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 64: facere aliquem de Polluce Castora, *i. e. to make a knight of a pugilist* (pugil), Mart. 7, 57.—As a deity, DEVS VINCIVS POLLVX, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 1, *n.* 218.—In the *voc.*, contracted pol, and lengthened edepol (cf. ecastor, equirine, *etc.*), *by Pollux! indeed! truly!* pol mihi fortuna magis nunc defit quam genus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc, 3, 19, 44; id. Ann. 1, 122; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 2: per pol quam paucos reperias meretricibus fideles, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1: pol, me miserum, patrone, vocares, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 92; id. ib. 2, 2, 138. —In connection with other particles of affirmation: pol profecto, *indeed, truly*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 5; cf. in the follg.: so, pol certe, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 5: sane pol, id. Andr. 1, 4, 2: pol vero, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 65. —In the form edepol: certe edepol scio, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 115: credo edepol equidem dormire Solem, id. ib. 126; id. ib. 180. With other particles: nae edepol, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 27: non edepol volo profecto, id. ib. 215: certe edepol, id. ib. 243: immo edepol vero, id. Most. 3, 2, 78.

* **pŏlōse,** *adv.* [polus] *Going through the poles* (post-class.): obliqua decussata polose, Mart. Cap. 1, 14 dub. (*al.* oblique decussatos polos).

‡**poltĕo,** pro ulteriore, Fest. p. 205 ed. Müll.

polubrum, v. pollubrum.

pōlŭlus (poll.), a, um, *adj.* [a rustic form for paululus] *Little* (only in the two follg. passages): labellum, Cato R. R. 10, 2: sublaminae, id. ib. 21, 3.

†**pŏlus,** i, *m.* = πόλος, *The end of an axis, a pole*: "terra a verticibus duobus, quos appellaverunt *polos*, centrum coeli est, nec non Signiferi oblique inter eos siti," Plin. 2, 15, 13, so id. 2, 70, 71; 5, 9, 10; Ov. M. 2, 74; id. Pont. 2, 7, 64: p. glacialis, *the north pole*, id. ib. 173; or, gelidus, id. Her. 18, 151; also abs., *the north pole*, id. Tr. 4, 3, 15: p. australis, id. Met. 131; or, austrinus, *the south pole*, Plin. 5, 9, 10. **II.** Transf.: **A.** *The polar star*, Vitr. 9, 6 *fin.*—**B.** *The heavens*, Virg. A. 3, 586; 5, 721; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 6; 3, 29, 44; id. Epod. 17, 77; Val. Fl. 1, 622.—(*Polus, i, *m.*, *A celebrated Greek tragic actor*, Gell. 7, 5.)

Polusca, ae, *f.* *A small and very ancient town in Latium*, Liv. 2, 33; 39; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 645.

†**pŏlўăcanthos,** i, *m.* = πολυάκανθος, *A kind of thistle*, Plin. 21, 16, 56.

(* **Pŏlўaegos,** i, *f.*, Πολύαιγος, *An island of the Aegean Sea*, Mela, 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 23.)

Pŏlўaenus, i, *m.*, Πολύαινος, *A math-*

ematician, a friend and follower of Epicurus, Cic. Fin. 1, 6; id. Acad. 2, 33.

† **pŏlyandrion,** ii, *n.* = πολυάνδριον, *A common burial-place, grave-yard, cemetery*, Arn. 6, p. 194.

† **pŏlyanthĕmum,** i, *n.* = πολυάνθεμον, pure Lat. ranunculus, *A caustic plant, otherwise called* batrachion (perh. Ranunculus polyanthemos, L., *many-flowered crow-foot*): Plin. 27, 12, 90.

(* **Polybe,** es, *f.* *One of the fifty daughters of Danaus*, Hyg. Fab. 170.)

Pŏlybius, ii, *m.*, Πολύβιος, *A celebrated Greek historian from Megalopolis, in Arcadia, the son of Lycortas and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus*, Cic. Rep. 1, 21; 2, 14; 4, 3; id. Off, 3, 32; Liv. 30, 45.

Pŏlybus, i, *m.*, Πόλυβος: **I.** *A king of Corinth, at whose court Oedipus was brought up*, Stat. Th. 1, 64; Hyg. Fab. 66; 67; Sen. Oedip. 12.—**II.** *One of Penelope's suitors*, Ov. Her. 1, 91.

† **pŏlycarpos,** i, *f.* = πολύκαρπος, *A plant, also called* polygonus, App. Herb. 18.

† **pŏlychrŏnius,** a, um, *adj.* = πολυχρόνιος, *Long-lived* (late Lat.): Firm. Math. 8, 28 *med.*

(* **Pŏlycles,** is, *m.*, Πολυκλῆς, *A celebrated sculptor of Athens*, Plin. 34, 8. 19.)

Pŏlyclētus (ĕ scanned short, Prud. στεφ. 10, 269), i, *m.*, Πολύκλειτος, *A celebrated Grecian sculptor from Argos or Sicyon, contemporary with Pericles*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 2; Cic. Brut. 18; 86; id. de Or. 2, 16; 3, 7; Mart. 8, 51.—**II.** Hence **Pŏlyclētēus** (-taeus), a, um, *adj.*, *Polycleteian*: caelum, Stat. S. 2, 2, 67.

† **pŏlycnēmon,** i, *n.* = πολύκνημον, *A plant, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 26, 14, 88.

Pŏlycrătes, is, *m.*, Πολυκράτης, *A prince of Samos, and friend of Amasis, celebrated for his good fortune, but at last crucified by the Persian governor Oroetes*, Cic. Fin. 5, 30; Val. Max. 6, 9, 5 *extr.*

(* **Pŏlycrătia,** ae, *f.* *Wife of the Achaean chief Aratus*, Liv. 27, 31.)

(* **Pŏlydaemon,** ŏnis, *m.* *A descendant of Semiramis, slain by Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 85.)

Pŏlydămas (the o made long by the requirements of the verse), antis, *m.*, Πολυδάμας: **I.** *A Trojan*, (* *son of Pantheus and*) *friend of Hector*, Ov. M. 12, 547; id. Her. 5, 94; id. Pers. 1, 4.—**B.** Hence **Pŏlydămantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Polydamas*: arma, Sil. 12, 212.—**II.** *A famous athlete*, Val. Max. 9, 12, 10 *extr.*

Pŏlydectes or **-ta,** ae, *m.*, Πολυδέκτης, *A king of Seriphus, who brought up Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 242; Hyg. Fab. 273; Astr. 2, 12.

(* **Pŏlydector,** oris, *m.* *One of the fifty sons of Aegyptus*, Hyg. Fab. 170.)

Pŏlydōrus, i, *m.*, Πολύδωρος, *A son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by the Thracian Polymnestor*, Cic. poët. de Or. 3, 58 *fin.*; Virg. A. 3, 45 Serv.: Ov. M. 13, 432 *sq.*—**II.** Hence **Pŏlydōrēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Polydorus, Polydorean*: sanguis, Ov. M. 13. 629.

† **pŏlygăla,** ae, *f.* = πολύγαλον, *The herb milk-wort*, Plin. 27, 12, 96.

Pŏlygnōtus, i, *m.*, Πολύγνωτος, *A celebrated Grecian painter and statuary of Thasus, contemporary with Socrates*, Plin. 35, 6, 25; Cic. Brut. 18, 70.

† **pŏlygŏnăton,** i, *n.* = πολυγόνατον, *The plant called Solomon's seal*, Convallaria polygonatum, L.; Plin. 27, 12, 91.—(* Also, *Another name for* leucacantha.)

pŏlygŏnium, ii, v. polygonos.

† **pŏlygōnius,** a, um, *adj.* = πολυγώνιος, *Having many angles, polygonal*: turres, Vitr. 1, 5.

† **pŏlygŏnŏīdes,** is, *f.* = πολυγονοειδής, *A species of the plant* clematis, Plin. 24, 15, 19.

† **pŏlygŏnos** or **-us,** i, *f.*, or **pŏlygŏnon,** i (pŏlygŏnium, ii, Scrib. Comp. 193), *n.* = πολύγονος and -ον, *A plant called in pure Latin* herba sanguinalis *or* sanguinaria, *knot-grass*, Plin. 27, 12, 91; 26, 15, 9.

† **pŏlygōnum,** i, *n.* = πολύγωνον, *A polygon*: Censor. de Die nat. 8 *med.*

† **pŏlygrammos,** i, *f.* = πολύγραμμος, *A sort of jasper, with many white streaks*, Plin. 37, 9, 37.

† **pŏlygynaecon,** i, *n.* *An assembly of women*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 134 (*al.* syngenicon).

Pŏlyhistor, ŏris, *m.*, Πολυΐστωρ (The much-knowing or learned man), *The title of a book by C. Julius Solinus*; cf. Bähr's Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. vol. ii. p. 479 *sq.* (3d ed.).—(* Also, *A title of the grammarian Cornelius Alexander*, Suet. Gramm. 20; Plin. 9, 35, 56.)

Pŏlyhymnia (Pŏlymnia, Poët. in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 51 ed. Burm.), ae, *f.*, Πολυμνία (She of many hymns), *One of the Muses*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 33; Ov. F. 5, 9; Mart. 4, 31; Aus. Idyll. 20.

(* **Pŏlyĭdus,** i, *m.*, Πολύϊδος, *A soothsayer, native of Corinth*, Cic. de Div. 1, 40; id. Leg. 2, 13.)

Pŏlymăchaerŏplăcĭdes, ae, *m.* [πολυς-μάχαιρα-placidus] *A fictitious name of a soldier*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 31.

Pŏlymestor, v. Polymnestor.

pŏlymĭtārius, ii, *m.* [polymitus] *A damask-weaver*, Venant. Carm. 5, 6 *praef.*; Vulg. Exod. 35, 35.

† **pŏlymĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* = πολύμιτος, *Wrought with many threads*: alicula, Petr. 40: ars, *the art of weaving*, Hier. Ep. 64, 12.—Subst., polymita, ōrum, *n.*, *Damask*, Plin. 8, 48, 74.

Pŏlymnēstor and **Pŏlymestor,** ŏris, *m.*, Πολυμνήστωρ and Πολυμήστωρ, *A king of Thrace, the husband of Ilione, daughter of Priam; he killed his brother-in-law Polydorus, who had been intrusted to his charge*, Ov. M. 13, 536; Hyg. Fab. 109.

Pŏlymnia, v. Polyhymnia.

† **pŏlymyxos,** i, *adj. f.* = πολύμυξος, *Having many wicks*: p. lucerna, *a lamp with many tubes*, Mart. 14, 41 *in lemm.*

† **pŏlyneuron,** i, *n.* = πολύνευρον, *A plant, called in pure Latin* plantago major, *great plantain*, App. Herb. 1.

Pŏlynīces, is, *m.*, Πολυνείκης. *Son of Oedipus and Jocasta, brother of Eteocles, and son-in-law of Adrastus*, Stat. Th. 7, 689; Hyg. Fab. 68; 72; Quint. 5, 10, 31.

† **pŏlyōnymos,** i, *f.* = πολυώνυμος, *A plant, called in pure Latin* perdicium, *parietary*, App. Herb. 81.

† **pŏlyphăgus,** i, *m.* = πολυφάγος, *A glutton, gormandizer*: Suet. Ner. 37.

Pŏlyphēmus, i, *m* Πολύφημος, **I.** *The one-eyed Cyclops in Sicily, son of Neptune, who was blinded by Ulysses*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39 *fin.*; Ov. M. 13, 765; Hyg. Fab. 125; cf. Virg. A. 3, 618 *sq.*—(* **II.** *One of the Argonauts*, Hyg. Fab. 14.)

Pŏlyplūsius, a, *adj.* = πολυπλούσιος (very rich), *A fictitious name of a* gens, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 27.

† **pŏlypŏdium** or **-ion,** ii, *n.* = πολυπόδιον, *A kind of fern, polypody*, Plin. 16, 44, 92; 26, 12, 75.

pŏlypōsus, a, um, *adj.* [polypus] *Having a polypus in the nose*, Mart. 12, 37; Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12.

(* **pŏlyptōton,** i, *n.* *A figure of speech, when several cases of the same word stand together*; as homo homini, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 175 Grot.)

† **pŏlyptycha,** ōrum, *n.* = πολύπτυχα (that has many folds or leaves), *Account-books, registers* (post-class.), Veg. Mil. 2, 19; Cod. Theod. 1, 26, 2; ib. 28, 13.

† **pŏlypus,** i, *m.* (*fem.*, Lucil. in Non. 220, 4) = πολύπους (many-footed), *A polypus*: **I.** *An aquatic animal, sea-polypus*, Sepia octopodia, L.; Plin. 9, 12, 14; ib. 19, 35, et al.; Lucil. l. l.; Enn. in App. Apol. p. 299; Ov. Hal. 30 (with the o short) —Transf., of rapacious men: Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 21.—**II.** *A polypus in the nose*, Cels. 6. 8, 2; 7, 10; Plin. 24, 16, 92; Hor. Epod. 12, 5 (with the o long).

† **pŏlyrrhīzos,** on, *adj.* = πολύρριζος, *Having many roots*, an appellation of several plants, Plin. 25, 8, 54; 55, et al.—**II.** Subst., polyrrhizon, i, *n.*, *A plant, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 27, 12, 102.

† **pŏlysēmus,** a, um, *adj.* = πολύσημος, *Having many significations* (post-class.): sermo, Serv. Virg. A. 1, 1.

pŏlysigma, πολύ-σιγμα, *A too frequent repetition of the letter* s; as Sosia in Solario soleas sarciebat suas, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 167 Grot.

† **pŏlyspaston,** i, *n.* = πολύσπαστον, *A hoisting-tackle with many pulleys*, Vitr 10, 5, and 16.

(* **Polytimētus,** i, *m.* *A river of Sogdiana*, Curt. 7, 10.)

† **pŏlytrĭchon,** i, *n.* = πολύτριχον: **I.** *The herb golden-hair, Venus's hair*, Plin. 22, 21, 30; called also **pŏlythrix,** trichos, *f.* = πολύθριξ, Plin. 26, 14, 87.—**II.** *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

Pŏlyxĕna, ae, *f.*, Πολυξένη, *A daughter of Priam, whom Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, sacrificed at his father's grave*, Ov. M. 13, 448; Sen. Troad. 368; Hyg. Fab. 110.—**II.** Hence **Pŏlyxĕnius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Polyxena, Polyxenian*: caedes, Catull. 64, 369.

Pŏlyxo, ûs, *f.*, Πολυξώ: **I.** *A prophetess in Lemnos*, Stat. Th. 5, 90 *sq.*; Val Fl. 2, 316 *sq.*—(* **II.** *One of the Hyades*, Hyg. Fab. 191.)

† **pŏlyzōnos,** i, *f.* = πολύζωνος, *A kind of black precious stone with many stripes*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37. 11, 73.

(* **Pomanus,** i. *m.* *A navigable river of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 25.)

pōmārius, a, um, *adj.* [pomum] *Of* or *belonging to fruit* or *fruit-trees, fruit-*: seminarium, Cato R. R. 48.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** pomarius, ii, *m.*, *A fruit-seller, fruiterer*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 227; Lampr. Elag. 27; Inscr. Grut. 651, 11.—**B.** pomarium, ii, *n.*: **1.** *A fruit-garden, orchard*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 6; Col. 5, 10; id. Arb. 8; Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 122; Plin, 34, 14, 39; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 13; Ov. de Nuce, 111. —**2.** *A store-room for fruit, a fruit-loft, fruitery*, Var. R. R. 1, 2; Plin. 15, 16, 18, *no.* 1 (acc. to Charis. p. 23 P., pomarius, ii., *m.*, *sc.* locus, but without proof).

pōmĕrīdiānus (postm.), a, um, *adj.* [post-meridianus] *In the afternoon, postmeridian*: "impetratum est a consuetudine, ut peccare suavitatis causa liceret, et *pomeridianus quadrigas* quam *postmeridianus* libentius dixerim," Cic. Or. 47, 157: pomeridianum tempus, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17; also, postmeridianum tempus, id. Tusc. 3, 3 *fin.*; Suet. Gramm. 24; Vitr. 1, 6: pomeridiana sessio (*opp.* ambulatio antemeridiana), Cic. de Or. 3, 30 *fin.*; id. Att. 12, 53 *fin.*

pōmērium and **pōmoerium** (the first is most freq. in inscrr., the latter in MSS.; but the better manuscripts have also, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 13, and Tac. A. 12, 23 and 24, pomerium. A third form, POSTMOERIVM, in Var. L. L. 5, 32, § 143, seems merely to have been assumed from the etymology; a fourth archaic form is "POSIMERIVM pontificale pomoerium, ubi pontifices auspicabantur," Paul. ex Fest. p. 248 ed. Müll.), ii, *n.* [post-moerus = murus] *The open space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, bounded by stones* (cippi *or* termini), *and limiting the city auspices*, Var. L. L. 5, 32, § 143; Liv. 1, 44; Gell. 13, 14; Tac. A. 12, 23 and 24; cf. Müll. Etrusk. ii. p. 147 *sq.*: Becker, Röm. Alterth. p. 95 *sq.*: pomerium, Inscr. (a. 746 A.U.C.) ap. Orell. *n.* 1; so Inscr. ap. Grut. 242 (Orell. 1, p. 567); Inscr. Orell. *no.* 710; Inscr. (a. 121, p. Chr. n.) ap. Orell. *n.* 811: pomoerium intrare, transire, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: de pomoerii jure, id. de Div. 2, 35 *fin.*

II. Trop., *Bounds, limits* (ante- and post-class.): qui minore pomerio finierunt, *who have prescribed narrower limits to themselves*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 13; Macr. S. 1, 24.

Pōmētia, ae, *f.* (collat. form, **Pōmētii,** ōrum, *m.*, Virg. A. 6, 776), *A very old town of the Volsci, in Latium, also called* Suessa Pometia; perhaps the mod. *Torre Petrara* or *Mesa*, Cic. Rep. 2, 24; Liv. 1, 53; 2, 16; 2, 25, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 643 *seq.*; Abeken, Mittelital. 1, p. 74.—**II.** Hence **Pōmētīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pometia, Pometian*: manubiae, Liv. 1, 55.

pōmētum, i, *n.* [pomus] *A place planted with fruit-trees, an orchard* (post class. for pomarium), Pall. 1, 36.

pōmĭfer, ĕra. ĕrum, *adj.* [pomum-fero] *Fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arbor, Plin. 12, 3, 7: auctumnus. Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11: annus, id. ib. 3, 231, 8: SYLVANVS, Inscr. ap. Murat. 70, 6.

pōmoerium, ii, v. pomerium.

Pōmōna, ae, *f.* [pomum] *The goddess of fruit and fruit-trees, Pomona,* Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 45; Ov. M. 14, 623; Serv. Virg. A. 7, 190; Arn. 3, p. 118; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 133.—**B.** Transf., *Fruit-planting, fruit-growing* (post-Aug.): Plin. 23 prooem. § 1: Thyle larga et diutina Pomona copiosa est, Sol. 22 *med.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A.** ‡**Pomonal,** alis, *The temple of Pomona,* Fest. p. 250 ed. Müll.—**B.** **Pōmōnālis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Pomona, Pomonal:* flamen, Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 45; cf. Fest. s. v. MAXIMAE DIGNATIONIS, p. 154 and 155 ed. Müll.

pomōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of* or *abounding in fruit* (poet.): horti, Tib. 1, 1, 21: arva, Prop. 4, 7, 81; cf., pomosi Tiburis arva, Col. poët. 10, 138: corona, *a chaplet of fruits,* Prop. 4, 2, 17.

pompa, ae, *f.*=πομπή, *A solemn procession, a public procession* of any kind (at public festivals, games, triumphs, marriages, funerals, *etc.*): **I.** Lit.: in pompa quum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32: per Dionysia pompam ducere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 92: sollemnes ordine pompas Exequi, Virg. A. 5, 53: sollemnes ducere pompas Ad delubra juvat, id. Georg. 3, 22: Pontico triumpho inter pompae fercula trium verborum protulit titulum: VENI, VIDI, VICI, Suet. Caes. 37; so, p. Indica, *i. e. the triumphal procession of Bacchus,* Mart. 8, 78: cadaver Clodii spoliatum exsequiis, pompa, Cic. Mil. 13; so of *a funeral procession,* Nep. Att. 22; cf., pompam funeris ire, *to attend a funeral,* Ov. F. 6, 663.—The slowness of such processions is referred to in the follg. passage: pomparum ferculis similes esse, Cic. Off. 1, 36.

B. In partic., Of *The processions at the Circensian games,* Liv. 30, 38 *fin.*; Tert. Spect. 7; Suet. Caes. 76; id. Tit. 2; id. Aug. 16; id. Calig. 15; id. Claud. 11; Ov. F. 4, 391; id. Am. 3, 2, 43 *sq.*; id. A. A. 1, 147; Inscr. Grut. 622, 9.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A train, suite, retinue, row* of persons or things (quite class.): Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 1; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 17: molesta haec pompa lictorum meorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: postremo tota petitio cura ut pompae plena sit, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 13.—Of things: pecuniae pompa, Sen. Ep. 110 *med.*: ventri portatur pompa, *i. e. rich repast,* Plaut. fragm. in Macr. S. 2, 12: munerum, Tib. 3, 1, 3: sarcinarum, Mart. 12, 32 *fin.*

B. *Parade, display, ostentation, pomp* (likewise quite class.): rhetorum pompa, Cic. Tusc. 4, 21: in dicendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam, id. de Or. 2, 72: detraxit muneri suo pompam, Sen. Ben. 2, 13: ad pompam vel ostentationem aliquid accipere, Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 3 *fin.*:—genus orationis pompae quam pugnae aptius, Cic. Or. 13 *fin.*; so, eorum partim in pompa, partim in acie illustres esse voluerunt, id. de Or. 2, 22 *fin.*

pompābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pompa] *Pompous, splendid* (post-class.): *Comp.*, nihil pompabilius, Treb. XXX. tyrann. 30.

pompābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. pompalis, *ad fin.*

pompālis, e, *adj.* [pompa] *Showy, pompous, splendid* (post-class.): vultus, Capitol. Gord. 6.—*Adv.*, pompālĭter, ornatus, Treb. Gallien. 8 (*al.* pompabiliter).

pompālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pompalis] *Splendor, brilliancy* of style (post-class.), Prisc. p. 1320 P.

pompālĭter, *adv.*, v. pompalis, *ad fin.*

pompātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pompa] *Showy, pompous, splendid* (post-class.): femina, Tert. Cult. fem. 9: favor, App. M. 10, p. 734 Oud.

pompātus, a, um, v. pompo.

Pompēia, ae, v. Pompeius.

Pompēiānus, a, um, v. Pompeii, *no.* II., and Pompeius, *no.* II., B.

Pompēii, ōrum, *m.* *A maritime city in the south of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and Stabiae, by an eruption of Vesuvius,* A.D. 79, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Liv. 9, 38; Sen. Q. N. 6, 1; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 746 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Pompēiānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Pompeii, Pompeian:* regio, Sen. Q. N. 27: Sarnus, Stat. S. 1, 2, 265: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 6: brassica, id. 19, 8, 41, *no.* 3.—**2.** Subst.: **a.** Pompeianum, i, *n.*, *A villa of Cicero, near Pompeii,* Cic. Fam. 7, 3; 4, et al.—**b.** Pompeiani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Pompeii, the Pompeians,* Cic. Sull. 21; Sen. Q. N. 6, 1.

(***Pompēiŏpŏlis,** is, *f.*: **I.** *A city of Cilicia, formerly called Soli,* Plin. 5, 27, 22; Tac. A. 2, 58.—**II.** *A city of Paphlagonia,* Plin. 6, 2, 2.)

Pompēius (trisyl.) or **Pompēïus** (quadrisyl.), a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So the famous Cn. Pompeius Magnus, *the triumvir.*—In the *fem.*, Pompēia, ae, *his sister*; another, *his daughter,* Suet. Caes. 6. See, respecting the Pompeii, Drumann, Geschichte Roms, vol. 4, p. 306–594.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Pompeius** (Pompeïus), a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Pompey, Pompeian:* domus, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 9: lex, Caes. B. C. 3, 1; Cic. Fin. 4, 1: porticus, *at Rome,* Prop. 2, 23, 45; cf. Plin. 35, 9, 10; Suet. Caes. 81: via, *leading through Sicily,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19.—**B. Pompēiānus,** a, um, *adj., Of Pompey, Pompeian:* equitatus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: classis, id. ib. 3, 101: triumphi, Luc. 3, 166: caedes, id. 10, 350: porticus (usually called Pompeia porticus), Vitr. 5, 9: theatrum, Mart. 6, 9; 14, 29; hence also, Notus, *which blew in Pompey's theatre,* id. 11, 21: ficus (also called Pompeia ficus), Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 16.—**2.** Subst., Pompeiani, ōrum, *m.*, *The adherents* or *soldiers of Pompey, Pompey's party, Pompey's troops,* Caes. B. C. 3, 46; Vellej. 2, 52; Sen. de Ira, 3, 30 *fin.*—In the *sing.*: Tac. A. 4, 34; so, Pompeianus Cilix, Luc. 4, 448.

(* **Pompēum,** i, *n.* *A building at Athens,* Plin. 35, 11, 40, 33 Hard.)

† **pomphŏlyx,** ўgis, *f.* = πομφόλυξ, *A substance deposited from the smoke of smelting furnaces, pompholyx,* Plin. 34, 13, 33.

Pompĭlĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated is Numa Pompilius, *the second king of Rome,* Hor. Od. 1, 12, 33.—Hence, **A. Pompĭlĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Pompilius, Pompilian:* sanguis, *i. e. descendants of Numa Pompilius,* Hor. A. P. 292.—**B. Pompĭliānus,** a, um, *adj., Pompilian:* curia, *built by Numa,* Vop. Aur. 41: indigitamenta, Arn. 2, 95.

† **pompĭlus,** i, *m.*=πομπίλος, *A sea-fish* (that follows ships), *the pilot-fish, rudder-fish;* Gasterosteus ductor, L., Ov. Hal. 101; Plin. 32, 11, 54; id. 9, 15, 20.—This name was applied by some to the nautilus, id. 9, 29, 47.

pompo, without *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To make* or *do* any thing *with pomp* (post-class.): grandisonis pompare modis, Sedul. 1, 2.—Hence

pompātus, a, um, *Pa., Magnificently ordered, pompous, splendid:* pompatior suggestus, Tert. Spect. 7.

Pompōnĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So esp.: **I.** L. Pomponius, *An Atellane poet of Bononia,* Gell. 12, 10, 7.—**II.** T. Pomponius Atticus, *A friend of Cicero, whose life is written by Nepos,* Cic. Att. 1, 5.—**III.** P. Pomponius Secundus, *A tragedian,* Quint. 8, 3, 31.—**IV.** Sex. Pomponius, *A lawyer,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 68.—**V.** M. Pomponius Matho, *A praetor,* Liv. 22, 7; *and augur,* id. 29, 38.—**VI.** Pomponius Mela, *A geographer of the first century, author of a treatise* De Situ Orbis.—In the *fem.*, Pomponia, ae, *The mother of Scipio Africanus,* Sil. 13, 615.—Hence **Pompōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Pomponius, Pomponian:* pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16: versus, *of the Atellane poet L. Pomponius,* Gell. 10, 24.

pompōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pompa] *Pompous, stately, solemn* (post-class.): incessus, *i. e. dignified, slow,* Sid. Ep. 4, 9:—poëmata, Venant. Carm. 3, 23, 7.—*Adv.*, pompōse: scribere, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *med.*

Pomptīnus (Pontin.), a, um, *adj.* *An appellation given to a district in Latium, near Pometia:* ager, Liv. 6, 5: palus, and freq. in the *plur.*, paludes, *the extensive marshy district exposed to the inundations of the Amasenus and Ufens,* still called *the Pomptine (Pontine) Marshes,* Plin. 3, 5, 9; 26, 4, 9; Suet. Caes. 47; Mart. 10, 74; Luc. 3, 85; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 623 *sq.*, and 637 *sq.*; Abeken, Mittelital. p. 73.—**II.** Substant., Pomptinum, i, *n.*, *The Pomptine district,* Liv. 2, 34; perh. the same also in the *fem.* (sc. regio): Cic. Att. 7, 5, 3 dub.

pōmum, i, *n.* *Fruit* of any kind (apples, cherries, nuts, berries, figs, dates, *etc.*), Var. R. R. 1, 31; Plin. 15, 18, 20; 15, 24, 30; 16, 26, 49; 17, 26, 39; Cic. in Macr. S. 2, 16; hence, poma, *fruit,* Virg. E. 7, 54; Ov. M. 13, 812. Of *truffles,* Mart. 13, 50. Of *grapes,* Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 205; Nemes. Ecl. 3, 38.—**II.** Transf., for pomus, *A fruit-tree,* Cato R. R. 28; Virg. G. 2, 426; Plin. 18, 26, 65, *no.* 2; Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

pōmus, i, *f.* *A fruit-tree* of any kind (v. pomum, *ad init.*), Tib. 2, 1, 43.—**II.** Transf., for pomum, *Fruit,* Cato in Plin. 15, 18, 20.

* **pōmuscŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [pomum] *Small fruit, fruit:* Poët. in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 461 ed. Burm.

pondĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pondero] *That can be weighed, ponderable* (post-class.): corpora, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 4.

‡ **pondĕrāle,** is, *n.* [pondus] *The public scales,* Inscr. ap. Reines. ol. 7, *n.* 15; v. ponderarium.

ponderans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from pondero.

‡ **pondĕrārĭum,** ii, *n.* [pondero] *The place where public weights are kept and things are weighed, the public scales,* Inscr. Orell. *n.* 144 and 4344.

pondĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pondus] *A weighing, poising* (post-Aug.): *plur.*, Vitr. 10, 8 *med.*: aequa ponderatione confici, Theod. Prisc. 1, 13.

pondĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [pondero] *A weigher* (post-class.): De ponderatoribus, Cod. Theod. 7, 12; Cod. Justin. 71, 10; cf., "*ponderator, σταθμιστὴς ἢ ζυγοστάτης,*" Gloss. Lat. Gr.

‡ **pondĕrātūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A weighing:* "σταθμός, ponderatura," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pondĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from pondero.

* **pondĕrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [pondus] *Weight:* hominis, Att. in Non. 156, 6.

pondĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To weigh* a thing: **I.** Lit.: granum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, *no.* 2: semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. 2, 13, 12: pugnos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 156: in unum omnia ponderata confunduntur, Scrib. Comp. 106.—**II.** Trop., *To weigh* in the mind, *to ponder, consider, reflect upon* (quite class.): imprimis, quo quisque animo fecerit, ponderandum est, Cic. Off. 1, 15: momento suo unamquamque rem ponderandam, id. Fontei. 6: verborum delectum aurium judicio, id. de Or. 3, 37: non esse fidem ex fortuna ponderandam, id. Part. 34: dum inventa ponderant et dimetiuntur, Quint. 8 prooem. § 27.—Hence,

A. pondĕrans, antis, *Pa.*, in a neuter sense, *Weighing, weighty, heavy* (post-class.): affectu ponderantiore, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.* dub. (*al.* ponderatiore).

B. pondĕrātus, a, um, *Pa., Weighed, pondered, well considered:* ponderatiora beneficia, Nep. fragm. 2.—See also under ponderans.

pondĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of great weight, weighty, heavy, ponderous:* **I.** Lit.: compedes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 64: frumentum, Var. R. R. 1, 52 *fin.*: verbera, Val. Max. 1, 8 *fin.*—*Comp.*: lana ponderosior, Var. R. R. 2, 11; Plin. 21, 17, 67.—*Sup.*: ponderosissimi lapides, Plin. 36, 19, 30.—**II.** Trop.: ponderosa epistola, *weighty, significant,* Cic. Att. 2, 11: vox, *weighty, imposing,* Val. Max. 6, 4, 1 *extr.*

pondĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small weight* (late Latin), Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 4.

pondo, v. pondus, *ad fin.*

pondus, ĕris, *n.* [pendo] *A weight:* **I.** Lit., *A weight* used in a scale, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua, Liv. 5, 48 *fin.*: utuntur taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro numo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12; Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 32.

2. In partic., *The weight of a pound, a pound* (very rarely for the usual pondo): *dupondius* a duobus ponderibus, quod unum pondus *assipondium* dicebatur. Id ideo, quod as erat libra pondus, Var. L. L. 5, 36, § 169: argenti pondera quinque, Mart. 7, 53.

B. Transf., *in abstr.*: **a.** *Heaviness, weight* of a body: moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic. Fat. 11: magni ponderis saxa, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; 7, 22: emere aliquid pondere, *by weight*, Plin. 12, 7, 14; 35, 17, 57; cf., in his quae pondere constant, Gaj. Dig. 18, 1, 35 *med.*; and, id, quod pondere continetur, Ulp. ib. 30, 1, 47.

b. *Balance, equipoise, equilibrium*: tertius motus oritur extra pondus et plagam, quum declinat atomus, Cic. Fat. 10; so id. ib. 20: (* In these examples from Cic. pondus seems rather to have its gen. meaning of *weight*): trans pondera (corporis) dextram porrigere, *out of balance*; (* acc. to others, *over* (*intervening*) *obstacles*. see *no.* 2), Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 50.

2. *In concreto*: **a.** *A heavy body, a weight, mass, load, burden*: in terram feruntur omnia suo nutu pondera, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: grande auri pondus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 17; so, innumerabile pondus auri, id. Sest. 43: magnum argenti pondus expositum, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: aeris magnum pondus, id. ib. 3, 103; Stat. Th. 6, 648: immania pondera baltei, Virg. A. 10, 496: Spartani pondera disci, Mart. 14, 164.—Poet., of the fruit of the womb, Ov. M. 9, 684; id. Am. 2, 14, 14; Prop. 4, 1, 96: Mart. 14, 151; of the privy parts, Catull. 63, 5; Stat. S. 3, 4, 77.

b. *A quantity, number, multitude* (ante-class. and very rarely): magnum pondus omnium artificum, Var. in Non. 466, 5.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Weight, consequence, importance, consideration, influence, authority*, etc. (quite class.): persona non qualiscumque testimonii pondus habet, Cic. Top. 19: grave ipsius conscientiae pondus est, id. N. D. 3, 35: id est maximi momenti et ponderis, id. Vatin. 4: qui pondus habent, id. Att. 11, 6: habet vim in ingenio et pondus in vita, id. de Or. 2, 74 *fin.*: magnum pondus accessit ad tollendum dubitationem, judicium et consilium tuum, id. Fam. 11, 29: ut is intelligat. hanc meam commendationem magnum apud te pondus habuisse, id. ib. 13, 25: tuae literae maximi sunt apud me ponderis, id. ib. 2, 19 *fin.*: ejus filius eodem est apud me pondere, quo fuit ille, id. Att. 10, 1: omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum. id. de Or. 2, 17 *fin.*; so of style, Hor. A. P. 319; cf., nugis addere pondus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 42.

B. *Oppressive weight, burden* (poet. for onus): curarum, Luc. 9, 951; Stat. Th. 4, 39: rerum, Ov. Tr. 2. 237; Mart. 6, 64: p. amara senectae, Ov. M. 9, 438.

C. *Weight of character*, i. e. *firmness, constancy* (poet.): nulla diu femina pondus habet, Prop. 2, 25, 22.—Hence

pondo, heterocl. *abl. adv.*, *By weight, in weight.*

A. In gen. (so rarely): neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, *an ounce weight*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 8: ut exercitus coronam auream dictatori libram pondo decreverit, *a pound in weight, weighing a pound*, Liv. 3, 29; so id. 4, 20; and, vettonicae tusae pondo libra, Plin. 26, 7, 19; so too, pretium in pondo libras denarii duo, id. 33, 12, 56: styracis, resinae terebinthinae pondo sextantes, Cels. 5, 25, 16: sextarium aquae cum dodrante pondo mellis diluunt, Col. 12, 12.—More freq.,

B. In partic., supplying libra, as the usual measure of weight, as a *nom. indecl.*, *A pound*: COMPEDIBVS QVINDECIM PONDO . . . VINCITO, Fragm. XII. Tab., v. Append. III.: quot pondo te censes esse nudum? Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 33: auri quinque pondo abstulit, Cic. Clu. 64: argenti pondo viginti millia, Caes. B. C. 2, 18; Plin. 33, 3, 15; id. 11, 42, 97.—In the genitive relation: rettuli auri pondo mille octingentum septuaginta, Var. in Non. 149, 19: corona aurea pondo ducentum, id. ib. 163, 33.

ponduscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pondus] *A small weight* (post-Aug.): saxi, Col. 12, 51: si cooriatur procella, apprehensi ponduscula lapilli (apes) se librant, Plin. 11, 10, 10.

pōne, *adv.* and *praep.* [perh. contr. from posine, posne, kindr. with the Gr. ποτὶ for πρός; cf. also, POSIMERIVM for pomerium] **I.** *Adv.*, *After, behind, back* = post, a tergo; opp. to ante, before (rarely, and mostly poet.; by Quint. 8, 3, 25, considered as archaic; cf. also, "*pone* gravi sono antiqui utebantur pro loci significatione," Fest. p. 249): (moveri) et ante et pone, ad laevam et ad dextram, Cic. Univ. 13 *fin.*: (remiges) Pone petunt, exin referunt ad pectora tonsas, Enn. Ann. 7, 40 (ap. Fest. s. v. TONSAM, p. 356 ed. Müll.): pone venire, Prop. 3, 15, 30: pars cetera pontum Pone legit, Virg. A. 2, 208: pone subit conjux, id. ib. 2, 725: pone sequens, id. ib. 10, 226; Sil. 8, 561: respicere, Val. Max. 1, 7, 1 *extr.*—Connected with vorsum, *behind, backward*: pone vorsum illac mare est, Cato in Charis. p. 191 P.; cf. in the follg., *ad fin.*

II. *Praep. c. acc.*, *Behind* (also rarely): pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic. Univ. 10 *fin.*: pone me, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 1; cf., pone nos recede, id. Poen. 3, 2, 34: pone aedem Castoris, id. Curc. 4, 1, 20; id. Trin. 3, 2, 37: pone castra, Liv. 40, 30 *fin.*: vinctae pone tergum manus, Tac. H. 3, 85.—Connected with vorsus: postquam auspicavi atque exercitum adduxi pone vorsus castra hostium, Cato in Charis. p. 191 P.

pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. (archaic form of the *perf.*, POSEIVEI, Inscr. Orell. *n.* 3308: posivi, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 35: posivimus, id. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.: posiverunt, Cato R. R. praef. 1: posiveris, id. ib. 4, 1; Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 108: POSIER*unt*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 5061: POSIT, contr. from posivit for posuit, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 71; 732; 1475; 3087, et al.—*Part. perf. syncop.*, postus, a, um, Lucr. 1, 1058; 3, 870; 884; 6, 966; Sil. 15, 553), *v. a.* [prob. contr. from po-sino, to let down; v. sino, *ad init.*] *To put* or *set down* a person or thing, *to put, place, set, lay*, etc.

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: tabulas in aerario ponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: castra, (* *to pitch*), id. ib. 1, 65 *fin.*; also, p. castra iniquo loco, id. ib. 1, 81; and, millia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit, id. B. G. 1, 22 *fin.*: qui indicabantur, in senatu sunt positi, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 50: tabulas obsignatas in publico, Cic. Fl. 9 *fin.*: tyrannicidae imago in gymnasio ponatur, Quint. 7, 7, 5; cf. id. 1, 7, 12: collum in Pulvere, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 11; cf., artus in litore ponunt, Virg. A. 1, 173; and with the simple *abl.*, saxo posuit latus, Val. Fl. 4, 378: in curulibus sellis sese posuerunt, *seated themselves*, Flor. 1, 13: oleas in solem, Cato R. R. 7: stipitem in flammam, Ov. M. 8, 452; so, aliquid in ignes, id. R. Am. 719; Liv. 38, 35, 4: coronam in caput, Gell. 3, 15:—ubi pedem poneret non habebat, *might set his foot*, Cic. Fin. 4, 25: genu or genua, *to bow the knee, to kneel*, Ov. F. 2, 438; 5, 507; Curt. 8, 7.

B. In partic.: **1.** In milit. lang., *To place, post, set, station* a body of troops: ibi praesidium ponit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; so, praesidium ibi, id. B. C. 1, 47 *fin.*: legionem tuendae orae maritimae causa, id. ib. 3, 34: insidias contra aliquem, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 49.

2. *To set up, erect, build* (mostly poet.): opus, Ov. M. 8, 160: templa, Virg. A. 6, 19; so, aras, id. ib. 3, 404: tropaeum, Nep. Dat. 8; and so on inscrr., of erecting monuments of any kind, POSVIT, PONENDVM CVRAVIT (usually abbreviated P. C.), *etc.*—Hence, poet., *To form, fashion* works of art: Alcimedon duo pocula fecit Orpheaque in medio posuit, Virg. E. 3, 46: hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 8.

3. *To set, set out, plant* trees, *etc.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pone ordine vites, Virg. E. 1, 74; so, vitem, Col. 4, 1; cf., ille et nefasto te (arbor) posuit die, *planted thee*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 1.

4. *To lay, stake, wager*, as a forfeit; *to lay down, propose*, as a prize: pono pallium; Ille suum anulum opposuit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 76; so, pocula fagina, Virg. E. 3, 36: invitat pretiis animos et praemia ponit, id. Aen. 5, 292; so, praemia, id. ib. 5, 486: praemium, Liv. 41, 23, 10.

5. In business lang., *To put out at interest, to loan, to invest* (less freq. than collocare): pecuniam in praedio ponere, Cic. Tull. § 15 ed. Orell.; cf., pecuniam apud aliquem, id. Verr. 2, 3, 70; and, dives positis in fenore numis, Hor. A. P. 421; so, pecuniam Quaerit Kalendis ponere, id. Epod. 2, 70.

6. *To place, set, appoint* a person, e. g. as a watch or guard, accuser, *etc.* (less freq. than apponere): Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut, quae agat, scire possit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*; so, custos frumento publico est positus, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: alicui accusatorem, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3.

7. *To serve up, set before one* at table (rarely, for the class. apponere): Cato R. R. 79; so, ib. 81: posito pavone, Hor. S. 2, 2, 23 Heind.; so id. ib. 2, 4, 14: 2, 6, 64; 2, 8, 91; id. A. P. 422; positi Bacchi cornua, Ov. A. A. 1, 231; so, vinum, Petr. 34, 7: calidum scis ponere sumen, Pers. 1, 53: porcum, Mart. 8, 22: da Trebio, pone ad Trebium, Juv. 5, 135.

8. *To lay aside, take off, put down, lay down*, etc. (as clothing, arms, books): quum pila ludere vellet tunicamque poneret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60; so, velamina, Ov. A. A. 2, 613; cf., velamina de corpore, id. Met. 4, 345: arma, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: sarcinam, Petr. 117, 11: barbam, Suet. Calig. 5: libros de manibus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8; cf., quum posui librum, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24.

9. *To lay in the grave, to bury, inter* (poet. and in post-class. prose): corpore posto, Lucr. 3, 885: te . . . patriâ decedens ponere terrâ, Virg. A. 6, 508; Ov. F. 5, 480: ubi corpus meum positum fuerit, Ulp. Dig. 34, 1, 18 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4370: IN HAC CVPA MATER ET FILIVS POSITI SVNT, Inscr. ib. *no.* 4550; Inscr. ib. *no.* 4495: HIC POSITVS EST, Inscr. in Boeckh. C. I. Gr. *no.* 4156: CINERES, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4393; so Inscr. ib. 4489.

10. P. calculum or calculos, transf., *To weigh carefully, to ponder, consider*: si bene calculum ponas, Petr. 115, 16: examina tecum, omnesque, quos ego movi, in utraque parte calculos pone, Plin. Ep. 2, 19 *fin.*

11. Neutrally, of the winds, *To fall, abate* (poet.): quum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit Flatus, Virg. A. 7, 27; so, tum Zephyri posuere, id. ib. 10, 103.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To set, place, put, lay* a thing any where: non ponebat enim rumores ante salutem, Enn. Ann. 8, 28: pone ante oculos laetitiam senatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 45: at te apud eum, dii boni! quanta in gratia posui, id. Att. 6, 6, 4; cf. id. ib. 5, 11, 6; so Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6 *fin.*; and in another construction, apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam (Ern. conj., *in gratia*), Cic. Att. 5, 3, 3; with which cf., aliquem in crimen populo ponere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 11: in laude positus, Cic. Sest. 66, 139: aliquem in metu non ponere, *i. e. not to fear*, id. Top. 13 *fin.*: virtutum fundamenta in voluptate tamquam in aqua ponere. id. Fin. 2, 22, 72; cf. id. Pis. 4, 9: aliquid in conspectu animi, id. de Or. 3, 40, 161; cf., sub uno aspectu ponere, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 1: ponendus est ille ambitus, non abjiciendus, *to lay down gently*, i. e. *close gracefully*, Cic. Or. 59.—Elliptically: et quidem quum in mentem venit, ponor ad scribendum, *when it occurs to Caesar, he sets me* (i. e. *my name*) *as a signature to the Senate's decrees*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 4.

B. In partic.: **1.** P. aliquid in aliqua re, *To put* or *place* a thing *in* something, *to cause* a thing *to rest* or *depend upon* something: credibile non est, quantum ego in consiliis et prudentia tua, quantum in amore et fide ponam, Cic. Att. 2, 23 *fin.*: spem in aliquo, id. ib. 6, 1, 11: salutis auxilium in celeritate, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: cf., spem salutis in virtute, id. ib. 5, 34, 2: ut in dubio poneret, utrum, *etc.*, *regarded as doubtful, doubted*, Liv. 34, 5, 3: sed haec haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, *I shall attach no great importance to it*, id. Prooem. § 8.—But in the passive, positum esse in aliqua re, *To be based* or *founded upon, to rest upon, depend upon*: ut salutem praesentium, spem reliquorum, in vestris sententiis positam esse et defixam putetis, Cic. Fl. 1 *fin.*; id. Agr. 2, 9, 22: omnia posita putamus in Planci tui liberalitate, id. Att. 16, 16, F *fin.*; id. Or. 8, 27: in te positum est, ut, *etc.*, id. Att. 16, 16, B, § 8.

2. *To lay out, spend, employ* a thing, esp. time, in any thing: tempus in cogitatione ponere, Cic. de Or. 3, 5: diem totum in consideranda causa, id. Brut. 22; cf. id. Fam. 5, 21; and id. Att. 6, 2 *med.*: sumptum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2; id. Fam. 13, 64 *fin.*; cf., totum animum atque omnem curam, operam diligentiamque suam in petitione ponere, Cic. Mur. 22: id multo tum faciemus liberius totosque nos in contemplandis rebus perspiciendisque ponemus, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: apud gratos homines beneficium ponere, id. Fam. 13, 54 *fin.*

3. *To put, place, count, reckon, consider* a thing in or among certain things: mortem in malis, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 29: in beneficii loco, id. Fam. 15, 4, 12; id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: in laude, *to regard as praiseworthy*, id. Top. 18: in vitiis poni, *to be regarded as a fault*, Nep. Epam. 1.

4. *To appoint, ordain, make* something: leges, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11; so, festos laetosque ritus, Tac. H. 5, 5 *fin.*: ut male posuimus initia, sic cetĕra sequentur, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 2: spem, *to hope for, reckon upon*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 4:—nomen, *to apply* or *give a name*: sunt enim rebus novis nova ponenda nomina, Cic. N. D. 1, 17; Virg. A. 7, 63: qui tibi nomen Insano posuere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 48:—rationem, *to furnish an account*, (**to reckon*), Suet. Oth. 7; cf. Col. 1. 3: (*pecuniae, Scaev. in Pand. 46, 3, 89).

5. In speaking or writing, *To lay down as true, to state, assert, maintain, allege, cite*, etc.: quamobrem, ut paulo ante posui, si, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21; id. Fin. 2, 31: recte Magnus ille noster, me audiente, posuit in judicio, rem publicam, *etc.*, id. Leg. 2, 3: etsi non fuit in oratorum numero, tamen pono, satis in eo fuisse orationis atque ingenii, *etc.*, id. Brut. 45: aliquid pro certo ponere, Liv. 10, 9 *fin.*

6. *To put hypothetically, to assume, suppose*: verum pone, esse victum eum, at, *etc.*, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 23; Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 5: positum sit igitur in primis, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 4: hoc posito atque concesso, esse quandam vim divinam, *etc.*, id. de Div. 1, 52, 118; cf., quo posito, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29.

7. *To propose, offer, fix upon* a theme for discussion: mihi nunc vos quaestiunculam, de qua meo arbitratu loquar, ponitis? Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102; id. ib. 2, 1, 2: ponere aliquid, ad quod audiam, si tibi non est molestum, volo, id. Fat. 2, 4; cf., ponere jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet; ad id aut sedens aut ambulans disputabam, id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7; and impersonally, doctorum est ista consuetudo eaque Graecorum, ut iis ponatur, de quo disputent quamvis subito, id. Lael. 5.

8. *To put away, leave off, dismiss, forego, lay down, surrender*: vitia, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46; so, inimicitias, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: curas, Liv. 1, 19: (* flammae vires posuere, Virg. A. 5, 681:) metum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: iram, Hor. A. P. 160: moras, id. Od. 4, 12, 25; Ov. F. 2, 816: animos feroces, Liv. 8, 1; so, corda ferocia, Virg. A. 1, 302: si in hac cura atque administratione vita mihi ponenda sit, *if I had to sacrifice my life*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24 *fin.*: rudimentum, *to give the first proof of one's skill*, Liv. 31, 11 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 22; also, tirocinium, Just. 12, 4.—Hence

pŏsĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, Of localities, *Placed, situated; situate, standing, lying* any where: Roma in montibus posita, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: Delos in Aegaeo mari posita, id. de imp. Pomp. 18 *fin.*: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 5: tumulus opportune ad id positus, id. 28, 13: urbs alieno solo posita, id. 4, 17. (* Trop., somno positus, for sopitus, *lulled to sleep*, Virg. A. 4, 527.)

1. pons, ntis, *m.* *A bridge* across a river, ditch, or marsh, between towers, *etc.*

I. In gen.: pars oppidi mari disjuncta angusto, ponte rursus adjungitur et continetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52 *fin.*: facere pontem in flumen, *to throw a bridge over the stream*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; so Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 3; Nep. Milt. 3; also, injicere pontem, Liv. 26, 6; Tac. A. 15, 19: flumen ponte jungere, Liv. 21, 45; Curt. 3, 7; 4, 9: imponere pontem flumini, id. 5, 1: pontibus palude constrata, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: pontem navibus efficere, Tac. A. 6, 37: ponte flumen transgredi, id. ib. 13, 39; also, ponte flumen transmittere, Plin. Ep. 8, 8; and, ponte flumen trajicere, Flor. 4, 12:—interscindere pontem, *to break down*, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 10; also, rescindere, Nep. Milt. 3: interrumpere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: rumpere, Quint. 2, 13 *fin.*; Tac. A. 2, 68: abrumpere, id. Hist. 3, 6: recidere, Curt. 4, 16: solvere, Tac. A. 1, 69: dissolvere, Nep. Them. 5; vellere, Virg. A. 8, 650.

II. In partic.: **A.** *The bridge at the Comitia, over which the voters passed one by one to the* septum, *to deposit their votes*, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5; Auct. Her. 1, 12; Ov. F. 5, 634. Hence the proverb, sexagenarios de ponte, v. sexagenarius.

B. *A wooden draw-bridge, to be let down from besieging towers to the walls of a town* or *fortress*, Tac. A. 4, 51; Suet. Aug. 20.

C. *A plank bridge thrown from a vessel to the shore*, Virg. A. 10, 288, 654.

D. *The deck of a ship on which the military engines were placed*, Tac. A. 2, 6.—So also,

E. *A floor of a tower*, Virg. A. 9, 530; 12, 675.

F. *A wooden bridge on a narrow wall between two towers*, Virg. A. 9, 170.

2. Pons, ntis, *m.* *A geographical proper name.* So Pons Argenteus, the modern *Argens*, Lepid. in Cic. Fam. 10, 34 *fin.*; 10, 35: P. Campanus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 45; Plin. 14, 6, 8: Aureoli, Trebell. XXX. tyr. Aureol., et al.

pontātĭcum, i, *n.* [1. pons] *The toll taken at a bridge*, Amm. 5, 1.

(* **Pontia,** ae, *f.*, Ποντία, *An island in the Tuscan sea*, Suet. Tib. 54;—*plur.*, **Pontiae,** ārum, Liv. 9, 28; Mela, 2, 7; Plin. 3, 6, 12.)

pontĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. pons] *A little bridge*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20; Catull. 17, 3; Col. 2, 2; Suet. Caes. 31; Inscr. ap. Murat. 598.

1. Pontĭcus, a, um, v. 2. Pontus, *no.* II.

2. Pontĭcus, i, *m.* *A poet, contemporary with Propertius*, Prop. 1, 7, 1; Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 47.

pontĭfex (also written pontufex), ĭcis, *m.* *A Roman high-priest, a pontiff, pontifex*, Var. L. L. 5, 15, § 83; Cic. Leg. 2, 8, on the laws of the Twelve Tables; id. de Or. 3, 19 *fin.*; id. Rep. 2, 14; Liv. 1, 20; Ov. F. 6, 454; Hor. Od. 3, 30, 9; 2, 14, 28; 3, 23, 12; id. Ep. 2, 1, 26, et al. Their *chief* or *president* was called Pontifex Maximus, Cic. Agr. 2, 7; id. de Or. 2, 12, 51; Liv. 3, 54; 25, 5, et saep.: MAIOR VESTAE, Inscr. (a. 353 p. Chr. n.) ap. Orell. *no.* 3184:—pontifices minores, *a lower class of pontiffs, minor* or *sub pontiffs*, " Liv. 22, 57, 3;" so Auct. Harusp. resp. 6, 12; Verr. Flacc. Fast. ap. Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 408; Inscr. Cenot. Pisan. ap. Orell. *no.* 643. Cf., concerning the Pontifices, Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 209 *sq.*—**II.** Transf., in the Christian period, *A bishop*, Sid. Carm. 16, 6.

pontĭfĭcālis, e, *adj.* [pontifex] *Of* or *belonging to a pontifex, pontifical*: insignia, Liv. 10, 7: auctoritas, Cic. Leg. 2, 21: honos, *of the Pontifex Maximus*, Ov. F. 3, 420: ludi, *given by the* Pontifex Maximus, *on his entrance into office*, Suet. Aug. 44.

pontĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The office* or *dignity of a pontifex, the pontificate*, Auct. Harusp. resp. 9; Vellej. 2, 59; Tac. H. 1, 77; Suet. Calig. 12: pontificatus maximus, *the office of a* Pontifex Maximus, Suet. Caes. 13; so id. ib. 46; id. Aug. 31; id. Vitell. 11; id. Tit. 9.

pontĭfĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a pontifex, pontifical*: libri, Cic. N. D. 1, 30; id. Rep. 2, 31, 54: jus, id. fragm. ap. Non. 174, 7; Auct. orat. pro domo 14.—**II.** Subst., pontĭfĭcium, ii, *n.*, *The dignity of a pontiff* or *of a bishop* (post-class.), Sol. 16 *fin.*; Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 13.—**B.** Transf., *The power* or *right* of doing any thing: is, cujus negotium id pontificiumque esset, Gell. 1, 13; so Cod. Theod. 8, 18, 1; Symm. Ep. 3, 17; 10, 44; Arn. 2, 89.

pontīlis, e, *adj.* [1. pons] *Of* or *belonging to a bridge, bridge-* (post-class.): stratus, perh. *a wooden floor*, Veg. Vet. 1, 56; so id. ib. 2, 58 Schneid.

Pontīnus, a, um, v. Pomptinus.

Pontĭus, a. *The Name of a Roman* gens. So C. Pontius, *a leader of the Samnites, who surrounded the Romans in the Caudine Pass*, Cic. Off. 2, 21; Liv. 9, 1; Flor. 1, 16: L. Pontius Aquila, *one of the assassins of Caesar*, Cic. Phil. 11, 6; Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 33; Suet. Caes. 78.

* **pontĭvăgus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. pontus vagor] *Roaming over the sea*; subst., *one who sails over the sea, a voyager, navigator*: Poët. in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 487.

ponto, ōnis, *m.* [1. pons] *A kind of Gallic transport, a punt*, Caes. B. C. 3, 29.—**II.** *A floating bridge, a pontoon*, Aus. Idyll. 12, 10; Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 38; Gell. 10, 25.

‡ **pontonĭum,** ĭi, *n. dim.* [ponto] *A small punt*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

† **1. pontus,** i, *m.* = πόντος, *The sea* (poet.): Enn. Ann. 7, 54: saevit minaci murmure pontus, Lucr. 1, 277; so id. 1, 272; 2, 560; 772, et saep.; Virg. A. 1, 556; 3, 193; 417, et saep., et al.: aequora ponti, Lucr. 1, 8; so Virg. G. 1, 469; and, freta ponti, id. ib. 1, 356.—**II.** Poet., transf.: * **A.** *The deep*: maris, Virg. A. 10, 377 Wagn. (but the expression may be only a poetic redundancy, like the Homeric πόντος ἀλὸς πολιῆς).—* **B.** *A wave of the sea*: ingens a vertice pontus In puppim ferit, Virg. A. 1, 114.—Hence,

2. Pontus, i, *m.*, Πόντος, *The Black Sea*, called in full Pontus Euxinus, Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 24; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58; id. Tusc. 1, 20; 39; Val. Fl. 8, 180, et al.—**B.** Transf., *The region about the Black Sea*: Medea ex eodem Ponto profugisse, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 9, 22; so Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 1.—**2.** In partic., *Pontus, a province in Asia Minor*, Cic. Agr. 1, 2; 2, 19; id. de I. P. 3, 7; Vellej. 2, 38; Flor. 3, 5, et al.—**II.** Hence **Pontĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pontus, Pontic*: mare, Liv. 40, 21; Mel. 2, 1, 5: terra, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 94: populi, Mel. 1, 2, 6: pinus, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 11: absinthium, Col. 12, 35: nuces, *a kind of hazel-nuts*, Plin. 15, 22, 24: mures, *ermines*, id. 8, 37, 55; 10, 73, 93: serpens, *the dragon that watched the golden fleece*, Juv. 14, 114: radix, *rhubarb*, Cels. 5, 23 *fin.*; also called Rha, Amm. 22, 8.

pŏpa, ae, *m.* *A Roman inferior priest, a priest's assistant* or *minister, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe*, Suet. Calig. 32 *fin.*; Prop. 4, 3, 62; Cic. Mil. 24; Serv. Virg. A. 12, 120.—Alluding to the corpulence of such priests, popa venter, *a fat paunch, glutton*, Pers. 6, 74—* **II.** In the *fem.*, PHILEMA POPA DE INSVLA, of doubtful signification, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2457.

† **pŏpănum,** i, *n.* = πόπανον, *A sacrificial cake*, Juv. 6, 541.

pŏpellus, i, *m. dim.* [populus] *The rabble, mob, populace*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65; Pers. 4, 15.

Popilĭa (Popill.) tribus, v. Poblilia.

Popilĭus and **Popillĭus,** a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So esp. M. Popillius Laenas, *a consul* A.U.C. 395, Cic. Brut. 14:—C. Popilius Laenas, *the assassin of Cicero*, Liv. Epit. 120; Sen. Suas. 7.—In the *fem.*, Popilia, ae, *The wife of Q. Catulus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44.—**II.** Hence **Popilius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Popilius, Popilian*: gens, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55.

pŏpīna, ae, *f.* [πέπω, πέπτω, to cook] *A cook-shop, victualing-house, eating-house*: bibitur, estur, quasi in popina, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 13; so Cic. Phil. 2, 28; 13, 11; Suet. Tib. 34; id. Ner. 16; Hor. S. 2, 4, 62; id. Ep. 1, 14, 21; Mart. 1, 42, 10; 5, 70, 3.—**II.** Transf., *The food sold at a cook-shop*: Cic. Phil. 3, 8; id. Pis. 6.

pŏpīnālis, e, *adj.* [popina] *Of* or *belonging to a cook-shop*: deliciae, Col. 8, 16, 5: luxuria, App. M. 8, p. 201.

pŏpīnārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [id.] *A cook, victualer* (post-class.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49 *fin.*; Firm. Math. 4, 15.

pŏpīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A frequenter of cook-shops, a gormandizer*, Macr. S. 7, 14; cf. the follg. art.

pŏpīno, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandizer*, Lucil. and Var. in Non. 161, 16 *sq.*; Hor. S. 2, 7, 39; Suet. Gramm. 15.

pŏpīnor, ari, *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To frequent eating-houses, to gormandize* (post-class.): dum Gallienus popinatur, Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 29.

poples, itis, *m.* *The ham of the knee, the hough:* genua poplitesque et crura, Col. 6, 12, 3: succisis feminibus poplitibusque, Liv. 22, 51; so, succiso poplite, Virg. A. 9, 762: elephas poplites intus flectit hominis modo, Plin. 11, 45, 102; id. 28, 6, 17.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *The knee:* Luc. 9, 771; Lucr. 4, 953: duplicato poplite, *i. e. with bended knee,* Virg. A. 12, 927: contento poplite, *with a stiff knee,* Hor. S. 2, 7, 97: poplitibus semet excipit, *he sank down upon his knees,* Curt. 6, 1.

Poplĭcŭla (Poplĭcŏla) or **Publĭcŏla** (the very ancient inscr. in Or. *no.* 547, has POPLICVLA, the palimpsest of Cicero's Rep. 2, 31, 53; 55, twice Publicola), ae, *m.* [populus-colo] (A favorer or friend of the people) *A surname of* P. Valerius, *and of his descendants:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 547: inde cognomen factum *Publicolae* est, Liv. 2, 8: Poplicola, ingentis Volesi Spartana propago, Sil. 2, 8:—so Inscr. Grut. 480, 5: Poplicola atque Corvinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 28. —Poet., in the *plur.* as an appellative: Sid. Carm. 23, 80.

poplĭcĭtus, *adv.*, v. publicitus.

poplicus, a, um, v. publĭcus.

Pōplĭfŭgĭa (Pōpŭlĭfŭgĭa), ōrum, *n.* [populus-fugio] *A festival in memory of the people's flight to the rescue of the Latins,* celebrated on the nones of July, POPLIF. NP., Calend. Maff. ap. Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 394; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 3, § 18; Piso in Macr. S. 3, 2: Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 66 *sq.*

poplus and **pŏpŏlus,** i, v. populus, *ad init.*

Poppaeus, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So: **I.** *m.*, Poppaeus Sabinus, Tac. A. 1, 80; 4, 46; 5, 10; 6, 39: Poppaeus Silvanus, Tac. H. 2, 86; 3, 50.—**II.** *fem.*, Poppaea (on inscrr. also POPPEA and POPPAIA), ae, Sabina, *Wife of the Emperor Nero,* Suet. Oth. 3; id. Ner. 35; Tac. A. 13, 45 *sq.*; id. Hist. 1, 13; 78; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 731; 733; Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. tab. XVII. b, p. 123.—**B.** Hence **Poppaeānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Named after Poppaea, Poppaean:* pinguia, *a species of cosmetic* (bread-dough moistened with asses' milk), Juv. 6, 461.

† **poppysma,** ătis, *n.*, and **poppysmus,** i, *m.* = πόππυσμα and ποππυσμός, *A smacking* or *clucking with the tongue,* as a sign of approbation, Juv. 6, 584:—on occasion of lightning, as a religious ceremony, Plin. 28, 2, 5.—In an obscene sense: cunni, Mart. 7, 18.

poppysmus, i, v. poppysma.

† **poppȳzon,** ontis, *m.* = ποππύζων, *One who clucks with the tongue:* quum pingeret poppyzonta retinentem equum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 20.

pŏpŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [populor] *That may be laid waste* or *ravaged, destructible* (poet.): quodcunque fuit populabile flammae, Ov. M. 9, 263.

pŏpŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Laying waste, ravaging* (rare): agros populabundus, Sisenn. in Non. 471, 23; cf. Gell. 11, 15, 7: in fines Romanos excurrerunt populabundi, Liv. 1, 15.

pŏpŭlārĭa, ĭum, v. popularis, *no.* I., B.

pŏpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [1. populus] *Of* or *belonging to the people, proceeding from* or *designed for the people, agreeable to the people, popular.*

I. In gen.: populares leges, *i. e. laws instituted by the people,* Cic. Leg. 2, 4: accessus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8 *fin.*: coetus, id. Acad. 2, 2: munus, *a donation to the people,* id. Off. 2, 16: popularia verba usitata, id. ib. 2, 10; cf., ad usum popularem atque civilem disserere, id. Leg. 3, 6; and, dictio ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accommodata, id. de Or. 1, 23; so, populari nomine aliquid appellare, Plin. 13, 4, 9: laudes, *in the mouths of the people,* Cic. Acad. 2, 2: aura, *popular favor,* Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20: p. civitas, *democracy,* Plin. 7, 56, 57 (opp. to regia civitas, monarchy): "*popularia* sacra sunt, ut ait Labeo, quae omnes cives faciunt nec certis familiis attributa sunt, Fest. p. 253 ed. Müll.:—nihil tam populare quam pacem, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 4, 8.—**B.** Subst., popularia, ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* (subsellia), *The seats of the people in the theatre, the common seats,* Suet. Claud. 25; id. Dom. 4 *fin.*

II. In partic.: **A.** *Of* or *belonging to the same people* or *country, native, indigenous.* So as an adj. rarely: flumina, *of the same district,* Ov. M. 1, 577: oliva, *native,* id. ib. 7, 498.—But freq. and quite class.,

2. As a subst.: popularis, is, *m.*, *A countryman, fellow-countryman:* redire ad suos populares, Naev. in Fest. s. v. stuprum, p. 317 ed. Müll.: o mi popularis, salve, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 79: o populares, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1; id. Ad. 2, 1, 1: popularis ac sodalis suus, Cic. Acad. 2, 37: ego vero Solonis, popularis tui, ut puto, etiam mei, legem negligam (for Cicero had also lived in Athens), id. Att. 10, 1, 2: popularis alicujus definiti loci (*opp.* civis totius mundi), id. Leg. 1, 23; Sall. J. 58: tibi popularis, Ov. M. 12, 191.

b. Transf.: (*α*) Of animals and plants of the same region: p. leaena, Ov. Ib. 503: (glires) populares ejusdem silvae (*opp.* alienigenae, amne vel monte discreti), Plin. 8, 57, 82: populares eorum (prunorum) myxae, id. 15, 13, 12.

(*β*) Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, *etc.*, *Companions, partners, associates, accomplices, comrades:* meus popularis Geta, *fellow* (i. e. a slave), Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 1: populares conjurationis, Sall. C. 24; so, sceleris, id. ib. 22: invitis hoc nostris popularibus dicam. *the men of our school,* i. e. *the Stoics,* Sen. Vit. beat. 13.

B. In a political signification, *Of* or *belonging to the people, attached* or *devoted to the people* (as opposed to the nobility), *popular, democratic:* res publica ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optumati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Rep. 2, 23 (in Non. 342, 31): homo maxime popularis, Cic. Clu. 28: consul veritate non ostentatione popularis, id. Agr. 1, 7 *fin.*: animus vere popularis, saluti populi consulens, id. Cat. 4, 5; so. ingenium, Liv. 2, 24: sacerdos, *i. e. Clodius,* as attached to the popular party, Cic. Sest. 30 *fin.*—Hence, subst., populares, *The people's party, the democrats,* opp. to the optimates, the aristocrats: "duo genera semper in hac civitate fuerunt . . . quibus ex generibus alteri se *populares,* alteri *optimates* et haberi et esse voluerunt. Quia ea quae faciebant, multitudini jucunda esse volebant, *populares* habebantur," Cic. Sest. 45: ex quo evenit, ut alii populares, alii studiosi optimi cujusque videantur, id. Off. 1, 25.

C. *Of* or *belonging to the citizens* (as opposed to the soldiery); only subst., popularis, *A citizen* (post-class.): multa millia et popularium et militum, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 17; Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1 *fin.*

D. *Belonging to* or *fit for the common people;* hence *common, coarse, mean, bad:* sal, Cato R. R. 88: pulli (apium), Col. 9, 11, 4:—popularia agere, *to play coarse tricks,* Laber. in Non. 150, 25.—Hence,

Adv., pŏpŭlārĭter: **A.** *After the manner of the common people,* i. e. *commonly, coarsely, vulgarly:* Cic. Rep 6, 22: loqui, id. Fin. 2, 6: scriptus liber (opp. to limatius), id. ib. 5, 5.—**B.** *In a popular manner, popularly, democratically:* agere, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: conciones seditiose ac populariter excitatae, id. Cluent. 34: occidere quemlibet, Juv. 3, 37.

pŏpŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [popularis] * **I.** (acc. to popularis, *no.* II., A) *A being of the same country, fellow-citizenship:* popularitatis causa, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 81.—**II.** (acc. to popularis, *no.* II., B) *Popularity,* but only subjectively, *an effort to please the people, a courting of popular favor, popular bearing* (post-Aug.): ne quid popularitatis praetermitteret, Suet. Tit. 8; so id. Calig. 15; id. Ner. 53: quanto rarior apud Tiberium popularitas, tanto, *etc.*, Tac. A. 3, 69: gratus popularitate, Stat. S. 2, 7, 69.

pŏpŭlārĭter, *adv.*, v. popularis, *ad fin.*

pŏpŭlātim, *adv.* [1. populus] *From people to people, among all nations, every where, universally* (ante-class.): poëta placuit populatim omnibus, Pompon. in Non. 150, 20; Caecil. ib. 154, 14.

1. pŏpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [populor] *A laying waste, ravaging, plundering, spoiling, devastation,* etc. (not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: populationem effuse facere, Liv. 2, 64.—In the *plur.*: populationibus incursionibusque, Liv. 3, 3 *fin.*: hostem rapinis pabulationibus populationibusque prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15.—**B.** Transf.: **1** Concr., *Things plundered, plunder, booty:* Veientes pleni populationum, Liv. 2, 43.—**2.** *A ravaging, destroying* done by animals: a populatione murium formicarumque frumenta defendere, Col. 2, 20; so, volucrum, id. 3, 21.—**II.** Trop., *Destruction, corruption, ruin* (post-Aug.): morum, Plin. 9, 34, 53; so, of *ruin through luxury,* Col. 1, 5, 7.

2. pŏpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. populus] *Population;* concr., *a people, a multitude* (late Latin): flebat populatio praesens, Sedul. 4, 275.

pŏpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [populor] *A devastator, ravager, spoiler, plunderer* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: agrorum, Liv. 3, 68 *fin.*: Trojae (Atrides), Ov. M. 13, 655. —Poet., transf.: Tuscae glandis aper, Mart. 7, 26: Calabri arvi Sirius, Val. Fl. 1, 683.—**II.** Trop., *A destroyer, consumer:* luxus p. opum, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 35.

pŏpŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that wastes* or *destroys* (poet.): Siculi populatrix virgo profundi, *i. e. Scylla,* Stat. S. 3, 2, 86: catervae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 167. —Poet., transf.: p. Hymetti, apis, Mart. 13, 104.

pŏpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A laying waste, a devastating, devastation* (poet.): Luc. 2, 634: squalent populatibus agri, Claud. in Eutr. 1. 244.

pōpŭlētum, i, *n.* [2. populus] *A poplar wood,* Plin. 14, 6, 8.

pōpŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to poplars, poplar-:* frondes, Virg. A. 8, 32; 10, 190: corona, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23: umbra, Virg. G. 4, 511.

pōpŭlĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. populus fero] *Poplar-bearing* (poet.): Padus, *whose banks abound with poplars,* Ov. Am. 2, 17, 32; so. Spercheos, id. Met. 1, 579.

Pŏpŭlĭfŭgĭa, ōrum, v. Poplifugia.

pŏpŭliscītum, i, *n.*, or better written separately, populi scitum, *A decree of the people,* Nep. Arist. 1:—scitum populi, Liv. 45, 25.

* **pŏpŭlĭto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [populor] *To lay waste, to plunder:* fructus agrorum, Papin. Dig. 49, 1, 21 *fin.* (*al.* popularentur).

pōpulnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. populus] *Of poplars, poplar-:* frons, Cato R. R. 5, 8; Col. 6, 3, 7; cf., populea fruns, Enn. in Aus. Idyll. 12 in Grammat. 19: scobis, Col. 12, 43, 4.

* **pōpulnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of poplars, poplar-:* sors, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 32.

pŏpŭlo, are, v. populor.

1. Pŏpŭlōnĭa, ae, *f.* [populor] (She who protects against devastation) *A surname of Juno,* Macr. S. 3, 11; Arn. 3, 118; Mart. Cap. 2, 38; Aug. Civ. D. 6, 10 *fin.*; cf. Hartung. Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 44.

2. Pŏpŭlōnĭa, ae, *f.*, also **Populonium,** ĭi, *n.*, and **Populonii,** ōrum, *m.*, *A town on the coast of Etruria,* now the ruins of *Poplonia,* near *Piombino.* The form Populonia, in Virg. A. 10, 172; Mel. 2. 4, 9:—Populonium, Plin. 3, 5, 8:—Populonii, Liv. 30, 39. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 359 *sq.*—**II.** Hence **Pŏpŭlōnĭenses,** ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Populonia, the Populonians,* Liv. 28, 45.

pŏpŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.*, and **pŏpŭlo,** are, *v. a.* [1. populus; prop., to spread or pour out in a multitude over a region; hence, transf. to the result] *To lay waste, ravage, devastate, desolate; to spoil, plunder, pillage* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) Form *populor:* Romanus exercitus insulam integram urit, populatur, vastat, Naev. in Non. 90, 29: noctu populabatur agros, Cic. Off. 1, 10 *fin.*: Caes. B. G. 5, 56: arva ferro populatur et igni, Luc. 2, 445; so, omnia igni ferroque populatus, Flor. 2, 17 *fin.*: consules Aequos populantur, Liv. 3, 23 *fin.*—(*β*) Form *populo* (in Cicero so only in the *part. perf. pass.*): patriam populavit meam, Pac. in Non. 39, 32: agrum populare coeperunt, Quadrig. ib. 471, 20: litora vestra Vi populat, Virg. A. 12, 263. —In the *pass.*: urbem Romanam deum ira morbo populari, Liv. 3, 6; id. 3, 3 *fin.*: populata vexataque provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52 *fin.*; cf., Siculi nunc populati atque vexati, id. de Div. in Caecil. 1: arva Marte populata, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 23: populatis messibus, Plin. 8, 55, 81.

II. Transf., in gen., *To destroy, ruin, spoil* (so mostly poet. and in the active form): Plaut. in Diom. p. 395 P.: populatque ingentem farris acervum Curculio, Virg. G. 1, 185: capillos, Ov. M. 2, 319: populata tempora raptis Auribus, *mutilated, deprived of*, Virg. A. 6, 496: populatum exspuit hamum, *robbed of the bait*, Ov. Hal. 36.—In a deponent form: (ventus in Aetna) Putria multivagis populatur flatibus antra, *lays waste*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 176.

pŏpŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [populosus] *A multitude* (post-class.): deorum, Arn. 3, p. 102: luminum Argi, Fulg. Myth. 1, 24.

pŏpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. populus] *Abounding in people, populous, numerous* (post-class.): gens populosa, App. Flor. p. 342: familia, id. Met. 5, p. 162: Briareus populoso corpore, Sid. Carm. 15, 27.—*Comp.:* populosior globus, Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.*—*Sup.:* insula populosissima, Sol. 52.

1. pŏpŭlus (contr. poplus, Inscr. Column. rostr., v. Append. IV.; Plaut. Am. prol. 101; id. ib. 1, 1, 103; id. Aul. 2, 4, 6; id. Casin. 3, 2, 6, et saep. Also written POPOLVS, Tab. Bantin., et al.), i, *m.*, *A people*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: "res publica res populi: populus autem non omnis hominum coetus quoquo modo congregatus, sed coetus multitudinis juris consensu et utilitatis communione sociatus." Cic. Rep. 1, 25: populus Romanus, id. Phil. 6, 5: exspectabat populus, Enn. Ann. 1, 104: tene magis salvum populus velit an populum te, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 27: casci populi Latini, Enn. Ann. 1, 37: hi populi: Atellani, Calatini, *etc.*, Liv. 22, 61 *fin.*—Opp. to the Senate, in the formula senatus populusque Romanus (abbreviated S. P. Q. R.), saep.; cf., et patres in populi fore potestate, Liv. 2, 56. Opp. to the plebs: non enim populi, sed plebis eum (tribunum) magistratum esse, Liv. 2, 56: ut ea res populo plebique Romanae bene eveniret. Cic. Mur. 1.—Rarely for plebs: dat populus, dat gratus eques, dat tura senatus, Mart. 8, 15:—urbanus, *the citizens*, opp. to the military, Nep. Cim. 2.

II. Transf., *A multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number* of persons or things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ratis populo peritura recepto, *i. e. with the great multitude of passengers*, Luc. 3, 665: fratrum, Ov. Her. 14, 115; so, in tanto populo sileri parricidium potuit, Just. 10, 1: sororum, Ov. Her. 9, 52; App. Apol. p. 504 Oud.: apum, Col. 9, 13, 12:—populus totidem imaginum, Plin. 33, 9, 45; so Sen. Q. N. 1, 5: spicarum, Pall. 7, 2: scelerum, Sid. Ep. 6, 1 *fin.*

2. pōpŭlus, i, *f.* *A poplar, poplar-tree*, Plin. 16, 23, 35; 16, 18, 31; 17, 11, 15; Ov. Her. 5, 27; sacred to Hercules, Virg. E. 7, 61; Ov. Her. 9, 64; Plin. 12, 1, 2:—alba, *the silver-poplar*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 9.

por, for puer, *i. e.* servus; e. g. Marcipor, Lucipor, *etc.*, i. e. servus Marci, *etc.*, Prisc. 6.—Thus also, pora, for puera, *i. e.* serva, Inscr. in Reines. Class. 17, *n.* 180.

porca, ae, *f.* [porcus] *A female swine, a sow*, Cato R. R. 134; Pall. 3, 26.—By poet. license for *a male swine, a boar*, Virg. A. 8, 641 Serv.; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 19.—**II.** Transf., in agricult. lang.: **A.** *The ridge between two furrows, a balk*, Var. L. L. 5, 4, § 39; id. R. R. 1, 29; Col. 11, 3, 44.—**B.** In Spain, *A measure of land*, Col. 5, 1, 5.

porcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [porcus, porca] *Of* or *belonging to a swine, swine-*: vulva, *that has farrowed properly*, Plin. 11, 37, 84.—**II.** Subst., porcarius, ii, *m.*, *A swine-herd*, Firm. Math. 3, 6, 6.

porcastrum, i, *n.* *A plant, also called* portulaca, *purslain*, App. Herb. 103.

porcellīnus, a, um, *adj.* [porcellus] *Of young swine, pig-*: glandulae, Apic. 4, 3: caro, Theod. Prisc. de diaeta. 6.

porcellĭo, ōnis, *m.* *A cheslip, wood-louse, sow-bug*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 119; Pelag, Vet. 5.

porcellus, i, *m. dim.* [porculus] *A little pig*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Suet. Ner. 33; Plin. 30, 6, 16.—Wild, Phaedr. 2, 4, 15.

porceo (PORXI, acc. to Charis. p. 217 P., without any example), 2. *v. a.* [pro-arceo] *To keep off, keep back, to hinder restrain* (ante-class.): "*porcet* quoque dictum ab antiquis quasi porro arcet," Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 ed. Müll.: "*porcet* significat prohibet," Non. 159, 33: non te porro procedere porcent, Lucil. in Non. 160, 9: civium porcet pudor, Enn. ib. 6; Var. ib. 8; so too Pac. and Att. ib. 2 and 5.

porcētra, ae, *f.* [porca] *A sow that has once littered*, Meliss. in Gell. 18, 6, 4.

porcĭlāca, ae, *f.*, for portulaca, *Purslain*, Plin. 20, 20, 81.

‡ **porcilĭa,** ae, *f.* [porca] *A young sow*, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. *n.* 41, lin. 22; cf. Not. Tir. p. 167.

‡ **porcilĭāris,** e, *adj.* [porcilia] *Of* or *belonging to a young sow*: extae, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. *n.* 41, lin. 18.

‡ **porcĭnārium,** ii, *n.* [porcus] *A hog-pen, pig-sty*: "ὑοφορβεῖον, porcinarium," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **porcĭnārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.] *A pork-seller*: Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 5.

porcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of a hog, hog's, swine's*: polimenta, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28: vox, Sen. de Ira, 2, 12: numen, Petr. Frag. 35.—**B.** Subst., porcina, ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *Swine's flesh, pork*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69.—**II.** Transf., in military lang.: p. caput, *A swine's head, a wedge-shaped order of battle*, Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.*

Porcius, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* The most celebrated are the two called M. Porcius Cato.—In the *fem.*, Porcia, ae, *A sister of the younger Cato, wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus*, Cic. Att. 13, 37; 48.—**II.** Hence **Porcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Porcius, Porcian*: lex, *of the people's tribune* P. Porcius Laeca, Liv. 9, 10; Cic. Rab. perd. 4: id. Verr. 2, 5, 63; Sall. C. 51: basilica, *named after the elder Cato*, Liv. 39, 44.

* **porcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [porca] *A little sow*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 68.

* **porcŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [porculus] *Swine-breeding*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 13.

porcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who rears young swine, a swine-breeder*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 1; Col. 1 praef. § 26; 7, 9, 12.

porcŭlētum, i, *n.* [porca, *no.* II.] *A field divided into beds*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 9.

porcŭlus, i. *m. dim.* [porcus] *A young swine, young pig, a porker, porkling*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 36; id. Rud. 4, 4, 126; Gell. 4, 11.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** p. marinus, *A sea-hog, porpoise*, Plin. 9, 15, 17.—**B.** *A hook in a wine-* or *oil-press*, Cato R. R. 19, 2.

porcus, i, *m.* [old Italian, πόρκος, Var. L. L. 5, 19, § 97] *A tame swine, a hog, pig*: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, gallina, *etc.*, Cic. de Sen. 16; Mart. 8, 22: Scrofa alat suos porcos, *her pigs*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 13:—porcus femina, *a female swine, sow*, Cato R. R. 134; so Cic. Leg. 2, 22 *fin.*—Of a glutton, as a term of reproach, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16; Catull. 39, 11.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** p. marinus, *The sea-hog, porpoise*, Plin. 32, 5, 19: also called simply porcus, id. ib. 32, 2, 9.—**B.** *The private parts of a female*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 10.—**C.** Caput porci, in milit. lang., *A wedge-shaped order of battle*, Amm. 17, 13 *med.*; cf. porcinus, *no.* II.

porgo, ĕre, v. porrigo, *ad init.*

† **porphўrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [πορφύρα] *Purple-red, porphyretic*: marmor, Suet. Ner. 50: saxa, Lampr. Elag. 24: porticus, Vop. Prob. 2: columnae, Capitol. in Anton. Pio, 11.

† **porphўrĭo,** ōnis, *m.* = πορφυρίων, *A species of water-fowl, the sultana-hen, porphyrion*, Fulica porphyrio, L.; Plin. 10, 46, 63.

Porphўrĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Πορφυρίων: **I.** *One of the giants*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 54; Mart. 13, 78, 8; Claud. Gigant. 35; 115.—**II.** *An ancient commentator on Horace*, Charis. p. 196 P.

† **porphўrītes,** ae, *m.* = πορφυρίτης, *A purple-colored precious stone in Egypt, porphyry*, Plin. 36, 7, 11; ib. 13, 19, *no.* 2.

† **porphўrītis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.* = πορφυρῖτις, *Purple-colored*: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19.

porrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [porrum] *Of leeks*: folia, Plin. 21, 18, 70.—**II.** *Like leeks, leek-green*: color, Plin. 37, 10, 58; id. 24, 4, 6.

porrecte, *adv.*, v. 1. porrigo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

porrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. porrigo] *A stretching out, extending, extension*: digitorum (*opp.* contractio), Cic. N. D. 2, 60: brachii, Auct. Her. 3, 15 (Lambin. conj. projectio).

porrectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 1. porrigo.

porrĭcĭae, ārum, *f.* [porricio] *The parts of the victim consecrated to the gods, sacrificial pieces*, Arn. 2, p. 231; Sol. 5 *med.* (*al.* prosiciae).

porrĭcĭo, ēci, ectum, 3. *v. a.* (In the old relig. lang. for projicio) *To lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods*: *exta porriciunto*, diis danto in altaria, Veran. in Macr. S. 3, 2: atrocia porriciunt exta ministratores, Naev. in Non. 76, 6; Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 31: cruda exta in mare porricit, Liv. 29, 27; cf., extaque salsos Porriciam in fluctus, Virg. A. 5, 238 and 776; Fenest. in Non. 154, 21.—Proverb.: inter caesa et porrecta, *between the slaying and the offering of the victim*, perh. i. q. *at an unseasonable time*, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1.—* **II.** Transf., apart from relig. lang., *To bring forth, produce* any thing: seges frumentum porricit, Var. R. R. 1, 29 *fin.*

porrīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. porrigo] *Full of dandruff, scurfy*: caput, Plin. Val. 1, 4.

1. porrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. (contr. collat. form, porgite, Virg. A. 8, 274: porge, Aus. Idyll. 4, 37: porgebat, Sil. 9, 458: porgens, Val. Fl. 2, 656: porgi, Stat. Th. 8, 755: porxit, id. Silv. 2, 1, 204; cf., "antiqui etiam *porgam* dixerunt pro porrigam," Fest. p. 218 ed. Müll. Acc. to Lachmann, in the Neue Rhein. Mus., 1845, p. 615, in Hor. S. 2, 6, 59, instead of perditur, we should read porgitur; v. perdo, *ad init.*) *v. a.* [po, i. q. pro and rego] *To stretch* or *spread out before one's self, to put forth, reach out, extend* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: animal membra porrigit, contrahit, Cic. de Div. 1, 53: manum ad tradendam pyxidem, id. Coel. 26 *fin.*; so, crus, Liv. 8, 8: brachia coelo, Ov. M. 1, 767: aciem latius, Sall. J. 52.—Mid., *To stretch* or *spread one's self out, to be stretched out, extended*: (Tityos) per tota novem cui jugera corpus Porrigitur, *extends*, Virg. A. 6, 596: serpens in longam porrigi alvum, Ov. M. 4, 574; cf., serpens centum porrectus in ulnas, Sil. 6, 153; Plin. 11, 52, 114. So extremely freq. of localities, *To stretch out, extend, to lie* (mostly post-Aug.): cubiculum porrigitur in solem, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: cujus (loci) pars colles erant, pars in planitiem porrigebatur, Tac. A. 13, 38: Creta inter ortum occasumque porrigitur, Plin. 4, 12, 20; Just. 42, 2.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To lay at full length, to stretch on the ground* (rare): in plenos resolutum carmine somnos, Exanimi similem, stratis porrexit in herbis, Ov. M. 7, 254: utramque ab equis ingenti porrigit arvo, Val. Fl. 6, 553: in spatium ingens ruentem porrexit hostem, Liv. 7, 10 *fin.*; Mart. Spect. 15.

2. *To hold forth, reach out, to offer, present*: dexteram alicui, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8; so, dextram, Plin. 11, 45, 103: bona alicui, Cic. N. D. 3, 34; cf., munera, Ov. M. 8, 95: pocula, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 92: gladium alicui ad occidendum hominem, Cic. Mil. 3 *fin.*; Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 13.

3. P. manum, in voting, *To put forth* or *hold up the hand*, Cic. Fl. 6.—Hence, transf., i. q. *to express one's assent* or *approval*: quare si tu quoque huic sententiae manum porrigis, Symm. Ep. 7, 15.

II. Trop., *To extend, stretch out, increase* (very rarely): **A.** In gen.: quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigat ira, Restat? Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 5.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To protract, prolong* with respect to time: ut morbus porrigatur in id tempus, *etc.*, Cels. 2, 5.

2. (acc. to *no.* I., B, 2) *To offer, to grant* a thing: praesidium clientibus porrigere atque tendere, Cic. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.*: et mihi forsan, tibi quod negarit, Porriget hora, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 32.—Hence

porrectus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Stretched out, extended, long*: **A.** Lit.: porrecta ac aperta loca, Caes. B. G. 2, 19; so, locus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 41:—syllaba, *long*, Quint. 1, 7, 14; cf., mora, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 14:—senex, *stretched out*, i. e. *dead*, Catull. 67, 6.—*Comp.:* porrectior acies, Tac. Agr. 35 *fin.*:—porrectior frons, *i. e. more cheerful* (opp. to contractior), Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 3. —**2.** Subst.: **a.** *Extent:* Thessaliae in porrectum longitudo, Plin. 4, § 16.—**b.** *A straight line*, Vitr. 10, 8.—**c.** *A plain*, Gaj. Dig. 8, 3, 8.—**B.** Trop., *Wide-spread, extended:* famaque et imperî Porrecta majestas ad ortum Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 15.—Hence,

Adv., porrecte, *Widely, extensively, far* (post-class.): *Comp.*, porrectius ire, Amm. 21, 9; id. 29, 5.

2. porrīgo, inis, *f.* A cutaneous disease between the hairs of the head, *The scurf, dandruff*, Cels. 6, 2; Plin. 20, 6, 23; 27; 28, 11, 46; 32, 4, 14; Hor. S. 2, 3, 126:—also of other hairy parts of the body, Scrib. Larg. 243:—also of animals, perhaps *the mange:* porci, Juv. 2, 79.

Porrĭma, ae, *f.* *A Roman goddess worshiped by women*, perh. only another name for Carmentis, Ov. F. 1, 633; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 199.

porrīna, ae, *f.* [porrum] *A bed of leeks*, Cato R. R. 47; Arn. 2, 85; Scaev. Dig. 7, 1, 58.

* **porrixo,** are, *v. intens. a.* [1. porrigo] *To stretch out strongly:* App. M. fragm. p. 717 ed. Oud.

porro, *adv.* [πόῤῥω] *Forward, onward, further on, to a distance; at a distance, afar off, far.*

I. Lit., in space, with verbs both of motion and of rest (so rarely and mostly ante-class.): Ter. Hec. 3, 1. 18: p. agere armentum, Liv. 1, 7: ire, id. 9, 2. So elliptically, porro Quirites, *on! hither! ye Romans!* Laber. in Macr. S. 2, 7; Tert. adv. Val. 13 (*al.* proh).—With verbs of rest: habitare, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 95: inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro, Virg. A. 6, 711.

II. Transf.: **A.** In time, **1.** *Of old, aforetime, formerly* (so extremely rare): altera (Nympha), quod porro fuerat, cecinisse putatur, Ov. F. 1, 635.—**2.** *Henceforth, hereafter, afterward, in future:* me sollicitum habitum esse atque porro fore, Cato in Charis. p. 190 P.; Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 36: quid in animo Celtiberi haberent aut porro habituri essent, Liv. 40, 36: fac, eadem ut sis porro, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 37; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 44: move ocius te, ut, quid agam, porro intelligas, id. Andr. 4, 3, 16: dehinc ut quiescant porro moneo, id. ib. prol. 22: hinc maxima porro Accepit Roma et patrium servavit honorem, *in aftertimes*, Virg. A. 5, 600.

B. In a series: **1.** In gen., *Again, in turn:* Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 25: saepe audivi a majoribus natu, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Cic. de Sen. 13; Liv. 27, 51.

2. In partic., in discourse, **a.** In the progress of an argument, or in a sequence of ideas, *Then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides:* sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic. de Div. 2, 51; id. Rosc. Am. 40; id. Rep. 1, 17: age porro, tu, qui, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 22; id. Mil. 9: porro autem anxius erat, quid facto opus esset, Sall. C. 42:—quid fit deinde? porro loquere, *say on*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 69; so, porro dicere, id. Curc. 3, 83.

b. Pregn. et porro, *Moreover, even:* ea nos mala dicimus, sed exigua et porro minima, *although slight and even of almost no importance*, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 78.

porrum, i, *n.*, and **porrus,** i, *m.* [πράσον] *A leek, scallion;* of two kinds, capitatum and sectile, the latter our *cives*, Col. 8, 11, 14; Plin. 19, 6, 33; Mart. 3, 47; 13, 18; 19; Juv. 3, 293.

Porsĕna and **Porsenna,** ae, *m.* *A king of Etruria, who made war on Rome on account of the banished Tarquins*, Liv. 2, 9 *sq.*; Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; id. Sest. 21; id. Parad. 1, 2, 12: Etrusca Porsènne manus, Hor. Epod. 16, 4; scanned Porsĕna also in Sil. 8, 391; 480; 10, 484; 502; Mart. 1, 22; nec non Tarquinium ejectum Porsenna jubebat, Virg. A. 8, 646 ("Sane *Porsenna:* unum *n* addit metri causa," Serv.; v. also Wagn. *ad loc.*).—Proverb.: bona Porsenae vendere, *to sell Porsena's goods*, i. e., *to sell goods at auction*, Liv. 2, 14.

porta, ae (portabus for portis, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 40 P.), *f.* [from POR, the root of porto, a place through which things are carried; cf. portus] *A city-gate, a gate*,

I. Lit.: hic (miles) portas frangit, at ille (amans) fores, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 20: recta porta invadam extemplo in oppidum antiquom et vetus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 60; id. Pseud. 2, 2, 3: si Hannibal ad portas venisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 9: pedem portâ efferre, id. Att. 8, 2 *ad fin.*; so id. ib. 7, 2, 6: ad portam praesto esse, id. Pis. 23, 55: portâ introire, id. ib. 23 *fin.*: egressus porta Capena, id. Tusc. 1, 7: extra portam Collinam, id. Leg. 2, 23: porta Carmentalis, Liv. 2, 49, 8, et saep.: portarum claustra, Virg. A. 7, 185: limina portarum, id. ib. 2, 803: claudere portas objice firma, Ov. M. 14, 780: reserare portas hosti, id. A. A. 3, 577.—Connected with urbis: qui urbis portas occuparent, Cic. Phil. 14, 6; so, bellum a portis hujus urbis avulsum, id. Rep. 1, 1.—Proverb.: porta itineri longissima, *the way to the gate is the longest* (*sc.* in making a journey), *i. e. the first step is the hardest to take*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 2.

B. Transf., in gen., like our *Gate*, of *an avenue, entrance, passage, outlet, door* of any kind: ab decumana porta castra munita, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; so of the *gates* in a camp: p. principalis, Liv. 40, 27: quaestoria, id. ib.: villarum, Plin. 28, 10, 44: venti velut agmine facto, Qua data porta, ruunt, Virg. A. 1, 82; Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 30: porta tonat coeli, Enn. Ann. 1, 157; so, coeli, Virg. G. 3, 260: somni, id. Aen. 6, 894: ubi portitor aera recepit, Obserat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, *the portal of the infernal regions*, Prop. 4, 11, 8: belli portae, Enn. Ann. 7, 114 (in Serv. Virg. A. 7, 622, and in Hor. S. 1, 4, 61): portae, quae alibi Armeniae, alibi Caspiae, alibi Ciliciae vocantur, *passes, gorges, defiles*, Plin. 5, 27, 27; Nep. Datam. 7; Val. Fl. 3, 496: solis, *the signs of Cancer and Aries in the zodiac*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12, and Sat. 1, 17: jecuris, *a part of the liver* (so too in Greek, πύλη), Cic. N. D. 2, 55.—Of *the fundament*, Catull. 15, 17.

* **II.** Trop.: et quibus e portis occurri quoique deceret, *by what way, by what means*, Lucr. 6, 31.

portābĭlis, e, *adj.* [porto] *That can be carried* or *borne, portable* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *med.*—*Comp.:* onus portabilius, Aug. Ep. 34.

portārĭus, ii, *m.* [porta] *A door-keeper, porter*, Vulg. Reg. 2, 7, 11.

portātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [porto] *A carrying, carriage, conveyance* (very rare): armorum atque telorum portationibus, Sall. C. 42, 2; Vitr. 10, 1 *med.*

portātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That serves for carrying:* sella, *a sedan*, Coel. Aur. 1, 1, 15.

‡ **portatrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that carries*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1373.

‡ **portella,** ae, *f. dim.* [porta] *A small door:* "portella, ῥυμοπύλιον, παραπύλιον," Gloss. Lat. Gr.

portendo, di, tum, 3. (archaic *inf. praes.*, portendier, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 4) *v. a.* [an archaic collat. form, belonging to relig. lang., from protendo, to stretch forth; hence] *To point out, indicate* (future events, misfortunes, *etc.*), *to foretell, predict, presage, portend:* ea (auspicia) illis exeuntibus in aciem portendisse deos, Liv. 30, 32, 9; cf., dii immortales mihi sacrificanti . . . laeta omnia prosperaque portendere, id. 31, 7 *fin.*: magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium, id. 1, 55: populo commutationem rerum portendit fore, Att. in Cic. de Div. 1, 22 *fin.*: triginta annos Cyrum regnaturum esse portendi, Cic. de Div. 1, 23.—Mid., *To foreshow itself* (as a sign), *to threaten, impend:* nobis periculum magnum portenditur, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 27: haruspices dudum dicebant mihi, malum damnumque maximum portendier, id. Poen. 3, 5, 4; cf., malum quod in quiete tibi portentum est, id. Curc. 2, 2, 22; and, quod in extis nostris portentum est, id. Poen. 5, 4, 35: quid spei Latinis portendi? Liv. 1, 50.—Hence

portentum, i, *n.*, *A sign, token, omen, portent:* **I.** Lit.: ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3; cf. Fest. p. 245 ed. Müll.; and Paul. ex Fest. p. 244 ib.: nam si quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est, sapientem esse portentum est, Cic. de Div. 2, 28: portentum inusitatum conflatum est recens, Poët. ap. Gell. 15, 4: alii portenta atque prodigia nunciabant, Sall. C. 30: ne quaere profecto, Quem casum portenta ferant, Virg. A. 8, 533.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A monster, monstrosity:* Lucr. 5, 38; so Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 11: quale portentum neque militaris Daunias latis alit esculentis Nec, *etc.*, id. Od. 1, 22, 13: quae virgineo portenta sub inguine latrant, *i. e. the dogs of Scylla*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 23: praeter naturam hominum pecudumque portentis, *monstrous births, monsters*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; cf., bovem quendam putari deum, multaque alia portenta apud eosdem, id. Rep. 3, 9.—In a moral sense, *A monster of depravity:* P. Clodius, fatale portentum prodigiumque rei publicae, Cic. Pis. 4: Gabinius et Piso, duo reipublicae portenta ac paene funera, id. Prov. Cons. 1.

B. *A marvelous* or *extravagant fiction, a strange tale, a wonderful story:* cetera de genere hoc monstra et portenta loquuntur, Lucr. 4, 592: poëtarum et pictorum portenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: portenta atque praestigias scribere, Gell. 10, 12.

portentĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, v. portentificus.

portentĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [portentum facio] *Marvelous, monstrous, unnatural, extraordinary* (poet. and in post-class. prose): venena, Ov. M. 14, 55 Jahn. (*al.* portentifera): figurae animalium, Lact. 2, 13.

portentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [portentum] *Full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, hideous, revolting*, etc. (quite classical, but not used of abstract things till after the Aug. period): si quando aliqua portentosa aut ex pecude aut ex homine nata dicuntur, Cic. de Div. 2, 28: puer portentoso parvoque capite, Suet. Dom. 4: portentosissima genera ciborum, id. Calig. 37: labyrinthi, vel portentosissimum humani impendii opus, Plin. 36, 13, 19: mendacia Graeciae, id. 5, 1, 1: scientia, *i. e. of wonderful things*, id. 23, 1, 27; so, ars, id. 30, 1, 2: ingenia, id. 9, 41, 65: quo quid fieri portentosius potest? Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*: oratio portentosissima, id. ib. 114.

portentum, i, v. portendo, *ad fin.*

portentus, a, um, *Part.*, from portendo.

† **Porthmeus** (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.* = Πορθμεύς, *The ferryman*, a name given to Charon (poet.): navita Porthmeus, Petr. 121.—*Acc.*, Porthmea, Juv. 3, 266.

porthmos, i, *m.* = *πορθμός:* **I.** *A strait* (pure Latin, fretum), Plin. 3, 5, 10.—(* **II.** Porthmos, *A town of Euboea*, Plin. 4, 12, 2.)

portĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [porticus] *A row of galleries* or *porticoes*, Macer. Dig. 11, 7, 37.

portĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small gallery* or *portico*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3.—Collat. form, PORTICVLVS, i, Inscr. ap. Murat. 1716, 14.

‡ **portĭcuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small gallery*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4821.

portĭcus, ūs, *f.* [porta] *A walk covered by a roof supported on columns, a colonnade, piazza, arcade, gallery, porch, portico, στοά.*

I. Lit.: omnes porticus commetiri, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 7: porticum aedificare, id. ib. 3, 2, 69; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14: inambulare in porticu, id. Rep. 1, 12: viae latae, porticus, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 31, 43: porticuum laxitas, Suet. Calig. 37; so, porticuum, id. Dom. 14; Vitr. 5, 1: in amplis porticibus, Virg. A. 3, 353; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 71.—In the upper story: Nerat. Dig. 39, 2, 47.

II. Transf.: * **A.** *The entrance* or *porch* of a tent (poet.): saucii opplent porticus, *the porches*, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38.

B. *A pent-house, shed*, Col. 9 praef. § 2; 9, 7, 4; 9, 14, 14.—So *A long shed* or *gallery*, to protect soldiers in sieges, Caes. B. C. 2, 2.

C. *The Porch* or *Portico*, meaning *the school of the Stoics* (from στοά, porch, the place where Zeno taught), *the Stoic philosophy, the Stoics:* Chrysippus, qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 24; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 44: clamat Zeno et tota illa porticus tumultuatur, Cic. fragm. ap. Aug. contr. Acad. 3, 7; Gell. 12, 5, 10.

portĭo, ōnis, *f.* [kindr. with pars and πόρω, to share, impart] *A share, part, portion* (mostly post-Aug.; in Cic. perh. only in the phrase, pro portione, v. in follg. *no.* II.; not found in Caes.): **I.** Lit.: Luna aequa portione divisa, Plin. 2, 9, 6: ex his portio in Italia consedit, portio in Illyricos sinus penetravit, Just. 24, 4: hereditatis, id. 36, 2; cf. id. 21, 1: mox in proflatum additur tertia portio aeris collectanei, Plin. 34, 9, 20: pari portione inter se mixta pix, cera, alumen, *etc.*, Cels. 4, 24; cf., glandis cortex et nitrum paribus portionibus, id. 5, 18, 4: nil natura portionibus parit, *by parts, piecemeal*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 11:—p. brevissima vitae, Juv. 9, 127: pars Acarnaniae, quam in portionem belli acceperat, *as his share for his services in the war*, Just. 28, 1: so, vocare aliquem in portionem muneris, id. 5, 2: magna mortalium portio, Plin. 8, 28, 47.

II. Transf., *A relation* to any thing, *proportion*, i. q. proportio: in general, adverbially, pro portione, portione, ad portionem, *etc.*, *In proportion, proportionally, relatively:* pro portione ea omnia facito, Cato R. R. 106 *fin.*: pro portione ad majorem fundum vel minorem addere, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 3: Mamertinis pro portione imperaretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21; id. Flacc. 14, 32; Liv. 34, 50: oportet ut aedibus ac templis vestibula et aditus, sic causis principia pro portione rerum praeponere, *in relation, in proportion*, Cic. de Or. 2, 79. So, pro rata portione, Plin. 11, 15, 15: pro sua scilicet portione, Quint. 10, 7, 28; Censor. de Die nat. 3.—In the simple *abl.*: cerebrum omnia habent animalia, quae sanguinem: sed homo portione maximum, *proportionally*, Plin. 11, 37, 49; so id. 11, 37, 70; 11, 2, 1; cf., hac portione mediocribus agris semina praebenda, Col. 2, 9, 1; so too, quadam portione, Quint. 6, 1, 26; and, (pars) posterior eadem portione altius qua cinctura terminatur, id. 11, 3, 139 (acc. to Spalding's conjecture; the Codd. have quam instead of qua):—ad portionem, Plin. 14, 21, 27; so id. 24, 8, 31: ad suam quisque portionem, id. 36, 16, 25: supra portionem, Col. 7, 1, 2.—Out of the adverbial connection: eadem ad decem homines servabitur portio, *the same proportion*, Curt. 7, 11, 12: portionem servare, Col. 11, 2, 87; cf., proportione servata, id. 8, 11, 6.

portĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [portio] *Of* or *belonging to a part, partial* (post-class.): Tert. Virg. vel. 4 *fin.*: jejunium, id. adv. Psych. 9.

portiscŭlus, i, *m.* *A truncheon* or *hammer* with which the master of the rowers gave signals, and beat time to make them keep stroke: tonsamque tenentes Parerent, observarent, portisculu' signum Quum dare coepisset, Enn. Ann. 7, 37 (in Non. 151, 26); so Cato in Fest. p. 234 ed. Müll.; Laber. in Non. 151, 28.—* **II.** Trop., *Guidance, direction*. Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 15.

* **portĭto,** are, *a. intens. v.* [porto] *To bear, carry:* servus crumenam portitans, Gell. 20, 1, 13.

1. portĭtor, ōris, *m.* [portus] *A toll-gatherer* (at a sea-port), *a receiver* or *collector of customs, a custom-house officer*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 7; Cic. Off. 1, 42; id. Agr. 2, 23; id. Rep. 4, 7 (in Non. 24, 22). They forwarded letters: epistolam . . . ad portitores esse delatam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 100.—On account of their strict examinations, transf., Of a woman who pries into every thing, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 8.

2. portĭtor, ōris, *m.* [from the root POR, whence porto, and perh. also porta, a bearer, carrier] **I.** *A carrier, conveyer;* viz.: **A.** Usually one who conveys people in a boat or ship, *A ferryman, boatman, sailor, mariner* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Plato quum flumen nave transisset, non ab illo quicquam portitor exegisset, *etc.*, Sen. Ben. 6, 18.—**2.** In partic., *A poetic appellation of Charon:* ubi portitor aera recepit, *etc.*, Prop. 4, 11, 7; so Virg. G. 4, 502; id. Aen. 6, 298; Stat. Th. 12, 559; Val. Fl. 1, 784, et saep.—**B.** Also by land, *A carrier, carter, wagoner:* Portitor Ursae, *i. e. the constellation Bootes*, who, as it were, drives the wain, Stat. Th. 1, 693.—**II.** *A bearer, carrier* (so mostly post-class.): Helles, *i. e. the Ram*, Col. 10, 155 (in Mart. 9, 72, we read proditor Helles): p. lecti sui, Claud. Epigr. 49, 17: frumenti, Cod. Justin. 11, 4, 1: ciborum, Prud. στεφ. 5, 405: apicum, Sid. Ep. 6, 3.

‡ **portĭtōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [1. portitor] *A toll-house, custom-house:* "*portitorium*, τελωνεῖον," Gloss. Lat. Graec.

portĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [portio] *A small part* or *portion* (post-Aug.): vestis, Plin. 28, 7, 23: aedium, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 15.

porto, āvi, ātum, *v. intens. a.* [POR, πόρω, whence also 2. portitor, and perh. porta] *To bear* or *carry along; to convey* any thing heavy (quite class.).

I. Lit.: "*ferri* proprie dicimus, quae quis suo corpore bajulat, *portari* ea, quae quis in jumento secum ducit, *agi* ea, quae animalia sunt," Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 235 (the following passages prove that this distinction is not valid): ut id, quod agri efferant sui, quascumque velit in terras portare possit, Cic. Rep. 2, 4 *fin.*: hominem ad Baias octophoro, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2: Massili portant juvenes ad litora, Enn. Ann. 4, 26: frumentum, Cic. Att. 14, 3; so, viaticum ad hostem, id. Fam. 12, 3 *fin.*; cf. id. Fontei. 5: Massilium in triumpho, *to conduct*, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: frumentum secum, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: corpora insueta ad onera portanda, id. B. C. 1, 78; so, panem humeris, Hor. S. 1, 5, 90: fasciculum librorum sub ala, id. Ep. 1, 13, 13: aliquid in sinu suo, Ov. M. 6, 138: ad modum aliquid portantium, Quint. 11, 3, 120.

II. Trop., *To bear, carry, bring* (so mostly poet.; not in Cicero): onustum pectus porto laetitia, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 3: alicui tantum boni, id. Capt. 4, 2, 89; cf., di boni, boni quid porto! Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 1: porto hoc jurgium ad uxorem, id. Hec. 3, 5, 63: alicui aliquam fallaciam, id. Andr. 2, 6, 2: timores insolitos alicui, Prop. 1, 3, 29: preces alicujus alicui, Val. Fl. 2, 326.—With abstract subjects: nescio quid peccati portet haec purgatio, *bears with it, imports, betokens*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12: portantia verba salutem, *bringing*, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 1.—In prose: sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall. C. 6, 5 Kritz.: has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv. 1, 34, 10: ad conjuges liberosque laetum nuncium portabant, id. 45, 1 *fin.*

portōrĭum (*dat. plur.*, PORTORIEIS, Plebisc. de Thermens, ap. Orell. *n.* 3673), ii, *n.* [POR, whence porto, portitor, portus: what belongs to carrying or conveying; hence] **I.** *A tax, toll, duty, impost* paid on goods imported or exported: portorium dare, Lucil. in Non. 37, 20; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72; so id. ib. 2, 2, 75; id. Fontei. 5; id. Pis. 36; id. Inv. 1, 47; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 3, 1; Liv. 39, 24; Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 15; Caecil. in Gell. 15, 14 *fin.*; Labeo Dig. 19, 2, 60 *fin.*:—circumvectionis, *a tax paid for the right of hawking goods about the country, a peddler's tax*, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4.

* **II.** *Fare, freight* = naulum: Charon expetens portorium, App. M. 6, p. 180.

Portŭensis (also written PORTENSIS, Inscr. Grut. 437, 2; 1027, 4), e, *adj.* [portus] *Of* or *belonging to the port of Ostia, Portuensian:* mensores, *grain-measurers at the port of Ostia*, Cod. Theod. 14, 4, 9; Inscr. Grut. 462, 1: horrea, *granaries at the port of Ostia*, Cod. Theod. 14, 23, 1: SVSCEPTORES, *collectors of port-duties*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3184: FABER FERRARIVS, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 84, *n.* 144. Cf., Nibby, Della via Portuense e dell' antica città di Porto, Rom. 1827.

portŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [porta] *A small gate* or *port*, Liv. 25, 9; Inscr. Grut. 207, 2.

portŭlāca, ae, *f.* *Purslain*, Var. in Non. 551, 15; Col. 12, 13, 2; Cels. 2, 33.

Portūnus (incorrectly written Portumnus; v. Foggin. Fast. Rom. p. 128), i, *m.* [portus] *The protecting god of harbors, also called* Palaemon, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66; Ov. F. 6, 547; Virg. A. 5, 241 Serv.; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1585; Paul. ex Fest. p. 243.—**II.** Hence **Portūnālis** (Portumn.), e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Portunus, Portunal:* flamen, Poët. ap. Fest. s. v. PERSILLVM, p. 217 ed. Müll.—**2.** Subst., ‡ Portūnalĭa, ĭum, *n.*, *The festival of Portunus, celebrated annually on the 17th of August*, Var. L. L. 6, 3, § 19; Calend. ap. Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 396.

portŭōse, *adv.*, v. portuosus, *ad fin.*

portŭosus, a, um, *adj.* [portus] *Full of* or *abounding in harbors, having many harbors:* mare, Cic. de Or. 3, 19; so, flumen Trinium, Plin. 3, 12, 17: pars Numidiae portuosior, Sall. J. 19:—navigatio minime portuosa, *with no ports to run into*, Cic. Fam. 6, 20.—* *Adv.:* portuosius illic alveus Nili, *with more harbors*, Jul. Val. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 20 *fin.* ed. Maj.

portus, ūs (archaic *gen. sing.*, porti, Turpil. in Non. 491, 20), *m.* [POR, whence porto, portitor; and perh. also, porta] Prop., *An entrance;* hence,

I. *A harbor, haven, port:* portus Caietae, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 12; id. Rep. 3, 31, 43; cf., in Graeciae portus, id. ib. 1, 3: e portu solvere, *to sail out of port*, id. Mur. 2; so, e portu proficisci, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: ex portu exire, id. B. C. 2, 4: ex portu naves educere, id. ib. 1, 57; 2, 22: portum linquere, Virg. A. 3, 289:—petere, Cic. Planc 39; Virg. A. 1, 194: capere, Caes. B. G 4, 36: occupare, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 32: in portum venire, *to enter the port*, Cic. de Sen 19 *fin.*; so, in portum ex alto invehi, id. Mur. 2: in portum deferri, Auct. Her. 1, 11 *fin.*: in portum pervenire, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: in portum se recipere, id. B. C. 2, 22: in portum navim cogere (*al.* conjicere), Cic. Inv. 2, 32: in portum penetrare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 37: portum tenere, *to reach a port*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 21:—in portu operam dare, *to be an officer of the customs*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70; 72.—With reference to the import-duty to be paid in ports: ex portu vectigal conservare, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 6; so id. Verr. 2, 2, 70.—Proverb.: in portu navigare, *i. e. to be in safety, out of all danger*, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 22.—**2.** Poet., transf., *The mouth of a river*, where it empties into the sea, Ov. Her. 14, 107; id. Am. 2, 13, 10.

B. Trop., as also the Greek λιμήν, and our *Haven*, i. q. *A place of refuge, an asylum, retreat* (quite class.; a favorite trope of Cicero): portus corporis, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44 *fin.*: tamquam portum aliquem exspecto illam solitudinem, Cic. de Or. 1, 60; so with tamquam, id. Brut. 2: se in philosophiae portum conferre, id. Fam. 7, 30: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, id. Off. 2, 8: exsilium non supplicium est, sed perfugium portusque supplicii, id. Caecin. 34; id. Tusc. 1, 49: hic portus, haec arx, haec ara sociorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 48; so, nam mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus, *i. e. security is near at hand*, Virg. A. 7, 598: venias portus et ara tuis, Ov. Her. 1, 110; and, vos eritis nostrae portus et ara fugae, id. Pont. 2, 8, 68.

II. In the oldest Latinity, *A house* (as a place which one enters): "*portum* in XII. pro *domo* positum omnes fere consentiunt," Fest. p. 233 ed. Mull.

* **III.** *A warehouse:* "*portus* appellatus est conclusus locus, quo importantur merces et inde exportantur," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 59.

† **1. pŏrus,** i, *m.* = πόρος, *A passage, channel* (of the urine): pori meatus, Plin. 20, 21, 84 (*al.* permeatus).

† **2. pōrus,** i, *m.* = πῶρος, *Tufa*, Plin. 36, 17, 28; ib. 6, 9.

3. Pōrus, i, *m.*, Πῶρος, *A king of India*, Curt. 8, 13 *sq.*; Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 375; Laud. Stil. 1, 258; Sid. Carm. 2, 446.

posca (pusca, Veg. Vet. 2, 48), ae, *f.* [perh. πόω, poto] *An acidulous drink of mingled vinegar and water*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 23; id. Truc. 2, 7, 48; Cels. 4, 5 *fin.*; Plin. 27, 4, 12; 28, 5, 14; Scrib. Comp. 46; Suet. Vit. 12; Spart. Hadr. 10; cf., "posca, ὀξύκρατον, πόσις," Gloss. Philox.—(* **II.** Posca, ae, *m.*, *A Roman surname:* M. Pinarius Posca, Liv. 40, 18.)

* **poscĭnumius** (-nummius), a, um, *adj.* [posco-numus] *Money-seeking, mercenary:* oscula, App. M. 10, p. 716 Oud.

posco, pŏposci, 3. (archaic *perf.*, peposci, Val. Antias in Gell. 7, 9, 9) *v. inch. a.* [perh. from pet-sco, from peto; acc. to others, for pacisco] *To ask for urgently; to beg, demand, request, desire.*

I. In gen.: constr. usually with aliquid, aliquem (sibi); aliquid ab aliquo; also with a double *acc.*, with *ut*, or wholly abs.: "*poscere* est secundum Varronem, quotiens aliquid pro merito nostro deposcimus: *petere* vero est quum aliquid humiliter et cum precibus postulamus," Serv. Virg. A. 9, 194.—(α) *c. acc.* or abs.: posco atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic. Planc. 19, 48; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 28: argentum, id. ib. 2, 4, 20; id. ib. 2, 3, 34: pugnam, Liv. 2, 45, 6: nec mi aurum posco, Enn. Ann. 6, 26 (in Cic. Off. 1, 12): si quid poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: pulvinos, Cic. de Or. 1, 7 *fin.*; id. Planc. 19 *fin.*: vades poposcit, id. Rep. 2, 36 *fin.*: aliquam sibi uxorem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 42; cf., audaciae partes Roscii sibi poposcerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13: peccatis veniam poscentem (preceded by postulare), Hor. S. 1, 3, 75.—(β) With *ab*: fac, ut audeat tibi credere omnia, abs te petere et poscere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 53: diem a praetore poposcit, Valer. Antias in Gell. 7, 9, 9: abs te literas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16; id. ib. 2, 2, 47: tutorem ab aliquo, Suet. Aug. 94.—(γ) With a double *acc.*: parentes pretium pro sepultura liberum poscere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3: magistratum numos, id. ib. 2, 1, 17: aliquem causam disserendi, id. Tusc. 3, 3 *fin.*: claves portarum magistratus, Liv. 27, 24, 8: non ita creditum Poscis Quintilium deos, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 12: cur me in decursu lampada poscis? Pers. 6, 61.—Hence in the *pass.*, poscor aliquid, *I am asked for something, something is asked* or *demanded of me* (poet. and in post-class. prose): gravidae posceris exta bovis, *they ask you for the entrails*, Ov. F. 4, 670; cf., poscor meum Laelapa, *they demand of me my Laelaps*, id. Met. 7, 771; and, nec tantum segetes alimentaque debita dives Poscebatur humus, id. ib. 1, 138; so, quod rationem pecuniae posceretur, Gell. 4, 18 *fin.* So, *To be called upon* or *invoked* to inspire a poet or to sing: aversus Apollo Poscitur invita verba pigenda lyra, Prop. 4. 1, 76; cf., Palilia poscor: Non poscor frustra; si favet alma Pales, Ov. F. 4, 721; so without object: poscimur Aonides, Ov. M. 5, 333; and, poscimur, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 1.—(δ) With *ut*: poscimus, ut coenes civiliter, Juv. 5, 112; so, poscimus ut sit, *etc.*, id. 7, 71; and Tac. H. 2, 39. But whether the words from Cic. de Rep., quoted in Aug. Civ. D. 2, 21, poposcit, ut haec ipsa quaestio diligentius tractaretur, *etc.*, are taken verbatim from Cicero, or are paraphrased, is uncertain.—(ε) With an object-clause (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): esse sacerdotes delubraque vestra tueri Poscimus, Ov. M. 8, 710: contraque occurrere poscunt, Val. Fl. 4, 194; Pers. 1, 128; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 151.—In prose: ego vero te etiam morari posco inter voluptates, Sen. Contr. 1, 8; Arn. 7, p. 254. So too perh. (acc. to Stephanus's conjecture): vos fallere poscunt, Rutil. Lup. de Fig. 2, 19, p. 181 ed. Frotsch.—(ζ) Elliptically: poscunt majoribus poculis, *sc.* bibere, *they challenge to drink from larger goblets*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26.

B. Of inanimate and abstract subjects, *To demand, require, need*: quod res poscere videbatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: quum usus poscit, id. ib. 4, 2: quod negotium poscebat, Sall. J. 56, 70; Quint. 11, 3, 162, et saep.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To demand for punishment, to ask to be given up*: accusant ii, quos populus poscit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13.

B. *To call* one (ante-class. and poet.): clamore hominem posco, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 5; so, gemitu Alciden, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1887.—In the *pass.*: ego poscor Olympo (*dat. act.*), *Olympus calls me, summons me to the combat*, Virg. A. 8, 533.—**2.** In partic., *To call upon, invoke*: supplex tua numina posco, Virg. A. 1, 666.

C. In selling: **1.** *To ask, demand* for a thing, *to offer at* a price: tanti quanti poscit, vin' tanti illam emi? Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 22.—**2.** *To ask, bid, offer a price* for a thing: agite licemini. Qui coenâ poscit? ecqui poscit prandio? Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 68; so id. Merc. 2, 3, 101; Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 13.

pōsĕa, ae, v. pausea.

(* **Pŏsīdes,** ae, *m.* *A freedman of the Emperor Claudius*, Suet. Claud. 28; Juv. 14, 1.—Hence Pŏsīdĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Posidian*: aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 2.)

(* **Pŏsīdēum,** i, *n.*: **I.** *A promontory of Ionia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31; Mela, 1, 7.—**II.** *A promontory of Pallene*, Liv. 44, 11.)

(* **Pŏsīdōnĭa,** ae, *f.* *The Greek name of Paestum*, Plin. 3, 5, 10; Liv. Epit. 14.)

Pŏsīdōnĭus, ii, *m.*, Ποσειδώνιος, *A celebrated Stoic at Rhodes, a disciple of Panaetius and instructor of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2; id. Off. 3, 2; id. N. D. 1, 3; id. de Div. 1, 3, et al.

‡ **pōsimerĭum,** ii, v. pomerium.

pŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pono] *A putting, placing, setting* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Cic. not at all: for in Cic. Fl. 26, 62, possessione is the correct reading; also not in Caes.): **I.** Lit.: calicis positio, Front. Aquaed. 36: surculi, Col. 3, 17: linearum, id. 3, 3 *fin.*: brassicae, id. 11, 3, 24.

B. Transf., *A position* of the body or of places, *a posture, situation*: corporis nostri positio, Sen. Q. N. 1, 16: coeli locique, Col. 3, 4; so, loci, Quint. 3, 7, 26: pro situ et positione locorum, id. 3, 21, 9: labyrinthi positio, Plin. 36, 13, 19, *no.* 2: Italiae procurrentis, id. 37, 13, 77: uniuscujusque stellarum forma et positio, Gell. 14, 1.

II. Trop.: **A.** **1.** *A placing, use* of a word: *μετωνυμία* est nominis pro nomine positio, Quint. 8, 6, 23; so id. 1, 5, 51.

2. In partic., *Affirmation*: paupertas non per positionem sed per detractionem dicitur, Sen. Ep. 87 *fin.*

B. Transf.: **1.** In rhetor., *A proposition, theme, subject, argument*: Quint. 2, 10, 15; id. 7, 4, 40.

2. In grammar, *An ending, termination*: Quint. 1, 5, 60; so id. ib. 65; 1, 6, 10; 12; 22.

3. In prosody: **a.** *A downward beat*, in marking time: a sublatione ad positionem, Quint. 9, 4, 48; so ib. 55; Mart. Cap. 9, p. 331.—**b.** p. syllabae, *The place of a short vowel before two consonants*, by which the syllable becomes long, *position*, Quint. 1, 5, 28; 9, 4, 86; Diom. p. 423 P., et saep.

4. *A state of mind, mood*: in quacumque positione mentis sim, Sen. Ep. 64.

5. Positiones, *Circumstances* of a thing, Quint. 7, 4, 40.

pŏsĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Positive*, in grammat. lang.: **I.** *Settled by arbitrary appointment* or *agreement*, opp. to natural: nomina non positiva esse sed naturalia, Gell. 10, 4 *in lemm.*—**II.** p. nomen, *An adjective in the positive degree*, Cledon. p. 1893 P.—**III.** p. nomen, *A substantive*, Macr. S. 1, 4.

pŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A builder, founder* (a word used by Ovid), Ov. M. 9, 448; id. Fast. 2, 63.

pŏsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *Position, posture, situation* (poet. and in post-class. prose): corporum, Lucr. 1, 686: ligni, Gell. 5, 3: sideris, id. 2, 21. With a subjective *gen.*: dei, *i. e. the formation of the world*, Prop. 4, 3, 36.—**II.** Trop.: verborum, Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*—**B.** In grammar, *Pointing, interpunction*, Don. p. 1742 P., et al.

1. pŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from pono.

2. pŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* [pono] *A position, situation, disposition* (rare; ante-Aug., perh. only once in Sallust; v. the follg.): positu variare capillos, Ov. Med. fac. 19: ossium, Cels. 8, 1: siderum, Tac. A. 6, 21: insulae, Sall. fragm. ap. Don. ad Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 47 (p. 247 ed. Gerl.); so, regionis, Tac. A. 4, 5; cf., urbs dubium positu, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 23.

possessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [possideo] *A possessing, possession* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In abstracto: "*possessio* est, ut definit Gallus Aelius, usus quidam agri, aut ædificii, non ipse fundus, aut ager," Fest. p. 233 ed. Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 ib.: "*possessio* appellata est, ut Labeo ait, a sedibus, quasi positio, quia naturaliter tenetur ab eo, qui ei insistit, quam Graeci *κατοχὴν* dicunt," Paul. Dig. 41, 21: certa re et possessione deturbari, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: hortorum, id. Mil. 27: fundi, id. ib.: mittere aliquem in possessionem, *to put in possession*, id. Quint. 26: in possessionem proficisci, *to come into possession*, id. ib. 27; also, in possessionem venire, id Att. 4, 2: possessionem restituere, id Fam. 10, 27: esse in possessione bonorum, id. Caecin. 7: possessionem bonorum dare alicui, id. Fam. 7, 21: tradere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: tenere, Nep. Tim. 2: ponere se in possessione, *to take possession*, Sen. de Ira, 1, 7: ignis prima possessio rerum fuit, *at first the possession of the world belonged to fire, fire possessed the world*, Just. 2, 1.

B. Transf., in concreto, *A thing possessed, a possession, property*, esp. *an estate*: "*possessiones* appellantur agri late patentes, publici privatique: qui non mancipatione, sed usu tenebantur, et, ut quisque occupaverat, possidebat," Fest. p. 241 ed. Müll.: prata et areas quasdam magno aestimant, quod ei generi possessionum minime noceri potest, Cic. Parad. 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 17: qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, id. B. G. 1, 11: urbanae, Nep. Att. 14: aes alienum meis nominibus ex possessionibus solvere possem, Sall. C. 35.

II. Trop., *Possession*: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: judicii ac defensionis, id. ib. 2, 49: laudis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 7: victoriæ, id. ib. 21.

* **possessĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [possessio, *no.* I., B.] *A small possession, a small estate*: meae, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 3.

possessīvus, a, um, *adj.* [possideo] *Of* or *relating to possession, possessive*; a gramm. *t. t.* (post-Aug.): nomina (e. g. Ciceronianus, Evandrius), Charis. p. 128 P. and A.:—pronomina (e. g. meus, tuus, suus), Quint. 1, 5, 45: casus, *the possessive* or *genitive case*, Prisc. p. 670 P.

possessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A possessor* (quite class.): Cic. Phil. 5, 7: bonorum, id. Quint. 8: regni inertis, i. e. *Pluto*, Luc. 6, 779; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 49.—**II.** Trop., *A possessor*: Aquilo possessor Italici litoris, Petr. 114.

possessōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [possessor] *Of* or *relating to possession, possessory* (post-class.): interdictum, Gaj. Instit. 4, § 145: actiones, Tryphon. Dig. 38, 2, 50.

1. possessus, a, um, *Part.*, from possideo and possido.

2. possessus, ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [possideo] *Possession* (post-class.): App. Apol. p. 419 Oud.

possestrix, īcis, *f.* [possessor] *She that possesses* (ante-class.): Afran. in Non. 150, 28.

possĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [possum] *That may exist* or *may be done, possible* (post-Aug.): "melius qui tertiam partem dixerunt *δυνατόν*, quod nostri *possibile* nominant," Quint. 3, 8, 25: conditiones, Pompon. Dig. 28, 3, 16:—possibile est, with a subject-clause, Paul. ib. 25, 2, 3.

possĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [possibilis] *Ability to do a thing, possibility, power* (post-class.): Arn. 1, 25: fandi, Mart. Cap. 4, 96: pro possibilitate, *according to ability* or *strength*, Amm. 19, 2.

possĭdĕo (archaic orthogr., POSIDET, Epitt. of the Scipios; v. Append. V.; Sentent. de limit. Genuat. ed. Rudorff; in the latter also, POSIDENT, POSIDEBVNT, POSIDETO, POSIDERE, as well as POSEDEIT and POSEDET, for possedit), ēdi, essum, 2. *v. a.* [po-sedeo] *To have and hold, to be master of, to own, possess.*

I. Lit.: "uti nunc possidetis eum fundum q. d. a. (*i. e.* quo de agitur) quod nec vi nec clam nec precario alter ab altero possidetis, ita possidentis: adversus ea vim fieri veto," an ancient formula of the praetor in Fest. p. 233 ed. Müll.: qui in aliena potestate sunt, rem peculiarem tenere possunt, habere et possidere non possunt; quia possessio non tantum corporis, sed etiam juris est," Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 49: bona possidere, Cic. Quint. 6: partem agri, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: solum bello captum, Liv. 26, 11: Galli Italiam maximis plurimisque urbibus possident, Just. 38, 4: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 58.—**b.** Absol., *To have possessions, to possess lands, be settled*: juxta litora maris possidere, Callistr. Dig. 47, 9, 7; so, p. trans flumen, Ulp. ib. 43, 14, 1.

B. Transf., for possido, *To hold in possession, have possession of, to occupy* (very rarely): ferro septus possidet sedes sacras, Att. in Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102: forum armatis catervis perditorum hominum, Auct. orat. pro dom. 42.

II. Trop., *To possess, to have* a thing (quite class.): possidere nomen, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 27: palmam, id. Most. 1, 1, 31: secli mores in se, id. Truc. prol. 13: inverecundum animi ingenium, old poet in Cic. Inv. 1, 45: plus fidei quam artis, plus veritatis quam disciplinae possidet in se, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6; id. Rosc. Am. 24; Ov. F. 1, 586.

possīdo, ēdi, essum, 3. *v. a.* [po-sido] *To take possession of, to possess one's self of* (quite class.): bona alicujus sine testamento, Cic. de Or. 2, 70: regnum, Auct. B. Alex. 34.—Of inanimate subjects (poet. and in post-class. prose): aër omne inane possidet, Lucr. 1, 387: circumfluus humor Ultima possedit, *took possession of*, Ov. M. 1, 31: ignis cuncta possedit, Just. 2, 1.

II. Trop., *To take possession of, possess itself of, to occupy* (quite class.): brevi tempore totum hominem, totamque ejus praeturam possederat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68.

possum, pŏtŭi, posse (archaic forms, potissum or potis sum, for possum, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 23; so, potessunt for possunt, id. Poen. 1, 2, 17:—potessim for possim, id. Pers. 1, 1, 41: POTISIT, sc. de Bacch., v. Append. IV.: potesset for posset, Lucil. in Non. 445, 29: potesse for posse, very freq., Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 30; id. Cist. 1, 1, 32; id. Epid. 2, 2, 43; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 30, et al.; Lucr. 1, 666; 2, 225; 1010:—possiem, Plaut. Bac. 4, 5, 2; id. Stich. 3, 2, 25:—possies, id. Asin. 4, 2, 10; id. Aul. 4, 10, 17; id. Most. 2, 2, 34; 3, 2. 147; id. Men. 5, 9 45:—possiet, id. Cist. 1, 3, 37; id. Bacch. 3, 1. 3; id. Most. 1, 1, 13, et al.—In the *pass.*: potestur, Pac. in Non. 508, 29; Quadrig. ib. 30; Lucr. 3, 1024:—poteratur, Coel. in Non. 508, 27: possitur, Lex Servil. ed. Haubold. p. 59; Scaurus in Diom. p. 381 P.:—possetur, Quadrig. in Non. 508, 18), *v. n.* [potis-sum] *To be able, have power; I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *can:* quantum valeam, quantumque possim, Cic. Fam. 6, 5: quantum potes et vales, id. Att. 4, 13: consilio, quantum potero, labore plus paene quam potero excubabo, id. Phil. 6, 7: ut, quoad possem et liceret, a senis latere nunquam discederem, id. Lael. 1.—With a *Sup.*: Caesari te commendavi et tradidi, ut gravissime diligentissimeque potui, *as earnestly and warmly as I possibly could*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17:—potest fieri, *it may be, is possible:* potest fieri, ut fallar, Cic. Fam. 13, 73:—non possum quin, *I can not but:* non possum quin exclamem, ut ait ille in Trinumo (Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 79), id. de Or. 2, 10: ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, *I can not help writing to you*, Cic. Att. 8, 14.—Abs., potest (*sc.* fieri), *it may be, is possible:* potest, ut alii ita arbitrentur, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 38: non, non sic futurum est, non potest, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 73. So, quantum potest, *as much* or *as far as possible:* ibo atque arcessam medicum, quantum potest, Plaut. Men. 5, 2; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 20: nos in senatu dignitatem nostram, ut potest in tanta hominum perfidia, retinebimus, Cic. Fam. 1, 2.—In urgent questions: possum scire, quo profectus, cujus sis, aut quid veneris? *may I know? can I learn? pray, will you tell me?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 190: possumne ego hodie ex te exsculpere verum? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 44.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To be able, to have influence* or *efficacy, to avail* (quite class.): vocat me, quae in me plus potest, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 42: qui tum et poterant per vim et scelus plurimum, et quod poterant, id audebant, Cic. Quint. 21: qui apud me et amicitia, et beneficiis, et dignitate plurimum possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 1: plus aliquanto apud te pecuniae cupiditas, quam judicii metus potuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57; id. de Or. 2, 42: quid aristolochia ad morsus serpentum possit, id. de Div. 1, 10.

B. P. aliquem, *To be able to embrace one* (poet.), Mart. 3, 32.—Hence

pŏtens, entis, *Pa.*, *Able, mighty, powerful, potent* (quite class.): amplae atque potentes civitates, Cic. Inv. 2, 56: familiae clarae ac potentes, Liv. 23, 4: amici magni et potentes, Suet. Aug. 56: ne quis ex plebe contra potentiorem auxilii egeret, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: duo potentissimi reges, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 2: potentissimus et clarissimus civis, id. Planc. 21.—(β) *c. gen.*: quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi quae velit, Quint. 12, 11, 10.—(γ) *c. abl.*: Roma potens opibus, Ov. F. 4, 255: pecunia et orbitate, Tac. H. 1, 73.—(δ) *c. inf.*: compensare potens, Ulp. Dig. 16, 2, 10.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Having power over, ruling over, master of* a thing; with the *gen.*: dum mei potens sum, *as long as I am my own master*, Liv. 26, 13: sanus mentisque potens, *in his right mind*, Ov. Tr. 2, 139: p. mei non eram, Curt. 4, 13: potentes rerum suarum atque urbis, *having made themselves masters of*, Liv. 23, 16: consilii, id. 8, 13: diva potens Cypri, *that reigns over Cyprus*, i. e. *Venus*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 1: Naiadum potens Bacchus, id. ib. 3, 25, 14: silvarum potens Diana, id. Carm. Sec. 1: diva potens uteri, *i. e. Lucina*, Ov. 9, 315: rerum omnium potens Juppiter, Tac. H. 4, 84: Musa potens lyrae, *that presides over lyric poetry*, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 10: irae, *master of his anger*, Curt. 4, 2: imperii, *able to rule*, Liv. 22, 42: mariti, *ruling her husband*, Tac. A. 14, 60: animal potens leti, *that can kill, deadly*, Luc. 6, 482.

2. *Fit for, capable of* any thing; with the *gen.*: potens regni, Liv. 24, 2: hostes neque pugnae, neque fugae satis potentes caeduntur, *unable either to fight or flee*, id. 8, 39.

3. *Partaking of, having attained* a thing; with the *gen.* (poet.): pacis potentes, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 9: voti, Ov. M. 8, 80: jussi, *having fulfilled the command*, id. ib. 4, 509.

4. *Strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fortuna in res bellicas potens, Liv. 9, 17: herba potens ad opem, Ov. Her. 5, 147: verba, id. Amor. 3. 11, 31: herba potens adversus ranas, Plin. 25, 10, 81: passum ex uvis contra haemorrhoida potens, id. 23, 1, 12.—*Comp.*: nihil esse potentius auro, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 29: quaedam ad efficiendum potentiora, Quint. 6, 1, 26.—*Sup.*: potentissimae cantharides, Plin. 29, 4, 30: argumenta, Quint. 6, 4, 22.—Hence,

Adv., pŏtenter: **A.** *Strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): se ipsam potenter atque efficaciter defendere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1: dicere, Quint. 12, 10, 72.—*Comp.*: aurum . . . perrumpere amat saxa potentius Ictu fulmineo, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9; Quint. 6, 4, 18.—**B.** *According to one's ability* or *powers* (poet.): lecta potenter res, Hor. A. P. 40.

post, *adv.* and *praep.* [prob. contr. from pone est].

I. Adv., *Behind, back, backward* (quite class.): ante aut post, Liv. 22, 5, 8: servi, qui post erant, Cic. Mil. 10: lacertis priora genua post curvantur, *backward*, Plin. 11, 45, 101: sed ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia post fuere, *remained behind, were forgotten*, Sall. C. 23.

B. Of time, *Afterward, after:* nunc et post semper, old poet in Plin. 35, 10, 37; Enn. Ann. 1, 51: initio . . . post autem, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: post oritur, id. Fin. 3, 6:—multis post annis, *many years after*, Cic. Fl. 23: paucis diebus post, Plaut. Men. prol. 36: multis annis post, id. ib. 5, 9, 72: biennio post, Cic. Brut. 91: quam te post multis tueor tempestatibus? *after how long a time?* Pac. in Non. 414, 3:—aliquanto post, *some time after, shortly after*, Cic. Caecin. 4: p. aliquanto, id. Or. 30:—paulo post valens, *a little later*, id. Fam. 16, 5: post paulo, *soon after*, Caes. B. C. 1, 29:—multo post quam, *long after*, Cic. Att. 12, 49: post tanto, *so long after*, Virg. G. 3, 476: post non multo, *not long afterward*, Nep. Paus. 3: neque ita multo, *and not very long afterward*, id. Cim. 3.—In connection with inde, deinde, *And afterward, and then:* inde pedes et crura mori, post inde per artus, *etc.*, Lucr. 3, 528: primum . . . post deinde, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 3; Nep. Eum. 5.

II. *Praep. c. acc.*, *Behind:* **A.** Of place: post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 52: post nostra castra, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: post tergum, id. ib. 7, 88: post carecta, Virg. E. 3, 20: post mortem oppositum, id. Georg. 3, 373: p. se alligare, Plin. 26, 8, 58.—Trop.: neque erat Lydia post Chloen, *Beneath, inferior to*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 6: ut nemo tibi post te videatur, si aliquis ante te fuerit, Sen. Ep. 104.

B. Of time, *After, since:* aliquot post menses, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44: maxima post hominum memoriam classis, *since the memory of man*, Nep. Them. 5: post M. Brutum proconsulem, *after the proconsulate*, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: sexennio post Veios captos, *after the taking of Veii*, id. de Div. 1, 44.—With a follg. *quam:* decessit post annum quartum quam expulsus fuerat, Nep. Arist. 3; cf., post annum quintum, quo expulsus erat, id. Cim. 3:—post id, post illa, *after this, after that, afterward:* post id cum lassus fueris, Plaut. Casin. 1, 42: eum numquam post illa vidi, id. Curc. 4, 2, 43; postilla, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 33:—post haec deinde, *then after this, and next*, Col. 3, 4 (* post Hectora, Ov. M. 12, 607.)

post-auctumnālis (autumn.), e, *adj.* *Post-autumnal* (post-Aug.): pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

post-ĕā, *adv.* [post- *abl.* eâ] *After this* or *that, hereafter, thereafter, afterward:* P. Considius, qui in exercitu P. Sullae, et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 21; Cic. N. D. 2, 35; id. Brut. 3: postea vero quam equitatus in conspectum venit, Caes. B. G. 4, 37; Cato R. R. 156: postea aliquanto, *a little while after*, Cic. Inv. 1, 51: non multo postea, *not long after*, id. Cat. 1, 6.—In connection with deinde, *Then, after that, afterward:* legati deinde postea missi ab rege, Liv. 41, 24; so, inde postea, id. 44, 24: p. deinceps, id. 45, 14:—postea quam (also written as one word, posteaquam), *After that:* at posteaquam avim de templo Anchisa spexit, Naev. 1, 10; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56: posteaquam honoribus inservire coepi, id. Off. 2, 1 *fin.* So, too, postea vero quam, Cic. Fam. 3, 7 *fin.*; Sall. J. 29; Nep. Dion. 4, et al.:—postea loci for postea: postea loci consul pervenit in oppidum, Sall. J. 102.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Afterward* for *then, besides* (ante-class.): Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 35.—**B.** Quid postea? *What next? what further? what then?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 23: quid postea, si Romae assiduus fui? Cic. Rosc. Am. 33: at enim nemo post reges exactos de plebe consul fuit: quid postea? Liv. 4, 4.

posteaquam, *adv.*, v. postea, *no.* I.

‡**postella,** ae, *f.*, i. q. postilena, *A crupper*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 20, 16.

post-ĕo, ire, *v. n.* *To go after* or *behind, to be inferior;* trop., with an *acc.* (post-class.): aliquem honore, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

poster, v. posterus.

postergānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [post-tergum] *That is behind one's back* (post-class.): Arn. 4, 130: raptus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 6.

postĕri, ōrum, v. posterus, *no.* I.

postĕrior, us, *Comp.*, from posterus.

postĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [posterus] *Future time, futurity, after ages, succeeding generations, posterity* (quite class.): sperare videor, Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam notam posteritati fore, Cic. Lael. 4: infinita, id. Att. 12, 19: omnium seculorum, id. Phil. 2, 22: sera, *a late posterity*, Ov. Pont 4, 8, 48: aeterna, id. Her. 16, 374: posteritati servire, *one's fame with posterity*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: posteritatis otio consulere, Cic. Fam. 2, 18: habere rationem posteritatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 13:—in posteritatem, *in future, hereafter:* Just. 2, 3.

B. Transf., of animals, *Offspring* (poet.): Juv. 8, 62.

II. Trop., *The last place, inferiority* (eccl. Lat.): principalem veritati, et posteritatem mendacitati deputare, Tert. Praescr. 31.

postĕro, āvi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (* Lit., *To be behind* or *later, to come after.* Trop., *To be inferior to, to want, to come short of* = ὑστερέω) (post-class.): cum oliva tota nigrescet, quod speciei merito posteravit, fundendi ubertate compensat, Pall. 12, 4.

postĕrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* (*sc.* janua or via) [id.]: **I.** *A small back door* or *gate, a postern* (post-class.): posterulae proditio, Cassian. Instit. coenob. 5, 11.—**II.** *A back-way, by-way* (post-class.): Amm. 30, 1.

postĕrus (poster), a, um, *adj.* *Comp.*, posterior, us: *Sup.*, postremus *or* postumus, a, um [post], *Coming after, following, next, ensuing, future.*

I. *Pos.:* cum ibi diem posterum commoraretur, Cic. Clu. 13: in posterum diem distulit, id. Deiot. 7: postero die mane, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17: postero die, Sall. J. 75, 9: postera nocte, Nep. Eum. 9: postero anno, Cic. fragm. pro C. Cornel.: postera aetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 42: postera Crescam laude, *in the esteem of posterity*, id. Od. 3, 30, 7: posteri dies, *unlucky:* Non. 73, 32.—Subst., postĕri, ōrum, *m.*, *Coming generations, descendants, posterity:* expetantur eae poenae a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris, Cic. N. D. 3, 38: posterûm gloria, Tac. A. 3, 72:—postero, for postero die, *On the following day, next day:* id. ib. 4, 45:—in posterum, for in posterum diem: in posterum oppugnationem differt, Caes. B. G. 7, 11. More freq., in posterum (*sc.* tempus), *In the future, for the future:* in posterum confirmat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: multum in posterum providerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 33: longe in posterum prospicere, id. Fam. 2, 8.

B. Trop., *Inferior* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 4, 96.

II. *Comp.*, postĕrĭor, postĕrĭus: **A.** Lit., *That comes* or *follows after, next in order, time,* or *place, latter, later, posterior* (quite class.): posteriores pedes, *opp.* pedes priores, *the hind feet*, Plin. 11, 45, 101: pars prior apparet, posteriora latent, Ov. F. 4, 718: posteriores cogitationes, (* *afterthoughts*), Cic. Phil. 12, 2: paria esse debent posteriora superioribus, id. de Or. 3, 48: Thucydides paulo aetate posterior, id. Brut. 11.—Subst., postĕrĭōres, um, *m.*, for posteri, *Posterity* (post-class.): quemadmodum omnes cognati supra tritavum, generali appellatione *majores* vocantur, ita post trinepotem *posteriores*, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10:—postĕrĭōra, um, *n.*, *The posteriors* (post-class.): Lampr. Elag. 5.—*Adv.*, postĕrĭus, *Later, afterward* (quite class.): posterius dicere, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 76: p. istuc dicis quam credo tibi, *i. e. I believe you before you speak*, id. Asin. 1, 1, 48: inde posterius erutus, Nep. Paus. 4: posterius reverti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29: Thucydides si posterius fuisset, (* *had he lived at a later period*), id. Brut. 83.

B. Trop., *Inferior, of less account* or *value, worse* (quite class.): quorum utrique semper patriae salus et dignitas posterior sua dominatione et domesticis commodis fuit, Cic. Att. 10, 4; id. Phil. 13, 3: nihil posterius, nihil nequius, id. Pis. 27 (*al.* protervius): omnes res posteriores pono atque operam do tibi, *I lay every thing aside*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 7: non posteriores feram, *I will not play the meanest part, I shall not be behindhand*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 26.

III. *Sup.*, in two forms, postrēmus and postŭmus, a, um.

A. postrēmus, a, um, *The hindmost, the last* (quite class.): alia prima ponet, alia postrema, *last*, Cic. Or. 15: acies, *the rear*, Sall. J. 101: in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis adesse, *now in the front, now in the rear*, id. ib. 49: postrema in comoedia, *at the end of the piece*, Plaut. Cist. *fin.*: in postremo libro, *at the close of the book*, Just. 43, 5: mense postremo, Pall. 7, 2: munus, *i. e.* exsequiae, *the last honors*, Catull. 101, 3: cura, *the last, least*, Virg. G. 3, 404: non in postremis, *i. e.* in primis, *especially*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9:—postrēmo, *adv.*, *At last, finally* (quite class.): Caes. B. G. 7, 1: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vectigalia vestra venierint, Cic. Agr. 2, 23: primum . . . deinde . . . postremo: denique . . . postremo, id. N. D. 1, 37:—ad postremum, *At last, finally, ultimately:* sed ad postremum nihil apparet, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 23; Sall. fragm. in Aug. C. D. 3, 17; Liv. 38, 16; Hirt. B. G. 8, 43:—postremum, *For the last time:* si id facis, hodie postremum me vides, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 22; Cic. de Or. 3, 2:—postremum, *At last:* postremum mel et acetum superfundes, Pall. 12, 22.

2. Trop., *The last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst* (quite class.): postremum genus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: ut homines postremi pecuniis alienis locupletarentur, id. Rosc. Am. 47.—Hence, ante- and post-class, a new *Comp.* and *Sup.*: ut possit videri, nullum animal in terris homine postremius, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 126 Oud.:—omnium natorum postremissimum nequissimumque existimatote, C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12, 3: cum adolescentulis postremissimis, App. Apol. p. 594 Oud.

B. postŭmus (acc. to an erroneous derivation, from post-humus, sometimes also written posthumus), a, um, *The last*, esp. of the youngest children, or of those born after the father's death, or after he had made his will, *late-born, posthumous;* subst., *A posthumous offspring:* Silvius . . . tua postuma proles, Quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia conjux Educet silvis, *late-born son*, Virg. A. 6, 763; cf. with this passage, "*postuma proles* non eum significat, qui patre mortuo, sed qui postremo loco natus est, sicuti Silvius, qui Aenea jam sene, tardo seroque partu est editus," Caesellius Vindex in Gell. 2, 16, 5. On the other hand, "is, qui post patris mortem natus est, dicitur *Postumus*," Var. L. L. 9, 38, § 60; and, "*postumus* cognominatur post patris mortem natus," Fest. p. 238 ed. Müll.; Plaut. in Fest. l. l.: non minus postumis quam jam natis testamento tutores dari posse, Gaj. Inst. 1, 147: si quis postumis dederit tutores, hique vivo eo nascantur, an datio valeat? Ulp. Dig. 26, 2, 16 *fin.*:—postuma spes, *the last*, App. M. 4, p. 246 Oud.: suscipit doctrinam seram plane et postumam, id. Apol. p. 477 Oud.—* **2.** Subst., postumum, i, *n.*, *That which is last, the end, extremity:* de postumo corporis, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

postfactus, or separate, post factus, a, um, *Part.*, from the obsol. postfacio, *Made* or *done afterward* (post-class.): postfacta furta, *opp.* ante facta, Gell. 17, 7.—Abs.: ex postfacto, *from what is done afterward*, (* *afterward, subsequently*), Paul. Dig. 21, 1, 44 *fin.* (* Modest. 20, 1, 22).

post-fĕro, ferre, *v. a.* [post-fero] *To put after, to esteem less* (not in Cic. or Caes.): qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent, *sacrificed*, Liv. 3, 64: Vatinius nulli non postferendus, Vellej. 2, 69 (opp. to praeferendus): p. fidem regnis, Sil. 2, 701: non postferuntur et Charites, Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 10.

* **postgĕnĭtus,** or separate, post genitus, a, um, *adj.* [post-genitus] *Born afterward;* in the *plur.* subst., postgeniti, ōrum, *m.*, *Posterity, descendants* (poet.): Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30.

post-hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [post-habeo] *To place after, esteem less, postpone, neglect* (quite class.): omnes posthabui mihi res, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 15: omnia, Caes. B. C. 3, 33: omnibus rebus posthabitis, *neglecting every thing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1: posthabita Samo, Virg. A. 1, 16: posthabitam dote solatus est, Tac. A. 2, 86; id. Hist. 4, 7.

post-hac, *adv.* [post-hac] *After this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future* (quite class.): alium posthac invenito, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 21; id. Amph. 2, 2, 164; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 59; *opp.* nunc, id. Andr. 3, 5, 5; *opp.* antea, Cic. Att. 7, 3: vobis erit providendum, qua conditione posthac eos esse velitis, id. Cat. 3, 12; Hor. S. 2, 3, 297.

posthinc, Virg. A. 8, 546; id. Georg. 3, 300; more correctly written separate, post hinc.

posthoc or **post hoc,** *adv.* = postea. *Afterward*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175.

Posthŭmĭus, a, v. Postumius.

posthŭmus, a, um, v. posterus, *no.* III., B.

post-ĭbi, *adv.* [post-ibi] *Hereupon, afterward, then:* Plaut. Poen. prol. 108; id. Rud. 3, 1, 8; 4, 7, 37.

postīca, ae, v. posticus.

postĭcĭpo, are, 1. *v. a.* [post capio] *To take* or *receive afterward* (post-class.): *opp.* anticipare, Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 1, 21.

postīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [postica] *A little back-door* (post-class.): brevis posticula, App. M. 2, p. 146 Oud.

postīcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [posticum] *A small back building* (a Plautinian word): Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 157; so id. ib. 4, 3, 78.

postīcum, i, *n.*, v. posticus, a, um.

postīcus, a, um, *adj.* [post; like anticus from ante] *That is behind, hinder, back-, posterior* (quite class., but not in Cic or Caes.): est etiam hic ostium aliud posticum nostrarum aedium, *back-door*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 40; cf., "*posticum ostium* dicitur in posteriore parte aedium. Ceterum antiqui etiam vicinum habitantem ad posteriorem partem aedium sic appellarunt," Paul. ex Fest. p. 220 ed. Müll.: locus erat posticis aedium partibus, Liv. 23, 8: perrexit in interiores partes domuis posticae, *of the back-building, out-house*, Var. in Non 217, 7; so, domo postica egressus, Val. Max. 5, 7, 3: muri, Var. L. L. 5, 7, § 42: vicinus, v. Paul. ex Fest. l. l.: non peperit, verum postica parte profudit, *with the posteriors*, Lucil. in Non. 217, 17: sannae, *made behind the back*, Pers. 1, 62: pedes, *hind feet*, Sol. 26: "*posticam lineam* in agris dividendis Serv. Sulpicius appellavit, ab exoriente sole ad occidentem quae spectabat." Fest. p. 233 ed. Müll.: "quae ante nos sunt, *antica:* et quae post nos sunt, *postica* dicuntur: et dextram *anticam*, sinistram *posticam* dicimus. Sic etiam ea coeli pars, quae sole illustratur ad meridiem, *antica* nominatur, quae ad septentrionem *postica*," Paul. ex Fest. p. 220 ed. Mül.; cf., "ejus templi partes quatuor dicuntur: *sinistra* ab oriente, *dextra* ab occasu, *antica* ad meridiem, *postica* ad septentrionem," Var. L. L. 7, 2, § 7.

II. Subst.: **A.** postīca, ae, *f.*, *A back-door* (post-class.): App. M. 9, p. 594 Oud.; Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13.

B. postīcum, i, *n.:* **1.** *A back-door* (the prevailing form for this signif.): per posticum se conferre, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 27: atria servantem postico falle clientem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31.

2. *The back part* of a building, *the back front:* Titin. in Non. 217, 19: in pronao, et postico, Vitr. 3, 1.

3. *A back-house, privy* (ante-classical): Lucil. in Non. 217, 20.

4. *The posteriors, the fundament* (ante- and post-class.): retrimenta cibi, quae exierunt per posticum, Var. in Non. 217, 24; also in the *plur.*, Arn. 2, 54.

postĭdĕa, *adv.*, ante-class. prolonged form for postea, *After that, afterward:* nunc quo profectus sum, ibo, postidea domum me recipiam, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 40; so id. Truc. 2, 4, 67.—In connection with loci, *Afterward:* postidea loci, Qui deliquit, vapulabit, Plaut. Cist. grex 3.

postĭlēna, ae, *f.* [post] *A crupper:* Plaut. Casin. 1, 1, 37.

postilĭo, v. postulatio, II., A.

postillā, or separate, post illa, *adv.* [post-ille, formed analog. to postea, in composition] *After that, afterward* (ante-class. and poet.): postilla, germana soror errare videbar, Enn. Ann. 1, 46 (in Cic. de Div. 1, 20): saepe post illa operam reipublicae fortem perhibuit, Cat. in Gell. 3, 7: sed eum, qui mihi vendidit illam, numquam postilla vidi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 43; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 33; Catull. 84, 9.

postis, is (*abl. sing.*, posti, Ov. M. 5, 120), *m.* *A post, door-post:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): Ov. Am. 2, 1, 27: caput legis in curiae poste figere, Cic. Att. 3, 15: armis Herculis ad postem fixis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5:—tenere postem, said of him who consecrates a temple, Liv. 2, 8; so Auct. orat. pro domo 46.—Also of other edifices: ambulationis postes nemo umquam tenuit in dedicando, Auct. orat. pro dom. 46.

B. Poet., transf., *A door* (usually in the *plur.*): postes a cardine vellit Aeratos, Virg. A. 2, 480: aerati procumbunt cardine postes, id. ib. 493; Val. Fl. 7, 322.—In the *sing.:* poste recluso, Luc. 5, 531.

II. Trop. (poet.): videtur Cernere res animus, sublatis postibus ipsis, *i. e. the eyes*, Lucr. 3, 370.

post-līmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [post-limen] Prop., *A return behind one's threshold*, i. e. *to one's home;* hence, *a return to one's old condition and former privileges, the right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges, the right of recovery, reprisal, postliminium:* "cum ipsius postliminii vis quaeritur, et verbum ipsum notatur, Servius noster nihil putat esse notandum, nisi *post;* et *liminium* illud productionem esse verbi vult, ut in *finitimo, legitimo, aeditimo* non plus inesse *timum*, quam in *meditullio tullium*. Scaevola autem P. F. junctum putat esse verbum. ut sit in eo et *post*, et *limen*: ut quae a nobis alienata sunt, cum ad hostem pervenerint, et ex suo tamquam limine exierint, dein cum redierint post ad idem limen, postliminio videantur rediisse," Cic. Top. 8, 36: quem pater suus aut populus vendidisset, aut pater patratus dedidisset, ei nullum esse postliminium, *has no right to return to his house and his old privileges*, id. de Or. 1, 40: postliminii jus, Papin. Dig. 29, 15, 5: postliminium dare alicui, id. ib.—Hence,

B. In the *abl.*, postliminio, adverbially, *By the right of postliminium*: postliminio redeunt haec, homo, navis, equus, *etc.*, Cic. Top. 8; id. Balb. 11: civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exsilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, *i. e. when he returns to Gades, where he was a citizen before being one at Rome, and recovers his right of citizenship, which he had lost by the attainment of Roman citizenship*, id. ib. 12.

2. Transf., *By the right of return*, i. e. *back, again, anew* (post-class.): postliminio in forum cupedinis reducens, *leading back again*, App. M. 1, p. 76 Oud.: corpus postliminio mortis animare, *after death*, id. ib. 2, p. 127.

II. Trop., *A return*: postliminium ecclesiasticae pacis, *reconciliation*, Tert. Pud. 15.

postmĕrīdĭānus, a, um, v. pomeridianus.

post-mŏdo, *adv.* *Afterward, presently, shortly* (mostly poet.; not in Cic., Caes., or Quint.): sentiet illa tuas postmodo capta manus, Prop. 2, 10, 18; Ov. Am. 1, 14, 56: negligis immeritis nocituram Postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31: publicum in praesentia dedecus, postmodo periculum, Liv. 2, 43, 8. Cf., postmodum.

postmŏdum, *adv.* [post-modus] *Afterward, presently, shortly* (not in Cic. or Caes.): Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 11: saepe ex injuria postmodum gratiam ortam, Liv. 1, 9 *fin.*: ne postmodum flecti precibus aut donis regiis posset, id. 2, 1, 9; id. 4, 7.

† **postŏmis,** ĭdis, *f.* [perh. from πρόστομος] *A barnacle, twitch*, an instrument fixed upon the nostrils of unruly horses; hence, transf., of *a drinking-cup*, which, as it were, is always at a tippler's nose (ante-class.): Lucil. in Non. 22, 27 (*al.* prostomides): "*postomis*, ἐπιστομίς," Glos. Lat. Gr.

post-partor, ōris, *m.* *An inheritor, successor, heir* (ante-class.): unde anteparta demus postpartoribus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 42.

post-pōno, sŭi, sĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To put after, postpone; to esteem less, to neglect, disregard* (quite class., but perh. not used by Cicero himself): ut omnia postponere videretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: omnia postposui, dummodo praeceptis patris parerem, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 6: p. scorto honestum officium, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34: p. Hannibalem Alexandro Magno, Just. 30, 4: omnibus rebus postpositis, *laying every thing else aside*, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; Plin. Ep. 10, 19.

postposĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from postpono.

post-princĭpĭa, ōrum, *n.* [principium] *Continuance* of a thing after it is begun, *course, progress, sequel* (ante-class.): ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 4: voluptas disciplinarum in postprincipiis exsistit, in principiis vero ipsis ineptae et insuaves videntur, Var. in Gell. 16, 18 *fin.*; so id. ib. 16, 9, 5: postprincipia atque exitus vitiosae vitae, old poet. in Cic. Sest. 55, 118.

post-pŭto, avi, 1. *v. a.* *To regard as secondary, to esteem less, to disregard* (ante-class.): cum te postputasse omnes res prae parente intelligo, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 33; id. Ad. 2, 3, 9.

postquam, also separate, post quam, *conj.* *After that, after, since, as soon as, when*: abeo ab illis, postquam video, me sic ludificarier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 27; id. Most. 3, 3, 22; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 28: eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma poposcit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, Cic. Att. 12, 1: quod post accidisset, quam dedissem ad te liberto literas, id. ib. 6, 3: quartum post annum, quam redierat, Nep. Dion. 10.—With a follg. *post*: postquam comedit rem, post rationem putat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 15.

II. With an accessory idea of cause, *Since, because* (so very rarely): nunc ego illam me velim convenire, postquam inanis sum, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 2: postquam poëta sensit, scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, Ter. Ad. prol. 1 ("*postquam* pro quoniam," Don.).

postrēmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [postremus] *The last, the end, extremity* (post-class.): Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11.

postrēmo and **postrēmus,** a, um, v. posterus, *no.* III., A.

postrīdĭe, *adv.* [contr. from posteri die, analog. to die crastini, for postero die] *On the day after, the following* or *next day* (quite class.): Cic. Phil. 2, 25: haud dubitavit postridie palam in castris docere, id. Rep. 1, 16, 23; id. ib. 2, 31, 55: prima luce postridie constituunt proficisci, Caes. B. C. 1, 67.—With a follg. *gen.*: postridie ejus diei mane eadem perfidia usi Germani, Caes. B. G. 4, 13; so, postridie ejus diei, id. ib. 1, 23, 1; 1, 48, 2; 1, 51, 1, et saep.—With a follg. *acc.*, *The day after*: venatio, quae postridie ludos Apollinares futura est, Cic. Att. 16, 4; so, Calendas, Nonas, Idus, Liv. 6, 1 *fin.*:—absolutionem, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 19 (*al.* absolutionis).—With a follg. *quam*: quid causae fuerit, postridie intellexi, quam a vobis discessi, Cic. Fam. 14, 7; so id. Q. Fr. 2, 9; id. Att. 9, 5. In the collat. form, postriduo: postriduo natus sum ego, quam Juppiter ex Ope natus est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 90.

postrīdŭānus or **postridianus,** a, um, *adj.* [postridie] *That is, comes,* or *happens on the following day* (post-class.): dies, Macr. Sat. 1, 15 *fin.*

postrīduo, *adv.*, v. postridie, *ad fin.*

* **post-scēnĭum,** ii, *n.* [post-scena] *The part of the theatre behind the scenes, the postscenium*; trop., for *secret, mystery*: postscenia vitae, *those parts of life which are behind the scenes*, Lucr. 4, 1182.

post-scrībo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To write after* or *under, to add* in writing (post-Aug.): Tiberii nomen suo postscripserat, Tac. A. 3, 64.

post-signāni, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) [signum] *The soldiers who are stationed behind the standards*: *opp.* antesignani, Frontin. Strat. 2, 3, 17; so Amm. 18, 8; 24, 6.

post-sum, also separate, post sum, fui, esse, *v. n.* *To be after* or *future*: in post-futuros, *for posterity*, Sall. in orat. Lepid. ad P. R.; Plin. 7, 55, 56:—tum videbitur lex in postfuturum loqui, Gell. 17, 7 *fin.*—* **II.** *To fall to the rear, to retreat*: ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia postfuere, Sall. C. 23 *fin.* (Kritz: post fuere).

‡ **postŭlārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [postulo] *That demands* or *claims*: p. fulgura, *which signify that a forgotten vow must be performed*, or *a neglected sacrifice be offered*, Fest. p. 245 ed. Müll.; for this is found postulatoria, Caec. in Sen. N. Q. 2, 49.

postŭlātīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Demanded, requested* (post-Aug.): gladiatores, Sen. Ep. 7.

postŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A demanding, requiring; a demand, request, desire*: **I.** Lit. (quite class.): p. aequa et honesta . . . brevis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2 *fin.*: ignoscendi, *a begging pardon*, id. Inv. 2, 34: concedere postulationi alicujus, id. Mur. 23: postulationi resistere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 11.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A claim of a deity upon men, a demand for a forgotten sacrifice*: postulationes esse Jovi, Saturno, Neptuno, Auct. Har. resp. 10: Telluri postulatio deberi dicitur, *a demand of Tellus is still to be satisfied*, id. ib. 14 *fin.* In this signif. the forms **postilio** and **postulio** are also used (ante- and post-class.): deum Manium postilionem postulare, Var. L. L. 5, 32, § 148: in caeremoniis vestris postulionibus locus est, Arn. 4, 148.

B. *A complaint, expostulation* (ante-class.): Plaut. Casin. 3, 2, 26: acris, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 45: neque lites ullae inter eas, postulatio numquam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 105.

C. In a court of justice, *A complaint, an application for redress*: postulationes ingerere, Suet. Claud. 7; Plin. Ep. 5, 14.—So, too, *An application to the praetor to allow the presentation of a complaint*: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

postŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A claimant*, esp. *a plaintiff* (post-Aug.): postulatoribus per libellos respondere, Suet. Ner. 14.

postŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Demanding, postulatory*; v. postularius.

postŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [postulator] *She that demands* (eccl. Lat.): sollemnitates postulatrices (*al.* solemnitates, popularitates), Tert. Cor. mil. 13.

postŭlātum, i, v. postulo, *ad fin.*

* **postŭlātus,** ūs, *m.* [postulo] *A claim* or *demand* in a court of justice, *a suit*: ventum in jus est: postulatu audito, *etc.*, Liv. 4, 9.

postulĭo, ōnis, v. postulatio, *no.* II., A.

postŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [posco] *To ask, demand, require, request, desire*; constr. with aliquid, aliquid ab aliquo, aliquem aliquid, with *ut* (*ne*), *de*, an object-clause, or *absol.*

I. In gen.: incipiunt postulare, poscere, minari, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34: nemo inventus est tam audax, qui posceret, nemo tam impudens qui postularet ut venderet, id. ib. 2, 4, 20; cf. Liv. 2, 45: tametsi causa postulat, tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, praeteribo, Cic. Quint. 3, 13; cf. id. Leg. 1, 5: postulabat autem magis quam petebat, ut, *etc.*, Curt. 4, 1: dehinc postulo, sive aequum est, te oro, ut, *etc.*, Ter. Andr 1, 2, 19: ita volo itaque postulo ut fiat, id. ib. 3, 3, 18; Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 27: suum jus postulat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 47; cf., aequum postulat, da veniam, id. Andr. 5, 3, 30; and, quid est? num iniquum postulo? id. Phorm. 2, 3, 64: nunc hic dies alios mores postulat, id. Andr. 1, 2, 18: fidem publicam, Cic. Att. 2, 24: istud, quod postulas, id. Rep. 1, 20; id. Lael. 2, 9: ad senatum venire auxilium postulatum, Caes. B. G 1, 31:—postulo abs te, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 18; so, quam maxime abs te postulo atque oro, ut, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 4; and, quidvis ab amico postulare, Cic. Lael. 10, 35; cf. in the *pass.*: quum aliquid ab amicis postularetur, id. ib.—With two accusatives: orationes me duas postulas, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 1 (*al.* a me, as it seems, more correctly; cf. also Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 6, where, likewise, a me postulassent is more correctly read); cf. infra the passages with an object-clause.—With *ut* (*ne*): quodam modo postulat, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 2: postulatum est, ut Bibuli sententia divideretur, id. Fam. 1, 2. (For other examples with *ut*, v. supra): legatos ad Bocchum mittit postulatum, ne sine causa hostis populo R. fieret, Sall. J. 83.—With *de*: sapientes homines a senatu de foedere postulaverunt, Cic. Balb. 15; so, Ariovistus legatos ad eum mittit, quod antea de colloquio postulasset, id per se fieri licere, Caes. B. G. 1, 42.—With an object-clause freq. to be rendered, *To wish, like, want*: Enn. in Gell. 18, 2, 7: o facinus impudicum! quam liberam esse oporteat, servire postulare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 62; id. Men. 2, 3, 88: me ducere istis dictis postulas? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 20; id. Eun. 1, 1, 16: (lupinum) ne spargi quidem postulat decidens sponte, Plin. 18, 14, 36. So with a double object: quas (sollicitudines) levare tua te prudentia postulat, *demands of you*, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2.

II. In partic.: **A.** In jurid. lang., *To summon, arraign before a court, to prosecute, accuse, impeach*: Gabinium tres adhuc factiones postulant: L. Lentulus, qui jam de majestate postulavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: aliquem apud praetorem de pecuniis repetundis, id. Cornel. fragm.; instead of which, aliquem repetundis, Tac. A. 3, 38; and, aliquem repetundarum, Suet. Caes. 4: aliquem aliqua lege, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3: aliquem ex aliqua causa reum, Plin. 33, 2, 8: aliquem impietatis reum, Plin. Ep. 7, 33: aliquem injuriarum, Suet. Aug. 56 *fin.*: aliquem capitis, Papin. Dig. 46, 1, 53.

B. Likewise in jurid. lang., *To demand a writ* or *leave to prosecute*, from the prae tor or other magistrate: "postulare est desiderium suum vel amici sui in jure apud eum qui jurisdictioni praeest exponere vel alterius desiderio contradicere," *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1; cf. this whole section: De postulando: in aliquem delationem nominis postulare, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 20: p. servos in quaestionem, id. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: quaestionem, Liv. 2, 29, 5.

* **C.** P. cum aliquo, for expostulare, *To dispute* or *expostulate with one* about a thing: Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 35.—Hence

postŭlātum, i, *n.*, usually in the *plur.*, postulata, ōrum, *A demand, request* (quite class.): intolerabilia postulata, Cic. Fam. 12, 4; id. Phil. 12, 12: deferre postulata alicujus ad aliquem, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: cognoscere de postulatis alicujus, id. B. G. 4, 11 *fin.*: postulata facere, Nep. Alcib. 8.

postŭmātus, ūs, m. [postumus] *The last* or *lowest place* (post-class.): *opp.* principatus, Tert. adv. Val. 35.

Postūmĭus (erroneously written Posthumius; v. postumus, under posterus, *no.* III., B), a. *Name of a Roman gens.* So Postumius Tubertus, *a Roman consul*, Liv. 2, 16.—Postumia, ae, *f.*, *Wife of Sulpicius*, Cic. Fam. 4, 2; *a vestal*, Liv. 4, 44; *a woman addicted to tippling*, Catull. 27, 3.—**B.** *Adj.*, **Postūmĭus,** a, um, *Postumian*: lex, Plin. 14, 12, 14: P. via, *leading toward Genua*, Tac. H. 3, 21.—**II.** Hence **Postūmĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Postumius, Postumian*: imperia, *i. e. of the Dictator A. Postumius Tubertus*, Gell. 1, 13; Liv. 4, 29: caedes, *i. e. of M. Postumius Regillensis*, id. 4, 51.

postŭmo, āre, *v. n.* [postumus] *To come after, be inferior* (eccl. Lat.): alicui, Tert. Apol. 19: omnis consummatio, etsi ordine postumat, effectu tamen anticipat, id. Res. carn. 45.

postŭmus, a, um, *Sup.*, v. posterus, *no.* III., B.

postus, a, um, v. pono, *ad init.*

post-vĕnĭo, ire, *v. n.* *To come after* (post-Aug.): nunc praecurrente tempestatum significatu, quod *προχείμασιν* Graeci vocant: nunc postveniente, quod *ἐπιχείμασιν*, Plin. 18, 25, 57.

Post-verta or **Postvorta,** ae, *f.* [verto] *A goddess presiding over childbirth, who was invoked when the child made a wrong presentation*: Carmentes, quarum una "*Postverta* nominata est, *Prosa* altera, a recti porversique partus et potestate, et nomine," Var. in Gell. 16, 16; so Ov. F. 1, 633. Acc. to Macrobius, *A goddess presiding over the future*, opp. to Antevorta, Macr. S. 1, 7. Cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 199 *sq.*

‡ **Postvōta,** ae, *f.* *An epithet of Venus*: "Serv. Virg. A. 1, 720."

pōtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [poto] *That may be drunk, drinkable, potable* (post-classical): Aus. Clar. urb. 14, 31: medicamina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *n.* 112.

pōtācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *A drinking, toping* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Apol. 39.

† **pŏtămantis,** ĭdis, *f.* *An Indian plant, also called* thalassegle, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

(* **Potamo,** ōnis, *m.* *The secretary of the quaestor Caecilius in Sicily*, Cic. in Caecil. 9.)

† **pŏtămŏgēton** or **potamogīton,** ŏnis, *f.* = *ποταμογείτων* (a neighbor of the river), *A water-plant, water-milfoil, pond-weed*, Plin. 26, 8, 33; 32, 5, 19.

‡ † **pŏtămŏphy̆lacĭa,** ae, *f.* = *ποταμὸς-φυλακή*, *A guarding of the river*: Inscript. ap. Mur. 1056, 4.

pōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [poto] *A drinking, toping, bousing, a drinking-bout, potation* (quite classical): prandium aut potatio, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 46: quosdam hesterna ex potatione oscitantes, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: extrema, Sen. Ep. 12.

pōtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A drinker, toper, bibber* (ante- and post-class.): potatores maximi, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 34: vini, Hier. Ep. 52, *n.* 11.

pōtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to drinking, drinking-* (post-classical): vas, Plin. Val. 3, 53.

pōtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A drinking, draught* (post-class.): App. M. 7, p. 466 Jud.

† **pōtax,** ācis, *adj.* [id.] *Given to drinking, fond of drink*: "*πότης*, bibax, potax," Gloss. Philox.

pŏte, *adj.*, v. potis, *no.* I.

pŏtens, *Pa.*, v. possum, *ad fin.*

pŏtentātor, ōris, *m.* [potens] *A ruler, potentate* (eccl. Lat.): solus potentator et rex regnantium, Tert. Res. carn. 23 (instead of which, in the Vulgat. Timoth. 1, 6, 15, potens).

pŏtentātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Might, power*: **I.** In gen. (eccl. Lat.): Arn. 1, 31.—**II.** In partic., *Political power, rule, dominion, command* (so quite class.): post interitum Tatii quum ad eum potentatus omnis recidisset, * Cic. Rep. 2, 8 Mai. and Mos. *N. cr.*: de potentatu contendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Liv. 26, 38, 7.—In the *plur.*: honores et potentatus contemnere, Lact. 6, 17 *med.*

pŏtenter, *adv.*, v. possum, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

1. pŏtentĭa, ae, *f.* [potens] *Might, force, power*: **I.** Lit. (quite class.): armorum tenendorum potentia, Liv. 21, 54 *fin.*: p. acrior solis, Virg. G. 1, 92: ventosa, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 27: formae, id. Met. 10, 573: morbi, id. ib. 7, 537.

B. Transf., *Efficacy, virtue* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): herbarum potentia, Ov. M. 1, 522: dictamni, Plin. 25, 8, 53: p. achatae contra scorpiones, id. 37, 10, 54: aquarum, id. 31, 1, 1.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *Ability, faculty, capacity* (post-class.): supra humanam potentiam, Just. 12, 16.

B. *Political power, authority, sway, influence* (quite class.): "*potentia* est ad sua conservanda et alterius obtinenda idonearum rerum facultas," Cic. Inv. 2, 56: postquam divitiae honori esse coeperunt et eas gloria, imperium, potentia sequebatur, Sall. C. 12; Caes. B. G. 6, 14: erant in magna potentia, qui consulebantur, *were in great authority*, Cic. Mur. 11: potentiam alicujus criminari, id. Mil. 5: singularis, *the rule of an individual, monarchical power*, Nep. Dion, 9: rerum, *supreme dominion, sovereignty*, Ov. M. 2, 259.—In the *plur.*: contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic. Coel. 9.

2. Potentĭa, ae, *f.*: **1.** *A town in Picenum*, (* Liv. 39, 44; Cic. Har. Resp. 28); Plin. 3, 13, 18; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 463.—**II.** Hence **Potentinus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Potentian*: ager, Front. de Colon. p. 123 Goes.—(* **2.** *A town in Lucania.*)—(* **Potentini,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Potentia, in Lucania*, Plin. 3, 11, 15.)

pŏtentĭālĭter, *adv.* [potentia] *Mightily, powerfully* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 7, 14.

Potentinus, a, um, v. 2. Potentia, *no.* II.

pŏtērĭon, ii, *n.* = *ποτήριον*, *A plant, also called* phrynion, perh. *tragacanth*, Plin. 25, 10, 76; 27, 12, 97.

† **pŏtērĭum,** ii, *n.* = *ποτήριον*, *A drinking-vessel, goblet* (Plautinian), Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12; id. Trin. 4, 3, 10.

pŏtesse and **pŏtessim,** v. possum, *ad init.*

pŏtestas, ātis, *f.* [possum] *Ability, power* of doing any thing, esp. *legal power, right* over or to a thing (quite class.): "*potestatis* verbo plura significantur: in persona magistratuum imperium, in persona liberorum patria potestas, in persona servi dominium: at quum agimus de noxae deditione cum eo, qui servum non defendit, praesentis corporis copiam facultatemque significamus. Ex lege Atinia in potestatem domini rem furtivam venisse videri, et si ejus vindicandae potestatem habuerit, Sabinus et Cassius aiunt," Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 215.

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: SI FVRIOSVS EST AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab., v. Append. III.: vim tantam in se et potestatem habere tantae astutiae, *to have such a power of craftiness, to be able to devise such tricks*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 32: jus potestatemque habere faciendi aliquid, Cic. Phil. 11, 12; id. Inv. 2, 7: (*habere potestatem vitae necisque in aliquem, id. Dom. 29); id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: potestatem alicui deferre beneficiorum tribuendorum, id. Balb. 16.—Poetic. *c. inf.*: potestas occurrere telis … ensem avellere dextra, Stat. Th. 3, 296; (* Luc. 2, 40):—esse in potestate alicujus, *to be in one's power to be subject to, to obey him*: mittuntur legati, qui nuncient, ut sit in senatus populique R. potestate, Cic. Phil. 6, 2: esse in ditione ac potestate alicujus, id. Quint. 2 id. Att. 1, 40: (* esse in sua potestate, *to be one's own master*, Nep. Att. 6; so, esse suae potestatis, Liv. 31, 45):—quum consulis ea de re jus ac potestatem esse dixisset, *had jurisdiction and authority over it*, Liv. 24, 39: (* est mea (tua, *etc.*) potestas, *I have the power, I can*, Cic. Att. 2, 5; 4, 2; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 42):—habere familiam in potestate, *to retain one's slaves in one's power, not to free them*: Liv. 8, 15.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty*: Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum redigere, Nep. Pelop. 5; Liv. 24, 31; (* so, sub potestatem Atheniensium redigere, Nep. Milt. 1): esse in potestate alicujus, Cic Verr. 2, 2, 54: tenere aliquem in sua potestate ac ditione, id. ib. 2, 1, 38: esse in alicujus ditione ac potestate, id. Quint. 2 venire in arbitrium ac potestatem alicujus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 57.

2. *Magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy*: potestas praetoria, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 24: qui togatus in republica cum potestate imperioque versatus sit, id. Phil. 1, 7: imperium aut potestatem assequi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 11: cum potestate aut legatione in provinciam proficisci, id. ib. 5; id. Cluent. 27: censores dederunt operam, ut ita potestatem gererent, ut, *etc.*, *so to administer the office*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55; (* Nep. Cat. 2; Cic. Agr. 2, 6). In the *plur.*: imperia, potestates, legationes, id. Leg. 3, 3: in potestatibus gerendis, Auct. Her. 3, 7.—Hence, **b.** By metonymy, *A person in office, a public officer, magistrate*: a magistratu aut ab aliqua potestate legitima evocatus, *by some lawful authority*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: (* hominum divumque potestas, *i. e. Jupiter*, Virg. A. 10, 18): jurisdictionem potestatibus per provincias demandare, Suet. Claud. 23.

3. Of inanimate things, *Power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value*: potestates colorum, Vitr. 7, 14: potestates visque herbarum, Plin. 25, 2, 5; (* Virg. A 12, 396):—pecuniarum, *value*, Gai. Dig. 13, 4, 3: haec potestatibus praesentibus dijudicanda sunt, (* *circumstances, state of things*), Gell. 1, 3: actionum vis et potestas, Ulp. Dig. 9, 4, 1: quaternarius numerus suis partibus complet decadis ipsius potestatem, *compass*, Mart. Cap. 2, 26:—plumbi potestas, *nature, quality, properties*, Lucr. 5, 1241: naturalis, Vitr. 9, 4.—(* Of a word, *Meaning, signification*, Gell. 10, 29.)

II. Trop.: **A.** *Power, control, command* (quite class.): dum ex tanto gaudio in potestatem nostram redeamus, *recover our self-control, come to ourselves*, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine, aut iracundia, *to have lost the control of their reason, to be out of their minds*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5; cf., qui exisse ex potestate dicuntur, idcirco dicuntur, quia non sunt in potestate mentis, cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, id. ib.; cf., also, id. ib. 4, 36.

B. *Power, ability, possibility, opportunity* (quite class.): ut primum potestas data est augendae dignitatis tuae, Cic Fam. 10, 13: quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas erit (*al.* facultas), *whenever I find men on whom I can rely*, id. ib. 1, 7:—facere potestatem, *to give opportunity, leave, permission*: si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci potestatem, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: quae potestas si mihi saepius fiet, utar, *shall present itself*, id. Phil. 1, 15: alicui potestatem optionemque facere, ut, *etc.*, id. de Div. in Caecil. 14: facio tibi interpellandi potestatem, id. Rosc. Am. 27: ego instare, omnium mihi tabularum et literarum fieri potestatem oportere, *must be allowed the use of*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66:—potestatem sui facere, *to allow others to see* or *have access to one, to give an opportunity of conversing with one*: quum neque praetores diebus aliquot adiri possent vel potestatem sui facerent, *allowed themselves to be spoken to*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5. So, facere omnibus conveniendi sui potestatem, *to admit to an audience*, id. Phil. 8, 10: qui potestatem sui non habuissent, *who had not been able to speak with him*, Suet. Tib. 34:—(* potestatem sui facere, *to give an opportunity of fighting with one*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; Nep. Ages. 3).

III. Personified, *A daughter of Pallas and Styx*, Hyg. Fab. prooem.

pŏtestātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [potestas] *Denoting* or *containing power, potestative* (eccl. Lat.): principatus, Tert. adv. Herm. 19.

Pŏtestur, v. possum, *ad init.*

Pŏthīnus, i, *m.* *The assassin of Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 3, 108; 112 *fin.*; Luc. 8, 423.

† **pŏthos,** i, *m.* = πόθος (Desire): **I.** *A summer flower, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 21, 11, 39.—**II.** *A celebrated statue of Scopas*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, *n.* 7.

Pōtĭca, ae, *f.* [poto] *The goddess of drinking among children*, Don. ad. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 15; v. Potina.

(* **Pŏtĭdaea,** ae, *f.*, Ποτίδαια, *A city of Pallene, afterward called Cassandrea*, Plin. 2, 58, 59; 4, 10, 17; Mela 2, 2 *fin.*)

Pŏtĭdanĭa, ae, *f.*, Ποτιδανία, *A town in Aetolia*, Liv. 28, 8.

pōtĭlis, e, *adj.* [poto] *That pertains to drinking, drinking-* (ante- and post-class.): potilis nidus, *a drinking-vessel*, Var. in Non. 145, 4: raptus, *a drawing in when drinking, sipping*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 10.

potin' is used, **I.** for potisne; potin' es? *i. e.* potes? *can you? are you able?* Ter. And. 2, 2, 6; Plaut. in Gell. 7, 7.—**II.** For potisne est, *i. e.* potest: potin' ut desinas? *can you leave off?* i. e. *pray leave off*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 23: potin' ut taceas? i. e. *be silent*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 94.

Pōtīna, ae, *f.* [poto] *The goddess that presides over children's drinking*, Var. in Non. 108, 19; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 11; Arn. 3, 25; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 241.

1. pōtĭo, ōnis. *f.* [id.] *A drinking, a drink, draught*, abstr. and concr. (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: in media potione, Cic. Clu. 10:—cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, id. Fin. 1, 11: multo cibo et potione completi, id. Tusc. 5, 35: A POTIONE, *a cup-bearer*, Inscr. Grut. 578, 1.

II. In particular: **A.** *A poisonous draught*: potione mulierem sustulit, Cic. Clu. 14.

B. *A draught* or *potion* given by physicians: dare potionis aliquid, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 21: potiones ad id efficaces, Cels. 4, 8.

C *A magic potion, philter* (poet.): Hor. Epod. 5, 13.

2. pŏtĭo, īvi, ire, *v. a.* [potis] *To put into the power of, to subject to* any one: eum nunc potivit pater Servitutis, *made a slave of him, reduced him to slavery*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 23:—potitus, a, um, v. 1. potior, *ad fin.*

‡ **pōtĭōnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. potio] *Of* or *belonging to drinking* or *to a drink*: Not. Tir. p. 169.

pōtĭōno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. potio] *To give to drink* (in the *verb. finit.*, post-class.): aliquem potione, Veg. Vet. 1, 46; so id. ib. 1, 34; 38; 3, 59.—Hence

pōtĭōnātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *That has had a potion given him* (post-Aug.): potionatus amatorio medicamento, Suet. Cal. 50.

1. pŏtĭor, ītus, 4. (archaic *inf. praes.*, potirier, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 66.—Acc. to the third conj.: auro Vi potĭtur, Virg. A. 3, 55: capto potĭmur mundo, Manil. 4, 882; Ov. M. 13, 130; Catull. 64, 402. So, poti for potiri, Pac. in Non. 475, 29.—Act. collat. form, potio, ire; v. infra, *ad fin.*) *v. dep. n.* [potis] *To become master of, to take possession of, to get, obtain, acquire, receive*; constr. with the *gen.*, *acc.*, *abl.*, and *abs.* (quite class.): (*α*) *c. gen.*: illius regni potiri, Cic. Fam. 1, 4: urbis potiri, Sall. C. 47: vexilli, Liv. 25, 14: voti, Sil. 15, 331. (*β*) *c. acc.* (very rarely): regnum, Pac. in Non. 481, 32; so, sceptrum, Att. ib. 30; cf., Homerus sceptra potitur, Lucr. 3, 1051: oppidum, Auct. B. Hisp. 13: summum imperii, *to get possession of the supreme dominion*, Nep. Eum. 3: urbem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37 *fin.*; Moser and Klotz, *N. cr.*; so Cic. Fat. 7, 13; id. Off. 2, 23, 81.—(*γ*) *c. abl.*: natura iis potiens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18: imperio totius Galliae, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: victoria, id. ib. 3, 24: impedimentis castrisque, id. ib. 1, 21: sceptro, Ov. Her. 14, 113: pane, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 881 P.: thalamo, Naev. ib.—(*δ*) Absol.: libidines ad potiundum incitantur, Cic. de Sen. 12: potiendi spe inflammati, id. Fin. 1, 18.

II. Transf., *To be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy*; with *gen.*, *acc.*, *abl.*, and *abs.* (quite class.): (*a*) *c. gen.*: Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum potiri putat, *has the chief power in the universe*, Cic. Acad. 2, 41: civitas Atheniensium, dum ea rerum potita est, id. Rosc. Am. 25: Antonium rerum potiturum, Nep. Att. 9.—(*β*) *c. acc.*: patria potitur commoda, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 16: gaudia, id. ib. 22.—(*γ*) *c. abl.*: voluptatibus, Cic. de Sen. 14: oppido, Liv. 6, 33: monte, *have climbed*, Ov. M. 5, 254.—(*δ*) *abs.*: qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. Att. 7, 12.—Hence

pŏtītus, a, um, *Part.*, in a pass. signif., *Held, possessed* (Plautinian): postquam gnatus tuus potitu'st hostium, *has fallen into the hands of the enemy*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 41; so id. Epid. 4, 1, 5; 35.

2. pŏtĭor, ĭus. *Comp.* of potis.

pŏtis (in the positive rarely declined, and in the *neutr.*, pŏte; v. infra), *adj.* (*Comp.*, pŏtĭor, ius; *Sup.*, pŏtissĭmus, a, um), *Able, capable*; *possible* (only in the *Comp.* quite class.).

I. Pos., *Able, capable*; *possible* (mostly ante-class. and poet.): "*divi qui potes* pro illo quod Samothraces ϑεοὶ δυνατοί," Var. L. L. 5, 10, § 58; so Macr. S. 3, 4.—Usually in the connection potis est, *he, she*, or *it is able, may*, or *can*: neque sanguis ullo potis est pacto profluens consistere, old poet in Cic. Tusc. 2, 16: istam non potis est vis saeva exstinguere venti, Poët. ap. Gell. 19, 9: at non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere, Virg. A. 11, 148: quod nunquam potis est sejungi, Lucr. 1, 453: nec potis est cerni, id. 5, 718; Catull. 76, 24: qui potis est? *how is it possible?* id. 72, 7.—Connected with the *plur.*: duae plus satis dare potis sunt, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 17: quid pastores potis sint, Var. R. R. 2, 2.—Without est: quis potis ingentes oras evolvere belli? Enn. in Diom. p. 381 P.; Virg. A. 3, 671.—In the form pote: si non aliud pote est, Catull. 42, 16.—Without est: nec devitari letum pote, Lucr. 3, 1092: viget, veget, utpote plurimum, Var. in Non. 2, 876: nec non emptor pote ex empto vendito illum damnare, id. R. R. 2, 2: nec eniti remis pote, Val. Fl. 4, 680; Prop. 2, 1, 46: qui pote? vis dicam? nugaris, Pers. 1, 56: in te dici pote, Id, quod, Catull. 98, 1: nec peccatum a me quisquam pote dicere quicquam, id. 67, 11: hoc facito, sive id non pote sive pote, *be it impossible or possible*, id. 76, 16: quid pote simplicius? *what can be more simple?* Mart. 9, 16: nihil pote supra, *nothing could exceed it*, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11; Auct. ap. Cic. Brut. 46; Cic. Att. 13, 38:—quam pote, *As much as possible* (post-class.): aufugiamus istinc quam pote longissime, App. M. 1, p. 43 Oud.; id. ib. 2, p. 116 Oud.

II. *Comp.*, pŏtĭor, us, *Better, preferable* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: numquam edepol erit ille potior Harpax, quam ego, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 17: qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, old poet in Cic. Tusc. 4, 32 *fin.*; Cic. Fam. 10, 3: itaque cives potiores quam peregrini, id. Lael. 5: at tu, qui potior nunc es, *happier in love, preferred*, Tib. 1, 6, 33: ut in judicio possessionis potior esset, Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 34.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstract things: nulla potior serenda, Var. R. R. 1, 15: succus, Plin. 36, 22, 43: novistine locum potiorem rure beato? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 14: sententia, id. Epod. 16, 17: mors civibus Romanis semper fuit servitute potior, Cic. Phil. 10, 9: illi turpis vita integra fama potior fuit, Sall. J. 71: nihil mihi potius fuit quam ut Massinissam convenirem, *I had nothing more important, nothing more urgent to do*, Cic. Rep. 6, 9: illa semper potiora duxisti, quae, *etc.*, id. de Or. 3, 22: semper se reipublicae commoda privatis necessitatibus habuisse potiora, Caes. B. C. 1, 8.

III. *Sup.*, potissimus, a, um, *The chief, principal, most prominent, most important*: **A.** Of persons (so poet. and in post-Aug. prose): item huic ultro fit, ut Meret, potissimus nostrae domi ut sit, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 9: tantis potissimus umbris, Stat. Th. 4, 627: potissimos libertorum veneno interficere, Tac. A. 14, 65.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstract things (so quite class.): utrum potius, aut quid potissimum sit, quaeritur, Cic. Inv. 1, 12: cura, Stat. S. 4, 4, 20: nobilitas, Plin. 14, 2, 4, *n.* 3: opusculum, id. Ep. 4, 14: causa, Tac. A. 4, 16.—Hence,

Adv., only in the *Comp.* and *Sup.*: **A.** *Comp.*, pŏtĭus, *Rather, preferably, more* (quite class.): sed scin', quid volo potius, sodes, facias? Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 27; id. Andr. 5, 3, 2: in oratione non vis potius sed delectatio postulatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 68: nec vero imperia expetenda: ac potius non accipienda interdum, id. Off. 1, 20: Cato magnus hercule homo, vel potius summus et singularis vir, id. Brut. 85; Ulp. Dig. 1, 5, 16.—With a follg. *quam*: Galliam potius esse Ariovisti quam populi R., Caes. B. G. 1, 45: perpessus est omnia potius quam conscios indicaret, *rather than*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22; so, potius quam, with the conj., Fest. s. v. OLIVITAM, p. 202 ed. Müll.; v. Müll. *ad loc.* p. 203, a.—In an inverted order, quam potius: Virg. Cop. 5: quid mihi negotii est cum istis nugacibus, quam potius potamus mulsum? C. Titius in Macr. S. 2, 12.—Sometimes potius is to be supplied: tacita, bona est mulier semper, quam loquens, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 70; id. Men. 5, 1, 26: tamen statuit congredi, quam cum tantis copiis refugere, Nep. Dat. 8.—Pleonastic in the *Comp.*: favorabiliores rei potius, quam actores habentur, Gai. Dig. 50, 17, 167.

B. *Sup.*, pŏtissĭme (potissume) and pŏtissĭmum (potissumum), *Chiefly, principally, especially, in preference to all others, above all, most of all* (quite class.): responde, quo leto censes me ut peream potissimum? Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 15; Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 23; Cic. Mur. 2: exsistat aliquis et potissimum Caecus ille, id. Coel. 14: tanta erat contentio, qui potissimum ex magno numero conscenderent, ut, Caes. B. C. 2, 43: quid agam? aut quo potissimum infelix accedam? Sall. J. 16.

pŏtissĭme (pŏtissŭme) and **pŏtissĭmum** (pŏtissŭmum), *advv.*, v. potis, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

pŏtissum, v. possum, *ad init.*

(* **Pŏtĭtĭus,** a. *A Roman gentile name*: **I.** *Adj.*, *Potitian*: gens P., Liv. 9, 29.—**II.** *Subst.*, Potitius auctor, Virg. A. 8, 269.) Pŏtītii, ōrum, *m.*, *Priests of Hercules*, v. Pinarii.

pōtĭto, are, *v. freq. a.* [poto] *To drink often* (a Plautin. word): Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 105: pocula, id. Asin. 4, 1, 26: poscam, id. Mil. 3, 2, 25.

pŏtītor, ōris, *m.* [1. potior] *A master, possessor* (post-class.): Capuae potitor, Val. Max. 3, 2, 20.

1. pŏtītus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. potior.

2. Potitus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname*: C. Valerius Potitus, Liv. 4, 53.

pōtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. potio] *A small draught* or *potion* (post-Aug.): modica, Suet. Dom. 21: crebrae, Petr. 47.

pŏtĭus, *adv.*, v. potis, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

Potnĭae, ārum, *f.*, Ποτνιαί, *A village in Boeotia, on the Asopus, in whose neighborhood were pastures which made animals mad*, Plin. 25, 8, 53.—**II.** Hence **Potnĭas,** ădis, *adj. f.*, Ποτνιάς, *Of Potniae, Potnian* (poet.): quo tempore Glauci Potniades malis membra absumpsere quadrigae (*i. e.* equae), Virg. G. 3, 268: equae, Ov. Ib. 557.

pōto, āvi, ātum, or pōtum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [πίω, πίνω].

I. *Act.*, *To drink* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): Caecil. in Gell. 2, 23: aquam, Suet. Ner. 48: vinum, Plin. 14, 5, 7:—ut edormiscam hanc crapulam, quam potavi, *this intoxication which I have drunk myself into*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 28.

B. Transf., poet.: flumen aliquod, *To drink from a stream*, i. q. *to dwell by it*: fera, quae gelidum potat Araxen, Sen. Hipp. 57: stagna Tagi, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 286.—Of inanimate subjects, *To drink up, to suck* or *draw in, to absorb* moisture (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vestis sudorem potat, Lucr. 4, 1124: potantia vellera fucum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27; Plin. 9, 38, 62.

II. *Neutr., To drink:* **A.** In gen. (quite class.): redi simul mecum potatum, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 28: potaturus est apud me, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 8: si potare velit, Cic. Brut. 83: p. dilutius, id. fragm. ap. Amm. 15, 12: potum veniunt juvenci, Virg. E. 7, 11: cornibus, *from horns*, Plin. 11, 37, 45.

B. In partic., *To drink, tope, tipple* (quite class.): obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi R. amare, potare, Sall. C. 11: frui voluptate potandi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41: totos dies potabatur, id. Phil. 2, 27.—Hence

pōtus, a, um, *Part.:* **I.** *Act., That has drunk, drunken, intoxicated* (quite class.): domum bene potus redire, Cic. Fam. 7, 22: inscitia pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, id. Mil. 21: anus, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 5.—**II.** *Pass., That has been drunk, drunk up, drunk out* (quite class.): sanguine tauri poto, Cic. Brut. 11, 43: cadi faece tenus poti, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 16: amygdalae ex aqua potae, Plin. 23, 8, 15.

pōtor, ōris, *m.* [poto] *A drinker:* **I.** In gen. (poet.): aquae potores, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 2.—**B.** Transf.: Rhodanique potor. *i. e. the dweller by the Rhone*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 20.—**II.** In partic., *A hard drinker, a drunkard, sot, toper, tippler* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): potorum rixae, Prop. 1, 16, 5; Hor. S. 2, 4, 59: acres, id. ib. 8, 37: nobilis, Mart. 6, 78; Plin. 23, 8, 75; so id. 23, 4, 50; 20, 23, 99.

pōtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [potor] *Of* or *belonging to drinking, drinking-* (post-Aug.): potoria vasa, Plin. 36, 7, 12: argentum, *silver drinking-vessels*, Pomp. Dig. 34, 2, 22: sil, *i. e.* liquidum, Pelag. Veter. 21:—PRAEPOSITUS AURI POTORII, *superintendent of the golden drinking-vessels*, an officer at court, Inscr. Grut. 1111, 13. So too, AB ARGENTO POTORIO, Inscr. Grut. 582, 9; Inscr. Murat. 895, 2.—**II.** Subst., potorium, ii, *n., A drinking-vessel, goblet* (post-Aug.): potoria gemmata, Plin. 37, 2, 6: aurea, id. 33, 10, 47: parvula, id. ib. 12, 55.

pōtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A female tippler* (poet.): Phaedr. 4, 5, 25.

Pōtŭa, ae, *f.* [poto] *The goddess of drinking:* Victa et Potua, Arn. 3, 115.

Potulānus, a, um, *adj.* *Potulan:* vinum, *a kind of Sicilian wine:* Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 66.

pōtŭlentus (also written pocul.), a, um, *adj.* [potus] **I.** *That may be drunk, drinkable* (rare, but quite class.): Subst., *plur.*, potulenta, ōrum, *n., Drinkables, drinks:* gustatus habitat in ea parte oris, qua esculentis et potulentis iter natura patefecit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56 *fin.*; so, esculenta omnia et potulenta, Gell. 17, 11, 2; cf. Q. Scaevola in Gell. 4, 1, 17.—**II.** *Drunken, intoxicated* (post-Aug.): Suet. Oth. 2; so App. M. 3, p. 131 Oud.

1. potus, a, um, *Part.*, from poto.

2. pōtus, ūs, *m.* [poto] *A drinking, drink:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (quite class.): immoderato obstupefacta potu atque pastu, Cic. de Div. 1, 30: medicamentum quod potui datur, Cels. 2, 13 *fin.*: medicamentorum potus stomacho inimici, Plin. 26, 3, 8: potum exiguum equis impertiri, id. 8, 42, 65: unguenta in potus addunt, id. 13, 3, 5.—**B.** In partic., *Drinking, tippling, toping* (post-Aug.): in potu atque hilaritate, Plin. 21, 3, 9: potu impleri, id. 36, 21, 42.—**II.** Transf., *Urine* (post-Aug.): Plin. 17, 9, 6.

† **practĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = πρακτικός, *Active* (post-class.): vita, Fulg. Myth. 2, 1.

prae, *adv.* and *praep. c. abl.* [*dat. fem.*, answering to pro as *dat. masc.* of per].

I. *Adv., Before:* **A.** Lit. (ante-class.): abi prae, Sosia, Jam ego sequar, *go before, go in advance*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 45; so, i prae, sequar, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 144; id. Eun. 5, 2, 69: i tu prae, virgo: non queo, quod pone me est, servare, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 1: age, age nunc tu, i prae, id. Pers. 4, 4, 56.

B. Trop., as a particle of comparison, in connection with *ut* and *quam* (also written in one word, praeut and praequam), *In comparison with, compared with* (ante- and post-class.): parum etiam, praeut futurum est praedicas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 218; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 5: modestior nunc quidem est de verbis, prae ut dudum fuit, id. Men. 5, 5, 33; id. ib. 2, 3, 25: nihil hercle quidem hoc, Prae ut alia dicam, id. Mil. 1, 20; id. Merc. 2, 4, 2: ludum dices fuisse, praeut hujus rabies quae dabit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 9:—parva res est voluptatum praequam quod molestum est, *in comparison with the trouble*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 3: nihil hoc est, prae quam alios sumptus facit, id. Most. 4, 2, 66: jam minoris omnia facio prae quam quibus modis Me ludificatus est, id. ib. 5, 2, 25; id. Aul. 3, 5, 33; Gell. 16, 1, 3.

II. *Praep. c. abl.* (once *c. acc.*: prae literas, Petr. 46, 1, acc. to the MS. reading; *al.* prae literis), *Before.*

A. Lit.: cavendum erit, ut (villa) a tergo potius quam prae se flumen habeat, *before it*, Col. 1, 5, 4: limina alia prae aliis erant, App. de Mundo, p. 346 Oud. Esp. freq., prae se ferre, agere, mittere, *To bear, drive*, or *send before one's self:* ille qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30; so, argenti prae se in aerarium tulit quatuordecim millia pondo, Liv. 28, 38, 5; and, prae se ferens Darium puerum, Suet. Calig. 19: prae se armentum agens, Liv. 1, 7, 4: singulos prae se inermes mittere, Sall. J. 94, 2:—prae manu, and, less freq., prae manibus, *At hand, on hand* (ante- and post-class.): patri reddidi omne aurum, quod fuit prae manu, Plaut. Bac. 4, 3, 9; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23: cum prae manu debitor (pecuniam) non haberet, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 27: si Caesaris liber prae manibus est, promi jubeas, Gell. 19, 8.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen., prae se ferre, less freq., prae se gerere, declarare, *etc.*, prop., To carry before one's self, as if to show it; hence, *To show, exhibit, manifest, reveal, make known, betray, discover, indicate* (freq. and quite class.): Cic. Agr. 2, 2: fortasse ceteri tectiores: ego semper me didicisse, prae me tuli, id. Or. 42: nec vero quum venit, prae se fert, aut qui sit aut unde veniat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3 *fin.*: scelus et facinus prae se ferens et confitens, id. Mil. 16: ceteris prae se fert et ostentat, id. Att. 2, 23: beata vita glorianda et praedicanda et prae se ferenda est: nihil est enim aliud quod praedicandum et prae se ferendum sit, id. Tusc. 5, 17:—conjecturam prae se gerere, id. Inv. 2, 9, 30; so, animum altum et erectum prae se gerebat, Auct. B. Afr. 10: prae se declarant gaudia vultu, Catull. 64, 34: prae se maximam speciem ostentare, App. Flor. p. 16 Oud.

2. In partic., **a.** In comparisons, *In comparison with, compared with* (quite classical): omnium unguentum odor prae tuo nautea est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 5; id. Men. 1, 2, 67: Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: videbant omnes prae illo parvi futuros, Nep. Eum. 10; Cic. Agr. 2, 35; veros illos Atticos prae se paene agrestes putat, id. Brut. 83: non tu quidem vacuus molestiis, sed prae nobis beatus, id. Fam. 4, 4; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4.

3. In giving the cause, which, as it were, goes before, *For, because of, by reason of, on account of* (likewise quite classical, esp. in negations): Ulixi cor frixit prae pavore, Liv. Andron. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 92: prae laetitia lacrumae praesiliunt mihi, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13: prae lassitudine opus est ut lavem, id. Truc. 2, 3, 7; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 71: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, id. ib. 2, 3, 67: vivere non quit Prae macie, Lucr. 4, 1160: nec loqui prae maerore potuit, Cic. Planc. 41; id. Phil. 15, 9: solem prae jaculorum multitudine non videbitis, id. Tusc. 1, 42; Liv. 31, 24 *fin.*: vix sibimet ipsi prae nec opinato gaudio credentes, id. 39, 49.

In composition, prae usually denotes: **1.** *Before:* praedico, praebibo, praecaveo, *etc.*; so too, praeceps, *head-foremost, headlong.*—In time: praecanus, *gray before one's time.*—**2.** Enhancing the main idea, qs. in advance of others: praealtus, *extremely high*; praeclarus, *very celebrated*; praevalidus, *very strong*, etc.

prae-ăcŭo, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To sharpen before* or *at one end, to sharpen to a point:* surculum praeacuito . . . eum primorem praeacuito, Cato R. R. 40, 2 and 3.—Hence

praeăcūtus, a, um, *Pa., Sharpened before* or *at the end, pointed:* surculus aridus praeacutus, Cato R. R. 40, 3: cacumina, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 2: sudes, Sall. C 56: tigna paulum ab imo praeacuta, Caes B. G. 4, 17: cuspis, Ov. M. 7, 131: bipennis, Plin. 8, 8, 8: scopuli, id. 9, 10, 12.—Hence

praeăcūte, *adv., Very acutely*, App. Apol. p. 296, 26 Elm.

‡ **praeaequo,** āre, *v. a.* [prae-aequo] *To make equal before:* Not. Tir. p. 76.

praealte, *adv.*, v. praealtus, *ad fin.*

prae-altus, a, um, *adj.* *Very high, very deep* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** *Very high:* praealtae rupes, Liv. 40, 58: jugum, Auct. B. Afr. 37, 3: volatus volucrum, Plin. 2, 10, 7.—*Comp.:* Saturni praealtius omnibus sidus, Mart. Cap. 8, 299.—**II** *Very deep:* ostium fluminis praealti, Liv. 10, 2: mare, Plin. 5, 19, 17: proxima terrae praealta sunt, Sall. J. 78: paludes, Tac. H. 5, 15.—*Sup.:* praealtissimus puteus, App. M. 8, p. 365 Oud.—*Adv.*, praealte, *Very deeply* (post-class.): trabes in terram praealte defigitur, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

prae-ambŭlo, āre, *v. n.* *To walk before* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 9, 306.

praeambŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [praeambulo] *Walking before* (post-class.). Mart. Cap. 9 *fin.*: matre praeambula, id. 2 *fin.*

prae-audītus, a, um, *Part.* [audio] *Heard before, examined before* (post-class.): custodiae, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 6.

praebĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [contr. from praehibeo, from prae-habeo] *To hold forth, reach out, proffer, offer* (quite class., esp. in the trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: canis parvulo praebens ubera, Just. 1, 4: cibum de manu, Col. 9, 1: collum cultris, Juv. 10, 269: jugulum, Sen. Ag. 973: cervicem, Petr. 97: os ad contumeliam, Liv. 4, 35: manus verberibus, Ov. A. A. 1, 16: aures, *to give ear, listen, attend*, Liv. 38, 52.

II. Transf., in gen., *To give, grant, furnish, supply:* panem praebere, Nep. Them. 10: sumptum, Just. 31, 4: spectaculum, Sall. J. 17: sponsalia, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: vicem, *to supply the place of:* praebere vicem postium, *to supply the place of posts, serve as posts*, Plin. 8, 10, 10: eundem usum, id. 28, 11, 49.

B. Trop., *To give, furnish, cause, make, occasion*; and with se, *to show, approve, behave one's self:* praebere operam reipublicae, Liv. 5, 4: materiam seditionis, id. 3, 46: honorem alicui, Plin. 15, 4, 5: fidem alicui in periculis, Nep. Att. 4: se talem alicui, qualem, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4: in re misericordem se praebuit, id. Caecin. 10: se in malis hominem praebuit, id. Fam. 15, 17: se dignum suis majoribus, id. ib. 2, 18. So also *neut.*, without se: Phormio in hac re ut aliis strenuum hominem praebuit, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 12; so too, without se, of a woman, *to surrender herself* to her lover: odi quae praebet, quia sit praebere necesse, Ov. A. A. 2, 685:—praebere se legibus, *i. e. to resign one's self to, submit to*, Sen. Ep. 70:—praebere causam tollendi indutias, *to give*, Liv. 30, 4: suspicionem insidiarum, Nep. Dat. 6: spem impunitatis aut locum peccandi, Col. 11, 1: gaudium et metum, Liv. 25, 27: tumultum, id. 28, 1: opinionem timoris, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: sonitum, Liv. 7, 36: caput argutae historiae, *matter for an entertaining story*, Prop. 3, 20, 28: ludos, *to furnish sport*, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 9.—With an object-clause, *To permit, allow, let* a thing be done (poet.): quae toties rapta est, praebuit ipsa rapi, *suffered herself to be carried off*, Ov. Her. 5, 132.—Hence

praebĭta, ōrum, *n., What is furnished* for support, *allowance* (post-Aug.): Col. 1, 8, 17: praebitis annuis privavit, Suet. Tib. 50.

‡ **praebĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [praebeo] *An amulet:* "*praebia* a praebendo ut sit tutus, quod sint remedia in collo pueris," Var. L. L. 7, 6, § 107: "*praebia, remedia,*" Paul. ex Fest. p. 235: "*φυλακτήριον*, servatorium, amolimentum, amuletum, praebia," Gloss. Cyrill.

prae-bĭbo, bi, 3. *v. a.* *To drink before, drink to* one (rare, but quite class.): ei cui venenum praebiberat, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96 Mos. *N. cr.*; App. M. 10, p. 708 Oud.: dabimus aquam praebibendam, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *n.* 93: "προπίνω, propino, probibo (*leg.* praebibo)," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

praebĭta, ōrum, v. praebeo, *ad fin.*

praebĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praebeo] *A giving, furnishing:* **I.** In gen. (ante-class.): Var. in Non. 152, 33.—**II.** In partic., *A supplying, providing* for the use of the State (post-classical): gravari copiarum praebitione, Just. 38, 10: adventiciae olei frumentique, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41.

praebĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A giver, furnisher, supplier* (rare, but quite class.): minister et praebitor, *a provider, distributor,* *Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53.—**II.** In partic., *A purveyor, contractor* for government: Inscr. in Giorn. Arcad. t. 24, p. 82.

praebĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from praebeo.

prae-cădens, entis, *Part.* [cado] *Falling forward, projecting* (post-class.): podex praecadens, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

praecaedo, ere, v. praecido, *ad init.*

prae-călĕfactus and **prae-calfactus,** a, um, *Part.* [calefacio] *Warmed very much heated* (post-class.): praecalefacta apponere, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 17; —Scrib. Comp 156: cera praecalfacta, id. ib. 238.

prae-călĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very warm, hot* (post-Aug.): potio, Tac. A. 13, 16: sanguis, Prud. in Symm. 2, 320.

prae-calvus, a, um, *adj.* *Very bald* (post-Aug.): caput, Suet. Galb. 21.

prae-candĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very white* (extremely rare): margarita (*al.* percandida), Maecen. in Isid. Orig. 19, 32.

prae-căno, ĕre, *v. a.*: **I.** *To foretell, predict* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Jud. 10; id. adv. Marc. 4, 40; Mamert. Genethl. 10 (*al.* praecinebant; v. praecino, *no.* II.).—* **II.** *To anticipate,* i. e. *prevent, destroy in advance the power of an enchantment:* aiunt, viperam praecanere, Plin. 29, 4, 21 (*al.* praecavere).

prae-cantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecanto] *An enchantment* (late Lat.): Aug. in Joann. 7 *med.*; Quint. Decl. 19, 4; Isid. Orig. 8, 9; Pelag. Vet. 7 *med.*

prae-cantātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An enchanter, sorcerer* (late Lat.): Aug. in Joann. 7 *med.*

prae-cantātrix, īcis, *f.* [praecantator] *An enchantress, witch* (ante-class.): Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

prae-canto, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [prae-canto]: **I.** *To foretell, prophesy* (ante-class.): Lucil. in Non. 102, 9.—**II.** *To enchant, bewitch* (post-Aug.): Petr. 131.

prae-cantrix, īcis, *f.* [praecano] *An enchantress, sorceress* (ante-class.): Var. in Non. 494, 27.

* **prae-cānus,** a, um, *adj.* *Gray before one's time:* corporis exigui, praecanum, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24 ("ante tempus canum," Schol. Cruqu.).

praecarpo, v. praecerpo.

prae-cătechīzātus, a, um, *Part.* [catechizo] *Previously instructed* (eccl. Lat.): praecatechizatus a prophetis, Vulgat. Interpr. Iren. 4.

praecautĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecaveo] *Precaution* (post-class.): passionis avertendae praecautio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 15.

prae-cautus, a, um, *Part.*, from praecaveo.

prae-căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [prae-caveo] *To guard against beforehand:* **I.** *Act.*, *To guard against, seek to avert, obviate* or *prevent* (quite class.): illud praecavendum est mihi, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 107: peccata, quae difficillime praecaventur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: quod a me ita praecautum atque ita provisum est, id. Att. 2, 1: res mihi tota provisa atque praecauta est. id. Verr. 2, 4, 42: venena, Suet. Cal. 23: injurias, Gell. 7, 3.

II. *Neutr.*, *To take care* or *heed, to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware* (quite class.): Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 21: providentem autem ante et praecaventem, Cic. Planc. 22:—ab insidiis, *to guard against,* Liv. 9, 17.—With *ne:* quod ne accideret, magnopere praecavendum sibi Caesar existimabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 38.—With the *dat.*, *To care for one's safety:* sibi, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 18.—In the *part. perf.*: sed praecauto est opus, ne, *etc.*, *there is need of caution,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 61.

prae-cēdo, essi, essum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [prae-cedo] *To go before, precede* (seems not to *occur* in Cicero).

I. *Act.*, *To go before, precede* a person or thing: **A.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aliquem, Suet. Dom. 14: custodes, Just. 14, 4: agmen, Virg. A. 9, 47.—Of inanimate subjects: at quae venturas praecedet sexta Calendas, Ov. F. 1, 705; Vellej. 2, 129.

B. Trop., *To surpass, outstrip, outdo, excel* (so rarely, quite class.): Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, *excel in bravery,* Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 4: in quo praecessit omnes D. Silanus, Plin. 18, 3, 5.

II. *Neutr.*, *To go before, precede* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: opus esse et ipsos praecedere ad confirmandam civitatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: cervi maria tranant capita imponentes praecedentium clunibus, Plin. 8, 32, 50.—Of inanimate subjects: fama loquax praecessit ad aures Deïanira tuas, Ov. M. 9, 137; Plin. 31, 6, 33: nulla praecedente injuria, *without previous injury,* id. 11, 37, 55.

B. Trop., *To surpass, excel;* with the *dat.* (ante-class.): ut vestrae fortunae meis praecedunt, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 39.

prae-cĕler, ĕris, e, *adj.* *Very swift* or *quick* (post-Aug.): viri cursu praeceleres, Stat. Th. 6, 550: vis, Plin. 9, 46, 70: fuga, id. 8, 23, 35.

prae-cĕlĕro, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* *To hasten before* or *in advance* (poet.): **I.** *Act.*: ducem, Stat. Th. 4, 798.—**II.** *Neutr.*: Stat. Th. 2, 496.

prae-cellens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from praecello.

praecellentĭa, ae, *f.* [praecellens] *Excellence* (eccl. Lat.): praecellentia divinitatis, Tert. Apol. 23.

praecellĕo, ēre, v. praecello, *ad init.*

prae-cello, ére (collat. form, acc. to the 2d conj.; *praes.*, praecellet, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 13), *v. a.* and *n.* *To rise above* others: **I.** *Act.*, *To surpass, excel* any one (post-Aug.): praecellere aliquam fecunditate, Tac. A. 2, 43; Papin. Dig. 50, 2, 6.—**II.** *Neutr.*: **A.** *To distinguish one's self, to excel:* ut quisque fortuna utitur, Ita praecellet, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 14: praecellere mobilitate, Lucr. 2, 160: odore et suavitate, Plin. 15, 21, 23: dignitate inter aliquos, Papin. Dig. 2, 14, 8: praecellere per insignem nobilitatem et eloquentiam, Tac. A. 3, 24.—**B.** Alicui, *To preside* or *rule over* (Tacitean): genti, Tac. A. 12, 15.—Hence,

A. praecellens, entis, *Pa.*, *Surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished* (quite class.): **1.** Of persons: vir et animo et virtute praecellens, Cic. Balb. 10.—*Sup.*: vir omnibus rebus praecellentissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44.—**2.** Of things: uniones magnitudine praecellentes, Plin. 9, 35, 56: homines forma praecellente, id. 7, 53, 54: vir ingenii praecellentis, Gell. 19, 8.—*Comp.*: arbor pomo et suavitate praecellentior, Plin. 12, 6, 12.

B. praecelsus, a, um, *adj.* *Very high* or *lofty* (quite class.): Enna est loco praecelso atque edito, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48: rupes, Virg. A. 3, 245:—fortuna, Stat. S. 3, 3, 85.

prae-centĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecino] *A singing* or *playing before* a sacrifice, a battle, *etc.*, *a prelude:* Auct. Har. resp. 10: tranquilla, Gell. 1, 11.

prae-centor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A leader* in music, *precentor* (post-class.): praecentor in choris, App. de Mundo, p. 365 Oud.; cf., "*praecentor* qui vocem praemittit," *opp.* succentor, Aug. Enarr. in Psalm. 87.

prae-centōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praecentor] *Of* or *belonging to a prelude* (post-class.): arundines, Sol. 5.

praeceps, cĭpĭtis (archaic form, praecĭpes, cĭpis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 8; id. et Enn. ap. Prisc. 6 *fin.*), *adj.* [prae-caput] *Headforemost, headlong, hasty, precipitate* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: praecipitem trahi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 79: aliquem praecipitem dejicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40: praeceps ad terram datus, *dashed to the ground,* Liv. 31, 37: praeceps curru ab alto Desilit, Ov. M. 12, 128: hic se praecipitem tecto dedit, *threw himself headlong from the roof,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 41: aliquem in praeceps jacere, Tac. A. 4, 22: jacto in praeceps corpore, id. ib. 6, 49.—Hence of one going rapidly, *Headforemost, headlong:* de ponte Ire praecipitem in lutum per caputque pedesque, Catull. 17, 9: aliquem praecipitem agere, *to drive headlong,* Cic. Caecin. 21: praecipites se fugae mandabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: praeceps amensque cucurri, Ov. M. 7, 844: praeceps Fertur, *is borne headlong, rushes,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 30: nuncii, Tac. H. 2, 6.

B. Transf., Of inanimate things: **1** Of localities, qs. That runs down suddenly in front, *i. e.* *Downhill, steep, precipitous:* in declivi ac praecipiti loco, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: via, *opp.* plana, Cic. Fl. 42: saxa, Liv. 38, 23: fossae, Ov. M. 1, 97: iter, id. Trist. 4, 3, 74; cf. trop., iter ad malum praeceps ac lubricum, Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44: loci, Col. 1, 2: mons, Plin. Pan. 16.—Hence, **b.** Subst., praeceps, cipitis, *n.*, *A steep place, a precipice:* turrim in praecipiti stantem, Virg. A. 2, 464: specus vasto in praeceps hiatu, Plin. 2, 45, 44: in praeceps pervenitur, Vellej. 2, 3: immane, Juv. 10, 107: altissimum, App. M. 4, p. 246 Oud.—In the *plur.*: in praecipitia cursus iste deducit, Sen. Ep. 8.

2. *Sinking, declining:* "(in vitibus) *praecipites palmites* dicuntur, qui de hornotinis virgis enati in duro alligantur," Col. 5, 6, 33: sol praecipitem lavit aequore currum, Virg. G. 3, 359: jam praeceps in occasum sol erat, Liv. 10, 42: dies, id. 4, 9.

3. In gen., *Swift, rapid, rushing, violent* (poet.): praeceps amnis, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 13: ventus, Ov. M. 2, 185: nox, *fleeting, transient,* id. ib. 9, 485: procella, Stat. Th. 5, 419: oceani fragor, Val. Fl. 3, 404.

II. Trop., *Headlong, hasty, rash, precipitate:* **A.** In gen. (quite class.): sol jam praecipitans me quoque haec praecipitem paene evolvere coëgit, *almost headlong, precipitately,* Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 209: agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, *chase, pursue,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 3: praecipitem amicum ferri sinere, *to rush into the abyss,* id. Lael. 24, 89: quoniam ab inimicis praeceps agor, *am pursued,* Sall. C. 31, 9:—praeceps celeritas dicendi, Cic. Planc. 20: profectio, Att. in Cic. Att. 9, 10: occumbunt multi letum ... praecipe cursu, *in rapid destruction,* Enn. Ann. 15, 10.—*c. gen.*: SI NON FATORVM PRAECEPS HIC MORTIS OBISSET, *sudden as regards fate,* Inscr. Grut. 695, 9, emended by Minervini in Bullet. arch. Napol. III. 1845, p. 41 (but Minervini's assumption of a new adj., praeceps, from praecipio, *anticipating fate,* is unnecessary).

B. In partic.: **1.** *Rash, hasty, inconsiderate:* homo in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: p. et effrenata mens, id. Coel. 15: p. consilium et immaturum, Suet. Aug. 8: cogitatio, id. Cal. 48: audacia, Val. Max. 1, 6, *n.* 7.

2. *Inclined* to any thing: praeceps in avaritiam et crudelitatem animus, Liv. 26, 38: praeceps ingenio in iram, id. 23, 7 animus ad flagitia praeceps, Tac. A. 16, 21

3. *Dangerous, hazardous, critical:* in tam praecipiti tempore, Ov. F. 2, 400.—Hence, **b.** Subst., praeceps, *n.*, *Great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances:* se et prope rempublicam in praeceps dederat, *brought into extreme danger,* Liv. 27, 27: levare aegrum ex praecipiti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 292: aeger est in praecipiti, Cels. 2, 6.

4. praeceps, *n.* subst., *The highest part, summit, sublimity* (post-Aug.): debet orator erigi, attolli, efferri, ac saepe accedere ad praeceps, *to verge on the sublime,* Plin. Ep. 9, 26.—Hence,

Adv., praeceps, *Headlong:* aliquem praeceps trahere, Tac. A. 4, 62.—**2.** Trop.: eversio rei familiaris dignitatem ac famam praeceps dabat, *brought into danger,* Tac. A. 6, 17: praeceps in exsilium acti, *suddenly, hastily,* Amm. 29, 1.

praeceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecipio] **I.** *A taking beforehand, a receiving in advance* (jurid. Lat.): per praeceptionem legamus, Ulp. regular. tit. 24: dotis, Papin.

Dig. 23, 4, 26.—**B.** *The right of receiving in advance:* praeceptionem quadringentorum millium dedit, Plin. Ep. 5, 7: bonorum, Papin. Dig. 33, 7. 2.

II. *A previous notion, preconception:* ad eam praeceptionem accedere, quam inchoatam habebunt in animis, Cic. Part. 36.

III. *A precept, injunction* (quite class.): lex est recti praeceptio, pravique depulsio, Cic. N. D. 2, 31: Stoicorum, id. Off. 1, 2: in juris scientia est persecutionum cautionumque praeceptio, id. Or. 41 *med.*

praeceptīve, *adv.*, v. praeceptivus, *ad fin.*

prae-ceptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [praecipio] *Preceptive, didactic* (post-Aug.): pars philosophiae, quam Graeci *παραινετικὴν* vocant, nos *praeceptivam* dicimus, Sen. Ep. 95: *portemus* praeceptivo modo dicens, *in the preceptive, hortatory mode*, Tert. Res. carn. 49.—Hence,

Adv., praeceptīve, *Preceptively, didactically* (eccl. Latin): *portemus* inquit, non *portabimus*, praeceptive, non promissive, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

‡ **praecepto,** are, *v. freq. a.* [id.] *To prescribe often:* "*praeceptat*, in Saliari carmine est saepe praecipit," Fest. p. 205 ed. Müll.

praeceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *One who seizes beforehand, an anticipater* (post-class.): servilium praeceptor operum (*al.* praereptor, *al.* praecerptor), Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, *n.* 4.—**II.** *A commander, ruler* (post-class.): Gell. 1, 13.—**III.** *A teacher, instructor, preceptor* (quite class.): praeceptor tuus, qui te hanc fallaciam docuit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 96: vivendi atque dicendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 15: p. et auctor omnium consiliorum totiusque vitae, id. Phil. 2, 6: fortitudinis, id. Fam. 5, 13: philosophiae, Nep. Epam. 2: recti bonique, Petr. 88.

praeceptōrĭus, a, um, v. praecursorius.

praeceptrix, īcis, *f.* [praeceptor] *A preceptress* (quite class.): sapientia praeceptrice, Cic. Fin. 1, 13: p. et magistra, Vitr. 10, 1.

praeceptum, i, *n.*, v. praecipio, *ad fin.*

praeceptus, a, um, *Part.*, from praecipio.

prae-cerpo (praecarpo, Oppius in Macr. S. 2, 15), psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] **I.** *To pluck, break off*, or *gather before the time* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): messes, Ov. Her. 20, 143: germinum tenera, Plin. 18, 19, 49, *n.* 2: mala citrea (opp. to maturescere), Oppius in Macr. l. l.—**B.** Trop., *To pluck beforehand;* and, hence, *to diminish* (quite class.): non praecerpo fructum officii tui, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37: praecerpta laetitia, *previously enjoyed, not entire, not fresh*, Liv. 45, 1; so, purpurae decus praecerptum praefloratumque, Plin. Pan. 58 *fin.*: gratiam novitatis, id. Ep. 5, 20.—* **II.** *To pluck out in front:* jubas, Stat. Th. 9, 193.—* **III.** *To make extracts from, to excerpt:* Aristotelis libros, Gell. 2, 30 *fin.*

praecerptus, a, um, *Part.*, from praecerpo.

* **prae-certātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *A contest for precedence:* Auct. Her. 4, 30 dub.

prae-cessor, ōris, *m.* [praecedo] *A predecessor* (eccl. Latin): alicujus, Tert. adv. Prax. 1; Hier. in Ruf. 3, *no.* 20.

praecĭa, ae, *m.* [prae-cieo] *A public crier* or *herald* who preceded the flamen and bade the artisans leave off their work for a while, in order not to desecrate the solemnities: "Paul. ex Fest. p. 224;" App. M. 11, p. 773 Oud. (acc. to conject., *codd.* plerique).—They were also called *praeciamitatores:* Fest. p. 249 ed. Müll. (acc. to Müller, observation on PRAECIA, p. 224, a, praeciamitatores is perhaps corrupted from praeciaminatores, which is formed from praeciaminare, a protracted form for praeciare, from praecia: but the word was most probably corrupted at an early period from praeclamitatores).

Praecĭānus, a, um, *adj.*: vinum, *a celebrated kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, *n.* 1. (* P. pirum, Macr. S. 2, 15.)

praecīdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [praecaedo] *That is slaughtered* or *sacrificed before* (ante- and post-class.): porca praecidanea, *the preliminary sacrifice of a sow*, Cato R. R. 134; so, "quod humatus non sit, heredi porca praecidanea suscipienda Telluri et Cereri: aliter familia pura non est," Var. in Non. 163, 21; cf., "*praecidaneae hostiae* dicuntur, quae ante sacrificia sollemnia pridie caeduntur. *Porca* etiam *praecidanea* appellata, quam piaculi gratia, ante fruges novas fieri coeptas immolari Cereri mos fuit. si qui familiam funestam aut non purgaverant, aut aliter eam rem, quam oportuerat, procuraverant, Gell. 4, 6, 7; and, *praecidanea* agna vocabatur, quae ante alias caedebatur. Item *porca* quae Cereri mactabatur ab eo, qui mortuo justa non fecisset, idest glebam non objecisset, quia mos erat eis id facere, priusquam novas fruges gustarent," Paul. ex Fest. p. 233 ed. Müll.—**II.** Transf.: feriae praecidaneae, *A preliminary festival*, Atej. Capito in Gell. 4, 6 *fin.*

* **praecīdārĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, for praecidaneus, Mar. Victorin. p. 2470 P.

prae-cīdo (archaic form, praecaedit, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13 *fin.*), īdi, īsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *To cut off in front;* hence, in gen., *to cut off:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): linguam alicui, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 12: manus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44: caput, Quadrig. in Gell. l. l.; so, capita, Petr. 1: medici membra praecidunt, Quint. 8, 3, 75: capillos, id. ib. 105: aures, nasum et labia alicui, Just. 1, 10: ancoras, *to cut the cables*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34: fistulas, quibus aqua suppeditatur, id. Rab. perd. 11: traducem, Plin. 17, 23, 35, *n.* 26.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To cut in pieces* (quite class.): cotem novacula, Cic. de Div. 1, 17: naves, *to cripple, make unfit for service*, id. Att. 9, 6.—**2.** *To beat to pieces, to smash* (ante-class.): praecide os tu illi, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 52.—**3.** P. sinum maris, *To cut off, avoid*, i. e. *to sail straight* (post-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 53: medium mare, Auct. Quint. Decl. 12, 22.

II. Trop., *To cut short, abridge; to cut short one's words, to break off* or *finish abruptly:* dum te obtuetur, interim linguam oculi praeciderunt, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 56: maximam partem defensionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 62; id. ib. 3, 7: sibi licentiam libertatemque vivendi, id. ib. 5, 1: sibi reditum, id. Pis. 22: per abscissionem significatio fit, si, cum incipimus aliquid dicere, praecidimus, Auct. Her. 4, 54:—brevi praecidam, *in a word, in short, briefly*, Cic. de Sen. 16: praecide, inquit, *cut it short, be brief*, id. Acad. 2, 43:—amicitias repente praecidere, *to break off suddenly*, *opp.* sensim dissuere, id. Off. 1, 33: plane sine ulla exceptione praecidit, (**flatly refused*), Cic. Att. 8, 4: cupiebam eum esse nobiscum: quod quia praeciderat, id. ib. 10, 16.—Hence

praecīsus, a, um, *Pa.*: **A.** Lit., *Cut* or *torn off, separated* (poet.): Trinacria Italiâ praecisa, Manil. 4, 630.—Subst., praecisum, i, *n.*, *A piece of meat cut off, a cutlet, steak* (ante-class.): Naev. in Non. 151, 2: praeciso capi, Lucil. ib.—**2.** Transf.: **a.** *Castrated* (post-class.): Lampr. Elag. 7.—**b.** *Broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Virg. A. 8, 233: iter, Sall. J. 92: rupes, Quint. 12, 9, 2.

B. Trop.: **1.** *Shortened, short, brief* (post-Aug.): praecisis conclusionibus obscuri, Quint. 10, 2, 17: comprehensio, id. ib. 7, 3, 15.—**2.** *Troublesome* (post-class.): ut sub obtentu militiae praecisiorem se adversario faceret (*al.* pretiosiorem, Arr. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 4.—Hence,

Adv., praecīse: **1.** *In short, in few words, briefly, concisely* (quite class.): praecise dicere, *opp.* plene et perfecte dicere, Cic. N. D. 2, 29.—**2.** *Positively, absolutely* (quite class.): praecise negare alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 4: non praecise, sed sub conditione, Ulp. Dig. 36, 3, 1.

praecinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecingo] Lit., *A girding about, a girdle;* hence, transf., *the broad landing-place* or *lobby around the amphitheatre*, or *between each tier of seats:* Vitr. 5, 3; so id. 2. 8.

praecinctōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *A girdle, apron* (eccl. Lat.): fecerunt praecinctoria de foliis fici, Aug. de Genes. cont. Manich. 2, 2.

prae-cinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A girding, girdle:* Macr. S. 2, 3; Vitr. 10, 21 Schneid. *N. cr.*

1. praecinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from praecingo.

2. praecinctus, ūs, *m.* [praecingo] *A girding:* **I.** Lit. (ante-class.): castula est palliolum praecinctui, Var. in Non. 548, 30.—**II.** Transf., In gen., *A dressing, dress* (post-class.): in praecinctu ponens omnem decorem, Macr. S. 2, 9.

prae-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* *To gird about, to gird:* **I.** Lit.: aliquem, Mart. 14, 153: ilia cultro, Grat. Cyn. 341. More freq., mid., praecingi, *To gird one's self:* quum strophio accurate praecingerere, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 538, 12: et latro et cautus praecingitur ense viator, Ov. Tr. 2, 271: praecincti recte pueri, *properly girded, girded up*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 70: ut male praecinctum puerum caverent. Suet. Caes. 45.—Poet.: iter . . . altius ac nos Praecinctis unum, *to those more girded up*, i. e. *to more rapid travelers*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 6.

II. Transf., In gen., *To surround, encircle* with any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fontem vallo, Prop. 4, 4, 7; so, litora muro, Sil. 3, 243; villam vite nigra, Plin. 23, 1, 17.—In the *pass.*: Brundisium portu praecinctum, Enn. in Gell. 6, 6: gemma per transversum linea alba media praecingitur, Plin. 37, 9, 37; cf. id. 37, 7, 27: tellus praecincta circumfluo mari, id. 2, 66, 66; so, praecingitur gens mari, id. 5, 32, 40: parietes testaceo opere praecincti, *covered, overlaid*, Plin. Ep. 10, 48.

prae-cĭno, cĭnŭi (praececinit, Tert. Idol. 15), centum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cano]: **I.** *Neutr.*, *To sing* or *play before* (quite class.): et deorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratuum fides praecinunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2: praecinere sibi tibias jussit, Flor. 2, 2: praecinente cithara, Gell. 1, 11.—**B.** In partic., *To utter an incantation:* carmine cum magico praecinuisset anus, Tib. 1, 5, 11.—**II.** *Act.*, *To foretell, predict*. magnum aliquid deos populo R. praemonstrare et praecinere, Auct. Harusp resp. 10: lucos praecinuisse fugam, Tib. 2, 5, 74: lymphati futura praecinunt, Plin. 8, 46, 71: responsa, *i. e. to give responses respecting the future, to utter predictions*, id. 25, 9, 59.

praecipes, pis, v. praeceps, *ad init.*

prae-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] *To take* or *seize beforehand, to take* or *receive in advance* (quite class., esp. in the trop. sense).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: Lucr. 6, 1049: nisi aquam praecepimus ante, id. 6, 804: a publicanis pecuniam insequentis anni mutuam praeceperat, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: aliquantum viae, *to get the start somewhat*, Liv. 36, 19; so, longius spatium fugâ, id. 22, 41 *fin.*: iter, id. 3, 46: Piraeeum quinqueremibus, *to preoccupy*, id. 32, 16, 5; so, mons a Lusitanis praeceptus, Sall. fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26: si lac praeceperit aestus, *i. e. have previously dried up*, Virg. E. 3, 98.

B. In partic., in jurid. lang., *To receive* (esp. an inheritance) *in advance:* Plin. Ep. 5, 7: si heres centum praecipere jussus sit, Julian. Dig. 30, 122; so Gaj. ib. 36, 1, 63: quantitatem dotis, Papin. Dig. 17, 2, 81: dotem, Paul. ib. 10, 2, 46.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To take* or *obtain in advance, to anticipate:* aliquantum ad fugam temporis Syphax et Hasdrubal praeceperunt, *gained some advantage in time*, Liv. 30. 8 *fin.*; so id. 1, 7: celeres neu praecipe Parcas, *do not hasten in advance of, do not anticipate*, Stat. Th. 8, 328; so, veneno fata praecepit, Flor. 3, 9: praecipio gaudia suppliciorum vestrorum, *I rejoice in advance*, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 20; so Hirt. B. G. 8, 51; cf., jam animo victoriam praecipiebant, *figured to themselves beforehand*, Caes. B. C. 3, 87 *fin.*; and, spe jam praecipit hostem, Virg. A. 11, 491: praecipere cogitatione futura, *to conjecture* or *imagine beforehand*, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81; so Virg. A. 6, 105; cf., haec usu ventura opinione praeceperat, *had already suspected*, Caes. B. G. 7, 9.

B. In partic., *To give rules* or *precepts to* any one, *to advise, admonish, warn, inform, instruct, teach:* vilici officia, quae dominus praecepit, Cato R. R. 142: Philocomasio id praecipiendum est, ut sciat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 92: docui, monui, bene praecepi semper quae potui omnia, Ter Ad. 5, 9, 6: quicquid praecipies, esto brevis, Hor. A. P. 335: p. de eloquentia, Cic. de Or. 2, 11 *fin.*; so, de agricultura, Plin. 18, 24, 56: alicui aliquid praecipere, Cic. Mur. 2; so, glossemata nobis, Asin. Gall. in Suet. Gramm. 22: cantus lugubres, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 2: artem nandi, Ov. Tr. 2, 486: humanitatem, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, *etc.*: justitia praecipit, parcere omnibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12; so with an object-clause: paeoniam praecipiunt eruere noctu, Plin. 25, 4, 10; and, codicillos aperiri testator praecepit, Scaev. Dig. 31, 1, 89: illud potius praecipiendum fuit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 16 *fin.*: recte etiam praecipi potest in amicitiis, ne, *etc.*, id. ib. 20, 75: (* without ut): praecipit atque interdicit, omnes unum peterent Indutiomarum, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: his praecipit, omnes mortales pecunia aggrediantur, Sall. J. 28: consulentibus Pythia praecepit, ut, *etc.*, Nep. Milt. 1: D. Claudius edicto praecepit, *decreed, commanded*, Callistr. Dig. 48, 10, 15.—Absol., Of a teacher: Cic. Rep. 1, 46; so, jam prope consummata fuerit praecipientis opera, Quint. 2, 6, 6; and, in numero praecipientium, id. 2, 3, 5: adolescentibus p., Suet. Gramm. 10: alicui, id. Ner. 7.—Hence

praeceptum, i, *n.* (acc. to *no.* II., B), *A maxim, rule, precept; an injunction, doctrine*, etc. (quite class.): quo praecepto ab iis diligentissime observato, Caes. B. G. 5, 35; so, sine praecepto ullius sua sponte struebatur acies, Liv. 9, 31; and, transvectae praecepto ducis alae, Tac. Agr. 37:—hoc praeceptum patet latius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24; cf., hoc praeceptum officii diligenter tenendum est, id. Off. 2, 14. In the *plur.*: tuis monitis praeceptisque, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: abundare praeceptis philosophiae, id. Off. 1, 1: dare praecepta dicendi, id. Brut. 76; cf., studiosis dicendi praecepta tradere, id. Or. 41: deum praecepta secuti, *orders, commands*, Virg. G. 4, 448.

praecĭpĭtanter, *adv.*, v. praecipito, *ad fin.*

praecĭpĭtantĭa, ae, *f.* [praecipito] *A falling headlong, a rapid fall* (post-class.), Gell. 6, 2; 9, 1.

praecĭpĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A falling headlong, headlong hurry, inconsiderate haste* (post-Aug.), Vitr. 5, 12; Sen. de Ira 1, 12 *fin.*; App. de Mundo, p. 308 Oud.

praecĭpĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [praeceps] *A steep place, an abrupt descent, a precipice* (post-Aug.): in praecipitium propellere, Suet. Aug. 79.—**B.** Trop.: per praecipitia labi, Lact. 6, 17 (perh. acc. to Cic., v. Cic. Rep. 2, 41 Mos.).—**II.** Transf., *A falling headlong, a falling down, a fall*: dum aliorum praecipitium vident, Lact. 2, 3: (herba urceolaris) contra lapsus et praecipitia singularis, Plin. 22, 17, 20.

praecĭpĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] *To throw* or *cast down headlong, to precipitate* (quite class.).

I. *Act.*: **A.** Lit.; usually with se or mid.: se de montibus ad terram, Lucr. 4, 1014: se e Leucade, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18: se a tecto, Sen. Ep. 4: se de turri, Liv. 23, 37: sese in fossas, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: praecipitasse se quosdam constabat, *threw themselves into the river*, Liv. 23, 19.—Mid.: quum alii super vallum praecipitarentur, *threw themselves down*, Sall. J. 58, 6; so Ov. F. 4, 164; and, lux praecipitatur aquis, *sinks in the ocean, sets*, id. Met. 4, 91.—Rarely active with another object: quadrupedes Praecipitant currum scopulis, *hurl against*, Ov. M. 15, 518; so, truncas rupes in tecta domosque, Stat. Th. 10, 881: pinus, id. Achill. 2, 546.—Abs.: si quando his (parvis) ludentes minamur praecipitaturos alicunde, extimescunt, *that we will throw them down from any place*, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31.

2. Transf., in gen., *To bend* a thing *down*: vitem, Cato R. R. 32; so, palmitem, Col. 4, 20; 5, 6, 33.

B. Trop.: **1.** *To throw* or *cast down, to precipitate*: praecipitari ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Auct. or. pro domo 37; cf., in tanta mala praecipitatus ex patrio regno, Sall. J. 14, 23: semet ipse praecipitare, *to hasten to ruin, destroy one's self*, id. ib. 41, 9: se in exitium, Cels. 3, 21: furor iraque mentem Praecipitant, Virg. A. 2, 317: spem festinando praecipitare, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 140: in senectam praecipitare, *to cause to grow old prematurely*, Plin. 17, 12, 19.—In the *pass.*: Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 43: nox praecipitata, *declining*, i. e. *drawing to a close*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 47; cf., aetas praecipitata, *opp.* adolescens, *declining age*, Mat. in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 5.

2. *To hasten, hurry* a thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae Praecipitent obitum, *hasten their setting*, Cic. Arat. 349: vindemiam, Col. 3, 21, 10: consulta viri, Sil. 3, 166: ne praecipitetur editio, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 2: consilia raptim praecipitata, *precipitate*, Liv. 31, 32.—Poet.: moras, *i. e. exchange delay for haste*, Virg. A. 8, 443; 12, 699.

3. With an object-clause, *To hasten, press, urge* to do any thing (poet.): dare tempus praecipitant curae, Virg. A. 11, 3; so, si praecipitant miserum cognoscere curae, Stat. Th. 1, 679.

II. *Neutr., To hasten* or *rush down, to sink rapidly, to fall* (likewise quite class.).

A. Lit.: praecipitare istuc quidem est, non descendere, Cic. N. D. 1, 32: ubi Nilus praecipitat ex altissimis montibus, id. Rep. 6, 18, 19; cf., Fibrenus . . . statim praecipitat in Lirem, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6; and, in amni praecipitante, id. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.*: nimbi praecipitant in vada, Virg. A. 9, 670; id. ib. 11, 617: in fossam, Liv. 25, 11, 6; so, in insidias, id. 2, 51; 5, 18:—sol praecipitans, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 209; so, jam nox coelo praecipitat, *is sinking, draws to a close*, Virg. A. 2, 9; and, hiems jam praecipitaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 25.

B. Trop.: **1.** *To fall down, to fall* or *sink to ruin*: qui in amorem Praecipitavit, pejus perit quam si saxo saliat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31: praecipitantes impellere, certe est inhumanum, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2; so, praecipitantem impellamus, id. Cluent. 26: ubi non subest, quo praecipitet ac decidat, *he may tumble down*, id. Rep. 1, 45 *fin.*: praecipitante re publica, id. Sull. 1; cf. id. ib. 31, 87; and, quum ad Cannas praecipitasset Romana res, Liv. 27, 40: ad exitium praecipitans, Cic. Att. 3, 15 *fin.*—Hence praecĭpĭtanter, adv., *Hastily, precipitately*: agens mannos, Lucr. 3, 1076.

2. *To be too hasty*: Cic. Acad. 2, 21, 68.

praecĭpŭe, *adv.*, v. praecipuus, *ad fin.*

praecĭpŭus, a, um, *adj.* [praecipio] *That is taken before other things*: "*excipuum* quod excipitur, ut *praecipuum*, quod ante capitur," Paul. ex Fest. p. 80 ed. Müll.—Hence,

I. *Particular, peculiar, especial* (quite class.): *opp.* communis, Cic. Sull. 3; cf. id. ib. 4; and id. Fam. 4, 15; cf. also id. Prov. Cons. 1 *fin.*: non praecipuam, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire, id. Rep. 1, 4.—**B.** In partic., in jurid. lang., *That is received beforehand* (espec. as an inheritance), *special*; and, subst., praecipuum, ĭi, *n.*, *That which is received from an inheritance before the general distribution of the property*: praecipua dos, Ulp. Dig. 33, 4, 2 *fin.*: peculium, Papin. ib. 40, 5, 23; so Suet. Galb. 5.—Here belong, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 5; and Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 6.

II. Transf., like eximius, *Special, principal, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*: opera praecipua, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9: jus, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 19: quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: natura ingenerat praecipuum quendam amorem in eos, qui procreati sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 4: Cicero praecipuus in eloquentia vir, Quint. 6, 3, 3; cf., praecipuus scientia rei militaris, Tac. A. 12, 40: and, vir praecipuus corpore viribusque, Plin. 7, 48, 49; so too *abs.*: ex quibus praecipuos attingemus, Quint. 8, 3, 89; so, ponendus inter praecipuos, id. 10, 1, 116; and with the *gen.*: philosophorum Platonem esse praecipuum, id. 10, 1, 81; so, praecipui amicorum, Tac. A. 15, 56 *fin.*:—remedia calculo humano, Plin. 11, 49, 109; so, herba dentibus, id. 25, 13, 107; cf., herba ad serpentium ictus, id. 8, 27, 41.

B. In partic., in the philosoph. lang. of the Stoics, praecipua, ōrum, *n.*, *Principal* or *considerable things, things that come next to absolute good*, the Greek προηγμένα, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52 (see the passage in connection).—Hence,

Adv., praecĭpŭe, *Especially, chiefly*; *particularly, peculiarly, principally* (quite class.): praecipue de consularibus disputare, Cic. Sull. 29 *fin.*: praecipue florere, id. de Or. 1, 8: semper Aeduorum civitati praecipue indulserat, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: rationem praestat praecipue analogia, Quint. 1, 6, 1: praecipue quidem apud Ciceronem, id. 1, 8, 11: fortasse ubique, in narratione tamen praecipue, id. 10, 1, 51: inferioribus praecipueque adolescentulis parcere decet, id. 11, 1, 68: praecipue sanus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 108.

praecīse, *adv.*, v. praecido, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

praecīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecido] **I.** *A cutting off* (post-Aug.): genitalium, App. M. 1, p. 39 Oud.—**B.** Transf., concr., *The piece cut off, a cut, cutting*: tignorum, Vitr. 4, 2; abs., 5, 7.—**II.** In rhetoric, *A breaking off abruptly*, Auct. Her. 4, 30.

praecīsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A cutting, cut, paring* (post-class.): asparagorum, Apic. 4, 2: agrorum, Front. de Colon. p. 102; 126; 140 Goes.

praecīsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from praecido.

‡ **praeclāmĭtātor,** v. praecia.

prae-clāmo, avi, 1. *v. n.* *To call out beforehand* (post-class.): Paul. Dig. 48, 8, 7 (*al.* proclamaverit); so, "*proclamat*, praeclamat," Not. Tir. p. 93.

plaeclāre, *adv.*, v. praeclarus, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

* **prae-clārĕo,** ui, 2. *v. n.* *To shine forth* (late Lat.): Alcim. Avit. ad soror. 6, 508.

praeclārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [praeclarus] *Excellence* (late Lat.), Vulg. Interpr. Sap. 8, 18.

praeclārĭter, *adv.*, v. praeclarus, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

prae-clārus, a, um, *adj.* *Very clear, very bright.*

I. Lit. (so only poet. and extremely seldom): lux, Lucr. 2, 1031: sol, id. 5, 121: iaspis, Juv. 5, 42.

II. Transf., *Very beautiful* (physically or morally), *splendid, noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, celebrated* (quite class.): vultus, Lucr. 4, 1030: urbs situ praeclaro ad aspectum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52 *fin.*: aries praeclarior, Att. in Cic. de Div. 1, 22, 44:—homo praeclara virtute et forma, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 51: praeclaris operibus laetari, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: praeclara indoles ad dicendum, id. de Or. 1, 29: genus dicendi magnificum atque praeclarum, id. ib. 2, 21 *fin.*: eximia et praeclara, id. Off. 1, 20: praeclara et magnifica, id. Or. 4: multi praeclari in philosophia et nobiles, id. de Or. 1, 11: gens bello praeclara, Virg. A. 8, 480; 12, 347: nec quicquam est praeclarius aut praestantius, Cic. Fam. 10, 5: praeclarissimum facinus, Nep. Timol. 1: res, *distinguished wealth, opulence*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 46. Of medicines that operate excellently: rubrica in medicina res praeclara habetur, Plin. 35, 6, 14; so id. 20, 7, 26; 27, 4, 14; cf., usus, id. 23, 3, 36; and, p. utilitas, id. 22, 24, 51.—In a bad sense: sceleribus suis ferox atque praeclarus, Sall. J. 14.—(β) *c. gen.*: T. Livius, eloquentiae ac fidei praeclarus, Tac. A. 4, 34.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms: *praeclāre* and *praeclārĭter.*

A. Form praeclāre: **1.** *Very clearly, very plainly*: praeclare aliquid explicare, Cic. Acad. 1, 9: praeclare intelligo, id. Fam. 13, 7: praeclare memini, id. ib. 4, 7: invenire, Plin. Ep. 3, 13: p. et apposite et facete scribere, Gell. 2, 23.—**2.** *Excellently, admirably, very well*: praeclare nobiscum actum iri, si, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4; cf., omnino praeclare te habes, quum, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 4, 61: simulacrum praeclare factum e marmore, id. ib. 2, 4, 44: praeclare facitis, qui, *etc.*, id. Phil. 3, 10: praeclare dicere aliquid, id. Rosc. Am. 13: praeclarissime aliquid facere, id. Mil. 35, 96.—Of medicines that operate excellently: radix coeliacis praeclare facit, Plin. 22, 19, 22; so id. 26, 15, 90; 29, 4, 25; 32, 4, 14.—As an expression of assent: pacem vult M. Lepidus: praeclare, si, *etc.*, *very good, very well*, Cic. Phil. 13, 9.

B. Form praeclārĭter, *Excellently*: rebus praeclariter gestis, Quadrig. in Non. 5, 6, 12.

praeclāvĭum, ĭi, *n.* [prae-clavus

The part of the dress before the purple stripe, Afran. in Non. 64, 22 *sq.*

prae-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] To shut in front, hence, in gen., *To shut to, to close* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: portas praeclusit, Caes. B. C. 2, 19 *fin.*: p. portas consuli, id. ib. 3, 12: fores, Prop. 2, 4, 21: portus classi, Luc. 9, 39: horrea, Suet. Calig. 26 *fin.*:—via lapidum ruina praeclusa, *blocked up*, Suet. Oth. 8 *fin.*—Transf., with a personal object: praeclusit cunctos negotiatores, *i. e. closed their shops*, Suet. Ner. 32.

II. Transf., *To close* a thing to any one, *i. e. to forbid access to, deprive of the use of* a thing: omnem orbem terrarum civibus Rom., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65; so, sibi curiam, id. Pis. 17: omnes sibi aditus misericordiae judicum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 8 *fin.*:—effugium alicui, Lucr. 1, 973: vocem alicui, Liv. 33, 13, 5; cf., linguam cani, ne latret, Phaedr. 1, 22, 5.

prae-clŭēo, ēre, *v. n.* *To be very famous* or *renowned* (post-class.): qui in vetusta praecluent comoedia, Ter. Maur. p. 2433 P.: praecluens potestas, Prud. Cath. 4, 37.—In the collat. form acc. to to the 3d. conj.: vos, qui ex ubertate terrae praecluatis, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 38 ed. Maj.

praeclŭis, e, *adj.* [prae-cluo, clueo] *Very celebrated* (post-class.): liberi, Mart. Cap. 1, 2; 10: conventus, id. 9, 307.

praeclŭo, ĕre, v. praeclueo.

praeclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecludo] *A shutting* or *damming up, a reservoir* (post-Aug.): aquarum, Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*

praeclūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that shuts up; trop., a hinderer, precluder* (post-class.): legis, *who impedes an understanding of the law*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 *fin.*

praeclūsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. praecludo.

praeco, ōnis, *m.* *A crier, herald*, in a court of justice, in popular assemblies, at auctions, at public spectacles, games, or processions, *etc.*: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30 *fin.*: Var. L. L. 6, 9, § 86 and 87:—haec per praeconem vendidit, Cic. N. D. 3, 34 *fin.*; cf., ut praeco, ad merces turbam qui cogit emendas, Hor. A. P. 419;—Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 8:—indictivum funus, ad quod per praeconem evocabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106.

II. Transf., *A publisher, herald*: o fortunate adolescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris! Cic. Arch. 10, 24.

praecoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from praecoquo.

* **prae-coepi,** pisse, *v. a.* *To begin before*: urbem, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 84 ed. Maj.

praecōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecogito] *A thinking* or *considering beforehand, forethought, precogitation* (post-class.): praecogitationem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

prae-cōgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To think upon, ponder* or *consider beforehand, to premeditate, precogitate* (perh. not ante-Aug.): plura, Quint. 12, 9, 20: abscessum, Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 20: multo ante praecogitatum facinus, Liv. 40, 4 *fin.*: praecogitati mali mollis ictus venit, Sen. Ep. 76 *fin.*

praecognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecognosco] *Foreknowledge, precognition* (late Lat.), Boët. Consol. phil. 5, 4.

prae-cognosco, no *perf.*, gnĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *Foreknow, foresee* (extremely rare): praecognito nostro adventu, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15 *fin.*: mors praecognita est, Suet. Aug. 97.

prae-cŏlo, no *perf.*, cultum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To cultivate beforehand*, trop.: animi habitus, ad virtutem quasi praeculti et praeparati, Cic. Part. 23.—* **II.** *To highly honor, esteem, revere*: nova et ancipitia praecolere, Tac. A. 14, 22.—Hence

praecultus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I.), *Highly ornamented* (post-Aug.): tunc donis sacro praeculta auro, Stat. Th. 2, 298: genus eloquentiae praecultum, Quint. 11, 1, 31.

prae-commŏdo, are, *v. a.* *To advance as a loan, to give as a favor* (post-class.): quingentos solidos, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 2: linguam, Coripp. Laud. Justin. 1, 7.

* **prae-commŏvĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To move greatly*: liberos, Sen. Thyest. 302.

prae-compŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [compono] *Composed* or *prepared beforehand*: praecomposito ore, Ov. F. 6, 674.

prae-concinnātus, a, um, *Part.* [concino] *Arranged* or *prepared beforehand* (post-class.): praeconcinnato mendacio fallere, App. M. 5, p. 370 ed. Oud. (*al.* reconcinnato).

prae-condĭo, ire, *v. a.* *To season beforehand* (post-class.): leporem, Apic. 8, 8 *med.*

* **praecōnĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [praeconium] *High commendation* (late Lat.), Interpr. Iren. 3, 3.

Praecōnīnus, i, *m.* [praeco] *A Roman surname*, Suet. Gramm. 3; Plin. 33, 1, 7.

praecōnĭum, ii, v. praeconius, *no.* II.

praecōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praeco] *Of* or *belonging to a* praeco or *public crier*: quaestus, *the office* or *business of a public crier*, Cic. Quint. 31.—Far more freq.,

II. Subst., praecōnĭum, ĭi, *n.*: **A.** *The office of a public crier*: facere, *to be a public crier*, Cic. Fam. 6, 18; Suet. Gramm. 3.

B. Transf., *A crying out in public*; and, in gen., *a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing*: tibi praeconium deferam, Cic. Att. 13, 12; App. M. 6 p. 394 Oud.: praeconio contendere, in strength of voice, Suet. Ner. 24: domesticum, Cic. de Or. 2, 20 *fin.*: *plur.*, praeconia famae, Ov. Her. 17, 207: peragere praeconia casus, id. Trist. 5, 1, 9.

2. In partic., *A publishing, celebrating, laudation, commendation*: praeconium alicui tribuere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.*: mandare versibus laborum praeconium, Auct. or. pro Arch. 9: formae praeconia, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 9.

praecōnor, ari, *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To perform the office of public crier* or *herald, to herald, proclaim; to praise* (post-class.), Interpr. Iren. 5: fama praeconans, Mart. Cap. 1, 17.

prae-consūmo, no *perf.*, ptum, 3. *v. a.* *To waste* or *spend beforehand* (an Ovidian word): suas vires bello, Ov. M. 7, 489; so id. Trist. 4, 6, 30.

* **prae-contrecto,** are, *v. a.* *To feel* or *handle beforehand*, i. e. *in thought*: praecontrectare videndo, Ov. M. 6, 478.

praecŏque, *adv.*, and **praecŏquis,** e, *adj.*, v. praecox.

prae-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To boil beforehand*: Plin. 18, 29, 69, *no.* 4: rutam, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 34.—**II.** *To ripen fully*: praecocta uva (sole), Plin. 14, 9, 11.

praecŏquus, a, um, v. praecox.

praecordĭa, ōrum, *n.* [prae-cor] *The muscle which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, diaphragm*: "exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membrana, quae *praecordia* appellant, quia cordi praetenditur, quod Graeci appellaverunt φρένας," Plin. 11, 37, 77: (Plato) cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The entrails, the stomach*: "*praecordia* vocamus uno nomine exta in homine," Plin. 30, 5, 14; "Cels. 4, 1:" ipse anulus in praecordiis piscis inventus est, Cic. Fin. 5, 30 *fin.*: totis praecordiis stertens, M. Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123; Plin. 26, 7, 19: quid veneni saevit in praecordiis, Hor. Epod. 3, 5: mulso proluere, id. Sat. 2, 4, 26.

B. *The breast, the heart* (mostly poet.): spiritu remanente in praecordiis, Liv. 42, 16: frigidus coit in praecordia sanguis, Virg. A. 10, 452; Ov. M. 12, 140.—As the seat of the feelings and passions: quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Virg. A. 2, 367: meis inaestuat praecordiis libera bilis, Hor. Epod. 11, 15: verax aperit praecordia Liber, id. Sat. 1, 4, 89: inquieta, id. Epod. 5, 95: mutare praecordia, *i. e.* sententiam, Prop. 2, 3, 13. Hence, even, praecordia mentis, *the seat of the mind*, for *the mind*, Ov. M. 11, 149.

* **C.** *The body, bodies* in gen.: in terra ponunt praecordia, Ov. M. 7, 559

prae-corrumpo, no *perf.*, ptum, 3. *v. a.* *To corrupt* or *bribe beforehand* (an Ovidian word): aliquem donis, Ov. M. 14, 134: illa praecorrupta, id. ib. 9, 295.

praecox, cŏcis, also **praecŏquis,** e, and **praecŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [prae-coquo] *Ripe before its time, early ripe, rare-ripe, premature, precocious.*

I. Lit.: allium praecox, Plin. 19, 6, 34: rosa, id. 21, 4, 10: germinationes, id. 17, 2, 2: pira, Col. 5, 10: vites praecoquis fructus, id. 3, 2: ex una praecoque vite, id. 3, 9: uvas praecoquas legere, id. 12, 37:—arbores, *bearing fruit before their time*, Plin. 16, 27, 50.

B. Transf.: loca, and abs., praecocia, ĭum, *n.*, *Places where fruits ripen early*, Plin. 17, 11, 16: 17, 24. 54.

II. Trop., *Over-hasty, premature, precocious, untimely* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): ingeniorum velut praecox genus, Quint. 1, 3, 3: risus praecox, Plin. 7 prooem.: audacia, *i. e. of a boy*, Sen. Brev. vit. 6: pugna, Enn. in Non. 150, 16: fuga, Lucil. ib. 17; Var. ib. 157, 3: praecoquis libido, Nov. ib. 150, 18; Afran. in Gell. 10, 11.

* *Adv.*, praecŏque: properans, Auct. Itin. Alex. 38 ed. Maj.

prae-crassus, a, um, *adj.* *Very thick*: cortex, Plin. 16, 8, 13.

‡ **prae-crūdesco,** ui, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To grow very hard*: "Not. Tir. p. 81."

prae-culco, are, *v. a.* [calco] *To impress strongly* or *beforehand* (post-class.): Tert. Monog. 10.

praecultus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from praecolo.

* **prae-cŭpĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* *Very desirous* or *fond of* any thing: pretiosae supellectilis praecupidus, Suet. Aug. 70.

prae-cūro, are, *v. a.* *To care for beforehand* (post-class.): corpus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37: res suas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29 *fin.*

prae-curro, cŭcurri (curri), cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *To run before, hasten on before, precede* (quite class.).

I. *Neutr.*: **A.** Lit.: Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 110: propere praecucurrit, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 11: praecucurrit index ad Persea, Liv. 40, 7, 7: praecurrunt equites, Caes. B. G. 6, 39: praecurrit ante omnes, id. B. C. 2, 34, 5.

B. Trop.: eo fama jam praecucurrerat de proelio Dyrrhachino, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: ut certis rebus certa signa praecurrerent, *precede*, Cic. de Div. 1, 52; id. Acad. 1, 12, 45:—alicui studio, id. Cat. 4, 9 *fin.*; so, alicui, id. de Or. 3, 61 *fin.*: primordia rerum et quasi praecurrentia, id. Part. 2 *fin.*

II. *Act.*, *To hasten before* a person or thing, *to precede, anticipate*: illud praecurrere cogor, *to combat in advance*, *Lucr. 1, 372:—aliquem aetate, Cic. Or. 52; id. Lael. 17, 62: nec appetitus rationem praecurrant, id. Off. 1, 29.

B. In partic., *To surpass, excel* in any quality: aliquem, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7 *fin.*: aliquem nobilitate, Nep. Thras. 1: aliquem judicio, Tac. Or. 22.—Hence

praecurrentĭa, ĭum, *n.*, In rhetoric like antecedentia, *Things that go before, antecedents*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39.

* *Part. perf.*, praecursus, a, um, *Having preceded*: rumore praecurso, Amm. 18, 2.

praecursātor, ōris, *m.* [praecurro] *An advanced guard* (post-class. for praecursor): revocatis praecursatoribus, Ammian. 16, 12 *med.*

praecursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A coming* or *going before*: * **I.** In gen.: sine praecursione visorum, *without a previous occurrence of phenomena*, Cic. Fat. 19.—**II.** In partic.: * **A.** In milit. lang., *A preliminary combat, a skirmish*, Plin. Ep. 6, 13 *fin.*—**B.** In rhetor. lang., *A preparation* of the hearer, Cic. Top. 15.

praecursor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who runs before*: **I.** *A forerunner, precursor*, Plin. Pan. 76 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: flos praecursor indolis bonae, Nazar. Pan. Const. 3 *med.*—**III.** In milit. lang., *An advanced guard, van-guard*, Liv. 26, 17 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., *A scout, spy*: Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41 *fin.*

praecursōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praecursor] *Precursory* (post-Aug.): epistola, Plin. Ep. 4, 13: index, Amm. 15, 1 (*al* procursorius).

1. praecursus, a, um, *Part*, from praecurro.

2. praecursus, ūs, *m.* [praecurro] *A forerunning, precurse* (post-Aug.): Etesiarum, Plin. 16, 25, 42.

prae-cŭtĭo, ussi, ussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *To shake, wave,* or *brandish before* or *in front* (poet.): faces, Prop. 3, 14, 16; so, taedas, Ov. M. 4, 757.

praeda, ae (archaic *abl. sing.*, PRAEDAD, Inscr. Colum. rostr., v. Append. IV.), *f.* [kindr. with praedium] *Property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage:* **I.** Lit.: praedam dispertit, Enn. Ann. 1, 133: praedas ac manubias in urbis ornamenta conferre, Cic. Agr. 2, 23; cf., manubiae, and the passages there cited with praeda: praeda ante parta, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11: praedam capere de praedonibus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 14: praedam militibus donare, Caes. B. G. 7, 11 *fin.*: victores praeda spoliisque potiti, Virg. A. 9, 450.

II. Transf.: **A.** *An animal, bird,* etc., *caught or killed in the chase; prey, game* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cervi luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 50; so Phaedr. 1, 5; Virg. A. 3, 223; Plin. 8, 55, 81; of fishing, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 4; Ov. M. 13, 936.—Transf., of a person, *Prey,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 23; Ov. Her. 15, 51.

B. In gen., *Booty, spoil, gain, profit:* maximos quaestus praedasque facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50 *fin.*; Hor. S. 2, 3, 68: a quibus magnas praedas Agesilaus faciebat, *from which Agesilaus drew great advantage,* Nep. Chabr. 2; cf. Plin. 26, 1, 31.

praedābundus, a, um, *adj.* [praedor] *Ravaging, pillaging, plundering:* Sall. J. 90: exercitus, Liv. 2, 26.

praedamnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praedamno] *Precondemnation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Habit. mul. 4; Apol. 27 *med.*

prae-damno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. To condemn beforehand, to precondemn* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: praedamnatus collega, Liv. 4, 41 *fin.*: amicum, Suet. Aug. 56.—**II.** Trop.: spem, *i. e. to give it up* or *renounce beforehand,* Liv. 27, 18, 8: se perpetuae infelicitatis, *think themselves condemned to perpetual misery,* Val. Max. 6, 9.

praedātīcĭus or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [praedor] *Taken as booty* or *plunder* (post-class.): pecunia, Gell. 13, 24 *fin.*; 14, 18 *fin.*

praedātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A taking of booty, plundering, pillaging* (post-Aug.): latrociniis ac praedationibus infestato mari, Vellej. 2, 73; so in the *plur.*, Tac. A. 12, 29. In the *sing.*: Lact. 5, 9.

praedātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A plunderer, pillager:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): quos ego in eodem genere praedatorum direptorumque pono, Cic. Cat. 2, 9 *fin.*: exercitus, praedator ex sociis, Sall. J. 44.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A hunter* (poet.): praedator aprorum, Ov. M. 12, 306; so Stat. Th. 4, 316.—Transf.: corporis, *i. e. a ravisher,* Petr. 85.—* **B.** *A rapacious* or *avaricious man:* Tib. 2, 3, 43.

praedātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praeda] *Plundering, rapacious, predatory:* manus (militum), *marauders,* Sall. J. 20 *fin.*; Tac. A. 4, 24 *fin.*: naves, *pirate-ships,* Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 69; Liv. 34, 36; so, classes, id. 29, 28.

praedātrix, īcis, *f.* [praedator] *She that plunders, pillages, robs* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Herculei praedatrix cedat alumni, *i. e. the nymph Dryope,* who stole away Hylas, Stat. S. 1, 5, 22.—Adj.: bestia, *a beast of prey,* Amm. 26, 6.

1. praedātus, a, um. *Making booty;* v. praedor.

2. prae-dătus, a, um, *Part.* [do] *Given beforehand* (post-class.), Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37 *med.*; 3, 17; id. Tard. 1, 1; 2, 1; 3, 7 *fin.*

prae-dēcessor, ōris, *m. A predecessor* (post-class.), Symm. Ep. 10, 47.

* **prae-dēlasso,** are, *v. a. To weary out* or *weaken beforehand:* quae (moles) incursus praedelassat aquarum, Ov. M. 11, 731.

prae-dēlēgātĭo, ōnis, *f. An assignment* or *delegation before the time* (post-class.), Cod. Justin. 11, 5, 3.

prae-densus, a, um, *adj. Very thick, very dense* (post-Aug.): farrago, Plin. 18, 16, 41: id. 18, 7, 10, *no.* 3: terra, id. 18, 18, 48.

prae-dēsignātus, a, um, *Part.* [designo] *Designated beforehand* (post-classical): praedesignatus vobis Christus, Tert. Res. carn. 22 *fin.*

praedestĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praedestino] *A determining beforehand, predestination* (eccl. Lat.), Boëth. de Consol. phil. 4. In the title of a book by Augustin.: de praedestinatione Sanctorum, et saep.

prae-destĭno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. To determine beforehand, to predestine* (not ante-Aug.): triumphos, Liv. 45, 40 *fin.*: nuptiarum gaudia sibi, Auct. Paneg. ad Max. et Constant. 7; Prud. Cath. 12, 67.

* **prae-dexter,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. Very skillful:* Grat. Cyn. 67 (acc. to Barth, i. q. ambidexter, aequimanus).

praedĭātor, ōris, *m.* [praedium] *A purchaser of mortgaged estates sold at auction, a dealer in landed estates,* Cic. Att. 12, 14; 17. Persons who followed this business were very familiar with mercantile law, and hence were often consulted on points relating to it as lawyers, Cic. Balb. 20; id. Dig. 23, 3, 54 *in lemm.*: "*praediator, ὠνητὴς ὑπαρχόντων,*" Gloss. Philox.

praedĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praediator] *Relating to the sale of estates at auction, prediatory:* jus, Cic. Balb. 20; Val. Max. 3, 12, 1: lex, Suet. Claud. 9.

* **praedĭātūra,** ae, *f.* [praedium] *The purchase of estates at auction:* Gai. Inst. 2, 61.

praedĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Possessing landed property* (post-class.): bene praediatus, App. Flor. p. 46 Oud.—**B.** In gen., *Wealthy:* in omnibus praediatus, Mart. Cap. 1, 16.—**II.** *Who pledges his lands to the State:* "praediatus ὑπὲρ φόρου δήμου ἐνδεδεμένος," Gloss. Philox.

* **praedĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [1. praedico] *Praiseworthy, laudable:* aliquid praedicabile, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17.

praedĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A public proclaiming, a proclamation, publication* (quite class.): of the praeco, luctuosa et acerba praedicatio, Cic. Agr. 2, 18; so, mandata praedicatio, App. M. 6, p. 394 Oud.: praedicatio societatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 61.

II. *A praising, praise, commendation* (also quite class.): praedicatio tua, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 22; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: grata, Plin. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*; Plin. 20, 10, 42: vana, Flor. 4, 2; cf. Plin. 35, 3, 5.

praedĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Declaring, asserting, predicative* (post-class.): propositio, *categorical,* App. Dogm. Plat. 3 *init.*: syllogismus, Mart. Cap. 4, 127.

praedĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who makes a thing publicly known, a proclaimer, publisher, crier* (post-class.), App. M. 6, p. 395 Oud.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *One who publicly commends a thing, a praiser, eulogist* (so quite class.): beneficii, Cic. Balb. 2: te ipso praedicatore ac teste, id. Fam. 1, 9; Plin. Ep. 7, 33.—**B.** In eccl. Lat., *A preacher:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28 *med.*

praedĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praedicator] *Praising, laudatory* (late Lat.): verba, Salvian. adv. avar. 19 *fin.*

praedĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that makes known* (post-class.): summarum potestatum, Tert. de Anim. 46.

1. prae-dĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** *To cry in public, make known by crying in public, to publish, proclaim:* **A.** Lit., of a public crier: praeco praedicat, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 17; cf., si palam praeco praedicasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 16; so Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 42; Cic. Quint. 15 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 13, 55; id. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.*

B. Transf., in gen., *To make publicly known, to say, relate, state, declare* (quite class.): utrum taceamne an praedicem? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 53: si quidem haec vera praedicat, id. Andr. 3, 1, 7: qui ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos esse praedicabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; so with an object-clause: Sall. C. 48; and Caes. B. C. 3, 106, 4: barbari paucitatemque nostrorum militum suis praedicaverunt, *reported,* id. B. G. 4, 34: injuriam in eripiendis legionibus praedicat, *displays,* id. B. C. 1, 32, 6: ut praedicas, *as you assert,* Cic. Cat. 1, 9: quod mihi praedicabas vitium, id tibi est, *that you attribute to me,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 146: avus tuus tibi aediliciam praedicaret repulsam, *would tell you of the repulse that P. Nasica suffered respecting the edileship,* Cic. Planc. 21, 51.

2. In partic., *To praise, laud, commend, vaunt, extol;* constr. with aliquid (de aliquo), de aliqua re, and *abs.*: Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 18: quid ego ejus tibi nunc faciem praedicem aut laudem? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 17; beata vita glorianda et praedicanda est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 50; Plin. 19, 4, 19, *no.* 3: aliquid miris laudibus, id. 25, 5, 18; 13, 24, 47; Plin. Ep. 1, 14 *fin.*; Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 54: Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos praedicant, Caes. B. G. 6, 17; so with an object-clause, Nep. Thras. 1:—quae de illo viro Sulla, quam graviter saepe praedicaverunt! Cic. Phil. 11, 13: qui possit idem de se praedicare, numquam se plus agere, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 17, 27; cf. id. Pis. 1.—With de aliqua re: qui de meis in vos meritis praedicaturus non sum, Caes. B. C. 2, 32.—Abs.: qui benefacta sua verbis adornant, non ideo praedicare, quia fecerint, sed, ut praedicarent, fecisse creduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: verecundia in praedicando, Tac. Agr. 8 *fin.*

II. For praedicere, *To foretell, predict* (eccl. Lat.): persecutiones eos passuros praedicabat, Tert. Fug. in persec. 6; so, persecutiones praedicatae, id. ib. 12.

2. prae-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. To say* or *mention beforehand, to premise.*

I. In gen. (so mostly post-Aug.): Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 54: hoc primum in hac re praedico tibi, id. ib. 1, 1, 19: Davus dudum praedixit mihi, id. ib. 5, 1, 21; id. ib. 1, 2, 34; Quint. 4, 2, 57: tria, quae praediximus, *have mentioned before,* id. 3, 6, 89: so id. 2, 4, 24: praedicta ratio, id. 8, 6, 52.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To foretell, predict* (quite class.): defectiones solis et lunae multo ante praedicere, Cic. de Sen. 14; so, eclipsim, Plin. 2, 12, 9: futura, Cic. de Div. 1, 1; Petr. 137 *fin.*; Cic. de Div. 1, 1: nihil adversi accidit non praedicente me, *that I had not predicted,* id. Fam. 6, 6: aliquid, Sen. Q. N. 2, 32 *med.*: malum hoc nobis De coelo tactas memini praedicere quercus, Virg. E. 1, 17.

B. *To give notice* or *warning of, to appoint, fix* (so mostly post-Aug.): Naev. in Non. 197, 16: ubi praetor reo atque accusatoribus diem praedixisset, Tac. A. 2, 79; so, praedicta die, id. ib. 11, 27; cf. Plin. 10, 23, 31: praedicta hora, Suet. Claud. 8.

C. *To say what one should do, to advise, warn, admonish, inform, charge, command* (quite class.); usually constr. with *ut* or *ne:* Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 92; so Nep. Them. 7:—ei visam esse Junonem praedicere, ne id faceret, Cic. de Div. 1, 24; so, praedixit, ne destinatum iter peterent, Vellej. 2, 82; and Tac. A. 13, 36; cf. in the *abl. abs.*, praedicto, ne in re publica haberetur, id. ib. 16, 33.—*c. acc.*: unum illud tibi . . . Praedicam, Virg. A. 3, 436; cf. with an object-clause: Mummius jussit praedici conducentibus, si eas (statuas) perdidissent, novas eos reddituros, Vellej. 1, 13.—Hence praedictum, i, *n.*: **A.** (acc. to *no.* II., A) *A foretelling, prediction* (quite classical): Chaldaeorum praedicta, Cic. de Div. 2, 42; so, astrologorum, id. ib.: vatum, id. Leg. 2, 12; Virg. A. 4, 464: haruspicis, Suet. Oth. 6; Plin. 2, 7, 5: deorum, Val. Fl. 4, 460.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II., C) *An order, command* (Livian): praedictum dictatoris, Liv. 23, 19, 5.—* **C.** *An agreement, concert:* velut ex praedicto, Liv. 33, 6, 8.

praedictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. praedico] **I.** *A premising,* in rhetoric, Quint. 9, 2, 17.—**II.** *A foretelling, prediction:* praedictio mali, Cic. de Div. 2, 25; so in the *sing.*, id. ib. 2, 42; in the *plur.*, id. ib. 1, 2; id N. D. 2, 3; Suet. Tib. 14.

praedictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Foretelling, predictive;* in medicine, *prognosticating:* item libro praedictivo, quem προῤῥητικὸν appellavit (Hippocrates), Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 12.

praedictum, i, v. 2. praedico, *ad fin.*

praedictus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. praedico.

prae-diffĭcĭlis, e, *adj. Very difficult* (post-class.): Tert. Bapt. 2 *fin.*

* **prae-dīgestus,** a, um, *adj.* [digero] *That has well digested:* corpus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 2.

praedĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [praedium] *A small farm* or *estate,* Cic. de Or. 3, 27 *fin.*; id. Att. 16, 3; Plin. Ep. 1, 24 *fin.*

prae-dīrus, a, um, *adj. Very frightful, detestable* (post-class.): facta dictu visuque praedira, Amm. 31, 8 *med.*: mulier, Poët. in Anth. Lat. 2, p. 329 ed. Burm.

prae-disco, ĕre, *v. a. To learn be-*

forehand, make one's self acquainted with beforehand (rare, but quite class.): aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 32 *fin.*: ventos et varium coeli praediscere morem, Virg. G. 1, 51.

* **prae-dispŏsĭtus,** a, um, *Part.* [dispono] *Prepared beforehand*: nuncii, Liv. 40, 56 *fin.*

prae-dĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [do] *Endowed* or *provided with, possessed of* something (above others) (freq. and quite classical); constr. *c. abl.*: legiones pulchris armis praeditas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 63: parvis opibus ac facultatibus praeditus, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 22: mundus p. animo et sensibus, id. N. D. 1, 8: spe, id. Verr. 1, 3 *fin.*: parvo metu, id. Tusc. 5, 41: singulari cupiditate, audacia, scelere, id. de Div. in Caecil. 2 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 42; so, p. levitate, egestate, perfidia, id. Flacc. 3: singulari immanitate et crudelitate, id. Sull. 3: vitio grandi et perspicuo, id. Inv. 1, 47; Lucr. 5, 200.

II. Of a deity, like praepositus, *Placed* or *set over, presiding over* any thing (post-Aug.); constr. *c. dat.*: deus ei rei praeditus, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. 3, 9 ed. Maj.: Mercurius nunciis praeditus, Front. de Eloqu. *med.*: quae praedita populari amori, App. Apol. p. 412 Oud.; id. de Deo Socr. *med.*

praedĭum, ĭi, *n.* [kindr. with praeda and praes] *Land to be mortgaged, a farm, estate, a manor* (either in town or country): praedibus et praediis populo cautum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54 *fin.*; 55; so Liv. 22, 60; Cato in Fest. s. v. *quadrantal*, p. 258 ed. Müll.; Cic. Caecin. 4: tot praedia, tam pulchra, tam fructuosa, id. Rosc. Am. 15: habet in urbanis praediis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 86: hunc in praedia rustica relegarat, id. Rosc. Am. 15: fructus praediorum, id. Att. 11, 2; Mart. 12, 72: "'*urbana praedia* omnia aedificia accipimus, non solum ea, quae sunt in oppidis, sed et si forte stabula sunt, vel alia meritoria in villis et in vicis, vel si praetoria voluptati tantum deservientia, quia urbanum praedium non locus facit, sed materia," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198.

prae-dīves, ĭtis, *adj.* *Very rich, very plentiful* (not in Cic. or Caes.): *opp.* inops pecuniae, Liv. 45, 40: praedives et praepotens, Tac. A. 15, 64: Senecae praedivitis hortos, Juv. 10, 16: praedivite cornu Auctumnum, Ov. M. 9, 91.

* **praedīvīnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [praedivino] *A divining beforehand, presentiment*: Plin. 8, 25, 37.

prae-dīvīno, āre, *v. a.* *To have a presentiment of, to divine beforehand*: qui futura praedivinando soleant fari, *fatidici* dicti, Var. L. L. 6, 7, § 52; Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 17: apes praedivinant ventos imbresque, Plin. 11, 10, 10.

prae-dīvīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Presaging, prophetic* (post-Aug.): praedivina somnia, Plin. 37, 10, 60; so Sol. 27.

1. praedo, are, v. praedor, *ad fin.*

2. praedo, ōnis, *m.* [praeda] *One that makes booty, a plunderer, robber*: "hostes sunt, quibus bellum publice populus Romanus decrevit, vel ipsi populo Romano. Ceteri latrunculi vel praedones appellantur," Ulp. Dig. 49, 15, 24; Auct. Her. 2, 21: urbes piratis praedonibusque patefactae, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: praedones latronesque, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: maritimus, *a pirate*, Nep. Them. 2; perfidus alta petens, abducta virgine praedo, Virg. A. 7, 362: at neque Persephone digna est praedone marito, *i. e. of Pluto*, who had stolen her, Ov. F. 4, 591.—**II.** Transf., Of drones, Col. 9, 15; of the hawk, Mart. 14, 116; of persons who turn to their own use the property of others, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 25; Gaj. ib. 9, 4, 13.

prae-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a.* *To teach, instruct, inform beforehand* (very rare): illi praedocti a duce arma mutaverant, Sall. J. 94: praedoctus esto, Plin. 18, 34, 77: myrrheus Pulvis sepulcrum praedocet, *points out, shows*, Prud. Cath. 12, 72.

* **prae-dŏmo,** ŭi, 2. *v. a.* *To tame* or *subdue beforehand*: omnes casus praedomuit meditando, *mastered* or *surmounted beforehand*, Sen. Ep. 113.

* **praedōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. praedo] *Predatory*: more, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 25.

† **praedōnŭlus,** i, *m.* [id.] *A little robber, petty robber*: Cato in Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll.

‡ **praedopĭont,** praeoptant, Fest. p. 205 ed. Müll. [praed-opio, ĕre, as the prim. form of opto; v. Müll ibid. p. 204, a].

praedor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (active collat. form, v. infra, *ad fin.*) [2. praedo].

I. *Neutr.*, *To make booty, to plunder, spoil, rob* (in war and otherwise) (quite class.): spes rapiendi atque praedandi, Cic. Phil. 4, 4: licentia praedandi, Liv. 22, 3: praedantes milites, Caes. B. G. 7, 46 *fin.*: praedatum exire, Liv. 4, 55: ex agris finitimorum praedari, Just. 23, 1: classis pluribus locis praedata, Tac. Agr. 29:—de aratorum bonis praedari, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78: p. in bonis alienis, id. ib. 2, 2, 19: ex alterius inscientia praedari, *to make use of another's ignorance to defraud him*, id. Off. 3, 17 *fin.* Respecting Cic. Sest. 5, 12, v. infra, *no.* II.

B. Transf., praedatus, a, um, *That has made booty*; hence, *well furnished with booty* (Plautinian): bene ego ab hoc praedatus ibo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 39; id. Rud. 5, 2, 29; so id. Pers. 4, 4, 115.

II. *Act.*, *To plunder, pillage, rob* any thing (perh. not ante-Aug.; for in Cic. Sest. 5, 12, we should perhaps divide as follows: quum . . . aestatem integram nactus Italiae calles et pastorum stabula, praedari coepisset).

A. Lit.: dum socios magis quam hostes praedatur, Tac. A. 12, 49: arces Cecropis, Val. Fl. 5, 647: maria, Lact. 5, 9 *med.*:—bona vivorum et mortuorum, Suet. Dom. 12: Hylam Nympha praedata, Petr. 83.

2. Transf., *To take* or *catch* animals, birds, *etc.*: alia dentibus praedantur, alia unguibus, Plin. 10, 71, 91: ovem, Ov. A. A. 3, 419: pisces calamo praedabor, Prop. 4, 2, 37.

B. Trop., *To rob, ravish, take* (poet.): amores alicujus, *to rob one of his mistress*, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 59, cf., quae me nuper praedata puella est, *has caught me*, id. Am. 1, 3, 1: singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 55.

1. Act. collat. form, praedo, are, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.—Hence, **b.** praedor, ari, in a pass. signif. (ante- and post-class.): mihi istaec videtur praeda praedatum irier, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 16.—Subst., praedatum, i, *n.*, *Booty*, Vopisc. Prob. 8.

‡ **praedotĭont,** v. praedopiont.

prae-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To draw, make,* or *put before* or *in front* (not in Cic.): fossam et maceriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 69; so, fossas transversas viis, id. B. C. 1, 27; Tib. 4, 1, 83: fossas muris, Sil. 10, 411; cf. Sen. de Ira, 2, 8 *fin.*: murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: lineas itineri, *to mark out the way by drawn lines*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

‡ **praeductal,** ālis, *n.* [praeduco] *A pencil for drawing lines*: "*praeductal*, παραγραφος," Gloss. Philox.

* **praeductōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [praeduco] *Of* or *for drawing forward*: lora, *traces*, Cato R. R. 135, 5.

praeductus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeduco.

prae-dulcis, e, *adj.* *Very sweet, luscious* (perh. not ante-Aug.; for in Lucr. 4, 637, we should read perdulcis): **I.** Lit.: mel, Plin. 13, 4, 9: ficus, id. 15, 18, 19: vina, id. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 3: sapor, id. 12, 5, 11.—In the *plur.* absol., praedulcia, ium, *n.*, *Over-sweet things*, Plin. 24, 1, 1.—**II.** Trop., *Very pleasing* or *delightful*: decus, Virg. A. 11, 155: praedulcis eloquii suavitas, Plin. 11, 17, 18; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 56; and, praedulce illud genus, id. 2, 5, 22: malum (luxuries), Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 132.—*Adv.*, praedulce, *Very sweetly*: Tyrrhenae volucres (*i. e.* Sirenes) nautis praedulce minantur, Stat. S. 5, 3, 82.

prae-dūro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To make very hard, harden very much* (post-Aug.): succus praeduratus, Plin. 23, 7, 71; so Apic. 6, 9; 7, 4; 8.—**II.** Trop., *To harden, indurate*: Prud. στεφ. 5, 177.

prae-dūrus, a, um, *adj.* *Very hard* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: faba praedura, Plin. 18, 12, 30: radices, id. 26, 8, 29: caput, id. 9, 29, 46; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 69: corium, Tac. H. 1, 79: dens, Mart. 13, 66 (*al.* perjurus).—**B.** Transf., *Very strong*; homo praedurus viribus, Virg. A. 10, 748: so, corpora, id. Georg. 2, 531.—**II.** Trop.: aetas, *opp.* tenera aetas, Col. 6, 2, 1: labor, Val. Fl. 1, 235: sunt quidam praeduri oris, *i. e. very impudent*, Quint. 6, 4, 11: verba, *very harsh*, id. 1, 6, 26.

* **prae-ēlĭgo,** lēgi, ĕre, *v. a.* *To choose rather, to prefer*; with an object-clause: Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

prae-ēmĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* *Pre-eminence* (post-class.): negotii, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1. *praef.*

prae-ēmĭnĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To project forward, be prominent*: **I.** Lit. (post-classical): Aug. Conf. 6, 9: praeeminentes oculi, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12 (*al.* eminentes).—**II.** Trop., *To surpass, excel* (post-Aug.); constr. with *dat.* and *acc.*: qui Graecis praeeminet, Sen. Contr. 1, 4 *fin.*; so, genitis, Aus. Caes. *n.* 15:—Cassius ceteros praeeminebat peritia legum, Tac. A. 12, 12; so, aliquem aliqua re, id. ib. 3, 56.

‡ **praeemptor,** ōris, *m.* *One who purchases before others, a pre-emptor*: "προαγοραστής, praeemptor," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

prae-ĕo (sometimes written on inscrr. with one *e*: PRAERAT, *etc.*), īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, ire, *v. n.* and *a.* *To go before, lead the way, precede.*

I. Lit.: (*a*) *Neutr.*: ut consulibus lictores praeirent, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55: domino praeire, Stat. Th. 6, 519: Laevinus Romam praeivit, Liv. 26, 27 *fin.*: *praetor* dictus, qui praeiret jure et exercitu, Var. L. L. 5, 14, § 80; cf., in re militari *praetor* dictus, qui praeiret exercitui, id. ib. 5, 16, § 87: praeeunte carina, Virg. A. 5, 186; Ov. F. 1, 81.—(*β*) *Act.*: per avia ac derupta praeibat eum, Tac. A. 6, 21.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To go before, precede* (rare, but quite class.): (*a*) *Neutr.*: natura praeeunte, Cic. Fin. 5, 21.—(*β*) *Act.*: acto raptim agmine, ut famam sui praeiret, *to outstrip*, Tac. A. 15, 4.

B. In partic., a relig. and publicist's *t. t.*, *To precede* one *in reciting a formula* (as of prayer, consecration, an oath, *etc.*), i. e. *to repeat first, to dictate* any thing (the predom. signif. of the word); constr. most freq. with aliquid (alicui), and less freq. with verbis, or *absol.*—(*a*) Aliquid (alicui): praei verba, quibus me pro legionibus devoveam, Liv. 8, 9: aedem Concordiae dedicavit, coactusque pontifex maximus verba praeire, *to dictate the formula of consecration*, id. 9, 46: praeeuntibus exsecrabile carmen sacerdotibus, id. 31, 17; so, sacramentum, Tac. H. 1, 36; 2, 74: obsecrationem, Suet. Claud. 22:—quum scriba ex publicis tabulis sollemne ei praecationis carmen praeiret, Val. Max. 4, 1, *no.* 10.—(*β*) Praeire verbis: praei verbis quid vis, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 48.—(*γ*) *Absol.*, with the *dat.* of the person: praeivimus commilitonibus jusjurandum more sollemni praestantibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 60: de scripto praeire, *to read before*, Plin. 28, 2, 3:—ades, Luculle, Servili, dum dedico domum Ciceronis, ut mihi praeeatis, Auct. or. pro dom. 52, 133.

2. Transf., apart from technical lang., *To recite, read, sing,* or *play before* one (rarely, but quite class.): ut vobis voce praeirent, quid judicaretis, Cic. Mil. 2: si legentibus singulis praeire semper ipsi velint, *wish to read before*, Quint. 2, 5, 3; so id. 1, 2, 12; and, praeeunte aliqua jucunda voce, id. 1, 10, 16: tibiam C. Graccho cum populo agenti praeisse ac praemonstrasse modulos ferunt, Gell. 1, 11, 10.

b. In partic., *To order, dictate* something to be done (so very rarely): omnia, uti decemviri praeierunt, facta, Liv. 43, 13 *fin.*:—si de omni quoque officio judicis praeire tibi me vis, Gell. 14, 2, 12.

‡ **praeēsus,** a, um, *Part.* [prae-edo] *Eaten before*: Not. Tir. p. 166.

prae-exercĭtāmentum, i, *n.* *A previous* or *preparatory exercise* (post-class.), as a transl. of the Gr. προγυμνάσματα, Prisc. p. 1329 P.

‡ **prae-făcĭlis,** e, *adj.* *Very easy*. Not. Tir. p. 51.

praefactus, a, um, v. 1. praefectus.

prae-fāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [praefor] *A preface* (post-class.): Symm. Ep. 2, 34.

praefātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praefor] *A saying beforehand*; concr., viz.: **I.** That which is said or repeated beforehand, something dictated, *A form of words* (esp. relig. or jurid.), *formula:* praefatio donationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80 *fin.:* sacrorum, Liv. 45, 5, 4: ultionis, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1: triumphi, Plin. 7, 26, 27.

II. That which precedes a discourse or writing, *A preface, introduction, prologue* (post-Aug.): vocabula rustica aut externa cum honoris praefatione ponenda, *saying, By your leave,* Plin. H. N. praef. § 13: numquam tristiorem sententiam sine praefatione clementiae pronunciavit, Suet. Dom. 11: C. Cassius numquam sine praefatione publici parricidii nominandus, Val. Max. 2, 8, 8: jucundissime Imperator (sit enim haec tui praefatio verissima), qs. *appellation, title,* Plin. H. N. praef. § 1: nulla praefatione facta judici rem exponere, *without preface, without any introduction,* Gaj. Dig. 1, 2, 1.—Of *prefaces* to books: praefationem dicere, Plin. Ep. 1, 13; so id. ib. 2, 3; 4, 11 *fin.*; 4, 14; Quint. 8, 3, 31; Mart. 3, 18. et al.

praefātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [praefatio] *A short preface* or *opening* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 64, *no.* 8; 112, *no.* 20.

praefātus, ūs, *m.* [praefor] *A saying beforehand, a prediction* (post-class.): Symm. Ep. 10, 22.

praefectiānus, a, um, *adj.* [praefectus] *Of* or *belonging to the praetorian prefect* (post-class.): apparitor, Amm. 17, 3 *fin.*; also, absol., praefectianus, i, *m.,* Cod. Justin. 12, 53, 2; 3.

* **praefectio,** ōnis, *f.* [praeficio] *A setting before:* a praefectione *praefica* dicta, Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 70.

praefectōrius, a, um, *adj.* [praefectus] *Of* or *belonging to a prefect:* vir, *an ex-prefect,* Ulp. Dig. 1. 9, 1; also, absol., praefectorius, ii, *m.,* Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

praefectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *The office of a president* or *overseer, a presidency, superintendence, prefecture.*

I. In gen.: villae, Var. R. R. 1, 17 *fin.*; cf., in praefectura tua, Plaut. Casin. 1, 11: morum, *the superintendence of the public morals* (a part of the duty of the censor), Suet. Caes. 76: nunc ibo ad praefecturam, *I'll enter on my government,* Plaut. Capt. 4. 3, 7; cf. Plin. 28, 5, 14: equitum Gallorum, *the command of the cavalry,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 12; so, alarum, Suet. Aug. 38: urbis, Plin. 7, 14. 12; Suet. Aug. 37; id. Tib. 42; id. Vesp. 1; Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1 (*al.* Urbi): praetorio, Aur. Vict. Caes. 9 *fin.*

II. In partic.: **A.** In milit. lang., *The office of commander* or *governor in the provinces, the government of a country* or *town* (which was conferred by the proconsuls and propraetors), *a prefectship, prefecture:* praefecturas sumere, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4; cf., praefecturam petivit: negavi me cuiquam negotianti dare, id. ib. 5, 21, 10: multorum consulum praetorumque praefecturas delatas sic accepit, ut, *etc.,* Nep. Att. 6, 4.

B. *The administration of a province:* aliquem ad praefecturam Aegypti provehere, Suet. Aug. 66; so, Aegypti, id. Ner. 47.—Hence,

2. Transf.: **a.** *An Italian city governed by Roman authorities* (praefecti) *and according to their edicts, a prefecture:* "*praefecturae* eae appellabantur in Italia, in quibus et jus dicebatur et nundinae agebantur, et erat quaedam earum res publica, neque tamen magistratus suos habebant, in quas legibus praefecti mittebantur quotannis qui jus dicerent, *etc.,*" Fest. p. 233 ed. Müll.; Cic. Sest. 14: Capua in formam praefecturae redacta, Vellej. 2, 44; cf. Liv. 26, 16; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3699.

b. *The territory of a prefecture, a district, province, government* (post-Aug.): Aegyptus dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum, quas nomos vocant. Plin. 5, 9, 9: proximae praefecturae, Tac. A. 11, 8: praefecturae magis quam imperia, Front. Princ. hist. *med.*

C. In the agrimensores, *The land allotted to a colony,* Sicul. Flacc. de Condit. agr. p. 21 Goes.; Front. de Limit. p. 43 ib.; Aggen. in Front. p. 56 ib.

1. prae-fectus (praefactus), a, um, *Part.* [facio] *Done beforehand* (post-classical), Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17 *fin.*; id. Tard. 2 *fin.*; 5, 4.

2. praefectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.,* from praeficio.

3. praefectus, i, *m.,* v. praeficio, *ad fin.*

prae-fēcundus, a, um, *adj.* *Very fruitful* (post-Aug.): Plin. 16, 17, 51.

‡ **praefĕrĭcŭlum,** i, *n.* [praefero] *A broad brazen dish used at sacrifices:* "*praefericulum* vas aeneum sine ansa patens summum, velut pelvis, quo ad sacrificia utebantur," Paul. ex Fest. p. 248 (whether at the sacrifices in honor of Ops can not be determined, on account of the mutilated state of the words relating to it in Fest. p. 249, b.).

prae-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* *To bear before, to carry in front.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen. (quite class.): dextra ardentem facem praeferebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34; cf., alicui facem ad libidinem, id. Cat. 1, 6: in fascibus insignia laureae, Caes. B. C. 3, 71: fasces praetoribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9; Ov. F. 2, 336.—**2.** Mid., praelatus, *Riding by, hurrying past:* praelatus equo, Tac. A. 6, 35: praelatos hostes adoriri, Liv. 2, 14 *fin.:* praeter castra sua fuga praelati, id. 7, 24; cf. id. 33, 27.—Also with the *acc.:* castra sua praelati, *hurrying past the camp,* Liv. 5, 26.

B. In partic., *To carry in front, to bear along* a thing in public, and esp. in religious and triumphal processions: signa militaria praelata, Liv. 3, 29; so id. 31, 49: Pontico triumpho trium verborum praetulit titulum: VENI . VIDI . VICI, Suet. Caes. 37: statuam Circensi pompa, id. Tit. 2; Plin. 21, 3, 7.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To carry before, to place* or *set before, to offer, present* (very rare): clarissimum lumen praetulistis menti meae, Cic. Sull. 14: suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis legibus, *to carry one's life before, let it shine before* as a guiding law (the image is borrowed from the bearing of torches before a thing), id. Rep. 1, 34, 52 Mos.:—opem, *to furnish aid:* Stat. Th. 6, 476:—causam, excusationem, *to offer as a cause, as an excuse:* Sisenn. in Non. 58, 17.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To place* a person or thing *before* another in esteem, *to prefer* (so very freq.): quem cui nostrum non saepe praetulit? Cic. Att. 9, 13 *fin.*; so, aliquem alicui, id. Brut. 26, 101: se alicui, id. de Or. 2, 84. 342: pecuniam amicitiae, id. Lael. 17, 63; so, jus majestatis atque imperii ipsi naturae patrioque amori, id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: vestram voluntatem meis omnibus commodis et rationibus, id. de imp. Pomp. 24 *fin.:* ergo ille . . . ipsis est praeferendus doctoribus . . . Equidem quemadmodum urbes magnas viculis et castellis praeferendas puto. sic, *etc.,* id. Rep. 1, 2; so, Brutus cuilibet ducum praeferendus, Vellej. 2, 69.—With an object-clause: *To choose rather, prefer:* cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi Praeferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184; so, ut multi praetulerint carere penatibus, Col. 1, 3.

2. *To take beforehand, to anticipate* (very rarely; not in Cicero): diem triumphi, Liv. 39, 5, 12; cf., PRAELATO DIE, Form. praet. ap. Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 1; so Modest. ib. 48, 10, 28.

3. *To show, display, exhibit, discover, manifest, expose, reveal, betray,* etc. (rarely, but quite class.): quum praeferremus sensus aperte, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: avaritiam praefers, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: amorem. Ov. Her. 17, 36: fons Calirrhoë aquarum gloriam ipso nomine praeferens, Plin. 5, 16, 15: aures in equis animi indicia praeferunt, id. 11, 37, 50: duae aquilae omen duplicis imperii praeferentes, Just. 12, 16: modestiam praeferre et lascivia uti, Tac. A. 13, 45.

prae-fĕrox, ōcis, *adj.* *Very fierce, bold, violent, impetuous, insolent* (perhaps not ante-Aug.): praeferoces legatos, Liv. 5, 36; Tac. A. 4, 60: praeferocem ingenio, id. Hist. 4, 32; id. ib. 4, 23; so, multiplici successu praeferocem, Suet. Caes. 35.

prae-ferrātus, a, um, *adj.* *Tipped* or *shod with iron:* modius, Cato R. R. 11: pilum, *pointed with iron,* Plin. 18, 10, 23.—Transf.: praeferratus apud molas tribunus, *i. e. chained, fettered,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 22.

prae-fertĭlis, e, *adj.* *Very fruitful* or *fertile* (post-class.): germen, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 1025: terrae ubere, Alcim. 5, 119.

prae-fervĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very hot, burning hot, torrid* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: regio, Col. 3, 1, 3: balneum, Tac. A. 14, 64.—**II.** Trop.: ira, *glowing, burning,* Liv. 9, 18.

* **prae-festīnātim,** *adv.* [praefestino] *Very hurriedly, in hot haste, very hastily:* praefestinatim et cupide, Sisenn. in Non. 161, 29.

prae-festīno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.:* **I.** *To hasten before the time, to hasten too much* (very rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): praefestinare praeloqui, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 31: ne deficere praefestinarent, Liv. 23, 14 *fin.:* praefestinatum opus, Col. 11, 2, 3. —**II.** *To hasten past:* sinum, Tac. A. 5, 10.

praefĭca, ae, *f.* [praeficio] *A woman hired to lament at the head of a funeral procession:* "*praefica* dicta, ut Aurelius scribit, mulier, ad luctum quae conduceretur, quae ante domum mortui laudes ejus caneret . . . Claudius scribit: quae praeficeretur ancillis quemadmodum lamentarentur, *praefica* est dicta. Utrumque ostendit a praefectione *praeficam* dictum," Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 70; so Lucil., Plaut., and Var. in Non. 66, 31 *sq.*; Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 14.—In apposition: tamquam mulierum voces praeficarum, Gell. 18, 7.

prae-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] *To set over* any thing (as officer, superintendent, leader, *etc.*), *to place in authority over, appoint to the command of* (freq. and quite class.): te cum securi caudicali praeficio provinciae; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 25: aliquem curatorem, qui statuis faciundis praesit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59: aliquem pecori, id. Planc. 25 *fin.:* certum magistratum alicui procurationi, id. Leg. 2, 26 *fin.:* imperatorem bello, id. de imp. Pomp. 16 *fin.:* legatos legionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: pontifices sacris, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: aliquem sacerdotio Neptuni, Plin. 9, 8, 8: libertos rationibus, libellis et epistolis, Tac. A. 6, 8: aliquem provinciae, id. ib. 13, 46; id. ib. 2, 4: aliquem classi, Nep. Milt. 4; Liv. 35, 42, et saep.: Juno sacris praefecta maritis, Ov. Her. 12, 87:—in eo exercitu fratrem praefecerat, *had given him a command,* Cic. Sest. 18 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. (rarely): nec locus nec materia invenitur, cui divinationem praeficere possimus, Cic. de Div. 2, 4 *fin.*—Hence

praefectus, i, *m.,* Adjectively with the dat., *That is placed in office, put in authority, appointed to command;* more freq. subst., *An overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect.*

A. In gen.: gymnasii praefectus, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 22: villae, Var. R. R. 1, 17 *fin.:* tu (censor) es praefectus moribus, Cic. Clu. 46; cf., praefectus morum, Nep. Hamilc. 3: Nec vero mulieribus praefectus praeponatur, Cic. Rep. 4, 6 (in Non. 499, 13); cf. Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 30: quum praefectus custodum quaesisset, *etc.,* Nep. Eum. 11: his utitur quasi praefectis libidinum suarum, Cic. Pis. 6.

B. In partic., As *A title of particular civil* or *military officers:* p. aerarii or aerario, *a treasurer,* Plin. Ep. 3, 4; id. Pan. 92; Gell. 13, 24 *fin.*; Capitol. Gord. 4: annonae, *a superintendent of grain* or *of the markets,* Tac. A. 11, 31; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1084; 1186; 1091; 3169: castrorum or castris, *an officer who attended to the pitching of the camp and all matters connected therewith, a quarter-master,* Vellej. 2, 119; Tac. A. 14, 37; 1, 20; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 10: classis, *an admiral,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34; Liv. 26, 48; 36, 20; 42; Flor. 3, 7; afterward also for *a captain of a ship,* Tac. H. 3, 12; Veg. Mil. 4, 32; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3596; who was formerly called p. navium, Liv. 36, 44; Flor. 2, 5: fabrum, in the army, *a superintendent of the military engines, chief engineer,* Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, C; id. B. C. 1, 24, 4, Nep. Att. 12; Vellej. 2, 76; Plin. 36, 6, 7, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4906; in the free towns and colonies, *a superintendent of public works,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 516:—equitum, *a commander of the cavalry,* as we say, *a colonel* or *general of cavalry,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 12; called also simply praefectus, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 3, 7; Cic. Fam. 3, 8; cf., cohortium, Sall. J. 48: legionis, in the time of the emperors, the same that was previously called legatus legionis, *a commander of the legion,* i. q. our *colonel,* Tac. H. 1, 82; Suet.

Claud. 12; id. Galb. 11; 14; id. Calig. 56: id. Ner. 21; Inscr. Grut. 465, 2; cf. Veg. Mil. 9:—p. regis or regius, *a commander-in-chief, generalissimo*, Nep. Alcib. 5; id. Ages. 2; cf. Flor. 3, 5; 11:—p. praetorio and praetorii, in the time of the emperors, *a commander of the imperial body-guard, pretorian prefect*, Tac. A. 1, 24; id. Hist. 1, 13; 19; Dig. 1, 11, et saep.; in later times, *a governor of a province of the Roman empire*:—p. urbi or urbis, *governor of the city of Rome*, in the times of the republic, appointed only to represent the consul during the latter's absence; under the emperors, a perpetual office with a particular jurisdiction, Var. in Gell. 14, 7; Tac. A. 6, 10; 11; Plin. 11, 38, 90; Suet. Aug. 33; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3153 *sq.*: vigilum or vigilibus, *a captain of the watch*, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3; Julian. ib. 47, 2, 58; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 801; 1088; 1929:—Aegypti, *the governor of the province of Egypt*, Suet. Aug. 18; 66; id. Vesp. 6; Ulp. Dig. 1, 17; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 709; 3651; so, Lydiae, Ioniae, totiusque Phrygiae, Nep. Dat. 2 *fin.*: Alpium, Plin. 10, 48, 68; Inscr. Grut. 287, 7.

prae-fīdens, entis, *Part.* [fido] *Trusting too much, over-confident* (rare, but quite class.): praefidens sibi, *self-confident, rash*, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41 *fin.*; so, homines sibi praefidentes, Cic. Off. 1, 26.—*Adv.*, praefīdenter (late Lat.): *Comp.*, praefidentius, Aug. Ep. 55.

prae-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* *To fix* or *fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end* or *extremity of*: **I.** Lit. (quite class., but not in Cic.); ripa erat acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes. B. G. 5, 18; so, p. aeneos cancellos foraminibus, Col. 8, 17, 6: arma puppibus, Virg. A. 10, 80; cf., vexillum in biremis puppe, Suet. Calig. 15: rostrum lupi villarum portis, Plin. 28, 10, 44: caput hastae, Suet. Caes. 85.—Poet.: nigrum theta (*i. e.* Θ, as a sign of death on Roman inscriptions) vitio, *to mark crime with the black theta*, i. e. *to condemn it*, Pers. 4, 13.

II. Transf.: aliquid aliqua re: **A.** *To fix on the extremity* or *end of* any thing; *to tip, head, point*, etc.: asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. B. C. 2, 2; so, jacula praefixa ferro, Liv. 26, 4; and, ferro praefixum robur acuto, Virg. A. 10, 479: ora capistris, *to fasten with muzzles, to muzzle*, id. Georg. 3, 399.

B. *To close, block up* (post-Aug.): prospectus omnes, *to wall up, build up*, Plin. 19, 4, 19, *no.* 3: fenestrae praefixae, Gaj. Dig. 8, 2, 5.

* **C.** *To pierce, transfix* with something: latus praefixa veru, Tib. 1, 7, 55.

* **D.** *To enchant, bewitch*: Auct. Quint. Decl. 10, 8.

praefĭgūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praefiguro] *A prefiguration* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. D. 16, 2.

prae-fĭgūro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To prefigure* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 6, 20; Cypr. Ep. 2, 3.

prae-fīnĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To determine, fix*, or *appoint beforehand, to prescribe* (quite class.; a favorite word with Cic.): praefinire non est meum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8: aliquid restricte, id. Leg. 2, 18: praefinit successori diem, id. Prov. Cons. 15; so, ad certum praefinitumque tempus, Suet. Galb. 14 *fin.*; and, dies certus praefinitus, Gell. 1, 25 *fin.*: sumptum funerum, Cic. Leg. 2, 27: neque de illo quicquam tibi praefinio, quo minus, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 68: p., quo ne, *etc.*, id. Fam. 7, 2.—Absol.: nec res praefiniet ipsa, *limit, set bounds*. * Lucr. 1, 619.—Hence

* praefīnito, *abl.*, adverbially, *In the prescribed manner*: praefinito loqui, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 19.

prae-fīnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praefinio] *A determining* or *fixing beforehand, appointment, prescription* (post-class.), Julian. Dig. 36, 2, 19: Marcell. ib. 20.

praefīnīto, *adv.*, v. praefinio, *ad fin.*

praefiscĭne and **praefiscĭni,** *adv.* [adverbial form from prae-fascinum; cf. Non. 153. 12] *Meaning no evil, without offense, without vanity* (mostly ante-class.): pol tu ad laudem addito *praefiscini*, ne puella fascinetur, Titin. in Charis. p. 210; Afran. ib.: praefiscine (*al.* -cini) hoc nunc dixerim, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 84; id. Casin. 5, 2, 51: homo praefiscini frugi, Petr. 73.

praeflētus, a, um, v. perfletus.

prae-flōrĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To flower* or *blossom before the time* (post-Aug.): Plin. 16, 29, 51.

prae-flōro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [flos] *To deprive of its blossoms beforehand*; only trop., *To lessen, diminish, tarnish* (very rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): gloriam ejus victoriae praefloratam apud Thermopylas esse, Liv. 37, 58 *fin.*; cf., decus praecerptum praefloratumque, Plin. Pan. 58: gaudii fructum, Gell. 14, 1 *fin.*: vidua ab alio praeflorata, App. Apol. p. 332.

prae-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* *To flow by* or *past* (rare; perhaps not ante-Aug.): (*α*) *Neutr.*: infima valle praefluit Tiberis, Liv. 1, 45 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 199.—(*β*) *Act.*: Aufidus, Qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 26; so, Aquileiam, Plin. 3, 18, 22: castra, Tac. A. 15, 15.

praeflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [praefluo] *Flowing by* or *past* (post-Aug.): amnis, Plin. 19, 4, 20.

praefōcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [praefoco] *That has the power of choking, suffocating* (post-class.): spiratio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 35: loca, id. ib. 37: sensus, id. Tard. 3, 2.

praefōcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A choking, suffocation* (post-class.), Scrib. Comp. 100; Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 6.

prae-fōco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [faux] *To choke, strangle, suffocate* (poet. and post-class.): animae viam, Ov. Ib. 560: partum, Paul. Dig. 25, 3, 4: messis praefocata, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 115: ex abundantia praefocari, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

prae-fŏdĭo, fōdi, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To dig before* or *in front of*: portas, Virg. A. 11, 473 ("id est ante portas fossas faciunt," Serv.).—**II.** With respect to time, *To dig* or *bury before*: scrobes, *to make pits beforehand*, Plin. 17, 11, 16: aurum, *to bury before*, Ov. M. 13, 60.

praefoecundus, a, um, v. praefecundus.

prae-fōmento, are, *v. a.* *To warm* or *foment beforehand* (post-class.): vulnera aqua gelida, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19 *med.*

prae-for, fātus, 1. (archaic *imperat.*, praefato, Cato R. R. 134, 1: praefamino, id. ib. 141, 2), *v. n.* and *a.* *To say* or *utter beforehand, to premise, preface*; esp. in a relig. sense, *to utter a preliminary prayer, to address in prayer beforehand*: majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis *Quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque esset*, praefabantur, Cic. de Div. 1, 45: pontifice maximo praefante carmen, Liv. 5, 41, 3 Drak.: priusquam hasce fruges condantur . . . ture, vino Jano, Jovi, Junoni praefato, *offering wine and incense, say a prayer to Janus*, etc., Cato R. R. 134, 1; also with the object-acc. of the deity: Janum Jovemque vino praefamino, id. ib. 141, 2; so, divos, Virg. A. 11, 301:—quae de deorum natura praefati sumus, *etc.*, Cic. Univ. 10 *fin.*; so, quum praefatus fuero, quae, *etc.*, Col. 1 prooem. *fin.*; Gell. 9, 15: sibi Asiam sufficere praefatus, Just. 11, 5:—si dicimus, *Ille patrem strangulavit*, honorem non praefamur: sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, *we do not preface it by saying, With permission, with respect be it spoken*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22; cf. Plin. 7, 51, 52; and, in praefanda incidere, *i. e. foul expressions*, Quint. 8, 3, 45 Spald.: veniam, *to ask leave before speaking*, App. M. 1 *init.*; id. Flor. *init.*:—Aristoteles, quem in iis magna secuturus ex parte praefandum reor, *to mention* or *name as an authority in advance*, Plin. 8, 16, 17.

II. In partic., *To foretell, predict, prophesy* (very rarely): Catull. 64, 383; Liv. 22, 1, 16 Drak. *N. cr.*—Hence

praefātus, a, um, in a pass. signif., *Mentioned* or *stated before* (post-class.): condemnatus ex praefatis causis, Mart. Dig. 20, 4, 12: so, jura, Paul. ib. 10, 3, 19: sic etiam nostro praefatus habebere libro, *named at the beginning*, Aus. praef. 2 *fin.*: sine honoribus praefatis appellare aliquid, *without saying, By your leave*, Arn. 5, 176: vir praefata reverentia nominandus, Vopisc. Aur. 1.—Hence, subst., praefatum, i, *n.*, for praefatio, *A preface*: praefato opus est, Symm. Ep. 6, 3.

praeformātor, ōris, *m.* [praeformo] *That forms* or *arranges beforehand* (post-class.): Tert. Praescript. 30.

prae-formīdo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To fear beforehand* (post-Aug.): Quint. 4, 5, 5 Zumpt *N. cr.* (*al.* perform., *al.* reform.); Sil. 3, 608 (*al.* perform.).

prae-formo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To form* or *fashion beforehand, to instruct beforehand, to prepare*, etc. (post-Aug.): his praeformat dictis, Sil. 7, 385; so Tert. Apol. 1 *fin.*: velut praeformata materia, Quint. 2, 6, 5: praeformatae infantibus literae, *traced beforehand*, id. 5, 14, 31.

prae-fortis, e, *adj.* *Very strong* (post-class.): *opp.* infirmus, Tert. Carn. Chr. 5 *med.*

prae-fōtus, a, um, *Part.* [foveo] *Warmed* or *fomented beforehand* (post-class.): partes aquâ marinâ, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 2.

praefracte, *adv.*, v. praefringo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

praefractus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from praefringo.

prae-frīgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very cold*: praefrigidus Auster, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 35: aqua vel tepida vel praefrigida, Cels. 2, 30: unda, Just. 11, 8: situs, Plin. 17, 20, 34.

prae-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* *To break off before* or *at the end, to break to pieces, shiver* (quite class.): ne caulis praefringatur, Cato R. R. 33 (also cited in Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 20): hastas, Liv. 8, 10; so, primam aciem telo, *to break off the point of the missile*, Just. 6, 8: cornu galeae, id. 27, 33: praefracto rostro (triremis), Caes. B. C. 2, 6: praefracta strigilis, Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14: praefracta ligna, Lucr. 1. 891.—Hence

praefractus, a, um. *Pa.*: **A.** In rhetoric, *Broken, abrupt*: Theodorus (*al.* Thucydides) praefractior. Cic. Or. 13.—**B.** In character, *Stern, harsh, inflexible*: Aristo Chius, praefractus, ferreus, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 155, 14: praefractior atque abscissior justitia, Val. Max. 6, 5 *fin.*: praefractius perseverantiae exemplum, *sterner, firmer*, id. 3, 8, 3 *extr.*—*Adv.*, praefracte, *Sternly, inflexibly, resolutely*: aerarium defendere, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 88 (Non. 155, 11, reads praefractum).—*Comp.*, Val. Max. 9, 7 *fin.*

prae-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* *To flee before* (post-class.): Tert. Anim. 33 *med.*

prae-fulcĭo, si, tum, 4. *v. a.*: **I.** *To prop up, support* a thing: * **A.** Lit.: mollire praefultum torum, Prud. στεφ. 5, 335.—**B.** Trop.: primum illud praefulci atque praemuni, quaeso, ut simus annui, *secure*, Cic. Att. 5, 13: aliquid multis modis, Gell. 7, 3, 44: servitus, ubi ego omnibus Parvis magnisque miseriis praefulcior, qs. *am propped up*, i. e. *surrounded, hedged in by*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 6.—* **II.** *To place under as a prop* or *stay*; trop.: quin me suis negotiis praefulciat, *use me as a prop*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 12.

prae-fulgĕo, si, 2. *v. n.* *To beam* or *shine forth, to shine greatly, to glitter* (not in Cic. or Quint.): **I.** Lit.: nitor smaragdi collo praefulget tuo (*sc.* pavonis), Phaedr. 3, 18, 7: equus praefulgens dentibus aureis, Virg. A. 8, 553: equitatus phaleris praefulgens, Gell. 5, 5.—**II.** Trop.: ne splendore praefulgeant, *glitter too much*, Auct. Her. 3, 19: militarium (rerum) praefulgent nomina, Vellej. 1, 14: praefulgebant Cassius atque Brutus, Tac. A. 3, 76: Poppaeus Sabinus consulari decore praefulgens, id. ib. 13, 45: enituit et praefulsit decori et honesti dignitas, Gell. 12, 5 *med.*

prae-fulgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very bright*: nubes coeli, Juvenc. in Matth. 3, 330, 18.

prae-fulgŭro, are, *v. n.* and *a.* *To flash forth* (poet.): (*α*) *Neutr.*: latus praefulgurat ense, Stat. Th. 7, 502.—(*β*) *Act.*: strictoque vias praefulgurat ense, *fills with flashes of light, illuminates*, Val. Fl. 3, 119: aulam augustam cultu, Coripp. Laud. Justin. 3, 222.

praefultus, a, um, *Part.*, from praefulcio.

† **prae-fundo,** fūdi, 3. *v. a.* *To add besides* (post-class.): Simplic. p. 87 ed. Goes.

praefurnĭum, ii, *n.* [prae-furnus] *The mouth of a furnace* or *kiln*: Cato R. R. 38; so Vitr. 5, 10; 7, 10.

prae-fŭro, ĕre, *v. n. To rage violently* (poet.): torvus praefuris, Stat. Th. 2, 420; id. ib. 4, 822.

* **prae-fuscus,** a, um, *adj. Very swarthy* or *black*: Manil. 4, 721 dub.

prae-gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj. Very cold* (not in Cic. or Caes.): in locis praegelidis, Liv. 21, 54: frigora, Col. 4, 8: hiems, Plin. 9, 16, 24: rivi, Sil. 4, 226.

prae-gĕnĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [genero] *Generated before* (late Lat.): Prosper Aquit. Epitaph. haeres. Nestor. et Pelag. *init.*

* **prae-germĭno,** are. *v. a. To bud forth early*: praeflorent talia et praegerminant, Plin. 16, 29, 51.

prae-gĕro, estum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To bear* or *carry before* (post-class.): speculum, App. M. 4, p. 309 Oud.—**II.** *To do before*; only in the *part. perf.*, praegesta, ōrum, *n.*, subst., *Things done before, former things*: oblivio praegestorum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, *n.* 150.

prae-gestio, ire, *v. n. To desire greatly, to delight* (rare, but quite class.): videre, Cic. Coel. 28: ludere, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 9.

praegestus, a, um, *Part.*, from praegero.

* **prae-gigno,** ĕre, *v. a. To bring forth, to generate*: morem praegigni, *i. e.* oriri, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 77 (*al.* progigni).

‡ **prae-glōrĭōsus,** a, um, *adj. Very famous, very glorious* (post-class.): *Sup.*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1182.

praegnans, antis (collateral form, praegnas, ātis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 95; 4, 3, 37; M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad Caes. 4, 6 ed. Maj.; Macr. S. 3, 11 *fin.*; acc. to some, also Cic. Att. 1, 10, 4), *adj.* [contr. from prae-genans] *With child, pregnant*; of animals, *big with young* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: *gravida* est, quae jam gravatur conceptu: *praegnans* velut occupata in generando, quod conceperit: *inciens* propinqua partui. quod incitatus sit fetus ejus," Paul. ex Fest. p. 97 ed. Müll.: uxor, Cic. de Or. 1, 40: soror, id. Att. 1, 10, 4: facere aliquam praegnantem, Juv. 6, 404:—sus, Var. R. R. 2, 4: ovis, id. ib. 2: equa, Plin. 10, 63, 83: perdices, id. ib. 33.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of plants: Plin. 12, 14, 32: surculi, id. 17, 14, 24: oculi arborum, id. ib. 21, 35, *n.* 2.—Of stones: est autem lapis iste praegnans, intus, cum quatias, alio, velut in utero, sonante, Plin. 10, 3, 4: paeantides gemmae, id. 37, 10, 66.—Of other things: nitrariae, Plin. 31, 10, 46, *n.* 3.

B. In gen., *Full of, swollen with* any thing: praegnans succo herba, Plin. 24, 15, 80: ostrea multo lacte, id. 32, 6, 21: veneno vipera, id. 11, 37, 62: cucurbita, Col. 10, 379: stamine fusus, Juv. 2, 55.—In the lang. of comedy, plagae, *hard, stout, smart blows*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 10.

praegnas, ātis, v. praegnans, *ad init.*

praegnātio, ōnis, *f.* [praegnas] *A getting with child* or *with young, a making pregnant; a being with child* or *with young, pregnancy* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: App. M. 1, p. 40 Oud.—Of animals: Var. R. R. 2, 1.—**B.** Transf., Of plants: Var. R. R. 1, 44.—**II.** Trop.: App. Trismeg. *fin.*

praegnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Pregnancy* (eccl. Lat.): juvenculae, Tert. adv. Jud. 9.

* **prae-gnāvĭter,** *adv. Very diligently* (ante-class.): Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 39 dub. (*al.* prognaviter, *al.* prognariter).

* **praegnax,** ācis, *adj.* [praegnas] *Often pregnant, inclined to pregnancy*: divitiae, Fulgent. Myth. 2, 3.

prae-grăcĭlis, e, *adj. Very slender, very lank* (post-Aug.): proceritas, Tac. A. 4, 57.

* **praegrădo,** are, *v. a.* [prae-gradus] *To go before, precede*: Pac. in Non. 65, 3.

prae-grandis, e, *adj. Very large, huge, colossal* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: praegrandi gradu, Pac. in Fest. s. v. TORVITAS, p. 355 ed. Müll.: arbores, Plin. 13, 25, 49: aures, id. 4, 13, 27; cf., oculi, id. 8, 33, 51: boves, id. ib. 45, 70: domus, id. 3, 16, 20: fel, id. 11, 37, 74: locusta, Suet. Tib. 60.—**II.** Trop., *Very great, powerful*: praegrandis senex, *i. e. the great Aristophanes*, Pers. 1, 124.

prae-grăvĭdus, a, um, *adj. Very heavy, ponderous* (poet.): moles, Stat. Th. 6, 700.

prae-grăvis, e, *adj. Very heavy* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: praegrave onus, Ov. Her. 9, 98: caput, Plin. 8, 21, 32: unda, Mart. 4, 18, 4: perdix feta praegravem aut delumbem esse simulans, *heavy, clumsy*, Plin. 10, 33, 51: cibo vinoque praegraves, Tac. H. 2, 21.—**II.** Trop., *Very heavy, oppressive, burdensome*: praegraves pavonum greges, *i. e. very expensive*, Var. in Non. 440, 14 (*al.* graves): servitium, Plin. 7, 8, 6.—Of persons, *Very wearisome* (Tacitean): delatores, Tac. A. 4, 71: vir principi praegravis, id. ib. 11, 19; id. ib. 14, 3.

prae-grăvo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. To press heavily, to oppress with its weight, to encumber* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: exonerare praegravante turba regnum cupiens, Liv. 5, 34: praegravata telis scuta, *burdened, heavy*, id. 7, 23: caper praegravantibus auribus, *drooping*, Col. 7, 6.—**B.** Transf., *To exceed in weight, preponderate*: ne praegravet fructus parte aliqua, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 15.

II. Trop., *To weigh down, depress*: qui praegravat artes, Infra se positas, qs. *presses them down by his own superiority*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13.—**B.** *To preponderate*: cito apparebit, pars civitatis deterior quanto praegravet, Sen. Clem. 1, 24; Suet. Caes. 76.

prae-grĕdĭor, essus, 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gradior] *To go before* or *in advance, to precede*; constr. with the *dat.*, *acc.*, or *absol.*; *to pass by, go past* a thing; with the *acc.* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., *To go before, precede*: (*a*) *c. dat.*: gregi praegreditur, Var. R. R. 2, 7.—(*β*) *c. acc.*: praegredi aliquem pedibus, Suet. Tib. 7: non solum nuncios, sed etiam famam adventus sui, Liv. 28, 1.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: Cic. Phil. 13, 2.—**B.** *To pass by, go past*; with the *acc.*: castra, Liv. 35, 30, 11: fines, Tac. A. 14, 23.—**II.** Trop., *To surpass, excel*: aliquem, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 1, 1.

* **prae-gressĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [praegredior] *A going before, precedence*: causae, Cic. Fat. 19.

1. praegressus, a, um, *Part.*, from praegredior.

2. prae-gressus, ūs, *m.* [praegredior] *A going in advance, anticipation* (post-class.): anteversio et praegressus, Amm. 21, 5.

prae-gŭbernans, antis, *Part.* [guberno] *Steering* or *guiding forward* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 5, 13.

prae-gustātor, ōris, *m.* [praegusto] One who tastes the meats and drinks before they are served on the table of a prince, *A foretaster, taster, cup-bearer*: **I.** Lit.: Suet. Claud. 44: DIVI AVGVSTI, Inscr. Grut. 602, 4; so ib. 582. Also with private persons: Inscr. Grut. 626, 2.—**II.** Trop.: praegustator libidinum tuarum, Auct. or. pro dom. 10: in omnibus nuptiis praegustator, Lact. Mort. pers. 38.

prae-gusto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. To taste beforehand*; in gen., *to take, eat*, or *drink beforehand* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cibos, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 33; Plin. 21, 3, 9: potum regis, Just. 12, 14.—**II.** In gen., *To take, eat*, or *drink beforehand*: medicamina, for antidota, Juv. 6, 659.

prae-gypso, are, *v. a. To cover over with gypsum* (post-class.): os vasculi, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

prae-hibĕo, ēre, *v. a.* [habeo] (for praebeo, which comes from it) *To hold forth, offer, furnish, grant, supply* (a Plautinian word): vestem, aurum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 49: alicui cibum, id. ib. 3, 134: alicui locum, id. Merc. 3, 1: alicui operam atque hospitium, id. Pers. 4, 3, 41: verba, *to utter, speak*, id. Rud. 1, 2, 5.

prae-infundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a.* [infundo] *To pour into beforehand* (post-class.): Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 34.

* **prae-innŭo,** ĕre, *v. a. To indicate beforehand*: Var. in Non. 91, 4 dub. (*al.* pertimuerint).

prae-jăcĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. To lie before, be situated in front of* any thing; with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *abs.* (post-Aug.): (*a*) *c. dat.*: vastum mare praejacens Asiae, Plin. 4, 12, 24.—(*β*) *c. acc.*: campus qui castra praejacet, Tac. A. 12, 36.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: praejacentibus stagnis, Plin. 3, 4, 5.

prae-jăcĭo (praejicio, Fest. s. v. PONE, p. 249 ed. Müll.), jēci, jactum, 3. *v. a. To cast* or *throw up in front* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: moles, Col. 8, 17.—**II.** Trop., *To cast up, object, utter reproachfully*: multis in contumeliam Graecorum praejactis probris, Dictys Cret. B. Troj. 2, 24.

prae-jactus, a, um, *Part.*, from praejacio.

prae-jĭcĭo, v. praejacio, *ad init.*

‡ **prae-jūdex,** ĭcis, *m.* [prae judex] *One who judges beforehand*: "praejudex, προδικαστής," Gloss. Philox.

praejūdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from praejudico.

praejūdĭcĭālis, e, *adj.*: **I.** *Belonging* or *according to a preceding judgment* or *decision* (post-class.): multam, Cod. Theod. 11, 30, 50.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to a preceding examination*: actiones, Justin. Inst. 4, 6: formulae, Gaj. Inst. 4, 44.

prae-jūdĭcĭum, ii, *n. A preceding judgment, sentence*, or *decision, a precedent* (quite class.): "*praejudiciorum* vis omnis tribus in generibus versatur: rebus, quae aliquando ex paribus causis sunt judicatae, quae exempla rectius dicuntur: judiciis ad ipsam causam pertinentibus: unde etiam nomen ductum est: aut cum de eadem causa pronunciatum est, *etc.*, Quint. 5, 2, 1: de quo non praejudicium, sed plane judicium jam factum putatur," Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 4: ("*praejudicium* dicitur res, quae cum statuta fuerit, affert judicaturis exemplum, quod sequantur: *judicium* autem res, quae causam litemque determinat," Ascon.): apud eosdem judices reus est factus. cum is duobus praejudiciis jam damnatus esset, Cic. Clu. 2, 2: Cicero pro Milone non ante narravit, quam praejudiciis omnibus reum liberavit, *from all preceding judgments*, Quint. 6, 5, 10: postulavit, ne cognitioni Caesaris praejudicium fieret, *preceding judgment, precedent*, Plin. Ep. 7, 6.

II. Transf.: **A.** Any thing that precedes another thing in such manner that we can judge or conclude from it what is further to happen, *A precedent, example*: Pompeius nullo proelio pulsus, vestri facti praejudicio demotus Italia excessit, *by the example of your conduct* (which he feared would be imitated), Caes. B. C. 2, 32: an Africi belli praejudicia sequimini, id. ib. *fin.*: statim quaestor ejus in praejudicium aliquot criminibus arreptus est, *as an example of what was to happen to himself*, Suet. Caes. 23.

B. *A damage, disadvantage, prejudice*. praejudicium in patrem quaeri, Sen. Ben. 4, 35: absque praejudicio, Gell. 2, 2: neque enim alimentorum causa veritati facit praejudicium, *does no harm*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 6, 10: sine ullo litis praejudicio, Tryph. ib. 26, 2, 27.

C. *A judicial examination previous to a trial*: quoties de hoc contenditur, an quis libertus sit. *etc.*, . . . redditur praejudicium, Ulp. Dig. 40, 14, 6: patronus in praejudicio possessor esse videtur, id. ib. 22, 3, 18.

D. *A decision made beforehand* or *before the proper time*: Liv. 3, 40.

prae-jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. To judge, pass sentence*, or *decide beforehand, to prejudge* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., in the judicial sphere: Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 65.

II. Transf., apart from judicial lang.: de iis censores praejudicent, *let the censors give their preliminary judgment* (before the case is brought before the judges), Cic. Leg. 3, 20.

B. *To be injurious, prejudicial*; with the *dat.* (post-class.): res inter alios ju dicatae aliis non praejudicant, Marc. Dig. 42, 1, 63; Ulp. ib. 47, 10, 7.—Hence

praejūdĭcātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Decided beforehand, prejudged*: praejudicatum eventum belli habetis, Liv. 42, 61: res, Cic. Clu. 17: opinio, *a preconceived notion, prejudice*, id. N. D. 1, 5.—In the *Sup.*: vir praejudicatissimus, *whose talents are already clearly ascertained*, Sid. post carm. 22.—**B.** Subst., praejudicatum, i, *n.*: **1** *Something decided beforehand*: Liv. 26, 2.—**2.** *A previous opinion, prepossession*: postulo, ut ne quid huc praejudicati afferatis, Cic. Clu. 2.

‡ **praejūrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [prae-juratio] *A previous taking of an oath* which others

then repeat: "*praejurationes* facere dicuntur hi, qui ante alios conceptis verbis jurant: post quos eadem verba jurantes tantummodo dicunt: "*Idem in me,*" Fest. p. 224 ed. Müll.

prae-jŭvo, ūvi, 1. *v. a.* *To aid before* (post-Aug.): affectam ejus fidem praejuvisse, Tac. H. 3, 65.

prae-lābor, psus, 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [prae-labor] *To glide, flow, fly, swim before* or *along; to move, glide, flow, fly,* or *swim quickly by* or *past* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: insula, in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac. H. 2, 35: piscis praelabitur ante, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43: amnis, Luc. 9, 355.—With the *acc.:* rotis flumina, *to drive along,* Virg. G. 3, 180.—**II.** Trop., *To glide past, to hasten by* a thing; with the *acc.:* ira eruditas mentes praelabitur, Petr. 99: praelabens tempus, Col. 11, 1.

prae-lambo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To lick* or *taste beforehand* (poet.): **I.** Lit.: (mus) praelambens omne, quod affert, Hor. S. 2, 6, 108.—**II.** Transf., *To lick in front, to wash* or *touch lightly,* of a river that flows by a place: arenas, Prud. Hamart. 357; Avien. Perieg. 494.

praelapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from praelabor.

prae-largus, a, um, *adj.* *Very copious* or *abundant* (poet.): pulmo animae praelargus, Pers. 1, 14: dapes, Juvenc. 3, 754.

* **prae-lassātus,** a, um, *Part.* [lasso] *Wearied beforehand:* Front. Strateg. 2, 5.

prae-lātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praefero] *A preferring, a preference* (post-class.): Val. Max. 7, 8, *n.* 4: alterius, Tert. Apol. 13.

prae-lātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that prefers, a preferrer* (eccl. Lat.): misericordiae praelator quam sacrificii, Tert. Pudic. 2.

prae-lātus, a, um, *Part.*, from praefero.

prae-lăvo, ere, *v. a.* *To wash* or *rinse beforehand* (post-class.): os, App. Apol. p. 396 Oud.: cinis praelavatus, Theod. Prisc. 1, 27.

prae-lautus, a, um, *adj.* *Very elegant, sumptuous,* or *luxurious* (post-Aug.): homines, Suet. Ner. 30; id. Vitell. 2.

prae-laxātus, a, um, *Part.* [laxo] *To widen* or *relieve beforehand* (post-classical): Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, *n.* 27.

prae-lectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. praelego] *A reading aloud to others, a lecture, prelection* (post-Aug.): Quint. 1, 2, 15; id. 2, 5, 4.

prae-lector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who reads an author to others and adds explanations, a prelector* (post-class.): Gell. 18, 5, 6.

praelectus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. praelego.

1. prae-lēgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To bequeath beforehand,* i. e. *to bequeath* a thing *to be given before the inheritance is divided* (post-Aug.): eam coronam testamento ei praelegavit, Plin. 33, 2, 11: peculia filiis, Scaevol. Dig. 33, 8, 26: fundum, Papin. ib. 31, 1, 69.

2. prae-lĕgo, ēgi, ectum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To read* any thing *to others, adding explanations, to lecture upon* an author (post-Aug.): auctores, Quint. 1, 5, 11: Virgilium et alios poëtas, Suet. Gramm. 16.—**II.** *To pick or choose out, to select* (post-class.): praelectus hircus, App. M. 7, p. 465 Oud.—**III.** *To sail past* a place; *c. acc.:* Campaniam, Tac. A. 6, 1: Alsia praelegitur tellus, *is sailed by,* Rut. Itin. 1, 223.

praelībātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praelibo] *A tasting* or *taking away beforehand* (post-class.): **I.** Lit., *An offering of the first fruits:* "*praemetium,* quod praelibationis causa ante praemetitur," Paul. ex Fest. s. v. PRAEMETIVM, p. 235.—**II.** Trop., *A lessening, diminution:* Tert. Anim. 58.

prae-lĭber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* *Very* or *entirely free* (post-class.): Prud. Apoth. 155.

prae-lībo, are, *v. a.* *To taste beforehand, foretaste* (poet.): **I.** Lit.: nectar, Stat. S. 3, 4, 60.—**II.** Trop.: vultus ac pectora Ulysses Praelibat visu, *examines, inspects,* Stat. Ach. 2, 88.

prae-lĭcenter, *adv.* *Too freely, too boldly* (post-class.): verba finxit, Gell. 16, 7: disponens, Amm. 16, 5.

prae-lĭgāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [praeligo] *Something bound on in front* or *about one, an amulet* (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 8.

prae-lĭgānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. praelego] *Picked beforehand:* vinum, *a poor kind of wine made of unripe* or *bad grapes gathered before the vintage,* Cato R. R. 23.

prae-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** *To bind on before, to bind:* arida sarmenta praeligantur cornibus boum, Liv. 22, 16: cauda pecoris quam arctissime praeligata, Plin. 29, 2, 10: salice marginem, id. 17, 14, 24.

II. *To bind around, tie about* a thing: statuae coronam candida fascia praeligatam imponere, Suet. Caes. 79: pars palmitis praeligata, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 13: linum, quo praeligata infra caput vipera pependerit, id. 30, 5, 12.—**2.** Transf.: **a.** *To bind up:* os praeligatum, Cic. Inv. 2, 50: vulnera nodo Herculis, Plin. 28, 6, 17.—**b.** *To cover, veil:* vestibus capita, Petr. 102.

B. Trop., *To bind, fetter, charm:* o praeligatum pectus! *bound up,* i. e. *obdurate,* Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 28.

prae-lĭno, no *perf.*, lĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To smear* or *daub in front, to plaster over* (post-class.): cum fucatur atque praelinitur, Gell. 7, 14: villas tectorio, id. 13, 23.

praelĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from praelino.

praelĭum, v. proelium.

prae-lŏco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [praeloco] *To set* or *place before, to put first* or *foremost* (post-class.): si pro trochaeo paenultimo spondeum praelocaveris, Mart. Cap. 5, 170; Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 7, 17: consonans, Ter. de syllab. p. 2390.

praelŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeloquor] *A speaking before:* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.): Sen. Excerpt. controv. 3 *praef.*—**II.** Transf., *A preface, preamble:* Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 2.

praelŏcūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeloquor.

praelongo, āvi, 1. *v. a.* [praelongus] *To lengthen out very much, to make very long* (post-Aug.): pedum crura, Plin. 11, 2, 1.

prae-longus, a, um, *adj.* *Very long* (not in Cic. or Caes.): homo, Quint. 6, 3, 67: gladii, Liv. 22, 46: cauda, Plin. 8, 33, 51: hasta, Tac. A. 6, 3: gracilitas, Plin. 13, 4, 9: sermones, Quint. 10, 3, 32.

prae-lŏquor, cūtus (quutus) 3. *v. dep.*: * **I.** *To speak beforehand, to speak before another, to forestall another in speaking:* occupans praeloqui, quae mea est oratio, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 28.—**II.** *To say beforehand,* in the way of preface or introduction, *to premise:* Plin. Ep. 8, 21; id. ib. 4, 5.—**III.** *To foretell, predict,* Lact.

prae-lūceo, xi, 2. *v. n.*: **I.** *To give light before, to hold* or *carry a light before, to light:* **A.** Lit.: **1.** Of those who carry a light: servus praelucens, Suet. Aug. 29: alicui, Stat. S. 1, 2, 89.—**2.** Of the light itself: praeluxere faces, Mart. 12, 42: ne ignis noster praeluceat facinori, Phaedr. 4, 11, 9.

B. Trop., *To shine forth, be bright:* amicitia bonâ spe praelucet in posterum, Cic. Lael. 7.—*c. acc.:* lumenque tuae praeluceo vitae, Aus. Idyll. 4, 95.—**2.** In partic., *To shine brighter, to outshine, surpass:* nullus sinus Baiis praelucet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 83.

* **II.** *To shine very much:* baculum praelucet, Plin. 32, 10, 51.

prae-lūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Shining greatly, very bright* (post-Aug.): candor circuli praelucidus, Plin. 37, 6, 23.

prae-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To play beforehand,* by way of practice or trial; *to prelude, essay, rehearse* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: Nero Pompeiano praeludit, *sings beforehand, preludes,* Plin. 37, 2, 7: tragoediis, Gell. 19, 11.—*c. acc.:* pugnam praeludere, *to prepare one's self for fighting,* Rut. Itin. 1, 257.—**II.** Trop.: aliquid operibus suis praeludere, *to premise, preface,* Stat. S. 1 *praef.*: ac Mariana quidem rabies intra Urbem praeluserat, quasi experiretur, *had only made a prelude,* Flor. 4, 2.

praelum, v. prelum.

praelumbo, are, *v. a.* [prae-lumbus] *To make hipshot* (ante-class.): Nov. in Non. 156, 12.

prae-lūmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [lumino] *Illustrated* or *explained before* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Res. carn. 33.

praelūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeludo] *A prelude* (post-Aug.): praelusio atque praecursio, Plin. Ep. 6, 13 *fin.*; so Marc. Emp. 20.

prae-lustris, e, *adj.* [1. lustro] *Very illustrious* or *magnificent* (poet.): praelustria vita, *shun worldly grandeur,* Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 5.

prae-mācĕro, are, *v. a.* *To soak* or *steep beforehand* (post-class.): mala cydonia, Scrib. Comp. 193.

prae-mălĕdīco, xi, 3. *v. a.* *To curse beforehand* (eccles. Lat.): aliquem, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

1. prae-mando, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To order* or *command beforehand;* with *ut* (very seldom): ut conquireretur, praemandavi, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9 *fin.*—**II.** *To order* or *procure beforehand:* puerum, aut puellam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 49.

2. prae-mando, ĕre, *v. a.* *To chew beforehand;* trop., *to explain accurately and clearly* (post-class.): aliquid alicui, Gell. 4, 1.

praemātūre, *adv.*, v. praematurus, *ad fin.*

prae-mātūrus, a, um, *adj.* *Very timely,* i. e.: **I.** *Very early, early:* fructus, Col. 11, 3.—**II.** *Too early, untimely, premature:* denunciatio, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: mors, Plin. 7, 51, 52: hiems, Tac. A. 1, 30: honores, id. ib. 4, 17: canities, id. ib. 14, 57.—In the *neutr. sing.:* castrari agnos, nisi quinquemestres, praematurum existimatur, *is thought too early, premature,* Plin. 8, 48, 75.—*Adv.*, praemātūre, *Too soon, untimely, prematurely* (ante- and post-class.): praemature vita careo, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 69: cum significandum est coactius quid factum, et festinatius, tum rectius *praemature* factum id dicitur, quam *mature,* Gell. 10, 11.—*Comp.:* praematurius agi, Papin. Dig. 45, 1, 118.

prae-mĕdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [medico] *Protected by medicines* or *charms* (poet., and eccl. Lat.): Aesonides, Ov. Her. 12, 15: antidoto praemedicatus, Tert. Jejun. 12.

praemĕdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praemeditor] *A considering beforehand, premeditation* (used by Cic.): futurorum malorum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: diuturna, id. ib. 15.

praemĕdĭtātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A place for preparation* (eccl. Lat.): v. meditatorium, Tert. Jejun. 6.

prae-mĕdĭtor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* *To think over, to muse* or *deliberate upon beforehand, to premeditate;* with an object- or relative-clause, or *absol.* (quite class.): (*a*) With an object-clause: effugere illorum errorem praemeditamur, qui, *etc.*, Lucr. 4, 822: praemeditari id ferendum modice esse, Cic. Phil. 11, 3.—(β) With a relative-clause: praemeditari, quo animo accedam ad Urbem, Cic. Att. 6, 3.—(γ) *Absol.:* tentans citharam et praemeditans, *preluding,* Tac. A. 14, 15.—Hence

praemĕdĭtātus, a, um, In a pass. signif., *Previously considered, premeditated:* mala praemeditata, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 32: nihil cogitati praemeditatique, Quint. 4, 5, 2.

prae-mercor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* *To buy before* or *beforehand* (ante-class.): Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 25: ni pretio minus parcerent, eaque praemercarentur, *should forestall the markets,* Cassius Hemina ap. Plin. 32, 2, 10.

praemessum, v. praemetium.

‡ **praemĕtĭum** (*al.* ‡ praemessum), ii, *n.* [prae-metior] *The offering of the first fruits measured out beforehand for Ceres:* "*praemetium* quod praelibationis causa ante praemetitur," Paul. ex Fest. p. 235 ed. Müll.; cf., "*praemetium* de spicis, quas primum messuissent, sacrificabant Cereri," Paul. ex Fest. s. v. SACRIMA, p. 319; and, "*praemetium* (*al.* praemetivum), ἡ πρὸ ϑερισμοῦ Δημήτρας ϑυσία," Gloss. Philox.

prae-mētor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [praemetor] *To measure* or *measure out beforehand* (post-class.): Sol. 40.—Hence

praemētātus, a, um, In a pass. signif., *Measured* or *meted out beforehand:* praemetata Divum itinera, *predestined,* Mart. Cap. 8, 273.

praemētŭens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from praemetuo.

prae-mĕtŭenter, *adv.*, v. praemetuo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

prae-mĕtŭo, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *To fear* or *be in fear beforehand* (extremely seldom): **I.** *Neutr.*: mens, Lucr. 3, 1032:—Caesar praemetuens suis, *fearing for, anxious about his men*, Caes. B. G. 7, 49.—**II.** *Act.*, *To fear* something *beforehand*: dum praemetuit cultus inolescere Christi, Prud. in Symm. 2, 681.—Hence

praemĕtŭens, entis, *Pa.*, *Fearing beforehand*; with the *gen. obj.*: ovis praemetuens doli, Phaedr. 1, 16, 4.—**Adv.*, praemĕtŭenter, *Anxiously, solicitously*: errorem vitare, Lucr. 4, 825.

praemĭātor, ōris, *m.* [praemior] *A robber* (ante-classical): Naev. in Non. 150, 23.

praemĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who rewards* (post-class.): bonorum praemiatrix Adrastia, Amm. 14, 11.

prae-mĭco, are, *v. n.* *To gleam* or *glitter forth, to glitter very much* (post-class.): lucerna claro lumine praemicans, App. M. 5, p. 356 Oud.: galea nitore praemicans, id. 10 Prud. στεφ. 1, 84.

prae-mĭgro, are, *v. n.* *To move away before* (post-Aug.): ruinis imminentibus musculi praemigrant, Plin. 8, 28, 42.

praemĭnĕo, v. praeemineo.

prae-mĭnister, tri, *m.* *A servant, an attendant* (post-class.): deorum . . . flaminum, Macr. S. 3, 8; so Tert. Or. 1.

prae-mĭnistra, ae, *f.* *A female attendant* or *minister* (post-class.): lingua mendaciorum et amaritudinum praeministra, App. Apol. p. 395 Oud.; so Macr. S. 3, 8.

prae-mĭnistro, are, *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *Neutr.*, *To wait* or *attend upon, to minister to* any one (post-class.): magistratibus, Gell. 10, 3: alicui, App. M. 5, p. 160.—**II.** *Act.*, *To furnish, supply, hand to* any one: Tert. Baptism. 11.

prae-mĭnor, 1. *v. dep.* *To threaten beforehand, to threaten greatly* (post-class.): *c. inf.*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19; so App. M. 8, p. 563 Oud.

praemĭor, ari, *v. dep.* [praemium] *To stipulate for a reward* (post-Aug.): constabat, in cognitionibus patriis nundinari praemiarique solitum, Suet. Tit. 7.

praemĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Rich* (ante-class.): "*praemiosam*, pecuniosam, dixit Cato," Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll.; cf., "*praemiosa*, pecuniosa," Paul. ex Fest. p. 243 ib.: divitem ac praemiosam anum, Att. acc. to Perott. Cornucop. p. 713 Bas.

praemissus, a, um, *Part.*, from praemitto.

prae-mistus or **praemixtus,** a, um, *Part.* [misceo] *Mixed beforehand* (post-class.): praemixta olera, Apic. 4, 5.

prae-mītis. e, *adj.* *Very gentle* (poet.): asina, Juvenc. 3, 633.

prae-mitto, īsi, issum, 3. *v. a.* *To send forward* or *before, to dispatch in advance*: **I.** Lit. (quite class.): a portu me praemisisti domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 55: nuncium, id. Truc. 2, 4, 58: legiones in Hispaniam, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: legatum ad flumen, Sall. J. 54: petebant uti ad eos equites praemitteret, *sc.* nuncios, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: odiosas literas, Cic. Att. 10, 8:—hunc Acheruntem praemittam prius, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 12.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *To set before* or *in front*: ficetis caprificus praemittitur, Plin. 15, 19, 21.

II. Trop., *To send out in advance* (post-Aug.): cervicem gladio caesim graviter percussit, praemissa voce: Hoc age, *saying first*, Suet. Cal. 58: cogitationes in longinqua praemittimus, *send our thoughts into the distance*, Sen. Ep. 5.—Hence

praemissa, ōrum, *n.*, subst., *Things sent in advance, the first-fruits* = primitiae (post-Aug.): Plin, 12, 1, 2.

praemĭum, ii, *n.* [prae: what one has before or better than others] *The profit that arises from booty*; hence, also, for *booty*; then, in gen., *profit, advantage, privilege, prerogative, distinction*, and esp. *reward* (quite class., esp. in the latter signif.).

I. *Profit derived from booty, booty* (poet.): rapta praemia veste ferre, Tib. 1, 2, 25: ferre ad patrios praemia dira lares, Prop. 2, 23, 67: spectat sua praemia raptor, Ov. M. 6, 518.—Also, *Game killed, prey*, Prop. 3, 11, 46; Hor. Epod. 2, 36; Val. Fl. 8, 253.

II. In gen., *Profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction* (quite class.): Lucr. 3, 969; so id. 5, 5: absens factus aedilis, continuo praetor: licebat enim celerius legis praemio, Cic. Acad. 2, 1.

B. In partic., *Reward, recompense* (the predom. signif. of the word): donum et praemium, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 27: legibus praemia proposita sunt virtutibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 58: persuadere alicui magnis praemiis et pollicitationibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: praemiis ad perdiscendum commoveri, Cic. de Or. 1, 4: praemia alicui dare pro re aliqua, id. Mur. 4: praemio afficere aliquem, *to reward*, Quint. 3, 6, 41: augere, Tac. A. 1, 42: inducere, Sall. J. 13: illicere, id. ib. 102: invitare, Cic. Lig. 4: elicere ad faciendum aliquid, id. Balb. 16: evocare, Quint. 1, 1, 20: praemium persolvere alicui, *to give*, Cic. Coel. 29: reddere alicui pro re aliqua, Catull. 64, 157: rependere, Stat. Th. 9, 50: proponere, *to propose, offer*, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: consequi, *to obtain*, id. B. G. 1, 42: promittens, si sibi praemio foret, se Arpos proditurum esse, *if he were rewarded*, Liv. 24, 45.—Ironic., *Reward*, for *punishment*, Ov. M. 8, 503.—Transf., *An act deserving a reward, an exploit*, Virg. A. 12, 437.

prae-mŏdĕrans, antis, *Part.* [moderor] *Prescribing a measure* (post-class.): in proelia ingredi praemoderante cithara gressibus, Gell. 1, 11.

prae-mŏdŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [modulor] *Measured out* or *modulated beforehand* (post-Aug.): cogitationem gestu, *to adapt the thoughts beforehand to the gestures*, Quint. 11, 3, 109.

prae-mŏdum, *adv.* [prae-modus] *Beyond measure* (ante-class.): "Livius in Odyssea *praemodum* dicit, quasi *admodum. Parcentes*, inquit, *praemodum*: quod significat supra modum: dictumque est quasi praeter modum," Gell. 7, 7 *fin.*

prae-moenio, ire, v. praemunio.

***prae-mŏlestĭa,** ae, *f.* *Trouble beforehand, anxiety, apprehension*; another term for metus: "alii metum *praemolestiam* appellabant, quod est quasi dux consequentis molestiae," Cic. Tusc. 4, 30.

prae-mōlĭor, iri, *v. dep.* *To prepare* or *make preparations for beforehand* (not in Cic. or Caes.): res, Liv. 28, 17.

prae-mollĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To soften beforehand* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: praemollitus sulcus, Quint. 2, 9, 5.—**II.** Trop., *To soften* or *mollify beforehand*: Quint. 4, 3, 10: judicum mentes, id. 6, 5, 9.

prae-mollis, e, *adj.* *Very soft* (post-Aug.): ova, Plin. 9, 51, 75: involucrum, id. 11, 37, 69.

prae-mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* *To forewarn, to advise* or *admonish beforehand, to premonish*; of prophecies, *to foretell, presage* (quite class.).

I. In gen., *To remind beforehand, to forewarn*; constr. aliquem with *ut* or *ne*, with a simple subjunctive, with *quod*, with *de*, aliquid (of a thing): me praemonebat, ut magnopere caverem, Cic. Verr. 1, 8: ut te praemonerem, plurimum tibi credas, Plin. Ep. 6, 22: praemonito filio, ne alii crederet, Just. 12, 14:—praemoneo, numquam scripta quod ista legat, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 16:—de impendentibus periculis voce Jovis praemoneri, Auct. Har. resp. 5:—coeli varietatem praemonitus, Col. 11, 2:—ut futuri principes praemonerentur, qua via possent ad gloriam niti, Plin. Ep. 3, 18.

II. In partic., of prophecies, *To foretell, foreshow, predict, presage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): futura, Just. 43, 1: ventos et imbres, Plin. 18, 35, 79.—(*β*) With an object-clause: et vatum timeo monitus, quos, igne Pelasgo Ilion arsuram, praemonuisse ferunt, Ov. Her. 17, 239.—Hence

praemŏnĭtum, i, *n.*, *A premonition* (post-class.): praemonita et praecepta, Gell. 14, 2.

praemŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praemoneo] *A forewarning, premonition* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4.

praemŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A forewarner, premonitor* (post-class.): App. de Deo Socrat. p. 156 Oud

prae-mŏnĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praemonitor] *That gives previous warning, premonitory* (eccl. Lat.): edictum, Tert. Anim. 3.

1. praemŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from praemoneo.

2. prae-mŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [praemoneo] *A forewarning, premonition* (poet.): Deûm, Ov. M. 15, 799.

praemonstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praemonstro] *A showing* or *indicating beforehand, a premonstration* (eccl. Lat.): Lactant. 7, 14, 12.

praemonstrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who shows* or *points out beforehand, a guide, director* (poet.): monitor et praemonstrator, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2.

prae-monstro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To show beforehand, to point out the way, to guide, direct*: **I.** In gen. (poet.): praemonstra docte, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 68: curenti spatium praemonstra, Lucr. 6, 92: te praemonstrante, *under thy guidance*, Stat. Th. 1, 66: praemonstro tibi, ut, *I caution you, that*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 61.

II. In partic., *To denote beforehand, to predict, presage, prognosticate*: magnum aliquid populo R. praemonstrare et praecinere, Auct. Har. resp. 10: ventos, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 7: hanc suavitatem praemonstratam efficaci auspicio, Plin. 10, 29, 43.

prae-mordĕo, orsi and ordi, orsum, 2. *v. a.* *To bite into, to bite* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: ni fugissem, medium, credo, praemorsisset, Plaut. fragm. in Gell. 7, 9: linguam, Luc. 6, 567: projectos, Sen. Clem. 1, 5.—**II.** Transf., *To bite off, snip off, crib*: aliquid ex aliqua re, Juv. 7, 217.

praemordĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [praemordeo] *Bitten off in front* or *at the end* (late Lat.): olera praemordica, *of which only the tops are eaten* (e. g. asparagus), Hier. in Reg. S. Pachom. 52.

prae-mŏrĭor, tuus, 3. *v. dep.* [praemorior] *To die early* or *prematurely, to die* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: aut ego praemoriar, primoque exstinguar in aevo, Ov. Her. 8, 121: parte corporis velut praemortua, Suet. Gramm. 3.—**II.** Trop., *To decay*: praemoritur visus, auditus, *decays, fails*, Plin. 7, 50, 51—Hence

praemortŭus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Dead*: **A** Lit.: jacuere, velut praemortua, membra, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 65.—**B.** Trop.: pudor praemortuus, Liv. 3, 72.

praemorsus, a, um, *Part.*, from praemordeo.

praemortŭus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from praemorior.

praemōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from praemoveo.

prae-mŏvĕo, no *perf.*, ōtum, 2. *v. a.* *To move beforehand, to stir greatly* (post-class.): Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5: corpus, id. ib. 5, 7; id. ib. 2, 1.

prae-mundātus, a, um, *Part.* [mundo] *Cleansed beforehand* (post-class.): praemundatis oculis, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

prae-mūnĭo (also written praemoenio, Gell. 13, 27; 14, 2), ivi, itum, 4. *v. a.* [prae-munio] *To fortify* or *defend in front* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: aditus magnis operibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: Isthmum, id. ib. 55.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *To fortify, protect, secure*: metu venenorum praemuniri medicamentis, *of securing himself*, Suet. Cal. 29: praemuniendae regalis potentiae gratia, Vellej. 2, 6: genus dicendi praemunitum, et ex omni parte causae septum, Cic. de Or. 3, 9: praemunitus scientia linguarum, *fortified*, Aug. Doct. Chr. 3, 1.

B. *To place* a thing *before* another *for defense* or *strengthening*: quae praemuniuntur omnia reliquo sermoni, quo facilius, *etc.*, *are premised to obviate objections, said by way of premunition*, Cic. Leg. 1, 12: illa, quae ex accusatorum oratione praemuniri intelligebam, *brought forward* or *adduced in defense*, id. Coel. 8: primum illud praefulci et praemuni, quaeso, ut simus annui, *take care of* or *secure beforehand*, id. Att. 5, 13.

prae-mūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praemunio, no. II., B] *A fortifying* or *strengthening beforehand*; trop., of an orator, who prepares the minds of his hearers for what he has further to say, *a preparation, pre* *munition:* Cic. de Or. 3, 53: orationis, id. ib. 2, 75; Quint. 9, 2, 17.

* **prae-narro,** āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To tell* or *relate beforehand:* rem, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 12.

prae-năto, are, *v. n.:* **I.** *To swim before* or *in front:* praenatans musculus, Plin. 9, 62, 88.—**II.** *To swim* or *flow by:* domos amnis praenatat, Virg. A. 6, 705.

praenāvĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praenavigo] *A sailing by* or *past* (post-Aug.): praenavigatio Atlantis, Plin. 6, 31, 36.

prae-nāvĭgo, avi, 1. *v. a.* *To sail by* or *past* any thing (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: Plin. 6, 23, 26.—With the *acc.:* praenavigans litus, Val. Max. 1, 8, *n.* 9: oppida praenavigari tradunt, Plin. 6, 28, 32.—**II.** Trop., *To sail past, to hurry past* a thing: praenavigamus vitam, *pass, spend,* Sen. Ep. 70.

Praeneste, is, *n.* *A town in Latium, famed for the beauty of its roses, for its nuts, and still more for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it,* now *Palestrina:* altum Praeneste, Virg. A. 7, 682: frigidum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 22: sacrum, Stat. S. 4, 4, 15: Praeneste sub ipsa (*sc.* urbe), Virg. A. 8, 561. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 659 *sq.*—**II.** Hence **Praenestīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Praeneste, Praenestine:* nuces, Cato R. R. 8: urbs, *the town of Praeneste,* Virg. A. 7, 678: Praenestinae moenia sacra Deae, *i. e.* Fortunae, Ov. F. 6, 62: sortes, *the oracles of Praeneste,* Cic. de Div. 2, 41: rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10: via, *from Rome to Praeneste,* id. 31, 3, 25.—Subst., Praenestini, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Praeneste, the Praenestines,* Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 23; id. Trin. 3, 1, 8; Liv. 6, 21 *sq.*

prae-nexus, a, um, *Part.* [necto] *Tied* or *bound up in front* (post-class.): praenexo obsignatoque ore, Sol. 1.

prae-nĭmis, *adv.* *Too much, quite too* (post-classical): praenimis plebeium, Gell. 19, 10, 9.

prae-nĭtĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* *To shine* or *glitter forth* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: vestes praenitent, App. M. 5, p. 337 Oud.: luna subito praenitens, Plin. 2, 9, 6: juvenis veste nivea praenitens, App. M. 11, p. 770 Oud.—With the *dat.:* cur tibi junior praeniteat. *appear more attractive,* Hor. Od. 1, 33, 4: unius facies praenitet omnibus, *shines brighter than them all, outshines them all,* Sen. Med. 93.—**II.** Trop.: gentes, quarum titulis forum Augusti praenitet, Vellej. 2, 39: virtus Catonis conspicua atque praenitens, id. ib. 35.

prae-nōbĭlis, e, *adj.* *Very famous* or *celebrated* (post-class.): praenobilis potio, App. M. 10, p. 727 Oud.—*Comp.:* praenobilior, id. Flor. p. 16.

prae-nōmen, ĭnis, *n.* *The name which stood before the gentile name, the first name, praenomen.* Thus, in M. Tullius Cicero, Marcus is the praenomen, (* praenomina were usually abbreviated, as A. Aulus, C. Caius, Cn. Cnaeus, *etc.*): Quintilius cum filio, cui Mario praenomen erat, Liv. 30, 18: quod sine praenomine familiariter ad me epistolam misisti, Cic. Fam. 7, 32: Quinte, puta, aut Publi (gaudent praenomine molles Auriculae), Hor. S. 2, 5, 32.—"*praenominibus* feminas esse appellatas testimonio sunt Caecilia et Taricia, quae ambae Gaiae solitae sint appellari, pari modo Lucia et Titia," Fest. p. 224 ed. Müll.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *An appellation* or *title placed before a person's name:* praenomen *Imperatoris,* Suet. Caes. 76; id. Tib. 26; id. Claud. 12.

prae-nōmĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [praenomen] *To give* one *the praenomen* or *title of, to name* (very rare): *Numerios* praenominabant, Var. in Non. 352, 29.

prae-nosco, ĕre, *v. a.* *To learn* or *become acquainted with beforehand, to foreknow* (quite class.): nos praenoscimus, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 46: futura praenoscere, Cic. de Div. 1, 38; Ov. F. 3, 159: venturum coeli laborem, Stat. Th. 3, 490: rerum fata, Sil. 3, 7: omina, id. 16, 124.

* **praenōtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [praenosco] *A previous notion, preconception,* a translation of the Epicurean πρόληψις: sive anticipatio sive praenotio deorum, *innate idea,* Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44.

prae-nŏto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.:* **I.** *To mark* or *note before* or *in front:* profert quosdam libros literis ignorabilibus praenotatos, App. M. 11, p. 801 Oud.: aureos anulo, *to seal,* id. ib. 10, p. 696 Oud.—Hence, **B.** *To entitle:* ut de Deo Socratis praenotaret librum, Aug. Civ. D. 8, 14: librum nomine Pamphili martyris, Hier. Ep. 133, n. 3: liber hoc titulo praenotatus, Aug. Retract. 2, 14.

II. *To note* or *designate beforehand, to predict:* prophetae duos adventus Christi praenotarunt, Tert. adv. Jud. 14.

III. *To note down, write down:* fabellam, App. M. 6, p. 183.

prae-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj.* *Very cloudy, very dark* or *gloomy* (poet.): densa praenubilus arbore lucus, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 7.

praenum, i, *n.* *An implement for combing flax, a hatchel,* Gloss. Philox. Hence, **II.** Transf., *An instrument of torture, a rack:* Tert. Apol. 5.

praenuncĭa, v. praenuncius.

praenuncĭātĭo or **-nuntiatio,** ōnis, *f.* [praenuntio] *A prediction* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Anim. 46.

praenuncĭātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [praenuncio] *That announces beforehand, forewarning* (post-Augustan): ignes, (* *beacon lights*), Plin. 2, 71, 73.

praenuncĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who announces beforehand, a foreteller, predicter* (eccl. Lat.): Aug. Conf. 9, 5.

praenuncĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that foretells* or *predicts* (eccl. Lat.): gloriae, Prud. στεφ. 2, 29.

prae-nuncĭo (praenunt.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To announce* or *publish beforehand, to foretell, foreshow, predict;* constr. with the *acc.*, *de*, or an object-clause (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: futura, Cic. de Div. 1, 6: de adventu alicujus, Nep. Eum. 9: abi, praenuncia, hanc venturam, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 12.—**II.** Transf., Of things: juglans, frangi se, praenunciat strepitu, Plin. 16, 42, 81: praenunciant, id. 18, 35, 89.

prae-nuncĭus (praenuntius), a, um, *adj.* *That foretells* or *forebodes;* subst., *a foreteller, harbinger, foreboder, an indication, token, omen* (quite class.): Zephyrus Veneris praenuncius, Lucr. 5, 736: lucis praenuncius ales, *i. e. the cock,* Ov. F. 2, 767; id. ib. 6, 207: stellae magnarum calamitatum praenunciae, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: inquisitio candidati, praenuncia repulsae, id. Mur. 22: futuri eventus alicujus id praenuncium est, Plin. 2, 84, 86: istorum procellarum quaedam sunt praenuncia, Sen. Ira 3, 10.

prae-nuncŭpo, are, *v. a.* *To name beforehand* (eccl. Lat.): Prud. Cath. 7, 179.

* **prae-obtūrans,** antis, *Part.* [obturo] *Stopping up in front:* Vitr. 10, 12.

prae-occĭdo, ĕre, *v. n.* *To go down* or *set before;* of constellations (post-Aug.): *c. dat.* Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 3.

praeoccŭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeoccupo]: **I.** *A seizing beforehand, preoccupation:* locorum praeoccupatio, Nep. Eum. 3.—**II.** Rhetor. fig., *An anticipation of what properly comes afterward, prolepsis,* Beda de Schem. et Tropis, *init.*—**III.** *A disease that violently distends the abdomen:* quae passio Graece emphragma, Latine praeoccupatio dicitur, Veg. Vet. 1, 40.

prae-occŭpo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.:* **I.** *To seize upon, to take possession of* or *occupy beforehand, to preoccupy:* hic ne intrare posset saltum, Datames praeoccupare studuit, Nep. Dat. 7: Macedoniam, id. Eum. 2: loca opportuna, Liv. 44, 3: iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: Asiam, Vellej. 2, 69.

B. Trop.: animos timor praeoccupaverat, Caes. B. G. 6, 41: hilaritas praeoccupaverat mentes, Petr. 113: quas (partes) praeoccupavit oratio tua, Cic. Phil. 10, 1: praeoccupati beneficio animi, Liv. 6, 20.

II. *To anticipate, prevent:* ne alter alterum praeoccuparet, Nep. Dion. 4.—With an object-clause: legem de multarum aestimatione ipsi praeoccupaverunt ferre, *hastened to bring the bill sooner before the people,* Liv. 4, 30.

prae-ŏlĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To emit* or *exhale an odor beforehand* (post-Aug.): ut crocus, ita somnus prius quam prope adsit, longe praeolet, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 4 ed. Maj.

prae-ŏpīmus, a, um, *adj.* *Very fat* (eccl. Lat.): vitulus, Tert. Poen. 8.

prae-opto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To choose* or *wish rather, to desire more, to prefer* (quite class., but not in Cic.): constr. with *aliquid alicui,* with an object-clause, or with *ut:* praeoptantes exsilio modicam domi fortunam, Liv. 29, 30 *fin.*, so, suas leges Romanae civitati, id. 9, 45: Punicam societatem Romanae, id. 23, 43: filiam equitis Romani nuptiis generosarum, Nep. Att. 12.—With an object-clause: multi praeoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; so, perire, Tac. H. 4, 48; cf., ut puerum praeoptares perire, potius quam, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 17.—With *ut:* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 21.

prae-ordĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [ordino] *Ordered beforehand, preordained* (post-class.): causae, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4.

‡ **praeōro,** are, *v. a.* [prae-oro] *To pray before:* Not. Tir. p. 106.

prae-ostensus, a, um, *Part.* [ostendo] *Foreshown* (eccl. Lat.): sabbatum praeostensum et praedictum, Tert. adv. Jud. 4: sacrificia, id. ib. 5.

prae-palpans, antis, *Part.* [palpo] *Stroking* or *patting before* or *in front* (post-class.): Paul. Nol. Ep. 49.

prae-pando, ĕre, *v. a.* *To open* or *spread before, to spread out, extend* (poet. and in post Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: Virg. Cul. 16: vestibula, Plin. 11, 24, 28.—**II.** Trop.: lumina menti alicujus, Lucr. 1, 145: hibernos praepandens temporis ortus, Cic. Arat. 40.

praepărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeparo] *A getting* or *making ready, a preparing, preparation* (quite class.): priusquam aggrediare adhibenda est praeparatio diligens, Cic. Off. 1, 21: provisio animi et praeparatio ad minuendum dolorem, id. Tusc. 3, 14: belli, Vell. 1, 12: futurae impensae, Front. Aquaed. 124.—**II.** Rhetor., *A preparation* of the hearers for what is to follow: Quint. 7, 10, 12; so id. 9, 2, 17.

praepărāto, *adv.*, v. praeparo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

praepărātor, ōris, *m.* [praeparo] *A preparer* (eccl. Lat.): Joannes praeparator viarum Domini, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

praepărātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praeparator] *Preparatory* (post-class.): interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 3.

praepărātūra, ae, *f.* [praeparo] *A preparing, preparation* (eccl. Lat.): praeparatura viarum Domini, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18.

1. prae-părātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from praeparo.

2. prae-părātus, ūs, *m.* [praeparo] *A preparation* (post-Aug.): praeparatus Caesaris contra Antonium, Vellej. 2, 76: rei rusticae, Gell. 10, 11.

prae-parcus, a, um, *adj.* *Very sparing, very niggardly* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: apes praeparcae, *opp.* prodigae atque edaces, Plin. 11, 19, 21.—**II.** Trop.: animus, Plin. 22, 24, 51.

prae-păro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To get* or *make ready beforehand, to prepare* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: Cic. Rosc. Am. 8: praeparaverat ante naves, Liv. 30, 20: locum domestici belli causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: se et suos milites ad proelia, Sall. fragm. in Veg. Mil. 1, 9: praeparat se pugnae, *prepares himself for the combat,* Plin. 8, 20, 29: exercitum majori operi, Vellej. 2, 109: classem, Curt. 3, 5: arva frumentis, Col. 2, 16: profectionem, *to make preparations for one's departure,* Suet. Tib. 38: necem fratri, Tac. A. 11, 8: praeparare res necessarias ad vitam degendam, *to provide,* Cic. Off. 1, 4; so, cibos hiemi, Plin. 8, 37, 56:—anchusae radix praeparat lanas pretiosis coloribus, *prepares,* id. 22, 20, 23; id. 24, 11, 58; id. 29, 6, 34: potum cantharidum, id. ib. 4, 30: ova, *to prepare for eating, to cook, dress,* Mart. 1, 56.

II. Trop.: animos ad sapientiam concipiendam, Cic. fragm. in Non. 12, 23: gratiam adversus publicum odium, Tac. H. 1, 72: excusationem, Petr. 139: aditum nefariae spei, Curt. 5, 9.—Hence

praepărātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Prepared, provided* with any thing (quite class.): praeparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum, Cic. de Div. 2, 58: praeparato animo se tradere quieti, id. ib. 1, 53: bene praeparatum Pectus, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 13: praeparatis auribus, Cic. Or. 28.—Hence, adverbially, praeparato or ex praeparato, *With preparation:* quam nihil praeparato, nihil festinato fecisse videtur Milo! Quint. 4, 2, 1: ex ante praeparato, Liv. 10, 41: non enim ex praeparato locutus est, sed subito deprehensus, Sen. Ep. 11.

prae-parvus, a, um, *adj.* *Very small* (poet.): Juvenc. 2, 819.

prae-pătĭor, pati, *v. dep.* *To suffer very much* (post-class.): Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 34.

praepĕdīmentum, i, *n.* [praepedio] *A hinderance, impediment* (ante-class.): Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 29.

prae-pĕdĭo, īvi, ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [praepes] *To entangle the feet* or *other parts of the body; to shackle, bind, fetter* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: praepeditus latera forti ferro, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 5: praepeditis Numidarum equis, *tied to the manger*, Tac. A. 4, 25: sine modo sese praepediant, *let them hamper* or *embarrass themselves*, Liv. 8, 38.

II. Transf., in gen., *To hinder, obstruct, impede:* singultu medios praepediente sonos, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 42: timor praepedit dicta linguae, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 25; Ov. Her. 14, 18: si forte aliquos flumina, nives, venti praepedissent, Plin. Pan. 68: fugam hostium, Pac. Pan. Theodos. 40; Plin. Ep. 2, 19: praepediri valetudine, *to be prevented by illness*, Tac. A. 3, 3: praepeditus morbo (*al.* perditus), Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21.

prae-pendĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To hang before, to hang down in front* (quite class.): ubi tegumenta praependere possent ad defendendos ictus, Caes. B. C. 2, 9; id. ib.; Prop. 2, 24, 37: lacinia praependens impedit, App. Apol. p. 435 Oud.

prae-pes, ĕtis, *adj.* [prae-peto] **A.** *Flying excellently, swift of flight, nimble, fleet* (poet.): praepetibus pennis ausus se credere coelo, Virg. A. 6, 15: Boreas, Val. Fl. 1, 578: volatus, Plin. prooem. 7: ferrum, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 3: Victoria, Cn. Mattius in Gell. 6, 6: cursus, Sen. Hippol. 1061: dextra, Aus. Ep. 146, 20:—"*praepetes aves* quidam dici aiunt, quia secundum auspicium faciant praetervolantes, alii quod aut ea, quae praepetamus, indicent, aut quod praetervolant: alii ex Graeco tractum putant, quod ante conspectum volent nostrum. Ceterum poëtae promiscue omnes aves ita appellant," Fest. p. 205, ed. Müll.

2. In gen., *Winged:* tela praepetis Dei, *i. e.* Cupidinis, Ov. Her. 8, 38.

B. Subst.: **1.** *A bird:* Ov. M. 13, 617: Jovis, *i. e.* aquila, id. ib. 4, 713: quae (columba), super ingenti circumdata praepetis umbra, *i. e.* accipitris, Val. Fl. 8, 32.

b. In partic., *A prophetic bird*, from whose flight something favorable was predicted: praepetis omina pennae, Virg. A. 3, 359: ("*praepetes* sunt, quae secundo auspicio ante eum volant, qui auspicatur. Praepetes aut superiora tenent, et *praepetes* vocantur; aut inferiora, et dicuntur *inferae*. *Praepetes* autem ideo, quia omnes aves priora petunt volantes: vel a Graeco πέτομαι, id est volo," Serv.; cf. the passage from Fest. cited above).—**2.** Medusaeus, *Pegasus*, Ov. M. 5, 257.—**3.** Of *Perseus* himself, Luc. 9, 662 and 688.

II. Transf., *Lucky, fortunate* (ante-class.): praepetibus hilares, Enn. in Gell. 6, 6: portus, id. ib.

* **prae-pĕto,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To strive diligently after:* Fest. s. v. PRAEPETES, p. 245, ed. Müll. (* v. praepes, A., 1).

prae-pignĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [pignero] *Pledged, bound, obliged* (post-classical): Amm. 29, 2.

prae-pĭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [pila] *Furnished in front*, i. e. *tipped with a ball* or *button* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: pila praepilata, Auct. B. Afr. 72: missilia, *darts or javelins with a blunt point rounded like a ball*, that they might not inflict wounds, something like our foils, Liv. 26, 51: hasta, Plin. 8, 6, 6.—**II.** Trop.: declamationes, quibus ad pugnam forensem, velut praepilatis, exerceri solebamus, Quint. 5, 12, 17: locustarum cornua, quae sunt propria rotunditate praepilata, Plin. 9, 30, 50.

prae-pīlo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [prae-pilum] *To point in front* or *at the end like a* pilum; (* acc. to others, *To throw* or *hurl before*) (post-class.): praepilatis missilibus, Amm. 24, 6: utrinque magnis concursum est viribus: praepilabantur missilia, id. 16, 12.

prae-pinguis, e, *adj.* *Very fat* (poetical and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: solum, Virg. A. 3, 698: sues, Plin. 8, 51, 77: ubertas, id. 18, 17, 45.—**II.** Trop.: vox praepinguis, *too thick*, Quint. 11, 3, 32.

‡ **praeplecto,** ĕre, *v. a.* [prae-plecto] *To strike before:* Not. Tir. p. 107.—In the *part. perf.:* "praeplexus," Not. Tir. p. 167.

prae-pollĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To exceed* or *surpass in power, to be very powerful, to be very remarkable* or *distinguished* (perh. not ante-Aug.): quibus additis praepollebat, *he had the superiority*, Tac. A. 2, 45; id. ib. 2, 51: Phoenices mari praepollebant, id. ib. 11, 14: puella praepollet pulcritudine, App. M. 6, p. 424 Oud.—Hence

praepollens, entis, *Pa.* *Very powerful, very distinguished:* gens divitiis praepollens, Liv. 1, 57: virtute, id. 5. 34.—*Comp.:* vis oculorum praepollentior, Aug. C. D. 22, 29.

‡* **praepondĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [praepondero] *Preponderance:* "*praeponderatio*, ῥοπή," Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prae-pondĕro, are, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** *Neutr., To be of greater weight, to preponderate* (post-Aug.): ne portionum aequitate turbata, mundus praeponderet, Sen. Q. N. 3, 10; id. Clem. 1, 2.—**B.** Trop.: **1.** *To be of more weight* or *influence, to have the preference:* honestas praeponderat, Gell. 1, 3: exsul, Stat. Th. 8, 615.—**2.** *To turn the scale, give a decision:* si neutro litis conditio praeponderet, *decides neither one way nor the other*, Quint. 7, 2, 39: quo praeponderet alea fati, *inclines*, Luc. 6, 603.

II. *Act., To outweigh* (quite class.): qui omnia metiuntur emolumentis et commodis, neque ea volunt praeponderari honestate, *to be surpassed*, Cic. Off. 3, 4.

prae-pōno, sui, sĭtum, 3. (archaic *perf.*, praeposivi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 11.—Syncop. form, praepostus, Lucr. 6, 998) *v. a.* *To put* or *set before, to place first:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: versus, in prima fronte libelli, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 33: praeponens ultima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 58; Cic. Att. 7, 3: oportet, ut aedibus ac templis vestibula et aditus, sic causis principia proportione rerum praeponere, id. de Or. 2, 79: de qua priusquam respondeo, pauca praeponam, *I will first make a few observations*, id. Fam. 11, 27.

B. In partic., *To place* or *set over as chief, commander* or *superintendent, to place at the head of, intrust with the charge* or *command of; to appoint* or *depute as:* unum illum ex omnibus delegistis, quem bello praedonum praeponeretis, *to appoint commander in the war*, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 22: hibernis Labienum praeposuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 54: sinistro cornu Antonium praeposuerat, id. B. C. 3, 89: aliquem provinciae, *to appoint as governor*, Cic. Fam. 2, 15: negotio, *to charge with the management of an affair*, id. ib. 15, 4: navibus, *to appoint admiral*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 38: vectigalibus, *to appoint minister of finance*, Tac. A. 15, 18: Bibulus toti officio maritimo praepositus, *superintendent of all maritime affairs*, Caes. B. C. 3, 5: praepositus cubiculo, *chamberlain*, Suet. Dom. 16: sacerdos oraculo praeposita, *that presides over*, Cic. de Div. 1, 34: aliquem custodem alicui loco, *to appoint keeper of a place*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 67.

II. Trop., *To set before* or *above, to prefer:* lucrum praeposivi sopori et quieti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 11: se alteri, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 38; id. Eun. 1, 2, 59: salutem reipubl. vitae suae, Cic. Phil. 9, 7: amicitiam patriae, id. Rab. perd. 8.—Hence

praepŏsĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, Subst.: **A.** praepositus, i, *m.*, *A prefect, president, head, chief, overseer, director, commander:* legatorum tuorum, Cic. Pis. 36; Tac. H. 1, 36: quod (milites) praepositos suos occiderant, Suet. Oth. 1: rerum curae Caesaris, *director*, S. C. ap. Plin. Ep. 8, 6: aquarum, *water-inspector*, Front. Aquaed. 17; 117. Of *the governor of a province*, Suet. Galb. 12.

B. With the Stoics, praeposita, ōrum. *n.*, for the Gr. προηγμένα, *Preferable* or *advantageous things*, but which are not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, *etc.* (quite class.): ista bona non dico, sed dicam Graece προηγμένα, Latine autem *producta:* sed *praeposita*, aut *praecipua* malo, Cic. Fin. 4, 26: bonum negas esse divitias, praepositum esse dicis, id. ib.

prae-porto, 1. *v. a.* *To bear* or *carry before* (poet.): tela, Lucr. 2, 621; Catull. 64, 193: prae se Scorpius infestus praeportans flebile acumen, Cic. Arat. 433.

praepŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praepono] **I.** *A putting* or *setting before, a preferring, preference:* Cic. Fin. 3, 16.—**II.** *A placing* or *setting over as commander* or *president, an appointing to command* (post-class.): aliquem navi, Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 12.—**III.** In grammat. lang., *A preposition:* Cic. Or. 47: praepositio *in* privat verbum ea vi, quam haberet, si *in* praepositum non fuisset, id. Top. 11; so Var. L. L. 6, 7; Quint. 1, 4, 13, et saep.

praepŏsĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In grammat. lang., *That is set before, prepositive:* vocales, Prisc. p. 561 P.: conjunctio, Diom. p. 409 ib.

praepŏsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *The office of a chief* or *overseer*, etc. (post-class.): militares, Lampr. Elag. 6: horreorum et pagorum, Cod. Just. 10, 70, 2.

1. praepŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from praepono.

2. praepŏsĭtus, i, *m.*, v. praepono, *Pa.*, no. A.

prae-possum, pŏtui, posse, *v. n.* *To be very powerful* or *more powerful, to have the superiority, get the upperhand* (in *verb. finit.* only post-Aug.): postquam Macedones praepotuere, Tac. H. 5, 8.—Hence

praepŏtens, tis, *Pa.*, *Very able* or *powerful, prepotent* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: praepotentes viri, Cic. Rab. Post 16.—With the *abl.:* praepotentes opibus, *i. e. very rich*, Plin. 36. 5, 4, *n.* 14.—With the *gen.:* rerum omnium praepotens Jupiter, Cic. de Div. 2, 18.—Subst., praepŏtentes, ĭum, *m.*, *The powerful:* opes praepotentium, Cic. Lael. 15: more praepotentium, Col. 1, 3: iniquitas praepotentium, Plin. 12, 19, 42.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstract things: praepotens terra marique Carthago, *powerful on land and sea*, Cic. Balb. 15: philosophia, id. de Or. 1, 43: p. gratae mentis impetus, Val. Max. 5, 2, *n.* 8: imperia, id. ib. 7, 2, *n.* 1.

praepostĕre, *adv.*, v. praeposterus, *ad fin.*

praepostĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [praeposterus] *A reversed order, inversion* (post-class.): si Juno est aër, Graeci nominis praeposteritate repetita, *i. e. by transposing the letters of the words* ἀὴρ and Ἥρα, Arn. 3, 118: PARENS AFFLICTUS PRAEPOSTERITATE NATURAE HUNC FILIUM UNICUM HIC CONDIDI, Inscr. Grut. 684, 6.

praepostĕro, āvi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To reverse, invert* (post-class.): ordinem, Auct. Quint. decl. 9.

praepostĕrus, a, um, *adj.* *Reversed, inverted; perverted; confused; distorted; absurd, preposterous* (quite class.): **I.** Of persons, *Absurd, preposterous:* ut erat semper praeposterus atque perversus, Cic. Clu. 26: imperator, id. Pis. 38: homines, Sall. J. 85.—**II.** Of things concr. and abstract: praeposteri ficus, *figs out of season, that grow too early* or *too late*, Plin. 16, 27, 51: natalis, *an inverted birth*, i. e. *with the feet foremost*, id. 7, 8, 6: dies, id. 17, 24, 37, *n.* 1: frigus, Sen. Ep. 23:—quid tam perversum praeposterumve dici, aut excogitari potest? Cic. Rab. Post. 13: ut ne quid perturbatum ac discrepans, aut praeposterum sit, id. de Or. 3, 11: tempora, id. ib. 13: gratulatio, id. Sull. 32: consilia, id. Lael. 22: ordo, Lucr. 3, 622: p. et intempestiva oratio, Plin. Ep. 6, 5.—Hence,

Adv., praepostĕre, *In a reversed order, irregularly* (quite class.): literas reddere, Cic. Att. 7, 16: praepostere agere cum aliquo, id. Acad. 2, 20: laevus calceus praepostere inductus, *the left instead of the right*, Plin. 2, 7, 5: syllogismo uti, Gell. 2, 8.

praepostus, a, um, v. praepono, *ad init.*

praepŏtens, entis, *Pa.*, from praepossum.

praepŏtentĭa, ae, *f.* [praepotens] *Superior power, prepotency* (eccles. Lat.): praepotentia Dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 7.

prae-pōto, are, *v. a.*: **I.** *To drink before* (post-class.): Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, *n.* 159.—**II.** *To give to drink* or *make drink of before:* praepotat absinthio aegrotantes vino sincero, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, *n.* 160.

praeprŏpĕranter, *adv.*, v. praepropero, *ad fin.*

praeprŏpĕre, *adv.*, v. praeproperus, *ad fin.*

‡ **praeprŏpĕro,** are, *v. n.* [prae-propero] *To hasten greatly:* "*praeproperat*, προπετεύεται," Gloss. Philox.—Hence

* praeprŏpĕranter, *adv.*, *Very hastily, very rapidly:* certare, Lucr. 3, 780.

prae-prŏpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* *Too quick* or *hasty, over-hasty, sudden, precipitate* (quite class.): praepropera festinatio, Cic. Fam. 7, 8: prensatio, id. Att. 1, 1: celeritas, Liv. 31, 42: ingenium, *rash*, id. 22, 41: nisus, Sil. 15, 757: amor, Val. Max. 6, 3, *n.* 6.—Hence,

Adv., praeprŏpĕre, *Very quickly, very hastily, with over-haste* (not in Cic. or Caes.): festinans praepropere, Liv. 37, 23: id. 22, 19.

prae-pulcher, chra, chrum, *adj.* *Very beautiful* (poet.): Juvenc. 1, 432.

prae-purgo, are, *v. a.* *To purge* or *cleanse beforehand* (post-classical): Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *n.* 128.

praepūtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeputio] *A retaining of the foreskin, the state of being uncircumcised, uncircumcision;* opp. to circumcisio (eccles. Lat.), Tert. adv Marc. 5, 4.

praepūtĭātus, a, um, *Pa.*, from praeputio.

praepūtĭo, are, *v. a.* [praeputium] *To draw out the foreskin:* Schol. Juv. 10, 206.—Hence

praepūtĭātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Having the foreskin, uncircumcised* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 9.

prae-pūtĭum, ii, *n.* [vox hybr. prae-πόσθιον] *The foreskin, prepuce:* Juv. 14, 99; 6, 327.

praequam, *adv.*, v. prae.

prae-questus, a, um, *Part.* [queror] *Complaining beforehand* (poetical): multa praequestus, Ov. M. 4, 251.

prae-rădĭo, are, *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *To beam* or *glitter forth* (poet.): pilenta praeradiant, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 286. —**II.** *To outshine:* Bacchi conjux redimita corona Praeradiat stellis signa minora suis, Ov. Her. 6, 115.

prae-rādo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To scrape* or *shave off in front:* vitis utrumque latus alterum praeradito oblique, Cato R. R. 41; Paul. Nol. Ep. 7, sect. 2.—**II.** *To shear* or *shave off before:* praerasi capilli, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

* **prae-rancĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* *Very stale;* trop., *obsolete:* finitiones, Probus in Gell. 13, 20.

prae-răpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very swift, very rapid* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: amnis, Sen. Apocol.—**II.** Trop., *Very eager, very ardent:* praerapidus juvenis, Sil. 17, 180:—celeritas, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1: fuga, Sil. 16, 564.

praerāsus, a, um, *Part.*, from praerado.

praereptor, ōris, *m.* [praeripio] *One who seizes a thing before another, a forestaller* (eccl. Lat.): filius, qui ad benedictionem fratris praereptor adstiterat, Hier. Ep. 36, *n.* 15.

praereptus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeripio.

prae-rĭgesco, gŭi, ĕre, *v. n.* *To become exceedingly stiff* (post-Aug.): ita praeriguisse manus, Tac. A. 13, 35.

prae-rĭgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very stiff, very rigid* (late Lat.): mens, Auct. Quint. Decl. 17, 7.

prae-rīpĭa, ōrum, *n.* [ripa] *Places on the banks of a river* (post-class.): praeripia fluminis, App. Apol. p. 396 Oud.

prae-rĭpĭo, rĭpui, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *To take away* a thing *before another*, qs. *to snatch out of one's mouth, to snatch* or *tear away, to carry off* (quite class.): quid huc venisti sponsam praereptum meam? Plaut. Cas. 1, 14: patrem, id. Men. 5, 9, 21: aliquem alicui, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 81: arma Minervae, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 7: aliis laudem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1; Hirt. B. G. 8 prooem., § 5: cum ea praerepta et extorta defensioni suae cerneret, in quibus, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: alicui cibos, Plin. 10, 9, 11.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To snatch away before the time, to carry off prematurely:* deorum beneficium festinatione, Cic. Phil. 14, 2: immatura morte praereptus, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 5: brevibus praereptus in annis, *snatched away prematurely*, scil. by death, Val. Fl. 5, 571: IN PRIMO AETATIS FLORE PRAEREPTVS, Inscr. Grut. 350, 6.

B. *To take away quickly:* nec dulces occurrent oscula nati Praeripere, *to snatch kisses*, Lucr. 3, 909: codicillos *to take* or *seize hastily*, Suet. Ner. 49.

C. *To forestall, anticipate:* non praeripiam, *I will not anticipate*, Cic. Att. 10, 1: scelere praerepto doles, Sen. Thyest. 1104.

D. With se, *To take one's self off hastily, to make one's escape:* praeripuit se ad amicum, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17.

prae-rōbŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [roboro] *Strengthened beforehand* (post-classical): praeroboratum corpus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1.

prae-rōdo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To gnaw in front, to gnaw at the end* or *top* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): digitos, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 93: teneros pampinos, Col. Arbor. 15.—**II.** *To gnaw, bite* or *nibble off:* praeroso hamo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 25: praerosa dentibus lingua, Plin. 7, 23, 23: conger et muraena caudas inter se praerodentes, id. 9, 62, 88.

praerŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praerogo] *A distributing beforehand* (post-class.): annonae, Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.

praerŏgātīvārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *One that enjoys certain privileges* or *prerogatives* (late Lat.): Cassiod. Var. 11, 27.

praerŏgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That is asked before others for his opinion, that votes before* or *first, prerogative* (quite class.): centuria praerogativa, Cic. Planc. 20. Also, absol., praerogativa, ae, *f.*, *The tribe* or *century to which it fell, by lot, to vote first in the Comitia*, Cic. de Div. 1, 45: praerogativa Veturia juniorum (because it was double, juniorum and seniorum), Liv. 26, 22; cf., cum sors praerogativae Aniensi juniorum exisset, id. 24, 7: Q. Fabium et praerogativae et primo vocatae omnes centuriae consulem dicebant, id. 10, 22; cf., "*praerogativae* sunt tribus, quae primae suffragium ferunt ante jure vocatas. Mos enim fuerat, quo facilius in comitiis concordia populi firmaretur, bina omnia de iisdem candidatis comitia fieri: quorum tribus primae praerogativae dicebantur, quod primae rogarentur, quos vellent consules fieri: secundae jure vocatae, quod in his, sequente populo, ut saepe contigit, praerogativarum voluntatem, jure omnia complerentur," Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 1, 9.—Collect., praerogativa, with the *plur.*: praerogativa tribunum militum non petentem creant, Liv. 5, 18:—omen praerogativum, *the prerogative omen*, i. e. *the choice of the century that voted first*, which was regarded as an omen, Cic. Mur. 18:—praerogativam referre, said of the herald who informed the magistrate holding the comitia, of the choice of the century that voted first: id. de Div. 2, 35.—Because the other tribes or centuries readily followed the praerogativa; hence, **II.** Transf., praerogativa, ae, *f.*: **A.** *A previous choice* or *election:* praerogativa militaris, Liv. 21, 3: praerogativa comitiorum militarium, id. 3, 51.

B. *A sure sign, token, prognostic, omen:* triumphi praerogativa, Cato in Cic. Fam. 15, 5: praerogativa voluntatis, Cic. Verr. 1, 9: fecunditatis in feminis, Plin. 7, 16, 14.

C. *Preference, privilege, prerogative:* praerogativa decoris in gemmis, Plin. 37, 9, 46: magni enim faciunt provinciales, servari sibi consuetudinem istam, et hujusmodi praerogativas, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4: vetus illa imperatoriae domus praerogativa, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 2.

prae-rŏgātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. praerogo, *ad fin*

prae-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** *To ask before* another, *to ask first:* sententias, non more atque ordine, sed prout libuisset, praerogabat, Suet. Aug. 35.—**II.** *To pay beforehand:* pensionem, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19: expensas, Cod. Just. 10, 31, 20.—Hence

praerŏgātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Asked before* (quite class.): cujus in honore non unius tribus pars, sed comitia tota comitiis fuerint praerogata, Cic. Planc. 20: lex, *proposed previously*, Cod. Theod. 16, 11, 1.

praerōsus, a, um, *Part.*, from praerodo.

prae-rumpo, ūpi, uptum, 3. *v. a.* *To break* or *tear off before* or *in front* (quite class.): retinacula classis, Ov. M. 14, 547: funes praerumpebantur, *were broken off*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: uncus praerumpitur, Col. 3, 18.—Hence

praeruptus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Broken* or *torn off;* hence, of places, *steep, abrupt, rugged:* **A.** Lit.: praerupta saxa, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56: loca, Caes. B. G. 7, 86: p. atque asperum jugum, id. B. C. 2, 24: p. undique oppidum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: p. et difficilis descensus, id. ib.: nemus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 91: mons, Virg. A. 1, 109: rupes, Suet. Tib. 40: fossae, Tac. H. 2, 41.—Absol., praerupta, ōrum, *n.*, subst., *Steep* or *rugged places:* praerupta collium, Just. 41, 1: petere, Plin. 8, 42, 64.—*Comp.*: praeruptior collis, Col. 3, 13.—*Sup.*: omnes oppidi partes praeruptissimis saxis esse munitas, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33.

B. Trop., *Hasty, rash, precipitate* (post-Aug.): **1.** Of persons: juvenis animo praeruptus, Tac. A. 16, 7.—**2.** Of abstract things: dominatio, *hard, stern*, Tac. A. 5, 3: p. atque anceps periculum, *critical, extreme*, Vellej. 2, 2: seditio, *dangerous*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 3, 6.—Hence,

Adv., praerupte, *Abruptly, ruggedly* (post-Aug.): mons praerupte altus, Plin. 34, 14, 43.

prae-rŭtĭlus, a, um, *adj.* *Very red* (poet.): Auct. carm. de Judicio Dom. 202.

1. praes, praedis, *m.* [kindr. with praedium: prop., a possessor; hence, one who can give surety by virtue of his possessions] *A surety, bondsman* (in money matters; whereas vas denotes a surety in general) (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: "*praedia* dicta, item ut *praedes*, a praestando: quod ea pignore data publice mancupis fidem praestent," Var. L. L. 5, 4, § 40:—*praes*, qui a magistratu interrogatus, in publicum ut praes siet, a quo et cum respondet, dicit *praes*," id. ib. 6, 7, § 74; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 ed. Müll.: "*manceps* dicitur qui quid a populo emit conducitve: qui idem *praes* dicitur, quia tam debet praestare populo quod promisit, quam is, qui pro eo praes factus," Fest. s. v. MANCEPS, p. 151 ed. Müll.: "*praedes* dicuntur satisdatores locupletes pro re, de qua apud judicem lis est, ne interea, qui tenet, diffidens causae, possessionem deteriorem faciat, tecta dissipet, excidat arbores, et culta deserat," Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45: praedes pecuniae publicae accipere, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: praedem esse pro aliquo, id. Att. 12, 52: praedes dare, id. Rab. Post. 4: praedem fieri, id. Att. 13, 3: per praedem agere, id. ib. 9, 9: praedes tenentur, id. Fam. 5, 20: cavere populo praedibus ac praediis, an old formula, signifying *to procure security to the people by bondsmen and their property*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54: quis subit in poenam capitali judicio? vas. Quid, si lis fuerit nummaria? quis dabitur? praes, Aus. Idyll. 12.—**II.** Trop.: cum sex libris, tamquam praedibus, me ipsum obstrinxerim, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

2. praes, *adv.* [prae] *At hand, now* (ante-class.): ibi tibi parata praes est Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 17.

prae-sāgātus, a, um, *Part.* [sago] *Perceived beforehand, presaged* (eccl. Latin): scala, Hier. Ep. 3, *n.* 4.

prae-sāgĭo, īvi, 4. (in the deponent form: animus plus praesagitur mali, *presages*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 28) *v. a.* [prae-sagio] *To feel beforehand, to have a presentiment of* a thing (quite class.): "*sagire*, sentire acute est. Is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur *praesagire*, id est futura ante sentire," Cic. de Div. 1, 31; cf., "*praesagire* est praedivinare, praesipere: sagax enim est acutus et sollers," Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 ed. Müll.: praesagibat mihi animus, frustra me ire, Plaut. Aul. 2. 2, 1: hoc ipsum praesagiens animo, Liv. 30, 20; Prop. 3, 9, 5: aliquid in futurum, Cels. 2, 2: equi praesagiunt pugnam, Plin. 8, 42, 64.

II. Transf., *To forebode, foreshow, predict, presage:* exiguitas copiarum recessum praesagiebat, *foretold to me*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: galli canendo Boeotiis praesagivere victoriam, Plin. 10, 21, 24: luna tempestatem praesagiet, id. 18, 35, 79.

praesāgītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesagio] *A presentiment, foreboding, the faculty of divining* or *presaging* (quite class.): inest in animis praesagitio extrinsecus injecta, atque inclusa divinitus, Cic. de Div. 1, 31: divina, id. ib. 54: *praesagitio* dicta, quod praesagire est acute sentire. Unde *sagae* dictae anus, quae multa sciunt, et *Sagaces canes*, qui ferarum cubilia praesentiunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 255 ed. Müll.

praesāgĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, presage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vatum praesagia, Ov. M. 15, 878: mentis, id. ib. 6, 510: tempestatis futurae, Col. 11, 1: p. atque indicia futuri periculi, *indications*, Vellej. 2, 57.

prae-sāgus, a, um, *adj.* *Foreboding, foretelling, divining, prophetic, presaging* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): mens presaga mali, Virg. A. 10, 843: fulminis ignes, id. ib. 177: luctus suspiria, Ov. M. 2, 124: verba, id. ib. 3, 514: ars, Val. Fl. 5, 434: astra, Stat. Th. 8, 145: responsa, Tac. H. 2, 1: nares, Firm. Math. 8, 9.

‡ **praesaltor,** ōris, *m.* [praesalto] *He who led the dances of the Salii:* "praesaltor, ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς προορχούμενος," Vet. Gloss.

prae-sāno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [prae-sano] *To heal up prematurely* (a Plinian word): **I.** *Act.:* vulnera praesanata, Plin. 26, 41, 87. — **II.** *Neutr., To heal, be healed up prematurely:* cicatrices, quae praesanavere, Plin. 24, 10, 43.

prae-saucĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [saucio] *Severely wounded* (post-class.): vires, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 3.

prae-scătens, entis, *Part.* [scateo] *Overflowing, abounding* (post-class.): liber doctrinis omnigenis praescatens, Gell. 14, 6.

praescĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [praescio] *Foreknowledge, prescience* (eccles. Lat.): Dei bonitas et praescientia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 5: Dei, Aug. Civ. D. 5, 9.

* **prae-scindo,** 3. *v. a.* *To cut off in front:* inferiores sedes praescindantur, Vitr. 5, 7.

prae-scĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To know beforehand, to foreknow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 4: eum haec praescisse, Suet. Tib. 67.

prae-scisco, ĕre, *v. inch. a.* *To find out* or *learn beforehand* (not in Cic. or Caes.): animos vulgi, Virg. G. 4, 69: praesciscere volebant (*al.* praescire), Liv. 27, 35: exploratam fugam, Col. 9, 9: adversos subitosque motus, Amm. 20, 7.

praescītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praescio] *A foreknowing, prognostic* (post-class.): numine praescitionum auctore, Amm. 29, 1.

praescītum, i, *n.* [id.] *A prognostic, presage, presentiment* (a Plinian word): praescita animi quiescentis, *presentiments*, Plin. 10, 75, 98: picorum, *omens*, id. ib. 18, § 20.

prae-scītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A foreknowing, prescience* (post-class.): quae sint fortassis regi praescitui, Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 49.

prae-scĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Foreknowing, prescient* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): corda, Virg. A. 12, 452: lingua, Ov. F. 1, 538.—With a *gen. obj.:* vates Praescia venturi, Virg. A. 6, 66: vox sortis, Val. Fl. 5, 529: facere aliquem praescium rei alicujus, *to inform one of something in advance*, Tac. A. 11, 29: periculorum, id. ib. 6, 21.

prae-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [praescribo] *To write before, to prefix in writing.*

I. Lit.: pagina quae sibi Vari nomen praescripsit, Virg. E. 6, 11: monimentis consulum nomina, Tac. A. 3, 57: nomen ipsius virtutis libro, Gell. 11, 16: epistola, cui titulus praescriptus est, *pluria*, non *plura* dici debere, id. 5, 21.

B. Transf., *To trace out:* praescripta lineamenta, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *n.* 15.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe:* finem rebus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 124: sic enim praescripsimus iis, quibus ea negotia mandavimus, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: cum ei praescriptum esset, ne, *etc.*, id. Att. 16, 3: si ipse populo R. non praescriberet, quemadmodum suo jure uteretur, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: quid fieri oporteret, ipsi sibi praescribere poterant, id. ib. 2, 20: ut majorum jura moresque praescribunt, Cic. Font. 16: curationem valetúdinis, id. de Div. 2, 59: jura civibus, id. de Sen. 9: senatui quae sunt agenda, id. ib. 6: p. et constituere aliquid, id. Caecin. 27: p. aliquid et quasi imperare, id. Acad. 2, 3: praescriptis verbis agendum est, Cels. Dig. 19, tit. 5, 2.

B. In law, *To bring an exception against, to except, object,* or *demur to:* ignominioso patri filius praescribit, Quint. 7, 5, 3; Macer. Dig. 47, 15, 3.

C. *To dictate:* carmina, Tib. 4, 1, 177.

D. *To write down, put down in writing:* testamentum literis, Paul. Dig. 29, 1, 40.

E. *To plead as an excuse* or *in defense, to use as a pretext:* aliquem, Tac. A. 4, 52; so id. ib. 11, 16.—Hence

praescriptum, i, *n.*, *Something prescribed, a copy* to imitate or to get by heart (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: puerile praescriptum, Sen. Ep. 44: pueri ad praescriptum discunt, id. ib.

B. Trop., *A precept, order, rule:* praescripta calcis, *i. e.* metae, Lucr. 6, 91: omnia legum imperio et praescripto fieri videbitis, Cic. Clu. 53: praescripta servare, id. Off. 1, 26: agere ad praescriptum, *according to order*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: ad praescriptum consulis, Liv. 10, 22: ex communi praescripto civitatis, Cic. Inv. 2, 45: ex Augusti praescripto, Suet. Ner. 10: ultra praescriptum, *beyond* or *contrary to rule, irregularly, illegally*, id. Caes. 28.

prae-scriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A writing before* or *in front;* hence, meton., *a title, inscription, preface, introduction, commencement:* praescriptio legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 9: tribuniciae potestatis, Tac. A. 1, 7.

II. Trop.: **A.** *A pretext, pretense:* ut honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 32.

B. *A precept, order, rule, law:* dummodo illa praescriptio moderatioque teneatur, Cic. Coel. 18: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, a qua, *etc.*, id. Acad. 2, 46: rationis, id. Tusc. 4, 9: in hac praescriptione semihorae, id. Rab. perd. 2: sine praescriptione generis aut numeri, *without previous limitation*, Tac. A. 6, 15.

C. In law, *An exception, objection, demurrer:* aut intentio, aut praescriptio habet controversiam, Quint. 7, 5, 2: praescriptionem alicui opponere, Julian. Dig. 44, tit. 1, 11.

2. Transf., *A philosophical objection, a subtlety, sophism:* exceptiones et praescriptiones philosophorum, Sen. Ep. 48.

D. *Limitation* as to time, *prescription*, Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 76.

praescriptīve, *adv.*, v. praescriptivus, *ad fin.*

praescriptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [praescribo, *no.* II., B] *Of* or *relating to a legal exception* or *demurrer* (post-class.): praescriptivae quaestiones, Jul. Vict. Art. rhet. 3, 10: quaestiunculae, id. ib. 4, 1: praescriptivum praecedens, Sulpic. Victor Instit. or. p. 282.—*Adv.*, praescriptīve, *With an exception* (eccl. Lat.): occurrere, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1.

1. praescriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from praescribo.

2. praescriptus, ūs, *m.* [praescribo] *A precept* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 3.

praesĕca (praesica), ae, *f.* [praeseco] for brassica, *A cabbage* (ante-class.): *brassica* ut *praesica*, quod ex ejus scapo minutatim praesicatur, Var. L. L. 5, 21, § 104.

praesĕco, cŭi, catum and ctum, 1. *v. a.* *To cut off before* or *in front, to cut off* or *out* (not in Cic.)· **I.** Lit.: pars cultello praesecatur, Var. R. R. 3, 16: brassica ut praesica, quod ex ejus scapo minutatim praesicatur, id. L. L. 5, 21, § 104: partem, Ov. R. Am. 112: projecturas tignorum, Vitr. 4, 2: lineam, Plin. 32, 2, 5: praesecta vitis, id. 17, 15, 25: praesecata gula, App. M. 1, p. 108.—**2.** Trop.: praesectum decies non castigavit ad unguem, *has not corrected by the pared nail*, i. e. *to perfect accuracy*, Hor. A. P. 294.

praesectus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeseco.

praesegmen, ĭnis, *n.* [praeseco] *A piece cut off, a paring* (ante- and post-class.): tonsor omnia abstulit praesegmina, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 33; cf., "*praesegmina* proprie Plautus in Aulularia ea dici voluit, quae unguibus eminulis praesecantur," Non. 151, 33: cadaverum, App. M. 2, p. 140 Oud.

praesēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesemino] *A foetus* (only in Vitruv.): Vitr. 2, 9.

prae-sēmĭno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To sow* or *plant beforehand* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: non nati sunt homines tamquam ex draconis dentibus praeseminati, Lact. 6, 10: vis naturalis, et quasi praeseminata, Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 3, 14.—**II.** Trop., *To lay the foundation for, to prepare for, to undertake* a thing: majora sibi praeseminans, Amm. 30, 2.

praesens, entis, v. praesum, *ad fin.*

praesensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesentio] *A foreboding, presentiment* (quite class.): praesensio et scientia rerum futurarum, Cic. de Div. 1, 1: praedictiones et praesensiones rerum futurarum, id. N. D. 2, 3.—Absol.: per exta inventa praesensio, Cic. Top. 20.—**II.** *A preconception*, Cic. N. D. 2, 17.

praesensus, a, um, *Part.*, from praesentio.

praesentālis, e, *adj.* [praesens] *Present* (post-class.): milites, Cod. Justin. 12, 36, 18: domestici, id. ib. 17, 4.

praesentānĕe, *adv.*, v. praesentaneus, *ad fin.*

praesentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [praesens] *That operates quickly* or *immediately, presentaneous* (post-Aug.): remedium, Plin. 21, 31, 105: venenum, id. 24, 1, 1. Subst., praesentaneum, i, *n.*, *A remedy that operates quickly*, id. 30, 9, 23.—*Adv.*, praesentānēe, *Forthwith, immediately* (post-classical): Theod. Prisc. ad Timoth. fr. praef. 1.

praesentārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That is at hand, ready, quick, present* (ante- and post-class. for praesens): id quod mali (haruspices) promittunt, praesentarium est, *opp.* pro spisso evenit, *happens immediately*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 47: argentum, *ready money*, id. Most. 2, 1, 14; id. Trin. 4, 3, 74: venenum, *that operates instantly, presentaneous*, App. M. 10, p. 695 Oud.

praesentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesento] *A placing before, a showing, representation* (post-class.): Cod. Justin. 12, 28, 2 (*al.* praestatio).

praesentĭa, ae, *f.* [praesens] *A being before, in view,* or *at hand; presence* (quite class.): alicujus aspectum praesentiamque vitare, Cic. Cat. 1, 7: desiderium praesentiae tuae, id. Fam. 5, 8: urget praesentia Turni, Virg. A. 9, 73.—In the *plur.:* deorum praesentiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 66:—praesentiam sui facere, *to present one's self, to appear:* Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53:—praesentia animi, *presence of mind, resolution, courage:* Caes. B. G. 5, 42; Cic. Mil. 23; so Plin. 8, 25, 38:—in praesentia, *For the present, at present, now; at the time, then:* quiescendum in praesentia decreverunt, Nep. Alc. 4: cum in praesentia rex abesset, id. Them. 8; Liv. 24, 22: satis habebat in praesentia hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: haec in praesentia nota esse debebunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 8; Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 14: hoc video in praesentia opus esse, Cic. Att. 15, 20; Plin. 12, 3, 7:—in praesentia, *present, at hand:* id quod in praesentia vestimentorum fuit, arripuit, Nep. Alc. 10.

2. *Impression, efficacy, effect:* tanta est praesentia veri, Ov. M. 4, 611.

II. In partic., *Protection, assistance:* PRAESENTIAE MATRIS DEVM, Inscr. Grut. 28, 4.

prae-sentĭo, sensi, sensum, 4 (collat. form, praesentisse for praesensisse, Pac. Pan. Theodos. 3). *v. a.* *To feel* or *perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of, to presage, divine* (quite class.): nisi haec praesensisset canes, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 135: animo praesentire atque videre, Lucr. 5, 1341: animo providere et praesentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: futura, Cic. de Div. 2, 48: animus ita praesentit in posterum, ut, *etc.*, id. Rab. perd. 10: alicujus adventum, Ov. M. 1, 610: amorem, id. ib. 10, 404: dolos, Virg. A. 4, 297: eventus bellorum, Suet. Aug. 96: aliquid, Plin. 2, 79, 81.—Impers.: praesensum est, Liv. 21, 49.

* **praesentisco,** ĕre, *v. inch. a.* [praesentio] *To begin to have a presentiment of:* Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 21, acc. to Prisc. p. 824 P. (*al.* persentisceres).

praesento, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [praesens] *To place before, exhibit to view, to show, present* (post-Aug.): sarcitis bubulas carnes praesentat, *looks like*, Plin. 37, 10, 67: caput ab Achilla Caesari praesentatum est, *handed* or *presented to*, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 77: supplicanti statim sese Juno praesentat, *shows herself*, App. M. 6, p. 390 Oud.

praesēpe, is, *n.*, and **praesēpes** or **praesēpis,** is, *f.*; also, **praesēpĭa,** ae, *f.*, and **praesēpĭum,** ii, *n.* [praesepio] prop., *An inclosure* of any kind; hence, *a stable, stall, fold, pen:* praesepis bubus hibernas, Cato R. R. 14: si villa habebat praesepias laxas, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 6 (*al.* praesepes, *al.* praesepis): stabant ter centum (equi) nivei in praesepibus altis, Virg. A. 7, 275: in praesepibus ursi, id. ib. 17: nocturna claudere praesepia, *folds*, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 38.—*A crib, manger:* bonas praesepis, Cato R. R. 4: in praesepiis, Var. R. R. 2, 5: accedit ad praesepe, Phaedr. 2, 8, 22: non altius edita esse praesepia convenit, quam, *etc.*, Col. 1, 6: praesepium meum hordeo passim repleri jubet, App. M. 7, p. 472 Oud.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A hut, hovel; a dwelling, tavern:* scit, si id impetret, futurum, quod amat, intra praesepis suas, *i. e. in his own house, in his power*, Plaut. Casin. prol. 56: vocat me hic intra praesepis meas, *into my house*, id. Rud. 4, 3, 99: fucos a praesepibus arcent, *i. e. from the hives*, Virg. G. 4, 168: audis in praesepibus, *in drinking-shops*, Cic. Pis. 18.—**B.** *A crib*, for *a table:* scurra vagus, non qui certum praesepe teneret, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 28.

praesēpĭa, ae, v. praesepe.

prae-sēpĭo, psi, ptum, 4. *v. a.* *To fence in front, to block up, barricade* (quite classical): aditus atque itinera trabibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: loca montuosa sublicis, id. ib. 3, 49: omni aditu praesepto, id. B. G. 7, 77.

praesēpis, is, and **praesēpĭum,** ii, v. praesepe.

praeseptus, a, um, *Part.*, from praesepio.

Prae-sĕpultus, a, um, *Part.* [sepelio] *To bury beforehand* (post-classical): Auct. Quint. Decl. 9; Amm. 14, 11.

prae-sĕro, ĕre, *v. a.* *To sow beforehand* (post-class.): semina laetitiae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 445.

praesertim, *adv.* [prae-sero; cf., praecipue, from praecipio] *Especially, particularly* (quite class.): Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 83: praesertim ut nunc sunt mores, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 5: praesertim homines tantulae staturae, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: non tam ista me sapientiae fama delectat, falsa praesertim, quam quod, Cic. Lael. 4; id. Fam. 1, 4: cum praesertim confiderem, nullam esse gratiam, quam, id. ib. 2, 6; id. Flacc. 17; id. Fam. 14, 2.

prae-servĭo, ire, *v. a.* *To serve* as a slave (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: alicui, Plaut. Am. prol. 124.—**II.** Trop.: verbum neque numeris, neque generibus praeserviens, Gell. 1, 7.

prae-servo, are, *v. a.* *To observe beforehand* (post-class.): aliquid, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 8.

praeses, ĭdis, *adj.* [praesideo] *Sitting before* a thing, *to guard, take care of,* or *direct* it; *presiding, protecting, guarding, defending;* subst., *A protector, guardian, defender* (quite class. only as subst.): locus, *a place of refuge*, Plaut. Casin. 5, 1, 11 dub.: dextra, Sen. Med. 247.—Subst.: senatus reipublicae custos, praeses, propugnator, Cic. Sest. 65: patrii Penates, qui huic urbi et reipublicae praesides estis, Auct. or. pro dom. 57: tribunus plebis, quem majores praesidem libertatis custodemque esse voluerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 6; Liv. 6, 16: praesides dii, *protecting deities:* Tac. H. 4, 53.

II. Transf., in gen., *One that presides over, a president, superintendent, head, chief, ruler:* praeses belli, *i. e. Minerva*, Virg. A. 11, 483: uti praesides olim, nunc dominos destinatis, Sall. in or. Macri Licin. ad pleb.: provinciarum, *governors*, Suet. Aug. 23; cf., "*praesidis* nomen generale est, eo quod et proconsules et legati Caesaris, et omnes provincias regentes (licet senatores sint) *praesides* appellentur," Macer, Dig. 1, tit. 18.

prae-siccātus, a, um, *Part.* [sicco] *Dried beforehand* (post-class.): succus sole praesiccatus, App. Herb. 124.

prae-siccus, a, um, *adj.* *Very dry* (post-class.): vulnera, Prud. στεφ. 5, 141.

praesĭdālis or **praesĭdĭālis,** e, *adj.* [praeses] *Of* or *belonging to the governor of a province, gubernatorial* (post-class.): jus, Trebell. in XXX. Tyr. 24: jussio, Cod. Justin. 4, 24, 11: judicium, id. ib. 9, 1, 18: officium, Amm. 28, 1: apparitor, id. 17, 3: vir, *who has been a governor*, Symm. Ep. 4, 71.

praesĭdārĭus, v. praesidiarius.

praesĭdātus (praesidiatus), ūs, *m.* [praeses] *The office of governor of a province, governorship* (post-class.): Dalmatiae, Vop. Carin. 17: praesidatu regere, Aur. Vict. Caes. 29; Modest. Dig. 27, 1, 6.

praesĭdens, entis, v. praesideo, *ad fin.*

prae-sĭdĕo, sēdi, ēre, *v. n.* [sedeo] *To sit before* or *in front of:* **I.** Lit. (eccl. Lat.): Lact. 1, 20.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To guard, protect, defend;* with the *dat.* or *acc.:* (*α*) *c. dat.:* ego hic tibi praesidebo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47: urbi praesidere, Liv. 22, 11: Gallia, quae semper praesidet atque praesedit huic imperio, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: huic urbi, atque huic imperio, id. Sull. 31.—(*β*) *c. acc.:* proximum Galliae litus, Tac. A. 4, 5.

B. *To preside over, to have the care* or *management of, to superintend, direct, command;* constr. with the *dat.*, *acc.*, or *abs.:* (*α*) *c. dat.:* ut idem ad portas urbanis praesideat rebus, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: Mars ... praesidet armis, Ov. F. 3, 85: Actiacis ludis, Suet. Tib. 6: spectaculis, id. Claud. 7.—(*β*) *c. acc.:* P. Atellio, qui Pannoniam praesidebat, *who commanded in Pannonia*, Tac. A. 12, 29: exercitum, *to command*, id. ib. 3, 39.—(*γ*) *Abs.:* princeps praesidebat, *presided*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11.—Hence

praesĭdens, entis, *Pa.*, subst., *A president, director, ruler* (post-Aug. for praeses): superbia praesidentium, *governors*, Tac. A. 3, 40: praesidentium apparitores, Cod. Theod. 8, 7, 13.

‡ **praesīdĕro,** are, *v. n.* [prae-sidus] *To be in advance of the constellations:* praesiderare dicitur, cum maturius hiberna tempestas movetur, quasi ante sideris tempus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 ed. Müll.; cf. Plin. 18, 25, 57.

praesĭdĭālis, e, v. praesidalis.

praesĭdĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praesidium] *That serves for defense* or *protection* (not in Cic. or Caes.): praesidiarii milites, *garrison soldiers*, Liv. 29, 8; cf., "dicti *praesidiarii milites* ante alios collocati qui erant, aut in alio loco praepositi," Fest. s. v. SVBSIDIVM, p. 306 ed. Müll.: classis, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34.—**2.** In partic., *Of* or *belonging to the governor of a province, gubernatorial* (post-class.): togam praesidiariam accepit (*al.* praesidariam), Spart. Sev. 1.—**B.** Subst., praesidiarium, ii, *n.*, *A garrison:* Not. Tir. p. 56.

II. Transf.: praesidarii malleoli, *kept as a reserve in case the vine should fail*, Col. 4, 15: palmes, *i. q.* resex, id. ib. 21.

praesĭdĭātus, v. praesidatus.

praesĭdĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [praesidium] *A small garrison:* Not. Tir. p. 56.

‡ **praesĭdĭor,** ari, *v. dep.* [id.] *To watch, guard:* "*praesidior, φρουρῶ,*" Gloss. Lat. Gr.

praesĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [praeses] *A presiding over;* hence, *defense, protection, help, aid, assistance;* esp. of soldiers who are to serve as *a guard, garrison, escort,* or *convoy.*

I. Lit.: proficisci praesidio suis, Nep. Ag. 3: praesidio esse alicui, id. ib. 7: tectus praesidio firmo amicorum, Cic. Sull. 18: absque me foret et meo praesidio, *etc.*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 55: ut meae stultitiae in justitia tua sit aliquid praesidii, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 33: in tutela ac praesidio bellicae virtutis, Cic. Mur. 10.—Esp. of soldiers acting as a *guard, convoy, escort:* legiones, quae praesidio impedimentis erant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19.

II. Transf.: **A.** That which aids, defends, or protects, *Defense, assistance, protection:* ad hoc ipsum judicium cum praesidio venit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: armatorum, id. Phil. 2, 44.

2. In partic., in milit. lang., Those who by their presence protect a place, a camp, or a supply of arms or provisions, *A guard, garrison, convoy, escort:* "*praesidium* est dictum, quia extra castra praesidebant loco aliquo, quo tutior regio esset," Var. L. L. 5, 16, § 90: occupatoque oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, *garrison*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: locum presidiis firmare, *with a garrison, with troops*, Sall. J. 25: confirmare, Cic. Agr. 1, 16: obsidere atque occupare, id. ib. 2, 28: ex oppido educere, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: dimittere, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: oppido imponere, Liv. 24, 7: praesidium dedit, ut eo tuto perveniret, *an escort*, Nep. Epam. 4: p. ex arce expellere, *a garrison*, id. ib. 10: p. ex regionibus depellere, id. Paus. 2: praesidia interficere, *troops*, id. Milt. 4: praesidia custodiasque disponere, *posts, pickets*, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: Italia tota armis praesidiisque tenetur, *troops*, Cic. Att. 9, 3: praesidia deducere, Caes. B. G. 2, 33.

B. *Any place occupied by troops*, as a hill, a camp, *etc.; a post, station, intrenchment, fortification, camp:* qui propter metum praesidium relinquit, *leaves his post*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8: praesidio decedere, Liv. 4, 29: procul in praesidio esse, Nep. Timol. 1: praesidium occupare et munire, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: cohortes ex proximis praesidiis deductae, ib. B. G. 7, 87: milites in praesidiis disponere, id. ib. 34: in praesidiis esse, *in the camp, with the army*, Cic. Lig. 9: in adversariorum praesidiis, id. Rosc. Am. 43, 126: posito castello super vestigia paterni praesidii, *fort*, Tac. A. 1, 56: obsidium coepit per praesidia, *redoubts*, id. ib. 4, 49.—Trop.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. de Sen. 26.

C. In gen., *Aid, help, assistance* of any kind: Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 45: quod satis esset praesidii, dedit, *every thing needful for his support and safety*, Nep. Them. 8, 5: quaerere sibi praesidia periculis, et adjumenta honoribus, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 24; id. ib. 24: p. magnum sibi ad beatam vitam comparare, id. Tusc. 2: omnibus vel naturae, vel doctrinae praesidiis ad dicendum parati, id. de Or. 1, 9: ad praesidium aquae calidae decurritur, Col. 12, 50.—Trop.: fortissimum praesidium pudoris, Cic. Sull. 28: insigne moestis praesidium reis, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 13.

2. In partic., *A remedy* against diseases: aurium morbis praesidium est, Plin. 22, 22, 44: contra serpentes praesidio esse, id. 28, 4, 7.

praesignātor, ōris, *m.* [praesigno] *One who marks out* or *designates beforehand:* Inscr. Fabr. p. 38, *n.* 184; so Inscr ap. Mur. 915, 6.

praesignĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesignifico] *A showing* or *signifying beforehand, presignification* (eccl. Lat.): praesignificatio et figura majoris rei, Lact. 7, 15.

* **prae-signĭfĭco,** are, *v. a.* *To show* or *signify beforehand, to foreshow, presignify:* praesignificare hominibus futura, Cic. de Div. 1, 38.

prae-signis, e, *adj.* *Distinguished before* or *above others, remarkable, illustrious, excellent* (poet.): praesignia tempora cornu, Ov. M. 15, 611: p. facie Corniculana fuit, id. Fast. 6, 628; Stat. S. 4, 8, 12.

prae-signo, are, *v. a.* *To mark before* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): ad summum praesignato (*al.* pertundito), Cato R. R. 154: furunculos, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

prae-sĭlĭo, ire, *v. n.* [salio] *To spring* or *gush forth* (ante-class.): lacrimae praesiliunt mihi! Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13.

prae-sĭpĭo, ĕre, *v. a.* [sapio] *To feel beforehand, have a presentiment of: praesagire* est praedivinare, praesipere, Fest. s. v. FRAESAGIRE, p. 223 ed. Müll.; cf., "*adsipere* et *praesipere* dicebant antiqui a sapiendo, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ADSIPERE, p. 21 ed. Müll.

prae-sŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj. Very solid* (late Latin): **I.** Lit.: Coripp. Laud. Justin. 3, 291.—**II.** Trop., *Very firm, very constant* or *steadfast:* praesolidum Simonem dignum cognomine Petri, Juvenc. 1, 436.

prae-sŏno, ui, 1. *v. n.*: **I.** *To sound before* (poet.): praesonuit solemni tibia cantu (*al.* personuit), Ov. Am. 3, 13, 11.—**II.** *To sound louder than, to sound above;* with the *acc.*: qui posset avena Praesonuisse chelyn, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 65.

prae-spargo (or -spergo), ĕre, *v. a.* [prae-spargo] *To scatter* or *strew before:* Lucr. 5, 738.

prae-spĕcŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [speculor] In pass. signif., *Examined into beforehand* (post-class.): utilitate praespeculata, Amm. 25, 8.

praespergo, v. praespargo.

prae-spēro, avi, 1. *v. a. To hope beforehand* (eccl. Lat.): qui praenunciabatur, ille et praesperabatur, Tert. adv. Marc 5, 17.

‡ **praespĭcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [prae-specio] *To look at before:* Not. Tir. p. 43.

praestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. praesto] *Pre-eminent, distinguished, excellent* (quite class.; usually only of things concr. and abstr.): res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic. de Or. 2, 85: p. insignisque virtus, Auct. Har. resp. 19: ingenium atque lingua, Gell. 10, 18:—linguâ ac facundiâ praestabilis, id. 18, 3: *c. inf.*: Calchas praestabilis ariolari, *i. e.* ariolando, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 161 Oud.—*Comp.*: dignitas praestabilior, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16: fuerat praestabilius, *preferable, better*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4: nihil amicitia praestabilius, Cic. Lael. 27: utrum huic reipublicae melius fuisse et praestabilius me civem nosci an te? *more advantageous*, Cic. Vat. 4: neque majus aliud, neque praestabilius invenias, Sall. J. 1.

Praestāna, ae, *f.* [2. praesto] *The goddess of Excellence,* who was worshiped because Romulus had surpassed all others in throwing javelins: "*Praestana* est, ut perhibetis, dicta, quod Quirinus in jaculi missione cunctorum praestiterit viribus," Arn. 4, 128.

praestans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 2. praesto.

praestanter, *adv.*, v. 2. praesto, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

praestantĭa, ae, *f.* [praestans] *Pre-eminence, superiority, excellence* (quite classical): excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquorum, *over other creatures*, Cic. Off. 1, 28: praestantia virtutis, ingenii, fortunae, *pre-eminence in*, id. Lael. 19: dii omnium rerum praestantia excellentes, *in all things*, id. de Div. 2, 63: dignitatis, id. de Or. 2, 52: remedii, Plin. 12, 3, 7: vulneribus sanandis tanta praestantia est, ut, *etc.*, *of such superior efficacy*, id. 27, 6, 24.

praestat, v. 2. praesto.

praestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. praesto] *A guaranty, warranty* (post-Aug.): ut ad praestationem scribant, *if they pledge themselves for the truth of what they write*, Sen. Brev. vit. 14; Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Payment* of any thing due (post-class.): praestatio dotis, Modest. ib. 31, 1, 35: vectigalium, Ulp. ib. 10, 3, 7: usumfructum locare sub certa annua praestatione, Cod. Justin. 3, 33, 10.

praestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A surety* (post-class.): qui advocantur ut praestatores, Front. de Col. praef. p. 128 ed. Goes.

* **praestergus,** a, um, *adj.* Another form for praetersus, from prae-tergo, *Wiped off beforehand:* vorsa, praesterga, strata, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 30 dub. (perh. more correctly read, vorsa, sparsa, tersa, strata; cf. Diom. p. 375 P.).

prae-sterno, ĕre, *v. a. To strew* or *spread beforehand, to prepare* (mostly ante- and post-class.): eo praesternebant folia farferi (*al.* prosternebant), Plaut. Poen. 2, 32: altaria, *to prepare*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 114; App. M. 10, p. 225 Pric. dub. Oud. (p. 715), et al. *praestruunt:*—illud peto, praesternas, *etc.* (*al.* praestruas), Plin. Ep. 5, 8.

praestes, ĭtis, *comm.* [2. praesto] In relig. laug.. An epithet of deities, *Presiding, protecting; protector, guardian* (poet. and post-class.): "*praestitem* in eadem significatione dicebant antiqui, qua nunc dicimus antistitem," Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 ed. Müll.: praestitibus Laribus, Ov. F. 5, 129: versus Orphici Liberum εὐβουλῆα vocantes, boni consilii hunc Deum praestitem monstrant, Macr. S. 1, 18; Capell. 2, 40: PRAESTITI JOVI, Inscr. Grut. 22, 1.

prae-stĭgĭae, ārum (rarely in the *sing.*, v. infra), *f.* [perhaps from praestringo] *Deceptions, illusions, jugglers' tricks, sleights, feats of legerdemain, prestiges;* lit. and trop. (quite class.): patent praestigiae, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 9: verborum, *deceptive use of words*, Cic. Fin. 4, 27: quasi praestigiis quibusdam et captionibus depelli, id. Acad. 2, 14: omnes meos dolos, fallacias, Praestigias praestrinxit (*al.* praestinxit) commoditas patris, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29: non per praestigias, sed palam compilare, *by stratagem, secretly*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24: Graecae istorum praestigiae philosophari sese dicentium, Gell. 13, 23: nubium, *the deceptive images formed by the clouds*, App. de Mundo, p. 321 Oud.—In the *sing.*: praestigiae plausum petere, Quint. 4, 1, 77.

prae-stĭgĭātor, ōris, *m.* [praestigiae] *A juggler, cheat, impostor, deceiver* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): praestigiator hic quidem Poenus probu' est, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 6; Sen. Ep. 45.

prae-stĭgĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [praestigiator] *She who plays tricks, juggles,* or *deceives* (Plautin.): Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 150.

* **praestĭgĭo,** are, *v. a.* [praestigiae] *To deceive by juggling tricks:* illa tibi numinis praestigiat divinatio, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 63.

‡ **praestĭgĭor,** ari, *v. dep.* [id.] *To practise sleight of hand:* "*praestigior*, ψηφοπαικτῶ," Gloss. Cyrill.

praestĭgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of deceitful tricks, delusive* (post-class.): Gell. 7, 14: nihil praestigiosum, aut subdolum, Arn. 1, 32.

‡ **praestĭgĭum,** ii, *n. A delusion, illusion:* "Γοητεία, praestigium," Gloss. ad Prud. Onom. vet.

prae-stinguo, nxi, 3. *v. a. To extinguish;* trop., *to obscure, weaken* (extremely rare): fata omnem animi ejus aciem praestinxerant, Vellej. 2, 118 dub. (*al.* praestruxerant, *al.* praestrinxerant). Dub. also in Plaut., v. Lindem. ad Mil. 1, 1, 4 ed. maj.; p. 99, ed. II.

praestĭno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [praes] *To buy, purchase* (ante- and post-class.): ego eo in macellum, ut piscium quidquid est, pretio praestinem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 36; so, pisces, id. Capt. 4, 2, 68: cf., "*praestinare* apud Plautum praeemere est, *i. e.* emendo tenere," Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 ed. Müll.: viginti denariis praestinavi (*al.* perstinavi), App. M. 1, p. 73 Oud.: id omne praestinaturus, id. ib. p. 26 Oud.: caveae modico praestinatae pretio, id. ib. 4, p. 149 Elm. dub. (*al.* praedestinatae).

praestĭtor, ōris, *m.* [2. praesto] *A giver* (post-class.): praestitor et tributor, App. Trism. p. 92 Elm.

prae-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *To determine* or *appoint beforehand, to prescribe* (quite class.): diem praestituit operi faciundo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56: nobis tempus, id. Quint. 9.—With a relative-clause: praetor numquam petitori praestituit, qua actione illum uti velit, id. Caecin. 3:—nulla praestituta die, *without a fixed term*, id. Tusc. 1, 39.

praestĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. praesto.

1. praesto (PRAESTVS FVI, Inscr. in Grut. 669, 4), *adv.* [prae-sto] *At hand, ready, present, here;* usually with esse (very freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: sed ubi est frater? *Chaer.* Praesto adest, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 20; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 120: ibi mihi praesto fuit L. Lucilius, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: togulae lictoribus ad portam praesto fuerunt, id. Pis. 23: tibi nulla fuit clementia praesto? *hadst thou no compassion?* Catull. 64, 137.—Also without esse (poet.): hera, eccum praesto militem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 1: ipsum adeo praesto video, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 4; Stat. Th. 6, 643:—praesto esse, *to arrive, appear:* hirundines aestivo tempore praesto sunt, Auct. ad Her. 4, 48.

II. In partic., praesto esse: **A.** *To be at hand, to attend* or *wait upon, to serve, aid:* jus civile didicit, praesto multis fuit, Cic. Mur. 9: praesto esse clientem tuum? id. Att. 10, 8: saluti tuae praesto esse, id. Fam. 4, 14: ut ad omnia, quae tui velint, ita assim praesto, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 8.—So too connected with adire: pauper erit praesto tibi, praesto pauper adibit primus, *will be at hand, at your service*, Tib. 1, 5, 61.

B. With esse, *To present one's self in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose:* si quis mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus, Cic. Caec. 30: quaestores cum fascibus mihi praesto fuerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 4.

2. praesto, ĭti (avi), ĭtum and ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*

I. *Neutr., To stand before* or *in front:* **A.** Lit.: dum primae praestant acies, Luc. 4, 30 (*al.* perstant).

B. Trop., *To stand out, be superior, to distinguish one's self;* alicui aliqua re, in aliqua re, or *abs.* (quite class.): quantum praestiterint nostri majores prudentia ceteris gentibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 44: qua re homines bestiis praestent, id. Inv. 1, 4: hoc praestat amicitia propinquitati, quod, *etc.*, id. Lael. 5: Zeuxin muliebri in corpore pingendo plurimum aliis praestare, id. Inv. 2, 1:—suos inter aequales longe praestitit, id. Brut. 64 *fin.*: probro atque petulantia maxume praestabant, *were pre-eminent, distinguished themselves*, Sall. C. 38: truculentia coeli praestat Germania, Tac. A. 2, 24.—**2.** Praestat, with a subject-clause, *It is preferable* or *better:* nimio praestat impendiosum te, quam ingratum dicier, *it is much better*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 2, 12: mori millies praestitit, quam haec pati, *it was better*, Cic. Att. 14, 9: praestare dicunt, Gallorum, quam Romanorum imperia perferre, *it is better*, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: sed motos praestat componere fluctus, Virg. A. 1, 135; id. ib. 6, 38.

II. *Act.*: **A.** *To surpass, outstrip, exceed, excel* (so rarely; perh. not in Cic. or Caes.): qui primus in alterutra re praestet alios, Var. in Non. 502, 23: quantum Galli ceteros mortales virtute praestarent, Liv. 5, 36: honore ceteros, Nep. Att. 18 *fin.*: eloquentiâ omnes eo tempore, id. Epam. 6: aliquem, Stat. Th. 4, 838.

B. *To become surety for, to answer* or *vouch for, to warrant, be responsible for, to take upon one's self*, etc. (quite class.): ut omnes ministros imperii tui reipublicae praestare videare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: quem tamen ego praestare non poteram, id. Att. 6, 3: quanto magis arduum est alios praestare quam se, tanto laudabilius, Plin. Pan. 83:—communem incertumque casum nequi vitare quisquam nostrum, nec praestare ullo pacto potest, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: simus ea mente ut nihil in vita nobis praestandum praeter culpam putemus, *that we need only answer for guilt*, i. e. *keep ourselves clear of guilt*, id. ib. 6, 1: impetus populi praestare nemo potest, *no one can be held to answer for the outbreaks of the people*, id. de Or. 2, 28: periculum judicii, id. Mur. 2: damnum alicui, id. Off. 3, 16: invidiam, id. Sest. 28: nihil, *to be responsible for nothing*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.—With *ab aliqua re:* ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, id. Fam. 1, 4.—With *de:* quod de te sperare, de me praestare possum, id. ib. 4, 15.—With an object-clause: praedones nullos fore, quis praestare poterat? Cic. Fl. 12.

C. In gen., *To fulfill, discharge, maintain, perform, execute:* arbitramur nos ea praestitisse, quae ratio et doctrina praescripserit, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: ultima exspectato, quae ego tibi et jucunda et honesta praestabo, id. Fam. 7, 17: suum munus praestare, id. de Or. 2, 9: hospitii et amicitiae jus officiumque praestare, id. Fam. 14, 4: ne quem ejus poeniteret, praestiti, *I took care, exerted myself.* Liv. 30, 30; Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 19: quamcumque ei fidem dederis, ego praestabo, *I will fulfill, keep the promise*, id. Fam. 5, 11; so, fidem alicui, Liv 30, 15: pacem cum iis populus R. non ab se tantum, sed ab rege etiam Masinissa praestitit, *maintained*, id. 40, 34.—Hence, **2.** In partic.: **a.** *To keep, preserve, maintain, retain:* Cic. Att. 11, 4: omnes socios salvos praestare poteramus, id. de imp. Pomp. 18: mors omnia praestat, Vitalem praeter sensum calidumque vaporem, Lucr. 3, 215.

b. *To show, exhibit, to prove, evince, manifest:* Pomptinius praestat tibi memoriam benevolentiamque, quam debet, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: neque hercule in iis ipsis rebus eam voluntatem, quam expectaram, praestiterunt, id. ib. 1, 9: virtutem, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: benevolentiam, Cic. Att. 11, 1: consilium suum fidemque, id. de Or. 3, 33.—With se, *To show, prove,* or *behave one's self as:* praesta te eum, qui, *etc*, *show thyself such, as*, etc., id. Fam. 1, 6: se incolumem, Lucr. 3, 220: se invictum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 104: teque praesta constanter ad omne Indeclinatae munus amicitiae, *show thyself constant*, id. ib. 5, 23: nunc quoque victoria se praestet, *show itself*, id. ib. 2, 169: sed ne ad illam quidem artissimam innocentiae formulam praestare nos possumus, *prove ourselves innocent even according to that rule*, Sen. de Ira, 2, 28: juris periti consultatoribus se praestabant, *showed themselves accessible*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2.

c. *To show, exhibit, manifest:* honorem debitum patri, Cic. Phil. 9, 5: fratri pietatem, id. Brut. 33: virtutem et diligentiam alicui, id. Fam. 14, 3: frequentiam et officium alicui honores petenti, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: obsequium, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59: sedulitatem alicui rei, *to apply*, Plin. Ep. 3, 18.

d. *To give, offer, furnish, expose:* alicui certam summam pecuniae, Suet. Dom. 9: cervicem, Sen. in Diom. 1, 362: caput fulminibus, *to devote, expose*, Luc. 5, 770: Hiberus praestat nomen terris, id. 4, 23: anser praestat ex se pullos atque plumam, Col. 8, 13: cum senatui sententiam praestaret, *gave his vote*, Cic. Pis. 32: terga hosti, *to turn one's back to the enemy, to flee*, Tac. Agr. 37.—Hence

praestans, tis, *Pa.*, *Pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary* (quite class.): **1.** Of persons: omnibus praestans et ingenio et diligentia, *far surpassing all*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10: usu et sapientia praestantes, *noted for their experience and wisdom*, Nep. Timoth. 3.—*Comp.:* virginibus praestantior omnibus Herse, *superior to all*, Ov. M. 2, 724.—*Sup.:* in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 50: praestantissimi studio atque doctrina, id. Acad. 1, 4.—With the *gen.:* o praestans animi juvenis, *distinguished for courage*, Virg. A. 12, 19: belli, Sil. 5, 92: armorum, Stat. Th. 1, 605: praestantissimus sapientiae, Tac. A. 6, 6.—Poet., with an object-clause: quo non praestantior alter Aere ciere viros, *whom no other excelled in rousing the men*, Virg. A. 6, 164. —**2.** Of things concrete and abstract, *Pre-eminent, excellent, remarkable, extraordinary, distinguished:* praestanti corpore Nymphae, Virg. A. 1, 171: natura excellens atque praestans, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: praestanti et singulari fide tractare aliquem, id. Fam. 3, 10: praestans prudentia in omnibus, Nep. Alc. 5; Cic. Tusc. 5, 13: quid praestantius mihi potuit accidere? id. Vat. 3.

B. In partic., *Efficacious:* medicina praestans, Plin. 13, 24, 47: usus praestantior, id. 18, 13, 34: calamus praestantior odore. id. 12, 22, 48: succus sapore praestantissimus, id. 15, 1, 2: praestantissima auxilia, id. 27, 13, 120.—Hence,

· *Adv.*, praestanter, *Excellently, admirably* (post-Aug.): *Sup.*, praestantissime, Plin. 28, 12, 50.

praestōlor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (active collat. form, praestolaras, Liv. Andr. in Non. 475, 32: praestolabo, Turpil. ib. 31) [1. praesto] *To stand ready for, to wait for. expect* a person or thing: "*praestolari* dicitur is, qui ante stando, ibi, quo venturum excipere vult, moratur," *Paul.* ex *Fest.* p. 223 ed. Müll.; cf., "*praestolari* est praesto esse et apparere," Don. ad Ter. Eun. 5. 6, 5.—(α) *c. dat.:* qui tibi ad forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati, Cic. Cat. 1, 9; so, ut in Formiano tibi praestoler, id. Att. 2, 15 *fin.*—(β) *c. acc.:* aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 15: quem praestolare, Parmeno? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 5. —(γ) *Absol.:* ego illam illic video praestolarier, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 33: ad Clupeam praestolans, Caes. B. C. 2, 23.—* (δ) *c. gen.:* advenientium cohortium praestolari, Sisenn. in Non. 161, 32.

prae-strangŭlo, are, *v. a.* *To choke, deprive of breath* (post-class.): ne anxium oratorem praestrangulet, *i. e.* ne cogat tacere, Auct. Quint. declam. 3.

praestrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praestringo] *A binding fast, binding up* (eccl. Lat.): praestrictio sensus (*al.* praestructio), Tert. Res. carn. 49.

praestrictus, a, um, *Part.*, from praestringo.

prae-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a.:* **I.** *To bind fast* or *hard, to bind* or *tie up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): praestricta fauce, Ov. Ib. 551: praestricta manus, Sen. Troad. 560: pollices vincire, nodoque praestringere, Tac. A. 12, 47: dracones circumplexu facili (elephantos) ambiunt, nexuque nodi praestringunt, Plin. 8, 11, 11: p. et strangulare, id. 17, 24, 37, n. 9: vehementer praestringere aliquid, id. 10, 72, 92: ventus praestringit atque percellit radices arborum, *i. e.* comprimit, id. 18, 34, 77: panis datur ex vino ad discutienda, quae praestringi opus est, *i. e.* coërceri. sisti. id. 22, 25, 68.—**B.** Transf., *To bind* or *wind about* (poet.): alicujus tempora sertis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 112.—**II.** *To graze, touch:* Taifalorum terras praestringens, Amm. 31, 3.—**III.** *To weaken, blunt, make dull:* acies ferri praestringitur, Plin. 7, 15, 13: nitorem eboris, *to dim*, id. ib.: vites, *to deprive them of their eyes* or *buds*, id. 17, 24, *circa med.*

praestructim, *adv.* [praestructus] *With preparation* (eccl. Lat.): ut ad hominem praestructim perveniretur, Tert. Pall. 3.

praestructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praestruo] *A foundation, preparation* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

praestructūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A foundation, preparation* (eccl. Lat.): Evangelii, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 2.

praestructus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from praestruo.

prae-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To build before*, as a preparation for other buildings, *to lay a foundation:* praestructa, *opp.* ea, quae superposita incumbent, Col. 1, 5.

B. Transf., *To build up in front, to block* or *stop up, to make impassable* or *inaccessible* (poet.): ille aditum vasti praestruxerat obice montis (*al.* perstruxerat), Ov. F. 1, 563: hospitis effugio praestruxerat omnia Minos (*al.* praecluserat), id. A. A. 2, 21: porta fonte praestructa, *stopped up*, id. Met. 14, 797: pulcros ferro praestruxerit artus (*al.* perstrinxerit), Stat. Ach. 1, 480.

II. Trop., *To make ready* or *prepare beforehand* for any thing: fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, ut, cum operae pretium sit, cum mercede magna fallat, *prepares* or *secures for itself credibility in trifles*, Liv. 28, 42: praestruit ad illud quod dicturus est, multa esse crimina in Verre quae, *etc.*, Ascon. ad Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 8; Claud. in Ruf. 2, 280: prius agmina saevo praestrue Marti, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 319.

B. *To arrange* or *contrive beforehand:* cum praestructum utrumque consulto esset. *whereas it had all been concerted beforehand*, Suet. Tib. 53: id scilicet praestruentes, Amm. 31, 7.—Hence

praestructus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Prepared:* praestructum bellis civilibus hostem, Claud. B. Gild. 285.

‡ **praestultus,** a, um, *adj.* *Extremely foolish:* "praestultus, *πάνυ ἀνόητος*," Gloss. Cyrill.

* **prae-stŭpesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To be greatly astonished:* ad quam fortunam ceteris praestupescentibus, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 66.

prae-stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very senseless, very stupid* (late Lat.): praestupido corde, Juvenc. 4, 200.

prae-sūdo, are, *v. n.* *To sweat before* (poet.): **I.** Lit.: dum matutinis praesudat solibus aër, Claud. Rapt. Pr 2, 120.—**II.** Trop., *To exert one's self beforehand:* Stat. Th. 6, 4.

praesul, ŭlis, *c.* [praesilio] *One who leaps* or *dances before others, a dancer in public, public dancer:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): Cic. de Div. 1, 26; id. ib. 2, 66.—**B.** In partic., *The leader of the* Salii, *who annually leaped and danced through the city, bearing the* ancilia: fuit in eo sacerdotio (Saliorum) et praesul et vates et magister, Capitol. M. Aurel. 4.

II. Transf., in gen., *A presider, president, prefect* (post-class.): agri praesul, Pallad. 1, 6: fori, Sid. Ep. 4, 14: p. creatus literis, Aus. Ep. 4, 79; Pallad. 1, 6: Angerona, diva praesul silentii, Sol. 1; Mart. Cap. 6: et Junone calent hic arae praesule semper, Avien. Perieg. 519.

prae-sulsus, a, um, *adj.* [salsus] *Salted very much, very salt* (post-Aug.): adeps, Col. 6, 2, 7.

praesultātor, ōris, *m.* [praesulto] *One who leaps* or *dances before others, a public dancer* (only in Livy): Liv. 2, 36.

prae-sulto, are, *v. n.* [salto] *To leap* or *dance before* (only in Livy): praesultare hostium signis, Liv. 7, 10.

praesultor, ōris, *m.* [praesilio] *One who leaps* or *dances before others, a public dancer* (post-class. for praesul): Lact. 2, 7

praesum, fŭi, esse, *v. n.* *To be before* a thing; hence, *to be set over, to preside* or *rule over, to have the charge* or *command of, to superintend* a thing; constr. with the *dat.* or *abs.* (quite class.): (α) *c. dat.:* omnibus Druidibus praeest unus, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: qui oppido praeerat, id. ib. 2, 6: regionibus, id. ib. 5, 22: provinciae, Sall. C. 42, 3: censor factus, severe praefuit ei potestati, Nep. Cat. 2: classi, *to have the command of the fleet*, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: exercitui, id. ib. 57: alicui negotio, *to have charge of it, to carry it on*, id. ib. 61: ei studio, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: artificio, id. Fin. 4, 27: vigiliis, *to superintend*, Sall. C. 32: regiis opibus, Nep. Con. 4: rebus regiis, id. Phoc. 3: statuis faciendis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59: aedibus, *i. e.* aedilem esse, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2.—(β) *abs.:* p. in provincia, *to be governor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 77.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *To be the chief person, to take the lead* in any thing: non enim paruit ille Ti. Gracchi temeritati, sed praefuit, Cic. Lael. 11: illi crudelitati non solum praeesse, verum etiam interesse, id. Att. 9, 6.—**B.** *To protect, defend* (poet.): stant quoque pro nobis, et praesunt moenibus Urbis, Ov. F. 5, 135.—Hence

praesens, entis (*abl. sing.*, of persons, usually praesente; of things, praesenti), *adj.:* **A.** *That is before one, in sight* or *at hand, present, in person:* assum praesens praesenti tibi. *I am with you, man to man*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 27: non quia ades praesens, dico hoc, *because you happen to be present*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4. 30: quo praesente, *in whose presence*, Cic. de Or. 1, 24: quod adest quodque praesens est, id. Off. 1. 4; so, nihil nisi praesens et quod adest, id. Fin. 1, 17: vivi atque praesentes, id. ib. 44: praesens tecum egi, *myself, in person*, id. Fam. 2, 1: perinde ac si ipse interfuerit, et praesens viderit, id. Invent. 1, 54: praesens sermo, *communication by word of mouth*; id. Q. Fr. 2, 8: praesens in praesentem multa dixerat, id. Att. 11, 12; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 34:—praesente like absente, for praesentibus (ante-class.): nec nobis praesente aliquis quisquam, nisi servus, affuit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 194: praesente testibus, Pomp. in Non. 154, 17: his, Att. ib. 19: suis, Fenest. ib. 20: omnibus, Novius. ib. 23: legatis, Var. in Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 3. 7: amicis, Pomp. ib.: nobis, Ter. ib.:—vive moribus praeteritis, loquere verbis praesentibus, *now in use*, Gell. 1, 10:—in praesens tempus, and more freq. abs., in praesens, *For the present:* pleraque differat, et praesens in tempus omittat, Hor. A. P. 44; so, *opp.* in posteritatem, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: si fortuna in praesens deseruit, Tac. H. 4, 58.—In like manner, ad praesens tempus, or simply praesens, *For the present:* Harpagus ad praesens tempus dissimulato dolore, *for the moment*, Just. 1, 5: quod factum aspere acceptum ad praesens, mox, *etc.*, *at the time*, Tac. A. 4, 31; id. ib

40: munimentum ad praesens, in posterum ultionem, id. Hist. 1, 44: vocem adimere ad praesens, *for a short time*, Plin. 8, 22, 34:—praesenti tempore and in praesenti, *At present, now*: praesenti tempore, Ov. F. 3, 478: haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, ut speres, Cic. Fam. 2, 10; so, in praesenti, Nep. Att. 12.—Subst., praesentĭa, ĭum, *n.*, *Present circumstances, the present state of affairs*: cum hortatur ferenda esse praesentia, Suet. Aug. 87: praesentia sequi, Tac. H. 4, 59:—in rem praesentem venire, *to go to the place itself, go to the very spot*, for the sake of a closer examination: Cic. de Or. 1. 58: in rem praesentem venias oportet, quia homines amplius oculis quam auribus credunt, Sen. Ep. 6: in rem praesentem perducere audientes, *to transport one's hearers to the very spot*, Quint. 4, 2, 123:—in re praesenti, *in the place itself, on the spot*: in re praesenti, ex copia piscaria consulere, quid emam, aequum est, *when I am on the spot*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 65; Liv. 40, 9: eodem anno inter populum Carthaginiensem et regem Masinissam in re praesenti disceptatores Romani de agro fuerunt, id. 40, 17; Quint. 6, 2, 31.

B. *That happens* or *is done immediately, immediate, instant, prompt, ready, direct*: praesens poena sit, *the punishment might be instant*, Cic. de Div. 2, 59: preces, *immediate, not delayed*, Prop. 2, 23, 64: praesens diligentia, *prompt activity*, Sall. C. 45: mercari praesenti pecunia, *with ready money, cash*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 8; so Cic. Clu. 12; and, numerare praesentes denarios ducentos, Petr. 109; so, too, numi, id. ib. 137: supplicium, *instant execution*, Tac. A. 1, 38: Maelium praesenti morte multavit, Flor. 1, 26: p. debitum, Ulp. Dig. 12, 1, 9; Mart. ib. 20, 1, 13.—Hence praesens, opp. to in diem, *Forthwith, immediately*: si, cum in diem mihi deberetur, fraudator praesens solverit, *in ready money, in cash*, Ulp. Dig. 42, 9, 10: quod vel praesens vel ex die dari potest, Paul. ib. 7, 1, 4:—praesenti die dari, *in ready money*: quoties in obligationibus dies non ponitur, praesenti die pecunia debetur, Ulp. ib. 45, 1, 41: libertatem aut praesenti die, aut sub conditione dare, Gaj. ib. 28, 7, 22.

C. *That operates immediately* or *quickly, instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful*: praesens auxilium oblatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: quo non praesentius ullum, Pocula si quando saevae infecere novercae, Virg. G. 2, 126: praesentissimum remedium, Col. 6, 14: praesentissima pericula, Quint. 10, 7, 1.—With an object-clause: o Diva . . Praesens vel imo tollere de gradu Mortale corpus, vel, *etc.*, *mighty, able*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 2.

D. Of disposition or character, *Present, collected, resolute*: animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 6: si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens, Virg. A. 5, 363: animus acer et praesens, Cic. de Or. 2, 20: non plures, sed etiam praesentioribus animis, Liv. 31, 46: praesentissimo animo pugnare, Auct. B. Alex. 40: Crassus, ut praesens ingenio semper respondit, Plin. 17, 1, 1.

E. *Present, aiding, favoring, propitious*: Hercules tantus, et tam praesens habetur deus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 12: modo Diva triformis Adjuvet, et praesens ingentibus adnuat ausis, Ov. M. 7, 177; Flor. 4, 7: (* divos, Virg. E. 8, 1, 42.)

praesūmo, mpsi and msi, mptum and mtum, 3. *v. a.* *To take before, take first, take to one's self.*

I. Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): neve domi praesume dapes, Ov. A. A. 3, 757: allium, Plin. 25, 5, 21: p. cibis frigidam, id. 28, 4, 14: remedia, Tac. A. 14, 3: heres meus rem illam illum permitte praesumere, et sibi habere, Gaj. Epit. Inst. tit. 13: praesumptum diadema, *assumed before the legal age*, Claud. IV. cons. Honor. 166.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To take in advance*: praesumere male audiendi patientiam, *to provide one's self with beforehand*, Quint. 12, 9, 9: inviti judices audiunt praesumentem partes suas, *who takes to himself, who encroaches upon*, id. 11, 1, 27; id. 1, 1, 19: differenda igitur quaedam, et praesumenda, id. 8, 6, 63: illa in pueris natura minimum spei dederit, in qua ingenium judicio praesumitur, *in which wit is preceded by judgment, where judgment takes the place of the inventive faculty*, id. 2, 4, 7.

B. *To perform beforehand, to anticipate*: heredum officia praesumere, Plin. Ep. 6, 10: hanc ego vitam voto et cogitatione praesumo, *i. e.* *I imagine* or *picture to myself beforehand*, id. ib. 3, 1.

C. *To spend* or *employ beforehand*: sementibus tempora plerique praesumunt, Plin. 18, 25, 60: Vitellius fortunam principatus inerti luxu ac prodigis epulis praesumebat, *enjoyed beforehand*, Tac. H. 1, 62.

D. *To imagine, represent,* or *picture to one's self beforehand*: arma parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum, Virg. A. 11, 18: futura, Sen. Ep. 107.—Hence, praesumptum habere, *To presuppose, take for granted*: Tac. A. 14, 64.

E. *To see before, to foresee, to infer beforehand, to believe, suppose, presume*: fortunam alicujus, Tac. A. 12, 41: graviorem militiam praesumebant, Just. 6, 2: ab hostibus reverso filio, quem pater obiisse falso praesumpserat, Papin. Dig. 12, 6, 3: vulgo praesumitur, alium in litem non debere jurare, nisi, *etc.*, Ulp. ib. 12, 3, 7.

F. *To undertake, venture, dare* (post-class.): tantum animo praesumere, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 2: illicita, Sulpic. Sever. Hist. sacr. 1, 47.—Hence

praesumptus (praesumtus), a, um, *Pa.*, *Taken for granted, assumed, presumed, preconceived* (post-Aug.): praesumpta desperatio, Quint. 1 prooem.: opinio, *preconceived opinion, prejudice*, id. 2, 17: spes, Sil. 7, 582: suspicio, Tac. A. 2, 73.—In the *neut.*, praesumptum est, *It is supposed, imagined, presumed*: praesumptum est, quosdam servos bonos esse, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 31.—*Comp.*: praesumptior, Coripp. Johann. 4, 550.—Hence,

Adv., praesumpte, *Confidently, boldly* (post-class.): veritatem dicere, Vop. Car. 4.

praesumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesumo] **I.** *A taking beforehand, a using* or *enjoying in advance, anticipation*: rerum, quas assequi cupias, praesumptio ipsa jucunda est, Plin. Ep. 4, 15: bonae famae praesumptione perfrui, id. 9, 3.—**II.** In rhet., *A taking up and answering in advance, an anticipation* of possible or suspected objections: mire in causis valet praesumptio, quae πρόληψις dicitur, cum id, quod objici potest, occupamus, Quint. 9, 2, 16.—**III.** *A representing to one's self beforehand, a conception, supposition, presumption*: multum dare solemus praesumptioni omnium hominum, Sen. Ep. 117: cum contra praesumptionem suam annis decem in obsidione tenerentur, Justin. 3, 4: non levi praesumptione credere, Papin. Dig. 41, 3, 44.—**2.** In partic.: **a.** *Boldness, confidence, assurance, audacity, presumption* (post-class.): illicita praesumptione rex ad vicem sacerdotis holocaustum obtulit, Sulpic. Sever. Hist. sacr. 1, 33: timor fundamentum salutis, praesumptio impedimentum timoris, Tert. Cult. fem. 2; App. Apol. p. 559 Oud.—**b.** *Stubbornness, obstinacy*: mira contra plagarum dolores praesumptione munitus, id. Met. 8, p. 584 Oud.—**c.** *Prejudice*: Tert. Apol. 49.

praesumptĭōse, *adv.* [praesumptiosus] *Boldly, presumptuously*: loqui, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

praesumptĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [praesumptio] *Full of boldness, presumptuous* (post-class.): (*al.* praesumptuosum), Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

praesumptor, ōris, *m.* [praesumo] **I.** *One who takes possession beforehand, a preoccupier* (post-class.): Cassiod. Var. 1, 18.—**II.** *A bold, confident,* or *presumptuous person*: Tert. Poen. 6: Petrus ex egregio praesumptore tam creber negator effectus, Aug. Ep. 120, c. 14.

praesumptōrĭe, *adv.* [praesumptor] *Boldly, confidently, presumptuously* (eccl. Lat.): p. aliquid elocutus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41.

praesumptŭōse, *adv.* [praesumo] *Presumptuously* (post-class.): p. arroganterque loqui, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

praesumptŭōsus, a, um, v. praesumptiosus.

praesumptus (praesumtus), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* from praesumo.

prae-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To sew over, sew up*; hence, *to cover over* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hasta foliis praesuta, Ov. M. 11, 8: surculos recentibus coriis, Plin. 12, 19, 43.

prae-surgo, rexi, 3. *v. n.* *To rise beforehand* (poetical): Avien. Prognost. Arat. 172.

* **prae-suspecto,** are, *v. a.* *To suspect beforehand*: Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 43.

praesūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from praesuo.

praetactus, a, um, *Part.*, from praetango.

‡ **prae-taedescit,** 3. *v. impers.* *It disgusts beforehand*: "praetaedescit, praetaesus," Not. Tir. p. 177.

‡ **prae-taesus,** a, um. *Feeling disgust beforehand*: "praetaedescit, praetaesus," Not. Tir. p. 177.

prae-tango, no *perf.*, tactum, 3. *v. a.* *To touch beforehand* or *previously* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 7: leviter oleo Hispano praetactus, id. ib. 4, 3.—**II.** Transf., *To attack*; of violent diseases: praetacta nervositas, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9: praetacta membra, id. ib. 2, 11.

praetectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praetego] *A covering over*: oculorum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

praetectus, a, um, *Part.*, from praetego.

prae-tĕgo, exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* *To cover over, to shelter, protect* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cavo praetegit aere caput (*al.* protegit), Prop. 3, 12, 12: quae somnium (tuum) saxa praetexerint, *i. e.* *the rocks that sheltered your repose*, Plin. Pan. 15: praetecto capite, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, *n.* 112: vitia sua capillis et pallio, et (quod maximum est velamentum) divitiis praetegebat, Lact. 5, 2.

prae-tendo, di, tum, 3. *v. a.* *To stretch forth* or *forward, to extend.*

I. Lit.: praetenta Tela, *stretched forth, presented*, Ov. M. 8, 341: propagines e vitibus altius praetentos, *shooting forth*, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15: cornua, Plin. 11, 37, 45: ubi visum in culice natura praetendit? *set out, stationed*, (*i. e. extendit, et posuit in anteriore oris parte, Facc. Lex.), id. ib. 11, 2, 1.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To spread before* or *in front*: membrana, quae praecordia appellant, quia cordi praetenditur, Plin. 11, 37, 77; id. 9, 6, 5.

2. *To spread, draw, hold,* or *place* a thing *before* another: segeti praetendere sepem, Virg. G. 1, 270: vestem tumidis praetendit ocellis, *holds before*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 79: ramum praetendit olivae, *holds out*, Virg. A. 8, 116: fumosque manu praetende sequaces, id. Georg. 4, 230: decreto sermonem, *to prefix*, Liv. 3, 47: quicquid castrorum Armeniis praetenditur, Tac. H. 2, 6.—Hence,

b. Of places, praetendi, *To stretch out before* or *in front of, to lie over against* or *opposite to*: praetentaque Syrtibus arva, Virg. A. 6, 60: tenue litus praetentum, Liv. 10, 2: Armeniae praetentus Iber, Val. Fl. 5, 167: gens nostris provinciis late praetenta, Tac. A. 2, 56: Baeticae latere septentrionali praetenditur Lusitania, Plin. 3, 1, 2: a tergo praetendantur Aethiopes, id. 5, 9, 9; id. 6, 20, 23: extremis legio praetenta Britannis, *i. e.* opposita custodiae causa, Claud. B. Get. 416.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To hold out* or *bring forward as an excuse, to allege, pretend*: hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus (soles) praetendere, *to allege in excuse for*, Cic. Vat. 6: praetendens culpae splendida verba tuae, Ov. R. Am. 239: vultum, et tristitiam, et dissentientem a ceteris habitum pessimis moribus praetendebant, Quint. prooem. § 15; Plin. Ep. 4, 16: ignorantia praetendi non potest, Quint. 7, 1, 35: haec a se factitari praetendebat, Tac. A. 6, 18: p. fessam aetatem et actos labores, id. ib. 3, 59; Flor. 3, 5.

B. *To allege, assert* a thing: nec conjugis umquam Praetendi taedas, *I never pretended to be your husband*, Virg. A. 4, 338: debitum, *to demand a debt, sue for payment of a debt*, Paul. Dig. 2, 14, 9.

prae-tĕner, a, um, *adj.* *Very soft* or *tender* (post-Aug.): capnos, Plin. 25, 13, 99.

prae-tentātus, ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [praetento] *A groping* or *feeling out one's way* (post-Aug.): Plin. 11, 37, 52.

prae-tento, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** *To feel, search*, or *grope out beforehand, to examine previously* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): praetentare baculo, luminis orbus, iter, Ov. Ib. 262: praetentat manu silvas, id. Met. 14, 189: praetentat pollice chordas, id. ib. 5, 339: pedibus praetentat iter, Tib. 2, 1, 77: cochleae corniculis praetentant iter, Plin. 9, 32, 51: sinum, Suet. Aug. 35: culcitis et stragulis praetentatis et excussis, id. Claud. 35.

II. *To test* or *try beforehand*: vires, Ov. M. 8, 7: judicis misericordiam, Quint. 4, 1, 28.

III. *To hold before one's self*: praetentat pallia laevâ, Claud. B. Gild. 438.

praetentūra, ae, *f.* [praetendo] *A military guard on the boundaries of a province, a frontier-guard* (post-class.): Mesopotamiae tractus praetenturis et stationibus servabantur agrariis, Amm. 14, 3.

praetentus, a, um, *Part.*, from praetendo.

prae-tĕnŭis, e, *adj.* *Very thin* or *slender* (post-Aug.): folium pinus, Plin. 16, 10, 10: fila, id. ib. 31, 56; id. 19, 6, 34: bracteae, id. 33, 6, 32: pons, id. 8, 50, 76. —* **II.** Of sound, *Very thin* or *shrill*: Quint. 11, 3, 41.

prae-tĕpĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* *To glow before*: trop., of love (poet.): si tuus in quavis praetepuisset amor, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 6.

praeter, *adv.* and *praep.* [prae, with the demonstrative suffix ter, as in inter, subter, propter] signifies motion by or past, and hence, also, beyond, or rest outside a thing.

I. *Adv.*, *Past, by, beyond*, in the trop. sense: *i. e.*,

A. Comparatively, *Before, beyond, above, more than* (so only ante-class.): quae praeter sapiet quam placet parentibus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 38: quod mihi videre Facere praeter quam res te adhortatur tua, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 8.

B. Exceptionally, *Except, excepting, unless, save* (so quite class., but rare): etiam e Graecis ipsis diligenter cavendae sunt quaedam familiaritates, praeter hominum perpaucorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 16: diem statuit, ante quam liceret sine fraude ab armis discedere, praeter rerum capitalium damnatis, Sall. C. 36, 2: religionum usquequaque contemptor, praeter unius deae Syriae, Suet. Ner. 56; id. Claud. 4 *fin.*: exsules, praeter caedis damnati, restituebantur, Just. 13, 5: nil praeter salices cassaque canna fuit, Ov. F. 6, 406: Papirius, Gell. 1, 23 *fin.*—So in connection with the particles, *si, quod, que*: praeter si aliter nequeas, *unless*, Var. R. R. 1, 41 *fin.*: praeter quod epulis alienis voluptates meas anteferrem, *etc.*, *besides that*, App. M. 2, p. 134 Oud.: montes in Arcadia Cyllene, Lycaeus . . . praeterque ignobiles octo, *and besides, and also*, Plin. 4, 6, 10; so, praeterque, id. 5, 1, 1; 8, 42, 67; 9, 39, 64; 11, 4, 3.—For praeter quam connected into one word, v. under praeterquam.

C. Praeter propter, prop., *Near by*, i. e. *thereabouts, about* (ante- and post-class.): incerte errat animus, praeter propter vita vivitur, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10; 12; so Cato and Varro, ib.; see the whole discussion respecting the phrase in Gell. *loc. cit.*

II. *Praep. c. acc., Past, by, before, along.*

A. Lit., of place (rare, but quite class.): mustela murem mihi abstulit praeter pedes, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 7: videntur magni montes solem succedere praeter, Lucr. 4, 141: praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; servi ejus praeter oculos Lollii haec omnia ferebant, *before the eyes of*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: Ligures praeter oram Etrusci maris Naepolim transmisit, Liv. 40, 41: praeter radices montis lapsus amnis, Plin. 6, 3, 4: praeter ora suorum, Tac. H. 4, 30: tela volant . . . praeter utrumque latus praeterque et lumen et aures, Ov. M. 5, 158.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen., of passing beyond a point, *Over, beyond; against, contrary to*: nihil praeter rem locuti sumus, *beside the matter irrelevant*, Auct. Her. 4, : praeter aequum delinquere, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 14: multa praeter spem evenisse, id. Rud. 2, 3, 69; so, praeter naturam praeterque fatum, Cic. Phil. 1, 4: quum lacus Albanus praeter modum crevisset, id. de Div. 1, 44: quod mihi videre praeter aetatem tuam facere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 7.

2. In partic.: **a.** Comparatively, of that which goes beyond something else, *Beyond, above, more than*: praeter ceteros laborabis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15; id. Sull. 3: ut Argonautas praeter omnes candidum Medea mirata est ducem, Hor. Epod. 3, 9; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 31.

b. Of that besides which there is something else in addition, *Besides, together with, in addition to*: ut praeter se denos ad colloquium adducerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: praeter imperatas pecunias, id. B. C. 3, 32: ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque haberet, id. ib. 57: praeter illud commodum, quod, *etc.*, tum etiam, *etc.*, Col. 4, 18.

c. Exceptionally, *Besides, except*: hoc nemini praeter me videtur, Cic. Att. 1, 1: omnibus sententiis praeter unam condemnatus est, id. Cluent. 20: neque vestitus, praeter pelles habeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: frumentum omne, praeter quod secum portaturi erant, comburunt, id. ib. 1, 5; so Cic. Att. 5, 3:—praeter haec, for praeterea, *Besides that, besides, moreover*: Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 61; Cels. 2, 4.

☞ In composition, praeter has the signification of past, by, and beyond or besides; e. g. praeterducere; praetermittere; praeterea.

praeter-ăgo, no *perf.*, actum, 3. *v. a.* *To drive by* or *past* (poet. and post-class.): diversoria nota Praeteragendus (est) equus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 10; Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 3.

praeter-bīto, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* *To go by, to pass* (Plautinian): ne inter vias praeterbitamus, metuo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 43.—With the *acc.*: cave praeterbitas ullas aedes, quin, *etc.*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 1.

praeter-curro, no *perf.*, cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *To run past* or *by* (post-class.): equis praetercurrentibus, Veg. Mil. 3, 24: praetercursa Chalcedone, Amm. 22, 9.

praeter-dūco, ere, *v. a.* *To lead past* or *by* (Plautinian): pompam, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 67.

praetĕr-ĕā, *adv.* [is]: **I.** *Beyond this* or *that, besides*: nihilne vobis in mentem venit, quod praeterea Crasso requiratis? Cic. de Or. 1, 35: auxiliis, equitatuque comparato, multisque praeterea viris fortibus Tolosa et Narbone evocatis, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: quicquid praeterea navium habebat, id. ib. 4, 22; Cic. Balb. 12.

II. Distributively in succession, *Besides, moreover*: multae sunt causae . . . primum . . . praeterea, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 65: primum . . . tum praeterea . . ., id. Adelph. 3, 2, 47: quicumque bona patria laceraverat; quique alienum aes grande conflaverat; praeterea omnes undique parricidae; ad hoc quos, *etc.*, postremo omnes, quos, *etc.*, Sall. C. 14: nam et . . . prudentiam mihi tuam exposuit: et praeterea suavitatem tuam adjunxit: praeterea summam erga se liberalitatem, Cic. Fam. 10, 3.

III. In continuation, *Henceforth, hereafter; thenceforth, thereafter*: et quisquam numen Junonis adoret Praeterea, Virg. A. 1, 52: neque illum . . . praeterea vidit, id. Georg. 4, 500.

praetĕr-ĕo, īvi, and more freq., ĭi, ĭtum, ire, *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *Neutr.*, *To go by* or *past, to pass by*: si nemo hac praeteriit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 15: ut arbitri sint, qui praetereant per vias, id. Merc. 5, 4, 46: praeteriens modo, *in passing by*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 18: quasi praeteriens satisfaciam universis, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 15; cf. id. Brut. 54.—Of impersonal and abstract subjects: nec, quae praeteriit, iterum revocabitur unda, nec quae praeteriit hora, redire potest, Ov. A. A. 3, 63: nocte hac, quae praeteriit, proxima, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 3.

II. *Act.*, *To go by* or *past, to pass by* a person or thing: **A.** Lit.: praeterire pistrinum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27: jam hunc non ausim praeterire, id. Asin. 3, 4, 15: hortos, Cic. Fin. 5, 2.—Of inanimate subjects: ripas Flumina praetereunt, *flow past their banks*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3.

B. Trop.: **1.** *To pass by* an evil, *to escape* a danger: nescis, quid mali praeterieris, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 4.

2. Res praeterit aliquem, *To escape one*, i. e. *to escape one's knowledge, be unknown to one*: non me praeterit . . . me longius prolapsum esse, Cic. Caecin. 35: sed te non praeterit, quam sit difficile, id. Fam. 1, 8: nec dubitamus multa esse, quae et nos praeterierint, Plin. H. N. praef.

3. *To pass by* or *over*, i. e., **a.** *To pass over, leave out, omit, not mention*: quae nunc ego omnia praetereo ac relinquo, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44: . . . ut hoc praeteream, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 77: omitto jurisdictionem contra leges, caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, id. Prov. cons. 3: et quod paene praeterii, Bruti tui causa feci omnia, *what I had nearly failed to mention*, id. Att. 6, 3: aliquid silentio, id. Brut. 22: praeteream, referamne tuum . . . Dedecus? Ov. F. 6, 319: ut nihil praeteream, Plin. 2, 98, 101: ne quid praetereatur, id. 16, 10, 20.

b. *To pass over, omit, make no use of*: locus, qui praeteritus negligentiâ est, Ter. Ad. prol. 14.

c. *To pass over, to omit, leave out*, in reading or writing: Mart. 13, 3: literas non modo, sed syllabas praeterit, Suet. Aug. 88.

d. *To neglect* or *forget* to do a thing; with an object-clause: verum, quod praeterii dicere, neque illa matrem, *etc.*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 68: quod sciscitari paene praeterivi, App. M. 3, p. 218 Oud.

e. In elections, legacies, invitations, donations, *etc.*, *To pass over, take no notice of, to neglect, reject, exclude* any one: populus solet nonnumquam dignos praeterire: nec, si a populo praeteritus est, *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 3: cum sapiens et bonus vir suffragiis praeteritur, id. Tusc. 5, 19: Philippus et Marcellus praetereuntur, *were passed by, received no appointment*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: fratris filium praeteriit, *has passed by, bequeathed nothing to*, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: me quoque Romani praeteriere patres, *neglected me, forgot me*, Ov. F. 5, 312: quid repente factum, Quod sum praeteritus vetus sodalis? Mart. 7, 86.

f. *To go beyond, to surpass, excel*: hos nobilitate Mago Carthaginiensis praeteriit, Var. R. R. 1, 1: virtus alios tua praeterit omnes, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 51.—Hence,

A. praetĕrĕunter, *adv.*, *In passing, cursorily* (eccl. Lat.): loqui, Aug. Tractat. 118, in Joann.

B. praetĕrĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Gone by, past, past and gone, departed*: nec praeteritum tempus unquam revertitur, Cic. de Sen. 19: aetas, id. ib. 2: anni, Virg. A. 8, 560: nox, Prop. 2, 11, 9: culpa, Ov. Her. 20, 187: labor, Quint. 10, 7, 4: secula, id. 12, 4, 2: vita, Just. 42, 1: viri, *dead and gone, departed*, Prop. 2, 10, 52:—negotiantes veniâ in praeteritum donavit, *for the past, for their past conduct*, Suet. Dom. 9. —In grammar, tempus, *The past* or *preterit tense*: quaedam verba etiam mutantur, ut *fero* in praeterito, Quint. 1, 4, 29:—praetĕrĭta, ōrum, *n.*, *Things gone by, the past*: sevocatus animus a contagione corporis meminit praeteritorum, praesentia cernit, futura praevidet, Cic. de Div. 1, 30; id. Fat. 7: monet ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet: praeterita se fratri condonare dicit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: invidiam praeteritorum contemptu praesentium demere, Just. 21, 3. —In partic., praeterita, orum, *n.*, *Things passed over* (a transl. of the Gr. παραλειπόμενα), *A name of the books of Chronicles, because they contain what had been omitted in the books of Kings*, Hier. Ep. 18, *n.* 1.

praĕter-ĕquitans, antis, *Part.* [equito] *Riding by* (only in Livy): Liv. 3, 61.

praetĕrĕuntur, *adv.*, v. praetereo, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

praeter-fĕro, no *perf.*, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* *To carry by* or *past*: *pass.*, praeterferri, *To come, run, drive*, or *fly past* (rare; not in Cic.): latebras eorum praeterlata acies est, Liv. 21, 55: pars vocum praeterlata, Lucr. 4, 569.

praeter-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* *To* *flow by* or *past* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: aqua quae praeterfluat, Var. R. R. 3, 16.—With the *acc.*: flumen, quod Valentiam praeterfluit, Sall. fr. in Prisc. p. 680 P.: amnis praeterfluens moenia, Liv. 41, 11.—**II.** Trop., *To go by* or *past, to pass away*: eorum ego orationes sino praeterfluere, Cato in Plin. H. N. *praef.*: voluptatem praeterfluere sinit, *to escape, vanish*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33.

praeter-grĕdĭor, essus, 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gradior] *To walk* or *march by, to go* or *pass by* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: qui praetergrediebantur, Sall. in Non. 556, 19.—With the *acc.*: castra, *to pass the camp*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: fines, *to march by*, Tac. A. 14. 23.—**II.** Trop., *To surpass, excel*: in te maxume, qui tantum alios praetergressus es, uti, *etc.*, Sall. in or. ad Caes. 1.

praetĕr-hāc, also separate, **praeter hac,** *adv.* [hic] *Beyond this, besides, furthermore, moreover* (Plautin.): si praeterhac unum verbum faxis hodie, ego tibi comminuam caput, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 73; id. Men. 1, 2, 3:—non patiar praeterhac, id. ib. 5, 1, 25; id. Most. 1, 1, 72.

praetĕrĭens, *Part.*, from praetereo.

praeter-inquīro, ĕre, *v. a.* *To inquire further* (post-class.): in negotium, Amm. 15, 5.

praetĕrĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praetereo] *A passing over, omission* (post-class.): Cod. Justin. 6, 29, 4.

praeteritus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from praetereo.

praeter-lābor, psus, 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* *To glide* or *flow by, to fly* or *run past*: praeterlabentia flumina, Quint. 10, 3, 24.—With the *acc.*: tumulum, Virg. A. 6, 874: hanc (tellurem) pelago praeterlabare, necesse est, *to sail past*, id. ib. 3, 477.—**II.** Trop., *To slip away*: (definitio) ante praeterlabitur, quam percepta est, Cic. de Or. 2, 25.

praeter-lambo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To lick* or *touch in passing, to flow by* (post-classical): oppidum, quod Mosa fluvius praeterlambit, Amm. 17, 2.

praeterlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeterfero.

praeter-lŭens, entis, *Part.* [luo] *Washing as it flows past* (post-class.): fluvius, App. M. 6. p. 177.

praeter-mĕo, are, *v. n.* and *a.* *To go by* or *past* (poet. and post-class. prose): saepe salutantum tactu praeterque meantum (*in tmesi*), Lucr. 1, 318.—With the *acc.*: quos (tractus) praetermeat Ister, Amm. 31, 8: ripas, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 234.

praetermissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praetermitto] **I.** *A leaving out, omission*: sine ullius formae praetermissione, Cic. Top. 7.—**II.** *A passing over, neglecting*: praetermissio aedilitatis, id. Off. 2, 17.

praetermissus, a, um, *Part.*, from praetermitto.

praeter-mitto, īsi, issum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To let go by, let pass* (quite class.): **A.** In gen.: nullum diem, Cic. Att. 9, 14: nullam occasionem profectionis, Auct. B. Afr. 1: neminem, Cic. Fam. 11, 21.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To omit, neglect*: nullum officium, Cic. Fam. 1, 8: voluptates, id. N. D. 3, 15: scelus, id. Att. 9, 11: praetermittendae defensionis plures solent esse causae, id. Off. 1, 9.—With an object-clause: reliqua quaerere praetermittit, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: quod facere nullum diem praetermittebat, Nep. Cim. 4.

2. In reading or writing, *To pass over, leave out, make no mention of, omit*: quod verba sint praetermissa, Cic. de Or. 2, 26: si quid aut praetermissum aut relictum sit, id. ib. 29; so id. Off. 3, 2: officii praetermissi reprehensio, id. Att. 11, 7: nihil videmur debere praetermittere, quod, *etc.*, Nep. Epam. 1: quod dignum memoria visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3; id. Att. 6, 3.

3. *To pass by, overlook, wink at*: do, praetermitto, *overlook*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 26.—With an object-clause: praetermittet te humanis concedere rebus, Lucr. 4, 1184.

* **II.** *To let over, carry over, transport*: an facili te praetermiserit unda Lucani rabida ora maris? Stat. S. 3, 2, 84.

praeter-monstrans, antis, *Part.* [monstro] *Pointing out besides* (scil. one's self), *pointing out* or *showing another* (post-class.): Gell. 20, 10, 6.

praeternāvĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeternavigo] *A sailing by* (post-Aug.): Plin. 4, 12, 19.

praeter-nāvĭgo, are, *v. n.* and *a.* *To sail by* or *past* (post-Aug.): vitans praeternavigantium officia, Suet. Tib. 12.—With the *acc.*: Baianum sinum, Suet. Ner. 27.

prae-tĕro, trīvi, 3. *v. a.* *To rub off* or *wear down in front* (ante-class. and in post-Aug. prose); januam lima praeterunt (*al.* proterunt), Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9; Plin. 11, 37, 63.

praeter propter, v. praeter, *no.* I., C.

praeter-quam (separate, praeter enim quam, Cic. Leg. 3, 19), *adv.* *Beyond, besides, except, save* (quite class.): neque, praeterquam quas ipse amor molestias habet, addas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 32: verbum si mihi unum, praeterquam quod te rogo, faxis, cave, id. Andr. 4, 4, 14: nullum praemium postulo, praeterquam hujus diei memoriam sempiternam, Cic. Cat. 3, 11: sine ullis doloribus, praeterquam quos ex curatione capiebat, Nep. Att. 21: nec quod nos ex connubio vestro petamus, quicquam est, praeterquam ut, *etc.*, Liv. 4, 4: cuncta potest . . . vetustas, Praeterquam curas attenuare meas, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 17.—With a follg. *etiam, quoque, tum vero*: Syracusarum oppugnatio ad finem venit, praeterquam vi ac virtute ducis, intestina etiam proditione adjuta, Liv. 25, 23: lusit . . . praeterquam Decembri mense, aliis quoque festis ac profestis diebus, Suet. Aug. 71: declamaverat Antonius praeterquam semper alias, tum vero nimium quantum delectabiliter, Gell. 15, 1:—praeterquam si, *Except when, unless*: hippopotamus tergoris impenetrabilis, praeterquam si humore madeat, Plin. 8, 25, 39:—praeterquam quod, *Except that*: omnes mihi labores fuere leves, praeterquam tui carendum quod erat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 19: praeterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: praeterquam quod ita Quintio placeret, Liv. 35, 25.—With a follg. *praeterea*: praeter enim quam quod comitia illa essent armis gesta servilibus, praeterea, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 3, 19.

II. For praeterquam quod, *Except that*: Plin. 20, 10, 42.

* **praeter-rādo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To scrape in passing, to grate along* (poet.): vox praeterradit fauces, Lucr. 4, 530 dub. (*Forbig.*, propterea radit, *etc.*).

praeter-sum, esse, *v. n.* *To be out of, not present at* (eccl. Lat.): ipsis rebus praetersumus, Tert. Apol. 38.

* **praetervectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [praeterveho] *A riding, sailing,* or *passing by*: p. omnium, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66 *fin.*

praetervectus, a, um, *Part.*, from praetervehor.

praeter-vĕhor, ctus sum (also separate, praeter erant vecti, Ov. M. 13, 711), 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* Prop., *To be borne past, to drive, ride,* or *sail by* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: qui praetervehebantur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18: praetervehens equo, *riding by*, Liv. 22, 49.—With the *acc.*: Apolloniam, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: ostia, Virg. A. 3, 688: Dulichios portus, Ov. M. 13, 711: Judaeam, Suet. Aug. 93: Puteolanum sinum, id. ib. 98: Velabrum, id. Caes. 37.

B. Transf., *To pass by*, of foot soldiers: cito agmine forum praetervecti, Tac. H. 3, 71.

II. Trop.: periculosissimum locum silentio sum praetervectus, *passed over in silence*, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, *passed by*, id. Coel. 21: oratio, quae non praetervecta sit aures vestras, sed, *etc.*, id. Balb. 1; Plin. Pan. 56.

* **praeter-verto,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To go* or *pass by* (post-Aug.): solem (*al.* praevertebat), Plin. 2, 71, 73.

praeter-vŏlo, are, *v. n.* and *a.* *To fly by* or *past* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: praetervolans aquila, Suet. Claud. 7.—With the *acc.*: quem praetervolat Ales, Cic. Arat. 412.

B. Transf.: hasta medias praetervolat auras, Sil. 10, 114: puppe lacum praetervolat, Claud. B. G. 321.

II. Trop., *To slip by, to escape*: sententiae saepe acutae non acutorum hominum sensus praetervolant, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: dum sententias animis attentis excipiunt, fugit eos et praetervolat numerus, *slips away, escapes*, id. Or. 58: haec duo proposita non praetervolant, sed ita dilatant, ut, *etc.*, i. e. *do not pass over cursorily*, id. Acad. 2, 13.

prae-testor, atus sum, 1. *v. dep. a.* *To bear witness to beforehand* (eccl. Lat.): praetestata viam vitae, Tert. carm. adv. Marc. 3, 176.

prae-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a.* *To weave before* or *in front, to fringe, edge, border.*

I. Lit. (mostly poet.): purpura saepe tuos fulgens praetexit amictus, Ov. Pont. 3, 8, 7; Val. Fl. 3, 436; Plin. 16, 1, 1: praetexit arundine ripas Mincius, Virg. E. 7, 12: litora curvae Praetexunt puppes, id. Aen. 6, 5: fontem violis, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 249: limina ramis, Rapt. Pros. 2, 320: ripam ulvis, Aus. Idyll. 10, 45: sicubi odoratas praetexit amaracus umbras, *spreads over*, Col. 10, 297: utraeque nationes Rheno praetexuntur, *are bordered by the Rhine*, Tac. G. 34.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To place before* or *in front*: auctorum nomina, Plin. H. N. *praef.*: auctores quos praetexuimus volumini huic, id. ib. 18, 25, 57: tibi maximus honor excubare pro templis, postibusque praetexi, *i. e. that your statues stand before the temples*, Plin. Pan. 52.

2. *To border, to furnish, provide,* or *adorn* with any thing: ex primo versu cujusque sententiae primis literis illius sententiae carmen omne praetexitur, *the whole poem is bordered* (like an acrostic) *with the initial letters from the first verse of every sentence* (oracle), Cic. de Div. 2, 54: omnia quae aguntur acerrime, lenioribus principiis natura praetexuit, *has provided with*, etc., id. de Or. 2, 78: praetexta quercu domus, Ov. F. 4, 953; id. ib. 5, 567: summaque praetexat tenuis fastigia chartae, Indicet ut nomen, litera facta, meum, *let my name be inscribed upon it*, Tib. 3, 1, 11.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext*: cupiditatem triumphi, Cic. Pis. 24: nomina speciosa, Tac. H. 1, 72.—With an object-clause: ubicumque ipsi essent, praetexentes esse rempublicam, Vellej. 2, 62: Tigellinus T. Vinii potentia defensus, praetexentis, servatam ab eo filiam, Tac. H. 1, 72.—**B.** *To cover, cloak, conceal, disguise* with any thing: hoc praetexit nomine culpam, Virg. A. 4, 172: funera sacris, id. ib. 500: fraudem blando risu, Claud. Ruf. 1, 99.—Hence

praetextus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Clothed with* or *wearing the* toga praetexta: praetextus senatus, for praetextâ indutus, Prop 4, 1, 11; so, pubes, Aus. Prof. 18, 7.

B. In partic.: **1.** Toga praetexta, and usually absol., praetexta, ae, *f.*, *The outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and by free-born children till they assumed the* toga virilis, Cic. Phil. 2, 43; id. Verr. 2, 5, 14; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12; Liv. 27, 37; 33, 42; Plin. 9, 39, 63; 33, 1, 4, et saep.: "praetexta pulla nulli alii licebat uti, quam ei, qui funus faciebat," Paul. ex Fest. p. 236.—Hence,

b. praetexta, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fabula), *A tragedy*, because celebrated Romans (like Brutus, Decius, Marcellus) were represented in it: nostri vestigia Graeca Ausi deserere, et celebrare domestica facta, vel qui praetextas vel qui docuere togatas, Hor. A. P. 286; Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: praetextam legere, id. ib.

2. praetextum, i, *n.*: **a.** *An ornament* (qs. something wrought or fastened in front) (post-Aug.): pulcherrimum rei publicae praetextum, Sen. Ep. 71 *med.*—**b.** *A pretense, pretext* (likewise post-Aug.): et praetextum quidem illi civilium armorum hoc fuit: causas autem alias fuisse opinantur, Suet. Caes. 30: ipse Ravennam devertit praetexto classem alloquendi, (* *under pretext*), Tac. H. 2, 100: praetexto rei publicae, id. ib. 3, 80.

praetexta, ae, *f.*, v. praetexo, *ad fin.*, *no.* B, 1.

prae-textātus, a, um, *adj.* [praetexta, under praetexo, *ad fin.*, *no.* B, 1] *Clothed with* or *wearing the* toga praetexta (quite class.): Clodius, qui numquam antea praetextatus fuisset, Cic. Pis. 4: pupillus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58; id. Phil. 2, 18: delectu edicto, juniores ab annis septemdecim, et quosdam praetextatos scribunt, Liv. 22, 57; Suet. Rhet. 1:—imagines, id. Ner. 57: aetas, *the age under seventeen years*, Gell. 1, 23: praetextata cultus amicitia, *from childhood*, Mart. 10, 20.

II. Transf., verba praetextata, prop., *Veiled* or *disguised words;* hence, transf., *equivocal, obscene, unchaste expressions* (post-Aug.): praetextatis verbis abstinere, Suet. Vesp. 22; so, impudica et praetextata verba, Macr. S. 2, 1; and, non praetextatis, sed puris honestisque verbis, Gell. 9, 10, 4. So too, mores, Juv. 2, 170.

praetextum, i, *n.*, v. praetexo, *Pa.*, *no.* B, 2.

1. praetextus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from praetexo.

2. praetextus, ūs, *m.* [praetexo] **I.** *Outward appearance, consequence, authority* (post-Aug.): majore praetextu, Tac. H. 1, 19: praetextu senatus, id. ib. 1, 76.—**II.** *A pretense, pretext* (likewise post-Aug.): ad praetextum mutatae voluntatis, *under pretext* or *color of*, Suet. Aug. 12: sub praetextu, Petr. 97: hoc praetextu, *under this pretense*, Just. 29, 3.

prae-tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* *To fear beforehand, to be in fear* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sibi praetimet, Plaut. Am. prol. 29: et frustra immeritum praetimuisse velit, Tib. 3, 4, 14: nil est miserius, quam praetimere, Sen. Ep. 98: (*praetimens ne sibi desit (pecunia), Lact. 6, 17, 17: aeternitatem praetimendam, Tert. Res. Carn. 35).

prae-tĭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very fearful, very timid* (late Lat.): Auct. carm. de Jona et Ninive, 65.

prae-tingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* *To dip in* or *moisten beforehand* (poet. and in post-class. prose): semina praetincta veneno, Ov. M. 7, 123: aqua, in qua fuerit candens ferrum praetinctum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

prae-tondĕo, tŏtondi, 2. *v. a.* *To clip in front* (post-class.): cum ejus pinnas praetotonderit, App. M. 5, p. 377 Oud.

praetor, ōris, *m.* [for praeitor, from praeeo] Prop., *A leader, head, chief, president, praetor:* regio imperio duo sunto: iique praeeundo, judicando, consulendo, praetores, judices, consules appellantor, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8.—So, in gen., of *the chief magistrate* or *mayor* of Capua, Cic. Agr. 2, 34: of the Roman *consul* as chief judge, Liv. 3, 55; of the *dictator*, praetor maximus, id. 7, 3: aerarii, *president of the treasury*, Tac. A. 1, 75; id. Hist. 4, 9. Of the *suffetes* in Carthage, Nep. Hann. 7, 4. Of *generals, commanders* of foreign nations, Cic. de Div. 1, 54; id. Inv. 1, 33; Nep. Milt. 4, 4, et saep.

II. In partic., *A praetor, a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice*, first chosen A.U.C. 387; after the first Punic war there were two: praetor urbanus *for Roman citizens*, and praetor peregrinus *for strangers:* Cic. Lael. 25 *fin.*; id. Mur. 20: praetor primus centuriis cunctis renunciatus, *i. e. appointed first*, id. de imp. Pomp. 1, 2.

2. Transf., for propraetor, *A propraetor, an officer who, after the administration of the praetorship, was sent as governor to a province*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12; 2, 4, 25, et al.

1. praetōrĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [praetorium] *Of* or *belonging to the body-guard, praetorian* (post-Aug.): praetorianus miles, *a soldier of the imperial body-guard, a praetorian*, Tac. H. 2, 44: pars praetoriani equitis, id. Ann. 1, 24: milites, Plin. 6, 29, 35: cohortes, id. 9, 6, 5: exercitus, Suet. Vesp. 6: praefectura, *i. e.* praefecti praetorio, Aur. Vict. Epit. 10.

2. praetōrĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [praetor] *Of* or *belonging to the praetor, praetorian* (post-class.): tutor, Ulp. Regular. tit. 12: pretia, *money earned by the praetor's administration of justice*, Aug. Cont. 6, 10.

praetōrĭcĭus or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Praetorian* (post-Aug.): praetoricia corona, *received at the public games from the praetor*, Mart. 8, 33.—**II.** Subst., *One who has been praetor, an ex-praetor:* Inscr. Grut. 398, 1.

praetōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [praetorium] *A small country-seat* (post-class.): Inscr. in Mus. di Mantova, p. 23.

praetōrĭum, ii, *n.* [praetor] **I.** *A general's tent:* Liv. 10, 33: dictatoris, id. 7, 12: imperatoris Aequorum, id. 3, 25; Caes. B. C. 1, 76.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A council of war* (because held in the general's tent): praetorio dimisso, Liv. 30, 5; so id. 37, 5.

2. *The official residence of the governor* in a province: Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28: curritur ad praetorium, id. ib. 3, 35.

3. *A princely edifice, a palace* (post-Augustan): sedet ad praetoria regis, Juv. 10, 161.

4. In gen., *A magnificent building, a splendid country-seat* (post-Aug.): ampla et operosa praetoria, Suet. Aug. 72: in exstructionibus praetoriorum atque villarum, id. Cal. 37; id. Tib. 39: alternas servant praetoria ripas, Stat. S. 1, 3, 25; Juv. 1, 75; Modest. Dig. 31, 1, 35; Ulp. ib. 50, 16, 198.

5. Of other dwelling-places. So of *The cell of the queen-bee:* et circa regem atque ipsa ad praetoria densae Miscentur, Virg. G. 5, 75.—Of *Diogenes's tub:* utcumque sol se inclinaverat, Diogenis simul praetorium vertebatur, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 14.

II. *The imperial body-guard, the guards*, whose commander was called praefectus praetorio: in praetorium accepti, Tac. H. 4, 26 *fin.*: meruit in praetorio Augusti centurio, Plin. 7, 20, 19; so, militare in praetorio, id. 25, 2, 6: ascriptis veteranis e praetorio, Suet. Ner. 9.

praetōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the praetor* or *praetors, praetorian:* jus, *proceeding from the praetor, consisting of his decisions*, Cic. Off. 1, 10: comitia, *the election of praetor*, Liv. 10, 22: potestas, *the office of a praetor*, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 24: turba, *to be found about the praetor, accustomed to wait upon him*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 52: jus praetorium, quod praetores introduxerunt adjuvandi, vel supplendi, vel corrigendi juris civilis gratia: quod et honorarium dicitur, Papin. Dig. 1, 1, 7: pignus, Moetian. ib. 35, 2, 32.

B. Subst., praetorius, ii, *m.*, *One who has been praetor, an ex-praetor:* Cic. Att. 16, 7.

II. *Of* or *belonging to the propraetor, propraetorian:* domus deferebantur, *his official residence in a province*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56: exercitus, Flor. 3, 19.

III. *Of* or *belonging to a general:* praetoria cohors, *the cohort* or *body-guard attached to every general, a praetorian cohort*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; cf., "*praetoria cohors* est dicta, quod a praetore non discedebat. Scipio enim Africanus primus fortissimum quemque delegit, qui ab eo in bello non discederent et cetero munere militiae vacarent et sesquiplex stipendium acciperent," Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 ed. Müll.—Hence, derisively: scortatorum cohors praetoria, Cic. Cat. 2, 10.—The emperors especially had cohorts as a body-guard, Suet. Tib. 37; Tac. A. 4, 2: navis, *the flag-ship, the admiral's ship*, Liv. 26, 39: puppis, Flor. 2, 7: imperium, *the chief command*, Cic. de Div. 1, 32: porta, *the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly toward the enemy* (opp. to the porta decumana, which was on the side furthest from the enemy), Caes. B. C. 3, 94: "*praetoria porta* in castris appellatur, qua exercitus in proelium educitur, quia initio praetores erant, qui nunc consules, et hi bella administrabant, quorum tabernaculum quoque dicebatur *praetorium*," Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 ed. Müll.

prae-torquĕo, no *perf.*, tum, 3. *v. a.* *To twist forward, twist round* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: praetorto capite et recurvato, Col. 3, 18.—**II.** Trop: praetorquete injuriae collum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 12.

prae-torrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Very hot, very dry* (poet.): aetas, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 80.

praetortus, a, um, *Part.*, from praetorqueo.

praetractātus, ūs, *m.*, only in the *abl. sing.* [prae-tractatus] *A preliminary treatise, an introduction, preface* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Fuga in persecut. 4.

prae-trĕpĭdans, antis, *Part.* [trepido] *Trembling greatly, very hasty* or *impatient* (poet.): mens praetrepidans avet vagari, Catull. 46, 7.

prae-trĕpĭdus a, um, *adj.* *Trembling very much* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: cor, *palpitating, throbbing*, Pers. 2, 52.—**II.** Transf., *Trembling greatly, very anxious, disquieted:* praetrepidus vixit, Suet. Tib. 63: Romam praetrepidus rediit, id. Ner. 41.

prae-trunco, are, *v. a.* *To cut off before* or *in front, to cut off, clip* (Plautin.): collos (for colla) tergoribus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 2: linguam alicui, id. Mil. 2, 3, 47.

prae-tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Much swollen, puffed up* (poet.): furor, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 225: praetumidi supplex Orientis, id. II. Cons. Stil. 81: mens, Juvenc. 584.

praetūra, ae, *f.* [praetor] *The dignity* or *office of a praetor, the praetorship* (quite class.): Cic. Mur. 26: praeturae jurisdictio, id. Flacc. 3: praeturà se abdicare, id. Cat. 3, 6; Tac. A. 3, 30.

‡ **praetūrinus,** a, um, *adj.* [praetura] *Of* or *belonging to the praetorship, praetorian:* Not. Tir. p. 61.

Praetūtĭi, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Picenum.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Praetūtĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Praetutian:* vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, *n.* 5: pubes, Sil. 15, 571.—**B. Praetūtĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Praetutian:* ager, Liv. 22, 9; 27, 43; Plin. 3, 13, 18; Inscr. ap. Delfico dell' Inter. Pretuz. p. 118.

prae-ulcĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [ulcero] *Caused to ulcerate* or *made sore beforehand* (post-class.): loca praeulcerata, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, *n.* 18.

prae-umbrans, antis, *Part.* [umbro] *Casting a shade;* trop., *darkening, obscuring* (post-Aug.): Tac. A. 14, 47.

prae-unctus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeungo.

prae-ungo, no *perf.*, nctum, 3. *v. a.* *To smear* or *anoint before* (post-class.): praeungendum est vulnus, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19: digitus praeunctus adipe anserino, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

prae-ūro, no *perf.*, ustum, 3. *v. a.* *To burn before* or *at the end* (quite class., but not in Cic.); esp. freq. in the *part. perf.:* ne (uvae) praeurantur, Col. Arb. 11 (*al.* peruruntur): hasta praeusta, Liv. 1, 32: stipites ab summo praeacuti et praeusti, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 6; cf., multae praeustae sudes, id. ib. 5, 40; so, sudibus praeustis, Virg. A. 7, 524: praeusta et praeacuta materia, Caes. B. G. 7, 22 *fin.*: tela, *hardened in the fire*, Tac. A. 2, 14.—Also of cold: praeustis in transitu Alpium nive membris, *kibed, frost-bitten*, Plin. 3, 20, 24; cf. aduro.

praeustus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeuro.

praeut, v. prae.

prae-vălens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from praevaleo.

praevălentĭa, ae, *f.* [praevaleo] *Superior force* (post-class.): Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 23.

prae-vălĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* *To be very able, have distinguished power* or *influence; to be more able, have greater power* or *worth; to have the superiority, prevail* (not ante-Aug.): virtute semper praevalet sapientia, *wisdom prevails over, has more power than bravery*, Phaedr. 1, 13, 14: sed praevalebant jam fata consiliis, Vellej 2, 118: qui praevalet arcu, *is a distinguished archer*, Stat. Ach. 2, 122: vulturum praevalent nigri, *distinguish themselves, rank the first*, Plin. 10, 6, 7: aranei cum praevaluere (supra apes), id. 11, 19, 21: in Aegypto hic mos praevalet, *prevails*, id. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 15: ita saepius digni, quam gratiosi, praevalebant, *had the advantage*, Plin. Ep. 3, 20: certamen acerrimum, amita potius an mater apud Neronem praevaleret, *had the most influence*, Tac. A. 12, 64: auctoritate et praesentia, *to prevail, to get the upper hand*, Suet. Galb. 19: gratiâ, id. Ner. 28: auctoritas Cluvii praevaluit, ut, *etc.*, *prevailed*, Tac. H. 2, 65: tuum erit consultare, utrum praevaleat, quod ex Arminio concepit, an quod ex me genita est, *which should have more weight*, id. Ann. 1, 58; Ulp. Dig. 1, 5, 10

II. In partic., Of medicines, *To be of* *great virtue* or *efficacy:* trifolium praevalet contra serpentium ictus, Plin. 21, 21, 88: lac praevalet ad vitia in facie sananda, id. 28, 7, 21.—Hence

praevălens, entis, *Pa.*, *Very strong, very powerful:* populus, Liv. praef.: praevalens corpore, Vellej. 2, 108; Plin. 5, 24, 20.

praevălesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [praevaleo] *To become* or *grow very strong* (post-Aug.): ante, quam arbor praevalescat, Col. 5, 6.

praevălĭde, *adv.*, v. praevalidus, *ad fin.*

praevălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [praevaleo] *Very strong* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** Of persons: juvenis, Liv. 7, 5: legiones, Vellej. 2, 69: cohortes, Tac. H. 2, 28.—**B.** Of things: manus, Ov. Her. 9, 80: ramus, Suet. Vesp. 5.

II. Trop., *Very strong, very powerful; prevailing, prevalent:* **A.** Of persons: Tac. A. 3, 35.—**B.** Of things concr. and abstr.: urbes, Liv. 27, 39: neu (terra) se praevalidam primis ostendat aristis, *too strong*, Virg. G. 2, 252: nomina equitum, *great, imposing*, Tac. A. 12, 60: p. et adulta vitia, *prevalent*, id. ib. 3, 53.—Hence,

Adv., praevălĭde, *Very strongly* (post-Aug.): Plin. 17, 14, 24.

prae-vallo, are, *v. a.* *To fortify in front* (post-class.): pontem, Auct. B. Alex. 19; Claud. in I. cons. Stil. 2, 188.

prae-văpōro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To fumigate* or *perfume beforehand* (post-class.): loca, Coel. Aur. 1, 3: praevaporata loca, Theod. Prisc. 1, 2.

praevārĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praevaricor] *A stepping out of the line of duty, a violation of duty:* esp. of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, *the making of a sham accusation* or *defense, collusion, prevarication* (quite class.): Cic. Part. 36: de praevaricatione absolutus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16: praevaricatio est, transire dicenda. Praevaricatio etiam, cursim et breviter attingere, quae sint inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: praevaricationis crimine corruere, id. ib. 3, 9: praevaricationis damnatus, id. ib.

prae-vārĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who violates his duty;* esp. of an advocate who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, *a sham accuser* or *defender, a prevaricator* (quite class.): "*praevaricatores* a praetergrediendo sunt vocitati," Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 ed. Müll.: "*praevaricator* significat eum, qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur," Cic. Part. 36: "*praevaricatorem* esse eum ostendimus, qui colludit cum reo, et translaticie munere accusandi defungitur, eo quod proprias quidem probationes dissimularet, falsas vero rei excusationes admitteret," Mart. Dig. 48, 16, 1: "*praevaricator* autem est quasi varicator, qui diversam partem adjuvat, prodita causa sua," Ulp. ib. 3, 2, 4; Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 18: praevaricatorem sibi apponere, id. Phil. 2, 11.—With a follg. *gen.:* praevaricator Catilinae, id. Pis. 10: causae publicae, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11.

prae-vārĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [praevaricator] *She who transgresses* or *sins* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 89, 20; Hier. in Isai. 5, 12, 3.

prae-vārĭcor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* *To walk crookedly, not to walk straight:* * **I.** Lit.: arator praevaricatur, *does not keep a straight line, balks*, Plin. 18, 19, 49.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To walk crookedly in the discharge of one's duty, not to act uprightly;* esp. of an advocate who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, *to make a sham accusation* or *defense, to collude, prevaricate:* qui praevaricatur, ex utraque parte consistit, quinimo ex altera, Ulp. Dig. 47, 15, 1: a Catilina pecuniam accepit, ut turpissime praevaricaretur, Auct. Har. resp. 20; Plin. Ep. 3, 9.—With the *dat.*, *To collusively favor:* interdum non defendere, sed praevaricari accusationi videbatur, Cic. Clu. 21.

B. Late Lat. in the form praevarico, are, *To transgress:* quod audivit, praevaricavit, Aug. Tract. in Joann. 99.

prae-vārus, a, um, *adj.* *Very irregular* or *unsteady* (extremely rare): **I.** Lit.: venarum pulsus praevaros (*al.* praeclaros, *i. e.* certos, distinctos), App. Flor. p. 19 Oud.—**II.** Trop., *Very perverse:* quid enim tam praevarum? Cic. fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 10.

praevectus, a, um, *Part.*, from praevehor.

prae-vĕhor, ctus, 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.:* **I.** *To ride, fly,* or *flow before* or *in front* (not in Cic. or Caes.): equites R. praevecti, *who had ridden before them*, Liv. 9, 35: praevectus equo, Virg. A. 7, 166: praevectus ad Germanicum exercitum, Tac. H. 5, 16: dum missilia hostium praevehuntur, *fly before them*, id. ib. 4, 71.

II. *To drive, ride, fly,* or *flow past:* Rhenus servat nomen, qua Germaniam praevehitur, *flows by*, Tac. A. 2, 6.

B. Trop., *To flow forth:* omnia haec mire placent, cum impetu quodam et flumine praevehuntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 16.

praevello, velli or vulsi, 3. *v. a.* *To tear away before, to tear away* (ante- and post-class.): Laber. in Diom. p. 369 P.; Tert. adv. Gnost. 13.

prae-vēlo, are, *v. a.* *To veil* or *cover over* (late Lat.): flammea praevelatura pudorem, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 325: praevelans fronde secures, id. VI. Cons. Honor. 647.

prae-vēlox, ōcis, *adj.* *Very fleet* or *swift* (post-Aug.): praevelocibus camelis fugientes, Plin. 11, 13, 36:—memoria, Quint. 11, 2, 44.

prae-vĕnĭo, ēni, entum, 4. (*in tmesi:* praeque diem veniens, Virg. E. 8, 17) *v. n.* and *a.* *To come before, get the start of, to outstrip, anticipate, to prevent* (perh. not till after the Aug. period; for, in Cic. Off. 3, 7, the correct reading is peremisset); constr. *abs.* or with the *acc.:* **I.** Lit., *abs.:* hostis breviore via praeventurus erat, Liv. 22, 24: praevenerat non fama solum, sed nuncius etiam ex regiis servis, id. 24, 21: Lucifero praeveniente, Ov. F. 5, 547.—(β) *c. acc.:* talia agentem mors praevenit, *anticipated him, prevented the execution of his plans*, Suet. Caes. 44: desiderium plebis, Liv. 8, 16: damnationis ignominiam voluntaria morte praevenit, *anticipated*, Val. Max. 1, 3, *n.* 3.—In the pass., *To be prevented:* quod non praeventum morte fuisse, dolet, *prevented by death*, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 31: peregissetque ultionem, nisi morte praeventus fuisset, Just. 32, 3: praeventus est ab Agrippina, Suet. Claud. 44; Plin. Ep. 9, 1: nisi praeveniretur Agrippina, *i. e. if she had not been killed beforehand*, Tac. A. 14, 7: si maritus sit in magistratu, potest praeveniri a patre, *the father can bring the accusation first*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 15.

II. Trop., *To surpass, excel, be superior* (post-Aug.): Nomentanae vites fecunditate (Amineas) praeveniunt, Col. 3, 2, 14.

prae-ventor, ōris, *m.* [praevenio] *A kind of soldiers*, perh. *those who began the attack* (post-class.), Amm. 18, 9.

1. praeventus, a, um, *Part.*, from praevenio.

2. praeventus, ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [praevenio] *A preventing* (eccl. Lat.): mortis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12.

praeverbĭum, ii, *n.* [prae-verbum] In grammar, *A preposition* (ante- and post-class.): Var. L. L. 6, 5, § 38; id. ib. 6, 8, § 82; Gell. 7, 7.

prae-vernat, are, *v. impers.* *To be spring too early* or *before the time* (post-Aug.): quando praevernat, *when spring opens too soon*, Plin. 18, 26, 65, *n.* 2, § 239.

prae-verro, ĕre, *v. a.* *To sweep* or *brush before* (poet.): veste vias, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 24: praeverrit cauda silices (*al.* perverrit), Virg. Mor. 23.

prae-verto (-vorto), ti, and **prae-vertor,** sus, 3, *v. a.:* **I.** *To prefer:* ne me uxorem praevertisse dicant prae republica, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 29: si vacas animo, neque habes aliquid, quod huic sermoni praevertendum putes, Cic. de Div. 1, 6; Gell. 4, 3.

II. *To go before, precede, outstrip, outrun.*

A. Lit. (poet.): ventos cursu pedum, Virg. A. 7, 807: equo ventos, id. ib. 12, 345: vestigia cervae, Catull. 64, 341; Stat. Th. 5, 691.

B. Trop.: **1.** *To be beforehand with, to anticipate;* with the *acc.*, *to prevent, make useless:* nostra omnis lis est: pulcre praevortar viros, *will anticipate, be beforehand with them*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 75: aggerem et vineas egit, turresque admovit: quorum usum forte oblata opportunitas praevertit, *has rendered useless*, Liv. 8, 16: praevertunt, inquit, me fata, *prevent me*, Ov. M. 2, 657: celeri praevertit tristia leto, Luc. 8, 29: quae absolvi, quoniam mors praeverterat, nequiverunt, Gell. 17, 10.

2. *To take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy, prepossess:* vivo tentat praevertere amore Jampridem resides animos, *to prepossess*, Virg. A. 1, 124; cf., neque praevorto poculum, *take before my turn*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 59.

3. *To surpass* in worth, *outweigh, exceed, to be preferable, of more importance:* herilis praevertit metus, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 16: quoniam pietatem amori tuo video praevortere, *outweigh, exceed*, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 59: nec posse, cum hostes prope ad portas essent, bello praevertisse quicquam, Liv. 2, 24.

4. *To turn one's attention first* or *principally to, to do first* or *in preference* to any thing else, *to dispatch first;* with the *dat., acc., ad, in c. acc.*, an *adv.*, relative clause, or *abs.;* used esp. in the *dep.:* (α) With the *dat.:* rei mandatae omnes sapientes primum praevorti decet, *to apply themselves principally to it, to dispatch it first*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 40: stultitia est, cui bene esse licet, eum praevorti litibus, *to occupy one's self with contentions*, id. Pers. 5, 2, 20: cave, pigritiae praevorteris, *do not give yourself up to indolence*, id. Merc. 1, 2, 3: etsi ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, tamen huic rei praevertendum existimavit, Caes. B. G. 7, 33.—(β) With the *acc.*, *To do* or *attend to in preference:* hoc praevortar principio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 8: si quid dictum est per jocum, non aequum est, id te serio praevortier, *to take it in earnest*, id. Amph. 3, 2, 39; Liv. 8, 13: aliud in praesentia praevertendum sibi esse dixit, *that must be attended to first*, id. 35, 33.—(γ) With *ad*, *To apply one's self particularly to* any thing: quare non intempestivum est, nos ad ea praeverti, quae, *etc.*, Col. 3, 7: si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac. A. 4, 32.—(δ) With *in c. acc.:* hostes ad occursandum pugnandumque in eos praevertentur, Gell. 3, 7.—(ε) With an adverb of place: illuc praevertamur, *let us first of all look at this*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 38.—(ζ) With a relative clause: proximum erat narrare glandiferas quoque, ni praeverti cogeret admiratio, quaenam esset vita sine arbore ulla, Plin. H. N. 16 *praef.*—(η) *Abs.:* in rem quod sit, praevortaris, potius quam, *etc.*, *do, perform, attend to*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 8.

prae-vĕtĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [veto] *Forbidden beforehand* (poet.): Sil. 13, 155.

prae-vexātus, a, um, *Part.* [vexo] *Ill-treated, abused,* or *impaired previously* or *very much* (post-class.): aeger viribus praevexatus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, *n.* 18: praevexatae vires, id. Acut. 2, 32.

prae-vĭans, antis, *Part.* [vio] *Going before* (eccl. Lat.): Ambros. in Luc. 3, 21.

prae-vĭdĕo, īdi, īsum, 2. *v. a.* *To see beforehand, to foresee* (not in Cic. or Caes., who, however, often use providere): an, quia praevisos in aqua timet hostia cultros? Ov. F. 1, 327: praevisa locorum utilitate, Tac. A. 12, 63: nec praeviderant impetum hostium milites, nec, si praevidissent, satis virium ad arcendum erat, id. Hist. 4, 15; Plin. Ep. 1, 20; Tac. A. 12, 40: non tantum praevisa, sed subita expedire, id. ib. 14, 55: praevisum periculum subterfugere, Suet. Aug. 10.

prae-vincio, nxi, nctum, 4. *v. a.* (post-class.): **I.** Lit., *To bind before* or *in front, to fetter:* laqueo praevinctus, Gell. 15, 10.—**II.** Trop.: ferinis voluptatibus praevinctus, Gell. 19, 2.

prae-vĭrĭdans, antis, *Pa.* [virido] *Being very green* or *verdant;* transf., *very blooming* or *vigorous* (ante-class.): Laber. in Macr. S. 2, 7.

* **prae-vĭrĭdis,** e, *adj.* *Very green:* color, Front. Aquaed. 7 dub. (*al.* perviridis).

praevisus, a, um, *Part.*, from praevideo.

prae-vĭtĭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To corrupt* or *vitiate beforehand* (poet. and in post-class. prose): gurgitem, Ov. M. 14, 55: ex alio morbo praevitiati, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, *n.* 15.

praevĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prae-via] *Going before, leading the way* (poet.): praevius Aurorae, Solis Noctisque satellis, Cic. Arat. in Non. 65, 9: nunc praevius anteit, Ov. M. 11, 65: praevia luci Pallantias, id. ib. 15, 190; Stat. Th. 4, 485: cui (luci) praevius est sol, Aus. Idyll. de monosyllab. 12.

prae-vŏlo, āvi, 1. *v. n.* *To fly before* or *in advance* (quite class.): grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: aquila velut dux viae praevolavit, Tac. H. 1, 62: novisse mores me tuos meditate decet, curamque adhibere, ut praevolet mihi, quo tu velis, (* *i. e. to anticipate your every wish*), Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 40.

praevulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from praevello.

† **pragma,** ătis, *n.* = πρᾶγμα, *A matter, affair, business* (post-class.): Jul. Vict. Art. rhet. 3, 4.

pragmătĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [pragmaticus] *One who writes down and prepares imperial edicts, rescripts*, and the like (post-class.), Cod. Justin. 1, 23, 7.

† **pragmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = πραγματικός, prop., *Skilled in business*, esp. *experienced in matters of law*; hence,

I. Subst.: **A.** pragmaticus, i, *m.* = πραγματικός, *One skilled in the law, who furnished orators and advocates with the principles on which they based their speeches*: itaque illi disertissimi homines (Graeci) ministros habent in causis juris peritos, cum ipsi sint imperitissimi, et qui *pragmatici* vocantur, Cic. Or. 1, 59: oratori pragmaticum adjutorem dare, id. ib. *fin.* (ib. 1, 45, written as Greek); Quint. 12, 3, 4; Juv. 7, 123; Ulp. Dig. 48, 17, 9.

B. Pragmătĭca, ōrum, *n.*, *The title of a work by Attius*, Gell. 20, 3; perh. the same which is called by Pliny *Praxidica* and *Praxidicum*, Plin. 18 ind.; 18, 24, 55.

II. Adj.: *Relating to civil affairs.* So in late jurid. Lat., pragmatica sanctio, *or* jussio, *or* annotatio, *or* constitutio, *an imperial decree that referred to the affairs of a community, a pragmatic sanction*, Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 10; also called pragmaticum rescriptum, Aug. Collat. cum Donatist. 3, c. 2; and absolutely, pragmaticum, i, *n.*, Cod. Theod. 6, 23, 3; 16, 5, 52.

† **pramnĭon,** ii, *n.* *A precious stone, the darkest kind of rock crystal*, Plin. 37, 10, 63.

Pramnĭum vinum, Πράμνιος οἶνος, *A kind of wine in the neighborhood of Smyrna*, Plin. 14, 4, 6.

prandĕo, di, sum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [prandium] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To take breakfast, to breakfast* (v. prandium) (quite class.): hic rex cum aceto pransurus est et sale, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 32:—Caninio consule scito neminem prandisse (because he was elected in the afternoon, and resigned his office on the following morning), Cic. Fam. 7, 30: sic prandete, commilitones, tamquam apud inferos coenaturi, Val. Max. 3, 2, *n.* 3: ad satietatem, Suet. Dom. 21: Plin. 28. 5, 14.

II. *Act.*, *To breakfast on* any thing, *to take as a luncheon*; or, in gen., *to eat:* calidum prandisti prandium, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 14: luscinias prandere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245: olus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 13.—Hence

pransus, a, um, *Pa.*, *That has breakfasted* (like potus, that has drunk): pransus non avide, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127; id. ib. 5, 25: pransa Lamia, id. A. P. 340.—Because soldiers were accustomed to eat before an engagement, hence, pransus paratus, *or* curatus et pransus, of soldiers, *fed*, i. e. *ready, fit for fighting:* exercitus pransus, paratus, Cato in Gell. 15, 13; so Var. in Non. 459, 2: ut viri equique curati et pransi essent, Liv. 28, 14:—pransus, potus, *over-fed, gluttonous:* adde inscitiam pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, Cic. Mil. 21.

‡ **prandĭcŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [id.] *Breakfast:* "prandicula antiqui dicebant, quae nunc jentacula," Fest. p. 250 ed. Müll.; cf., "prandicula, jentacula." Paul ex Fest. p. 251 ib.

prandĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small breakfast:* Not. Tir. p. 166.

prandĭum, ii, *n.* [Doric πράν for πρωΐ, early] *A breakfast, luncheon*, usually taken at noon, composed of bread, fish, cold meats, *etc.* (it was thought gluttonous to have several dishes and wine at the prandium): ire ad prandium, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 18; id. Stich. 4, 2, 45: adducere aliquem ad se ad prandium, id. Poen. 5, 5, 3: coquere alicui prandium, id. Men. 2, 3, 37: apparare, *to get ready, prepare*, id. ib. 1, 2, 61: accurare, id. ib. 3, 25: ornare, id. Rud. 1, 2, 53: dare, *to give*, id. Amph. 2, 2, 33: obsonare alicui, id. Poen. 5, 5, 16: anteponere, *to set before, serve up*, id. Men. 2, 2, 2: comedere, id. ib. 3, 2, 55: prandere, id. Poen. 3, 5, 14: in prandio aliquem accipere apud se, id. Cist. 1, 1, 12: invitare ad prandium, Cic. Mur. 35: prandiorum apparatus, id. Phil. 2, 39; id. Verr. 2, 1, 19: ad prandium surgere, Suet. Cal. 58: sine mensa prandium, Sen. Ep. 83.—The candidates gave such prandia to their tribules, Cic. Mur. 32; the emperor to the people: Suet. Caes. 38; id. Tib. 20.

II. Transf.: **A.** Poet. for *A meal*, in gen.: qui scribit prandia saevi Tereos, Mart. 4, 49, 3.

B. Of *The feed* or *fodder* of animals: bubus glandem prandio depromere, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 1: prandio dato ipsis jumentisque eorum, Val. Max. 3, 7, *n.* 1.

pransĭto, avi, 1. *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [prandeo] *To eat heartily in the forenoon, to breakfast* (mostly ante- and post-class.): **I.** *Neutr.:* ad rivum accumbentes viatores pransitare solent, Vitr. 8, 3: pransitans et coenitans, Lampr. Elag. 27.—**II.** *Act.*, *To breakfast upon, eat at breakfast* or *luncheon:* polentam, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 20: prolem, Arn. 4, 143.—Impers.: ut pransitaretur et coenitaretur, Macr. S. 2, 13.

pransor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that eats breakfast, that partakes of a meal in the forenoon, a guest* (ante-class.): bonum anteponam prandium pransoribus, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2; Veran. in Macr. S. 3, 6.

Pransōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pransor] *Of* or *belonging to breakfast* or *luncheon* (post-Aug.): candelabrum pransorium, for humile, *fit to breakfast by* (when a lamp was not needed), Quint. 6, 3, 99.

pransus, a, um, *Pa.*, from prandeo.

prapĕdīlon, i, and **prapĕdĭon,** ii, *n.* *The herb lion's foot, also called* leontopodion, App. Herb. 7.

Prasĭae, ārum, *f.*, Πρασιαί, *A township in Attica*, Liv. 31, 45.

Prăsĭāne, ēs, *f.* *An island in the Indus*, Plin. 6, 20, 23.—Deriv., **Prăsĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Prasiane:* gens, Plin. 6, 22, 24.

Prăsĭi, ōrum, *m.* *A tribe on the Ganges*, Plin. 6, 19, 22.

prăsĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [prasinus] *Having a leek-green garment* (post-Aug.): ostiarius prasinatus, Petr. S. 28.

prăsĭnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Leek-green, prasinian* (post-class.): Volucri equo prasino aureum simulacrum fecerat, quod secum portabat, *i. e. of the leek-green party of charioteers in the circus:* in hujus equi gratiam primum coeperunt equi aurei postulari. In tanto autem equus ille honore fuit, ut ei a populo prasinianorum saepe modius aureorum postularetur, Capit. Ver. 6: si prasinianus es famosus, (* in ed. Bip. etsi prasianus es, *etc.*), Petr. 70.

† **prăsĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = πράσινος, *Leek-green, prasinous:* pila prasina, Petr. 27: color, Plin. 37, 10, 67: de nostra prasina est synthesis empta toga, Mart. 10, 29, 4: flabellum, id. 3, 82, 11: factio, *the party of charioteers at the games who dressed in leek-green* (v. factio, *no.* II., B. 2), particularly favored by Caligula and Nero: Mart. 13, 78; cf. Suet. Cal. 55; and id. Ner. 22. Hence, also, subst., prasinus, i, *m.*, *A charioteer of the leek-green party:* Mart. 10, 48; (* Petr. 70 *fin.*).

† **prăsĭon** and **prăsĭum,** ii, *n.* = πράσιον, *An herb, white horehound*, Cels. 5, 11; Plin. 20, 17, 67.

† **prăsĭus,** ii, *m.* = πράσιος (λίθος), *Prase, a precious stone of a leek-green color*, Plin. 37. 8, 34.

† **prăsŏīdes,** is, *m.* = πρασοειδής (Leek-colored, leek-green, prasinous), *A kind of topaz*, perh. *a species of jasper*, Plin. 37. 8, 32.

† **prăson,** i, *n.* = πράσον, *A marine shrub resembling a leek*, Plin. 13, 25, 48.

prātensis, e, *adj.* [pratum] *Growing* or *found in meadows, meadow-:* fungi, Hor. S. 2, 4, 20: fenum, Col. 6, 3: flores, Plin. 21, 8, 25: pastinaca, id. ib. 15, 50.

Pratītae, ārum, *m.* *A people of India*, Plin. 6, 15, 17.

prātŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pratum] *A small meadow* (quite class.): in pratulo consedimus. Cic. Brut. 6: in Siciliae pratulis, Arn. 5, 173.

prātum, i, *n.* *A meadow* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: pratum irriguum, aut siccum, Cato R. R. 8: stercorare, id. ib. 50: irrigua facere, id. ib. 9; Var. R. R. 2 prooem.: pratorum viriditas, Cic. de Sen. 16: irrigare, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: cratire, secare, caedere, sicilire, Plin. 18, 28, 67, *n.* 4: siccaneum, aut riguum, Col. 2, 17; Inscr. in Grut. 204.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Meadow-grass* (poet.): condita prata in patinis proferre, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 21; Ov. A. Am. 1, 299.

B. *A broad field, plain*; poet., of the sea: rostro Neptunia prata secare, Cic. Arat. 129.

prāve, *adv.*, v. pravus, *ad fin.*

prāvĭ-cordĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pravus cor] *That has a depraved heart* (eccl. Lat.): Aug. in Psalm. 146, *n.* 7.

prāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pravus] *Crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: pravitas membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13: corporis pravitates, id. Leg. 1, 19: oris, *a distorting of the mouth in speaking*, id. de Or. 2, 22; id. Fin. 5, 17: statuminum, Col. 4, 20: curvaturae, Pall. 4, 11.

II. Trop., *Irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness:* quae ista est pravitas quaeve amentia? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 20: ne mala consuetudine ad aliquam deformitatem pravitatemque veniamus, *impropriety* in speaking, in gestures, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34: ominis, *a bad omen*, Gell 1, 22: tortuosae orationis, id. 5, 20.

B. In partic., of character, *Viciousness, untowardness, perverseness, depravity:* animi, *perverseness*, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 10: mentis, Cic. Vatin. 6: in ista pravitate perstabitis? id. Acad. 2, 8: consilii, Tac. H. 3, 41: interitus pravitatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 9; Tac. A. 14, 38: morum, id. Hist. 4, 44.

prāvus, a, um, *adj.* *Crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed* (opp. to rectus) (quite class.).

I. Lit.: prava, cubantia, prona, supina atque absona tecta, Lucr. 4, 518: si qua in membris prava, aut debilitata aut imminuta sunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 17: talus, Hor S. 1, 3, 48.—Absol., in pravum, *Into crookedness* (post-Aug.): elapsi in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81.

II. Trop., *Perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad:* **A.** Of living beings: pravus factus est, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 8: impulsores, Tac. H. 4, 68: vir pravus, Sen. Ira 1, 16: pravissimus homo, Vellej. 2, 80: quae bellua ruptis, Cum semel effugit, reddit se prava catenis? *i. e.* stulta, incauta, Hor. S. 2, 7, 71.—(β) *c. gen.* (poet.): pravus fidei, *faithless*, Sil. 3, 253: pravus togae, id. 8, 260: audendi pravus, id. 12, 464.—**B.** Of things abstr. and concr.: nihil pravum, perversum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: affectio, id. Tusc. 4, 13: dociles imitandis Turpibus et pravis omnes sumus, Juv. 14, 40: a rectis in vitia, a vitiis in prava, a pravis in praecipitia pervenitur, Vellej. 2, 10: ad honesta, seu prava juxta levis, Tac. A. 11, 33: aemulatio, id. Hist. 4, 48: spes, id. Ann. 3, 56.—*Comp.:* quo pravius nihil esse possit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 80.—*Sup.:* pravissima consuetudinis regula, id. Brut. 74.—Absol., in pravum, *In perversity:* in pravum indurescere, Quint. 1, 3, 12.—Hence,

Adv., prāve, *Crookedly*; trop., *improperly, wrongly, amiss, ill, badly* (opp. to recte) (quite class.): hoc mihi videtur factum prave, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 24: prave (facta), *opp.* recte facta, Cic. Acad. 1, 10: ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter coenabat, id. Fin. 2, 8: p. sectus unguis, Hor Ep. 1, 1, 104: sive ego prave, Seu recte; hoc volui, id. Sat. 2, 3, 87: p. facti versus id. Ep. 2, 1, 266: pudens prave, id. A. P. 88: prave aliquid intelligere, Plin. 17, 9, 8: p. detorta verba, Tac. A. 6, 5: facundus, id. ib. 1, 53: p. et perperam appellare, Gell. 4, 9.—*Sup.:* pravissume, Sall. or. Lepidi adv. Sull.

Praxăgŏras, ae, *m.*, Πραξαγόρας, *A physician of Cos, instructor of Plistonicus*, Cels. praef.: (* Plin. 20, 4, 23; 26, 2, 5).

Praxĭdĭca, v. pragmaticus, *no.* I., B.

Praxillēus or **Praxillĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to the Sicyonian poetess Praxilla:* "*Praxilleum metrum* Ionicum majus trimetrum brachycatalectum," Serv. p. 1824 P.: "id autem, quod trochaeum recipit, *Praxillium* dixerunt, ut metrum Praxillae poetriae Sicyoniae, quod est trimetrum brachycatalectum, habens semper in secunda regione trochaicam basin post Ionicam primam," Marius Victor. ib. p. 2538 P.

Praxĭtèles, is, *m.*, Πραξιτέλης, *A celebrated Grecian statuary:* Prop. 3, 7, 15; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 10.—Hence **Praxĭtèlĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Praxiteles, Praxitelian:* capita, Cic. de Div. 2, 21 *fin.:* Venus, Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 5.—**II.** *An artist in bass-relief in the time of Pompey*, Cic. de Div. 1, 36, 71; (* Plin. 33, 9, 45).

‡ **prĕcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [precor] *By way of prayer* or *request, praying:* "*precabile*, δεητικὸν, εὐκτικόν," Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prĕcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Entreating, beseeching* (late Latin): Pac. Pan. 36.

prĕcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A praying, prayer* (poet.): fundens precamina mille, Poët. in Wernsd. Poët. Latin. min. 6, p. 386, v. 35.

prĕcārĭo, *adv.*, v. precarius, *ad fin.*

* **precārĭum,** ii, *n.* [precor] *An oratory, a chapel* (post-Aug.): Petr. 30 dub.

prĕcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Obtained by begging, entreaty,* or *prayer* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; perh. used by Cic. only adverbially; v. infra).

I. Lit.: non orare solum precariam opem, sed pro debito petere, *obtained by entreaty, from mere favor*, Liv. 3, 47; cf., tribunicia potestas, precarium, non justum auxilium ferens, id. 8, 35: vita, Tac. H. 4, 76: precariam animam inter infensos trahere, id. Ann. 1, 42: imperium, id. Hist. 1, 52:—"*precarium* est, quod precibus petenti utendum conceditur tamdiu, quamdiu is, qui concessit, patitur: quod genus liberalitatis ex jure gentium descendit, et distat a donatione eo, quod qui donat, sic dat, ne recipiat: qui precario concedit, sic dat, quasi tunc recepturus, cum sibi libuerit precarium solvere," Ulp. Dig. 43, tit. 26, 1.

II. Transf., Depending on the will of another, *Doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarious:* forma, Ov. M. 9, 76: sapiens corpus suum, seque ipsum inter precaria numerat, *precarious, uncertain, transitory things*, Sen. Tranq. 11: fulgor, *passing quickly by, very transient*, Symm. or. in Val. 1, 6.—Hence,

Adv., prĕcārĭo, *By entreaty* or *request* (quite class.): hoc petere me precario a vobis jussit, Plaut. Am. prol. 24: vel vi vel clam vel precario, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27: si precario essent rogandi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23: exegit, Suet. Claud. 12: praefuit, Tac. Agr. 16: quibus ex causis precario studeo, *am obliged, as it were, to beg time for study*, Plin. Ep. 7, 30: concedere aliquid, Ulp. Dig. 43, 25, 1.

prĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A praying, prayer* (quite class.): sollemnis comitiorum precatio, Cic. Mur. 1: precatione uti, id. Tusc. 1, 47 *fin.:* precationem facere, Liv. 39, 18; Plin. 28, 2, 3.

II. Transf., concr., *A form of prayer* with superstitious people (post-Aug.): Plin. 28, 4, 9.

prĕcātīve, *adv.*, v. precativus, *ad fin.*

‡ **prĕcātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [precatio] *A slight request:* "Δεησίδιον, precatiuncula, petitiuncula," Gloss. Philox.

prĕcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [precor] *Prayed for, obtained by entreaty* (post-class.): pax, Amm. 17, 5: precativo modo, *by prayer* or *entreaty*, Ulp. Regul. tit. 24.—*Adv.*, prĕcātīve, *By request, by entreaty* (post-class.): Ulp. Regul. tit. 25.

prĕcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who prays, an intercessor* (ante-class.): precator et patronus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 12; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 22: ad precatorem adeam, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 90.

* **prĕcātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [precator] *Of* or *belonging to petitioning, precatory*. ars, Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 92.

prĕcātus, ūs, *m.* [precor] *A prayer, request* (poet. and post-class.): Stat. Th. 10, 71: concordi precatu tentare aliquid, Amm. 24, 6: (* dabitur precatui tuo, Sid. Ep. 8, 15: precatibus efficacissimis obtinere, id. ib. 9, 3).

prĕces, v. prex.

prĕciae or **prĕtĭae,** ārum, *f. A kind of grape-vine*, Virg. G. 2, 95; Col. 3, 2, 23; Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 4.

Preciāni, ōrum, *m. A people in* Gallia Aquitanica, *on the borders of Spain*, Caes. B. G. 3, 27.

Prĕcĭānus, a, um, *adj. The name of a kind of pear*, Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 15.

prĕcor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [prex] *To beg, pray, beseech, entreat; to pray to, supplicate, invoke.*

I. In gen. (quite class.); constr. aliquem, aliquid, ab aliquo, with a follg. *ut*, with a simple conjunctive, an object-clause, with *ad* or *abs.:* (α) With the *acc.* of the person: deos colere, precari venerarique, Cic. N. D. 1, 42: quid veneramur, quid precamur deos, id. ib. 44; id. Cat. 2. 13.—(β) With the *acc.* of the thing: haec precatus sum, Cic. Pis. 20.—(γ) *Ab aliquo* (aliquid): a diis deabusque precor pacem, Cic. Rab. perd. 2: ab indigno, id. Lael. 16: dixit, se hoc a diis semper precatum, ut, *etc.*, Nep. Timol. 5 *fin.*—(δ) With a follg. *ut:* deosque precetur et oret, ut, Hor. A. P. 200; Auct. or. pro dom. 57.—(ε) With the simple conjunctive (poet.): hoc quoque dux operis moneas, precor, Ov. F. 4, 247; id. Pont. 2, 2, 68.—(ζ) With an object-clause (poet.): numquam placidas esse precarer aquas, Ov. Her. 19, 81.—(η) With *ad:* dii, ad quos precentur ac supplicent, *to whom they pray*, Liv. 38, 43.—(ϑ) *Absol.:* parce, precor, fasso, *I pray, prithee*, Ov. Her. 16, 11: ossa quieta, precor, tuta requiescite in urna, id. Am. 3, 9, 67.

II. In partic., *To wish* one (well or ill) (quite class.): salutem, incolumitatem, reditum precari, Cic. Pis. 14: alicui longam precari diem, Prop. 3, 9, 49: nos perpetuam felicitatem rei publicae precari, Suet. Aug. 58: sibi et suis εὐθανασίαν similem precabatur, id. ib. 97: alicui immortalitatem, Curt. 8, 5, 16:—mala alicui, morbum, aut mortem, aut cruciatum precari, Cic. Pis. 19: tibi proficiscenti evenit, ut omnes exsecrarentur, male precarentur, *uttered imprecations against you*, id. ib. 14.

1. Act. form, preco, are, acc. to Prisc. p. 779 P.—**2.** precor, ari, in a pass. signif.: Var. in Non. 480, 27: genitore precato, Juvenc. 3, 85.

prĕhendo, and, syncop., **prendo,** di, sum, 3. *v. a.* [prae-HENDO, χανδάνω] *To lay hold of, to grasp, seize, catch, take* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: prehendere aliquem auriculis, *to take one by the ear-laps*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 78: fauces alicui, id. Most. 1, 3, 62: quis me properantem prehendit pallio? *catches me by the cloak*, id. Epid. 1, 1, 1: dexteram, id. ib. 2, 3, 65; cf., aliquem manu, Cic. de Or. 1, 56: perdix aucupem jam jam prehensurum effugiens, Plin. 10, 33, 51; id. 30, 5, 12.—Poet.: Italiae oras, *to reach*, Virg. A. 6, 61.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To lay* or *catch hold of, to detain* one in order to speak with him: tuus pater modo me prehendit: ait, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 16: prendo hominem solum: Cur non, inquam, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 15: Syrus est prehendendus, atque exhortandus mihi, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 89; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: prende C. Septimium, Cic. Att. 12, 13.

2. *To seize, take by surprise, catch in the act;* constr. with *in c. abl.*, the simple *abl.*, or *gen.:* prehendi in furto, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 17: in patenti prensus Aegaeo, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1:—prensus manifesto furto, Gell. 11, 18:—prensus manifesti furti, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 45: aliquem mendacii, *to catch one in a lie*, id. ib.

3. Of trees, *To take root:* quarum stirpes tellus amplexa prehendit, Cic. Arat. 116: ut cum (pirorum plantae) prehenderint, inserantur, Pall. 3, 25: vites transferre, sine ambiguitate prehendendi, id. ib. 10.

4. Poet., *To take in* with the eye, *to reach* with the eye: prendere aliquid oculis, Lucr. 4, 1136: vix oculo prendente modum, *taking in, embracing*, Luc. 4, 19.

II. Trop., Of the mind, *To seize, apprehend, comprehend* (very rare): cum animus ipsum (res omnes) moderantem atque regentem paene praehenderit, Cic. Leg. 1, 23.

prĕhensĭo or **prensĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [prehendo] *A seizing, apprehending:* **I.** Lit. (ante-class.): tribuni plebis prensionem habent, *the right of arresting any one*, Atei. Capito in Gell. 13, 12: in magistratu habent alii vocationem, alii prensionem, Var. ib.—**II.** Transf. (*abstr.* pro *concr.*), *A machine for raising* or *screwing up* any thing, *a jack-screw:* turris tectum prehensionibus tollere, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 5; id. ib. § 6.

prĕhenso, and more freq. **prenso,** āvi, ātum, 1. *v. freq. a.* [id.] *To grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): **I.** In gen.: prensare manu brachia, Hor. S. 1, 9, 64: fastigia dextris, Virg. A. 2, 444: tenaci forcipe ferrum, id. ib. 12, 404: lubrica prensantes effugit umbra manus, Ov. F. 5, 476: prehensare hostium tela, Tac. H. 3, 28.

II. In partic., *To take hold of, detain* a person, in order to talk with him, thank him, entreat him, *etc.:* arma, genua, vestigia prensando, flexere militum animos, Tac. H. 1, 66: commanipularium pectora, id. ib. 4, 46: itaque prenso amicos, supplico, ambio domos, Plin. Ep. 2, 9: prensatas exeuntium manus, Liv. 4, 60.—Hence,

B. Transf., *To sue* or *solicit* for an office: circumire et prehensare patres, Liv. 1, 47. So too *absol.:* prensat unus P. Galba, *solicits for the consulship*, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

prĕhensus and **prensus,** a, um, *Part.*, from prehendo.

Prelĭus or **Prilĭus** (*cod. Erf.*, Perelius) **lacus,** *A small lake in Etruria*, now *Lago di Castiglione:* Cic. Mil. 27, 74; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 362.

prēlum, i, *n.* [premo] *A press-beam* for pressing grapes, olives, *etc.;* also, meton., *a wine-press, oil-press* (quite class.): Cato R. R. 31: cola prelorum, Virg. G. 2, 242: ("*prela* trabes sunt, quibus uva jam calcata premitur," Serv.); Vitr. 6, 9; Plin. 18, 31, 74; Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19.

Prĕma, ae, *f.* [id.] *A goddess presiding over the coition of newly-married pairs:* Aug. Civ. D. 6, 9, *n.* 3; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 71.

prĕmo, essi, essum, 3. *v. a. To press* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: pede pedem alicui premere, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 30: et trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos, Virg. A. 7, 518: veluti qui sentibus anguem Pressit humi nitens, id. ib. 2, 379: novercae monstra manu premens, id. ib. 8, 288: pressit et inductis membra paterna rotis, *i. e. drove her chariot over her father's body*, Ov. Ib. 366: trabes Hymettiae premunt columnas, *press, rest heavily upon them*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 3: genu premere terga alicujus, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 24: ubera plena, *i. e. to milk*, id. Fast. 4, 769: vestigia alicujus, *to tread in, to follow one's footsteps*, Tac. A. 2, 14: frena dente, *to bite into, to champ*, Ov. M. 10, 704: ore aliquid, *to chew, eat*, id. ib. 5, 538; cf., aliquid morsu, Lucr. 3, 664: pressum lac, *i. e. cheese*, Virg. E. 1, 82.

B. Transf.: **1.** Poet., *To bear down upon, to touch:* premere litora, Ov. M. 14, 416: aëra, *i. e. to fly*, Lucr. 7, 835.

2. Poet., *To hold fast, hold, grasp:* premere frena manu, Ov. M. 8, 37: ferrum, *to grasp*, Sil. 5, 670: capulum, id. 2, 615.

3. Poet., as it were, *To press* a place with one's body, *i. e. to sit, stand, lie, fall, lay,* or *seat one's self on* any thing: toros, Ov. Her. 12, 30: sedilia, id. Met. 5, 317: et pictam posita pharetram cervice premebat, id. ib. 2, 421: frondes tuo premis ore caducas, id. ib. 6, 649; Sen. Hippol. 510.

4. *To cover, to conceal* by covering (mostly poet.): molli fronde crinem, Virg. A. 4, 147: canitiem galeâ, id. ib. 9, 612: mitrâ capillos, Ov. F. 4, 517: aliquid terrâ, *to conceal, bury in the earth*, Hor. Epod. 1, 33: nonumque prematur in annum, id. A. P. 388: omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 36; Plin. 2, 79, 80.

5. *To make, form*, or *shape* any thing *by pressing* (poet.): quod surgente die mulsere horisque diurnis, Nocte premunt, *they make into cheese*, Virg. G. 3, 400; Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 34.

6. *To press hard upon, to crowd, set upon, closely pursue:* hostes premere de loco superiore, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: Pompeiani nostros premere et instare coeperunt, id. B. C. 3, 46: hac fugerant Graii, premeret Trojana juventus, Virg. A. 1, 471: Pergamenae naves cum adversarios premerent acrius, Nep. Hann. 11: hinc Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat armis, Virg. A. 8, 473: obsidione urbem, Caes. B. G. 7, 32.—So of the pursuit or chase of animals: in retia cervum, Virg. G. 3, 412: aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem, id. Aen. 1, 324.

7. *To press down, burden, load, freight:* et natat exuviis Graecia pressa tuis, Prop. 4, 1, 114: pressae carinae, Virg. G. 1, 303: pressus membra mero, Prop. 2, 12, 42: pressus gravitate soporis, Ov. M. 15, 21: magno et gravi onere armorum pressi, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: auro phaleras, *to adorn*, Stat. Th. 8, 567.

8. *To press into, force in, press upon:* (caprum) dentes in vite prementem, Ov. F. 1, 355: presso sub vomere, Virg. G. 2, 356; cf., presso aratro, Tib. 4, 1, 161: alte ensem in corpore, Stat. Th. 11, 542: et nitidas presso pollice finge comas, Prop. 3, 8, 14: et cubito remanete presso, *leaning upon*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8.—Hence, **b.** *To mark* with any thing (poet.): aeternâ notâ, Ov. F. 6, 609: litera pressa articulo premente, id. Her. 10, 140: multâ via pressa rotâ, id. ib. 18, 134.

9. *To press down, to let down:* nec preme, nec summum molire per aethera currum, Ov. M. 2, 135: humanaeque memor sortis, quae tollit eosdem, Et premit, id. Trist. 3, 11, 67: mundus ut ad Scythiam Rhiphaeasque arduus arces Consurgit, premitur Libyae devexus in Austros, *sinks down*, Virg. G. 1, 240; Sen. Herc. Fur. 155.—Hence,

b. In partic.: (*a*) *To set, plant:* virgulta per agros, Virg. G. 2, 346; id. ib. 26.—(*β*) *To make* or *form by pressing down, to make* any thing *deep, to dig:* premere sulcum, *to draw a furrow*, Virg. A. 10, 296: fossam transversam inter montes pressit (*al.* percussit), Frontin. Strat. 1, 5: fossa pressa, Plin. Ep. 10, 69: cavernae in altitudinem pressae, Curt. 5, 1.—(*γ*) *To strike to the ground, to strike down:* tres famulos, Virg. A. 9, 329: paucos, Tac. H. 4, 2.

10. *To press together, to close:* oculos, Virg. A. 9, 486: alicui fauces, Ov. M. 12, 509: laqueo collum, *to strangle*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37: angebar ceu guttura forcipe pressus, Ov. M. 9, 78: presso gutture, Virg. G. 1, 410: amplexu presso, *united, in close embrace*, Sen. Oed. 192: pressa oscula jungere, *to exchange kisses*, Ov. Her. 2, 94; so, pressa basia, Mart. 6, 34: presso gradu incedere, *in close ranks, foot to foot*, Liv. 28, 14: pede presso, id. 8, 8.—Hence,

b. In partic.: (*a*) *To shorten, tighten, draw in:* pressis habenis, Virg. A. 11, 600; so, frena manu, Ov. M. 8, 37.—(*β*) *To keep short, prune:* Calena falce vitem, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 9: luxuriem falce, Ov. M. 14, 628: falce premes umbras (*i. e.* arbores umbrantes), Virg. G. 1, 157; id. ib. 4, 136.—(*γ*) *To check, arrest, stop:* premere sanguinem, Tac. A. 15, 64: vestigia pressit, Virg. A. 6, 197: attoniti pressere gradum, Val. Fl. 2, 424: dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore, *was silent*, Virg. A. 6, 155.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To press, crowd, incommode, importune, pursue, to press close* or *hard*, etc. (quite class.): quae necessitas eum tanta premebat, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34: ea, quae premant, et ea, quae impendeant, id. Fam. 9, 1: aerumnae, quae me premunt, Sall. J. 17: pressus gravitate soporis, *bound by heavy, deep sleep*, Ov. M. 15, 21: cum aut aere alieno, aut magnitudine tributorum, aut injuria potentium premuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: invidia et odio populi premi, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: premi periculis, id. Rep. 1, 6, 10:—cum a me premeretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53; cf., aliquem verbo, id. Tusc. 1, 7: criminibus veris premere aliquem, Ov. M. 14, 401: cum a plerisque ad exeundum premeretur, exire noluit, *was pressed, urged, importuned*, Nep. Ages. 6: numina nulla premunt: mortali urgemur ab hoste, Virg. A. 10, 375: premere reum voce, vultu, Tac. A. 3, 67:—crimen, *to pursue obstinately*, Quint. 7, 2, 12: confessionem, *to force a confession from one*, id. ib. 1: argumentum etiam atque etiam, *to pursue steadily*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36: ancipiti mentem formidine pressus, Virg. A. 3, 47: maerore pressa, Sen. Octav. 103: veritate pressus negare non potuit, Lact. 4, 13.

B. Transf.: **1.** qs., To conceal by pressing down, *To repress, hide, conceal* (mostly poet.): dum nocte prementur, Virg. A. 6, 828: curam sub corde, id. ib. 4, 332: odium, Plin. Pan. 62: iram, Tac. A. 6, 50: pavorem et consternationem mentis vultu, id. ib. 13, 16: interius omne secretum, Sen. Ep. 3 *med.:* dolorem silentio, Val. Max. 3, 3, 1 *extr.;* cf., silentia, Sil. 12, 646; and, aliquid ore, Virg. A. 7, 103.

2. *To lower, diminish, undervalue, disparage:* premendorum superiorum arte sese extollebat, Liv. 22, 12: arma Latini, Virg. A. 11, 402: famam alicujus, Tac. A. 15, 49: premere ac despicere, Quint. 11, 1, 16: p. tumentia, humilia extollere, id. ib. 10, 4, 1.—Hence, **b.** *To surpass, exceed:* facta premant annos, Ov. M. 7, 448: ne prisca vetustas Laude pudicitiae saecula nostra premat, id. Pont 3, 1, 116: quantum Latonia Nymphas Virgo premit, Stat. S. 1, 2, 115.—**c.** *To rule* (poet.): premere ditione populos, Virg. A. 7, 737: imperio, id. ib. 1, 57: Mycenas Servitio premet, id. ib. 288.

3. *To compress, abridge, abbreviate:* haec enim, quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic. N. D. 2, 7.

4. *To check, arrest, repress:* cursum ingenii tui, Brute, premit haec importuna clades civitatis, Cic. Brut. 97: sub imo Corde gemitum, Virg. A. 10, 464: vocem, id. ib. 9, 324: sermones vulgi, *to restrain them*. Tac. A. 3, 6.—Hence

pressus, a, um, *Pa.*, Of an orator or of speech: **A.** *Compressed, concise, plain, without ornament* (quite class.): fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, pressis exiles, fortibus temerarii, *etc.*, Quint. 10, 2, 16: cum Attici pressi et integri, contra Asiani inflati et inanes haberentur, id. 12, 10, 18.—Of speech: pressa et tenuia, et quae minimum ab usu quotidiano recedant, id. 10, 1, 102: p. et demissus stilus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8; Quint. 4, 2, 117.—*Comp.:* in concionibus pressior, et circumscriptior, et adductior, *more moderate, keeping more within bounds*, Plin. Ep. 1, 16.

B. *Close, exact, accurate:* Thucydides ita verbis aptus et pressus, ut, Cic. de Or. 2, 13: quis te fuit umquam in partiundis rebus . . . pressior? *more exact, more accurate*, id. fragm. ap. Non. 364, 24:—sicuti *taxare* pressius crebriusque est, quam *tangere*, Gell. 2, 6: quod (periculum) observandum pressiore cautela censeo, *stricter, greater*, App. M. 5, p. 328 Oud.: cogitationes pressiores, id. ib. p. 342 Oud.—Hence,

Adv., presse: **A.** *With pressure, violently* (quite class.): artius pressiusque conflictata, Atej. Capito in Gell. 10, 6.

B. *Closely, tightly:* **1.** Lit.: vites pressius putare, Pall. 12, 9: pressius colla radere, Veg. Vet. 1, 56.

2. Trop.: **a.** Of pronunciation, *Shortly, neatly, trimly:* loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, sed presse, et aequabiliter, et leniter, Cic. de Or. 3, 12; id. Off. 1, 37.

b. Of the mode of expression, *etc.*, *Concisely, not diffusely:* definire presse et anguste, Cic. Or. 33: abundanter dicere, an presse, Quint. 8, 3, 40: pressius et astrictius scripsi, Plin. Ep. 3, 18.—(*β*) *Without ornament, simply:* unum (genus oratorum) attenuate presseque, alterum sublate ampleque dicentium, Cic. Brut. 55: aliquib describere modo pressius, modo elatius, Plin. Ep. 4, 14.—(*γ*) *Closely, exactly correctly, accurately:* mihi placet agi subtilius, et pressius, Cic. Fin. 4, 10: definiunt pressius, id. Tusc. 4, 7: anquisitius, et exactius pressiusque disserere, Gell. 1, 3.

prendo, ere, v. prehendo.

* **prensātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [prenso. v. prehenso] *A soliciting, suing, canvassing* for an office: praepropera prensatio, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

prensĭto, are, *v. freq. a.* [id.] *To take* or *catch hold of* (post-class.): cum libitinam ipsam flentes omnes prensitarent, Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

prenso, are, v. prehenso.

‡ **prensōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [prenso] *A trap, mouse-trap:* "*prensorium,* ἶπος," Gloss Lat. Gr.

prensus, a, um, *Part.*, fr. prehendo.

† **presby̆ter,** ĕri, *m.* = πρεσβύτερος *An elder* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Cor. mil. 15—**II.** In partic., *An elder* or *presbyter* in the Christian Church: Tert. Baptism. 17

presby̆tĕrātus, ūs, *m.* [presbyter] *The office of a presbyter* or *of a priest, presbyterate, priesthood* (eccl. Lat.): diaconatum et presbyteratum ambire, Hier. Ep. 22, *n.* 28.

presse, *adv.*, v. premo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

‡ **pressĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [pressus] *Pressed:* Not. Tir. p. 39.

pressim, *adv.* [id.] *With pressing, by pressing to one's self* (post-class.): me pressim deosculato, App. M. 2, p. 127 Oud.: linteolo pressim agglutinato, *i. e. closely pressed*, id. ib. p. 166 Oud.

pressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [premo] *A pressing, pressing down, pressure* (only in Vitruvius: pressio cacuminis, Vitr. 10, 8.—**II.** Transf., *The prop* or *fulcrum* under a lever while the burden is raised: pressio, quod Graeci ὑπομόχλιον appellant, Vitr. 10, 8.

presso, are, *v. freq. a.* [premo] *To press* (poet.): vomicam, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5. 11: pressatur pede pes, mucro mucrone, viro vir, Furius Antias in Macr. S. 6, 3: cineres ad pectora pressant, Ov. M. 8, 538: ubera manibus pressanda, *i. e. to be milked*, id. ib. 15, 472; Prop. 3, 15, 18.

‡ **pressor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A kind of hunter*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 10 *fin.*

pressōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That serves for pressing* grapes, olives, *etc.* (post-Aug.): pressoria vasa, Col. 12, 18.—**II.** Subst., pressorium, ii, *n.*, *A press:* Amm. 28, 4: exprimere in pressorio, Plin. Val. 2, 17.

pressŭle, *adv.*, v. pressulus, *ad fin.*

pressŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pressus] *Somewhat pressed in* or *compressed* (post classical): ampulla pressula rotunditate, App. Flor. p. 35 Oud.—Hence,

Adv., pressŭle, *While pressing on, against*, or *to one's self* (post-class.): filium pressule saviata, App. M. 4, p. 306 Oud.: lacinia adhaerens pressule, *closely*, id. ib. 10, p. 739 Oud.

pressūra, ae, *f.* [premo] *A pressing, pressure* (post-Aug.): **1.** Lit.: pressura palpebrarum, App. M. 5, p. 352 Oud.—**2.** In partic., *A pressing* of wine, oil, *etc.:* pressura una culeos viginti implere debet, Plin. 18, 31, 74: oleum primae pressurae, Col. 12, 50.—Hence, **b.** *That which is pressed out, juice* (poet.): Corycii pressura croci, sic, *etc.*, Luc. 9, 809.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A pressure, burden:* levare pressuram, App. M. 7, p. 481 Oud.—**2.** *A press, throng, crowd* of people: nimia densitas pressurae, id. ib. 3, p. 176 Oud.—**3.** *The downward pressure, fall, descent* of water: Front. Aquaed. 18.—**4.** *A too heavy, too long, unnatural sleep*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, praef.

II. Trop., *Oppression, affliction, distress* (eccl. Lat.): pressuram persecutionemque perferre, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 5; Lact. 5, 22.

1. pressus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from premo.

2. pressus, ūs, *m.* [premo] *A pressing, pressure* (quite class.): (*a*) *c. gen. subj.:* animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.—(*β*) *c. gen. obj.:* hic pressu duplici palmarum continet anguem, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42: ipso oris pressu, *i. e. a proper press-*

ure of the lips, so as not to pronounce too broadly, id. de Or. 3, 11.

† **prēster,** ēris, *m.*=πρηστήρ [burning] **I.** *A fiery whirlwind*, which descends in the form of a pillar of fire, *a water-spout, sand-spout*: "*presteras* Graii quos ab re nominitarunt," *etc.*, (* In ed. Creech. written as Greek), Lucr. 6, 424: "turbo ardentior accensusque dum furit, *prester* vocatur, amburens contacta pariter, et proterens," Plin. 2, 48, 50: "spiritus cum majore vi torti sunt, fit procella terrestris, et a Graecis *prester* nomen accepit," App. de Mundo, p. 818 Oud.

II. *A kind of serpent*, whose bite causes a burning thirst: prester quem percusserit, distenditur, enormique corpulentia necatur extuberatus, Sol. 27: torridus prester, Luc. 9, 791; Plin. 20, 20, 81; id. 24, 13, 73.

Preti, ōrum, *m. A people of India, beyond the Ganges*, Plin. 6, 19, 22.

prĕtĭo, are, *v. a.* [pretium] *To prize* (late Lat.): Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

prĕtĭōse, *adv.*, v. pretiosus, *ad fin.*

pretiōsitas, ātis, *f.* [pretiosus] *Preciousness, costliness* (extremely rare): annuli pretiositas, Atei. Capito in Macr. S. 7, 13; App. M. 2, p. 123, 4 Elm.

prĕtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pretium] *Of great value, valuable, precious*: **I.** Lit.: equus, Cic. Off. 3, 23: odores, Col. 3, 8: subiitque argentea proles Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov. M. 1, 115: res pretiosissimae, *opp.* vilissimae, Cic. Fin. 2, 28; Plin. 11, 39, 52: pretiosissimum humani animi opus, id. 7, 29, 30.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Of great cost, costly, dear, expensive*: operaria, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 41: Thais, Prop. 4, 5, 43:—pretioso pretio emere aliquid, *dear, high*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 17: fames, *which is satisfied at much expense*, Mart. 10, 96, 9: silentia, *dearly bought*, id. 5, 69.—**B.** *That gives a great price, extravagant*: pretiosus emptor, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32:—Hence,

Adv., prĕtĭōse, *In a costly manner, expensively, richly, splendidly*, (quite classical): vasa pretiose caelata, Cic. Inv. 2, 40: p. armatus exercitus, Gell. 5, 5: pretiosius sepeliri, Curt. 10. 1.

prĕtĭum, ii, *n. Worth, value, price* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: pretium statuere merci, *To set, fix*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 133: p. certum constituere, Cic. Att. 12, 33: enumerare, id. Rosc. Am. 46: pacisci pro re aliqua, *to agree upon, settle*, id. Off. 3, 29: exsolvere, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 26: quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? *at what prices are they sold here?* id. ib. 2, 2, 15: vendere aliquid pretio suo, id. Pers. 4, 4, 30; id. Pseud. 1, 2, 36: parare sibi pretio aliquid, id. Merc. 2, 3, 7: multi extulerunt eorum pretia, Var. R. R. 3, 6: jacent pretia praediorum, *are low, down, fallen*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12:—magni, parvi pretii esse, *to be high* or *low in price, of much* or *little worth, of great* or *of small value*: nullus est tam parvi pretii, quin, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 60: nae tu habes servum graphicum, et quantivis pretii! id. Epid. 3, 3, 29: agrum majoris pretii nemo habet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12: noli spectare, quanti homo sit: parvi enim pretii est, qui jam nihil est, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 4: de illis potissimum jactura fit, quia pretii minimi sunt, Sall. or. ad Caes. 2, 9:—pretium habere, *to have a value, to be worth something*: vendat oleum, si pretium habeat, Cato R. R. 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78:—in pretio esse, *to be of worth, value*, or *estimation, to be in repute*, Plin. 33, 1, 6:—pretium facere, *to fix* or *set a price*, or *value*; of a seller: indica, fac pretium. *Do.* Tua merx est; tua indicatio est, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 37; of a purchaser, quis faceret pretium, nisi qui sua perdere vellet Omnia? Mart. 1, 86; Paul. Dig. 10, 3, 19.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Money spent* for any thing: nil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, Plaut. Capt. prol. 32: femina . . . urbem Exiguam pretio posuit, *for money has founded a small city*, Virg. A. 4, 211: vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, *for little money, cheaply*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: pretio mercari ordinem senatorium, *to purchase, to gain with money*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49: permutare pretio noluit, aliave merce, Plin. 9, 55, 81.—Hence, **b.** In gen., *Money's worth, money, wealth*, etc. (poet.): Ov Pont. 2, 8, 5: in pretio pretium nunc est, id. Fast. 1, 217: converso in pretium deo, *i. e. into a shower of gold*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 8.

2. *Wages, reward* (poet.): pro pretio facio ut opera appareat, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 59: operam Epidici nunc me emere pretio pretioso velim, id. Epid. 1, 2, 17: reddere alicui pro benefactis, id. Capt. 5, 1, 20: palmae pretium victoribus, Virg. A. 5, 110.

II. Trop., *Worth, value*: quales ex hac die experiundo cognovit, perinde operae eorum pretium faceret, *would estimate their services*, Liv. 27, 17: sive aliquod morum . . . est pretium, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 43: corticis etiam ad medicamenta pretium est, Plin. 12, 25, 54; id. ib. 19, 43.

B. Transf., *Pay, hire, wages, reward, price*, in a good and bad sense: majores seorsum atque diversum pretium paravere bonis atque strenuis, decurionatus . . . aliosque honores, Cato in Fest. s. v. OPTIONATVS, p. 201, ed. Müll.: pretium curae, and more freq., pretium operae, *a reward for trouble*: mihi visum est pretium curae, ipsum S. C. quaerere, *seemed to me worth the trouble, worth while*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6: facturusne operae pretium si, *etc.*, . . . nec satis scio, *what will pay for the trouble*, Liv. praef.: operae pretium habent libertatem, civitatemque, id. 25, 6; id. 21, 43: reddere alicui pro factis operae pretium, Enn. in Sen. Ep. 108: audire est operae pretium, *etc.*, Enn. Ann. 1, 120; so Liv. 3, 26: quo in genere est operae pretium diligentiam majorum recordari, *it is worth while*, Cic. Agr. 2, 27: capta urbe, operae pretium fore, Sall. J. 83: Germanico pretium fuit convertere agmen, *thought it of importance*, Tac. A. 1, 57: ni pretium foret Pisonis sententias noscere, *were it not worth while, were it not of importance*, id. ib. 2, 35:—posse eum, si operae pretium faciat, principem popularium esse, *if he does any thing worth while, any thing of importance*, Liv. 25, 30; so, duos servos ad hostes transfugisse et operae pretium fecisse, *have done valuable service*, Quadrig. in Sen. Ben. 3, 23.—In a bad sense, *Reward, punishment* (poet.): si malos imitabor, tum pretium pro noxa dabis, Liv. Andr. in Non. 365, 27: verbera compedes, molae . . . haec pretia sunt ignaviae, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 10: ego pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4: et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 24: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. 13, 105.—Also, of *Bribery*: adduci pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic. Caecil. 10: pretio judicem corrumpere, id. ib. 25: nec prece, nec pretio a recta via deduci, Auct. Her. 3, 3.

prex, ĕcis (in the *nom.* and *gen. sing.* obsol.; most freq. in the plur.), *f. A prayer, request, entreaty* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: nunc te oro per precem, Plaut Capt. 2, 1, 47: nihil est preci loci relictum, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 22: oro te prece, Hor. S. 2, 6, 13: multa prece prosequi aliquem, id. de. Or. 4, 5, 33: cum magna prece ad aliquem scribere, Cic. Att. 11, 15: prece et obsecratione humili ac supplici uti, id. Inv. 1, 16: nec prece, nec pretio, nec gratia, nec simultate a recta via deduci, Auct. Her. 3, 3:—omnibus precibus te oro et obtestor, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 9, 11, A, § 3: omnibus precibus petere, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 6; Liv. 28, 2: fatigare aliquem precibus, id. 1, 11: precibus flecti, Virg. A, 2, 689: moveri, Ov. Her. 7, 3: frangi, id. ib. 86: adduci, Caes. B. G. 1, 16; ad miseras preces decurrere, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A prayer* to a deity: in prece totus eram, Ov. F. 6, 251:—eorum preces et vota exaudiens, Cic. Planc. 41: vota et preces repudiare, id. Cluent. 70: tribuunt ei successus petitionum a potestatibus, et a Diis etiam precum, Plin. 29, 4, 19.—**B.** *A curse, imprecation*: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: misit Thyesteas preces, Hor. Epod. 5, 86; Ov. M. 15, 505.—**C.** *An intercession* (poet.): jam prece Pollucis, jam Castoris implorata, Catull. 78, 64.

Prĭămus, i, *m.*, Πρίαμος, *A son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Helenus, Paris, Deiphobus, Polyxena, Cassandra*, etc.; *he was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles*: Enn. Ann. 1, 23: o pater, o patria, O Priami domus! id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44, id. ib. 1, 35, 85. Cf. Hyg. Fab. 89 and 90.—**B.** *His grandson, named after him, the son of Polites*, Virg. A. 5, 564.

II. Derivv.: **A. Prĭămēis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Πριαμηΐς, *Priam's daughter*: Atrides visa Priameide, *i. e. Cassandra*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 37: Priameida viderat ipsam, id. A. A. 2, 405.

B. Prĭămēĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Πριαμήϊος, *Of* or *belonging to Priam*: (* sceptra, Virg. A. 7, 252): virgo Cassandra, id. ib. 2, 403: conjux, *i. e. Hecuba*, Ov. M. 13, 404: hospes, *i. e. Paris*, id. A. A. 2, 5: heros, *i. e. Hector*, Auct. Pan. ad. Pison. 162.

C. Prĭămĭdes, ae, *m.*, Πριαμίδης, *A son of Priam*: Priamiden Helenum regnare, Virg. A. 3, 295: P. Deiphobus, id. ib. 6, 494: nec quas Priamides in aquosae vallibus Idae Contulit, *i. e. Paris*, Ov. F. 6, 55: deploratos Priamidas, *Priam's sons*, id. Met. 13, 482.—Meton., *Trojans*, Sil.

Priantae, ārum, *m. A Thracian people*, Plin. 5, 11, 18; Sol. 10.

Prĭāpēĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Priapus, *no.* C.

† **prĭāpiscus,** i, *m.*=πριαπίσκος, *A plant which excited lust, fool-stones, orchis, also called* satyrion, App. Herb. 15.

† **prĭāpismus,** i, *m.*=πριαπισμός, *A morbid erection of the penis, priapism*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 18.

Prĭāponnēsus or **-os,** i, *f.*, Πριάπου νῆσος, *An island of the Aegean Sea, near Caria*, Plin. 5, 31, 36.

Prĭāpus, i, *m.*, Πρίαπος, *Priapus, the god of Procreation*: hence, *of gardens and vineyards*, where his statues were placed, having a large generative organ: Col. 10, 108; cf. Hor. S. 1, 8, 2; Virg. G. 4, 111; Ov. M. 9, 347, et saep.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *The virile member, penis*: Priapus vitreus, *a drinking-vessel of this shape*, Juv. 2, 95: siligineus, *a cake of the same shape*, Mart. 14, 69; Petr. 60.—**2.** *A lecherous person*, Catull. 47, 4.—**C.** Deriv., **Prĭāpēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Priapus, Priapian*: metrum, Diom. p. 512 P.—**Prĭāpēĭa,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* carmina), *A collection of poems upon Priapus, by various authors*; cf. Bähr's Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. (3d ed.) i., p. 504 *sq.*—**II.** *A town of Mysia, on the Hellespont*, Plin. 5, 32, 40.—**III.** *An island near Ephesus*, id. ib. 31, 38.

Priaticus Campus. *A place near Maronea, in Thrace*, Liv. 38, 41.

prīdem, *adv.* [from the obsol. pris; whence prior, primus, pridie, and the demonstrative dem] *Long ago, long since, a long time ago*: with a negative, non pridem, haud pridem, *not long ago, a short time ago, lately* (quite class.). With a negative: hoc ego mali non pridem inveni, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1 *fin.*: recens Natura est mundi, neque pridem exordia cepit, Lucr. 5, 332: haud ita pridem, (* *not so very long ago*), Hor. S. 2, 2, 46: Themistocles fuit, nostra civitate non ita pridem dominatu regio liberata, (* *not long before*), Cic. Brut. 10.—Without a negative: ita me pridem facere atriensem voluerat, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 29; id. Rud. 4, 7, 23: quam pridem sibi hereditas venisset, docet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48; id. Rosc. Com. 3: quod ad me pridem scripseras, id. Fam. 5, 6.—*In old times, aforetime, formerly*: nunc jam non classem, in quam, sicuti pridem, confugiant, superesse, Just. 5, 7: Italiam notiorem sibi nunc, quam pridem fuisse, id. 31, 3: eodem igitur furore in poenitentiam, quo pridem in iram versus, mori voluit, Just. 12, 6.

prīdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [pridie] *Of* or *belonging to the day before, that happened, was used, eaten*, etc., *the day before, yesterday's* (post-Aug.): pridiana ac semesa opsonia apposuit, Suet. Tib. 34; id. Vit. 13: cibus, id. Cal. 58: balinea, Plin. 28, 19, 77: reliquiae, Catull. in App. Apol. p. 393, Oud.: pluvia, id. Met. 7, p. 484 Oud.: pruina, id. ib. 11, p. 768 Oud.

prī-dĭe, *adv.* [from the obsol. pris; whence prior, primus pridem; and dies] *On the day before* (quite class.): *opp.* postridie, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 65; so, cui cum pridie frequentes essetis assensi, postridie ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti, Cic. Phil. 7, 4: postero die tropaeum posuit, quo loco pridie pugnatum est, Nep. Dat. 8: pridie asservata materia, Plin. 18, 11, 26.—With a follg. *quam*: si hic pridie natus foret, quam hic est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 91: pridie quam ego Athenas veni, Cic. Att. 5, 11: haec epistola est pridie data quam illa, id. ib. 3, 8.—With a follg. *gen.:* pridie ejus diei, *on the day before this day, the day before*, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: insidiarum, *the day before the ambush*, Tac. A. 15, 54: Calendarum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 5.—With a follg. *acc.:* pridie Idus, Cic. Att. 13, 25: Compitalia, id. ib. 2, 3: Quinquatrus, id. ib. 9, 13: eum diem, id. ib. 11, 23: Parilia, Liv. 40, 2: Circenses, Suet. Cal. 55: constitutam diem, Just. 1, 10: nuptiarum diem, Fest. s. v. REGILLIS, p. 286 ed. Müll.: vindemias, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 7: aequinoctium autumnale, id. ib. 43, 19, 1: EX. A. D. V. KAL. DEC. AD PR. KAL. JAN. SEXT., *for six years, to the* 31*st December*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 594:—pridie Cal., as subject: literarum datarum pridie Cal. Januar. suavem habuit recordationem clarissimi jurisjurandi, *the* 31*st of December*, Cic. Att. 6, 1.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Before, several days before* (post-class.): Mart. Dig. 40, 5, 10.

Prĭēne, es, *f.*, Πριήνη, *A maritime town of Ionia, the birth-place of Bias*, Cic. Parad. 1, 1, 8: plures esse, Bias, pravos, quem clara Priene, *etc.*, Aus. VII. Sap. de Lud. 11, and Biant. 1.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Prĭēnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, Πριηναῖος, *Of* or *belonging to Priene, Prienian:* Bias, Sid. Carm. 2, 161.—**B. Prĭēnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Priene:* scammonium, Plin. 26, 8, 38.—In the *plur.* subst.: Prienenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Priene, the Prienians:* Val. Max. 1, 5, *n.* 1.—**C. Prĭēneus** (trisyl.), i, *adj. m.*, Πριηνεύς, *Of Priene, Prienian;* subst., *A Prienian:* Bias Prieneus dixit, οἱ πλεῖστοι κακοί, Aus. VII. Sap. de Lud. 11, et Biant. 1.

prīmaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [primaevus] *The first period of life, youth*, Inscr. Grut. 462, 1.

prīm-aevus, a, um, *adj.* [primus-aevum] *In the first period of life, young, youthful* (poetical): primaevus Helenor, Virg. A. 9, 545: natus, Catull. 64, 401: Helix, Val. Fl. 6, 570: vix primaevus eras, cum, *etc.*, Claud. in I. Cons. Stil. 1, 51:—corpus, Virg. A. 10, 345; so Luc. 6, 562: corpora, Val. Fl. 2, 653: flos, Virg. A. 7, 162.

prīmānus, a, um, *adj.* [primus] *Of* or *belonging to the first legion.* So, subst., prīmāni, ōrum, *m.*, *Soldiers of the first legion:* Tac. H. 2, 43:—"*primanus tribunus* apud Catonem . . .," Fest. p. 235 ed. Müll.; cf., "*primanus Tribunus* is dicebatur, qui primae legioni tributum scribebat," Paul. ex Fest. p. 235 ib.

prīmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *One of the first, of the first rank, chief, principal, excellent, remarkable* (quite class.): primarius parasitus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 73: p. vir populi, Cic. de Sen. 17: femina, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58: bellator, Plin. 7, 43, 45.—Of things abstr. and concr.: conditio, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 81: non ea, quae primario loco sunt, sed ea, quae secundum locum obtinent, Cic. Fin. 3, 16.

prīmas, ātis, *c.* [id.] *One of the first* or *principal, chief, excellent, noble* (post-class.): apud primatem feminam, App. M. 2, p. 134 Oud.: primatis civitatis filius, id. ib. p. 124 Elm. (*Oud.*, principum): notitia primatium urbium, Cod. Theod. 7, 18, 13: periculo primatum officii, id. ib. 1, 12, 3.

prīmātus, ūs, *m.* [primas] *The first place* or *rank, preference, pre-eminence, primacy* (ante-class. and in post-Aug. prose): alii dant primatum bonis pratis, Var. R. R. 1, 7: primatum obtinere apud regem, Plin. 24, 17, 102: donare aliquem primatu, id. 8, 5, 5; id. 13, 12, 24.

prīme, *adv.*, v. primus, *ad fin.*, *no.* C.

prīmĭcērĭātus, ūs, *m.* [primicerius] *The office of a chief* (post-classical): Cod. Theod. 12, 27, 1.

prīmĭcērĭus, ii, *m.* [primus-cera; whose name stands first on the wax-coated tablets; hence] *The first* among those holding a similar office, *a chief, head, superintendent* (post-class.): primicerius in officio Praefectorum Praetorio, Veg. Mil. 2, 21: protectorum, *of the guard*, Amm. 18, 3: notariorum, *the chancellor* or *chief of the secretaries*, Cod. Theod. 11, 18, 1: sacri cubiculi, *the head chamberlain*, Cod. Just. 12, 28, 1, et saep.

* **prīmĭformis,** e, *adj.* [primus-forma] *Of* or *belonging to the primary form, original:* Mar. Victor. p. 2533 P.

prīmĭgĕnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [primus-geno, gigno] *First of all, first of its kind, original, primitive, primogenial* (ante- and post-classical): pecuaria, Var. R. R. 2, 2: semina, id. ib. 1, 40: verba, *radical words, primitives*, id. L. L. 6, 5: "*primigenius sulcus* dicitur, qui in condenda nova urbe tauro et vacca designationis causa imprimitur," Paul. ex Fest. p. 236.—**II.** Subst., primigenia rerum, *the nature of things*, Amm. 26, 10:—Primigenii, *An epithet of the Phrygians*, who claimed to be the first men, App. M. 11, p. 762 Oud.:—Primigenia, ae, *f.*, *An epithet of Fortuna*, Cic. de Div. 2, 41.

prīmĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *First of all, original, primogenial* (poet.): dies primigenus maris, Lucr. 2, 1104: mens, Avien. Arat. 13.

prīmĭpăra, ae, *f.* [primus-pario] *She that has brought forth, foaled, whelped, littered*, etc., *for the first time;* of animals (post-Aug.): Plin. 8, 40, 62; id. ib. 47, 72.

prīmĭpīlāris or **prĭmōpīlāris,** e, *adj.* [primipilus] *Of* or *belonging to the first maniple of the* triarii, *primipilar* (post-Aug.): honor primipilaris, Fragm. jur. civ. antejust. p. 74, ed. Maj.—**II.** Subst., **prīmĭpīlāris,** is, *m.* (*sc.* centurio), *The captain* or *centurion of this company* (post-Aug.): testamenta primipilarium, Suet. Cal. 38; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 517; id. ib. 748; 3568.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *One who has been* primipilaris, *an ex-primipilar:* Quint. 6, 3, 92.—**2.** In eccl. Lat., Of *A bishop:* conclamatissimus primipilaris, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

prīmĭpīlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] i. q. primipilaris, *The centurion of the first maniple of the* triarii (post-Aug.): Sen. Const. Sap. 18; Spart. Jul. 5.

prīmĭpīlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The office of chief centurion of the* triarii, *the primipilate* (post-class.): Cod. Justin. 12, 63, 1.

prīmĭpīlum, i, *n.* [id.] *The office of chief centurion of the* triarii (post-classical): Inscr. ap. Mur. 799, 6.

prīmĭpīlus or **primopilus,** i, v. 2. pilus.

prīmĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [primus-potens] *The first in power* (post-classical): Deus primipotens, App. Trism. p. 92 Elm.

(* **Primis,** is, Πρίμις. *A town of Ethiopia, on the Nile*, Plin. 6, 29, 35.)

prīmiscrīnĭus, ii, *m.* [primus-scrinium] *The chief of an official department* or *college* (post-class.): Cod. Justin. 12, 50, 12; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2953.

prīmĭter, *adv.*, v. primus, *ad fin.*, *no.* D.

prīmĭtĭae (primiciae), ārum, *f.* [primus] *The first things of their kind, firstlings, premices:* **I.** Lit., *First-fruits:* primitias Cereri farra resecta dabant, Ov. F. 2, 520; id. Met. 8, 274: pomiferi Laribus consuevimus horti Mittere primitias, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 64.

B. Transf., of other things: primitiae metallorum, *the first produce of the mine*, Tac. H. 4, 53: vitis, *the first shoots*, Col. 4, 10: plantae, id. 10, 147.

II. Trop.: primitiae juvenis miserae, *his first unhappy essays*, Virg. A. 11, 156: tori, *the first nuptial joys*, Sil. 3, 111: armorum, *the first fruits of war*, Stat. Th. 11, 285: lacrimarum, id. ib. 6, 146: primitiae et quasi libamenta ingenuarum artium, Gell. N. A. praef.: spectaculi, App. M. 10, p. 734 Oud.: commeatus, *the beginning of navigation*, id. ib. 11, p. 765 Oud.

prīmĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *The first* or *earliest of its kind, primitive* (post-Aug.): flores, *that blossom first*, Col. 9, 13: anni, *the first*, id. Arb. 23: fetus, *first-born*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 828: verba, *primitives*, Prisc. p. 824 P.

prīmĭtus, *adv.* [id.] *At first, for the first time* (ante-class. and poet.): primitu', Lucil. in Non. 154, 29: primitus cum exit vitis, Var. R. R. 1, 31: primitus oritur herba, id. ib. 2, 2; Virg. Cir. 490; Catull. 19, 10.

‡ **prīmivirgĭus,** ii, *m.* [primus-virga] *One who carries the rod first before the king, head verger:* "πρωτοραβδοῦχος, primivirgius," Gloss. Gr. Lat.:—"primivirgius, caballarius, quod primus est militiae in virgis," Gloss. Isid.

prīmo, *adv.*, v. primus, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

prīmŏgĕnĭtālis, e, *adj.* [primo-genitus] *The first of all as to origin, original, primogenial* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 20

prīmōgĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [primus-genitus] *First-born* (post-Aug.): Plin. 11, 40, 95: vitulus, Pall. 1, 39:—filius, Lact. 4, 11.

prīmōpīlus and **prīmōpīlāris,** v. primip.

prīmoplastus, i, *m.* [*vox. hybr.*, from primus-πλαστός] *The first-created* (eccl. Lat.): Prud. Cath. 9, 27.

prīmordĭa, ōrum (separated and transposed, ordia prima, Lucr. 4, 32). rarely in the *sing.*, primordium, ii, *n.* [primus-ordior] *The first beginnings, origin, commencement* (quite class.): primordia rerum, Cic. Part. 2: a Jove Musarum primordia, id. poët. Leg. 2, 3: mundi, Ov. M. 15, 67: gentis, Luc. 10, 177: veterum vocum, Pers. 6, 3: dicendi, Quint. 1, 9, 1: terrena, Col. 3, 10: in primordiis, Pall. 4, 12.—In the *sing.:* a primordio urbis, Liv. in.; Col. 1, 1: in operum suorum primordio stare, *in the first beginning*, Curt. 9, 2; Just. 2, 1.—**II.** Absol., *The beginning of a new reign*, Tac. A. 1, 7.

prīmordĭālis, e, *adj.* [primordia] *That is first of all, original, primordial* (eccl. Lat.): lex, Tert. adv. Jud. 2: causa, Amm. 30, 1.—*Adv.*, prīmordĭālĭter, *From the beginning, originally* (post-class.): in regiones suas, unde primordialiter exsistunt, corpore naturaliter feruntur, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 5.

prīmordĭum, ii, v. primordia.

* **prīmordĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [primordia] *Original* (post-Aug.): primordii seminis mistu, Col. 6, 37, 7 dub. (*al.* primordiis seminum).

prīmōris, is, *adj.* [primus] *The first:* **I.** In gen. (so rarely): imbres, Var. R. R. 2, 2: dentes, *the first teeth after birth*, Plin. 7, 16, 15: in primore pueritia, *in earliest childhood*, Gell. 11, 19: anni, Sil. 1, 511: primori Marte, *in the first part* or *beginning of the war*, id. 11, 143: primore aspectu, *at first sight*, Gell. 2, 7.

II. In partic.: **A.** *The foremost part, fore-part, tip, end, extremity* (so quite classical): sumere aliquid digitulis primoribus, *with the tips of one's fingers*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 24: versabatur mihi (nomen) in labris primoribus, *is at my tongue's end*, id. Trin. 4, 2, 65; so, aliquid primoribus labris attingere, *to touch slightly*, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87; cf. id. Coel. 12; Fragm. id. Non. 428, 3: surculum primorem praeacuito obliquum primores digitos duos, Cato R. R. 40; Lucil. in Non. 427, 27: eduxique animam in primoribu' naribus, id. ib. 32: nasi primoris acumen, Lucr. 6, 1191: pilo primori inest pyxis ferrea, Plin. 18, 11, 29, *n.* 2: cauda late fusa primori parte, id. 8, 54, 80: in primore libro, *at the beginning of the book*, Gell. 1, 18: usque in primores manus ac prope in digitos, *as far as the fore-part of the hands*, id. 7, 12: primori in acie versari, Tac. H 3, 21: dimicare inter primores, *among the foremost*, Curt. 4, 6.

B. *The first* in rank or dignity, *chief, principal:* primore juventute conscripta, Liv. 24, 20: Argivorum viri, Catull. 68, 87: feminae, Tac. A. 2, 29: venti, *chief, cardinal*, Gell. 2, 22.—Hence, **b.** Subst., prīmōres, um, *m.*, *The men of the first rank, the chiefs, nobles:* primores populi arripuit, Hor. S. 2, 1, 69: civitatum primores atque optimates, Col. 12, 3: primores, ac duces, Juv. 15, 40: ex primoribus, Tac. A. 13, 30.

prīmōtĭcus, v. primotinus.

prīmōtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [primus] *That grows first, early;* opp. to serotinus (post-class.): Apic. 4, 5 (*al.* primotica).

prīmŭlum, *adv.*, v. primulus.

prīmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [primus] *The first* (ante-class.): primulo diluculo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 105.—*Adv.*, prīmŭlum, *At first, first* (ante-class.): Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 18; id. ib. 9, 57; Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 2.

prīmum, *adv.*, v. primus, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

prīmus, a, um, *adj. Sup.* [pris; whence prior, pridem, pridie] *The first, first:* **I.**

In gen.: qui primus vulnus dicitur obligavisse, Cic. Nat. D. 3, 22: primus sentio mala nostra: primus rescisco omnia: primus porro obnuncio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7: verum primum: verum igitur et extremum, Cic. Off. 3, 1: primae literae, id. Att. 9, 6: primus inter homines nobilissimos, id. Sest. 3: primi ex omnibus philosophis, id. Fin. 4, 7: primus Graeciae in Thraciam introiit, Nep. Alc. 7: primus de mille fuisses, Ov. Her. 17, 105:—in primis, *among the first:* Nep. Paus. 5: in primis stetit, id. Epam. 10: in primis pugnantes, Sall. C. 60, 6: leonem primus, aut in primis ferire, id. Jug. 6, 1.

II. In partic.: **A.** In time or place, *First, fore, foremost,* (*it may often be translated, *the first part, the end, extremity,* etc.): in prima provincia, (**at the entrance of the province*), Cic. Fam. 3, 6: digitus, (* *the tip of the finger*), Catull. 2, 3: dentes, (* *the front teeth*), Plin. 19, 2, 11: ranis prima lingua cohaeret, (* *the end of the tongue*), id. 11, 37, 65: prima statim nocte, *at the beginning of the night,* Col. 10, 190:—sol, *i. e.* sol oriens, Virg. A. 6, 255: luna, *i. e.* primus dies lunae, Plin. 2, 13, 10.—In connection with quisque, *The first possible, the very first:* primo quoque tempore, *at the very first opportunity,* Cic. Fam. 13, 57: primo quoque die, id. Phil. 8, 11: me tibi primum quidque concedente, id. Acad. 2, 16: fluit voluptas et prima quaeque avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32.—Subst., prīma, ōrum, *n., The first, the beginning:* quod bellum, si prima satis prospera fuissent, Liv. 8, 3: prima viai, Lucr. 1, 1069. Of *the first principles* or *elements* of things: Lucr. 4, 185: prima consiliorum, for prima consilia, Tac. H. 2, 11:—a primo, *From the beginning, at first:* multum improbiores sunt quam a primo credidi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 139; Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 14: in illa pro Ctesiphonte oratione submissius a primo: deinde pressius, Cic. Or. 8:—in primo, *In front, before, in the beginning:* equites in primo late ire jubet, Sall. J. 71: qui numerus in primo viget, jacet in extremo, Cic. Or. 64.

B. *The first* in rank or station, *the chief, principal, most excellent, eminent, distinguished, noble:* evocat ad se Massiliensium quindecim primos, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: sui municipii facile primus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: homo, id. Verr. 2, 4, 17: primis urbis placuisse, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 23: juvenum primos, Virg. A. 9, 785: est genus hominum, qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt nec sunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: quia sum apud te primus, *I am the first in your favor,* id. ib. 1, 2, 10: primus humani generis, Sil. 17, 255: urbem Italiae primam, Petr. 116: praedium, Cato R. R. 1: suavia prima habere, *to give the first place to, think the most of,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9: otium atque divitiae, quae prima mortales putant, Sall. C. 3: cura, *a chief part,* Plin. 5, 25, 21:—primas partes, or primas agere, *to play the first part, to occupy the first rank:* Ter. Ph. prol. 26: primas in causis agebat Hortensius, Cic. Brut. 90:—primas ferre, *to bear off the first prize:* Cic. Brut. 47. So, primas dare, *to give the first place, ascribe the greatest importance to* a thing: actioni primas dedisse Demosthenes dicitur, quum rogaretur, quid in dicendo esset primum: huic secundas, huic tertias, Cic. de Or. 3, 56:—primas deferre, *to transfer the first* or *principal part:* amoris erga me tibi primas defero, *i. e. I assign to you the first rank among those who love me,* Cic. Att. 1, 17:—primas concedere, *to yield the first place:* si Allienus tibi primas in dicendo partes concesserit, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 15:—primas tenere, *to play the first part, be the best,* Cic. Brut. 95:—cum primis, and, in primis (also written in one word, imprimis), *With* or *among the first, chiefly, especially, principally, particularly:* homo domi suae cum primis locuples, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28: in primis lautus eques, Nep. Att. 13: oppidum in primis Siciliae clarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35: homo in primis improbissimus, id. ib. 3, 27: vir magnus in primis, id. N. D. 1, 43: in primis hoc a se animadversum esse dicebat, id. de Or. 3, 5: in primis nobis sermo de te fuit, id. Att. 5, 1: (*in primis . . . dein, *first, in the first place,* Sall. J. 28).—Hence,

Advv., **prīmo, prīmum, prīme,** and **prīmĭter.**

A. prīmo, *At first, at the beginning, first, firstly:* aedes primo ruere rebamur, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 42: neque credebam primo mihimet Sosiae, id. ib. 2, 1, 50; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9: primo non accredidit, Nep. Dat. 3.—With a follg. *dein, post, postea, mox, denique, nunc:* primo pecuniae, dein imperii cupido crevit. Sall. C. 10: primo abstinentia utendum: deinde danda, *etc.*, Cels. 5, 26, 34: haec primo paulatim crescere: post, *etc.*, Sall. C. 10: primo . . . postea . . . postremo, *etc.*, Liv. 26, 39: primo . . . mox, id. 1, 50: primo . . . mox deinde, Just. 1, 3: primo negitare, denique saepius fatigatus, *etc.*, Sall. J. 119: neque illi credebam primo, nunc vero palam est, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 91.

B. prīmum, *At first, first, in the first place, in the beginning* (quite class.); in enumerations, with a follg. *deinde, tum:* Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium e conspectu remotis equis, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: primum . . . deinde . . . deinde, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 58: primum . . . deinde . . . tum . . . postremo, id. N. D. 2, 1: primum . . . deinde . . . praeterea . . . postremo, id. de Div. 2, 56: primum . . . tum . . . deinde . . . post . . . tum . . . deinde . . ., id. Fin. 5, 23.—In connection with *omnium, First of all:* Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 13: primum omnium ego ipse vigilo, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: primum omnium opera danda est, ut. id. Verr. 2, 1, 11.—In connection with *ut, ubi, simulac, nunc, quum, As soon as:* ut primum potestas data est augendae dignitatis tuae, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 10, 13: ubi primum potuit, istum reliquit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 20: simul ac primum niti possunt, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 48: post illa nunc primum audio, quid illo sit factum, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 33: tum affuerat, quum primum dati sunt judices, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23.—With a follg. *dum,* also joined in one word, primumdum, *In the first place, first* (ante-class.): primum dum, si falso insimulas, *etc.* Iterum si id verum est, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 26: primum dum omnium male dictitatur tibi vulgo in sermonibus, id. Trin. 1, 2, 61.

***C.** prīme, *Especially:* fabula prime proba, Naev. in Charis. p. 188 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 603 ib.

D. prīmĭter, *At first, first of all* (ante- and post-class.): eripis primiter dapes, Pompon. in Non. 154, 26; so Inscr. (of the beginning of the third century after Christ) ap. Lab. Epigr. Lat. scop. in Egitto.

princeps, ĭpis, *adj. c.* [primus-capio] *First* in time or order; subst., *the first:* **I.** In gen.: ut quisque in fuga postremus, ita periculo princeps erat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34: princeps in proelium ibat, ultimus conserto proelio excedebat, Liv. 21, 4: princeps Horatius ibat, *first, in front, in advance,* id. 1, 26: princeps ex omnibus ausus est poscere, Cic. de Or. 3, 22: princeps fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi, id. Phil. 10, 11: Firmani principes pecuniae pollicendae fuerunt, *were the first to promise,* id. ib. 7, 9: princeps in agendo, id. de Div. in Caecil. 15; Caes. B. G. 7, 2: omnium nationum exterarum princeps Sicilia se ad amicitiam populi R. applicuit, (**was the first that entered into friendship with the Roman people*), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2: princeps turmas inducit Asilas, Virg. A. 11, 620: (*princeps ante omnes, *first of all,* id. ib. 5, 833).

II. In partic.: **A.** *The first, chief, the most eminent, distinguished,* or *noble:* in republica principes, *the noblest, most eminent,* Cic. Fam. 1, 9: principibus placuisse viris, non ultima laus est, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 35: quaedam principes feminae, (* *certain noble ladies*), Plin. 8, 32, 50: principe loco genitus, id. 37, 2, 11: princeps senatus, (* *the first senator* on the censor's list), *the first of the senators,* Liv. 34, 44: juventutis, *one of the noblest of the Roman knights,* Cic. Vat. 10. In the time of the emperors this was also a title of honor given to the prince, Tac. A. 1, 3:—longe omnium gravitate princeps Plato, Cic. Or. 19: Eudoxus in astrologia facile princeps, id. de Div. 2, 42.—Hence,

B. *A chief, head, author, leader;* princeps atque architectus sceleris, Cic. Clu. 22: Zeno inventor et princeps Stoicorum fuit, id. N. D. 2, 42: (* princeps Argonautarum, *i. e. Jason,* id. Tusc. 4, 32: principes consilii publici, *i. e.* senatûs, id. Sest. 45: conjurationis, id. Cat. 1, 11): eorum omnium hic dux est atque princeps, id. de Or. 3, 17: (* (pueri) aequalium principes, *first among their play-fellows,* id. Fin. 5, 22): principes sententiarum consulares, *who were first asked for their opinion,* Liv. 8, 21: hujus consilii principes, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: belli inferendi, id. ib. 5, 52.—Of *ancestors:* hinc Dardanus ortus Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum, Virg. A. 3, 168 (cf., in this sense, principium, Sil. 15, 748; v. principium, *no.* II., B, 2).

C. *A chief, superior, director* (ante- and post-class.): principes, qui utrique rei praeponuntur, Var. R. R. 1, 2; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 32.

D. *A prince,* i. e. *a ruler, sovereign, emperor* (poet. and post-Aug.): hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50; so Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 123; Tac. A. 1, 1, et saep.

E. In milit. lang., principes, um, *m., The second line of soldiers, between the* hastati *and* triarii, Liv. 8, 8; Var. L. L. 5, 16; Veg. Mil. 1, 20:—princeps signifies, also, **1.** *A company* or *division of the* principes: signum primi principis, *of the first company of the* principes, Liv. 27, 6: octavum principem duxit, Cic. ad Brut. 10, 8.—**2.** *A centurion* or *captain of the* principes: princeps prior, *the first captain of the* principes, Caes. B. C. 3, 64 *fin.*: princeps tertiae legionis, Liv. 25, 14.—**3.** *The office of centurion of the* principes, *the centurionship* or *captaincy of the* principes: mihi primus princeps prioris centuriae est adsignatus, *the first captaincy of the* principes, Liv. 42, 34.—Princeps is, also, *The name of a celebrated flute-player,* Phaedr. 5, 7, 4.

princĭpālis, e, *adj.* [princeps] **I.** In gen., *First, original, primitive* (quite class.): causae, Cic. Fat. 5: est igitur tropus sermo a naturali et principali significatione translatus ad aliam, Quint. 9, 1, 4:—verba, Gell. 11, 15.

II. In partic.: **A.** In rank, *First* in rank, station, or esteem, *chief, principal:* viri, App. Flor. p. 100 Oud.—Of things abstr. and concr.: pici principales in auguriis, Plin. 10, 18, 20: principalia in Arabia tus, et myrrha, id. 12, 13, 30: gemmarum genera, id. 37, 13, 76: principalia aquatilium, id. 31, 6, 38: causarum aliae sunt perfectae et principales, aliae adjuvantes et proximae, Cic. Fat. 18: quaestio, Quint. 4, 4, 1: post haec duo principalia subjungebat illa non minus intuenda, (* *after these two principal points*), Col. 1, 3: principali studio, (**i. e.* praecipuo), Gell. 13, 10: (*principalia verba, *primitive,* id. 11, 15): de cultura agri praecipere, principale fuit et apud exteros, *a principal thing,* Plin. 18, 3, 5.—Hence,

2. *Of* or *belonging to a prince* or *ruler, princely, imperial* (post-Aug.): principalis quies, Vellej. 2, 56: curae, Plin. Pan. 79: copiae, id. ib. 82: apparatus arrogantiae principalis, id. ib. 76: beneficia, id. ib. 36: matrimonium, Tac. H. 1, 22: commentarii, id. ib. 4, 40: fortuna, id. ib. 2, 81: majestas, Suet. Claud. 17: res, id. Cal. 39: bonum, Plin. 13, 3, 4.

B. *Of* or *belonging to the* principes, *i. e. to the second line in the order of battle* (post-class.): Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 151; Veg. Mil. 2, 15.—Hence, **2.** *Of* or *belonging to the* principium *in a camp:* "*principalis* castrorum porta nominatur, quod in eo loco est, in quo principes ordines tendunt," Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 ed. Müll.: manipulos legionum principali via induxit, Liv. 10, 33: porta principalis dextra, id. 4, 19.—Subst., principalis, is, *m., A chief magistrate,* Isid. Orig. 9, 4; Symm. Ep. 9, 1.—Hence,

Adv., princĭpālĭter: **A.** *Chiefly, principally* (post-class.): plurimae bestiae, sed principaliter leones, Sol. 27: negotium gerere, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4.—**B.** In partic., *Like a prince, imperially* (post-Aug.): gaudere, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 36: mores juventutis quam principaliter formas! Plin. Pan. 47: institutae leges, Arnob. 1, 2.

princĭpālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [principalis]

The first place, superiority, pre-eminence, excellence (post-class.): opp. to posteritas, the last place, Tert. Praescr. 31: animae, id. Anim. 13: genera principalitatis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.

principālĭter, *adv.*, v. principalis, *ad fin.*

princĭpātus, ūs, *m.* [princeps] *The first place, pre-eminence, preference* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: omnem naturam necesse est . . . habere aliquem in se principatum, ut in homine mentem . . . in arborum autem radicibus inesse principatus putatur. *Principatum* autem id dico, quod Graeci *ἡγεμονικόν* vocant, quo nihil in quoque genere nec potest, nec debet esse praestantius, Cic. N. D. 2, 11: Gallia hujus belli sustinendi principatum tenet, *i. e.* in bello sustinendo, Cic. Phil. 12, 4: eloquentiae dignitatis principatum dare, id. Off. 2, 19: qui tibi detulerat ex latronibus suis principatum, id. Phil. 2, 3: sol astrorum obtinet principatum, id. N. D. 2, 19: principatum in oleo obtinuit Italia, Plin. 15, 2, 3; id. 16, 36, 64.

II. In partic.: **A.** *The chief place* in the state or the army, *the post of commander-in-chief:* Cassio dominatum et principatum dari, Cic. Phil. 11, 14: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, Caes. B. G. 6, 7.—**2.** In gen., *Reign, rule, dominion, sovereignty:* Nero toto principatu suo hostis generis humani, Plin. 7, 8, 6: Fenestella, qui obiit novissimo Tiberii Caesaris principatu, id. 33, 11, 52: Nerva res olim dissociabiles miscuit, principatum et libertatem, Tac. Agr. 3.

B. *A beginning, origin* (quite classical, but very rarely): an mundus ab aliquo temporis principatu ortus est? Civ. Univ. 2.

princĭpĭālis, e, *adj.* [principium] *That is from the beginning, original* (poet.): tempus, Lucr. 5, 246: levor, id. 2, 423.

princĭpĭo, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To begin to speak, to begin, commence* (post-class.): hoc genus principiandi, Aug. Princip. rhet. p. 328, Capper.

princĭpĭum, ii, *n.* [princeps] *A beginning, commencement, origin* (quite class.).

I. In gen.: origo principii nulla est: nam ex principio oriuntur omnia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: quid est cujus principium aliquod sit, nihil sit extremum? id. N. D. 1, 3: nec principium, nec finem habere, id. de Senect. 21: cujus criminis neque principium invenire, neque evolvere exitum possum, id. Coel. 23: hic fons, hoc principium est movendi, id. Rep. 6, 25: principium pontis, Tac. A. 1, 69: in principiis dicendi, *at the commencement of a speech*, Cic. de Or. 1, 26: principia ducere ab aliquo, *to derive, deduce:* omnium rerum magnarum principia a diis immortalibus ducuntur, id. Vatin. 6: a sanguine Teucri Ducere principium, Ov. M. 13, 705: capessere, *to begin:* Tac. A. 15, 49.—Adverb., principio, a principio, in principio, *At or in the beginning, at first:* principio . . . postea, *etc.*, Cic. de Div. 2, 35 *fin.:* principio generi animantium omni est a natura tributum, ut se tueatur, id. Off. 1, 4; id. Tusc. 2, 22: dixeram a principio, de republica ut sileremus, id. Brut. 42: in principio, id. de Or. 1, 48:—principio atque, *as soon as:* Plaut. Merc. prol. 40.

II. In partic.: **A.** principia, ōrum, *n., Beginnings, foundations, principles, elements* (quite class.): bene provisa et diligenter explorata principia ponantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 13: juris, id. ib. 6: naturae, id. Off. 3, 12: p. rerum, ex quibus omnia constant, *first principles, elements,* id. Acad. 2, 1:—id autem est principium urbis, id. Off. 1, 17.

B. *That makes a beginning, that votes first:* Lex Thoria ap. Rudorff. p. 142; so Lex de appar. ap. Haubold. Moment. leg. p. 85; Plebissc. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129; cf. Liv. 9, 38 *fin.*—**2.** In gen., *A beginner, originator, founder, ancestor* (poetical): Graecia principium moris fuit, Ov. F. 2, 37: mihi Belus avorum Principium, *ancestor, progenitor,* Sil. 15, 748.—Here, too, prob. belongs PRINCIPIA SACRA, *Aeneas and his successors in Lavinium, ancestors whom the Latins and Romans honored as deities,* Inscr. Orell. *n.* 2276; cf. A. W. Zumpt de Lavinio, *etc.* (1845), p. 16 *sq.*

C. In milit. lang., **1.** Principia, ōrum, *n., The foremost ranks, the front line* of soldiers, *the front* or *van* of an army: post principia, *behind the front,* Liv. 2, 65: post principia paulatim recedunt, Sisenn. in Non. 135, 31: deinde ipse paulatim procedere: Marium post principia habere, Sall. J. 50: equites post principia collocat, Liv. 3, 22; Tac. H. 2, 43.

2. Principia, orum, *n. pl., A large open space in a camp, in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants, and tribunes, together with the standards, and where speeches were made and councils held:* jura reddere in principiis, Liv. 28, 24: in principiis ac praetorio in unum sermones confundi, id. 7, 12: castrorum, Just. 11, 6: in principiis statuit tabernaculum, eoque omnes quotidie convenire (jussit), ut ibi de summis rebus consilia caperentur, Nep. Eum. 7: primores centurionum et paucos militum in principia vocat, Tac. H. 3, 13; Macer. Dig. 49, 16, 12.

D. *Precedence, preference, the first place:* principium ergo, culmenque omnium rerum pretii margaritae tenent, Plin. 9, 35, 54.

2. In partic., *Mastery, dominion* (post-class.): "*ἀρχή*, magisterium, magistratus, praesidatus, principium," Gloss. Phil.: "in Graeco principii vocabulum, quod est ἀρχή, non tantum ordinativum, sed et potestativum capit principatum," Tert. adv. Hermog. 19.

princĭpor, ari, *v. dep. a.* [id.] *To rule* (eccl. Latin): **I.** Lit.: principari in nationes, Lact. 4, 13: prolem . . . principibus principantem, Sid. Carm. 9, 47.—**II.** Transf.: sanguis in nostro corpore principatur, Aug. Prophetar. 6.

(* **Prinoessa,** ae, *f. An island near Leucadia,* Plin. 4, 12, 19.)

prĭor and **prĭus** (archaic also in the *neutr.*, prior, Val. Antias and Quadrig. in Prisc. p. 767; v. in the follg.), ōris, *adj., Comp.* [from the obsol. pris, whence the *Sup.*, primus, and the adverbs, pridem and pridie] *Former, previous, prior,* (* frequently it is to be translated *first*).

I. Lit.: ita priori posterius, posteriori superius non jungitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 14: me quaestorem in primis, aedilem priorem, praetorem primum populus R. faciebat, id. Pis. 1: qui prior has angustias occupaverit, *first,* Caes. B. C. 1, 66: prior proelio lacessere, id. ib. 82: etsi utrique primas, priores tamen libenter deferunt Laelio, Cic. Brut. 21: priore loco causam dicere, *first,* id. Quint. 7: priore aestate, *in the former summer, last summer,* id. Fam. 1, 9; so, prioribus comitiis, id. Planc. 22: Dionysius prior, *the elder,* Nep. Dion. 1: vinum, *of last year,* Plin. 14, 19, 24: priore libro, *in the previous book,* Col. 4, 22:—pedes, *the fore feet,* Nep. Eum. 5: canities homini semper a priori parte capitis, tum deinde ab aversa, *the fore part,* Plin. 11, 37, 47.—In the *neutr.*, in the archaic form, prior: hoc senatusconsultum prior factum est, Val. Antias in Prisc. p. 767 P.: prior bellum, Quadrig. ib.: foedus prior, id. ib. (cf., bellum Punicum posterior, Cass. Hem. ib.).

B. Subst., prĭōres, um, *m., Forefathers, ancestors, the ancients* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): abiturus illuc, quo priores abierunt, Phaedr. 4, 18, 16: nomen dixere priores Ortygiam, Virg. A. 3, 693: nostri, Plin. Ep. 3, 4: more priorum, Ov. M. 10, 218.

II. Trop., *Better, superior, preferable, more excellent* or *important* (so not in Cic. and Caes.): bellante prior, Hor. Carm. Sec. 51: color puniceae flore prior rosae, id. Od. 4, 10, 4; Ov. Her. 18, 69: ut nemo haberetur prior, Liv. 27, 8: aetate et sapientiâ, Sall. J. 10: consilio et manu, id. ib. 101: neque prius, neque antiquius quidquam habuit, quam, *etc.*, Vellej. 2, 52.

Adv., prīus, *Before, sooner* (quite classical): quem fuit aequius, ut prius introieram in vitam, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Lael. 4: oppidum Formiae, Hormiae prius olim dictum, *earlier,* Plin. 3, 5, 9.

2. With a follg. quam, *Before that, before* (often also joined in one word, priusquam): prius quam lucet, assunt, *before it dawns,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 115: nihil prius mihi faciendum putavi, quam ut, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 4, 1: cui prius quam de ceteris rebus respondeo, de amicitia pauca dicam, *before,* id. Phil. 2, 1: quod ego, prius quam loqui coepisti, sensi, id. Vat. 2: neque prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: quid potius faciam, prius quam me dormitum conferam, non reperio, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: (* priusquam aggrediar, *etc.*, id. Balb. 7: prius quam ad portam venias, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44.)—In the signif., *Sooner, rather:* Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibin, aut aspidem violent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27; id. Lig. 12: Caes. B. C. 3, 1.—Sometimes in an inverted order: ad hoc genus hominum duravi, quam prius me ad plures penetravi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 13; Prop. 2, 14, 11. (* See Zumpt's Gr. § 576.)

B. In gen., *Formerly, in former times* (poet.): Catull. 51, 13: sed haec prius fuere: nunc, *etc.*, id. 4, 25.

prĭōrātus, ūs, *m.* [prior] *Priority, preference* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Val. 4.

prĭorsum and **prĭorsus,** *adv.* [pris-versus] *Forward* (post-class.): corpus aut accedit priorsum, aut retrorsum recedit (*al.* prorsum), Macr. S. 7, 9: pergere, id. ib. 13: movetur corpus priorsus ac retrorsus, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 18.

prisce, *adv.*, v. 1. priscus, *ad fin.*

Priscĭānus, i, *m.:* **I.** *A celebrated grammarian in the time of the Empror Justinian.*—**II.** Theodorus Priscianus, *A physician in the time of the Emperors Gratian and Valentinian II.*

1. priscus, a, um, *adj.* [pris, whence prior, primus, pridem, pridie] *Of or belonging to former times, old, olden, ancient, antique.* Like the Greek *ἀρχαῖος*, it denotes that which existed before our time, while pristinus is applied also to those things which have existed in our day (quite class.).

I. Lit.: credendum est veteribus et priscis viris, Cic. Univ. 11: prisca illa et antiqua reipublicae forma, Vellej. 2, 89: illud erat insitum priscis illis, quos cascos appellat Ennius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: in priscis Graecorum literis, id. N. D. 3, 10: et illud quod loquitur priscum visum iri putat, id. de Or. 3, 11: priscae sanctimoniae virgo, Tac. A. 3, 69:—"*prisci Latini* proprie appellati sunt ii, qui prius quam conderetur Roma, fuerunt," Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 ed. Müll.: "*priscae* Latinae coloniae appellatae sunt, ut distinguerent a novis, quae postea a populo dabantur," Fest. p. 241 ed. Müll.: tempus, Ov. F. 1, 197 Priscus has the accessory idea of *venerable,* and is applied to whatever has reference to the earliest and best times: p. gens mortalium, Hor. Epod. 2, 2: p. Inachus, id. Od. 2, 3, 21: pudor, id. Carm. Sec. 57: prisco more, id. ib. 2, 282: prisco ritu, Plin. 12, 1, 2.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Former, previous* (poetical): quid si prisca redit Venus? Hor. Od. 3, 9, 17: nomen, Ov. M. 14, 850.—**B.** *Old-fashioned,* i. *e. strict, severe* (poet.): prisci praecepta parentis, Catull. 64, 159: prisca supercilia, Virg. Cop. 34.—Hence,

Adv., prisce, *In the old-fashioned manner, strictly, sternly* (quite class.): utrum me secum severe, et graviter, et prisce agere malit, an remisse, ac leniter, et urbane, Cic. Coel. 14.

2. Priscus, i, *m. A Roman surname.* "*Priscus* Tarquinius est dictus, quia prius fuit quam Superbus Tarquinius," Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 ed. Müll.: T. Numicius Priscus, Liv. 2, 63.

†**prisma,** ătis, *n.* = *πρίσμα, A geometrical figure, the prism:* Mart. Cap. 6, 233.

†**prista,** ae, *m.* = *πρίστης, A sawyer.* Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 3

1. pristĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [from the obsolete pris; whence also, priscus, prior, primus, pridem, pridie] *Former, early, primitive, pristine* (* v. priscus) (quite class.): tua pristina dignitas et gloria, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: labor meus pristinus, id. Sull. 9: vestra pristina bonitas et misericordia, id. Rosc. Am. 52: veterem consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirere, id. Mil. 1: pristinum animum erga populum R. conservare, Liv. 31, 2: pro pristina amicitia, Nep. Eum. 4: reminiscens pristini temporis, id. Alcib. 6. consuetudo, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: p. omnium confirmatur opinio, id. ib. 3, 82: in pristinum statum redire, id. B. G. 7, 54; so too, simply, in pristinum restituere, Nep. Timol. 1: annotationes, Gell. praef.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Just past, preceding, previous, of yesterday:* diei pristini perfidia, Caes. B. G. 4, 14: somnium pristinae noctis, Suet. Aug. 94.—**B.** In the signif. of priscus, *Old-fashioned, old, former, early* (ante-class. and post-Aug.); in vobis resident mores pristini, Plaut. Truc. prol. 6: tribus pristinum nomen possident, Col. 5, 1: aetas, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 124.

2. pristīnus or **pistrīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [pristis for pistrix] *Of* or *belonging to* (the constellation of) *the Whale* (post-Aug.): ex occasu pristini sideris, Col. 11, 2.

pristis, v. pistrix.

prĭus and **prĭusquam,** v. prior, *Adv.*

prīvantĭa, um, *n.*, v. privo, *no.* II., A.

‡ **prīvātārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [privatus] *Private* (post-class.): Edict. Dioclet. p. 22.

‡ **prīvātīcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Privative, negative:* "*privaticia, στερητικά,*" Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prīvātim, *adv.* [id.] *Apart from State affairs, for one's self, as an individual, in private, privately;* opp. to publice (quite class.): eloquentia et privatim et publice homines perverse abutuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 4: aut privatim gerere aliquid malunt, aut capessunt rempublicam, id. Fin. 5, 20: p. mandare rem alicui, id. Rosc. Am. 39: p. degeneres, in publicum exitiosi, Tac. A. 11, 17: p. et publice rapere vasa caelata, Sall. C. 1, 11: publice privatimque gratiam petere, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: fidem sanctam habuit tam privatim, quam publice, *toward individuals,* Gell. 20, 1.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Apart, separately, especially, particularly* (post-Aug.): de iis privatim condidit volumen Amometus, Plin. 6, 17, 20: oleum cicinum privatim dicitur purgare praecordia, id. 23, 4, 41; Quint. 8, 2, 5.—**B.** *At home* (in Livy): nec privatim se tenuit, in foro inambulavit, Liv. 23, 7.

prīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [privo] *A taking away, privation* of a thing (quite class.): doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11; id. ib. 2, 9: culpae, Gell. 2, 6.

prīvātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Denoting privation;* in grammar, *privative, negative* (post-class.): *ne* particula privativa est, Gell. 13, 22 *fin.*; cf., pars, quam Graeci *κατὰ στέρησιν* dicunt, id. 5, 12, 10.

prīvāto, *adv.*, v. privo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

prīvātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from privo.

‡ **priveras,** mulieres privatas dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 ed. Müll. [prob. from prives, era, erum, as a collat. form of privus].

Prīvernum, i, *n. A very ancient town of Latium,* now *Piperno,* Liv. 8, 1; 20; Virg. A. 11, 540; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 642; Abeken, Mittelital. p. 74.—**II.** Deriv., **Prīvernas,** ātis, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Privernum, Privernian:* fundus, Cic. de Or. 2, 55; id. Cluent. 51, 141: ager, id. Agr. 2, 25: de senatu Privernate ita decretum, Liv. 8, 20: bellum, id. ib. 19:—in Privernati, *in the territory of Privernum,* Cic. Clu. 51, 141.—In the *plur.*, Prīvernātes, um, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Privernum:* Privernatium causa, Liv. 8, 21.

‡ **prīvicloes,** privis id est singulis, Fest. p. 204 ed. Müll. [archaic *dat.* or *abl. plur.*, from priviclus, *dim.* from privus].

prīvignus, i, *m.*, and **prīvigna,** ae, *f.* [instead of privigenus, from privus-gigno; prop., that forms a separate race] *A step-son; a step-daughter* (quite class.): "uxor liberis ex alia uxore natis noverca dicitur: matris vir ex alio viro natis vitricus appellatur: eorum uterque natos aliunde *privignos privignasque* vocant," Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2: PRIVIGNVS MEVS, Monum. Ancyr.: de uxore Tuberonis et privigna, Cic. Att. 13, 20: illic matre carentibus Privignis mulier temperat innocens, *step-children,* Hor. Od. 3, 24, 18.

II. Transf., Of plants (poet.): *adj.*, privignae proles, Col. 10, 161.

prīvĭlēgĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [privilegium] *One who has a privilege, a privileged person* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 14, 5, 3.

prīvĭlēgĭum, ii, *n.* [privus-lex] *A bill or law against an individual* (quite classical): "in privatos homines leges ferri noluerunt: id est enim *privilegium,*" Cic. Leg. 3, 19; cf. id. Sest. 30: de te privilegium tulit, id. Parad. 4; id. Brut. 23: licuit tibi ferre non legem, sed nefarium privilegium, Auct. or. pro dom. 11: privilegia irrogare, id. ib. 42: vim et crudelitatem privilegii publicis literis consignavit, id. Post. Red. in Sen. 11, 29.

II. In the post-Aug. period, *An ordinance in favor of an individual, privilege, prerogative:* coloniam habuisse privilegium, et vetustissimum morem, arbitrio suo rempublicam administrare, Plin. Ep. 10, 56; Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 110: quaedam privilegia parentibus data sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 11: privilegio munitus, Ulp. Dig. 38, 17, 2.

prīvo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [privus] **I.** *To bereave, deprive* of any thing (quite class.): (*α*) *c. abl.:* aliquem approbatione, Cic. Acad. 2, 19: praepositio *in* privat verbum ea vi, quam haberet, si *in* praepositum non fuisset, id. Top. 11: aliquem somno, id. Att. 9, 10: se oculis, id. Fin. 5, 29: aliquem vitâ, id. Phil. 9, 4: aliquem communi luce, id. Quint. 23: patriam aspectu suo, id. Fam. 4, 9.—(*β*) *c. gen.* (ante-class.): me privasti tui, Afran. in Non. 498, 17.—(*γ*) *c. acc.* (ante-class.): quo tu res vis hanc privari pulcras, quas uti solet? Nov. ib. 500, 16.

II. *To free, release, deliver* from any thing; *c. abl.:* aliquem injuriâ, Cic. Agr. 1, 4; so, exsilio, id. Att. 1, 16: molestiâ, id. ib. 12, 26: dolore, id. Fin. 1, 11.—Hence,

A. prīvantĭa, um, *n.*, *Privatives,* a transl. of the Gr. *στερητικά:* "sunt enim alia contraria, quae privantia licet appellemus Latine, Graece appellantur *στερητικά,*" Cic. Top. 11.

B. prīvātus, a, um, *Pa.:* **1.** *Apart from the State, peculiar to one's self, of* or *belonging to an individual, private* (quite class.): privata aedificia incendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: nihil privati ac separati agri, id. ib. 4, 1: utatur privatis ut suis uti, Cic. Off. 1, 7: privatus illis census erat brevis, Commune magnum, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13: vestem mutare privato consensu, *opp.* publico consilio, Cic. Sest. 12: de communi quicquid poterat, ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, id. Quint. 3: res quae ipsius erant privatae, *private property,* id. ib. 4: homines, *private persons,* id. Leg. 3, 19: "*privatae feriae* vocantur sacrorum propriorum, velut dies natales," Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll.:—vir privatus, or simply privatus, *A private individual, one who is not a magistrate, or in any public office:* privato viro imperium extra ordinem dare, Cic. Phil. 11, 10: an vero P. Scipio pontifex max. Ti. Gracchum privatus interfecit, Catilinam nos consules perferemus? id. Cat. 1, 1: Bibulus ex iis, qui privati sunt, id. Fam. 1, 1: p. an cum potestate, id. Inv. 1, 25: vita privata et quieta, *a private life, withdrawn from State affairs,* id. de Sen. 7:—in privato, *In private, opp.* in publico, in public, Liv. 39, 18:—in privatum, *For private use:* tabernas vendidit in privatum, Liv. 40, 51:—ex privato, *From one's private property:* tributum ex privato conferre, Liv. 30, 44.

2. In the time of the emperors, *Private,* i. e. *not imperial, not belonging to the emperor or to the imperial family:* id sibi (Domitiano) maxime formidolosum, privati hominis (*i. e.* Agricolae) nomen supra principis attolli, Tac. Agr. 39: ut summum fastigium privati hominis impleret, quum principis noluisset, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: spectacula, *not given by the emperor,* Suet. Ner. 21.

prīvāto, *adv.*, *At home* (extremely rare): privato nos tenuissemus, Liv. fragment. in Prisc. p. 1009 P.

prīvus, a, um, *adj. Single* (so only in Lucr.): in dies privos, Lucr. 5, 732: privas mutari in horas, id. ib. 275: in privas quoniam (vox) se dividit aures, id. ib. 4, 566.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Each, every* (so too in Livy): privam quamque particulam venti sentire, Lucr. 4, 263.—Distributively, *One each:* ut privos lapides silices privasque verbenas secum ferrent, *each a stone,* Liv. 30, 43; Lucil. in Non. 35, 22.

B. *One's own, private, peculiar, particular:* viden' ut pauper conducto navigio aeque Nauseat, ac locuples, quem ducit priva triremis? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92: turdus, Sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, id. Sat. 2, 5, 10: milites singulis bobus binisque privis tunicis donati, Liv. 7, 37; Gell. 11, 16.

1. prō (archaic collat. form, POSI in POSIMERIVM, and po in pono, from posino; cf. the Greek collat. form, *ποτὶ* and *ποτ* with *πρός*), *adv.* and *praep.* [*neut. dat.* form for proi, with the *fem. dat.* form prae, for prai, kindr. with the Greek *πρό*] signifies, orig., *Before, in front of;* and, transf., *for,* with the idea of protection, substitution, or proportion.

I. *Adv.*, found only in the transf. comparative signif. (v. *infra, no.* II., B, 3), in connection with *quam* and *ut:* pro quam and pro ut (the latter usually written in one word, prout), like prae quam and prae ut, *In proportion as, just as:* * **A.** Pro quam: nec satis est, pro quam largos exaestuat aestus, Lucr. 2, 1137.—**B.** Pro ut *or* prout, *According as, in proportion, accordingly, proportionably as, just as, as* (quite class.): compararat argenti bene facti, prout Thermitani hominis facultates ferebant, satis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34: tuas literas, prout res postulat, exspecto, id. Att. 11, 6 *fin.*: id, prout cujusque ingenium erat, interpretabantur, Liv. 38, 50: prout locus iniquus aequusve his aut illis, prout animus pugnantium est, prout numerus, varia pugnae fortuna est, id. 38, 40 *fin.*—With a corresp. *ita:* ejusque rationem ita haberi, prout haberi lege liceret, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: prout sedes ipsa est, ita varia genera morborum sunt, Cels. 4, 4, 5: prout nives satiaverint, ita Nilum increscere, Plin. 5, 9, 10.

II. *Praep. c. abl.* (late Lat., *c. acc.:* PRO SALVTEM SVAM, Inscr. Grut. 4, 12; ib. 46, 9; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2360), *Before, in front of.*

A. Lit., of place: sedens pro aede Castoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 11: praesidia, quae pro templis cernitis, id. Mil. 1: ii qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: castra pro moenibus locata, Liv. 2, 53; so, pro muro, id. 30, 10: pro vallo, Plin. 2, 37, 37; Vellej. 2, 19.—With verbs of motion: Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, *before the camp,* Caes. B. G. 1, 48: hasce tabulas hic ibidem pro pedibus tuis abjicito, *before your feet,* App. Apol. p. 598 Oud.

2. In partic., with the accessory idea of presence on the front part, on the edge or brink of a place, *On* or *in the front of;* often to be translated by a simple *on* or *in:* "PRO CENSV CLASSIS IVNIORVM, Serv. Tullius quum dixit, accipi debet in censu, ut ait M. Varro, sicuti *pro aede Castoris, pro tribunali, pro testimonio,*" Fest. p. 246 ed. Müll.; cf., *pro* significat in, ut *pro rostris, pro aede, pro tribunali,*" Paul. ex Fest. p. 228 ib.; and, "*pro sententia* ac si dicatur in sententia, ut *pro rostris* id est in rostris, id. p. 226 ib.: hac re pro suggestu pronunciata, qs. *standing on the front part of the tribune,* or, as we would say, *on the tribune,* Caes. B. G. 6, 3: pro tribunali cum aliquid ageretur, *was transacted before* or *at my tribunal,* Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 21; so, pro tribunali, id. Pis. 5, 11: laudatus pro concione Jugurtha, Sall. J. 8, 2; so, Liv. 38, 23 *fin.*: pro munimentis castelli manipulos explicat, *before, on the fortifications,* Tac. A. 2, 80; so id. ib. 12, 33: stabat pro litore diversa acies, *in front of* or *upon the shore,* id. ib. 14, 30; so, legionem pro ripa componere, id. ib. 12, 29: velamenta et infulas pro muris ostentant, *in front of, from the roofs,* Tac. H. 3, 31: ad hoc mulieres puerique pro tectis aedificiorum saxa et alia, quae locus praebebat, certatim mittere, *standing on the edge of the roofs, from the roofs,* Sall. J. 67, 1 Kritz:—uti pro consilio imperatum erat, *in the council,* Sall. J. 29, 6; cf., supplicatio in triduum pro collegio decemvirum imperata fuit, Liv. 38, 36; so, pontifices pro collegio decrevisse, Gell. 11, 3; and, pro collegio pronunciare, Liv. 4, 26, 9: suas simultates pro magistratu exercere, id. 39, 5.

B. Transf.: **1.** To signify qs. a standing before or in front of, for defense or protection; hence an acting *For, in favor of, for the benefit of* (opp. to contra): veri inveniendi causa contra omnia dici oportere et pro omnibus, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 60

cf., hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est potius, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75; and id. Cluent. 22 *fin.*; so too, haec quum contra legem proque lege dicta essent, Liv. 34, 8: pro Romano populo armis certare, Enn. Ann. 5, 6: quae ego pro re publica fecissem, Cato in Front. p. 149: nihil ab eo praetermissum est, quod aut pro re publica conquerendum fuit, aut pro ea disputandum, Cic. Sest. 2: omnia me semper pro amicorum periculis, nihil umquam pro me ipso deprecatum, id. de Or. 2, 49, 201: convenit dimicare pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, id. Tusc. 4, 19. 43; so, dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 13; cf. id. ib. 3, 19, 2: pro sollicitis non tacitus reis, id. ib. 4, 1, 14: spondere levi pro paupere, id. A. P. 423.—Hence,

2. Also, to signify the taking of another's place, *In the place of, instead of, for:* numquam ego argentum pro vino congiario ... disdidi, Cato in Front. p. 149: ego ibo pro te, si tibi non libet, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 10: ego pro te molam, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 29; Cic. Leg. 2, 5: mutata (ea dico), in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud ... ut quum *mir utum* dicimus animum pro parvo, *etc.*, id. Or. 27, 92 *sq.*; cf., libenter etiam copulando verba jungebant, ut *sodes* pro *si audes*, *sis* pro *si vis* ... *ain'* pro *aisne*, *nequire* pro *non quire*, *malle* pro *magis velle*, *nolle* pro *non velle*. *Dein* etiam saepe et *exin* pro *deinde* et *exinde* dicimus, id. ib. 45, 154: pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 199: pro bene sano ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, id. ib. 1, 3, 61; cf. Suet. Caes. 70.—So esp. freq. in connection with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute; pro consule, pro praetore, pro quaestore, pro magistro, *etc.* (which phrases were afterward joined into one word, as proconsul, propraetor, proquaestor, promagister, *etc.*). *Proconsul, propraetor, proquaestor, vice-director:* quum pro consule in Ciliciam proficiscens Athenas venissem, Cic. de Or. 1, 18; cf., quum L. Philippus pro consulibus eum se mittere dixit, non pro consule, *instead of the consuls, not as proconsul*, id. Phil. 11, 8, 18: nec pro praetore Caesarem (vocat), id. ib. 13, 10; so, Liv. 35, 1: quum Alexandriae pro quaestore essem, Cic. Acad. 2, 4; cf. id. Phil. 10, 11 *fin.*: P. Terentius operas in portu et scriptura Asiae pro magistro dedit, id. Att. 11, 10; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 70; so id. Fam. 13, 65. So too the words proconsul, promagister, propraetor, proquaestor, *etc.*—Pro is also frequently used to denote the viewing, judging, considering of a thing as something, *For, the same as, just as, as:* hunc eduxi a parvulo, habui, amavi pro meo, *as my own*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 23: Cato ille noster qui mihi unus est pro centum millibus, *whose voice I regard as equal to that of thousands*, Cic. Att. 2, 5: Siciliam nobis non pro penaria cella, sed pro aerario fuisse, id. Verr. 2, 4, 2 *fin.*: quum pro damnato mortuoque esset, *as good as condemned and dead*, id. ib. 2, 4, 15: adeo incredibilis visa res, ut non pro vano modo, sed vix pro sano nuncius audiretur, *as a boaster*, Liv. 39, 49: pro certo habere aliquid, *to consider as certain*, Mat. in Cic. Att. 9, 15, et saep.; v. certus, p. 263, c.—Hence, also, pro eo, *For the same thing, as just the same:* ut si a Caesare, quod speramus, impetrarimus, tuo beneficio nos id consecutos esse judicemus: sin minus, pro eo tantum id habeamus, quum a te data sit opera, ut impetraremus, Cic. Fam. 13, 7 *fin.* So, connected with the particles of comparison, atque (ac), ac si, quasi, *Just the same as, even as, as though:* pro eo ac debui, *just as was my duty*, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: pro eo ac si concessum sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 32; so, pro eo est atque si adhibitus non esset, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 22: pro eo erit quasi ne legatum quidem sit, Pomp. ib. 30, 1, 38:—pro eo quod, *For the reason that, because:* pro eo quod ejus nomen erat magna apud omnes gloria, Cic. de Or. 2, 18: pro eo quod pluribus verbis vos quam volui fatigavi, veniam a vobis petitam velim, Liv. 38, 49 *fin.* Lastly, from this idea of taking the place of another object, comes the frequent use of pro in phrases denoting payment, reward *for* or *on account of* any thing: misimus, qui pro vectura solveret, Cic. Att. 1, 3: dedit pro corpore numos, Hor. S. 1, 2, 43: pro vapulando abs te mercedem petam, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 8; Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 19: aliquem amare pro ejus eximia suavitate, Cic. de Or. 1. 55: pro quibus meritis quanto opere dilectus sit, Suet. Aug. 57.

3. Pro is used in its most general sense in stating the relation between two objects or actions, *In proportion, in comparison with, according to* or *as, conformably to, by virtue of, for*, etc.: pro viribus sapere, *according to one's ability*, Enn. in Non. 475, 4: (* agere pro viribus, Cic. de Sen. 9): aliquem pro dignitate laudare, id. Rosc. Am. 12: proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium fuit, Liv. 21, 29: pro imperio, *imperiously, dictatorially*, id. 2, 56; Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 18: pro tua prudentia, Cic. Fam. 4, 10 *fin.*: quum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 27: quibus aliquid opis fortasse ego pro mea, tu pro tua, pro sua quisque parte ferre potuisset, id. Fam. 15, 15 *fin.*: so, pro virili parte, (* *according to one's ability*), id. Sest. 66 *init.*; and esp. freq., pro rata parte and pro rata, *in proportion, proportionably*; v. ratus: pro se quisque, *each according to his ability, each one for himself*, id. Off. 3, 14; Caes. B. G. 2, 25, et saep.: pro tempore et pro re, *according to time and circumstances*, id. ib. 5, 8: pro facultatibus, Nep. Epam. 3.—So too, pro eo, quantum, ut, *In proportion to, as, according to, according as:* eaque pro eo, quantum in quoque sit ponderis, esse aestimanda, Cic. Fin. 4, 21: equidem pro eo, quanti te facio, quicquid feceris, approbabo, id. Fam. 3, 3 *fin.*: tamen pro eo ut temporis difficultas tulit, *etc.*, L. Metell. in Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54.

In composition the o is long in some words, in others short (through the influence of the Gr. *πρo-*): prōdeo, prŏfiteor; and even in words borrowed from the Greek, as prŏlogus.—Its signification has reference either to place, Before, forward; or to protection, for: procedo, procurro, profanus; procuro, propugno, prosum, protego.

2. prō or **prōh!** *interj.* An exclamation of wonder or lamentation, *O! Ah! Alas!* (quite class.): proh! bonae frugi hominem te jam pridem esse arbitror, Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 4: pro Juppiter! Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 17; id. Eun. 3, 5, 2; id. Ad. 1, 2, 31; cf., pro supreme Juppiter, id. ib. 2, 1, 42; and, pro Juppiter, hominis stultitiam! id. ib. 3, 3, 12: pro di immortales, id. ib. 3, 7, 1; cf., pro, dii immortales! Cic. de imp. Pomp. 12: pro curia inversique mores! Hor. Od. 3, 5, 7: pro scelus, Mart. 2, 46: pro, quanta potentia regni Est, Venus alma, tui, Ov. M. 13, 758: et mea, pro! nullo pondere verba cadunt, id. Her. 3, 98.—(*β*) *c. acc.*: pro divom fidem! Enn. in Don. Ph. 22, 25; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 28; cf., pro deum atque hominum fidem! id. And. 1, 5, 2; 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 9; id. Hec. 2, 1, 1; Cic. Tusc. 5, 16; instead of which, elliptically, pro deum immortalium! Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 4: pro fidem deum! facinus foedum, id. Eun. 5, 5, 1.—(*γ*) *c. gen.*: pro malae tractationis! Tert. Poen. *fin.*

‡**prŏaedĭfĭcātum,** i, *n.* [pro-aedifico] *A balcony:* "*proaedificatum* dicitur, quod ex privato loco processit in publicum solum," Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll.

† **prŏāgŏrus,** i, *m.* = *προήγορος*, *A director*, the highest magistrate in some towns of Sicily, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23; 39.

pro-ămĭta, ae, *f.* *A great-grandfather's sister*, Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1; Paul. ib. 10.

†**prŏăpŏdŏsis,** is, *f.* = *προαπόδοσις*, *A figure of speech, so called:* "*proapodosis* est redditio orationis, id est, quum nomen in postrema parte membri, aut eadem quaecumque pars orationis redditur, ex quo idem membrum coepit; ut si dicas: *Publicas tibi calamitates immutare debet respublica*," Mart. Cap. 5, 175; so Aquila de fig. sentent. p. 24 Capper.

†**prŏarche,** ēs, *f.* = *προαρχή*, *One of the Aeons of the Valentinians*, Tert. adv. Val. 7, 35.

prŏ-auctor, ōris, *m.* *A remote ancestor, founder* (post-Aug.): generis sui proauctor, Suet. Claud. 24.

pro-ăvĭa, ae, *f.* *A grandfather's* or *grandmother's mother, a great-grandmother* (post-Aug.): Suet. Cal. 10; cf. Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1; Paul. ib. 10.

proăvītus, a, um, *adj.* [proavus] *Of* or *belonging to a great-grandfather*, or *to one's ancestors, ancestral* (poet.): regna, *inherited from his forefathers*, Ov. M. 13, 416; so, rura, Stat. S. 4, 4, 83: potentia, Sil 16, 254: medicamina didicit, id. 5, 366.

prŏ-ăvuncŭlus, i, *m.* *A great-grandmother's brother*, Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1; Paul. ib. 10.

prŏ-ăvus, i, *m.* *A grandfather's* or *grandmother's father, a great-grandfather* (quite class.): pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; cf. id. Mil. 2, 4, 20: proavus et avus, Cic. Mur. 7. Cf. Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1; Paul. ib. 10.—**II.** Transf., for *Forefather, ancestor:* in censura de proavo multum cogitato tuo, *i. e.* of *Appius Claudius Caecus*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11; Curt. 6, 11; Hor. A. P. 270; Ov. Am. 3, 15, 5: Stat. Th. 10, 807.

prŏba, ae, *f.* [probo] *A proof* (post-class.): Amm. 21 *fin.*; Cod. Justin. 12, 25, 1.

prŏbābĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That may be assumed, believed,* or *approved, likely, credible, probable* (quite classical): "*probabile* est id, quod fere fieri solet, aut quod in opinione positum est, aut quod habet in se ad haec quandam similitudinem, sive id falsum est, sive verum," Cic. Inv. 1, 29: nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, id. Parad. praef.: ratio, id. Off. 1, 3: conjectura et ratio, id. de Div. 2, 6: p. et prope vera disputatio, id. de Or. 1, 56: causa, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67: mendacium, Liv. 40, 29: causae, Tac. A. 6, 14.

II. Transf., in gen., *Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable, commendable, laudable, good, fit* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: C. Licinius probabilis orator: jam vero etiam probatus, Cic. Brut. 76; id. ib. 68: discipulus, id. de Or. 1, 28: jucundior et probabilior populo orator, id. ib. 2, 36.—**B.** Of things concr. and abstr.: boves non minus probabiles animis, quam corporibus, Col. 6, 1: aqua maxime probabilis, Plin. 31, 3, 23: gustus, Col. 3, 2: soli et coeli qualitas, id. ib. 1: rosa nec odore, nec specie probabilis, Plin. 21, 4, 10: genus orationis, Cic. Part. 6; Liv. 2, 13: mores, Col. 6, 2: vir ingenio sane probabili, Cic. Brut. 48.—Hence,

Adv., prŏbābĭlĭter: **A.** *Probably, credibly* (quite class.): rem breviter exponere et probabiliter, Cic. Or. 35: dicere, id. de Or. 2, 82: multa probabiliter argumentatus, Liv. 33, 28: justius et probabilius accusare, Cic. Inv. 2, 46.—**B.** *Laudably, fitly, well* (post-Aug.): consulatum gerere, Vellej. 2, 46: eleganter et probabiliter hoc dictum est, Gell. 9, 16.

prŏbābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probabilis] *Probability, credibility* (quite class.): magna, Cic. Acad. 2, 24: captiosa, id. Fin. 3, 21: quodcumque nostros animos probabilitate percussit, id dicimus, id. Tusc. 5, 11.

prŏbābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. probabilis, *ad fin.*

prŏbāmentum, i, *n.* [probo] *Proof* (post-class.): Cod. Theod. 13, 6, 10.

†**prŏbăta,** ōrum, *n.* = *πρόβατα*, *Sheep* (post-Aug.): Plin. 7, 2, 2.

†**prŏbătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *προβατικός*, *Of* or *belonging to sheep, sheep-* (eccl. Lat.): probatica porta Hierosolymis, *the sheep-gate*, near which the sheep destined for sacrifice were washed in a pool, Hier. de situ et nomine loc. Hebr. ex Joann. 5, 2.

prŏbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [probo] **I.** *A trying, proving; a trial, inspection, examination* (quite class.): athletarum probatio, Cic. Off. 1, 41; Var. R. R. 1, 20: oesypi, Plin. 29, 2, 10; croci sinceri, id. 21, 6, 17: pumicis, id. 36, 21, 46: gemmae recusant limae probationem, id. 37, 13, 76: equitum, *a review*, Val. Max. 2, 2, 9.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Approbation, approval, assent* (quite class.): ob probationem pretium datum, Cic. Fontei. 4.

B. *Proof, demonstration* (post-Aug.): Quint. 5, 10, 8: potentissimae, id. ib. 38: ad cujus rei probationem immittit indices, Just. 32, 2 *fin.*: oculorum, *ocular demonstration*, Plin. 2, 2, 2.—**C.** In partic., in rhetoric, *The third part of a discourse, also called* confirmatio *or* fides orationis, *in which the orator enumerates his arguments*, Quint. 3, 9, 1.

†**prŏbătĭon,** ii, *n.* = προβίτιον, *A plant, also called* arnoglossa, App. Herb. 1.

prŏbātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [probo] *Of* or *belonging to proof, probative* (post-class.): quaestiones, Auct. Quint. Decl. 299.

prŏbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An approver* (rare, but quite class.): quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? Cic. Phil. 2, 12: rationis, id. Caecin. 29: ingenii, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 106.

prŏbātōrĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* epistola) [id.] *A letter of recommendation* (from the emperor), *a certificate of qualification* (post-class.): sacra probatoria. Cod. Justin. 12, 58, 2: emissa sacri scrinii probatoria, ib. 60, 6.

prŏbātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from probo.

prŏbe, *adv.*, v. probus, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

Prŏbĭānus, a, um, v. Probus, *no.* II.

prŏbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probus] *Goodness, worth, uprightness, honesty, probity; modesty* (quite class.): virtus, probitas, integritas in candidato requiri solet, Cic. Planc. 25; id. Fam. 13, 10: probitatis commendatio, id. de Or. 1, 26 *fin.*: spectatae probitatis femina, Tac. A. 13, 12; Quint. 6, 4, 11 *fin.*: exempla probitatis sinceritatisque, Gell. 14, 2.

prŏbĭter, *adv.*, v. probus, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

†**problēma,** ătis (*abl. plur.*, problematis, Gell. 19, 6), *n.* = πρόβλημα, *A question proposed for solution, a problem* (post-Aug.): Suet. Gramm. 4: problemata φιλοσοφούμενα, Sen. Contr. 1, 3: Aristotelis libri sunt, qui *Problemata physica* inscribuntur. Gell. 19, 4; so, Aristoteles in septimo problematum, id. 3, 6 (*al.* problematorum): in problematis Aristotelis, id. 19, 6.

prŏbo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [probus] **I.** *To try, test, examine, inspect, judge of* any thing in respect of its goodness, fitness, *etc.* (so very rarely; not in Cic. or Caes.): **A.** Lit.: militem neque a moribus neque a fortuna probabat, sed tantum a viribus, Suet. Caes. 65: tus probatur candore, *etc.*, Plin. 12, 14, 32: mucronem cultri ad buccam, Petr. 70: terram amaram sive macram, Plin. 17, 5, 3: denarios, id. 33, 9, 46; so, pecuniam, African. Dig. 46, 3, 39.

B. Trop.: tuo ex ingenio mores alienos probas, *judge of*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 30; so id. Trin. 4, 3, 42: amicitias utilitate, Ov. Pont 2, 3, 8.

II. *To esteem as good, serviceable, fit, just*, etc.; *to be satisfied with, to approve* a thing (quite class.): quis est, qui non probet, qui non laudet? Cic. Mil. 28: istam rationem laudo vehementer et probo, id. Fam. 7, 1: Cato ea sentit, quae non probantur in vulgus, id. Parad. prooem.; id. Fin. 2, 1: Asia picem Idaeam maxime probat, Plin. 14, 20, 25.—With a follg. object-clause: Caesar maxime probat coactis navibus mare transire et Pompeium sequi, Caes. B. C. 1, 29.

B. In partic., *To declare* any thing *well done, to express approbation of, to approve* a thing: laudant fabrum atque aedes probant, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 20: domum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: villam, Liv. 4, 22: petentibus, ut ad opera probanda, anni et sex mensium tempus prorogaretur, id. 45, 15.

III. *To represent* or *show* a thing *to be good, serviceable, fit, right*, etc.; *to make acceptable, to recommend*; and, aliquid alicui, *to convince* one of any thing: quos (libros), ut spero, tibi valde probabo, Cic. Att. 4, 14: officium meum P. Servilio, id. Verr. 2, 4, 38: causam alicui, id. Quint. 30: nostrum officium ac diligentiam, id. de Div. in Caecil. 22: factum suum alicui, id. Att. 16, 7: omnia facta dictaque mea sanctissimis moribus tuis, Plin. Ep. 10, 20.—With *de:* quibus de meo celeri reditu non probabam, Cic. Att. 16, 7:—se alicui, *to make one's self acceptable:* Epicurus multis se probavit, id. Fin. 2, 25: qua in legatione (Ligarius) et civibus et sociis ita se probavit, ut, *etc.*, id. Lig. 1.

B. In partic., *To make* a thing *credible, to show, prove, demonstrate:* crimen, Cic. Flacc. 37: his ego judicibus non probabo, C. Verrem contra leges pecunias cepisse? id. Verr. 2, 1, 4: causam paucis verbis, id. Balb. 21: perfacile factu esse illis probat, conata perficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: hoc difficile est probatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1: et patrio pater esse metu probor, *my paternal fear shows that I am your father*, Ov. M. 2, 91.—Hence

prŏbātus, a, um, *Pa.*: **A.** *Tried, tested, proved, of approved goodness, good, excellent:* **1.** Of persons: ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati, Cic. de Or. 1, 27: ingeniosos et opulentos, et aetatis spatio probatos, dignos, quibus credatur, putant, id. Top. 19: operum probatissimi artifices, Col. 11, 1: probatissima femina, *most excellent*, Cic. Caecin. 4.—**2.** Of things: argentum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 1: probata experimento cultura, Quint. 10, 2: boleti probatissimi, Plin. 16, 5, 11: probatissima palma, id. 23, 5, 32: probatissima statua, id. 34, 8, 19: p. et exspectata adolescentia, Lucil. in Non. 437, 13.—**B.** Transf., *Pleasing, agreeable:* ut nemo probatior primoribus patrum esset, Liv. 27, 8: probatissimus alicui, Cic. Planc. 11.

†**prŏbŏle,** es, *f.* = προβολή, *A putting forth, production* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Praescr. 46.

†**prŏboscis,** ĭdis, *f.* = προβοσκίς, *A trunk, proboscis, a snout:* **I.** In gen.: Var. in Non. 49, 11.—**II.** In partic., *The trunk* or *proboscis of an elephant:* proboscidem amputare, Plin. 8, 7, 7: proboscide abscissa, Flor. 1, 18.

†**probrăchȳs,** ȳos, *m.* = προβραχύς (*sc.* ποῦς), *A metrical foot, consisting of one short and four long syllables* (e. g. rĕdūndāvērūnt), Diom. p. 478 P.

prŏbrōse, *adv.*, v. probrosus, *ad fin.*

prŏbrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probrosus] *Shamefulness, ignominy, infamy* (late Latin): Salvian. Gub. D. 3, 9.

prŏbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [probrum] *Shameful, ignominious, infamous* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: vita probrosus, et opertus infamia, Tac. A. 3, 68: feminae, Suet. Dom. 8: sordidissimus, et probrosissimus, Claud. Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 19.—**B.** Of things: crimen, Cic. Fontej. 12: o magna Carthago, probrosis Altior Italiae ruinis! Hor. Od. 3, 5, 39: natura, Suet. Cal. 11: carmina, *lampoons*, Tac. A. 14, 48: sermones, *abusive discourses*, id. ib. 2, 50: probrosae mollitiei homo, Plin. 28, 8, 27: compellationes, Gell. 1, 5.—*Adv.*, prŏbrōse, *Disgracefully, infamously* (post-Aug.): probrose leno illam prostituit, Sen. Contr. 1, 2: objicere, Gell. 17, 21.

prŏbrum, i, *n.* *A shameful* or *disgraceful act* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: qui, nisi probrum, omnia alia indelicta aestimant, Attius in Fest. p. 229 ed. Müll.: flagitium probrumque magnum expergefacis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 42: ignaviae luxuriaeque probra, Sall. J. 48: emergere ex paternis probris ac vitiis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69.

B. In partic., *Unchaste* or *immodest conduct, lewdness, unchastity, adultery:* Alcumenam insontem probri Amphitruo accusat, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 9: exsequi, id. Truc. 2, 5, 8: vitii probrique plena, id. Mil. 2, 5, 13: probri insimulasti pudicissimam feminam, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: "*probrum* virginis Vestalis ut capite puniretur," Fest. p. 241 ed. Müll.

II. Transf., *The disgrace arising from an infamous act, shame, reproach, disgrace, dishonor, infamy:* ea tum compressa parit huic puerum, sibi probrum, Caecil. in Fest. p. 229 ed. Müll.: nemo id probro ducet Alcumenae, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 30: quem (Curium) censores senatu probri gratia moverant, Sall. C. 24: vita rustica, quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, *to be reproachful, shameful*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17: postquam divitiae honori esse coeperunt, paupertas probro haberi, Sall. C. 12: probrum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis inferre, Cic. Coel. 18: probrum atque dedecus, id. Rosc. Am. 24.

B. In partic., *Abuse, insult, reproachful language, a reproach, libel, opprobrium:* epistolae plenae omnium in me probrorum, Cic. Att. 11, 9: aliquem probris maledictisque vexare, id. Flacc. 20: in isto tuo maledicto probrum mihi nullum objectas, Auct. or. pro dom. 29: probra dicere alicui, Ov. A. A. 3, 49: jactare in aliquem, Liv. 29, 9: increpare multis ac servilibus probris, Tac. A. 11, 37: probra jacere, id. Hist. 4, 45: componere, id. Ann 16, 21.

* **probrus,** a, um, *adj.* [probrum] *Disgraceful, ignominious, infamous:* animalia spurca atque probra, Gell. 9, 2, 9 (*al.* probrosa).

1. prŏbus, a, um, *adj.* *Good, proper, serviceable, excellent, able*; esp. in a moral point of view, *well-disposed, upright, honest, honorable, excellent, virtuous*, etc. (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: frugi et probum esse, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 53: probum patrem esse oportet, qui gnatum suum esse probiorem, quam ipsus fuerit, postulat, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 23: cantores probos, *skillful, excellent, fine*, id. ib. 3, 132: faber, id. Poen. 4, 2, 93: architectus, id. Mil. 3, 3, 40: artifex, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29: lena, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 14: amator, id. ib. 20: ad aliquam rem, *fit*, id. Poen. 3, 3, 67.—**2.** In partic., *Well-behaved, well-conducted:* quam cives vero rumificant probam, id. Amph. 2, 2, 46: p. et modesta mulier, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 7.—**B.** Of things abstr. and concr.: affer huc duas clavas, sed probas, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 20: argentum, id. Pers. 4, 3, 57: numi, id. ib. 3, 3, 33: materies, id. Poen. 4, 2, 93: merx, id. ib. 1, 2, 129: occasio, id. Casin. 5, 4, 2: navigium, Cic. Acad. 2, 31: res, id. Or. 51: ager, Col. Arbor. 3: sapor, id. ib.: color, id. ib. 8, 2:—poëta peccat, quum probam orationem affingit improbo, Cic. Or. 22.

2. Prŏbus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname*, Suet. Gram. 24.—**Prŏbĭānus,** a, um, *Of* or *named from* a Probus: purpura, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40.

Adv., in two forms, *probe* (class.) and *probiter* (ante-class.): **A.** Form prŏbe, *Rightly, well, properly, fitly, opportunely, excellently* (quite class.): milites armati atque animati probe, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 18: aedes factae probe, id. Most. 1, 2, 19: p. lepideque concinnatus, id. Men. 3, 2, 1: usque adhuc actum est probe, id. Mil. 2, 6, 107: p. curare aliquid, id. Rud. 2, 3, 50: satis scite et probe, id. Trin. 3, 3, 56: Antipater, quem tu probe meministi, Cic. de Or. 3, 50: de aquaeductu probe fecisti, id. Att. 13, 6: scire, id. Fam. 2, 12: exercitus satis probe ornatus auxiliis, id. ib. 10: illud probe judicas, id. Att. 7, 3: de Servio probe dicis, id. Brut. 41; id. Off. 1, 19.

2. Transf., in gen., simply intensive, *Well, fitly, very, very much, greatly, finely, capitally, bravely:* appotus probe, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 126: percutere aliquem, id. ib. 162: decipere, id. ib. 268: errare, id. ib. 3, 3, 20: vide, ut sit acutus culter probe, id. Mil. 5, 4: tui similis est probe, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 18.—So in responses, as a token of applause, *Well done! good! bravo!* unde agis te? *Ca.* Unde homo ebrius. *Philo.* Probe, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 28: miles concubinam intro abiit oratum suam, ab se ut abeat. *Acr.* Eu, probe! id. Mil. 4, 4, 9: probissime, *very well*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 53.

B. Form prŏbĭter, *Well, fitly, capitally* (ante-class.), Var. in Non. 510, 29; cf. Prisc. p. 1010.

Prŏca, ae, *m.*, v. Procas.

prŏcācĭa, ae, *f.* [procax] *Boldness, shamelessness, impudence* (post-classical): Aus. Ep. 22.

prŏcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Boldness, shamelessness, impudence* (quite classical): "itaque a petendo *petulantia*, a procando, id est poscendo, *procacitas* nominata est," Cic. Rep. 4, 6 (in Non. 23, 19): procacitatem alicujus coërcere, Nep. Timol. 5: procacitatis et petulantiae certamen, Tac. H. 3, 11: lepida, Mart. 2, 41, 17: galli gallinacei, *lechery*, Col. 8, 2 *fin.*

prŏcācĭter, *adv.*, v. procax, *ad fin*

‡**procălāre,** provocare ex Graeco καλεῖν, id est voco, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 ed. Müll.

‡**prŏcăpis,** progenies, qua ab uno capite procedit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 ed. Müll.

Prŏcas and **Prŏca,** ae, *m.* *A king of Alba:* Proca Numitorem atque Amulium procreat, Liv. 1, 3; Ov. M. 14, 622; (*id. Fast. 4, 52; 6, 143): proximus ille Procas, Virg. A. 6, 767.

prŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proco] *A demanding in marriage, a suing, wooing* (post-class.): App. Apol. p. 544 Oud.

prŏcax, ācis, *adj.* [proco] *Bold, shameless, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton, procacious* (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: leno procax, rapax, trahax, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 6: procaciores estis vos, id. Truc. 1, 2, 52: non solum meretrix, sed etiam procax, Cic. Coel. 20: procax in lacessendo, id. Fam. 7, 13: procax ore, Tac. H. 2, 23: ingenio, id. Ann. 14, 15: lingua, id. ib. 1, 16: moribus, id. Hist. 3, 62.—With the *gen.*: procax otii, *i. e.* in otio, Tac. A. 13, 46.—**B.** Of things abstr. and concr.: procaces manus, Plin. 22, 6, 7: Fescennina locutio, Catull. 61, 126: sermo, Sall. C. 26: libertas, Phaedr. 1, 2, 2: nequitiae procaciores, Mart. 5, 2: aliquem procacibus scriptis diffamare, Tac. A. 1. 72: procacissima lixarum ingenia, id. Hist. 2, 87.—Of the vine: maritas populos complexae, atque per ramos earum procacibus brachiis scandentes, *with wanton arms*, i. e. *entwining tendrils*, Plin. 14, 1, 3.—Poet.: Auster, *i. e. stormy*. Virg. A. 1, 536.—Hence,

Adv., prŏcācĭter, *Boldly, impudently, wantonly* (not in Cic. or Caes.): finem procaciter orto sermoni imponere, Curt. 8, 1: procacius stipendium flagitare quam ex modestia militari, Liv. 28, 24; Tac. A. 5, 4: procacissime patris tui memoriam illudunt, Curt. 8, 1.

prō-cēdo, essi, essum, 3. *v. n.* *To go forth* or *before, to proceed* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: procedere ad forum, Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 2: illuc procede, id. Capt. 5, 2, 1: a portu, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: ante agmen, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27.

B. In partic.: **1.** In milit. lang., *To go forward, to advance*: Caes. B. C. 3, 34: lente atque paulatim proceditur, id. ib. 1, 80: processum in aciem est, Liv. 25, 21.

2. Of processions, *To go on, set forward, move on*: funus interim procedit: sequimur, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 101: tacito procedens agmine, Sil. 7, 91; id. 6, 443.

C. Transf.: **1.** *To go forth* or *out, to come forth* or *out, to advance, issue*: foribus foras procedere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 12: castris, Virg. A. 12, 169: extra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: in medium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 36: e tabernaculo in solem, id. Brut. 9: in pedes procedere nascens, contra naturam est, Plin. 7, 8, 6: media procedit ab aula, Ov. M. 14, 46.—Hence, **b.** In gen., *To show one's self, to appear*: cum veste purpurea procedere, Cic. de Div. 1, 52: obviam alicui procedere, *to go toward, go to meet*, id. Sest. 31.

2. Of plants, *To put forth, spring forth* (ante-class. and in post-Aug. prose): antequam radices longius procedere possint, Var. R. R. 1, 23: plerumque germen de cicatrice procedit, Col. 4, 22: gemma sine dubio processura, Pall. 7, 5.

3. Of place, *To project, extend*: ita ut in pedes binos fossa procedat, Plin. 17, 21, 35, 4: Lydia super Ioniam procedit, id. 5, 29, 30: promontorium, quod contra Peloponnesum procedit, id. 4, 2, 3; Cels. 8, 1.

II. Trop.: **A.** Of time, *To advance, pass, elapse* (quite class.): ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall. J. 24: jamque dies alterque dies processit, Virg. A. 3, 356: dies procedens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22: procedente tempore, *in process of time*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31: in processa aetate, *in advanced old age*, Scrib. Comp. 100: si aetate processerit, Cic. Phil. 5, 13.

B. *To come* or *go forth, to appear, to present* or *show one's self* (poet. and post-Aug.): nunc volo subducto gravior procedere vultu, *i. e. to conduct myself more gravely, to undertake more serious matters*, Prop. 2, 10, 9: quis postea ad summam Thucydidis, quis Hyperidis ad famam processit? Petr. 2.

2. In partic., *To go* or *get on, to advance, make progress* (quite class.): dicendi laude multum, Cic. Brut. 36: in philosophia, id. Fin. 3, 2: honoribus longius, id. Brut. 48: ambitio et procedendi libido, *a passion for getting on, for rising in the world*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6: longius iras, Virg. A. 5, 461: perspicuum est, quo compositiones unguentorum processerint, *to what extent, how far*, Cic. N. D. 2, 58: ut ratione et via procedat oratio, id. Fin. 1, 9: eo vecordiae processit, ut, *went so far in folly*, Sall. J. 5; so, processit in id furoris, Velej. 2, 80.

C. *To run on, continue, remain*: ut iis stipendia procederent, Liv. 25, 5.

D. *To go on with, to begin, commence* a thing: non imitor λακωνισμὸν tuum: altera jam pagella procedit, Cic. Fam. 11, 25.

E. *To turn out, result, succeed, prosper* (quite class.): nonnumquam summis oratoribus non satis ex sententia eventum dicendi procedere, Cic. de Or. 1, 27: alicui pulcherrime, id. Phil. 13, 19: alicui bene, id. Rab. Post. 1: quibus quum parum procederet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: omnia prospere procedent, Cic. Fam. 12, 9.—Absol., *To turn out* or *succeed well*: mane quod tu occoeperis, id totum procedit diem, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 34: Syre, processisti hodie pulcre, *have succeeded finely*, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 22: si processit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98: si Andranodoro consilia processissent, Liv. 24, 26.

2. *To turn out favorably for, to result in favor of, to benefit, be of use to* one: totidem dies emptori procedent, Cato R. R. 148: benefacta mea rei publ. procedunt, Sall. J. 87; Ov. Her. 9, 109.

F. *To go* or *pass for, to be counted* or *reckoned as* any thing (ante- and post-class.): ut binae (oves) pro singulis procedant, *shall be reckoned as one*, Var. R. R. 2, 2; Paul. Dig. 5, 3, 32: quod ita procedit, si ea, cui donabatur, eum interposuit, Ulp. ib. 24, 1, 11.

G. *To happen, take place, occur* (ante-class.): numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 7.

H. *To come* or *proceed from, to be derived from* (post-class.): res, quae a sacratissimis imperatoribus procedunt, Cod. Justin. 7, 37, 3.

In the *Part. pass.*: in processa aetate, *advanced*, Scrib. Comp. 100.

† **prŏcĕleusmătĭcus,** i, *m.* = προκελευσματικὸς (ποῦς). *A metrical foot of four short syllables*; as ănĭmŭlă mĭsĕrŭlă, Diom. 513 P.; cf. Mar. Victorin. p. 2546 P.

prŏcella, ae, *f.* [procello] *A violent wind* (by which things are prostrated), *a storm, hurricane, tempest* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: "*procella* distat latitudine a vortice et a turbine disjecta nube verius quam rupta," Plin. 2, 49, 50: imbres, nimbi, procellae, turbines, Cic. N. D. 3, 20; Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 17: creber procellis Africus, Virg. A. 1, 85; cf. id. ib. 102; Hor. Od. 3, 29, 58; 2, 9, 3: praecipites, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 35: Thalle, turbida rapacior procella, Catull. 25, 4.—With the *gen.*: validi venti collecta procella, Lucr. 6, 123.

II. Transf., *A storm, tumult, violence, commotion, vehemence*: tempestates et procellas in illis fluctibus concionum, Cic. Mil. 2 (also cited in Quint. 8, 6, 48, and particularly mentioned as a figure, ib. § 7): vita tranquilla et quieta remota a procellis invidiarum, Cic. Cluent. 56: ut procellam temporis devitaret, id. Verr. 1, 3: agitari tribuniciis procellis, Liv. 2, 1; cf., seditionum procellae, id. 28, 25; and, procellae civiles, *civil commotions*, Nep. Att. 10 *fin.*—So in milit. lang., *A charge, onset, sudden attack* of cavalry: hac velut procella ita consternavit equos, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 37, 41 *fin.*: equestrem procellam excitemus oportet, id. 30, 18; so, equestris, id. 29, 2; Tac. H. 3, 53.—So milit., of *A fierce battle* in gen.: hic secunda belli Punici procella desaevit, Flor. 2, 6; so Luc. 8, 203.—Of *A storm* of eloquence: priusquam illam eloquentiae procellam effunderet (Ulixes), Quint. 11, 3, 158.

prō-cello, ĕre, *v. a.* [CELLO; whence celsus, celer, celox, antecello, *etc.*] *To throw down in front*, i. e. *to throw* or *cast down to the ground* (ante-class.): "*procello*, περιτρέπω," Gloss. Philox.: procellunt se et procumbunt dimidiati, *i. e. lie down* (at table), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 167; cf., "procellunt, procumbunt," Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 ed. Müll.

prŏcellōse, *adv.*, v. procellosus, *ad fin.*

prŏcellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [procella] *Full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous* (perh. not ante-Aug.): ver procellosum. Liv. 40, 2: status coeli, Col. 9, 4: mare, Val. Fl. 3, 621; cf. in the *Sup.*: procellosissimum pelagus, Aug. Civ. D. 5, 22 *fin.*: ventus, *stormy winds*, i. e. *which raise storms*, Ov. Her. 2, 12· id. Am. 2, 6, 44.—*Adv.*, prŏcellōse, *Boisterously* (late Lat.): genus humanum procellose tumidum, Aug. Conf. 13, 20.

prŏcer, ĕris, usually in the *plur.*, prŏcĕres, um (ante-class. collat. form, procus, i, in the *gen. plur.*: "PROCVM PATRICIVM in descriptione classium quam facit Serv. Tullius, significat procerum," Fest. p. 249 ed. Müll.; cf., jam (ut censoriae tabulae loquuntur) FABRVM et PROCVM audeo dicere, non *fabrorum* et *procorum*," Cic. Gr. 46, 156), *m.* *A chief, noble*; plur., *the leading men, chiefs, nobles princes* (quite class.): scindunt procere. Pergamum, *the Grecian chiefs, princes*, * Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 130: audiebam nostros proceres clamitantes, * Cic. Fam. 13, 15, 1: ego proceribus civitatis annumeror, Tac. A. 14, 53: Caecina Largus e proceribus, Plin. 17, 1, 1; Virg. A. 3, 58: castrorum, Luc. 7, 69: in procerum coetu, id. 8. 261.—Transf., of bees: procerum seditio, Col 9, 9, 6.—In the *sing.*: agnosce procerem, Juv. 8, 26: in pueritia fuit pastor nonnumquam et procer, *a leader, captain*, Capitol. Maxim. 2.—**II.** Trop., *The foremost* or *most celebrated men, the masters* in an art, science, *etc.* (post-Aug.): proceres artis ejus (medicinae), Plin. 29, 1, 8; so, sapientiae, id. 7, 30, 31: gulae, id. 9, 17, 30: indicatis in genere utroque (pingendi) proceribus, id. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 32, § 138

prōcēre, *adv.*, v. procerus, *ad fin.*

prŏcĕres, um, v. procer.

prōcērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [procerus] *A high growth, height, tallness*: **I.** Lit. (good prose): candor hujus te et proceritas, vultus oculique perpulerunt, *his tall stature*, Cic. Coel. 15, 36; so abs., Tac. A. 12, 44; 4, 57; Suet. Vit. 17; Gell. 9, 11; cf., corporis, Plin. Ep. 1, 10; Just. 13, 1.—Of plants: quum admiraretur proceritates arborum, Cic. de Sen. 17: palmetis est proceritas et decor, Tac. H. 5, 6; so, herbarum, *height*, Plin. 17, 4, 3: tiliae, id. 16, 14, 25: balsami, id. 12, 25, 54.

II. Transf., in gen., *Length*: quae (animalia) altiora sunt, ut anseres, ut cygni, ut cameli, adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.*: alces, ni proceritas aurium et cervicis distinguet, jumento similis, Plin. 8, 15, 16: pediculi (glandis) proceritas brevitasque, id. 16, 6, 8: rubri, id. 17, 13, 21:—pedum, Cic. Or. 63.

prōcērĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *High stature, height, tallness* (late Lat. for proceritas), Solin. 1; Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 112 ed. Maj.

prōcērŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Rather long, longish* (post-class.): manus, App. Flor. 2, p. 53 Oud.

prōcērus, a, um, *adj.* [procello] *High, tall*: **I.** Lit. (quite class.): procerum collum, Cic. Brut. 91: boves cornibus proceris, Col. 6, 1, 3: in procero corpore, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 *fin.*: homo procerae staturae, Suet. Vesp. 23: habitu procerus, Tac. H. 4, 1: pueritia, id. ib. 4, 14: homo procerior, Col. 3, 8, 2: usus est calceamentis altiusculis, ut procerior videretur, Suet. Aug. 73: (Galatea) floridior pratis, longa procerior alno, Ov. M. 13, 790: procerissimus quisque, Suet. Calig. 47: cohortes, Sil. 15, 717.—Of plants, trees: procerissimae populi, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: quid enim abiete procerius? Plin. 17, 4, 3: proceras lauros, Catull. 64, 289: silvae, Ov. Her. 16, 107; Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

B. In partic., perh. *The name of a company of tall soldiers*, similar to our *grenadiers*: VETERANVS EX PROCERIORIBVS, Inscr. ap. Mur. 800, 2.

II. Transf., in gen., *Long, extended* passus, Lucr. 4, 824: aves procero rostro, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: lupi, *long*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 36; cf., thoes, luporum id genus est, procerius longitudine, Plin. 8, 34, 52: procerior cauda, id. 8, 45, 70: dextera, id. 11, 43, 99: proceriores uniones, id. 9, 35, 56: cucurbitae, id. 19, 5, 24:—syllabae procerae sunt, quae vocalem longam habent in paenultima, ut *facultas*, Var. in Diom. p. 423 P.: anapaestus, procerior numerus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48.—Poet.: plangebant aliae proceris tympana palmis, *i. e. outstretched, upraised*, Catull. 64, 289.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, prōcēre: *Comp.*, brachium procerius projectum, *stretched out to a great length*, Cic. de Or. 3, 59.

prōcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procedo] *A marching onward, an advance:* a militibus nostris reditus magis maturus quam processio longior quaereretur, * Cic. de imp. Pomp. 9, 24; so in the *sing.*, Capitol. Pertin. 11; in the *plur.*, Veg. Mil. 2, 22.

1. prōcessus, a, um, *Part.*, from procedo.

2. prōcessus, ūs, *m.* [procedo] *A going forward, advance, course, progression, progress, process:* **I.** In gen. (quite class.): tantos processus efficiebat, Cic. Brut. 78, 271: processus dicendi, id. ib. 65 *fin.*: processum vult, *the advance, progress of the discourse*, id. Or. 62, 210: in Graecis literis magnum processum habere, Attei. Philol. ap. Suet. Gramm. 10: sin in processu coepit crudescere morbus, *in its course*, Virg. G. 3, 504.—In the *plur.*: sic tua processus habeat fortuna perennes, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 25; cf. Juv. 1, 38: aversatio alienorum processuum, Sen. Tranq. 2: inimica semper alienis processibus invidia, *success, good fortune*, id. Consol. ad Polyb. 28: queruntur et de consiliis et de processibus suis, *of their results*, id. Ep. 115 *fin.*

II. In partic.: **A.** *A projection, process:* Cels. 8, 1.

B. Of time, *A passing away, elapsing, lapse* (post-class.): ternis dierum ac noctium processibus, Prud. Cath. 7, 121.

† **prŏchos agrĭos,** *m.* = πρόχος ἄγριος, *A plant*, perh. pure Lat., saxifraga, App. Herb. 97.

Prŏchy̆ta, ae, and **Prŏchy̆te,** ēs, *f.*, Προχύτη, *A small Italian island near Campania*, the mod. *Procida*, Mel. 2, 7, 18; Plin. 2, 88, 89; 3, 6, 12; Virg. A. 9, 715; Ov. M. 14, 89; cf. Mannert, Ital. 1, p. 759 and 760; Abeken, Mittelital. p. 109.

prōcĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [1. procido] *A falling down* or *forward* of a part of the body out of its place, *a procidence, prolapse:* ani, Cels. 6, 6, 8 *fin.*: vulvarum, Plin. 23, 9, 81: sedis, id. 26, 8, 58; cf., procido, *Pa.*

1. prō-cĭdo, ĭdi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *To fall down forward, to fall flat, fall prostrate* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** In gen.: ad pedes alicujus, Hor. Epod. 17, 13: praeceps procidit ante proram, Liv. 26, 39: in corpus amici, Stat. Th. 9, 47; Ov. M. 9, 649: impulsa cupressus Euro Procidit late, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 10: muri pars prociderat, Liv. 31, 46 *fin.*—**II.** In partic., Of a part of the body, *To fall down* or *forward* out of its place: oculi procidunt, Cels. 6, 6, 8 *fin.*; so, oculi procidentes, Plin. 24, 13, 73: si procidant vulvae, id. 23, 6, 54: pastilli ex acacia sistunt vulvam et sedem procidentes, id. 24, 12, 67.—Hence

prōcĭdentĭa, ĭum, *Pa.*, *n. pl.*, *Parts of the body that fall out of their place*, Plin. 23, 1, 27; 24, 11, 59.

‡ **2. procīdo,** īsum, 3. *v. a.* [pro-caedo] *To strike down:* Not. Tir. p. 18:—"*procisus, praecisus,*" ib.

prōcĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. procido]: **I.** *Fallen down, prostrate* (a post-Aug. word): salix procidua, Plin. 16, 32, 57; so Stat. Th. 3, 127; Sid. Carm. 23, 415.—**II.** Of parts of the body, *Falling down* or *forward, prociduous:* sedes, Plin. 21, 20, 87: umbilicus, id. 20, 20, 81.

prō-cĭĕo, no *perf.*, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* *To call forth, demand* (post-class.): matrem procitum plurimi venerunt, Liv. Andr. in Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 ed. Müll. (a transl. of the Homeric, τόσσοι μητέρ' ἐμὴν μνῶνται, Od. 1, 248.).—**II.** "*procitum testamentum* dicebatur velut *procatum, provocatum*, id est irritum ac ruptum," Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 ed. Müll.

(* **Procilĭus,** i, *m.*: **I.** *A historian contemporary with Cicero*, Cic. Att. 2, 2; Plin. 8, 2, 2.—**II.** *A quaestor*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 16; id. Q. Fr. 2, 8.)

(* **Procilla,** ae, *f.*, or Julia Procilla, *The mother of Agricola*, Tac. Agr. 1.)

prōcinctŭālis, e, *adj.* [procinctus] *Of* or *belonging to the setting out of an army* (late Lat.): ornatus, Cassiod. Var. 6, 22.

1. prōcinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from procingo.

2. prōcinctus, ūs, *m.* [procingo, prop., a girding up; hence, transf.] Milit. *t. t.*, *A being prepared* or *equipped for battle, readiness for action:* "*procinctum*, ὅταν εἰς πόλεμον συνκαλέσωνται," Gloss. Philox.: oratorem armatum semper ac velut in procinctu stantem, Quint. 12, 9, 21; cf. id. 10, 1, 2: neque in procinctu et castris habitos, Tac. H. 3, 2: in procinctu versari, Ulp. Dig. 37, 13, 1: in procinctu bellorum excubare, Plin. 6, 19; 22:—testamentum facere in procinctu, *to make one's will on the battle-field* (one of the three ways of making a will), Cic. de Or. 1, 53; id. N. D. 2, 3 *fin.*; Gaj. Inst. 2, 101; Just. Inst. 2, tit. 10; cf. Rein's Röm. Privatrecht, p. 363 *sq.*—Proverb., in procinctu habere aliquid, *to have a thing ready* or *at hand:* severitatem abditam, clementiam in procinctu habeo, Sen. Clem. 1, 1; cf., nisi in procinctu paratamque ad omnes casus habuerit eloquentiam, Quint. 10, 1, 2.

prō-cingo, ctus, 3. *v. a.* *To gird up, to prepare, equip;* only in the *Part. perf.*, procinctus, a, um, *Prepared for battle, ready for action, in fighting order:* classis, *i. e. an army ready to engage, an army*, Lex regia (Numae?) ap. Fest. s. v. OPIMA, p. 198, a, ed. Müll.; Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15; cf. ib. 1, 11.

‡ **procĭtant,** provocitant. Citare enim vocitare est: unde *procet* et *procit* et *procat* dicebant pro poscit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 ed. Müll.: "*procitat*, προκαλεῖται," Gloss. Philox.

‡ **procĭtāre,** saepe prolicere, id est producere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 (perh. more correctly, PROLICITARE).

‡ **procĭtum** testamentum, v. procieo.

procĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from procieo.

proclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f* [proclamo] *A calling out, crying out, outcry* (post-class.): Auct. Quint. Decl. 8, 21: trux, id. ib. 18, 16.—**II.** In partic., *An appeal* to a judge to assert one's liberty, Gaj Dig. 40, 12, 25; Ulp. ib. 14; 34; Paul. ib 23.

* **proclāmātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A crier, bawler, vociferator*, said of a bad advocate: non enim causidicum nescio quem neque proclamatorem aut rabulam hoc sermone nostro conquirimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 46.

proclāmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To call* or *cry out, to vociferate:* **I.** In gen. (quite class.): assunt, defendunt, proclamant, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42: patre proclamante, se filiam jure caesam judicare, Liv. 1, 26: magna proclamat voce Diores, Virg. A. 5, 345.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., proclamare ad or in libertatem, *To assert one's liberty, to appeal to the judge to maintain one's liberty*, Paul. Dig. 40, tit. 13.

Procles, is or i, *m.*, Προκλῆς, *The twin-brother of Eurysthenes, king of the Lacedæmonians*, Cic. de Div. 2, 43; Nep. Ages. 1.

prōclīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proclino] *A bending* or *inclining forward;* in concreto, *a slope, declivity* (Vitruvian): Vitr. 5, 12.—In the *plur.*: ne structurae habeant ulla in parte proclinationes, id. 6, 11.

prō-clīno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To bend* or *incline forward, to bend, incline* (not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: tum mare in haec magnus proclinet litora Nereus, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 39; Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.*: curvatura montis proclinata ad mare, id. 2, 10: proclinatum latus, id. 5, 12.—**II.** Trop., in the *part. pass.*, *Inclining* or *verging to a consummation, tottering to its fall:* adjuvat rem proclinatam Convictolitanis, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: proclinata jam re, id. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, B.

prōclīve, *adv.*, v. proclivis, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

prōclīvis, e (collat. form, prōclīvus, a, um, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 27; Var. R. R. 2, 2, 7; Lucr. 6, 728; Sen. Apoc. 13), *adj.* [proclivus] *Sloping, steep, going downward* or *downhill.*

I. Lit. (so rarely; not in Cic. or Caes.; cf., on the other hand, *no.* II.): solum, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 7: per proclivem viam duci, Liv. 35, 30: omnia procliva sunt; facile descenditur, Sen. Apocol. 13.—Subst., proclive, is, *n.*, *A slope, descent, declivity:* et procursus item in proclive volubilis exstat, *to the bottom.* Lucr. 2, 455: pelli per proclive, *downhill, downward*, Liv. 5, 43: in proclive detrudi, Auct. B. Alex. 76: per proclivia devolare, Col. 9, 5.—Of persons, *Going downward* or *downhill* (poet.): Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 178.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Downward, descending declining* (rare, but quite class.): proclivi cursu et facili delabi, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: jam proclivi senectute, *declining, drawing to a close*, App. Fl. 4, p. 361.—Absol.: proclivi currit oratio, *flows precipitately*, Cic. Fin 5, 28, 84 Orell. *N. cr.* (*al.* proclivius).

B. *Inclined* or *disposed* to a thing, *liable, prone, subject; ready, willing* (so freq and quite class.; mostly in a bad sense v. proclivitas); constr. usually with ad aliquid, more rarely with the *dat.* or *circa* (*a*) With *ad:* ingenium hominum proclive ad lubidinem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50 ad aliquem morbum proclivior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37 *fin.*: amicitia debet esse ad omnem comitatem facilitatemque proclivior, id. Lael. 18.—(β) *c. dat.* (poet.): sceleri proclivis egestas, Sil. 13, 585.—(γ) With *circa* (post-Aug.): eritque judex circa modestiam juris probatione proclivior, Quint. 4, 5, 21.—Hence,

2. Transf., *Easy* to be done: proclivia anteponuntur laboriosis, Cic. Top. 18: illa facilia, proclivia, jucunda, id. Partit. 27, 95: ut fingendi proclivis esset ratio, id. Rep. 2, 10: proclivus impetus, Lucr 6, 728: in tam proclivi erratu, Plin. 37, 5, 18: quum proclivior faciliorque jactus sit ex supernis in infima, Gell. 9, 1: dictu quidem est proclive, *easy to be said*, Cic. Off. 2, 20: quod est multo proclivius, *much easier*, id. Rep. 1, 6, 11.—Absol., in proclivi, *Easy:* tam hoc quidem tibi in proclivi, quam imber est, quando pluit, *as easy.* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 86: id faciam, in proclivi quod est, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 17: alia omnia in proclivi erunt, *will be easy*, Sall. or. ad Caes. 2, 8:—fecisti modo mihi ex proclivo palam rem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 27.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms, prōclīve and prōclīvĭter.

A. *Downward:* proclive labuntur, *rush downward*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18 *fin.* Kühn. and Moser *N. cr.* (*al.* proclivi and in proclivi, precipitately); cf., sublime ferri, under sublimis.—*Comp.:* labi verba proclivius, *i. e. more rapidly*, Cic. Or. 57.—**B.** *Easily:* facile et procliviter persuadere, Gell. 1, 6 *fin.*—*Comp.:* multo proclivius, Lucr. 2, 792.

prōclīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [proclivis] **I.** *A steep, descent, declivity* (post-class.): parvulam proclivitatem digressus, Auct. B. Afr. 37.—**II.** *A tendency, disposition, proneness, propensity, proclivity* (quite class.): ad morbos proclivitas . . . proclivitas ad suum quodque genus, ad aegrotandum proclivitas. Sed haec in bonis rebus *facilitas* nominetur, in malis *proclivitas*, ut significet lapsionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27 and 28.

* **prōclīvĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *A declivity:* Front. Strat. 2, 2.

prōclīvus, a, um, v. proclivis, *ad init.*

prō-clūdo, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To shut up* (post-class.): Pall. 3, 26 (*al.* praecludat).

Procne, es, v. Progne.

prŏco, āre, *v. a.*, and **prŏcor,** āri, *v. dep.* *To ask, demand* (very rare): parere mea vos majestas procat, Liv. Andr. in Non. 24, 7: a *procando*, id est poscendo, *procacitas* nominata est, Cic. Rep. 4, 6 (ap. Non. 24, 3): "*procare*, poscere, unde *procaces* meretrices ab assidue poscendo, et *proci* uxorem poscentes in matrimonium," Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 ed. Müll.: "poscere *procare* dictum," Var. L. L. 7, 5, § 80: perit, inquit, procari, si latet, Sen. Q. N. 4 *praef.*

† **prŏcoeton,** ōnis, *m.* = προκοιτών, *An ante-room, ante-chamber* (post-Aug.): Plin. Ep. 2, 17 (in Var. R. R. 2 prooem. § 2, written as Greek).

† **procŏmĭon,** ii, *n.* = προκόμιον, *The hair on the front part of the head, the front hair;* pure Lat., antiae, Veg. Vet. 3, 11, 4 Schneid. *N. cr.* (* *al.* leg. protocomia).

Prŏconnēsus, i, *f.*, Προκόννησος, *An island in the Propontis, abounding in wine and marble*, now *Marmora*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 32, 44.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Prŏconnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Proconnessus, Proconnessian:* marmor, Solin. 37 *med.*—**B. Prŏconnēsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Proconnessian:* ancilla, Plin. 7, 11, 9: marmor, id. 36, 6, 6; 37, 10, 70; Vitr. 2, 8.

prō-consul (also written separate, pro consule; v. pro, *no.* II., B, 2; and abbreviated, PROCOS.), is, *m.* *One who at the*

close of his consulship in Rome (and sometimes without having been consul), was governor of a province, or *military commander under a governor; a proconsul*: Cic. de Div. 2, 36, 76: Domitium proconsulem arcessivit, Sall. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 902 P.: agendas propraetoribus, proveconsulibus grates, Tac. A. 15, 22: L. Manilius Procos., Caes. B. G. 3, 20.—**II.** Under the emperors, who shared the provinces with the Senate, *A governor in the provinces of the Senate*, Suet. Aug. 47.

prōconsŭlāris, e, *adj.* [proconsul] *Of* or *belonging to a proconsul, proconsular* (not in Cic. or Caes.): proconsularis vir, *i. e. a proconsul*, Tac. Agr. 42: imago, *of the military tribuneship*, which was in the place of a consulate, Liv. 5, 2: jus, Tac. A. 13, 21: imperium, Gell. 5, 14: PROVINCIA, of *Africa*, Inscr. Grut. 361, 1.

prōconsŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [proconsul] *The dignity* or *office of a proconsul, a proconsulship* (post-Aug.): Plin. 14, 22, 28; so Tac. A. 16, 23, 30; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, et mult. al. — **II.** *A propraetorship*, Suet. Aug. 3.

prŏcor, ari, v. proco.

†**prōcrastĭnātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [procrastino] *A putting off to the morrow* or *from day to day, procrastination*: tarditas et procrastinatio, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 7.

prō-crastĭno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [pro-crastinus] *To put off till the morrow*; hence, in gen., *to put off, defer, delay, procrastinate* (quite class.): rem differre quotidie ac procrastinare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9; Front. Ep. ad amic. 2, 6 *med.* ed. Maj.—In the *pass.*: res non procrastinatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45: quae procrastinata sunt ab eo, Gell. 17, 10.

prōcraxe, i. q. procraxisse, *i. e.* clamasse (from κράζω), Lucr. 5, 1158.

pro-crĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procreo] *A begetting, generation, procreation* (quite class.): procreatio liberorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14: hominum procreationes, id. de Div. 2, 46.

pro-crĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A begetter, producer, creator* (quite-class.): ille procreator mundi deus, *author, creator*, Cic. Univ. 8: a procreatoribus amari, *by one's parents*, id. Fin. 4, 7.

prōcrĕātrix, īcis, *f.* [procreator] *She that brings forth, a mother* (quite classical): philosophia artium procreatrix quaedam et quasi parens, Cic. de Or. 1, 3; Auct. Pervig. Ven. 64.

prō-crĕo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To bring forth, beget, generate, procreate, produce* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: multiplices fetus, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: de matrefamilias duo filios, id. Rep. 2, 19: liberos ex tribus uxoribus, Nep. Reg. 2: hoc solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. Leg. 2, 2: —natura hinc sensus animantum procreat omnes, Lucr. 2, 878: terra ex minutissimis seminibus tantos truncos ramosque procreat, Cic. de Sen. 15.

II. Trop., *To produce, make, cause, occasion* (quite class.): Lucr. 4, 833: tribunatus, cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic. Leg. 3, 8: vetus verbum est: Leges bonae ex malis moribus procreantur, Macr. S. 2, 13.

prō-cresco, ĕre, 3. *v. n.*: **I.** *To grow forth, spring up, arise, proceed* (in Lucr.): quatuor ex rebus posse omnia procrescere, Lucr. 1, 714.—**B.** Trop.: vis morbi procrescit, Lucr. 6, 664.—**II.** *To continue to grow, to grow up, grow larger, increase*: * **A.** Lit.: genitas procrescere posse, Lucr. 2, 566.—* **B.** Trop.: qui (amor) si officiorum ratione coleretur, non ultra myrtos laurusque procresceret, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 2 ed. Maj.

Procris, is and ĭdis, *f.*, Πρόκρις, *A daughter of the Athenian king Erechtheus, wife of Cephalus, who shot her in a wood, mistaking her for a wild beast*, Ov. M. 7, 795 *sq.*; (id. R. Am. 453; Virg. A. 6, 445).

Prŏcrustes, ae, *m.*, Προκρούστης, *A noted highwayman in Attica. He had a bed upon which he made travelers to lie down when they were longer than the bed, he cut off their legs; and when they were shorter, he stretched them out to its length. He was slain by Theseus*: vidit et immitem Cephisias ora Procrusten, Ov. M. 7, 438: torvus, id. Her. 2, 69. Cf. Hyg. Fab. 38.

‡**prōcŭbĭtōres** dicuntur fere velites, qui noctu custodiae causa ante castra excubant, cum castra hostium in propinquo sunt, ut M. Cato in eo, quem de re militari scripsit, *the night-watch*, Fest. p. 253 ed. Müll.

prō-cŭbo, āre, 1. *v. n.* *To lie stretched out, to lie along* (poet.): ubi saxea procubet umbra, Virg. G. 3, 145: procubat horrendus Getico Gradivus in Haemo, Claud. Consol. Prob. et Olyb. 119.

prō-cūdo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To beat, thrust*, or *drive forward* (in Lucret.): extemplo procudit agitque Aëra, Lucr. 4, 247; so ib. 281.—**II.** *To fashion* or *make by hammering, to forge* a thing: **A.** Lit. (poet.): in acuta et tenuia posse Mucronum duci fastigia procudendo, Lucr. 5, 1263: enses, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 19: vomeris obtusi dentem, Virg. G. 1, 261.—(* **b.** *To stamp, coin*: nomen, Hor. A. P. 59, acc. to ed. Bentl.; *al.* producere.)

2. Transf., in gen., *To bring forth, produce*: ignem, Lucr. 2, 1115: prolem propagando, id. 5, 854.

B. Trop., *To form, cultivate* (rarely, but quite class.): legendo et scribendo vitam procudito, Var. in Non. 156, 28: non solum acuenda nobis, neque procudenda lingua est, sed, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 30 *fin.*

2. Transf., in gen., *To forge*, i. e. *to bring forth, produce* (ante-class.): dolos, *to forge artifices*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 20: voluptatem, Lucr. 3, 1095.

prŏcul, *adv.* [procello, to drive away] *In the distance, at a distance, a great way off, far, afar off, from afar.*

I. Lit., Of place (quite class.): cuja vox sonat procul? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 18: sequi procul, id. Poen. 3, 3, 6: non jam procul, sed hic praesentes sua templa dii defendunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 13: ubi turrim constitui procul viderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: jubet, ut procul tela conjiciant, neu propius accedant, id. ib. 5, 34: procul attendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 36: procul e fluctu Trinacria, Virg. A. 3, 554: procul et e longinquo, Plin. 27, 3, 2: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20: procul o, procul este, profani, *keep aloof!* Virg. A. 6, 258.—In connection with other particles of place, as *hinc, inde, alicunde, longe*, etc.: procul hinc stans, *at a distance from this place*, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: istic procul, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 33: istinc procul, id. Rud. 4, 4, 104: procul inde, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 18: procul alicunde, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20: procul longe, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 10.—In connection with *a* or *ab*, *Far from, far away from* (quite class.): procul a terra abripi, Cic. de Or. 3, 36: esse procul a conspectu, *far out of sight*, id. Agr. 2, 32: a castris, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: a patria, Virg. E. 10, 46.—With the simple *abl.*, *Far from, far away from*: patriâ procul, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: urbe, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 73: mari, Liv. 38, 16: haud procul castris, Tac. H. 4, 22: non procul Euripidis poëtae sepulcro, Plin. 31, 2, 19.

II. Trop., *Far, distant, remote*; constr. with *ab*, the *abl.*, or *absol.*: conscia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse procul, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 50: p. ab omni metu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: viri, qui sunt procul ab aetatis hujus memoria, id. Rep. 1, 1: coelestia procul sunt a nostra cognitione, id. Acad. 1, 4: res procul ab ostentatione positae, Quint. 1 prooem. § 4: quis tam procul a literis, quin sic incipiat, *so unacquainted with letters, so unlettered*, id. 7, 1, 46.—With a simple *abl.*: procul negotiis, Hor. Epod. 2, 1: ambitione, id. Sat. 1, 6, 52: voluptatibus habere aliquem, *to keep one aloof from enjoyments, deprive him of them*, Tac. A. 4, 62: procul dubio, *without doubt*, Quint. 1, 5, 14; 9, 1, 27; Plin. 9, 61, 87; for which, dubio procul, Flor. 2, 6: procul vero est, *far from the truth, untrue*, Col. 1 praef. *fin.*—*Absol.*: assentatio vitiorum adjutrix procul amoveatur, Cic. Lael. 2, 4, 89: homines superbissimi procul errant, *err widely, greatly*, Sall. J. 89: —non procul est quin, *it does not want much of*, etc., *almost, nearly*, Sil. 2, 335.

B. In partic. (post-Aug. and very rarely): **1.** In estimation of value, *Far removed from, much inferior to*: aes suo colore pretiosum, procul a Corinthio (est), *is far beneath* or *inferior to, much poorer than*, Plin. 34, 2, 3.

* **2.** In time, *Long*: durabisne procul Stat. Th. 12, 810.

Prŏcŭla, ae, *f.* *A proper name*, Juv 2, 68; 3, 203.

prōculcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proculco] *A treading down* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: obturbata proculcatione aqua, Plin. 8, 18, 26. —**II.** Trop.: ruina et proculcatio, Sen. Tranq. 11.

prōculcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who goes* or *runs before*; in the *plur.*, proculcatores, *Advanced troops, scouts* (post-classical): Amm. 27, 10 (*al.* procursatores).

prōculcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from proculco.

pro-culco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [pro-calco] *To tread down, trample upon* (poet and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: crescenti segetes proculcat in herba, Ov. M. 8, 290. Of a Centaur: pedibusque virum proculcat equinis, id. ib. 12, 374: solum, Col. 3, 13: aliquem, Tac. H. 3, 81: materiam, Just. 38, 10.—**II.** Trop., *To trample upon, tread under foot, despise*: qui fata proculcavit, Sen. Phoen. 193: proculcato senatu, Tac. H. 1, 40.—Hence

prōculcātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Trodden down*: trop., like tritus, *trodden under foot, mean, low, common* (post-classical): verba proculcata vulgo et protrita, Gell. 18, 4.

Prŏcŭleiāni, v. Proculus, *ad fin.*

Prŏcŭlēius, i, *m.* *A Roman knight intimate with Augustus*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5; Plin. 7, 45, 46; 36, 24, 59.

Prŏcŭliāni, v. Proculus, *ad fin.*

‡**proculiunt**, promittunt, ait significare Antistius de jure pontificali L. VIIII., Fest. p. 253 ed. Müll.

Prŏcŭlus, a. *A Roman surname*: "*Proculum* inter cognomina eum dicunt, qui natus est patre peregrinante a patria procul. *Proculos* sunt qui credant ideo dictos, quia patribus senibus quasi procul progressa aetate nati sunt," Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 ed. Müll. Se esp., Proculus, i, *m.*, *A Roman senator, to whom Romulus is said to have imparted his desire to be worshipped as Quirinus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 20; id. Leg. 1, 1, 3; Liv. 1, 16.—Also, *A celebrated Roman jurist, whose disciples are called* **Proculiani** or **Proculeiani**, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 17.

prō-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n.* *To fall forward, fall* or *sink down, to prostrate one's self*; of the wounded, the dying, suppliants, *etc.* (quite classical): procumbunt Gallis omnibus ad pedes Bituriges, ne pulcherrimam urbem succendere cogerentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 15; so, genibus, Ov. M. 13, 585: ad genua alicujus, Liv. 25, 7: templis, Tib. 1, 5, 41:—qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27; so, in genua, Curt. 9, 5:—Coroebus Penelei dextra Procumbit, Virg. A. 2, 424: sibi tres legiones procubuisse, *had yielded*, Tac. A. 1, 59.—Poet., *To fall upon, attack*. Mart. 1, 61.—*To lean* or *bend forward*: procumbunt dimidiati, dum appetunt, *i. e. they lean forward with half their bodies over the table*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 167: olli certamine summo Procumbunt, *i. e. they bend to their oars*, Virg. A. 5, 197.

B. Transf., of inanimate subjects, *To lean forward, bend down, sink* (quite classical): tigna prona ac fastigiata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: frumenta imbribus procubuerant, *i. e. were beaten down*, id. ib. 6, 43: ulmus in aram ipsam procumbebat, Plin. 16, 32, 57.

II. Trop., *To fall* or *sink down* (post-Aug.): procumbere in voluptates, *to sink into sensuality*, Sen. Ep. 18: procumbentem rempublicam restituere, *sinking*, Vellej. 2, 16.

prō-cŭpīdo, ĭnis, *f.* *A previous desire* (post-class.): amoris, *i. e.* anteceptus amor, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 26.

prōcūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procuro] *A caring for, taking care of, having the charge of a thing; a charge, superintendence, administration, management, procuration* (quite class.): dum me reipublicae non solum cura, sed quaedam etiam procuratio multis officiis implicatum et constrictum tenebat, Cic. Acad. 1, 3: procuratio templi, Var. R. R. 1, 2: mearum rerum

existimationisque meae, Cic. Fam. 15, 13: annonae, id. Att. 4, 1: male gesta, Quint. 7, 4, 35.—In the *plur.*: ad amplissimas procurationes promotus, *charges, offices*, Plin. Ep. 7, 31.—Also, *A caring for, desire for* any thing (post-class.): quia benignitas cum per sese ipsa delectet, sine ulla recipiendae gratiae procuratione, Gell. 17, 5.

II. In partic., of religious acts, An averting or expiating of an evil omen or crime by offering the proper sacrifices, *An expiatory sacrifice, expiation* (quite class.): cum terrae motus factus esset, ut sue plena procuratio fieret, Cic. de Div. 1, 45: procurationes incesti, Tac. A. 12, 8.

prōcūrātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [procuratio] *A small charge* or *administration* (post-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 31.

prōcūrātor (the first *o* scanned short, Ov. A. A. 1, 587), ōris, *m.* [procuro] *A manager, overseer, superintendent, agent, administrator, deputy, procurator*: **I.** In gen. (quite classical): procurator peni, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 14; Cic. Caecin. 20: agere aliquid per procuratorem, id. Att. 4, 16: regni, *a viceroy*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: curatori aquarum procuratorem subjicit, Front. Aquaed. 105: aviarii, Var. R. R. 3, 6.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A manager of an estate, a steward, bailiff* (quite class.): Cic. de Or. 1, 58: procurator rationes accipiebat, Petr. 30.

B. In the time of the emperors, *One who had charge of the imperial revenues in a province, an imperial collector*, Tac. A. 12, 60; Suet. Claud. 12; Plin. Pan. 36.

prōcūrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [procurator] *Belonging to an agent* or *manager, procuratory* (post-class.): nomen, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 31.

† **prōcūrātrix**, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A governess, protectress*: sed cum sapientiam totius hominis custodem et procuratricem esse vellent, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 17.

prō-cūro (the first *o* scanned short, Tib. 1, 5, 13; Ov. A. A. 1, 587), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* *To take care of, attend to, look after* any thing: **I.** In gen. (quite class.): (*a*) *Act.*: nunc tu te interim, quasi pro puerpera, hic procuras, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 59: pueros, id. Poen. prol. 28: corpora, Virg. A. 9, 158: sacrificia, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: sacra, Nep. Them. 2: arbores, Cato R. R. 43: semina, Pall. 7, 9: plantas, id. 12, 7.—(*β*) *Neutr., c. dat., To look after, care for* (ante- and post-class.): bene procuras mihi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 36: victui potuique, Arn. 3, 115.

II. In partic., *To take care of, to manage* one's affairs (quite class.): (*a*) *Act.*: procurat negotia Dionysii, Cic. Fam. 12, 24: hereditatem, id. Att. 6, 4.—Of religious acts, To attend to, *i. e.* to avert or expiate evil omens by offering the proper sacrifices, *To avert* or *expiate by sacrifice*: monstra, id. de Div. 1, 2: p. atque expiare signa, quae a Diis hominibus portenduntur, id. ib. 2, 63: ostentum, Phaedr. 3, 3, 16: fulgur, Suet. Galb. 4.—(*β*) *Neutr., To hold a charge* or *administration, to be procurator*: cum procuraret in Hispania, Plin. Ep. 3, 5.—With the *dat.*, of the person (post-class.): procurare patri, Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 33.—Of religious acts, *To make expiation* or *atonement*: VT CONSVL HOSTIIS MAIORIBVS IOVI ET MARTI PROCVRARET, S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2.—With a follg. *ne*: ipse procuravi, ne possent saeva nocere Somnia, ter sancta deveneranda mola, Tib. 1, 5, 13.—Impers.: simul procuratum est, quod tripedem mulum Reate natum nunciatum erat, Liv. 40, 2.

prō-curro, cŭcurri and curri, cursum, 3. *v. n.* *To run forth, rush forward*: **I.** Lit. (quite class.): si Romani ferocius procucurrissent, Liv. 25, 11: cum infestis pilis, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: in proximum tumulum, id. B. G. 6, 39: ad repellendum, et prosequendum hostem, id. B. C. 2, 8: longius, *to rush further on*, Virg. A. 9, 690.

B. Transf.: **1.** Of locality, *To run* or *jut out, to extend, project* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit, Virg. A. 5, 204: terra procurrit in aequor, Ov. F. 4, 419: mons procurrit in occidentem, Col. 6, 17: procurrens per medium Euxinum promontorium, Plin. 4, 12, 26.—**2.** Of plants, *To extend*: radix in longitudinem procurrens, id. 18, 13, 34.—**3.** Of money, *To increase*: in ipso procurrentis pecuniae impetu raptus, Sen. Ep. 101.

* **II.** Trop., *To go on, advance*: ut productus studio, ultra facile procurras, *that you may advance beyond it*, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60.

prōcursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procurso] In milit. lang., *A charge, sally, onset* (only in Livy): ubi a velitibus per procursationem commissa pugna esset, Liv. 28, 33: Numidarum, id. 22, 44.

prō-cursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A forerunner*; in military lang., procursatores, *skirmishers, sharp-shooters* (very rare; not ante-Aug.): Liv. 42, 64.

prōcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procurro] *A running forward, an anticipation*: * **I.** Lit., Of an orator: procursio opportuna, brevis, moderata, rara, Quint. 11, 3, 126.—* **II.** Trop., *A digression*: Quint. 4, 3, 9.

prōcurso, āre, *v. intens. n.* [id.] *To run forth, to sally out, make attacks* or *onsets*; of skirmishers: cum ab stationibus procursaretur, Liv. 27, 2; so Plin. 8, 5, 5 *fin.*; Amm. 27, 10.

prōcursōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That runs forth* or *before* (late Latin): index, Amm. 31, 3, 6 (*al.* praecursorius).

prōcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A running forth* or *forward*; espec., in milit. lang., *a sallying forth, onset* (not in Cic. or Caes.): procursu militum, Liv. 22, 41;—Lucr. 2, 454.—**B.** Transf., *A jutting out, projection* (post-Aug.): angulosus, Plin. 5, 10, 11.—**II.** Trop., *A course, progress* (post-class.): procursus virtutis patefacere, Val. Max. 3, 2 *init.*

prō-curvo, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To bend* or *curve forward* (poet.): aliquem, Stat. Th. 6, 852: pomiferique simul procurvant brachia rami, Auct. Carm. de Genesi 14.

prō-curvus, a, um, *adj.* *Curved forward, crooked, winding* (poet.): falx, Virg. G. 2, 421: litora, id. Aen. 5, 765.

1. procus, i. *A noble*; v. procer, *ad init.*

2. prŏcus, i. *m.* *A wooer, suitor*: "*proci* dicuntur, qui poscunt aliquam in matrimonium, Graece μνηστῆρες. Est enim *procare* poscere," *etc.*, Fest. p. 249 ed. Müll.; Virg. A. 12, 27: Penelope difficilis procis, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 11; App. M. 6, p. 437 Oud.: proci loripedes, said of slow people, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 7.—* **II.** Trop., *A suitor*: impudentes proci, Cic. Brut. 96.

Prŏcy̆on, ōnis, *m.*, Προκύων (Foredog), *A constellation that rises before the dog-star*; pure Latin, Antecanis: Cic. Arat. 222.

prōdactus, a, um, *Part.*, from prodigo.

* **prō-dĕambŭlo**, āre, *v. n.* *To walk abroad, take a walk*: Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 3.

prōdĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, ire (lengthened ante-class. form, prodinunt, for prodeunt, Enn. in Fest. p. 229 ed. Müll.—Post-class., prodient, for prodibunt, Lact. 7, 16 *fin.*). *v. n.* [pro-eo] *To go* or *come forth* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: prodinunt famuli, Enn. l. l.: prodi atque ostium aperi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 1: foras, *to come out of doors*, id. Poen. 5, 2, 158; Cic. de Or. 2, 86: in proelium, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: ex portu, id. ib. 7: in aciem, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: ad colloquium, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: in publicum, Cic. Att. 8, 11: obviam alicui, *to go to meet one*, id. Mur. 33: in concionem, Nep. Them. 1: in scenam, *to come upon the stage, make one's appearance*, id. praef.—With a simple *abl.*: prodire utero matris, Ov. F. 1, 33: foribus, id. Am. 3, 11, 13: tumulo, id. R. Am. 253.

B. Transf.: **1.** Of plants, *To come forth, spring* or *grow up, appear*: ea seges serius prodit, Var. R. R. 1, 45: prodeuntia semina, Col. 11, 3: folia ex radice prodeuntia, Plin. 25, 7, 37.

2. Of elevations, *To stand out, project*: et immodico prodibant tubere tali, Ov. M. 8, 807: Plin. 9, 25, 41.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To come forth, show itself, appear* (quite class.): novae quae prodeunt comoediae, Plaut. Casin. prol. 9: Juppiter certo prodit in tragoedia, id. Amph. prol. 93: si haec consuetudo prodire coeperit, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 22: cum tot prodierint colores, *have come up, become the fashion*, Ov. A. A. 3, 171.

B. *To go forward, advance, proceed* (quite class.): est quadam prodire tenus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32: p. sumptu extra modum, Cic. Off. 1, 39: prodeuntibus annis, *with advancing years, in the course of time*, Petr. 25.—Impers.: ne ad extremum prodeatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20.

prōdesse, v. prosum.

1. prōdĭcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [prodo] *Treacherous* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. ad Nat. 1, 7.

2. Prŏdĭcius, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Prodicus*; v. Prŏdicus, *no.* II.

prō-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To say beforehand, to foretell, predict* (rare, but quite class.): hominibus ea, quae sint, ostendi, monstrari, portendi, prodici: ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: ne, nisi prodicta die, quis accusetur (*al. leg.* prodita), *fixed* or *appointed beforehand*, Auct. or. pro dom. 17.—**II.** *To put off, defer* (only in Livy): diem prodicere, *to adjourn the time of trial*, Liv. 2, 61.

prō-dictātor, ōris, *m.* *A vice-dictator* (only in Livy): prodictatorem populus creavit Q. Fabium Maximum, Liv. 22, 8; instead of which, pro dictatore, id. 22, 31 *fin.*

* **prōdictĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [prodico, *no.* II.] *A deferring, adjournment*, Fest. p. 253, b, *ad fin.*, ed. Müll.

prōdictus, a, um, *Part.*, from prodico.

Prŏdĭcus, i, *m.*, Πρόδικος, *A Grecian sophist of Ceos, contemporary with Socrates, author of the story of The Choice of Hercules*, Cic. Brut. 8, 85; id. de Or. 3, 32, 128; Quint. 3, 1, 12.—Hence, **II. Prŏdĭcĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Prodicus*: P. Hercules, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118.

prōdĭgālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prodigus] *Wastefulness, prodigality* (extremely rare): summa, Auct. Decl. in Cat. 9.

prōdĭge, *adv.*, v. prodigus, *ad fin.*

prōdĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [prodigo] *Extravagance, profusion, prodigality* (Tacitean): prodigentia opum, Tac. A. 6, 14; so, opp. to avaritia, id. ib. 13, 1; id. ib. 15, 37.

prōdĭgĭālis, e, *adj.* [prodigium] **I.** *Unnatural, strange, wonderful, portentous, prodigious* (ante- and post-class.): res, Amm. 25, 10: signa, Prud. Hamart. 467.—Adverbially: prodigiale canens, Stat. Th. 7, 403.—**II.** *That averts bad omens* (Plautin.): prodigialis Jupiter, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 107.—*Adv.*, prōdĭgĭālĭter, *Unnaturally, in a strange manner, wonderfully, prodigiously* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): variare rem unam, Hor. A. P. 29: accidere, Col. 3, 3, 3.

‡ **prōdĭgĭātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An interpreter of prodigies*: "*prodigiatores* haruspices, prodigiorum interpretes," Fest. p. 229 ed. Müll.

‡ **prōdĭgĭŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A little prodigy*: Not. Tir. p. 96.

prōdĭgĭōse, *adv.*, v. prodigiosus, *ad fin.*

prōdĭgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [prodigium] *Unnatural, strange, wonderful, marvelous, prodigious* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): atria Circes, Ov. M. 13, 968: corpora, Quint. 1, 1, 2; cf. id. 2, 5, 11: ostentatio (virium), Plin. 7, 20, 19: ingenia, id. 33 prooem.: prodigiosum dictu! Tac. H. 3, 56.—*Comp.*: quo nihil prodigiosius passa est respublica, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 31.—*Adv.*, prōdĭgĭōse, *In an unnatural, strange,* or *wonderful manner*: lien cum jecinore locum aliquando permutat, sed prodigiose, Plin. 11, 37, 80.

* **prōdĭgĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [prodigus] *Extravagance, prodigality*: Lucil. in Non. 159, 31.

prōdĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [for prodicium, from prodico] *A prophetic sign, token, omen, portent, prodigy*, in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense: multa prodigia vim ejus numenque declarant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: (lunam deficientem) nullum esse prodigium, id. Rep. 1, 15; Virg. A. 5, 639: laetum, Plin. 11, 37, 77:—P. Clodius fatale portentum prodigiumque reipublicae, Cic. Pis. 4: non mihi jam furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 73: piare prodigia, Tac. H. 5, 13: accipere aliquid in prodigium, id. Ann. 12, 43: prodigii loco habere, id. ib. 13, 58.—**II.** Transf., *A monster, prodigy:* prodigium triplex, Ov. Her. 9, 91:—heu prodigia ventris! Plin. 19, 4, 19, *n.* 2.

prōdĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [pro-ago] *To drive forth, to drive* to a place: **I.** Lit. (ante-class.): sues in lutosos limites, Var. R. R. 2, 4; so, in pabulum, id. ib. 7 *med.*: pulli prodigendi in solem, id. ib. 3, 9 *med.*

II. Transf., *To drive away, get rid of,* i. e., **A.** In a good sense, *To use up, consume* (post-class.): esculentum potulentumve, Modest. Dig. 1, 18, 18.—**B.** In a bad sense, *To squander away; to lavish, waste* (not in Cic. or Caes.): festo die si quid prodegeris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 10: suum, id. Merc. 5, 4, 60: aliena bona, Sall. or. Lepidi contra Sull.: opes, Suet. Ner. 30: sua, Tac. H. 1, 20.

‡ **prōdĭgŭae,** hostiae vocantur, ut ait Veranius, quae consumuntur: unde homines quoque luxuriosi *prodigi,* Fest. p. 250 ed. Müll. [prodigo].

prōdĭgus, a, um, *adj.* [prodigo] *Wasteful, lavish, prodigal:* **I.** Lit. (quite classical): "omnino duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales. Prodigi, qui epulis et viscerationibus et gladiatorum muneribus, ludorum venationumque apparatu, pecunias profundunt in eas res, quorum memoriam aut levem aut nullam omnino sint relicturi," Cic. Off. 2, 16: largitor et prodigus, id. Cat. 4, 5.—With the *gen.*: peculii sui prodigus, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 19: aeris, Hor. A. P. 164.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *Causing great expense, costly, expensive* (post-Aug.): margaritae, prodiga res, Plin. 37, 2, 6.

2. *Rich, abounding in* any thing (poet.).—With the *gen.*: locus prodigus herbae, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 42.—Absol., tellus, *rich, fertile,* Ov. M. 15, 81.

3. *Abundant, great, strong* (post-Aug.): odor, Plin. 13, 3, 5: alvus, *great, stout,* Aus. Idyll. 10, 104.

II. Trop., *Lavish, prodigal:* prodigus suae alienaeque et fortunae et pudicitiae, Vellej. 2, 48: arcanique fides prodiga, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 16: judicii sui, Gell. 11, 5: libidines in cibos atque in Venerem prodigae, id. 19, 2: prodigis oculis intueri, *with greedy eyes, with voluptuous glances,* Auct. Quint. Decl. 292: animaeque magnae Prodigum Paulum, *prodigal of life,* Hor. Od. 1, 12, 38; cf., prodiga gens animae, Sil. 1, 225.—Hence,

Adv., prōdĭge, *Lavishly, extravagantly, prodigally* (quite class.): prodige vivere, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: uti aliqua re, Sen. Ep. 88.

prōdinunt, v. prodeo, *ad init.*

1. prōdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prodo] **I.** *A discovering, betraying: a discovery, betrayal, treason, treachery* (quite class.): multorum in nos perfidiam, insidias, proditionem notabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: amicitiarum proditiones, id. Acad. 2, 9: arcanorum, Plin. 7, 45, 46; Flor. 3, 18.—**II.** *A putting off, deferring; the right of deferring* (ante-class.): Cato in Fest. s. v. PRODIDISSE, p. 242 ed. Müll.

2. prōdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prodeo] *A going or coming forth, an appearance* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 5, 13.

prōdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [prodo] *A betrayer, traitor* (quite class.): proditor patriae, Cic. Fin. 3, 19; id. Fam. 12, 3: disciplinae, Liv. 2, 59.—Poet., transf.: risus proditor latentis puellae, *betraying, treacherous,* Hor. Od. 1, 9, 21.

prōdĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [proditor] *A female betrayer, a traitress* (post-class.): patris, Lact. 1, 10: proditrices numinum, Serv. Virg. E. 8, 30.

prōdĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from prodo.

* **prōdĭus,** *adv.* [prodeo] *Further onward:* "*prodius* dictum interius, longius, a prodeundo, quasi porro eundo," Non. 47, 13 *sq.*; Var. in Non. l. l.

prō-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. (archaic produit, for prodiderit, Fest. p. 229 ed. Müll.) *v. a.*

I. *To give* or *bring forth* (quite class.): prodit fumoso condita vina cado, Ov. F. 5, 518: suspiria pectore, id. Met. 1, 656: hydraulam et choraulam, *to show,* Suet. Ner. 54: exemplum turpe, *to give a bad example,* Vellej. 2, 119, 4: perniciosum exemplum, Cic. Fl. 11: prodendi exempli causa, *of setting an example,* Liv. 1, 11.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *To bring forth, bear, produce* (ante-class.): parva prodite patria, Acc. in App. de Deo Socr. p. 176 Oud.

2. *To put forth in writing,* i. e. *to publish, make known, relate, report, record:* cum decretum proditur, lex veri rectique proditur, Cic. Acad. 2, 9:—Procilius non idem prodidit, quod Piso, Var. L. L. 5, 32: ea, quae scriptores Graeciae prodiderunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13: haec monumenta nobis literae prodiderunt, id. Planc. 39: Thucydides ossa ejus clam ab amicis esse sepulta, memoriae prodidit, Nep. Them. 10: hujus bella gesta multi memoriae prodiderunt, id. Hannib. 13: ut produnt, *as they say,* Plin. 34, 7, 16.—Also, prodere memoria, for memoriae: quos natos in insula ipsa, memoria proditum dicunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: ut quod proditum memoria est, Cic. de Rep. 2, 31.—So esp., *To publish, proclaim,* i. e. *to appoint, elect, create* a public officer of any kind: cum populo agendi jus esto ei, quem produnt patres consulum creandorum ergo, id. Leg. 3, 4: flaminem, id. Mil. 17: interregem, Auct. or. pro dom. 14: dictatorem, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2.—*To make known, disclose, discover, betray:* Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 75: homine prodente conscios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13: crimen vultu, Ov. M. 2, 447.

3. *To betray* perfidiously: si Brutum prodideritis, et deserueritis, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: is me deseruit ac prodidit, id. Flacc. 3, 3; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 33: prodebas caput et salutem meam, id. Pis. 24: classem praedonibus, id. ib. 5, 41: hosti rem publicam, Sall. J. 35: patriam, Cic. Fin. 3, 9.

4. *To give up, surrender, abandon:* rem summam, Enn. Ann. 16, 27: suam vitam, et pecuniam omnem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 70.

II. *To give further, let go further:* **A.** *To put off, defer* (ante-class.): Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll.

B. *To hand down, transmit, bequeath* (quite class.): qui sacra suis posteris prodiderunt, Cic. Mil. 30: jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14: regnum a Tantalo proditum, id. Off. 3, 21.

C. *To propagate* (poet.): qui genus alto a sanguine Teucri Proderet, Virg. A. 4, 230.

* **prō-dŏcĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To teach out,* i. e. *to show by teaching, to inculcate:* haec Janus summus ab imo Prodocet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 55.

prō-dormĭo, ivi *or* ĭi, 4. *v. n.* *To sleep before* (post-Aug.): sive prodormias, sive pervigiles, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 4 ed. Maj.; so id. ib. 4, 6; 5, 22.

† **prodrŏmus,** i, *m.* = πρ δρομος: **I.** *A certain north-northeast wind that blows eight days before the rising of the dog-star:* prodromi nulli, Cic. Att. 16, 6; so Plin. 2, 47, 47.—**II.** *A kind of early fig,* Plin. 16, 26, 49.

prō-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. (produxe, for produxisse, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22) *v. a.* *To lead* or *bring forth:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): fidicinam intus, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 40: aliquem foras ante aedes, id. Capt. 2, 2, 2: aliquem e latebris, Petr. 126: castris omnem exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 62: copias pro castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: aliquem in conspectum populi R., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47: quempiam in concionem, id. Pis. 6: harum rerum omnium auctores testesque, id. Verr. 2, 5, 50: in judicium, *to bring before a court,* id. ib. 43: aliquem in Sestium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4: aliquem ad necem, id. ib. 60.—Of an actor, *To represent, perform:* nihil ab hoc (Roscio) pravum et perversum produci posse arbitrabantur, id. Rosc. Com. 10.—*To expose for sale:* ancillam produxit, vendidit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53; so, servos, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 92; Suet. Gramm. 4.—*To draw* or *place* one thing *before* another (poet.): producere malo aliquam moram, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 9: scamnum lecto, Ov. A. A. 2, 211: nubila menti, Stat. S. 5, 3, 13.—*To draw* or *stretch out, to lengthen out, extend* (poet. and post-Aug.): pelles dentibus, Mart. 9, 75: ferrum incude, Juv. 15, 165: lineas ex argento nigras, Plin. 33, 6, 31.—*To conduct to* a place: non tu eum rus hinc modo produxe aiebas? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22.—*To conduct to the grave,* scil. a corpse or a funeral procession (poet.) nec te, tua funera, mater Produxi, Virg. A. 9, 486: longum funus ad tumulos, Luc. 2, 298:—*To lead* or *bring along, to bring away:* qui et procurrentem retrahat, et cunctantem producat, *to drag forward,* Col. 6, 2.

B. In partic., *To bring forth, bring into the world, to bear* or *beget* (quite classical): ego is sum, qui te produxi, pater, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 129: liberos, Lucil. in Non. 373, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12.—Of other subjects, *To produce, make* (post-Aug.): cibis utendum est carnem producentibus, Cels. 8, 7, n. 7.

2. In pronunciation, *To lengthen, prolong* (quite class.): inclitus dicimus brevi prima litera, insanus producta, Cic. Or. 48: syllabam, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 13; Quint. 1, 5, 18.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To bring forward* (to distinction), *to raise, promote, advance* (quite class.): producere aliquem ad aliquam dignitatem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16: aliquem omni genere honoris, Liv. 40, 56.—Absol.: quem tu non pro illius dignitate produxeras, Auct. or. pro dom. 9: beneficia, quae non producunt, nec honestiorem faciunt, Sen. Ben. 2, 9.—**B.** *To lead, induce* one to do any thing: producti sumus, ut loqueremur, Auct. Her. 1, 3: productus ad aliquid faciendum, Plin. 9, 35, 59.

C. *To draw* or *drag out, to lengthen out, prolong, protract* (quite class.): producere pauperi vitam ad miseriam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 59: coenam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 70: convivium ad multam noctem vario sermone, Cic. de Sen. 14: sermonem in multam noctem, id. Rep. 6, 10: sermonem longius, id. Brut. 71: somnum ultra primam lucem, Suet. Aug. 78: rem in hiemem, Caes. B. G. 4, 30.—*To put off, to amuse, delude* one with fallacious promises: aliquem falsa spe producere, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 24: aliquem conditionibus, Cic. Quint. 8

D. Of time, *To pass, spend* (poet.): diem cyathos sorbillans, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52.

E. *To bring up, educate:* audientem dicto, mater, produxisti filiam, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 40: laevo monitu pueros avaros, Juv. 14, 228.—Hence

prōductus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Lengthened, long, prolonged, protracted,* etc. (quite classical): productiore cornuum sinistro, (* *al.* cornu sinistro *or* cornu in sinistro), Tac. A. 13, 40: productissimum flagellum, Col. 3, 10:—commoditates tam productae temporibus, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: dolores longinquitate producti, id. Tusc. 5, 40: exitus (orationis), id. de Or. 2, 53:—productiora alia, et quasi immoderatius excurrentia, *too long,* id. Or. 53. So, p. syllaba, opp. to short, id. Or. 47: nomen, *formed by prolongation,* id. N. D. 2, 26: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, *longer,* Hor. A. P. 189.

B. Subst., producta, ōrum, *n.*, *Preferable things* (a transl. of the Gr. τὰ προηγμένα): in vita non ea, quae primario loco sunt, sed ea, quae secundum locum obtinent, προηγμένα, id est *producta* nominantur; quae vel ita appellemus (id erit verbum e verbo), vel *promota,* et *remota,* vel, ut dudum diximus, *praeposita,* vel *praecipua;* et illa rejecta, Cic. Fin. 3, 16.—Hence,

Adv., prōducte, *In a lengthened manner, long* (quite class.): producte dicere literam, *opp.* breviter, Cic. Or. 48.—*Comp.*: syllaba productius pronunciata, Gell. 4, 17.

‡ **prōductĭlis,** e, *adj.* [produco] *That may be drawn out, ductile, productile:* "productile, ἐλυτόν," Gloss.

prōductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A lengthening, prolonging* (quite class.): productio temporis, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: verbi, id. Top. 8.—**II.** *A lengthening* in pronunciation: ut aut contractione brevius fieret, aut productione longius, Cic. de Or. 3, 50: voces aut productione aut correptione mutatae, Quint. 9, 3, 69.

* **prōducto,** āre, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To draw* one thing *before* another, *to interpose:* ut huic malo aliquam productem moram, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 9 dub. (*al.* producam).

‡ **prŏductor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A leader away, an enticer* (perh. *a pander*): "*Productor,* προαγωγός," Vet. Gloss.

productus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from produco.

prŏdux, ūcis, *m.* [produco] *A twig, shoot, layer;* trop. (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Carn. Chr. 20.

proebĭa, ōrum, *n.*, v. praebia.

(* **prŏegmĕnon,** i, *n.*, *προηγμένον*, in pure Lat., productum; v. producta, in produco, *ad fin.* *A preferable thing*, acc. to the Stoic philosophy, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.)

proelĭālis, e, v. proeliaris.

proelĭāris (prael.) and **proelĭālis,** e, *adj.* [proelium] *Of* or *belonging to a battle* (ante- and post-class.): pugnae proeliares, *pitched battles*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 17; so, acies, App. M. 8, p. 553 Oud.: "*proeliares* dies appellantur, quibus fas est hostem bello lacessere," Paul. ex Fest. p. 266 ed. Müll.; called, also, *proeliales dies*, " Macr. 1, 16:" proeliaris dea, *i. e. Minerva*, App. M. 10, p. 741 Oud.

proelĭātor (prael.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A fighter, warrior, combatant* (post-Aug.): Tac. A. 2, 73: proeliator insignis, Just. 15, 4 *fin.*

proelĭo, are, v. proelior, *ad fin.*

proelĭor (prael.), ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [proelium] *To join battle, to engage, fight* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: legiones in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: pedibus, id. ib. 4, 2: ad Syracusas, Cic. de Div. 1, 25: ita proelians interficitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: fortissime proeliando, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19 *fin.* Trop., *To fight, contend:* vehementer proeliatus sum, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 1.

1. Act. collat. form, proelio, are (ante-class.): ita mortales inter se pugnant, proeliant, Enn. in Non. 472, 31; cf. Prisc. p. 799 P.—**2.** Proeliatum est, impers.: Just. 19, 1 *med.*

proelĭum (prael.), ii, *n.* [pro or praeire, to go forward, advance] *A battle, combat* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: induperatores pugnare ac proelia obire, Lucr. 4, 968: non proeliis, neque acie bellum gerere, Sall. J. 54: exitus proeliorum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: p. facere, *to engage*, id. Tusc. 4, 19: inire, Liv. 25, 38: committere cum aliquo. Cic. de Div. 1, 35: redintegrare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: restituere, id. ib. 53: conficere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28: miscere, Prop. 4, 1, 28: proelio dimicare cum hoste, Cic. N. D. 2, 2: proelio decertare, id. Prov. cons. 1, 3: proelium sumere, *to join battle, engage*, Tac. H. 2, 42: singulare, *single combat*, Aus. perioch. Iliad. 7.—Poet., *A warrior, combatant:* armigera proelia sevit humo, Prop. 3, 9, 9; (* Stat. Th. 1, 8).

B. Transf., Of inanimate subjects (poet.): ventorum proelia, Virg. G. 1, 318.

II. Trop., *Contest, strife* (quite class.): proelia te mea causa sustinere, Cic. Fam. 9, 11.—Humorously, of great feasting and drinking: in eo uterque proelio potabimus, Plaut. Men, 1, 3. 3: sed quid cessamus proelium committere? id. Pers. 1, 3, 32.

‡ **pro-ēmĭnĕo,** ēre, 2. *v. n.* *To project:* "*πρυκυπτω*, proemineo," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

(* **Prŏërna,** ae. *f.*, Πρ῾ερνα, *A town of Thessaly*, Liv. 36, 14.)

Proetus, i, *m.*, Προῖτος, *A king of Tiryns, brother of Acrisius*, Ov. M. 5, 238 *sq.*—**Proetĭdes,** um, *f.*, Προιτίδες, *His daughters, who being punished with madness by Juno for their pride, imagined themselves to be cows:* Proetides implerunt falsis mugitibus agros, Virg. E. 6, 48: (* Ov. M. 15, 326; Plin. 25, 5, 2).

prŏfānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. profano] *Profanation* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Idol. 18.

prŏfānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A profaner* (eccl. Latin): profanator Christi, Prud. Apoth. 246.

prŏfāne, *adv.*, v. profanus, *ad fin.*

prŏfānĭtas, ātis, *f* [profanus] *Profaneness, profanity* (eccl. Lat.): superiorum profanitas, *i. e. the ancient heathen writers*, Tert. Pall. 2.

1. prŏfāno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [pro fanum] *To bring* any thing *to a god before the temple*, i. e *to dedicate, consecrate, offer in sacrifice* (ante-class.): daps profanata, Cato R. R. 50: profanato sine contagione, id. ib. 132: decimam Herculi, Massur. Sabin. in Macr. S. 3, 6: ad aram decimam bovum, Fest. s. v. POTITIVM, p. 237 ed. Müll.; so Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. Rom. 6: "polluctum quum *profanatum* dicitur, id est proinde ut sit fani factum; itaque olim fano consumebatur omne quod profanum erat," Var. L. L. 6, 7, § 54 (the passage is corrupt).

2. prŏfāno, āvi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [profanus] *To render unholy, deprive of its sanctity, to unhallow, desecrate, profane* (perh. not ante-Aug.): dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv. 31, 44: sacrum, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19: festum, id. Met. 4, 390.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *To violate, pollute:* pudorem, Curt. 5, 1: os, Quint. 11, 1, 84.—**B.** *To disclose, reveal, betray:* secreta, App. M. 5, p. 343 Oud.: res profanata non valeat, Pall. 1, 35.

prŏfānus, a, um, *adj.* [pro-fanum; prop., before the temple, *i. e.* without the temple; hence, opp. to the temple as a sacred object] *Unholy, not sacred, common, profane.*

I. Lit., "*profanum* quod non est sacrum, Plautus: *Sacrum an profanum habeas parvi penditur*," Paul. ex Fest. p. 228 ed. Müll.; cf., "profanum est, quod fani religione non tenetur," Fest. p. 253 ed. Müll.: loci consecrati an profani. Cic. Part. 10 *fin.*: *opp.* sacrum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 27: cum omnia illa victoria sua profana fecisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55: res profanae et usu pollutae, Tac. A. 13, 57: flamma, Ov. F. 6, 440: usus, Plin. 15, 30, 40.—Of persons: procul o, procul este profani, Conclamat vates, *ye uninitiated*, Virg. A. 6, 258; so, Cereris ritus vulgare profanis, Ov. A. A. 2, 601; and, profanum vulgus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 1; so, vulgus, Gell. N. A. praef. *fin.*

II. Transf.: **A.** *Wicked, impious* (poet.): profana mens, Ov. M. 2, 833: verba, id. Trist. 3, 5, 48: odia, Stat. Th. 1, 1: profanus Phorbas, Ov. M. 11, 413.—Absol., profanum, i. *n.*, *Wickedness, impiety* (post-Aug.): civilium bellorum profano, Plin. 16, 4, 3.

B. *Unlearned, ignorant* (post-class.): *c. gen.*: literarum profani, *opp.* doctrina initiati, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 18.

C. *Ill-boding* (poet.): profanus bubo, Ov. M. 6, 431.—Hence,

Adv., prŏfāne, *Wickedly, profanely* (post-class.): illudere, Lact. 6, 23.

prŏfātum, i, v. profor, *ad fin.*

prŏfātus, ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [profor] *A speaking out, uttering, saying, pronouncing* (post-Aug.): effreno nimbos aequare profatu, Stat. S. 5, 3, 103: vocis, Sen. Apocol. 7: voces dictu profatuque ipso tetrae, Gell. 18, 11.

prŏfectĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [proficiscor] *That proceeds from some one* (post-class.): "*profecticia dos* est, quae a patre vel parente profecta est, de bonis vel facto ejus," Ulp. Dig. 23, 35.

prŏfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A going away, setting out, departure* (quite class.): profectione laeti, Pac. in Cic. de Div. 1, 14: profectio et reversio alicujus, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: profectionem parare, *to prepare for setting out*, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Cethegi profectio in Hispaniam, Cic. Sull. 25.—**II.** Transf., Of things, *The source* whence any thing is obtained: profectio ipsius pecuniae requiratur, Cic. Clu. 30, 82.

prŏfecto, *adv.* [pro-facto] A particle of affirmation, confirmation, and declaration, *Actually, indeed, really, truly, surely, certainly*, etc. (very frequent and quite class.): profecto edepol, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 7: p. hercle, id. Casin. 5, 2, 29: non est ita, judices, non est profecto, Cic. Fl. 22: profecto negare non potes, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18: meministi enim profecto, id. Lael. 1, 2; Hor. A. P. 315.

‡ **prŏfector,** ōris, *m.* [proficiscor] *A traveler:* "ι-κδημος, profector, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

1. profectus, a, um, *Part.*: **I.** From proficio.—**II.** From proficiscor.

2. prōfectus (with the first syllable short, Aus. Idyll. 4, 70), ūs, *m.* [proficio] *Advance, progress, effect, increase, growth, profit* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sine profectu, Ov. M. 9, 50: verbaque profectu dissimulata carent, id. Pont. 3, 9, 40; Quint. 10, 3, 2: in quo quantum esset ingenii, quantum etiam profectus, sermo primus ostendit, *progress*, Sen. Ep. 11: puer magni profectus in ea arte obiit, Plin. 35, 4, 7—In the *plur.*: in similitudinem et temporum et profectuum, Vellej. 1, 16.

prō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* *To carry* or *bring out, to bring forth* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: *Al.* Vin' proferri pateram? *Am.* Proferri volo. *Al.* Fiat: tu, Thessala, intus pateram proferto foras, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 137: arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: numos ex arca, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11.—*To extend, stretch,* or *thrust out:* linguam in tussiendo, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 50: manum, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 72: digitum, Cic. Caecin. 25.—p. se, *To raise one's self, show one's self, appear* (post-Aug.): draco e pulvino se proferens, Suet. Ner. 6.—p. alicui aliquid, *To offer, proffer one any thing:* alicui minas viginti argenti, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 60.—p. gradum or pedem, *To go on, proceed:* gradum proferam, progredi properabo, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 2: longe pedem, Quint. 11, 3, 160.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To bring forth, produce;* of plants (post-Aug.): coelum laurum patitur, atque etiam nitidissimam profert, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: semen, Plin. 17, 13, 20.—**2.** Of pronunciation, *To utter, pronounce* (post-Aug.): extremas syllabas, Quint. 11, 3, 33.—**3.** *To extend, enlarge* (quite class.): castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: pomoerium, Gell. 13, 14.—**4.** *To put off, defer* (quite class.): rem aliquot dies, Cat. in Gell. 7, 3: auctionis diem laxius proferre, Cic. Att. 13, 14: aliquid in diem posterum, Gell. 1, 23.—**5.** Of a painter, *To bring out, to represent distinctly* (post-Aug.): venas protulit, Plin. 35, 8, 34.

II. Trop.: **A.** With se, *To raise, elevate one's self* (post-Aug.): qui se ipsi protulerunt, *who have raised themselves from ignorance*, Sen. Ep. 52; Plin. Ep. 1, 13.

B. *To bring out, make known, produce in public* (quite class.): ejus (orationis) proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13: artem, *to exhibit publicly*, Suet. Ner. 25.

C. *To bring forth, produce, invent, discover, make known, reveal* (quite class.): artem, Cic. Acad. 2, 1: palam proferre aliquid, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41: cum illa indicia communis exitii indagavi, patefeci, protuli, Cic. Mil. 37: aliquid foras, id. Coel. 23: rem in medium, id. Fam. 15, 2: secreta animi, Plin. 14, 22, 28.

D. *To bring forward, quote, cite, mention* (quite class.): libros, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: testes, legatos, id. Balb. 18: auctores, id. de Or. 2, 61: nominatim multos, id. Rosc. Am. 16: paucos belli duces praestantissimos, id. de Or. 1, 2: vinolentiam alicujus, id. Phil. 2. 39: vim, potentiam, factiones, divitias, clientelas, affinitates adversariorum, Auct. Her. 1, 5: aliquid in medium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52; id. Fin. 2, 23; Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 41: memoriter progeniem suam usque ab avo atque atavo, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 48: exempla omnium nota, Cic. de Div. 1, 46.

E. *To extend, enlarge:* fines officiorum, Cic. Mur. 31: memoriam alicujus, *to prolong*, Plin. Ep. 5, 12.

F. *To impel:* si paulo longius pietas Caecilium protulisset, Cic. Sull. 23.

G. *To lengthen out, prolong* (quite class.): beatam vitam usque ad rogum proferre, Cic. Fin. 3, 22: ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Virg. A. 12, 395.

prŏfessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [profiteor] *A public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession, promise* (mostly post-Aug.): **I.** In gen.: professio bonae voluntatis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: Canidius timidius decessit, quam professioni ejus congruebat, Vellej. 2, 87: memores professionis, *of our promise* (*of brevity*), id. ib. 89: aperta, Plin. 27, 3, 2: suae opinionis, *expression*, Gell. 7, 3: summa stultitiae, id. ib.: flagitii, Tac. A. 2. 85: pietatis, id. Agr. 3.—**B.** Transf., *A sign, token* (post-class.): vitiorum, Pallad. 3, 9.

II. In partic., *A public declaration* or *specification* of one's person, name, property, business, *etc.* (quite class.): IS. APVD. QVEM. EA. PROFESSIO FIET, *etc.*, Tabul. Heracl. in Haubold. Monum. legal. p. 101 *sq.*; Liv. 35, 7: tu vero confice professionem, si potes. Etsi haec pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non egeat, Cic. Fam. 16, 23: post professionem de fideicommisso factam, Jabol. Dig. 49, 14, 2 Tert. Apol. 42.—Hence, **B.** Transf.: **1**

A public register of persons or property thus given in (quite class.): in Leontino jugerum subscriptio ac professio non est plus triginta millium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47.—**2.** *A business* or *profession* which one publicly avows (quite class.): professio bene dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 6: grammaticae, Suet. Gr. 8: sapientiae, Plin. 7, 30, 31: magicae artis, Curt. 7, 4: ista salutaris, *the art of healing*, *medicine*, Cels. praef.: ultimae professionis homines, *i. e.* vilissimi artificii, Lampr. Elag. 20; Paul. Dig. 2, 13, 9.

‡ **prŏfessĭōnārĭus,** ii, *m.* [professio] Perh., *A registrar of wares, one who fixed the duties on imported goods:* Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 151.

prŏfessor, ōris, *m.* [profiteor] *A public teacher, professor* (post-Aug.): sapientiae professores, Cels. praef.: ceterarum artium, Quint. 12, 11, 20: Latinae simul Graecaeque eloquentiae, Suet. Rhet. 5: astrologiae, Col. 1, 4: juris civilis, Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1.—Absol.: opus etiam consummatis professoribus difficile, Quint. 1, 9, 3: non obscurus professor, id. 2, 15, 36: circa scholas professorum, Suet. Tib. 11. —Of *A physician*, Cels. 2, 6.

prŏfessōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [professor] *Of* or *belonging to a public teacher, professorial* (post-Aug.): professoria lingua, Tac. A. 13, 14 *fin.*

prŏfessus, a, um, *Part.*, from profiteor.

prŏ-festus, a, um, *adj.* [pro-festus; cf. profanus] *Non-festival, not kept as a holiday, common*; of days, *working-days:* "*profestum diem* dicebant qui festus non erat," Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 ed. Müll.: "*profesti dies* a festivitate vacui," Non. 434, 3; Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 11: ut carpentis, festis profestisque diebus, per urbem vectemur, Liv. 34, 3: pejor, qui profestis diebus ageret, quod feriatis deberet, Plin. 18, 6, 8, *no.* 1: luces, *working-days*, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 25; so, lux, id. Sat. 2, 2, 116: "*profestum facere* est tamquam profanum facere, id est facere, quod feriis facere non licet," *etc.*, Fest. p. 253 ed. Müll.

II. Transf., like profanus, *Uninitiated, uncultivated, uneducated* (post-classical): profestum et profanum vulgus, Gell. praef. *fin.*

prōfĭcĭenter, *adv.*, v. proficio, *ad fin.*

prōfĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [pro-facio] *To go forward, gain ground, make progress:* **I.** Lit. (extremely rare): quum quinqueremis sola non proficeret, Plin. 32, 1, 1.

II. Trop., *To go on, advance, make progress; to profit, derive advantage; to perform, effect, promote*, etc. (quite class.): **A.** Of persons: si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi profecisset, Caes. B. G. 7, 20; id. ib. 3, 21: plus multitudine telorum, id. ib. 7, 82: loci opportunitate, id. B. C. 3, 23: antesignani tantum profecere, ut pellerent omnes, id. ib. 85: multum profecit, Nep. Eum. 10: si modo in philosophia aliquid profecimus, *have made any progress*, Cic. Off. 3, 8.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects (mostly post-Aug.): id (vitis genus) quod humore proficit, *grows, increases*, Col. 3, 20: proficiente pretio, *rising*, Plin. 14, 4, 6.—In the *pass.*: sed etiam ad summam profectum aliquid puto, Cic. Att. 7, 13: postquam nihil proficiebatur, Plin. 6, 26, 30.—**2.** In partic., *To be useful, serviceable; to effect, accomplish; to help, to contribute, conduce* (quite class.): ea suo quaeque loco, ubi plurimum proficere et valere possent, collocabat, Cic. Brut. 37: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, id. ib. 24; Liv. 3, 61: profectura aliquid tum tua verba puta, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 138.—Of remedies: radice vel herba Proficiente nihil, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 150: nec alia res celerius proficit, *is of service*, Plin. 27, 11, 72: haematites proficit oculorum lacrimis, id. 36, 20, 37: axungia proficit ad strumas, id. 28, 9, 37: pirorum ligni cinis contra fungos efficacius proficit, id. 23, 7, 62: radix anethi vel in febribus proficit, id. 20, 23, 98.—Hence

prōfĭcĭenter, *adv.*, *Successfully* (eccl. Lat.): Aug. Ep. 80.

prŏfĭcisco, ĕre, v. proficiscor, *ad fin.*

prŏfĭciscor, fectus, 3. *v. dep. n.* [pro-facio, facesso, faciscor; orig., to make, *i. e.* put one's self forward; hence] *To set out, go, march, travel, depart, break up*, etc. (quite class.).

I. Lit.: proficisci ad dormiendum, *to go to sleep*, Cic. de Div. 2, 58: ad somnum, id. ib. 1, 30: subsidio alicui, Nep. Iph. 2: ad eam domum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27: Puteolos, id. Acad. 2, 31: in Illyricum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: in pugnam, id. B. C. 3, 99: ad bellum, Nep. Alc. 4: in exercitum, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 7: hinc in pistrinum recta via, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 21: recta domum, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 20.—Absol.: proficisci, *to make a journey*, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52:—ab urbe, *to set out, depart*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: ex castris, *to break up*, id. B. C. 1, 78: Athenis, Nep. Milt. 1: de Formiano, Cic. Att. 2, 8.

B. Transf., *To be going* or *about to go, to intend to go* to a place (ante-class.): pótin' ut me ire, quo profectus súm, sinas? Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 2: tu profectus alio fueras, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To go, come, proceed:* nunc proficiscemur ad reliqua, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To set out, begin, commence:* ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, unde, *etc.*, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 2.—**2.** *To come forth, spring, arise, proceed, originate* from any thing: ex medicina nihil oportet putare proficisci, nisi quod ad corporis utilitatem spectet, id. Inv. 1, 38: quaecumque a me ornamenta ad te proficiscentur, *shall pass from me to you*, i. e. *you shall receive from me*, id. Fam. 2, 19; cf. id. ib. 3, 1: ut plura a parente proficisci non potuerint, Nep. Att. 9: qui a Zenone profecti sunt, *who have proceeded from him, his disciples*, Cic. de Div. 1, 3; cf., omnes ab Aristotele profecti, id. ib. 35.

Act. collat. form, proficisco, ĕre (ante-class.): prius quam proficisco, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 19: hortatur hominem, quam primum proficisceret, Turpil. in Non. 471, 2.

prōfĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [proficio] *Beneficial, advantageous, conducive* (late Lat.): quibus mora potest esse proficua, Cassiod. Var. 1, 39.

prŏfĭtĕor, fessus, 2. (archaic form of the *inf.*, PROFITEREI, and of the *imper.*, PROFITEMINO, several times in the Tabul. Heracl. in Haubold. Monum. legal. p. 99 *sq.*; v. in the follg. *no.* II., E) *v. dep. a.* [pro-fateor] *To declare publicly, to freely own, acknowledge, avow, to openly confess* or *profess* (quite class.).

I. In gen.: ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, Cic. Caecin. 9: fateor atque etiam profiteor et prae me fero, id. Rab. perd. 5: profiteri et in medium proferre aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 23.—With an object-clause: profitentur Carnutes, se nullum periculum recusare, Caes. B. G. 7, 2; Cic. N. D. 1, 5.—With a follg. *de:* de parricidio p., Suet. Cal. 12: de semet professo, id. Dom. 8.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** p. se aliquem, *To declare one's self* or *profess to be* something: profiteri se grammaticum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4: p. se patrem infantis, Suet. Cal. 25: se legatum, id. Galb. 10.—In connection with *esse:* triduo me jure consultum esse profitebor, Cic. Mur. 13: me omnium provinciarum defensorem esse profitebor, id. Verr. 2, 3, 217.

B. p. aliquid, *To profess* an art, science, *etc.:* profiteri philosophiam, *to declare one's self a philosopher*, Cic. Pis. 29: medicinam, *to profess medicine, to practice as a physician*, Cels. praef.—In the *pass.*: rem non professam apud nos tenemus, Auct. Quint. Decl. 341.—Absol., profiteri, *To be a teacher* or *professor* (post Aug.): cum omnes qui profitentur, audiero, Plin. Ep. 2, 18: translatus est in Siciliam, ubi nunc profitetur, id. ib. 4, 11.

C. p. indicium, *To give evidence, make a deposition* against accomplices: multis hortantibus indicium profitetur, Sall. J. 3: summum supplicium decernebatur, ni professus indicium foret, Tac. A. 6, 3.

D. *To offer freely, propose voluntarily, to promise:* ego vero tibi profiteor atque polliceor eximium et singulare meum studium in omni genere officii, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: si vos in eam rem operam vestram profitemini, id. Rosc. Am. 53: Varro profitetur se altera die ad colloquium venturum, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: sumunt gentiles arma professa manus, *arms that promise a combat*, Ov. F. 2, 198.

E. *To make a public statement* or *return of* any thing (as of one's name, property, business, etc.): Tabul. Heracl. in Haubold. Monum. legal. p. 99 *sq.* (q. v.): ut aratores jugera sationum suarum profiterentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15: apud decemviros, quantum habeat praedae, id. Agr. 2, 22: greges ovium ad publicanum, Var. R. R. 2, 1: frumentum, Liv. 4, 12: nomen, *to give in one's name, announce one's self*, id. 26, 18; also without nomen: Catilina prohibitus erat petere consulatum, quod intra legitimos dies profiteri nequiverit, Sall. C. 18: nam et quaesturam petentes, quos indignos judicavit, profiteri vetuit, Vellej. 2, 92: professae (*sc.* feminae), *i. e. common prostitutes*, who had to give in their names to the aedile, Ov. F. 4, 866.—So, trop.: in his nomen suum profitetur, *among these he reckons himself*, Ter. Eun. prol. 1.—Hence

prŏfessus, a, um, *Pa.*, in a pass. signif., *Known, manifest, confessed* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): culpa professa, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 6: dux, Just. 8, 4:—ex professo, *Openly, avowedly, intentionally, professedly:* Sen. Ep. 14: vir ex professo mollis, Macr. S. 2, 9.—So too, de professo (post-class.): ac ne id quidem de professo audet, *openly*, App. Apol. p. 379 Oud.

‡ **prōflāmen,** inis, *m.* [pro-flamen] *A flamen's substitute, proflamen*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2270.

prō-flātus, ūs, *m.* [proflo] *A blowing, breeze* (post-Aug.): aestivo proflatu refrigerari, Col. 5, 9.—**II.** Transf., *A snoring:* proflatu terrebat equos, Stat. Th. 10, 320.

prō-flictus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. profligo.

prōflīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. profligo] *Ruin, destruction* (post-class.): bonorum profligatio, Aus. Perioch. Odyss. 2.

prōflīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A spendthrift, prodigal* (post-Aug.): ganeo et profligator, Tac. A. 16, 18.

prōflīgātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 1. profligo.

1. prō-flīgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To strike* or *dash to the ground, to cast down, overthrow, overcome, conquer* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: inimicos profligare, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 75: copias hostium, Cic. Phil. 14, 14: classem hostium, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: hostes, Nep. Dat. 6; proelia, Tac. A. 14, 36. —**II.** Trop.: **A.** *To overthrow, ruin, destroy:* rempublicam, Cic. de Or. 3, 1: tantas opes, Nep. Pelop. 2: undique se suosque profligante fortuna, Liv. 33, 19: valetudinem, Gell. 19, 5.

B. *To bring almost to an end, to almost finish, dispatch:* bellum commissum ac profligatum conficere, Liv. 21, 40; so, profligatum bellum ac paene sublatum, Cic. Fam. 12, 30: profligata jam haec, et paene ad exitum adducta quaestio est, id. Tusc. 5, 6: sperans, ante Vitellii adventum profligari plurimum posse, *that it would be brought nearly to an end*, Suet. Oth. 9.—Hence

proflīgātus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** *Cast down, wretched, miserable, vile* (quite classical): maerore afflictum esse et profligatum, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: senatoria judicia perdita profligataque, id. Verr. 1, 3.—**B.** In a moral sense, *Corrupt, dissolute, abandoned, profligate* (likewise quite class.): tu omnium mortalium profligatissime ac perditissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26; id. Rosc. Am. 13.—**C.** Of time, *Advanced* (post-Aug.): profligatae aetatis homo, Sen. Ot. sap. 29. —In the *neutr.* absol.: in profligato esse, *to be almost ended*, Gell. 15, 5.

2. prō-flīgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To strike down, ruin, destroy* (post-classical): proflictae res, *cast down, ruined*, Gell. 15, 5, 2.

prō-flo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To blow forth, breathe out:* **I.** Lit. (poet.): leo proflat ferus ore calores, Q. Cic. poët. ap. Aus. Ecl.: flammas, Ov. F. 1, 573: pectore sanguineos rivos, Stat. Th. 11, 266.—**B.** Transf., *To melt, liquefy* by blowing (post-Aug.): massa proflatur in primis, mox in proflatum additur, *etc.*, Plin. 34, 9, 20.—**II.** Trop., *To blow* or *breathe out* (poet. and post-Aug.): toto proflabat pectore somnum, *i. e. was snoring*, Virg. A. 9, 326: iras, *i. e. to puff and blow, to fret, fume*, Plin. 8, 4, 5.

prōflŭens, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from profluo.

prōflŭenter, *adv.*, v. profluo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **prōflŭentĭa,** ae, *f.* [profluo] *A flowing forth* (trop.): inanis quaedam profluentia loquendi, *a stream of words, fluency*, Cic. Part. 23.

prō-flŭo, xi, xum, 3. *v. n.* *To flow forth* or *along* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: Mosa profluit ex monte Vogeso, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: si lacrimae ab oculis et pituita a naribus profluent, Col. 6, 7: per fossas, Plin. 33, 4, 21:—ad mare, Cic. de Div. 1, 44.

B. Transf.: gravedo profluit, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 51: videndum est an adstrictum corpus sit, an profluat, *is relaxed*, Cels. 3, 6: si venter profluit, id. ib.

II. Trop., *To flow forth, issue, proceed* (quite class.): quae ab hoc fonte profluant, Var. L. L. 8, 33 *fin.*: cujus ore sermo melle dulcior profluebat, Auct. Her. 4, 33: equidem ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic. Coel. 3: ad incognitas artes, *to proceed to, to fall* or *hit upon*, Tac. A. 11, 26.—Hence

prōflŭens, entis, *Part.*, *Flowing along* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: aqua profluens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.—**2.** Subst., profluens, entis, *f.* (*sc.* aqua), *Running water* (quite class.): in profluentem deferri, Cic. Inv. 2, 50.—**B.** Trop., of speech, *Flowing, fluent*: genus sermonis affert non liquidum, non fusum ac profluens, sed exile, aridum, concisum, Cic. de Or. 2, 38: p. et perennis loquacitas, id. ib. 3, 48: p. atque expedita celeritas, id. Brut. 61: profluens quiddam habuit Carbo, id. de Or. 3, 7: eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 3.—Hence,

Adv., prōflŭenter, *Flowingly*; trop., *easily* (quite class.): ergo omnia profluenter, absolute, prospere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18. —*Comp.*, of speech, *More fluently* (post-class.): profluentius exsequi, Gell. 14, 1.

prōflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [profluo] *Flowing forth, flowing, streaming* (post-Aug.): recessus, Col. 8, 17: lacrimae, Sid. Ep. 4, 23.

prōflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A flowing forth, a flowing, flow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sanguinis, Lucr. 6, 1203: sanguinis per nares, Col. 6, 33: narium, Plin. 32, 10, 42: urinae, id. 28, 6, 17: alvi, *a flux, diarrhoea*, Col. 9, 13.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *Looseness, flux, diarrhoea*: si corpus astrictum est, digerendum esse: si profluvio laborat, continendum, Cels. praef.—**B.** *Monthly flux, menses*, Plin. 7, 15, 13.—**C.** Genitale, *seminal flow*, Plin. 17, 14, 12; also, geniturae, id. 22, 22, 40.

prōflŭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Flowing*: trop., *fluctuating, inconstant*: profluvia fides, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 699 P.—**II.** Subst., profluvius, ii, *m.*, for profluvium, *A flux*, Veg. 1, 17, 19; 1, 38, 4.

prŏ-for, ātus, 1. (*Inf.*, profarier, Prud. στεφ. 10, 939) *v. dep. a.* *To say* or *speak out, to say, speak* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** In gen.: veteres Casmenas cascam rem volo profari, *tell, relate*, Att. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 28: tum breviter Dido vultum demissa profatur, Virg. A. 1, 561: et sic accensa profatur, id. ib. 4, 364: quibus ille profatur: Forsitan, *etc.*, Ov. M. 11, 289: vera profari, Petr. 121: plura, Hor. S. 1, 6, 57.

II. In partic., *To foretell, predict, prophesy*: quando dies adveniet, quem profata Morta est, Liv. Andron. in Gell. 3, 16 (acc. to Hom. Odyss. 2, 99): Pythia quae tripode ex Phoebi lauroque profatur, Lucr. 1, 740: Delio profante, Petr. 89; Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 1.

In a pass. signif: quamquam sunt a me multa profata, Multa tamen restant, Lucr. 6, 80.—Hence, subst., prŏfātum, i, *n.*, *A statement, proposition, axiom* (post-class.): "ἀξιώματα, quae M. Varro alias *profata*, alias *proloquia* appellat, Gell. 16, 8.

* **prŏ-fringo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [pro-frango] *To break up*: inarata, *i. e. to plough*, Stat. Th. 10, 512.

prŏ-fŭgĭo (with first syll. long, Juvenc. 2, 477), fūgi, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*: **I.** *Act.*, *To flee before* or *from, to flee, fly from* any thing (post-Aug.): conspectum conversationemque civium suorum profugit, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 36: sedes suas, Col. 1, 3: natos, Plin. 7, 2, 2: dominos, Curt. 10, 2.

II. *Neutr.*, *To flee, run away, escape* (quite class.): pedibus Hadrumetum profugerat, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: ex oppido, id. B. G. 7, 11: in Britanniam, id. ib. 2, 14: domo, Cic. Brut. 89: in exilium, id. Dom. 32: e carcere, Vellej. 2, 19.—**B.** In partic., *To flee for succor* to one, *take refuge* with one (quite class.): se profugere ad Brutum, Cic. Att. 15, 21: ad Ciceronem, Caes. B. G. 5, 44.

prŏfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [profugio] *That flees* or *has fled, fugitive* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** In gen.: profugus domo, Liv. 1, 1: urbe, Tac. H. 4, 49: ex Peloponneso, Liv. 1, 8: e proelio, Tac. H. 2, 46: a proelio, Flor. 4, 2: ad rebelles, Tac. A. 1, 57.—With the *gen.*: Tiridates regni profugus, Tac. A. 15, 1.

B. Transf., *Fleeing hither and thither, roving, wandering, unsettled* (poet.): profugi Scythae, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 9.

II. In partic., *That flees from his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled*: Hannibal patria profugus, Liv. 34, 60: Trojani, qui profugi incertis sedibus vagabantur, Sall. C. 6: classis, Ov. M. 13, 627. —**B.** Subst., profugus, i, *m.*, *A fugitive, banished person, exile* (poet.): profugo affer opem, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 6.

* **prŏ-fundātus,** a, um, *Part.* [2. fundo] *Provided with a bottom, founded, laid*: carina profundata, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 43 dub. (*al.* probe fundata).

prŏfunde, *adv.*, v. profundus, *ad fin.*

prŏfundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [profundus] *Depth* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: corporum tres sunt dimensiones, longitudo, latitudo, profunditas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.—**II.** Trop.: *Importance, greatness, power*: Hadrian. in Vopisc. Sat. 8: disciplinae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7.

prŏ-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a.* *To pour out* or *forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: sanguinem suum profundere omnem cupit, dummodo profusum hujus ante videat, Cic. Clu. 6: vim lacrimarum, id. Rep. 6, 14: lacrimas oculis, Virg. A. 12, 154: sanguinem ex oculis, Plin. 10, 60, 79: aquam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 29: vinum, id. Curc. 1, 1, 92: aquas sub mensas, Plin. 28, 2, 5.—With se, *To burst* or *gush forth*: lacrimae se subito profuderunt, Cic. Att. 11, 7.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To stretch at full length, to prostrate* (poet.): cum somnus membra profudit, Lucr. 4, 758.—Mid.: "*profusus*, abjectus jacens. Pacuvius: profusus gemitu murmuro," *stretched at full length, poured out*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 228 ed. Müll.

2. *To pour* or *cast out, bring forth, produce* (quite class.): postica parte profudit, Lucil. in Non. 217, 16: ex alvo matris puerum natura profudit, Lucr. 5, 225: sonitus, id. 6, 400: ignes, id. ib. 209: pectore voces, *to pour forth, utter*, Catull. 64, 202: vocem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: clamorem, id. Flacc. 6; id. Leg. 1, 8: palmites, Col. 5, 5.

3. With se, *To pour forth, rush forth*. Of bees: cum se nova profundent examina, Col. 9, 3. Of archers: omnis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes. B. C. 3, 93. Of luxuriant plants: ea, quae se nimium profuderunt, *have shot out*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21.

II. Trop., *To cast* or *throw away*: ventis verba profundere, Lucr. 4, 929: quae si non profundere ac perdere videbor, Cic. Fam. 5, 5.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To throw away, spend uselessly; to lavish, dissipate, squander*: profundat, perdat, pereat, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 54; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 67: patrimonia, id. Cat. 2, 5: pecunias in res, id. Off. 2, 16. —In a good sense, *To spend, sacrifice*: non modo pecuniam, sed vitam etiam profundere pro patria, Cic. Off. 1, 24.

2. *To pour out, vent; to expend, exert, employ; to set forth, explain*: odium in aliquem, Cic. Pis. 7: omnes profudi vires animi atque ingenii mei, id. Att. 1, 18: res universas, *to set forth, explain*, id. Acad. 2, 27.

3. With *se*, *To pour itself forth*, i. e. *to rush forth, break out*: voluptates cum inclusae diutius, subito se nonnumquam profundunt atque ejiciunt universae, Cic Coel. 31: si totum se ille in me profudisset, *had wholly poured himself out to me, had been liberal*, id. Att. 7, 3.—Hence

prŏfūsus, a, um, *Pa.*: **A.** Lit., *Spread out, extended, hanging down* (ante- and post-class.): cauda profusa usque ad calces, Var. R. R. 2, 5.—*Comp.*: equi coma et cauda profusior, *longer*, Pall. 4, 13.

B. Trop.: **1.** *Lavish, extravagant, profuse* (quite class.): perditus ac profusus nepos, Cic. Quint. 12: reus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 7.—With the *gen.*: alieni appetens, sui profusus, *lavish of his own*, Sall. C. 5.—Of things abstr. and concr.: profusis sumptibus vivere, Cic. Quint. 30: p. luxuria in aedificiis, Vellej. 2, 33.—**2.** In a good sense, *Liberal* (poet.): mens profusa, Stat. S. 3, 1, 91: homo, Mart. 8, 38.—**3.** *Costly, expensive*: amare profusas epulas, Cic. Mur. 36: convivia, Suet. Tit. 7.—**4.** *Immoderate, excessive, extravagant*: profusa hilaritas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7: genus jocandi, id. Off. 1, 29: cupido, Tac. H. 1, 52.—*Sup.*: profusissima libido, Suet. Claud. 53.

Adv., prŏfūse: **1.** Lit., *Lavishly, extravagantly, profusely* (post-Aug.): aedes profuse exstructa, *at an immoderate expense*, Suet. Aug. 72.—*Sup.*: festos et solemnes dies profusissime celebrabat, id. ib. 75.—**2.** Trop., *Immoderately, beyond bounds, excessively*: consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv. 10, 36: p. prolixeque laudare, Gell. 5, 1.—*Comp.*: eo profusius sumptui deditus erat, Sall. C. 13.

prŏ-fundus, a, um, *adj.* *Deep, profound* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: mare profundum et immensum, Cic. Planc. 6: Danubius, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 21: fornax, Ov. M. 2, 229: valles, Stat. Th. 10, 95: vulnera, Eum. Pan. Constant. 14.—*Sup.*: profundissimus gurges, Cic. Sest. 45.

2. Subst., profundum, i, *n.*, *Depth*: **a.** In gen.: esse in profundo aquae, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: maris, Suet. Tib. 40: immensa ac profunda camporum, Just. 41, 1.

b. In partic.: (*a*) *The depths of the sea, the deep, the sea* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): profundo Vela dabit, Virg A. 12, 263: vastum, Val. Fl. 8, 314: indomitum, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 39: pater ipse profundi, *i. e. Neptune*, Val. Fl. 2, 606: genitor profundi, Ov. M. 11, 203: Pamphylium, Col. 8, 16.—(*β*) In comic lang., *An abyss*, meaning *the stomach*, in a lusus verbb. with fundus: Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 79.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Thick, dense* (poet. and in post-class. prose): silvae, Lucr. 5, 42: ursi villis profundioribus, Sol. 26.

2. Like altus, *High* (poet.): coelum profundum, Virg. G. 4, 222; so, coelum, id. Ecl. 4, 51; Val. Fl. 7, 478.—**b.** Subst., profundum, i, *n.*, *Height*: p. altum coeli, Manil. 5, 719.

3. *In a great quantity, copious, unlimited, without stint* (poet.): merum, Stat. Th. 5, 262.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Deep, bottomless, profound, boundless, immoderate* (quite classical): profundae libidines, Cic. Pis. 21: avaritia, Sall. J. 81: cupido imperii et divitiarum, id. in Ep. Mithrid. ad Arsac.: vitia animi, Plin. 30, 2, 5: cupiditas confundendi omnia, Vellej. 2, 125: securitas, Gell. 1, 15: otium, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 35: profundissima pace florere, Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 14: immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *i. e. with inexhaustible copiousness of expression*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7.

B. *Deep, obscure, unknown* (post-Aug.): in profundo esse, *to be unknown*, Mart. Dig. 32, 15.

C. Subst., profundum, i, *n.*, *A depth, abyss* (post-class.): in profundo veritatem penitus abstrudere, Cic. Acad. 2, 10: in profundum ultimarum miseriarum abjectus, Val. Max. 2, 10, *n.* 6: immergere aliquem miserabiliter profundo cladium, id. ib. 6: in profundum injuriarum et turpitudinis decidere, id. 9, 1, *n.* 2.—Hence,

Adv., prŏfunde, *Deeply* (post-Aug.): in bibendo profundius nares mergere, Plin. 8, 42, 66.

prŏfūse, *adv.*, v. profundo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

prŏfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [profundo] *A pouring out, shedding, effusion* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: profusio sanguinis, Cels. 2, 7; so id. 7, 21:—alvi, *looseness, diarrhoea*, id t, 7.—**B.** In partic., profusiones, *Libations*, of wine, milk, water, blood, and other fluids, that were poured out on graves: Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 562; so Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 147, *n.* 182.

II. Transf., *Prodigality, profusion:* infinitae sumptuum profusiones, Vitr. 10 praef.; Suet. Ner. 30: nimia, Plin. Ep. 2, 4: clementiae, Tert. Poen. 8.

prŏfūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A squanderer* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 24.

prŏfūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from profundo.

prō-gemmans, antis, *Part.* [gemmo] *Budding forth, budding* (post-Aug.): palmis progemmantibus, Col. 4, 27.

prō-gĕner, i, *m.* *A grand-daughter's husband:* "*progenerum* appellat avus neptis suae virum," Paul. ex Fest. p. 228 ed. Müll.: cf., *socer* dicitur uxoris meae pater: ego illius sum *gener: socer magnus* dicitur uxoris meae avus: ego sum illius *progener.* Item prosocrus mihi uxoris meae avia est: ego illius sum *progener*, "Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 5;" Suet. Aug. 19; Sen. Ep. 21; Tac. A. 6, 45; id. Hist. 5, 9.

prōgĕnĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [progenero] *Engendering, procreation* (post-classical): mularum, Plin. 8, 43, 68; so id. 18, 28, 67, *no.* 4.

prō-gĕnĕro, āre, *v. a.* *To beget, engender, generate* (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): nec imbellem feroces Progenerant aquilae columbam, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 31: of bees: fetus, Plin. 11, 16, 16.—In the *pass.:* qui (vituli) ex his progenerantur, Var. L. L. 9, 22, § 28: si res exigit, ut plurimi mares progenerandi sint, Col. 7, 3, 12; so id. 9, 14, 6.—Absol.: Col. 3, 10, 15.

‡**prōgĕnĭcŭlo,** are [pro-geniculum] *To fall on the knees, to beg on one's knees:* "*progeniculo, γουνοῦμαι,*" Gloss. Lat. Gr.: "*progeniculat, γουνπετεῖ,*" id.

prōgĕnĭes, ēi (archaic *gen. sing.*, progenii, Pac. in Gell. 9, 14, 13; and in Non. 490, 6), *f.* [progigno] *Descent, lineage, race, family:* **I.** Lit., in abstracto (so very rarely, but quite class.): progeniem vestram usque ab avo atque atavo proferens, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 48: antiquitas quo propius aberat ab ortu et divina progenie, hoc melius, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12; id. Rep. 1, 24: virtutem, non progeniem quaeri oportere (preceded by, qui modo esset Herculis *stirpe* generatus), id. ib. 2, 12 *fin.*

II. Transf., in concreto, *Descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny* (the predominant signific. of the word): Epit. of the Scipios, v. Append. V., *no.* 5: veteres, qui se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, Cic. Univ. 11: Priamum tanta progenie (*i. e.* quinquaginta filiis) orbatum, id. Tusc. 1, 35: progenies mea, Claudia, id. Coel. 14; so, Sarpedon, mea progenies, Virg. A. 10, 470: Bacchum Progeniem negat esse Jovis, Ov. M. 4, 3; Liv. 1, 16, 3: progenies quoque, ut Apollo ac Diana Latonae, Quint. 3, 7, 8: ex magna progenie liberorum (preceded by, ex tanta *stirpe* liberum), Liv. 45, 41 *fin.*; cf. id. 1, 13, 2.—In the *plur.:* duces ducumque progenies, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 30.—Of animals: Virg. G. 1, 414; 4, 56; Col. 7, 5; 9.—Transf., of plants: vitis progenies, Col. 3, 9.—**B.** Trop., of poems, as offsprings of the poet's mind (poet.): stirps haec progeniesque mea est, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 13.

In Cic. Rep. 2, 22, the words, id est quasi progenies, seem to be a gloss.

prōgĕnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *The founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor* (very rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): Eurysthenes progenitor majorum suorum, Nep. Ages. 7: progenitore Tonante Esse satam prodest, Ov. M. 11, 319.

prōgĕnĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from progigno.

prō-germĭno, are, *v. n.* *To shoot forth, germinate* (post-August.): surculus progerminat, Col. 4, 10; so id. 4, 15.

prō-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a.:* **I.** *To carry forth* or *out, to clear out, cast out* (post-Aug.): defunctas (apes), Plin. 11, 18, 20: formicae ova progerentes, id. 18, 35, 88: fimum stabulis, Col. 1, 6, 22: urcei, quibus oleum progeritur, *i. e. is laded out*, id. 12, 50, 80.—**II.** *To bear in front* (post-class.): App. M. 11, p. 784 Oud.: divinas effigies, id. ib. p. 788.

progēsto, are, *v. intens. a.* [progero] *To carry before* one (post-class.): nucleos, App. M. 6, p. 439 Oud.

prō-gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To beget, bear, bring forth, produce* (rare, but quite class.): Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 1: in seminibus vis inest earum rerum, quae ex iis progignuntur, Cic. de Div. 1, 56: te saevae progenuere ferae, Ov. Her. 7, 38; Lucr. 4, 670; so, novus motus rerum, id. 2, 80.

‡**prō-gnāre,** *adv.* [gnarus] *Notoriously, openly:* "invenimus *prognare* significare aperte," Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 ed. Müll.

prō-gnārĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Very skillfully, very expertly* (ante-class.): prognariter armis Certare, Enn. Ann. 5, 6 (*al.* prognaviter): age, indica prognariter, *decisively, definitely*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 39. Cf. Non. 150, 4, and 154, 30.

prōgnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prognatus] *A birth* (post-class.): Diomedis Tydeique prognatio, Mart. Cap. 6, 210.

prōgnātus, a, um, *Part.* [pro-gnatus, natus, fr. nascor] *Born, descended, sprung* from some one; of children or descendants: **I.** Lit. CORNELIVS LVCIVS SCIPIO BAREATVS GNAIVOD PATRE PROGNATVS, first Epit. of the Scipios, v. Append. V.; so, PROGNATVM PVBLIO, 9 Epit. of the Scipios: corpore Tartarino (*i. e.* Chao) prognata Paluda virago (*i. e.* Minerva, Aër), Enn. Ann. 1, 24: Sosiam Davo prognatum patre, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 209: a meo patre prognatus, id. Men. 5, 9, 20: Romulus deo prognatus, Liv. 1, 40: parentes, Patria et prognati, *children*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 20:—Herculei prognati, *the descendants of Hercules*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 46; cf., Tantalo prognatus, Pelope natus, *i. e. Atreus, grandson of Tantalus*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: Galli ab Dite patre prognati, id. ib. 6, 18:—Delphis prognatus Pythius Apollo, Naev. Bell. Punic. 2, 20: quali genere prognatus? Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 35: Castor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem Pugnis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 26.—**II.** Transf., of plants: Peliaco quondam prognatae vertice pinus, Catull. 64, 1: arundines in palude prognatae, Plin. 9, 16, 23.

prognāvĭter, *adv.*, v. prognariter.

Prŏgne (Procne), ēs, *f.*, Πρόκνη, *Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus; she was changed into a swallow*, Ov. M. 6, 440 *sq.*; Virg. G. 2, 4.—**II.** Poet., transf., *A swallow*, Virg. G. 4, 15; Ov. F. 2, 855; id. Trist. 5, 1, 60.—(* **III.** *An island near Rhodes*, Plin. 5, 31, 36.)

† **prŏgnōstĭcon** or **-um,** i, *n.* = προγνωστικόν, *A sign* or *token* of the future, *a prognostic*; hence, Prognostica, ōrum, *n.*, *The signs of the weather*, the title to Cicero's translation of the Προγνωστικὰ of Aratus; v. the few fragments in Orell. Cic. IV. 2, p. 555 and 556.

†**prŏgramma,** ătis, *n.* = πρόγραμμα, *A proclamation, edict, manifesto* (post-classical), Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 6; Cod. Justin. 1, 14, 3; Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 529, *n.* 382.

prōgrĕdĭo, īre, v. progredior, *ad fin.*

prō-grĕdĭor, essus, 3. (collat. form, acc. to the 4th conj., *inf.*, progrediri, Plaut. Casin. 5, 1, 9; act. collat. form, v. infra, *ad fin.*) *v. dep. a.* [gradior] *To come* or *go forth, to go forward, go on, advance, proceed* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. Off. 1, 10 *fin.*: si quo hic gradietur, pariter progrediminor, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 70: foras, id. Men. 1, 1, 33: pedetentim, Lucr. 5, 539: ex domo, Cic. Coel. 24 *fin.*: longius a castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: in locum iniquum, id. B. C. 1, 45: ad Inalpinos cum exercitu, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 4: ante signa, Liv. 7, 41: obviam alicui, id. 7, 10 *fin.*

II. Trop.: nunc ad reliqua progrediar, *will proceed*, Cic. de Or. 3, 30: procedere et progredi in virtute, id. Fin. 4, 23 *fin.*: longius progredi, *to go on*, id. Phil. 2, 4: quoad progredi potuerit feri hominis amentia, id. ib. 11, 3: videamus, quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat, id. Lael. 11 *fin.*: divinatio conjectura nititur, ultra quam progredi non potest, id. de Div. 1, 14 *fin.*: progredientibus aetatibus, id. Fin. 5, 15: paulum aetate progressus, *advanced in age, become older*, id. de Sen. 10: in adulationem progressus, Tac. A. 3, 47: paulum aliquid ultra primas literas progressi, Quint. 1, 1, 8; cf., incipientibus aut paulum progressis, id. 11, 3, 149.—Hence

* progressus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Advanced*, in the *Comp.:* ut progressior reverteretur anima, Tert. Anim. 31.

Act. collat. form (ante-class.): age, move te, in navem primus progredi, Nov. in Non. 473, 27.

prōgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [progredior] *A going forth* or *forward, progression;* in a trop. sense, *advancement, progress, growth, increase* (a favorite word with Cicero): **I.** In gen.: omnium rerum principia parva sunt, sed suis progressionibus usa augentur, Cic. Fin. 5, 21: progressio admirabilis ad omnem excellentiam, id. Tusc. 4, 1: progressionem facere ad virtutem, id. Fin. 4, 24: discendi, id. Off. 3, 3.—**II.** In partic., A fig. of speech, *A progression*, i. e. *a progressive strengthening of expressions*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54; Quint. 9, 1, 33.

prōgressor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that goes forward, advances* (late Lat.), Aug. Music. 6, 6.

1. prōgressus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from progredior.

2. prōgressus, ūs, *m.* [progredior] *A going forward, advance, progress* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., of the planets: progressus et regressus constantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: progressum praecipitem, inconstantem reditum videt, id. Att. 2, 21.

* **B.** Transf., concr., *A jetty, pier, mole*, Vitr. 5, 12.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Advancement, progress, growth, increase*, etc.: aetatis, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: primo progressu, *at the first outset*, i. e. *at the very commencement*, id. Acad. 2, 28 *fin.*: in studiis progressus facere, id. Tusc. 4, 19 *fin.*; cf., progressus habere in Stoicis, id. N. D. 1, 6 *fin.*

B. In partic., *Course, progress*, of events: homo causas rerum videt, earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, Cic. Off. 1, 4.

* **prō-gŭbernātor,** ōris, *m.* *An under-pilot*, Caecil. in Non. 536, 11.

† **prŏgymnastes,** ae, *m.* = προγυμναστής, *A slave who performs gymnastic exercises before his master, a fugleman*, Sen. Ep. 83 *med.*

proh, *interj.*, v. 2. pro.

prŏ-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. (archaic forms, prohibessis, Cato R. R. 141: prohibessit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 11: prohibessint, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*:—prohibeat *per synaeres.* trisyll., scanned as a dactyl, Lucr. 1, 976) *v. a.* [habeo] *To hold in front*, i. e. **I.** *To hold back, keep in check, to restrain, hinder, prevent, ward off, debar, avert* (quite class.): **A.** In gen.; usually constr. with aliquem or aliquid *ab*, with the *abl.*, with *ut, ne, quominus*, or an object-clause; also with a simple *acc.*; less freq. with *de*, the *dat.* or *gen.* With *ab:* quo illum ab illa prohibeas, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 103: praedones procul ab insula Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64 *fin.*: hostem a pugna, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: aliquem a familiaritate, congressione, patrio jure et potestate, Cic. Phil. 2. 18 *fin.*: vim hostium ab oppidis, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: se suosque ab injuria, *to restrain themselves, refrain from*, id. ib. 2, 28 *fin.*—With *de:* vim de classe, Lucil. in Non. 528, 10.—With the *abl.:* itinere exercitum, *to impede its march*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; so, hostem rapinis, pabulationibus populationibusque, id. ib. 1, 15. So with the *abl.* without an object: non prohibere aqua profluente, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 52.—With the *dat.:* aliquem alicui, *to withhold from one*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 7.—With the *gen.:* captae prohibere nequiret Cum Poenos aquilae, *could not prevent the Carthaginians from capturing the standard*, Sil. 6, 27.—With a follg. *ut, ne, quominus:* dii prohibeant, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52: quod potuisti prohibere, ne fieret, id. de Div. in Caecil. 10 *fin.*: hiemem credo adhuc prohibuisse, quo minus, *etc.*, id. Fam. 12, 5.—With an object-clause: qui peregrinos urbibus uti prohibent, Cic. Off. 3, 11: qui Bibulum exire domo prohibuissent, id Fam. 1, 9: audeat Canuleius proloqui, se delectum haberi prohibiturum, Liv. 4, 2 *fin.*—With a simple *acc.:* Mars pater, ut tu morbos visos invisosque, viduertatem vastitudinemque . . . prohibessis, defendas averruncesque, an old formula of prayer in Cato R. R. 141: motus conatusque alicujus prohibere, Cic. Cat. 2, 12: prohibenda maxime est ira in puniendo, id. Off. 1, 25: quod uti prohibitum irem, quod in me esset, meo labori non parsi, Cato in Fest. s. v. PARSI, p. 242 ed. Müll.:—"*prohibere comitia* dicitur vitiare diem morbo," Fest. p. 236 ed. Müll.; Cato in Fest. l. l.:—quod di prohibeant, *which may the gods forbid* or *avert*, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 36; and in the same sense: dii mala prohibeant, id. Hec. 2, 1, 10; cf. dii prohibete minas, di talem avertite casum, Virg. A. 3, 265; and, deos quaeso, ut istaec prohibeant, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 11.

B. In partic., *To forbid, prohibit* a thing: nemo hic prohibet nec vetat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 33: lex recta imperans prohibensque contraria, Cic. N. D. 1, 14; so Quint. 5, 10, 104; cf., Athenis affectus movere per praeconem prohibebatur orator, *the orator was forbidden*, id. 6, 1, 7.

II. *To keep away* from a thing for the sake of safety (cf., defendo, *no.* II.), *to keep, preserve, defend, protect* (so rarely, but likewise quite class.): a quo periculo prohibete rem publicam, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 7; so with *ab:* adultam virginem ab armatorum impetu, id. Brut. 96.—With the *abl.:* haec damna multa mulierum Me uxore prohibent, *keep me from a wife*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 105: magnum civium numerum calamitate prohibere, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 7; so, tenuiores injuriâ, id. Off. 2, 12.—With a double *acc.:* id te Juppiter Prohibessit, *from that may Jupiter preserve you*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 11.

prŏhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prohibeo] *A forbidding, prohibition* (very rare, but quite class.): sceleris, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 18: alicujus actus, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8.

prŏhĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A withholder, restrainer, preventer* (post-class.): valetudinum pessimarum, Arn. 7, 249; so Amm. 21, 12; 24, 4; App. de Deo Socr. p. 163 Oud.

prŏhĭbĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prohibitor] *Restraining, prohibitory* (post-Aug.): avis, *i. e. that restrains from acting by unfavorable omens*, Plin. 10, 14, 17: interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 26, 1.

prŏhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from prohibeo.

prŏ-hinc, *adv. Hence, on this account* (post-class.): App. M. 3, p. 188 Oud.; so id. ib. 5, p. 322 ib.; 11, p. 811 ib.

prŏin, *adv.*, v. proinde.

prŏ-inde (abbrev. proin, like dein for deinde; usually monosyl., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 155; id. Capt. prol. 63; 3, 4, 20, et saep.; Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5; id. Eun. 1, 1, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 3; dissyl., Catull. 20, 16), *adv.:* **I.** *Just so, in the same manner, in like manner, equally, just, even;* usually with a follg. *atque* (*ac*) and *quasi*, rarely with *ut* and *quam:* tibi nunc, proinde ac merere, summas habeo gratias, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 33; cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6; and, Scipiades . . . Ossa dedit terrae, proinde ac famul infimus esset, Lucr. 3, 1048. So too, proinde atque (ac) si: Lex Rubr. lin. 17, in Haubold. Monum. leg. p. 146; cf., qua de re quoniam nihil ad me scribis, proinde habebo ac si scripsisses nihil esse, *just as if, the same as if*, Cic. Att. 3, 13, 1; and, proinde aestimans, ac si usus esset, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 5:—proinde expiscare quasi non nosses, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 35: proinde quasi nemo siet, Ita, *etc.*, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 13; Cic. Rep. 1, 5; cf., proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem videre possimus, id. Mil. 31; and, proinde quasi aut plures fortunati sint quam infelices, aut, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 86:—haec curata sint Fac sis, proinde adeo, ut me velle intellegis, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 27; so, faciam, sit, proinde ut dixi, Tragicomoedia, id. ib. prol. 63; cf., in the reverse order, quia, ut vos mihi domi eritis proînde ego ero fama foris, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 21; and Lucr. 4, 650:—equidem diis habeo gratiam, non proinde quia natus est quam, *etc.* (Gr. οὐχ οὕτως . . ὡς), Gell. 9, 3, 5.—Absol.: hunc filii loco non proinde habere turpe mihi videtur, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 5; Petr. 3 ut, sive dulcis esset sapor uvae sive acidus, proinde aestimarent, Col. 11, 2, 68; Just. 41, 3 *fin.*

II. *Hence, therefore, accordingly, then*, in expressions of advice, exhortation, encouragement, *etc.:* Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 12: proinde hinc vos amolimini, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 3: proin tu fac, apud te ut sies, id. Andr. 2, 4, 5; Cic. Fam. 12, 6: proinde aut exeant aut quiescant, id. Cat. 2, 5 *fin.;* Caes. B. G. 7, 38 *fin.:* proinde parati intentique essent signo dato Romanos invadere, Sall. J. 49: proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi! Virg. A. 11, 384.

prōjecte, *adv.*, v. projicio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

projectĭcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [projicio] *Cast out, exposed* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: puella, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 43; cf. Argum. Cist. 8.—**II.** Trop.: Palladius projecticius, *rejected, despised*, Amm. 28, 6 *med.*

prōjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A throwing forward, a stretching out:* **I.** Lit.: brachii, *i. e. extension* (opp. to contractio), Cic. Or. 18 *fin.:*—projectiones aquae, *jets*, Fest. s. v. TVLLIOS, p. 352 ed. Müll.—**II.** Transf., concr., like projectura, *A projection*, in buildings; also, *the right to build a projection*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 17, 3, § 5 and 6.

prōjecto, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To reproach, accuse* (ante-class.): aliquem probris, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 38: ego projector quod tu peccas, Enn. in Rufin. de figur. sent. p. 222 ed. Ruhnk.

prōjectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Ejecting, detergent* (in later medicine): vis, Theod Prisc. de Diaet. 5: herba projectoriae virtutis, Aem. Macer. 4, 1.

prōjectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A jutty, projecture* in buildings, Vitr. 3, 2; 3.

1. prōjectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from projicio.

2. prōjectus, ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [projicio] *A jutting out, projecting, projection* (very rare): corporis, Lucr. 3, 1000: frondis, Plin. 17, 11, 19.

prō-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *To throw forth* or *before; to fling down; to throw, thrust, drive,* or *put out; to stretch out, extend.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: projectum odoraris cibum, *thrown before* or *to you*, Hor. Epod. 6, 10: cadavera projecta, Var. L. L. 5, 5, § 25: crates, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: aquilam intra vallum, id. ib. 4, 36: aurum in media Libya, Hor. S. 2, 3, 100: aliquid in ignem, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: geminos cestus in medium, Virg. A. 5, 402: tela manu, id. ib. 6, 836: arma, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: insepultos, Liv. 29, 9; Suet. Vesp. 2: parvam, *to cast out, expose*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 74: artus, *to stretch out*, Val. Fl. 7, 141: hastam, *to hold out, extend*, Nep. Chabr. 1; so, scutum, *to hold in front, to oppose*, Sisenn. in Macr. S. 6, 4; Liv. 7, 10; cf., projecto prae se clipeo, id. 32, 25:—p. se ad pedes alicujus, Cic. Sest. 11 *fin.;* so, se ex navi, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: se super exanimem amicum, Virg. A. 9, 444; cf., projecturus semet in flumen, Curt. 9, 4.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To cast out, expel; to exile, banish:* tantam pestem evomere et projicere, Cic. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.:* aliquem ab urbe, Ov. M. 15, 504:—Agrippam in insulam, Tac. A. 1, 3; so id. ib. 4, 71.

2. In architecture, *To let* any part of a building *jut out, to cause to project:* tectum, Cic. Top. 4 *fin.;* so, jus immittendi tigna in parietem vicini, projiciendi, protegendi, *etc.*, Gaj. Dig. 8, 2, 1.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To throw away*, i. e. *to give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, disdain*, etc.: nec pro his libertatem, sed pro libertate haec projicias, Cic. Phil. 13, 3; so, animas, Virg. A. 6, 436: patriam virtutem, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: spem salutis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. A. P. 97: diem, *to deprive one's self of the light of day, to blind one's self*, Stat. Th. 2, 237.—With personal objects: aliquem, *to neglect, desert*, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 8.

B. With se, *To throw one's self*, i. e. *to rush into* any thing: si qui se in hoc judicium forte projecerint, Cic. Coel. 9.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To rush into danger:* epistolae tuae monent et rogant, ne me projiciam, Cic. Att. 9, 6; Att. ib. 9, 10.

b. *To throw one's self away*, i. e. *to degrade one's self:* se in muliebres fletus, Liv. 25, 37.

c. *To obtrude itself:* quae libido non se proripiet ac projiciet occultatione proposita, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73.

C. *To put off* as to time, *to defer, delay* (post-Aug.): ultra quinquennium, Tac. A. 2, 36.—Hence

projectus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** Lit., *Stretched out, extended, jutting out, projecting:* urbs projecta in altum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10; so, projecta saxa, Virg. A. 3, 699; and, insula a septentrione in meridiem projecta, Plin. 3, 6, 12:—ventre projecto, *projecting, prominent*, Suet. Ner. 51; cf. in the *Comp.*, ventre paulo projectiore, id. Tit. 3.—Hence, **2.** Subst., projectum, i, *n.*, *A jutty, projection, projecture* in a building, Labeo in Jabol. Dig. 50, 16, 242; Ulp. ib. 43, 17, 6; Venulei. ib. 43, 24, 22.

B. Trop.: **1.** *Prominent, manifest* projecta atque eminens audacia, Cic. Clu. 65; cf. id. Rep. 3, 7 (from Non. 373, 25).—Hence,

2. *Inclined, addicted* to any thing, *immoderate* in any thing: homo ad audendum projectus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1: homines in verba projecti, Gell. 1, 15 *fin.*—*Sup.:* projectissima ad libidinem gens, Tac. H. 5, 5.

3. *Abject, mean, base, contemptible* = abjectus, contemptus: non esse projectum consulare imperium, Liv. 2, 27: projecta patientia, Tac. A. 3, 65 *fin.*—*Comp.:* quid esse vobis aestimem projectius? Prud. στεφ. 10, 153.

4. *Downcast:* vultus projectus et degener, Tac. H. 3, 65.—Hence,

Adv., projecte, *Carelessly, indifferently* (post-class.): Tert. Pud. 13.

prō-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. n. To glide forward, to slide* or *slip along, to fall down* (quite class.; in Cic. most freq. in a trop. sense): **I.** Lit.: at Canis ad caudam serpens prolabitur Argo, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44; Prop. 1, 20, 47:—collapsus pons, usque alterius initium pontis prolabi eum leniter cogebat: alii elephanti pedibus insistentes, alii clunibus subsidentes prolabebantur, *to slide along . . . slid forward*, Liv. 44, 5, 6 and 7:—equus prolapsum per caput regem effudit, *falling down*, Liv. 27, 32; so, ex arbore alta prolapsus, Plin. 27, 8, 45; and Ov. Ib. 223; cf., prolapsus in cloacae foramen, Suet. Gramm. 2:—prolapsa Pergama, *fallen to ruin*, Virg. A 2, 555: Laodicea tremore terrae prolapsa Tac. A. 14, 27.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To go forward, go on, to come* to any thing, *fall* into any thing: me longius prolapsum esse, quam ratio vestri judicii postularit, *have gone further*, i. e. *have said more*, Cic. Caecin. 35: libenter ad istam orationem tecum prolaberer, *would go on, be led on*, id. Leg. 1, 20: in misericordiam prolapsus, Liv. 30, 12: in rabiem, Tac. A. 1, 31: ad seditiones, id ib. 4, 18: ad jurgia, id. ib. 2, 10: ad superbiam, id. ib. 11; 17 *fin.*

B. *To slip out, escape:* ne quod ab aliqua cupiditate prolapsum verbum videatur, Cic. Fontei. 9.

C. *To fall, fail, err:* timore, Cic. Quint. 24: cupiditate, id. Att. 1, 17: nimio juvandi mortales studio, Plin. 28, 8, 29.

D. *To fall to decay, to sink, decline, go to ruin:* huc unius mulieris libido est prolapsa, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Coel. 20; cf., eo prolapsi sunt mores, ut, *etc.*, Sen. Contr. 15: ita prolapsa est (juventus), ut coërcenda sit, Cic. de Div. 2, 2: ad id prolapsae, Tac. A. 12, 53: in aliquod dedecus, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5:—prolapsum clade Romanum imperium, Liv. 23, 5, 14: rem temeritate ejus prolapsam restituit, id, 6, 22; so, id. 45, 19: studio magnificentiae, Tac. A. 3, 55.

(* **prolaesio,** ōnis, *f.* [pro-laedo] *An injuring:* ingredi sine casu aut prolaesione, Cic. Coel. 17 *fin.*, dub., *al.* prolapsione.)

prōlapsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prolabor] **I.** *A slipping, falling:* ingredi sine casu aut prolapsione, Cic. Coel. 17 *fin.*—**II.** *A falling* or *tumbling down:* aedificiorum prolapsiones, Suet. Aug. 30.

prōlapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from prolabor.

prōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [profero] **I.** *A bring-*

ing forward, adducing, mentioning, citing: exemplorum prolatio, Cic. Or. 34: Latinorum nominum prolatio, *pronunciation*, Liv. 22, 13.—**II.** *A putting forward, advancing:* **A.** Lit.: finium, *extension, enlargement*, Liv. 31, 5 *fin.*—**B** *A putting off* as to time, *delay, postponement:* judicii, Cic. Rab. perd. 3: rerum, id. Att. 7, 12: diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 32.—Absol.: omnem prolationem suspectabant, (* *al.* prolatationem), Tac. H. 3, 82; so in the *plur.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 98.

prōlāto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [profero] *To put forward, advance*, i. e.: **I.** *To lengthen, extend, enlarge* (so not in Cic.): agros, Tac. H. 2, 78: villam, Col. 1, 5: rem rusticam, id. 1 *praef.* § 19: effugium, Lucr. 1, 981: vitam, *to prolong*, Tac. A. 11, 37.—**II.** As to time, *To put off, defer, delay, postpone* (quite class.): id (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, Cic. Cat. 4, 3 *fin.*: dubitando et dies prolatando, Sall. C. 43: so, diem ex die, Tac. A. 6, 42: diem belli, Sall. Ep. Mithrid. ad Arsac.; cf. Sil. 3, 142: consultationes, Sall. J. 27: seditiones, id. fragm. Or. Phil. contra Lepid.: nihil prolatandum ratus, Liv. 21, 5.

1. prōlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from profero.

2. prōlātus, ūs, *m.* [profero] *A bringing forward* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Valent. 33.

* **prōlectĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [prolicio] *Alluring:* Sid. Ep. 4, 18 dub. (*al.* plectibilibus).

prōlecto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To allure* or *entice forth:* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): lacrimae redeunt, prolectante gaudio, App. M. 5, p. 333 Oud.: aviculae prolectatae verno vapore, id. ib. 11, p. 767 ib.—**II.** Transf., *To allure, entice, incite* (rarely, but quite class.): egentes spe largitionis, * Cic. Fl. 8: praeda puellares animos prolectat, Ov. F. 4, 433: sensus legentium, Vitr. 5 *praef.*: aliquam veneficiis ad nuptias, App. Apol. p. 582 Oud.; so, nuptialis gratiae nomine prolectatus, Mart. Cap. 8 *init.*

‡ **prōlēgātus,** i, *m.* [pro-legatus] *A lieutenant-governor's substitute, a prolegate*, Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Veron. 119, 6; Inscr. ap. Don. 137, 1.

| **pro-lĕpos,** ŏris, *m.* *A substitute for agreeableness:* Not. Tir. p. 80.

† **prŏlepsis,** is, *f.* = πρόληψις, In rhetoric, A mentioning a thing by a name which it has not yet received, *Anticipation, prolepsis;* pure Latin, occupatio: Diom. p. 438 and 439 P.; (* Gell. 10, 16: or an allusion to a thing as having happened before it has actually come to pass, *An anachronism*, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 45 *fin.*: or a refuting of an objection by anticipation, Quint. 4, 1, 49; 9, 2, 16).

prōles, is, *f.* [pro oleo, olesco, whence also adolesco] *That which grows forth;* esp. of human beings, *offspring, progeny, child, descendant;* and collect., *descendants, race, progeny, posterity* (mostly poet.; but cf., "nec fugerim dicere *prolem*, aut *subolem* aut *effari*," etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; v. in the follg. the passages from Cic.): propagando procudere prolem, *to bring forth, produce children*, Lucr. 5, 854: prolem est enixa gemellam, Ov. M. 9, 452: laudantur simili prole puerperae, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 23; id. Carm. sec. 19: di Romulae genti date remque prolemque, id. ib. 47: et pulchra faciat te prole parentem, Virg. A. 1, 75: felix prole parens, Val. Fl. 5, 384: tua postuma proles, Virg. A. 6, 763: ferrea proles, *the iron race*, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 63 *fin.*: proles Ausonia, *the Ausonian race*, Virg. A. 4, 236.—In prose: praeclara Brutorum atque Aemiliorum proles, Sall. Or. Lepidi ad popul.; Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40: proles illa futurorum hominum, *race*, id. ib. 6, 21.—Of deities: Saturni altera proles, Virg. A. 12, 830: Bacchi rustica proles, *i. e. Priapus*, Tib. 1, 4, 7: Neptunia proles, Val. Fl. 4, 213.—Of animals: hinc nova proles per herbas Ludit, Lucr. 1, 260: duellica equorum, id. 2, 661; Phaedr. 2, 4, 19; Virg. G. 3, 65: jam maris immensi prolem, genus omne natantum, id. ib. 3, 541; Col. 7, 6 *med.*—Poet., of plants: et prolem tarde nascentis olivae, *i. e. the fruit*, Virg. G. 2, 3.—In the *plur.*: privignasque rogat proles, Col. poët. 10, 163:—*gen. plur.*, prolum, Mart. Cap. 3, 78.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Youth, young men:* Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: sternitur Arcadiae proles, Virg. A. 10, 429.

B. *The testicles* (post-class.): polimina sunt ea, quae nos proles verecundius dicimus, Arn. 7, 230; id. 5, 172.

prōlētāneus, i, *m.*, i. q. proletarius, q. v.

prōlētārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [proles] According to a division of the people by Servius Tullius, *A citizen of the lowest class, who served the state not with his property, but only with his children* (proles), *a proletary:* "qui aut non plus mille quingentum aeris aut omnino nihil in suum censum praeter caput attulissent, *proletarios* nominavit, ut ex iis quasi proles [id est quasi progenies] civitatis exspectari videretur," Cic. Rep. 2, 22; cf. Liv. 1, 43; Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 16, 10; Enn. ib.: proletarium capite censum, dictum quod ex his civitas constet, quasi proles progenie; iidem et *proletanei*, Fest. p. 228 ed. Müll.—* **II.** Transf., adjectively, *Low, common:* sermo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 157.

* **prō-lĕvo,** are, *v. a.* *To draw forth*, trop.: aliquem peccatorum fluctibus mersum, Tert. Poen. 4.

pro-lībo, are, *v. a.* *To pour out, offer as a libation* to the gods (a Plinian word): vina diis, Plin. 14, 18, 22; ib. 19, 23; id. 28, 4, 11.—Impers.: fictilibus prolibatur simpuviis, id. 35, 12, 46.

* **prō-lĭcĕo,** cui, 2. *v. n.* [liqueo] *To run* or *flow forth:* "*prolicere*, emanare, effluere. Varro: *demum ubi prolicuit dulcis unda*," Gloss. Isid.

prō-lĭcĭo, LIXI (Not. Tir. p. 149), 3. *v. a.* [lacio] *To allure* or *entice forth, to entice, incite* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ejus amos cupidam me huc prolicit per tenebras, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 2; Ov. A. A. 2, 718: aliquem ad spem, Tac. Ann. 3, 73 *fin.*

‡ **prolicito,** are, v. ‡ procitare.

prōlīmen, ĭnis, *n.* *A space before the threshold*, Hier. in Ezech. 12, 40, 8.

prō-lĭquātus, a, um, *Part.* [liquo] *Liquefied, liquid:* App. Apol. p. 422 Oud.

prōlixe, *adv.*, v. prolixus, *ad fin.*

prōlixĭtas, ātis. *f.* [prolixus] *Great length, breadth,* or *width, great extension* (post-class.): terrae, App. de Mundo, p. 303 Oud.: colubra prolixitatis immensae, Arn. 7, 250: temporis, Ulp. Dig. 36, 1, 22. Of speech, *Prolixity:* ne forte prolixitas fastidium audientiae pariat, Arn. 4, 138.

* **prōlixĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Prolixity:* Pac. in Non. 160, 11.

* **prōlixo,** are, *v. a.* [id.] *To lengthen, extend:* aciem ferramenti, Col. 4, 24 *fin.*

prō-lixus, a, um, *adj.* [laxus] *Stretched far out, long, broad:* **I.** Lit. (so not in Cicero): capillus passus, prolixus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: caudae (opp. to breves), Var. R. R. 2, 2, 3: villi, Col. 7, 3, 7: arbores, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 5; so, ramus, Suet. Vesp. 5: cervix, Col. 7, 3, 7: statura, id. 1, 9, 3; cf., prolixo corpore erat, Suet. Claud. 30: tunicae, Gell. 7, 12.—*Comp.:* arator prolixior, *tall, stout*, Col. 1, 9: prolixiora quaedam nascuntur, Var. R. R. 1, 6, 4.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *Long, extended* (ante- and post-class.): prolixae aetatis homines, *i. e. of great age*, Callistr. Dig. 50, 6, 5 *fin.*; cf., prolixioris temporis spatium, Paul. ib. 49, 14, 45: non tam prolixo provolat ictu, *far, distant*, Lucr. 4, 1238: si cognitio prolixiorem tractatum habeat, Ulp. Dig. 33, 1, 13.—*Sup.:* labor (with largus), Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 57 ed. Maj.—In the *neut.* adverbially: prolixum ejulare, *greatly, violently*, App. M. 8, p. 533 Oud.

B. In partic.: **1.** In speech, *Prolix* (post-class.): cujus exemplum, ne sim prolixus, omisi, Macr. S. 3, 7 *fin.*

2. *Comprehensive* in meaning (post-class.): existimo longe esse amplius, prolixius, fortius in significanda totius prope civitatis multitudine *mortales* quam *homines* dixisse, Gell. 13, 28.

3. Of circumstances, *Favorable, fortunate* (so too in Cic.): rebus secundis atque prolixis atque prosperis, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: cetera spero prolixa esse his duntaxat, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2.

4. Of disposition and conduct, *Well-disposed, obliging, courteous* (Ciceronian): prolixa beneficaque natura, Cic. Fam. 3 8, 8: animus libens et prolixus, id. Att. 16, 16 C *fin.*: Ariobarzanes in Pompeium prolixior, id. ib. 6, 3, 5.—Hence,

Adv., prōlixe, *Largely, abundantly, copiously* (quite class.): p. cumulateque facere aliquid, Cic. Fl. 36: p. et celeriter facere aliquid, id. Att. 16, 16. A, § 6: p. fuseque laudare, Gell. 5, 1: promittere, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: in quo (delectu) parum prolixe respondent Campani coloni, *do not announce themselves in very great numbers*, id. Att. 7, 14: arbores prolixe foliatae, App. M. 4, p. 240 Oud.—*Comp.:* largius prolixiusque fruere, Gell. 1, 22: fabulari, id. 12, 1: Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 52: fovere aliquem, Suet. Tit. 7.

* **prōlŏcūtor** (prolŏquūtor), ōris, *m.* [proloquor] *A pleader, advocate*, Auct. Quint. Decl. Tribun. Marian. 3.

† **prŏlŏgĭum,** ĭi, *n.* = προλόγιον, *A preface, introduction:* "*prologium*, principium, proloquium. Pacuvius: *quid est? nam me exanimasti prologio tuo*," Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 ed. Müll.

† **prŏlŏgus,** i, *m.* = πρόλογος, *A preface* or *introduction to a play, a prologue:* Ter. Ph. prol. 15: in prologis scribundis opera abutitur, id. Andr. prol. 5: in Hydriae (Menandri) prologo, Quint. 11, 3. 91: in prologo Adelphorum, Suet. Vit. Ter. 2.—**II.** Transf., *The player who delivers the prologue:* oratorem esse voluit me, non prologum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 11; id. Hec. prol. alt. 1.

prōlŏquĭum, ĭi, *n.* [proloquor] * **I.** *An introduction, preamble;* v. prologium.—**II.** *An assertion, proposition, axiom*, the Gr. ἀξίωμα, Var. in Gell. 16, 8: disjunctivum, Gell. 5, 11, 9.

prō-lŏquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* *To speak out, utter, declare, say* (mostly ante-class. and poet.; not found in Cic., Caes., or Quint.): "*prolocutum* (dicimus), quum animo quod habuit, extulit loquendo," Var. L. L. 6, 7, § 56; so, p. cogitata, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 53: verbum, id. Andr. 1, 5, 21; cf., p. quicquam verborum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 92: aliquid apud aliquem, id. Capt. prol. 6; so, apud aliquem, id. Epid. 3, 4, 28: vera, id. Aul. 2, 1, 18: falsum, id. ib. 3, 5, 45; Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 26 *fin.*; id. ap. Non. 232, 25: pervagatissimus ille versus, qui vetat *Artem pudere proloqui quam factites*, Cic. Or. 43, 147: nunc quam rem oratum huc veni, primum proloquar, Plaut. Am. prol. 50; so with a relative clause: quid sentiatis proloquimini, Auct. B. Afr. 44 *fin.*—* **II.** In partic., *To foretell, predict:* Prop. 3, 13, 59.

prōlŏquūtor, ōris, v. prolocutor.

prōlŏquūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from proloquor.

‡ **prō-lŭbīdo,** ĭnis, *f.* *Will, desire, inclination:* "*prolubium* (al. *prolubiem*) et *prolubidinem* dici ab eo quod lubeat," Var. in Non. 64, 13.

prō-lŭbĭum, ĭi, *n.* [lubet] **I.** Subjectively, *Will, desire, inclination* (ante- and post-class.): muliebre ingenium, prolubium, occasio, Att. in Non. 64, 8; so Nov. and Laber. ib. 10 and 12; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 27; Gell. 16, 19.—**II.** Objectively, *Pleasure* (post-class.): majus, Gell. 5, 10, 12; so, libidinis, App. M. 10, p. 719 Oud. (* *al.* proluvium).

* **prō-lūcĕo,** xi, 2. *v. n.* *To shine forth*, Sen. Ot. sap. 32 (*al.* produxit).

prō-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* *To practice beforehand, to prelude:* **I.** Lit.: et sparsa ad pugnam proludit arena, Virg. G. 3, 234.—**II.** Trop.: sententiis, * Cic. de Or. 2, 80: jurgia proludunt, Juv. 5, 26: per has mortalis aevi moras illi meliori vitae longiorique proluditur, Sen. Ep. 102: quum per ista prolusum est, crescunt maria, id. Q. N. 3, 28.

‡ **prō-lūgĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To mourn greatly:* "*prolugere* dicuntur qui solito diutius lugent," Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 ed. Müll.

prō-lŭo, lŭi, lūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To wash forth* or *out, to cast out* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not found in Cic.; once in Caes.; v. in the follg.): **I.** Lit.: genus omne natantum Litore in extremo . . . fluctus Proluit, Virg. G. 3, 543: ven trem, *i. e. to cause diarrhoea*, Col. 7, 3 *fin.*—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *To wash off* or *away:* tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes. B. C. 1, 48; so, impetus aquarum proluit terram, Col. 2, 18; cf., Virg. G. 1, 481; id. Aen. 12, 686.—Hence, transf., * **2.** *To make away with* property, *to squander, dissipate*, Gell. 2, 24, 11.—**B.** *To moisten, wet, wash:* in vivo prolue rore manus, Ov. F. 4, 778.—Poet., of drinking: leni praecordia mulso Prolueris melius, Hor. S. 2, 4, 26; so, se pleno auro, Virg. A. 1, 739; and, multâ prolutus vappâ, Hor. S. 1, 5, 16.—In comic lang., cloacam (*i. e.* ventrem), *to wash out the stomach*, i. e. *to drink one's fill*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 29.—**C.** *To overflow, inundate* (post-class.): prolutas esse regiones imbribus, App. de Mundo, p. 73 Oud.

prōlūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proludo] *A prelude;* transf., *a preliminary exercise, trial, essay*, Cic. de Or. 2, 80; id. de Div. in Caecil. 14 *fin.*

prōlūsōrĭus, a, um, v. perlusorius.

prōlūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from proluo.

prōlŭvĭes, ēi, *f.* [proluo] *An overflow, inundation* (not in Cic.; for in Q. Fr. 3, 7, alluvies is the correct reading). Lucr. 5, 947: alvi, *i. e. filth cast forth, excrements*, id. 6, 1198; Col. 6, 7; 12, 38; so, foedissima ventris, Virg. A. 3, 216.

* **prōlŭvĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An inundation*, App. de Mundo, p. 364 Oud.

* **prōlŭvĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [proluvio] *Overflowing:* pestis, *i. e. spreading in all directions*, Auct. ap. Fulg. p. 564, 13.

† **prŏlȳtae,** ārum, *m.* = προλύται, *Jurists who, after studying five years, were dismissed by their instructors with credit*, Justin. Dig. praef. § 5.

‡ **prō-măgister,** tri, *m.* *One who presides, rules*, etc., *in the place of another, a vice-president, vice-gerent, vice-director* (in class. Latinity. pro magistro), Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 442, *no.* 49; Inscr. ap. Grut. 426, 5; 607, 1, et al.—Hence

‡ **prōmăgistĕrĭum,** ĭi, *n.* *The office of a promagister, a vice-presidency, lieutenancy*, etc., Inscr. ap. Grut. 173, 5.

‡ **prō-măgistrātus,** ūs, *m.* *Administration by a substitute* or *deputy*, S. C. de Bacch., v. Append. VI.; Inscr. ap. Grut. 629 *fin.*; Inscr. ap. Murat. 582, 1.

prō-mātertĕra, ae, *f.* *A great-grandmother's sister, great grand-aunt*, Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1; Paul. ib. 10.

‡ **promellĕre,** litem promovere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 ed. Müll.

‡ **promenervat** item (in Saliari carmine) pro monet, Fest. p. 205 ed. Müll.

prō-mercālis, e, *adj.* [merx] *That is dealt in, that is bought and sold* (post-Aug.): res, Col. 1, 8, 13; 11, 1, 34: vestes, Suet. Gramm. 23: aurum, id. Caes. 54; Gell. 4, 1 *fin.*

prōmercĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *Trade, traffic, merchandise* (post-class.), Mart. Dig. 48, 8, 3, § 4; Paul. ib. 30, 1, 41, et al.

prō-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2., and **prō-mĕrĕor,** ĭtus, 2. *v. a.:* **I.** *To deserve, merit*, in a good or bad sense (quite class.): retineri nequeo, quin dicam ea, quae promeres, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 15; id. Amph. 5, 2, 12: quid mali sum promeritus, id. ib. 2, 1, 20; so, reus levius punitus quam sit ille promeritus, Cic. Inv. 2, 28.—In a good sense: promeruisti, ut ne quid ores, quin impetres, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 41.

II. *To deserve* a thing of one, *to earn* any thing (good or bad); constr. usually with *de* or *abs.*, rarely *c. acc.:* numquam referre gratiam possum satis, proinde ut tu promeritus de me, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 12: paratiores erunt ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic. Off. 2, 15; Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 2: homines tenues unum habent in nostrum ordinem aut promerendi aut proferendi beneficii locum, Cic. Mur. 34: socios, Suet. Aug. 3: principem, Plin. Pan. 62: per hostias deos laevos, *i. e. to render favorable to one's self*, Arn. 7, 229.—Hence

prōmĕrĭtum, i, *n.* *Desert* (good or evil), *merit, guilt*, Lucr. 1, 61; Ov. F. 4, 394; Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 49; Auct. B. Afr. 90.

Prŏmētheus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Προμηθεύς (The Forethinker), *A son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion.* He formed men of clay, and animated them by means of fire brought from heaven; for which he was fastened to Caucasus, where a vulture, or, as some say, an eagle, fed upon his entrails, until, at last, it was slain by Hercules, Ov. M. 1, 82; Hyg. Fab. 54; 144; Virg. E. 6, 42; Prop. 3, 3, 29.—Poet., transf., of *a skillful potter:* Juv. 4, 133.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Prŏmēthēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Prometheus, Promethean:* juga, *i. e. the Caucasus*, Prop. 1, 12, 10; also called rupes, Mart. 9, 46: fibra, *of Prometheus*, Val. Fl. 7, 356: creta, Col. poët. 10, 59: lutum, Mart. 10, 39.—**B. Prŏmēthīdes,** ae, *m.*, *The son of Prometheus, Deucalion*, Ov. M. 1, 390.

prō-mĭco, are, *v. n.* and *a.:* **I.** *Neutr.*, *To gleam forth* (post-class.): promicant molles plumulae, *i. e. grow out*, App. M. 3, p. 213 Oud.: lacrimae, *burst* or *gush forth*, id. ib. 3, p. 191 ib.—**II.** *Act.*, *To throw out, deliver with vehemence:* orationem, Naev. in Non. 65, 6 ("*promicare* extendere et porro jacere," Non.).

prōmĭnens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from promineo.

prōmĭnenter, *adv.*, v. promineo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

prōmĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [prominens] *A jutting out, projection, prominence* (post-Aug.): ita uti summam habeant prominentiam (anterides), Vitr. 6, 11; so in the *plur.* of *promontories*, Solin. 27.

prō-mĭnĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* *To stand* or *jut out, be prominent, to overhang, project* (not in Cic. or Caes.; cf. Moser ad Cic. Rep. 3, 7, p. 352 *extr.*): **I.** Lit.: Phaselis prominet penitus in altum, Liv. 37, 23; so, in pontum, Ov. M. 13, 778: ante frontem, Plin. 8, 32, 50: ursis ungues prominent, id. 8, 36, 54: qui (dentes) prominent, id. 11, 37, 62:—quum promineret ore, quantum, *etc.*, Hor. Epod. 5, 35; so Val. Fl. 7, 30.—**II.** Trop., *To reach out, extend* to any thing: maxima pars ejus (gloriae) in memoriam ac posteritatem promineat, Liv. 28, 43, 5.

* **prō-mĭno,** are, *v. a.* *To drive forward* or *along:* jumenta ad lacum bibendi causa, App. M. 9, p. 645 Oud.

prōmĭnŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [promineo] *Projecting a little, rather prominent* (post-class.): venter, Capitol. Pert. 12: mammae, Sol. 27 *fin.*: labra, Mart. Cap. 3, 58.

prōmiscam, prōmisce, and **prōmiscŭe,** *advv.*, v. promiscuus, *ad fin.*, A, B, and C.

prōmiscus, a, um, v. promiscuus, *ad init.*

prōmiscŭus (collat. form, promiscus, Gell. 11, 16 *fin.*; 16, 13, 4; prob. also ante-class.; v., below, the *Adv.*, promiscam), a, um, *adj.* [misceo] *Mixed, not separate* or *distinct, without distinction, in common, indiscriminate, promiscuous* (as an adj. not used by Cic. or Caes.): opera promiscua, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 138: connubia, *i. e. between patricians and plebeians*, Liv. 4, 2; cf., consulatum promiscuum patribus ac plebi facere, id. 7, 21; so, multitudo, *of patricians and plebeians*, Tac. A. 12, 7: promiscua omnium generum caedes, Liv. 2, 30 *fin.*: sepultura, Tac. A. 16, 16 *fin.*: jus, id. ib. 4, 16: spectaculum, *to which all are admitted without distinction*, id. ib. 14, 14: divina atque humana, Sall. C. 12: privatae et promiscuae copiae, *common, general, public*, Tac. H. 1, 66.—With an object-clause: muta ista et inanima (*sc.* tecta) intercidere ac reparari promiscua sunt, *may be destroyed and restored again*, Tac. H. 1, 84 *fin.*—In the *neutr.* absol.: in promiscuo esse, *to be universal*, Liv. 29, 17; so, nec arma in promiscuo, sed clausa sub custode, *i. e. in every man's hands*, Tac. G. 44.

B. In partic., in grammat. lang., promiscuum nomen, *i. e.* epicoenum, Quint. 1, 4, 24.

II. Transf., *Common, usual* (so very rare, and not ante-Aug.): promiscua ac vilia mercari, Tac. G. 5 *fin.*: varia promiscaque cogitatio, Gell. 11, 16 *fin.* (*al.* promiscua): opinionis tam promiscae errores, id. 16, 13, 4.—Hence,

Adv., in three forms, prōmiscam, prōmisce, and prōmiscŭe.

A. Form prōmiscam (accus. form from promiscus), *In common, indiscriminately, promiscuously* (ante-class.): "*promiscam* dicebant pro promiscue," Paul ex Fest. p. 224 ed. Müll.: ut mea laetitia laetus promiscam siet, Plaut. Ps. 4, 5, 11: cetera promiscam voluit communia haberi, Var. in Non. 361, 25.

B. Form prōmisce, *In common, indiscriminately, indifferently* (post-class.): indistincte atque promisce annotare, Gell. N. A. *praef.*; id. 7, 3 *fin.*: p. atque indefinite largiri, id. 2, 24.

C. Form prōmiscŭe (the classical form), *In common, promiscuously:* (mares et feminae) promiscue in fluminibus perluuntur, * Caes B. G. 6, 21 *fin.*: promiscue toto quam proprie parva frui parte (Campi Martii) malletis, Cic. Agr. 2, 31; so id. Font. 6; id. de Or. 3, 19; Liv. 5, 55; Plin. 11, 37, 47, et al.

prōmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [promitto] *A promising, promise* (quite class.): provinciae, Cic. Att. 8, 9 *fin.*: auxilii, id. Fam. 4, 13: scelerum, id. Phil. 8, 3 *fin.* Cf. Don. Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 27.

prōmissīve, *adv.*, v. promissivus, *ad fin.*

prōmissīvus, a, um, *adj.* [promitto] *Promising, promissive;* in later grammatical lang., p. tempus, *i. e. the future tense*, Consent. p. 2061 P.: modus, Diom. p. 328 ib.—*Adv.*, prōmissīve (post-classical), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10.

prōmissor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A promiser* (very rare), Hor. A. P. 138; Quint. 1, 5 6 Zumpt.

prōmissum, i, v. promitto, *ad fin.*

1. prōmissus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from promitto.

* **2. prōmissus,** ūs, *m.* [promitto] *A promise:* Manil. 5, 577.

prō-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. (syncop. forms, promisti for promisisti, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17; Catull. 110, 3: promisse for promisisse, Catull. 110, 5) *v. a.* *To let go forward, to send* or *put forth, to let hang down, let grow*, etc.

I. Lit. (so rarely; not in Cic.): ramos vel ferro compescunt vel longius promittunt, *suffer to grow longer*, Col. 5, 6, 11; cf., nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit (quam pinus), *shoots up more rapidly*, Plin. 16, 26, 44: (Sonus lusciniae) promittitur revocato spiritu, *is drawn out, prolonged*, id. 10, 29, 43. So of the hair, the beard, *To let hang down, let grow:* satis constat multos mortales capillum ac barbam promisisse, Liv. 6, 16, 4; cf., pogoniae, quibus inferiore ex parte promittitur juba, Plin. 2, 25, 22; v. infra, *Pa.*

II. Trop., of speech: **A.** *To say beforehand, to foretell, predict, prophesy* (so very rare): praesertim quum, si mihi alterum utrum de eventu rerum promittendum esset, id futurum, quod evenit, exploratius possem promittere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5: ut (dii) primis minentur extis, bene promittant secundis, id. de Div. 2, 17.—So of signs or omens: pari in meliora praesagio in Caesaris castris omnia aves victimaeque promiserant, Flor. 4, 7, 9: promittunt omina poenas, Val. Fl. 6, 730: clarum fore (Servium) visa circa caput flamma promiserat, Flor. 1, 6; id. 1, 7, 9.—And in gen., *To denote beforehand:* stella . . vindemiae maturitatem promittens, Plin. 18, 31, 74.

B. *To promise, cause to expect, give hope* or *promise of* a thing (the predom. signif. of the word in all periods and styles), constr. with the *acc.*, an object-clause, or *de:* ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 5: si Neptunus quod Theseo promiserat, non fecisset, id. Off. 1, 10, 32: dii faxint, ut faciat ea quae promittit! id. Att. 16, 1 *fin.*:—promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, id. Phil. 5, 18 *fin.*: cf., promitto, in meque recipio fore eum, *etc.*, id. Fam. 13, 10, 3; and, quem inimicissimum futurum esse promitto et spondeo, id. Mur. 41 *fin.*; Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 6:—de alicujus voluntate promittere, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1:—de me tibi sic promitto atque confirmo, me, *etc.*, id. Fam. 3, 10, 1: promittere damni infecti, (* *sc.* causâ), *i. e. to promise indemnification for, become answerable for the possible damage*, id. Top. 4.—Of things: terra ipsa promittit (aquas), *gives promise of, leads one to expect water*, Plin. 31, 3, 27: debet extremitas (pictu rae) sic desinere, ut promittat alia post se, *to lead one to suppose, to suggest*, id. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 5.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To promise to come, to engage one's self* to dine, sup, *etc.*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 19 *sq.*; 4, 2, 16; Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 27; Phaedr. 4, 23, 15; Petr. 10.

b. *To promise* something to a deity, *i. e. to vow:* donum Jovi dicatum atque promissum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72; so Tib. 3, 5, 33; Juv. 13, 233; Petr. 88; Flor. 1, 11, 4.

c. *To offer* as a price (post-Aug.): pro domo sestertium millies promittens, Plin. 17, 1, 1.—Hence

prōmissus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** Lit., *Hanging down, long;* of the hair: coma, Var. in Non. 362, 32; Liv. 38, 17: Britanni capillo sunt promisso, Caes. B. G. 5, 14; so, capillus, Nep. Dat. 3.—Of the dewlap: boves palearibus amplis et paene ad genua promissis, Col. 6, 1, 3.—Of the belly: sues ventre promisso, Col. 7, 9, 1.

B. Subst., promissum. i, *n.*, *A promise* (very freq. in prose and poetry): Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53: voto quodam et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18: constantia promissi, id. Att. 4, 17: promissum absolvere, Var. R. R. 2, 11: facere, Cic. Off. 1, 10; 3, 25: exigere, id. ib. 3, 25: ludere aliquem promisso inani, Ov. F. 3, 685.—In the *plur.:* pacta et promissa servare, Cic. Off. 3, 24: illis promissis standum non est, quae, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 10, 32: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10: dic aliquid dignum promissis, id. Sat. 2, 3, 6: quo promissa (Ennii) cadant, *i. e. the expectations which he raises*, id. Epist. 2, 1, 52.

prōmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3. *v. a.* [pro-emo] *To take, give,* or *bring out* or *forth, to produce* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: si quid tibi opus erit promptu, promito, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 113: *Pa.* Prompsisti tu illi vinum? *Lu.* Non prompsi, id. Mil. 3, 2, 16: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84 *med.;* so, signa ex aerario prompta, Liv. 3, 69 *fin.:* medicamenta de narthecio, Cic. Fin. 2, 7 *fin.:* vina dolio, Hor. Epod. 2, 47; so, promptum vaginâ pugionem, Tac. A. 15, 54: aliquid in usus, Col. 2, 10:—se, *to come forth* or *out:* laetique cavo se robore promunt, Virg. A. 2, 260; so, vites promunt se, *put forth, shoot out*, Col. 3, 12.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To bring, put,* or *draw forth:* est aliquid, quod non ex usu forensi . . . sit promendum et assumendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 14: loci, e quibus argumenta promuntur, id. Top. 2: nunc promenda tibi sunt consilia, id. Att. 9, 13: promere et exercere justitiam, Plin. Ep. 1, 10 *fin.:* nunc illas promite vires, Virg. A. 5, 191.

B. In partic., *To bring to light, disclose, utter, tell, express, relate*, etc.: percuntanti promere omnia, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 10: rerum ordinem, Vellej. 2, 48 *fin.:* verba, quae sensum animi nostri optime promunt, Quint. 8 *praef.*, § 32: animi voluntatem, id. 12, 10, 40: promere aliquid loquendo, id. 2, 16, 15: quid ipse sim secutus promam, id. 7, 1, 3: qui pueris utile carmen prompturus est, *wishes to publish*, App. Flor. *no.* 17, p. 82 Oud.—Hence

promptus (promtus), a, um, *Pa.*, prop., *Brought to light, exposed to view;* hence, **A.** *Visible, apparent, evident, manifest* (rarely, but quite class.): amicitiam atque inimicitiam in fronte promptam gero, Enn. in Gell. 19, 8; so, aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall. C. 10: tametsi hoc minime latet, quod ita promptum et propositum est, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: prompta et aperta, id. Fin. 1, 9: eminentia et prompta, id. de Or. 3, 57: consilia, locos, prompta, occulta noverat, Tac. A. 2, 20.—*Sup.:* nihil tam clausum neque tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2.

B. Transf.: **1.** *At hand*, i. e. *prepared, ready, quick, prompt, inclined* or *disposed* to or for any thing = paratus, expeditus: (*a*) *Absol.:* laudat promptos, segniores castigat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: promptissimus homo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17: cetera, quae tibi a multis prompta esse certo scio, a me sunt paratissima, id. Fam. 4, 13 *fin.:* fidem alicui promptam expositamque praebere, id. Caecin. 27: quod cuique promptum, arma, equos, aurum offerentes, Tac. A. 1, 71: sagittae, Ov. M. 3, 188: prompta et profluens eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 3.—(*β*) With *ad* or *in* aliquid (rarely in aliqua re): ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19 *fin.;* cf. Cic. Fam. 3, 11: esse animo prompto ad jocandum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13: homines ad vim prompti, ad seditionem parati, id. Agr. 2, 30: quo paratior ad usum forensem promptiorque esse possim, id. de Div. in Caecil. 13: promptiores ad pericula, id. Off. 1, 24:—promptus in pavorem, Tac. A. 15, 25 *fin.;* so, in adulationes, id. ib. 15, 61; cf. in the *Comp.*, promptior in spem, id. Agr. 35 *fin.;* and in the *Sup.*, Dalmatae in latrocinia promptissimi, Flor. 4, 12:—celeritas prompta et parata in agendo, Cic. Brut. 42: in rebus gerendis promptus, Nep. Them. 1.—(*γ*) With *adversus* (very rarely): promptus adversus insontes, Tac. A. 6, 48 *fin.*—(*δ*) *c. abl.:* non promptus ingenio, Liv. 4, 3; so, linguâ promptus, id. 2, 45 *fin.;* cf., sermone promptus, Tac. H. 2, 86: promptus audaciâ, id. Ann. 1, 57; 14, 40: promptus animo, id. ib. 14, 58.—*Comp.:* haud quisquam manu promptior erat, Liv. 2, 56.—(*ε*) *c. gen.:* promptus animi, Tac. H. 2, 23:—belli promptissimos delegebant, Sall. fragm. ap. Arus. Mess.; so in the *Sup.*, Plato veritatis omnibus exhibendae promptissimus, Gell. 10, 22.—(*ζ*) *c. dat.* (Tacitean): promptus libertati aut ad mortem animus, Tac. A. 4, 46; so, seditioni, id. ib. 1, 48: cuicumque flagitio, id. ib. 15, 45: ultioni, id. ib. 11, 32.—(*η*) *c. inf.* (poet.): promptus metuenda pati, Luc. 7, 105.

b. In gen., *Brave, courageous:* maxime vellem, rem publicam in periculis a promptissimo quoque defendi, Sall. Or. Phil. contr. Lep.; so Tac. Agr. 3; id. Hist. 2, 25; 3, 69.

2. *Easy, practicable:* facilis et prompta defensio, Cic. de Or. 1, 56: moenia haudquaquam prompta oppugnanti, Liv. 23, 1 *fin.:* expugnatio, Tac. A. 1, 68: possessio, id. ib. 2, 5: aditus, obvia comitas, id. ib. 2, 2 *fin.:* promptissima mortis via, id. ib. 16, 17:—promptum est, with a subject-clause, *It is easy:* sed nec mihi dicere promptum, Nec facere est illi, Ov. M. 13, 10; Tac. A. 15, 41.—Hence,

Adv., prompte (perh. not ante-Aug.): **1.** *Readily, quickly, without delay, willingly, promptly:* dare operam, Tac. A. 15, 52: distribuere pecuniam legatis, Val. Max. 4, 3, 9.—*Comp.:* promptius adversari, Tac. A. 2, 38: dirumpere imagines (opp. to cunctanter), id. Hist. 1, 55.—*Sup.:* promptissime adesse alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 17 *fin.*—**2.** *Easily:* promptius expediam, Juv. 10, 220: victoria promptissime licentiam subministrat, Val. Max. 6, 5, *no.* 1.

‡ **promonstra,** prodigia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224.

prōmontōrĭum (scanned as a quadrisyl., prōmōntōrjum, Ov. M. 15, 709), ĭi, *n.* [pro-mons] **I.** *The highest part of a chain of mountains, a mountain-ridge*, Liv. 21, 35.—**II.** *A part of a mountain projecting into the sea, a headland, promontory*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56; id. Phil. 1, 3; Caes. B. G. 3, 12; Liv. 29, 27; Mel. 1, 7; Ov. M. 15, 709, et saep.: (* Pr. Apollinis, in Africa, near Utica, now *Zibib*, Plin. 5, 4, 3; Liv. 30, 24: Candidum, also in Africa, Plin. 5, 4, 3: Pulchrum, east of Carthage, Liv. 29, 27: Sacrum, in Portugal, now *Cabo de St. Vincente*, Plin. 2, 108, 112: Junonis, near Cadiz, now *C. Trafalgar*, Mela 2, 6 *fin.:* Ampelusia, in Africa, now *Cabo Spartel*, Plin. 5, 1, 1).

prōmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [promoveo] *Advancement, preferment, promotion* (post-class.), Lampr. Anton. Diadum. 2; Firm. Math. 3, 7, 5; Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28.

1. prōmōtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from promoveo.

2. prōmōtus, ūs, *m.* [promoveo] *Advancement, promotion* (post-class.), Tert. Coron. mil. 3 *fin.*

prō-mŏvĕo, ōvi, ōtum, 2. *v. a.* *To move forward, cause to advance, push onward, advance:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: saxa vectibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: onera, Col. 11, 1; Plin. 19, 5, 23: assa in alterum apodyterii angulum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: legiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: castra ad Carthaginem, Liv. 28, 44 *fin.:* cornua utrimque (in acie), Quint. 2, 13, 3: scalas et machinamenta, Tac. A. 15, 4 *fin.:* calculum, *to push forward, move*, Quint. 11, 2, 38; id. 11, 3, 113: unum pedem triclinio, Phaedr. 4, 23, 28: ibi te videbo et promovebo, *will take you along with me*, Cic. Att. 4, 12 *fin.*

B. In partic., *To widen* by moving forward, *to extend, enlarge:* moenia Ostia tenus, Suet. Ner. 16: imperium, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 72: vires in immensum orbem, id. Am. 2, 9, 17.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To bring to pass, effect, accomplish* (ante- and post-class.): promovere parum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 81; so, nihil, Gell. 10, 22 *fin.;* cf. in a lusus verbb. with movere se, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 4: quum in studio facundiae abunde promovisset, Gell. 5, 10.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To enlarge, increase:* doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 33.—So, p. aliquem, *to advance, prefer, promote*, Suet. Oth. 1; id. Vesp. 16; Lampr. Elag. 20; Plin. Pan. 90 *fin.*

2. *To bring to light, reveal:* arcana promorat loco (*i. e.* ex intimo corde), Hor. Epod. 11, 14.

3. *To put off, defer, postpone:* nuptias alicui, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 27.—Hence

prōmōtus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** Of time, *Advanced*, i. e. *late:* nocte promota, *late at night, far into the night*, App. M. 4, p. 287; id. ib. 7, p. 458 Oud.—**B.** Subst., prōmōta, ōrum, *n.*, In the lang. of the Stoics, *Things that are to be preferred, preferable things*, as being next in degree to absolute good; a literal transl. of the Gr. προηγμένα, "Cic. Fin. 3, 19."

promptārĭum, ii, v. promptuarius, *no.* II., B, *ad fin.*

prompte, *adv.*, v. promo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

promptim, *adv.* [1. promptus] *Quickly, suddenly* (post-classical for the usual prompte): Tert. Carm. in Gen. 98.

prompto, āre, *v. intens. a.* [promo] *To give forth* or *out abundantly, to distribute, dispose of* a thing (Plautin.): thesauros Jovis, *i. e. to be Jupiter's treasurer*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 33: illum meum malum promptare malim quam peculium, *to have the disposal of*, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 61.

promptŭārĭum, ii, v. promptuarius, *no.* II.

promptŭārĭus (promt.), a, um, *adj.* [promo] *Of* or *belonging to distribution* (scil. of things stored up), *distributing:* arca vestiaria, armarium promptuarium, *i. e. store-house, repository*, Cato R. R. 11; also, cella, App. Apol. p. 516 Oud.; and, in comic lang., of *a prison*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 4.—**II.** Subst., promptŭārĭum, ĭi, *n.*, *A store-room, repository, promptuary:* e promptuario oleum profer, App. M. 1, p. 72 Oud.—**B.** Transf.: p. ornatissimum linguae tuae, *i. e. the mouth*, Symm. Ep. 9, 67; also, p. rationis et orationis, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 212 Oud.—Collat. form (from prosodial necessity), promptārĭum, ii: Aus. Ep. 21 *fin.*

promptŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. promptus] *Ready, prompt* (late Lat.): ad loquendum promptulus, Hier. in Daniel. *praef. fin.*

1. promptus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from promo.

2. promptus (promtus), ūs, *m.* [promo: prop., a taking forth; hence] **I.** *An exposing to view, a being visible, visibility;* only in the phrase, in promptu (esse, habere, ponere, *etc.*), *public, open, visible, manifest, before the eyes:* ut (decorum) non recondita quadam ratione cernatur, sed sit in promptu, Cic. Off. 1, 27; so, *opp.* reconditiora, id. Acad. 2, 4; and, *opp.* interiora, id. de Div. 2, 60: aliquid ponere in promptu, *opp.* contegere atque abdere, id. Off. 1, 35: ingenium in promptu habere, *to display*, Sall. C. 7: iram in promptu gerere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 33:—in promptu est, with a subject-clause, *It is clear, plain, evident:* omnibus in promptu manifestumque esse videmus, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 148; 246.—**II.** *Readiness;* only, in promptu esse, habere, *to be at hand, to have ready:* ea dicam, quae mihi sunt in promptu, Cic. Acad. 1, 2; Liv. 25, 29 *fin.:* in promptu habere, quantum natura hominis pecudibus antecedat, Cic. Off. 1, 30.—**III.** *Ease, facility;* only, in promptu esse, *to be easy*

Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2: quadrupedes In promptu regere est, Ov. M. 2, 84; so id. ib. 13, 161.

promtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from promo.

‡**promulcum,** i, *n.* *A tow-rope:* "*promulco* agi dicitur navis, quum scaphae ducitur fune," Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 ed. Müll.; v. remulcum.

prōmulgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [promulgo] *A making publicly known, a proclaiming, publishing, promulgation:* leges nulla promulgatione latae, Cic. Phil. 1, 10; so id. ib. 5, 3; id. Fam. 1, 5.

* **prōmulgātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that publishes* or *proclaims* a thing, *a promulgator:* Numa feriarum promulgator, Front. de Feriis Als. 3 ed. Maj.

prōmulgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [etymol. unknown] In publicist's lang., *To expose to public view* (as a bill, a law, *etc.*), *to make known, publish, promulgate:* "*promulgari* leges dicuntur, quum primum in vulgus eduntur, quasi provulgari," Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 ed. Müll.: legem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3; so, leges, id. Phil. 1, 10; Liv. 3, 9, et al.: rogationem, Cic. Att. 1, 14; Sest. 10; Sall. J. 40: res multos dies promulgata et cognita, Cic. Fl. 7: proelia, id. Mur. 14: dies fastos, Plin. 33, 1, 6.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To make known, to teach* (so extremely rare): majores oculorum medicamentis aconitum misceri saluberrime promulgavere, Plin. 27, 3, 2.

prōmulsĭdāre, is, *n.* [promulsis] *A tray on which the* promulsis *was served:* in promulsidari, Petr. 31. In the *plur.*, promulsidaria, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10.

prō-mulsis, ĭdis, *f.* [mulsum] *A relish* of eggs, salt fish, mead, *etc.*, *served first at a Roman banquet, a whet, antepast,* Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8; 9, 20, 1.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Of the first carnal intercourse, *A foretaste, whet:* libidinis, Petr. 24 *fin.*—**B.** For promulsidare, *The tray for the antepast,* Tert. Pall. 5.

prō-mulsus, a, um, *Part.* [mulceo] *Stroked forward, smoothed down in front:* caproneae, App. Flor. 1, p. 14 Oud.

‡**promunctorĭum,** προμυκτήριον, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

prōmus, a, um, *adj.* [promo] In economic. lang., *Of* or *belonging to giving out, distributing:* cella, *a store-room, larder,* Tert. Res. carn. 27.—Much more freq., **II.** Subst., promus, i, *m.*, *A giver out, distributor* of provisions (opp. to condus, the keeper of them); and hence, in gen., *a cellarer, steward, butler,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 6; id. Pseud. 2, 2, 14; Var. R. R. 1, 16, 5; Col. 12, 3, 9; Aus. Ep. 22, 20.—**B.** Transf.: librorum, *he who gives out books from a library, a librarian,* App. Apol. p. 513 Oud.:—ego meo sum promus pectori, *I keep the key of my own breast,* i. e. *I guard my heart against evil,* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 44.

promuscis, ĭdis. A corrupt form for proboscis, *A trunk, proboscis:* "elephas, promuscis," Not. Tir. p. 174.

‡**pro-mūtŭor,** ari, *v. n.* *To be loaned beforehand:* "promutuor, προδανείζομαι," Gloss. Philox.

prō-mūtŭus, a, um, *adj.* *Paid over beforehand, advanced, loaned:* publicanis (imperabatur) insequentis anni vectigal promutuum, *was demanded in advance as a loan,* Caes. B. C. 3, 32 *fin.* (for which before, insequentis anni *mutua* pecunia, 3, 31, 2): vectura, *prepaid,* Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 15.—**II.** Subst., promutuum, ii, *n.*, *An advance, loan,* Scaev. Dig. 40, 7, 40.

prŏnāos, i, v. pronaus.

prō-năto, are, *v. n.* *To swim forth, swim along* (post-class.): delphines e toto mari pronatant ad Arionis cantum, Hyg. Astr. 2, 17 *fin.*

1. prōnātus, a, um, *Part.*, from prono.

* **2. prō-nātus,** a, um. *Sprung forth, born,* for prognatus, Tert. de Anim. 2.

†**prŏnāus** or **-os,** i, *m.* = πρόναος, *The porch, vestibule, portico of a temple,* Vitr. 3, 1 *fin.*; 4, 4; 7; 5, 1 *fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 27, 2; 214.

prōne, *adv.*, v. pronus, *ad fin.*

prō-necto, ĕre, *v. a.* *To knit* or *spin out* (post-Aug.): seriem aevi, Stat. S. 4, 3, 145.

prŏ-nĕpos (scanned prōnĕpos, Sid. Carm. 11 *fin.*), ōtis, *m.* *A great-grandson,* "Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1; Paul. ib. 10, 14;" Cic. Tusc. 3, 12; id. Phil. 13, 7; id. Att. 16, 14; Ov. M. 10, 606.

prŏ-neptis, is, *f.* *A great-granddaughter,* Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1; Paul. ib. 10; Pers. 6, 53.

prōnis, e, *adj.*, for pronus, a, um (* *Bent forward, inclined downward:* trabes pronis in humum accidens, Var. in Non. 8, 94).

* **prōnĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [pronus] *Inclination, propensity, proneness:* naturae ad malum, Sen. Controv. *praef.* dub. (the phrase is wanting in several MSS.).

prōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To bend forward, to bow* (post-class.): ipsi latrones ad pavimentum defuncti ora pronaverant, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *fin.*; id. ib. 5, 17.

†**prŏnoea,** ae, *f.* = πρόνοια, *Providence*; pure Lat., providentia, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160 (ib. 1, 8; 2, 22, written as Gr.).

prō-nōmen, ĭnis, *n.* In grammar, *A pronoun,* Var. L. L. 8, 23, § 45; Quint. 1, 4, 19; 1, 5, 47; 26, 11, 3, 87, et saep.

prōnōmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [pronomen] *Of* or *belonging to a pronoun, pronominal;* constructio, Prisc. p. 1069 P.

pro-nōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *A figure of speech, by which another epithet is substituted for a proper name* (e. g. Africani nepotes, for Gracchi), Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42.

prōnōmĭno, are, *v. a.* [pronomen] In grammat. lang., *To designate a person by a pronoun,* Prisc. p. 1064 P.

prō-nŭba, ae, *f.* [nubo] *A woman who attended to the necessary arrangements of a wedding on the part of the bride, a bridewoman* (corresp. to the auspex on the part of the bridegroom), Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 4, 166; Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 244 ib.; Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 13; Catull. 61, 186; Stat. S. 1, 2, 11.—Hence Pronuba, *An epithet of Juno,* the patron goddess of Marriage, Virg. A. 4, 166; Ov. Her. 6, 43.—Transf., of *Bellona,* as the presider over a marriage in which the bride is obtained by war, Virg. A. 7, 319; also, of *one of the Furies,* Ov. Her. 2, 117; Luc. 8, 90; App. M. 8, p. 542 Oud.—**II.** Transf., *adj.*, of things pertaining to a marriage: nox, *the bridal night,* Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 642: flamma, *a bridal torch,* id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 131: dextra, id. Ep. 2, 53.—Poet.: pronuba fit natura deis, ferrumque maritat Aura tenax, Claud. de Magnete, 38.

* **prōnŭbans,** antis, *Part.* [pronuba] *Arranging a marriage:* pronubante nobis maestitia, Hier. Vit. Malch. *no.* 6.

prō-nŭmĕro, are, *v. a.* *To count up, reckon, enumerate* (post-class.): versiculos pro morarum mercede, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

* **prōnuncĭābĭlis** (pronunt.), e, *adj.* [pronuncio] *Declarative, enunciative:* oratio, *i. e. a complete sentence, a proposition, enunciation,* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 265 Oud.

prōnuncĭātĭo (pronunt.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A public declaration, publication, proclamation,* Caes. B. C. 2, 25 *fin.*; so of the *decision* of a judge, Cic. Clu. 20; Petr. 80; Mart. Dig. 48; of the *proclamation* of a public crier, Val. Max. 4, 8, 5.—**II.** *Expression, speech:* cujus opera Graeca pronunciatione *strategemata* dicuntur, Val. Max. 7, 4 *init.*; Gai. Dig. 45, 1, 74.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** In rhetoric, *Delivery, action, manner,* Cic. Inv. 1, 7; Auct. Her. 3, 11 *sq.*, Quint. 11, 3, 1, et saep.; Suet. Calig. 53; Plin. Ep. 2, 14.—**2.** In logic, *A proposition:* quid est, cur non omnis pronunciatio aut vera aut falsa sit? Cic. Fat. 11 *fin.*

prōnuncĭātīve (pronunt.), *adv.*, v. pronunciativus, *ad fin.*

prōnuncĭātīvus (pronunt.), a, um, *adj.* [pronuncio] *Of* or *belonging to declaration, declarative, enunciative;* in grammat. lang.: p. modus, *i. e. the indicative mode,* Diom. p. 329 P.—*Adv.*, prōnuncĭātīve, Don. II. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 7.

prōnuncĭātor (pronunt.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who delivers any thing, a reciter:* meae orationi M. Caesar actor contigit et pronunciator, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 6, ed. Maj.—**II.** In gen., *A relater, narrator:* Thucydides rerum gestarum pronunciator sincerus et grandis etiam fuit, Cic Brut. 83, 287.

prōnuncĭātum (pronunt.), i, *n.*, v. pronuncio, *ad fin.*

prōnuncĭātus (pronunt.), ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [pronuncio] *Pronunciation* (post-class.): ratio in pronunciatu, Gell. 4, 17; id. 15, 3.

pro-nuncĭo (pronunt.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To make publicly known, to publish, proclaim, announce:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: palam de sella ac tribunali pronunciat, sese ejus nomen recepturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38; id. Brut. 22: sententiam, id. Fin. 2, 12: judex ita pronunciavit, id. Off. 3, 16:—leges, id. Phil. 1, 10: signum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: proelium in posterum diem, Liv. 24, 14: iter, id. 30, 10: praemia militi, id. 31, 45: rem in venundando, *to notify at the time of sale,* Cic. Off. 3, 16: jusserunt pronunciare, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 33, 3; cf., pronunciare jusserunt, ne quis ab loco discederet, id. ib. 5, 34.—Of a public crier: p. victorum nomina, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.*; so Suet. Dom. 10.

B. In partic., *To nominate, appoint* as public officer: aliquem praetorem, Liv. 24, 27.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To speak* any thing *in public, to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver,* etc.: versus multos uno spiritu pronunciare, Cic. de Or. 1, 61 *fin.*; so id. ib. 19 *fin.*; 2, 19; id. de Div. 2, 5; Quint. 11, 3, 12 *sq.*; Plin. Ep. 3, 5; Gell. 7, 7, et saep.; of an actor, Var. L. L. 6, 7, § 58; Plin. 7, 48, 49; Plin. Ep. 5, 19.

B. *To tell, relate, narrate, report:* mercatores quibus ex regionibus veniant, pronunciare cogunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 5, 2: quae gesta sunt pronunciare, id. ib. 7, 38: aliquid sincere, id. ib. 7, 20: alius jam capta castra pronunciat, id. ib. 6, 36.—Hence

prōnuncĭātum (pronunt.), i, *n.* In logic, *A proposition, axiom;* a translation of the Gr. ἀξίωμα, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; cf. Gell. 16, 8.

* **prō-nūper,** *adv.* *Quite lately:* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26.

prō-nŭrus, ūs, *f.* *A grandson's wife,* Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4; Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 ed. Müll.: pronurus et magni Laomedontis ero, *i. e. the wife of Paris, who was grandson of Laomedon,* Ov. Her. 17, 206

prōnus, a, um, *adj.* *Turned forward, bent* or *inclined, leaning* or *hanging forward, stooping, bending down* (quite classical).

I. Lit.: **1.** Of living beings: puerum imponere equo pronum in ventrem, Var R. R. 2, 7: pronus pendens in verbera, *leaning forward to strike,* Virg. A. 10, 586: ipsum pronum sterne solo, id. ib. 11, 485: p. magister Volvitur in caput, id. ib. 1, 119: pecora, quae natura prona finxit, Sall. C. 1; Ov. M. 8, 378.—Poet., of those running swiftly: Ov. M. 10, 652: leporem pronum catulo sectare sagaci, *flying swiftly,* id. R. Am. 201.—**2.** Of things concr. and abstr., *Bending forward* or *downward, going* or *inclined downward:* ilex paulum modo prona, dein flexa, Sall. J. 93: p. ac fastigiata tigna, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: p. atque vergentes ampullae, Plin. Ep. 4, 30: p. demissusque pulvinus, id. ib. 5, 6: urbs prona in paludes, *sinking down,* Liv. 4, 59: crateres, *overturned,* Stat. Th. 5, 255:—motus corporis, Cic. de Div. 1, 53: cubitus, Plin. 28, 4, 14: prona via, Ov. M. 2, 67: amnis, Virg. G. 1, 203: currus, Ov. M. 5, 423.—Absol.: nihil habent proni, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: per pronum ire, *downward,* Sen. Ep. 123: per prona voluti, Sil. 15, 235.

B. In partic.: **1.** Of stars, *Setting, sinking, declining* (poet.): pronus Orion, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 18: sidera, Prop. 1, 16, 23: Titan, Ov. M. 11, 257; hence, too, dies, Stat. Th. 2, 41: (*menses, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 39).

2. Of localities, *Turned, looking,* or *lying toward* a place (post-Aug.): (*a*) *c. dat.*: loca Aquiloni prona, Col. 3, 2: aedificii solum pronius orienti, *situated more to the east,* id. 1, 5.—(*β*) With *ad:* campo patente et ad solem prono, Col. 2, 9.

II. Trop., *Inclined, disposed, prone* to any thing (quite class.); usually constr. with *ad, in* aliquid, or the *dat.*; poet., also, with the *gen.*

A. In gen.: (*a*) With *ad:* rei publicae genus inclinatum et quasi pronum ad perniciosissimum statum, Cic. Rep. 2, 26, 47: anxitudo prona ad luctum, id. ib. 2, 41 (from Non. 72, 31): boves ad domandum proni, Var. R. R. 1, 2: pronus ad cujusque necem, Suet. Vit. 14: ad poëticam, id. Ner. 50: ad simultates, Plin. Pan. 84.—*Sup.:* ad indulgentiam pronissimus, Capit. Anton. 10.—(β) With *in c. acc.:* in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 10: in libidines, Suet. Caes. 50: in omnia mala, Flor. 4 *fin.*—(γ) *c. dat.:* pronus deterioribus, Tac. Agr. 41 *fin.*—*Comp.:* aures offensioni proniores, Tac. A. 4, 29 *fin.*—(δ) *c. gen.* (poet.): ruendi In ferrum mens prona viris, Luc. 1, 461.—*Comp.:* unus audendi pronior, Claud. Ruf. 2, 400.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Inclined to favor, favorable* to any thing (post-Aug.): (*a*) *c. dat.:* si modo prona bonis invicti Caesaris assint Numina, Stat. S. 4, 8, 61.—*Comp.:* cohors Cn. Dolabellae pronior, Suet. Galb. 12.—(β) With *in c. acc.:* prona in eum aula Neronis, Tac. H. 1, 13.—*Comp.:* ut quis misericordia in Germanicum pronior, id. Ann. 2, 73.—(γ) *Absol.:* prona sententia, Val. Fl. 8, 340: pronis auribus accipere aliquid, Tac. H. 1, 1.—*Comp.:* quos pronior fortuna comitatur, Vellej. 2, 69.

2. *Easy, without difficulty* (mostly post-Aug.): omnia virtuti suae prona esse, Sall. J. 114: omnia prona victoribus, Tac. Agr. 33: pronum ad honores iter, Plin. Ep. 8, 10; so, via ad regnum, Just. 1, 5: —pronum est, *It is easy:* agere memoratu digna pronum erat, Tac. Agr. 1; Luc. 6, 606.—*Comp.:* id pronius ad fidem est, *is easier to believe*, Liv. 21, 28.—Hence,

Adv., prōne, *Downward, pronely* (post-class.): **A.** Lit.: Paul. Petroc. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 546.—**B.** Trop., *Readily, willingly:* *Comp.*, pronius, Amm. 30, 8.

† **prŏ-oecŏnŏmĭa,** ae, *f.* = προοικονομία, *A previous arrangement*, Serv. Virg. A. 5, 858; (*9, 468).

prŏoemĭor, āri, *v. dep.* [prooemium] *To make an introduction* or *preface* (post-Aug.): prooemiatur apte, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 3; Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

† **prŏoemĭum,** ii, *n.* = προοίμιον. *An introduction, preface, proem* (quite class.): "quod *principium* Latine vel *exordium* dicitur, majore quadam ratione Graeci videntur προοίμιον nominasse: quia a nostris initium modo significatur, illi satis clare partem hanc esse ante ingressum rei, de qua dicendum sit, ostendunt . . . certe *prooemium* est, quod apud judicem, priusquam causam cognoverit, prosit," Quint. 4, 1, 1: cf. id. 4, 1. 53; 2, 13, 1; 3, 9, 1; 3, 11, 28, et saep.: citharoedi prooemium, (*prelude*), Cic. de Or. 2, 80: longo et alte petito prooemio respondere, id. Cluent. 21: volumen prooemiorum . . . prooemio abuti . . . prooemium exarare, desecare, agglutinare, id. Att. 16, 6: legis prooemium, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16.

II. Transf., in gen., *A beginning* (poet.): rixae, Juv. 3, 288.

prŏpāgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. propago] *A propagating, propagation:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): propagatio vitium, Cic. de Sen. 15: propagationum genera tria sunt in usu maxime, Col. Arb. 7: propagationes facere, Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 24:—quae propagatio et soboles origo est rerum publicarum, Cic. Off. 1, 17: nominis, id. Tusc. 1, 14.

II. Trop., *An extending, prolonging; an extension, enlargement, prolongation* (quite class.): finium imperii nostri propagatio, Cic. Prov. cons. 12: miserrimi temporis, id. Fam. 5, 15: vitae, id. Tusc. 1, 35.

prŏpāgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A propagator;* trop., *an enlarger, extender* (quite class.): provinciae propagator, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 3 (*al.* prorogator).—*An epithet of Jupiter, as the enlarger of boundaries:* App. de Mundo, p. 371 Oud.

prŏpāges, is. *f.* [id.] *A set, layer;* for the usual propago: "*propages* progenies a propagando: ut faciunt rustici, eum vitem vetulam supprimunt, ut ex ea una plures faciant," Paul. ex Fest. p. 227.—**II.** Transf., *Offspring, progeny, posterity* (ante- and post-class.): mea propages sanguinis, Pac. in Non. 64, 30; Paul. Nol. Carm. 5, 19.

prŏpāgĭno, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To propagate* (post-class.): populi propaginati, Tert. Pall. 2 *fin.*

* **prŏpagmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Propagation;* trop., *prolongation:* vitae, Enn. in Non. 64, 32.

1. prŏpāgo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [PAG, pango] *To propagate* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: Cato R. R. 52: castanea melius ex vicino pertica declinata propagatur, Col. 4, 23: vitem, ficum, oleam, Punicam, malorum genera omnia, laurum, prunos, Plin. 17, 13, 21: abrotonum cacumine suo se propagat, id. 21, 10, 34:—stirpem, Cic. Phil. 1, 6: quum ipse sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet, id. Verr. 2, 5, 70.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., *To extend, enlarge, increase:* fines imperii, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21: terminos Urbis, Tac. A. 12, 23: augere et propagare imperium, Suet. Ner. 18: propagatae civitates, Vellej. 1, 14: sumptus coenarum, Gell. 2, 24 *fin.:* notitiam Britanniae, Plin. 4, 16, 30.

B. In time, *To prolong, continue, preserve:* haec posteritati propagantur, *are transferred to posterity*, Cic. Sest. 48: meus consulatus multa secula propagarit reipublicae, *has preserved the State for many centuries*, id. Cat. 2, 5: vitam aucupio, *to prolong, preserve*, id. Fin. 5, 11: memoriam aeternam alicui, Plin. 15, 14, 15: imperium consuli in annum, *to prolong*, Liv. 23, 25.

2. prŏpāgo, ĭnis, *f.* (*m.*, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15, 13) [1. propago] *A set, layer* of a plant, Cic. de Sen. 15; Col. Arb. 7: arbores aut semine proveniunt, aut plantis radicis. aut propagine, aut avulsione, aut surculo, aut insito et consecto arboris trunco, Plin. 17, 10. 9.—Of any *slip* or *shoot* that may be used for propagating: propagines e vitibus altius praetentos non succidet, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15, 13; Hor. Epod. 2, 9.

II. Transf., Of men and beasts, *Offspring, descendant, child; children, race, breed, progeny, posterity* (mostly poet.): Lucr. 5, 1026: clara Memmi, id. 1, 43: alipedis de stirpe dei versuta propago, Ov. M. 11, 312: Romana, Virg. A. 6, 871: blanda catulorum, Lucr. 4. 999.—In prose: aliorum ejus liberorum propago *Liciniani* sunt cognominati, Plin. 7, 14, 12: clarorum virorum propagines, *descendants, posterity*, Nep. Att. 18.

prō-pălam, *adv.* *Openly, publicly, notoriously, manifestly* (quite class.): minus jam furtificus sum: rapio propalam, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 10: signis propalam collocatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 35: dicere, Liv. 34, 33: alii propalam, alii per occultum, Tac. A. 6, 7: propalam aspici, id. ib. 2, 39: timeo, ne hoc propalam fiat, *may become manifest*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 38:—propalam est, *It is clear, manifest* (post-class.): Ter. Maur. p. 2435 P.

prōpălo, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [propalam] *To make public* or *manifest, to divulge* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 9, 11: propalata et publica veritas, Oros. 6, 5.

prō-pansus and **prō-passus,** a, um. *Part.* [pando] *Spread out, extended* (post-class.): propansis pinnis, App. M. 6, p. 407 Oud.: propassis pennis, id. Flor. p. 109 Oud.

prō-pătĭor, ti, *v. dep. a.* *To endure before* (post-class.): Vet. Schol. Juv. 2, 50.

† **prŏpător,** ŏris, *m.* = προπάτωρ, *A forefather, ancestor* (eccl. Latin): Tert. Praescr. 49.

prō-patrŭus, i, *m.* *A great-grandfather's brother*, Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1; Paul. ib. 10.

prō-pătŭlus, a, um, *adj.* *Open in front, not covered up, open, uncovered* (quite-class.): in aperto ac propatulo loco, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49.—More freq.. **II.** Subst., propatulum, i, *n.*, *An open* or *uncovered place* (quite class.): in propatulo ac silvestribus locis, *in the open air* (opp. to domi sub tecto), Cic. fragm. in Col. 12, 1: in propatulo aedium, *in the open court*, Liv. 24, 16: statuas in propatulo abjicit, Nep. Hann. 9, 3.—Also, simply propatulo, *In the open air* (post-Aug.): Mossyni propatulo vescuntur, Mel. 1, 19:—in propatulo, *Publicly* (not in Cic. or Caes.): pudicitiam in propatulo habere, *offer it publicly, expose it to sale*, Sall. C. 13: in propatulo esse, Gell. 18, 10.

prŏpe, *adv.* and *praep.* [*neutr.* of the adj. propis, e, obsolete in the positive].

I. *Adv.* (the *Comp.*, propius, and *Sup.*, proxime, see under propior), *Near, nigh* (quite class.): **A.** Lit., in space: quaenam vox mihi prope hic sonat? Quis hic loquitur prope? Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 10: prope ad aliquem adire, id. Casin. 3, 5, 32: aedes accedere, id. Most. 2, 2, 16: prope alicubi esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 7: intueri aliquid, id. de Sen. 14.

2. With ab, *Near to. near by, hard by:* bellum tam prope a Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2: prope a meis aedibus, id. Pis. 11: prope ab domo detineri, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3.

B. Transf.: **1.** In time, *Near, not far off:* partus instabat prope. *was near at hand:* Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9.—Esp. with quando, quum, ut, *The time is near* or *not far off, when*, etc.: prope est, quando herus pretium exsolvet, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 25: prope adest, quum alieno more vivendum est mihi, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 125: partitudo prope adest, ut fiat palam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 9: jam prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur, Liv. 40, 32: prope est factum, ut exirent, id. 25, 21:—prope est, ut aliquid fiat, *something must be done*, Papin. Dig. 35, 1, 67.

2. *Nearly, almost:* ejus filiam ille amare coepit perdite, prope jam ut pro uxore haberet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 45; Cic. Verr. 2, 2. 4: p. funeratus arboris ictu, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 7: prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, Caes. B. G. 5, 20: prope annos nonaginta natus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 25: p. desperatis rebus, id. Fam. 7, 28.

II. *Praep. c. acc.*, *Near, near by, hard by:* **A.** Lit.: prope oppidum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: prope hostium castra, id. ib. 1, 22: prope amnem, Virg. A. 8, 597: non modo prope me, sed plane mecum habitare, Cic. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.*

B. Transf.: **1.** In time, *Nigh, toward, about:* prope lucem, *toward daybreak*, Suet. Claud. 44.

2. With other abstract substantives, *Near to, almost to, not far from:* prope metum rës fuerat, Liv. 1, 25 *fin.:* prope seditionem ventum est, Tac. H. 3, 21; Ulp. Dig, 17, 1, 29.

prŏpĕdĭem, *adv.* [prope-dies] *At an early day, very soon, shortly* (quite class.): Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 24: prognostica mea propediem exspecta, Cic. Att. 2, 1: propediem te videbo, id. de Div. 1, 23; Sall. C. 56.

prō-pello (prŏpellat, Lucr. 4, 195; 6, 1025), pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a.* *To drive before one's self, to drive, push,* or *urge forward, to drive forth, to hurl, to propel.*

I. Lit. (quite class.): sacerdotem anum praecipem propulit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 8: oves potum, Var. R. R. 2, 2: in pabulum, id. ib.: aëra prae se, Lucr. 4, 286: navem remis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5: p. ac submovere hostes. Caes. B. G. 4, 25: hostem a castris, Liv. 7, 24: nubes, Gell. 2, 22: corpora in profundum e scopulo, Ov. M. 8, 593: hastam, Sil. 16, 571: urbem, Val. Fl. 6, 383.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To push* or *thrust forward* (post-Aug.): cruda studia in forum, Petr. 4.

B. *To drive on, impel* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): corpus, Lucr. 3, 160: terrore carceris ad voluntariam mortem, Tac. A. 11, 2: agmina voce, Sil. 7, 530.

C. *To drive away, to keep* or *ward off* · periculum vitae ab aliquo, Liv. 40, 11 *fin.* injurias hominum ac ferarum, Col. 7, 12.

prŏpĕ-mŏdo, *adv.* [prope-modus] *Nearly, almost* (a less usual form for prope-modum, q. v.): Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 42: quum propemodo muris accessisset, Liv. 24, 20, 11.

prŏpĕ-mŏdum, *adv.* [id.] *Nearly, almost* (quite class.): propemodum jam scio, quid siet rei, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 14: quid enim sors est! idem propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, Cic. de Div. 2, 41 *init.;* id. Fin. 1, 1, 2: syllabas propemodum dinumerare, id. Or. 43: propemodum assentior, id. Rep. 1, 39 *fin.*

† **prŏpemptĭcon,** i, *n.* = προπεμπτικόν, *A farewell poem*, in which a prosperous journey is wished to any one: propempticon Metio Celeri, Stat. S. 3, 2 *in lemm.;* Sid. Carm. 24 *in lemm.*

prō-pendeo, di, sum, 2. (collat. form acc. to the 3d conj.: nec dependis nec propendis, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 39), *v. n.* *To hang forth, hang down:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): ex ramis propendens, Plin. 26, 7, 20, Suet. Galb. 21: lanx propendet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17.

II. Trop.: **A.** (the figure borrowed from the descending scale of a balance) *To weigh more, have the preponderance:* si bona propendent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17.—**B.** *To be inclined* or *disposed* to any thing: si sua sponte quo impellimus, inclinant atque propendent, Cic. de Or. 2, 54.—**C.** *To be well disposed, favorable:* inclinatione voluntatis propendere in aliquem, Cic. de Or. 2, 29.—Hence

prōpensus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** Lit., *Hanging down* (post-class.): propensum labrum, Solin. 20.—**2.** Transf., *Having a large virile member, well hung* (post-class.): Capitol. Gord. 19.

B. Trop.: **1.** *Inclining toward, coming near, approaching;* with *ad* (quite class.): disputatio ad veritatis similitudinem propensior, Cic. N. D. 3 *fin.*

2. *Heavy, weighty, important* (quite class.): illa de mea pecunia ramenta fiat plumea propensior, Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 15: id fit propensius, *more weighty, important,* Cic. Par. 3, 2.

3. *Inclined, disposed, prone* to any thing; usually constr. with *ad* or *in c. acc.;* rarely with the *dat.:* (*α*) With *ad:* non tam propensus ad misericordiam, quam inclinatus ad severitatem videbatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30: animus propensus ad salutem alicujus, id. Fam. 4, 13: ad liberalitatem, id. Lael. 9, 31.—*Comp.:* paulo ad voluptates propensior, id. Off. 1, 30: ad lenitatem, id. Mur. 31: animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, id. Tusc. 4, 37: sunt propensiores ad bene merendum quam ad reposcendum, id. Lael. 9, 32.—(*β*) With *in c. acc.:* propensus in alteram partem, Cic. Att. 8, 3.—*Comp.:* propensior benignitas esse debebit in calamitosos, id. Off. 2, 18.—(*γ*) *c. dat.:* in divisione regni propensior fuisse Alexandro videbatur, *more disposed to favor Alexander,* Just. 16, 1.—(*δ*) *Abs., Well-disposed, favorable, willing, ready* (quite class.): propenso animo aliquid facere, Cic. Att. 13, 21.—*Sup.:* propensissima civitatum voluntate, Auct. B. Alex. 26.

Adv., prōpense, *Willingly, readily, with inclination* (quite class.): conspiratio propense facta, Lentulus in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 3.—*Comp.:* propensius senatum facturum, Liv. 37, 52: eoque propensius laudandus est, App. Flor. p. 98 Oud.

prōpendo, ĕre, v. propendeo, *ad init.*

prō-pendŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [propendeo] *Hanging forth* or *forward, hanging down* (post-classical): propenduli crines, App. Flor. 1, p. 14 Oud.

prōpense, *adv.,* v. propendeo, *Pa., ad fin.*

* **prōpensĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [propendeo] *Inclination, propensity:* propensio ad summum bonum adipiscendum, Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 47.

prōpensus, a, um, *Pa.,* from propendeo.

prŏpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [propero] *Hasty, rapid* (eccl. Lat.): p. calor, *opp.* rigor tardabilis, Tert. Anim. 43.

prŏpĕrans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.,* from propero.

prŏpĕranter, *adv.,* v. propero, *Pa., no.* A, *ad fin.*

prŏpĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [propero] *A hastening, haste* (very rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): ex tanta properantia, Sall. J. 36 *fin.:* periculum ex properantia, Tac. A. 12, 20.

prŏpĕrātim, *adv.* [properatus] *Hastily, quickly, speedily* (ante-class.): properatim conficere opus, Caecil. in Non. 153, 15: pergis properatim, Pompon. ib. 155, 3. Also Sisenn. acc. to Gell. 12, 15.

prŏpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propero] *A hastening, haste, quickness, speediness* (rare, but quite class.): Cic. Fam. 5, 12; Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 27.

prŏpĕrāto, *adv.,* v. propero, *Pa., no.* B, *ad fin.*

prŏpĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.,* from propero.

prŏpere and **prŏpĕrĭter,** *advv.,* v. properus, *ad fin.,* A and B.

prŏpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [properus] **I.** *Act., To hasten, quicken, accelerate; to prepare, make,* or *do with haste* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vascula intus pure propera, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3: obsonia, id. Casin. 2, 8, 57: fulmina, Virg. G. 4, 171: pecuniam heredi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 62: mortem, Tib. 4, 1, 205: coeptum iter, Tac. H. 3, 40: dedicationem, id. Ann. 2, 22: caedem, id. ib. 11, 37: naves, id. ib. 2, 6.—In the *pass.:* vellera properabantur, Hor. Epod. 12, 21: teneri properentur amores, Dum vacat, *let them be sung hastily* or *briefly,* Ov. Am. 3, 1, 69: hinc porticus, inde delubra properantur, Plin. Pan. 51.

II. *Neutr., To make haste, to hasten, be quick* (quite class.): "aliud est *properare,* aliud *festinare.* Qui unum quid mature transigit, is *properat:* qui multa simul incipit neque perficit. is *festinat,*" Cato in Gell. 16, 14, 2; id. in Fest. p. 234 ed. Müll.; and id. in Non. 441, 22: propera, fer pedem, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 30: properatin' ocius? id. Curc. 2, 2, 33: simulabat sese negotii causa properare, Sall. J. 76; Caes. B. C. 2, 20: ad praedam, ad gloriam, id. ib. 3, 39: Romam, Cic. Mil. 19: in patriam, id. Fam. 12, 25: in fata, Luc. 8, 658: sacris, for a sacris, Ov. M. 6, 201.—With the Supine: ultro licentiam in vos auctum, atque adjutum properatis, Sall. in cr. Licin. ad pleb.—With the *inf.:* argentum propere propera vomere, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 10: redire in patriam, Cic. Prov. cons. 14: quin huc ad vos venire propero? id. Rep. 6, 15: signa inferre, Sall. J. 60.—Impers.: properatum vehementer, cum, *etc.,* Cic. Sull. 19.—Transf., of inanimate subjects, with the *inf. pass.:* mala decerpi properantia, Plin. 15, 14, 15.—Hence,

A. prŏpĕrans, antis, *Pa., Hastening, hasty, rapid, speedy* (quite class.): ille properans, festinans, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: haec properantes scripsimus, *in haste,* id. Att. 4, 4.—*Comp.:* rotam solito properantior urget, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 337.—Hence,

Adv., prŏpĕranter, *Hastily, speedily, quickly* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Lucr. 5, 301: p. accepit codicillos, Tac. A. 16, 24.—*Comp.:* beneficia properantius, quam aes mutuum, reddere, Sall. J. 96: ire, Ov. F. 4, 673.—*Sup.:* properantissime aliquid afferre, Cod. Theod. 11, 30, 8.

B. prŏpĕrātus, a, um, *Pa., Hastened, accelerated, rapid, quick, speedy* (mostly poet.): properato itinere, Sall. J. 112: tabellae, Ov. M. 9, 586: mors, id. Trist. 3, 3, 34: gloria rerum, id. Met. 15, 748: meta cursibus, Mart. 10, 50.—*Comp.:* properatius tempus, Solin. 26.—Absol.: properato opus est, *There is need of haste:* accurato et properato opus est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 210: erat nihil, cur properato opus esset, Cic. Mil. 19.—Hence,

Adv., prŏpĕrāto, *Quickly, speedily* (Tacitean): properato ad mortem agitur, Tac. A. 13, 1.

Prŏpertĭus, ii, *m. A Roman surname.* So, Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Ovid:* Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 53: (* Plin. Ep. 9, 22; Quint. 10, 1, 93:—*gen.,* Properti, Ov. Tr. 2, 465, et al.). Cf., respecting Propertius, Bähr's Hist. d. Röm. Lit. 1, p. 443 *sq.* (3d ed.), and the authorities there cited.

prŏpĕrus, a, um, *adj. Quick, speedy, hastening* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): "*properam* pro celeri ac strenua dixisse antiquos, testimonio est Cato," Fest. p. 253 ed. Müll.: properi aurigae, Virg. A. 12, 85: Telamon, Ov. M. 7, 647: spe ac juventa properus, Tac. H. 4, 68: agmen, id. ib. 79: sibi quisque properus, *each one hastening for himself,* Tac. A. 1, 65.—With the *gen.* (Tacitean): Agrippina oblatae occasionis propera, *quickly seizing the proffered occasion,* Tac. A. 12, 66; so, irae, id. ib. 11, 26: vindictae, id. ib. 14, 7.—With the *inf.* (Tacitean): quoquo facinore properus clarescere, ib. ib. 4, 52.

Adv., in two forms, prŏpĕre and prŏpĕrĭter.

A. Form prŏpĕre, *Hastily, in haste, quickly, speedily:* ut propere tonuit! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: p. sequere me, id. Aul. 2, 2, 86: egredere, Nep. Epam. 4: p. Cumas se recepit, Liv. 23, 36:—propere propero. Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 23: p. cito introite, et cito deproperate, id. Casin. 3, 6, 17: p. celeriter eloquere, id. Rud. 5, 2, 36: fac te propere celerem, id. Trin. 4, 3, 1.

B. Form prŏpĕrĭter, *Hastily, quickly* (ante- and post-class.): classem in altum properiter deducere, Pac. in Non. 155, 6: navem in fugam tradunt, Att. ib. 8. So too App. M. 6, p. 431; 7, p. 493 Oud.; Aus. Parent. 27.

prŏ-pes, ĕdis, *m. A rope, the loose part of the sheet with which a sail is trimmed to the wind* (ante-class.): Turpil. in Isid. Orig. 19, 4.

‡ **prōpetrāre,** mandare quod perficiatur; nam *impetrare* est exorare, et *perpetrare* perficere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 227 ed. Müll.

prō-pexus, a, um, *Part.* [pecto] *Combed forward, combed down in front, hanging down* (poet.): crines, Att. in Serv. Virg. A. 12, 605: propexam in pectore barbam, Virg. A. 10, 838: propexam ad pectora barbam, Ov. F. 1, 259: propexa mento Canities, Stat. Th. 2, 97: propexis in pectora barbis, Sil. 13, 310.

† **prŏphēta** and **prŏphētes,** ae, *m.* = προφήτης, *A foreteller, soothsayer, prophet:* "*prophetas* in Adrasto Julius nominat antistites fanorum oraculorumque interpretes," Fest. p. 229 ed. Müll.: prophetae quidam, deorum majestate completi, effantur ceteris, quae divino beneficio soli vident, App. de Mundo, p. 288 Oud.: sacerdotes Aegyptiorum, quos *prophetas* vocant, Macr. S. 7, 13. Of the Jewish *prophets,* Lact. 1, 4, et saep.

prŏphētālis, e, *adj.* [propheta] *Prophetic, prophetical* (eccl. Lat.): os, Hier. Ep. 54, *n.* 17.

† **prŏphētīa,** ae, *f.* = προφητεία, *Prediction, prophecy* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 35 *fin.,* et saep.

prŏphētīālis, e, *adj.* [prophetia] *Of* or *belonging to prophecy, prophetic* (eccl. Lat.): patrocinium, Tert. adv. Valent. 28.

prŏphētĭce, *adv.,* v. propheticus, *ad fin.*

† **prŏphētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = προφητικός, *Predicting, prophetic, prophetical* (ecclesiastical Latin): Moyses propheticus, non poëticus pastor, Tert. Cor. mil. 7.—*Adv.,* prŏphētĭce, *Prophetically* (eccl. Lat.): prophetice dictum, Tert. Monog. 4.

† **prŏphētis,** ĭdis, *f.* = προφῆτις, *A prophetess* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Res. carn. 11.

prŏphētissa, ae, *f.* [propheta] *A prophetess* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Praescr. 51.

prŏphētīzo, āre, *v. a.* [id.] *To prophesy* (eccl. Lat.): Vulg. Matth. 26, 68.

prŏphēto, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [id.] *To foretell, predict, prophesy* (eccl. Lat.): docet, instruit, prophetat, Prud. στεφ. 13, 101: servi prophetaturi, Tert. Anim. 47: mors Christi prophetata, id. adv. Marc. 3, 19 *fin.;* id. Res. carn. 28.

prŏpīna, ae, *f.,* for popina, *A cookshop,* acc. to Isid. Orig. 15, 2 *fin.*

prŏpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propino] *A drinking to one's health, a propination* (post-Aug.): tralaticia propinatione dignus, Petr. 113: propinationem ab aliquo accipere, Sen. Ben. 2, 21.—In the *plur.*. propinationibus crebris aliquem lacessere, id. de Ira, 2, 33 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., in gen., *A funeral banquet,* Inscr. Grut. 753, 4.

† **prŏpīno** (the first o scanned long, Mart. 1, 69; 3, 82; 8, 6), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* = προπίνω, *To drink to one's health, to propine* (quite class.); propino poculum magnum: ille ebibit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 8: salutem, *to drink a health,* id. Stich. 3, 2, 15: propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To give* one *to drink* (post-class.): propinas modo conditum Sabinum, Mart. 10, 49.—So of medicines, *To give to drink, to give, administer:* aquam comitialibus morbis, Plin. 28, 1, 2.—**B.** *To give to eat, to set before* one (post-class.): venenatam partem fratri edendam propinans, Capitol. M. Aurel. 15.—**C.** In gen., *To give, deliver, furnish* to one (ante- and post-class.): mortalibus Versus flammeos, Enn. in Non. 33, 8; Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 57: puellas alicui, *to furnish, procure,* App. M. 5, p. 376 Oud.

prŏpinque, *adv.,* v. propinquus, *ad fin.*

prŏpinquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [propinquus] *Nearness, vicinity, proximity, propinquity* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., of place: ex longinquitate, propinquitate, Cic. Inv. 1, 26:

hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: ex propinquitate pugnare, *from a short distance, close at hand*, id. ib. 31.—In the *plur.*: silvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates, Caes. B. G. 6, 29.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Relationship, affinity, propinquity*: si pietate propinquitas colitur, Cic. Quint. 6: nobilis propinquitas, Nep. Dion. 1: arcta, *near relationship*, Plin. Ep. 4, 4.—**B.** *Intimacy, friendship* (ante-class.): ad probos propinquitate se adjungere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 59.

prŏpinquo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [propinquus] **I.** *To bring near, bring on, hasten, accelerate* (poet.): tu rite propinques Augurium, Virg. A. 10, 254: mortem, Sil. 2, 281.

II. *To draw near, come nigh, approach* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose); with the *dat.* or *acc.*: **A.** Of persons: (*a*) *c. dat.*: scopulo propinquat, Virg. A. 5, 185.—(*β*) *c. acc.*: amnem, Sall. fragm. in Arus. Mess. p. 254 Lindem. (Fragm. IV., 36 Gerlach.).—**B.** Of things: Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat, Virg. A. 12, 150: domui ejus ignis propinquat, Tac. A. 15, 39; Gell. 2, 23.

prŏpinquus, a, um, *adj.* [prope] *Near, neighboring* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., of place: propinquum praedium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: provinciae, id. Phil. 11, 13: insulae propinquae inter se, Sall. fragm. in Non. 495, 33.—*c. gen.*: in propinquis urbis locis, Nep. Hann. 5: ex propinquis itineris locis, Liv. 6, 25 Drak., *al.* itineri.—*Comp.*: exsilium paulo propinquius, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 51.—Subst., propinquum, i, *n.*, *Neighborhood, vicinity*: ex propinquo cognoscere, *from being in the neighborhood*, Liv. 25, 13: ex propinquo aspicio, id. 28, 44: consulis castra in propinquo sunt, id. 24, 38 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: **A.** Of time: propinqua partitudo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 36: reditus, Cic. Att. 9, 15: mors, id. de Div. 1, 30.—**B.** *Near* in resemblance, *resembling, similar, like*: motus finitimi et propinqui his animi perturbationibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 44: significatio, Gell. 6, 16.—**C.** *Near* in relationship or connection, *kindred, related*: tibi genere propinqui, Sall. J. 10.—Subst.: propinquus, i, *m.*, *A relation, relative, kinsman*: societas propinquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17: tot propinqui cognatique, id. Rosc. Am. 34: propinquus et amicus, id. Off. 1, 18; (* Sall. J. 14).—In the *fem.*, propinqua, ae, *A female relative, kinswoman*: virgo Vestalis hujus propinqua et necessaria, Cic. Mur. 35.—Hence,

Adv., prŏpinque, *Near, at hand, hard by* (ante- and post-class.): adest propinque, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 21; Front. Ep. ad Anton. 2, 2 ed. Maj.

prŏpĭo, ātum, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *To draw near, approach* (post-class.): nec domibus nostris propient mala, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 412. In the *pass.*: id. ib. 27, 405.

prŏpĭor, ĭus, ōris, *adj. Comp.*, and **proxĭmus**, a, um, *adj. Sup.* [from the obsol. propis; whence prope] *Nearer* or *nigher; nearest* or *next*: **I.** *Comp.*, *Nearer, nigher*: **A.** Lit., of place: portus propior, Virg. A. 3, 530: tumulus, Liv. 22, 24:—ut propior patriae sit fuga nostra, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 130.—*c. gen.*: cum propior caliginis aër Ater init oculos prior, Lucr. 4, 339.—*c. acc.*: propior montem suos collocat, Sall. J. 49: propior hostem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9.—*c. inf.*: propior timeri, Stat. Th. 12, 223.—In the *neutr. pl.* subst., prŏpĭŏra, um, *Places lying near*: propiora fluminis, Tac. H. 5, 16.

B. Trop.: **1.** Of time, *Nearer, later, more recent*: veniunt inde ad propiora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49: venio ad propiorem (epistolam), id. Att. 15, 3: propiore aut longiore tempore aliquid facere, Procul. Dig. 23, 4, 17.

2. Of relationship, *Nearer, more nearly related*: quibus propior P. Quintio nemo est, Cic. Quint. 31: ille gradu propior sanguinis, Ov. Her. 3, 28.

3. Of resemblance, *More nearly resembling, more like* (quite class.): quae sceleri propiora sunt, quam religioni, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50: tauro, Virg. G. 3, 57: vero est propius, *more probable*, Liv. 4, 37.—*c. acc.*: propius est fidem, *is more credible*, id. 4, 17: quod tamen vitium propius virtutem erat, Sall. C. 11.

4. *Nearer* in relation or connection, *more nearly related, affecting* or *concerning more nearly, of greater import, closer, more intimate*: hunc priorem aequum 'st me habere: tunica propior pallio est, proverbially, *my shirt is nearer than my coat*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30: p. societas eorum, qui ejusdem civitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 17: sua sibi propiora pericula esse, quam mea, id. Sest. 18: alium portum propiorem huic aetati videbamus, id. Att. 14, 19: supplemento vel Latium propius esse, Liv. 8, 11: irae quam timori propiorem cernens, *more inclined to anger than to fear*, Tac. A. 16, 9.—Hence,

Adv., prŏpĭus, *More nearly, nearer, closer* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: propius spectare aliquid, Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 67: stare, id. A. P. 361.—*c. dat.*, *Nearer to*: propius grammatico accessi, Cic. in Diom. p. 405 P.: p. Tiberi quam Thermopylis, Nep. Hann. 8: p. stabulis armenta tenerent, Virg. G. 1, 355.—*c. acc.*: ne propius se castra moveret, Caes. B. G. 4, 9: pars insulae, quae est propius solis occasum, id. ib. 28: p. aliquem accedere, id. ib. 5, 36: p. urbem, Cic. Phil. 7, 9: mare, Sall. J. 21.—With *ab*: propius a terris, Cic. N. D. 2, 31: antiquitas quo propius aberat ab ortu et divina progenie, hoc melius ea cernebat, id. Tusc. 1, 12: ab Urbe, Plin. 17, 25, 38.

2. Trop.: ut propius ad ea accedam, quae a te dicta sunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 10; id. Part. 36: propius accedo: nego esse illa testimonia, id. Flacc. 16:—a contumelia quam a laude propius fuerit post Vitellium eligi, Tac. H. 2, 76: nec quicquam propius est factum, quam ut illum persequeretur, *he was within an ace of following him*, Cic. Clu. 21; so, propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5.

II. *Sup.*, proxĭmus (proxumus and PROXSVMEIS, Tab. Bant., v. in the follg.—A later *Comp.*, proximior, Sen. Ep. 108; Ulp. in Prisc. p. 607 P.; v. below, *no.* B, 2 and 3; cf. in *Adv. no.* 2, c). a, um, *The nearest, next* (quite class.): **A.** Lit., of place: proxima oppida, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: via, Lucr. 5, 104; cf., via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria, Cic. Off. 2, 12: proximum iter in Galliam, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: p. vicinus, *one's nearest neighbor*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 138; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 49; Cic. Att. 2, 14; Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 4.—*c. dat.*: Belgae proximi sunt Germanis, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: huic proximum inferiorem orbem tenet πυρόεις, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: proxima Campano ponti villula, Hor. S. 1, 5, 45.—*c. acc.*: qui te proximus est, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 1: ager proximus finem Megalopolitarum, Liv. 35, 27: Crassus proximus mare Oceanum hiemarat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, 2; so, qui proximi forte tribunal steterant, Liv. 8, 32, 12.—With *ab*, *Nearest to, next to*: dactylus proximus a postremo, *next before*, Cic. Or. 64: ut quisque proximus ab oppresso sit, Liv 37, 25: proximus a domina, Ov. A. A. 1, 139.—In the *neutr.* absol.: vicinus e proximo, *hard by*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 11: aquam hinc de proximo rogabo, *from the house next door*, id. Rud. 2, 3, 73: quum in proximo hic sit aegra, *close by, next door*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 6: so, huic locum in proximum conduxi, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21: per impluvium huc despexi in proximum, *into our neighbor's*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 16.

B. Trop.: **1.** Of time, *The next preceding* or *following, the previous, last, the next, the following, ensuing*: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: his proximis Nonis, quum in hortos Bruti venissemus, id. Lael. 2: Gabinius quem proximis superioribus diebus acerrime oppugnasset, id. Fam. 1, 9: se proxima nocte castra moturum, *on the next*, i. e. *the following night*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40 *fin.*; so id. ib. 2, 12: IN DIEBVS V. PROXSVMEIS QVIBVS QVISQVE EORVM MAG (istratum) INIERIT, Tab. Bantin. lin. 14; so ib. lin. 12; Cic. Fam. 10, 26; id. Att. 11, 11: censor qui proximus ante me fuerat, id. de Sen. 12 *fin.*: die proximi, an old *ablat.* form for proximo, Cato in Gell. 10, 24 *fin.*, and in Non. 153, 11; cf., crastinus, pristinus, *etc.*

2. *The next* in order of succession, rank, estimation, worth, *etc.*: summa necessitudo videtur esse honestatis: huic proxima incolumitatis: tertia ac levissima commoditatis, Cic. Inv. 2, 58: observat L. Domitium maxime, me habet proximum, id. Att. 1, 1.—So, proximum est, ut, *it follows that, remains that, the next point is*: proximum est ergo, ut, opus fuerit classe necne quaeramus, (* *we must next inquire*), Cic. Fl. 12; so, proximum est, ut doceam, deorum providentia mundum administrari, id. N. D. 2, 29.—*The next* in value or quality, *most nearly approaching, most like* or *similar*: id habendum est antiquissimum et deo proximum, quod est optimum, Cic. Leg. 2, 16: ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris, Hor. A. P. 338: proxima Phoebi Versibus ille facit, Virg. E. 7, 22.—*Comp.*: ut quorum abstinentiam interrupi, modum servem et quidem abstinentiae proximiorem, Sen. Ep. 108.

3. *The nearest, next* in relationship or connection, *most nearly* or *closely related, next of kin*: AGNATVS PROXIMVS, Fragm. XII. Tab., v. Append. III.: hic illi genere est proximus, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 17: proximus cognatione, Cic. Inv. 2, 49: propinquitate, Nep. Ages. 1: proximae necessitudines, Petr. 116.—*Comp.*: si quis proximior cognatus nasceretur, Ulp. in Prisc. p. 607 P.—Subst., proximi, ōrum, *m.*, *One's nearest relatives, next of kin*: injuriosi sunt in proximos, Cic. Off. 1, 14; Caes. Fragm. ap. Gell. 5, 13 *fin.*:—quum haec omnia cumulate tuis proximis plana fecero, *i. e. to your friends, intimates*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64; so id. Pis. 32; Gell. 3, 8.—**b.** In gen., of one who stands in any relation toward another, *One's neighbor, fellow-man*, Val. Max. 6, 9.

4. *That is nearest at hand*, i. e. *apt, fit, suitable, convenient, easy* (ante- and post-class.): argumentum, App. Apol. p. 398 Oud.: quum obvium proximumque esset dicere, *etc.*, Gell. 3, 14:—eamus ad me: ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, *there is the fittest, most convenient place*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64.

Adv., proxĭme (proxŭme; and, *Comp.*, proximius, v. below, *no.* 2, c), *Nearest, very near, next*: **1.** Lit., of place: quam proxime potest hostium castris castra communit, Caes. B. C. 1, 72 *fin.*—*c. acc.*: exercitum habere quam proxime hostem, Cic. Att. 6, 5 *fin.*: proxime Pompeium sedebam, id. ib. 1, 14, 3: proxime Hispaniam Mauri sunt, Sall. J. 22.—With *ab*: a Sura proxime est Philiscum oppidum Parthorum, Plin. 5, 26, 21: omnes tamen quam proxime alter ab altero debent habitare, Col. 1, 6.

2. Trop.: **a.** Of time, *Shortly before* or *after, last, next*: civitates quae proxime bellum fecerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 29; Cic. Part. 39:—quum proxime judices contrahentur, Plin. Ep. 5, 7.—*c. acc.*: proxime abstinentiam sumendus est cibus exiguus, Cels. 3, 2: proxime solis occasum, Pall. 9, 8.

b. Of order, rank, estimation, condition, *etc.*, *Next to, next after, next*: proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 3: me huic tuae virtuti proxime accedere, id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: proxime a nobilissimis viris, Vellej. 2, 124 *fin.*: proxime valent cetera lauri genera, Plin. 23, 8, 80: utilissimum esse omphacium: proxime viride, id. 23, 4, 39.—*c. acc.*: proxime morem Romanum, *closely following the Roman method*, Liv. 24, 48, 11: erat res minime certamini navali similis, proxime speciem muros oppugnantium navium, *closely resembling*, id. 30, 10. In this sense also with *atque*: proxime atque ille aut aeque, *nearly the same as he*, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 2.

c. *Very closely, nicely, accurately*: ut proxime utriusque differentiam signem, Quint. 6, 2, 20 Spald.; cf., analogia, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt, id. 1, 6, 3.—*Comp.*: nonne apertius, proximius, verius? Minuc. Fel. Octav. 19.

prŏpĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [propitio] *That is easy to be appeased, propitiable* (ante- and post-class.): animus, Enn. in Non. 155, 31; Prud. στεφ. 14, 130.

prŏpĭtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An appeasing, atonement, propitiation* (post-class.): Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7: "*propitiatio* placatio est," Isid. Orig. 15, 4.

prŏpĭtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [propitio] *A propitiator* (eccl. Lat.): habentes propitiatorem dominum nostrum Jesum Christum, Hier. Ep. 21, *n.* 2.

‡ **prŏpĭtĭātōrĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [id.] *A means of reconciliation, an atonement, propitiation* (post-class.): "*propitiatorium,* quasi propitiationis oratorium," Isid. Orig. 15, 4.

prŏpĭtĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [propitiator] *A propitiatress* (eccl. Latin): delictorum, Ambros. Laps. virg. 4, *n.* 16.

prŏpĭtĭātus, ūs, *m.* [propitio] *Propitiation* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Siracid. 5, 5.

‡ **prŏpĭtĭĕtas,** ātis, *f.* [propitius] *A state of propitiation, reconciliation,* Not. Tir. p. 92.

prŏpĭtĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. (*prōpĭtĭāta, Prud. 3, 211), *v. a.* [id.] *To render favorable, to appease, propitiate* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): Pac. in Non. 111, 20: Venerem, Plaut. Poen. 1. 2, 120: manes Galbae, Suet. Oth. 7: Jovem, Curt. 4, 13: propitiata Juno per matronas, Tac. A. 15, 44: numina, Plin. 15, 30, 40: suum genium, Tac. Or. 9.

prŏpĭtĭus, a, um, (*prōpĭtĭus, Juvenc. 1, 16), *adj.* *Favorable, well-disposed, gracious, kind, propitious* (quite class.): **I.** Of persons, esp. of deities: Mars pater, te precor quaesoque, uti sies volens, propitius mihi domo familiaeque nostrae, an old formula of prayer in Cato R. R. 141, 2: tam propitiam reddam, quam cum propitia est Juno Jovi, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 112: cui homini dii sunt propitii, ei non esse iratos puto, id. Curc. 4, 4, 1; so Cic. Coel. 16: ita deos mihi velim propitios, ut, *etc.*, id. de Div. in Caecil. 13: parentes, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 4: hunc propitium sperant, illum iratum putant, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 2.—**II.** Of things concr. and abstr.: propitiis auribus accipitur, Sen. Suas. 1: p. et tranquillus Oceanus, Flor. 3, 10: pax, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: voluntas, Nep. Dion, 9.

prŏpĭus, *adv.*, v. propior, *no.* I., *ad fin.*

† **prŏplasma,** ătis, *n.* = πρόπλασμα, *A pattern, model,* after which the artist fashions a thing (post-Aug.): Plin. 35, 12, 45 (in Cic. Att. 12, 41, written as Greek).

† **prŏpnĭgēum,** i, *n.* = προπνίγειον, *The place before an oven* or *furnace, the room where a bath was heated*; pure Lat., praefurnium, Vitr. 5, 11; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11.

Prōpoetĭdes, um, *f.*, Πρωποιτίδες, *Cyprian girls, who, having denied the divinity of Venus, were turned to stone,* Ov. M. 10, 220: Lact. Placid. Fab. Ov. 10, 7.

† **prŏpōla,** ae, *m.* = προπώλης, (*prōpōla, Lucil., v. *infra*), *A forestaller, a retailer, huckster* (quite class.): sicuti cum primos ficos propola recentes protulit, Lucil. in Non. 154, 27; (*Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38): panis et vinum a propola, atque de cupa, Cic. Pis. 27 *fin.*—Adjectiv.: Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 731, *n.* 450.

† **prŏpŏlis,** is, *f.* = πρόπολις, *The third foundation in making honey, a gummy substance with which the bees close the crevices of their hives, bee-glue, propolis*: "*propolin* vocant, quod apes faciunt ad foramen introitus protectum in alvum, maxime aestate," Var. R. R. 3, 16: prima fundamenta *comosin* vocant periti, secunda *pissoceron*, tertia *propolin*, Plin. 11, 7, 6; 22, 24, 60.

* **prō-pollŭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To defile* or *pollute greatly*: Tac. A. 3, 66 Rupert. and Bach. *N. cr.*

† **prŏpŏma,** ătis, *n.* = πρόπομα, *A drink taken before eating, a whet* (post-class.), Pall. 3, 32 *in lemm.*

prō-pōno, sŭi, sĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To put forth, to set* or *lay out, to expose to view, to display, offer, propose* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: proponere vexillum, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: pallentesque manus, sanguineumque caput, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 29: i puer et citus haec aliqua propone columna, Prop. 3, 23, 23: aliquid venale, *to expose for sale,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32; cf. Suet. Ner. 16: geminum pugnae proponit honorem, *offers,* Virg. A. 5, 365: singulis diebus ediscendos fastos populo proposuit, Cic. Mur. 11: legem in publicum, id. Agr. 2, 5: in publico epistolam, id. Att. 8, 9; id. Pis. 36: vectigalia, *to publish, publicly advertise,* Suet. Cal. 41: oppida Romanis proposita ad copiam commeatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: ne quid volucrum proponeretur, praeter, *etc.*, *should be served up,* Plin. 10, 50, 71.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To set before, propose,* mentally; *to imagine*: propone tibi duos reges, Cic. Dejot. 14: aliquid sibi exemplar, id. Univ. 2: sibi aliquem ad imitandum, id. de Or. 2, 2: vim fortunae animo, Liv. 30, 30: spem libertatis, Cic. Rab. perd. 5.

B. *To expose*: omnibus telis fortunae proposita est vita nostra, Cic. Fam. 5, 16.

C. *To point out, declare, represent, report, say, relate, publish,* etc.: ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, Cic. Or. 40; id. Brut. 60: extremum illud est de iis, quae proposueram, id. Fam. 15, 14: concione habita, rem gestam proponit, Caes. B. G. 5, 50.—With *de*: de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus, et quo differant eae nationes inter se, id. ib. 6, 10.—With an object-clause: quod ante tacuerat, proponit, esse nonnullos, quorum, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 17.

D. *To offer, propose* as a reward: proponere magna praemia alicui, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7: populo congiarium, militi donativum, Suet. Ner. 7.—In a bad sense, *To threaten, denounce*: cui cum publicatio bonorum, exsilium, mors proponeretur, Cic. Planc. 41: injuriae, quae propositae sunt a Catone, id. Fam. 1, 5: contentiones, quae mihi proponuntur, id. Att. 2, 19: improbis poenam, id. Fin. 2, 17.

E. *To lay before, to propose* for an answer: aliquam quaestionem, Nep. Att. 20.

F. *To purpose, design, determine*: consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: cum id mihi propositum initio non fuisset, *I had not proposed it to myself, had not intended it,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6.—*c. inf.*: propositum est mihi hoc facere, *I am resolved,* Cic. Brut. 6.—*c. ut*: propositum est, non ut eloquentiam meam perspicias, sed ut, *the design is,* id. ib. 92.

G. *To say* or *mention beforehand* (post-Aug.): Col. 8, 17.

H. *To impose* (post-class.): novam mihi propono dicendi legem, Mamert. Genethl. 5.—Hence

prōpŏsĭtum, i, *n.*: **A.** *A plan, intention, design, purpose* (quite class.): quidnam Pompeius propositi aut voluntatis ad dimicandum haberet, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: assequi, *to attain,* Cic. Fin. 3, 6: tenere, *to keep to one's purpose,* Nep. Eum. 3; so, in proposito manere, Suet. Gr. 24: reprehendendi habere, Plin. Ep. 9, 19.—**B.** *The main point, principal subject, theme* (quite class.): a proposito declinare aliquantulum, Cic. Or. 40: egredi a proposito ornandi causa, id. Brut. 21: a proposito aberrare, id. Fin. 5, 28: redire ad propositum, id. ib. 11: ad propositum revertamur, id. Off. 3, 7.—**C.** *A way, manner,* or *course of life* (poet. and post-Aug.): mutandum tibi propositum est et vitae genus, Phaedr. prol. 3, 15: vir proposito sanctissimus, Vell. 2, 2.

Prŏpontis (Prōpontis, Manil. 4, 676), ĭdos and ĭdis, *f.*, Προποντίς, *The Propontis* or *Sea of Marmora, between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosporus,* Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 24; Liv. 38, 16; Tac. A. 2, 54; Flor. 3, 6; Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 118.—**II.** Deriv., **Prŏpontĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Propontis*: aqua, Prop. 3, 21, 1: orae, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 29.

prō-porro, *adv.* [pro-porro] (a Lucretian word) **I.** *Furthermore, moreover*: et, sibi proporro quae sint primordia, quaerunt, Lucr. 2, 979; id. 4, 891.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Altogether, utterly, wholly*: Lucr. 3, 276; 282.

prō-portĭo, ōnis, *f.* *Comparative relation, proportion, symmetry, analogy, likeness* (quite class.): "proportio, quod dicunt ἀνάλογον," Var. L. L. 10, 1; (*Cic. Univ. 5): "*Penatis* singulariter Labeo Antistius posse dici putat, quia pluraliter Penates dicantur: cum patiatur proportio etiam Penas dici, ut optimas, primas, Antias," Fest. s. v. PENATIS, p. 253 ed. Müll.: id optime assequitur quae Graece ἀναλογία, Latine (audendum est enim, quoniam haec primum a nobis novantur) comparatio, proportiove dici potest, Cic. Univ. 4; (*Quint. 1, 6, 3): Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21.

prōportĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [proportio] *Of* or *belonging to proportion, proportional* (post-classical): termini, Front. Colon p. 111.

prōportĭōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Proportioned, proportionate* (post-class.): corpus, Firm. Math. 4, 13.

prōpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propono] **I.** *A* (mental) *setting forth* or *proposing, an intention, design, purpose* (quite class.): vitae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18; cf. id. Inv. 2, 54.—**II.** *A purpose, resolution* (post-class.): propositio animi, Tryphon. Dig. 50, 16, 225.—**III.** In logic, *The first proposition* of a syllogism (quite class.): "*propositio* est, per quem locus is breviter exponitur, ex quo vis omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis," Cic. Inv. 1, 37; so Auct. Her. 2, 18.—Hence, **B.** Transf.: **1.** *A principal subject, theme* (quite class.): Cic. de Or. 3, 53.—And, **2.** Still more generally, *A proposition* of any kind (post-Aug.): Quint. 7, 1, 47; so id. ib. § 9; Gell. 2, 7 *fin.*—**IV.** In jurid. lang., *A case* in law, Afric. Dig. 16, 1, 19; Julian. ib. 36, 4, 6.

prōpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from propono.

‡ **prōpraefectus,** i, *m.* *A vice-prefect,* Inscr. in Mur. p. 17, n. 7.

prō-praetor, ōris, *m.*, also propraetore or pro praetore, *A magistrate in the times of the republic, who, after having administered the praetorship one year in Rome, was sent in the following year as praetor to a province where there was no army, a propraetor* (quite class.): Cic. de Div. 2, 36; id. Prov. 7:—quaestor pro praetore, *who administers the praetorship of a province in the absence of the praetor,* Sall. J. 111.

proprĭātim, *adv.* [proprius] *Properly* (post-class.): Arn. 3 *fin.*

proprĭe, *adv.*, v. proprius, *ad fin.*

proprĭĕtārĭus, ii, *m.* [proprietas] *An owner, proprietor, proprietary* (post-class.), Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 15, et saep.—Adjectively: proprietaria res, *belonging to one as his property, proprietary,* Paul. Sentent. 5, 7, 3.

prŏprĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [proprius] *A property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality* of a thing (quite class.): singularum rerum singulae proprietates sunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 18: terrae coelique, Liv. 38, 17: definitio genere declaratur, et proprietate quadam, Cic. Part. 12: frugum proprietates, *peculiar kinds,* Liv. 45, 30; Plin. 13, 22, 41.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Ownership, right of possession, property* (post-Aug.): jumenti, Suet. Galb. 7: Salaminae insulae, Just. 2, 7; Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 47: proprietatis dominus, *proprietor,* id. ib. 7, 1, 13.

II. Trop., *Proper signification* (post-Aug.): verborum, Quint. 8, 2, 1 *sq.*; (*10, 1, 21; 12, 2, 19; 1, prooem. 16; 5, 14, 34).

proprĭo, avi, 1. (archaic form, "PROPRIASSIT, proprium fecerit," Paul. ex Fest. p. 229 ed. Müll.), *v. a.* [id.] *To appropriate* (ante- and post-class.): Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 11; so id. Acut. 1, 15 *fin.*

* **proprītim,** *adv.* [id.] *Properly*: Lucr. 2, 975.

prŏprĭus, a, um, *adj.* *One's own, special, particular, peculiar, proper* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: nam virtutem propriam mortalibus fecit: cetera promiscue voluit communia habere, Var. in Non. 361, 25: id est cujusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur atque utitur, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 2: id non proprium senectutis est vitium, sed commune valetudinis, id. de Sen. 11: proprium et peculiare, Plin. 7, 25, 26: tria praedia Capitoni propria traduntur, *to him for his own,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 8: proprium id Tiberio fuit, *was peculiar to him,* Tac A. 4, 19: ira, *personal resentment,* id. ib. 2, 55.—In connection with *a pron. possess.*: ut cum ademerit nobis omnia, quae nostra erant propria, ne lucem quoque hanc, quae communis est, eripere cupiat, *all that belonged peculiarly to us,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 52: sua quadam propria, non communi oratorum facultate, id. de Or. 1, 10: ut redeas ad consuetudinem vel nostram communem, vel tuam solius et propriam, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: calamitatem aut propriam suam aut temporum queri, Caes. B. C. 3, 20.

II. In partic., *Lasting, constant, permanent, perpetual* (quite classical): illum amatorem tibi proprium futurum in vita, Plaut. Most. 1, 3. 67; Att. in Non. 362, 5 nihil in vita proprium mortali datum esse, Lucil. ib. 15: alicui proprium atque perpetuum, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 16: perenne ac proprium manere, id. de Sen. 4: parva munera diutina, locupletia non propria esse consueverunt, Nep. Thras. 4.

Adv., proprie: **A.** *Specially, peculiarly, properly, for one's self*; opp. to in common (quite class.): quod me amas, est tibi commune cum multis: quod tu ipse tam amandus es, id est proprie tuum, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: promiscue toto (Campo Martio), quam proprie parva parte frui malletis, *for yourselves, individually, separately*, id. Agr. 2, 31.—**B.** In partic., *Particularly, in particular:* neque publice neque proprie, Cic. Sest. 16.—**C.** *Properly, accurately, strictly speaking, in the proper* (*not tropical*) *sense:* magis proprie nihil possum dicere, Cic. Phil. 2, 31: illud quidem honestum, quod proprie vereque dicitur, id. Off. 3, 3: (* Liv. 34, 32; 44, 22: uti verbo proprie, Gell. 9, 1 *fin.*; 2, 6; 7, 11; 16, 5).

propter, *adv.* and *praep.* [contr. from propiter, from prope] **I.** *Adv.*, *Near, hard by, at hand* (rarely, but quite class.): serito in loco, ubi aqua propter siet, Cato R. R. 151, 2: ibi angiportum propter est, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 37: propter dormire, id. Eun. 2, 3, 76: araque Panchaeos exhalat propter odores, Lucr. 2, 417: propter est spelunca, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48 (*al.* prope): vident unum virum esse . . . et eum propter esse, id. de imp. Pomp. 5, 13: quum duo reges propter assint, id. ib. 6, 16; id. N. D. 2, 47: duo filii propter cubantes, id. Rosc. Am. 23; id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: adolescentia voluptates propter intuens, id. de Sen. 14, 48 (also cited in Non. 367, 25): cornix propter volans, Phaedr. 2, 6, 7:—praeter propter, v. praeter.

II. *Praep. c. acc.* (placed after the case, Cic. de Sen. 7; Virg. A. 12, 177; Plin. 10, 40, 56; Tac. A. 4, 48; 15, 47), *Near, hard by, close to:* **A.** Lit., of place (so rarely, but quite class.): partem cohortium propter máre collocat, Sisenn. in Non. 367, 32: hic propter hunc assiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15: propter eam porticum situm erat dolium, Var. in Non. 367, 31: propter Platonis statuam consedimus, Cic. Brut. 6: propter aliquem assidere, id. Rep. 1, 11 (also cited in Non. 367, 28): insulae propter Siciliam, id. N. D. 3, 22: propter aquae rivum, Lucr. 2, 30; Virg. E. 8, 87.—Following the noun: viam propter, Tac. A. 15, 47: hostem propter, id. ib. 4, 48.

B. Trop., In stating a cause, *On account of, by reason of, from, for, because of* (the predom. signif. of the word): parere legibus propter metum, Cic. Parad. 5, 1; cf., propter metum poenae, id. Sest. 46: propter eam ipsam causam, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: propter humanitatem, Cic. Att. 7, 5: bidentes propter viam facere, *to sacrifice on account of a journey*, Laber. in Non. 53, 26; cf., "*propter viam* fit sacrificium quod est proficiscendi gratia, Herculi aut Sanco," Fest. p. 229 ed. Müll.: propter injuriam, *to avoid injury*, Pall. 12, 13:—propter hoc, propter quod, *On that account, for which reason:* Var. R. R. 3, 16; Col. 1, 6.—Rarely referring to persons in whom lies the cause of a thing: propter quos vivit, *through whom he lives, to whom he owes life*, Cic. Mil. 22, 58. And to things by means of which any thing takes place: quid enim refert. utrum propter oves, an propter aves fructus capias? Var. R. R. 3, 2.—Placed after the word: quod propter studium quum rem negligere familiarem videretur, Cic. de Sen. 7, 22; (*id. Pis. 7; id. Att. 10, 4; Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 8): succum propter lactis, Plin. 10, 40, 56: quam propter tantos potui perferre labores, Virg. A. 12, 177.

proptĕrĕā, *adv.* [propter-is] *Therefore, for that cause, on that account* (quite class.): quia mihi natalis est dies, propterea te vocari ad coenam volo, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 71; (* propterea . . . quia, Cic. de Div. 1, 14; 2, 22;) id. Lael. 2, 6: haec propterea de me dixi, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Lig. 3: (* propterea . . . quoniam, Gell. 3, 6): propterea, quod, *because that*, Cic. Rep. 1, 6 *fin.*; id. Fam. 9, 18.—Pleonastically: id propterea, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 1; so, ergo propterea . . , id. Hec. 1, 1, 6.

† **proptōsis,** is, *f.* = πρόπτωσις, *A prolapse* (post-class.): Marc. Emp. 8.

‡ **prōpŭdĭānus,** (* a, um, *adj.* [propudium] *Offered on account of infamous deeds:*) propudianus porcus dictus est, ut ait Capito Atteius, qui in sacrificio gentis Claudiae velut piamentum et exsolutio omnis contractae religionis est, Fest. p. 238 ed. Müll.

prōpŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Shameful, disgraceful, infamous* (ante- and post-class.): Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 10: uxor, Gell. 2, 7: ancilla propudiosissima, Sid. Ep. 9, 6: facinus, Arn. 5, 175: concubitus, id. 4, 149: (meretrices, Min. Fel. 25, 9).

prōpŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [pro-pudet] *A shameful* or *infamous action* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): "*propudium* dicebant, cum maledicto nudare turpitudinem volebant, quasi porro pudendum. Quidam propudium putant dici, a quo pudor et pudicitia procul sint," Fest. p. 227 ed. Müll.: propudii aliquem insimulare, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 11:—In the *plur.*: hoc cinere poto propudia virorum inhiberi, Plin. 28, 8, 32.—**II.** Transf., concr., *A shameful person, vile wretch, a rascal. villain*. a term of abuse (quite class.): quid ais, propudium? Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 34; id. Bacch. 4, 1, 7: propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 8.

prōpugnācŭlum, i, *n.* [propugno] *A bulwark, rampart, fortress, defense* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: pontes et propugnacula jungunt, Virg. A. 9, 170; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34: solidati muri, propugnacula addita, Tac. H. 2, 19: moenium, id. ib. 3, 84: navium, *i. e. ships furnished with towers*, Hor. Epod. 1, 2; cf., classes imponunt sibi turrium propugnacula, Plin. 32, 1, 1:—domus ut propugnacula habeat, Cic. Fam. 14, 18.

II. Trop., *A bulwark, protection, defense* (quite class.): lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic. Pis. 4; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 16: tyrannidis propugnacula, Nep. Timol. 3; Gell. 7, 3, 47.

prōpugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A fighting for, defense* of a place (post-class.): Val. Max. 5, 1, *n.* 4 *extr.*—**II.** *A defense, vindication* (quite class.); with the *gen.* or *pro:* propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic. Fam. 1, 7:—propugnatio pro ornamentis tuis, id. ib. 5, 8.

prō-pugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who fights in defense* of a place, *a defender, soldier* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: classis inops propter dimissionem propugnatorum, *of the marines*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33: a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: nudati propugnatoribus muri, Tac. A. 13, 39; Plin. 8, 7, 7.

II. Trop., *A defender, maintainer, champion:* paterni juris defensor, et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57: sceleris, Just. 8, 2: tribuno plebis auctorem se propugnatoremque praestitit, Suet. Caes. 16.—*An epithet of Jupiter*, Inscr. Grut. 300, 2.

‡ **prōpugnātrix,** īcis, *f.* [propugnator] *She that defends, a protectress:* PROPVGNATRIX MEORVM PERICVLORVM, Inscr. ap. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 136.

prō-pugno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *To rush out to fight, to make sallies* or *sorties:* ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 9.—**II.** *To fight* or *contend for, to defend* a thing (quite classical): **A.** Lit.: uno tempore propugnare et munire, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: pro suo partu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37.—(β) *c. dat.* (post-class.): propugnare fratri, App. M. 9, p. 663 Oud.; so, puero misello, id. ib. 7, p. 500 ib.—**B.** Trop.: pro aequitate, Cic. Off. 1, 19; so, pro salute, id. Fam. 11, 16:—absentiam suam, Suet. Caes. 23.

prōpulsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propulso] *A driving back, a keeping* or *warding off, a repelling, repulse* (rare, but quite class.): periculi, Cic. Sull. 1: criminis, Tiro in Gell. 7, 3.

prōpulsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that drives back, a warder off, averter* (post-class.): propulsatorem odio insecutus, Val. Max. 7, 8, *n.* 7: valetudinum pessimarum, Arn. 7, p. 249.

prōpulso, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [propello] *To drive back, keep* or *ward off, to repel, repulse* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: lupos, Var. R. R. 2, 9: hostem, Caes B. G. 1, 49: populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. Phil. 5, 4: et aquas hiemis et vapores aestatis propulsare radicibus, Col. 3, 15.—**II.** Trop., *To ward off, avert, repel:* frigus, famem propulsare, Cic. Fin. 4, 25: periculum capitis legum praesidio, id. Cluent. 52: suspicionem a se, id. Verr. 2, 3, 60: bellum ab urbe ac moenibus, Liv. 3, 69: morbos exquisitis remediis, Col. 6, 5: violentiam vini, Gell. 15, 2: praesidio vim propulsaturus, Curt. 10, 8.

prōpulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that wards off* or *drives back* (post-class.): cornigeri pecudis, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 301.

1. prōpulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from propello.

2. prōpulsus, ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [propello] *A driving on* or *forth, propulsion, impulse* (post-Aug.): ventum propulsu suo concitare, Sen. Q. N. 5, 14.

prō-pungo, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To punish beforehand* (post-class.): tum partium pro pungentibus pilis capitis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 dub. (*al.* tum praerasis prominenti bus pilis, capiti).

‡ **pro-purgo,** āre, *v. a.* *To cleanse beforehand:* Not. Tir. p. 120.

† **prŏpy̆laeum** or **-on,** i, *n.* = προπύλαιον, *A gateway, entrance*; esp. (* in the *plur.*) of the celebrated entrance to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens, *the Propylaeum:* Phalereus Demetrius Periclem vituperat, quod tantam pecuniam in praeclara illa propylaea conjecerit, Cic. Off. 2, 17: propylaea nobilia, id. Rep. 3, 32.—In the *sing.*: cum Athenis propylaeon pingeret, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *n.* 20.

prō-quaestor, ōris, *m.*, or **pro quaestore,** *A magistrate, who, after administering the quaestorship at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province, a proquaestor:* proconsul cum quaestoribus provequaestoribus, Cic. Phil. 10, 11 *fin.*: cum Alexandriae pro quaestore essem, id. Acad. 2, 4. Abbreviated, Proq., Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2.

prōquam, and, separate, pro quam, *According as*; v. pro, *no.* I.

prō-quĭrīto, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To cry out* or *exclaim in public, to publish, proclaim* (post-class.): epistolam saepe aperiens proquiritabat, App. Apol. p. 566 Oud.: lex proquiritata, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

† **prōra,** ae, *f.* = πρώρα, *The fore-part of a ship, the prow* (opp. to puppis, the stern) (quite class.): prorae admodum erectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: rostrata, Plin. 6, 22, 24: terris advertere proram, Virg. G. 4, 117; id. Aen. 7, 35: prorae tutela Melanthus, *i. e. the look-out stationed at the prow* = proreta, Ov. M. 3, 617.—Proverb.: mihi prora et puppis, ut Graecorum proverbium est, fuit a me tui dimittendi, ut rationes nostras explicares, *i. e. my intention from beginning to end, my whole design*, Gr. πρώρα καὶ πρύμνη, Cic. Fam. 16, 24.—**II.** Poet., transf., *A ship:* quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae, Virg. A. 10, 223; Ov. M. 14, 164.

prō-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* *To creep forth, crawl out, come out* in a gradual or unobserved manner (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: (formica) non usquam prorepit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 37: cum prorepserunt primis animalia terris, id. ib. 1, 3, 99: cochleae prorepunt e cavis terrae, Plin. 8, 39, 59.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *To creep along, crawl* to a place: rumore caedis exterritus prorepsit ad solarium proximum, Suet. Claud. 10.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects, *To come-forth gradually, to put forth, to ooze out*, of the vine: prorepentes oculi, Col. 11, 2: tardaque sudanti prorepunt balsama ligno, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 96:—ne palmites libero excursu in luxuriam prorepant, Col. 5, 5: humor lente prorepit, *gradually flows off*, id. 2, 16: nervus prorepit usque ad ultimam partem caudae, *extends*, id. 7, 12.

† **prōrēta,** ae, *m.* = πρωρήτης, *The look-out* or *steersman at the prow, the under-pilot* (ante- and post-class.): si tu proreta isti navi es, ego gubernator ero, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 75; so Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 11.

† **prōreus,** i, *m.* = πρωρεύς, *The steersman at the prow, under-pilot* (poet.): Ov. M. 3, 634.

prō-rĭpĭo, pŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.:* **I.** *To drag* or *snatch forth* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: hominem proripi jubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62: nudos pedes, *to spring forth*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 82.—With se, *To rush out, to hasten* or *hurry forth:* se ex curia repente proripuit, Auct. Har. resp. 1: se ex curia domum, Sall. C. 32: se porta foras, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: se domo, Liv. 29, 9.—**B.** Trop.: quae libido non se proripiet ac projiciet occultatione proposita? Cic. Fin. 2, 22.

II. *To snatch* or *hurry away:* **A.** Lit.: se in publicum, *to rush into the street*, Liv. 8, 28: se in silvam, *to take refuge*, Suet. Oth. 6: se cursu, *to run away*, App. M. 7, p. 483 Oud.: also without se (poet.): quo deinde ruis? quo proripis? Virg. A. 5, 741.—**B.** Trop. (poet.): ne virilis Cultus in caedem, et Lycias proriperet catervas? Hor. Od. 1, 8, 16.

prō-rīto, āre, *v. a.* [from the same root as ir-rito, are] **I.** *To provoke, produce by irritation* (post-Aug.): Plin. 26, 8, 58.—**II.** Transf., *To incite, entice, allure* (also post-Aug.): nisi pretium proritat, Col. 2, 10: quem spes proritat, Sen. Ep. 23; id. Tranq. 12: stomachum varietate apta ciborum, Scrib. Comp. 104: aliquem ad furias, Arn. 5, 178.

prōrŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prorogo] **I.** *A prolonging, extension* of a term of office: prorogatio imperii, *a prolongation of one's command*, Liv. 8, 26 *fin.*—**II.** *A putting off, deferring* of an appointed time: diei, Cic. Att. 13, 43: legis Maniliae, id. Mur. 23.—(In Liv. 42, 30 *fin.*, propagatio seems the more correct reading.)

prōrŏgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Admitting of delay, prorogative* (post-Aug.): prorogativa fulmina sunt, quorum minae differri possunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47.

prōrŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that pays* or *gives out, a dispenser* (post-classical): tritici, vini, et oleï, Cassiod. Var. 10, 28

prō-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.:* **I.** *To prolong, continue, protract, prorogue* (quite class.): ne quinquennii imperium Caesari prorogaretur, *should not be prolonged*, Cic. Phil. 2, 10: provinciam, id. Att. 5, 11: aliquid temporis (in the province), id. Fam. 3, 10: spatium praeturae in alterum annum, Front. Aquaed. 7: spem militi in alium diem, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 57: vitam hominibus, id. Pseud. 3, 5, 59: moras in hiemes, Plin. 16, 22, 34.—Hence, **B.** Transf.: **1.** *To keep for a long time, to preserve* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): alterum in lustrum, meliusque semper Proroget aevum, Hor. Carm. sec. 67: spiritum homini, Plin. Ep. 2, 20: conditum prorogatur, Plin. 22, 22, 37.—**2.** *To put off, defer*, (quite class.): dies ad solvendum, Cic. Phil. 2, 9.

II. *To pay down beforehand, to advance* (post-class.): vel prorogante eo, vel repromittente, Ulp. Dig. 40, 1, 4: pensionem integram, id. ib. 19, 2, 19.

III. *To propagate* (post-class.): prorogata familia, Val. Max. 3, 4, *n.* 6: subolem, Justin. 2, 42, 1.

prorsum, *adv.* [pro-versum] **I.** *Forward* (poet.): cursari rursum prorsum, *to and fro*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.—**II.** *Straight on, directly* (ante-class.): simulato, quasi eas prorsum in navem, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 5.—**B.** Trop., *Straightforward, without ceremony*, i. e. *wholly, absolutely, at all* (ante- and post-class.): prorsum quodcumque videbat fecisse, Cato in Charis. p. 189 P.: praedones p. parcunt nemini, Plaut. ib.: p. credebam nemini, id. Pers. 4, 3, 8: p. nihil intelligo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 28: irritatus, Gell. 17, 3.

1. prorsus, *adv.* [for pro-versus] **I.** *Forward, straight on* (ante-class.): non prorsus, verum ex transvorso cedit, quasi cancer solet, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 45.

II. *Straight on, right onward, directly* (ante- and post-class.): Cato in Fest. p. 234 ed. Müll.: p. Athenas protinus abibo tecum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 56: tunc Arionem prorsus ex eo loco Corinthum petivisse, Gell. 16, 19.

B. Trop.: **1.** *Straightway, by all means, certainly, truly, precisely, utterly, absolutely* (quite class.): prorsus perii, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 27: ita prorsus existimo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5: nullo modo prorsus assentior, id. N. D. 3, 8; id. Att. 13, 45: verbum prorsus nullum intelligo, *not a single word*, id. de Or. 2, 14: venies exspectatus non solum nobis, sed prorsus omnibus, id. Fam. 4, 10: affatim prorsus, id. Att. 16, 1: prorsus vehementer et severe, id. ib. 15: hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, id. Fam. 6, 20; Plin. 14, 5, 7.—**2.** *Exactly, just, precisely:* Var. L. L. 5, 3.—**3.** (*After an enumeration of particulars), *In short, in fine, in a word:* igitur colos exsanguis, foedi oculi: citus modo, modo tardus incessus; prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall. C. 15; id. ib. 26.

2. prorsus (collat. form, prosus, v. in the follg. *no.* II.), a, um, *adj.* [for proversus] **I.** *Straight forward, right onward, straight, direct* (post-Aug.): prorso tramite siste gradus (*al.* proso), Avian. 3: "*prorsi limites* appellantur in agrorum mensuris, qui ad orientem directi sunt," Fest. p. 234, and Paul. ib. p. 235 ed. Müll.

II. Trop., of speech, *Straightforward*, i. e. *prosaic, in prose*, opp. to verse (post-class.): "*prorsum* est porro versum, id est ante versum. Hinc et *prorsa* oratio, quam non inflexit cantilena," Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 14: et prorsa et vorsa facundia veneratus sum, *in prose and verse*, App. Flor. 4, p. 91 Oud. In this sense predominant (but not found in Cic.) in the form prosa oratio and *absol.* prosa, ae, *f.*, *Prose*, Quint. 1, 5, 18; 11, 2, 39; Vellej. 1, 17; Sen. in Gell. 12, 2; Col. 11, 1; 2; Plin. 5, 29, 31, et al.; absol., Quint. 1, 8, 2; 8, 6, 17; 20; 9, 4, 52, et saep.—Prorsa (Prosa) Dea, *i. e. The goddess of births with the head foremost*, opp. to Postverta, Var. in Gell. 16, 16; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 199.

prō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.:* **I.** *Act.*, *To thrust* or *cast forth, to cause to break, burst*, or *rush forth, to send forth:* **A.** Lit.: (Aetna) atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem, Virg. A. 3, 572: proruptus pons, *broken down*, Tac. H. 1, 86.—With se, *To burst forth, dash forth:* cerva in fugam sese prorupit, Gell. 15, 22. Also Mid., prorumpi, *To rush* or *burst forth:* hinc prorumpitur in mare venti vis, Lucr. 6, 435.

B. Trop.: prorupta audacia, *Unrestrained, licentious*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24.

II. *Neutr.*, *To rush* or *break forth, to burst out:* **A.** Lit.: per medios audacissime proruperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: p. in hostes, Virg. A. 10, 379: obsessi omnibus portis prorumpunt, Tac. H. 4, 34.

2. Transf.: cum diu cohibitae lacrimae prorumperent, Plin. Ep. 3, 16: vis morbi in unum intestinum prorupit, Nep. Att. 21: incendium proruperat, *a fire had broken out*, Tac. A. 15, 40.

B. Trop.: illa pestis prorumpet, Cic. Mur. 39: eo prorumpere hominum cupiditatem, ut, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 5: in bellum, *to break out*, Just. 24, 1: in scelera ac dedecora, Tac. A. 6, 51: ad minas, *to break out into threats*, id. ib. 11, 35: ad quod victo silentio prorupit reus, *at which he broke silence and burst forth*, id. ib. 11, 2.

prō-rŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.:* **I.** *Act.*, *To tear down in front, to pull down, hurl to the ground, overthrow, overturn, demolish* (quite class.): his (munitionibus) prorutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: columnam, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 14: Albam a fundamentis, *to raze to the ground*, Liv. 26, 13: vallum in fossas, id. 9, 14: terrae motus montes, id. 22, 5: terrae motibus prorutae domus, *thrown down*, Tac. A. 12, 43: prorutae arbores, id. ib. 2, 17: p. ac profligare hostem, *to overthrow*, id. Hist. 3, 22.—With se, *To rush out, hurry forth* (poet.): foras simul omnes proruunt se, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 51.

II. *Neutr.:* **A.** *To rush forth, to rush* or *fall upon* an enemy: ex parte, qua (dextrum cornu) proruebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: proruere in hostem, Curt. 4, 16.—**B.** *To tumble down* (post-Aug.): motu terrae oppidum proruit, Tac. A. 15, 22.

prō-ruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prorumpo] *A breaking* or *rushing forth, an eruption* (post-class.): hostium, *a sally, sortie*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33:—undarum, Mart. Cap. 6, 201.

prōruptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that breaks forth, sallies out* from a besieged place (post-class.): Amm. 24, 5.

prōruptus, a, um, *Part.*, from prorumpo.

prōrŭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from proruo.

1. prōsa oratio, and absol., **prosa,** v. 2. prorsus, *no.* II.

2. Prōsa, ae, v. 2. prorsus, *no.* II.

prōsăĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [1. prosa] *Prosaic, in prose* (post-class.): prosaico relatu, Venant. Carm. 7, 11, 1.—**II.** Subst., prosaicus, i, *m.*, *A prose writer, prosaist* (post-class.): Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2.

prōsāpĭa, ae (collat. form, prōsāpĭes, ēi *or* ēs, v. in the follg.), *f.* *A stock, race, family* (archaic word, cf. Quint. 1, 6, 40; 8, 3, 26): "*prosapia* progenies: id est porro sparsis et quasi jactis liberis: quia *supare* significat jacere et disjicere," Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 ed. Müll.: veteres prosapias (perh. to be read veteris prosapies, as a *gen. sing.*), Cato in Non. 67, 30: de Coelitum prosapia esse, Plaut. Curc. 3, 23. rogitares, unde esset, qua prosapia, id. Merc. 3, 4, 49: homo veteris prosapiae, Sall. J. 85: et eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam, Cic. Univ. 11: Galba magna et vetere prosapia, Suet. Galb. 2: pro gloria veteris prosapiae, Just. 14 *fin.*; Prud. Apoth. 1006.—Form prosapies (v. *supra*): tot stuprorum sordidam prosapiem, Prud. στεφ. 10, 180: "*prosapies*, γένους καταγωγή," Gloss. Philox.

prōsārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. prosa] *Of* or *belonging to prose, prosaic* (post-class.): opus, Sid. Ep. 3, 14: loquendi genus, id. ib. 9, 13.

prōsātus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. prosero.

† **proscēnĭum,** ii, *n.* = προσκήνιον, *The place before the scene where the actors appeared, the proscenium;* also, in gen., *the stage:* Plaut. Am. prol. 91: veteres ineunt proscenia ludi, Virg. G. 2, 381: theatrum et proscenium ad Apollinis locavit, Liv. 40, 51; Vitr. 5, 6; Suet. Ner. 12: proscenii contabulatio, App. Flor. 4, p. 83 Oud.—**II.** Transf., *A theatre* (post class.): Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 403.

† **proschŏlus,** i, *m.* = πρόσχολος, *An under-teacher, under-master* (post-class.): tam pauper, ut proscholus esset grammatici, Aug. de serm. Apostol. serm. 178, *n.* 8; (*Aus. Prof. 22 in Lem.).

prō-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. a.* *To tear open in front, to rend, split, cleave, cut up, cut in pieces* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: ferro proscindere quercum, Luc. 3, 434: piscem, App. Apol. p. 493 Oud.: spumanti, Rhodanus proscindens gurgite campos, Sil. 3, 449.

B. In partic., in agriculture, of the first ploughing, *To break up* the land: "rursum terram quum primum arant, *proscindere* appellant; quum iterum, *offringere* dicunt, quod prima aratione glebae grandes solent excitari," Var. R. R. 1, 29, 2; so id. ib. 1, 27, 2: terram transversis adversisque sulcis, Col. 3, 13; Plin. 18, 14, 49, *n.* 2: bubulcum autem per proscissum ingredi oportet, *the trench, furrow*, Col. 2, 2.—Poet., in gen., for arare, *To plough:* validis terram proscinde juvencis, Virg. G. 2, 237: terram pressis aratris, Lucr. 5, 210: ferro campum, Ov. M. 7, 219.

2. Transf., *To cut through, to cleave, furrow* (poet.): rostro ventosum aequor, Catull. 64, 12.

II. Trop., *To cut up* with words, *to censure, satirize, revile, defame:* aliquem, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 47: equestrem ordinem, Suet. Calig. 30: aliquem foedissimo convicio, id. Aug. 13: carminibus proscissus, Plin. 36, 6, 7; so, aliquem famoso carmine, Suet. Vit. Lucan.

prōscissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proscindo, *no.* I., B] In agriculture, *The first ploughing, a breaking up:* Col. 2, 13, 6.

prōscissus, a, um, *Part.*, from proscindo.

prō-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* *To write before* or *in front of, to write over* or *upon, to inscribe.*

I. In gen. (post-Aug.): vultus voluntaria poenarum lege proscripti, *written over, inscribed*, Petr. 107.—Much more freq. and quite classical,

II. In partic.: **A.** *To publish* any thing *by writing:* ut quo die esse oporteret idus Januarias, eo die Calendas Martias proscriberet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52: venationem, id. Att. 16, 4: legem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 69: leges, Tac. A. 13, 51: versiculos per vias, Gell. 15, 4 *fin.*—(β) With an object-clause: senatum Calendis velle se frequentem adesse, etiam Formiis proscribi jussit, Cic. Att. 9, 17.

B. *To offer in writing* any thing *for sale, lease,* or *hire,* or *as to be sold by auction, to post up, advertise:* proscribere palam sic accipimus, claris literis, ut, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 11: Racilius tabulam proscripsit, se familiam Catonianam venditurum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: Claudius proscripsit insulam, vendidit, id. Off. 3, 16.

C. *To publish* a person *as having forfeited his property, to punish* one *with confiscation:* quaero enim, quid sit aliud proscribere. *Velitis, jubeatis, ut M. Tullius in civitate ne sit, bonaque ejus ut mea sint,* Auct. orat. pro dom. 17: Pompeium, *to confiscate the estates gained by him,* Cic. Agr. 2, 36: vicinos, *to confiscate the lands of one's neighbors,* id. ib. 3, 4: possessiones, id. ib.: bona, Plin. Ep. 8, 18.

D. *To proscribe, outlaw* one, by hanging up a tablet with his name and sentence of outlawry, confiscation of goods, *etc.:* posteaquam victoria constituta est, cum proscriberentur homines, qui adversarii fuisse putabantur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: contra legem Corneliam, quae proscriptum juvari vetat, *one proscribed, an outlaw,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 47: proscriptorum liberos honores petere puduit, Plin. 7, 30, 31.—**2.** Trop.: cujus pudoris dignitas in concione proscripta sit, *has been brought into ill repute, rendered suspected,* Petr. 106.

prōscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proscribo] *A making known publicly by writing* (quite class.): **I.** *A written public notice* of sale, *an advertisement:* proscriptio bonorum, Cic. Quint. 18: quam ad diem proscriptiones venditionesque fiant, id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128.—**II.** *Proscription, outlawry, confiscation:* proscriptionis miserrimum nomen, Auct. orat. pro dom. 17: de capite civis et de bonis proscriptionem ferre, Cic. Sest. 30.

prō-scriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who proscribes or outlaws;* adj., *proscriptive* (post-Aug.): proscriptor animus, Plin. 7, 12, 10. Cf. proscripturio.

‡ **prōscriptūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *Proscription, outlawry:* Not. Tir. p. 11.

prōscriptŭrio, īre, *v. desider. n.* [id.] *To desire or long to proscribe* (a word formed sarcastically by Cic.): ita sullaturit animus ejus et proscripturit diu, Cic. Att. 9, 10; 6 (also cited in Quint. 8, 6, 32).

prōscriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from proscribo.

prō-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. To cut off from before, cut away* or *off:* **I.** In gen. (post-class.): prosectis naso prius ac mox auribus, App. M. 2, p. 165 Oud.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** In agriculture, *To cut up, break up* with the plough (post-Aug.): solum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10.—**B.** In relig. lang., *To cut off* the parts to be sacrificed: ubi exta prosecta erunt, Cato R. R. 134: hostiae exta, Liv. 5, 21.—Hence, **2.** In gen., *To sacrifice* (eccl. Lat.): Aesculapio gallinaceum, Tert. Apol. 46.—Hence

prŏsectum, i, *n.*, *That which is cut off for sacrifice, the entrails,* Var. L. L. 5, 22, § 110; in the *plur.*, Ov. M. 12, 152; Licin. Macer. in Non. 220, 20.—Collat. form, prosecta, ae, *f.*, Lucil. in Non. 220, 22 dub. (*al.* prosicies).

prō-sĕcro, āvi, 1. *v. n.* [sacro] *To sacrifice* (eccl. Lat.): daemonibus, Lact. 4, 27.

1. prōsecta, ae, *f.*, v. proseco, *ad fin.*
2. prōsecta, ōrum, v. proseco, *ad fin.*

prōsectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proseco] *A cutting off, amputation* (post-classical): ferri prosectio, Salv. Gub. D. 6, 16.

prōsector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who cuts in pieces, a cutter up,* (* *an anatomist,*) (eccles. Lat.): Tert. Anim. 25.

1. prōsectus, a, um, *Part.*, from proseco.

2. prōsectus, ūs, *m.* [proseco] *A cutting or slashing, a cut, stroke* (an Appul. word): prosectu gladiorum, App. M. 8, p. 584 Oud.:—dentium, *a bite,* id. ib. p. 520 ib.

prōsecūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prosequor] *A following or accompanying on the way, attendance* (post-class.): necessitas prosecutionis, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 47: prosecutio opportuna, Symm. Ep. 7, 59.

prōsĕcūtor (prosequutor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An accompanier, companion, an attendant* (post-class.): Macer. Dig. 48, 3, 7; Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 47; 10, 72, 1; 12, 6, 12, et saep.: caterva prosecutorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

prōsĕcūtōrĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* epistola), [prosecutor] *A letter relating to taking something in charge, a letter of authorization* (post-class.): Cod. Justin. 10, 72, 1.

prōsĕcūtus (prosequutus), a, um, *Part.*, from prosequor.

prō-sēda, ae, *f.* [sedeo] (she who sits before a brothel), *A common prostitute, harlot* (perh. only Plautin.): Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 53; cf., "*prosedas* meretrices Plautus appellat, quod ante stabula sedeant. Eaedem et *prostibulae,*" Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 ed. Müll.

†† **prosedămum,** i, *n.* [a Sarmatian word] *Slowness* of stallions *in covering:* Plin. 26, 10, 62.

Prŏsĕlēnus, i, *m.*, Προσέληνος, *Older than the moon,* a name by which the Arcadians called themselves, Cic. Fragm. p. 445 Orell.; (* Serv. ad. Virg. G. 2, 342).

† **prŏsēlȳtus,** a, um, προσήλυτος, *A new comer,* esp. *one that has come over from heathenism to the Jewish religion, a proselyte* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 21; Hier. Ep. 64, *n.* 8;—Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 465, *n.* 101.

prō-sēmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [prosemino] *A sower;* trop., *a disseminator* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. ad nat. 2, 13.

prō-sēmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. To sow* or *scatter about, to sow* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ostreas, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 216, 13.—**II.** Trop., *To disseminate, propagate:* proseminatae sunt familiae, *i. e.* ortae, Cic. de Or. 3, 16; id. Manil. 1, 90.

* **prō-sentĭo,** sensi, 4. *v. a. To perceive beforehand:* Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 16.

‡ **prosĕquĭum,** ii, *n.* [prosequor] *Attendance:* "*prosequium* a prosequendo," Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 ed. Müll.

prō-sĕquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. *v. dep. a. To follow* (in a friendly or hostile manner), *to accompany, attend; to follow after, pursue* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: novum maritum volo rus prosequi, Plaut. Casin. 4, 2, 3: eum milites electi circiter CXX. sunt prosecuti, Caes. B. C. 3, 91: Dianam ture odoribusque incensis prosecutae sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35; id. Att. 6, 3: aliquem in domum, Gell. 18, 1: exsequias, *to attend a funeral,* Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 14; so, defunctum in conditorium, Petr. 111; cf., Bassus noster videtur mihi prosequi se, *as it were, to attend his own funeral,* Sen. Ep. 30.—In a hostile sense, *To follow after, pursue:* fugientes prosequi, Caes. B. C. 2, 41; so, hostem, id. ib. 2, 8; and, novissimos multa millia passuum prosecuti, id. B. G. 2, 11: iste iratus hominem verbis vehementioribus prosequitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29 *fin.*; so, p. aliquem contumeliosis vocibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: aliquem lapidibus, Petr. 90.

B. Transf., of inanimate and abstract subjects, *To follow, pursue; to accompany, attend:* prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, Virg. A. 3, 130: datae duae triremes ad prosequendum, Tac. H. 2, 9: Cattos suos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, *goes as far as their territory extends, and then ceases,* id. Germ. 30: eadem (existimatio Quintum) usque ad rogum prosequatur, Cic. Quint. 31; cf., (amici) mortui vivunt: tantus eos honos prosequitur amicorum, id. Lael. 7, 23.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To follow, imitate:* cum verbis, tum etiam ipso sono quasi subrustico prosequebatur atque imitabatur antiquitatem, Cic. Brut. 36; id. de Or. 2, 15.

B. *To honor, adorn,* or *present* one *with* a thing, *to bestow* any thing *upon* one: benevolentia, aut misericordia prosequi aliquem, Cic. Brut. 1: aliquem honorificis verbis, id. Tusc. 2, 25: virtutem alicujus grata memoria, id. Phil. 14, 11: nomen alicujus grato animo, id. ib. 4, 1: memoriam cujuspiam clamore et plausu, id. ib. 10, 4: aliquem laudibus, Liv. 9, 8: aliquem beneficiis ac liberalitate, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41: omnibus officiis, id. Fam. 16, 15: delictum venia, Tac. A. 13, 35: aliquem testimonio, Plin. Ep. 10, 17:—prosecuti cum donis legatos sunt, Liv. 39, 55; cf., aliquem uberrimo congiario, Suet. Caes. 27; and, milites, id. Aug. 49.

C. *To pursue, continue, to go on* or *proceed with* an idea or theme: si (rem) non ad extremum, sed usque eo, quo opus erit, prosequemur, Auct. Her. 1, 9: non prosequar longius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30: pascua versu, *to describe at length,* Virg. G. 3, 340. stilo munificentiae rationem, Plin. Ep. 3, 8: ex ordine domesticos motus, *to pursue, go through with, describe in order,* Flor. 3, 12 *fin.*—*Absol., To proceed* with one's speaking (poet.): prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur, Virg. A. 2, 107.

1. prō-sĕro, sēvi, sătum, 3. *v. a. To bring forth* or *produce by sowing:* **I.** Lit. (poet.): segetem, Luc. 4, 411.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *To produce, generate* (post-class.): Plato augustiore conceptu prosatus, *sprung from,* App. Dogm. Plat. p. 180 Oud.: placito Dea prosata mundo, Sol. fragm. in Anthol. Lat. t. 2, p. 384 Burm.—**II.** Trop., *To produce* (post-class.): ex artibus artes Proserere, Grat. Cyn. 9.

2. prō-sĕro, rŭi, rtum, 3. *v. a. To stretch forth, extend* (post-class.): proserit hydra caput, Avien. Arat. 1111: se, id. Perieg. 711.

Prŏserpĭna, ae, *f.*, Περσεφόνη, *Proserpine, daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto, who carried her away to the infernal regions as she was gathering flowers in Sicily:* Cereris Proserpina puer, Naev. 2, 18. Cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 21 *sq.*; 3, 34; Ov. M. 5, 391; Hyg. Fab. 146.—**II.** Poet., for *The Lower World:* sed me Imperiosa trahit Proserpina: vive, valeque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.

prōserpĭnāca, ae, *f. A plant, also called* polygonon, Plin. 26, 4, 11; 27, 12, 104; App. Herb. 18.

prōserpĭnālis, e, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Proserpine;* herba, *the herb dragonwort,* Marc. Emp. 10.

prō-serpo, ĕre, *v. n. To creep forward* or *forth, to creep* or *crawl along* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: proserpens bestia, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 74; cf. id. Asin. 3, 3, 105; Var. L. L. 5, 10, § 68:—servulus proserpit leniter, App. M. 4, p. 287 Oud.: de specu funesta proserpit ursa, id. ib. 7, p. 493 Oud.—Transf., of plants: sata in lucem proserpunt, Arn. 3, 119.—**II.** Trop., *To move on imperceptibly, to glide* or *steal along* (post-class.): proserpit ad intima vulnus, Serenn. Samm. 14, 251: malo proserpenti occurrere, Amm. 15, 8.

† **prŏseucha,** ae, *f.* = προσευχή, *A place for prayer, an oratory:* Juv. 3, 296; so Inscr. Grut. 651, 11.

‡ **prosferari,** impetrari, Lucil. in Non. 158, 11 very dub.

prosicĭae, arum, v. porriciae.

* **prōsĭcĭes,** ei, *f.* [proseco, *no.* II., B] *The flesh cut off for sacrifice* (ante-class. for prosectum): prosiciem extorum in mensam porricere, Var. in Non. 220, 23.—Collat. form, "PROSICIUM, quod prosecatum projicitur," Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 ed. Müll.

‡ **pro-sĭdens,** entis, *Part.* [sedeo] *Sitting before:* Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 367, *n.* 127.

prō-sĭlĭo, ŭi (less freq., īvi or ĭi), 4. (*fut.*, prosilibo for prosiliam, Auct. Quint. Decl. 4, 19) *v. n.* [salio] *To leap* or *spring forth, to spring up* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: repente prosiluerunt, Cic. Coel. 26: ex tabernaculo, Liv. 28, 14: ab sede, id. 2, 12: puppe, Luc. 8, 55: stratis, Val. Fl. 1, 310: de capitis paterni vertice, (of Minerva), Ov. F. 3, 482: e convivio, Curt. 7, 4: de navi, Just. 11, 5: in concionem, Liv. 5, 2: in proelium, Just. 24, 8: ad accusationem, Ulp. Dig. 48, 2, 7: ad flumen, Suet. Caes. 32: in publicum, Petr. 82.

B. Transf., Of inanimate subjects, *To spring* or *burst forth, to start out* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (sanguis) Emicat, et longe terebrata prosilit aura, Ov. M. 6, 260: prosiliunt lacrimae, Mart. 1, 34: prosilit scintilla, Ov. F. 4, 796: castanea sponte prosiliens, Plin. 15, 23, 25: frutices in altitudinem prosiliunt, *shoot up, grow,* Col. 7, 6: Peloponnesi prosilit cervix, i *the isthmus begins and runs out*, Plin. 4, 3, 4.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To break forth* (poet.): vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 74.—**B.** *To start up, to hasten* (poet.): prosilui amicum castigatum, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 179.

* **prō-sistens,** entis, *Part.* [sisto] *Standing out, projecting*: foliis in modum radiorum prosistentibus, App. M. 11, p. 805 Oud.

‡ **prōsĭtus,** propositus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 ed. Müll.

† **proslambănŏmĕnos,** i, *m.* = προσλαμβανομενος (taken in addition), *The note* A *in music*, Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

prō-sŏcer, ĕri, *m.* *A wife's grandfather*: cuique senex Nereus prosocer esse velit, Ov. Her. 3, 74: uxor, et nurus, et pronurus, viro, et socero, et prosocero furtum facere possunt, Ulp. Dig. 25, 2, 15. So Plin. Ep. 5, 15; 8, 2.

prō-socrus, ūs, *f.* *A wife's grandmother*: prosocrus mihi uxoris meae avia est: ego illius sum progener, Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4.

† **prŏsōdĭa,** ae, *f.* = προσῳδία, *The tone* or *accent* of a syllable (ante-class.): Var. in Gell. 18, 12: accentus quas Graeci προσῳδίας vocant, Quint. 1, 5, 22.

† **prŏsōdĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = προσῳδιακ ς, *Prosodial, prosodiac* (post-class.): metrum, Mar. Victor. p. 2580 P.: numeri, Mart. Cap. 9, 334.

† **prŏsōpis,** īdis, *f.*, and **prŏsōpītes,** ae = προσωπ.ς and προσωπιτης, *A plant*, called in pure Lat., personacia, App. Herb. 36.—**II. Prŏsōpītes,** ae, *m.*, *A district of the Delta in Egypt*, Plin. 5, 9, 9.

prŏsōpon, i, *n.*, πρ ʿσωπον, *A kind of herb, wild poppy*, App. Herb. 53.

† **prŏsōpŏpoeĭa,** ae, *f.* = προσωποποιΐα: **I.** *Personification*, Quint. 6, 1, 25; 1, 8, 3; 4, 1, 69; 11, 1, 41.—**II.** *A dramatizing*: ad prosopopoeias irrumpunt, Quint. 2, 1, 2; so id. 3, 8, 49; 52.

prŏsōpŏpoeĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [prosopopoeia] *Of* or *belonging to personification, personifying* (post-class.): sermo, Firm. de error. prof. relig. 8.

prospecte, *adv.*, v. prospicio, *ad fin.*

prospectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. prospectus] *Of* or *belonging to a prospect, furnishing a prospect, prospective* (post-class.): fenestrae, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 12.

prospecto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [prospicio] *To look forth, look out; to look at, view*: **I.** Lit.: pars ex tectis fenestrisque prospectant, Liv. 24, 21: intenti proelium equestre prospectabant, Sall. J. 60: pontum, Ov. M. 3, 651: Capitolia ab excelsa aede, id. ib. 15, 841.—Impers.: qua longissime prospectari poterat, Tac. A. 3, 1.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To look around* or *about*: prospectare, ne uspiam insidiae sient, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 2.

2. Of localities, *To look toward, to lie* or *be situated toward* any quarter (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): villa, quae monte summo posita Prospectat Siculum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 10: villa, quae subjectos sinus editissima prospectat, Tac. A. 14, 9: septentrionem, id. Hist. 5, 6: locus late prospectans, *furnishing a wide prospect*, id. Ann. 3, 60.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To look forward to, to expect* a thing; *to hope, await* it (quite class.): exsilium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17: diem de die prospectans, ecquod auxilium ab dictatore appareret, Liv. 5, 48.

B. *To await, threaten* one: te quoque fata Prospectant paria, Virg. A. 10, 741.

C. *To foresee* (post-class.): prospectandi cognitio, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 253 Oud.

prospector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that foresees, a provider* (post-class.): deus prospector humanarum necessitatum, Tert. Or. 1.

1. prospectus, a, um, *Part.*, from prospicio.

2. prospectus, ūs, *m.* [prospicio] *A look-out, distant view, prospect* (quite classical): sterilis prospectus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 15: prospectum impedire, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: non prospectu modo extra vallum adempto, sed propinquo etiam congredientium inter se conspectu, Liv. 10, 32.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Sight, view*: aliquem in prospectum populi producere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47: esse in prospectu, *to be in sight*, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: lugubris, Tac. H. 1, 4: praeclarus, Cic. Acad. 2, 25.

2. Poet., *Sight, vision*: late Aequora prospectu metior, Ov. Her. 10, 28.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Regard, respect* (post-class.): cujus rationem prospectumque Bias non habuit, Gell. 5, 11; so, prospectum officii deponere, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3 *extr.*—**B.** *Foresight* (eccl. Lat.): humanus prospectus, Tert. Spect. 1.

pro-spĕcŭlor, ari, *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *Neutr.*, *To look into the distance, look out* (very rare): de vallo, Auct. B. Afr. 31.—**B.** Transf., *To explore*: L. Siccium prospeculatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv. 3, 43.—* **II.** *Act.*, *To look out for, watch for*: p. e muris adventum imperatoris, Liv. 33, 1.

prosper, and more freq., **prospĕrus,** a, um, *adj.* [pro-spero, answering to hope] *Agreeable to one's wishes, favorable, fortunate, prosperous* (freq. and quite class.): sperem veteres pro spem dixerunt, unde et *prospere* dicimus, hoc est, *pro spe*, Non. 171, 25: auspicium prosperum, Naev. 4, 2; cf. in the *Sup.*: prosperrimum augurium, Plin. 10, 8, 9: prospera adversaque fortuna, Cic. N. D. 3, 37: prosperae res, id. Brut. 3; so, exitus, id. Att. 9, 6: successus, Liv. praef. *fin.*: prosperrimo rerum eventu, Vellej. 2, 122 *fin.*: prosperior civium amor, Tac. A. 6, 51: mox cecinit laudes prosperiore lyra, Ov. A. A. 3, 50: prosperius fatum, id. Fast. 3, 614:—nomina, *of good omen*, Plin. 28, 2, 5; so, verba, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 38.—In the *nom. sing.*: prosper dicendi successus, Auct. ap. Prisc. p. 693 P.: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 (also cited in Prisc. p. 693 P.): immoriens magnis non prosperus ausis, Sil. 10, 202: prosperus in Africam transitus, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1.—(β) *c. gen.* (poet.): noctilucam, prosperam frugum, *beneficial to fruits*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 39.—**II.** Subst., in the *plur.*, prospera, ōrum, *n.*, *Favorable circumstances, good fortune, prosperity* (post-Aug.): prospera belli, Luc. 5, 782; so, rerum, id. 7, 107: tam mala Pompeii quam prospera mundus adoret, id. 7, 708: Germani prosperis feroces, Tac. H. 5, 15; Plin. Pan. 7.

Adv., in two forms, *prospĕre* and *prospĕriter*: **A.** Form prospĕre, *Agreeably to one's wishes, favorably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously* (quite class.): omnia profluenter, prospere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: procedere, id. Fam. 12, 9: prospere eveniunt res, id. N. D. 2, 66 *fin.*: cedere alicui, Nep. Dat. 1; so, succedere, id. ib. 6: cadere, Tac. A. 2, 46.—*Comp.*: aves quae prosperius evolant, *with better augury*, Gell. 6, 6.—*Sup.*: prosperrĭme geruntur omnia, Vellej. 2, 97: dimicare, Suet. Caes. 36.—* **B.** Form prospĕrĭter, *Favorably, fortunately*, Enn. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.

‡ **prospĕrātĭo,** κατευόδωσις, (* *Good fortune*), Gloss. Cyrill.

prospĕre, *adv.*, v. prosper, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

pro-spergo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *To besprinkle*: hausta aqua templum prospersum est, Tac. A. 15, 44.

prospĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prosper] *Desirable condition, good fortune, success, prosperity* (rare, but good prose): vitae, Cic. N. D. 3, 36: honestarum rerum, id. fragm. ap. Amm. 21, 16: tanta prosperitate usus est valetudinis, ut, *etc.*, *such a desirable state of health, such full health*, Nep. Att. 21.—In the *plur.*: improborum prosperitates secundaeque res, Cic. N. D. 3, 36 *fin.*

prospĕrĭter, *adv.*, v. prosper, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

prospĕro, āvi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [prosper] **I.** *To cause* a thing *to succeed, to render fortunate* or *happy, to prosper* (not in Cic.): VOS PRECOR, VTI POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIVM VIM VICTORIAMQVE PROSPERETIS, an old form of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 7; so, ut consilia sua rei publicae prosperarent, Tac. A. 3, 56; and, coepta, id. Hist. 4, 53; cf. too, patrum decreta, Hor. Carm. sec. 18:—hanc tibi veniam prospero, *i. e. make you happy with*, etc., Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 26: prosperata felicitas, *desired happiness*, Tert. Apol. 6.—Absol.: amico meo prosperabo, *will make my friend happy*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 11: non prosperantibus avibus, *the birds not giving favorable omens*, Val. Max. 7, 2, *no.* 5.—**II.** *To render favorable* or *gracious* (post-class.): prosperatus deus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 365.

prospĕrus, a, um, v. prosper.

prōspex, icis, *m.* [prospicio] *One foreseeing, a foreseer* (post-class.): Tert. Testim. anim. 5.

prōspĭcĭenter, *adv.*, v. prospicio, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

prōspĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [prospicio] * **I.** *Foresight, forethought, precaution*: vigilia et prospicientia, Cic. Phil. 7, 7.—* **II.** *A view*; hence, *an appearance, shape, form*: Tert. adv. Valent. 26.

prō-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [specio] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To look forward* or *into the distance, to look out, to look, see* (quite class.): **A.** In gen.: neque post respiciens, neque ante prospiciens, Var. in Non. 443, 2: parum prospiciunt oculi, *do not see well*, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 8: grues volant ad prospiciendum alte, Plin. 10, 23, 30: ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: multum, *to have an extensive prospect*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To look out, to watch, be on the watch*: puer ab janua prospiciens, Nep. Hann. 12; Phaedr. 2, 4, 20.

2. *To look* or *see to beforehand, to look out for, take care of, provide for* any thing: consulere ac prospicere debemus, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58 *fin.*: quod ad vestram famam pertinet, prospicite atque consulite, id. ib. 8: ut prospicias et consulas rationibus meis, id. Fam. 3, 2: consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, id. Cat. 4, 2: prospicite, ut, *etc.*, id. Fontei. *fin.*: statuebat prospiciendum, ne, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: in annum, Var. R. R. 1, 23.—Impers.: senatusconsulto prospectum est, ne, *etc.*, Paul. Sentent. tit. 4, 2.

II. *Act.*, *To see afar off, to discern, descry, espy*: **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Italiam summa ab unda, Virg. A. 6, 357: campos Prospexit longe, ib. ib. 11, 909: moénia urbis Tarpeia de rupe, Luc. 1, 195.—**b.** Transf., of situations, *To have* or *command a view of, look* or *lie toward, to overlook*: domus prospicit agros, Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 23: coenatio latissimum mare, amoenissimas villas prospicit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17; Plin. 5, 16, 15.—**c.** Trop.: aliquis infans decessit, cui nihil amplius contigit quam prospicere vitam, *to see life, as it were, from a distance, to get a glimpse of life*, Sen. Ep. 66: turpe est seni aut prospicienti senectutem, *etc.*, *one who sees old age before him*, id. ib. 33.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To look at attentively, to gaze at* (very rare): aliquem propter aliquid, Nep. Dat. 3.

2. *To foresee* a thing (quite class.): multo ante, tamquam ex aliqua specula, prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3; cf., longe prospicere futuros casus rei publicae, id. Lael. 12: ex imbri soles, Virg. G. 1, 393.—With a relative clause: ut jam ante animo prospicere possis, quibus de rebus auditurus sis, Cic. Quint. 10; so id. de Div. in Caecil. 13.

3. *To look out for, provide, procure*: habitationem alicui, Petr. 10: sedem senectuti, Liv. 4, 49 *fin.*: maritum filiae, Plin. Ep. 1, 14.—In the *pass.*: nisi si prospectum interea aliquid est, desertae vivimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 11: commeatus a praetore prospectos in hiemem habere, Liv. 44, 16: ad ferramenta prospicienda, Cic. Sull. 19 *fin.*—Hence,

A. prōspĭcĭenter, *adv.*, *Providently, considerately, carefully* (post-class.): res prospicienter animadversas, Gell. 2, 29.

B. prōspecte, *adv.*, *Providently, deliberately, considerately, advisedly, prudently* (post-class.): decernere, Tert. Apol. 6.—*Sup.*: adhaerebit bono, Aug. Ep. ad Maced. 55.

prōspĭcŭe, *adv.*, v. prospicuus, *ad fin.*

* **prōspĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [prospicio] *Taking care*: sibi prospica ac despica, Naev. in Non. 155, 25.

prōspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] * **I.** *That may be seen afar off, conspicuous*: turris, Stat. Th. 12, 15.—* **II.** *Taking care*, App. M. 6, p. 420 ed. Oud.—*Adv.*, prōspĭcŭe, *Providently, cautiously, carefully*, App. M. 1, p. 68 Oud.

***prō-spīro,** avi, 1. *v. n.* *To breathe forth, exhale:* App. Apol. p. 508 Oud.

†**prostas,** ădis, *f.* = προστάς, *A porch, vestibule*, Vitr. 6, 10.

prō-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a.* *To strew along in front, to strew before* one; also, *to throw to the ground, throw down, overthrow, prostrate:* **I.** Lit.: eo prosternebant folia farferi, Plaut. Poen. 2, 31 (*al.* praesternebant): ceteros ruerem ... et prosternerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21: pondere silvam, Ov. M. 8, 776: prostraturus humi corpus, Curt. 8, 5; cf. Liv. 9, 6: se ad pedes alicujus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18; so, p. se et supplicare alicui, id. Planc. 20: — hostem prostravit, fudit, occidit, id. Phil. 14, 10.

II. Trop: **A.** In gen., *To spread out, to prepare, furnish* (so very rarely): tuis laudibus, tuis virtutibus materiam campumque prosterni, Plin. Pan. 31.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To throw to the ground, to overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy,* etc. (so freq. and quite class.): omnia cupiditate ac furore, Cic. Clu. 6; cf., jacet ille nunc prostratus, id. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.*; and, afflicta et prostrata virtus, id. de Or. 2, 52; so, too, id. Leg. 2, 17: malevolorum obtrectationes, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9: mores civitatis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 7: carminum studium, Tac. Or. 11: se (along with abjicere), *to debase one's self*, Cic. Parad. 1 *fin.*

2. *To prostitute*, Suet. Caes. 2; id. Tib. 35; id. Calig. 24; Just. 12, 7; Arn. 2, 73.

prosthĕsis, is, *f.*, πρόσθεσις, and **prŏthĕsis,** is, *f.*, πρόθεσις, *A grammatical figure consisting in the prefixing of a letter* or *syllable to a word, prosthesis;* as, gnatus for natus; tetuli for tuli, Charis. 4; Diom. 2.

prōstĭbĭlis, is, *f.* [prosto] *A harlot, prostitute*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 56 dub. (*al.* prostibulam).

prōstĭbŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *A prostitute*, Plaut. in Non. 423, 18; Tert. Apol. 6.

prōstĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] **I.** *A prostitute*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 6.—**B.** Transf., *A male who prostitutes his body*, Arn. 6, 199.—**II.** *A brothel*, Isid. Orig. 18, 42.

prō-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] **I.** *To place before* or *in front*, Arn. 5, 177.—**II.** *To expose publicly to prostitution, to prostitute:* cras populo prostituam vos, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 45; so Sen. Controv. 1, 2: quae (meretrix) sese toto corpore prostituit, Catull. 110, 7: pudicitiam suam, Suet. Ner. 29: faciem suam lucro, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 42.—**B.** Transf.: famam alicujus, *to prostitute, dishonor, sully*, Cato in Gell. 17, 13: vocem ingrato foro, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 5.—Hence

prōstĭtūtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Exposed publicly, prostituted:* infans, Mart. 9, 7 P. —*Sup.*: prostitutissima lupa Larentina, Tert. Apol. 25.—Subst., prostituta, ae, *f.*, *A harlot, prostitute*, Plin. 30, 2, 5.—**B.** Trop.: sermones prostituti ac theatrales, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

prōstĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prostituo] *Prostitution*, Arn. 2, 53; Tert. Pudic. 6.—**II.** In gen., *A dishonoring, profaning:* imaginum, Tert. Apol. 27.

prōstĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A prostitutor, pander*, Tert. Cult. fem. 9.—**II.** In gen., *A violator:* Christiani sacramenti, Tert. Pudic. 10.

prōstĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from prostituo.

prō-sto, stĭti, stātum, 1. *v. n.*: ***I.** *To stand forth, stand out, project:* angellis prostantibus, Lucr. 2, 428.—**II.** *To stand in a public place:* **A.** Of a seller, *To offer one's wares for sale, carry on one's business:* hi (lenones) saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 21.—**B.** Of wares, *To be set out* or *exposed for sale:* liber prostat, Hor. Epist. 1, 20, 2.—**2.** In partic., *To sell one's body, prostitute one's self:* si mater tua prostitisset, Sen. Contr. 1, 2; so Juv. 1, 47; 3, 65; 9, 24; P. Syrus in Petr. 55 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 43 *fin.*—**b.** Transf.: illud amicitiae quondam venerabile numen Prostat et in quaestu pro meretrice sedet, *prostitutes herself, is venal*, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 20.

prostŏmis, ĭdis, *f.* *An instrument to hold a horse by the nose, a barnacle, beak.* Trop., *A drinking-vessel*, Lucil. ap. Non. 1, *n.* 84. Others read postomis, *q. v.*

prostrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prosterno] *An overthrowing, subverting, prostration* (post-class.): disciplinae, Tert. Praescr. 41.

prōstrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An overthrower, prostrator* (late Latin): hostium, Jul. Firm. de err. prof. relig. 21 *fin.*

prōstrātus, a, um, *Part.*, from prosterno.

†**prostȳlos,** on, *adj.* = πρόστυλος, *Having pillars in front:* aedes, Vitr. 3, 1; 7 praef. *fin.*

prostypum, v. protypum.

prō-sŭbĭgo, ĕre, *v. a.*: ***I.** *To dig up, cast up:* terram, Virg. G. 3, 256.—***II.** *To fashion beforehand, prepare:* fulmina Cyclops Prosubigit, Val. Fl. 4, 288.—***III.** *To tear down, trample on:* molam pede, Prud. στεφ. 3, 130.

prō-sum, fŭi, prodesse, *v. n.* *To be useful* or *of use, to do good, benefit, profit:* **I.** In gen., constr. *c. dat.* or *abs.*: sibi prodesse, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6 *fin.*; cf., qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, Cic. Off. 2, 10: multis, id. Lael. 1, 4: nihil tibi literae meae proderunt, id. Fam. 2, 17.—With a subject-clause: quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov. M. 13, 935; so, nec quicquam tibi prodest Aërias tentasse domos, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 4; and, quae scire magis juvat quam prodest, Sen. Ep. 106.—Absol.: Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 10: quae nocuere sequar, fugiam quae profore credam, Hor. Epist. 1, 8, 11: aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poëtae, id. A. P. 333: tu tantum corpore prodes, Nos animo, Ov. M. 13, 365.

II. In partic., of medicines, *To be good, be beneficial:* fabam voci prodesse, Plin. 22, 25, 69: balineum assumo, quia prodest, Plin. Ep. 7, 21: ad tormina, Plin. 22, 25, 63: contra ignem sacrum, id. 20, 7, 25.

prōsūmĭa, ae, *f.* *A small kind of vessel for reconnoitering, a spy-boat*, Caecil. in Non. 536, 11 *sq.*; cf., "*prosumia* genus navigii speculatorium parvum," Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 ed. Müll.

Prosumnus, i, *m.* *The name of a lewd favorite of Bacchus, who showed the latter the way to the infernal regions*, Arn. 5, 176.

***pro-sūmo,** mpsi, 3: prosumserit, an erroneous reading for, pro proprio perit, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 6 Hermann; acc. to Boxhorn, for prorsum perit; (* ed. Bip., proprium sumserit).

prōsus, a. um, v. 2. prorsus.

Prŏsymna, ae, or **Prŏsymne,** ēs, *f.*, Πρόσυμνα, *A country* or *town of Argolis*, Stat. Th. 1, 383; 3, 325.

prōtăgĭon, ĭi, *n.* *A good kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

Prōtăgŏras, ae, *m.* Πρωταγόρας, *A celebrated Sophist of Abdera, a disciple of Democritus, and an older contemporary of Socrates, who was banished from Athens on a suspicion of Atheism*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1; 23; id. Acad. 2, 46; id. Brut. 8; 12, et al.—**II.** Deriv., **Prōtăgŏrīon,** ĭi, *n.*, Πρωταγόρειον, *A dictum* or *maxim of Protagoras*, Gell. 5, 11.

†**prŏtăsis,** is, *f.* = πρότασις: **I.** *An assertion, proposition;* pure Lat., effatum, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 265 Oud.—**II.** *The beginning* or *first part of a play*, Don. Ter. Andr. praef.

†**prŏtătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = προτατικός, *Appearing in the first part of a play, protatic:* persona, Don. Ter. Andr. praef.

Prōte, ēs, *f.*: **I.** *One of the Stoechades, islands on the southern coast of Gaul*, Plin. 3, 5, 11.—**II.** *An island of the Ionian Sea*, Mela 2, 7.

protectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [protego] *A covering over;* trop., *a protecting, protection* (post-class.): fidei, Tert. Fug. in persec. 2.

prōtector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A coverer;* trop., *a protector* (post-classical): legum protectores, Tert. Apol. 6.—**II.** In partic., *One of the life-guard* or *body-guard* (post-classical): inter protectores suos, Spart. Carac. 7; so Amm. 14, 7; Cod. Theod. 6, 24; Inscr. Grut. 1028, 2, et al.

prōtectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [protector, *no.* II.] *Of* or *belonging to the life-guard* or *body-guard:* dignitas, Cod. Theod. 7, 20 5; Cod. Justin. 12, 47, 2.

protectum, i, *n.* [protego, *no.* I., B] *The projecting part of a roof, the eaves* (post-Aug.), Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29; Gaj. ib. 47, 7, 6; Pompon. ib. 43, 25, 15; Inscr. ap Maff. Mus. Veron. 448, 2: vinearum, Plin 17, 12, 18.

1. prōtectus, a, um, *Part.*, from protego.

2. prōtectus, ūs, *m.* [protego] *A covering* (post-class.): tignorum, Scaev. Dig. 8, 2, 41.

prō-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To cover before* or *in front, to cover over, cover, protect* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: tabernacula protecta hederâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: rates cratibus ac pluteis, id. ib. 1, 25 *fin.*: aedes, *to furnish with a projecting roof*, Cic. Top. 4 *fin.*: aliquem scuto, *to cover, protect*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; so, se umbone, Just. 33, 2: caput contra solem, Plin. 31, 11, 47.

B. In partic., *To put up a shed, penthouse,* or *projecting roof* (jurid. Lat.): hic in suo protexit, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29: jus projiciendi protegendive, Gaj. ib. 8, 2, 1.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To cover* or *shield from danger, to defend, protect* (so rarely and quite class.): jacentem et spoliatum defendo et protego, Cic. Sull. 18: viros optimos, Plin. Ep. 3, 9 *fin.*; Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.*: aliquem adversus criminantes, id. Hist. 2, 60: causam, Juv. 11, 32.

2. Transf., *To ward off, keep off:* hiemes, Stat. S. 3, 1, 121.

B. *To cover up, screen, conceal* (very rarely): nequitiam supercilio truci, Vellej. 2, 100: risu protectis insidiis, Just. 38, 1 *fin.*

prō-tēlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [telum] *To drive forth* or *forward, to drive away, put to flight, repulse, remove* (only ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: "*protelare* longe propellere, ex Graeco videlicet τῆλε, quod significat longe," Paul. ex Fest. p. 235 ed. Müll.: equites, Sisenn. in Non. 363, 18: Romanos impetu suo protelant, id. ib. 4: aliquem patriâ, Turpil. ib. 16: aliquem saevidicis dictis, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 36: hanc cladem de vestris manibus, App. M. 8, p. 557 Oud.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To prolong, protract, delay, defer:* diem cautionis, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 4: admonitionem, id. ib. 5, 1, 2 *fin.*: litem invito judice, Cod. Justin. 3, 1, 13: —annis quadraginta sexcenta millia hominum protelavit, *prolonged*, i. e. *preserved their lives*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 21.

B. *To lead* or *bring* any where: aliquem in portum divinae clementiae, Tert Poen. 4: ignorantiam in occasionem, id Spect. 1.

prō-tēlum, i, *n.* *A row of oxen*, etc., *harnessed together for draught, a team:* protelo trini boves unum aratrum ducent, Cato in Non. 363, 10; so Lucil. ib. 7 and 8: boum, Plin. 9, 15, 17; so, bina ternaque, id. 18, 18, 48; cf., "*protelum*, ἔξαμπρον," Gloss. Philox.—**II.** Transf., *A line, row, succession* (ante-class. and poet.): protelo plagarum continuato, Lucr. 2, 531; so id. 4, 190.

prō-tendo, di, sum and tum, 3. *v. a.* *To stretch forth* or *out, to extend* (not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: hastas, Virg. A. 11, 606 Wagn.; so, brachia in mare, Ov. M. 14, 191: supinas manus ad genua alicujus, Petr. 17 *fin.*: aciem (oculorum) in aestus pelagi, Catull. 64, 127: cervicem, Tac. A. 15, 67: cochleae bina ceu cornua protendentes contrahentesque, Plin. 9, 32, 51: protentis hastis, Tac. A. 14, 37: pedes temo protentus in octo, Virg. G. 1, 171.—Mid.: inter digitos medius longissime protenditur, *projects*, Plin. 11, 43, 99: protenditur ad Bactros usque gens Mardorum, *spreads, extends*, id. 6, 16, 18: anus haec in pellis periculum protenditur, *is swelled out, distended with drink*, Plaut. fragm. ap. Schol. Hor. S. 1, 6, 22.—**II.** Trop., *To lengthen, extend* (post-class.): utramvis partem in plura verba protendere, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 267 Oud.: syllabas, *to pronounce long* = producere, Gell. 2, 17; 4, 17.—Hence

prōtentus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Stretched out, lengthened, extended* (post-class.): Phocis lucis in exortum protentior, *extending further*, Avien. Perieg. 597:—protentior vita, Solin. 30.

prōtensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [protendo] A lit. transl. of πρότασις, *A proposition*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 265 Oud.

* **prō-tentātus,** a, um, *Part.* [tento] *Tried, tested:* protentata manu, Avien. Arat. 85.

prōtentus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from protendo.

prōtĕnus, *adv.*, v. protinus.

prō-termĭno, are, *v. a.* *To move forward, to widen, extend* the boundaries (post-class.): fines, App. M. 9, p. 665 Oud.: possessionis metas in Rhodanum, Sid. Ep. 3, 1 *fin.*

prō-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a.*: * **I.** *To drive forth, drive away:* ver proterit aetas Interitura, *i. e. supplants*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9.—**II.** *To tread under foot, trample down, wear away, crush* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: aliquem pedibus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 13: homines elephantis proterendos substravit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14: januam limâ, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9: equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: agmina curru, Virg. A. 12, 330.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *To overthrow, beat, crush, defeat:* Marte Poenos, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 34; so, protrita hostium acies, Tac. H. 2, 26: aliquem proterere et conculcare, Cic. Fl. 22 *fin.*; cf., pati urbem proteri atque conculcari, Auct. Her. 4, 53.—Hence

protrītus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Worn out* (by rubbing); hence, of words, *of frequent use, common, trite, vulgar* (post-class.): verba, Gell. 5, 21; 12, 2; 18, 4, 6.

prō-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *To frighten* or *scare away, to drive away by terror, to affright, terrify* (rarely, but quite class.): filium proterruisti hinc, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 37: aliquem adverso equo, Virg. A. 12, 291: aliquem jaculo parmaque, Stat. Th. 2, 645: feras ardentibus facibus, App. M. 8, p. 553 Oud.;—Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 77: patria pulsus atque proterritus, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5: proterritis hostibus atque in fugam conjectis, Caes. B. G. 5, 58.

prōterrĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from proterreo.

prŏterve, *adv.*, v. protervus, *ad fin.*, *no* A.

prŏtervĭa, ae, *f.* [protervus] *Wantonness, impudence* (post-classical): Aus. Idyll. 10, 172: procorum, id. Perioch. Odyss. 22.

prŏtervĭo, ire, *v. n.* [id.] *To be bold, shameless, impudent* (post-class.): Tert. Patient. 12 *fin.*

prŏtervĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Pertness, sauciness, boldness, impudence* (quite classical): "*protervitas* levior est quaedam contumelia, *procacitas* major, *petulantia* maxima," Don. Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 10: coërcere protervitatem, Pac. in Non. 121, 15 (protervitates, acc. to Fest. s. v. REDHOSTIRE, p. 270 ed. Müll.): Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 10; Cic. Coel. 12: urit me Glycerae nitor, Urit grata protervitas, *forwardness, wantonness*, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 7.

prŏtervĭter, *adv.*, v. protervus, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

prŏtervus, a, um, *adj.* [protero; qs. trampling on every thing; hence] *Violent, vehement:* **I.** Lit. (poet.): venti, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 2; id. Epod. 16, 22; Ov. Her. 11, 14: stella canis, *scorching, oppressive*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 4.—**II.** Trop., *Forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent* (quite class.): generally milder than procax and petulans; v. protervitas: animus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 3, 1: homo, Cic. Fin. 5, 12: vidua, id. Coel. 16 *fin.*: Satyri, turba proterva, Ov. Her. 5, 136: juvenes, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 2: rixae, id. ib. 3, 14, 26: oculi, Ov. Her. 17, 77: manus, id. Met. 5, 671.—*Comp.*: meretrix protervior, Just. 30, 2.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms, *prŏterve* and *prŏterviter:* **A.** Form prŏterve, *Boldly, wantonly, shamelessly, impudently* (quite classical): aedes arietare, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 1: proterve iracundus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 53 ("*immoderate, superbe,*" Don.): consectans aliquem proterve, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68.—*Comp.*, Ov. A. A. 1, 599.—*Sup.*, Aug. Civ. D. 5, 22.

2. In a good sense, *Boldly, with spirit:* confidenter pro se et proterve loqui, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 207.

B. Form prŏtervĭter: Enn. in Non. 513, 11.

Prōtĕsĭlāus, i, *m.*, Πρωτεσίλαος, *A son of Iphiclus, a native of Phylace in Thessaly, the husband of Laodamia, and the leader of the Thessalians against Troy, where he was the first killed*, Ov. M. 12, 68; Hyg. Fab. 103 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Prōtesĭlāēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Protesilaean:* domus, Catull. 67, 73.

prōtestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [protestor] *A declaration, protestation* (post-class.): amoris, Symm. Ep. 1, 56.

prō-testor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. a.* (act. collat. form, prōtesto, are, acc. to Prisc. p. 799) *To declare in public, to bear witness, protest* (post-Aug.): quae mihi conscius sum, protestabor, Front. de nep. am. 2 ed. Maj.: floris species florem rerum protestatur, Macr. S. 1, 17 *fin.*: mulier magno fidem praesidis protestata clamore, App. M. 10.—With an object-clause: quippe protestantur, pietatis gratia id se facere, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14.

Prōteus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Πρωτεύς, *A sea-god who often changed his form; he was in the service of Neptune, and kept his sea-calves*, Ov. M. 8, 733; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 7; Virg. G. 4, 388; Ov. F. 1, 367.—Transf., of a fickle person, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90; of a cunning person, id. Sat. 2, 3, 71.

† **prŏthĕōrēma,** ătis, *n.* = προθεώρημα, *A considering beforehand, preconsideration*, Mart. Cap. 2, 35 Grot.

prŏthesis, v. prosthesis.

† **prŏthȳme,** *adv.* = προθύμως, *Willingly, gladly, with pleasure;* only in Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 23.

† **prŏthȳmĭa,** ae, *f.* = προθυμία, *Readiness, willingness, inclination*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 53; 5, 2, 11; M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. 2, 5 ed. Maj.

† **prŏthȳra,** ōrum, *n.* = πρόθυρα: **I.** In a Grecian house, *The space before the door, the vestibule*, Vitr. 6, 10.—**II.** In a Roman house, *A railing* or *wicket before the door*, the Gr. διάθυρα, Vitr. 6, 10.

prothyris, īdis, *f.*, προθυρίς, *An ornament over a door* or *pillars*, called also ancon, Vitr. 4, 6 dub.

prōtĭnam (protenam), *adv.* [protinus] *Forthwith, immediately* (ante-class.): "*protinam a protinus*, continuitatem significans," Var. L. L. 7, 6, § 107: exinde me illico protinam dedi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 84; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 1, 7; so id. Casin. 5, 3, 13; id. Pers. 4, 5, 8; Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 13; Nov. in Non. 376, 13.

prōtĭnis (protenis), *adv.* [id.] *Forthwith, immediately:* Afran. in Non. 376, 7; cf. Neukirch. Fab. tog. p. 204.

prō-tĭnus (protenus), *adv.* [tenus] *Before one's self, forward, further on, onward:* **I.** Lit. (rarely, but quite class.): praecepisse, ut pergeret protinus, quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. de Div. 1, 24: ipse capellas Protinus aeger ago, *drive along before me*, Virg. E. 1, 13: qua (voce) protinus omne Contremuit nemus, *far and wide*, id. Aen. 7, 513.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Right on, continuously, constantly, uninterruptedly* (likewise rarely, and not in Cic.): **1.** In space: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: trans Lygios Gothones regnantur ... protinus deinde ab Oceano Rugii et Lemovii, Tac. G. 43 *fin.*—**2.** In time or order: post ad oppidum hoc vetus continuo mecum exercitum protinus obducam, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 13; Sisenn. in Non. 376, 28; Tubero ib. 376, 32: trajecto missa lacerto Protinus hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, Virg. A. 10, 340.

B. *Forthwith, immediately, directly, instantly, on the spot* (the class. signif. of the word): oratio protinus perficiens auditorem benevolum, *at the very outset*, Cic. Inv. 1, 15: hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 9; Hor. S. 2, 5, 21.—With a negative: non protinus, *not immediately*, Quint. 10, 1, 3.—Connected with *ab*, *Immediately* or *directly after:* protinus ab ipsa curatione, Cels. 7, 26, 5; so, a partu, Plin. 20, 21, 84: ab adoptione, Vellej. 2, 104.—With the particles *ut, quam, quum, atque*, *As soon as, as soon as ever:* protinus ut percussus est aliquis, Cels. 5, 26, 26; so, ut, Val. Max. 5, 7, 4: quam, Plin. 10, 28, 40; 15, 17, 18, *no.* 4: quum, id. 18, 17, 44, *no.* 2: atque, Sol. 46 *fin.*

prōtŏcŏmĭum, i, *n.*, πρωτοκόμιον, *The place where the hair begins*, Veg. Vet. 2, 11 dub. (*al.* procomium).

Prōtŏgĕnes, is, *m.*, Πρωτογένης, *A celebrated Grecian painter of Caunus, on the coast of Caria*, Cic. de Or. 2, 5; id. Brut. 18; Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 20; Gell. 15, 31.

prō-tollo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To stretch forth* or *out, to bring forth* (ante- and post-classical): manum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 71: Pleiadas, Avien. Arat. 567.—**II.** Trop., *To prolong, protract, put off, defer:* Lucil. in Non. 159, 23: vitam in crastinum, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 43: mortem sibi, id. ib. 2, 8, 11: feturam mulierum non ultra decimum mensem, Gell. 3, 16.

† **prōtŏmēdĭa,** ae, *f.* = πρωτομηδία, *An herb, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

† **prōtŏmysta,** ae, *m.* = πρωτομύστης, *A chief priest in mystic ceremonies*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

* **pro-tŏno,** are, *v. a.* *To thunder forth:* tali protonat ira, Val. Fl. 4, 205.

† **prōtoplastus** (prŏtoplastus, Alcim. 2, 35), i, *m.* = πρωτόπλαστος (first formed), *The first man;* in the *plur.*, *the first men*, Tert. Exhort. ad castit. 2 *fin.*; id. adv. Jud. 13; Alcim. 2, 35.

† **prōtopraxĭa,** ae, *f.* = πρωτοπραξία, *The privilege of being preferred to other creditors* = jus primae exactionis, Plin. Ep. 10, 109.

prōtŏsĕdĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [πρῶτος-sedeo] *To sit in the first place*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 15.

† **prōtostăsĭa,** ae, *f.* = πρωτοστασία, *The office of chief collector of taxes in the* municipia, *the chief collectorship*, Cod. Theod. 11, 23, 2; Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 41.

† **prōtŏtŏmus,** a, um, *adj.* = πρωτότομος, *That is cut off first, of the first cutting:* caules, *the earliest cabbage-sprouts*, Col. 10, 369; cf. Plin. 19, 8, 41, *no.* 1; so, coliculi, Mart. 14, 101; also subst., prototomi, ōrum, *m.*, Mart. 10, 48.

† **prōtŏtȳpĭa,** ae, *f.* = πρωτοτυπία, *The office of one who has charge of the commutation for recruits*, Cod. Theod. 6, 35; 11, 23.

† **prōtŏtȳpus,** a, um, *adj.* = πρωτότυπος, *Original, primitive* (post-class.): metra, *standard metre*, Mar. Victorin. p. 2552 P.

prōtractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [protraho] *A drawing out, lengthening, protraction* (post-class.): Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

1. prōtractus, a, um, *Part.*, from protraho.

‡ **2. prōtractus,** ūs, *m.* [protraho] *A prolonging, protraction:* LONGI, Inscr. ap. Amadut. Anecd. litt. 2, p. 480.

prō-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. (syncop. form, protraxtis for protraxistis, Sil. 16, 84.—*Inf.*, protraxe for protraxisse, Lucr. 5, 1158), *v. a.* *To draw* or *drag forth, to bring forth* or *out, to draw* to a place (quite class.).

I. Lit.: Cels. 7, 12, 1: aliquem e tentorio, Tac. H. 4, 27:—aliquem capillo in viam, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 58: aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10 *fin.*: aliquem in medium, Virg. A. 2, 123; so, aliquem in medium manibus suis, Suet. Ner. 53: ad operas mercenarias statim protrahi, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: pedibusque informe cadaver (Caci) Protrahitur, Virg. A. 8, 265.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To drag forth, to draw* or *bring* any where: aliquid in lucem, Lucr. 4, 1182: quicquid paulatim protrahit aetas In medium, id. 5, 1387: indicem ad indicium, Liv. 33, 28.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To bring to light, discover, disclose, reveal, expose, betray:* auctorem nefandi facinoris, Liv. 45, 5: facinus per indicium, id. 27, 3; publicanorum fraudes, Vellej. 2, 92: Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 71.

2. *To lengthen out* any thing as to time, *to prolong, protract* (post-Aug.): p. ac differre stipendia militum, Suet. Ner. 32: convivia in primam lucem, id. Caes. 52; cf., epulas a medio die ad mediam noctem, id. Ner. 27: in serum dimicatione protracta, id. Aug. 17.—Absol.: quinque horas protraxit, *i. e. he lingered for five hours*, id. Ner. 33 *fin.*

3. *To extend, increase* (post-class.): utrum hoc usque ad Graecum sermonem tantum protrahimus, an verum et ad alium ... dubitari potest, Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 1 *fin.*: insolentiam, Val. Max. 1, 4, 8 (*al.* pertraheret).

† **protrepticon** or **-um,** i, *n.* = προτρεπτικόν, *An exhortation, a hortatory* or *protreptical discourse,* Trebell. Poll. Galb. 2; Stat. S. 5, 2 *in lemm.*; Aus. Idyll. 4 praef.; Sid. Ep. 1, 25.

‡ **pro-trīco,** are, *v. n.* *To make difficulties beforehand:* Not. Tir. p. 150.

prōtrīmentum, i, *n.* [protero] *A dish composed of various ingredients hashed together, a ragout,* App. M. 8, p. 591.

prōtrītus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from protero.

† **prŏtrŏpum,** i, *n.* = πρότροπον, *The first new wine that runs from the grapes before pressing,* Plin. 14, 9, 11.

prō-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To thrust forward, push onward, to thrust* or *push out* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: moles protruditur, Lucr. 4, 892: cylindrum, Cic. Fat. 19: protrudi penatibus, *to be thrust out of doors,* Amm. 29, 1.—**II.** Trop., of time, *To put off, defer:* comitia in Januarium mensem, Cic. Fam. 10, 26 *fin.*

prō-tūbĕro, are, *v. n.*, *To swell* or *bulge out, to protuberate* (late Lat.): Sol. 45: poma, id. 46 *fin.*

* **prō-tŭmĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* *Swollen in front, protuberant, gibbous:* luna, App. de Deo Socr. 117 Oud. dub. (*al.* pertumida).

prō-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To drive on* or *forward, to drive* or *push away, to repel, repulse* (mostly post-Aug.; not found in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: his facile pulsis ac proturbatis, Caes. B. G. 2, 19 *fin.*: hostes telis, Liv. 5, 47: apes pigras et ignavas, Plin. 11, 19, 21: extra tecta proturbantur, Col. 9, 15: aliquem de domo, App. M. 9, p. 648 Oud.: aliquem laribus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 513; Tac. H. 2, 85.—Poet.: silvas, *to bear down, prostrate,* Ov. M. 3, 80.—**II.** Transf.: anhelatum murmur pectore, *to send forth, utter,* Sil. 5, 605: militum conviciis proturbatus, *attacked,* Tac. H. 1, 60: nuncius hunc (Aeolum) solio Boreas proturbat ab alto, *drives him from his lofty seat,* Val. Fl. 1, 597.

prō-tūtēla, ae, *f.* *A vice-guardianship, vice-tutelage,* Ulp. Dig. 27, 5, 1; Paul. ib. 8, 3, 24.

† **prŏtȳpum,** i, *n.* = πρότυπον, *A pattern, model,* Plin. 35, 12, 43 (Salmas. prostypa, πρόστυπα, *i. e. bass-reliefs*).

prŏtȳrum, i, *n.* *A kind of wine made in the Island of Lesbos,* Vitr. 8, 3.

pro-ut, *adv.* *According as:* prout res postulat, Cic. Att. 11, 6; v 1. pro, *no.* 1

prōvectĭbĭlis e, *adj* [proveho] *Capable of progress* (post-class.): Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 747 Stav.

prōvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An advancement, promotion* (post-class.): dignitatis, Lact. 5, 11.

1. prōvectus, a, um, *Part. and Pa.*, from proveho.

2. prōvectus, ūs, *m.* [proveho] (a post-class. word) **I.** *Advancement, promotion* to places of honor: honestiorum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 *fin.*—**II.** *Progress, increase:* aetatis, Sid. Ep. 4, 4: praesentia domini provectus est agri, Pall. 1, 6.

* **prō-vĕgĕo** (provig.), ēre, *v. a.* *To move forward:* gradum, Pac. in Non. 154, 5.

prō-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To carry* or *conduct forward, to carry* or *convey along, to conduct, convey, transport,* etc., to a place; and freq. Mid., provehor, vectus, 3., *To go, move, drive, ride, sail,* etc., to a place (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: eam pol provexi: avehere non quivi, *I took her on board the ship,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 24: alvos apum mulis, Plin. 21, 13, 43: aër a tergo quasi provehit atque propellit, Lucr. 6, 1025.—Mid.: cum classe freto provehi, Caes. B. C. 2, 3: provehimur portu, Virg. A. 3, 72; Plin. 6, 31, 36: provectus equo, Liv. 23, 47: a terra provectae naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: naves provectae in altum, id. B. G. 4, 28 *fin.*

II. Trop.: ecquo te tua virtus provexisset? *promoted, exalted,* Cic. Phil. 13, 11; so, quosdam infimi generis ad amplissimos honores, Suet. Caes. 72; and, aliquem in consulatus, censuras et triumphos, Vellej. 2, 128, cf., studiosos amat, fovet, provehit, Plin. Ep. 8, 12: vim temperatam di quoque provehunt in majus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 66: haec spes provexit, ut ad conspecta procul pecora decurrerent, *carried them so far, brought them to such a pitch, that,* etc., Liv. 2, 50, 5; cf., absol., illo etiam (forsitan pravo) gaudio provehente, quod, *etc.*, id. 40, 14: vitam in altum, qs. *to drive it into a sea, i. e. into disquietude,* Lucr. 5, 1433.—Mid.: ne videlicet ultra quam homini datum est nostra provehantur, *advance, proceed,* Quint. 6 prooem. § 10: sentio me esse longius provectum quam proposita ratio postularet, *have been carried further, have gone further,* Cic. Fin. 3, 22: quod si qui longius in amicitia provecti essent, id. Lael. 10, 34: imbecillitas in altum provehitur, id. Tusc. 4, 18: provehi in maledicta, Liv. 35, 48: per altercationem ad continuas et infestas orationes provecti sunt, Tac. H. 4, 7.—Esp. freq. in respect of time, *To proceed, advance:* eum colere coepi non admodum grandem natu, sed tamen jam aetate provectum, Cic. de Sen. 4; so, provecta aetate mortua est, id. Tusc. 1, 39 *fin.*: provecta nox erat, Tac. A. 13, 20.—Hence

prŏvectus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Advanced* in respect of time (post-class.): senectute provectior, Arn. 6, 195; Aus. Epigr. 19: equis provectioribus tempora cavari incipiunt, Pall. 4, 13 *fin.*

* **prō-vendo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To sell:* Afran. in Don. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34 dub. (*al.* provenditur).

prō-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n.* *To come forth, appear* (not in Cic.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so mostly ante-class.): proveniebant oratores novi, Naev. in Cic. de Sen. 6 *fin.*: in scenam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 155:—quibus feminis menstrua non proveniunt, Cels. 2, 7.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To come forth, be brought forth; to originate, arise, be produced* (post-Aug.): deductis olim, quique mox provenere, haec patria est, *were born,* Tac. H. 4, 65: nec aliud ibi animal provenit, Plin. 9, 10, 12; id. 10, 54, 75: insula, in qua candidum plumbum provenit, id. 4, 16, 30: in stabulo meo Lana proveniat Ov. F. 4, 773: sic neque fistulosus (caseus) neque salsus neque aridus provenit, Col. 7, 8.

2. *To grow up, grow, thrive* (so also in Caes.). frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes. B. G. 5. 24: virgas roscidas si recideris, parum prospere proveniunt Col. 4 30 *fin.*; Plin. 19, 7, 36: arbores sponte sua provenientes, id. 17, 1, 1 *init.*

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To come forth, appear* (very rare): Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 26.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To come to pass, take place, to arise, happen, occur:* ut ex studiis gaudium, sic studia hilaritate proveniunt, Plin. Ep. 8, 19 *fin.*: cf., Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum, Suet. Aug. 94: p. certa ratione, Col. 4, 29.

2. *To go on, proceed* in any manner; *to succeed, prosper, turn out:* decumae proveniunt male, Lucil. in Non. 521, 3.—Transf., of personal subjects, to whom any thing turns out in any manner: quum tu recte provenisti, *since it has turned out well with you,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 35; so id. Stich. 2, 2, 73; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 22; cf., nequiter multis modis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 57.

b. Praegn., *To go on well, to prosper, succeed* = succedere: si destinata provenissent, Tac. H. 4, 18: si consilium provenisset, id. ib. 3, 41: carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 39: ut proveniant sine malo, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 68. ut initia belli provenissent, Tac. H. 2, 20 *fin.*

prōventus, ūs, *m.* [provenio] *A coming forth, growing up, growth, increase; produce, product, yield, crop* (not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: proventu oneret sulcos, Virg. G. 2, 518: papilionis, Plin. 18, 25, 57: rosarum, id. 21, 5, 11: olei, id. 17, 21, 19: lactis, id. 20, 12, 48: uberi vinearum proventu, Suet. Claud. 16 *fin.*: ficus trifero proventu, Plin. 15, 18, 19.—In the *plur.*, Plin. 19, 5, 24; 19, 12, 62.

B. Transf., *A supply, number:* poëtarum, Plin. Ep. 1, 13; so, clarorum virorum, Just. 13, 1: murium, Plin. 10, 65, 85: cuniculorum, id. 8, 55, 61.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *An issue, result:* hujus peregrinationis, App. M. 2, p. 118 Oud.

B In partic., *A fortunate issue, happy result, success:* superioris temporis, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: secundarum rerum, Liv. 45, 41: orationis, Plin. Ep. 9, 13.

prōverbĭālis, e, *adj.* [proverbium] *Proverbial* (post-class.): versus, Gell. 2, 22, 24.—*Adv.*, prōverbĭālĭter, *Proverbially,* Amm. 29, 2 *fin.*; Sid. Ep. 7, 9; Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37.

prōverbĭum, ĭi, *n.* [pro-verbum] *An old saying, a saw, maxim, adage, proverb:* ex quo illud factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 10; cf. id. ib. 3, 19: in proverbii consuetudinem venire, id. ib. 2, 15 *fin.*: illud in proverbium venit, Liv. 40, 46: quod est Graecis hominibus in proverbio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20: acta agimus, quod vetamur veteri proverbio, id. Lael. 22 *fin.*—In the *plur.*: in communibus proverbiis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46 *fin.*: proverbia opportune aptata, Quint. 6, 3, 97.

prōversus, a, um, *Part.*, from proverto.

prō-verto (-vorto), no *perf.*, sum, 3. *To turn forward* (ante-class.): Not. Tir. p. 46: ut transversus. non proversus cedit, quasi cancer solet, *turned forward,* i. e. *straight forward,* Plaut. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, § 81:—"*provorsum fulgur* appellatur, quod ignoratur noctu an interdiu sit factum," *etc.*, Fest. p. 229 ed. Müll.

prōvĭde, *adv.*, v. providus, *ad fin.*

prōvĭdens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from provideo.

prōvĭdenter, *adv.*, v. provideo, *Pa.*, *no.* A, *ad fin.*

prōvĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [provideo] **I.** *Foresight, foreknowledge:* "*providentia* est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit," Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: timoris tormentum memoria reducit, providentia anticipat, Sen. Ep. 5 *fin.*

II. *Foresight, forethought, forecast, precaution, providence:* deorum providentia mundum administrari, Cic. de Div. 1, 51 *fin.*; cf. id. N. D. 1, 8; 2, 22; Quint. 11, 1, 23: alterum ex providentia timorem afferre solet, Sall. J. 7: plurimum tibi et usus et providentiae superest, Plin. Ep. 3, 19 *fin.*—With an object. *gen.*: neque feriendi neque declinandi providentia, Tac. H 4 29 providentia filiorum suorum, Pompon. Dig. 33, 1, 7 *fin.*—In the *plur.*. agnosce bonitatem dei ex providentiis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2. 4 *fin.*

B. Transf.: **1.** *Providence,* as a designation of *the Deity* (post-Aug.): vis illum (deum) providentiam dicere? recte dices, Sen. Q. N. 2, 45: oratio, qua nihil praestantius homini dedit providentia, Quint. 1, 10, 7; so id. 1, 12, 19; 6 praef. § 4; 5, 12, 19; 10, 1, 109; 12, 1, 2.

2. Providentia, *Providence,* personified as *a goddess,* a transl. of the Gr. Πρόνοια, Macr. S. 1, 17.

prō-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*: **A.** Lit., *To see forward* or *before one's self, to see in the distance, to discern, descry* (very rarely): ubi, quid petatur, procul provideri nequeat, Liv. 44, 35, 12.

B. Trop.: **1.** *To look out, act with foresight, to take care* (rarely, but quite class.): actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.*

2. *To see to, look after, care for; to provide, make preparation* or *provision for* any thing (freq. and quite class.); constr. *absol.*, with the *dat.*, *de*, *ut*, *ne*: multum in posterum providerunt, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Agr. 2, 33 *fin.*:—nihil me curassis, ego mihi providero, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 93: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: conditioni omnium civium, Cic. Coel. 9: ut consulas omnibus, ut provideas saluti, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10 *fin.*; cf. impers., a diis vitae hominum consuli et provideri, id. N. D. 1, 2: ambitioni, Plin. 34, 6, 14:—est autem de Brundusio providendum, Cic. Phil. 11, 11; cf., de re frumentaria, Caes. B. C. 3, 34:—ut quam rectissime agantur omnia providebo, Cic. Fam. 1, 2 *fin.*; cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, Cic. Att. 11, 3 *fin.*; cf. impers., provisum est, ne, *etc.*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 14; and, provisum atque praecautum est, ne quid, *etc.*, Liv. 36, 17.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Lit., *To see* or *perceive in the distance* (very rarely): nave provisa, Suet. Tib. 14; id Domit. 4.

B. Trop.: **1.** In respect of time, *To see or perceive beforehand, to foresee; to see before or earlier* (quite class.): quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic. Vatin. 2; cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 30: medicus morbum ingravescentem ratione providet, insidias imperator, tempestates gubernator, Cic. de Div. 2, 6: providere, quid futurum sit, id. Mur. 2 *fin.*: quod adhuc conjectura provideri possit, id. Att. 1, 1: tempestas ante provisa, id. Tusc. 3, 22: ratio explorata atque provisa, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6:—non hercle te provideram, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 44; so, aliquem, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 69.

2. *To see to, look after, care for; to prepare* or *provide for* any thing: eas cellas provident, ne habeant in solo humorem, Var. R. R. 3, 10, 4: ut res tempusque postulat, provideas atque administres, Cic. Fam. 14, 21: providentia haec potissimum providet, ut, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 22: p. ea, quae ad usum navium pertinerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 9; so, rem frumentariam, id. ib. 6, 9; cf., frumento exercitui proviso, id. ib. 6, 44; and, provisi ante commeatus, Tac. A. 15, 4: verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur, Hor. A. P. 311.—Hence,

A. prōvĭdens, entis, *Pa.*, *Foreseeing, provident, prudent* (quite class.): homo multum providens, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.—*Comp.*: id est providentius, *more prudent*, Cic. Fam. 3, 1.—*Sup.*: providentissimus quisque, Tac. H. 1, 85; so Plin. Ep. 9, 13.—*Adv.*, prōvĭdenter, *With foresight, providently, prudently*, Sall. J. 90; Plin. Pan. 1; Ulp. Dig. 47, 3, 1.—*Sup.*, providentissime, Cic. N. D. 3, 40; Plin. Ep. 10, 69; 81

* **B.** prōvīso, *adv.*, *With foresight* or *forethought, prudently*: temere, proviso, Tac. A. 12, 39.

prōvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [provideo] **I.** *Foreseeing*: mens provida rerum futurarum, Cic. de Div. 2, 57: opinio provida futuri, Liv. 23, 36.—**II.** *Cautious, circumspect, provident, prudent*: homines parum cauti providique, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: animal hoc providum, sagax ... quem vocamus hominem, id. Leg. 1, 7: orator prudens et providus, id. Part. 5: dispice, ne sit parum providum, sperare ex aliis, quod tibi ipse non praestes, Plin. Ep. 2, 10.—**III.** *Caring* or *providing for, provident*: natura consultrix et provida utilitatum oportunitatumque omnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 22: rerum vestrarum providus, Tac. A. 4, 38: opera providae sollertisque naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 51 *fin.*: provida cura ducis, Ov. F. 2, 60.—Hence,

Adv., prōvīde, *Carefully, prudently* (very rare): provide eligere, Plin. 10, 33, 50.

prōvincĭa, ae, *f.* [pro-vinco] *A province*, i. e. *a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans* (chiefly by conquest), *and brought under Roman government*; freq., also, to be rendered *provincial administration, employment*, etc.: Sicilia prima omnium provincia est appellata, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1: defendo provinciam Siciliam, id. de Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: provincia Syria, id. Fam. 15, 2: Asia provincia, id. Flacc. 34, 85: provincia Gallia, id. Fontei. 1: praeponere, praeficere aliquem provinciae, id. Fam. 2, 15: tradere alicui provinciam, id. ib. 3, 3: in provinciam cum imperio proficisci, id. ib. 3, 2: administrare provinciam, id. ib. 15, 4: de provincia decedere, *to retire from the administration of a province*, id. ib.: provinciam Lentulus deposuit, *gave up, resigned*, id. Pis. 21 *fin.*: p. consularis, *governed by a former consul* (proconsul), id. Verr. 2, 1, 13: praetoria, *governed by a former praetor* (propraetor), id. Phil. 1, 8.

II. Transf., in gen., *Official duty, office, business, charge, province* (quite classical): parasitorum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 14: sibi provinciam depoposcit, ut me in meo lectulo trucidaret, Cic. Sull. 18 *fin.*: qui eam provinciam susceperint, ut in balneas contruderentur, id. Coel. 26: Sicinio Volsci, Aquilio Hernici provincia evenit, *i. e. were given into his charge, were assigned to him to be subdued*, Liv. 2, 40 *fin.*; so, quum ambo consules Appuliam provinciam haberent, id. 26, 22.—In the *plur.*: Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 15: ipsi inter se provincias partiuntur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35.

prōvincĭālis, e, *adj.* [provincia] *Of or belonging to a province, provincial*: administratio, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: scientia, *the administration of a province*, id. ib. 7: molestia, *arising from the administration of a province*, id. Fam. 2, 7: abstinentia, *observed in the administration of a province*, id. Sest. 3; so, integritas, id. ib. 5: parsimonia, Tac. Agr. 4: bellum, id. Hist. 1, 89: crimina, id. Ann. 4, 20 *fin.*: aditus ad me minime provinciales, *not as they usually are with provincial administrators*, Cic. Att. 6, 2.—**II.** Subst., provinciales, ĭum, *People of a province, provincials*: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5; so Suet. Calig. 39; Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 190. Opp. to the inhabitants of Italy: Italicus es an provincialis? Plin. Ep. 9, 23; so Suet. Vesp. 9; cf. adjectively: Col. 3, 3 *fin.*

* **prōvincĭātim,** *adv.* [id.] *Through the provinces, province by province*: legiones provinciatim distribuit, Suet. Aug. 49.

prō-vinco, vici, victum, 3. *v. a.* *To conquer before*, Paul. ex Fest.

prō-vindēmĭātor, ōris, *m.* *A star over the right shoulder of Virgo, which rises just before the vintage*; called, also, Vindemiatrix, Vindemiator, Vindemitor, the Gr. προτρυγητής, Vitr. 9, 4, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.* (*al.* provindemia).

prōvīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [provideo] **I.** *A foreseeing, foreknowing*: provisio animi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 30.—**II.** *Foresight, providence*: genus longa animi provisione fugiendum, Cic. Or. 56, 189.—**III.** *Forethought, precaution* for or against a thing; in the latter case, *hinderance, prevention*: posteri temporis, Cic. Part. 20: annonaria, *i. e. a providing with provisions, purveying*, Trebell. XXX. tyrann. 18:—horum incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 21.

1. prōvīso, *adv.*, v. provideo, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

2. prō-vīso, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* *To go* or *come forth to see* (ante-class.): proviso, quid agat Pamphilus, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 1: huc proviso, ut, ubi tempus siet, deducam, id. Eun. 3, 1, 4; id. Ad. 5, 6, 1 ("*proviso* duas res significat: *procedo* et *video*," Don.).—With the *acc.*: si quem hominem exspectant, eum solent provisere, *to be on the look-out for him*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 2.

prōvīsor, ōris, *m.* [provideo] * **I.** *A foreseer*: ingruentium dominationum, Tac. A. 12, 4.—**II.** *A provider*: tardus utilium, Hor. A. P. 164: PROVISORI. EIVSDEM. PROVINCIAE, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 105: ORDINIS (decurionum), ib. *no.* 3766.

1. prōvīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from provideo.

2. prōvīsus, ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [provideo] (a Tacitean word) * **I.** *A looking before, looking into the distance*: ne oculi quidem provisu juvabant, Tac. H. 3, 22.—**II.** Trop.: * **A.** *A foreseeing*: periculi, Tac. A. 1, 27.—**B.** *A caring for* or *furnishing beforehand, precaution, providing, providence*: deûm, Tac. A. 12, 6:—dispositu provisuque civilium rerum peritus, id. Hist. 2, 5; so, rei frumentariae, id. Ann. 15, 8:—curâ, provisu deinde agere ac si hostis ingrueret, id. ib. 12, 12.

* **prō-vīvo,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To live on*: quam spe sustentatam provixisse reor, Tac. A. 6, 25.

prōvŏcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [provoco] *Easily aroused, excitable* (post-class.): motus liquidorum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 21.

* **prō-vŏcābŭlum,** i, *n.* *A word that is used for another, a pronoun, provocable*, Auct. ap. Var. L. L. 8, 23, § 45.

prōvŏcātīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [provoco] *Called forth, excited* (post-class.): animatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

prōvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A calling out, summoning, challenging* to combat (post-Aug.): ex provocatione hostem interemit, Vellej. 1, 12; so Plin. 7, 20, 20; ib. 28, 29; 33, 1, 4.—**II.** *A citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal* (so freq. and quite class.): AD POPVLVM PROVOCATIO ESTO, Cic. Leg. 3, 3; cf., Publicola legem ad populum tulit ... ne quis magistratus civem Romanum adversus provocationem necaret neve verberaret, id. Rep. 2, 31; so id. ib. 2, 36; 37; 3, 32; id. de Or. 2, 48; id. Agr. 2, 13; Liv. 1, 26: provocationem interponere, *to appeal*, Mod. in Pand. 49, 1, 18: est provocatio, *an appeal lies*, Liv. 3, 55: appellatio provocatioque, id. 3, 56, et saep.—In the *plur.*: provocationes omnium rerum, Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 62.

prōvŏcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Called forth, elicited* (post-class.): crementa animae, Tert. Anim. 37 *extr.*

prōvŏcātor, ōris, *m* [id.] *A challenger* to combat, Liv. Epit. 48 *med.*; Just. 10, 3; 33, 4; Gell. 9, 13.—**II.** In partic *A kind of gladiator*, Cic. Sest. 64, 134 Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2566 and 2568.

* **prōvŏcātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [provocator] *Of or belonging to challenging provocatory*: dona, *given to one who had challenged and slain an enemy*, Gell. 2, 11, 3.

prōvŏcātrix, icis, *f.* [provoco] *She that entices* (post-class.): improbitas, Lact. 6, 18 *med.*

prō-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* *To call forth, call out.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen. (very rare): aliquem, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 43; so id. Mil. 4, 3, 28; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 40: mandant, ut ad se provocet Simonidem, Phaedr. 4, 23, 25: dum rota Luciferi provocet orta diem, *lead up, call forth*, Tib. 1, 9, 62; so, diem, Ov. F. 1, 456:—p. et elicere novas radiculas, Col. 3, 15.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To call out, challenge, invite* one to any thing (as to play, sing, drink, fight, *etc.*): provocat me in aleam, *challenged me to a game*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75; so, aliquem tesseris, Macr. S. 1, 10: aliquem cantatum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22; cf. Liv. 8, 7; and Flor. 2, 17, 11 Duker.: et oleo et mero viros provocant, Sen. Ep. 95; so, aliquem ad bibendum, Vopisc Firm. 4.

2. In jurid. lang., *To summon* or *cite before a higher court, to appeal* to a judge; in this signif. usually *neutr.*, ad aliquem, *act.* only post-class., with the judge to whom the appeal is made as object (whereas the contrary is the case with appellare, v. h. v. p. 122, a): (*a*) *n.*: ut de majestate damnati ad populum provocent, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: provoco ad populum, Liv. 8, 33: arreptus a viatore, *Provoco*, inquit, *I appeal*, id. 3, 56; cf. id. 1, 26: si a duumviris provocarit, provocatione certato, id. ib.; id. 3, 56: ab omni judicio poenaque provocari licere, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54.—(*β*) *Act.*, *To appeal to* a judge (post class.): si judicem provocent, Ulp. Dig. 8, 28, 6: si praefectus urbi judicem dederit, ipse erit provocandus, qui eum judicem dederit, id. ib. 49, 3, 1.—Also, p. judicium ad populum, *to bring the decision before the people by appeal*: Val. Max. 8, 1, *no.* 1.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To challenge to a contest, to contend with, vie with, provoke* (post-Aug.): aliquem virtute, *to vie with him in virtue*, Plin. Ep. 2, 7; so, elegia Graecos provocamus, Quint. 10, 1, 93; cf., ea pictura naturam ipsam provocavit, Plin. 35, 10, 36.—Of things: Plin. 16, 8, 12: immensum latus Circi templorum pulchritudinem provocat, Plin. Pan. 51, 3.

B. *To challenge, incite, provoke* to any thing: Plin. Ep. 10, 7: omni comitate ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare, Suet. Calig. 27; Claud. 21; so, tacentes ad communionem sermonis, id. Aug. 74.

C. *To excite, stimulate, exasperate, stir up, rouse* with any thing (so quite class.): qui non solum a me provocatus sed etiam sua sponte solet, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3; so, aliquem beneficio, id. Off. 1, 15: sermonibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: minis et verbis, Tac. H. 3, 24: bello, id. ib. 4, 17: injuriâ, id. Ann. 14, 49, et saep.

D. *To call forth, occasion, produce, cause*: officia comitate, Tac. H. 5, 1: mortem tot modis, Plin. 19 *praef.*: bellum, Tac. G. 35; Plin. Pan. 16.

E. (acc. to *no.* I., B, 2) *To appeal* to any person or thing: quam id rectum sit, tu judicabis: ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7: ad literas alicujus, App. Apol. p. 568 Oud.

provolgo, v. provulgo.

prō-vŏlo, avi, 1. *v. n.* *To fly forth*: **I.** Lit.: Plin. 10, 58, 79: apes, id. 11, 18, 19.—**II.** Transf., *To hurry* or *hasten forth, to rush out* (quite class.): capillo passo in viam provolarunt, Quadrig. in Gell. 2, 19: subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 6: in primum infestis hastis provolant duo Fabii, Liv. 3, 62 *fin.*; cf. id. 2, 46 *fin.*: ad primores provolat, id. 1, 12: (* formicae provolant, Plin. 11, 31, 36).—Of things: sonitus provolat, Lucr. 6, 294.

prō-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To roll* or *tumble forth, to roll along, roll over and over, roll away* (quite class., but not in Cic.): aliquem in viam mediam, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 37: cupas ardentes in opera, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: congestas lapidum moles, Tac. A. 4, 51: Galba projectus e sella ac provolutus est, id. Hist. 1, 41; Virg. A. 12, 533.

B. In partic., with se or mid., *To cast one's self down, fall down, prostrate one's self* at another's feet: se alicui ad pedes, Liv. 6, 3: flentes ad genua consulis provolvuntur, id. 34, 11: provolutae ad pedes, Curt. 3, 12: genibus ejus provolutus, Tac. A. 12, 18; Just. 11, 9.

II. Trop., *To snatch away, hurry on* (post-Aug.): multi fortunis provolvebantur, *i. e. are ruined*, Tac. A. 6, 17:—provolutus effususque in iram, Gell. 1, 26.

* **B.** Mid., *To humble one's self:* usque ad libita Pallantis provoluta, *submitting to the desires of*, Tac. A. 14, 2.

prō-vŏmo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To vomit forth:* Lucr. 6, 447.

prōvorsus, a, um, *Part.*, from proverto (-vorto).

pro-vulgo (-volg.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *To make publicly known, to publish, divulge* (post-Aug.): conjurationibus provulgatis, Suet. Ner. 36: operam, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

‡ **prox,** bona vox, Fest. p. 253 ed. Müll.; cf., "*prox*, bona vox, ut aestimo, quasi proba vox," Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 ib.

† **proxĕnēta,** ae, *m.* = προξενητής, *A negotiator, factor, broker, agent*, Sen. Ep. 119; Mart. 10, 3; id. Dig. 50, 14.

† **proxĕnētĭcum,** i, *n.* = προξενητικόν, *Brokerage, factorage*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 1; 3.

proxĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [proximus] *The next place after that of the* magister scriniorum, *the proximate*, Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 11 and 17.

proxĭme (proxume), *adv.*, v. propior, *no.* II., *ad fin.*

proxĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [proximus] *Nearness, vicinity, proximity:* **I.** Lit., Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*; Ov. de Nuce, 56.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *Near relationship*, Ov. M. 10, 339; Quint. 3, 6, 95.—**B.** *Similarity, resemblance*, Ov. A. A. 2, 662.—**C.** *Connection, union*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 240 Oud.

1. proxĭmo, *adv.*, v. proximus, under propior, *no.* II.

2. proxĭmo, are, *v. n.* and *a.* [proximus] *To come* or *draw near, to approach, be near* (only post-class.; for in Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 112, we should read proxima): dum in vicum proximamus, App. M. 2, p. 169 Oud.; alicui, Sol. 48; so, foribus, App. M. 6, p. 389 Oud.: ripam maris, id. ib. 11, p. 785 Oud.:—luce proximante, id. ib. 5, p. 332 Oud.

proxĭmus (proxumus), a, um, v. propior, *no.* II.

prūdens, entis, *adj.* [contr. form from providens] **I.** *Foreseeing, foreknowing* (so mostly post-Aug., and very rarely); constr. with an objective clause: ob ea se peti prudens, Plin. 8, 31, 49: ille contra urinam spargit, prudens, hanc quoque leoni exitialem, id. 8, 38, 57:—quos *prudentes* possumus dicere, id est *providentes*, Cic. de Div. 1, 49 *fin.*

II. Transf.: **A.** *Knowing, skilled, experienced, versed, practiced* in a thing (so quite class.); constr. with the *gen.* or *in* (in Cic. only with *in*): (*a*) With the *gen.*: veterum legum Prudens, Enn. in Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. 7, 114): belli prudentes, Sall. Ep. Mithrid. *med.*; so, rei militaris, Nep. Con. 1: locorum, Liv. 34, 28 *fin.*: artis, Ov. H. 5, 150: animorum provinciae prudens, Tac. Agr. 19: doli prudens, id. Hist. 2, 25: agricolationis, Col. 2, 2, 15.—*Comp.*: prudentiores rerum rusticarum, Col. 4, 2, 1; so, earum rerum, Gell. 14, 2.—*Sup.*: adulandi gens prudentissima, Juv. 3, 86.—(*β*) With *in*: prudens in jure civili, Cic. Lael. 2.

2. In partic.: **a.** Juris prudens, also absol., prudens, like juris peritus, *Skilled* or *learned in the law*; subst., *one learned in the law, a lawyer, jurist, jurisconsult* (only post-class.), Ulp. Dig. 38, 15, 2 *fin.*; Pompon. ib. 1, 2, 2; Papin. ib. 1, 1, 7; 40, 7, 30; Justin. Inst. 1, 2.

b. Like sciens, *Knowing, wise, discreet, prudent*; usually connected with sciens: prudens animam de corpore mitto, Enn. in Non. 150, 8 (Ann. 5, 6): quos prudens praetereo, Hor. S. 1, 10, 88: ibis sub furcam prudens, id. ib. 2, 7, 66.—With sciens: amore ardeo: et prudens, sciens, vivus vidensque pereo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27: ut in fabulis Amphiaraus "sic ego prudens et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam" sum profectus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 6; so Coel. in Cic. Att. 10, 9, A *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 2 *fin.*

B. In gen., *Sagacious, sensible, intelligent, clever, judicious*, etc. (so esp. freq.): vir natura peracutus et prudens, Cic. Or. 5: quis P. Octavio ingenio prudentior, jure peritior, id. Cluent. 38: prudentem et, ut ita dicam, catum, id. Leg. 1, 16 *fin.*: in existimando admodum prudens, id. Brut. 68; cf., prudentissimi in disserendo, id. ib. 31, 118: virum ad consilia prudentem, id. Fontej. 15 *fin.*: quo nemo prudentior, id. Lael. 1, 5: homines amicissimi ac prudentissimi, id. Rep. 1, 46.—Of abstract things: prudens animi sententia, Ov. Her. 21, 137: prudentissimum consilium, Nep. Eum. 3.

C. *Cautious, circumspect* (very rarely): malebant me nimium timidum quam satis prudentem existimari, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 2.

Adv., prūdenter, *Sagaciously, intelligently, discreetly, wisely, skillfully, learnedly, prudently*, etc.: facere, Cic. Fin. 5, 6; cf. id. Rep. 3, 9 *fin.*: rationem excogitare, id. ib. 2, 12, 23: multa ab eo prudenter disputata, id. Lael. 1, 1.—*Comp.*, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21; Quint. 9, 2, 44.—*Sup.*, Cic. de Div. 2, 72 *fin.*; Val. Max. 3, 3, 4 extr.

prūdentĭa, ae, *f.* [prudens] **I.** *A foreseeing* (so very rare): "id enim est sapientis providere: ex quo sapientia est appellata *prudentia*," Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 41, 31: futurorum, id. de Sen. 21, 78.

II. *Acquaintance* with a thing, *knowledge* of a matter, *skill* in a matter: juris publici, Cic. de Or. 1, 60: so, juris civilis, Nep. Cim. 2: legum, Cic. Rep. 2, 36: physicorum, id. de Div. 2, 11.

III. *Sagacity, good sense, intelligence, prudence, practical judgment, discretion:* "prudentia constat ex scientia rerum bonarum et malarum et nec bonarum nec malarum," Cic. N. D. 3, 15: "prudentia, quam Graeci φρόνησιν, est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia," id. Off. 1, 43: prudentia cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, id. Fin. 5, 23: ut medicina valetudinis, sic vivendi ars est prudentia, id. ib. 5, 6: civilis prudentia, *statesmanship*, id. Rep. 2, 25; id. Inv. 2, 53: ad omnes res adhibere prudentiam, id. Att. 12, 4 *fin.*

Prūdentĭus, ĭi, *m.* Aurelius Prudentius Clemens, *A Christian poet of Calagurris, in Spain. He lived in the latter half of the fourth century*; concerning his life and writings, see Bähr, die Christl. Dichter und Geschicht. Roms, p. 41 *sq.*

‡ **prugnum,** pro privignum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 ed. Müll.

prŭīna, ae, *f.* *Hoar-frost, rime*, Cic. N. D. 2, 10; Sen. Q. N. 4, 3 *fin.*; Plin. 2, 60, 61; Var. R. R. 2, 2; Lucr. 2, 431, et saep.—In the *plur.*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10 *fin.*; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4; Val. Fl. 2, 287, et al.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Snow* (poet. and in post-class. prose), Lucr. 2, 555; 3, 20; Virg. G. 3, 363; Val. Fl. 8, 210; Gell. 12, 5 *fin.*—**B.** *Winter*, Virg. G. 1, 230. (In Gargil. de re hortens. 2, 7, instead of pruina, we should doubtless read pituita).

prŭīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pruina] *Full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy:* herbae, Ov. M. 4, 82: nox, id. Am. 2, 19, 22: axis (Aurorae), id. ib. 1, 6, 65; 1, 13, 2: equi Noctis, id. Pont. 1, 2, 56.—* **II.** Transf.: panni, *i. e. cold, miserable*, Petr. 83 *fin.*

prūna, ae, *f.* *A burning coal, live coal*, Virg. A. 11, 788 Serv.; 5, 103; Hor. S. 1, 5, 36; Plin. 20, 6, 23; 29, 3, 11, et al.

prūnĭtĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prunus] *Of* or *from plum-tree wood:* torris, Ov. M. 12, 272 Jahn.

prūnŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [prunum] *A little plum*, Front. de Or. 1 ed. Maj.

prūnum, i, *n.* [prunus] *A plum*, Col. 10, 404; 12, 10, 2: Plin. 15, 13; Ov. M. 13, 817; Mart. 13, 29.

† **prūnus,** i, *f.* = προύνη, *A plum tree*; p. silvestris, *the black-thorn, sloe-tree*, Col. 2, 2, 20; Plin. 13, 10, 19; Pall. Nov. 7, 14.

prūrīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [prurigo] **I.** *Having the itch, scalled, scabby, pruriginous*, Paul. Dig. 21, 1, 3.—**II.** *Lecherous, lascivious*, Auct. Priap. 64.

prūrīgo, inis, *f.* [prurio] *An itching, the itch*, Cels. 2, 8; Plin. 23, 8, 81; 25, 11, 87; 27, 4, 5; Mart. 14, 23.—**II.** *A lecherous itching, lasciviousness*, Mart. 4, 48; 11, 73.

prūrĭo, ire, *v. n.* *To itch:* **I.** Lit.: os prurit, Scrib. Comp. 193.—**II.** Transf., *To itch* or *long for* a thing. Thus, for blows, stripes, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 36; id. Amph. 1, 1, 139: id. Bacch. 5, 2, 75; id. Mil. 2, 4, 44; after pleasure, *to be lecherous*, id. Pers. 1, 1, 32; id. Stich. 5, 5, 15; Catull. 88, 2; Mart. 3, 93; 6, 37; 9, 91; Juv. 11, 163, et al.; in this sense also of things, Mart. 1, 36; 12, 96: vitulus prurit in pugnam, *is eager for the combat*, Mart. 3, 58, 11.

prūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [prurio] *That causes itching:* bulbus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 33.

prūrītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [pruritus] *That causes itching, itching:* ulcera, Plin. 19, 8, 45.

prūrītus, ūs, *m.* [prurio] *An itching, the itch*, Plin. 9, 45, 68; 23, 1, 16; 24, 6, 14; 27, 7, 28; 30, 3, 8; Seren. Samm. 6, 87.

Prūsa, ae, *f.* *A town of Bithynia, near Mount Olympus*, now *Brussa*, Plin. 3, 32, 43.—Deriv., **Prūsenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Prusa*, Plin. Ep. 10, 66.

Prūsĭas, ae, *m.*, Προυσίας, *A king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterward betrayed him to the Romans*, Cic. de Div. 2, 24; Nep. Hann. 10; Val. Max. 3, 7, 6 ext.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Prūsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Prusias, Prusiacan:* orae, *i. e. his kingdom*, Sil. 13, 888.—**B. Prūsĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *A male descendant of* (an older) *Prusias, a Prusiade*, applied to King Prusias himself, Var. in Non. 345, 23.

† **prȳtănes** or **prȳtănis,** is, *m.* = πρύτανις, *One of the chief magistrates in some of the Grecian States*, Sen. Tranq. 3; Liv. 42, 45.

† **prȳtănēum,** i, *n.* = πρυτανεῖον, *The town-hall, a public building in some of the Grecian States, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the State were entertained at the public expense*, Cic. de Or. 1, 54; id. Verr. 2, 4, 53; Liv. 41, 20. Also in Rhegium, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3838.

prȳtănis, is, v. prytanes.

† **psallo,** i, 3. *v. n.* = ψάλλω, *To play upon a stringed instrument*, espec. *to play upon the cithara, to sing to the cithara:* psallere et saltare, Cic. Cat. 2, 10; Orell. *N. cr.*; Sall. C. 25, 2: qui canerent voce et qui psallerent, Gell. 19, 9; cf., cantare et psallere jucunde, Suet. Tit. 3; and Aur. Vict. Epit. 14: docta psallere Chia, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 7; id. Epist. 2, 1, 33.—Of singing to the cithara: Calliope princeps sapienti psallerat ore, Caesius Bassus in Prisc. p. 897 P.; so Aur. Vict. Caes. 5; Prud. στεφ. 10, 837.—**II.** In partic., in eccles. Lat., *To sing the Psalms of David*, Hier. Ep. 107, 10; Aug. in Psalm. 46; 65, et saep.

† **psalma,** ătis, *n.* = ψάλμα, *A song sung to the accompaniment of stringed instruments, a psalm* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Psalm. 4; Hier. Ep. 28; Isid. Orig. 6, 19.

psalmĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [psalmus-cano] *A psalm-singer* (eccl. Lat.), Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

† **psalmista,** ae, *m.* = ψαλμιστής, *A composer* or *singer of psalms, a psalm-writer, psalm-singer, psalmist* (eccles. Latin), Hier. adv. Pelag. 1, 2; 3, 2, et saep.

† **psalmogrăphus,** i, *m.* = ψαλμογράφος, *A psalm-writer, psalmographer* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 3, 130; Sid. in concione post ep. 7, 9.

† **psalmus,** i, *m.* = ψαλμός, i. q. psalma, *A psalm* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Prax. 11; Lact. 4, 8; 12, et saep.

† **psaltērĭum,** ĭi, *n.* = ψαλτήριον, *A stringed instrument of the lute kind, a psaltery,* Var. in Non. 215, 16; Auct. Harusp. 21; Virg. Cir. 178; Quint. 1, 10, 31; Arn. 6, 209.—**II.** Transf., *A song sung to the psaltery:* **A.** *A satire,* Var. in Non. 101, 3; Paul. Sent. 5, 4.—**B.** *The songs of David, the Psalms,* Hier. Ep. 53, 8; 125, 11, et saep.

† **psaltes,** ae, *m.* = ψαλτής, *A player on the cithara, a musician, minstrel,* Quint. 1, 10, 18; Mart. Cap. 9, 313; Sid. Ep. 8, 9; Inscr. Grut. 331, 2.

† **psaltrĭa,** ae, *f.* = ψάλτρια, *A female player on the cithara, a lutist,* Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 34; 51; 4, 7, 41, et saep.; Cic. Sest. 54, 116; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 465, 16; Aur. Vict. Epit. 76; Macr. S. 2, 1.

Psămăthe, ēs, *f.*, Ψαμάθη: **I.** *Daughter of Crotopus, king of Argos,* Ov. Ib. 573.—**II.** *A sea-nymph, mother of Phocus,* Ov. M. 11, 398.—**III.** *A fountain in Laconia, near Psammathus,* Plin. 4, 5, 9; Val. Fl. 365.

Psammăthus, untis, *f.*, Ψαμμαθοῦς, *A town and harbor of Laconia,* Plin. 4, 5, 8.

Psammētĭchus, i, *m.*, Ψαμμέτιχος, *A king of Egypt, who is said to have been the designer of the labryinth,* Plin. 36, 13, 19.

† **psārōnĭus,** ĭi, *m.* = ψαρώνιος, *A precious stone, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 36, 22, 43.

† **psĕcas,** ădis, *f.* = ψεκάς (Drizzle), *A female slave who perfumed her mistress's hair,* Juv. 6, 489:—psecade natus, a phrase denoting *a man of humble birth,* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15 *fin.*—**II.** Psecas, *The name of an attendant of Diana,* Ov. M. 3, 172.

† **psēgma,** ătis, *n.* = ψῆγμα, *The refuse of metals: dross, cinders, slag, scoria,* Plin. 34, 13, 36 (*al.* smegma, spegma).

Pselcis, ĭdis, *f.*, Ψέλκις, *A town of Ethiopia,* Plin. 6, 29, 35.

† **psēphisma,** ătis, *n.* = ψήφισμα, *An ordinance of the people* among the Greeks = the plebiscitum of the Romans, Cic. Fl. 6; 7; 8; 10; Plin. Ep. 10, 52.

† **psēphŏpaectes,** ae, *m.* = ψηφοπαίκτης, *A juggler;* pure Lat., praestigiator, Jul. Firm.

Psēsĭi or **Psessĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, Ψήσιοι, *An Asiatic tribe near the Maeotic Lake,* Plin. 6, 7, 7.

† **psetta** or **psitta,** ae, *f.* = ψῆττα, *A species of plaice or sole,* called also rhombus, Plin. 9, 16, 24.

† **pseudanchūsa,** ae, *f.* = ψευδάγχουσα, *A plant, bastard anchusa, alkanet, ox-tongue, bugloss,* Plin. 22, 20, 24.

† **pseudăpostŏlus,** i, *m.* = ψευδαπόστολος, *A false apostle,* Tert. Praescr. 4.

† **pseudĕnĕdrus,** i, *m.* = ψευδένεδρος, *A feigned lier-in-wait,* Firm. Math. 3, 8, 7 *fin.*

† **pseudīsŏdŏmos,** i, *m.* = ψευδισόδομος, *A disproportionate building,* Vitr. 2, 8; Plin. 36, 22, 51.

Pseudŏ-antōnīnus, i, *m.* *The false Antoninus, Pseudo-Antoninus,* Lampr. Elag. 8.

† **pseudŏbūnĭon,** ĭi, *n.* = ψευδοβούνιον, *A plant, bastard-bunion,* Plin. 24, 16, 96.

Pseudŏ-căto, ōnis, *m.* *A sham-Cato, Pseudo-Cato,* Cic. Att. 1, 14 *fin.*

Pseudŏ-christus, i, *m.* *A false-Christ, Pseudo-Christ,* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 3.

† **pseudŏcy̆pērus** or **pseudŏcy̆prus,** i, *f.* = ψευδοκύπειρος, *A plant, false-cyperus,* Plin. 17, 13, 20.

Pseudŏ-dămăsippus, i, *m.* *False-Damasippus, Pseudo-Damasippus,* Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3.

pseudŏ-dĕcĭmiāna pira. *Pears similar to the* deciminana pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

† **pseudŏ-dĭăcŏnus,** i, *m.* = ψευδοδιάκονος, *A false-deacon,* Hier. Ep. 143, 2.

† **pseudŏdictamnum,** i, *n.*, and **-nos,** i, *f.* = ψευδοδίκταμνον, *Bastard-dittany,* Plin. 25, 8, 55; 26, 15, 90 *fin.*; App. Herb. 62.

† **pseudŏdiptĕros,** on, *adj.* = ψευδοδίπτερος, *That appears to have two rows of columns, pseudodipteral:* aedes, Vitr. 3, 1; 2.

† **pseudŏ-ĕpiscŏpus,** i, *m.* = ψευδεπίσκοπος, *A false-bishop,* Cyprian. Ep. 55.

pseudŏ-flāvus, a, um, *adj.* *Not exactly yellow, yellowish:* color, Marc. Empir. 8.

pseudŏ-lĭquĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Apparently liquid:* mel, Marc. Empir. 16.

Pseudŏlus, i, *m.*, ψευδής (lying), *The Liar,* the title of a comedy of Plautus.

† **pseudŏmĕnos** or **-us,** i, *m.* = ψευδόμενος, In logic, *A false, sophistical species of syllogism* (in pure Lat., mentiens, Cic. de Div. 4, 11), Cic. Acad. 2, 48; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 329, 19.

† **pseudŏnardus,** i, *f.* = ψευδόναρδος, *Bastard-nard,* Plin. 12, 12, 20.

† **pseudŏnedrus,** i, *m.* = ψευδένεδρος, *A secret lier-in-wait,* Firm. Math. 3, 8.

† **pseudŏpătum,** i, *n.* = ψευδόπατον, *A false-floor* (in a house), Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 12.

† **pseudŏpĕriptĕros,** on, *adj.* = ψευδοπερίπτερος, *That seems to have columns all round,* Vitr. 4, 7 *fin.*

Pseudŏ-phĭlippus, i, *m.* *The false-Philip, Pseudo-Philip,* i. e. *Andriscus, who gave himself out to be Philip, son of King Perseus,* Cic. Agr. 2, 33; Liv. epit. 49; Vellej. 1, 11; Flor. 2, 14; Val. Max. 7, 5, 4.

† **pseudŏprŏphēta,** ae, *m.* = ψευδοπροφήτης, *A false prophet,* Tert. adv. Haer. 4.

† **pseudŏprŏphētĭa,** ae, *f.* = ψευδοπροφητεία, *A false prophecy,* Tert. Jejun. 11.

† **pseudŏprŏphētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ψευδοπροφητικός, *Prophesying falsely, pseudo-prophetic:* spiritus, Tert. Pudic. 21.

† **pseudŏprŏphētis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ψευδοπροφῆτις, *A false prophetess,* Tert. Anim. 57.

Pseudŏpy̆lae, ārum, *f.*, ψευδόπυλαι (false doors), *The name of two islands in the Arabian Gulf, near Aethiopia,* Plin. 6, 29, 34.

† **pseudŏsĕlīnum,** i, *n.* = ψευδοσέλινον, *A plant, bastard-selinum,* App. Herb. 2.

† **pseudŏsmăragdus,** i, *m.* = ψευδοσμάραγδος, *A false emerald,* Plin. 37, 5, 19.

† **pseudŏsphex,** ēcis, *f.* = ψευδόσφηξ, *A false wasp,* Plin. 30, 11, 30.

† **pseudŏthy̆rum,** i, *n.* = ψευδόθυρον, *A back door, private entrance, postern gate:* palatii, Amm. 14, 1.—**II.** Trop., *A secret manner:* (numi) per pseudothyrum revertantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20 *fin.*: non janua receptis, sed pseudothyro intromissis voluptatibus, Auct. Or. in senat. 6.

pseudŏ-urbānus, a, um, *adj.* *Imitating the fashion of towns:* aedificia, Vitr. 6, 8 *fin.*

† **psĭathĭum,** ĭi, *n.* = ψιάθιον, *A little rush mat,* Hier. praef. in Reg. S. Pachom. 4.

† **psīla,** ae, *f.* (*sc.* vestis) = ψιλή, *A covering shaggy on one side, a shaggy covering,* Lucil. in Non. 540, 26.

Psile, ēs, *f.* *A small island in the Aegean Sea, near Samos,* Plin. 5, 31, 38.

† **psīlŏcĭthărista,** ae, *m.* = ψιλοκιθαριστής, *One who plays on the cithara without singing to it, a cithara-player,* Suet. Domit. 4.

(* **Psilos,** i, *f.* *An island near Ionia,* Plin. 5, 31, 37.)

† **psīlōthrum,** i, *n.* = ψίλωθρον: **I.** *An unguent for removing the hair and making the skin smooth, a depilatory,* Plin. 24, 10, 47; ib. 9, 38; 32, 9, 47; Mart. 6, 93, 9.—**II.** *A plant, called also* ampeloleuce, Plin. 23, 1, 16.

† **psimmythĭum,** ĭi, *n.* = ψιμμύθιον, *White-lead, ceruse* = cerussa, Plin. 34, 18, 54.

(* **Psĭtăras,** ae, *m.* *A river of Asiatic Scythia,* Plin. 6, 17, 20.)

psittăcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [psittacus] *Of* or *belonging to a parrot:* collyrium, *parrot-colored,* Scrib. Comp. 27; Marc. Empir. 8.

† **psittăcus,** i, *m.* = ψίττακος, *A parrot,* Plin. 10, 42, 58; Pers. prol. 8; (* Ov. A. 2, 6, 1).

† **psŏădĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ψοαδικός, *Having pains in the buttocks* or *loins,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

psōlĕos, i, *m.* *The virile member, penis,* Auct. Priap. 68.

Psōphis, ĭdis, *f.*, Ψῶφις, *A city in Arcadia, west of Erymanthus,* Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10; Ov. M. 5, 607; Stat. Th. 4, 296.—Deriv., **Psōphidĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Psophis,* Plin. 7, 47, 46.

Psŏphŏdēes, is, *m.*, Ψοφοδεής, *The Bashful Man,* the title of a comedy of Menander, Quint. 10, 1, 70.

† **psōra,** ae, *f.* = ψῶρα, *The itch, mange,* pure Lat., scabies, Plin. 20, 1, 2; ib. 5, 20; 22, 22, 32.

† **psōranthĕmis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ψωράνθεμις, *A barren kind of rosemary,* App Herb. 79.

† **psōrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ψωρικός, *Of* or *for the itch* or *mange:* medicamentum, *good for the itch,* Plin. 34, 12, 29; so, collyrium, Scrib. Comp. 32; so, too, absol., psoricum, i, *n.*, Cels. 6, 6, 31.

Psy̆che, ēs, *f.*, Ψυχή, *Psyche, a maiden beloved by Cupid, made immortal by Jupiter,* App. M. 4 *sq.*

† **psȳchĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ψυχικός, opp. to πνευματικός, *Animal, carnal, carnally inclined,* Tert. Monog. 1.

† **psȳchŏmăchĭa,** ae, *f.* = ψυχομαχία, *The Contest of the Soul,* the title of a poem of Prudentius.

† **psȳchŏmantĭum** or **-ēum,** i, *n.* = ψυχομαντεῖον, *A place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated, a place of necromancy,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 48; id. de Div. 1, 58.

† **psȳchŏphthŏros,** i, *m.* = ψυχοφθόρος, *The Soul-destroyer,* an epithet of Apollinarius, who denied the existence of a human soul in Christ, Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 6 *fin.*

† **psȳchŏtrŏphon,** i, *n.* = ψυχότροφον, *A plant, betony,* Plin. 25, 8, 46.

† **psȳchrŏlūsĭa,** ae, *f.* = ψυχρολουσία, *A cold bathing,* Coel. Aur. 1, 14, 112.

† **psȳchrŏlūta** and **-tes,** ae, *m.* = ψυχρολουτης, *One who bathes in cold water,* Sen. Ep. 53; 83.

Psylli, ōrum, *m.*, Ψύλλοι, *An African people southwest of the Syrtis Major, celebrated as serpent-charmers,* Cels. 5, 27, 3; Plin. 7, 2, 2; 8, 25, 38; Suet. Aug. 17; Luc. 9, 893.

† **psyllĭon,** ĭi, *n.* = ψύλλιον, *A plant, flea-bane, flea-wort,* Plin. 25, 11, 90.

Psyra, ae, *f.* *An island near Caria,* Plin. 5, 31, 36.

psythĭa, ae, v. psythius.

† **psythĭus** (psith.), a, um, *adj.* = ψύθιος (ψιθ.), *Psythian,* a designation of a species of vine: vitis, Virg. G. 4, 269; called also simply psythia, ae, *f*, Virg. G. 2, 93.—In the neutr. *subst.*, psythium, ii, *A kind of raisin-wine,* Plin. 14, 9, 11.

Psyttălĭa or **Psittălĭa,** ae, *f.*, Ψυτταλια or Ψυττάλεια, *A small island in the Saronic Gulf, near Salamis,* Plin. 4, 12, 20.

ptĕ, A pronominal suffix appended to adjective and (more rarely) to substantive personal pronouns, esp. in the ablative; the Eng. *Self, own:* meopte ingenio, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 14: (* meapte malitia, id. Truc. 2, 5, 18): tuopte ingenio, id. Capt. 2, 3, 11: suopte pondere, Cic. N. D. 1, 25: (* suapte manu, id. de Or. 1, 30): nostrapte culpa, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 1:—mepte fieri servum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 8, 10: suumpte amicum, id. Mil. 2, 4, 38.

Ptĕlĕum or **-on,** i, *n.*, Πτελέον: **I.** *A port in Thessaly, over against Euboea,* Mel. 2, 3. 6; Liv. 35, 43; 42, 67; Luc. 6, 352.—**II.** *A city in Messenia,* Plin. 4, 5, 7.—**III.** *A city in Ionia,* Plin. 5, 29, 31.

Ptĕnĕthu, indecl., *n.* *A district of Lower Egypt,* Plin. 5, 9, 9.

Ptĕrĕlas, ae, *m.*, Πτερέλας: **I.** *A prince of Taphus,* Ov. Ib. 362.—**II.** *One of Actaeon's hounds,* Ov. M. 3, 212.

† **ptĕris,** ĭdis, *f.* = πτερίς, *A species of fern,* Plin. 27, 9, 55.

† **pternix,** ĭcis, *f.* = πτέρνιξ, *The straight stem of a plant,* Plin. 21, 16, 57.

† **ptĕrōma,** ătis, *n.* = πτέρωμα, *The colonnade on the two sides of a Grecian temple,* Vitr. 3, 2; 4, 4; 7.

† **ptĕron,** i, *n.* = πτερόν, *The side wall* of a building, Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 9; ib. 13, 19, *no.* 2.

(* **Ptĕrŏphŏros,** i, *f.*, πτεροφόρος (winged), *A country near the Riphaean Mountains,* Plin. 4, 12, 26.—Deriv., **Ptĕrŏphŏritae,** ārum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Pterophoros,* Mela, 1, 2.)

(* **Pteros,** i, *f.* *An island near Arabia,* Plin. 6, 28, 32.)

† **ptĕrōtos,** on, *adj.* = πτερωτός, *Winged, with handles:* calix, Plin. 36, 26, 66.

† **ptĕry̆gĭum,** ĭi, *n.* = πτερύγιον: **I.** *A*

film that grows over the eye, a pearl, web, or *haw*, Cels. 7, 7, 4; Plin. 32, 7, 24; 34, 10, 23.—**II.** *A growth of flesh over the nails*, Plin. 24, 4, 5; 26, 5, 14; 27, 4, 5; 30, 12, 37.—**III.** *A cloudy spot in the beryl*, Plin. 37, 5, 20.

† **ptĕrўgōma,** ătis, *n.* = πτερύγωμα, *Something shaped like a wing, a wing of a balista*, Vitr. 10, 17 dub.

† **ptĭsăna,** ae, *f.* = πτισάνη, *Barley, crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-groats, pearl-barley*, Cels. 2, 18, 24; Mart. 12, 72.—**II.** Transf., *A drink made from barley-groats, barley-water, ptisan*, Var. in Non. 550, 19; Plin. 18, 7, 15; 16.

ptĭsănārĭum, ii, *n.* [ptisana] *A decoction of barley-groats*, or, transf., *of rice*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 155.

† **ptōchēum** or **-īum,** i, *n.* = πτωχεῖον, *A poor-house*, Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 15; 19.

† **ptōchŏtrŏphēum** or **-īum,** i, *n.* = πτωχοτροφεῖον, *A poor-house*, Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 35.

† **ptochŏtrŏphus,** i, *m.* = πτωχοτρόφος, *An overseer of the poor*, Cod. Justin. 1, 3.

(* **Ptoembari,** ōrum, *m. A people of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 30, 35.)

(* **Ptoemphanae,** ārum, *m. A people of Ethiopia, said to have a dog for their king*, Plin. 6, 30, 35.)

Ptŏlĕmaeus, i, *m.*, Πτολεμαῖος: **I.** *Ptolemy, the name of the kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great*; hence, in the *plur.*, Ptolemaeorum manes, Luc. 8, 696.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Ptŏlĕmaeēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Ptolemy, Ptolemaean, Egyptian*: Pharus, Prop. 2, 1, 30.—**2. Ptolemaeïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ptolemaean, Ptolemaic*: gymnasium, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1 (*al.* Ptolemaeum).—**3. Ptŏlĕmāïs,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Ptolemaean, Egyptian*: aula, Aus. Idyll. 10, 311: gaza, Sid. Carm. 7, 94.—**b.** Subst.: (*a*) *Cleopatra, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes*, Luc. 10, 69.—(*β*) *The name of several cities*: in Egypt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9; in Phoenicia, formerly *Ace*, now *St. Jean d'Acre*, Plin. 5, 19, 17.—*Their inhabitants* are called **Ptŏlĕmenses,** ium, *m.*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 1.—**II.** *An astrologer of the time of the Emperor Otho*, Tac. H. 1, 22.—(* **III.** *A king of Mauretania*, Tac. A. 4, 23; 24.)

† **ptўas,** ădis, *f.* = πτυάς, *A kind of serpent, said to spit venom into the eyes of men*, Plin. 28, 6, 18; 31, 6, 33.

Ptўchĭa, ae, *f.*, Πτυχία, *An island near Corfu*, now *Sciglio di Vido*, Plin. 4, 12, 19.

pūbēda, ae, *m.* [pubes] *A youth arrived at the age of puberty*, Mart. Cap. 1, 12; 9, 308.

pūbens, entis, *adj.* [id.] *Arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent* (poet.): **I.** Lit.: frater, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 142: anni, Aus. Idyll. in monos. de membr. 12, 2.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *In full vigor, juicy, flourishing, exuberant*: herbae, Virg. G. 3, 126; id. Aen. 4, 514: frondes salicum, Aus. Ep. 2, 14: gramina, id. Idyll. 10, 203: rosae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 129.

pūber, ĕris, v. 1. pubes.

pūbertas, ātis, *f.* [puber] *The age of procreation, maturity, puberty*: **I.** Lit.: pubertatis tempus, Suet. Dom. 1; so, primis pubertatis annis, Just. 9, 6; and, circa pubertatem, Plin. 25, 13, 95; cf. Macr. S. 7, 7.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The signs of puberty, the beard*, etc.: Cic. N. D. 2, 33 *fin.*; so Plin. 7, 16, 17; 21, 26, 97.—**2.** Transf., of plants, *Soft down, pubescence*, Plin. 23 praef. § 4.—**B.** *The power of procreation, manhood, virility*: inexhausta pubertas, Tac. G. 20.—**C.** *Youth, young persons*: pubertas canis suum honorem reddebat, Val. Max. 2, 1 *fin.*

1. pūbes and **pūber** (cf. Prisc. p. 707 P. A third form is pubis, ĕris, Caes. ib.), ĕris, *adj. That is grown up, of ripe age, adult, pubescent*: **I.** Lit. (quite classical): "*pubes* et *puber* qui generare potest: is incipit esse a quatuordecim annis: femina a duodecim viri potens, sive patiens, ut quidam putant," Fest. p. 250 ed. Müll.; Crass. in Cic. de Or. 2, 53: priusquam pubes esset, Nep. Dion. 4: ad puberem aetatem, Liv. 1, 3.—**B.** Subst., pūbĕres, um, *m.*, *Grown-up persons, adults, men*: omnes puberes armati convenire coguntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 54; so id. B. C. 2, 13; 3, 9; Sall. J. 26; 54; Tac. A. 13, 39.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *Covered with soft down, downy, pubescent, ripe*: folia, Virg. A. 12, 413: uvae, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 4 ed. Maj.

2. pūbes, is, *f.* [1. pubes] *The signs of manhood, i. e. the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty, the hair of the privy parts, the beard*, Gr. ἥβη: **I.** Lit.: si inguen jam pube contegitur, Cels. 7, 19: capillus et pubes, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 3.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The hair* in gen.: ciliorum, Mart. Cap. 2, 34.—**B.** *The privy parts, genitals*, Virg. A. 3, 427; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 21; Plin. 11, 37, 83; 28, 15, 60.—**C.** Collect., *Grown-up males, youth, young men* (quite class.): omnem Italiae pubem, Cic. Mil. 23; so Virg. A. 8, 518; Tac. A. 6, 1; id. Hist. 2, 47; poet., transf., of *bullocks*, Virg. G. 3, 174.—**2.** In gen.: *Men, people, population*: pube praesenti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 124; so Catull. 64, 4; 268; 68, 101; Virg. A. 7, 219; Hor. Od. 3, 5, 18; 4, 4, 46, et al.

pūbesco, bŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To reach the age of puberty, become pubescent*: **I.** Lit. (quite class.): molli pubescere veste, *to put on the down of puberty*, Lucr. 5, 672; so, flore novo, Sil. 3, 79: Herculem, quum primum pubesceret, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 22: flos juvenum pubescentium ad militiam, Liv. 8, 8: puer vix pubescente juventa, Sil. 16, 678: et nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, Virg. A. 3, 491; Ulp. Dig. 37, 10, 3:—pubescunt dulces malae, Val. Fl. 7, 340: et nati modo pubescentia ora, Stat. S. 3, 3, 11: pubescentibus annis, Petr. 119.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To be covered* or *clothed, to clothe itself* with any thing (poet.): prataque pubescunt variorum flore colorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 7; Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 3.

B. *To grow up, ripen* (quite class.): omnia, quae terra gignit, maturata pubescunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 19 *fin.*; so Col. 4, 28; Claud. Rapt. Pros, 2, 79.—Of wine, Macr. S. 7, 7; of the phoenix renewing its youth, Claud. de Phoen. 51; of the full beams of the rising sun, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 49.

pūbis, ĕris, v. 1. pubes, *ad init.*

Publĭānus, a, um, v. Publius, *no.* II.

pūblĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* [publicus] *Of* or *belonging to the public revenue*, or *to the farming of the revenue*: muliercula, *the wife of a farmer-general* (with an odious secondary meaning), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34.—Prevailing use, **II.** Subst., publicanus, i, *m.*, *A farmer-general of the Roman revenues*, usually from the equestrian order, Cic. Planc. 9; id. Rab. Post. 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11; Liv. 43, 16; "Dig. 39, 4."

publĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That makes public* (post-class.): Firm. Math. 3, 8.

publĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [publico] *An adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5; id. Planc. 41, 97.

publĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who makes known, a publisher, proclaimer* (post-class.): occulti, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

publĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that publishes* or *exposes* (post-class.): Arn. 1, 20.

publĭce, *adv.*, v. publicus, *ad fin.*

Publĭcĭānus, a, um, v. Publicius, *no.* II., B.

pūblĭcĭtus, *adv.* [publicus] **I.** *On the public account, at the public expense, by* or *for the State* (so ante-class.): publicitus aurum praebere, Lucil. in Non. 513, 4; so, dare p. cibaria, Pompon. ib. 10; and, proletariu' p. scutis Ornatur, Enn. in Gell. 16, 10 (Ann. 3, 8): hospitio accipi, *i. e. into imprisonment*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 8; so id. ib. 4, 2, 7: aurum in aede Dianae publicitus servant, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 79.—**II.** *Before the people, in public, publicly* (so ante- and post-class.): ut fiat auctio Publicitus, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 40; Caecil. in Non. 513, 8. In this signif. freq. in App.; so Met. 3, p. 202 Oud.; ib. 6, p. 394 Oud., et saep.

Publĭcĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* Esp. *the brothers* L. *and* M. Publicius Mallcolus, *aediles*, Var. L. L. 5, 32 *fin.*; Ov. F. 5, 288.—Derivv.: **A. Publĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Publician*: Clivus Publicius, *a hill in Rome*, Liv. 27, 37 *fin.*; Ov. F. 5, 294.—**B. Publĭcĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Publicius, Publician*: locus, prob. the Clivus Publicius (v. supra), Cic. Att. 12, 38, 4: actio, so called after a praetor named Publicius, id. Dig. 6, tit. 2; cf. Just. Inst. 4, 6, 4.

pūblĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [publicus] **I.** *To make public property, to seize and adjudge to the public use, to confiscate* (quite class.): regnum Jubae, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: bona Cingetorigis, id. B. G. 5. 54: privata, Cic. Agr. 2, 21: censeo publicandas eorum pecunias, Sall. C. 51: aurarias, Tac. A. 6, 19.

II. *To show* or *tell to the people, to impart to the public, make public* or *common* (so freq. only in the post-Aug. period, not in Cic. or Caes.): bibliothecas Graecas et Latinas, *to furnish for the use of the public, throw open to the public*, Suet. Caes. 44; so Plin. 7, 30, 31; Suet. Aug. 43: with se, *to let one's self be heard in public, to come before the public*, id. Ner. 21: oratiunculam, *to publish*, Plin. Ep. 5, 13; so id. ib. 1, 1.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To make known, publish, reveal, disclose* (very rare): reticenda, Just. 1, 7 *fin.*: dies fasti publicati, Plin. 33, 1, 6.

2. Corpus publicare, *To expose one's self to common use, prostitute one's self*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 22; so, publicata pudicitia, Tac. G. 19.

Publĭcŏla, v. Poplicola.

pūblĭcus (in inscrr. also POBLICVS and POPLICVS), a, um, *adj.* [contr. from populicus; whence poplicus, from populus] *Of* or *belonging to the people, State,* or *community; that is done for the sake* or *at the expense of the State; public, common.*

I. Lit.: multi suam rem bene gessere et publicam patria procul, *the business of the State*, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: publica magnificentia, *opp.* privata luxuria, Cic. Mur. 36: sacrificia publica ac privata, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: injuriae, *done to the State*, id. ib. 1, 12: literae testimonium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 31: memoria publica recensionis tabulis publicis impressa, id. Mil. 27: pecunia, id. Agr. 2, 30: causa, *an affair of State*, Liv. 2, 56; also, *a criminal process*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21: res publica, *the commonwealth, the State*; v. res, II., G.

B. Subst.: **1.** publĭcus, i, *m.*: **a.** *A public officer, public functionary, magistrate*: si quis aut privatus aut publicus, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: metuit publicos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 6.

b. *A public slave, slave of the State*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 24, 68 *sq.*; 2470; 2853, et al.

2. publĭcum, i, *n.*: **a.** *Possessions of the State, public territory, communal property*: publicum Campanum, Cic. Agr. 2, 30.

b. *The public purse, the public coffers* or *treasury, public income, revenue*, etc.: solitus non modo in publico (*in public, openly*; v. under II., b), sed etiam de publico convivari, *at public cost*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44: bona alicujus vendere et in publicum redigere, *into the public treasury, for public use*, Liv. 4, 15 *fin.*; so, mille et ducenta talenta praedae in publicum retulit, Nep. Timoth. 1; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: conducere publica, *to farm the public revenues*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 77: habere publicum, *to be a farmer of the public revenues*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2. 41: frui publico, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5: publicum quadragesimae in Asia egit, Suet. Vesp. 1: publicum agitare, Sen. Ep. 119.—(*β*) Transf.: qui hoc salutationum publicum exercet, *who receives pay* (like a porter) *for admitting to an audience*, Sen. Const. sap. 14.

c. *The commonwealth, State, community, city*: consulere in publicum, *to deliberate for the public weal*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13 *fin.*

II. Transf., *Common, general, public* (thus as an adj. very rarely, and mostly poet.): publica lex hominum, Pers. 5, 98: publica cura juvenum, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 7: favor, *the favor of all*, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 56: verba, *common, usual*, id. Am. 3, 7, 12; id. A. A. 1, 144; Sen. Ep. 3; 59.—Hence,

2. Subst.: * **a.** publica, ae, *f.*, *A woman of the town, a common prostitute*, Sen. Ep. 88.

b. publicum, i, *n.*, *A public place, publicity* (so very freq. and quite class.): NEVE IN POPLICOD NEVE IN PREIVATOD, S. C. de Bacchan. v. Append. No VI.: IN POPLICO. Tabul. Bantin. lin. 3: in publico esse non audet, includit se domi, Cic

Verr. 2, 5, 35: epistolam in publico proponere, *publicly*, id. Att. 8, 9: prodire in publicum, *to go out in public*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 31 *fin.*; (* so, egredi, Tac. H. 4, 49): carere publico, *not to go out in public, to remain at home*; Cic. Mil. 7; so, abstinere publico, Suet. Claud. 36: lectica per publicum vehi, id. Ner. 9.

B. *General*, in a bad sense, *i. e. common, ordinary, bad* (very rare): structura carminis, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 5: vena, Juv. 7, 53: sermo non publici saporis, Petr. 3.

Adv., publĭce (POPLICE): **A.** *On account, at the cost, in behalf*, or *in charge of the State*: AES. ARGENTVM. AVRVMVE. PVPLICE. SIGNANTO, *to provide with the public stamp*, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: VT BONA EIVS POPLICE POSSIDEANTVR FACITO, *for the State, in charge of the State*, Tabul. Bantin. lin. 9: sunt illustriora, quae publice fiunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21: disciplina puerilis publice exposita, *on the part of the State, by the State*, id. ib. 4, 3: publice interfici, *by order of the State*, id. Brut. 62, 224: publice maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, *in a national point of view*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: frumentum, quod Aedui essent publice polliciti, *for the State, in the name of the State*, id. ib. 1, 16: gratiam atque amicitiam publice privatimque petere, *on behalf of the public, and as individuals*, id. ib. 5, 55 *fin.*: Minucius eandem publice curationem agens, quam Maelius privatim agendam susceperat, Liv. 4, 13: neque publice neque privatim, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6; so, ut filiae ejus publice alerentur, *at the public expense*, Nep. Arist. 3; and, in urbe, celeberrimo loco elatus publice, id. Dion, 10; cf. Liv. 5, 55; and Plin. 33, 1, 4.

B. *Generally, all together, universally*: exulatum publice ire, Liv. 5, 53 *fin.*; Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 24: Labeo consulentibus de jure publice responsitavit, *all without exception*, Gell. 13, 10.

C. *Before the people, openly, publicly* = palam (so only post-class.): publice disserere, Gell. 17, 21: rumor publice crebuerat. App. M. 10, p. 711 Oud., et saep.

Pūblĭpor, ŏris, *m.* [Publius-puer, the slave of Publius] **I.** *The name of a slave*, Quint. 1, 4, 26.—**II.** *A proper name*, Sall. in Prisc. p. 700 P.

Publius, ĭi, *m.* *A Roman praenomen*; in writing, abbrev. P.—Deriv., **Publĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Publius*: sententia, *i. e. of Publius Syrus*, Sen. Contr. 3, 18.

Pūcĭnum, i, *n.*, Πούκινον, *A town in Illyria*, now *Proseck*, Plin. 3, 18, 22.—Deriv., **Pūcīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pucinum*: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8.

* **pŭdēfactus,** a, um, *Part.* [pudeo-facio] *Ashamed*: pudefactus oris deformitate, Gell. 15, 17.

pŭdendus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. pudeo, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

pŭdens, entis, *Pa.*, and **pŭdenter,** *adv.*, v. pudeo, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

pŭdeo, ŭi, or pudĭtum est, ēre, *v. a.* *To be ashamed.* In the *verb. finit.* extremely rare: ita nunc pudeo, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 3: siquidem te quicquam, quod facis, pudet, id. Mil. 3, 1, 30; so Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 4: idne pudet te, quia, *etc.*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 4: pudet, quod prius non puditum umquam est, id. Casin. 5, 2, 4.—In the *plur.*: non te haec pudent? Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 36; so, semper metuet, quem Saeva pudebunt, Luc. 8, 495.—Chiefly used as a *verb. impers.*, pudet, ŭit, or pudĭtum est, 2.; constr. with aliquem alicujus rei, or with a subject-clause: quos, quum nihil refert, pudet: ubi pudendum est, ibi eos deserit pudor, quum usus est, ut pudeat, Plaut. Epid. 2, 1, 1 *sq.*: sunt homines, quos infamiae suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: pudet me non tui quidem, sed Chrysippi, *etc.*, id. de Div. 2, 15, 35: cujus eos non pudere demiror, id. Phil. 10, 10 *fin.*: ceteros pudeat, si qui, *etc.* … me autem quid pudeat? id. Arch. 6: cicatricum et sceleris pudet, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 33: nam pudet tanti mali, id. Epod. 11, 7; Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 12: tum puderet vivos, tamquam puditurum esset exstinctos, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 3.—With a subject-clause: pudet dicere hac praesente verbum turpe: at te id nullo modo facere puduit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20: puderet me dicere non intelligere, si, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: servire aeternos non puduisse deos? Tib. 2, 3, 30: nec lusisse pudet sed non incidere ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36: scripta pudet recitare, id. ib. 1, 19, 42: nonne esset puditum, legatum dici Maeandrium? Cic. Fl. 22.—With the supine: pudet dictu, Tac. Agr. 32.—In the gerund: non enim pudendo, sed non faciendo id, quod non decet, impudentiae nomen effugere debemus, Cic. de Or. 1, 26.—Hence,

A. pŭdens, entis, *Pa.*, *Shamefaced, bashful, modest* (quite class.): muta, pudens est, Lucr. 4, 1160: pudens et probus filius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69: cur nescire, pudens prave, quam discere malo? Hor. A. P. 88: nihil pudens, nihil pudicum in eo apparet, Cic. Phil. 3, 11; id. Verr. 2, 1, 1: animus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 78: p. et liberalis risus, Auct. Her. 3, 13.—*Comp.*: Cic. Pis. 17.—*Sup.*: vir, Cic. Fl. 20: femina, id. Verr. 2, 1, 37 *fin.*—*Adv.*, pŭdenter, *Modestly, bashfully*, Afran. in Charis. p. 190 P.; Cic. Quint. 11 *fin.*—*Comp.*: pudentius accedere. Cic. de Or. 2, 89; Gell. 12, 11.—*Sup.*: pudentissime aliquid petere, Cic. Att. 16, 15 *fin.*

B. pŭdendus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vita, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 108: vulnera, Virg. A. 11, 55: causa, Ov. Her. 2, 3, 98: parentes, Suet. Vitell. 2: negotiationes vel privato pudendas exercere, id. Vesp. 16: pudenda miserandaque oratio, id. Tib. 65: pudenda dictu spectantur, Quint. 1, 2. 8; cf., pudendumque dictu, si, *etc.*, id. 6, 4, 7: hoc quoque animal (*sc.* blatta) inter pudenda est, Plin. 29, 6, 39: proh cuncta pudendi! *wholly shameful!* Sil. 11, 90: membra, *the parts of shame, the privy parts*, Seren. Samm. 36, 681.—**2.** Subst., pudenda, ōrum, *n.*: **a.** *The parts of shame, the privy parts, privy member* (post-class.): Aus. Perioch. Odyss. 6; so id. Idyll. 6, 85; Aug. Civ. D. 14, 17.—**b.** *The breech, fundament*: Minuc. Fel. Octav. 28 *med.*

pŭdescit, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pudeo] *To be ashamed* (post-class.): piget, pudescit, poenitet, Prud. Cath. 2, 26: quos prius taedescit impudicitiae suae quam pudescit, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 28 *fin.*

pudet, v. pudeo.

pŭdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [pudeo] *Shameful, abominable* (post-classical): membra, *the parts of shame, privy parts*, Lampr. Elag. 12; so Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 15 ed. Maj.

pŭdĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Act., *Apt to be ashamed, shamefaced, bashful, modest* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): matrona, Hor. A. P. 233; so Ov. Am. 3, 7, 69: vir, Just. 38, 8: ora, Ov. F. 2, 819: p. pavo ac maerens (caudâ amissâ), Plin. 10, 20, 22.—Poet.: pudibunda dies, *i. e. that is ashamed of the evil deeds committed in it*, Stat. Th. 5, 296.—**II.** Pass., *Of which one should be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful, scandalous* = pudendus: exitia, Val. Fl. 1, 809: genus, Just. 23, 4 (*al.* pudendum): sales, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 114.

pŭdīce, *adv.*, v. pudicus, *ad fin.*

pŭdīcĭtia, ae, *f.* [pudicus] *Shamefacedness, modesty, chastity, virtue* (freq. and quite class.): hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: pudicitia et pudor, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 210; Cic. Clu. 5: nec suae nec alienae pudicitiae parcere, id. Rab. perd. 3: pudicitiam alienam spoliare, id. Coel. 18: pudicitiam eripere alicui, id. Mil. 4: pudicitiam alicujus expugnare, id. Coel. 20: delibare, Suet. Aug. 68: prostituere, id. Ner. 29: in propatulo habere, Sall. C. 13.—Pudicitia, personified as *A goddess*, and worshiped under two names, patricia and plebeia (the statue of the former stood in the Forum boarium at Rome), Liv. 10, 23; Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll. —Transf., of doves: pudicitia illis prima, ut neutri nota adulteria, Plin. 10, 34, 52.

pŭdīcus, a, um (*dat.* and *abl. plur. fem.*, pudicabus, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 39 P.), *adj.* [pudeo] *Shamefaced, bashful, modest, chaste, virtuous* (quite class.): Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 104: tam a me pudica est, quasi soror mea sit, id. Curc. 1, 1, 51: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. Leg. 1, 19; id. ib.: nihil pudens, nihil pudicum, id. Phil. 3, 11 domus, id. ib. 2, 3 *fin.*: Hippolytus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 25: Penelope, *chaste, pure*, id. Sat. 2, 5. 76; so. nupta, of Lucretia, Ov. F. 2, 794: matres, id. Pont. 4, 13, 29; hence, lectum servare pudicum, Prop. 2, 23, 111:—preces, *pure*, Ov. Her. 1, 85; so, mores, id. Trist. 3, 7, 13: fides, id. Met. 7, 720: oratio, Petr. 2.—*Comp.*: matrona pudicior, Ov. Ib. 351.—*Sup.*: pudicissima femina, Plin. 7, 35, 35: puellarum, Mart. Cap. 2, 42.—Hence,

Adv., pŭdīce, *Bashfully, modestly, chastely, virtuously*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 51; Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 39; Catull. 15, 5.—*Comp.*: pudicius, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 15; Plin. Ep. 4, 13.

‡ **pŭdimentum,** i, *n.* *The parts of shame*: "*αἰδοῖον*, pudimentum," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pŭdor, ōris, *m.* [pudeo] *Shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness; modesty, decency, good manners, propriety*, etc. (the general idea, while pudicitia is the particular one): **I.** Lit.: ex hac parte pugnat pudor, illinc petulantia: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: moderator cupiditatis pudor, id. Fin. 2, 34: adolescentuli modestissimi pudor. id. Planc. 11: pudore a dicendo et timiditate ingenua refugisti, id. Or. 3; Plin. 19, 8, 43: civium, *respect for one's fellow-citizens*, Enn. in Non. 160, 6; so, famae (coupled with supplicii timor), Cic. Prov. Cons. 6; cf., quem paupertatis pudor et fuga tenet, *shame on account of poverty*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 24: pudor est promissa precesque (meas) referre, *I am ashamed*, Ov. M. 14, 18: sit pudor, *be ashamed! for shame!* Mart. 8, 3; 64; 11, 50:—omnium qui tecum sunt pudor, *sense of propriety, scrupulousness*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6; Quint. 8, 3, 39: si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Mancinus haec attulit, Cic. Rep. 3, 18.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Shame, a cause for shame, ignominy, disgrace* (so not in Cic.): vulgare alicujus pudorem, Ov. Her. 11, 79: amicitia, quae impetrata gloriae sibi, non pudori sit, *should not be a disgrace*, Liv. 34, 58: o notam materni pudoris, Just. 3, 4: pro pudor! *oh shame!* Petr. 81; Flor. 1, 11; Stat. Th. 10, 874; Mart. 10, 68; so, o pudor, Val. Fl. 8, 267.

* **B.** *A redness of the skin*: Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 268. Cf., pudoricolor.

pŭdōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pudor] *Shamefaced, modest, chaste* (post-class.): mulier sancta et pudorata, Vulg. Interp Sirac. 26, 19.

* **pŭdōrĭ-cŏlor,** ōris, *adj.* [id.] *Shame colored*, i. e. *blushing, ruddy* = rubens: aurora, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7, 6.

‡ **pudōrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Bashful, modest*: "*αἰδήμων*, modestus, pudorosus," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pŭella, ae (*dat.* and *abl. plur.*, puellabus, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 39 P.), *f.* [puellus] *A female child, a girl, maiden, lass*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: puellam parere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 14: parvola puella, id. Eun. 1, 2, 29: p. infans, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 99: pueri atque puellae, id. Sat. 1, 1, 85; so ib. 2, 3, 130; Cic. Att. 1, 5: audi, Luna, puellas, Hor. Carm. sec. 36: puellarum chorus, id. Od. 2, 5, 21.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A beloved maiden, a sweet-heart, mistress* (poet.): vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 1: proditor puellae risus ab angulo, id. ib. 1, 9, 22: mendax, id. Sat. 1, 5, 82, et al.—Transf., of *A bitch puppy*, Mart. 1, 110.

* **2.** *A daughter*: Danai puellae, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 23.

II. Transf., in gen., *A young female, young woman, young wife* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): puellae jam virum expertes, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 10: puellae utero laborantes, id. ib. 3, 22, 2: viduae cessate puellae, Ov. F. 2, 557. So of Penelope, who was married, Ov. Her. 1, 115; of Antiope, Prop. 3, 13, 21; 34; of Phaedra, Ov. Her. 4, 2; of Helen, id. A. A. 1, 54, et al.; of the wife of a second husband, Stat. S 1, 2, 163; of Servilia, wife of the exiled Pollio, Tac. A. 16, 30; of a youthful mother, Gell. 12, 1.

pŭellāris, e, *adj.* [puella] *Of* or *belonging to a girl* or *young woman, girlish, maidenly, youthful*: animi, *of the youthful companions of Proserpine*, Ov. F. 4, 433:

plantae, *of Europa when carried off*, id. ib. 5, 611: anni, Tac. A. 14, 2: aetas, Quint. 6 prooem. § 5: suavitas, Plin. Ep. 5, 16: —augurium, *which young wives institute respecting their accouchement*, Plin. 10, 55, 76.—*Adv.*, pŭellārĭter, *In a girlish manner, girlishly:* puellariter aliquid nescire, Plin. Ep. 8, 10: rapere comas, Mart. Cap. 1, 21.

* **pŭellārĭus,** ii, *m.* [puella] *A lover of girls*, Petr. 43, 8.

* **pŭellasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To become a girl*, i. e. *to grow girlish* or *effeminate:* etiam veteres puellascunt et multi pueri puellascunt, Var. in Non. 154, 8 *sq.*

* **pŭellātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to children:* tibiae, *children's pipes*, Sol. 5.

* **pŭellĭtor,** āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To commit lewdness, to wench:* Laber. in Non. 490, 22 dub.

pŭellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little girl*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 31; Catull. 61, 57.

pŭellus, i, *m. dim.* [contr. from puerulus, from puer] *A little boy*, (ante-class.): formosus puellus, Lucil. in Non. 158, 18; Enn. ib. 20; so Var. ib. 15; 23; 24; Plaut. in Fest. p. 249 ed. Müll.; Lucr. 4, 1248; Poët. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4.

pŭer, ĕri (archaic *voc.*, puere, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 2; 5, 2, 42; id. Most. 4, 2, 32, et saep.; Caecil. and Afran. in Prisc. p. 697 P.), *m.* (v. in the follg.) [Lacon. πόϊρ, collat. form of παῖς,], orig., *A child*, whether boy or girl. Thus, as *fem.:* sancta puer Saturni filia, regina, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 697 P.: prima incedit Cereris Proserpina puer, *i. e. daughter of Ceres*, Naev. ib.: mea puer, mea puer, Poët. ap. Charis. p. 64 P.; so Ael. Stil. and Asin. ib.—Hence freq. in the *plur.*, pueri, *Children*, in gen.: Plaut. Poen. prol. 28; 30: infantium puerorum incunabula, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53: cinis eorum pueros tarde dentientes adjuvat cum melle, Plin. 30, 3, 8; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7, et saep.

II. In partic., *A male child, a boy, lad, young man* (strictly till the seventeenth year, but freq. applied to those who are much older): puero isti date mammam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 1: aliquam puero nutricem para, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 104; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 4; id. Ad. 4, 1, 21: quo portas puerum? id. Andr. 4, 3, 7: nescire quid antea quam natus sis, acciderit, id est semper esse puerum, Cic. Or. 34; Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 20: laudator temporis acti se puero, *when he was a boy*, Hor. A. P. 173.—Of grown-up youths: Cic. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.* Manut.: puer egregius praesidium sibi primum et nobis, deinde summae rei publicae comparavit, of Octavian at the age of nineteen, id. ib. 12, 25 (cf. Vellej. 2, 61; Tac. A. 13, 6); cf., of the same, nomen clarissimi adolescentis vel pueri potius, Cic. Phil. 4, 1 *med.* So of Scipio Africanus, at the age of twenty, Sil. 15, 33; 44 (coupled with juvenis, ib. 10 and 18).—A puero, and in the *plur.*, a pueris, *From a boy, from boyhood* or *childhood* (cf. *ab*, p. 2 a.): doctum hominem cognovi, idque a puero, Cic. Fam. 13, 16; so id. Acad. 2, 3; Hor. S. 1, 4, 97: ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1; so id. Tusc. 1, 24. In like manner: ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, *from the age of childhood*, Cic. Arch. 3.—Of *An unmarried man, a bachelor*, Ov. F. 4, 226.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A little son, a son* (poet.): Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 72: Ascanius puer, Virg. A. 2, 598: tuque (Venus) puerque tuus (Cupido), id. ib. 4, 94; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 32, 10: Latonae puer, id. ib. 4, 6, 37: Semeles puer, id. ib. 1, 19, 2.

2. *A boy* for attendance, *a servant, slave:* cedo aquam manibus, puer, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150; Cic. Rosc. Am. 28: persicos odi, puer, apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1: hic vivum mihi cespitem ponite, pueri, id. ib. 1, 19, 14: coena ministratur pueris tribus, id. Sat. 1, 6, 116: tum pueri nautis, pueris convicia nautae ingerere, id. ib. 1, 5, 11: regii, *royal pages*, Liv. 45, 6; Curt. 5, 2: literatissimi. Nep. Att. 13.

* **3.** Adject., *Youthful:* puera facies, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 217.

pŭĕra, ae, *f.* [puer] *A girl, lass, maiden:* mea puera, mea puera, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 697 P.: puerarum manus, id. ib.: properate vivere puerae, Var. in Non. 156, 14: pueri liberi et puerae ministrabant, id. ib. 17. Cf. Suet. Calig. 8.

pŭĕrasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.] **I.** *To attain the age of boyhood* or *youth:* unus jam puerascens insigni festivitate, Suet. Calig. 7.—**II.** Transf., *To grow young again* (post-class.), Aus. Idyll. 4, 55; Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 1.

‡ **pŭĕraster,** tri, *m.* [id.] *A stout lad:* "ἀντίπαις, pueraster," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pŭercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small boy* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 59 *fin.*; 4, 134; 7, 247.

* **pŭĕrĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [puer-gigno] *That begets boys:* semina, Fulgent. Myth. praef. (*al.* puerigera).

pŭĕrīlis, e, *adj.* [puer] *Boyish, childish, youthful* (quite class.): puerili specie, senili prudentia, Cic. de Div. 2, 23: aetas, id. Arch. 3; cf., tempus, Ov. M. 6, 719: disciplina, Cic. Rep. 4, 3: delectatio, id. Fin. 1, 21: regnum, Liv. 1, 3: blanditiae, Ov. M. 6, 626: ostrum, *the praetexta*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 66: agmen, *a troop of boys*, Virg. A. 5, 548.—In distinction from virgineus: (faciem) Virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine possis (dicere), Ov. M. 8, 323.—**B.** In partic., in an obscene sense, *Paederastic:* officium, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 5; so also, supplicium, Mart. 2, 60; and absol., puerile, id. 9, 68.—**II.** Transf., *Boyish, childish, puerile, trivial, silly* (rare. but quite class.): acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21: sententia, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 56: vota, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 11: res (*c. c.* insubidae, inertes), Gell. 19, 8: isagogae, id. 1, 2: puerile est, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 18.—*Comp.:* si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. S. 2, 3, 250.

Adv., pŭĕrīlĭter: **A.** *Like a child:* ludentes, Phaedr. 3, 8, 5.—More freq., **B.** *Childishly, foolishly, sillily*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 42; Cic. Fin. 1, 6; id. Acad. 2, 11; 17; Tac. H. 4, 86.

pŭĕrīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [puerilis] **I.** *Boyhood, childhood* (ante- and post-class.), Var. in Non. 494, 19; Val. Max. 5, 4, 2.—* **II.** *Childish conduct, childishness, puerility:* Sen. Ep. 4.

pŭĕrīlĭter, *adv.*, v. puerilis, *ad fin.*

‡ **pŭĕrīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [puer] *Youthful*, an epithet of Hercules, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1546.

pŭĕrĭtĭa (syncop., puertia, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 8), ae, *f.* [id.] *Boyhood, childhood, youth* (applied usually till the seventeenth year, but freq. later; v. puer, *no.* II.): qui enim citius adolescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit? Cic. de Sen. 2; Tac. H. 1, 13: vitae cursum a pueritia tenere, Cic. Rep. 1, 6; so, a pueritia, id. ib. 1, 4; 1, 22; 6, 24; id. Fam. 1, 7; cf., genus militum suetum a pueritia latrociniis, Sall. H. 2, 7 ed. Gerl.: omnem pueritiam Arpini altus, Sall. J. 63: procera pueritia, Tac. H. 4, 14.—Of animals, *Youth*, Col. 7, 6.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Innocence:* quae pueritia est infrequens polluta, Var. in Non. 156, 8 (*al.* puritia).—**B.** *The first beginnings, commencement:* Cato Italicarum originum pueritias illustravit, Front. Princ. hist. p. 314 ed. Maj.

* **pŭĕrĭtĭes,** ēi, *f.* [id.] *Childhood* (for the usual pueritia): scanned as a quadrisyl., Aus. Prof. 10, 15.

pŭerpĕra, ae, *f.* [puer-pario] *A woman in labor* or *in child-bed, a lying-in woman*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 40; Catull. 34, 13; Hor. Epod. 17, 52;—Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 23; Plin. 7, 4, 3.—Adject.: uxor, Sen. Ben. 4, 35 *fin.*: verba, *formulae that promote delivery*, Ov. M. 10, 511.

pŭerpĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [puerpera] *Childbirth, child-bed, a lying-in, confinement, delivery*, Suet. Calig. 8: puerperio cubare, *to be in child-bed*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 22: locus puerperio Antium fuit, Tac. A. 15, 23; Plin. 9, 25, 41; 28, 8, 29: numerus puerperii, *the number of children born together*, Gell. 12, 1;—Col. 3, 21.—**II.** *A new born child, an infant: children*, Var. R. R. 2, 26; Tac. A. 12, 6; Plin. 7, 11, 9; (*id. 18, 29, 69); Stat. Th. 4, 280; Gell. 10, 2.

pŭertĭa, ae, v. pueritia, *ad init.*

pŭĕrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [puer] *A little boy, little slave*, Cic. Top. 4; Rosc. Am. 41.

pŭĕrus, i, v. puer.

pūga, ae, v. pyga.

pŭgil (u scanned long, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 516), ĭlis, *m.* [kindr. with pugnus] *One who fights with the cestus, a boxer, pugilist:* Gell. 3, 15; Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; so id. ib. 2, 23; id. Brut. 69; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23; Hor. Od. 4, 2, 18; 4, 3, 4; id. Sat. 2, 3, 30; id. A. P. 84; Suet. Aug. 45, et saep.—* **II.** Transf., os pugilis, *a hardened*, i. e. *shameless forehead*, Asin. Gall. poët. ap. Suet. Gramm. 22.

* **pŭgĭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [pugil] *Boxing with the cestus, pugilism*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

pŭgĭlātor, ōris, *m.* [pugilor] *A boxer, pugilist* (post-class. for pugil), Arn. 1, 10.

pŭgĭlātōrius, a, um, v. pugillatorius.

pŭgĭlātus, ūs, *m.* [pugilor] *A boxing, fighting with the cestus, pugilism*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 24; id. Capt. 4, 2, 13; Plin. 8, 22, 34.

* **pŭgĭlĭce,** *adv.* [pugil] *Like a boxer*, i. e. *vigorously, stoutly:* valere (*c. c.* athletice), *to be as strong as a boxer*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 18.

pŭgillar, āris, v. pugillaris, *ad fin.*

pŭgillāris, e, *adj.* [pugillus] *Of* or *belonging to the fist* or *hand, that can be held in the hand:* testiculi, Juv. 11, 156: cerae, *i. e. writing-tablets*, Prud. στεφ. 9, 15; and, more freq., subst., pugillares, ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* libelli), Sen. Ep. 15; 108; Plin. 16, 16, 27; 13, 11, 21; id. Ep. 1, 6; 6, 5 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 39; also, pugillaria, ĭum, *n.*, Laber. in Charis. p. 75 P.; Catull. 42, 4; Gell. 17, 9; in the *sing.*, pugillar, āris, *n.*, Aus. Epigr. 146.

‡ **pŭgillārĭus,** ii, *m.* [pugillares] *A maker of writing-tablets*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4270.

pŭgillātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A letter-carrier*, Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

* **pŭgillātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [pugillus] *Of* or *belonging to the fist:* follis, *a fist-ball*, i. e. *a ball which is struck with the fist*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16.

pugillo and **pugillor,** v. pugilor

‡ **pŭgillum,** i, v. pugillus, *ad init.*

pŭgillus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form, "PVGILLVM, δρὰξ χειρός," Gloss. Lat. Gr.), *dim.* [pugnus] *What one can hold in the fist, a handful:* lentis pugillus, Cato R. R. 158; so Plin. 20, 22, 89; Prud. Cath. 10, 152.

pŭgĭlor (in MSS. also written pugillor), ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [pugil] *To fight with the fist* or *cestus, to be a boxer, pugilist* (post-class.), App. de Deo Socr. p. 168 Oud.; (* p. 242 ed. Bip.; ed. Vulc. reads pugillare, from an act. form, pugillo); Trebell. Gall. 8.—* **II.** Transf., *To strike with the feet, to kick:* equus primoribus in me pugilatur unguibus, App. M. 7, p. 477 Oud.

pŭgĭo, ōnis, *m.* [PVG, pungo] *A short weapon for stabbing, a dagger, dirk, poniard:* "*pugio* dictus est, quod eo punctim pugnatur," Paul. ex Fest. p. 235 ed. Müll.: Caesare interfecto statim cruentum alte extollens M. Brutus pugionem, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12: pugione percussus, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12: fodere aliquem pugione, Tac. H. 4, 29 *fin.*—Worn by the emperors, to denote their power of life and death, Suet. Galb. 11; id. Vitell. 15 *fin.*; Tac. H. 8, 68; likewise by the praefectus praetorio, Aur. Vict. Caes. 13; Lampr. Comm. 6 *fin.* Worn by the chief officers in the army as a military badge of distinction, Tac. H. 1, 43; Val. Max. 3, 5, 3.—* **II.** Trop.: o plumbeum pugionem! *O leaden dagger!* i. e. *O weak argument!* Cic. Fin. 4, 18.

pŭgĭuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pugio] *A small dagger* or *poniard* (Ciceronian): Cic. Or. 67, 225.—Transf.: ille Hispaniensis pugiunculus, *i. e. Cn. Piso, who had been dispatched to Spain*, Cic. in C. Anton. fragm. ap. Ascon.

pugna, ae, *f.* [pugno] Prop., *A fight fist to fist, man to man;* hence, in gen., *a fight* between individuals or armies, *a battle, combat, action, engagement:* **I.** Lit.: dictator eam pugnam laudibus tulit (of the single-combat of Torquatus), Liv. 7, 10 *fin.*: nonnumquam res ad manus atque ad pugnam veniebat, *came to blows*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: diuturnitate pugnae defessi proelio excedebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: ex omnibus pugnis (Pompeii), quae sunt innumerabiles, Cic. Mur. 16: exitus pugnarum, id.

Mil. 21: equestris, *a cavalry-action*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55: pedestris, Virg. A. 11, 707: navalis, Nep. Arist. 2: gladiatorum, Suet. Aug. 45.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Troops drawn up for battle, a line of battle* (rarely): ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios pugna, Liv. 22, 5: mediam pugnam tueri, *the middle line, central division*, id. 22, 45.

B. *A battle, contest*, in gen. (rarely, but quite class): quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum. Cic. de Div. 2, 51: initurus forensium certaminum pugnam, Quint. 5, 12, 22; id. 8, 6, 1; id. 5, 7, 35: pugna inter testem et patronum, id. 6, 4, 21: rerum naturae pugna secum, Plin. 2, 33, 38. In an obscene sense, of coition, Mart. 10, 38.

pugnācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pugnax] *Desire or fondness for fighting, combativeness, pugnacity* (post-Aug.): Quint. 4, 3, 2; Plin. 10, 33, 51.

pugnācĭter, *adv.*, v. pugnax, *ad fin.*

pugnācŭlum, i, *n.* [pugno] *A fortified place, fortification, fortress, bastion, bulwark* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 63; Amm. 21, 12, 18.

pugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A fighter, combatant* (perh. not ante-Aug.), Liv. 24, 15; Suet. Caes. 39 *fin.*; Sil. 15, 598.—Transf., adject.: gallus, *a fighting-cock*, Plin. 30, 15, 49.

pugnātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [pugnator] *Of* or *belonging to a fighter* or *combatant, fighting*: arma, *i. e. sharp weapons* (opp. to rudes), Suet. Calig. 54: mucro, Sen. Controv. 2 *praef.*

pugnātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Adj., *Combative, martial* (post-class.): natio, Amm. 23, 6.—**II.** Subst., *She that fights*, Prud. Psych. 681.

pugnax, ācis, *adj.* [pugno] *Fond of fighting, combative, warlike, martial*: **I.** Lit.: centuriones pugnaces, Cic. Phil. 8, 9: acer et pugnax, id. Rep. 5, 8 (from Non. 337, 31): Minerva, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 7: gens, Tac. Agr. 17: hostes, Prop. 3, 7, 25: pugnacissimus quique, Tac. H. 4, 60:—aries, Col. 7, 3; cf., galli gallinacei pugnacissimi duo, Petr. 86:—ensis, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 48.—Poet., with the *inf.*: tenui pugnax instare veruto, Sil. 3, 363.

B. Trop., Of a speech or of the speaker, *Combative, quarrelsome, contentious*: oratio pugnacior, *opp.* pacatior, Cic. Brut. 31 *fin.*; so, oratio pugnax et contentiosa, Plin. Ep. 2, 19: exordium dicendi vehemens et pugnax, Cic. de Or. 2, 78.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Obstinate, refractory, pertinacious*: Graecus nimis pugnax esse noluit, Cic. Pis. 28 *fin.*: non est pugnax in vitiis, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13.—Of things concrete and abstract: ignis aquae pugnax, Ov. M. 1, 432; Plin. 15, 3, 4: musta, *harsh*, id. 14, 20, 25:—quid ferri duritia pugnacius? id. 36, 16, 25.—Hence,

Adv., pugnācĭter, *Contentiously, violently, obstinately*: certare cum aliis pugnaciter, Cic. Acad. 2, 20: dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126: ferire, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2 *fin.*—*Comp.*: alia pugnacius dicenda, Quint. 9, 4, 130.—*Sup.*: pugnacissime defendere sententiam, Cic. Acad. 2, 3.

* **pugnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [pugnus] *Of* or *belonging to the fist*: mergae, *i. e. blows with the fist*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 57.

* **pugnĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [pugna] *A slight contest, a skirmish*, Cato acc. to Perott. ad Mart. 7, 9.

* **pugnĭtus,** *adv.* [pugnus] *With the fists*: pessundari, Caecil. in Non. 514, 9.

pugno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* [PVG, whence pungo and pugnus] *To fight*, either singly or in armies, *to combat, give battle, engage, contend* (very frequent and quite class.): (* constr. with the *dat.* of the person, or with *cum*).

I. Lit.: neque sinistrâ impeditâ satis commode pugnare poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, id. ib.: lapidibus eminus, Sall. J. 57: cominus in acie, Cic. Balb. 9: ex equo, id. N. D. 2, 2: de loco, Ter. Hec. prol. 33: pro commodis patriae, Cic. Inv. 1. 1, et al.—With a homogeneous object: magnam pugnavimu' pugnam, Lucil. in Don. Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 60; cf., haec pugna est pugnata, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97; and, pugna summa contentione pugnata, Cic. Mur. 16; so, proelia, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 19; Sall. J. 54: bella, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 4; id. Epist. 1, 16, 25.—Impers.: pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis, Caes. B. G. 7, 84: cominus gladiis pugnatum est, id. ib. 1, 52: ut in mari quoque pugnetur velut e muris, Plin. 32, 1, 1.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., *To contend, conflict, disagree, oppose, contradict*: pugnant Stoici cum Peripateticis, Cic. Fin. 2, 21: non magno opere pugnare, *to contend not very strongly*, id. N. D. 3, 1, 3:—noli pugnare duobus, Catull. 62, 64: ne cupias pugnare puellae, Prop. 1, 12, 21; cf., placitone etiam pugnabis amori? Virg. A. 4, 38: ne pugnet vulgus habenis, Stat. Th. 8, 289: tam eras excors, ut tota in oratione tua tecum ipse pugnares, *you contradicted yourself*, Cic. Phil. 2, 8; cf., pugnantia te loqui non vides? *things that are inconsistent*, id. Tusc. 1, 7.—Of things: frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, *etc.*, *cold bodies contended with hot, moist with dry*, etc., Ov. M. 1, 19; so, humus, Petr. poët. Sat. 123.

B. *To struggle, strive, to endeavor, take pains, exert one's self* for any thing (rarely, but quite class.): illud pugna et enitere, ne, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10; cf., hoc solum hoc tempore pugnatur, ut, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 3; and, pugnas, ne reddar, Achille, Ov. Her. 3, 25 Ruhnk.—Poet., with an object-clause: pugnat molles evincere somnos, Ov. M. 1, 685; so id. ib. 7, 772; id. Her. 13, 77; Luc. 4, 753; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 196; cf., of things, Lucr. 2, 205.

pugnus, i, *m.* [PVG, whence pungo and pugno] *A fist*: "*pugnus* a punctione, id est percussu dicitur," Paul. ex Fest. p. 219: manum plane comprimere pugnumque facere, Cic. Acad. 2, 47: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, id. Tusc. 5, 27; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 23: pugnis contundere aliquem, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 46: pugnum impingere alicui in os, id. Rud. 3, 4, 5: pugnos in ventrem ingerere, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 95: pugnum ducere alicui, *to give one a blow with the fist*, Paul. Dig. 47, 10, 4.—Poet., of *boxing*: neque pugno Neque segni pede victus, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 8: so id. ib. 1, 12, 26; id. Sat. 2, 1, 27.—**II.** Transf., as a measure, *A fistful, handful*, Cato R. R. 82; Marc. Emp. 8 *med.*

‡ **Puilia** SAXA esse ad portum qui sit secundum Tiberim ait Fabius Pictor, Fest. p. 250 ed. Müll.

pulchellus or **pulcellus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. pulcher] *Beautiful little*: Bacchae (*i. e.* Baccharum statuae), Cic. Fam. 7, 23: ironic., audiamus pulcellum puerum, Crass. in Cic. de Or. 2, 65.—Applied in derision to Clodius (referring to his real surname, Pulcher), Cic. Att. 1, 16, 10; 2, 1, 4; 2, 22, 1.

1. pulcher, chra, chrum, and **pulcer,** cra, crum, *adj.* *Beautiful, beauteous, fair, handsome*, in shape and appearance.

I. Lit.: homo, Enn. Ann. 1, 44: o puerum pulchrum, Cic. Off. 1, 40: pulcher ac decens, Suet. Dom. 18: virgo pulchra! Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 54: pulchra juvenis, Phaedr. 2, 2, 5: quo pulchrior alter Non fuit Aeneadum, Virg. A. 9, 179: forma pulcherrima, id. ib. 1, 496; cf. also in the *Posit.*: Venus quem pulchra dearum Fari donavit, Enn. Ann. 1, 31. As an epithet of Apollo, Virg. A. 3, 119 Serv.:—victima, Naev. B. P. 1, 12; cf., "*pulcher bos* appellatur ad eximiam pinguedinem perductus," Fest. p. 238 ed. Müll.:—pulchro corpore creti, Lucr. 5, 1115: o faciem pulchram! Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5: fuit vultu pulchro magis quam venusto, Suet. Ner. 51: color, Lucr. 4, 1030 and 1090:—vestis, Naev. B. P. 2, 22; so, tunicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 33: testudo, Virg. G. 2, 463: recessus, Ov. M. 14, 261: horti, id. Pont. 1, 8, 37: fluvius, Virg. G. 2, 137; Val. Fl. 5, 486: quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic. de Sen. 15: acetum acerrimum et pulcherrimum, Cato R. R. 104: panis longe pulcherrimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 89: pulcherrima opera, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 10.

II. Trop., *Beautiful* in a spiritual or moral sense, *fine, excellent, noble, honorable, glorious, illustrious*, etc.: praetor interea, ne pulchrum se ac beatum putaret, *that he might not think too highly of himself*, Cic. Mur. 12: res publica paullatim immutata ex pulcherrima pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall. C. 5, *fin.*; Cic. Off. 1, 32 *fin.*: pulcherrimum exemplum, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: maximum et pulcherrimum facinus, Sall. C. 20: pulcherrima consilia, Virg. A. 5, 728: nascetur pulchra Trojanus origine Caesar, id. ib. 1, 286: poëmata, Hor. S. 1, 10, 6, et al.: dies, *favorable, fortunate*, id. Od. 1, 36, 10; so, pulcherrimus exitus, Flor. 2, 2, 14.—Poet., with the *gen.*: pulcherrimus irae, *glorious on account of* (just) *wrath*, Sil. 11, 365.—Pulchrum (est), with a subject-clause, *It is beautiful, grand, glorious*, etc.: cui pulchrum fuit in medios dormire dies, *to whom it seemed a fine thing*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30: pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis, Virg. A. 2, 317: pulchrius hac fuerat, Troja, perire tibi, Prop. 2, 2, 44; so too, pulchrum putare, ducere, *to think* or *consider beautiful*: pati . . . pulchrum Romanumque putant, Luc. 9, 391: turpe ducet cedere pari, pulchrum superasse majores, Quint. 1, 2, 22.—Hence,

Adv., pulchre (pulcre), *Beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very*, etc.: subigere aliquid, Cato R. R. 74: aedes probae pulchreque aedificatae, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 61: oppidum pulchre munitum, id. Pers. 4, 4, 6: pulchre dictum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26: pulchre et oratorie dicere, Cic. Or. 68: pulchre asseverat, *bravely, cunningly*, id. Cluent. 26 *fin.*: proxima hostia litatur saepe pulcherrime, *very favorably*, id. de Div. 2, 15 *fin.*: ferre fortunam secundam pulcherrime, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *fin.*:—peristi pulchre, *you have done for yourself finely, utterly*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 50; so, occidi, id. Curc. 1, 3, 58.—Pulchre est mihi, *I am well, it goes well with me*: Cic. N. D. 1, 41; so Hor. S. 2, 8, 18; Catull. 23, 5.—Pulchre esse, *To live well, enjoy one's self, be happy*: Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 21:—pulchre, as an exclamation of applause, like recte, probe, *etc.*, *Excellently! bravo! well done!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 92; Hor. A. P. 428.

2. Pulcher (Pulcer), ri, *m.*, and **Pulchra** (-cra), ae, *f.* *A Roman surname of the* Claudii (Clodii), Liv. 38, 35; Val. Max. 3, 5, 3; Tac. A. 4, 52.—Pulchri promontorium, *A promontory in Northern Africa, northeast of Carthage*, now *Cap Bono*, Liv. 29, 27, 12; cf. Mann. Afrika, 2, p. 293 *sq.*

* **pulchrālia** (pulcr.), ium, *n.* [pulcher] *A dessert, fruits*, etc., analogous to bellaria: pulchralibus atque cupediis, Cato in Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll.

pulchre (pulcre), *adv.*, v. pulcher, *ad fin.*

pulchresco (pulcr.), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pulcher] *To become* or *grow beautiful* (post-class.), Ser. Samm. 44, 824; Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

* **pulchrĭtas** (pulcr.), ātis, *f.* [id.] *Beauty*: Caecil. in Non. 155, 18.

pulchrĭtūdo (pulcr.), ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Beauty*, lit. and trop.; *excellence*: "ut corporis et quaedam apta figura membrorum cum coloris quadam suavitate eaque dicitur pulchritudo," Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 *fin.*; cf. id. Off. 1, 28: pulchritudinis duo genera sunt, quorum in altero venustas est, in altero dignitas, venustatem muliebrem dicere debemus, dignitatem virilem, id. Off. 1, 36: equi, Gell. 3, 9 *fin.*: urbis, Flor. 2, 6: flammae, Suet. Ner. 38: operis, Plin. Ep. 10, 46:—oratoris, Cic. de Or. 3, 19; so, verborum, Quint. 3, 7, 12: honestum sua pulchritudine specieque laudabile, Cic. Fin. 2, 15: cf., splendor pulchritudoque virtutis? id. Off. 2, 10 *fin.*—In the *plur.*: pulchritudines, *i. e. beautiful jewels*, Plin. 37, 9, 46.

pūlēgĭum, ii, v. puleium.

pūlēiātus, a, um, *adj.* [puleium] *Furnished* or *seasoned with pennyroyal*: porca, Veg. Vet. 3, 76.—Subst., puleiatum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Pennyroyal wine*, Lampr. Elag. 19.

pūlēium or **pūlēgĭum,** ii, *n.* *Fleabane, flea-wort, pennyroyal*; mentha pulegium, L.; Plin. 20, 14, 54; Cic. de Div. 2, 14; Col. 12, 32; Pall. 12, 22; Mart. 12, 32; Ser. Samm. 1, 18. On account of its pleasant odor, transf.: ad cujus rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum, *i. e* *the pleasantness of your discourse,* Cic. Fam. 16, 23 *fin.*

pūlex, ĭcis, *m.* *A flea,* Plin. 9, 47, 71; Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 13; Cels. 6, 7, 9; Col. 8, 5; Mart. 14, 83.—Of the *ground-flea* or *spring-tail,* (* an insect that gnaws the plant ocimum), Col. poët. 10, 321.

pūlĭcārĭa, ae, *f.* *A plant, called also* psyllion, Theod. Prisc. p. 1, 10.

‡ **pūlĭco,** are. *To produce fleas:* "ψυλλίζω, pulico," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pūlĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pulex] *Full of fleas:* canis, Col. 7, 13, 2.

pullārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. pullus] *Of* or *belonging to young animals:* collectio, Veg. Vet. 2, 25.—Facetiously: feles, *a kidnapper of boys,* qs. *boy-mouser, catch-boy,* Aus. Ep. 70.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** pullārĭus, ĭi, *m.*: **1.** *A man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper,* Cic. de Div. 2, 34; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 12; Liv. 10, 40; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2456; 3509.—In this signif. adject., DECVRIA PVLLARIA, *i. e. of the* pullarii, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 5010.—**2.** *A paederast:* "παιδεραστής, pullarius," Gloss. Philox.; v. above.—**B.** "*Pullariam* Plautus dixit manum dextram" (perh. on account of its obscene use in paederasty; v. above), Paul. ex Fest. p. 243 ed. Müll.

* **pullastra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A young hen, a pullet,* Var. R. R. 3, 9, 9.

* **pullātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A hatching,* Col. 8. 5, 9.

pullātus, a, um, *adj.* [3. pullus] *Clothed in soiled* or *black garments.* Thus, **I.** Of mourners: proceres, Juv. 3, 212.—Proverb.: albati ad exsequias, pullati ad nuptias, *i. e. who do every thing wrongly,* Sid. Ep. 5, 7.—**II.** Of the common people: Plin. Ep. 7, 17; so absol.: ne quis pullatorum, Suet. Aug. 44: turba, Quint. 6, 4, 6: circulus, id. 2, 12, 10.

* **pullēiācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* *Black,* for pullus, August. in Suet. Aug. 87.

* **pullĭcēnus,** i, *m.* [1. pullus] *A young bird, a chicken,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41.

* **pullīgo,** ĭnis, *f.* [3. pullus] *A dark color,* Plin. 8, 48, 73.

pullīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. pullus] *Of* or *belonging to young animals:* dentes, *the first teeth of a colt,* Plin. 8, 44, 69.

* **pullĭ-prĕma,** ae, *m.* [pullus-premo] *A paederast,* Aus. Ep. 70.

pullĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [1. pullus] *A young brood,* Var. R. R. 3, 7; Col. 8, 9, 4; 8, 14, 11; 9, 11.

* **pullo,** are, *v. n.* [id.] *To put forth, sprout out, germinate,* Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 19.

pullŭlasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pullulo] *To put forth, sprout out, to bud, bourgeon,* Col. 4, 21, 3; Prud. στεφ. 10, 882.

pullŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. pullulus] **I.** *Neutr., To put forth, sprout out, come forth:* **A.** Lit., of plants and animals: pullulat ab radice, Virg. G. 2, 17.—Of animals: tot pullulat atra colubris, Virg. A. 7, 329.—**B.** Trop.: pullulare incipiebat luxuria, Nep. Cat. 2.—* **II.** *Act., To bring forth, produce:* terras Venerem aliam pullulasse, App. M. 4, p. 301 Oud.

1. pullŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A young animal, a chick, young dove,* etc.; as a term of endearment, *dove, chick,* etc., App. M. 8, p. 577 Oud.—Of plants, *A sprout, young twig,* Plin. 17, 10, 12.

2. pullŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [3. pullus] *Blackish, dusky, gray:* terra, Col. 2, 2, 19.

1. pullus, i, *m.* [perh. contr. from puellus] *A young animal, young:* asininus, Var. R. R. 2, 8, 2: equinus, Col. 6, 29: onagrorum, Plin. 8, 44, 69: glirium, Var. R. R. 3, 15: ranae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 314: columbini, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: gallinacei, Liv. 32, 1; Col. 8, 5, 7: pavonini, Var. R. R. 3, 9: anserum, id. ib. 3, 10: ciconiae, Juv. 14, 74: ex ovis pulli orti, *chicks,* Cic. N. D. 2. 48 *fin.*

B. In partic., *A young fowl, a chicken,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 92; 2, 2, 121; id. Epist. 2, 2, 163; Sen. Q. N. 4, 6. So of *the sacred chickens,* used in divination: quum caveo liberati pulli non pascerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 8.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** As a term of endearment, *Dove, chick, darling* meus pullus passer, mea columba, Plaut. Casin. 1, 50: strabonem Appellat *paetum* pater, et *pullum,* male parvus Si cui filius est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 45; so Suet. Calig. 13 *fin.*: M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 1 ed. Maj.—**2.** p. milvinus, qs. *young kite,* of an avaricious person, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

B. Of plants, *A sprout, young twig,* Cato R. R. 51; 133; Pall. 4, 9.

* **2. pullus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [purus] *Pure:* veste pulla candidi, Var. in Non. 368, 28.

3. pullus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with πελλός] *Dark-colored, blackish-gray, dusky, blackish:* lepus superiore parte pulla, ventre albo, Var. R. R. 3, 12: nigra terra, quam *pullam* vocant, Col. 1 praef. § 24: color lanae pullus atque fuscus, id. 7, 2: hostia, Tib. 1, 2, 62: capilli, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 41: myrtus, *dusky, dark-green,* Hor. Od. 1, 25, 18; cf., ficus, id. Epod. 16, 46.—Esp. freq., pulla vestis, *a dark-gray garment* (of dark-gray or undyed wool, the dress of mourners and of the lower orders): of mourners, Var. in Non. 549, 33; but not worn at funeral repasts, Cic. Vatin. 12 *fin.* and 13.—Of the clothing of the poor, Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 26; 80; Cic. Verr. 2, 4. 24 *fin.*—Proverb.: non possum togam praetextam sperare, quum exordium pullum videam, *i. e. a bad beginning can not make a good ending,* Quint. 5, 10, 71.

B. Subst., pullum, i, *n.*, *A dark-gray garment,* Ov. M. 11, 48; Flor. 4, 2, 45.

II. Transf. (from mourning attire), *Sad, sorrowful, mournful* (poet.): si mihi lanificae ducunt non pulla sorores stamina, Mart. 6, 58, 7; so, p. stamina nere, Ov. Ib. 246.

pulmentāris, e, *adj.* [pulmentum] *Of* or *belonging to a relish:* cibus, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

pulmentārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *Any thing eaten with bread, a relish* (fruit, salt, mustard, *etc.*), Cato R. R. 58; id. ap. Charis. p. 56 P.; Var. L. L. 5, 22, § 108; Sen. Ep. 87; Plin. 15, 15, 17; 19, 8, 54; 31, 7, 41.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Of *The feed* of birds, Col. 8, 10 *fin.*—**B.** *Food,* in gen.: tu pulmentaria quaere sudando, *i. e. seek an appetite by exercise,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 20.

pulmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from pulpamentum, from pulpa] *Any thing eaten with bread, a sauce, condiment, relish* (fruit, vegetables, salt, *etc.*), App. M. 4, p. 252 Oud., and often; Just. 3, 3.—**II.** Transf., *Food,* in gen., Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 84; id. Aul. 2, 4, 37; Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 48.

pulmo, ōnis, *m.* [kindr. with πλεύμων, for πνεύμων] *A lung;* and in the *plur.*, pulmones, *the two lobes of the lungs, the lungs,* "Cic. N. D. 2, 55; Cels. 4, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 72;" Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 21; Ov. Pont. 1, 3. 19; Pers. 3, 27.—A very important member in haruspicy, Cic. de Div. 1, 39; 2, 12 *fin.*; Luc. 1, 622.—**II.** Transf., *A marine animal, a sea-lung,* Plin. 9, 47, 71; 18, 35, 85; 32, 9, 32 *sq.*

pulmōnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pulmo] *Of* or *belonging to the lungs, good for the lungs:* radicula, Veg. Vet. 1, 12.

pulmōnārĭus, a, um. *adj.* [id.] *Diseased in the lungs, consumptive.* ovis, sus, Col. 7, 5, 14; 7, 10, 7.

pulmōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the lungs, pulmonic:* pulmoneum vomitum vomere, *to vomit up the lungs,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 27.—**II.** Transf., *Soft* or *swelling like the lungs, spongy:* pedes, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 21: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

pulmuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A lung-like, fleshy excrescence* on the bodies of animals, e. g. on the camel's hoofs, Sol. 49; on the feet or backs of other animals, Veg. Vet. 2, 56; 61.

pulpa, ae, *f.* *The fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh,* Cato R. R. 83; Mart. 3, 77; cf., "*pulpa* est caro sine pinguedine," Isid. Orig. 11, 1.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Of persons (like the Hebr. בָּשָׂר): scelerata, *i. e. corrupt human nature,* Pers. 2, 62.—**B.** *The fleshy part, pulp* of fruit, Scribon. Larg. 74; Pall. 4, 10 *fin.*; *the pith* of wood, Plin. 16, 38, 73.

pulpāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [pulpa] *A relish* eaten with bread (for the usual pulpamentum and pulmentum), Liv. epit. 48 *fin.*

pulpāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *The fleshy part of animals, &c., the meat,* e. g. of fishes, Plin. 9, 15, 18.—**II.** Transf., *Food prepared mainly from bits of meat, tid-bits,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 90: mihi . . . cubile est terra, pulpamentum fames, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90.—Proverb.: lepus tute es et pulpamentum quaeris? *you are a hare yourself, and are you hunting for game?* Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36; v. lepus, p. 875:—ego semper apros occido, sed alter semper utitur pulpamento, *I do the shooting, but he gets the game; I shake the bush, but another catches the bird,* Dioclet. in Vopisc. Numer. *fin.*

pulpĭto, are, *v. a.* [pulpitum] *To board over, to cover with boards* (post-classical): Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

pulpĭtum, i, *n.* *A staging* made of boards, *a scaffold, platform, pulpit,* for public representations, lectures, disputations; and esp. as *a stage* for actors, Suet. Ner. 13; id. Gramm. 4 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 39; id. A. P. 174; 278; Prop. 4, 1, 15; Juv. 3, 174: 7, 93; 14, 256; Plin. Ep. 4, 25, et al.

pulpo, are, *v. n.* *To utter the natural cry of the vulture,* Auct. Philom. 27.

pulpōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pulpa] *Fleshy* terga pulposis torulis obesa, App. M. 7, p. 477 Oud.

puls, pultis, *f.* [πόλτος] *A thick pap* or *pottage* made of meal, pulse, *etc.*, the primitive food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread: it was also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens, "Var. L. L. 5, 22, § 105; Plin. 18, 8, 19; Val. Max. 2, 5, 5;" Cato R. R. 85; Juv. 11, 58: 14, 170: Pers. 6, 140; Cic. de Div. 2, 35; Fest. p. 245 ed. Müll.

pulsābŭlum, i, *n.* [pulso] *An implement with which the strings of a musical instrument are struck,* usually called pecten or plectrum, App. Flor. 2, p. 351.

pulsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A beating, striking:* ostii, Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 1: scutorum, Liv. 31, 39: Alexandrinorum, Cic. Coel. 10.—Absol., Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 5.—**II.** Trop.: pudoris, *i. e. forcible violation,* Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 4.

pulsātor, ōris. *m.* [id.] *A beater, striker:* citharae, Val. Fl. 5, 694.

pulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pello] *A beating, striking* (post-class.), Arn. 4, 129.

pulso, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To push, strike, beat, batter.*

I. Lit.: quum pulsetur agiteturque incursione atomorum sempiterna, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: lictores ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitatissimi, id. Verr. 2, 5, 54; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 26 *fin.*; so, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum, Juv. 3, 289: ostium, Plaut. Bac. 4, 1, 7; cf., ostiatim, Quint. 5, 10, 122: fores, Ov. M. 5, 448: humum ter pede, *to stamp upon the ground,* id. Fast. 6, 330; cf., tellurem pede libero, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 1; and, prata choreis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 381: muros ariete, Virg. A. 12, 706: chordas digitis et pectine eburno, *to strike, play upon,* id. ib. 6, 647; so, chelyn, Val. Fl. 1, 139.—Of things: pulsant arva ligones, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 31; id. Met. 11, 529.

B. Transf., *To strike against, to touch* any thing (poet.): ipse arduus altaque pulsat Sidera, Virg. A. 3, 619; so, vasto qui vertice nubila pulsat, Val. Fl. 4, 149.—Of abstract subjects: ululatus pulsat aures, Claud. B. Get. 625.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To push, strike, to urge* or *drive on, to impel, to set in violent motion, to move, agitate, disturb, disquiet:* dormientium animos, Cic. de Div. 2, 58, 120: multa in unum locum confluunt, quae meum pectus pulsant, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 3: quae te vecordia pulsat, Ov. M. 12, 228: pavor pulsans, Virg. G. 3, 105: varia meritos formidine pulsant, Val. Fl. 3. 390: urbes rumoribus, *to set in motion, disturb,* Petr. p. 679:—pericula, *to repel, ward off,* Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 465.

B. In partic., *To attack* before a tribunal, *i. e. to arraign, accuse:* qui interrogatus responderit, sic tenetur, quasi ex contractu ejus obligatus, pro quo pulsabatur, Ulp. Dig. 11, 1, 11: non imponitur necessitas aliis pulsantibus respondere, id. ib. 5, 1. 2 *med.*—**2.** Transf., not in a court of justice: pulsari crimine falso, Claud. B. Gild. 170: injusta Tartara, *to accuse, charge,* Stat. S. 5, 5, 77.

pulsŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. pulsus] *Full of blows, beating* (post-class.): dolor Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 14.

1. pulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from pello.

2. pulsus, ūs, *m.* [pello] *A pushing, beating, striking, stamping; a push, blow* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: pulsu externo agitari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23; cf., sive externus et adventicius pulsus animus dormientium commovet, sive, *etc.*, *impulse, influence*, id. de Div. 2, 61; and, animus quatitur et afficitur motibus pulsibusque, Gell. 9, 13: remorum, *the stroke of the oars, rowing*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33 *fin.*; hence, p. seni, *i. e. a galley of six banks*, Sil. 14, 487: pedum, *the trampling of feet*, Virg. A. 12, 445: lyrae, *a striking, playing*, Ov. F. 5, 667: terrae, *an earthquake*, Amm. 23, 1 *fin.*: venarum, *the beating of the pulse, the pulse*, Plin. 29, 1, 5; so, arteriarum, id. 11, 37, 88.

pultārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [puls; orig., a vessel for pottage; then, in gen.] **I.** *A vessel* for various uses, e. g. for warm drinks, Plin. 7, 53, 54; for must, Petr. 42; for preserving grapes in, Col. 12, 43, 7; for coals for fumigation, Pall. 7, 2.—**II.** Transf., *A cupping-glass*, Cels. 2, 11.

pultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pulto] *A beating, knocking* at the door (ante-class.): Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 3.

pultĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [puls] *Pap, gruel*, Cels. 2, 30; Col. 8, 11, 14; Plin. 26, 8, 37; Arn. 7, 242.

pultĭfăgus, v. pultiphagus.

* **pultĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [puls-facio] *From which pap* or *pottage is made*: far, Aus. Idyll. 12, 5.

Pultĭphăgōnĭdes, ae, *m.* [pultiphagus] *The pap-eater*, a comically-formed designation for an old Roman, who ate pap instead of bread (v. puls), Plaut. Poen. prol. 54.

pultĭphăgus (pultif.), i, *m.* [puls-φάγω] *A pap-eater* (v. preced. art.), Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 143.

pulto, are, *v. intens. a.* [collat. form of pulso, from pello] *To beat, strike, knock* (ante-class.; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 14): pectus digitis pultat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 47: ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 3; so, fores, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 34: januam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 30: aedes, id. Most. 2, 1, 56; and absol., of knocking at the door, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 2; id. Men. 1, 2, 65; id. Most. 1, 2, 23.

pulver, ĕris, v. pulvis, *ad init.*

‡ **pulvĕrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [pulvis] *Of* or *belonging to dust* or *sand*: VICVS, *a place in Rome*, Inscr. Grut. 250.

pulvĕrātĭcum, i, *n.*, and **pulvĕrātica,** ae, *f.* [pulvis; orig., payment for hard agricultural labor; hence, transf.] *Drink-money*, given for hard labor, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 16; Cassiod. Var. 12, 15;—Impp. Theodos. et Valent. ap. Auct. de re agr. p. 343 Goes.

pulvĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pulvero] In vintagers' lang., *A reducing to powder, pulverizing* of the soil around the vines, Col. 4, 28; 11, 2, 60; Serv. Virg. G. 2, 418.

pulvĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pulvis] **I.** *Of* or *containing dust, filled with* or *full of dust, dust-*: nubes, *clouds of dust*, Virg. A. 8, 594; so, turbo, *a whirlwind of dust*, Claud. B. Get. 458: farina, *fine as dust*, Ov. Med. fac. 61: solum, id. Met. 7, 113: aequor, *a battle-field filled with dust*, Stat. Th. 11, 403: crinis, id. ib. 6, 7: aspectus, *dusty*, Plin. 37, 10, 61.—**II.** *Act., That raises the dust*: equi, Val. Fl. 4, 608: palla, Ov. M. 6, 705.

pulvĕrīzo, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To reduce to dust, to pulverize* (late Lat.): turis pulverizati drachma, Veg. Vet. 1, 54.

pulvĕro, are, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** *To scatter dust; to bestrew with dust, to bedust*: non (volo) hoc (vestibulum) pulveret, (*for pulveretur, *should be full of dust*, v. Gell. in l. l.), Plaut. fragm. ap. Gell, 18, 12:—se, Plin. 11, 33, 39.—**B.** In partic., in vintager's lang., *To cover* the vines *with dust*, by digging up the soil (as a protection against the sun and mist): vineas, Col. 11, 2, 60: vites, Pall. 4, 7: uvas, Plin. 17, 9, 5.—**II.** *To reduce to powder, to pulverize*: herbas, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 88.

pulvĕrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of dust, dusty*: via, Cic. Att. 5, 14: aestas, Virg. G. 1, 66; hence, also, Ceres, *covered with dust* in summer, Lucr. 5, 741: agmina, Virg. A. 4, 154: trop., praemia militiae, *i. e. toilsome*, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 4.

pulvillus, i, *m. dim.* [contr. from pulvinulus, from pulvinus] *A little cushion, small pillow*, Hor. Epod. 8, 16; Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1 ed. Maj.; App. M. 10, p. 716 Oud.

pulvīnar (polv.), āris, *n.* [pulvinus] *A couch made of cushions, and spread over with a splendid covering, for the gods and persons who received divine honors; a couch* or *cushioned seat of the gods* (in the lectisternium, placed for the gods before their statues and altars): nunc Saliaribus Ornare pulvinar deorum Tempus erat dapibus, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 3; Liv. 5, 52, 6: quem Caesar majorem honorem consecutus erat, quam ut haberet pulvinar, simulacrum *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 43; cf. Suet. Caes. 76. So of Romulus, Ov. M. 14, 827; of the *couch* or *marriage-bed* of Livia, id. Pont. 2, 2, 71; of Messalina, Juv. 6, 31; cf., geniale, Catull. 64, 47; of *the imperial seat on the* spina *in the circus*, Suet. Aug. 45; id. Claud. 4:—ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, *before all the seats of the gods*, i. e. *in all the temples*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 23; so, decretum, uti supplicatio per triduum ad omnia pulvinaria haberetur, Liv. 22, 1, 15; cf. Liv. 30, 21; and Tac. A. 14, 12:—deorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratuum fides praecinunt, *i. e. at the* lectisternia or *feasts of the gods*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4.

pulvīnāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a cushion* or *pillow*: pica, *sitting on a cushion*, Petr. 37.

pulvīnārĭum, ĭi, *n.*: * **I.** *A cushioned seat* or *couch* of the gods (for the usual pulvinar): Liv. 21, 62, 4.—* **II.** *An anchorage*, Plaut. Casin. 3, 2, 27.

* **pulvīnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [pulvinar] *Of* or *belonging to the couches of the gods*: macellum pingue pulvinarium, *i. e. provision of beasts for sacrifice*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1056 (yet pulvinarium is perh. *gen. plur.* of pulvinar).

pulvīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [pulvinus] *Cushion-shaped, having a swelling* or *elevation, swelling, elevated*: p. calyx (juglandis), Plin. 15, 22, 24: fissura (seminis palmae), id. 13, 4, 7: labrum scrobis, id. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 7: capitula columnarum, *cushion-shaped capitals*, Vitr. 1, 2; 3, 3; hence, columnae, *columns with cushion-shaped capitals*, id. 4, 1 *fin.*

‡ **pulvīnensis,** is, *f.* [pulvinar] *An epithet of Bellona*, in whose chapel was a pulvinar, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2317 *sq.*

pulvīnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pulvinus] *A little bank* or *bed of earth*, Col. Arb. 10, 4.

pulvīnus, i, *m.* Prop., *An elevation*: **I.** *A cushion, bolster, squab, pillow* to sit or lie upon, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 38; Cic. de Or. 1, 7; id. Verr. 2, 5, 11; id. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.*; Nep. Pelop. 3; Sall. J. 70; Cels. 3, 18; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 16; Suet. Tib. 73; id. Calig. 12; Mart. 3, 82; Juv. 3, 154.—**II.** *An elevation* in the fields, *a raised border, ridge, bank, bed*, Var. R. R. 1, 35; Col. 11, 3; Plin. 17, 21, 35, *no.* 4; 19, 4, 20; 22, 22, 34; Pall. 3, 23 *fin.*; Plin. Ep. 5, 6.—**III.** *A bolstering* or *surbase* of brick, to cover the joint between the walls and floor of a barn, Col. 1, 6, 13.—**IV.** *A sand-bank* in the sea, Serv. Virg. A. 10, 302.—**V.** *A structure of stone in the water, upon which to erect a pillar*, Vitr. 5, 12.—**VI.** *A projecting part of a catapult, the pillow, bolster*, Vitr. 10, 15.

pulvis, ĕris (*nom.*, pulver, App. Herb. 35; Theod. Prisc. 1, 30; 2, 32; cf. Prisc. p. 707 P.), *m.* (*fem.*, Enn. in Non. 217, 11 *sq.*; Prop. 1, 22, 6; 2, 13, 35; and also, *m.*, 1, 17, 23; 1, 19, 6; and 4, 9, 31), *Dust, powder*: jamque fere pulvis ad coelum vasta videtur, Enn. in Non. 11 (Ann. 8, 44); so, fulva, id. ap. Non. 217, 13: si multus erat in calceis pulvis, Cic. Inv. 1, 30; Lucr. 3, 382: pulveris nebula, id. 5, 254: tum caeco pulvere campus Miscetur, Virg. A. 12, 444; cf. id. ib. 9, 33: eruditus, *the dust* or *sand in which mathematicians drew their figures*, Cic. N. D. 2, 18; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 23; Liv. 25, 31; Pers. 1, 131: amomi, *dust, powder*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 69: carbonis, *coal-dust*, id. A. A. 3, 628.—Poet.: Etrusca, *i. e. soil*, Prop. 1, 22, 6; so of *potters' earth*, Mart. 14, 102; 114; of *volcanic ashes, pozzolana*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 53, et al.—Of the *dust* or *ashes* of the dead, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 16, et al.: hibernus, *i. e. a dry winter*, Virg. G. 1, 101.—In the *plur.*: novendiales, Hor. Epod. 17, 48: pulverum mole degravante, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 83; cf. Gell. 19, 8, 13.—Proverb.: sulcos in pulvere ducere, *to draw furrows in the sand*, i. e. *to give one's self useless trouble*, Juv. 7, 48.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A place of contest, arena, lists*; hence, also, in gen., *a scene of action, field* (cf. arena): doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorum in solem atque pulverem produxit, *i. e. before the public*, Cic. Leg. 3, 6 *fin.*; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 8, 4: domitant in pulvere currus, Virg. A. 7, 163; Mart. 12, 83:—forensis pulvis, Quint. 10, 1, 33: inque suo noster pulvere currat equus, *on his own field, within his own territory*, Ov. F. 2, 360.

B. *Toil, effort, labor* (poet.): cui sit conditio dulcis sine pulvere palmae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 51.

pulviscŭlus, i, *m.* (neutr. collateral form, pulvisculum, i, Vigilant. in Hier. adv. Vigil. *no.* 4) *dim.* [pulvis] *Small dust, fine powder* (ante- and post-class.), Solin. 15 *fin.*: si abaco et pulvisculo te dedisses, *i. e. the mathematical sciences* (v. pulvis, *no.* I.), App. Apol. p. 426 Oud.—**II.** Transf., cum pulvisculo, *dust and all*, i. e. *wholly, completely*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 7; Truc. prol. 19.

pūmex, ĭcis, *m.* (*fem.*, Catull. 1, 2) *A pumice-stone*, Plin. 36, 21, 62; used for smoothing books, Catull. 1, 2; 22, 6; Hor. Epist. 1, 20, 2; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 11; Mart. 8, 72; hence poet., of verses carefully smoothed, *i. e.* polished, Prop. 3, 1, 8; used by the effeminate for smoothing the skin, Ov. A. A. 1, 506; Mart. 14, 205.—Proverb.: aquam a pumice postulare, i. q. Eng., *to try to draw blood from a stone*, i. e. *to demand money from one who has none*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 42; cf. as an image of dryness: pumex non aeque est àridus atque hic est senex, id. Aul. 2, 4, 8.—**II.** Poet., transf., *Soft stone, porous rock* of any kind, Ov. M. 3, 159; 8, 561; id. Fast. 2, 315; Virg. G. 4, 44; id. Aen. 5, 214; Hor. Od. 1, 11, 5.

‡ **pūmĭcātor,** ōris, *m.* [pumico] *A polisher, scourer*: "pumicator, σμήκτης," Gloss. Cyrill.

pūmĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pumex] *Of pumice-stone*, or *of soft stone*, in gen. (very rare): molae, Ov. F. 6, 318: sedes, Sil. 7, 419: antra, Stat. S. 3, 1, 144; cf., fontes, *flowing from pumice-stone*, Mart. 4, 57:—oculi, *not in a condition to weep, stony, dry*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 73.

pūmĭco, āvi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To rub* or *smoothe with pumice-stone, to polish* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): rador, subvellor, desquamor, pumicor, ornor, Lucil. in Non. 95, 16: pumicata manus, Mart. 5, 41: pumicata frons, id. 1, 67—Hence

pūmĭcātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Smoothed*, i. e. *effeminate, luxurious*: homo comptus et pumicatus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 *fin.*; so, satrapae (with myrrhati, malobathrati), Sid. Ep. 8, 3 *fin.*; and, detonsus pumicatusque, id. ib. 1, 7.

pūmĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Like pumice-stone*, i. e. *porous*: terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3: lapis, id. 36, 19, 34.—*Comp.*: halcyoneum, Plin. 32, 8, 27.

pūmĭlĭo (collat. form, pūmilo, Stat. S. 1, 6, 57), ōnis, *comm.* [pumilus] *A dwarf, pigmy*: non est magnus pumilio, licet in monte constiterit, Sen. Ep. 76 *fin.*; so Mart. 14, 213.—Of women: parvula, pumilio (est) Χαρίτων μία, tota merum sal, Lucr. 4, 1158.—Transf., of fowls, Col. 8, 2 *fin.*; Plin. 10. 56, 77; of plants, id. 11, 49, 108; 12, 2, 6; 17, 22, 35, *no.* 11.

pūmĭlo, ōnis, v. pumilio, *ad init.*

pūmĭlus, a, um (collat. form, "PVMILIS, νάνος," Gloss. Philox.), *adj.* *Dwarfish, diminutive, little*: puero pumilior, App. M. 5, p, 163 Elm dub.; Andr. pusilior.—**II.** Subst., pumilus, i, *m.*, *A dwarf* Stat. S. 1, 6, 65; Suet. Aug. 83.

pūmŭla, ae, *f.* *A species of vine in the Amiternine territory*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 7, § 37.

puncta, ae, v. pungo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **punctātim,** *adv.* [punctum] *Condensed to a point*, i. e. *briefly, concisely*, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 3, 14.

‡ **punctatorĭŏlas** leves pugnas appellat Cato, Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 243 ib. *punctaniolas.*

punctillum, i, *n. dim.* [punctum] *A* *little point, a dot, spot* (late Lat.), Solin. 15 *fin.*

punctim, *adv.* [pungo] *Pointwise, with the point* (on the contr., caesim, with the edge): Hispano punctim magis quam caesim assueto petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46; so opp. to caesim, Veg. Mil. 1, 12; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 36.

punctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] In medicine, *A pricking, puncture:* dolores laterum, qui punctionem afferant, *a pricking pain, stitch,* Plin. 34, 15, 44; so in the *plur.*, punctiones sentire, Cels. 8, 9 *fin.*; Plin. 25, 13, 94.

punctĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [punctio] *A slight pricking, a prickling pain,* Sen. Ep. 53.—Trop.: voluptatum dolorumque punctiunculae, Sen. Vit. beat. 15.

* **punctōrĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [pungo] *An instrument for pricking* or *puncturing,* Gargil. de re hort. 4, 5.

punctŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [punctum] *A slight prick* (post-class.), App. M. 6, p. 422 Oud., et al.

punctum, i, *n.*, v. pungo, *Pa.*

punctūra, ae, *f.* [pungo] *A pricking, prick, puncture* (post-class.): teli, Firm. Math. 8, 21 dub.

1. punctus, a, um, *Part.*, from pungo.

2. punctus, ūs, *m.* [pungo] *A pricking, stinging; a prick, sting, puncture:* mustelae, Plin. 29, 6, 38; so App. M. 7, p. 483 Oud.; Scrib. Comp. 206, 208, 209.—* **II.** *A point:* mundi, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 174.

pungo, pŭpŭgi, punctum, 3. (archaic *fut. exact.*, pepugero, Atta in Gell. 7, 9, 10. —*Perf.*, PVNXI, acc. to Diom. p. 369 P.—PVPVNGI, in "*pungit, punxit, pupungit,*" Not. Tir. p. 131) *v. a.* *To prick, puncture* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: aliquem, Cic. Sest. 10, 24: acu comatoria mihi malas pungebat, Petr. 21: vulnus quod acu punctum videretur, Cic. Mil. 24.

B. Transf.: * **1.** *To pierce into, penetrate:* corpus, Lucr. 2, 460 (v. the passage in connection).

2. *To affect sensibly, to sting, bite:* ut pungat colubram: quum pupugerit, *etc.*, Var. in Prisc. p. 894 P.: pungunt sensum, Lucr. 4, 626: aliquem manu, *to pinch,* Petr. 87 *fin.*: nitrum adulteratum pungit, *has a pungent taste,* Plin. 31, 10, 46, *no.* 4.

II. Trop., *To prick, sting, vex, grieve, trouble, disturb, afflict, mortify,* etc.: scrupulus aliquem stimulat ac pungit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2: epistola illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit, id. Att. 2, 16: jamdudum meum ille pectus pungit aculeus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 158: pungit me, quod scribis, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 7, 15: si paupertas momordit, si ignominia pupugit, id. Tusc. 3, 34: odi ego, quos numquam pungunt suspiria somnos, Prop. 3, 8, 27. —Hence

punctus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Pricked in,* like a point; hence, of time, puncto tempore, like puncto temporis (v. in follg.), *in an instant, in a moment* (only in Lucret.). Lucr. 2, 263; 456; 1006; 4, 215; 6, 230.—Hence,

A. punctum, i, *n.*, *That which is pricked* or *pricked in, a point, small hole, puncture:* **A.** Lit. (thus very rarely): Mart. 11, 45.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A point, small spot* (as if made by pricking in): ova punctis distincta, Plin. 10, 52, 74: gemma sanguineis punctis, id. 37, 8, 34: ferream frontem convulnerandam praebeant punctis, *i. e. with the marks of slavery,* Plin. Pan. 35.

b. In partic.: (*a*) *A point* made in writing, Aus. Epigr. 35, 1; Diom. p. 432 P.

(*β*) *A mathematical point,* Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 116.

(*γ*) *A point* or *spot* on dice, Suet. Ner. 30; Aus. Prof. 1, 29.

(*δ*) *A point* or *dot as the sign of a vote,* made in a waxen tablet, before the introduction of separate ballots; hence, transf., *a vote, suffrage, ballot,* Cic. Planc. 22; id. Mur. 34 *fin.*; id. Tusc. 2, 26.—Hence, poet., for *Applause:* omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. A. P. 343; so id. Ep. 2, 2, 99; Aus. Grat. act. ad Grat. 5.

2. *A small part* of any thing divided or measured off, e. g.: **a.** *A small weight,* Pers. 5, 100.

b. *A small liquid measure,* Front. Aquaeduct. 25.

c. *A small portion of time, a moment, instant:* puncto temporis eodem, *in the same moment,* Cic. Sest. 24; cf., nullo puncto temporis intermisso, id. N. D. 1, 20; and in the *plur.*, omnibus minimis temporum punctis, id. ib. 1, 24: animi discessus a corpore fit ad punctum temporis, id. Tusc. 1, 34: temporis puncto omnes Uticam relinquunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 25 *fin.*; Plin. Pan. 56: horae, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 172: diei, Lucr. 4, 201. Rarely absol.: puncto brevissimo dilapsa domus, App. M. 9, p. 666 Oud.

d. In space, *A point:* ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri, quo quasi punctum ejus attingimus, poeniteret, Cic. Rep. 6, 16.

e. In discourse, *A small portion, brief clause, short section:* Cic. Parad. prooem.: so id. de Or. 2, 41 *fin.*; Aus. Idyll. 12 prooem.

B. puncta, ae, *f.*, *A prick, puncture,* Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

pūnĭcans, antis, *adj.* [Punicus] *Red, reddish, ruddy, blushing* (post-classical), App. M. 4, p. 240 Oud., et saep.

Pūnĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made in the Punic manner, Punic, Carthaginian:* lectuli, Cic. Mur. 36; Val. Max. 7, 5, 1: fenestra, Var. R. R. 3, 7.

Pūnĭce, *adv.*, v. Poeni, *no.* II., B, *ad fin.*

pūnĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [Punicus] **I.** *Reddish, red, purple-colored:* puniceum supparum, Naev. B. P. 2, 21: taeniae, Virg. A. 5, 269: roseta, id. Ecl. 5, 17: crocus, Ov. F. 5, 318: rotae (currus Aurorae), Virg. A. 12, 77: cruor, Ov. M. 2, 607; also, anima, Virg. A. 9, 349: corium, *i. e. skin beaten red,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 61.—(* **II.** Puniceus, a, um, *Punic, Carthaginian:* Puniceus dux, Ov. Ib. 282.)

Pūnĭcus, a, um, v. Poeni, *no.* II., B.

pūnĭo (poen.), īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.*, and **pūnĭor,** ītus, 4. *v. dep. a.* [poena] **I.** *To inflict punishment upon, to punish:* (*a*) In the act. form: peccata punimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66: punire sontes, id. Off. 1, 24: Philemonem morte puniit, Suet. Caes. 74: alio punito, id. Calig. 30: lex omnis aut punit aut jubet, *etc.*, Quint. 7, 5, 5; cf. id. 7, 1, 48.—(*β*) In the depon. form: qui punitur aliquem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: inimicos puniuntur, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107; id. Mil. 13; id. Inv. 2, 27, 80: punita sum funestum praedonem, App. M. 8, p. 544 Oud.—(*γ*) In the indeterm. form: ipse se puniens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27: prohibenda autem maxime est ira in puniendo, id. Off. 1, 25, 89; id. ib. *fin.*

II. *To take vengeance for, to avenge, revenge* = ulcisci (so rarely): Graeciae fana punire, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15: iracundia est cupiditas puniendi doloris, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220; Auct. Harusp. resp. 8, 16: ut clarissimorum omnium crudelissimam puniretur necem, Cic. Phil. 8, 2 *fin.*

pūnĭor, iri, v. punio.

pūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [punio] *A punishment* (post-class.): Val. Max. 8, 1, 1.

pūnītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *A punisher* (post-class.): seditiosorum punitor acerrimus, Suet. Caes. 67; Val. Max. 6, 1, 8. —**II.** *An avenger:* fuit ultor injuriae, punitor doloris sui, Cic. Mil. 13: Crassianae stragis, Val. Max. 3, 4, 5.

Pūnus, a, um, *adj.*, for Poenus. *Punic, Carthaginian: Comp.*, Punior, *more Carthaginian, more skilled in the Carthaginian language,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 41.

pūpa (puppa), ae, *f.* [pupus] *A girl, damsel, lass,* Mart. 4, 20; Aus. Idyll. 7, 2, 2; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2449.—**II.** Transf., *A doll, puppet,* Var. in Non. 156, 20; Pers. 2, 70; Hier. Ep. 128, 1.

pūpilla (in the Tabul. Heracl. lin. 4 et 5 abbrev. VP., *i. e.* PV. reversed, like Ͻ for Gaia and q for puella), ae, *f. dim.* [pupa] **I.** *An orphan girl, a ward, minor,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50; 58, et saep.—**II.** *The pupil of the eye,* Cic. N. D. 2, 57; Lucr. 4, 249; Plin. 11, 37, 55; 7, 2, 2.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *The eye,* App. M. 3, p. 138; 10, p. 255 Elm. (Oud. p. 745, pupulis).

pūpillāris, e, *adj.* [pupillus] *Of* or *belonging to an orphan* or *ward, pupilary:* pecuniae, *the money of a ward,* Liv. 24, 18 *fin.*: actiones, *in behalf of orphans,* Quint. 12, 6, 1: aetas, *minority,* Suet. Aug. 66 *fin.*: substitutio, *the naming of an heir in case of the death of an orphan,* Justin. Inst. 2, 16; hence such a will is called p. testamentum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 6, 2; or, p. tabulae, Paul. ib. 36 *fin.* So too in the *adv.*, pūpillārĭter, *In place of an orphan:* substituere aliquem, Cod. Justin. 6, 30, 20.

‡ **pūpillātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *Orphanage, wardship, pupilage:* TVTOR A PVPILLATV, *a guardian of orphans,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2880.

pūpillo, are, *v. n.* *To utter the natural cry of the peacock,* Auct. Philom. 26.

pūpillus, i, *m. dim.* [pupulus] *An orphan boy, an orphan;* also, *a ward,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50; id. de Or. 3, 41; Suet. Claud. 23; id. Galb. 9; Inscr. Tabul. Heracl. lin. 4 *sq.*; Juv. 6, 628; Pompon. Dig 50, 16, 239.

Pupinĭa, ae, *f.* (regio), *The Pupinian territory in Latium, a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome,* Liv. 26, 9 *fin.*; Var. R. R. 1, 9, 5; Col. 1, 4, 2; Val. Max. 4, 4, 4; also called, Pupinius ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; and, Pupiniensis ager, Liv. 9, 41:—"*Pupinia tribus* ab agro Pupinio," Paul. ex Fest. p. 232 ed. Müll. (Fest. ib. 233. preserved only in a fragment. form).

Pupinĭensis, e, v. Pupinia.

Pūpĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So, Cn. Pupius, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 3: —L. Pupius, *a centurion of the* primipili, *a Pompeian,* Caes. B. C. 13:—Pupius, *a tragic poet,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 67.—Hence, **II** **Pūpĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Pupius, Pupian:* lex, *of the people's tribune Pupius,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 3; id. Fam. 1, 4, 1.

puppis, is (*acc.*, rarely puppem, Luc. 3, 545; and 4, 132, acc. to Prisc. p. 758 and 761 P.; *abl.*, puppe, Ov. M. 5. 653; 7, 1; 11, 464, et al.; Sil. 14, 525; Stat. Th. 3, 29, et saep.), *f.*, *The hinder part of a ship, the stern* or *poop* (where also the helm was placed): navem convertens ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: ventus surgens a puppi, *astern, right aft,* Virg. A. 3, 130: e puppi, Ov. M. 3, 651: puppes citae, Hor. Epod. 9, 20:—sedebamus in puppi, *i. e. I sat at the helm of the ship of state,* Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 3.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., *A ship,* Virg. A. 1, 399; Ov. Her. 13, 97.—As a constellation, *The Ship,* Cic. Arat. 389.

* **B.** In comic lang., *The back:* puppis Pereunda est probe, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 69.

pūpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pupa] *A girl, little lass, puppet;* as a term of endearment, App. M. 6, p. 174 Elm.: A PVPVLA, *from the age of girlhood,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3031. —**II.** *The pupil of the eye,* Cic. N. D. 2, 57 Var. in Non. 172, 5; Hor. Epod. 5, 40; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 15.

pūpŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pupus] **I.** *A small boy,* Catull. 56, 5.—**II.** *A puppet,* Arn. 7, 215.

pūpus, i, *m.* *A boy, a child:* Var. in Non. 156, 22.—As a term of endearment, *Puppet,* Suet. Calig. 13 *fin.*—**II.** *The pupil of the eye* (post-class. for pupula and pupilla), Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 179.

pūre, *adv.*, v. purus, *ad fin.*

pūrĕ-făcĭo, ĕre, *v. a.* [purus] *To cleanse, purify: februare* positum pro purgare et purefacere, Non. 114, 19.

purgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [purgo] *That can be easily cleansed* or *purified:* castanea, *that can be easily separated from the husk,* Plin. 15, 23, 25.

purgāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] **I.** *What was annually swept* or *washed from the temple of Vesta,* i. e. *the dirt* or *filth swept out, the sweepings, offscourings,* Ov. F. 6, 713 and 227; v. stercus.—**II.** *A means of purgation, purification,* or *expiation:* caedis, Ov. M. 11, 409: mali, id. Fast. 2, 35:— mentis, id. Met. 11, 327.—**III.** *Purity, clearness,* Prud. Cath. 7, 80.

purgāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] **I.** *What is swept* or *washed off, sweepings, offscourings, filth, dirt:* cloacam maximam, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv. 1, 56: hortorum, Tac. A. 11, 32: coenae in pavimento, Plin. 36, 25, 60: ceparum, id. 20, 5, 20: — oris, Sen. Const. sap. 2 *fin.*: sanguinis, Plin. 11, 37, 74.—As a term of reproach, *Refuse, dregs, filth, offscouring, outcast,* Petr. 74; Curt. 6, 11; 10, 2.—**II.** *A means of purgation, purification,* or *expiation, an expiatory sacrifice,* Petr. 134.

purgāte, *adv.*, v. purgo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

‡ **purgātīcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [purgo] *Cleansing, purging:* Not. Tir. p. 120.

purgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A cleansing, purging:* **I.** Lit.: cloacarum, Trajan. in

Plin. Ep. 10, 41 *fin.*: menstrua, *the monthly courses of women*, Plin. 32, 10, 46; so, feminarum, id. 20, 9, 34; 20, 14, 53; 24, 13, 72; 30, 14, 44; Sen. Q. N. 3, 16:—alvi, *a purging, loosening*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22 *fin.*; also, simply purgatio, id. Fam. 16, 10; id. N. D. 2, 50 (in the latter passage, acc. to some, purgatu; v. Orell. *ad loc.*).—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *A religious purgation* or *purification from guilt, an expiation*, Plin. 15, 30, 40.—**B.** *An apology, justification*, Cic. Inv. 1, 11; 2, 31; Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12.

purgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [purgo] *Purgative, cathartic* (post-class.): medicamina, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19; id. Tard. 1, 1; 2, 1.

purgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A cleanser, purger* (post-class.): cloacarum, Firm. Math. 8, 20: ferarum, *an exterminator of wild beasts*, App. Apol. p. 442 Oud.—**II.** Trop.: animae, Aug. Civ. D. 10, 10.

purgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Cleansing, purgative, purgatory* (post-classical): medicamentum, Symm. Ep. 6, 65.—Trop.: virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

purgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that cleanses* or *purifies; cleansing, purifying* (post-class.): purgatrice aqua se expiare, Tert. Bapt. 5.

‡ **purgātūra,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A cleansing of animals*, Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

1. purgātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from purgo.

2. purgātus, ūs, v. purgatio, *no.* I.

purgĭto, are, *v. intens. a.* [purgo] *To cleanse, purify, purge* (a Plautin. word): * **I.** Lit.: carnificis angiporta purgitans, Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 190, 10.—* **II.** Trop., *To excuse one's self*: Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 23.

purgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [contr. from purum ago] *To make clean* or *pure, to clean, cleanse, purify* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: oleam a foliis et stercore purgato, Cato R. R. 65: cum falcibus purgarunt locum, *cleared the place, freed it from bushes*, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23: arva longis ligonibus, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 59: fossas, Plin. 18, 26, 64: proprios ungues leniter cultello, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51: cana labra, *i. e. from beard*, Mart. 9, 28: pisces, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 12: segetes, Plin. 18, 26, 65, *no.* 2.—Absol.: levi sarculo purgare, Plin. 18, 26, 65, *no.* 2.

2. In partic., in medic. lang., *To cleanse by stool, vomiting*, etc., *to purge*: Cato R. R. 157: si is, qui saepe purgatus est, subito habet alvum suppressam, Cels. 2, 12: qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 302: se helleboro, Val. Max. 8, 7, 5 *fin.*: se per inferna, Plin. 25, 5, 21.—Poet., with the *gen.*: et miror morbi purgatum te illius esse, Hor. S. 2, 3, 27.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To make even by clearing away, to level*: Inscr. ap. Mur. 582 *fin.*; cf., "*purgare* viam proprie dicitur ad libramentum proprium redigere, sublato eo quod supra eam esset," Ulp. Dig. 43, 10, 1.

2. *To clear away, remove*: rudera, Suet. Vesp. 8: vermes clavo aeneo, Pall. 4, 2.—So too,

b. In partic., in medicine, *To remove* or *expel by purging, rinsing*, etc.: pituitas, Plin. 20, 17, 73: fastidium lauri folio, id. 8, 27, 41: suppurationes, id. 23, 1, 16: tarditatem aurium, id. 23, 2, 28: succus purgat cicatrices et nubeculas (oculorum), id. 27, 12, 85.

II. Trop., *To cleanse, purify*: **A.** In gen.: pectora, Lucr. 6, 23: urbem, Cic. Cat. 1, 5; so, amplissimos ordines contaminatos veteri negligentia purgavit, Suet. Vesp. 9: rationes, *to clear up, settle, pay*, id. Calig. 29.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To clear from accusation, to excuse, exculpate, justify*: ut me purgarem tibi, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 28: QVIBVS DE REBVS VOS PVRGAVISTIS ... QVOMQVE DE EIEIS REBVS SENATVEI PVRGATI ESTIS, S. C. de Tiburt. lin. 3 et 12 (ap. Grut. 499, 12): quod te mihi de Sempronio purgas, accipio excusationem, Cic. Fam. 12, 25; so, aliquem de aliqua re, id. Att. 13, 10: si quis tibi se purgare volet, quod, *etc.*, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 9: si parum vobis essem purgatus, Cic. Phil. 14, 6 *fin.*: velle Pompeium se Caesari purgatum, ne, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 8; cf. id. B. G. 1, 28: ea pars epistolae tuae, per quam te ac mores tuos mihi purgatos ac probatos esse voluisti, Cic. Att. 1, 17 *med.*; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 11: accedebant blanditiae virorum factum purgantium cupiditate atque amore, Liv. 1, 9 *fin.*; so, factum, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 24; and, facinus, Curt. 7, 5 *fin.*: crimina, *to disprove*, Cic. Clu. 1; cf., probra, Tac. A. 4, 42: adolescentem crimine civilis belli, *to acquit*, id. ib. 3, 17: purget miles, quod vicerit hostem, Sil. 7, 510:—aliquem alicujus rei, Liv. 37, 28.

2. *To cleanse* or *purge from a crime* or *sin with religious rites, to make expiation* or *atonement for, to lustrate* = expiare, lustrare (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): di patrii, purgamus agros, purgamus agrestes, Tib. 2, 1, 17: populos, Ov. F. 4, 640; so, myrtea verbena Romanos Sabinosque, Plin. 15, 29, 36: pontifices purgantes moenia, Luc. 1, 593: domus purgantur lustranturque, Plin. 25, 9, 59.—With the crime as an object: nefas, Ov. M. 13, 952: crimen, Luc. 8, 518.—Hence

purgātus, a, um, *Pa.*: **A.** *Cleansed, purified, pure* (poet.): auris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7: somnia pituitâ purgatissima, Pers. 2, 57.—* **B.** *Excused, exculpated*: ita fiducia quam argumentis purgatiores dimittuntur, Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 310, 22, et ap. Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 28.—Hence,

Adv., purgāte, *Purely*: *enucleate* dicitur purgate, exquisite, Non. 60, 5.

pūrĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [purifico] *A purifying, purification* (post-Aug.): laurus purificationibus adhibetur, Plin. 15, 30, 40: religionis, Mart. 8 *praef.*

pūrĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [purus facio] *To make clean, to cleanse, purify* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: luteos pedes aquâ, Plin. 30, 11, 28: tunicas (oculorum) lacrimationum salivis, id. 11, 37, 54: favum, id. 21, 14, 41: agrum, Gell. 19, 12 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *To purify with religious rites, to expiate, atone for*: se a concubitu mariti, Suet. Aug. 94: se, Plin. 8, 1, 1; cf. 10, 41, 57: quod ille infamavit, te purifica, Lampr. Alex. 7; Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 72;—of animals, Plin. 10, 41, 57.

pūrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [purus-facio] *Purifying* (post-class.): ros, Lact. 4, 15: purificum Jovem precatus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 328 (*al.* terrificum).

‡ **pūrĭme,** for purissime, v. pure, *adv.*, under purus, *ad fin.*

1. pūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [purus] *Cleanness, purity* (post-class.): Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 *fin.*; of wine, Pall. 11, 14 *med.*—Trop.: vivendi, Capitol. Ver. 3: sermonis, Hier. Ep. 57.

2. pūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pus] *Purulency* (post-class.): sanguinis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

pūrĭter, *adv.*, v. purus, *ad fin.*

pūrĭtĭa, ae, v. pueritia.

pūro, are, *v. a.* [purus] *To purify* with religious rites (very rare, perh. ἅπαξ εἰρ.): sacra, Fest. s. v. PROPHETAS, p. 229 ed. Müll.

purpŭra, ae, *f.* [πορφύρα] *The purple-fish*, "Plin. 9, 36, 60 *sq.*"—**II.** Transf., *Purple color, purple*, Plin. 9, 37, 61; Virg. G. 4, 274; Hor. Epod. 2, 20; Ulp. Dig. 32, 68 *fin.*; also, *a spurious purple color, prepared from berries*, Plin. 9, 41, 65; 16, 18, 31. Like aurum, gemmae, *etc.*, to designate any valuable object, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 128; Lucr. 5, 1422; Hor. Od. 2, 16, 7.—**B.** *The purple*, i. e. *purple cloth, a purple garment*: usque ad talos demissa purpura, *i. e. the* praetexta, Cic. Clu. 40; Quint. 1, 2, 6: purpura regum, Virg. G. 2, 495: lectus eburneus, auro ac purpura stratus, Suet. Caes. 84.—Of the *purple garments* of kings and magistrates; and hence,

2. Transf., *A lofty station, high dignity*: omnis Latio quae servit purpura ferro, *i. e. all kings*, Luc. 7, 228: purpuram sumere, *i. e. the sovereignty*, Eutr. 9, 8: adorare purpuram, *i. e. the emperor*, Amm. 21, 9 *fin.*; Cod. Theod. 6, 24, 3; id. Justin. 2, 8, 6; 12.

purpŭrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [purpura] *Of* or *belonging to purple, purple*: officinae, *manufactories of purple*, Plin. 35, 6, 17: taberna, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 89: NEGOTIATOR ARTIS PVRPVRARIAE, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4250.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** ‡ purpurarius, ii, *m.*, *A purple-dyer*, Inscr. Orell. 4271 and 4272.—**B.** ‡ purpuraria, ae, *f.*, *A purple-dye-house*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2952.

* **purpŭrasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [purpuro] *To grow purple, become of a purple color*: unda purpurascit, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 162, 31.

purpuratorius, A spurious reading for purpuratorum, in Sol. 1, 7.

purpŭrātus, i, *m.*, and **purpŭrāta,** ae, *f.* [purpura] **I.** *Adj.*, *Clad in purple*: mulier, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 131.—**II.** In partic., *A high officer at court* (so called because clothed in purple), Cic. Tusc. 1, 43; Liv. 30, 42; 37, 23; Flor. 1, 10.

Purpŭrĕo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A Roman surname*, Liv. 35, 41.

purpŭrĕus, a, um (archaic *gen. sing.*, purpureai, Lucr. 2, 51), *adj.* [id.] *Purple-colored, purple*; including very different shades of color, as *red, reddish, violet, brownish, blackish*, etc. (mostly poet.): p. flos rosae, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 15: aurora, *rose-red, red, rosy*, Ov. M. 3, 184: rubor (oris), id. Trist. 4, 3, 70: cf., ignis in ore Purpureus, Stat. Ach. 1, 161: anima, *i. e. blood*, Virg. A. 9, 349: papavera, Prop. 1, 20, 38: capillus, Virg. G. 1, 405: mustum, Prop. 3, 15, 17: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19: mare illud, quod nunc Favonio nascente purpureum videtur, *i. e. blackish, dark*, Cic. Acad. 2, 33; so, fluctus, Prop. 2, 20, 5 (cf. the Homeric *πορφ. ρεον κῦμα*).

II. Transf.: **A.** *Clothed in purple* (poet. for purpuratus): tyranni, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 12; so Ov. M. 7, 102; id. Pont. 2, 8, 50; Mart. 6, 11, et al.: purpureus pennis, *i. e. with purple feathers upon his helmet*, Virg. A. 10, 722.

B. *Brilliant, shining, bright, beautiful* (poet.): colores, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 10: lumen, Virg. A. 6, 490: orbes (*i. e.* oculi), *beautiful eyes*, Val. Fl. 3, 178: ver, Col. poët. 10, 256: brachia purpurea candidiora nive, *shining*, Albin. 2, 62.

purpŭrissātus, a, um, *adj.* [purpurissum] *Painted with* purpurissum (ante- and post-class.): buccae, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35: genae, App. Apol. p. 323 Oud.—**II.** Transf.: fasti, *i. e. the consular registers*, fasti consulares (so called from the purple clothing of the consuls), Sid. Ep. 8, 8.

† **purpŭrissum,** i, *n.* (masc. collat. form, purpurissus, Hier. Ep. 54, 7) = *πορφυρίζον*, *A kind of dark purple color*, used for dyeing red and as a cosmetic, Plin. 35, 6, 12; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 104; Naev. and Afran. in Non. 218, 30 and 31.

‡ **purpŭrītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, another form for porphyreticus, *Purple-colored; of porphyry*: COLVMNAE, Inscr. Grut. 128, 5.

purpŭro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [purpura] **I.** *Act.*, *To purple*, i. e. *to make purple-colored, to dye with purple*: undas, *i. e. to darken* (cf. purpureus), Furius in Gell. 18, 11.—**B.** Transf., *To beautify, adorn*, App. M. 6, p. 427 Oud.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *To be purple* or *purple-colored*: purpurantes violae, Arn. 5, 160; so Prud. Cath. 6, 82: purpurantem pingit annum floribus, Pervig. Ven. 12.—* **B.** Transf., *To be painted* or *adorned, to shine*: quae frondens purpurat auro, Col. poët. 10, 101 dub. (*al.* quae frondent purpura et auro).

pūrŭlentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [purulentus] *Purulence* (post-class.), Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3; 10.

pūrŭlente, *adv.*, v. purulentus, *ad fin.*

pūrŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [purulentus] *A collection of corrupt matter* or *pus, a purulent mass* (post-class.), Hier. in Jesai. 1, 1, 6.—Trop.: civitatis, Tert. Pall. 5 *fin.*

pūrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [pus] *Festering, mattery, purulent*: cancer albus purulentus est, Cato R. R. 157; so Cels. 2, 8; Plin. 22, 11, 13; 27, 12, 105.—Absol., purulenta, ōrum, *n.*, *Corrupt matter, pus*, Plin. 20, 2, 5; 20, 4, 13.—*Adv.*, Plin. H. N. 23 prooem.

pūrus, a, um, *adj.* *Clean, pure*, i. e. free from any foreign, esp. from any contaminating admixture, *unadulterated, incorrupt.*

I. Lit.: *Clean, free from dirt* or *filth, pure, unstained, undefiled*: purae aedes, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 6: et manibus puris sumite fontis aquam, Tib. 2, 1, 14: ut quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque te haurire sentias, Cic. Caecin. 27 *fin.*; so, fons, Prop. 3, 1, 3: purissima mella, Virg. A. 4, 163: aëre purior ignis, Ov. M. 15, 243:

terra, *cleared* (from stones, bushes, *etc.*), Cic. de Sen. 17: sol, *clear, bright*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 45; hence also, dies, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 2: hasta, *unstained* (with blood), Stat. Th. 11, 450: aurum, *purified, without dross*, Plin. 33, 4, 25; id. ib. 6, 32.—In the *neutr.* absol., purum, i, *A clear, bright, unclouded sky*, Virg. G. 2, 364.

B. Transf.: **1.** In gen., *Plain, natural, naked, unadorned, unwrought, unmixed, unadulterated, unsophisticated*: argentum, *plain*, i. e. *unornamented, without figures chased upon it*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22: 23; Plin. Ep. 3, 1; Juv. 9, 141; cf., coronarum aliae sunt purae, aliae caelatae, Vitr. 7, 3; and, utrum lanx pura an caelata sit, Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 6: vasa, *not pitched*, Col. 12, 4 *fin.*: locus, *not built upon, vacant*, Var. L. L. 5, 4 *fin.*; Liv. 24, 14; Scaev. Dig. 13, 7, 43; so, solum, Liv. 1, 44 *fin.*: hasta, *without an iron head*, Prop. 4, 3, 68: toga, *without purple stripes*, Phaedr. 3, 10, 10: esse utramque sibi per se puramque necesse est, *unmixed*, Lucr. 1, 506.

* **2.** *Cleansing, purifying*: sulfur, Tib. 1, 5, 11.

II. Trop., *Pure, unspotted, spotless, chaste, undefiled*: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, purus et integer, Cic. de Sen. 22; so, castus animus purusque, id. de Div. 1, 53 *fin.*: estne quisquam qui tibi purior esse videatur? id. Rosc. Com. 6: puriora et dilucidiora, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: pectus purum et firmum, *stainless, faultless*, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17: familia, *that has solemnized the funeral rites*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22.—Of freedom from sensual passion: animam puram conservare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58: noctes, *opp.* spurcae, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 62; so id. Poen. 1, 2, 137; Tib. 1, 3, 26; Mart. 6, 66; 9, 64.—Of purity of speech: oratio Catuli sic pura est, ut Latine loqui paene solus videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 8; cf., purum et candidum genus dicendi, id. Or. 16 *fin.*: sermone puro atque dilucido, Quint. 11, 1, 53: sermo quam purissimus, id. 4, 2, 118: multo est tersior ac magis purus (Horatius), id. 10, 1, 94: pura et illustris brevitas, Cic. Brut. 75 *fin.*: pressus sermo purusque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9.

B. In partic., in jurid. lang., *Unconditional, without exception, absolute, entire, complete*: judicium purum, Cic. Inv. 2, 20: p. et directa libertas, Scaev. Dig. 40, 4, 59: causa, Ulp. ib. 46, 3, 5.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms, pure and (ante-class. and poet.) puriter (archaic *Sup.*, ‡purime, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 ed. Müll.), *Purely, without spot* or *mixture, plainly, chastely, clearly, simply*: **A.** Lit.: (*a*) Form pure: p. eluere vasa, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3; cf., "*pure lautum* aqua pura lavatum," Paul. ex Fest. p. 248 ed. Müll.—(*β*) Form puriter: p. transfundere aquam in alterum dolium, Cato R. R. 112: p. lavit dentes, Catull. 39, 14.—**b.** *Comp.*: splendens Pario marmore purius, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5.—**c.** *Sup.*: quam mundissime purissimeque fiat, Cato R. R. 66.

B. Trop.: (*a*) Form pure: quiete et pure et eleganter acta aetas, Cic. de Sen. 5: p. et caste deos venerari, id. N. D. 1, 2; Liv. 27, 37; cf., radix caste pureque collecta, Plin. 22, 10, 12:—p. et emendate loqui, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 2: pure apparere, *clearly, obviously*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 100: quid pure tranquillet, *perfectly, fully*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 102.—(*β*) Form puriter: si vitam puriter egi, Catull. 76, 19.—**b.** *Sup.*: Scipio omnium aetatis suae purissime locutus, Gell. 2, 20: purissime atque illustrissime aliquid describere, *very distinctly, very clearly*, id. 9, 13.

2. In partic., jurid., *Unconditionally, simply, absolutely*, Papin. Dig. 8, 2, 35; Ulp. ib. 18, 2, 4; Paul. ib. 39, 2, 22 *fin.*

pūs, pūris, *n.*, πύος, *White* and *viscous matter* of a sore, *pus*, Cels. 5, 26, 20; id. ib. 28, 8. In the *plur.*, pura, Plin. 24, 16, 92; 35, 6, 21.—**II.** Transf., as designation of a malicious (qs. slavering) person: Titus Lucius . . febris, senium, vomitum, pus, Lucil. in Non. 2, 31; so Hor. S. 1, 7, 1.

* **pūsa,** ae, *f.* [pusus] *A girl*, Pompon. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 28.

pŭsillănĭmis, e, *adj.* [pusillus-animus] *Faint-hearted, timid, pusillanimous* (post-class.): pusillanimes consolari, Tert. Fug. in pers. 9; so Sid. Ep. 7, 17 *fin.*

pŭsillănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pusillanimis] *Faint-heartedness, timidity, pusillanimity* (post-class.): animi, Lact. de Ira dei 5.

pŭsillĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pusillus] *Littleness, smallness* (post-classical), Tert. adv. Herm. 14; Lact. Opif. D. 1.

* **pŭsillŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Very little, very small*: pueri, Var. in Non. 214, 25 dub. (*al.* pusilli, as also ib. 133, 18).

pŭsillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pusus] *Very little, very small, petty, insignificant* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: testis, Cic. de Or. 2, 60: mus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 15: villula valde pusilla, Cic. Att. 12, 27: folia (herbae), Plin. 25, 13, 103: epistola, Cic. Att. 6, 1: p. et contempti libelli, id. Verr. 2, 2, 75: vox, *small, thin, weak*, Quint. 11, 3, 32:—habuimus in Cumano quasi pusillam Romam, Cic. Att. 5, 2.—In the *neutr.* absol., pusillum, i, *A very little, a trifle*: nactus pusillum laxamenti, Treb. in Cic. Fam. 12, 16: aphaca pusillo altior lenticula est, *a trifle taller*, Plin. 27, 5, 21: pusillum a vero discedere, *a little*, Quint. 8, 6, 28; cf. Cato R. R. 90.

II. Trop., *Little, small, petty, paltry*: animus, *a petty spirit*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17 *fin.*; so Mart. 3, 62; also for, *little courage, diffidence*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 17: ingenium, Mart. 9, 51: causa, *trifling*, Ov. R. Am. 730; so, res (opp. to grandes), Quint. 11, 3, 151: quod dixi tamen, hoc leve et pusillum est, Mart. 4, 43.

pūsĭo, ōnis, *m.* [pusus] *A little boy*, Cic. Coel. 15; id. Tusc. 1, 24; Juv. 6, 34; Arn. 7, 215; Hier. Ep. 54, 4.—Transf., *A youth, lad*: bellissimus, *a pretty lad*, App. M. 9, p. 605 Oud.

pūsĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [pusa] *A little girl*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 19.

pustŭla, ae, *f.* [pus; cf. pusula] *A bubble, blister*: **I.** Upon the skin, *A blister, pimple, pustule*, Cels. 5, 28, 15; Sen. Ep. 72; Plin. 20, 22, 87; id. ib. 13, 51; Tib. 2, 3, 9; Mart. 11, 98.—**II.** Upon other things: in boiling water, in lime, on earthen-ware, *etc.*, Vitr. 7, 2; Plin. 20, 18, 86; 37, 7, 26; Mart. 8, 51.

pustŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pustulo] *A breaking out into pustules, pustulation*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 16; id. Tard. 5, 1.

pustŭlātus, a, um, v. pusulatus.

pustŭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pustulo] *To break out into pustules*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 5, 1.

pustŭlo, āvi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [pustula] **I.** *Act.*, *To blister, to cause blisters* or *pustules*; hence, mid., *to blister, become blistered*: ne usta pustulentur, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *To blister, break out into blisters*: Tert. Hab. mul. 6.

pustŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of blisters* or *pustules*: locus, Cels. 5, 26, 31.

pūsŭla, ae, *f.* (another form for pustula, from pus] *A bubble, blister*; upon the skin, *a blister, pimple, pustule*, Plin. 20, 6, 21; 21, 15, 55; 25, 13, 109, et saep.; Mart. 14, 167.—Of the *bubbles* or *blisters* in bread, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. HETTA, p. 99 ed. Müll. —**II.** Transf., in pastoral lang., *The erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire*, Col. 7, 5, 16.

pūsŭlātus and **pustŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [pusula and pustula] *Blistered*, i. e. *refined, purified*: argentum pusulatum, Alfen. Dig. 19, 2, 31; also, argentum pustulatum, Suet. Ner. 44; Mart. 7, 85.

pūsŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pusula] *Full of blisters, pimples*, or *pustules*: pecus, Col. 7, 5, 17.

pūsus, i, *m.* [puer] *A boy, a little boy*, Pompon. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 28.

1. puta, *imper.*, v. puto, *ad fin.*

2. Pŭta, ae, *f.* [puto] *A goddess that presides over the pruning of trees*, Arn. 4, 131; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 132.

pŭtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *That which falls off in pruning* or *trimming, clippings, waste*: "*putamina* non solum arborum sunt, verum omnium rerum purgamenta. Nam quicquid ex quacumque re projicitur, *putamen* appellatur. Plautus in Captivis (3, 4, 122): *nucleum amisi, reliquit pigneri putamina*," *shells, peels, husk*, Non. 157, 28 *sq.*; so, of the *shells* of nuts, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20; Var. R. R. 1, 7: mali Punici, Plin. 22, 25, 70: fabae, ervi, *pods, shells*, id. 17, 24, 37: ovi, cochleae, id. 30, 7, 19: testudinum, id. 9, 11, 13.

pŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A pruning* or *lopping* of trees, Var. R. R. 1, 6; Cic. de Or. 1, 58; Col. 4, 9; 10; Plin. 17, 20, 32, et al.—**II.** *A reckoning, computation* (post-class.), Macr. S. 1, 13.—**B.** *A counting, esteeming, considering* (post-class.): personae, *a taking one for a certain other person*, e. g. a father for his son, Paul. Dig. 47, 10, 18.

pŭtātīve, *adv.*, v. putativus, *ad fin.*

pŭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [puto] *Imaginary, presumptive, putative* (post-class.): habitus, actus, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 8.—*Adv.*, pŭtātīve, Hier. adv. Joann. Hierosol. 24.

pŭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A pruner* or *lopper* of trees, Var. L. L. 6, 7, § 63; Plin. 27, 8, 45; Col. poët. 10, 228.

pŭtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [putator] *Of* or *for pruning* or *lopping* (post-class.): falx, *a pruning-knife*, Pall. 1, 43.

pŭtĕal (collat. form, ‡puteale, Inscr. ann. 16, p. Chr. n. ap. Orell. *no.* 4517), ālis, *n.* [puteus] *A stone curb round the mouth of a well*: "puteal, περιστόμιον φρέατος," Gloss. Philox.: putealia sigillata duo, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3; so Pompon. Dig. 19, 1, 14.—**II.** Transf., *A similar curb placed round any spot.* Thus, at Rome, the Puteal, *erected in the Comitium, to commemorate the cutting of a whetstone with a razor by the augur Attus Navius, near the* Arcus Fabianus. It was subsequently restored by Scribonius Libo, and was called also Puteal Libonis. Money matters were here transacted. According to others, the Puteal of Libo was different from that of Attus Navius, Cic. de Div. 1, 17, 33; Sest. 8; Ov. R. Am. 561; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8; id. Sat. 2, 6, 35; Pers. 4, 49.

pŭtĕālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a well, well-*: undae, *well-water*, Ov. Ib. 391; also, lymphae, Lucr. 6, 1173; and, fons, Col. 11, 3, 8. Cf. the follg. art.

pŭtĕānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a well, well-*: aqua, *well-water*, Col. 12, 26, 1; Plin. 14, 9, 11.

putĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A well-digger*, Plin. 31, 3, 28.

putefactus, a, um, v. putrefacio.

pūtĕo, ēre, *v. n.*: **I.** *To stink*: Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 545, 16; so Hor. S. 2, 2, 42; id. Ep. 1, 19, 11; Pers. 3, 73.—**II.** *To be rotten, putrid*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67 (*al.* putrent.).

Pŭtĕŏli, ōrum, *m.* *A city on the coast of Campania, opposite Baiae, having mineral springs, a favorite resort of the Romans*, now *Pozzuolo*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Cic. Att. 15, 20; id. Fin. 2, 26; Liv. 24, 13, et saep.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 726.—**II.** Derivv.: **Pŭtĕŏlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Puteoli, Puteolan*: sinus, Plin. 3, 6, 12: praedia, Cic. Agr. 2, 28 *fin.*: Cluvius, id. Fam. 13, 56: pulvis, *volcanic ashes of Puteoli, Pozzuolana*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 20; Plin. 35, 13, 13.—Subst., Puteolanum, i, *n.*, *A country-seat of Cicero, near Puteoli*, Cic Fat. 1; id. Att. 16, 1.—In the *plur.*, Puteolani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Puteoli, the Puteolans*, Cic. Att. 5, 2.

pŭter and **pŭtris,** tris, tre, *adj.* [puteo] *Rotten, decaying, stinking, putrid*: **I.** Lit.: palus puter, Var. R. R. 1, 8: navis, Prop. 2, 19, 43: fanum, *mouldering* from age, *ruined*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49: poma, *rotten*, Ov. M. 7, 585: fervent examina putri De bove, *rotten, putrifying*, id. Fast. 1, 379; so, viscera, id. Met. 15, 365: corpora cicatricibus putria, Curt. 9, 3; cf., si ulcus magis putre est, Cels. 5, 26, 33.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Loose, crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, flabby*, etc.: gleba, *crumbling*, Virg. G. 1, 44; so, tellus, Prop. 4, 3, 39: campus, Virg. A. 8, 596: arena, Stat. S. 4, 3, 126; Luc. 8, 830: ager pinguis ac putris, Col. 2, 1; so, solum, id. 2, 10 *fin.*: lapis, *friable*, Plin. Ep. 10, 48: mammae, *flabby*, Hor. Epod. 8, 7: oculi, *languishing*, id. Od. 1, 36, 17; cf., ille in Venerem est putris, Pers. 5, 58: anima, i. q. senilis, *withered, old*, Prop. 4, 5, 67.

pūtesco and **pūtisco,** ŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [puteo] *To rot, putrefy*, Cato R. R. 3; Var. R. R. 1, 34; Cic. Fin. 5, 13 *fin.*; id. N. D. 2, 64; id. Tusc. 1, 43; Hor. S. 2, 3, 194; Cels. 2, 30 (*al.* putrescit).—In the *perf.*, putuit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 66.

puteum, i, v. puteus, *ad init.*

pŭtĕus, i, *m.* (neutr. collat. form of the *plur.*, putea, ōrum, Var. in Non. 217, 4), *A well:* puteum fodere, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 32: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. N. D. 2, 19; so id. de Div. 1, 50; Prov. Cons. 3 *fin.*; Plin. 9, 25, 41; 37, 9, 43; id. Ep. 2, 17 *fin.*; 5, 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 15; 2, 2, 135, et saep.—Also, of *a cistern*, Auct. B. Alex. 5 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *A pit*, Virg. G. 2, 231; for storing grain in, Var. R. R. 1, 57; in mines, *a pit, shaft*, Plin. 37, 4, 21; id. ib. 6, 31; *an air-shaft, air-hole*, Vitr. 8, 6; *a dungeon* for slaves, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 21; 2, 7, 3; Col. 1, 6.

pŭtĭcŭli, ōrum, *n.*, or **pŭtĭcŭlae,** ārum, *f.* [puteus, a well-hole] *The grave-pits*, i. e. *the subterranean burying-places, near the Esquiline Hill, for the poor and for slaves*, Var. L. L. 5, 5, § 25; Paul. ex Fest. p. 216 ed. Müll.

pūtĭde, *adv.*, v. putidus, *ad fin.*

* **pūtĭdiuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [putidior] *Somewhat more disgusting;* of discourse, *rather more tedious* or *troublesome:* Cic. Fam. 7, 5 *fin.*

pūtĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [putidus] *Disgusting* in behavior or speech; *offensive, affected* (post-Aug.), Mart. 4, 20; Capitol. Macr. 14.

pūtĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [puteo] *Rotten, decaying, stinking, foetid:* **I.** Lit.: caro, Cic. Pis. 9: aper, Mart. 3, 50: fungus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 23: frons, Plin. 17, 9, 6: uvae, Var. in Non. 152, 23; also, vinum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 125: p. naves et sentinosae, Cato in Non. 152, 25; so, navis, Caecil. ib. 26: paries pictus, Afran. ib. 28.

II. Transf.: **A.** In contemptuous language, of *Old, half-rotten, withered* persons: homo putide, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 44; so, femina, Hor. Epod. 8, 1.—*Comp.:* putidius cerebrum, *more withered, rotten, addled*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 75.

B. Of speech, *Unnatural, disagreeable, affected, disgusting:* quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic. Or. 8 *fin.*: molesta et putida videri, id. de Or. 3, 13 *fin.*: literae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, id. Off. 1, 37: vereor, ne putidum sit scribere ad te, quam sim occupatus, id. Att. 1, 14.—*Sup.:* jactatio putidissima, Petr. 73.

Adv., pūtĭde, *Disgustingly, disagreeably, affectedly:* dicere, Cic. Brut. 82: loqui, Sen. Ep. 75.—*Comp.:* nolo exprimi literas putidius, nolo obscurari negligentius, *too precisely*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11.

pŭtillus, i, *m.*, or **pŭtilla,** ae, *f. dim.* [2. putus] *A little boy; a little girl; a child;* a word of endearment, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 104; (* Hor. S. 2, 3, 216 dub., *al.* rufilla, *etc.*).

pŭtisco, ĕre, v. putesco.

pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a* [from the root PVO; whence putus, puteus] *To clean, cleanse* (in the lit. sense very rare; in the trop. very freq.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: vellus lavare ac putare, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 18; so, lana putata, Titin. in Non. 369, 22: dolia, Cato R. R. 39, 1 dub. (*al.* picare): "aurum quoque *putatum* dici solet. id est expurgatum," Paul. ex Fest. s. v. PVTVS, p. 216.

B. In partic., in botanical lang., *To trim, prune,* or *lop* trees or vines: vineas arboresque falce putare, Cato R. R. 32; so, vitem, Virg. G. 2, 407; cf., "*putatae* vites et arbores, quod decisis impedimentis remanerent purae," Paul. ex Fest. p. 216 ed. Müll.; so, too, in the follg., the passage from Gell. 6, 5: olivetum, Cato R. R. 44: arborem latius, strictius, Pall. 1, 6.

II. Trop., *To clear up, set in order; to arrange, settle, adjust.*

A. In gen.: rationem *or* rationes, *To hold a reckoning, reckon together, settle accounts:* "*putare* veteres dixerunt vacantia ex quaque re ac non necessaria aut etiam obstantia et aliena auferre et excidere, et, quod esset utile ac sine vitio videretur, relinquere. Sic namque *arbores* et *vites* et sic etiam *rationes putari* dictum," Gell. 6, 5, 6 *sq.*: villicus rationem cum domino crebro putet, Cato R. R. 5: putatur ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 52: rationes cum publicanis putare, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 1.—**2.** Transf., not in techn. lang.: quum eam mecum rationem puto, *think over, consider*, Plaut. Casin. 3, 2, 25.

B. In partic., *To reckon, count, compute* a thing: colliciares (tegulae) pro binis putabuntur, *will be counted*, Cato R. R. 14, 4.—Hence,

2. Transf.: **a.** *To reckon, value, estimate, esteem* a thing as any thing = aestimare: aliquid denariis quadringentis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7: magni putare honores, id. Planc. 4 *fin.*: quum unum te pluris quam omnes illos putem, id. Att. 12, 21 *fin.*: tantique putat connubia nostra, Ov. M. 10, 618:—aliquem nihilo, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 7 *fin.*; so, aliquid pro certo, Matius et Trebat. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 15, A. *fin.*: imperatorem aliquo in numero putare, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 13: hominem prae se neminem, id. Rosc. Am. 46 *fin.*

b. *To ponder, consider, reflect upon* a thing: dum haec puto, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 4: in quo primum illud debes putare, Cic. Planc. 4: multa putans, Virg. A. 6, 332:—cum aliquo argumentis, *to consider* or *investigate maturely, to argue*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 45.—Whence,

c. Transf. (as the result of consideration), *To decide, judge, suppose, account, esteem, suspect, believe, think, imagine*, etc.: "verbum quoque ipsum *puto*, quod declarandae sententiae nostrae causa dicimus, non signat profecto aliud, quam id agere nos in re dubia obscuraque, ut decisis amputatisque falsis opinionibus, quod videatur esse verum et integrum et incorruptum, retineamus," Gell. 6, 5, 8: aliquis forsan me putet non putare hoc verum, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 1: recte putas, id. ib. 1, 1, 114: rem ipsam putasti, id. Phorm. 4, 5, 6: nec committere, ut aliquando dicendum sit, Non putaram, *I should not have imagined that*, Cic. Off. 1, 23 *fin.*; id. Acad. 2, 18: noli putare, me maluisse, *etc.*, id. Att. 6, 1; Caes. B. C. 2, 31: stare putes: adeo procedunt tempora tarde, *one would suppose*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 5; cf. id. Her. 11, 85.—Parenthetically: atque intra, puto, septimas Calendas, Mart. 1, 100. So with an ironical insinuation: Ov. Am. 3, 7, 2:—ut puto, deus fio, *as I think, in my opinion*, Suet. Vesp. 23 *fin.*; so Ov. A. A. 1, 370; (* so, non, puto, repudiabis, *etc.*, *I think*, Vat. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9 *init.*).—Elliptically: Cic. Fam. 15, 20.—Hence

pŭtă, *imper.*, *Suppose*, i. e. *for instance, for example, namely* (post-class.): si ille, puta, consul factus fuerit, Pomp. Dig. 28, 5, 23: hoc, puta, non justum est, Pers. 4, 9; cf. Prisc. p. 1007 P.—So, too, ut puta (sometimes also written as one word, utputa), *As for instance, as for example:* Sen. Q. N. 2, 2.

pūtor, ōris, *m.* [puteo] *A foul smell, a stench, rottenness, putridity* (ante- and post-class.), Cato R. R. 157; Var. L. L. 5, 5, § 25; Lucr. 2, 872; 6, 1100; Arn. 7, 222.

pŭtrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [puter] *Rottenness, putridity* (late Latin), Cyprian. de Laps. 12.

pŭtrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [putreo] *Rottenness, putridity* (late Latin), App. M. 9, p. 617 Oud; Prud. Cath. 9, 31.

pŭtrĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3., and in the *pass.*, **pŭtrĕfīo,** factus, fieri (collat. form of the *part. pass.*, putefactus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1035) [putreo-facio], **I.** *To make rotten, to cause to putrefy;* and pass., *to become rotten, to putrefy:* humor putrefacit deposita semina, Col. 3, 12: stellionem in oleo, Plin. 29, 4, 28: ut spinarum semina putrefiant, Pall. 1, 33; so id. 10, 9: bove putrefacto, Var. R. R. 2, 5; Lucr. 2, 895: nudatum tectum patere imbribus putrefaciendum, Liv. 42, 3.—**II.** *To make friable, to soften:* ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt, Liv. 21, 37.

pŭtrĕfīo, factus, fieri, v. putrefacio.

pŭtrĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [puter] *To be rotten* or *putrid* (ante-class.): Pac. in Non. 159, 19; so Att. ib. 21.

pŭtresco (not in Cic.; for in Tusc. 1, 3, putescat is the correct reading), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [putreo] *To grow rotten* or *putrid, to rot, putrefy, moulder, decay:* ne ungulae putrescant, Var. R. R. 2, 5: vestis putrescit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 119: dentes, Plin. 31, 9, 45.—**II.** *To become loose* or *friable*, Col. 2, 11, 3; 3, 11, 7; 11, 2, 61; 11, 3, 56.

pŭtrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Corruptible, perishable* (post-class.): tabulae, Paul. Nol. Ep. 8, 6.

* **pŭtrĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [putridus] *Foul, corrupt:* voces, Amm. 22, 16.

pŭtrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [putreo] **I.** *Rotten, corrupt, decayed:* dentes, Cic. Pis. 1: aedificium, Sen. Ep. 58 *fin.*: si quid in nucleo putridi fuerit, Plin. 23, 4, 45.—**II.** *Mellow, friable:* loca, Plin. 19, 8, 47: pectora, Catull. 64, 352.

* **pŭtrĭlāgo,** ĭnis, *f.* [puter] *Rottenness, corruption, putrefaction: caries* est vetustas vel putrilago, Non. 21, 23.

putris, e, v. puter.

pŭtror, ōris, *m.* [putreo] *Rottenness, corruption, putridity* (ante- and post-classical), Lucr. 2, 929; 872; Arn. 5, 166.

pŭtrŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [putror] *Full of rottenness* or *corruption, putrid* (post-class.): ulcus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

1. pŭtus, a, um, *adj.* [from the root PVO; whence, also, puto] *Cleansed, purified, perfectly pure, bright, clear, unmixed;* usually joined with purus; purus putus, sometimes purus ac putus: "*putare* valet purum facere. Ideo antiqui *purum putum* appellarunt," Var. L. L. 6, 7, § 63; cf., "*putus* antiqui dicebant pro puro," Paul. ex Fest. p. 216 ed. Müll.: "in foedere ... scriptum invenitur, ut Carthaginienses populo Romano darent certum pondus ARGENTI PVRI PVTI. Quaesitum est, quid esset *purum putum.* Respondi esse *purum putum* valde purum .... Argentum *putum* dictum esse quasi *exputatum* excoctumque omnique aliena materia carens, Gell. 6, 5: amicula pura puta, procera, *etc.*, Var. in Non. 27, 28: hecatombe pura ac puta. *pure and clear*, id. ib. 24: Polymachaeroplacides, Purus putus est ipsus, *it's the very man himself*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 31: purus putus hic sycophanta est, *a sycophant out and out, a genuine sycophant*, id. ib. 4, 7, 103.—Without purus in the *Sup.:* quam bonam meis putissimis orationibus gratiam retulerit, *my exceedingly pure, brilliant speeches*, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.

* **2. pŭtus,** i, *m.* Another form of pusus, *A boy:* Virg. Catal. 9, 2 Wagn.

‡ **puvire** ferire est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 245 ed. Müll.

puxis, idis, v. pyxis.

† **pycnītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = πυκνῖτις, *A plant, mullein, wool-blade;* pure Lat., verbascum, App. Herb. 71.

† **pycnŏcŏmon,** i, *n.* = πυκνόκομον, *A plant, devil's-bit*, Scabiosa succisa, L.; or, acc. to Sprengel, *small-flowered mother-wort*, Leonurus Marrubiastrum, L.; Plin. 26, 8, 36.

† **pycnostȳlos,** on, *adj.* = πυκνόστυλος, *Close-columned, having the columns close together, pycnostyle*, Vitr. 3, 2; 3.

† **pycta** or **pyctes,** ae, *m.* = πύκτης, *A boxer, pugilist;* pure Lat., pugil, Plin. 7, 47, 48; Sen. Contr. 1, 3; Phaedr. 4, 24, 5.—When occurring with pugil. pyctes denotes a boxer who fights in the Greek manner, and pugil one who fights in the Roman manner, Tert. Jejun. 17 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. 2530. Transf., of *a fighting-cock*, Col. 8, 2, 5.

pyctālis, e, *adj.* [pycta] *Of* or *belonging to a boxing-match, pugilistic:* certamen, Serv. on Virg. A. 5, 373.

† **pyctŏmăchārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* [πυκτομαχέω] *A boxer, pugilist*, for pycta and pugil, Firm. Math. 8, 8.

(* **Pydăras,** ae, *m.* *A river of Thrace*, otherwise called Atyras, Plin. 4, 11, 18.)

Pydna, ae, *f.*, Πύδνα, *A city in Macedonia, on the Thermaic Gulf, celebrated for the battle in which Perseus was defeated by Aemilius Paulus*, Liv. 44, 6; Nep. Them. 8.—**Pydnaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Pydna*, Liv. 44, 45.

(* **pyĕlus,** i, *m.*, πύελος, *A bath*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 62.)

† **pȳga** (also written pūga), ae, *f.* = πυγή, *The rump, buttocks*, pure Lat., nates, Hor. S. 1, 2, 133.—In the *plur.*, Naev. in Non. 39, 28.

† **pȳgargus,** i, *m.* = πύγαργος (white-rump), **I.** *A kind of eagle*, perh. *the bald eagle* or *fish-hawk*, Plin. 10, 3, 3.—**II.** *A kind of antelope*, Plin. 8, 53, 79; Juv. 11, 138.

(* **Pygĕla,** ōrum, *n.*, Πύγελα, *A town and harbor of Ionia*, Liv. 37, 11; called, also, **Phygĕla,** Mela, 1, 17; Plin. 5, 29, 31.)

† **pygĭsiăcus,** a, um, *adj.* [pyga-Isis] qs. *Of* or *belonging to secret buttock-worship:* puellam invitare ad pygisiaca sacra, *i. e. to copulation*, Petr. S. 140 (*al.* pygiaca, in the same signif.)

Pygmaei, ōrum, *m.*, Πυγμαῖοι (qs. Fistlings, Tom Thumbs), *The Pygmies, a fabulous, dwarfish race of antiquity, especially in Africa; at war with the cranes, by whom they were constantly defeated*, Mel. 3, 8, 8; Plin. 6, 30, 35; 4, 11, 18; 5, 29, 29; Gell. 9, 4.—**II.** Hence **Pygmaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pygmaean:* mater, *i. e. the queen of the Pygmies, Gerane* or *Oenoe*, Ov. M. 6, 90: virgo, Juv. 6, 505: bellator, id. 13, 167.

Pygmălĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Πυγμαλίων: **I.** *Grandson of Agenor, who became enamored of a statue he had made, and to which, at his earnest petition, Venus gave life*, Ov. M. 10, 243 *sq.*; Arn. 6, 206.—**II.** *Son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido*, Virg. A. 1, 347; Just. 18, 4.—**B.** Deriv., **Pygmălĭōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pygmalionian*, poet. for *Phoenician:* terra, Sil. 1, 21; also, for *Carthaginian*, id. 6, 532.

Pȳlădes, ae and is, *m.*, Πυλάδης: **I.** *Son of King Strophius, celebrated as the friend of Orestes*, Cic. Lael. 7; id. Fin. 2, 24 *fin.*; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 27; Pont. 3, 12, 67; Hyg. Fab. 119 and 120.—Transf., for *a faithful friend*, Ov. R. Am. 589; Mart. 6, 11.—**B.** Deriv., **Pȳlădēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pyladean;* transf., for *very faithful, very tender:* amicitia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84.—**II.** *A celebrated pantomimist from Cilicia, under Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 45; Sen. Excerpt. contr. 3 praef.; Macr. S. 2, 7.

Pȳlae, ārum, *f.*, Πύλαι (gates, gateways), *A narrow pass, defile:* Tauri, *between Cappadocia and Cilicia*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 2; called also Amanicae, Curt. 3, 18: Susides, *in Persia*, Curt. 5, 33.—**II.** In partic., *The Pass of Thermopylae*, Liv. 32, 4; 36, 15.—**B.** Deriv., **Pylăĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Thermopylaean:* concilium, *the congress of the Greeks at Thermopylae*, Liv. 31, 32; called also P. conventus, id. 33, 35.

Pȳlaemĕnes, is, *m.*, Πυλαιμένης, *A mythical king of the Paphlagonians, an ally of Priam*, Liv. 1, 1; Nep. Dat. 2.—**II.** Hence **Pylaemenius,** a, um, *adj.*; gens, *i. e. Paphlagonian*, Plin. 6, 2, 2.

Pylaicus, a, um, v. Pylae, *no.* II., B.

(* **Pyle,** ēs, *f.* *A town of Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6, 10.)

(* **Pȳlēne,** ēs, *f.*, Πυλήνη, *A town of Aetolia*, Plin. 4, 2, 3: Stat. Th. 4, 102.)

Pȳlus and **Pȳlos,** i, *f.*, Πύλος, *The name of three cities of the Peloponnesus*, of which one was in Arcadia; one in Messenia, now *Old Navarino*, Liv. 27, 30; Mel. 2, 3, 9; and the other in Triphylia, the southern province of Elis, the abode of Nestor, whence Pylos Nestorea, Sen. Herc. fur. 561, sometimes confounded with Pylos in Messenia, where Neleus reigned: nos Pylon, antiqui Neleïa Nestoris arva, Misimus, Ov. Her. 1, 63; cf. also, Nelea Pylos, id. Met. 6, 418.—**II.** Deriv., **Pȳlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pylos, Pylian*, freq. poet. for *Nestorian:* agri, *Pylian, Messenian*, Ov. M. 2, 684: Nestor, id. Pont. 1, 4, 10; so, dies, *the days*, i. e. *age of Nestor*, id. Trist. 5, 5, 62; hence, transf., senecta, *i. e. very great age*, Mart. 8, 2.—Subst., Pylius, ii, *m.*, *The Pylian*, i. e. *Nestor*, Ov. M. 8, 365; 12, 537; 542.—In the *plur.*, Pȳlii, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Pylos, the Pylians*, Mel. 2, 3, 9.

† **pȳra,** ae, *f.* = πυρά, *A funeral pile, pyre;* pure Lat., rogus: Virg. A. 6, 215; 11, 185; Ov. F. 2, 534; id. Ib. 36; Auct. B. Afr. 91.—**II.** Pyra, ae, *f.*, *The name of the place on Mount Oeta where Hercules is said to have burned himself*, Liv. 36, 30.

Pȳracmon, ōnis, *m.*, Πυράκμων, *A Cyclops, a servant of Vulcan*, Virg. A. 8, 425; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 238.

Pȳracmos, i, *m.* *A Centaur who was present at the marriage of Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 460.

(* **Pyraei,** ōrum, *m.* *A people of Illyria*, Mela, 2, 3; Plin. 3, 22, 26.)

† **pȳrălis,** ĭdis, *f.* = πυραλίς, *A winged insect that was supposed to live in fire*, called also pyrausta = πυραυστής, Plin. 11, 36, 42; 10, 74, 95.

Pȳrămēus, a, um, v. 1. Pyramus, *no.* II.

pȳrămĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [pyramis] *In the form of a pyramid, pyramidal:* corpuscula, Cic. N. D 1, 24; perh. it may more correctly be regarded as a gloss.

† **pȳrămis,** ĭdis, *f.* = πυραμίς (prop., an Egyptian word), *A pyramid*, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47; Plin. 36, 12, 15; (* Mela, 1, 9; Luc. 9, 155).

1. Pȳrămus, i, *m.*, Πύραμος, *The lover of Thisbe, who, on account of her supposed death, stabbed himself under a mulberry-tree*, Ov. M. 4, 55 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Pȳrămēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pyramus, Pyramian:* arbor, *i. e. the mulberry-tree*, Ser. Samm. 29, 553.

2. Pȳrămus, i, *m.*, Πύραμος, *A river in Cilicia*, Mel. 1, 13, 1; Plin. 5, 27, 22; Cic. Fam. 3, 11; Curt. 3, 4; 7.

pȳrausta or **-es,** ae, v. pyralis.

† **pȳren,** ēnis, *f.* = πυρήν. *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

Pyrenaeus, a, um, and **Pyrenaicus,** a, um, v. Pyrene, *no.* II., B.

Pȳrēne (y scanned short, Tib. 1, 7, 10), ēs, *f.*, Πυρήνη, *One of the fifty daughters of Danaus*, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**II.** *Daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon the mountains called after her name;* cf. Sil. 3, 420 *sq.*—Hence, **2.** Transf.: **a.** *The Pyrenaean Mountains, the Pyrenees*, Tib. 1, 7, 10; Luc. 1, 689.—**b.** *Spain*, Sil. 15, 45; 16, 246.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Pȳrēnaeus** (y scanned short, Luc. 4, 83), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pyrene, Pyrenaean;* so esp., Pyrenaei montes *or* Pyrenaeus saltus, *the Pyrenaean Mountains, the Pyrenees*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; id. B. C. 1, 37; 3, 19; Liv. 21, 23; Mel. 2, 5, 1; Plin. 16, 16, 28; Sil. 3, 415, et saep.—Hence, in a new adject. signif., *Of* or *belonging to the Pyrenees, Pyrenaean:* nives, Luc. 4, 83: juvenci, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 406: Venus, *who was worshiped on the Pyrenees*, Plin. 3, 3, 4.—**2. Pȳrēnāĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Pyrenees, Pyrenaean:* nives, Aus. de Urb. in Narbone, 13, 6 dub. (*al.* Pyrenaeis).

Pȳrēneus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Πυρηνεύς, *A king of Thrace*, Ov. M. 5, 274 *sq.*

† **pȳrĕthrum** or **-on,** i, *n.* = πύρεθρον, *A plant, Spanish chamomile, pellitory*, Anthemis pyrethrum, L.; Plin. 28, 9, 42; Cels. 5, 4; Scrib. Comp. 9; 55; Ov. A. A. 2, 418.

(* **Pȳrētus,** i, *m.* *One of the Centaurs*, Ov. M. 12, 449.)

Pyrgi, ōrum, *m.*, Πύργοι, *A colony in Etruria*, now the village of *S. Severa*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 6, 8; Liv. 36, 3; Virg. A. 10, 184; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 375 *sq.*; Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 296 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Pyrgensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pyrgi, Pyrgan:* scorta, Lucil. in Serv. Virg. A. 10, 184: Antistius, *of Pyrgi*, Cic. de Or. 2, 71: publicanus, Liv. 25, 3.

† **pyrgis,** is, *f.* *A plant, dog's tongue*, App. Herb. 96.

Pyrgo, ūs, *f.* *The nurse of Priam's children*, Virg. A. 5, 645.

Pyrgŏpŏlīnīces, is, *m.* *Tower-town-taker*, the name of the hero in Plautus's Miles gloriosus, 1, 1, 56; 4, 2, 9; Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

† **1. pyrgus,** i, *m.* = πύργος, *A little wooden tower on the side of a gaming-board, hollow and having steps inside, through which the dice were thrown upon the board;* pure Lat., turricula: Sid. Ep. 8, 12 (in Hor. S. 2, 7, 16, called phimus, v. h. v.).

2. Pyrgus, i, *m.*, Πύργος, *A castle in Elis*, Liv. 27, 32.

Pȳriphlĕgĕthon, ontis, *m.*, Πυριφλεγέθων, *A river in the Infernal Regions, usually called* Phlegethon, Tert. Apol. 47 *fin.*; Arn. 2, 52; Mart. Cap. 2, 40.

† **pȳrītes,** ae, *m.* = πυρίτης: **I.** *Flint*, Plin. 36, 19, 30.—**II.** *A millstone*, Plin. 36, 19, 30.—**III.** *Iron pyrites, sulphuret of iron, marcasite*, Plin. 36, 19, 30.

† **pȳrītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = πυρῖτις, *A precious stone of a black color, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

pȳrŏcŏrax, acis, v. pyrrhocorax.

Pȳrŏis and **Pȳrŏeis,** entis, *m.*, Πυρόεις (fiery): **I.** *The planet Mars*, Col. poët. 10, 290; Aus. Idyll. 18, 12; Mart. Cap. 8, p. 287 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 20, written as Greek).—**II.** *One of the horses of the sun*, Ov. M. 2, 153; Val. Fl. 5, 432.

† **pȳrŏpoecĭlos** lapis = πυροποίκιλος, *A kind of porphyry*, Plin. 36, 8, 13; id. ib. 22, 43.

† **pȳrōpus,** i, *m.* = πυρωπός (fire-colored), *A metallic mixture, gold-bronze, bronze*, Plin. 34, 8, 20; Lucr. 2, 803; Prop. 4, 10, 21; Ov. M. 2, 2.

Pyrrha, ae, and **Pyrrhe,** ēs, *f.*, Πύῤῥα: **I.** *Daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion*, Ov. M. 1, 350 *sq.*; Sen. Troad. 1039.—**B.** Deriv., **Pyrrhaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Pyrrha, Pyrrhaean:* saxa, *which Pyrrha and Deucalion flung behind them*, Stat. Th. 8, 305.—**II.** *The name borne by Achilles, when clothed as a girl*, Hyg. Fab. 96; Sid. Carm. 9, 138.

Pyrrhēum, i, *n.* *A place in Ambracia*, Liv. 38, 5.

Pyrrhĭa, ae, *f.* *Name of a thievish female slave, in a comedy of Titinnius*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14 Schol. Cruq.

1. Pyrrhĭas, ae, *m.*, Πυῤῥίας, *Commander of the Aetolians*, Liv. 27, 30.

2. Pyrrhĭas, ădis, *adj. f.*, Πυῤῥιάς, *Of the city of Pyrrha in Lesbos, Pyrrhian* puellae, Ov. Her. 15, 15.

† **pyrrhĭcha,** ae, and **pyrrhĭche,** ēs, *f.* = πυῤῥίχη, *A dance in armor, the Pyrrhic dance*, Plin. 7, 56, 57; Suet. Caes. 39; id. Ner. 12; Spart. Hadrian. 19.

pyrrhichārĭus (purrhich.), ĭi, *m.* [pyrrhicha] *One who performs the Pyrrhic dance, a Pyrrhichist*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8 *fin.*

† **pyrrhĭchĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = πυῤῥίχιος, In prosody, pes, or simply pyrrhichius, *A poetical foot, consisting of two short syllables, a pyrrhic*, Quint. 9, 4, 80; 106; 101; 140, et al.

Pyrrhidae, ārum, v. Pyrrhus, *no* I., B.

Pyrrho, ōnis, *m.*, Πύῤῥων, *A philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the skeptical school*, Cic. Fin. 2, 11; 4, 16; 18; 22; 5, 8: id. Acad. 2, 42; id. Off. 1, 2; id. Tusc. 2, 6. His followers are called **Pyrrhōnĕi,** ōrum, *m.*, *Pyrrhonists*, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62; and, Pyrrhonii philosophi, Gell. 11, 5, 1; cf. id. ib. 6.

† **pyrrhŏcŏrax,** ăcis, *m.* = πυῤῥοκόραξ, *A kind of crow with a reddish beak, the Alpine-crow, hermit-crow*, Corvus pyrrhocorax, L.; Plin. 10, 48, 68 (*al.* pyrocorax).

Pyrrhōnĕi and **Pyrrhōnĭi,** v. Pyrrho.

Pyrrhus, i, *m.*, Πύῤῥος: **I.** *Son of Achilles and Deïdamia* (otherwise called Neoptolemus), *founder of a kingdom in Epirus, and slain at Delphi by Orestes*, Just. 17, 3; Virg. A. 2, 469; 526 *sq.*; Ov. Her. 8, 3.—**2.** Pyrrhi Castra, *A place in Laconia*, Liv. 35, 27; *in Triphylia*, id. 32, 13.—**B.** Deriv., **Pyrrhidae,** ārum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of the kingdom founded in Epirus by Pyrrhus*, Just. 17, 3.—**II.** *King of Epirus, an enemy of the Romans; on account of his descent from Achilles, called* Aeacides (v. h. v.), Cic. Lael. 8; id. Rep. 3, 28; id. Fin. 2, 19; id. Off. 1, 12; 13; 3, 22, et al.

pyrum and **pyrus,** v. pirum and pirus.

† **pysma,** ătis, *n.* = πύσμα, In rhetoric, *A question*, Aquila Rom. p. 152 ed. Ruhnk.

Pȳthăgŏras, ae, *m.*, Πυθαγόρας, *A celebrated philosopher of Samos, about* 550 B.C.; *he taught in Lower Italy* (*Croton and Metapontum*), *and was the founder of the Pythagorean philosophy, which received its name from him*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10; 16; 4, 1; id. Fin. 5, 2; id. de Div. 1, 3, et saep.—The Greek letter Υ, with its two divergent arms, was used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two diverse paths of life, that of virtue and of vice: Aus. Idyll. 12, 9; cf. Pers. 3, 56; v. also Lact. 6, 3.

II. Derivv., **A. Pȳthăgŏrēus,** a, um, *adj.*, Πυθαγόρειος, *Pythagorean:* somnia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52: pavo, *into which, according to the Pythagorean doctrine of metempsychosis, the soul of Euphorbus had passed, before it reached Pythagoras*, Pers. 6, 11: brassica, *highly recommended by Pythagoras*, Cato R. R. 157 *in lemm.* (cf. Plin. 20, 9, 33).—In the *plur.* subst., Pȳthăgŏrēi, ōrum, *m.*, *The followers of the Pythagorean philosophy, the Pythagoreans*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16; id. de Or. 2, 37, et al.

B. Pȳthăgŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Πυθαγορικός, *Pythagorean:* libri, Liv. 30, 29: philosophia, Plin. 13, 13, 27: prudentia, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1.—In the *plur.* subst., Pȳthăgŏrici, ōrum, *m.*, *The Pythagoreans*, Cic. de Div. 1, 30.

pȳthăgŏrisso, are, *v. n.* = πυθαγορίζω, *To imitate Pythagoras, to Pythagorize:* noster Plato pythagorissat, App. Flor. 2, p. 60 Oud.

† **pȳthaules,** ae, *m.* = πυθαύλης: **I.** *One who plays upon the flute the song of the combat between the Pythian Apollo and the dragon Python*, Hyg. Fab. 273.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *One who plays upon the flute an accompaniment to the* canticum (*solo*) *of an actor*, Var. in Non. 166, 11; Sen. Ep. 76; Vopisc. Carin. 19 Obr.

pȳthaulĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pythaules, *no.* II.] *Of* or *belonging to a* pythaules, *pythaulic:* in canticis pythaulicis responsabat, Diom. p. 489 P.

Pythĕas, ae, *m.* *A geographer, a native of Marseilles, contemporary with Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Plin. 2, 75, 77; 99.

Pȳthĭa, ae and ōrum, v. Pythius, sub Python, *no.* II., B, 1 and 2.

1. Pythias, ae, *m.* A false reading for Phintias, v. h. v.

2. Pythias, ae, *f.* *Name of a female slave*, in Ter. Eun.; also in a comedy of Caecilius, Hor. A. P. 238 Schol. Cruq. and Orell.

Pȳthĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Πυθικός, Another form for Pythius, *Pythian:* Apollo, Liv. 5, 21: oraculum, id. 5, 15: sortes, id. 5, 23: divinatio, Val. Max. 1, 8, 10: agon, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

† **pȳthĭon,** ii, *n.* = πυθίων, *A kind of bulbous plant, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 19, 5, 30.

(* **Pythĭum,** i, *n.*, Πυθίον, *A town of Thessaly*, Liv. 42, 53; id. 44, 2.)

Pȳthĭus, a, um, v. Python, *no.* II.

1. Pȳtho, ūs, *f.*, Πυθώ, *The former name of Delphi and its environs*, Tib. 2, 3, 27; Luc. 5, 134.

2. Pȳtho, ōnis, *m.* *A masculine proper name*, Liv. 44, 12.

Pȳthon, ōnis, *m.*, Πύθων, *The serpent slain, according to the myth, near Delphi by Apollo, who hence received the appellation of Pythius*, Ov. M. 1, 438; 460; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 1.

II. Derivv.: **Pȳthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Πύθιος, *Pythian, Delphic, Apollonian:* Delphis prognatus Pythius Apollo, Naev. B. P. 2, 20; so, Apollo, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77; also, incola, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 6; and, deus, Prop. 2, 31, 16: oraculum, Cic. de Div. 1, 1: regna, *i. e. Delphi*, Prop. 3, 13, 52: vates, *i. e. the Pythoness, Pythia*, Juv. 13, 199; cf. in the follg.—**B.** Subst.: **1.** Pȳthĭa, ae, *f.*, ἡ Πυθία, *The priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo, the Pythoness, Pythia*, Cic. de Div. 1, 19; Nep. Milt. 1.—**2.** Pȳthĭa, ōrum, *n.*, τὰ Πύθια (ἱερά), *The Pythian games, celebrated at Delphi every fourth year in honor of Apollo*, Ov. M. 1, 447; Hor. A. P. 414; Luc. 6, 409; Plin. 35, 9, 35.

† **pȳthōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = πυθωνικός, *Prophetic, magical:* spiritus, Tert. Anim. 28 *fin.*

† **pȳthōnĭon,** ii, *n.* = πυθώνιον, *A plant, dragon-wort*, App. Herb. 4; 14.

† **pȳtisma,** ătis, *n.* = πύτισμα, *That which is spit* or *spirted out through the lips* in tasting wine, Vitr. 7, 4 *fin.*; Juv. 11, 173 Rupert.

† **pȳtisso,** are, *v. n.* = πυτίζω, *To spit* or *spirt out* wine in tasting: pytissando modo mihi Quid vini absumpsit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48 Don.

† **pyxăcanthus** or **-os,** i, *comm.* = πυξάκανθα, *A plant, box-thorn, buck-thorn*, Plin. 12, 7, 15.

† **pyxăgăthus** or **-os,** i, *m.* = πυξαγαθός, *A skillful boxer*, Mart. 7, 56.

pyxĭdătus, a, um, *adj.* [pyxis] *Made like a box, box-like:* commissurae, Plin. 31, 6, 31.

pyxĭdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small box*, Cels. 6, 6, 5.

† **pyxĭnum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* collyrium) = πύξινον, *An unguent kept in boxes made of box-wood, box-salve*, Cels. 6, 6, 25.

† **pyxis** (also, puxis, Scrib. Comp. 228), idis, *f.* = πυξίς, *A box a small box*, esp. for unguents, medicines, *etc.* Orig., of boxes made of box-wood, then of those of any kind of wood, and finally, also, of metallic boxes: veneni, Cic. Coel. 25: aurea, Suet. Ner. 47; cf. ib. 12: cornea, Plin. 21, 20, 81: plumbea, id. 32, 10, 47. Belonging to the toilet of women, Petr. 110; Paul. Sent. 3, 7.—**II.** Transf.: ferrea, *An iron cap fitted to the lower end of a pestle*, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112.

Q.

Q, q, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, concerning the origin of which the ancients themselves were in doubt, since some considered it to be the Koppa (ϙ), transferred from the Greek, Quint. 1, 4, 9; Ter. Maur. p. 2253 P.; Mar. Victor. p. 2459 and 2468 ib.; while others explained it as a mere graphical contraction of C and V, Vel. Long. p. 2218 P.; Ter. Maur. p. 2399 ib.; cf. Diom. p. 420 ib.; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 57. The archaic form of Q, viz., *CV*, as well as the continual vacillation between the spelling *cu*, *q*, and *qu*, in the oldest and best inscrr. and MSS., give to the latter opinion the greater probability, when we consider that the proper power of *q*, viz., *cu*, was early obscured; hence *q* frequently stands for *c*, and a second *u* was appended when the sound of *kw* was required. In the oldest inscriptions, PEQVDES and PEQVNIA occur for *pecudes* and *pecunia* (Lex. Thor. lin. 14 and 19); QVM for the prep. *cum*, Inscr. vet. ap. Orell. *no.* 566, and upon a coin, A.U.C. 737; and QVOM for the prep. *cum*, in the fourth Epitaph of the Scipios, and in the Lex. Thor. lin. 21: QVOQIRCA for *quocirca* in the Lex. Jul. Municip. On the other hand, for *quod* stands CVOD, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3882; for *aquae*, ACVAE, Inscr. Grut. 593, 5.—On the vacillation of the oldest MSS. between *cu* and *qu*, see Freund on Cic. Mil. p. 31 *sq.*—(*A comparison of the Phoenician, old Greek, and Latin alphabets may still lead to the conclusion that the first opinion cited above is the true one.)

In commutation, *q* answers to the Greeek π: Lat. quinque, equus, sequor; Greek, πέντε (πέμπε), ἵππος, ἕπω.—And also to the Greek τ, for which the Oscan has *p:* Greek τίς, τί, Oscan *pis*, *pit*, Lat. *quis*, *quid;* Greek τέ, Oscan *pe*, Lat. *que;* Greek τέτταρα, Oscan *petora*, Lat. *quatuor*.

As an abbreviation, Q designates most freq. the praenomen Quintus, but also stands for Quaestor, que, quinquennalis, et al. Q. I. S. S. quae infra scripta sunt. Q. R. C. F. quando rex comitiavit fas. Q. S. P. P. S. qui sacris publicis praesto sunt. Q. V. A. qui vixit annos. S. P. Q. R. senatus populusque Romanus, *etc.*

quā, *adv.* [*abl. fem.* from qui] *On which side, at* or *in which place, where* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., locally: ad omnes introitus, qua adiri poterat, Cic. Caecin. 8: arx Athenarum, qua ad meridiem vergit, Nep. Cim. 2: reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: plurima qua silva est, Ov. M. 14, 361:—complentur moenia ac tecta, quaque longissime prospectari poterat, *where, whence*, Tac. A. 3, 1; so Virg. A. 2, 752:—vagari, qua velit, *wherever, as far as*, Cic. de Or. 1, 16: omnia, qua visus erat, constrata telis, armis, Sall. J. 101; cf. Ov. M. 1, 241.

II. Transf.: **A.** Partitively, qua ... qua, *Partly ... partly*, or *as well ... as, both ... and:* mores rapere properant, qua sacrum, qua publicum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 39: omnia convestit hedera, qua basim villae, qua intercolumnia, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2 *fin.*: qua dominus, qua advocati, id. Att. 2, 19: qua de Buthrotiis, qua de Bruto, id. ib. 15, 18: qua feminae, qua viri, Plin. Ep. 6, 33.

B. *As far as, in so far as* (mostly post-Aug.): statui non ultra attingere externa, nisi qua Romanis cohaerent rebus, Liv. 39, 48: Aegyptii ignem vocant masculum, qua ardet flamma, et feminam, qua lucet innoxius tactu, Sen. Q. N. 3, 14; Quint. 4, 1, 17; Tac. A. 6, 10.

C. *In what manner, how:* numquid tute prospexti tibi, Quid fieret? qua fieret? Ter. Ad. 4. 5, 56 ("id est: qua ratione, quo modo fieret," Don.): ante praedico, M. Antonium delectus, qua possit, habiturum, Cic. Phil. 6, 3; Ov. Pont. 2, 4, 33: coëant in foedera dextrae, Qua datur, Virg. A. 11, 292.

quaad, v. quoad.

quā-cumque (*in tmesi:* qua porro cumque, Lucr. 1, 507) (quācunque), *adv.* *Wherever, wheresoever* (quite classical): quacumque iter fecit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16: quacumque custodiant, Liv. 24, 2.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Whencesoever, from what side soever:* hujus erat Minerva spectantem aspectans, quacumque aspiceretur, Plin. 35, 10, 37.—**B.** *Whithersoever:* quacumque nos commovimus, ad Caesaris acta revocamur, Cic. Att. 14, 17.

quādantĕnus or **quadamtenus** (*in tmesi*, Hor.; v. in the follg.), *adv.* [quidam-tenus] *To a certain point* or *limit, so far* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32.—**II.** Transf., *To a certain extent, in some measure, somewhat*. citreis odor acerrimus, quadantenus et cotoneis, Plin. 15, 28, 33: rubens, id. 24, 14, 76: quae fuerit origo gemmarum diximus quadantenus, id. 37, prooem.: ut noctes nostrae quadamtenus his historiae flosculis aspergerentur, Gell. 17, 21, 1.

Quādi, ōrum, *m.* *A German people in the modern Moravia*, Tac. G. 42; 43; Eutr. 8, 6; 9, 6; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 379.

quădra, ae, *f.* *A square:* **A.** In gen.: qui locus gradibus in quadram formatus est, Fest. s. v. ROMANAM, p. 262 ed. Müll.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** In architecture: **a.** The lowest and largest member of the base of a pedestal, *The foundation-stone, socle, plinth:* Vitr. 3, 3.—**b.** Any small member for the separation of other larger ones, *A plat-band, list, fillet:* Vitr. 3, 3; so id. 10, 2.—**2.** *A table to eat from* (as these were usually square; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 25, § 118): patulis nec parcere quadris, of the pieces of bread used as plates, Virg. A. 7, 114. Hence, aliena vivere quadra, *to live from another's table* (as a parasite), Juv. 5, 2.—**3.** *A* (square) *bit, morsel:* et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49: casei, Mart. 12, 32: panis, Senec. Benef. 4, 29.

quadrāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrageni] *Of* or *belonging to the number forty, consisting of forty, of forty:* dolium, perh. *holding forty* congii, Cato R. R. 105: fistula, *a forty-inch pipe*, i. e. *made of a plate forty inches in width*, Vitr. 8, 7: pupillus, *of forty*, i. e. *forty years old*, Sen. Ep. 25; so absol.: quadragenarium istum ad te voca, *that quadragenarian*, Arn. 2, 60.

quădrāgēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quadraginta] *Forty each:* columnae singulae sestertiis quadragenis millibus locatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56: octoginta confecit centurias, quadragenas seniorum et juniorum, Liv. 1, 43: pyramides complures quadragenarum ulnarum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, *no.* 2; Liv. 38, 38.—**II.** In gen., for quadraginta, *Forty:* centies vicies duceni quadrageni fiunt viginti octo millia et octingenti, *i. e.* 240 × 120 = 28,800.

quădrāgēsĭmus (archaic orthogr., ‡ quadragensumus, Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. 6, p. 296), a, um, *adj.* [quadraginta] *The fortieth:* pars quadragesima, Cato R. R. 23: nono et quadragesimo die, Var. in Gell. 3, 10: anno fere centesimo et quadragesimo, Cic. Rep. 2, 15.—**II.** Subst., quadragesima, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars), *The fortieth part, a fortieth:* quadragesima summae, Suet. Cal. 40.—**B.** In partic.: **I.** As a tax, *The fortieth part, a fortieth* (as with us, a tenth, a tithe): abolitio quadragesimae quinquagesimaeque, Tac. A. 13, 51:—publicum quadragesimae in Asia egit, Suet. Vesp. 1: C. ATIO ALCIMO FELICIANO ... PROG. QVADRAG. GALLIARVM, Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Veron.; cf. abbrev., TABVLARIVS XXXX. GALLIAR., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3344.—In eccl. Lat., *The Christian fast of forty days, lent*, Hier. Ep. 41, 3.

quădrāgĭes (archaic orthogr., QVADRAGIENS, Monum. Ancyr. ap. Grut. 230), *adv. numer.* [id.] *Forty times:* quadragies quater accusatus, Aur. Vict. Vir. illustr.

47 : — sestertium ter et quadragies, *the* 4,300,000 *sesterces*, Cic. Fl. 13 ; so Liv. 38, 55.

quādrāgintā, *num.* [quatuor] *Forty* : quatuor quadraginta minae, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 102 : annos natus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14 ; id. Rep. 2, 30 ; Catull. 115, 2.

quadrangŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrangulus] *Quadrangular* (eccl. Latin) : quadrangulata turris, Tert. Anim. 17.

‡**quadrangŭlum,** i, *n.* [quatuor angulus] *A quadrangle* : quadrangulum, τετράγωνον, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

quādrangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Four-cornered, quadrangular* (post-Aug.) : figura, Plin. 13, 22, 38 : herba quadrangulo caule, id. 25, 6, 27.

quadrans, tis, *m.* [quatuor] *A fourth part, a fourth, a quarter* : operae, Col. 2, 4 : diei noctisque, Plin. 18, 25, 57.—**II.** In partic. : **A.** *A fourth part, a fourth* of a whole : creditoribus quadrantem solvi, Vellej. 2, 23 : heres ex quadrante, *of the fourth part of the inheritance*, Suet. Caes. 83.

B. *The fourth part of an* as (as a coin), *three* unciae : nota in triente et quadrante rates (fuit). Quadrans antea teruncius vocatus a tribus unciis, Plin. 33, 3, 13 : quadrans mihi nullus est in arca, *not a farthing, not a copper*, Mart. 2, 44. As the customary price of a bath (cf., quadrantarius) : dum tu quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137 ; so Juv. 6, 446.

C. Of interest, *Four for a hundred* : usurae quadrantes, *four per cent.*, Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 21.

D. As a measure of land, *A quarter of an acre* (jugerum) : Col. 5, 1.

E. As a weight, *A quarter of a pound* : Mart. 11, 105.—With pondo : amomi pondo quadrans, Col. 12, 20.

F. As a measure for liquids, *The fourth part of a* sextarius, *three* cyathi : Mart. 9, 94 : vini, Cels. 3, 15.

G. As a measure of length, *A quarter of a foot* : pedes duodecim et quadrantem, Gell. 3, 10. (**A quarter-digit*, Fr. Aq. 25.)

quădrantal, ālis, *n.* [quadrantalis] **I.** *A liquid measure containing eight* congii, *a quadrantal* : Cato in Fest. p. 258 ed. Müll. ; so id. R. R. 57 *fin.* ; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 15 ; Plin. 14, 14, 16.—**II.** *A die, cube*, Gell. 1, 20, 3.

quădrantālis, e, *adj.* [quadrans] *Containing the fourth part* of a measure (post-Aug.) : mensa crassitudine quadrantali, *of a quarter of a foot*, Plin. 13, 15, 29.

quădrantārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a quarter*, esp. *to a quarter of an* as (as a coin), *that costs a quarter of an* as, *etc.* : res quadrantaria, *i. e. a bath* (because a quarter of an as was the price of a bath ; v. quadrans, *no.* II., B), Sen. Ep. 86 : mulier, of Clodia, wife of Metellus, perh. i. q. *common prostitute*, who sold herself, as it were, for a trifle, Cic. Coel. 26 ; she is also called Clytaemnestra quadrantaria, because, like Clytaemnestra, she destroyed her husband, Coel. in Quint. 8, 6, 53.

1. quădrātārĭus, ii, *m.* [quadratus] *A stone-cutter* (post-class.) : interchanged with lapidicida, Sid. Ep. 3, 12 ; Cod. Justin. 10, 64, 1 ; Auct. de Limit. p. 294 ed. Goes.

‡**2. quădrātārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. quadratarius] *Of* or *belonging to a stone-cutter* : OPVS, perh. *a stone monument*, Inscr. ap. Murat. 2012, 2.

quădrāte, *adv.*, v. quadro, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

‡**quădrātim,** *adv.* [quadratus] *Four-fold*, acc. to Charis. p. 168 P.

quădrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A square, quadrate* : agatur linea rotundationis, quae quadrationis angulos tangat, Vitr. 4, 3.

quădrātor, ōris, *m.* [quadro] *A stone-cutter* : marmorum, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 7.

quădrātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A making square, squaring, quadrature* (post-class.) : circuli quadratura, *the squaring* or *quadrature of the circle*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. Oud.—**II.** Transf., *A square* : vitreae, Vopisc. Firm. 3.

quădrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. quadro, *ad fin.*

quădrĭangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor angulus] v. quadrangulus, *Four-cornered, quadrangular* (post-classical) : Aus. Epigr. 128.

‡**quădrĭ-baccĭum** and ‡**quădrĭ-bacĭum,** ii, *n.* [quatuor-bacca] *Four-beads, four-pearls*, an ornament composed of four pearls, Inscr. ap. Murat. 139, 1.

quadrĭ-dens, tis, *adj.* [quatuor-dens] *Four-toothed, having four teeth* (ante-classical) : rastri quadridentes, Cato R. R. 10, 3 ; 11, 4.

quădrĭ-ennis, e, *adj.* [quatuor-annus] *Of four years, four years old* (post-class.) : homo, Aur. Vict. Epit. 45.

quădrĭ-ennĭum, ii, *n.* [quadriennis] *A space* or *period of four years* (quite class.) : Cic. Caecin. 7 ; so id. Opt. gen. *fin.* ; id. de Sen. 4 ; Flor. 2, 6.

‡**quădrĭēris,** is, *f.* [vox hybr. from quatuor and ἄρω, analog. to τριήρης] *A vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme* (post-classical) : EX CLASS. PR. MIS. QUADRIERE FIDE, Inscr. ap. Murat. 876, 3. Also, quatrieris, Not. Tir. p. 177.

quădrĭfārĭam, *adv.* [quatuor] *Four-fold, into four parts* (quite class., but not in Cic. or Caes.) : quadrifariam aliquid dispertire, Var. in Non. 92, 15 : conjurati quadrifariam se diviserunt, Liv. 38, 1 ; Suet. Vitell. 13.—* **II.** *In a four-fold manner* : Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 16 ; cf. quadrifariter.

quădrĭfārĭter, *adv.* *In a four-fold manner, in four ways* (post-class.) : Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 14 ; cf. quadrifariam.

quădrĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor] *Four-fold* (post-class.) : divisio, Cass. Var. 3, 51.

quădrĭ-fĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor-findo] *Four-cleft, split into four parts, quadrifid* (poet.) : **I.** Lit. : quadrifidas sudes, Virg. G. 2, 25 : quadrifidam quercum scindebat, *was cleaving in four*, id. Aen. 7, 509. —**II.** Transf., in gen., *Divided into four parts* : labor, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 268.

quădrĭfīnālis, e, *adj.* [quadrifinium] *Bordering on four places*, or *marking four boundaries* (post-class.) : arca, Innocent. de Casis literar. p. 222 Goes.

quădrĭfīnĭum, ii, *n.* [quatuor-finis] *A place where four boundaries meet* (post-class.), Innocent. p. 221 and 227 Goes.

quădrĭflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [quatuor-fluvius] *A flowing into four parts, in four directions* : ima abietis pars, cum excisa quadrifluviis disparatur, *i. e. into four parts, according to the course of the veins*, Vitr. 2, 9.

quădrĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor-fluo] *Having four streams, flowing into four parts* (eccles. Latin) : amnis, Prud. Cath. 3, 103.

quădrĭfŏris, e, *adj.* [quatuor-fores] *Four-doored*, i. e. *having four doors* or *four doorways* (*openings*) (post-Aug.) : nidi, Plin. 11, 21, 24 : januae, *having four leaves, divided cross-wise*, Vitr. 4, 6.

‡**quădrĭformis,** e, *adj.* [quatuor-forma] *Four-formed, quadriform* : Not. Tir. p. 110.

quădrĭfrons, tis, *adj.* [quatuor-frons] *Four-fronted, having four foreheads* or *four faces* : Janus, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 4 ; Serv. Virg. A. 7, 607.

quădrīgae, ārum (collat. form in the *sing.*, v. in the follg.), *f.* [contr. from quadrijugae, from quatuor and jugum] *A set* or *team of four, a four-span, quadriga* (quite class.) : **I.** Lit., Of horses : "*quadrigarum currus* duplici temone olim erant, perpetuoque, et qui omnibus equis injiceretur jugo. Primus Clisthenes Sicyonius tantum medios jugavit, eosque singulos ex utraque parte simplici vinculo applicuit, quos Graeci σειραφόρους, Latini funarios vocant," Isid. Orig. 17, *n.* 5 : exinde duabus admotis quadrigis, in currus earum distentum illigat Mettum, Liv. 1, 28 *fin.* ; so Col. 3, 9 ; Virg. G. 3, 267, et saep. ; Fest. s. v. OCTOBER, p. 178 ed. Müll.—Of other animals : quadrigae (asinorum), Var. R. R. 2, 1 : camelorum, Suet. Ner. 11.—Esp. freq. of the *four-horse team* used in races : curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. de Div. 2, 70 : quum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, Virg. G. 1, 512 : quadrigas agitare, Suet. Caes. 39.—Poet., of the *four-horse team* of the Sun, Aurora, Luna, *etc.* : cum quadrigis Sol exoriens, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 226 : roseis Aurora quadrigis, Virg. A. 6, 535 : nox aetherium nigris emensa quadrigis Mundum, Tib. 3, 4, 17.—(* Meton., *A four-horse chariot*, Liv. 37, 41.)—In the *sing.* : "invenimus *quadrigam* numero singulari dictam in libro satirarum M. Varronis," Gell. 19, 8 *fin.* ; so Prop. 2, 34, 39 ; 3, 9, 17 ; Mart. 6, 46 ; Grat. Cyneg. 228 ; Plin. 7, 21, 21 ; 36, 5, 4, *no.* 10 ; Suet. Vitell. 17 ; Val. Max. 1, 8, 9 extr. : Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 67, et saep.

B. Transf. : **1.** Of four persons together, *A four-span, team of four* (post-class.) : quadrigae tyrannorum, Vopisc. Prob. *fin.*—**2.** Of abstract things : initiorum quadrigae : locus et corpus, tempus et actio, *the four parts.* Var. L. L. 5, 1, § 12.

II. Trop. : irarumque effunde quadrigas, *i. e. give free course to your wrath*, Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 12, 499 (for which Virg., in this passage, irarumque omnes effundit habenas) : nunquam edepol quadrigis albis indipiscet postea (as an image of great speed), Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 13 ; so, quadrigae poëticae, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2 ; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 294 ; id. Aul. 4, 1, 13 ; id. Poen. 1, 2, 155 : jam quadrigae meae decucurrerunt, *i. e. my joy, cheerfulness, is gone.* Petr 64 : navibus atque Quadrigis petimus bene vivere, *i. e. by sea and land, in every way*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29.

quădrīgālis, e, *adj.* [quadrigae] *Of* or *belonging to a team of four* : equi, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Curules, p. 49 ed. Müll.

quădrĭgămus, i, *m.* [vox hybr., from quatuor-γάμος] *One who has married four times, a husband for the fourth time* (eccl. Lat.) : Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, *n.* 15.

1. quădrīgārĭus, ii, *m.* [quadrigae] *One who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus, a chariot-racer* (quite class.) : Var. R. R. 2, 7 : q. in victoria, Cic. Fragm. or. in toga cand. ap. Ascon. ; so Suet. Ner. 16 ; Arn. 2, 70.

2. quădrīgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a four-horse* (*racing*) *chariot* (post-Aug.) : quadrigario habitu, *in the dress of the driver of a quadriga*, Suet. Cal. 17 : pulvis, for *the race-horses*, Veg. Vet. 1, 56 : FAMILIA, *slaves who took care of the race-horses*, Inscr. in Grut. 339, 5.

3. Quădrīgārĭus, ii. *m.* *A Roman surname.* Thus, Q. Claudius Quadrigarius, *an old Roman historian* ; cf., respecting him, Bähr's Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. 2, p. 23 (3d ed.).

quădrīgātus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigae] *Marked* or *stamped with the figure of a quadriga* (a coin) : Liv. 22, 58 ; cf., nota argenti fuere bigae, atque quadrigae, et inde *bigati* et *quadrigati* dicti, Plin. 33, 3, 13.

quădrĭgĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor-geminus] *Four-fold, four* (post-Aug.) : cornicula, *four*, Plin. 8, 23, 25.

quădrĭgēni, v. quadringeni.

quădrīgŭlae, ārum, *f. dim.* [quadrigae] *A little four-horse team* (quite class.) : Cic. Fat. 3.—In the *sing.* : Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 22, § 83.

‡**quădrīgŭlārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [quadrigulae] *Of* or *belonging to a little four-horse team* (post-classical) : PICTOR, *who painted little four-horse teams*, Inscr. ap. Don. 317, 6.

quădrĭjŭgis, e, *adj.* [quatuor-jugum] *Of* or *belonging to a team of four* (poet. and post-Aug.) : equi, Virg. A. 10, 571 : currus, App. Flor. 3, p. 73 Oud.

quădrĭjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a team of four* (poet.) : quadrijugo invehitur curru, Virg. A. 12, 162 : certamen, *with four-horse chariots*, Stat. Th. 6, 370.—Subst., quadrijugi, ōrum, *m.*, *A four-horse team* : ruunt tritumque relinquunt Quadrijugi spatium, Ov. M. 2, 167.

quădrĭlătĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor-latus] *Four-sided, quadrilateral*, Front. p. 35 Goes.

quădrĭlībris, e, *adj.* [quatuor-libra] *That weighs four pounds* (ante-class.) : Plaut. Aul. 5, 2.

quădrĭmănus, a, um, and **quădrĭmānis,** e, *adj.* [quatuor-manus] *Four-handed, having four hands* (post-class.) : puella biceps, quadripes, quadrimana, Jul. Obseq. de prodig. 111 : pueri, id. ib. 73.

quădrīmātus, ūs, m. [quadrimus] *The age of four years* (post-Aug.) : extra quadrimatum, Plin. 19, 11, 58 : dum quadrimatum agant, Col. 7, 9, 2.

quădrĭmembris, e, *adj.* [quatuor-membrum] *Four-limbed* or *four-footed, going on all fours* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. poët. 8, 272 dub. (*al.* hiantimembrem).

quădrĭmenstrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor-mensis] *Of four months* (post-class.): Cod. Justin. 1, 32, 1.

quădrĭmestris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of four months* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): agni, Var. R. R. 2, 2: consulatus, Suet. Ner. 14.

quădrīmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quadrimus] *Of four years, four years old* (a Plautin. word): parvulus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 4: altera, id. Poen. prol. 85.

quădrīmus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor] *Of four years, four years old* (quite class.): de quadrimo Catone, *of Cato of Utica, when four years old*, Cic. Fam. 16, 22; cf. Liv. 27, 37: boves, Var. R. R. 1, 20: merum, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 7: vitis, Col. 4, 16: dies, *a term of four years*, Alfen. Dig. 23, 4, 19.

quădringēnărĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadringeni] *Of four hundred each* (quite class.): cohortes, *each consisting of four hundred men*, Cic. Att. 6, 1; so, (*al.* quadringentariae), Liv. 7, 7: q. JUDEX, *who possessed an equestrian fortune of four hundred thousand sesterces:* Inscr. ap. Mur. 1048, 4.

quădringēni (quadrigeni, Var. R. R. 2, 8), ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quadringenti] *Four hundred each:* Liv. 8, 11 *fin.*: millia numûm, Suet. Vit. 13.

quădringentēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [id.] *Four hundred each:* Vitr. 10, 14: millia numorum, Plin. 8, 43, 68.

quădringentēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *The four hundredth:* annus, Liv. 5, 45; so Plin. 8, 6, 6.

quădringenti, ae, a, *adj.* [quatuor-centum] *Four hundred:* anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58; so id. Pis. 5; Juv. 1, 105.

quădringentĭes, *adv.* [quadringenti] *Four hundred times:* HS quadringenties, *forty millions of sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10; id. Phil. 2, 37; id. Rab. Post. 8.

quădrīni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quatuor] *Four each, four* (ante-classical and post-Aug.): "ab uno *uni*, a tribus *trini*, a quatuor *quadrini*," Var. L. L. 8, 30, § 55: si haberem quadrinas molas, Pompon. in Non. 483, 24: dies, Plin. 11, 36, 43: febris quadrini circuitus, *a quartan fever*, id. 7, 50, 51: cardines, Arn. 6, 192.

‡ **quădrĭnoctĭum**, ii. *n.* [quatuor-nox] *A space* or *period of four nights*, acc. to Prisc. p. 1357 P.

quădrĭ-partĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [quatuor-partio] *To divide into four parts* (in the *verb. finit.*, post-class.): quadripartitur exercitus, Dictys Cret. 1, 19.—Hence

quădrĭpartītus (quadripert.), a, um, *Pa.*, *Divided into four parts, consisting of four parts, four-fold, quadripartite* (quite class.): distributio accusationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12: commutationes temporum, *four-fold, four*, id. Tusc. 1, 28: exercitus, Tac. A. 13, 39: praesidia, id. Hist. 5, 20.—*Adv.*, quădrĭpartīto, *In four divisions, quadripartitely:* brachia locare, Col. 4, 26, 3.

quădrĭ-partītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quadripartio] *A division into four parts, quadripartition* (only in Varro): Var. L. L. 5, 1, § 1, and 7, 2, § 5.

quădrĭpartīto, *adv.*, v. quadripartio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

quădrĭpartītus, a, um, *Pa.*, from quadripartio.

quădrĭpĕdus, a, um, v. quadrupedus.

quădrĭpertītus, a, um, v. quadripartio, *Pa.*

quădrĭpes, ĕdis, v. quadrupes.

‡ **quădrĭplātōres** dicebantur, qui eo quaestu se tuebantur, ut eas res persequerentur, quarum ex legibus quadrupli erat actio, Fest. p. 259 ed. Müll.

quădrĭ-rēmis (quatriremis, Not. Tir. p. 177), is, *f.* [quatuor-remus] *A vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme* (quite class.): egreditur Centuripina quadriremi e portu, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33; so Plin. 7, 56, 57; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2671; 3629.—Also adject.: Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 73.

quădrĭ-sēmus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hybr., from quatuor-σῆμα, sign] *Quadrisyllabic, containing four morae or prosodial times* (grammatical term): numerus, Mart. Cap. 9, 331.

quădrĭvĭum, ii, *n.* [quatuor-via] *A place where four ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road:* **I.** Lit.: in quadriviis et angiportis, Catull. 58, 4; so Juv. 1, 63: DII, *the tutelar gods of cross-roads*, Inscr. Grut. 84, 5; 1015, 1; id. ap. Reines. cl. 1, *n.* 14.—**II.** Transf., *The assemblage of the four mathematical sciences* (arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy), Boëth. Arithmet. 1, 1.

quădro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [quadrus] **I.** *Act.*, *To make four-cornered, to square, make square:* abies atque populus ad unguem quadrantur, Col. 11, 12.—**B.** Transf., *To put in proper order, to join properly together, to complete, perfect:* quadrandae orationis industria, *in properly arranging*, Cic. Or. 58.

II. *Neutr.*, *To be square*, said of squared stones for building, which fit well together; hence, transf., *to square* or *agree with, to fit, suit:* secto via limite quadret, Virg. G. 2, 277: eam conjunctionem quadrare volumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 44: omnia in istam quadrant, *fit her*, id. Coel. 29: ad multa, *to suit in many respects*, id. Att. 4, 18: quoniam tibi ita quadrat, *it seems to you so proper, pleases you so*, id. Brut. 11.—**B.** In partic., of accounts, *To square, agree, accord:* quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, id. Verr. 2, 3, 36.—Hence

quădrātus, a, um, *Pa.*: **A.** *Squared, square, quadrate* (quite class.): quadrata basis, Var. in Plin. 36, 13, 19: pes, *a square foot*, Plin. 33, 4, 21: saxum, *squared, hewn stone*, Liv. 10, 23; also, lapis, Plin. 36, 13, 19, *n.* 4: litera, *capital letters*, which are composed of square strokes, Petr. 29: statura, *square, robust*, Suet. Vesp. 20: corpus, Cels. 2, 1: boves, *stout, vigorous*, Col. 6, 1: signa, *i. e. statues*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 2: agmen, *a marching in regular order of battle*; also *an army advancing in regular order of battle*, so that the whole body forms a parallelogram, Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 12, 121: quadratum acies consistat in agmen, Tib. 4, 1, 100: ut inde agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet, *in order of battle*, Cic. Phil. 13, 8: quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. J. 105; v. agmen, p. 66, 3: pallium, *square, four-cornered*, Petr. 135: numerus, *a square number*, Gell. 1, 20: versus, *a verse of eight* or *seven feet*, id. 2, 29: q. Roma, *the most ancient Rome, built in the form of a square, on the* Mons Palatinus; and, in a narrower sense, *the inclosed square place on the summit of the Palatine, the* mundus *of all cities built in the Etruscan fashion*, "Fest. 258 ed. Müll.;" cf., on the Roma quadrata, Becker's Alterth. 1, p. 105 *sq.*

2. Subst.: **a.** quadratum, i, *n.*: (α) *A square, a quadrate:* dimensio quadrati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24: in quadratum, *into a square, tetragon*, Plin. 18, 22, 51.—(β) Astronom. *t. t.*, *Quadrature, quartile*, Cic. de Div. 2, 42: luna in quadrato solis dividua est, Plin. 2, 18, 16.—**b.** quadratus, i, *m.*, *A square, quadrate:* marmorum quadrati, Cassiod. Varr. 2, 7.

B. Transf., *Fitting, suitable* (rare): compositio, Quint. 2, 5, 9.—Hence,

Adv., quădrāte, *In fours, four-fold, four times* (post-class.): Manil. 2, 295.

quădrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [quadra] *A little square* (post-class.): Sol. 37.

quădrum, i, *n.* [quatuor] *Something square, a square, quadrate* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: perticae dolantur in quadrum, Col. 8, 3.—**II.** Transf., *A being squared* or *fitted together, fitness, proper order, arrangement:* in quadrum redigere sententias, Cic. Or. 61; so id. ib. 70.

quădrŭ-pĕdans, tis, *Part.*, from the obsol. quadrupedo [quadrupes] *Going on four feet, galloping* (poet. and post-Aug.): canterius, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 34: equo juxta quadrupedante, *galloping close by on horseback*, Plin. 8, 45, 70: sonitus, *of a horse galloping*, Virg. A. 8, 596.—**II.** Subst., poet., *A galloping horse, a steed, courser* (poet.): quadrupedantum Pectora, Virg. A. 11, 614.

‡ **quădrŭpĕdātim**, *adv.* [quatuor-pes] *In the manner of a quadruped*, acc. to Charis. p. 163 P.

* **quădrŭpĕdĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Four-footed, quadruped:* Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 36.

quădrŭpĕdus (quadripedus, Front. ad M. Anton. de Or. 1), a, um, *adj.* [quadrupes] *Going on four feet, galloping* (post-Aug.): quadrupedo gradu repentes, *on all fours*, Amm. 14, 2: quadripedo cursu, *on a gallop*, Front. 1, 1; so too absol., quadrupedo currere, *to gallop*, id. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

quădrŭpes (also written quadripes), ĕdis, *adj.* [quatuor-pes] *Four-footed, going on four feet*; usually subst., *a four-footed beast, a quadruped* (quite class.): quadrupes equus, *galloping*, Enn. in Gell. 18, 5, 4 (in Macr. S. 6, 9, quadrupes eques): cursus, App. M. 6, p. 436 Oud.

II. Subst., *gen. omn.*, *A four-footed animal, a quadruped:* (α) *m.*: quadrupedem aliquem, Cic. Par. 2.—(β) *f.*: aliam quadrupedem, Cato R. R. 102: nulla, Virg. E. 5, 25.—(γ) *n.*: crocodilus, quadrupes malum, Plin. 8, 25, 37:—pennatum, id. 11, 36, 43: cetera quadrupedia, Col. 11, 2.—Of men, regarding their arms and legs as alike: quadrupedem constringito, *i. e. bind him hand and foot*, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24: quadrupedes coërcuit, *standing on their hands and feet, on all fours*, like a beast, Suet. Calig. 27: receptus, *creeping on all fours*, id. Ner. 48.

quădrŭplāris, e, *adj.* [quadruplus] *Four-fold, quadruple* (post-class.): numerus duplaris, triplaris, quadruplaris (*al.* quadruplus), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19.

quădrŭplātor (also written quadriplator, Fest. p. 259 ed. Müll.), ōris, *m.* [quadruplo] **I.** *One who multiplies by four, a quadrupler*, App. Apol. p. 578 Oud.—Hence,

B. Transf., *A multiplier, magnifier.* beneficiorum suorum, Sen. Ben. 7, 25.

II. *One who farmed the tolls, of which he received a fourth part*, Sid. Ep. 5, 7.

B. Transf., *A public informer, who received a fourth part of the thing informed against* (acc. to others, *one who committed an offense punishable with a four-fold penalty*); also, in gen., *a trickster, chicaner*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18: deterrimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8; Liv. 3, 72. Cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 259 ed. Müll.; Ascon. Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 7 *fin.*

quădrŭplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [quatuor-plico] *Four-fold, quadruple:* pecunia, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 21: ordo, Liv. 30, 10: radix, Plin. 27, 8, 38.—* **II.** Poet., in gen., *Four* stellae, Cic. Arat. 92.

quădrŭ-plĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quadruplico] *A making four-fold, quadruplication* (post-class.): numeri, Cap. 7, 258; so Ulp Dig. 44, 1, 2.

quădrŭplĭcāto, *adv.*, v. quadruplico, *ad fin.*

quădrŭplĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [quadruplex] *To multiply by four, make four-fold, quadruplicate:* rem suam, *one's property*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 4: numerum, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10.—Hence,

Adv., quădrŭplĭcāto, *Four times as much, quadruply* (post-Aug.): Plin. 2, 17 14; so, emptis vineis, id. 14, 4, 5.

quădrŭplo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [quadruplus] *To multiply by four, make four-fold, quadruple* (post-classical): Ulp Dig. 4, 2, 14: numerus quadruplatus, Paul. ib. 38, 10, 10.

quădrŭplor, ari, *v. dep.* [id.] *To be an informer, cheater, trickster, chicaner:* Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 10.

quădrŭplus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor] *Four-fold, quadruple*, rarely as an adject.: strena, Suet. Tib. 34.—Subst., quadruplum, i, *n.*, *A four-fold amount, four times as much, quadruple* (quite class.): furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, *to a four-fold penalty*, Cato R. R. prooem.: judicium in aratorem in quadruplum dare, *to sentence the cultivator, who did not deliver the quantity of grain fixed by law, to pay four times as much*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 13: elephanto pulmo quadruplo major bubulo, *four times as large*, Plin. 11, 37 79: actio quadrupli, Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 14.

‡ **quadrurbem** Athenas Attius appellavit, quod scilicet ex quatuor urbibus in unam domicilia contulerunt, Braurone, Eleusine, Piraeeo, Sunio, Fest. p. 258 ed. Müll. [Transl. of τετράπολις.]

quădrus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor] *Square* (post-class.): quadrus terminus, Auct. de limit. p. 281 Goes.

quadrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Four-cornered* or *four fold* (post-class.): errabam riguis per quadrua compita in hortis, *i. e. laid out in squares*, Aus. Idyll. 14, 5: vis, *four-fold*, Prud. Psych. 842.

quaerĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [quaero] *To seek earnestly* (ante-class.): **I.** In gen.: hominem inter vivos quaeritamus mortuum, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 15: aliquem mari terraque, id. Poen. prol. 105: te ipsum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 2: hospitium ab aliquo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 77: lana ac tela victum, *to earn*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48.—**II.** In partic., *To ask, inquire*, or *demand earnestly, to wish to know exactly:* quid tu id quaeritas? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 22; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 17.

quaero (archaic orthogr., QVAIRO, Epitaphs of the Scipios, 6; v. Append. V. For the orig. form, quaeso, ĕre, v. h. v.), sīvi or sĭi, sītum, 3. *v. a.* *To seek.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: Enn. in Cic. de Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. 1, 47): te ipsum quaerebam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3: escam in sterquilinio, Phaedr. 3, 12, *init.*

B. In partic.: **1.** *To seek to get* or *procure, to seek* or *search for* a thing: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 38: rem mercaturis faciendis, Cic. Parad. 6, 3.—Absol.: contrivi in quaerendo vitam atque aetatem meam, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15; so id. ib. 5, 3, 27.—Hence, **b.** Transf., *To get, earn, procure, acquire* a thing: liberorum quaerundorum causa ei uxor data est, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 109.

2. *To seek for* something missing, *to miss:* Siciliam in uberrima Siciliae parte, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18: optatos Tyndaridas, Prop. 1, 17, 18: Phoebi comam, Tib. 2, 3, 25; amnes, Stat. Th. 4, 703.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To seek,* i. e. *to think over, meditate, aim at, plan* a thing: dum id quaero, tibi qui filium restituerem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 83: quonam modo maxime ulti sanguinem nostrum pereamus, Sall. C. 34: fugam, Cic. Att. 7, 17: sibi remedium ad rem aliquam, id. Cluent. 9.—*c. inf.:* tristitiae causam si quis cognoscere quaerit, *seeks, strives, endeavors*, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 7; id. Am. 1, 8, 51.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To seek to gain* any thing; hence, *to get, acquire, obtain, procure:* laudem sibi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 74: salutem alicui malo, id. Ad. 3, 2, 2: remedium sibi ad aliquam rem, Cic. Clu. 9: pudentem exitum suae impudentiae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1: invidiam in aliquem, id. Rab. Post. 17.

2. Of inanimate and abstract subjects, *To demand, need, require*=requirere: lites ex limitibus judicem quaerant, Var. R. R. 1, 15; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10: bellum dictatoriam majestatem quaesivisset, Liv. 8, 30.

3. *To seek to learn* from any one; hence, *to ask, inquire;* constr. usually with *ab*, *de*, *ex*, or with a relative clause: (*a*) With *ab:* cum ab iis saepius quaereret, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: quaero abs te nunc, Hortensi, cum, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83: quaesivit a medicis, quemadmodum se haberet, Nep. Dion, 2.—(*β*) With *de:* quaerebat paulo ante de me, quid, *etc.*, Cic. Pis. 9: de te ipso quaero, Vatini, utrum, *etc.*, id. Vatin. 4; so, quaero de te, arbitrerisne, *etc.*, Liv. 4, 40; Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 18.—(*γ*) With *ex:* quaesivi ex Phania, quam in partem provinciae putaret, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6: quaerit ex solo ea, quae, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.—(*δ*) With a relative clause: ille baro te putabat quaesiturum, unum coelum esset an innumerabilia, Cic. Fam. 9, 25: natura fieret laudabile carmen, an arte, Quaesitum est, Hor. A. P. 409: quaeritur inter medicos, cujus generis aquae sint utilissimae, Plin. 31, 3, 21.

4. *To examine* or *inquire into judicially, to institute an investigation:* hunc abduce, vinci, rem quaere, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 36: q. de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Verr. 1, 9: de morte alicujus, id. Rosc. Am. 41: de servo in dominum, *to question by torture, put to the rack*, id. Mil. 22: aliquid per tormenta, Suet. Tib. 58: legibus, *to investigate according to the laws, impartially*, Plin. Ep. 5, 21.—Hence,

b. Transf., si quaeris, si quaerimus (prop., *If we*, or *you*, *look well into the matter; if we*, or *you*, *would know the truth*), *To say the truth, in fact, to speak honestly:* omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatissimi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: at sunt morosi, et anxii, et difficiles senes: si quaerimus, etiam avari, id. de Sen. 18. So too, si verum quaeris, id. Fam. 12, 8.—So too, noli quaerere *or* quid quaeris? *In short, in one word:* noli quaerere: ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: quid quaeris? biduo factus est mihi familiaris, id. ib. 3, 1.—Hence

quaesītus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** *Sought out;* in a good sense, *select, special, extraordinary* (so perh. not ante-Aug.; for in Sall. fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9, the more correct reading is, perh., exquisitissimae): leges quaesitiores (opp. to simplices), Tac. A. 3, 26: quaesitior adulatio, id. ib. 57: quaesitissimi honores, id. ib. 2, 53.—**B.** In a bad sense, opp. to what is natural, *Far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed* (quite classical): vitabit etiam quaesita nec ex tempore ficta, sed domo allata, quae plerumque sunt frigida, Cic. Or. 26: comitas, Tac. A. 6, 50: asperitas, id. ib. 5, 3.—**C.** Subst., quaesītum, i, *n.*, *A question* (poet.): accipe quaesiti causam, Ov. M. 4, 793; so id. Fast. 1, 278.

quaesītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quaero] *A seeking* or *searching after* (post-Aug.): **I.** In gen.: Psyche quaesitioni Cupidinis intenta, populos circuibat, App. M. 5, p. 371 Oud.—**II.** In partic., *A questioning by torture, the question, inquisition:* cum postero ad quaesitionem retraheretur, proripuit se custodibus, Tac. A. 4, 45; Inscr. ap. Bertol. Antiq. Aquilei. p. 300, *n.* 419.

quaesītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A seeker, searcher* (post-class.); as for gold, connected with scrutator, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 28.

II. In partic., *An investigator:* **A.** In judicial (esp. in criminal) matters, *An examiner, inquisitor:* quid mihi opus est sapiente judice? quid aequo quaesitore? Cic. Fontei. 6: quaesitorem edere, id. Planc. 17: q. Minos, Virg. A. 6, 432: tres, Sall. J. 44; so of Cicero, as the investigator of the Catilinarian conspiracy, Cic. Cat. 4, 5.—Esp. of the praetor who presided in criminal trials: Cic. Verr. 1, 10.

B. In a scientific point of view, *An inquirer, examiner, considerer*, as a transl. of the Gr. *σκεπτικός*, *a skeptic* (post-class.): Gell. 11, 5, 2.

quaesītum, i, v. quaero, *Pa.*, *no.* C.

* **quaesītūra,** ae, *f.* [quaero] for the usual quaestura, *The quaestorship:* quaesituram petere, Tac. A. 3, 29 dub. (*al.* quaesturam).

1. quaesītus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from quaero.

2. quaesītus, ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [quaero] *A seeking, searching* (post-Aug.): Plin. 5, 9, 10.—**II.** *An examining, investigation*, Macr. Sat. 7, 8.

quaeso, īvi or ĭi, 3. *v. a.* [old form for quaero] **I.** *To seek, to seek to obtain* any thing (ante-class.): "*quaeso*, ut significat idem, quod rogo, ita quaesere ponitur ab antiquis pro *quaerere*," Fest. p. 258 ed. Müll.; Enn. in Fest. l. l.: quaese adveniente morbo nunc medicum tibi, Plaut. in Non. 44, 30.

II. *To beg, pray, beseech, entreat* (so quite class.); constr. usually with *ut*, or with the subjunct. only, or *absol.* thrown parenthetically into the sentence: (*a*) With *ut:* Mars pater, te precor quaesoque, uti sies volens propitius mihi, *etc.*, an ancient formula of prayer in Cato R. R. 141, 2: aliquem ut redeat, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 1: prece paces, Lucr. 5, 1229: deos, ut, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 11: peto quaesoque, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: a te quaeso et peto, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 2: id uti permittatis, quaesumus, Liv. 28, 39.—(*β*) With the subjunct. only: P. Decium quaeso mecum consulem faciatis, Liv. 10, 13.—(*γ*) Absol., thrown parenthetically into the sentence, quaeso, quaesumus, *I* (or *we*) *pray, beg, beseech;* freq. as a mere intensive expression, *prithee:* quaeso, quoties dicendum est tibi? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 33: ubinam est, quaeso? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: bona verba, quaeso, id. Andr. 1, 2, 33: tu, quaeso, crebro ad me scribe, Cic. Att. 7, 10: quid, quaeso, interest inter unum et plures, si, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 39: quamobrem aggredere, quaesumus, *etc.*, id. Leg. 1, 2:—quaeso, etiamne tu has ineptias, *I beseech you, for Heaven's sake*, id. Fam. 3, 7.

quaestĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [quaestus] *A small profit, slight gain* (quite class.): Cic. de Div. 2, 15; so id. Fam. 9, 16, 7.

quaestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quaero] *A seeking:* **I.** In gen. (Plautin.): cave, fuas mihi in quaestione, *lest you suffer yourself to be to seek, lest I have to look after you*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 52: tibi ne quaestioni essemus, id. Capt. 2, 2, 3.

II. In partic., *An inquiry, investigation, a questioning, question:* "*quaestio* est appetitio cognitionis, quaestionisque finis inventio," Cic. Acad. 2, 8: rem in disceptationem quaestionemque vocare, *to investigate*, id. de Or. 3, 32: res in quaestione versatur, *is under investigation*, id. Cluent. 58: res in quaestionem venit, *comes under investigation*, Quint. 5, 14, 16: fortitudo in quo maxime exstiterit, immensae quaestionis est, *is a great question*, Plin. 7, 28, 29: quaestionem instituere, *to institute an investigation*, Quint. 7, 1, 6.

2. In partic., *A public judicial investigation, examination by torture, a criminal inquiry, inquisition:* cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, *instituted a trial for assassination*, Cic. Fin. 2, 16: verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habuit pecuniae publicae, id. Phil. 11, 2: q. mortis paternae de servis paternis habere, id. Rosc. Am. 18: q. ferre in aliquem, *to appoint, institute, make a motion for*, id. de Or. 1, 53: habere ex aliquo, Liv. 33, 28: facere alicui, *against any one*, Modest. Dig. 34, 3, 20.—The crime is usually constr. with the prep. *de:* q. de furto constituere, Cic. Clu. 64: q. instituere de morte alicujus, id. ib.: q. de morte viri habere, id. ib. 65: q. habere de servis in caput filii, id. ib.: ad quaestionem abripi, *to examination by torture*, id. ib. 33: alicui servum in quaestionem ferre, id. ib. 64: postulare servum in quaestionem, id. ib.: quaestioni praeesse, *to conduct a trial as judge*, id. Rosc. Am. 4: quaestiones perpetuae, *the inquisitions concerning certain crimes* (repetundarum, majestatis, de falso, de sicariis, de injuriis, *etc.*) *conducted annually, after* 605 A.U.C., *by a standing commission, and presided over by the praetor*, Cic. Brut. 27: judex quaestionis, *the director of the criminal court under the presidency of the praetor*, id. Cluent. 54:—quaestiones extraordinariae, *trials out of the common course, held under a special commission*, Liv. 39, 14; so, quaestio nova, Cic. Mil. 5.

B. Transf.: **1.** *The court, the judges:* totam quaestionem a severitate ad clementiam transtulit, Val. Max. 8, 1, *n.* 6.

2. *The subject of investigation, the matter, case, question:* perdifficilis et perobscura quaestio est de natura deorum, Cic N. D. 1, 1.—**b.** In partic., in rhetor. lang.: (*a*) *The rhetorical subject of debate:* "quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum. Definitum est, quod ὑπόθεσιν Graeci, nos causam: infinitum, quod ϑέσιν illi appellant, nos propositum possumus nominare," Cic. Top. 21.—(*β*) *The main point in a disputed matter, the issue in a cause:* "*quaestio* est quae ex conflictione causarum gignitur controversia, hoc modo: *Non jure fecisti: jure feci.* Causarum autem haec est conflictio, in qua constitutio constat; ex ea igitur nascitur controversia, quam *quaestionem* dicimus, hoc modo: jurene fecerit," Cic. Inv. 1, 13.

quaestĭōnālĭter, *adv.* [quaestio] *By way of question, in the form of a question* (post-class.): propositio quaestionaliter posita, Fulg. de prisc. serm. *n.* 16.

quaestĭōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A torturer, executioner* (post-class.), Cod. Theod 16, 12, 3; Hier. in Joel. 2, 21; Inscr. Grut 545, 6.

quaestĭōnātus, a, um, *Part.*, from the obsol. quaestiono, *Put to the question*, i. e. *put to the torture, put to the rack* (eccl. Lat.): tot confessores quaestionati et torti, Cyprian. Ep. 69, *n.* 6.

quaestĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [quaestio] *A little* or *trifling question* (quite classical): quaestiunculam alicui ponere, Cic. de Or. 1, 22: multae, id. Leg. 2, 20: Quint. 1, 3, 11.

quaestor (archaic orthogr., QVAISTOR, Epit. of the Scipios, et saep.), ōris, *m.* [contr. from quaesitor, from quaero] *A quaestor;* the title of a class of Roman magistrates, some of whom had charge of the pecuniary affairs of the State, while others conducted certain criminal trials (but only, it would seem, as delegates or commissioners of the people; v. Geib, Gesch. d. Röm. Criminalproc. p. 55 *sq.*): "*quaestores* a *quaerendo*, qui conquirerent publicas pecunias et maleficia, quae triumviri capitales nunc conquirunt: ab his postea, qui quaestionum judicia exercent, *quaestores* dicti," Var. L. L. 5, 14, § 81: "et quia de capite civis Romani injussu populi non erat lege permissum consulibus jus dicere, propterea *quaestores* constituebantur a populo, qui capitalibus rebus praeessent; hique appellabantur *quaestores parricidii*, quorum etiam meminit lex duodecim tabularum," Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 23; cf., "*parricidii quaestores* appellabantur, qui solebant creari causa rerum capitalium quaerendarum," Paul. ex Fest. p. 221 ed. Müll.—As a standing magistracy, the quaestors were *treasurers of state, treasurers.* Of these the *quaestor urbanus* or *aerarii*, who remained at Rome, took charge of the treasury, of the public revenues and expenditures, of the standards deposited in the aerarium, *etc.* The quaestors appointed as assistants to the consuls or praetors for the provinces, called *quaestores provinciales* or *militares*, provided for the payment and provisioning of the troops, collected the imposts, and, in the absence of the governor, acted in his stead.—Service in the higher offices of state began with the quaestorship, to which no one was legally eligible before the age of twenty-five. Augustus instituted a new sort of quaestors, *quaestores candidati* or *principis*, who conveyed the imperial messages to the Senate; cf. candidatus 2. The Emperor Constantine appointed *quaestores palatii* or *chancellors.* See, respecting the quaestors, Adams Alterth. p. 206–210, (* and Smith's Dict. Ant., art. quaestor), and the authorities there cited.

‡ **quaestōricĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [quaestor] *Of* or *belonging to a quaestor, quaestorian:* QVAESTORICII, *who had been quaestors*, Tab. Canusin. ap. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 3721.

quaestōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a quaestor, quaestorian* (quite class.): officium quaestorium, *the duty of a quaestor*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: scelus, *perpetrated in the quaestorship* or *by a quaestor*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 4: aetas, *the age requisite for the quaestorship*, Quint. 12, 6, 1; cf., adolescentes jam aetate quaestorios, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: scribae, *of the quaestor*, Suet. Dom. 10: scriptum quaestorium comparavit, *acted as secretary to a quaestor*, id. Vit. Hor.: munera, *i. e. gladiatorial combats*, which the quaestors were obliged to furnish at their own expense, id. Dom. 4: porta, *a gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent*, Liv. 34, 47: forum, id. 41, 2: agri, *taken from the enemy and sold by the quaestor*, Auct. rei Agrar. Sicul. Fl. p. 2.

II. Subst.: **A.** quaestorius, ii, *m.*, *One who had been quaestor, an ex-quaestor*, Cic. Brut. 76; id. Phil. 13, 14 *fin.*; Suet. Oth. 3; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3990.—**B.** quaestorium, ii, *n.*: **1.** (*sc.* tentorium) *The quaestor's tent* in the camp: Liv. 10, 32.—**2.** (*sc.* aedificium) *The residence of the quaestor* in a province: Thessalonicam me in quaestoriumque perduxit, Cic. Planc. 41.

quaestŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestus] *Of* or *belonging to gain, money-making, mercenary* (post-Aug.): quaestuaria mancipia, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4: mulier, *a prostitute for hire*, id. ib. 23, 2, 43.—**II.** Subst., quaestuaria, ae, *f.*, *A prostitute:* ex adultera in quaestuariam versa, Sen. Ben. 6, 32.

quaestŭōse, *adv.*, v. quaestuosus, *ad fin.*

quaestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestus] **I.** *Gainful, profitable, advantageous, lucrative, productive* (quite class.): ager, *productive, fruitful*, Cato R. R. 1: mercatura, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31: quaestuosissima officina, id. Phil. 2, 14: res Verri, id. Verr. 2, 2, 19: uberrimus et quaestuosissimus annus, id. ib. 1, 14: hoc multo est quaestuosius, quam, *etc.*, id. Agr. 2, 25: insula quaestuosa margaritis, *rich in*, Plin. 6, 25, 28.—**II.** *That looks to one's own gain, advantage,* or *profit, eager for gain:* quaestuosus homo, Cic. Parad. 6, 3: nec satis in arte ea quaestuosus, Plin. 26, 3, 7.—**III.** *That has great gain* or *profit, wealthy, rich.* gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis quaestuosa, Curt. 4, 7, 19: Graeci, Plin. 28, 4, 13: milites, Tac. A. 13, 35: q. et opulenti, id. ib. 12, 63.

Adv., quaestŭōse, *Gainfully, advantageously, profitably* (post-Aug.): *Comp.:* quaestuosius, Plin. 19, 4, 19, *n.* 2.—*Sup.:* quaestuosissime, Sen. Ben. 4, 3.

quaestūra, ae, *f.* [quaestor] *The office of quaestor, the quaestorship* (quite class.): quaestura primus gradus honoris, Cic. Verr. 1, 4: quaesturam petere, Tac. A. 3, 29: gerere, Suet. Calig. 1.—**II.** Transf., *The quaestor's chest:* translator quaesturae, *an embezzler of the public chest*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58.

quaestus, ūs (archaic *gen.*, quaesti, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 5; id. Poen. prol. 95; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38; Titin.; Nov.; Turpil. and Caecil. in Non. 483, 19 *sq.*; Var. ib. 492, 20.—*Gen.*, quaestuis, Var. in Non. 483, 32), *m.* [quaero] *A gaining, acquiring; gain, acquisition, profit, advantage* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: quaestus pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 16:—pauperes homines, quibus nec quaestus est, nec, *etc.*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 2: q. ac lucrum unius agri, et unius anni, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44: cum quaestu compendioque dimittere, id. ib. 2, 2, 3: quibus fides, decus, pietas, postremo honesta atque inhonesta omnia quaestui sunt, *are venal, are things to be bought and sold*, Sall. J. 34: quaestui deditum esse, id. Cat. 13: quaestui servire, Cels. 3, 4: in quaestu esse, *to bring gain, be turned to profit*, Quint. 1 prooem. § 13: quaestui habere rempublicam, *to derive advantage, enrich one's self, by the administration of public affairs*, Cic. Off. 2, 22: pecuniam in quaestu relinquere, *to let out money at interest, on usury*, id. Pis. 35.—Proverb.: non potest quaestus consistere, si eum sumptus superat, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 74; cf., is (sumptibus suis) vel Herculi conterere quaestum possiet, *i. e. he could spend all the tithes offered to Hercules*, id. Most. 4, 2, 68: omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent et fastidiunt, *every one looks to his own interest*, id. Truc. 2, 5, 40; cf. ib. 2, 4, 62.

B. Transf., *A way of making money, a business, occupation, employment:* Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 50: malus, id. Most. 3, 2, 92.—So of the *business* of the prostitute: corpore quaestum facere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 2; so too without corpore; uti quaestum faceret, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 27: q. occipit, id. Andr. 1, 1, 52.—So of the *occupation* of a parasite: antiquum quaestum meum alimoniae servo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 1.

II. Trop., *Gain, profit, advantage:* ut quaestui habeant male loqui melioribus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 12: nullum in eo facio quaestum, Cic. Fam. 15, 14.

‡ **quā-lĭbescit,** *adv.*, for qualibet, *Every where, in every way:* Not. Tir. p. 35.

quālĭbet (qualubet; *abl.*, from quilibet), *Where it pleases*, i. e.: **I.** *Where you will, every where:* qualibet perambula aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 122: transitum praebent (flumina), Quint 5, 13, 13.—**II.** *As you please, any how, in any way:* qualubet esse notus optas? Catull. 40, 6.

quālis, e, *pron. adj.* [quis] *How constituted, of what sort, kind,* or *nature, what kind of a* (quite classical): **I.** *Interrog.:* qualine amico mea commendavi bona? *Call.* Probo, et fideli, et fido, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 3: quali fide, quali pietate existimatis eos esse, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Font. 10: q. est istorum oratio? *what kind of a speech is that?* id. Acad. 2, 14: doce me quales sint corpore, *what sort of a body they have*, id. N. D. 1, 23.

II. *Relat.*, with or without a corresp. talis, *So constituted, of such a sort, kind,* or *nature, such as, as:* ut qualem te jam antea populo R. praebuisti, talem te et nobis impertias, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4: ut res non tales, quales ante habitae sint, habendae videantur, id. Inv. 2, 58: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, *the like of which*, id. Cat. 2, 1, 10; Liv. 8, 39.—In quotations and citations, *As, as for instance, as for example:* cum proposito dissimili vel contrario ratio subjungitur. quale est Demosthenis: *Non enim*, etc., Quint. 5, 14, 4; so id. 1, 5, 65 Zumpt, *N. cr.*; 3, 6, 41; 3, 11, 6, et saep. et al.—Poet. for the *adv.*, qualiter: qualis populea moerens philomela sub umbra Amissos queritur fetus, Virg. G. 4, 511: quale coelum Subrubet, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 34; id. Met. 3, 681.—Qualis qualis, post-class. for qualiscumque, *Of what quality soever, whatsoever:* quali quali obligatione interposita, Tryphon. Dig. 20, 5, 12.

III. *Indefin.*, quale, *Having some quality or other:* et ita effici quae appellant qualia, Cic. Acad. 1, 7: prius aliquid esse debet, deinde quale esse, Sen. Ep. 117.

Adv., quālĭter: **A.** *In what way* or *manner, how:* refert, villa qualiter aedificetur, Col. 1, 4.—Qualiter qualiter, *In what manner soever*, for qualitercumque (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 7.—**B.** *Just as, as:* lacrimae fluxere per ora, Qualiter abjecta de nive manat aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 57; Plin. 8, 48, 73.

quālis-cumque, quālĕ-cumque (* or -cunque) (separated, quale id cumque est, Cic. N. D. 2, 30; Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 6), *adj.* [qualis] **I.** *Relat.*, *Of what quality soever, of whatever kind* (quite class.): licet videre, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse, Cic. Leg. 3, 14: sed homines benivolos, qualescumque sunt, grave est insequi contumelia, *be they as they may*, id. Att. 14, 14: imperatores, Tac. H. 4, 8: carmina, Ov. A. A. 2, 283.—**II.** Transf., *indefin.*, *Any without exception, any whatever:* sin qualemcumque locum sequimur, quae est domestica sede jucundior? Cic. Fam. 4, 8.—Hence,

Adv., quālĭtercumque (* or -cunque), *In what way soever, howsoever, be it as it may* (post-Aug.): i. q. utcunque, Col. 2, 10: proeliare, Just. 2, 11.

quālis-lĭbet, quālĕ-lĭbet, *pron. indefin.* [id.] *Of what quality it pleases, of what sort you will* (post-classical): pisces, Apic. 4, 2 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 37, written separately).

quālis-nam, *pron. relat.* *Of what quality, what sort of a* (post-class.): qualisnam accusatio futura esset, App. Apol. p. 381 Oud.

quālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [qualis, *no.* III.] *A quality, property, nature, state, condition* (quite class.) (a word formed by Cicero): Cic. Acad. 1, 6; cf., *qualitates* igitur appellavi, quas ποιότητας Graeci vocant: quod ipsum apud Graecos non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum, id. ib. 1, 7: litoris nostri, Col. 8, 17; so, coeli, Quint. 5, 9 *fin.*: facti, id. 7, 4, 16, et saep.—In the *plur.*: qualitatum differentia, Plin. 36, 22, 44: ager aliis qualitatibus aestimandus est, Col. 2, 2, 17: in verbis genera et qualitates et personas et numeros, *i. e. moods*, Quint. 1, 4, 27.

quālĭter, *adv.*, v. qualis, *ad fin.*

quālĭtercumque, *adv.*, v. qualiscumque, *ad fin.*

quālum, i, *n.*, and **quālus,** i, *m.* *A wicker basket* or *hamper*, for various purposes: *a fruit-hamper, wool-basket, wine-strainer*, etc.: quala satoria, Cato R. R. 11; so, quala, id. ib. 23: mundissima, Col. 7, 3, 9: in qualos pertusos propagari, Cato R. R. 52, 1: spisso vimine qualos, Virg. G. 2, 241 Serv.; so Hor. Od. 3, 12, 4: saligneus, Col. 9, 15: vindemiatorii, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8.

quam (archaic form, quamde or quande: "quamde pro quam usos esse antiquos, quum multi veteres testimonio sunt, tum Ennius . . . et Lucretius (1, 641)," Fest. p. 261 ed. Müll. So too, Naev. in Fest. s. v. TOPPER, p. 352 ed. Müll.), *adv.* [qui] *In what manner, how, how much, as much as:* quam nihil praetermittis in consilio dando! quam nihil tamen, quod tibi placeat, explicas! Cic. Att. 9, 2: ut se accusari nolunt! quam cupiunt laudari! id. Fin. 5, 22: quam multa, quam paucis! id. Fam. 11, 24: quam sint morosi, intelligi potest, id. ib. 7, 15: quam vellet, cunctaretur, id. de Div. 1, 26: memoria tenetis, quam valde universi admurmurarint, id. Verr. 2, 5, 16: quam quisque potest, *as much as each one can*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 75: quam potuit, *as far as he was able*, Val. Max. 4, 1, *n.* 5. So freq. connected with the *Sup.*: concede huc ab isto, quam potest, longissime, *as far as possible*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 81: quam possunt mollissime, *as gently as possible*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52. Hence, also, without possum: quam maximas, quam primum, quam saepissime gratias agere, id. Fam. 13, 6 *fin.*: ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret, Caes. B. C. 3, 45. Also with the *Posit.*: tusa cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, *as excellent as possible*, Plin. 20, 24, 100.

II. In partic.: **A.** In comparisons, *As, than.* Thus, with tam corresp.: tam ego ante fui liber, quam gnatus tuus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 60; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 11: si hera me sciat tam socordem esse quam sum, id. Cist. 4, 2, 5: tua est imago: tam consimilis est, quam potest, id. Men. 5, 9, 4: tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33; id. de Div. 1, 6, 10, et saep.; v. tam.—Without a corresp. tam: homo non, quam isti sunt, gloriosus, *not so celebrated as those*, Liv. 35, 49: claris majoribus, quam vetustis, *more famous than ancient*, Tac. A. 4, 61:—quam with the *Sup.*, and a corresp. tam, *By how much the more, the more:* quam acerbissima olea oleum facies, tam oleum optimum erit, *the bitterer the olives, the better will be the oil*, Cato R. R. 65: quam paucissimos reliqueris, tam optimi fiunt, Var. R. R. 2, 9: quam quisque pessume fecit, tam maxume tutus est, Sall. J. 31, 14:—magis quam . . . tam magis, *the more . . . the more:* Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 5. With tam omitted: quam magis exhausto spumaverit ubere mulctra, Laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, Virg. G. 3, 309. Also with the second magis omitted: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 6.—In the order, tam magis . . . quam magis, *the more . . . the more:* Virg. A. 7, 787: quam magis . . . tanto magis, *the more . . . the more:* Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 19; so Lucr. 6, 459.—With a double *Comp.*: ne libentius haec in illum evomere videar, quam verius, *with more freedom than truth*, Cic. Mil. 29: non acrior quam pertinacior impetus Romanorum, Liv. 31, 35. So too, tam . . . quam, with the *Comp.* for the *Posit.*: per dexteram te istam oro non tam in bellis et proeliis, quam in promissis et fide firmiorem, *so . . . as*, Cic. Deiot. 3.—After comparatives or words of comparison, *Than:* nobis nihil est timendum magis quam ille consul, id. Att. 7, 9: his igitur, quam physicis potius credendum existimas? id. de Div. 2, 16; Cassius in Cic. Fam. 15, 19; Cic. Pis. 26: majorem pecuniam praetori polliceri, quam quantam hic dedisset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70; id. de Or. 1, 36: qui plures milites eorum occidisset, quam quot superessent, Liv. 35, 12: an est, quod ego malim, quam? *etc.*, Cic. Parad. 1.—After *aeque, So much . . . as:* nihil aeque eos terruit, quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv. 28, 26.—After *contra, Otherwise . . . than, not so . . . as:* contra faciunt, quam professi sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 5.—So after secus: ne me secus honore honestes quam ego te, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 50.—After alius, with a preceding negative, *Not otherwise than, no other than:* nil aliud agens quam ut, *etc.*, *nothing else than*, Liv. 44, 27: ob nullam aliam causam, quam ne, *from no other cause than*, id. 45, 25.—After aliter: ne aliter, quam ego velim, meum laudet ingenium, *otherwise than*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9: ne aliter quam si, *etc.*, Col. 4, 2.—After supra: saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, *more than*, Cic. Or. 40.—After ultra: ultra, quam satis est, producitur, *further than*, Cic. Inv. 1, 18.—After diversum: *pransus* quoque atque *potus* diversum valent quam indicant, *something altogether different from what*, Quint. 1, 4, 29.—After words denoting number, which serve for comparison: dimidium tributi quam quod regibus ferre soliti erant, populo R. pendere, (* *the half of what, half as much as*), Liv. 45, 18: multiplex, quam pro numero, damnum est, *too great for, greater than*, id. 7, 8: ferramenta duplicia, quam numerus servorum exigit, (* *twice as many as*), Col. 1, 8.—So too after designations of time: die vigesima, quam creatus erat, dictatura se abdicavit, *on the twentieth day after*, Liv. 6, 29: tabellarii venerunt post diem sextum, quam a vobis discesserant, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21: postridie venissemus, quam . . . fuissemus, Cic. Acad. 2, 3: postero die quam illa erant acta, id. de Or. 2, 3: seculis multis ante . . . inventa sunt, quam, *etc.*, id. ib. 5.—After the *Sup.*: bellum gerere cum tyranno, quam qui unquam, saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, *the most cruel that ever was*, Liv. 34, 32.—Sometimes with magis or potius to be supplied: tacita bona est mulier semper, quam loquens, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 70: pacem quam bellum, probabam, Tac. A. 1, 58; Curt. 7, 7.

B. In mere intensive expressions, *Exceedingly, very, quite, indeed:* admodum quam saevus est, *very cruel indeed*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 43: nimis quam formido, ne, *etc.*, id. Most. 2, 2, 79: nimis quam cupio, id. Capt. 1, 2, 17: quam familiariter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 109: nam suos valde quam paucos habet, *very few indeed*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: mire quam, Cic. Att. 1, 11: sane quam refrixit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6.

quamde, v. quam, *ad init.*

quam-dĭu, less freq., quandiu (separated, quam voluit diu, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7; often also written as two words when standing together), *adv. How long, as long as, until, during* (quite class.): quamdiu potuit, tacuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: disces, quamdiu voles, Cic. Off. 1, 1; Col. 12, 50: jubebat, ut semper id comesset, quamdiu tamen melius invenisset, *until*, Lampr. Elag. 29.—*Comp.*: quamdiutius, Not. Tir. p. 35.—*Sup.*: ‡ quamdiutissime, id. ib.

‡ **quamdĭūtĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [quamdiu] *Lasting how long, of how long duration:* Not. Tir. p. 35.

quamdūdum, more correctly as two words, quam dudum.

quam-lĭbet (-lubet), *adv.*: **I.** *As it pleases, as you* (*they*, etc.) *will, at pleasure:* quamlubet esto Unica res, Lucr. 2, 541: lambe otio, Phaedr. 1, 24, 6.—**II.** In gen., *How much soever, ever so much, howsoever:* occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 5: infirmae manus, *howsoever weak*, id. Am. 1, 7, 66: quamlibet parum sit, *however inconsiderable it may be*, Quint. 1, 1, 18.—**B.** For quamvis, *Although* (post-class.): Sol. 9.

quamobrem (freq. also written separately, quam ob rem), *adv.* [quam-ob-rem] *From what cause, wherefore, why* (quite class.): **I.** Interrogatively, *For what reason? on what account? wherefore? why? Am.* Scelestissimum te arbitror. *So.* Nam quamobrem? *Am.* Quia, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 2: quem ad finem? . . . quamobrem? quam ob causam? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29.—**II.** Relatively: hoc est homini, quamobrem vitam amet, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 11: multae sunt causae, quamobrem cupio abducere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 65; Cic. Fam. 3, 10: verum illud est, quamobrem haec commemorarim, id. Verr. 2, 4, 60: si res reperietur, quamobrem videantur, id. Rosc. Am. 3.—So at the beginning of a sentence, as a particle of transition, *On which account, wherefore:* quamobrem quaeso a vobis, Asiatici testes, Cic. Fl. 27: quamobrem quoniam, *etc.* . . . utar ea clausula, *etc.*, id. Fam. 2, 4.

quamplūres, a (also written separately, quam plures), *adj.* [quam-plus] *Very many* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): curiosi sunt hic quamplures mali, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 44: palaestritae, Petr. 21.—*Sup.*: quamplurimus (quam plur.), a, um, commonly in the *plur.*, *Very many:* colles, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: radices, Plin. 17, 18, 29.—Hence, subst., quamplurimum, i, *n.*, *Very much:* quam plurimo vendere, Cic. Off. 3, 12: quam plurimum brassicae, Cato R. R. 157.

quamprīdem, v. pridem.

quam-prīmum (or separat., quam primum) *Forthwith, as soon as possible* (quite classical): huic mandat, ut ad se quamprimum revertatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21; Cic. Fam. 2, 6.—Also with posse: ut quamprimum possis, redeas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 88.

quam-quam (quanquam), *conjunc* *Though, although, albeit;* regularly joined with the indic.; with the subjunct. only when the general idea, even without quam, would demand the subjunct. (as potential, consecutive, *etc.*): (α) With the *indic.*: quamquam blanda voce vocabam, Enn. in Cic. de Div. 1, 20 (Ann. 1, 54): quamquam libenter escis alienis studes, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 8: quamquam est scelestus, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 5: quamquam id est minime probandum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42; id. ib. 1, 4: quamquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 35, et saep.—(β) With the *subjunct.*: quamquam illa ipsa exclamatio *Non potest melius* sit velim crebra, Cic. de Or. 3, 26: quamquam ne id quidem suspicionem coitionis habuerit *although even that gave rise to no suspicion*, id. Planc. 22, 53; id de Or. 2, 1 Cf. Zumpt, Gramm. § 574; and Reisig's Vorles. § 304.—*(γ) With a subject-clause: quamquam ne impudicitiam quidem nunc abesse Pallante adultero, Tac. A. 12, 65.

II. In partic., as a rhetor. particle of transition, in objections made by the speaker himself, *Although, however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding:* quamquam, quem potissimum Herculem colamus, scire sane velim, Cic. N. D. 3, 16: quamquam o! sed superent, *etc.*, Virg. A. 5, 195.

quam-vis, *adv.* and *conj.*: **I.** *Adv.*, *As you will, as much as you will* or *like, ever so much, ever so* (quite class.): quamvis multos nominatim proferre, *as many as you will, very many*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16 quamvis callide, quamvis audacter, quamvis impudenter, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54: quamvis subito, id. Lael. 5: et praeter eos quamvis enumeres multos licet, *ever so many*, id. Leg. 3, 10.—**B.** In gen., To designate a very high degree, *As much as possible, very much, exceedingly:* quamvis pernix, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 79: ridiculus, id. Men. 2, 2, 43: humanus et jocosus homo, Var. R. R. 2, 5.—With the *Sup.*: Col. 7, 8, 4.

II. *Conj.*, *As much as ever you will*, i. e. *how much soever, however much, although, albeit;* regularly joined with the subjunc.; only rarely, and mostly post-Aug., with the indic. (so not in Cic.): (*a*) With the *subjunct.*: homines, quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, tamen, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: non igitur potestas est quum velis opitulandi rei publicae, quamvis ea prematur periculis, nisi, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 6: quamvis sit magna (exspectatio), tamen eam vinces, id. ib. 23; cf., quamvis prudens ad cogitandum sis sicut es, tamen nisi, *etc.*, id. Att. 12, 37; and with this cf., huc accedit, quod quamvis ille felix sit sicut est, tamen, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22. In a negative clause: senectus enim quamvis non sit gravis, Cic. Lael. 3, 11; Var. R. R. 1, 2: quamvis non fueris suasor, Cic. Att. 16, 7—(β) With the *indic.*: erat inter eos dignitate regia, quamvis carebat nomine, Nep. Milt. 2: quamvis infesto animo et minaci perveneras, Liv. 2, 40, 7; Cels. 1 *praef.* quamvis est enim omnis hyperbole ultra finem, non tamen esse debet ultra modum, Quint. 8, 6, 73: carne tamen quamvis distat nil, Hor. S. 2, 2, 29.—In Cic. only in joining on his discourse a Lucilian verse beginning with quamvis, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86.—(γ) Without a verb: Carm. Marci ap. Fest. s. v. NEGVMATE, p. 165 ed. Müll.: res bello gesserat, quamvis reipublicae calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic. Phil. 2, 45: quamvis iniqua passi, id. Fam. 7, 3.

quā-nam, *adv.*: **I.** *Where indeed, where* (very rare): quanam in alium orbem transirent, Liv. 5, 34.—**II.** *How then, how:* delphini quanam audiant, mirum, Plin. 11, 37, 50.

quandĭu, v. quamdiu.

quando (archaic form, QVANDOD, acc to the conjecture of O. Müller ad Fest. p 258, b), *adv.* and *conj.*: **I.** *Adv. interr. relat.* and *indefin.*, *At what time? when?*

A. *Interrog.*: *Do.* Venit Chaerea. *Ph* Quando? *Do.* Hodie. *Ph.* Quamdudum? *Do.* Modo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 30; id. Heaut 2, 2, 9; Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102: o rus, quando ego te aspiciam quandoque licebit? *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 60: dic mihi cras istud, Postume, quando venit? Mart. 5, 58.

B. *Relat.*, *At what time, when:* non intelligitur, quando obrepat senectus, Cic.

de Sen. 11 *fin.*: quando ipsos loqui, quando advocati voce uti deceat, quartus liber continet, Quint. 11, 1, 59: expectans quando incipiendum sit, id. 11, 3, 159.

C. *Indefin.*, *At what time soever*, i. e. *at any time, ever, some time, some day*: exsistit hoc loco quaestio, num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, Cic. Lael. 19; id. Rosc. Am. 50: ut, si quando auditum sit, prodigii simile numeretur, id. ib. 13; id. Rep. 1, 38, 59 Moser, *N. cr.* —Strengthened by umquam: Liv. 10, 14.

II. *Conj., temporalis* and *causalis, When, since.*

A. temporalis, *When*: quando esurio, tum (intestina) crepant, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27; Enn. in Fest. p. 258 ed. Müll. (Ann. 16, 24): tum, quando legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41; id. Off. 2, 21, 75 (*al.* si quando): quando dies adveniet, quem praefata Morta est, Liv. Andr. in Gell. 3, 16, 11.

B. causalis, *Since, because* (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic., the reading quando has arisen from quoniam, by the interchange of the abbreviations q͡m., *i. e.* quoniam, and q͡n., *i. e.* quando; cf. Wund. Lectt. Erfurt. p. LXXVI.): quando ita tibi lubet, vale atque salve, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 118: quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23; Quint. 5, 7, 6; cf. id. 1, 8, 9; 2, 12, 12: cur non sit orator, quando, quod difficilius est, oratorem facit, id. 12, 8, 5; cf. 1, 6, 18; 11, 1, 10, et saep.: validiore apud eos Arminio, quando bellum suadebat, Tac. A. 1, 57; cf. ib. 1, 44; 4, 6; id. Hist. 1, 87, et saep.—With the *subjunct.*: quando senescant sata quaedam aqua, Plin. 17, 4, 3.

quandō-cumque or **-cunque** (with the sec. syll. shortened in Ter. Maur. p. 2404 P.—Separated: quando consumet cumque, Hor. S. 1, 9, 33), *adv.*: **I.** *Relat., At what time soever, at whatever time, whenever, as often as, as soon as* (mostly poet.): quandocumque ista gens suas literas dabit, Cato in Plin. 29, 1, 7: quandocumque nostros nox claudet ocellos, Prop. 2, 1, 71: quandocumque trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 16: q. fors obtulerat, Auct. B. Alex. 22.—**II.** *Indefin., At some time or other, in due time*: quandocumque mihi poenas dabis, Ov. M. 6, 543; so id. Trist. 3, 1, 57; Hor. S. 1, 9, 33.

quandō-lĭbet, *adv. At some time or other, in due time* (eccl. Lat.): necesse est, ut mortem recipiat quandolibet, Lact. Op. D. 4.

‡**quandone,** *adv.*, for quandocumque, *As soon as, when*: QVANDONE EGO ESSE DESIERO, Inscr. Grut. 607, 1 dub.

1. quandō-que, *adv.*: **I.** *Relat., At what time soever, whenever, whensoever, as often as* (quite class.): QVANDOQVE SARPTA DONEC DEMPTA ERVNT, Lex. XII. Tab. v. Append. III.; a formula in Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80 *fin.* Zumpt, *N. cr.*; Cic. Rep. 6, 22: indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. A. P. 359: quandoque trahet feroces Per sacrum clivum ... Sicambros, id. Od. 4, 2, 33: quandoque ossa Capyis detecta essent, fore ut, *etc.*, Suet. Caes. 81.

II. *Indefin.*: **A.** *At some time, at one time or other*: ego me Asturae diutius arbitror commoraturum, quoad ille quandoque veniat, Cic. Fam. 6, 19: ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet, Liv. 11, 3 *fin.*: Tac. A. 6, 20.—**B.** *Now and then, sometimes* (post-Aug.): nonnumquam per duos menses durat: quandoque brevius finitur, Cels. 6, 6: quandoque fiunt trabes, quandoque clipei, Sen. Q. N 1, 1 *fin.*; Col. 7, 3, 13.

2. quandŏque, i. q. et quando, v. quando.

quandō-quĭdem (o scanned short, Virg. E. 3, 55), *adv. Since indeed, since, seeing that* (quite class.): quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic. Brut. 44; Liv. 8, 33: dicite, quandoquidem in molli consedimus herba, Virg. E. 3, 55.

quanquam, v. quamquam.

quantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quantulus] *How small a deal*, i. e. *how little, how small, how diminutive* (a Plautinian word). Interrogatively: huic debet Philolaches paulum. *Then.* Quantillum? *Tra.* Quasi quadraginta minas, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 95; so id. Curc. 1, 2, 14.—In exclamations: haeccine sunt meae filiae? Quantae e quantillis jam sunt factae! Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 47; id. Truc. 2, 8, 7.—Relatively: subducam ratiunculam, quantillum argenti mihi apud trapezitam siet, id. Capt. 1, 2, 90.

quantisper, *adv.* [quantum, how much] *How long* (ante-classical). Interrogatively: velim paulisper opperiri te. Quantisper? Non plus triduum, Caecil. in Non. 511, 30.—Relatively: possum exorare te, ut recedas a me paulisper modo? Quantisper sat habes, (* *as long as*), Pompon. ib. 33.

quantĭtas, ātis, *f.* [quantus] *Greatness, extent, quantity* (perhaps only post-Aug.): *quantitas* est modulorum ex ipsius operis sumptione, singulisque membrorum partibus, universi operis conveniens effectus, Vitr. 1, 2: humoris, Plin. 17, 24, 37, *n.* 2: modi seu numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 3: vocis, *strength*, id. 11, 3, 14: pretii, App. Apol. p. 458 Oud.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *A sum, amount* (post-class.): si non corpus sit legatum, sed quantitas, Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 34; Paul. ib. 12, 1, 6. So of *a sum of money*, Ulp. ib. 16, 2, 11.—**B.** In logic: quantitas propositionis, *the quantity* or *extent of a proposition*, which is either universal or particular, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 266 Oud.

quanto, *adv.*, v. quantus, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

quant-ōcĭus, *adv.* [quanto-ocius] *The sooner the better, as quickly as possible* (post-class.): ut quantocius ad ea perveniat oratio, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 2: discede quantocius, ne, Sulpic. Sever. dial. 3, 4.

quant-ŏpĕre, *adv.* [contr. from quanto-opere] *How greatly, how much* (quite class.; by many written separately, quanto opere): with tantopere it is translated, *as*, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164:—dici non potest, quantopere (*al.* quanto opere) gaudeant, id. Att. 14, 6 *fin.*; id. Tusc. 3, 3, 6. See quantus.

quantŭlum, *adv.*, v. quantulus, *ad fin.*

quantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quantus] *How little great*, or *much*, i. e. *how little, how small, how trifling* (quite class.): nescio quantulum attulerit: verum haud permultum attulit, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 86: q. visum est, *as much as seems good to him*, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 17: q. sol nobis videtur! id. Acad. 2, 26: id autem quantulum est? *how small?* id. Leg. 2, 19: quantula corpuscula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 172; Plin. 11, 5, 4: quantulum est mihi memoriae, *as much as I remember*, Gell. 17, 10.—Quantulus quantulus, for quantuluscumque, *How little, how small, how trifling soever*: aderant tres illi fratres cladibus amici quantulumquantulum ferentes auxilii, App. M. 9, p. 659 Oud.—In the *neutr.*, adverbially, quantulum, *How little*: quantulum judicare possemus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1.

quantŭlus-cumque, ăcumque, umcumque, (* or -cunque), *adj. However small, how little soever* (quite class.): de hac mea, quantulacumque est, facultate quaeritis, Cic. de Or. 1, 3: affectus, Sen. Ep. 85: occasio, Juv. 13, 183.—In the *neutr.* absol., quantulumcumque, *However small, however insignificant*: quicumque eramus, et quantulumcumque dicebamus, Cic. Or. 30, 106.—Separated: quantulum id cumque est, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 97.

quantŭlus-lĭbet, lălĭbet, lumlĭbet, *adj. How little soever* (post-class.): febricula, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 4.

quantŭlus-quisque, lăquaeque, lumquodque, *adj.* [quantulus-quisque] *How small soever* (post-class.): Gell. praef.

quantum, *adv.*, v. quantus, *ad fin.*

quantumcumque, v. quantuscumque.

quantumlĭbet, v. quantuslibet.

quantumvis, *adv.*, v. quantusvis, *ad fin.*

quantus, a, um, *adj.* [quam] *How great*; corresp. with tantus, also to be rendered *as, such as*: quanta mea sapientia est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 62: Athos, Virg. A. 12, 701: bellum, Nep. Dat. 5: calamitates, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: Polyphemus, Virg. A. 3, 641: homo in dicendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 12: gravitas, Vellej. 2, 129.—Correspond. with tantus: videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta numquam fuit, Cic. Att. 7, 1.—With the *Sup.*: tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia, *the greatest possible difference*, Cic. Lael. 20, 74.—Quantus quantus, for quantuscumque, *How great* or *much soever* (ante-class.): denegabit quantum quantum ad eum erit delatum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 28: tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: quanta quanta haec mea paupertas est, tamen, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 10.—In quantum, *As far as, according as*: pedum digitos, in quantum quaeque secuta est, Traxit, Ov. M. 11, 71: in quantum potuerit, *as far as possible*, Plin. Ep. 10, 75.—With a preceding in tantum, *As greatly ... as*: vir in tantum laudandus, in quantum intelligi virtus potest, Vellej. 1, 9.—As a designation of multitude, for quot, *How many*: ut te quidem omnes dii deaeque, quantum est, perduint, *as many as there are of them*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 6: quantum terra tegit, hominum perjurissime! Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 117:—quantum subst., with the *gen.*: quantum est frumenti hornotini, exaraverunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18:—quanti, as a *gen. pretii, How high, how dear*, or *as dear as, as high as*: quanti emi potest minime, *how cheap?* *Epid.* Ad quadraginta minas, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 110: quanti emit? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 14: quanti locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam, Cic. Phil. 9, 7: vide, quanti apud me sis, *how highly I prize you, how dear you are to me*, id. Fam. 7, 19: noli spectare, quanti sit homo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: cum scias quanti Tulliam faciam, id. Fam. 2, 16: quanti est sapere! *what a fine thing it is!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21: quanti ejus intersit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 18, 3. So, quanti quanti, *At whatever price*: sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 3.—Quanto opere, sometimes also joined together as one word, quantopere, *With what care, how greatly, how much* (answering to tanto opere or tantopere, so greatly, so much): quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 *fin.*: quantoque opere ejus municipii causa laborarem, id. Fam. 13, 7.—Hence,

A. quantum, *adv., As much, so much*: scribe, quantum potes, Cic. Att. 9, 7:—quantum possum or potest, *as soon as possible*: domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 40: rescribas ad me, quantum potest, Cic. Att. 4, 13:—herus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *so far as I hear*, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12: quantum suspicor, *as far as I can conjecture*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 62:—quantum in or ad me, *so far as concerns me*: non igitur adhuc, quantum quidem in te est, intelligo deos esse, *i. e. for all you have shown to the contrary*, Cic. N. D. 3, 7: quantum ad Pirithoum, Phaedra pudica fuit, *as far as concerned, with respect to*, Ov. A. A. 1, 744. —With comparatives, for quanto, *The more, the greater*, etc.: quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuabant, eo acrius contra tribuni tenebant, Liv. 3, 15.

B. quanto, *adv., By how much, by as much as, according as, the*: quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tanto, *the longer he is away*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 15: q. gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, si, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 1, 8: quanto praeclarior vita, tanto, Sall. J. 85 Kritz.—With verbs which contain the idea of comparison: Hannibalem tanto praestitisse ceteros imperatores prudentia, quanto populus R. antecedebat fortitudine cunctas nationes, Nep. Hann. 1.—With the *Posit.*: tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis aedificationibus, *inasmuch as*, Tac. A. 6, 45.—With *ante, secus, aliud*: quo minus exponam, quam multa ad me detulerit, quanto ante providerit, Cic. Sest. 3: videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, *how differently*, Cato in Charis. p. 192 P.: ut manifesto appareat, quanto sit aliud proximum esse, aliud secundum, Quint. 10, 1, 53.

quantus-cumque, tăcumque, tumcumque, *adj. How great soever* (quite class.): quantuscumque sum ad judicandum, Cic. de Or. 2, 28: bona, quantacumque erant, id. Phil. 5, 8:—quanticumque [illegible] *whatsoever price:* Sen. Ep. 80.—To denote an optional number, *How many soever:* naves eorum, quantaecumque fuerint, Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 5.—In the *neutr.* adverbially, quantumcumque, *How much soever:* quantumcumque possim, *as much as ever I can*, Cic. Fin. 1, 4.

quantus-lĭbet, tălibet, tumlĭbet, *adj. As great as you please, how great soever, ever so great* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov. F. 6, 669: saevitia hiemis, Col. 8, 17: facilitas, Tac. Agr. 6.—In the *neutr.*, quantumlĭbet, adverbially, *How much soever, ever so much* (post-classical): te quantumlibet oderint hostes, Eum. Pan. Constant. 10.

quantus-quantus, v. quantus.

quantus-vis, tăvis, tumvis, *adj. As much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great* (quite class.): quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse, Caes. B. G. 5, 28: portum satis amplum quantaevis classi, *for any fleet, be it ever so large*, Liv. 26, 42:—cum faciem videas, videtur esse quantivis pretii, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 15.—In the *neutr.* subst., quantumvis, with a follg. *gen.:* quantumvis fiduciae et spiritus capias, *how much soever*, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 19.—Adverb., quantumvis, *As much as you will, how much soever, ever so much:* meretrici des quantumvis, nusquam apparet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 17: quantumvis licet excellas, *ever so much*, Cic. Lael. 20.—Also, in gen., *Very, very indeed:* quantumvis facundus et promptus, Suet. Cal. 53.—For quamvis, *Although, albeit:* ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 39.—*If ever so, however:* quantumvis exigua sint, Sen. Ep. 85.

qua-propter (*in tmesi:* qua me propter adduxi, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 4), *adj.* [qui-propter] *For what, wherefore, why* (quite class.): **I.** *Interrog.:* quapropter id vos factum suspicamini? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 52: parumper opperire me hic. *My.* Quapropter? Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 31.—**II.** *Relat.:* credo te non nihil mirari, quid sit, quapropter te huc foras puerum evocare jussi, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 6.—**B.** Transf., in passing to a new thought, *Wherefore, on which account:* quapropter hoc dicam, numquam, *etc.*, Cic. Caecin. 27.

quāquā, *adv.* [prop., *abl.* of quisquis] *Wheresoever, whithersoever* (ante- and post-class.): quaqua incedit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 14: tangit, id. Ep. 5, 2, 9: decideris, App. M. 6, p. 433 Oud., and freq. in App.

* **quāquam,** *adv.* [prop., *abl.* of quisquam] *Any where:* haud usquam sita corpora possent Esse, neque omnino quaquam diversa meare, Lucr. 1, 428.

quāque, *adv.* [prop., *abl.* of quisque] *Wheresoever, whithersoever* (poet.): quaque iverit, Manil. 5, 313.

quā-re, *adv.* [quae-res] **I.** *By which means, whereby* (rare, but quite class.): multas res novas in edictum addidit, quare luxuria reprimeretur, Nep. Cat. 2: permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intelligatur, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33.

II. *From which cause, on which account, wherefore, why:* **A.** *Interrog.:* quare ausus? Plaut. Mil. 5, 12: quare negasti illud te fuisse laturum? Cic. de Or. 1, 16.—**B.** *Relat.:* quaeramus, quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14.—**2.** Transf., for joining on a consecutive clause, *For which reason, wherefore:* quare sic tibi eum commendo, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: quare pro certo habetote, Sall. C. 59.

quartă-dĕcĭmāni, orum, *m.* [quartus-decumanus] Adj.: *Of* or *belonging to the fourteenth legion;* subst.: *The soldiers of the fourteenth legion*, Tac. H. 2, 16.

quartāna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* febris) [quartus] *An ague occurring every fourth day, a quartan ague* (quite class.): in quartanam conversa vis est morbi, Cic. Fam. 16, 11; cf. Cels. 2, 3; Plin. 22, 25, 72: frigida, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290.—Joined with febris, Plin. 7, 50, 51; Mart. 10, 77.

quartānārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Amounting to* or *containing a fourth* (post-class.): tabula, Pall. 2, 11.—**II.** *That has a quartan ague:* Schol. Juv. 9, 16.

quartāni, ōrum, *m.* [id.] *The soldiers of the fourth legion*, Tac. H. 1, 55; 4, 37; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3118.

quartārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] **I.** *A fourth part, quarter* of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, *a quartern, gill:* sumito bituminis tertiarium, et sulphuris quartarium, Cato R. R. 95: vini, Liv. 5, 47: farris, Plin. 18, 3, 3.—**II.** *A mule-driver, muleteer*, who received a fourth part of the profits: Lucil. in Fest. p. 258 ed. Müll.

* **quartāto,** *adv.* [id.] *For the fourth time:* tertiato et quartato dicere, Cato in Serv. Virg. A. 3, 314.

quarte and **quarti,** v. quartus.

‡ **quartĭceps,** cipitis, *adj. Four-peaked:* COLLIS, an old formula in Var. L. L. 5, 8, § 52; so ib. § 50 and 47.

quarto, *adv.*, v. quartus, *ad fin.*

(* **quartocērĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [quartuscera] *That is of the fourth rank*, Cod. Just. 12, 24, 7.)

quartum, *adv.*, v. quartus, *ad fin.*

quartus, a, um, *num.* [quatuor] *The fourth:* perfidia, et peculatus ex urbe et avaritia si exsulant, quarta invidia, quinta ambitio, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 7: pars copiarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: quartus ab Arcesila, *the fourth from Arcesilas*, Cic. Acad. 2, 6: pater, *i. e.* abavus, Virg. A. 10, 619: q. decimus, *the fourteenth*, Tac. A. 13, 15: die quarto, *on the fourth day, four days ago:* nuper die quarto, ut recordor, Cn. Matius in Gell. 10, 24. In the future, *Four days hence*, in the ante-class. form, die quarte (*al.* quarti): die quarte moriar fame, Pompon. in Gell. 10, 24, 5.—**B.** Subst.: **1.** quarta, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars), *A fourth part, a quarter*, esp. of an estate: Quint. 8, 5, 19; so Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 8.—**2.** quartum, i, *n.*, in econom. language, *The fourth grain:* quando (frumenta) cum quarto responderint, *yielded the fourth grain*, i. e. *a four-fold crop*, Col. 3, 2, 3.—**C.** Adverb.: **1.** quartum, *For the fourth time* (quite class.): Quintus pater quartum fit consul, Enn. in Gell. 10, 1, 6; v. in the follg., T. Quinctio quartum consule, Liv. 3, 67.—**2.** quarto, *For the fourth time, the fourth time:* ter conata loqui, ter destitit, ausaque quarto, Ov. F. 2, 823: "aliud est *quarto* praetorem fieri, et *quartum*, quod *quarto* locum assignificat ac tres ante factos, *quartum* tempus assignificat et ter ante factum. Igitur Ennius recte, qui scripsit: *Quintus pater quartum fit consul,*" Var. in Gell. 10, 1, 6.

quartus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. The fourteenth:* (*locus, Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 105): pars, Vitr. 4, 6: legio, Tac. A. 1, 70.

quăsĭ (archaic form. QVASEI. Tab. Bantin. lin. 10; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2488; the i scanned long, Lucr. 2, 291), *adv.*, *As if, just as, as it were:* modo introii. *Si.* Quasi ego, quam dudum, rogem, *as if I asked*, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 9: quasi vero venire debuerint, *just as though they ought to have come*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: philosophia laudatarum artium omnium quasi parens, id. de Or. 1, 3; cf., quasi decursus temporis, id. Fam. 3, 2.—After the comparative particles, *sic, ita, perinde, proinde*, etc.: Graecas literas sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, *as if*, Cic. de Sen. 18: qui, quasi sua res aut honos agatur, ita diligenter, *etc.*, id. Quint. 2: atque haec perinde loquor, quasi debueris, id. ib. 26: proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem videre et sentire possimus, id. Mil. 31.—After assimulare, *To make* or *act as if:* assimulabo, quasi nunc exeam, *will pretend to be just going out*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8.—Sometimes pleonastically, quasi si: QVASEI SEI, Tab. Bantin. lin. 10; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2488: quasi si esset ex se nata, Plaut. Casin. prol. 45.

II. Transf.: **A.** *About, nearly, almost:* quasi una aetas erat, Plaut. Capt. prol. 20: q. talenta ad quindecim coēgi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93: q. in extrema pagina, Cic. Or. 13.

B. quasi . . . quasi, *Partly . . . partly:* qui cum diceret quasi joco, quasi serio, *etc.*, Spart. Get. 4.

quăsillārĭa, ae, *f.* [quasilla] *A basket-wench, spinning-girl* (post-Aug.): Petr. 132; so Inscr. Grut. 648, 5.

quăsillum, i, *n.*, and **quăsillus,** i, *m. dim.* [qualus] *A small basket* for various purposes; esp., *a wool-basket* (quite class.): Cato R. R. 133.—Of *wool-baskets:* inter quasilla pendebatur aurum, *in the spinning-room*, Cic. Phil. 3, 4: pressumque quasillo Scortum, *who must spin*, i. e. *low, mean*, Tib. 4, 10, 3.

quassābĭlis, e, *adj.* [quasso] *That may be shaken* (post-Aug.): munimen, Luc. 6, 22.

quassātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A shaking:* capitum, Liv. 22, 17: cymbalorum, *a striking together, beating*, Arn. 7, 237: quassationes, *shakings of the body*, Macr. S. 7, 15.

* **quassātĭ-pennae,** ārum, *f.* [quatio-penna] *Feather-shaking*, an epithet of geese: anates, Var. in Non. 460, 8 dub.

quassātūra, ae, *f.* [quasso] *A shaking;* hence, transf.: **I.** *An injury occasioned by shaking:* quassaturas fovere, Plin. Valer. 4, 5.—**II.** *A part injured by shaking:* Veg. Vet. 1, 28.

quasso, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [quatio] **I.** *Act.*, *To shake* or *toss violently* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: equus saepe jubam quassat, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 3: caput, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 15: Etruscam pinum, Virg. A. 9, 521: hastam, id. ib. 12, 94: monumenta, Plin. Ep. 8, 17.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To shatter, shiver, to break* or *dash to pieces, to batter, make leaky:* quassatis vasis, Lucr. 3, 435: classis ventis quassata, Virg. A. 1, 551.

b. *To strike* or *shake:* ramum Lethaeo rore madentem super utraque quassat tempora, Virg. A. 5, 854.

B. Trop., *To shake, shatter, impair, weaken:* quassata republica, Cic. Sest. 34: quassatum corpus, *shattered, enfeebled*, Suet. Aug. 31: tempora quassatus, *fuddled, beclouded, disordered*, Sil. 7, 202: IVVENTAM FLETV, *to disfigure, impair*, Inscr. Grut. 607, 4.

II. *Neutr.*, *To shake itself, to shake* (poet.): quassanti capite incedit, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 23: siliqua quassante, *rattling*, Virg. G. 1, 74.

1. quassus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from quatio.

* **2. quassus,** ūs, *m.* [quatio] *A shaking:* Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50.

* **quătĕ-făcĭo,** fēci, factum, 3. *v. a* [quatio-facio] *To shake;* trop., *to cause to waver, to weaken:* quatefeci Antonium, Auct. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 10.

quā-tĕnus (also written quatenos, quatinus; cf. Fest. p. 258 *fin.*), *adv. Until where, how far:* in omnibus rebus videndum est, quatenus, Cic. Or. 22: q. progredi debeat, id. Lael. 11.

II. Transf.: **A.** *How far, to what extent:* quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 58: q. quaque fini dari venia amicitiae debeat, Gell. 1, 3.—**B.** *Where:* petentibus Saguntinis, ut quatenus tuto possent, Italiam spectatum irent, Liv. 28, 39: q. videtur inhabitari, Col. 9, 8.—**C.** Of time, *How long:* quibus auspiciis istos fasces acciperem? quatenus haberem? cui traderem? Cic. Phil. 14, 5.—**D.** Causal, *Seeing that, since, as:* clarus postgenitis: quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30; so Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 21: nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur, Plin. Ep. 3, 7.—**E.** *How* (eccl. Lat.): Lact. 4, 27.—**F.** *So that, in order that, that* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 14.

quăter, *adv. num.* [quatuor] *Four times:* quater in anno pariunt, Var. R. R. 3, 10; so Virg. A. 2, 242; Hor. S. 2, 3, 1.—With other numerals: quater quinis minis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 111: q. deni, *forty*, Ov. M. 7, 293: q. decies, *fourteen times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39.—Proverb., ter et quater, ter aut quater, or terque quaterque, *three times and four times*, i. e. *over and over again, often, very much:* ter et quater Anno revisens aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 13: corvi presso ter gutture voces Aut quater ingeminant, Virg. G. 1, 410: terque quaterque solum scindendum, id. ib. 2, 399: terque quaterque beati, id. Aen. 1, 94.

quăternārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quaterni] *Consisting of four each, containing four, quarternary* (post-Aug.): scrobes quaternarii, hoc est quoquoversus pedum quatuor, *four feet square*, Col. 11, 2: numerus, *the number four, the quaternary*, Plin. 28, 6, 17.

quăterni, ae, a, *adj. plur.* [quatuor] *Four each, by fours, four at a time:* quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse, Cic. Font. 5: saepe tribus lectis videas coenare quaternos, Hor. S. 1, 4, 86.—*gen. pl.*, quaternum, Col. 5, 5; Plin. 9, 3, 2.—**II.** *Four together:* primam aciem quaternae cohortes ex V. legione tenebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 83.

quăternĭo, ōnis, *m.* [quaterni] *The number four, a quaternian;* esp. on dice, *a quatre* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 7, 255; v. ib. 268.

quātĭnus, v. quatenus.

quătĭo, no *perf.*, quassum, 3. *v. a.*, *To shake* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: "Fest. p. 261 ed. Müll.:" quum equus magna vi caput quateret, Liv. 8, 7: alas, Virg. A. 3, 226: aquas, Ov. Her. 18, 48: cymbala, Virg. G. 4, 64: scuta, Tac. H. 2, 22: catenas, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: caput, Ov. F. 6, 400: comas, id. Her. 14, 40: quercum, id. Met. 12, 329: campum, Virg. A. 11, 875: risu populum, *to make them shake their sides with laughter*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 84.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To beat, strike, chase, drive:* quatere aliquem foras, *to turn out of doors*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 66: prae se, *to drive on before one's self*, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42.

2. *To shake, beat,* or *break in pieces, to batter, shatter:* urbis moenia ariete quatere, Liv. 21, 10: muros, Virg. A. 2, 610.

II. Trop., *To agitate, move, touch, affect, excite:* quod aegritudine quatiatur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6: mentem, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 5: animum, Gell. 9, 13.

B. In partic., *To plague, vex, harass:* quatere oppida bello, Virg. A. 9, 608: extrema Galliarum, Tac. H. 4, 28: creber anhelitus artus quatit, Virg. A. 5, 199.—Hence

quassus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Shaken, beaten,* or *broken in pieces, battered, shattered:* aula quassa, *a broken pot*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 26: muri, Liv. 26, 51: faces, *i. e. pieces of pine-wood split up for torches*, Ov. M. 3, 508: rates, *shattered, leaky*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 31.—**B.** Trop.: quassa voce, *in a broken voice*, Curt. 7, 7: litera, Quint. 12, 10, 29: anima quassa malis, *broken down, exhausted, worn out*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1308.

quătrĭdŭānus, a, um, *adj.* [quatriduum] *Of four days, for the space of four days* (eccl. Lat.): Lazarus quatriduanus mortuus, Hier. Ep. 108, *n.* 24.

quătrĭdŭum (quattr.), i, *n.* [quatuor-dies] *A space of four days, four days* (quite class.): in hoc triduo aut quatriduo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 37: quatriduo, quo haec gesta sunt, *four days after*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1.

quatrĭēris, v. quadrieris.

quătringēnārĭus, v. quadringenarius.

quătrīni, v. quadrini.

‡ **quătrĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [quatuor] *The number four*, esp. on dice, *a four, a quatre:* "Iactus quisque apud lusores veteres a numero vocabatur, ut *unio, binio, trio, quatrio, quinio, senio.* Postea appellatio singulorum mutata est, et unionem *canem*, trionem *suppum*, quatrionem *planum* vocabant," Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

quatrĭrēmis, v. quadriremis.

‡ **quatrĭsextĭum,** ii, *n.* [quatuor-sextus] *Four times six-fold:* Not. Tir. p. 147.

quătŭor (quatt.), *num.* (* quātŭor, Hor. S. 1, 5, 86) *Four:* ter quatuor corpora, Enn. in Cic. de Div. 1, 48; Cic. Univ. 5: ex centum quatuor centuriis, id. Rep. 2, 22, 39: quatuor libri, id. ib. 3, 8: tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, id. Lael. 4, 15.

quatŭordĕcĭes (quatt.), *adv.* [quatuordecim] *Fourteen times* (post-Aug.): quatuordecies centena, Plin. 3, 7, 13.

quatŭordĕcim (quatt.), *num.* [quatuor-decem] *Fourteen:* quatuordecim partes, Plin. 2, 14, 11: sedere in quatuordecim (ordinibus), *to sit on the fourteen equestrian seats in the theatre*, i. e. *to be a knight:* Suet. Caes. 39; so Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32; Sen. Ep. 44.

‡ **quatŭor-prīmi** (quattuorprimi), ōrum, *m.* *The four first decurions* in the municipal administration (cf., decurio and decemprimi), written $\overline{\mathrm{IIII}}$ PRIMI, Inscr. Grut. 506; Inscr. ap. Viscont. op. var. 1, p. 80.

‡ **quatŭorvĭrālis** (quatt.), e, *adj.* [quatuorviri] *Of* or *belonging to the* quatuorviri, *who has been one of the* quatuorviri: Inscr. Grut. 426, 3.

quatŭorvĭrātus (quatt.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *The office of the* quatuorviri (quite class.): As. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32. Abbreviated, $\overline{\mathrm{IIII}}$ VIR., Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 402.

quatŭor-vĭri (quatt.), ōrum, *m.* *The board of four*, i. e. *a body of four men associated in certain official functions;* thus, in Rome, for the superintendence of the highways, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 773; cf. ib. *no.* 3669; esp. in the municipia or colonies, *the board of chief magistrates:* Cic. Clu. 8.

‡ **quaxare** ranae dicuntur, cum vocem mittunt, (* *to croak*), Fest. p. 258 ed. Müll. (collat. form to coaxare).

quĕ, *conj.* [kindr. with the Gr. τέ] A copulative particle, indicating a close connection, and hence always (* enclitic or) affixed to the word to which it belongs, *And:* res rationesque vestrorum omnium, Plaut. Am. prol. 4: gratum arbitratur esse id a vobis sibi, Meritoque vobis bona se facere quae facit, id. ib. 49: ut ea vis omnia blandimenta voluptatis otiique vicerit, Cic. Rep. 1, 1 *fin.*—Very freq. several times repeated, or with *et* corresponding, *Both . . . and, as well . . . as, partly . . . partly;* but sometimes to be rendered simply by *and . . . and:* magnamque domum decoremque ditem vexerant, Naev. B. P. 2, 9: pulchramque ex auro citrosamque vestem, id. ib. 22: terraque marique, Enn. Ann. 1, 90; Cic. N. D. 2, 59: jus et officium partesque, id. Quint. 9. Affixed to monosyllabic words: quique, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 68; so, aque, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 30: eque, Virg. E. 7, 13: exque, Cels. 7, 27, *etc.* Sometimes (even in good prose) affixed to the second word when the first is a monosyllable: ne auriculam obsidat caries, ne vermiculique, Lucil. in Non. 21, 25: ad plurimosque, Cic. Off. 1, 26: in reque, id. Fin. 1, 1: in foroque, Nep. Cat. 1; cf., also, inter nosque, Cic. de Or. 1, 1.—In the poets, also after several words: Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari, for, terra marique, Tib. 1, 3, 56: ferratam Danaes transiliamque domum, Prop. 2, 16, 11.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Rather, but:* non nobis solum nati sumus: ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat, Cic. Off. 1, 7.—**B.** *Also, too:* nam cum matrem meam parentis vice dilexeris, meque a pueritia statim formare solebas, Plin. Ep. 4, 19.—**C.** *Or* (poet.): qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam, Xanthique fluenta Deserit, Virg. A. 4, 143: uri virgis ferroque necari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58.

queis, i. q. ques, also for quibus, v. 1. qui, *ad init.*

quĕmadmŏdum, or, separately, quem ad mŏdum, *adv.* *In what manner, how:* **I.** *Interrog.:* facere amicum tibi me potis es sempiternum. *Sa.* Quemadmodum? Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 36: si non reliquit: quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? Cic. Rosc. Com. 18; Plin. Ep. 4, 18.

II. *Relat.:* ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodum est, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 69: semper vigilavi, et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, Cic. Cat. 3, 1; id. Rep. 1, 14.

B. In partic.: **1.** Corresp. with *sic, ita*, etc., *Just as, as:* quemadmodum urbes magnas viculis praeferundas puto, sic, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2; cf., si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus . . . sic de amicitia disputaris, id. Lael. 4; so corresp. with ita, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15; with item, id. Acad. 2, 34; with eodem modo, id. Fin. 2, 26; with adaeque, Liv. 4, 43.

2. In introducing examples, *As, as for instance:* quemadmodum C. Caesar inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 75; so id. 2, 5, 20; 8, 6, 56; 9, 2, 36, et al.

quĕo, īvi and ii, ĭtum, *v. n.* *To be able, I (thou, he,* etc.) *can* (quite class.): non queo reliqua scribere, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: non quis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 92: non quit sentire dolorem, Lucr. 3, 647: ut quimus, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 10: quod vos dicere non quitis, Arn. 3, 104: quod manu non queunt tangere, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 10. So, queam, Hor. S. 2, 5, 2: queas, id. ib. 10: queat, Sall. C. 61: queamus, Virg. A. 10, 19: si queant, Just. 5, 4: non quibam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 31: quibat, id. Rud. 3, 1, 8: quirem, id. Merc. prol. 55: quiet, Tac. A. 1, 66: quirent, Stat. S. 5, 3, 60: nec credere quivi, Virg. A. 6, 463: quivit, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 30: quiit, Att. in Macr. S. 6, 1: quistis, Juvenc. 2, 679: quiverunt, Quadrig. in Gell. 15, 1: quiverit, Liv. 4, 24: quierit, Lucr. 6, 855: quiveritis, Arn. 5, 161: quiverint, Hier. in Jesai. 8, 24, 13: quissent, Aus. Epigr. 139: quibo, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 25: quibunt, Arn. 7, 218: quiens, App. M. 6, p. 391 Oud: in the *abl.*, queunte, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 46: quire, Gell. 11, 9: quisse, Lucr. 5, 1421.—In the *pass.:* si non sarciri quitur, Caecil. in Diom. p. 380 P.: percipi queuntur, Att. ib.: suppleri queatur, Lucr. 1, 1044: subigi queantur, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 12: neque vi impelli, neque prece quitus sum, *could not be driven*, Att. in Diom. p. 380 P.: forma nosci non quita est, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57.—As *depon.:* pollicitus ita facturum, ne sic quidem quitus est, *could not, was not able*, App. Apol. p. 380 Oud.

quercĕrus, v. querquerus.

quercētum (querquetum, Fest. s. v. QVERQVETVLANAE, p. 261 ed. Müll.), i, *n.* [quercus] *An oak-wood, oak-forest:* Var. R. R. 1, 16: querceta laborant, Hor. Od 2, 9, 6; Fest. l. l.

quercĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of oak, oaken, oak-* (post-Aug.): querceae coronae, *garlands of oak-leaves*, Tac. A. 2, 83; so Aur. Vict. Epit. 3 *fin.*

quercĭcus, a, um. A false reading for querneus, in Suet. Calig. 19; v. querneus.

quercus, ūs (*gen.*, querci, Pall. 4, 7, 8; *gen. pl.*, quercorum, Cic. fragm. in Prisc. p. 717 P.), *f.* *An oak, oak-tree*, esp the *Italian* or *esculent oak*, sacred to Jupiter: "*quercus* dicitur, quod id genus arboris grave sit ac durum, tum etiam in ingentem evadat amplitudinem: *querqueram* enim gravem et magnam putant dici," Paul. ex Fest. p. 259 ed. Müll.: percellunt magnas quercus, Enn. Ann. 7, 29: magna Jovis quercus, Virg. G. 3, 332: glandifera, Lucr. 5, 937; Cic. Leg. 1, 1: aëriae, Virg. A. 3, 680: durior annosa quercu, Ov. M. 13, 799: quercorum rami, Cic. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 717 P.

II. Poet., transf.: **A.** Of things made of oak-wood. Thus, of *a ship:* of *the ship Argo*, Val. Fl. 5, 65; of *a javelin*, id. 6, 243; of *a drinking-vessel*, Sil. 7, 190: Capitolina, *a garland of oak-leaves*, Juv. 6, 386; usually bestowed upon one who had saved the life of a citizen in battle, Ov. F. 4, 953: civilis, Virg. A. 6, 772.

B. For *Acorns* (very rarely): veteris fastidia quercus, Juv. 14, 184.

quĕrēla (querella), ae, *f.* [queror] *A complaining, complaint* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: intervenit nonnullorum querelis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: hominum vel admiratio vel querela, id. Lael. 1, 2: epistola plena querelarum, id. ib. 3, 8: longae, Ov. F. 4, 83: vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, *gives some occasion for complaint*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28: cui sunt inauditae cum Deiotaro querelae tuae? id. Deiot. 3: querela Lucretiae patris ac propinquorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 25 *fin.:* QVI VIXIT SINE VLLA QVERELA CVM CONIVGE, *without any complaint*, Inscr. Grut. 480, 5.—With an object-clause: falsa est querela, paucissimis hominibus vim percipiendi, quae tradantur, esse concessam, Quint. 1, 1, 1.

B. In partic., *A complaint, accusation* (post-Aug.): advocati flagitabant, uti judex querelam inspiceret, Petr. 15: frequentes, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 1: instituere, *to institute*, id. ib. 8.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A plaintive song* for lulling children to sleep: longa somnum suadere querela, Stat. Th. 5, 616.

B. *A plaintive sound, plaintive note, plaint;* of animals or instruments. Of swans: tollunt lugubri voce querelam, Lucr. 4, 547: et veterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam, Virg. G. 1, 378. Of doves: Plin. 10, 34, 52.—Of the *plaintive tones* of the tibia: dulcesque querelas, Tibia quas fundit, Lucr. 4, 585.

C. *A pain that occasions complaining, a complaint, disease, malady:* pulmonis ac viscerum querelas levare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1

* **quĕrēlans,** antis, *adj.* [querela] *Complaining:* Serv. Argum. ad. Bucol. Virg.

quĕrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [queror] *Complaining* (quite class.): **A.** Of per sons: totos lustrat queribunda penates, Val Fl. 7, 126.—**B.** Of things: vox, Cic. Sull. 10: senectus, Sil. 13, 583.

quĕrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [queror] *A complaint* (quite class.): querimoniae de injuriis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57: novo querimoniae genere uti, id. ib. 2, 1, 9; id. Cat. 1, 11: nulla inter eos querimonia intercessit, Nep. Att. 7: tristes, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 33: malae, id. ib. 1, 13, 19: q. aut gemitus, Gell. 1, 26.

quĕrĭtor, ari, *v. intens. n.* [id.] *To complain vehemently* (post-Aug.): queritantibus sociis, Plin. Pan. 29: flentes queritantesque, Tac. A. 16, 34.

quernĕus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from quercuneus, quercneus, from quercus] *Of oaks, oaken, oak-* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): frondem populneam, ulmeam, querneam caedito, Cato R. R. 5, 8; Col. 6, 3, 7; frutices, id. 7, 6, 1: folia, id. 6, 3, 7: corona, Suet. Calig. 19 Oud. *N. cr.*

quernus, a, um, *adj.* [quercus; cf. querneus] *Of oaks, oaken, oak-* (poet.): quernas glandes tum stringere tempus, Virg. G. 1, 305; so, vimen, id. Aen. 11, 65: stipes, Ov. F. 4, 333: corona, *a garland of oak-leaves*, id. Trist. 3, 1, 36.

quĕror, questus, 3. *v. depon. a.* and *n. To complain, lament, bewail* (quite class.); constr. with the *acc.*, with *de, cum, apud*, with the *dat.*, with an object-clause, with *quod*, or *absol.*: (α) *c. acc.*: suas fortunas, *to bewail one's fate*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 12: injuriam, Cic. Att. 5, 8: omnia, id. Flacc. 24: fortunam, Ov. M. 15, 493.—(β) With *de*: queritur de Milone per vim expulso, Cic. Att. 9, 14: de injuriis alicujus, id. Fam. 1, 4.—(γ) With *cum*: quererer tecum, atque expostularem, ni, *I would complain to you*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: cum patribus conscriptis, Liv. 35, 8: cum deo, quod, Cic. Acad. 2, 25.—(δ) With *apud*: apud novercam, Plaut. Ps. 3, 79: apud aures deorum de his, Vellej. 2, 130.—(ε) *c. dat.*: nec quereris patri, *nor complain to your father*, Juv. 2, 131.—(ζ) With an object-clause: ne querantur se relictas esse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5.—(η) With *quod*: legatos miserunt Athenas questum, quod, *etc.*, Nep. Chabr. 3.—(ϑ) *Absol.*: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9.

II. Transf., of animals and things that utter a plaintive sound. Of apes: queri rauco stridore, Ov. M. 14, 100; so of the owl, Virg. A. 4, 463. In gen., of the song of birds, *To complain, lament, to coo, warble, sing*, Hor. Epod. 2, 26.—Of a musical instrument: flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov. M. 11, 52.

querquedŭla, ae, *f.* [from the Gr. *κερκουρις*, Var. L. L. 5, 13, § 79, acc. to O. Müller's conjecture] *A kind of duck*, perh. *the teal*, Var. R. R. 3, 3; 3, 11, 4; Col. 8, 15, 1: aquatiles querquedulae, Var. in Non. 91, 4.

querquĕrus or **quercĕrus,** a, um, *adj.* [from *καρκαίρω*, to tremble] *Cold to trembling, shivering* (ante- and post-class.): "*querqueram* frigidam cum tremore a Graeco *κάρκαρα* certum est dici, unde et carcer. Lucilius: *Jactans me ut febris querquera*," *the ague*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 256 ed. Müll.; so, febris querquera, Plaut. fragm. in Prisc. p. 719 P.; and, febris rapida et quercera, Gell. 20, 1, 26; also, absol., querquera, ae, *f.*, *The ague*: querqueras sanare, Arn. 1, 28; App. Apol. p. 297 Elm. (*al.* querquerum).

querquētŭlānus, a, um, *adj.* [from querquetum, for quercetum] *Of or belonging to an oak-forest, named from an oak-wood*: "*querquetulanae virae* (i. e. virgines) putantur significari nymphae praesidentes querqueto virescenti: quod genus silvae judicant fuisse intra portam, quae ab eo dicta sit *Querquetularia.* Sed feminas antiqui, quas sciens (scitas?) dicimus, *viras* appellabant: unde adhuc permanent *virgines* et *viragines*," Fest. p. 261 ed. Müll.: mons, *an earlier name of the* Mons Coelius *at Rome*, Tac. A. 4, 65; here was q. sacellum, Var. L. L. 5, 8, § 49; and, q. porta, *a gate in Rome between the* Mons Coelius *and* Esquilinus, Plin. 16, 10, 15.

Querquētŭlārĭa porta, v. Querquetulanus.

querquētum, v. quercetum.

quĕrŭlōsus, a, um. *adj.* [queror] *Full of complaints, querulous* (late Lat.): murmuratores, Vulg. Epist. Jud. v. 16.

quĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of complaints, complaining, querulous* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 21: (senex) difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti, Hor. A. P. 173: ululatus, Ov. Her. 5, 73: vox, id. A. A. 2, 308: fastus, Mart. 12, 75: calamitas, Curt. 5, 5: libelli rusticorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 15.—**II.** Poet., transf., of animals and things, *Softly complaining, murmuring, cooing, warbling, chirping*, etc.: querulae cicadae, Virg. G. 3, 328; cf., nidus volucrum, Ov. Med. fac. 77: capella, Mart. 7, 31: fetus suis, Petr. 133:—chorda, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27: tibia, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30: tuba, Prop. 4, 3, 20.

ques, v. 1. qui and quis, *ad init.*

quescumque, v. quicumque, *ad init.*

quesdam, v. quidam, *ad init.*

1. questus, a, um, *Part.*, from queror.

2. questus, ūs, *m.* [queror] *A complaining, complaint, plaint* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: Cic. Quint. 30: coelum questibus implet, Virg. A. 9, 480: tales effundit in aëra questus, Ov. M. 9, 370: in questus effundi, Tac. A. 1, 11: quaestu vano clamitare, Phaedr. 1, 9, 7.—**B.** In partic., *A complaint, accusation* (poet.): questuque Jovem testatur acerbo, Val. Fl. 5, 624; so id. 1, 113.—**II.** Transf., of the soft, plaintive note of the nightingale, *A gentle complaint*: maestis late loca questibus implet, Virg. G. 4, 515.

1. qui, quae, quod (archaic forms, *nom.* quei, *gen.* quojus, *dat.* quoi, and in inscrr. QVOEI, QVOIEI, and QVEI; *abl.* qui, *plur.* ques *or* queis, *fem.* QVAI, *neutr.* qua; *dat.* and *abl.* queis and quîs.—Joined with *cum*: quocum, quacum, quicum, quibuscum; rarely cum quo, Liv. 7, 33; cum quibus, id. 4, 5.—Placed also before other prepositions: quas contra, quem propter, *etc.*, v. h. praepp.), *pron.*

I. *Interrog., Who? which? what? what kind* or *sort of a?* (adjectively; while quis, quid is used substantively): quae haec daps est? qui festus dies? *what sort of a feast? what kind of a festival?* Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 752 P. (a transl. of Hom. Od. 1, 225: *τίς δαῖς, τίς δὲ ὅμιλος ὅδε ἔπλετο*; cf. Herm. Doctr. Metr. p. 619): *Th.* Quis fuit igitur? *Py.* Iste Chaerea. *Th.* Qui Chaerea? *what Chaerea?* Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 8: qui color, nitor, vestitus? id. ib. 2, 2, 11: qui cantus dulcior inveniri potest? quod carmen aptius? qui actor in imitanda veritate jucundior? Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 34: virgo, quae patria est tua? Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 88: —occiso Sex. Roscio, qui primus Ameriam nunciat? *what sort of a person?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96.—**B.** In indirect discourse: scribis te velle scire, qui sit rei publicae status, *what is the state of the country*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10: quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo sit pecori . . . Hinc canere incipiam, Virg. G. 1, 3:—qui sis et quid facere possis, considera, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 12; cf., nescimus qui sis, id. ib. 6: qui sit, qui socium fraudarit, consideremus, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17.

II. *Relat., Who, which, what, that*, referring to is, ea, id, or some other antecedent: QVI IN IVS VOCABIT, IVMENTVM DATO, Lex. XII. Tab., v. Append. III., tab. 1, l. 4: SI ADORAT FVRTO, QVOD NEC MANIFESTVM ESCIT, ib. III., tab. 2, l. 8: QVOIVS FORMA VIRTVTEI PARISVMA, Epit. of the Scipios, v. Append. V., ep. 1: collaria, quae vocantur maelium, Var. R. R. 2, 9: coloniam, quam Fregellas appellent, Liv. 8, 23: succus, quem opobalsamum vocant, Plin. 12, 25, 54: sidere, quod Caniculam appellavimus, id. 18, 28, 68, *no.* 3. —The relative freq. agrees with the following word: est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur, Sall. C. 58: ea loca, quae Numidia appellatur, id. Jug. 21: exstat ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur, Cic. Brut. 33: justa gloria, qui est fructus virtutis, id. Pis. 24: domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, id. Sest. 42.—Sometimes it agrees with the antecedent only as to sense: hoc libro circumcisis rebus, quae non arbitror pertinere ad agriculturam, Var. R. R. 1, 1: abundantia earum rerum, quae prima mortales ducunt, Sall. J. 41; Cic. Fam. 2, 8: alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus occurrerent, Auct. B. Afr. 78.—Relating to a remote subject: annis ferme DX post Romam conditam Livius fabulam dedit . . . anno ante natum Ennium: qui (*sc.* Livius) fuit major natu quam Plautus et Naevius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1 *fin.*; see the commentators, *ad loc.*; so Liv. 21, 26, 2; cf. Krehl ad Prisc. 2, 9, § 48, p. 91.—The antecedent is sometimes repeated after the relative: erant itinera duo, quibus itineribus, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6.—In a question, with ne affixed: sed ubi Artotrogus? *Art.* Hic est: stat propter virum fortem. *Mil.* Quemne ego servavi in campis Gurgustidoniis? *whom I saved?* Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 9: quemne ego vidi? *whom I saw?* Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 29.—With an accessory causal signif., joined to the subjunctive, *As, because*: actio maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, Cic. Att. 5, 9: hospes, qui nihil suspicaretur, id. Verr. 1, 25: —(* qui, with the subj., is also used for ut, with a demonstrative pron.: dignus est, qui imperet, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: quis potest esse tam mente captus, qui neget? id. Cat. 3, 9.)—(* The relative serves as a connective, instead of is, ea, id, with a conjunction: res loquitur ipsa, quae semper valet plurimum, *and this*, Cic. Mil. 20: ratio docet esse deos, quo concesso, confitendum est, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 30.)—(* The relative sometimes expresses the idea of, *By virtue of, according to, such*: quae tua natura est, *according to your disposition*, Cic. Fam. 13, 78: qui meus amor in te est, *such is my love*, id. ib. 7, 2.) —(* In the *neut. sing.*: **a.** quod signifies: **1.** *As much as, as far as, what*, i. q. quantum: adjutabo quod potero, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 7: quod ad me attinet, *as far as depends on me, for my part*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42.—*c. gen.*: quod operae, *so much trouble*, Cic. Off. 1, 6: quod aeris, Liv. 8, 20.—**2.** *Wherein*: si quid est, quod mea opera opus sit vobis, Ter. And. 4, 3, 23.—**b.** quo, in the *abl. neut.*, with comparatives (with or without hoc, eo, or tanto): quo . . . eo, *By how much, by so much, the . . . the*: quo difficilius, hoc praeclarius, Cic. Off. 1, 19.

III. *Indefin., Any one, any*: quaeritur, num quod officium aliud alio majus sit, Cic. Off. 2, 3: si qui graviore vulnere accepto equo deciderat, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: nisi si qui publice ad eam rem constitutus esset, Cic. Leg. 2, 26: (BACANALIA) SEI QVA SVNT, S. C. de Bacch.; v. Append. VI.: ne qui forte putet, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 7.

2. quî, *adv.* [*abl.*, from 1. qui] **I.** *Wherewith, whereby, wherefrom*: restim volo mihi emere: *Ps.* Quamobrem? *Ca.* Qui me faciam pensilem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 86; Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 31:—in tanta paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, *wherewithal*, Nep. Att. 3.

B. In partic., in wishes, *O that! would that!*=utinam: qui istum dii perdant! Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 78: qui te Juppiter diique omnes perduint, id. Men. 5, 5, 31; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 73. Ellipt.: qui illi dii irati! Cic. Att. 4, 7.

II. *In what manner, how*, in questions and otherwise: **1.** In a question: vidi: verum non ex usu nostro est. *Ch.* Qui vero? *De.* Quia, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 60: qui, cedo? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 123: Deum, nisi sempiternum, intelligere qui possumus? Cic. N. D. 1, 10: qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? id. ib. 30.—**2.** In indirect discourse: nimis demiror, qui illaec, illic me donatum esse patera sciat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 133.

B. In partic., *Wherefore? why? how?* qui non? Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 45: qui dum? *how so? why?* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 41.

III. In stating a price, for quanti, *How much*: indica, minimo daturus qui sis, qui duci queat, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 46: qui datur, tanti indica, id. ib. 109.

IV. *Whence*: nec, qui hoc mihi eveniat, scio, Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 16.

quĭa, *conj.* [*acc. plur.*, from qui, like quod, *acc. sing.*] *Because*: quia fores nostras ausa es accedere, quiaque istas buccas, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 34: urbs, quae quia postrema aedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53:—quiane, in a question. *Because?* *Do.* Tu nunc me irrides? *Le.* Quiane te voco, bene ut tibi sit? Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 69: quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? Virg. A. 4, 538:—quia enim, *Because forsooth*: qui tibi nunc istuc in men-

tem venit? *So.* Quia enim sero advenimus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 34; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 14:—quia nam, and quianam, *Why? wherefore?* "*quianam* pro quare et cur positum apud antiquos," Fest. p. 257 ed. Müll.; Naev. and Enn. in Fest. l. l.: quianam arbitrare? Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 34: quianam legiones caedimu' ferro? Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 10, 6: quianam sententia vobis Versa retro? Virg. A. 10, 6.

quiănam and **quiăne,** v. quia.

quicquam, v. quisquam.

quicque, v. quisque.

quicquid, v. quisquis.

quicum, v. 1. qui.

quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque (also separately: cum quibus erat cumque una, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 35: quam se cumque in partem, Cic. de Or. 3, 16.—Archaic form of the *plur.*, quescumque, Cato in Charis. p. 70 P., and in Prisc. p. 960 ib.), *pron. relat.* *Whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, every one who, every thing that, all that* (quite class.): quicumque is est, ei me, *etc.*, *whosoever*, Cic. Fam. 10, 31: quoscumque de te queri audivi, quacumque potui ratione placavi, *whomsoever I have heard complaining, them I have satisfied in every possible way*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: quaecumque fortuna, *what fortune soever*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: ut quodcumque vellet, liceret facere, Nep. Dat. 10.—In the *neutr.* subst., with a follg. *gen.*: quodcumque est lucri, *i. e. all the profit*, Phaedr. 5, 6, 3: quodcumque militum contrahere poteritis, *as many troops as ever you can bring together*, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12:—hoc quodcumque vides, Prop. 4, 1, 1.

B. In partic., for qualiscumque, *Howsoever constituted, of whatever kind:* quaecumque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. Rab. Post. 8.

II. Transf., *Each* or *every possible, each, every, all:* quae sanari poterunt, quacumque ratione sanabo, *in every possible way*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: et quocumque modo maluit esse mea, *under all circumstances*, Prop. 1, 8, 34: de quacumque causa, Liv. 45, 23.

quid, v. 1. quis.

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, and subst., quiddam, (**pron. indef.*) *A certain, a certain one, somebody, something* (v. aliquis, *ad init.*): quidam ex advocatis, Cic. Clu. 63: quidam de collegis nostris, id. Fam. 11, 21: quaedam certa vox, id. de Or. 3, 12: quodam tempore, *a certain* (indefinite) *time, once upon a time, once*, id. Fin. 5, 2.—In the *plur.*, *Some:* excesserunt urbe quidam, alii mortem sibi consciverunt, Liv. 45, 10: quaedam quaestiones, Cic. Top. 21.—Also with a follg. *gen.*: quidam bonorum caesi, Tac. A. 1, 49:—quiddam, subst., *Something: c. gen.*: quiddam mali, Cic. Leg. 3, 10.—Without a *gen.*: quiddam divinum, *something divine*, id. Acad. 1, 9.

quĭdem, *adv.* *Indeed:* sibi quidem persuaderi, eum, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: tantum doleo, ac mirifice quidem, Cic. Att. 2, 19: in his locis post solstitium Canicula oritur, et quidem aliquot diebus, id. de Div. 2, 44:—ne-quidem, *Not even:* ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem redimere potuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 37; v. ne, p. 989, 2, a:—nec (usque) . . . quidem, *And not indeed, and that not:* de isto id, quod omnes videbant, neque ille quidem obscure, locutus est. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20; so id. Fam. 6, 6, 2; 12, 1, 1; Quint. 9, 3, 55; cf. Haase on Reisig's Vorles. not. 497, p. 590.

II. *At least, certainly, in truth, forsooth:* unum quidem hercle certum promitto tibi, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 26: non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, Cic. Att. 9, 2: ex me quidem nihil audire potuisses, id. N. D. 1, 21: nunc quidem profecto Romae es, id. Att. 6, 5: volui id quidem efficere certe, id. Brut. 3.—In expressing the utmost indignation, *Indeed, truly:* nam istaec quidem contumelia est, *for that is an affront indeed*, Ter. H. 3, 3, 5.

III. In introducing an example, *For instance, for example:* Nep. Att. 11; id. ib. 14.

quidnam, v. quisnam.

quidni, v. 1. quis.

quidpiam, quidquam, v. quispiam and quisquam.

quidquid, v. quisquis.

quidum, v. 2. qui.

1. quĭes, ētis (archaic *abl.*, quie, Naev. in Prisc. p. 703 P.), *f.* *Rest, quiet.*

I. Lit., *Rest, repose* from labor, from cares, *etc.*: locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: senectutis, id. Deiot. 13: quem non quies, non remissio delectarent, id. Coel. 17: mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est, *a state of rest*, id. Cat. 4, 4: ex diutino labore quieti se dare, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: quietem capere, *to take repose*, id. B. G. 6, 27.—In the *plur.*: uti somno et quietibus ceteris, *recreations*, Cic. Off. 1, 29.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A quiet life, a keeping still, neutrality* between political parties: Attici quies tantopere Caesari fuit grata, ut, Nep. Att. 7.—**2.** *Quiet, peace:* quieti Subdita montanae brachia Dalmatiae, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 77: q. diuturna, *peace*, Sall. C. 31: ingrata genti quies, Tac. G. 14.—Transf., of inanimate things: si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque Inter, *i. e. the repose of spring*, Virg. G. 2, 344; so, ventorum, Plin. 18, 26, 62: pelagi, Stat. S. 2, 2, 26: leuis materiae, *evenness, smoothness*, Plin. 16, 16, 28.—**3.** *The rest of sleep, repose, sleep:* Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 22: quietem capere, *to fall asleep, go to sleep*, Ov. F. 1, 205: alta, *deep sleep*, Virg. A. 6, 521: ire ad quietem, *to go to rest, go to sleep*, Cic. de Div. 1, 29: quieti se tradere, id. ib.. secundum quietem, *in sleep*, id. ib. 2, 66: per quietem, Suet. Caes. 81.—Hence, also, **4.** *The sleep of death, death:* olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget Somnus, Virg. A. 10, 745: quod si forte tibi properarint fata quietem, Prop. 2, 28, 25.—**5.** *A dream:* vanae nec monstra quietis, Nec somno comperta loquor, Stat. Th. 10, 205: praesaga, id. ib. 324.

II. Transf., *A resting-place, lair* of a wild beast (poet.): intectae frunde quietes, Lucr. 1, 404.

2. quĭes, ētis, *adj.*, for quietus, a, um, *Quiet, peaceful* (ante-class.): mens, Naev. in Prisc. p. 704 P.: milites quietes, Licin. Macer. ib.

quĭescentĭa, ae, *f.* [quiesco] *Rest, quiet* (post-class. for quies): Firm. M. 1, 3.

quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. (the uncontr. *Part.*, QVIESCITA, Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 10, *n.* 11) *v. n.* [quies] *To rest, repose, keep quiet:* **I.** Lit.: placida compostus pace quiescit, Virg. A. 1, 245; felicius ossa quiescant, Ov. Ib. 305: patrono meo ossa bene quiescant, Petr. 39: numquam hodie quiescet, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 59: renovat pristina bella, nec potest quiescere, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: non aure quiescit, Non oculis, Val. Fl. 2, 43.—Impers.: quibus quidem quam facile potuerat quiesci, si hic quiesset, *which we might easily have been spared*, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 8.

B. In partic.: **1.** In a political respect, *To keep quiet, remain neutral:* Cic. Att. 9, 10: pro conditione temporum quieturus, Suet. Caes. 16.—**2.** *To rest, sleep:* quievi in navi noctem perpetem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 100: eo cum venio, praetor quiescebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14: somnum humanum quievi, *I slept like a human being*, App. M. 9, p. 596 Oud.—**3.** Of inanimate things, *To rest, lie still, be still* or *quiet:* et prato gravia arma quiescunt, Virg. A. 10, 835: flamma, *ceases to burn*, id. ib. 6, 226: quièrunt aequora, *the waves are at rest, do not rise*, id. ib. 7, 6: quièscentes Nili aquae, *standing waters*, Plin. 13, 11, 22: venti, id. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 8: q. terra, *rests, lies fallow*, id. ib. 5, 3: humus, Petr. 123: q. voces, *are still, silent*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 27.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To suffer* or *allow quietly, to peaceably permit* a thing to be done: quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 7, 9.—**B.** *To cease, leave off, desist from* any thing: quiesce hanc rem modo petere, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 51: statuere atque ediscere, Gell. 2, 28: manu significare coepit, utrinque quiescerent pugnae, Claud. Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 12; Hor. A. P. 380.—Hence

quĭētus, a, um, *Pa.*, *At rest, calm, quiet:* **A.** *Enjoying rest, keeping quiet, quiet:* aliquem quietum reddere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46: animus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1: q. et solutus animus, id. Rosc. Com. 15: integri, quieti, otiosi homines, id. Agr. 2, 28: homo quietissimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 19: de istoc quietus esto, *be at ease, rest contented*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 6.—**2.** In partic.: **a.** *Taking no part in war, peaceful, neutral:* quietis mortem minitari, Sall. or. ad Caes. de rep. ord. 1, 2: quoad cum civibus dimicatum est, domi quietus fuit, Nep. Pelop. 4: quietos lacessit, Just. 7, 6.—**b.** Of the mind, *Calm, tranquil, free from ambition:* ad quam spem (praeturae) quietissimus, Plin. Ep. 10, 7: vir rectus, integer, quietus, id. ib. 7, 31.—**c.** *Tame, gentle:* equi fiunt quietiores, Var. R. R. 2, 7.—**d.** *Resting, sleeping:* quos simul vescentes dies, simul quietos nox habuerat, Tac. A. 1, 49.—Hence, subst., quieti, ōrum, *m.*, *Those who are at rest, the dead:* Nemes. Ecl. 1, 38.

B. Of things concr. and abstract, *Calm, quiet:* amnes, *gently flowing*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40: quietiore aequore ferri, id. Epod. 10, 11: aër, Virg. A. 5. 216: bacca, *that has lain a while*, Col. 12, 50: respublica, *opp.* perturbata, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: aetas, Cic. de Sen. 23: q. et remissus sermo, *calm, not vehement*, id. ib. 9.—Subst., quietum, i, *n.*, *The still, tranquil, motionless air:* Petr. 131.

Adv., quĭēte, *Calmly, quietly:* quod aptissimum est ad quiete vivendum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16: q. acta aetas, id. de Sen. 5.—*Comp.*: quietius tranquilliusque, Liv. 27, 12.—*Superl.*: quietissime se receperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.

‡ **quĭescitus,** a, um, *Part.*, from quiesco; v. quiesco, *ad init.*

‡ **quĭētālis** ab antiquis dicebatur orcus, *A resting-place*, Fest. p. 257 ed. Müll.

quĭēte, *adv.*, v. quiesco, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

‡ **quĭēto,** are, *v. a.*, and ‡ **quĭētor,** ari, 1. *v. dep.* *To calm, to quiet*, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.

‡ **quĭētōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [quietus] *A resting-place, tomb, sepulchre:* Inscr. Grut. 810, 2.

‡ **quĭētūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [quies] *Rest, calmness, quietude:* "*quietudo, ἠρεμία, ἡσυχία,*" Gloss. Cyrill.

quĭētus, a, um, *Pa.*, v. quiesco, *ad fin.*

quī-lĭbet, quaelĭbet, quodlĭbet, and subst., quidlibet, (**pron. indef.*), *Any one who will, any one without distinction, whom you will, no matter who, the first that comes, any, all* (quite class.): quem ament igitur? *Sy.* Alium quemlibet, *any body else, any other*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 38: quaelibet minima res, *any the most trifling circumstance*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3: nomen, *the first name that occurs*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 126: pars, id. Od. 3, 3, 38: quibuslibet temporibus, *at all times*, Liv. 2, 49.—Subst., quidlibet, *All and every:* pictoribus atque poëtis Quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor. A. P. 9:—quilibet unus, *any one*, Liv. 9, 17.

II. In partic., with an accessory contemptuous signif., *The first that comes, no matter who, any one:* ut enim histrioni actio, saltatori motus, non quilibet, sed certus quidem est datus: sic vita agenda est certo genere quodam, non quolibet, Cic. Fin. 3, 7; id. de Div. 2, 34: neque cum quolibet hoste res fuit, *with no insignificant enemy*, Plin. 7, 28, 29: injuria, *trifling*, Gaj. Dig. 2, 8, 5.

quilon (cylon), i, *n.* *Jelly* (post-class.): si cylon feceris, *etc.*, Veg. Vet. 3, 38: ut quilon fiat, id. ib. 66.

* **quĭmātus,** ūs, *m.* [quinque] *The age of five years:* robur in quimatu, Plin. 8, 45, 70 dub. (*al.* quinquennatu; so too Sillig.).

quīn, *conj.* [from qui-ne, non] **I.** As a relative particle, prop., quî or qui non, *That not, but that:* Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 68: ut nullo modo introire possem, quin me viderent, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 2: facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, *I can not forbear sending to you*, Cic. Att. 12, 27: cum causae nihil esset, quin secus indicaret, id. Quint. 9: nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus, id. Att. 11, 15: nihil praetermisi, quin enucleate ad te scriberem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: quid recusare potest, quin et socii sibi consulant, Liv. 32, 21: vix superat, quin triumphus decernatur, *it wanted little that*, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 13: paene factum est, quin castra relinquerentur, *i. e. they were very near deserting their camp*, id. ib. After words expressing doubt or ignorance: non dubitabat, quin, Cic. Att. 6, 2: cave dubites, quin, id. Fam. 5, 20:—non dubitabat quin . . . non posset, id. Att.

5, 11: non esse dubium, quin . . . possent, *no doubt that*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: neque abest suspicio, quin, *a suspicion that*, id. ib. 4: quis ignorat, quin? *who is ignorant that? who does not know that?* Cic. Fl. 27: dies fere nullus est, quin hic Satrius domum meam ventitet, *hardly a day passes that he does not come*, id. Att. 1, 1.—For qui (quae, quod) non: Cato in Gell. 17, 13: nihil est, quin male narrando possit depravarier, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 16: cum nemo esset, quin hoc se audisse liquido diceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59: Messanam nemo venit, quin viderit, id. ib. 4, 4: nego ullam picturam fuisse, quin inspexerit, id. ib. 1.—*That not, as if not, as though not:* non quin ipse dissentiam, sed quod, *not but that*, id. Fam. 4, 7: non quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, Liv. 2, 15.

B. For corroboration, *But, indeed, really, verily, of a truth:* Hercle quin tu recte dicis, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 77:—credo: neque id injuria: quin mihi molestum est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 20: te nec hortor, nec rogo, ut domum redeas, quin hinc ipse evolare cupio, Cic. Fam. 7, 30:—quin etiam, *Yea indeed:* credibile non est, quantum scribam die: quin etiam noctibus, id. Att. 13, 26; so id. ib. 14, 21; and, quin etiam voces jactare, Virg. A. 2, 768.—*Rather, yea rather:* nihil ea res animum militaris viri imminuit, quin contra plus spei nactus, Liv. 35, 26.

II. As an interrog. particle, *Why not? wherefore not?* quid stas, lapis? quin accipis? Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: quin potius pacem aeternam Exercemus? Virg. A. 4, 99: quin igitur ulciscimur Graeciam? Curt. 5, 7: quin conscendimus equos? *why not mount our horses?* Liv. 1, 57: quin uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me velis, *just say in one word!* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 18: quin sic attendite judices, *but attend to this!* Cic. Mil. 29.

quī-nam, quaenam, quodnam, *pron. interrog. Who, which, what, pray* (ante-class.): quinam homo hic ante aedes ejulans conqueritur? Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 17: quinam Tantalidarum internecioni modus sit? Att. in Charis. p. 70 P.: quodnam ob facinus? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 3.

quīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quini] *Containing five* (mostly post-Aug.): "*quinaria* (fistula) dicta a diametro quinque quadrantum," *a pipe which was five quarter-digits in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 25; so, fistulae, Plin. 31, 6, 31: q. numus, and absol., quinarius, *A half denarius:* "*denarii* quod denos aeris valebant: *quinarii*, quod quinos," Var. L. L. 5, 36, § 173; Plin. 33, 3, 13: numerus, Serv. Virg. G. 1, 277.

quincenti, v. quingenti, *ad init.*

Quinctĭānus, Quinctĭlĭānus, Quinctīlis, *etc.*, v. Quint.

quincuncĭālis, e, *adj.* [quincunx] *Containing five twelfths* of a whole (of a foot, *etc.*): quincuncialis magnitudo, *the size of five twelfths of a foot*, Plin. 9, 48, 72: herba, *five twelfths of a foot high*, id. 27, 11, 74.—**II.** In partic., *Planted in the form of a* quincunx: quincuncialis ordinum ratio, Plin. 17, 11, 15.

quincunx, uncis, *m.* [quinque-uncia] *Five twelfths* of a whole (of an as, of a jugerum, of a pound, of a sextarius, *etc.*): **I.** Lit.: si de quincunce remota est Uncia, quid superat? *from five twelfths of an as*, Hor. A. P. 327; so *five twelfths of a jugerum*, Col. 5, 1; *of a pound*, id. 12, 28; *of a sextarius, five* cyathi, Mart. 1, 28: quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus, id. 11, 36.—Of *five twelfths of an inheritance*, Plin. Ep. 7, 11.—Of interest, *Five per cent.:* Pers. 5, 149; also in apposition with usura: quincunces usuras spopondit, Scaev. Dig. 46, 3, 102; so Inscr. in Giorn. Arcad. 28, p. 356.

II. Transf., *Trees planted in the form*
*   *
of a quincunx (*i. e.* * , the five spots
*   *
on dice); also, *trees planted in oblique lines*, thus:

*   *   *   *   *
  *   *   *   *
*   *   *   *   *
  *   *   *   *
*   *   *   *   *

quid illo quincunce speciosius, qui in quamcumque partem spectaveris, rectus est? Quint. 8, 3, 9 Spald.: in quincuncem serere, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 2; cf., directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic. de Sen. 17; so Col. 3, 13, 4; 3, 15, 1: obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem dispositis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

* **quincŭpĕdal,** ālis, *n.* [quinque-pes] *A measuring rod of five feet, a five-foot rod*, Mart. 14, 92 *in lemm.*

quincŭplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [quinque-plico] *Five-fold* (poet.): cera, *a writing-tablet consisting of five waxed leaves*, Mart. 14, 4: q. Tolosa, *consisting of five wards* or *quarters*, Aus. Ep. 24, 83.

quindĕcĭes, *adv.* [quindecim] *Fifteen times:* quindecies sestertium (*neut. sing.*), *fifteen hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25; Mart. 7, 10, 15.

quindĕcim, *numer.* [quinque-decem] *Fifteen:* Lex. XII. Tabul., v. Append. III. tab. 3: quindecim miles minas dederat, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 51: dies circiter quindecim, Caes. B. G. 1, 15.

quindĕcim-prīmi, ōrum, *m. The board of fifteen chief magistrates* in the municipia, in MSS. abbrev. XV. primi: evocat ad se Caesar Massiliensium XV. primos, Caes. B. C. 1, 35; so perh. also Inscr. Murat. 626, 1.

quindĕcĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [quindecim] *The fifteenth* (for the usual quintus decimus), Marc. Emp. 36.

quindĕcimvir, v. quindecimviri.

quindĕcimvĭrālis (in inscrr. abbrev. $\overline{\text{XV}}$. VIRALIS), e, *adj.* [quindecimviri] *Of* or *belonging to the quindecimvirs* or *council of fifteen* (post-Aug.): sacerdotium quindecimvirale, Tac. A. 11, 11: SACERDŌS (*fem.*), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2198; 2199; 2328.

quindĕcimvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The dignity of a quindecimvir, the quindecimvirate*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

quindĕcim-vĭri (in inscrr. usually $\overline{\text{XV}}$. VIRI, but also written in full, QVINDECIM VIRO SACRIS FACIVNDIS, Inscr. Grut. 476, 7, of A.D. 346), ōrum (separated, quindecim Diana preces virorum, Hor. Carm. sec. 70), *m. plur.* [quindecimvir] *A college* or *board of fifteen men* for any official function. So esp. in Rome, the quindecimviri Sibyllini or sacris faciundis, *a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books*, from which, in times of danger, they divined the means of averting the peril by religious rites, Hor. l. l.; Tac. A. 6, 12 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1100; 2263 *sq.*; 2351.—*gen. plur.*, quindecimvirum, Tac. l. l.—In the *sing.*: L. Cotta quindecimvir sententiam dicturus, Suet. Caes. 79; so Tac. A. 6, 12, 1: q. sacris faciundis, Gell. 1, 12:—quindecimviri agris dandis, *fifteen commissioners for apportioning lands:* Plin. 7, 43, 45.

quindēni, v. quinideni.

quingēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quingeni] *Consisting of five hundred each* (post-Aug.): cohortes, Curt. 5, 2.—**II.** *Consisting of five hundred:* thorax, *i. e. of five hundred pounds weight*, Plin. 7, 20, 19: lanx, id. 33, 11, 12.

quingēni, ae, a, *num.* [quingenti] *Five hundred each* (quite class.): quingenos denarios dat, Cic. Att. 16, 8; Suet. Aug. 101; so Ulp. Dig. 38, 1, 15.—**II.** In gen., *Five hundred:* Col. 5, 2.

quingentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Consisting of five hundred* (post-class.): cohors, Veg. Mil. 2, 6.

quingentēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *The five hundredth* (quite class.): annus, Cic. Fl. 1; so Plin. 15, 1, 1.

quingenti (archaic orthogr., QVINCENTI, acc. to Fest. 254 ed. Müll.), ae, a, *num.* [quinque-centum] *Five hundred:* quingentos uno ictu occidere, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 52: non plus mille quingentum aeris afferre, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: drachmae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 42; Suet. Galb. 5: quingentum millium verborum, Var. L. L. 6, 5, § 37; so, quingentum, Gell. 7, 14; with quingentorum millium, Just. 2, 11.

quingentĭes, *adv.* [quingenti] *Five hundred times:* quingenties mille, Vitr. 1, 6.—Of money: quingenties HS., *fifty millions of sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38; so, millies et quingenties, Suet. Aug. 101.

quīni, ae, a, *num.* [quinque] *Five each:* quini in lectulis, Cic. Pis. 27: pedes, Caes B. G. 3, 73: versus, Nep. Att. 18: millia peditum, Liv. 8, 8: aureorum, Jul. Dig. 40, 9, 5.—**II.** In gen., *Five:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 111: bidentes, Virg. A. 5, 96: armenta, id. ib. 7, 538: nomina, Liv. 28, 26.—In the *sing.:* lex me perdit quina vicenaria, *i. e. a law invalidating contracts entered into before the age of twenty-five*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 69: scrobes non altiores quino semipede, *i. e. two feet and a half*, Plin. 17, 11, 16.

quīnī-dēni or **quin-dēni,** ae, a, *num. Fifteen each:* quina dena jugera agri data in singulos pedites sunt, Liv. 35, 40: quini deni pedes, Quint. 1, 10, 43: quindeni pedes, Vitr. 6, 9: anni, Plin. 10, 63, 83: HS., Suet. Claud. 10.—**II.** In gen., *Fifteen:* quindenis hastis corpus transfigi, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 11.

quinimmo, v. quin.

quīnĭo, ōnis, *m.* [quini] *The number five, a pentad* (post-class.): quinionem filiorum eniti, Tert. Anim. 6: voluminum, id. ib. 46.—Esp. at dice, *A five, a cinque*, Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

* **quīnī-vīcēni,** or separated, quini viceni, ae, a, *num. Twenty-five each* (only in Liv.): militibus quiniviceni denarii dati, Liv. 37, 59 *fin.* (*al.* quini viceni).

quinquāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quinquageni] *Consisting of fifty, containing fifty:* grex equarum, Var. R. R. 2, 10: dolium, Cato R. R. 69: urna, id. ib. 10: fistula, *the plate of which, before being bent, was fifty inches in width*, Vitr. 8, 7: homo, *fifty years old*, Quint.—**II.** Subst., quinquagenarii, among the Israelites, *Military officers commanding fifty men, captains over fifty:* "Hier. in Jesai. 2, 3, 3."

quinquāgēni, ae, a, *num.* [quinquaginta] *Fifty each:* in singulos HS. quinquagenis millibus damnari mavultis? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28: sestertia, Suet. Oth. 5.—In the *sing.:* centena quinquagena fruge fertilis campus, Plin. 17, 5, 3: quinquageno filo, id. 19, 1, 2.—**II.** In gen., *Fifty:* per quinquagenas brumas, Manil. 3, 603; Mart. 12, 66.

* **quinquāgēsĭes,** *adv.* [id.] *Fifty times* (for the usual quinquagies): Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 99 dub. (*al.* quinquagies).

quinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *adj. num.* [id.] *The fiftieth:* anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romam conditam, Cic. Rep. 1, 16; id. ib. 2, 35: quinquagesimo uno raptus anno, Plin. 7, 8, 6: liba, Mart. 10, 24.—**II.** Subst., quinquagesima, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars), *A fiftieth part, a fiftieth*, as a tax: ab omnibus enim ternae praeterea quinquagesimae exigebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49; so, binae, id. ib. 2, 1, 78.

quinquāgĭes, *adv.* [id.] *Fifty times.* dimicare, Plin. 7, 25, 25: centena millia, id. 6, 9, 10: perfricare, Cels. 2, 14.

quinquāginta, *num. Fifty:* quinquaginta et quatuor, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 35: famulae, Virg. A. 1, 703: millia, Cic. Att. 4, 2.

quinquangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque-angulus] *Five-cornered, quinquangular*, Prisc. de ponderib. p. 1358 P.

Quinquātrus, ŭum, *f.*, and **Quinquātrĭa,** ōrum and ĭum, *n.* [quinque, as falling on the fifth day after the ides; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 3, § 14, and Fest. p. 254 *sq.* ed. Müll.; Gell. 2, 21, 7] *A festival celebrated in honor of Minerva, the festival of Minerva* (of these there were two, the greater, majores, held from the 19th to the 23d of May; and the lesser, minores or minusculae, on the 13th of June): "*Quinquatrus*, hic dies unus, a nominis errore observatur proinde ac sint quinque. Dictus ut ab Tusculanis post diem sextum Idus similiter vocatur *Sexatrus*, et post diem septimum *Septimatrus*; sic hic, quod erat post diem quintum Idus *Quinquatrus*," Var. L. L. 6, 3, § 14; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 97: Quinquatribus frequenti senatu causam tuam egi, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: pridie Quinquatrus, id. Att. 9, 13: Quinquatribus ultimis, Liv. 44, 20.—In the form Quinquatria: celebrabat et in Albano quotannis Quinquatria Minervae, Suet. Dom. 4: sollemnia Quinquatrium, id. Ner. 34: nos Quinquatriis satis jucunde egimus, August. in Suet. Aug. 71.—Of the lesser Quinquatrus: "*Quinquatrus* *minusculae* dictae Juniae Idus ab similitudine maiorum, quod tibicines tum feriati vagantur per urbem et conveniunt ad aedem Minervae," Var. L. L. 6, 3, § 17; cf. Fest. p. 149 ed. Müll.: et jam Quinquatrus jubeor narrare minores, Ov. F. 6, 651.

1. quinque, *num.* [Gr. πέντε] *Five:* minae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 98: sensus, Lucr. 3, 626: stellae, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22: quinque tenent coelum zonae, Virg. G. 1, 233: VIGINTI QVINQVE AERIS POENAE SVNTO, Lex XII. Tabul.; v. Append. III. tab. 6.

2. quinque, for et quin, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 70.

quinquĕfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque-folium] *Five-leaved:* rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10.—**II.** Subst., quinquefolium, ĭi, *n.*, *A plant, cinque-foil,* Cels. 2, 33 *fin.*; Plin. 25, 9, 62.

Quinquĕgentĭāni, ōrum, *m.* [quinque-gens] *A people in Cyrenaica,* Latinized for Pentapolitani, Eutr. 9, 22; adject., Quinquegentianae nationes, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39.

quinquĕgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque-genus] *Of five kinds* (post-class.): nux, Aus. Idyll. 12 in monosyll. de cibis, 10.

quinquĕjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque-jugum] *Having five summits, five-peaked* (post-classical): vertex, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 18.

quinquĕlibrālis, e, *adj.* [quinque-libra] *Of five pounds* (post-Aug.): pondus, Col. 3, 15, 3.

quinquĕ-libris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of five pounds weight* (post-class.): patera, Vop. Prob. 5.

quinquemestris, e, *adj.* [quinque-mensis] *Of five months, five months old* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): pulli, Var. R. R. 2, 7: agni, Plin. 8, 48, 75.

‡ **quinquennālĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [quinquennalis] *Who has been a quinquennal,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3720; 3721; 3890.

quinquennālis, e, *adj.* [quinquennis] **I.** *That takes place every fifth year, quinquennial:* quinquennalis celebritas ludorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: certamen, Suet. Ner. 12: ludicrum, Tac. A. 14, 20: vota, Liv. 31, 9.—**B.** Subst., quinquennalia, ium, *n.*, *Games celebrated every fifth year:* NERONIS, Inscr. Grut. 116, 3.—**II.** *Continuing five years, quinquennial:* censura, Liv. 4, 24.—**B.** Subst., quinquennalis, is, *m.*, *A magistrate in the municipal towns who held his office five years, a quinquennal:* Spart. Hadr. 19: decurionum quinquennales, App. M. 11, p. 817 Oud.; cf. Spart. Hadr. 19; Cod. Theod. 13. 3, 1. Hence, magistratus quinquennalis, *The office of a quinquennal:* App. M. 10, p. 711 Oud.; cf., quinquennalitas.

‡ **quinquennālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [quinquennalis, *no.* II., B] *The office and dignity of a quinquennal* (post-class.): Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4075, and prob., also, id. ib. *no.* 82.

quinquennātus, us, v. quimatus.

quinquennis, e, *adj.* [quinque-annus] *Of five years* or *five years old:* filia, Plaut. Poen. prol. 85: Olympias, *celebrated every fifth year, quinquennial,* Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 5: vinum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 48: juvenis, Col. 7, 3.

quinquennĭum, ii, *n.* [quinquennis] *A period of five years, five years* (quite class.): CENSORES MAGISTRATVM QVINQVENNIVM HABENTO, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: tria quinquennia, *i. e. fifteen years,* Ov. M. 4, 292.—In the *plur.*, quinquennia, ōrum, *n.*, for quinquennalia, ium, *Games celebrated every fifth year:* Stat. S. 5, 3, 113.

quinquĕpartīto, *adv.*, v. quinquepartitus, *ad fin.*

quinquĕ-partītus (also written quinquepertitus), a, um, *adj.* [partio] *Divided into five parts, five-fold, quinquepartite* (rare, but quite class.): argumentatio (*al.* quinquepertita), Cic. Inv. 1, 34.—*Adv.*, quinquĕpartīto, *In a five-fold manner, five-fold* (post-Aug.): Plin. 25, 6, 29.

quinquĕ-pĕdālis, e, *adj.* *Of five feet* (post-class.): terminus, Hyg. de limitib. p. 212 Goes.

‡ **quinqueplex,** ĭcis, *adj.* [quinque-plico], for quincuplex, *Five-fold:* "quinqueplex, πεντ·ίπλους," Gloss. Vet.

quinqueplĭco, v. quinquiplico.

‡ **quinqueplum,** i, *n.* *A quintuple:* "quinqueplum, πεντάπλουν," Gloss.

quinquĕ-prīmi (and separated, quinque primi), ōrum, *m.* *The five principal men in a city, after the magistracy in the colonies and* municipia; transl. of πεντάπρωτοι: magistratus et quinqueprimi evocantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28.

quinquĕrēmis, is, *f.* [quinque-remus] *A ship* or *galley having five banks of oars, a quinquereme* (quite class.): in quinqueremi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46: una, Liv. 42, 48; Plin. 7, 56, 57.—In apposition with navis: decem quinqueremes naves, Liv. 41, 9.

‡ **quinquēres,** is, *f.* [vox hybr., from quinque-ἐρέσσω] *A vessel having five banks of oars, a quinquereme:* "bieris, trieris, quatrieris, quinqueris, hexeris, hepteris, penteris," Not. Tir. p. 177.

quinquertĭo, onis, *m.*, v. quinquertium.

quinquertĭum, ii, *n.* [quinque-ars] *The five sorts of bodily exercises for youth* (discus, cursus, saltus, lucta, jaculatio): "*quinquertium* vocabant antiqui, quem Graeci πένταθλον . . . Livius quoque (Andron.) ipsos athletas sic nominat: *quinquertiones praeco in medium vocat,*" Fest. p. 257 ed. Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 256 ib.

quinquessis, is, *m.* [quinque-as] *Five* asses (post-classical): sed tum quinarius quinquessis valebat, App. in Prisc. p. 708 P.

quinquĕ-vertex, ĭcis, *adj.* *Having five summits, five-peaked* (post-classical): urbs, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 29.

quinquĕvir, viri, v. quinqueviri, *ad fin.*

‡ **quinquĕvĭrālicĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [quinqueviri] *Of* or *belonging to the quinquevirs,* Inscr. Grut. 395.

quinquĕvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The office* or *dignity of a quinquevir, the quinquevirate:* quinqueviratum accipere, Cic. Prov. cons. 17.

quinquĕ-vĭri, ōrum, *m.* [vir] *The board of five, the quinquevirs,* a board or commission of five men for any official function. Thus, *five commissioners* for the apportionment of lands: Cic. Agr. 2, 7: quinqueviros Pomptino agro dividendo creaverunt, Liv. 6, 21.—Other five commissioners for regulating indebtedness, Liv. 1, 21.—Others for repairing walls and towers, Liv. 25, 7.—Others as assistants to the tresviri for the watch by night: Liv. 39, 14; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, et al.—In the *sing.*: quinquevir, Cic. Acad. 2, 44: Scriba ex quinqueviro, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56.

quinquĭes, *adv.* [quinque] *Five times:* quinquies quinque numerare, Cato R. R. 156: absolutus est, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: q. mille, *five thousand,* Plin. 2, 23, 21.

quinquĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque-findo] *Five-cleft, quinquifid* (post-class.): tela, Venant. 5, 6 *praef.*

* **quinquĭplĭco,** are, *v. a.* [quinque-plico] *To make five-fold, to quintuplicate:* magistratus, Tac. A. 2, 36 *fin.*

‡ * **quinquo,** are, *v. a.* *To expiate, purify by religious rites:* "*quinquatrus* a quinquando, id est lustrando," Charis. p. 62 P. dub. (it appears to rest only upon the hypothesis of Charisius).

quintadĕcĭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [quintus-decimus] *The soldiers of the fifteenth legion, the men of the fifteenth,* Tac. H. 4, 36.

quintānus, a, um, *adj.* [quintus] *Of* or *belonging to the fifth;* viz., **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the fifth rank* or *order, the fifth in order:* "*nonae quintanae* dicuntur, quae quinto mensis die veniunt: sicut septimanae, quae septimo," *that fall on the fifth day of the month* (but septimana, that fall on the seventh), Var. L. L. 6, 4, 27; cf. Macr. S. 1, 15: vineas semper quintanis seminari (*sc.* vicibus), *at every fifth stake,* Plin. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 7, § 169.—**B.** Subst., quintāna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* via), *A street in the camp, which intersected the tents of the two legions in such a manner as to separate the fifth* maniple *from the sixth, and the fifth* turma *from the sixth.* Here was the market and business-place of the camp: "*quintana* appellatur porta in castris post praetorium, ubi rerum utensilium forum sit," Paul. ex Fest. p. 256 ed. Müll.; Liv. 41, 2. Hence, transf.: quintana domi constituta, *a market,* Suet. Ner. 26.

II. *Of* or *belonging to the fifth legion;* only subst., quintani, orum, *m.*, *The soldiers of the fifth legion,* Tac. H. 1, 55; 4, 36.

quintārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to five, containing five:* quintarius numerus, *i. e. five sixths,* taking the number six as a whole, Vitr. 3, 1; v. as, p. 146: limes, *that incloses five* centuriae, Hyg. de Limit. p. 158 Goes.

Quintĭānus (Quinctianus), a, um, v. Quintius, *no.* II., B.

‡ **quintĭceps,** cĭpĭtis, *adj.* *Having five peaks, five-peaked:* CESPIVS MONS QVINTICEPS, an ancient formula in Var. L. L. 5, 8, § 50; so id. ib. § 52 and 54.

Quintĭlĭānus (Quinct.), i, *m.* *Quintilian, a Roman surname.* Thus, M. Fabius Quintilianus, *the celebrated rhetorician, native of Calagurris, in Spain, whose rhetorical work,* De Institutione Oratoria, *is still extant;* see, concerning him, Bähr's Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. 2, p. 322 *sq.* (3d ed.), and the authors there cited.

Quintīlis (Quinct.), is, *m.*, with and without mensis [quintus] *The fifth month* (counting from March), afterward, in honor of Julius Caesar, called Julius, *July,* Suet. Caes. 76; Var. L. L. 6, 4, § 34: mense Quintili, Cic. Att. 14, 7: idibus Quintilibus, *on the ides of July, the fifteenth of July,* Liv. 9, 46.

Quintĭlĭus (Quinct.), a. *The name of a Roman* gens. Thus, Quintilius Varus, *Proconsul of Syria, afterward commander of the Romans in Germany, defeated by Arminius,* Vellej. 2, 117; Suet. Tib. 17; Tac. A. 1, 3; Flor. 4, 12.—Another Quintilius, *A poet of Cremona, a friend of Horace, and kinsman of Virgil,* Hor. Od. 1, 24, 5; 12; id. A. P. 438.—In the *fem.*, Quintilia, ae, Catull. 96, 7.—**II.** Deriv., **Quintĭlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Quintilius, Quintilian:* Luperci, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. FAVIANI, p. 87; cf. id. ib. 257.

Quintĭpor, ŏris, *m.* [Quintus-puer] *A name for slaves,* of frequent occurrence: Var. in Non. 448, 15; cf. Marcipor and Fest. p. 257 ed. Müll.

Quintĭus (Quinctius), a. *The name of a Roman* gens. Thus, L. Quintius Cincinnatus, T. Quintius Flamininus, et al.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Quintĭus** (Quinct.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Quintius, Quintian:* in Quintia gente, Liv. 3, 12: prata, *at Rome, beyond the Tiber, named after* L. Quintius Cincinnatus, Liv. 3, 26; Val. Max. 4, 4, 7; Paul. ex Fest. p. 256 ed. Müll.—**B. Quintĭānus** (Quinct.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Quintius, Quintian:* Quintianus exercitus, *commanded by* L. Quintius Cincinnatus, Liv. 3, 28: judicia, Cic. Clu. 41, 113.

quinto and **quintum,** *advv.*, v. 1. quintus, *ad fin.*

quintuplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [quintus-plico] *Five-fold, quintuple* (post-class.): salarium, Vop. Prob. 7.

quintuplĭco, v. quinquiplico.

1. quintus, a, um, *num.* [quinque] *The fifth:* locus, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 102; 1, 55; 107: natura, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 41: quinto mense, quinto die, Liv. 31, 7.—*Adv.*, **A.** quintum, *For the fifth time:* declarati consules Q. Fabius Maximus quintum, Q. Fabius Flaccus quartum, Liv. 27, 6.—**B.** quinto, *For the fifth time:* eodem anno lectisternium Romae, quinto post conditam Urbem, habitum est, Liv. 8, 25.

2. Quintus, i, *m.*, and **Quinta,** ae, *f.* *Roman prenomens;* the former usually abbreviated Q.

quintus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *num.* *The fifteenth* (quite class.): quintisdecimis castris, Liv. 45, 33 *fin.*: in libro quintodecimo, Gell. 1, 16.

quippe, *adv.* and *conj.* [quia-pe] A particle of corroboration, similar to nempe (from nam-pe), *Surely, certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact.*

I. Lit.: recte igitur diceres te restituisse? Quippe: quid enim facilius est quam probari iis, qui? *etc.*, Cic. Caecin. 19, 55. So in an ironical sense, *Certainly, indeed, forsooth:* quippe, vetor fatis, *I, forsooth, am forbidden by the fates!* Virg. A. 1, 35: movet me quippe lumen curiae, Cic. Mil. 12.—Freq. in connection with the causal particles, *enim, etenim, quia,* etc., *For indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as:* Lucr. 6, 617: leve nomen habet utraque res: quippe leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere, Cic. de Or. 2, 54:—quippe etenim, Lucr. 1, 104:—quippe quia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 27:—multa de mea sententia questus est Caesar, quippe quod etiam Ravennae Crassum ante vidisset, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9:—insanabilis non est credendus, quippe quoniam in multis sponte desiit, Plin. 26, 10, 64:—quippe quando mihi nihil credis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 106:—quippe quum, Cic. Att. 10, 3: neque Cimoni fuit turpe, sororem habere in matrimonio, quippe quum cives ejus eodem uterentur instituto, Nep. praef.; Liv. 26, 39:—quippe ubi dimidiae partis pars semper habebit Dimidiam partem, Lucr. 1, 610; id. ib. 988.—Freq. too in connection with the relative pronouns, qui, quae, quod, prop., *As one in fact who, which*, or *that*, i. e. *since* or *inasmuch as I, thou, he, it*, etc.; with the *indic.* or *subjunct.*: (*a*) With the *indic.*: dicat, argenti minas se habere quinquaginta: quippe ego qui nudiustertius meis manibus dinumeravi, *since* or *seeing that I paid*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 30: tametsi pro imperio vobis quod dictum foret, Scibat facturos; quippe qui intellexerat, Vereri vos se et metuere, *since he knew that you revered*, etc., id. Amph. prol. 22: aperite januam hanc Orci: nam equidem haud aliter esse duco: quippe quo nemo advenit, nisi quem spes reliquere omnes, *since no one comes here*, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 2: plurimum terroris Romam celeritas hostium tulit, quippe quibus aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, *and in fact they met them*, Liv. 5, 37.—(*β*) With the *subjunct.* (so quite class.): convivia cum patre non inibat: quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro, veniret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: nihil attinet eam ex lege considerare, quippe quae in lege scripta non sit, id. Inv. 2, 45: cum a tyranno crudeliter violatus esset, quippe quem venundari jussisset: tamen, Nep. Dion, 2.—In connection with *etiam* and *et*, *Since indeed, for even* (poet.): quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus, Fas et jura sinunt, Virg. G. 1, 268: quippe et collinas ad fossam moverit herbas, Stantia currenti diluerentur aqua, Prop. 4, 5, 11:—quippe ut, *So that* (post-class.): Just. 4, 3.

quippĭam, v. quispiam.

quippĭ-ni (also written quippeni), *adv.* [quippe-ni] *Why not?* or, affirmatively, *certainly, to be sure, by all means* (ante- and post-class.): Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 50: *Chr.* Quid.? illam meretricemne esse censes? *Ni.* Quippini? id. Bacch. 4, 7, 41; App. M. 9, p. 644 Oud.

quī-qui, *pron. indef.*, for quisquis, *Whosoever* (very rare): quiqui est, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 45.

Quĭrĭāna mala, v. Quiriniana.

Quĭrīna, ae, *f.* *A Roman tribe*: "*Quirina* tribus a Curensibus Sabinis appellationem videtur traxisse," Fest. p. 254 ed. Müll.; Cic. Quint. 6, 24; Inscr. Grut. 56, 11, et saep.

Quĭrīnālis, e (*abl.*, QVIRINALE, Kalend. in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 396), *adj.* [Quirinus] *Of* or *belonging to Quirinus* (*Romulus*), *Quirinal*: Quirinalis flamen, *priest of Romulus*, Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 45: lituus, *such as Romulus bore*, Virg. A. 7, 187: trabea, id. ib. 612: collis Quirinalis, *the Quirinal Hill, the Quirinal*, one of the seven hills of Rome, now *Monte Cavallo*: "*collis Quirinalis* ob Quirini fanum: sunt qui a Quiritibus, qui cum T. Tatio Curibus venerunt Romam, quod ibi habuerunt castra," Var. L. L. 5, 8, § 51; cf., "*Quirinalis collis* qui nunc dicitur, olim Agonus appellabatur, ante quam in eum commigrarent fere Sabini Curibus venientes, post foedus inter Romulum et Tatium ictum: a quo hanc appellationem sortitus est: quamvis existiment quidam quod in eo factum sit templum Quirino, ita dictum," Fest. p. 254 ed. Müll.; and, "templa Deo (Quirino) fiunt: collis quoque dictus ab illo," Ov. F. 2, 511: COLLIS QVIRINALIS TERTICEPS CIS AEDEM QVIRINI, an ancient formula in Var. L. L. 5, 8, § 51: also, Quirinale jugum, Ov. F. 6, 218:—"*Quirinalis porta* dicta sive quod ea in collem Quirinalem itur, seu quod proxime eam est Quirini sacellum," Paul. ex Fest. p. 255 ed. Müll.—**II.** Subst.: Quirinalia, ĭum, *n.*, *The festival in honor of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February* (XIII. Cal. Mart.), *the Quirinal festival*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4; 2, 13, 3; Ov. F. 6, 473, et saep.; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 300.

Quĭrīnĭāna and **Quĭrĭāna mala,** *A kind of apple*, Cato R. R. 7; Var. R. R. 1. 59; Plin. 15, 14, 15; Macr. S. 2. 15.

1. Quĭrīnus, i, *m.* [quiris, curis, a Sabine word, i. q. hasta; a spearman, warrior] *A proper name*,

I. *Of Romulus*, after his deification: teque, Quirine pater, veneror, Horamque Quirini, Enn. in Non. 120, 3; cf. Gell. 13, 22, 2: "tertia (lux) dicta Quirino. Qui tenet hoc nomen, Romulus ante fuit: Sive quod hasta *curis* priscis est dicta Sabinis (Bellicus a telo venit in astra Deus) Sive suum regi nomen posuere Quirites: Seu quia Romanis junxerat ille Cures," Ov. F. 2, 476: Remo cum fratre Quirinus, Virg. A. 1, 292: populus Quirini, *i. e. the Romans*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 46: urbs Quirini, *i. e. Rome*, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 37.—Poet., transf.: gemini Quirini, *i. e. Romulus and Remus*, Juv. 11, 105.

II. *Of Janus*: Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum a condita Urbe clausum, *i. e. the temple of Janus*, Suet. Aug. 22; so August. in Monum. Ancyr. and Macr. S. 1, 9 (for which Horace: Janus Quirini, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 9); cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 224 *sq.*

III. *Of Augustus* (poet.): Virg. G. 3, 27.

IV. *Of Antony* (poet.): altera classis erat tenero damnata Quirino. Prop. 4, 6, 21.

2. Quĭrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. Quirinus, *no.* I.] *Of* or *belonging to Quirinus*, i. e. *Romulus, Quirinal* (poet.): spolia ex humeris Quirinis, Prop. 4, 10, 11: collis, *i. e. the Quirinal*, Ov. M. 14, 836. And hence perh., subst., the poet. appellation Quirinus, given to Augustus and Antony, cited under 1. Quirinus.

1. quĭris or **curis** [a Sabine word], *A spear*: sive quod hasta *curis* (*al.* quiris) est dicta Sabinis, Ov. F. 2, 477.

2. Quĭris, ītis, *m.* *A Roman*: v. Quirites.

* **quĭrītātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [quirito] *A plaintive cry, a scream, shriek*: quiritatio facta, Liv. 33, 28.

quĭrītātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A plaintive cry, a wail, scream, shriek* (post-Aug.): ululatus feminarum, infantium quiritatus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: lamentabiles, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1; so id. 6, 2, 8.

Quĭrītes, ĭum and um, *m.* [Cures] *The inhabitants of the Sabine town* Cures, *the Quirites* (thus very rarely): prisci Quirites, Virg. A. 7, 710 Serv.: veteres illi Sabini Quirites, Col. praef. § 19.—After the Sabines and Romans had united themselves into one community, under Romulus, the name of *Quirites* was taken in addition to that of *Romani*, the Romans calling themselves, in a civil capacity, *Quirites*, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of *Romani*: "post foedus Titi (Tatii) et Romuli placuit, ut quasi unus de duobus fieret populus. Unde et Romani *Quirites* dicti sunt, quod nomen Sabinorum fuerat a civitate *Curibus*; et Sabini a Romulo *Romani* dicti sunt," Serv. Virg. A. 7, 710; cf. Liv. 1, 13. Joined with populus Romanus, the technical expression is usually POPVLVS ROMANVS QVIRITIVM, qs. *the Roman commonwealth of Quirite citizens, the Roman nation of Quirites*; but not unfreq. also in apposition, POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIBVS (like homines prisci Latini, and populus priscorum Latinorum): QVOD BONVM FORTVNATVM FELIXQVE SALVTAREQVE SIET POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIVM, REIQVE PVBLICAE POPVLI ROMANI QVIRITIVM . . . OMNES QVIRITES, PEDITES ARMATOS PRIVATOSQVE VOCA INLICIVM HVC AD ME, Tabul. censor. ap. Var. L. L. 6, 9, § 86; so, populo Romano Quiritium, Liv. 8, 9; 41, 16: populus Romanus Quiritium, id. 1, 32: populi Romani Quiritium, id. 1, 24; 32; 10, 28; 22, 10, et al.—In the other form: POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIBVS, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. tab. 24, 1, 34; cf. id. tab. 41, 2, 24; so, an ancient formula in Gell. 1, 12, 14, acc, to the MSS.; so too, id. 10, 24, 3; and in Macr. S. 1, 4 *fin.* We rarely meet with the form, POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIBVSQVE, Liv. 8, 6 (*al.* om. que): cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. DICI, p. 67:—devovisse eos se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis, Liv. 5, 41: Quiritium Romanorum exercitus, id. 26, 2: factum hoc populi Romani Quiritibus ostentum Cimbricis bellis, *to the citizens of the Roman nation*, Plin. 16, 32, 57.—It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as Quirites, Tac. A. 1, 42; Suet. Caes. 70; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52 *sq.*, Luc. 5. 358:—"*Quiritium fossae* dicuntur, quibus Ancus Martius circumdedit urbem, quam secundum ostium Tiberis posuit, ex quo etiam Ostiam, et quia populi opera eas faceret, appellavit *Quiritium*," Fest. p. 254 ed. Müll.:—jus Quiritium, *full Roman citizenship*: ago gratias, domine, quod et jus Quiritium libertis necessariae mihi feminae, et civitatem Romanam Harpocrati iatraliptae meo indulsisti, Plin. Ep. 10, 22: Latinis jus Quiritium (constituit), Suet. Claud. 19: Latini jus Quiritium consequuntur his modis, beneficio principali, *etc.*, Ulp. regular. tit. 4, de Latinis. Cf. Zimmern's Röm. Rechtsgesch. 1, p. 449 *sq.*—In the *sing.*, Quiris (also, Quiritis, acc. to Prisc. p. 633 P.), *A Roman citizen, a Quirite*: OLLVS QVIRIS LETO DATVS, an ancient formula in Fest. p. 254 ed. Müll.: dona Quiritis. Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 7: reddere jura Quiriti, Ov. M. 14, 423: minimum de plebe Quiritem, id. Amor. 2, 7, 29; Juv. 8, 47: quibus una Quiritem Vertigo facit, *makes a Roman citizen, sets free*, (* for in the ceremony of manumission the slave was turned around), Pers. 5, 75: quis te redonavit Quiritem Diis patriis? *an uninjured Roman citizen*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 3: epulis repleto Quirite, *i. e.* populo R., Claud. Carm. 12, 16: Romani more Quiritis, *i. e.* civis, Luc. 2, 386. In the *fem.*: Q. TVLLIVS Q. F. PONTIFEX SACR. IVNONIS QVIRITIS, Inscr. Grut. 308, 1.

II. (poet. transf.) Of *bees*: ipsae regem, parvosque Quirites Sufficiunt, Virg. G. 4, 200.

quĭrīto, are (in a depon. form: de Fenestella quiritatur, Var. in Diom. p. 377 P.), *v. n.* and *a.* [Quirites, (* acc. to others it is a freq. from queror)] orig., To implore the aid of the Quirites or Roman citizens; hence, in gen., *To raise a plaintive cry, to wail*: **I.** *Neutr.*: "*quiritare* dicitur is, qui Quiritum fidem clamans implorat," Var. L. L. 6, 7, § 68: "ut *quiritare* urbanorum, sic *jubilare* rusticorum," id. ib.:—clare quiritans, Lucil. in Non. 21, 21; Liv. 39, 8.—**B.** In partic., of an orator, *To scream, shriek*: Quint. 3, 8, 54.

II. *Act.*, *To shriek out, cry aloud* something: illi misero quiritanti, *Civis Romanus natus sum*, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3.

quirrīto, are, *v. n.* To utter the natural sound of the boar, *To grunt*: quirritant verres, Auct. Carm. Philom. 55.

1. quis, quid, *pron. interrog.* [corresp. to the Gr. τίς;] *Who? which? what?*

I. Lit., in a direct question: unde es? cujus es? *whose are you? to whom do you belong?* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 44: *Da.* Quis homo est? *Pa.* Ego sum Pamphilus, *who is there?* Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 1: quis clarior in Graecia Themistocle? quis potentior? Cic. Lael. 12; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137: quis Dionem doctrinis omnibus expolivit? non Plato? id. ib. 139: quid dicam de moribus facillimis, id. Lael. 3: quid est judicium corrumpere, si hoc non est? *what is bribing the court, if this be not?* id. Verr. 1, 10:—quis, of females (ante- and post-class.): et quis illaec est, quae? *etc.*, Enn. in Non. 198, 3: quis tu es mulier, quae? *etc.*, Pac. ib. 197, 33; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 7, § 60: quis ea est, quam? *etc.*, *who is she?* Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 48: quis illaec est mulier, quae? *etc.*, id. Epid. 4, 1, 6: sed haec quis mulier est? id. Truc. 1, 1, 76.—Adject., *What?* i. e. *what sort of a person* or *thing?* quis videor? *Cha.* miser aeque, atque ego, *in what state* or *condition do I seem? what do you think of me now?* Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 19: quis ego sum? aut quae in me est facultas? Cic. Lael. 3: quid ais? quid tibi nomen est? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 208.—In the *neutr.* with the *gen.*, *What?* i. e. *what sort of? what kind of a?* quid mulieris uxorem habes? *what sort of a woman have you for a wife?* Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 2: quid illuc est hominum secundum litus? *what kind of people are those?* Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 60: quid caelati argenti, quid stragulae vestis, quid pictarum tabularum . . . apud illum putatis esse? Cic. Rosc. Am. 46.

B. Transf., quid? *How? why? wherefore?* quid? tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, ut? *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 2, 8: quid? eundem nonne destituisti? id. Phil. 2, 38: eloquere, quid venisti? *why? wherefore?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 221: sed quid ego argumentor? quid plura disputo? Cic. Mil. 16.—So too, in quid? *Wherefore? for what?* Sen. Ben. 4, 13:—quid? quod, *what shall be said to this, that? how is it that? and furthermore, moreover*, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83; id. Off. 3, 25, 94; id. Acad. 2, 29, 95, et saep.:—quid ita? *why so?* Cic. N. D. 1, 35:—quid ni, also in one word, quidni? *why not?* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 34; Cic. de Or. 2, 67; cf. separated: quid ego ni teneam? Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 57; so Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28; and pleonastically, quid ni non, Sen. Ep. 52:—quid si? *how if?* Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 4.

II. In indirect discourse: quis sim, ex eo quem ad te misi cognosces, Sall. C. 44, 5: rogitat quis vir esset, Liv. 1, 7, 9: videbis, quid et quo modo, Cic. Att. 11, 21:—quis quem, *Who . . . whom? who . . . the other?* considera, quis quem fraudasse dicatur, *who is said to have defrauded whom?* Cic. Rosc. Com. 7: quos autem numeros cum quibus misceri oporteat, nunc dicendum est, *what . . . with what?* id. Or. 58: notatum in sermone, quid quo modo caderet, Quint. 1, 6, 16.—Quid with the *gen.*: exponam vobis breviter, quid hominis sit, *what sort of a man he is*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54: sciturum, quid ejus sit, *what there is in it, how much of it may be true*, id. Att. 16, 4.

2. quis, quid, *pron. indef. Any one, any body, any thing; some one, somebody, something*: aperite, heus! Simoni me adesse, quis nunciate, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 37: simplicior quis, et est, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 63: quantum quis damni professus erat, Tac. A. 2, 26: quanto quis clarior, id. Hist. 3, 58: injuriam cui facere, Cic. Fin. 3, 21.—Esp. after *si, ne, nisi, quum*: si te in judicium quis adducat, Cic. Phil. 2, 14: ne cui falso assentiamur, id. Fin. 3, 21: si tecum agas quid, id. Off. 1, 2, 4: si quid in te peccavi ignosce, Cic. Att. 3, 15: si quis quid de re publica rumore acceperit, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: ne quid nimis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34: nisi quid existimas, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 13, 73: neve quis invitam cogeret esse suam, Prop. 1, 3, 30: quum quid, Col. 4, 25.—**II.** Transf. to qui, quae, quod, for quis, quae, quod, where, for quae, we also have qua: si qui equo deciderat, circumsistębant, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: nisi si qui publice ad eam rem constitutus esset, Cic. Leg. 2, 26: quaeritur, num quod officium aliud alio majus sit, id. Off. 2, 3: si qua videnda essent, id. Fam. 2, 12.

3. quis, for quibus, v. quis and qui.

quisnam, quidnam, (* *pron. interrog.*), *Who, which, what pray* (quite classical): **I.** In direct interrogation: quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36: sed earum artificem quem? Quemnam? id. ib. 3: cruciatur cor mihi et metuo. *Ca.* Quidnam id est? Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 45: sed quidnam Pamphilum exanimatum video? *for what pray? why pray?* Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 7.—Sometimes joined, pleonastically, with *num*: num quidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit? *pray had you nothing further to do with her?* Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 25: num quisnam praeterea? nemo est, *any body else?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 37: num quidnam, Crassus inquit, novi? *is there any thing new?* id. de Or. 2, 3:—quidnam sometimes separated: in aedibus quid tibi meis nam erat negotii? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 13: quid tu, malum, nam me retrahis? id. Rud. 4, 3, 8.—So too, quisnam as *fem.*: quis ea est nam optuma? Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 16.—In the poets nam sometimes stands before quis: nam quae haec anus est? Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 5: nam quis te nostras Jussit adire domos? Virg. G. 4, 445.

II. In indirect discourse: reviso, quidnam Chaerea hic rerum gerat, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 1: miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. Them. 2.

quispĭam, quaepĭam, quodpĭam, and subst., quidpiam or quippiam, (* *pron. indef.*), *Any one, any body, any thing, any; some one, some thing, some*: "*quispiam* quin significet aliquis, et quaepiam aliquae, similiterque alia ejusdem generis, ut dubium non est, ita unde sequens pars ejus coeperit, inveniri non potest," Fest. p. 254 ed. Müll.: num non vis te moneam unum, si videtur quippiam? Naev. in Charis. p. 129 P.: quid si hoc voluit quispiam Deus? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36: cum quaepiam cohors ex orbe excesserat, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: si cuipiam pecuniam fortuna ademit, Cic. Quint. 15: ut ea vis ad aliam rem quampiam referatur, id. Fin. 5, 11: neque Alexander, nec quispiam successorum, ejus, Just. 38, 7: grammaticus quispiam de nobilioribus, Gell. 5, 4: quispiam ex iis, qui, *etc.*, id. 2, 21.—In the *plur.*: aliae quaepiam rationes, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: cum proferre ad quospiam coeperis, App. Flor. *n.* 18.

Adv., quidpiam or quippiam, *In any respect, somewhat*: Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 51: num illi molestae quippiam sunt hae nuptiae? Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 7: si grando quippiam nocuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 35.

quis-quam (archaic QVIQVAM, S. C. de Bacch.), quaequam, quicquam (quidquam), (* *pron. indef.*), *Any, any one, any body, any thing, something*: an invenire postulas quemquam coquum, nisi, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 62: nemo est indignior, quem quisquam homo aut amet aut adeat, id. Bacch. 4, 3, 5: an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 13: estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6: si animadversum esset, quemquam ad hostes transfugere conari, Nep. Ages. 6: quicquam tu illa putas fuisse decreta? Cic. Att. 9, 5 *fin.*: percontans quisquamne in palatio esset, Aur. Vict. Ep. 11:—nec (neque) quisquam, *and no one*, i. q. nemo, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 29: nec quisquam ex agmine tanto Audet adire virum, Virg. A. 5, 378: neque ex castris Catilinae quisquam omnium discesserat, Sall. C. 37: neque cuiquam nostrum licuit lege uti, id. ib. 34.—In connection with unus: quia nondum in quemquam unum saeviebatur, Liv. 3, 55.—Hence also, nec quisquam unus, *and not a single one*: nec quisquam alterius gentis unus tantùm ea arte excellit, id. 28, 37:—quicquam with nihil, pleonastically: comperiebam, nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 63:—quisquam as a *fem.*, like quis (ante-classical): nec quisquam alia mulier, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 68: anum quemquam, id. Rud. 2, 3, 75: illarum neque te quisquam novit, neque, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 82.—In the *fem.* extremely rare: quamquam porculam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 67.

quis-que, quaeque, quodque, and subst., quicque (quidque), *pron. indef. Whoever it be, each, every, every body, every one, every thing*: non tute incommodam rem, ut quaeque est, in animum inducas pati? Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 27: ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 28; id. Rep. 6, 24: quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, id. Off. 1, 7: magni est judicis statuere, quid quemque cuique praestare oporteat, id. ib. 3, 17: sibi quoque tendente, ut periculo prius evaderet, Liv. 21, 33: ut quaeque stellae in iis, finitimisque partibus sint quoque tempore, Cic. de Div. 2, 42: quamcumque rem a quoque cognorit, id. de Or. 1, 15: scrobes ternorum pedum in quamque partem, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 7: proximis quibusque correptis, Flor. 1, 9: prout quique monitione indigerent, Suet. Aug. 89.—With the *gen.*: tuorum quisque necessariorum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: quantulum enim summae curtabit quisque dierum, Si, Hor. S. 2. 3, 124.—With a *Comp.*: quo quisque est solertior, hoc docet laboriosius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11: quo majus quodque animal, eo, *etc.*, Cels. 2. 18: ut quique (pedes) sunt temporibus pleniores, hoc, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 4, 83: bonus liber melior est quisque, quo major, Plin. Ep. 1, 20.—With a *Superl.*, to express universality: doctissimus quisque, *every learned man, i. e. all the learned*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: recentissima quaeque sunt correcta et emendata maxime, id. Acad. 1, 4: optimum quidque rarissimum est, id. Fin. 2, 25: gravissima quaeque grana serere, Plin. 18, 8, 20, *n.* 1.—With ordinal numerals, to denote generality, universality: vix decimus quisque est, qui ipsus se noverit, *scarcely one in ten*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 17: tertio quoque verbo excitabatur, *at every third word*, Cic. Rab. Post. 12: quinto quoque anno, *every fifth year, every five years*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 56: quinto quoque palo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 7.—So too with primus, *The very first, the first possible*: primo quoque tempore, *as soon as possible*, Cic. Phil. 3, 15: primo quoque die, *at the earliest day, as soon as possible*, id. ib. 8, 11: exercitui diem primam quamque dicere, *the earliest day possible*, Liv. 42, 48: primum quicque videamus, *the very first*, Cic. N. D. 3, 3.—Quisque stands not unfreq. with the *plur.* of the verb: ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 2: sibi quisque habeant, quod suum est, id. Curc. 1, 3, 24: decimus quisque ad supplicium lecti, Liv. 2, 59.—Often in connection with *se, suus*: pro se quisque, Cic. Agr. 1, 9: pro se quisque ad populum loquebatur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 27: ut quanti quisque se ipse faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, id. Lael. 16: suam quisque homo rem meminit, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 51: cum suo cuique judicio sit utendum, Cic. N. D. 3, 1: edixit, ut quod quisque a sacris haberet, id in suum quidque fanum referret, id. ib. 34: dicere quos cupio nomine quemque suo, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 64: quisque suos patimur Manes, Virg. A. 6, 743: suum quisque flagitium aliis objectantes, Tac H. 2, 44:—quisque, of two, for uterque, *Each*: oscula quisque suae matri properata tulerunt, Ov. F. 2, 715: duas civitates ex una factas: suos cuique parti magistratus, suas leges esse, Liv. 2, 44:—quisque as *fem.*, for quaeque, like quis (ante-class.): omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, invenit, Plaut. Poen. prol. 107: quo quisque pacto hic vitam vestrarum exigat, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 19.

II. Transf., for quicunque, *Whosoever, every one who, all that* (ante- and post-classical): quemque videritis hominem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 5; id. Asin. 1, 3, 47; id. ib. 2, 3, 24; Liv. 1, 24: at tu, quisque doles, amice lector, Sid. Ep. 4, 11 *in carm.*

quisquĭlĭae, ārum, *f.* (*neutr.* collat. form, quisquilia, ōrum, Petr. 75; cf., "*quisquilia, σκύβαλα*," Gloss. Philox.) [prob. from quisque; all sorts of things, odds and ends] *The waste* or *refuse* of any thing, *the droppings of trees, sweepings, offscourings, rubbish, filth*: "*quisquiliae* dici putantur quicquid ex arboribus minutis surculorum foliorumve cadit," Fest. p. 257 ed. Müll.; cf., "*quisquiliae*, stipulae immixta esurculis et foliis aridis: sunt autem purgamenta terrarum," Isid. Orig. 17, 6; and, "*quisquiliae, σκίβαλα, φρυγάνων χαῖται, περιψήματα*," Gloss. Philox.: quisquilias, volantes, venti spolia, memoras, Caecil. in Fest. l. l.: nugas marinas et quisquilias litorales quaerere, App. Apol. p. 296 Elm.

II. Transf., of vile or worthless persons, beasts, or things, *Refuse, outcast, riff-raff, dregs, rubbish, trash*: omitto Numerium, Serranum, Aelium, quisquilias seditionis Clodianae, Cic. Sest. 43: homo non quisquiliae, Nov. in Fest. p. 257 ed. Müll.—Of worthless fish, App. M. 1, p. 113 Elm.: coricillum est, quod homines facit: cetera quisquilia omnia, *are trifles*, Petr. 75.

quisquĭlĭum, ii, v. in quisquiliae, *ad fin.*

quis-quis, quaeque, quodquod, and subst., quicquid (quidquid), (* *pron. relat.*) *Whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, every one, each, every, all*: hostem qui feriet, mihi erit Carthaginiensis, Quisquis erit, Enn. in Cic. Balb. 22: quisquis homo huc venerit, vapulabit, Plaut. Am 1, 1, 153: quisquis es, quicquid tibi nomen est, id. Men. 5, 2, 60: quisquis ille est, qui adest, id. Pseud. 4, 1, 17: omnia mala ingerebat, quemquam aspexerat, id. Men. 5, 1, 17: quemquam hominem attigerit, id. Truc. 5, 1, 17: hoc ego in mari, quicquid inest, reperi, id. Rud. 4, 2, 20: sed quicquid id est, jam sciam, id. Men. 5, 2, 22: esto ut hi sint, quiqui integri sunt, et sani, Cic. Sest. 45: liberos suos quibusquibus Romanis mancipio dabant, *to every Roman, without exception*, Liv. 41, 8: quoquo consilio fecit, *with whatever design*, Cic. Rab. Post. 8: quoquo tempore fuerit, *at what time soever*, id. Att. 9, 2: quoquo modo se res habeat, *however it may be, be it as it may*, id. Fam. 1, 5: si quid a quoquo eorum, quos, quasve ibi habebunt, furtum factum esse dicetur, Ulp. Dig. 47, 5, 1.—With the *plur.* of the verb: quisquis ubique, viri, dociles advertite mentes, Ov. A. Am. 1, 267: quisquis amas, scabris hoc bustum caedite saxis, Prop. 4, 5, 75: tunc procul absitis, quisquis colis arte capillos, Tib. 1, 7, 45:—quisquis, and esp. freq., quicquid, with a follg. *gen.*: deorum quisquis amicior Afris, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 25: at o deorum quicquid in coelo regit, *all ye gods who*, id. Epod. 5, 1: per quicquid deorum est, *by all the gods*, Liv. 23, 9: quicquid maleficii, sceleris, caedis erit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42.—Quidquid, adverbially, *How much soever*: quicquid progredior, *whithersoever, the further, the more*, Liv. 31, 1: quicquid ab urbe longius proferrent arma, magis, *etc.*, id. 7, 32: ride, quicquid amas, Cato, Catullum, *i. e.* quantum, Catull. 56, 3: quicquid ita educati liberi patrem amare videntur, Gell. 12, 1 *fin.*—Quisquis as *fem.*, like quis (ante-class.): mulier, quisquis es, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 66: quisquis es, quae, *etc.*, id. Rud. 4, 4, 102.—Quidquid, adjectively: quidquid genus, Cato R. R. 48.

quĭtus, *Part.*, v. queo.

quī-vis, quaevis, quodvis, and subst., quidvis, (**pron. indef.*) (separated: quod genus vis propagabis, Cato R. R. 52), *Who* or *what you please, any whatever, any one, any thing*: Juppiter non minus, quam vostrum quivis, formidat malum, Plaut. Am. prol. 27: quaevis alia mora, id. Mil. 4, 7, 10: omnia sunt ejusmodi, quivis ut perspicere possit, *etc.*, Cic. Quint. 27: ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: quaevis amplificationes, *all sorts of*, Cic. Inv. 1, 53: unus avet quavis aspergere cunctos, *i. e.* quavis ratione, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87: ab quivis (*abl.*) homine beneficium accipere gaudeas, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1.—Joined with unus, *Any one you please, any one whatever*: si tu solus, aut quivis unus, Cic. Caecin. 22: non quivis unus ex populo, sed existimator doctus, id. Brut. 93:—quidvis, as subst., *Any thing whatever, no matter what*: dicere hic quidvis licet, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 31.—*c. gen.*: quidvis anni, *i. e. at any season of the year*, Cato R. R. 17.

quīvis-cumque, quaeviscumque, quodviscumque, (**pron. indef.*) *Who* or *what you please, any whatsoever you will, each, every* (poetical): nec repentis itum quojusviscumque animantis Sentimus, Lucr. 3, 389: quoviscumque loco potes, *at whatever place you please*, Mart. 14, 1.

Quiza, ae, *f.* *A town* or *fortress of Mauritania, near the present Giza, in Oran*, Plin. 5, 2, 1; Mela, 1, 6.

quō, *adv.* [prop. *abl.* of qui] **I.** *Where* (rarely, but quite class.): respondit, se nescire, quo loci esset, Cic. Att. 8, 10: quo loci illa nasceretur, id. de Div. 2, 66.

B. Trop.: **1.** *For which reason, wherefore, whence*: miscella (uva) multo ante coquitur: quo prior legenda, Var. R. R. 1, 54: anseres voraces sunt natura: quo temperandum iis, id. ib. 3, 10: quo aequior sum Pamphilo, si, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 18; Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25.

2. *For the reason that, because*: non edepol quo te impudicam crederem, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 32: quod scribis, non quo ipse audieris, sed te ipsum putare, me, Cic. Att. 10, 1: non quo libenter male audiam, sed quia, *etc.*, id. de Or. 3, 75: neque eo nunc dico, quo quidquam illum senserim, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 43: non pol, quo quemquam plus amem, eo feci, sed, id. Eun. 1, 2, 16.

II. *To* or *in which place, whither, where*: dolia, quo vinaceos condat, Cato R. R. 10: quo, quo, scelesti, ruitis? Hor. Epod. 7, 1: locus, quo exercitui aditus non erat, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: non longius hostes aberant, quam quo telum adjici potest, id. ib. 21; Cic Fam. 3, 5.—Of persons: dabo parasitum inanem, quo recondas reliquias, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 79: quo illae nubent? id. Aul. 3, 5, 13: quo lubeat, nubant, id. ib.: hominem beatum, quo illae pervenibunt divitiae! *to whom*, Pompon. in Non. 508, 6: homo apud eos, quo se contulit, gratiosus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18.—With the *gen.*: quo gentium, *where in the world*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 33: ne hodie quidem scire videmini, quo amentiae progressi sitis, *how far, to what pitch*, Liv. 28, 27.—**2.** *Indefin., To any place, any where*: si quo tu me ire vis, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 5: si quando Romam aliove quo mitterent legatos, Liv. 38, 30: si quo erat longius prodeundum, Caes. B. G. 2, 48; Cic. Att. 8, 3.—**B.** Trop., *To what end, for what purpose, wherefore, why*: quid hoc homine facias? aut quo civem importunum, aut quo potius hostem tam sceleratum reserves? Cic. Sest. 13: quo tantam pecuniam? id. Verr. 2, 2, 55: dixit profecto, quo vellet aurum, id. Coel. 21: nescis, quo valeat numus, quem praebeat usum? *what money is good for*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 73: quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12; Cic. Fam. 7, 23; Ov. Am. 3, 4, 41.

2. Transf., *To the end that, in order that, so that, that*: quo deteriores anteponantur bonis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 38; Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 14: id adjuta me, quo id fiat facilius, id. Eun. 1, 2, 70: quo mare finiat iram, Ov. Her. 18, 203: fraus mea quid petiit, nisi quo tibi jungerer uni? id. ib. 20, 23.—So, quo ne, for ut ne: sed eo vidisti multum, quod praefinisti, quo ne pluris emerem, Cic. Fam. 7, 2: cautum erat, quo ne plus auri et argenti facti, quo ne plus signati argenti et aeris domi haberemus, Liv. 34, 9.

quŏ-ad (monosyl.: Lucr. 2, 849; so Hor. S. 2, 3, 91) (collat. form, QVAAD, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 641, *no.* 357; cf. Cardin. Dipl. p. 22, *n.* 30, and not. 337, and Cavedon. Marm. Moden. p. 243), *How long?* **I.** Lit. (so rarely): senem quoad exspectatis vestrum? Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 98.

II. Transf.: **A.** *As long as*: quousque, inquies? quoad erit integrum, Cic. Att. 15, 23: tamdiu velle debebis, quoad te, quantum proficias, non poenitebit, id. Off. 1, 1.—**2.** *Till, until, until that*: ferrum usque eo retinuit, quoad renunciatum est vicisse Boeotios, Nep. Epam. 9; id. ib. 2: hactenus existimo, consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior fieres, Cic. Fam. 4, 3.

B. *How far, as far as*: videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius, quam antea, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: jus civile eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, id. Leg. 1, 4.—**2.** *So far as, as much as*: jubeo te salvere voce summa, quoad vires valent, *as far as my strength reaches*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 30: est modus tamen, quoad pati uxorem oportet, *to what extent*, id. Men. 5, 2, 19: quoad patiatur consuetudo, *as far as custom permits*, Var. L. L. 8, 1: cognitis, quoad possunt ab homine cognosci, bonorum et malorum finibus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38.—With the *gen.* ejus, in the phrase quoad ejus facere possum, *as far* or *as well as I can*: tu tamen velim ne intermittas, quoad ejus (facere) poteris, scribere ad me, id. Att. 11, 12; id. Fam. 3, 2: ut quoad ejus fieri possit, praesentiae tuae desiderium meo labore minuatur, *as much as possible*, id. Inv. 2, 6: id eos ut prohiberet, quoad ejus sine bello posset, praetori mandatum est, *as far as possible without having recourse to arms*, Liv. 39, 45.

3. *With respect to, as to*=quod attinet ad (so with the *acc.* only post-classical; and even the follg. examples of this kind, as well as Liv. 42, 6, are dub.): quoad sexum, multitudinem, casum, Var. L. L. 8, 23: nec interest, quoad feras bestias et volucres, utrum, *etc.*, Gaj. Dig. 41, 1, 3.

quŏăd-usque, or, separated, quoad usque. *Until that* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): Var. L. L. 5, 2: ac ne sic quidem impedire rem destitit, quoadusque manus equitum R. necem comminata est, Suet. Caes. 14.

quō-circa (separated: quo, bone, circa, Hor. S. 2, 6, 95.—Archaic orthogr., QVOQIRCA; see the letter Q), *conj.* *For which reason, wherefore* (rare, but quite class.): Var. L. L. 9, 59: quocirca bene apud majores nostros senatus decrevit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. de Div. 1, 41.

quō-cumque (*in tmesi*: quo nos cumque feret, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 25: quo res cumque cadent, Virg. A. 2, 709), *adv.* *To whatever place, whithersoever* (quite class.): quocumque venerint, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65: oculi, quocumque inciderint, veterem consuetudinem fori requirunt, id. Mil. 1: ire, pedes quocumque ferent, quocumque per undas Notus vocabit, Hor. Epod. 16, 21: oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur quocumque torqueas, Cic. Or. 16: quocumque me verto, Sen. Ep. 12.

1. quod, *conj.* [*acc. resp.*, from qui] **I.** *That, in that, because*: cum tibi agam gratias quod me vivere coëgisti, Cic. Att. 3, 3: mirari Cato se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, id. de Div. 2, 24; id. Att. 1, 17: fecisti mihi pergratum, quod Serapionis librum ad me misisti, id. ib. 2, 4: propter hanc causam, quod, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 46.

II. *Wherefore, why, that*: in viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, *it is not necessary that*, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: ne causae quid sit, quod te quisquam quaeritet, Plaut. Aul. 1, 3, 14; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2.

III. *If so be that, as respects that*: quod quispiam ignem quaerat, Plaut. Aul. 1, 3, 13; id. Mil. 2, 2, 7: quod scribis, te, si velim, ad me venturam, *as to what you write*, Cic. Fam. 14, 3.

IV. *Though, although, albeit, even if*: si te in platea offendero hac post unquam, quod dicas mihi, alium quaerebam, iter hac habui, periisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 33; Prop. 3, 1, 49: quod sim ligneus, ut vides, Prendam te tamen, Auct. Priap. 6.

V. In respect to time, *Since that, since*: jam diu est, quod victum non datis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 146.

VI. After facere and facile est, for ut, *That*: facile est, quod habeant conservam in villa, Var. R. R. 2, 10: utinam dii immortales fecissent, quod ea lex etiam populo R. esset constituta, Vitr. praef. 10.

VII. With other conjunctions, sometimes merely to connect sentences (thus very freq.): quod si quis illorum legat facta, paria horum cognoscat, Nep. Eum. 8: quod si te fors Afris praefecisset, tamen, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9; id. ib. 14: quod nisi domi civium suorum invidia debilitatus esset, Romanos videtur superare potuisse, Nep. Hann. 1: quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissemus! Cic. Fam. 14, 4: quod ne longiore exordio legentem fatigemus, unum quasi exemplum subjiciemus, Col. 5, 11: quod ubi ille intellexit, id agi, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26: quod cum esset animadversum, conjunctam esse flumini, protinus, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: quod ut hanc quoque curam determinemus, *etc.*, Plin. 18, 23, 53: peccasse se non anguntur, objurgari moleste ferunt: quod contra oportebat delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, *instead of which, whereas*, Cic. Lael. 24: quod nunc, *whereas now*, Lucr. 1, 217.

VIII. With verbs of perceiving and declaring, instead of an object-clause: scio jam, filius quod amet meus istanc meretricem, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 37; Cato in Plin. 29, 1, 7: recordatus quondam super coenam, quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, Suet. Tit. 8: nec credit, quod, *etc.*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 223: aliqui semen ejus non obruunt, opinantes, quod a nulla ave tangatur, Pall. 3, 24: rem miram de ocimo Martialis affirmat, quod, *etc.*, id. 5, 3: notum facere, quod, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 1.—Esp. after a preceding illud: videndum illud, quod, si, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 20: illud mihi occurrit, quod, *etc.*, Coel. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 7.

‡**2. quod.** Another orthography for quot, v. h. v.

quōdam-mŏdo, or, separated, quodam modo, (*in tmesi*: quodam tamen modo, Quint. 1, 12, 5), *adv.* [quidam-modus] *In a certain manner, in a measure* (quite class.): quodammodo latebat, Nep. Eum. 7: voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica et generosa quodammodo, Cic. Brut. 75: id. de Or. 1, 59.

Quod-sĕmĕl-arrĭpĭdes, is, *m.* [quod-semel-arripio] *That-snatches-once*

ides, a comically-formed proper name, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

quoi, i. q. cui, v. qui, *init.*

quōjas or **quōjātis**, e, i. q. cujas *or* cujatis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 109; id. ib. 5, 2, 33.

1. quōjus, for cujus, v. qui.

2. quōjus, a, um, i. q. cujus, a, um, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 14.

quō-lĭbet, *adv.* [quilibet] *Whither it pleases, to any place whatever* (poet.): gubernaculum contorquet quolibet, Lucr. 4, 902: quolibet ire, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 22.

quom, (*Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 42, et al.), v. quum, *ad init.*

quō-mĭnus, *conj.* *That not, from,* after verbs of hindering, preventing, *etc.*; v. minus under parvus, p. 1086, B, 3. b.

quō-mŏdo, or, separated, quo modo (*in tmesi:* quo tu me modo voles esse, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 48), *adv.* *In what manner, in what way, how:* **I.** Interrogatively: Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10: Maecenas quomodo tecum? Hor. S. 1, 9, 43.—**B.** In exclamations: quomodo se venditant Caesari! Cic. Att. 8, 16: quomodo mortem filii tulit! id. Lael. 2.

II. Relatively: non meminisse nos ratus, quomodo trecentos Philippos villico dederis, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 54: haec negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistola quidem narrare audeo, Cic. Fam. 2, 5: quomodo homines non inepti loquuntur, id. ib. 7, 5; id. de Or. 2, 32.—Corresp. to sic, *In what manner, in the same manner, even as:* et quo modo hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7.

quōmŏdŏ-cumque, *adv.* *In what manner soever, howsoever* (quite class.): quomodocumque dicitur, intelligi tamen potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 11.—**II.** Transf., *Be it as it may, in any way whatever:* sed tamen quomodocumque, quamquam sumus pauperculi, est domi quod edimus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 33; Flor. 3, 23.

quōmŏdŏ-lĭbet, *adv.* *Howsoever* (eccl. Latin): qui quomodolibet vixerint, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 19.

quōmŏdŏ-nam, *adv.* *In what manner pray? how?* (quite class.): quomodonam, mi frater, de nostris versibus Caesar? Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16 *fin.*

quō-nam, *adv.:* **I.** *Whither pray?* (quite classical): quo tu te agis? *Char.* Quonam, nisi domum? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 71; id. Merc. 5, 2, 16: eam si nunc sequor, quonam? Cic. Att. 8, 3: quonam haec omnia, nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? Caes. B. C. 1, 9.—**II.** *How far pray?* Gell. 1, 3.

quondam (in the orthogr., CONDAM, Inscr. ap. Reines. p. 543), *adv.* [quumdam] *At a certain time, at one time, once, heretofore, formerly:* verum tempestas, memini, quondam fuit, cum, *etc.*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 29; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 15; Ov. F. 2, 547: cujus illa quondam socrus, paulo ante uxor fuisset, Cic. Clu. 66; populus Romanus, qui quondam in hostes lenissimus existimabatur, hoc tempore, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 53.—Of those deceased, *The late, former, deceased* (post-class.): OPTIMAE MEMORIAE VIRO QVOND. FILIO AELII, *etc.*, Inscr. Grut. 389, 8: Valeriani quondam centurionis testamentum, Cod. Justin. 6, 21, 3: matris tuae quondam mancipia, id. 7, 33, 8.

II. Transf.: **A.** *At certain times, at times, sometimes:* quid, cum saepe lapidum, sanguinis nonnumquam, terrae interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber effluxit? Cic. de Div. 1, 43: quondam cithara tacentem Suscitat Musam, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 18: quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Virg. A. 2, 367.

B. Of the future, *One day, some day, ever* (poet.): Hor. S. 2, 2, 82: nec Romula quondam Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno, Virg. A. 6, 877.

quŏn-ĭam, *adv.* [quum-jam] *Since now, since then, since, seeing that, because, whereas:* "*quoniam* significat non solum id quod quia, sed etiam id quod postquam," Fest. p. 261 ed. Müll.; Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 121; so id. Aul. prol. 9:—de suis privatim rebus ab eo petere coeperunt, quoniam civitati consulere non possent, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: quam me stultitiam (quoniam non est genus unum) Insanire putas? Hor. S. 2, 3, 301; Cic. Planc. 33: quapropter, quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, id. Phil. 3, 11; Virg. E. 2, 55: quoniam magna sequatur ubertas, Plin. 11, 14, 14; and so with the *subjunct.*, Nep. Milt. 7; id. Eum. 9.

quō-pĭam, *adv.* [quo] *To any place, whithersoever* (poet.): quopiam devorti, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 50: iturane, Thais, quopiam es? Ter. Eun 3, 2, 9.

quō-quam, *adv.* *To any place, whithersoever* (rare, but quite class.): ut hanc ne quoquam mitteret, nisi ad se, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 45: neque se quoquam movit ex Urbe, Nep. Att. 7; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21.—* **II.** For in aliquam rem, *In any thing, in aught:* neque quoquam posse resolvi, Lucr. 1, 1053.

1. quŏque, *conj.* *Also, too,* stands after one or more words: qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quoque fefellissem, Cic. Rab. Post. 12: patriae quis exsul Se quoque fugit? Hor. Od. 2, 16, 20: non sophistae solum, sed philosophi quoque, Gell. 17, 12.—Pleonast. with *et, etiam:* quin mihi quoque etiam est ad portum negotium, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 56; so id. Pers. 4, 9, 7; Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 8: est etiam quoque, uti, Lucr. 5, 518: sunt vero et fortuita eorum (leonum) quoque clementiae exempla, Plin. 8, 16, 21.

II. For quidem: sese ne id quoque facturum esse, *not even*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2.

2. quōque, i. q. et quo.

‡**quōqueversus**, v. quoquoversus.

quō-quo, or, separated, quo quo, *adv.* [quisquis] *To whatever place, whithersoever* (quite class.): quoquo ibo, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 1: quoquo venias, id. ib. 5, 31; id. Curc. 5, 3, 22: quoquo hic spectabit, eo tu spectato simul, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 69: quoquo sese verterint Stoici, Cic. de Div. 2, 9.—With gentium: quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, *to whatever place in the world she has been carried off*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 17.

quōquō-mŏdo, or, separated, quoquo modo, *adv.* [quisquis-modus] *In what way soever, howsoever:* quoquomodo se res habeat, Cic. Fam. 1, 5:—tu quoquomodo hominem investiges velim, *in every possible way*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: tu cum esses praetor renunciatus quoquo modo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 37.

quōquō-versus (-um) or quōquōvorsum (QVOQVEVERSVS, Inscr. Grut. 207, lin. 19; 21; 26; 801, 12) [quoquo-versus] *In every direction, every way* (quite class.): legatos quoquoversus dimittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 23; Cic. Phil. 9, 7: pedes decem quoquovorsum, Cato R. R. 15.

quorsum and **quorsus**, *adv.* [quoversus or -um] *To what place, whitherward, whither:* **I.** Lit.: nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13.

II. Trop., *Whither:* tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor? Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 81: sane curae est, quorsum eventurum hoc siet, *where this may go to, how it may turn out*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 118; so, heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet, id. Andr. 1, 2, 5: sed quorsum haec pertinent? Cic. Leg. 1, 24: non dices hodie, quorsum haec tam putida tendant, *whither this tends*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 21: quorsum igitur haec spectat tam longa, tam alte repetita oratio? *at what does it aim?* Cic. de Or. 3, 24.

B. In partic., *To what purpose? to what end? with what view? for what?* quorsum igitur haec disputo? quorsum? ut intelligere possitis, Auct. or. ad Quir. 2: quorsum tandem, aut cur ista quaeris? Cic. Leg. 1, 1: quorsus, inquam, istuc? id. Brut. 85, 292: quorsum est opus? *for what is it needed?* Hor. S. 2, 7, 116.

quŏt, *adj. plur. indecl.* *How many, as many, as:* quot sunt? *Sce.* Totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 6: quot homines, tot causae, Cic. de Or. 2, 32: quot dies erimus in Tusculano, id. Tusc. 1, 49: quot calamitates! id. ib. 35: quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem oratorum reperiuntur, id. Or. 16.

II. Transf., in specifications of time, *All, each, every.* Thus, quot diebus, *every day, daily:* quot mensibus, *every month, monthly:* quot annis, usually as one word, quotannis (in inscrr. also, QVOD ANNIS), *every year, yearly, annually:* quot Calendis petere cibum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3: quot mensibus fodere, Cato R. R. 43: quotannis tributa conferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53: hic illum vidi juvenem, Meliboee, quot annis, Virg. E. 1, 43: Pomponius scribit, nihil interesse, utrum in annos singulos, vel quot annis; an in singulos menses, vel quot mensibus; an in singulos dies, vel quot diebus legatur, Ulp. Dig. 36, 2, 12: sedulum quot dies obibam culturae sacrorum ministerium, App. M. 11, p. 800 Oud.

quotannis, v. quot.

quot-cumque, *adv.* *How many soever, as many as* (rare): QVOTCVMQVE SENATVS CREVERIT, TOT SVNTO, Cic. Leg 3, 3: quotcumque (flores) ferunt campi, Catull. 64, 280: (*al.* quotquotque), Manil 4, 315.

quŏtēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quot] *How many*, distributively (quite class.): is ita partes fecit, nescio quotenorum jugerum, Cic. Att. 12, 33.

quŏtennis, e, *adj.* [quot-annus] *Of how many years, how many years old* (eccl. Lat.): quotenne vinum sit, Aug. de quantit. anim. 19.

quŏtī-dĭānus (quottid. and cotidianus), a, um (quŏtīd., Mart. 11, 1, 2; but quōtĭd., Catull. 68, 139), *adj.* [quotidie] *Every day, daily:* **I.** Lit.: febris, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 22: labor, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: consuetudo, id. B. C. 3, 85: usus, id. B. G. 4, 34: agger, id. ib. 7, 12: sermo, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: victus, id. de Or. 1, 54: vita, id. Pis. 26: sumptus, Nep. Dion. 7: cubiculum, Cels. 1, 3.—Poet. for quotidie: nisi quotidianus sesquiopus confeceris, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 66.

II. Transf., *Every-day, daily, usual, common:* formae, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6: verba, Cic. Fam. 9, 21: sindon, Mart. 11, 1.

Adv., quŏtīdĭāno, *Daily:* Cic. fragm. in Non. 501, 27: palpebrae mulieribus infectae quotidiano, Plin. 11, 37, 56.

quŏtī-dĭe (cotid.), *adv.* [quot-dies] *Daily* (quite class.): ibatne ad Bacchidem? *Pa.* Cotidie, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 82: minari, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: quotidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores literas ad te mitto: quotidie enim magis suspicor te in Epirum profectum, id. Att. 5, 7.

* **quŏtīdĭo** (cotid.), *adv.*, for quotidie, *Daily:* Q. Caepio in Charis. p. 174 P.

quŏtĭes (quotiens), *adv.* [quot] *How often, how many times, as often as* (quite class.): o quoties et quae nobis Galatea locuta est! Virg. E. 3, 72: quoties et quot nominibus a Syracusanis statuas auferes? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59: illud soleo mirari, non me toties accipere tuas litteras, quoties a Quinto mihi fratre afferuntur, id. Fam. 7, 7; Virg. A. 12, 483.

quŏtĭes-cumque, *adv.* *How often soever, as often soever as* (quite class.): quotiescumque dico, toties mihi videor in judicium venire, *etc.*, Cic. Clu. 18; id. Tusc. 3, 34; so id. Rosc. Com. 6, et saep.

quŏtĭesque, *adv.*, for quotiescumque, *How often soever, as often soever as* (post-Aug.): quotiesque mel remediis adhibetur, Col. 6, 17.

* **quot-lĭbet**, *adv.* *As many as pleases, as many as one will:* Hyg. Astron. 1, 6.

quot-quot, *adj. indecl.* [quot] *How many soever, as many soever as* (quite classical): si leges duae aut si plures aut quotquot erunt conservari non possint, Cic. Inv. 2, 49; Catull. 42, 1: quotquot eunt dies, *i. e. daily*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5.—**II.** Transf., *All, every:* quotquot annis, Var. L. L. 5, 4: mensibus, id. ib. 8 (*al.* quot mensibus).

quŏtŭmus, a, um, *adj.* [quotus] *Of what number, how many* (a Plautin. word): quotumas aedes dixerit, ego incerto scio, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 7; id. ib. 4, 7, 77.

‡* **quŏtuplex**, ĭcis, *adj.* [quotus-plico] *How many fold, how many times.* "quotuplex, ὁσαπλάσιος," Vet. Onomast.

quŏtus, a, um, *adj.* [quot] *Which or what in number, order,* etc.; *of what number, how many* (quite class.): quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit ferendus? Cic.

Verr. 2, 3, 94: scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35: hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* (prop., *what is the number of the hour?*), id. Sat. 2, 6, 44: scis, quota de Libyco litore puppis eat, *how many ships*, Mart. 9, 36: tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe, *of what number you wish to be*, i. e. *how many guests you would like to have invited with you*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 30: quota pars laudis, *how great*, i. e. *how very small*, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 9.—In connection with *quisque* (also in one word, quotusquisque) to designate a small number, *How few*; it may also be rendered into English by *how many*: quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus, ut ratio postulat? *how many?* i. e. *how few!* Cic. Tusc. 2, 4: quotus enim quisque disertus? quotus quisque juris peritus est? id. Planc. 25: forma quota quaeque superbit? Ov. A. A. 3, 103: quotum quemque inveneris, qui, *etc.*, Tac. Or. 29: nam quoto cuique eadem honestatis cura secreto, quae palam? Plin. Ep. 3, 20:—quoto quoque loco libebit, *in whatsoever place one may wish*, Auct. Her. 3, 17.

quŏtus-cumque, ăcumque, umcumque, *adj.* *Whatsoever in number, order*, etc.; *how great* or *small soever* (poet.): moverit e votis pars quotacumque deos, Tib. 2, 6, 54: q. pars regni, *i. e.* quam exigua pars, Ov. Her. 13, 60.

quŏtusquisque, v. quotus.

quō-vis, *adv.* [quivis] *To any place whatever* (poet.): cibo perduci poteris quovis, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 7: quovis admittunt aves, id. Asin. 2, 1, 11.—With the *gen.* gentium: immo abeat quovis gentium, *let him go any where in the world*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 55.

quŏ-usque (also separated, quo te spectabimus usque, Mart. 2, 64), *adv.* *Until what time, till when, how long* (quite class.): *De.* Quousque? *Li.* Usque ad mortem volo, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 28: quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? Cic. Rep. 6, 17: quousque? inquies. Quoad erit integrum, id. Att. 15, 23: quousque ita dicis? id. Planc. 31: quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra? id. Catil. 1, 1.—**II.** *How far*: **A.** Lit.: quousque penetratura sit avaritia, Plin. H. N. 33 prooem.: cum decessero de via, quousque degredi debeo? Gell. 1, 3.

B. Trop., *How far, to what extent* (post-class.): quousque ei permissum videatur peculium administrare, Martian. Dig. 20, 3, 1.

quum (also written quom, cum, and rarely qum; v. Freund on Cic. Mil. p. 32 *sq.*), *conj.* [qui].

I. A particle of time, *When, since, as, after that, since that, as soon as*, etc.; when simply indicating time, with the *indic.*; in historical narration, to indicate that two events stand to each other in a causal relation, that one transaction has grown out of the other, in the *imperf.* and *pluperf. subjunct.*: (*a*) *c. indic.*: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat a suis, quum potest, injuste facit, Cic. Off. 3, 18: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, et regnum ejus rei statum. Quum autem est penes delectos, tum illa civitas optimatium arbitrio regi dicitur, id. Rep. 1, 26, 42: quum aliquid hujuscemodi auditis, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 37: praeclare facis, quum eorum tenes memoriam, id. Fin. 3, 2, 9; cf., bene facitis quum venditis, Auct. Her. 4, 5: multi anni sunt, quum ille in aere meo est, *since that*, Cic. Fam. 15, 14: fuit quoddam tempus, quum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur, id. Inv. 1, 1, 2: quum eo tempore mecum esse non potuisti, id. Fam. 16, 12 *fin.*; so, quam quidem quum difficillimo rei publicae tempore secuti sunt, id. Phil. 14, 11: quum ea consecutus nondum eram, quae sunt hominum opinionibus amplissima, tamen, *while, although*, id. Fam. 3, 7, 5: si valebis, quum recte navigari poterit, tum naviges, id. ib. 16, 12 *fin.*:—quum primum sapere coepit, id. ib. 14, 1.—In animated description: legebam tuas epistolas, quum mihi epistola affertur a Lepta, Cic. Att. 9, 12: dixerat hoc ille, quum puer nunciavit, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 12.—(*β*) *c. subjunct.*: Zenonem, quum Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter, Cic. N. D. 1, 21: quum in Africam venissem, *etc.*, id. Rep. 6, 9: quum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv. 5, 9, 2.—With a change of mood: quum Q. Metellus abstraheretur e sinu gremioque patriae, quumque ille vir ... eriperetur ... quum me intuens flentem significabat interruptis atque morientibus vocibus, Cic. Coel. 24, 59.

B. Special collocations: **1.** quum (cum) maxime, also written in one word, quummaxime (cummaxime), *Very particularly, very especially, pre-eminently*: quummaxime volo te dare operam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40; Cic. Clu. 5, 12: nemo nostrum novit nisi id tempus, quod quum maxime transit: at praeterita rari animum retorquent, Sen. Ben. 3, 3.

2. quum (cum) ... tum, *While ... so too, not only ... but also, both ... and*: quae (virtus) quum in paucis est, tum in paucis judicatur et cernitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: volvendi sunt libri quum aliorum, tum in primis Catonis, id. Brut. 87: quum illa certissima sunt visa, tum multo illa certiora, *etc.*, id. Cat. 3, 5 *fin.*: fortuna quum in reliquis rebus, tum praecipue in bello plurimum potest, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: quum ... tum certe, Cic. Att. 7, 5.—With tum repeated: velisque ... me hoc muneris quum ipsis amicis hominibus, tum municipio Caleno ... tum Leptae dare, id. Fam. 9, 13, 2.

II. As a causal particle, *As, since, seeing that*; with the *subjunct.*: quum sit in nobis consilium, ratio, prudentia, necesse est deum haec ipsa habere majora, Cic. N. D. 2, 31: quum L. Flacci res agatur ... quumque ab hac virtute non degenerarit, *etc.*, id. Flacc. 11; id. Fam. 9, 13, 2: quae quum ita sint, id. Rab. perd. 2, 5:—quippe quum, and utpote quum, v. quippe and utpote.

quummaxime (cummaxime), v. quum, *no.* I., B, 1.

R.

R, r, *indecl. n.* or (on account of litera) *f.*, The seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, which derives its form from the Greek Ρ, but is not, like that, aspirated. Thus Burrus, arrabo, were originally written for Πύῤῥος, ἀῤῥαβών. In words borrowed from the Greek, an *h* was subsequently appended to the *r*, as a sign of the spiritus asper. On account of its vibratory sound, resembling the snarling of a dog, *r* is called by Persius, litera canina, Sat. 1, 109; cf. Lucil. in Charis. p. 100 P.; and Seyfert, Gramm. § 127.

II. In many words, *r* medial and final (but not initial) appears as a later alteration for the original sound of *s*. Tradition ascribes the introduction of *r* instead of *s* to Appius Claudius Caecus, consul 446 and 457 A.U.C., or to L. Papirius Crassus, consul 417 A.U.C.; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 36; Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 2; cf. Seyfert, *loc. cit.*; Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 341. Examples of a change of *s* into *r* are: asa, lases, plusima, meliosem, meliosibus, foedesum, Fusius, Papisius, Valesius, fusvos, janitos, into ara, lares, plurima, meliorem, melioribus, foederum, Furius, Papirius, Valerius, furvus, janitor; so too, dirimo is formed from dis-emo. Cf. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86; Cic. l. l.; Quint. 1, 4, 13; Ter. Scaur. p. 2252 and 2258 P.; Fest. s. v. AURELIAM, p. 20; R pro S, p. 134; PIGNOSA, p. 198. Both sounds have maintained their place in some substantives of the third declension ending in *or* or *os* (arbor, color, honor, labor, lepor, *etc.*, and also arbos, colos, honos, labos, lepos, *etc.*); so in quaeso, quaesumus, also written quaero, quaerimus; in nasus also naris, pulvis also pulver, *etc.*—The contrary change of an original *r* into *s* appears very doubtful. Forms like hesternus (from heri), festus (also feriae), ustum (from uro), *etc.*, indicate rather an original *s*, when compared with arbustum also arboretum, and majusculus also major.—For the relation of the *r* to *d* and *l*, v. sub h. litt.

III. R is assimilated: **a.** Most freq. before *l*: libellus, tenellus, intelligo, pellicio, from liber, tener, inter-lego, per-lacio, see the art. *per.*—**b.** Before *s*: dossuarius, from dorsum.

IV. R is elided in pejero (from perjuro), and in the forms crebesco, rubesco, susum, also written crebresco, rubresco, sursum, *etc.*

V. As an abbreviation, R. signifies Romanus, also Rufus, recte, reficiendum, regnum, ripa, et mult. al.; R.P. respublica; R.R. rationes relatae (cf. Fest. p. 228).

răbĭde, *adv.*, v. rabidus, *ad fin.*

răbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rabies] *Raving, furious, enraged, savage, fierce, mad, rabid* (as *adj.*, mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): canes, Lucr. 5, 890; Plin. 29, 5, 32: catuli, Sil. 10, 127: corpus (Canis), Cic. Arat. 110:—tigres, Virg. G. 2, 151; cf., leones, Hor. A. P. 393: lupa, Ov. A. A. 3, 8: bimembres, id. Met. 12, 494: alios age incitatos, alios age rabidos, Catull. 63, 93:—Pelorum (on account of the neighboring Scylla), Luc. 6, 66 Cort. *N. cr.*:—lingua, Prop. 3, 8, 11; cf., murmur, Val. Fl. 4, 239:—aspectus (draconis), Auct. Her. 4, 49: certamen, Sil. 16, 410; cf., arma, id. 7, 253: fames (Cerberi), Virg. A. 6, 421; cf., sitis (Tantali), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1077:—rabies, Catull. 63, 44: furor animi, id. 63, 38: mores, Ov. A. A. 3, 501: r. et jurgiosa facundia, Gell. 19, 9, 7.—*Adv.*, răbĭde: omnia rabide appetentem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16.—*Comp.*: raptari, Aug. Mor. Manich. 2, 14.

răbĭes, em, e (*gen.*, rabies, Lucr. 4, 1079; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 355; the other cases do not occur), *f.* [1. rabo] *Rage, madness*; primarily of dogs, Col. 7, 12 *fin.*, Plin. 7, 15, 13; 29, 5, 32; then of other animals, Col. 6, 35; Plin. 8, 18, 26; 36, 54; also of men, *madness, phrensy*, id. 7 prooem *fin.*; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 26.—**II.** Trop., of any violent emotion, *Rage, anger, fury, fierceness, eagerness*: Hecubam putant propter animi acerbitatem quandam et rabiem fingi in canem esse conversam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26 *fin.*: sine rabie, id. ib. 4, 24, 53; Tac. H. 1, 63: Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor. A. P. 79, cf. id. Ep. 2, 1, 149; id. Sat. 2, 3, 323; Vellej. 2, 64:—civica, *fierce civil war*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 26; cf. Tac. H. 2, 38; 5, 25; id. Ann. 1, 31, 39: hostilis, Liv. 29, 8 *fin.* Of the madness of love, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 9; Lucr. 4, 1079; Hor. Epod. 12, 9.—**b.** Of things: r. fatalis temporis, Liv. 28, 34: ventorum, Ov. M. 5, 7; cf., Noti, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 14: coelique marisque, Virg. A. 5, 802: Canis, *the fierce heat of the dog-star*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: ventris, *i. e. ravenous hunger, voracity*, Virg. A. 2, 357.

răbĭōse, *adv.*, v. rabiosus, *ad fin.*

***răbĭōsŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rabiosus] *A little rabid*: literae, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.

răbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [rabies] *Raving, fierce, mad, rabid* (rare, but quite class.): canis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75; Plin. 29, 5, 32: homo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 15:—fortitudo, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 22 *fin.*: r. barbaraque vox, Petr. 96, 5: stridor (anserum sacrorum, id. 136, 4).—**Adv.*, răbĭōse: nihil iracunde rabioseve fecerunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49.

Răbīrĭus, a, um. *The name of a Roman gens.* Thus: **1.** C. Rabirius, *A tribune of the people*; and, **2.** C. Rabirius Postumus, *A knight*; both of them defended by Cicero in orations still extant.—**3.** *An indifferent philosophical writer*, Cic. Acad. 1, 2.—**4.** *An excellent poet*, Ov Pont. 4, 16, 5; Quint. 10, 1, 90.—**II.** Deriv., **Răbīrĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Rabirius, Rabirian*: domus, Cic. Att. 1, 6.

1. răbo, ĕre, *v. n.* *To rave, be mad* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Var. and Caecil. in Non. 40, 2 *sq.*; Poëta ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 31; Manil. 5, 207; Sen. Ep. 29.

2. răbo, ōnis, v. arrhabo.

(***Rabocentus**, i, *m.* *A Bessic prince, put to death by L. Piso*, Cic. Pis. 34.)

răbŭla, ae, *m.* [1. rabo] *A brawling, wrangling advocate, a pettifogger*: non declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro ... quaerimus, Cic. Or. 15, so with causidicus and proclamator, id de Or. 1, 46, 202; with latrator, Quint. 12, 9, 12; cf. Fest. s. v. RAVA VOX, p. 137: Non. 26, 21; 60, 19.

***răbŭlāna** pix, *An unknown kind of*

pitch [perhaps ravus, grayish], Plin. 14, 19, 24.

* **răbŭlātus,** ūs, *m.* [rabula] *A brawling, wrangling, pettifogging,* Mart. Cap. 2, 46.

răbuscŭla vitis, *An unknown species of vine* [perh. ravus, grayish], Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

racco, are, *v. n.* *To utter the natural cry of the tiger,* Auct. Carm. Philom. 49 (*al.* rancant).

răcēmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [racemus] *Of* or *belonging to grape-stalks, stalky:* pampini. *that bear nothing but stalks, unfruitful,* Col. 3, 18, 4.

* **răcēmātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *The gleaning of a vineyard, a grape-gleaning,* Tert. Apol. 35.

* **răcēmātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Having clusters* or *berries,* Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54.

răcēmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [racemus-fero] *Cluster-bearing, clustering;* a poet. epithet: uvae, Ov. M. 3, 666; and in a broader sense, Bacchus, *crowned with clusters,* id. ib. 15, 413; cf., capilli (Bacchi), id. Fast. 6, 483.

* **răcēmor,** ari, *v. dep. a.* [racemus] *To glean;* trop., *to treat of in a supplementary manner,* Var. R. R. 3, 9.

răcēmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of clusters, clustering* (a Plinian word): pomum, Plin. 13, 4, 7: flos, id. ib. 6, 12.—*Sup.:* uvae, id. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

răcēmus, i, *m.* [ῥάξ, ῥαγός] *The stalk of a cluster* of grapes and similar plants: alia (poma) racemis dependent, ut uvae, palmae, Plin. 15, 28, 34; cf. id. 16, 26, 48; 14, 3, 4 *fin.;* Virg. Cop. 21.—More freq., **II.** Transf., *A bunch* of berries, *cluster* of grapes: fert uva racemos, Virg. G. 2, 60; so Ov. M. 3, 484; id. Trist. 4, 6, 9; Prop. 4, 2, 13; Hor. Od. 2, 5, 11, et al.: lecti de vite racemi, Ov. A. A. 3, 703; so Virg. G. 2, 102; Sil. 7, 208, et al. Poet. for *Wine,* Ov. F. 5, 343.

Racilius, a, um. *The name of a Roman* gens; e. g. L. Racilius, *a tribune of the people,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6; id. Verr. 2, 2, 12; id. Fam. 1, 7:—Racilia, ae, *f., Wife of Cincinnatus,* Liv. 3, 26.

* **rădĭātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [radio] *Emitting rays, radiant:* umbra, Venant. 2, 286.

rădĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A glittering, shining, a beamy lustre, radiation* (post-Aug.): marmoris, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32:—*plur.,* Arn. 6, 208.

* **rādīcesco,** ĕre, *v. inch.* [radix] *To take root,* Sen. Ep. 86 *fin.*

rādīcĭtus, *adv.* [id.] *With the roots, by the roots* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: r. effodere herbas malas, Cato R. R. 50: concidere rosetum, Var. R. R. 1, 35: evellere arborem, Suet. Vesp. 5: auferre ungues, Prop. 3, 7, 51, et al.—**II.** Trop., *By the roots,* i. e. *utterly, completely, radically:* r. tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27; cf., extrahere religionem ex animis hominum, id. N. D. 1, 43, 121: excutere opinionem alicui, id. Tusc. 1, 46 *fin.:* omnia malefacta vostra repperi radicitus, *thoroughly,* Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 62.

rādīcor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To strike root, take root* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: mergi facile radicantur, Col. 4, 2, 2; so Plin. 13, 4, 8; 18, 7, 10, et al. But radicatus, a, um, *Having roots:* semina, Col. Arb. 20 *fin.;* so Pall. Febr. 10; 18; 19, et al.—* **II.** Trop.: radicatus, a, um, *Rooted:* Sid. Ep. 5, 10 *fin.*

* **rādīcōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of roots, having many roots:* brachia hederarum, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 151.

rādīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small root, rootlet:* Cic. de Div. 2, 66; Col. 5, 5, 5.—**II.** In partic.: **1.** *Fuller's weed, soapwort,* Plin. 19, 3, 18.—**2.** *A small kind of radish,* Col. 4, 8, 1; 11, 2, 19; Cels. 2, 18; 21; 29, et al.

rădĭo, avi, atum, 1. [radius] * **I.** (acc. to radius, *no.* I., B, 1) *v. a.* *To furnish with spokes:* rota radiata, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 15.

II. (acc. to radius, *no.* II.) *v. a.* and *n.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose).

A. *Act., To furnish with beams, make beaming, irradiate;* only in the *pass.:* *To be irradiated, to gleam, emit beams:* **1.** Lit.: galeae gemmis radientur et auro, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 108. Esp. freq. in the *Part. perf.,* radiatus, a, um, *Irradiated, shining:* miles ut adverso Phoebi radiatus ab ictu, *irradiated,* Luc. 7, 214: rubent radiati lumina solis, *shining,* Lucr. 5, 463; so, sol, Cic. Acad. 2, 41; cf. also, orbis flammeus solis, Att. in Cic. de Div. 1, 22: lumen (solis), Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 40 *fin.;* Ov. M. 4, 193; and, insigne diei (*i. e.* sol), Lucr. 5, 699: caput, *surrounded with a halo* or *nimbus* (the attribute of deities and deified personages), Plin. Pan. 52; cf., corona, Suet. Aug. 94 *med.*—**2.** Trop.: quasi de industria prospera ejus adversis radiarentur, *might be made more glorious,* Flor. 4, 2, 30 Duker.

B. *Neutr., To emit beams, to beam, shine, radiate:* felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 3, 9: miles radiabat in armis, Prop. 4, 1, 27; so Sil. 8, 468: radiabunt tempora nati (of the halo of deified personages, see above, *no.* A), Sil. 3, 629.—Freq. in the *Part. praes.,* radians, *Beaming, shining:* lumina solis, Ov. Tr. 2, 325: sidera, Lucr. 4, 214; Ov. M. 7, 325; 9, 272; Aquarius, Cic. Arat. 172: luna, Virg. A. 8, 23: aurum, Ov. M. 4, 637; cf., galea claro ab auro, id. ib. 13, 105: arma, Virg. A. 8, 616: carbunculi innato fulgore, Plin. 37, 725.—Poet., transf.: ipsi inter medios rosea radiante juventa, Val. Fl. 8, 257.

rădĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] * **I.** *A small, feeble sunbeam,* Amm. 28, 4 *med.*—**II.** *A kind of long olive,* Col. 12, 49, 2.—**III.** *A plant resembling fern,* App. Herb. 83.

* **rădĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Emitting many beams, radiant:* sol, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41.

rădĭus, ii, *m.* *A staff, rod:* **A.** In gen.: acuti radii immissi, *stakes,* Liv. 33, 5: ferreus, Plin. 10, 42, 58.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *A spoke* of a wheel, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206; Virg. G. 2, 444; id. Aen. 6, 616; Ov. M. 2, 317; Val. Fl. 6, 414.—**2.** In mathematics: **a.** *A staff, rod,* for measuring, *etc.,* Cic. Tusc. 6, 23; Virg. E. 3, 41; id. Aen. 6, 851.—**b.** *A semi-diameter, radius* of a circle, Cic. Univ. 6.—**3.** In weaving, *A shuttle,* "Ov. M. 6, 56;" 132; Lucr. 5, 1352; Virg. A. 9, 476.—**4.** In zoology: **a.** *The spur* of many kinds of birds, Plin. 11, 47, 107.—**b.** *The sting above the tail of the fish* pastinaca, Plin. 9, 48, 72; 32, 2, 12.—**5.** In botany, *A kind of long olive,* Virg. G. 2, 86; Col. 5, 8, 4; Arb. 17, 3; Plin. 15, 3, 4. A sub-species of the same, called radius major, Cato R. R. 6; Var. R. R. 1, 24.—**6.** In anatomy, *The radius, the exterior bone of the forearm,* Gr. κερκίς, Cels. 8, 1.—**7.** *A man's yard,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 14.

II. *A beam* or *ray* of any shining object: of the sun, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2; Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71; Virg. A. 4, 119, et saep.; of lightning, id. ib. 8, 429; Val. Fl. 6, 55; of the eyes, Gell. 5, 16; of the halo around the heads of divine or deified personages, aurati, Virg. A. 12, 163; cf. radio, *no.* II.

rādix, īcis, *f.* [ΡΑΔ, ῥάδιξ, a bough, twig, turned downward; kindr. with ramus; v. Passow, sub ῥάδιξ] *A root* of a plant: **I.** Lit.: **1.** In gen. (almost exclusively in the *plur.*): radices agere, *to strike root,* Var. R. R. 1, 37 *fin.;* so Ov. R. Am. 106; Plin. 16, 31, 56; cf. under *no.* II.: capere radices, *to take root,* Cato R. R. 133, 3; Plin. 17, 17, 27: penitus immittere radices, Quint. 1, 3, 5: emittere radices e capite, ex se, Col. 3, 18 *fin.;* 5, 10, 13: descendunt radices, and descendit arbor radice, Plin. 16, 31, 56: arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes. B. G. 6, 27, 4: herbas radice revellit, Ov. M. 7, 226; also, radicibus eruta pinus, Virg. A. 5, 449; and, segetem ab radicibus imis eruere, id. Georg. 1, 319.—**2.** In partic., *An edible root,* Caes. B. C. 3, 48; esp., *a radish:* Syriaca, Col. 11, 3, 16; 59; also simply, radix, Pall. 1, 35, 5; Hor. S. 2, 8, 8; Ov. M. 8, 667, et al.: dulcis, *licorice,* Scrib. Comp. 170.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *The root,* i. e. *the lower part* of an object, *the foot* of a hill, mountain, *etc.:* in radicibus Caucasi natus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: in radicibus Amani, id. Fam. 15, 4, 9: sub ipsis radicibus montis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 5; so in the *plur.,* id. ib. 7, 51 *fin.;* 69; id. B. C. 1, 41, 3; 3, 85, 1, et saep. In the *sing.:* a Palatii radice, Cic. de Div. 1, 45, 101; Plin. 37, 10, 66.—**2.** *That upon which any thing is fixed* or *rests* (e. g. the tongue, a feather, a rock); *a root, foundation* (poet.; used alike in the *sing.* and *plur.*): linguae, Ov. M. 6, 557: plumae, id. ib. 2, 583: saxi, Lucr. 2, 102; Ov. M. 14, 713.

II. Trop.: *A root, ground, basis, foundation, origin* (almost entirely in the *plural*): vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, Cic. Off. 2, 12 *fin.:* virtus altissimis defixa radicibus, id. Phil. 4, 5 *fin.:* audeamus non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: facilitatis et patientiae, id. Coel. 6, 14: Pompeius eo robore vir, iis radicibus, *i. e. so deeply rooted, firmly established in the State,* id. Att. 6, 6 *fin.:* illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, Quint. 10, 3, 3: a radicibus evertere domum, *from its foundation, utterly,* Phaedr. 3, 10, 49:—ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum (C. Marium), *i. e. a native of the same city,* Cic. Sest. 22, 50; so Var. R. R. 2, 8, 1; cf. in the *sing.,* Apollinis se radice ortum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 72. Of etymological *origin, derivation,* Var. L. L. 6, 5, 61; 7, 3, 88, et al.

rādo, si, um, 3. *v. a.* *To scrape, scratch, shave, rub, or smoothe;* of the hair, *to shave off with a razor* (while tondere is to cut off with shears, to shear; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: MVLIERES GENAS NE RADVNTO, *lacerate by scratching,* in mourning, XII. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *fin.;* Plin. 11, 37, 58; and Fest. s. v. RADERE, p. 227; cf. Dirkson's Trans. p. 665 *sq.:* fauces, *to irritate,* Lucr. 4, 529; Quint. 11, 3, 13 Spald.; id. ib. 20: terram pedibus (corvus), Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2: caput et supercilia, *to shave,* Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20 (just before, abrasa); Petr. 103: caput, as a token of slavery, Liv. 34, 52 *fin.;* in mourning, Suet. Calig. 5; and as a vow, in times of peril, Juv. 12, 81 Rupert.: barbam, Suet. Aug. 79; and, transf., of the person himself: ut tonderetur diligenter ac raderetur, id. Caes. 45; so Plin. 7, 59, 59: tigna, *to smoothe off,* Lucr. 5, 1266; cf., lapides, *to polish,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 83: parietes, *to scratch,* Plin. 28, 4, 13: aream, *i. e. to clear of bushes,* Col. 2, 19; cf., medicam marris ad solum, *to weed out,* Plin. 18, 16, 43: arva imbribus (Eurus), *to strip, lay waste, sweep,* Hor. Epod. 16, 56; cf., terras (Aquilo), id. Sat. 2, 6, 25: nomen fastis, *to scratch out, erase,* Tac. A. 3, 17 *fin.*

B. Poet., transf.: **1.** *To touch in passing, touch upon, brush along, graze:* ripas radentia flumina rodunt, Lucr. 5, 257; so of streams, Ov. F. 1, 242; Luc. 2, 425; Sen. Hippol. 16: hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni Radimus (in sailing by), Virg. A. 3, 700; so of sailors, id. ib. 5, 170; 7, 10; Val. Fl. 5, 108; Luc. 8, 246, et al.: sicco passu freta radere (with percurrere) (of horses running past), Ov. M. 10, 654: trajectos surculus rasit, *crept through,* Suet. Ner. 48.—**2.** *To strip off, nip off:* damnosa canicula quantum raderet, Pers. 3, 50: ista tonstrix radit, *i. e. shaves* her customers, scil. of their money, Mart. 2, 17.

II. Trop., *To grate upon, hurt, offend:* aures delicatas radere, Quint. 3, 1, 3; so, teneras auriculas mordaci vero, Pers. 1, 107: pallentes mores, *to lash, satirize,* id. 5, 15.

* **rādŭla,** ae, *f.* [rado] *A scraping-iron, scraper,* Col. 12, 18, 5.

Raeti (also written Rhaeti), ōrum, *m.* *The Raetians, a mountain people north of the Po, between the Danube, the Rhine, and the Lech,* Plin. 3, 20, 24; 19, 23; Liv. 5, 33 *fin.;* Just. 20, 5; Tac. H. 1, 68; 3, 5: 53; Hor. Od. 4, 14, 15, et al.; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 505 *sq.*—*Their country* was called **Raetia** (Rhaetia), Tac. A. 1, 44; id. Hist. 2, 98; 3, 5, et saep.; cf. Mann. l. c. p. 528 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **1. Raetĭcus** (Rhaeticus), a, um, *adj., Raetian:* oppida, Plin. 3, 19, 23: Alpes, Tac. G. 1: bellum, Suet. Tib. 9: arma, Ov. Tr. 2, 226: copiae, Tac. H. 1, 59 *fin.:*—vinum (of excellent quality), Virg. G. 2, 96; Col. 3, 2, 27; Plin. 14, 1, 3; 6, 8: Suet. Aug. 77; Mart. 14, 100, et al.—**2. Raetius,** a, um, *adj., Raetian:* provincia, Tac. G. 41.—**3. Raetus,** a, um, *adj., Raetian:* Alpes, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 17.

raia, ae, *f.* *A sea-fish, the ray,* Plin. 9, 24, 40; 42, 67.

(* **Ralla,** ae, *m.* *A Roman surname in* *the Marcian* gens: M. Marcius Ralla, Liv. 29, 11; 30, 18: Q. Marcius Ralla, id. 34, 52.)

rallum, i, *n.* [rado] *An instrument for scraping off the earth from the ploughshare,* Plin. 18, 19, 49 *fin.*

* **rallus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [for rarulus, from rarus] *Thin:* tunica, *a thin tunic,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 46; cf. Non. 539, 15.

rāmālĭa, ium, *n.* [ramus] *Twigs, shoots, sticks, brush-wood,* Ov. M. 8, 645; Pers. 5, 59; Sen. Ep. 90; Tac. A. 13, 58.

rāmenta, ōrum, *n.*, less freq. in the *sing.*, **rāmentum,** i, *n.* (collat. form, **ramenta,** ae, *f.*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 15; 2, 3; id. Rud. 4, 3, 77) [rado] *What is grated, shaved,* or *rubbed off; scrapings, shavings, chips,* etc. (larger than scobes): Col. 4, 29, 16; Arb. 8, 4: uvas scobe ramentisve abietis, populi, fraxini servare, Plin. 15, 17, 18 *fin.*: ferri, *scales struck off by the hammer,* Lucr. 6, 1044: auri, Plin. 33, 3, 19: ligni, id. 24, 2, 2; 5, 10: lapidis specularis, id. 36, 22, 45: r. e cornibus, id. 21, 2, 3: r. fluminum, *what rivers throw up on their banks, grains of sand,* id. 33, 4, 21: sulphuratum, *a sulphur-match,* Mart. 10, 3.—* **II.** Transf., *Bits, morsels,* in gen.: patri omne (aurum) cum ramento reddidi, *each and every,* Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 29.

rāmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ramentum] *Full of little bits* (late Latin), Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

rāmentum, i, v. ramenta.

* **rāmĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [ramus] *Of* or *belonging to boughs* or *branches:* fragmenta, *i. e. sticks*=ramalia, Virg. G. 4, 303.

rāmex, ĭcis, *m.* [id.] **I.** (in the *plur.*) *The blood-vessels of the lungs,* Plaut. Merc. 1, 27; id. Poen. 3, 1, 37; Var. in Non. 166, 12.—**II.** (*sing.* and *plur.*) *A rupture, hernia,* Cels. 7, 18; Plin. 22, 25, 57; 30, 15, 47; Lucil. in Non. 166, 15.

* **rāmĭcōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [ramex] *Afflicted with hernia, ruptured,* Plin. 30, 15, 47.

(* **Ramises,** is, *m.* (also Rhamises or Rhamses) *An ancient king of Egypt,* Plin. 36, 8, 14, 1; Tac. A. 2, 60.)

Ramnes and **Ramnenses,** ĭum, *m. The Latin stock, from whose union with the* Taties (*Sabines*) *and* Luceres (*Etruscans*) *sprang the most ancient Roman State,* Var. L. L. 5, 9, 17; 14, 24; Liv. 10, 6; Prop. 4, 1, 31; Ov. F. 3, 131.—From them was named, **II.** *One of the three centuries of knights instituted by Romulus,* Liv. 1, 13; 36. Hence, poet. for *Nobles of the olden time,* Hor. A. P. 342.

rāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ramus] *Full of boughs, having many branches, branching, branchy, ramose:* **I.** Lit.: arbor, Lucr. 5, 1095; cf., domus Silvani, Prop. 4, 4, 5.—*Comp.:* lappago, Plin. 26, 10, 65.—**II.** Transf.: cornua cervi, Virg. E. 7, 30; Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 291: radices, Plin. 21, 15, 52.—*Comp.:* folium, id. 21, 10, 32.—*Sup.:* curalium, id. 32, 2, 11.—Poet., of the clouds, *Branchy, forked,* Lucr. 6, 133; of the Lernaean hydra, from whose trunk young serpents grew out like branches. Ov. M. 9, 73: vitae nescius error diducit mentes ramosa in compita, *into many devious ways,* Pers. 5, 35.

* **rāmŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [ramulus] *Full of branching veins:* folia, Plin. 16, 24, 38.

rāmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ramus] *A little branch* or *bough, a twig, sprig,* Cato R. R. 101; Cic. de Div. 1, 54, 123; Plin. 24, 15, 81; 27, 12, 88, et al.

rāmus, i, *m.* [kindr. with radix, v. h. v.] *A branch, bough, twig:* **I.** Lit.: in quibus (arboribus) non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 46; Poët. (Enn.?) ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: sub ramis arboris, Lucr. 2, 30; 5, 1392: decidere falcibus ramos, id. 5, 934, et saep.: tempora cingite ramis, Virg. A. 5, 71; so id. ib. 8, 286; Val. Fl. 6, 296, et al.—Poet. for *a tree:* Virg. A. 3, 650; so id. ib. 8, 318; and, in partic., for *frankincense twigs,* Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 211.—**B.** Transf., of things having a branching form: **1.** *A branch of a stag's antlers,* Caes. B. G. 6, 26.—**2.** *A branch of a mountain chain,* Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 134.—**3.** *A club,* Prop. 1, 1, 13; 4, 9, 15.—**4.** *A man's yard,* Nov. in Non. 116, 26.—**5.** *A branch* or *arm of the Greek letter* Υ, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading to virtue and vice, Aus. Idyll. 12, 9; hence called Samii rami, Pers. 3, 56.

II. Trop.: ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13. Of *a branch of consanguinity,* Pers. 3, 28.

rāmuscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ramus] *A little branch* or *bough, a twig* (late Lat. for ramulus), Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

rāna, ae, *f. A frog,* Plin. 11, 37, 65; Ov. M. 6, 381; 15, 375; Virg. G. 1, 378; 3, 431; Hor. S. 1, 5, 14. Also, in partic., *the tree-frog, green frog,* Plin. 32, 8, 29: rubeta, v. h. v. The entrails of frogs were used for charms, Juv. 3, 44.—Proverb.: inflat se tamquam rana, Petr. 74, 13: qui fuit rana, nunc est rex, said of one who has risen from a lowly station, id. ib. 77 *fin.*—**II.** Transf.: **1.** rana marina, *A sea-fish, the frog-fish, fishing frog, angler:* Lophius piscatorius, L.; Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125; called also simply rana, Plin. 9, 24, 40; 42, 67.—**2.** *A push* or *swelling on the tongue of beasts,* Col. 6, 8, 1; Veg. 3, 3, 12.

rancens, entis, *Part. Stinking, putrid, rancid* (ante- and post-class.): viscera cadaverum, Lucr. 3, 719: axungia, Seren. Samm. 978.

* **rancesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n. To become stinking, grow rancid,* Arn. 1, 12.

rancĭde, *adv.*, v. rancidus.

rancĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rancidus] (a post-Aug. word) *Stinking, rank, rancid:* opsonia, Juv. 11, 135.—**II.** Trop., *Disgusting, loathsome, offensive:* r. quiddam locutus, Pers. 1, 33; cf. Mart. 7, 34.

rancĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [RANCEO, rancens] *Stinking, rank, rancid:* **I.** Lit.: cadavera, Lucr. 6, 1154: aper, Hor. S. 2, 2, 89.—**II.** Trop., *Disgusting, loathsome, offensive:* aspectus, Plin. 22, 22, 46.—*Comp.:* quid rancidius, quam, *etc.*, Juv. 6, 185.—*Sup.* does not occur.—*Adv.*, rancĭde, *Nauseously, disgustingly:* ficta verba, Gell. 18, 11, 2; id. 18, 8.

ranco, are, v. racco.

rancor, ōris, *m.* [RANCEO, rancens] *A stinking smell* or *flavor, rankness, rancidity* (late Lat.); Lit., Pall. 1, 20, 2; Oct. 10, 2.—Trop., *An old grudge, rancor,* Hier. Ep. 13, 1.

rānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [rana] *A little frog, a tadpole;* Lit., App. M. 9, p. 233.—Transf., *A little swelling on the tongue of cattle,* Veg. 4, 5.

rānuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little frog, a tadpole, porwigle;* Lit., Cic. de Div. 1, 9.—Transf., jocosely, of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing in the neighborhood of marshes), id. Fam. 7, 18, 3 Manut.—**2.** *A medicinal plant, called also* batrachion, perh. *crow-foot, ranunculus,* Plin. 25, 13, 109.

rāpa, ae, v. rapum.

* **rāpācĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [rapum] *Turnip-tops,* Plin. 18, 13, 34; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 425; and v. rapicius.

* **rāpācĭda,** ae, *m.* [rapax] *Robber,* a comically-formed patronymic, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 8.

răpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rapax] *Greediness, rapacity,* Cic. Coel. 6; Suet. Tit. 7; Just. 38, 7, 8; Mart. 6, 72.

răpax, ācis, *adj.* [rapio] *Grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): vos rapaces, vos praedones, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 26: olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam rapax, Cic. Pis. 27, 66; so with fur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 2: inopiâ rapax, Suet. Dom. 3: procuratorum rapacissimum quemque, id. Vesp. 16; cf. Tac. H. 1, 20: Cinara, *i. e. eager for presents,* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33; so Tib. 1, 5, 59; 2, 4, 25: cervi, luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 50; cf., Harpyiae, id. Sat. 2, 2, 40; and so, subst., of beasts of prey, Plin. 11, 45, 101.—**2.** Of inanimate things (mostly poet.): falces rapaces, Lucr. 3, 650; so, ventus, Ov. A. A. 1, 388: ignis, id. Met. 8, 839: mors, Tib. 1, 3, 65; cf., Orcus, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 30: fortuna, id. ib. 1, 34, 14: dentes, *fangs, tusks,* Veg. 6, 1, 1.—*c. gen.:* chryselectrum rapacissimum ignium, *very ignitible,* Plin. 37, 3, 12.—As a poet. epithet of floods: amnes, Lucr. 5, 342: fluvii, id. 1, 18: unda, Cic. poet. N. D. 3, 10; Ov. M. 8, 550. And hence, transf., as *An* appellation of the twenty-first legion and the soldiers composing it (qs. *that sweeps every thing before it*), Tac. H. 2, 43; 100; 3, 14; 18; 22.

II. Trop. (rarely): *c. gen., Grasping, greedy, avaricious:* nihil est rapacius quam natura, Cic. Lael, 14, 50: rapacia virtutis ingenia, Sen. Ep. 95:—nostri omnium utilitatum et virtutum rapacissimi, Plin. 25, 2, 2.

† **răphănīnus,** a, um, *adj.*=ῥαφάνινος, *Of radishes, made from radishes:* oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

† **răphănītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ῥαφανῖτις, *The sword-lily,* Plin. 21, 7, 19.

† **răphănos agrĭa,** *f.*=ῥάφανος ἀγρία, *A sort of wild radish,* Plin. 25, 8, 46.

† **răphănus,** i, *m.*=ῥάφανος, *A radish,* "Plin. 19, 5, 26; Col, 11, 3, 47; 59;" Cato R. R. 35, 2; Catull. 15, 19.

rāpīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rapum] *Of* or *belonging to rapes* or *turnips, rape-, turnip-:* coles, Cato R. R. 35, 2: semen, *rape-seed,* id. ib. 134, 1.

răpĭde, *adv.*, v. rapidus, *ad fin.*

răpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rapidus] *Swiftness* of a stream that carries all before it; *velocity, rapidity* (only in the follg. passages): fluminis, Caes. B. C. 1, 62, 2; id. B. G. 4, 17, 2; Frontin. Strat. 1, 6, 2.

* **răpĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Swift, rapid:* sonitus, Mart. Cap. 8, 270.

răpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rapio] *Tearing away, seizing:* **I.** Lit. (so very rarely, and only poet.): leones, Lucr. 4, 714: ferae, Ov. Her. 10, 96. Of hunting-dogs: agmen, *a tearing, fierce pack,* Ov. M. 3, 242.—Of *fierce, consuming* heat, Virg. E. 2, 10; id. Georg. 1, 92; 4, 263; 425; Ov. M. 2, 123; 7, 326; 8, 225; 12, 274. Of a *consuming* pyre, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 20. As epithet of the sea (qs. *devouring*), Tib. 1, 2, 40.

II. Transf., *Tearing* or *hurrying along, swift, quick, rapid* (the predom. and quite class. signif.; esp. freq. in the poets). And first, of waters: fluvius, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 52; id. Men. prol. 64 *sq.*: torrens, Virg. A. 2, 305: amnis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 62: flumen, id. ib. 2, 3, 242; Tib. 1, 2, 44 Huschk. *N. cr.*; Quint. 6, 2, 6, et al.; cf., lapsus fluminum (along with celeres venti), Hor. Od. 1, 12, 9: Tigris, id. ib. 4, 14, 46: procellae, Prop. 2, 16, 45: undae (as a mere *epitheton ornans*), Ov. M. 7, 6. In the *Sup.*: flumen, Caes. B. C. 1, 50 *fin.*—Of other hurrying, rapidly-moving things: turbo, Lucr. 6, 668; cf., venti, Virg. A. 6, 75; and, Notus, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21: ignis Jovis, Virg. A. 1, 42: sol, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 12; cf., axis (solis), Ov. F. 3, 518: orbis, id. Met. 2, 73; and, coelum, Stat. Th. 1, 197:—equi, Ov. F. 5, 592; cf., volucris rapidissima, id. Met. 2, 716: manus, Virg. A. 8, 442: currus, id. ib. 12, 478; cf., cursus, id. ib. 683: agmen, Tac. H. 2, 30; cf. Virg. A. 11, 906: impetus, Flor. 4, 7, 12; and even, venenum, *i. e. quick-working,* Tac. A. 12, 67; so, virus, id. ib. 13, 15 *fin.*

B. Trop., *Hurried, hasty:* oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1 *fin.*: rapidus in consiliis, *over-hasty, precipitate,* Liv. 22, 12 *fin.*—Hence,

Adv., răpĭde, acc. to *no.* II., *Hurriedly, hastily, quickly, rapidly:* dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. Leg. 2, 3: iter confecit (along with festinanter), Suet. Calig. 43.—*Comp.:* rapidius venit Rigodulum, Tac. H. 4, 71.—Trop.: quod (παθητικόν) quum rapide fertur, sustineri nullo pacto potest, Cic. Or. 37.

1. răpīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *Robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine* (quite class.; in ante-Aug. prose, as also in Tac., Suet., Virg., and Hor., only in the *plur.*): nihil cogitant, nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 4: spes rapinarum, Cassius in Cic. Fam. 12, 12; Sall. C. 57; Catull. 19, 19, et al.—In the *sing.*: terra patuit invita rapinae, Ov. M. 5, 492: ad nullius rei rapinam, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 9; so, alimenti, *a withdrawing,* Plin. 17, 24, 37 *fin.*: dum ei rapinam fecit, Scaev Dig. 31, 1, 88, § 16.—**2.** Concr., *Prey, plunder, booty* (poet. and very rare): abstractaeque boves abjurataeque rapinae, * Virg. A. 8, 263: piscator ferat aequorum rapinas, Mart. 10, 87; id. 8, 78.—* **II.** *A collecting together, removing:* opum suarum, Auct. Aetn. 611.

2. rāpīna, ae, *f.* [rapum] *A turnip, rape,* Cato R. R. 5, 8; 35, 2; Col. 11, 2, 71; Inscr. fratr. Arv. 41, 30 (*no.* 2270 ap. Orell.).

* **răpīnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. rapina] *Plun-*

dering, rapine, pillage: rapinationes facere, M. Aurel. ap. Front. 2, 15.

răpīnātor, ōris, *m.* [1. rapina] *A robber,* only Lucil. and Var. in Non. 129, 29, and 167, 20 *sq.*

răpĭo, pŭi, ptum, 3. (*perf. subj.* archaic, RAPSIT, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: *Part. perf. fem.*, ex raptabus, Gell. in Charis. p. 39 P.) *v. a.* [Gr. 'ΑΡΠάζω] *To seize and carry off, to snatch, tear, drag, draw,* or *hurry away,* i. q. violenter *s.* celeriter capio (very freq. and quite class.; in Caes. not at all, and in Cic. mostly in the trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 15; 30; 31: quo rapitis me? quo fertis me? id. Men. 5, 7, 10; cf. Virg. A. 6, 846; Ov. M. 9, 121; Hor. Od. 3, 25, 1: hostes vivos rapere soleo ex acie: ex hoc nomen mihi est (*sc.* Harpax), Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 60; so, te ex lustris uxor, id. Asin. 5, 2, 84: volucri spe et cogitatione rapi a domo, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: ab aede rapuit funale, Ov. M. 12, 247; so, torrem at aris, id. ib. 12, 271: deque sinu matris ridentem ... Learchum ... rapit, id. ib. 4, 516 (for which, simply sinu, id. ib. 23, 450): hastam, telum de vulnere, id. ib. 5, 137; Virg. A. 10, 486: repagula de posti, id. ib. 5, 120: (frondes) alta rapit arbore ventus, Ov. M. 3, 730: vi atque ingratis ... rapiam te domum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40; so, aliquem sublimem domum, id. Asin. 5, 2, 18; cf., sublimem, id. Mil. 5, 1; id. Men. 5, 7, 6; Ter. And. 5, 2, 20: commeatum in naves rapiunt, Liv. 41, 3: aliquem in jus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 21; so, in jus, id. Poen. 5, 5, 56; Hor. S. 1, 9, 77; 2, 3, 72; cf., in jus ad regem, Liv. 1, 26: in carcerem, Suet. Tib. 11; 61: aliquem ad cornuficem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 156; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 37: ad supplicium ob facinus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59: ad poenam, Suet. Claud. 10; 37; id. Vitell. 14: ad consulem, Liv. 10, 20: matres, virgines, pueros ad stuprum, id. 26, 13: teneram virginem ad virum, Catull. 61, 3 (cf. Fest. p. 138 and 236: "rapi simulatur virgo ex gremio matris, aut, si ea non est, ex proxima necessitudine, cum ad virum traditur, quod videlicet ea res feliciter Romulo cessit"): aciem in Teucros, Virg. A. 10, 308: illum (*sc.* lembum) in praeceps prono rapit alveus amni, id. Georg. 1, 203: nec variis obsita frondibus sub divum rapiam, *drag into open day,* Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13. Poet.: Nasonis carmina rapti, *i. e. torn from his home, borne far away,* Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 1; cf. id. Her. 13, 9; Stat. S. 3, 5, 6.—With the idea of swiftness predominating: rapit per aequora navem, *hurries it away,* Virg. A. 10, 660; cf., ventis per aequora, Ov. M. 14, 470: missos currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114: arma rapiat Juventus, *snatch up,* Virg. A. 7, 340; so, arma, Ov. M. 2, 603: arma manu, Virg. A. 8, 220: bipennem dextrâ, id. ib. 11, 651: cingula, id. ib. 9, 364; hence, also, flammam, (* *to excite quickly,*) Virg. A. 1, 176; Ov. M. 3, 874; cf., incendia, id. ib. 15, 350: nigrum colorem, *to take* or *assume quickly,* id. ib. 7, 289; cf., vim monstri, id. ib. 4, 745; and v. infra, *no.* II. Halesus Turno feroces Mille rapit populos, *leads hastily on,* Virg. A. 7, 725; cf. id. ib. 10, 178; rapiuntque ruuntque; Litora deseruere, *gather hastily together,* id. ib. 4, 581; cf., scalas, Auct. B. Alex. 20, 4. Of the gliding movement of a serpent: nec rapit immensos orbes per humum, *sweeps along,* Virg. G. 2, 153.—Poet.: pars densa ferarum Tecta rapit, *i. e. range quickly through,* Virg. A. 6, 8 Heyne; cf., acrior et campum sonipes rapit, Stat. Th. 5, 3.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To carry off by force; to seize, rob, ravish* (thus very freq.): Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 11: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: tamquam pilam rapiunt inter se reip. statum tyranni ab regibus, id. Rep. 1, 44: virgines rapi jussit ... quae raptae erant, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 7; so, virgines, *to carry off, abduct,* Sall. C. 51, 9; Liv. 1, 9; Quint. 7, 7, 3; 9, 2, 70; Hor. Od. 2, 4, 8; Ov. M. 12, 225; id. A. A. 1, 680, et saep.: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, *pillage and plunder,* Virg. A. 2, 374 (the Homeric ἄγουσι καὶ φέρουσι; for which, in prose, ferre et agere; v. ago, *no.* I., 3); cf., rapturus moenia Romae, Luc. 3, 99; so, Theumeson, Stat. Th. 4, 370: Armeniam, *to plunder, lay waste,* Tac. A. 13, 6.—Absol.: rapio propalam, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 10: ut Spartae, rapere ubi pueri et clepere discunt, Cic. Rep. 4, 5 (Non. 20, 14): agunt, rapiunt, tenent, id. Rep. 3, 33 Mos.; cf. along with trahere, Sall. C. 11, 4; Jug. 41, 5; with congerere, auferre, Mart. 8, 44.—With the idea of rapidity predominating: castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, *to conquer rapidly,* Liv. 6, 23, 5 Drak.; so, castra, Flor. 3, 20, 4; 4, 12, 34: Bithyniam, id. 3, 5, 6: Hispaniam, id. 2, 17, 6, et al.—*Part. perf.*, subst.: rapto vivere, *to live by robbery,* Liv. 7, 25 *fin.*; 22, 39; 28, 24; Quint. 3, 7, 24; Sen. Ep. 70 *fin.*; Curt. 3, 10 *fin.*; Just. 41, 4, 7; Virg. A. 7, 749; Ov. M. 11, 291; id. Trist. 5, 10, 16; for which, ex rapto vivere, id. Met. 1, 144. So, rapto gaudere, Liv. 29, 6, 3 Drak.: rapto uti, Vell. 2, 73 *fin.*

2. *To carry off suddenly* or *prematurely* by death, *to snatch away* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): improvise leti Vis rapuit rapietque gentes, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 20; so id. ib. 2, 17, 5; 4, 2, 21; id. Ep. 1, 14, 7; Virg. A. 6, 428; Ov. Pont. 4, 11, 5; Stat. S. 2, 1, 208; 5, 3, 16; Plin. 7, 8, 6; Suet. Calig. 7; Just. 2, 2, 13 (but Liv. 3, 50, 8: *erepta,* v. Drak.).—Absol.: et labor et durae rapit inclementia mortis, Virg. G. 3, 68.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To snatch, force,* or *hurry away:* cum fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cujusquemodi rapiat, Cic. Fin. 2, 1 *fin.*: ipsae res verba rapiunt, *carry along with them,* id. ib. 3, 5 *fin.*: aspice me quanto rapiat Fortuna periclo, *carries away* (the figure taken from a storm at sea), Prop. 1, 15, 3:—aliquem in deteriorem viam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 54; cf., comoediam in pejorem partem, *i. e. to put a bad construction upon, to misconstrue, misrepresent,* Ter. Ad. prol. 3; and, consilium meum in contrariam partem, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 2: aliquem in invidiam, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7: opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem, id. Leg. 2, 17, 43: si quis in adversum rapiat casusve deusve, Virg. A. 9, 211;—Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: cum aliqua his ampla et honesta res objecta est, totos ad se convertit et rapit, *seizes upon, appropriates,* id. Off. 2, 10 *fin.*; cf., commoda ad se, id. ib. 3, 5, 22: victoriae gloriam in se, Liv. 33, 11 *fin.*:—almum quae rapit hora diem, *snatches away,* Hor. Od. 4, 7, 8; cf., simul tecum solatia rapta, Virg. E. 9, 18.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To carry along* or *away* with passion, *to transport, ravish, captivate;* and with a designation of the limit, *to carry* or *hurry away, to strongly attract* to any thing (usually in a bad sense): impetu raptus, Quint. 7, 2, 44: qui judicem rapere, et in quem vellet habitum animi posset perducere, id. 6, 2, 3; cf. id. 10, 1, 110; 12, 10, 61: praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapiebat, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: amentia rapi, id. Fam. 16, 12, 2: furorne caecus, an rapit vis acrior, An culpa? Hor. Epod. 7, 13: cf., utraque forma rapit, Prop. 2, 25, 44: quem (*sc.* leonem) cruenta Per medias rapit ira caedes, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 12:—ὁρμή, quae hominem huc et illuc rapit, Cic. Off. 1, 28 *fin.*; cf. Virg. A. 4, 286; 8, 21: ad quas (res) plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38: animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall. J. 25, 7: ea (cupiditas) ad oppugnandam Capuam rapit, Liv. 7, 30, et saep.—In a good sense: qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem cura omni studioque rapiantur, Cic. de Div. 1, 49, 111: rapi ad opes augendas generis humani, id. Rep. 1, 2.—Poet., with an object-clause (for ad aliquid): (mundus) rapit aetherios per carmina pandere census, Manil. 1, 12.

2. *To seize by violence, to snatch, steal* (poet.): Hippodamiam raptis nactu'st nuptiis, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 28; so Tib. 1, 4, 53; 55; 1, 8, 58; cf., Venerem, Hor. S. 1, 3, 109; Virg. G. 3, 137: illicitas voluptates, Tac. H. 3, 41: spem adoptionis acrius in dies, id. ib. 1, 13 *fin.*: quo facinore dominationem raptum ierit expediam, id. Ann. 4, 1; cf. id. Hist. 2, 6.—With the idea of rapidity or haste predominating: *To snatch, seize,* or *lay hold of quickly, to hasten, precipitate* (poet.; in prose only since the Aug. per.): "*vive, Ulixes, dum licet: Oculis postremum lumen radiatum rape:*" non dixit cape, non pete: haberet enim moram sperantis diutius sese victurum, sed rape, Cic. de Or. 3, 40 *fin.* (from an old poet.): rapiamus amici Occasionem de die, Hor. Epod. 13, 3; so, occasionem, Juv. 15, 39: viam, *to hasten,* Ov. Her. 19, 74 Loers; cf., iter, Sil. 12, 471: gressus, Luc. 3, 116: cursus, id. 5, 403: letum, id 4, 345: bellum, *to wage suddenly,* id 5, 403: nefas, *to hasten, precipitate,* id. 10 428: ut limis rapias, quid prima secundo Cera velit versu, *may hastily note,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 53, et al. In prose: raptae prope inter arma nuptiae, Liv. 30, 14, 2 Drak.: repente impetu facto transitum rapuit, Frontin. Strat. 1, 4, 8: inter rapienda momenta periculorum communium, Amm. 18, 7, 7, et saep.

3. In late Latin, *To strive for* in purchasing: exemplaria literarum certatim, Hier. Ep. 57, 2; so, librum tota certatim urbe, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 23.

rāpistrum, i, *n.* [rapum] *The wild rape,* Col. 9, 4, 5.

* **răpo,** ōnis, *m.* [rapio] *A robber* (ante-class.; v. raptor): Var. in Non. 26, 32.

raptim, *adv.* [id.] *By snatching* or *hurrying away:* i. e. **I.** *Violently, greedily, rapaciously* (so very rare): ludunt raptim pila, Nov. in Non. 96, 20: semine raptim avium fame devorato, Plin. 17, 14, 22.—Far more freq. and quite class.:

II. *Hastily, suddenly, speedily, hurriedly:* haec scripsi raptim, * Cic. Att. 2, 9: aliquem sequi, Liv. 26, 5: omnia raptim atque turbate aguntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5; cf., raptim omnia praepropere agendo, Liv. 22, 19; and, praecipitata raptim consilia, id. 31, 32: proelium inire raptim et avide, id. 9, 35: ignis raptim factus, id. 21, 14: illa levem fugiens raptim secat aethera pennis, *swiftly flying,* Virg. G. 1, 409: fruaris tempore raptim, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 198, et saep.

raptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A carrying off, abduction, ravishing, rape* (ante- and post-class.): in raptione affuisse, * Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 2: Proserpinae, Arn. 5, 183: Helenae, Aus. Perioch. Iliad. prooem. § 4.

‡ **raptĭto,** are, *v. freq.* [id.] acc. to Gell. 9, 6 *fin.*

rapto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To seize and carry off, to snatch, drag,* or *hurry away* (mostly poet.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: vidi Hectorem curru quadrijugo raptarier, *dragged along,* old poet. (Enn. or Pacuv.) in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44; imitated by Virg.: Hector raptatus bigis, Aen. 2, 272; and, Hectora circa muros, id. ib. 1, 483; cf., viscera viri per silvas, id. ib. 8, 644: Phaëthonta rapax vis solis equorum Aethere raptavit toto terrasque per omnes, Lucr. 5, 399; cf. of the same, arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum, Ov. M. 2, 234: nubila coeli turbine (venti), id. ib. 1, 280; cf., signa, quae turbine atque unda raptabantur, Tac. A. 1, 30: pars de divulso raptabant membra juvenco, * Catull. 64, 258: quid me afflictas? quid me raptas? Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 5; cf., dissipati liberi, raptata conjux (*sc.* ad tabulam Valeriam), * Cic. Sest. 69, 145 (cf. id. Fam. 14, 2, 2): per vim nova nupta raptatur, Ov. M. 12, 223: nos ad ostia Ponti Raptat iter, Val. Fl. 2, 576: vexilla huc vel illuc, Tac H. 3, 22; cf., legiones huc atque illuc, Auct. B. Afr. 73, 4.—Poet., with a follg. *inf.*: raptantur amantes jungere Nymphas, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 56.

B. In partic., *To waste, ravage, plunder:* igitur raptare inter se, immittere latronum globos, *etc.*, Tac. A. 12, 54; so, arces, Stat. Th. 6, 115: adhuc raptabat Africam Tacfarinas, *i. e.* devastabat, *was laying waste, ravaging,* Tac. A. 4, 23.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To drag along:* nam quid ego heroas, quid raptem in crimina divos? *to accuse, arraign,* Prop. 3, 11, 27 (cf. rapio, *no.* I., A).—**B.** In partic., *To hurry along* with passion, *to agitate, disquiet:* ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, fugat, agit, appetit, Raptat, *etc.*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 9: sacer effera raptat Corda pavor, Val. Fl. 1, 799.

raptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who seizes* *by force, a robber, plunderer, abductor* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) *c. gen.*: (fluvius) rapidus raptori pueri subduxit pedem, Plaut. Men. prol. 65; so, hostium, id. Epid. 2, 2, 115: panis et peni, id. Trin. 2, 1, 23: orbis, Tac. Agr. 30: filiae, id. Ann. 1, 58; cf. poet., thalami mei, *i. e.* uxoris, Sen. Hippol. 627: —ferri, *i. e. the magnet*, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 4. (*β*)—Adject.: lupi raptores, * Virg. A. 2, 356; so Ov. M. 10, 540.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: rapta et raptores tradere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 51; so Prop. 4, 9, 9; Hor. Od. 3, 20, 4; Luc. 3, 125; Mart. 8, 26; Tac. H. 2, 86, et al.: ferus, *i. e.* lupus, Col. 7, 12, 9: gratus raptae raptor fuit, *ravisher*, Ov. A. A. 1, 680; so Hor. Od. 4, 6, 2; Mart. 12. 52; Quint. 9, 2, 90; 7, 8, 4, et al.—**II.** Trop.: raptores alieni honoris, Ov. M. 8, 437: numquam defuturos raptores Italicae libertatis lupos, *etc.*, Vell. 2, 27.

* **raptōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [rapio] *That serves for dragging away*: machinamentum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *fin.*

* **raptrix,** īcis, *f.* [raptor] *She that carries off, ravishes*: aquila (that carried off Ganymede), Hier. Chron.

1. raptus, a, um, *Part.*, from rapio.

2. raptus, ūs, *m.* [rapio] *A carrying off by force*: **I.** In gen. (very rare): Inoo lacerata est altera raptu, *violent rending*, Ov. M. 3, 722: runcinarum, Plin. 16, 42, 82: lenes cucurbitarum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.—More freq., **II.** In partic., *A carrying off, ravishing, abduction, rape*: ad praedam et raptus congregare, Tac. A. 2, 52; cf. id. Hist. 1, 46; 83; id. Germ. 35: raptus exercere, id. Ann. 15, 38 *fin.*:—quis de Ganymedi raptu dubitat? Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71: virginis (Proserpinae), id. Verr. 2, 4, 48; Suet. Ner. 46; Ov. F. 4, 417; cf. *absol.*, Tac. A. 6, 1; id. Hist. 2, 73 *fin.*

rāpŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [rapum] *A little turnip* or *rape*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43; 2, 8, 8.

rāpum, i, *n.* (collat. form, rapa, ae, f. Col. 11, 3, 16; Scrib. Comp. 176; 177), *A turnip, rape*, Brassica rapa, L.; Var. R. R. 1, 59, 4; Col. 2, 10, 22 *sq.*; Plin. 18, 13, 34 *sq.* Flung at one as an insult, Suet. Vesp. 4.

rāre, *adv.*, v. rarus, *ad fin.*

rārēfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [rarus] *To make thin* or *rare, to rarefy* (Lucret. word): rarefieri, Lucr. 1, 649: rarefacta, id. 2, 1140; 3, 443: rareque facit, id. 6, 233; 871.

rārenter, *adv.*, v. rarus, *ad fin.*

rāresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [rarus] *To grow thin, lose its density, to become rare, be rarefied* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: rarescant frundes, Enn. in Charis, p. 105 P.: fulgit item quom rarescunt quoque nubila coeli, Lucr. 6, 217; cf. id. 6, 513; Stat. S. 1, 2, 186: humor aquai ab aestu, Lucr. 6, 876; cf., terra calore, id. 6, 842: corpus, id. 4, 866; 893: quadrupedibus senectute lanae rarescunt, Plin. 11, 39, 94: rarescunt alta colonis Maenala, *i. e. become empty, depopulated*, Stat. Th. 4, 284; cf., moenia densae Romae, id. Silv. 4, 4, 14; so, rarescit miles, *the ranks grow thin*, Sil. 17, 423; and, rarescunt cuspide pugnae, Val. Fl. 6, 617: ubi angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, *i. e. shall open themselves, grow wider*, i. q. laxabuntur, patebunt, * Virg. A. 3, 411; so, colles paullatim rarescunt, Tac. G. 30: sonitus rarescit, *becomes feeble, diminishes, dies away*, Prop. 3, 15, 35.

* **rārĭ-pĭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Thin-haired*: caprinum pecus, Col. 1, praef. § 26.

rārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *The state of being loose* or *not dense, looseness of texture, distance apart* (good prose): **I.** Lit.: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: dentium, Quint. 11, 3, 55: (asini) nec pontes transeunt, per raritatem eorum translucentibus fluviis, Plin. 8, 43, 68.—In the *plur.*: foraminum raritates, Vitr. 2, 5; so, venarum, id. 8, 3.

II. Transf., *Small number, fewness, rarity*: capillorum, *thinness*, Suet. Oth. 12; cf., superciliorum, Plin. 28, 11, 46: stellarum (*opp.* multitudo), id. 2, 18, 16: remanentium (hominum), Suet. Aug. 43: exemplorum, Plin. 7, 13, 11; cf. Cels. 7, 14:—raritas dictorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 247; cf., figurarum, Quint. 9, 3, 27: lavandi, Suet. Aug. 82.—**b.** Concr., *A rarity*: Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit, Plin. 8, 42, 64.—In the *plur.*: raritates, Gell. 3, 16, 9.

rārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Looseness* (rare form for raritas): rete a raritudine (dictum), Var. L. L. 5, 29, 37: mediocri raritudine terra, Col. Arb. 3, 7.

rāro, *adv.*, v. rarus, *ad fin.*

rārus, a, um, *adj.* *Having wide interstices between its parts, of a loose texture, not thick* or *dense, thin*; opp. to densus (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: Lucr. 1, 655; cf., (terra) Rara sit an supra morem si densa requiras . . . Densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyaeo, Virg. G. 2, 227 *sq.*; and id. ib. 1, 419: textura, Lucr. 4, 196; cf., retia, Virg. A. 4, 131; Hor. Epod. 2, 33: tunica, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 13; and, cribrum, id. Met. 12, 437: rariores silvae, *the thinner, clearer parts of the forest*, Tac. Agr. 37: corpus (opp. to solidae res), Lucr. 1, 348; 2, 860; 6, 632, et al.: aër, id. 2, 106; cf. in the *comp.*, id. 6, 1022: manus, *i. e. with the fingers spread apart*, Quint. 11, 3, 103.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of things which stand apart from each other, *Far apart, here and there, scattered, thin, scanty* = disjectus; opp. to densus, confertus: quum raris disjectisque ex aedificiis pabulum conquireretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10, 3; cf., vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, *scattered*, Cic. Rep. 6, 19: foramina terrae, Lucr. 5, 458: baccae expanduntur rarae, Plin. 17, 10, 11: coma, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 111; cf., capillus, Suet. Calig. 50: racemi, Virg. E. 5, 7 Heyn.: umbra, id. ib. 7, 46: tela, Ov. M. 12, 600, et saep.—Poet.: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, *drop by drop*, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 34.

2. In partic., in military lang., *Far apart, here and there, scattered about, dispersed, single*; opp. to confertus: accedebat huc, ut numquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis praeliarentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 16, 4; cf., rari in confertos illati, Liv. 23, 27: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 9, 6; so id. ib. 5, 17, 1; 7, 45, 7; 7, 80, 2; id. B. C. 1, 27 *fin.*: Samnites raris ordinibus constiterant, Liv. 9, 27: rarior acies, Tac. H. 3, 25; so, acies, Frontin. Strat. 3, 10, 4: ut ordines suos non magnopere servarent, rari dispersique pugnarent, Caes. B. C. 1, 44, 1; cf. Tac. Agr. 37 *fin.*

B. Of any thing found in small numbers or which seldom takes place, *Few, rare*: in omni arte . . . ut in ipsa virtute, optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 81; cf., rarum genus (amicorum) et quidem omnia praeclara rara, id. Lael. 21, 79: raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 12 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 30; and, idem rarum est, non sine usu tamen, id. 5, 11, 42: rari domos, plurimi amicorum tecta . . . petivere, Tac. H. 1, 79 *fin.*: aliquod solitarium aut rarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 44 *fin.*: ut anteponantur rara vulgaribus, id. Top. 18, 69: literae, Liv. 6, 1; cf. id. 7, 3: rara hostium apparebant arma, id. 2, 50: vitio parentum Rara juventus, *thinned out, made less numerous*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 24: lites, Quint. 7, 1, 43: infelicitas, id. 11, 2, 49: quae (litera) est apud nos rarissima in clausulis, id. 12, 10, 31: quod est magis rarum, id. 9, 2, 73: ex maxime raro genere, Cic. Lael. 18; cf. Quint. 7, 3, 25:—rarum est, ut, *etc.*, id. 3, 10, 3; so with a follg. *ut*, id. 6, 3, 38; 10, 7, 24: rarum dictu, esse aliquid, cui prosit negligentia, Plin. 18, 16, 39.—**b.** Mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the adv. *raro*: nec Iliacos coetus nisi rarus adibat, Ov. M. 11, 766; cf., rarus, qui tam procul a portu recessisset, reperiebatur, Quint. 12 prooem. § 3; so, rarus fuit, qui, *etc.*, id. 6, 2, 3: antiquis scriptoribus rarus obtrectator, Tac. A. 4, 33; Sall. Hist. fragm. 3, 22, p. 233 ed. Gerl.: oceanus raris navibus aditur, Tac. G. 2: Caesar rarus egressu, id. Ann. 15, 53; cf., leones rari in potu, Plin. 8, 16, 18: (calculus) rarus inventu, id. 28, 15, 61; cf., helxine rara visu est, id. 21, 16, 56: Homerus alias circa picturas pigmentaque rarus, *i. e. rarely speaks of them*, id. 33, 7, 38.

2. Poet., in partic., *Uncommon of its kind, scarce, rare, extraordinary, remarkable*: rara puella fuit, Prop. 1, 17, 16; so, puella, id. 1, 8, 42; and, ministra deae, id. 4, 11, 52; cf., rara quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi. Ov. M. 14, 337: facies, Ov. Her. 17, 93 Ruhnk.: vestis, Catull. 69, 3: avis (*sc.* pavo), Hor. S. 2, 2, 26: artis opus rarae. Tib. 3, 4, 37: patulis rarissima ramis, Ov. M. 7, 622.—Hence,

Adv., in three forms: rāro (the most usual), rāre (ante-class. and post-Aug.), and rārenter (ante- and post-class.).

1. (Acc. to *no.* I.) *Far apart, thinly, sparsely, here and there*: nisi rare conseritur, vanam et minutam spicam facit, Col. 2, 9, 5: tenui vimine rarius contextus saccus, id. 9, 15, 12.—**2.** (Acc. to *no.* II., B) Of time, *Seldom, rarely*: vero rare capitur (piscis), Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 56:—dato rarenter bibere, Cato R. R. 103; so Liv. Andr., Enn., Caecil., Nov., Trab., Pompon. in Non. 515, 23 *sq.*; and 164, 25 *sq.*; App. Flor. 9 *fin.*:—raro nimium dabat quod biberem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 20: potavi, edi, donavi, et enim id raro, id. Bacch. 4, 10, 6: si id, quod raro fit, fieri omnino negetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 43, 80: evenire insolenter et raro, *opp.* vulgo, id. ib. 1, 28, 43: vinum aegrotis prodest raro, nocet saepissime, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69; id. de Or. 3, 52 *fin.*; cf. id. Or. 24, 80; and hence, nothing is to be altered in the passage, id. de Or. 3, 38, 153: raro antecedentem scelestum Deseruit poena, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 31. So, admodum raro, Cic. Fat. fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12; for which we find raro admodum, Quint. 11, 1, 14; Plin. 2, 50, 51: raro umquam, Quint. 4, 1, 4; 5, 7, 22; Plin. 22, 22, 46: ita raro, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: sic raro, Hor. S. 2, 3, 1: tam raro, Ov. M. 13, 117: quam raro, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 25: perquam raro, Plin. 37, 4, 15.—*Comp.*: quod si rarius fiet, quam tu exspectabis, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1.—*Sup.*: istud rarissime accidere, Col. 5, 5, 7: non affari nisi rarissime, Suet. Claud. 3.

* **rāsāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [rado] *That which is scraped* or *shaved off, a scraping, shaving*, Marc. Emp. 1 *med.*

rāsĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Scraped, shaved, smoothed, polished, smooth* = levigatus (mostly poet.): torno rasile buxum, Virg. G. 2, 449: foris, Catull. 61, 168: fibula, Ov. M. 8, 318; Stat. Th. 7, 658: calathi, Ov. Her. 9, 76: argentum, *i. e. vessels without raised work*, Vell. 2, 56: hasta, Sil. 4, 176: palmes, *deprived of the bark*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 206: scopuli, *smooth*, i. e. *without herbage, bare*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 69.

rāsis, is, *f.* *A kind of raw pitch*, Col 12, 20, 6.

rāsĭto, avi, 1. *v. intens. a.* *To shave often, to shave* (post-Aug. and very rare): faciem quotidie, Suet. Oth. 12: barbam, Gell. 3, 4, 3.

‡ **rāsōres** fidicines dicti, quia videntur chordas ictu radere, (* qs. *scrapers of the strings*), Fest. p. 136.

†† **rasta,** ae, *f.* [a Germ. word; old high Germ. rasta or rast, rest; Goth. rasta, a mile; cf. the Slav. werst] *A German measure of a mile*: Hier. in Joel. 3, 18.

rastellus, i, *m. dim.* [rastrum] *A hoe, rake, mattock*, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38: id. R. R. 1, 49, 1; Col. 2, 12, 6 (for which ib. 10, 27, rastra); Suet. Ner. 19.

raster, tri, v. rastrum, *ad init.*

rastrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rastrum] *Of* or *belonging to the hoe*, i. e. *to husbandry* or *a country life*: Hypobolimaea, *the title of a comedy of Caecilius*, Non. 16, 19; 40, 4; 89, 16, et al.; cf. Bothe Poet. scen. V., 2, p. 136 *sq.*

rāstrum, i, *n.*, usually in the *plur.*, rastri, ōrum, *m.* (so *nom.*, rastri, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38; Virg. G. 1, 164; Ov. M. 11, 36: *acc.*, rastros, Cato R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4; Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 6; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 36; 5, 1, 58, et al. But rastra, Cels. in Non. 222, 8; Stat. Th. 3, 589) [rado] *A toothed hoe, a rake*, used for breaking up the soil, *a mattock*: rastris glebas qui frangit inertes, Virg. G. 1, 94; cf., rastris terram domat, id. Aen. 9, 608: rastros quadridentes II., Cato l. l.—Comically spoken of as the comb of Polyphemus, along with the sickle as his razor, Ov. M. 13, 765.—Proverb.: si illi pergo suppeditare sumptibus, mihi illaec vere ad rastros res redit, *it will bring me to the hoe*, i. e. *I shall be* *reduced to work for my living*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 58.

rāsūra, ae, *f.* [rado] **I.** *A scraping, shaving* (a post-Aug. word): calami, Col. 4, 29, 9: barbae capitisque, Hier. Jesai. 5, 15, 2.—**2.** Concr., *What is scraped or shaved off; a scraping, shaving:* eboris, Veg. 1, 10, 6; 6, 8, 8.—**II.** Trop.: gulae, *the harsh pronunciation of the gutturals by the Orientals*, Hier. in Ep. Paul. ad Tit. 2, 9.

1. rāsus, a, um, *Part.*, from rado.

* **2. rāsus,** ūs, *m.* [rado] *A scraping, shaving:* ab rasu rastelli dicti, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38.

rătārĭae, ārum, *f.* [ratis] *Small vessels made of logs fastened together, rafts*, acc. to Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*; also called ratiariae, in Serv. Aen. 1, 43; cf. the follg.

rătĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A raftsman, lighterman*, Paul. Dig. 13, 7, 30; Inscr. Murat. 67, 7.

rătĭhăbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ratum-habeo] *An approval, ratification* (a jurid. word), Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 6, § 6; 43, 32, et al.

rătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reor] *A reckoning, account, calculation, computation:* **I.** Lit.: (*a*) *Sing.:* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 15 *sq.:* rationem putare . . . bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, id. Most. 1, 3, 141; 146; cf., ad calculos vocare amicitiam, ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: itur, putatur ratio cum argentario . . . Ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 53 *sq.:* dextera digitis rationem computat, id. Mil. 2, 2, 49: magna ratio C. Verruci, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77: direptio ejus pecuniae, cujus ratio in aede Opis confecta est, id. Phil. 5, 6; cf., quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset, *etc.*, . . . Quarum omnium rerum summa erat, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: auri ratio constat: aurum in aerario est, *the account agrees*, i. e. *is correct*, Cic. Fl. 28, 69; v. consto, *no.* II., 1, c: decumo post mense, ut rationem te dictare intellego, *to make the reckoning*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 38 (*al.* ductare): rationem ducere, *to make a computation, to compute, calculate, reckon*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52; so, rationem habere, (* *to take an account, make a computation*): omnium proeliorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 53; cf., hujus omnis pecuniae conjunctim ratio habetur, id. B. G. 6, 19; and, piratarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28: rationem inire, (* *to cast up, reckon, calculate*), Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 4: rationem reddere, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 23; cf., tibi ego rationem reddam? id. Aul. 1, 1, 6; id. Trin. 2, 4, 114: rationem referre, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39: rationem repetere de pecuniis repetundis, id. Cluent. 37 *fin.: Py.* Quanta istaec hominum summa est? *Ar.* Septem millia. *Py.* Tantum esse oportet: recte rationem tenes, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 47, et saep.: drachumae, quas de ratione debuisti, *according to the account*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 24: grandem (pecuniam) quemadmodum in rationem inducerent, non videbant, *how they should bring it into their accounts*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41.—(*β*) *Plur.:* rationes putare argentariam, frumentariam, pabuli causa quae parata sunt; rationem vinariam, oleariam, quid venierit, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 2, 5: ut rationes cum publicanis putarent, Cic. Att. 4, 11: rationes a colono accepit, id. Caecin. 32 *fin.:* quid opus est? inquam. Rationes conferatis. Assidunt, subducunt, ad numum convenit, id. Att. 5, 21, 12: rationes referre . . . rationes deferre, id. Fam. 5, 20: falsas rationes inferre, id. Sull. 9: Romani pueri longis rationibus assem Discunt in partes centum diducere, Hor. A. P. 325, et saep.: A RATIONIBUS, *an accountant*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1494; 2973; 2986; 4173, et saep.; cf. ab, *no.* I., C, 17.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A list, roll, register* (very rarely): cedo rationem carceris, quae diligentissime conficitur, quo quisque die datus in custodiam, quo mortuus, quo necatus sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57.

2. *A sum, number* (rare): Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 11: nunc lenonum et scortorum plus est fere Quam olim muscarum est. Ea nimia est ratio, id. Truc. 1, 1, 49: pro ratione pecuniae liberalius est Brutus tractatus quam Pompeius, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5 (although the signif. *no.* II., B, 1, c. would apply here also).

3. *A business-matter, transaction, business*; also, *a matter, affair*, in gen. (a favorite word of Cicero): res rationesque Ballionis curo, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 31: res rationesque vestrorum omnium, id. Amph. prol. 4: re ac ratione cum aliquo conjunctus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70: de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana inter se multa communicare, id. Quint. 4, 15:—quum (Druides) in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus, Graecis utantur literis, Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 3 (metaphrast., πράγμασι): ratio numaria, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 2: aeraria ratio, id. Quint. 4 *fin.:* ratio domestica . . . bellica, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: quod ad popularem rationem attinet, id. Fam. 1, 2 *fin.:* rationes familiares componere, Tac. A. 6, 16 *fin.:*—fori judiciique rationem Messala suscepit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149; cf., in explicandis rationibus rerum civilium, id. Rep. 1, 8: rationes civitatis, id. ib. 1, 6: quantos aestus habet ratio comitiorum . . . nihil fallacius ratione tota comitiorum, id. Mur. 17: propter rationem Gallici belli, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19; so ib. 14 *fin.:* ad omnem rationem humanitatis, id. Mur. 21 *ad fin.:*—in hac ratione quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu facillime perspicies, id. Fam. 17, 6: ad eam rationem existimabam satis aptam naturam meam, id. Att. 9, 11, A.—Hence, **b.** Pregn., meae (tuae, *etc.*) rationes, *my* (*thy*, etc.) *interest, my* (*thy*, etc.) *advantage* (cf. in Engl., to find one's account in any thing): me ad ejus rationes adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjungendum putasti, Cic. Fam. 1, 8; cf. id. Corn. II., 7 (p. 448 Orell.): consideres, quid tuae rationes postulent, Sall. C. 44, 5: servitia repudiabat . . . alienum suis rationibus existimans videri causam civium cum servis fugitivis communicasse, id. ib. 56 *fin.:* si meas rationes unquam vestrae saluti anteposuissem, Auct. Or. post red. ad Quir. 1.

II. Trop., *A reckoning, account, computation:* postquam hanc rationem cordi ventrique edidi, *presented this reckoning*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 12: itidem hic ut Acheronti ratio accepti scribitur, *i. e. things are taken only, nothing is given back*, id. Truc. 4, 2, 36: nomen (comoediae) jam habetis, nunc rationes ceteras Accipite, *an account of the rest*, id. Poen. prol. 55; cf., census sum: juratori recte rationem dedi, id. Trin. 4, 2, 30: (argentarii) ratione utuntur, *make a reckoning, settle up*, id. Casin. prol. 27: quum eam mecum rationem puto, *go into that calculation, think over the matter*, id. ib. 3, 2, 25; cf., frustra egomet mecum has rationes puto, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 54: (Medea et Atreus) inita subductaque ratione nefaria scelera meditantes, Cic. N. D. 3, 29: quod posteaquam iste cognovit hanc rationem habere coepit, *to make the following calculation, reflection*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 39; cf., totius rei consilium his rationibus explicavit, ut si, *etc.* . . . si, *etc.* . . . sin, *etc.*, *drew the plan of the whole undertaking according to the following calculation, that if*, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 78, 3; and herewith cf., rationem consilii mei accipite, id. ib. 3, 86, 2: ut habere rationem possis, quo loco me convenias, *etc.*, *that you may calculate*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6 *fin.:* semper ita vivamus, ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11; cf., nihil est, quod minus ferendum sit, quam rationem ab altero vitae reposcere eum, qui non possit suae reddere, id. de Div. in Caecil. 9; and with this cf., si gravius quid acciderit, abs te rationem reposcent, *will call you to account*, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: clarorum virorum atque magnorum non minus otii, quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, *an account must be capable of being given*, Cic. Planc. 27, 66: eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, *that the account is not correct unless*, etc. Tac. A. 1, 6 *fin.*; so, ratio constat, freq. in the younger Pliny; v. consto, *no.* II., 1, c.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Relation, reference, respect* to a thing: (agricolae) habent rationem cum terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, *have an account, have to do, have dealings with the earth*, Cic. de Sen. 15; cf., ubi ratio cum Orco habetur, Var. R. R. 1, 4, 3; for which, ubi sit cum Orco ratio ponenda, Col. 1, 3, 2: cum omnibus Musis rationem habere cogito, Cic. Att. 5, 2: cum hac (muliere) aliquid adolescentem hominem habuisse rationis, id. Coel. 20 *fin.*; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 77: omnes, quibuscum ratio huic aut est aut fuit, assunt, defendunt, id. Quint. 23, 75; cf., quae ratio tibi cum eo intercesserat? id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41: pacis vero quae potest esse cum eo ratio, in quo est incredibilis crudelitas, fides nulla? id. Phil. 4, 6; cf. id. ib. 14, 7, 17:—ad nostrorum annalium rationem, *in respect to our annals*, Cic. Brut. 13.—Hence,

b. Pregn., *A respect, regard, concern, consideration, care* for a thing (usually in the connection habere and ducere alicujus rei rationem): ad hanc rationem quoniam maximam vim natura habet, fortuna proximam: utriusque omnino habenda ratio est in deligendo genere vitae, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: quorum (civium Romanorum) nobis pro vestra sapientia, Quirites, habenda est ratio diligenter, id. Manil. 7: (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, id. Leg. 2, 7: cujus absentis rationem haberi proximis comitiis populus jussisset, Caes. B. C. 1, 9, 2; so, absentis, id. ib. 1, 32, 3; 3, 82 *fin.:* sauciorum et aegrorum habita ratione, id. ib. 3, 75: moneret, frumenti rationem esse habendam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34; so, (*al.* frumentandi) rationem habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 75 Oud.; cf. id. ib. 7, 71: alicujus vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem non habere, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: ut summae reip. rationem habeamus, Pompeius in Cic. Att. 8, 12, c. *fin.:* alicujus salutis rationem habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 3; so id. B. C. 1, 20, 2: turpissimae fugae rationem habere, id. ib. 2, 31:—ut in ceteris habenda ratio non sui solum sed etiam aliorum, sic, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: proinde habeat rationem posteritatis et periculi sui, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: habere nunc se rationem officii pro beneficiis Caesaris, id. B. G. 5, 27, 7:—non ullius rationem sui commodi ducit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128; cf. the remaining passages under duco, *no.* II., B, 4, 6:—quum hujusce periculi tum ceterorum quoque officiorum et amicitiarum ratio, Cic. Clu. 42:—omnis hac in re habenda ratio et diligentia est, ut, *etc.*, id. Lael. 24, 89; cf., didici ex tuis literis, te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, ut mihi consuleres, id. Fam. 3, 5: habeo rationem, quid a populo Rom. acceperim, *bring into consideration, consider*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14: neque illud rationis habuisti, eam provinciam ad summam stultitiam nequitiamque venisse, id. ib. 2, 5, 15; cf., hoc rationis habebant, facere eos nullo modo posse, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 2, 29.

c. *Relation* to a thing: *i. e.* subjectively, *course, conduct, procedure, mode, manner, method, fashion, plan*, etc.; or objectively, *relation, condition, nature, kind, sort, fashion, way*, etc.: (*a*) Subjectively: nunc sic rationem incipissam, sic hanc instituam astutiam, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 82; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 175 *sq.*; and. ubi coenas hodie, si hanc rationem instituis? Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 26; id. Truc. 1, 1, 3: tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias: mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendinem. Ita fiet, ut tua ista ratio existimetur astuta, meum hoc consilium necessarium, Cic. Verr. 1, 11 *fin.*; cf., saepe jam scribendi totum consilium rationemque mutavi, id. Fam. 3, 5: ratio viaque defensionis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1 *fin.:* itaque in praesentia Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: mea autem ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, ut, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 72: ineunda nobis ratio est, quemadmodum, *etc.*, id. Fam. 12, 19; cf., aliquot ante annis inita ratio est, ut, *etc.*, id. Rep. 2, 36; and, ut, quo primum occurreretur, vix ratio iniri posset, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 4; cf. also, quia reponendarum (tegularum) nemo artifex inire rationem potuerit, Liv. 42, 3 *fin.*—In the *plur.:* hoc aditu laudis non mea me voluntas sed meae vitae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae prohibuerunt, *plan of life*, Cic. Manil. 1: de rationibus rerum publicarum aut constituendarum aut tuendarum, id. Rep. 1, 6.—(*β*) Objectively:

sed ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 1; cf., ut rei militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat, id. ib. 2, 22; so, rei militaris, id. ib. 4, 23, 5: belli, id. ib. 4, 1, 6 (with usus); id. B. C. 1, 76 *fin.*; 2, 18, 6; 3, 17, 3, et saep., et al.; cf., novae rationes bellandi, Caes. B. C. 3, 50: ratio equestris proelii, id. B. G. 5, 16, 3: quorum operum haec erat ratio, *etc.*, id. B. C. 1, 25, 5; cf., rationem pontis hanc instituit. Tigna bina, *etc.*, id. B. G. 4, 17, 2: serpit per omnium vitas amicitia, nec ullam aetatis degendae rationem patitur esse expertem sui, Cic. Lael. 23, 87; cf., ita ratio comparata est vitae naturaeque nostrae, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 27, 101; and id. Acad. 2, 43: civitas (Platonis) non quae possit esse, sed in qua ratio rerum civilium perspici posset, id. Rep. 2, 20; cf., reliqui disseruerunt de generibus et de rationibus civitatum, id. ib. 2, 11; id. ib. 1, 8 *fin.*:—quoniam eadem est ratio juris in utroque, id. ib. 3, 12; cf., haec eadem ratio est in summa totius Galliae, Caes. B. G. 6, 11 *fin.*: ab nostris eadem ratione, qua pridie, resistitur, id. ib. 5, 40, 4; so id. B. C. 3, 100; cf. id. ib. 3, 101, 4: docet, longe alia ratione esse bellum gerendum atque antea sit gestum, id. B. G. 7, 14, 2: hoc si Romae fieri posset, certe aliqua ratione expugnasset iste, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52 *fin.*: quid refert, qua me ratione cogatis? id. Lael. 8: quod fuit illis conandum atque omni ratione efficiendum, Caes. B. C. 1, 65 *fin.*; so id. ib. 1, 67 *ad fin.*: simili ratione Pompeius in suis castris consedit, id. ib. 3, 76, 2: auxilium ferri nulla ratione poterat, id. ib. 1, 70, 2: nec quibus rationibus superare possent, sed quem ad modum uti victoria deberent, cogitabant, id. ib. 3, 83 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 58, 4; id. ib. 3, 18 *fin.*, et saep.

2. Praegn., *That faculty of the mind which forms the basis of computation and calculation*, and hence of *mental action* in general, *i. e. judgment*, *understanding*, *reason*: "duplex est vis animorum atque natura: una pars in appetitu posita est, quae est ὁρμή Graece, quae hominem huc et illuc rapit; altera in ratione, quae docet et explanat, quid faciendum, quid fugiendum sit. Ita fit, ut ratio praesit, appetitus obtemperet," Cic. Off. 1, 28 *fin.*: "homo, quod rationis est particeps, per quam consequentia cernit, causas rerum videt earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, similitudines comparat rebusque praesentibus adjungit atque annectit futuras, facile totius vitae cursum videt ad eamque degendam praeparat res necessarias. Eademque natura vi rationis hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitae societatem," *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 4: "haud scio, an melius fuerit, humano generi motum istum celerem cogitationis, acumen, solertiam, quam rationem vocamus, non dari omnino quam tam munifice et tam large dari," *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 27, 69: "lex est ratio summa, insita in natura, quae jubet ea, quae facienda sunt, prohibetque contraria. Eadem ratio, cum est in hominis mente confirmata et confecta, lex est," id. Leg. 1, 6: mens et ratio et consilium in senibus est, id. de Sen. 19, 67; cf. Liv. 28, 28: si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Mancinus haec attulit, si ratio, consilium, prudentia, Pompeius antistat, Cic. Rep. 3, 18 *fin.*; cf. id. Quint. 16 *fin.*; and, si ratio et prudentia curas aufert, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 25: quibus in rebus temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, Cic. de Div. 2, 41; cf., illa de urbis situ revoces ad rationem quae a Romulo casu aut necessitate facta sunt, id. Rep. 2, 11 *fin.*; and, moneo ut agentem te ratio ducat, non fortuna, Liv. 22, 39 *fin.*: mulier abundat audacia: consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: Ariovistum magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse. Cui rationi contra homines barbaros locus fuisset, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 8: arma amens capio nec sat rationis in armis, Virg. A. 2, 314; so, rationis egens, id. ib. 8, 299, et saep.: iracundia dissidens a ratione, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: majora quam hominum ratio consequi possit, id. ib. 1, 10: quantum ratione provideri poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 *fin.*; cf., nec majore ratione bellum administrari posse, id. ib. 7, 21:—minari divisoribus ratio non erat, *it was not reasonable, was contrary to reason*, Cic. Verr. 1, 9; so, nulla ratio est, with an object-clause, id. Caecin. 5, 15; so too, minime rationis est, Col. 3, 5, 3: cf. *c. dat.*: Vitellianus exercitus, cui acquiescere Cremonae ratio fuit, *which, as reason dictated, ought to have rested at Cremona*, Tac. H. 3, 22: quod domi te inclusisti, ratione fecisti, *reasonably, sensibly, judiciously*, Cic. Att. 12, 44.—Hence,

b. The *reasonable cause* of a thing, *a ground, motive, reason*: "*ratio* est causa, quae demonstrat, verum esse id, quod intendimus, brevi subjectione. Rationis confirmatio est ea, quae pluribus argumentis corroborat breviter expositam rationem," Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28: quid tandem habuit argumenti aut rationis res, quamobrem, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47; cf., nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus: deinde contraria refutare, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; and, noverit orator argumentorum et rationum locos, id. Or. 14, 44; v. also, argumentum, *no.* 1: si mei consilii causam rationemque cognoverit, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 1; cf., ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, quod, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 10 *fin.*; Cic. Rep. 1, 10: quam habet rationem, non quaero aequitatis, sed ipsius improbitatis atque impudentiae? . . . facti, si non bonam, at aliquam rationem afferre, id. Verr. 2, 3, 85; cf., deinde nihil rationis affert, quamobrem, *etc.*, id. Caecin. 33, 96; and, non deest hoc loco copia rationum, quibus docere velitis, humanas esse formas deorum: primum quod, *etc.* . . . deinde quod, *etc.* . . . tertiam rationem affertis, quod, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 27, 76: et quidem, cur sic opinetur, rationem subjicit, id. de Div. 2, 50 *fin.*: idcirco minus existimo te nihil nisi summa ratione fecisse, id. Att. 8, 11, D. § 5, et saep.:—rationes in ea disputatione a te collectae vetabant me reipublicae penitus diffidere, id. Fam. 5, 13, 3; cf. id. Acad. 2, 36, 116: rationibus conquisitis de voluptate et dolore disputandum putant, id. Fin. 1, 9 *fin.*; cf., quod cum disputando rationibusque docuisset, id. Rep. 1, 16: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus opponuntur ab his, qui contra disputant primum labores, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 3, et saep.—(β) In rhetoric, *A showing cause, argument, reasoning* in support of a proposition: ratio est, quae continet causam, quae si sublata sit, nihil in causa controversiae relinquatur, hoc modo: Orestes si accusetur matricidii, nisi hoc dicat, *Jure feci, illa enim patrem meum occiderat*, non habet defensionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18: ad propositum subjecta ratio, et item in distributis supposita ratio, id. de Or. 3, 54, 207; cf. Quint. 3, 11, 4; 5, 14, 1; 16; 7, 8, 3.

c. *Reasonableness, reason, propriety, law, rule, order*, etc.: in omnibus, quae ratione docentur et via, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, etc., *in a reasonable, regular manner*, Cic. Or. 33; cf., ut ratione et via procedat oratio, id. Fin. 1, 9: modo et ratione aliquid facere (along with recte atque ordine facere), id. Quint. 7; cf., quae res Nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque Tractari non vult, Hor. S. 2, 3, 266: nihil est, quod ratione et numero moveri possit sine consilio, id. N. D. 2, 16, 43: intervallis imparibus, sed tamen pro rata parte ratione distinctis, *divided proportionally by rule*, id. Rep. 6, 18; cf., ex summis et infimis et mediis interjectis ordinibus ut sonis moderata ratione civitas concinit, *in symmetrical proportion*, id. ib. 2, 42: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, *order*, *system*, id. ib. 2, 33; id. ib. 5, 5.

d. *A theory*, *doctrine*, or *system* based upon reason; *science*, and (less freq.), subjectively, *knowledge*: erat enim tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16; cf., nova et a nobis inventa ratio, id. ib. 1, 8; id. ib. 2, 39 *fin.*: si animum contulisti in istam rationem et quasi artem, id. ib. 1, 23; cf., omnes tacito quodam sensu sine ulla arte aut ratione, quae sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava dijudicant, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195; and id. Brut. 74: ea ratio, quae est de natura deorum, id. N. D. 1, 51 *fin.*: Epicuri ratio, quae plerisque notissima est, *doctrine, system, philosophy*, id. Fin. 1, 5; cf., Stoicorum ratio disciplinaque, id. Off. 3, 4, 20; and Cynicorum ratio, id. ib. 1, 41, 148; so id. Fin. 3, 20 *fin.*: ratio vivendi . . . ratio civilis et disciplina populorum, *the art of living . . . statesmanship*, id. Rep. 3, 3; cf., etiamsi cui videbitur illa in optimis studiis et artibus quieta vitae ratio beatior, haec civilis laudabilior est certe et illustrior, id. ib.: improba navigii ratio tum caeca jacebat, Lucr. 5, 1004: saltationis ac musicae rationis studiosi, Col. Prooem. § 3, et al.—Subjectively: si qua (est in me) exercitatio dicendi aut si hujus rei ratio aliqua, ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, Cic. Arch. 1.

e. *A view* or *opinion* resting upon reasonable grounds: Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 43; cf., inventus est nemo, cujus non haec et sententia esset et oratio, *non esse metuendum*, etc. . . . Haec cum omnes sentirent et cum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27; and with this cf. id. Att. 1, 11: cujus ratio etsi non valuit, Nep. Milt. 3 *fin.* (just before, hujus cum sententiam plurimi essent secuti).

f. In philosoph. lang., *A production of proof, argumentation, reasoning*: (Epicurus) tollit definitiones; nihil de dividendo ac partiendo docet; non, quo modo efficiatur concludaturque ratio, tradit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7; cf. id. de Div. 2, 10; id. de Or. 2, 38, 158: ratio ipsa coget, et ex aeternitate quaedam esse vera et ea non esse nexa causis aeternis, *etc.*; id. Fat. 16 *fin.*; cf., ergo, ubi tyrannus est, ibi non vitiosam ut heri dicebam, sed, ut nunc ratio cogit, dicendum est, plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31 *fin.*

***rătĭōcĭnābĭlĭter**, *adv.* [ratiocinor] *According to correct computation*, Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2, 11 *fin.*

rătĭōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] A rhetor. and architect. *t. t.*: **I.** In rhetor.: **1.** *An exercise of the reasoning powers, reasoning, ratiocination* (opp. to impulsio, a passionate feeling, impulse): "ratiocinatio est diligens et considerata faciendi aliquid aut non faciendi excogitatio," Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18.—**2.** *A certain form of reasoning, a syllogism*: "ratiocinatio est oratio ex ipsa re probabile aliquid eliciens, quod expositum et per se cognitum, sua se vi et ratione confirmet," Cic. Inv. 1, 34; cf., "si ex alio colligitur aliud, nec improprium nec inusitatum nomen est ratiocinationis," Quint. 8, 4, 16; so Cic. Inv. 2, 50; Quint. 5, 10, 6; 3, 6, 15; 5, 14, 5, et al.—**3.** A rhetorical figure, *Reasoning in an interrogative form*: "ratiocinatio est, per quam ipsi a nobis rationem poscimus, quare quidque dicamus, *etc.*," Auct. Her. 4, 16.—**II.** In architecture, *Theory* (opp. to fabrica, practice): "ratiocinatio est, quae res fabricatas solertia ac ratione proportionis demonstrare atque explicare potest," Vitr. 1, 1.

rătĭōcĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** In rhetoric, *Of* or *belonging to reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative*: genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 13: quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 60: status, id. 7, 8, 3; cf. 3, 6, 46; 61.—**II.** In grammar, r. conjunctio, *Serving for inference, illative*, as, *ergo, igitur*, Diom. p. 410 P.

rătĭōcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A reckoner, computant, accountant*, i. q. calculator: **I.** Lit., Cic. Att. 1, 12, 2; Col. 3, 3, 7; Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 16.—**II.** Trop.: ut boni ratiocinatores esse possimus et addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18.

rătĭōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A reckoning, computation*, only in Col. 5, 1 *fin.*; 5, 2, 6.

rătĭōcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [ratio] (rare, but good prose) **I.** *To reckon, compute, calculate*: in summo apud illos (*sc.* Graecos) honore geometria fuit; itaque nihil mathematicis illustrius; at nos metiendi ratiocinandique utilitate hujus artis terminavimus modum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2 *fin.*: de pecunia ratiocinari, id. Inv. 2, 39 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *To reason, argue, to infer* or *conclude* from a consideration of circumstances: id ex partibus juris sumi oportebit et ratiocinari, quid in similibus rebus fieri soleat, et videre utrum, *etc.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 61; cf. Auct. Her. 2, 23; and Quint. 7, 1, 61: etenim sic ratiocinabantur . . . aperte jam ac perspicue nulla esse judicia, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 1, 7 *fin.*; cf. id. Mil. 12, 32; id. Phil. 2, 22 *fin.*—Rarely *c. acc.*: mores atque parsimoniam alicujus, App. M. 1, p. 20 ed. Bip.

Pass.: omnes proportiones eorum organorum ratiocinantur ex proposita sagittae longitudine, Vitr. 10, 15.

rătĭōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ratio] (a post-Aug. word, but otherwise suspected without ground) *Reasonable, rational:* natura, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14: sententia vera et rationabilis, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2, § 3.—*Comp.*: rationabilius esse videtur, Pompon. ib. 45, 3, 37.—*Adv.*, rătĭōnābĭlĭter, *Rationally, reasonably:* App. Dogm. Plat. 1; so, errare, Hier. Ep. 39, 5.

* **rătĭōnābĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [rationabilis] *Reasonableness, rationality*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

rătĭōnābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. rationabilis, *ad fin.*

rătĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [ratio] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to accounts* (so post-Aug.; not found in Cicero): LITTERAE, Inscr. (a. p. Chr. 193) ap. Orell. *no.* 39.—Hence, subst., rationalis, is, *m.*, *An accountant, receiver of revenue, treasurer*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45; 46; Capitol. Gord. 7; Commod. ap. Capitol. Albin. 2; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1090.

II. *Of* or *belonging to reason, reasonable, rational:* falsa est (finitio), si dicas, *Equus est animal rationale:* nam est equus animal, sed irrationale, Quint. 7, 3, 24: homo est animal rationale, id. 5, 10, 56; cf. id. 5, 8, 7; and, nec si mutis finis voluptas, rationalibus quoque: quin immo ex contrario, quia mutis, ideo non rationalibus, id. 5, 11, 35; so without a subst.: a rationali ad rationale (translatio), id. 8, 6, 13:—philosophia, *i. e. logic*, Sen. Ep. 89; also called r. pars philosophiae, Quint. 12, 2, 10: disciplina, *i. e. theoretical science* (opp. to usus and experimenta), Cels. Praef.; also, ars, id. ib.; hence, r. medicina, *theoretical therapeutics*, and, r. medici, *medical theorists*, id. ib.—**2.** In rhetor. lang., i. q. ratiocinativus, *Of* or *belonging to a syllogism, syllogistic:* causa, Auct. Her. 2, 12, 18: genus (quaestionum), Quint. 3, 5, 4; 3, 6, 54; 78; 86; cf., status, id. 3, 6, 56; 66.

Adv., rătĭōnālĭter, *In a reasonable manner, reasonably, rationally:* Sen. Ep. 109; Tert. Anim. 16, et al.

* **rătĭōnālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [rationalis] *Reasonableness, rationality:* habet anima rationalitatem, Tert. Anim. 38 *fin.*

rătĭōnālĭter, *adv.*, v. rationalis, *ad fin.*

(* **rătĭōnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ratio] *Relating to accounts*; only subst.: **1.** rationarius, ii, *m.*, *An accountant:* calculatores, quos vulgo rationarios dicimus, Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 15, 5.)—**2.** rationarium, ii, *n.*, *A statistical table, schedule:* imperii, Suet. Aug. 28 (for which, breviarium imperii, id. ib. 101).

rătis (RATES, acc. to Prob. p. 1473 *fin.*; yet perh. we should here read VATES), is, *f.*: **1.** *A vessel made of logs fastened together, a float, raft:* "*rates* vocantur tigna colligata, quae per aquam aguntur; quo vocabulo interdum etiam naves significantur," Fest. p. 136; cf. id. p. 227: nave primus in Graeciam ex Aegypto Danaus advenit, antea ratibus navigabatur inventis in mari Rubro inter insulas a rege Erythra, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 206; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2; and, transeunt Rhenum navibus ratibusque, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 6; Plin. 3, 5, 9; Caes. B. C. 1, 25: ratibus quibus junxerat flumen, nondum resolutis, *etc.*, i. e. *pontoons*, Liv. 21, 47.—**2.** Proverb.: servavisti omnem ratem, *you have saved us from shipwreck*, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 15.—**B.** Meton., in the poets, for *A bark, boat, vessel*, in gen.: caeruleum spumat sale conferta rate pulsum, Enn. in Prisc. p. 659 P.; Pac. and Naev. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 85: Att. in Fest. s. v. RATES, p. 227; Catull. 63, 1; 64, 121; Virg. G. 2, 445; id. Aen. 1, 43; 3, 192; 4, 53, et saep. et al.

‡ **rătītus,** a, um, *adj.* [ratis] *Marked with the figure of a raft:* ratitum quadrantem dictum putant, quod in eo et triente ratis fuerit effigies, ut navis in asse, Fest. p. 136 (* v. Plin. 33, 3, 13).

rătĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ratio] **I.** *A small reckoning, a little account:* subduxi ratiunculam, Quantum aeris mihi sit, quantumque alieni siet, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1; so id. Capt. 1, 2, 89; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** *A slight ground* or *reason:* leves, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19: huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73.—**2.** In dialectics, *A petty syllogism:* concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12, 29.

răto, *adv.*, v. reor, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

Ratumēna Porta, *A gate at Rome*, which, acc. to Festus, derived its name from an Etruscan youth Fest. p. 228; cf. Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 161; Sol. 45 (in Plut. Public. 13, written Ῥατουμένα).

rătus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. reor, *ad fin.*

rauca, ae, *f.* *A species of worm that breeds in oak-roots*, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 130; Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 2.

‡ **raucēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [raucus] *Hoarseness:* amputatio vocis. Haec et arteriasis vocatur, eo quod raucam vocem et clausam reddat ab arteriarum injuria, Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 14.

* **raucĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *A little hoarse:* cornix, Hier. Ep. 40, 2.

* **raucio,** no *perf.*, sum, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *To be hoarse:* rausuro tragicus qui carmina perdit Oreste, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 907 P.

raucĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Hoarse-sounding* (only in the follg. passages): cantus cornicum, Lucr. 5, 1083: bombi, Catull. 64, 263.

raucĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *Hoarseness, raucity* (not ante-Aug.), Cels. 2, 1 *med.*; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 53; and in the *plur.*, id. 22, 23, 49, § 104.—**2.** Transf., *A snoring*, Mart. Cap. 8, 270; of the *hoarse sound* of the tuba, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 269.

raucus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from ravicus, from ravus] *Hoarse:* **I.** Lit. (freq. and quite class.): rogitando sum raucus factus, Plaut. Epid. 2, 1, 16: nos raucos saepe attentissime audiri video: at Aesopum, si paullum irrauserit, explodi, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259; Prop. 1, 16, 39: cornices, Lucr. 6, 752: palumbes, Virg. E. 1, 58: cicadae, id. ib. 2, 12: fauces, Lucr. 6, 1188; cf., guttur, Ov. M. 2, 483: os aselli, id. Fast. 1, 433: vox ranarum, id. Met. 6, 377: garrulitas picarum, id. ib. 5, 678: stridor simiae, id. ib. 14, 100: "quaere peregrinum" vicinia rauca reclamat, *screamed herself hoarse*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 62; cf. Juv. 8, 59 Rup.: causidici, Mart. 4, 8: rogatores, id. 10, 5: Codrus, Juv. 1, 2: cohors (Gallorum), id. 6, 514:—illa (puella) sonat raucum quiddam, Ov. A. A. 3, 289; cf. the follg.—Poet., in gen., of the swan: dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cygni, Virg. A. 11, 458.—*Comp.*: raucior, Mart. Cap. 1, 11; Serv. Virg. A. 7, 704.

2. Transf., of inanimate things, *Hoarse, hollow*, or *deep sounding, harsh, growling*, etc. (only in the poets): cornu, Prop. 3, 3, 41: cymbala, id. 3, 17, 36: tibia, id. 3, 10, 23: ossa (tubae), id. 4, 3, 20; cf., aes (*i. e.* tuba), Virg. G. 4, 71, et saep.: murmur (undae), Virg. G. 1, 109; cf., Hadria, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 14; and, litus, Stat. Th. 5, 291: Aquilo, Mart. 1, 50: tonitrua, Stat. Th. 2, 40:—postes, Prop. 4, 8, 49; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 6, 50: aes (*i. e.* scutum), Virg. A. 2, 545, et saep.: amnis Rauca sonans, id. ib. 9, 125; cf., tumidus post flamina pontus Rauca gemit, Luc. 5, 217; and, arma raucum gemuere, Sil. 2, 245.

II. Trop.: te vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam raucus erit factus, ad Baias venire, *has become fainter, has died away*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 5.

Raudii campi, *A broad plain near Verona, where Marius defeated the Cimbri*, Vell. 2, 12. Called also, in the *sing.*, Raudius campus, Flor. 3, 3, 14; Aur. Vict. vir. ill. c. 67.

raudus (also written rodus and rudus), ĕris, *n.* [kindr. with rudis] *A rude mass*, hence, in partic., *a piece of brass* used as a coin (an archaic word): "rodus vel raudus significat rem rudem et imperfectam. Nam saxum quoque raudus appellant poëtae, ut Attius in Menalippo: *manibus rapere raudus saxeum grandem et gravem*. Vulgus quidem in usu habuit non modo pro aere imperfecto, sed etiam pro signato . . . in aestimatione censoria aes infectum rudus appellatur," Fest. s. v. RODVS, p. 223; cf. Comment. p. 630: "aes raudus dictum," Var. L. L. 5, 34, 45: "olim aera raudera dicebantur," Val. Max. 5, 6, 3: "χαλκὸς ἀνέργαστος rudus," Gloss. Philox.: sculptor ab aeris Rudere decoctam consuevit fingere massam, Prud. Apoth. 792: quum rudera milites jacerent, Liv. 26, 11, 9 Drak.

Rauduscŭla or **Rauduscŭlāna porta,** *A gate at Rome, according to the ancient division of Servius Tullius, between the* P. Naevia *and* Lavernalis, Var. L. L. 5, 34, 45; Fest. s. h. v. p. 136; Val. Max. 5, 6, *no.* 3.

rauduscŭlum (also written rod- and rud-), i, *n. dim.* [raudus] *A little piece of brass* used as a coin (an archaic word): "in mancipando cum dicitur: *Rudusculo libram ferito*, asse tangitur libra," Fest. s. v. RODVS, p. 223; v. raudus.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *A small sum of money:* de rausdusculo Numeriano multum te amo, *in regard to that little debt of Numerius*, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7: de rausdusculo quod scribis, id. ib. 4, 8, a.

Raurăci (Raurici, Plin. 4, 17, 31), ōrum, *m.* *A people of Gaul, on the Rhine, neighbors of the Helvetians, near Basle*, Caes. B. G. 1, 5; 6, 25; 7, 75. Their city was called Rauracum, the mod. *Augst*, Amm. 14, 10, 6 (* ed Bip. p. 34): Rauriaca colonia, Plin. l. l.: Rauricum, id. 4, 12, 24, § 79; RAURICA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 432. Cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 351 and 497.

Răvenna, ae, *f.* *A celebrated seaport in* Gallia Cispadana, *still bearing the same name*, Plin. 3, 15, 20; Caes. B. C. 1, 5 *fin.*; Cic. Att. 7, 1, 4; id. Fam. 1, 9, 9; Tac. A. 4, 5: paludosa, Sil. 8, 603: aequorea, Mart. 13, 21, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 236.—**II.** Deriv., **Ravennas,** ātis, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Ravenna:* vir, Cic. Balb. 22: ranae, Mart. 3, 93: horti, Plin. 19, 8, 42 *fin.*: ala, Tac. H. 2, 100: classici, id. ib. 3, 50: MVNICIPIVM RAVENNAS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 707; 3790; 3792. In the *abl. sing.*: Ravennati agro, id. 14, 2, 4, § 34; and also, agro Ravennate, Col. 3, 13, 8.—In the *plur.* subst., RAVENNATES, *The inhabitants of Ravenna*, Inscr. Grut. 80, 9; and, RAVENNATENSES, ib. 399, 3 (of A.D. 399).

* **rāvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [ravus] *Grayish, dark-colored:* ravidi vel nigrantes oculi, Col. 8, 2, 9.

Rāvilla, ae, *m.* [id.] *An appellation of* L. Cassius Longinus (Cons. 626 A.U.C.), Front. Aquaed. 8; cf., "*Ravillae* a ravis oculis, quemadmodum a caesiis Caesullae," Fest. p. 136 and 228; v. Comment. p. 642.

* **rāvĭo,** ire, *v. n.* [ravis] *To talk one's self hoarse:* Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 33; cf. Fest. s. v. RAVIM, p. 136.

rāvis, ravim, *f.* [kindred with ravus and raucus] *Hoarseness* (ante- and post-classical, and only occurring in the *acc. sing.*): usque ad ravim poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: expurgabo hercle omnia ad raucam ravim, id. fragm. ap. Non. 164, 19: (tragoedi) boando purgant ravim, ap. Flor. 17.

* **rāvŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [ravus, *no.* II.] *A little hoarse:* dat ravulos choraulas, Sid. 9, 13 *in carm.*

rāvus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with raucus, *i. e.* ravĭcus] *Gray-yellow, grayish, tawny* (rare, but quite class.): "*ravi* coloris appellantur, qui sunt inter flavos et caesios," Fest. p. 135; cf. id. s. v. RAUCOS, p. 237: (mare illud) nobismet ipsis modo caeruleum videbatur, mane ravum, Cic. Acad. 2, 33 Goer. *N. cr.* (cited in Non. 164, 14): fulix, id. poet. Div. 1, 8 (*al.* cana): lupa, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3. Said several times of the eyes, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 4; 2, 9, 3; cf. of the same, orbes ravi coloris, Plin. 11, 37, 55.—**II.** Transf. to sound, for raucus, *Hoarse:* "*rava* vox rauca et parum liquida, proxime canum latratum sonans," Fest. p. 137. So in only a single (post-class.) example: ciere ravos Cantus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *in carm. fin.*

rĕ, or, with *d* demonstrative (see the letter D, *no.* IV., 2, c), **red** (so too before vowels and *h*; also in red-do, and with the union-vowel *i* in rĕdĭ-vivus. In later Latin words only, *re* is sometimes found before vowels and *h*; e. g. reaedifico, reexinanio, reinvito, *etc.* Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms relligio, relliquiae, reccido; and the suppression of the *d* caused the lengthening of the *e* in rēduco, rēlatum. The orthography and quantity of words compounded with *re* are in general somewhat arbitrary, especially in the ante- and post-class. poets; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 580 *sq.*, and Buttmann, p. 595 *sq.*). An inseparable particle, whose fundamental signification answers to the Engl. *Again* and *against.* Thus, it denotes either, **a.** A turning backward (Engl. *back*): recedo, recurro, rejicio, remitto, resolvo, *etc.*, or, **b.** An opposition: reboo, reclamo, redamo, reluctor, repugno; and so, **II.** Trop.: **1.** A restoration of a thing to its original condition (e. g. a freeing or loosing from a state of constraint) (Eng. *re-*, *un-*): redintegro, reficio, restituo, relaxo, relego, resero, recludo, resolvo, retego, *etc.*; or, also, **2.** A transition into an opposite state: recharmido, reprobo (opp. to *com*probo), retracto, revelo; or, **3.** A repetition of an action: recoquo, resumo, reviso, *etc.*; or, (* **4.** It is sometimes intensive, as redundo).

rĕa, ae, v. reus.

* **rĕ-adūnātĭo,** ōnis, *f. A reuniting, reunion:* ossium (at the resurrection), Tert. Res. 30.

rĕ-aedĭfĭco, are, *v. a. To build again, rebuild* (late Latin): r. quae destruxit, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3; so id. Pud. 20 *fin.*; Hier. Ep. 108, 9.

rēapse, *adv.* [contr. from re and eapse, an old form for ipsâ; cf. ipse, *ad init.*] *In fact, in reality, actually, really* (an archaic word, which does not occur after Cic.): "*reapse* est re ipsa," Fest. p. 137 and 230; * Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 41: earum ipsarum rerum reapse, non oratione perfectio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: ut reapse cerneretur, quale esset id, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 39; cf. Sen. Ep. 108 *med.*: objiciuntur etiam saepe formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic. de Div. 1, 37, 81: non perinde, ut est reapse, ex literis perspicere potuisti, id. Fam. 9, 15.

Rĕāte, is, *n.* (of the same form in the *nom.*, *acc.*, and *abl.*) *A very ancient town of the Sabines,* now *Rieti,* Plin. 3, 12, 17 *fin.*; Var. R. R. 3, 1, 6; Liv. 25, 7; 26, 11; 23; Sil. 8, 417; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 529.—**II.** Deriv., **Rĕātīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Reate, Reatine:* ager, Plin. 3, 12, 17 *fin.*: praefectura, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5; id. N. D. 2, 2, 6; Val. Max. 1, 8, 1: asini (which were highly valued), Var. R. R. 2, 1, 14.—In the *plur.* subst., Reatini, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Reate,* Var. R. R. 3, 2, 3; Cic. Scaur. § 27; id. Att. 4, 15, 5; 9, 8; Liv. 28, 45, et al.

rĕātus, ūs, *m.* [reus] *The condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment* (a word first used by Messala, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 34). revocato ad reatum Alcibiade, Just. 4, 4, 4: si diutino tempore aliquis in reatu fuerit . . . qui longo tempore in reatu agunt, Modestin. Dig. 48, 19, 25; Mart. 2, 24.—Hence, **II.** Meton., *An offense of which one stands accused, a charge:* App. M. 7; Prud. Cath. 11.

rĕ-baptīzo, are, *v. a. To baptize again, rebaptize* (late Lat.), Cod. Justin. 1, 6, 2; Aug. Ep. 203 *fin.*, et al.

rĕbellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rebello] *A renewal of hostilities, revolt, rebellion* (a post-Aug. word for the class. rebellio), * Tac. A. 14, 31; Val. Max. 7, 3, 9 *ext.*

rĕbellatrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that revolts* or *rebels* (very rare): Germania, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 47: provincia, Liv. 40, 35 *fin.*

1. rĕbellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A renewal of war* (by the conquered party), *a revolt, rebellion* (a good prose word): rebellio facta post deditionem, Caes. B. G. 3, 10, 2; so, facere, id. ib. 4, 30, 2; 4, 38: parare, Tac. A. 1, 55: coeptare, id. ib. 3, 40: comprimere, id. Hist. 2, 11: ad rebellionem spectare, Liv. 2, 18: ad rebellionem compellere, id. 9, 41: nihil rebellionis timere, id. 2, 16, et saep.—In the *plur.*: multis Carthaginiensium rebellionibus, * Cic. Scaur. § 42 ed. Orell.

2. rĕbellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *One who revolts, an insurgent, rebel* (late Lat.): Treb. Poll. Salon. 1; so Faustina ap. Vulcat. Gall. Avid. Cass. 9; cf. the follg.

rĕbellis, is, *adj.* [id.] *That makes war afresh, insurgent, rebellious* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: rebelles Aeneadae, Virg. A. 12, 185: Gallum, id. ib. 6, 859: Numidae, Ov. M. 15, 754:—colonia, Tac. H. 4, 72: motus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 213.—Subst., rebelles, ium, *m.*, *Rebels,* Tac. A. 1, 40; 2, 26; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 238.—**II.** Trop.: r. amor, Ov. R. Am. 246: flammae seditione rogi, Stat. Th. 1, 35: cervix, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 155.

* **rĕbellĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *A renewal of war, revolt, rebellion* (a collat. form for rebellio, like consortium for consortio, contagium for contagio, *etc.*): qui pacatos ad rebellium incitasset, Liv. 42, 21, 3 Gron., *N. cr.*

rĕ-bello, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. To wage war again* (said of the conquered), *to make an insurrection, to revolt, rebel* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not at all in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: si plures rebellare consilia inissent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44; Liv. 8, 14, 5; Quint. 8, 5, 16, et saep.—Poet.: tauro mutatus membra rebello, *renew the combat,* Ov. M. 9, 81; so id. ib. 13, 619.—**II.** Trop.: credunt rebellare quae curaverint vitia, *to break out again,* Plin. 25, 13, 109: rebellat saepe humor, *offers resistance* (to writing), id. 13, 12, 25; cf., Pudor rebellat, Sen. Agam. 138.

Rebilus, i, *m. Surname of the legate* C. Caninius, v. h. v.

rĕ-bīto. ĕre, *v. n.* [bēto] *To turn back, return* (ante-class.): si non rebitas huc, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 20; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 49; 3, 5, 89.

rĕ-bŏo, are, *v. n.* and *a. To bellow back, resound, re-echo* (poet.): reboant silvaeque et longus Olympus, * Virg. G. 3, 223; so, rupti poli, Sil. 17, 252:—nec citharis reboant laqueata aurataque templa, * Lucr. 2, 28: (* ursa reboat lupis, Val. Fl. 3, 634: reboant tympana, Catull. 63, 21:) reboat te quicquid carminis echo Respondet silvae, *resounds from thee,* Nemes. Ecl. 1, 73.

rĕ-bullĭo, ivi or ii, *v. n.* and *a.* (an Appuleian word) **I.** *Neutr., To bubble up:* vinum, App. M. 9.—**II.** *Act., To cause to bubble forth, to cast forth with a bubbling noise:* oleum, App. M. 5: spiritum, *to breathe out,* id. ib. 1.

* **rĕ-calcĭtro,** are, *v. n. To kick back* (of horses); poet., transf., *to deny access:* Hor. S. 2, 1, 20.

rĕ-calco, are, *v. a. To tread again, retrace* (post-Aug.): humum, Col. 2, 2, 19: limen, Prud. Cath. 9, 75: priora vestigia, App. M. 6.

rĕ-călĕo, ēre, *v. n. To grow warm again, to remain warm, be warm* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta Sanguine adhuc, *still run warm,* * Virg. A. 12, 35 Wagn.—**II.** Trop.: recalebant in auribus ejus parentis effata, Amm. 28, 1, 7; Aus. Prof. 7, 15.

rĕ-călesco, lŭi, 3. *v. inch. n. To become warm* (*again*), *to grow warm* (rare, but quite class.): quum motu atque exercitatione recalescunt (corpora), * Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; id. Flor. 4, 2, 53.—**II.** Trop.: mens recalescit, Ov. R. Am. 629: recalescere ex integro (in scribendo) et resumere impetum fractum omissumque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 6.

rĕ-calfacĭo, fēci, 3. *v. a. To make warm* (*again*), *to warm* (poet. and in post-class. prose): calidumque priori Caede recalfecit consorti sanguine telum, Ov. M. 8, 443.—Pass.: rursus recalfiunt, Scrib. Comp. 271. And in an uncontr. form: statim recalefacto corpore, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.—**II.** Trop.: tepidam recalface mentem, Ov. A. A. 2, 445.

rĕcalvaster, tri, *m.* [recalvus] *That has a bald forehead, bald in front,* only in Sen. Ep. 66 *med.*; Vulg. Levit. 13, 41.

* **rĕcalvātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Baldness in front, a bald forehead,* Vulg. Levit. 13, 42.

* **rĕ-calvus,** a, um, *adj. Bald in front, forehead-bald,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 11.

rĕ-candesco, dŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* (an Ovidian word) * **I.** *To grow white* (*again*): percussa recanduit unda, *grew white with foam,* Ov. M. 4, 530.—**II.** *To grow hot* (*again*), *to glow:* (ubi tellus) Solibus aetheriis . . . recanduit, Ov. M. 1, 435: et rubuere genae totoque recanduit ore (Medea), id. ib. 7, 78.—**2.** Trop.: recanduit ira, Ov. M. 3, 707.

rĕ-căno, ĕre, *v. a.* (a Plinian word) * **I.** *To sing back,* i. e. *call back by singing:* ut illa (perdix) recanat revocetque (marem), Plin. 10, 33, 51.—* **II.** *To charm back again, to undo a charm:* pauci etiam credunt serpentes ipsas recanere, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19. (The form recĭno has another signif., v. h. v.)

rĕ-canto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* (a poet. word) * **I.** *Neutr., To sound back, re-echo:* nusquam Graecula quod recantat Echo, Mart. 2, 86.—**II.** *Act.*, * **1.** *To recall, recant:* recantatis opprobriis, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 27.—* **2.** *To charm back, charm away:* nulla recantatas deponent pectora curas, Ov. R. Am. 259.

rĕ-căpĭtŭlo, are, *v. n.* [capitulum] *To go over the main points* of a thing, *to recapitulate;* a transl. of the Gr. *ἀνακεφαλαιόω* (late Latin), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17, et al.

rĕ-căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2. *v. a. To give counter-security* (jurid. Lat.): Cod. Justin. 9, 3, 2.—Hence, recauta, ōrum, *n.*, *A quittance, release,* Novell. 130, 1.

rĕ-căvus, a, um, *adj. Hollow* or *arched inward, concave* (late Lat.): speculum, Prud. *στεφ.* 11, 186: palatum, id. Psych. 421: laquearia, Paul. Nol. carm. 28, 408.

rĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n. To go back, fall back, give ground, retire, withdraw, recede:* **A.** Lit. (quite class.): pone nos recede, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 34: ego abs te procul recedam, id. Mil. 2, 4, 4; so, hinc, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 7: huc, id. Rud. 3, 5, 7: recedere loco, id. Amph. 1, 1, 84; cf., centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco recesserunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 6: a Mutina, Cic Phil. 8, 7, 21: procul a telo veniente, Ov. M. 12, 359: de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36 *fin.*:—in castra Corneliana, Caes. B. C. 2, 30 *fin.*

2. In partic., *To retire* to one's bedchamber, *go to rest:* Petr. 85, 5; so Ov Ib. 239.

B. Transf., of inanimate and abstract things: ut illae undae ad alios accedant ab aliis autem recedant, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: verba movere loco, quamvis invita recedant, *yield,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 113: multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum, Multa recedentes adimunt, *the departing years,* id. A. P. 176.—Thus freq. (esp. after the Aug. period) of places which *stand back, recede* (i. e. are either distant or retired): secreta parentis Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit, Virg. A. 2, 300; cf. Catull. 64, 43; and, etsi lata recessit Urbe domus, Stat. Th. 5, 242; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21: Palaestina vocabatur, qua contingit Arabas . . . et qua recedit intus, Damascena, Plin. 5, 12, 13: Magna Graecia in tres sinus recedens Ausonii maris, id. 4, 10, 17; so with in, id. 3, 10, 15; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18; also transf., of nations, gens Cappadocum longissime Ponticarum omnium introrsus recedens, Plin. 6, 8, 8. In a painting, *etc.*: pictor vi artis suae efficit, ut quaedam eminere in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus, Quint. 2, 17, 21; cf. Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 2. Poet., of places which appear to recede by our departure from them: provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Virg. A. 3, 72; Ov. M. 8, 139; 11, 466; Sil. 3, 157; Stat. Th. 1, 549, et al.

II. In gen., *To go away, depart* from a place, *to abandon* a thing = discedere.

A. Lit. (so in good prose extremely rare; for which discedere): haec effatu' pater, germana, repente recessit, *vanished,* Enn. Ann. 1, 52: nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recedunt Longius (apes), Virg. G. 4, 191; Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2.

2. Transf., of inanimate things, *To separate* from any thing (with which it was previously connected): in aliis ossibus ex toto saepe fragmentum a fragmento recedit, Cels. 8, 7; so, carnes ab ossibus, Plin. 22, 8, 9; id. 19, 5, 23: caput e cervice, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 65; for which also, caput cervice, id. Her. 16, 153; cf Luc. 8, 674.

B. Trop. (so quite classical, and esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.): si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis, labor ille a vobis cito recedet, Cato in Gell. 16, 1 *fin.*: avius a vera longe ratione recedit, Lucr. 2, 229: ab officio recedere, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 19; id. Caecin. 20 *fin.*: ab armis, *i. e. to lay them down*, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: penitus a natura, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43: ab eodem exemplo, Quint. 1, 6, 6; 2, 8, 13; 7, 3, 21: a sententiis ejus, ab omni voluntate, consiliisque, Cic. Att. 12, 4: a vita, *i. e. to kill one's self*, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40 (but Plin. 29, 1, 5, for to die, in gen., a doubtful conjecture). Very freq. of inanimate and abstract subjects: (nomen *hostis*) a peregrino recessit et proprie in eo, qui arma contra ferret, remansit, *has lost the signification of foreigner*, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37; so, a consuetudine, id. Quint. 21, 67; Quint. 2, 13, 11: r. figurae sententiarum ab illo simplici modo indicandi, id. 9, 2, 1: ab usu quotidiano, id. 10, 1, 44, et saep.—Poet. with the simple *abl.*: sic nunquam corde recedit Nata tuo, *departs*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 55.—Absol.: et pariter Phoebes pariter maris ira recessit, *vanished*, Ov. M. 12, 36; so, spes, Luc. 7, 688.—With a follg. *in*: in ventos vita recessit, *passed away into the winds*, Virg. A. 4, 705.—Hence

*rĕcessus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I., B), *Drawn back, receding*: scena recessior, *standing further back*, Vitr. 5, 8.

rĕ-cello, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *Neutr.*, *To spring back, fly back, bend back*: "*recellere* reclinare," Fest. p. 136 and 229 (very rare, perh. only in the follg. examples): (terra) inclinatur retroque recellit, Lucr. 6, 573: gravi libramento plumbi recellente ad solum, Liv. 24, 34, 11 Gron.—**II.** *Act.*, *To throw* or *bend back* (an Appul. word): totum corporis pondus in postremos poplites recello, App. M. 6: nates, id. ib. 10, p. 242 ed. Bip.

rĕcens, ntis (*abl. sing.*, regularly, recenti; but in the poets sometimes recente, e. g. Catull. 63, 7; Ov. F. 4, 346, et al.—*Gen. plur.*, regularly, recentium; recentum, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 2), *adj.* [etymol. unknown] *That has not long existed, fresh, young, recent* (opp. to vetus, and differing from novus; v. antiquus, *ad init.*) (very freq. and quite class.): quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet: num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 3; id. ib. 5, 54, 4: (Verres) cum e provincia recens esset invidiaque et infamia non recenti sed vetere ac diuturna flagraret, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: omnis conglutinatio recens aegre, inveterata facile divellitur, id. de Sen. 20, 72; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: sed hanc ipsam recentem novam devoravit, id. Fam. 11, 21, 2; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 34: viri, Cic. Mur. 8: (piscis) nequam est, nisi recens, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 26; cf. id. Pseud. 4, 7, 25: catuli, *just whelped, young*, Var. R. R. 3, 12, 4: tonsae (oves), *newly shorn*, id. ib. 2, 11, 7: cespites, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; cf., flores, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 43; Ov. F. 4, 346: herbae, id. ib. 5, 123: serta, Virg. A. 1, 417: prata, *fresh, green*, id. ib. 6, 674 Serv.: sanguis, *newly shed*, Catull. 63, 7: sol, poet. for *the rising sun, the east*, Pers. 5, 54: proelium, Caes. B. G. 4, 13 *fin.*: victoria, id. ib. 1, 31 *fin.*; 5, 47, 4: clades, Liv. 2, 22, 4 Drak. *N. cr.*: pollicitatio, Caes. B. C. 1, 57 *fin.*: arma, *fresh, newly whetted*, Ov. M. 8, 370: umbrae, animae, *of those newly deceased*, id. ib. 4, 434; 8, 488; 15, 846, et saep.—*Comp.*: epistola recentior, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: recentiore memoria, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: unus ex amicis recentioribus, Quint. 6, 3, 92.—*Sup.*: recentissima tua est epistola Kal. data, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 3: recentissima quaeque sunt correcta et emendata maxime, id. Acad. 1, 4, 13: Senones recentissimi advenarum, Liv. 5, 35.—(β) With a follg. *ab* (v. ab, *no.* I., B, 3), *Immediately after, fresh from, shortly after*, etc.: pullum asininum a partu recentem subjiciunt equae, *newly foaled*, Var. R. R. 2, 8, 2: Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 5: recens a vulnere Dido, *i. e. with her wound still fresh*, Virg. A. 6, 450: Poenum recentem ab excidio opulentissimae urbis Iberum transire, Liv. 21, 16 *fin.*: alti spiritus viros, ut ita dicam, a diis recentes, Sen. Ep. 90 *ad fin.*: haec vox, a qua recens sum: sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, id. Provid. 3.—(γ) In post-Aug. prose, with a follg. *in c. abl.*, or (more freq.) with the simple *abl.*: quod comitatum Agrippinae longo moerore fessum obvii et recentes in dolore anteibant, *yet fresh in grief, whose grief was still fresh*, Tac. A. 3, 1 *fin.* (but in Herenn. 2, 7, 11, *reticentior* in dolore seems to be the more correct reading): quaedam (verba) in usu perquam recentia, Quint. 8, 3, 34:—ut erat recens dolore et ira, Tac. A. 1, 41 *fin.*; so, recens praeturâ, id. ib. 4, 52: stipendiis, id. ib. 15, 59: caede, id. Hist. 3, 19: victoriâ, id. ib. 3, 77.—**b.** Recenti re, *While the matter is fresh, forthwith, immediately*: quid si recenti re aedes pultem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 18; so id. Trin. 4, 3, 8; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 53; for which also, recenti negotio, id. ib. 2, 1, 39; and, in recenti, Modest. Dig. 48, 19, 25.—**c.** Recentiores (subst. and adject.), *The moderns* (said of authors): attulisti aliud humanius horum recentiorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 26; so Plin. 28, 17, 72; but also, Graeci recentiores, id. 4, 16, 30.

II. Trop., *Fresh* in strength, *not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous*: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16 *fin.*; so, integer et recens, *opp.* fusus et saucius, Flor. 3, 1, 13; and in the order, recentes atque integri, *opp.* defatigati, Caes. B. G. 7, 48 *fin.*; and, *opp.* defessi, id. B. C. 3, 94, 2. So, r. milites, *opp.* defessi, id. B. G. 7, 25: equitatus, id. ib. 7, 9, 4: r. animus (consulis), Liv. 21, 52: equi, id. 29, 34 (along with integrae vires); 38, 25 (*opp.* fessi); Ov. M. 2, 63: clamor, Plin. Pan. 23, 5.—*Comp.*: sauciis ac defatigatis integros recentioribusque viribus subministrare, Auct. B. Afr. 78, 6.—Hence,

Adv.: (*a*) rĕcens, *Lately, freshly, newly, just, recently*, etc. (for the most part only ante-class. and post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.): puerum recens natum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 17; so, captum hominem, id. Capt. 3, 5, 60: scena perfusa croco, Lucr. 2, 416:—exstinctum lumen, id. 6, 792: coria detracta, Sall. Hist. 4, 29, p. 242 ed. Gerl.: acceptum vulnus, Tac. A. 2, 21: perdomita Hispania, id. ib. 4, 5: cognita, id. ib. 4, 69, et saep.: condita Roma, Suet. Tib. 1.—(β) rĕcenter, The same (post-class.): capti turdi, Pall. 1, 26: lecta poma, id. 5, 4 *fin.*—**b.** *Sup.*: quam recentissime stercorato solo, Plin. 18, 23, 53; so, res gestae, Just. 30, 4, 8.

rĕ-censĕo, sŭi, sum, and sītum (recensus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5 *med.*; and Suet. Caes. 41; id. Vesp. 9, acc. to the better reading, recensitus: Claud. in Eutr. 2, 60; Prud. Apoth. 1069), 2. *v. a.* *To count over from the beginning*, i. e. *to examine closely, to review, muster, survey, enumerate.*

I. Lit. (quite class., but not in Cic.; see, however, recensio): haec in Aeduorum finibus recensebantur numerusque inibatur, *Caes. B. G. 7, 76, 3; cf., recensuit captivos, quot cujusque populi essent, Liv. 26, 49. So, exercitum, id. 1, 16; Suet. Calig. 44: legiones, Liv. 2, 39: equites, id. 40, 46; 43, 16: omnem numerum suorum, Virg. A. 6, 682: captivos pisces ordine, Ov. M. 13, 932: biduo acceptam cladem, Liv. 10, 36, 15: pecus et familiam, Col. 1, 8 *fin.*:—vestem servitiorum et ferramenta, bis singulis mensibus (along with recognitio), id. 11, 1, 21: loca ab initio, Quint. 11, 2, 20, et saep.: vellera ad numerum pecoris, Col. 12, 3, 9: qui recensi (recensiti) non essent, *who had not been received* or *considered* (in the distribution of the public corn), Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.*—Poet.: signa recensuerat bis sol sua, *had gone through, run through*, Ov. F. 3, 575.

II. Trop., *To go over* in thought, in narration, or in critical treatment, *to reckon up, recount, review, revise* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Stat. S. 5, 3, 20; cf., fata fortunasque virum moresque manusque, Virg. A. 6, 683:—fortia facta, Ov. Her. 9, 105; so, deploratos Priamidas, id. Met. 13, 481: parva exempla, Stat. S. 4, 1, 29.—Absol.: Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15;—Gell. 17, 10, 6.

rĕcensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recenseo] *An enumeration, reviewing, recension* (very rare): qui aedem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam recensionis tabulis publicis impressam exstingueret, *i. e. the censor's register*, *Cic. Mil. 27, 73 (for which, *census* populi Romani, id. Coel. 32, 78): ne qui novi coetus recensionis causa moveri quandoque possent, *on account of the new enumeration* (for the distribution of the public corn), *Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.*

***rĕcensītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A mustering, enumeration*: servorum, Ulp. Dig 10, 4, 3, § 7.

rĕcensītus, a, um, v. recenseo.

1. rĕcensus, a, um, v. recenseo.

2. rĕcensus, ūs, *m.* [recenseo] *An enumeration, a review* (post-Aug.): populi (for the distribution of the public corn), Suet. Caes. 41:—vitae, Tert. Anim. 58.

‡**rĕcentārĭus,** ii, *m.* [recens] *A vender of wine which has been cooled, made fresh*, Inscr. in Labus. Monum. epigr. Ambros. p. 35, *no.* 8. In the *fem.*, "RECENTARIA, *νεαροφόρος*," Gloss. Philox.

rĕcenter, *adv.*, v. recens, *ad fin.*

***rĕcentor,** āri, *v. dep.* [recens] *To renew itself*, a word formed by Cn. Matius: recentatur Commune lumen hominibus, in Gell. 12, 25, and in Non. 167, 18.

Recentoricus ager, *The Roman public lands in Sicily*, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 10; 2, 21, 57.

rĕceptācŭlum, i, *n.* [recepto] A place to receive or keep things in, *A reservoir, magazine, receptacle*: **I.** In gen.: corpus quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52: cibi et potionis (alvus), id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: frugibus, Tac. G. 16:—perdicum, Plin. 10, 33, 51: avium, Col. 8, 15, 4: aquatilium animalium, id. 8, 1, 3:—aquae, *a reservoir*, Vitr. 8, 7; cf., Nili, Tac. A. 2, 61.

II. In partic., *A place of refuge, a lurking-place, shelter, retreat*, i. q. locus ad receptum aptus (so usually): castra sunt victori receptaculum, victo perfugium, Liv. 44, 39: (Sicilia) illud receptaculum classibus nostris, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1 *fin.*: pro castello ac receptaculo turrim facere, Caes. B. C. 2, 8; cf. Cic. Pis. 5, 11; and, castella diruit, ne receptaculo hostibus essent, Liv. 9, 41, 6: Capua receptaculum aratorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 23; Caes. B. G. 7, 14, 9: servitiis ex Achaia fugientibus receptacula Macedonia erat, *a rendezvous*, Liv. 41, 23; cf. id. 8, 11. With a follg. *gen.*: illud tibi oppidum receptaculum praedae fuit, *a hiding-place for booty*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23: receptaculum adversae pugnae, *a place of refuge*, Liv. 6, 33; cf., receptaculum fugae, id. 8, 9; with which cf., perfugarum, Tac. A. 14, 29:—(mors) aeternum nihil sentiendi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117 Klotz.

***rĕceptātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A receiving* or *taking again*: spiritus, Amm. 20, 11, 28.

rĕceptātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A receiver, shelterer*; in a bad sense, *a hider, harborer, concealer* (perh. only post-class.; for in Cic. Mil. 19, 50, the best MSS. have receptor): (Rhenus) receptator hostium atque defensor, Flor. 3, 10, 9:—de receptatoribus, Dig. 47, 16; Paul. ib. 1, 15, 3; cf. receptor.

***rĕceptĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [recipio] *That may be acquired again, recoverable*: nostra scientia amissibilis est et receptibilis, August. Trin. 15, 13 *fin.*

rĕceptĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [recipio, *no.* I., B, 2] *Kept back, retained, reserved*: servus, *one whom the wife, at the delivery of the* dos, *retains as her own exclusive property*, Cato in Gell. 17, 6: dos, "quam quis in mortem mulieris a marito stipulatur," Gaj. Dig. 39, 6, 31, § 2; cf. Ulp. Fragm. 6, 5.

***rĕceptĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [recipio] *A receiving, reception*: quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum virum? Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 70 (cf., for the construction, accessio, additio, curatio, tactio, *etc.*).

rĕcepto, avi, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To take again, receive back; to recover, retake* (mostly poet. and in post-August. prose; not found in Plautus, Cicero, or Caesar): quae cava corpore coeruleo cortina receptat, Enn. Ann. 1, 28 (in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 90 *ex conj.*); cf. Lucr. 2, 1001; and, placido natura receptat Cuncta sinu, Luc. 7, 810: corpus omnes Paullatim redit in sensus animamque receptat, *and takes* or *receives* *back again*, Lucr. 3, 504: meum receptas filium ad te Pamphilum, *i. e. you receive my son's visits*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 16; cf., mercatores, *to receive, admit*, Liv. 5, 8; and Tac. A. 3, 60: hastam receptat Ossius haerentem, *tugs back the spear*, Virg. A. 10, 383.—With se, *To betake one's self any where, to withdraw, retire, recede*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 15; Virg. G. 1, 336; Pers. 6, 8.

rĕceptor, ōris, *m.* [recipio] **I.** *A receiver, shelterer*; in a bad sense, *a hider, harborer, concealer*: "non tantum qui rapiunt, verum is quoque, qui recipit ex causis supra scriptis tenetur, quia receptores non minus delinquunt quam aggressores," Ulp. Dig. 47, 9, 3, § 3; cf., furum, id. ib. 1, 18, 13: ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, * Cic. Mil. 19, 50: praedarum, * Tac. A. 4, 23: abigeorum, Callistr. Dig. 47, 14, 3.—* **II.** *A reconqueror*: Orientis, Vop. Aurel. 26.

rĕceptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Fit for receiving* (eccl. Lat.): locus, Tert. Res. Carn. 27.—Hence, subst., receptorium, ii, *n.*, *A place of shelter*, Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

(* **rĕceptrix,** īcis, *f.* *She that receives*, App. Mund. p. 66, 17 Elm.; id. Asclep. p. 77, 30 Elm.—**2.** In a bad sense, *She that harbors* or *conceals*: Messana, praedarum ac furtorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8; 2, 5, 62.)

1. rĕceptus, a, um, *Pa.*, and receptum, i, *n.*, v. recipio.

2. rĕceptus, ūs, *m.* [recipio] **I.** In an act. signif., *A drawing back* (so very rarely): **A.** Lit.: spiritus ... in receptu difficilis, *hard to recover*, Quint. 11, 3, 32; id. ib. § 53.—* **B.** Trop., *A retraction, recantation*: receptus nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv. 4, 57.

II. In a recipr. sense, a military *t. t.*, *A drawing* or *falling back, a retiring, retreat* (so very freq. in prose and poetry): ut expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 33, 2; so, habere receptum ad aliquem, id. ib. 6, 9, 2; and simply, r. habere, id. B. C. 1, 59, 2; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 2; Liv. 27, 27; 44, 39, et al.: quum receptus primis non esset, id. 28, 23; so id. 40, 32: dare receptum alicui, Caes. B. C. 1, 46, 2; so id. ib. 1, 82 *fin.*; and simply, r. dare, id. ib. 2, 30 *fin.*: Caesar receptui cani jussit, id. B. G. 7, 47; v. the passages under cano, *no.* III., 3; and cf., receptui signum audire, Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15: Caesar receptui suorum timens, Caes. B. C. 3, 46; 3, 69, 2: receptuì sibi consulebant, id. ib. 11, § 4: haud facili inde receptu, Liv. 29, 7: ne receptum amittam, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, 2, et saep.—In the *plur.*: (buccina) cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340; so id. Trist. 4, 9, 31; and in the signif., *place of retreat, refuge*: tuti recessus, Virg. A. 11, 527: perdices surculis receptus suos vestiunt, *nests*, Sol. 7 *fin.*—* **2.** Transf., *A going back, retreating*: r. et recursus maris, *i. e. the ebb and flow*, Eumen. Paneg. Const. 6 *fin.*—**B.** Trop.: r. ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 3: receptum ad poenitendum habere, Liv. 42, 13; so, ad expertam clementiam, id. 3, 2: a malis consiliis receptum, id. 28, 25.

rĕcessim, *adv.* [recedo] *Backward*: cedam, imitabor nepam, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 7: cunas recessim rursum vorsum trahere et ducere, id. Amph. 5, 1, 60.

* **rĕcessĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A going back, receding, recession*: Vitr. 1, 6.

1. rĕcessus, a, um, *Part.*, v. recedo, ad *fin.*

2. rĕcessus, ūs, *m.* [recedo] *A going back, receding, retiring, retreat, departure*; opp. to accessus (quite class.): accessus ad res salutares, a pestiferis recessus, Cic. N. D. 2, 12 *fin.*: ut luna accessu et recessu suo lumen accipiat, id. de Or. 3, 45, 178: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? quorum accessus et recessus lunae motu gubernantur, id. de Div. 2, 14 *fin.*; so of the *ebb* of the tide, Col. 8, 17, 9: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, * Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 5: gemmae, *its removal from the eye*, Plin. 37, 6, 23: cum processui et recessui cani juberet, *i. e. in going home*, Trebell. Gall. 17.

B. Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), *A distant, retired*, or *secret spot, a nook, corner, retreat, recess* (acc. to recedo, *no.* I., B, 2): mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic. Att. 12, 26; cf., nos terrarum ac libertatis extremos recessus ipse ac sinus famae in hunc diem defendit, *our remote position itself and our distant renown*, Tac. Agr. 30 Roth.: nec, sicut aestivas aves, statim auctumno tecta ac recessum circumspicere, Liv. 5, 6:—quum vox quasi in recessu oris auditur, Quint. 1, 5, 32: hic spelunca fuit, vasto submota recessu, *in a deep recess*, Virg. A. 8, 193; cf. Ov. M. 3, 157; 10, 691; 11, 592: ubi marmoreo Superi cedere recessu, *in the marble hall*, id. ib. 1, 177: oculi in recessu cavo, Plin. 8, 33, 51.—In the *plur.*, Liv. 38, 45 (along with anguli); Vell. 2, 32, 4; Plin. 3, 1, 1; Quint. 11, 2, 18; Ov. M. 7, 670; 13, 902.

II. Trop.: tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, *advances and retreats*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7:—habeat illa in dicendo admiratio ac summa laus umbram aliquam et recessum, quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, extare atque eminere videatur, *somewhat of shade and background*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26; cf., haec professio plus habet in recessu quam fronte promittit, Quint. 1, 4, 2.—In the *plur.*: vita hominum altos recessus magnasque latebras habet, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 6; so Auct. Or. pro Marcello 7, 22; Val. Max. 3, 6, 1.

* **rechamus,** i, *m.* In mechanics, like trochlea, *A block* or *case containing a set of pulleys*, Vitr. 10, 2.

rĕcharmĭdo, are, *v. n.* [re and Charmides, (* a character in Plautus); cf., re, *no.* II., 2] *To cease to be Charmides*, qs. *to decharmidize one's self*, a burlesquely-formed word: proin tu te itidem, ut Charmidatus es, rursum te recharmida, (* *as you have been Charmidized, recharmidize yourself*, i. e. *as you have put on the character of Charmides, lay it aside again*), Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 137.

rĕcĭdīvātus, ūs, *m.* [recidivus] *A restoration, renewal* (a Tertullian word): carnis, Tert. Res. 18; id. Anim. 28.

rĕcĭdīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. recido] *Falling back*, i. e. trop., *returning, recurring* (rare, and not ante-Aug.): febris, Cels. 3, 4; Plin. 30, 11, 30 *fin.*: semina, Mel. 3, 6, 2: numus, Juv. 6, 363 Rupert.: mala, Aus. Grat. act. 33.—Poet.: Pergama, *restored, rebuilt*, Virg. A. 4, 344; 7, 322; 10, 58; imitated in, gens Phrygum, *i. e. the Romans*, Sil. 1, 106; cf., bella, id. 10, 257 (*al.* rediviva).

1. rĕcĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, (recasurus, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 12; Suet. Aug. 96; Gaj. Inst. 1, 127), 3. (in good MSS. also written reccido, e. g. Cic. Rep. 2, 8; and in the poets scanned with *e* long, Lucr. 1, 857; 1062; 5, 281; Prop. 4, 8, 44; Ov. M. 6, 212; 10, 18; 180; id. R. Am. 611; Juv. 12, 54; Phaedr. 3, 18, 15, et al.; prob., also, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 54, and Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 39. Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 586, and v. the art. re) *v. n.* *To fall back* (quite class., and very freq., esp. in the trop. signif.; but not found in Virg. or Hor.).

A. Lit.: neque posse e terris in loca coeli Recidere inferiora, Lucr. 1, 1062: quia et recidant omnia in terras et oriantur e terris, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66: ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum suum recidisse, *had sprung back, recoiled*, id. de Div. 1, 54, 123: quem (discum) libratum in auras misit ... Recidit in solidam longo post tempore terram Pondus, Ov. M. 10, 180; Prop. 4, 8, 44, et saep.—Without a follg. in: amictum recidentem, Quint. 11, 3, 162.

B. Trop.: in graviorem morbum recidere, *to relapse*, Liv. 24, 29; cf., (quartanae) ne recidant, Plin. 28, 16, 66: post interitum Tatii cum ad eum (*sc.* Romulum) potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 8; id. Sen. 69, 146; cf., Syracusae in antiquam servitutem reciderunt, Liv. 24, 32 *fin.*: et contentio nimia vocis reciderat, *had subsided, become subdued*, Cic. Brut. 91 *fin.*; (Lambin. conj. resederat). So freq. of the *falling back, recoiling* of an evil upon any one, esp. upon the author of it: omnes in te istaec recident contumeliae, * Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 54: ut hujus amentiae poena in ipsum familiamque ejus recidat, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 10: suspicionem in vosmet ipsos recidere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse demonstrant, * Caes. B. G. 7, 1, 4: quae in adversarios recidunt, Quint. 9, 2, 49: quod in ipsam recidat, Ov. M. 6, 212: consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, Liv. 36, 29.

II. (With the idea of cadere predominating) *To fall* somewhere, *to light upon, happen, occur*=redigi; constr. with a follg. *ad, in*, or an adv. of direction: (*a*) With *ad*: ex laetitia et voluptate ad ludum et lacrimas, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: ex liberatore patriae ad Aquilios se Vitelliosque recidisse, *had sunk to a level with the Aquilii and Vitellii*, i. e. *had come to be regarded as a traitor*, Liv. 2, 7: sinere artem musicam Recidere ad paucos, *to fall into the possession of a few*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 39 tantum apparatum ad nihilum recidere, *to come to naught*, Cic. Phil. 7, 9 *fin.*; so, ad nihilum, Lucr. 1, 857; Cic. Or. 70, 233; and, ad nihil, id. Att. 4, 16, 12.—(*β*) With *in*: quae (tela), si viginti quiessem dies, in aliorum vigiliam consulum recidissent, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 2: rex ut in eam fortunam recideret, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.*: omnis impensa in cassum recidat, Col. 4, 3, 5.—(*γ*) With an *adv.* of direction: huccine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus ... in foro virgis caederetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63: so, eo regiae majestatis imperium, Liv. 4, 2; and, eo res, Quint. 2, 10, 3: illuc, ut, *etc.*, Juv. 12, 54: ex quantis opibus quo recidissent Carthaginiensium res, id. 30, 42; so, quo, id. 25, 31: quorsum responsum recidat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15.

2. rĕ-cīdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *To cut away, cut down, cut off* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Caes. not at all).

I. Lit.: vepres, Cato R. R. 2, 4; cf., malleolos ad imum articulum, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 160: sceptrum imo de stirpe, Virg. A. 12, 208; for which, laurum ima stirpe, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 76; cf. *no.* II.: hirsutam barbam falce, Ov. M. 13, 766: caput, id. ib. 9, 71: immedicabile vulnus, id. ib. 1, 191: pollicem alicui, Quint. 8, 5, 12: comas, Mart. 1, 32; cf., capillos, Plin. Ep. 7, 27 *fin.*: ungues, Plin. 10, 35, 52: columnas, *to hew out*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 4: mella, *i. e. to take out*, Pall. Jun. 7, 2.—Poet.: fulgorem sideribus, *to rob the stars of their brightness*, Stat. Th. 12, 310: gramina morsu, *to devour*, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 45.

II. Trop. (borrowed from agriculture), *To lop off, cut short, retrench, abridge, diminish*: perquam multa recidam ex orationibus Ciceronis, Quint. 12, 10, 52; cf. id. ib. § 55: inanem loquàcitatem, id. 10, 5, 22: ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor. A. P. 447: omne quod ultra perfectum traheretur, id. Sat. 1, 10, 69: nationes partim recisas, partim repressas, * Cic. Prov. Cons. 12 *fin.*: mercedes scenicorum, Suet. Tib. 34; cf. id. Calig. 44: armaturus mirmillonum, *to lessen*, id. ib. 55: ornandi potestatem, Quint. 2, 16, 4: facultatem aliter acquirendi, id. 12, 7, 10: impedimenta, *to diminish, obviate*, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 7 Oud.: cf., occupationes, Sen. Q. N. 3 *praef.*: culpam supplicio, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 34; cf., cum magnis parva mineris Falce recisurum simili te, id. Sat. 1, 3, 123: vitia a stirpe, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 56; and, aliquid priscum ad morem, *i. e. to reduce within the limits of ancient manners*, Tac. A. 3, 53.—Hence rĕcīsus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Shortened, abridged, short, brief*: opus, Vell. 2, 89; cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 8.—*Comp.*: tempus (*opp.* longius), Callistr. Dig. 47, 21, 2.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

rĕcinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from recingo.

rĕ-cingo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To ungird, loose* that which was girded (a poet. word of the Aug. period; esp. freq. in Ov.): tunicas, Ov. M. 1, 398; id. Am. 1, 5, 9; 3, 1, 51: vestem, id. Met. 7, 182; * Virg. A. 4, 518; Val. Fl. 8, 115: zonam, Ov. Her. 2, 116.—Mid.: neque eo contenta recingor, *I ungird, strip myself*, Ov. M. 5, 593; and, in poet. construction, *c. acc.*: sumptum recingitur anguem, *divests herself of the snake which she had girt around her*, Ov. M. 4, 510; cf., ferrum recingi, Stat. S. 1, 4, 75.

rĕ-cĭno, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* [cano] *To sing again, resound, echo* (very rare): quod in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, * Cic. Brut. 46, 171; cf. *Act.*: cujus recinit jocosa nomen imago, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 3.—Hence, **B.** In gen., *To cause to resound*: parrae recinentis omen, *noisy, screeching,* Hor. Od. 3, 27, 1.—Act.: haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, id. Ep. 1, 1, 55: tu curva recinens lyra Latonam, id. Od. 3, 28, 11.—* **II.** *To recall, recant:* App. de Deo Socr. 2, p. 241 ed. Bip.

rĕcĭpĕrātĭo, rĕcĭpĕrātor, and **rĕcĭpĕro,** v. recup.

rĕcĭpĭe, v. recipio, *ad init.*

rĕ-căpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. (*fut. apoc.,* recipie, for recipiam, Cato in Fest. p. 138 and 236; v. dico, *ad init.:* recepso, for recepero, Catull. 44, 19) *v. a.*

I. *To take back, get back, bring back; to retake, regain, recover.*

A. Lit. (very freq. and quite class.): dandis recipiendisque meritis, Cic. Lael. 8: tu me sequere ad trapezitam ... recipe actutum, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 49 (just before, ni argentum refers); cf., centum talenta et credidisse eos constat, et non recepisse, Quint. 5, 10, 111; and opp. to mutuum dare, Mart. 3, 40: si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, Caes. B. G. 3, 8 *fin.;* so, obsides, Suet. Aug. 21: quum Tarento amisso ... aliquot post annos Maximus id oppidum recepisset (*had retaken*) ... nunquam ego (Tarentum) recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273; cf. id. de Sen. 4, 11; so, r. suas res amissas, Liv. 3, 63: signa, quae ademerant Parthi, Suet. Tib. 9:—pectore in adverso totum cui comminus ensem condidit assurgenti et multa morte recepit, *drew out again,* i. q. retraxit, Virg. A. 9, 348; so, sagittam ab altera parte, Cels. 7, 5, 2: spiritum, Quint. 11, 3, 55:—suos omnes incolumes receperunt (*sc.* ex oppido in castra), *drew off,* i. q. reduxerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 12 *fin.;* so, milites defessos, id. B. C. 1, 45 *fin.:* exercitum, Liv. 10, 42: equitatum navibus ad se intra munitiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 58, 2: illum ego ... medio ex hoste recepi, *bore away,* Virg. A. 6, 111.—Hence, **b.** With se, *To draw back, withdraw* from or to any place, *to betake one's self* any where; in milit. lang., *to retire, retreat:* se ex eo loco, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 10; cf., se e fano, id. Poen. 4, 1, 5: se ex opere, id. Men. 5, 3, 7: se ex hisce locis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10: se e Sicilia, id. Brut. 92, 318: se ex fuga, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.;* id. B. C. 3, 102, 1 and 6: se inde, id. B. G. 5, 15, 4: se hinc, id. B. C. 1, 45, 3, et saep.: recipe te, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 8; so simply, r. se, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45 (just before, reverti); Caes. B. C. 3, 45, 4 (coupled with loco excedere); 3, 46; cf., sui recipiendi facultas, id. B. G. 3, 4 *fin.;* 6, 37, 2; for which, se recipiendi spatium, Liv. 10, 28:—recipe te ad herum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 20; so, se ad dominum, id. ib. 1: se ad nos, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 2: se ad suos, Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 2; 7, 82, 2; id. B. C. 3, 38, 3; 3, 50, 2; 3, 52 *fin.:* se ad Caesarem (Allobroges, legati), id. B. G. 1, 11, 5; 4, 38, 3: se ad agmen, id. ib. 7, 13, 2; id. B. C. 3, 75 *fin.:* se penitus ad extremos fines, id. B. G. 6, 10, 5: se ad legionem, id. ib. 7, 50 *fin.:* se ad oppidum Ilerdam, id. B. C. 1, 45: se ad ordines suos, id. ib. 2, 41, 6: se ad signa, id. B. G. 5, 34 *fin.;* id. B. C. 1, 43 *fin.:* se a pabulo ad stabulum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 33:—inde se in currus, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.;* so, se ex castris in oppidum, id. B. C. 2, 35, 6: se in castra, id. B. G. 2, 11 *fin.;* 2, 24; 3, 6, 3; 3, 26 *fin.;* 4, 15, 3, et saep.: se in fines, id. ib. 4, 16, 2: se in Galliam, id. ib. 4, 19 *fin.:* se in montem, id. ib. 1, 25, 6: se in antiquas munitiones, id. B. C. 3, 54 *fin.:* se in silvas ad suos, id. B. G. 2, 19, 5: se in castra ad urbem, id. B. C. 2, 25, 5; 2, 26, 1.; cf., se retro in castra, Liv. 23, 36; and with this cf., sese retro in Bruttios, id. 23, 37; and so, se, with rursus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 25; id. Pers. 4, 5, 6; id. Rud. 4, 6, 19; Caes. B. G. 5, 34 *fin.;* id. B. C. 2, 41, 6, et saep.: se in novissimos, Liv. 7, 40:—se intra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 13; cf., se intra montes, id. B. C. 1, 65, 4: se per declive, id. ib. 3, 51, 6: se sub murum, id. ib. 2, 14, 2: se trans Rhenum, id. B. G. 6, 41: se Larissam versus, id. B. C. 3, 97, 2:—se domum ex hostibus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 52; so, se domum, id. ib. 31; id. Capt. 1, 2, 25; id. Aul. 2, 1, 55: se Adrumetum, Caes. B. C. 2, 23, 4: se Hispalim, id. ib. 2, 20, 4: se Dyrrhachium ad Pompeium, id. ib. 3, 9 *fin.:*—se illuc, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 10; id. Merc. 5, 2, 40; id. Pseud. 3, 1, 23, et al.; cf., se huc esum ad praesepim suam, id. Curc. 2, 1, 13: se eo, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 5, et saep.:—si quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, Caes. B. G. 1, 48 *fin.;* so without se in the *verbum finitum* several times in Plaut.: rursum in portum recipimus, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 60; so, dum recipis, id. Rud. 3, 6, 42; and, actutum face recipias, id. Merc. 2, 4, 30.

2. Transf., in business lang., *To keep back, retain, reserve* (cf. Gell. 17, 6, 6): posticulum hoc recepit, quom aedis vendidit, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 157; so in a sale, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 2, 55 *fin.;* Cic. Top. 26 *fin.;* Paul. in Labeo Dig. 19, 1, 53: mulier magnam dotem dat et magnam pecuniam recipit, Cato in Gell. 17, 6, 8.—With an object-clause: Cato R. R. 149, 2. And with the *dat.:* aqua, itinere, actu domini usioni recipitur, id. ib.

B. Trop., *To get back, bring back; to receive again, regain, recover:* ut antiquam frequentiam recipere vastam ac desertam bellis urbem paterentur, Liv. 24, 3; Quint. 5, 10, 118: et totidem, quot dixit, verba recepit, *got back,* Ov. M. 3, 384: quam (vitam) postquam recepi, *received again,* id. ib. 15, 535: anhelitum, *to recover one's breath,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 21; so id. Merc. 3, 4, 16: animam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 26; Quint. 6, prooem. § 13: animum a pavore, *to recover,* Liv. 2, 50 *fin.;* so id. 44, 10: for which, animos ex pavore, id. 21, 5 *fin.:* (vocem) ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere, *to bring it back,* Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251.—**b.** With se: (*a*) *To betake one's self, withdraw, retire* from or to any place: ad ingenium vetus versutum te recipis tuum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 7; so, ad frugem bonam, Cic. Coel. 12: ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes. B. C. 3, 17 *fin.:* se a voluptatibus in otium, Plin. Pan. 82, 8: se in principem, *to resume his princely air,* id. ib. 76, 5.—More freq., (*β*) *To recover, to collect one's self:* Var. R. R. 2, 5, 17: quae cum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi, Quis hic, inquam, *etc.,* Cic. Rep. 6, 18: nullum spatium respirandi recipiendique se dedit, Liv. 10, 28: se ex terrore ac fuga, Caes. B. G. 2, 12; so, se ex timore, id. ib. 4, 34: se ex fuga, id. ib. 4, 27: nondum tota me mente recepi, Ov. M. 5, 275.

II. (acc. to re, *no.* I., 1, b) *To take to one's self, admit, accept, receive;* constr. with the simple *acc.,* with a follg. *ad, in c. acc., in c. abl.,* with the simple *abl.,* with a local *acc.*

A. Lit.: (*a*) With the simple *acc.:* quos homines quondam Laurentis terra recepit, Enn. Ann. 1, 38: ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 79: aliquem, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48: hic nulla munitio est, quae perterritos recipiat, Caes. B. G. 6, 39, 2; cf., hos tutissimus portus recipiebat, id. B. C. 3, 27; id. ib. 1, 15; cf. id. ib. 3, 11 *fin.;* 3, 35: eum Jugurtha accuratissime recepit, Sall. J. 16, 3: neque quisquam aut expulsus invidiosius aut receptus est laetius, Vell. 2, 45, 3; Quint. 7, 1, 14; 9, 2, 89: nisi nos vicinia Trivici Villa recepisset, Hor. S. 1, 5, 80, et saep.: quisnam istic fluvius est, quem non recipiat mare? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 86; cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 10; and, (Peneus) accipit amnem Orcon nec recipit, *i. e. does not take it to itself, does not mingle with it,* Plin. 4, 8, 15: necesse erat, ab latere aperto tela recipi, Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 2: eo oppido recepto, *taken, captured,* id. ib. 7, 13 *fin.;* so, civitatem, id. ib. 6, 8, 7; 7, 90; id. B. C. 1, 12, 2; 1, 16, 1; 1, 30, 2; 3, 16: Aetoliam, Acarnaniam, Amphilochos, id. ib. 3, 55: rempublicam armis, Sall. C. 11, 4: Alciden terra recepta vocat, *the conquered earth,* Prop. 4, 9, 38: equus frenum recepit, *received, submitted to,* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36.—(*β*) With a follg. *ad:* recipe me ad te, Plaut. Cist. 3, 9; so id. Amph. 3, 2, 11; id. Rud 2, 3, 20; id. Pseud. 3, 6, 6; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 6; Suet. Caes. 63: aliquem ad epulas, Cic. Top. 5; cf., ad lusum, Suet. Ner. 11.—(*γ*) With *in c. acc.:* recipe me in tectum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 16; so, concubinam in aedes, id. Mil. 4, 3, 3: nos in custodiam tuam, id. Rud. 3, 3, 34: Tarquinium in civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20; so id. Balb. 13, 31; Liv. 2, 5; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 6: aliquem in ordinem senatorium, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15: aliquem in fidem, id. Fam. 13, 19, 2; id Att. 15, 14, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 15; 4, 22, 3: aliquem in deditionem, id. ib. 3, 21 *fin.,* Liv. 8, 13; Suet. Calig. 14, et al.: aliquem in jus ditionemque, Liv. 21, 61: aliquem in amicitiam, Sall. J. 14, 5; 5, 4 Kritz, *N. cr.:* aliquam in matrimonium, Suet. Caes. 50; Just. 9, 5 *fin.,* et saep.—(*δ*) With *in c. abl.* (in purely local relations; v. Kritz ad Sall. J. 5, 4): aliquem in loco, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 3: loricati in equis recipiuntur, Auct. B. Hisp. 4, 2: tuto in Hexapylo agmen receptum est, Liv. 24, 32 (*al. om.* in): recepta in parte tori, Ov. Her. 6, 20: sidera in coelo recepta, id. Met. 2, 529.—(*ε*) With the simple *abl.* (likewise in purely local relations): ut tuo recipias tecto servesque nos, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 18; so, aliquem tecto, Caes. B. G. 7, 66 *fin.:* exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: aliquem suis urbibus, id. Flacc. 25 *fin.:* aliquem finibus suis, Caes. B. G. 6, 6, 3; 7, 20 *fin.:* aliquem oppido ac portu, id. B. C. 3, 12, 1 and 3; 3, 102 *fin.:* aliquem moenibus, Sall. J. 28, 2: Romulus coelo receptus, Quint. 3, 7, 5: receptus terra Neptunus, Hor. A. P. 63, et saep.—(*ζ*) With a local *acc.:* me Acheruntem recipere Orcus noluit, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 68; so, aliquem domum suam, Cic. Arch. 3, 5; cf., aliquem domum ad se hospitio, Caes. B. C. 2, 20, 5.—(*η*) *Absol.:* plerosque hi, qui receperant, celant, Caes. B. C. 1, 76, 4.

2. Transf.: **a.** In business lang., *To take in, receive* as the proceeds of any thing: dena millia sestertia ex melle recipere, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 11; so, pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62; id. ib. 2, 18.—**b.** In gladiator's lang., Recipe ferrum, *Receive your death-blow,* the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator whom they were not inclined to spare: Cic. Sest. 37 *fin.;* so id. Tusc. 2, 17 *ad fin.* Kühn.; Sen. de Tranq. an. 11; for which, totum telum corpore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 33; and, ense recepto, Luc. 2, 194 Corte. Cf. Gronov. on Sen. Ep. 7.—**c.** In the later medical lang., of medicines, *To receive,* i. e. *be compounded of* various ingredients: antidotos recipit haec: stoechados, marrubii, *etc.,* Scrib. Comp. 106; so id. ib. 27; 28; 37; 52, et al. (hence the mod. Lat. receptum, *receipt,* and *recipe*).

B. Trop.: **1.** *To take to* or *upon one's self, to assume; to receive, accept, admit, allow,* ἐνδέχομαι: non edepol istaec tua dicta nunc in aures recipio, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 34; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 91: jusjurandum, id. 5, 6, 1; 3; cf. id. 7, 1, 24: in semet ipsum religionem recipere, *to draw upon one's self,* Liv. 10, 40: quae legibus cauta sunt, quae persuasione in mores recepta sunt, *admitted,* Quint. 5, 10, 13; cf. id. 10, 7, 15:—antiquitas recepit fabulas ... haec aetas autem respuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10; cf. Quint. 6, 4, 19: nec inconstantiam virtus recipit nec varietatem natura patitur, Cic. Rep. 3, 11; cf. Vell. 2, 130, 3; Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: assentatio nocere nemini potest, nisi ei, qui eam recipit atque ea delectatur, id. Lael. 26: timor misericordiam non recipit, Caes. B. G. 7, 26, 4: casus recipere (res), *to admit, be liable to,* id. B. C. 1, 78, 4; so, aliquem casum (res), id. ib. 3, 51, 5: re jam non ultra recipiente cunctationem, Liv. 29, 24; Vell. 2, 52, 3: si recipiatur poëtica fabulositas, Plin. 7, 28, 29: in hoc genere prorsus recipio hanc brevem annotationem, Quint. 10, 7, 31; cf. id. 8, 3, 31: nos necessarios maxime atque in usum receptos (tropos) exequemur, id. 8, 6, 2; cf. id. 32; 5, 11, 20; id. 11, 3, 104; so with a subject-clause, id. 1, 3, 14; 6, 3, 103; Plin. 28, 2, 5, et al.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To take upon one's self, undertake* the performance of a task consigned or intrusted to one (whereas suscipio denotes, in gen., the undertaking of any action): recepi causam Siciliae... ego tamen hoc onere suscepto et recepta causa Siciliensi amplexus animo sum aliquanto amplius. Suscepi enim causam totius ordinis, *etc.,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1; cf. id. de Div. in Caecil. 8, 26; and, in quo est illa magna offensio vel negligentiae susceptis rebus vel perfidiae receptis, id. de Or. 2, 24, 101; cf. also Quint. 12, 1, 39: verebamini, ne non id facerem, quod recepissem semel? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 9; so, causam Sex. Roscii, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 2: mandatum, id. ib. 38, 112: officium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71: curam ad se, Suet. Tit. 6. —And in a kindr. signif.: **b.** *To take* an obligation *upon one's self, to pledge one's self, pass one's word, be surety for* a thing, *to warrant, promise, engage* a thing to any one, *ἀναδέχομαι* (a favorite expression of Cic., esp. in his Epistles): *Pe.* Tute unus si recipere hoc ad te dicis ... *Pa.* Dico et recipio Ad me, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 74; cf., ad me recipio: Faciet, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 12: promitto in meque recipio, fore eum, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 3; cf., spondeo in meque recipio eos esse, *etc.*, id. ib. 13, 17 *fin.*:—promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, id. Phil. 5, 18 *fin.*; so with an object-clause, id. Fam. 13, 50 *fin.* (coupled with spondeo); 6, 12, 3; 13, 41, 2 (coupled with confirmo); id. Att. 5, 13, 2; Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4; Liv. 7, 14 Drak.; 33, 13 *fin.*: pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 4: de aestate polliceris vel potius recipis, id. Att. 13, 1, 2; so with de, Liv. 40, 35; cf. also, sed fidem recepisse sibi et ipsum et Appium de me, *had given him a solemn assurance*, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 2.—With a *dat.* (after the analogy of promitto, polliceor, spondeo): ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 5; cf., omnia ei et petenti recepi et ultro pollicitus sum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21; and id. ib. 10, 7; so, alicui, Cic. Fam. 13, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 82 *fin.*: quid sibi is de me recepisset, in memoriam redegit, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9: mihi in Cumano diligentissime se, ut annui essemus, defensurum receperat, id. Att. 5, 17, 5; so with the *dat.* and a follg. object-clause, id. Fam. 6, 12, 3 Manut. (along with confirmare); 13, 72; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 17; Caes. B. C. 3, 17, 2; Suet. Caes. 23 *fin.*—**c.** In jurid. lang.: recipere nomen, of the praetor, *To receive* or *entertain a charge* against one: "Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38 *fin.*;" so id. ib. 2, 2, 42; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2; Val. Max. 3, 7, 9; for which, r. reum, Tac. A. 2, 74 *fin.*; 4, 21: aliquem inter reos, id. ib. 3, 70; 13, 10.—Hence,

A. rĕceptus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II., B, 1), *Received, usual, current, customary* (post-class. and very rare): auctoritas receptior, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5: scriptores receptissimi, Sol. *praef.*

B. rĕceptum, i, *n.*, subst. (acc. to *no.* II., B, 2, b), *An engagement:* satis est factum Siculis, satis promisso nostro ac recepto, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53; cf., promissum et receptum intervertit, id. Phil. 2, 32, 79.

rĕcĭprŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reciproco] *A going back upon itself, a returning by the same way, retrogression* (a post-August. word): aestus, *i. e. the reflux, ebb*, Plin. 9, 8, 9: fili, id. 11, 24, 28: caprorum, id. 8, 50, 76: errantium siderum, Gell. 14, 1, 23. —**II.** Trop., *Alternation, reciprocation:* talionum, *retaliation*, Gell. 20, 1, 18: animorum, *the transmigration of souls, metempsychosis*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 19.—**2.** In grammar, *Reciprocal action*, in the pron. recipr., Prisc. p. 940 P.

* **rĕcĭprŏcātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] i. q. the preced., Aug. de Genes. ad litt. 11, 1 *fin.*

* **rĕcĭprŏcĭcornis,** e, *adj.* [reciprocus-cornu] *Having horns curved backward:* aries, Laber. in Tert. Pall. 1.

rĕcĭprŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [reciprocus] **I.** *Act.*, *To move backward* or *back and forth* (rare, but quite class.): **A.** Lit.: rursus prorsus reciprocat fluctus feram, *bears to and fro*, Enn. in Non. 165, 11 and 384 *fin.*; Sil. 15, 225: (ventus) quum jam spiritum includeret nec reciprocare animam sineret, *to breathe, fetch their breath*, Liv. 21, 58; so, spiritum per fistulam, Gell. 17, 11, 4; and, aurae per anhelitum reciprocatae, Arn. 2, 54: manu telum reciprocans, *brandishing*, Gell. 9, 11, 5: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Cic. N. D. 3, 10; cf. infra, *no.* II.: serram, *to draw back and forth*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 3:—quinqueremem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, *would not be able to tack about*, Liv. 28, 30; cf., quoniam aestus semper e Ponto profluens nunquam reciprocetur, Plin. 4, 13, 27. —***B.** Trop.: *To reverse, convert* a proposition: si quidem ista sic reciprocantur, ut et, si divinatio sit, dii sint, et si dii sint, sit divinatio, Cic. de Div. 1, 6. **II.** *Neutr.*, *To move backward, go back; to move back and forth, to come and go, reciprocate* (so perh. only since the Aug. per.): fretum ipsum Euripi non septies die temporibus statis reciprocat, *rises and falls*, Liv. 28, 6; so of the ebb and flow: Euripus, Plin. 2, 97, 100: mare, Curt. 9, 9 *med.*; and, aquae, Flor. 2, 8, 9; and of the ebb., opp. to accedere, Plin. 9, 97, 89:—nubem eos arcentem a reciprocando, *from going back*, id. 9, 46, 70.

☞ "reciprocare pro ultro citroque poscere usi sunt antiqui, quia procare est poscere," Fest. p. 229 (the two citations made by him from Pacuv. and Plaut. are in too corrupt a state to be intelligible).

rĕcĭprŏcus, a, um, *adj.* *Turning back the same way, returning, receding* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): "apud Attium: 'reciproca tendens nervo equino concita Tela;' reciproca est, quom unde quid profectum, redit eo," *flung back*, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 95 (an imitation of the Homeric *παλίντονα τόξα*). Esp. freq. of receding waters, Plin. 5, 4, 3; 9, 57, 83; 16, 36, 66, § 170; Tac. A. 1, 70; and of the ebb and flow, Plin. 2, 27, 99; hence, poet., an epithet of the sea, Sil. 3, 60.—**II.** Trop.: voces, *reverberating, echoes*, Plin. 2, 44, 44: argumenta, *retorted*, Greek *ἀντιστρέφοντα*, Gell. 5, 10:—ars, *alternating, reciprocal*, Plin. 11, 2, 1; cf., taliones, Gell. 20, 1, 35: vices pugnandi, id. 15, 18 *fin.*: epistolae, Hier. Ep. 5, 1: munus, Aus. Ep. 7.—**2.** In grammar, pronomen, *A reciprocal pronoun*; as, sibi, se: Prisc. p. 939 P.: versus, *which has the same metre when read backward* (e. g. Virg. A. 1, 8 (4)), Diom. p. 515 P.

rĕcīsāmentum, i, *n.* [recīdo] *That which is cut off, a paring, shaving, chip, bit* (a very rare word): coronariorum, *a scale struck off by the hammer*, Plin. 34, 11, 26: duo recisamenta totius pyramidis, Auct. palimps. in Maii Praef. ad Cic. de Rep. p. XL. (p. LVIIII. extr. ed. Mos.).

rĕcīsĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A cutting off* (a very rare word): rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10 *fin.* —Trop., *A retrenchment, diminution:* legatorum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 35.

recīsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from recīdo.

rĕcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recito] **I.** A publicists' *t. t.*, *A reading aloud* of documents in judicial proceedings, Cic. Clu. 51, 141; Auct. Her. 2, 10 *fin.*; Auct. Or. pro domo 9, 22; Suet. Calig. 16.—**II.** *A reading aloud* of literary works (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3; 3, 18, 4; Tac. Or. 9; 10; Suet. Claud. 41. In the *plur.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 13 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 10.

rĕcĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Publicists' *t. t.*, *A reader* of documents in judicial proceedings, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139.—**II.** *A reader, reciter* of literary works (since the Aug. per.), Hor. A. P. 474; Sen. Ep. 95; Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2, et al.

rĕ-cĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** In the Golden Period, a publicists' *t. t.*, *To read out, recite* a document, statement, report, *etc.*, in public proceedings: alicujus testimonium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8; cf., testimonia tabulasve, Quint. 7, 10, 13: literas in concione, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 2; so, literas in senatu, id. Fam. 10, 12; Caes. B. C. 1, 1; Sall. C. 34 *fin.*; cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 16; 12, 25; Caes. B. G. 7, 48, 9; edictum, Cic. Quint. 29, 89; id. Verr. 2, 3, 10: orationem, id. Planc. 30 *fin.*: rogationem suam populo, Quint. 10, 5, 13: testamentum, id. 9, 2, 35:—recitet ex codice, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10; so, responsum ex scripto, Liv. 23, 11: de tabulis publicis, Cic. Fl. 17, 40; so, auctionem populi Romani de legis scripto, id. Agr. 2, 18, 48: elogium de testamento, id. Cluent. 48, 135.—Of persons: testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus Cornelius, Cic. Caecin. 19, 54; so, heres, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 177: aliquem praeterire in recitando senatu, *in the list of senators*, Auct. Or. pro domo 32; so, senatum, Liv. 29, 37: aut recitatis in actione aut nominatis testibus, *by reading over the witnesses* (*i. e.* their testimony) *or by simply naming them*, Quint. 5, 7, 25 Gesn. *N. cr.*

II. In gen., *To read out, recite* any thing in public (so freq. since the Aug. period, after which time it became very customary to recite one's own works before audiences; v. Gierig, De Recitationibus Romanorum, in his edition of Plin. Epp. Exc. I.; J. Held, Ueber den Werth der Briefsammlung des jüngern Plinius, p. 10 *sq.*): *To.* At clare recitato. *Do.* Tace, dum perlego, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 30; so id. ib. 59: —in medio, qui Scripta foro recitent, sunt multi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 75; cf. id. ib. 23; id. Ep. 1, 19, 42; 2, 1, 223; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 45; Plin. Ep. 7, 17; 1, 5, 4; 1, 13; 2, 10, 6, et saep. et al.: nec recitem cuiquam nisi amicis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 73; so *c. dat.*, id. A. P. 438:—nec illi ... verba ultra suppeditavere quam ut sacramentum recitaret, Tac. H. 4, 59.—**B.** *To repeat from memory, say by heart, recite:* quin etiam recitare, si qua meminerunt, cogendi sunt (phrenetici), Cels. 3, 18 *mid.*; so Mart. 9, 84.

reclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reclamo] *A cry of opposition* or *disapprobation:* vestra (*sc.* in Antonium), * Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5 (cf. id. ib. 4, 1, 2); * App, Apol. p. 315.

* **rĕclāmĭto,** are, *v. intens. n.* [id.] *To cry out against, exclaim against, loudly contradict;* trop.: reclamitat istiusmodi suspicionibus ipsa natura, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.*

rĕ-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To cry out against, exclaim against, to loudly contradict* (quite class.): *Neut.*, in his, si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, Cic. de Or. 3, 10 *fin.*: illi reclamarunt, id. Fam. 11, 21, 2: cum erat reclamatum, id. Sest. 59, 126: tribuni reclamantibus consulibus refecti, Liv. 3, 21; cf. id. 3, 26; 10, 41 *fin.*; Suet. Vit. 15:—quum ejus promissis legiones reclamassent, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22; so, orationi, id. Fam. 1, 2, 2: mihi, Quint. 12, 1, 14: mihi pro reo, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 25:—*Act.*, una voce omnes judices, ne is juraret, reclamasse, id. Balb. 5, 12:—reclamantibus cunctis, satis majestatem ejus imminui, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 37 *fin.*; so with an object-clause, Just. 24, 2 *fin.*; Phaedr. 4, 16, 25: (servus) si ex possessione servitutis in libertatem reclamaverit, *obstinately demands his freedom*, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3, § 10 (more usually, proclamare ad libertatem; v. proclamo).—Poet., with abstract subject: quod quoniam ratio reclamat vera, *etc.*, * Lucr. 1, 624.—Hence, poet., *To reverberate, re-echo, resound:* scopulis illisa reclamant Aequora, * Virg. G. 3, 261; so, arva plangoribus, Stat. Th. 3, 120; and, ager canenti domino, id. Silv. 4, 5, 20.—**II.** Sometimes, in Val. Flacc., *To call* one *aloud* or *repeatedly:* rursus Hylan et rursus Hylan per longa reclamat Avia, Val. Fl. 3, 596; so, dominam nomine, id. 8, 172.

* **rĕ-clango,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To re-echo, resound:* Amm. 17, 7, 4.

‡ **reclīnātōrĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [reclino] *The back of a couch:* "reclinatoria vulgus appellat ornamenta lectorum, quae fulciunt toros sive caput," Isid. Orig. 19, 26, 3.

rĕclīnis, e (collat. form, reclinus, Vop. Firm. 4), *adj.* [id.] *Leaning back, bent back, reclining* (a poet. word of the Aug. period, not in Virg. or Hor.): Ov. M. 10, 558; Mart. 9, 91; Sil. 5, 470; Val. Fl. 4, 535; Stat. S. 1, 2, 161; 4, 3, 70; Tac. A. 13, 16; 14, 5.

rĕ-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [CLINO, κλίνω] *To bend back, lean back, recline* (quite class., but rare): **I.** Lit.: alces ad eas (arbores) se applicant atque ita paullum modo reclinatae quietem capiunt ... Huc quum se consuetudine reclinaverint, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 27, 3: caput, * Cic. Arat. 417; so, scuta, *to lay aside*, * Virg. A. 12, 130: corpora prona, *to turn over*, Stat. Th. 9, 369. Mid.: reclinari ad suos (in dicendo), Quint. 11, 3, 132: te in remoto gramine reclinatum, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 7: reclinatus in cubitum, Petr. 39, 2; cf. Sen. Ep. 36 *med.*—**II.** Trop.: nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, *removes, releases me*, Hor. Epod. 17, 24: in quem onus imperii reclinaret, *might lean, be supported by*, Ser Cons. ad Marc. 2.

rĕ-clīvis, e, *adj.* [clivus] *Leaning backward, sloping, inclined* (only in Pallad.): campo ad solem reclivi, Pall. 1, 16, 15: tabulae, id. Jun. 2, 3 (*al.* reclines).

rĕ-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** (acc. to re, *no.* I., 2) *To unclose* what had been closed, *to open, throw* or *lay open; to disclose, reveal* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pergam pultare ostium. Heus reclude: heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 28; so of a door, id. ib. 2, 2, 22; id. Poen. 3, 4, 19; id. Rud. 2, 3, 82; cf., fores, Lucr. 3, 361; Ov. M. 7, 647; Tac. A. 14, 44: ostia, Lucr. 3, 367: portam, Virg. A. 7, 617; 9, 675; Ov. M. 14, 781: viam arcis, id. ib. 14, 776: adyta, Virg. A. 3, 92: domum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103: stabula, Ov. Her. 8, 17: portas hosti, id. Met. 2, 41, et saep.: armarium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10: regna Pallida, Virg. A. 8, 244: pectora pecudum (in augury), id. ib. 4, 63: specus quaerendis venis argenti, Tac. A. 11, 20: humum, *to dig up*, id. ib. 2, 25; cf., tellurem unco dente, *to break up, till*, Virg. G. 2, 423: contecta vulnera (coupled with aperire), Tac. H. 2, 77: pectus mucrone, Virg. A. 10, 601; cf., pectus ense, Hor. Epod. 17, 71; and, jugulum ense, Ov. M. 7, 285: ensem, *to draw, unsheath*, Virg. A. 4, 646: thesauros tellure, *to disclose, reveal*, id. ib. 1, 358: (ubi sol) coelum aestiva luce reclusit, id. Georg. 4, 52.

B. Trop.: iram, *to unclose, let loose*, Poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26: subdolus avaritiam ac libidinem occultans: quae postquam pecunia reclusa sunt, *etc.*, Tac. A. 16, 32; cf., ebrietas operta recludit, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16: si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, Tac. A. 6, 6; cf., principis justitiam, gravitatem, comitatem, Plin. Ep. 6, 31: virtus recludens immeritis mori Coelum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 21: (Mercurius) Non lenis precibus fata recludere, *to relax, obviate the decrees of fate*, id. ib. 1, 24, 17.

II. *To shut off* or *up* (so only post-classical and very rarely): singulas separatim, Just. 1, 9, 16; so, r. ficus a se separatas, Pall. Mart. 10, 33: matronas in carcerem, Just. 26, 1, 7; cf. Tert. Idol. 17 *fin.*: tamquam recluso Jani templo, Amm. 16, 10 (in Flor. 4, 12, 64 dub.).

B. Trop.: Just. Inst. 3, 2, 7.

rĕclūsus, a. um, *Part.*, from recludo.

rĕcoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from recoquo.

rĕcōgĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [recogito] *Thought, reflection*, Tert. Anim. 7 *fin.*; 15; Pall. 6.

rĕ-cōgĭto, avi, no *sup.*, 1. *v. a. To think over, consider, reflect* (very rare): homunculi quanti sunt, quum recogito! Plaut. Capt. prol. 51; so id. Curc. 3, 5; id. Merc. 4, 4, 2; id. Stich. 2, 1, 29: tu mihi videris de forma Minuciana in otio recogitasse, * Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2: saepe mecum retractans ac recogitans, quam ... exoleverit disciplina ruris, Col. 1 prooem. § 13.

rĕcognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recognosco] * **I.** *A recollection, recognition*: scelerum suorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50 (the reading of the Cod. Erf. recordatio, is a gloss).—**II.** Since the Aug. period, *A reviewing, investigation, examination*: frequens, Col. 11, 1, 21: equitum, *a review*, Suet. Claud. 16: certi dies ad recognitionem mutuam nundinis dantur, *for mutual inspection*, Plin. 11, 30, 36: per recognitionem Postumii consulis magna pars agri Campani recuperata in publicum erat, Liv. 42, 19.

rĕ-cognosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognize*, i. q. recordor (quite class.; esp. freq. in Cic.; not found in Caes.): se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57 (just before, recordari); cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 12; and, fugam et furtum, id. ib. 2, 2, 6 *fin.*: ea, quae scit, mecum recognoscere, id. ib. 1, 5 *fin.*; cf. id. Cat. 1, 3; 1, 4; Liv. 44, 38: cum te penitus recognovi, Cic. Dejot. 2; cf., personas quasdam, id. Mil. 6, 6: in quibus (literis) mirificum tuum erga me amorem recognovi, Cassius in Cic. Fam. 12, 12; so, res (suas), Liv. 5, 16: spatia certaminum, Tac. H. 2, 70: dona templorum, id. Agr. 6: cuncta loca, Ov. M. 11, 62: sacra eruta annalibus, Ov. F. 1, 7.

II. *To look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect*, i. q. recenseo (so most freq. since the Aug. per.): quoniam non recognoscimus nunc leges populi Rom. sed aut repetimus ereptas aut novas scribimus, Cic. Leg. 3, 16 *fin.*: socios navales, Liv. 42, 31; cf. Front. Strat. 4, 6, 3; Suet. Aug. 37, 38; id. Tib. 61; Just. 43, 4 *fin.*: agros, Liv. 42, 8, 9: ergastula, Suet. Aug. 32: mancipia ergastuli, Col. 1, 8, 16: instrumentum rusticum, id. 11, 1, 20: numerum (gregis, militum), id. 8, 11, 2; Just. 3, 1, 7.—Poet.: (Caesar triumphans) Dona recognoscit populorum, *surveys*, * Virg. A. 8, 721.

A. In partic., *To examine* a writing in respect of its genuineness and value; *to certify, authenticate*: tabulas in foro summa hominum frequentia exscribo ... Haec omnia summa cura et diligentia recognita et collata et ab hominibus honestissimis obsignata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77; cf., decretum Pompeii, id. Balb. 5: codicem, id. Vatin. 2, 5: descriptum et recognitum, Gaj. Dig. 10, 2, 5; Inscr. Grut. 214; 573:—libellos recognoscere et emendare, *to revise and correct*, Plin. Ep. 4, 26.

* **rĕ-cōgo,** ĕre, *v. a. To collect again*: cineres in corpora, Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 309.

rĕ-collĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. To gather again* what had been scattered; *to gather up, collect* (only post-Aug., except once in Cic. in a trop. sense): **I.** Lit.: sparsos ignes, Luc. 1, 157: sparsa, Sen. Ben. 1, 9 *fin.*: multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just. 42, 3 *fin.*: captivos, id. 42, 5 *fin.*: nata ova, Col. 8, 5, 4: talos, Sen. poët. Apocol. *fin.*: stolam, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9: actionem, id. ib. 8, 13 *fin.*: parvulum expositum, *to take up again*, Just. 23, 4, 8.—**II.** Trop.: quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, *to be reconciled*, * Cic. Att. 1, 5, 5: vires ab imbecillitate, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129; cf., se a longa valetudine, *to recover*, id. 23, 7, 63, § 122; also with se, *to collect one's self, take courage*, Ov. M. 9, 744: primos annos, *to regain*, id. ib. 7, 216.

* **rĕ-collŏco,** are, *v. a. To lay back again, replace*: aegrum lecto, Coel. Aur. Acut. 4, 1.

1. rĕ-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3. *v. a. To till* or *cultivate again, to work anew*: **I.** Lit.: desertam terram, Liv. 27, 5; so, humum, Ov. M. 5, 647: agros, Val. Fl. 7, 68: metalla intermissa, Liv. 39, 24.—Hence, * **2.** *To inhabit again, to revisit* a place: nemo libenter recolit, qui laesit locum, Phaedr. 1, 18.—**II.** Trop., *To exercise* or *practice again, to resume, renew*: certum est, antiqua recolam et servibo mihi, *I'll drive the old trade again*, i. e. *will lead again my old way of life*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 3: eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2; cf., studia, id. Arch. 6, 13: ingenia nostra meditatione, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 7: avitum decus, Tac. A. 3, 72: Galbae imagines, *to set up again*, id. Hist. 3, 7:—adolescentulos paternis sacerdotiis, *to reinvest*, id. ib. 1, 77: diem dapibus, *to celebrate*, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 262.—**2.** In partic., *To think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider*: haec ego quum ago Cum meo animo et recolo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 25; cf., quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic. Phil. 12, 20: sua facta pectore, Catull. 63, 45: hoc tua, nam recolo, quondam germana canebat, Ov. Her. 5, 113.—*To contemplate, survey*: inclusas animas ... Lustrabat studio recolens, * Virg. A. 6, 681 Heyne.

* **2. rĕ-cōlo,** are, *v. a. To strain again*: oleum per linteum duplex, Scrib. Comp. 268.

* **rĕ-commĭniscor,** nisci, *v. dep. a. To recall to mind, recollect*: literis recomminiscor, *C* est principium nomini, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 70.

* **rĕcompingo,** ĕre, *v. a. To join together again, reunite*: os ad os, Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

rĕ-compōno, no *perf.*, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. To put together again, to reunite, rearrange, readjust* (very rare): comas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 68: lapillos, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25 *fin.*: fracturam, Veg. Vet. 3, 47, 3.

rĕconcĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reconcilio] *A re-establishing, reinstatement, restoration, renewal*: concordiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: gratiae suae et Pompeii, *a reconciliation*, Balb. et Opp. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, A; so, gratiae, Cic. Rab. Post. 12; Liv. 40, 46; Auct. Or. de Har. Resp. 24, 51; and, reconciliationes gratiarum, Auct. Or. ad Quir. 5, 13.—Also, absol., for *A reconciling, reconciliation* (esp. in the post-Aug. per.): irridebatur haec illius reconciliatio, Cic. Clu. 36, 101: nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv. 27, 35: Calvo de reconciliatione per amicos agenti, Suet. Caes. 73; so, simulata, id. Ner. 34: inchoata inter fratres, Just. 16, 1, 8. In the *plur.*: Antonii societatem reconciliationibus variis male focillatam, Suet. Aug. 17.

* **rĕconcĭlĭātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A restorer*: pacis, Liv. 35, 45.

rĕ-concĭlĭo, avi, atum, 1. (archaic form of the *fut. exact.*, reconciliasso, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 44; and, reconciliassere, id. ib. 1, 2, 65) *v. a. To bring together again, reunite, reconcile* (quite class.): me cum C. Caesare reducit, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, Cic. Prov. Cons, 9, 23; cf., quibus eum omnibus eadem respublica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, *reunited, reconciled*, id. ib. 9, 21; so, aliquem alicui, id. Sull. 12, 35; id. Dejot. 13; Suet. Caes. 19; id. Aug. 61; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8; cf., animum sorori tuae, Cic. Att. 6, 7: militum animos imperatori, Liv. 8, 36: voluntatem senatus nobis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: mundum deo, Hier. Jesaj. 8, 26, 5:—aliquem, *to make friendly, conciliate*, Caes. in Cic Att. 9, 7, C; so, aliquem in gratiam, Liv. 1, 50 *fin.*; Auct. Or. pro domo, 50, 129: inimicos, Quint. 5, 7, 13: Parum insulam, Nep. Milt. 7, 2; Plin. 11, 17, 18 *fin.*:—*To re-establish, restore*: quod scribis de reconciliata nostra gratia, non intelligo, cur reconciliatam esse dicas, quae nunquam imminuta est, *restored*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 5; so, gratiam, id. ib. § 1; 3, 12 *fin.*; id. Att. 1, 11; id. Mil. 8, 21; Liv. 41, 22 *fin.*, et al.; cf., gratiam cum aliquo, Just. 7, 5, 2; 31, 4, 9: concordiam, Liv. 2, 32; 41, 25: amicitiam de integro, id. 8, 2; for which, inimicitiam invicem, *i. e. to appease*, Tac. G. 22 (corresp. to the previous inimicos): voluntatem, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15: pacem, Nep. Thras. 3, Liv. 9, 16; 42, 46; 52: existimationem judiciorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2 (coupled with redire in gratiam).—Absol.: Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 5.—**II.** Ante-class., *To bring back*: aliquem domum, Plaut. Capt. prol. 33; 1, 2, 65; 3, 4, 44: apes, Var. R. R. 3, 16 *fin.*

rĕ-concinno, are (archaic *inf.*, reconcinnarier, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 3), *v. a. To set right again, repair* (rare, but quite class.): tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3. So, pallam, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 73: spinther, id. ib. 3, 3, 3: detrimentum, * Caes. B. C. 2, 15 *fin.*

* **rĕ-conclūdo,** ĕre, *v. a. To shut up, inclose*: aliquem in monumento, Tert. adv. Prax. 16 *med.*

rĕcondĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from recondo.

rĕ-condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. To put up again, put back again; to lay up, put* or *stow away, hoard; to shut up, close; to hide, conceal, bury*, etc.

I. Lit.: gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, *put up again*, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; cf. id. Cat. 1, 2: cum Lepidus flammae vi e rogo ejectus recondi propter ardorem non potuisset, *put back again*, Plin. 7, 53, 54 *fin.*: reliquias (ciborum) aliquo, * Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 78; cf., uvas in amphoras, Col. 12, 16, 3: uvas in vasis, id. ib. 15 *fin.*: victum tectis, id. ib. prooem. § 12: Caecubum, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 2: opes aerario, Quint. 10, 3, 3: frumentum in annos, Col. 2, 20 *fin.*: se in locum, ex quo, *etc.*, Quint. 10, 3, 35:—quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum et reconditum, *hid away, concealed*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10; cf., nihil tam clausum neque tam reconditum, id. ib. 2, 4, 20; Liv. 8, 18: imo reconditus antro, Ov. M. 1, 583; cf., nube, id. ib. 3, 273: silvâ, id. ib. 4, 339: Flor. 1, 13, 11 Duk. (cf. Drak. Liv. 5, 51, 9, and v. the follg.): pretiosioris in recondito supellectilis, *under lock and key*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25.—Poet.: oculos, *to close again*, Ov. M. 4, 146: avida recondidit alvo, *hid*, i. e. *swallowed*, id. ib. 12, 17; cf., quum subito Triton ore recondit aquam, *sucks in*, i. q. absorbet, Prop. 2, 32, 16: ensem in pulmone, Virg. A. 10, 387; for which, also, gladium lateri, Ov. M. 12, 482.

II. Trop.: mens alia visa sic arripit, ut his statim utatur, alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, *lays up, stores away*, Cic. Acad. 2, 10, 30; cf., verba, vultus in crimen detorquens recondebat, Tac. A. 1, 7 *fin.*; and, odia, id. ib. 1, 69 *fin.*:—voluptates, *to keep secret*, id. ib. 4, 57; cf., penitus quicquid arcani apparo, Sen. Herc. Oet. 478.—Hence

rĕconditus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Put away, out of the way, hidden, concealed*: **1.** Lit.: neque tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, sed his omnibus rebus constructis ac reconditis, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: quid Aegyptus? ut occulte latet! ut recondita est! id. Agr. 2, 16; cf., locus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 89; so, saltus, Catull. 34, 11: venae auri argentique, *deep-lying, concealed*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39.—Subst., in the *neutr. plur.*, recondita, *Remote, sequestered places*: Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, * Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 4 Oud. *N. cr.*—**2.** Trop., *Hidden, profound, abstruse, recondite*: literae, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; cf., reconditae abstrusaeque res, id. Brut. 11 *fin.*; and, reconditiora, *opp.* quae in promptu sunt, id. Acad. 2, 4; cf. id. Off. 1, 27, 95: causae, Tac. Or. 28: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, *profound, recondite*, Cic. Brut. 97, 274: verba, *unusual*, August. in Suet. Aug. 86:—(natura) speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic. Leg. 1, 9; cf., Quinctius natura tristi ac recondita fuit, *of a reserved disposition*, id. Quint. 18, 59.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

rĕ-condūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To hire anew, to farm* or *contract for again* (post-Aug.): reconduxisse videbitur, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 13, § 11: notum est ab eodem Charmide unum aegrum ex provincialibus H. S. ducentis reconductum, *i. e. taken to cure*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 22.—(* **2.** *To bring back*: copias civitatum, Quint. Decl. 12, 18 *fin.*)

* **rĕ-conflo,** are, *v. a.* *To blow up again, rekindle*; trop.: sensus per membra, Lucr. 4, 928.

* **rĕ-consigno,** are, *v. a.* *To mark again*, Tert. Res. Carn. 52 *fin.*

rĕ-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3. *v. a.* *To cook* or *boil over again*: Peliam, * Cic. de Sen. 23, 83; cf. of the same, fessos aetate parentes, Val. Fl. 6, 444: lanam (in dyeing), Sen. Ep. 71: ceram (in the sun), Plin. 21, 14, 49.—**2.** Transf., *To prepare again by fire; to burn, melt, cast,* or *forge again*: Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23:—recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Virg. A. 7, 636; so, electrum aurumque, id. ib. 8, 624: spicula, Luc. 7, 148: ferrum, Flor. 3, 20, 6. —**B.** Trop.: (Cicero se) Apollonio Moloni formandum ac velut recoquendum dedit, qs. *to re-cast, re-mould*, * Quint. 12, 6 *fin.*: Fuffitio seni recocto, *youthful, hale, lusty* (alluding to the fable of Pelias), Catull. 54, 5; so, scriba, Hor. S. 2, 5, 55: anus vino, Petr. fragm. in Diom. p. 517 P.

rĕcordābĭlis, e, *adj.* [recordor] *That may* or *should be remembered, memorable*: multitudo recordabilium, Claud. Mamert. de Stat. an. 3, 14; Aug. Mus. 6, 6.

rĕcordātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance, recordation* (quite class.; esp. freq. in Cic. in the *sing.* and *plur.*): (*a*) *c. gen.*: quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, Cic. Brut. 2 *fin.*; so *c. gen.*, and coupled with memoria, id. Lael. 27, 104; id. de Or. 1, 53, 228; Prov. Cons. 18, 43; cf. also id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57 (v. recordor, *ad init.*): veteris memoriae recordatio, *the recollection of an old circumstance*, Cic. de Or. 1, 2; so, praeteritae memoriae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2; cf. Quint. 11, 2, 43: habet praeteriti doloris secura recordatio delectationem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 14; cf. id. Brut. 76 *fin.*: recordatio impudicitiae et stuprorum suorum, id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: nostrae amicitiae, id. Lael. 4, 15: suavis, id. Att. 6, 1, 22.—In the *plur.*: das mihi jucundas recordationes conscientiae nostrae rerumque earum, quas gessimus, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 4; so Gell. 17, 2.—(*β*) *Absol.*: stulti malorum memoria torquentur, sapientes bona praeterita grata recordatione renovata delectant, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 17 *fin.*; cf., acerba recordatio, id. de Or. 3, 1: subit recordatio: quot dies quam frigidis rebus absumpsi? Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3.—In the *plur.*: recordationes fugio, quae quasi morte quadam dolorem efficiunt, Cic. Att. 12, 18; Tac. A. 4, 38.

* **rĕcordātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to recollection, recordative*; in grammar: r. species verborum, *i. e. the pluperfect tense*, Mart. Cap. 3, 85.

rĕcordātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Recollection, remembrance* (post-class. for the class. recordatio), Tert. Carn. 4; adv. Psych. 5.

rĕcordo, are, v. the follg., *ad fin.*

rĕ-cordor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [cor] *To think over, bethink one's self of, be mindful of* a thing (as the result of the reminisci, the recalling of it to memory); *to call to mind, remember, recollect* (very freq. and quite class.): "quod jam pueri ita celeriter res innumerabiles arripiant, ut eas non tum primum arripere videantur, sed reminisci et recordari. Haec sunt Platonis fere, Cic. de Sen. 21 *fin.*; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: sed parum est me hoc meminisse: spero etiam te, qui oblivisci nihil soles, nisi injurias, "reminiscentem recordari," id. Lig. 12, 35.—Constr.: (*a*) *c. acc.* (so most freq.): pueritiae memoriam, Cic. Arch. 1. So, omnes gradus aetatis tuae (coupled with considero), id. de Or. 3, 22: desperationes eorum, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: hujus meritum in me, id. Planc. 28 *fin.* Wund. *N. cr.*: tua consilia, id. Att. 8, 12, 5: δέρρεις, id. ib. 4, 17: excusationem legationis obeundae, id. Phil. 9, 4: communes belli casus, Caes. B. C. 3, 72 *fin.*: virtutes (Manlii), Liv. 6, 20 *fin.*: acta pueritiae, Quint. 11, 2, 6: priorem libertatem, Tac. Agr. 82: feralem introitum, id. Hist. 1, 37: bene facta priora, Catull. 76, 1: vocem Anchisae magni voltumque, Virg. A. 8, 156: antiqua damna, Ov. M. 15, 774, et saep.: tuam virtutem animique magnitudinem, Cic. Fam. 5, 17; so, tua, in me studia et officia multum tecum, id. ib. 15, 21 *fin.*; cf., alicujus vitam et naturam, id. Cluent. 25 *fin.*;—id. Tusc. 5, 5 *fin.*:—(* With *quod*: recordatus quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, Suet. Tit. 8):—ad ea, quae, *etc.*, recordanda et cogitanda, id. Sull. 9, 26.—(*β*) With an object-clause: recordabantur, eadem se superiore anno in Hispania perpessos, Caes. B. C. 3, 47, 6; so Ov. M. 15, 705. And, accord. to the analogy of memini, with the *inf. praes.*: ego recordor longe omnibus unum anteferre Demosthenem, Cic. Or. 7, 23.—(*γ*) With a relative-clause: admonitus re ipsa recordor, quantum hae quaestiones punctorum nobis detraxerint, Cic. Mur. 34 *fin.*; so Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 1; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10; Caes. B. C. 3, 73, 3; Quint. 11, 2, 38.—(*δ*) *c. gen.* (very rarely): flagitiorum suorum recordabitur, Cic. Pis. 6. (*ε*) With *de*: tu si meliore memoria es, velim scire, ecquid de te recordere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6 *fin.*; so id. Planc. 42 *fin.*—(*ζ*) *Absol.*: et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 3.

II. Rarely, *To think of, meditate, ponder* something future: nunc ego non tantum, quae sum passura, recordor, Ov. Her. 10, 79; Just. 5, 7 *fin.*

☞ **a.** Act. collat. form: recordavit, Quadrig. in Non. 475, 27.—**b.** *Part. perf.* in a *pass.* signif.: ad recordata poenalis vitae debita, *preserved in the memory*, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 med.

rĕcorpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recorporo] *A furnishing again with a body* or *flesh*; *the restoration of the body to its former state* (a post-class. word), Tert. Res. Carn. 30; Coel. Aur. Tard. 1 prooem.

rĕcorpŏrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That serves to restore the body to its former condition, restorative* (a late medic. word): cucurbitae, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1; 7: adjutoria, id. Acut. 3, 16: virtus, id. ib. 2, 38.

rĕ-corpŏro, are, *v. a.* *To furnish again with a body; to restore the body to its former condition* (a post-class. word), Tert. Anim. 33 *med.*; id. Res. Carn. 7; Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4 *fin.*

rĕ-corrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* *To mend* or *correct again* (post-Aug. and very rare): costas, *i. e. to set right again*, Petr. 43, 4.—**II.** Trop., *To amend, reform*: animum, Sen. Ep. 50: aliquem ad regulam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

rĕ-crastĭno, are, *v. a.* [crastinus] *To put off from day to day, to procrastinate* (post-Aug. and rare), Col. 2, 20, 2; Plin. 17, 14, 24 *fin.*

* **rĕcrĕātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [recreo] *A restoring, restoration*: ab aegritudine, *recovery, convalescence*, Pl[illegible] 22, 23, 49.

rĕcrĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A restorer, reviver* (a post-class. word): corporum somnus, Tert. Anim. 43: OMNIVM MVNERVM, Inscr. Grut. 1095, 7.

rĕcrēmentum, i, *n.* [cerno] *Refuse, filth, dross, slag, recrement* (a post-Aug. word): plumbi, Cels. 6, 8: farris, *i. e. chaff*, Plin. 18, 16, 41; Prud. Apoth. 65. Of human *excrements*, Gell. 7, 11, 2.

rĕ-crĕo, avi, atum, *v. a.* *To make* or *create anew, to remake, reproduce, restore, renew* (so extremely seldom): lumen, Lucr. 5, 758; id. 5, 278; cf. id. ib. 324: carnes, Plin. 34, 15, 46.—Poet.: Athenae recre averunt vitam legesque crearunt, *transformed, reformed life* (by agriculture), Lucr. 6, 3. And, jocosely: illic homo homines non alit, verum educat Recreatque, *he does not merely feed men, but fattens and transforms them* (by much eating), Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 23.—Far more freq. and quite class.,

II. In gen., *To restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, recruit, invigorate* in body or mind; and, in the mid. form, *to become refreshed* or *recruited, to recover, revive.*

A. In body: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus Et recreet vires interdatus, Lucr. 4, 8, 69; cf. Plin. 12, 1, 2: voculam, Cic. Att. 2, 23: ex vulnere, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154; so Liv. 29, 18: aspectu smaragdi recreatur acies, Plin. 37, 5, 16: lassitudines, id. 22, 13, 15; cf., defectionem, Tac. A. 6, 50: humerum leni vento, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 13: arbor aestivâ recreatur aurâ, id. ib. 1, 22, 18.

B. In mind: quae (literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt: recreatum enim me non queo dicere, *revivified*, Cic. Att. 9, 7: reficere et recreare mentem, id. Planc. 1, 2; so coupled with reficere, id. Mil. 1, 2; cf., (discipulus) mutatione recreabitur sicut in cibis, quorum diversitate reficitur stomachus, Quint. 1, 12, 5: afflictum erexit, perditumque recreavit, *restored again to life*, Cic. Manil. 9, 23; cf., provinciam afflictam, et perditam erigere atque recreare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9; and, ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum, id. Att. 1, 16, 8: respublica revirescat et recreetur, id. Fam. 6, 10, 5: non recreatus neque restitutus populus, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: recreatur civitas, id. Rep. 1, 44: (animus) quum se collegit atque recreavit, *has recovered itself*, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: literis sustentor et recreor, id. Att. 4, 10: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos, * Caes. B. C. 3, 74 *fin.*, et saep.:—se ex magno timore, Cic. Cat. 3, 4; so, recreatus ex metu mortis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 61 *fin.*: ab hoc maerore recreari, id. Att. 12, 14, 2; so, se ab illo timore, Auct. Bell. Alex. 37 *fin.*—*c. gen.*: recreatur animi, App. M. 5.

rĕ-crĕpo, are, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To sound back, resound, ring, echo* (a poet. word; perh. only in the follg. passages): cava cymbala recrepant, Catull. 63, 29:—saepe lapis recrepat Cyllenia murmura (*i. e.* lyram) pulsus, Virg. Cir. 108.

rĕ-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. n.* *To grow again, to grow up* or *increase again* (not ante-Aug.): favete nomini Scipionum soboli imperatorum vestrorum, velut accisis recrescenti stirpibus, Liv. 26, 41 *fin.*: praecisa ossa, Plin. 11, 37, 87: luna pleuo orbe, Ov. Her. 2, 5: recretis crinibus, *that have grown again*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 560.

rĕ-crūdesco, dŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To become raw again*: * **I.** Lit., of wounds, *To break open afresh*: nunc autem hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, * Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2.—**II.** Trop.: recrudescente Manliana seditione, *breaking out again*, Liv. 6, 18: recruduit pugna, id. 10, 19 *fin.*: recrudescit nefas, Sen. Phoen. 231.

recta and **recte,** *advv.*, v. rego, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

rectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rego] *A leading, guiding, government, direction* (a Ciceronian word): rerum publicarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11. In the *plur*: rerum publicarum, id. ib. 4, 22, 61.

* **rectĭtātor,** ōris, *m.* [RECTITO, v. rego] *A leader, director*: ratis rectitator, Poët. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2551 P.

rectĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [rectus] (a post-class. word): **I.** *Straightness, directness*. Lit., Aggen. in Front. p. 46 Goe **II.**

Trop., *Uprightness, rectitude*, for the more usual aequitas, and the Gr. εὐθύτης, Hier. in Jesai. 8, 10; 26, 7.

recto, *adv.*, v. rego, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

rector, ōris, *m.* [rego] *A guider, leader, director, ruler, master*: **I.** Lit. (so only poet. and in prose since the Aug. per.): navium rectores, Pac. in Cic. de Div. 1, 14; so of *a helmsman*, Virg. A. 5, 161; 176; Ov. M. 2, 186; 6, 232; 11, 482; 493; id. Trist. 1, 2, 31; of *a horseman*, id. A. A. 2, 433; Sil. 17, 138; Tac. Agr. 36 *fin.*; id. Ann. 1, 65; Suet. Tit. 4 Ruhnk., of *an elephant-driver*, Liv. 27, 49; 44, 5; Curt. 8, 14; of *a herdsman*, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 4.

II. Trop. (so quite class.): inesse aliquem non solum habitatorem in hac coelesti ac divina domo, sed etiam rectorem et moderatorem et tamquam architectum tanti operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35 *fin.*: rector et gubernator civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29; so most freq. of those who conduct government; cf. id. ib. 5, 3; 5, 4; 6, 1; 6, 13; id. de Or. 1, 48 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 74, et saep.; cf., of the deity, *a ruler*: quid sit summi rectoris ac domini numen, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 11; so of Jupiter: r. coelestum deûm, Olympi, Catull. 64, 204; Virg. A. 8, 572; Ov. M. 1, 668; 2, 60; 9, 499; 13, 599, et al.; of Neptune: r. pelagi, maris, Ov. M. 1, 331; 4, 798; 11, 207; Stat. Ach. 1, 61, et al. In like manner, of the *ruler* of a province, Tac. A. 2, 4; 12, 40; id. Hist. 2, 59; 85; Suet. Aug. 89; id. Vesp. 8; of the *commander* of an army, Tac. Agr. 28; id. Hist. 1, 87; 2, 11; 36; Suet. Aug. 89; Virg. A. 9, 173 Heyne.; of *a master of youth, a tutor, instructor, teacher*, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 4; Suet. Aug. 48; id. Tib. 12; Tac. A. 1, 24; 3, 48; 13, 2, et saep.—Of inanimate or abstract things: (sol) nec temporum modo terrarumque, sed siderum etiam ipsorum coelique rector, Plin. 2, 6, 4:—animus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, Sall. J. 2, 3; cf., Sen. Q. N. 7, 24; and v. rectrix; Quint. 12, 10, 56.

rectrix, īcis, *f.* [rector] *She that leads* or *guides; a directress, governess, mistress* (a post-Aug. word): animam velut aurigam rectricemque membrorum, Col. 3, 10, 9: sapientia domina rectrixque est, Sen. Ep. 85 *ad fin.*: Italia rectrix parensque mundi altera, Plin. 37, 13, 77.

* **rectūra,** ae, *f.* [rego] *Uprightness*, Front. de Colon. p. 131 Goes.

rectus, a, um, *Pa.*, from rego.

rĕcŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [recumbo] *A falling down*, Plin. 24, 13, 72.

rĕ-cŭbo, are, *v. n.* *To lie upon the back; to lie back, recline* (rare, but quite class.): Lucr. 1, 39; * Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: Tyrio recubare toro, Tib. 1, 2, 75; so, solo, Virg. A. 3, 392; 8, 45: atro, id. ib. 297; also, in antro, id. ib. 6, 417: sub tegmine fagi, id. Ecl. 1, 1: sub qua arbore, Ov. A. A. 2, 342.

rēcŭla (* resc.), ae, *f. dim.* [res] **1.** *A small matter, a trifle*: Plaut. fragm. in Prisc. p. 613 P. In the *plur.*: App. M. 4, p. 148.—**2.** In partic., *A small estate*, Don. Vit. Virg. *init.*

rĕcultus, a, um, *Part.*, from recolo.

rĕ-cumbo, cŭbui, 3. *v. n.* [CUMBO, cubo] *To lay one's self back again, lie down again; to lie down.*

I. Of persons: **A.** In gen. (quite classical): eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum se collegisset . . . recubuisse, *etc.*, Cic. de Div. 1, 27, 57; so, cubiculo, id. Deiot. 15, 42: in exedra lectulo posito, id. de Or. 3, 5: in herba, id. ib. 2, 71, 287: sponda sibi propiore recumbit, Ov. F. 2, 345: tauros medio recumbere sulco, *to sink down*, Ov. M. 7, 539; cf., mulier sopita recumbit, *sinks into sleep*, Lucr. 6, 795.—**B.** In partic., *To recline at table* (post-Aug.): rediit hora dicta, recubuit, Phaedr. 4, 23, 19; so Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1; Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 4; 4, 30, 3; 9, 23, 4; Just. 43, 1, 4.

II. Of inanimate things, *To fall* or *sink down* (poet. and in post-Augustan prose): ne (pons) supinus eat cavaque in palude recumbat, Catull. 17, 4; cf. Virg. A. 9, 713; and, onus (domus quassatae) in proclinatas partes, Ov. Tr. 2, 84: at nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt, *sink, settle down*, Virg. G. 1, 401; cf., minax unda ponto, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 32; and, pelagus, Sen. Thyest. 589: (juba) dextro jactata recumbit in armo, *falls, rolls down*, Virg. G. 3, 86; cf., in humeros cervix collapsa recumbit, *sinks back, reclines*, id. Aen. 9, 434; cf., cervix humero, Ov. M. 10, 195: vitem in terram recumbere, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 259:—jugera Martialis longo Janiculi jugo recumbunt, *descend, slope down*, Mart. 4, 64.

rĕcŭpĕrātĭo (recip.), ōnis, *f.* [recupero] **I.** *A getting back, regaining, recovery*: libertatis, * Cic. Phil. 10, 10; so, urbium, quas amiserat, Just. 30, 1, 7.—**II.** Jurid. *t. t.*, *A judicial decision of the* recuperatores; v. h. v. *no.* II.

* **rĕcŭpĕrātīvus** (recip.). a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That can be regained, recoverable*: Aggen. Urb. p. 63 Goes.

rĕcŭpĕrātor (recip.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A regainer, recoverer*: * **I.** In gen.: urbis, *a recapturer*, Tac. A. 2, 52.—Far more freq., **II.** Jurid. *t. t.*, recuperatores, *A board consisting of three* or *five members, originally only for processes between Romans and* peregrini, *but subsequently for cases in general which required a speedy decision*, esp. *in suits concerning property and* de statu: "Fest. p. 228;" cf. Gai. 4, 46; 109; 185; Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 36; id. Rud. 5, 1, 2; Cic. Caecin. 1 *sq.*; id. Tull. 1 *sq.*; id. Verr. 2, 3, 11 *sq.*; 58 *fin.*; id. Flacc. 20 *sq.*; Liv. 26, 48; 43, 2; Suet. Ner. 17; id. Domit. 8; Gell. 20, 1, 13, et al. Vid. C. Sell, die Recuperatio der Römer, eine rechtshistor. Abhandlung, Braunschw., 1837; Huschke in Anal. litt. p. 208–253; Rein's Privatr. p. 420 *sq.*, and the authors there cited.—Hence

rĕcŭpĕrātōrĭus (recip.), a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the* recuperatores: judicium, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60; id. Verr. 2, 3, 11; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 9; Gaj. 4, 105.

rĕ-cŭpĕro (in good MSS. also written recipero), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [capio] *To get* or *obtain again; to regain, recover*, etc. (good prose): **I.** Lit.: qui erepta recuperare vellet, Cic. Mur. 25, 50; so, amissa, Caes. B. G. 7, 15, 2; Nep. Timoth. 3, 2; id. Att. 12, 3: rem suam, Cic. Rep. 3, 32 *fin.*; cf., suum, pecuniam, id. Flacc. 23 *fin.*: fortunas patrias, id. Phil. 13, 5 *fin.*: paternas opes, Suet. Ner. 6: arma, ordinem militandi, locum, Liv. 25, 6: rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 14, 13 *fin.*; id. Att. 8, 3, 2; id. Rosc. Am. 49; cf., civitates, Caes. B. G. 7, 89 *fin.*: provinciam, Tac. Agr. 5: Albanum, Formianum a Dolabella, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11; cf., pecuniam depositam ab illo, id. Agr. 2, 16, 41: obsides, Caes. B. G. 7, 43, 2: Pelopidam, Nep. Pelop. 5, 2: captivos nostros a Carthaginiensibus, *to retake, recover*, Cic. de Or. 3, 28.—With an abstract object: veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, Caes. B. G. 7, 1 *fin.*; so, pristinam belli laudem, id. ib. 7, 76, 2: libertatem, id. ib. 5, 27, 6; id. B. C. 3, 91, 2: vim suam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67; id. Caecin. *fin.*; id. Att. 15, 13, 4: voluntatem ejus, id. ib. 1, 11; cf., gratiam, Tac. A. 14, 5; Suet. Oth. 1: pacem, Sall. J. 29, 3: dignitatem, Quint. 11, 1, 79: gloriam, Tac. H. 2, 24: vires cibo somnoque, id. ib. 3, 22: judicia (equites), id. Ann. 11, 22 *fin.*: usum togae, *to resume*, Suet. Galb. 11.—**II.** Trop., *To obtain again, regain, recover*: si et vos et me ipsum recuperaro, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 3; cf., illum per te, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4 *fin.*; and, adulescentulos, *to gain over again, regain*, Nep. Ages. 6 *fin.*: se quiete recuperare, *to recruit, recover themselves*, Var. R. R. 1, 13; so mid.: radices arborum reciperantur, Vitr. 2, 9.

rĕ-cūro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* * *To restore by taking care of; to make whole again, cure*, i. q. recreare; also, *to take care of, to prepare with care*: me otio et urtica, Catull. 44, 15: chartam, *to prepare carefully*, Plin. 13, 12, 23; cf., sedulo corpora laniata, App. M. 8: plagas, id. ib. 6.

rĕ-curro, curri, 3. *v. n.* *To run back hasten back* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: ego ad anum recurro rursum, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 50; cf., r. rursus ad Hispalim Caesar, Auct. B. Hisp. 40 *fin.*; so, ad me, Cic. Att. 2, 11; Hor. Epod. 5, 75; cf. id. Sat. 2, 6, 31: ad rhedam, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: in Tusculanum, id. Att. 13, 47 *fin.*: in arcem, Liv. 4, 55: rure, Hor. S. 1, 2, 127:—recipe te et recurre, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 8—luna tum crescendo, tum defectionibus in initia recurrendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.*; cf. Tib. 2, 4, 18: ad fontem Xanthi versa recurret aqua, Ov. Her. 5, 30; cf., in suos fontes versa aqua, id. Am. 2, 1, 26.—Poet., of the *revolving* of the sun, * Virg. A. 7, 100; and of the year, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 147.—With a homogeneous object: coeptum saepe recurrat iter, Ov. A. A. 3, 360.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To come back, turn back, return, revert, recur*: Plin. Pan. 38 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 5, 9, 6: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: mox bruma recurrit iners, id. Od. 4, 7, 12; cf., r. versa hiems, Ov. F. 2, 854: valetudines anniversariae ac tempore certo recurrentes, Suet. Aug. 81:—ad easdem conditiones, Caes. B. C. 2, 16 *fin.*; cf., uti eo recurrant, id. ib. 85, 4; and, cum ea unde generata, quo recurrant, viderit, *whither they return*, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 61, Vell. 2, 4 *fin.*—With the *dat.*: haec appellatio memoriae recurret, *will recur to memory*, Plin. Pan. 88 *fin.* (coupled with admoneri and recordari):—r. versus, i. q. reciproci, Sid. Ep. 8, 11; 9, 14.

B. In partic., pregn., *To have recourse to, to resort, recur to* any thing (very rarely; usually decurro, v. h. v. *no.* II., B, 1): ad eam rationem recurrunt, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 1, 6, 13; so, ad eos auctores, qui, *etc.*, id. Prooem. § 17.

* **rĕcursĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [recurro] *A running back, backward course, return*, Mart. Cap. 9, 308 *fin.*

* **rĕcursĭtans,** antis, *Part.* [recurso] *Running back repeatedly, frequently returning*, Mart. Cap. 1, 10.

rĕcurso, are, *v. intens. n.* [recurro] *To run* or *hasten back; to come back, return* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: quid ego huc recursem? * Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 34: (corpora) dissiliunt longe longeque recursant, * Lucr. 3, 105.—**II.** Trop.: urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recursat, Virg. A. 1, 662; so, curae, id. ib. 12, 802: multa viri virtus animo . . . recursat, *recurs again to her mind*, id. ib. 4, 3; so, animo vetera omina, Tac. H. 2, 78; and, in animos illa audacia, Eumen. Pan. Constant. 18.

rĕcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A running back, going back, return, retreat*, etc. (not ante-Aug.; in the August. poets always in the *plur.*): inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus, Virg. A. 5, 583: ut recursus pateret, Liv. 26, 42 *fin.*; cf., dent modo fata recursus, Ov. Her. 6, 59; and id. Met. 9, 594: celeres missae spondere recursus, id. ib. 6, 450; cf. Plin. Pan. 86, 4; Flor. 4, 11, 6, et saep.:—per alternos unda labente recursus, Ov. Ib. 423; cf., Lydia perfusa flexuosi amnis Maeandri recursibus, *i. e. windings*, Plin. 5, 29, 30.—Concr., *A returning path, way back*: (labyrinthus) itinerum ambages occursusque ac recursus inexplicabiles continet, Plin. 36, 13, 19.—**II.** Trop.: recursus ad bonam valitudinem, Cels. 4, 4; so, ad pristinum militiae ordinem, Val. Max. 2, 7, 15: ad judicem a quo fuerit provocatum, Cod. Justin. 7, 62, 6.

rĕ-curvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bend* or *curve backward, to turn back* (not ante-Aug.): colla equi, Ov. Her. 4, 79: radicem, Col. 5, 10, 13: palmam, Gell. 3, 6, 2: aquas in caput, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 6: gladios in vulnera, Stat. Th. 3, 583.—In the *Part. perf.*: mucrone intus recurvato, Cels. 7, 7, 4; so, os magis in exteriora, id. 8, 1 *ad fin.*: undae (Maeandri), *winding, serpentine*, Ov. M. 2, 246.

rĕ-curvus, a, um, *adj.* *Turned back, bent, crooked* or *curved back* (a poet. word of the Aug. per.; also in post-Aug. prose): cornu, * Virg. A. 7, 513; Ov. M. 5, 327; id. Fast. 5, 119: puppis, id. Met. 8, 141; 11, 464; 15, 698: fibrae radicis, id. ib. 14, 632: nexus hederae, *winding*, id. ib. 3, 664; cf., tectum, *i. e. the Labyrinth*, id. Her. 10, 71: aera, *i. e. hooks, fish-hooks*, id. Fast. 6, 204: tergum (delphini), id. ib. 2, 113, et saep.: conchae ad buccinum recurvae, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

* **rĕcūsābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [recuso] *That should be rejected*: revelatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35 *fin.*

rĕcūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A declining, refusal* (good prose): disputa tionis, Cic. de Or. 2, 7: quotidiana mea recusatio, Hirt. B. G. prooem. § 1: sine ulla recusatione, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13; so, sine recusatione, id. Cat. 3, 25; * Caes. B. C. 3, 90.—* **2.** Transf.: stomachi, *loathing, nausea*, Petr. 141, 6.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., **1.** *An objection, protest:* neque haec tua recusatio confessio sit captae pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 53 *fin.*: poena violatae religionis justam recusationem non habet, id. Leg. 2, 16 *fin.*—**2.** *A plea in defense, counter-plea*; opp. to the petitio: judiciale (genus orationum) habet in se accusationem et defensionem, aut petitionem et recusationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5 *fin.*; so id. ib. 2, 4; Quint. 4, 4, 6; 5, 6, 5.

rĕ-cūso, avi, atum, 1. (*gen. plur.* of the *Part. praes.*, recusantum, Virg. A. 7, 16) *v. a.* [causa] *To make an objection against*, in statement or reply; *to decline, reject, refuse, be reluctant* or *unwilling to do* a thing, *etc.* (freq. and quite class.); constr. with the *acc.*, an *inf.*, an object-clause, with *de, ne, quin, quominus*, or *absol.*: (*a*) *c. acc.*: uxorem, * Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 16; so Hor. S. 1, 4, 50: me judicem, Tac. Or. 5, et al.; cf., populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic. Fl. 38 *fin.*: populi Romani amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 11: nec quae pepigere recusent, Virg. A. 12, 12: nullum periculum communis salutis causa, Caes. B. G. 7, 2; so, nullum periculum, id. ib. 7, 19, 5; id. B. C. 3, 26, 1: laborem, id. ib. 1, 68 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 26; 12, 11, 10: nihil nisi hiberna, Caes. B. G. 5, 41, 5: legumina, id. B. C. 3, 47 *fin.*: servitutem, Sall. J. 31, 20: vincla (leones), Virg. A. 7, 16: jussa, id. ib. 5, 749, et saep.: nihil tibi a me postulanti recusabo, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 128; so, psalteria virginibus probis, Quint. 1, 10, 31: nihil de poena, Cic. Planc. 1, 3; cf., de stipendio, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 9: qui quod ab altero postularent, in se recusarent, id. B. C. 1, 32, 5.—Of things: genua impediunt cursumque recusant, Virg. A. 12, 747: rapax ignis non umquam alimenta recusat, Ov. M. 8, 839: (falsae gemmae) recusant limae probationem, Plin. 37, 13, 76, et saep.—(*β*) *c. inf.* (so most freq. in the poets): mori recusare, Caes. B. G. 3, 22, 3: ad minora se demittere, Quint. Prooem. § 5: prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti, Virg. A. 2, 126; so, praeceptis parere, id. ib. 2, 607: quicquam tentare, id. ib. 11, 437: tibi comes ire, id. ib. 2, 704: facere ipse, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 208, et saep.—Of things: pedes vitiosum ferre recusant Corpus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 108; so id. Ep. 2, 1, 259; id. A. P. 39.—(*γ*) With an object-clause: non rem (medicam) antiqui damnabant, sed artem. Maxime vero quaestum esse immani pretio vitae recusabant, Plin. 29, 1, 8; cf. below, *no.* II.—(*δ*) With *de:* de judiciis transferendis recusare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2 *fin.*—(*ε*) With a follg. *ne:* Servilius et recusare et deprecari, ne iniquis judicibus . . . judicium capitis in se constitueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, id. Off. 3, 27: reliqui . . . ne unus omnes antecederet, recusarent, Caes. B. C. 3, 82 *fin.*—(*ζ*) With a follg. *quin:* si absim, haud recusem, quin mihi male sit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 8. non possumus, quin alii a nobis dissentiant, recusare, Cic. Acad. 2, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 45 *fin.*: neque recusare . . . quin armis contendant, id. B. G. 4, 7, 3.—(*η*) With a follg. *quominus:* nec recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Cic. Fin. 1, 3: . . . quominus perpetuo sub illorum ditione essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 7.—(*ϑ*) *Absol.:* non recuso, non abnuo, *etc.*, Cic. Mil. 36 *fin.*: recusandi aut deprecandi causa legatos mittere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6, 2; Virg. E. 3, 29, et saep.

II. In partic., in jurid. lang., *To protest* against a complaint; *to object, take exception, plead in defense:* causa omnis, in qua pars altera agentis est, altera recusantis, Quint. 3, 10, 1: numquid recusas contra me? Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 18: tu me ad verbum vocas: non ante venio, quam recusaro . . . Quoniam satis recusavi, veniam jam quo vocas, Cic. Caec. 28 *fin.*: quum reus recusare vellet, sub usuris creditam esse pecuniam, *etc.*, Cels. Dig. 17, 1, 48.—Cf., also, recusatio, *no.* II., 2.

* **rĕcussābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [recutio] *That can be struck back and forth:* sphaera, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *fin.*

1. rĕcussus, a, um, *Part.*, from recutio.

2. rĕcussus, ūs, *m.* [recutio] *A striking back, a recoil, rebound* (only in the *abl. sing.*), Plin. 8, 53, 79; Fulgent. Myth. praef. 1.

rĕ-cŭtĭo, no *perf.*, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *To strike back* or *backward, to cause to rebound* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aequor penitus, Val. Fl. 5, 167; Aug. Conf. 8, 11: uteroque recusso Insonuere cavae cavernae, * Virg. A. 2, 52:—recussus somno, *aroused by shaking, startled*, App. M. 5, p. 170.

rĕ-cŭtītus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis] *Circumcised:* Judaei, Mart. 7, 30; Petr. 68, 8; cf. poet., transf, sabbata, Pers. 5, 184: colla, *skinned, galled*, Mart. 9, 58.

rĕd-accendo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To kindle again, rekindle* (eccl. Latin), Tert. Anim. 30 *fin.*; id. Res. Carn. 12; Hier. Ep. 5, 1.

1. rĕdactus, a, um, *Part.*, from redigo.

2. rĕdactus, ūs, *m.* [redigo] *Proceeds, produce:* fructuum oleris, Scaev. Dig. 7, 1, 58: venditionis, id. ib. 46, 3, 89.

* **rĕd-ădopto,** avi, 1. *v. a.* *To adopt anew, to readopt:* filium denuo, Modest. Dig. 1, 7, 41.

* **rĕd-ambŭlo,** are, *v. n.* *To come back, return:* bene ambula et redambula, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 120.

* **rĕd-ămo,** are, *v. a.* *To love back, love in return, return love for love* (a word formed by Cic.): qui vel amare vel, ut ita dicam, redamare possit, Cic. Lael. 14.

* **red-amtrŭo,** are, *v. n.* *To dance opposite* in the Salian religious festivals: praesul ut amtruet, inde vulgus redamtruat, Lucil. in Fest. p. 226.

rĕdănĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redanimo] *A restoring to life, reanimation* (eccl. Lat.): Tert. Res. Carn. 38.

rĕd-ănĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To quicken again, restore to life, reanimate* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 13; 19; 31, et al.

rĕd-argŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a.* *To disprove, refute, confute, contradict* (quite class.): (*a*) *c. acc.:* nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; so, aliquem, id. Quint. 23; Quint. 6, 3, 73, et al.; opp. to probare, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 293; so, orationem (opp. to convinci), id. Univ. 3: contraria, id. Part. 9, 33: crimen, Quint. 11, 1, 9: famosos libellos, Suet. Aug. 55: alicujus inconstantiam, Auct. Or. pro domo 9. Of abstract subjects: improborum prosperitates redarguunt vim omnem deorum ac potestatem, Cic. N. D. 3, 36 *fin.*: advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis Verba redarguerit, *will refute thy words, show them to be false*, * Virg. A. 11, 687 Wagn. *N. cr.*—* (*β*) With an object-clause: audi rationem falsam quidem, sed quam redarguere falsam esse tu non queas, Gell. 15, 9, 7.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55; Quint. 6, 3, 72.

* **rĕd-armātus,** a, um, *Part.* [armo] *Armed again, rearmed:* manus novis jaculis, Dict. Cret. 2, 40.

* **rĕd-auspĭco,** are, *v. n.* *To take the auspices anew* or *again:* exauspicavi ex vinclis: nunc intelligo Redauspicandum esse in catenas denuo, comically for, *to go back again, return*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 108.

reddĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [reddo] *A giving back, returning:* * **I.** rationis, *i. e. rendering a reason*, Aug. C. D. 21, 7.—**II.** Rhetor. *t. t.* for the Gr. ἀπόδοσις, *The consequent clause, the apodosis*, Quint. 8, 3, 77; 79; 80.

reddĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [redditio, *no.* II.] *Of* or *belonging to the apodosis, consequential, redditive:* pars, *the apodosis*, Diom. p. 432 P.: particulae, *e. g.* talis, ita, Prisc. p. 1052 P.

reddĭtor, ōris, *m.* [reddo] *One who pays, a payer:* debitorum, Aug. Ep. 5.

redditus, a, um, *Part.*, from reddo.

red-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. (archaic *fut.*, reddibo, Plaut. Casin. 1, 41; id. Men. 5, 7, 49, acc. to Non. 476, 27; id. fragm. ap. Non. 508, 9: *pass.*, reddibitur, id. Epid. 1, 1, 22; *Part. perf.*, reddīta, Lucr. 4, 763 Forb. *N. cr.*) *v. a.* *To give back, return, restore* (very freq. and quite class.): "reddere est quod debeas ei cujus est volenti dare," Sen. Ben. 7, 19: ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 109; 4, 3, 5; cf. id. Pseud. 1, 1, 84; so corresp. to dare, id. ib. 89; id. Stich. 4, 1, 42; id. Men. 3, 3, 21 *sq.*; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 24 *sq.*, et saep.; cf. the follg: ea, quae utenda acceperis, majore mensura, si modo possis, jubet reddere Hesiodus, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48; so corresp. to accipere, id. Lael. 8, 26; 16, 58; id. Rep. 2, 5; Sen. Ben. 1, 1 *sq.*; Virg. G. 4, 172; id. Aen. 8, 450, et saep.: si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *I give it back and renounce it*, Cic. Sull. 30, 84; Lucr. 4, 324: *Th.* Redde argentum aut virginem. *Ph.* Quod argentum, quam tu virginem, me reposcis? Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 14: ut (virginem) suis Restituam ac reddam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67; so coupled with restituere, Liv. 3, 68, et al.; cf., r. alias tegulas, *i. e.* restituere, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 29: obsides, Naev. in Non. 474, 19; so Caes. B. G. 1, 35, 3; 1, 36, 5; 6, 12, 6: captivos, id. ib. 7, 90, 3; Liv. 26, 50, et al.: corpora (mortuorum), Virg. A. 11, 103; cf. id. ib. 2, 543: equos, Cic. Rep. 4, 2; Suet. Aug. 38: suum cuique, Cic. Rep. 3, 12; id. Rosc. Am. 47: hereditatem mulieri, id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: sive paribus paria redduntur, *i. e. are set against, opposed to*, Cic. Or. 49, 164:—redditus terris Daedalus, Virg. A. 6, 18; cf., patriis aris, id. ib. 11, 269: oculis nostris, id. ib. 2, 740: tenebris, id. ib. 6, 545:—quin tu primum salutem reddis, quam dedi, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 11: operam da, opera reddibitur tibi, id. Epid. 1, 1, 22; so id. Men. 4, 2, 101: quum duo genera liberalitatis sint, unum dandi beneficii, alterum reddendi, demus nec ne, in nostra potestate est; non reddere viro bono non licet, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48; so Sen. Ben. 1, 1 *sq.*; and cf. Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 10: redde his libertatem, id. Poen. 5, 4, 17; so, libertatem (opp. to adimere), Suet. Claud. 25: patriam, Liv. 5, 51 *fin.*: sibi ereptum honorem, Virg. A. 5, 342: conspectum, id. ib. 9, 262, et al.: se ipse convivio reddidit, *betook himself again to the banquet*, Liv. 23, 9 *fin.*; so, terris lux, Virg. A. 8, 170; and, se iterum in arma, id. ib. 10, 684.—(*β*) Poet., *c. inf.* (cf. do, *no.* I., *β*): sua monstra profundo Reddidit habere Jovi, Stat. Th. 1, 616.

II. Transf.: **1.** (qs. as a debt, obligation), *To give up, hand over, deliver, impart, assign; to yield, render, relinquish, resign:* Cincius eam mihi abs te epistolam reddidit, quam tu dederas, Cic. Att. 1, 20; so, literas (alicui), id. ib. 2, 1; id. Fam. 2, 17; Caes. B. C. 1, 1; 2, 20, 2; 3, 33, 1; Sall. C. 34 *fin.*; cf., mandata, Suet. Tib. 16:—pretium alicui pro benefactis ejus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 20: hoccine pretii, id. Asin. 1, 2, 2, cf., praemia debita (along with persolvere grates), Virg. A. 2, 537: cetera praemia (coupled with dare), id. ib. 9, 254; and. primos honores, id. ib. 5, 347: gratiam alicui (for the usual referre gratiam), Sall. J. 110, 4: o fortunata mors, quae naturae debita, pro patria est potissimum reddita, Cic. Phil. 14, 12; cf., vitam naturae reddendam, id. Rep. 1, 3; so, vitam, Lucr. 6, 1197: debitum naturae morbo, *i. e. to die by disease*, Nep. Rep. 1 *fin.*: lucem, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 35: ultimum spiritum, Vell. 2, 14: animam coelo, id ib. 123 *fin.*; cf., animas (coupled with moriuntur), Virg. A. 5, 705: CAVTE VOTA REDDVNTO, *to pay, offer, render*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9 *fin.*; so, vota, Virg. E. 5, 75; Just. 11, 10, 10: tura Lari, Tib. 1, 3, 34: liba Deae, Ov. F. 6, 476: fumantia exta, Virg. G. 2, 194; Tac. H. 4, 53; cf., poenas graves, Sall. J. 14, 21: promissa viro, Virg. A. 5, 386, et al.: tibi ego rationem reddam? *will render an account*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 6; so, rationem, id. Trin. 2, 4, 114; Cic. Tusc 1, 17, et mult. al.; v. ratio:—animam a pulmonibus respirare et reddere, *to give off, exhale*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; cf., ut tibiae sonum reddunt, Quint. 11, 3, 20; so sonum, id. 9, 4, 40; 66; Sen. Ep. 108; Hor. A. P. 348: vocem, Virg. A. 3, 40; 7, 95; 8, 217 (coupled with mugiit); Hor. A. P. 158: stridorem, Ov. M. 11, 608: murmura, id. ib. 10, 702: flammam, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 36, et saep.; so also, alvum, Cels. 2, 12, 2: bilem, id. 7, 23: sanguinem, *to vomit*, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6 (just before, sanguinem rejecit): urinam, Plin. 8, 42. 66

fin.: calculum, id. 28, 15, 61; in like manner, also, catulum partu, Ov. M. 15, 379; cf., so of parturition, id. ib. 10, 513; id. Her. 16, 46: fructum, quem praedia reddunt, *yield, produce*, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 75; so of fruit-bearing, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 26; Col. 2, 16, 2; Pall. Febr. 9, 4; Plin. 18, 9, 20; cf. Tib. 2, 6, 22; and Quint. 12, 10, 25:—generi nostro haec reddita est benignitas, *is imparted to*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 27; cf., nulla quies est Reddita corporibus primis, Lucr. 2, 95; and id. 2, 680; hence, poet., redditum esse, in gen.; i. q. factum esse, esse: una superstitio, superis quae reddita divis, *which is given, belongs to the gods*, Virg. A. 12, 817 Heyne: neque iis petentibus jus redditur, *is dispensed, granted*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7; so, r. alicui jus, Quint. 11, 2, 50; cf., alicui testimonium reddere industriae, Quint. 11, 1, 88: quod reliquum vitae virium, id ferro potissimum reddere volebant, *to yield, sacrifice*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34: quibus ille pro meritis . . . jura legesque reddiderat, *had conferred upon it the power of self-jurisdiction*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76; cf. Liv. 9, 43 Drak.; and, Lanuvinis sacra sua reddita, id. 8, 14; so, connubia, *to bestow, grant*, id. 4, 5: peccatis veniam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75: nomina vera facto, *to call by the right name*, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 36.—Hence, **b.** Jurid. *t. t.*: judicium, *To appoint, grant, fix the time for a trial*: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 57; Caes. B. C. 2, 13, 5; Quint. 7, 4, 43; Tac. A. 1, 72; and, jus, *to administer justice, pronounce sentence*, id. ib. 6, 11; 13, 51; id. Hist. 3, 68; id. Germ. 12; Suet. Vit. 9, et saep.

2. *To give back* in speech or writing, *i. e.*: **a.** *To translate, render*: quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155; so, verbum pro verbo, id. Opt. gen. 5: verbum verbo, Hor. A. P. 133.—**b.** *To repeat, declare, report, narrate, recite, rehearse* (so esp. freq. in Quint.): ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis iisdem redderet, quibus cogitasset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301; cf. Quint. 10, 6, 3; so, r. quae restant, Cic. Brut. 74: tertium actum de pastionibus, Var. R. R. 3, 17: nomina per ordinem audita, Quint. 11, 2, 23: causas corruptae eloquentiae, id. 8, 6, 76: quid cuique vendidissent, id. 11, 2, 24: dictata, *to repeat, rehearse*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14: carmen, *to recite, deliver*, id. Od. 4, 6, 43, et saep.—**c.** *To answer, reply* (poet.): veras audire et reddere voces, Virg. A. 1, 409; 6, 689: Aeneas contra cui talia reddit, id. ib. 10, 530; id. ib. 2, 323: auditis ille haec placido sic reddidit ore, id. ib. 11, 251, et saep.; cf., responsa, Virg. G. 3, 491; id. Aen. 6, 672.

3. *To give back* or *render* a thing according to its nature or qualities; *to represent, imitate, express, resemble* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): lux aemula vultum Reddidit, *gave back, reflected*, Stat. Ach. 2, 191: formam alicujus, Sil. 3, 634: et qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Virg. A. 6, 768; cf., jam Phoebe toto fratrem cum redderet orbe, Luc. 1, 538: paternam elegantiam in loquendo, Quint. 1, 1, 6; id. 6, 3, 107; cf., odorem croci saporemque, *i. e. to smell and taste like saffron*, Plin. 36, 23, 55 *fin.*: imaginem quandam uvae, id. 34, 12, 32: flammam excellentis purpurae et odorem maris, id. 35, 6, 27.

4. *To give back, return* a thing changed in some respect: senem illum Tibi dedo ulteriorem lepide ut lenitum reddas, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 31; cf. id. Poen. 1, 1, 4; hence, in gen.,

5 *To make* or *cause* a thing *to be* something or somehow; *to render* (very freq. and quite class.): reddam ego te ex fera fame mansuetem, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 19; id. Capt. 4, 2, 42: eam (servitutem) lenem reddere, id. ib. 2, 5, 1: tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam reddere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: haec itinera infesta reddiderat, Caes. B. C. 3, 79, 4: aliquem insignem, Virg. A. 5, 705, et saep.: omnes Catilinas, Acidinos postea reddidit, *has made the whole population Catilines and Acidini*, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3: aliquid perfectum, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 109; so, aliquid effectum, id. Pseud, 1, 3, 152; 1, 5, 116; 5, 2, 14: omne transactum, id. Capt. 2, 2, 95: actum, id. Trin. 3, 3, 90: dictum ac factum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 12.

rĕdemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redimo] **I.** *A buying back, buying off; a releasing, ransoming, redemption*: quum captivis redemptio negabatur, Liv. 25, 6; so, ducis (capti), Quint. 7, 1, 29: puellae, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1: sacramenti, *i. e. the purchase of one's discharge*, Auct. B. Alex. 56, 4 (cf. id. ib. 55, 4: qui se pecunia redemerunt).—Absol.: quia mercede pacta accesserat ad talem redemptionem, *i. e. a releasing of the debtor from the demand, by paying the creditor*, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 6 *fin.*; v. redemptor; and cf. Mühlenbruch, die Lehre von der Cession, p. 364.—**II.** *A buying up* of a court of justice, *bribing*: judicii, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16. In the *plur.* and *absol.* reorum pactiones, redemptiones, id. Pis. 36.—**III.** *A farming* of the revenue, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11.

* **rĕdemptĭto**, avi, 1. *v. intens. a.* [redempto] *To buy up, redeem*: malefacta benefactis, *to compensate, make amends for*, Cato in Fest. p. 236.

* **rĕdempto**, are, *v. intens. a.* [redimo] *To buy back, ransom, redeem*: (captivi) a propinquis redemptabantur, Tac H. 3, 36.

rĕdemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** In all periods of the lang.. *One who undertakes a thing by way of contract; a contractor, undertaker, purveyor, farmer* (syn. conductor): redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, Cic. de Div. 2, 21; so absol., Cato R. R. 107 *in lemm.*; Cic. Inv. 2, 31 *fin.*; id. Q. Fr. 2, 4 *fin.*; Liv. 34, 9 *fin.*; Hor. Od. 3, 1, 35; id. Ep. 2, 2, 72, et saep.: tutelae Capitolii, Plin. 35, 3, 4: pontis, *one who farmed the tolls of a bridge*. Labeo Dig. 19, 2, 60 *fin.*: vectigalium, Papir. ib. 50, 5, 8, et saep. Cf. Fest. p. 226.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., redemptor litis: **a.** *One who releases a debtor from a demand, by paying his creditor*, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 6 *fin.* And freq., **b.** *One who, for a consideration, undertakes the risk of a suit*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9; Cod. Justin. 2, 14 *fin.* Cf. Mühlenbruch, die Lehre von der Cession, p. 364.—**III.** In eccl. Lat., *The Redeemer* (of the world from sin), Aug. Serm. 130, 2; Hier. Ep. 66, 8 *fin.*, et saep.

rĕdemptrix, īcis, *f.* [redemptor II.] *She that redeems, a redemptress*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 77, 3; Corip. Laud. Just. 4, 297.

rĕdemptūra, ae, *f.* [redimo] *An undertaking by contract, a contracting, farming* (very rare, perh. only in the two follg. passages): qui redempturis auxissent patrimonia, Liv. 23, 48 *ad fin.*: redempturis faciendis, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5.

redemptus, a, um, *Part.*, from redimo.

rĕd-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, īre (lengthened form of the *praes.* redīnunt, Enn. Ann. 6, 34; in Fest. p. 235 and 138; cf., obinunt, ferinunt, nequinunt, solinunt, for obeunt, feriunt, nequeunt, solent; and danit, danunt, for dat, dant), *v. n.*

I. *To go* or *come back; to turn back, return, turn around* (freq. and quite class.).

A. Lit.: bene re gesta salvus redeo, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 58: herus alter ex Alide rediit, id. Capt. 5, 4, 9; so, e provincia, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16; and, ex illis concionibus domum, Liv. 3, 68: a portu, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 16; so, a porta, id. Merc. 4, 4, 9: a foro, id. Aul. 2, 6, 7; id. Pseud. 4, 3, 11; cf., a foro domum, id. Aul. 2, 3, 6; id. Casin. 3, 4, 1: ab re divina, id. Poen. 1, 2, 193: a coena, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 1: a Caesare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6 *fin.*: a flumine, Ov. M. 1, 588, et saep.: Thebis, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 35: Cariâ, id. Curc. 2, 1, 10: rure, id. Merc. 3, 3, 25; 4, 3, 6; 4, 5, 5; 8; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 63; 5, 5, 25: colle, Ov. M. 1, 698: exsilio, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 106: opsonatu, id. Casin. 3, 5, 16; id. Men. 2, 2, 5; 14: hinc, inde, unde, *etc.*, id. Men. 2, 1, 23; id. Capt. 3, 1, 30; Caes. B. G. 5, 11, 7, et al.:—in patriam, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 90; id. Stich. 4, 1, 3; 4, 2, 7: in urbem, id. Casin. prol. 65; Liv. 4, 29 *fin.* Drak. *N. cr.*: in castra, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 45: in senatum rursus, id. Mil. 2, 6, 109; cf. joined with retro, Liv. 23, 28; 24, 20; 44, 27; Ov. M. 15, 249; Virg. A. 9, 794, et al.: veram in viam, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 17; cf., in rectam semitam, id. ib. 2, 8, 33; and, in the same sense, simply, in viam, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 19; Cic. Phil. 12, 2 *fin.*: in gyrum, Ov. M. 7, 784, et saep.: ad navem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 32: ad parentes denuo, id. Capt. 2, 3, 51; so, ad aliquem, id Aul. 2, 2, 32; id. Cist. 4, 2, 56; id. Mil. 4, 2, 29; 34; id. Pers. 4, 4, 107, et saep.: Syracusas, Plaut. Men. prol. 37: Romam, Cic. Quint. 18, 57: domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 37; id. Casin. 5, 3, 14; id. Cist. 1, 1, 92; 104, et saep. et al.: huc, illuc, id. Capt. 2, 2, 103; id. Most. 1, 1, 75; id. Rud. 3, 6, 41; id. Amph. 1, 3, 29; id. Men. 4, 2, 53 *sq.*: isto, id. Pers. 4, 3, 35: intro, id. Aul. 2, 2, 31; id. Casin. 3, 5, 61; id. Cist. 4, 2, 37, et saep.—Of things: astra ad idem, unde profecta sunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 22; cf., sol in sua signa, Ov. F. 3, 161: noctu in eandem partem, ex qua venerat, redit, Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 4; cf., amnes in fontes suos, Ov. M. 7, 200: ille qui in se redit orbis, Quint. 11, 3, 105: redeunt jam gramina campis arboribusque comae, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1; cf., frondes arboribus, Ov. F. 3, 237.—Impers.: dum stas, reditum oportuit, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 43: ad arbitrum reditur, id. Rud. 4, 3, 79: manerent induciae, dum ab illo rediri posset, Caes. B. C. 3, 16 *fin.*—(β) With a homogeneous object: REDITE VIAM, an old formula in Cic. Mur. 12: itque reditque viam toties, Virg. A. 6, 122.—(γ) Poet., *c. inf.*: saepe redit patrios ascendere perdita muros, Virg. Cir. 171.

B. Trop.: aspersisti aquam, Jam rediit animus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 16; so, animus, id. Merc. 3, 1, 32; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12; cf., et mens et rediit verus in ora color, Ov. A. A. 3, 730; and, memoria redit, Quint. 11, 2, 7; with which cf., redit animo ille latus clavus, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 6:—in pristinum statum, Caes. B. G. 7, 54 *fin.*; cf., reditum in vestram ditionem, Liv. 29, 17: cum aliquo in gratiam, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 12; so Cic. Prov. Cons. 9; id fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 41; Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 4; Nep. Alcib. 5; cf., se numquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, *had never been reconciled*, i. e. *had never been at variance*, id. Att. 17; and simply, in gratiam, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 59; Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 40; cf., in concordiam, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 7: nunc demum in memoriam redeo, *I recollect, call to mind*, id. Capt. 5, 4, 25; so, in memoriam (alicujus), Cic. de Sen. 7; id. Inv. 1, 52; id. Quint. 18, 57; cf., in memoriam cum aliquo, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 19:—rursum ad ingenium redit, *he returns to his natural bent*, id. Ad. 1, 1, 46; so, ad ingenium, id. Hec. 1, 2, 38: ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 17 *fin.*; and, ad se, id. Att. 7, 3, 8; but redire ad se signifies also, *to come to one's self*, i. e. *to recover one's senses*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8; Liv. 1, 41; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 138; cf., ex somno vix ad se, Lucr. 4, 1020: ad sanitatem, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 1; cf., reverto:—in veram redit faciem solitumque nitorem, *returns to her true form*, Ov. M. 4, 231; cf., in annos quos egit, rediit, *i. e. he resumed his youth*, id. ib. 9, 431 (for which, reformatus primos in annos, id. ib. 399); and, in juvenem, id. ib. 14, 766: in fastos, *to go back to them*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 48: in causas malorum, *to appear again as the cause of misfortunes*, Tac. H. 4, 50: maturos iterum est questa redire dies, Prop. 2, 18, 12; so of times and events which recur periodically: annus, Virg. A. 8, 47, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 9; id. Sat. 2, 2, 83: Nonae Dec., id. Od. 3, 18, 10: iterum solennia, Prop. 2, 33, 1, et al.—Impers.: tum exuto justitio reditum ad munia, Tac. A. 3, 7.

2. In partic., in speaking, *To go back, return* to a former subject, *to recur* to it: mitte ista, atque ad rem redi, *etc.*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 31 *sq.*: sed de hoc alias: nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; so, ad Scipionem, id. ib. 17, 62: ad me, id. ib. 25, 96: ad fabulas, id. ib. 20, 75: ad illa prima, id. ib. 26 *fin.*, et saep.: longius evectus sum, sed redeo ad propositum, Quint. 9, 3, 87; cf., digredi a re et redire ad propositum, id. 9, 2, 4: ab illo impetu ad rationem redit, id. 6, 1, 28, et saep.—Comically: nunc in Epidamnum pedibus redeundum est mihi, Plaut. Men. prol. 49.

II. (With the idea of *ire* predominating; cf. recido, redigo).

1. *To come in* as revenue, income; *to arise, proceed*: Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 129: ut ex eodem semine aliubi cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quintodecimo, Var. R. R. 1, 44, 1: possentne fructus pro impensa ac labore redire, id. ib. 1, 2, 8: ex pecore redeunt ter ducena Parmensi, Mart. 4, 37: pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. Them. 2, 2: ex qua regione quinquaginta talenta quotannis redibant, id. ib. 10, 3.

2. *To come to, be brought* or *reduced to; to arrive at, reach, attain* a thing; constr. usually with *ad*, very rarely with *in* or an adverb of place: pilis omissis ad gladios redierunt, *they came to, betook themselves to their swords*, Caes. B. C. 3, 93, 2; cf., ad manus, Auct. B. Afr. 18, 4: Caesar opinione trium legionum dejectus, ad duas redierat, *was brought down, reduced*, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: collis leniter fastigatus paullatim ad planitiem redibat, *sank* or *sloped down, descended*, id. ib. 2, 8, 3: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, *have descended to me*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 4; so, hereditas lege ad hos, id. Hec. 1, 2, 97: quorum (principum) ad arbitrium judiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat, Caes. B. G. 6, 11, 3; so, summa imperii, rerum ad aliquem, id. B. C. 1, 4, 3; 3, 18, 2; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 3: regnum ad aliquem, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 28: res ad interregnum, Liv. 1, 22: res mihi ad rastros, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 58 (along with redigat ad inopiam): ut ad pauca redeam, *i. e. to cut the story short*, id. Hec. 1, 2, 60; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 43:—aut haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, aut si redierunt, *etc., have not reached*, i. e. *are not registered upon*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: Germania in septentrionem ingenti flexu redit, *trends toward the north*, Tac. G. 35: in eum jam res rediit locum, Ut sit necesse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 118; so id. Ad. 2, 4, 9:—Venus, quam penes amantum summa summarum redit, *falls to her lot, pertains to her*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 4:—quod si eo meae fortunae redeunt, ut, *etc.*, *come to that*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 24; so, res adeo, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 61; 5, 2, 27; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 1; 1, 2, 5: r. omnia verba huc, *come to, amount to this*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 78; cf., incommoditas omnis huc, id. And. 3, 3, 35.

* **rĕd-hālo,** are, *v. a. To breathe forth again, exhale:* Lucr. 6, 523.

rĕd-hĭbĕo, no *perf.*, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] ***I.** (analog. to exhibeo) *To give back, return* a thing: viaticum salvum tibi, ut mihi dedisti redhibebo, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 49 (acc. to Non. 476, 27, we should read reddibo).—More freq., **II.** Mercant. *t. t.*, *To take back* a defective article purchased; hence, of the buyer, *to carry, give back;* of the seller, *to receive back:* "redhibere est facere, ut rursus habeat venditor, quod habuerat, et quia reddendo id fiebat, idcirco redhibitio est appellata quasi redditio," Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 21; cf. the whole chapter, 21, 1, De redhibitione, *etc.:* si malae emptae Forent, nobis istas redhibere haud liceret, *to give back, return*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 113; cf., in mancipio vendendo dicendane vitia, quae nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91; and, (eunuchum) redhiberi posse quasi morbosum, *etc.*, Gell. 4, 2, 7; 10; id. 17, 6, 2:—dixit (*sc.* venditor) se (ancillam) redhibere, si non placeat, *to take* or *receive back*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 84.

rĕdhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redhibeo] *A taking back, a giving* or *receiving back* a damaged article sold, "Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 21 *sq.;* Julian. ib. 44, 2, 25;" Gell. 4, 2, 10; Quint. 8, 3, 14.

‡ **rĕdhĭbĭtor,** ἀνάδοχος, Gloss. Phil.

rĕdhĭbĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [redhibeo, *no.* II.] In jurid. Lat., *Of* or *relating to taking back* a thing sold: actio, Papin. Dig. 21, 1, 54: judicium, Gai. ib. 18, et saep.

rĕd-hostĭo, ire, *v. a. To recompense, requite*, Nov. and Att. in Fest. p. 226; in Non. 165, 20 *sq.*

* **rĕ-dīco,** ĕre, *v. a. To say again, say over, repeat:* haec, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

Rĕdĭcŭlŭs, i, *m.* [redeo] *The name of a Roman divinity, worshiped in a chapel at Rome, before the* porta Capena, *whence Hannibal set out upon his retreat*, Fest. p. 138: Plin. 10, 43, 60; v. Tutanus.

rĕd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] **I.** *To drive, lead,* or *bring back.*

A. Lit.: (Sol) Disjectos redegit equos, Lucr. 5, 404: si materiam nostram collegerit aetas Post obitum, rursumque redegerit, ut sita nunc est, *bring it back, restore it to its present condition*, id. 3, 860: filia parva duas redigebat rupe capellas, Ov. F. 4, 511: tauros in gregem, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 12; cf., boves in sua rura, Ov. F. 3, 64: oppidani (hostem) fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt, Liv. 21, 9; so, hostium equitatum in castra, id. 26, 10: turbam ferro in hostes, id. 37, 43: aliquem Capuam, id. 26, 12 *fin.*

B. Trop.: rem ad pristinam belli rationem redegit, Caes. B. C. 1, 76 *fin.;* so, annum negligentia conturbatum ad pristinam rationem, Suet. Aug. 31; and, disciplinam militarem ad priscos mores, Liv. 8, 6 *fin.:* aliquid ad ultimam sui generis formam speciemque, Cic. Or. 3, 10: aliquem in gratiam, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 73: tu, qui ais, redige in memoriam, *recall it to my mind*, id. ib. 2, 3, 36; so, in memoriam, Cic. Phil. 2, 7 *fin.;* id. Fam. 1, 9, 9: (poetae) formidine fustis Ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti, *brought back, reduced*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 155.—Far more freq.,

II. (With the idea of agere predominant; cf. recido and redeo, *no.* II.)

A. *To get together, call in, collect, raise, receive, take* a sum of money or the like by selling, *etc.:* cum omnem pecuniam ex aerario exhausissetis, ex vectigalibus redegissetis, ab omnibus regibus coëgissetis, Cic. Agr. 2, 36; cf., pecuniam ex bonis patriis, id. Phil. 13, 5; and simply, pecuniam, id. Rab. Post. 13, 37; Hor. Epod. 2, 69: omne argentum tibi, *to scrape together*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 23: bona vendit, pecuniam redigit . . . pecunia, quam ex Agonidis bonis redegisset, id. de Div. in Caecil. 16, 56; cf. Liv. 5, 16:—quod omnis frumenti copia decumarum nomine penes istum esset redacta, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 73; so, fructus, Ulp. Dig. 36, 4, 5, § 22 (after colere agros); 22, 1, 46; cf., pars maxima (praedae) ad quaestorem redacta est, Liv. 5, 19: fructus ad eum, Julian. Dig. 10, 2, 51: quicquid captum ex hostibus est, vendidit Fabius, consul, ac redegit in publicum, *paid it into the public treasury*, Liv. 2, 42; cf., praedam in fiscum, Tac. H. 4, 72: aliquid in commune, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 6.

B. *To bring* or *reduce* a thing to any condition, circumstance, *etc.; to make* or *render* it so and so; constr. with *in* (so most freq.), *ab*, *sub*, an *adv.* of place, *absol.*, or with a double *acc.:* (*a*) With *in:* viros in servitutem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 47; so, Aeduos in servitutem, Caes. B. G. 2, 14, 3: vidulum in potestatem alicujus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 32; so, civitatem, provincias, aliquem, aliquid, in (suam) potestatem, Caes. B. G 7, 13 *fin.;* 7, 73, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24 *ad fin.;* 45; Cic. Quint. 55, 152; id. Phil. 5, 17, 46; id. Verr. 2, 2, 13; Tac. Agr. 18, et saep.; cf., civitatem in ditionem potestatemque pop. Romani, Caes. B. G. 2, 34 *fin.:* aliquos in ditionem, Cic. Balb. 10; Liv. 41, 19: gentes in ditionem hujus imperii, Cic. Phil. 4, 5 *fin.:* Arvernos in provinciam, *to reduce to a province*, Caes. B. G. 1, 45, 2; 7, 77 *fin.;* cf., partem Britanniae, *etc.*, in formam provinciae, Tac. Agr. 14; Suet. Caes. 25; id. Aug. 18; id. Tib. 37 *fin.;* id. Calig. 1, et al.: in id redactus sum loci, Ut, *etc.*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 86; cf., republica in tranquillum redacta, Liv. 3, 40; and, Mentem in veros timores, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 15: si hoc genus (pecuniarum) in unum redigatur, *be brought into one mass*, Cic. Phil. 5, 4 *fin.:* dispositio est, per quam illa, quae invenimus, in ordinem redigimus, *reduce to order*, Auct. Her. 3, 9; cf., arbores in ordinem certaque intervalla, Quint. 8, 3, 9; which differs from the follg.: ut veteres grammatici auctores alios in ordinem redegerint, alios omnino exemerint numero, *brought, admitted into the rank of classics*, id. 1, 4, 3; for which he also has, r. aliquem (poëtam) in numerum, id. 10, 1, 54; also, *to lower, degrade*, Suet. Vesp. 15; v. ordo: quod prosa scriptum redigere in quaedam versiculorum genera, Quint. 9, 4, 52: in hanc consuetudinem memoria exercitatione redigenda, id. 11, 2, 45.—(*β*) With *ad:* aliquem ad inopiam redigere, *to reduce to poverty*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 56; so, aliquem ad incitas, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 85; id. Trin. 2, 4, 136: genus id ad interitum, Lucr. 5, 875: cf., prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: victoriam ad vanum et irritum, *to render empty and useless*, Liv. 26, 37 *fin.;* cf., spem ad irritum, id. 28, 31: aliquid ante dubium ad certum, *to render certain*, id. 44, 15: carnes excrescentes ad aequalitatem, Plin. 30, 13, 39 (shortly afterward, reducunt); cf., cicatrices ad planum, id. 20, 9, 36: aliquem ad desperationem, Suet. Aug. 81; Just. 6, 5, 7, et saep.: redegit se ad pallium et crepidas, Suet. Tib. 13.—(*γ*) With *sub:* Galliam sub populi R. imperium, Caes. B. G. 5, 29, 4; so, Corcyram sub imperium Atheniensium, Nep. Timoth. 2; so, barbaros sub jus ditionemque, Liv. 28, 21: incolas ejus insulae sub potestatem Atheniensium, Nep. Milt. 1, 4; 2 *fin.;* id. Paus. 2, 4; id. Pelop. 5: totam Italiam sub se, id. Flor. 1, 9, 8.—(*δ*) With an *adv.* of place: eo redigis me, ut, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 23; so, eo, ut, Flor. 1, 3 *fin.:* hem! quo redactus sum! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 7.—(*ε*) *Absol.:* ut ejus animum retundam et redigam, ut, quo se vortat, nesciat, *bring it down, so that*, etc., Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 73; Lucr. 1, 554.—(*ζ*) With a double *acc.*, *To make* or *render* a thing something (thus very rarely; more freq. reddere): quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 *fin.* Oud.: (Ubios) Suevi multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, id. ib. 4, 3 *fin.;* Aus. Mos. 224.

2. In designations of number, pregn., *To bring within* a number or extent; *to lessen, diminish, reduce* (so not in Cic.): hosce ipsos (libros octo) utiliter ad sex libros redegit Diophanes, *reduced, abridged*, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 10: ex hominum milibus LX. vix ad D. . . . sese redactos esse dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 28, 2: ad semuncias redacta, Tac. A. 6, 16: judicia ad duo genera judicum redegit, Suet. Caes. 41: non ad numerum redigar duorum, Ov. M. 6, 199: quod si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43:—ne res ad nihilum redigantur funditus omnes, Lucr. 1, 791; 2, 752; cf. Ov. M. 14, 149.

‡ **rĕdĭmĭae,** χύτρα, Gloss. Philox. [redimo].

rĕdĭmīcŭlat, ἀναλύει δέσματα, Gloss. Philox. [redimiculum].

rĕdĭmīcŭlum, i, *n.* [redimio] *A band:* **I.** Lit., *A fillet, necklace, chaplet, frontlet*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33; Virg. A. 9, 616; Ov. M. 10, 265; id. Fast. 4, 135; Juven. 2, 84, et al.; cf. Fest. p. 227; Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 5.—For *a girdle:* "redimiculum est, quod succinctorium sive bracile nominamus, quod descendens per cervicem et a lateribus colli divisum utrarumque alarum sinus ambit atque hinc inde succingit, *etc.* Hunc vulgo brachilem quasi brachialem dicunt, quamvis nunc non brachiorum sed renum sit cingulum," Isidor. Orig. 19, 33, 5.—* **II.** Trop., *A bond, fetter:* Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 41.

rĕdĭmĭo, ĭi, ītum, 4. (*imperf.*, redimibat, Virg. A. 10, 538; Aus. Epigr. 94) *v. a. To bind round, wreath round, encircle, gird, crown*, etc. (mostly poet.): (*a*) In the *verb. finit.:* caput atque humeros plexis redimire coronis, Lucr. 5, 1398; so, cui tempora vittâ, Virg. A. 10, 538: capillos mitrâ, Ov. Her. 9, 63: crinem corymbis, Stat. S. 1, 5, 16: frontem coronâ, Mart. 8, 70, et al.: sertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18 *fin.:* tabellas lauro, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25; cf., fastigium aedis tintinnabulis, Suet. Aug. 91: hortum floribus, Col. poët. 10, 286.—Poet.: nec sic innumeros arcu mutante colores Incipiens redimitur hiems, *is girt round, environed*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 99.—(*β*) In the *Part. perf.:* sertis redimiti, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; cf., redimitus coronis, id. Rep. 4, 5: anguineo redimita capillo Frons, Catull. 64, 193; so, frons corymbis, Tib. 1, 7, 45, frons regium in morem, Flor. 3, 19, 10 Cic. Rep. 6, 20; cf., domus floridis corollis, Catull. 63, 66: navigia variarum coronarum genere, Suet. Vit. 10: loca silvis *girt round, surrounded*, Catull. 63, 3; cf Naxos Aegaeo ponto, Sen. Oed. 487: missile, *the wreathed thyrsus*, Stat. Ach. 1, 612. —In a poet. construction: redimitus tempora lauro, quercu, mitrâ, *etc.*, Tib. 3, 4, 23; Virg. G. 1, 349; Ov. M. 14, 654; 9, 3, id. Fast. 3, 269; 669; 4, 661, et mult. al.

* **rĕdĭmītus,** ūs, *m.* [redimio] *A binding* or *wreathing round, a crowning*, Sol. 33.

rĕd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* [emo] **I.** *To buy back, repurchase* (freq. and quite class.): **A.** In gen.: eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. Phil. 13, 5; so opp. to emere, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 145; Cic. Sest. 30 *fin.*: fundum, id. Att. 11, 13, 4: orabo, ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi, Aliam illi redinam meliorem, *will buy in return*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 110; 4, 3, 6; cf. Plin. 6, 28, 32 *fin.*

B. In partic., *To buy back, ransom, release, redeem* a prisoner, slave, *etc.*: *Li.* Tu redimes me, si me hostes interceperint? *De.* Redimam, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 93; so, captos, captivos ab hoste, a praedonibus, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56; id. Verr. 2, 5, 34 *fin.*; cf., captos e servitute, id. Off. 2, 18, 63; Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 14: ut is homo redimatur illi, id. Capt. 2, 2, 91; cf. id. Merc. 3, 1, 31: servi in publicum redempti ac manumissi, *ransomed, liberated at public cost*, Liv. 26, 27.—Hence,

2. In gen., *To buy off* from any thing; *to set free, release, rescue*: pecunia se a judicibus palam redemerat, Cic. Mil. 32, 87; cf., se ab inquisitoribus pecunia, Suet. Caes. 1; so, se a Gallis auro, Liv. 22, 59: se a cane. Petr. 72 *ad fin.*: se ab invidia fortunae, Plin. 37, 1, 2: eum suo sanguine ab Acheronte redimere, Nep. Dion. 10, 2; cf., fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit, Virg. A. 6, 121; and Ov. M. 12, 393: corpus (*sc.* aegrum a morbo), id. R. Am. 229: redimite armis civitatem, quam auro majores vestri redemerunt, Liv. 9, 4 *fin.*

II. *To buy up*: **A.** Lit.: **1.** In gen. (so rarely): statim redemi fundos omnes, qui patroni mei fuerant, Petr. 7, 6, 8; so, essedum sumptuose fabricatum, Suet. Claud. 16: libros suppressos, id. Gramm. 8.—More freq. and quite class.,

2. In partic., a mercant. and jurid. *t. t.*, *To take* or *undertake by contract; to hire, farm*, etc.: Dumnorigem portoria reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 3; Var. L. L. 6, 9, 76; cf., picarias de censoribus, Cic. Brut. 22: opus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54: istum eripiendum, id. ib. 2, 1, 11: vestimenta texenda vel insulam, vel navem fabricandam, Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 12 *fin.*: litem, *to undertake*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 35; esp. (and so predom. in jurid. Lat.), *to undertake the risk of a suit for a consideration* (which was held dishonorable; opp. to the authorized stipulation of a fee): "litem te redemisse contra bonos mores," Cod. Justin. 2, 12, 15; cf. also, r. eventum litium majoris pecuniae praemio contra bonos mores (procurator), Papin. Dig. 17, 1, 7: qui alios actionum suarum redimunt exactores, *i. e. who engage persons to undertake their suits in their own names*, Cod. Justin. 2, 13, 2; so ib. 1. Cf., respecting redimere litem, Mühlenbruch, die Lehre von der Cession, p. 362 *sq.*: auditores conducti et redempti, *hired*, i. e. *bribed*, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 4; so, plausor redemptus, Petr. 5, 8: tutor aut curator redemptus, Cod. Justin. 5, 1, 4: aemuli corrupti ac redempti, ib. 10, 54.

B. Trop., *To buy, purchase*: **1.** *To gain, acquire, obtain, procure* any thing desirable: ut ab eo (praetore) servorum sceleris conjurationisque damnatorum vita vel ipso carnifice internuncio redimeretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6 *fin.*: ego vitam omnium civium . . . quinque hominum amentium ac perditorum poena redemi, id. Sull. 11 *fin.*; so, non vitam liberorum sed mortis celeritatem pretio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 45: sepeliendi potestatem pretio, id. ib.: pacem sibi sempiternam, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11 *fin.*: pacem Ariovisti ne obsidibus quidem datis, Caes. B. G. 1, 37, 2: pacem ab aliquo, Just. 43, 5 *fin.*: omnium gratiam atque amicitiam ejus morte, Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *fin.*: militum voluntates largitione, id. B. C. 1, 39: primo tantummodo belli moram, Sall. J. 29, 3: mutuam dissimulationem mali, Tac. Agr. 6.

2. *To buy off*, i. e. *to ward off, obviate, avert* an evil: quam (acerbitatem) ego a republica meis privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4: haec vero, quae vel vita redimi recte possunt, aestimare pecunia non queo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9 *ad fin.*: qui se uno quaestu decumarum omnia sua pericula redempturum esse dicebat, id. ib. 2, 3, 19 *fin.*: metum virgarum pretio, id. ib. 2, 5, 44 *fin.*: ignominiam assiduo labore, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 21: bella, Just. 6, 1, 6; 7, 5, 1; 7, 6, 5: si mea mors redimenda tuà esset, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 105: qui delatorem redemit, *has bought off, hushed up*, Ulp. Dig. 49, 14, 29.

3. *To pay for; to make amends, atone, compensate for* a wrong: flagitium aut facinus redimere, Sall. C. 14, 3; so, multa desidiae crimina morte, Vell. 2, 87 Ruhnk.: nullam congiario culpam, Plin. Pan. 28, 2; cf. simply, culpam, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: vitium auctore (*sc.* Jove), Ov. Her. 17, 49 Ruhnk.: sua perjuria per nostram poenam, id. Am. 3, 3, 21.

* **rĕd-indūtus,** a, um, *Part.* [induo] *That has put on again*, i. e. *clothed again, reclothed with* any thing: redindutus carnem, Tert. Res. Carn. 42 *fin.*

rĕdintegrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redintegro] *A renewal, restoration, repetition*: Macr. S. 1, 11: virium, Arn. 7, 249: ejusdem verbi, Auct. Her. 4, 28.

rĕdintegrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A renewer, restorer*: OPERVM PVBLICORVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3766: virium (somnus), Tert. Anim. 43.

rĕd-intĕgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To make whole again; to restore, renew; to recruit, refresh* (a good prose word): vide, quantis imbribus repente dejectis (dii) venas fontium arentes redintegrent, Sen. Ben. 4, 25; so, laetitiam, coupled with renovare, Plin. Pan. 61 *ad fin.*: ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, *be not repeated word for word*, Auct. Her. 2, 30: ut deminutae copiae redintegrarentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 31, 3: soluto matrimonio . . . redintegrato rursus matrimonio, Papin. Dig. 25, 2, 30: redintegratis viribus, Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 4: proelium, id. ib. 1, 25, 6; so id. ib. 2, 23, 2; 2, 27; Liv. 1, 12 *fin.*; Front. Strat. 2, 8, 13, et mult. al.; cf., bellum, Liv. 31, 25: bellum alicui, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 9: dissensionem civilem, Suet. Ner. 3: pacem, Liv. 2, 13 *fin.*: clamorem, id. 3, 63; 9, 35: luctum in castris, id. 9, 5: memoriam, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99; Liv. 3, 56: spem, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; cf., animum, id. ib. 2, 25 *ad fin.*: animos, Front. Strat. 2, 7, 11:—(columbae fastidientes) libero aëro redintegrentur, *are recruited, refreshed*, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 6; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 10; and, legentium animum, Tac. A. 4, 33; also absol.: iterum tum jucunditas in herba redintegrabit (*sc.* pecus), Var. R. R. 2, 2, 11.

rĕdīnunt, v. redeo, *ad init.*

* **rĕd-invĕnĭo,** ire, *v. a. To find again*: coronam auream, Tert. Anim. 46.

* **rĕd-ĭpiscor,** ci, *v. dep. a.* [apiscor] *To get again, to regain, recover*: condalium, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 15.

* **rĕ-disco,** ĕre, *v. a. To learn again*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 122.

rĕdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redeo] *A going* or *coming back; a returning, return* (very rare; more freq., reditus): quid illi reditio etiam huc fuit? *Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 30; so, huc, *Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 10; and, domum, *Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 3:—reditionis spem habere, Var. in Non. 222, 17: celeritas reditionis, *Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6.

rĕdĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** *A returning, return* (freq. and quite class.): **A.** Lit.: noster itus, reditus, Cic. Att. 15, 5 *fin.*: reditu (*returning*) vel potius reversione (*turning back*) mea laetatus, id. ib. 16, 7, 5: inter profectionem reditumque L. Sullae, id. Brut. 63 *fin.*: Romanis reditu interclusis, Caes. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.*; so Auct. B. Alex. 20, 5: votum pro reditu simulant, Virg. A. 2, 17, et saep.:—qui vero Narbone reditus? Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: animis reditum in coelum patere, id. Lael. 4, 13; so, in locum, id. Rep. 6, 18; 23; id. Cluent. 42 *fin.*; Caes. B. C. 3, 82, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24 *fin.*; Liv. 9, 5; Catull. 63, 79; Virg. A. 10, 436, et mult. al.: (*Romam, Cic. Phil. 2, 42: domum, *home*, id. Pis. 3):—ad aliquem, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32: ad vada, Catull. 63, 47.—In the *plur.*: Tib. 1, 3, 13; Virg. A. 2, 118; 10, 436; 11, 54; Hor. Od. 3, 5, 52; Ov. M. 11, 576; id. Fast. 1, 279, et mult. al.—Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri, reditu metiuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22; cf. in the *plur.*: id. ib. 6, 12.—**B.** Trop.: reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, Cic. Att. 2, 2 *ad fin.*; for which gratiae, Auct. Or. de harusp. resp. 24 *fin.*: reditus ad rem . . . ad propositum, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203.

II. (acc. to redeo, *no.* II., 1) *A return, revenue, income, proceeds* (not in Cic.): in the *sing.*, Nep. Att. 14 *fin.*; Plin. 17, 1, § 8: (*in reditu esse, *to make returns*,) id. Ep. 4, 6, 2; 6, 3; 6, 8, 5; 9, 37, 3; Ov. Am. 1, 10, 41.—In the *plur.*, Liv. 42, 52; Suet. Calig. 16 Wolf. *N. cr.*; id. ib. 41; Scaev. Dig. 34, 4, 30; Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 19.

rĕdĭvĭae and **rĕdĭvĭōsus,** v. reduv.

rĕdĭ-vīvus, a, um, *adj.* [v. re, *init.*] **I.** *That lines again*: Christus, Prud. Cath. 3, 204.—**II.** *Renewed, renovated*, of old building materials used as new: r. rudus (*opp.* novum), Vitr. 7, 1: lapis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147 and 148; cf., "*Redivivum* est ex vetusto renovatum," Fest. p. 226.

rēdo, ōnis, *m. A kind of fish without bones*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 89.

rĕd-ŏlĕo, ŭi, ēre, *v. a.* and *n. To em. a scent, diffuse an odor; to smell of* or *like, be redolent of* any thing: **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Lit.: vinum redolens, *smelling of wine*, Cic. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.*; so, unguenta, Plin. 11, 18, 19: thymum, Quint. 12, 10, 25: foetorem acoremve, Col. 12, 18, 3: delicias, Mart. 14, 59.—**B.** Trop.: orationes redolentes antiquitatem, Cic. Brut. 21, 82; so, doctrinam exercitationemque paene puerilem, id. de Or. 2, 25 *fin.*: servitutem paternam, Val. Max. 6, 2, 8 *ad fin.*: nihil, Cic. Coel. 20.—**II.** *Neutr.*: **A.** Lit: quod fracta magis redolere videntur Omnia, Lucr. 4, 698; so *absol.*, Ov. M. 4, 393; 8, 676, et al. (*redolentia porri, Mart. 13, 18): redolent thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. G. 4, 169 id. Aen. 1, 436; so with the *abl.*, Ov. M. 15, 80; Val. Fl. 4, 15; id. Max. 1, 6 *fin.*—**B.** Trop.: mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic. Brut. 82 *fin.*; id. Sest. 10, 24 Orell. *N. cr.*: praefectus Urbis, cui nescio quid redoluerat, a conventu se abstinuit, (**who had got scent of something*), Capitol. Gord. II.

* **rĕ-dŏmĭtus,** a, um, *Part.* [domo] *Retamed, broken in again*: improbi cives, Cic. Sull. 1.

‡ **rĕdōnātor,** ōris, *m.* [redono] *One who gives back again, a restorer*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 6.

rĕ-dōno, avi, 1. *v. a. To give back again, restore, return* (only in Hor.): ***I.** In gen.: aliquem diis patriis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 3.—***II.** (acc. to dono and condono, *no.* I., B, 2) *To give up, resign*: invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, *i. e. I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 33.

* **rĕd-opto,** are, *v. a. To wish for again*: mortem, Tert. Res. Carn. 4 *fin.*

rĕd-ordior, iri, *v. dep. a. To take apart, unweave, unravel* (a Plinian word): r. fila, rursusque texere, Plin. 6, 17, 20; 11, 22, 26.

rĕ-dormio, ire, *v. n. To sleep again*, Cels. 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 3.

* **rĕdormītātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dormito] *A repeated sleeping, a falling asleep again*, Plin. 10, 75, 98.

* **rĕd-orno,** are, *v. a. To adorn again, to re-adorn*: specula, Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

rĕ-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. (rēduco, Lucr. 1, 229; 4, 994; 5, 1336) *v. a.*: **I.** *To lead* or *bring back, to conduct back* (very freq and quite class.): **A.** Lit: **1.** In gen.: **a.** With animate objects: reducam te ubi fuisti, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 106: hunc ex Alide huc reducimus, id. ib. 5, 4, 17; cf., aliquem ex errore in viam, id. Pseud. 2. 3, 2: aliquem de exsilio, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 9; id. Att. 9, 14, 2; cf., ab exsilio, Quint 5, 11, 9: socios a morte, Virg. A. 4, 375: aliquem ad parentes, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 86; so, ad aliquem, Cic. Off. 3, 22; Caes. B. G. 6, 32, 2; id. B. C. 1, 24, 4; 2, 38 *fin.*; cf., vitulos a pastu ad tecta, Virg. G. 4, 434: reduci in carcerem, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 2: in Italiam, Caes. B. C. 3, 18, 4: aliquem domum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 19: quos Elea domum reducit palma, Hor. Od. 4, 2 17, et al.: uxorem, *to take again to wife*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 31; 43; 3, 5, 51; 4, 4, 12 *sq.*, et al.; Nep. Dion. 6, 2; Suet. Dom. 3; 13; cf., uxorem in matrimonium, id. ib. 8: regem, *to reinstate*, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, id. Fam. 1, 2; 1, 7, 4; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3; v. reductio; and in like manner, possum excitare multos reductos testes liberalitatis tuae, *i. e. who have been brought back by your generosity*, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47.—**b.** With inanimate objects: (falces) tormentis introrsus reducebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 22, 2: reliquas munitiones ab ea fossa pedes CD. reduxit, id. ib. 7, 72; cf., turres, id. ib. 7, 24 *fin.*: calculum, Cic. Fragm. in Non. 170, 30: in jaculando brachia, Quint. 10, 3, 6; so, sinum dextrâ usque ad lumbos, id. 11, 3, 131: remos ad pectora, Ov. M. 11, 461; Virg. A. 8, 689: clipeum, *to draw back*, Ov. M. 12, 132: gladium (*opp.* eduxit), Gell. 5, 9, 3: auras naribus, Lucr. 4, 994, et al.: furcillas in tecta hibernatum, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 6.—Poet.: solem reducit, Virg. A. 1, 143; so, diem (aurora), id. Georg. 1, 249: lucem (aurora), Ov. M. 3, 150: noctem die labente (Phoebus), Virg. A. 11, 914: aestatem, id. Georg. 3, 296: hiemes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 15: febrim, id. Sat. 2, 3, 294: somnum (cantus), id. Od. 3, 1, 21, et al.

2. In partic.: **a.** reducere aliquem domum, *To conduct* or *accompany one home*: (P. Scipio) quum senatu dimisso domum reductus ad vesperum est a patribus conscriptis, Cic. Lael. 3 *fin.*; cf. Liv. 4, 24: aliquem ad suam villam, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: bene comitati per forum reducuntur, Quint. 12, 8, 3: quanta reduci Regulus solet turba, Mart. 2, 74.—**b.** In military lang., *To draw off, withdraw* troops: vastatis omnibus eorum agris Caesar exercitum reduxit, Caes. B. G. 3, 29 *fin.*: legiones reduci jussit, id. B. C. 3, 46, 2; so, exercitum (copias, legiones suas, *etc.*), id. B. G. 6, 29, 2; 7, 68; id. B. C. 2, 28 *fin.*; Liv. 5, 5; Front. Strat. 2, 3, 1; 5; 2, 5, 13 *sq.*; cf., r. suos incolumes, Caes. B. G. 5, 22, 2; Front. Strat. 1, 1, 11; 1, 5, 13; legiones ex Britannia, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: a munitionibus, id. ib. 7, 88, 6: ab oppugnatione, id. ib. 5, 26 *fin.*: in castra, id. ib. 1, 49 *fin.*; 1, 50, 2 *sq.*; 2, 9, 2; 4, 34, 2, et saep.: in hiberna, Caes. B. G. 6, 3, 3: in Treviros, *etc.*, id. ib. 5, 53, 2; 7, 9 *fin.*; Liv. 43, 20: intra fossam, Caes. B. C. 1, 42; cf., ab radicibus collis intra munitiones, id. B. G. 7, 51 *fin.* Absol. (like duco and educo): instituit reducere, *to march back*, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 5 and 8.

B. Trop.: aliquem in gratiam, Ter. And. 5, 4, 45; so Cic. Clu. 36, 101: in gratiam cum aliquo, id. Rab. Post. 8; Liv. 10, 5 *fin.*; Quint. 5, 11, 19; cf., ut Caesarem et Pompeium perfidia hominum distractos rursus in pristinam concordiam reducas, Balbus in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A: aliquem ad officium sanitatemque reducere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 40; so, propinquum ad officium, Nep. Dat. 2, 3: judices ad justitiam, Quint. 6, 1, 46: legiones veterem ad morem, Tac. A. 11, 18: meque ipse reduco A contemplatu, *withdraw myself*, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 65: animum ad misericordiam, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27; so, declinata ad veritatem, Quint. 1, 6, 32: judicationem ad eum statum, id. 7, 3, 36:—reducere in memoriam quibus rationibus unam quamque partem confirmaris, Cic. Inv. 1, 52; cf., in memoriam gravissimi luctus, Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 2; so, dolorem in animum judicantium, id. ib. 11, 1, 54: vocem in quendam sonum aequabilem, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21; so, verborum facilitatem in altum, Quint. 10, 7, 28: haec benigna vice in sedem, Hor. Epod. 13, 9:—tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis Viresque, id. Od. 3, 21, 17: vel instituere vel reducere ejusmodi exemplum, *etc.*, *to introduce again, restore*, Plin. Ep. 4, 29 *fin.*; so, habitum vestitumque pristinum, Suet. Aug. 40: morem transvectionis post longam intercapedinem, id. ib. 38.

II. After the Aug. period, sometimes with the idea of ducere predominating, for the usual redigere (v. h. v. *no.* II.).

* **A.** *To bring* or *get out, to produce* a certain quantity: LX. pondo panis e modio (milii) reducunt, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54.

B. *To bring, make, reduce* to some shape, quality, condition, *etc.* (very rarely; usually redigere, v. h. v. *no.* II., B): aliquid in formam, Ov. M. 15, 381; so, faecem in summum, *to bring up, raise*, Col. 12, 19, 4: excrescentes carnes in ulceribus ad aequalitatem efficacissime reducunt (just before, redigit), Plin. 30, 13, 39; so, cicatrices ad colorem, id. 27, 12, 82: corpus sensim ad maciem, id. 24, 8, 30: ulcera ac scabiem jumentorum ad pilum, id. 22, 22, 32.—Hence

rĕductus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Drawn back, withdrawn*; of place, *retired, remote, distant, lonely*: **A.** Lit.: inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, Virg. G. 4, 420; id. Aen. 1, 161; so, vallis, id. ib. 6, 703; Hor. Od. 1, 17, 17; id. Epod. 2, 11.—**B.** Trop.: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9: in painting, alia eminentiora, alia reductiora fecerunt, *less prominent*, Quint. 11, 3, 46:—producta et reducta (bona), a transl. of the Gr. *προηγμένα καὶ ἀποπροηγμένα* of the Stoics, *things to be preferred and those to be deferred*, Cic. Fin. 5, 30.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

rĕductio, ōnis, *f.* [reduco] *A leading* or *bringing back; a restoring, restoration* (very rare): quoniam senatus consultum nullum exstat, quo reductio regis Alexandrini tibi adempta sit, * Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 4 (shortly afterward, ut per te restituatur et sine multitudine reducatur):—per cujus (clipei) reductiones et demissiones, (* *by the raising and lowering of which*), Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.*

* **rĕducto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] In milit. lang., *To withdraw, draw back*: exercitum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 38 *fin.*

* **rĕductor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who leads* or *brings back* (very rare): plebis Romanae in urbem, * Liv. 2, 33 *fin.*—Trop.: literarum jam senescentium reductor ac reformator, *i. e. restorer*, Plin. Ep. 8, 12.

rĕductus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from reduco.

rĕd-ulcĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To make sore again, to scratch open again*: scabram partem pumice, Col. 7, 5, 8.—Trop.: redulceratus dolor, *i. e. renewed*, App. M. 5, p. 163.

rĕd-uncus, a, um, *adj.* *Curved* or *bent backward* (very rare): jamque aliis adunca, aliis redunca (cornua dedit), Plin. 14, 37, 45.—Poet., in gen., for *Curved, bent*: pennis rostroque redunco, Ov. M. 12, 562 (for which, ora redunca, id. ib. 11, 342).

rĕdundans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from redundo.

rĕdundanter, *adv.*, v. redundo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

rĕdundantĭa, ae, *f.* [redundans] *An overflowing, superfluity, excess*: * **I.** Lit.: aër crassus, qui non habet crebras redundantias, Vitr. 1, 6 *med.*—* **II.** Trop., of language, *Redundancy*: illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia, Cic. Or. 30 *fin.*

rĕdundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redundo] *An overflowing*; hence, transf.: stomachi, *a rising*, Plin. 7, 6, 5; 11, 37, 55: astrorum, *the flowing back*, i. e. *revolution*, Vitr. 9, 1 *ad fin.*

red-undo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* Of water, from being over full, *To run back* or *over, to pour over, stream over, overflow* (freq. and quite class.; a favorite word of Cic., esp. in the trop. sense; not found in Caes.; also not in Virg. or Hor.).

I. Lit.: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: si lacus Albanus redundasset, id. de Div. 2, 32, 69: so, lacus, id. ib. 1, 44, 100; cf. Suet. Claud. 32: redundantibus cloacis, Sall. Hist. fragm. ap. Non. 138, 7: Nilus campis redundat, Lucr. 6, 713; so, r. fons campis, id. 5, 602; and, aqua gutture pleno, Ov. R. Am. 536:—quum pituita redundat aut bilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10; cf., esse pituitosos et quasi redundantes, id. Fat. 4: sanguis in ora et oculos redundat, Flor. 3, 17, 8.—**b.** Poet., in the *Part. pass.*, redundatus for redundans: amne redundatis fossa madebat aquis, Ov. F. 6, 402; and for undans: (Boreae vis saeva) redundatas flumine cogit aquas, *the swelling, surging waters* (opp. to aequato siccis aquilonibus Istro), id. Trist. 3, 10, 52 Jahn.

B. Transf.: redundare aliqua re, or absol.: of things, *To overflow with* any thing: quae (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, *is soaked with*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11; cf., sanguine hostium Africa, id. Manil. 11, 30; and id. Cat. 3, 10 24:—largus manat cruor: ora redundant Et patulae nares, Luc. 9, 812.

II. Trop., *To flow forth in excess, to be superfluous, redundant; to flow forth freely, to be copious, to abound*: is (Molo) dedit operam, ut nimis redundantes nos juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia reprimeret, et quasi extra ripas diffluentes coërceret, Cic. Brut. 91 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 62; and, Asiatici oratores parum pressi et nimis redundantes, Cic. Brut. 13, 51; so too, id. de Or. 2, 21; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 116; 12, 10, 12.; 17:—hoc tempus omne post consulatum objecimus iis fluctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, id. Verr. 2, 3, 66: quorum (vitiorum) ad amicos redundet infamia, id. Lael. 21; cf., r. vitia Atheniensium in civitatem nostram, id. Rep. 1, 3: si ex hoc beneficio nullum in me periculum redundavit, id. Sull. 9, 27; cf., servi, ad quos aliquantum etiam ex quotidianis sumptibus ac luxurie redundet, id. Coel. 23, 57: nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, id. Prov. Cons. 12 *fin.*: si haec in eum annum redundarint, id. Mur. 39 *ad fin.*:—quod laudem adolescentis propinqui existimo etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare, *to redound*, id. Lig. 3, 8; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 2; Quint. 12, 2, 19; Auct. B. Alex. 60, 2, et saep.:—ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, *pour forth copiously, abundantly*, Cic. de Or. 1, 6; cf., ex meo tenui vectigali . . . aliquid etiam redundabit, *something will still remain*, id. Parad. 6, 3; and, non reus ex ea causa redundat Postumus, *does not appear to be guilty*, id. Rab. Post. 5, 11: hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redundarunt, *have flowed, proceeded*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 39; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 43 *fin.*: ne quid hoc parricida civium interfecto, invidiae mihi in posteritatem redundaret, (* *should redound to* or *fall upon me*), id. Cat. 1, 12.—* **b.** Poet., *c. acc.*: Vulturnus Raucis talia faucibus redundat, *spouts forth*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 71.

B. Transf., *To be present in excess; to be redundant*; and redundare aliqua re, *to have an excess* or *redundancy* of any thing: redundat aurum ac thesauri patent, Lucil. in Non. 384, 17: in quibus (definitionibus) neque abesse quicquam decet neque redundare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19 *fin.*; cf., ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis neque in Crasso redundaret, id. ib. 3, 4 *fin.*; and Quint. 1, 4, 9: ut nulla (species) neque praetermittatur neque redundet, Cic. Or. 33, 117: munitus indicibus fuit, quorum hodie copia redundat, id. Sest. 44; cf., redundante multitudine, Tac. H. 2, 93: quod bonum mihi redundat, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9:—quo posset urbs et accipere ex mari, quo egeret, et reddere, quo redundaret, id. Rep. 2, 5; id. Fam. 3, 10, 5: tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 35 *fin.*: hominum multitudine, id. Pis. 11, 25; cf., armis, Tac. H. 2, 32: clientelis, id. Or. 36; acerbissimo luctu redundaret ista victoria, Cic. Lig. 5, 15: hilaritate et joco, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221.—Hence

rĕdundans, antis, *Pa.*, *Overflowing, superfluous, excessive, redundant*: amputatio et decussio redundantioris nitoris, Tert. Cult. fem. 2, 9.—*Adv.*, redundanter: Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21: *Comp.*, Ambros. Ep. 82, 27.

* **rĕ-duplĭcātus,** a, um, *Part.* [duplico] *Doubled again, redoubled, reduplicated*: Tert. Pat. 14 *fin.*

* **rĕ-dūresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To grow hard again*: ferrum, Vitr. 1, 4.

rĕdŭvĭa (also written redivia), ae, *f.* *A hangnail* on the finger: "rediviam quidam, alii RELUVIUM appellant, cum circa ungues cutis se resolvit, Fest. p. 135 and 226. So, redivia, Titin. ib.: reduviae, Plin. 30, 12, 37; 28, 4, 8.—Proverb.: quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curem, *i. e. to be busy about trifles*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128.—**2.** Transf., *A re* *mainder, remnant, fragment:* escarum, Sol. 32: conchyliorum, id. 9.

* **rĕdŭvĭōsus** (rediv.), a, um, *adj.* [reduvia] *Full of hangnails*, Laev. in Fest. p. 226.

rĕdux, ŭcis, *adj.* [reduco] **I.** *Act., That leads* or *brings back* (mostly only as an epithet of Jupiter and of Fortuna, in the poets and on inscrr.): Jupiter, Ov. Her. 13, 50; so Sabin. Ep. 1, 78; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1256: Fortuna, Mart. 8, 65; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 332; 922; 1760 *sq.*; 1776; 3096; 4083: reduces choreae, *i. e. that accompany home*, Mart. 10, 70.—Far more freq. and quite class.,

II. *Pass., That is led* or *brought back* (from slavery, imprisonment, from a distance, *etc.*), *come back, returned:* facere aliquem reducem, (* *to bring back*), Plaut. Capt. prol. 43; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 77; 3, 5, 28; 5, 1, 2; 11; Trin. 4, 14; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 18: ab Orco in lucem, id. Hec. 5, 4, 12: quid me reducem esse voluistis? (*i. e. from exile*), Cic. Mil. 37 *fin.*: victores triumphantes domos reduces sistatis, Liv. 29, 27: navi reduce, id. 21, 50: Caesar exercitusque, Tac. A. 1, 70 *fin.*: reduces socios, Virg. A. 1, 390; id. ib. 11, 797, et saep.:—(elephanti) non ante reduces ad agmen, Plin. 8, 5, 5: reduces habenas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 242: (* of the phoenix after being burned), reducisque parans exordia formae, id. Idyll. 1, 41.

* **rĕ-exĭnānĭo**, ire, *v. a. To empty again, re-empty* (late Lat.): in cacabum, Apic. 8, 6 *fin.*; cf. id. 4, 2.

* **rĕ-fabrĭco**, are, *v. a. To build again, rebuild:* collapsum balneum, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 5.

‡ **rĕfacta**, v. reficio, *ad init.*

rĕfectĭo (*refict.), ōnis, *f.* [reficio] *A restoring, repairing* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: Capitolii, Suet. Caes. 15: ferramenta, quae refectionem desiderant, Col. 12, 3, 9: viae publicae, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1; cf. id. ib. 43, 21, 1, § 7.—In the *plur.*, Vitr. 6, 3.—**II.** Trop., *Refreshment, refection, recreation, recovery:* etiam febre liberatus vix refectioni valebit, (* *will scarcely be strong enough to recover*), Cels. 3, 15; so id. 4, 6 *fin.*: tempora ad quietem refectionemque nobis data, Quint. 10, 3, 26; cf. Plin. Pan. 81: oculorum (joined with recreatur acies), Plin. 37, 5, 16: lassitudinum perfrictionumque (oleum), id. 23, 4, 40.—In the *plur.*: quae refectiones tuas arbores praetexerint, Plin. Pan. 15, 4.

* **rĕfector**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A restorer, repairer:* Coae Veneris, item Colossi, Suet. Vesp. 18.

1. rĕfectus, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. reficio.

2. rĕfectus, ūs, *m.* [reficio] *A restoration*, Scaev. Dig. 31, 1, 78, § 12.—Trop., *A refreshment, recreation*, App. M. 8, p. 210.

rĕ-fello, felli, 3. *v. a.* [fallo, qs. falsum redarguere; cf., si id falsum fuerat, filius cur non refellit? Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 54] *To show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute, refute, repel* (quite class.): nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: tu me γεωμετρικῶς refelleras, id. Att. 12, 5, 3: testem, Quint. 5, 7, 9; 5, 13, 3; 12, 8, 14; Suet. Aug. 56, et al.; opp. to confirmare, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90; so Quint. 3, 9, 6; 5, 2, 2; 5, 7, 36; 12, 1, 45: r. et redarguere nostrum mendacium, Cic. Lig. 6 *fin.*: sensus, Lucr. 4, 480: dicta, Virg. A. 4, 380; so id. ib. 12, 644: r. ea magis exemplis quam argumentis, Cic. de Or. 1, 19 *fin.*: praedicta re et eventis, id. de Div. 2, 47 *fin.*: orationem vitâ, id. Fin. 2, 25 *fin.*: crimen ferro, Virg. A. 12, 16.—Absol.: nullius memoria jam refellente, Cic. de Or. 1, 2 *fin.*

rĕ-fercĭo, si, tum, 4. *v. a.* [farcio] *To fill up, stuff, cram* (quite class., and most freq. in the *Pa.*): **I.** Lit.: meministis tum judices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas referciri, Cic. Sest. 35 *fin.*: horrea, Plin. Pan. 31 *fin.*; so, aerarium publicum, Avid. Cass. in Volcat. Avid. Cass. *fin.*—Poet., of personal objects: quem Fortuna donis opimis refersit, Sil. 5, 266.—**II.** Trop.: perfice, ut Crassus quae coarctavit et peranguste refersit in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163:—aures sermonibus, id. Rab. Post. 14 *fin.*; so, libros puerilibus fabulis, id. N. D. 1, 13, 34: omnia libris, id. Tusc. 2, 2 *fin.*: hominum vitam superstitione omni, id. N. D. 2, 24, 63.—Hence

rĕfertus, a, um, *Pa., Stuffed, crammed, filled full:* (*a*) *c. abl.* (of things): habere villas ornamentis refertas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57; cf. id. Manil. 8, 21: insula Delos referta divitiis, id. ib. 18 *fin.*: cupas taeda ac pice refertas, * Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 2: loca referta praedâ, Liv. 5, 41: cera referta notis, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 8. In the *Sup.*: theatrum celebritate refertissimum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.*:—Xerxes refertus omnibus praemiis donisque fortunae, id. Tusc. 5, 7 *fin.*; cf., bellorum praemiis refertos, Tac. A. 11, 7; and, refertus honestis studiis, id. Or. 34:—vita undique referta bonis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31; Cic. Brut. 85 *fin.*: literae refertae omni officio, diligentia, suavitate, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: refertae sententiis poëtarum, Quint. 5, 11, 39: carmina referta contumeliis, Tac. A. 4, 34 *fin.*—Only rarely of persons: domus erat aleatoribus referta, plena ebriorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 52; id. Or. 41, 140.—(*β*) *c. gen.* (of persons): referta Gallia negotiatorum est, plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Font. 1: oppida hominum referta, Var. in Non. 501, 15: referta quondam Italia Pythagoreorum fuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 37: audieram refertam esse Graeciam sceleratissimorum hominum ac nefariorum, id. Planc. 41: urbem refertam esse optimatium, id. Att. 9, 1, 2: mare refertum fore praedonum, id. Rab. Post. 8, 20.—* (*γ*) With *de:* quaerebat, cur de hujusmodi nugis referti essent eorum libri, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86.—(*δ*) *Abs.:* Suessam Pometiam urbem opulentam refertamque cepit, Cic. Rep. 2, 24 Mos.: locuples ac referta domus, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161: Asia, id. Mur. 9, 20: refertos agros, Tac. H. 2, 56:—utrique (Academici et Peripatetici) disciplinae formula plena et referta, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 17.—*Comp.:* refertius aerarium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87.—*Adv.* does not occur.

rĕ-fĕrĭo, ire, *v. a. To strike back* or *in return* (a very rare word): aliquem, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 108: percussit te? recede. Referiendo enim et occasionem saepius feriendi dabis et excusationem, Sen. de Ira 2, 35 *fin.* Poet.: speculi referitur imagine Phoebus, (* *i. e. is reflected*), Ov. M. 4, 349; cf., referitur vocibus Echo, Aus. Ep. 10, 23.

rĕfĕrīva, v. refriva.

rĕ-fĕro, retŭli (also written rettuli), rĕlātum (rēlātum, Lucr. 2, 1001), rĕferre, *v. a. irr. To bear, carry, bring, draw,* or *give back;* also, *to bear, carry, bring* to any place or to any one (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: zonas, quas plenas argenti extuli, eas ex provincia inanes retuli, C. Gracchus in Gell. 15, 12 *fin.*: arma, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 25: vasa domum, id. Poen. 4, 2, 25; cf., pallam domum, id. Men. 5, 7, 59; so id. ib. 4, 2, 97; 98; cf., anulum ad me, id. Casin. 2, 1, 1; and simply, pallam, spinther, id. Men. 3, 3, 16; 5, 1, 5; 5, 2, 56: secum aurum, id. Aul. 4, 5, 4: exta, id. Poen. 2, 44: uvidum rete sine squamoso pecu, id. Rud. 4, 3, 5: aestus aliquem in portum refert, id. Asin. 1, 3, 6; cf., Auster me ad tribulos tuos Rhegium retulit, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 3; and, ut naves eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 28, 2: me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 15, 16, B; cf., aliquem domum lecticae impositum, Suet. Caes. 82; and, in Palatium, id. Vitell. 16: intro referre pedem, *to turn one's feet back, to return*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 50; cf., incertus tuum cave ad me retuleris pedem, id. Ep. 3, 4, 3; and, coelo retulit illa pedem, Ov. Her. 16, 88; (for a different use of the phrase, see under *no.* B, 2): ad nomen caput ille refert, *turns his head, looks back*, Ov. M. 3, 245: suumque Retulit os in se, *drew back, concealed*, id. ib. 2, 303: ad Tuneta rursum castra refert, Liv. 30, 16: digitos ad os referre, *to draw back*, (* v. digitus), Quint. 11, 3, 103; so, digitos saepe ad frontem, Ov. M. 15, 567; and, manum ad capulum, Tac. A. 15, 58 *fin.*: rursus enses vaginae, Sil. 7, 508:—pecunias monumentaque, in templum, Caes. B. C. 2, 21, 3; so, caput ejus in castra, id. B. G. 5, 58, 6: vulneratos in locum tutum, id. B. C. 2, 41, 7: cornua (urorum) in publicum, id. B. G. 6, 28, 3: frumentum omne ad se referri jubet, id. B. G. 7, 71, 5; so, signa militaria, scutum, literas ad Caesarem, id. ib 7, 88, 5; id. B. C. 3, 53, 2; 3, 99, 3;—id. ib 3, 53, 4;—id. B. G. 1, 29, 1; 5, 49, 2: Caesaris capite relato, id. B. C. 3, 19 *fin.*—**b** With se, *To go back, return:* Romam se retulit, Cic. Fl. 21, 50; so, sese in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 72 *fin.*: se huc, id. ib. 2, 8, 2: se domum ad porri catinum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 115: sese ab Argis (Juno), Virg. A. 7, 286; cf., se de Britannis ovans, Tac. A. 13, 32: causam Cleanthes offert, cur se sol referat, Cic. N. D. 3, 14 *fin.*

B. In partic.: **1.** *To give back* something due; *to give up, return, restore, pay back, repay*, i. q. reddere: scyphos, quos utendos dedi Philodamo, retuleritne? Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 34; cf. id. Aul. 4, 10, 29; 37; 38; and, pateram (surreptam), Cic. de Div. 1, 25 *fin.*: argentum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 29; so (coupled with reddere), id. Curc. 5, 3, 45: mercedem (coupled with reddere), id. Asin. 2, 4, 35; cf., aera octonis idibus, *to pay the money for tuition*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 75 (v. idus); Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 112.

2. Referre pedem, as a milit. *t. t., To draw back, withdraw, retreat* (different from the gen. signif., to return, and the above passages): vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 5; cf., ut paulatim cedant ac pedem referant, id. B. C. 2, 40, 3; and Liv. 7, 33; so, r. pedem, Caes. B. C. 1, 44, 2 (coupled with loco excedere); Cic. Phil. 12, 3 *fin.* (opp. to insistere); Liv. 3, 60 (opp. to restituitur pugna); id. 21, 8, et al. For the sake of euphony, r. gradum: quum pedes referret gradum, Liv. 1, 14. And, in a like sense, once *mid.*: a prima acie ad triarios sensim referebatur, Liv. 8, 8.—**b.** Transf., out of the military sphere: feroque viso retulit retro pedem (viator), Phaedr. 2, 1, 8; cf., viso retulit angue pedem, Ov. F. 2, 342; and id. ib. 6, 334: retulit ille gradus horrueruntque comae, id. ib. 2, 502:—(in judiciis) instare proficientibus et ab iis, quae non adjuvant, quam mollissime pedem oportet referre, Quint. 6, 4, 19.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: Lucr. 4, 323: (Saxum) ejulatu . . . Resonando mutum flebiles voces refert, Att. in Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94; cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.*; so, sonum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 144; id. Or. 12, 38; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 201, et al.: voces, Ov. M. 12, 47; cf., Coëamus retulit Echo, id. ib. 3, 387: cum ex CXXV. judicibus reus L. referret, *restored* (to the list), i. e. *retained, accepted* (opp. to quinque et LXX. rejiceret), Cic. Planc. 17: o mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos! Virg. A. 8, 560; cf., tempora tibi, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 13: festas luces (seculum), id. ib. 4, 6, 42: dies siccos (sol), id. ib. 3, 29, 20, et saep.: hoc quidem jam periit: Ni quid tibi hinc in spem referas, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 3: ad amicam meras querimonias referre, id. Truc. 1, 2, 65: hic in suam domum ignominiam et calamitatem retulit, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; cf., pro re certa spem falsam domum retulerunt, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110; and, servati civis decus referre, Tac. A. 3, 21:—e cursu populari referre aspectum in curiam, *to turn back, turn toward*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16; cf., oculos animumque ad aliquem, id. Quint. 14, 47: animum ad studia, id. de Or. 1, 1: animum ad veritatem, id. Rosc. Am. 16 *fin.*: animum ad firmitudinem, Tac. A. 3, 6, et saep.: multa dies variique labor mutabilis aevi Retulit in melius, *brought to a better state*, Virg. A. 11, 426:—uterque se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem refert, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: se ad philosophiam referre, id. Off. 2, 1 *fin.*: ut eo, unde egressa est, referat se oratio, id. ib. 2, 22, 77.

B. In partic.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I., B, 1) *To pay back, repay:* denique Par pari referto, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55; cf. id. Phorm. prol. 22; and Cic. Att. 16, 3, 4: ut puto, non poteris ipsa referre vicem, *pay him back in his own coin*, Ov. A. A. 1, 370. Here belongs the very frequent phrase, referre gratiam (rarely gratias), *To return thanks, show one's gratitude* (by deeds), *to recompense, requite:* spero ego mihi quoque Tempus tale eventurum, ut tibi gratiam referam parem, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4 39; so, gratiam parem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4 52 et habetur et refertur, Thais, a me ita, uti merita es, gratia, id. ib. 4, 6, 12; cf., r. meritam gratiam debitamque, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14; and, justam ac debitam gratiam, id. Balb. 26, 59: gratiam alicui, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 12; so id. Most. 1, 3, 57; id. Pers. 5, 2, 71; id. Pseud. 1, 3, 86; id. Rud. 5, 3, 36, et al.; Cic. Lael. 15, 53; Caes. B. G. 1, 35, 2; 5, 27 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 39, 3; 3, 1 *fin.*, et mult. al.; v. gratia.

2. *To bring back* any thing; *to repeat, renew, restore*, i. q. repetere, retractare, renovare, *etc.*: Hecyram Iterum referre, *to produce it again*, Ter. Hec. prol. 7; id. ib. prol. ult. 21 and 30; cf. Hor. A. P. 179: ludunt . . . . Dictaeos referunt Curetas, Lucr. 2, 634; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 62: institutum referri ac renovari, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 21; cf., consuetudo longo intervallo repetita ac relata, id. ib. *init.*: te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc retulisse demiror, id. Cluent. 31 *fin.*: quum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint eandemque totius coeli descriptionem longis intervallis retulerint, id. Rep. 6, 22: mysteria ad quae biduo serius veneram, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75; so, quasdam caerimonias ex magno intervallo, Liv. 3, 55: antiquum morem, Suet. Caes. 20: consuetudinem antiquam, id. Tib. 32, et saep.: quum aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit, *repeated*, Liv. 37, 6 *fin.* Drak.: veterem Valeriae gentis in liberanda patria laudem, *to restore*, Cic. Fl. 1: hunc morem, hos casus atque haec certamina primus Ascanius Retulit, Virg. A. 5, 598: referre Naturam, motus, victum moresque parentum, *to reproduce, renew*, Lucr. 1, 598; so, majorum vultus vocesque comasque, id. 4, 1220: mores, os vultusque ejus (*sc.* patris), Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 9: parentis sui speciem, Liv. 10, 7; cf., (Tellus) partim figuras Retulit antiquas, partim nova monstra creavit, Ov. M. 1, 437: si quis mihi parvulus aula Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret, *might have represented, resembled thee*, Virg. A. 4, 329; cf., nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem. id. ib. 12, 348; and, Marsigni sermone vultuque Suevos referunt, Tac. G. 43.

3. *To convey a report, account, intelligence*, by speech or by writing; *to report, announce, relate, recite, repeat; to mention, allege*: certorum hominum sermones referebantur ad me, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10 Orell. *N. cr.*: tales miserrima fletus Fertque refertque soror (*sc.* ad Aeneam), Virg. A. 4, 438: pugnam referunt, Ov. M. 12, 160: factum dictumve, Liv. 6, 40: si quis hoc referat exemplum, Quint. 5, 11, 8: in epistolis Cicero haec Bruti refert verba, id. ib. 6, 3, 20: quale refert Cicero de homine praelongo, caput eum, *etc.*, id. ib. 6, 3, 67, et saep.: classi quoque ad Fidenas pugnatum cum Veientibus, quidam annales retulere, Liv. 4, 34 Drak.; so with an object-clause: Suet. Caes. 30; Ov. M. 1, 700; 4, 797; Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 2, et al.; cf. poet. by Greek attraction: quia retulit Ajax Esse Jovis pronepos, Ov. M. 13, 141; ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum Falsis impulerit criminibus, refert, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 16.—*Absol.*: "quantum, inquam, debetis?" Respondent CVI. Refero ad Scaptium, *I report, announce it to Scaptius*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: in quo primum saepe aliter est dictum, aliter ad nos relatum, *reported, stated*, id. Brut. 57, 288: (Hortensius) nullo referente, omnia adversariorum dicta meminisset, id. ib. 88, 301.—(* *To call to mind*, Ov. M. 1, 165.)—Hence,

b. Pregn., *To say in return, to rejoin, answer, reply*: id me non ad meam defensionem attulisse, sed illorum defensioni retulisse, Cic. Caecin. 29 *ad fin.*: ego tibi refero, *I reply to you*, id. ib. § 84: ut si esset dictum, *etc.*, et referret aliquis "Ergo," *etc.*, id. Fat. 13, 30: quid a nobis autem refertur, id. Quint. 13, 44: retices nec mutua nostris dicta refers, Ov. M. 1, 656: Anna refert, Virg. A. 4, 31: tandem pauca refert, id. ib. 4, 333, et saep.

c. Publicists' *t. t.*: (*α*) *To bring, convey, deliver* any thing as an official report; *to report, announce, notify*, i. q. renunciare: legati haec se ad suos relaturos dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 9, 1; cf., cujus orationem legati domum referunt, id. B. C. 1, 35, 3; so, responsa (legati), Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 380, 31: legationem Romam, Liv. 7, 32: mandata, responsa ad aliquem, Caes. B. C. 3, 57, 5; id. B. G. 1, 35, 1; cf., mandata alicui, id. ib. 1, 37, 1: numerum capitum ad aliquem, id. ib. 2, 33 *fin.*: rumores excipere et ad aliquem referre, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 47, 5: Ubii paucis diebus intermissis referunt, Suevos omnes, *etc.*, id. ib. 6, 10, 4; so with an object-clause, Liv. 3, 38.

(*β*) Ad senatum de aliqua re referre (less freq. with the *acc.*, a relative clause, or *absol.*), *To make a motion* or *proposition* in the Senate; *to consult, refer to*, or *lay before* the Senate; *to move, bring forward, propose*: VTI L. PAVLVS C. MARCELLVS COSS. . . . DE CONSVLARIBVS PROVINCIIS AD SENATVM REFERRENT, NEVE QVID PRIVS . . . AD SENATVM REFERRENT, NEVE QVID CONIVNCTVM DE EA RE REFERRETVR A CONSVLIBVS, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5 *sq.*: de legibus abrogandis ad senatum referre, Cic. Corn. 1 fragm. 8 (p. 448 ed. Orell.); cf., de quo legando consules spero ad senatum relaturos, id. de imp. Pomp. 19, 58: de ejus honore ad senatum referre, id. Phil. 8, 11 *fin.*: de ea re postulant uti referatur. Itaque consulente Cicerone frequens senatus decernit, *etc.*, Sall. C. 48, 5: rem ad senatum refert, id. ib. 29; cf., tunc relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv. 21, 5; so, rem ad senatum, id. 2, 22:—consul convocato senatu refert, quid de his fieri placeat, qui, *etc.*, Sall. C. 50, 3:—ut ex literis ad senatum referretur, impetrari (a consulibus) non potuit. Referunt consules de republica, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 1; cf., refer, inquis, ad senatum. Non referam, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20; id. Prov. Cons. 8:—*Per syllepsin*: DE EA RE AD SENATVM POPVLVMQVE REFERRI, since referre ad populum was not used in this sense (for ferre ad populum); v. art. fero, and the follg., sub *γ*.—The application of this *term. techn.* to other bodies was not usual, and is critically certain only in Nep. and the author of the oration, Pro domo: de hoc (*sc.* Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium retulit, Nep. Eum. 12; C. Cassium censorem de signo Concordiae dedicando ad pontificum collegium retulisse, Auct. or. pro domo 53.—But, transf., quite class.: de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum; ad quem etiam Athenienses publice de majoribus rebus semper retulerunt, Cic. de Div. 1, 54; cf., Nep. Lys. 3; Cic. Quint. 16, 53.—Different from this is,

* (*γ*) Referre ad populum, for denuo ferre, *To propose* or *refer* any thing *anew to the people* (cf. above, *no.* II., B. 2): factum est illorum aequitate et sapientia consulum, ut id, quod senatus decreverat, id postea referendum ad populum non arbitrarentur, Cic. Clu. 49, 137.

d. A mercant. and publicists' *t. t.*, *To note down, enter* any thing in writing; *to inscribe, register, record*, etc.: cum scirem, ita indicium in tabulas publicas relatum, Cic. Sull. 15; cf. id. ib. 19: in tabulas quodcumque commodum est, id. Flacc. 9: nomen in tabulas, in codicem, id. Rosc. Com. 1 *fin.*: quod reliquum in commentarium, id. Att. 7, 3, 7: quid in libellum, id. Phil. 1, 8: tuas epistolas in volumina, *i. e. to admit*, id. Fam. 16, 17; cf., orationem in Origines, id. Brut. 23, 89, et al.: in reos, in proscriptos referri, (* *to be set down among*), id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27; so, absentem in reos, id. Verr. 2, 5, 42; cf., aliquem inter proscriptos, Suet. Aug. 70:—anulos quoque depositos a nobilitate, in annales relatum est, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 18:—senatus consulta falsa referuntur (*sc.* in aerarium), *were entered, registered*, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1; id. Phil. 5, 4 *fin.*—Entirely absol.: ut nec triumviri accipiundo nec scribae referundo sufficerent, Liv. 26, 36 *fin.*—Here, too, belongs referre rationes *or* aliquid (in rationibus, ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), *To give, present*, or *render an account*: rationes referre ad aerarium, "Cic. Fam. 5, 20." So id. Pis. 25, 61; id. Verr. 2, 1, 30 *fin.*; 2, 3, 71: r. rationes publicas ad Caesarem cum fide, Caes. B. C. 2, 20 *fin.*: si hanc ex fenore pecuniam populo non retuleris, reddas societati, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71; cf., pecuniam operi publico, *to charge to*, i. e. *to set down as applied to*, id. Flacc. 19.—So, too, acceptum and in acceptum referre, *To place to one's credit*, in a lit. and trop. sense; v. accipio.—Hence, transf., aliquem (aliquid) in numero (as above, in rationibus), in numerum, *etc.*, *To count* or *reckon* a person or thing *among*: Democritus, qui imagines eorumque circuitus in deorum numero refert, Cic. N. N. 1, 12; for which, (Caesar, Claudius) in deorum numerum relatus est, Suet. Caes. 88; id. Claud. 45: Ponticus Heraclides terram et coelum refert in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 13 *fin.*; for which, aliquem inter deos, id. ib. 97: diem inter festos, nefastos, Tac. A. 13, 41 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 11; id. Tib. 53: dumque refert inter meritorum maxima, demptos Aesonis esse situs, Ov. M. 7, 302:—eodem Q. Caepionem referrem, *I should place in the same category*, Cic. Brut. 62.

4. Referre aliquid ad aliquid, *To trace back, ascribe, refer* a thing to any thing: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. Lael. 9, 32; so, omnia ad igneam vim, id. N. D. 3, 14, 35: omnia ad incolumitatem et ad libertatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 32; id. ib. 1, 26: in historia quaeque ad veritatem, in poëmate pleraque ad delectationem, id. Leg. 1, 1; id. Off. 1, 16 *fin.*, et saepiss. et al.: hunc ipsum finem definiebas id esse, quo omnia, quae recte fierent, referrentur, neque id ipsum usquam referretur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 5; cf., ad commonendum oratorem, quo quidque referat, id. de Or. 1, 32, 145; and, hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 6. In Tacit., once with *in*: quidquid ubique magnificum est, in claritatem ejus (*sc.* Herculis) referre consensimus, Tac. G. 34.—The reference is rarely made to persons; as, tuum est Caesar, quid nunc mihi animi sit, ad te ipsum referre, Cic. Deiot. 2, 7.—*Absol.*: ita inserere oportet referentem ad fructum, meliore genere ut sit surculus, *etc.*, *one who looks to* or *cares for the fruit*, Var. R. R. 1, 40, 6.

rē-fert (once personal in the *Plur.*, referunt, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 44; v. under *no.* 2), tulit, ferre, *v. n.* and *impers.* [res-fero: the ancients themselves regarded this word as different from rĕfero, and rē as derived from res; cf. Fest. s. v. REFERT, p. 233] Prop., It follows from or in view of a thing, i. q. ex re est; hence, *It is for one's interest* or *advantage, it profits*; or, in gen., *it befits, matters, imports, concerns* (synon., juvat, conducit, attinet) (very freq. and quite class.); construed,

1. In all periods and in all kinds of composition, *refert hoc* (*id, illud*, etc., a subject-clause, but not res; v. sub *no.* 2) *meā* (*tuā*, etc., qs. fert re mea, tua, *etc.*; cf. Prisc. p. 1077 P.; but not alicujus; v. sub *no.* 2) *magni* (*pluris, quanti*, etc., *nihil, quid?*) or *absol.*

(*α*) *Hoc mea refert*, etc. (so in Cic. very rarely, whereas interest mea occurs very freq.): tua istuc refert maxime, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38; cf., tua istuc refert, si curaveris, id. Amph. 2, 2, 109; and, id mea minime refert, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 27: quod refert tua, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 50:—nihilo pol pluris tua hoc, quam quanti illud refert mea, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 27: mea quidem istuc nihil refert, id. Pers. 4, 3, 68; cf., id tua refert nihil, utrum illae fecerint, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 12: tua quod nihil refert, ne Cures, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 48; cf., tua quod nihil refert, percontari desinas, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 12; and, non ascripsi id, quod tua nihil referebat, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5: quid id mea refert? Plaut. Curc. 3, 25; 4, 2, 44; id. Merc. 2, 3, 117; cf., quid id refert tua? id. Curc. 3, 88; id. Rud. 1, 2, 88; Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 11.—With a subject-clause: quid mea refert, hae Athenis natae an Thebis sient? Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 41.

(*β*) *Hoc refert*, etc.: quomodo habeas, illud refert, jurene an injuria, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 25; cf., ne illud quidem refert, consul an dictator an praetor spoponderit, Liv. 9, 9: illud permagni referre arbitror, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 58; cf., primum illud parvi refert, nos publicanis amissis vectigalia postea victoria recuperare, Cic. pro imp. Pomp. 7, 18; and, magni quod refert, Lucr. 2, 760: at quibus servis? refert enim magno opere id ipsum, Cic. Coel

29, 57: quanti id refert? Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1.—With a subject-clause: parvi retulit Non suscepisse, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 41; cf., parvi refert abs te ipso jus dici aequabiliter, nisi, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: quanti refert, te nec recte dicere, qui nihili faciat? Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 23: meminero, sed quid meminisse id refert? id. Mil. 3, 1, 214: quid mihi refert Chrysalo esse nomen, nisi, *etc.*, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 53: quid te igitur retulit Beneficum esse oratione, si, *etc.*, id. Epid. 1, 2, 13: neque refert videre, quid dicendum sit, nisi, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 24: neque enim numero comprehendere refert, Virg. G. 2, 104: nec dicaris aliquid, quod referret scire, reticuisse, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8. 10, 2.—With the *inf. pass.*: jam nec mutari pabula refert, Virg. G. 3, 548; cf., plures e familia cognosci referre arbitror, Suet. Ner. 1.—With a relative subject-clause (so most freq. in the class. per.): ipsi animi magni refert quali in corpore locati sint, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: magni refert, hic quid velit, * Caes. in Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: quum ego ista omnia bona dixero, tantum refert, quam magna dicam, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: quasi vero referat quam id saepe fiat, id. de Div. 2, 29: quid refert, qua me ratione cogatis? id. Lael. 8: quid refert, utrum voluerim fieri, an gaudeam factum? id. Phil. 2, 12, 29: quid refert, tanto post ad judices deferantur, an omnino non deferantur? id. Flacc. 9 *fin.*: quae (aves) pascantur nec ne, quid refert? id. de Div. 2, 34 *fin.*: tuo vitio rerumne labores, nil referre putas? Hor. S. 1, 2, 77: quum referre negas, quali sit quisque parente natus, id. ib. 1, 6, 7, et saep.:—quod tu istis lacrimis te probare postulas, Non pluris refert, quam si imbrem in cribrum geras. Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100.

(γ) *Refert*, etc.: *Do.* Hae (tabellae) quid ad me? *To.* Immo ad te attinent, Et tua refert, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 28: *Ep.* Tua pol refert enim? *Ge.* Si quidem mea refert, opera utere, id. Stich. 4, 2, 36: quid tua refert, qui cum istac venerit? id. Merc. 5, 2, 65: non plus sua referre, quam si, *etc.*, Cic. Quint. 5, 19:—quos, quum nihil refert, pudet, Plaut. Epid. 2, 1, 1: quum nihilo pluris referet, quam si, *etc.*, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 20: nego et negando si quid refert, ravio, id. Poen. 3, 5, 33: si servus est, numquid refert? id. Pseud. 2, 4, 28: quid refert, si hoc ipsum salsum illi et venustum videbatur? Cic. N. D. 1, 28 *fin.*, et saep.

* (δ) Entirely absol.: bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fiscum cogerentur, tamquam referret, *as though it mattered, as if there were any difference*, Tac. A. 6, 2.

2. Ante-class. and post-Aug. (once also in Sall.), analogous to attinet, conducit, and interest: *refert hoc, id*, etc. (once *referunt haec*) *ad aliquem, alicui, alicujus*, etc.: quam ad rem istuc refert? Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 91; cf., quid id ad me aut ad meam rem refert, id. Pers. 4, 3, 44; and, refert etiam ad fructus, quemadmodum vicinus in confinio consitum agrum habeat, Var. R. R. 1, 16 *ad fin.* In the *plur.*: te ex puella prius percontari volo, Quae ad rem referunt, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 44:—quoi rei id te assimulare retulit? id. Truc. 2, 4, 40: dic, quid referat intra naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an Mille aret? Hor. S. 1, 1, 49: quin et verba Flavii vulgabantur, non referre dedecori, si citharoedus demoveretur et tragoedus succederet, Tac. A. 15, 65:—atque adeo magni refert studium atque voluntas, Lucr. 4, 985: adeo incessus in gravida refert, Plin. 7, 6, 5: longitudo in his refert, non crassitudo, id. 18, 31, 74: multum tamen in iis refert et locorum natura, id. 11, 51, 112: plurimum refert soli cujusque ratio, id. 18, 21, 50 *fin.*:—faciendum aliquid, quod illorum magis quam sua retulisse videretur, Sall. J. 111: quorum nihil refert, ubi litium cardo vertatur, Quint. 12, 8, 2: neque refert cujusquam, Punicas Romanasve acies laetius extuleris, Tac. A. 4, 33: plurimum refert compositionis, quae quibus anteponas, Quint. 9. 4, 44: tu nihil referre iniquitatis existimas, exigas, quod deberi non oportuerit, an constituas, ut debeatur? Plin. Pan. 40 *fin.*: quem insignire exempli nonnihil, non insignire humanitatis plurimum refert, id. Ep. 8, 22 *fin.*: nec minimo sane discrimine refert, quo gestu lepores et quo gallina secetur, Juv. 5, 123.

refertus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from refercio.

rĕ-fervĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To boil* or *bubble up; to boil over:* * **I.** Lit.: terebinthinam in sartagine referventi, Plin. 16, 11, 22.—* **II.** Trop.: refervens falsum crimen in purissimam et castissimam vitam collatum statim concidit et exstinguitur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17.

* **rĕfervesco,** vi, ĕre, *v. inch*, *n.* [referveo] *To boil* or *bubble up:* qui (sanguis) refervescere videretur, Cic. de Div. 1, 23.—(* **II.** i. q. defervescere, *To cool down, be allayed:* et contentio vocis reciderat, et quasi referverat oratio, Cic. Brut. 91 *fin.* ed Ernest.; *al.* referbuerat *or* deferbuerat.)

rĕ-festīno, are, *v. n.* *To hasten back again* (late Lat.), Ruf. ap. Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6; Paul. Nol. Ep. 45 *fin.*

* **rĕ-fībŭlo,** avi, 1. *v. a.* *To unclasp, unbuckle, unloose:* Mart. 9, 28 *fin.*

rĕ-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum (AEDIFICIA REFACTA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3115), 3. *v. a.* [facio] *To make again, make anew, put in condition again; to remake, restore, renew, rebuild, repair, refit, recruit*, etc. (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: quidvis citius dissolvi posse videmus Quam rursus refici, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 558 *sq.*: alid ex alio reficit natura, id. 1, 264: ea, quae sunt amissa, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 1; 2, 16, 1; cf., arma, tela, alia, quae spe pacis amiserat, reficere, Sall. J. 66: testamentum jure militari, *to make anew*, Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 9:—"*reficere* sic accipimus ad pristinam formam iter et actum reducere, hoc est, ne quis dilatet aut producat deprimat aut exaggeret; longe enim aliud est *reficere*, aliud *facere*," Ulp. Dig. 43, 19, 3 *fin.*: "reficere est, quod corruptum est, in pristinum statum restaurare," id. ib. 43, 21, 1: opus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54 *fin.*; cf., Demosthenes curator muris reficiendis fuit, eosque refecit pecunia sua, id. Opt. gen. 7: aedes, id. Top. 3, 15; so, fana, id. Rep. 3, 9: muros, classem, portas, Caes. B. C. 1, 34 *fin.*: naves, id. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.*; 4, 31, 2; 5, 1, 1; 5, 11, 2; 5, 23, 1: pontem, id. ib. 7, 35, 4; 7, 53 *fin.*; 7, 58, 5; id. B. C. 1, 41, 1, et al.: urbem, Liv. 6, 1, et saep.: copias, *to fill up, recruit*, Caes. B. C. 3, 87, 5; so, exercitus, Liv. 3, 10.

B. In partic.: **1.** Econom. and mercant. *t. t.*, *To make again*, i. e. *to get back again, get in return:* nemo sanus debet velle impensam ac sumptum facere in culturam, si videt non posse refici, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 8; id. ib. 1, 24, 3: numquam eris dives ante, quam tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, ut eo tueri sex legiones possis, Cic. Par. 6, 1 *fin.*; so Cels. Dig. 50, 16, 88: quod tanto plus sibi mercedis ex fundo refectum sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50: quod inde refectum est, militi divisum, Liv. 35, 1 *fin.* Drak.; cf. id. 1, 5, 3; and, pecuniam ex venditionibus, Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 39, § 8: impensas belli alio bello refecturus, *to replace, defray*, Just. 9, 1 *fin.*

2. Publicists' *t. t.*, reficere consulem, tribunum, praetorem, *etc.*, *To appoint anew, to reappoint, re-elect:* tribunos, consulem, Liv. 3, 21; so, consulem, id. 10, 13; Sen. Ep. 104: praetorem, Liv. 24, 9: tribunos, Cic. Lael. 25, 96; Liv. 6, 36.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To restore* (very rarely): in quo (naufragio reip.) colligendo, ac reficienda salute communi, Cic. Sest. 6 *fin.*: refecta fides, Tac. A. 6, 17.—Far more freq.,

B. In partic., of the body or mind, *To make strong again, to restore, reinvigorate, refresh, recruit* (i. q. recreare, renovare): **1.** Of the body: exercitum ex labore atque inopia, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 1; cf., milites hibernorum quiete a laboribus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 1, 1; and, boves quiete et pabulo laeto, Liv. 1, 7: saucios cum cura, Sall. J. 54: equos, Caes. B. C. 2, 42 *fin.*: vires cibo, Liv. 37, 24: Tironis reficiendi spes est in M. Curio, *of curing*, Cic. Att. 7, 3 *fin.*: aciem oculorum, Plin. 37, 5, 17; so, stomachum, id. 32, 6, 21: lassitudines, id. 31, 10, 46: quum saltus reficit jam roscida luna, *refreshes, revives*, Virg. G. 3, 337; so, teneras herbas (aurora), Ov. F. 3, 711: ego ex magnis caloribus in Arpinati me refeci, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1; so, se ex labore, Caes. B. G. 3, 5 *fin.*; 7, 83, 7: se ab imbecillitate, Plin. 26, 11, 68; and simply with se, Cic. Fam. 7, 26 *fin.*:—labore refici ac reparari videtur, Plin. Pan. 77, 6: ex vulnere refici, Tac. A. 13, 44 *fin.*; cf., ex longo morbo, Sen. Ep. 7.—**2.** Of the mind: nunc vester conspectus et consessus iste reficit et recreat mentem meam, Cic. Planc. 1, 2; so coupled with recreare, id. Mil. 1, 2: cum reficiat animos ac reparet varietas ipsa (dicendi), Quint. 1, 12, 4; so with renovare, id. 6, 3, 1: animum ex forensi strepitu, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: refecti sunt militum animi, Liv. 21, 25: non ad animum, sed ad vultum ipsum reficiendum *i. e. to cheer up, clear up*, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 3: refecta tandem spe, *restored, renewed*, Liv. 23, 26: rerum repetitio memoriam judicis reficit, Quint. 6, 1, 1; cf. id. 4 prooem. § 6.—Hence

* rĕfectus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Refreshed, recruited, invigorated:* *Comp.*, refectior, Capell. 2. 36.

rĕfictĭo, ōnis, *f.*, i. q. refectio, q. v.

rĕ-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* *To unfix, unfasten, unloose, tear* or *pluck down, pull out* or *off* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: num figentur rursus eae tabulae, quas vos decretis vestris refixistis? (* *have taken down*), Cic. Phil. 12, 5 *fin.*: affixis hostium spoliis, quae nec emptori refigere liceret, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7; so, clipeum, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 11; cf., clipeum de poste Neptuni sacro, Virg. A. 5, 360: signa Parthorum templis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 56: clipeos captos in bello, Sil. 10, 601: dentes, *to pull out, extract*, Cels. 6, 15 *fin.*: refigere se crucibus, Sen. Vit. beat. 19 *fin.*; cf., refixum corpus interfectoris cremavit, Just. 9, 7, 11.—Poet.: refixa sidera, *loosened, falling down*, Virg. A. 5, 527: non hasta refixas vendit opes, *the plundered goods*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 497.—**II.** Transf.: **1.** *To take down* the tables of the laws suspended in public, *i. e. to annul, abolish, abrogate* laws: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3; cf., cujus aera refigere debeamus, id. Fam. 12, 1 *fin.*—* **2.** *To take away, remove:* quo facilius nostra refigere deportareque tuto possimus, Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29.

* **rĕ-fĭgūro,** are, *v. a.* *To form again, refashion:* Vulg. Sapient. 19, 6.

rĕ-fingo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To make again, make anew* (very rare): cerea regna, Virg. G. 4, 202 Wagn. *N. cr.*—**II.** Trop., *To feign, pretend:* laetiorem me refingens, App. M. 3, p. 134.

* **rĕ-firmātus,** a, um, *Part.* [firmo] *Fixed again, re-established:* limes, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 14 *fin.*

rĕfixus, a, um, *Part.*, from refigo.

* **rĕ-flābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [reflo] *That evaporates:* cibi, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1 *med.*

* **rēflabri** (*sc.* venti), i. q. reciproci, *Blowing back, blowing counter:* (* opp. to excursores venti, qui directo spirant): App. de Mundo (* ed. Bip. 1, p. 259) [reflo].

rĕ-flāgĭto, are, *v. a.* *To demand again, demand back* (only in the two follg. passages): persequamur eam et reflagitemus . . . Circumsistite eam et reflagitate, Catull. 42, 6 and 10.

* **reflātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [reflo] *Evaporation*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *med.*

rĕflātus, ūs, *m.* [reflo] *A blowing against, blowing:* navigium reflatu beluae oppletum unda, Plin. 9, 6, 5 *fin.*—Concr., *A contrary wind:* L. naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc, * Cic. Att. 12, 2.

rĕ-flecto, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*: **I.** *Act.*, *To bend* or *turn back* or *backward; to turn about* or *away* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: caudam canum degeneres sub alvum reflectunt, Plin. 11, 50, 111; id. 11, 37, 78: caput leviter, Catull. 45, 10: pedem inde (*sc.* ex Labyrintho) sospes, id. 64, 112; cf., gressum, (* *to go back, return*), Sen. Thyest. 428; and, cursum subito ad Contrebiam, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5 *fin.*: colla, Virg. A. 11, 622: oculos, Ov. M. 7, 341; cf., visus, Val. Fl. 5, 455. In the *Part. perf.*: dentes reflexi, Plin. 11 37, 62; so, cornu (along with adunco aere), Sen. Oed. 731: cornicula (scarabaei), Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 100: cervix, Virg. A. 10, 535; Ov. A. A. 3, 779; Stat. Ach. 1, 382.—Mid.: illam tereti cervice reflexam, *bending herself back*, Virg. A. 8, 633; and poet.: (Ascalaphus) in caput crescit, longosque reflectitur ungues, *he bends himself back into long claws*, i. e. *his nails are bent back and lengthened into claws*, Ov. M. 5, 547.

B. Trop., *To turn back, bring back:* quem neque fides, neque jusjurandum … Repressit neque reflexit, * Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9; cf., nonnunquam animum incitatum ad ulciscendam orationem tuam revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Sull. 16, 46; and, quibus (causis) mentes aut incitantur aut reflectuntur, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: aliquem, Sen. Agam. 155: animum reflexi, *i. e. I reflected within myself*, Virg. A. 2, 741; cf., mentem ad Romanam urbem, Mamert. Grat. act. 14: in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas! *change, alter*, Virg. A. 10, 632.

* **II.** *Neutr., To bend* or *turn back*; trop., *to give way, yield:* Lucr. 3, 501.

* **rĕ-flexim,** *adv.* [reflecto] *Inversely, conversely*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3.

rĕflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **1.** *A bending* or *turning back, reflection* (post-classical word): cervicis, Macr. S. 5, 11.—(* **2.** Trop., *The conversion of a proposition*): App. Dogm. Plat. 3.

1. reflexus, a, um. *Part.*, fr. reflecto.

* **2. rĕflexus,** ūs, *m.* [reflecto] *A bending back, recess:* Oceani, App. Flor. 6.

rĕ-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *Neutr., To blow back, blow contrary* (Ciceronian): **A.** Lit.: reflantibus ventis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: Etesiae valde reflant, id. Att. 6, 7, 2.—* **B.** Trop.: cum prospero flatu ejus (fortunae) utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos et, cum reflavit, affligimur, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19.—**II.** *Act.*: **1.** *To blow again from one's self, to blow* or *breathe out:* (aër) quum ducitur atque reflatur, *is breathed out, exhaled*, Lucr. 4, 939: spiritum, folles, *to blow out*, Lampr. Heliog. 25: sucositatem, *to evaporate*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.—* **2.** *To blow* or *puff out again:* laciniam (ventus), App. M. 10, p. 254.

rĕ-flōresco, rŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To begin to bloom again, to blossom again:* Lit.: Plin. 18, 16, 43; 19, 8, 47.—Trop.: prima juventa, Sil. 15, 741.

* **rĕflŭāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [refluo] *That which flows* or *runs off:* grammaticae refluamina guttae, *i. e. grammatical trifles*, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 29.

rĕ-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* *To flow* or *run back; to flow off, overflow* (a poet. word): Maeandros ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque, Ov. M. 8, 163: refluit amnis, Virg. A. 8, 240; cf., unda, id. ib. 8, 87; id. Georg. 4, 262: Nilus campis, id. Aen. 9, 32.—Neutr.: (of the tide), Plin. 2, 97, 99.

rĕflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [refluo] *Flowing back, refluent:* mare, Ov. M. 7, 267; Plin. 2, 97; 100 *fin.*: amnes, Sil. 5, 624: gurges, Stat. S. 5, 1, 91; litus, *from which the sea recedes*, App. M. 4, p. 156.

rĕ-fŏcillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To warm into life again; to revive, revivify* (post-Aug. and rare): refocillasse lugentem, Sen. Ben. 3, 9: aegre refocillatus, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 4; so id. ib. 3, 16 *fin.* (*al.* focillatus).

rĕ-fŏdĭo, ōdi. ossum, 3. *v. a.* *To dig up* or *dig out again* (post-Aug.): summas radices, Col. 2, 2 *fin.*; 3, 11, 4: solum quam altissime, Plin. 19, 5, 27: Orestis corpus, id. 7, 16, 16.

rĕformātio, ōnis, *f.* [reformo] *A transformation* (very rare): Lit.: of a *metamorphosis* into an ass, App. M. 3, p. 140. Trop. and pregn., *A reformation:* morum, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.*

* **rĕformātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A transformer;* pregn., *a reformer:* literarum senescentium, Plin. Ep. 8, 12.

* **rĕformātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A transformation:* aeonum, Tert. ad. Val. 13.

* **rĕformīdātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [reformido] *A great fear* or *dread, terror:* Cic. Part. 4.

rĕ-formīdo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of, to shun* or *avoid through fear* (quite class.): (α) With the *acc.*: si qui imbecillius horrent dolorem et reformidant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30 *fin.*: ea fugiat et reformidet oratio, id. ib. 1, 45; cf. Quint. 8, 5, 32: homines maritimos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27; so, aliquem, Quint. 1, 2, 18: 10 7, 16: bellum, Cic. Phil. 7, 6 *fin.*: crimen, id. Coel. 6 *fin.*: ferrum, Quint. 2, 4, 11: communem loquendi morem, id. 8, 2, 17: posteritatis memoriam, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 2: sapientiae studium et praecepta prudentium penitus, Tac. Or. 32, et al.—(β) With the *inf.*: ea dicere reformidat, Cic. Phil. 14, 3 *fin.*; so, ominari, Liv. 9, 34: comparari tibi, Plin. Pan. 44, 4.—* (γ) With a relat.-clause: nec, quid tibi de alio audienti, de se ipso occurrat, reformidat, Cic. Lig. 2 *fin.*—* (δ) With *quod:* neque se reformidare, quod in senatu Pompeius dixisset, ad quos legati mitterentur, iis auctoritatem attribui, * Caes. B. C. 1, 32 *fin.*—(ε) *Absol.*: vide, quam non reformidem, Cic. Lig. 3; Hor. S. 2, 7, 2.—**b.** Of things: tum brachia (vitium) tonde: Ante reformidant ferrum, Virg. G. 2, 369; so Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 49: mollem quoque tactum saucia membra, id. ib. 2, 7, 13: medentium manus crudum adhuc vulnus, Plin. Ep. 5, 16 *fin.*; Col. 3, 10, 20.—*Absol.*: putatio non debet secundum articulum fieri, ne reformidet oculus, *i. e. be checked in its growth, cease growing*, Col. 4, 9; so id. 4, 11; 4, 24, 15; 4, 33, 4.

rĕ-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To shape again, remould, transform, metamorphose, change* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: sed preme, quicquid erit, dum, quod fuit ante, reformet, *i. e. until she resumes her first shape*, Ov. M. 11, 254; cf. id. ib. 9, 399: tales figuras rursus in facies hominum, App. M. 3: aliquem in alienam personam, id. ib. 11 *fin.*: hunc (asinum) ad homines, id. ib. 11.—**II.** Trop., *To change, alter:* divinae providentiae fatalis dispositio subverti vel reformari non potest, App. M. 9: sententias in pejus, Ulp. Dig. 49, 1, 1: quum Themistocles ruinas patriae in pristinum habitum reformaret, Val. Max. 6, 5, 2 ext.—**2.** Pregn., *To amend, reform:* mores depravatos, Plin. Pan. 53; so, solutam et perditam disciplinam, Eum. Pan. Const. 2.

rĕfossus, a, um, *Part.*, from refodio.

rĕfōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from refoveo.

rĕ-fŏvĕo, ōvi, ōtum, 2. *v. a.* *To warm* or *cherish again; to refresh, restore, revive*, etc. (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: corpus refoventque foventque, Ov. M. 8, 536; cf., artus admoto igne, Curt. 8, 4: astrictos artus complexibus, Luc. 8, 67 Cort.: oculos, Plin. 8, 27, 41: torpentia membra quiete, Sil. 3, 637: ignes tepidos, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 15: vires mollitia coeli, Tac. A. 12, 66; cf. Vell. 2, 113, 2; 1, 15: Stat. Th. 6, 521: refotus calidis piscinis, Suet. Ner. 27.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: leni afflatu simulacra refovente, *animating*, Plin. 36, 15, 22.—**II.** Trop.: studia prope exstincta refoventur, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 5; cf., disciplinam castrorum lapsam exstinctamque refovisti, id. Pan. 18; id. ib. 69 *fin.*: provincias internis certaminibus fessas, Tac. A. 2, 54; cf., reliquias partium in Africa, Suet. Caes. 35; Tac. A. 15, 36; cf. id. Hist. 1, 31 *fin.*; 3, 58; id. Ann. 2, 47 *fin.*: calefacto simulac refoto animo, Gell. 15, 2 *fin.*

* **rĕfractārĭŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [refractarius] *Somewhat stubborn* or *refractory:* judiciale dicendi genus, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3.

* **rĕfractārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [refringo] *Stubborn, obstinate, refractory:* contumaces ac refractarios, Sen. Ep. 73.

rĕfractus, a, um, *Part.*, from refringo.

rĕfraenātĭo and **refraeno,** v. refren.

rĕfrāgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refragor] *Resistance, opposition*, Aug. Ep. 177.

* **rĕfrāgātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *An opponent, adversary:* Ciceronis, Ascon. ad Or. in tog. cand. (p. 83 ed. Orell.).

rĕ-frāgor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.*, as opp. to suffragor, a publicists' *t. t.* *To oppose, resist; to thwart, gainsay* (one who sues for a thing): illa lex petitioni tuae refragata est, Cic. Mur. 23: ne refragari homini amicissimo videar, id. Phil. 11, 9: alicujus honori (*sc.* triumpho), Liv. 45, 40; Vell. 2, 40 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., out of the publicist's sphere, *To resist, oppose, contest, withstand* (so not in Cic.): tacita quaedam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint. 5, 7, 2: cui non refragetur ingenium, id. 10, 6, 4: lactuca refragatur veneri, Plin. 19, 8, 38.—Absol.: Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5.

rĕfrēnātio (refraen.), ōnis, *f.* [refreno] *A bridling, curbing, restraining:* doloris, Sen. de Ira, 3, 15.

rĕ-frēno (refraeno), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*: * **I.** *To hold in with a bridle, to check, curb:* equos, Curt. 4, 16.—**II.** In gen., *To bridle, check, curb, restrain:* **A.** Lit.: fluvios, Lucr. 6, 531; cf., aquas, Ov. Her. 6, 87: materiem per membra, Lucr. 2, 276; cf., copiam materiaī, id. 2, 283.—**B.** Trop. (so quite class.): adolescentes a gloria, Cic. Coel. 31, 76; cf., a reditu refrenavit, id. Phil. 2, 4: juventutem, id. de Div. 2, 2: libidines, id. Parad. [illegible]; so, libidinem, id. Agr. 2, 20 *fin.*: indomitam licentiam, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 29: animum conscientia sceleris avaritiaeque suae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57: cursum dicendi, Quint. 8 prooem., § 27.

rĕ-frĭco, ŭi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*: **I.** *Act., To rub* or *scratch open again, to gall, fret* (a favorite word of Cic.; otherwise rare): **A.** Lit.: Cato R. R. 87: vulnera, *to tear open*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2; so, vulnus, id. ib. 12, 18; id. Flacc. 23, 54: obductam jam cicatricem, id. Agr. 3, 2.—**B.** Trop., *To excite afresh, renew:* memoriam pulcherrimi facti, Cic. Phil. 3, 7 *fin.*; cf., reip. praeterita fata, id. Pis. 33, 82; and, animum memoria refricare coeperat, id. Sull. 6, 19: ut illa vetus fabula refricaretur, id. Coel. 30, 71: alicujus desiderium ac dolorem, id. Fam. 5, 17, 4; so, dolorem oratione, id. de Or. 2, 48 *fin.*: admonitu refricatur amor, Ov. R. Am. 729.—* **II.** *Neutr., To break out afresh, appear again:* crebro refricat lippitudo, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2.

* **rĕfrīgĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [refrigero] *A cooling, coolness:* refrigeratio aestate, * Cic. de Sen. 14, 46: aurae, Col. 11, 1, 16.—**II.** Transf., *A mitigation* of diseases, Veg. 5, 56, 1.

rĕfrīgĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Cooling, refrigeratory:* natura (lentis), Plin. 22, 25, 70: vis (seminis cicutae), id. 25, 13, 95: potio, Pelag. Vet. 28 *med.*

rĕfrīgĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that cools; cooling:* natura refrigeratrix. Plin 19, 8, 38.

rĕfrīgĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A cooling;* trop., *a mitigation, consolation* (eccl. Latin), Tert. Apol. 39 *med.*; Salvian. Avar. 3, 11.

rĕ-frīgĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To make cool* or *cold; to cool off, cool* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17; cf., refrigerato et exstincto calore, id. N. D. 2, 9; so, calorem, Quint. 9, 4, 113: membra partim ardentia partim refrigerata, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: aqua, Plin. 31, 3, 23: frumentum, Cato R. R. 92; cf., panem, Plin. 22, 21, 28: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 13: plumbum, id 34, 18, 50 *fin.*: granaria (ventus), Var. R. R. 1, 57 *fin.*: quoad refrigeratur aër, id. ib. 2, 2, 11.—*Absol.*: Cic. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.*: novum (vinum) refrigerare, vetus calefacere, Var. in Gell. 13, 30; cf., refrigerant olera, coriandrum, cucumis, *etc.*, Cels. 2, 27; and, aceto summa vis est in refrigerando, Plin. 23, 1, 27.—Mid., *To cool one's self:* ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: refrigerandi sui causa, Suet. Vit. Lucani.

II. Trop., *To cool off, to deprive of warmth* or *zeal;* hence, pass., *to be cooled, wearied, exhausted; to grow cool* or *languid:* defessa ac refrigerata accusatione, Cic. Verr. 1, 10 *fin.*: refrigerato jam levissimo sermone hominum provincialium, id. Fam. 3, 8: refrigerato inventionis amore, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 2: quum Antonii librarius … refrigeratus, ab Antonio transfugit ad Caesarem, *his zeal having cooled*, Vell. 2, 83, 2:—prudens (testis) aliquo urbane dicto refrigerandus est, qs. *to throw cold water upon*, i. e. *to deter, check*, Quint. 5, 7, 26; cf., aegre perlegit, refrigeratus saepe a semetipso, *i. e. being often stopped, interrupted*, Suet. Claud. 41: alicui, *to refresh, comfort, assist*, Tert. Anim. 51 *fin.*; id. ad Scapul. 4 *med.*

rĕfrīgescentĭa, ae, *f.* [refrigesco] i. q. refrigeratio, *no.* II., *An alleviation, mitigation:* Tert. Anim. 43.

rĕ-frīgesco, xi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To grow cold* or *cool* (quite class.; most freq. in the trop. sense, and in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: ubi id vinum refrixerit, in dolium refundito, Cato R. R. 105: cor vulnere laesum refrixit, Ov. M. 12, 422: ager, Col. 2, 15, 2: plaga per auras, Lucr. 4, 705.

II. Trop., *To grow cold* or *remiss; to abate, grow stale, lose interest; to fail, flag* in strength or zeal: illud crimen de numis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic. Planc. 23: calor ille cogitationis, qui scribendi mora refrixit, recepit ex integro vires, Quint. 10, 3, 6: belli apparatus refrigescent, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30; so, res, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 25 Ruhnk.; cf., res interpellata bello, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 4: hasta Caesaris, *to go on coldly, to flag*, id. Fam. 9, 10 *fin.* Manut.; id. ib. 15, 17, 2: oratio, Quint. 4, 3, 2; cf., imagines mora stili, id. 10, 7, 14: sortes plane, *i. e. have gone quite out of use*, Cic. de Div. 2, 41 *fin.*: quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5:—quum Romae a judiciis forum refrixerit, *has a cessation from judicial business*, id. Att. 1, 1, 2:—Domitius cum Messala certus esse videbatur; Scaurus refrixerat, *had given up*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2 *fin.*; cf., Memmius, id. Att. 4, 18, 3.

rĕ-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *To break up, break open* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: cellas, *Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10; so, postes portasque, Enn. Ann. 7, 113 (in Hor. S. 1, 4, 61); Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 6; Liv. 10, 43; 24, 30; 25, 9, et saep. et al.: januam, Tac. A. 14, 8: palatii fores, id. Hist. 1, 35: claustra, Cic. Mur. 8; Val. Fl. 1, 595: carcerem, Liv. 34, 44 *fin.*: glebam et revolvere in pulverem, Col. 11, 2, 60.—Poet.: totas vestes, *to tear open*, Ov. M. 9, 207:—radium solis refringi, *is refracted*, Plin. 2, 59, 60.—**B.** In gen., *To break, break in pieces* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae demersa liquore obeunt, refracta videntur Omnia convorti sursumque supina revorti, Lucr. 4, 442: refringit virgulta pede vago, Catull. 63, 86: ramum, *to break off*, *Virg. A. 6, 210; so, mucronem, Plin. 8, 15, 17: cf., aculeos, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3: silvas (Hyleus), Stat. Th. 4, 139.—**II.** Trop., *To break, break in pieces, destroy*, etc.: vim fluminis, Caes. B. G. 7, 56, 4; cf. Liv. 5, 37: impotentem dominationem, Nep. Lys. 1, 4; cf., Teutonicas opes, Prop. 3, 3, 44; and, Achivos, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 28: ingeniorum impetus, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 7: verba, *to mutilate* or *mangle speech*, like children, Stat. S. 2, 1, 123.

refrīva faba, *Which was carried home at seed-time to be sacrificed*, as a good omen: Fest. p. 229: "fabam utique e frugibus referre mos est auspicii causa, quae ideo refriva (*al.* referiva) appellatur," Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 119.

* **rĕ-frondesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To be covered with leaves again, to grow green again*: palmes, Sid. Carm. 22, 46.

rĕfŭga, ae, *com.* [refugio] *A runaway, fugitive*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 6; Macer. ib. 49, 16, 13, § 5; Tert. Hab. mul. 5.

rĕ-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** *Neutr., To flee back; to run away, flee, escape*: **A.** Lit.: ex alto, Caes. B. C. 2, 23, 3; cf., ex castris in montem, id. ib. 3, 99 *fin.*; so, ex caede in castra, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36; and, ex cursu ad Philippum, Liv. 23, 39: acie refugere, Caes. B. C. 3, 95, 3:—velocissime, id. B. G. 5, 35; so *absol.*, id. ib. 7, 31, 3; id. B. C. 3, 24, 3; 3, 40, 3; 3, 101, 6; Liv. 2, 50; 31, 36; Virg. A. 12, 449, et saep.: admissis equis ad suos refugerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 34, 3; so, ad urbem, Liv. 43, 47 *fin.*: in portum, Caes. B. C. 3, 24, 2: in aquam, Liv. 21, 28: in silvam, Virg. A. 3, 258: in nemus, id. ib. 6, 472: intra tecta, id. ib. 7, 500: per devios tramites, Suet. Aug. 16: Syracusas, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38 *fin.*: domum, Suet. Caes. 16.

2. Of things: refugiat timido sanguen, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218; and id. Fin. 5, 11. 31: (sol) ubi medio refugerit orbe, *shrinks from sight*, Virg. G. 1, 442: vites a caulibus brassicisque refugere dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120.—**b.** Of places, *To run back, recede* in the distance: refugit ab litore templum, Virg. A. 3, 536; cf. Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76: ex oculis visa refugit humus, *flees, disappears, vanishes*, Ov. F. 3, 590.

B. Trop.: ne recordatione mei casus a consiliis fortibus refugiatis, Cic. Sest. 23, 51; so, ab instituta consuetudine, id. Att. 1, 1 *ad fin.*: a genere hoc toto sermonis, id. de Or. 1, 22: a dicendo, id. ib. 2, 3; cf., ab iis quae laedunt, Quint. 4, 1, 44:—animus luctu refugit, Virg. A. 2, 12:—refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, Cic. Phil. 14, 3 *fin.*: possum multa tibi veterum praecepta referre, Ni refugis, Virg. G. 1, 177.

2. Pregn., *To flee to, take refuge with* a person or thing: ad legatos, Cic. Deiot. 11 *fin.*: ad carminis tranquillitatem tamquam ad portum faciliorem, Petr. 118, 2.

II. *Act., To flee back, run away from* any thing; *to avoid, shun* a thing: **A.** Lit.: judicem, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: impetum armati Antiochi ceterorumque tela atque incursus refugit, id. Caecin. 8, 22: C. Cassium obvium sibi, Suet. Caes. 63: trepidus repente refugit Attollentem iras (anguem), Virg. A. 2, 380: mille fugit refugitque vias, id. ib. 12, 753. Poet., with the *inf.*: nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 5.

B. Trop. (so freq. after the Aug. per.): refugit Foeda ministeria, Virg. A. 7, 618; so, vicina jurgia, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 171: haec vitia, Quint. 4, 2, 43: delicatam modulandi voluptatem, id. 9, 4, 31: distinctionem quaestionum, id. 4, 5, 6, et saep.: et alia, quae nunc memoriam meam refugiunt, *escape my memory*, Col. 12, 52, 8.

rĕfŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [refugio] *A recourse, refuge*; and, concr., *a place of refuge* (mostly post-Aug.; in Caes. not at all): **I.** Lit. (so not in Cic.): **A.** Abstr.: ad naves, Frontin. Strat. 1, 11 *fin.*—In the *plur.*: portas refugiis profugorum aperuere, Just. 11, 4, 9.—**B.** Concr.: silvae tutius dedere refugium, Liv. 9, 37: refugium abscondendi causa servo praestare, Ulp. Dig. 11, 3, 1, § 2.—In the *plur.*: Frontin. Strat. 1, 3 *fin.*: refugia aperire, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 7: quos refugia montium receperunt, Just. 2, 6, 11.—**II.** Trop.: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, *Cic. Off. 2, 8; Suet. Tib. 35.—In the *plur.*: refugia salutis, Just. 14, 2, 8.

rĕfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Fleeing back, fleeing away, receding, vanishing* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not at all in Virg. and Hor.): unda, Ov. M. 10, 42; cf., flumen (coupled with fugientia poma), id. Her. 18, 182: fluctus, Luc. 1, 411: Nilus, Plin. Pan. 30, 4: sponte equites, Tac. H. 2, 24: umbra, *vanishing*, Val. Fl. 4, 41: refugosque gerens a fronte capillos. *flying back*, Luc. 10, 132.—Subst.: refugos sequi, Tac. A. 13, 40; cf. id. Hist. 3, 61.

* **rĕfulgentĭa,** ae, *f.* [refulgeo] *A reflected lustre, refulgence*: lacunarium, App. Flor. 18.

rĕ-fulgĕo, si, 2. *v. n.* *To flash back, reflect a shining light; to shine bright, glitter, glisten* (mostly poet.): **I.** Lit.: Lucr. 2, 800: fervidus ille Canis stellarum luce refulget, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 114; so of the stars, id. ib. 2, 41 *fin.*; Hor. Od. 1, 12, 28: quum caerula nubes Solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget, Virg. A. 8, 623: Aeneas clara in luce refulsit, id. ib. 1, 588; cf. id. ib. 2, 590; Venus rosea cervice, id. ib. 1, 402; and, corpus versicolori veste, Liv. 7, 10: discolor auri aura per ramos, Virg. A. 6, 204; Plin. 37, 7, 25.—Poet.: late refulgent Ossibus campi, Sil. 9, 190.—**II.** Trop.: fama refulget, Prop. 3. 20, 8: Jovis tutela refulgens, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 23: si dolosi spes refulserit numi, Pers. prol. 12; cf., tum refulsit certa spes liberorum parentibus, Vell. 2, 103 *fin.*: Plin. 35, 9, 36.

rĕ-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a.* *To pour back; to pour out, cause to overflow*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: quibus (vaporibus) altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundunt eodem et rursum trahunt indidem, *Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: aequor refundit in aequor, Ov. M. 11, 488; sanguinem, v. sub B.: luna glaciem refundit. *melts*, Plin. 2, 101, 104:—imis stagna refusa vadis, Virg. A. 1, 126; cf., Acheronte refuse, id. ib. 6, 107; Tiberis refusus, Tac. H. 1, 86; and, refusus Oceanus, Luc. 8, 797.—**B.** Transf., of things not liquid: refunditur alga, *is flung back*, Virg. A. 7, 590: intestina, Cels. 7, 16: quam libenter tot spoliatis, tot trucidatis sanguinem et bona refudisses, *i. e. hadst given back, restored*, Plin. Pan. 40, 4; cf., refudimus Nilo suas copias, id. ib. 31, 3; and, quod accepit, Ulp. Dig. 12, 4, 5 *fin.*; so, fructus venditori, id. ib. 18, 2, 6: invicem impensas, id. ib. 19, 5, 5, § 4.—Poet.: refusa Conjugis in gremium, *stretched out, lying at length*, Luc. 8, 105: refusis in spatium immensum campis, *i. e. outspread*, Sil. 13, 322.

II. Trop.: fletu super ora refuso, Ov. M. 11, 657: necem in Tatiani consilia, Spart. Hadr. 9.

(* **rĕfūse,** *adv.* [refusus] prop., *Overflowingly*: *Comp.*, refusius egesta humus, *i. e. mellowed* or *loosened by digging and fermenting*; but others read, refusus ex egesta humo.)

* **rĕfūsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [refundo] *An overflowing*: humoris, Macr. S. 1, 21 *fin.*

* **rĕfūsōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to giving back*: literae, *in which something is remitted*, Sid. Ep. 9, 10.

rĕfūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from refundo.

rĕfūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refuto] In rhetor. lang., *A refutation*: "Cic. Top. 25, 93; Quint. 5, cap. 13;" 3, 9, 5; 4, 3, 15, et saep.

* **rĕfūtātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A refuter*, Arn. 1, 18.

rĕfūtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to refutation, refutatory*: preces, Cod. Justin. 7, 61, 1 *fin.*; 7, 62, 18.

* **rĕfūtātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A refutation*: refutatu, Lucr. 3, 524.

rĕfūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [FUTO] *To check, drive back, repress*: ***I.** Lit.: nationes bello, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13.

II. Trop., *To repel, repress, resist, restrain, oppose* (thus freq. and quite class.; not in Caes.): **A.** In gen.: virtutem aspernari ac refutare, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 44: refutetur ac rejiciatur ille clamor, id. Tusc. 2, 33, 55: alicujus cupiditatem, id. Fam. 1, 9 *fin.*: vitam, *to contemn*, Sall. fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. G. 4, 218; cf., temporis munera, Quint. 10, 6, 6: alicujus libidinem, Cic. de Or. 3, 1 *fin.*: numum, Sol. 22 *med.*: ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet!) Prodiderim, *may fate avert*, Virg. A. 12, 41.

B. In partic., *To repel, rebut* any thing by speech, *etc.; to confute, refute, disprove* (syn., refellere, redarguere): nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80; so opp. to confirmare, Quint. 5, prooem. § 2: neque refutanda tantum, sed contemnenda, elevanda, ridenda sunt, id. 6, 4, 10: perjuria testimoniis, Cic. Front. 16, 35: infamiam pudicitiae posterae vitae castitate, Suet. Aug. 71:—quos tum, ut pueri, refutare domesticis testibus solebamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2: a te refutentur, id. Fam. 9, 11 *fin.*: tribunos oratione feroci, Liv. 2, 52 *fin.*—Poet., with an object-clause: si quis corpus sentire refutat, *denies*, Lucr. 3, 351.

* **rĕgālĭŏlus,** i, *m. dim.* [regalis] *A small bird*, perh. *the wren*: avis regaliolus, Suet. Caes. 81.

rēgālis, e, *adj.* [rex] *Of* or *belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal*: genus civitatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 23; id. Leg. 3, 7; cf., res publica, id. Rep. 3, 35: nomen, id. ib. 2, 30 (shortly afterward, nomen regis): imperium, id. ib. 1, 38: sceptrum, Ov. M. 5, 422: domus, id. ib. 1, 171, et al.: virtus et sapientia, Cic. Rep. 2, 12 *fin.*: quiddam praestans et regale, id. ib. 1, 45; cf., ut sapere, sic divinare regale ducebant, id. de Div. 1, 40 *fin.*—Poet.: comae, *i. e. of Lavinia*, Virg. A. 7, 75: carmen, *treating of kings*, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 9; so, scriptum, id. Trist. 2, 553: situs pyramidum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 2: "*regalia* fulmina, quorum vi tangitur vel comitium vel principalia urbis liberae loca, quorum significatio regnum civitati minatur," Caecin. in Sen. Q. N. 2, 49.—*Comp.*: rex regalior, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 45.—**B.** Subst., regales, ium, *m.*: **1.** *Those belonging to a royal family, princes of the blood royal*, *βασιλικοί*: regales decem, Amm. 16, 12, 26; so Cod. Theod. 7, 19; cf. Gramm. ap. Putsch. p. 2205.—**2**

REGALIUM ORDO, A phrase of dub. signif., in an inscr. at Formiae, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3884.

II. Transf., *Usual with kings, worthy of a king, regal, splendid:* ornatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 21 *fin.:* impendia, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 110: animus, Liv. 27, 19, et saep.

Adv., rēgālĭter, *Royally, regally,* in a good and bad sense; *splendidly, magnificently;* or, *in a lordly, domineering manner, imperiously:* sacrificio r. Minervae confecto, Liv. 42, 51:—precibus minas r. addit, Ov. M. 2, 397.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

rĕ-gammans, antis, *adj.* [gamma] *Having the form of the digamma, digammate* (late Lat.): limes, Aggen. in Frontin. p. 62 Goes.: linea, Auct. de limit. p. 254 ib.

rĕgĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regelo] *A thawing* (late Lat.), Aggen. in Frontin. p. 57 and 70 Goes.

rĕgĕlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* qs. To unfreeze, *i. e. To thaw, warm* (a post-August. word): solum aedificii, Col. 1, 5, 8; Mart. 3, 93: succina regelata manu, id. 11, 8: vites regelatae siccantur, Col. 11, 2, 7 Schneid. *N. cr.:* Riphaeae torpentia frigore brumae, Col. poët. 10, 78.—* **II.** Trop.: jam aetas mea contenta est suo frigore: vix media regelatur aestate, Sen. Ep. 67.

rĕ-gĕmo, ĕre, *v. n.* *To resound with sighs* or *groans* (perh. only in the follg. passages): abjunctis regemunt tabulata cavernis, Stat. Th. 5, 389: regemunt lacus, id. ib. 8, 17.

rĕgĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regenero] *A being born again, regeneration* (eccles. Lat.), Aug. Civ. D. 20, 5, et al.

rĕ-gĕnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bring forth again, reproduce* (a Plinian word): signa quaedam naevosque et cicatrices etiam regenerari, Plin. 7, 11, 10: platani satae regeneravere vitium, id. 12, 1, 5.—**II.** Transf., *To bring forth something similar, to represent:* ipse avum regeneravit Aethiopem, *represented, resembled,* Plin. 7, 12, 10; so, patrem Tiberium, id. 14, 22, 28, § 145.

rĕgermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regermino] *A springing forth, sprouting,* or *germinating again,* Plin. 17, 20, 34; 19, 7, 36 *fin.*

rĕ-germĭno, are, *v. n.* *To spring forth, sprout,* or *germinate again,* Plin. 16, 33, 60; 19, 7, 36 *fin.*

rĕ-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a.* *To bear, carry,* or *bring back* (freq. only after the Aug. period; not found in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: lintribus afferuntur onera et regeruntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 105: si summa terra sublata ex fundo meo et alia regesta esset, Javolen. Dig. 7, 4, 24 *fin.:* terram e fossa, Liv. 44, 11: tellurem, *to throw back,* Ov. M. 11, 188: humum, *to throw up,* Col. 11, 3, 5; cf. so subst., rĕgestum, i, *n.*, *Earth thrown up,* id. ib. § 10; 3, 13, 8:—solis radios, Plin. 37, 9, 47; Sen. Ep. 15: decoquunt in ahenis levi igni duas partes (amurcae) quoad regerant, *i. e. cause to fly off, evaporate,* Var. R. R. 1, 64.—**B.** Transf., of written remarks, *To bring, enter, transcribe, record, register:* aliquid in commentarios, Quint. 2, 11, 7; so, scholas in hos commentarios, id. 3, 6, 59; hence, in late Lat., rĕgesta, ōrum, *n.*, subst., *A list, catalogue, register,* Vopisc. Prob. 2; Prud. στεφ. 10, 1131.—**II.** Trop., *To throw* or *cast back, to retort:* Stoicos, Cassius in Cic. Fam. 15, 19; cf. Plin. 13, 15, 29: convicia, Hor. S. 1, 7, 29: contagia regerimus, *wish away from us,* Plin. 28, 4, 7: invidiam in aliquem, Quint. 11, 1, 22; so, invidiam, Tac. H. 3, 78: crimen ipsi, Sen. Hippol. 720: culpam in illas, *to throw the blame on them,* Plin. Ep. 10, 30.

rĕgestum, i, v. the preced., *no.* I.

rĕgestus, a, um, *Part.*, from regero.

rēgĭa, ae, v. regius, *no.* I., B.

rĕgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [rego] *That may be ruled, governable, tractable* (a post-class. word): juventus, Amm. 16, 12, 9: acies, id. 19, 7 *fin.*

rēgĭē, *adv.*, v. regius, *ad fin.*

Rēgĭenses, v. Regium.

rēgĭfĭcē, *adv.*, v. the follg., *ad fin.*

rēgĭ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [rex-facio] *Kingly, royal, regal,* i. q. *magnificent, sumptuous* (a poet. word): epulae paratae Regifico luxu, Virg. A. 6, 605; cf., mensae paratu Regifico, Val. Fl. 2, 652.—*Adv.*, rēgĭfĭcē: instructa domus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: celebrant convivia, Sil. 11, 273.

rēgĭ-fŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [rex-fuga, the king's flight] *A festival celebrated on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings,* Aus. Ecl. de fer. Rom. 13; Fest. s. h. v. p. 137 and 230; Kalend. Maffaeior. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 384; cf. Ov. F. 2, 685.

* **rĕ-gigno,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To beget* or *bear again, to reproduce:* Lucr. 5, 245.

1. rēgillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [regius] *Royal, regal, magnificent:* inducula, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 39: tunica, Var. in Non. 539, 10; cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 236.

2. Rēgillus, i, *m.*: **I.** *A town of the Sabines, whence Appius Claudius emigrated to Rome,* Liv. 2, 16 Drak.; also, Regilli, ōrum, *m.*, Suet. Tib. 1.—Hence **Rēgillānus,** a, um, and **Rēgillensis,** e, *adj.*: Claudius Appius Regillanus, Suet. Tib. 2; and, Claudius Regillensis, Liv. 8, 15.—**II.** *A small lake in Latium, celebrated for the victory over the Latins gained there by the Romans, under the dictator Postumius,* Cic. N. D. 3, 5; called also, lacus Regillus, Liv. 2, 19; Plin. 33, 2, 11; and, Regilli lacus, Flor. 1, 11, 2; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 16.—Hence **Regillensis,** *Surname of the Postumii:* M. Postumio Regillensi, Liv. 4, 49.—**III.** *A Roman surname:* M. Aemilius Regillus, Liv. 24, 7 *fin.*; 8; 29, 11 *fin.*; 38.

rĕgĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [rego] *A guiding, guidance, direction* (freq. only after the Aug. per., esp. in Tac.; in Cic. and Caes. not at all): **I.** Lit.: regimen equorum exercere, Tac. A. 13, 3 *fin.:* classis, Vell. 2, 85; cf., procellis regimen impedire, Tac. A. 2, 23: vocis sermonisque regimen primores (dentes) tenet, Plin. 7, 16, 15.—**B.** Poet., concr., *A rudder:* frangitur et regimen, Ov. M. 11, 552: regimen carinae Flectere, id. ib. 3, 595: cum magnus inhorruit Auster . . . Non regimen prodest, Petr. poët. 123, 235.

II. Trop., *A guiding, directing, governing; rule, guidance, government, command:* in quo (*sc.* animo) consilium vitae regimenque locatum est, * Lucr. 3, 95: regimen totius magistratus penes Appium erat, Liv. 3, 33; so, summae rei penes Germanicum, Tac. A. 1, 31: regimen tenere, id. ib. 13, 49: cohortium, id. ib. 12, 42: morum legumque, Suet. Aug. 27 *fin.:* alicujus virtutis, Tac. H. 1, 84:—in omnia regimen, Tac. A. 3, 47.—**B.** In partic., *The direction of state affairs, rule, government:* Enn. Ann. in Fest. p. 231: regimen suscipere, Tac. A. 4, 9: regimen manu tractare cruentum, Stat. Th. 11, 658.—**C.** In concreto, *A ruler, director, governor:* regimen rerum, (* *i. e. of the State*), Liv. 4, 31; so, humanarum rerum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 9.

rĕgĭmentum, i, *n.* [id.] Post-class. form for rĕgĭmen, *Rule, government,* usually in the *plur.*, Arcad. Dig. 1, 11, 1; Amm. 25, 9, 7; 28, 1, 7.—In the *sing.*, Fest. s. v. REGIMEN, p. 231.

rēgīna, ae, *f.* [rex] **1.** *A queen,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 76; id. Trin. 1, 2, 170, et mult. al.—**2.** In partic., of *Cleopatra,* Cic. Att. 14, 8; 14, 20, 2; 15, 15, 2; Hor. Od. 1, 37, 7, et al.; Suet. Aug. 69. In Virg., of *Dido,* Aen. 1, 303; 454; 697; 717, et saep.—Sarcastically, r. Bithynica, of *Caesar,* as paramour of King Nicomedes, Bibul. in Suet. Caes. 49:—sacrorum, *the wife of the* rex sacrificulus, Macr. S. 1, 15 *ad fin.*; Fest. s. v. INARCULUM, p. 84.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *A goddess:* Juno, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72; Liv. 5, 21; Virg. A. 1, 46: o Venus, regina Gnidi Paphique, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 1; cf., of the same, id. ib. 3, 26, 11: siderum regina bicornis, Luna, id. Carm. Sec. 35: Calliope, id. Od. 3, 4, 2, et saep.—**2.** *A daughter of a king, a princess* (cf. rex and regulus). So of *Ariadne,* Virg. A. 6, 28; of *Medea,* Ov. Her. 12, 1; of *the daughters of Darius,* Curt. 3, 11; cf. also in apposition, regina sacerdos, of Rhea Silvia, Virg. A. 1, 273.—**3.** For *A noble woman, a lady:* sed istae reginae domi Suae fuere ambae, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 50; so Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 88.—**4.** In gen., for *She that is first, a leader, directress, mistress* (mostly poetical): silvestris regina chori, *i. e. the leader,* Stat. Th. 4, 379: Alpini veluti regina cupressus Verticis, id. ib. 6, 854: Appia regina viarum, id. Silv. 2, 2, 12.—**II.** Trop.: oratio omnium rerum regina, Pac. in Non. 113, 32; id. in Cic. de Or. 2, 44 *fin.*; and in Quint. 1, 12, 18: (justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 28: regina pecunia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 37.

rĕgĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rego] *A direction, line* (thus rarely, but quite class.): recta regione viaï Declinare, Lucr. 2, 249; cf., nota excedo regione viarum, Virg. A. 2, 737: de recta regione deflecto, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 68; cf., oppidi murus ab planitie recta regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, MCC. passus aberat, Caes. B. G. 7, 46; and, non recta regione iter instituit, sed ad laevam flexit, Liv. 21, 31: declinamus item motus nec tempore certo, nec regione loci certa, *nor in a specified direction,* Lucr. 2, 260; cf. id. 2, 293:—(Hercynia silva) recta fluminis Danubii regione pertinet, Caes. B. G. 6, 25, 2; id. ib. 7, 46: ubi primos superare regionem castrorum animum adverterunt, *the line,* id. B. C. 1, 69, 3: eam esse naturam et regionem provinciae tuae, ut, *etc.*, *i. e. the situation,* Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 6.

2. E regione, adverbially: **a.** *In a straight line, directly:* e regione moveri, *opp.* declinare, Cic. Fat. 9, 18; so of the rectilinear motion of atoms, id. ib. 20, 46; id. Fin. 1, 6, 19: ut cadat e regione loci, qua dirigit aestus, *straight down, perpendicularly,* Lucr. 6, 284; cf. ib. 834.—**b.** Most usually, *In the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite* (v. ex, *no.* I., A, 2, b); constr. with the *gen.*, the *dat.*, or *absol.:* (*a*) *c. gen.:* (luna) quum est e regione solis, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: erat e regione oppidi collis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 5: castris positis e regione unius eorum pontium, quos, *etc.*, id. ib. 7, 35, 2: praesidio e regione castrorum relicto, id. ib. 7, 61 *fin.:* rates duplices e regione molis collocabat, id. B. C. 1, 25, 6: e regione turris, id. B. G. 7, 25, 2.—(*β*) *c. dat.:* dicitis, esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντίποδας vocatis, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123: e regione castris castra ponere, Caes. B. G. 7, 35.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* acie e regione instructa, Nep. Milt. 5, 3.—* **c.** Trop., *On the other hand, on the contrary* (syn. *e contra*): Hier. adv Jovin. 2, 7.—Hence,

II. Transf.: **A.** *The line which bounds the sight, the visual line, boundary-line, boundary:* **1.** Primarily in the lang. of augury: intra eas regiones, qua oculi conspiciant, Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82: nempe eo (*sc.* lituo) Romulus regiones direxit tum, quum urbem condidit . . . ab Attio Navio per lituum regionum facta descriptio, Cic. de Div. 1, 17: REGIONIBVS RATIS, id. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*—And hence,

2. In gen., *A boundary-line, limit, boundary,* usually in the *plur.:* **a.** Lit.: anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes iisdem quibus solis cursus, regionibus ac terminis continentur, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 21; cf. id. ib. 3, 11 *fin.*; and id. Arch. 10, 23.—In the *sing.:* Cic. Balb. 28, 64.—**b.** Trop.: ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia Determinabo, Plaut. Poen. prol. 45: animus si, quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes terminaret suas, Cic. Arch. 11 *fin.:* sese regionibus officii continere, id. Agr. 2, 35, 97.

3. *A quarter, region* of the heavens or the earth (mostly poet.): (Nilus) exoriens penitus media ab regione diei, Lucr. 6, 724; so ib. 733: etiam regio (lunae mutatur), quae tum est aquilonaris, tum australis, Cic. N. 2, 19 *fin.:* atque eadem regio Vesper et Ortus erunt, Ov. Ib. 38; cf., vespertina, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30: coeli in regione serena, Virg. A. 8, 528.

B. *A portion* (of the earth or heavens) of indefinite extent; *a tract, territory, region:* **1.** Lit.: **a.** In gen.: in hac regione, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 42: locum delegit in regione pestilenti salubrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 6; id. ib. 6, 17: agri fertilissima regio, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 *fin.:* regione portae Esquilinae, *in the region, neighborhood,* Liv. 3, 66 *fin.* Drak.; so id. 25, 25; 30; 33, 17; cf. Oud. on Auct. Bell. Alex. 30, 7; for which, e regione castrorum, *in the vicinity of the camp*, Liv. 10, 43 Drak.:—hi loci sunt atque hae regiones, quae mihi ab hero sunt demonstratae, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 1: qui innumerabiles mundos infinitasque regiones mente peragravisset, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102: regiones inhabitabiles, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24, et saep.—**b.** In partic.: (*a*) *A portion of country* of indefinite extent; *a territory, province, district, department, region*; esp. freq. in the *plur.*; *lands, territories*: Trebonium ad eam regionem, quae Aduaticis adjacet, depopulandam mittit, Caes. B. G. 6, 33, 2: in ejusmodi regione atque provincia, quae mari cincta esset, Cic. Fl. 12: Cantium, quae regio est maritima omnis, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: quae regio totius Galliae media habetur, id. ib. 6, 13, 10: Sida, quae extrema regio est provinciae meae, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 5:—ubi major atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque significant, Caes. B. G. 7, 3, 2: principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos jus dicunt, id. ib. 6, 23, 5: alias regiones partesque peteret, id. ib. 6, 43 *fin.*; cf. so, coupled with partes, id. B. C. 1, 25, 3; and, deinde in quatuor regiones dividi Macedoniam. Unam fore et primam partem, quod, *etc.*... Secundam fore regionem, quam, *etc.*, Liv. 45, 29: quod erant propinquae regiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 34, 2: ut quam latissimas regiones praesidiis teneret, id. ib. 3, 44, 2.—(*β*) A principal division of the city of Rome, and of the territory around Rome: *A quarter, ward, district, circle* (of these, under Servius Tullius, there were in the city four, and in the Roman territory twenty-six; under Augustus, there were fourteen in the city). "Laelius Felix in Gell. 15, 27 *fin.*; Var. in Non. 43, 10; Suet. Aug. 30;" Tac. A. 14, 12; 15, 40; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4, *sq.*, et saep.; cf. Niebuhr, Gesch. 1, p. 458 *sq.*; Creuzer's Antiqu. p. 29, and the authors there cited. And in like manner of other cities, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 6; 768. Hence A REGIONIBUS, *A captain of a quarter*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 894, 8; 895, 4 and 5.

2. Trop., *A province, department, sphere*: dum in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, ut scias Juxta mecum mea consilia, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 78; id. ib. 3, 3, 13: idque (consilium) situm media regione in pectoris haeret, Lucr. 3, 141: ceterae fere artes se ipsae per se tuentur singulae benedicere autem non habet definitam aliquam regionem, cujus terminis septa teneatur, *has no determinate province*, Cic. de Or. 2, 2: haec eadem est nostrae rationis regio et via, *compass and course*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 70 *fin.*

rĕgĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [regio] *Of* or *belonging to a province* or *region*: concilium, *provincial* (opp. to plenarium), Aug. Bapt. contr. Donat. 7, 53.—*Adv.*, rĕgĭōnālĭter, *By provinces* or *regions*, i. q. regionatim, App. de Mundo.

rĕgĭōnātim, *adv.* [id.] *By districts* or *wards*: regionatim commerciis interruptis, Liv. 45, 30; id. 40, 51 *fin.*: (edidit) ludos regionatim Urbe tota, Suet. Caes. 39.

Regium (**Lepidi**), *A city in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on the* Via Aemilia, now *Reggio*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 9 *fin.*; id. ib. 12, 5, 2; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 78 and 3983; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 221.—Hence **Regĭenses**, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Regium*, Cic. Fam. 13, 7, 4; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4133.

rēgĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rex] *Of or belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal*: **I.** Lit.: cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: potestas, id. ib 2, 7; so id. ib. 2, 23; 2, 32: vis (coupled with consulare imperium), id. ib. 2, 23: nomen, id. ib.; id. ib. 2, 28: civitas, id. ib. 2, 29: insignia, id. ib. 2, 17: ornatus, id. ib. 2, 21: apparatus, id. ib. 6, 10: exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 104: praefectus, id. ib., et saep.: anni, *i. e. the reign of the kings* (at Rome), Cic. Rep. 2, 15; 2, 30: auctio, *i. e. of royal property*, Plin. 29, 4, 30 *fin.*: ales, *i. e. the eagle*, Ov. M. 4, 362: genus imperii proximum similitudini regiae, *very much resembling regal power*, Cic. Rep. 2, 32 *ad fin.*:—regia, crede mihi, res est succurrere lapsis, *befitting kings*, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 11: cf., regia res scelus est, id. Fast. 6, 595; and, superbum istud et regium, nisi, *etc.*, Plin. Pan. 7 *fin.*—Hence,

B. Subst., regia: **1.** (*sc.* domus) *A royal palace, castle, fortress, residence, the court*: in regia regem ipsum quasi productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16; Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 8: in vestibulo regiae, Liv. 1, 40, 5; id. 35, 31, 9: Polycratis regia, Suet. Calig. 21.—**b.** In partic., *The royal castle of Numa, situated on the* Via Sacra, *close by the temple of Vesta, used subsequently for priestly purposes* (for appointed sacrifices, for meetings of the priests, as a residence of the Pontifex, *etc.*): "haec est a sacris quae via nomen habet; Hic locus est Vestae, qui Pallada servat et ignem; Hic fuit antiqui regia parva Numae," Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 30; cf. "id. Fast. 6, 264; Var. L. L. 6, 3, 54; Fest. s. v. OCTOBER, p. 111 and 186; Macr. S. 1, 15: 16; S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2; Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 6; Serv. Virg. A. 8, 363;" Cic. Mil. 14, 37 Ascon.; id. Caecin. 5, 14; id. Att. 10, 3, A.; Plin. 34, 8, 18, et al.—Hence, atrium regium, *the hall of this regia*, Liv. 26, 27.—**c.** Transf.: (*a*) *The royal tent* in a camp: Liv. 2, 12, 10; cf., armatus exercitus regiam obsedit, Curt. 9, 5 *fin.*—(*β*) *The court*, i. e. *the royal family, the king and his courtiers* (cf. aula, *no.* 2, b) (first under Aug.): tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv. 1, 46; so id. 24, 22 *ad fin.*; Tac. A. 6, 34: Callistus prioris quoque regiae peritus, id. ib. 11, 29; cf. id. ib. 14, 13; Petr. poët. 5, 4.—* ( ) Poet., like aula, *A court for the cattle, cattle-yard*: gregis regia, Val. Fl. 5, 67.

2. (*sc.* urbs) *A royal city, residence, capital* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Croesi regia Sardes, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2: non haec dotalis regiae Amatae, *i. e.* Laurentium, Virg. A. 9, 737: Caesarea, Jubae regia, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20.

3. A pure Lat. name for basilica (v. h. v. *no.* 2, b), *A colonnade, portico, hall* (not ante-Aug.): dum lectica ex regia domum redeo, Augustus in Suet. Aug. 76: theatri, Suet. Aug. 31 *fin.*; Ascon. in Cic. Or. pro Scaur. § 45 (p. 27 ed. Orell.); cf. Vitr. 5, 7 *fin.*; Stat. S. 1, 1, 30.

II. Trop., *Royal, regal, princely, splendid, magnificent, distinguished* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. regalis): forma, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 10: moles, *splendid edifices*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 1: regia fama est geminae Pyrrhi, *the most remarkable celebrity*, Plin. 37, 1, 3.—So freq. an epithet of any remarkable production of nature or art: olea, Col. 5, 8, 3; 12, 49, 2; 7: pira, id. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 15, 16 *fin.*: laurus, id. 15, 30, 39: charta, Catull. 22, 6, et saep.—So too, morbus, *the jaundice* (because it was said to be cured by delicate remedies, by exciting to cheerfulness, *etc.*), Cels. 3, 24; Var. in Plin. 22, 24, 53; Seren. Sam. 58, 1033; Hor. A. P. 453: stella, *a large star in the constellation* Leo, *now called* Regulus, Plin. 18, 26, 64.—Hence,

Adv., rēgĭe, *Royally, regally, splendidly, sumptuously, magnificently; imperiously, despotically*: accubabo regie, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53: regie polita aedificia, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 10: aliquid regie seu potius tyrannice statuere in aliquem, *imperiously*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48 *fin.*: crudeliter et regie factum, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30.

***rĕ-glesco**, ĕre, *v. n.* [glisco] *To grow up, increase, augment*: "*reglescit* cum dixit Plautus, significat crescit hoc versu: Vix supersum dolori, qui in dies misero mihi ac perdito reglescit," Fest. s. h. v. p. 137 and 230.

rĕ-glūtĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** (prop., to unglue, *i. e.*) *To unloose, separate* (very rarely): Catull. 25, 9.—Trop.: reglutinatis luminibus, Mart. Cap. 6, 191.—* **II.** *To join together again*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 873.

regnātor, ōris, *m.* [regno] *A ruler, sovereign* (a poet. word): deum regnator, Naev. in Fest. s. v. QVIANAM, p. 219; so Virg. A. 4, 269; and, deorum, Plaut. Am. prol. 45; cf., summi Olympi, Virg. A. 7, 558; 10, 437; and, regnator omnium deus, Tac. G. 39: corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum, Virg. A. 8, 77: Asiae (Priamus), id. ib. 2, 557 Wagn.: Neptunus regnator marum, Naev. in Prisc. p. 770 P.; cf. of the same, freti, Sen. Hippol. 945 lyricae cohortis (Pindarus), Stat. S. 4, 7 5: agelli, *i. e. owner*, Mart. 10, 61.—With the *dat.*: occiduis regnator montibus Atlas, Val. Fl. 2, 621.—Absol.: in Sicilia, ubi rex Agathocles regnator fuit, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 58; Mart. 11, 6.

* **regnātrix**, īcis, *adj. f.* [regnator] *Ruling, reigning, imperial*: in domo regnatrice, Tac. A. 1, 4.

* **regnĭcŏla**, ae, *m.* [regnum-colo] *A dweller in a kingdom*: Aug. adv. Faust. 20, 7.

regno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [regnum] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To have royal power, to be king, to rule, reign*: ubi Ptereca rex regnavit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 257: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10; cf. id. ib. 2, 14; 18; 20 *fin.*; 21: (Mithridates) annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, et ita regnat, ut, *etc.*, id. Manil. 3: quae nonis Quintilibus fuit regnante Romulo, id. Rep. 1, 16: (Camers) tacitis regnavit Amyclis, Virg. A. 10, 564; cf., Tusco profundo, Ov. M. 14, 223: Graias per urbes, Virg. A. 3, 295: in Colchis, Plin. 33, 3, 15: advenae in nos regnaverunt, Tac. A. 11, 24. Once poet. constr. like βασιλεύω, with the *gen.*: qua Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 12.—Impers.: hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos Gente sub Hectorea, Virg. A. 1, 272: quia post Tatii mortem ab sua parte non erat regnandum ... in variis voluntatibus regnari tamen omnes volebant, Liv. 1, 17 Drak. *N. cr.*: regnatum Romae ab condita urbe ad liberatam annos ducentos quadraginta quatuor, id. 1, 60 *fin.*

B. In gen., *To be lord, to rule, reign, govern* (esp. freq. in a bad sense): quoniam equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, Cic. Fam. 11, 16 *fin.*; cf., regnare in judiciis, Quint. 10, 1, 112: vivo et regno, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 8.—In a bad sense, *To lord it, tyrannize, domineer*: Cic. Sull. 7: Ti. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, vel regnavit is quidem paucos menses, id. Lael. 12, 41; id. Mil. 16, 43: Timarchidem fugitivum omnibus oppidis per triennium scitote regnasse, id. Var. 2, 2, 54 *fin.*: nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent ac dominentur, Liv. 24, 29 Drak.; cf. so with dominari, Cic. Rep. 3, 12; Flor. 3, 12, 9.—**b.** Of things, *To reign, rule, hold sway* (mostly poet.): humor regnavit in arvis, Lucr. 5, 396: (ignis) per ramos victor regnat, Virg. G. 2, 307: in totum regnaret Sirius annum, Stat. Th. 1, 635: cum regnat rosa (*i. e.* at a banquet, where the guests were crowned with roses), Mart. 10, 19 *fin.*: quid faciant leges, ubi sola pecunia regnat? Petr. poët. 14.

2. Trop., *To rule, have the mastery, prevail, predominate*: Παθητικὸν, in quo uno regnat oratio, Cic. Or. 37; cf., (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, hic sola vincit, Quint. 7, 4, 24; id. 11, 3, 181: ardor edendi per avidas fauces regnat, Ov. M. 8, 831; cf., ebrietas geminata libidine regnat, id. ib. 12, 221.

II. *Act.*, *To rule, sway, govern* (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): terra acri quondam regnata Lycurgo, Virg. A. 3, 14; so in the *Part. perf.*, with the *dat.* of the actor, id. ib. 6, 794; Ov. M. 8, 624; 13, 720; id. Her. 10, 69; Hor. Od. 2, 6, 11; 3, 29, 27; Sil. 14, 7; Plin. 6. 20, 23, § 76, et al.: si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam, Virg. A. 6, 770: trans Lygios Gothones regnantur paullo jam adductius quam ceterae Germanorum gentes, Tac. G. 43; cf. id. Ann. 13, 54; and id. Hist. 1, 16 *fin.*

regnum, i, *n.* [rex] *Kingly government, royal authority, kingship, royalty*: "cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus rei publicae statum," Cic. Rep. 1, 26: regique Thebano Creonti regnum stabilivit, suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 39: regno regem spoliare, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: ob labefactandi regni timorem, id. ib. 2, 2: regni initium, id. ib. 2, 15: neque potest ejusmodi res publica non regnum et esse et vocari, *royalty*, id. ib. 2, 23: regnum obtinere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 4 *sq.*; 4, 12, 4; 5, 20; 5, 25, et saep.: dum stabat regno incolumis regumque vigebat Conciliis, Virg. A. 2, 88, et saep.

B. In gen., *Dominion, sovereignty, reign* (esp. freq. in a bad sense): quod imperium, qui magistratus, quod regnum potest esse praestantius, quam, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf. id. ib. 3, 12: sibi a Caesare regnum civitatis deferri, Caes. B. G. 5, 6, 2: regnum alicui permittere. Hor. S. 1, 3, 123: bonae Sub regno Cinarae, id. Od. 4, 1, 4: nec regna vini sortiere talis, *the presiding over a drinking-bout*, Gr. ἀρχιποσία, id. ib. 1, 4, 20 (cf., arbiter bibendi, id. ib. 2, 7, 25; v. also rex).—In a bad sense, for *Despotism, tyranny* (to a Roman of the time of the Republic, any sovereignty of a single individual): hic ait se ille, judices, regnum meum ferre non posse. Quod tandem, Torquate, regnum? Consulatus, credo, mei . . . quo in magistratu non institutum est a me regnum, sed repressum, Cic. Sull. 7; cf. Quint. 3, 8, 47: Ti. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, Cic. Lael. 12, 41; so, occupare, id. Sull. 9, 27: regnum appetere, id. de Sen. 16, 56; so id. Phil. 2, 44 *fin.*; id. Mil. 27 (for which in Quint. 5, 11, 12, affectare is cited; v. Spald. *N. cr.*, *ad loc.*): regnum judiciorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35; cf., forense, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: quod tribuni militum in plebe Romana regnum exercerent, Liv. 5, 2: damnatus crimine regni, Ov. F. 6, 189: dum regnum te, Roma, facit, *i. e. gives thee a sovereign*, Luc. 4, 692.

2. Trop.: abuteris ad omnia atomorum regno et licentia, Cic. N. D. 1, 23 *fin.*: sub regno tibi esse placet omnes animi partes et eas regi consilio? id. Rep. 1, 38; Ov. M. 14, 20; Prop. 4, 7, 50.

II. Meton. (abstr. pro concreto) *A kingdom:* grates tibi ago, summe sol, quod conspicio in meo regno et his tectis P. Cornelium Scipionem, Cic. Rep. 6, 9: ad fines regni sui, Caes. B. G. 5, 26; id. ib. 5, 38: (flumen Mulucha) Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92, 5: (Aufidus) Qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 26, et al.—Poet., of bees: cerea regna refingunt, Virg. G. 4, 202.

B. Transf., sometimes of *Any place which one possesses, a territory:* id, nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, non tulissem, *i. e. on your own territories, on your own estate*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10; cf. id. Att. 14, 16: post aliquot mea regna videns, mirabor aristas, *fields*, Virg. E. 1, 70: cf. id. Georg. 1, 124, and 3, 476: regna videt pauper Nasamon errantia vento, *his cottages*, Luc. 9, 458, et al.

rĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To keep straight or from going wrong, to lead straight; to guide, conduct, direct* (frequent and quite classical): **I.** Lit.: Deus est, qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, cui praepositus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: et manus una (navem) regit, Lucr. 4, 904; so, onera, navium velis, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 6: ratem arte, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 12; cf., clavum, Virg. A. 10, 218: vela, Prop. 2, 28, 24: coërcet et regit beluam, Cic. Rep. 2, 40; so, equum, Liv. 35, 11; Ov. A. A. 3, 556; id. Ib. 474; cf., quadrupedes, id. Met. 2, 86: spumantia ora (equi), id. ib. 8, 34: frena, id. Pont. 4, 12, 24: taurus ex grege, quem prope litora regebat, Sall. Hist. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 715 P.; Quint. 1, 1, 27: rege tela per auras, Virg. A. 9, 409; so, tela per viscera Caesaris, Luc. 7, 350; cf., missum jaculum, Ov. M. 7, 684; sagittas nusquam, Luc. 7, 515: regens tenui vestigia filo, Catull. 64, 113; cf., Daedaleum iter lino duce, Prop. 2, 14, 8; and, caeca vestigia filo, Virg. A. 6, 30: diverso flamina tractu, Ov. M. 1, 59.

B. In partic., jurid. *t. t.*, regere fines, *To draw the boundaries, mark out the limits:* Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55; so id. Top. 10, 43; id. Mur. 9 *fin.*; Tib. 1, 3, 43; cf. Dig. 10, 1, and Cod. Justin. 3, 39 tit.: Finium regundorum.

II. Trop., *To guide, lead, conduct, direct:* **A.** In gen.: Deus qui omnem hunc mundum regit, Cic. Rep. 6, 13: domum, id. ib. 1, 39: rem consilio, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 13: belli munera, Lucr. 1, 34; cf., bella, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 2: omnia nostra ita gerito, regito, gubernato, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 2: alicujus animum atque ingenium, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 90; cf., animi motus (along with moderari cupiditates), Cic. Part. or. 22, 76: mores, Ov. M. 15, 834: consilia senatus, Quint. 12, 1, 26; valetudines principis, Tac. A. 6, 50; cf., valetudinem arbitratu suo, Suet. Tib. 68, et al.: neque regerentur magis quam regerent casus, Sall. J. 1 *fin.*; cf., jam regi leges, non regere, Liv. 10, 13:—utroque vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 6: vellem suscepisses juvenem regendum, Cic. Att. 10, 6 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Tib. 50; id. Claud. 9: Silvanum specie obsequii regebat, Tac. H. 3, 50: nemo regere potest, nisi qui et regi, Sen. de Ira 2, 15 *fin.*; Quint. 12, 10, 69.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To sway, control, rule, govern, have the supremacy over* any thing (the figure, as is freq. the case, taken from ships): quare qui convenit polliceri operam suam reip., cum rem publicam regere nesciant? Cic. Rep. 1, 6; so, rempublicam, id. ib. 1, 26; 1, 27: civitates, id. ib. 1, 34 *fin.*; 2, 9: summam rerum, id. ib. 1, 26, et saep.; cf., Massilienses per delectos et principes cives summa justitia reguntur, Cic. Rep. 1, 27; so, Frisios, Tac. A. 4, 72: populos imperio, Virg. A. 6, 852:—legiones, Tac. A. 15, 7; cf., cohortes, id. Hist. 4, 12: exercitum, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 2; id. Pan. 9, 2. And, with reference to this idea of a sole ruling power, transf. to abstract objects: animi partes consilio, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: ut unius potestate regatur salus et aequabilitas et otium civium, id. ib. 2, 23 *fin.*: rex ille (Tarquinius) neque suos mores regere poterat neque suorum libidines, id. ib. 2, 25; cf. id. Fin. 3, 22, 75.

2. Sometimes, *To guide into the right way* one who has erred; *to set right, correct:* non multa peccas, sed peccas, te regere possum, an old poet in Cic. Mur. 29 (coupled with corrigere and inflectere): errantem regere, Caes. B. C. 3, 57, 3: aliquem consilio, Plin. Ep. 10, 30; cf., alicujus dubitationem, id. ib. 10, 119 *fin.*—Hence

rectus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Led straight along, drawn in a straight line* (horizontal or vertical), *straight, upright*, ὀρθός.

A. Lit.: pars Remorum recta est, *opp.* refracta, Lucr. 4, 440: recta regione viaī Declinare, *from a right line*, id. 2, 249; v. regio, *ad init.*: ad nostras aedes hic quidem habet rectam viam, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 26; so, via, id. Casin. 5, 2, 7; id. Poen. 3, 3, 79; id. Pseud. 4, 7, 37; Ter. And. 3, 4, 21, et al.; cf., platea, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 58; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35; 43: porta, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 60: ostium, id. Mil. 2, 3, 58: ostia viarum (*opp.* iter flexum), Lucr. 4, 91: cursus hinc in Africam, Liv. 26, 43: saxa quae rectis lineis suos ordines servant, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 *fin.*: velut rectae acies concurrissent, *in a straight line, line of battle*, Liv. 34, 28; so, acies, id. 35, 28: qui (quincunx), in quamcumque partem spectaveris, rectus est, Quint. 8, 3, 9: hic vos aliud nihil orat, nisi ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat, Cic. Rab. Post. 17 *fin.*; so, oculi, Sen. Ep. 104; Const. Sap. 5; Suet. Aug. 16; cf., acies, Ov. M. 2, 776; lumen, Lucian. 9, 638: vultus, Stat. Th. 10, 542.—Of vertical direction: ut hae (partes) rursum rectis lineis in coelestem locum subvolent, *in perpendicular lines*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: saxa, *perpendicular, steep*, Liv. 21, 36 (just before, pleraque Alpium arrectiora sunt); cf., rectae prope rupes, id. 38, 20: ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat: qui ita talus erit jactus ut cadet rectus, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 53: caput rectum et secundum naturam (*opp.* dejectum, supinum, in latus inclinatum, Quint. 11, 3, 69: homines, *straight, erect*, Catull. 10. 20; so, Quintia, id. 86, 1: puella, Hor. S. 1, 2, 123: senectus, Juv. 3, 26:—iterque non agit in rectum, sed in orbem curvat eundem, *does not shape his course directly forward*, Ov. M. 2, 715; so, in rectum, Luc. 7, 327.—*Comp.*: crus Rectius, Hor. S. 1, 2, 82: rectior coma, *smoother, straighter*, Sen. Ep. 95; Ov. M. 3, 78.—*Sup.*: rectissima linea, Quint. 3, 6, 83; so, via, id. 12, 2, 27.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen., *Right, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting*; opp. to what is false or improper: mentes rectae quae stare solebant, Enn. Ann. 6, 38 (in Cic. de Sen. 6, 16): ut recta via rem narret ordine omnem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 28 (just before, aperte, ita ut res sese habet, narrato); cf. id. Andr. 2, 6, 11: *De.* Estne hoc, ut dico? *Li.* Rectam instas viam: Ea res est, *you'r on the right way*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 39; cf. id. Casin. 2, 3, 33: recta consilia dare, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9: quae sint in artibus recta ac prava dijudicare, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 195; cf., quae sunt recta et simplicia laudantur, id. Off. 1, 36; and Quint. 9, 3, 3: sermo rectus et secundum naturam enunciatus, id. 2, 5, 11; cf., (oratio) recta an ordine permutato, id. 1, 13, 5; and id. 9, 4, 27: per Marathonis propugnatores recto sono juravit (*opp.* flexus vocis), id. 11, 3, 168 Spald.; cf. id. ib. 64: recto ac justo proelio dimicare, Liv. 35, 4 *fin.*: rectarum coenarum consuetudo, *a regular, formal supper*, Suet. Dom. 7; so, coena, Mart. 2, 69; 7, 20; also *absol.*, recta, Suet. Aug. 74, Mart. 8, 50 *fin.*: domus recta est (coupled with contenta decore simplici), Sen. Ep 100: nominibus rectis expendere numos *i. e. on good securities*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105 ut natura dedit, sic omnis recta figura *correct, beautiful*, Prop. 2, 18, 25:—absque te esset, ego illum haberem rectum ad ingenium bonum, *suitable, qualified*, Plaut Bac. 3, 3, 8.—In the *neutr. absol.*: quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione pravumve, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19: aliter quam est rectum verumque dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 89: cum sit rectum, *Nocere facile est* etc., id. 8, 5, 6; so. *opp.* durum et incomptum, id. 8, 6, 65; and, vitiosum, id. 1, 5, 29: mutare aliquid a recto, id. 2, 13, 11: recta et vera loquere, *i. e. sincerely, openly*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7: qui haec recta tantum et in nullos flexus recedentia copiose tractaverit. Quint. 10, 5, 12: ea plerumque recta sunt, id. 9, 2, 5: cf. id. ib. 45.—*Comp.*: rectior divisio, Quint. 7, 2, 39: si quid novisti rectius istis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 67; Cic. Rep. 1 40.—*Sup.*: rectissima ratio, Quint. 2, 13, 3.

2. In partic.: **a.** *Morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good* (opp. to pravus); in the *neutr.* subst., *the right, the good, the virtuous* (so esp. freq.): "honesta res dividitur in rectum et laudabile. Rectum est, quod cum virtute et officio fit." Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3: illud rectum, quod κατόρθωμα dicebat, Cic. Fin. 4, 6, 15: nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, id. Lael. 22, 82 so, coupled with honestum, id. ib. 21, 76; id. Fin. 1, 7, 25; id. Off. 1, 24; id. Fam. 5, 19, et al.: neque id Putabit, pravum an rectum Siet, quod petet. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 76; so opp. to pravum, id. Phorm. 5, 2, 6; Cic. N. D. 2, 31; id. Acad. 2, 11; id. Or. 14, 45; id. Lig. 9, 30; Quint. 1, 3, 12; 2, 4, 20, et saep.; cf., recta consilia, *opp.* prava, Liv. 1, 27; and, in rectis, *opp.* in pravitatibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 11: curvo dignoscere rectum. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45: recta ingenia, *opp.* perversa, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 3, et saep.:—in omni vita sua quemque a recta conscientia traversum unguem non oportet discedere, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4: animus secundis Temporibus dubiisque rectus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 36: natura, id. Sat. 1, 6, 66:—ex consularibus, unus L. Caesar firmus est et rectus, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2: judex Quint. 4, 1, 13; cf., auditor, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 6: vir rectus et sanctus, id. ib. 2, 11, 5; cf. id. ib. 7, 31, 1:—judicii rectus, Sen. Vit. beat. 6:—rectum est gravitatem retinere, Cic. Off. 1, 38 *fin.*; so, rectum est, with a subject-clause, id. ib. 3, 11, 47; id. Mur. 2; id. Att. 6, 9. 4.—**b.** In grammar, r. casus, *The nominative case* (because not inflected), opp. to obliqui casus, Var. L. L. 1 *sq.*; Quint. 1, 4, 13; 1, 5, 61; Gell. 13, 12, 4, et saep.

Hence the adverbs, **A.** *recta*, **B.** *recto*, **C.** *recte.*

A. recta (*sc.* via), *Straightway, straightforward, right on, directly* (freq. and quite class.): hic ad me recta habet rectam viam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 11; id. Pseud. 4, 7, 37: jam ad regem recta me ducam, id. Amph. 4, 3, 8; so id. ib. 5, 1, 63; id. Capt. 3, 5, 93; id. Casin. prol. 43; id. Mil. 2, 5, 50; id. Merc. 5, 2, 92; id. Pseud. 4, 2, 11; id. Rud. 3, 6, 13; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 7; id. Ad. 3, 3, 79; id. Hec. 3, 3, 12; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 62; 5, 6, 19: Marius a subselliis in rostra recta, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 88; so id. Att. 5, 14, 2; 6, 81; 16, 10, 1; id. Fam. 9, 19; id. Verr. 6, 5, 61 *fin.*; id. Cat. 1, 9, 23; Auct. Her. 4, 50 *fin.*; Auct. Bell. Afr. 18; 40; id. Bell. Hisp. 3; Plin. 2, 47, 46 *fin.*, et al.: tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71.

B. recto, *Straightforward, directly* (perhaps only in the two follg. passages): appellationes, quae recto ad principem factae sunt, Papin. Dig. 49, 1, 21; Inscr. Grut. 611, 13.

C. recte: **1.** Lit., *In a straight line* (horizontal or perpendicular), *straightly, perpendicularly, uprightly*, ὀρθῶς (so very rarely): vitem bene enodatam deligato recte, flexuosa uti ne siet, Cato R. R. 33: sive aliae (atomi) declinabunt, aliae suo nutu recte ferentur ... quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: satyri cum quadrupedes, tum recte currentes humana effigie, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24.

2. Trop., *Rightly, correctly, properly, duly, suitably, well*, in the most general significations of these words (so, times without number, in all periods and styles): recta et vera loquere, sed neque vere neque recte adhuc Fecisti umquam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7; cf. Cic. Lael. 2, 8: fecisti edepol et recte et bene, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 20: si facias recte aut commode, id. Casin. 2, 3, 42; so coupled with commode, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 100: recte et sapienter facit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 133; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 12: recte atque ordine factum, Cic. Quint. 7; so, recte atque ordine facere, id. Phil. 3, 15, 36; Sall. C. 51, 4; Liv. 24, 31; 28, 39; 30, 17, et saep.; v. Brisson. de Form. II., p. 197: recte ac merito miseriā commoveri, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67: recte atque in loco constare, id. Mur. 12:—recte factum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 52: seu recte seu pervorse facta sunt, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 146: seu recte seu perperam facere, Cic. Quint. 8 *fin.*; so opp. to perperam, Sall. J, 31, 27; Liv. 29, 17: recte dictum, *opp.* absurde, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 4: recte concludere, *opp.* vitiose, Cic. Acad. 2, 30 *fin.*: recte factum, *opp.* turpiter, Caes. B. G. 7, 80, 5, et saep.: recte rationem tenes, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 47: hercle quin tu recte dicis, id. Men. 2, 3, 74; id. Merc. 2, 3, 77; 5, 4, 47: recte auguraris de me, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16, A.: non recte judicas de Catone, Cic. Lael. 2, 9; cf., rectissime quidem judicas, id. Rep. 3, 32: tum demum sciam Recta monuisse, si tu recte caveris, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 71 *sq.*; so, monere, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 96; id. Pseud. 4, 4, 12; id. Pers. 4, 4, 53; id. Rud. 3, 5, 49; cf., admonere recte, id. Men. 5, 9, 33: suis amicis recte res suas narrare, *properly, openly*, id. Poen. 5, 6, 2: Epicurus circuitione quadam deos tollere recte non dubitabat divinationem tollere, *consistently, logically*, Cic. de Div. 2, 17, 40: aliquem asservare recte, ne aufugiat, *duly, carefully*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 11: alicui recte dare epistolam, *correctly*, id. Pseud. 4, 2, 33: cum fuit cui recte ad te literas darem, *safely*, Cic. Att. 4, 1; so id. Fam. 1, 7; cf., alicui suam salutem recte committere, Caes. B. G. 7, 6 *fin.*; so id. B. C. 1, 74, 2: si recte ambulavit is, qui hanc epistolam tulit, *goes as he ought*, Cic. Att. 9, 4 *fin.*: tabernaculum recte captum, *i. e. in the prescribed manner* (opp. to vitio captum), id. de Div. 2, 35 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 7; cf. so, ludi recte facti, id. 36, 2; and, ver sacrum non esse recte factum, id. 34, 44: prodere recte, *well, rightly*, Enn. Ann. 1, 120: *Pi.* Recte valet? *Ch.* Vivit recte et valet, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 11 and 14; so, valere, id. Merc. 2, 3, 53; cf., apud matrem recte est, *i. e. she is quite well*, Cic. Att. 1, 7; so, esse, id. ib. 14, 16 *fin.* (coupled with belle); cf., Tullia nostra recte valet . . . Praeterea rectissime sunt apud te omnia, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9; and, recte sit oculis tuis, Gell. 13, 30, 11: olivetum recte putare, *properly, advantageously*, Cato R. R. 44: solet illa recte sub manus succedere, *well*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 2: recte cavere, *to look out well, take good care*, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 15; so, cavere, id. Epid. 2, 2, 107; id. Most. 3, 3, 23; id. Men. 2, 2, 72; cf., recte sibi videre, *to look out well for one's self*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 12 Ruhnk.: deos volo consilia vostra recte vortere, *well, happily*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 31; so, vortere, id. Aul. 2, 2, 41: recte vendere, *well*, i. e. *dearly, at a high price*, *opp.* male, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98: alicui nec recte dicere, *i. e.* male, injuriose, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 11; so id. Most. 1, 3, 83; id. Poen. 3, 1, 13; cf., nec recte loqui alicui, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 83; also, nec recte dicere in aliquem, id. Asin. 1, 3, 3; and simply nec recte dicere, id. Pseud. 4, 6, 23.—*Comp.*: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 46: hic tibi erit rectius, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 31: rectius bella gerere, Liv. 3, 2 *fin.*: non possidentem multa vocaveris Recte beatum, rectius occupet Nomen beati, qui, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 46.—*Sup.*, Cic. Rep. 3, 32, *etc.*; v. above.—**b.** Joined with adjectives, like our *Right, well, very, much*, to strengthen the idea (ante-class.): illasce oves, qua de re agitur, sanas recte esse, uti pecus ovillum, quod recte sanum est, *etc.*, an ancient formula in Var. R. R. 2, 2, 6: locus recte ferax, Cato R. R. 44: salvus sum recte, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 34: morata recte, id. Aul. 2, 2, 62: oneratus recte, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 115.—**c.** Ellipt., esp. in answers, in colloquial lang., *Well, quite well, right, excellently*: *Thr.* Primum aedes expugnabo. *Gn.* Recte. *Thr.* Virginem eripiam. *Gn.* Probe. *Thr.* Male mulcabo ipsam. *Gn.* Pulchre, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 3: quid vos? quo pacto hic? satin recte? (*sc.* est, agitur, valetis, *etc.*), *quite well?* id. And. 4, 5, 9; cf., *Le.* Satin' salve? dic mihi. *Ca.* Recte, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 54; and, *De.* Quid fit? quid agitur? *Sy.* Recte. *De.* Optime 'st, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 84.—**B.** So, in colloquial lang., freq. like benigne and the Gr. καλῶς, or κάλλιστα ἔχει, as a courteously-evasive answer, *All's well, it's all right, there's nothing the matter*; or, in politely declining an offer, *nothing is wanting, no I thank you*: *De.* Unde incedis? quid festinas, gnate mi? *Ch.* Recte pater, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 33; cf., *So.* Quid es tam tristis? *Pa.* Recte mater, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 20; and, *Ch.* Quid tu istic? *Syr.* Recte equidem, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 7: *Mi.* Quid est? *Aes.* Nihil, recte perge, id. Ad. 4, 5, 19:—rogo numquid velit? Recte inquit, id. Eun. 2, 3, 50; id. Heaut. 2, 1, 16.

* **rĕgrădātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [regradatus] *A putting back, degradation* in rank: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 2 *fin.*

rĕ-grădātus, a, um, *adj.* *Put back, degraded* in rank (late Lat.): Hier. adv. Joann. Hierosol. 19.—**2.** Transf.: menses, *brought back into their former order* (by intercalation), Sol. 1.

rĕ-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. dep. n.* [gradior] *To go or come back; to turn back, return* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: illuc regredere ab ostio, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 7: ex itinere regressi, Liv. 24, 18 (coupled with redituros): a Germania in Urbem regressus, Suet. Tib. 20: regressus in insulam, id. ib. 41: regressus domum, id. ib. 11: retro (*opp.* ultro progredi), Auct. B. Afr. 50, 3: propius, Tac. A. 2, 70.—**B.** In milit. lang., *To march back, withdraw, retire, retreat*: illi autem hoc acrius instabant neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 45, 5; so id. B. G. 2, 23, 2; 5, 44, 6; Sall. J. 55 *fin.*; Frontin. Strat. 3, 11, 1 and 2.

II. Trop.: an in eum annum progredi nemo potuerit edicto, quo praetor alius futurus est: in illum, quo alius praetor fuit, regredietur? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42 *fin.*: regredi infinite, id. Fat. 15 *fin.*: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, eodem regressus, *etc.*, Sall. C. 4, 2; cf., ut et digredi ex eo et regredi in id facile possimus, Quint. 10, 6, 5: ad formandos animos, id. Prooem. § 14: in memoriam regredior audisse me (coupled with redeo), Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 26.

☞ Active form, regrĕdo: gradum regredere, Enn. in Non. 166, 23.

regrĕdo, ere, v. the preced., *ad fin.*

rĕgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regredior] *A going back, return; a retiring, retreat* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: maturata, App. M. 2: vespertina, id. ib. 9: non incruenta, Front. Princ hist.—**II.** Trop., a fig. of rhetoric, *Repetition*, the Gr. ἐπάνοδος, Quint. 9, 3, 35; Rufin. Schem. lex. *no.* 19 (p. 252 ed. Frotsch.).

1. rĕgressus, a, um, *Part.*, from regredior.

2. rĕgressus, ūs, *m.* [regredior] *A going back, return, regress* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: nihil errat, quod in omni aeternitate conservat progressus et regressus reliquosque motus constantes et ratos, * Cic. N. D. 2, 20: regressus non dabat ille viro, Ov. A. A. 2, 32.—Poet.: funditus occidimus neque habet Fortuna regressum, * Virg. A. 11, 413; so Stat. S. 3, 3, 157.—**B.** In milit. lang., *A retreat*: regressus inde in tutum non esset, Liv. 38, 4 *fin.*; so Tac. A. 1, 51; Frontin. Strat. 1, 3, 10; 2, 5, 40; 3, 11, 3.—**II.** Trop., *A return, retreat, regress*: neque locus poenitendi aut regressus ab ira relictus esset, Liv. 24, 26 *fin.*; cf., nullo ad poenitendum regressu, Tac. A. 4, 11; Val. Max. 6, 2, 1.—**B.** In jurid. lang., *A remedy, reserve, resource*: nullum adversus venditorem habetis regressum, Pompon. Dig. 21, 2, 34.—Hence, **2.** Transf., out of the judicial sphere: ut contra judiciorum varietates superesset artificis regressus ad veniam, Plin. H. N. praef. § 26; Tac. A. 12, 10 *fin.*

rēgŭla, ae, *f.* [rego] *A straight piece of wood, a straight-edge, ruler, rule* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: atque si id crederemus, non egeremus perpendiculis, non normis, non regulis, Cic. Fragm. in Non. 163, 2; cf. so, coupled with linea, perpendiculum, and norma, Vitr. 7, 3: materiam ad regulam et libellam exigere, Plin. 36, 25, 63; Col. 3, 13, 11: hoc cum regula exploraveris aequale, Pall. 1, 9, 2.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A straight staff*; in gen., *a stick, lath, bar* (of wood or iron): quadratas regulas, quatuor patentes digitos, defigunt, * Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 4; so Front. Strat. 3, 13, 6; Col. 6, 19 *fin.*; 12, 50, 10; Plin. 15, 1, 2; Cels. 8, 10; Vitr. 5, 10; Stat. Th. 6, 594.—**2.** In mechanics: **a.** Plur., *The two cheeks on each side of the channel in which the dart of the catapult lay*, also called bucculae, Vitr. 10, 12.—**b.** *The shank of a triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3.

II. Trop., *A rule, pattern, model, example*: fontem omnium bonorum in corpore esse: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, Cic. Acad. 2, 46, 140: regula, ad quam eorum dirigantur orationes, qui, *etc.*, id. Opt. gen. 7 *fin.*; so id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: regula, qua vera et falsa judicarentur, id. Brut. 41 *fin.*: nos studia nostra nostrae naturae regula metiamur, id. Off. 1, 31: (lex est) juris atque injuriae regula, id. Leg. 1, 6, 19: regula totius philosophiae, id. Acad. 2, 9 29; cf. id. N. D. 1, 16 *fin.*: pravissima consuetudinis regula, id. Brut. 74, 258: mediocritatis regula, id. Off. 2, 17, 59: emendate loquendi regula, Quint. 1, 5, 1; so, loquendi, id. 1, 7, 1: sermonis, id. 1, 6, 44: morum, Mart. 11, 2, et saep.: ad legem ac regulam compositum esse, Quint. 12, 10, 50; cf., locuti sunt ad hanc regulam, id. 9, 4, 4: habeo regulam, ut talia visa vera judicem, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 58: assit regula, peccatis quae poenas irroget aequas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118.

* **rēgŭlāris**, e, *adj.* [regula, *no.* I., B, 1] *Of or belonging to a bar*: aes, *that can be formed into bars*, called also, aes ductile, Plin. 34, 8, 20.—*Adv.*, rēgŭlārĭter (acc. to regula, *no.* II.), *According to rule, regularly* (late Lat.): dicere, Ulp. Dig. 15, 3, 3, § 2; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20.

rēgŭlātim, *adv.* [regula, *no.* II.] *According to rule, regularly* (late Lat.), Diom. p. 402 P.; Veg. Vet. 2, 41 *fin.*

* **rēgŭlo**, are, *v. a.* [regula] *To direct, regulate*: regulantur, sive diriguntur eorum virtutes, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

1. rēgŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rex] **I.** *The ruler of a small country*, the Gr. δυνάστης; *a petty king, prince, chieftain, lord* (freq. in the historians; but not in Caes. nor in Cic.): regulos se acceptos in fidem in Hispania reges reliquisse, Liv. 37, 25. So Sall. J. 11, 2; Liv. 5, 38; 27, 4; 29, 4, et al.; Tac. A. 2, 80; id. Agr. 24; Suet. Calig. 5, et saep.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Of *The king-bee*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 18.—**B.** *A king's son, a prince* (cf. rex and regina), Liv. 42, 24 *fin.*; 45, 14.—**C.** *A small bird*, Auct. Carm. Phil. 13.—**D.** *A kind of serpent*, Hier. in Jesai. 16, 59, 6.

2. Rēgŭlus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname*: **I.** *Of the* Atilii, among whom was the celebrated consul, M. Atilius Regulus, who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war.—**II** *Of the* Livineii, Auct. B. Afr. 89, 3; Cic. Fam. 13, 60; id. Att. 3, 17, 1.

re-gusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To taste again* or *repeatedly* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: bilem suam regustantes, Sen. Prov. 3 *fin.*: regustatum digito terebrare salinum, *i. e. licked out*, Pers. 5. 138.—**II.** Trop.: illam (laudationem Lollii) legi, volo tamen regustare, *i. e. to read again*, Cic. Att. 13, 48 *fin.*: crebro regusto litteras, id. ib. 13, 13 *fin.*: ille Latinus *ἀττικισμὸς* ex intervallo regustandus, id. ib. 4, 17.

* **rĕ-gȳro,** avi, 1. *v. n.* *To turn about again, to wheel round*, trop.: bellum in Hispaniam regyravit, Flor. 4, 2, 6.

rĕĭcŭlus, v. rejiculus.

(* **rĕ-invīto,** are, *v. a.* *To invite again* or *in return*, Vulg. Luc. 14, 12.)

(* **rĕ-ĭtĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *A repeating, reiteration*, Quint. 11, 2, 35.)

* **rējectānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [rejicio] *That is to be rejected, rejectable*, a word formed by Cic. as a philosoph. *t. t.*: morbum, egestatem, dolorem non appello mala, sed si libet, *rejectanea* (as a transl. of the Stoic *ἀποπροηγμένα*), Cic. Fin. 4, 26 (also called rejecta, ib. 3, 16; and rejicienda, ib. 5, 26 *fin.*; and reducta, q. v.).

* **rējectātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [rejecto] *A throwing back repeatedly*: terrae, Sol. 5 *fin.*, a dub. reading.

rējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rejicio] *A throwing back, throwing away*: * **I.** Lit.: sanguinis, *i. e. throwing up*, Plin. 23, 8, 76.—**II.** Trop., *A rejecting, rejection* (so good prose, esp. freq. in Cic.): Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20: quod si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, id. Balb. 12.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** In jurid. lang., *A challenging, rejection* of a judge: judicum, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16; so id. Planc. 15; and absol., id. Sull. 33; id. Att. 1, 16, 3.—**b.** Transf. out of the judicial sphere: excutere, quicquid dici potest, et velut rejectione facta ad optimum pervenire, Quint. 7, 1, 34: eruditorum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 7.—**2.** Rhetor. *t. t.*: in alium, *a shifting off from one's self to another*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204; cited also in Quint. 9, 1, 80 (others read in Cic., trajectio, v. Orell. *N. cr.*).

rējecto, avi, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To throw* or *cast back* (extremely rare): montes Icti rejectant voces, Lucr. 2, 328: caseum Alpinum rejectavit, *cast up, vomited*, Spart. Anton. 12.

1. rejectus, a, um, *Part.*, from rejicio.

* **2. rējectus,** ūs, *m.* [rejicio] *An unknown portion of the hinder part of a ship*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 36.

rē-jĭcĭo (in many MSS. also written reicio), jēci, jectum, 3. (reicis, dissyl., Stat. Th. 4, 574; and likewise, reice, Virg. E. 3, 96; and perh., also, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 6; scanned elsewhere throughout rēĭcio, *etc.*; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 581 and 583) *v. a.*

To throw, cast, or *fling back* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: **a.** Of inanimate objects: imago nostros oculos rejecta revisit, Lucr. 4, 286; so id. 4, 106; cf. 4, 572: telum in hostes, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: tunicam rejicere, *i. e. to throw back, fling over the shoulder* (whereas, abjicere is to throw off, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4), Lucil. in Var. L. L. 6, 7, 70; cf., togam in humerum, Quint. 11, 3, 131; 140, 144: togam ab humero, Liv. 23, 8 *fin.*: amictum, vestem ex humeris, Virg. A. 5, 421; Ov. M. 2, 582: vestem de corpore, id. ib. 9, 32; so, penulam, Cic. Mil. 10, 29; Phaedr. 5, 2, 5 Burm.: sagulum, Cic. Pis. 23, 55; Suet. Aug. 26; amictum, Prop. 2, 23, 13: vestem, Catull. 66, 81, et al.; so too, colubras ab ore, Ov. M. 4, 475; and, capillum circum caput negligenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 50: manibus ad tergum rejectis, *thrown back* or *behind*, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3; so, manus post terga, Plin. 28, 4, 11: scutum, *to throw over one's back* (in flight), Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294; Galb. in Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3; so, parmas, Virg. A. 11, 619: ut janua in publicum rejiceretur, *might be thrown back*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 112: fatigata membra rejecit, *flung back*, i. e. *stretched on the ground*, Curt. 10, 5:—voluit . . . Rejicere Alcides a se mea pectora, *to push back*, Ov. M. 9, 51: librum e gremio suo, *to fling away*, id. Trist. 1, 1, 66: sanguinem ore, *to cast up, vomit*, Plin. 26, 12, 82; so, sanguinem, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6; 8, 1, 2: bilem, Plin. 23, 6, 57: vinum, Suet. Aug. 77.—Poet.: oculos Rutulorum rejicit arvis, *turns away, averts*, Virg. A. 10, 473.—**b.** Of living objects, *To drive back, chase back, force back, repel* (so in gen. not found in class. prose authors): hominem, Plaut. Bac. 4, 3, 19; so, aliquem, id. Merc. 5, 2, 69: in bubilem rejicere (boves), id. Pers. 2, 5, 18; so, pascentes capellas a flumine, Virg. E. 3, 96.—(β) rejicere se, *To throw* or *cast one's self again*; or, in gen., *to throw* or *fling one's self* any where: tum illa Rejecit se in eum, *flung herself into his arms*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 109; so, se in gremium tuum, Lucr. 1, 35: se in grabatum, Petr. 92, 3; cf., in cubile rejectus est, id. ib. 103, 5.

B. In partic.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*, *To force back, beat back*, or *repel* the enemy: eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in urbem rejiciebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 2 *fin.*; so id. B. G. 2, 33, 5; 1, 24 *fin.*; Virg. A. 11, 630: ab Antiochea hostem, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 2; cf., praesidia adversariorum Calydone, Caes. B. C. 3, 35, 1 (where, however, as id. ib. 3, 46. 4, the MSS. vacillate between rejecti and dejecti; v. Oud. *N. cr.*).—**2.** Nautical *t. t.*, rejici, *To be driven back* by a storm (while deferri or dejici signifies to be cast away, and ejici, to be thrown on the shore, stranded; v. Drak. on Liv. 44, 19, 2): naves tempestate rejectas eodem, unde erant profectae, revertisse, Caes. B. G. 5, 5, 2; so, naves, id. ib. 5, 23, 4: a Leucopetra profectus . . . rejectus sum austro vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic. Att. 16, 7; cf. id. Phil. 1, 3, 7; id. Caecin. 30, 88; id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119; id. Att. 3, 8, 2.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To cast off, remove, repel, reject*: abs te socordiam omnem reice, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 6: (hanc proscriptionem) nisi hoc judicio a vobis rejicitis et aspernamini, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; Lucr. 6, 81: ab his rejicientur plagae balistarum, Vitr. 10, 20: foedum contactum a casto corpore, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9; Ter. Ph. prol. 19:—ferrum et audaciam, Cic. Mur. 37, 79; cf., ictus, Stat. Th. 6, 770; and, minas Hannibalis retrorsum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 16: (in Verrinis) facilius quod rejici quam quod adjici possit invenient, Quint. 6, 3, 5.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pregn., *To reject contemptuously; to refuse, scorn, disdain, despise*: Socratem omnem istam disputationem rejecisse et tantum de vita et moribus solitum esse quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: refutetur ac rejiciatur ille clamor, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: qui Ennii Medeam spernat aut rejiciat, id. Fin. 1, 2: recens dolor consolationes rejicit ac refugit, Plin. Ep. 5, 16 *fin.*: ad bona deligenda et rejicienda contraria, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 60; cf. opp. to deligere, Ov. M. 14, 677: rejecta praeda, Hor. S. 2, 3, 68: rejecit dona nocentium, id. Od. 4, 9, 42:—aliquem, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 5; so, *to reject* a lover, Ov. M. 9, 512 and 607.—Hence, **b.** In jurid. lang., judices rejicere, of the parties, *To set aside, challenge peremptorily, reject* the judges appointed by lot: quum ex CXXV. judicibus quinque et LXX. reus rejiceret, Cic. Planc. 17; so id. Att. 1, 16, 3; id. Verr. 2, 1, 7; 2, 3, 11; 13, 41; 59; id. Vatin. 11, 27; Plin. Pan. 36, 4; cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch., pt. iii., § 10.—**c.** In the philosoph. lang. of the Stoics, rejicienda and rejecta, as a transl. of the Gr. *ἀποπροηγμένα*, *Rejectable things*, i. e. *evils to be rejected*, Cic. Fin. 5, 26 *fin.*, and 3, 16; cf. rejectaneus.

2. With a designation of the term. ad quem, *To refer to, make over to, remand to*: ad ipsam te epistolam rejicio, Cic. Att. 9, 13 *fin.*: in hunc gregem vos Sullam rejicietis? id. Sull. 28 (coupled with transferre).—Hence, **b.** Publicists' *t. t.*, rejicere aliquid and aliquem ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices, *etc.*), *To refer a matter*, or *the one whom it concerns, from one's self to some other officer* or *authorized body* (so esp. freq. in Liv.; v. the passages in Drak. Liv. 2, 22, 5): totam rem ad Pompeium, Caes. B. C. 3, 17, 5: senatus a se rem ad populum rejecit, Liv. 2, 27; cf., ab tribunis ad senatum res est rejecta. id. 40, 29; and, rem ad senatum, id. 5, 22: aliquid ad pontificum collegium, id. 41, 16; so, rem ad pontifices, Verr. Flacc. in Gell. 5, 17, 2: rem ad Hannibalem, Liv. 21, 31; id. 2, 28:—tu hoc animo esse debes, ut nihil huc rejicias, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 2.—Of personal objects: legati ab senatu rejecti ad populum, deos rogaverunt, *etc.*, Liv. 7, 20; so id. 8, 1; 9, 43; 24, 2; 39, 3.—*Absol.*: tribuni appellati ad senatum rejecerunt, Liv. 27, 8; so id. 42, 32 *fin.*—**c.** With respect to time, *To put off to a later period, to defer, postpone* (Ciceronian): a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. rejiciebantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: reliqua in mensem Januarium, id. ib. 2, 1 *fin.*: repente abs te in mensem Quintilem rejecti sumus, id. Att. 1, 4.—* **d.** Very rarely, rejicere se aliquo, *To fling one's self on a thing*, i. e. *apply one's self to it*: crede mihi, Caesarem . . . maximum beneficium te sibi dedisse judicaturum, si huc te rejicis, Balb. in Cic. Att. 5, 15 A.

rĕjĭcŭlus (also written reiculus), a, um, *adj.* [rejicio] In econom. lang., *That is to be rejected, refuse, useless, worthless*: oves, Cato R. R. 2, 7; Var. in Non. 168, 2 *sq.*; id. R. R. 2, 1, 24: vaccae, id. ib. 2, 5, 17: mancipia, Sen. Ep. 47.—* **II.** Trop.: dies, *i. e. spent uselessly, lost*, Sen. Brev. V. 7.

rĕ-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. n.* *To slide* or *glide back; to sink* or *fall back* (a poet. word): **I.** Lit.: vix oculos tollens iterumque relabens, *etc.*, *sinking back upon the couch*, Ov. M. 11, 619: (Orpheus) flexit amans oculos et protinus illa (Eurydice) relapsa est, id. ib. 10, 57: conscendere summas antennas prensoque rudente relabi, *to slide down*, id. ib. 3, 616: in sinus relabere nostros, *return*, id. Her. 15, 95:—retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens, *flowing back, retreating*, * Virg. A. 10, 307; cf., quis neget arduis Pronos relabi posse rivos Montibus, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 11: flecte ratem, Theseu, versoque relabere vento, *sail back*, Ov. M. 10, 149.—**II.** Trop., *To sink* or *fall back; to relapse; to return*: nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18: tunc mens et sonus Relapsus atque notus in vultus honor, id. Epod. 17, 18.

rĕ-lambo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To lick again*: Sedul. 4, 248.

rĕ-langŭesco, gŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To sink down fainting; to grow languid* or *faint* (quite class., but rare): **I.** Lit.: (soror) Imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore, Ov. M. 6, 291.—**2.** Transf., of the wind, *To sink, slacken, lull, abate*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 8 *fin.*; of a star, *to grow dim*, Plin. 37, 9, 51.—**II.** Trop.: quod iis rebus relanguescere animos eorum et remitti virtutem existimarent, * Caes. B. G. 2, 15, 4: quod autem relanguisse se dicit, *that he has relaxed* (in his enmity), * Cic. Att. 13, 41; cf. Ov. Am. 2, 9, 27: ut taedio impetus relanguescat regis, Liv. 35, 44.

rĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refero] *A carrying back, bringing back*: * **I.** Lit.: membranae ut juvant aciem, ita crebra relatione, quoad intinguntur calami, morantur manum, *through the frequent carrying of the hand back to the inkstand*, i. e. *by often stopping to dip the pen in the ink*, Quint. 10, 3, 31 Spald. *N. cr.*

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *A throwing back, retorting*: "r. criminis, est cum ideo jure factum dicitur, quod aliquis ante injuria lacessierit," Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15; so Ulp. Dig. 48, 1, 5: jurisjurandi, id. ib. 12, 2, 34 *fin.*

B. In partic.: **1.** *A returning, repaying*: gratiae, Sen. Ben. 5, 11; id. Ep. 74.—**2.** In publicists' lang., *A report; a proposition, motion*: ecquis audivit non modo actionem aliquam aut relationem, sed vocem omnino aut querelam tuam? Cic. Pis. 13; Liv. 3, 39; so, relationem approbare, id. 32, 22: incipere, Tac. A. 5, 4; 13, 26: mutare, id. ib. 14, 49: egredi, id. ib. 2, 38: postulare in aliquid, id. ib. 13, 49: relationi intercedere, id. ib. 1, 13, et al.: jus quartae relationis, *the right accorded to the emperor, without being consul, of making communications in the Senate*, (*this right was simply *jus relationis*; tertiae, quartae, *etc.*, denote the number of subjects he might introduce at each meeting, which varied at different periods; v. Smith's Dict. Ant. p. 369, and Adam's Antiq., article Senate, § 5), Capitol. Pert. 5; Vop. Prob. 12 *fin.*— Hence

b Transf., out of the publicists' sphere, *A report, narration, relation*, in gen. (only post-Aug.): dictorum, Quint. 2, 7, 4; cf. id. 9, 2, 59; so, causarum, id. 6, 3, 77: meritorum, id. 4, 1, 13: rerum ab Scythis gestarum, Just. 2, 1: gentium, Plin. 7, 1, 1: —**3.** *A rhetorical figure* in Cicero, of the nature of which Quintilian was ignorant, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 35; cf. id. 9, 3. 97 Spald. —**4.** In philosoph. and grammat. lang., *Reference, regard, respect, relation:* illud quoque est ex relatione ad aliquid, Quint. 8, 4, 21; so Paul. Dig. 1, 1, 11.

rĕlātīve, *adv.*, v. the follg., *ad fin.*

rĕlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [refero] *Having reference* or *relation, referring, relative* (post-class.): Arn. 7, p. 221.—In grammar: pronomen, Prisc. p. 1063 *sq.* P.—*Adv.*, rĕlātīve, *Relatively:* vicinus et amicus r. dicuntur, Aug. Trin. 5, 71.

rĕlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *A mover, proposer*, in public deliberations: Lentulo consule relatore, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, § 2.—**2.** *A relater, narrator*, in gen., Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 471; Sid. Ep. 7, 2, et al.—**II.** RELATOR AVCTIONVM, *A reporter* or *recorder of public auctions*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3238.

* **rĕlātōrĭa,** ae, *f.* [id.] *A receipt, acquittance*, Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 8.

1. rĕlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from refero.

2. rĕlātus, ūs, *m.* [refero] (a Tacitean word) **1.** *An official report:* abnuentibus consulibus ea de re relatum, Tac. A. 15, 22.—**2.** In gen., *A narration, recital:* carmina, quorum relatu, quem baritum vocant, accendunt animos, *with the delivery, the striking up of which*, Tac. G. 3; virtutum. id Hist. 1, 30.

rĕlaxātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [relaxo, trop.] *An easing, relaxation* (Ciceronian): verum otii fructus est non contentio animi sed relaxatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 5 *fin.*; so, animi. id. Fam. 6, 26.—*Absol.:* doloris, *mitigation, alleviation*, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95.

* **rĕlaxātor,** ōris, *m.* [relaxo] *A loosener, opener:* fluentium, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 38.

rĕ-laxo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To stretch out* or *widen again; to unloose, loosen, open* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 *fin.*; cf., tum astringentibus se intestinis tum relaxantibus, id. ib. 2, 55, 138: densa relaxare, *opp.* rara densare, Virg. G. 1, 419: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincla relaxant, Lucr. 6, 356; so, tunicarum vincula, Ov. F. 2. 321; cf., nodos (*sc.* aquaï), Lucr. 6, 879 (connected with exsolvere glaciem); cf., ora fontibus, Ov. M. 1, 281; and, caecos fontes, Sil. 3, 51: glebas, *to loosen*, Var. R. R. 1, 27, 2; Col. 11, 3, 46 Schneid. *N. cr.:* vias et caeca spiramenta. Virg. G. 1, 89: claustra. Ov. Am. 1, 6, 17; cf., flores, Sen. Thyest. 903: diversa brachia, *to spread out*, Sil. 14, 399.

II. Trop., *To slacken, ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage; to cheer up, enliven, relax* (a favorite expression of Cicero): animos doctrina, Cic. Arch. 6, 12; cf., tu a contentionibus quotidie relaxes aliquid, id. Leg. 1, 4: quaero enim non quibus intendam rebus animum, sed quibus relaxem, ac remittam, id. fragm. in Non. 329, 7, and 383, 23: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, id. Part. 6, 21: pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, id. Att. 10, 6 *fin.*: animus somno relaxatus, id. de Div. 2, 48: animum. id. Brut. 5, 21; so id. Rep. 1, 9; cf. id. Off. 1, 34: ut ex pristino sermone relaxarentur animi omnium, id. de Or. 1, 8: anxiferas curas requiete, id. poët. Div. 1, 13, 22: (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, id. de Or. 2, 58, 236; cf., tristem vultum relaxare, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 15; and, with this, cf., relaxato in hilaritatem vultu, Petr. 49, 8: ne nocturna quidem quiete diurnum laborem relaxante, Curt. 5, 13: mores aetas lasciva relaxat, *i. e. makes dissolute*, Claud. in Prob. et Olybr. 153:—(animi) cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, Cic. de Sen. 22 *fin.*; so, se occupationibus, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5; id. Att. 16, 16: se a nimia necessitate, id. Or. 52 *fin.* Mid.: homines quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, tamen, interdum animis relaxantur, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: insani quum relaxentur, *when they come to themselves, when the attack abates*, id. Acad. 2, 17.—*Absol.:* (dolor) si longus, levis; dat enim intervalla et relaxat, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95.

rĕlectus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. relego.

rĕlegātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [relego] **1.** *A sending away, exiling, banishment, relegation;* coupled with amandatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43; coupled with exilium, Liv. 3, 10 *fin.*; 4, 4; v. the follg. *no.* I., A, 2.—**2.** *A bequest, legacy:* dotis, Ulp. Dig. 33, 4, 1.

1. rĕ-lēgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.:* **I.** *To send away* or *out of the way, to dispatch, remove* (quite class., and in class. prose usually with an odious accessory meaning): **A.** Lit.: **1.** In gen.: (L. Manlium tribunus plebis) criminabatur, quod Titum filium ab hominibus relegasset et ruri habitare jussisset, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112 Beier; so of the same, Sen. Ben. 3, 37; and Val. Max. 6, 9, 1; cf., filium in praedia rustica, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15: rejecti et relegati longe ab ceteris, * Caes. B. G. 5, 30 *fin.*: cives tam procul ab domo, Liv. 9, 26: aliquem a republica sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo, Vell. 2, 45, 4: exercitum in alia insula, Tac. Agr. 15: me vel extremos Numidarum in agros Classe releget, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 48:—terris gens relegata ultimis, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8 *fin.*: tauros procul atque in sola relegant Pascua, Virg. G. 3, 212. Poet., with the *dat.:* Trivia Hippolytum . . . nymphae Egeriae nemorique relegat, *consigns him to Egeria*, Virg. A. 7, 775.—* **b.** Transf., of a locality, *To place at a distance, remove:* Taprobane extra orbem a natura relegata, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84; cf. Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 250.

2. In partic., a publicists' *t. t.*, *To send into exile, to banish, relegate;* said of banishment, by which a person was sent only a certain distance from Rome, and usually for a limited time, without suffering a capitis deminutio (cf., on the contrary, deportatio and exilium): "relegatus, non exsul, dicor in illo," Ov. Tr. 2, 137; cf. id. ib. 5, 11, 21; 5, 2, 61: (consul) L. Lamiam in concione relegavit edixitque, ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, Cic. Sest. 12 *fin.*: Marcus Piso in decem annos relegatur, Tac. A. 3, 17 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 50; id. Aug. 24: ipse quosdam novo exemplo relegavit, ut ultra lapidem tertium vetaret egredi ab Urbe, id. Claud. 23 *fin.*:—nemo eorum relegatus in exilium est, Liv. 25, 6; cf., milites relegatos prope in exilium, id. 26, 2 *fin.*: aliquem Circeios in perpetuum, Suet. Aug. 16 *fin.*

B. Trop.: apud quem ille sedens Samnitium dona relegaverat, *had sent back, rejected*, Cic. Rep. 3, 28 *fin.* Moser (for which, *repudiati* Samnites, Cic. de Sen. 16, 55): ambitione relegata te, *put aside, apart*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84; so, bella, Luc. 6, 324 (" dimoveam, removeam," Schol.): artes, Plin. Pan. 47.

2. In partic., with a specification of the term. ad quem, *To refer, attribute, ascribe, impute* (post-Aug.): nec tamen ego in plerisque eorum obstringam fidem meam potiusque ad auctores relegabo, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8; Quint. 3, 7, 1; so, orationem rectae honestaeque vitae ad philosophos, id. 1, prooem. § 10: mala ad crimen fortunae, id. 6, prooem. § 13; cf., culpam in hominem, id. 7, 4, 13; Vell. 2, 64, 2 Ruhnk. —Poet., with the *dat.:* causas alicui, *to ascribe*, Tib. 4, 6, 5.

II. In jurid. Lat., *To bequeath, devise*, as an inheritance: dotem, Ulp. Dig. 33, 4, 1 *sq.*; Alfen. ib. 23, 5, 8: usum fructum, Junius Mauric. ib. 23, 2, 23.

2. rĕ-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.:* **I.** *To gather together* or *collect again* (so almost exclusively poet.): janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto, *i. e. by the thread* (of Ariadne) *wound up again*, Ov. M. 8, 173: (abies) docilis relegi, docilisque relinqui, *i. e. to be drawn back*, Val. Fl. 6, 237.—Hence, **2.** In partic., of localities, *To travel over* or *through again, to traverse* or *sail over again:* Hellespontiacas illa (navis) relegit aquas, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 24: egressi relegunt campos, Val. Fl. 8, 121; so, vias, id. ib. 4, 54: iter, Stat. Ach. 1, 23: spatia retro, Sen. Agam. 572: ter coelum (luna), Stat. S. 5, 3, 29. In prose, once in Tac.: relegit Asiam, *again coasts along*, Ann. 2, 54.—**II.** *To go through* or *over again* in reading, in speech, or in thought, i. q. retractare (likewise rarely in prose): Trojani belli scriptorem Praeneste relegi, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2; so, scripta, Ov. R. Am. 717 *sq.*; and *absol.*, deinde relegentes inveniunt, ubi posuerint (verba), Quint. 11, 2, 23:—dum relegunt suos sermone labores, Ov. M. 4, 570:—qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex eligendo, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 28 *fin.* Acc. to this last passage is to be explained:

rĕligens, entis, *Pa.*, *Revering the gods*, i. e. *pious, religious:* religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas, Poët. ap. Gell. 4, 9.

* **rĕ-lentesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To grow slack again, to slacken;* trop.: amor relentescit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 76.

* **rĕlĕvāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [relevo] *A lightening, alleviation:* partus, Prisc. Perieg. 440.

rĕlĕvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A lightening, alleviation, relief* (post-classical and very rare): oneris, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 13.

rĕ-lĕvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.:* **I.** *To lift up, raise* (so very rarely, and almost exclusively poet.): **A.** Lit.: corpus e terra, Ov. M. 9, 318; so, membra in cubitum, id. Pont. 3, 3, 11.—**B.** Trop.: nec sic mea fata premuntur, Ut nequeam relevare caput, Luc. 3, 268 Corte; so, caput, Plin. 1, 24, 4.

II. Transf., *To make light, to lighten* (so quite class.): **A.** Lit.: epistolam graviorem pellectione, Cic. Att. 1, 13: vimina curva favi, (* *i. e.* exonerare), Ov. R. Am. 186.—Poet.: sic unquam longa relevere catena, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 25: minimo ut relevere labore Utque marem parias, *i. e. may be delivered*, id. Met. 9, 675.—**B.** Trop., *To relieve* from any evil; or, *to alleviate, lessen, diminish, assuage, abate* the evil itself; *to ease, comfort, refresh, console:* quodsi ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, videbimur fortasse ad breve quoddam tempus cura et metu esse relevati, periculum autem residebit . . . Ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi . . . si aquam gelidam biberint, primo relevari videntur . . . sic hic morbus, qui est in re publica, relevatus istius poena, vehementius vivis reliquis ingravescet. Cic. Cat. 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 7 (coupled with recreata): so, aegrum, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 17: cujus mors te ex aliqua parte relevavit, *has relieved you from a burden*, Cic. Fl. 17, 41; cf., publicanos tertia mercedum parte, Suet. Caes. 20: ut me relevares, *might comfort, console me*, id. Att. 3, 10, *fin.*: illi animum jam relevabis, quae dolore ac miseria Tabescit, * Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 11: pectora sicca mero. Ov. F. 3, 304: membra sedili, id. Met. 8. 640: quia pupilla videbatur in ceteris litis speciebus relevata fuisse, *i. e. to have been restored*, Modest. Dig. 4, 4, 29:—ut sibi satietas et fastidium aut subamara aliqua re relevatur aut dulci mitigatur, Cic. de Inv. 1, 17 *fin.*: ad relevandos castrenses sumptus, Suet. Dom. 12: communem casum misericordia hominum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4; cf., luctus, Ov. R. Am. 586: studium omnium laboremque, Plin. Pan. 19, 3; so, laborem requie, Ov. M. 15. 16: aestus, id. ib. 7, 815; so id. A. A. 3, 697; cf., sitim, id. Met. 6, 354; and, famem, id. ib. 11, 129.

rĕ-lĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* *Bent* or *curled backward* or *upward* (an Appuleian word): comâ relicinus, App. Flor. 3: frons, *i. e. open*, id. ib. 7.

rĕlictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [relinquo] *A leaving behind, a forsaking, abandoning:* vituperatio desperationis ac relictionis reipublicae (just before, relinques patriam?), Cic. Att. 16, 7, 5: relictionem proditionemque consulis sui, id. Verr. 2, 1, 13: propter argenti vivi relictionem, *i. e. because it is separated from it*, Vitr. 7, 9.

1. rĕlictus, a, um, *Part.*, from relinquo.

* **2. relictus,** ūs, *m.* [relinquo] *A forsaking, abandoning:* ut labor virilis relictui sit, *i. e. be abandoned, neglected*, Gell. 3, 1, 9.

rĕlĭcŭus, a, um, v. reliquus.

rĕ-līdo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *To strike back, to strike* (a post-class. word): **I.** Lit.: relisa fronte lignum dissi it, Prud.

στεφ. 9, 47; id. Apoth. 162.—* **II.** Trop., *To refuse, reject:* quae firmata probant aut infirmata relidunt, Aus. Epist. 25, 42.

* **rĕlĭgāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [religo] *A band, ligament:* Prud. Psych. 358.

* **rĕlĭgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A binding up, tying up:* religatio et propagatio vitium, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

rĕlĭgens, entis, v. 2. relego, *Pa.*

rĕlĭgĭo (on account of the long e, also written, by the poets, *rel*ligio; v. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 590), ōnis, *f.* [Concerning the etymology of this word various opinions were prevalent among the ancients. Cicero (N. D. 2, 28 *fin.*) derives it from relĕgere, which etymology is favored by the verse in Gell. 4, 9, "religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas;" whereas Servius (ad Virg. A. 8, 349), Lactantius (4, 28), Augustine (Retract. 1, 13), et al., assume religare as the primitive, for which derivation Lactantius cites also the expression of Lucretius (1, 931; 4, 7), *religionum nodis* animos exsolvere. Modern etymologists mostly agree with this latter view. The form here creates no difficulty; since religio, from religare, is like internecio from internecare, rebellio from rebellare, opinio from opinari, optio from optare; as also, on the other hand, religio, from relĕgere or relĭgere, corresponds to legio from legere, contagio from TAG, tangere, oblivio from obliv-isci. To us, however, the form *religens*, which, as derived from religare, can not be etymologically explained, as well as the significations of *religio*, which follow more naturally from the idea of the careful pondering of divine things (cf. the Germ. Andacht and the Lat. *deligere*), seem to lead to the etymology of Cicero]; thus,

I. *Reverence for God* (*the gods*), *the fear of God*, connected with a careful pondering of divine things; *piety, religion:* namely, both pure inward piety and that which is manifested in religious rites and ceremonies; hence the rites and ceremonies, as well as the entire system of religion and worship, the res divinae or sacrae, were frequently called religio or religiones (consequently, religio or religiones may very properly be used for *religion*, according to our conceptions of it; v. Krebs, Antibarb., 2d ed. p. 420, 421): "qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex elegendo, tamquam a diligendo diligentes, ex intelligendo intelligentes: his enim in verbis omnibus inest vis legendi eadem, quae in religioso," Cic. N. D. 2, 28 *fin.:* "religione id est cultu deorum," id. ib. 2, 3, 8: "religio est, quae superioris cujusdam naturae (quam divinam vocant) curam caerimoniamque affert," id. Invent. 2, 53, 161: "(Pompilius) animos ardentes consuetudine et cupiditate bellandi religionum caeremoniis mitigavit," *etc.*, id. Rep. 2, 14; with which cf., illa diuturna pax Numae mater huic urbi juris et religionis fuit, id. ib. 5, 2: "de auguriis, responsis, religione denique omni," Quint. 12, 2, 21: unde enim pietas? aut a quibus religio? Cic. Rep. 1, 2; cf. id. Leg. 2, 11; and, aliquem a pietate, religione deducere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6: horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt, in qua inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 42: quis enim istas (Democriti) imagines . . . aut cultu aut religione dignas judicare? id. ib. 1, 43, 121; cf., cum animus cultum deorum et puram religionem susceperit, id. Leg. 1, 23: sacra Cereris summa majores nostri religione confici caerimoniaque voluerunt, id. Balb. 24, 55; cf. id. Leg. 2, 22, 55: in quibus erant omnia, quae sceleri propiora sunt quam religioni, id. Verr. 2, 4, 50: nec vero superstitione tollenda religio tollitur, id. de Div. 2, 72; cf. id. Part. 23, 31: medemini religioni sociorum, judices, conservate vestram. Neque enim haec externa vobis est religio (*sc.* Cereris) neque aliena, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 51 *fin.:* sua cuique civitati religio est, nostra nobis. Stantibus Hierosolymis tamen istorum religio sacrorum a splendore hujus imperii abhorrebat, id. Flacc. 28 *fin.;* id. Verr. 2, 4, 6; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 8 *fin.:*—religio deorum immortalium, id. Lael. 25 *fin.;* cf., per deos immortales! eos ipsos, de quorum religione jam diu dicimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47; and, religio divum, Lucr. 6, 1275: mira quaedam tota Sicilia privatim ac publice religio est Cereris Hennensis . . . quantam esse religionem convenit eorum, apud quos eam (Cererem) natam esse constat? . . . tanta erit enim auctoritas illius religionis, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49; cf. id. ib. 45: qui (Mercurius) apud eos summa religione coleretur, id. ib. 2, 4, 39 *init.;* cf. id. ib. § 85; 2, 4, 44 *init.:* (simulacrum Dianae) translatum Carthaginem locum tantum hominesque mutarat: religionem quidem pristinam conservabat, id. ib. 2, 4, 33; cf., of the same, id. ib. 2, 4, 35: fanum Junonis tanta religione semper fuit, ut . . . semper inviolatum sanctumque fuit, *enjoyed such honor, was held in such reverence*, id. ib. 2, 4, 46; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 58: hac (panacea) evulsa scrobem repleri vario genere frugum religio est, *is a religious custom*, Plin. 25, 4, 11: cf., et obrui tales religio est, id. 30, 5, 14:—hi (barbari) ignari totius negotii ac religionis, *of religious belief, of religion*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35; cf., venit mihi fani, loci, religionis illius in mentem, id. ib. 2, 4, 50; and, de religione queri, id. ib. 2, 4, 51. In the *plur.:* expertes religionum omnium, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: qui in bello religionum et consuetudinis jura continent, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55; cf., a quibus (rebus) etiam oculos cohibere te religionum jura cogebant, id. ib. 2, 4, 45: ceterae (nationes) pro religionibus suis bella suscipiunt, istae contra omnium religiones, id. Fontej. 9 *fin.:* Druides religiones interpretantur, *religious matters, religion*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 4: scientia morum ac religionum ejus rei publicae, Quint. 12, 3, 1.—Hence,

II. Transf.: **A.** Subjectively, *Conscientiousness, scrupulousness* arising from religion, *religious scruples, scruples of conscience, religious awe*, etc.: sese cum summa religione, tum summo metu legum et judiciorum teneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34; cf., ut eam non metus, non religio contineret, id. ib. 2, 4, 45; and, memini perturbari exercitum nostrum religione et metu, quod serena nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, id. Rep. 1, 15: tanta religione obstricta tota provincia est, tanta superstitio ex istius facto mentes omnium Siculorum occupavit, ut, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 51; cf., obstrinxisti religione populum Romanum, id. Phil. 2, 33, 83: recitatis literis oblata religio Cornuto est, *etc.*, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3; so, ad oblatam aliquam religionem, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: non recordabantur, quam parvulae saepe causae vel falsae suspicionis vel terroris repentini vel objectae religionis magna detrimenta intulissent, Caes. B. C. 3, 72, 4; so, objicere religionem, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 40; cf., injicere religionem alicui, Cic. Caecin. 33, 97: vide ne quid Catulus attulerit religionis, Cic. de Or. 2, 90 *fin.:* Gracchus cum rem illam in religionem populo venisse sentiret, ad senatum retulit, id. N. D. 2, 4: nec eam rem habuit religioni, id. de Div. 1, 35: ut quae religio C. Mario non fuerat, quo minus C. Glauciam praetorem occiderit, ea nos religione in privato P. Lentulo puniendo liberaremur, id. Cat. 3, 6 *fin.:* tunc quoque, ne confestim bellum indiceretur, religio obstitit, Liv. 4, 30: quum ibi quoque religio obstaret, ne, *etc.* . . . augures consulti eam religionem eximere, id. 4, 31: nihil esse mihi, religio'st dicere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 16; cf., ut velut numine aliquo defensa castra oppugnare iterum, religio fuerit, Liv. 2, 62; and id. 6, 27: rivos deducere nulla Religio vetuit (coupled with fas et jura sinunt), Virg. G. 1, 270: quosdam religio ceperit ulterius quicquam eo die conandi, Liv. 28, 15; cf., movendi inde thesauros incussa erat religio, id. 29, 18; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 71. In the *plur.:* non demunt animis curas ac religiones Persarum montes, Var. in Non. 379, 11: artis Religionum animum nodis exsolvere, Lucr. 1, 931; 4, 7: religionibus atque minis obsistere vatum, id. 1, 110: plerique novas sibi ex loco religiones fingunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 37, 8: natio est omnis Gallorum admodum dedita religionibus, id. ib. 6, 16, 1: plenis religionum animis, prodigia insuper nunciata, Liv. 41, 16, et saep.—Hence, **b.** Meton. (*effect. pro causa*) *A religious offense*, giving rise to scruples of conscience: ut si profectus non esset, nulla tamen mendacii religione obstrictus videretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 11, 2: liberaret religione templum, Liv. 45, 5. In the *plur.:* inexpiabiles religiones in rem publicam inducere, Cic. Phil. 1, 6.—And, **c.** In partic.: r. jurisjurandi, or *absol.*, *Scrupulousness in the fulfillment of an oath, the obligation of an oath, plighted faith:* religione jurisjurandi ac metu deorum in testimoniis dicendis commoveri, Cic. Fontei. 9, 20; so, jurisjurandi, Caes. B. C. 1, 76 *fin.;* 3, 28, 4.—*Absol.:* Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 9: nocturna proelia esse vitanda, quod perterritus miles in civili dissensione timori magis quam religioni consulere consuerit, id. ib. 1, 67, 3.

2. Out of the religious sphere, in gen., *A strict scrupulousness, anxiety, punctiliousness, conscientiousness, exactness*, etc.: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque judicium, nihil ut possent nisi incorruptum audire et elegans. Eorum religioni cum serviret orator, nullum verbum insolens, nullum odiosum ponere audebat, Cic. Or. 8, 25; cf. id. ib. 11, 36; and id. Brut. 82:—fide et religione vitae defendi, id. Deiot. 6; cf., propter fidem et religionem judicis, id. Rosc. Com. 15 *fin.;* and, testimoniorum religionem et fidem, id. Flacc. 4, 9: sin est in me ratio reip., religio privati officii, *etc.*, id. Sull. 3 *fin.;* so, officii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1: religio in consilio dando, id. Fam. 11, 29: alicujus facta ad antiquae religionis rationem exquirere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 5 *fin.;* so, antiqua, id. Caecin. 10, 28.—In the *plur.:* judicum religiones, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 31.

B. Objectively, *The holiness, sacredness, sanctity* inhering in any religious object (a deity, temple, utensils, *etc.*): quae (fortissimorum civium mentes) mihi videntur ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. Rab. perd. 10 *fin.:* propter singularem ejus fani religionem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44 *init.;* so, fani, id. ib. 2, 4, 50; id. Inv. 2, 1: sacrarii, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3: templorum, Tac. H. 1, 40: signi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57.—Hence, **2.** Concr., *An object of religious veneration, a sacred place* or *thing:* uno tempore Agrigentini beneficium Africani (*sc.* signum Apollinis), religionem domesticam, ornamentum urbis, *etc.* . . . requirebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43; cf., religionem restituere, id. ib. 2, 4, 36: sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis praedoque, id. ib.; cf., praedo religionum, id. ib. 2, 4, 44 *fin.:* quem tibi deum tantis eorum religionibus violatis auxilio futurum putas? id. ib. 2, 4, 35; cf., est sceleris, quod religiones maximas violavit, id. ib. 2, 4, 41.

rĕlĭgĭōse, *adv.*, v. religiosus, *ad fin.*

rĕlĭgĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [religiosus] *Reverence for God* (*the gods*), *religiousness* (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 2; Tert. Apol. 25.

* **rĕlĭgĭōsŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Religious little*, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 7.

rĕlĭgĭōsus (in the poets also written *rellig.*), a, um, *adj.* [religio] *Reverencing* or *fearing God* (*the gods*), *pious, devout, religious:* "qui omnia quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo," *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 28 *fin.* (cf. religio, *ad init.*): "religiosi dicuntur, qui faciendarum praetermittendarumque rerum divinarum secundum morem civitatis delectum habent, nec se superstitionibus implicant," Fest. p. 236: naturâ sancti et religiosi, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: non religiosus, id. Fin. 2, 7 *fin.:* si magis religiosa fuerit, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 37: nostri majores religiosissimi mortales, Sall. C. 12, 3:—mortuis religiosa jura tribuere, *religious rites*, Cic. Lael. 4: amicitiae religiosa quadam necessitudine imbutae, Quint. 1, 2, 20: hominem occidere religiosissimum erat, *was a thing exceedingly pious* or *pleasing to the gods*, Plin. 30, 1, 4; cf., aliqui nomine quoque consalutare religiosius putant, *etc.*, id. 28, 2, 5.—**b.** Eccl. Lat., *Of* or *belonging to the* *clergy, clerical*, opp. to saecularis, Salvian. Avar. 3, 5.

II. Transf. (acc. to religio, *no.* II.): **A.** Subjectively, *Religiously considerate, careful, anxious, scrupulous:* civitas religiosa, in principiis maxime novorum bellorum ... ne quid praetermitteretur. quod aliquando factum esset, ludos Jovi donumque vovere consulem jussit, Liv. 31, 9: per hos quoque dies abstinent terrenis operibus religiosiores agricolae, Col. 11, 2, 98; so id. 11, 3, 62:—quem campi fructum quia religiosum erat consumere, *was a matter of religious scruple*, Liv. 2, 5; so id. 3. 22; 5. 52; 6, 27, et al.—**b.** In a bad sense, *Over-scrupulous, over-anxious, superstitious* (so rarely, and only ante-class.): religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas, Poet. ap. Gell. 4, 9; Cato in Fest. s. v. REPULSIOR, p. 236: ut stultae et misere sumus Religiosae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37.

2. Out of the religious sphere, *Scrupulous, strict, precise, accurate, conscientious:* "*religiosus* est non modo deorum sanctitatem magni aestimans, sed etiam officiosus adversus homines," Fest. p. 231: quod et in re misericordem se praebuerit et in testimoniis religiosum, Cic. Caecin. 10; cf., r. testis, id. Vatin. 1; and, natio minime in testimoniis dicendis religiosa, id. Flacc. 10, 23: judex, Quint. 4, 1, 9:—ad Atticorum aures teretes et religiosas qui se accommodant, Cic. Or. 9.

B. Of the objects of religious veneration (temples, statues, utensils, *etc.*), *Holy, sacred:* templum sane sanctum et religiosum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43 *med.*; cf. so, coupled with sanctus, id. de imp. Pomp. 22, 65; and, signum sacrum ac religiosum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57; and so, coupled with sacer, id. Leg. 3, 13 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 61 (dies): ex Aesculapi religiosissimo fano, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43 *init.*: Ceres antiquissima, religiosissima, id. ib. 2, 4, 49; cf., religiosissimum simulacrum Jovis Imperatoris, id. ib. 2, 4, 57 *ad fin.*: altaria, id. Planc. 35, 68: limina deorum, Virg. A. 2, 365: loca, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 7; Suet. Aug. 7: vestes, id. Tib. 36; id. Oth. 12, et saep. Esp. freq., dies religiosus, *a day upon which it was unlucky to undertake any thing important, a day of evil omen*, e. g., the dies Alliensis, the dies atri, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 9, 5, 2; Lucil. in Non. 379, 19; Liv. 6, 1; 26, 17; 37, 33; Suet. Tib. 61; id. Claud. 14, et al.; cf. Gell. 4, 9; and Fest. s. h. v. p. 231.—Hence,

Adv., rĕlĭgĭōse: **1.** *Piously, religiously:* religiosius deos colere, Liv. 10, 7; cf., templum religiosissime colere, Cic. Inv. 2, 1: natalem religiosius celebrare, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 8.—**2.** *Considerately, scrupulously, punctually, exactly, conscientiously:* testimonium dicere, Cic. Coel. 22 *fin.*; cf. Plin. Pan. 65, 2: commendare, Cic. Fam. 13, 17 *fin.*: nihil religiose administrabat, Col. 3, 10, 7; cf. 8, 5, 11: quicquid rogabatur, religiose promittebat, *considerately, cautiously*, Nep. Att. 15.

rĕ-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** *To bind back* or *behind, to bind fast* (freq. and quite class.).

A. Lit.: trahit Hectorem ad currum religatum Achillis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44; cf., (Andromedan) ad duras religatam brachia cautes Vidit, Ov. M. 4. 672; 683: manus post terga, Suet. Vit. 17: remos struppis, Liv. Andron. in Isid. 19, 4, 9: flavam comam, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 4; cf., religata comas, id. ib. 2, 11, 24; and, religata crines, id. ib. 4, 11, 5: navem ferreis manibus injectis, *fastened with grappling irons, grappled*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 2: transversas trabes axibus, id. ib. 2, 9, 2; cf. id. ib. § 4; 2, 10, 3: religato pro foribus cane, Suet. Vit. 16: religatos rite videbat Carpere gramen equos, Virg. A. 9, 352: desectam herbam, *to bind together, tie up*, Col. 2, 18, 5; cf., folia lactucae, Plin. 19, 8, 39.

2. In partic., a nautical *t. t.*, *To fasten* or *moor* a ship to the shore: naves ad terram religare, Caes. B. C. 3, 15, 2; so Plin. Pan. 82, 2 (coupled with revincire); Virg. A. 7, 106; Ov. M. 13, 439; Hor. S. 1, 5, 19; cf., funem (navis) in Cretam, Catull. 64, 174: funem ab Emathio litore, Luc. 7, 860: funes ex arboribus ripae, Gaj. Dig. 1, 8, 5.

***B.** Trop.: quae (prudentia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, *etc.*, *bound to external things*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37.

II. *To unbind* (so only poet. and in post-class. prose): Cybele religat juga manu, Catull. 63, 84 (for which ib. 76: *resolvens* juga): vitem resolvere ac religare, Pall. 3, 13, 2.

rĕ-lĭno, lēvi, 3. (*perf. subj. sync.*, relerimus for releverimus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 38) *v. a.* *To unpitch, unseal, open* (very rare; perh. only in the follg. passages): relevi dolia omnia, omnes serias, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51: nulli relerimus postea, *we must open no more flasks for any one*, Plaut. l. l.—Poet.: servata mella Thesauris, *i. e. to take out*, Virg. G. 4, 229.

rĕ-linquo, līqui, lictum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** (with the idea of the *re* predominating) *To leave behind.*

A. In gen., *To leave behind* by removing one's self; *to leave, abandon* (a person or thing).

1. Lit.: puerum apud matrem domi, Plaut. Men. prol. 28: ipse abiit foras, me reliquit pro atriensi in sedibus, id. Poen. 5, 5, 4; cf. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 22; and, C. Fabium legatum cum legionibus II. castris praesidio relinquit, Caes. B. G. 7, 40, 3: quum me servum in servitute pro te hic reliqueris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 75; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 18: fratrem, *sc.* in provincia, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 4: post tergum hostem relinquere, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 2; cf. id. ib. 7, 11: ille omnibus precibus petere contendit, ut in Gallia relinqueretur, *might be left behind*, id. ib. 5, 6, 3: greges pecorum ... sub opaca valle reliquit, Ov. M. 11, 277, et saep.: ea causa miles hic reliquit symbolum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 53; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 56: (Hecuba) Hectoris in tumulo canum de vertice crinem ... relinquit, *leaves behind*, Ov. M. 13, 428: (cacumina silvae) limum tenent in fronde relictum, *left behind, remaining*, id. ib. 1, 347.—*To leave behind* one's self by moving away: longius delatus aestu, sub sinistra Britanniam relictam conspexit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8, 2; Sil. 16, 503; cf. in the *pass.*, *to remain* or *be left behind:* Lucr. 5, 625.

2. Trop.: hanc eram ipsam excusationem relicturus ad Caesarem, *was about to leave behind me just this excuse* (for my departure), Cic. Att. 9, 6: aculeos in animis, id. Brut. 9 *fin.*—*To leave behind* one's self in rank or merit: (Homerus) omnes sine dubio et in omni genere eloquentiae procul a se reliquit, Quint. 10, 1, 51.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To leave behind one* by death; *to leave* a person or thing: **a.** Lit.: ea mortua est: reliquit filiam adulescentulam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 41: heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium, Cic. Quint. 4:—non, si qui argentum omne legavit, videri potest signatam quoque pecuniam reliquisse, Quint. 5, 11, 33: qui mihi reliquit haec quae habeo omnia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 40: cedo, quid reliquit Phania, id. Hec. 3, 5. 8 and 13: fundos decem et tres reliquit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7 *fin.*: aliquantum aeris alieni, id. Quint. 4, 15: servus aut donatus aut testamento relictus, Quint. 5, 10, 67: alicui arva, greges, armenta, Ov. M. 3, 585, et saep.—**b.** Trop.: consiliorum ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem, Cic. Arch. 12: qui sic sunt, haud multum heredem juvant, Sibi vero hanc laudem relinquunt: vixit, dum vixit, bene, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 11: rempublicam nobis, Cic. Rep. 1, 46; cf. id. ib. 1, 21 *fin.*; id. Parad. 1, 2, 10: opus alicui, id. Rep. 1, 22: memoriam aut brevem aut nullam, id. Off. 2, 16: quae scripta nobis summi ex Graecia sapientissimique homines reliquerunt, id. Rep. 1, 22; so of literary productions left behind one: r. scriptum in Originibus, id. Brut. 19, 75: scripta posteris, Quint. Praef. 1: in scriptis relictum, Cic. de Or. 2, 46 *fin.*: is (Piso) et orationes reliquit et annales sane exiliter scriptos. id. Brut. 27 *fin.*, et saep.; cf., si non omnia vates Ficta reliquerunt, Ov. M. 13, 734: pater, o relictum filiae nomen, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 34, et saep.

2. *To leave* a thing *behind; to leave remaining*, as something permanent, as a residue, a possession, or a charge: *to let remain, leave; to surrender, commit, concede, abandon, resign, relinquish* it: **a** Lit.: nihil relinquo in aedibus, Nec vas nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 88: multis autem non modo granum nullum, sed ne paleae quidem ex omni fructu atque ex annuo labore relinquerentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48: equitatus partem illi attribuit, partem sibi reliquit, Caes. B. G. 7, 34, 2: unam (filiam) minimamque relinque, *leave to me*, Ov. M. 6, 299: jam pauca aratro jugera regiae Moles relinquent, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 2: dapis meliora relinquens, id. Sat. 2, 6, 89: magis apta tibi tua dona relinquam, id. Ep. 1, 7, 43: haec porcis hodie comedenda relinquis, id. ib. 1, 7, 19; cf., habitanda fana Apris reliquit, id. Epod. 16, 20:—relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, *was left, remained*, Caes. B. G. 1, 9; cf., una ex parte leniter acclivis aditus relinquebatur, id. ib. 2, 29, 3.—**b.** Trop.: Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 37: quam igitur relinquis populari rei publicae laudem? Cic. Rep. 3, 35: ut vobis non modo dignitatis retinendae, sed ne libertatis quidem recuperandae spes relinquatur, id. Agr. 1, 6; cf., ne qua spes in fuga relinqueretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 51, 2: nulla provocatione ad populum contra necem et verbera relicta, Cic. Rep. 2, 37; Hor. S. 1, 10, 51: quis igitur relictus est objurgandi locus? Ter. And. 1, 1, 127; cf., nihil est preci loci relictum, id. ib. 3, 4, 22; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 14; and, in another sense, plane nec precibus nostris nec admonitionibus relinquit locum, *i. e. he leaves no occasion for them, renders them superfluous*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2 Manut.: Aedui nullum sibi ad cognoscendum spatium relinquunt, Caes. B G. 7, 42: vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, Cic. Quint. 15, 49;—Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 33; cf. Cic. Brut. 72 *fin.* (v. Bernhardy, *ad loc.*): quod munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 9 *fin.*: mihi consilium et virtutis vestrae regimen relinquite, Tac. H. 1, 84: aliquem veniae vel saevitiae alicujus, id. ib. 1, 68 *fin.*; so, aliquem poenae, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 20: aliquem poenae leto, Ov. M. 7, 41; 14, 217; cf., urbem direptioni et incendiis, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2: ne relinquas hominem innocentem ad alicujus dissimilis quaestum, *do not leave*, id. ib. 13, 64: aliquid in alicujus spe, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 8, 26; cf. id. ib. 4 *fin.*—Poet., with an object-clause: (metus Omnia suffundens mortis nigrore neque ullam Esse voluptatem liquidam puramque relinquit, Lucr. 3, 40; so id. 1, 704 Ov. M. 14, 100; Hor. S. 1, 1, 52; Sil. 3 708:—nihil relinquitur nisi fuga, *there is nothing left, nothing remains, but*, etc., Atticus in Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6: relinquitur illud, quod vociferari non destitit, non debuisse, *etc.*, Cic. Fl. 34. 85; cf., mihi nihil relicti quicquam aliud jam esse intelligo, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 81. So, relinquitur, with a follg. *ut* (Zumpt, Gramm. § 621): relinquitur, ut, si vincimur in Hispania, quiescamus, *it remains, that*, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2; cf., relinquebatur, ut neque longius ab agmine legionum discedi Caesar pateretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 19 *fin.* In a logical conclusion: relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tria genera sint causarum, *hence it follows that*, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 9 *fin.*; so id. de Div. 2, 5 *fin.*

3. With double predicate, *To leave* a thing *behind* in a certain state; *to leave, let remain:* eum Plautus locum reliquit integrum, *has left untouched*, Ter. Ad. prol. 10: praesertim quum integram rem et causam reliquerim, *have left unaltered*, Cic. Att. 5, 21 *ad fin.*; cf., Scaptius me rogat, ut rem sic relinquam, id. ib. § 12: Morini, quos Caesar in Britanniam proficiscens pacatos reliquerat, Caes. B. G. 4, 37; cf., amici, quos incorruptos Jugurtha reliquerat, Sall. J. 103, 2: (naves) in litore deligatas ad anchoram relinquebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 9:—quod insepultos reliquissent eos, quos, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 4, 8; id. ib. 2, 11: aliquid inchoatum, id. ib. 1, 35 *fin.*; cf., inceptam oppugnationem, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 6; and, pro effectis relinquunt, vixdum inchoata, Quint. 5, 13, 34: aliquid injudicatum, id. 10, 1, 67; so, aliquid neglectum, id. 1, 1, 29; and, incertum, id. 2, 10, 14:—tantas copias sine imperio, Caes. B. G. 7, 20; cf., aras sine ture, Ov. M. 8, 277: mulierem nullam nominabo: tantum in medio relinquam, Cic. Coel. 20, 48; cf., correptio in dubio relicta, Quint. 7, 9, 13.

II. (With the idea of the verb predominant) *To leave behind* one; *to forsake, abandon, desert* a person or thing.

A. In gen.: **1.** Lit.: aliquem, Scip. Afric. in Gell. 4, 18, 3; cf., non ego te hic lubens relinquo neque abeo abs te, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 33: domum propinquosque reliquisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 30, 3: locum, id. ib. 3, 4 *fin.*: Ilio relicto, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 14: litus relictum Respicit, Ov. M. 2, 873: Roma relinquenda est, id. Trist. 1, 3, 62: colles clamore relinqui (*sc.* a bubus), *were left behind*, Virg. A. 8, 216 Wagn.: volucres Ova relinquebant, Lucr. 5, 800, et saep.

2. Trop.: me somnu' reliquit, Enn. Ann. 1, 56; cf., quem vita reliquit, Lucr. 5, 64: so, reliquit aliquem vita, for *to die*, Ov. M. 11, 327; id. Ib. 339; for which, also, reversely, animam relinquam potius, quam illas deseram, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 52; so, vitam, Virg. G. 3, 547: lumen vitale, Ov. M. 14, 175: consitus sum senectute, vires Reliquere, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 6; so, aliquem animus, id. Mil. 4, 8; 37; Caes. B. G. 6, 38, 4; Ov. M. 10, 459; and, aliquem anima, Nep. Eum. 4, 2: ab omni honestate relictus, *abandoned, destitute*, Cic. Rab. perd. 8, 23.

B. In partic., pregn., *To leave in the lurch; to neglect, slight, forsake, abandon* (v. desero, *ad init.*): **1.** Lit.: qui ... Reliquit deseruitque me, *has forsaken me, has given me the slip*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 45; cf., reliquit me homo atque abiit, Ter. And. 4, 4, 5; and so of the forsaking of a lover by his mistress, acc. to Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 64; Tib. 3, 6, 40; Prop. 1, 6, 8; Ov. Her. 10, 80; id. Met. 8, 108, et saep.: paucos, qui ex fuga evaserant, reliquerunt, *i. e. let them escape*, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 4: id argentum si relinquo ac non peto, *etc.*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 31: auctores signa relinquendi et deserendi castra, Liv. 5, 6; cf., relicta non bene parmula, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 10.

2. Trop., *To leave, give up, resign, neglect, forsake, abandon, relinquish*: rem et causam et utilitatem communem non relinquere solum, sed etiam prodere, Cic. Caecin. 18 (for which, id. ib. 35 *fin.*, *derelinquo* jam communem causam): jus suum dissolute, id. ib. 36: affectum, cum ad summum perduxerimus, Quint. 6, 1, 29: (puella) Quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 100: eum rogato, ut relinquat alias res et huc veniat, *to leave* or *lay aside every thing else*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 8; cf., omnibus relictis rebus, id. Cist. 1, 1. 6; so, relictis rebus (omnibus), id. Epid. 4, 2, 35; id. Truc. 2, 1, 25; Ter. And. 2, 5, 1; id. Eun. 1, 2, 86; id. Heaut. 4, 7, 12; Lucr. 3, 1084; Cic. de Or. 3. 14; Caes. B. C. 3, 102; cf. also, res omnes relictas habeo prae quod tu velis, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 38; and, omnia relinques, si me amabis, Cic. Fam. 2, 14:—et agrorum et armorum cultum, *to give up, abandon, neglect*, Cic. Rep. 2, 4; hence also, agrum alternis annis, *to suffer to lie fallow*, Var. R. R. 1, 44, 3; and, loca relicta, *uncultivated, wild lands*, Front. de Limit. p. 42 Goes.; so, relictae possessiones, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 3: milites bellum illud, quod erat in manibus, reliquisse, *abandoned, relinquished*, id. Rep. 2. 37 *fin.*; cf., possessionem, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4; so, obsidionem, Liv. 5, 48: caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, *leave unmentioned*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3 *fin.*; cf., hoc certe neque praetermittendum neque relinquendum est, id. Cat. 3, 8, 18; and, audistis haec, judices, quae nunc ego omnia praetereo et relinquo, id. Verr. 2, 3, 44; in this sense also, id. Brut. 45; cf. id. ib. 19, 76 Ellendt.; Hor. A. P. 150: cur injurias tuas conjunctas cum publicis reliquisti? *left unnoticed, uncensured*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33; cf., vos legatum omni supplicio interfectum relinquetis? id. de imp. Pomp. 5, 11; and, quis est, qui vim hominibus armatis factam relinqui putet oportere, id. Caecin. 3 *fin.*—Poet., with an object-clause: quod si plane contueare, mirari multa relinquas, *leave off, cease*, Lucr. 6, 655.

rĕlĭquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reliquor] *An arrearage, arrears* of a sum (a post-class. word), Paul. Dig. 26, 7, 44; trop., aetatis, temporum, Tert. Anim. 56.

rĕlĭquātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One in arrears, a defaulter* (post-class.): superioris anni, Scaev. Dig. 46, 3, 102: decem millium solidorum, Cassiod. Var. 5, 6.

* **rĕlĭquātrix**, īcis, *f.* [reliquator] *She that is in arrears, a defaultress*, trop.: anima reliquatrix delĭctorum, Tert. Anim. 35.

rĕlĭquĭae (in the poets, on account of the long *e*, also written relliqu.), ārum (in the *gen. sing.*, reliquiai, App. Apol. in carm.), *f.* [relinquo, *no.* I., B, 1] *The leavings, remains, relics, remnant, rest, remainder* of any thing: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: is navem atque omnia, perdidit in mari, Haec bonorum ejus sunt reliquiae, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 17; cf., de bonis quod restat reliquiarum, id. ib. 5, 1, 7; and id. Most. 1, 1, 78: peditatûs reliquiae, id. Mil. 1, 1, 54; cf., exercitûs, Auct. B. Alex. 40 *fin.*; Auct. B. Afr. 22, 2; 93 *ad fin.*: copiarum, Nep. Them. 5; cf., cladis, Liv. 22, 56; 43, 10: pugnae. id. 5, 12: belli, id. 9, 29: Danaum, *i. e. the remnant of the Trojans who had escaped from the hands of the Greeks*, Virg. A. 1, 30; 598; 3, 87, et al.: hujus generis (*sc.* hominum), Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 99: gladiatoriae familiae, * Caes. B. C. 21, 4: cibi, (* *excrements*), Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; so *absol.*, Sen. Const. Sap. 13: hordei, Phaedr. 5, 4, 3; Virg. A. 8, 356: limae, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 44, et saep.

B. In partic.: **1.** *The leavings, remains, remnants, fragments* of food: Plaut. Curc. 3, 18; so id. ib. 2, 3, 42; id. Men. 1, 2, 33; 3, 1, 15, et saep. et al. Hence in a double sense: vellem Idibus Martiis me ad coenam (*i. e. to the assassination of Caesar*) invitasses: reliquiarum (*i. e. Antony*) nihil fuisset, Cic. Fam. 12, 4.

2. *The remains, relics, ashes* of a body that has been burned: C. Marii sitas reliquias apud Anienem dissipari jussit Sulla victor, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56; so Sen. Ep. 92 *fin.*; Tac. A. 1, 62; 2, 69; 75; 3, 4; Suet. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 54; id. Calig. 3; Virg. A. 5, 47; 6, 227, et al. Hence in a double sense: si funus id habendum sit, quo non amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, sed bonorum emptores, ut carnifices ad reliquias vitae lacerandas et distrahendas, Cic. Quint. 15 *fin.*

3. *The* (unconsumed) *remains of* the flesh of a sacrifice (different from exta), Suet. Aug. 1.

II. Trop.: animaī, Lucr. 3, 656: vitae, id. 6, 826: maxime reliquiae rerum earum moventur in animis et agitantur, de quibus vigilantes aut cogitavimus aut egimus, Cic. de Div. 2, 67 *fin.*: pristinae fortunae, id. Sull. 1: maximi belli, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: quam palmam utinam di immortales, Scipio, tibi reservent, ut avi reliquias persequare, *i. e. the finishing of the Punic war*, id. de Sen. 6, 19: id cum est apud oratores frequentissimum, tum etiam in usu quotidiano quasdam reliquias habet, Quint. 8, 5, 1.

rĕlĭquo, are, v. the follg.

rĕlĭquor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (act. collat. form, reliquavit, Ulp. Dig. 34, 3, 9) [reliquus] *To be in arrears, to leave a balance, to owe a balance, remain indebted* (jurid. Lat.): eos debitores rerum publicarum accipere debemus, qui ex administratione rei publicae reliquantur, Ulp. Dig. 50, 4, 6; so Scaev. ib. 33, 8, 23:—reliquatus est amplam summam, id. ib. 33, 7, 20; so, debitum ex conductione, Paul. ib. 26, 7, 46.

rĕlĭquus (respecting the orthogr. relicuus and relicus, reliqus, v. Freund, Cic. Mil. p. 31–34. As to the scanning of rēlĭcŭus as a quadrisyl., Lucr. 1, 561; 4, 977; v. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 332), a, um, *adj.* [relinquo, *no.* I.] *That is left* or *remains, that is left behind, remaining*; i. q. relictum (very freq. and a good prose word; not found in Catull., Tibull., Virg., or Hor.): (*α*) With the *dat.*: hoc mihi unum ex plurimis miseriis reliquum fuerat malum, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 55; id. Eun. 2, 2, 9: potes mulo isto, quem tibi reliquum dicis esse, Romam pervehi, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.*: oppida, id. Verr. 2, 2, 27: quae deprecatio est igitur ei reliqua, qui, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 4, 50 *fin.*: reliqua alia optio, Quint. 7, 7, 8.—In the *neutr.*: quid enim est huic reliqui, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Sull. 31 *fin.*—(*β*) Without a *dat.*: Cato in Prisc. p. 696 P.: ne a stirpe genus nostrum interiret et uti aliqua propago generis nostri reliqua esset (just before, restare), C. Gracch. in Schol. Cic Sull. 9. p. 365, ed. Orell.; cf., ne causa ulla restet reliqua, Quin, *etc.*, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 11: ex qua (familia) reliquus est M. Titurnius Rufus, Cic. Fam. 13, 39; cf. id. Cluent. 7 *fin.*; and, moriar, si praeter te quemquam reliquum habeo, in quo, *etc.*, id. Fam. 9, 15, 2; and with this cf. Sall. Hist. fragm. 1, 15 (p. 216 ed. Gerl.): qui ucus in Graecia tota tam sanctus fuit, in quo ullum simulacrum, ullum ornamentum reliquum sit? Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: si qua reliqua spes est, quae sociorum animos consolari possit, id. de Div. in Caecil. 5, 18.—In the *neutr.*: numquam ab amatore suo postulat id, quod datum est, Sed reliquum dat operam, ne sit reliquum, Plaut. Truc. prol. 15: quod ad vos, spectatores, reliquum relinquitur, More majorum date plausum, id. Cist. grex 5: ut pernoscatis, ecquid spei sit reliquum, Ter. And. prol. 25; cf. id. Eun. 5, 6, 26: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fuit, Cic. Off. 1, 18: quid reliqui'st, quin habeat quae quidem in homine dicuntur bona, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 19; cf., cum reliqui nihil sit omnino, quod pertinet ad nos, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101; and, nec, quod ab hoste crudelius pati possent, reliqui quicquam fuit, Liv. 32, 13.—So subst. with a follg. *gen.*, *The rest, remainder, residue* (syn. reliquiae): breve quod vitae reliquum est, voluptate, vino et amore delectavero, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 4: quod belli reliquum erat, Liv. 26, 40; cf., in the *plur.*, reliqua belli perfecta, id. 9, 16; and Tac. H. 4, 2: ubi reliquum vitae degere tuto posset, Liv. 39, 13: corporis reliqua, Aur. Vict. Caes. 21 *fin.*

2. Partic. constructions: **a.** Reliquum est, ut, or with the *inf.*, *It remains, that* (syn. relinquitur, restat, superest): reliquum est, ut officiis certemus inter nos, Cic. Fam. 7, 31; id. Att. 7, 13 *fin*; id. Flacc. 14; Nep. Att. 21; Quint. 5, 7, 19: nunc hortari modo reliquum est et ire, Sall. Hist. fragm. 3, 22 (p. 232 ed. Gerl.).—**b.** Reliquum (aliquem, aliquid) or aliquid reliqui facere, a periphrase for relinquere, and in the two-fold signification of that word: (*α*) *To leave behind, leave remaining*: ut arent, quibus aratrum saltem aliquod satelles istius Apronius reliquum fecit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55 *fin.*: haec addita cura vix mihi vitam reliquam fecit, id. Att. 3. 8, 2: si quos fortuna fecisset reliquos, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24 *fin.*; cf., quos reliquos fortuna ex nocturna caede ac fuga fecerat, Liv. 9, 24: duarum mihi civitatum reliquos feci agros, *i. e. have left to be considered*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44.—In the *neutr.*: quod reliquum vitae viriumque fames fecerat, id, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5. 34: quod fortuna in malis reliqui fecit, id, *etc.*, id. Sull. 32. So esp. freq. negatively: te nullum onus cuiquam reliquum fecisse, *have left behind you*, Cic. Fam. 3, 13: quibus nihil non modo de fructu, sed ne de bonis quidem suis reliqui fecit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 48 *fin.*. hi milites nihil reliqui victis fecere, Sall C. 11 *fin.* Kritz; cf., capta urbe nihil fit reliqui victis, id. ib. 59, 4: quibus libido atque luxuria ex magnis rapinis nihil reliqui fecerant, id. ib. 28 *fin.*; cf. Liv. 7, 35: ne hoc quidem sibi reliqui facit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1.—(*β*) *To leave undone, to omit, neglect* (so rarely, and perh. only in the historians; also only negatively): nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, *omitted nothing, made every exertion*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26 *fin.*: prorsus ab utrisque nihil reliquum fieri, Sall. J. 76, 4: me nihil reliqui fecisse, quod, *etc.*, Nep. Att. 21, 5: nihil reliqui faciunt, quominus, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 21 *fin.*

B. In partic.: **1.** *That is left* or *remains in time*, i. e. *later, future*: spes reliquae tranquillitatis, Cic. Sest. 34: reliquae vitae dignitas, id. Fam. 10, 3, 2: reliqua et sperata gloria, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: in reliquum tempus vectigalibus prospexi, Metell. in Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55; so, r. in tem pus, Cic. Agr. 1, 4 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*; 3, 16 *fin.*; cf. so, r. tempus, opp. to praesenti bello, Nep. Them. 2.—In the *neutr. absol.*: numquam ecastor ullo die risi adaeque, neque hoc, quod reliquum est (*sc.* vitae), plus risuram opinor, *in all my life, to the end of my days*, Plaut. Casin. 5, 1, 4.—Hence, in reliquum, adverbially, *For the future, in future, henceforward*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 7 *fin.*; Sall. J. 42, 4; Liv. 23, 20; 25, 32; 36, 10 *fin.*, et al.

2. In mercant. lang., of debts, *Remaining, in arrears*; and subst., reliqua (less freq., reliquum), *The remainder* of a debt, *balance, arrears*: "*reliquum*, quod ex eo quod debitum reliquum," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 48: nunc quod reliquum restat, volo persolvere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 40: quod dedi datum non vellem, quod reliquum est non dabo, id. ib. 2, 1, 30: rationes putare argentariam ... quid venierit, quid exactum siet, quid reliquum siet, Cato R. R. 2, 5: erat ei de ratiuncula Jampridem apud me reliquum pauxillulum Numorum, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 3: ut pecuniam reliquam Buthrotii ad diem solverent, Cic. Att. 16, 16 A, § 4 (*Cod. Faerni*: pecuniae reliquum):—reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 19; cf., maxime me angit ratio reliquorum meorum, id. ib. 16, 3, 5; id. ib. 16, 15, 4; id. ib. 15, 15, 3: dum reliqua colonorum minuit ad tempus, vires in posterum exhausit, quarum defectione rursus reliqua creverunt, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 6: Sticho reliqua habente, *holding a balance*, i. e. *being in arrears*, Paul. Dig. 35, 1, 81; so too, reliqua trahere, id. ib. 26, 7, 46; cf. so Papin. Dig. 40, 7, 34.—In the *sing.*: nisi forte fidejussores minus idonei sunt et in reliquum non exsolutae quantitatis accesserint, Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45 *ad fin.*—Hence, by a lusus verbb., of a narration in arrears, *The rest, remainder*: accipite reliquum, alieno uti nihil moror, Plaut. Capt. prol. 16; cf., also, the passage cited above, id. Cist. 1, 3, 40.

II. Transf., of that which remains after a part just mentioned, *The remaining, the other*; and, in the *sing.*, *the remainder, the rest* of a thing (diff. from ceteri, v. h. v.): (*a*) *plur.*: murus cum Romuli tum etiam reliquorum regum sapientia definitus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6; cf. id. ib. 2, 11 *fin.*: decemviros ... reliquos magistratus, id. ib. 2, 31; cf., Servilius consul reliquique magistratus, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17; cf. id. ib. 6, 9; id. ib. 6, 20; id. Planc. 1 *fin.*: ipsum regale genus civitatis haud scio an reliquis simplicibus longe anteponendum, id. Rep. 2, 23: res capitales et reliquas omnes judicabant iidem, id. ib. 3, 35; cf. id. ib. 6, 17; id. Leg. 3, 7.—Without a subst.: princeps ille (Plato) aream sibi sumpsit, in qua, *etc.* ... Reliqui disseruerunt, *etc.*, *the others, the rest*, Cic. Rep. 2, 11; id. ib. 1, 4: in qua (causa) et ipse sentiat et reliqui omnes me, *etc.*, id. Att. 16, 15: deinceps Jovem atque Junonem, reliquos, quos, *etc.*, id. Univ. 11; cf. thus, without a copula, Brutorum, C. Cassii, Cn. Domitii, C. Trebonii, reliquorum, id. Phil. 2, 12 *fin.*:—si placet, in hunc diem hactenus. Reliqua (satis enim multa restant) differamus in crastinum, Cic. Rep. 2. 44 *fin.*: audi reliqua, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 46: age, ambula, ibique reliqua alia fabulabimur, id. Poen. 3, 4, 8; Quint. 7, 2, 35: reliqua vaticinationis brevi esse confecta, Cic. de Div. 1, 32: aderat janitor carceris et carnifex praetoris, reliqua, *and the like, and so forth, and so on*, Quint. 9, 4, 124; but post-class., et reliqua, Vopisc. Firm. 5 *fin.*—(*β*) *sing.*: equitum magno numero ex omni populi summa separato, reliquum populum distribuit in quinque classes, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: scribit Labieno ... cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, reliquam partem exercitus non putat exspectandam, Caes. B. G. 5, 46 *fin.*: neque de frumento reliquoque commeatu satis esse provisum, id. ib. 3, 3: militibus quoque equis exceptis reliquam praedam concessimus, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5: jampridem cupio Alexandream reliquamque Aegyptum visere, id. ib. 2, 5; cf. id. Lael. 2, 6 Klotz.; id. Rep. 2, 38:—paene oblitus sum, reliquum dicere, Plaut. Poen. prol. 118; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43 *fin.*: reliquum temporis cum magna trepidatione vigilavit, Suet. Ner. 34: haec quidem hactenus: quod reliquum est, quotidie tabellarios habebis, *as for the rest, as for what remains*, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 3; so, quod reliquum est, id. Fam. 13, 72 *fin.*; id. Planc. 10, 11; cf., in the same sense, de reliquo, id. Att. 16, 13, c; id. Fam. 6, 20, 3; id. de Or. 1, 22, 100.

rĕlīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from relido.

rellig. and **relliqu.**, v. relig. and reliqu.

rĕ-lŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To let out again, re-let* (post-class.), Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 13, § 10.

‡ **rĕ-lŏqui**, *To respond, reply*: "hinc dicuntur ELOQVI ac RELOQVI in fanis Sabinis, e cella dei qui eloquuntur," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 66.

rĕ-lūcĕo, xi, 2. *v. n.* *To shine back, shine out; to blaze, shine, glow, give light* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stella relucet, * Cic. Arat. fragm. in N. D. 2, 42, 107: flamma reluxit, Virg. G. 4, 385; cf., relucens flamma, Liv. 22, 17; 30, 6: olli ingens barba reluxit, Virg. A. 12, 300; cf., vestis fulgore reluxit sacra domus, Ov. M. 11, 617: Sigea igni freta lata relucent, Virg. A. 2, 312: piscis lucerna tranquillis noctibus relucet, Plin. 9, 27, 43.

rĕ-lūcesco, luxi, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [reluceo] *To grow bright again, to shine out, become clear* (a poet. word): luna plena luminis effigie reulcescit, Capell. 8, 294: solis imago reluxit, Ov. M. 14, 769: reluxit dies, Tac. H. 4, 81 *fin.*—Impers.: paulum reluxit, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 16.

relucto, are, v. the follg., *ad fin.*

rĕluctor, atus, 1. (*abl. Part. praes.*, reluctanti, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 41) *v. dep. n.* *To struggle* against any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: visit cubiculum, in quo reluctantis et impulsae (uxoris) vestigia cernebantur, Tac. A. 4, 22; Virg. G. 4, 301: reluctantes dracones, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 11; Ov. Am. 3, 4, 14. Poet., with a follg. object-clause: equites illic poscentia cursum Ora reluctantur pressis sedare lupatis, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 354.—**2.** Transf., of inanimate subjects: Mycale, quam deduxisse canendo Saepe reluctatae constabat cornua lunae, Ov. M. 12, 264: inter obstantia saxa fractis aquis ac reluctantibus, Quint. 9, 4, 7: reluctantur faces, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1729.—**II.** Trop., *To oppose, resist; to be adverse* or *reluctant*: reluctatus invitusque revertens in Italiam, Vell. 2, 102 *fin.*; cf., diu sum equidem reluctatus, Quint. Prooem. § 1; and, diuque precibus ipsum reluctatum aegre vicerunt, ut, *etc.*, Curt. 8, 2; and herewith cf. Mart. 5, 35: hic tot tantisque rationibus, quamquam multum reluctata verecundia Principis nostri, tandem tamen cessit, Plin. Pan. 60, 4.

☞ **1.** Act. collat. form: faucibus ipsis hiantis Cerberi reluctabat, App. M. 4.—**2.** reluctatus, in a pass. signif.: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 42.

rĕ-lūdo, si, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *To jest* or *jeer at, to banter* (very rare): sibi ipse reludat, Manil. 5, 170: temerarios mariti jocos relusit, Sen. Contr. 2, 10.

‡ **rĕlūmĭnātĭo**, ἀνταυγασία, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rĕ-lūmĭno, are, *v. a.* *To light up again, relumine* (a post-class. word): caecos, *i. e. to restore to sight*, Tert. Apol. 21; id. Anim. 34.

* **rĕ-lŭo**, ĕre, *v. a.* *To redeem, take out of pawn*, scil. a pledge: aurum, vestem, Caecil. in Fest. s. h. v., p. 137 and 232 ("*resolvere, repignerare*," Fest.).

Rĕma, ae: "(Romulus et Remus) Certabant urbem Romamne Remamne vocarent," Enn. Ann. 1, 99.

rĕ-macresco, crŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To grow very lean* or *thin*, Suet. Dom. 18.

* **rĕ-mălĕdīco**, ĕre, *v. n.* *To return reproachful language, to abuse* or *revile back*: non oportere maledici senatoribus, remaledici civile fasque esse, Vespas. in Suet. Vesp. 9 *fin.*

rĕ-mancĭpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To transfer back again, remancipate*: quem pater ea lege mancipio dedit, ut sibi remanciparetur, Gaj. Inst. 1, 140; so id. ib. 1, 172; cf. Fest. s. v. REMANCIPATAM, p. 229.

* **1. rĕ-mando**, are, *v. a.* *To send back word, to notify in return*: Eutr. 2, 13.

2. rĕ-mando, ĕre, *v. a.* *To chew over again, to chew the cud, ruminate*: Pontici mures simili modo remandunt, Plin. 10, 73, 93: taedium scripta et lecta saepius revolvendi et quasi eundem cibum remandendi, Quint. 11, 2, 41.

rĕ-mănĕo, mansi, 2. *v. n.* *To stay* or *remain behind* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** In gen.: ita sermone confecto, Catulus remansit, nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic. Acad. 2, 48 *fin.*; so *absol.*, id. Cat. 1, 3, 7 (opp. to discessus); Caes. B. C. 3, 87, 4; Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8; Ov. M. 3, 477 (opp. to deserere), et saep.: mulieres nostrae Romae remanserunt, Cic. Att. 7, 14 *fin.*; so, Romae, Caes. B. C. 1, 33, 2; 3, 83, 3: in exercitu, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: in Gallia, Caes. B. G. 4, 8, 2: ad urbem cum imperio, id. ib. 6, 1, 2: domi, id. ib. 4, 1, 5: apud aliquem, id. ib. 4, 15 *fin.*:—ferrum ex hastili in corpore remanserat, Nep. Epam. 9, 3.

II. In partic., *To stay, remain, continue, abide, endure*: at manet in vita, quoi mens animusque remansit, Lucr. 3, 403; id. 1, 247: expone igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 3; cf., vestigia antiqui officii remanent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10; and herewith cf., quorum usque ad nostram memoriam disciplina navalis et gloria remansit, id. de imp. Pomp. 18: in duris remanentem rebus amicum, *persevering, constant*, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 23; Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63; cf., si ulla apud vos memoria remanet avi mei Masinissae, Sall. J. 24 *fin.*: id nomen (*sc.* hostis) a peregrino recessit et proprie in eo, qui arma contra ferret, remansit, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37; Quint. 1, 6, 32: vobis aeterna sollicitudo remanebit, Sall. J. 31, 22: ne quam contumeliam remanere in exercitu victore sinat, *would suffer to cleave to the army*, id. ib. 59, 5: ne quid ex contagione noxae remaneret penes nos, Liv. 9, 1: quod est oratori necessarium, ab iis petere necesse est, apud quos remansit, Quint. 12, 2, 8.

2. With an adjectival predicate, *To remain, continue* in a certain state or condition (cf. relinquo, *no.* I., B, 3): quarum (sublicarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35, 4: quae (potentia senatus) gravis et magna remanebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34; Vell. 2, 123.

1. rĕ-māno, are, *v. n.* *To flow back* (a Lucretian word): Lucr. 5, 270; 6, 636.

2. rĕmāno, are, *v. n.* *To go back*; v. remeo, *ad fin.*

rĕmansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remaneo] *A staying* or *remaining behind; a remaining, continuing* in one's place (a Ciceronian word): profectio animum tuum non debet offendere: num igitur remansio? *etc.*, Cic. Lig. 2: tua remansio, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 17.

‡ **remansor**, ōris, *m.*, *A soldier who stays at home by permission of his commander*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 34, 7, 2.

remant, v. remeo, *ad fin.*

rĕmĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [remeo] *That goes* or *comes back, returning* (post-Aug. and very rare): saxum (*i. e.* of Sisyphus), Stat. Th. 4, 537: Christus e tumulo, Prud. Apoth. 1117: anima in corpora, Tert. Res. Carn. 1.

* **rĕmĕācŭlum**, i, *n.* [id.] *A way back, a return*, App. M. 6, p. 174.

* **rĕmĕātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A return*: Mart. Dig. 48, 19, 4.

* **rĕmĕdĭālis**, e, *adj.* [remedio] *Healing, remedial*: vis, Macr. S. 7, 16 *fin.*

* **rĕmĕdĭātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A healing, remedying*, Scrib. Comp. 11.

rĕmĕdĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A healer, curer*: valetudinum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8: languorum, id. ib. 35.

rĕmĕdĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, and **rĕmĕdĭor**, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [remedium] *To heal, cure, remedy* (a post-class. word): (*a*) *Act.*, Scrib. Comp. 11; 18; 122; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35; id. ad Scapul. 4, et al.—(*β*) *Depon.*, Hier. Ep. 68; App. Herb. 2; 105.

rĕmĕdĭum, ii, *n.* [re-medeor] *That which heals again; a cure, remedy* (quite class. and very freq.; not found in Catull., Tibull., Virg., or Hor.): **I.** Lit., *A* *remedy, medicine:* Lucr. 6, 1225: pantheras, quae in barbaria venenata carne caperentur, remedium quoddam habere, quo cum essent usae, non morerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50; Cels. 3, 9: remedium est magni et recentis doloris sanguis missus, id. 4, 6: contra omnium morsus remedio est gallinaceum cerebrum, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 88: abstinere cibo omni, aut potu, *etc.* . . . in praesentissimis remediis habetur, id. 28, 4, 14: in remedio est, si quis, *etc.*, id. 29, 4, 27 *init.*: remedium ad fauces pollicitus, Suet. Ner. 35 *fin.*, et saep.

II. Trop., *A means of aid, assistance,* or *relief; a remedy:* remedium ad magnitudinem frigorum comparare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10; so, r. sibi comparare ad tolerandum dolorem, id. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: r. quaerere ad moram, id. Cluent. 9, 27; cf., adversus consulta senatus et decreta principum vel magistratuum remedium nullum est, nisi, *etc.*, Quint. 5, 3, 5; so, remediis uti adversus reliqua, id. 4, 2, 101: r. in ceteros, Tac. H. 1, 20 *fin.*: illius tanti vulneris, Cic. Fam. 5, 15; so, aegritudinum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28: miseriarum, id. Ad. 3, 17: iracundiae, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 8: infirmae memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 49: hujus metus, id. 1, 2, 6: ubertatis, id. 2, 4, 6: quibus rebus nostri haec reperiebant remedia, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 50; cf., veneficiis remedia invenire, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 25; so, r. invenire alicui rei, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 23; 4, 3, 11: acrioribus saluti suae remediis subvenire, Cic. Clu. 24 *fin.*: id remedium timori fuit, Liv. 3, 3; and id. 9, 20: hinc ira et questus, et postquam non subinveniebat (Olennius) remedium ex bello, Tac. A. 4, 72.

rĕmĕlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [acc. to Fest. p. 229, from remoror, and hence qs. for remŏrigo] perh. i. q. remora, *no.* I., but concr., *She that delays* or *hinders, the* (fem.) *delayer, hinderer:* "*remeligines* et *remora* a remorando dictae sunt a Plauto in Casina (4, 3, 6): nam quid illaec nunc tamdiu intus remorantur remeligines. Ab Afranio in Prodito: remeligo a Laribus missa sum," Fest. l. l. (The palimpsest of Plautus, acc. to Ritschl's collation, has, instead of the two last words of the verse in question, REMORANTURREME . . . .).

* **rĕ-mĕmĭni,** isse, *v. n.* *To recall to mind, to remember:* priorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1.

* **rĕ-mĕmŏro,** are, *v. a.* *To mention again,* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43.

rĕmensus, a, um, *Part.*, from remetior.

rĕ-mĕo, avi, 1. *v. n.* *To go* or *come back, to turn back, return* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; only once in Cic.; in Caes. not at all): **I.** Lit.: remeabo intro, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 55: in ludum, Afran. in Fest. s. h. v. p. 229 (cf. Neukirch, Fab. tog. p. 200); so, in patriam, Ov. M. 15, 480: patrias in sedes, Tac. A. 14, 25 *fin.*: rursum in terga (coupled with cedere), id. ib. 3, 21: ad se (legati), Liv. 9, 16: victor ad Argos, Virg. A. 2, 95; cf., victor domum ab hoste, Ov. M. 15, 569: victor Scythicis ab arvis, Luc. 2, 553: ex Campania, Tac. A. 15, 60; cf., Aegypto, id. ib. 2, 69: eodem remeante nuncio, Liv. 9, 3:—navibus remeabat disjecto agmine, Tac. H. 5, 22; cf. Suet. Vit. Plin. *fin.*: (coturnices) cum ex Italia trans mare remeant, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 8: greges nocte remeabant ad stabula, Liv. 24, 3.—(β) Poet., with the *acc.*: patrias remeabo inglorius urbes, Virg. A. 11, 793: Euboicos penates, Stat. S. 3, 5, 12.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: cum humore consumpto neque terra ali posset neque remearet aër, *would flow back again,* Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: naves, quae mari remeabant, Tac. A. 12, 17 *fin.*: remeante flumine, *receding,* id. Hist. 1, 86 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., *To come back* as a victor, *return home* in triumph (post-Aug.): nunc neque te longi remeantem pompa triumphi Excipit, Luc. 1, 286; so, triumpho, Stat. Th. 12, 164.—With an *acc.*: vetitos remeare triumphos, *to return home to the triumph denied* (*me*), Luc. 7, 256.—**II.** Trop.: transiit aetas Quam cito! non segnis stat remeatque dies, Tib. 1, 4, 28.—With an *acc.*: si natura juberet A certis annis aevum remeare peractum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 94.

☞ We have what appears to be a lengthened collat. form in remānant = remeant (like dănunt = dant, prodīnunt = prodeunt, redīnunt = redeunt) in the fragment of Ennius (Ann. 1, 66) in Fest. p. 233: camposque remanant. Paulus Diaconus gives for it the mutilated remant.

* **rĕ-mergo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To dip in* or *immerse again,* trop.: soporis altitudine remerguntur, Aug. Conf. 8, 5.

rĕ-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. dep. a.* *To measure* or *mete again, measure* or *mete back* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: Lucr. 2, 516: si modo rite memor servata remetior astra, Virg. A. 5, 25: frumentum pecunia remetiri, *to measure back with money,* i. e. *to pay for with an equal measure of money,* Quint. Decl. 12, 19 *fin.*—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *To measure back,* i. e. *to go, pass,* or *travel over again:* iter, Stat. Th. 3, 324: stadia, Plin. 2, 71, 73.—**2.** In gen., *To void* or *discharge back again:* ille fide summa testae sua vina remensus, Reddidit oenophori pondera plena sui, Mart. 6, 89: vinum omne vomitu, Sen. Ep. 95; cf. id. Provid. 3 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *To go over* in one's mind; *to think over, reflect upon; to tell again, repeat:* totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen. Ir. 3, 36: fabulam, App. M. 1.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* I., B, 1) *To measure* or *pass over again:* transmissum discrimen convalescendo remetiri, *to remeasure, in recovering, the danger surmounted* (i. e. *to be continually advancing in recovery*), Plin. Ep. 8, 11, 2 Schaef.

☞ rĕmensus, a, um, in passive signif., acc. to *no.* I., B, 1, *Repassed, traversed again:* pelagoque remenso Improvisi aderunt, Virg. A. 2, 181; so, mare, id. ib. 3, 143.

rēmex, ĭgis, *m.* [remus-ago] *A rower, oarsman,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 35; Cic. de Div. 2, 55, 114; id. Att. 13, 21, 3; id. Verr. 2, 4, 34; 2, 5, 33; Hor. Epod. 17, 16, et saep. Of Charon, Sen. Herc. Fur. 557.—**b.** remex, collect. for remiges (mostly poet.): vacuos sensit sine remige portus, Virg. A. 4, 588; so id. ib. 5, 116; Prop. 3, 12, 34; Hor. Epod. 16, 57, et saep.; Liv. 37, 11; Tac. A. 4, 5.

Rēmi, ōrum, *m.* *A considerable people of Gaul,* in the region round about the mod. Rheims, Caes. B. G. 2, 3; 5 *sq.*; 9; 12; 3, 11; 5, 3, et saep.; Tac. H. 4, 67 *sq.* Poet. in the *sing.*: Luc. 1, 424.—**II.** In later authors, *The chief town of the* Remi (now *Rheims*) (in earlier writers, Durocortorum; cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 44). Amm. 15, 11; 16, 2.—Cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 376 and 535.

* **rēmĭgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [remigo] *A rowing:* Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3.

rēmĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [remex] *A rowing:* homines remigio sequi, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 55: portus decem dierum remigio ab oppido distans (just before, abest a Ptolemaide quinque dierum *navigatione*), Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174; id. 9, 3, 2.

II. Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*): **A.** *The parts of a vessel that belong to the rowing of it, the oars:* remigio veloque festinare, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 5; so Tac. A. 2, 24; id. Hist. 3, 47; id. Germ. 44; Catull. 64, 13; Hor. Od. 1, 14, 4; Virg. G. 1, 202.—Proverb.: meo remigio rem gero, *i. e. I steer my own course, do just as I please,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 150.—**2.** Poet., transf., of wings: Lucr. 6, 744; so, volat ille per aëra magnum Remigio alarum, Virg. A. 1, 301; 6, 19 (mentioned in Quint. 8, 6, 18); Ov. M. 8, 228; id. A. A. 2, 45, et al.—**B.** *Those that perform the rowing, the oarsmen, rowers:* Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: remigium classicique milites, tranquillo in altum evecti, Liv. 26, 51; so id. 21, 22; 26, 39; 33, 48; 37, 11; Tac. A. 3, 1; 14, 39; Virg. A. 3, 471; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63.

rēmĭgo, are, *v. n.* [id.] *To row* (a good prose word): Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3; id. Tusc. 4, 4 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 5, 8, 4; Auct. B. Alex. 46, 2; Tac. Agr. 10; 28; Sen. Ep. 122 *fin.*, et al. Poet., with the *acc.*: remigare alnum, (* *i. e.* navem), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 178.—(* Of birds: pennis remigare, Quint. 8, 6, 18.)

rĕ-mĭgro, are, *v. n.* *To remove* or *journey back; to go back, return* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: facere ut remigret domum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 3; cf., in domum suam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: in domum veterem e nova, id. Acad. 1, 4: in locum, Lucr. 2, 966: trans Rhenum in suos vicos, Caes. B. G. 4, 4, 6: in agros, id. ib. 4, 27 *fin.*: Romam, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: ad argumentum, Plaut. Poen. prol. 47; so, ad justitiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21 *fin.*: ad deos (anima sapientis), App. Dogm. Plat. 2: remigrat animus nunc demum mihi, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 42.

‡ **remillum** dicitur quasi repandum, Fest. p. 137 and 230.

rĕmĭniscentiae, ārum, *f.* [reminiscor] *Recollections, remembrances, reminiscences,* a transl. of the Platonic ἀναμνήσεις, Tert. Anim. 23 *sq.*; Arn. 2, 57.

rĕ-mĭniscor, sci, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [root MEN, whence mens, memini, v. comminiscor] *To recall to mind, recollect, remember:* "reminisci, quom ea quae tenuit mens ac memoria, cogitando repetuntur," Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; cf. id. de Sen 21 *fin.*: te de aliis quibusdam quaestoribus reminiscentem recordari, id. Lig. 12, 35: reminisceretur veteris incommodi populi Romani, * Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 4; so with the *gen.*: veteris famae, Nep. Phoc. 4: Satyri, Ov. M. 6, 383: facti, Suet. Claud. 41: reminiscere quae traduntur mysteriis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13; cf., ea potius reminiscere, quae, *etc.*, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5; so with the *acc.*: dulces Argos, Virg. A. 10, 782: animo dulces amicos, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 31: acta, id. Met. 11, 714.—With an object-clause: reminiscere, totius imum hic esse in summa, Lucr. 2, 89; so id. 6, 650; Ov. M. 1, 256; cf. id. ib. 7, 293.—* **II.** *To call to mind, imagine, conceive:* ut si ipse fingere vellet, neque plura bona reminisci, neque majora posset consequi, quam vel fortuna vel natura tribuerat, Nep. Alcib. 2.

☞ Act. collat. form, reminisco, ĕre, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.; censured by Aus. Epigr. 48 and 49.

rēmĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* *Oar-footed* (i. e which has oars for feet) (an Ausoniae word): anates, Aus. Ep. 30, 12: lembi, id. Idyll. 10, 201.

rĕ-miscĕo, no *perf.*, mixtum or mistum, 2. *v. a.* *To mix* or *mingle again, t* *mix up, intermingle* (perh. only in the follg passages): **I.** Lit.: venenum remixtu cibo, Sen. Const. Sap. 7.—**II.** Trop.: si veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151: animus naturae suae remiscebitur, Sen. Ep 71: remixto carmine tibiis, Hor. Od. 4 15, 30.

rĕmissa, ae, *f.* [remitto] *A pardon, remission* (eccl. Lat., for remissio): peccatorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18 *fin.*; Cyprian. Ep. 59 *fin.*

* **rĕmissārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That can be easily shoved back:* vectes, *a sliding bolt,* Cato R. R. 19 *fin.*

rĕmisse, *adv.*, v. remitto, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

rĕmissĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [remitto] (a post-class. word): **I.** *Pardonable, remissible:* delicta, Tert. Pud. 2.—**II.** *Easy, light:* digestio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, *no.* 164.

rĕmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (acc. to remitto, *no.* I., A and B) *A letting down, lowering:* **I.** Lit. (very rarely): ex superciliorum aut remissione aut contractione, Cic. Off. 1, 41.—Far more freq. and quite class., **II.** Trop.:

A. *A slackening, relaxing, abating, diminishing, flagging, remitting; laxness, softness:* animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, remissione autem sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: contentiones vocis et remissiones, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261; cf. id. Brut. 91; so, vocis, Quint. 1, 10, 25: σφυγμὸς est intentio motus et remissio in corde et in arteria, Gell. 18, 10 *fin.*: remissio lenitatis quadam gravitate et contentione firmatur, *laxity,* Cic. de Or. 2, 53: operis, Var. R. R. 1, 17 *fin.*; cf., laboris, id. ib. 2, 6, 4; Quint. 3, 8, 29: tales igitur amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae, Cic. Lael. 21: senescentis morbi remissio, id. Fam. 7, 26; so, febris, Suet. Tib. 73: doloris, Scrib. Comp. 99: in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, *i. e. slackness, laxness,* Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9. Different from which is, ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere, *i. e. relaxation, recreation*, Cic. de Or. 2, 6; so, animorum, id. Fam. 9, 24, 3; cf., in this sense, absol., quem non quies, non remissio, non aequalium studia, non ludi delectarent, id. Cael. 17; and, danda est omnibus aliqua remissio, Quint. 1, 3, 8; so absol. in the *plur.*, id. ib. § 11; Tac. Agr. 9; id. Or. 28. And in still another sense: (Adversarius) tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, *to mildness, lenity*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72 (cf. remissus, *no.* B, 1).

B. (acc. to remitto, *no.* I., B, 2, b) *A remitting* of a penalty or performance, *a remission*: ne remissione poenae crudeles in patriam videamur, Cic. Cat. 4, 6 *fin.*; Col. 1, 7; so Suet. Caes. 20; Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 6; and in the *plur.*, id. ib. 9, 37, 2: remissio tributi in triennium, Tac. A. 4, 13: nunciationis, *remission, abrogation*, Paul. Dig. 39, 1, 8, § 4.—* **II.** *A repetition*: nova ludorum remissio, Petr. 60, 5.

rĕmissīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (late Lat.) **I.** In medicine, *Relaxing, laxative*: relaxare tumentia rebus congruis et remissivis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.—**II.** In grammar: adverbia, *formed to express the idea in a weakened or moderated sense, remissive* (like pedetentim, paullatim, sensim, *etc.*), Prisc. p. 1021 P.

rĕmissus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from remitto.

rĕ-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*: **I.** *Act.*, *To let go back, send back, dispatch back; to send forth, give out, yield* (quite class. and very freq.): **A.** Lit.: **1.** In gen.: *Al.* Redde mihi illam (filiam) . . . Non remissura es mihi illam? . . non remittes? *Me.* Non remittam! Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 29 *sq.*: a legione omnes remissi sunt domum Thebis, id. Epid. 2, 2, 22; so, aliquem domum, Caes. B. G. 1, 43 *fin.*; 4, 21, 6; 7, 4 *fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 27 *fin.*: mulieres Romam, Cic. Att. 7, 23: paucos in regnum, Caes. B. C. 2, 44, 2: Fabium cum legione in sua hiberna, id. B. G. 5, 53, 3: partem legionum in sua castra, id. B. C. 3, 97, 3: ad parentes aliquem nuncium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 15; so, aliquem ad aliquem, id. Casin. 2, 8, 1; Cic. Fam. 16, 5; Caes. B. C. 1, 24, 5; 1, 26, 2: obsides alicui, id. B. G. 3, 8 *fin.*; Lucil. in Lact. 5, 14:—is argentum huc remisit, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 69: librum tibi remisi, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2: pila intercepta, Caes. B. G. 2, 27, 4; so, tractum de corpore telum, Ov. M. 5, 95: epistolam ad aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 43; so, literas Caesari, Caes. B. G. 5, 47, 4; cf., scripta ad eum mandata per eos, id. B. C. 1, 10, 2: naves ad aliquem, id. B. G. 5, 23, 4; so, naves, id. B. C. 1, 27, 1; 3, 8, 1; 3, 29, 2: nonne vides etiam, quanta vi tigna trabesque Respuat humor aquae? . . . Tam cupide sursum revomit magis atque remittit, *drives back*, Lucr. 2, 199; so, longe aquas (cautes), Sen. Hippol. 583: calces (equi), *kick out behind*, Nep. Eum. 5, 5:—ut melius muria, quam testa marina remittit, *leaves behind, yields*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 53; so, muriam, Col. 12, 9: minimum seri, id. 12, 13: humorem (humus), id. 12, 15: aeruginem (vasa aenea), id. 12, 20: quod bacca remisit olivae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 69, et saep.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To let go back, to loosen, slacken, relax* any thing strained, bound, rigid, *etc.*: in agro ambulanti ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum suum recidisse, Cic. de Div. 1, 54, 123; cf., habenas vel adducere vel remittere, id. Lael. 13, 45; so, frena, Ov. M. 2, 191 (opp. to retinere); id. ib. 6, 228: lora, id. ib. 2, 200; cf., vela pennarum, Lucr. 6, 744: ira contractis, hilaritas remissis (superciliis) ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 79: quatuor remissis (digitis) magis quam tensis, id. 11, 3, 99; so, digitos, Ov. M. 4, 229: manus, vincula, *i. e. to loose*, id. ib. 9, 314 *sq.*: brachia, *i. e. to let sink* or *fall down*, Virg. G. 1, 202: frigore mella Cogit hiems ea demque calor liquefacta remittit, *dissolves again*, id. ib. 4, 36; cf., quum se purpureo vere remittit humus, *opens again, thaws*, Tib. 3, 5, 4.—**b.** Jurid. *t. t.*, r. nuncium or repudium, *To send a bill of divorce, to dissolve a marriage* or *betrothal*; v. nuncius and repudium.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen., *To send back, return, restore, dismiss, remove*, etc.: (specula) simulacra remittunt, Lucr. 4, 314: vocem late nemora alta remittunt, Virg. A. 12, 929; cf., totidemque remisit Verba locus, Ov. M. 3, 500; and, (chorda sonum) remittit acutum (coupled with reddere), Hor. A. P. 349: vos me imperatoris nomine appellavistis: cujus si vos poenitet, vestrum vobis beneficium remitto, mihi meum restituite nomen, Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.*; cf. absol.: id. B. G. 7, 20, 7: integram causam ad senatum remittit, *refers*, Tac. A. 3, 10; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 76; and id. 12, 10, 21:—quae nisi respuis ex animo longeque remittis, Lucr. 6, 68; cf., opinionem animo, *to dismiss, reject*, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *resign it*, id. Sull. 30, 84: utramque provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, id. Phil. 8, 8, 25.—But esp. freq.,

2. In partic.: **a.** (acc. to *no.* 1, A, 2, a) *To slacken, relax, relieve, release, abate, remit*: omnes sonorum tum intendens tum remittens persequetur gradus, Cic. Or. 18, 59; cf., (sonorum vis) tum remittit animos, tum contrahit, id. Leg. 2, 15, 38; and, quaero enim non quibus intendam rebus animum, sed quibus relaxem ac remittam, *relieve, recreate, refresh*, id. fragm. ap. Non. 383, 23; so, animum per dies festos licentius, Liv. 27, 31; and in a like sense with se, Nep. Alcib. 1 *fin.*; and cf. mid.: mirum est, ut opusculis animus intendatur remittaturque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 13: animos a contentione pugnae Liv. 5, 41; so, animos a certamine, id. 9, 12: animos a religione, id. 5, 25: superioris temporis contentionem, Caes. B. C. 2, 14 *fin.*; cf. Cic. Brut. 55, 202: diligentiam in perdiscendo ac memoriam, Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 4; cf., curam et diligentiam remittunt, id. B. C. 2, 13, 1; and, belli opera, Liv. 30, 3; so, bellum, id. 30, 23: pugnam, Sall. J. 60, 3, et al.: urgent tamen et nihil remittunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 28; cf. Liv. 9, 16: quotidie aliquid iracundiae remittebat, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 19; cf. id. Att. 10, 4, 2:—aliquid de suo, id. Rab. Post. 11, 31; so, horam de meis legitimis horis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9: aliquid de severitate cogendi, id. Phil. 1, 5 *fin.*: omnino de celeritate, Caes. B. G. 5, 49, 6: nihil de saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 25, et al.; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 17, 4: ex eo, quod ipse potest in dicendo, aliquantum remittet, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 15, 48; so, aliquid ex pristina virtute, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 5: aliquid ex cura verborum, Quint. 10, 7, 22; id. 7, 1, 22: nihil e solito luxu, Tac. H. 3, 55: nihil ex arrogantia, id. Agr. 27, et al.—(β) With an object-clause, *To cease, leave off, omit* to do any thing (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, Ter. And. 5, 1, 8: neque remittit quid ubique hostis ageret explorare, Sall. J. 52, 5; cf., quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet, remittas Quaerere, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 3.—(γ) With se or mid., *To relax, abate*: ubi dolor et inflammatio se remiserunt, Cels. 4, 24 *ad fin.*; cf., cum se furor ille remisit, Ov. Her. 4, 51: quae (febres) certum habent circuitum et ex toto remittuntur, Cels. 3, 12. Cf. under *no.* II.—Mid., also, *To recreate one's self*: eundem, quum scripsi, eundem etiam quum remittor, lego, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 7; cf., fas est et carmine remitti, id. ib. 7, 9, 9; v. also, above, animus remittitur.

b. With respect to a person, *To free* one *from* any thing; *to give up, grant, yield, resign, concede, surrender, sacrifice* a thing to any one (syn. concedere, condonare): Tranioni remitte quaeso hanc noxiam causa mea, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 47; so, multam, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: poenam alicui, Liv. 40, 10 *fin.*: omnia tibi ista concedam et remittam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9; cf. id. Acad. 2, 33, 106; and, alicui remittere atque concedere, ut, *etc.*, id. Planc. 30, 73: meam animadversionem et supplicium . . . remitto tibi et condono, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2: quod natura remittit, Invida jura negant, Ov. M. 10, 330: si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 11: pecunias, quas erant in publicum Varroni cives Romani polliciti, remittit, id. B. C. 2, 21, 2; cf. Liv. 42, 53; so, aedes (venditas) alicui, *to give up, resign* a purchase, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 111: tempus alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11: ut patria tantum nobis in nostrum privatu usum, quantum ipsi superesse posset, r mitteret, id. Rep. 1, 4 *fin.*: navem imp rare debuisti ex foedere: remisisti in tr ennium: militem nullum umquam pop scisti per tot annos, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9 *fin* in quo tibi remittunt omnes istam volu tatem et ea se carere patiuntur, *resig that pleasure to you*, id. de Or. 1, 58: u memoriam simultatium patriae remitteret, *sacrifice to his country*, Liv. 9, 38; cf., privata odia publicis utilitatibus remittere, Tac. A. 1, 10: ut sibi poenam magistri equitum remitteret (dictator), *that h would remit for their sake*, Liv. 8, 35: dictator consulibus in senatu magnifice laudatis et suarum quoque rerum illis remisso honore, dictatura se abdicavit, *having been resigned in their favor*, id. 7, 11.—Absol.: remittentibus tribunis plebis comitia per interregem sunt habita, *withdrawing their opposition*, Liv. 6, 36; cf. Tac. A. 1, 8.—(β) Poet., with an object-clause, *To allow, permit*: sed mora damnosa est nec res dubitare remittit, Ov. M. 11, 376.

II. *Neutr.*, *To decrease, abate* (very rare, but quite class.): si forte ventus remisisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 4; so, imbres, Liv. 40, 33: pestilentia, id. 2, 34: cum remiserant dolores pedum, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: cf., si remittent quippiam Philumenae dolores, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 14 (others, less commonly, Philumenam).—Hence

rĕmissus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I., A, 2, a), *Slack, loose, relaxed, languid*: **A.** Lit.: ut onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, Cic Tusc. 2, 23; cf., vox, ut nervi, quo remissior, hoc gravior et plenior, Quint. 11, 3 42: ridens Venus et remisso Filius arcu Hor. Od. 3, 27, 67: vere nitent terrae, vere remissus ager, *i. e. thawed*, Ov. F. 4 126: ammoniacum, *i. e. liquid*, Pall. 1, 41 2; cf., adeps, Veg. 1, 11, 4.

B. Trop., *Relax, not rigid, strict*, or *hard*, both in a good and bad sense: **1** In a good sense, *Mild, gentle, soft, indulgent, cheerful, good-humored, gay*, etc. remissior ventus, Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 2: remissiora frigora, id. B. G. 5, 12 *fin.*: cantus remissiores, Cic. de Or. 1, 60; cf., tum intentis tum remissis modis, Quint. 11, 3, 17: si me non improbissime Dolabella tractasset, dubitassem fortasse, utrum remissior essem, an summo jure contenderem, Cic. Att. 16, 15; cf. id. Fin. 3, 1, 2: Tac. Or. 11: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, Cic. Rep. 1, 43; so, r. animus (coupled with lenis), id. de Or. 2, 46, 193; cf., remississimo ad otium et ad omnem comitatem animo, Suet. Aug. 98: remissus et mitis, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 5: cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, Cic. Coel. 6; cf. Suet. Galb. 14; id. Claud 21; Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 1: decorus est senis sermo quietus et remissus, Cic. de Sen. 9, 28 amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, id. Lael. 18 *fin.*; cf., affectus Quint. 10, 1, 73: egressiones, id. 11, 3, 164 joci, *gay, merry* (opp. to curae graves) Ov. M. 3, 319; cf., remissiores hilarioresque sermones, Suet. Tib. 21; and, opus Ov. Tr. 2, 547.

2. In a bad sense, *Slack, negligent, remiss*: esse remisso ac languido animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 5; cf., nostris languentibus atque animo remissis, id. ib. 2, 14; and, dolus Numidarum nihil languidi neque remissi patiebatur, Sall. J. 53, 6; so id. ib. 88, 3: oderunt agilem gnavumque remissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: remissior in petendo, Cic. Mur. 26.—Hence,

Adv., rĕmisse (acc. to *no.* B, 1), *Gently, mildly* (coupled with leniter, urbane; opp. to severe, graviter, vehementer, *etc.*), Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; id. Coel. 14; Col. 1, 8, 10; Quint. 10, 2, 23; 12, 10, 71; Suet. Claud. 30.—*Comp.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255; id. Verr. 2, 4, 34; Quint. 9, 2, 91.—*Sup.* is not found.

* **rēmĭ-văgus**, a, um, *adj.* [remus] *Oar-wafted, impelled by oars*: celox, Var in Non. 533, 8.

remixtus (remistus), a, um, *Part.* from remisceo.

Remmĭus, ii, *m.* *Name of a Roma* gens, c. g., Tac. A. 2, 68; Suet. Gramm 23.—Hence, **II.** Lex Remmia de calumniatoribus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19 *fin.*; Mar cian. Dig. 48, 16, 1: "qua, qui calumniabatur, damnabatur, si crimen approbare non poterat," Schol. ad Cic. l. l. (p. 431 ed. Orell.).

rĕ-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a.* *To press, push* or *move back* or *away* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): saepe remoliri luctatur pondera terrae (Typhoëus), Ov. M. 5, 354; so, ferrea claustra, Stat. Th. 10, 527; Sen. Q. N. 6, 13 *fin.*

☞ rĕmōlītus, a, um, pass.: orbe remolito, Sen. Herc. fur. 504.

rĕ-mollesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To become soft again, to become* or *grow soft* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ut Hymettia sole Cera remollescit, *softens*, Ov. M. 10, 285: sole remollescit quae frigore constitit unda, *i. e. melts*, id. ib. 9, 662.—**II.** Trop.: quod ea re (vino) ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur, *to be enervated*, *Caes. B. G. 4, 2 *fin.*: si precibus numina justis Victa remollescunt, *are softened, touched*, Ov. M. 1, 378.

rĕ-mollio, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To make soft again, to make soft, soften* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: terram, Col. 2, 11, 9: grana humore remollita, App. Herb. 3, 9: quare . . . Salmacis enervet tactosque remolliat artus, *softens, weakens*, Ov. M. 4, 286.—**II.** Trop.: eo se inhibitum ac remolitum, quo minus, ut destinarat, *etc.*, *softened, mollified*, Suet. Aug. 79.

***rĕ-mŏnĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To warn again, remind*: hic benevole remonebam, App. M. 5 (*al.* te monebam).

rĕ-mŏra, ae, *f.*: **I.** *Delay, hinderance* (an ante-classical word): quae Remoram faciunt rei privatae et publicae, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 16; cf. Lucil. in Fest. s. v. REMELIGINES, p. 136: remora si sit, *if I delay*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 106.—**II.** *The Latin name for the fish* echeneïs (v. h. v.), Plin. 32, 1, 1 *ad fin.*—**III. Rĕmŏra,** ae, *f.*, *The name given to Rome by Remus*: certabant urbem Romam Remoramne vocarent, Enn. in Cic. de Div. 1, 48 (*al.* Remamne).

***rĕmŏrāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [remoror] *A delay, hinderance*: Ov. M. 3, 567.

***rĕmŏrātor,** ōris, *m.* *A delayer, hinderer*, Capell. 1, 19.

***rĕ-morbesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [morbus] *To become sick again, suffer a relapse*, Enn. in Fest. p. 137 and 230.

rĕ-mordeo, no *perf.*, rsum, 2. *v. a.* *To bite again, bite back*; mostly poet., and only in the trop. sense; *to vex, torment, disturb*: quin . . . me remorsurum petis, Hor. Epod. 6, 4; Lucr. 3, 839; id. 4, 1131: quando haec te cura remordet, Virg. A. 1, 261; cf. absol.: si juris materni cura remordet, id. ib. 7, 402; and Juv. 2, 25.—In prose: sin tandem libertatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv. 8, 4.

‡**rĕmŏres** aves in auspicio dicuntur, quae acturum aliquid remorari compellunt, Fest. p. 136:—"*Remum* dictum a tarditate, quippe talis naturae homines ab antiquis REMORES dicti, Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. Rom. 21 *fin.* Cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 304 *sq.*

‡**remoria,** v. ‡remurinus.

rĕ-mŏror, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *Neutr.*, *To stay, tarry, linger, loiter, delay* (so rarely): nam quid illaec nunc tam diu intus remorantur remeligines? Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 7; so, ibi corpora, Lucr. 2, 74: res nulla foris, id. 2, 157: in concilio, id. 2, 565; cf., Italia, Liv. 27, 12: perge, ne remorare. Non diu remoratus es: Jam venis, Catull. 61, 200 *sq.*: Etesiae contra fluvium flantes remorantur, Lucr. 6, 718.—More freq. and quite class.,

II. *Act.*, *To hold back, stay, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer*: aliquem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 46: haec edepol remorata med est, id. Epid. 5, 1, 23; id. Rud. 4, 6, 4, et saep.: eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. pro imp. Pomp. 14: nox atque praeda castrorum hostes quominus victoria uterentur remorata sunt, Sall. J. 38, 8; Prop. 1, 6, 5: quamvis te longae remorentur fata senectae, *i. e.* *should preserve you to a good old age*, id. 1, 19, 17: num unum diem postea L. Saturninum tribunum plebis et C. Servilium praetorem mors ac poena remorata est? *i. e. was it put off, deferred?* Cic. Cat. 1, 2.—Absol.: ab negotiis numquam voluptas remorata, Sall. J. 95, 3.—With inanimate and abstract objects: alicujus commodum, Ter. And. 4, 3, 24: scio te me iis epistolis potius et meas spes solitum esse remorari, Cic. Att. 3, 14: alicujus iter, Sall. J. 50; so, iter, Ov. M. 11, 233.

☞ rĕmŏrātus, a, um, In a pass. signif.: pomi jactu remorata (Atalanta), Ov. M. 10, 671.

rĕmōte, *adv.*, v. removeo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

rĕmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [removeo] *A putting away, removing, removal* (very rare): **I.** Lit.: tutoris, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 4.—**II.** Trop.: r. criminis est quum ejus intentio facti, quod ab adversario infertur, in alium aut in aliud removetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 29.

rĕmōtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from removeo.

rĕ-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. (*syncop. plusquamperf.*, remorant, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71: *inf.*, remosse, Lucr. 3, 69) *v. a.* *To move back, draw back; to take away, set aside, withdraw, remove* (frequent and quite classical).

I. Lit.: tolle hanc patinam, remove pernam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 163 *sq.*: pecora, Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 6; so, equos, Sall. C. 59; cf., equos ex conspectu, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: dapes, mensam, Ov. M. 8, 571; 13, 676: frena, Hor. S. 2, 7, 74: tegimen, *to lay aside*, Ov. M. 1, 674: Aurora removerat ignes, *had driven away*, id. ib. 4, 81; id. ib. 5, 43, 6: remoto atque ablegato viro, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31 *fin.*: remotis arbitris, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: quae jam infantem removerit, *i. e. has weaned*, Plin. 28, 7, 21:—naves longas ab onerariis navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 25; so, cupas furcis ab opere, id. B. C. 2, 11, 3: castra sex millia ab oppido, Liv. 9, 24: quae natura occultavit ab oculis, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 127: brachia a latere modice, Quint. 11, 3, 159: comas a fronte ad aures, Ov. M. 5, 488: se a corpore, Lucr. 3, 895: plura de medio (coupled with auferre), Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*: togam inde, Quint. 11, 3, 124: oculos profanos arcanis, Ov. M. 7, 256: viriles manus tactu virgineo, id. ib. 13, 467, et saep.: quum paulum ab legionibus nostros removissent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16, 2; so, se a vulgo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71: praesidia ex iis locis, quae, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 3; so, se ex urbe in montes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 16: ut propinquis suis ultra ducentesimum lapidem removeretur, Tac. A. 2, 50.

II. Trop.: removete moram, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 37; so Quint. 8, prooem. § 3: sumptum removit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: omnia removistis, avaritiam, imperitiam, superbiam, Sall. J. 85, 45; cf., remoto metu, id. ib. 87 *fin.*; Tac. Agr. 15: remoto joco, *jesting aside*, Cic. Fam. 7, 11 *fin.*: remoto personarum complexu, Quint. 3, 6, 57; id. 12, 11, 30: formam anilem, Ov. M. 6, 43: soporem, id. ib. 6, 493: obstantia fata, id. ib. 13, 373: remove istaec, *no more of that* (i. e. *do not speak of it*), Cic. in Suet. Caes. 49 *fin.*:—suspicionem levare atque ab se removere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59 *fin.*: aliquem ab studio, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 14; so, aliquem ab republica, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 2; Liv. 5, 11: aliquem ab hoc sermone, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: aliquem a legibus (*sc.* ferendis), id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: aliquem a vita (natura), Lucr. 5, 351: se a negotiis publicis, Cic. Off. 1, 20 *fin.*: se ab omni ejusmodi negotio, id. Cluent. 15: se ab amicitia alicujus, id. Lael. 21, 77; with which cf., se ab aliquo, id. Att. 4, 8, 6, § 3: se a suspicione, id. Agr. 2, 8 *fin.*:—(levissima) secerni arbitror oportere atque ex oratione removeri, Cic. de Or. 2, 76 *fin.*; so, quartum (statum) ex generalibus, Quint. 3, 6, 67:—omnes tribu remoti, Liv. 45, 15 Drak. *N. cr.*; so, ordine, Tac. A. 13, 11: praeturâ, Suet. Tib. 35: pudorem thalamis, Ov. M. 18, 157; cf., se artibus suis, Cic. Or. 2; and, se ministerio sceleris, Ov. M. 3, 647.—Hence

rĕmōtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Removed*, i. e. *afar off, distant, remote*: **A.** Lit.: silvestribus ac remotis locis, *distant, retired*, Caes. B. G. 7, 1, 4; cf., remoto loco, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: terrae, Lucr. 2, 535: Gades, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 10: Britanni, id. ib. 4, 14, 47: fontes, id. Sat. 2, 4, 94: gramen, id. Od. 2, 3, 6: rupes, id. ib. 2, 19 1: pars domus, *i. e.* penetralia, Ov. M. 6, 638: remotius antrum, id. Fast. 6, 121:—sedes, remotas a Germanis, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 14; cf., ab arbitris remoto loco, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, and, civitas a conspectu remota, id. ib. 2, 3, 37:—in quibus (studiis) remoti ab oculis populi omne otiosum tempus contrivimus, id. Lael. 27, 104: so, ab aula, Ov. M. 11, 764; but also, civitatis oculis remotus, Suet. Tib. 42:—quamvis longa regione remotus absum, *by however great a distance I am removed from you*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 73; cf., licet coeli regione remotus, id. Met. 15, 62.

B. Trop.: *Removed, disconnected, separate, clear, free* from any thing: quae jam diu gesta et a memoria remota, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: natura deum longe remota Sensibus ab nostris, Lucr. 5, 149: scientia remota ab justitia, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63; cf., (defensio) remota ab utilitate reipublicae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 84: a vera ratione remotum, Lucr. 6, 854; cf., (fabula) non a veritate modo, sed etiam a forma veritatis remota, Quint. 2, 4, 2: naturae jura a vulgari intelligentia remotiora, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 67: sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus, id. Or. 9, 32; Quint. 11, 1, 89 Spald. *N. cr.*:—(Vestorium) hominem remotum a dialecticis, in arithmeticis satis versatum, Cic. Att. 14, 12 *fin.*: homines maxime ab injuriis nostrorum magistratuum remoti, id. Verr. 2, 2, 66: a Tib. Gracchi aequitate ac pudore longissime remotus, id. Agr. 2, 12 *fin.*: hic a culpa est remotus, id. Mur. 35, 73; so, ab inani laude et sermonibus vulgi, id. Fam. 15, 4, 13; cf., a vulgo longe lateque, Hor. S. 1, 6, 18: ab omni vitio, id. A. P. 384; cf., ab omni minimi errati suspicione remotissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19: (villica) a vino, ab escis, a superstitionibus remotissima sit, Col. 12, 1, 3, et saep.

2. In the philosoph. lang. of the Stoics, remota, a transl. of the Gr. ἀποπροηγμένα, *Things not to be preferred; things to be rejected* or *postponed* (opp. to promota, q. v.), Cic. Fin. 3, 16.—Hence,

Adv., rĕmōte, *At a distance, afar off, remotely* (extremely rare): stellae eundem orbem tenentes aliae propius a terris, aliae remotius ab eisdem principiis eadem spatia conficiunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87:—remotissime, Aug. Trin. 12, 5.

rĕ-mūgĭo, īre, *v. n.* *To bellow back; to resound, re-echo* (a poet. word): ad mea verba remugis, Ov. M. 1, 657: Sibylla antro remugit, Virg. A. 6, 99: totus Mons remugit, id. ib. 12, 928: Ionius remugiens sinus Noto, Hor. Epod. 10, 19; so, nemus ventis, id. Od. 3, 10, 7: nemus gemitu, Virg. A. 12, 722; and, nemus alio bellatore (*i. e.* tauro), Stat. Th. 12, 602; cf., vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Virg. G. 3, 45: sequitur clamor coelumque remugit, id. Aen. 9, 504: leve tympanum remugit, Catull. 63, 29.

rĕ-mulcĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. a.* *To stroke back* (a poet. word; very rare): **I.** Lit.: caudam, *i. e. to droop*, Virg. A. 11, 812: aures, *to stroke gently*, App. M. 1, p. 103; 7, p. 477 Oud.—**II.** Trop., *To soothe*: minas stimulataque corda remulce, Stat. Th. 8, 93; so, animos dulcissimis modulis, *to delight*, App. M. 5, p. 165.

rĕmulco, are, v. the follg.

†**rĕmulcum** (in Amm. 18, 5, written, acc. to the Gr., rymulc.), i, (occurring for the most part only in the *abl.*), *n.* [ῥυμουλκέω] Nautical *t. t.*, *A tow-rope*, or *any other contrivance for towing*: "*remulcum* funis, quo deligata navis magna trahitur vice remi," Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 8: "*remulco* est, quum scaphae remis navis magna trahitur," Fest. p. 137: navem remulco abstraxit, Caes. B. C. 2, 23 *fin.*: submersam navim remulco adduxit, id. ib. 3, 40 Voss. ap. Oud.: naves onerarias remulco Alexandriam deducit, Auct. B. Alex. 11 *fin.*; cf., navem remulco trahere, Liv. 25, 30; and id. 32, 16. And here prob. belongs the fragment of Sisenna: in altum remulco trahit, Sisen. in Non. 57, 29 (where Nonius erroneously assumes a verb, remulco, are; cf., above, the article of Festus, where also remulco forms the heading): Valgius in Isid. l. l.; Aus. Idyll. 10, 41; id. Ep. 2, 9; Paul. Nol. Ep. 49.—Proverb.: non contis nec rymulco, ut aiunt, sed veli-

ficatione plena in rem publicam ferebantur Amm. 18, 5.

rĕmulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from remulceo.

* **1. rēmŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [1. remus] *A small oar:* Turpil. in Non. 533, 6.

2. Rĕmŭlus, i, *m.* *A proper name:* **I.** R. Silvius, *A king of Alba*, Ov. M. 14, 616; id. Fast. 4, 49 *sq.* (in Liv. 1, 3, called Romulus Silvius).—**II.** For *Remus:* Sulpic. Sat. 19; cf. 2. Remus.—**III.** *A name of fictitious heroes*, in Virg. A. 9, 360; 593; 633; 11, 636; Sil. 4, 186.

‡ **rĕ-mundo,** are, *v. a.* *To cleanse again:* Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Veron. 146.

rĕmūnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remuneror] *A repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration* (a Ciceron. word): expeditior et celerior remuneratio, Cic. Off. 2, 20: benevolentiae, id. Lael. 14: officiorum, id. Inv. 2, 22, 66:—RAT. S. R., *i. e.* rationalis sacrarum remunerationum, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1090; 1140.

rĕmūnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that recompenses, a rewarder, recompenser* (a post-class. word): deus, Tert. Apol. 36: VIRTVTVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1140.

rĕmūnĕro, are, v. the follg., *ad fin.*

rĕ-mūnĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* *To repay, reward, recompense, remunerate* (quite class.): (*a*) *aliquem:* Var. R. R. 2, 1, 2; so Cic. Att. 8, 1 *fin.*; id. Fam. 3, 9, 3; Plin. Ep. 7, 31 *fin.*: aliquem munere, Cic. Fam. 9, 8; id. Brut. 4, 15: aliquem magno praemio, * Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *fin.*: aliquem officio, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 9 *fin.*; Orell. *N. cr.*—In a bad sense: te his suppliciis remunerabor, Catull. 14, 20.—(*β*) *aliquid:* quasi remunerans meritum, Liv. 2, 12.—In a bad sense: sophisma, Gell. 18, 13, 7.—Of an inanimate subject: quod (solum) impensam coloni laboremque magno fetu remuneratur, Col. 2, 2, 5.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* nullam esse gratiam tantam, quam non vel capere animus meus in accipiendo vel in remunerando cumulare atque illustrare posset, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 2: remunerandi voluntas, id. Inv. 2, 53, 161.

☞ **1.** Act. collat. form, remunero, are: ille puellae artificium pari motu remunerabat, Petr. 140, 8: si laborem dominus remunerare voluerit, Papin. Dig. 17, 1, 7.—**2.** *Pass.:* philosophi statuis et salariis remunerantur, Tert. Apol. 46: remuneratus est a me mutuo, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

‡ **rĕmūrĭa: 1.** i. q. ‡ remoria; v. remurinus.—**2.** i. q. ‡ lemuria; v. h. v.

‡ **remurīnus** ager dictus, qui possessus est a Remo, et habitatio Remi REMORIMA. Sed et locus in summo Aventino REMORIA dicitur, ubi Remus de urbe condenda fuerat auspicatus," Fest. p. 136: "eundem locum (Remus) ex suo nomine REMURIAM appellarat," Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. Rom. 23. Cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. p. 304 *sq.*

rĕ-murmŭro, are, *v. a.* and *n.* *To murmur back, remurmur* (a poet. word): **I.** Lit., *neut.:* remurmurat unda, Virg. A. 10, 291: pinus remurmurat, Stat. S. 5, 1, 153.—*Act.:* carmina remurmurat echo, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 28.—**II.** Trop., *To murmur back, object:* si quis quid remurmurat, Front. Ep. ad amic. 2, 6.

1. rēmus, i, *m.* [ἐρετμός] *An oar:* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 16; Lucr. 4, 440; Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 7; 3, 14, 6; 4, 25; 5, 8, 3; Virg. A. 1, 104; 552; 3, 207; 560, et saep. et al.: remis velisque, velis remisque, remis ventisque; also, ventis remis, *with sails and oars*, i. e. *with all one's might, with all possible speed:* ita citi remis velisque impellite puppim, Sil. 1, 568: res omni contentione, velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11 *fin.*: laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit, Virg. A. 3, 563: inde ventis remis in patriam omni festinatione properavi, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 3.—**B.** Poet., transf., of the wings of birds: alarum, Ov. M. 5, 558: pennarum (Icari), Sil. 12, 98. Of the hands and feet of a swimmer: Ov. Her. 18, 215.—**II.** Trop.: querelam, utrum panderem vela orationis statim, an eam ante paululum dialecticorum remis propellerem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5 (shortly before, remigare, opp. to vela facere).

2. Rĕmus, i, *m.* *The brother of Romulus.* Liv. 1, 5; 1, 7; Cic. Rep. 2, 2; id. de Div. 2, 38, 80; Virg. G. 2, 533; Ov. F. 3, 41; 4, 56; 5, 464, et saep. et al. In the poets, as the ancestor of the Romans, instead of the more usual Romulus: glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes, Catull. 58, 6; cf., turba, Juv. 10, 73 Rupert.: plebs, Mart. 10, 76: regna prima Remi, Prop. 2, 1, 23: domus, id. 4, 1, 9; culmina, Stat. S. 2, 7, 60: signa, Prop. 4, 6, 80. Cf. 2. Romulus, *no.* II.

ren, v. renes.

rēnālis, e, *adj.* [renes] *Of* or *belonging to the kidneys* or *reins, renal:* passio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

‡ **renancĭtur** significat reprehendit. Unde adhuc nos dicimus nanciscitur et nactus id est adeptus," Fest. p. 137.

rĕ-narro, are, *v. a.* *To tell over again; to tell of, relate* (a poet. word): fata divum, Virg. A. 3, 717: facta, Ov. M. 5, 635 Bach.: priora, id. ib. 6, 316: Thebas Argosque, Stat. Th. 12, 390.

rĕ-nascor, ātus, 3. *v. dep. n.* *To be born again; to grow, rise,* or *spring up again; to be renewed, to revive* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: res quaeque ... De nihiloque renata forent, Lucr. 1, 543; so, de nihilo, id. 1, 675; 758; cf., de corpore patrio parvus phoenix, Ov. M. 15, 402; for which, ex se ipsa phoenix, Plin. 13, 4, 9 § 43: nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renati, Hor. Epod. 15, 21: illi qui mihi pinnas inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci. Sed, ut spero, jam renascuntur, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5; so, fibrae, Virg. A. 6, 600: dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 64; Juv. 14, 11: amarantus, Plin. 21, 8, 23.

B. Transf.: velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renatae urbis, Liv. 6, 1 Drak.; cf., tot nascentia templa, tot renata, Mart. 6, 4: Lycus (fluvius) ubi terreno est epotus hiatu, Exsistit procul hinc alioque renascitur orbe, *i. e. comes forth again, reappears*, Ov. M. 15, 274; cf., flumen fonte novo, Luc. 3, 262.

II. Trop.: principium exstinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec ex se aliud creabit, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54; id. Rep. 6, 25: bellum renatum, id. Fam. 11, 14, 3; so, bellum, Liv. 9, 12: bellum ex integro, Tac. H. 3, 59: multa (vocabula) renascentur, quae jam cecidere, Hor. A. P. 71: Trojae renascens fortuna, id. Od. 3, 3, 61: dies, Sen Herc. Oet. 862;—Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2352.

rĕnātus, a, um: **1.** *Part.*, from reno.—**2.** *Part.*, from renascor.

rĕ-nāvĭgo, are, *v. n.* and *a.* *To sail back:* post in haec Puteolana et Cumana regna renavigaro, Cic. Att. 14, 16; so, ab Astura Antium, Plin. 32, 1, 1: ex India, id. 6, 23, 26 *fin.*:—Acheron invius Renavigari, Sen. Herc. fur. 716.

* **rĕ-necto,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To connect:* aliquem, Avien. Arat. 474.

rĕ-nĕo, ēre, *v. a.* *To unspin*, i. e. *to undo, unravel* what had been spun (a poet. word): at Clymenus Clothoque dolent, haec fila reneri, *i. e. that the destiny is reversed*, Ov. F. 6, 757; so, Parcarum fila, Stat. S. 3, 1, 171; cf., fila manu, Albin. 1, 444.

rēnes, renum (renium, Plin. 21, 29, 103; 28, 8, 27, § 98 and 102; Scrib. Comp. 125; 143. In the sing. only once, in the collat. form, rien, Plaut. in Fest. p. 229 and 136; cf. Charis. p. 24 P.; Prisc. p. 645 ib.), *m.* [φρένες; cf. Passow, under νεφρός] *The kidneys, reins*, "Cels. 4, 1, 10; Plin. 11, 37, 81;" Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 21; Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137; id. Tusc. 2, 25; Hor. S. 2, 3, 163; id. Ep. 1, 6, 28, et mult. al.—* **II.** *The loins* canis, Nemes. Cyn. 112.

* **rēnĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [ren, renes] *A little kidney*, Marc. Empir. 26 *fin.*

* **rĕnīdentĭa,** ae, *f.* [renido] *A smiling, a smile:* infantum, Tert. Anim. 49.

rĕ-nīdĕo (*perf.*, "RENIDUIT, ἐμειδίασεν," Gloss. Philox.), ēre, *v. n.* [etymol. uncertain, (* acc. to Doederl. Syn. 5, p. 70, *no.* 16, kindr. with νίζω)] *To shine again, shine back; to glitter, glisten, be bright* or *resplendent* (a poet. word, and not freq. till after the Aug. period): **A.** Lit.: nec domus argento fulget auroque renidet, * Lucr. 2, 27: ut pura nocturno renidet Luna mari Gnidiusve Gyges, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 19: non ebur neque aureum Mea renidet in domo lacunar, id. ib. 2, 18, 2; so, sparsa orichalca, Stat. Th. 10, 660: ostrum, Petr. poet. 119, 29: circum renidentes Lares, *i. e. shining from the reflection of the fire*, Hor. Epod. 2, 66: late fluctuat omnis Aere renidenti tellus, *with gleaming brass* (of arms), Virg. G. 2, 282 (cf., aere renidescit tellus, Lucr. 2, 326).

II. Trop.: ***A.** c. gen.: jam sola renidet in Stilichone salus, *shines*, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 501.—But more freq.,

B. In partic., *To shine* or *beam for joy, to be glad, cheerful:* puer Icarus una stabat et ore renidenti captabat plumas, Ov. M. 8, 197 Bach.; cf., hilarior protinus renidet oratio, Quint. 12, 10, 28.—With an object-clause, as cause of the joy: adjecisse praedam Torquibus exiguis renidet, *rejoices*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 12.—And hence, transf. (by a natural figure, as, conversely, ridere is used poetically for splendere, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 6, et al.; v. rideo),

2. *To smile, laugh:* homo renidens, *smiling*, Liv. 35, 49; cf. Tac. A. 15, 66; and, ad haec renidens Milo ... inquit, App. M. 2, p. 120: Tiberius torvus aut falsum renidens vultu, Tac. A. 4, 60; cf. id. Hist. 4, 43; and Val. Fl. 4, 359: (Cupido) Iste lascivus puer ac renidens, Sen. Hippol. 277:—Egnatius quod candidos habet dentes, Renidet usquequaque, Catull. 39, 1 *sq.*—Hence, * **b.** *c. dat.*, like arridere (*no.* 2, a) *To smile upon, be gracious to:* mihi renidens Fortuna, App. M. 10, p. 246.

rĕnīdesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [renideo] *To grow bright, to shine:* tota circum Aere (*i. e.* armis) renidescit tellus, Lucr. 2, 326.

rĕnīsus, ūs, *m.* [renitor] *Resistance* (post-Aug. and very rare), Cels. 5, 28, 12; Aug. Civ. D. 21, 16.

rĕ-nītor, nīti, *v. dep. n.* *To strive* or *struggle against, to withstand, resist* (rare, and not ante-Aug.): **A.** Lit.: quoniam alter motus alteri renititur, Plin. 2, 82, 84; id. 16, 42, 81; so, os (specillo), Cels. 5, 28, 12, App. M. 3.—**II.** Trop.: quum illi renitentes pactos dicerent sese, Liv. 5, 4 Drak.: renitentibus vobis, Curt. 6, 3; Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 118.

1. rĕ-no, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To swim back* (an exceedingly rare word): per Stygias aquas, Albin. 1, 432:—simul imis saxa renarint Vadis levata, *i. e. shall float back to the surface*, Hor. Epod. 16, 25:—renato stagno, Aug. Civ. D. 18, 17.

†† **2. rēno** or **rhēno,** ōnis, *m.* [a Celtic word] *A northern animal*, prob. *the reindeer:* (Germani) pellibus aut parvis renonum tegumentis utuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.* Oud. (Metaphr. ῥήνων καταλουμένων ζώων δέρμασιν).—**II.** Transf., *A reindeer-skin*, as a garment of the ancient Germans: "*renones* sunt velamina humerorum et pectoris usque ad umbilicum atque intortis villis adeo hispida, ut imbrem respuant," Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 4: Germani intectum renonibus corpus tegunt, Sall. Hist. fragm. ap. Isid. l. l.; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 3, 383. Acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 35, 46, *A Gallic dress:* "*reno* Gallica."

* **rĕ-nōdis,** e, *adj.* [nodus] *Unbound, loose:* capillus, Capitol. Albin. 13.

rĕ-nōdo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To untie, unbind, loosen* (a poet. word): comam, *to let hang loose*, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: teque renodatam pharetris, *i. e. released from your quiver*, Val. Fl. 5, 381.

rĕ-normātus, a, um, *Part.* [normo] *Arranged* or *laid out anew:* ager, Frontin. de Colon. p. 104 and 137 Goes.

* **rĕ-nosco,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To recognize:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 342.

* **rĕnŏvāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [renovo] *A renewing, renewal:* quorum forma ... in hoc renovamine mansit, (**in that new condition*), Ov. M. 8, 731.

rĕnŏvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A renewing, renewal* (a Ciceron. word): mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: doctrinae, id. Brut. 71, 250: timoris, id. Fam. 11, 18 *fin.*—* **2.** In partic., in business lang., *A renewing of interest, compound interest:* confeceram, ut solverent, centesimis sexennii ductis cum renovatione singulorum annorum, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5.—**II.** Trop.: auspiciorum renovatio, Liv. 5, 52.

‡ **rĕnŏvātīvum** fulgur vocatur, cum ex aliquo fulgure functio fieri coepit, si factum est simile fulgur, quod idem significet, Fest. p. 236.

†**rĕnŏvātor,** ōris, *m.* [renovo] *A renovator, restorer:* OPERVM PVBLICORVM, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 101.

re-nŏvello, are, *v. a.* *To renew:* vineam, *i. e. to plant* or *set anew,* Col. Arb. 6.

rĕ-nŏvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To renew, restore* (quite class., esp. in the trop. sense): **I.** Lit.: Lucr. 2, 592; cf., quibus (vaporibus) altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundunt eodem, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118; Sen. Ben. 4, 25: vides Virtutis templum a M. Marcello renovatum, id. ib. 2, 23, 61; cf., VIAS ET MILLIARIA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 905: renovare veteres colonias, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34: vitem, Col. 4, 27 *fin.:* durum arvum, *to renew by ploughing,* Ov. M. 15, 125: agrum aratro, id. Trist. 5, 12, 23; id. Fast. 1, 159: terram (aratrum), id. Trist. 4, 6, 13: multa jugera (tauri), Tib. 3, 3, 5; but also, *to restore by not cultivating, to let lie fallow:* agrum, Ov. M. 1, 110: sedeat praeterea quotidie ad rationes, tabulasque testamenti omnibus renovet, *retouch, change, alter before every body,* Petr. 117, 10.—Poet.: (Ulixes) veteres arcus leto renovasse procorum, *i. e. used again,* Prop. 3, 12, 35.—Absol.: non si Neptuni fluctu renovare operam des (*sc.* purpureum colorem conchyli), *to restore,* Lucr. 6, 1075.

***2.** In partic., in business lang., *To renew* or *redouble interest,* i. e. *to take interest on interest, take compound interest:* Scaptius centesimis renovato in singulos annos fenore, contentus non fuit, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5; cf. renovatio, *no.* I., 2.

II. Trop.: periculum sit, ne instauratas, maximi belli reliquias ac renovatas audiamus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19; cf., scelus renovare et instaurare, id. Verr. 1, 4, 11: institutum, id. de Div. in Caecil. 21: vetus exemplum, id. Phil. 1, 1; cf., veterem iram, Tac. H. 4, 36: veterem animi curam molestiamque, Cic. de Or. 3, 1; cf., nolo eam rem commemorando renovare, id. Quint. 21 *fin.;* and, infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem, Virg. A. 2, 3: memoriam prope intermortuam, Cic. Mur. 7 *fin.:* bona praeterita grata recordatione renovata, id. Fin. 1, 17 *fin.:* haec studia, id. de Div. 2, 2, 7; cf. id. Acad. 1, 3, 11: pristina bella, id. Rep. 6, 11; so, bellum, id. Fam. 4, 7, 3, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 2; id. B. C. 3, 102; Sall. J. 36; Liv. 2, 31; cf., proelium, Caes. B. G. 2; 20 *fin.;* Sall. C. 52 *fin.;* Ov. M. 5, 156: casus omnes, Virg. A. 2, 750: vulnera, Ov. Tr. 2, 209: rursus cursum, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: sacra rite, Liv. 5, 18; cf., auspicia, id. 5, 31; 6, 1: societatem, Cic. Fam. 12, 28; cf., foedus, Liv. 9, 43 *fin.*, and, dextras, Tac. A. 2, 58: luctus, Tib. 2, 6, 41; Ov. M. 14, 465; cf., lacrimas, id. ib. 11, 472: gaudia (coupled with redintegrare), Plin. Pan. 61 *ad fin.:* annos Anchisae, *i. e. to restore his youth, make him young again,* Ov. M. 9, 425; cf., senectutem, id. ib. 7, 215; and, florem aetatis ex morbo, Liv. 28, 35: hic renovabo illud, quod initio dixi, regnum comparari, *etc., will repeat,* Cic. Agr. 2, 10; cf., ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, Auct. Her. 2, 30.—With a follg. *ut:* (consules) ipsis tribunis (plebis) ut sacrosancti viderentur, renovarunt, *declared anew, repeated, that,* Liv. 3, 55 Drak.

2. In partic., *To renew in strength; to refresh, recreate, recover, revive* (syn. recreare, reficere): quies renovavit corpora animosque ad omnia de integro patienda, Liv. 21, 21; cf., animum auditoris ad ea quae restant, Cic. Inv. 2, 15, 49: virtus, quae risum judicis movendo ... animum aliquando reficit et a satietate vel a fatigatione renovat, Quint. 6, 3, 1; so, reficere, id. 12, 6, 6: ars variandi renovat aures, id. 11, 3, 44: fatigata (facundia) renovatur, id. 10, 5, 14: et virium plus afferunt ad discendum renovati ac recentes, *restored and fresh,* id. 1, 3, 9: renovato modica quiete exercitu, Liv. 36, 14: se novis opibus copiisque, Cic. Mur. 15 *fin.*

rĕ-nūbo, ĕre, *v. n.* *To marry again:* Tert. ad Ux. 1, 7.

rĕ-nūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To uncover, make naked; to bare, strip* (post-class.): brachia humero tenus, App. M. 8, p. 214: puellam laciniis cunctis, id. ib. 2, p. 122:—tectum, parietes, januas, *to uncover, open,* Arn. 2 *fin.;* cf., coronam, Capell. 1, 15.

***rĕ-nūdus,** a, um, *adj.* *Bare,* Tert. Virg. vel. 17 (others, nudae).

rĕ-nŭmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (a rare word; not in Cic.) *To count over, count up:* **I.** Lit.: milia sagittarum circiter XXX. in castellum conjecta Caesari renumeraverunt, *counted out before him,* *Caes. B. C. 3, 53, 4.—**II.** Transf., *To pay back, repay:* aurum alicui, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 12; so id. ib. 3, 4, 18; 4, 2, 26; cf., dotem huc, Ter. Hec. 3, 7, 52: pecuniam, App. Apol. p. 332.

rĕnuncĭātĭo (renunt.), ōnis, *f.* [renuncio] **I.** A publicist's and jurid. *t. t.*, *A report, declaration, proclamation, notice, announcement:* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34 *fin.:* Caesio renunciat, se dedisse: cognoscite renunciationem ex literis publicis, id. ib. 2, 3, 39: renunciatio suffragiorum, id. Planc. 6: non eundem esse ordinem dignitatis et renunciationis (*sc.* magistratus), propterea quod renunciatio gradus habeat, id. Mur. 8, 18: interest nostra, ne fallamur in modi renunciatione, Ulp. Dig. 11, 6, 1.—**II.** *A giving notice* or *warning* (post-class.): voluntate distrahitur societas renunciatione, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 63 *fin.;* so Paul. ib. 2, 65, § 3; 6, et al.

rĕnuncĭātor (renunt.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A reporter, relater, proclaimer, discoverer* (late Latin): consiliorum nostrorum renunciatores, Paul. Dig. 48, 19, 38: dispositionis infernae, Tert. Anim. 57 *fin.;* erroris tui, id. Pall. 4 *fin.*

rĕ-nuncĭo (renuntio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.:* **I.** *To bring* or *carry back word, to report, give notice, declare, announce:* **A.** In gen. (so rarely and mostly ante-classical): quid nunc renunciem abs te responsum, Chreme? Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 19: hoc alii mihi renunciant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 6; cf. id. ib. 36: quia nihil a quoquam renunciabatur, *no answer was brought,* Suet. Ner. 47: teque ad patrem esse mortuum renunciem, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 49; so with an object-clause, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 28; cf. Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 15; and with this cf., quasi non tibi renunciata sint haec, sic fore, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 19; and Plin. 6, 31, 36: deliberet renuncietque hodie mihi, velintne annon, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 58: hunc metuebam, ne meae Uxori renunciaret de palla, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 67.—Impers.: id. Aul. 4, 1, 18: posteaquam mihi renunciatum est de obitu Tulliae filiae tuae, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5.—Absol.: abi et renuncia, Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 10; cf. Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 5: rus abiisse aiebant, nunc domum renuncio, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 2; cf., huc, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 15: ita mihi renunciatum est, quibus credo satis, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 19; so, renunciatum est, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 21.—Far more freq. and quite class.,

B. In partic., a publicists' and jurid. *t. t.*, *To state officially, to report, declare, proclaim, announce,* etc.: legati ex auctoritate haec Caesari renunciant, Intelligere se, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 35, 3: Volusenus perspectis regionibus ... ad Caesarem revertitur quaeque ibi perspexisset, renunciat, id. B. G. 4, 21 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 7, 5, 4: Roscius postulata Caesaris renunciat, id. B. C. 1, 10: ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Caesari renunciaverunt, pulverem majorem in ea parte videri, id. B. G. 4, 32, 1: Caesar cognoscit Considium timore perterritum; quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renunciasse, id. ib. 1, 22, 4: si ille vir legationem renunciare potuisset, *had been able to give an account of his mission,* Cic. Phil. 9, 1; so, legationem, Liv. 9, 4; 23, 6; 35, 32; 36, 35; 39, 33; Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 20, et al.; cf., haec dicta legatis renunciataque in consilium, Liv. 29, 3: nunc imperant pullario: ille renunciat, Cic. de Div. 2, 35, 74; cf. Liv. 34, 44; and id. 36, 1: tribuni revocaturos se easdem tribus renunciarunt, id. 45, 36 *fin.*, et saep.—So of the official announcement of the result of an election (either by the praeco or the presiding magistrate): coepti sunt a praecone renunciari, quem quaeque tribus fecerint aedilem, Var. R. R. 3, 17; cf., quum esset praetor renunciatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15: cum propter dilationem comitiorum ter praetor primus centuriis cunctis renunciatus sum, id. pro imp. Pomp. 1, 2: eo modo sacerdos Climarchias renunciatus est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52: qui (magistratus) priusquam renunciarentur, Liv. 5, 18, et saep.:—aliquem consulem, Cic. Mur. 1; cf. id. de Or. 2, 64, 260: dictator comitia consularia habuit aemulumque decoris sui absentem M. Valerium Corvum consulem renunciavit, Liv. 7, 26; Plin. Pan. 92, 3:—repudium, v. h. v.—**2.** Transf., apart from its official use: assentior vero renuncioque vobis, nihil esse, quod adhuc de republica dictum putemus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44.

II. (*re* negative or qs. rejecting) *To retract, revoke, recall, refuse; to give up, break off, protest against, disclaim, renounce* (good prose): *Pa.* Ad coenam hercle alio promisi foras. *Ge.* Jube domi coenam coqui Atque ad illum renunciari, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 19; cf., renunciari extemplo amicis, quos in consilium rogaverat, imperavit, Sen. Clem. 1, 9: incensus hospitium renunciat, domo ejus emigrat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36; cf., societatem et amicitiam alicui, Liv. 36, 3; so, societatem alicui, id. 38, 31: amicitiam alicui, id. 42, 25; Tac. A. 2, 70; Suet. Calig. 3: renunciat Habonius illam decisionem tutoribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54; cf. id. ib. 1, 6, 16; and absol., quid imprudentius publicanis renunciantibus? id. Att. 2, 1, 8:—nemo ingemuit, *etc.* ... pedem nemo in illo judicio supplosit, credo, ne Stoicis renunciaretur, id. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.;* so, civilibus officiis, Quint. 10, 7, 1; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 8: vitae, Suet. Galb. 11: foro, id. Rhet. 6: Campaniae, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1: inertiae. Plin. Pan. 59, 2.

☞ An uncommon use of the word occurs in the passage, qui renuncient sibi, quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi, quae velit, perh. i. q. *represent* or *figure to themselves,* Quint. 12, 11, 10 dub. (Gesner explains it by, cogitent, considerent; Spalding by, respondeant).

rĕnuncĭus, ii, *m.* [renuncio] *One who brings back intelligence, a reporter* (ante- and post class.), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 23; Cod. Theod. 3, 7, 1.

rĕ-nŭo, ŭi, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* [NVO, whence nutum; abnuo] *To nod back the head, to deny by a motion of the head, to deny, oppose, disapprove, reject, decline, refuse;* i. q. recusare (not freq. till aft. the Aug. period): **I.** *Neutr.:* renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49; so corresp. with negare, Ov. M. 15, 649: renuit Tiberius, Tac. A. 1 76: renuenti et gestu in aliud tempus differenti (Caesari), Suet. Caes. 82: renuente deo, *against the will of the god,* Ov. M. 8, 324; so Tib. 1, 5, 20; Mart. 2, 14; cf., fato renuente, Sil. 10, 49: credere me tamen hoc oculo renuente negavi, *with an incredulous eye,* Ov. Her. 17, 89.—With the *dat.:* dixerunt hic modo nobiscum ad haec subsellia: quibus superciliis renuentes huic decem millium crimini! *they deny this charge,* Cic. Rab. Post. 13: idem Subrio Flavio annuenti an destringeret gladium renuit infregitque impetus, *checked,* Tac. A. 15, 58 *fin.*—**II.** *Act.:* renuis tu, quod jubet alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 63: convivium, *to decline,* Cic. Coel. 11 *fin.:* nec laudem Danai tanto renuere labori, *refused,* Sabin. 1, 27.

rĕnūto, are, *v. intens. n.* [renuo] *To decline, refuse* (ante- and post-class.): Lucret. 4, 602; Prud. Hamart. 774.

***rĕ-nutrĭo,** ire, *v. a.* *To nourish again:* aliquem, Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, 9.

***rĕnūtus,** ūs, *m.* [renuo] *A denying, refusal;* a word formed by Pliny the Younger, for the Homeric *ἀνένευσεν* (Il., 16, 250): ego quoque simili nutu ac renutu respondere voto tuo possum, Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 2.

rĕor, rătus, 2. (2 *pers. praes.*, rere, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 22; id. Epid. 3, 4, 45; id. Trin. 2, 4, 13; Virg. A. 3, 381; 7, 437; Hor. S. 1, 9, 49; together with reris, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 9; Virg. A. 6, 97; Hor. S. 2, 3, 134) *v. dep. a.* [res] Orig., prob.: **I.** *To reckon, calculate;* v. under *Pa.*—Hence, by a usual transfer (like censere, putare, existimare, *etc.*),

II. *To believe, think, suppose, imagine, judge, deem* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the poets; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; not found in Caes.: "horridum *reor*," Quint. 8, 3, 26): (*a*) *c. obj.:* hoc servi esse officium reor, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 7; so, reor, id. Epid. 3, 4, 49; id. Pers. 2, 1, 2; id. Rud. 4, 2, 21; id. Truc. 2, 7, 16; Lucr. 5, 1418; Virg. A. 4, 45; 5, 24; 7, 273; 370; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70; Ov. M. 1, 394; 11, 438; 12, 505; Quint. 2, 16, 9, et al.; reris and rere, v. above: retur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 17; id. Epid. 3, 2, 32; id. Mil. 3, 1, 119; id. Truc. 1, 1, 72; Stat. Th. 11, 59: remur, Plaut. Asin. grex. 6; Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: remini, Arn. 4, 146: rentur, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 20; id. Mil. 2, 6, 7; Lucr. 1, 155; 6, 57; 91; Cic. Top. 20 *fin.*; id. Att. 7, 3 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 59; 5, 3; 24, 37; 40, 5 *fin.* Drak.:—rebar, Ter. Hec. 4, 21, 5; Cic. de Or. 3, 22; Virg. A. 6, 690; Ov. M. 13, 497; 14, 203: rebare, Cic. Att. 14, 8: rebatur, id. Acad. 1, 7, 26; id. Att. 7, 3, 10; Liv. 9, 3; 27, 25; 30, 9, et al.: rebamur, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 43: rebantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 6 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 26; 3, 41; 4, 1, et saep.:—rebor, Sen. Herc. fur. 303: rebitur, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 28:—rear, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 2; Catull. 63, 55; Virg. A. 9, 253: rearis, Lucr. 1, 81; 2, 731; 5, 115; 248; 6, 536, et al.: reare, Caecil. in Gell. 7, 15 *fin.*: reamur, Lucr. 2, 952; 4, 41; 5, 79; 6, 765: reantur, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 34:—ratus sum, *etc.*, sim, *etc.*, id. Asin. 5, 2, 11; id. Capt. 2, 2, 6; id. Epid. 4, 2, 26, et al.; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 21; Virg. A. 2, 25; Ov. M. 4, 675; 5, 203; 7, 841, et al.; Sall. C. 48, 5; 55, 1; Liv. 2, 27; 3, 2; Quint. 11, 3, 31; 12, 10, 5, et saep. et al.—(β) *Absol.*: Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 4; cf., quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, Cic. de Div. 2, 2, 5; and, jam illud mali plus nobis vivit quam ratae (*sc.* sumus), Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 32: ut reor a facie, Calliopea fuit, Prop. 3, 3, 38; cf., ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit) Trojanas sustentat opes, Virg. A. 10, 608; and, atque (ut ipse rebatur) viam inexpugnabilem fecit, Liv. 31, 39:—nam, reor, non ullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94. —Hence

rătus, a, um, *Pa.*, pass., *Reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation*; hence, *fixed, settled, established, firm, unalterable, sure, certain, valid*, etc. (quite class.): rata et certa spatia definire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69; cf., motus (stellarum) constantes et rati, id. N. D. 2, 20; and, astrorum rati immutabilesque cursus, id. ib. 2, 37 *fin. sq.*: si nihil fieri potest, nisi quod ab omni aeternitate certum fuerit esse futurum rato tempore, id. de Div. 2, 7, 19:—jussum ratum atque firmum, id. Caecin. 33, 96; cf., decretum stabile, fixum, ratum esse debeat, id. Acad. 2, 9, 27; and, illud certum, ratum, firmum, fixum vis, id. ib. 2, 46, 141: censorias subscriptiones omnes fixas et in perpetuum ratas putet esse, id. Cluent. 47 *fin.*; cf., ut amicitia societasque nostra in aeternum rata sit, Tac. H. 4, 64: tribunatus ratus, *opp.* irritus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19, 45; cf. so, *opp.* irritus, id. Phil. 5, 7 *fin.*: r. orsus pectoris, *opp.* vani, id. poet. Div. 2, 30: testamenta, *opp.* rupta, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: populi comitia ne essent rata, nisi, *etc.*, id. Rep. 2, 32: ut Faustae, cui cautum ille voluisset, ratum esset, id. Att. 5, 8, 2: neque ratum est quod dicas, Att. in Fest. p. 228: dixerat idque ratum Stygii per flumina annuit, Virg. A. 9, 104; cf., si haec Turno rata vita maneret, id. ib. 12, 629: rata sint sua visa precatur, *may be fulfilled*, Ov. M. 9, 703; so id. ib. 475; 14, 815; cf., ebrietas spes jubet esse ratas, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 17.—In the *Sup.*: erga rem publicam multa beneficia ratissima atque gratissima, Cato in Fest. p. 236 and 138.—Poet., transf., like certus (*no.* I., b), of a person: occiduntur ubi potitur ratu' Romulu' praedam, *the resolved, determined* (syn. certus), Enn. Ann. 1, 133.—Hence,

B. In particular connections: **1.** Pro rata parte (portione), secundum ratam partem, and absol., pro rata, *According to a certain part*, i. e. *in proportion, proportionally*: militibus agros ex suis possessionibus pollicetur. quaterna in singulos jugera, et pro rata parte centurionibus evocatisque, Caes. B. C. 1, 17 *fin.*; cf., Cic. Rep. 6, 18 Mos. *N. cr.*; and id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: utinam ex omni senatu pro rata parte esset! id. Rep. 2, 40:—decimam partem relinqui placet, si plenae fuerint alvi, si minus, pro rata portione, Plin. 11, 15, 15:—item secundum ratam partem ex altitudine columnarum expediendae sunt altitudines epistyliorum, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*:—tantum pediti daturum fuisse credunt, et pro rata aliis, si, *etc.*, Liv. 45, 40; so Capitol. M. Aur. 7, and often in the Digests.

2. Ratum aliquid facere (efficere) habere, ducere, also ratum alicui esse, *To make* or *account* any thing *fixed* or *valid*; *to confirm, ratify, approve*: quid augur (habet), cur a dextra corvus a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? *make a confirmatory*, i. e. *a favorable augury*, Cic. de Div. 1, 39, 85; cf., pareus nati rata verba fecit, *i. e. fulfilled*, Ov. M. 4, 387: juvenes quum avum regem salutassent, secuta ex omni multitudine consentiens vox ratum nomen imperiumque regi effecit, Liv. 1, 6; cf. Ov. F. 1, 696:—eos ratum habere judicium, si totum corruptum sit; si unus accusator corruptus sit, rescindere, Cic. Part. 36, 125; so, ratum habere, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 3; id. Att. 14, 21, 2; id. N. D. 1, 5; Atteius Capito in Gell. 13, 12, 2; cf., (fata) ratosne habeant an vanos pectoris orsus, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30:—qui non duxerint societatem ratam, ubi nec divini quicquam nec humani sanctum esset, Liv. 27, 17 *fin.*:—ista ipsa, quae te emisse scribis, non solum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1.

☞ In Liv. 25, 12, 4, for the corrupted *curata* auctoritas eventu of the MS., we are not to read *cum rato* a. e., but, perhaps, *confirmata* (abbrev., $\bar{c}f\overset{r}{m}ata$) a. e.

‡**repages**, poet., i. q. repagula, acc. to Fest. p. 231.

rĕ-pāgŭla, ōrum, *n.* [PAG, pango: that which is thrust back again] *Bolts* or *bars* of a door: **A.** Lit.: occludite aedes pessulis, repagulis, Plaut. Cist. 3, 18: valvae clausae repagulis, Cic. de Div. 1, 34: convulsis repagulis (templi) effractisque valvis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43. So Ov. M. 14, 783; 2, 155; 5, 120; Sil. 16, 318; Luc. 1, 295, et al.; cf. Fest. p. 231.—**B.** Trop., *Bars, restraints, limits*: repagula, quibus ego iram omnem recludam, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26: omnia repagula juris pudoris officiique perfringere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15.

* **rĕpandĭ-rostrus**, a, um, *adj.* [repandus-rostrum] *With a turned-up snout*: pecus Nerei, *the dolphins* or *sea-calves*, Pac. in Quint. 1, 5, 67.

rĕ-pando, ĕre, *v. n.* *To open again, throw open*: fores, App. M. 3, p. 150; 8, p. 226.

rĕ-pandus, a, um, *adj.* *Bent backward, turned up*: lascivire pecus . . . rostrique repandum, *with turned-up snouts* (dolphins, sea-calves), Lucil. in Non. 159, 1 (cf. repandirostrus): dorsum (delphini), Plin. 9, 8, 7; cf., repandus (delphinus), Ov. M. 3, 680: cervix, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140: crura Socratis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48: calceoli, Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.*

rĕ-pango, ĕre, *v. a.* *To set in, plant*: semen ferulae, Col. 5, 10, 14; Arb. 22 *fin.*

rĕpărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [reparo] *That may be repaired, restored*, or *regained*; *retrievable, reparable* (a poet. word; not ante-Aug.): damnum, Ov. M. 1, 379: pudicitia laesa, id. Her. 5, 103: coelum, Val. Fl. 6, 562: ales phoenix, *i. e. coming to life again*, Aus. Idyll. 18, 6: echo, *i. e. repeating*, Pers. 1, 102.

rĕpărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A restoration, renewal*: THERMARVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1147: vitae, Prud. Cath. 10, 128.

rĕpărātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A restorer, renovator*: aevi, Stat. S. 4, 1, 11: ORBIS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1103.

rĕ-parco, ĕre, *v. n.* *To be sparing with* any thing; *to spare, to refrain* or *abstain from* (ante- and post-class.): utinam a principio rei item parsissem meae, Ut nunc reparcis suaviis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 25: ex nulla facere id si parte reparcent, *if they in no way refrain from doing* (i. e. *believing*) *this*, Lucr. 1, 668 Forb.: istius muneris operam non reparcam, Symm. Ep. 1, 33.

rĕ-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To get, acquire*, or *procure again*; *to recover, retrieve*; *to restore, repair, renew* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; not found in Caesar): **I.** Lit.: id perdere videbatur, quod alio praetore eodem ex agro reparare posset, * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86; cf., reparare quod amiseris gravius est, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 6; and, classes, res amissas, Suet. Aug. 16; Lucr. 1, 1036; Hor. S. 2, 5, 2: bibliothecas incendio absumptas, Suet. Dom. 20; cf., Academiae villam, Laurea Tullius ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3: tecta Trojae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 60: exercitum, Liv. 30, 7; cf., auxilia, Tac. A. 3, 73: capillos, si effluxerint, Plin. 27, 13, 111: aegerrime ignem dimissum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 11: aliud ex aliis, Lucr. 3, 978; cf., alias figuras ex aliis, Ov. M. 15, 253: nova cornua (luna), id. ib. 1, 11: populos artibus, id. ib. 1, 363.

B. In partic., in mercant. lang., *To procure by exchange*; *to purchase, obtain* with something: vina Syra reparata merce, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 12: alios boves his numis, Alfen. Dig. 15, 3, 16: merces, Scaev. ib. 45, 1, 122.

II. Trop.: tribuniciam potestatem, rem intermissam, reparare, Liv. 3, 37; cf. r. intermissam historias scribendi industriam, Quint. 10, 1, 75; so, bellum, id. 4, 45 Drak.; 24, 42 (with instaurare); 30, 7; Just. 3, 6; 22, 1 *fin.*; 22, 3 *fin.*; 24, 1: proelium, id. 3, 6, 7: pristinam fortunam, Curt. 5, 1; cf., damna, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13: magnas novi exercitus vires, Vell. 2, 37.

B. Like reficere, recreare, *To refresh, restore, revive, recruit*: tam assiduus in tribunali, ut labore refici ac reparari videretur, Plin. Pan. 77, 5: attrita quotidiano actu forensi ingenia optime rerum talium blanditia reparantur, Quint. 10, 1, 27; so, animos, Liv. 44, 38: membra, corda labori, *to refresh them for labor*, Ov. M. 4, 216: 11, 625: pars magna terrarum (Aegypti) mergi repararique amne consueta, Plin. Pan. 30, 3.

☞ The follg. passage is very dub.: (Cleopatra) nec latentes Classe cita reparavit oras (perh., *fortified again*, or *sought again*), Hor. Od. 1, 37, 24. Bentl. conjectures, penetravit; perh. we should read repetivit (*i. e.* rediens petivit).

rĕ-partŭrĭens, entis, *Part.* [parturio] *Bringing forth again*, Alcim. 6, 71.

rĕ-pasco, ĕre, *v. n.* *To feed* or *nourish again* (late Lat.): divitem impendiis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 44, 1 *fin.*: parentes, id. Carm. 21, 853.

rĕpastĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repastino] *A digging up again* (agricult. *t. t.*): quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; Col. 2, 2, 13.—***II.** Trop., *A revising, pruning*: Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 6 *fin.*

re-pastĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To dig again, to dig* or *delve anew*; *to dig around, trench, grub* (agricult. *t. t.*): Var. R. R. 1, 18 *fin.*; Col. 3, 18; 4, 32; Plin. 13, 13, 27; 17, 10, 11, et al.; cf. Fest. p. 137 and 231.—**II.** Transf., *To clean* (post-class.): Lit.: ungues, Tert. Poen. 11.—Trop.: usum divitiarum, (**i. e.* coërcere), id. Cult. fem. 9: vitam, *i. e. to renew*, id. Anim. 50 *fin.*: commissionem injuriae, *i. e. to prevent*, id. adv. Marc. 2, 18.

rĕ-patrio, avi, 1. *v. n.* *To return to one's country, go home again* (late Latin): cum multi captivorum intacti repatriaverint, Sol. 27: hinc ad Pelusium, id. 33.

rĕ-pecto, no *perf.*, xum, 3. *v. a.* *To comb again, to comb* (a poet. word): jubas, Stat. Th. 6, 418: se barba, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 222: coma repexa, Ov. A. A. 3, 154; so, crinis, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 240.

* **rĕpĕdābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [repedo] *Giving way, yielding*: arbor, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 266.

rĕ-pĕdo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [pes] *To go* or *step back, to turn back, retreat, recoil*: "repedare, recedere," Fest. p. 137 and 231 (ante- and post-class.): redisse ac repedasse, Lucil. in Non. 165, 13: Romam, id. ib.: perturbatus enim totus repedabat, *every one frightened, gave way*, Lucr. 6, 1279: ad signa repedavit ocius miles, Amm. 24, 7 *fin.*—With a homogeneous object: gradum a vestibulo, Pac. in Fest. p. 231.

rĕ-pello, rĕpŭli (also written repp.; v. re), rĕpulsum, 3. *v. a.* *To drive, crowd*, or *thrust back*; *to reject, repulse, repel*, etc.; i. q. rejicere (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: eum ego meis Dictis malis his foribus atque hac reppuli, rejeci hominem, Plaut

Bac. 4, 3, 19; so, aliquem foribus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 90; Ov. Am. 3, 11, 9: homines inermes armis, Cic. Caecil. 12: adversarius, qui sit et feriendus et repellendus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: Sabinos a moenibus urbis, id. Rep. 2, 20; so, hostes a ponte, ab castris, a citeriore ripa, Caes. B. C. 1, 16, 3; 1, 75, 2; Front. Strat. 1, 4, 10: aliquem inde, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: hostes in silvas, in oppidum, Caes. B. G. 3, 28 *fin.*; 3, 22 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 14 *fin.*; and absol.: nostri acriter in eos impetu facto, repulerunt, id. B. G. 5, 17, 2.—Of impersonal objects (mostly in the poets): reppulit mihi manum, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 15; cf. Plin. 7, 16, 15 *fin.*: telum aëre repulsum, *repelled*, Virg. A. 2, 545: mensas, *to push back*, Ov. M. 6, 661; cf., aras, id. ib. 9, 164: repagula, *to shove back*, id. ib. 2, 157: tellurem media unda, *crowds back*, id. ib. 15, 292.—Poet., of the apparent pushing back or away of the starting-point, in flying up or sailing away: Oceani spretos pede reppulit amnes, Virg. G. 4, 233; cf., quum subito juvenis, pedibus tellure repulsa, Arduus in nubes abiit, Ov. M. 4, 712; and id. ib. 2, 786; id. ib. 6, 512: aera repulsa, *i. e. cymbals struck together*, Tib. 1, 3, 24; 1, 8, 22; cf., aera aere repulsa, Ov. M. 3, 533.

II. Trop., *To drive away, reject, remove*: repelli oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46; so, aliquem a consulatu, id. Cat. 1, 10 *fin.*: ab hoc conatu, id. Or. 11: a cognitione legum, id. Balb. 14: ab impediendo ac laedendo, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, Caes. B. G. 5, 42; cf., repulsum ab amicitia, Sall. J. 102 *ad fin.*; and, fracti bello fatisque repulsi, Virg. A. 2, 13: haud repulsus abibis, *repulsed*, Sall. J. 110 *fin.*; so of suitors for office, Cic. Planc. 21, 51; Liv. 39, 32; cf., of lovers: saepe roges aliquid, saepe repulsus eas, Prop. 2, 4, 2; and, repulsi proci, Ov. M. 13, 735:—aliquam ad meretricium quaestum, *to drive*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 43.—Of abstract objects: dolorem a se repellere, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 3; so, furores Clodii a cervicibus vestris, id. Mil. 28, 77: illius alterum consulatum a republica, id. Att. 1, 18, 2: quod tamen a vera longe ratione repulsum est, *removed*, Lucr. 1, 879; cf. id. 2, 645; 5, 407; 6, 768:—tegimenta ad defendendos ictus ac repellendos, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 3; so, ictus cute, Ov. M. 3, 64: periculum, Cic. Mur. 14; Caes. B. C. 1, 79, 2: vim (*opp.* inferre), Cic. Mil. 19, 51: crimen (coupled with transferre), Quint. 4, 2, 26: tentamina, Ov. M. 7, 735: facinus, id. ib. 15, 777: fraudem, id. A. A. 3, 491: connubia nostra, *to reject, disdain*, Virg. A. 4, 214; cf., amorem, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 76: preces, id. Met. 14, 377: diadema, *to refuse*, Vell. 2, 56 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 79; cf., dictaturam, Vell. 2, 89, 5: ut contumelia repellatur, *be discarded*, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 137.—Hence

rĕpulsus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Removed, remote*; once in Cato: ecquis incultior, religiosior, desertior, publicis negotiis repulsior, Cato in Fest. p. 236.

rĕ-pendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To weigh back*: **I.** Lit. (so rarely): aequaque formosae pensa rependis herae, *you weigh back, return the wool weighed out*, Ov. Her. 9, 78; so, pensa, Prop. 4, 7, 41: Ravenna ternos (asparagos) libris rependit, *i. e. produces them three to the pound*, Plin. 19, 4, 4, 19, § 54.—More freq., **II.** Transf., *To weigh in return, to pay in the same weight, purchase* a thing *with its weight* in money: **A.** Lit.: cui (Septumuleio) pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, *Cic. de Or. 2, 67; cf. Plin. 33, 3, 14; and Val. Max. 9, 4, 3: Aethiopico (magneti) laus summa datur, pondusque argento rependitur, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 129: (balsamum) duplo rependebatur argento, id. 12, 25, 54, § 117: auro repensus miles, *ransomed* (syn. redemptus), Hor. Od. 3, 5, 25.—**B.** Trop.: **1.** *To pay in kind, pay back, repay, requite, recompense, return, reward*, in a good and bad sense (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hac vitam servatae dote rependis? Ov. M. 5, 15; cf., gratiam facto, id. ib. 2, 694; so, gratiam, Phaedr. 2, prol. 12: magna, Virg. A. 2, 161: fatis contraria fata, *to balance*, id. ib. 1, 239: pretium vitae, Prop. 4, 11, 100: vices, id. 4, 4, 58: pia vota, Stat. S. 3, 3, 155: decus suum cuique (posteritas), Tac. A. 4, 35: exemplum contra singulos utilitate publica, id. ib. 14, 44 *fin.*: damna formae ingenio, *to counterbalance, compensate*, Ov. Her. 15, 32; cf., r. et compensare leve damnum delibatae honestatis majore alia honestate, Gell. 1, 3, 23: incolumitatem turpitudine, *to pay for, purchase*, Plin. Pan. 44, 5; cf., honorem servitute, donis, Col. Praef. § 10: culpam hanc magno terrore, Val. Fl. 6, 744; cf., regis pacta magno luctu, id. 6, 4: moestam noctem (coupled with ulcisci socios), Stat. Th. 8, 666.—* **2.** *To weigh mentally, to ponder, consider*: qui facta rependens, Consilio punire potest, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 228.

1. rēpens, entis, *Part.*, from repo.

2. rĕpens, entis, *adj.* [etymology unknown] *Sudden, hasty, unexpected, unlooked for* (quite class., but less freq. than the derivative, repentinus; occurring too, for the most part, only in the *nom. sing.*; a favorite word with Livy, cf. Drak. ad Liv. 8, 29, 1): cura, Cic. poët. Tusc. 3, 14; so, adventus hostium (opp. to exspectatus, and coupled with subita maris tempestas), Cic. Tusc. 3, 22; so, adventus consulis, Liv. 9, 41: bellum, id. 4, 14; 10, 7: casus Attali, id. 33, 2: clades, id. 22, 7; 8: defectio, id. 8. 29: fama belli, id. 6, 42; 22, 21: religio, id. 29, 10: terror, id. 21, 30; 33, 15: tumultus, id. 1, 14; 10, 18; 21, 26: discordia, Virg. A. 12, 313: seditio, Ov. M. 12, 61: clamor, Sil. 3, 220: singultus vocis, Stat. Th. 7, 360, et saep.—In the *cas. obl.*: repenti fulminis ictu, Lucr. 5, 401.—**II.** Transf., in Tacit., opp. to earlier, more ancient, *i. e.* for recens, *New, fresh, recent*: neque discerneres, quid repens aut vetustate obscurum, Tac. A. 6, 7; so id. ib. 11, 24; 15, 68; id. Hist. 1, 23; 2, 49; 4, 25.—*Adv.*, *Suddenly, unexpectedly*: * **a.** rĕpens: (Janus) Bina repens oculis obtulit ora meis, Ov. F. 1, 96.—**b.** rĕpente (so quite class. and very freq.): abripuit repente sese subito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 21; so corresp. to subito, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: repente exortus sum, repentino occidi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 37: repente e vestigio, id. de Div. in Caecil. 17 *fin.*: repente praeter spem, id. Fam. 4, 43: repente ex inopinato, Suet. Galb. 10; cf., cunctisque repente Improvisus ait, Virg. A. 1, 594: amicitias repente praecidere, *opp.* sensim dissuere, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: repente collectam auctoritatem tenebant, Caes. B. G. 6, 12 *fin.*; cf., modo egens, repente dives, Cic. Phil. 2, 27: an dolor repente invasit? Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 21; cf. Cic. Sest. 69: conscientia convictus repente conticuit, id. Cat. 3, 5; id. Rep. 1, 16: cum circumfusa repente Scindit se nubes, Virg. A. 1, 586, et saep.

* **rĕpensātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [repenso] *A recompense*: vicissitudinis, Salv. in avar. 4, 3.

* **rĕpensātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who recompenses*, Mart. Cap. 9, 304.

rĕpenso, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [rependo, *no.* II., B] *To make up for, counterbalance, recompense* (a post-Aug. word): id incommodum uvarum multitudine, Col. 3, 2, 15: merita meritis, injurias injuriis, Sen. de Ira 2, 32: bona malis, Vell. 2, 12, 5: voluptatem damno, id. 2, 21, 4.

rĕpensus, a, um, *Part.*, from rependo.

rĕpente, *adv.*, v. repens, *ad fin.*, *no.* b.

rĕpentīne, *adv.*, v. repentinus, *ad fin.*, *no.* b.

rĕpentīno, *adv.*, v. repentinus, *ad fin.*, *no.* a.

rĕpentīnus, a, um, *adj.* [repens] *Sudden, hasty, unlooked for, unexpected* (freq. and quite class.): adventus hostium, *opp.* exspectatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 3; so opp. to meditata et praeparata, id. Off. 1, 8 *fin.*: amor improvisus ac repentinus, id. Agr. 2, 22, 60; so, r. omnia (coupled with nec opinata), id. Tusc. 3, 19, 45; cf., r. inopinatusque finis vitae, Suet. Caes. 87 (shortly before, subita celerisque mors): vis (coupled with inexspectata), Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: consilium (coupled with temerarium), id. Inv. 2, 9: exercitus (coupled with tumultuarius), Liv. 41, 10; cf., cohors, id. 41, 1: venenum (coupled with praeceps), Tac. A. 12, 66: periculum, Caes. B. G. 3, 3, 2: bonum, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 35; so, mors, Cic. Clu. 62, 173; id. de Div. 2, 35, 74: motus Galliae, Caes. B. G. 5, 22, 4: tumultus ac defectio, id. ib. 5, 26, 1; cf., tumultus, Ov. M. 5, 5: conjuratio Gallorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 27, 4, et saep.: ignoti homines et repentini, *upstart*, Cic. Brut. 69; cf., repentina atque ex virtute nobilitas, Liv. 1, 34:—de repentino, adverbially, *Suddenly*: App. Flor. 16, p. 353; and 23, p. 365.—* *Comp.*: nimbus quanto repentinior est, tanto vehementior, App. de Mundo.—*Adv.* (not usual, whereas repente is classical), *Suddenly, unexpectedly*: **a.** rĕpentīno, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 37; Afran. in Charis. p. 193 P.; Cic. Quint. 4.—* **b.** rĕpentīne, Lact. 1, 11 (*al.* repentino).

rĕpercussĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [repercutio] *That can be struck back, that can rebound*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; 3, 6 *fin.*

* **rĕpercussĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A rebounding, repercussion*: vicinorum siderum, *i. e. reflection*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 19.

1. rĕpercussus, a, um, *Part.*, from repercutio.

2. rĕpercussus, ūs, *m.* [repercutio] *A rebounding, reverberation, repercussion*, of light, sound, wind, *etc.*; *reflection, echo, counter-pressure*: solis, Plin. 5, 5, 5: Etesiarum, id. 5, 9, 10: colorum, id. 37, 2, 8: vocis, Tac. G. 3, et al.: attolli colles occursantium inter se radicum repercussu, *by the meeting* or *crowding together*, Plin. 16, 2, 2.

rĕ-percŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* *To strike, push*, or *drive back, cause to rebound; to reflect, reverberate, re-echo, resound* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit., of light, sound, *etc.*: repercusso Phoebo, *reflected*, Ov. M. 2, 110; so, lumen, Virg. A. 3, 23: aes clipei, Ov. M. 4, 783: imago, id. ib. 3, 434; cf. Plin. 33, 9, 45: montis anfractu repercussae voces, *re-echoing, resounding*, Tac. A. 4, 51; so, clamor, Curt. 3, 10: valles, Liv. 21, 33: (discus) repercussus, *rebounding*, Ov. M. 10, 184 Jahn. *N. cr.*: remigem cum e navi fluctus abjecisset, altero latere repercussum fluctus contrarius in navem retulit, *hurled back*, Val. Max. 1, 8, 11.—**II.** Trop., *To cast back, retort, repel*: aliena aut reprehendimus, aut refutamus, aut elevamus, aut repercutimus, aut eludimus, Quint. 6, 3, 23; cf. id. ib. 46; 78: orationes dicto, Plin. H. N. praef. § 31: fascinationes (despuendo), *to avert* (syn. aversari), id. 28, 4, 7.

rĕ-pĕrĭo, rĕpĕri (also written reppe. ri; v. re), rĕpertum, 4. (archaic forms, *fut.*, reperibit, Caecil. in Non. 508, 16: reperibitur, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 48; Pompon. in Non. l. l. *inf.*: reperirier, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 1; Lucr. 4, 481) *v. a.* [pario] orig., perh., *To procure* or *find again*; hence, in gen., *to find, meet with*, either by searching or by accident.

I. Lit.: ego illam reperiam, *will find her again, will find her out*, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 32; cf., Glycerium suos parentes repperit, Ter. And. 4, 5, 11; 5, 6, 5: perscrutabor fanum, si inveniam uspiam Aurum: sed si repperero, *etc.*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 14; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 33; and, facile invenies pejorem . . . meliorem neque tu reperies, *etc.*, id. Stich. 1, 2, 53: curculiones in tritico, id. Curc. 4, 4, 31; cf. too Ov. M. 1, 654: aliquem hominem, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 8: multos, Cic. Fin. 2, 9 *fin.*: mortui sunt reperti, id. Tusc. 1, 47 *fin.*: puerum aut puellam sibi recens natum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 16.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: Plaut. Trin 2, 4, 153; cf., si quaerimus, cur, *etc.* . . . causas reperiemus verissimas duas, Cic. Brut. 95: verae amicitiae difficillime reperiuntur in iis, qui, *etc.*, id. Lael. 17, 64: nec quicquam difficilius quam reperire, quod sit omni ex parte in suo genere perfectum, id. ib. 21, 79: nec vos exitum reperitis, id. N. D. 1, 38, 107: perpauci lintribus inventis sibi salutem repererunt, *found, obtained*, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 2 Oud. *N. cr.*; cf., aristolochia nomen ex inventore reperit, Cic. de Div. 1, 10: sollicitudinis finem, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15 *fin.*: cujus praeclara apud Virgilium multa exempla reperio, Quint. 8, 3, 79; cf. in the pass.: id. 1, 5, 43: quibus (armis) quemadmodum salutariter uterentur, non reperiebant, Cic. Brut. 2, 8.

B. In partic.: **1.** With a double predicate, *To find, discover, perceive, learn, ascertain* a thing to be in any manner: qui invident, omnes inimicos mihi istoc facto repperi, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 6; id. Capt. 3, 4, 92: quam paucos reperias meretricibus fideles evenire amatores, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 3: re ipsa repperi, facilitate nihil esse homini melius, id. Ad. 5, 4, 6: rem repperi omnem ex tuo magistro, ne nega, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 37; cf., cum transgressos repperisset coss., Vell. 2, 50: quorum de moribus Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperiebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 15, 3. So in the *Pass.* with a double subject, (* *i. e.* with a predicate *nom.*), *To be found, discovered, recognized* to be any thing: quos cum censeas Esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 12: ceteris rebus aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperiemur, religione multo superiores, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 8; id. Flacc. 38:—quoniam duplex natura duarum Dissimilis rerum longe constare reperta est, Lucr. 1, 505. So with a subject-clause of facts related in history: Sybarim et Crotonem et in eas Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: nec ulli periisse nisi in proelio reperiuntur, Suet. Caes. 75.

2. *To find out, hit upon, invent, devise, discover* (so esp. freq. after the Aug. period; cf. repertor; whereas, invenire is used in this signif. in all periods): reperi, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 71; cf., aliquid calidi consilii, id. Epid. 2, 2, 71: sibi aliquam astutiam, id. Capt. 3, 4, 7: mihimet ineunda ratio et via reperiunda est, qua, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46: nihil novi reperiens, id. Acad. 2, 6: hoc reperire difficilius, quam, cum inveneris, argumentis adjuvare, Quint. 5, 10, 116: reperta verba, *opp.* nativa, id. 8, 3, 36: medicina ex observatione salubrium reperta est, id. 2, 17, 4; id. 9, 4, 114: ludusque (scenicus) repertus, Hor. A. P. 405: serrae reperit usum, Ov. M. 8, 246; id. ib. 1, 687: reperta nuper conjuratione, *discovered*, Tac. A. 16, 15; cf., posterius res inventa est aurumque repertum, Lucr. 5, 1112; so id. 5, 1240:—in quarum exercitationem reperta est (declamatio), Quint. 2, 10, 4; so, r. in, ad, propter aliquid, id. 4, 2, 21; Tac. Agr. 19;—Quint. 4, 3, 2; 8, 3, 72;—12, 10, 72; *c. dat.*, id. 8, 6, 19.—With an object-clause: Indi gemmas crystallum tingendo adulterare repererunt, Plin. 35, 5, 20 *fin.*—Hence, several times in Lucret., reperta, ōrum, *n.*, *Inventions:* exponunt praeclara reperta, Lucr. 1, 733; so id. 1, 137; 5, 2; 13; 6, 7; and (perh. in imitation), Rhem. Fan. de Pond. 15.

rĕpertor, ōris, *m.* [reperio, *no.* II., B, 2] *A discoverer, inventor, deviser, author* (not in Cic. or Caes.; cf. on the contrary, inventor): vitis, *i. e. Bacchus*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 19; Ov. Am. 1, 3, 11; also, mellis, id. Fast. 3, 762: carminis et medicae opis, Phoebus, id. R. Am. 76: medicinae, *i. e. Aesculapius*, Virg. A. 7, 772: hominum rerumque, *i. e. Jupiter*, id. ib. 12, 829: doctrinarum atque leporum, Lucr. 3, 1049: pallae honestae Hor. A. P. 278: legum, Quint. 2, 16, 9: novi juris, Tac. A. 2, 30: relationis, id. ib. 12, 53: facinorum omnium, id. ib. 4, 11: flagitii ejus, id. ib. 4, 71: perfidiae, Sall. H. 4, 12.

* **rĕpertōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [reperio] *An inventory, catalogue, repertory*, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7.

* **rĕpertrix,** īcis, *f.* [repertor] *She that finds out, an inventress:* omnium artium paupertas, App. Apol. p. 285.

1. rĕpertus, a, um, *Part.*, from reperio.

2. rĕpertus, ūs, *m.* [reperio] (an Appuleian word) **I.** *A finding again:* filiae, App. M. 11 *init.*—**II.** *A discovery, invention*, App. M. 11, p. 262; id. Flor. p. 341.

rĕpĕtentĭa, ae, *f.* [repeto] *Memory, remembrance*, Lucr. 3, 863; Arn. 2, p. 61 and 62.

rĕpĕtītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A demanding back, reclamation*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 17, 41; App. Apol. 332; hence, repetitionem habere, *i. e.* jus repetendi, Ulp. Dig. 3, 6, 3—**II.** *A repetition*, in speaking or writing: r. frequentior ejusdem nominis, Quint. 9, 1, 24: brevis rerum, id. 4 prooem. § 6: probationis ejusdem, id. 8, 3, 88, et al.: legatorum, Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 19.—**2.** In partic., a rhetor. *t. t.*, *A repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences, anaphora, ἀναφορά*, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19; Cic. de Or. 3, 54; Quint. 9, 1, 33.

* **rĕpĕtītor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that demands back, a reclaimer:* nuptae ademptae, Ov. Her. 8, 19.

rĕpĕtītus, a, um, *Part.*, from repeto.

rĕ-pĕto, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 3. *v. a.* *To fall upon* or *attack again* or *anew.*

I. Lit. (so mostly not till after the Aug. per.): regem repetitum saepius cuspide ad terram affixit, *after he had repeatedly attacked him*, Liv. 4, 19; cf., mulam calcibus et canem morsu, Sen. de Ira, 3, 27; cf., absol.: bis cavere, bis repetere, *to attack twice*, Quint. 5, 13, 54; and signum erat omnium, Repete! *strike again*, Suet. Calig. 58: ad Nolam armis repetendam, Liv. 9, 28: repetitum toxico, Suet. Claud. 44.—Hence, **B.** In partic.: **1.** *To prosecute again:* conditione proposita, ut, si quem quis repetere vellet, par periculum poenae subiret, Suet. Aug. 32; so id. Dom. 8 and 9; Paul. Dig. 48, 2, 3; 16, 10; cf., crimen, Ulp. ib. 7.—**2.** *To seek again; to go back to, return to, revisit* a person or thing: (*a*) *c. acc.:* fratresque virumque, Ov. Her. 3, 143; so, Nearchum, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 6: Penates, ab ora Hispana, id. ib. 3, 14, 3:—viam, qua venisset, (* *to retrace*), Liv. 35, 28; so, castra, id. 31, 21; Suet. Tib. 12: domum, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 6; Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 41: patriam, id. Her. 18, 123: Africam, Liv. 25, 27: retro Apuliam, id. 22, 18; cf. id. 31, 45 *fin.*; and id. 40, 58 *fin.*: rursus Bithyniam, Suet. Caes. 2: urbem atque ordinem senatorium, Suet. Vit. 1: paludes, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 9: cavum, id. Ep. 1, 7, 33: praesepia, Virg. E. 7, 39: pugnam (shortly before, *redire* in pugnam), Liv. 37, 43; cf., expeditionem, Suet. Claud. 1.—(*β*) *c. praep.:* onerarias retro in Africam repetere, Liv. 25, 37 *fin.* Drak. *N. cr.:* ad prima vestigia, Grat. Cyn. 245.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* quid enim repetiimus (*sc.* patriam)? Liv. 5, 51.—So freq. in medic. lang., *To return, recur:* morbi repetunt, Cels. 2, 1; so id. 3, 22; 4, 4; 4, 14, et al.

II. Transf. (so quite class.): **A.** *To fetch, bring*, or *take back.*

1. Lit.: filium istinc repetere, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 72: Lysias est Atticus, quamquam Timaeus eum quasi Licinia et Mucia lege repetit Syracusas, Cic. Brut. 16, 63: navigo in Ephesum, ut aurum repetam ab Theotimo domum, Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 7; Caes. B. C. 3, 76, 2: aliquid ab Urbe, Suet. Calig. 39; cf., thoracem Magni Alexandri e conditorio ejus, id. ib. 52 *fin.*: partem reliquam copiarum continenti, id. Aug. 16: alii (elephanti) deinde repetiti ac trajecti sunt, *others were then brought and passed over*, Liv. 21, 28.

2. Trop., in partic.: **a.** *To take hold of* or *undertake again; to enter upon again; to recommence, resume, renew, repeat* an action, a speech, *etc.*: praetermissa repetimus, inchoata persequimur, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51: longo intervallo haec studia repetentem, id. Fat. 2 *fin.*; id. Att. 15, 11: oratio carens hac virtute (*sc.* ordine) necesse est multa repetat, multa transeat, Quint. 7, prooem. § 3: ad verbum repetita reddantur, id. 11, 2, 39, et saep.:—eadem vetera consilia, Cic. Verr. 1, 6 *fin.*: hoc primus repetas opus, hoc postremus omittas, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 48: susurri composita repetantur hora, id. Od. 1, 9, 20: auspicia de integro, Liv. 5, 17: solemnia, Tac. A. 3, 6 *fin.*: spectacula ex antiquitate, *to restore*, Suet. Claud. 21; cf., genera ignominiarum ex antiquitate, id. Tib. 19.—With *de:* de mutatione literarum nihil repetere hic necesse est, Quint. 1, 7, 13.—With an object-clause: repetam necesse est, infinitas esse species, id. 6, 3, 101; so id. ib. 46: ut repetam coeptum pertexere dictis, Lucr. 1, 419; cf., commemorare res, id. 6, 937.—Poet., repetitus, a, um, as an adv., *Repeatedly, anew, again:* repetita suis percussit pectora palmis, Ov. M. 5, 473; so, robora caedit, id. ib. 8, 770: vellera mollibat longo tractu, *by drawing out repeatedly*, id. ib. 6, 20.

b. In discourse, *To draw, deduce, derive from* any where; *to go back to, begin from* any where: populum a stirpe, Cic. Rep. 3, 12 *fin.*; cf., r. populi origines, id. ib. 2, 1: ipsius juris ortum a fonte … stirpem juris a natura, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: usque a Corace nescio quo et Tisia, id. de Or. 1, 20, 91; cf. id. ib. 2, 2. 6: ab ultima antiquitate, id. Fin. 1, 20: brevis erit narratio, si non ab ultimo repetetur, id. Inv. 1, 20; so Quint. 5, 10, 83: aliquid a Platonis auctoritate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12:—ingressio non ex oratoriis disputationibus ducta sed e media philosophia repetita, Cic. Or. 3, 11; so, res remotas ex literarum monumentis, id. Inv. 1, 1: initia amicitiae ex parentibus nostris, Bithyn. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 16: verba ex ultimis tenebris, ex vetustate, Quint. 8, 3, 25; 11, 1, 49; id. 1, 4, 4:—alte vero et, ut oportet, a capite repetis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 6: tam longa et tam alte repetita oratio, id. de Or. 3, 24, 91; id. Rep. 4, 4: repetam paulo altius, *etc.*, Cic. Clu. 24, 66; so, altius, Quint. 5, 7, 27; 6, 2, 2; 11, 1, 62; Suet. Ner. 2: transilire ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160; so, longe, id. Fam. 13, 29, 2; id. de Div. 2, 58: longius, id. Inv. 1, 49; Quint. 5, 7, 17; 5, 11, 23:—repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, *reckoned backward*, Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 2; so, repetitis diebus ex die vulneris, Jul. Dig. 9, 2, 51, § 2; and, repetita die, Ulp. ib. 10, 4, 9, § 6; 39, 2, 15, § 31; 43, 19, 1, § 10; Paul. ib. 22, 4, 3.

c. Repetere aliquid memoriâ, memoriam rei, *or* (so less freq. in Cic.) aliquid, *To call up again in the mind; to call to mind, recall, recollect:* cogitanti mihi saepenumero et memoria vetera repetenti, Cic. de Or. 1, 1; so id. Fam. 11, 27, 2; id. Rep. 1, 8; cf. with an object-clause: memoria repeto, diem esse hodiernum, quo, *etc.*, Scipio Afric. in Gell. 4, 18, 3; and Quint. 1, 6, 10:—repete temporis illius memoriam, Cic. Dejot. 7, 20; so id. Verr 2, 4, 47 *fin.*; cf., memoriam ex annalibus, Liv. 8, 18; and, veteris cujusdam memoriae recordationem, Cic. de Or. 1, 2:—reminisci quom ea, quae tenuit mens ac memoria, cogitando repetuntur, Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63: si omnium mearum praecepta literarum repetes, intelliges, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: cum repeto noctem, qua, *etc.*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 3: te animo repetentem exempla tuorum, Virg. A. 12, 439.—With an object-clause: repeto, me correptum ab eo, cur ambularem, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 16; so id. ib. 7, 6, 7; 13; Suet. Gramm. 4.—*Absol.:* Cic. Arch. 1: genitor mihi talia (namque nunc repeto) Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit, Virg. A. 7, 123.

B. *To demand again* or *back; to demand* or *claim* what is due.

1. In gen.: **a.** Lit.: aliquid mutuum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 45; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 7; so, suum, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 63: bona sua, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 13: sestertium milliens abs te ex lege, id. de Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: ereptas pecunias, id. ib. 5, 18; cf., quae erepta sunt, id. Sull. 32: mea promissa, id. Planc. 42; obsides, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 7: urbes bello superatas in antiquum jus, Liv. 35, 16: Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.*: Cicero Gallum a Verticone repetit, qui literas ad Caesarem referat, *applied again for*, Caes. B. G. 5, 49, 2: hanc tibi dono do, neque repeto pro illa quicquam, abs te preti, *demand any thing in return*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 11.—**b.** Trop.: qui repetit eam, quam ego patri suo quondam spoponderim, dignitatem, Cic. Fl. 42 *fin.*; cf., pro eo (beneficio) gratiam repetere, Liv. 1, 47: parentum poenas a consceleratissimis filiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67; so, poenas ab aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63: ut ne mors quidem sit in repetenda libertate fugienda, *in the effort for recovering*, id. Phil. 10, 10: repete a me rempublicam, *take back from me*, Suet. Caes. 78: repetitumque, duobus uti mandaretur consulum nomen imperiumque, *it was demanded again, that*, etc., Liv. 3, 33.

2. In partic., a publicists' and jurid. *t. t.*: **a.** Of the fetiales: repetere res, *To demand back from the enemy things which they had taken as booty*; hence, in gen., *to demand satisfaction:* (fetiales) mittebantur antequam conciperetur (bellum), qui res repeterent, Var. L. L. 5, 15 *fin.*; so Liv. 1, 32; 4, 30; 7, 6; 32; Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36 Beier; cf., clarigatio and clarigo.-

b. In jurid. lang., res repetere, *To demand back* or *reclaim one's property* before a court: in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, Cic. Mur. 2, 3.—Hence, transf., apart from jurid. lang.: non ex jure manu consertum, sed mage ferro Rem repetunt, Enn. Ann. 8, 35.—**c.** pecuniae repetundae, and, acc. to Cic., simply repetundae, *Money* or *other things extorted by a provincial governor, and that are to be restored* (at a later period, referring to any bribed officer): L. Piso legem de pecuniis repetundis primus tulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84; 2, 4, 25; id. Brut. 27 *fin.*; id. Off. 2, 21, 75. Cf. on this Lex Calpurnia, as also, on the similar ones (Acilia, Servilia, Cornelia, Julia), Klenze, in the Prolegg. to Fragmm. legis Servil. p. XI. *sq.*, and in the Index Legum, in Orell. t. VIII., 2, p. 146 *sq.*; 161 *sq.*; 191 *sq.*; and 226 *sq.*: lege pecuniarum repetundarum teneri, Cic. Clu. 53 *fin.*: pecuniarum repetundarum reus, Sall. C. 18, 3: oppugnatus in judicio pecuniarum repetundarum, id. ib. 49, 2: qua lege a senatore ratio repeti solet de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Clu. 37 *fin.*: cum de pecuniis repetundis nomen cujuspiam deferatur, id. de Div. in Caecil. 3 *fin.*: de pecuniis repetundis ad recuperatores itum est, Tac. A. 1, 74 *fin.*:—repetundarum causae, crimen, lex, Quint. 4, 2, 85; 5, 7, 5;—4, 2, 15; Tac. A. 4, 19; 13, 43; id. Hist. 1, 77;—id. Ann. 12, 22; 13, 33; id. Hist. 4, 45; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 3, et al.: repetundarum argui, Tac. A. 3, 33; so, accusare, Suet. Dom. 8: postulari, Tac. A. 3, 66; Suet. Caes. 4: absolvi, Tac. A. 13, 30: convinci, Suet. Caes. 43: damnari, Tac. A. 3, 70; 14, 28: teneri, id. ib. 11, 7: Pilius de repetundis eum postulavit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2 (for which, § 3, de pecuniis repetundis): neque absolutus neque damnatus Servilius de repetundis, id. ib. § 3: damnatum repetundis consularem virum, Suet. Oth. 2 *fin.*

rĕpĕtundae, ārum, v. repeto, *ad fin.*

rĕpexus, a, um, *Part.*, from repecto.

re-pignĕro (also written repignoro), are, *v. n.* *To redeem a pledge*, Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 12; Fest. s. v. RELUERE, p. 137 and 232.

rĕ-pigro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To check, keep back, retard* (post-classical): Trop.: dirarum bestiarum impetum, App. M. 8, p. 208: repigrato fetu, id. ib. 1, p. 106.—Hence

rĕpigrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Retarded, slow*: repigratior paululum, Mart. Cap. 1, 13, (* *al.* repigritior).

rĕ-pingo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To paint* or *form again* (late Lat.): oculos, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 172: arma crucis digitis, id. ib. 1, 246.

rĕ-plaudo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To strike on* or *against* (an Appuleian word): frontem replaudens, App. M. 1, p. 105; id. ib. 6, p. 185.

rĕ-plĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a.*: **I.** *To fill again, refill; to fill up, replenish, complete*, etc.: **A.** Lit. (quite class.): exhaustas domos, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; cf., exhaustum aerarium, Plin. Pan. 55, 5; and, consumpto, *to supply, make up for*, Cic. Mur. 25: exercitum, *to fill up the number of*, Liv. 24, 42; cf., castra, tribus ex his, Plin. Pan. 28, 5: vulnera, *i. e. to fill up again with flesh*, Plin. 34, 15, 46; cf., alopecias, id. 20, 23, 99; and absol., id. 28, 7, 63, § 124: veteremque exire cruorem Passa, replet succis (corpus), Ov. M. 7, 287.—Mid.: quoties haustum cratera repleri vident, *filled again*, Ov. M. 8, 680.—**B.** Trop., *To supply, make up for, complete* (rarely): quod voci deerat, plangore replebam, Ov. Her. 10, 37; cf. Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 4, § 5: quae (in oratione) replenda vel dejicienda sunt, *to be filled out, supplied*, (shortly before, adjicere, detrahere), Quint. 10, 4, 1: pectora bello Exanimata reple, *i. e. strengthen again, reinvigorate, reanimate*, Stat. Th. 4, 760.—**II.** (With the idea of the verb predominating), in gen., *To fill up, make full, to fill* (so esp. freq. in the poets and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Lit.: navibus explebant sese terrasque replebant, Enn. Ann. 7, 72: delubra corporibus, Lucr. 6, 1271; cf., campos strage hominum, Liv. 9, 40 Drak.: venas sanguine, Ov. M. 7, 334: sinus flore, id. Fast. 4, 432: lagenam vino, Mart. 7, 20: galeas et sinus conchis, Suet. Calig. 46: corpora carne, *to fill, satisfy, satiate*, Ov. M. 12, 155; cf., se esca, Phaedr. 2, 4, 19: virginem, *to get with child*, Just. 13, 7, 7; cf., equas, Pall. Mart. 13, 1: orbem (luna), *to fill*, Ov. F. 3, 121; cf., numerum, Lucr. 2, 536: summam, Manil. 2, 719; and, pretium redemptionis, *to make up*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 1, 4, § 10.—Poet.: femina, quom peperit, dulci repletur lacte, *becomes filled*, Lucr. 5, 811: (Etesiae) undas replent, *swell up*, id. 6, 719: tu, largitor opum, juvenem replesti Parthenopen, *i. e.* exornasti, Stat. S. 3, 1, 92.—**B.** Trop.: nemora ac montes gemitu, Lucr. 5, 990; so Virg. A. 2, 679; Ov. M. 1, 338; 3, 239; cf., populos sermone, Virg. A. 4, 189; and simply, aures, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 22: vias oculorum luce, Lucr. 4, 345; cf. ib. 379: naumachiae spectaculis animos oculosque P. R., Vell. 2, 100, 2; cf., patriam laetitiâ, id. 2, 103, 1: eruditione varia repletus est, Suet. Aug. 89.—Mid.: repleri justa juris civilis scientia, Cic. de Or. 1, 42 *fin.*—Hence

rĕplētus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II.), *Filled, full* (freq. and quite class.): **1.** Lit.: referto foro repletisque omnibus templis, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 15, 44; so, Curia, Suet. Dom. 23: amnes, Virg. A. 5, 806: paulatim gracilitas crurum, Suet. Calig. 3.—(β) *c. abl.*: amphorae argento, C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12 *fin.*; so, cornu pomis, Ov. M. 9, 87: insula silvis, Plin. 12, 10, 21: cauda pavonis luce, Lucr. 2, 806: exercitus iis rebus (*sc.* frumento et pecoris copia), *abundantly provided*, * Caes. B. G. 7, 56 *fin.*: repletus epulis, Claud. Fesc. 16.—* (γ) *c. gen.*: repletae semitae puerorum et mulierum, Liv. 6, 25 Drak.—**2.** Trop.: (terra) trepido terrore, Lucr. 5, 41; so *c. abl.*: quaeque asperitate, id. 4, 628: genus antiquum pietate, id. 2, 1171: vates deo, Capitol. Macr. 3; Liv. 25, 26: repleti his voluptatibus, Petr. 30, 5.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* do not occur.

rĕplētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repleo, *no.* I.] *A filling up, complement*, Cod. Justin. 6, 28, 4; 7, 2, 15.

rĕplētus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from repleo.

* **rĕ-plexus,** a, um, *Part.* [plecto] *Bent* or *turned back*: cauda, Plin. 20, 1, 3.

rĕplĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [replico] *Worth repeating* (late Latin): nomen, Venant. Carm. 7, 8, 33.

rĕplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] ***I.** *A folding* or *rolling back again* (of a book); transf.: ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, qs. *by winding it up again*, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 33.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., *A reply, replication*, "Justin. Inst. 4, 14;" Gaj. Dig. 27, 10, 7; Julian. ib. 44, 2, 24, et al.—**III.** Numeri (*opp.* multiplicatio), *A reduction* of a number, Mart. Cap. 7, 250.

rĕ-plĭco, avi (e. g. Vulg. Gen. 4, 27; Jos. 8 *fin.*, et al.), atum (collat. form, re plictae tunicae, Stat. S. 4, 9, 29), 1. *v. a.* *To fold* or *roll back, to bend* or *turn back*: **I.** Lit.: vel Euhemero replicato, vel Nicagora, *etc.*, *unrolled, opened*, Arn. 4, 147; cf. under *no.* II.:—surculos in terram dimittito replicatoque ad vitis caput, *bend back*, Cato R. R. 41 *fin.*; so, labra, Quint. 11, 3, 81; cf., replicata cervice, Plin. 34, 8, 19; and, margine intus replicato, id. 9, 33, 52: ab omni laevitate acies radios tuos replicat, *casts back, reflects*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3; so, radios solis, id. ib. 2, 10: jocinera replicata, *folded inward*, Suet. Aug. 95.—**II.** Trop.: ut ne replices annalium memoriam, *unfold, turn over*, Cic. Sull. 9, 27; so, memoriam temporum, id. Leg. 3, 14: Epicurum, Sen. Ep. 8: traductio temporis nihil novi efficientis et primum quicque replicantis, *unrolling, unwinding*, Cic. de Div. 1, 56:—cujus acumen nimis tenue retunditur et in se saepe replicatur, *is bent back*, Sen. Ben. 1, 4: vestigium suum, *to withdraw*, i. e. *to go back*, App. M. 4, p. 151.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *To turn over and over in the mind, to think* or *reflect upon; to go over, repeat* (post-class.): haec identidem mecum, App. M. 3 *init.*: titulos, singula, Prud. στεφ. 11, 3.—**2.** In jurid. Lat., *To make a reply* or *replication*, Modest. Dig. 2, 14, 35 *fin.*

rĕplictus, a, um, *Part.*, from replico.

* **replum,** i, *n.* *A door-case*, Vitr. 4, 6

rĕ-plumbo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a* *To free from lead, to unsolder* (post-Aug., Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19; Paul. ib. 32; Sen. Q N. 4, 2.

* **rĕ-plūmis,** e, *adj.* [pluma] *Covered again with feathers, fledged anew*: corpus (aquilae), Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 857.

* **rĕ-plŭo,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To rain down again*: coelo, Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* [ἕρπω] *T creep, crawl*: **I.** Lit., and first, of animals: repens animans, Lucr. 3, 389; so, cochleae inter saxa, Sall. J. 93, 2: millipeda, Plin. 29, 6, 39: formica, id. 37, 11, 72: muraenae, id. 9, 20, 37: nitedula, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: elephas genibus in catervas, Plin. 8, 7, 7, et saep. Then, of creeping children: Quint. 1, 2, 6; Stat. Th. 9, 427; and also of other persons in gen.: qua unus homo inermis vix poterat repere, Nep. Hann. 3 *fin.*; so, super altitudinem fastigii (templi), Plin. 22, 17, 20:—Pyrrho regi, quo die periit, praecisa hostiarum capita repsisse, id. 11, 37, 77.—**B.** Transf., of persons traveling slowly: millia tum pransi tria repimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25; of persons swimming: qui flumen repunt, Arn. 1, 20; of cranes slowly stalking: Enn. Ann. 1, 67 (in Serv. Virg. G. 3, 76); of boats moving slowly along: aequore in alto ratibus repentibus, Pac. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, *ad fin.*; of water flowing slowly: aqua palustris, quae pigro lapsu repit, Col. 1, 5, 3; of the clouds: Lucr. 6, 1120; of fire: ignis per artus, id. 6, 661; of plants: Col. Arb. 4 *fin.*; so id. ib. 16, 4; Plin. 19, 5, 24; 22, 22, 39; of movable towers: Luc. 3, 458; of the stealthy advance of a snare: Stat. S. 1, 2, 60.—* **II.** Trop.: sermones Repentes per humum, *i. e. low, common, mean*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251.

* **rĕ-pŏlĭo,** ire, *v. a.* *To clean again* frumenta (with repurgare), Col. 2, 20 *fin.*

rĕ-pondĕro, are, *v. a.* *To weigh in return*; trop., *to repay, return* (late Lat.). studii vicissitudinem tibi, Sid. Ep. 1, 4 *fin.*: gloriam tibi, id. ib. 5, 1.

rĕ-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. (*perf.*, reposivi, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 16: *Part. sync.*, repostus, a, um, on account of the metre in all hexameter poems, Lucr. 1, 36; 3, 347; Virg. G. 3, 527; id. Aen. 1, 26; 6, 59; 655; 11, 149; Hor. Epod. 9, 1, et al.) *v. a.* *To lay, place, put*, or *set back*; i. e.:

I. With the idea of the *re* predominant.

A. *To lay, place, put*, or *set* a thing *back in its former place; to replace, restore*, etc. (quite class.): **1.** Lit.: lapidem suo loco, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56: quicque suo loco, Col. 12, 3, 4: pecuniam in thesauris, Liv. 29, 18 (shortly before, pecuniam in thesauros *referre*); 21; also, pecuniam in thesauros, id. 29, 19 Drak. *N. cr.*; 31, 13; cf., ossa in suas sedes, Cels. 8, 10; and, se in cubitum, *to lean on the elbow again* (at table), Hor. S. 2, 4, 39: insigne regium, quod ille de suo capite abjecerat, reposuit, Cic. Sest. 27, 58; so, columnas, id. Verr. 2, 1, 56: tantundem inaurati aeris, Suet. Caes. 54: femur, *to set again*, Cels. 8, 20; cf., os, id. 8, 10: togam, *to gather up again*, Quint. 6, 3, 54; 11, 3, 149; cf., capillum, id. ib. 8 prooem. § 22: excussus curru ac rursus repositus, Suet. Ner. 24: nos in sceptra, *to reinstate*, Virg. A. 1, 253; cf., reges per bella pulsos, Sil. 10, 487; and, aliquem solio, Val. Fl. 6, 742:—ut mihi des numos sexcentos quos continuo tibi reponam in hoc triduo aut quatriduo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 38; cf. Sen. Ben. 4, 32 *fin.*; and Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 6; so, donata, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 39:—flammis ambesa reponunt Robora navigiis, *to replace, restore*, Virg. A. 5, 752; so, molem, Sil. 1, 558: ruptos vetustate pontes, Tac. A. 1, 63: fora templaque, id. Hist. 3, 34: amissa urbi, id. Ann. 16, 13: statuas a plebe disjectas, Suet. Caes. 75: coenam, Mart. 2, 37; so esp. freq. in Virgil, of the serving up of a second course, as of a renewed banquet, sublata pocula, Virg. A. 8, 175: plena pocula, id. Georg. 4, 378: vina mensis (soon after, *instaurare* epulas), id. Aen. 7, 134: epulas, id. Georg. 3, 527: festas mensas, Stat. Th. 2, 88. Vid. Wagn. Quaest. Virg. XXXXI (tom. IV. p. 595 *sq.*).

2. Trop., *To put* or *bring back; to replace, restore, renew*: ut, si quid titubaverint (testes), opportuna rursus interrogatione velut in gradum reponantur, Quint. 5, 7, 11; cf., excidentes unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, id. 11, 2, 19: nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 30:—fabula quae posci vult et spectata reponi, *to be represented again, repeated*, id. A. P. 190: Achillem, *to describe again, represent* (after Homer), id. ib. 120; cf., dicta paterna, Pers. 6, 66:—cogitemus, aliis non facere injuriam, sed reponere, qs. *to repay, requite, return*, Sen. de Ira, 2, 28; cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19; and, semper ego auditor tantum? nunquamne reponam? *repay*, Juv. 1, 1.

B. *To bend backward* (rare): (grues) mollia crura reponunt, *bend back* (in walking), Enn. Ann. 1, 67; imitated by Virgil: Virg. G. 3, 76: cervicem reponunt et brachium in latus jactant, Quint. 4, 2, 39; so, reposta cervice, Lucr. 1, 36: interim quartus (digitus) oblique reponitur, Quint. 11, 3, 99.

C. *To lay aside* or *away* for preservation; *to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve* (quite class.): **1.** Lit.: nec tempestive demetendi percipiendique fructus neque condendi ac reponendi ulla pecudum scientia est, Cic. N. D. 2, 62 *fin.*; so, cibum, Quint. 2, 4, 29: acervum farris tecto, Virg. A. 4, 403: Caecubum ad festas dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1: mella in vetustatem, Col. 12, 11: alimenta in hiemem, Quint. 2, 16, 16; for which, caseum hiemi, Virg. G. 3, 403: —thesaurum, Quint. 2, 7, 4: scripta in aliquod tempus, id. 10, 4, 2.—Poet.: eadem (gratia) sequitur tellure repostos, *i. e.* conditos, *buried*, Virg. A. 6, 665; cf., tu pias laetis animas reponis sedibus, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 17.—**2.** Trop.: opus est studio praecedente et acquisita facultate et quasi reposita, Quint. 8 prooem. § 29: aliquid scriptis, id. 11, 2, 9: manet alta mente repostum Judicium Paridis, Virg. A. 1, 26: reponere odium, Tac. Agr. 39 *fin.*: sensibus haec imis . . . reponas, Virg. E. 3, 54.

D. *To put in the place of, to substitute* one thing for another (quite class.): **1.** Lit.: non puto te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2: Aristophanem pro Eupoli, id. Att. 12, 6, 2; Col. 4, 26, 2: dira ne sedes vacet, monstrum repone majus, Sen. Phoen. 122.—**2.** Trop.: at vero praeclarum diem illis reposuisti, Verria ut agerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21.

E. *To lay aside, to lay down, lay by, put away*: **1.** Lit.: remum, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 16: arma omnia, Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 1; cf., cestus artemque, Virg. A. 5, 484: onus, Catull. 31, 8: telasque calathosque infectaque pensa, Ov. M. 4, 10: rursus sumptas figuras, id. ib. 12, 557.—Poet., transf.: jam falcem arbusta reponunt, *i. e. permit to be laid aside*, Virg. G. 2, 416.—**2.** Trop.: brevem fugam, *to end the flight*, Stat. Th. 6, 592.

II. With the idea of the verb predominant, *To lay, place, put, set* a thing any where (freq. and quite class.): **A.** Lit.: grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125; so, colla in plumis, Ov. M. 10, 269: hunc celso in ostro, Val. Fl. 3, 339: ligna super foco large reponens, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 6; Ov. M. 15, 407: uvas in vasa nova, Col. 12, 16; cf., mergum altius in terram, Plin. 17, 23, 35.

B. Trop.: in vestra mansuetudine atque humanitate causam totam repono, Cic. Sull. 33; id. de Or. 2, 48: suos hortatur, ut spem omnem in virtute reponant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41, 3; so, omnem spem in se, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: nihil spei in caritate civium, Liv. 1, 49; id. 2, 39: salutem ac libertatem in illorum armis dextrisque, id. 27, 45: verum honorem non in splendore titulorum, sed in judiciis hominum, Plin. Pan. 84 *fin.*; id. Ep. 1, 3, 3: plus in duce quam in exercitu, Tac. G. 30; cf. Liv. 24, 37: ea facta, quae in obscuritate et silentio reponuntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 6:—quos equidem in deorum immortalium coetu ac numero repono, *place, count, reckon among*, Cic. Sest. 68, 143; so, sidera in deorum numero, id. N. D. 2, 21; cf. id. ib. 3, 19, 47, Mos. *N. cr.*: Catulum in clarissimorum hominum numero, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90 *ad fin.*: hunc in numero, id. Opt. gen. 6, 17: aliquem in suis, Antonius in Cic. Att. 10, 8, A; but rarely (and in part critically dub.): homines morte deletos in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: aliquid in fabularum numerum (*al.* numero), id. Inv. 1, 26, 39; and, hanc partem in numerum (*al.* numero), id. ib. 1, 51 *fin.*—Hence

rĕpŏsĭtus (rĕpostus), a, um, *Pa.*, *Remote, distant* (syn. remotus) (very rare): penitusque repostas Massylum gentes, Virg. A. 6, 59; so, terrae, id. 3, 364: populi, Sil. 3, 325: convalles, App. M. 4, p. 145.

* **rĕ-porrĭgo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To reach forth* or *hand again*: phialam, Petr. 51, 2.

rĕ-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bear, carry,* or *bring back* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: alii vini amphoras, quas plenas tulerunt, eas argento repletas domum reportaverunt (coupled with retuli), C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12, *fin.*; so, aurum ab Theotimo domum, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 92: candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28: infantem suam, Quint. 6, 1, 39: spolia opima Feretrio Jovi, Flor. 1, 1, 11: naves, quibus (milites) reportari possent, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.*; so id. B. C. 2, 43, 1: exercitum duobus commeatibus, id. B. G. 5, 23, 2: legiones classe, Tac. A. 1, 63; 4, 23: exercitum Britannia, Cic. Att. 4, 17 *ad fin.*: exercitum, Liv. 38, 50; 41, 23; 42, 34: ducem, Hor. Epod. 9, 24: cineres Lolliae Paulinae, Tac. A. 14, 12.—Poet., with an inanimate subject: quos variae viae reportant, *lead back*, Catull. 46, 11:—se ad Didium, *to return*, Auct. B. Hisp. 40, 2; for which, poet., r. pedem (coupled with redire), Virg. A. 11, 764.

B. In partic., as a victor, *To carry off, bear away; to get, gain, obtain* (cf. deporto, *no.* II.): nihil ex praeda domum suam, Cic. Rep. 2, 9 (for which, deportaret, id. ib. 1, 14): a rege insignia victoriae, non victoriam, id. de imp. Pomp. 3, 8; so, nihil praeter laudem neque ex hostibus, neque a sociis, id. Leg. 3, 8: gloriam ex proconsulatu Asiae, Plin. Ep. 3, 7: veram ac solidam gloriam, id. Pan. 16, 3: triumphum (imperator), Plin. H. N. praef. § 30:—praedam ac manubias suas ad decemviros, tamquam ad dominos, reportare, Cic. Agr. 2, 23.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To bring back*: non ex litibus aestimatis tuis pecuniam domum, sed ex tua calamitate cineri atque ossibus filii sui solatium vult aliquod reportare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49: spem bonam certamque domum reporto, Hor. C. S. 74: (Echo) Ingeminat voces auditaque verba reportat, *gives back, returns*, Ov. M. 3, 369.—**B.** In partic., *To bring back, carry back* an account; *to report* (so mostly poet.; not in Cic.): adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, Virg. A. 2, 115; so, pacem, id. ib. 7, 285: mea mandata, Prop. 3, 6, 37: fidem, *a certain account*, Virg. A. 11, 511: haud mollia ad socerum, App. Apol. p. 323.—With an object-clause: nuncius ingentes ignota in veste reportat Advenisse viros, Virg. A. 7, 167.

1. rĕ-posco, ĕre, *v. a.* *To demand back, to ask for again*, as something belonging to one (quite class.); constr., aliquid; aliquid ab aliquo; more freq., aliquem aliquid, and *absol.*: **I.** Lit.: dedisti eam dono mihi: Eandem nunc reposcis, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 16; so, quae deposueris, Quint. 9, 2, 63: pecuniam, Tac. A. 1, 35: ignes commissos, Prop. 4, 11, 53:—ego ab hac puerum reposcam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 76:—virginem, id. Curc. 5, 2, 16; so, aulam auri te reposco, id. Aul. 4, 10, 33: eum vidulum, id. Rud. 5, 2, 65: eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51: Parthos signa, Virg. A. 7, 606: (talenta) Thebani reposcunt Thessalos, Quint. 5, 10, 111: —propensiores ad bene merendum quam ad reposcendum, Cic. Lael. 9, 32.—**II.** Trop., *To ask for, claim, demand, exact, require*, as something due: attentas aures animumque reposco, Lucr. 6, 921: quod natura reposcit, id. 2, 369; so, vitam (mea fata), Prop. 2, 1, 7: amissam virtutem voce mea, Ov. M. 13, 235: foedus flammis, Virg. A. 12, 573: responsa cuncta ordine suo, id. ib. 11, 240: pretium libelli, Plin. Ep. 7, 12 *fin.*: gratiam, id. ib. 1, 13 *fin.*: vicem, Mart. 8, 38: natos ad poenas, Virg. A. 2, 139:—ab altero rationem vitae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1; so, rationem (rei) ab aliquo, id. de Div. in Caecil. 9; * Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 2; cf., vos rationem reposcitis, quid Achaei Lacedaemoniis bello victis fecerimus? Liv. 39, 37; and, still more gen., quid dicturos reposcentibus aut prospera aut adversa, *who demanded an account of their successes or reverses*, Tac. H. 3, 13 *fin.* Walth.: cave despuas, Ne poenas Nemesis reposcat a te, Catull. 50, 20.

* **2. rĕposco,** ōnis, *m.* [1. reposco] *One who makes a demand, who urges a claim, a dun*: acerrimi, Amm. 22, 16 *fin.*

* **rĕpŏsĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [repono, *no.* I., C] *A laying up, storing up*: feni, palearum, *etc.*, Pall. 1, 32.

rĕpŏsĭtōrĭum (repostorium, Capitol. M. Aur. 17), ii, *n.* [repono] *That on* or *in which any thing is placed* or *laid*: **I.** *A stand, tray,* or *waiter* on which the dishes were brought to the table: Petr. 35, 2; 36, 1; 3; 60, 4; Plin. 33, 11, 49; 52; 28, 2, 5; 18, 35, 90.—**II.** *A repository, cabinet*: r. sanctius Hadriani, Capitol. l. l.

rĕpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of repono.

* **rĕpostor,** ōris, *m.* [repono, *no.* I., A] *A restorer*: templorum, Ov. F. 2, 63.

rĕpostōrium, ii, v. repositorium.

rĕpostus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of repono.

‡ **rĕpōtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [poto] *A drinking again, drinking repeatedly*, Var. L. L. 6, 8, 74 dub. (Müller, repotia).

rĕ-pōtĭa, ōrum, *n.* [id.] An after-drinking, *i. e. A drinking* or *carousing on the day after an entertainment*, at a wedding, a birth, or other festive occasion, Hor. S. 2, 2, 60 Acro; Gell. 2, 24 *fin.*; Aus. Ep. 9 *fin.*; Fest. s. h. v. p. 137 and 231; Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35; 6, 8, 74 Müll. *N. cr.* Cf. Wernsdorf de Repotiis veterum, 1780. —**II.** In Appuleius, in gen., *The drinking after a banquet*: coenae, App. Apol. p. 312: convivii, id. de Mundo, p. 74.

* **rĕ-praesentānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* *Present*: potestas, Tert. Apol. 28.

rĕpraesentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repraesento] **I.** *A bringing before one; a showing, exhibiting, manifesting; a representation* (so not in Cic.): plus est *evidentia*, vel ut alii dicunt, *repraesentatio*, quam *perspicuitas*, Quint. 8, 3, 61; cf. Plin. 9, 6, 5; Gell. 10, 3, 12; Tert. adv. Prax. 24; Val. Max. 5, 10, 2.—**II.** (acc. to repraesento, *no.* II.) Mercant. *t. t.*, *A cash payment*: Cic. Att. 12, 31, 2; so id. ib. 13, 29 *fin.*, Marcell. Dig. 35, 1, 36.

* **rĕpraesentator,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A representative*: patris (filius), Tert. adv. Prax. 24.

rĕ-praesento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** *To bring before one; to show, exhibit, manifest, represent* (quite classical): per quas (visiones) imagines rerum absentium ita repraesentantur animo, ut eas cernere oculis ac praesentes habere videamur, Quint. 6, 2, 29; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 3: quod templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic. Sest. 11, 26: si quis vultu torvo ferus simulet Catonem, Virtutemne repraesentet moresque Catonis? * Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 14; so, virtutes (coupled with effingere), App. Flor. 3; cf., affectum patris amissi, Plin. Ep. 4, 19: iram deum, Liv. 8, 6: volumina, *to recite, repeat*, Plin. 7, 24, 24: viridem saporem olivarum etiam post annum, Col. 12, 47, 8: faciem veri maris, id. 8, 17, 6: colorem constantius, *to show, exhibit*, Plin. 37, 8, 33: vicem olei, *i. e. to supply the place of*, id. 28, 10, 45; cf. id. 18, 14, 36. So of the visible representation of a thing: Niceratus repraesentavit Alcibiadem, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 88: with se, *to present one's self, be present*, Col. 1, 8, 11; 11, 1, 26; Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 15, § 3.

II. In partic., a mercantile *t. t.*, *To pay immediately* or *on the spot; to pay in ready money*: reliquae pecuniae vel usuram Silio pendemus, dum a Faberio vel ab aliquo qui Faberio debet, repraesentabimus, *shall be enabled to pay immediately*, Cic. Att. 12, 25; so id. ib. 12, 29; Suet. Aug. 101; id. Calig. 16; id. Claud. 18; id. Oth. 5; Frontin. Strat. 1, 11, 2 Oud. *N. cr.*: dies promissorum adest: quem etiam repraesentabo, si adveneris, *shall even anticipate*, Cic. Fam. 16, 14 *fin.*; cf., fideicommissum, *to discharge immediately* or *in advance*, Marcell. Dig. 35, 1, 36.—Hence,

B. Transf., apart from business language, in gen., *To do, perform,* or *execute* any act *immediately, without delay, forthwith;* hence, *not to defer* or *put off; to hasten* (good prose): se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repraesentaturum et proxima nocte castra moturum, * Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 14; cf., petis a me, ut id quod in diem suum dixeram debere differri, repraesentem, Sen. Ep. 95; and Front. Aquaed. 119 *fin.*: medicinam, *to apply it immediately*, Cic. Fam. 5, 16 *fin.*; so, improbitatem suam, *to hurry on*, id. Att. 16, 2, 3: spectaculum, Suet. Calig. 58: tormenta poenasque, id. Claud. 34: verbera et plagas, id. Vit. 10: vocem, *to sing immediately*, id. Ner. 21, et saep.: si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis potest, *could be immediately recovered*, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118: minas irasque coelestes, *to fulfill immediately*, Liv. 2, 36; cf. Suet. Claud. 38: judicia repraesentata, *held on the spot, without preparation*, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

rĕ-prĕhendo (also written repraehendo, and contr. reprendo and repraendo; v. Freund, Cic. Mil. p. 30; and cf. prehendo. Examples of the contr. form among the poets are, Lucil. in Non. 427, 31; Ov. Her. 11, 53; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 39; id. Sat. 1, 10, 55, et al.), di, sum, 3. *v. a. To hold back, hold fast, take hold of, seize.*

I. Lit. (so rarely; not in Cic. or Caes.): ille reprehendit hunc priorem pallio, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 23; cf., me pallio, id. Mil. 1, 1, 60: quosdam manu, Liv. 34, 14; Phaedr. 5, 8, 4: servi fugiunt, sed si reprehensi sunt, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 6; so Suet. Calig. 45; cf., reprehensi ex fuga Persae, Curt. 4, 14: membra reprensa, *caught fast, sticking behind*, Ov. M. 15, 526.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen. (so likewise rarely, but found in Cic.): revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 139; Lucr. 6, 569: omnes extremum cupiunt vitae reprehendere vinclum, *to hold fast, retain*, id. 3, 598; cf., r. id memori mente, id. 3, 871: sese (sensus), id. 4, 498; Prop. 3, 19, 9: me reprehendi tamen, Nequid de fratre garrulae illi dicerem, *have restrained myself*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 13: pernoscite, locum Reprehendere, *to recover* or *restore* what had been left out or omitted, id. ib. prol. 14: (* quod erat praetermissum, id reprehendisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20.)—Much more freq. and quite class.,

B. In partic., *To check, restrain* an erring person or (more freq.) the error itself; hence, by meton., *to blame, censure, find fault with, reprove, rebuke, reprehend:* quum in eodem genere, in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic. Clu. 36: quem qui reprehendit, in eo reprehendit, quod gratum praeter modum dicat esse, id. Planc. 33, 82; cf. id. ib. 26; and id. ib. 34, 84: si quos (aculeos) habuisti in me reprehendendo, id. ib. 24, 58: non modo non sum reprehendendus, sed etiam, *etc.*, id. ib. 38; Quint. 12, 10, 43;—Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 37: meum discessum reprehendere et subaccusare, Cic. Planc. 35: quod reprehendit Lauranius, Messala defendit, Quint. 9, 4, 38; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18: quod ea res omnium judicio reprehendebatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14 *fin.*; so, consilium, id. B. G. 5, 33, 4; id. B. C. 3, 51, 4: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum, licentiam, arrogantiam, id. B. G. 7, 52, 1; 3: delicta, Sall. C. 3, 2: aliena studia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 39: versus inertes, id. A. P. 445: carmen, id. ib. 292: cum de se loquitur, non ut majore reprensis, id. Sat. 1, 10, 55:—in hoc ipso (Demosthene) reprehendit Aeschines quaedam et exagitat, Cic. Or. 8, 26: tu id in me reprehendis, quod Q. Metello laudi datum est, id. Planc. 36, 89; so, omnes istius modi artes in iis, id. ib. 25, 62: quae in eo, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*: dentes albos in iis, Quint. 8, 6, 40: nihil in magno Homero, Hor. S. 1, 10, 52, et saep.:—verum ea ne quis credat eo reprehendenda, quod multos cognovimus qui, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 3, 11.—*Absol.*: visum te aiunt in regia: nec reprehendo, quippe quum ipse istam reprehensionem non fugerim, Cic. Att. 10, 3 A.: quo plures det sibi tamquam ansas ad reprehendendum, id. Lael. 16, 59: irridentis magis est quam reprehendentis, id. Planc. 31.

2. In rhetoric, *To refute:* Cic. Part. or. 12, 44; cf. reprehensio, *no.* II., B, 2.

rĕ-prĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [reprehendo] *Blamable, reprehensible* (late Lat.): ebrietas, Salvian. Gub. D. 4, 14.

rĕprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A holding back*, trop.: * **I.** *A checking, check*, in speaking: (orationem) concinnam . . . festivam, sine intermissione, sine reprehensione, sine varietate, Cic. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.*—Much more freq. and quite class., **II.** *Blame, censure, reprimand, reproof, reprehension:* (*a*) *c. gen.*: gloriam in morte debent ii, qui in re publ. versantur, non culpae reprehensionem et stultitiae vituperationem relinquere, Cic. Phil. 10, 25; so, vitae, id. Mur. 5: temeritatis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: brevis negligentiae, Quint. 5, 13, 10: personarum, id. 9, 2, 68.—In the *plur.*: obscuritatis, infantiae, inscitiae rerum verborumque, et insulsitatis etiam, Quint. 5, 13, 38.—(*β*) *Absol.*: reprehensionem non fugere, Cic. Att. 10, 3, A.: justa reprehensione carere, id. Off. 1, 40, 144; cf., sine reprehensione, Quint. 1, 5. 14; 1, 11, 18; 9, 2, 68; Plin. 3, 1, 1; Tac. H. 1, 49: citra reprehensionem, Quint. 1, 5, 64; 8, 5, 34: cum reprehensione, id. 11, 3, 165: reprehensionem capere, *to be found fault with*, id. 5, 7, 1.—In the *plur.*: fore ut hic noster labor in varias reprehensiones incurreret, Cic. Fin. 1, 1.—**B.** Transf.: * **1.** Like our *blame* for the thing blamed, *A fault:* Hermagoras, in plurimis admirandus, tantum diligentiae nimium solicitae, ut ipsa ejus reprehensio laude aliqua non indigna sit, Quint. 3, 11, 22.—**2.** Rhetor. *t. t.*, *A refutation*, Cic. Inv. 1, 42; id. Part. Or. 12, 44; id. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 34; cf. reprehendo, *no.* II., B, 2.

* **rĕprĕhenso,** are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To hold back* or *detain with eagerness:* reprehensans singulos, Liv. 2, 10.

rĕprĕhensor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A blamer, censurer, reprehender:* restat unum genus reprehensorum, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 3; so id. Opt. gen. or. 6, 18: delicti, Ov. Her. 17, 219.—Hence, * **II.** Transf., *An improver:* comitiorum, Cic. Planc. 3, 8.

rĕprĕhensus, a, um, *Part.*, from reprehendo.

rĕpresse, *adv.*, v. reprimo, *ad fin.*

rĕpressor, ōris, *m.* [reprimo] *A restrainer, represser; a limiter* (very rare): caedis quotidianae, * Cic. Sest. 69: tributorum, Eutr. 10, 8.

rĕpressus, a, um, *Part.*, of reprimo.

rĕ-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a. To press back, keep back; to check, curb, restrain* (quite class., partic. in the trop. sense): **I.** Lit.: illa praedicta Veientium, si lacus Albanus redundasset, Romam periturum; si repressus esset, Veios, Cic. de Div. 2, 32, 69; so, amnem, Flor. 1, 1, 3: fontes, Stat. Th. 5, 522: alvum, Cels. 2, 12; cf., medicamenta reprimentia, id. 6, 6, 2; 6, 16, et al.: vulvas procidentes, Plin. 35, 15, 51 *fin.*: sudorem, id. 20, 13, 51 *fin.*: labra, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 16: dextram, Virg. A. 12, 939: ensem, Stat. Th. 11, 309: retro pedem cum voce, Virg. A. 2, 378: represso jam Lucterio et remoto, *forced back*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8; cf., aliquem repressum, non oppressum relinquere, Cic. Mur. 15.

II. Trop. (the figure borrowed from the restraining, confining of a stream), *To check, curb, restrain, limit, confine, repress:* difficilem quandam temperantiam postulant in eo, quod semel admissum coërceri reprimique non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2; cf., furorem exsultantem reprimere, id. Sest. 44, 95: intelligo hanc rei publicae pestem paullisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse, id. Cat. 1, 12 *fin.*: memoria, non exstincta, sed repressa vetustate, *suppressed*, id. Coel. 30: impetus hostium repressos esse intelligunt ac retardatos, id. de imp. Pomp. 5, 13: animi incitationem atque alacritatem non reprimere sed augere, Caes. B. C. 3, 92 *fin.* So, cursum, id. ib. 3, 93: itinera, Cic. Att. 10, 9: fugam, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: iracundiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8; 9: susceptam objurgationem, Cic. Att. 4, 16 *fin.*: illius conatus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26 *fin.*: fletum, id. Rep. 6, 15: gemitum, Ov. M. 9, 163, et saep.: odium suum a corpore alicujus, Cic. Sest. 55. Poet., with an *inf.*: aut occasus ubi tempusve audere repressit, *the bold undertaking*, Enn. Ann. 8, 57.—Of personal objects: quem neque fides, neque jusjurandum . . . repressit, *has restrained*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9: me . . . horum aspectus in ipso cursu orationis repressit, Cic. Sest. 69:—reprimam me, ne aegre quicquam ex me audias, *I will control myself*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 38; so, me, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 25; Cic. Leg. 2, 17 *fin.*; cf. mid.: vix reprimor, quin te manere jubeam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 58:—sa ab omni contagione vitiorum, Plin. Pan. 83, 2.—Hence, *Adv.*, represse, *With restraint. constrainedly:* repressius peccare, Gell. 12, 11: repressius agere. Amm. 29, 2, (14).

‡ **rĕprŏbātĭcĭus,** ἀποδοκιμαστέος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rĕprŏbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reprobo] *Rejection, reprobation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 13; adv. Marc. 4, 35 *fin.*

* **rĕprŏbātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that condemns* or *reprobates:* superbiae (disciplina), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

rĕ-prŏbo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. To disapprove, reject, condemn* (very rare, but good prose): quod ipsa natura asciscat et reprobet, id est voluptatem et dolorem, * Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23: statuae reprobatae, Scaev. Dig. 48, 4, 4.—*Absol.*: diis reprobantibus, * Quint. 6 prooem. § 3.

rĕ-prŏbus, a, um, *adj. False, spurious* (late Lat.): numi, pecunia, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 24.

rĕprōmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repromitto] In business lang., *A counter-promise* (syn. restipulatio), Cic. Rosc. Com. 13 *fin.*, and 18 *fin.*

rĕ-prōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.*, *t. t.* of business lang., *To promise in return, to engage* or *bind one's self:* Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 48; so id. Curc. 5, 2, 67; Cic. Rosc. Com. 13; Suet. Claud. 20; Just. 22, 2.—**B.** Transf., apart from business lang.: non mehercule, inquit, tibi repromittere istuc quidem ausim, Cic. Brut. 5; so Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 5; Suet. Tib. 17.—* **II.** *To promise again* or *anew:* imperaturum repromittens, Suet. Oth. 4.

* **rĕ-prŏpĭtĭo,** are, *v. a. To propitiate again:* imagines Caesarum, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 17.

reptābundus, a, um, *adj.* [repto] *Creeping, crawling* (a post-Aug. word): effusus in voluptates, reptabundus (*al.* vagabundus) semper atque ebrius, Sen. Vit. beat. 12.—Trop.: (virtutem) ex intervallo ingenti reptabundus sequar, Sen. Vit. beat. 18.

* **reptātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A creeping, crawling:* infantium per manus et genua, Quint. 1, 12, 10.

reptātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A creeping, crawling* (post-Aug., and found only in the *abl. sing.*): spumans limacum, Tert. Anim. 10 *med.*—**II.** Transf., of plants: vitium, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

* **reptĭlis,** e, *adj.* [repo] *Creeping reptile:* cochleae, Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

repto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a* [id.] *To creep, crawl* (only post-Aug.; a favorite word with Claud.): **I.** *Neutr.*: **A.** Lit., of animals and men: Plin. 9, 30, 50; Gell. 10, 12, 2; Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 172; id. III. Cons. Honor. 22; id. in Rufin. 1, 93; id. in Eutrop. 2, 443, et al.—**B.** Transf., of persons walking slowly or lazily: Plaut. fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5; Lucr. 2, 318; Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 4; Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4; 9, 26, 2; of plants: Plin. 19, 5, 24.—**II.** *Act.*, *To creep* or *crawl through.* So only in the *Part. perf.*, reptatus, a, um, *Crept* or *crawled through:* ager (ab angue), Stat. Th. 5, 581: Creta tenero Tonanti, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 134; cf., amnis tenero Achilli, id. in Rufin. 2, 180; and, Delos geminis numinibus, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 4 *fin.*

* **rĕ-pūbesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n. To grow young again;* trop.: coupled with revirescere, Col. 2, 1, 4.

rĕpŭdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repudio] *A rejection, refusal, disdaining* (rare, but good prose): supplicum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9: fideicommissi, Cod. Justin. 6, 42, 26.—*Absol.*: mihi simulatio pro repudiatione fuerit, Cic. Att. 12, 51, 2.

* **rĕpŭdĭātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A rejecter, contemner:* creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 14.

rĕpŭdĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [repudium] *t. t.*: **A.** Of persons married or betrothed, *To cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate* sponsas admodum adolescens duas habuit... priorem... virginem adhuc repudiavit, Suet. Claud. 26: uxorem, id. Caes. 79; so id. Tib. 35 *fin.*; id. Calig. 25; Quint. 8, 5, 31: si repudiatur miles, mulier mecum perit, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 8; cf., repudiatus repetor, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 14; so, sponsum, Suet. Caes. 21; Gramm. 3: (mulier marito) amatorium dedit, repudiavit, Quint. 7, 8, 2.—**B.** *To reject, refuse to accept* an inheritance: si heres bona repudiaverit, Hermog. Dig. 37, 14, 21 *fin.*; so, fideicommissum, Modest. ib. 31, 1, 35: hereditatem, Papin. ib. 77, § 31: legatum a se, Julian. ib. 33, 5, 10.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate* (very freq. and good prose): cujus vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic. Clu. 70 *fin.*; so, consilium senatus a re publica, *to remove, withdraw from the State*, id. de Or. 3, 1, 3:—repudia istos comites, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 30; so, duces, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 13: nobilitatem supplicem, Cic. Planc. 20 *fin.*:—eloquentia haec forensis spreta a philosophis et repudiata, id. Or. 3 *fin.*; cf., repudiata rejectaque legatio, id. Phil. 9, 6 *fin.*; and Quint. 3, 6, 33: genus totum liberi populi, Cic. Rep. 1, 32; so, conditionem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 54; Cic. Quint. 14, 46: beneficium, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 11; cf., gratiam populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 3: consilium, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 18: legem, Cic. Lael. 25, 96: patrocinium voluptatis (corresp. to vituperare), id. Fin. 2, 21: provinciam, id. Phil. 3, 10 *ad fin.*: opimum dicendi genus funditus, id. Or. 8, 25: ista securitas multis locis repudianda, id. Lael. 13, 47; id. Off. 1, 25 *fin.*: virtus, quam sequitur caritas, minime repudianda est, id. Lael. 17.

* **rĕpŭdĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [repudium] *That ought to be rejected* or *disdained*: nuptiae, *scandalous, offensive*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 56.

rĕ-pŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [pudet], *t. t.*, of married or betrothed parties, *A casting off putting away* of the opposite party; *a dissolution of the marriage contract, a separation, divorce, repudiation*: "inter *divortium* et *repudium* hoc interest, quod *repudiari* etiam futurum matrimonium potest, non recte autem sponsa divertisse dicitur, quando divortium ex eo dictum est, quod in diversas partes eunt, qui discedunt," Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 191; cf., "*divortium* inter virum et uxorem fieri dicitur, *repudium* vero sponsae remitti videtur, quod et in uxoris personam non absurde cadit," Modest. ib. 101 (Cicero uses only divortium, v. h. v.): renunciare repudium sponsae, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 53 *sq.*; so, renunciare, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 72: repudium (sponsae) remittere, Lucil. in Non. 383, 20; so, remittere, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 69; Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 35; cf., remittere uxori, Suet. Tib. 11: mittere mulieribus absentium maritorum nomine, id. Calig. 36; cf. Marcell. Dig. 24, 3, 38: dicere, Tac. A. 3, 22: scribere, Tert. Apol. 6:—repudio dimittere uxorem, Just. 11, 11, 5: causam repudii dare, Papin. Dig. 24, 3, 39. Cf. Dig. 24, tit. 2: De divortiis et repudiis, and Rein's Privatr. p. 189 and 204 *sq.*

rĕ-pŭĕrasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To become a boy again*: * **I.** Lit.: si quis mihi deus largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repuerascam et in cunis vagiam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83.—**II.** Trop., *To become childish*; also, *to play* or *frolic like a child*: Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 25: Laelium semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, eosque incredibiliter repuerascere esse solitos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6.

rĕpugnanter, *adv.*, v. repugno, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

rĕpugnantĭa, ae, *f.* [repugno] * **I.** *A resistance, opposition*; concr.: (natura) hanc dedit repugnantiam apibus (*sc.* cuspidem), *a means of defense*, Plin. 21, 13, 45 *fin.*—**II.** *A contradiction, contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance*: rerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 19: utilitatis, id. Off. 3, 4, 17: naturae (*opp.* concordiae), Plin. 22, 23, 49: repugnantiam inducere, Cic. Off. 3, 7 *fin.*

* **rĕpugnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A resistance, opposition*: App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

* **rĕpugnātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to resistance, defensive*: res, *means of defense*, Vitr. 10, 22.

rĕ-pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To fight against, oppose; to make resistance, resist, defend one's self* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 2; so in milit. lang., id. ib. 7, 42, 5; id. B. C. 3, 67 *fin.*; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35; Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 C, § 1 and 3; Liv. 29, 33; Virg. A. 11, 749, et al.—**II.** Transf., apart from milit. lang., *To resist, make resistance; to oppose, contend against*: catuli pantherarum unguibus ac pedibus morsuque repugnant, Lucr. 5, 1036; cf., de praeda (volucres), id. 5, 1081:—Catone acerrime repugnante, Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 3: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2; cf. id. Acad. 2, 13, 41: adversante et repugnante natura, id. Off. 1, 31; so, coupled with adversari, id. ib. 3, 19 *fin.*; id. de Or. 2, 44 *fin.*; with resistere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22 *fin.*: nec ego repugno: sed inter sese ipsa pugnant, Cic. Fin. 2, 28.—With a *dat.*: repugnare et resistere crudelitati, Cic. Rab. perd. 5, 15; so, fortunae (coupled with obsistere), id. Fin. 4, 7: fratri tuo (preceded by resistere fratri tuo), id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: his perturbationibus, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: patronis, Quint. 6, 1, 38: historiae cuidam tamquam vanae, id. 1, 8, 20: cui in ulla re, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 12; cf., tibi in hoc uno, id. ib. 7, 11: his omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, quod, *etc.*, *one consideration opposed itself*, Caes. B. G. 1, 19, 2.—Other constructions: resistere et repugnare contra veritatem non audet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 51: circa quae si is, qui instituetur, non repugnaverit, *etc.*, *i. e. shows himself not indocile*, Quint. 8 prooem. § 5.—Poet.: si quis, ne fias nostra, repugnat, Ov. Her. 20, 121; so with *ne*: Col. 7, 10, 7 (*al.* ut): mulier prohibet se concipere atque repugnat, *and opposes it*, Lucr. 4, 1265; so with an object-clause: id. 4, 1084: amare repugno Illum, quem fieri vix puto posse meum, Ov. Her. 17, 137; cf. once in the *pass.*: et a vobis diversitas defendenda est, sicuti et a nobis repugnanda, *to be opposed*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., To oppose from natural incongruity, *i. e. To disagree with, be contrary to*; of several things compared together, *to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant* (so mostly only in Cicero): quicquid antecedit quamque rem, id cohaeret cum re necessario: et quicquid repugnat id ejusmodi est, ut cohaerere numquam possit, Cic. Top. 12 *fin.*: simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, id. Lael. 25, 92:—sed haec inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 72; so, inter se, id. N. D. 1, 12, 30; Quint. 1, 5, 65: repugnat recte accipere et invitum reddere, Cic. Top. 4, 21; cf., nam illud vehementer repugnat, eundem et beatum esse et multis malis oppressum. Haec quomodo conveniant, non sane intelligo, id. Fin. 5, 26, 77.—Hence

rĕpugnans, antis, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II., B), *Contrary, opposed, repugnant.* So, repugnantia, ōrum, *n.*, subst., in rhetoric, *Contradictions* (syn. contraria): locus ex repugnantibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170; id. Top. 4, 19; 12, 53; Quint. 5, 8, 5; 5, 10, 2; 5, 11, 31; 6, 3, 66.—*Comp.*: quo quid repugnantius dici possit, non video, Lact. Ira D. 9.—* *Adv.*, rĕpugnanter (acc. to repugno, *no.* II., A), *Unwillingly, with repugnance*: aliquid patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Cic. Lael. 25.

rĕ-pullesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pullus] *To bud* or *sprout forth again*, Col. 4, 22, 5; 24, 4.

rĕ-pullŭlo, are, *v. n.* *To sprout forth again*, Plin. 16, 10, 19; 44, 90.

rĕpulsa, ae, *f.* [repello, prop., *Part.*, *sc.* petitio] A publicists' *t. t.*, *A refusal, denial, repulse* in soliciting for an office: Catonem veteres inimicitiae Caesaris incitant et dolor repulsae, Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 2: omnes magistratus sine repulsa assequi, Cic. Pis. 1, 2; cf., qui sine repulsa consules facti sunt, id. Agr. 2, 2; so, sine repulsa, id. Planc. 21; and, on the other hand, Laelii unum consulatum fuisse cum repulsa, id. Tusc. 5, 19: repulsam ferre, *to be rejected, to lose one's election*, id. de Or. 2, 69 *fin.*; so (the class. technical phrase) id. Phil. 11, 8, 19; id. Att. 5, 19, et al.; cf., repulsam ferre a populo, id. Tusc. 5, 19: repulsam referre, id. Off. 1, 39, 138; cf., Mamerco praetermissio aedilitatis consulatus repulsam attulit, id. ib. 2, 17: turpis repulsa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: virtus, repulsae nescia sordidae, id. Od. 3, 2, 17: repulsam solari, Tac. A. 2, 36: repulsâ notatus, Val. Max. 7, 5, 1.—In the *plur.*: quid ego aedilicias repulsas colligo? Cic. Planc. 21, 52 (cf., shortly before, C. Marius duabus aedilitatibus repulsus): videntur offensionum et repulsarum quasi quandam ignominiam timere et infamiam, id. Off. 1, 21, 71: nobis reliquere pericula, repulsas, judicia, egestatem, Sall. C. 20, 8.—**II.** Transf., beyond the publicists' sphere, *A rejection, denial, refusal, repulse* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): posce aliquid: nullam patiere repulsam, Ov. M. 2, 97; so id. ib. 3, 289; cf., sint tua vota secura repulsae, id. ib. 12, 199: amor crescit dolore repulsae, id. ib. 3, 395; cf., Veneris, id. ib. 14, 42: longae nulla repulsa morae, *no repulse caused by long delays*, Prop. 3, 14, 26;—Sen. de Ira 2, 6.

rĕ-pulsans, antis, *Part.* [pulso] *Driving* or *beating back* (only in Lucretius): colles verba, *re-echoing*, Lucr. 4, 580.—Trop.: pectus dicta retro, *opposing, repelling*, id. 4, 915.

* **rĕpulsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [repello] *A refutation*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 7 *fin.*

* **rĕpulsōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Driving* or *forcing back, repulsory*: cohortes, Amm. 24, 4.

1. rĕpulsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of repello.

2. rĕpulsus, ūs, *m.* [repello] *A driving back, repulsion, rebounding, reflection, reverberation* (of light, sound, *etc.*) (a poet. word, and occurring for the most part only in the *abl. sing.*): (effigies) assiduo crebroque repulsu Rejectae, Lucr. 4, 105; so, lucis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 106; stridor adaugescit scopulorum saepe repulsu, *re-echoing*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 7 *fin.*; so, repulsus raucos umbonum, Claud. Bell. Gild. 433: dentium, *i. e. the striking together*, Plin. 11, 37, 62: durioris materiae, *resistance*, id. 8, 43, 68.

* **rĕ-pūmĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [pumico] *A making smooth again; a smoothing, polishing*: et quaedam politura gemmarum, *i. e. a trimming off of the buds*, Plin. 17, 26, 39.

* **rĕpungo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To prick or goad again*, trop.: leviter illorum animos, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19.

rĕpurgĭum, ii, *n.* [repurgo] *A cleansing again, a cleaning out* (late Lat.) formarum (aquaeductuum), Cod. Theod 15, 2, 1; Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 1.

rĕ-purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To clean, cleanse,* or *clear again* (not ante-Aug.): iter, Liv. 44, 4 *fin.*: alveum Tiberis, Suet. Aug. 30: ergastula, id. Tib. 8: os, mox dentes, Plin. 8, 25, 37: nomas, id. 23, 4, 48: vulnera, id. 34, 15, 46: humum saxis, Ov. de Nuce, 125: repurgato fugiebant nubila coelo, id. Met. 5, 286; cf. Sen. Ep. 66.—**II.** Transf., *To purge away; to take away, remove*, for the sake of cleaning: quicquid in Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov. M. 14, 603; so, interanea, Plin. 8, 55, 81: aurum venis, Flor 4, 12, 2.

rĕpŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reputo] (a post-Aug. word) **I.** *A reckoning, computation*, Marcell. Dig. 46, 3, 48; in the *plur.*, Gaj. Dig. 10, 2, 19; Ulp. ib. 27, 2, 2.—**II.** *A thinking over, pondering, considering, consideration*: sed me veterum novorumque morum reputatio longius tulit, Tac. H. 2, 38 *fin.*; so Plin. 18, 1, 1; 25, 3, 7; corresp. to contemplatio, Gell. 12, 5, 7.

* **rĕ-pūtesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To become stinking again*, Tert. Anim. 32.

rĕ-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To count over, reckon, calculate, compute*: **I.** Lit. (so mostly post-Aug.): solis defectiones, Cic. Rep. 1, 16 Mos.: tempora, Tac. H. 2, 50; so, annos infantiae, Plin. 7, 50, 51: alimenta, Paul. Dig. 3, 5, 34: sumptus litis et viatica, Ulp. ib. 27, 3, 1: (vir) reputaturus patri, quod eo nomine praestiterit, *to charge in account, charge to*, Papin. Dig. 11, 7, 17.—**II.** Trop., *To think over, ponder, meditate, reflect upon* (so very freq. and quite class.; a favorite word of Sall. and Tac.; not used by Caes.): non reputat laboris quid sit, Nec, aequum anne iniquum imperet, cogitabit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 18; cf., haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic. Dejot. 13 *fin.*: magis quam id reputo, tam magis uror, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 5: humanae vitae varia reputantes mala, Poeta ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115: horum nihil, Cic. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.*; so, scelera sua, Tac. A. 2, 67: infirmitatem suam, id. Hist. 2, 16: adversa, id. ib. 2, 74: vim Romanam, id. ib. 4, 21, et saep.: aliquid secum, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 11; so id. Eun. 3, 5, 44; Sall. C. 52, 2; Tac. A. 15, 54; cf., cum animo facinus suum, Sall. J. 13, 5; v. also in the follg.—With an object-clause: cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 17 *fin.*; so Tac. A. 6, 30 *fin.*; 11, 28; 12, 51 *fin.*; id. Hist. 1, 70; 3, 8; Suet. Aug. 28.—With a relative clause: te moneo, hoc etiam atque etiam ut reputes, quid facere expetas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 48; so, quid ille vellet, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 6: nec reputas, *etc.*, Lucr. 3, 724: quum secum ipse reputaret, quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J. 62, 9: proinde reputaret cum animo suo, praemia an cruciatum mallet, id. ib. 70 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 85, 10.—*Absol.*: vere reputantibus Galliam suismet viribus concidisse, *if we consider it rightly*, Tac. H. 4, 17.

rĕ-quĭes, ētis (*gen.*, requieī, only acc. to Prisc. p. 704 P., and Prob. II., p. 1460 ib.; requie, Sall. Hist. fragm. in Prisc. p. 781 P.), *f.*, qs. *After-rest*, i. e. *rest, repose* from labor, suffering, care, *etc.*; *relaxation, respite, intermission, recreation* (freq. and quite class.; not in Caes.): nec requies erat ulla mali, Lucr. 6, 1177; cf., requies curarum, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 6; and with this cf., requies plena oblectationis, id. Lael. 27, 103: nec mora, nec requies, Virg. G. 3, 110; id. Aen. 5, 458; 12, 553; cf. infra, Lucr. 4, 228.—*Gen.*, requietis, Cic. Att. 1, 18.—*Acc.*, requietem, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52 (r. oblectamentumque meae senectutis); id. Fin. 5, 19 *fin.*; id. ap. Charis. p. 52 P.: requiem, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 224 (coupled with otium); id. Arch. 6, 13; Tac. A. 4, 25; Suet. Caes. 4; id. Tib. 10; 24; Tibull. 1, 7, 41; Virg. A. 4, 433; 12, 241; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 79; Ov. M. 1, 541; 4, 629, et saep. et al. (In Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, the MSS. vascillate between *requietem* and *requiem*; v. Orell. *N. cr. ad loc.*).—*Voc.*, requies (hominum, Calliope), Lucr. 6, 94.—*Abl.*, requiete, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 13, 22: requie, Ov. M. 13, 317; 15, 16.—*Dat. sing.* and the entire *plur.* do not occur.—**B.** Poet., in gen., for quies, *Rest, repose*: nec mora, nec requies inter datur ulla fluundi, Lucr. 4, 228; 6, 934; cf., nunc nimirum requies data principiorum Corporibus nulla est, id. 1, 991; and Ov. M. 15, 214.

rĕ-quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. (*sync.* requierant, Catull. 84, 7: requiesset, id. 64, 176: requiesse, Liv. 26, 22) *v. n.* and *a.*

I. *Neutr.*, *To rest one's self, to rest, repose* (very freq. and quite class.).

A. Lit.: Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 21: legiones invicem requiescere atque in castra reverti jussit, * Caes. B. C. 3, 98 *fin.*: ut in ejus sella requiesceret, Cic. de Div. 1, 46, 104; so, in nostris sedibus, Catull. 64, 176: lecto, Prop. 1, 8, 33: tecto, Tib. 1, 1, 43: hac humo, Ov. M. 10, 556 *sq.*: terrâ Sabaeâ, id. ib. 10, 480: sub umbra, Virg. E. 7, 10, et saep.: nullam partem noctis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34 *fin.*; so, hanc noctem mecum, Virg. E. 1, 80: longas noctes tecum, Tib. 3, 6, 53: geminas arctos Alcmenae, *rested two nights for the sake of Alcmena*, Prop. 2, 22, 25:—requiescens a rei publicae pulcherrimis muneribus . . . requiescendi studium, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 2; so, a turba rerum, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 27.—In the *Part. perf.*: paulum requietis militibus, *having rested themselves*, Sall. fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. E. 8, 4; v. under *Pa.*—**b.** Of things concr. and abstract (mostly poet.): luce sacra requiescat humus, requiescat arator, Tib. 2, 1, 5; so, aures omnibus, Catull. 84, 7; cf., aures a strepitu hostili, Liv. 26, 22: postes, Prop. 1, 16, 15: navis in vacua arena, id. 2, 25, 7: vitis in ulmo, *rests, supports itself*, Ov. M. 14, 665; cf., coelum in illo (Atlante), id. ib. 4, 662: infelix dum requiescit amor, Tib. 1, 2, 4: requiescit labor ille, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 2, 43: cf., r. stilus lectione, id. 1, 12, 4.—**2.** In partic., of the dead, *To rest, repose* in the grave: *ubi* (*sc.* in sepulcro) *remissa humana vita corpus requiescat malis.* Vides quanto haec (*sc.* verba Ennii) in errore versentur; portum esse corporis et requiescere in sepulcro putat mortuum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44 *fin.*; Mart. 1, 94. So freq. in epitaphs: HIC REQVIESCIT, Petr. 71, 12; Mart. 6, 18, et mult. al.: REQVIESCIT IN PACE D(omini), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 962.

B. Trop., *To repose, find rest, take consolation* (cf. acquiesco and conquiesco, *no.* II.): ubi animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, Sall. C. 4: lacrimis fatigatur auditor et requiescit, Quint. 6, 1, 28:—in alicujus Caesaris sermone, quasi in aliquo peropportuno deversorio, Cic. de Or. 2, 57 *fin.*; cf., in spe alicujus requiescere, id. Coel. 32, 79; and, requiescendum in hac lectione, Quint. 10, 1, 27:—nisi eorum exitio non requieturam, Cic. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 886.—**II.** *Act.*, *To let rest; to stop, stay, arrest* (so only poet., and mostly with a homogeneous object): sol quoque perpetuos meminit requiescere cursus, Calvus in Serv. Virg. E. 8, 4; so, cursus (flumina), Virg. ib. and Cir. 232:—quamvis ille suam lassus requiescat avenam, Prop. 2, 34, 75.—Hence

rĕquĭētus, a, um, *Pa.* (not ante-Aug.): **1.** *Rested, refreshed*: militem requietum, integrum, *opp.* itinere fatigatum et onere fessum, Liv. 44, 38 *ad fin.*; cf. Frontin. Strat. 1, 6, 3; 2, 5, 25; so, ager, *i. e. that has lain fallow*, Ov. A. A. 2, 351: animi, Sen. Tranq. an. 15.—*Comp.*: terra requietior et junior, Col. 2, 1, 5.—**2.** In econom. lang., qs. *That has lain* or *been kept for a long time*, i. e. *that is not fresh, stale*: lac, Col. 7, 8, 1: ova, id. 8, 5, 4.

rĕquĭētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [requiesco] *Rest* (late Lat.): septimo requietionis anno, *i. e. in the Sabbatical year*, Jovin. in Hier. in Jovin. 2, 18.

‡ **rĕquĭētōrĭum**, ii, *n.* [requiesco, *no.* I., A, 2] *A resting-place, sepulchre, requietory*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4533.

rĕquĭētus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of requiesco.

* **rĕquīrĭto**, are, *v. intens. a.* *To ask after, inquire for* any thing: res novas, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 11.

rĕ-quīro, sīvi or sii, sītum, 3. *v. a.* *To seek again; to look after, to seek* or *search for; to seek to know, to ask* or *inquire after* (quite class.).

I. In gen.: *Ph.* Quid quaeritas? *Ha.* Vestigium hic requiro, Qua, *etc.*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 58: ego illam requiram jam, ubi ubi est, id. Epid. 3, 4, 56; so, aliquem, id. Asin. 2, 2, 1; id. Capt. 3, 1, 13; id. Bacch. 3, 5, 2; id. Pers. 4, 6, 14; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 65; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 79; 5, 6, 41; Caes. B. C. 2, 35; Cic. Rep. 1, 28; Sall. C. 40, et al.; cf., juvenem oculisque animoque, Ov. M. 4, 129; and, cerva requisita, Gell. 15, 22, 6:—libros, Cic. Fin. 3, 3; cf., scripta SCtis abolita, Suet. Calig. 16: extractum anulum, id. Tib. 73: membra omnia, Quint. 11, 2, 13: artus, ossa, Ov. M. 2, 236: portus Velinos, Virg. A. 6, 366: cibos, Col. 8, 8: vinum generosum et lene, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18, et saep.: animi neque admirantur neque requirunt rationes earum rerum, quas semper vident, Cic. N. D. 2, 38; so, causam tam facilis eventus, Frontin. Strat. 3, 1, 2; cf., causam, Ov. M. 10, 388: vera, Lucr. 1, 641: tua, mea facta, Ov. Her. 6, 31; id. Met. 13, 201: quaedam requisita se occultant, et eadem forte succurrunt, Quint. 11, 2, 7; cf. id. 8 prooem. § 30; Zumpt, *N. cr.*; id. 5, 10, 121: quod si quis parum credat, apud ipsum (Lucilium) in nono requirat, id. 1, 7, 19.—With relative clauses: requireres, rogitares, quis esset, aut unde esset, *etc.*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 48: (bestiae) ut requirant atque appetant, ad quas se applicent ejusdem generis animantes, Cic. Lael. 21 *fin.*: illud quoque requisivi, qua ratione, *etc.*, id. Quint. 29; cf. id. N. D. 1, 22: requirunt, num aliquid, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 9, 17: forsitan et, Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras, Virg. A. 2, 506: secum, cur sit bis rapta, requirit, Ov. M. 15, 233.—Impers.: requiretur fortasse nunc, quemadmodem, *etc.*, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 9.—*Absol.*: videmusne, ut pueri . . . pulsi requirant et aliquid scire se gaudeant? Cic. Fin. 5, 18: subito res vetustas reddere se et offerre, nec tantum requirentibus, sed etiam sponte interim, Quint. 11, 2, 5: pande requirenti nomen terraeque tuumque, Ov. M. 4, 680.—Hence, **b.** requirere ex or ab aliquo (aliquid), *To ask, demand, inquire* any thing of a person; *to question* him about any thing: ex quibus requiram, quonam modo latuerint aut ubi, *etc.*, Cic. Coel. 28, 67; cf., saepe ex me requiris, cur, *etc.*, Tac. Or. 1: quoniam nihil ex te hi requirunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 38; Quint. 1, 6, 31:—facilia sunt ea, quae a me de Vatinio requiris, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19; cf., ut id a me neve in hoc reo neve in aliis requiras, id. ib.; and, aliquid de antiquitate ab aliquo, Nep. Att. 20, 2.

II. In partic., with the accessory idea of need, *To ask for* something needed; *to need, want, require* (syn. desiderare): omnes hoc loco cives Romani vestram severitatem desiderant, vestram fidem implorant, vestrum auxilium requirunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67 *med.*: qui beatus est, non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beatior, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: isto bono utare, dum assit; quum absit, ne requiras: nisi forte adolescentes pueritiam, paullum aetate progressi adolescentiam debent requirere, id. de Sen. 10, 33; id. Fin. 1, 18 *fin.*: magnam res diligentiam requirebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 34, 3:—non ex liberis populis reges requiri, Cic. Rep. 1, 32.—**b.** In the *pass.*, *To be required*, i. e. *to be requisite, necessary*: in hoc bello Asiatico virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 22, 64; so, haec in altercatione, Quint. 6, 3, 46; id. 10, 1, 23.—Hence, **B.** Transf., like desiderare (v. h. v. *no.* II.), *To perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss*: qui (oculi) quocumque inciderunt, veterem consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirunt, Cic. Mil. 1; so, libertatem meam, id. Planc. 38 *fin.*: et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli, id. de imp. Pomp. 2 *fin.*: unum *ἱστορικόν*, id. Att. 6, 1, 8: Caesaris in se indulgentiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 63, 8; Cic. Mur. 29, 61: aliquid, Quint. 2, 10, 15: multos, quos quondam vidi, Ov. M. 7, 515:—vereor, ne desideres officium meum, quod tibi pro nostra conjunctione deesse non debet: sed tamen vereor, ne literarum a me officium requiras, Cic. Fam. 6, 6:—in quo equidem majorum nostrorum saepe requiro prudentiam, id. Parad. 1, 1, 7.—Hence

rĕquīsītum, i, *n.*, *Pa.*, subst. (acc. to *no.* II.), *A want, need, requirement* (only in the follg. passages): ad requisita naturae, *i. e. to the calls*, Sall. fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 59; Spart. Carac. 6.

* **rĕquīsītĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [requiro] *A searching, examination*: historiae antiquioris, Gell. 18, 2, 6.

rĕquīsītum, i, v. requiro, *ad fin.*

rĕquīsītus, a, um, *Part.* of requiro.

rēs, rei (rēi with e long; *gen.*, Lucr. 2, 111; 549; 6, 919; *dat.*, id. 1, 689; 2, 236: reị, *gen.*, monosyl. at the end of the verse, Lucr. 3, 931; and in the middle of the verse, Poet. ap. Lact. 6, 6; but whether, in Lucr. 4, 886, we are to read, in like manner, id quod providet, illius rei constat imago, or īllĭŭ' rēi, is doubtful), *f.* [kindr. with ῥῆμα, from ʽΡΕω, as that which is spoken of, just like the Hebrew דָּבָר res from דִּבֵּר loqui, and the German Sache from sagen, analogous to Ding (Eng. thing) from denken (to think), prop., that which is thought of; cf. also, λόγος, in Passow, *no.* A, II., (* and in Lidd. and Scott, *no.* 9)] denoting in the most general sense an object as spoken of, *A thing, object, being; a matter, affair, event, circumstance, occurrence, condition*, etc.; and sometimes merely i. q. *something*.

I. In gen.: unde initum primum capiat res quaeque movendi, Lucr. 1, 384; cf. id. 1, 537; and, in partes res quaeque minutas Distrahitur, id. 2, 826: summe Sol, qui res omnes inspicis, Enn. in Prob. Virg. E. 6, 31: versus, quos ego de Rerum Natura pangere conor, Lucr. 1, 22; cf. id. 1, 127; 5, 55: rerum natura creatrix, id. 2, 1117: divinarum humanarumque rerum, tum initiorum causarumque cujus que rei cognitio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3; v. divinus: haeret haec res, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 182: profecto, ut loquor, ita res est, id. ib. 2, 1, 19; cf., haud mentior, resque uti facta dico, id. ib. 23: de Alcumena ut rem teneatis rectius, id. ib. prol. 110: in tantis rebus (*sc.* in republica defendenda), Cic. Rep. 1, 3, et saep.: quod Averna vocantur nomine, id ab re Impositum est, quia sunt avibus contraria cunctis, *from the nature of the thing*, Lucr. 6, 741; cf. id. 6, 424; Liv. 1, 17: si res postulabit, *the condition of the case*, Cic. Lael. 13, 44; cf., scena rei totius haec, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3: fugam in se nemo convertitur Nec recedit loco, quin statim rem gerat, *does his duty, stands his ground*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 84; so, res gerere, v. gero; hence too, rerum scriptor, for *a historian*, v. scriptor: illic homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit, *is bringing a bad business on himself*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 171; so, r. mala, *a wretched condition*, Sall. C. 20, 13; and more freq. in the plur.: bonis tuis rebus meas res irrides malas, *circumstances, condition*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 45; v. h. vv. bonus, florens, salvus, adversus, dubius, *etc.*:—rem divinam nisi compitalibus . . . ne faciat, *a religious act, act of worship, a sacrifice*, Cato R. R. 5, 4; cf., bellicam rem administrari majores nostri nisi auspicato noluerunt, Cic. de Div. 2, 36; and so with similar adjectives (familiaris, judiciaria, militaris, navalis, uxoria, *etc.*), to designate a variety of matters, the particular nature of which is indicated by means of the adjective, v. h. vv. United to pronouns or adjectives, as an emphatic periphrase for the neuter: ibi me inclamat Alcumena: jam ea res me horrore afficit, *this now*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 16; cf., *De.* Estne hoc, ut dico? *Li.* Rectam instas viam: Ea res est, *it is even so*, id. Asin. 1, 1, 40; and, de fratre confido ita esse ut semper volui. Multa signa sunt ejus rei, *of it*, Cic. Att. 1, 10: quos (μελιττῶνας) alii *μελιττοτροφεῖα* appellant, eandem rem quidam *mellaria*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 12: sunt ex te quae scitari volo, Quarum rerum, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 13; cf. Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3: quibus de rebus quoniam nobis contigit ut aliquid essemus consecuti, Cic. Rep. 1, 8; and, qua super re interfectum esse Hippotem dixisti? Pac. in Fest. s. v. SUPERESCIT, p. 244: resciscet Amphitruo rem omnem, *every thing, all*, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 30: nulla res tam delirantes homines concinat cito, *nothing*, id. Amph. 2, 2, 96; cf., neque est ulla res, in qua, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 7 *fin.*; and id. ib. 1, 5; cf. also, sumptu ne parcas ulla in re, quod ad valetudinem opus sit, id. Fam. 16, 4, 2: magna res principio statim bello, *a great thing, a great advantage*, Liv. 31, 23 *fin.*; nil admirari prope res est una Solaque, quae, *etc.*, *the only thing, only means*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1, et saep. And so too, to add emphasis to the superlative: scilicet rerum facta est pulcherrima, Roma, *the most beautiful thing in the world*, Virg. G. 2, 534; so Ov. M. 13, 508; Quint. 1, 12, 16 Spald. p. LXXXI.; also in the *gen. masc.*: est genus hominum, qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: maxime rerum, Ov. Her. 9, 107; so, pulcherrime rerum, id. ib. 4, 125 Loers; id. A. A. 1, 213; id. Met. 8, 49: dulcissime rerum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 4 (in like manner, operum pulcherrimus mundus, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 234).

II. In partic.: **A.** Pregn., *An actual thing, the thing itself, reality, truth, fact*; opposed to appearance, mere talk, the mere name of a thing; hence, in the *abl. sing.*, sometimes strengthened by vera, with which it may be joined in one word, revera, *in fact, in reality, really, indeed*: ecastor, re experior, quanti facias uxorem tuam, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 10: desiste dictis nunc jam miseram me consolari: Nisi quid re praesidium apparas, *etc.*, id. Rud. 3, 3, 21: rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 32; cf., te rogo, ut rem potiorem oratione ducas, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 5: non modo res omnes, sed etiam rumores cognoscamus, Cic. Att. 5, 5, 1: qui hos deos non re, sed opinione esse dicunt, id. N. D. 3, 21: Peripateticos et Academicos nominibus differentes, re congruentes, id. Acad. 2, 5, 15: eum, tametsi verbo non audeat, tamen re ipsa de maleficio suo confiteri, id. Rosc. Am. 42, 123; cf., vides quantum distet argumentatio tua ab re ipsa atque a veritate, id. ib. 15, 44: haec ille, si verbis non audet, re quidem vera palam loquitur, id. Quint. 17 *fin.*; so, re quidem vera, id. Cluent. 19, 54; id. Sest. 7: re autem vera, id. Fam. 1, 4, 2; and simply, re vera, id. Quint. 2, 7; id. Balb. 3, 7: re veraque, Lucr. 2, 47; cf., et re vera, *indeed, in fact*, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 1.

B. *Effects, substance, property, possessions*: mihi Chrysalus Perdidit filium, me atque rem omnem Meam, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 26; cf., *Ph.* Habuitne rem? *Ly.* Habuit. *Ph.* Qui eam perdidit . . . Mercaturamne an venales habuit, ubi rem perdidit? id. Trin. 2, 2, 49 *sq.*; and, quibus et re salva et perdita profueram, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26: res eos jampridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: qui duo patrimonia accepisset remque praeterea bonis et honestis rationibus auxisset, id. Rab. Post. 14: libertino natum patre et in tenui re, (* *in narrow circumstances*), Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 20, et saep.; v. also, familiaris. In the *plur.*: quantis opibus, quibus de rebus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: privatae res, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5.

C. *Benefit, profit, advantage, interest, weal* (most freq. with the prepositions *in, ex, ob, ab*, etc.): Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 6; id. Cist. 1, 1, 99: quasi istic minor mea res agatur quam tua, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 113; v. ago. p. 69, b.:—quid mihi melius est, quid magis in rem est, quam? *etc.*, (* *useful*; v. in, II., C, 1, p. 768), Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 1: ex tua re non est, ut ego emoriar, (* *for your advantage*), id. Pseud. 1, 3, 104, (* v. ex, C, 7, p. 552): *An.* Non pudet Vanitatis? *Do.* Minime, dum ob rem, (* v. ob, II., B, 2, p. 1021), Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 41: subdole blanditur, ab re Consulit blandiloquentulus, *contrary to his interest*, i. e. *to his injury*, (* v. ab, I., A, 3, p. 1), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12, et saep.

D. *Cause, reason, ground, account*; only in the connection ea (hac) re, and eam ob rem, adverbially, *Therefore, on that account*: ea re tot res sunt, ubi bene dejicias, Cato R. R. 158 *fin.*; so, hac re nequeunt ex omnibus omnia gigni, Quod, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 173; cf., illud ea re a se esse concessum, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 34 *fin.*. patrem exoravi, tibi ne noceat, neu quid ob eam rem succenseat, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 39; v. supra. Hence, by uniting into one word, the causal adverbs quare and quamobrem, v. h. vv.

E. *An affair, matter of business, business*: cum et de societate inter se multa communicarent et de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: rem cum aliquo transigere, id. Cluent. 13 *fin.* —Hence, transf., in gen.: res alicui est cum aliquo, *To have to do with any one*: Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84; so id. Sest. 16, 37; id. Fam. 9, 20, 2; Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 4, et mult. al.; also without a *dat.*: quoniam cum senatore res est, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 3. In an obscene sense: rem habere cum aliquo, *to have to do with any one*, i. e. *to have amorous intercourse with any one*: Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 35; so id. Merc. 3, 1, 37; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 39; 57; cf. elliptically: jam biennium est, quum mecum rem coepit, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 15.

F. *A case in law, a lawsuit, cause, suit* (more gen. than causa): "quibus res erat in controversia, ea vocabatur *lis*," Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98; cf. (prob. in allusion to this legal form), tot homines . . . statuere non potuisse, utrum *Diem tertium* an *perendinum* . . . *rem* an *litem* dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12 *fin.*; cf. also, QVARVM RERVM LITIVM CAVSARVM CONDIXIT PATER PATRATVS, *etc.*, an ancient formula in Liv. 1, 32: de rebus ab aliquo cognitis judicatisque dicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48: tractu temporis futurum, ut res pereat, Gaj. Dig. 3, 3, 12: res judicata dicitur, quae finem controversiarum pronunciatione judicis accipit, Ulp. ib. 42, 1, 1, et saep.

G. Res publica, also as one word, respublica, *The common weal, a commonwealth, state, republic*; also, *civil affairs, administration*, or *power*, etc.: qui pro re publica, non pro sua obsonat, Cato in Rufin.,18, p. 210; cf., erat tuae virtutis, in minimis tuas res ponere, de re publica vehementius laborare, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3: dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et a rei publicae periculis sejungatur, id. Cat. 1, 9; cf., si re publica non possis frui, stultum est nolle privata, id. Fam. 4, 9, 4; and, egestates tot egentissimorum hominum nec privatas posse res nec rem publicam sustinere, id. Att. 9, 7, 5; v. also publicus; Cato in Gell. 10, 14, 3: vobis reique publicae praesidio eritis, Scip. Aemil. in Fest. s. v. MILLUS, p. 102: auguratum est, rem Romanam publicam summam fore, Att. in Cic. de Div. 22 *fin.*: commutata ratio est rei totius publicae, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 4: pro republica niti, Cato in Charis. p. 196 *fin.*: merere de re publica, Plaut. Am. prol. 40: de re publica disputatio . . . dubitationem ad rem publicam adeundi tollere, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 7 *sq.*, et saepiss. et al. In the *plur.*: eae nationes respublicas suas amiserunt, C. Gracch. in Fest. s. h. v. p. 236: hoc loquor de tribus his generibus rerum publicarum, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: circuitus in rebus publicis commutationum, id. ib. 1, 29, et saep.—Sometimes (*i. e.* in the poets, and since the Aug. per. in prose) instead, simply res: hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam sistet, Virg. A. 6, 158; cf., nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse, Liv. 21, 16; and, parva ista non contemnendo majores nostri maximam hanc rem fecerunt, id. 6, 41 *fin.*; so too, Romana, Hor. Carm. Sec. 66; Ep. 1, 12, 25; cf., ut paulo ante animum inter Fidenatem Romanamque rem ancipitem gessisti, Liv. 1, 28 *fin.*: Albana, id. 1, 6. In the *plur.*: res Asiae evertere, Virg. A. 3, 1: custode rerum Caesare, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17; cf., res sine discordia translatae, Tac. H. 1, 29. So (also in Cic.), rerum potiri, v. potior.

rĕsăcro, are, v. resecro.

* **rĕ-saevĭo,** ire, *v. n.* *To rage again*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 103.

* **rĕsălūtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [resaluto] *A greeting* or *salutation in return*, Suet. Ner. 37 *fin.*

rĕ-sălūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To greet* or *salute in return, return a salutation*, * Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106; Mart. 5, 21; 57; 10, 70; Petr. 44, 10; Sen. Tranq. an. 12.

* **rĕ-salvātus,** a, um, *Part.* [salvo] *Saved again, redeemed*, Aug. C. D. 18 31.

rĕ-sānesco, nŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To grow sound again, to heal again*; trop.: error animi, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 9; Lact. 5, 2.

rĕ-sāno, are, *v. a.* *To make sound again, to heal again* (post-class.); trop.: impios, Lact. 4, 20; cf. id. 5, 22 *fin.*

rĕ-sarcĭo, no *perf.*, sartum, 4. *v. a.* *To patch* or *mend again*; *to repair, restore* (rare; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: discidit vestem? resarcietur, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41: fracta juga vitium, Col. 11, 2, 38: tecta, Liv. 45, 28: locum, *i. e. to fill up again*, Plin. 17, 20, 32.—**II.** Trop.: ut et jacturam capitis amissi restituat et quaestum resarciat, Col. 11, 1, 28; cf., damnum liberalitate, Suet. Claud. 6.

* **rĕ-sarrĭo,** ire, *v. a.* *To hoe again*. campos, Plin. 18, 20, 49 *fin.*

rĕ-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. a.* *To cut off, cut loose, cut* or *break down*; *to cut* or *tear open* (freq. and quite classical): **I.** Lit.: pontem, *i. e. to break down*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 2; 4, 19 *fin.*: 6, 29, 2; 7, 35, 2; 7, 58 *fin.*; Liv. 2, 10; Flor. 3, 10, 3: vallum ac loricam falcibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 86 *fin.*. pluteos, Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 95, 22: cameras tectorum, Frontin. Strat. 3, 4, 6: tecta domusque in usum novae classis, Flor. 2, 15, 10: coelum, Virg. G. 1, 280; id. Aen. 6, 583: tenuem vestem e membris, id. Tib. 1, 10, 61 Huschk.; so, vestes, Claud. Bell. Gild. 136: decreta, Suet. Calig. 3: teli latebram penitus ense, *to cut open*, Virg. A. 12, 390: vulnera, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 63; Flor. 3, 23, 4; Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 9; cf. so, plagam, Flor. 4, 2, 72; and poet.: luctus annis obductos, Ov. M. 12, 543; cf., also, in the complete figure: an male sarta Gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 32 Schmid; imitated by Petronius: ne inter initia coëuntis gratiae recentem cicatricem rescinderet, Petr. 113, 8.—**B.** Meton. (causa pro effectu), *To open*: vias, Lucr. 2, 406: locum praesidiis firmatum atque omni ratione obvallatum, Cic. Agr. 2, 1 *fin.*: summum ulceris os ferro, Virg. G. 3, 453; cf., latentia vitia (corresp. to aperire), Quint. 9, 2, 93.—**II.** Trop., *To annul, abolish, abrogate, repeal, rescind* a law, decree, agreement, *etc.*: mihi non videtur, quod sit factum legibus, rescindi posse, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 16: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3; so, acta, id. ib. 2, 42 *fin.*; Liv. 26, 31; Suet. Caes. 82; id. Claud. 11; Flor. 3, 23, 2; cf., constitutiones senatus, Suet. Tib. 33; concilia habita, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31; totam triennii praeturam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 57: r. et irritas facere omnes istius injurias, id. ib. 2, 2, 26: res judicatas, id. Sull. 22, 63; cf., judicia, Suet. Claud. 29; and, ambitiosas Centumvir. sententias, id. Domit. 8: pactiones, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5: testamenta mortuorum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 43 *fin.*; Quint. 5, 2, 1; Suet. Calig. 38: foedus turpe, Vell. 2, 90, 3.—Poet.: aevi leges validas, Lucr. 5, 59: beneficium suum insequenti injuria, Sen. Ben. 3, 13.

rescĭo, ire, v. rescisco, *ad init.*

rĕ-scisco, īvi or ii, ītum, 3. (the primitive form, rescio, is assumed in Gell. 2, 19, but is not confirmed by any example) *v. inch. n.* *To learn, find out, ascertain* a thing (qs. bringing it again to light from concealment; cf. reperio) (mostly ante-class.; esp. freq. in Ter.): omnia omnes ubi resciscunt, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 27 *sq.*; so in the *tempp. praess.*: Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 29; id. Asin. 3, 3, 153; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 28, et saep.; Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 26; id. Heaut. 4, 2, 3; 4, 3, 19, et saep.:—ea Lucani ubi resciverunt, Quadrig. in Gell. 2, 19, 7; so in the *tempp. perff.*: Naev. and Cato in Gell. l. l.; Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 40; id. Cist. 1, 3, 48; id. Capt. 5, 1, 25; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 12, et saep.; Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 3; id. Eun. 5, 5, 12; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 47; id. Ad. 5, 3, 5: cum id rescierit, * Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91; Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 1; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2; Liv. 41, 22; Suet. Calig. 17; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 227; Ov. M. 2, 424:—(*rescituros, Nep. Eum. 8: rescitum iri, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 45.)

rĕscissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rescindo, *no.* II.] *A making void, annulling, rescinding, rescission* (in jurid. and eccl. Lat.): **I.** Lit.: prioris decreti, Callist. Dig. 50, 9, 5: emptionis, Ulp. ib. 43, 24, 11 *fin.*: emancipationis, id. ib. 37, 4, 3.—**II.** Trop.: mortis, Tert. Res. Carn. 57, 5.

rescissōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rescindo, *no.* II.; cf. rescissio] In jurid. Lat., *Of* or *pertaining to abrogating, revoking,* or *rescinding, rescissory*: actio, Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 28 *fin.* Also simply rescissoria, ae, *f.*, Cels. ib. 39, 5, 21.

rescissus, a, um, *Part.* of rescindo.

rĕ-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* *To write again*, i. e., **I.** *To write back* or *in return, to reply in writing* (freq. and quite class.).

A. In gen.: antemeridianis tuis literis heri statim rescripsi: nunc respondeo vespertinis, Cic. Att. 13, 23; so, cui rei, id. ib. 5, 12 *ad fin.*; 13, 21; cf., literae mihi redditae sunt a Pompeio . . . ei statim rescripsi, non me quaerere, *etc.*, id. ib. 8, 1, 2:—ad eam (epistolam) rescribam igitur, id. ib. 4, 16; so, ad literas, id. ib. 14, 21: ad ea, quae requisierat, id. ib. 12, 21; cf., tibi ad ea quae quaeris, id. Fam. 1, 9, 2: ad Trebatium, id. Att. 7, 17, 4: Pompeius rescripserat, sese, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 19, 3:—tibi meam (epistolam), quam ad eum rescripseram, misi, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 3: debes hoc etiam rescribere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30:—rescribere veteribus orationibus, *to write against, reply to, ἀντιγράφειν*, Quint. 10, 5, 20 Spald.; so, orationibus, Suet. Caes. 73: oratorum actionibus, id. Calig. 53: cujus libris de Orthographia, id. Gramm. 19; cf., rescripta Bruto de Catone, id. Aug. 85:—ex quo perspicuum est et cantus tum fuisse rescriptos vocum sonis et carmina, *both songs consisting of written words and airs*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2 Kühn.

B. In partic.: **1.** A publicist's and jurid. *t. t.*, of emperors or lawyers, *To answer in writing* a petition or legal question; *to give a rescript* or *a judicial decision*: Tiberio pro cliente Graeco petenti rescripsit (Augustus), non aliter se daturum quam si, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 40; so id. ib. 45; 51; id. Tib. 30; 32; id. Claud. 5; id. Ner. 40; Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4 *fin.*; Papir. ib. 18, 1, 71, et al.; hence, rescriptum, i, *n.*, subst., *An imperial rescript*, Tac. A. 6, 9; Ulp. Dig. 49, 1, 1:—quod et Herennio Modestino studioso meo de Dalmatia consulenti rescripsi, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 53, § 20; so Pomp. ib. 40, 4, 46; 40, 7, 29, et al.—**2.** In account-books, *To make an entry* per contra; *to pass to one's credit*; hence, i. q. *to pay back, repay*: illud mihi Argentum rursum jube rescribi, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 29: qui de residuis CCCC. HS. CC. praesentia solverimus, reliqua rescribamus, *will pass to his credit, will pay hereafter*, Cic. Att. 16, 2: dictantis, quod tu numquam rescribere possis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 76.—Hence, too, * **3.** In milit. lang., *To transfer* from one kind of troops to another: Caesarem decimam legionem ad equum rescribere, Caes. B. G. 1, 42 *fin.*

II. *To write over again, write anew* (so not ante-Aug.): Pollio Asinius parum diligenter compositos putat (Caesaris commentarios), existimatque rescripturum et correcturum fuisse, *i. e. to revise* (syn. retractare), Suet. Caes. 56; so, actiones, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 7; cf. 7, 9, 5; 8, 21 *fin.*—Hence, * **2.** In partic., in milit. lang., *To enroll anew, to re-enlist*: rescriptae ex eodem milite novae legiones, Liv. 9, 10.

rĕscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rescribo, *no.* I., B, 1] In jurid. Lat., for rescriptum, *An imperial rescript*, Julian. Dig. 1, 18, 8; Callistr. ib. 9.

rĕscriptum, i, v. rescribo, *no.* I., B, 1.

rĕscriptus, a, um, *Part.* of rescribo.

rĕ-sculpo, psi, 3. *v. a.* *To carve* or *form again*; trop., *to restore, renew* (eccl. Lat.): crimen, Tert. adv. Psych. 5: lineam, Prud. Psych. praef. 51.

* **rĕsĕcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [reseco] *A cutting off*; trop.: peccatorum, Salvian. Gub. D. 7, 22.

rĕ-sĕco, cŭi, ctum (resecata, Eum. Grat. act. ad Const. 11 *fin.*), 1. *v. a.* *To cut loose, cut off* (quite class.; esp. in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: ut linguae scalpello resectae liberarentur, Cic. de Div. 2, 46; so, os, id. Leg. 2, 22, 55: palpebras, id. Pis. 19: enodes truncos, Virg. G. 2, 78: radices, Ov. M. 7, 264: longos capillos ferro, id. ib. 11, 182: partem exiguam de tergore, id. ib. 8, 650: extremam partem ipsius unguis ad vivum, *to the quick*, Col. 6, 12, 3; cf. under *no.* II.

II. Trop., *To cut off, curtail; to check, stop, restrain*: quod aiunt, nimia resecari oportere, naturalia relinqui (shortly after, circumcidere and amputare), Cic. Tusc. 4, 26 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 4, 20, 46: quae resecanda erunt, non patiar ad perniciem civitatis manare, id. Cat. 2, 5 *fin.*: libidinem, id. Att. 1, 18, 2; so, crimina quaedam cum prima barba, Juv. 8, 166: spatio brevi spem longam reseces, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 7; cf., haec (dicta), Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 4:—neque id ad vivum reseco, ut illi qui haec subtilius disserunt, *i. e. nor do I take this in too strict a sense*, Cic. Lael. 5, 18; v. above, *no.* I.; and cf., de vivo aliquid erat resecandum, *was to be cut from the quick*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50.

rĕ-sĕcro (written resacro, Nep. Alcib. 6 *fin.*), are, *v. a.*: **I.** *To pray* or *beseech again, to implore repeatedly* (ante-class.): resecroque, mater, quod dudum, obsecraveram, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 4; so, with obsecro, id. Pers. 1, 1, 49.—**II.** *To free from a curse*: Eumolpidae sacerdotes rursus resacrare sunt coacti, qui eum devoverant, Nep. Alcib. 6 *fin.*; cf. Fest. p. 137 and 232.

rĕsectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reseco] *A cutting off, trimming, pruning* of plants, Col. 4, 29, 4; 32, 4; 24, 16.

rĕsectus, a, um, *Part.* of reseco.

rĕsĕcūtus, a, um, v. resequor.

rĕsēda, ae, *f.* *A plant*, Reseda alba, L.; Plin. 27, 12, 106.

* **rĕ-sēdo,** are, *v. a.* *To assuage, heal*: morbos, Plin. 27, 12, 106.

rĕsegmĭna, um, *n.* [reseco] *Clippings, parings*: unguium, Plin. 28, 1, 2: papyri amputare, id. 13, 12, 23.

* **rĕ-sēmĭno,** are, *v. a.* *To sow again*; poet., *to beget* or *produce again, reproduce*: se (phoenix), Ov. M. 15, 392.

rĕ-sĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3. (occurring only in the *perf.* and *Part. perf.*) *v. a.* *To follow* in speaking, *i. e. to answer, reply to* one (a poet. word): Nereïs his contra resecuta Crataeide natam, Ov. M. 13, 749; Pallada talibus dictis, id. ib. 6, 36: rogantem his, id. ib. 8, 865.—Of an echo: solatur nostras Echo resecuta querelas, Aus. Ep. 25, 68; cf., gemitum querelis, id. Epigr. 99, 3.

* **rĕsĕrātus,** ūs, *m.* [2. resero] *An unlocking, opening*: voluminis ipsius operisque, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

1. rĕ-sĕro, sēvi, 3. *v. a.* *To sow* or *plant again; to plant* with any thing, Var. L. L. 5, 4, 11; Col. 4, 33, 3; 3, 11, 2; Plin. 18, 20, 49.

2. rĕ-sĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [3. SERO, acc. to Fest. p. 138, and Non. 41, 10, from sera] *To unlock, unclose, open* (quite classical; esp. freq. after the Aug. per.): **I.** Lit.: hi domos suas claudunt aut reserant, Plin. 10, 21, 24; so, fores, Tib. 1, 2, 18; 1, 8, 60; Ov. M. 10, 384: valvas, id. ib. 4, 762: postes, Tib. 1, 2, 31: limina, Virg A. 7, 613: januam, Ov. F. 2, 455; cf., portas hosti, id. A. A. 3, 577: moenia illi, id Met. 8, 61; and, Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 2 (cf. also, Italiam, Tac. H. 3, 2 *fin. ex conj.*): urbem et pandere portas, Virg. A. 12, 584: infernas sedes (coupled with recludere), id. ib. 8, 244: aures, Liv. 40, 8 *fin.*: pectus, Ov. M. 6, 663.—Poet.: simulac species patefacta est verna diei Et reserata viget genitalis aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: nec ita claudenda res est familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, nec ita reseranda, ut pateat omnibus, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55: obsepta diutina servitute ora reseramus, Plin. Pan. 66 *fin.*: ubi, Jane biceps, longum reseraveris annum, *open, begin*, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 23; cf., aperire annum fastosque reserare (as consul), Plin. Pan. 58, 4 Gier.; v. aperio, *no.* 2.

B. In partic., *To disclose, reveal* something unknown: oracula mentis, Ov. M. 15, 145; so, secreta, Val. Fl. 2, 438: operta animi, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 17: commissa, Petr. poët. Fragm. 28, 6.

rĕ-servo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To keep back, save up*, qs. for future use; *to reserve* (very freq. and quite class.); constr., *aliquid (aliquem) ad aliquid, in aliquid, alicui*, with a terminal *adv.* or *absol.*: (*a*) With *ad*: reliquas merces commeatusque ad obsidionem urbis, Caes. B. C. 1, 36, 3; so, philosophorum libros sibi ad Tusculani requiem atque otium, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 224; id. Sull. 28: aliquid ad testes, id. Rosc. Am. 29 *fin.*: vitam suam ad incertissimam spem, id. Sest. 22, 50: hoc consilium ad extremum, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.*:—ad ejus periculum legiones, id. B. C. 1, 2, 3; so, consulem non ad vitam suam sed ad salutem vestram, Cic. Cat. 4, 9: te ad aliquod severius judicium, id. Or. in tog. cand. (tom. II., 1, p. 523 ed. Orell.): vos ad eam rem, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: testem ad extremum, id. Caecin. 10, 28.—(*β*) With *in*: inimicitiasque in aliud tempus reservare, Cic. Prov. Cons. 20; so, poenas praesentis fraudis in diem, id. Coel. 24, 59: partem (stercoris) in pratum, Cato R. R. 29:—aliquem in aliud tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 7; so id. B. C. 3, 60, 3: aliquos in unum pugnae laborem, Liv. 7, 7.—(*γ*) With the *dat.*: natura reservans semina rebus, Lucr. 1, 615: illorum esse praedam atque illis reservari, Caes. B. G. 5, 34; so, causam a judicibus praetermissam ipsis (decemviris), Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 12: scientiam rei mihi, id. Or. 48, 160: tibi se (peritura Pergama), Ov. M. 13, 168: cetera praesenti sermoni, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8; id. Mur. 21 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 51:—se temporibus aliis, Cic. Planc. 5, 13; so, me Minucio et Salvio, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6 *fin.*: nos rei publicae, Liv. 25, 6: te non urbi sed carceri, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9: te cui exitio, Virg. A. 5, 625.—* (*δ*) With a terminal *adv.*: quid hoc homine facias? aut quo civem importunum reserves? Cic. Sest. 13.—(*ε*) With a simple object: *To keep from perishing, to save, preserve* (so very rarely): vide ne cum velis revocare tempus omnium reservandorum, cum, qui servetur non erit, non possis, Cic. Fam. 5, 4 *fin.* Orell. *N. cr.*; cf., partum reservare, Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: reservatis Aeduis atque Arvernis, Caes. B. G. 7, 89 *fin.*: hominem, Tac. H. 4, 42 *ad fin.*: gladiatores, Suet

Caes. 26;—Lucr. 5, 857: quaesitique tenax et qui quaesita reservent, Ov. M. 7, 657.

rēses, ĭdis (*nom. sing.* does not occur), *adj.* [resideo] *That remains sitting, that stays behind, that remains;* also, *motionless, inactive, inert, unoccupied, idle, sluggish, lazy,* etc. (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not found in Cic. or Caes.): aqua, *standing* or *stagnant water,* Var. R. R. 3, 17, 8; cf., fluctus, *calm,* Claud. Epigr. 86, 2: caseus in corpore, *undigested* (opp. to alibilis), Var. R. R. 2, 11, 3: plebs in urbe, *remaining,* Liv. 2, 32:—clamorem pugnantium crepitumque armorum exaudimus resides ipsi ac segnes, id. 25, 6; so id. 6, 23; Virg. A. 6, 814; 7, 693; Ov. M. 14, 436; Phaedr. 5, 1, 7: animi, Virg. A. 1, 722: anni, *passed in inaction,* Claud. B. Get. praef. 1: nervi, *long untouched,* id. Rapt. Pros. 2 praef. 15.

rĕsex, ĕcis (only resecem` and reseces occur), *adj.* [reseco] *A vine-branch cut to make it more fruitful,* "Col. 4, 21, 3;" 3; 10, 15; 5, 5, 11.

* **rĕ-sībĭlo,** are, *v. n.* *To hiss at,* Sid. Carm. 9, 83.

rĕ-sĭdeo, sēdi, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *To sit back, remain sitting* any where (cf. resisto); *to remain behind, to remain, rest, abide, reside* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: sed resideamus, inquit, si placet, (* *let us sit down;* before surrepit), Cic. Fin. 3, 2 *fin.;* Lucr. 3, 399: piger pandi tergo residebat aselli, Ov. F. 3, 749; for which, in equo, id. Met. 10, 124; cf., in gremio Acidis (latitans), *resting,* id. ib. 13, 787: in hoc antro, *residing,* id. ib. 1, 575; and with this cf., Erycina Monte suo residens, id. ib. 5, 364; Cic. Fin. 3, 2 *fin.:* in villa residere, id. Mil. 19, 51: si te interfici jussero, residebit in re publica reliqua conjuratorum manus, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12.—In the *perf.:* Lydum patriis in terris resedisse, Tyrrheno datum novas ut conderet sedes, Tac. A. 4, 55: in oppido aliquo mallem resedisse, quoad arcesserer, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 2: erravitne via seu lassa resedit, Incertum, *remained behind,* Virg. A. 2, 739; cf., fessus valle, id. ib. 8, 232; and, lassus in humo, Ov. A. A. 3, 696: medio rex ipse resedit Agmine, id. Met. 7, 102: orba resedit Exanimes inter natos natasque, id. ib. 6, 301.

B. Meton., *To sit inactive, to remain idle* or *unoccupied* (so rarely): artifex cum exprimere vellet Athamantis furorem Learcho filio praecipitato residentis poenitentia, *sitting listlessly subdued by remorse,* Plin. 34, 14, 40.—Hence, *act.:* *To keep* or *celebrate* a holiday: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, (* v. esurialis), Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8; and so *pass.:* nec vero tam denicales (quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia residentur mortuis) quam ceterorum coelestium quieti dies Feriae nominarentur, *because they are kept in honor of the dead,* Cic. Leg. 2, 22 Creuz.

II. Trop., *To remain behind, remain, be left* (a favorite word with Cic.); constr. most freq., *in aliqua re:* in corpore perspicuum est vel exstincto animo vel elapso, nullum residere sensum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43 *fin.;* cf. id. Fam. 5, 16, 4: si ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, periculum residebit, id. Cat. 1, 13: ne quas inimicitias residere in familiis nostris arbitretur, id. Att. 14, 13, B, § 4; cf. Plaut. Truc. prol. 7; Cic. Dejot. 3; and id. Fam. 5, 5 *fin.:* etiam nunc residet spes in virtute tua, id. ib. 12, 3 *fin.:* quorum non in sententia solum, sed etiam in nutu residebat auctoritas, id. de Sen. 17 *fin.;* * Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 4:—apud me plus officii residere facile patior, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2: hujus incommodi culpa ubi resideat, facilius possum existimare quam scribere, id. Att. 1, 17, 3: si qua (ira) ex certamine residet, Liv. 40, 7.

rĕ-sīdo, sēdi (the orthography resīdi, e. g. Cod. Erf. et Erlang. Cic. Pis. 33, 82; Cod. Leid. Liv. 2, 29, 6, *etc.*, is of slight authority), 3. *v. n.* *To sit down, to settle* any where (quite class.).

I. Lit.: (aves) plurimum volant . . . cetera genera residunt et insistunt, Plin. 10, 39, 55: mediis residunt Aedibus, Virg. A. 8, 467: Siculis arvis, id. ib. 5, 702: residunt In partem, quae peste caret, id. ib. 9, 539.—Poet.: jam jam residunt cruribus asperae Pelles, *settle, gather,* Hor. Od. 2, 20, 9.—In the *perf.:* consessu exstructo resedit, Virg. A. 5, 290.

B. Transf., of things, *To settle* or *sink down, to sink, subside* (cf., consido and decido): si montes resedissent, Cic. Pis. 33, 82: (Nilus) residit iisdem quibus accrevit modis, *opp.* crescit, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 57; so Ov. M. 15, 272; cf., maria in se ipsa residant, *opp.* tumescant, Virg. G. 2, 480; Plin. 33, 4, 21: residentibus flammis, Tac. A. 13, 57.

II. Trop. (acc. to *no.* I., B; cf. so too, consido and desido, *no.* II.), *To sink* or *settle down, to abate, grow calm, subside:* quum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit Flatus, Virg. A. 7, 27: sex mihi surgat opus numeris (in the hexameter), in quinque residat (in the pentameter), Ov. Am. 1, 1, 27 (cf. Coleridge's "falling in melody back"): (poëma) apte et varie nunc attollebatur, nunc residebat, Plin. 5, 17, 2:—cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12; cf., Marcelli impetus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 2: impetus animorum ardorque, Liv. 26, 18: ardor, Ov. M. 7, 76: irae, Liv. 2, 29: terror, id. 35, 38: bellum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 30; Virg. A. 9, 643:—clandestinis nunciis Allobrogas sollicitat, quorum mentes nondum ab superiore bello resedisse sperabat, * Caes. B. G. 7, 64, 7; so Liv. 10, 28; and, corda ex tumida ira, Virg. A. 6, 407.

rĕsĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [resideo] *That is left behind, that remains over and above, remaining, residual;* subst.: *the remainder, residue, rest* (quite class.): odium, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20; so, sollicitudo, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 3: r. et vetus simultas, Liv. 29, 37; cf. Suet. Calig. 15: irae bellorum, Liv. 1, 30; cf., bellum, Suet. Ner. 13: nomen libertatis (coupled with reliqua umbra), Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 4: r. integraeque etiam nunc (copiae), Suet. Oth. 9; cf., manus Spartaci et Catilinae, id. Aug. 3; and, stirps horum, id. Vitell. 1: quid potest esse in calamitate residui, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 97 *fin.;* cf., ne cui residui spiritus quicquam inesset, Suet. Tib. 62:—residui nobilium, Tac. A. 11, 23:—residuum cibariorum tritici modium vendere, Suet. Galb. 7; cf., nihil residuum crudelitatis, Flor. 3, 4, 2: residua diurni actus conficere, id. Aug. 78.—**b.** In business lang., of a payment, *Outstanding, due:* pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 34, 94; Liv. 33, 47; so, summae, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7, § 9: quid relatum, quid residuum sit, Cic. Agr 2, 22, 59. And in the plur. subst., residua, ōrum, *n.*, *Arrears, dues:* vectigaliorum, Suet. Aug. 101; cf. Dig. 48, tit. 13: ad legem Juliam de residuis.

☞ In the fragment of Attius in Fest. p. 232, perh. i. q. reses, *Slothful, inactive;* cf., "*residuus* quasi tardus," Placid. Gloss.

* **rĕsignācŭlum,** i, *n.* [resigno] *An unsealing;* trop., *a disclosure:* similitudinis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10.

* **rĕsignātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that unseals* or *opens:* arboris Eva, Tert. Hab. mul. 1.

rĕ-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.:* **I.** *To unseal, open* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: literas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 65; Cic. Att. 11, 9, 2: testamenta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9: loculos, Plin. 14, 13, 14. Poet.: perjuria Graia resignat, *breaks through the faithless band,* Sil. 17, 426: (Mercurius) lumina morte resignat, *opens, releases the* (closing) *eyes from death,* Virg. A. 4, 244 Wagn.

B. Trop.: **1.** *To annul, cancel, invalidate, rescind, destroy* (syn. rescindere, dissolvere): tabularum fidem, Cic. Arch. 5: ne quid ex constituti fide resignaret, *violate,* Flor. 4, 7, 14 Duker.; so, pacta, Sil. 4, 790: jura lethi (Mercurius), Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 90.—**2.** *To disclose, reveal* (so only poet.): venientia fata, Ov. F. 6, 535: tot hoc, quod latet, Pers. 5, 28: verba, Mart. 9, 36.

II. Ante-class. and in Horat. i. q. rescribere (*no.* I., B, 2) *To transfer* in an account; *to assign* to one: "*resignare* antiqui dicebant pro *rescribere,* ut adhuc *subsignare* dicimus pro *subscribere,*" Fest. p. 137: "*resignatum aes* dicitur militi, quum ob delictum aliquod jussu tribuni militum, ne stipendium ei detur, in tabulas refertur. *Signare* enim dicebant pro *scribere,*" id. p. 138; Cato in Serv. Virg A. 4, 244. Hence too, i. q. reddere, *To give back, resign:* laudo manentem (Fortunam): si celeres quatit Pennas, resigno quae dedit, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54: cuncta resigno, id. Ep. 1, 7, 34.

re-sĭlĭo, ŭi (resiliit, Quadrig. in Prisc. p. 906 P.), 4. *v. n.* *To leap* or *spring back* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: (exit in terram) in Indiae fluminibus certum genus piscium, ac deinde resilit, Plin. 9, 19, 35: recedere sensim datur (oratoribus): Quidam et resiliunt, quod est plane ridiculum, Quint. 11, 3, 127:—(ranae) saepe in gelidos resilire lacus, Ov. M. 6, 374; so, piratae in aquas suas, Flor. 3, 6, 6; velites ad manipulos, Liv. 30, 33 *fin.:*—a tetro veneno, Lucr. 4, 687; so, polypus ab odore cunilae, Plin. 10, 70, 90.—**b.** Transf., of things as subjects, *To spring back, start back, rebound, recoil, retreat:* Lucr. 4, 324: juvenis ferit ora sarissâ. Non secus haec resilit, quam tecti a culmine grando, Ov. M. 12, 480; so, ignis ab ictu, Plin. 2, 54, 55: cervices ab imposito nuper jugo, Flor. 4, 12, 2;—Plin. 11, 15, 15; so, radii infracti, id. 2, 38, 38: vulvae tactu, id. 22, 13, 15: Taurus mons a septemptrione, *retreats,* id. 5, 27, 27: in spatium resilire manus breve vidit, *to shrink, contract,* Ov. M. 3, 677; cf., (mamma) detracto alumno suo sterilescit illico ac resilit, Plin. 11, 40, 95.—**II.** Trop.: ab hoc crimen resilire vides, * Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: instandum iis, quae placere intellexeris, resiliendum ab iis, quae non recipientur, Quint. 12. 10, 56:—ut liceret resilire emptori, meliore conditione allata, *to withdraw, recede,* Ulp. Dig. 18, 2, 9.

* **rĕ-simplĭcātus,** a, um, *Part.* [simplico] *Doubled,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 20.

rĕ-sīmus, a, um, *adj.* *Turned up, bent back:* nares (boum, simiarum), Col. 6, 1, 3; Ov. M. 14, 95: rostrum hippopotami, Plin. 8. 25, 39: labra canis, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 3: renes, Cels. 4, 1: lamina, id. 8, 3: plaga, id. 7, 26, 2.

rēsīna, ae, *f.* [perh. kindr. with ῥητίνη] *Resin, rosin,* "Plin. 16, 11, 22, 24. 6, 19; 22;" Cato R. R. 23, 3; Mart. 3, 74; 12, 32, et al.

rēsīnācĕus, a, um, *adj* [resina] *Resinous, resinaceous:* semen (rosmarini), Plin. 23, 11, 59.

rēsīnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Resinous,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 178; 14, 207.

rēsīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Resined:* vinum, *seasoned* or *flavored with resin,* Mart. 3, 77; Plin. 23, 1, 24; Cels. 2, 24: juventus, *smeared with resin* (to remove the hair and make the skin smooth), Juv. 8, 114.

rēsīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of resin, gummy, resinous:* medicamina, Col. 12, 20, 3: ladanum, Plin. 26, 8, 30: lentor, id. 13, 6, 12: odor, id. 27, 4, 10.—*Sup.:* pix Brutia (coupled with pinguissima), Plin. 15, 7, 7 *fin.;* 24, 7, 23.

* **rēsīnŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little bit of gum,* as frankincense, Arn. 7, 233.

rĕ-sĭpio, ĕre, *v. a.* [sapio] *To savor, taste,* or *smack of* something; *to have a savor* or *flavor of* something (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: mustum resipit ferrum, Var. R. R. 1, 54, 3; cf., picem (uva), Plin. 14, 1, 3: quicquam (aqua), id. 31, 3, 12: quam minimum amaritudinis (taleolae), Col. 12, 48, 2.—**II.** Trop.: Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46: istae (comoediae) resipiunt stilum Plautinum, Gell. 3, 3, 13.—* **2.** Pregn., *To taste well, have a good flavor:* laboravi, ut insulsa resiperent, Aus. Idyll. monos. 12 praef.

* **rĕsĭpiscentĭa,** ae, *f.* [resipisco] A transl. of μετάνοια, *A change of mind, reformation, repentance,* Lact. 6, 24.

rĕsĭpisco, īvi *or* ĭi (resipui, Afran. in Prisc. 897 P.; also a phrase in Cic. Att. 4, 5; but in Sest. 38, resipisset is critically certain), 3. *v. inch. n.* [resipio] *To recover one's senses, come to one's self again; to revive, recover* (quite class.): afferte aquam . . . dum resipiscit . . . Jam resipisti? Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 24 and 35; so Ter. And. 4, 2, 15; Suet. Tib. 73; id. Ner. 42; Plin. 30, 10, 24:—multo omnium nunc me fortunatissimum Factum puto esse, gnate, quum te intelligo Resipisse, *are returned to your senses, become reasonable,* Ter

Heaut. 4, 8, 3; so Afran. l. l.; Cic. Att. 4, 5; Sest. 38; Liv. 36, 22; Tac. H. 4, 67 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 48; Prop. 3, 24, 17.

rĕ-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n.*: **I.** *To stand back, remain standing* any where (cf. resideo); *to stand still, halt, stop, stay; to stay behind, remain, continue* (quite class., but much rarer than consistere).

A. Lit.: dabo *μέγα κακὸν*, nisi resistis ... Mane ... Mane atque asta, Plaut. Casin. 3, 6, 10; cf. id. Truc. 4, 2, 38; 41; Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 7; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 10: quaeso ubinam illic restitit miles modo? Plaut. Poen. 2, 22; cf., ubi restiteras? id. Pseud. 4, 1, 9; and, heus! heus! tibi dico, Chaerea, inquit, restiti, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 45: ubi ille saepius appellatus aspexit ac restitit, Caes. B. C. 2, 35, 2; cf., ad haec revocantis verba resistit, Ov. M. 1, 503; with this cf., r. ad omnes municipiorum villarumque amoenitates, Tac. H. 2, 87: neque certum inveniri poterat, obtinendine Brundisii causa ibi remansisset ... an inopia navium ibi restitisset, Caes. B. C. 1, 25, 3; cf., Jubam revocatum finitimo bello restitisse in regno, id. ib. 2, 38: Vettius negabat, se umquam cum Curione restitisse, *that he had stopped* (to talk), Cic. Att. 2, 24, 2 (*al.* constitisse; v. consisto, *no.* I., A, 2, a, p. 357):—hostes dat in fugam, sic ut omnino pugnandi causa restiterit nemo, Caes. B. G. 5, 51 *fin.*; so Liv. 37, 21; cf. id. 2, 59.—**b.** Transf., of things: sidus nusquam resistens, Sen. Q. N. 1 *praef. med.*; so, rota, id. Med. 745: proluvies ventris, Col. 6, 7, 4.

B. Trop.: Cic. Tusc. 5, 28: quod optabile, id expetendum: quod expetendum, laudabile: deinde reliqui gradus. Sed ego in hoc resisto, *I stop at this, pause here*, id. Fin. 4, 18, 50; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 55; and, incipit effari mediaque in voce resistit, Virg. A. 4, 76: cursus ad singula vestigia resistit, Quint. 10, 7, 14: resistens ac salebrosa oratio, id. 11, 2, 46 Spald.

II. *To withstand, oppose, resist; to make opposition* or *resistance* (so most freq.): **A.** Esp. in milit. lang., constr. with the *dat.* or *abs.*: (*α*) *c. dat.*: quum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes. B. G. 2, 22; so, paullisper nostris, id. ib. 4, 14, 4: venientibus, signa inferentibus, id. B. C. 1, 55, 2; 1, 82 *fin.*: eruptionibus, id. B. G. 7, 24 *fin.*: repentinae Gallorum conjurationi, id. ib. 5, 27, 4, et al.—Impers.: neque ulla multitudine, in unum locum coacta, resisti posse Romanis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 2.—(*β*) *Abs.*: resistere neque deprecari, Caes. B. G. 4, 7, 3; so id. ib. 2, 23, 2; 4, 12, 2; 5, 7, 8, et saep.; cf., r. acerrime, audacius, fortiter, fortissime, id. ib. 7, 62, 4; 2, 26, 2; 3, 21, 2; 4, 12, 5: aegre, id. B. C. 3, 63, 8: caeco Marte resistunt, Virg. A. 2, 335: nihil de resistendo cogitabat, Caes. B. C. 2, 34, 6.—Impers.: ab nostris eadem ratione qua pridie resistitur, id. B. G. 5, 40, 4; so, resisti, id. ib. 1, 37, 4; id. B. C. 3, 63, 3.—**B.** Apart from milit. lang., in gen.: omnia consilia consulatus mei, quibus illi tribuno plebis pro re publica restitissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11 *fin.*; cf., alicui rei publicae causa, id. Fam. 5, 2, 5: injuriis, id. ib. 1, 5, b *fin.*; so, fortiter dolori ac fortunae, id. ib. 5, 17, 3; cf., vix dolori, id. ib. 4, 6, 1: defensioni, *i. e. to reply to*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1: factioni inimicorum, Sall. C. 34, 2: sceleri, Ov. M. 10, 322.—Impers.: omnibus his (sententiis) resistitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 4; so Cic. Lael. 12, 41; Quint. 4, 2, 14; 6, 4, 10; Ov. M. 9, 200, et mult. al.:—resistere et repugnare contra veritatem non audet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 51.—Absol.: restitit et pervicit Cato, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8; so Caes. B. C. 3, 21: resistentibus collegis, Sall. J. 37: patricii contra vi resistunt, Liv. 3, 13 Drak. *N. cr.*: ne qua sibi statua poneretur, restitit, Nep. Att. 3, 2.—Impers.: quum a Cotta primisque ordinibus acriter resisteretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti posse, Liv. 4, 43.—**b.** Transf., of things concr. and abstr.: (plaustra) adversus tempestatem nocentem non resistunt, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 2; cf., (fundamenta) valenter resistent contra ea, quae, *etc.*, Col. 1, 5, 9:—(Symplegades) Quae nunc immotae perstant ventisque resistunt, Ov. M. 15, 339; cf., indejecta domus tanto malo, id. ib. 1, 288; so, radices frigori, Plin. 19, 5, 23: silex vehementer igni, id. 36, 22, 49: haec gemmarum genera scalpturae, id. 37, 7, 30; hence also of medicines, *To resist, act against* a disease: amiantus veneficiis resistit omnibus, Plin. 36, 19, 31; so id. 20, 4, 17; 23, 8, 80; 30, 11, 28, et al.: vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic. Agr. 2, 6.—*Absol.*: ut ripae fluminis cedunt aut prominentia montium resistunt, *projecting mountains advance into it*, Tac. A. 2, 16: ne vis humana resistat, Lucr. 5, 208: mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 19 *fin.*

III. *To rise again* (syn. resurgere) (so extremely seldom, and only trop.): post ex fluvio fortuna resistet, Enn. Ann. 1, 51: nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, *we can raise ourselves up, rise again*, Cic. Mur. 39, 84.

rĕsŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [resolvo] *That may be dissolved again, resoluble* (post-class.): caementum, Prud. Apoth. 581: corpus, id. Cath. 10, 157.

rĕsŏlūte, *adv.*, v. resolvo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

rĕsŏlūtio, ōnis, *f.* [resolvo] *An untying, unbinding, loosening* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit., *A slackening, relaxing; a laxness, looseness, weakness*: lori, Gell. 17, 9, 12: ventris, stomachi, nervorum, oculorum, Cels. 2, 6; 4, 5; 2, 1; 3, 27; 6, 6.—**II.** Trop.: **1.** *A making void, a canceling*: venditionis, Ulp. Dig. 41, 2, 13.—**2.** *A solution*: sophismatis, *an explanation*, Gell. 18, 2, 10.

rĕsŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of resolvo.

rĕ-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To untie, unbind; to loosen, release, open* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen: equos, (* *to unyoke*), Ov. F. 4, 180; cf., juncta juga leonibus, Catull. 63, 76; and, aliquem vinctum, Col. 1, 8, 17; 11, 1, 22: cinctas vestes, Ov. M. 1, 382; cf., nodum, Cels. 7, 4, 4: fila, *to loose, separate*, Ov. M. 2, 654: vulnera, *to unbind*, Quint. 6, 1, 30; 49: oras, *to cast loose from the shore*, Liv. 22, 19 Drak. *N. cr.*: virginem catenis, *i. e. to release*, Ov. M. 4, 738; cf., crura vinclis, id. A. A. 3, 272: (puella) resoluta capillos, id. Am. 2, 14, 39:—claustra, *to open*, Lucr. 1, 416; so, literas, Liv. 26, 15; so, venas, Tac. A. 6, 48: jugulum mucrone, ferro, Ov. M. 1, 227; 6, 643: manum in diversum, Quint. 11, 3, 97: fauces in haec verba, Ov. M. 2, 282; cf., ora exspectato sono, id. ib. 13, 126: ora fatis, Virg. G. 4, 452; and simply, ora, id. Aen. 3, 457:—ignis aurum resolvit, *melts, dissolves*, Lucr. 6, 967; so, nivem, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 13; cf., resolutus repente Rhenus, Suet. Dom. 6: margaritas in tabem, Plin. 9, 35, 58 (coupled with liquefacere): glebam in pulverem, Col. 11, 2, 60: numos, *to melt down*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30 *fin.*; and poet.: nebulas ventis ac sole, *to disperse, dissipate*, Ov. M. 14, 400; cf., tenebras (sidere), Virg. A. 8, 591: se gleba Zephyro, *becomes loose* or *soft*, id. Georg. 1, 44: muros ariete, *to break down*, Sil. 5, 553.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To relax, unnerve, enervate, enfeeble* the body: felicitas hos inflat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen. Ep. 36: (Cerberus) immania terga resolvit Fusus humi, (* *stretched out*), Virg. A. 6, 422: utrumque (concubitus), Ov. A. A. 2, 683: corpus (somno), id. Met. 7, 328; cf., placitâ resoluta quiete, id. ib. 9, 469: membra ad molles choros, Prop. 2, 34, 42.—**2.** Mostly ante-class., *To pay* a debt: minas, argentum, *etc.*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 39; 3, 2, 16; id. Men. 5, 5, 30: pro vectura, id. Asin. 2, 4, 27; cf. also Cato R. R. 144, 3; 145, 1; 148, 2; 149, 2.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen. (acc. to *no.* I., A), *To separate, break up, lay open, disclose; to annul, cancel, make void, abolish, destroy*: ipsas periodos majoribus intervallis et velut laxioribus nodis resolvemus, Quint. 9, 4, 127: quoniam, qua fieri quicquid posset ratione, resolvi, *have disclosed, shown*, Lucr. 5, 771:—teque piacula nulla resolvent, *release*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 34: (Hannibal) Quod sponte abscedat tandemque resolvat Ausoniam, *liberate*, Sil. 17, 206:—litem quod lite resolvit, *does away with, ends*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 103: invitat genialis hiems curasque resolvit, *banishes*, Virg. G. 1, 302; so, tristitiam animi, Plin. 24, 6, 15: dolos, Virg. A. 6, 29; Sil. 7, 153: amphiboliam, *to destroy, remove*, Quint. 7, 9, 4; cf., ambiguitatem, id. 12, 2, 13: dicta ex parte diversa, id. 5, 13, 12: vectige et onera commerciorum, *to abolish*, Tac. H. 4, 65; cf., stipulationem, Gaj. Dig. 21, 2, 57 *fin.*: conventionem, Paul. ib. 41, 5, 2: emptionem, Ulp. ib. 18, 2, 2, et saep.

B. In partic. (acc. to *no.* I., B): **1.** *To relax, soften*: disciplinam militarem, Tac. H. 1, 51: judices, Quint. 4, 2, 19; so id. 8 prooem. § 12.—**2.** *To pay*: Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 73: quum virtus legionum digna clarissimis imperatoribus exstiterit, senatum quae sit antea pollicitus legionibus, ea summo studio, re publica recuperata, resoluturum, * Cic. Phil. 14, 14 *ad fin.*—Hence

rĕsŏlūtus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I., B, 1), *Relaxed, enervated, effeminate*: corpora juvenum (coupled with fluxa), Col. *praef.* § 17: minister Idaeo resolutior cinaedo, Mart. 10, 98.—* *Adv.*, rĕsŏlūte: quo resolutius decachinnetis, *more unrestrainedly*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 19.

rĕsŏnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [resono] *Resounding*; a poet. epithet of Echo, Ov. M. 3, 358; Aus. Epigr. 99, 1.

* **rĕsŏnantĭa,** ae, *f.* [id.] *An echo*, Vitr. 5, 3.

rĕ-sŏno, avi, 1. (ante-class. collat. form, acc. to the 3d conj., resonit, Pac. and Att. in Non. 504, 30 *sq.*: resonunt, Enn. and Att. in Prisc. p. 863 P.) *v. n.* and *a.* *To sound* or *ring again, to resound, re-echo* (freq. and quite classical): **A.** Lit.: **I.** *Neutr.*: tum clypei resonunt, Enn. l. l. (Ann. 11, 1): valvae resonunt regiae, Att. l. l.: theatrum natura ita resonans, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.*; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ubi non resonent imagines, *i. e. where no echoes are heard, without echoes*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 12: quum frustra resonant aera, Ov. M. 4, 333: resonabat eburnea telorum custos (*i. e.* pharetra), id. ib. 8, 319: ut solent pleni resonare camini, *to send forth a roaring noise*, id. ib. 7, 106: eque sacra resonant examina quercu, Virg. E. 7, 13.—With a follg. *abl.*: clamore et gemitu templum resonit coelitum, Att. in Non. l. l.; so, aura crepitu musico, Pac. l. l.: aedes late plangoribus, Virg. A. 12, 607: domus undique magno strepitu, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129: aether latratibus, Ov. M. 3, 231: spectacula plausu, id. ib. 10, 668: virgulta avibus canoris, Virg. G. 2, 328; cf., arbusta cicadis, id. Ecl. 2, 13; and so poet. *c. acc.*: litoraque alcyonen resonant, acalanthida dumi, *resound with*, Virg. G. 3, 338:—testudo septem nervis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 3; cf., vox ima quatuor chordis, id. Sat. 1, 3, 8.—With a follg. *ad aliquid*: qui (cornus) ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59 *fin.*—With a *dat.*: suave locus voci resonat conclusus, *echoes to the voice*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76.

B. Trop.: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. Brut. 46, 171; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 30:—gloria virtuti resonat tamquam imago, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3.

II. *Act.*, *To give back the sound of, to resound, re-echo with* any thing: formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas, Virg. E. 1, 6; so, triste et acutum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 41; cf., resonant mihi *Cynthia* silvae, *call out to me, Cynthia*, Prop. 1, 18, 31. Hence also, in the *pass.*: (sonus) in fidibus testudine resonatur aut cornu, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144.—Poet., with the *acc.* of a place, *To make resound* or *re-echo*: ubi Solis filia lucos Assiduo resonat cantu, Virg. A. 7, 11.

rĕsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [resono] *Resounding, re-echoing* (a poet. word): voces, Ov M. 3, 496: valles, Luc. 7, 480: ictus, Val Fl. 1, 618.

rĕ-sorbĕo, ēre, *v. a.* *To suck back, swallow again, resorb* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quaeque vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov. Her. 12, 125; so, saxa (pontus), Virg. A. 11, 627 Wagn.; cf., mare in se resorberi videbatur, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 9: mare accrescere aut resorberi, Tac. Agr. 10 *fin.*; and, te rursus in bellum resorbens Unda fretis tulit aestuosis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 15: hamum (*opp.* egerunt), Plin. 9, 43, 67: (lapidis aestus) respuit ab se Atque per aes agitat, sine eo quod saepe resorbet, *i. e. draws to* *itself, attracts,* Lucr. 6, 1054; so, spiritum, *to suck in,* Quint. 11, 3, 55; cf., carptim vocem, Plin. 18, 35, 87: fletum, Sil. 12, 594; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1286; and, lacrimas, Stat. Th. 5, 654.

rĕspecto, are, *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [respicio] *To look back* or *behind repeatedly* or *intently, to look* or *gaze about;* also, *to look at* any thing (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) *Neutr.:* quid respectas? nihil pericli est, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 3; so absol., Liv. 8, 39; Quint. 12, 3, 2; Virg. A. 11, 630; Stat. Th. 3, 377: ad tribunal, Liv. 3, 48: respecto identidem, ne senex, *etc.*, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 13; so, identidem, ne, id. Men. 1, 2, 51.—Poet.: leti janua patet immani et vasto respectat hiatu, Lucr. 5, 376.—(*β*) *Act.:* funera respectans, Lucr. 6, 1233; so, sine fine Caesarem, Vell. 2, 107, 2: alium (alius), Tac. Agr. 37 *fin.:* suos, Sil. 11, 594.—**II.** Trop., *To cast a look behind, to wait;* also, *to wait for, expect; to care for, to regard, respect:* (*a*) *Neutr.:* verum haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic. Sest. 5 *fin.;* id. de Sen. 23, 85: taciti respectabant somnoque sepulti, dum, *etc.*, i. e. *waited,* Lucr. 5, 973.—(*β*) *Act.:* si qua pios respectant numina, *regard,* Virg. A. 1, 603: neque hoc liberis nostris interdicendum est, ne observent tribules suos . . . ne par ab iis munus in sua petitione respectent, *look for, expect,* Cic. Planc. 18, 45; cf. Catull. 11, 21.

rĕspectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A looking back* or *about* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic. de Div. 1, 32: sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, Liv. 8, 38; cf., effuse ac sine respectu fugit, id. 32, 12; and, sine respectu mea fata relinquens, Virg. Cul. 226.—**B.** Meton., *A refuge, retreat, asylum:* ad Romanos, Liv. 42, 46: respectum pulcherrimum et praesidium firmissimum adimit rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 10, 4 *fin.;* so id. ib. 11, 11; Liv. 21, 44; cf. id. 9, 23.

II. Trop., *Respect, regard, consideration* (syn. ratio) (in this signif. not ante-Aug.; a favorite expression of Livy): respectum ad senatum habere, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 49: ni respectus equitum praepedisset animos, Liv. 9, 14; cf., Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit, id. 35, 38; and Sen. de Ira 2, 28 *fin.:* respectum amicitiae habere, Liv. 42, 37; id. 26, 1: factione respectuque rerum privatarum Appius vicit, *by a regard for private interests,* id. 2, 30; so, respectu, *c. gen.*, id. 8, 28; 9, 45; 31, 46; 42, 9; 45, 18; Quint. 12, 9, 11; Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 100; id. Pont. 4, 9, 100; Phaedr. 5, 4, 7, et al.; for which, in illius respectum iste populo praesideat, Sen. Ben. 4, 32: sine respectu non majestatis modo sed etiam humanitatis, Liv. 29, 9; so, sine respectu pudoris, veniae, Quint. 6, 3, 25; Tac. H. 2, 30:—Graecum proverbium jactans: *occultae musicae nullum esse respectum,* (* *is in no repute*), Suet. Ner. 20 (cf. Gell. 13, 30, 3, musicam quae sit abscondita, eam esse nullius rei: Gr., *τῆς λανθανούσης μουσικῆς οὐδεὶς λόγος*).

1. rē-spergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To sprinkle over* any thing; *to besprinkle, bestrew* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: praetoris oculos, *Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38; so, manus, os, simulacrum sanguine, id. Rosc. Am. 24 *fin.;* id. Phil. 3, 2, 4; id. de Or. 3, 3, 10; cf., aliquem cruore, Liv. 21, 63; Suet. Ner. 12; id. Calig. 57; and, se sanguine nefando, Liv. 1, 13: quidquid fuerat mortale aquis, Ov. M. 14, 604: rogum vino, Plin. 14, 12, 14; cf. Fest. p. 134:—alicubi labi necesse est, alicubi respergi, *to be splashed, spattered,* Sen. de Ira, 3, 6.—Poet.: nullâ nube respersus jubar, Sen. Herc. Oet. 723.—***B.** Transf., *To spread out:* ut nux repercussa radicem respergat, Pall. Jan. 15, 15.—**II.** Trop.: servili probro respersus est, Tac. H. 1, 48.

***2. rēspergo,** ĭnis, *f.* [1. respergo] *A besprinkling:* marmoris, Prudent. adv. Symm. 1, 503.

rēspersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A sprinkling over, besprinkling* (a Ciceron. word): pigmentorum, Cic. de Div. 2, 21, 48: NE SVMPTVOSA RESPERSIO, *a sprinkling of the funeral pile with wine,* id. Leg. 2, 24; v. 1. respergo, *no.* I.

1. rēspersus, a, um, *Part.* of 1. respergo.

2. rēspersus, ūs, *m.* [1. respergo] *A sprinkling over, besprinkling* (occurring only in the *abl. sing.*): urinae, Plin. 24, 17, 102:—pennarum, id. 10, 3, 3.

rē-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. (old form of *conj. perf.*, respexis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 19; id. Most. 2, 2, 90; id. Rud. 3, 3, 16) *v. n.* and *a.* *To look back* or *behind, to look about;* also, *to look back upon, to look at, look to* or *for* any thing (very freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) *Neutr.:* "*respicere* quasi *retro aspicere.* Varro Manio: sedens . . . neque post respiciens, neque ante prospiciens," Non. p. 442, 31 *sq.;* cf. under *no. β;* and, longe retro, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2: Liv. 21, 22 *fin.;* cf. Cic. de Div. 1, 24, 49; and, subito exaudivit hinnitum respexitque et equum alacrem laetus aspexit, id. ib. 1, 33 *fin.:* *Er.* Ergasilum qui vocat? *He.* Respice . . . respice ad me, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 54 *sq.;* so, ad aliquem, id. Curc. 1, 2, 20; id. Casin. 3, 5, 10; id. Pseud. 1, 3, 16; id. Poen. 4, 2, 35; id. Truc. 2, 2, 2; Ter. And. 2, 5, 6; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 13, et al.; cf., ad oppidum, Cic. de Div. 1, 32, 69: ad oras patriae, Ov. M. 11, 547: ad libellos, Quint. 10, 7, 31; 11, 2, 45: huc ad aliquem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 61; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 50: ad laevam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 8: in aliquem, App. M. 2, p. 118: huc, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 30; id. Rud. 3, 4, 2; id. Truc. 1, 2, 20; 21: tanta militum virtus fuit, ut non modo de vallo decederet nemo, sed paene ne respiceret quidem quisquam, Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 4; Virg. E. 8, 102.—(*β*) *Act.* (in the lit. sense rare in good prose, but occurring freq. in all styles in the trop. signif.; v. under *no.* II.): modo prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus, Ov. M. 2, 190: respice me et relinque egentem parasitum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 7; cf., repudia istos comites atque hoc respice et revortere, id. Merc. 5, 2, 30: proxima respiciens signa, Caes. B. C. 2, 39, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 91, 3: (Hannibalem) respexisse saepe Italiae litora, Liv. 30, 20: nec prius amissam (Creüsam) respexi animumve reflexi, Quam, *etc.*, Virg. A. 2, 741; cf., ut stetit et frustra absentem respexit amicum, id. ib. 9, 389: donec versas ad litora puppes Respiciunt, id. Aen. 10, 269; cf. id. ib. 5, 666: medio quum Sol altissimus orbe Tantum respiceret, quantum superesse videret, *looked back upon,* i. e. *had already passed over,* Ov. M. 11, 354.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: (*a*) *Neutr.:* neque se in multa simul intendere animus totum potest: et, quocumque respexit, desinit intueri, quod propositum erat, *at whatsoever it looks,* Quint. 10, 3, 23; id. 11, 2, 26; cf. id. 7, 10, 14:—M. Bibulus cuncta administrabat: ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, *looked to him, was centered in him,* Caes. B. C. 3, 5 *fin.;* cf., periculum (emptionis) ad venditorem respicere, Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 4 (coupled with ad venditorem pertinere).—(*β*) *Act.:* quom respicias immensi temporis omne Praeteritum spatium, Lucr. 3, 867; cf., quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic. Arch. 1: quum vastitatem Italiae respexerint, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: subsidia, quae respicerent in re trepida, *etc.*, *which they might look to,* i. e. *from which they might expect aid,* Liv. 4, 46; cf. id. 4, 17: respicere exemplar vitae morumque jubebo Doctum imitatorem, *to look at, have in his eye,* Hor. A. P. 317; cf., de te pendentis, te respicientis amici, id. Ep. 1, 1, 105.—With a relative-clause: quid sit prius actum, respicere aetas Nostra nequit, nisi, *etc.*, Lucr. 5, 1445; cf. id. 3, 985.

B. Pregn., *To look at with solicitude,* i. e. *to have a care for, regard, be mindful of, consider, respect,* etc. (in this sense mostly act.). So, in the first place, of a provident, protecting deity: di homines respiciunt, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 29; so, di (deus) aliquem respiciunt (respicit), id. Bacch. 4, 3, 24; Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 34; id. Hec. 5, 2, 6; Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 36; Virg. E. 1, 28; cf., nisi idem deus, qui, *etc.*, respexerit rem publicam, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2; and, et me et te, nisi quid Di respiciunt, perdidi, Ter. And. 4, 1, 18; hence also, respiciens, *The Provident,* an epithet of Fortuna: "ad opem ferendam," Cic. Leg. 2, 11 *fin.;* Inscr. Orell. 477; 1766. Rarely, in a bad sense, of an avenging deity: at vos, devota capita, respiciant di perjuriorum vindices, *may they remember it against you,* Just. 14, 4, 10.—Also of persons that have a care or regard for any thing: hercle alius nemo respicit nos, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 55; so, aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 19; id. Aul. 2, 2, 54; Ter. And. 5, 6, 11; id. Ad. 5, 8, 9; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10; Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 7; id. B. C. 1, 1, 3; Mart. 10, 10, et al.: mox deos respexere: restitui Capitolium placuit, *bethought themselves of,* Tac. H. 4, 4: aetatem tuam, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 87: populi Romani commoda (coupled with prospicere), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55: salutem cum meam tum aliorum, id. Planc. 38; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 2: rempublicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118; Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 11 *fin.*, et saep.—With se, *To think of* or *have regard for one's self,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 18; 5, 1, 46; Cic. Fin. 2, 24 *fin.;* pro Scaur. Fragm. 41, p. 267 Orell., Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24 *fin.*—With *ad* (in Quintilian): ad utilitatem Ligarii respicit, *looks to the advantage of,* Quint. 9, 2, 28; so, modice ad hanc partem, id. 9, 4, 36: Graecas literas (corresp. to *studere* Latinis), id. 1, 12, 6: saepius ad curam rerum ab elocutione, id. 10, 1, 120.—(*β*) With an object-clause, *To observe:* respicio nihili meam vos gratiam facere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 68.

* **rēspīrācŭlum,** i, *n.* [respiro] *Breathing, respiration,* Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 2, 12.

rēspīrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *The windpipe* (an Ovidian word), Ov. M. 2, 828; 12, 142.

rēspīrāmentum, i, *n.* [respiro, *no.* II.] *Relief, comfort* (late Lat.), Aug. Conf. 7, 7 *fin.;* Serm. de temp. 144 *fin.*

rēspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [respiro] **I.** Lit., *A breathing out, exhaling;* hence, in gen., *breathing, respiration,* Cic. Univ. 6; Plin. 9, 7, 6; Quint. 9, 4, 67 (coupled with spiritus); 11, 3, 39; 53; 63.—***B.** Transf., *Exhalation:* aquarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27.—**II.** Trop., *A breathing* in the course of an action, *i. e. a taking breath, resting; an intermission, pause:* in suo quisque gradu obnixi sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, Liv. 8, 38. So of *a pause* in speaking: morae respirationesque delectant, Cic. Or. 16 *fin.;* cf. Quint. 7, 9, 11.

rēspīrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A drawing breath, inhaling, inspiration;* only in *Cic. N. D. 2, 55 Orell. *N. cr.;* and App. M. 4, p. 149.

rē-spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* *To blow* or *breathe back, respire; to breathe out, exhale* (quite class.; esp. in the trop. signif.): quod nisi respirent venti, vis nulla refrenet Res . . . nunc quia respirant, *etc.*, Lucr. 6, 568 *sq.:* quum aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertineat excipiatque animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu eandemque a pulmonibus respiret et reddat, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; so, malignum aëra, *to exhale,* Stat. S. 2, 2, 78; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 35; and poet., fistula, *i. e. to sound,* Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 74.—Hence,

II. Transf., in gen., *To take breath; to breathe, respire* (so only *neutr.*): **A.** Lit.: Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64; 3, 14 *fin.;* so Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 20 (coupled with recipere anhelitum); id. Pers. 3, 3, 12; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 12; Quint. 8, 5, 14; Plin. 14, 22, 28; Juv. 14, 28, et al.—**B.** Trop., *To fetch one's breath again, to recover breath; to recover, revive, be relieved* or *refreshed* after any thing difficult (as labor, care, *etc.*); constr. *absol.* or *ab aliqua re:* (*a*) *Absol.:* (improbitas) cujus in animo versatur, numquam sinit eum respirare, numquam acquiescere, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 52; so id. Fam. 6, 2, 2 (coupled with recreari); id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22; id. Mil. 18, 47; id. Sest. 38, 71; id. Att. 2, 24 *fin.;* 7, 13, a, § 3; 10, 1; Liv. 10, 28; 26, 26 *fin.;* 28, 31; *Virg. A. 9, 813, et al.; Quint. 9, 4, 62.—Impers.: ita respiratum, mittique legationes coeptae, Liv. 29, 4.—(*β*) With *ab*. respirare a metu, Cic. Clu. 70, 200; so, ab eorum mixtis precibus minisque, Liv. 4, 25; cf., aures poëticis voluptatibus a forensi asperitate, Quint. 1, 8, 11.—**2.** Transf., twice in Cic., of the exertion or passion itself, *To abate, diminish, cease* (syn. remittere, cessare): oppugnatio respiravit, Cic. Phil. 8, 7: cupiditas atque avaritia respirasset, id. Quint. 16 *fin.*

* **rēsplendentĭa,** ae, *f.* [resplendeo] *Splendor, resplendence:* veritatis, Aug. Ep. ad Maced. 55.

rē-splendĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To shine brightly: to glitter, be resplendent* (a poet. word), Virg. A. 12, 741; Sil. 12, 732; Manil. 5, 719.—Trop.: r. gloria Martis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 16.

rē-spondĕo, di, sum, 2. *v. a.* Orig., *To promise* a thing *in return* for something else; *to offer* or *present in return.* So, only in a few examples, the phrase par pari (*dat.*) respondere, *to return like for like:* par pari respondes dicto, *you can return tit for tat with your tongue,* Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 41; cf., istuc serva et verbum verbo par pari ut respondeas, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 35; and, paria paribus respondimus, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23.—*Pass.:* provide, si cui quid debetur, ut sit, unde par pari respondeatur, *i. e. that there be wherewithal to meet the demand,* Atticus in Cic. Att. 16, 7, 6. Cf. also under *no.* II., A, 1, the lusus verbb. with spondeo; and *no.* II., B, *ad init.*

Hence very soon commonly employed (in all periods and kinds of composition): **II.** In a more general signification, both: **A.** *To answer,* i. e. *to reply, respond,* in speaking; and, **B.** *To answer to,* i. e. *to agree with, correspond to* the nature, circumstances, *etc.*, of the thing spoken of.

A. *To answer, reply, respond* (in a friendly or hostile signif.); constr., *r. aliquid alicui, ad, adversus, contra aliquem* (*aliquid*): **1.** In gen.: **a.** Lit.: *Th.* Aliud te rogo. *Tr.* Aliud ergo nunc tibi respondeo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 70; cf. id. Merc. 1, 2, 73; and *absol.*, prius respondes, quam rogo, id. ib. 2, 3, 119: ab his sermo oritur, respondet Laelius, Cic. Lael. 1 *fin.*; Plaut. Merc. 5, 5, 28: olli respondet rex Albaï Longaï, Enn. Ann. 1, 88: cui orationi Caepionis ore respondit Aelius, Cic. Brut. 46; so, criminibus, id. Planc. 2: supremae tuae paginae, id. Att. 6, 2: cui opinioni, Quint. 4. 4, 1: tam aequae postulationi, id. 7, 1, 47, et mult. al.:—summa constantia ad ea, quae quaesita erant, respondebat, Cic. Phil. 1, 1; cf., arbitrabar me satis respondisse ad id quod quaesierat Laelius, id. Rep. 2, 39:—nec absurde adversus utrosque respondisse visus est, Liv. 35, 50; so id. 8, 32; 30, 31; 33, 35 *fin.*:—multa contra patronos venuste testis saepe respondet, Quint. 5, 7, 31; so id. 5, 7, 24; cf., accipe, quid contra juvenis responderit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 233.—With an object-clause: respondent, bello se et suos tutari posse, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 59; so id. Curc. 2, 3, 54; id. Mil. 2, 2, 23; id. Merc. 5, 2, 102, et al.—In the *Part. perf.*: postquam mihi responsum est, abeo, *etc.*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 57; cf. id. Mil. 4, 2, 93: quid nunc renunciem abs te responsum? Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 19: sic existimet: Responsum non dictum esse, quia laesit prior, id. Eun. prol. 6. In the *plur.*: multa ejus et in senatu et in foro vel provisa prudenter vel acta constanter vel responsa acute ferebantur, Cic. Lael. 2.—In the *Supine:* (haec) quam brevia responsu, Cic. Clu. 59 *fin.*—In a lusus verbb. with spondeo: *Er.* Sponden' tu istud? *He.* Spondeo. *Er.* At ego, tuum tibi advenisse filium, respondeo, *and in return I promise you,* i. e. *assure you,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 119.—**b.** Trop.: saxa et solitudines voci respondent, Cic. Arch. 8, 19; cf. Ov. M. 11, 53; and, respondentia tympana, Stat. Ach. 2, 175:—urbes coloniarum respondebunt Catilinae tumulis silvestribus, qs. *will give an answer to,* i. e. *will prove a match for,* Cic. Cat. 2, 11.

2. In partic.: **a.** Of lawyers, priests, oracles, *etc.*, *To give an opinion, advice, decision, response:* quaeris, num juris consultus (sit)? quasi quisquam sit, qui sibi hunc falsum de jure respondisse dicat, Cic. Planc. 25, 62; so, de jure, id. Brut. 30; cf., de jure consulentibus respondere, id. Mur. 4, 9; in a like signif., also simply jus, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12; 2, 12, 29; id. de Or. 1, 45, 198; Plin. 6, 15, 3, et al.; cf., civica jura, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 24; and, quae consuluntur, minimo periculo respondentur, *etc.*, Cic. Mur. 13, 28; id. Brut. 89, 306; Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 7; and so absol., very freq. of the jurists in the Digests; v. below, responsum:—pater Roscii ad haruspices retulit: qui responderunt, nihil illo puero clarius fore, Cic. de Div. 1, 36, 79; so Liv. 27, 37; 31, 5; 5, 54; Vell. 2, 24, 3; Suet. Aug. 94; 97: possumus seniores amici quiete respondere, *to give advice,* Tac. A. 14, 54 *fin.*—**b.** Of the answering of a person summoned when his name is called; hence, meton., i. q. *To appear:* citatus neque respondit neque excusatus est, Var. in Gell. 11, 1, 4; cf., quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv. 2, 8; so id. 7, 4; Val. Max. 6, 3, 4; Suet. Tib. 38; id. Ner. 44; Hor. S. 1, 9. 36; Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 35, et saep.—Hence, (*β*) Transf., in gen., *To appear, be present:* ipsi (*sc.* pes paeon et herous) se offerent et respondebunt non vocati, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191; so, verba (coupled with res se ostendent), Quint. 10, 3, 9: ut ii, qui debent, non respondeant ad tempus, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 2; cf., podagra ad tempus (coupled with venit ad horam), Sen. Q. N. 3, 16: sanguis per menstrua, Cels. 4, 4, 5.

B. *To answer to; to agree, accord,* or *correspond with* a thing; constr. usually with the *dat.* or *absol.:* ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50; cf., ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, id. de Or. 12, 38; and, respondent extrema primis media utrisque omnia omnibus, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: (Aristoteles dicit) illam artem (*sc.* rhetoricam) quasi ex altera parte respondere dialecticae, *that it corresponds to,* i. e. *forms the counterpart of,* id. Or. 32, 114; cf., of a locality: contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, *i. e. lies opposite,* Virg. A. 6, 23: est mihi magnae curae, ut ita erudiatur (Lucullus), ut et patri et Caepioni nostro et tibi tam propinquo respondeat, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 8: satis Graecorum gloriae responderunt, id. Tusc. 1, 2; so, tua virtus opinioni hominum, id. Fam. 2, 5, 2; id. Lael. 16: fortuna meis optatis, id. Fam. 2, 1, 2; cf., seges votis, Virg. G. 1, 47: favor meritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 9: par fama labori, id. Sat. 2, 8, 66: fructus labori, Ov. F. 4, 641, et al.: nominibus non respondet, *he does not pay his debts,* Sen. Ep. 87:—amori amore respondere. *i. e. to return it, repay it,* Cic. Fam. 15, 21, 4; cf., Quinti fratris liberalitati subsidiis amicorum, id. Att. 4, 3 *fin.*: qui ex vico ortus est, eam patriam intelligitur habere, cui reip. vicus ille respondet, *to which it belongs,* Ulp. Dig. 50, 1, 30.—With *ad:* respondere ad parentum speciem, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 9: deformentur directiones, ut longitudines ad regulam et lineam, altitudines ad perpendiculum, anguli ad normam respondentes exigantur, Vitr. 7, 3; cf., structuram ad perpendiculum respondere oportet, Plin. 36, 22, 51: ad spem eventus respondit, Liv. 28, 6; cf. with the *dat.:* Papirio quoque brevi ad spem eventus respondit, id. 9, 15; and with *ex:* quicquid non ex voluntate respondet, iram provocat, Sen. Ep. 47 *fin.*—*Absol.:* speculum quoquomque obvertimus oris, Res ibi respondent simili forma atque colore, *i. e. correspond, are reflected,* Lucr. 4, 168; cf. id. 4, 214: medicus aliquid oportet inveniat, quod non ubique fortasse, sed saepius tamen etiam respondeat, *may answer, be suitable,* Cels. praef.: frumenta quando cum quarto responderint (*sc.* colono), *have returned, yielded,* Col. 3, 3, 4; cf. with the *dat.:* humus cum est repetita cultu, magno fenore colono respondet, id. 2, 1, 3; and, metalla plenius responsura fodienti, Sen. Ep. 23.—Hence

rēsponsum, i, *n.*, *Pa.* Subst., *An answer, reply, response* (equally freq. in the *sing.* and *plur.*): **1.** In gen.: suis postulatis responsa exspectare, Caes. B. C. 1, 5 *fin.*: haec paucis diebus ex illius ad nostra responsa responsis intelligentur, quorsum evasura sint, Cic. Att. 7, 17 *ad fin.*: responsum senatus, Liv. 7, 31: sine responso legatos dimisit, id. 9, 38: nullo ab nostris dato responso, Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 3; cf., r. dedisti tantis de rebus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16; so, reddere alicui, id. Planc. 14, 34; cf., triste redditum, Liv. 9, 16: r. ferre (ab aliquo), *to receive,* Cic. Cat. 1, 8; Caes. B G. 6, 4 *fin.*: referre (ab aliquo), *to deliver,* Cic. Att. 7, 17, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 23; Liv. 37, 6: elicere, Quint. 5, 7, 20: petere, Hor. C. S. 55, et al.—**2.** In partic. (acc. to *no.* II., A, 2), *An answer, reply* of a lawyer, priest, oracle, *etc.*; *an opinion, response, oracle:* quum responsumque ab eo (Crasso) verum magis quam ad suam rem accommodatum abstulisset, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 239: res judicatae, decreta, responsa, id. ib. 2, 27, 116; id. Mur. 13 *fin.*; cf., Justin. Inst. 1, 2. 8:—haruspicum responsa, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 30; Ov. M. 3, 340; 527: legatus a Delphis Romam rediit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit, Liv. 23, 11; cf. id. 1, 56; Quint. 3, 7, 11; 5, 7, 35; Tac. H. 1, 10; 4, 65, et al.; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 65; Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 15; Virg. A. 7, 86, et saep.

rēsponsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [respondeo] **1.** *An answer, reply; a refutation* (rare, but quite class.): in quo erat accusatoris interpretatio indigna responsione, Cic. Balb. 16, 36; so Gell. 12, 12; and in the *plur.*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 63.—**2.** In rhetoric: sibi ipsi responsio, *a replying to one's own argument,* Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 35; 9, 3, 90 (cf., ut quasi ad interrogata sibi ipse respondeat, Cic. Or. 40).

rēsponsĭto, avi, 1. *v. intens. a.* [respondeo, *no.* II., A, 2, a] Of lawyers, *To give an answer, opinion, advice,* Cic. Rep. 5, 3; id. Leg. 1, 4 *fin.* Mos. *N. cr.*; Gell. 13, 10; Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1.

(* **rēsponsīve,** *adv.* [respondeo] *Responsively,* Ascon. Ped. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 56 *fin.*)

rēsponso, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To return an answer, to answer, reply, respond* (a poet. word) · **I.** Lit.: neu quisquam responset, quando hasce aedes pultabit senex, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 56; so id. ib. 2, 1, 31; id. Mil. 4, 1, 17:—num ancillae aut servi tibi Responsant? *answer you back,* id. Men. 4, 2, 57.—**II.** Trop.: exoritur clamor ripaeque lacusque Responsant circa, *re-echo,* Virg. A. 12, 757; so Val. Fl. 3, 597; 4, 286; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 162:—ne gallina malum responset dura palato, *ill suit his palate,* Hor. S. 2. 4, 18: responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores fortis, *to withstand, resist,* id. ib. 2, 7, 85; cf., fortunae superbae, id. Ep. 1, 1, 68; and, animus coenis opimis, id. Sat. 2, 7, 103.

* **rēsponsor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that answers* or *replies,* Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 7.

rēsponsum, i, v. respondeo, *ad fin.*

1. rēsponsus, a, um, *Part.* of respondeo.

2. rēsponsus, ūs, *m.* [respondeo, *no.* II., B] *Correspondence of parts, harmony, symmetry,* Vitr. 1, 2; 3, 1.

respublĭca, v. res, *no.* II., G.

rē-spŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a.* *To spit back; to discharge by spitting; to cast out, eject, expel,* etc. (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: quin etiam gustatus, quam cito id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: quas natura respuerit, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24: lumen per cornum transit, at imber respuitur, Lucr. 2, 389; cf. Quint. 1, 3, 28; so, liquorem ab se, Vitr. 7, 4; with which cf., ferrum ab se (opp. to resorbere), Lucr. 6, 1053: id. 2, 197; cf. Plin. 2, 103, 106. § 231; Pallad. 1, 33. 2: frenos cum sanguine (equus), Stat. Th. 8, 544: invisum cadaver (humus), Ov. Ib. 170, et saep.—**II.** Trop., *To reject, repel, refuse; to dislike, disapprove, not accept:* quae nisi respuis ex animo longeque remittis, Lucr. 6, 68: quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant, Cic. Fat. 20, 47; cf. id. Att. 13, 38 *fin.*: ratio juris respuat hanc defensionem et pro nihilo putet, id. Caecin. 19 *fin.*; so Liv. 42, 14: haec aetas omne quod fieri non potest respuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 42: orationem, Cic. Mur. 35, 74 *fin.*: quo judex dicto moveatur quid respuat, Quint. 6, 4, 19: non respuit Caesar conditionem, *Caes. B. G. 1, 42, 2: Caesaris interdicta respuuntur. *are spurned,* Cic. Att. 7, 26; cf. Liv. 2, 41 *fin.*:—quod respuunt (aures), immutandum est, Cic. Part. or. 5: so Quint. 11, 1, 61; Tac. Or. 9; cf., nemo civis est, qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, Cic. Pis. 2); and *absol.*: quis te tum audiret illorum? respuerent aures, id. Planc. 18; and with this cf., calcitrat, respuit, id. Cael. 15 *fin.*—* (β) *Part. praes. c. gen.*: communium vocum respuens nimis ac fastidiens, Gell. 6, 15, 2.

rēstagnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restagno] *An overflowing, inundation*: Euphratis, Plin. 6, 28, 32; cf. id. 2, 67, 67: alvi, *a rising*, id. 11, 37, 66.

rē-stagno, are, *v. n.* *To run over, overflow*, of bodies of water, Liv. 44, 6; 46; Plin. 5, 5, 5; Ov. M. 11, 364; Luc. 4, 89; Sil. 8, 382.—Transf., of the inundated place: late is locus restagnat, *Caes. B. C. 2, 24 *fin.*; cf., arva palude, Sil. 4, 752.

rēstaurātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restauro] *A restoration, renewal* (in jurid. Lat.): servitutis, Julian. Dig. 23, 5, 7: eremodicii, Ulp. ib. 4, 4, 7 *fin.*

rē-stauro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To restore, repair, rebuild* (perh. only a post-Aug. word; for in Liv. 5, 52, 9, and 27, 21, 9, instaurare is the better reading; v. Drak. *N. cr.*) **I.** Lit.: r. theatrum igne fortuito haustum, Tac. A. 3, 72; aedem Veneris, id. ib. 4, 43: navem iisdem tabulis, Ulp. Dig. 7, 4, 10: in pristinum statum, id. ib. 43, 21, 1, § 6.—**II.** Trop., *To renew, repeat*: bellum, Just. 2, 10, 1; 3, 5, 2; 20, 5, 6; 31, 3, 8: accusationem, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 4 *fin.*: litem, Modest. ib. 4, 4, 29: veterem obligationem, Papin. ib. 19, 5, 9.

‡ **restĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [restis] *A rope-maker*, Fronto, p. 2201 P.

* **rēstĭbĭlĭo**, ire, *v. a.* [restibilis] *To re-establish, restore*, Pac. in Fest. s. v. SAS, p. 253 dub.

* **rē-stĭbĭlis**, e, *adj.* [stabilis; hence, that is made to stand again] In econom. lang., *That is restored* or *renewed*: ager, *that is sown* or *tilled every year* (opp. to novalis, which lies fallow), Var. L. L. 5, 4 *fin.*; id. R. R. 1, 44, 2 and 3; so, locus, Cato R. R. 35, 2; and *absol.*, restibile, Col. 2, 10, 6: vinetum, id. 3, 18, 1; 3, 11, 4: segetes, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 6; Plin. 18, 17, 45: platanus, *flourishing again*, id. 16, 32, 57.—**2.** Transf.: fecunditas (mulierum), *new, fresh*, Plin. 28, 19, 77.

restĭcŭla, ae, *f.* (collat. form *abl.*: ex resticulo suspensa, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 12) *dim.* [restis] *A small rope, a cord, line*, Cato R. R. 110; Var. R. R. 1, 41, 5; Cic. Scaur. fragm. p. 261 *fin.* Orell.; Amm. 14, 7 *med.*

* **restĭcŭlum** or **-us**, v. resticula, *ad init.*

rē-stillo, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To drop back; to fall back in drops*: * **I.** *Neutr.*: Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 287.—* **II.** *Act.*: quae (tuae literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, *have instilled again*, Cic. Att. 9, 7 Orell. *N. cr.* (*al.* instillarunt).

* **rēstinctio**, ōnis, *f.* *A quenching* (of thirst), Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9.

rēstinctus, a, um, *Part.* of restinguo.

rē-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* *To put out, quench, extinguish* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ignem restinguunt aqua, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 16; so, ignem, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17 (along with refrigerare); id. Cat. 3, 1, 2; id. Top. 12, 52; Plin. 20 praef.; Ov. R. Am. 807, et al.; cf., flammam, Lucr. 4, 1083; Cic. Sull. 30; Liv. 28, 23; Hor. S. 1, 5, 76: incendium, Catilinus in Sall. C. 31 *fin.*; and in Cic. Mur. 25 *fin.*; Liv. 28, 42: aggerem opera flammâ comprehensa, Caes. B. G. 7, 25 *fin.*; Hirt. B. G. 8, 43, 3: aes accensum, Plin. 33, 3, 20: lucernam, id. 31, 3, 27: fulminis ictum, id. 37, 10, 55: solem, Lucr. 5, 121.—*Absol.*: ut omnis ex castris multitudo ad restinguendum concurreret, *to extinguish the flames*, Caes. B. G. 7, 24 *fin.*—**2.** Transf., *To quench, slake, assuage, allay*: sitim, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9; Virg. E. 5, 47: pocula ardentis Falerni lymphâ, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 19: venena, Plin. 20, 21, 84; 28, 10, 45; 29, 4, 23: ictus scorpionis, id. 24, 8, 29, et saep.

II. Trop., *To extinguish, exterminate, annihilate, destroy*: genus suum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 50; cf., haustas sanguisugas, *i. e. to kill*, Plin. 29, 4, 17: pilos (spuma illita), id. 28, 19, 77: morbum, id. 26, 1, 5: cf., nauseam, id. 8, 27, 41:—haec verba una mehercle falsa lacrimula Restinguet, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 24; cf. id. Phorm. 5, 7, 82: animos hominum sensusque morte restingui, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: mentes inflammatas, id. de Or. 1, 51; cf., bellum restinctum, *opp.* inflammatum, id. Fam. 11, 12; so, oriens incendium belli sanguine suo, id. Rep. 1, 1: omnium cupiditatum ardorem, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43; cf., illa tertia parte animi, in qua irarum exsistit ardor, sedata atque restincta, *appeased*, id. de Div. 1, 29 *fin.*: cupiditates iracundiasque (eloquentiâ), id. N. D. 2, 59, 148 Orell. *N. cr.*: odium, id. Rab. Post. 6: studia, id. Or. 1 *fin.*; Liv. 10, 13: animorum incendia, Cic. Or. 8, 27: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, id. Att. 13, 10, 3.

restĭo, ōnis, *m.* [restis] *A rope-maker, rope-seller*, Suet. Aug. 2 *fin.* Casaub.; cf. Fronto, p. 2201 P.—In a comic lusus verbb. with bucaeda, for *one who is scourged with ropes*: Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 2.

rēstĭpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restipulor] *A counter-engagement, counter-obligation*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13 (repeatedly): Gai. Inst. 4, p. 259 Goesch.

rē-stĭpŭlor, ari, *v. dep. a.* *To stipulate, promise*, or *engage in return*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13; App. Apol. p. 338; Val. Max. 2, 8, 2.

restis, is (*acc.*, more freq., restim, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 2; id. Pseud. 1, 1, 86; id. Poen. 1, 2, 184; id. Pers. 5, 2, 34; id. Rud. 2, 3, 37; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34; id. Phorm. 4, 4, 5; Caecil. in Non. 200, 21; App. M. p. 109: restem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 97; Mart. 4, 70; Juv. 10, 58; Inscr. Grut. 715, 10.—But *abl.* usually reste, Juv. 3, 226; 14, 274; Liv. 27, 37 *fin.*; Plin. 17, 10, 11: resti, perh. only on the authority of the Rhem. Palaem. p. 1374 P. Cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 208 and 231), *f.* *A rope, cord*: quae fiunt de cannabi, lino, *etc.*..., ut funes, restes, tegetes, Var. R. R. 1, 22; cf. id. ib. 1, 23, 6: caedere hodie tu restibus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 11: restim volo mihi emere, id. Pseud. 1, 1, 86; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 184; id. Pers. 5, 2, 34; id. Casin. 2, 7, 2: exsolvi restim, id. Rud. 2, 3, 37. In a game of the Roman youth, the rows of dancers were united by taking hold of a rope, (* or, acc. to Donatus, *ad loc.*, they formed a line by taking hold of hands): tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34 Ruhnk.; cf., in foro pompa constitit; et per manus reste data, virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, Liv. 27, 37 *fin.* Drak.—Proverb.: ad restim res rediit, *i. e. matters are come to such a pass that a man might hang himself*, Caecil. in Non. 200, 21; Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 5.—**II.** Transf.: restes allii, caepis, *The leaves of garlic* or *onions*, Plin. 20, 6, 23; Mart. 12, 32.

rēstĭto, are, *v. intens. n.* [resto] *To stay behind, to loiter, tarry, hesitate* (ante-class., and several times in Liv. and Pliny the Elder): restitant, occurrunt, obstant, *etc.*, Enn. in Non. 147, 10; so Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 2; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 1; Liv. 7, 39 *fin.* Drak.; 10, 19; 30, 31; Plin. 18, 16, 19, § 50.

* **rēstĭtrix**, īcis, *f.* [resisto] *She that stays behind*: ego hic restitrix, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 5.

rē-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *To put* or *set up again*, i. e. either *to replace* in its former position, or (more freq.) *to restore* to its former condition (freq. and quite class.).

I. In gen.: **A.** Lit.: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25; so, arborem, Virg. G. 2, 272; and, luxatum femur ex toto, Cels. 8, 20:—r. aedes, coupled with reficere, Cic. Top. 3, 15; so, domum a Clodio disjectam, *i. e. to rebuild*, Vell. 2, 45, 3; cf., domum, Suet. Ner. 31: theatrum, id. Claud. 21: statuas (disjectas), id. Calig. 34: tropaea disjecta, id. Caes. 11: fores effractas, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 40: oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 3: fontes et flumina, Ov. M. 2, 407: turbatas comas, id. Fast. 3, 16: ordines, Sall. J. 51, 3; cf., aciem, Liv. 5, 18; 29, 2, et al.; and, inclinatam aciem, Suet. Caes. 62:—(eos, qui) quaedam contra naturam depravata habent, restituere et corrigere, Cic. de Div. 2, 46; so, oculos (luminibus orbati), Suet. Vesp. 7; cf., visum, Plin. 25, 8, 50: pilos, id. 32, 10, 40: se (apes, coupled with reviviscere), Var. R. R. 3, 16 *fin.*; cf., aliquem a limine mortis, Catull. 68, 4; Virg. Cul. 223; and, restinctum, Ov. Pont. 3, 6. 35.

B. Trop. So the celebrated verse of Ennius on Quintus Fabius Maximus: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. Ann. 8, 27 (repeatedly quoted and applied in Cic. Off. 1, 24 *fin.*; id. de Sen. 4, 10; id. Att. 2, 19, 2; Liv. 30, 26; Virg. A. 6, 847 Serv.; Macr. S. 6, 1; Ov. F. 2, 242; Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21, et al.); cf., rem prolapsam, Liv. 2, 63; so id. 6, 22: rem impeditam et perditam, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 13; and simply, rem, Liv. 3, 12 Drak.; 8, 11; 25, 37: veteres clientelas, Caes. B. G. 6, 12, 6; cf., veterem tuam illam calliditatem atque prudentiam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61; so, tribuniciam potestatem, id. Agr. 2, 14, 36: tribuniciam intercessionem armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 2: proelium, Poeta ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 23 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 7, 87, 3; Liv. 6, 8; cf., pugnam omnibus locis, id. 4, 38 *fin.*: damna Romano accepta bello, id. 31, 43: sanitatem, Plin. 20, 6, 23 *fin.*; cf., vires, Val. Fl. 2, 70: adolescentem corruptum, *to reform*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 81: suorum a pudore maritimae ignominiae restituti animi, *restored, revived*, Liv. 35, 27

II. In partic., *To give back, deliver up, return, restore* a thing belonging to a person or place: **A.** Lit.: *Mi.* Paterna oportet reddi filio bona. *Ha.* Restituentur omnia, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 122; cf., tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent? Liv. 3, 68; and with a personal object: virginem suis Restituere ac reddere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67; so id. ib. 4, 6, 8; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 83; id. Andr. 3, 3, 38; id. Hec. 5, 3, 20: amissa cuique, Caes. B. C. 1, 87, 1: bona iis, id. ib. 2, 21, 2: majorum locum huic, id. B. G. 5, 25, 2: agrum Veientibus, Liv. 2, 13, et saep.: alicui suum familiarem et hospitem, ereptum e manibus hostium, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 6: captum victori, Liv. 9, 11: illum restituam huic, hic autem in Alidem me meo patri, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 56: aliquem natalibus, *to set free*, Dig. 40, tit. 11: v. natalis, II., B. p. 985. Without a *dat.*: amissa (*opp.* adimere), Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 4: fraudata, id. ib. 3, 60 *fin.*, et al.:—Arpi restituti ad Romanos, Liv. 24, 47; cf., (Cloelia) sospites omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit, id. 2, 13; and so id. 2, 49:—aliquem in aliquem locum, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 58; cf. Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 108: (Siciliam) in antiquum statum, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12; cf., civitates afflictas in melius, Suet. Vesp. 17.—Hence,

2. A publicist's and jurid. *t. t.*, *To bring back* or *restore* to his previous state or condition; *to recall, reinstate* a person condemned, banished, deprived of his property, *etc.*: restituebat multos calamitosos ... Licinium Denticulam de alea condemnatum restituit, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: omnes, qui lege Pompeia condemnati essent, id. Att. 10, 4, 8: quae fuisset justa causa restituendi mei, nisi fuisset injusta ejiciendi? id. Mil. 14; cf. id. ib. 15; so, aliquem (damnatum), Suet. Caes. 41; id. Calig. 15; cf., exsulem, id. Claud. 12: legionem totam cum ignominia missam, id. Caes. 69: neque enim praetor, si ex eo fundo essem dejectus, ita me restitui jussit, Cic. Caecin. 29; cf. id. ib. 8 *fin.*:—nonnullos ambitus Pompeia lege damnatos in integrum restituit, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 4; so, aliquem in integrum, Cic. Clu. 36; Callistr. Dig. 4, 1, 4; Paul. ib. 4, 15; cf. the whole section, 4, 1, De in integrum restitutionibus: equites Romanos in tribunicium honorem, Caes. B. C. 1, 77 *fin.*: tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem, id. ib. 1, 22, 5: restitutus in patriam (Camillus) patriam ipsam restituit, Liv. 7, 1 *fin.*; so, in patriam, Suet. Ner. 3.—And hence,

b. Transf.: (α) Of things, *To deliver up again, to make restitution of, restore*: in utriusque bonis nihil erat, quod restitui posset, nisi quod moveri loco non poterat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25 *fin.*; so Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 34; 43, 12, 1, § 19, et al.—(β) Of a previous judicial sentence or of injustice committed, *To reverse*, i. e. *to make null and void, to make good again, repair*: alia judicia Lilybaei, alia Agrigenti, alia Panhormi restituta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26: qui (praetor) dies totos aut vim fieri vetat aut restitui factam jubet, *etc.*, id. Caecin. 13; cf. Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 11.

B. Trop.: ut anno XVI. post reges exactos secederent, leges sacratas ipsi sibi restituerent, *restored for themselves, re-established*, Cic. Corn. 1 fragm. 23, p. 450 *fin.* Orell.: restituit his animos parva una res, Liv. 25, 18: ut interfecto Punico praesidio restituerent se Romanis, *join themselves again to the Romans;* id. 23, 7: ulcera sanitati restituens, *restoring*, Plin. 20, 6, 23; cf. id. 14, 18, 22.—And acc. to *no.* A, 2: Bacchus peccasse fatentem Restituit, *restored to his former condition*, Ov. M. 11, 135; cf., cum semel occideris . . . Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te Restituet pietas, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 24:—aliquem in gaudia, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 44; id. Mil. 3, 1, 108; cf., cives ex servitute in libertatem, Liv. 28, 39; and, poëtam in locum, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 13; so, aliquem rursus in gratiam, id. ib. 3, 1, 11; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 8: Acarnanas in antiquam formulam jurisque ac ditionis eorum, Liv. 26, 24: vos in amicitiam societatemque nostram, id. 31, 31 *fin.*, et saep.:—quum praecipitata raptim consilia neque revocari neque in integrum restitui possint, Liv. 31, 32.

rēstĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restituo] *A restoring, restoration:* **I.** In gen.: domus incendio absumptae, *i. e. a rebuilding*, Suet. Aug. 57: Capitolii, id. Vesp. 8: theatri, id. Tib. 47: urbis in majus, Just. 2, 14: afflictarum civitatum, Suet. Tit. 8.—Trop.: omnis pristinae fortunae, Suet. Ner. 40: libertatis, Val. Max. 4, 1. 4 *ext.*: lunae, Arn. 6, 196.—**II.** In partic.: **1.** *A giving back, restitution* (in jurid. Lat.), Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 22; Ulp. ib. 36, 1, 1, § 14; 6, § 3.—**2.** *A replacing, reinstating* one condemned or proscribed in his former condition: damnatorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 4 *fin.*; so Suet. Oth. 2: salus restitutioque, *a recalling from exile*, Cic. Pis. 15, 35; so Quint. 7, 1, 42; 60: in integrum restitutiones, Modest. Dig. 4, 1, 3; v. this entire section: De in integrum restitutionibus.

rēstĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A restorer:* templorum omnium, Liv. 4, 20.—Trop.: salutis meae, Cic. Mil. 15; cf. Quint. 7, 1, 43 and 61: reipublicae, Eumen. Grat. act. ad Constant. 4.

rēstĭtūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [restituo, *no.* II.] *Of* or *relating to restitution, restitutory* (jurid. Lat.): interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 1, 1: judicium, Gai. ib. 3, 3, 46: actio, Julian. ib. 2, 10, 3.—*Absol.*: in restitutorio agendo (*i. e.* judicio), Ulp. Dig. 27, 6, 7.

* **rēstĭtūtrix**, īcis, *f.* [id]. *She that gives back again, a restorer:* omnium generum, quae accipit (terra, coupled with receptrix), App. Trismeg. p. 77.

rēstĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* of restituo.

rē-sto, stĭti, 1. (*Perf. subj.*, restaverit, Prop. 2, 34, 53) *v. n.* *To stay back, keep back*, i. e.,

I. *To stop behind, to stand still* (so extremely rare and only poet.; whereas, resisto is quite class.): **A.** Lit.: si resto, pergit, ut eam: si ire conor, prohibet betere, Pac. in Non. 77, 25.—**B.** Trop.: Enn. Ann. 7, 55: nullo dominae teritur sub limine amor, qui Restat et immerita sustinet aure minas, *stands firm, holds out*, Prop. 2, 25, 18.

II. *To withstand, resist, oppose* (so likewise much rarer than resisto, and not in Cic. or Caes.): **A.** In the first place, of military resistance, *To stand firm, hold out, not yield;* constr. usually *absol.*, rarely with the *dat.* or *adversum:* Enn. Ann. 7, 115: validam urbem multos dies restantem pugnando vicit, Sall. H. fragm. ap. Non. 526, 12: quia summa vi restare (milites) nunciabantur, Liv. 4, 58 Drak.; so id. 6, 30; 32; 8, 39; 23, 45; 26, 3; 29, 2; 34, 14; Prop. 3, 8, 31.—Impers.: ut qua minima vi restatur, ea parte irrumpat, Liv. 34, 15.—*c. dat.:* paucis plures vix restatis, Liv. 23, 45 *fin.*—*c. adversum:* paullum morae attulere ferrati restantibus laminis adversum pila et gladios, Tac. A. 3, 46.—**B.** Apart from milit. lang., in gen.: nunc ratio nulla est restandi, nulla facultas, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 111; so Ov. M. 3, 626; 7, 411: in qua re nunc tam confidenter restas, stulta? *oppose me*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 7; cf. Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 50.—Of things: Aera claustris restantia vociferantur, Lucr. 2, 450; cf., restantia claustra, Sil. 7, 130.

III. *To be left, remain* (syn. remanere) (the predominant signif. of the word which distinguishes it from resistere; most freq. in the 3d pers.): Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 91; cf., ego conviviis delector nec cum aequalibus solum qui pauci jam admodum restant, sed cum vestra etiam aetate, Cic. de Sen. 14; and, ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes Restarem ut genitor, Virg. A. 11, 161: de bonis quod restat reliquiarum, Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 7; cf. id. Cist. 1, 3, 40; and, unam sibi spem reliquam in Etruscis restare, Liv. 10, 16; Cic. Scaur. fragm. 45, p. 268 Orell.: quae (studia) sola ei in malis restiterunt, id. Sull. 26 *fin.*: jam duo restabant fata tum, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 35; cf., qui e divisione tripartita duas partes absolverit, huic necesse est restare tertiam, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 9: dona ferens pelago et flammis restantia Trojae, *left, remaining from the sea*, etc., Virg. A. 1, 679:—unum etiam restat amico nostro ad omne dedecus, ut, *etc.*, id. Att. 8, 7; so, hoc unum restabat, ut, Ov. M. 2, 471; cf., illud etiam restiterat, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Quint. 9, 33; and impers.: restat, ut aut summa negligentia tibi obstiterit, aut, *etc.*, id. ib. 12 *fin.*; so, restat, ut, id. N. D. 2, 16 *fin.*; 17 *init.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 27, et al.:—restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 35; so *c. inf.* (poet.), Ov. M. 1, 700; Stat. S. 4, 1, 40.

2. In partic., with reference to the future, *To remain for, await* one (rarely, and mostly poet.): placet (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis? *i. e. hereafter, for the future*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89 (cf. reliquus, *no.* I., B, 1):—nudus humi jacet infans, ut aequum est, Quoi tantum in vita restet transire malorum, Lucr. 5, 228; so Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 27; Virg. A. 7, 270; Ov. F. 2, 749.

rēstricte, *adv.*, v. restringo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **rēstrictim**, *adv.* [restringo] *Closely, carefully:* restrictim cogitata, Afran. in Non. 516, 9.

* **rēstrictĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A restriction, limitation:* epularum, Aug. Mor. eccl. cath. 31.

rēstrictus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of restringo.

rēstringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* *To draw back*, i. e.: **I.** *To draw back tightly; to bind back, bind fast*, etc. (so in the *verb. finit.* not ante-Aug., but in the *Pa.* quite class.): **A.** Lit.: laevam, Quint. 11, 3, 131: restrictis ad terga manibus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 93; so, manus, lacertos, Petr. 73, 4; Hor. Od. 3, 5, 35; cf., restringitur vinculis, Tac. A. 14, 64; and, Prometheus quondam silici restrictus membra catena, Catull. 64, 297; Tac. A. 15, 57.—**B.** Trop., *To restrain, confine, restrict, check*, etc.: homines ad custodiam pecuniae, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 9: liberalitatem, Sen. Ben. 1, 4; so, sumptus candidatorum ambitus lege, Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 4: delicias frugalitate, id. ib. 5, 19 *fin.*: animum moestitia. Tac. A. 16, 16: morsus phalangiorum, Plin. 24, 16, 97: praecipitationem nimbi, App. de Mundo, p. 61.

II. *To draw back, unfasten, unclose, open* (so perh. only in the follg. examples): dentes restringere, *to show the teeth*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26; cf., restristis labellis, App. poet. Apol. p. 277; so, restrictis labris, Quint. Decl. 12, 27.—Hence

rēstrictus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I.), *Bound fast, bound up, tight, close:* **1.** Lit.: togis neque restrictis neque fusis, Suet. Aug. 73: alvus, *i. e. costive*, Seren. Sam. 28, 519.—*Comp.*: r. digiti (pedum), *i. e. shorter*, Suet. Dom. 18.—**2.** Trop.: **a.** *Close, niggardly, stingy:* in aliquo esse restrictus, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62; so id. Att. 10, 11, 2; id. Planc. 22, 54; and in the *Comp.*: id. Fam. 3, 8, 8.—Hence too, **b.** *Moderate, modest:* Plin. Ep. 9, 19, 6.—**c.** *Strict, stern, rigorous:* summum imperium non restrictum nec perseverum volunt, Tac. A. 15, 48; so in the *Comp.*: judicatio, App. Flor. p. 364.—*Adv.*, rēstricte: **a.** *Closely, sparingly:* facere (coupled with parce), Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42; so, vivere, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 15.—*Comp.*: uti rebus praetereuntibus, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 12.—*Sup.*: facere (*opp.* plenissime), Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 13.—**b.** *Strictly, exactly, precisely:* cetera non tam restricte praefinio, Cic. Leg. 2, 18; so, r. tenent illud nomen (sapientium), id. Rep. 3, 4: observare, ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id. Lael. 16, 58.—*Sup.* of the *adj.* does not occur.

rē-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To erect again* (eccl. Lat.): **I.** Lit.: aras, Tert. Apol. 6 *fin.*: statuas dejectas, id. ad Nat. 1, 10.—**II.** Trop., *To restore:* Deus eam restruebat fidem, quam populus destruebat, Tert. Res. Carn. 31.

rĕ-sūdo, are, *v. n.* and *a.* *To sweat out, exude* (a post-class. word); *neutr.*: Curt. 5, 1; 7, 10.—*Act.*: Prud. Apoth. 787; id. Cath. 10, 105.

* **rĕ-sulco**, are, *v. a.* *To furrow* or *plough again* (poet.): vulnera, *to scratch open*, Prud. στεφ. 5, 141.

rĕsulto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [resilio] *To spring* or *leap back, to rebound* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; only of inanimate or abstract subjects): **I.** Lit.: (corpora) conflicta resultant, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 97 and 100; so, tela irrita galeâ clipeoque, Virg. A. 10, 330: aqua objectu lapillorum, Quint. 12, 2, 11; cf., unda scissa, Petr. poet. Sat. 89, 2, 31.—**B.** In partic., of sound, *To reverberate, resound, re-echo:* ubi concava pulsu Saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, Virg. G. 4, 50; cf., inimica est (apibus) echo resultanti sono, Plin. 11, 19, 21; so, murmur in duris, id. 2, 80, 82.—And hence, **2.** Transf., of things that return a sound: pulsati colles clamore resultant, Virg. A. 5, 150; so, colles, id. ib. 8, 305: saltus, Tac. A. 1, 65: juga longa, Stat. Th. 2, 714: tecta vocibus, Plin. Pan. 73: aera percussis incudibus, Mart. 9, 69; cf., parma pulsu umbonum, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 629.—With a homogeneous object: sonum (saxa), App. M. 5, p. 161.

II. Trop.: (verba) ne brevium (syllabarum) contexu resultent, *produce a jumping* or *jerking effect*, Quint. 9, 4, 66; so, praeceps ac resultans (in oratione, *opp.* tardum et segne), id. ib. 83; cf. id. 11, 3, 183:—ut barbara nomina Graecis versibus resultent, *i. e.* abhorreant, Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 3.

rĕ-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a.* *To take up again, take back, resume* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 10, 19: positas (tabellas) resumit, Ov. M. 9, 525; cf., librum perlectum utique ex integro, Quint. 10, 1, 20: librum in manus, id. 10, 4, 3; and, pugillares, Plin. Ep. 7, 9 *fin.*: cito elapsum baculum, Suet. Ner. 24: fuscinam, id. Calig. 30: arma, id. ib. 48; Tac. H. 2, 44; 4, 76 *fin.*: praetextas (*opp.* exuere), Plin. Pan. 61, 8; cf., pennas, Ov. M. 4, 665: speciem coelestem, id. ib. 15, 743.

II. Trop.: instat anhelanti prohibetque resumere vires, Ov. M. 9, 59; so, vires, id. ib. 193; Just. 20, 5; 24, 7; so, interruptum somnum, Suet. Aug. 78: animum, id. Vit. 15; cf., animam, Sen. Herc. Oet. 25: nomen gentile (*opp.* deponere), Suet. Ner. 41: sacramentum Vespasiani, Tac. H. 4, 37: militiam, id. ib. 2, 67; cf., pugnam, id. ib. 2, 41; and, hostilia, id. Ann. 12, 15: dominationem per arma, id. Hist. 5, 8: libertatem, id. Ann. 3, 40: 14, 31: instituta cultumque patrium, id. Hist. 4, 64: voluptates (coupled with repetere solennia), id. Ann. 3, 6, et saep.: aegrum, *to restore*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 1; id. Tard. 3, 7.

rĕsumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resumo, *no.* II.] *A restoration, recovery* of a sick person, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, *fin.*

rĕsumptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Restorative:* odoramenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, *med.*

rĕsumptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Restorative:* adjutoria, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 8 *fin.*

(* **rĕsumptus**, a, um, *Part.*, from resumo.)

rĕ-sŭpīno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bend* or *turn back* (rare: not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: puer ad me accurrit, Pone apprehendit pallio, resupinat, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 24: assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv. 4, 19; so, hominem, Cels. 7, 16: nares plana manu, *to bend back*, Quint. 11, 3, 80: colla (turtures, cum bibunt), Plin. 10, 34, 52; cf., caput (aves bibentes), id 10, 46, 63: valvas, *to beat in, break down*, Prop. 4, 8, 51: resupinati cessantia tympana Galli, *i. e. prostrate* from drunkenness, Juv. 8. 176, et saep. In an obscene signif., *To stretch out:* aviam amici, Juv. 3, 112.—**II.** Trop.: rem, *to overthrow, ruin, destroy,* Att. in Non. 165, 3: aliquem, *to make proud, to puff up,* Sen. Ben. 2, 13.

rĕ-sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj. Bent back* or *backward, lying on one's back* or *with the face upward, supine* (not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: resupinum in coelo contueri, *i. e. lying on one's back, face upward, supine,* Att. in Cic. de Div. 1, 22, 44: so Ov. Her. 16, 255; id. Met. 2, 267; 4, 121; 12, 324; 13, 86, et al.: retro lentas tendo resupinus habenas, *bent back,* id. ib. 15, 520; so, collum, id. ib. 1, 730: pectus, id. ib. 12, 138: caput, Plin. 8, 25, 38, et saep.—Of proud persons who walk along with their heads bent back: (Niobe) mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, Ov. M. 6, 275; cf. Sen. Ep. 80 *med.*—**B.** Transf., of things: Elis, *spread out on a hill,* Stat. Th. 4, 237: labra lilii, Plin. 21, 5, 11: vomer, id. 18, 18, 48.—**II.** Trop., *Lazy, slothful, effeminate, careless, negligent:* voluptas, Quint. 5, 12, 20; cf. id. 11, 3, 167: qui solvit, numquam ita resupinus est, ut facile suas pecunias jactet, Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 25: existimatio, Venulei. ib. 43, 24, 4.

rĕ-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. n. To rise* or *raise one's self again, to appear again* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: pugnat resurgere saepe, Ov. M. 5, 349; so Hor. Od. 2, 17, 14; Tac. A. 3, 46; cf., of convalescent persons: Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 23; hence, in the Fathers, of those who *rise again from the grave:* Lact. 4, 19; and so mult. al.—Of things: cupressus arbor repente prociderat ac postero die eodem vestigio resurgens procera et latior virebat, Tac. H. 2, 78; Suet. Vesp. 5; cf., herbae, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 9: obruta cymba de mediis aquis, id. Pont. 4, 8, 28: cornua lunae, id. Met. 2, 453; 8, 11; id. ib. 7, 81: urbs, *is rebuilt,* Tac. A. 15, 41.—**II.** Trop.: quum res Romana velut resurgeret, Liv. 24, 45; cf., illic fas regna resurgere Trojae, Virg. A. 1, 206; and with this cf., arma resurgentis Trojae (*i. e.* Romae), Prop. 4, 1, 47; and id. ib. 71: resurgens Saevit amor, Virg. A. 4, 531; so, bellum, Vell. 2, 88 *fin.*; Tac. A. 3, 74: rabies, id. ib. 1, 39: partes in Africa, id. ib. 2, 43: legiones resurgere in ultionem properent, id. Hist. 3, 2.

rĕsurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resurgo] In eccl. Lat., *A rising again from the dead, resurrection,* Tert. Res. Carn. 1; Lact. 4, 19, et saepiss.

rĕsuscĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resuscito] In eccl. Lat., *A raising again from the dead, resuscitation,* Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

rĕsuscĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] In eccl. Lat., *One who raises again from the dead, a resuscitator,* Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

rĕ-suscĭto, are, *v. a. To raise up* or *rouse again; to revive, resuscitate:* **I.** In the lit. sense only in the Christian writers, of the resuscitation of the dead: Tert. Res. Carn. 38; Prud. στεφ. 6, 136.—**II.** Trop. (very rarely): positam, veterem iram, *to revive, resuscitate,* Ov. M. 8, 473; 14, 495: legatum, *to renew,* Paul. Dig. 34, 4, 27.

* **rĕ-sūtus,** a, um, *Part.* [suo] *Ripped open:* tunica ex utraque parte, Suet. Aug. 94.

‡ **retae,** ārum, *f. Trees standing on the bank* or *in the bed of a stream,* acc. to Gabius in Gell. 11, 17, 4. From this is said to come the verb RETARE, *to clear, deobstruct,* in an old edict, FLVMINA RETANDA; v. Gell. l. l.

* **rĕ-tālĭo,** are, *v. a.* [talio] *To retaliate,* Gell. 20, 1, 16.

rĕtardātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retardo] *A hindering, delaying, retarding,* Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30 (coupled with mora); and in the *plur.*, Vitr. 9, 4.

rĕ-tardo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*: **I.** *Act., To keep back, hinder, delay, detain, impede, retard* (quite class.; a favorite word with Cic., esp. in the trop. signif.): **A.** Lit.: quarum (stellarum vagarum) motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, saepe etiam insistunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103; cf. under *no.* II.: aliquem in via, id. Phil. 10, 5, 11; cf., per ignorantiam locorum retardati, Suet. Galb. 20: boves retinere ac retardare, Col. 2, 2, 26: instantia ora retardat Cuspide praetenta, Ov. M. 3, 82: te metuunt nuper Virgines nuptae, tua ne retardet Aura maritos, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 23: inundationibus Tiberis retardatus, Suet. Oth. 8: mulierum menses retardati, Plin. 21, 21, 89.—*Absol.*: eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 14; so Suet. Caes. 34.

B. Trop.: impetus hostium repressos esse intelligunt ac retardatos, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 5, 13; so, illius animos atque impetus, id. Div. in Caecil. 11: animi vires (corporis infirmitas), id. Phil. 4, 12: celeritatem persequendi, id. de imp. Pomp. 9: loquacitatem, id. Vatin. 1, 2: auxilium, id. Pis. 31, 77: aliquem a scribendo, id. Fam. 5, 17; cf., aliquem ab alicujus tempore aut commodo, id. Arch. 6, 12; and Suet. Caes. 59: illum in persequendi studio moeror, hos laetitia retardavit, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 9, 22: ergo non aetas quemquam, non valetudo, non sexus retardavit, quominus, *etc.*, Plin. Pan. 22, 2.—*Absol.*: ad quem (agrum) fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57.

* **II.** *Neut., To tarry, remain behind, delay:* in quo cursu (stella Saturni) multa mirabiliter efficiens, tum antecedendo, tum retardando, tum, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52.

* **rĕ-taxo,** are, *v. a. To censure, reprove,* Suet. Vesp. 13.

rēte, is, *n.* (*abl.*, reti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 27; id. Truc. 1, 1, 17; more freq., rete, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 22; id. Rud. 4, 2, 9; 4, 3, 81; 4, 4, 124; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8; 11; id. L. L. 5, 29, 37; Col. 8, 10, 1; Suet. Ner. 30; Ov. F. 5, 371; Hal. 22, et al. Collat. form, *acc.*, retem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 45; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 11; 14. As *fem.*: tecta porticus sit rete cannabina, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 11; cf. in the *plur.*: in retes meas incidisti, Charis. p. 20 P.; cf. also Prisc. p. 659 P. But the *masc.*, which Prisc. p. 759 ib., and Charis. p. 45 ib. assume, is very doubtful. A second collat. form, "RETIUM, δίκτυον," Gloss. Philox., is used by the Schol. ad Juv. 8, 207). *A net:* in piscinam rete qui jaculum parat . . . dum huc dum illuc reti eos impedit Pisces, *etc.*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 14 *sq.*: intra rete aves sunt omne genus, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 14: araneolae quasi rete texunt, ut, si quid inhaeserit, conficiant, Cic. N. D. 2, 48: retia ponere cervis, Virg. G. 1, 307; cf., tendere cervis, Ov. M. 7, 701; so, tendere, id. ib. 4, 513; 8, 330; Her. 5, 19, et al.: praetendere, pandere, Plin. 9, 8, 10: praetexere, id. 16, 1, 1: extrahere, Suet. Rhet. 1, et al.

II. Trop. (very rarely, and perh. only poet.), *A net, toil, snare:* tum retia nexit, Lucil. in Non. p. 903 P.; cf., r. nexisti nostro lecto, Prop. 3, 8, 37; and amoris (coupled with nodos Veneris), Lucr. 4, 1144: qui albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, (*v. albus, 6, c. p. 73), Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 22.

rĕtectus, a, um, *Part.* of retego.

rĕ-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To uncover, bare, open* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): **A.** Lit.: thecam numariam, *Cic. Att. 4, 7, 2: vultus scisso velamine, Luc. 8, 669; cf., caput pallio, Petr. 17, 3: caput, Plin. 3, 12, 3: jugulum simul pectusque, Ov. M. 13, 459: pedes, Suet. Aug. 78: dentes, Pers. 3, 101: ensem, Luc. 9, 830: sacra, *to throw open, make accessible,* Prop. 4, 9, 26: solum hiatu, *to open,* Ov. M. 5, 357 (coupled with patere).—Poet.: ubi Titan radiis retexerit orbem, *i. e. shall make visible, show, reveal,* Virg. A. 4, 119; 5, 65; cf., retegente diem Lucifero, Ov. M. 8, 1; and, rebus luce retectis, Virg. A. 9, 461.

B. Trop., *To disclose, discover, reveal:* caecum domus scelus omne retexit, Virg. A. 1, 356: cf., arcanum consilium, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 16; and, occulta conjurationis, Tac. A. 15, 74; Lucr. 3, 30: commenta timidi animi, Ov. M. 13, 38: responsa deum Trojanaque fata, id. ib. 13, 336: Pharsalica damna (clara dies), Luc. 7, 787.

* **II.** *To cover again:* plagum paleato luto, Pallad. Nov. 7, 5.

rĕ-tendo, di, tum *or* sum, 3. *v. a. To release from tension, to slacken, relax* (extremely rare): **I.** Lit.: arcum, *to unbend,* Ov. M. 2, 419; Stat. S. 4, 4, 30; and in the *Part. perf.*, arcus retentus, Ov. M. 3, 166: arcus retensus, Phaedr. 3, 14, 5.—* **II.** Trop.: ea quoque, quae sensu et anima carent, velut alterna quiete retenduntur, *i. e. unbend, relax* (shortly before, remissio), Quint. 1, 3, 8.

rĕtensus, a, um, *Part.* of retendo.

* **rĕtentātor,** ōris, *m.* [retento] *A detainer, retainer,* Cassiod. Varr. 2, 10.

* **rĕtentātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that retains,* Macr. Sat. 7, 4.

rĕtentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retineo] *A keeping back,* i. e., **I.** *A holding back, holding in:* aurigae, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3.—Trop., *A withholding:* assensionis, as a transl. of the Gr. ἐποχή, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 59, and 24 *fin.*—**II.** *A keeping back, retaining* (post-class.): dotis, Papin. Dig, 31, 1, 79: societatis, *preservation, maintenance,* Lact. 6, 10 *fin.* In the *plur.*, Vitr. 9, 4.

1. rĕtento, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To hold back firmly, to keep back, to hold fast* (rarely; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: cur me retentas? Plaut. Asin, 3, 3, 1; so id. Rud. 3, 6, 39; cf., agmen, Liv. 10, 5. So, legiones, Tac. H. 4, 13: fugientes, id. ib. 5, 21: admissos equos, Ov. A. A. 2, 434; cf., frena, id. Am. 2, 9, 30: puppes, Tac. H. 2, 35; Luc. 3, 586: pecuniam, calones, sarcinas, Tac. H. 4, 60: coelum a terris, *i. e. to hold apart,* Lucr. 2, 729:—iste qui retentat sese tacitus, quo sit tutus, *restrains himself,* Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62.—**II.** Trop.: iras, *i. e. to suppress,* Val. Fl. 3, 97.—**B.** Transf., *To preserve, maintain:* (mens divina) Quae penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat, Cic. de Div. 1, 11.

2. rĕ-tento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To try* or *attempt again, to reattempt* (a poet. word of the Aug. period; not in Quint.): timide verba intermissa retentat, Ov. M. 1, 746; so, preces, id. ib. 14, 382: fila lyrae, id. ib. 5, 117: vota, Val. Fl. 5, 679: viam leti, Ov. M. 11, 792: studium fatale, id. Trist. 5, 12, 51: memoriam meam, Sen. Ep. 72: nec audent ea retentare, quorum vitia retractando patescunt, id. Brev. Vit. 10: nec vana retentet spes Minyas, *move* or *affect again,* Val. Fl. 5, 679.—With an object-clause: saepe retentantem totas refringere vestes, Ov. M. 9, 208.

* **rĕtentor,** ōris, *m.* [retineo] *One that holds back; a detainer, retainer,* App. Flor. p. 343.

1. retentus, a, um: **a.** *Part.* of retendo. **b.** *Part.* of retineo.

* **2. rĕtentus,** ūs, *m.* [retineo] *A holding fast, grasping:* vivi (manûs), Claud. in Rufin. 2, 438.

rĕ-tergeo, si, 2. *v. a. To wipe out, cleanse, clear* (late Lat.): vulnera, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.—Transf.: fossas ruderibus obrutas, Amm. 29, 6.

rĕ-texo, xui (retexi, Manil. 4, 214), xtum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To unweave, unravel* what has been woven (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. Acad. 2, 29 *fin*; cf., tela retexta dolo, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 30; and Stat. S. 3, 5, 9.—**2.** Poet., transf., of other things: nec (corpora) possunt retexi, *be decomposed* Lucr. 1, 530; so, humorem maris (sol), id. 5, 268: luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, *i. e. lessened* or *diminished again,* Ov. M. 7, 531.

B. Trop., *To break up, cancel, annul, reverse:* multa quaerendo reperiunt non modo ea, quae jam non possint ipsi dissolvere, sed etiam quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retexantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158; so, superiora (novi timores), id. Fam. 11, 14 *fin.*: istius praeturam (opp. to suam gerere), id. Verr. 2, 2, 26: illa (dicta), *to take back,* id. Fin. 5, 28, 84, cf., orationem meam, *to alter, change,* id. Phil. 2, 13, 32: scriptorum quaeque, *to revise, correct,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 2: an, quod adolescens praestiti, id nunc commutem ac me ipse retexam? *and fashion myself anew, metamorphose myself,* Masius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28.

II. *To weave again* or *anew; to renew, repeat* (poet.; not ante-Aug.): Trop.: properata retexite fata, *i. e. call back to life,* Ov. M. 10, 31: inde retro redeunt idemque retexitur ordo, id. ib. 5, 249; cf. Virg. A. 12, 763: oro, mater, ordine mihi singula retexe, *repeat, relate again,* App.

M. 9, p. 224; so Claud. B. Gild. 325; Aus. dyll. 10, 298.

rĕtextus, a, um, *Part.* of retexo.

rētĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [rete] *One who fights with a net, a net-fighter* (a kind of gladiator, who endeavored to hold his adversary by throwing a net over his head), Quint. 6, 3, 61; Suet. Calig. 30; id. Claud. 34; Val. Max. 1, 7, 8; Inscr. Orell. 2566; 2578; 4273; cf. Adam's Alterth. 2, p. 25; and v. mirmillo.—Proverb: contra retiarium ferula, *to fight with feeble weapons against one well equipped* or, as we might say, *to parry a lance with a bodkin*, Mart. 2 praef.

rĕtĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [reticeo] *A keeping silent, silence* (rare, but good prose): quid taces? enicas me miserum tua reticentia, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 52: posterorum, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 33: a jurisconsultis etiam reticentiae poena est constituta (viz., as to a defect in a thing sold), id. Off. 3, 16.—**II.** A rhetor. fig., i. q. aposiopesis, *A pause in the midst of a speech*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 54; 57; v. aposiopesis.

rĕ-tĭcĕo, cŭi, 2. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *Neut.*, *To be silent, keep silence* (quite class.): quum Sulpicius reticuisset, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232: de Chelidone reticuit, quoad potuit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53; so, de utriusque vestrum errore, id. Phil. 1, 12: de adversis, Tac. A. 1, 67.—Poet.: lyra, quae reticet, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 223; cf. Pelion, id. in Rufin. 2, 43.—(β) With the *dat.*, of a person asking something: *To keep silent, not to answer* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): nunc interroganti senatori, poeniteatne, *etc.* . . . si reticeam, superbus videar, Liv. 23, 12 Drak.; so id. 3, 41; Tac. A. 14, 49; Ov. M. 3, 357.

II. *Act.*, *To keep* a thing *silent; to keep secret, conceal* (also quite class.): nihil reticebo, quod sciam, Plaut. Merc. 5, 9, 47; so, nihil, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 51; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1 *fin.*: r. ea, quae, *etc.*, id. Fam. 5, 2: quae audierat, Sall. C. 23, 2: vestros dolores, Prop. 1, 10, 13; Ov. Her. 19, 63.—*Absol.*: ne retice, ne verere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 33: nihil me subterfugere voluisse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, Cic. Clu. 1.

rētĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [reticulum] *Made like a net, net-like, reticulated*: fenestra, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 3: structura parietum, Vitr. 2, 8; Plin. 36, 22, 51: distinctio concharum, id. 9, 33, 52.

rētĭcŭlum, i, *n.* (collat. form reticulus, i, *m.* Var. R. R. 3, 5, 13; Fenestella in Non. 221, 33; Petr. 67, 6; Plin. 12, 14, 32) *dim.* [rete] *A little net, a cloth made like a net, a net-work bag* for carrying or keeping any thing in, *a reticule*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11; Hor. S. 1, 1, 47; Juv. 12, 60; *a network cap* for confining the hair, worn by women and effeminate men, Var. L. L. 5, 29, 37; id. ap. Non. 542, 12; Quadrig. in Non. 222, 2; Petr. 67, 6; Capitol. Maxim. jun. 1 *fin.*; Fest. s. v. REGILLIS, p. 236; Juv. 2, 96; Lampr. Heliog. 11 *fin.*; for covering the mouth, Plin. 12, 14, 32; *network*, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 13: aeneum, *brass lattice-work*, acc. to Fest. s. v. SECESPITAM, p. 266, *etc.*

rētĭcŭlus, i, *m.*, v. reticulum, *ad init.*

rētĭnācŭlum (syncop., retinaclum, Prud. in Symm. 2, 147), i, *n.* [retineo, *no.* I.] *That which holds back* or *binds; a holdfast, band, tether, halter, halser* (perh. only used in the *plur.*): **I.** Lit.: Cato R. R. 63; 135, 5; Liv. 21, 28; Col. 4, 13, 1; 6, 9, 1, Vitr. 10, 5; Virg. G. 1, 265: 513; id. Aen. 4, 580; Hor. S. 1, 5, 18; Ov. M. 8, 102; 11, 712; 14, 547.—**II.** Trop., *A bond, chain, tie*: vita abrupit, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 8: desiderii, App. M. 11, p. 269: blanda morarum, Aus. Ep. 8, 1.

* **rĕtĭnax,** ācis, *adj.* [retineo] *Holding back*: arbor, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

rĕtĭnens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of retineo.

* **rĕtĭnentĭa,** ae, *f.* [retineo, *no.* II.] *A retaining in the memory, recollection*: actarum rerum, Lucr. 3, 675.

rĕ-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *To hold back*, i. e.: **I.** (with the signif. of the *re* predominating) *To keep back, not let go; to detain, retain; to restrain* (quite class.).

A. Lit.: *Ep.* Asta, abire hinc non sinam. *Th.* Quid nunc me retines? Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 61; cf. id. Men. 1, 2, 5; id. Mil. 2, 5, 36; id. Stich. 2, 2, 11; cf. id. Mil. 4, 8, 27; and, concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 1: homines, Cic. Att. 13, 14: legatos, Caes. B. G. 3, 8, 2; 3; 3, 9, 3; 3, 10, 2, et saep.: milites, id. ib. 7, 47, 2; 7, 52, 1; cf., milites in loco, id. B. C. 3, 92, 2: legiones ad urbem, id. ib. 1, 2, 3; 1, 9, 4; and, cohortes apud se, id. ib. 2, 19, 4: venit Varro ad me, et quidem id tempus, ut retinendus esset, *when he must be kept*, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4: biduum tempestate retentus, *detained*, Caes. B. C. 3, 102, 5; cf. id. B. G. 7, 1, 2; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 12; cf., aegre sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumperent, Caes. B. C. 2, 13 *fin.*; v. also under *no.* B:—armorum parte tertia celata atque in oppido retenta, Caes. B. G. 2, 32 *fin.*; 2, 33, 2; so Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 45: mercedem, *to keep back, stop*, id. Asin. 2, 4. 37: alienum, Cic. Fl. 23, 56: lacrimas, Ov. M. 1, 647: manus ab ore, id. ib. 9, 576, et saep.:—te dextera retinens manu, *grasping, holding*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 82; so, mulierem, id. Epid. 4, 1, 33; cf., mulierem per vim, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 2: arcum manu, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34: faculas sagittas, Prop. 2, 29, 5; cf., injecta manu ferrea et retenta utraque nave, Caes. B. C. 1, 58, 4.

B. Trop.: Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 8: liberos retinere, *to hold in check, keep within bounds, restrain*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 33; so Cic. Rep. 2, 25; cf., moderantem cursum atque in sua potestate retinentem, id. ib. 1, 29; so, gaudia, Ov. M. 12, 285: rabiem, id. ib. 3, 566: verba dolore, id. ib. 10, 474, and the like: aliquem in officio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25 *fin.*; cf., animos sociorum in fide, Liv. 25, 40: retineri nequeo quin dicam ea, quae promeres, Plaut. Trin. 8, 2, 15; cf. above, *no.* A:—quae (varietas) vehementer animos hominum in legendo tuo scripto retinere possit . . . ordo ipse annalium mediocriter nos retinet, *binds, enchains*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4 and 5; cf., (picus) ore suo volucres vagas retinere solebat, Ov. M. 14, 340.

II. (with the signif. of the verb predominant) *To hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain*, etc. (so frequent only since the class. per.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.): **A.** Lit.: potius mansuetudine et innocentia imperatoris provinciam quam vi militum aut benignitate deorum retentam atque conservatam esse, Cato in Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 2; so, oppidum, Caes. B. G. 7, 21 *fin.*; and, arces (Minerva), *to preserve, protect*, Catull. 64, 8: id egit, ut amicos observantiâ, rem parsimoniâ retineret, Cic. Quint. 18 *fin.*; cf., r. servareque amicos, Hor. S. 1, 1, 89: summos cum infimis pari jure, Cic. Off. 2, 12.—**B.** Trop.: Plaut. Rud. prol. 30: existimo jus augurum . . . rei publicae causa conservatum ac retentum, Cic. de Div. 2, 35 *fin.*; so, jus suum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14 *ad fin.*; Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 1: statum suum, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: pristinam virtutem, Caes. B. G. 5, 48, 6; cf., vestigium pristinae dignitatis, Cic. Sull. 32 *fin.*: officium, id. Off. 3, 29, 105: justitiam (coupled with colere), id. ib. 2, 12, 42 Beier: caritatem in pastores, id. Lael. 19 *fin.*: utilitatem in amicitia et fidem, id. ib. 24: hunc morem usque adhuc, id. Rep. 2, 20; cf. id. ib. 2, 9: memoriam suae pristinae virtutis, tot secundissimorum proeliorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 21, 2; 7, 62, 2; cf., aliquid memoria, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 7, 19; id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: commissa (aures), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70, et saep.: ut *Palaemo* et *Telamo* et *Plato* dicerentur, retinuerunt, Quint. 1, 5, 60; cf. with a follg. *ne*, Cic. Rep. 2, 32.—Hence, **2.** Post-class., for memoriâ retinere, *To keep in mind, remember*, Gell. 17, 9, 16; with an object-clause, Ulp. Dig. 35, 1, 92.—Hence

rĕtĭnens, entis, *Pa.*, *Holding fast, tenacious, observant* of any thing (quite class.); constr. with the *gen.*: homo sui juris dignitatisque retinens, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3 *ad fin.*; so, nimium equestris juris et libertatis, id. Planc. 23, 55: avitae nobilitatis, Tac. A. 2, 38 *fin.*: modestiae, id. ib. 5, 11: Seleuci conditoris (civitas), *i. e. retaining his institutions*, id. ib. 6, 42: cf., antiqui moris, id. 16, 5, et saep.—*Sup.*: proprietatum in verbis retinentissimus, Gell. 10, 20 *fin.*

* **rĕ-tinnĭo,** ire, *v. n.* *To ring again, resound*: Var. R. R. 2 praef. § 2. (Also, in Cic. Brut. 46, 171, instead of *recinit* quiddam urbanius, some read *retinnit*; v. Meyer, *ad loc.*)

rētĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [rete] *A little net* (post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 202; Aug. Ep. 109, 10.

rētis, is, v. rete, *ad init.*

‡ **rētĭum,** ii, v. rete, *ad init.*

reto, are, v. ‡retae.

* **rĕ-tŏno,** are, *v. n.* *To thunder back, resound*: loca fremitu, Catull. 63, 82.

* **rĕ-tonsus,** a, um, *Part.* [tondeo] *Cut down, mown*: segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45.

* **rĕ-torpesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To become torpid*: pristini sensus, Tert. adv Gnost. 1 *med.*

rĕ-torquĕo, si, tum. 2. *v. n.* *To twist* or *writhe back; to bend back; to turn* or *cast back* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: caput in sua terga (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 68: ora, id. ib. 4, 716: ora ad os, id. ib. 11, 163: oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, * Cic. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.*: oculos, Ov. M. 10, 696: brachia tergo, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 22; cf., manus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 191: cervices, Plin. Pan. 34, 3, et saep.: pantherae terga, *to wrap about, cast about*, Virg. A. 8, 460; cf., amictum, id. ib. 12, 400: crinem, *to crisp, frizzle*, Mart. 6, 39: violenter undas litore, *to drive back, repulse*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 13; cf., Rhoetum unguibus leonis, id. ib. 2, 19, 23: viam, *i. e. to return by the same way*, Claud. de Phoen. 27.—Mid.: ubi paullatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, *to wheel around*, * Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 3.—**II.** Trop.: animum ad praeterita, Sen. Ben. 3, 3: scelus in auctorem, Just. 34, 4, 2; cf., crimina in eum, Ulp. Dig. 38, 2, 14, § 6; and simply, argumentum, *to retort upon one's opponent*, App. Flor. p. 360: mentem, *to alter, change*, Virg. A. 12, 841.

rĕ-torresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To parch* or *dry up, to wither*: sata, Col. 3, 3, 4; 3, 5, 1; 3, 17, 4.

rĕtorrĭde, *adv.*, v. retorridus, *ad fin.*

rĕ-torrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Parched up, burned up, dried up* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: r. et muscosa prata, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 5: plantae, Col. 3, 12, 2: frons, id. 11, 2, 87: fructus, Plin. 17, 22, 35, et saep.: mus, *dried up, wizen, wrinkled, old*, Phaedr. 4, 1, 7.—**II.** Trop.: detriti et retorridi ad literarum disciplinas serius adeunt, Gell. 15, 30: vultu gravissimus et retorridus, *i. e. gloomy, morose*, Capitol. Maxim. 6.—**Adv.*, rĕtorrĭde (acc. to *no.* I.), *Drily*, Plin. 17, 5, 3.

rĕtortus, a, um, *Part.* of retorqueo.

* **rĕ-tostus,** a, um, *Part.* [torreo] *Roasted*, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

rĕtractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retracto] **I.** *A taking in hand again; a retouching, revision, correction.* So only, Retractationes, the title of a work of Augustin.—**II.** *Hesitation, refusal* (only in connection with *sine*): sine ulla retractatione, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38; so id. Att. 13, 25 (coupled with dubitatio); id. Tusc. 5, 29; Liv. 6, 28.

rĕtractātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A refuser*: officii, Tert. Jejun. 15 dub.

1. rĕtractātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of retracto.

2. rĕtractātus, ūs, *m.* [retracto] A Tertullian word; v. retractatio: **I.** *A repetition*, Tert. Praescr. 7.—**II.** *Hesitation, doubt*: sine retractatu, Tert. Apol. 4; id adv. Marc. 1, 1 *fin.*

rĕtractĭo, ōnis *f.* [retraho] **I.** *A drawing back, retreating*: graduum, *i. e. the breadth*, Vitr. 3, 3.—**II.** Trop.: **1.** *A diminishing*: dierum (*opp.* auctio), Macr. S. 1, 14.—**2.** *Hesitation, refusal*: sine ulla retractione, Arn. 5, 162.

rĕ-tracto (in many MSS. also written retrecto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** *To take hold of* or *handle again; to take in hand again, undertake anew*, etc. (quite class., esp. in the trop. sense): **A.** Lit.: arma, Liv. 2, 30; so, ferrum, Virg. A. 7, 694; 10, 396: gladios, Petr. poet. Sat. 89, 2, 61: vulnera, *to feel again*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19; 4, 4, 41; cf., manu sua vota (*i. e.* the image), id. Met. 10, 288: pedamenta, *to go over again, retouch*, Col. 4, 26, 1: agrum, *to look over again, examine again*, id. 1, 4, 1.—Poet.: venerem, Lucr. 4, 1196.—**B.** Trop., of repeated mental action qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72; cf., fata domus (along with relegere), Ov. M. 4, 569: locus orationis a me retractandus, Cic. Mur. 26, 54; cf., augemus dolorem retractando, id. Att. 8, 9, 3; so, secum Deae memorata. Ov. M. 7, 714: vota, id. ib. 10, 370: gaudium, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8, et saep.: leges retractavit, *revised*, Suet. Aug. 34; so, librum leviter, id. Vit. Pers.: carmina diligentius, id. Gramm. 2: munera Ceae neniae. Hor. Od. 2, 1, 38, et saep.—Impers.: postera die retractatur, *the negotiation is renewed*, Tac. G. 22 *fin.* Passow.

II. *To withdraw one's self* from an act; *to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant* (also quite class.): (*a*) *Absol.*: veniet tempus et quidem celeriter et sive retractabis sive probabis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: Appius nunc vocari Icilium, nunc retractantem arripi jubet, Liv. 3, 49 Drak.; so id. 3, 52; Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 19; Col. 2, 2, 26; Virg. A. 12, 889 (coupled with mora).—(β) *c. acc.*: *To withdraw, retract* any thing: nihil est quod dicta retractent Ignavi Aeneadae, Virg. A. 12, 11. Hence, also, i. q. detrecto (v. h. v. *no.* II.), *To detract from, disparage*: retractandi levandique ejus operis gratia, Gell. 14, 3, 4.—Hence

rĕtractātus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I., B), *Revised, corrected*: retractatius σύνταγμα, Cic. Att. 16, 3.

1. rĕtractus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of retraho.

***2. rĕtractus,** ūs, *m.* [retraho] *A drawing back*: machinae bellicae, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

rĕ-trādo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To deliver up again, restore* (jurid. Lat.), Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 9; Pompon. ib. 19, 1, 6; Modest. ib. 24, 3, 58, et al.

rĕ-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To draw back, withdraw; to call back* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: me retrahis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 8; cf. Virg. A. 5, 709; so, aliquem, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83; Liv. 30, 20 Drak.; 21, 63 (in the two last passages coupled with revocare); 10, 25; cf., aliquem hinc, Lucceius in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: Hannibalem in Africam (Scipio), Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 56; cf., aliquem in urbem, Caes. B. C. 1, 9, 2: manum, Cic. Coel. 26 *fin.*: pedem, Virg. A. 10, 307: castra intra penitus, Liv. 36, 17 Drak.: occulere aut retrahere aliquid (pecuniae), *to keep back, withhold*, Liv. 32, 38 *fin.*: se, Cic. Coel. 27; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 58; cf., se ab ictu, Ov. M. 3, 87.—Mid.: (corpuscula complexa) inter se retrahuntur, Lucr. 2, 154.—**2.** In partic., *To drag back, bring back* a fugitive, Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 6; Liv. 2, 12; 25, 7; Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10, et saep. Hence, comically, of fugitive money, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11; cf. also under *no.* B.—**B.** Trop.: postquam poëta vetus poëtam non potest Retrahere ab studio, *to withdraw, remove*, Ter. Ph. prol. 2; so, aliquem a republica, Cic. Sest. 15, 34: Thebas ab interitu, Nep. Epam. 8, 4; cf., aliquem ex magnis detrimentis, Suet. Aug. 71:—ex viginti trecentisque millibus ad centum quinquaginta retraxit, *i. e. he reduced them to* 150 *thousand*, Suet. Caes. 41 Oud.: verba, *to keep back, suppress*, Sen. Ep. 3 *med.*; so, vires ingenii, id. ib. 79 *med.*: noctes, *to shorten*, Manil. 4, 253:—genus ejusmodi calliditatis et calumniae retrahetur in odium judicis, *is drawn* or *converted into, results in*, Cic. Part. 39, 137; cf., imaginem nocturnae quietis ad spem, Tac. A. 16, 1.—With reference to the partic. signif., *no.* A, 2: illa (verba), quae jam majoribus nostris ademit oblivio fugitiva, Var. L. L. 5, 14.

II. *To draw again* or *anew; to bring forth* or *to light again, make known again* (so perh. only in Tac.): **A.** Lit.: Caesar Antistium Veterem absolutum adulterii increpitis judicibus ad dicendam majestatis causam retraxit, Tac. A. 3, 38; so, aliquem postero die ad eosdem cruciatus, id. ib. 15, 57; cf. id. ib. 15, 45: Treviros in arma, id. Hist. 4, 70 *fin.*—**B.** Trop.: obliterata aerarii monimenta, Tac. A. 13, 23: potiorem civitatis partem ad societatem Romanam, id. Hist. 4, 56 *fin.*—Hence

rĕtractus, a, um, *Pa.*, qs. *Drawn back, lying back, remote, distant*: emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco, Liv. 36, 21: cf., introrsus sinus maris, id. 26, 42; and in the *Comp.*: retractior a mari murus, Liv. 34, 9; and, retractius paulo cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 6: retracti introrsum oculi, *deep-set*, Sen. Contr. 1, 6.

rĕtrecto, are, v. retracto, *ad init.*

rĕ-trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To give back, return, restore, repay* (rare, but quite class.): aliquid aliçui rei, Lucr. 5, 278: populo pecuniam acceptam, Liv. 2, 41: fructum quem meruerunt, * Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: aliena suis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 514.—**II.** Trop.: vicem alicui, *to repay, requite*, Lact. 6, 18.

rĕtrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retribuo] *Recompense, repayment, retribution* (eccl. Lat.): vitae aeternae, Tert. Apol. 18: meritorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 11: contumeliae, Lact. 6, 18.

rĕtrĭbūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A recompenser, requiter, retributer* (eccles. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29; 5, 16, et al.

‡ **Retricibus** cum ait Cato, aquam eo nomine significat, qua horti irrigantur, Fest. p. 138 cf. id. p. 233. (*A canal, aqueduct*; perh. kindr. with ῥέεθρον, ῥεῖθρον.)

rĕ-trīmentum, i, *n.* [tero] *The dregs, refuse, sediment* of pressed olives, Var. R. R. 1, 64; of metals, *dross*, Cels. 5, 15; 5, 19, 26; of food and drink, *refuse, waste* (i. e. excrement, urine), Var. in Non. 217, 23; Macr. S. 7, 4; 15.

* **rĕ-trītūro,** are, *v. a.* *To thresh over, to thresh*, Aug. Ep. ad Macr. 255, 3.

* **rĕ-trītus,** a, um, *adj.* *Worn down*: rutabulum, Naev. in Fest. s. v. RUTABULUM, p. 222.

rĕtro, *adv.* [from re and the pronominal suffix ter, as in citro, ultro, intro, *etc.*] *Backward, back; on the back side, behind* (not found in Caes.).

I. Lit., of place: **a.** Denoting tendency, direction, with verbs or nouns of motion: multa videbis retro repulsa revorti, Lucr. 2, 129; so coupled with redire, regredi, repetere, remittere, respicere, revocare, *etc.*, v. h. vv.: vestigia retro sequor, Virg. A. 2, 753; 9, 392: ora retro Flectit, Ov. M. 15, 685: retro inhibita nave, Liv. 30, 10, et saep.: iter mihi retro ad Alpes versus incidit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2; cf., fugam retro spectante milite, Liv. 8, 19.—**b.** Denoting rest (very rarely): est mihi in ultimis conclave aedibus quoddam, retro, Ter. Heaut 5, 1, 29: quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. de Div. 1, 24, 49: perculsis nullum retro subsidium foret, Tac. H. 2, 26: retro Marsigni, *etc.*, id. Germ. 43: MEMORIAM SE VIVA FECIT SIBI . . . CVM AEDICVLIS ANTE ET A RETRO, Inscr. Orell. 4512.

II. Trop.: **A.** Of time, *Back; in time back, in past times, before, formerly*: et deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, Cic. Rep. 1, 37; cf., SVPER OMNES RETRO PRINCIPES FORTISSIMO IMP. CAES., *etc.*, Inscr. Orell. 1049; and so, OMNES RETRO PRINCIPES, id. ib. 1098: quodcumque retro est, *is past*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 46: praemissa retro nobilitas, Stat. S. 1, 4, 68; Pseudo Plin. Ep. 10, 120.—**B.** In other relations, *Back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand, vice versa*: ab ima (voce) ad summam ac retro multi sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 15: ut omnia, quae sine ea (honestate) sint, longe et retro ponenda censeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: rursum versus retroque, id. Part. 7, 24; cf., vide rursus retro, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83; and, *si malum perfidia, non est fallendum.* Idem retro, Quint. 5, 10, 74: fructus hominis in operis consistit et retro in fructu hominis operae sunt, Gai. Dig. 7, 7, 4; cf. Afric. ib. 46, 1, 21; Marcell. ib. 46, 3, 67, et saep.

☞ All words compounded with retro (except retroversus and retrorsus) are post-August., and are sometimes written separately.

rĕtrŏ-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* *To drive back, to turn back*, etc. (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Quint.): **I.** Lit.: capillos a fronte contra naturam, *to push back*, Quint. 11, 3, 160.—**II.** Trop.: honores, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 145: rursus literas (*opp.* recto contextu), *to go through* or *repeat backward*; Quint. 1, 1, 25; so, ordinem, *to reverse*, id. 12, 2, 10: expositionem, id. 2, 4, 15: iram, *to turn aside*, Sen. de Ira 1, 16: huic (dactylo) temporibus parem sed retroactum, appellari constat *anapaeston, reversed, inverted*, Quint. 9, 4, 81.

(* **rĕtro-cēdo,** ere, *v. n.* *To go back, retire, recede*: retrocedentes, Liv. 8, 8 *med.*)

* **rĕtrō-cessus,** ūs, *m.* [cedo] *A going back* or *backward, retrocession*; opp. to processus, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5.

(* **retro-duco,** xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To bring* or *draw back*, Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.*; Mart. Dig. 34, 5, 16.)

rĕtrŏ-ĕo, ire, *v. n.* *To go back* or *backward*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 21; Plin. 2, 16, 13.

* **rĕtrō-flecto,** xi, 3. *v. a.* *To bend* or *turn back*: capillos, Petr. 126, 15.

* **rĕtrōgrădātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [retrogradior] *A going back, retrograding*, Mart. Cap. 8 *fin.*

rĕtrō-grădĭor, di, *v. dep. n.* (collat. form, retrogradare, *v. n.*, Mart. Cap. 8 *fin.*) *To go back* or *backward, to retrograde*, Plin. 8, 15, 16; of the retrograde motion of the stars, Plin. 2, 15, 12; 17, 14.

* **rĕtrōgrădis,** e, v. retrogradus, *ad init.*

rĕtrōgrădo, are, v. retrogradior, *ad init.*

rĕtrōgrădus, a, um (collat. form, retrogradis, e, App. M. 4. p. 151), *adj.* [retrogradior] *Going back* or *backward, retrograde*; usually of the stars, Sen. Q. N. 7, 25; Plin. 2, 17, 15; Sid. Ep. 8, 11:—fuga, App. 1. 1.

* **rĕtrōgressus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A retrograde movement, retrogression* of the sun, Macr. S. 1, 17.

* **rĕtrō-pendŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* *Hanging back* or *backward*: crinium globi, *opp.* antependuli, App. M. 5, p. 168.

rĕtrōrsum and **rĕtrōrsus,** v. retroversus.

rĕtrōsĭor, v. retroversus, *no.* B.

* **rĕtrō-spĭcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To look back at*: orbem lunae (sol), Vitr. 9, 4.

* **rĕtrōversim,** *adv.* [retroversus] *Backward*: cedentes radii, Claud. Mamert. Stat. an. 1, 7.

rĕtrō-versus (vorsus, and syncop. retrorsus), a, um, *adj.* [verto] *Turned back* or *backward* (in the *adj.* extremely seldom, but freq. in the *adv.*; v. infra): (*a*) Form *retroversus*: Medusae Ipse retroversus squalentia prodidit ora, Ov. M. 4, 656.—Trop.: argumentum, Lact. 1, 16 *fin.*—(β) Form *retrorsus*: retrorsa manu, Plin. 26, 9, 60:—denique saepe retrorsa respiciens (mulier) substitit, App. M. 2, p. 101 Oud.—**B.** Trop., *Back*, as to time, *former, earlier*; so only in the *Comp.*, retrosior, *Older*: Tert. Apol. 19.—Hence,

Adv., in four forms: retrorsum (the predom. one, quite class.), retrorsus, retrovorsum, and retroversus, *Back, backward, behind*: **I.** Lit.: (*a*) Form *retrorsum*: me vestigia terrent, Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75; so, vela dare, id. Od. 1, 34, 3; cf., te ferat aura mutata, id. Ep. 1, 18, 88: rejectae Hannibalis minae, id. Od. 4, 8, 16; cf., redire, Plin. 9, 31, 51.—(β) Form *retrorsus*: dare terga metu, Val. Fl. 3, 268: cedentem, Sil. 11, 513.—* (γ) Form *retrovorsum*: cedam, imitabor nepam, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 145, 14.—* (δ) Form *retroversus*: colonia crescit tamquam coda vituli, Petr. 44, 12.—**II.** Trop.: **a.** In time, *Back, before, earlier* (jurid. Lat.): retrorsus ad id tempus, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 32 *fin.*; so, retrorsum se actio refert, id. ib. 13, 5, 18.—**b.** In other relations, *Back, backward, in return, in reversed order*: (*a*) Form *retrorsum*: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aër, ex aëre aether; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex aethere aër, *etc.*, * Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84 (cf. the like use of retro, Lucr. 1, 785): ut *viros ac feminas, diem ac noctem* dicas potius, quam retrorsum, Quint. 9, 4, 23; id. 7, 1, 25: quaedam et retrorsum idem valent, id. 5, 9, 6.—(β) Form *retrorsus*: African. Dig. 44, 3, 6.

rĕ-trūdo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To thrust back* (in the *verb. finit.* only ante- and post-class.): quasi retruderet hominum me vis invitum, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 64: in metallum retrudendus, Cod. Theod. 1. 5, 1.—Hence

rĕtrūsus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Removed, concealed*; several times in Cic. coupled with abditus: simulacra deorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3.—Trop.: voluntas, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44: haec in philosophia, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87.

rĕ-tundo, tūdi (also written rettudi, Phaedr. 4, 22, 21 Orell. *N. cr.*), tūsum (retunsus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 26; 4, 4, 8), 3. *v. a. To beat* or *pound back* any thing sharp, *i. e. to blunt, dull* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ferrum, Cic. Sull. 30; so, ferrum in Massagetas, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 39: gladios in rempublicam destrictos, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2: ascias (tilia), Plin. 16, 40, 76 *fin.*: hamata tela, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 13.—**II.** Trop., *To blunt, dull, deaden, weaken, restrain, check*, etc.: censorii stili mucronem, Cic. Clu. 44; so, mucronem ingenii quotidianâ pugnâ, Quint. 10, 5, 16 (coupled with deteratur fulgor): belle iste puer retundit Antonium, Atticus in Cic. Att. 16, 15, 3; so, collegam, Tac. A. 5, 11: animum, qui luxuria et lascivia Diffluit, *check, repress*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 73; so, impetum erumpentium, Liv. 2, 33: sermones, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6; cf., Aetolorum linguas, Liv. 33, 31: improbitatem, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 3; Quint. 6, 4, 11 (coupled with propulsare eos): superbiam, Phaedr. 4, 22, 21: iram, Prud. Cath. 6, 94; cf., pelagus (ira motum), Luc. 5, 601 Cort. *N. cr.*—Hence

rĕtūsus (retunsus, v. supra), a, um, *Pa., Blunted, blunt, dull:* **1.** Lit.: securis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 26; so, ferrum, Virg. G. 2, 301: tela, Ov. M. 12, 496: r. et crassum ferramentum, Col. 4, 24, 21: cf., aurum hebeti mucrone, Lucr. 5, 1273.—**2.** Trop.: mihi cor retunsum'st, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 8: ingenia (*opp.* acuta), Cic. de Div. 1, 36 *fin.*: cf. *Comp.*: acumen retusius, Hier. Ep. 69, 4: fervor belli, *subdued*, Sil. 8, 321: res, *impaired, unfortunate*, id. 16, 21.

rĕtunsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of retundo.

rĕ-tūro, are, *v. a.* [TURO, whence also obturo] *To stop up, to fill*, (* acc. to Gesner, Facciolati, and Scheller, *to open, unstop*), (only in the two follg. passages): obscoenis verbis novae nuptae aures returare, Var. in Non. 167, 6: ora coarticulare mutorum, surdorum auriculas returare, Arn. 1, 31.

rĕtūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of retundo.

Reudigni, ōrum, *m. A people in the north of Germany, near the Angles*, Tac. G. 40; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 337.

* **rĕ-unctor,** ōris, *m.* [ungo] *An anointer* (a physician's assistant, who rubbed the patient with ointments), Plin. 29, 1, 2.

rĕus, i, *m.*, and **rĕa,** ae, *f.* [res] jurid. *t. t.*, orig., *A party to an action* (res), either plaintiff or defendant; afterward restricted to *the party accused, defendant, prisoner*, etc.: "*reos* appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur. Sic enim olim loquebantur," Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183; cf., "reos appello, quorum res est," id. ib. 2, 79, 321: "*reus* nunc dicitur, qui causam dicit: et item qui quid promisit spopondit ve ac debet. At Gallus Aelius, lib. II. Significationum verborum quae ad jus pertinent, ait: *reus est qui cum altero litem contestatam habet, sive is egit, sive cum eo actum est*," Fest. p. 227. It is found in this original signif. in the Lex XII. Tab. (* Lex 2); Fragm. in Fest. l. l., which Ulpian periphrases: "si judex vel alteruter ex litigatoribus morbo sontico impediatur, Ulp. Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 3.

II. In the stricter sense: **A.** *A party obliged* or *under obligation* to do or pay any thing, *one answerable* or *responsible* for any thing, *a debtor:* "*reus* dictus est a *re*, quam promisit ac debet. *Reus stipulando* est, qui stipulatur. *Reus promittendo* est, qui suo nomine alteri quid pro altero promisit." Fest. p. 135 and 227; cf. Modestin. Dig. 45, 2, 1; and, "*delegare* est vice sua alium reum dare creditori vel cui jusserit," Ulp. ib. 46, 2, 11: pecuniae reus fieri, African. ib. 16, 1, 17; so, dotis, Ulp. ib. 23, 3, 22, § 2: locationis, id. ib. 19, 2, 13, § 9.

2. Transf., apart from jurid. lang., *One who is bound* by any thing, *who is answerable* for any thing, *a debtor* (very rarely): quo intentius custodiae serventur, opportuna loca dividenda praefectis esse, ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, *answerable* or *responsible for*, Liv. 25, 30: voti reus, *bound by my vow* (scil. in having obtained my desire), Virg. A. 5, 237 ("*voti reus*, debitor," Serv.: "*voti reus*: Haec vox propria sacrorum est, ut *reus* vocetur, qui suscepto voto se numinibus obligat, *damnatus* autem, qui promissa vota non solvit," Macr. S. 3, 2).

B. *One who is accused* or *arraigned, a defendant, prisoner, a criminal, culprit* (the predominant signif. at all periods and in all styles): quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis reus? Flavius. Quis judex? Cluvius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42: inopia reorum ... aliquos ad columnam Maeniam reos reperire, id. de Div. in Caecil. 16: privato Milone et reo ad populum accusante P. Clodio, id. Mil. 15, 40: reus Milonis lege Plotia fuit Clodius quoad vixit, id. ib. 13 *fin.*—In the *fem.*: ut socrus adolescentis rea ne fiat, Cic. Fam. 13, 54: tota rea citaretur Etruria, id. Mil. 19, 50.—(β) With a statement of the crime or the punishment, *One guilty* of any crime, *one condemned* to any punishment: aliquem rei capitalis reum facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38; cf., capitis, Quint. 12, 10, 70: avaritiae, Cic. Fl. 3, 7: lenocinii, Quint. 5, 10, 47: parricidii, id. ib. 7, 2, 17: manifesti peculatus, id. ib. 12, 1, 43, et saep.:—Sestius, qui est de vi reus, Cic. Sest. 35; so, de vi, id. Vatin. 17, 41; Quint. 11, 1, 51: de ambitu, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2: de moribus, Quint. 4, 2, 3:—est enim reus uterque ob eandem causam et eodem crimine, Cic. Vatin. 17, 41.—For the expressions reum facere, agere, peragere, postulare, inter reos referre, *etc.*, v. h. vv.

2. Transf., apart from jurid. lang.: judex sim Reusque ad eam rem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 9: reus fortunae, (* *that was to be blamed for a misfortune*), Liv. 6, 24; id. 9, 8: facinoris, Tac. A. 2, 66.—In the *fem.*: fortuna una accusatur, una agitur rea, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 22: cum rea laudis agar, Ov. Her. 14, 120.

rĕ-vălesco, lŭi, 3. *v. inch. n. To grow well again; to regain one's former strength, state,* or *condition; to recover* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: Ov. Her. 21, 231; Gell. 16, 13, 5; App. Apol. p. 320.—**II.** Trop.: Laodicea (tremore terrae prolapsa), Tac. A. 13, 27: r. diplomata Othonis, quae negligebantur, *regain their force* or *authority*, id. Hist. 2, 54: astutia, App. M. 10, p. 243.

rĕ-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. To carry* or *bring back, to convey back* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: Diana Segestam Carthagine revecta, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35; so, praedam inde, Liv. 1, 35: tela ad Graios, Ov. M. 13, 402: aliquem domum (mater), Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 9; 10; Hor. Epod. 13, 16: Promethea (satelles Orci), id. Od. 2, 18, 36, et saep.—**b.** Mid., *To drive, ride, sail*, etc., *back; to return:* ne quis reveheretur inde ad proelium, Liv. 3, 70: equo citato ad urbem revectus, id. 7, 41: consul revectus in castra, id. 2, 47: curru triumphali revectus est, Plin. 7, 26, 27: non satis est Ithacam revehi? Hor. S. 2, 5, 4.—**II.** Trop.: famam optimam ex Bithynia revexisti, *brought back, brought home*, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 8:—ad paullo superiorem aetatem revecti sumus, *have gone back*, Cic. Brut. 63.

rĕvēlātio, ōnis, *f.* [revelo] *An uncovering, laying bare* (eccl. Lat.): **I.** Lit.: pudendorum, Arn. 5, 182.—**II.** Trop.: filii sui, *a revelation*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4.

* **rĕvēlātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A revealer* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.

* **rĕvēlātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to revelation*, Tert. Anim. 47.

rĕ-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. a. To pluck* or *pull away, to pull* or *tear out, to tear off* or *away* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: tela de corpore, Cic. Pis. 11, 25; so, telum alta ab radice, Virg. A. 12, 787: caput a cervice, id. Georg. 4, 523; cf., cornu a fronte, Ov. M. 9, 86: titulum de fronte, id. Pont. 4, 13, 7: saxum e monte, id. Met. 12, 341; cf. id. ib. 13, 882: a silvis silvas et ab arvis arva, id. ib. 8, 584: aliquem ab aliquo, *to tear away, separate*, id. ib. 4, 152, et saep.: axem temone, Ov. M. 2, 316; cf., sudem osse, id. ib. 12, 300: arborem manibus tellure, id. R. Am. 87: quos Sidonia urbe, *to tear away, remove*, Virg. A. 4, 545; the *abl.* is used differently in the ex., herbas radice, *with the root*, Ov. M. 7, 226; so too, annosam pinum solido trunco, id. ib. 12, 356 Bach. *N. cr.*:—illam crucem, quae fixa est ad portum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11; so, tabulam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 46: gradus, id. Pis. 10, 23: saepta, id. Phil. 5, 4: claustra, id. Verr. 2, 4, 23 *fin.*; Liv. 5, 21: vincula, Cic. Caecin. 25: paene fores templi, Suet. Calig. 6, et saep.: stipites, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 3: scuta manibus, id. ib. 1, 52, 5: pellem, Col. 2, 3, 1: proximos terminos agri, *to tear away, remove*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 24: signa (when an army decamps), Luc. 7, 77; Sil. 12, 733: humum dente curvo, *to tear up*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 14; cf., majorum sepulcra, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12; for which, poet., cinerem manesque, *to break open, disturb, violate*, Virg. A. 4, 427.

II. Trop.: cujus totus consulatus est ex omni monumentorum memoria revulsus, Cic. Phil. 13, 12: injurias honorificis verbis, id. Att. 5, 20: so, falsorum persuasionem, Sen. Ep. 95: penitus de stirpe imperium, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 207: oscula fida, Stat. S. 3, 2, 57 (coupled with dissipat amplexus).

rĕ-vēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To unveil, uncover, lay bare* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: caput (*opp.* involvere), Suet. Galb. 7: frontem, Tac. G. 31: os, Ov. F. 6, 619: pectus, Flor. 4, 2, 71: carpenta (*opp.* contegere), App. M. 10, p. 247: sacra, Ov. Her. 11, 73.—**II.** Trop., *To disclose, reveal:* fraudes (coupled with detegere), App. M. 9, p. 229: omnia (tempus), Tert. Apol. 7 *fin.*: justitiam et salutem Domini cunctis gentibus, Hier. in Jesai. 15, 56, 2:—Ulixes Eumaeo, quis sit, revelat, Aus. Perioch. Od. 21.

* **rĕ-vendo,** dĭdi, 3. *To sell again:* operas liberto, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 38, 2, 37.

* **rĕ-vēnĕo,** ii, 4. *v. n. To be sold again:* si fundus revenisset, Nerat. Dig. 18, 3, 5.

rĕ-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n. To come again, come back, to return* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: reveni, ut illum persequar, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 3; so absol.: id. Men. 5, 3, 4; Tac. A. 12, 59: domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 33; so id. ib. 2, 2, 13; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 125; Cic. de Or. 1, 38 *fin.*; 40; cf., domum de hippodromo, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 27: in urbem, Tac. A. 4, 74 *fin.*: huc, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 143: id. Most. 1, 1, 54; id. Mil. 3, 2, 49; id. Trin. 1, 2, 119, et al.: ex longinquo, Tac. A. 2, 24 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. (Plautinian): in eum nunc haec revenit res locum, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 24: cum eo reveni ex inimicitia in gratiam, id. Stich. 3, 1, 8; cf. impers.: inter eos rursum si reventum in gratiam est, id. Amph. 3, 2, 61 (a little before, redeunt rursum in gratiam).

* **rĕvento,** are, *v. intens. n. To come back, return*, Lucr. 3, 1074 Forbig. *N. cr.* (*al.* revertit).

* **rĕventus,** ūs, *m.* [revenio] *A return*, Suevius in Macr. S. 2, 14 *fin.*

rēvēra, v. res, *no.* II., A.

rĕ-verbĕro, are, *v. a. To beat* or *cast back, to repel* (post-Aug. and very rare): **I.** Lit.: incrementa duritie sua, Col. 3, 13, 7: saxa, Sen. Contr. 1, 3.—**II.** Trop.: iram Fortunae, Sen. Clem. 2, 5.

* **rĕ-vĕrēcundĭter,** *adv. Respectfully*, Enn. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.

rĕvĕrendus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of revereor.

rĕvĕrens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of revereor.

rĕvĕrenter, *adv.*, v. revereor, *Pa.*, A, *ad fin.*

rĕverentĭa, ae, *f.* [revereor] *Timidity* arising from high respect or (more rarely) from fear, *respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence* (not freq. till after the post-Aug. per.): adhibenda est quaedam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum: nam negligere, quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, * Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99; so, personae, Quint. 9, 2, 76: judicum, id. 11, 1, 29: senatus, Plin. Pan. 69, 4: nulla superiorum, Tac. Or. 40: sacramenti, id. Hist. 1, 12: imperii, id. ib. 1, 55; id. Germ. 29: legum, Juv. 14, 177: recti et aequi, Mart. 11, 5: nulla poscendi, dandi, *shyness, shame*, Prop. 3, 13, 13: discendi, *fear*, Col. 11, 1, 10:—ut cuique personae debetur reverentia, Quint. 11, 1, 66, cf. id. 6, 1, 50; Juv. 14, 47: judex tacitus reverentiam postulat, id. 4, 1, 55.—Pass.: ego reverentiae vestrae sic semper inserviam (for vestri), *the deference* or *veneration due to you, your dignity*, Plin. Pan. 95 *fin.*—Reverentia, as a deity, *The mother of* Majestas *by* Honor, Ov. F. 5, 23.

rĕ-vĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep. a.* (*act.* collat. form, REVEREO, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.) qs. To step or stand back from a person or thing (out of respect or fear), *To stand in awe* or *fear of; to regard, respect, honor; to fear, be afraid of; to reverence, revere* (ante-class. and post-Aug.; not found in Cic. in the *verb. finit.*): *Ap.* Quid est quod pudendum siet, genere natam bono pauperem Ducere uxorem? *Pe.* Revereor filium, Plaut. Epid. 2, 1, 5; cf. below, the passage, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 3: hos (*sc.* oratores) ituri in provincias magistratus reverebantur, hos reversi colebant, Tac. Or. 36; Gell. 11, 11.—More freq. with inanim. or abstr. objects: quasi ejus opulentitatem reverearis, *stood in awe of*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 35: simultatem meam, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 3 (also quoted in Cic. Att. 2, 19); so, adventum tuum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 10: fulgorem ab auro, Lucr. 2, 50: dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: multa adversa reverens, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: virtutes, Auct. Her. 4, 17; so, coetum virorum (Tullia), Liv. 1, 48: auctoritatem illustrium scriptorum, Col. 2, 1, 2: reverearis occursum, non reformides, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7: ne revereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 8.—(*β) As a *verb. impers.* in analogy with pudet: non te tui saltem pudet, si nihil mei revereatur, Var. in Non. 497, 1; cf., vereor.—Hence,

A. rĕvĕrens, entis, *Pa.*, *Respectful, regardful, reverent:* sermo erga patrem imperatoremque reverens, de se moderatus, Tac. H. 1, 17; cf., responsum parum reverens, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 4, 20, 11: ora, *bashful, modest*, Prop. 2, 30, 33: puella parentum suorum reverens, App. M. 8, p. 204.—*Comp.:* nihilo reverentior leniorve erga senatum, Suet. Calig. 26: quis reverentior senatus candidatus? Plin. Pan. 69, 3; cf. id. Ep. 6, 17, 5: sanctius ac reverentius visum de actis deorum credere quam scire, Tac. G. 34; so Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 5; cf. Flor. 4, 12 *fin.*—*Sup.:* Gabinium reverentissimum mei expertus, Pseudo-Plin. Ep. 10, 18.—*Adv.*, rĕvĕrenter, *Respectfully:* Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 5; 7, 31, 5.—*Comp.:* Tac. H. 2, 27.—*Sup.:* Suet. Aug. 93; Ner. 23.

B. rĕvĕrendus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Inspiring awe, venerable, reverend:* nox, Ov. Ib. 75: facies, Juv. 6, 513: sacraria, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 599: vetustas (libri), Gell. 9, 14 *fin.*; 18, 5, 11.—*Sup.:* Reverendissimus, *Most reverend, right reverend*, a title of bishops, Cod. Theod. 1, 55, 8; 1, 2, 6, et mult. al.

* **rĕ-vergo,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To incline toward* any thing; trop.: in aliorum commoda, *to tend, conduce*, Claud. Mam. Ep. ad Sidon. 4, 2.

* **rĕ-verro,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To sweep back again, to scatter again:* reverram hercle hoc, quod converri modo, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 64 (cf. ib. 27 and 51).

rĕversĭo (revors.), ōnis, *f.* [reverto] *A turning back* before reaching one's destination (differing from reditus, a coming back, return): quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea laetatus, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 5: exponam vobis breviter consilium et profectionis et reversionis meae, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3; Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 42; so id. Bacch. 2, 3, 62; Var. in Non. 222, 19; 245, 14.—**2.** Of things in gen., *A returning, return:* febrium, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: annua (solis), App. de Mundo, p. 71; cf. in the *plur.*, planetarum temporum, id. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7.—**II.** Trop., gramm. *t. t.* for ἀναστροφή, *An inversion* of words (like mecum, secum, quibus de rebus), Quint. 8, 6, 65.

* **rĕverso,** are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To turn round*, Aug. Conf. 6 *fin.*

rĕversus, a, um, *Part.* of revertor.

rĕvertĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [reverto] *A return:* annua solis, App. M. 3, p. 134; Flor. 4, p. 361.

rĕverto (-vort.), v. revertor, *ad init.*

rĕ-vertor (-vort.), versus (-vors.), 3. *v. dep. n.* (the authors of the ante-Aug. per. make the perfect forms, with the exception of the *Part.* reversus, only from the active root: reverti, reverteram, revertisse, *etc.*; but cf., reversus sum, *etc.*, Vell. 2, 42, 3; Quint. 7, 8, 2; 11, 2, 17; Tac. A. 12, 21; Front. Strat. 4, 2, 8; 4, 5, 17; Nep. Them. 5, 2. But in the present tenses the active form is unusual, and perh. critically certain only in revortit, Lucr. 5, 1152, and Pompon. in Non. 476, 2. Cf. Ruddim. I. p. 265, not. 37; Zumpt, Gr. § 209 *ad fin.*) [verto] *To turn back, turn about; to come back, return:* **I.** Lit.: inde illico revortor, domum eo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 8: clamitant me ut revertar, id. Pseud. 5, 1, 30: (Deiotarus) quum ex itinere revertisset . . . persaepe revertit ex itinere, Cic. de Div. 1, 15; cf. id. ib. 2, 8: eodem (vultu) semper se vidisse exeuntem illum domo et revertentem, id. Tusc. 3, 15: reversus ille, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 42: (mulier) per propinquos rogata, ut rediret, non est reversa, Quint. 7, 8, 2, et saep.: quum ego a foro revortor, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 30; so, a Fabricio ponte, Hor. S. 2, 3, 36; for which poet., silvâ, Ov. M. 5, 585: jam ad te revortar, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 26; so, ad aliquem, id. Epid. 3, 3, 43; Pseud. 4, 7, 60; Caes. B. G. 2, 14, et saep.: nisi domum revorteris, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 31; so, domum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 16 (opp. egredior); 70; 2, 3, 99; Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107 (opp. egressi); Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 24, et al.; cf., Formias, Cic. Att. 8, 3 *fin.*: Ameriam, id. Rosc. Am. 9 *fin.*: Epheso Laodiceam, id. Fam. 3, 10, 3: hunc in locum, id. Rep. 6, 26: in castra, Sall. J. 58 *fin.*: ad assuetas sibi sedes, Quint. 11, 2, 6; and huc, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 57; 3, 2, 28; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 9; Cic. Rep. 6, 13 (opp. hinc profecti).—**b.** Of things: sol inde (*sc.* a brumalibus flexibus) revortens, Lucr. 5, 615; cf., r. idem sol sub terras, id. ib. 657; and, r. luna ad signum quodque, id. ib. 634: retroque a terra cuncta revorti, id. 1, 785: quis neget . . . Tiberim reverti, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 12.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. A. P. 390; cf. Quint. 10, 7, 14: leti jam limine ab ipso Ad vitam possint revorti, Lucr. 2, 961; so, ad superiorem consuetudinem, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 2: ad illum animum meum pristinum, id. ib. 10, 28, 1: ad sanitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42, 2: ad corporis commodum, Cic. Inv. 2, 56: haec ad easdem particulas, Quint. 3, 6, 65: ut reverteretur in gratiam mecum, Petr. 87; so, poena in caput tuum, Ov. A. A. 1, 340; cf. Tac. H. 3, 31.—**B.** In partic., in speech (after a digression), *To return, revert* to a theme: discedo parumper a somniis, ad quae mox revertar, Cic. de Div. 1, 23 *fin.*; cf., sed, ut ad propositum revertamur, *etc.*, id. Fin. 2, 32; so, ad me, id. Coel. 3; cf., ad illam puellam exposititiam, Plaut. Casin. prol. 79. In a comic equivoque: revortor rursus denuo Carthaginem, Si quid mandare voltis aut curarier, Plaut. Poen. prol. 79.

rĕ-vestĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* *To clothe again* (a Tertullian word), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 129; Res. Carn. 42 *fin.*

* **rĕvĭbrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [revibro] *A reflection* of light, Hyg. Astr. 4, 14. Also,

* **rĕvĭbrātus,** ūs, *m.* (in the *abl. sing.*) *A reflection* of light, Mart. Cap. 2, 27.

rĕ-vĭbro, avi, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*: **I.** *Act.*, *To cast back, reflect:* radios, Mart. Cap. 2, 41.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *To send back a reflection:* ipsa coeli contextio lucis fulgoribus revibravit, Mart. Cap. 8, 273.

* **rĕvictĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [revinco] *A refuting, refutation*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31.

rĕvictus, a, um, *Part.* of revinco.

* **rĕ-vĭdĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To see again, go to see again:* nunc ad heram revidebo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 65.

* **rĕ-vĭgesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To begin to flourish again*, Juvenc. 2, 204.

* **rĕ-vīlesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To become vile* or *contemptible:* virtus admota oculis, Sen. Tranq. An. 15.

* **rĕ-vīmentum,** i, *n.* [vieo] *A lappet; an edging, fringe* (syn. lacinia): (in oratione) omnia, ut in tenui veste, oris detexta et revimentis sint vincta, Fronto Laud. fumi (a little after, *laciniam* aliquam porrigat) (*perh. revimentum is more correctly *a small hook*).

* **rĕvincĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [revinco] *That may be disproved* or *refuted:* materiae iisdem literis, Tert. Res. Carn. 13 *fin.*

rĕ-vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, 4. *v. a.* **I.** *To bind back* or *backward: to bind around, bind fast, fasten* (quite class.; not in Cic.): **A.** Lit.: ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 5: tignis in contrariam partem revinctis, id. ib. 4, 17, 7; cf., trabes introrsus, id. ib. 7, 23, 1 and 5; id. ib. 7, 73, 3: navigium (coupled with religare), Plin. Pan. 82, 2: aliquem ad saxa, *to bind fast*, Ov. M. 11, 212; cf., zonam de poste, id. ib. 10, 379; and, Delon errantem e celsa Mycono Gyaroque, Virg. A. 3, 76: caput torta angue, *bound around*, Varro Atacin. in Charis. p. 70 P.; cf., latus ense, *to gird*, Prop. 3, 14, 11.—In a Greek construction: ecce manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum trahebant, *with his hands tied behind him*, Virg. A. 2, 57; cf., qui recitat lana fauces et colla revinctus, *bound around, wrapped up*, Mart. 6, 41.—Poet.: latices in glaciem revincti, *bound, stiffened*, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 167.—**B.** Trop.: mentem amore, Catull. 61, 33; cf., urbes legibus, Claud. Bell. Gild. 47: te sibi generum fraterna prole, id. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 36; Val. Fl. 6, 418.—* **II.** *To unbind, loose:* quempiam (opp. to alligare, and corresp. to resolvere), Col. 1, 8, 16.

rĕ-vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *v. a.* *To conquer, subdue:* **I.** Lit. (so only poet. and in Tac.): victrices catervae Consiliis juvenis revictae, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 24; cf., revicta conjuratio, *repressed*, Tac. A. 15, 73: primordia rerum aliqua ratione, Lucr. 1, 594: vires (ignis), id. 5, 410.—**II.** Trop., *To convict; to refute, disprove* (so quite class.): Lucr. 4, 489: numquam hic neque suo neque amicorum judicio revincetur, * Cic. Arch. 6; so, aliquem, Tac. A. 6, 5: aliquem in mendacio, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3: aliquem in culpa et in maleficio, Gell. 6, 2, 13:—crimina rebus revicta, *disproved*, Liv. 6, 26 *fin.*; so, crimen, id. 40, 16.

rĕvinctus, a, um, *Part.* of revincio.

* **rĕ-vĭrĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To be green again, be covered again with verdure:* arbores, Albinov. 2, 113.

rĕ-vĭresco, rŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To become* or *grow green again; to recover its verdure:* **I.** Lit. (so rarely): laesae silvae, Ov. M. 2, 408: arbor Ruminalis in novos fetus, Tac. A. 13, 58.—**2.** Poet., transf., of an old man, *To become young again:* spes est virginibus, Arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem, Ov. M. 7, 305.—More freq., and quite class., **II.** Trop., *To grow strong* or *vigorous again; to grow young again; to be renewed; to flourish again; to revive:* aliquando rei publicae vires, quae malitia nocentum exaruerunt, virtute optimatium revirescent, Auct. Her. 4, 34; cf., quamquam sunt accisae (res), tamen efferent se aliquando et ad renovandum bellum revirescent, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14; and with this cf. id. Phil. 7, 1 Wernsd. *N. cr.*: cum semel invasit senectus, regressum non habet, nec revirescere aut repubescere potest, Col. 2, 1, 4; cf. Flor. Prooem. *fin.*; so, imperium, Curt. 10, 9: domus Germanici, Tac. A. 4, 12: partes, id. Hist. 3, 7 *fin.*: dux pignore promissae laudis, Sil 8, 228; cf. Val. Max. 4, 8, 4.

* **rĕ-viscĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *A restoring of the flesh:* r. et respiratio ossium, Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

* **rĕvīsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [revideo] *A seeing again*, Claud. Mamert. Ep. ad Sid. 4, 2.

* **rĕ-vīsĭto,** are, *v. a.* *To visit again, revisit:* urbem nundinis, Plin. 18, 3, 3.

rĕ-vīso, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *Neutr.*, *To look back* on a thing, *come back* or *again to see; to pay a visit again* (ante- and post-class.): ut ad me revisas, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 79; so, ad me, Gell. 13, 30, 10; cf. Lucr. 2, 360; and poet., signa ad lunam, id. 5, 635:—reviso quid agant, aut quid captent consili, Ter. And. 2, 4, 1; so id. Eun. 5, 4, 1: inde redit rabies eadem et furor ille revisit, *i. e. comes back, returns*, Lucr. 4, 1113.—**II.** *Act.*, *To go* or *come to see again; to revisit:* tu modo nos revise aliquando, Cic. Att. 1, 19 *fin.*; so, aliquem, id. ib. 12, 50; id. Fam. 1, 10; Catull. 64, 377; Virg. A. 11, 426: urbem (along with petere), Lucr. 3, 1080: rem Gallicanam, Cic. Quint. 6, 23; Col. 12 praef. § 8: longos obitus (sidera), Lucr. 4, 394.

* **rĕ-vīvĭfĭcātus,** a, um, *Part.* [vivifico] *Restored to life,* Tert. Res. Carn. 19.

rĕ-vīvisco (also written revivesco; v. Orell. Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5), vixi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To come to life again, to revive* (quite class.; a favorite word with Cic., esp. in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: reviviscat M'. Curius aut eorum aliquis, *etc.,* Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38; so id. Fin. 4, 22, 61; id. Mil. 29, 79; id. Pis. 27 *fin.;* id. N. D. 2, 38: apes, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 38: conchae, Plin. 9, 37, 61.—* **2.** Transf., *To grow again:* gramina, Col. 4, 5: avulsae pennae (insectorum), Plin. 11, 28, 33.—**II.** Trop.: ipsa causa ea est, ut jam simul cum re publica, necessario reviviscat atque recreetur, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 61 *fin.:* omnes (civitatis) suis legibus et judiciis usae revixerunt, id. Att. 6, 2, 4; so, res publica, id. Fam. 4, 4, 3; id. Att. 5, 16, 3: quo facilius reviviscat Pompeianorum causa toties jugulata, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 38.

rĕ-vīvo, no *perf.*, victum, 3. *v. n.* *To live again;* perh. only Sen. Med. 477; and Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 563.

rĕvŏcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [revoco] *That may be recalled* or *revoked, revocable;* hence, with a negative, for *irrevocable* (a poet. word): carmen fatorum, Prop. 4, 7, 51: colus Parcarum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 559: telum, Ov. M. 6, 264: aliquis (*sc.* mortuus), Albinov. 1, 427: damnum, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 488.

rĕvŏcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A calling back* or *away, a recall* (an Ovidian word), Ov. F. 1, 561; in the *plur.*, id. Met. 2, 596.

rĕvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A calling back* or *away, a recalling* (rare, but good prose): **A.** Lit.: a bello (coupled with receptui signum), Cic. Phil, 13, 17, 15: domum, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2.—**2.** Transf., in the *plur.:* lunae a sole, Vitr. 9, 4 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 33.—**2.** r. verbi, a fig. of speech, perh. *A taking back, withdrawing, revocation,* Cic. de Or. 3, 54; Quint. 9, 1, 33.

* **rĕvŏcātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A recaller:* animarum (magus), *one who restores to life,* Quint. Decl. 10.

rĕvŏcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *For calling* or *drawing back, revocatory* (a post-class. word): emplastrum, Theod. Prisc. 2, 32.—Subst., revocatoria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* epistola), *A letter of recall,* Cod. Justin. 12, 1, 18.

rĕ-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.:* **I.** *To call back, recall* (very freq., esp. in the trop. sense): **A.** Lit.: **1.** In gen.: quoties foras ire volo, me retines, revocas, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 5; cf. Suet. Claud. 15 *ad fin.:* de meo cursu rei publicae sum voce revocatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 1; cf., aliquem ex itinere, id. de Div. 2, 8; Suet. Aug. 98; id. Tib. 21: revocatus de exsilio Camillus, Liv. 5, 46: revocatum ex provincia, Suet. Claud. 1: Caesar in Italiam revocabatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 18 *fin.;* cf., Samnites rursus ad Caudium, Liv. 9, 27: aliquem intro, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 12.—*Absol.:* heus abiit: quin revocas? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 12; so id. Epid. 2, 2, 17; id. Truc. 1, 2, 19; Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 4; (and again, Hor. S. 2, 3, 264); Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 22; Liv. 30, 20; Hor. S. 1, 6, 61; Ov. M. 1, 503.—**b.** Transf., of things, *To draw* or *fetch back, turn back,* etc.: lumina revocata, Ov. M. 7, 789; cf., oculos meos, id. Her. 16, 232; so, cupidas manus, id. A. A. 1, 452: pedem ab alto, Virg. A. 9, 125; cf., gradum, id. ib. 6, 128: deficientem capillum a vertice, *to stroke back,* Suet. Caes. 45: proscissam terram in liram, *to bring back, restore,* Col. 2, 10, 5; cf., poet., artus gelidos in vivum calorem, Ov. M. 4, 248.

2. In partic.: **a.** Milit. *t. t.*, *To call back, recall; to call off, withdraw* soldiers from a march or from any enterprise: his rebus cognitis Caesar legiones equitatumque revocari atque itinere desistere jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 11, 1: insequentes nostros, ne longius prosequerentur, Sulla revocavit, id. B. C. 3, 51, 3: Liv. 25, 14; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 2 *fin.* So, equites, reliquas copias, naves omnes, Caes. B. G. 1, 80, 40; 7, 35 4; id. B. C. 3, 14, 2: hos certo signo, id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.;* 1, 28, 3: milites, legiones ab opere, id. B. G. 2, 20, 1; id. B. C. 1, 82, 2.—(β) Transf., apart from milit. lang.: (Neptunus Tritona) jubet fluctus et flumina signo Jam revocare dato, Ov. M. 1, 335.—**b.** A theatrical *t. t.*, *To call back* a player to repeat his part; *to encore* him: Livius (Andronicus), quum saepius revocatus vocem obtudisset, *etc.*, Liv. 7, 2; cf., Diphilus tragoedus revocatus aliquoties a populo, Val. Max. 6, 2, 9: quoties ego hunc (*sc.* Archiam) vidi magnum numerum versuum dicere ex tempore! quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis, Cic. Arch. 8, 18: revocatus praeco, iterum pronunciavit eadem, Liv. 33, 32.—Also with an inanimate object: quum Orestem fabulam doceret Euripides, primos tres versus revoeasse dicitur Socrates, *to have encored,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63.—Absol.: Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12.—Impers.: nominatim sum appellatus in Bruto "Tullius qui libertatem civibus stabiliverat." Millies revocatum est, Cic. Sest. 58.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen., *To call back, recall; to regain, recover; to draw back, draw off* or *away; to withhold, restrain,* etc.: facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae sese nimium profunderunt, *are checked, pruned,* Cic. de Or. 2, 21: et vires et corpus amisi: sed si morbum depulero, facile illa revocabo, *will regain, recover,* id. Fam. 7, 26 *fin.:* quae (studia) remissa temporibus, longo intervallo intermissa revocavi, id. Tusc. 1, 1; cf. Liv. 44, 40; so, veteres artes, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 12: antiquam duramque militiam, Tac. A. 1, 20 *fin.:* quaedam exoleta, omissa, Suet. Claud. 22; id. Vesp. 16; id. Dom. 4, et saep.: nonnumquam animum incitatum revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Sull. 16, 46; cf. id. Att. 13, 1: vinolenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, *recover themselves, bethink themselves,* id. Acad. 2, 2, 17: ut quaedam contra naturam depravata restituerentur et corrigerentur ab natura, quum se ipsa revocasset aut arte atque medicina, *had recovered herself,* id. de Div. 2, 46: revocare se non poterat familiaritate implicatus, *could not withdraw,* id. Pis. 29: primae revocabo exordia pugnae, Virg. A. 7, 40; cf., memoriam, Sen. Ben. 5, 25 *fin.;* 7, 25; and perh., also, Liv. 3, 51 Drak. *N. cr.* (*al.* renovata), et saep.—Poet., with an *inf.:* nec tamen illa suae revocatur parcere famae, *nor can she be induced, persuaded,* etc., Prop. 1, 16, 11:—magni est ingenii revocare mentem a sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; cf. id. Rep. 2, 13 *fin.;* and, quos (homines) spes praedandi studiumque bellandi ab agricultura et quotidiano labore revocabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 17, 4. So, aliquam a cupiditate, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: aliquem a turpissimo consilio, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: aliquem a tanto scelere, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 22: jam lapsos ab errore, Quint. 2, 6, 2: perterritos animos a metu, id. ib. 2, 16, 8, et saep.:—quum ex saevis et perditis rebus ad meliorem statum fortuna revocatur, Cic. in Amm. 15, 5: disceptationem ab rege ad Romanos revocabant, Liv. 41, 20: quibus rebus institutis ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: ad quam eos quasi formulam dicendi revocent, id. Opt. gen. 5, 15; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 90; and Quint. 10, 7, 32; Cic. Clu. 49: se ad pristina studia, id. Brut. 3, 11; cf., me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119; and, se ad industriam, id. Brut. 94; cf., also, se rursus ad moestitiam, id. Tusc. 3, 27; and, se ad se, id. Acad. 2, 16 *fin.:*—libertinos ingratos revocavit in servitutem, Suet. Claud. 25: fortunae possessionesque omnium in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76: ad spem consulatus in partem revocandam aspirare non auderet, *to bring over to his side,* Liv. 4, 35: quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur, in animum revocabo, *will transfer to my mind,* Tac. A. 14, 54.

2. In partic.: **a.** Pregn.: ad aliquid, *To apply, reduce, refer* a thing to something as a standard (syn. referre) (Ciceron.): impuri cujusdam et ambitiosi et omnia ad suam potentiam revocantis esse sententiam, Cic. Lael. 16, 59; cf., misericordia movetur, si is, qui audit, adduci potest, ut illa, quae de altero deplorentur, ad suas res revocet, id. de Or. 2, 52 *fin.;* so, omnia ad artem et ad praecepta, id. ib. 2, 11: omnia ad scientiam, id. Fin. 2, 13 *fin.:* illa de urbis situ ad rationem, id. Rep. 2, 11 *fin.:* rationem ad veritatem, id. Off. 3, 21, 84.—**b.** *To recall, revoke, retract, cancel* (not so till after the Aug. period): si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov. M. 9, 618; so, promissum suum, Sen. Ben. 4, 39: sententiam suam, Ulp. Dig. 48, 18, 1 *fin.:* libertatem (shortly after, in servitutem retrahi), Tac. A. 13, 26: literas, Suet. Vesp. 8: legatum ad quingenta, id. Galb. 5.

II. *To ask back again, to invite in return,* "mutuo vocare," Non. (rarely): domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat. Nec mirum; qui neque in urbe viveret neque revocaturus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18 *fin.;* so Var. in Non. 167, 14; Phaedr. 1, 25, 7; Lact. 6, 12. Hence, transf.: tribuni pl. quoniam adhuc praesens certamen contentionemque fugerunt: nunc in meam concionem prodeant, et, quo provocati ad me venire noluerunt, revocati saltem revertantur, *i. e. now that they are invited to come back,* Cic. Agr. 3, 1.

III. *To call again, summon anew* (likewise rarely; not in Cic.): tribuni de integro agere coeperunt revocaturosque se easdem tribus renunciarunt, Liv. 45, 36 *fin.;* cf. id. 40, 46: refectum est convivium et rursus Quartilla ad bibendum revocavit, *challenged us again,* Petr. 23; so, convivam in diem posterum, Suet. Claud. 23.

rĕ-vŏlo, are, *v. n.* *To fly back* (rarely, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: turdi quotannis in Italiam trans mare advolant et eodem revolant, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 7; so, grus, *Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: mergi, Virg. G. 1, 361: Daedalus ceratis alis, Ov. M. 9, 742.—**II.** Transf.: telum, Ov. M. 7, 684: sol, *to hasten back,* Manil. 2, 193; cf. Vell. 2, 120.

rĕvŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [revolvo] *That may be rolled back, revoluble* (a poet. word): pondus (*i. e.* saxum), Ov. Ib. 193: orbita, Aus. Ecl. de nomin. sept. dier. 12.

rĕvŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A revolving, revolution* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. D. 22, 12. Trin. 12, 24.

rĕvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* of revolvo.

rĕ-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To roll back; to unroll, unwind; to revolve, return* (quite class., esp. freq. since the Aug. period; v. the follg.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: Draco revolvens Sese, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42: (pelagus) gelidum ab imo fluctum revolvit in partem superiorem, Col. 8, 17, 1; so, fluctus (hibernus auster), Tac. A. 6, 33; cf., retro aestum (ventus), Sen. Agam. 487: retro sua fila (Sorores), id. Herc. fur. 182; cf., nulla stamina (Parcae), Stat. Th. 7, 774.—Poet.: (pontus) aestu revoluta resorbens Saxa, *i. e. from which the waves are rolled back,* Virg. A. 11, 627; cf., addiderat Civilis obliquam in Rhenum molem, cujus objectu revolutus amnis adjacentibus superfunderetur, Tac. H. 5, 14: rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens Fallacis silvae, *going over again,* Virg. A. 9, 391; so, aequora, id. ib. 10, 660 Wagn.—**b.** Mid., *To return:* itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 13, 26: ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit: Ter revoluta toro est, *fell back, sank back,* Virg. A. 4, 691; so id. ib. 5, 336; Ov. M. 10, 63 (a little before, relapsa est).—Poet., of returning time: dies, Virg. A. 10, 256: secula, Ov. F. 4, 29.

B. In partic., *To unroll, turn over, read over, repeat* (not ante-Aug.): tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv. 34, 5. taedium illud et scripta et lecta saepius revolvendi, Quint. 11, 2, 41: cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: in iis, quae denominata sunt, summa paupertas in eadem nos frequentissime revolvit, *leads back,* Quint. 12, 10, 34: iterum revolvere casus Iliacos, *to go through again, to undergo* or *experience again,* Virg. A. 10, 61.—Esp. freq., **b.** Mid., *To return* to any thing: in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo Video esse, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 69; cf., in luxuriam, Just. 30, 1, 7: in metus, Sen. Thyest. 418: in ista, Ov. M. 10, 335:—omnia necessario a tempore atque homine ad communes rerum et generum summas revolventur, Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 135: ad patris revolvor sententiam, id. Acad. 2, 48, 148; so, ad seposita argumenta, id. de Or. 2, 30: ad illa elementa, id. Rep. 1, 24: ad dispensationem annonae, Liv. 4, 12 *ad fin.*: ad vana et totiens irrisa, Tac. A. 4, 9: ad memoriam conjugii et infantiam liberorum, id. ib. 11, 34: ad vitia, Tac. A. 16, 18: ad irritum (labor et victoria), id. Hist. 3, 26:—primum eodem revolveris, Cic. de Div. 2, 5; cf., eo revolvi rem, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 5, 11.

B. In partic., *To relate again, repeat; to brood* or *reflect upon* (so not ante-Aug.): sed quid ego haec nequicquam ingrata revolvo? Virg. A. 2, 101; so, facta, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 35: dicta factaque ejus secum, Tac. Agr. 46; cf., iras in animo, id. Ann. 4, 21; id. ib. 3, 18; so, visa, Ov. F. 4, 667 (coupled with secum jussa refert): curas (animus), Sen. Oed. 764 (coupled with repetit metus).

rĕ-vŏmo, ŭi, 3. *v. a.* *To spew* or *vomit forth again; to vomit up, disgorge* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: salsos fluctus pectore, Virg. A. 5, 182: plumam avibus devoratis (dracones), Plin. 10, 72, 92: haustum mare (Charybdis), Sen. Thyest. 581; cf. of the same, vorat haec raptas revomitque carinas, Ov. M. 13, 731; and with this cf. Lucr. 2, 199. So too, spolia, purpuram aurumque in ripam assidue mota ventis maria revomebant, Flor. 4, 11, 7.—Poet., transf.: illisum scopulis revomentibus aequor, *that cast* or *dash back*, Luc. 6, 24.—* **II.** Trop.: cum sanguine et spiritu male partam revomuere victoriam, Flor. 2, 10 *fin.*

rĕvorsĭo, v. reversio.

rĕvorto and **rĕvortor**, v. revert.

* **rĕvulsĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [revello] *A tearing off* or *away*: unius schedae, Plin. 13, 12, 24.

rĕvulsus, a, um, *Part.* of revello.

rex, rēgis (*gen. plur.*, regerum, Gell. in Charis. p. 40 P.), *m.* [rego] *A ruler* of a country, *a king*: **I.** Lit.: "omnis res publica, quae ut dixi populi res est, consilio quodam regenda est, ut diuturna sit. Id autem consilium aut uni tribuendum est aut delectis quibusdam, *etc.* . . . Cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, *regem* illum unum vocamus et *regnum* ejus rei publicae statum," *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 26; cf. id. ib. 2, 23; id. ib. 1, 42: simulatque se inflexit hic rex in dominatum injustiorem, fit continuo tyrannus, id. ib. 2, 26:—rex Albaï Longaï, Enn. Ann. 1, 88; Cic. Rep. 2, 2: regum sapientia, id. ib. 2, 6: rex Ancus, id. ib. 2, 3; together with Anco regi, id. ib. 2, 20: regem deligere, creare, constituere, id. ib. 2, 12; 17; 18; 20.—A very odious name in the time of the Republic, i. q. *tyrant, despot*: "pulso Tarquinio nomen regis audire non poterat (populus Romanus)," id. ib. 2, 30 *fin.*; cf., "hoc nomen (*sc.* tyranni) Graeci regis injusti esse voluerunt: nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui soli in populos perpetuam potestatem haberent. Itaque et Spurius Cassius et M. Manlius et Spurius Maelius regnum occupare voluisse dicti sunt, et modo (Ti. Gracchus)," id. ib. 2, 27 Mos.; and "id. Off. 3, 21, 83;" and with this cf. id. Fam. 12, 1; and id. Agr. 2, 6, 14. Vid. also, regnum, regno, and dominus.—The name rex, like *βασιλεύς*, continued to be used in relig. lang. for *priest*; hence, rex sacrificulus, sacrificus, sacrorum, v. sacrificulus; and, rex Nemorensis, *i. e. priest of Diana Aricina*, Suet. Calig. 35.—* (*β*) Poet. as an adj., *Ruling, that rules* or *sways*: populum late regem belloque superbum, Virg. A. 1, 21. —**2.** *κατ' ἐξοχὴν*, acc. to the Gr. *βασιλεὺς*, for *The King of Persia*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 65; id. Eun. 3, 1, 7 and 11; Nep. Milt. 7, 5; id. Them. 3, 2; 4, 3; id. Paus. 1, 2, et al. (* called also, regum rex, Suet. Calig. 5).

B. Transf.: **1.** Of *Jupiter*, as king of gods and men: quem (*sc.* Jovem) unum omnium deorum et hominum regem esse omnes doctrina expoliti consentiunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 36; cf. of the same, summi deum regis, Naev. Bell. Pun. 3, 2; and, divum pater atque hominum rex, Virg. A. 1, 65; 2, 648; 10, 2; 743 (with this cf., o qui res hominumque deumque Aeternis regis imperiis, id. ib. 1, 229). Sometimes also of other deities, as rulers of the realms assigned to them: aquarum, aequoreus, *i. e. Neptune*, Ov. M. 10, 606; 8, 604: umbrarum silentum, *i. e. Pluto*, id. ib. 7, 249; 5, 356; (* so, tertiae sortis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 833; and Stygius, Virg. A. 6, 252): antiqui poli, mundique prioris, *i. e. Saturn*, Mart. 12, 62. Of *Aeolus*, Virg. A. 1, 52, et saep.—**2.** In gen., for *Head, chief, leader, master*, etc. (mostly poet.): so of Aeneas, Virg. A. 1, 544; 575; 6, 55; 7, 220; of lions, Phaedr. 4, 13, 4; of the bull, as leader of the herd, Stat. Th. 5, 333; 11, 28; of the queen-bee, Virg. G. 4, 106; of the eagle, Plin. 10, 74, 95; of the Eridanus, as the first river of Italy, Virg. G. 1, 482; of Phanaean wine, id. ib. 2, 98, et saep. Also, of *the master* of a feast, like the Greek *βασιλεύς*: mensae, Macr. S. 2, 1; Prud. Cath. 9, 30 (cf. regnum, *no.* I., B, and dominus, *no.* II., B, 1). Of *a governor, preceptor* of youth: actae pueritiae, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 8. Of the *leader, king* in children's games, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 59. Of the *protector, patron* of parasites, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 59; id. Capt. 1, 1, 24; id. Stich. 3, 2, 2; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 24; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 20; 43; Mart. 2, 18; Juv. 1, 36, et saep. Of *the son of a king* or *chieftain, a prince*, Virg. A. 9, 223; Val. Fl. 1, 174; Stat. Ach. 1, 156; Flor. 4, 9, 7 Duk. (cf. regulus and regina). Of *a powerful, rich,* or *fortunate person*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 26; id. Poen. 3, 3, 58; Hor. Od. 2, 14, 11; 2, 18, 34; id. Sat. 1, 2, 86; 2, 2, 45; id. A. P. 434.—(* Reges sometimes signifies *The king and queen*, Liv. 1, 39 *init.*; id. 27, 4; sometimes *the whole royal family*: post exactos reges, id. 2, 8; id. ib. 2.—Rex sometimes denotes *The character, sentiments,* or *feelings of a king*: rex patrem (*i. e.* paternum animum) vicit, Ov. M. 12, 30; id. ib. 13, 187.)—**II.** Rex, as *A surname in the* gens Marcia, e. g. Q. Marcius Rex, *consul* A.U.C. 686, Sall. C. 30, 3: Q. (Marcius Rex, *brother-in-law of Clodius*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 10 (in a lusus verbb. with rex, *a tyrant, despot*): P. Marcius Rex, Liv. 43, 1, et mult. al. Cf. Suet. Caes. 6.

Rha, *indecl.*, Ῥᾶ, *The Wolga*, on whose banks grew the radix pontica, Rha ponticum, *rhubarb* (Rheum Rhaponticum, L.), which thence received its name, Amm. 22, 8 (cf. Cels. 5, 23 *fin.*).

† **rhabdos**, i, *f.* = *ῥάβδος* (a rod), *A sort of meteor*, App. de Mundo, p. 64.

rhacŏma, ae, *f.* *A root*, perh. i. q. rha, *rhubarb*, Plin. 27, 12, 105.

Rhădămanthus, i, *m.*, Ῥαδάμανθος, *A son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, a judge in the infernal regions*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; 41, 98; Ov. M. 9, 436; 440; Virg. A. 6, 556; Claud. in Rufin. 2, 480.

Rhădămas, antis, *m.* *A fictitious name* in Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 83.

Rhaeti, Rhaetĭa, Rhaetĭcus, Rhaetus, v. Raeti, *etc.*

† **rhăgădes**, um, *f.*, and **rhăgădia**, orum, *n.* = *ῥαγάδες* and *ῥαγάδια*, *A kind of sores* or *chaps* on various parts of the body, Plin. 23, 4, 44; 27, 7, 64; 23, 7, 23; 28, 6, 18 (in Cels. 6, 18, 7, written as Gr.)

rhăgĭon, ii, *n.* = *ῥάγιον*, *A small spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 27.

Rhamnenses, v. Ramnes.

† **rhamnos**, i, *f.* = *ῥάμνος*, *Buckthorn, Christ's-thorn*, Rhamnus, L.; Plin. 24, 14, 76; Veg. 5, 74.

Rhamnus, untis, *f.*, Ῥαμνοῦς: **A.** *The northernmost town of Attica, famed for a statue of Nemesis*, Plin. 4, 7, 11; 36, 5, 4, § 17; Luc. 5, 233; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 297.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Rhamnūsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Rhamnusian*: Rhamnusium se aiebat esse, *from Rhamnus*, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 27; so, Antiphon, Cic. Brut. 12, 47: virgo, *i. e. Nemesis*, Catull. 66, 71; also called Dea, Claud. Bell. Get. 631; and simply Rhamnusia, ae, *f.*, Ov. M. 3, 406; id. Trist. 5, 8, 9; Stat. S. 3, 5, 5.—**2. Rhamnūsis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *The Rhamnusian*, i. e. *Nemesis*, Ov. M. 14, 694.

(* **Rhamses**, is (or ae), *m.* *An ancient and powerful king of Egypt*, Tac. A. 2, 60; called also Ramises in Plin. 36, 8, 14.)

(* **Rhănis**, ĭdis, *f.* *A nymph in the train of Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 171.)

† **rhapēĭon**, ii, *n.* = *ῥαπήϊον*, *A plant, also called* leontopetalon, Plin. 27, 11, 72.

† **rhăpisma**, ătis, *n.* = *ῥάπισμα*, *A blow with a stick, a rap*, Cod. Justin. 8, 49, 6.

† **rhapsōdĭa**, ae, *f.* = *ῥαψῳδία*, *A rhapsody*: secunda, *i. e. the second book of the Iliad*, Nep. Dion. 6, 4.

1. Rhēa, ae, *f.* *An old Italian name.* Thus, Rhea Silvia, *daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus*, Liv. 1, 3; Flor. 1, 1; Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 174. —Hence comes the name of the fabled priestess Rhea in Virg. A. 7, 659.

2. Rhĕā, ae, *f.*, Ῥέα, *Another name for Cybele*, Ov. F. 4, 201; Aus. Idyll. monosyll. 12.

† **rhectae**, ārum, *m.* = *ῥῆκται*, *A kind of earthquake*, App. de Mundo, p. 65.

† † **rhēda**, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 57 and 68] *A four-wheeled carriage*, Var. in Non. 167, 25, and 451, 17; Caes. B. G. 1, 51, 2; 6, 30, 2; Cic. Mil. 10, 28; id. Phil. 2, 24; id. Att. 5, 17; 6, 1 *ad fin.*; Hor. S. 1, 5, 86; 2, 6, 42, et mult. al.

rhēdārĭus, a, um: **I.** *Adj.* [rheda] *Of* or *belonging to the* rheda: muli, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 7 (cf. instead, equi ad rhedam, id. ib. 2, 7, 15).—Hence, **II.** Subst., rhedarius, ii, *m.*: **1.** *The driver of a* rheda, *a coachman*, Cic. Mil. 10, 29.—**2.** *The builder of a* rheda, *a carriage-maker*, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 5.

Rhēdŏnes (also written Red.), um, *m.* *A people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *in the neighborhood of the mod. Rennes, in Bretagne*, Caes. B. G. 2, 34; 7, 75, 4; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 332 and 482.

Rhēgĭum (also written Regium), ii, *n.*, Ῥήγιον, *The southernmost town of Italy on the Sicilian Straits*, now *Reggio*, Plin. 3, 8, 14; Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 3; (* id. ib. 7, 19; id. Att. 16, 6; Liv. 36, 12); Just. 4, 1; cf. Mann. Ital. vol. ii., p. 178. Greek *acc.*, Rhegion, Ov. M. 14, 48.—**II.** Hence **Rhēgīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Rhegium*: litora, Sil. 13, 94.—Subst., Rhegini, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Rhegium*, Cic. Arch. 3, 5; id. Verr. 2, 4, 60; 2, 5, 18.

Rhēnānus, a, um, v. Rhenus, *no.* II.

rhēno, onis, v. reno.

Rhēnus, i, *m.* *The Rhine*, "Caes. B. G. 4, 10, 3; Tac. G. 1; Mel. 3, 2 *sq.*; Plin. 4. 14, 28 *sq.*;" Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 4; Cic. Pis. 33, 81; Virg. A. 8, 727; id. Ecl. 10, 47; Hor. S. 1, 10, 37; id. A. P. 18, et saepiss.; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 187 *sq.*; and German. p. 443; Ukert, Gall. p. 82; 109; 147; 156. —**2.** Meton., for *The dwellers on the Rhine, the Germans*, Ov. F. 1, 286; id. Pont. 3, 4, 88; Luc. 5, 268; Stat. S. 1, 4, 89; hence even in the *plur.*, Rheni, Pers. 6, 47.—**II.** Hence **Rhēnānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Rhine, Rhenish*: manus, Mart. 9, 36.

Rhēsus, i, *m.*, Ῥῆσος, *The son of a Muse, a king in Thrace, who was robbed of his horses and killed by Diomedes and Ulysses before Troy*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45; Virg. A. 1, 469; Ov. M. 13, 249 *sq.*, et al.

† **rhētor**, ŏris, *m.* = *ῥήτωρ*, *A teacher of oratory* or *rhetoric, a rhetorician*: "eos, qui *rhetores* nominarentur et qui dicendi praecepta traderent, nihil plane tenere," Cic. de Or. 1, 18 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 2, 2, 1; and. in rhetorum scholis, id. 10, 5, 14; 12, 2, 23: rhetorum artes, Cic. Fin. 3, 1 *fin.*: (pueri) priusquam tradantur rhetori, Quint. 1, 10, 1, et saep.—* **II.** After the Greek manner, *An orator*, Nep. Epam. 6, 3; cf. with § 1.

rhētŏrĭca, ae, and **rhētŏrĭce**, ēs, v. rhetoricus.

rhētŏrĭce, *adv.*, v. rhetoricus, *ad fin.*

* **rhētŏrĭco**, avi, 1. (ante-class.), and

* **rhētŏrĭcor**, ari (post-class.) [rhetoricus] *To speak rhetorically*, or *like an orator*, Nov. in Non. 476, 6;—Tert. Res. Carn. 5.

† **rhētŏrĭcōtĕros**, i, *adj.* = *ῥητορικώτερος*, *More oratorical*, Lucil. in Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171.

† **rhētŏrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = *ῥητορικός* *Of* or *belonging to a rhetorician, rhetorical*: nostro more aliquando, non rhetorice loquamur, Cic. de Or. 1, 29 *fin.*: ars, *i. e. a treatise on rhetoric*, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7.—

Hence, subst., **rhētŏrĭca**, ae, or **rhētŏrĭce**, ēs, *f.* (the first form in Cic., the latter in Quint.), *The art of oratory, rhetoric:* dicam, si potero, rhetorice, sed hac rhetorica philosophorum, non nostra illa forensi, Cic. Fin. 2, 6: (* rhetorice est bene dicendi scientia, Quint. 5, 10, 54); id. 2, 1, 5: jus rhetorices, id. Prooem. § 23: (* rhetoricen exercere, id. 2, 1, 3); id. 2, 15, 24: de rhetorice, id. 2, 15, 10.—And this, again, is referred to in the adj. rhetoricus, in, r. doctores, *i. e. teachers of rhetoric*, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86: syllogismus, Quint. 5, 10, 3; 9, 4, 57: libri, *books on rhetoric*, Cic. de Or. 2, 3; also, subst., rhetorici, ōrum, *m.:* nisi rhetoricos suos (the erroneously-named books, de Inventione) ipse adolescenti sibi elapsos diceret (Cicero), Quint. 3, 1, 20; so, in rhetoricis, id. 2, 15, 6; also in the *sing.:* sicut ex Ciceronis rhetorico primo manifestum est, id. 3, 5, 14; 3, 6, 58.—In the *neutr. plur.* subst., rhetorica, ōrum, *Rhetoric:* rhetorica mihi vestra sunt nota, Cic. Fat. 2, 4.—*Adv.*, rhētŏrĭce, *In an oratorical* or *rhetorical manner, oratorically, rhetorically:* rhetorice igitur nos mavis quam dialectice disputare? Cic. Fin. 2, 6: ejus mortem rhetorice et tragice ornare, id. Brut. 11, 43; cf., quam rhetorice! id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63.

† **rhētŏrĭscus,** i, *m. dim.* [rhetor] *A little rhetorician*, Gell. 17, 20, 4.

† **rhētŏrisso,** are, *v. n.* = ῥητορίζω, *To speak rhetorically*, Pomp. in Non. 166, 3.

† **rhētra,** ae, *f.* = ῥήτρα, *A saying, maxim, law:* Lycurgi, Amm. 16, 5.

† **rheuma,** ătis, *n.* = ῥεῦμα: **I.** *A flow, flood:* maris (*i. e.* aestus), Veg. Mil. 5, 12.—**II.** *A catarrh, rheum*, Hier. Ep. 122, 1.

† **rheumătĭcus,** i, *m.* = ῥευματικός, *One troubled with rheum, that has a catarrh*, Plin. 29, 6, 9.

† **rheumătismus,** i, *m.* = ῥευματισμός, *Rheum, catarrh*, Plin. 22, 18, 21; 23, 2, 32; 24, 3, 3, et saep.

† **rheumătīzo,** are, *v. n.* = ῥευματίζομαι, *To be troubled with rheum, to have a catarrh*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

† **rhexia,** ae, *f.* *A plant, also called* onochelis, Plin. 22, 21, 25.

† **rhīna,** ae, *f.* = ῥίνη, *A kind of shark*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

† **rhīnenchȳtes,** ae, *m.* = ῥινεγχύτης, *An instrument for making injections into the nose*, Scrib. Comp. 7.

† **rhīnĭon,** ii, *n.* = ῥίνιον, collyrium, *An ointment for removing scars*, Cels. 6, 6, 30.

† **rhīnŏcĕros,** ōtis, *m.* = ῥινόκερως, *A rhinoceros*, Plin. 8, 20, 29; Mart. Spect. 9; 22; id. Epigr. 14, 53.—**II.** Meton., for *A vessel made of the rhinoceros's horn*, Juv. 7, 130; Mart. 14, 52.—A nickname for *A man with a long nose*, Lucil. in Non. 25, 30 (v. brochus). And trop.: nasum rhinocerotis habere, *i. e. to turn up the nose, to sneer at every thing*, Mart. 1, 4; hence, **rhīnŏcĕrōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of a rhinoceros:* naris, *i. e. sneering, mockery*, Sidon. Carm. 9, 339.

Rhīnŏcŏlūra, ae, *f.* *A town in Egypt on the shore of the Mediterranean*, Plin. 5, 13, 14; Liv. 45, 11; Sen. de Ira 3, 20; cf. Mann. Afr., vol. ii., p. 498.

Rhinthon, ōnis, *m.* *The originator of travestied tragedy, a native of Tarentum*, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 3; Var. R. R. 3, 3, 9 (cited also in Col. 8, 16, 4); cf. Lyd. de Magistr. 1, 40 and 41.

(* **Rhĭon** or **Rhĭum,** i, *n.:* **I.** *A strait between the Ionian Sea and the Corinthian Gulf*, Liv. 27, 29; 28, 7; Mela 2, 3, —**II.** *A promontory of Achaia near this strait*, Plin. 4, 2, 3.—**III.** *A town near the same strait*, Liv. 27, 30; *al.* Aegium.)

Rhīpaei or **Rhīphaei** (also Rip.) montes. *A range of mountains in the most northern part of Scythia, where are the sources of the Tanais*, Mel. 1, 19, 13; 2, 1, 1; 3, 5, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 24; 6, 5, 5; Enn. Ann. 4, 5, et al.; less freq. in the *sing.*, Rhipaeus mons, Mel. 1, 19, 18 and 20.—**II.** Hence **Rhipaeus** or **Rhiphaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Rhiphaean:* arces, Virg. G. 1, 240: Eurus, id. ib. 3, 382: pruinae, id. ib. 4, 518: grando, Stat. Th. 1, 240: (* nix, Sen. Hippol.: nives, Luc. 4, 118: bruma, Col. 10, 77), et saep.

† **rhīzĭas,** ae, *m.* = ῥιζίας, *Juice extracted from the root*, (* *opp.* caulias, q. v.), Plin. 19, 3, 15.

(* **Rhīzinĭum,** ii, *n.* *A town of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26; called, also, **Rhīzon,** ōnis, now *Risano*, Liv. 45, 26.—Hence **Rhīzōnītae,** ārum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of this town*, Liv. 45, 25.

† **rhīzŏtŏmos,** i, *f.* *A plant*, Plin. 21, 7, 9.

† **rhīzŏtŏmūmĕna,** ōrum, *n.* = ῥιζοτομούμενα, *Descriptions of* or *instructions about medicines prepared from roots cut up*, (* the name of a book written by Micton), Plin. 20, 23, 96.

† **rho,** *indecl.* = ῥῶ, *The Greek name of the letter* r, Cic. de Div. 2, 46.

(* **Rhŏda,** ae, *f.:* **I.** *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Rosas*, Liv. 34, 8; Mela 2, 6.—**II.** *A town on the Rhone*, Plin. 3, 4, 5.)

Rhŏdănĭcus, a, um, v. Rhodanus, *no.* II., 1.

Rhŏdănus, i, *m.* *The Rhone, a river in Gaul*, "Mel. 2, 5, 4 *sq.*; Plin. 3, 4, 5; Sil. 3, 446 *sq.*; Var. in Gell. 10, 7;" Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 5; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3; 10, 11, 2; Hor. Od. 2, 20, 20, et saep.—**2.** Meton., for *The dwellers by the Rhone, the Gauls:* Rheno Rhodanoque subactis, Luc. 5, 268.—**II.** Hence, **1.** RHODANICI NAVTAE, *Sailors* or *boatmen on the Rhone*, Inscr. Orell. 809; 4110; in the *sing.*, id. ib. 4223.—**2. Rhŏdănītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Rhone:* urbes, *situated upon the Rhone*, Sid. Ep. Carn. 9, 13 *fin.*

Rhŏdĭăcus, a, um, v. Rhodus, *no.* II., 2.

Rhŏdĭensis, is, v. Rhodus, *no.* II., 3.

† **rhŏdĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ῥόδινος, *Prepared from roses:* unguentum, *rose-salve*, Plin. 13. 1, 2: oleum, *oil of roses*, id. 15, 7, 7.

† **rhŏdītis,** is, *f.* *A precious stone, unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

Rhŏdĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Rhodos, *no.* II., 1.

(* **Rhodo,** ōnis, *m.* *A friend of Q. Thermus*, Cic. Fam. 2, 18.)

† **rhŏdŏdaphne,** ēs, *f.* = ῥοδοδάφνη, *The rose-bay, oleander*, Plin. 16, 20, 33; 34, 9, 53: Pall. 1, 35, 9.

† **rhŏdŏdendros,** i, *f.*, and **rhŏdŏdendron,** i, *n.* = ῥοδόδενδρον, i. q. the preceding, *The rose-bay, oleander*, Plin. 16, 20, 33; 21, 13, 45; 24, 11, 53.

† **rhŏdŏmĕli,** *n.* *indecl.* = ῥοδόμελι, *Honey of roses*, Pall. Maj. 16.

Rhŏdŏpē, ēs, *f.*, Ῥοδόπη: **I.** *A mountain range in Thrace, a part of the Haemus*, Mel. 2, 2, 2; Virg. G. 3, 351; Ov. M. 2, 222; 589; 10, 77. Acc. to the myth, originally a man, Ov. M. 6, 87 *sq.*—**2.** Meton., for *Thrace*, Virg. E. 6. 30; Stat. Th. 12, 181.—**II.** Hence, **1. Rhŏdŏpēĭus,** a. um, *adj.*, *Rhodopeian*, for *Thracian:* arces, Virg. G. 4, 461: regna, *i. e. Thrace*, Ov. Ib. 345: vates, *i. e. Orpheus*, id. Met. 10, 11; also called R. heros, id. ib. 10, 50: spicula, Sil. 12, 400: saxa, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 113: flumina, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 526: conjux, *i. e. Procne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus*, Stat. Th. 5, 21.—**2. Rhŏdŏpēus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: saxa, Luc. 6, 618.

†† **rhodōra,** ae, *f.* [a Gallic word] *Name of a plant*, Spiraea ulmaria, L.; Plin. 24, 19, 112.

Rhŏdos (rarely Rhodus), i, *f.*, Ῥόδος: **I.** *An island on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus, its school of Rhetoric, and the skill of its people in navigation*; now *Rhodes*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 36; Cic. Rep. 1, 31; id. de Or. 2, 1, 3; id. Planc. 34, 84; id. Fam. 2, 17; Caes. B. G. 3, 102, 7; Liv. 31, 15; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 1; id. Ep. 1, 11, 17; 21; Ov. M. 7, 365, et al. *The nymph of this island*, Ov. M. 4, 204.—**II.** Derivv.: **1. Rhŏdĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Rhodes, Rhodian:* classis, Ov. M. 12, 574; Suet. Claud. 21: uva, Virg. G. 2, 102; Col. 3, 2, 1; Plin. 14, 3, 4: fici, Col. 5, 10, 11: galli, gallinae, id. 8, 2, 12 *sq.*; 8, 11, 11: marmor, Plin. 37, 10, 62: opus, *i. e. the Colossus*, Mart. 1, 71: oratores, Cic. Brut. 13, 51; cf., genus (eloquentiae), Quint. 12, 10, 18 *sq.:* talentum, Fest. s. v. TALENTORUM, p. 273.—Subst., Rhodii, ōrum, *m.*, *The people of Rhodes, the Rhodians*, Cic. Rep. 3, 35; id. de imp. Pomp. 18, 54; id. Verr. 2, 2, 65; Liv. 31, 15; Juv. 8, 113, et saep.—**2. Rhŏdĭăcus,** a, um, *adj*, The same: spongiae, Plin. 31, 11, 47: glutinum, id. 28, 17, 71: peristylium, Vitr. 6, 10.—**3. Rhŏdĭensis,** e, *adj.*, The same: hospes, Suet. Tib. 62: civitas, Gell. 7, 3.—Subst., Rhodienses, ium, *m.*, *The Rhodians:* oratio pro Rhodiensibus, Cato in Gell. 7, 3; 13, 24, 13.

(* **Rhoduntĭa,** ae, *f.* *One of the three summits of Mount Oeta*; the others were Callidromus and Tichius, Liv. 36, 16.)

† **rhoeas,** ădis, or **rhoea,** ae, *f.* = ῥοιάς, *Wild poppy*, Plin. 19, 8, 53; 20, 19, 77.

1. Rhoetēus, a, um, *adj.*, Ῥοίτειος, *Of* or *belonging to the promontory of Rhoeteum, Rhoetean:* profundum, *the sea that washes it*, Ov. M. 11, 197; cf., litora, Plin. 5, 30, 33; and subst., Rhoeteum rapax, Ov. F. 4, 279.—Hence poet., in gen., *Of* or *belonging to Troy, Trojan:* ductor, *i. e Aeneas*, Virg. A. 12, 456: litera, Luc. 6, 351: fata, Sil. 1, 115.—**2.** Collat. form, **Rhoetēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, transf. still further, for *Roman:* regna, Sil. 7, 431: pubes, id. 9, 621: lancea, id. 17, 197.

2. Rhoeteus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.* *The name of a Rutulian*, Virg. A. 10, 399; 402.

Rhoetus, i, *m.:* **I.** *A giant*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 23; 3, 4, 55.—**II.** *A centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 271 *sq.*; Virg. G. 2, 456; Val. Fl. 1, 140; Luc. 6, 390.—**III.** *A companion of Phineus*, Ov. M. 5, 38.—**IV.** *A king of the Marsians*, Virg. A. 10, 388 Serv.

† **rhŏĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ῥοϊκός, *Of* or *belonging to the sumach* (rhus), *sumach*-folia, Plin. 24, 11, 54.

† **rhŏītes,** ae, *m.* = ῥοΐτης (*sc.* οἶνος), *Pomegranate wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, 3.

† **rhombŏīdes,** is, *f.* (* acc. to Georges, *n.*) = ῥομβοειδής, In mathematics, *A four-sided figure, whose opposite sides and angles are equal, a rhomboid*, Frontin. Expos. form. p. 36 Goes.; Marc. Cap. 6, 230.

rhombus, i, *m.* = ῥόμβος: **I.** *A magician's circle*, Prop. 2, 28, 35; 3, 6, 26; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 7; Mart. 9, 30; 12, 57.—**II.** *A kind of fish, flat-fish, turbot*, Plin. 9, 54, 79; Hor. S. 1, 2, 116; 2, 2, 42; 48; 49; 95; 2, 8, 30; id. Epod. 2, 50; Juv. 4, 39; 68; 119; 11, 121; Mart. 13, 81, et al.—**III.** *A mathematical figure whose four sides and opposite angles are equal, a rhomb*, Front. Expos. form. p. 36 Goes.; Marc. Cap. 6, 230.

† **rhomphaea,** ae (pure Latin form, rumpia, Gell. 10, 25, 2; with *i* short, rumpĭa, Val. Fl. 6, 98), *f.* = ῥομφαία, *A long missile weapon* of barbarous nations, Enn Ann. 14, 14; Liv. 31, 39; Val. Fl. l. l.; Claud. Epigr. 27; Ascon. Argum. Milon.

rhomphĕālis, e, *adj.* [rhomphaea] *Of* or *belonging to the* rhomphaea: incendium, Prud. Cath. 7, 93.

* **rhonchĭ-sŏnus,** a, um, *adj.* [rhonchus] *Snorting:* rhinoceros, Sid. Carm. 3, 8.

* **rhoncho,** are, *v. n.* [id.] *To snore, to snort*, Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

† **rhonchus,** i. *m.* = **I.** ῥόγχος, *A snoring*, Mart. 3, 82.—**2.** Transf., *The croaking* of a frog, App. M. 1, p. 106.—**II.** Trop., *A sneering, sneer, jeer*, Mart. 1, 4; 4, 87.

Rhondes, v. Icadius.

† **rhŏpălon,** i, *n.* = ῥόπαλον, *The plant* nymphaea, Plin. 25, 7, 37.

Rhōsos, i, *f.*, Ῥῶσος, *A town in Cilicia, where highly prized utensils were made*, Mel. 1, 12 *fin.*—Hence **Rhosiacus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Rhosos:* vasa, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13; and **Rhosius,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: montes, Plin. 5, 22, 18.

† **rhūs,** rhŏis (also corrupted into roris, Col. 12, 42, 3: *abl.*, rore, id. 9, 13, 5; Pall. Mart. 15, 1), *m.* (* *f.* in Scrib. Larg. 142) = ῥοῦς, *A bushy shrub, sumach*, Plin. 29, 11, 54 *sq.*; 13, 6, 13; Cels. 6, 11; Col. l. l.; Pall. l. l.; Scrib. Comp. 111: *acc.*, rhun, Plin. 24, 14, 79: rhum, id. 29, 3, 11 *fin.*

† **rhūsĕlīnon,** i, *n.* = ῥουσέλινον, *A plant, also called* apium rusticum, App. Herb. 8.

(* **Rhyndăeus,** i, *m.* *A river between Mysia and Bithynia*, now *the Lupati*, Plin. 5, 32, 40; 6, 34, 39; Mela 1, 19, 3.)

† **rhȳpărogrăphos,** i, *m.* = ῥυπαρόγραφος, *A painter of low* or *mean subjects* a surname of Pyreicus, Plin. 35, 10, 37.

† **rhȳpōdes,** is, *adj.* = ῥυπώδης, *Dirty, smeared:* emplastrum, *a drawing plaster*, Cels. 6, 18, 7 (id. 5, 19, 15, written as Gr.).

(* **rhythmĭce,** ēs, *f.* = ῥυθμική, *sc.* τέχνη, *The art of observing rhythm*, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 327 Grot.)

† **rhythmĭcus,** i, *m.* = ῥυθμικός, *One who pays attention to rhythm* or *who teaches the art of preserving rhythm in composition:* Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190; so Quint. 9, 4, 68.

(* **rhythmizŏmĕnon,** i, *n.* = ῥυθμιζόμενον, *That which is reduced to measure* or *rhythm*, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 326 Grot.)

(* **rhythmŏīdes,** is, *adj.* = ῥυθμοειδής, *Like rhythm, rhythmical*, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 327 Grot.)

† **rhythmos** or **-us,** i, *m.* = ῥυθμός, *Symmetry, harmony, rhythm* in music or speech, " Mart. Cap. 9, 326; Var. in Diom. p. 512 P.; Quint. 9, 4, 51 *sq.*; 78; 109 (Cicero constantly uses numerus instead of this word, which he quotes only as pure Greek, Or. 20, 67, and 51, 170).

† **rhȳtĭum,** ii, *n.* = ῥύτιον, *A horn-shaped drinking-vessel, a drinking-horn*, Mart. 2, 35.

rīca, ae, *f.* *A veil to be thrown over the head*, worn by the Roman women, Var. L. L. 5, 29, 37; Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 48: Lucil., Novius and Serenus in Non. 539, 18 *sq.*; Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 10, 15, 28; Gell. 6, 10, 4; Fest. p. 139 and 237.

rīcīniātus, a, um, *adj.* [ricinium] *Wearing a* ricinium: mimi, Auct. ap. Fest. s. v. RECINIUM, p. 136 and 229.

rīcīnium, ii, *n.* [rica] *A small veil thrown over the head by the early Romans*, esp. by women and mourners, Var. L. L. 5, 30, 37; id. ap. Non. 549, 32; Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; 25, 64; cf. Fest. s. v. RECINIUM, p. 229; Lucil. in Non. 539, 22.

* **1. rīcīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Veiled:* mitra, Var. in Non. 539, 26.

2. rĭcĭnus, i, *m.*: **I.** *A large kind of vermin that infests sheep, dogs*, etc. *a tick, like*, Cato R. R. 96, 2; Var. R. R. 2, 9, 14; Col. 7, 13, 1; 6, 2, 6; Plin. 22, 18, 21; Seren. Samm. 36, 699.—**II.** *A plant, called also* cici *and* croton, Plin. 15, 7. 7.

* **ricto,** are, *v. n.* [ringor] *To make the natural cry of a leopard*, Spart. Get. 5.

rictum, i, v. rictus, *ad init.*

rictus, ūs, *m.* (a neut. collat. form, rictum, i, *n.*, Lucr. 6, 1194; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43; *plur.*, ricta, Lucr. 5, 1063; cf. Non. 221, 18 *sq.*) [ringor] *The aperture of the mouth, the mouth wide open* (esp. for laughing) (quite classical): rictus parvissimus, Var. in Non. 456, 9; so Lucil. Titinn. and Pompon. ib.; Lucr. 6, 1194; Cic. l. l.; Quint. 1, 11, 9; Suet. Claud. 30; Flor. 3, 11 *fin.*; Hor. S. 1, 10, 7; Juv. 10, 230, et al.; in the *plur.*, Ov. A. A. 2, 283; id. Met. 11, 126.—Of animals, *Gaping, distended jaws*, Ov. M. 1, 741; 2, 481; Juv. 10, 272; in the *plur.*, Lucr. 5, 1063; Ov. M. 3, 674; 4, 97; 6, 378; 11, 59; 14, 65, et saep.—**2.** Poet., transf., Of *The opening of the eyes:* Luc. 6, 757 Cort.; so Sen. Herc. Oet. 1168 and 1276.

* **rīcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [rica] *A small veil*, Turpil. in Non. 539, 25; and 549, 11.

rīdĕo, si, sum, 2. (*dep.* collat. form, ridetur, Petr. 57, 3; 61, 4) *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *Neutr., To laugh:* **A.** In gen.: numquam ullo die risi adaeque Neque hoc quod reliquum est plus risuram opinor, Plaut. Casin. 5, 1, 4; so, multum, id. Stich. 1, 3, 89: ridere convivae, cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: M. Crassum semel ait in vita risisse Lucilius, id. Fin. 5, 30 *ad fin.*: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 31; so with a follg. *si:* id. Ep. 1, 1, 94 *sq.*; 1, 19, 43; id. A. P. 105: ridentem dicere verum quid vetat, *while laughing*, i. e. *in a laughing* or *jesting manner*, id. Sat. 1, 1, 24; cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 4.—With a homogeneous object: ridere γέλωτα σαρδάνιον, id. ib. 7, 25.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To laugh pleasantly, to smile;* and r. ad aliquem or alicui, *to smile on one* (so almost entirely poet.): Juppiter hic risit Tempestatesque serenae Riserunt omnes risu Jovis omnipotentis, Enn. Ann. 1, 172 *sq.*; cf. Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 27: ridere ad patrem, Catull. 61, 219; cf., Cui non risere parentes, Virg. E. 4, 62 Heyne.—Hence, **b.** Transf., of things, *To laugh* or *smile*, i. q. *to look cheerful* or *pleasant:* innubilus aether ridet, Lucr. 3, 22 Forb. *N. cr.*; so, tempestas, id. 5, 1394: unguenta et pulchra Sicyonia in pedibus, id. 4, 1121: domus argento, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 6: almus ager florum coloribus, Ov. M. 15, 205: pavonum ridenti lepore, Lucr. 2, 502; cf., colocasia mixta ridenti acantho, Virg. E. 4, 20:—tibi rident aequora ponti, *smile upon thee, look brightly up to thee*, Lucr. 1, 8; so *c. dat.*: Catull. 64, 285; Hor. Od. 2, 6, 13; 4, 11, 6.—* **2.** *To laugh in ridicule, to mock* (cf. under *no.* II., B, 2): quando potentior Largis muneribus riserit aemuli, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 18.

II. *Act., To laugh at, laugh over* any thing: **A.** In gen. (quite class.): rideo hunc, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 9; cf. id. Eun. 5, 7, 7; so, Acrisium (Juppiter et Venus), Hor. Od. 3, 16, 7: porcum de grege Epicuri, id. Ep. 1, 4, 16, et saep.: risi "nivem atram," Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13; cf., joca tua, id. Att. 14, 14, 1; and, haec ego non rideo, quamvis tu rideas, *say in jest*, id. Fam. 7, 11 *fin.*: nemo illic vitia ridet, Tac. G. 19; cf., perjuria amantum (Juppiter), Tib. 3, 6, 49; Ov. A. A. 1, 633; for which, perjuros amantes, Prop. 2, 16, 47.—Poet., with a follg. object-clause: Stat. Th. 10, 648.—Pass.: haec enim ridentur vel sola vel maxime, quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236 *sq.*: neque acute tantum ac venuste, sed stulte, iracunde, timide dicta aut facta ridentur, Quint. 6, 3, 7: quae in mimis rideri solent, id. ib. 29.

B. In partic.: * **1.** *To smile upon one:* quasi muti silent Neque me rident, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 21.—**2.** *To laugh at, ridicule* a person or thing (milder than deridere, to deride; and not freq. till after the Aug. per.): ut dederis nobis quemadmodum scripseris ad me, quem semper ridere possemus, Cic. (or Coel. in Cic.) Fam. 2, 9, 1; cf., curre et quam primum haec risum veni, Coel. ib. 8, 14 *fin.*; (coupled with reprehendere), Hor. S. 1, 10, 54; cf., risimus et merito nuper poëtam, Quint. 8, 3, 19; so, nostram diligentiam, id. 2, 11, 1: praesaga verba senis (coupled with spernere), Ov. M. 3, 514: lacrimas meas (manus impia), id. ib. 3, 657, et al.—In the *pass.*: Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, Cic. Rep. 3, 28: rideatur merito, qui, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 1, 44; cf. id. 9, 3, 101; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 106; id. A. P. 356: rideri possit eo, quod, *etc.*, id. Sat. 1, 3, 30: peccet ad extremum ridendus, id. Ep. 1, 1, 9; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 62.

rīdĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [rideo] *Laughing* (ante-class.): Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 32; cf. Gell. 11, 15, 2 *sq.*

ridica, ae, *f.* In agriculture, *A stake, prop, a vine-prop*, Cato R. R. 17; 1; Var. R. R. 1, 8, 4; 1, 26; Col. 4, 26, 1; 11, 2, 12, et al.

* **ridicŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [ridica] *A little stake, a peg, plug*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3.

rīdicŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ridiculus] *That excites laughter, laughable, droll, funny* (ante- and post-class.): ridicularia fundere, *to utter jests, drolleries*, Cato in Macr. S. 2, 10; cf. Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 64; so id. Trin. 1, 2, 28; id. Truc. 3, 2, 16.—In the *sing.* subst., ridicularius, ii, *m.*, *A droll, a jester*, Gell. 4, 20, 3.

rīdĭcŭle, *adv.*, v. ridiculus, *ad fin.*

rīdĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ridiculus] *Laughable, facetious, droll* (ante- and post-class.): parasitus ridiculosissimus, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 64: negotia, Arn. 5, 175: non ridiculosa ut scribis, sed ridicula mihi forte res accidit, *not comical, but ridiculous*, Hier. adv. Rufin. 3, 12.

rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [rideo] *That excites laughter;* and, **I.** In a good sense, *Laughable, droll, funny, amusing, facetious* (so freq. and quite class.): Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 43; cf., quando adbibero, alludiabo, tum sum ridiculissimus, id. Stich. 2, 2, 58; and, cavillator facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2: homines, id. Verr. 2, 1, 46 *ad fin.*; Juv. 3, 153: mus, *a funny little mouse*, Hor. A. P. 139:—inest lepos ludusque in hac comoedia: ridicula res est, Plaut. Asin. prol. 14; so, r. et jocosa res, Catull. 56, 1 and 4: dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus . . . nemo ridet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 22; so, dictum, Quint. 6, 3, 6: logi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 68: vultus gestusque, Quint. 6, 3, 26, et saep.: ridiculum est, te istuc me admonere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112; so, ridiculum est, with a subject-clause, Quint. 6, 3, 94: huic, tam cito? ridiculum! *how comical!* Ter. And. 3, 1, 16; so *absol.*: id. ib. 4, 2, 29; id. Eun. 3, 1, 62; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 8.—Poet., with the *inf.*: (Porcius) Ridiculus totas simul obsorbere placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24.—**2.** Subst.: **a.** ridiculus, i, *m.*, *A jester, buffoon:* Gelasimo nomen mihi indidit parvo pater. Quia inde jam a pauxillo puero ridiculus fui, *etc.*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 21 *sq.*; so id. ib. 17 and 64; 4, 5, 54; id. Capt. 3, 1, 10; 17; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 13.—**b.** ridiculum, i, or in the *plur.*, ridicula, ōrum, *n.*, *Something laughable; a laughing matter; a jest, joke*, etc.: proprium materiae, de qua nunc loquimur, est *ridiculum*, ideoque haec tota disputatio a Graecis περὶ γελοίου inscribitur, Quint. 6, 3, 22; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235 *sq.* (v. the whole chapter on laughter, when and how it should be excited, *etc.*, Cic. l. l.; and Quint. 6, 3: *De risu*): in jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo genera plura sunt . . . illud admonemus, ridiculo sic usurum oratorem, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 26; so, per ridiculum dicere (*opp.* severe), id. Off. 1, 37, 134: ridiculi causa (coupled with joco), Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 36: mihi solae ridiculo fuit, *i. e. I had the joke all to myself*, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 3:—quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est . . . materies omnis ridiculorum est in istis vitiis, quae, *etc*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58 *fin.*; Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 2: saepe etiam sententiose ridicula dicuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 71; Quint. 6, 3, 19: ridicula aut facimus aut dicimus, *etc.*, id. ib. 15.

II. In a bad sense, *Laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous* (not freq. so till after the Aug. period: cf., rideo, *no.* II., B, 2): hujus insania, quae ridicula est aliis, mihi tum molesta sane fuit, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66: ludibria, Lucr. 2, 46: qui ridiculus minus illo (es)? Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: stulta reprehendere facillimum est, nam per se sunt ridicula, Quint. 6, 3, 71; cf., themata (coupled with stulta), id. 2, 10, 6; so, poëma (shortly before, inculti versus et male nati), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238: pudor, Juv. 11, 55, et saep.: est ridiculum, ad ea quae habemus nihil dicere, quaerere, quae habere non possumus, Cic. Arch. 4, 8; so, ridiculum est, with a subject-clause, id. de Div in Caecil. 18, 59; Quint. 5, 13, 7.

Adv., rīdĭcŭle: **a.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Laughably, jokingly, humorously*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 60; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 46; Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243; 2, 71, 289; Fam. 9, 22, 4; Domit. Mars. in Quint. 6, 3, 105; Phaedr. 3, 4, 5.—**b.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Ridiculously*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66 (v. above, *no.* II., *ad init.*).

rien, v. renes, *ad init.*

rigātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rigo] *A watering, wetting, moistening, rigation*, Col. 11, 3, 48; Pall. Febr. 25, 14 *sq.*

* **rĭgātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A waterer*, Tert. adv. Valent. 15 *fin.*

* **rĭge-făcĭo,** fēci, 3. *v. a.* [rigeo] *To make stiff, to stiffen, benumb:* exercitum, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 23, Oud *N. cr.*

rĭgens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of rigeo.

rĭgĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [kindr. with ῥιγέω, frigeo] *To be stiff* or *numb; to stiffen:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): in the first place, with cold: rigere frigore, Lucr. 3, 904; so, frigore, gelu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (*opp.* uri calore), Liv. 21, 32; 55; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 30; Pan. 82, 5; and simply, r. prata, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 3: stagnum, Col. 8, 17, 2: corpora omnibus, Liv. 21, 54; cf. poet., horridus December, Mart. 7, 95.—And then of any other physical stiffness: gelido comae terrore rigebant, (*stood on end, bristled up*), Ov. M. 3, 100; so, ora indurata, id. ib. 14, 503: ardua cervix (together with horrent setae), id. ib. 8, 284: r. cerealia dona, *i. e. are hardened into gold*, id. ib. 11, 122: vestes auroque ostroque, *are stiff, stand out*, Virg. A. 11, 72; cf., terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque, id. ib. 5, 405; so too, loricam ex aere, id. ib. 8, 621; cf., manicae ex auro, Sil. 4, 155; and simply, signa, Lucr. 5, 1427.—**2.** Poet., transf., *To stand stiff* or *upright:* (pars summa scopuli) riget, Ov. M. 4, 527; so id. ib. 6, 573; 11, 150; 13, 691: illiterati num minus nervi rigent Hor. Epod. 8, 17.—**II.** Trop. (extremely seldom), *To remain unmoved, inert:* feritas immota riget, Mart. 5, 31.—Hence

rĭgens, entis, *Pa.* *Stiff, inflexible, rigid* (mostly post-class.): **1.** Lit.: aqua, *i. e. frozen*, Mart. 14, 117: pars mundi ipsis aquilonis conceptaculis rigentissima, Solin. 15: caput (coupled with praedurum), *rigid*, Quint. 11, 3, 69; cf. 2, 13, 9.—**2.** Trop., *Stubborn, unyielding:* animus, Sen. Hippol. 413; cf., vir tot malis, id. Thyest. 304.

rigesco, gui, 3. *v. inch. n.* [rigeo] *To grow stiff* or *numb; to stiffen, harden* (a poet. word): **I.** Lit.: in the first place, with cold: vestes indutae, Virg. G. 3, 363: aquae in grandines, Plin. 2, 63, 63. And then from other causes: stillata sole rigescunt electra, Ov. M. 2, 364: ubera, id. ib. 9, 357: lacerti, id. ib. 4, 555: corpora visâ Gorgone, id. ib. 5, 209, et saep.—**2.** Transf., *To stand erect, to bristle up:* sensi metu riguisse capillos, Ov. F. 1, 97.—**II.** Trop.: numquam corrupta rigescent Secula? *i. e. will grow serious* or *manly*, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 113.

rĭgĭde, *adv.*, v. rigidus, *ad fin.*

rĭgĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rigidus] *Stiffness, hardness* of wood, Vitr. 2, 9.

rĭgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rigeo] *Stiff, hard, inflexible, rigid* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: pruinae, Lucr. 2, 521; so from cold: tellus, Virg. G. 2, 316: aqua, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 48: umbrae, Lucr. 5, 763: frigus, id. 1, 356: cervicem rectam oportet esse non rigidam aut supinam, Quint. 11, 3, 82; cf. id. ib. 160; so, cervix, Liv. 35, 11; Suet. Tib. 68; Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 14: crura, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: rostrum, Ov. M. 5, 673: cornu, id. ib. 9, 85: setae, id. ib. 8, 427: capilli, id. ib. 10, 425: oculi (coupled with extenti), Quint. 11, 3, 76, et saep.: quercus, Virg. E. 6, 28; cf., columnae, Ov. F. 3. 529; and, malus, id. Her. 5, 53: in an obscene sense, illud, *stiff*, Petr. 134, 11; cf. Mart. 6, 49; hence, custos ruris, *i. e. Priapus*, Ov. F. 1, 391; Auct. Priap. 46; and absol., rigida, ae, *f.* (*sc.* mentula), Catull. 56, 7: silices, *hard*, Ov. M. 9, 614; so id. ib. 225: saxum, id. ib. 4, 518; hence, too, mons, *hard, rocky*, id. ib. 8, 799; Hor. Od. 2, 9, 20: ferrum, Ov. R. Am. 19: serae, id. Fast. 1. 124: ensis, Virg. A. 12, 304; Ov. M. 3, 118: hasta, Virg. A. 10, 346: unguis, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 4, et saep.—*Comp.:* signa rigidiora, *too stiff, hard, harsh*, Cic. Brut. 18, 70; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 7.

II. Trop., *Stiff, hard, rigid; hardy, stern, rough* (so perh. not found in Cic.): mors, *i. e. stiffening, making rigid*, Lucr. 6, 1195: vox, *hard, harsh*, Quint. 11, 3, 32: Sabini, *rough, rude, unpolished*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25; so Ov. M. 14, 797: Getae, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 11: fossor, *hardy*, Mart. 7, 71; cf., manus, Ov. M. 14, 647: virtutis verae custos rigidusque satelles, *stern, inflexible*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18; so, censor, Ov. A. A. 2, 664: parens, id. Met. 2, 813: senes, id. Fast. 4, 310: r. et tristes satellites, Tac. A. 16, 22: (Cato) rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40; cf. of the younger Cato: rigidi servator honesti, Luc. 2, 389; so, mores, Ov. R. Am. 762: r. duraque sententia Macri, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 19:—Mars, *rough, fierce*, Ov. M. 8, 20; so, Getae, id. Trist. 5, 1, 46: leo, Mart. 10, 65.—*Sup.:* Abdera fatua et stoliditatis rigidissimae, Arn. 5, 164.—Hence,

Adv., rigide: **a.** *Inflexibly; in a straight line*, Vitr. 2, 3; Sen. Ben. 2, 17.—**b.** *Rigorously, severely*, Ov. Tr. 2, 251. *Comp.:* Val. Max. 9, 7 *fin.*

rigo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To water*, i. e.: **I.** *To wet, moisten, water, bedew* any thing with a liquid (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; whereas irrigare is quite class.): **A.** Lit.: imbres omnia maria ac terras sparguntque rigantque, Lucr. 6, 613: Nilus rigat Aegyptum, arva, id. 6, 715; Hor. Od. 3, 3, 48 (for which, irrigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130); so, prata, hortum (fons), Lucr. 5, 602; Ov. F. 5, 210; cf., lucum perenni aqua (fons), Liv. 1, 21: campos (Euphratis) accolae, Plin. 6, 27, 31: arbores, id. 17, 26, 40; cf., seminaria (*opp.* conspergere), Col. 5, 6, 8: ora lacrimis, fletibus, *etc.*, Virg. A. 9, 251; Ov. M. 11, 419; id. Pont. 2, 11, 9; id. A. A. 1, 532; Luc. 4, 180; Sen. Hippol. 990, et al.—Absol.: nubes nimbique rigantes, Lucr. 6, 521; so, accolae, Curt. 8, 9.—**2.** Poet., transf.: natos vitali rore, *i. e. to suckle*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 20: solis uti lux ac vapor cernuntur coelum rigare, *bedew, flood*, Lucr. 4, 203; cf. id. 5, 594: Babylonica, *to wet* (scil. with urine), id. 4, 1026.—**B.** Trop.: omnium ingenia, Auct. Her. 4, 6 *fin.*: ora alicujus Philetaeâ aquâ, Prop. 3, 3, 52; so Ov. Am. 3, 9, 26.

II. Like irrigo, *To lead, convey*, or *conduct* water or any other liquid to a place (so extremely seldom): **A.** Lit.: aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis, an old oracle in Liv. 5, 16 *fin.* Drak. *N. cr.:*—vitalem sanguinem per venas, Plin. 11, 37, 69.—**B.** Trop.: hinc motus per membra rigantur, *are directed, conveyed*, Lucr. 2, 262: somnum per pectora, Furius in Macr. S. 6, 1 (for which, irrigat, Lucr. 4, 909; and Virg. A. 1, 691).

(* **Rigŏdūlum,** i, *n.* *A town in the territory of the Treviri*, now *Reol*, Tac. H. 4, 71.)

rĭgor, ōris, *m.* [rigeo] *Stiffness, inflexibility, rigidity, numbness, hardness, firmness, rigor* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not found in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: tandem bruma nives affert pigrumque rigorem Reddit, Lucr. 5, 745; so of the *stiffness* produced by cold, id. 5, 639; 6, 368 (*opp.* calor); 307 (*opp.* ignis); cf. Alpinus, Ov. M. 14, 794: septentrionis, Tac. A. 2, 23: coeli et soli, Plin. 17, 24, 37: recentissimus aquae, Col. 9, 14, 7: torpentibus rigore nervis, Liv. 21, 58 *ad fin.*, et saep.:—cervicis, *stiffness, rigidity*, Plin. 28, 12, 52; 32, 8, 28; cf., immobilis faciei, Quint. 9, 3, 101; and, vultus (in portraits), Plin. 35, 9, 35: nervorum, *i. e. a cramp, spasm*, Cels. 2, 1 and 7; so too simply rigor; and in the *plur.*, Plin. 26, 12, 81; 35, 6, 27, et al.: fluminis, *i. e. a straight, level course*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 12, 1, § 5; cf., stillicidii, Scaev. ib. 8, 2, 41; hence, with the agrimensores, *a straight line* or *course*. opp. to flexus, Front. Expos. form. p. 38 Goes.; Aggen. de Limit. p. 46 *fin.*; Sicul. Fl. p. 5; Front. de Colon. p. 120, et al.:—auri, *hardness, firmness*, Lucr. 1, 494; so, ferri, Virg. G. 1, 143: saxorum, lapidis, Ov. M. 1, 401 (coupled with durities). Plin. 36, 16, 25: arborum, Vitr. 2, 9; Plin. 16, 40, 77; Col. 4, 16, 4, et al.

II. Trop., *Hardness, stiffness, roughness, severity, rigor:* accentus rigore quodam minus suaves habemus, Quint. 12, 10, 33 (cf. rigidus, *no.* II., *ad init.*):—te tuus iste rigor positique sine arte capilli … decet, *rudeness*, Ov. Her. 4, 77:—nocuit antiquus rigor et nimia severitas, Tac. H. 1, 18 *fin.*; so, animi, id. Ann. 6, 50; cf. Plin. 7, 19, 18; Sen. de Ira, 1, 16 (*opp.* constantia): disciplinae, Tac. H. 1, 83: juris, Modest. Dig. 49, 1, 19.

* **rĭgōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [rigor] *Stiff, upright:* traduces, Plin. 17, 23, 35.

rĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [rigo] (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** *Act.*, *That waters, irrigates:* amnes in vallibus, Virg. G. 2, 48.—Transf.: quae plurimo lacte rigua bos est, *i. e. distended with milk*, Sol. 2.—**II.** *Pass.*, *Watered, well watered:* hortus, Ov. M. 8, 647; 10, 190; 13, 797: pratum, Col. 2, 16, 3: mons scatebris fontium, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6. Hence, subst., rigua, ōrum, *n.*, *Well-watered places*, Plin. 9, 57, 83; 17, 26, 39 *sq.*; 19, 5, 24; so too once in the *sing.*, riguus, i, *m.* (*sc.* ager), id. 17, 26, 41.

rīma, ae, *f.* [perh. for rigma, from RIG, ringor; hence, that gapes, yawns] *A cleft, crack, chink, fissure:* angusta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: cava, Prop. 1, 16, 27: patet, Ov. M. 11, 515; cf., hiscit, Plin. 17, 14, 24: tabernae rimas agunt, *are cracked*, Cic. Att. 14, 9; so, rimas agere, Ov. M. 2, 211; 10, 512; and in a like sense, ducere, id. ib. 4, 65: facere, *to make*, id. Trist. 2, 85: explere, *to stop up*, Cic. Or. 69 *fin.*—Poet.: ignea rima micans, *i. e. a flash of lightning* (qs. cleaving the sky), Virg. A. 8, 392; imitated by Plin. 2, 43, 43.—Comically transf.: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque hac perfluo, *I am full of chinks*, i. e. *can keep nothing to myself, conceal nothing*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25 (opp. to tacere, continere): Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24; cf., nec te signata juvabunt Limina, persuasae fallere rima sat est, Prop. 4, 1, 146.

* **rīmābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [rimor] *Examining, considering:* haec, App. M. 2. p. 116.

* **rīmātim,** *adv.* [rima] *Through the chinks:* speculabunda, Mart. Cap. p. 27.

* **rīmātor,** ōris, *m.* [rimor] *An investigator:* Arn. 5, p. 161.

rīmo, are, v. rimor, *ad fin.*

rīmor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [rima] Orig. belonging to agricult. lang., *To lay open, tear up, turn up* the ground: rastris terram rimantur, Virg. G. 3, 534. So of animals, *To root up, turn up, grub through, rummage:* volucres rimantur prata Caystri, Virg. G. 1, 384; so, stagna et paludes (volucres), Col. 8, 15, 1: paludem (sues), id. 7, 9, 7.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *To tear up, turn over* in search of any thing; *to pry into, search, examine, explore* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): **A.** Lit.: vultur viscera rimatur epulis, *rummages for food*, Virg. A. 6, 599: haruspex Pectora pullorum rimatur et exta catelli, Juv. 6, 551: humum pilis et lanceis, Tac. H. 2, 29: partes rimatur apertas, Qua vulnus letale ferat, Virg. A. 11, 749: oculis coeli plagas, Var. in Non. 382, 12; so Stat. Th. 11, 526; cf., auras elatis naribus, Ov. Hal. 77.—*Absol.:* quod cuique repertum Rimanti, Virg. A. 7, 508.

B. Trop., *To examine thoroughly, investigate:* hanc quidem rationem naturae difficile est fortasse traducere ad id genus divinationis; sed tamen id quoque rimatur quantum potest, Posidonius (the figure taken from the haruspices or augurs; cf. above, in *no.* A.). * Cic. de Div. 1, 57, 130: mihi cuncta rimanti, Quint. 3, 4, 6; cf. 5, 13, 23; 12, 8, 14; so, secreta, Tac. A. 6, 3: metus ejus, id. ib. 14, 57: offensas, id. Hist. 4, 11, et al.

☞ **a.** Act. collat. form, rimo, are, Att. in Non. 382, 10; Poët. ap. Fest. s. v. RUSPARI, p. 223; cf. Prisc. p. 799 P.—**b.** rimatus, a, um. *pass.*, Sid. Ep. 7, 2.

rīmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of cracks, chinks*, or *fissures* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: fores, Prop. 2, 17, 16: cymba, Virg. A. 6, 414: aedificium (coupled with fissum), Col. 1, 5 *fin.*: vasa, Juv. 3, 270.—*Comp.:* pulmo, Gell. 17, 11.—* **II.** Trop.: quae rimosâ bene deponuntur in aure, *i. e. that keeps nothing secret*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46.

rīmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small crack, chink*, or *fissure*, Cels. 8, 4; Lact. 8, 14.

ringor, ctus, 3. *v. dep. n.* *To open wide the mouth, to show the teeth* (very rare): **I.** Lit.: ridens ringitur, Pompon. in Non. 517, 30.—**II.** Trop., *To be vexed, angry; to chafe, snarl* (the fig. borrowed from a growling dog): ille ringitur, tu rideas, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 27 Don.; so Sen. Ep. 104; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 126; Sid. Carm. 23, 86.

rīpa, ae, *f.* *The bank* of a stream (while litus is the coast, shore of the sea; v. Döderl. Syn. Part 3, p. 208) (of course saepiss., and in the *sing.* and *plur.*): Lucr. 5, 257: ripae fluminis, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 5: Romulus urbem perennis amnis posuit in ripa, Cic. Rep. 2, 5; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 19.—(* Sometimes for *the shore of the sea*): villa semper mare recte conspicit … numquam ex ripa, sed haud paulum submota a litore (*sc.* respergitur), *never* (* *immediately*) *from the bank, but* (* *rather*) *a good way back from the shore*, Col. 1, 5, 5: (* sentiant … aequoris nigri fremitum, et trementes Verbere ripas, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 22: maris ripa, App. M. 11 *med.* p. 264, 29 Elm.; Plin. 9, 15, 20).—Comically transf.: ripis superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitia meum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 6.

Rīpaeus, v. Rhip.

rīpărĭenses or **rīpărenses,** ĭum, *m.* [ripa] *Troops stationed on the bank of a river*, Vopisc. Aurel. 38; Cod. Theod. 7, 1, 18.

* **rīpărĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That frequents the banks of rivers:* hirundines, *bank-martins, sand-martins*, Plin. 30, 4, 12.

rīpensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Situated* or *stationed on a river's bank* (post-class.): Dacia, *on the bank of the Danube*, Amm. 26, 7: milites, i. q. riparienses, Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 4; hence, militia, id. ib. 22, 8.

Ripeus and **Rīphaeus,** v. Rhiph.

(* **Ripheus** (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.* *A centaur, killed by Theseus*, Ov. M. 12, 352.)

* **rīpŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [ripa] *A little bank* or *margin*, Cic. Att. 15, 16, B.

† **riscus,** i, *m.* = ῥίσκος. *A trunk, chest*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26.

* **rīsĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [rideo] *That can*

laugh, risible: unus homo, Mart. Cap. 4, 123.

* **rīsĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n.* [risus-loquor] *A tattling and laughing at the same time,* Tert. Poenit. 10.

* **rīsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [rideo] *A laughing, laughter, laugh:* quot risiones! Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 10.

* **rīsĭto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To laugh over* or *at* any thing: dicta risitantes, Naev. in Non. 209, 31

rīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A laugher, mocker, banterer,* Hor. A. P. 225; Firm. Math. 5, 2.

rīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A laughing, laughter, laugh* (equally freq. in the sing. and the plur.): risum movere…quid sit risus, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235 *sq.;* cf. the whole chapter, de risu, in Quint. 6, 3: alicui risum magis quam stomachum movere, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 7; cf., risum judicis movere, Quint. 6, 3, 1: risus populi factus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12; cf., risus facere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9: miros risus nos edere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2; for which, ne spissae risum tollant coronae, Hor. A. P. 381: risus captare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7; so, risum captare, Quint. 6, 3, 26; 8, 3, 48: mediocris quidam est risus consecutus non in te, sed, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 2; cf., in eam tabulam magni risus consequebantur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: nimis aegre risum continui, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 36: nequeo risu me admoderarier, id. Mil. 4, 2, 81: risu emoriri, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42; cf., risu clandestino rumpier, Afran. in Non. 503, 14; and, paene ille timore, ego risu corrui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2.—Risus, as *A deity*, App. M. 3, p. 134.

rītĕ, *adv.*, v. ritus.

rītuālis, e, *adj.* [ritus] *Relating to religious rites* or *ceremonies, ritual:* "rituales nominantur Etruscorum libri, in quibus praescriptum est, quo ritu condantur urbes, arae, aedes sacrentur, qua sanctitate muri, quo jure portae, quomodo tribus, curiae, centuriae distribuantur, exercitus constituantur, ordinentur ceteraque ejusmodi ad bellum ac pacem pertinentia," Fest. p. 233 *fin.*—Hence, *adv.*, rītŭālĭter, *According to religious usage, with religious ceremonies:* r. consecrata mensula, Amm. 29, 1.

rītŭālĭter, *adv.*, v. the preced., *ad fin.*

rītus, ūs (*gen.*, rituis, Var. in Non. 494, 30: *abl.*, rītĕ nefasto, Stat. Th. 11, 285; v. below, *adv.*), *m.* [etymol. unknown] orig. belonging to relig. lang., *The form and manner of religious observances; a religious usage* or *ceremony, a rite:* Graeco ritu sacra non Romano facere, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97; cf., sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi facit, Liv. 1, 7: QVO HAEC PRIVATIM ET PVBLICE MODO RITVQVE FIANT, DISCVNTO IGNARI A PVBLICIS SACERDOTIBVS, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; cf., morem ritusque sacrorum adjiciam, Virg. A. 12, 836; and, de more rituque priscae religionis, Suet. Tit. 5: EX PATRIIS RITIBVS OPTVMA COLVNTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; 16, 40: tempestates, quae populi Romani ritibus consecratae sunt, id. N. D. 3, 20: regina dei (*sc.* Bacchi) Ritibus instruitur, Ov. M. 6, 591: sacrificos docuit ritus, id. ib. 15, 483: profanos ritus exuere, Tac. A. 2, 85 *fin.:* lustrari magico ritu, Ov. M. 10, 398.

II. Transf., apart from relig. lang. in gen., *A custom, usage, manner, mode, way:* "*ritus* mos vel consuetudo," Fest. p. 135. So, **a.** Usually and quite class. only in the *abl. sing.* and with a follg. *gen.*, *After the usage, wont, manner,* or *fashion of* any thing: (*a*) *c. gen.:* more ferarum Quadrupedumque ritu, Lucr. 4, 1261: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. Lael. 9, 32; so, pecudum, ferarum, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 47; 5, 44; Quint. 8, 3, 81; Ov. M. 6, 717; 15, 222: latronum vivere, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: juvenum, Hor. A. P. 62: Lucili, id. Sat. 2, 1, 29: Herculis (petiisse laurum), id. Od. 3, 14, 1; cf., Dianae (cincta, *etc.*), Ov. M. 1, 695; 9, 89; 10, 536: fluminis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 34: tempestatis, id. Sat. 2, 3, 268, et saep.: volucri ritu flammarum, Lucr. 1, 1095.—(β) *c. adj.:* haec mulier cantherino ritu astans somniat, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 44; so, barbarico esse, id. Casin. 3, 6, 19: suo res quaeque procedit, Lucr. 5, 921: novo sublime moliar atrium, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 46: aleatorio, Gell. 18, 13, 6: rancida quo perolent projecta cadavera ritu, *in the way that, such as*, Lucr. 6, 1154.—**b.** In other cases: cognosse Sabinae Gentis ritus, *habits, customs, usages,* Ov. M. 15, 5; so, Cyclopum referre, id. ib. 93: humanos, id. ib. 9, 500: dissimiles, Plin. 11, 10, 10: moresque tractamus innumeros, id. 7, 1, 1: externas caerimonias, Aegyptios Judiacosque ritus compescuit, Suet. Tib. 36: de ritu nuptiarum, Dig. 23, tit. 2.—Hence

rītĕ, *adv.* (perh. an old abl. form collat. with ritu, as, on the other hand, diu with die, and noctu with nocte; subst., rite = ritu, is now found only in rite nefasto libatus, Stat. Th. 11, 285) orig., *According to religious ceremonies* or *observances;* and, pregn., *with due religious observances* or *rites, according to religious usage:* NOCTVRNA MVLIERVM SACRIFICIA NE SVNTO PRAETER OLLA QVAE PRO POPVLO RITE FIENT, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: rite veteres, rite etiam vestri coluere divos, id. poët. Div. 1, 13; so, deos apprecati, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 28: Latonae puerum canentes, id. ib. 4, 6, 37: rebus divinis perpetratis, Liv. 1, 8: pecora sacrificant, id. 41, 18: votum solvi, id. 31, 9, et saep.

2. Transf., apart from relig. lang., *In a proper* or *just manner; fitly, duly, rightly, aright, well:* "quod fit *rite* id ratum ac rectum est," Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97: "*rite* significat bene ac recte," Fest. p. 135; Enn. Ann. 8, 18: idque ut rite intelligas te facere, Afran. in Charis. p. 193 P.: hunc deum rite beatum dixerimus, *rightly, with justice* or *reason,* Cic. N. D. 1, 20; so, appellare, habere, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 24, 62; id. Fin. 2, 12, 37; Ov. M. 3, 264; 14, 433, et al.: creatus tribunus, Quint. 2, 4, 35: rebus paratis, Virg. A. 4, 555: aperire partus, Hor. Carm. Sec. 13, et saep.: QVOD RITE RECTE DE FINIBVS CVM VELIENS. ACTVM SIT, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 137:—deos veneror, Ut, quod de mea re huc veni, rite venerim, *at the right time, fortunately,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 18; so Virg. A. 10, 254; 3, 36.—**b.** In a gen. signif., *In the usual way, manner,* or *fashion; according to custom* or *usage:* retinentes pocula rite, Lucr. 1, 496: campestres Scythae, Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 10: religatos rite videbat Carpere gramen equos, Virg. A. 9, 352.

* **rīvālĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [rivalis] *Of* or *relating to those who make use of the same brook:* lex, Fest. s. v. SIFUS, p. 261.

rīvālis, e, *adj.* [rivus] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a brook, brook-:* alecula, Col. 8, 15, 6.—Hence, **II.** Subst., rīvāles, ium, *m.*, *Neighbors who have the same brook in common:* "si inter rivales, id est qui per eundem rivum aquam ducunt, sit contentio de aquae usu," Ulp. Dig. 43, 20, 1, § 26; so Pompon. ib. 3, § 5; Gell. 14, 1, 4.—Hence, **2.** Trop., rivalis, is, *m.*, *One who has the same mistress as another; a competitor* in love, *a rival:* eadem est amica ambobus; rivales sumus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 30; so in the *plur.*, id. ib. 5, 4, 47; id. Bacch. grex 4; Catull. 57, 9; in the *sing.*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37; 2, 3, 62; 5, 9, 42; Ov. Am. 2, 19, 60; id. A. A. 2, 539; Suet. Oth. 3, et al.; *abl.*, rivale, Ov. R. Am. 791.—Also of animals, Col. 7, 3, 4.—**b.** Proverb.: amare sine rivali, *to love* or *be fond of without a rival,* i. e. *without any one's thinking it worth while to envy one:* o di, quam ineptus! quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5; so, te et tua solus, Hor. A. P. 444.

rīvālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rivalis, *no.* II., 2] *Rivalship, rivalry* in love, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 26; App. M. 10, p. 250.

* **rīvātim,** *adv.* [rivus] *Like a brook* or *brooks:* fluunt aquae de Ponto, Macr. S. 7, 12 *fin.*

* **rīvĭfīnālis** e, *adj.* [rivus-finis] *Bounded by a brook:* tractus, Sicul. Flacc. p. 12 Goes.

‡ **rīvīnus,** ἀντίζηλος, Gloss. Philox. (i. q. rivalis).

* **rīvo,** are, *v. a.* [rivus] *To lead* or *draw off:* fontes in atria, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 614.

‡ **rivōsus,** ῥειδώδης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rīvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rivus] *A small brook, a rill, rivulet:* * **I.** Lit.: Almonis, Prud. στεφ. 10, 160.—**II.** Trop. (perh. only in Cic., who, on the other hand, uses rivus in the non-trop. sense, v. h. v.): influxit non tenuis quidam e Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem, sed abundantissimus amnis illarum disciplinarum et artium, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: rivulos consectari, fontes rerum non videre, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117; so *opp.* fontes, id. Acad. 1, 2, 8; id. Coel. 8, 19.

rīvus, i, *m.* *A small stream of water, a brook:* **I.** Lit.: "rivus est locus per longitudinem depressus, quo aqua decurrat, cui nomen est ἀπὸ τοῦ ῥεῖν," Ulp. Dig. 43, 21 (de rivis), 1: rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic. Top. 8, 33: prostrati in gramine molli Propter aquae rivum, *by a water-brook,* Lucr. 2, 30; so, aquae, id. 5, 1392; Hor. Od. 3, 16, 29; cf. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 51; Lucr. 5, 1371: omnia flumina atque omnes rivos, qui ad mare pertinebant, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 4; id. ib. 3, 37, 3; cf. 3, 88 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: pronus, id. ib. 21; id. Od. 1, 29, 11: mobiles, id. ib. 1, 7, 14; cf., celeres, id. ib. 3, 11, 14: gelidi, id. ib. 3, 13, 7; id. Ep. 1, 18, 104, et saep.—Proverb.: e rivo flumina magna facere, *to magnify an insignificant object;* or, as we say *to make a mountain of a mole-hill,* Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 22.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A water-course, channel, gutter,* Vitr. 8, 7; Nerat. Dig. 7, 1, 61; Pomp. ib. 8, 3, 15, et al.—**2.** Of any other liquid (mostly poet.): manabat venis ferventibus argenti rivus et auri, Lucr. 5, 1255: uberes lactis, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 11: sanguinis, Virg. A. 11, 668; Liv. 26, 23: sudoris, Virg. A. 5, 200: lacrimarum, Ov. M. 9, 656: ignium, Plin. 2, 106, 110.—**II.** Trop. (very rarely; v. rivulus, *no.* II.): liquidus fortunae rivus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9: facundiae rivus, Lact. Op. D. 20 *fin.*

rixa, ae, *f.* *A quarrel, brawl, dispute, contest, strife* (quite class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. period): ecce nova turba atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66: rixa ac prope proelium fuit, Liv. 2, 18: rixa sedata est, id. 2, 29: in rixa esse, id. 40, 14: in rixam ire, Quint. 6, 4, 13: sive geris jocos seu rixam et insanos amores, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 3, et saep.: Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: pietatis rixa, Mart. 1, 37. In the *plur.* corrupta jurgiis aut rixis disciplina, Tac. H. 2, 27 *fin.*; cf. 1, 64: crebrae, id. Germ. 22; cf., sanguineae, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 4: immodicae, id. ib. 1, 13, 10.—**II.** In gen., *A battle, contest* (very rarely): major cum Oceano quam cum ipsis navibus rixa, Flor. 3, 10, 5. So of beasts, Ov. Ib. 172; Col. 9, 15, 4; Plin. 11, 17, 18.

rixātor, ōris, *m.* [rixa] *A quarrelsome person; a brawler, wrangler,* Quint. 11, 1, 29; Firm. Math. 5.

rixātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to a quarrel, brawling, contentious:* aliud (coupled with jurgiosum), Fronto Ep. M. Caes. 4, 12.

rixo, are, v. rixor, *ad fin.*

rixor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [rixa] *To quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute* (rare, but quite class.): multo cum sanguine saepe rixantes, Lucr. 6, 1285: quum esset cum eo de amicula rixatus, * Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240; so, de lana caprina, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15: non pugnat sed rixatur (orator), Tac. Or. 26; so absol., Quint. 11, 3, 172; 6, 4, 9.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To oppose each other; to clash, disagree, conflict:* (herbae) dum tenerae sunt vellendae, prius enim aridae factae rixantur, *i. e. offer resistance,* Var. R. R. 1, 47; so, rami arborum inter se, *i. e. to grow across each other,* Plin. 16, 2, 2: consonantes asperiores in commissura verborum rixantur, Quint. 9, 4, 37: cum ore concurrente rixari, id. 11, 3, 121 (for which, colluctatio); id. ib. § 56: dum inter se non rixentur cupiditas et timor, Sen. Ep. 56.

☞ Act. collat. form, rixo, are, Var. in Non. 477, 22 *sq.*

* **rixōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [rixa] *Quarrelsome, pugnacious:* aves, Col. 8, 2, 5.

Rōbīgālĭa (Rubig.), ĭum, *n.* [Robigus] *A yearly festival held in honor of Robigus on the 25th of April,* Var. L. L. 6, 3, 56; id. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Plin. 18, 29, 69; Fest. p. 134; Calend. Praen. s. h. d. (Inscr. Orell. II., p. 388 et 389).

* **rōbīgĭno** (rubig.), are, *v. n.* [robigo] *To contract rust, to rust,* App. Flor. 3, p. 357

rōbīgĭnōsus (*rubig.*), a, um, *adj.* [robigo] *Rusty:* strigilis, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77: gladius (*opp.* splendidus), Fronto de Eloqu. p. 230, ed. Mai.: telum sanguine, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45.—* **II.** Trop.: dentibus cuncta rodit, *i. e. envious*, Mart. 5, 28.

rōbīgo (*rub.*). ĭnis, *f.* [robus = ruber; formed like aerugo, ferrugo] *Rust* of metals: hoc quidem pol e robigine, non e ferro factum est, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 13; so Virg. G. 1, 495; 2, 220; Plin. 7, 15, 13; 33, 3, 19, et saep. et al.—**B.** Transf., Of injurious deposits of a like nature: **1.** *Rust, blight, mildew* on grain, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 56; id. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Col. 2, 11, 5; Arb. 13; poët. 10, 342; Plin. 18, 28, 68; 29, 69; Hor. Od. 3, 23, 7, et al.; cf. Robigus and Robigalia.—**2.** *The matter that collects on mill-stones*, Plin. 36, 18, 30: *the matter that collects on the teeth*, Ov. M. 2, 776; 8, 804; A. A. 1, 515; also *a sore, ulcer* produced by lewdness, Var. in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 151.—**II.** Trop.: ingenium longa rubigine laesum Torpet, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 21; so, animorum, Sen. Ep. 95: horridae vetustatis, Val. Max. 2, 9, 5. (*As personified, v. the follg. *ad fin.*)

Rōbīgus (*Rūbig.*), i, *m.* [robigo, *no.* 1, B, 1] *A god of the Romans, who averted mildew*, "Var. L. L. 6, 3, 56; id. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Plin. 18, 29, 69; Fest. p. 134; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 151;" Gell. 5, 12 *fin.*; cf., Robigalia. Acc. to Ov. F. 4, 907, and Tert. Spect. 15 *fin.*, this was *a female deity*, and was called Robigo.

* **rōbŏrārĭum,** ii, *n.* [robur] *An inclosure for animals, built of oaken boards*, Scip. Afric. in Gell. 2, 20, 5 *sq.*

* **rōbŏrasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To grow strong, vigorous:* ramus (pueri), Nov. in Non. 116, 26.

rōbŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of roboro.

rōbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [robur] *Oaken, of oak, oak-:* pons, Ov. F. 5, 622: axes, Col. 6, 19, 1; 30, 2: materies, id. 11, 2, 13: ligna, Plin. 28, 8, 29.

rōbŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make strong; to strengthen, invigorate, confirm* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: artus, Lucr. 4, 1035: equum largo cibo, Col. 6, 27, 8: nidos stramento, Plin. 10, 33, 49: vitem, id. 17, 22, 35: spicam, id. 18, 28, 67.—**II.** Trop.: gravitatem perpetuâ constantiâ, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 112; cf., haec omnia exercitatione plurima, Quint. 8 prooem. § 28: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 34:—educata hujus nutrimentis eloquentia ipsa se postea colorat et roborat, Cic. Or. 13 *fin.*—Hence

*rōbŏrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Strengthened, strong, vigorous:* roboratior exitus, Tert. Anim. 25.

rōbŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [robur] *Stiff, rigid* (late Lat.): passio, *a cramp, spasm*, Veg. 5, 23: tetanicos, id. ib.

rōbur (an older form, rōbus, Cato R. R. 17, 1; Col. 2, 6, 1), ŏris, *n.* *A very hard kind of oak*, "Plin. 16, 6, 8; 7, 10 *sq.*; 38, 73; 40, 76, § 204; 77, § 218."—Hence, in gen., *A very hard kind of tree* or *wood:* morsus Roboris, *i. e. of the wild olive*, Virg. A. 12, 783 (a little before, foliis oleaster amaris Hic steterat); so of the same, id. Georg. 2, 305 (cf. v. 302): annoso validam robore quercum, *i. e. of an old and sturdy trunk*, id. Aen. 4, 441; so, annoso or antiquo robore quercus, Ov. M. 8, 745; Virg. G. 3, 332: Massyla, *i. e.* citri, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94; also, Maurorum, id. ib. 4, 2, 39.—*Absol.:* usually, *An oak-tree, an oak* in gen.: fixa est pariter cum robore cervix, *i. e. was pinned fast to the oak*, Ov. M. 3, 92: agitata robora pulsant (delphines), id. ib. 1, 303. Also for *Oak-wood, oak:* naves totae factae ex robore, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 3; cf., (sapiens) non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. Acad. 1, 31, 100; and with this cf. id. de Div. 2, 41.—Poet.: illi robur et aes triplex circa pectus erat, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 9; cf., o saxis nimirum et robore nati! Stat. Th. 4, 340.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of things made of oak or of any other hard wood: Lacedaemonii quotidianis epulis in robore accumbunt, *i. e. on oaken, hard benches*, Cic. Mur. 35 *ad fin.* So of *the wooden horse* before Troy, Virg. A. 2, 230; of *a lance*, id. ib. 10, 479; Sil. 2, 244; 267; of *a club*, Ov. M. 12, 349; Mart. 9, 44, et saep.: aratri, *i. e. the oaken plough*, Virg. G. 1, 162; Val. Fl. 7, 555. In partic., *The lower and stronger part of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius*, was called Robur (also Tullianum): "*Robus* in carcere dicitur is locus, quo praecipitatur maleficorum genus, quod ante arcis robusteis includebatur," Fest. s. v. ROBUM, p. 134. So Liv. 38, 59 *fin.*; Tac. A. 4, 29 Lips.; Val. Max. 6, 3, 1; Lucr. 3, 1030; Hor. Od. 2, 13, 19; v. carcer and Tullianum; and cf. Adam's Alterth. 1, p. 375.

B. *Hardness, strength, firmness, vigor, power:* **1.** Lit.: duri robora ferri, Lucr. 2, 449; so, ferri, Virg. A. 7, 609: saxi, Lucr. 1, 881: navium, Liv. 37, 30:—omnia pariter crescunt et robora sumunt, *gain strength*, Lucr. 5, 818; 893; cf., qui si jam satis aetatis atque roboris haberet, ipse pro Sex. Roscio diceret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149; and id. Coel. 30, 73; Virg. A. 2, 639.—**2.** Trop., *Power, strength, force, vigor* (so esp. freq.): alter virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis, Cic. Phil. 10, 8: in animi excelsi atque invicti magnitudine ac robore, id. Off. 1, 5; so, animi (coupled with magnitudo), id. de Or. 2, 84, 343; id. Tusc. 1, 40: r. incredibile animi, id. Mil. 37; cf., quantum in cujusque animo roboris est ac nervorum, id. Fam. 6, 1, 3: multo plus firmamenti ac roboris, id. de imp. Pomp. 4, 10; cf. so, coupled with firmamentum, id. Mur. 28; coupled with firmitas, id. Fin. 5, 5, 12: hi tot equites Romani quid roboris hujus petitioni attulerunt? id. Planc. 8 *fin.*: qui robur aliquod in stilo fecerint, Quint. 10, 3, 10; cf., r. oratorium adjicere sententiis, id. 10, 5 4; id. ib. 8 prooem. § 3.—Likewise freq., **b.** Concr., *The strongest, most effective*, or *best part, the pith* or *kernel* of any thing, of soldiers, the *flower* of the troops, *choice troops*, etc.: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic. Or. 10, 34: et robur et suboles militum interiit, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 87, 5; Liv. 30, 2; Ov. M. 14, 454, et al.: senatus robur, Liv. 5, 39: betae, *i. e. stalks*, Col. poët. 10, 326; cf. absol., robus, as *The name of an excellent kind of wheat*, "quoniam et pondere et nitore praestat," Col. 2, 6, 1.—In the *plur.*. tunc C. Flavius Pusio, Cn. Titinnius, C. Maecenas, illa robora populi Romani, Cic. Clu. 56; id. Att. 6, 5, 3; so Liv. 7, 7; 12; 21, 54; 22, 6; 23, 16; 25, 6; Ov. M. 7, 510, et saep.

* **rōburnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [robur] *Of oaks:* fruges, Col. 9, 1, 5.

1. rōbus, ŏris, v. robur, *ad init.*

2. rŏbus, a, um, v. rubeus.

rōbuste, *adv.*, v. robustus, *ad fin.*

(* **rōbustĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [robur] *Of oak* or *other hard wood:* scandulae, Vitr. 2, 1: pali, id. 3, 3; 5, 12.)

rōbustus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Of oak-wood, oaken, oak-:* capitulum stipites, Cato R. R. 18, 4 and 8: materia, Var. R. R. 1, 38, 3; Col. 2, 14, 6: caudices, Plin. 11, 37, 55: stipites, Liv. 38, 5: fores, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 2: plaustra, id. Ep. 2, 2, 74, et saep.: carcer (referring to the Robur in the Roman carcer: v. robur, *no.* II. A.), Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 13; cf., codex, id. Poen. 5, 3, 34; v. caudex, *no.* I., b.—Hence,

II. Transf., *Hard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, lusty, robust* (freq. and quite classical): **1.** Lit.: lapides, Plin. 36, 22, 48: cornua, id. 11, 37, 45: palmes, id. 17, 22, 35: cibus, *hearty, nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18; so, robustior cibus, id. ib.; cf., triticum, Col. 2, 9, 3; Plin. 18, 17, 46; 30, 72; and, robustissima terra, robustissimum solum, Col. 2, 2, 17; 1 praef. § 24:—robusti et valentes satellites, Cic. Agr. 2, 31; cf., transit in Aestatem post Ver robustior Annus Fitque valens juvenis, Ov. M. 15, 206: usu atque aetate robustior, Cic. Sull. 16, 47; cf. id. Phil. 5, 16, 43; and id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: robustiores vinum bibere, infirmiores aquam, Plin. 27, 4, 10: moderator aratri, Lucr. 5, 931; 6, 1252; cf., vires, id. 3, 450: puer acri militia, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 2: corpore amplo atque robusto, Suet. Tib. 68: robustissima juventus, id. Ner. 20.—**2.** Trop.: facilius quod est propositum consequar, si nostram rem publicam vobis et nascentem et crescentem et adultam et jam firmam atque robustam ostendero, Cic. Rep. 2, 1 *fin.*: solidam et robustam et assiduam frequentiam praebuerunt, id. Planc. 8 *fin.*; cf., r. et solida eloquentia, Quint. 10, 1, 2: r. et stabilis fortitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 23: inveteratum (malum) fit plerumque robustius, id. Phil. 5, 11 *fin.*: quae robustioris improbitatis, id. ib. 2, 25, 63: animus (coupled with magna constantia), id. Off. 1, 20, 67.—*Adv.*, rōbuste: Aug. Conf. 8, 11; Naz. Pan. ad Constant. 17.

rōdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To gnaw* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: clipeos, *etc.* (mures), Cic. de Div. 2, 27, 59; Poet. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 19: pollicem dente, Hor. Epod. 5, 48; cf., vivos ungues, id. Sat. 1, 10, 71: vitem (caper), Ov. F. 1, 357: saxa (capellae), id. Met. 13, 691.—**2.** Transf., *To eat away, waste away, corrode, consume:* ripas (flumina), Lucr. 5, 257: ferrum (robigo), Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 71: tŏphum (calx), Plin. 36, 12, 48.—**II.** Trop.: in conviviis rodunt, *backbite, slander, disparage*, Cic. Balb. 26; so, absentem amicum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 81: libertino patre natum, id. ib. 1, 6, 46: cuncta robiginosis dentibus, Mart. 5, 28; cf., dentem dente, *i. e. to speak ill of each other*, id. 13, 2:—murmura cum secum et rabiosa silentia rodunt, *i. e. to mutter to one's self*, Pers. 3, 81.

rōdus and **rōduscŭlum,** v. raud.

rŏgālis, e, *adj.* [rogus] *Of* or *belonging to a funeral pile:* flammae, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 41: cadaver, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

* **rŏgāmentum,** i, *n.* [rogo] *A question*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31.

rŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Publicists' *t. t.*, *An inquiry of the people as to whether they will decree this* or *that, a proposal to the people for passing a law* or *decree, a proposed law* or *decree, a bill:* quae (rogatio) de Pompeio a Gellio et a Lentulo Consulibus lata est, *was proposed. presented, introduced*, Cic. Balb. 14, 33; so, rogationem ferre (de aliquo, in aliquem, ad populum, ad plebem). id. Sull. 23, 65; id. Brut. 23; Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 4; Liv. 33, 25; cf., in dissuasione rogationis ejus, quae contra coloniam Narbonensem ferebatur, Cic. Clu. 51; cf., Piso lator rogationis idem erat dissuasor, id. Att. 1, 14, 5: promulgantur uno eodemque tempore rogationes ab eodem tribuno de mea pernicie et de provinciis consulum, id. Sest. 10 *fin.*; so Liv. 41, 6: suasit rogationem. *recommended, spoke in favor of it*, Cic. Rep. 3, 18; id. Off. 3, 30, 109: intercedere rogationi, *to oppose it*, id. de Or. 2, 47 *fin.*: rogationem accipere, *to accept it*, id. Att. 1, 14, 5; for which, rogationes jubere, *opp* antiquare, Liv. 6, 39: per vim rogationem perferre, *to carry through*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3; so Liv. 3, 54. The formula made use of in such a rogation runs thus, in Gell. 5, 19, 9: VELITIS IVBEATIS VTI, *etc* (here follows the proposed law; at the close:) HAEC ITA VTI DIXI ITA VOS QVIRITES ROGO.

II. Transf., apart from publicists' lang.: **1.** *A question, interrogation*, only as a figure of speech: rogatio atque huic finitima quasi percontatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Quint. 9, 1, 29.—**2.** *An asking, demanding; a prayer, entreaty, request* (extremely seldom): ego Curtium non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3 *fin.*; so id. Planc. 10, 25: injusta amici, Val. Max. 6, 4, 4.

rŏgātĭuncŭla, ae. *f. dim.* [rogatio] * **I.** *A small bill* or *proposed law*, Auct. Or. pro domo 20.—**II.** *A little question:* Chrysippi, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39.

rŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [rogo] **I.** In publicists' lang.: * **1.** *One who proposes a law to the people, the proposer of a law, presenter of a bill:* legum, Lucil. in Non. 383, 14; v. under *no.* II., 1.—**2.** *An officer in the voting comitia who asked the people for their votes; a collector of votes, a polling clerk*, Cic. N. D. 2, 4; id. de Div. 1, 17 *fin.*; 2, 35, 74; id. Pis. 15 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., apart from publicists' lang.: * **1.** *One who makes a proposal, a proposer* (in allusion to the signif. *no.* I., 1): haec epistola non suasoris est sed rogatoris, Cic. Att. 16, 16.—**2.** *A beggar, mendicant*, Mart. 10, 5; 4, 30.

rŏgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A request, suit. entreaty* (Ciceron.; only in the *abl. sing.*): Chilius te rogat et ego ejus rogatu, Cic Att. 1, 9 *fin.*; so id. Lael. 1, 4; id. Fam. 7 1, 4; 13, 36, 1.

***rŏgĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [rogito] Instead of the usual rogatio, *A proposed law, a bill*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 23.

rŏgĭto, avi, 1. *v. intens. a.* [rogo] **I.** *To ask* or *inquire with eagerness* (a favorite word of Plaut. and Ter.; otherwise extremely rare): rogitando sum raucus factus, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 16; cf. Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6: rogitant me, ut valeam, quid agam, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 39; so, me, id. Amph. 4, 2, 9; id. Aul. 3, 6, 15; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 11: me id, id. And. 4, 4, 10; cf., illum hoc simul, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 70: pisces, *to inquire for fish*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3: multa super Priamo rogitans, Virg. A. 1, 750; so id. ib. 10, 839.—***II.** *To pray, entreat:* aliquam, ad coenam ut veniat, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 35.

rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. (archaic, rogassit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.;* 4) *v. a.* *To ask, question, interrogate* one about a thing: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so generally throughout ante-class. Latinity; less freq. in Cic.; not at all in Caes.); constr. *aliquem aliquid*, or simply *aliquem, aliquid*, with *de*, a relative-clause, or *absol.* (cf. Zumpt, Gramm. § 393): (*a*) *aliquem aliquid:* aliud te rogo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 70: haud istuc te rogo, id. Epid. 1, 1, 49; cf. in the follg. *no. β*: quin tu id me rogas, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 24: hoc te rogo, quos locos adisti? id. Trin. 4, 2, 85; cf., rogare hoc unum te volo, id. Merc. 3, 1, 17: hoc quod te rogo responde mihi, id. ib. 1, 101; so id. Men. 5, 5, 16; id. Most. 3, 1, 130; id. Pseud. 1, 3, 106; 1, 5, 64, et saep.; Ter. And. 4, 4, 12 *sq.:* ego patriam te rogo, quae sit tua, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 83; cf., hanc (colubram) alia quum rogaret causam facinoris, Respondit, *etc.*, Phaedr. 4, 17, 5.—(*β*) *aliquem* or *aliquid:* quos rogo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 6; cf., quem ego igitur rogem? Ter. And. 4, 4, 10: ecquem hominem tu novisti? te rogo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 15. So, men' or me rogas? also, rogas me? in colloq. lang., *Do you ask that of me? how can you ask? what do you mean by asking that? Eu.* Quid ego facerem? *Ch.* Quid tu faceres? men' rogas? requireres, Rogitares, *etc.*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 48; so Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 11; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 5; 4, 5, 32; id. Ad. 1, 2, 2; 4, 5, 31, et al.; cf., quid me istud rogas? inquam: Stoicos roga, Cic. Fam. 5, 27 *fin.:*—hoc quod rogo responde, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 32; id. Curc. 2, 1, 30; 5, 3, 30; id. Pseud. 4, 2, 12, et al.; Ter. And. 4, 4, 24; Suet. Caes. 82.—(*γ*) With *de:* jam de istoc rogare omitte, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 90; so, de istac virgine, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 53: de te ipso, Cic. Vatin. 4 *fin.*—(*δ*) With a relative-clause: rogant me servi, quo eam? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 83; cf., roga ipsum, quemadmodum ego eum Arimini acceperim, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 383, 8; and, quodsi me populus R. forte roget, cur non, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 70:—quae sit, rogo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 97: rogo, num quid velit, id. Eun. 2, 3, 49: rogavi pervenissetne Agrigentum? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12: "unde venis?" et "quo tendis?" rogat et respondet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 63: quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, id. Ep. 1, 1, 11.—(*ε*) *Absol.:* prius respondes quam rogo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 119: roganti respondebo, id. ib. 3, 1, 17: non edepol nunc, ubi terrarum, sim, scio, si quis roget, id. Amph. 1, 1, 180: quin tu ergo rogas? id. Asin. 1, 1, 15: *Ty.* Quid ego deliqui? *He.* Rogas? id. Capt. 3, 5, 2; so id. Rud. 3, 6, 22; id. Cas. 2, 3, 35; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 28; 38, et al.; Ter. And. 1, 1, 136; 1, 2, 13; 1, 5, 32, et al.; cf. Cic. Mil. 22, 59: etiam rogas? *do you dare to ask?* Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 21; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 97; id. Merc. 1, 89; Ter. And. 4, 4, 23; v. etiam, *no.* II., 4.

B. In partic., a *t. t.* in publicists', milit., and jurid. lang. (so quite class. in all periods): **1.** Publicists' *t. t.*, of official asking of every kind. So, **a.** Rogare aliquem (sententiam), *To ask one for his opinion* or *vote:* Racilius Marcellinum primum rogavit. Is sententiam dixit, ut, *etc.*... Postea Racilius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; cf., quos priores sententiam rogabat, id. Rep. 2, 20.—In the *pass.:* quum omnes ante me rogati gratias Caesari egissent, ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 4: scito primum me non esse rogatum sententiam, id. Att. 1, 13, 2; so, primus rogatus sententiam, Sall. C. 50, 4; Liv. 37, 14; Quint. 6, 3, 97, et al.:—propter ipsam rem, de qua sententiae rogantur, consultabitur, id. 3, 8, 18.—Hence, **b.** Rogare populum *or* legem, or *absol.*, prop., *To ask the people about a law;* hence, in gen., *to bring the plan of a law before the people for their approval; to propose a law, introduce a bill:* in aes incidi jubebitis credo illa legitima: CONSVLES POPVLVM JVRE ROGAVERVNT POPVLVSQVE JVRE SCIVIT, Cic. Phil. 1, 10 *fin.;* cf., T. QVINCTIVS CRISPINVS COS. POPVLVM IVRE ROGAVIT POPVLVSQVE JVRE SCIVIT IN FORO PRO ROSTRIS ... QVICVMQVE POST HANC LEGEM ROGATAM RIVOS, SPECVS, *etc.*, an old legal formula in Frontin. Aquaed, 129; so, plebem, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.:* legem, id. Rep. 3, 10; id. Phil. 2, 29, 72; cf., quae (leges) non in perpetuum rogentur, Quint. 2, 4, 40.—*Absol.:* ego hanc legem, uti rogas, jubendam censeo, Liv. 10, 8 *fin.;* so Quint. 2, 4, 35.—Impers.: nunc rogari, ut populus consules creet, Liv. 4, 2. Hence too, **c.** Rogare populum magistratum, and simply r. magistratum, *To propose a magistrate to the people for their choice, to offer him for election:* factum senatus consultum, ut duo viros aediles ex patribus dictator populum rogaret, Liv. 6, 42 *fin.;* cf., L. Trebonius trib. pl. rogationem tulit, ut qui plebem Romanam tribunos plebi rogaret, is usque eo rogaret dum, *etc.*, id. 3, 65:—(Caesar) volet, ut consules roget praetor vel dictatorem dicat: quorum neutrum jus est, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 2; cf., praetores, quum ita rogentur, ut collegae consulibus sint, *etc.*, id. ib. 9, 9, 3; so *pass.*, hodieque in legibus magistratibusque rogandis usurpatur idem jus, Liv. 1, 17: comitia consulibus rogandis habuit, Cic. de Div. 1, 17 *fin.;* so Liv. 26, 22; 38, 42; cf. id. 23, 31; 22, 35: Calpurnius Romam ad magistratus rogandos proficiscitur, Sall. J. 29 *fin.*—Absol.: mortuo rege Pompilio Tullum Hostilium populus regem, interrege rogante, comitiis curiatis creavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 17.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*, rogare milites sacramento, qs. *To ask the soldiers if they will take and keep an oath*, i. e. *to bind them by an oath, administer an oath to them*, Caes. B. G. 6, 1, 2; Liv. 32, 26; 35, 2 *fin.;* 40, 26; cf. Quint. 12, 2, 26.—**3.** Jurid. *t. t.*, *To ask* a person *if he will promise* something in making an agreement; *to propose a stipulation:* quod fere novissima parte pactorum ita solet inseri: ROGAVIT TITIVS, SPOPONDIT MAEVIVS, haec verba non tantum pactionis loco accipiuntur sed etiam stipulationis, Ulp. Dig. 1, 14, 7, § 12. So Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 112; 4, 6, 8; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 37.

II. Transf., *To ask, beg, request, solicit* one for a thing (so predominantly in the class. per.; less freq. in Plaut. and Terent.); constr. *aliquem* or *ab aliquo aliquid, aliquem, aliquid*, with *ut, ne*, or *absol.:* (*a*) *c. acc.:* qua confidentia rogare tu a me argentum tantum audes, Impudens. Quin si egomet totus veneam, vix recipi potessit, Quod tu me rogas, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 40; cf., hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 43 *fin.;* and, rogare ab aliquo; cf. under *no. β, ad fin.:* nefas sit tale aliquid et facere rogatum et rogare... Haec igitur lex in amicitia sanciatur, ut neque rogemus res turpes nec faciamus rogati, id. Lael. 11 *fin. sq.* (for which, shortly before, contendere, and, soon after, petere): otium divos rogat, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1; cf., divitias deos, Mart. 4, 77, et saep.: illae Priami rogantis Achillem preces, Quint. 10, 1, 50: taurum de aqua per fundum ejus ducenda rogabo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4: ambiuntur, rogantur, *are asked for their votes*, id. Rep. 1, 31: etiamsi precario essent rogandi, id. Verr. 2, 5, 23 *fin.:* transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 2; cf., ille ab Sardis rogatus ad causam accesserat, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 19 *fin.:*—in proximum annum consulatum peteres, vel potius rogares... a qua (Gallia) nos tum, quum consulatus petebatur, non rogabatur, *etc.*, *was not begged for*, Cic. Phil. 2, 30 *fin.;* in a different sense under *no. γ:* abii ad praetorem, rogo syngraphum: Datur mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 6: aquam rogare, id. Rud. 2, 3, 2; id. Pers. 1, 3, 61: legatos ad Caesarem mittunt rogatum auxilium, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 2; cf. id. ib. 7, 5, 2:—cultrum, securim, *etc.*... Quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, *ask for, borrow*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 18; so id. Mil. 2, 3, 76; Jabol. Dig. 18, 6, 16; cf. also in the follg.—(*β*) With a follg. *ut* or *ne* (so most freq.): scitin' quid ego vos rogo? mihi ut praeconium detis, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 92; id. Stich. 1, 3, 93; cf., id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 44; and, etiam atque etiam te rogo atque oro, ut eum juves, id. ib. 13, 66 *fin.;* and with this cf., rogat et orat Dolabellam, ut, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 29: cum rogat et prece cogit Scilicet ut, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 2; Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, C; id. B. G. 1, 7, 3: videbatur rogare, scalas ut darem utendas sibi, *that I would lend*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 10; cf. above, *no. a*, and below, *ad fin.*—With a simple final clause without *ut:* Caesar consolatus rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20, 5; Quint. 6, 3, 88; 9, 3, 68; Ov. Ib. 643.—With *ne:* rogat frater, ne abeas longius, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 1: nunc a te illud primum rogabo, ne quid invitus mea causa facias, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 2.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* neque enim ego sic rogabam, ut petere viderer, quia familiaris esset meus (Plancus), *etc.*, *did not solicit in such a way as to*, etc., Cic. Planc. 10, 25; differing from *no. a:* in blandiendo, rogando lenis et summissa (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: patrem et filium pro vita rogantes, Suet. Aug. 13; cf., pro aliquo, id. ib. 40; id. Vit. 12.—**b.** Proverb.: malo emere quam rogare, of a thing that does not cost much, *I had rather buy than borrow it*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 6 *fin.;* cf. above, *no. a* and *β*.

rŏgus, i, *m.* (collat. form, rogum, i, *n.*, Afran. in Non. 221) *A funeral-pile:* ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 661 *sq.;* Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 44; Lucr. 6, 1282; Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: (* in rogum illatus, id. N. D. 3, 35: ascendere in rogum), id. de Div. 1, 23, 47: aliquem in rogum imponere, id. Tusc. 1, 35: (* rogum extruere, id. Fin. 3, 22 *fin.:* rogo illata, Plin. 7, 3, 3: portari in rogum, id. ib. 44, 45); Virg. A. 4, 640; 646; 11, 189, et saep.—Poet.: defugiunt avidos carmina sola rogos, *i. e. escape destruction*, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 28. And by metonymy for *the grave:* obserat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, Prop. 4, 11, 8.

Rōma, ae, *f.*, Ῥώμη, *The city of Rome* (* founded in the second year of the seventh Olympiad, Cic. Rep. 1, 37; 2, 10), worshiped as a goddess in a particular temple, Liv. 43, 6; Tac. A. 4, 37; Suet. Aug. 52; cf., ROMAE AETERNAE, Orell. Inscr. *no.* 1762; 1776; 1799; and, ROMAE ET AVGVSTO, id. ib. *no.* 606.—**II.** Derivv.: **1. Rōmānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Rome, Roman:* forum, v. h. v.: populus (abbreviated P. R.), v. populus: Juno, *the Roman*, opp. to Argiva, Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.:* lingua, *i. e. Latin*, Laurea Tullius poet. ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3: ludi, also called ludi magni, *the most ancient in Rome, annually celebrated on the fourth of September*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14; Liv. 1, 35 *fin.;* 28, 10; 29, 38 *fin.*, et saep.; v. Adams Alterth. 2, p. 12 and 15: Romano more, *in the Roman manner*, i. q. *plainly, openly, candidly, frankly*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 3; 7, 18, 3; 7, 16, 3; so too in the adv., Rōmāne, Gell. 13, 21, 2; and **Rōmānĭtas,** ātis, *f.*, *Romanism, the Roman way* or *manner*, Tert. Pall. 4.—Subst., Rōmāni, ōrum, *m.*, *The Romans;* of course saepiss.:—Romanus sedendo vincit, an old proverb borrowed from Q. Fabius Maximus's manner of conducting war, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 2.—**2. Rōmānĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Roman:* aratra, juga, *i. e. made in Rome*, Cato R. R. 135, 2; likewise, fiscinae, id. ib. § 3.—**3. Rōmānĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Rome, Roman:* sal, Cato R. R. 162. Collat. form, Romanenses, Fest. s. v. CORINTHIENSES, p. 46.—**4. Rōmānŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Rome, Roman:* Porta, Var. L. L. 5, 34, 46.—**5. Rōmŭlĭus** or **Rōmĭlĭus,** a, um, *Of Rome, Roman:* tribus, Var. L. L. 5, 9, 17; Fest. p. 135; Cic. Agr. 2, 29.

Rōmĭlĭus, a, um, v. Roma, n. II., 5.

Rōmŭlāris, e, v. 1. Romulus, *no.* II., 3.

Rōmŭlĕus, a, um, v. 1. Romulus, *no.* II., 1.

Rōmŭlĭa, tribus, v. Roma, *no.* II., 5.

Rōmŭlĭdae, arum, v. 1. Romulus, *no.* II., 4.

1. Rōmŭlus, i, *m.* *The founder and first king of Rome, worshiped after his death as* Quirinus.—**II.** Derivv.: **1. Rōmŭlĕus** (Rōmŭlēus, Auct. Perv. Ven. 72), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Romulus:* ensis, Ov. F. 3, 67: urbs, *Rome*, id. ib. 5, 260: casa, Petr. Fragm. 21, 6; cf. Virg. A. 8, 654; and Vitr. 2, 1: fera, *the she-wolf*, Juv. 11, 104, et saep.—Poet., for *Roman:* Romuleum duellum, Enn. Ann. 1, 1.—**2. Rōmŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Romulus:* ficus, Ov. F. 2, 412: hasta, Prop. 4, 4, 26:—tellus, *Roman*, Virg. A. 6, 877; so, gens, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 1; Carm. Sec. 47: facta, Sil. 13, 793.—**3. Rōmŭlāris,** e, *adj.*, The same: ficus, v. Ruminalis: populus, Sid. Ep. 9, 13, in Carm. 2 *fin.*—**4. Rōmŭlĭdae,** ārum, *m.*, *The posterity of Romulus, the Romans*, Lucr. 4, 685; Virg. A. 8, 638; Pers. 1, 31; Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 6.

2. Romulus, a, um, v. 1. Romulus, *no.* II., 2.

rōrārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [ros] *A kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired:* "*rorarii* dicti ab rore, qui bellum committebant ante, ideo quod ante rorat quam pluit," Var. L. L. 7, 3, 92; cf. "Fest. s. h. v. p. 134; Liv. 8, 8; 9 *fin.*;" Plaut. Fragm. ap. Var. l. l. In the *sing.*, Lucil. in Non. 553, 2 *sq.*—Hence, **II.** ‡**rōrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.:* vinum quod rorariis dabatur, Fest. p. 135.

rōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [roro] *A falling of dew, dew*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226. In the *plur.:* nocturnae, App. M. 9, p. 232.

(***rōresco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [ros] *To dissolve into dew*, Ov. M. 15, 245.)

rōrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Bedewed, dewy, wet with dew:* terga jugi, Prop. 4, 4, 48: antra, id. 2, 30, 26 (*al.* roscida): specus, App. M. 4, p. 150.

rōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ros-fero] *Dew-bringing* (a poetical word), Lucr. 6, 865; Stat. Th. 1, 338; Sen. Hippol. 10.

(***rōrĭflŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ros-fluo] *Dew-bringing*, Vet. Poeta in Catalect. 2, 14.)

***rōrĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ros-gero] *Dew-bringing*, Fulg. Myth. 1.

rōro, avi, atum, 1. (used only in the 3d pers.) *v. n.* and *a.* [ros] *To let fall, drop,* or *distill dew:* **I.** Lit.: **a.** *Intr.:* (Aurora) toto rorat in orbe, Ov. M. 13, 622; cf. id. Fast. 3, 403.—More usually impers., *Dew falls*, (* *it drizzles, it sprinkles*): ante rorat quam pluit, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 92; so Col. 11, 2, 45; 76; Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74; Suet. Aug. 92.—**b.** *Act.:* tellus rorata mane pruinâ, *moistened, besprinkled*, Ov. F. 3, 357.—**II.** Transf., *To drop, trickle, drip, distill:* **a.** *Intr.:* lacrimis spargunt rorantibus ora genasque, *with trickling, flowing*, Lucr. 2, 977; cf. with the passage under *no.* b: rorant pennaeque sinusque, *drip* or *shed moisture*, Ov. M. 1, 267; so, comae, id. ib. 8, 488: ora dei madidâ barbâ, id. ib. 1, 339; cf. 3, 683; 177; 14, 786; Virg. A. 8, 645; 11, 8.—**b.** *Act.*, *To bedew, to moisten, wet:* circumstant, lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. 3, 470; so, saxa cruore, Sil. 10, 263.—And with the liquid as an object: quam coelum intrare parantem Roratis lustravit aquis Iris, *with sprinkled waters*, Ov. M. 4, 480; so id. Fast. 4, 728.—*Absol.:* pocula rorantia, *which yielded the wine drop by drop* (a transl. of the Gr. ἐπιψεκάζειν), * Cic. de Sen. 14, 46: rorans juvenis, *the youth pouring out, the young cup-bearer*, i. e. *Ganymedes*, as a constellation (Aquarius), Manil. 5, 482.—* **B.** Trop.: si minutis illis suis et rorantibus responsionibus satisfaciet consulenti, Macr. S. 7, 9.

rōrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of dew, dewy, bedewed:* materia, terrae, stirpes, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 37, 4; Att. in Non. 395, 24; Col. 5, 6, 19; 12, 38, 6; Plin. 12, 17, 37, et al.

rōs, rōris, *m.* (*n.*, ros nocturnum, Marc. Empir. 8; cf. under *no.* II., 2) [prob. from δρόσος] *Dew:* herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319; cf. 361; 5, 462: ros si non cadit, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 13: nocturnum excipere rorem, Caes. B. C. 3, 15; cf., rore mero jejunia pavit, Ov. M. 4, 263: gelidus, Virg. G. 2, 202: gratissimus pecori, id. Ecl. 1, 5; id. Georg. 3, 326: coelestis, Ov. F. 1, 312: vitreus, id. Am. 1, 6, 55, et saep.—In the *plur.:* gelidos rores, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 8 *fin.*; so cadunt rores, Plin. 18, 29, 69 *fin.:* roribus, id. 16, 26, 46; 17, 24, 37.—**II.** Transf.: **1.** Of any liquid falling in drops, *Moisture* (poet.): Lucr. 1, 497; id. 1, 771; cf., salis, id. 4, 438; and simply ros, of *water*, id. 1, 777; Prop. 3, 26, 2; Virg. A. 6, 229; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 61; Ov. M. 3, 164; 5, 635; 11, 57, et al.—In the *plur.:* pluvii, *i. e. rain clouds*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 56. Of tears: lacrimarum, Ov. M. 14, 708; and simply ros, id. ib. 10, 360; Hor. A. P. 430; in the *plur.*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 36. Of breast-milk: natos vitali rore rigabat, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 20. Of blood, in the *plur.:* sanguineos, Virg. A. 12, 339; cf., cruentis, Stat. Th. 2, 673. Of perfumes: Syrius, Tib. 3, 4, 28; and, Arabus, Ov. Her. 15, 76. Of the liquor of the purple-fish, Plin. 9, 36, 60.—**2.** Ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, rosmarinus, and in a neutr. collat. form, rosmarinum (v. Pref.), *Rosemary:* rosmarinus, Col. 9, 4, 2; Pall. Mart. 15, 1: marinus ros, Col. 9, 4, 6: rorismarini, id. 12, 36 (twice): marino rore, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 16:—rosmarinum, *nom.*, Plin. 24, 11, 59; *acc.*, id. 19, 12, 62; App. Herb. 79; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 81. In Ovid also, ros maris, Ov. M. 12, 410; id. A. A. 3, 690. And in Virgil simply ros, Virg. G. 2, 213 Serv.; cf. Plin. 24, 11, 60.

rŏsa, ae, *f.* [kindr. with ῥόδον] *A rose*, "Var. R. R. 1, 35, 1; Plin. 21, 4, 10;" sacred to Venus, Aus. Idyll. 14; cf. 6, 76 and 92; blooms latest of the spring flowers, Plin. 21, 11, 38. Hence, sera, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 3; and Cicero's reproach; cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10 *fin.* Used on all festive and solemn occasions, for wreaths, for strewing in the way or upon graves, at feasts, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 628; Hor. Od. 1, 36, 15; 2, 11, 14; 3, 19, 22; Prop. 1, 17, 22; 3, 5, 22; 4, 8, 40; Tac. H. 2, 70, et saep.—Collect., for *Roses, wreaths of roses:* sertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18 *fin.*; cf., an tu me in viola putabas aut in rosa dicere? *on, among roses*, id. ib. 5, 26; so, in rosa potare, jacere, vivere, *etc.*, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65; Sen. Ep. 36; Mart. 8, 77; cf., multa in rosa, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 1: pulvinus perlucidus rosa fartus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11.—As a word of endearment, in Plautus: mea rosa, *my rose, my rosebud*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 74; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 50; or simply rosa, id. Men. 1, 3, 9: tu mihi rosa es, id. Curc. 1, 2, 6.—**II.** Transf.: **1.** *Oil of roses*, Cels. 8, 3; 4; 6, 18, 8.—**2.** *The season* or *month of roses*, Inscr. Grut. 753, 4; cf., ROSALES.

rŏsācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [rosa] *Made of roses, rose-* (a Plinian word): corona, Plin. 21, 3, 6: ceratum, id. 24, 13, 73: oleum, id. 15, 7, 7; also absol., rosaceum, id. 22, 24, 50; 32, 7, 23.

‡**rŏsāles escae,** [id.] *An annual feast, when the tombs were adorned with garlands of roses, the feast of roses*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4419: cf., ROSAE ET ESCAE, id. ib. 4418. *The ceremony of hanging up the garlands* was called ROSALIA, ĭum, *n.*, Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Veron. 146, 3.

(***rŏsans,** tis, *Part.* [obsol. roso] *Rose-colored*, Poeta in Catalect. 2, 28.)

rŏsārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rosa] *Of roses, rose-:* absorptio, *a drink flavored with roses*, or *something similar*, Suet. Ner. 27 *fin.* dub.: auxilium, expected from drinking it, App. M. 3, p. 141: venenum, *of the laurel rose*, supposed to be poisonous, id. ib. 3, p. 143.—**B.** Subst., **1.** rŏsārĭum, ii, *n.*, *A place planted with roses, a rose-garden: sing.*, Col. 11, 2, 29; more freq., *plur.*, Prop. 4, 5, 59; Virg. G. 4, 119; Ov. M. 15, 708; id. Trist. 5, 2, 23; Col. Praef. § 27, et al.—**2.** ‡rŏsārĭus, ῥοδοπώλης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rŏsātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Prepared from roses* (late Latin): oleum, Seren. Samm. 34, 637.—Absol., rosatum, i, *n.*, *Rose wine*, Pall. Febr. 32; Maj. 13; Lampr. Heliog. 11. Also, *Conserve of roses*, Apic. 1, 4; cf. Böttig. Sab. 1, p. 243.

Roscĭānus, a, um, v. Roscius, *no.* II., 2.

roscĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ros] *Full of dew, wet with dew, dewy:* herba, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 10: locus, id. ib. 3, 14, 2; cf., solum, Col. 5, 6, 10; Pall. Febr. 13, 2: qualitas coeli, Col. 3, 1, 6: virgae, id. 4, 30, 6: poma, Prop. 1, 20, 36: mala, Virg. E. 8, 37: humor, *i. e. dew*, Plin. 9, 10, 12: mella, *dropping like dew*, Virg. E. 4, 30 Heyn.—Poet.: dea, *i. e. Aurora*, Ov. A. A. 3, 180: Hesperus, id. Fast. 2, 314; cf., Luna, Virg. G. 3, 337; and, noctes, Plin. 2, 62, 62; 18, 28, 67: Iris, Virg. A. 4, 700.—**II.** Transf., *Moistened, watered, wet* (very rarely): Hernica saxa rivis, Virg. A. 7, 683; so, tecta, Mart. 4, 18.

Roscĭus, a, um. *The name of a Roman* gens. Hence, **I.** L. Roscius Otho, *A friend of Cicero, who, when tribune of the people*, A.U.C. 686, *carried through a law that fourteen rows of seats in the theatre next to those of the senators should be appropriated to the knights*, "Cic. Mur. 19, 40; Liv. Epit. 99; Ascon. in Cornel. p. 784; Vell. 2, 32, 3; Plin. 7, 30, 31; Juv. 14, 324." The law just referred to was called Lex Roscia, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62; Tac. A. 15, 32.—**II.** Q. Roscius, *A very celebrated actor from Lanuvium, the intimate friend of Cicero, who defended him in an oration still extant.* Vid., concerning him, Allg. Schul-Ztg. 1832, *no.* 46. His excellence soon became proverbial: "videtisne, quam nihil ab eo (*sc.* Roscio) nisi perfecte, nihil nisi cum summa venustate fiat, *etc.* . . . Itaque hoc jam diu est consecutus, ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur," Cic. de Or. 1, 28 *fin.*; cf. id. Brut. 84, 92.—**2.** Hence **Roscĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Roscian:* imitatio senis, *Roscius's*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242.—**III.** Sex. Roscius, *Of Ameria, defended by Cicero*, A.U.C. 674, *in an oration still extant.*

Rōsĕa or **Rōsĭa,** ae, *f.* *A very fertile district near Reate*, now *Le Roscie*, "Var R. R. 1, 7, 10; 2, 1, 16; 3, 2, 9 and 10; Plin. 17, 4. 3;" Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5.—**II.** Derivv., **1. Rōsĕus** (Rosius), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Rosea, Rosean:* rura, Virg. A. 7, 712: cannabis, Plin. 19, 9, 56.—**2. Rōsĕānus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: equi, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 6.

rŏsētum, i, *n.* [rosa] *A garden* or *bed of roses, a rosary*, Var. R. R. 1, 35; Virg. E. 5, 17; Claud. Nupt. Hon. 8.

1. rŏsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Of roses, rose-* (so very rarely, for the usual rosaceus): strophium, Virg. Cop. 32; cf., vinculum, Sen. Med. 70: flores, *i. e. roses*, Claud. de Magnete 29: convalles, *filled with roses*, id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 85.—Much more freq. (espec. in the Aug. poets), **II.** *Rose-colored, rosy:* pannus, Plin. 21, 23, 34; 29, 4, 17; 30, 11, 30: nitor quidam in purpura, id. 37, 9, 40; cf., color (coupled with purpureus), id. 14, 1, 3: flos herbae, id. 25, 6, 26:—rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr. 5, 609; cf. 974; so, Phoebus, Virg. A. 11, 913: Aurora, Lucr. 5, 655; also, dea, Ov. A. A. 3, 84; cf. of the same, os, id. Met. 7, 705; and, equi, Tib. 1, 3, 94; Ov. F. 4, 714: bigae, Virg. A. 7, 26: Eous, Prop. 3, 24, 7; cf., alae (Luciferi), Val. Fl. 6, 527: nubes (Iridis), id. 4, 77. So freq. a poetical epithet of any thing blooming with youth, esp. parts of the body, *Rosy, ruddy, blooming:* labella, Catull. 80, 1; so, labella labra, id. 63, 74; Mart. 8, 56: os (Veneris), Virg. A. 2, 593: genae, id. ib. 12, 606: cervix, id. ib. 1, 402; Hor. Od. 1, 13, 2: juventa, Val. Fl. 8, 257.

2. Rōsĕus, a, um, v. Rosea, *no.* II., 1

(***rōsĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [ros] i. q. roscidus, Col. 3, 1; 5, 6; 4, 30; Pall. 3, 13:—*al.* roscidus.)

rosina, ae, *f.*, herba, *A plant, otherwise unknown*, Veg. 6, 13, 4.

rōsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rodo] In medic. lang., *A gnawing, corrosion*, Cels. 7, 23; 5, 28, 17; in the *plur.*, Plin. 20, 14, 54; 23, 1, 23; 28, 9, 33.

rosmărīnum and **rosmărīnus,** v. ros, *no.* II., 2.

rostellum, i, *n. dim.* *A little beak, snout*, or *muzzle:* pullorum (avium), Col. 8, 5, 14: muris, Plin. 30, 11, 30.

rostra, ōrum, v. rostrum, *no.* II., 2.

***rostrālis,** e, *adj.* [rostrum, *no.* II., 2] *Of* or *belonging to the* rostra: tabula (coupled with Capitolina), *i. e. a tablet on the* rostra, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

***rostrans,** antis, *adj.* [rostrum] *Striking* or *driving in its point:* vomer, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178 dub. (perh. rostrato, v. the follg. art.).

rostrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Having a beak, hook,* or *crooked point; beaked, curved at the end, rostrated:* falces, Col. 2, 20, 30: vectis, Plin. 18, 18, 48:—navis, * Cic. Inv. 1, 32; Suet. Caes. 63; Auct. B. Afr. 23; cf., prora, Plin. 9, 30, 49; and, impetus liburnicarum, id. 10, 23, 32: r. corona, i. q. navalis corona, *a crown ornamented with small figures of beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded the enemy's vessel,* "Plin. 16, 4, 3;" 22, 3, 4; hence, in poet. transf., (Agrippae) Tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona, Virg. A. 8, 684 Heyne. So too, Columna rostrata, *a column erected in the Forum, to commemorate the naval victory of Duilius, which was adorned with the beaks of the conquered vessels,* Quint. 1, 7, 12 (cf. Plin. 34, 5, 11; and Sil. 6, 663); also in the order, rostrata columna, Suet. Galb. 23. See the parts of the inscription on this column still extant (the oldest monument of Latin literature), with modern restorations, in Orell. Inscr. *no.* 549; also in Append. IV. to this Lex.

rōstrum, i, *n.* [rodo] *The bill, beak, snout, muzzle, mouth* of animals: cibum arripere aduncitate rostrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: aves corneo proceroque rostro, id. ib. 1, 36, 101; so of the *beak* or *bill* of a bird, Liv. 41, 13; Ov. M. 2, 376; 5, 545; 6, 673, et saep. et al.: arietes tortis cornibus pronis ad rostrum, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 4; so of goats, id. ib. 2, 3, 2; of swine, Cic. de Div. 1, 13 *fin.*; 2, 21, 48; Ov. M. 8, 370; 10, 713; 14, 282; of dogs, id. ib. 1, 536; 3, 249; of wolves, Plin. 28, 10, 44; of camels, id. 8, 32, 50; of a dolphin, id. 9, 8, 7; of tortoises, id. 9, 10, 12; of bees, id. 11, 10, 10, et saep.—**b.** In familiar or contemptuous lang. also, like our *Muzzle, snout,* of persons: Lucil. in Fest. s. v. SQUARROSI, p. 147 and 256; Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 13; Lucil., Nov., and Var. in Non. 455, 10 *sq.*; Petr. 75, 10. So too of human statues, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., of objects having a similar shape: so *The curved point* of a vine-dresser's bill-hook, Col. 4, 25, 3; of a plough, Plin. 18, 18, 48; of hammers, id. 34, 14, 41; of lamps, id. 28, 11, 46; of an island, id. 10, 33, 49 dub. But esp. freq., *The curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak:* neque his (navibus) nostrae rostro nocere poterant, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 7; so in the *sing.*, id. ib. 3, 14, 3; id. B. C. 2, 6, 5; Liv. 28, 30; 37, 30; Ov. M. 4, 706, et al.; in the *plur.*, Auct. B. Alex. 44, 3; 46, 2.—Hence, **2.** Rostra, *The Rostra, a stage for speakers and the space about it in the Forum,* so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antians A.U.C. 416, "Liv. 8, 14; Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43; Plin. 34, 5, 11; Ascon. in Mil. p. 43 ed. Orell.:" ut semper in Rostris curiam, in senatu populum defenderim, Cic. Pis. 3 *fin.*; cf., ut in Rostris prius quam in senatu literae recitarentur, Liv. 27, 50 *fin.*: in Rostra escendere, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; so Liv. 30, 17: descendere ad Rostra, Suet. Vit. 15: procedere in Rostra, Plin. Pan. 65, 3: quum Vettius descendisset de Rostris, Cic. Vatin. 11; cf., aliquem de Rostris deducere, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 3: caput Sulpicii erectum et ostentatum pro Rostris, Vell. 2, 19; cf., aliquem defunctum laudare e more pro Rostris, (*v. pro, II., 2, p. 1203), Suet. Caes. 6; so, pro Rostris, id. ib. 17; 20; 79; 84; id. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 6; id. Calig. 10; id. Claud. 22; id. Ner. 47; Tac. A. 3, 5; 76; 4, 12; 5, 1; for which, laudavit ipse apud Rostra formam ejus, id. ib. 16, 6: frigidus a Rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50. Poet.: campumque et Rostra movebat, *i. e. the assembled people,* Luc. 8, 685.

rŏsŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [rosa] ***I.** *Abounding in roses:* prata, Prud. στεφ. 3, 199.—***II.** *Rose-colored, rosy:* splendor, Mart. Cap. 1, 19.

rōsus, a, um, *Part.* of rodo.

rŏta, ae, *f. A wheel:* **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 9; cf., vorsutior es quam rota figularis, id. Ep. 3, 2, 35: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551; so Plin. 8, 16, 19: axes rotarum, id. 16, 43, 84: radiata, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 15: aurea curvatura summae rotae, Ov. M. 2, 108: aquaria, Cato R. R. 11, 3: ne currente rota funis eat retro, *while the wheel* (in a hoisting machine) *hurries forward,* Hor. Od. 3, 10, 10, et saep.—**2.** In partic.: **a.** *A potter's wheel* (cf. above, figularis): amphora coepit institui: Currente rota cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22; so, Cumana, Tib. 2, 3, 48.—**b.** *A wheel for torture,* τροχὸς, among the Greeks: "in rotam, id est genus quoddam tormenti apud Graecos, beatam vitam non escendere," Cic. Tusc. 5, 9; so App. M. 3, p. 133; 10, p. 243; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1011; *Ixion's wheel;* Tib. 1, 3, 74; Virg. G. 4, 484; id. Aen. 6, 616; Sen. Herc. Fur. 750, et saep.

B. Poet., transf.: **1.** (pars pro toto) *A car, chariot:* si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam, Ov. A. A. 2, 230; cf. opp. to pedibus, id. Met. 1, 448; so Prop. 1, 2, 20; 2, 25, 26; 4, 10, 42; Virg. A. 12, 671; Ov. M. 2, 139; 312; 3, 150.

2. Of other things in the shape of a wheel or disk: **a.** *The disk* of the sun: solis rota, Lucr. 5, 433; so id. 5, 565; cf., flammea Phoebi, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1022; and simply rota, Enn. in Isid. Orig. 18, 36 *fin.*; Val. Fl. 3, 559.—**b.** *A kind of sea-fish,* Plin. 9, 4, 3; 32, 11, 53.

II. Trop.: fortunae rotam pertimescere, *i. e. fickleness, inconstancy,* Cic. Pis. 10; cf., versatur celeri Fors levis orbe rotae, Tib. 1, 5, 70; and Prop. 2, 8, 8. Poet.: imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, *i. e. in elegiac metre,* Ov. A. A. 1, 264; so, disparibus elegorum, id. Pont. 3, 4, 86:—jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, vorsor in amoris rota miser, *on the rack of love* (acc. to *no.* I., 2, b), Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 4.

***rŏtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [rota] *Whirling, rotary:* flexus, Amm. 23, 4.

***rŏtālis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Having wheels, wheeled:* carpentum, Capitol. Macr. 12.

rŏtātĭlis, e, *adj.* [roto] *Wheel-like, revolving* (post-class.): gyri, Sid. Ep. 2, 9: trochaei, Prud. στεφ. praef. 8.

rŏtātim, *adv.* [id.] *Like a wheel, in a circle, around* (post-class.): in orbem saltantes, App. M. 10, p. 253 (*al.* rotarum).

***rŏtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A wheeling* or *turning about in a circle, rotation,* Vitr. 18, 8 *init.* et *fin.*

***rŏtātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who turns* a thing *round in a circle, a whirler round:* Bassaridum (Evan), Stat. S. 2, 7, 7.

rŏtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A turning* or *whirling round,* Stat. Ach. 2, 417; Aus. Idyll. 10, 362.

rŏto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [rota] **I.** *Act., To turn* a thing *round like a wheel; to swing round, whirl about* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Lit.: Learchum bis terque per auras More rotat fundae, Ov. M. 4, 518; cf. id. ib. 9, 217; and id. A. A. 2, 374: jactare caput et comas excutientem rotare, fanaticum est, * Quint. 11, 3, 71; cf., sanguineos orbes (*i. e.* oculos), *to roll about,* Val. Fl. 4, 235: ensem fulmineum, *to brandish* (in order to add force to the blow), Virg. A. 9, 441; cf., telum in ora loquentis, Stat. Th. 9, 802: clipeum, Val. Fl. 6, 551: flammam (venti), Lucr. 6, 202; cf., (venti) trudunt res ante rapidique rotanti turbine portant, *in a whirling tornado,* id. 1, 295: fumum (flammae), Hor. Od. 4, 11, 11: se in vulnus (ursa), Luc. 6, 222.—Mid., *To turn* or *go round in a circle, to roll round, revolve:* Tyrrheni greges circumque infraque rotantur, Stat. Ach. 1, 56; cf., circum caput igne rotato, Ov. M. 12, 296: poterisne rotatis Obvius ire polis? id. ib. 2, 74; cf., nivibus rotatis (coupled with glomerari), id. ib. 9, 221.—***B.** Trop.: aut curtum sermone rotato Torqueat enthymema, *round, compact, concise,* Juv. 6, 449.—**II.** *Neutr.,* for rotari, *To turn* or *roll round, to revolve* (extremely seldom): parte ex alia, qua saxa rotantia late Impulerat torrens, Virg. A. 10, 362 Serv. (cf. volventia plaustra, id. Georg. 1, 163). So of a peacock spreading its tail out like a wheel, Col. 8, 11, 8.

rŏtŭla, ae, *f.* (collat. form, **rotulus,** i, *m.*, Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 50) *dim.* [id.] *A little wheel,* Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 38; Col. 11, 3, 52; Plin. 18, 18, 48; Pall. 1, 20.

rŏtundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rotundo] *A making round, a rounding:* linea rotundationis, *i. e. the circumference,* Vitr. 1, 6 *fin.*; 3, 1; 10, 11.

rŏtunde, *adv.*, v. rotundus, *ad fin.*

rŏtundĭfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rotundus-folium] *Round-leaved, rotundifolious:* herbae, App. Herb. 71.

rŏtundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rotundus] *A round shape, roundness, rotundity* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: gemma rotunditatis absolutae, Plin. 37, 11, 73; so id. 18, 13, 34; 16, 23, 35; 19, 5, 25, et al.—**II.** Trop.: verborum, *a roundness, smoothness,* Macr. S. 7, 5: Symmachi, Sid. Ep. 1, 1.

rŏtundo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make round, to round off, round:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): quum similem universitatis naturae efficere vellet, ad volubilitatem rotundavit, * Cic. Univ. 10; so, tignum ad circinum, Vitr. 10, 11: vasculum in modum papillae, App. M. 11, p. 262: orbem solis (coupled with curvare aequaliter), Vell. 2, 59 *fin.*: se (flamma), Mel. 1, 18, 4. —Mid.: herbae in caulem rotundantur, Plin. 21, 17, 66.—**II.** Trop. (very rarely): elegos acutos ac rotundatos hendecasyllabos elucubrare, *rounded,* i. e. *smooth, polished,* Sid. Ep. 8, 4.—Of a round sum of money (cf. corrotundo, *no.* II.): mille talenta rotundentur, *let the round sum of a thousand talents be made up,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34.

***rŏtundŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little round mass, a little ball, pellet,* App. Herb. 13.

rŏtundus, a, um, *adj.* [rota] *Wheel-shaped,* i. e. *round, circular, spherical, rotund* (very freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: cur ea, quae fuerint juxtim quadrata, procul sint Visa rotunda, Lucr. 4, 503; cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 36: stellae globosae et rotundae, id. Rep. 6, 15: mundum rotundum esse volunt, id. N. D. 1, 10; cf., mundum ita tornavit, ut nihil effici possit rotundius, id. Univ. 6; so in the *Comp.*: baccae, Hor. Epod. 8, 13; cf., capita rotundiora . . . rotundissima, Cels. 8, 1 *ad fin.*: locus infimus in rotundo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24 *fin.*: togae, *hanging evenly all round,* Quint. 11, 3, 139.—Proverb.: diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, *i. e. turns every thing upside down,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100.

II. Trop., *Round, rounded:* (sapiens) Fortis et in se ipse totus, teres atque rotundus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 86; Quint. 8, 5, 27.—Hence, **2.** Sometimes in partic., of speech (opp. to rough, unpolished), *Round, well turned, smooth, polished, elegant* (in Cic. with *quasi* or *ut ita dicam* added; but see under *Adv., no.* b): erat verborum et delectus elegans et apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic. Brut. 78, 272; cf., Theodorus autem praefractior nec satis ut ita dicam, rotundus, id. Or. 13, 40 Meier *N. cr.*: Graiis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. A. P. 323: celeris ac rotunda distributio, Quint. 3, 4, 16; so, r. volubilisque sententia, Gell. 11, 13, 4: r. numeri, verba (coupled with brevis), id. 17, 20, 4; 16, 1, 1.—Hence,

Adv., rŏtunde: ***a.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Roundly:* ut in orbem quam rotundissime formetur, Col. Arb. 5, 2.—***b.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Roundly, smoothly, elegantly:* a te quidem apte ac rotunde, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 7.

Rōxāne, ēs, *f.*, Ῥωξάνη, *A daughter of the Persian Oxyartes, wife of Alexander the Great,* Curt. 10, 3; Just. 12, 15; 15, 2, et al.

***rŭbēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [rubeo] *Redness,* Firm. Math. 2, 12.

rŭbĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. [id.] *To make red* or *ruddy, to redden* (a poetical word): setas, tellurem sanguine, Ov. M. 8, 383; 13, 394: cornua multo cruore, id. ib. 12, 382: ora (Aurora), Sil. 16, 137.

***rŭbellĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* [rubellus] *Reddish:* vites, Col. 3, 2, 14.

rŭbellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A fish of a reddish color,* Plin. 32, 10, 49; Apic. 10, 7.

rŭbellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *A little reddish:* umbilicus (voluminis), Mart. Cap. poet. 5, 187: rhamnos, Veg. 5, 74.

rŭbellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ruber] *Reddish:* vinum, Mart. 1, 104; Pers.

147; cf., vineae, Plin. 14, 2, 4: calvitium, Mart. Cap. 8, 271.

rŭbens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of rubeo.

rŭbĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [ruber] *To be red* or *ruddy* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: ulceribus quasi inustis omne rubere Corpus, Lucr. 6, 1165: per herbas Matutina rubent radiati lumina solis, id. 5, 463; cf. id. 6, 210; so, oculi luce, id. 6, 1145; cf., ocelli flendo, Catull. 3, 18: lana Tyrio murice, Ov. A. A. 3, 170: litus undaque sanguine, id. Met. 11, 375: aviaria sanguineis baccis, Virg. G. 2, 430, et saep.—**II.** In partic., *To grow red, to redden, blush:* rubeo, mihi crede, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3; so id. Verr. 2, 2, 76 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 267; 2, 2, 156; Juv. 1, 166.—Hence

rūbens, entis, *Pa., Being red, red, reddish:* **1.** In gen.: in picturis ostroque rubenti, Lucr. 2, 35; so, rubenti minio, murice, Tib. 2, 1, 55; Virg. E. 4, 43; rubenti vere, id. Georg. 2, 319: rubenti dextera, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 2; coupled with in rubente folio, Plin. 16, 7, 10: rubentibus auriculis, Suet. Aug. 69.—*Comp.:* superficies, Plin. 37, 6, 23 *fin.*—**2.** In partic. (acc. to *no.* II.), *Red with shame, blushing:* virgo Inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, Tib. 3, 4, 32; coupled with ore rubenti, Mart. 5, 2; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 327.

rŭber, bra, brum (collat. form, *nom.* rubrus, Sol. 49), *adj. Red, ruddy:* humor, Lucr. 4, 1047; cf., sanguis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 7; and, pannus cruore, id. Epod. 17, 51: coccus, id. Sat. 2, 6, 102: jubar, Lucr. 4, 405; cf., flamma, Ov. M. 11, 368: Priapus, *painted red,* id. Fast. 1, 415; 400; cf., rubicundus: (sol) quum Praecipitem oceani rubro lavit aequore currum, *i. e. reddened by the setting sun,* Virg. G. 3, 359; cf., on the other hand, juvenum recens Examen Eois timendum Partibus Oceanoque rubro, *the Eastern* (i.e. Indian) *Ocean,* Hor. Od. 1, 35, 32; cf. in the follg. *no.* II.: rubriore pilo, Plin. 10, 63, 85: nitri quam ruberrimi, Cels. 5, 18, 31, et saep. Poet.: leges majorum (because their titles were written in red letters), Juv. 14, 192.—**II.** As an *adj. propr.:* **1.** Rubrum Mare, *the Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs,* "Mel. 1. 10; 3, 7, 8; 3, 8, 1; Plin. 6, 23, 28; Curt. 8, 9;" Cic. N. D. 1, 35; Tib. 2, 4, 30; Prop. 1, 14, 12; 3, 13, 6; Sil. 12, 231; cf. Mann. Indien, p. 395, and v. Erythras, *no.* 2.—**2.** Saxa rubra, *A place between Rome and Veii, near Cremera, with stone-quarries,* Cic. Phil. 2, 31; Liv. 2, 49 *fin.*: in Mart., breves Rubrae, 4, 64.

rŭbesco, bŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [rubeo] *To grow red, turn red, to redden* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Aurora, Virg. A. 3, 521; Ov. M. 3, 600; cf., mare radiis, Virg. A. 7, 25: tempora matutina, Ov. M. 13, 531: terrae mundusque, id. ib. 2, 116: saxa sanguine vatis, id. ib. 11, 19; cf., arva Neptunia novâ caede, Virg. A. 8, 695: genae, Ov. M. 7, 78: rosa, Plin. 21, 4, 10: vina, id. 14, 2, 4: dentes, id. 11, 37, 63 *fin.*

1. rŭbēta, ae, *f.* [rubus] *A kind of venomous toad living among bramble-bushes,* Plin. 32, 5, 18; Juv. 1, 70; 6, 659; also, ranae, Plin. 8, 31, 48; Prop. 3, 6, 27.

2. rŭbēta, ōrum, *n.* [id.] *Bramble-thickets,* Ov. M. 1, 105; Fast. 4, 509; Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 5.

1. rŭbĕus (also written robeus, robius, and robus; cf. Fest. s. v. ROBUM, p. 134), a, um, *adj.* [rubeo] *Red, reddish:* color, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 8; Col. 6, 1 *fin.*; 8, 2, 8; Pall. Mart. 11, 2: bos, Col. 6, 1, 2: asinus, Pall. Mart. 14, 3.

* **2. rŭbĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [rubus] *Of* or *belonging to the bramble-bush, bramble-:* fiscina, *i. e. woven of bramble-twigs,* Virg. G. 1, 266 Heyne.

Rŭbi, ōrum, *m. A town in Calabria,* now *Rivo,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 94.—Hence **Rubustini,** ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Rubi,* Plin. 3, 11, 16 *fin.*; Front. de Colon. p. 127 Goes. Cf. Mann. Ital. part ii. p. 78 *sq.*

rŭbĭa, ae, *f.* [1. rubeus] *Madder,* Plin. 19, 3, 56; 24, 11, 7; Vitr. 7, 14.

Rŭbĭco (*nom.* Rubicon, Luc. 1. 214 Cort. *N. cr.*), ōnis, *m. A small stream which formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul, celebrated for having been crossed by Caesar at the breaking out of the Civil war,* probably the mod. *Pisatello,* Plin. 3, 15, 20; Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5; Suet. Caes. 31; Luc. 1, 214. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 234.

* **rŭbĭcundŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [rubicundus] *Somewhat ruddy:* illa, Juv. 6, 424.

rŭbĭcundus, a, um, *adj.* [rubeo] *Red, ruddy:* rufus quidam, ore rubicundo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 121; cf. id. Rud. 2, 2, 8; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26: corna, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: pluma, Col. 8, 2, 7: luna, Plin. 18, 35, 19: Priapus, *painted red,* Ov. F. 6, 319; cf. ruber: Ceres, *ruddy,* for flava, Virg. G. 1, 297.—*Comp.:* sabulo, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 5: habitus cometae, Sen. Q. N. 7, 11.

rŭbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Red, reddish;* cf. Gell. 2, 26, 8 *sq.*; 14 (rare): ampulla, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77: panis, id. Casin. 2, 5, 2; cf. Fest. p. 134 and 222: facies ex vinolentia, Suet. Vit. 17.

rūbīgo, rūbīgālis, *etc.,* v. robig.

rŭbor, ōris, *m.* [rubeo] *Redness* of all shades; cf. Gell. 2, 26, 5 (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: candore mixtus rubor, Cic. N. D. 1, 27; cf. Ov. M. 3, 491; id. Am. 3, 3, 5 *sq.*; Virg. A. 12, 66 *sq.*; Plin. 11, 38, 91; Plin. Pan. 48, 4; Tac. Agr. 45: cocci, Plin. 10, 22. 39. In the *plur.:* Tyrii, Virg. G. 3, 307.—**II.** In partic., *A blush;* cf., pudorem rubor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: Masinissae haec audienti non rubor solum suffusus, sed lacrimae etiam obortae, Liv. 30, 15; so, verecundus, Ov. M. 1, 484; cf. id. ib. 2, 450; 4, 329; 6, 47.—In a comic equivoque: in ruborem te totum dabo, *I will make you red all over,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 9 (cf. id. Truc. 2, 2, 37 *sq.*).—Hence, **2.** Meton. (causa pro effectu), *Shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty* (syn. pudor) (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): (orator) praestet ingenuitatem et ruborem suum verborum turpitudine et rerum obscoenitate vitanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 59 *fin.*; cf., ruborem incutere, Liv. 45, 37 *fin.*; so, ruborem afferre, Tac. A. 13, 15: rubores elicere cuivis, Auct. Her. 4, 10: vultu modesto ruborisque pleno (shortly after, verecundia oris), Suet. Dom. 18: proprius, Tac. H. 4, 7: antiquitatis, Plin. 36, 1, 2.—And (esp. after the Aug. per.) by a still more extended metonymy, **b.** Like pudor (v. h. v.). *The cause of shame; shame, disgrace:* censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic. Rep. 4, 6: nec tunicam tibi sit posuisse rubori, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 21: cf., duas res ei rubori fuisse, unam, quod, *etc.,* Liv. 45, 13; so, rubori est (alicui), Tac. A. 14, 55 *fin.*: 11, 17; for which also, nec rubor est emisse palam, Ov. A. A. 3, 167; so Tac. G. 13: minorem quippe ruborem fore in juris iniquitate, quam si, *etc.,* Liv. 4, 35 *fin.*; cf., nil tua facta ruboris habent, Ov. Her. 20, 204: rubor ac dedecus penes omnes, Tac. H. 1, 30.

(* **Rŭbrensis** lacus, *A lake of Gallia Narbonensis, near Narbonne,* now *L'Etang de Sigoan,* Plin. 3, 4, 5 *init.*:—called also **Rŭbrēsus** lacus, Mela, 2, 5, 6.)

(* **Rubrĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to a Rubrius, Rubrian:* senatus consultum, *i. e. made in the consulate of Rubrius,* Ulp. Pand. 40, 5, 26 and 28; Paul. ib. leg. 33; Maecian. ib. 36.)

rŭbrīca, ae, *f.* [from ruberica, from ruber] (*sc.* terra), *Red earth* of any kind, Vitr. 2, 3; Col. 3, 11 *fin.*; Plin. 18, 14, 36.—**II.** In partic., *Red earth for coloring, ruddle, red ochre, red chalk:* buccas rubrica, cera omne corpus intinxit tibi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 39; so Auct. Her. 3, 22, 37; Hor. S. 2, 7, 98; Vitr. 7, 7; Plin. 35, 6, 14; 6, 30, 35; Pers. 1, 66, et saep.—Hence, in the post-Aug. period, **B.** Transf., *The title of a law, the rubric* (because written in red): interdicta proponuntur sub rubrica *Unde vi* (Dig. 43, 16; Cod. 8, 4) aliqua enim sub hoc titulo interdicta sunt, Paul. Dig. 43, 1, 2 *fin.* And hence, **2.** Transf., *A law,* Quint. 12, 3, 11 Buttm.; so, Masuri, Pers. 5, 90.

rŭbrīco, no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a.* [rubrica] *To color red* (extremely rare), Auct. Priap. 73. 2; Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2 *fin.*

rŭbrīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of ruddle* or *red ochre:* ager, Cato R. R. 34, 2: terra, id. ib. 128: solum, Col. 4, 33, 1; Plin. 18, 17, 46.

rubrus, a, um, v. ruber, *ad init.*

rŭbus, i. *m.* (*fem.,* Prud. Cath. 5, 31; Apoth. 123) [kindr. with ruber] *A bramble-bush, blackberry-bush,* Plin. 16, 37, 71; 17, 13, 21; 24, 13, 73, et al.; Virg. E. 3, 89; id. Georg. 3, 315; (*Hor. Od. 1, 23, 6; Ov. Nux, 113); Caes. B. G, 2, 17, 4; Liv. 23, 30 Drak. *N. cr.*; Col. 11, 3, 4 *sq.*, et al.—**II.** *A blackberry,* Prop. 3, 13, 28.

* **ructāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [ructo] *A belching, eructation,* Prud. Hamart. 467.

* **ructātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that belches:* mentha, *i. e. that produces belching,* Mart. 10, 48.

ructo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (*dep.* collat. form, ructor, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 3: ructatur, Hor. A. P. 457: ructaretur, Cic. in Fest. p. 134) [RUGO, whence ructus, ERUGO, eructo] *To belch, rift, eructate* (quite class.): **I.** Lit. **a.** *Neut.,* Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 9; Cic. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.*; Tusc. 5, 34 *fin.*; Fam. 12, 25, 4; Plin. 7, 19, 18; Juv. 3, 107.—**b** *Act., To belch up* a thing: aves hospitales, *i. e. to have the taste of them in one's mouth,* Var. l. l.: acida, Plin. 20, 17, 68: glandem, Juv. 6, 10: partem exiguam coenae, id. 4, 31: aprum, Mart. 9, 49: cruorem, Sil. 2, 685; 15, 435.—**2.** Transf.: fumum (terra), *i. e. to belch out, emit,* Pall. Aug. 8, 7.—**II.** Trop.: in a contemptuous sense, *To belch out, give out, utter:* versus, Hor. l. l.: propinquitates semideum, *i. e. to have in one's mouth, be always talking about them,* Sid. Carm. 23, 252.

ructor, ari, v. ructo, *ad init.*

* **ructŭo,** are, *v. a.* [ructus] *To belch forth,* for the usual ructare; trop.: laudes, Aug. Serm. de temp. 135.

* **ructŭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of belches:* spiritus, Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123.

ructus, ūs, *m.* [RUGO, whence also ructo and ERUGO] *A belching eructation, rising of the stomach* (quite class. in the *sing.* and *plur.*): exhalas acidos ex pectore ructus, Lucil. in Non. 164, 33; so Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 9; Cic. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*; Cels. 4. 5, *fin.*; Plin. 20, 12, 48; 17, 66; Mart. 1, 88, et al.

(* **rūdĕātus,** a, um, *adj.,* i. q. rudectus, Cato R. R. 131 Gesn.)

rūdectus, a, um, *adj.* [rudus] *Full of rubbish,* i. e. of soil, *poor, dry:* terra, Cato R. R. 34, 2: locus, id. ib. 35, 1 and 131.

1. rŭdens, entis (*gen. plur.,* rudentium, Vitr. 10, 19; Prud. adv. Symm. praef. 2), *m.* (*f.,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 1) [etymol. unknown; acc. to the ancients from rudo, on account of the rattling; v. Non. p. 51] *A rope, line, cord* (very freq. and quite class.): **1.** Most usually, *A rope, line,* belonging to the standing or running rigging of a ship; *a stay, halyard, sheet,* etc.; *plur.* collect. *the rigging, cordage:* clamor tonitruum et rudentum sibilus, Pac. in Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2; cf Var. L. L. 5, 1, 5 Müll. *N. cr.*; and Serv. Virg. A. 1, 87; imitated by Virgil: clamorque virum stridorque rudentum, id. Aen. 1, 87. So Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 1; 76; 92; Cic. de Div. 1, 56; id. Tusc. 5, 14; Quint. 10, 7, 23; Virg. A. 3, 267; 682; 10, 229; Hor. Epod. 10, 5; Ov. M. 3, 616; 11, 474; 495, et saep.—Hence, Rudens, *The title of a comedy by Plautus.*—**2.** *The rope of an engine of war,* Vitr. 10, 17 *sq.*

2. rŭdens, entis, *Part.* of rudo.

* **rūdĕrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [rudus] *Of* or *belonging to rubbish:* cribrum, App. M. 8, p. 212.

rūdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rudero] *A paving with rubbish, ruderation,* Vitr. 7, 1.

rūdĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rudus] *To cover* or *pave with rubbish,* Plin. 21, 4, 10; Vitr. 7, 1.

Rŭdiae, ārum, *f. A town in Calabria, the birth-place of Ennius,* Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3. 11, 16, § 102; Sil. 12, 397; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 78.—**II.** Hence **Rŭdīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of Rudiae, the Rudian,* an appellation of Ennius, Enn. Ann. 18, 12; Cic. Arch. 10.

‡ **rŭdĭārĭi** ab eodem (*sc.* Cincio) dicuntur, qui saga nova poliunt, Fest. p. 223 [1. rudis].

* **rŭdĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [2. rudis] *A gladiator who is presented with a* rudis, *i. e. who receives his discharge,* Suet. Tib. 7.

rŭdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A wooden spoon, a spatula,* Cato R. R. 95, 1; Col. 12, 46, 3; Plin. 34, 18, 54.

rŭdīmentum, i, *n.* [1. rudis] *A first attempt, trial,* or *essay; a beginning, commencement* in any thing (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Most usual in milit. lang.: militare, Liv. 21, 3; so in the *plur.,* militiae, Vell

2, 129, 2: dura belli, Virg. A. 11, 157: ponere, *to lay down the rudiments, complete the first beginnings, pass one's novitiate*, Liv. 31, 11 *fin.*; for which, deponere, Just. 9, 1, 8; cf. under *no.* II.—**II.** In other things: rudimentum primum puerilis regni, Liv. 1, 3; cf. Quint. 1, 8, 15; and, prima rhetorices rudimenta, *the first principles, rudiments*, id. 2, 5, 1; and with this cf. Suet. Aug. 64: vidi Protogenis rudimenta cum ipsius naturae veritate certantia, Petr. 83, 1: civilium officiorum rudimentis regem Archelaum defendit, Suet. Tib. 8: ponere, deponere, id. Ner. 22; Just. 7, 5, 3; cf. above, *no.* I.

Rŭdīnus, a, um, v. Rudiae, *no.* II.

1. rŭdis, e, *adj.* *Unwrought, untilled, unformed, unused, rough, raw, wild*: "omnis fere materia non deformata, *rudis* appellatur, sicut *vestimentum rude*, non perpolitum: sic aes infectum *ruduscu1um*," Cincius in Fest. p. 223 (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.): **I.** Lit.: terra (*opp.* restibilis), Var. R. R. 1, 44, 2; so, terra, id. ib. 1, 27, 2: ager, Col. 3, 11, 1: campus, Virg. G. 2, 211: humus, Ov. M. 5, 646: r. atque infecta materies, Petr. 114, 13; cf., r. indigestaque moles (Chaos), Ov. M. 1, 7: marmor, saxum, Quint. 2, 19, 3; 9, 4, 27; cf., signa (de marmore coepto), Ov. M. 1, 406: aes (*opp.* signatum), Plin. 33, 3, 13: hasta, Virg. A. 9, 743; cf., novacula (coupled with retusa), Petr. 94, 14: circumjectus parietum, Plin. 11, 51, 112; cf., caementum, Tac. Or. 20 (coupled with informes tegulae): lana, Ov. M. 6, 19: textum, *rough, coarse*, id. ib. 8, 641; so, vestis, id. Fast. 4, 659: herba, *wild*, Mart. 2, 90; cf., uva, *unripe, green, hard*, id. 13, 68.—Hence, **2.** Poet., transf., *Young, new*: illa (carina, *sc.* Argo) rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten, *untried, not yet sailed on*, Catull. 64, 11; hence, also, Argo, Luc. 3, 193: agna, Mart. 9, 72: filia, id. 7, 95: dextram cruore regio imbuit, Sen. Troad. 217.

II. Trop., *Rude, unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant* (hence, like ignarus, with the *gen.*), *unacquainted with, inexperienced in*, etc.: (*a*) *Absol.*: consilium, * Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 61; cf., forma ingenii impolita et plane rudis, Cic. Brut. 85 *fin.*; and, inchoata ac rudia, id. de Or. 1, 2, 5; cf. also, quae rudia atque imperfecta adhuc erant, Quint. 3, 1, 7; and, rudia et incomposita, id. 9, 4, 17: vox surda, rudis, immanis, dura, *etc.*, id. 11, 3, 32; so, modulatio, id. 1, 10, 16; cf., modus (tibicinis), Ov. A. A. 1, 111; and, r. et Graecis intactum carmen, Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: stilus (coupled with confusus), Quint. 1, 1, 28; id. 12, 10, 3: animi, id. 1, 10, 9 (coupled with agrestes); id. 1, 1, 36: adhuc ingenia, id. 1, 2, 27; cf., ingenium, Hor. A. P. 410: vita priscorum et sine literis, Plin. 18, 29, 69; cf., seculum, Quint. 2, 5, 23; 12, 11, 23; Tac. H. 1, 86: anni, *i. e. young, early*, Quint. 1, 1, 5; Tac. A. 13, 16 *fin.*; cf., adhuc aetas, id. ib. 4, 8:—rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe et ea, quae requiro, doce, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7; cf. Quint. 2, 3, 3; 3, 6, 83: Aeschylus rudis in plerisque et incompositus, id. 10, 1, 66: tam eram rudis? tam ignarus rerum? *etc.*, Cic. Sest. 21, 47; cf. so, coupled with ignarus, Quint. 1, 8, 4: rudis ac stultus, id. 11, 3, 76: illi rudes homines primique, id. 8, 3, 36; 10, 2, 5; cf., illi rudes ac bellicosi, id. 1, 10, 20: nescit equo rudis Haerere ingenuus puer, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 54.—(*β*) With *in* or the simple *abl.*: cum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpoliti, alii in disserendo rudes, Cic. Rep. 1, 8: (oratorem) nulla in re tironem ac rudem esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 50 *fin.*; cf. so, coupled with hebes, id. ib. 1, 58, 248: rudis in re publica, id. Phil. 6, 6 *fin.*; cf., in causa, id. Fam. 4, 1, 1: in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: in minoribus navigiis, id. ib. 1, 38, 174: omnino in nostris poëtis, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: sermo nulla in re, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32.—With a simple *abl.* very rarely: Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis, Ov. Tr. 2, 424; so, arte, Stat. Th. 6, 437: studiis, Vell. 2, 73, 1.—(*γ*) *c. gen.*: imperiti homines rerum omnium rudes ignarique, Cic. Fl. 7, 16; cf., dicat se non imperitum foederis, non rudem exemplorum, non ignarum belli fuisse, id. Balb. 20, 47: provinciae rudis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6 *ad fin.*: Graecarum literarum, id. Off. 1, 1. So, rei militaris, id. Acad. 2, 1, 2: harum rerum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35: bonarum artium, Tac. A. 1, 3: facinorum, id. ib. 12, 51: agminum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9: civilis belli, id. Ep. 2, 2, 47; cf., bellorum (elephanti), Flor. 4, 2, 67: operum conjugiique, Ov. F. 4, 336: somni, *i. e. sleepless*, id. Met. 7, 213: dicendi, Tac. A. 1, 29.—(*δ*) With *ad* (very rarely): rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, Liv. 24, 48; so, ad partus, Ov. Her. 11, 48: ad mala, id. Pont. 3, 7, 18.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.*, do not occur.

2. rŭdis, is, *f.* *A slender stick* or *rod*: **I.** To stir with in cooking; as, *A stirring-stick, spatula*, Cato R. R. 79; so, ferreae, Plin. 34, 18, 50 *fin.*; cf. rudicula.—Much more freq. and quite class., **II.** *A staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises*, answering to *a quarter-staff, a foil*: (milites) rudibus inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrerunt, Liv. 26, 51; so id. 40, 6 and 9 Drak. *N. cr.* (*al.* sudibus); Ov. Am. 2, 9, 20; id. A. A. 3, 515: rudibus batuere, Suet. Calig. 32. Hence, transf., PRIMA OF SUMMA RUDIS (also in one word, SUMMARVDIS), *the first* or *head fencer, the fencing-master*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2575 and 2584; and so, SECUNDA RUDIS, *the second fencer, the fencing-master's assistant*, id. ib. *no.* 2573 *sq.*—A gladiator received such a rudis when honorably discharged (whence he was called rudiarius, v. h. v.): tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic. Phil. 2, 29 *fin.*; so, accepta rude, Juv. 6, 113: essedario rudem indulgere, Suet. Claud. 21. And hence, transf. to other persons who receive an honorable discharge: tarda vires minuente senecta, Me quoque donari jam rude tempus erat, *i. e. to dismiss, discharge*, Ov. F. 4, 8, 24; cf., spectatum satis et donatum jam rude, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 2; and, ergo sibi dabit ipse rudem, Juv. 7, 171; Mart. 3, 36 *fin.*

* **rŭdĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [1. rudis] *Ignorance*: literatoris, App. Flor. 4, p. 363.

* **rŭdītus,** ūs, *m.* [rudo] *A roaring* or *braying*, App. M. 8, p. 215.

rŭdo (rūdo, Pers. 3, 9), īvi, ītum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *To roar, bellow, bray*: **I.** Lit., of animals: e. g. of lions, Virg. A. 7, 16; of stags, id. Georg. 3, 374; of bears, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 298; esp. freq. of the *braying* of an ass, Ov. A. A. 3, 290; id. Fast. 1, 433; 6, 342; Pers. 3, 9; App. M. 7, p. 193.—**II.** Transf., of men: haec inquam rudet ex rostris, Lucil. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100: (Cacum) insueta rudentem Alcides telis premit, Virg. A. 8, 248.

rŭdor, ōris, *m.* [rudo] *A roaring* (an Appuleian word), App. Flor. 3, p. 357; id. de Mundo, p. 65.

1. rūdus, ĕris, *n.* *Stones broken small and mingled with lime* for plastering walls, paving floors, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 18; Vitr. 7, 1; Plin. 36, 25, 62 *sq.*; Pall. 1, 9, 4; id. Maj. 11, 2; Auct. B. Alex. 1, 3; id. B. Hisp. 8, 2: pingue, *i. e. rich soil*, Col. poet. 10, 81.—**II.** In partic., *Old rubbish*, of the stones, plaster, *etc.*, of decayed buildings (very rare and not ante-Aug.): ruderi accipiendo Ostienses paludes destinabat, Tac. A. 15, 43. In the *plur.*: alveum Tiberis laxavit ac repurgavit, completum olim ruderibus, Suet. Aug. 30; id. Vesp. 8.

2. rūdus, ĕris. *A bit of brass*; v. raudus.

rūduscŭlum, i, v. rauduscu1um.

rūfesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [rufus] *To become reddish*, Plin. 28, 12, 53; 40, 29, 42, et al.

†† **rufius,** ii, *m.* *The Gallic name for* chama, *a lynx*, Plin. 8, 19, 28.

rūfo, are, *v. a.* [rufus] *To make* or *color reddish*: capillum, Plin. 15, 22, 4; 23, 2, 32; id. ib. 4, 46.

(* **Rŭfrae,** ārum, *f.* *A town of Campania, on the borders of the Samnites*, now *Lacosta Rufaria*, Virg. A. 7, 739; Sil. 8, 568.)

rūfŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rufus] *Reddish, rather red*: macilentis malis rufulus, *red-haired, red-headed*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 20; cf. rufus: radices mandragorae, Plin. 25, 13, 94.—**II.** Rufuli, *The military tribunes chosen by the general himself*, opp. to the Comitiati, who were chosen by the people in the Comitia; so called after one Rutilius Rufus, "Liv. 7, 5 *fin.*; Fest. p. 133; Pseudo-Ascon in Div. in Caecil. 10 p. 142;" cf. Creuzer, Antiqu. p. 377.

rūfus, a, um, *adj.* *Red, reddish*, of all shades, acc. to Gell. 2, 26: rufus quidam, *red-haired, red-headed*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 120 so Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 17; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 1, cf. rufulus: color, Mart. 14, 129: sanguis, Cels. 2, 8: armenta, Vitr. 8, 3: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41.—*Comp.*: Campana siligo rufior, Plin. 18, 9, 20; so id. 16, 14, 25.—**II.** Rufus, *A very common Roman surname* (like the German Roth, Rother); cf. Quint. 1, 4, 25;—(* Cic. Fam. 5, 19; 14, 14; 9, 24).

rūga, ae, *f.* *A crease in the face, a wrinkle* (quite class.; commonly used in the *plur.*): (*a*) *Plur.*: non cani non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, * Cic. de Sen. 18; cf. Hor. Od. 2, 14, 3: rugas in fronte contrahere, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 26; cf., rugis vetus Frontem senectus exaret, Hor. Epod. 8, 4; and with this cf., frontem rugis arat, * Virg. A. 7, 417. So too in the *plur.*: Tib. 2, 2, 20; Hor. Od. 4, 13, 11; Ov. M. 3, 276; 14, 96; 15, 232, et saep. et al.—(*β*) *Sing.* (poet.): Prop. 2, 18, 6; so id. 3, 25, 12; Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 34; id. A. A. 1, 240; Juv. 13, 215, et al.—**B.** Transf., *A crease, fold, plait, wrinkle* of any kind (post-Aug.; but cf. rugo, *no.* I.): margaritae flavescunt senecta rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35, 54 *ad fin.*: aquilonis afflatus poma deturpans rugis, id. 15, 16, 18; so of plants, id. ib. 13, 12; 12, 7, 14; 17, 14, 24, et al.; of the *folds* of garments, id. 35, 8, 34 (coupled with sinus, for the larger ones); Macr. S. 2, 9; in the *sing.*, Petr. 102, 12.—**II.** Ruga, ae, *m.*, *A Roman surname*, e. g. of Sp. Carvilius, whose divorce is said to have been the first in Rome, Gell. 4, 3, 2; 17, 21, 44; Val. Max. 2, 1, 4; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 207 *sq.*

Rugĭi, ōrum, *m.* *A German people*, who have given their name to the island of *Rügen*, Tac. G. 43 *fin.*

* **rūgīnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [ruga] *Wrinkled*: cutis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

rŭgĭo, ire, *v. n.* *To roar*, as a lion. Spart. Get. 5; Auct. Carm. Philom. 49.

rŭgītus, ūs, *m.* [rugio] *A roaring* of lions, Vopisc. Prob. 19.—**II.** Transf., *A rumbling* in the bowels, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2; 4, 7; Hier. Ep. 22, 11.

rūgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ruga] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To crease, wrinkle*, i. e. transf., of the dress (cf. ruga, *no.* I., B), *to become wrinkled* or *rumpled*: vide palliolum ut rugat, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 30; so, pallium, id. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 3.—**II.** *Act.*, *To wrinkle* any thing: frontem, Hier. Ep. 50, 2.—Transf., *To corrugate*: testae (concharum) rugatae, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

* **rūgōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [rugosus] *The state of being wrinkled, rugosity*: moeroris aut irae, Tert. Patient. 15.

rūgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ruga] *Wrinkled, shriveled*: **I.** Lit.: rugosiorem cum geras stola frontem, Mart. 3, 93: spadones, Hor. Epod. 9, 14: genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 112.—Poet.: senecta, Tib. 3, 5, 25: pagus frigore (*i. e.* the villagers), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 105: sanna, *that wrinkles his countenance, makes wry faces*, Pers. 5, 91.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to ruga, *no.* I., B), *Rugose, corrugated*: acina, Col. 12, 44, 4: cortex populi, Ov. Her. 5, 28: piper, Pers. 5, 55.

* **rŭĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* Perh. *Falling*, (* acc. to Harduin, *rough*): pilum (in pistura), Plin. 18, 10, 23.

rŭīna, ae, *f.* [ruo] *A rushing* or *tumbling down; a falling down, fall*: **I.** In abstracto: **A.** Lit.: **1.** In gen. (so rarely): grandinis, Lucr. 6, 156; so, aquarum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1 *med.*: nostra (*sc.* nucum), Mart. 13, 25: jumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv. 44, 5; cf., Capanei, *a fall by lightning* (v. Capaneus), Prop. 2, 34, 40: apri saevi Permixtas dabant equitum peditumque ruinas, Lucr. 5, 1328; cf., Tyrrhenus et Aconteus Connixi incurrunt hastis primique ruinam Dant sonitu ingenti, *rush* or *fall upon each other*, Virg. A. 11, 613 Wagn. *N. cr.*; v. in the follg., *no.* 2: interea suspensa graves aulaea ruinas In patinam fecere, *fell down*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54.—**2.** In partic., of buildings, *A tumbling* or *falling down, down* *fall; ruin* by falling (the class. signif. of the word; used in good prose, but only in the *sing.*): repentina ruina pars ejus turris concidit . . . tum hostes, turris repentina ruina commoti, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 11 *fin.* and 12 *init.*; cf., ferunt conclave illud, ubi epularetur Scopas, concidisse: ea ruina ipsum oppressum cum suis interiisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 353; id. de Div. 2, 8; and Tac. A. 2, 47. So, aedificiorum, amphitheatri, camerae, spectaculorum, Suet. Oth. 8; id. Tib. 40; id. Ner. 34; id. Calig. 31: pontis, id. Aug. 20: tecta Penthei Disjecta non leni ruina, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 15: jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam Vulcano superante, domus, *i. e. tumbled down, fell in*, Virg. A. 2, 310; cf. above, *no.* I.; and in the follg.: in the same sense, trahere ruinam, id. ib. 2, 465; 9, 712; but cf. under *no.* B, *a.*—In the *plur.*: tantae in te impendent ruinae, nisi suffulcis firmiter, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 77: ruinis dejici, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 2: quae (patria) turpibus incendiis et ruinis esset deformata, id. ib. 24, 3; so, coupled with incendia, Vell. 2, 35, 4; Suet. Vesp. 8; Lucr. 2, 1146: si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 8: dum Capitolio dementes ruinas parabat, id. ib. 1, 37, 7.

B. Trop., *A downfall, fall, ruin*, in the most general signif. of the word, for *accident, catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction* (freq. and quite classical; used equally in the *sing.* and the *plur.*): (*a*) *Sing.*: non fuit illud judicium: vis illa fuit et, ut saepe jam dixi, ruina quaedam atque tempestas, *a catastrophe*, Cic. Clu. 35, 96: quoniam ab inimicis praeceps agor, incendium meum ruina restinguam, *with the overthrow, fall* (of the State), Catilina in Sall. C. 31 *fin.*: and in Cic. Mur. 25 *fin.*; cf., ut communi ruina patriae opprimerentur, Liv. 45, 26; and Vell. 2, 91 *fin.*: in hac ruina rerum stetit una integra atque immobilis virtus populi Romani, Liv. 26, 41; so, rerum nostrarum, id. 5, 51: urbis, id. 25, 4: ex loco superiore impetu facto, strage ac ruina fudere Gallos, *utter defeat*, id. 5, 48; cf. id. 4, 33; and id. 42, 66 *fin.*; so too id. 4, 46; 5, 47; 23, 25: ruina soceri in exsilium pulsus, Tac. H. 4, 6; cf. id. Germ. 36; and, pereat sceleratus, Regnique trahat patriaeque ruinam, Ov. M. 8, 497: ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, *i. e. death*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 9; so, Neronis principis, Plin. 17, 25, 38 *fin.*—(*β*) *Plur.*: praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14: devota morti pectora liberae Quantis fatigaret ruinis, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 19; cf. Val. Fl. 3, 207:—principiis tamen in rerum fecere ruinas et graviter magni magno cecidere ibi casu, *i. e. false steps, errors, mistakes*, Lucr. 1, 741; cf. so, (Academia) si invaserit in haec, nimias edet ruinas, Cic. Acad. 1, 13 *fin.*; and id. Fin. 5, 28, 83.

II. In concreto, *That which tumbles* or *falls down, a fall* (so not ante-Aug.): **A.** In gen. (poet.): disjectam Aenaeae toto videt aequore classem Fluctibus oppressos Troas coelique ruina, *i. e. a storm, rain*, Virg. A. 1, 129; cf. so, coeli (coupled with insani imbres), Sil. 1, 251; and, poli, *i. e. thunder*, Val. Fl. 8, 334.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to *no.* I., A, 2) *A building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins*; mostly in the *plur.*: nunc humilis veteres tantummodo Troja ruinas ostendit, Ov. M. 15, 424: ruinis templorum templa aedificare, Liv. 42, 3; so, EX RVINA TEMPLI MARTIS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2448 (A.D. 256); cf., in tugurio ruinarum Carthaginiensium, Vell. 2, 19 *fin.*—In the *sing.*: alius par labor flumina ad lavandam hanc ruinam jugis montium ducere, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74.

rŭīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ruina] Of buildings: **I.** *Tumbling down, going to ruin, ruinous* (rare, but quite class.): aedes, * Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54: parietes, Sen. de Ira 3, 35 *fin.*—* **II.** Poet., transf., *That has already fallen, ruined*: ruinosas occulit herba domos, Ov. Her. 1, 56.

Rullus, a. *A Roman surname*; cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 48. So, P. Servilius Rullus, *a tribune of the people in the consulate of Cicero, who directed against him three orations on the Agrarian law.*

1. ‡ **ruma,** ae, *f. The breast*; v. rumis.

2. ruma, ae, *f. The throat, gullet*; v. rumen.

rūmen, ĭnis, *n.* (collat. form, ruma, ae, *f.*, Arn. 7, 230 dub.) *The throat, gullet*: "*rumen* est pars colli, qua esca devoratur, unde RUMARE dicebatur, quod nunc *ruminare*," Fest. p. 135: "*ruminatio* dicta est a *rumine* eminente gutturis parte, per quam demissus cibus a certis revocatur animalibus," Serv. Virg. E. 6, 54; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 59; 12, 1, 37: dum sit, rumen qui impleam, Pompon. in Non. 18, 16; so Fest. s. v. SUBRUMARI, p. 143.

‡ **rumentum,** abruptio, Fest. p. 135; cf. id. p. 225 *fin.*; and Comment. p. 636 *fin. sq.*

* **1. rŭmex,** ĭcis, *m. A missile weapon*, similar to the sparum of the Gauls, Lucil. in Fest. p. 135 and 225; cf. Gell. 10, 25, 2.

2. rŭmex, ĭcis, *f. Sorrel*, Plin. 11, 8, 8; 19, 12, 60; 20, 21, 85; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26.

Rūmĭa, ae, v. 1. Rumina, *ad init.*

* **rūmĭfĭco,** are, *v. a.* [rumor-facio] *To make report; to report, proclaim, rumor*: quam (*sc.* Alcumenam) cives Thebani vero rumificant probam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 46.

* **rūmĭgĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [rumigeror] *A spreading of reports, a proclaiming, rumoring*: Lampr. Heliog. 10.

* **rūmĭgĕror,** ari, *v. dep. a.* [rumor-gero] *To spread reports, to spread* or *noise abroad*, Fest. s. v. RUMITANT, p. 135 Lindem. *N. cr.*

rūmĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [rumigeror] *That spreads reports* or *rumors*; subst., *A newsmonger* (late Lat.), Amm. 14, 1; Hier. Ep. 117, 10; 50, 1.

* **rūmĭgo,** are, *v. a.* [rumen-ago] *To chew over again, to ruminate*: jam tertium qualum, App. M. 4, p. 153 dub. (*al.* ruminabam).

1. Rūmīna (in some MSS., Rumia), ae, *f.* [RUMIS, qs. She that offers her breast] *A Roman goddess, who was worshiped in a separate temple near the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus had sucked the breast* (RUMIS) *of the she-wolf*, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 5; id. ap. Non. 167, 30 *sq.* (v. the passages under RUMIS); Aug. C. D. 4, 11; 6, 19 *fin.*; 7, 11.—**II.** Derivv.: **1. Rūmīnālis,** e, *adj.*: ficus, *the fig-tree of Romulus and Remus*, "Liv. 1, 4 (where, in consequence of a false etymology, the earlier form is said to have been Rumularis; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 8, 90: alii a Romulo velint dictam *quasi Romularem*); Tac. A. 13, 58; Aur. Vict. Orig. 20 *fin.*; Fest. p. 135; Serv. l. l.;" Var. L. L. 5, 8, 17.—By poet. license, it is also called, **2. Rūmĭna** ficus, in Ov. F. 2, 411 (where, as above in Liv., on account of an erroneous etymology, a pretended older form, Romula, is given).

2. Rūmĭna, ficus, v. 1. Rumina, *no.* II., 2.

1. Rūmīnālis, ficus, v. 1. Rumina, *no.* II., 1.

* **2. rūmĭnālis,** e, *adj.* [rumen] *Chewing again, ruminating*: hostiae, Plin. 8, 51, 77.

rūmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ruminor] *A chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination*: **I.** Lit.: animalium, Plin. 11, 37, 79; Serv. Virg. E. 6, 54.—**B.** Transf., *A doubling; a repetition, return*: corticis, Plin. 15, 23, 25: hiemis, id. 17, 22, 35.—* **II.** Trop., *A thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating, rumination*: quotidiana, Cic Att. 2, 12, 2.

* **rūmĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that chews again* or *ruminates*, Arn. 7, 230.

rūmĭnor, ari, *v. dep. a.*, and (after the Aug. period) **rūmĭno,** are, *v. n.* and *a.* [rumen] *To chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate*: **I.** Lit.: (*a*) *Neutr.*: bos ruminat, Col. 6, 6, 1; so Plin. 11, 37, 61; 10, 63, 83; 9, 17, 29, et al.—(*β*) *Act.*: (bos) ruminat herbas, Virg. E. 6, 54; cf., revocatas herbas, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 17; and, epastas herbas, id. Hal. 119: escas gutture, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 340.—**II.** Trop., *To think over, to muse* or *ruminate upon* (only ante- and post-class.; but cf. ruminatio): nemo haec ruminetur mulieri, Liv. Andr. in Non. 166, 29: ruminabitur humanitatem, Var. ib. 27: Odyssean Homeri ruminari incipis, id. ib. 480, 24: erras: accusare nos ruminaris antiquitates, id. ib. 23:—dum carmina tua ruminas, Symm. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

Rūmīnus, i, *m.* [RUMIS, analog. to Rumina] *An epithet of Jupiter, as the nourisher of all things*, Aug. C. D. 7, 11.

‡ **rumis,** is (collat. form, ‡ **ruma,** ae, dub.), *f. A breast that gives suck; a teat, pap, dug*; v. the class. mamma: "si parum habet lactis mater, ut subjiciat sub alterius mammam, qui appellantur *subrumi*, id est sub mamma: antiquo enim vocabulo mamma RUMIS, ut opinor," Var. R. R. 2, 1, 20: "non negarim, ideo apud divae *Ruminae* sacellum a pastoribus satam ficum. Ibi enim solent sacrificari lacte pro vino et pro lactentibus. Mammae enim RUMIS sive RUMAE, ut ante dicebant, a *rumi*; et inde dicuntur *subrumi* agni," id. ib. 2, 11, 5: "hisce manibus lacte fit, non vino, Cuninae propter cunas, *Ruminae* propter RUMAM, id est prisco vocabulo mammam, a quo subrumi etiam nunc dicuntur agni," id. ap. Non. 167, 30 *sq.*: "mamma RUMIS dicitur, unde et rustici appellant hoedos *subrumos*, qui adhuc sub mammis habentur," Fest. p. 135: "quoniam sub ea (ficu) inventa est lupa infantibus praebens *rumem* (ita vocabant mammam)," Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 77.

* **rūmĭto,** are, *v. intens. n.* [RUMO, rumor] *To spread reports, to rumor*: "*rumitant*, rumigerantur. Naevius: simul alius aliunde rumitant inter sese," Fest. p. 135.

‡ **rumo,** are, for rumino, acc. to Fest. s. v. RUMEN, p. 135.

rūmor, ōris, *m.* [RUMO, therefore, prop., A chewing over again; hence, trop., v. ruminor, *no.* II., a repeated saying or telling]

The talk of the many, whether relating facts or expressing opinions.

A. *Common talk, unauthenticated report, hearsay, rumor* (the prevalent and quite class. signif.; used equally in the *sing.* and the *plur.*); *absol.*, or with a mention of its purport: **a.** *Absol.*: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumsistat, quibusque ex regionibus veniant quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronunciare cogant. His rumoribus atque auditionibus permoti de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, quorum eos e vestigio poenitere necesse est: quum incertis rumoribus serviant et plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 5, 2 *sq.*; cf., aliquid rumore ac fama accipere . . . falsis rumoribus terreri, id. ib. 6, 20; and, multa rumor perfert, Cic. Fam. 2, 8; cf., also, in the description of the house of Fame, in Ovid: mixtaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur Millia rumorum confusaque verba volutant, Ov. M. 12, 55 (v. the passage in its connection): rumoribus mecum pugnas, Cic. N. D. 3, 5 *fin.*: rumores Africanos excipere, id. Dejot. 9, 25: senatus vulgi rumoribus exagitatus, Sall. C. 29, 1: multa rumor fingebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 53, 2; cf., addunt et affingunt rumoribus Galli, quod res poscere videbatur, id. B. G. 7, 1, 2: frigidus a Rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50, et saep.—**b.** With the purport of the rumor introduced by an object- or relative-clause; by *de*, rarely by the *gen.*: (*a*) Postquam populi rumorem intelleximus, Studiose expetere vos Plautinas fabulas, *etc.*, Plaut. Casin. prol. 11: quum interea rumor venit, Datum iri gladiatores: populus convolat, *etc.*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 31; id. Heaut. prol. 16: crebri ad eum rumores afferebantur literisque item Labieni certior fiebat, omnes Belgas contra populum R. conjurare, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 1, 1: meum gnatum rumor est amare, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 14; cf., rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat, Cic. Fam. 1, 8 *fin.*; Cic. Att. 16, 5:—serpit hic rumor: Scis tu illum accusationem cogitare? *etc.*, id. Mur. 21 *fin.*:—crebro vulgi rumore lacerabatur, tamquam viros et insontes ob invidiam aut metum exstinxisset, Tac. A. 15, 73; so id. ib. 6, 36.—(*β*) nihil perfertur ad nos praeter rumores de oppresso Dolabella, Cic. Fam. 12, 9: de Aeduorum defectione rumores afferebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 59, 1: de vita imperatoris dubii rumores allati sunt, Liv. 28, 24: graves de te rumores, Cic. Dejot. 9, 25: exstinctis rumoribus de auxiliis legionum, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 *fin.*—(γ) Coenae rumor, Suet. Aug. 70: belli civilis rumores, Tac. H. 3, 45: rumor prostratae regi pudicitiae, Suet. Caes. 2.

B. *Common* or *general opinion, current report, the popular voice*; and, objectively, *fame, reputation* (less freq., but quite class.; not in Caes.): "*famam* atque *rumores* pars altera consensum civitatis et velut publicum testimonium vocat: altera sermonem sine ullo certo auctore dispersum, cui malignitas initium dederit, incrementum credulitas, Quint. 5, 3; cf., adversus famam rumoresque hominum si satis firmus steteris, *etc.*, Liv. 22, 39: qui erit rumor populi, si id feceris? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 18: totam opinionem (populi) parva nonnumquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17: rumoribus adversa in pravitatem, secunda in casum, fortunam in temeritatem declinando corrumpebant, *with their slanders, misrepresentations*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 385, 3: rumori servire, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 14; cf. in the lusus verbb. with rumen: ego rumorem parvi facio, dum sit rumen qui impleam, Pompon. in Non. 18, 15: omnem infimae plebis rumorem affectavit, Tac. H. 2, 91: Marcellus adverso rumore esse, Liv. 27, 20; cf., flagret rumore malo cum Hic atque ille, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125; and Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin.*: invidiam alicui concitare secundo populi rumore, *with the concurring* or *favorable judgment, with the approbation*, Fenest. in Non. 385, 17; so, rumore secundo, Suevius in Macr. S. 6, 1; an old poet in Cic. de Div. 1, 16, 29; Virg. A. 8, 90; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 9; cf., aliquid accipere secundo rumore, Tac. A. 3, 29: esse apud vulgum claro rumore, id. ib. 15, 48.—* **II.** Transf., *A murmuring, murmur* of a stream: amoena fluenta Subterlabentis tacito rumore Mosellae, Aus. Mosell. 22.

rumpĭa, ae, v. rhomphaea, *ad init.*

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a.* *To break, burst, tear, rend, rive, rupture; to break asunder, burst in pieces, force open*, etc. (very freq. and quite class.; a favorite word of the Aug. poets). **I.** Lit.: SI MEMBRVM RVPIT NI CVM EO PACIT TALIO ESTO, Lex XII. Tab. in Fest. s. v. TALIO, p. 274; and in Gell. 20, 1, 14; cf. Cato in Prisc. p. 710 P.; and v. Dirks. Transl. p. 516 *sq.*: vincula, Lucr. 3, 84; Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 8; Tusc. 1, 30 *fin.*; Prop. 3, 11, 4; Virg. A. 10, 233, et al.; cf., catenas, Prop. 2, 20, 11; Hor. S. 2, 7, 70; Ov. Am. 3, 11, 3: frena, Prop. 3, 19, 3: obstantia claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9; and, teretes plagas (aper), id. Od. 1, 1, 28: pontem, *to break down*, Liv. 7, 9; cf., rupti torrentibus pontes, Quint. 2, 14, 16: montem aceto (Hannibal), Juv. 10, 153; for which, Alpes, Sil. 11, 135: arcum, Phaedr. 3, 14, 10: plumbum (aqua), Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20: carinam (sinus Noto remugiens), id. Epod. 10, 20: tenta cubilia tectaque, id. ib. 12, 12: vestes, Ov. M. 6, 131; cf., tenues vestes a vectore, id. A. A. 3, 707: sinus pariterque capillos, id. Met. 10, 722: linum ruptum aut turbata cera, Quint. 12, 8, 13: praecordia ferro, *to penetrate*, Ov. M. 6, 251; 5, 36; cf., guttura cultro, *to cut*, id. ib. 15, 465: colla securi, id. ib. 12, 249: nubem (vis venti), *to sunder, rive*, Lucr. 6, 432; so, coelum, Sil. 3, 196: polum, id. 1, 135: turbo ruptus, *breaking* or *bursting forth*, Virg. A. 2, 416, et saep.: tua causa rupi ramices, *burst, ruptured*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 27; so, suos ramices, id. Poen. 3, 1, 37: inflatas vesiculas, Cic. de Div. 2, 14, 33: pectora fremitu (leones), Lucr. 3, 298: ilia, Catull. 11, 20; 80, 7; Virg. E. 7, 26; cf., with a personal object: rupit Iarbitam Timagenis aemula lingua, dum, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15; and so freq. reflexively: me rupi causa currendo tua, Plaut. Merc. 1, 40; so id. Capt. prol. 14; Lucil. in Non. 88, 11, and 382, 23; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 21; Hor. S. 2, 3, 319; and mid.: ego misera risu clandestino rumpier, *to burst, split*, Afran. in Non. 382, 21; so, frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg. E. 8, 71: qua (licentia audacium) ante rumpebar, nunc ne movear quidem, *could have burst*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9; cf., rumpantur iniqui, Vicimus, Prop. 1, 8, 27; and, miser rumperis (*sc.* irâ) et latras, Hor. S. 1, 3, 136:—ferro rumpenda per hostes Est via, *a passage must be burst* or *forced through*, Virg. A. 10, 372; cf., eo nisi corporibus armisque rupere cuneo viam, Liv. 2, 50; and, rupta via, Quint. 9, 4, 63; so, viam igne, Stat. Th. 8, 469: iter ferro, Sil. 4, 196 (coupled with reserare viam); 15, 782: cursus, Val. Fl. 1, 3; Sil. 7, 568, et saep. So too, media agmina, *to burst through, break through*, Virg. A. 12, 683; cf., proelia admisso equo, Prop. 3, 11, 64: mediam aciem, Liv. 26, 5; Just. 1, 6, 11: ordines, Liv. 6, 13: aditus, Virg. A. 2, 494: parvos hiatus, Sil. 5, 616: fontem, *to break open, cause to break forth*, Ov. M. 5, 257, et saep.:—alicui reditum, *to cut off*, Hor. Epod. 13, 15.—Absol.: offendit, rumpit, icit poculo, *wounds*, Afran. in Non. 124, 6; so, SI QVIS RVMPET OCCIDETVE INSCIENS NE FRAVS ESTO, an ancient form of rogation in Liv. 22, 10.

II. Trop., *To break, violate, destroy, annul, make void, interrupt*, etc.: hunc quisquam foedera scientem neglexisse, violasse, rupisse dicere audebit? Cic. Balb. 5 *fin.*; so, foedera, Lucr. 2, 254; Auct. Her. 4, 14; Liv. 9, 1; 21, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 35, et al.; cf., sacramenti religionem, Liv. 28, 27: reverentiam sacramenti, Tac. H. 1, 12: fidem induciarum, pacis, *etc.*, Liv. 9, 40 *fin.*; 24, 29; Virg. G. 4, 213: jus gentium, Liv. 4, 17; cf., hostium jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium, Tac. A. 1, 42: rogationes, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24; so, edicta, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 22: decreta, Ov. M. 15, 780: leges, Luc. 4, 175: constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, *is made void*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57; cf., jura testamentorum ruptorum aut ratorum, id. ib. 1, 38, 173; so, nuptias, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 7: amores, Virg. A. 4, 292: societatem fidei ac amicitiae per scelus, Liv. 28, 33: conditiones pacis, Vell. 2, 48 *fin.*: obsequium, Suet. Galb. 16: fata aspera, Virg. A. 6, 883; cf., fati necessitatem humanis consiliis, Liv. 1, 42: ne me e somno excitetis et rumpatis visum, *break in upon, interrupt*, Cic. Rep. 6, 12 *fin.*; so, somnum, Virg. A. 7, 458: sacra, id. ib. 8, 110: carmina, Tib. 2, 3, 20: novissima verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 539: amplexus supremos, Val. Fl. 5, 132: strepitu silentia rumpi, Lucr. 4, 385; so, silentia (verbis), Virg. A. 10, 64; Ov. M. 1, 208; 11, 598; Hor. Epod. 5, 85; Val. Fl. 5, 509; Plin. Pan. 55, 4; cf., taciturnitatem, Tac. A. 1, 74; and, patientiam, Suet. Tib. 24: en age, segnes Rumpe moras, *break off, end delay*, Virg. G. 3, 43; so, rumpe moras, id. Aen. 4, 569; 9, 13; Ov. M. 15, 583 Bach. *N. cr.*; Val. Fl. 1, 306; Mart. 2, 64; Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 2; cf., rumpunt moras, Luc. 1, 264; and, otia, Virg. A. 6, 814.—Poet.: rumpit has imo pectore voces, *breaks forth, breaks out in, gives vent to*, etc., Virg. A. 11, 377; so, vocem, id. ib. 2, 129; 3, 246; Sil. 8, 301; Tac. A. 6, 20: questus, Virg. A. 4, 553; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 249: gemitum, Sil. 4, 458.

***rumpōtĭnētum,** i, *n.* [rumpotinus] *A place planted with low trees to support the vines*, Col. 5, 7, 2.

rumpōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [rumpus-teneo] *That serves to support the running vines*: genus arbusti Gallici, Col. 5, 7, 1; also, arbores, ib. § 3.—**II.** Subst., rumpotinus, i, *f.*, *A kind of maple* (opulus), Plin. 14, 1, 3; 24, 19, 112.

rumpus, i, *m.* *A vine branch* or *runner* (syn. tradux), Var. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

rūmuscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rumor] *Idle talk, common gossip* (perh. only in the two follg. passages): qui imperitorum hominum rumusculos aucupati, Cic. Clu. 38: L. Cassio omnes rumusculos populari ratione aucupante, id. Leg. 3, 16.

rūna, ae, *f.* *A kind of weapon, a javelin* or *dart*: "*runa* genus teli significat. Ennius: *runata recedit*, id est pilata," Fest. p. 133 (Enn. Ann. 1, 171): C. Gracchus runis et iis sicis, quas, *etc.* . . . . nonne omnem rei publicae statum permutavit? Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20 Mos. *N. cr.*—**II.** Transf., *The runic written character, runes*: barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis, Venant. Carm. 7, 18, 19.

rūnātus, a, um, v. runa, *no.* I.

runcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [runco] **I.** *A weeding, weeding out*, Col. 2, 9, 18; 2, 11, 19; Plin. 18, 21, 50.—**II.** Concrete, *Weeds* to be pulled out, Col. 2, 11, 6.

runcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A weeder*, Col. 2, 12, 1; 11, 3, 19.

1. runcīna, ae, *f.* [ῥυκάνη, acc. to Var. L. L. 6, 10, 77 *fin.*] *A plane*, Plin. 16, 42, 82; Arn. 6, 200; Tert. Apol. 12.

2. Runcīna, ae, *f.* [1. runco] *A rural goddess presiding over weeding*. Aug. C. D. 4, 8 *med.*

runcīno, are, *v. a.* [1. runcina] *To plane off*, Var. L. L. 6. 10, 77 *fin.*; Arn. 5, 177.

1. runco, are, *v. a.* [RUNCA, runcina] *To weed out, root up; to weed, clear of weeds*: spinas, Cato R. R. 2: segetes, Var. R. R. 1, 30; Col. 11, 2, 40; Plin. 18, 21, 50.—**II.** Transf.: * **1.** *To pluck, deprive of its hair*: Pers. 4, 35.—**2.** *To mow*: frumenta, Aug. C. D. 4, 8 *med.*

2. runco, ōnis, *m.* [1. runco] *A weeding-hook, grubbing-hoe*, Pall. 1, 43, 3; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 5.

rŭo, ŭi, ŭtum (rŭĭturus, a, um, Ov. M. 4, 460; Luc. 7, 404; Mart. 1, 89; Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 8), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *To fall with violence, rush down; to tumble down, go to ruin*: **I.** *Neutr.* (very freq. and quite class.; not in Caes.): **A.** Lit.: ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu concidant, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 7 *fin.*: spectacula ruunt, *fell down, tumbled down*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47; cf., parietes ruunt, id. Most. 1, 2, 36; and id. Truc. 2, 2, 50. So, aedes, id. Amph. 5, 1, 43; id. Most. 1, 2, 69: omnia tecta (supra aliquem), Lucr. 4, 404; Liv. 4, 21; Quint. 8, 3, 68, et al.: altae turres, Lucr. 5, 308: moles et machina mundi, id. 5, 97: murus, Liv. 21, 11: templa deum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: aulaea, id. ib. 2, 8, 71: acervus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 47, et saep.: caedebant pariter pariterque ruebant Victores victique, Virg. A. 10, 756; so Val. Fl. 7, 642:—silices a montibus altis, Lucr. 5, 314: Troja alto a culmine, Virg. A. 2, 2.—Poet.: coeli templa, Lucr. 1, 1098; so, arduus aether (*i. e. storm, rain*, etc.), Virg. G. 1, 324; cf. id. Aen. 8, 525: coelum imbribus immodicis, Mart. 3, 100; cf., coelum in se, Liv. 40, 58: imbriferum ver, Virg. G. 1, 313 Wagn.; cf., turbidus imber aquâ, id. Aen. 5, 695: tempestas, Tac. A. 1, 30.—But, **b.** Proverb., coelum ruit, of any thing very improbable: *Cl.* Quid tum, quaeso, si hoc pater resciverit? *Sy.* Quid si nunc coelum ruat? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41.

2. Transf., like our to rush, of very rapid, hasty movements, *To hasten, hurry, run*: Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34; cf. id. Att. 7, 7, *ad fin.*: (Pompeium) ruere nunciant et jam jamque adesse, id. Att. 7, 20: quidam inermes ultro ruere ac se morti offerre, Tac. Agr. 37: contis gladiisque ruerent, id. Ann. 6, 35:—in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. 1, 27 *fin.*; so, in castra fugientes, id. 24, 16: in vulnera ac tela, id. 26, 44: promiscue in concubitus, id. 3, 47, et saep.: ad urbem infesto agmine, Liv. 3, 3; so, ad portas, Tac. A. 1, 66: ad convivium, id. Hist. 2, 68 *fin.*, et saep.: de montibus amnes, Virg. A. 4, 164; cf., flumina per campos, Ov. M. 1, 285: in Galliam Rhenus, Tac. H. 5, 19.—Poet.: vertitur interea coelum et ruit Oceano Nox, *i. e. hastens up*, Virg. A. 2, 250; so of the advancing, breaking of day, id. ib. 10, 256; cf., on the contrary, of the receding, setting of the sun, Val. Fl. 1, 274.

B. Trop.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A, 1) *To fall, fail, sink* (very seldom): Lucr. 4, 508: quae cum accidunt nemo est quin intelligat, ruere illam rem publicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6: Vitellium ne prosperis quidem parem, adeo ruentibus debilitatum, *by his falling fortunes*, Tac. H. 3, 64.—More frequently,

2. (acc. to *no.* A, 2) *To rush, dash, hurry, hasten, run*, etc.: emptorem pati ruere et per errorem in maximam fraudem incurrere, *to act hastily, commit an oversight*, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55; cf. Liv. 3, 11: quum quotidie rueret, Cic. Sest. 64; so id. Att. 2, 14, 1; Quint. 2, 20, 2: compescere ruentes, Tac. H. 1, 56; so id. ib. 2, 63 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 34:—antrum, Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae, *rush forth, issue rapidly*, Virg. A. 6, 44:—crudelitatis odio in crudelitatem ruitis, Liv. 3, 53; so, in servitium, Tac. A. 1, 7: in exitium, id. Hist. 1, 84: in sua fata, Ov. M. 6, 51: in pejus omnia fatis, Virg. G. 1, 200:—quo scelesti ruitis? Hor. Epod. 7, 1; so Ov. M.

9, 429.—Poet. with the *inf.*: quo ruis imprudens vaga dicere facta? Prop. 4, 1, 73; so Luc. 7, 751; Stat. Th. 7, 177; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 387.—Impers.: ut ferme fugiendo in media fata ruitur, Liv. 8, 24.

II. *Act., To cast down with violence, to dash down, tumble down, hurl to the ground, prostrate* (except the jurid. phrase, ruta caesa (v. under *Pa.*); perh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose, for in the passage Cic. Att. 2, 15, 2, seu ruet seu eriget remp., ruet might be neut.; v. above, *no.* I., B, 2): **A.** Lit.: imbres fluctusque frangere malum, Ruere antennas, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18; so, naves (vis venti), Lucr. 1, 273: res impetibus crebris (venti), id. 1, 293: ceteros ruerem, agerem, raperem, tunderem et prosternerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21: immanem molem volvuntque ruuntque, Virg. A. 9, 516: cumulos ruit pinguis arenae, *breaks down, levels*, id. Georg. 1, 105: sese in praedam, *to cast one's self upon*, App. Flor. 1, p. 341.—**2.** Poet., transf., *To cast up* from the bottom, *to turn up, throw up, rake up*: quum mare permotum ventis, ruit intus arenam, *casts up* (syn. eruit), Lucr. 6, 727; cf., totum mare a sedibus imis (venti), Virg. A. 1, 85; so, spumas salis aere, id. ib. 1, 35: cinerem et confusa ossa focis, id. ib. 11, 211: atram nubem ad coelum (ignis), id. Georg. 2, 308: unde Divitias aerisque ruam, dic augur, acervos, Hor. S. 2, 5, 22.—Hence

(*rutus, a, um, *Pa.*, found only in the phrase) *rūta et caesa* or *rūta caesa* (acc. to Varro, the u was pronounced long, (* but it is short in the compounds erutus, obrutus, *etc.*): "in venditionis lege fundi *ruta caesa* ita dicimus, ut *U* producamus," Var. L. L. 9, 60, 154) In jurid. lang., *Every thing dug up* (ruta) *and cut down* (caesa) *on an estate without being wrought*, and which is reserved by the owner at a sale; *the timber and minerals*: "si *ruta et caesa* excipiantur in venditione, ea placuit esse ruta, quae eruta sunt, ut *arena, creta* et similia; *caesa* ea esse, ut arbores caesas, et carbones et his similia," *etc.*, Ulp. l. l.: "in *rutis caesis* ea sunt, quae terra non tenentur, quaeque opere structili tectoriove non continentur," Scaev. Dig. 50, 16, 241: "*ruta caesa* dicuntur, quae venditor possessionis sui usus gratia concidit ruendoque contraxit," Fest. p. 222: ut venditores, quum aedes fundumve vendiderint rutis caesis receptis, concedant tamen aliquid emptori, quod ornandi causa apte et loco positum esse videatur, Cic. Top. 26 *fin.*; Crass. in Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 226.

rūpes, is, *f.* *A rock*: ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Caes. B. C. 1, 70, 3: quum (oppidum) ex omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet, id. B. G. 2, 29, 3; cf. Liv. 32, 4; and with this cf., inter saxa rupesque, id. 21, 40: ex rupe Tarpeia, id. 7, 10: cavae, *caverns, grottoes*, Virg. G. 3, 253; so, ima (Sibyllae), id. Aen. 3, 443. Also, of a *cliff*, id. ib. 10, 693; Luc. 5, 514; Val. Fl. 3, 108; 4, 637, et al.

rŭpex, ĭcis, *m.* *A rough, uncultivated man; a boor, rustic, clown* (ante- and post-class., and mostly occurring only in the *plur.*), Lucil. in Fest. s. v. SQVARROSI, p. 147 and 256; Gell. 13, 9, 5; Tert. Apol. 21 *fin.*; id. Anim. 6 *fin.*; in the *sing.*, Tert. Pall. 4. Cf. also, rupico.

rūpĭ-căpra, ae, *f.* [rupes] *A chamois*, Plin. 8, 53, 79; 11, 37, 45; 28, 17, 67.

***rŭpĭco,** ōnis, *m.* [rupex] for rupex, *A boorish man, rustic*, App. Flor. 1, p. 344.

Rupĭlius, a. *A Roman gentile name.* So, **1.** P. Rupilius, *Consul with* Popillius Laenas, A.U.C. 622, Cic. Lael. 11, 37; from him proceed the Leges Rupiliae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 16; 18; 24; 50; 2, 3, 40.—**2.** A. Rupilius, *A physician*, Cic. Clu. 63.—**3.** *An actor in Cicero's youth*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114.—**4.** P. Rupilius Rex, *A native of Praeneste, a contemporary of Horace, proscribed by Octavian*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1 Schol. Cruq.

rūpīna, ae, *f.* [rupes] *A cleft of a rock, a rocky chasm* (an Appuleian word), App. M. 6, p. 184; 7, p. 193; Flor. 2, p. 348.

ruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rumpo] *A breaking, fracture; an injuring, damage*, in the *plur.*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 17.

ruptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A breaker* (not ante-Aug.); trop., foederis, *a violator*, Liv. 4, 19 (coupled with violator juris); 1, 28; 4, 19; 21, 40 *fin.*; 25, 31; Tac. H. 4, 57; Flor. 1, 3, 8: induciarum, Liv. 8, 39: pacis, Tac. A. 2, 13.

ruptus, a, um, *Part.* of rumpo.

rūrālis, e, *adj.* [rus] *Of* or *belonging to the country, rural, rustic* (post-classical): negotia, Amm. 30, 2 *fin.*: opus (Hesiodi), Macr. S. 5, 2: Apollo, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 65.—*Adv.*, rūrālĭter, *Rurally*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 51.

rūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ruro] *A country life* (an Appuleian word), App. Apol. p. 310; Flor. 2, p. 350.

rūrestris, e, *adj.* [rus] *Of* or *belonging to the country, rustic, rural* (post-classical): opus, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 99; Cod. Justin. 4, 65, 31: arva, App. M. 8, p. 203: campi, id. ib. 7, p. 194: vocabulum, id. ib. 4, p. 143: tibia, Mart. Cap. 9, 307.

rūrĭcŏla, ae, *adj. gen. omn.* [rus-colo] *That tills the ground; that lives in* or *belongs to the country, rural, rustic* (a poet. word): *Masc.*: boves, Ov. M. 5, 479; id. Fast. 1, 384: Phryges, id. Met. 11, 91: Fauni, id. ib. 6, 392: deus, *i. e. Priapus*, id. Trist. 1, 10, 26: dentes, *i. e. hoes*, Luc. 7, 859.—*Fem.*: Ceres, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 53: formicula, App. M. 6, p. 177.—*Neutr.*: aratrum, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 1.—**b.** Subst., ruricola, ae, *m.*, *A tiller of the ground, a husbandman, countryman, rustic*, Col. 10, 337; Nemes. Ecl. 1, 52. Also, for *A bull*, Ov. M. 15, 124.

***rūrĭcŏlāris,** e, *adj.* [ruricola] *Of* or *belonging to tillage, rustic, rural*: cultor, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 325.

***rūrĭgĕna,** ae, *m.* [rus-gigno] *Born in the country*; subst., *a countryman, rustic*, Ov. M. 7, 765.

Rūrīna (or, in the old orthogr., Rusina; v. the letter S), ae, *f.* [rus] *A goddess that presided over agriculture*, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 8.

rūro, are, *v. n.*, or **rūror,** ari, *v. dep. n.* [rus] *To live in the country* (perh. only in the two follg. passages): dum ruri rurant homines, Plaut. Capt. 1. 1, 16: dum in agro ruror, Var. in Non. 164, 23.

rursus or **rursum** (rursum is the most usual form in the ante-class., and rursus in the class. period), *adv.* [contr. from revorsus *or* revorsum, from reverto; cf. prorsus and sursum] *Turned back* or *backward, back, backward*, opp. to prorsus: "*rursus*, retro," Non. (so only ante-class.): rursus prorsus reciprocat fluctus feram, Enn. in Non. 164, 11, and 384 *fin.*; cf., trepidari sentio et cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35; and, mortales multi rursus ac prorsus meant, Var. in Non. 384, 32: quum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Maximum periculum inde esse, a summo ne rursum cadas? Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 15: ego cunas recessim rursum vorsum trahere et ducere, id. Amph. 5, 1, 60; cf. id. Epid. 2, 2, 63.—Far more freq., in all periods and kinds of composition,

II. Transf.: **1.** To indicate the reverse of something, *On the contrary, on the other hand, in return, again* (syn. retro, contra, in vicem): in hominum aetate multa eveniunt hujusmodi: Capiunt voluptates: capiunt rursum miserias; Irae interveniunt, redeunt rursum in gratiam, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 58 *sq.*; cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 16; Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 15; cf., quicquid dicunt, laudo: id rursum si negant laudo id quoque, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 20: *Mi.* Salutat. *Ag.* Saluta hunc rursus Punice meis verbis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 40; id. Mil. 3, 1, 178: succurrit Pulfioni Varenus et laboranti subvenit... Huic (Vareno) rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pulfio, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 13; cf. id. ib. 7, 47 *fin.*; cf. also, id. ib. 51, 2; id. B. C. 1, 45. 3: clamore sublato excipit rursus ex vallo clamor, id. B. G. 7, 88, 2; Sall. J. 69, 1; id. Cat. 53, 5: ut illae superiores (partes) in medium locum mundi gravitate ferantur, sic hae rursum rectis lineis in coelestem locum subvolent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40 Klotz: cum totam terram contueri licebit . . . tum et habitabiles regiones et rursum omni cultu propter vim frigoris vacantes, id. ib. 1, 20, 45; id. Rep. 2, 4 *fin.*: quod Gorgias judicaret hoc oratoris esse maxime proprium, rem augere posse laudando vituperandoque rursus affligere, id. Brut. 12, 47; id. Lael. 16, 59; id. Tusc. 4, 31, 65: neque rursum eam totam repudiaret, id. de Or. 1, 24; so, neque rursum, Quint. 1, 10, 2; 2, 4, 3; 10, 3, 10; 12, 5, 4: Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra. Rursus, quid virtus et quid sapientia possit, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 17: aequum est, Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus, id. Sat. 1, 3, 75.—Hence sometimes connected with *retro, contra, invicem*: concede, nihil esse bonum, nisi, *etc.* . . . Vide rursus retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt: illi domi remanent, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum? *etc.* At tibi contra Evenit, inquirant vitia ut tua rursus et illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 28.

2. Denoting return to a former action or its repetition, *Back again, again, anew* (syn. iterum, denuo): Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 61: quem (Peliam) Medea dicitur Fecisse rursus ex sene adolescentulum, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 82; cf., uti quaeque in sua corpora rursum Dissolvat natura, Lucr. 1, 216; and id. 5, 251: obloquere rursum? Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 88; id. Casin. 2, 6, 55: te suam (causam) rogavit rursum ut ageres, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 8: quo loco, si tibi hoc sumis, facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperunt, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 6; cf., bellum inferre, id. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A: confligere cum Bruti classe, id. B. C. 2, 3 *fin.*; 4 *fin.*: terga vertere, id. ib. 1, 45, 1: rursus minuente aestu, id. B. G. 3, 12, 1; 5, 8, 3; id. ib. 3, 12, 3; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 4, 13: rursus aliam in partem fugam petebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 1: has (cohortes) subsidiariae ternae, et rursus aliae totidem, suae cujusque legionis, subsequebantur, id. B. C. 1, 83; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 6 *sq.*—Hence, esp. freq. coupled with words compounded with re, like reverti, regredi, se recipere, reducere, revocare, *etc.*, v. h. vv.—And with denuo: revortor rursus denuo Carthaginem. Plaut. Poen. prol. 79; so id. Casin. prol. 33; Auct. B. Hisp. 35 *fin.*

rus, rūris (used in the *plur.* only in the *nom.* and *acc.*), *n.* *The country*, opp. to the city, *lands, fields; a country-seat, farm, estate*, etc.: Lucr. 5, 1247; cf., laudato ingentia rura, Exiguum colito, Virg. G. 2, 412: quum rus homines eunt, *to their country-seats*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 10: rure redire, *from the farm*, id. Merc. 3, 3, 25; so, rure venire, *etc.*, id. ib. 4, 3, 6; 4, 5, 8; 12; id. Truc. 3, 2, 26; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 63; 5, 5, 25; id. Hec. 1, 2, 115, et saep.; for which, less freq., *ruri* redire, venire, *etc.*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 1; 25; id. Most. 5, 1, 28:—plus plaustrorum in aedibus Videas, quam ruri, *in the country*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 32: si illi sunt virgae ruri, at mihi tergum domi'st, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 131. So, ruri (cf. Zumpt, Gramm. § 400), id. Capt. 1, 1, 16; id. Casin. 1, 38; 41; 2, 6, 68; 4, 2, 2; id. Cist. 2, 1, 14; id. Most. 1, 1, 4; 7; 18, et saep.; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20; 1, 2, 15; 3, 3, 47, et al.; Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; Brut. in Cic. Clu. 51, 141; less freq., *rure* esse, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 29; id. Casin. 1, 17; 22; Titinn. in Charis. p. 115 P.; Liv. 38, 53; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 1; 1, 14, 10; Ov. A. A. 2, 229; so always with an *adj.*: rure paterno, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 60: rure suo, Ov. F. 6, 671; cf., ex meo propinquo rure hoc capio commodi, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 1.

(***Rusădir,** ĭris. *A town and harbor of Mauretania Tingitana*, now *Melilla*, Plin. 5, 2, 1; otherwise called Rusgada, Mela 1, 5, 5.)

(***Rusca,** ae, *m.* *A surname in the Pinarian family*: M. Rusca, *a tribune of the people*, A.U.C. 622, Cic. de Or. 2, 65.)

ruscārius (also written rustarius), a, um, *adj.* [ruscum] *Of* or *for butcher's broom*: falculae, *for weeding out butcher's broom*, Cato R. R. 11, 4; Var. R. R. 1, 22, 5

(***Ruscĭno,** ōnis, *f.* *A town of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Pyrenees*, now *La Tour de Roussillon*, Liv. 21, 24; Mela 2, 5, 8; Plin. 3, 4, 5.)

***rusculum,** i, *n. dim.* [rus] *A little country-seat* or *farm*, Gell. 19, 9.

ruscum (also, rustum), i, *n.* *Butcher's-broom*: Ruscus aculaetus, L.; Plin

21, 15, 50; 27, 100; 23, 9, 83; Virg. E. 7, 42; id. Georg. 2, 413; Col. 10, 374; cf. Fest. p. 223.

(* **Rūsellae,** ārum, *f.* *A town of Etruria,* now *Rosello,* Liv. 10, 37.—Deriv., **Rūsellānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Rusellae:* ager, Liv. 10, 4; 37: colonia, Plin. 3, 5, 8;—subst., Rusellāni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Rusellae,* Liv. 28, 45 *fin.*)

(* **Rūsĭcāda,** ae, and **Rūsĭcāde,** es, *f.* *A town of Numidia,* Mela 1, 7; Plin. 5, 3, 2.)

Rūsīna, ae, v. Rurina.

Rūsor, ōris, *m.* [RUSUS for rursus; cf. susum] *A divinity that provides for the regular return of all productions:* "quod rursus cuncta eodem revolvuntur," Var. in Aug. Civ. D. 7, 23; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm., Part. 2, p. 85.

(* **Ruspĭna,** ae, *f.* *A town of Zeugitana,* Plin. 5, 4, 3; 15, 19, 21; Auct. B. Hisp. 6, 10 and 53; Sil. 3, 260.)

ruspor, ari, *v. dep. a.* (* **ruspo,** are, *v. a.*, Tert. Pall. 2) *To search through, examine, explore:* "*crebro quaerere,*" Fest. p. 134: "*scrutari,*" Non. (ante-class.): ut latebras ruspans rimarem, Poët. ap. Fest. p. 223; cf., vagent ruspantes silvas, Att. in Non. 166, 20: jube nunc animo ruspari Phrygas, id. ib. 19.

russātus, a, um, *adj.* [russus] *Clothed in red, a designation of one of the parties of charioteers in the circus:* factio, v. factio: auriga, Plin. 7, 53, 54.—* **II.** Transf.: sanguine suo russatus, Tert. Coron. Mil. 1.

* **russĕŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [russeus] *Somewhat reddish:* sanies, Prud. στεφ. 11, 130.

russĕus, a, um, *adj.* [russus] *Reddish* (post-Aug. and very rarely): tunica, Petr. 27, 1: fasciola, App. M. 2, 117: color, Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

russŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Reddish:* fasciolae, Capitol. Albin. 5 *fin.*: tunicae, Valer. Imp. ap. Vopisc. Prob. 4.

russus, a, um, *adj.* *Red* (very rare): vela, Lucr. 4, 73: gingiva, Catull. 39, 19: tunicae, Valer. Imp. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14; and Vopisc. Aurel. 13. Cf. Gell. 2, 26.

rustārĭus, a, um, v. ruscarius.

rustĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* [rusticus] *Of* or *pertaining to the country, rustic, country-* (a Ciceron. word): homines ex municipiis rusticanis . . . rusticana relegatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43 *sq.*; cf., homines rusticani ex municipiis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 48 *fin.*; so, homo, vir, id. ib. 2, 5, 13 *fin.*; id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: aliquis, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: illud quod loquitur priscum visum iri putat, si plane fuerit rusticanum, id. ib. 3, 11. 42.

* **rustĭcātim,** *adv.* [rusticor] *Rustically, awkwardly:* "*rustice,*" Non.: ego rusticatim tangam, urbanatim nescio, Pomp. in Non. 166, 31.

rustĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A living in the country, country life:* neque militia solum, sed etiam peregrinationes rusticationesque communes, * Cic. Lael. 27, 103. —**II.** *Agriculture, husbandry,* Col. Praef. § 13; 1, 1, 6; 11, 1, 6; 10, 28.

rustĭce, *adv.*, v. rusticus, *ad fin.*

(* **rustĭcellus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [rusticulus] *Somewhat rustic* or *clownish,* Var. in Plin. 7, 20, 19.)

rustĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rusticus] (not ante-Aug.) *Country life and occupations,* i. e.: **I.** Lit., *Tillage, husbandry,* Pall. Insit. 11. —**B.** Concr., *Country people,* Pall. 1, 31; Cod. Justin. 1, 55, 3.—Much more freq., **II.** Transf., *The manners of the country* or *of country people, rustic behavior, rusticity;* in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense: patria est ei Brixia, ex illa nostra Italia, quae multum adhuc verecundiae, frugalitatis atque etiam rusticitatis antiquae retinet ac servat, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 4; cf. Plin. 35, 4, 9:—cultus adest, nec nostros mansit in annos Rusticitas priscis illa superstes avis, Ov. A. A. 3, 138: rusticitas, non pudor ille fuit, id. ib. 1, 672: urbanitas, cui contraria sit rusticitas, Quint. 6, 3, 17; cf. id. 6, 1, 37; and, in quo (ore) nulla neque rusticitas neque peregrinitas resonet, id. 11, 3, 30; so too, verborum atque ipsius etiam soni, id. 11, 3, 10: aliquem rusticitatis arguere, Suet. Caes. 53; Callistr. Dig. 49, 14, 2 *fin.*

rustĭcor, atus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id.] **I.** Lit., *To live in the country, to rusticate:* socerum suum Laelium semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, Cic. de Or. 2, 6: sin rusticatur, id. Att. 12, 1: dies ad rusticandum dati, id. Leg. 1, 3, 9.—Of abstract subjects: (haec studia) pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic. Arch. 7 *fin.*—**B.** Econom. *t. t.*, *To practice husbandry, to till the ground, be a farmer,* Col. 11, 1, 5 *sq.*—**II.** Transf., *To talk in a countrified manner, like a rustic:* Varrones, Terentius, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

rustĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Rather countrified, somewhat rustic:* **I.** Lit., subst.: * **1.** rustĭcŭlus, i, *m.*, *A little countryman, little rustic,* Cic. Sest. 38, 82.—**2.** rustĭcŭla, ae, *f.*, *A heath-cock,* otherwise called rustica, Plin. 10, 38, 54; Mart. 13, 76 *in lemm.*—**II.** Transf., *A little rustic* or *coarse:* libellus, Mart. 10, 19: nomen (Bissula), coupled with horridulum, Aus. Idyll. Carm. 7, 3.

rustĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [rus] *Of* or *belonging to the country, rural, rustic, country-* (very freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: vita (*opp.* urbana), Var. R. R. 3, 1, 1; cf., vita haec rustica, quam tu agrestem vocas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27 *fin.*; so, vita, id. ib. 17: Romani (*opp.* urbani), Var. R. R. 2 praef. § 1; cf., plebes (*opp.* urbana), Col. Praef. § 17: praedia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15: hortus, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15: opus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 90: res, Cic. de Or. 1, 16; 1, 58, 249; Col. Praef. § 19 *sq.*: homo (coupled with agricola), Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 143; id. N. D. 3, 5: colona, Ov. F. 2, 645; cf., Phidyle, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 2: mus (*opp.* urbanus), id. Sat. 2, 6, 80; 115: gallinae, *heath-cocks,* Var. R. R. 3, 9, 16; Col. 8, 2, 1 *sq.*; cf. under *no.* B, 2, b: numine, Ov. M. 1, 192: fistula, id. ib. 8, 191: opprobria versibus alternis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146, et saep. —**B.** Subst.: **1.** rustĭcus, i, *m.*, *A countryman, rustic, peasant;* in the *plur.*, rustici, *country people, rustics:* urbani fiunt rustici, *etc.*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 15 *sq.*: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. Fin. 2, 24; cf. id. Or. 24, 81: semper occant prius quam sarriunt rustici, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 5; so id. Most. 5, 1, 28; Col. 2, 4, 8; 2, 9, 10, et saep.—In the *sing.*: Ov. M. 2, 699; Hor. Epod. 2, 68; id. Ep. 1, 7, 83; 2, 2, 39.—**2.** rustĭca, ae, *f.*, **a.** *A country girl,* Ov. M. 5, 583.—**b.** (*sc.* gallina) *A heath-cock,* Mart. 13, 76; cf. above, *no.* A, and rusticulus, *no.* I., 2.

II. Transf., *Country-like, countrified,* in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense, *i. e. plain, simple; rough, coarse, gross, awkward, clownish,* etc. (in this sense not freq. till after the Aug. period; previously, as in Cic., agrestis was more used): rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, *etc.* .... neque solum rusticam asperitatem, sed etiam peregrinam insolentiam fugere discamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42, and 12, 44: pro barda et pro rustica haberi, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 2: r. illiteratusque litigator, Quint. 2, 21, 6: manus (coupled with indoctae), id. 1, 11, 16; cf., coupled with indoctus, id. 12, 10, 53; coupled with barbarus, id. 2, 20, 6; (*opp.* disertus), id. 7, 1, 43, et saep.: Germana illuvies, rusticus, hircus, hara suis, *etc.*, *a lout, clown,* Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39: addidit obscoenis convicia rustica dictis, Ov. M. 14, 522: sive procax aliqua est; capior, quia rustica non est, *very prudish,* id. Am. 2, 4, 13; cf. id. A. A. 1, 607.—In a good sense: mores, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75; so, veritas, Mart. 10, 72; and in the *Comp.*: simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti, Sen. Ep. 88.—*Sup.* does not occur.—Hence,

Adv., rustĭce (acc. to *no.* II.), *In a countrified manner, clownishly, boorishly, awkwardly:* loqui, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: urgere, id. Off. 3, 9, 39; so, facere aliquid, id. Att. 12, 36 *fin.*—*Comp.*: rusticius toga defluit, Hor. S. 1, 3, 31.—*Sup.* does not occur.

rusum, v. rursus.

1. ruta caesa, v. ruo, *Pa.*

† **2. rūta,** ae, *f.*=ῥυτή (cf. Var. L. L. 5, 21, 30), *A bitter herb, rue,* Col. 11, 3, 38; 12, 7, 5; Plin. 19, 8, 45; 20, 13, 51; Ov. R. Am. 801; Mart. 11, 31; 52.—* **II.** Trop., *Bitterness, unpleasantness:* cras exspecto Leptam, ad cujus rutam puleio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, Cic. Fam. 16, 23 *fin.*

rŭtābŭlum, i, *n.* [ruo] *An instrument for raking* or *stirring up:* **1.** Of fire, *A fire-shovel, oven-rake,* Cato R. R. 10, 3; 11, 5; Nov. in Fest. p. 222; Suet. Aug. 75.—**2.** Of cookery, *A wooden shovel* or *spattle* for stirring and mixing liquids, Col. 12, 20, 4; 23, 2.—* **II.** Transf., *The virile member,* Naev. in Fest. p. 222.

* **rūtācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. ruta] *Of rue, made of rue:* oleum, Plin. Valer. 2, 28.

rūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Flavored* or *garnished with rue:* lacerti, Mart. 10, 48: mustum, Plin. 19, 8, 45.

* **rŭtellum,** i, *n. dim.* [rutrum] *A little shovel,* Lucil. in Non. 18, 22.

Rŭtēni (* Ruth-), ōrum, *m.* *A people of Aquitanian Gaul, in the vicinity of the Cadurci,* dwelling partly in the province now called *Rhodez,* Départ. Aveyron, Caes. B. G. 1, 45; 7, 7; 75; Plin. 4, 19, 33; Luc. 1, 402; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 266 and 389.

rŭtĭlans, antis, v. rutilo, *ad fin.*

rŭtĭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [rutilus] *To grow reddish,* Plin. 8, 55, 81; Mart. Cap. 2, 31.

(* **Rŭtĭlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to a Rutilius:* narratio, Cic. Brut. 23 *init.*)

Rŭtĭlĭus, a [rutilus, cf. Fest. p. 134 and 222], *Name of a Roman gens.* So esp., **I.** P. Rutilius Rufus, *Consul* A.U.C. 649, *an orator, jurist, and historian,* Cic. Brut. 29 *sq.* Ellendt; Suet. Aug. 89; Quint. 5, 2, 4; 11, 1, 12. Cf. Westerm. Röm. Bereds. § 42; Zimmern, Röm. Rechtsgesch. 1, p. 280; Bähr's L. Gesch. p. 260; Orell. Onom. Tull. *s. h. v.*—**II.** P. Rutilius Lupus, *A rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius,* Quint. 9, 2, 102; 9, 3, 89. Cf. Westerm. Röm. Bereds. § 79, 16. Bähr's L. Gesch. p. 399.

rŭtĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [rutilus] **I.** *Act.*, *To make* or *color reddish:* comas, capillos, *etc.*, Liv. 38, 17; Plin. 28, 12, 51; Suet. Calig. 47; Tac. H. 4, 61, et al.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *To be reddish;* transf., *to have a reddish glow* (poet.): aurora, Att. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96; so, arma, Virg. A. 8, 529: vellera, Val. Fl. 5, 251.—In the *Part. praes.*: rutilans color, *of a reddish glow, glowing redly,* Plin. 16, 11, 22; so, arva rutilantia sanguineo gyro, Stat. Th. 11, 514; cf. in the *Comp.*: rutilantior auro, Venant. Carm. 8, 7, 351.

rŭtĭlus, a, um, *adj.* *Red* (inclining to golden yellow): "aurei *rutili* et inde etiam mulieres valde rufae *rutilae* dictae," Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96 (* ed. Bip. p. 96); cf. Fest. p. 222; Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 14: caput. id. Merc. 2, 2, 35; so of the hair, Ov. M. 2, 319; 635; 5, 440; 6, 715, et al.; peculiar to the Germans, Tac. G. 4; Agr. 11; Suet. Ner. 1: fulgor rutilus horribilisque terris, quem Martium dicitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17; so, ignis, Virg. G. 1, 454; id. Aen. 8, 430; Ov. M. 4. 403; 11, 436: flammae, id. ib. 12, 294: ortus, id. ib. 2, 112: cruor, id. ib. 5, 83: pellis, *i. e. the golden fleece,* Val. Fl. 8, 114; cf., metallum, *i. e. gold,* Lucan. 9, 364: fontes (Pactoli), *bearing gold,* Claud. in Rufin. 1, 197: "rutilae canes, id est non procul a rubro colore," Fest. p. 234.—**B.** Transf., *Shining, glittering:* thorax, Val. Fl. 4, 620: columnae, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 341. —**II.** Rutilus, i, *m.*, *A Roman surname,* e. g. of the augur T. Virginius, Liv. 3, 7.

rūtrum, i, *n.* [ruo, cf. Var. L. L. 5, 31, 37] An implement for digging, *A spade, shovel,* Cato R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4; Var. and Pompon. in Non. 18, 22 *sq.*; Liv. 28, 45; Ov. F. 4, 843. Also for mixing mortar, *A trowel,* Cato R. R. 128; Vitr. 7, 3; Plin. 36, 23, 55; Pall. 1, 15.

1. rŭtŭba, *perturbatio:* nunc sumus in rutuba, Var. in Non. 167, 9.

(* **2. Rŭtŭba,** ae, *m.*: **I.** *A river in Liguria,* Plin. 3, 5, 7; Luc. 2, 422.—**II.** *The name of a gladiator,* Hor. S. 2, 7, 96.)

‡ **rūtŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [2. ruta] *A little bit of rue,* acc. to Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

Rŭtŭli, ōrum, *m.* *An ancient people of Latium, whose capital was* Ardea, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56; Cic. Rep. 2, 3; Liv. 1, 2; 1, 57; Virg. A. 1, 266; 7, 472; 795, et saep. In the *sing.*, Rutulus, i, *m.*, *A Rutulian,* Virg. A. 7, 409; 8, 474; 9, 65, et al.—**B.** Hence **Rŭtŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Rutulian:* rex, *i. e. Turnus,* Virg. A. 9, 728; 10, 267: sanguis, id. ib. 7, 318; 11, 88: acies, id. ib.

12, 597: caedes, id. ib. 10, 245.—**II.** *The inhabitants of Saguntum, a colony of Ardea*, Sil. 1, 584; 2, 541; 567 (cf. id. 1, 291 and 2, 604).

(* **Rŭtŭpĭae,** ārum, *f.* *A town and haven of the Caverni, in Britain.*—Deriv., **Rŭtŭpīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Rutupiae:* ager, Aus. Parent. 18, 8: litora, Luc. 6, 67: fundus, Juv. 4, 141.)

rutus, a, um (ruta caesa), v. ruo, *Pa.*

S.

S, s, *indecl. n.* or (agreeing with litera) *f.*, the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form to the old Greek S for Σ (Etruscan in a reversed form, ꙅ), in its nature a sibilant semi-vowel, whose peculiarities were much discussed by the ancients, and are even treated of in a special work by Messala, the celebrated contemporary of Augustus ("Messala in libro de S litera," Quint. 1, 7, 23; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, 55; and v. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 344 *sq.*).

II. As an initial and medial it has a hard sound, and is therefore joined only with the tenues (c, p, t) (cf., on the contrary, the Gr. σβέννυμι); and hence, as a medial, also written double after long vowels: caussa, cassus, divissiones (so wrote, for instance, Cicero and Virgil, acc. to Quint. 1, 7, 20).

III. As a final it has a softer sound, and therefore not only admitted the medial *b* before it (plebs, urbs, abs; Arabs, chalybs, *etc.*; v. the letter B, p. 187, a), but often entirely disappeared. So in the ante-class. poets down to the early years of Cicero (and also in his own poem, entitled Aratus, written in his youth), before words beginning with a consonant, to avoid position: Ratu' Romulus, Fulviu' Nobilior, gravī' Terra, est sati' bella, Hyperioni' cursum, Virgine' nam sibi, *etc.*; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 161; Quint. 9, 4, 38; and v. Schneid., *loc. cit.*, p. 347 *sq.*; and Freund, in Jahn's Neue Jahrb. 1835, XIII., p. 25 *sq.*; less freq. before words beginning with a vowel, in which case, to avoid a hiatus, the vowel before *s* was also elided; vas' argenteis (for vasis arg.) and palm' et crinibus (for palmis et cr.); v. Cic. Or. 45, 153. So too in the fourth Epitaph of the Scipios, in Append. V. (Orell. Inscr. *no.* 553), L. CORNELIO L. F., instead of CORNELIOS (cf. a similar elision of the M under that letter). Final *s* is also elided, and the preceding vowel either dropped with it or weakened, in the forms sat from satis; mage from magis; in the neut. forms of adjectives of the 3d declension, acre, agreste, facile (v. the letter E, p. 511); in the collat. forms of the sec. pers. sing. pass., fatere, fateare, fatebare, *etc.*; in the gen. sing. of the 1st, 2d, and 5th declension, and in the nom. plur. of the 1st and 2d declension (aurai for aura-is, analog. to reg-*is*, *etc.*). Lastly, *s* disappears in the (mostly familiar) collat. forms, abin', scin', viden', satin', from abisne, scisne, videsne, satisne, *etc.*

IV. As an etymological initial aspirate, *s* appears in many words whose Greek equivalents begin with a vowel: sal, semi-, serpo, sex, super, sus, corresp. to ἅλς, ἡμι-, ἕρπω, ἕξ, ὑπὲρ, ὗς, *etc.*; si (archaic sei), sero, Segesta, corresp. to εἰ, 'ΕΡΩ (whence εἴρω), Ἔγεστα. Less freq. in radical words beginning with a consonant: sculpo corresp. to γλύφω, and the derivatives scruta, from γρύτη, and scrupedae, from κρούπεζα. To soften the termination, *s* appears in abs, i. q. ab, and ex corresp. to ἐκ.—Sometimes, on the contrary, an initial σ appears in Greek, where the corresponding Latin word has not taken the *s*: Lat. fallo, Gr. σφάλλω.

V. S is interchanged: **1.** Most freq. with *r*; see that letter, *no.* II.—**2.** With *d*: Claudius, from the Sabine Clausus; and, on the other hand, rosa, corresp. to the Gr. ῥόδον; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 259.—**3.** With *t*: tensus and tentus, resina corresp. to ῥητίνη; and, on the contrary, aggrettus for aggressus, mertare, pultare, for mersare, pulsare (perh. also, assentor for assensor).—**4.** With *x*; see that letter.

VI. S is assimilated before *f* in the compounds of dis: differo, difficilis, diffluo, *etc.*; v. 3. dis.—On the other hand, it arises by assimilation from *d*, in assum, assumo, cessi, for adsum, adsumo, ced-si; from *t* in fassus, from fateor; from *b* in jussi, from jubeo; from *m* in pressi, from premo; from *r* in gessi, from gero; and dossuarius, from dorsum.

VII. As an abbreviation, S denotes sacrum, semis, sibi, suis, *etc.* S. AS. D., sub ascia dedicavit. S. C., senatusconsultum; perh. also, sententia collegii (Orell. Inscr. *no.* 2385). S. P., sua pecunia. S. P. Q. R., Senatus Populusque Romanus, *etc.*

Săba, ae, *f.*, Σάβα: **I.** *The largest town in Arabia Felix, especially celebrated for its myrrh, frankincense*, etc., "turifera," Plin. 12, 14, 30; cf. Mann. Arab. p. 65.—**II.** Hence **Săbaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, Σαβαῖος, *Sabaean:* tus, Virg. A. 1, 416; cf., odor, Col. poet. 10, 262: nubes, Stat. S. 4, 8, 1: myrrha, Sen. Herc. Oet. 376; cf., ros, *i. e.* of myrrh, Val. Fl. 6, 709: terra, Ov. M. 10, 480; also absol., Sabaea, ae, *f.*, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 3. And likewise subst., Săbaei, ōrum, *m.*, *A numerous people in Arabia Felix*, named after their capital city, Saba, *the Sabaeans*, "Sabaei Arabum propter tura clarissimi," Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 154; cf. Mel. 3, 8, 6; Virg. G. 1, 57; 2, 117; id. Aen. 8, 706; Flor. 4, 11, 7, et al. See Mann. Arab., p. 60 *sq.*

sabaia, ae, *f.* *A drink of the poor people in Illyria, prepared from barley*, Amm. 26, 8.

sabaiārĭus, ii, *m.* [sabaia] *One who makes, sells,* or *drinks* sabaia, a term of reproach, Amm. 26, 8.

† **sabănum,** i, *n.* = σάβανον (cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 26, 7), *A linen cloth* for wiping, wrapping up in, *etc.*; *a towel, napkin*, Pall. Jun. 7, 3; Veg. 5, 46, 11; Apic. 6, 2; Marc. Empir. 26 *med.*

† **Săbăoth,** *indecl. plur.* = Σαβαώθ [orig. Hebr. צְבָאוֹת] *The heavenly hosts* (eccl. Lat.): Prud. Apoth. 901: Dominus or Deus Sabaoth, a transl. of the Hebr. י״ צבאות, Tert. adv. Jud. 13; Prud. Cath. 4, 7.

Sabatīni, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of a town in Campania, which is otherwise unknown*, Liv. 26, 33 *fin.*

Sābātīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Sabate* (a town of Etruria): lacus, *the Lake of Sabate*, now *Lago di Bracciano*, Frontin. Aquaed. 71; Col. 8, 16, 2; also called poet., Sābātĭa stagna, Sil. 8, 492; and, lacus Sabate, Fest. p. 150. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 383: Sabatina tribus, Liv. 6, 5 *fin.*; Fest. l. l.

† **Săbāzĭus** (collat. form, Sebazius, Sebadius or Sabadius, Macr. S. 1, 18; App. M. 8, p. 213), ii, *m.* = Σαβάζιος, *A surname:* **I.** Of *Bacchus*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37; Macr. l. l. Hence **Săbāzĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *A festival in honor of Sabazius* or *Bacchus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 58; Arn. 5, 170; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2357.—**II.** Of *Jupiter*, Val. Max. 1, 3, 3; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1259.

sabbăta, ōrum, *n.* = σάββατα (orig. Hebr. שַׁבָּת), *The day of rest* among the Jews, *the Sabbath*; considered by the Romans to have been ordained as a fast-day, Just. 36, 2, 14; Augustus in Suet. Aug. 76; Petr. fragm. 35, 6; Plin. 31, 2, 18 *fin.*—Also as a name for the seventh day of the week, *Saturday*, Suet. Tib. 32; Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*—**II.** Transf., of other Jewish holidays, Ov. R. Am. 220; Pers. 5, 184; Juv. 6, 159: tricesima, *i. e. the new moon*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69.

sabbătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sabbata] *Of* or *belonging to the Sabbath, Sabbatical:* luxus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*—Subst., sabbatarii, ōrum, *m.*, *Sabbath-keepers*, poet. for *Jews*, Mart. 4, 4.

† **sabbătismus,** i, *m.* = σαββατισμός, *A keeping of the Sabbath*, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 30 *fin.*; Hier. Ep. 140, 8.

† **sabbătīzo,** are, *v. n.* = σαββατίζω, *To observe the Sabbath.* Tert. adv. Jud. 2 *fin*

Săbelli, ōrum, *m.* [prob. contr. from Sabinuli, from Sabini] The more ancient and, for the most part, poetical name for *The Sabines*, Var. in Philarg. Virg. G. 2, 167; Col. poet. 10, 137; Plin. 3, 12, 17; Hor. S. 2, 1, 36. Cf. Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 101 *sq.*—In the *sing.*, Sabellus, *The Sabellian* or *Sabine* (i. e. Horace, as the owner of an estate in the Sabine territory), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49 Comment. Crucq.—**II.** Derivv.: **1. Săbellus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Sabellians, Sabellian, Sabine:* ager, Liv. 3, 1: cohortes, id. 10, 19 *fin.*: pubes, Virg. G. 2, 167: mater, id. Aen. 8, 510: veru, id. ib. 7, 665: ligones, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 38: mensa, Juv. 3, 169: anus, *i. e. an old hag*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 29; cf., carmina, id. Epod. 17, 28.—**2. Săbellĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: sus, Virg. G. 3, 255: genus caulium, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 141.

Săbīna, ae, v. Sabini, *no.* II., 2, *β.*

Săbīne, *adv.*, v. Sabini, *no.* II., A. *β.*

Săbīni, ōrum, *m.* *The Sabines, an ancient Italian people adjoining the Latins*, a part of whom, as early as the time of Romulus, were united with the Romans as one people, under the name of Quirites, Plin. 3, 12, 17; Cato in Serv. Virg. A. 8, 638; Var. R. R. 3, 1, 16; 3, 16, 29; id. L. L. 5, 6, 13; 5, 32, 44; Col. Praef. § 19; Liv. 1, 9 *sq.*; 31; 33, 2, 16 *sq.*; 3, 26 *sq.*; Cic. Rep. 2, 7 *sq.*; id. Off. 1, 11, 35; id. Balb. 13 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25, et saep.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 443 *sq.*; Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 101 *sq.*; 321 *sq.*—**2.** Meton. (cf. Bruttii, Lucani, and v. Var. L. L. 5, 6, 13) for *The Sabine territory:* in, ex Sabinis, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 6; Liv. 1, 45; hence, ardui, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 22.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Săbīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sabine:* ager, Var. R. R. 1, 14, 4; 3, 1, 6; Cic. Lig. 11, 32; id. Agr. 2, 25, 66; id. de Sen. 7, 24; Hor. S. 2, 7, 118, et al.: montes, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 9: fana, id. L. L. 6, 7, 66: virgines raptae, id. ib. 6, 3, 57; Cic. Rep. 2, 7; Liv. 1, 9 *sq.*, et saep.: lingua, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 20: vocabulum, id. ib. 5, 22, 31; cf., origo (vocabuli), id. ib. 7, 3, 86: ficus, Var. R. R. 1, 67: salix, Col. 4, 30, 4: oleum, Pall. Mart. 9, 8, et saep.—* (*β*) *Adv.*, Săbīne, *In Sabine, in the Sabine tongue*, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 44.—**b.** In partic., Sabina herba, *A kind of juniper, the savin*, Juniperus Sabina, L.; used for incense, Cato R. R. 70, 1; Plin. 16, 20, 33; 17, 13, 21; 24, 11, 61; Virg. Cul. 402; Prop. 4, 3, 58; Ov. F. 1, 343; 4, 741.—Hence, **2.** Subst.: **a. Săbīnus,** i, *m.*, *A Sabine*, Liv. 1, 45.—And as a *nom. prop.*, (* *A servant of Trebonius*, Cic. Fam. 16, 16). Also, *The name of an Augustan poet, a friend of Ovid*, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 27; cf. Bähr's L. R. Gesch. p. 216; the same perh. also, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 27. Also, *The surname of the jurist* Massurius, v. h. v.—Hence **Săbīnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Sabinus:* libri Sabiniani, the books composed by him, Cod. Justin. 3, 33, 17; 34, 14, et al.; and subst., Sabiniani, ōrum, *m.*, *The followers of Sabinus, the Sabinists*, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 11; Marcell. ib. 41, 1, 11.—**b. Săbīna,** ae, *f.*, *A Sabine woman*, Prop. 2, 6, 21; 2, 32, 47; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 15.—**c. Săbīnum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Sabine wine:* vile, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 1.

Sabis, is, *m.*: **I.** *A river in Gallia Belgica*, now the *Sambre*, Caes. B. G. 2, 16, 1; 18, 1; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 147.—**II.** *A river in Carmania*, Mel. 3, 8, 4; Plin. 6, 23, 27.—**III.** *A deity of the Sabaeans*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 63.

(* **Sābrăta** (Sabratha), ae, *f.* *A town of Africa, near the lesser Syrtis*, now *Sabart*, Plin. 5, 4, 3; Sol. 27.)

(* **Sabrina,** ae, *f.* *A river of Britain*, now *the Severn*, Tac. A. 12, 31.)

sabūcus, i, v. sambucus.

* **săbŭlēta,** ōrum, *n.* [sabulum] *Sandy places*, Plin. 27, 8, 41.

săbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form, sabulum, Var. in Non. 169, 10; Plin. 17, 4, 3; 31, 3, 28; 36, 25, 63; Curt. 7, 4 *med.*). *Coarse sand, gravel*, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 5; Col. 3, 11, 9; 4, 33, 1; Vitr. 2, 3; 8, 1; Pall. Aug. 8, 2.

săbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sabulo] *Full of sand, sandy, gravelly:* loca, Col. 2, 15, 4: arva, id. 2, 10, 23: terra, Plin. 13, 4, 7: solum, id. 35, 14, 49: aprica, id. 21, 29, 103: lutum, Vitr. 2, 3.

săbŭlum, i, v. sabulo.

săburra, ae, *f.* [kindr. with sabulo] *Sand* in ships, to keep them steady; *ballast*, Liv. 37, 14 *fin.*; Virg. G. 4, 195; Plin. 16, 40, 76; 10, 23, 30.

* **săburrālis,** e, *adj.* [saburra] *Consisting of sand, sand-*: sacoma, Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*

‡ **săburrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.] *One who carries ballast to ships*: CORPVS SABVRRARIORVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4116.

săburro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [saburra] *To fill* or *lade with ballast, to ballast* (very rarely): **I.** Lit.: sese arenâ (echini), Plin. 18, 35, 87.—Mid.: grues sublatis lapillis ad moderatam gravitatem saburrantur, Sol. 10.—**II.** Transf.: ubi saburratae sumus, *we are stuffed full, crammed full*, comically for saturatae, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 2. So, too, perh., sanguis, *i. e. of a drunken person*, Arn. 5, 12 Orell. *N. cr.*

(* **Sabus,** i, *m.*: **I.** *A king of India*, Curt. 9, 8, 11.—**II.** *The progenitor and god of the Sabines*, Sil. 8, 424.)

Săcae, ārum, *m.*, Σάκαι, *A people of Northern Asia, a part of the Scythians*, Mel. 3, 7, 1; Plin. 6, 17, 19; Curt. 5, 9; 7, 4; Catull. 11, 6. In the *sing.*, Saces (Σάκης), Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 157.

†† **sacal,** *indecl.* [an Egyptian word] *Egyptian amber*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, 1.

saccārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [saccus] *Of or belonging to sacks, sack-* (post-Aug.): navis, perh. *laden with sacks*, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 2, 13.—**II.** Subst.: **1.** saccarius, ii, *m.*, *One who carries sacks*, Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 40, § 3; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4176.—* **2.** saccaria, ae, *f.*, *The labor of a porter*, App. M. 1, p. 38 Oud. *N. cr.*

saccellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saccellus] In the later medic. lang., *The applying of a little bag, a dry poultice*, Veg. 3, 11, 3; 5, 23, 9.

saccellus, i, *m.*, *dim.* [saccus] *A little bag*: sonantes aere, Petr. 140 *fin.*: calidi, *i. e. dry poultices for the sick*, Cels. 4, 4 *med.*; so Veg. 2, 24, 5; 3, 28, 3, et al.

saccĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a sack, sack-* (late Lat.): cingulum, tunica, *i. e. of coarse sackcloth*, Hier. Ep. 22, 27; Vit. Hilar. 44.

† **sacchăron,** i, *n.* = σάκχαρον, *A sweet juice distilling from the joints of the bamboo, a kind of sugar*, Plin. 12, 8, 17.

* **saccĭbuccis,** e, *adj.* [saccus-bucca] *Chubby-cheeked*, Arn. 3, 108.

saccĭpērĭum, ii, *n.* [saccus-pera] *A pocket for carrying a purse*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 64.

* **sacco,** no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [saccus] *To strain through a bag, to strain, filter*: **I.** Lit.: saccata aqua (*opp.* turbida), Sen. Ep. 86 *med.*; so Plin. 18, 7, 17; 29, 2, 10; 33, 6, 34, et al.: Caecuba, *to filter*, Mart. 2, 40.—**II.** Transf., of urine: saccatus humor corporis, Lucr. 4, 1025; so Seren. Samm. 6, 77; and absol., saccatum, i, *n.*, *Urine*, Arn. 2, p. 69.

saccŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [sacculus] One who by juggling tricks, *etc.*, steals money from the pocket; *A cut-purse, pickpocket, swindler*, Ulp. Dig. "47, 11, 7;" 18, 1; Ascon. ad Cic. Tog. cand. p. 90, ed. Orell.

saccŭlus, i, *m.*, *dim.* [saccus] *A little bag* (not in Cic.); for filtering wine, Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; for grain, App. M. 9, p. 232, et saep.; esp. for money, *a money-purse, purse*, Plin. 2, 51, 52; Juv. 11, 27; 4, 138; Mart. 5, 39; 11, 3; Ulp. Dig. 16, 2, 2, § 36, et al. Hence, comically, sacculus Plenus aranearum, *i. e. empty*, Catull. 13, 8.

† **saccus,** i, *m.* = σάκκος, *A sack, bag*: cum iste civitatibus frumentum, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38: (mulus ferebat) tumentes multo saccos hordeo, Phaedr. 2, 7, 3: mensam poni jubet atque Effundi saccos numorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 149; so of a *money-bag*, id. ib. 1, 1, 70; Mart. 10, 74: so of *a bag* for straining, filtering wine, Col. 9, 15, 12; Mart. 12, 60; Plin. 14, 22, 28; 19, 4, 19; hence vinarii, id. 24, 1, 1: nivarius, for straining snow-water, Mart. 14, 104 *in lemm.*; for purifying fat, Plin. 29, 6, 39; for laying on a diseased part of the body, id. 31, 9, 44, § 102; Veg. 5, 57, 2, et saep.—Of *A beggar's wallet* or *scrip*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 22.—**II.** Transf., in eccl. Lat., like the Hebr. שַׂק, *A garment of sackcloth* or *haircloth*, worn by monks and others, Hier. Ep. 44; Aug. Narrat. in Psalm. 2, 29 *fin.*; Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 451.

săcellum, i, *n.*, *dim.* [sacrum] *A little sanctuary*, i. e. *a small, uncovered place consecrated to a divinity; a chapel*: "*sacellum* est locus parvus deo sacratus cum ara," Trebatius in Gell. 6, 12, 5: "*sacella* dicuntur loca diis sacrata sine tecto," Fest. p. 145 and 251; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 37: sunt loca publica urbis, sunt sacella, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; cf. Liv. 40, 51 *fin.*: exaugurare fana sacellaque statuit, id. 1, 55: Caeciliam Metelli exisse in quoddam sacellum ominis capiendi causa, Cic. de Div. 1, 46, 104: flore sacella tego, Prop. 4, 3, 57: incultum, id. 2, 19, 13: Quirini, Fest. s. v. QVIRINALIS PORTA, p. 131; cf. Liv. 5, 40; so, Naeniae deae, Fest. p. 106: plebeiae Pudicitiae, id. p. 127; Mutini, id. p. 172, et saep.

săcer, săcra, săcrum (ante-class. collat. form, *plur.*, sacres porci, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16; id. Rud. 4, 6, 4; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 20; 2, 4, 16: *sing. acc.*, sacrem porcum, Fest. s. h. v. p. 251), *adj.* [from the root SAC, whence also sancio; kindr. with the Gr. 'ΑΓ, ἅγιος, ἁγνός] *Dedicated* or *consecrated to a divinity, holy, sacred*, ἱερος: "Gallus Aelius ait, *sacrum* esse quocumque modo atque instituto civitatis consecratum sit, sive aedis, sive ara, sive signum, sive locus, sive pecunia, sive quid aliud quod dis dedicatum atque consecratum sit," Fest. s. v. SACER MONS, p. 251; cf., "quicquid destinatum est diis, *sacrum* vocatur," Macr. S. 3, 7.

I. In gen.: quicquam (*opp.* profanum), Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 27; id. Trin. 2, 2, 8; cf., aedificiis omnibus, publicis privatis sacris profanis, sic pepercit, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54; so opp. to profanus, id. Inv. 1, 26, 38; Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7; so Quint. 5, 10, 38; Sall. C. 11, 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 54; id. A. P. 397, et al.: villae signis et tabulis refertae partim publicis partim etiam sacris et religiosis, Cic. Leg. 3, 13 *fin.*; so coupled with religiosus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57; Suet. Tib. 61; Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 37: (legum) genera sunt tria, sacri, publici, privati juris, Quint. 2, 4, 33; cf. in the *Sup.*: deprecor hoc unum per jura sacerrima lecti, Ov. Her. 9, 159: aedes, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 5; so Cic. Fam. 13, 11; Quint. 4, 2, 8; Ov. M. 14, 315, et al.: ara, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 20: aurum, Liv. 5, 50; cf., pecunia (*opp.* privata), Quint. 4, 2, 8: arma, Liv. 24, 21: tus, Ov. M. 14, 130: sanguis (of the sacrificial victim), Catull. 68, 75: ales (so called from its use in augury), Virg. A. 11, 721: luces (coupled with profestae), Hor. Od. 4, 14, 25; cf., dies (coupled with religiosus), Suet. Tib. 61: tempus, Hor. Carm. Sec. 4: COMMISSVM, *a crime against religion*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, et saep.—Poet.: vitis (as sacred to Bacchus), Enn. in Charis. p. 214 P.; Hor. Od. 1, 18, 1; cf. so, laurus, id. ib. 3, 4, 18; Virg. A. 7, 60: robur, Ov. M. 8, 754: aqua, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 22: fontes, Ov. M. 2, 264: focus, Hor. Epod. 2, 43: Tarentum, id. Od. 1, 28, 29: fines, Sil. 3, 501; cf., montes (the Alps, because not to be ascended by men), id. 4, 70:—vates (because dedicated to Apollo), Hor. Od. 4, 9, 28; Tib. 2, 5, 113; cf., sacer interpresque deorum Orpheus, Hor. A. P. 291. And (for sanctus) of the divinity itself: Vesta, Prop. 3, 4, 11; so, Cybele, id. 3, 22, 3 (but in Liv. 3, 19, so used only on account of the lusus verbb. with sacrosancti. See the passage in its connection.) (* Sacer mons, *A mountain three miles from Rome and beyond the Anio, to which the Roman people retired during their controversy with the Senate*, Liv. 2, 32:—os sacrum, quod imum ventrem sustinet, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4:—Sacra via, or Sacer clivus, *a street in Rome leading from the Forum to the Capitol*, Cic. Planc. 7; id. Att. 4, 3; Hor. S. 1, 9, 1;—id. Od. 4, 2, 35:—sacer morbus, *the epilepsy*, Coel. Aur. Chron. 1, 4:—Sacer lapis, *a stone landmark, a mere-stone*, Liv. 41, 13.)—For its combinations with ignis, via, *etc.*, see under those words.—(β) *c. gen.* (quite classical): sacra corona Jovis, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 38; so, urna Veneris, id. Rud. 2, 5, 16 (for which, urna Veneria, id. ib. 18): dies Dianae celebris, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 20: sepulcrum Batti veteris, Catull. 7, 6.—As a predicate: terra, ut focus domiciliorum, sacra deorum omnium est (a transl. of the Platon. Γῆ ἱερὰ πάντων θεῶν), Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45 Mos.; cf., illa insula (*sc.* Delos) eorum deorum sacra putatur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 18 *ad fin.*—(γ) *c. dat.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf., on the contrary, under *no.* II., *a*): sacra Jovi quercus, Ov. M. 7, 623; cf., esculus Jovi sacra, Plin. 16. 4, 5; so, cervus Nymphis, Ov. M. 10, 109: Polyphoetes Cereri (as a priest), Virg. A. 6, 484: pugionem templo Salutis detraxerat gestabatque velut magno operi sacrum, Tac. A. 15, 53.—As a predicate: Jani mensis, Qui sacer est imis Manibus, Ov. F. 2, 52: quercus antiqua, quae erat Marti sacra, Suet. Vesp. 5 (*al.* sacrata).—**B.** Transf., apart from the relig. sphere, *Holy, sacred, awful, venerable* (not so till after the Aug. period, and very rarely): silentium, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 29: lingua (Ciceronis), Mart. 5, 69: quaedam patris memoria, Quint. 11, 1, 59.—So used of the emperors; disapproved of by Tiberius: (Tiberius) alium dicentem "*sacras ejus occupationes*" verba mutare et pro *sacris laboriosas* dicere coëgit, Suet. Tib. 27. But soon after Tiberius, in general use: auris Caesaris, Mart. 7, 99: sacri lateris custos, id. 6, 76; and hence, for *ecclesiastical*: domus, comitatus, scrinia, largitiones, *etc.*, in the law-books, saep.

II. In partic., with a bad accessory signif., *Devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited*; and absol., *accursed, criminal, impious, wicked*: (*a*) *c. dat.*: SI QVISQVAM ALIVTA FAXIT, IPSOS IOVI SACER ESTO, Lex. Numae ap. Fest. p. 5; cf. an ancient plebiscitum in Liv. 3, 55: non alienum videtur, de conditione eorum hominum referre, quos leges sacros esse certis diis jubent, quod, cum cetera sacra violari nefas sit, hominem sacrum jus fuerit occidi, *etc.*, Macr. S. 3, 7; cf. the follg.—(β) *Absol.*: "homo *sacer* is est, quem populus judicavit ob maleficium; neque fas est eum immolari; sed qui occidit, parricidii non damnatur. Nam lege tribunicia prima cavetur: SI QVIS EVM, QVI EO PLEBEI SCITO SACER SIT, OCCIDERIT, PARRICIDA NE SIT. Ex quo quivis homo malus atque improbus sacer appellari solet," Fest. s. v. SACER MONS, p. 251: PATRONVS SI CLIENTI FRAVDEM FECERIT SACER ESTO, Lex. XII. Tab. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 6, 609; in imitation, uter aedilis fuerit, *etc.* . . . is intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 181; Liv. 3, 55, 8.

B. Transf., beyond the relig. sphere, *Accursed, execrable, detestable, horrible, infamous*, etc. (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **a.** Of persons: ego sum malus, Ego sum sacer, scelestus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 14; so Afran. in Non. 397, 22 (coupled with malus); Lucil. ib. 27; cf. in the *Sup.*: Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 67; Poen. prol. 90; Rud. 1, 2, 69; Turpil. in Non. 397, 29 (coupled with pessimus).—**b.** Of things: sacerrimum domicilium, Turpil. in Non. 397, 30: di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum, Catull. 14, 12; so, hircus alarum, id. 71, 1: fames auri, Virg. A. 3, 57; for which, aurum fame, Plin. 33, 1, 1: venenum (Medeae), Val. Fl. 7, 165: nox, id. 8, 25: arma metu, id. 4, 185; cf., pavor, id. 1, 798: insania, Stat. Th. 10, 804, et saep.

Comp. and *Adv.* do not appear (although in Var. L. L. 8, 39, 123, after macrior, the example *sacrior* seems to be wanting).

Hence, substantively, săcrum, i, *n.*, *Something consecrated; a holy* or *sacred thing; a religious act* (sacrifice); in the *plur.* also, in gen., *sacred rites, religious worship, religion* (both of the State, and of single races and families; and even of individuals; v. under *no.* β) (quite class.; most freq. in the *plur.*): **A.** Lit.: (*a*) *Sing.*: SACRVM SACROVE COMMENDATVM QVI CLEPERIT RAPSITQVE PARRICIDA ESTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 24; cf., omne sacrum rapiente dextra, Hor. Od 3, 3, 52; and, metuens velut contingere sacrum, id. Sat. 2, 3, 110: apud Cluacinae sacrum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 10; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 6; and, Minervae, Dict. Cret. 5, 12 *fin.*; Quint. 3, 8, 29: quae (sacerdos Cereris) Graecum illud sacrum monstraret et faceret, Cic. Balb. 24, 55; cf., sacrum Herculi facere, Liv. 1, 7; so, facere Junoni, Prop. 4, 9, 43; cf., facto per Magos sacro, Suet. Ner. 34; and, sollenne sacrum conficere, Flor. 1, 13, 16: ita se habet sacrum (Suovetaurilia), Quint. 1, 5, 67: arma lecta conjici in acervum jussit consul sacrumque id Vulcano cremavit, Liv. 41, 12: sollenne Apollinis sacrum, Suet. Aug. 94; Ov. M. 12, 33: pyra sacri sub imagine facta, id. ib. 14, 80: nec de lucerna fas est accendi sacrum, Phaedr. 4, 11, 13:—NEVE INITIANTO, NISI VT ASSOLET, CERERI, GRAECO SACRO, *according to the Grecian rites*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9; cf., vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum Vulgarit arcanae, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 26; and see in the follg.: morientibus operire (oculos) rursusque in rogo patefacere, Quiritium ritu sacrum est, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; id. 18, 12, 30.—(β) *Plur.*: sacra deosque penates ex aedibus suis eripuisse dixit, *sacred vessels* or *utensils*, *holy things*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5; cf. Liv. 5, 40; so, omnia proferre, Auct. B. Alex. 32, 3: portabant canistris, Ov. M. 2, 713: Troïa, Tib. 2, 5, 40; cf. of the same, Virg. A. 2, 293 Heyne; id. ib. 717 Heyne; Ov. F. 1, 527; id. Her. 7, 80; 158; and, cumque suis penetralia sacris, *i. e. the images of the gods*, *penates*, id. Met. 1, 287, et saep.:—sacra ordine in mensa Penatium deorum Ponuntur, *sacrificial gifts*, *offerings*, Naev. 1, 11: NEVE VLLA VITIORVM SACRA SOLLENNIA OBEUNTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 8; cf., sicut in sollennibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall. C. 22, 2: qui (Mercurius) sacris anniversariis coleretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39 (for which, *sacrificiis* anniversariis colebatur, id. ib. 57 *fin.*); Cic. Rep. 2, 14: (Romulus) sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi facit, Liv. 1, 7; cf., sacra Jovi facturus erat, Ov. M. 3, 26: ipse (Numa) plurima sacra obibat, Liv. 1, 20: densi circumstant sacra ministri, Ov. M. 2, 717, et saep.—Of *divine worship* or *religion* in gen.: "*publica sacra*, quae publico sumptu pro populo fiunt, quaeque pro montibus, pagis, curiis, sacellis: at *privata*, quae pro singulis hominibus, familiis, gentibus fiunt," Fest. p. 211; cf. in the follg. the passage from Liv. 5, 52: quo foedere (Romulus) et Sabinos in civitatem ascivit, sacris communicatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 7 *fin.*: quod per populum errari fas non erat propter religionem sacrorum, id. Agr. 2, 7, 18; cf. so, religio sacrorum, id. Flacc. 28 *fin.*: sacra Cereris conficere, Cic. Balb. 24, 55; so, Cereris, Hor. S. 2, 8, 14; cf. above, *no. a, ad fin.*; and, Eleusina, Suet. Claud. 23: Orphica, *rites*, *solemnity*, *festival*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58; cf., Bacchia, Ov. M. 3, 518; and, trieterica Bacchi, id. ib. 6, 587: Dianae, id. ib. 7, 94; 15, 489: Isidis, Suet. Oth. 12, et saep.—Of *the private religious rites* of a gens, a family, *etc.* (observed by the Romans with the greatest care; see, on this point, Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 226 *sq.*): SACRA PRIVATA PERPETVA MANENTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9 *fin.*; cf. "id. ib. 2, 19, 48:" an gentilicia sacra ne in bello quidem intermitti, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet? Liv. 5, 52: ut ne morte patris-familias sacrorum memoria occideret, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48 *sq.*: magnum est eadem habere monumenta majorum, eisdem uti sacris, sepulcra habere communia, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 55; cf. Liv. 4, 2: sacra interire illi (majores) noluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: sacrorum alienatio, id. Or. 42, 144; v. alienatio: nuptialia, *marriage solemnities*, Quint. 1, 7. 28; called also jugalia, Ov. M. 7, 700. Cf., respecting the sacra privata of the Romans, Savigny, in his Zeitschr. 2 p. 397 *sq.*—Poet., of *Poems* (as things sacred to the Muses): mihi jam puero coelestia sacra placebant, inque suum furtim Musa trahebat opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 19; so, vatum, Pers. Prol. 7: Maronis, Mart. 7, 63.

2. Proverb.: **a.** Inter sacrum saxumque stare, *to stand between the victim and the knife*, i. e. *to be between the door and the wall*, *to be in great straits*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 84.—**b.** Hereditas sine sacris, *i. e. a great profit without trouble*, or, as we might say, *a rose without thorns*, *meat without bone*, etc. (because the keeping up of the sacra privata was attended with great expense), Plaut. Capt. 4, 18; and id. Trin. 2, 4, 83; cf. Fest. p. 237.

B. Transf. beyond the relig. sphere, the figure being borrowed from secret relig. rites (v. supra, *no.* A, *β*), in the *plur.*, sacra, *Secrets*, *mysteries* (not so till after the Aug. period, and very rarely): sacra tori coitusque novos referebam, Ov. M. 7, 709: peregisse mihi videor sacra tradentium artes, Quint. 5, 14, 27 (cf., omnes fere, qui legem dicendi, quasi quaedam *mysteria*, tradiderunt, id. 5, 13, 60); so, literarum colere, id. 10, 1, 92; and, studiorum profanare, Tac. Or. 11.

săcerdos, ōtis, *comm.* (*fem.* collat. form, SACERDOTA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2184; cf. antistes, *ad init.*) [sacer] *A priest; a priestess*: "DIVIS ALIIS ALII SACERDOTES, OMNIBVS PONTIFICES, SINGVLIS FLAMINES SVNTO . . . SACERDOTVM DVO GENERA SVNTO: VNVM QVOD PRAESIT CAERIMONIIS ET SACRIS, ALTERVM QVOD INTERPRETETVR FATIDICORVM ET VATVM EFFATA INCOGNITA," *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8; cf. Liv. 1, 19; Suet. Tib. 26: in collegio sacerdotum, Cic. Brut. 33 *fin.*: publici, Liv. 5, 40; 26, 23; 42, 28; Suet. Vit. 11: populi Romani, Gell. 10, 24, 9: Jovis, Suet. Galb. 9; cf., Dialis, id. Dom. 4: Dianae Ephesiae, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 73: maximus (Syracusanorum), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, et saep. In the *fem.*: sacra Cereris per Graecas semper curata sunt sacerdotes, *etc.*, Cic. Balb. 24, 55; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 45; so, Veneris, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 17; cf., Veneria, id. ib. 2, 2, 23; 2, 3, 20; 3, 2, 30; also, hujus fani, id. ib. 1, 5, 27; and *absol.*: id. ib. 2, 3, 73; 2, 4, 27; 2, 5, 22; et al.: Vestae, *a Vestal*, Ov. F. 5, 573; cf. Cic. Fontei. 17, 37; and, VESTALIS, an old formula in Gell. 1, 12, 14: Troïa, *i. e. Ilia*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 32, et saep. See the inscriptions in Orell. *no.* 2160 *sq.*—In apposition: proximi nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris, Vell. 2, 124 *fin.*: in illo adultero sacerdote, Quint. 5. 10, 104: sacerdotem anum praecipem Reppulit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 8; cf., regina (*i. e. Rhea Silvia*), Virg. A. 1, 273.—Transf., sarcastically: ille popularis, *i. e. Clodius* (on account of his smuggling himself in among the priestesses of the Bona Dea), Cic. Sest. 30 *fin.*; of the same, stuprorum sacerdos, id. ib. 17, 39: tyranni sacerdos, id. Phil. 2, 43.—**II.** Sacerdos, *A surname of frequent occurrence*, esp. in the gens Licinia.—(C. Sacerdos, *a praetor in Sicily before Verres*, Cic. Verr. 1, 10; id. Planc. 11.)

săcerdōtālis (collat. form, SACERDOTIALIS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2469), e, *adj.* [sacerdos] *Of* or *belonging to priests*, *priestly*, *sacerdotal* (a post-Aug. word): ludi, *given by the priests on entering upon their office*, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 6: nomen, *used by priests*, Macr. S. 3, 5.—**2.** In late Lat., subst., sacerdotalis, is, *m.*, *One who has filled a priestly office*, Cod. Theod. 12, 5, 2; Tert. Spect. 11; Amm. 28, 6; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1108; coupled with VIR, ib. *no.* 4981.

săcerdōtium, ii, *n.* [id.] *The priesthood*, *the office* or *dignity of priests*, *the sacerdotal office* (good prose; used equally in the *sing.* and the *plur.*): (*α*) *Sing.*: amplissimum sacerdotium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51; cf., amplissimi sacerdotii collegium, id. Fam. 3, 10, 9; and, propter amplitudinem sacerdotii, id. Agr. 2, 7, 18: homo in sacerdotio diligentissimus, id. Rab. Perd. 10: eodem sacerdotio praeditus, id. de Sen. 17 *fin.*: familiare, Liv. 9, 29: priscum et religiosum, Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 1.—(*β*) *Plur.*: hoc idem de ceteris sacerdotiis Cn. Domitius tulit: quod populus per religionem sacerdotia mandare non poterat, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 18: lex de sacerdotiis, id. Lael. 25 *fin.*: de sacerdotiis contendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 82, 4.

săcerdōtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A young* or *inferior priestess* (very rarely), Var. L. L. 5, 29, 37; Veran. in Fest. s. v. OLETUM, p. 115; Fest. s. v. FLAMINIA, p. 69.

săcersanctus, a, um, v. sacrosanctus.

Săces, ae, *m.*, v. Sacae.

†**sācōma,** ătis, *n.* = σήκωμα, *A counterpoise*, Vitr. 9, 3; 9.

††**sacondios,** ii, *m.* [an Indian word] *A hyacinth-colored amethyst* in India, Plin. 37, 9, 40; v. sacos.

†**săcŏpēnĭum,** ii, *n.* = σαγάπηνον, *The gum-like juice of an umbelliferous plant*, Plin. 19, 8, 52; 20, 18, 75. Called also, from the Greek, sagapenon, id. 12 25, 56; 19, 3, 15.

††**sacos** [an Indian word], *Hyacinth color*, so called by the Indians, Plin. 37 9, 40.

sā̆crāmentum, i, *n.* [sacro] **I.** In good class. Latin, a jurid. and milit. *t. t.*

A. Jurid. *t. t.*, *The sum which the two parties to a suit at first deposited, but afterward became bound for, with the* tresviri capitales; so called because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes, esp. for the sacra publica; v. Fest. p. 265; and Dirks. civilist. Abhandl. 2, p. 116; or, perh. more correctly, because the money was deposited in a sacred place; see the follg. passage of Varro and Müller's note. (Another reason is given in Isid. Orig. 5, 24 *fin.* "*sacramentum* est pignus sponsionis; vocatum autem sacramentum, quia violare, quod quisque promittit, perfidia est"): "ea pecunia, quae in judicium venit in litibus, *sacramentum* a *sacro*. Qui petebat et qui infitiabatur, de aliis rebus utrique quingenos aeris ad pontem deponebant, de aliis rebus item certo alio legitimo numero assum; qui judicio vicerat, suum sacramentum e sacro auferebat, victi ad aerarium redibat," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 49 Müll. *N. cr.*: "qui prior vindicaverat, dicebat: QVANDO TV INIVRIA VINDICAVISTI, D AERIS SACRAMENTO TE PROVOCO; adversarius quoque dicebat: SIMILITER EGO TE; seu L. asses sacramenti nominabant . . . Postea praedes Praetor ab utroque accipiebat sacramenti, quod id in publicum cedebat," Gai. Inst. 4, 16; cf. id. § 13 *sq.*; 95: "*sacramenti* autem nomine id aes dici coeptum est quod et propter aerarii inopiam et sacrorum publicorum multitudinem consumebatur id in rebus divinis," Fest. p. 265: "cum in rem aliquam agerent litigatores et poena se sacramenti peterent, poscebant judicem, qui dabatur post trigesimum diem," Pseudo-Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26 (p. 164 ed. Orell.): de multae sacramento consules comitiis centuriatis tulerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 35 Mos. Cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 3, p. 102 *sq.*, and the authors there cited; Rein's Röm. Priv. p. 427.—Hence,

2. Meton., *A cause*, *a civil suit* or *process*: decemviri re quaesita et deliberata sacramentum nostrum justum judicaverunt, Cic. Caecin. 33, 97; cf., out of the jurid. sphere: justo sacramento contendere, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42; and id. Fam. 7, 32, 2: injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos petere, id. Mil. 27, 74.

B. Transf. from jurid. to milit. lang. (cf., under *no.* 2, the passage from Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36), orig., *The preliminary engagement* entered into by newly-enlisted troops (this was followed by the proper military oath, jusjurandum, which was at first voluntary, but, after the second Punic war, was demanded by the military tribune): "milites tunc (*i. e.* anno 538 A.U.C.), quod numquam antea factum erat jurejurando ab tribunis militum adacti, jussu consulum conventuros. Nam ad eam diem nihil praeter sacramentum fuerat, et, ubi ad decuriatum aut centuriatum convenissent, sua voluntate ipsi inter se equites decuriati, centuriati pedites conjurabant, sese fugae atque formidinis ergo non abituros neque ex ordine recessuros, nisi, *etc.* . . . Id ex voluntario inter ipsos foedere a tribunis ad legitimam jurisjurandi adactionem translatum," Liv. 22, 38; cf. "Front. Strat. 4, 1, 4." Hence, since that time,

2. For jusjurandum, *The military oath of allegiance* (very freq. and quite class.): milites Domitianos sacramentum apud se dicere jubet, *to take the oath of allegiance*, Caes. B. C. 1, 23, 5; so, sacramentum dicere, id. ib. 1, 86 *fin.*; also, sacramentum dicere alicui, Tac. A. 1, 28; and in a like signif. in Livy: sacramento (*abl.*) dicere, Liv. 2, 24 *fin.*; 4, 53; 25, 5; 41, 5 *ad fin.*, also, sacramento dicere alicui, id. 24, 8:

ut omnes minores quinquaginta annis sacramento (*abl.*) rogaret, *should administer the oath of allegiance to them, swear them in*, Liv. 40, 26; so, rogare (aliquos) sacramento, id. 32, 26; 35, 2; Quint. 12, 2, 26; also, rogare (aliquos) sacramento alicujus, Caes. B. G. 6, 1, 2 Oud. *N. cr.;* (as to the *gen.*, cf. the follg. passages of Tacitus): in a like sense; adigere sacramento aliquos, Liv. 4, 5; 7, 11; 9, 29; Tac. A. 1, 37; id. Hist. 1, 55; also, adigere aliquos sacramento Othonis, Vitellii, Vespasiani, id. ib. 1, 76; 2, 55; 2, 79; and, adigere aliquos sacramento in nomen senatus, Suet. Galb. 16: sacramento aliquem tenere . . . sacramento teneri, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 9; cf., secundo eum obliget militiae sacramento, quia, priore amisso, jure cum hostibus pugnare non poterat, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36 (in which passage the primary jurid. signif. is alluded to): ex quibus (legionibus) aetate aut valetudine fessi sacramento solvebantur, Tac. A. 16, 13 *fin.*: legionibus, quae sacramentum mutaverant, in poenitentiam conversis, *i. e. had revolted*, Suet. Claud. 13; cf., poenitentia mutati sacramenti, id. Galb. 10: alicujus sacramentum exuere, Tac. H. 3, 42: hoc sacramento (viz., in the service of Bacchus) initiatos juvenes milites faciendos censetis? Liv. 39, 15.—**b.** Transf., out of milit. lang., *An oath, a solemn obligation* or *engagement* (not till after the Aug. period): non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum: ibimus, ibimus, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 10: in verba Eumolpi sacramentum juravimus, Petr. 117, 5: amicitiae sacramentum delevi, id. ib. 80, 4; cf., si quod inesset mutis animalibus tacitum ac naturale sacramentum, App. M. 2, p. 31.

II. In eccles. Lat., *A sacred thing, mystery*, Lact. 7, 24; Prud. στεφ. 10, 18, et saep.

Săcrānus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the* Sacrani, *an ancient people of Latium*: acies, Virg. A. 7, 796 Serv.; cf. Fest. p. 251.

săcrārĭum, ii, *n.* [sacer] **I.** *A place for the keeping of holy things* (sometimes, also, a place for prayer); *a shrine, sacristy; an oratory, chapel*: "notandum est aliud esse *sacrum locum*, aliud *sacrarium*. Sacer locus est locus consecratus, sacrarium est locus, in quo sacra reponuntur: quod etiam in aedificio privato esse potest," Ulp. Dig. 1, 8, 9; cf. Serv. on Virg. A. 12, 199; Fest. s. v. SECESPITAM, p. 266: erat apud Hejum sacrarium magna cum dignitate in aedibus, a majoribus traditum, perantiquum: in quo signa pulcherrima quatuor, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2; 3: Caere, sacrarium populi Romani, deversorium sacerdotum ac receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum, Liv. 7, 20; Cic. Fam. 13, 2; Suet. Vesp. 5. In the *plur.*: vetito temerat sacraria probro, Ov. M. 10, 695:—ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae Deae, Cic. Mil. 31 *fin.*; so, Fidei, Liv. 1, 21; cf. in the *plur.*, Vestae, Mart. 7, 73: Ditis, Virg. A. 12, 199: Mentis bonae, Prop. 3, 24, 19: VENERIS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1359: CERERIS ANTIATINAE, ib. 1494: MITHRAE, ib. 1051, et al.: iis juvenibus bacchantibus ex obscoeno sacrario eductis arma committenda? Liv. 39, 15 *fin.*—**II.** Transf.: a quo (*sc.* te, Catilina) aquilam illam argenteam, cui domi tuae sacrarium scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse praemissam, Cic. Cat. 1, 9 *fin.*; 2, 6, 13: illa arcana (naturae) . . . in interiore sacrario clausa sunt, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31 (for which, shortly before, in sanctiore secessu).

‡ **sacrārĭus**, ii, *m.* [id.] *A sacrist, sacristan*: IVNONIS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1304.

săcrāte, *adv.*, v. sacro, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

săcrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sacro] *Consecration, dedication*, Macr. S. 3, 7.

săcrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *One who hallows* or *consecrates* (late Lat.): justitiae, Aug. Ep. 140.—**II.** Sacrator, *A proper name*, Virg. A. 10, 747.

săcrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from sacro.

Sacravĭenses, ĭum, v. via.

sacres (porci), v. sacer, *ad init.*

săcrĭcŏla, ae, *com.* [sacer-colo] *One who conducted the* sacra, *a sacrificer, sacrificing priest* or *priestess* (a post-Augustan word), Tac. H. 3, 74 (for which, sacrificuli, Suet. Dom. 1); App. Flor. 4, p. 361; Macr. S. 5, 19; Amm. 22, 14.—In apposition: reges sacricolae, *i. e. sacrificing*, Prud. adv. Symm. 1 praef. 47.

* **săcrĭfer**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sacer-fero] *Bearing sacred things*: rates (Aeneae), Ov. F. 4, 252.

săcrĭfĭcālis, e, *adj.* [sacrificium] *Of* or *belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial* (a post-Aug. word): apparatus, Tac. A. 2, 69: epulae, App. M. 9, p. 217: ministeria et instrumenta, Tert. adv. Haer. 40.

* **săcrĭfĭcātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [sacrifico] *A sacrificing, sacrifice*: omnis (coupled with precatio), Cic. N. D. 2, 27.

săcrĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A sacrificer* (a post-class. word), Tert. Spect. 8 *fin.*

* **săcrĭfĭcātus**, ûs, *m.* [id.] *A sacrificing, sacrifice*: nullum uspiam pecus sacrificatui, habemus, App. M. 7, p. 192.

săcrĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A sacrifice* (quite class., and very freq. in the sing. and the plur.): (*a*) *Sing.*: M. Popillius cum sacrificium publicum cum laena ageret, quod erat flamen Carmentalis, Cic. Brut. 14, 56: epulare sacrificium facere, id. de Or. 3, 19 *fin.*; cf., sacrificio Apollini facto, Liv. 45, 27; v. also under *no.* *β*: sacrificium lustrale parare, id. 1, 28: sacrificio rite perpetrato, id. 44, 37 *fin.*: sollemne et statutum sacrificium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: decem ingenui decem virgines ad id sacrificium adhibiti, Liv. 37, 3; Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 57.—(*β*) *Plur.*: Druides sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 3; cf. id. ib. 6, 21, 1: sacrificiis sollennibus factis, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 24; so, sollennia, Liv. 5, 52: anniversaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57 *fin.*: publice ejusdem generis habent sacrificia, Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 3; Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 96: sacrificia laeta, Liv. 36, 1: aliquem sacrificiis interdicere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 6:—rex sacrificiorum, v. rex, *no.* A, 1.

săcrĭfĭco (in MSS. of Plaut. also written sacrufico), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (*dep.* collat. form, sacrificor, ari, ante-class., Var. L. L. 6, 3, 56; id. R. R. 2, 8, 1; 2, 11, 5; id. ap. Non. 480, 2 *sq.*; cf. Gell. 18, 12 *fin.*; Var. L. L. 9, 61, 154.—So too, late Latin, sacrificati, those who sacrifice, Cyprian. Ep. 52) [sacer-facio] *To make* or *offer a sacrifice* (sacrum), *to sacrifice* (freq. and quite class.): (*a*) *Neutr.*: nunc sacrificabo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 37; so absol., id. ib. 1, 2, 44 *sq.*; id. Aul. 3, 6, 43; id. Mil. 3, 1, 117; id. Poen. 1, 2, 109; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 21; Cic. N. D. 2, 27; Liv. 25, 1 (repeatedly); 44, 14; Quint. 1, 10, 33; Ov. M. 14, 84, et al.; cf. also, noctu sacrificatum ire, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 107: si sacrificem summo Jovi, *etc.*, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 31; so, alicui deo, id. Amph. 3, 3, 28; id. Truc. 2, 4, 69; cf. also, summo Jovi argento, id. Most. 1, 3, 84: Orco hostiis, id. Epid. 2, 1, 7; cf., hostiis (without a *dat.*), Liv. 41, 17.—Impers.: pure et caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv. 27, 10: cui (Angeronae) sacrificatur a. d. XII. Kal. Januar., Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 65.—(*β*) *Act.*: Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 97: ullum turis granum, id. Poen. 2, 3: pecora, Liv. 41, 18: ignavam suem, Ov. F. 4, 414, et saep.: hoc poculum deis, Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35; cf., lustra Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus, Liv. 45, 41: in pelliculis sacrificatorum animalium, Plin. 36, 21, 39 *fin.*

săcrĭfĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [sacrifico] *One who conducts the sacrifices, a sacrificer, sacrificing priest*: sacrificuli ac vates ceperant hominum mentes, Liv. 25, 1; Suet. Dom. 1 (for which, sacricolae, Tac. H. 3, 74).—In apposition: rex, *a high-priest*, v. h. v. *no.* A, 1: vates, Liv. 35, 48 *fin.*

săcrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to sacrificing, sacrificial* (a poet. word; not ante-Aug.): securis, Ov. M. 12, 249: dies, id. ib. 13, 590: ritus, id. ib. 15, 483: arae, Val. Fl. 8, 243: vestis, Sil. 3, 27: os, *of those sacrificing, praying*, Ov. F. 1, 130. Ancus, *mindful of sacrifices* or *of religion* in gen., id. ib. 6, 803; cf., Numa, Luc. 9, 478:—rex, v. h. v. *no.* A, 1.

săcrĭlĕge, *adv.*, v. sacrilegus, *ad fin.*

săcrĭlĕgĭum, ii, *n.* [sacrilegus] (not ante-Aug.) **I.** *The robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege*: "*sacrilegium* est rem sacram de templo surripere," Quint. 7, 3, 10; cf. id. ib. 22; 9; 5, 10, 39. So *sing.*: Liv. 29, 8; 18; 32, 1; 42, 3, et al.; Quint. 5, 14, 11; 7, 3, 21; Tac. Agr. 6 *fin.*; Phaedr. 4, 11, 3, et al. In the *plur.*: Suet. Caes. 54 *fin.* (*c. c.* rapinae).—**II.** *Violation* or *profanation of sacred things, sacrilege* (so post-Aug. and very rarely): cum in coelum insanitis, non dico sacrilegium facitis, sed operam perditis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 27; Flor. 2, 17, 12.

săcrĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [sacer-lego] *That steals* (prop. gathers or picks up) *sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious*; but usually subst., sacrilegus, i, *m.*, *One who robs* or *steals from a temple, one who commits sacrilege*: "sacrilego poena est, neque ei soli, qui sacrum abstulerit, sed etiam ei, qui sacro commendatum," Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: an sacrilegus, qui, ut hostes urbe expelleret, arma templo affixa detraxit? Quint. 5, 10, 36; cf. id. 3, 6, 38; 41; 4, 2, 68, and v. sacrilegium, *ad init.*: cavendum ne fortiori subjungatur aliquid infirmius, ut *sacrilego fur*, Quint. 9, 4, 23: punit furta sacrilegus, Sen. de Ira 2, 28 *ad fin.* —*Adj.*: sacrilegas admovere manus, Liv. 29, 18.

II. Transf. in gen., *That violates* or *profanes sacred things, sacrilegious, impious, profane* (so esp. freq. since the Aug. period; not in Cic.): **a.** *Subst.*: parricida, sacrilege, perjure, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 129; so *masc.*: Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 1; id. Eun. 5, 3, 2; 13; Sall. C. 14, 3; Ov. M. 8, 793; 818: and *c. gen.*: nuptiarum, *i. e. a violator of marriage vows, an adulterer*, Cod. Justin. 9, 9, 29 *fin.*—In the *fem.*: Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13; Ov. M. 11, 41.—**b.** *Adj.*: hominem perditum Miserumque et illum sacrilegum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 29; so Ov. M. 4, 23; cf., o genera sacrilega! Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 6: s. ignes admovere templis, Tib. 3, 5, 11; cf., manus, dextra, id. 2, 4, 26; Hor. Od. 2, 13, 2; Ov. F. 3, 700; id. Am. 1, 7, 28; id. Met. 14, 539: artes meretricum, id. A. A. 1, 435: nefas (Catilinae), Mart. 9, 71: hami (on account of the preceding sacris piscibus), id. 4, 30.—In the *Sup.*: exi e fano, sacrilegissime, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 1.—* *Adv.*, săcrĭlĕge, *Sacrilegiously, impiously*: Tert. Apol. 12.

‡ **sacrĭma**, ōrum, *n.* *New wine offered to Bacchus*: sacrima appellabant mustum, quod Libero sacrificabant pro vineis et vasis et ipso vino conservandis, sicut PRAEMETIUM de spicis, quas primum messuissent, sacrificabant Cereri, Fest. p. 145 and 251. Cf., "SACRIMA, ἀπαρχὴ γλεύκους," Gloss. Philox.

Săcrĭ-portus, ūs, *m.* [sacer] **I.** *A place in Latium, near Praeneste, where Sylla conquered the younger Marius* (called in Appian. B. C. 1, 78, Ἱερὸς λιμὴν), Liv. Epit. 87; Vell. 2, 26, 1; Flor. 3, 21, 23; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 68 and 75; *per tmesin*: quot apud Sacri cecidere cadavera portum, Luc. 2, 134. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 645.—**II.** *A town on the Gulf of Tarentum*, Liv. 26, 39.

☞ Dub., and resting only on the authority of Sext. Ruf. de Region. U. R.: **III.** *A square in Rome in the fourth region*, also called Sacriporticus. For in Var. L. L. 5, 8, 17, Sacriportus is wanting in the best MSS., and prob. has arisen by means of a gloss. from "scriptum."

†† **sacrĭum**, ii, *n.* [a Scythian word] *Scythian amber*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 40.

săcro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sacer] *To declare* or *set apart as sacred; to consecrate, dedicate*, or *devote* to a divinity: **I.** Lit.: eum praedam Veientanam publicando sacrandoque ad nihilum redegisse, ferociter increpant, Liv. 5, 25: agrum Veneri, Ov. M. 10, 644; so, Capitolino Jovi donum ex auro, Suet. Tib. 53 *fin.*: laurum Phoebo, Virg. A. 7, 62: aras, id. ib. 5, 48: vigilem ignem, id. ib. 4, 200: votum, id. ib. 8, 715, et al.—In the *Part. perf.*: duabus aris ibi Jovi et Soli sacratis quum immolasset, Liv. 40, 22; so, arae, Suet. Tib. 14: mensae, Liv. 23, 9: humus (*i. e.* sepulchrum), Ov. M. 15, 55: rite pecudes, Virg. A. 12, 213, et al.—**2.** With a bad accessory signif. (cf. sacer, *no.* II.) *To devote* or *doom to destruction, to declare accursed, to condemn*: de sacrando cum bonis capite ejus, qui regni occupandi consilia inisset, gratae in vulgus leges fuere, Liv. 2, 8; cf. id. 10, 38.

B. Transf. out of the religious sphere, *To set apart, consecrate, devote*, *give* a thing to any one (poet. and very rarely): quod patriae vocis studiis nobisque sacrasti, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 13, 22: hunc illi honorem Juppiter sacravit, Virg. A. 12, 141.—And acc. to *no.* A, 2: injecere manum Parcae, telisque sacrarunt Evandri (Halaesum), Virg. A. 10, 419.

II. Meton., *To render sacred* or *inviolable* by consecration; *to hallow, consecrate:* foedus, quod in Capitolio sacratum fuisset, irritum per illos esse, *had been decreed inviolable*, Liv. 38, 33; cf., sanctiones sacrandae sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis, aut, *etc.*, Cic. Balb. 14, 33. So sacrata lex, *a law whose violation was punished by devoting the offender to the infernal gods*, Cic. Sest. 7, 16; Liv. 2, 33; 3, 17; 7, 41; 9, 39, et saep. et al.; cf., "*sacratae* leges sunt, quibus sanctum est, qui quid adversus eas fecerit, sacer alicui deorum sit cum familia pecuniaque," Fest. p. 251.—Hence also of a deity, *To hold sacred, to worship* or *honor as sacred:* haud frustra te patrem deum hominumque hac sede sacravimus, Liv. 8, 6; so, sacrata Vesta, Ov. M. 15, 864.

B. Transf. out of the relig. sphere, *To render imperishable, to immortalize* (very rarely): aliquem Lesbio plectro, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 11; cf. miratur nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacravit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 49: vivit vigetque eloquentia ejus (Catonis), sacrata scriptis omnis generis, Liv. 39, 40.—Hence

săcrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred:* sacrata jura parentum, Ov. M. 10, 321; so, jura Graiorum, Virg. A. 2, 157; dux, *i. e. Augustus*, Ov. F. 2, 60; cf., manus (Tiberii), id. ib. 1, 640: dies sacratior, Mart. 4, 1: numen gentibus sacratissimum, Plin. 33, 4, 24. So, at a later period, Sacratissimus, *An epithet of the emperors*, Gai. Dig. 38, 17, 9; Mamert. Pan. ad Maxim. 1, et saep.—*Adv.*, săcrāte, in eccl. Lat., *Holily, piously:* vivere, Aug. Ep. 22 *fin.* And also for *Mysteriously, mystically:* Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 16.

săcrōsanctus (also sometimes written separately, sacro sanctus, and *per tmesin*, sacroque sanctum, Plin. 7, 44, 45. Collat. form, sacersanctus, Tert. Cor. mil. 13 *fin.*), a, um, *adj.* [sacer-sancio] orig., *Inaugurated* or *consecrated with religious ceremonies* (v. the follg. passage from Liv. 3, 55); hence,

Meton., *Fixed, decreed as inviolable, sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct:* "ipsis quoque tribunis (pl.), ut sacrosancti viderentur (cujus rei prope jam memoria aboleverat), relatis quibusdam ex magno intervallo ceremoniis, renovarunt; et cum religione inviolatos eos, tum lege etiam fecerunt, sanciendo: VT QVI TRIBVNIS PLEBIS AEDILIBVS, JVDICIBVS, DECEMVIRIS NOCVISSET, EIVS CAPVT JOVI SACRVM ESSET, *etc.* Hac lege juris interpretes negant quemquam sacrosanctum esse: sed eum, qui eorum cuiquam nocuerit, sacrum sanciri: itaque aedilem prehendi ducique a majoribus magistratibus: quod etsi non jure fiat (noceri enim ei, cui hac lege non liceat), tamen argumentum esse, non haberi pro sacrosancto aedilem; tribunos vetere jurejurando plebis quum primum eam potestatem creavit sacrosanctos esse," Liv. 3, 55; cf., "*sacrosanctum* dicitur, quod jurejurando interposito est institutum, si quis id violasset, ut morte poenas penderet. Cujus generis sunt Tribuni plebis Aedilesque ejusdem ordinis," Fest. p. 251 and 145: "sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset: deinde sanctiones sacrandae sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis aut poena, quum caput ejus, qui contra fecerit, consecratur," Cic. Balb. 14: agi deinde de concordia coeptum concessumque in conditiones, ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, Liv. 2, 33; so of the tribunes of the people, id. 3, 19; 9, 9 (opp. to profani); Plin. 7, 44, 45; cf., s. potestas (tribunorum, pl.), id. 4, 3; 29, 20 *fin.:* accusator, velut sacrosanctus erat, Tac. A. 4, 36 *fin.:*—SI QVID SACROSANCTVM ESSET, an old formula in Cic. Balb. 14 *fin.:* ergo in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: colonos etiam maritimos, qui sacrosanctam vacationem dicebantur habere, dare milites cogebant, Liv. 27, 38 Drak.: Oedipodis ossa, honore arae decorata, quasi sacrosancta, Val. Max. 5, 3 *fin.*

II. Transf., apart from the publicists' lang., *Most holy, most sacred, venerable* (post-Aug.; freq. in the Christian writers): cujus (Rufi) mihi memoria sacrosancta est, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 3: so, imago tua, App. M. 5, p. 164: ista civitas (Roma), id. ib. 11, p. 270: contemplatio conspectus tui (*sc.* Episcopi), Sid. Ep. 9, 10: de sacrosanctis Ecclesiis, Cod. Justin. 1, 2.

(* **Sacrovir,** i, *m.* Julius Sacrovir, *A nobleman of Gaul*, Tac. A. 3, 40; 43; 44, et al.—Hence **Sacroviriānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *named from Sacrovir:* bellum, Tac. A. 4, 18.)

sacrŭfĭco, are, v. sacrifico, *ad init.*

sacrum, i, v. sacer, *ad fin.*

(* **Sadala,** ae, *m.:* **I.** *A king of Thrace*, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 4.—**II.** *A son of Cotys, king of Thrace*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.)

Saddūcaei, ōrum, *m.*, צְדוּקִים: *The Sadducees, a religious sect among the Jews*, Tert. Praescr. 45.—Hence, **II. Sadducaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Sadducees:* genus, Arn. 3, p. 134.

saeclum, i, v. seculum.

saecŭlāris and **saecŭlum,** v. secul.

saepe, *adv.*, v. ‡ saepis.

saepĕnŭmĕro, *adv.*, v. ‡ saepis, *no.* III.

saepes, is, v. sepis.

saepĭcŭle, *adv. dim.* [saepe] *Pretty often, pretty frequently, ever and anon* (an Appuleian word), App. M. 2 *init.*; 6, p. 185; 9, p. 231; 235, et saep.

(* **Saepīnum** (Sep.), i, *n.* *A town of the Samnites*, Liv. 10, 44; 45.—**Saepīnātes,** *m.*, *The inhabitants of Saepinum*, Plin. 3, 12, 17.)

saepio, ire, v. sepio.

‡ **saepis,** e, *adj.* *That happens often, frequent.* As an *adj.* cited only once in the *Comp.*, SAEPIOR, by Prisc. p. 1016 P.; and once in the *Sup.:* saepissimam discordiam fuisse, Cato Nepos in Prisc. p. 602 P.—But very freq., in all styles and periods.,

saepĕ, *adv.* (cf. abunde, prope; v. Ruddim. 1, p. 174, not. 37): **I.** *Often, oft, oftentimes, many times, frequently* (at indefinite intervals, while crebro denotes in close succession): aperitur ostium, unde saturitate saepe ego exii ebrius, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35; id. Stich. 1, 3, 13: saepe ex te audivi pater, id. Merc. 2, 3, 51; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 30; and, saepe hoc de majoribus natu audivimus, id. ib. 2, 15: cum saepe mecum ageres, ut, *etc.*, id. Lael. 1, 4: sed—saepe enim redeo ad Scipionem, *etc.*, id. ib. 17, 62; cf. in the *Comp.:* quocirca—dicendum est enim saepius, *etc.*, id. ib. 22, 85: mihi lucro saepe eris, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 52: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, ut in navi ac saepe etiam in morbo levi, Cic. Rep. 1, 40; so, saepe etiam, id. ib. 1, 17: in hoc statu rei publicae, quem dixi jam saepe (*sc.* cap. 1, 41; 45; 2, 33), non posse esse diuturnum, id. ib. 2, 37: haud saepe, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 33; so, non saepe, id. Pseud. 2, 4, 37:—solet jocari saepe mecum illo modo, id. Men. 2, 2, 42; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 18; so, coupled with solere, Cic. Rep. 2, 5 *fin.*; cf. in the *Sup.:* de quo (Homero) saepissime vigilans (Ennius) solebat cogitare et loqu. id. ib. 6, 10; so, too, Lael. 8, 26:—vidi ego multa saepe picta, quae Acherunti fierent cruciamenta, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 1; so, joined with multus, id. ib. 2, 2, 78; id. Casin. 2, 5, 41; id. Mil. 3, 3, 12; id. Poen. 1, 1, 1; Cic. Rep. 3, 30; id. Lael. 1, 2; id. Off. 2, 6, 20, et saep. et al.; cf. also, saepe et multum hoc mecum cogitavi, Cic. Inv. 1, 1; and, in hac (causa) multum et saepe versatus, id. Quint. 1, 3: quorum saepe et diu ad pedes jacuit stratus, id. ib. 31, 96; Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 28: nullus (piscis) minus saepe ad terram venit, id. Rud. 4, 3, 56: illos (inimicos) saepe verum dicere, hos (amicos) numquam, Cato in Cic. Lael. 24 *fin.:* quod vos nimium saepe Dicitis, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41: bene saepe, Enn. Ann. 7, 95.—(β) In the *Comp.:* ibi eos conspicias quam praetorem saepius, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 8; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 38.—More usually, like the Germ. öfter, öfters, without a follg. quam: quod, etsi saepe dictum est, dicendum est tamen saepius, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69; ✗ Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 6, A.: semel atque iterum ac saepius, Cic. Fontei. 8, 16: semel et saepius, id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: bis ac saepius, Quint. 10, 5, 7: iterum et saepius te rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 42 *fin.*; so id. de imp. Pomp. 11, 30; and, iterum ac saepius, Quint. 12, 8, 8: quo quidem schemate utuntur poëtae saepius, sed ne oratores quidem raro, id. 9, 3, 44: quo magis novi, tanto saepius, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 14: propterea saepius te, ut memineris, moneo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 43: ut verbis, quid sit, definiam saepius, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: quasi ipsos induxi loquentes, ne *inquam* et *inquit* saepius interponeretur, id. Lael. 1, 3.—(γ) In the *Sup.:* tibi saepissime Cyathisso, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 28; id. Pseud. 2, 4, 56: optare ut quam saepissime peccet amicus, Cic. Lael. 16, 59.

II. So in general propositions stating the results of experience, to denote that which is wont to take place frequently: Plaut. Capt. prol. 44: illud saepe fit, tempestas venit, *etc.*, id. Most. 1, 2, 27; cf. Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 28: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic. Rep. 2, 33; so, saepe, five times in succession, id. Lael. 10, 33 *sq.*—In the *Sup.:* bonum consilium subripitur saepissime, si, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 8.

III. Sometimes with numero, and also joined in one word with it, saepenumero, to strengthen the main idea, like our *Oftentimes, time and again* (so perh. not till after the class. per.): Aeduos fratres consanguineosque saepenumero a senatu appellatos, Caes. B. G. 1, 33, 2; so id. ib. 1, 39, 1; 1, 40, 7; 6, 8, 4; 7, 62, 1; Cic. de Or. 1, 1; de Sen. 2; Rosc. Am. 24, 67; 41, 119; Fam. 16, 21; 3; Sall. C. 52, 7; 53, 3; Auct. B. Afr. 35, 4, et al. Once also in the *Comp.:* gigni hominem saepe nono, saepiusnumero decimo mense, Gell. 3, 16.

* **saepĭuscŭle,** *adv. dim.* [saepius, from saepe] *Pretty often, pretty frequently:* peccas, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 59; acc. to Prisc. p. 611 (*al.* saepicule).

saeta, saetĭger, *etc.*, v. set.

saeve, *adv.*, v. saevus, *ad fin.*, *no. a.*

* **saevĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [saevus-dico] *Spoken furiously* or *angrily:* dicta, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 36.

saevĭo, ii, ītum, 4. (archaic form of the *imperf.*, saevibat, Lucr. 5, 1001) *v. n.* [saevus] *To be fierce* or *furious, to rage, to vent one's rage* (very freq. since the Aug. period; only once in Caes.; perh. not at all in Cic.; cf. saevus): **I.** Lit., of animals: ubi equus saevit, Lucr. 5, 1074; so, Lupus, Ov. M. 11, 369: anguis, Virg. G. 3, 434: panthera, Phaedr. 3, 2, 14: leo, Val. Fl. 6, 613, et al.; cf., aper in pecudes, Ov. M. 8, 295: accipiter in omnes aves, id. ib. 11, 345; Gell. 7, 1, 6, et al.

II. Transf., of any strong, passionate excitement, *To rage, rave; to be furious, mad, violent, angry*, etc.: **A.** Of persons: here mi, nimium saevis, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 20; id. Truc. 5, 4; cf. id. Pseud. 5, 1, 4: ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 27; so Virg. A. 6, 544: si quid saeviunt senes, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 51: saevire fortuna ac miscere omnia coepit, Sall. C. 10, 1: saeviens turba, Liv. 8, 24: seditionibus saevire, id. 2, 44: in delectibus saevire solitos, id. ib. Drak.: (paedagogi) imperiosi atque interim saevientes, Quint. 1, 1, 8: saevire securibus, Plin. Pan. 52, 4: saevit animis ignobile vulgus, Virg. A. 1, 149; so, animis acerbis (coupled with iras procedere longius), id. ib. 5, 462: pater ardens saevit, quod, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 49: leniter qui saeviunt, sapiunt magis, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 4:—saevire in tergum et in cervices, Liv. 3, 45; cf., in obsides innoxios, id. 28, 34; so, in aliquid (aliquem), id. 31, 30 *fin.*; Tac. Agr. 38; id. Ann. 3, 31 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 13; Ov. M. 4, 713, et al.; cf., flagellis in aliquem, Juv. 10, 180; and, in se, corresp. to manus sibi inferre, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 22. For which, poet., *c. dat.:* qui mihi nunc saevit, Ov. Her. 4, 148; so Tib. 1, 2, 88.—Likewise poet., with the *inf.* (cf. saevus, *no.* II., B): quum manus impia saevit Sanguine Caesareo Romanum exstinguere nomen, Ov. M. 1, 200.—Impers.: clade saevitum est, Suet. Ner. 38: constat Troja capta in ceteros saevitum esse Trojanos, Liv. 1, 1; so, in aliquid (aliquem), id. 34, 44; 41, 6, Vell. 2, 74 *fin.*; Tac. Agr. 2; id. Ann. 21, 49; 4, 20; id. Hist. 2, 62, et al.

B. Of things: saevit minaci murmure pontus, Lucr. 1, 277; cf., frustra mare saepe coortum Saevibat, id. 5, 1001; so Hor. Od. 3, 3, 37: pelagus, Tac. A. 15, 46: mare ventis, Sall. J. 78, 3: ventus, * Caes. B. G. 3, 13 *fin.*; cf., Aufidus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 27: medius dies solstitio, Sen. Hippol. 766: venenum in praecordiis, Hor. Epod. 3, 5: gula, Juv. 5, 94; cf., venter (*sc.* fame), App. M. 4, p. 145: arbor stridoribus, Sil. 13, 600:—cum tibi flagrans amor … Saeviet circa jecur ulcerosum, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 15; cf., saevit amor ferri, Virg. A. 7, 461; so, dolor in erepto amore, Prop. 2, 8, 36: dolor in praecordiis, Petr. 17, 8: ira in aliquem, Ov. M. 14, 193: fames, Val. Fl. 4, 499: morbus, Gell. 12, 5, 4: acerbus odor, Val. Fl. 4, 493: acer hinnitus equorum, Sil. 4, 97: oratio ferociens saeviensque, *opp.* demissa jacensque, Gell. 1, 11, 15.

(* **saevis,** e, *adj.*, for **saevus,** a, um: suppliciorum saevium repertor, Amm. 29, 5, p. 203. ed. Bip.)

saevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [saevus] *Rage, violence, fury* (late Lat.), Prud. στεφ. 10, 483; Firm. Math. 5, 5.

saevĭter, *adv.*, v. saevus, *ad fin.*, *no.* β.

saevĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [saevus] *A raging, rage, fierceness, ferocity*: **I.** Lit., of animals: sicut aves ad volatum, equi ad cursum, ad saevitiam ferae gignuntur, Quint. 1, 1, 1: canum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 146.—more freq., and quite class., **II.** Transf., for any violent, passionate excitement, *Fierceness, violence, harshness, savageness, cruelty, barbarity, severity*, etc.: **A.** Of persons: num meam saevitiam veritus? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 15: in judicio aut saevitiam aut clementiam judicis (sibi proponet), Cic. Part. 4; so coupled with immanitas, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 2: feneratorum (shortly before, violentia atque crudelitas), Sall. C. 33, 1; cf., creditorum, Tac. A. 11, 13: hostium, Sall. J. 7, 2; Tac. A. 1, 67; 2, 11; Liv. 2, 58: secandi urendique, Plin. 29, 1, 6; Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24.—In the *plur.*: quibus saevitiis et maxime fenoris onere oppressa plebs, Sall. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 2, 18.—**B.** Of things: maris, Vell. 1, 2 *fin.*; Plin. 9, 31, 51 *fin.*; cf., Scyllae, id. 3, 8, 14; and, undae, Ov. Her. 19, 23: hiemis, Col. 8, 17, 11; Plin. 19, 8, 51; for which, temporis, Sall. J. 37, 4: tempestatum, Plin. 2, 47, 47 *fin.*; and, coeli, Curt. 8, 4: ignea (*i. e.* sacri ignis), Col. 7, 5, 16: amoris, id. 6, 37, 1: annonae, *i. e. dearness*, Tac. A. 2, 87.

(* **saevities,** ei, *f.*, i. q. saevitia: canis saevitiem, App. M. 6, p. 131, ed. Bip.)

* **saevĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [saevus] *Ferocity, violence* (for the class. saevitia): mala, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 172, 32.

saevus, a, um, *adj.* *Roused to fierceness* (while ferus signifies naturally fierce); *raging, furious, fell, savage, ferocious*, etc. (freq. in the poets, and after the Aug. period also in prose; in Cic. very rarely in prose; in Caes. not at all): **I.** Lit.: leones, Lucr. 5, 1313; so id. 3, 307; 4, 1013; cf., secla leonum, id. 5, 860: leaena, lea. Tib. 3, 4, 90; Ov. M. 4, 102; and, saevior leaena, Virg. G. 3, 246: apri, Lucr. 5, 1326: sues, id. 5, 1308: lupi, Tib. 1, 5, 54: canes, Prop. 4, 4, 40; Ov. M. 7, 64: ferae, Tib. 1, 10, 6; Ov. M. 4, 404; 7, 387: belua, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 22: animalia saevissima dentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 64 *fin.*

II. Transf., of any vehement, passionate excitement, *Fierce, cruel, violent, harsh, severe, fell, dire, barbarous*, etc.: **A.** Of persons: nunc truculento mihi atque saevo usus sene est, Plaut. Bac. 4, 5, 3; so coupled with truculentus, id. Truc. 3, 2, 5; cf., agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, *etc.*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: gens, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 8 *fin.*: ex amore saevus, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 43: uxor, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 17; cf., novercae, Virg. G. 2, 128: Canidia, Hor. Epod. 5, 47: Tisiphone, id. Sat. 1, 8, 33: mater Cupidinum, id. Od. 1, 19, 1; 4, 1, 5: Juno, Virg. A. 1, 4; cf., conjux Jovis, Ov. M. 9, 199: Proserpina, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 20; cf., Necessitas, id. ib. 1, 35, 17: tyrannus, Ov. M. 6, 581; cf., cum tyranno saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, Liv. 34, 32: saevus metu, Suet. Dom. 3: aliquanto post civilis belli victoriam saevior, id. ib. 10: post cujus interitum vel saevissimus exstitit, id. Tib. 61: saevorum saevissime Centaurorum, Euryte, Ov. M. 12, 219, et saep.: saevus in armis Aeneas acuit Martem, *terrible*, δεινός, Virg. A. 12, 107; so Hector, id. ib. 1, 99; Ov. M. 13, 177: Achilles, id. ib. 12, 582:—nimium in pellice saevae deae, id. ib. 4, 547: saevus accusandis reis, Tac. A. 11, 5.—Poet., *c. inf.* (cf. saevio, *no.* II., B): quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 30; cf. in the *Comp.*: Sil. 11, 7.

B. Of things concr. and abstr.: mare, Naev. in Fest. s. v. TOPPER, p. 269; Sall. J. 17, 5; cf., pelagus, Ov. M. 14, 559: fluctus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 4: procellae, undae, Lucr. 3, 806; 5, 223: pelagus, Ov. M. 14, 559: saevi exsistunt turbines, Poëta ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 36; so, ventus, Cic. Att. 5, 12; Liv. 28, 18; Ov. M. 12, 8: tempestates, Lucil. in Non. 388, 17; Lucr. 6, 458; Liv. 24, 8; cf., hiems, id. 40, 45; Val. Fl. 7, 52: Orion, Virg. A. 7, 719: ignes, Prop. 1, 1, 27; Ov. M. 2, 313: Hor. Od. 1, 16, 11: bipennis, Ov. M. 8, 768: catenae, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 45: tympana, *sounding harshly* or *terribly*, id. ib. 1, 18, 13, et saep.:—saevo ac duro in bello, Lucil. in Non. 388, 15; so, bellum, Lucr. 1, 476: s. et tristia dicta, Lucil. in Non. 388, 23: unde superstitiosa primum saeva evasit vox fera, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56: minae, Prop. 1, 17, 6 *sq.*: verba, Hor. Epod. 12, 13; and, joci, id. Ep. 2, 1, 148; id. Od. 1, 33, 12: cum ex saevis et perditis rebus ad meliorem statum fortuna revocatur, Cic. Rep. Fragm. 2, p. 513 ed. Mos. (ap. Amm. 15, 5, 23): Medea amore saevo saucia, Enn. Med. in Auct. Her. 2, 22; and in Cic. Coel. 8; so, amor, Virg. E. 8, 47: horror, id. Aen. 12, 406: ira, Prop. 1, 18, 14: damna, Tac. A. 2, 26: adulationes, id. ib. 4, 20:—quae sibi belligeranti saeva vel prospera evenissent, id. ib. 2, 5: ut saeva et detestanda Quirinio clamitarent, id. ib. 3, 23; cf., multa saevaque questus, id. ib. 1, 6.

Adv., in three forms, *saeve, saevĭter* (ante-class.), and *saevum* (in post-Aug. poets), *Fiercely, furiously, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously*, etc.: (*a*) saeve: s. et atrociter factitavit, Suet. Tib. 59: facere omnia, Luc. 8, 492: gesturus impia bella, id. 7, 171.—(β) saevĭter: ferro cernunt de victoria, Enn. in Non. 511, 8; so id. Att.; Afran. ib. 4–7; Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 3; id. Poen. 1, 2, 122; id. Trin. 4, 3, 53.—(γ) saevum: cui arridens, Sil. 1, 398; so Stat. Th. 3, 589; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 287.—**b.** *Comp.*: lumina Gorgoneo saevius igne micant, Ov. A. A. 3, 504; 30, 2, 5 *fin.*—**c.** *Sup.*: sunt (loca), quae tepent hieme, sed aestate saevissime candent, Col. 1, 4, 9; Claud. in Suet. Claud. 2.

1. sāga, ae (*A female diviner*), v. sāgus.

2. săga, ae (*A mantle*), v. săgum, *ad init.*

săgācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sagax] *Keenness of perception, acuteness of the senses, sagacity*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** Of the *Keenness of scent* in dogs: canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; so, canum, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92.—* **2.** Transf., of hunters: ut domitas feras mentita sagacitate colligerent, Plin. Pan. 81, 3.—* **B.** Of the *Keenness, acuteness* of the other senses: sensuum, Sen. Ep. 95.—**II.** Trop., *Intellectual keenness of perception, acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity* (good prose): utrum admonitus ac tentatus, an, qua est ipse sagacitate in his rebus, sine duce ullo, sine indice, pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem, nescio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41; so id. ib. 2, 4, 12 *fin.*: consilii, Val. Max. 7, 3, 3: Hipparchi sagacitate compertum est, lunae defectum, *etc.*, Plin. 2, 13, 10.

săgācĭter, *adv.*, v. sagax, *ad fin.*

(* **Sagalessos** (Sagalas.), i, *f.* *A town of Pisidia*, Plin. 5, 27, 24.—Hence **Sagalassēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sagalessos*: ager, Liv. 38, 15.)

săgăna, ae, *f.*, acc. to Prisc. p. 622, i. q. sāga, *A female diviner* or *soothsayer*; *a wise woman, witch*; but occurs only as a *nom. propr.* for one in Hor. Epod. 5, 25; id. Sat. 1, 8, 25 and 48.

(* **Saganos,** i, *m.* *A river of Carmania*, Plin. 6, 25, 28; called, also, **Saganis,** Amm. 23, 6, p. 356 ed. Bip.)

săgăpēnon, i, v. sacopenium.

Săgăris, is, *m.* *A river in Phrygia and Bithynia, which empties into the Propontis*, also called **Sangarius,** now the *Sacaria*, Plin. 6, 1, 1; Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 47: Liv. 38, 18. Cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 66 and 607.—**II.** Hence, **1. Săgărītis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Of Sagaris*: nympha, *a nymph beloved by Attis*, Ov. F. 4, 229.—**2. Sangărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: puer, *i. e. Attis*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 41.

săgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagum] *Of* or *belonging to a mantle* (sagum) (a post class. word): negotiatio, Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 15: NEGOCIATOR SAGARIVS, *a dealer in mantles*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4251; also, absol., SAGARIVS, ib. *no.* 283 and 4723.

săgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Clothed in* or *having on a* sagum, Cic. Fontei. 11; id. Phil. 14, 1, 2; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 538, 27 (*opp.* togati); Mart. 6, 11.—**II.** Transf., *Made of thick stuff, such as is proper for mantles*: cuculli, Col. 11, 1, 21; and perh. also ib. 1, 8, 9.

săgax, ācis, *adj.* [sagio, cf. salax, from salio] *Of quick perception, whose senses are acute, sagacious* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** Chiefly of the acute sense of smelling in dogs, *Keen-scented*: sagax Nasum habet, * Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 17; so, canes, Cic. de Div. 1, 31; Ov. M. 3, 207: catulus, id. R. Am. 201. Poet.: virtus venandi, id. Hal. 76.—**B.** Of other senses: canibus sagacior anser, Ov. M. 11, 599: palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Plin. 8, 37, 35.

II. Trop., *Intellectually quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious*: (*a*) *Absol.*: (homo) animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22; cf. id. Fin. 2, 14, 45; and, mens, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 67; so Lucr. 1, 1021; 5, 421: animus, id. 2, 840; 4, 913: ratio, id. 1, 131; 369: homo sagax et astutus, Mart. 12, 88: modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus ac praeceps, *considerate*, Suet. Claud. 15: hospites, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 22: curae, id. ib. 4, 4, 75.—(β) With *ad aliquid* (quite classical): ad suspicandum sagacissimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19; so, ad haec pericula perspicienda, Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4.—(γ) *c. gen.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): utilium sagax rerum et divina futuri, Hor. A. P. 218; so, fibrarum et pennae divinarumque flammarum, *skilled in*, Sil. 3, 344; cf. in the *Sup.*: prodigiorum (Joseph), Just. 36, 2, 8; and, rerum naturae, Col. Praef. § 22 (coupled with non ignarus).—(δ) With *in* or the simple *abl.* (post-Aug.): vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, Just. 1, 9, 14: civitas rimandis offensis sagax, Tac. H. 4, 11.—(ε) *c. inf.*: sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov. M. 5, 146.—Hence.

Adv., săgācĭter: **a.** *Quickly, sharply, keenly, with quickness of scent, with a fine sense of smell*, Col. 7, 12, 7.—*Comp.*: Cic. Att. 6, 4, 3; Plin. 10, 69, 88; Hor. Epod. 12, 4.—*Sup.*: Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186; Plin. 11, 37, 50.—**b.** Trop., *Acutely, shrewdly, accurately, sagaciously*: sagaciter pervestigare, Cic. de Or. 1, 51 *fin.*; so Quint. 2, 8, 4; Liv. 27, 28; Suet. Tib. 57, et al.

sagda, ae, *f.* *A precious stone of a leek-green color*, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

† **săgēna,** ae, *f.* = σαγήνη, *A large fishing-net, a seine*, Manil. 5, 678 (* v. Ulp. Pand. 47, 10, 13, 7).

†† **sagēnon,** i, *n.* [an Indian word] *A kind of opal found in India*, Plin. 37, 9, 46.

săgīna, ae, *f.* [kindr. with σάττω, to stuff full, to cram] *A stuffing, cramming, fattening, feasting*: **I.** Lit., both abstr. and concr.: **A.** *In abstr.* (so quite class.): anserum, Var. R. R. 3, 10, 1; Col. 8, 14, 11: gallinarum, Plin. 10, 50, 71: cochlearum, id. 9, 56, 82, et saep.:—dies noctesque estur, Bibitur, neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet: sagina plane est, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 79: in saginam se conjicere, id. Trin. 3, 2, 96: qui multitudinem illam non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat, * Cic. Fl. 7, 17; cf. Tac. H. 2, 71.—**B.** *In concreto*: **1.** *Food, feeding, nourishment* (post-Aug.): gladiatoria sagina, Tac. H. 2, 88; cf. so of gladiators' food, Prop. 4, 8, 25: temulentus et sagina gravis, Tac. H. 1, 62: stomachum laxare saginis, Juv. 4, 67.—**b.** Transf.: herbae viridis coma, dulcior a sagina roris aut fluminis, *rich* *nourishment*, Pall. Mai. 7, 3: quemadmodum forensibus certaminibus exercitatos et quasi militantes reficit ac reparat haec velut sagina dicendi, *nourishment of oratory*, Quint. 10, 5, 17.—* **2.** *A fatted animal:* este, effercite vos, saginam caedite, *kill the fatted beast*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 61.—**II.** Meton. *Fatness produced by much eating, corpulence* (post-Aug.): saginam corporis ex nimia luxuria contraxit, Just. 21, 2: sagina ventris non homini sed beluae similis, id. 38, 8, 9: qui colorem fuco et verum robur inani sagina mentiuntur, Quint. 2, 15, 25.

săgīnārĭum, ii, *n.* [sagina] *A place where animals are fatted, a feeding-stall*, Var. R. R. 3, 10, 7.

săgīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sagino] *A fattening, feeding, stall-feeding* (for the usual sagina), Plin. 8, 51, 77; Tert. Pall. 4.

săgīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sagina] *To fatten, fat* animals; *to cram, stuff, feast* persons (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: pullos columbinos, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 9: boves ad sacrificia, id. ib. 2, 1, 20: aves offis, Col. 8, 7, 3: equum hordeo ervoque (coupled with roborare largo cibo), id. 6, 27, 8: glires fagi glande, Plin. 16, 6, 7: catulos ferarum molliore praeda, Quint. 12, 6, 6, et saep.:—saginare plebem populares suos, ut jugulentur, Liv. 6, 71; id. 36, 17: terra, quae copiâ rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginaret, id. 38, 17: cum exquisitis quotidie Antonius saginaretur epulis, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119; so, convivas, id. 33, 10, 47.—**B.** Transf.: terra multorum annorum frondibus et herbis, velut saginata largioribus pabulis, Col. 2, 1, 5; Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 54: fons humore supero saginatus, Sol. 45:—qui ab illo pestifero ac perdito cive jampridem rei publicae sanguine saginantur, * Cic. Sest. 36, 78; Tac. H. 4, 42.—Hence

săgīnātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Fattened, fat* (late Lat.): saginatior hostia, Hier. Ep. 21, 12; so, Christianus ursis, Tert. Jejun. 17 *fin.*

* **sagĭo,** ire, *v. n.* *To perceive quickly* or *keenly* by the senses; trop., *to perceive acutely* with the intellect: "*sagire* sentire acute est: ex quo *sagae* anus, quia multa scire volunt; et *sagaces* dicti canes. Is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur *praesagire*, id est futura ante sentire," Cic. de Div. 1, 31.

săgitta, ae, *f.*: **I.** *An arrow, shaft, bolt* (saepiss. in prose and poetry): quum arcum mihi et pharetram et sagittas sumpsero, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 99; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24: confige sagittis fures thesaurarios, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 25; so Cic. Acad. 2, 28; id. N. D. 2, 50, et al.: missiles, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 16: celeres, id. ib. 3, 20, 9, et saep.: sagitta Cupido cor meum transfixit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 25; so Lucr. 4, 1274; Tib. 2, 1, 81; Hor. Od. 2, 8, 15; 1, 27, 12, et saep.; cf., qui savii sagittis percussus est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 16.—**II.** Meton., of things of a like form: **1.** *The extreme thin part of a vine-branch* or *shoot*, Col. 3, 10, 22; 3, 17, 2; Plin. 17, 22, 35.—**2.** *The herb arrowhead*, Plin. 21, 17, 68.—**3.** In late Lat., *An instrument for letting blood, a lancet*, Veg. 1, 22, 4; 25, 5; 27, 2, et al.—**4.** Sagitta, *A constellation, the Arrow*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 15; 3, 14; Cic. Arat. 382; Col. 11, 2, 21; Plin. 17, 18, 30; 19, 31, 74.

săgittārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagitta] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to an arrow, arrow-*: calamus, *good for making arrows*, Plin. 16, 36, 66: certamen, *with arrows*, Dict. Cret. 4, 19.—**II.** Subst., sagittarius, ii, *m.*: **1.** *An archer, bowman*, a sort of light-armed troops, both foot and horse; usually in the *plur.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 7, 1; 10, 1; 19, 4; 7, 31, 4, et saep.; Cic. Phil. 5, 6 *fin.*; id. Att. 5, 20, 5; id. Fam. 15, 4, 10, et saep. In the *sing.*, collectively: levis armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac. A. 2, 16 *fin.*; so id. ib. 13, 40.—**2.** sagittarii, ōrum, *m.*, *Arrow-makers, arrow-smiths*, Tarrunt. Patern. Dig. 50, 6, 6.—**3.** Sagittarius, *The constellation of the Archer*, otherwise called Arcitenens, Cic. Arat. 279; Hyg. Fab. 124; Astr. 2, 27; 3, 26; Plin. 17, 24, 36; 30, 11, 29.

săgittātus, a, um, v. sagitto, *no.* II.

săgittĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sagitta-fero] **I.** *Arrow-bearing* (a poet. word): pharetra, Ov. M. 1, 468; Stat. Ach. 1, 416: Parthi, *armed with arrows, archers*, Catull. 11, 6; so, Geloni, Virg. A. 8, 725:—pecus, *i. e. the porcupine*, Claud. Hystr. 48.—**II.** Sagittifer, i. q. Sagittarius, *The constellation of the Archer*, Manil. 2, 266; 500; 560.

Săgittĭger, ĕri, *m.* [sagitta-gero] like Sagittifer (*no.* II.) for Sagittarius, *The constellation of the Archer*, Avien. Arat. 482.

Săgittĭ-pŏtens, entis, *m.* [sagitta] for Sagittarius, *The constellation of the Archer*, Cic. Arat. 73.

săgitto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To discharge arrows, to shoot with arrows:* hos equitare et sagittare docent, Just. 41, 2, 5; so Curt. 7, 5 *fin.*; Sol. 19 *med.*—* **II.** *Act.*, in the *Part. perf.*, sagittatus, a, um, *Shot* or *wounded with an arrow:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 12 *med.*

* **săgittŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little arrow*, App. M. 10, p. 254.

† **sagma,** ae, *f.* = σάγμα, *A pack-saddle*, Veg. 3, 59; Vulg. Levit. 15, 9; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5.

sagmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagma] *Of* or *belonging to a pack-saddle* (post-class.): equus, *a pack-horse*, Lampr. Heliog. 4; Aurel. in Vopisc. Aur. 7; cf., caballus, mula, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5.

sagmen, ĭnis, *n.* [SAG, whence sacer and sancio] *The tuft of sacred herbs plucked within the citadel by the consul or praetor, by bearing which the persons of the Roman fetiales and ambassadors became inviolable:* "sunt *sagmina* quaedam herbae, quas legati pop. Rom. ferre solebant, ne quis eos violaret, sicuti legati Graecorum ferunt ea, quae vocantur *cerycia*," Marc. Dig. 1, 8, 8; cf. Fest. p. 252; Plin. 22, 2, 3; Liv. 1, 24; 30, 43. Vid. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 268.

† **săgochlămys,** ȳdis, *f.* = σαγοχλαμύς, *A kind of military cloak*, Valer. Imp. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14.

(* **Sagra,** ae, *m.* *A river of Lower Italy*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2; 3, 5; Just. 20, 3; Plin. 3, 10, 15.)

* **săgŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [sagulum] *Clothed in* or *wearing a* sagulum: comites, Suet. Vit. 11.

săgŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [sagum] *A small military cloak* (usually the purple-colored one of the general), * Cic. Pis. 23, 55; Caes. B. G. 5, 42, 3; Liv. 7, 34 *fin.*; 21, 4; 27, 19 *fin.*; 30, 17; Tac. H. 2, 20; 5, 23; id. Germ. 6; Virg. A. 8, 660; Sil. 4, 519, et saep.

† **săgum,** i, *n.* (ante-class. collat. form, *masc.*, **sagus,** i, corresp. to the Greek, Enn. and Var. in Non. 223, 30 *sq.*; Afran. in Charis. p. 81 P.: *fem.*, sagas coerulas, Enn. ib.; but it would perh. be more correct to read, sagos coerulos) = σάγος [acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word, (* whence the Eng. shag)] *A coarse woollen blanket* or *mantle*, e. g. of servants, Cato R. R. 59; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 23 *fin.*; of the Germans, Tac. G. 17; but most freq. of soldiers, *a military cloak*, Caes. B. C. 1, 75, 3; Liv. 10, 30 *fin.*—Hence, saga is a sign of war (as toga is a sign of peace) in the phrases: **a.** Saga sumere, *To put on the* saga, i. q. *to take up arms, prepare for battle* (it was the custom for all Romans to do this, in token of preparation for war, even those who were not going to the field, excepting persons of consular rank; cf. Cic. Phil. 8, 11; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 538, 27): tumultum decerni, justitium edici, saga sumi dico oportere, delectum habere, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 5, 12; so id. ib. 14, 1, 2; Liv. Epit. 72; cf in the *sing.*, of an individual, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 36.—**b.** In the same signif., ad saga ire: Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1; cf. Vell. 2, 16 *fin.* —Furthermore, **c.** In sagis esse, *To be under arms:* cum est in sagis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11.—And, **d.** On the contrary, saga ponere, *To lay down one's arms:* Liv. Epit. 73.

Săguntum, i, *n.*, and **Săguntus (-os),** i, *f.*, Σάγουντον, *A town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Mediterranean, beyond the Iberus, the besieging and reduction of which by Hannibal led to the breaking out of the second Punic war*, now *Murviedro: neutr.:* "Liv. 21, 7;" 18; Luc. 3, 350; *fem.*: Mel. 2, 6, 6; Liv. 21, 19; Stat. S. 4, 6, 83; Juv. 15, 114; Flor. 2, 6, 3, et al.; cf., Graia Saguntos, Sil. 3, 178; *gen. incert.*: Cic. Phil. 5, 10, 27; id. de Div. 1, 24, 49; Liv. 21, 10; Plin. 16, 40, 79, et saep. Cf. Ukert, Hispan. p. 414.—**II.** Hence **Săguntīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Saguntum, Saguntine:* ficus, Cato R. R. 8, 1; Plin. 15, 18, 19: lutum (from which utensils were made), Mart. 8, 6; 14, 108; cf., lagena, Juv. 5, 29: clades, Liv. 21, 19 *fin.*: rabies, id. 31, 17: ignis, Flor. 2, 6, 9, et saep.—Subst., in the *plur.*: Saguntini, ōrum, *m.*, *The people of Saguntum, the Saguntines*, Liv. 21, 2; 6, *sq.*, et saep.

sāgus, a, um, *adj.* [whether related to sāgio, săgax, as Cic. de Div. 1, 31, and Fest. p. 146 and 252, suppose, is very doubtful] *Presaging, predicting, prophetic.* As an *adj.*, only post-Aug.: aves, Stat. Ach. 1, 519: clangores, id. Theb. 8, 204: MANUS, *i. e. magical*, Inscr. Orell. 2486.—But freq. and quite classical, **II.** Subst., sāga, ae, *f.*, *A female diviner, a wise woman, fortune-teller, soothsayer*, "Cic. de Div. 1, 31" (v. the passage under sagio); Col. 1, 8, 6; 11, 1, 22; Tib. 1, 2, 42; 1, 5, 59; Ov. Am. 3, 7, 29; Hor. Od. 1, 27, 21; id. Ep. 2, 2, 208, et saep.—And, because such women often acted as panders, **2.** *A bawd, procuress:* "sagae mulieres dicuntur feminae ad libidinem virorum indagatrices," Non. 22, 33: ut saga et bona conciliatrix, Lucil. ib. 23, 4; so, saga conducta pretio, Turpil. ib. 6.

Săïs, ĭs, *f.*, Σάϊς: **I.** *The capital of Lower Egypt*, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 5, 10, 11; cf. Mann. Afr. 1, p. 561 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **1. Săītes,** ae, *adj.*, Σαΐτης, *Of* or *belonging to Sais, Saitic:* (nomos), Plin. 5, 9, 9 —In the *plur.* subst., Saitae, ārum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Sais*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.—**2. Săĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: (charta), Plin. 13, 12, 23.

Saïtae, arum, v. Sais, *no.* II., 1.

sal, sălis, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form of the *nom.*, sălĕ, Enn. Ann. 14, 6; Var. in Non. 223, 17; also, in the regular form sometimes *neutr.*, v. the follg., *no.* I.—*Dat. plur.*: infusis salis, Fabian. in Charis. p. 82 P. Cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 128) [kindr. with ἅλς].

Salt: **I.** Lit.: **a.** *Sing.*: (*a*) *Masc.*: ex sale, qui apud Carthaginienses fit, Cato in Prisc. p. 659 P.: salem candidum sic facito, id. R. R. 88; so Var. R. R. 1, 7, 8; Col. 6, 17, 7; 8, 6 Schneid. *N. cr.*; 12, 6, 2; 12, 21, 2, et al.: Plin. 31, 7, 39; Plaut. Merc. 1, 92; id. Curc. 4, 4, 6; id. Pers. 3, 3, 25; Sall. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.; et ap. Prisc. p. 644 ib.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 46, et saep.—(*β*) *Neutr.*: nunc vides in conviviis ita poni et sal et mel, Var. in Charis. 82 P.; so, aliud, Fabian. ib.: tritum, Veg. 2, 24, 4, et al. Vid. also under *no.* II.—(*γ*) *Incerti gen.*: multos modios salis, Cic Lael. 19, 67; so Caes. B. C. 2, 37, 5; Liv. 2, 8; 45, 29; Hor. S. 1, 3, 14; 2, 2, 17; 2, 4, 74, et saep.—**b.** *Plur.*: quin aspergi solent sales: melior fossilis quam marinus, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 6; so Col. 7, 4 *fin.*; 8, 6, 1; Pall. Mai. 9, 2; Nov. 19; Fabian. in Charis. p. 82 P.; Ov. M. 15, 286.

B. Meton.: **1.** Poet., *The salt water, brine, sea:* **a.** *Sing.*: Enn. Ann. 14, 6: supra rorem salis edita pars remorum, Lucr. 4, 443: et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt, Virg. A. 1, 173; so id. ib. 1, 35; 3, 385; 5, 848; 866; 6, 697; 10, 214, et al.—**b.** *Plur.*: Luc. 10, 257.

2. *A speck on precious stones shaped like a grain of salt: sing.*: sal, Plin. 37, 6, 22; 8, 37; 2, 10; *plur.*: sales, id. 37, 2, 8.

II. Trop.: **1.** *Intellectual acuteness, good sense, shrewdness, cunning, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm; a witticism, witty saying* (quite class. in the *sing.* and *plur.*): "(sal) adeo necessarium elementum est, ut transierit intellectus ad voluptates animi quoque. Nam ita sales appellantur, omnisque vitae lepos et summa hilaritas laborumque requies non alio magis vocabulo constat," Plin. 31, 7, 41.—**a.** *Sing.* Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10 Ruhnk.; cf., nulla venustas, Nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis, Catull. 86, 4: Caesar inusitatum nostris oratoribus leporem quendam et salem est consecutus, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 98; cf. id. N. D. 2, 29 *fin.*; and id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: qui (versus) dum denique habent salem ac leporem, Catull. 16, 7: P. Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, Cic. Brut. 34; cf., argutiae facetissimi salis, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 117: salis satis est, sannionum parum, Cic. Fam. 9, 16 *fin.*: literae humanitatis sparsae sale, id. Att. 1, 13: (Lucilius) sale multo urbem defricuit, Hor. S. 1, 10, 3; cf. of the same, acerbitas et abundantia salis, Quint. 10, 1, 94: hic delectatur iambis ille Bioneīs sermonibus et sale nigro, *i. e. biting wit, sarcasm*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 60; Catull. 13, 5.—(β) *Neutr.*: quicquid loquitur, sal merum est, Afran. in Prisc. p. 659 P.; so, (puella) *Χαρίτων μία*, tota merum sal, Lucr. 4, 1158.—*Plur.*: Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2; cf., vestri proavi Plautinos Laudavere sales, Hor. A. P. 271; and Sen. Vit. beat. 27 *med.*: persequar librorum tuos, munde Menander, sales, Prop. 3, 21, 28: huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, qui in dicendo minimum quantum valent: quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic. Or. 26; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 15; 10, 1, 117: (Ciceronem) in salibus aliquando frigidum, id. 12, 10, 12.

* **2.** (borrowed from the use of salt as a relish) *Good taste, elegance*: tectum antiquitus constitutum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep. Att. 13, 2.

* **3.** *Sharpness, pungency, stimulus, incentive*: quae (*sc.* calor, sanguis) aviditatem naturali sale augent, Plin. 10, 72, 93.

† **sălăcaccăbĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [ἀλακακκάβια] *Salted food boiled in a pot*, Apic. 4, 1.

Sălācĭa, ae, *f.* [salum] **I.** *The Goddess of the Sea, wife of Neptune*, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 21; id. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 7, 22; an old form of prayer in Gell. 13, 22, 22; Cic. Univ. 11; App. 4, p. 157; Fest. p. 147; Serv. Virg. A. 10, 76; id. Georg. 1, 31.—* **II.** An appellation for *The sea*: saevitiam Salaciae fugimus, Pac. in Fest. l. l.

sălācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salax] *Lust, salaciousness*, Plin. 9, 17, 26; 10, 36, 62; 59, 79.

† **sălăco,** ōnis, *m.* = σαλάκων, *A swaggerer, braggart*, Cic. Fam. 7, 24 *fin.*; 16, 18, 2 (acc. to the conject. of Manutius, v. Orell. *N. cr.*).

† **salamandra,** ae, *f.* = σαλαμάνδρα, *A salamander*, Plin. 10, 67, 86 *sq.*; 29, 4, 23; Mart. 2, 66; Petr. 107 *fin.*, et al.

Sălambo, ōnis, *f.* *The name of Venus among the Babylonians*, Lampr. Heliog. 7.

Sălămis, is (a later Latinized collat. form, Salamina, ae, Just. 2, 7, 7; 44, 3, 2), *f.*, Σαλαμίς: **I.** *The Island of Salamis, in the Saronic Gulf, opposite Eleusis*, now *Coluri*, Plin. 4, 12, 20; 7, 16, 17; Cic. Off. 1, 18 *fin.*; *acc. Graec.*, Salamina, id. Tusc. 1, 46; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 21. Cf. Mann. Gr. p. 336 *sq.*—**B.** Hence, **1. Sălămīnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Island of Salamis*: tropaeum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46; cf., victoria, Nep. Th. 6, 3: Teucer, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 23.—In the *plur.* subst., Salaminii, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Salamis*, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.*; Plin. 7, 56, 57 *ad fin.*—**2. Sălămīnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: mare, Luc. 5, 109: tropaea, Sil. 14, 282.—**II.** *The city of Salamis in Cyprus, founded by Teucer of the Island of Salamis*, Mel. 2, 7, 5; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6; Ov. M. 14, 760; *acc.*, Salamina, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 29; Vell. 1, 1; Plin. 5, 31, 35.—**B.** Hence **Sălămīnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Salamis in Cyprus*: Juppiter, *worshiped there*, Tac. A. 3, 62 *fin.*: insulae, *lying opposite to the city of Salamis*, Plin. 5, 31, 35.

Sălăpĭa (also contr. Salpia, Vitr. 1, 4 *fin.*; cf. Σαλπία, App. B. Civ. 1, 52), ae, *f.* *A city in Daunian Apulia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; Liv. 24, 20; 27, 28; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 27 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **1. Sălăpīnus** (also Salpinus, Luc. 5, 377 Cort. *N. cr.*, and Salpini, Vitr. 1, 4 *fin.*), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Salapia, Salapian*: palus, Luc. 5, 377. In the *plur.*, Salapini, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Salapia, the Salapians*, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 71.—**2. Sălăpitāni,** ōrum, *m.*, i. q. Salapini, *The inhabitants of Salapia*, Liv. 27, 28.

sălăpūtĭum, ii, *n.* A humorous appellation for *A little, tiny man, a manikin, Lilliputian*: di magni, salaputium disertum! Catull. 53, 5; cf. Sen. Contr. 3, 19 *med.*

sălar, ăris, *m.* *A kind of trout*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 88; 128; Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

Sălārĭānus, a, um, *adj.*: castanea, *A kind of chestnut*, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

sălārĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [salarium] *One who receives pay* or *salary, a salaried person*, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 9; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3507; ib. *no.* 4074.

sălārĭum, ii, v. salarius, *no.* II., C.

sălārĭus, a, um [sal] **I.** *Adj.*: *Of* or *belonging to salt, salt-*: annona, *the yearly revenue from the sale of salt*, Liv. 29, 37.—**b.** *Adj. propr.*, Salaria via, *The road beginning at the* Porta Collina, *and leading into the country of the Sabines*, so called because the Sabines fetched salt by it from the sea, *the Salt Road*, "Plin. 31, 7, 41 *fin.*; Fest. s. h. v. p. 146 and 254;" Var. R. R. 1, 14, 3; 3, 1, 6; 3, 2, 14; Liv. 7, 9; Suet. Ner. 48; Vesp. 12. Also called, absol., Salaria, Cic. N. D. 3, 5; Mart. 4, 64.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** sălārĭus, ii, *m.*, *A dealer in salted fish* (post-Aug.), Mart. 1, 42; 4, 87: CORPVS SALARIORVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1092.—**B.** Sălārĭa, ae, *The Salarian Road*; v. *no.* I., b.—**C.** sălārĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* argentum; cf., calcearium, congiarium, vestiarium, *etc.*), orig., *The money given to the soldiers for salt, salt-money*; hence, after Aug. (v. Dio Cass. 52, 23 and 78, 22), in gen., *a pension, stipend, allowance, salary*: "(sal) honoribus etiam militiaeque interponitur, *salariis* inde dictis, magna apud antiquos auctoritate," Plin. 31, 7, 41 *fin.*: non pudet tribunorum militarium salariis emere (candelabra), *i. e. for as much as the* salarium *of a military tribune amounts to*, id. 34, 3, 6 (cf. Juv. 3, 132): aliquem salario sustentare, Suet. Tib. 46: senatorum nobilissimo cuique … annua salaria constituit, id. Ner. 10; cf., salarium proconsulari solitum offerri, Tac. Agr. 42; Scaev. Dig. 34, 1, 16: salarium annuum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 23.

sălax, ācis, *adj.* [salio; cf. sagax, from sagio] **I.** *Fond of leaping*, esp. of male animals, *lustful, lecherous, salacious*: galli, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 5: aries, Ov. F. 4, 771: salaciora animalia, Lact. Op. D. 14: salacissimi mares, Col. 7, 9, 1; 8, 2, 9:—cauda, Hor. S. 1, 2, 45.—Vulgarly applied to Priapus: deus, Auct. Priap. 35; and sarcastically, salacissimus Jupiter, Lact. 1, 16.—**II.** Poet., transf., *That provokes lust, provocative*: erucae, bulbi, Ov. R. Am. 799; Mart. 3, 75: herba, *i. e.* eruca, Ov. A. A. 2, 422; Mart. 10, 48.

săle, is, v. sal, *ad init*

sălĕbra, ae, *f.* (orig. *adj.*, *sc.* via) [salio] *A jolting, rugged, uneven road*: **I.** Lit. (so only poet. and in post-Augustan prose): demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16, 15; so Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53; Mart. 9, 58; Col. 9, 8, 3: spiritus, *i. e. concussion*, Val. Max. 9, 12 ext. 6.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** Of speech, *Harshness, roughness, ruggedness* (so quite class.): proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in salebra, *i. e. it sticks fast*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84; so in the *plur.*, id. Or. 12 *fin.*; id. Fin. 2, 10, 30; Mart. 11, 90.—* **B.** s. tristitiae, *i. e. a cloud of sadness*, Val. Max. 6, 9 ext. 5.

* **sălĕbrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [salebra] *Rugged*: obices saxorum, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

* **sălĕbrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [id.] *Ruggedness, salebrosity*: inaccessa (saxi), App. M. 6, p. 178.

sălĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of joltings, rough, rugged, uneven, salebrous* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: semita, App. M. 8, p. 208: furfures multo lapide, id. ib. 7, p. 194.—* **II.** Trop., of speech: resistens ac salebrosa oratio, Quint. 11, 2, 46.

Sālentīni (Sall.), ōrum, *m.*: **I.** *A people of Calabria, on the southeastern extremity of Italy*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 5, 10 *fin.*; Liv. 9, 42; 25, 1. Also used to designate *The country of the Salentines*: in Salentinis aut in Bruttiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46; so, in Salentinis, Var. R. R. 2, 3 *fin.*; Liv. 10, 2.—**II.** Hence **Sālentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Salentine*: campi, Mel. 2, 4, 7; Virg. A. 3, 400: litora, Mel. 2, 4, 7: promontorium, *the southeastern point of Italy*, id. ib. 8; Plin. 3, 23, 26 *fin.*; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. l. l.: olea, Cato R. R. 6, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 24, 1: cohortes, Sil. 8, 575.

Sălernum, i, *n.*: **I.** *A maritime town in the Picentine territory*, now *Salerno*, Plin. 3, 5, 9 *fin.*; Liv. 32, 29; 34, 45; Vell. 1, 15, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 1; Luc. 2, 425; Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 753.—**II.** Hence **Sălernitānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Salernian*: latebra, Plin. 13, 3, 5: regio, Val. Max 6, 8, 5.

† **salgăma,** ōrum, *n.* [ἅλμη] *Pickles* preserved in brine, Col. 10, 117; 12, 4, 4; 9, 2.

salgămārĭus, ii, *m.* [salgama] *One who makes* or *sells pickles*, ἁλμευτής, Col. 12, 56, 1. Hence, Salgamarius, *The title of a treatise by C. Matius on pickling fruits*, id. 12, 46, 1.

(* **Salganĕa,** ōrum, *n.* *A town of Boeotia, near the Euripus*, Liv. 35, 37; 46; 51.)

1. Sălĭāris, e, *adj.* [1. Salii] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the* Salii (priests of Mars), *Salian*: carmen Numae, *which Numa directed the* Salii *to chant*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 68: sacra, Macr. S. 3, 12: saltus, Sen. Ep. 15 *med.*—Because splendid banquets were connected with the processions of the Salii, **II.** Transf., of banquets, *Splendid, sumptuous*: "quibus (Saliis) per omnes dies, ubicumque manent, quia amplae ponuntur coenae: si quae aliae magnae fiunt, *Saliares* appellantur," Fest. s. v. SALIOS, p. 255. So, dapes, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 2: epulae, App. M. 7, p. 192; cf., cum epulati essemus Saliarem in modum, Cic. Att. 5, 9.

2. Sălĭāris, e, *adj.* [2. salio]: insulae, *Dancing islands*, Plin. 2, 95, 96.

Sălĭātus, ūs, *m.* [1. Salii] *The office* or *dignity of a* Salius (priest of Mars), Cic. Scaur. 34, p. 265 ed. Orell.; Cap. Aur. 4.

sălĭcastrum, i, *n.* [salictum] *A kind of grape-vine growing wild in willow thickets*, Plin. 33, 1, 15.

sălictārĭus, a, um [id.] **I.** *Adj.*: *Of* or *belonging to willows, willow-*: lupus, *a kind of wild hop that grows in willow grounds*, Plin. 21, 15, 50.—Hence, **II.** Subst., salictarius, ii, *m.*, *One who takes care of willow-trees*, Cato R. R. 11, 1.

sălictum, i, *n.* [contr. from salicetum, from salix] *A plantation, grove*, or *thicket of willows*, Cato R. R. 1, 7; 9; 33, 5; Enn Ann. 1, 44; Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 9; Cic. Agr 2, 14, 36; Virg. E. 1, 55; id. Georg. 2, 13, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 8, et saep.

sălĭentes, ium, v. 2. salio, *Pa.*

(* **sălĭ-fŏdīna,** ae, *f.* [sal-fodina] *A salt-pit*, Vitr. 8, 3, p. 235, ed. Bip.)

sălignĕus, a, um, v. salignus, *ad init*

sălignus (collat. form, saligneus, Col 6, 2, 4; 9, 15, 12; 11, 3, 33), a, um, *adj.* [salix] *Of willow* or *willow-wood, willow-*: cunei, Cato R. R. 20, 1: fustis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 22: verua, Ov. F. 2, 363: lectus, id. Met. 8, 660; cf. id. ib. 657: frons, id. ib. 9, 99: crates umbonum, Virg. A. 7, 632, et saep.

1. Sălĭi, ōrum, *m.* [salio; hence. prop., the Leapers, Jumpers] *A college of priests at Rome dedicated by Numa to the service of Mars, who, armed and bearing the* ancilia (v. ancile), *with songs and dances, made solemn processions every year, in the first half of March, about the city and its sacred places.* The songs which they chanted had become, on account of their obsolete language, almost wholly unintelligible in the class. period: "*Salii* a salitando, quod facere in Comitio in sacris quotannis et solent et debent," Var. L. L. 5. 15, 25; cf. Ov. F. 3, 259 *sq.*; Liv. 1, 20; Fest. s. h. v. p. 255; id. s. v. AXAMENTA, p 3: Cic. Rep. 2, 14; id. de Or. 3, 51, 197; Hor. Od. 1, 36, 12; 4, 1, 28; id. Ep. 2, 1, 86; Quint. 1, 6, 40; 1, 10, 20; Val. Max. 1, 1, 9; Cap. M. Aur. 4. Cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 163 *sq.*—In Tibur such Salii were *priests of Hercules*, Serv. Virg A. 8, 285; Macr. S. 3, 12; cf. Orell. Inscr. *no* 2249; 2761; and v. axamenta; hence also, in Virg. ("ubertate doctrinae altioris." Macr. l. l.), introduced as priests of Hercules, Virg. A. 8, 285.—There were also in Alba such Salii, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2247 and 2248.—In the *sing.*, SALIVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2242 *sq.*—And adjectively: "SALIAS VIRGINES Cincius ait esse conducticias, quae ad Salios adhibeantur, cum apicibus paludatas, quas Aelius Stilo scripsit sacrificium facere in Regia cum Pontifice paludatas cum apicibus in modum Saliorum," Fest. p. 255.

2. Sălĭi, ōrum, *m.* *The Salians. a part of the Franks*, Amm. 17, 8. In the *sing.*: Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 222.

sălillum, i, *n. dim.* [for salinulum, from salinum] *A little salt-cellar*, Catull.

23, 19.—In comic lang., s. animae, perh. *little measure, brief span of life:* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 91.

sălīnae, ārum, v. salinus, *no.* I.

* **sălīnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [salinae] *Of* or *belonging to salt-works:* areae, Vitr. 8, 3.

sălīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *A dealer in salt, a salter,* Arn. 2, 70; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 749: aerarii, *a farmer of the salt-revenue,* Cato in Serv. Virg. A. 4, 244.—**II.** Salinator, *A Roman surname,* Cic. de Sen. 3, 7; 4, 11; id. de Or. 2, 67, 273; Liv. 29, 37; 35, 24, et al.

sălīnum, i, v. salinus, *no.* II.

sălīnus, a, um, *adj.* [sal] *Of* or *belonging to salt;* only subst.

I. sălīnae, ārum, (cf. Var. L. L. 8, 25, 115), *f.* (*sc.* fodinae) *Salt-works, salt-pits,* "Plin. 31, 7, 39;" Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132; id. de imp. Pomp. 6 *fin.;* Caes. B. C. 2, 37, 5; Liv. 1, 33; Col. 2, 2, 15 *sq.*, et al. Salinae Romanae, *The salt-works established by Ancus Martius at Ostia, near Rome,* Liv. 7, 19 *fin.;* cf. id. 1, 33; also, absol., Salinae, id. 5, 45; 24, 47: Herculeae, *near Herculaneum,* Col. poet. 10, 135.—In a play upon the meaning of this word and that of sal, *no.* II.: quod parum diligenter possessio salinarum mearum a te procuratore defenditur, Cic. Fam. 7, 32.—**B.** Salinae, *nom. prop.:* **1.** *The salt-works at Ostia;* v. supra.—**2.** *A square in Rome, near the* Porta Trigemina, Front. Aquaed. 5 *fin.*

II. sālīnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vas) (masc. collat. form, *plur.*, salini, Var. in Non. 546, 14), *A salt-cellar,* Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 15; Hor. Od. 2, 16, 14; Pers. 3, 25; 5. 138; also used at sacrifices, Liv. 26, 36; Val. Max. 4, 4, 3; Arn. 2, 91.

1. sălĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. (collat. form, salo or sallo, no *perf.*, salsum, 3; salunt, Var. in Diom. p. 372 P.: salerent, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 909: sallere, Lucil. ib.; Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32: salsurus, Mummius in Prisc. p. 910 P: (* sallire, Cato, v. infra). Hence, quite class., salsus; v. under *Pa.*) *v. a* [sal] *To salt down, to salt:* pernas, Cato in Var. R. R. 1, 2 *fin.:* oleas caducas, Cato R. R. 23, 1: pisces, Sisenn. in Prisc. p. 909 P.; Cels. 2, 18: saliturus istaec mittam salem, Naev. in Prisc. p. 910 P.: saliti pumiliones, Corn. Sev. ib.; so in the *Part. perf.:* caro, Fabian. in Diom. p. 372: thynnus, Col. 6, 32, 2, et saep.—Hence

salsus, a, um, *Pa., Salted, salt:* **A.** Lit.: Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 6: hoc salsum'st, *is too salt,* Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71: caseus, Col. 12, 59, 1: fruges (as a sacrifice), Virg. A. 2, 133; cf., farra, Ov. F. 3, 284; v. mola: (gravidae) salsioribus cibis usae, Plin. 7, 6, 5: salsissimus sal qui siccissimus, id. 31, 7, 41. A poet. epithet of the sea, of blood, of tears, *etc., Salt, briny:* mare, Enn. in Macr. 6, 4; id. ap. Non. 183, 19; cf., aequor, Lucr. 3, 492; 5 129; 6, 634: vada, Catull. 64, 6: Virg. A. 5, 158; and, e salso momine ponti, Lucr. 6, 473; so, fluctus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 2: undae, Lucr. 6, 892; 895: gurges, id. 5, 483; hence, comically, of shipwrecked persons, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 12; 2, 6, 33: sanguis, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2; Att. in Non. 192, 2; and perh., also, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 1. 16, 37 (*al.* falso): lacrimae, Enn. Ann. 1, 12; Lucr. 1, 126; 919; cf., guttae lacrimarum, Att. in Non. 503, 29: sputa, Lucr. 6, 1188: sudor, Virg. A. 2, 173: rubigo, id. Georg. 2, 220. In the *neut. plur.* subst, salsa, ōrum, *Salted things, salted food:* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32.

B. Trop. (acc. to sal, *no.* II.), *Sharp, acute, witty, facetious:* accedunt non Attici, sed salsiores quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: genus est perelegans et cum gravitate salsum, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 67, 270 *sq.;* cf. id. ib. 63; id. Or. 26, 90; Quint. 6, 3, 18 *sq.;* 39; Hor. S. 1, 7, 28; 1, 9, 65; and in the *neutr. plur.* subst.: inveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 217:—De Ἡρακλειδείῳ Varronis, negotia salsa, *are humorous, merry stories,* id. Att. 16, 12 *fin.*—Of persons: esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, non nimis est per se ipsum invidendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 228; so id. Phil. 2, 17; Catull. 14, 16.

Adv., salse, *Wittily, acutely, facetiously* (acc. to *no.* B): dicere aliquid, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275; Quint. 6, 3, 13; 30; 89; 101; so, *Sup.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221.

2. sălĭo, ŭi (cf. Diom. p. 371 P.; Prisc. p. 906, ib.; Serv. Virg. A. 3, 416), saltum, 4. (*gen. plur. Part. praes.*, salientum, Lucr. 4, 1196) *v. n.* and *a.* [kindr. with ἅλλομαι] **I.** *Neutr., To leap, spring, bound, jump, hop:* **A.** Lit. (so quite class.): ambulant aliquae (aves), ut cornices: saliunt aliae, ut passeres, merulae, *etc.*, Plin. 10, 38, 54: saliendo sese exercebant, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 25; id. Mil. 2, 3, 8: calamo salientes ducere Pisces, Ov. M. 3, 587: vexare uterum pueris salientibus, Juv. 6, 599, et saep.: saxo salire, id. Trin. 2, 1, 31; cf., de muro (coupled with praecipitari), Liv. 25. 24: praecipites in puteum, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P.: in aquas, Ov. Ib. 558: super vallum, Liv. 25, 39: super scuta, *on the shields,* Flor. 3, 10, 13: per praecipitia et praerupta, id. 27, 18; cf., per flammas saluisse pecus, saluisse colonos, Ov. F. 4, 805; and, unctos saluere per utres, Virg. G. 2, 384: cretati medio cum saluere foro, Prop. 4, 5, 52: saliunt in gurgite ranae, Ov. M. 6, 381.—**2.** Transf., of things: ut habeat lacum, ubi aqua saliat, *leaps* or *flows down,* Var. R. R. 1, 13, 3; Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.;* so, aqua, rivus, *etc.*, Virg. E. 5, 47; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25; Suet. Aug. 82; Frontin. Aqaed. 9, et al.; v. also under *Pa.:* multa in tectis crepitans salit horrida grando, Virg. G. 1, 449; so, grando, Ov. M. 14, 543: farre pio placant et saliente sale, Tib. 3, 4, 10; cf., farre pio et saliente mica, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 20; and, farra micaeque salientis honorem, Ov. F. 4, 409: cor salit, *leaps, beats, palpitates,* Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 62; cf. id. Cist. 2, 3, 9; so Pers. 3, 111; Sen. Herc. Oet. 708: pectora trepido motu, Ov. M. 8, 607: viscera, id. ib. 6, 390: venae tentatae pollice, id. ib. 10, 289; cf. id. Her. 20, 139: supercilium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 105:—e terraque exorta repente arbusta salirent, Lucr. 1, 188.—***B.** Trop.: aliena negotia centum Per caput et circa saliunt latus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 34.

II. *Act.*, of the copulation of animals, *To leap, cover,* Var. R. R. 2, 2, 14; 4, 8; 7, 8 *sq.;* 3, 6, 3; 10, 3; Ov. A. A. 2, 485; Lucr. 4, 1196.—Hence

sălĭens, entis, *Pa.*, only in the *plur.* subst., salientes, ĭum, *f.* (*sc.* aquae), *Springs, fountains,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2; Vitr. 8, 7; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121; Front. Aquaed. 11; 87 *fin.;* 103; 104; Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 15, et al.

* **salisātĭo** (also salissatio), ōnis, *f.* [SALISO, whence also SALISATOR] *A leaping:* cordis (coupled with pulsus), *a beating, palpitating,* Marc. Empir. 21 *fin.;* cf., "salisatio, παλμ´ς," Gloss. Philox.

‡ "**salisatores** vocati sunt, quia dum eis membrorum quaecumque partes salierint, aliquid sibi exinde prosperum seu triste significari praedicunt," Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 26, (* v. Theocriti Idyll. 3, 37, and Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 105) [SALISO, whence also salisatio].

Sălĭsubsŭli, ōrum, *m.* A word comically formed by Catullus, to signify *The dancing priests of Mars* (v. Salii), Catull. 17, 6 [Salii-subsilio].

* **sălītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. salio] *A leaping:* equorum, *on horseback,* Veg. Mil. 1, 18.

* **sălĭto,** are, v. salto, *ad init.*

* **sălītūra,** ae, *f.* [1. salio] *A salting down, salting,* Col. 12, 21, 3.

sălītus, a, um, *Part.* of 1. salio.

sălĭunca, ae, *f.* *The wild* or *Celtic nard;* Valeriana Celtica, L.: Plin. 21, 7, 20; Virg. E. 5, 17; Scrib. Comp. 195; 258.

1. ‡ **Sălĭus,** ii (*A priest of Mars*), v. 1. Salii.

2. Sălĭus, ii (*A Salian, Frank*), v. 2. Salii.

sălīva, ae, *f.* [kindr. with σιαλον] *Spittle, saliva* (in gen., while sputum is that already spit out) (equally used in the *sing.* and *plur.*): **I.** Lit.: *Sing.:* Catull. 23, 16; 78, 8; 99, 10; Juv. 6, 623; Sen. de Ira, 3, 38 *fin.;* Plin. 27, 6, 24; 28, 12, 53, et mult. al. *Plur.:* Lucr. 4, 640; 1104; Col. 6, 9 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., of *A spittle-like moisture, slime:* cochlearum, *slime,* Plin. 30, 15, 47; cf., ostrearum, id. 32, 6, 21; and, purpurarum, id. 9, 36, 60: lacrimationum, id. 11, 37, 53: siderum (*honey*), id. 11, 12, 12.—**II.** Trop., *Taste, flavor; longing, appetite* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Methymnaei Graia saliva meri, Prop. 4, 8, 38; cf., suo cuique vino saliva, Plin. 23, 1, 22 *fin.;* so, turdarum, Pers. 24:—Aetna tibi salivam movet, *makes your mouth water,* Sen. Ep. 79 *med.:* quicquid (*sc.* vinum) ad salivam facit, Petr. 48, 2.

* **sălīvārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [saliva, *no.* 1, B] *Slimy, clammy:* lentor (muricum), Plin. 9, 51, 74.

sălīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [salivo, *no.* II.] In the later med. lang., *Salivation,* Coel. Aur Acut. 3, 2, et al.

sălīvātum, i, v. salivo, *ad fin.*

sălīvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.:* ***I.** *To spit out, discharge, yield:* lentorem cujusdam cerae (purpurae), Plin. 9, 36, 60.—**II.** In veterinary lang., *To salivate, cure by salivation:* aegrotum pecus, vaccam, admissarium, Col. 6, 5, 2; 24, 5; 37, 9.—Hence

sălīvātum, i, *n.* (acc. to *no.* II.), *A medicine employed to excite the flow of saliva,* Col. 6, 10, 1; Pall. Apr. 7; Plin. 27, 11, 76

sălīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [saliva] **I.** *Full of spittle, slavering:* labia, App. Apol. p. 313: aegrotans, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 2 *fin.* **II.** *Slimy, clammy:* humor (corticis ulmorum), Plin. 16, 38, 72.

sălix, ĭcis, *f.* *A willow-tree, willow,* "Cato R. R. 6. 4; Var. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Col 4, 30, 4; Plin. 16, 37, 68; 24, 9, 37;" Lucr. 2. 361; Virg. E. 3, 83; 5, 16, et saep.—***II.** Meton., *A willow-branch, withy, osier,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 703.

Sallentīni, v. Salentini.

sallio, ire, v. 1. salio.

sallo and **salo,** ĕre, v. 1. salio.

Sallustianus, a, um, v. Sallustius, *no.* I., B, and III.

Sallustĭus (also written Salustius), ii, *m.* *Sallust, a Roman name:* **I.** C. Sallustius Crispus, *The celebrated Roman historian.*—**B.** Hence **Sallustiānus** (Salust.), a, um, *adj., Of* or *like Sallust, Sallustian:* illa brevitas, Quint. 4, 2, 45; 10, 1, 32: lectio, Gell. 18, 4. Subst., Sallustianus, i, *m., An imitator of Sallust,* Sen. Ep. 114 *med.;* and, Sallustianum illud, *that expression of Sallust,* Gell. 10, 26, 9.—**II.** *A client of Cicero,* Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6; id de Div. 1, 28, 59; id. Att. 1, 3, 3, et al.—**III.** Crispus Sallustius, *A grand-nephew of the historian, famed for his great wealth,* Hor. Od. 2, 2; id. Sat. 1, 2, 48. The Sallustiani horti are named after him. Tac. A. 13, 47; Plin. 7, 16, 16; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1369; and. Sallustianum aes, *gained from his mines,* Plin. 34, 2. 2.—(* **IV.** Cn. Sallustius, *A friend of Cicero,* Cic. Fam. 14, 11; Att. 11, 11.—Also, **V.** Cn. Sallustius, *A freedman of Cicero,* Cic. Att. 1, 3, 11.)

(* **Sallŭvĭi,** ōrum, *m.* *A people of Gallia Narbonensis,* Liv. 5, 35; Plin. 3, 4, 5.)

* **salmăcĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [contr from salgama, salma, and acidus] Of water, *Having a salt and sour taste, salso-acid:* "*salmacidum* ἁλμυρὸν, *salmacidus* ἁλμυρός, ἁλώδης," Gloss. Philox. (a post-Aug. word): aquae (coupled with nitrosae), Plin. 31, 3, 22: aqua (*opp.* dulcis), Plin. Valer. 5, 41 *fin.:* fluvii, Flor. 4, 10, 8.

Salmăcis, ĭdis, *f.* *A very clear fountain in Caria,* much used, and hence fabled to render soft and effeminate all who drank of it, Ov. M. 4, 286; Vitr. 2, 8; Stat. S. 1, 5, 21; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 239 *sq.* Personified, *The nymph of this fountain,* Ov. M. 4, 337; 347; *voc.*, Salmaci, id. ib. 306.—Hence, **II.** Transf., to denote *A weak, effeminate person:* Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61.

salmo, ōnis, *m.* *A salmon,* Plin. 9, 18, 32; Aus. Idyll. 10, 97.

Salmōneus (trisyl.), ĕos, *m.*, Σαλμωνεὺς, *A son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, who imitated lightning with burning torches, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by a thunderbolt from Jupiter,* Hyg. Fab. 60; 61; 250; Virg. A. 6, 585 Serv.; Claud. in Rufin. 2, 514; Epigr. in Sphaer. Archim. 18, 3.—**II.** Hence **Salmōnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Σαλμωνίς, *Tyro, a daughter of Salmoneus, mother of Neleus and Pelias by Neptune, who assumed the form of Enipeus,* Prop. 3, 19, 13; 1, 13, 21; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 43; Hyg. Fab. 157.

1. salo (sallo), ĕre, v. 1. salio, *ad init.*

(* **2. Salo,** onis, *m.* *A river of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the town of Bilbilis,* Mart. 10, 103, 2; 10, 104, 6; called also, Bilbilis, Just. 44, 3, now *the Xalon.*)

Sălŏmon (also written Solomon), ōnis, *m.*, Σαλωμών, Σαλομών, Σολομών [שְׁלֹמֹה], *Solomon, son of David*, Prud. Hamart. 581; Juvenc. 2, 717; Alcim. 6, 387; Lact. 4, 16.—**II.** Hence, **1. Sălŏmōnĭus** (Solom.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Solomon, Solomon's*: templum, Lact. 4, 13 *fin.*; also called, saxa, Prud. Apoth. 580.—**2. Sălŏmōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, poet., The same: templum, Sid. poët. Ep. 4, 18; Venant. Carm. 1, 11, 1.

Sălōnae, ārum (Sălōna, ae, Mel. 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 22, 26; Auct. B. Alex. 43), *f.* *A maritime town in Dalmatia*, Caes. B. C. 3, 8 and 9.

* **sălor,** ōris, *m.* [salum] *The color of the sea, sea-green*, Marc. Cap. 1, 8.

salpa, ae, *f.* *A kind of stock-fish*, Plin. 9, 18, 32; Ov. Hal. 122.

† **salpicta** (collat. form, salpista, Vopisc. Carin. 19), ae, *m.* = σαλπιγκτής (σαλπιστής), *A trumpeter*, Firm. Math. 8, 21; Arn. 7, 239 (v. Orell. *N. cr.* p. 440).

(* **Salpīnātes,** um, *m.* *A people of Etruria*, Liv. 5, 31.).

(* **salpūga,** ae, *f.*, i. q. solipuga, *A kind of poisonous ant*, Plin. 39, 4, 29.)

* **salsāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [salsus] for salsamentum, *Salted food, any thing pickled in brine*, Arn. 7, 230.

salsāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [salsamentum] *Of* or *belonging to salted fish*: vasa, Col. 2, 10, 16; so, cadi, Plin. 18, 30, 73: testa, id. 28, 9, 37: NEGOTIANS, *a dealer in salted fish*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4249; more freq. absol., salsamentarius, ii, *m.*, Auct. Her. 4, 54; Suet. Vit. Hor.

salsāmentum, i, *n.* [salsus] * **I.** *Fish-pickle, brine*: * Cic. de Div. 2, 57.—Much more freq., **II.** *Salted* or *pickled fish*; so usually in the *plur.*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 26; Var. R. R. 3, 17, 7; Col 8, 17, 12; Plin. 32, 2, 9; 7, 26; 9, 34, et al.; in the *sing.*, Col. 12, 55 *fin.*; Gell. 2, 24, 7.

salse, *adv.*, v. 1. salio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

salsēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [salsus] *A salt taste, saltness*, Pall. Oct. 14, 2.

salsĭlāgo, inis, v. salsugo.

Salsĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [salsus] *That rules the salt sea*: frater Jovis, *i. e.* *Neptune*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1.

salsĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Saltness, brackishness*, Vitr. 1, 4 *fin.*; *plur.*, Plin. 20, 14, 54.

* **salsĭuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [salsius, from salsus] *Rather salt*: Aug. Conf. 8, 3.

salsūgo (collat. form, salsĭlāgo, Plin. 31, 7, 42; 18, 12, 32), ĭnis, *f.* [salsus] *Saltness, brackishness*, Vitr. 1, 4; Plin. 31, 7, 42; 36, 23, 55; 19, 5, 26, § 84, et al.

salsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] **I.** Abstr.: **1.** *A salting, pickling*: de sucidia et salsura facienda, Col. 12, 55, 1.—* **2.** Transf., in comic lang.: ita meae animae salsura evenit, *i. e.* *I am in such an ill-humor*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 35.—**II.** Concr.: **1.** *Brine, pickle*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 18.—**2.** *Pickled* or *salted fish* (syn. salsamentum), Col. 8, 17, 13.

salsus, a, um, *Pa.*, from 1. salio.

* **saltābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [salto] *Dancing*: saltabundi canebant, quae nunc stantes canunt, Gell. 20, 3, 2.

saltātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A dancing*; concr., *a dance*, Quint. 1, 11, 18 *sq.*; 2, 18, 1; Scipio Afric. in Macr. 2, 10; Cic. Mur. 6, 13; id. Brut. 62 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 128; Suet. Tib. 7, et al.; *plur.*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 11.

* **saltātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [saltatio] *A little dance*, Vopisc. Aur. 6.

saltātor, ōris, *m.* [salto] *A dancer* (generally among the Romans with an accessory contemptuous signif.), Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150 Beier; id. Mur. 6, 13; id. Deiot. 10; id. Fin. 3, 7, 24; Quint. 1, 12, 14; 11, 3, 89; Suet. Calig. 54; id. Ner. 6; Macr. S. 2, 10, et al.

saltātōrĭe, *adv.*, v. saltatorius.

saltātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [salto] *Of* or *belonging to dancing, dancing-, saltatory* (quite classical): ludus, *a dancing-school*, Scipio Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10: orbis, *a dancing in a ring*, Cic. Pis. 10; Arn. 2, 73.—* *Adv.*, saltātōrĭe, *Like a dancer, in a dancing attitude*: procurrens, App. M. 10, p. 253.

* **saltātrīcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [saltatrix] *A little dancing-girl*, Gell. 1, 5.

saltātrix, īcis, *f.* [saltator] *A female dancer, dancing-girl*, Cic. Pis. 8 *fin.*; Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68.

saltātus, ūs, *m.* [salto] *A* (religious) *dance* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): (Numa Salios) per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollennique saltatu jussit, Liv. 1, 20; so Sen. Troad. 786; *plur.*, Ov. M. 14, 637.

saltem (sometimes in MSS. saltim; cf. Aus. Epist. 7, 23; and Prisc. p. 1013 P.), *adv.* [a contraction of salutim from salvus, like viritim from vir] properly, saved, reserved (*salva re*; compare Eng. save, except). It serves to point out that which still remains or holds good, in spite of or by way of exception to something opposed to it; and accordingly is used, like *certe* (*no.* II.), as a restrictive particle, Eng. *At least, at the least, at all events, any how.*

I. Affirmatively (so quite class.): **A.** With a statement of what is to the contrary: si illud non licet, Saltem hoc licebit, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12; Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26: semper tu hoc facito cogites, tute uti sis optimus: Si id nequeas, saltem ut optimis sis proximus, id. Trin. 2, 4, 86; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 127: si alia membra vino madeant, cor sit saltem sobrium, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 2: etsi istuc mihi acerbum'st ... saltem id volupe est, quum, *etc.*, id. Mil. 4, 5, 12: quo provocati a me venire noluerunt, revocati saltem revertantur, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: attrepidate saltem, nam vos approperare haud postulo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 41; cf., vere nihil potes dicere: finge aliquid saltem commode, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; and id. Flacc. 13, 35:—eripe mihi hunc dolorem aut minue saltem, id. Att. 9, 6, 5; cf., neque iis (militibus) posse persuaderi, ut eum defendant aut sequantur saltem, * Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 2; and Quint. 6, 5, 1; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 52; cf., utinam quietis temporibus atque aliquo, si non bono, at saltem certo statu civitatis haec inter nos studia exercere possemus! Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2; and id. Pis. 11.—In a question: quis ego sum saltem, si non sum Sosia? *tell me, at least, who I am; then who am I, pray?* Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 282.

B. Without mention of what is to the contrary: istuc sapienter saltem fecit filius, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 103: saltem aliquem velim, qui mihi ex his locis viam monstret, id. Rud. 1, 3, 29: saltem Pseudolum mihi dedas, id. Pseud. 4, 7, 28: saltem aliquid de pondere detraxisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 57: nunc saltem ad illos calculos revertamur, id. Att. 8, 12, 5: saltem tenet hoc nos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 44, et saep.: ut operiare hos sex dies saltem modo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 87; cf., triduum hos saltem, id. Truc. 4, 4, 21; and, saltem tantisper, dum, *etc.*, id. Rud. 4, 4, 146: antehac quidem sperare saltem licebat: nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3. This last mode of enunciation forms the transition to its use,

II. With the negatives non, neque, to indicate that not even a single remaining thing specified holds good; and, consequently, i. q. ne ... quidem, Eng. *Not at least, not even, nor even* (so only after the Aug. per.): ibi tribuni militum non praemunito vallo, non deorum saltem, si non hominum, memores, nec auspicato, *etc.* ... instruunt aciem, Liv. 5, 38; Quint. 10, 7, 20; Plin. Pan. 82, 1:—neque enim mihi illud saltem placet, quod, *etc.*, Quint. 1, 1, 24; cf., nec vero saltem iis sufficiat, *etc.*, id. 10, 2, 15; and, nec deformitate ista saltem flumina carebant atque amnes, Plin. Pan. 82, 3: ut ipsum iter neque pervium neque saltem durum putent, Quint. 12, 11, 11.

* **saltĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [saltus] *Dancing*: puella, Tert. adv. Gnost. 8.

saltim, v. saltem, *ad init.*

saltĭto, are, *v. intens. n.* [salto] *To dance much* or *vigorously* (post-Aug. and very rare), Quint. 9, 4, 142; Macr. S. 2, 10 *fin.*; Arn. 2, 73.

salto (once salito, Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25), avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* *To dance* (in the widest signification of the word, including pantomime and gesticulation; mostly with a contemptuous accessory signific.): **I.** *Neutr.*: "vidi in his unum puerum bullatum, non minorem annis duodecim, cum crotalis saltare, quam saltationem impudicus servulus honeste saltare non posset," Scipio Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10 (see the whole chapter on this subject); cf. Cic. Pis. 10; id. Deiot. 9, 26; id. Mur. 6, 13; id. Off. 3, 24, 93: *Sa.* Salta, saltabo ego simul. *Ste.* Siquidem mihi saltandum est, tum vos date, bibat, tibicini, Plaut. Stich. 5, 14; 16; cf., ad tibicinis modos (ludiones), Liv. 7, 2: tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34: negarem posse eum (*sc.* oratorem) satisfacere in gestu, nisi palaestram, nisi saltare didicisset, Cic. de Or. 3, 22, 83.—Impers.: cantatur ac saltatur per omnes gentes, Quint. 2, 17, 10.—* **B.** Trop., of an orator, *To speak in a jerking manner*, i. e. in little clauses: Hegesias dum imitari Lysiam vult, saltat incidens particulas, Cic. Or. 67 *fin.*

II. *Act.*, *To dance*, i. e. *to represent by dancing and gesticulation, to perform in pantomime* a play or a part (not ante-August.): pantomimus Mnester tragoediam saltavit, quam olim Neoptolemus tragoedus egerat, Suet. Calig. 57; so, pyrrhicham, id. Caes. 39: puellam (mimus), Ov. A. A. 1, 501: Cyclopa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 63: Glaucum, Vell. 2, 83, 2: Turnum Virgilii, Suet. Ner. 54: odaria, *to accompany with dancing*, Petr. 53, 11.—*Pass.*: ficti saltantur amantes, Ov. R. Am. 755: saltata poëmata, *recited with an accompaniment of dancing*, id. Trist. 2, 519; cf. id. ib. 5, 7, 25.

saltŭārĭus, ii, *m.* [2. saltus] *One who has the care of a forest* or *of an estate, a forester, ranger; a steward, bailiff* (a post-August. word), Afran. Dig. 32, 1, 58 *fin.*; Pompon. ib. 7, 8, 16: 33, 7, 15; Petr. 53, 9: VIRTVTIS, *keeper of the grove of Virtue*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1599.

saltŭātim, *adv.* [1. saltus] *By leaps* or *hops*: * **I.** Lit.: currere singulis cruribus, Gell. 9, 4, 9.—* **II.** Trop., of a written narrative, *In a skipping* or *desultory manner*: vellicatim ac saltuatim scribere, Sisenn. in Gell. 12, 15, 2; and in Non. 168, 11.

saltŭensis, e, *adj.* [2. saltus] *Of* or *belonging to a forest* (jurid. Lat.): fundi, *forest-pastures*, Cod. Justin. 11, 62, 13: coloni, id. ib. 11, 64, 1.

saltŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of woods* or *forests, well-wooded, woody*: loca, Sall. J. 38, 1; Liv. 27, 12; Tac. A. 4, 45; 6, 34: convalles, Plin. 6, 7, 7.

1. saltus, ūs, *m.* [2. salio] *A leaping, leap, spring, bound* (quite class.): Sen. Ep. 15 *med.*: saltu uti. * Cic. de Sen. 6, 19; cf., cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat, Sall. fragm. in Veg. Mil. 1, 9 *fin.*: saltu pernici tollere corpus, Lucr. 5, 560; cf., (monocoli) mirae pernicitatis ad saltum, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23: saltum dare, *to make a leap*, Ov. M. 4, 552; so in the *plur.*, dare saltus, id. ib. 2, 165; 3, 599; 683; 11, 524; cf., praeceps saltu sese in fluvium dedit, Virg. A. 9, 815: ut eadem (*sc.* crura ranarum) sint longis saltibus apta, Ov. M. 15, 377, et saep.

2. saltus, ūs (*gen.*, salti, Att. in Non. 486, 1), *m.* [kindr. with ἄλσος] A woody district, uncultivated but used for pasture, *A forest-pasture, woodland-pasture, woodland* (level or mountainous), (* *a narrow pass, defile*) (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: "*saltus* est, ubi silvae et pastiones sunt, quarum causa casae quoque. Si qua particula in eo saltu pastorum aut custodum causa aratur ea res non peremit nomen saltui, non magis quam fundi, qui est in agro culto, et ejus causa habet aedificium, si qua particula in eo habet silvam," Ael. Gall. in Fest. p. 244; cf. "Var. L. L. 5, 6, 10:" conductor saltus, in quo fundus est, Scaev. Dig. 19, 1, 52: in saltu habente habitationes, Modest. ib. 3, 5, 27: saltum pascuum locare, Ulp. ib. 19, 2, 19: silvestribus saltibus delectantur, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 6: saltibus in vacuis pascant, Virg. G. 3, 143: floriferis in saltibus, Lucr. 3, 11: de saltu agroque vi detruditur, Cic. Quint. 6 *fin.*: silvis aut saltibus se eripere, Caes. B. G. 6, 43 *fin.*; cf., montium domina ut fores, Silvarumque virentium Saltuumque reconditorum, Catull. 34, 11; so coupled with silvae, Virg. G. 3, 40; 4, 53; id. Aen 4, 72; Ov. M. 2, 498; coupled with nemo ra, Virg. E. 10, 9; cf., nemorum jam claudite saltus, id. ib. 6, 57; Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 2: Pyrenaeos saltus occupari jubet, id. B. C. 1, 37, 2; cf. id. ib. *fin.*; 1, 38, 1; 3, 19, 2: saltu angusto superatis montibus, Liv. 42, 53; cf., angustiae saltibus crebris inclusae, id. 28, 1; and, ante saltum Thermopylarum in septentrionem versa Epirus, id. 36, 15. In the poets also as the abode of wild animals: sepire plagis saltum canibusque ciere, Lucr. 5, 1250; so Virg. G. 1, 140; 2, 471; id. Aen. 4, 121; Ov. M. 2, 498; 5, 558, et al.—* **b.** In partic., in agriculture, *A portion of the public lands, consisting of four* centuriae, Var. R. R. 1, 10 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., for *A woman's privy parts*, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 41; id. Curc. 1, 1, 56.

* **II.** Trop.: neque utrum ex hoc saltu damni salvum scio eliciam foras, *from this forest of danger, this ticklish situation*, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 30.

salūber, v. salubris.

sălūbris, e (masc. collat. form, saluber, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 8; Ov. R. Am. 704; but salubris, *m.*, Cic. de Div. 1, 57, 130; Cels. 1, 3; 2, 1; 3, 6), *adj.* [salus] *Health-giving, promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, serviceable, advantageous, beneficial* (v. salutaris, *ad init.*): **I.** Lit. (so freq. and quite classical): (*a*) *Absol.*: saluber locus, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 8; so Cic. Fat. 4 (*opp.* pestilens); id. Rep. 2, 6 (*opp.* pestilens regio); 1, 1; id. de Or. 2, 71, 29; Cels. 1, 3 (*opp.* gravis); cf., sunt partes agrorum aliae pestilentes, aliae salubres, Cic. de Div. 1, 36, 79: in the *Comp.*: salubrior ager, Var. R. R. 1, 4, 3; and in the *Sup.*: saluberrimae regiones, * Caes. B. C. 3, 2 *fin.*; and, Apennino saluberrimo montium, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 2: Esquiliae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 14: silvae, id. Ep. 1, 4, 4: aquae, id. Carm. Sec. 31; cf. Ov. Am. 2, 16, 2: fluvius, Virg. G. 1, 272: si Baiae salubres repente factae sunt, Cic. Fam. 9, 12:—salubrisne an pestilens annus futurus sit, id. de Div. 1, 57, 130; cf., saluberrimum (tempus) ver est . . . saluberrimi sunt sereni dies . . . salubriores septentrionales quam subsolani, *etc.* . . . nam fere ventus ubique a mediterraneis regionibus veniens salubris, a mari gravis est, Cels. 2, 1; so, aestates, Hor. S. 2, 4, 21: stellae, id. ib. 1, 7, 24; Luc. 1, 661: afflatus ex Apenninis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 29: cultus atque victus, *strengthening, nourishing*, Cic. de Div. 1, 29, 61; v. infra the passage from id. Or. 26, 90; and cf., succi Ambrosiae, Virg. A. 12, 418; and, saluberrimum acetum, Plin. 21, 14, 48: somnus, Virg. G. 3, 530: in medicina alia salubria alia insalubria, Quint. 3, 2, 3: princeps, *i. e. mindful of the good of others*, Suet. Aug. 42: Phoebe saluber ades, Ov. R. Am. 704:—o salute mea salus salubrior! Plaut. Cist. 3, 13: quicquid est salsum aut salubre in oratione, *sound, solid*, Cic. Or. 26, 90: sententiae exemplo haud salubres, Liv. 2, 30; cf., (factum) severitate exempli salubre, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 1: consilia, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 5; cf., hiems saluberrimis consiliis absumpta, Tac. Agr. 21: mendacium, Liv. 2, 64: justitia legesque, Hor. A. P. 198: verba, Ov. F. 6, 753: pretium, *advantageous, profitable*, Col. 7, 3, 22; Mart. 10, 104; cf. under *Adv.*—(*β*) With the *dat.*, *ad aliquid*, *contra* (not so in Cic.; but cf. salutaris): vinum firmum, corpori salubre, Col. 12, 27; so, s. malvae gravi corpori, Hor. Epod. 2, 58; cf., s. parum urbs valetudini suae, Suet. Aug. 72: liber salubrior studiis quam dulcior, Quint. 3, 1, 5: leges rem salubriorem inopi quam potenti (esse), Liv. 2, 3:—ad omnes res salubre est, Cato R. R. 156, 1:—icterias existimatur salubris contra regios morbos, Plin. 37, 10, 61.

II. Transf., in a neut. sense, of the human body, *Healthy, sound, well, vigorous* (so very rarely, and mostly not till after the Aug. period; not in Cic.): genus hominum salubri corpore, Sall. J. 17, 6; so, corpora, Liv. 1, 31; 3, 8; Tac. H. 5, 6; id. Or. 41; Mart. 10, 47; cf. Liv. 10, 25.

Adv., sălūbrĭter, *Healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously; profitably, advantageously*: ubi potest illa aetas aut calescere . . . aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. de Sen. 16, 57; so Col. 1, 8, 12; 2, 9, 14; Plin. 19, 1, 6; in the *Sup.*, id. 22, 12, 14:—trahi bellum salubriter, *beneficially, advantageously*, Liv. 3, 62; so Vell. 2, 89, 4; Gell. 2, 29, 1, et al.; cf., emere, *i. e. at a cheap rate*, Plin. Ep. 1, 24 *fin.*; and, ut (laesa) quam saluberrime reficiantur, id. ib. 6, 30, 3.

sălūbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salubris] **I.** *Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity* (quite class.): hostiarum exta, quorum ex habitu atque ex colore tum salubritatis, tum pestilentiae signa percipi, Cic. de Div. 1, 57, 131: amoenitatem hanc (*sc.* hujus loci) et salubritatem sequor, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3; so of places, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95; Var. R. R. 1, 4, 3 *sq.*; Suet. Tib. 11, et al.; cf., aquarum, Liv. 42, 54 *fin.*; Tac. A. 12, 66; Plin. 5, 16, 15: nemorum, id. 37, 10, 77: coeli, Col. 1, 3, 1; Plin. 37, 10, 77; id. Ep. 8, 1 *fin.*: vinorum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64, et saep. —In the *plur.*: Vitr. 5, 3:—a vobis (jurisconsultis) salubritas quaedam, ab iis qui dicunt, salus ipsa petitur, *healthfulness, . . . health* (a means of safety . . . safety itself), Cic. Mur. 13 *fin.*: salubritas et quasi sanitas Atticae dictionis, *the healthy vigor and soundness, as it were, of Attic speech*, Cic. Brut. 13, 51 (cf. id. Or. 26, 90).

II. (acc. to salubris, *no.* II.) *Health, soundness, vigor* (not ante-Aug.): quae ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum parentur, Tac. A. 2, 33; id. ib. 15, 43: haec remedia salubritatem faciunt, Col. 6, 4, 2.—In the *plur.*: Socrates dicitur salubritates corporis retinuisse, Gell. 2, 2 *fin.*

sălūbrĭter, *adv.*, v. salubris, *ad fin.*

† **sălum,** i, *n.* (orig. masc. collat. form corresp. to the Gr., *acc.*, undantem salum, Enn. in Non. 223, 24) = σάλος, *The open sea, the high sea, the main, the deep*; opp. to the sea near the coast or in a port (occurring only in the *sing.*, and mostly in the *acc. and abl.*): **I.** Lit. (rare, but quite class.): Cic. Caecin. 30 *fin.*: in salum nave evectus, Liv. 29, 14; so id. 37, 10: pars (classis) in salo ad ostium portus in ancoris stetit, id. ib. 13 (cf. the Gr. ἐν σάλῳ στῆναι, to lie at anchor in the open sea); so, in salo stare, Liv. 37, 16; 44, 12, et al. —**B.** Transf.: **1.** In gen., *The sea* (poetical): rapidum salum tulistis truculentaque pelagi, Catull. 63, 16; so Cic. poët. Tusc. 3, 28, 67; Prop. 1, 6, 2; 1, 15, 12; 3, 7, 40; Virg. A. 1, 537; 2, 209; Hor. Epod. 17, 55; Ov. Am. 2, 11, 24, et al.—* **2.** Like σάλος, *Sea-sickness*: tirones salo nauseaque confecti, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 4.—* **3.** *The stream, current* of a river: (amnis) saevit majore salo, Stat. Th. 10, 867.—**II.** Trop. (Appuleian): cum in isto cogitationis salo fluctuarem, App. M. 4 *init.*; so, mentis (coupled with dissensio cogitationum), id. ib. 9, p. 225.

sălus, ūtis, *f.* [salvus] *A being safe and sound; a sound or whole condition, health, welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety, deliverance*, etc. (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: MARS PATER TE PRECOR, PASTORES PECVAQVE SALVA SERVASSIS DVISQVE BONAM SALVTEM VALETVDINEMQVE MIHI DOMO FAMILIAEQVE NOSTRAE, an old form of prayer in Cato R. R. 141, 3; cf. Var. R. R. 1, 2, 27; so too the religious formula for asking protection: quod cum salute ejus fiat, *and may it do him good*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3; and in the same sense, bona salute, Cato R. R. 3 *fin.*: adhuc quae assolent quaeque oportet Signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic (puero recens nato) esse video, Ter. And. 3, 2, 2: aegrorum salutem ab Aesculapio datam, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: salute nostra atque urbe capta Domum reduco integrum omnem exercitum, *in good health, well*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 147; cf., mater redit sua salute ac familiae maxima, *in excellent health*, id. Merc. 4, 5, 9; so, salute nostrum socium, id. Men. 1, 2, 25; cf., salute horiae, *uninjured*, id. Rud. 4, 2, 5:—in optimorum consiliis posita est civitatium salus, Cic. Rep. 1, 34; cf., tu eris unus, in quo nitatur civitatis salus, id. ib. 6, 12; and id. ib. 2, 23 *fin.*; Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 127: spem teneo, salutem amisi, id. Merc. 3, 4, 6 *sq.*; id. Capt. 3, 3, 3; cf., cujus aures clausae veritati sunt, hujus salus desperanda est, Cic. Lael. 24, 90: nisi quae mihi in te'st, haud tibi est in me salus, *a means of safety, help, assistance*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 69; cf., fer amanti hero salutem, id. Asin. 3, 3, 82; and with this cf., cum opem indigentibus salutemque ferres, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118; id. Mur. 13 *fin.*: dicet fortasse "Dignitatis ἅλις: saluti, si me amas, consule," id. Att. 2, 19: is est nimirum *Soter* qui salutem dedit, *has furnished safety*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 63; cf., dare salutem, liberare periculis, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id consuadeo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 32; so, saluti esse alicui, Cic. Rep. 1, 1; id. de Or. 2, 49, 200, et al., for which, nosse omnia haec, salus est adolescentulis, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 18; cf., una salus victis nullam sperare salutem, Virg. A. 2, 354.—Freq. in Plaut. as a term of endearment, *My life, my love*: quid agis, mea salus? Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 3; cf., o salute mea salus salubrior, id. Cist. 3, 13; again, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 38; id. Poen. 1, 2, 153; 176; id. Rud. 3, 3, 17.

B. In partic., *A wish for one's welfare* (expressed by word of mouth or in writing), *a greeting, salute, salutation*: *Ly.* Charmidem Lysiteles salutat. *Ca.* Non ego sum salutis dignus? *Ly.* Immo salve Callicles, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29: venienti des salutem atque osculum, id. Epid. 4, 2, 2; cf., quin tu primum salutem reddis quam dedi? id. Bacch. 2, 3, 11; and, *Sy.* Responde, quod rogo. *Ba.* Eho, an non prius salutas? *Sy.* Nulla est mihi salus dataria, id. Pseud. 4, 2, 13: *Pe.* Salva sis. *Ph.* Salutem accipio mihi et meis, id. Epid. 4, 1, 21: advenientem peregre herum suum Salva impertit salute servus Epidicus, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 24; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 39; for which, impertit salutem plurimam et plenissimam, Lucil. in Non. 472, 16; cf., Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, Cic. Att. 2, 12 *fin.*: salutem dicere alicui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 29; so, multam, plurimam salutem dicere alicui, id. Curc. 3, 51; 61; and so at the beginning of a letter, salutem dicit Toxilo Timarchides Et familiae omni. Si valetis gaudeo, *etc.*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 32; usually abbreviated S. D. (salutem dicit), S. D. M. (salutem dicit multam), S. D. P. (salutem dicit plurimam), see the superscriptions of Cicero's letters. Freq. also, elliptically, without dicit: Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90 (abbreviated, e. g. Cicero Attico S., see the letters of Cicero and Pliny); cf. also, Dionysio plurimam salutem, Cic. Att. 4, 18 *fin.*; so, Atticae plurimam salutem, id. ib. 14, 20. An unusual expression is, salutem dicere alicui, in the sense of *to bid one farewell*: ego vero multam salutem et foro dicam et curiae, vivamque tecum multum, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 2:—salutem tibi ab sodali nuncio, *I bring, deliver*, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 10; so, nunciare salutem alicui, id. Curc. 4, 2, 38; id. Men. prol. 1; cf. also, salutem ei nunciet verbis patris; so, verbis tuis, Cic. Fam. 7, 14: salutem tibi plurimam ascribit et Tulliola, deliciae nostrae, *adds, joins in*, id. Att. 1, 5 *fin.*; so id. ib. 5, 20, 9.—In a humorous equivoque: *As.* Salve. *St.* Satis mihi est tuae salutis, nihil moror, non salveo; Aegrotare malim, quam esse tua salute sanior, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 4 *sq.*; so id. Pseud. 1, 1, 41 *sq.*

II. Salus, personified, *A Roman divinity, whose temple stood on one of the summits of the* Quirinalis (v. Salutaris): ego tibi nunc sum summus Juppiter. Idem ego sum Salus, Fortuna, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 84; so id. Asin. 3, 3, 123; 137; id. Merc. 5, 2, 26; Var. L. L. 5, 10, 22; 5, 8, 16; Liv. 9, 43 *fin.*; 10, 1 *fin.*; 40, 37, et al.; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 253 *sq.*: augurium Salutis, instituted for the welfare of the State, Cic. de Div. 1, 47; Suet. Aug. 31; Tac. A. 12, 23; v. Hartung, *ad loc.*—In a lusus verbb., alluding to the literal meaning of the name: nec Salus nobis saluti jam esse, si cupiat, potest, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 4; cf., neque jam Salus servare, si volt me, potest, id. Capt. 3, 3, 14; so Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 43; cf., Salus ipsa virorum fortium innocentiam tueri non potest, Cic. Fontei. 6.

Salustĭus and **Salustĭānus,** v. Sallustius.

* **sălūtābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [saluto] *Greeting, saluting*: Jovem, Mart. Cap. 7, 237.

sălūtāris, e, *adj.* [salus] *Of* or *belonging to well-being, healthful, wholesome, salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous* (in the most general sense, while the predominant meaning of salubris, in class. lang., is healthy in a medical sense) (very freq. and quite class.): **I.** In gen.: (*a*) *Absol.*: ut quae mala perniciosaque sunt habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: res salutares (*opp.* pestiferae), id. N. D. 2, 12 *fin.*; cf. under *β*: res utiles et salutares, id. ib. 1, 15: s. et vitalis calor, id. ib. 2, 10, 27: sine quo nihil nec laudabile nec salutare est, Quint. 12, 10, 79: tuta et salutaria capessere (*opp.* praecipitia), Tac. A. 15, 29: salutares literae, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 2; cf., Apollonides orationem salutarem habuit, Liv. 24, 28: portus eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 7, 4; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 31 *fin.*, et saep. Rarely of persons: civis, Cic. Mil. 8; so, bonus et salutaris Princeps, Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 29.—(*β*) With the *dat.*, *ad*, *contra aliquid*, etc. (the first very freq. also in Cic.; but cf. salubris, *no.* I., *β*): ratio quoniam pestifera sit multis, admodum paucis salutaris, Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69; Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 26: hominum generi universo cultura agrorum est salutaris, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; id. Fam. 6, 6, 4; so id. Brut. 4, 15: s. tot res corporibus nulla animis, id. Tusc. 4, 27: vox petentibus, Quint. 10, 7, 2: aliquid valetudini, Plin. 31, 2, 22; cf., radicem decoctam bibere, spasticis, *etc.* . . . salutare est, id. 21, 19, 77. Once also in the *Comp.*: nihil est nobis salutarius, Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 23:—stella Jovis aut Veneris conjuncta cum Luna ad ortus puerorum salutaris sit, id. de Div. 1, 39, 85; so, decoctum ad dentium dolorem, Plin. 24, 9, 42: herba Britannica non nervis modo salutaris sed contra anguinas quoque et contra serpentes, id. 25, 3, 6: dicunt radicem et in pestilentia salutarem esse in cibis, id. 24, 16, 92.

II. In partic.: **1.** As an appellative: s. litera, *i. e. the letter A*, written on the voting tablets as an abbreviation for "absolvo," Cic. Mil. 6, 15 (*opp.* litera tristis, *i. e.* C, for condemno); v. the letter A, *ad fin.*: digitus, *i. e. the index-finger* (perh. as used in greeting), Suet. Aug. 80; Mart. Cap. 1, 22.—**2.** *Adj. propr.*, Collis Salutaris, *One of the four summits of the Quirinal* (so called from the temple of Salus, which stood on it), Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16: cf. Salus, *no.* II.:—"Salutaris porta appellata est ab aede Salutis, quae ei proxima fuit," Fest. p. 147 and 254: "Jovem quum Optimum et Maximum dicimus, quumque eundem Salutarem, Hospitalem, Statorem: hoc intelligi volumus, salutem hominum in ejus esse tutela" (corresp. to the Gr. Ζεὺς Σωτήρ), Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66.

Adv., sălūtārĭter, *Profitably, beneficially, salutarily*: uti armis, Cic. Brut. 2, 8: se recipere, Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 2: cogitare aliquid, id. ib. 10, 24, 2:—quinque consulatus salutariter reipublicae administrati, Val. Max. 5, 2, 3.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* of the *Adv.*, and *Superl.* of the *Adj.* do not occur.

sălūtārĭter, *adv.*, v. salutaris, *ad fin.*

sălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saluto] *A greeting, saluting, salutation* (rare, but good prose): **I.** In gen.: quis te aditu, quis ullo honore, quis denique communi salutatione dignum putet? Cic. Pis. 40: salutationem facere, Liv. 1, 1, *ad fin.*—Of performing devotions: uti praetereuntes possint respicere (aedificia deorum) et in conspectu salutationes facere, Vitr. 4, 5.—Rarely of a written greeting: (in a lusus verbb. with salus), Cic. Brut. 3, 13.—**II.** In partic., of ceremonial visits, *A visit, a waiting upon*: mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, *etc.* . . . Ubi salutatio defluxit, literis me involvo, Cic. Fam. 9, 20 *fin.*; so id. ib. 7, 28, 2; Sen. de brev. vit. 14, et al.; and, after the time of the emperors, of paying respects, paying court to the emperor, Suet. Aug. 27; id. Claud. 37; id. Vitell. 14; id. Vesp. 4, et al.; in the *plur.*, Suet. Aug. 53.

sălūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who greets; a greeter, saluter*: ***I.** In gen.: salutator regum, Stat. S. 2, 4, 29.—More freq., **II.** In partic. (cf. salutatio, *no.* II.), *One who makes complimentary visits, who pays his respects to* another, *a visitor*; also (in the time of the emperors) *one who appears at court, a courtier*, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 9; Col. Praef. § 9; Mart. 1, 71; 10, 74; Suet. Claud. 35, et al.

sălūtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (a post-Aug. word) **I.** *Of* or *belonging to visiting* or *paying court, salutatory*: cubilia, *an audience-chamber*, Plin. 15, 11, 10.—**II.** In grammat. lang., casus, *i. e. the vocative*, acc. to Prisc. p. 671 P.

sălūtātrix, icis, *f.* [salutator] (a post-Aug. word) *She that salutes*; occurring only in apposition: **I.** In gen.: pica, Mart. 7, 87: charta, *i. e. a letter of greeting*, id. 9, 100.—**II.** In partic., *She that makes complimentary visits, that pays court*: turba, *i. e. the crowd of clients who come to salute their patron in the morning*, Juv. 5, 21.

sălūtĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [salus-fero] A poet. word for salubris, *Health-bringing, healing, salubrious*: totique salutifer orbi Cresce puer, dicit, Ov. M. 2, 642; so, anguis Urbi, id. ib. 15, 744: herbae animantibus, Stat. Ach. 1, 117: aquae, Mart. 5, 1; Ov. Her. 21, 174, et saep.

sălūtĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [salus-facio] *A bringer of safety, a savior* (eccl. Latin), Tert. Res. Carn. 47; Car. Chr. 14 (*al.* salvificator).

sălūtĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [salus-gero] (a post-class. word) **I.** *Health-bringing*: Juppiter, Aus. Idyll. 8, 25 (cf. salutaris, *no.* II., 2): ortus, Prud. στεφ. 11, 235.—**II.** *That brings a greeting, salutatory*: libelli, Aus. Ep. 25, 4.—Hence, subst., salutiger, ĕri, *m.*, *One who delivers a greeting; a messenger, servant*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45; cf. the follg. art.

***sălūtĭgĕrŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That carries salutations* or *messages*: pueri, *errand-boys, pages*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28.

sălūto, avi, atum, 1. [salus] ***I** (acc. to salus, *no.* I., A) *To keep safe, to preserve*: sequenti anno palmites salutentur pro viribus matris singuli aut gemini, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177.—Much more freq. in all periods and kinds of composition,

II. (acc. to salus, *no.* I., B) *To greet, wish health to, pay one's respects to, salute* any one: **A.** In gen.: Charmidem Lysiteles salutat, *greets, bids good-day*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29: *Ly.* Di te ament, Agorastocles. *Ag.* Magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac, id. Poen. 3, 5, 7; cf. Cic. Phil. 13, 2 *fin.*: equidem te heri advenientem illico et salutavi et, valuissesne usque, exquisivi simul, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 83 *sq.*; cf., quum ille eum salutasset, ut fit, dixissetque: Quid agis Grani? respondit: Immo vero, tu Druse, quid agis? Cic. Planc. 14; and, quos postquam salutavi, Quid vos, inquam Brute et Attice, nunc? id. Brut. 3: quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, *greeted as Caesar, saluted by the name of Caesar*, id. Att. 14, 12, 2; cf. passively: Pompeius eo proelio Imperator est appellatus. Hoc nomen obtinuit, atque ita se postea salutari passus est, * Caes. B. C. 3, 71, 3: bene vale Tironemque meum saluta nostris verbis, *greet in my name, for me*, Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29 *fin.*: Dionysius te omnesque vos salutat, *salutes, sends greeting to*, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 2.—Of paying reverence to a divinity: deos atque amicos iit salutatum ad forum, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 113; so Cato R. R. 2, 1; Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 29; id. Curc. 1, 1, 70; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 81; Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 56, et al.—Of wishing one well when sneezing: cur sternumentis salutamus? *why do we say, God bless you?* Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 23. Rarely for, *To bid farewell, to take leave*: etiamnunc saluto te, priusquam eo, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 29: notam puppem de rupe salutant, Stat. Th. 4, 31.

B. *To visit out of compliment, to pay one's respects to, to wait upon* a person: Curtius venit salutandi causa, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1; so id. ib. 6, 2: eram continuo Piliam salutaturus, id. ib. 14, 20 *fin.*; Hor. S. 1, 6, 101. Rarely of greeting one's visitors: mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, *etc.* . . . Veniunt etiam, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20 *fin.*—Under the emperors, of the morning attendance at court, Suet. Tib. 32; id. Galb. 17; id. Oth. 6; id. Vesp. 12; 21; Tac. H. 2, 92, et saep.

(***salvātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [salvo] *Deliverance, salvation*, Vulg. Psalm. 28, 8.)

salvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *A savior, preserver* (late Lat.): Cicero *Soterem* salvatorem noluit nominare, Mart. Cap. 5, 166.—**II.** In partic., in the Christian fathers, as a transl. of σωτὴρ and Jesus (Hebrew יֵשׁוּעַ), *The Savior, Redeemer*: "*Christus Jesus*, id est Christus Salvator: hoc est enim Latine *Jesus* . . . *Salus* Latinum nomen est: *salvare* et *salvator* non fuerunt haec Latina, antequam veniret Salvator," *etc.*, Aug. Serm. 299, 6; cf. id. Trin. 13, 10 *fin.*; so Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18; Lact. 4, 12; Prud. στεφ. 1, 115, et saepiss.

1. salve, *adv.*, v. salvus, *ad fin.*

2. salve, *imper.*, v. salveo.

salvĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [salvus] **I.** *To be well* or *in good health.* So in the *verb. finit.* only once in a lusus verbb. with the follg.

II. In partic., as a term of salutation (v. salvus, *no.* II., 2; salus, *no.* I., B; and saluto, *no.* II.), salve, salveto, salvete, *God save you; how are you? I hope you are well*; and, salvere jubeo, *I bid you good-day, good-day, welcome*, etc. (so very freq. and quite class.): *Ly.* Charmidem Lysiteles salutat. *Ca.* Non ego sum salutis dignus? *Ly.* Immo salve, Callicles, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29: *Ph.* Curculio exoptate, salve. *Cu.* Salve. *Ph.* Salvum gaudeo te advenire, id. Curc. 2, 3, 27: *Cr.* O Mysis, salve. *My.* Salvus sis, Crito, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 7: *He.* Ergasile, salve. *Er.* Di te bene ament, Hegio, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 35:—*Am.* Salve, adolescens. *Sc.* Et tu multum salveto, adolescentula, id. Rud. 2, 4, 3: *Pl.* Pater, salveto, amboque adeo. *Dae.* Salvus sies, id. ib. 1, 2, 15: *Le.* Gymnasium flagri, salveto. *Li.* Quid agis, custos carceris? id. Asin. 2, 2, 31; cf. id. Curc. 2, 1, 19:—accessi ad adolescentes in foro: Salvete, inquam, *etc.*, id. Capt. 3, 1, 19: salvete Athenae, te video libens, id. Stich. 5, 2, 1: salvete, fures maritimi, id. Rud. 2, 2, 5:—ibo advorsum . . . Jubeo te salvere voce summa, id. Asin. 2, 2, 30: salvere jussi, id. ib. 2, 4, 4: jusseram salvere te, id. Curc. 4, 4, 4: Dionysium jube salvere, *greet* (for me), Cic. Att. 4, 14 *fin.*; cf., Alexin salvere jubeas velim, id. ib. 7, 7 *fin.* Hence, also, once salvebis, *i. e. you are saluted*: salvebis a meo Cicerone, id. ib. 6, 2 *fin.*—Of a salutation, *i. e.* adoration of a divinity: salve, vera Jovis proles (*sc.* Hercules), Virg. A. 8, 301; and so, poet., in a solemn address to any revered object: salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus, Virg. G. 2, 173; Hor. Od. 1, 32, 15: o salve Lapithaeae gloria gentis, Ov. M. 12, 530. Also on one's sneezing, as we say, *God bless you!* Giton ter continuo sternutavit . . . Eumolpus salvere Gitona jubet, Petr. 98, 4.—In a lusus verbb. alluding to the prim. signif.: *Ph.* Salve. *Le.* Egon' salva sim, quae siti sicca sum? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 26; cf. under *no.* 2. With a similar allusion, in the *verb. finit.*: *As.* Salve. *St.* Satis mihi est tuae salutis, nihil moror, non salveo; Aegrotare malim, quam esse tua salute sanior, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 4 *sq.*

2. Sometimes also like "vale," in taking leave, *Farewell, good-by, adieu*: vale atque salve, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 86; cf., vale, salve, Cic. Fam. 16, 9 *fin.*: salveto tu, tu vale, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 17. Hence also in bidding farewell to the dead: "ideo mortuis *Salve* et *Vale* dici, non quod aut valere aut salvi esse possunt, sed quod ab his recedimus, eos numquam visuri," Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 11, 97: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, Aeternumque vale, Virg. ib.; cf., in imitation, salve supremum, senior mitissime patrum, Supremumque vale, Stat. S. 3, 3, 208; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4747.—In a lusus verbb. with an allusion to the literal signif. (v. supra): *Ar.* Salve. *Ph.* Salvere me jubes, quoi tu abiens affers morbum, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 3.

salvĭa, ae, *f.* *The herb sage*, Plin. 22, 25, 71; 26, 6, 17.

(***Salvĭānus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *named from one Salvius, Salvian*: interdictum, Julian. in Pand. 43, 33, 5; Ulp. in Pand. leg. 2.)

salvĭfĭcātor, oris, v. salutificator.

salvĭfĭco, are, *v. a.* [salvus-facio] *To save, deliver* (late Lat.): pater ista memet ab hora Salvifica, Sedul. 5, 7.

salvĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Sav-*

ing: corpus Christi, Alcim. Avit. ad Sor. 180.

salvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [salvus] *To save* (late Lat.) (*opp.* perdere), Lact. Ira D. 5; so Hier. Ep. 20, 4; Vulg. Jesai. 4, 2, et al.

salvus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. kindr. with servare, qs. servus = servatus; cf., riguus, caeduus, *etc.*] *Saved, preserved, unharmed, safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound,* etc.

I. In gen. (very freq. and quite class.): MARS PATER TE PRECOR, PASTORES PECVAQVE SALVA SERVASSIS DVISQVE BONAM SALVTEM VALETVDINEMQVE MIHI, *etc.*, an ancient form of prayer in Cato R. R. 141, 3; cf., SI RES PVBLICA POPVLI ROMANI QVIRITIVM AD QVINQVENNIVM PROXIMVM SALVA SERVATA ERIT HISCE DVELLIS, DATVM DONVM DVIT, *etc.*, an ancient formula in making votive offerings, Liv. 22, 10; and Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 11; cf. also, di me servant, salva res est; salvum est, si quid non perit, id. ib. 2, 2, 30; and Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 82: ita me gessi, Quirites, ut omnes salvi conservaremini, Cic. Cat. 3, 10 *fin.*: salvum atque incolumem exercitum transducere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 12; cf. id. B. C. 1, 72, 3; and Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: filium tuum modo in portu vivum, salvum et sospitem vidi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 93; so, s. et sospitem rem publicam, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 28: in re salva (*opp.* in re perdita), Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 9; so, s. res, opp. to perdita, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 27; cf. Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 23: *Ch.* Obsecro, num navis periit? *Ac.* Salva est navis, id. Merc. 1, 61; cf. id. Rud. 4, 4, 5; and, etsi aliquo accepto detrimento, tamen summa exercitus salva, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 67 *fin.*: sana et salva sum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 98; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 88; so, coupled with sanus, id. Ep. 4, 1, 36; id. Merc. 1, 62; id. Pseud. 4, 6, 6; Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3, et al.; hence, in inscrr., without a connecting particle, SANVS SALVVS, or SALVVS SANVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4360 and 2143: bene factum te advenisse. Pamphile, Atque adeo salvum atque validum ... Nam illum vivum et salvum vellem, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 7; 14: quum bene re gesta salvus convortor domum, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 1; so, salvum redire, advenire, *etc.*, id. Amph. 3, 2, 67; id. Curc. 4, 4, 5; id. Trin. 1, 2, 119; 5, 2, 58, et al.; cf., tum illum debilem factum ... in curiam esse delatum, quumque senatui somnium enarravisset, pedibus suis salvum revertisse, Cic. de Div. 1, 26, 55: numquam salvis suis exuitur servitus muliebris, *while their friends are living*, Liv. 34, 7; cf. Quint. 11, 2, 39: *Am.* Salvum signum est? *So.* Inspice. *Am.* Recte, ita est ut obsignavi, *sound, uninjured*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 142; so, vasa, id. Poen. 4, 2, 41: epistola (*opp.* conscissa), Cic. Fam. 7, 25; cf. poet., Penelope, *i. e. chaste, inviolate*, Prop. 2, 9, 3; and with this cf., quid salvi est mulieri amissa pudicitia? Liv. 1, 58:—utinam salvis rebus colloqui potuissemus, *while matters were still undisturbed, before all was lost*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, et saep.—Rarely with the *dat.*: siquidem ager nobis salvus est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 192; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 21; cf. id. Ad. 3, 1, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 108: minae viginti sanae ac salvae sunt tibi, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 6.

b. Freq. with a noun in the *abl. absol.*, *Without violation of, saving*: salva lege, Cic. Rep. 3, 10 *fin.*; cf., hoc videmur esse consecuti. ut ne quid agi cum populo aut salvis auspiciis aut salvis legibus aut denique sine vi possit, id. Fam. 1, 2 *fin.*; and id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: salvo officio, id. Rosc. Am. 1 *fin.*: salvo jure nostrae veteris amicitiae, id. Fam. 13, 77, 1: cupio tibi aliqua ex parte, quod salva fide possim, parcere, id. Rosc. Am. 34: tua re salva, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 95; so, salva causae ratione, Quint. 4, 2, 75: salva tractatione causae, id. 12, 10, 46:—salvo poëtae sensu, id. 1, 9, 2: salva innocentia, id. 7, 2, 37: salva gratia, id. 11, 1, 71, et saep.: salvo eo, ut, *etc.*, *with this reservation* or *proviso, that*, etc., Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 40.

II. In partic.: salvus sum, *I am safe, all is well with me, I am freed from my difficulties*, etc.; and, salva res est, *the affair is all right, all is well* (belonging only to colloquial lang.): **a.** Salvus sum, salva spes est, ut verba audio, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 4: salvus sum, siquidem, *etc.*, id. Merc. 2, 3, 44; cf., salvus sum, si haec vera sunt, Ter. And. 5, 6, 9: salvus sum, jam philosophatur. Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 18; id. Rud. 2, 4, 24: *Pa.* Salva sum. *Di.* At ego perii, id. Stich. 2, 2, 15:—si istam firmitudinem animi obtines, salvi sumus, id. Asin. 2, 2, 54: tace obsecro: salvae sumus, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 18: *Pl.* Me perisse praedicas. *Dae.* Mea quidem hercle causa salvus sis licet, id. Rud. 1, 2, 51; cf. id. Epid. 4, 1, 23:—ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, *may I die, if*, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 13, a.—**b.** Di me servant, salva res est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 30: salva res est! bene promittit! spero servabit fidem, id. Epid. 1, 2, 21: salva res est, philosophatur quoque jam, id. Capt. 2, 2, 34: erubuit: salva res est, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 9: salva res est: nimirum hic homines frigent, id. Eun. 2, 2, 37: euge. salva res est! Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 98:—surrexit: horsum se capessit: salva res, id. ib. 1, 2, 83.—Hence,

2. Salvus sis, a term of greeting or welcome, for salve, *How do you do? Good-day to you! Heaven bless you! Ge.* Ibo atque hunc compellabo. Salvus sis. *Di.* Et tu salve, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 44; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 7: *Pl.* Pater, salveto. *Dae.* Salvus sies, id. Rud. 1, 2, 15: *Di.* Salva sis, Phronesium. *Ph.* Salve, id. Truc. 2, 4, 8; so id. Epid. 4, 1, 22; id. Mil. 3, 3, 28; id. Poen. 3, 5, 6.—In a double sense: id. Pers. 4, 4, 30.—Hence,

Adv., salve, *Well, in good health, in good condition* or *circumstances* (only in colloquial lang.): *Mu.* Salve multum, mi pater. *Se.* Salva sis: salven' advenio? salven' arcessi jubes? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 26: Thallus ubi sit et quam salve agat, App. Apol. p. 302; id. Met. 1 *fin.*—So the ellipt. expression, satin' salve? (*sc.* agis? agitur? *etc.*) *Is all well? all right? Le.* Satin' salve? dic mihi. *Ca.* Recte, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 53; Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 8 Don.: percontantibus utrimque, Satin' salve, Sall. fragm. Don. ad Ter. l. l.: quum pater "*Satin' salve?*" et "*quaenam ea moestitia esset?* interrogaret eum, Liv. 40, 8. Once absol., salvene? *is all well?* salvene, amabo? Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 10.—In a double sense: (Lucretia) quaerenti viro, "*Satin' salve?*" "*Minime,*" inquit, "*quid enim salvi est mulieri amissa pudicitia?*" (* *al.* salvae, *sc.* res essent), Liv. 1, 58.

Comp. and *Sup.* do not occur in the *adj.* or *adv.*

sam, v. suus, *ad init.*

Sămaci, ōrum, v. Same, *no.* II.

samara, ae, v. samera, *ad init.*

†† **sămardăcus,** i, *m.* [an African word] *A juggler* (late Lat.), Aug. contra Acad. 3, 15; cf. Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. S. 1, 6, 113 (*al.* sarmadacus).

Sămărĭa, ae, *f.*, Σαμάρεια (orig. Hebr. שֹׁמְרוֹן): **I.** *A central district of Palestine*, Plin. 5, 13, 14; cf. Mann. Paläst. p. 189 and 225.—**II.** Derivv.: **1. Sămărītae,** ārum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Samaria, the Samaritans*, Tac. A. 12, 54. In the *sing.*, Samarites, Hadrian. ap. Vopisc. Saturn. 8.—**2. Sămărītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *A Samaritan woman*, Juvenc. 2, 246; 252; Alcim. 3, 405.—**3. Sămărītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samaritan*: via, Sedul. 4, 222.—**4. Sămărītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: mulier, Juvenc. 2, 256.

Sămărŏbrīva, ae, *f.* *A town of* Gallia Belgica, *in the country of the* Ambiani, now *St. Quentin* (acc. to others, *Amiens*), Caes. B. G. 5, 24; 47; 53; Cic. Fam. 7, 11; 12; 16 *fin.*; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 547. and the later monographs upon this place there cited.

† **sambūca,** ae, *f.* = σαμβύκη: **I.** *A triangular stringed-instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone* (and hence of slight esteem), Scipio Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10; Pers. 5, 95; Spart. Hadr. 26.—**II.** Transf., *A machine of like form used by besiegers, a sort of bridge for storming walls*, Veg. Mil. 4, 21; Vitr. 10, 22.

sambūcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sambucus] *Of elder, elder-*: arbor, Plin. 29, 4, 14: baculum, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 10.

* **sambūcĭna,** ae, *f.* [sambuca-cano] *A female player on the* sambuca (coupled with fidicina. tibicina), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 57; cf. the follg. art.

† **sambūcistrĭa,** ae, *f.* = σαμβυκίστρια, *A woman that plays on the* sambuca (coupled with psaltria), Liv. 39, 6; cf. the preced. art.

sambūcus, i, *f.* *An alder- or elder-tree*, Plin. 16, 18, 30; 17, 20, 34, et al. Also called sābūcus, Ser. Samm. 7, 100; 19, 337; 27, 503, et al.—Hence **sambūcum,** i, *n.*, *The fruit of the elder, elder-berries*, Scrib. Comp. 160.

Sămē, es (collat. form, Samos, acc. to the Homeric Σάμος, Ov. M. 13, 711 Jahn and Bach *N. cr.*; Aus. Perioch. Odyss. 4), *f.*, Σάμη: **I.** *Another name for the Island of Cephalenia, in the Ionian Sea*, Virg. A. 3, 271; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 67: Sil. 15, 303 (acc. to Mel. 2, 7, 10, and Plin. 4, 12, 19, another neighboring island). Cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 87 and 90.—(*Also, **2.** *The principal town of the Island of Cephalenia*, Liv. 38, 29, 30.)—**II.** Hence **Sămaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Same*, Liv. 38, 28 and 29.

samera (written samara, Plin. 16, 17, 29; 17, 11, 15), ae, *f.* *The seed of the elm*, Col. 5, 6, 2; 6; 7, 6, 7; 9, 13, 2.

Sămĭa, ōrum, v. Samus, *no.* I., B.

* **sămĭātor,** ōris, *m.* [samio] *A polisher, furbisher*, Edict. Diocl. p. 20; Gloss. Phil

sămĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [Samius] *To polish* or *furbish with Samian stone* (late Lat.): loricas, cataphractas, Veg. Mil. 2, 14: ferramenta, Aurel. ap. Vop. Aur. 7.

Sămĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Samian*: poterium (*i. e. of Samian clay*), Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12.

Sămĭus, a, um, v. Samus, *no.* I., B.

(* **Sammonĭum** (Samon.) promontorium. *A promontory of Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20; Mela, 2, 7.)

Samnis, Samnītĭcus, Samnītis, v. Samnium.

Samnĭum, ii, *n.* [contr. from Sabinium, from Sabini "ab *Sabinis* orti *Samnites*," Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86 *fin.*] *An ancient country of Italy, in the neighborhood of Latium, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines*, Liv. 7, 32; Cic. Clu. 69, 197; id. Att. 14, 20, 2; 14, 16, 6. et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 698; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 101 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **1. Samnis** (collat. form of the *nom.*, Samnitis, Cato in Prisc. p. 762; Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 515), ītis, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Samnium, Samnite*: ager, Liv. 24, 20: exercitus, id. 10, 16 *fin.*: bellum, Plin. 34, 6. 12: ursa, Sil. 4, 560, et saep.—Subst., in the *plur.*, Samnītes, ĭum (*gen.*, Samnitum, Cic. de Or. 2, 80; but cf. Samnitium, id. ib. 2, 23 Orell. *N. cr.*; and so usually and very freq. in Liv., Plin., and Tac.), *m.*, *The inhabitants of Samnium, the Samnites*, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86 *fin.*; Liv. 7, 19; 29 *sq.*; 8, 1 *sq.*; 9, 1 *sq.*; Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; 3, 30, 109; id. de Sen. 16, 55, et mult. al.; *acc. Graec.*, Samnitas, Flor. 1, 16, 7. In the *sing.*, Samnis, collectively, Liv. 7, 35; 10, 35; Luc. 2, 137.—The name of Samnites was also given to *a class of gladiators who were armed with Samnite weapons*, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 39; Liv. 9, 40; Cic. de Or. 2, 80; 3, 23; so in the *sing.*, Samnis. Lucil. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 17 *fin.*; and id. de Or. 3, 23.—**2. Samnītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samnite*: bellum, Suet. Vit. 1; Flor. 1, 16, 2: vasa, Capitol. Pertin. 8.

†† **samolus,** i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *A plant*, perh. *the pasque-flower*; but, acc. to Sprengel, the Samolus Valerandi, L., or *brook-weed*, Plin. 24, 11, 63.

Sămos, i, v. Samus.

(* **Samŏsăta,** ōrum, *n.*, τὰ Σαμόσατα, *The capital of Commagene, on the western shore of the Euphrates*, now *Scempsat*, Plin. 2, 104, 108; 5, 24, 20 and 21.—Also, Samŏsāta, ae, *f.*, Amm. 14, 8; 18, 4.)

Sămŏthrācĭa, ae, *f.*: **I.** *Samothrace, an island near the coast of Thrace, famous for the mystic worship of the Cabiri*, Cic. N. D. 1, 42 *fin.*; 3, 37; id Pis. 36, 89; Var. L. L. 5, 10, 17 *fin.*; Virg. A. 7, 208. Also called **Sămŏthrāce,** ēs, *f.*, in Var. R. R. 2, 1, 5; Mel. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 23; **Sămŏthrāca,** ae, *f.*, Liv. 42, 25; 44, 45; 46; and Threïcia Samus *or* Samos, after the Gr. Θρηϊκίη Σάμος, Virg. A. 7, 208; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 20.—**II.** Derivv.: **1. Sămŏthrācĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samothracian*: ferrea (a kind of rings first made there), Lucr. 6, 1043 (cf. Plin. 33, 1, 5): caepa, Plin. 19, 6, 32: insula, *i. e. Samothrace*, and, named from it, gemma, id. 37, 10, 67.—**2. Sămŏthrāces,** um, *m., The inhabitants of Samothrace, the Samothracians:* Var. L. L. 5, 10, 17 *fin.*; 18 *init.*; Stat. Ach. 2, 158.—Also adjectively, Samothraces dii, *The Cabiri*, Var. l. l.; Macr. S. 3, 4; also absol., jures licet et Samothracum Et nostrorum aras, Juv. 3, 144.—**3. Sămŏthrācēnus,** a, um, *adj., Samothracian:* Zancles, *of Samothrace*, Plin. 11, 37, 63.—**4. Sămŏthrācĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: religiones, Macr. S. 3, 4.—**5. Sămŏthrācus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: vates, Val. Fl. 2, 439.

sampsa, ae, *f. The pulp of olives*, Col. 12, 49 *in lemm.*; 12, 51, 2; 12, 52, 10.

Sampsĭcĕrămus, i, *m. A humorous designation of Pompey in Cicero's letters* (after a king of Emesa conquered by him), Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1; 2, 16, 2; 2, 17, 2.

† **sampsūchĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = σαμψυχινος, *Of marjoram:* oleum, Plin. 21, 22, 93.

† **sampsūchum** (without the aspirate, sampsucum, Col. 10, 171), i, *n.* = σάμψυχον, *Marjoram*, Origanum Majorana, L.; Plin. 21, 11, 35; id. ib. 22, 93; Col. 10, 171.

Sămus or **Sămos,** i, *f.*, Σάμος: **I.** *An island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus, famed as the birth-place of Pythagoras, as also for its earth and the vessels made from it*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2; 21; Ov. M. 8, 221; *acc.*, Samum, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 12, 33; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25; Liv. 37, 10 *fin. sq.*; cf., Threïciam Samum (*i. e.* Samothraciam), Virg. A. 7, 208: Samon, Ov. M. 15, 61; id. Fast. 6, 48; cf., Threïciam Samon, id. Trist. 1, 10, 20.—**B.** Hence **Sămĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of or belonging to Samos, Samian:* terra, *the district belonging to it on the neighboring main-land*, Liv. 37, 10 *fin.*: Juno, *worshiped there*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19: vir, *i. e. Pythagoras*, Ov. M. 15, 60; also, senex, id. Trist. 3, 3, 62; and absol., Samius, id. Fast. 3, 153: lapis, used for polishing gold, Plin. 36, 21, 40: terra, *Samian earth*, id. 35, 16, 53; 28, 12, 53, et al.: testa, *earthen-ware made of Samian* (*or other equally fine*) *clay*, Lucil. in Non. 398, 33; Tib. 2, 3, 47; so, vas, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 24; id. Capt. 2, 2, 41: catinus, Lucil. in Non. 398, 25: capedines, Cic. Rep. 6, 2; also absol., (* Samia, ae, *f.* (*sc.* placenta), *A kind of cake*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5).—In the *plur.*, Samia, ōrum, *n., Samian ware*, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64; Plin. 35, 12, 46. Its brittleness was proverbial; hence, in a comical lusus verbb.: *Pi.* (Inveni Bacchidem) Samiam. *Ch.* Vide quaeso, ne quis tractet illam indiligens: Scis tu, ut confringi vas cito Samium solet, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 22; so id. Men. 1, 2, 65.—Subst., Sămĭi, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Samos, the Samians*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20; Liv. 33, 20 *fin.*

II. *The Island of Cephalenia*, v. Same.

sānābĭlis, e, *adj.* [sano] *That can be healed, curable, remediable* (rare, but quite class.); of the body: vulnus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 59: dolor sanabilior, Cels. 2, 8:—of the mind: * Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80; Sen. Ep. 108.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

‡ **Sanates** dicti sunt, qui supra infraque Romam habitaverunt: quod nomen ideo his est inditum, quia quum defecissent a Romanis, brevi post in amicitiam quasi sanata mente redierunt, Fest. p. 151 and 252. The word occurred in the laws of the Twelve Tables, acc. to Gell. 16, 10, 8, and Fest. p. 252; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 164 *sq.*

sānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sano] *A healing, curing* (a Ciceronian word): corporum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3:—malorum, id. ib. 4, 15 *fin.*; cf., certa et propria (perturbationis) animi, id. ib. 4, 28.

sānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A healer, curer* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 294; 27, 272.

sancaptis, ĭdis, *f. A fictitious spice*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43.

sanchrōmăton, i, *n. A plant, otherwise called* dracontea, App. Herb. 14.

sancĭo, xi, ctum, 4. (*plusquamperf.*, sancierat, Pompon. in Diom. p. 368 P.; and in Prisc. p. 904 ib.:—*Part. perf.*, sancitum, Lucr. 1, 588; Cass. Severus in Diom. l. l.) *v. a.* [from the root SAC, whence also, sacer, kindr. with the Gr. ʽAG, ἅγιος, ἁγνος] *To render sacred* or *inviolable* by a religious act; *to appoint as sacred* or *inviolable.*

I. Lit., mostly of legal ordinances or other public proceedings, viz.: (a) sancire legem (jus, foedus, *etc.*); or (b) sancire lege (edicto, *etc.*, or also without this) aliquid, de aliqua, ut, ne; or (c) lex sancit; or lastly, (d) Poet. impers., with a relative-clause, *To fix unalterably; to establish, appoint, decree, ordain;* also, *to make irrevocable* or *unalterable; to confirm, ratify, sanction* (freq. and quite class.): **a.** *Sancire legem*, etc.: legibus istis, quas senatus de ambitu sancire voluerit, *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 18; cf., quasdam leges ex integro sanxit, Suet. Aug. 34; and, sancire legem, *Ne quis*, etc., Liv. 3, 55: tabulas quas bis quinque viri sanxerunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24: quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam, id. Sat. 1, 3, 67, et saep.—Pass.: haec igitur lex sanciatur, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 12 and 13; cf., M. Valerius consul de provocatione legem tulit diligentius sanctam, Liv. 10, 9:—sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset, Cic. Balb. 14: sanxisset jura nobis, id. Rep. 3, 11; so, jus utile civitati, Pompon. in Prisc. p. 904: in quibus (legibus) illa eadem sancta sunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 50: quum aut morte tua sancienda sint consulum imperia, aut impunitate in perpetuum abroganda, Liv. 8, 7: SENTENTIAM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4405:—foedus, *to ratify the treaty*, Liv. 1, 24; so Cic. Sest. 10, 24; Liv. 23, 8 *fin.*; 25, 16; Tac. A. 12, 46; cf. poet., foedera fulmine, Virg. A. 12, 200.—**b.** *Sancire lege aliquid, de aliqua re, ut, ne*, etc.: alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2; cf., genus id agrorum certo capite legis confirmari atque sanciri, id. Agr. 3, 2 *fin.*; and, quod aedilis plebis fuisset, contra quam sanctum legibus erat, Liv. 30, 19: ne res efferatur jurejurando ac fide sanciatur petunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 2, 2; cf. Liv. 39, 37: neque enim rogationibus plebisve scitis sancta sunt ista praecepta, Quint. 2, 13, 6: coetibus ac sacrificiis conspirationem civitatum, Tac. Agr. 27:—eadem fuit (causa) nihil de hac re lege sanciendi, Liv. 34, 4: de jure praediorum sanctum apud nos est jure civili, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 16:—inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 37; cf., habeat legibus sanctum, Si quis . . . uti, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 20, 1; and, primo duodecim tabulis sanctum, ne quis, *etc.*, Tac. A. 6, 16: Flaccus sanxit edicto, ne, *etc.*, Cic. Fl. 28, 67: in omne tempus gravi documento sancirent, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 28, 19.—So too, (β) Without *abl.*: de quibus confirmandis et sanciendis legem comitiis centuriatis laturus est, Cic. Phil. 10, 8 *fin.*; cf., acta Caesaris, id. Att. 14, 21, 2: quae dubia sunt, per vos sancire vult, id. Agr. 3, 4: augurem maximi, id. Phil. 13, 5 *fin.*:—quum Solo de eo nihil sanxerit, quod antea commissum non erat, id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70:—quid est, quod tam accurate tamque diligenter caveat et sanciat, ut heredes sui, *etc.*, id. Fin. 2, 31, 101.—**c.** *Lex sancit:* at hoc Valeria lex non dicit, Corneliae leges non sanciunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: lex sanxit, ne qui magistratus, *etc.*, id. Rep. 2, 31:—res et ab natura profectas et ab consuetudine probatas, legum metus et religio sanxit, id. Inv. 2, 53, 160.—* **d.** Poet., with a relative-clause: quid quaeque queant, per foedera naturaï, Quid porro nequeant, sancitum quandoquidem exstat, Lucr. 1, 588.

II. Transf., of a crime, *To forbid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against* (so very rarely): INCESTVM PONTIFICES SVPPLICIO SANCIVNTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9 *fin.*; cf., NOXIAE POENA PAR ESTO, ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur: vis capite, avaritia multa, honoris cupiditas ignominia sanciatur, id. ib. 3, 20; and id. Planc. 19, 47: hoc (*sc.* insidiae) quamquam video neque more turpe haberi, neque aut lege sanciri aut jure civili: tamen naturae lege sanctum est, id. Off. 3, 17, 69; cf., erranti viam non monstrare, quod Athenis exsecrationibus publicis sanctum est, id. ib. 3, 13, 55:—Solon capite sanxit, si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, *made it a capital offense*, id. Att. 10, 1, 2.—Hence

sanctus, a, um, *Pa.:* **1.** Orig., *Rendered sacred, established as inviolable*, i. e. *sacred, inviolable;* v. infra (whereas sacer signifies consecrated to a deity. Thus, e. g. a temple, grove, or the like, is sacer locus; but sanctus locus is any public place which it is forbidden to injure or disturb. A sacer locus is also sanctus, but the reverse is not always true): "proprie dicimus *sancta*, quae neque sacra neque profana sunt, sed sanctione quadam confirmata, ut leges *sanctae* sunt, quia sanctione quadam sunt subnixae. Quod enim sanctione quadam subnixum est, id sanctum est, etsi deo non sit consecratum," Ulp. Dig. 1, 8, 9: "*sanctum* est, quod ab injuria hominum defensum atque munitum est. . . . In municipiis quoque muros esse sanctos," Marcian. ib. 1, 8, 8; cf., sanctae res, veluti muri et portae, Gai. ib. 1, 8, 1: campus, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4: TRIBVNI EIVS (plebis) ESSENT SANCTIQVE SVNTO, id. Leg. 3, 3, 9; cf., sacrosanctus:—societas, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26; cf. id. Rep. 1, 32; so, fides induciarum, Liv. 8, 37: nullum esse officium, nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38; so, officium, id. Quint. 6, 26: poëtae . . . poëtae nomen, id. Arch. 8, 18 *sq.*—Hence, aerarium sanctius, *a special treasure of the State, which was only to be used in cases of extreme necessity;* v. aerarium, p. 53, c.—Because to the idea of inviolability is readily attached that of exalted worth, of sacredness, or divinity (as, on the contrary, our word sacred afterward received the meaning of inviolable, e. g. sacred rights, a sacred promise, sacred honor, *etc.*), sanctus denotes,

2. *Venerable, august, divine, sacred, pure, holy, innocent, pious, just*, etc. (very freq. and quite class.; in Cicero usually of pure, upright, pious, conscientious men; v. the follg.): Venus, Enn. Ann. 1, 17; cf., Pythius Apollo, Naev. 2, 20; and, teque pater Tiberine (veneror) tuo cum flumine sancto, Enn. Ann. 1, 20; so of a divinity, and of things in any way belonging to one: as, numen, Lucr. 2, 1093; 5, 310; 6, 70: sedes deum, id. 5, 148; Cic. Rep. 5, 5: fana, delubra, *etc.*, Lucr. 5, 75; 6, 417; 1271: s. augustusque fons, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12 *fin.*: sanctior dies, coupled with sollennis, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 17: ignes (of a sacrifice), Virg. A. 3, 406, et saep. After Augustus, *A title given to the emperors*, Ov. F. 3, 127; Val. Fl. 1, 11, et mult. al.:—quum esset ille vir exemplum innocentiae, quumque illo nemo neque integrior esset in civitate neque sanctior, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229; cf., sanctissimi viri, id. Lael. 11 *fin.*: homines frugalissimi, sanctissimi, id. Flacc. 29, 71: sancti et religiosi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44; cf., qui sunt sancti, qui religionum colentes, id. Planc. 33, 8; and, vir in publicis religionibus foederum sanctus et diligens, id. Verr. 2, 5, 19: veteres et sancti viri, Sall. fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: sanctius consilium, Liv. 30, 16; cf., jura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum, Virg. A. 1, 426: da (mihi) justo sanctoque videri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 61, et saep.:—amores, *pure, chaste*, Cic. Fin. 3, 20 *fin.*; cf., virgines, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 27: sanctissima conjux, Virg. A. 11, 158: pudor, Tib. 1, 3, 83: mores (coupled with pudicitia), Juv. 10, 298, et saep.:—me quidem id multo magis movet, quod mihi est et sanctius antiquius, Cic. Att. 12, 19 *fin.*: quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id apud judicem grave et sanctum esse ducatur? id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6; cf., est et sancta et gravis oratio (Calvi), Quint. 10, 1, 115; and in the *Comp.*: oratio, id. 8, 3, 24: genus orationis, id. 4, 2, 125: eloquentia, Tac. Or. 4.—Hence,

Adv., sancte (acc. to *no.* 2), *Solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously, religiously, with holy awe*, etc.: jurare, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 112; so Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 4: adjurare, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 27; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26: nimis sancte pius, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 8; cf., pie sancteque colimus naturam excellentem, Cic. N. D. 1, 20 *fin.*; and, auguste sancteque consecrare, id. ib. 2, 24: disce verecundo sanctius ore loqui, Mart. 8, 1,—se sanctissime gerere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 13:—illae (tabulae) servantur sancte, *scrupulously, religiously*, id. Rosc. Com. 2 *fin.*; cf., me ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, sanctissime esse observaturum, id. Fam. 5, 8, 5; cf., exempla conservatae sanctissime utrobique opinionis, Quint. 1, 2, 4: apud Sallustium dicta sancte et antique, *purely, chastely*, id. 8, 3, 44.

sancte, *adv.*, v. sancio, *Pa., ad fin.*

* **sanctesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sanctus] *To become holy* or *sacred*: per nos sanctescat genus (Pelopidarum), Att. in Non. 143, 23.

sanctĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sanctifico] *Sanctification* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 1; Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

sanctĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A sanctifier* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. in Prax. 2; Aug. Conf. 10, 34.

sanctĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *Sanctification*; or, concr., *a sanctuary* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 47 (from Paul. ad Rom. 6, 19).

sanctĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sanctus-facio] *To make holy* or *treat as holy, to sanctify* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Or. 3; Exhort. ad cast. 7; Prud. Cath. 3, 15.

santĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [sanctifico] *Sanctifying* (eccl. Lat.): auctor Spiritus, Juvenc. Praef. 1 *fin.*

sanctĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [sanctus-loquor] *Speaking holily* (eccl. Lat.): Lucas, Prud. Apoth. 1070: propheta, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 228.

sanctĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [sanctus; cf. acrimonia, parsimonia, *etc.*, v. Ramsh. Synon. 1, p. 105] *Sacredness, sanctity, moral purity, virtuousness, chastity*, etc. (quite class. but rare; most freq. in Cic. and Tac.): ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. Rab. perd. 10 *fin.*: habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, patentem cupiditati et voluptatibus, id. Quint. 30, 93: summa sanctimonia, id. ib. 17, 55: priscae sanctimoniae virgo, Tac. A. 3, 69 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 86; and, femina sanctimonia insignis, id. ib. 12, 6: nuptiarum, Auct. Her. 4, 33.

sanctĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [sanctimonia] *Holy*; of Christians, *pious, religious* (late Lat.): vita, *i. e. a monastic life*, Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 56: mulier, *i. e. a nun*, ib. 1, 2, 13; also absol., sanctimonialis, is, *f.*, Aug. Ep. 169, et al.—*Adv.*, sanctĭmōnĭālĭter, *Holily, piously*: degere, *i. e. in a cloister*, Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 56.

sanctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sancio] *An establishing, ordaining*, or *decreeing as inviolable* under penalty of a curse; *a decree, ordinance, sanction*: "sanctiones sacrandae sunt . . . poena, quum caput ejus qui contra fecerit consecratur," Cic. Balb. 14, 33, and 16, 36; cf., legis sanctio poenaque, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66 *fin.*; and, sanctio legum, quae novissime certam poenam irrogat iis, qui praeceptis legis non obtemperaverint, Papin. Dig. 48, 19, 41; and with this cf., interdum in sanctionibus adjicitur, ut qui ibi aliquid commisit, capite puniatur, Ulp. ib. 1, 8, 9: neque vero leges Porciae quicquam praeter sanctionem attulerunt novi, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: plus valet sanctio permissione, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15: jacere irritas sanctiones, Liv. 4, 51.

sanctĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sanctus] **I.** *Inviolability, sacredness, sanctity*: tribunatûs, Cic. Sest. 37; so, regum, Caes. in Suet. Caes. 6; cf., regii nominis, Sall. fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. G. 4, 211: sanctitas templi insulaeque, Liv. 44, 29; so, templi, Tac. A. 3, 62 *fin.*; cf., augusti atque inviolati soli, Liv. 45, 5: fori, Quint. 11, 3, 58: propter sanctitatem àliquam, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 4, 9, 8: patria sanctitas, Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2.

II. (acc. to sanctus, *no.* 2) *Moral purity, holiness, sanctity, virtue, piety, integrity, honor, purity, chastity*, etc.: omnes cives sic existimant, quasi lumen aliquod exstinctis ceteris elucere sanctitatem et prudentiam et dignitatem tuam, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2; cf., exemplum veteris sanctitatis, id. Phil. 6, 15; and, deos ipsos innocentia et sanctitate laetari, Plin. Pan. 3 *fin.*: ut teneriores annos (juvenum) ab injuria sanctitas docentis custodiat, Quint. 2, 2, 3: sanctitate sua se tueri, *virtue*, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73:—deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas, id. Off. 2, 3, 11; cf., sanctitas est scientia colendorum deorum, id. N. D. 1, 41, *fin.*; and, quae potest esse pietas? quae sanctitas? quae religio? . . . cum qua (pietate) simulet sanctitatem et religionem tolli necesse est, id. ib. 1, 2; cf. also, id. Top. 23 *fin.*; and in the *plur.*, deorum cultus religionumque sanctitates, id. N. D. 2, 2, 5:—matronarum, id. Coel. 13, 32; cf., pudorem sanctitatemque feminarum abrogare, Liv. 34, 6; so, dominae, Tac. A. 14, 60; also, of a man's *virtue, chastity*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 5; Vell. 2, 29, 3; Flor. 2, 6, 40, et al.:—sanctitas (orationis) Calvi, Quint. 12, 10, 11; cf., sanctitas et ut sic dicam virilitas ab his (*sc.* veteribus Latinis) petenda, id. 1, 8, 9; v. also sanctus, near the end.

sanctĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [sanctus] Mostly ante-class. for sanctitas, *Sacredness, sanctity*: Jovis, Att. in Non. 173, 33; so, Apollinis, Turpil. ib. 174, 5: nominis matronae sanctitudinem, Afran. ib. 9: fani, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 19 *sq.*: sepulturae, Cic. Rep. fragm. in Non. 174, 7 (4, 8 ed. Mos.).—In the *plur.*, Att. in Non. 174, 2.

* **sanctor,** ōris, *m.* [sancio] *An establisher, ordainer*: legum, Tac. A. 3, 26 *fin.*

sanctŭārĭum, ii, *n.* [sanctus] A post-Aug. word for sacrarium: **I.** *A place for keeping sacred things, a shrine, sanctuary*, Aggen. de Limit. p. 61 Goes.—Hence, **II.** *The private cabinet* of a prince: Mithridatis, Plin. 23, 8, 77; Sicul. Flacc. p. 16 Goes.; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2388.

sanctus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of sancio.

Sancus, i, *m.* *A deity of the Sabines, also worshiped at Rome*, the same as Dius Fidius and Semo, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 20; Ov. F. 6, 213 *sq.*; Liv. 8, 20; 32, 1; Prop. 4, 9, 74; Sil. 8, 422; Fest. s. v. PRAEDIA, p. 208; s. v. PROPTER, p. 202. Cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. p. 45 *sq.*

sandala, ae, *f.* *A very white kind of corn*, Plin. 18, 7, 11; also called scandula, Edict. Diocl. 27; and Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 11.

sandălĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sandalium] *Of* or *belonging to sandals*: Apollo Sandaliarius, *who had a statue in the Sandal-street* (in the fourth region of Rome), Suet. Aug. 57.—Subst.: in Sandaliario forte apud librarios fuimus, *in Sandal-street, Shoemakers'-street*, Gell. 18, 4, 1. SANDALIARIUS signifies also *A sandal-maker*, in Inscr. ap. Spon. Miscell. ant. p. 114 (perh. also, in Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 39, sandaliarii sutores should be read instead of sedentarii sutores).

sandălĭgĕrŭlae, ārum, *f.* [sandalium-gerulus] *Maids who carried their mistresses' slippers, sandal-bearers, slipper-carriers*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

sandălis, ĭdis, *f.* *A kind of palm-tree*, Plin. 13, 1, 9.

† **sandălĭum,** ii, *n.* (*plur.*, scanned sandālia, Albinov. 2, 65) = σανδάλιον, *A slipper, sandal*, Turpil. in Non. 427, 28; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4.

sandăpĭla, ae, *f.* *A common kind of bier* for people of the lower classes (persons of rank were borne on a lectica), Suet. Dom. 17 *fin.*; Mart. 8, 75; 2, 81; 9, 3; Juv. 8, 175; cf. Fulgent. Expos. Serm. ant. p. 558.

sandăpĭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [sandapila] *One that carries a* sandapila, *a corpse-bearer*, Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

‡ **sandapilo,** νεκροθάπτης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

† **sandărăca** (also written sandaracha), ae, *f.* = σανδαράκη (σανδαράχη): **I.** *Sandarach*, a red coloring matter, Plin. 34, 18, 56; 35, 6, 22; Vitr. 7, 12; cf. Fest. p. 146.—**II.** *Bee-bread*, also called cerinthus and erithace, Plin. 11, 7, 17.

sandărăcātus, a, um, *adj.* [sandaraca, *no.* 1.] *Mixed with sandarach*: acetum, Plin. 35, 15, 50 *fin.*

sandărăcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of sandarach*: color, Labeo in Fulg. 559, 19.

† **sandărăcĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = σανδαράκινος, *Of the color of sandarach*: os (merulae), Naev. in Fest. p. 146.

sandarēsus, i, *f.* *A precious stone found in India and Arabia, a kind of onyx*, Plin. 37, 7, 28.

sandix (also written sandyx), īcis (long, Prop. 2, 25, 45; short, Grat. Cyn. 86), *f.* = σάνδυξ (σάνδιξ), *Vermilion* or *a color like vermilion*, Plin. 35, 6, 12; 23; 26; Virg. E. 4, 45; Prop. l. l.; Grat. l. l.; Vopisc. Aurel. 29.

sāne, *adv.*, v. sanus, *ad fin.*

sānesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sanus] *To become sound, get well, heal* (post-Aug.): insanientes sub somno sanescunt, Cels. 3, 48: corpus, id. 2, 8: ulcera, id. 3, 22; Plin. 17, 23, 35: vulnera, Col. 6, 7, 4: cutis, Cels. 8, 4, et saep.

Sangărĭus, ii, v. Sagaris.

Sanguālis, e, v. Sanqualis.

sanguen, ĭnis, v. sanguis, *ad init.*

* **sanguĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [sanguis] *A blood-pudding, black-pudding*, Plin. 28, 14, 58.

sanguĭlentus, a, um, v. sanguinolentus.

sanguĭnālis, e, v. sanguinarius, *no.* I.

sanguĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sanguis] *Of* or *belonging to blood, blood-*: **I.** Lit.: herba, *an herb that stanches blood*, the Gr. πολύγονον, Plin. 27, 19, 91; Col. 7, 5, 19; also called, sanguinalis herba, id. 6, 12 *fin.*; Cels. 2, 33; 3, 22 *fin.*, et al.—**II.** Trop., *Blood-thirsty, bloody, sanguinary* (rarely, but quite class.): juventus, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3: Claudius (coupled with saevus), Suet. Claud. 34: bella (coupled with cruenta), Just. 29, 3, 3: sententiae, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 6: illud responsum, Plin. 19, 8, 53.

sanguĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sanguino] *A bleeding* (late Lat.), Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 6.

sanguĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sanguis] *Of blood, consisting of blood, bloody, blood-*: **I.** Lit. (quite class.; a favorite word of the Aug. poets): imber, * Cic. de Div. 2, 28: guttae, Ov. M. 2, 360; so id. ib. 14, 408:—dapes, Tib. 1, 5, 49; so, manus, Ov. M. 1, 143: lingua, id. ib. 3, 57: humus, id. Her. 16, 334; cf. id. Met. 3, 125: hasta, Stat. Th. 8, 436, et saep.:—caedes, Ov. M. 13, 85; cf., rixae, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 4: bellum, Val. Fl. 5, 308; 6, 134; also poet., Mavors, Virg. A. 12, 332; Ov. R. Am. 153; and, vir, *i. e. Hannibal*, Sil. 1, 40.—**II.** Transf., *Blood-colored, blood-red* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): jubae anguium, Virg. A. 2, 207: Luna, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 23: sagulum, Sil. 4, 519: color vini, Plin. 14, 9, 11: succus, id. 21, 16, 56, et saep.

sanguĭno, are, *v. n.* [id.] *To be bloody; to bleed, run with blood* (post-Augustan and very rare): **I.** Lit.: femina sanguinans (in menstruation), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20.—**B.** Transf., *To be of a blood-color*; unda purpureis profundis, Solin. poët. in Anthol. Lat. II. p. 384 ed. Burm. (*no.* 234 ed. Meyer): colubrum veneno noxio colla sanguinantem, App. M. 5, p. 160 (cf., sanguineae jubae anguium, Virg. A. 2, 207).—* **II.** Trop., *To be blood-thirsty, sanguinary*: sanguinans eloquentia, Tac. Or. 12.

sanguĭnŏlentus (collat. form, sanguilentus, Scrib. Comp. 182), a, um, *adj* [id.] *Full of blood, bloody* (quite class., but, like sanguineus, mostly poet.; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: torques, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 18; so, soror, Tib. 2, 6, 40: pectora, Ov. Her. 3, 50: Allia vulneribus Latiis, id. A. A. 1, 143:—seditiones, Var. in Non. 465, 33.—**B.** Transf., *Blood-red*: color, Ov. Am. 1, 21, 12.—**II.** Trop., *Full of blood, bloody, sanguinary*: palma, Auct. Her. 4, 39: centesimae, qs. *blood-sucking*, Sen. Ben. 7, 10 *med.*: litera, *i. e. offensive, injurious*, Ov. Ib. 4.

sanguĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In late medic. lang., *Sanguineous, plethoric*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

sanguis, ĭnis, *m.* (*acc.* SANGUEM, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. tab. 41, 22; in Orell. *no.* 2270 and 5054.—*Neutr.* collat. form, sanguen, ante-class., Enn. in Non. 224; in Cic. Rep. 1, 41; id. Fin. 5, 11, 31; id. de Or. 3, 58, 218; in Prisc. p. 708 P.; Cato in Gell. 3, 7, 19; Att. and Var. in Non. l. l.; Lucr. 1, 837; 860;—Petr. 59, 1; Arn. 1, 36).

Blood (used only in the *sing.*): **I.** Lit.: quod sanguen defluxerat, Cato in Gell. 3, 7, 19: sanguen creari, Lucr. 1, 837: nobis venas et sanguen . . . esse, id. 1, 860: in quem (ventriculum cordis) sanguis a jecore per venam illam cavam influit: eoque modo ex his partibus sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. N. D 2, 55, 138: fluvius Atratus sanguine, id. de Div. 1, 43 *fin.*; pugnatum ingenti caede utrimque, plurimo sanguine, Liv. 2, 64: sanguinem mittere, *to bleed, let blood*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2; so "Cels. 2, 10;" for which, emittere sanguinem (aure, sub cauda, *etc.*), Col. 6, 14, 3; 6, 6, 4; 6, 9, 1: demere (e capite), Var. R. R. 2, 1, 23: detrahere (ex auricula), Col. 6, 14, 3, et saep.: supprimere sanguinem, *to stanch, stop*, Cels. 2, 10; for which, cohibere, id. 8, 4; Plin. 22, 25, 71; and, sistere, id. 20, 7, 25; 28, 18, 73, et saep.

B. Transf. (quite class.; esp. freq. in the poets), as in Eng., **1.** *Blood*, i. e. *consanguinity, descent, race, stock, family*, abstr. or concr.: sanguine conjuncti, *blood-relations, relatives by blood*, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161; cf., alicui materno a sanguine jungi, Ov. M. 2, 368; and, alicui sanguine cohaerere, Quint. 8, 3, 75: progeniem Trojano a sanguine duci, Virg. A. 1, 19; cf., genus alto a sanguine Teucri, id. ib. 4, 230: Semiramio Polydaemona sanguine cretum, Ov. M. 5, 85; cf., sanguine cretus Sisyphio, id. ib. 13, 31: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, id. ib. 13, 142. — Hence, **b.** (only poet.) Concr., *A descendant, offspring:* o pater, o genitor, o sanguen dis oriundum! Enn. in Cic. Rep. 1, 41; and in Prisc. p. 708 P.; cf., seu deos regesve canit, deorum Sanguinem, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 14: clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis (*i. e. Aeneas*), id. Carm. Sec. 50: regius Sanguis (*i. e. Europa*), id. Od. 3, 27, 65: vos, o Pompilius sanguis (*i. e. the Pisos*), id. A. P. 292: non ego pauperum sanguis parentum, id. Od. 2, 20, 6: pro sanguine tuo, Ov. M. 5, 515; so, s. meus, tuus, Virg. A. 6, 836; Tib. 1, 6, 66.

2. Of other fluids: et viridis nemori sanguis decedit et herbis, Manil. 5, 212: Baccheus, *i. e. wine*, Stat. Th. 1, 329; cf. Plin. 14, 5, 7: Pallas amat turgentes sanguine baccas, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 50.

II. Trop., *Vigor, strength, force, spirit, life* (quite classical): Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 45: amisimus, mi Pomponi, omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 9: vos o, quibus integer aevi Sanguis, ait, solidaeque suo stant robore vires, Virg. A. 2, 639: quae cum de sanguine detraxisset aerarii (the figure taken from blood-letting), Cic. Verr. 2. 3, 36; cf., quum ἐξ ἀφαιρέσεως provinciam curarit, sanguinem miserit, *etc.*, id. Att. 6, 1, 2; and, missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, id. ib. 1, 16, 11; and on the use of this figure cf., illa in agendis causis jam detrita: *Jugulum petere* et *Sanguinem mittere* ... nec offendunt tamen, Quint. 8, 6, 51.—So of *Vigor, force* of speech: succus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, in qua naturalis inesset, non fucatus nitor, Cic. Brut. 9, 36; cf., orationis subtilitas etsi non plurimi sanguinis est, *etc.*, id. Or. 23, 76; and, sanguine et viribus niteat, Quint. 8, 3, 6; so, coupled with vires, id. 10, 2, 12: Calvus metuens, ne vitiosum colligeret, etiam verum sanguinem deperdebat, Cic. Brut. 82: dicta plena sanguinis, Quint. 11, 1, 34.

sanguisūga, ae, *f.* [sanguis-sugo] *A blood-sucker, leech*, Cels. 5, 27, 16; Plin. 8, 10, 10; 32, 10, 42.

sănĭes, em, e, *f.* [a weakened form of sanguis] **I.** *Diseased* or *corrupted blood, bloody matter, sanies:* "ex his (vulneribus ulceribusque) exit sanguis, sanies, pus. Sanguis omnibus notus est: sanies est tenuior hoc, varie crassa et glutinosa et colorata: pus crassissimum albidissimumque, glutinosius et sanguine et sanie," *etc*, Cels. 5, 26, 20: saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107, and Pis. 19; so Cato R. R. 157, 3; Poet. (Pac.) ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106; Virg. A. 8, 487; 3, 618; 625; 632; id. Georg. 3, 493; Ov. M. 7, 338; Tac. A. 4, 49, et al.—**II.** Transf., of similar fluids (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Laocoon) Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno, *venomous slaver* of the serpent, Virg. A. 2, 221; cf., nulla sanie polluta veneni, Luc. 6, 457; so of *the slaver* of a serpent, Ov. M. 4, 494; Sil. 6, 276; 678; 12, 10; of Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 19; of *matter flowing from the ear*, Plin. 27, 7, 28; of *the humor* of spiders, id. 29, 6, 39; of *the liquor* of the purple fish, id. 9, 38, 62; 35, 6, 26; of *the watery part* of olives, id. 15, 3, 4; cf., amurcae, Col. 1, 6 *fin.*; of *pickle, brine*, Manil. 5, 671: auri, *i. e.* chrysocolla, *mountain-green*, Plin. 33 prooem. § 4, et saep.

* **sānĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sanus-fero] *Health-bringing, healing:* virtus (dextrae), Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 218.

* **sănĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [sanies] *Full of bloody matter, sanious:* partus, Plin. (perh. Nigid. in Plin.) 7, 15, 13 *fin.*

sānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sanus] *Soundness of body, health:* "est enim corporis temperatio, cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, *sanitas:* sic animi dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant," Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30; cf. id. ib. 3, 5. —(Freq. and quite class.) **I.** Lit.: Apollo, quaeso te, ut des Salutem et sanitatem nostrae familiae, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 14 (for which, in the old formula of prayer in Cato R. R. 141, 3. duis bonam salutem *valetudinemque;* v. salus, *no.* I., A, *ad init.*): ut alimenta sanis corporibus agricultura, sic sanitatem aegris medicina promittit, Cels. Prooem. *init.*: qui incorrupta sanitate sunt, Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 8 (for which, shortly before, contenti bona valetudine); Tac. A. 1, 68 *fin.*: corporis, Quint. 5, 10, 89 *N. cr.*; so, corporis (coupled with integritas), Gell. 18, 1, 5: pecoris, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 21; cf., hostiae, id. ib. 2, 5, 11: donec sanitate ossis dolor finiatur, *by the healthy condition of the bone*, i. e. *by the bone's being completely healed*, Cels. 8, 8 *fin.*: ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, *while the cure is being perfected*, Phaedr. 5, 7, 12.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Soundness of mind*, opp. to passionate excitement, *right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity*, etc. (v. above, the passage Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30): pravarum opinionum conturbatio et ipsarum inter se repugnantia sanitate spoliat animum morbisque perturbat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10: sua quemque fraus, suum scelus de sanitate ac mente deturbat, id. Pis. 20, 46; cf., plebem ad furorem impellit, ut facinore admisso ad sanitatem pudeat reverti, Caes. B. G. 7, 42, 4; so id. ib. 1, 42, 2; cf., ad sanitatem se convertere, Cic. Sull. 5, 17; and, ad sanitatem redire, id. Fam. 12, 10: ad sanitatem reducere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 40, so, perducere ad sanitatem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22, 1; Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 37; Liv. 2, 29.

B. Of speech, *Soundness* or *correctness of style, propriety, regularity, purity*, etc.: insulsitatem et insolentiam, tamquam insaniam orationis odit, sanitatem autem et integritatem quasi religionem et verecundiam orationis probat, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: summi oratoris vel sanitate vel vitio, id. ib. 80, 278: ut (eloquentia) omnem illam salubritatem Atticae dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, *lost all the healthy vigor and soundness, as it were, of Attic speech*, id. ib. 13, 51; v. salubritas, *no.* I. *ad fin.*; and cf. Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 8, in connection: qui suae imbecillitati sanitatis appellationem, quae est maxime contraria, obtendunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15; cf. Tac. Or. 23: eloquentiae, id. ib. 25.

C. Rarely of other abstract things: victoriae, *solidity, permanence*, Tac. H. 2, 28 *fin.*: metri, *regularity, correctness*, Macr. S. 5, 17 *fin*

sānĭter, *adv.*, v. sanus, *Adv.*, *no.* A.

† **sanna,** ae, *f.* [σάννας] *A mimicking grimace*, esp. in mockery, derision, Pers. 1, 62; 5, 91; Juv. 6, 306.

‡ **sannat,** χλευάζει, Gloss. Philox. (cf. sanna, sannio, and ‡sannator).

‡ **sannator,** χλευαστής, Gloss. Philox. (cf. ‡sannat, sanna, and sannio).

sannĭo, ōnis, *m.* [sanna] *One who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon*, Cic. de Or. 2, 61 *fin.*; id. Fam. 9, 16 *fin.*

sāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sanus] *To make sound, to heal, cure, restore to health* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: quam (vomicam) sanare medici non potuerant, Cic. N. D. 3. 28: Ptolemaeum, id. de Div. 2, 66; so, aliquem, id. Phil. 2, 39, 101 Orell. *N. cr.*: oculorum tumor sanatur, id. Tusc. 4, 37 *fin.*; so, tumores, Plin. 20, 6, 23: vulnera, Cic. Rep. 1, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 46; id. Fin. 4, 24, 66; id. Att. 5. 17 *fin.*; Ov. M. 14, 23 (coupled with mederi); Quint. 5, 13, 3: Philoctetae crura Machaon, Phoenicis lumina Chiron, Prop. 2, 1, 59: dolorem, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 1; Prop. 2, 1, 57: nidorem, *to correct, remove*, Plin. 12, 17. 40 *fin.*, et saep. —**II.** Trop., *To heal, correct, restore, repair, allay, quiet*, etc.: omnes rei publicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, Cic. Mil. 25, 68: quae sanari poterunt, quacumque ratione sanabo, id. Cat. 2, 5 *fin.*: voluntates consceleratas, id. Sull. 9 *fin.*; cf., aliquos (*opp.* ulcisci), id. Cat. 2, 8: valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae de Attica nostra, eaedem tamen sanaverunt, id. Att. 13, 12. mentes, Caes. B. C. 1, 35, 2; so id. ib. 2, 30 *fin.*; cf., mentem, Lucr. 3, 509: cujus causa sanari non potest, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: id (incommodum) se celeriter majoribus commodis sanaturum, Caes. B. G. 7, 29. 5; so, domestica mala, Liv. 6, 18: discordiam, id. 2, 34; Vell. 2, 3, 3: curas, Tib. 2, 3, 13; Prop. 1, 10, 17: amara vitae, id. 4, 7, 69, et saep.

Sanquālis (also written Sangual.), e, *adj.* [Sancus; cf. arquatus, from arcus] *Of* or *belonging to Sancus:* avis, *a bird sacred to Sancus, the ospray* (ossifragus), Plin. 10, 7, 8; Liv. 41, 13; cf. Fest. p. 145: —"SANQVALIS porta appellatur proxima aedi Sanci," Fest. p. 150.

santerna, ae, *f.* *Borax* or *mountain-green*, prepared for soldering gold, Plin. 33, 5, 29; 34, 12, 28.

Santŏnes, um, v. Santoni, *ad init.*

Santŏni, ōrum (collat. form, Santŏnes, Plin. 4, 19, 33; cf. in the *sing.*, Santo, acc. to Prob. II., p. 1450 P.), *m.* *A people of Aquitania, about the mouth of the Garumna, opposite to Burdigala, now Saintes*, in the Départ. Charente Inférieure: Santoni, -os, -is, Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*; 3, 11 *fin.*; 7, 75, 3; Mel. 3, 2, 7; Tac. A. 6, 7; Aus. Ep. 11 *fin.*; *gen.*, Santonum, Caes. B. G. 1. 10, 1; Plin. 9, 5, 4: Santonorum, Aus. Ep. 15, 11.—In the *sing.*: Santonus, Luc. 1, 422 Corte; Auson. 23, 79. Cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 272.—**II.** Hence **Santŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Santoni, Santonian:* Oceanus, Tib. 1, 7, 10; cf., salum, Aus. Ep. 9, 31; and, aestus, id. Idyll. 10, 463: campi, id. Ep. 14, 2: tellus, id. Parent. 21, 7: urbs, *i. e. their capital* Mediolanum, id. Ep. 8, 3: bardocucullus, Mart. 14, 128; also, cucullus, Juv. 8, 145: absinthium, Plin. 27, 7, 28; also called virga, Mart. 9, 95; and, herba. Scrib. Comp. 141.

Santŏnus, i, v. Santoni.

sānus, a, um (sanun, for sanusne, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 37; id. Men. 5, 2, 66; id Merc. 2, 2, 21; 2, 4, 21; id. Rud. 3, 2, 19, id. Truc. 2, 4, 13; cf., sanan, id. Amph. 3 2, 48; id. Curc. 5, 2, 54; id. Cist. 4, 1, 14; id. Epid. 5, 1, 42; id. Men. 2, 3, 43; and sanin, id. Pseud. 4, 7, 83), *adj.* [kindred with ΣΑ, σῶς], *Sound, whole, healthy*, physically or mentally.

I. Lit., *Sound in body, whole, healthy, well:* pars corporis, Cic. Sest. 65; cf., corpora sana, Quint. 8 prooem. § 19; so Cels. Praef. *init.*: homo, id. ib. 1, 1; cf., sanum recteque valentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 21: domi meae eccam salvam et sanam. Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 36; so, sana et salva amica. id. Merc. 5, 2, 48; cf. below, *no.* B, and II., A: sanus ac robustus, Quint. 2, 10, 6: si nolis sanus, curres hydropicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 34: sanus utrisque auribus atque oculis, id. Sat. 2, 2, 284: ulcera sana facere, Cato R. R. 157, 3; cf., aliquem sanum facere ... sanus fieri, id. ib. § 8; and, si eo medicamento sanus factus sit, Cic. Off. 3, 24. —Poet.: vulnera ad sanum nunc coiere mea (for ad sanitatem), *are healed, have got well*, Prop. 3, 24, 18.—*Comp.*: aegrotare malim quam esse tua salute sanior, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 5.—*Sup.*: interim licet negotia agere, ambulare, *etc.* ... perinde atque sanissimo, Cels. 7, 4, 4.

B. Transf. (very rarely): *Ac.* Salva est navis, ne time. *Ch.* Quid alia armamenta? *Ac.* Salva et sana sunt, Plaut Merc. 1, 62; so, sana et salva res publica, Cic. Fam. 12, 23: civitas, Liv. 3, 17: nare sagaci Aëra non sanum sentire, *i. e. tainted*, Luc. 7, 830.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Sound in mind, in one's right mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet*, etc.: "eos sanos intelligi necesse est, quorum mens motu quasi morbi perturbata nullo sit: qui contra affecti sunt, hos in sanos appellari necesse est," Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: *Am.* Delirat uxor. *Al.* Equidem ecastor sana et salva sum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 98: *Am.* Haec sola sanam mentem gestat meorum familiarium. *Br.* Immo omnes sani sunt profecto. *Am.* At me uxor insanum facit Suis foedis factis, id. ib. 5, 1, 32; cf. Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: quam ego postquam inspexi non ita amo, ut sani solent Homines, sed eodem pacto ut insani solent, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 38: sanus non est ex amore illius (for which, shortly after, insanior ex amore), id. ib. 2, 3, 106: si sis sanus aut sapias satis . . . nisi sis stultior stultissimo, id. Amph. 3, 2, 23; cf. *opp.* insipiens, id. Bacch. 4, 3, 14: hic homo sanus non est, *is out of his senses, is insane*, id. Amph. 1, 1, 246; id. Merc. 5, 2, 110; id. Men. 1, 3, 15; 2, 2, 39, et saep.; cf., *En.* Sanun' es? *Ch.* Pol sanus si sim, non te medicum mihi expetam, id. Merc. 2, 4, 21; so, sanun' es? sanan' es? sanin' estis? see the passages cited *ad init.*; so too, satin' sanus est? *are you in your senses?* Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29 (*opp.* sobrius); 5, 2, 33; id. Andr. 4, 4, 10; id. Ad. 5, 8, 14; id. Phorm. 5, 3, 19; cf. with the *gen.*: satin' tu sanus mentis aut animi tui, Qui conditionem hanc repudies? Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 53: vix sanae mentis estis, Liv. 32, 21; so, sanae mentis, Tib. in Suet. Tib. 67: ego illum male sanum semper putavi, *a man of not very sound mind*, Cic. Att. 9, 15 *fin.*; so, male sana Dido, *i. e. raving*, Virg. A. 4, 8; and, male sani poëtae, *i. e. inspired*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4; cf., excludit sanos Helicone poëtas, *calculating*, *sober*, id. A. P. 296: bene sanus ac non incautus, *very prudent*, *discreet*, id. Sat. 1, 3, 61: pro sano loqueris, quum me appellas nomine, *like a rational being*, *rationally*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 24; so, pro sano, id. ib. 5, 5, 42; cf., nihil hunc se absente pro sano facturum arbitratus, qui, *etc.*, * Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 7; and, adeo incredibilis visa res, ut non pro vano modo, sed vix pro sano nuncius audiretur, Liv. 39, 49; Auct. B. Alex. 74 *fin.*: solve senescentem sanus equum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8, et saep.: tumultu etiam sanos consternante animos, *discreet*, *well-disposed*, Liv. 8, 27: sensus, Virg. E. 8, 66: mores, Ulp. Dig. 27, 10, 1.—With *ab*: ego sanus ab illis (vitiis), *sound as respects them*, i. e. *free from*, *unaffected by them*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 129.—*Comp.*: qui sanior, ac si, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 241; so id. ib. 275.—*Sup.*: quisquam sanissimus tam certa putat, quae videt, quam? *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: confluentibus ad eum (Sullam) optimo quoque et sanissimo, Vell. 2, 25, 2.

B. Of speech, *Sound*, *sensible*, *sober*, *chaste*: "qui rectum dicendi genus sequi volunt, alii pressa demum et tenuia et quae minimum ab usu quotidiano recedant, sana et vere Attica putant, *etc.*, Quint. 10, 1, 44: nihil erat in ejus oratione, nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque sanum, Cic. Brut. 55, 202; cf., Attici oratores sani et sicci, id. Op. gen. 3, 8; and, Rhodii (oratores) saniores et Atticorum similiores, id. Brut. 13, 51: orator rectus et sanus, Plin. Ep. 9, 26.—Hence,

Advv.: * **A.** sānĭter, *Rationally*, Afran. in Non. 515, 22.—**B.** sāne: * **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.), *Soundly*, *healthily*, *well*: "sane sarteque," Porphyrio in Charis. p. 195 *fin.*; 196 *init.* P.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Soberly*, *sensibly*, *reasonably*, *discreetly* (so very rarely; not in Cic.): bonum est, pauxillum amare sane, insane non bonum est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 20: sane sapio et sentio, *I am in full possession of my reason and senses*, id. Amph. 1, 1, 292: non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis (coupled with furere), Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26.—On the other hand, saepiss., **b.** In gen., like valde (*i. e.* valide), an intensive particle, *Well*, *indeed*, *truly*, *forsooth*, *right*, *very*, etc.: sane sapis et consilium placet, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 67 *sq.*; so, sapis, sasit, id. Casin. 3, 6, 15; id. Men. 5, 2, 39: sane haud quicquam'st, magis quod cupiam, id. Curc. 1, 3, 15; id. ib. 2, 3, 43: sane ego illum metuo, id. Men. 5, 2, 108; id. Mil. 4, 3, 23: sane ego sum amicus nostris aedibus, id. Asin. 2, 3, 7: dabant hae feriae tibi opportunam sane facultatem ad explicandas tuas literas, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, id. Lael. 20, 71; id. Quint. 3, 11: humilem sane relinquunt ortum amicitiae, id. ib. 9, 29; cf., tenui sane muro dissepiunt, id. Rep. 4, 4: judicare difficile est sane, id. Lael. 17, 62: explicat orationem sane longam et verbis valde bonis, id. Agr. 2, 5 *fin.*: (narratio) res sane difficilis, id. de Or. 2, 66: sane grandes libros, id. Rep. 3, 8: Paulus mihi de re publica alia quaedam sane pessima, id. Att. 14, 7, 1, et saep.—In replies: *Mi.* Te moneri numne vis? *Ha.* Sane volo, *by all means*, *surely*, *to be sure*, *certainly*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 119; so, sane volo, id. Casin. 2, 3, 55; id. Rud. 5, 3, 51; Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 31: *Ch.* Estne, ut fertur, forma? *Pa.* Sane, id. Eun. 2, 3, 69; so, sane et libenter quidem, Cic. Rep. 2, 38; and, ironically, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 9; cf., sane legem Juliam timeo, Ner. in Suet. Ner. 3, 3; and, beneficium magnum sane dedit! Phaedr. 3, 15, 12.—With other adverbs: esse aedificatas has sane bene, *right well*, *very well*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 74; cf., res rustica sane bene culta, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; and Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 103; so, bene sane, as an answer, *very well*, id. Andr. 5, 2, 7; id. Ad. 4, 2, 42: recte sane, id. Eun. 5, 6, 11; id. Heaut. 3, 2, 27; 3, 3, 20; id. Ad. 3, 3, 63; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 10: sane commode, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 72: sapienter sane, id. Pers. 3, 3, 42, et saep.: scite hercle sane, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 53: so, sane hercle, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 59; id. Hec. 3, 5, 9; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 9: sane quidem hercle, Cic. Leg. 2, 4; and, sane pol, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 2.—So, sane quam, *How very*, i. e. *very much indeed*, *uncommonly*, *exceedingly* (cf., admodum quam and valde quam): conclusa est a te tam magna lex sane quam brevi, Cic. Leg. 2, 10: quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit. id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5; so with a verb, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2; 8, 4, 2; Brut. ib. 11, 13, 4 (shortly before, suos valde quam paucos habet); Sulpic. ib. 4, 5, 1.—With negatives: haud sane diu est, *not very long since*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 44: edepol commissatorem haud sane commodum, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8: haud sane intelligo, quidnam sit, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5:—agellus non sane major jugero uno, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 10: quum his temporibus non sane in senatum ventitarem, Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 1: non sane mirabile hoc quidem, id. de Div. 2, 31, 67: non ita sane vetus, id. Brut. 10, 41:—nihil sane esset, quod, *etc.*, *absolutely nothing*, *nothing at all*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 *fin.*; so, nihil sane, id. de Or. 2, 1 *fin.*; Hor. S. 2, 3, 138; id. Ep. 2, 1, 206, et al.—(β) In restrictive concessions, *To be sure*, *indeed*, *certainly*: sane bonum, ut dixi, rei publicae genus, Cic. Rep. 2, 26; cf., hoc sane frequentissimum est, Quint. 4, 2, 130: negant quemquam esse virum bonum nisi sapientem. Sit ita sane, sed. *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 5, 18; cf. id. Rep. 1, 19; and, haec si vobis non probamus, sint falsa sane, id. Acad. 2, 32 *fin.*: repetita narratio sane res declamatoria magis quam forensis, Quint. 4, 2, 128: poëtis permittamus sane ejusmodi exempla, id. 8, 3, 73: non sane recepto in usum nomine, *not indeed*, id. 5, 11, 20; cf. id. 7, 1, 41.—(γ) With imperatives in colloq. lang. likewise concessive, like the English *Then*, *pray then*, *in God's name*, *if you will*: ubi ego Sosia nolim esse tu esto sane Sosia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 283: *Al.* Num quid vis, quin abeam jam intro? *Ju.* I sane, id. ib. 3, 3, 16: abi tu sane superior, id. Stich. 5, 4, 14. So, i sane, id. Asin. 3, 3, 86; id. Aul. 2, 5, 7; id. Epid. 1, 1, 73; id. Pers. 4, 4, 25; 55; id. Rud. 2, 3, 55; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48: ite sane, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 3: abi sane, id. Amph. 1, 1, 197; id. Rud. 3, 6, 17; id. Stich. 1, 3, 107; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 27: sequere sane, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 2: age sane, id. Men. 1, 2, 44; id. Pseud. 5, 2, 27: da sane, id. Merc. 4, 1, 11: dato sane, id. Stich. 4, 1, 47: cedo sane, id. Pers. 4, 3, 30; 5, 1, 20; Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: nosce sane, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 58.

săpa, ae, *f.* (kindr. with ὀπός and Eng. sap) *Must* or *new wine boiled thick*, Var. in Non. 551, 23; id. ib. 18; Col. 12, 19, 1; Plin. 14, 9, 11; id. ib. 19, 24; Ov. F. 4, 780; Mart. 7, 53; Fest. s. v. BURRANICA, p. 30.

Săpaei, ōrum, *m.*, Σαπαῖοι, *A Thracian people on the Propontis*, Plin. 4, 11, 18; Ov. F. 1, 389.

† **sapenos**, i, *m.* [an Indian word] *A bright hyacinth-colored amethyst found in India*, Plin. 37, 9, 40; v. sacondios.

* **1. săperda**, ae, *adj. m.* [sapio] *Wise*, *witty*: "*saperdae* quasi sapientes vel elegantes," Non. 176, 20 *sq.*; cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 253; Var. in Non. l. l.

† **2. săperda**, ae, *m.* = σαπέρδης, *An inferior kind of salt fish from the Black Sea*, *a kind of herring*, Pers. 5, 134; cf., "*saperda* genus pessimi piscis," Fest. s. h. v. p. 253 and 146.

săpĭde, *adv.*, v. sapidus, *ad fin.*

săpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [sapio] (a post-class. word) **I.** *Well-tasted*, *relishing*, *savory*: tucetum perquam sapidissimum, App. M. 2, p. 117; id. ib. 10, p. 344: avis sapidior, Apic. 6, 6.—* **II.** Trop., *Wise*, *prudent*: puellae, Alcim. 6 prooem.—* *Adv.*, săpĭde, *Savorily*: femur sapidissime percoctum, App. M. 8 *fin.*

săpĭens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, fr. sapio.

săpĭenter, *adv.*, v. sapio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

săpĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [sapiens] **I.** (acc. to sapiens, *no.* A) Prop., *Good taste*, i. e. *good sense*, *discernment*, *discretion*, *prudence* (so mostly ante-class.): pellitur e medio sapientia, vi geritur res, Enn. Ann. 8, 30: non aetate verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 88; id. Mil. 4, 6, 36: cf., neque habet (herus meus) plus sapientiae quam lapis, id. ib. 2, 2, 81; id. Capt. 2, 3, 53; cf. id. ib. 50: sedulo moneo, quae possum, pro mea sapientia, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 73; cf., quanta mea sapientia est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 62: quid virtus et quid sapientia possit, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 17: sapientia prima (est), stultitia caruisse, id. ib. 1, 1, 41; cf. id. A. P. 396.

II. (acc. to sapiens, *no.* B) Pregn., like the Gr. σοφία, *Wisdom* (so predominantly after the class. period, e. g. in Cic.): "nec quisquam Sophiam, Sapientia quae perhibetur, In somnis vidit, *etc.*, Enn. Ann. 1, 15; cf., "Sophiam vocant me Graii, vos Sapientiam," Afran. in Gell. 13, 8, 3; and, "princeps omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant, Cic. Off. 14, 3, 153; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 25: ita fit, ut mater omnium bonarum rerum sit sapientia, a cujus amore Graeco verbo philosophia nomen invenit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58; id Lael. 2, 7; id. ib. 6, 20; id. ib. 9, 30: quorum vobis pro vestra sapientia, Quirites, habenda est ratio diligenter, id. de imp. Pomp. 7, et saep.—With the *gen.*: admirari soleo quum ceterarum rerum tuam excellentem, M. Cato, perfectamque sapientiam tum, *etc.*, *in other things*, Cic. de Sen. 2; cf. in the follg.—In the *plur.*, sarcastically: qui (sapientes) si virtutes ebullire nolent et sapientias, nihil aliud dicent, *etc.*, a translated saying of Epicurus in Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 42.—Hence, sometimes,

B. In partic., of single departments of knowledge or wisdom. So of *Practical wisdom*, *knowledge of the world*, *philosophy*: Lucr. 5, 10: sapientia est, ut a veteribus philosophis definitum est, rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque, quibus eae res continentur, scientia, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5; cf., sapientia, quae ars vivendi putanda est, id. Fin. 1, 13 (for which, ars est *philosophia* vitae, id. ib. 3, 2). Of eloquence: hanc cogitandi pronunciandique rationem vimque dicendi veteres Graeci sapientiam nominabant, Cic. de Or. 3, 15. Of statesmanship, policy: sapientia constituendae civitatis, id. ib. 2, 37; cf. of both the latter: qui propter ancipitem, quae non potest esse sejuncta, faciendi dicendique sapientiam florerent, id. ib. 3, 16. Of mathematics: sapientiae professor, Suet. Tib. 14.

* **săpĭentĭālis**, e, *adj.* [sapientia] *Of* or *belonging to wisdom*: Tert. Anim. 15.

* **săpĭentĭ-pŏtens**, entis, *adj.* [sapiens] *Mighty in wisdom*: bellipotentes sunt magi quam sapientipotentes, Enn. Ann. 79, 10.

sapīnĕus (also written sapp.), a, um, *adj.* [sapinus] *Of* or *belonging to the* sapinus: nuces, Col. 12, 5, 2: pineae, Plin. 15, 10, 9.

sapīnus (also written sapp.), i, *f.*: **I.** *A kind of fir-* or *pine-tree*, Cato in Plin. 16, 39, 75; Var. R. R. 1, 6, 4; Plin. 16, 12, 23 (*al.* sappium).—**II.** Transf., *The lower, smooth part of the fir-tree*, Vitr. 1, 2; 2, 9.

săpĭo, īvi or ĭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [kindr. with ὀπὸς, σαφὴς, and σοφός] *To taste, savor;* also, *to taste, smack,* or *savor of, to have a taste* or *flavor of* a thing: **I.** Lit. (so only in a few examples): **a.** Of eatables or drinkables: oleum male sapiet, Cato R. R. 66, 1; Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 104; Col. 7, 8, 2: nil rhombus nil dama sapit, Juv. 11, 121.—With an *acc.* of that of or like which a thing tastes: quis (piscis) saperet ipsum mare, Sen. Q. N. 18; so, herbam (mella), Plin. 11, 8, 8: ipsum aprum (ursina), Petr. 66, 6. Poet.: anas plebeium sapit, *has a common taste,* id. poet. ib. 93, 2, 5: quaesivit quidnam saperet simius, Phaedr. 3, 4, 3.—* **b.** Of that which tastes, *To have a taste* or *a sense of taste;* perh. so used for the sake of the play upon signif. *no.* II.: nec sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24. —**2.** Transf. to the sense of smell, *To smell of* or *like* a thing (syn. olere, redolere) (also extremely seldom): "Cicero, Meliora, inquit, unguenta sunt, quae terram quam crocum sapiunt. Hoc enim maluit dixisse quam *redolent.* Ita est profecto; illa erit optima, quae unguenta sapiat," Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 38; cf. the same, id. 13, 3, 4, § 21.—And so again in a lusus verbb. with signif. *no.* II.: istic servus quid sapit? *Ch.* Hircum ab alis, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 47.

II. Trop., prop., To have good taste, *i. e. To have sense* or *discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise,* etc. (the predominant signif. in prose and poetry; most freq. in the *Pa.;* v. infra): (*a*) *Neutr.:* Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 14; cf., si aequum siet Me plus sapere quam vos, dederim vobis consilium catum, *etc.,* id. Epid. 2, 2, 73 *sq.:* jam diu edepol sapientiam tuam abusa est haec quidem. Nunc hinc sapit, hinc sentit, id. Poen. 5, 4, 30; cf., populus est moderatior, quoad sentit et sapit tuerique vult per se constitutam rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 1, 42; so, coupled with sentire, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 292; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 19; id. Merc. 2, 2, 24; id. Trin. 3, 2, 10 *sq.;* cf., qui sapere et fari possit quae sentiat, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 9; Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 14: magna est admiratio copiose sapienterque dicentis, quem qui audiunt intelligere etiam et sapere plus quam ceteros arbitrantur, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: veluti mater plus quam se sapere vult (filium), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 27: qui (puer) quum primum sapere coepit, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 1; Poet. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16: Malo, si sapis, cavebis; mea est haec, *if you are prudent, wise,* Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 15; so, si sapis, id. Eun. 1, 1, 31; id. Men. 1, 2, 13; id. Amph. 1, 1, 155; id. Aul. 2, 9, 5; id. Curc. 1, 1, 28, et saep.; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 54; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 82; 138: si sapias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 39; 4, 4, 61; id. Poen. 1, 2, 138; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 33; Ov. Her. 5, 99; 20, 174: si sapies, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 78; id. Rud. 5, 3, 35; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 26; Ov. M. 14. 675: si sapiam, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 38; id. Rud. 1, 2, 8: si sapiet, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 74: si saperet, Cic. Quint. 4, 16: hi sapient, * Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 2: *Ph.* Ibo. *Pl.* Sapis, *you show your good sense,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 9; id. Merc. 5, 2, 40; id. Poen. 3, 2, 31; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 27: quae (meretrix) sapit in vino ad rem suam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 1; cf. id. Pers. 1, 3, 28: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 46: te aliis consilium dare, foris sapere, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 50:—pectus quoi sapit, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 12; id. Mil. 3, 1, 191; id. Trin. 1, 2, 53; cf., cui cor sapiat, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24 (v. above, *no.* I., b); and, id (*sc.* animus mensque) sibi solum per se sapit et sibi gaudet, Lucr. 3, 146.—In the *perf.:* sapivi, Nov. in Prisc. p. 879 P.; and in Non. 508, 21: sapisti, Mart. 9, 6: sapisset, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 8.

(*β*) *Act., To know, understand* a thing (in good prose usually only with general objects): recte ego rem meam sapio, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 81; so, nullam rem, id. Most. 5, 1, 45: qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Poet. ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 58; Cic. Att. 14, 5; Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 65; cf., quamquam quis, qui aliquid sapiat, nunc esse beatus potest? Cic. Fam. 7, 28; and, quantum ego sapio, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 1: jam nihil sapit nec sentit, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 27; so, nihil, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: plane nihil, id. de Div. in Caecil. 17: nihil parvum, *i. e. to occupy one's mind with nothing trivial* (coupled with sublimia *cures*), Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15; cf., cum sapimus patruos, *i. e. resemble them, imitate them* in severity, Pers. 1, 11.

b. Proverb.: sero sapiunt Phryges, *are wise behind the time;* or, as the Eng. saying is, *are troubled with after-wit:* "*sero sapiunt Phryges* proverbium est natum a Trojanis, qui decimo denique anno velle coeperant Helenam quaeque cum ea erant rapta reddere Achivis," Fest. p. 262: in Equo Trojano (a tragedy of Livius Andronicus or of Naevius) scis esse in extremo, *Sero sapiunt.* Tu tamen, mi vetule, non sero, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.—Hence

săpĭens, entis (*abl. sing.,* sapiente, Ov. M. 10, 622; *gen. plur.,* sapientum, Lucr. 2, 8; Hor. S. 2, 3, 296; coupled with sapientium, id. Od. 3, 21, 14), *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II.), *Wise, knowing, sensible, well-advised, discreet, judicious:* **A.** In gen.: "ut quisque maxime perspicit, quid in re quaque verissimum sit, quique acutissime et celerrime potest et videre et explicare rationem, is prudentissimus et sapientissimus rite haberi solet," Cic. Off. 1, 5, 16; cf., "sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui quod opus sit ipsi veniat in mentem: proxume accedere illum, qui alterius bene inventis obtemperet," id. Cluent. 31; and with this cf., M. Bucculeius, homo neque meo judicio stultus et suo valde sapiens, id. de Or. 1, 39, 179: rex aequus ac sapiens, id. Rep. 1, 26; cf. id. ib. 1. 27, and, bonus et sapiens et peritus utilitatis civilis, id. ib. 2, 29: oh, Neptune lepide, salve, Neque te aleator ullus est sapientior, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 29: quae tibi mulier videtur multo sapientissima? id. Stich. 1, 2, 66: (Aurora) ibat ad hunc (Cephalum) sapiens a sene diva viro, *wise, discreet,* Ov. Her. 4, 96 Ruhnk.; so, puella, id. Met. 10, 622: mus pusillus quam sit sapiens bestia, Plaut. Truc. 4. 4, 15; id. Asin. 3, 3, 114, et saep.—With the *gen.* (analogous to gnarus, peritus, *etc.*): qui sapiens rerum esse humanarum velit, Gell. 13, 8, 2.—Subst., sapiens, *A sensible, shrewd, knowing, discreet,* or *judicious person,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 20; cf., omnes sapientes suum officium aequum est colere et facere, id. Stich. 1, 1, 38; id. Trin. 2, 2, 84: dictum sapienti sat est, id. Pers. 4, 7, 19; Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 8; Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 15 *sq.:* insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 15. —In a lusus verbb., with the signif. of sapio, *no.* I., *A person of nice taste:* qui utuntur vino vetere sapientes puto Et qui libenter veteres spectant fabulas, *good judges, connoisseurs,* Plaut. Casin. prol. 5: fecundae leporis sapiens sectabitur armos, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44.—As *a surname* of the jurists, Atilius, C. Fabricius, M'. Curius, Ti. Coruncanius, Cato, et al., v. under *no.* B, *ad fin.*—**b.** Of abstract things: opera, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 2; cf., excusatio, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 2: modica et sapiens temperatio, id. Leg. 3, 7 *fin.;* so, mores, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 25: verba, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 7: consilium, Ov. M. 13, 433: facundia Homeri, Gell. 1. 1, 3.

B. After the predominance of Grecian civilization and literature, particularly of the Grecian philosophy, like σοφός, Pregn., *Well acquainted with the true value of things, wise;* and subst., *A wise man, a sage* (so esp. in Cic. saepiss.): "ergo hic, quisquis est, qui moderatione et constantia quietus animo est sibique ipse placatus ut nec tabescat molestiis nec frangatur timore nec sitienter quid expetens ardeat desiderio nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat: is est sapiens quem quaerimus, is est beatus," Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: sapientium praecepta, id. Rep. 3, 4: si quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est: sapientem esse portentum est. Saepius enim mulam peperisse arbitror, quam sapientem fuisse, id. de Div. 2, 28, 61: statuere quid sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id. Acad. 2, 3, 9; cf. id. Rep. 1, 29.—So esp. of the seven *wise men* of Greece: "ut ad Graecos referam orationem . . . septem fuisse dicuntur uno tempore, qui sapientes et haberentur et vocarentur," Cic. de Or. 3, 34; cf., "eos vero septem quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt," id. Rep. 1, 7; and, "sapienti assentiri . . . se sapientem profiteri," id. Fin. 2, 3, 7.—With the Romans, *An appellation of Laelius:* "te, Laeli, sapientem et appellant et existimant. Tribuebatur hoc modo M. Catoni: scimus L. Atilium apud patres nostros appellatum esse sapientem, sed uterque alio quodam modo: Atilius, qui prudens esse in jure civili putabatur; Cato quia multarum rerum usum habebat . . . propterea quasi cognomen jam habebat in senectute sapientis . . . Athenis unum accepimus et eum quidem etiam Apollinis oraculo sapientissimum judicatum," Cic. Lael. 2, 6; cf., numquam ego dicam C. Fabricium, M'. Curium, Ti. Coruncanium, quos sapientes nostri majores judicabant, ad istorum normam fuisse sapientes, id. ib. 5, 18.—Hence,

Adv., săpĭenter, *Sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely:* recte et sapienter facere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 133: factum, id. Aul. 3, 5, 3; so, dicta, id. Rud. 4, 7, 24: quam sapienter jam reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: provisa, id. ib. 4, 3: a majoribus prodita fama, id. ib. 2, 2: vives sapienter, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 44, et saep.—*Comp.:* facis sapientius Quam pars latronum, *etc.,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 15; id. Poen. prol. 7: nemo est, qui tibi sapientius suadere possit te ipso, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, et saep.—*Sup.:* quod majores nostros et probavisse maxime et retinuisse sapientissime judico, Cic. Rep. 2, 37 *fin.*

Sāpis, is, *m. A river in Cisalpine Gaul and Umbria, between Ravenna and Ariminum,* now the *Savio,* Plin. 3, 15, 20; Sil. 8, 450; Luc. 2, 406; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 113.—It prob. gives its name to the Tribus Sappinia, Liv. 31, 2, and 33, 37.

†† **sapo,** ōnis, *m.* [a Germ. word] *Soap,* Plin. 28, 12, 51; Mart. 14, 26 *in lemm.;* ib. 27; Ser. Samm. 11, 157.

săpor, ōris, *m.* [sapio *no.* I.] *A taste, relish, flavor, savor* (objectively, of the taste inherent in a thing; whereas gustatus is used subjectively, of the taste experienced by him who eats or drinks): **I.** Lit. (quite class.), Lucr. 2, 679; cf., si quem forte inveneritis, qui aspernetur oculis pulchritudinem rerum, non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, excludat auribus omnem suavitatem, Cic. Coel. 17 *fin.;* Lucr. 4, 223; 6, 929; id. 2, 401; cf., asper in ore sapor (amelli), Virg. G. 4, 277; so, asper maris, Plin. 2, 100, 104; and, asperrimus, id. 14, 2, 4: dulcis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 19: jucundus, Plin. 26, 8, 50: austerus, id. 25, 5, 20, et saep.—In the *plur.:* in genere saporum, Lucr. 4, 708; so id. 2, 430; 504; Hor. S. 2, 4, 36; Plin. 11, 37, 65 *fin.;* 8, 51, 77; 15, 27, 32, et al.

B. Transf. (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): **1.** Subjectively for gustatus, *A sense of taste, a taste* which a person has of any thing: an poterunt oculos aures reprehendere? an aures Tactus? an hunc porro tactum sapor arguet oris? . . . Seorsus sapor oris habet vim, Lucr. 4, 488 *sq.*

2. Concrete (mostly in the *plur.*), *That which tastes well, a dainty, delicacy:* Tib. 1, 7, 35; so Virg. G. 4, 62; Plin. 9, 17, 29; 12, 1, 2.—In the *sing.:* et tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, *i. e. juice,* Virg. G. 4, 267.

3. *A smell, scent, odor:* Plin. 32, 10, 39.

* **II.** Trop., of speech: vernaculus, *i. e. taste, elegance:* Cic. Brut. 46, 172.

săpōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [sapor] *Seasoned, savory* (a post-Aug. word): offa medicatis frugibus, Petr. poet. fragm. 19: pulmenta, Tert. Spect. 27: cibi, Amm. 31, 2.—*Comp.:* sanguis, Arn. 5, 164.

săpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That relishes well, savory* (post-class.): merces, Lact. 3, 16 *fin.;* Prud. Cath. 4, 94.

Sapphĭcus, a, um, v. Sappho, *no.* II.

* **sapphĭrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [sapphorus] *Adorned* or *set with sapphires:* lapillos, Sid. poet. Ep. 2, 10.

† **sapphīrĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = σαπφείρινος, *Of sapphire, sapphirine:* lapis, *i. e. a sapphire,* Plin. 37, 9, 38.

† **sapphīrus** (i short, Venant. Carm. 6, 2), i, *f.* = σάπφειρος, *A sapphire,* Plin 37, 9, 39.

Sapphō, ūs, *f.,* Σαπφώ: **I.** *A celebrated poetess, born at Mytilene, in the Island of Lesbos, who, on account of her hopeless* *love for Phaon, threw herself from the Leucadian Rock into the sea.* Under her name, Ovid composed the fifteenth epistle of his Heroides, Sappho Phaoni:—*nom.*, Sapphō, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 28; Stat. S. 5, 3, 155; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57; *gen.*, Sapphūs, Ov. Her. 15, 3: *acc.*, Sapphō, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 25; *abl.*, Sappho, Plin. 22, 8, 9.—**II.** Hence **Sapphĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sappho, Sapphic:* Musa, *i. e. Sappho* (as a tenth Muse), Catull. 35, 16: versus, *in Sapphic measure*, Aus. Ephem. 21; cf., hendecasyllabum, Diom. p. 508 P.; and, metrum, Serv. Centim. p. 1819 *sq.* ib.

Sappinĭa tribus, v. Sapis.

sappīum, ii, v. sapinus.

† **saprŏphăgo,** ĕre, *v. n.* = σαπροφαγεῖν, *To eat putrid meat*, Mart. 3, 77 *fin.*

† **sapros,** on, *adj.* = σαπρός, *Rotten, putrid:* caseus, Plin. 28, 9, 34.

sapsa, *pron.* [contr. from sa, *i. e.* suaipsa; cf. sam, sas; v. suus, *ad init.*] *His* (*her, its*) *own* (ante-class. only in the two follg. passages): quo res sapsa loco sese ostentatque jubetque, Enn. in Fest. s. v. sas, p. 253 and 146; Pac. ib. p. 253.

Sara, v. Sarra, *ad init.*

saraballa, ae, v. sarabara.

†† **sărăbāra** (collat. form, saraballa, Hier. Ep. 1, 9), ōrum, *n.*, or ae, *f.* [a Pers. word; cf. Gesen. under סַרְבָּלִין] *Wide trowsers*, such as are worn in the East, Tert. Pall. 4; id. Res. Carn. 58; Hier. ad Daniel. 3, 21; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 2.

Saracēni, ōrum, *m.* *The Saracens, a people of Arabia Felix*, Amm. 14, 4.

† **sarcasmos,** i, *m.* = σαρκασμός, *A keen* or *bitter jest, a taunt, gibe, sarcasm*, a figure of speech, Charis. p. 247 P. (in Quint. 8, 6, 57, and Diom. p. 458 P., written as Greek).

* **sarcīmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [sarcio] *A seam, suture*, App. M. 4, p. 149.

sarcĭna, ae, *f.* [id.] *A package, bundle, burden, load, pack:* more freq. in the *plur.*, *baggage* (quite class. only in the *plur.*; in Cic. not at all): **I.** Lit.: quid ego nunc agam? nisi uti sarcinam constringam et clipeum ad dorsum accommodem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 93; so in the *sing.*, id. ib. 2, 4, 195; id. Most. 2, 1, 83; Prop. 4, 3, 46; Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 6; Petr. 117, 11.—In the *plur.*, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 1; Caes. B. G. 2, 17; 3, 24; 7, 18; id. B. C. 1, 59; 3, 76; Liv. 44, 38; Tac. A. 1, 23; Phaedr. 2, 7, 1; 4, 1, 5, et saep. Poet., of the fruit of the womb: Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam Prima suae fuerat, Ov. M. 6, 224; so Phaedr. 3, 15, 6.—**II.** In Ovid, trop., *A burden, weight* of cares, troubles, griefs, Ov. Her. 4, 24; id. Pont. 3, 7, 13; of government, id. ib. 1, 2, 101.

sarcĭnālis, e, *adj.* [sarcina] Post-class. for sarcinarius, *Of* or *belonging to burdens* or *baggage, pack-, baggage-:* jumenta, Amm. 16, 5; 29, 5 *fin.*

* **sarcĭnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to burdens* or *baggage, pack-, baggage-:* jumenta, Caes. B. C. 1, 81 *fin.*

sarcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [sarcio] *A patcher, botcher, mender* of old garments (ante- and post-class.): Lucil. in Non. 175, 33; so Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 41; Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 82; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 12, 13.

sarcĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [sarcinator] *She that mends* or *patches* (ante- and post-classical), Var. in Non. 56, 25; Gai. Dig. 15, 1, 27; Inscr. Orell. 645.

sarcĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [sarcina] *Laden, burdened* (ante- and post-class.): homines, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 19; Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 911.

* **sarcĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Heavily burdened, heavy laden:* lupi vastis corporibus, App. M. 8, p. 208.—(*sarcinosior, *i. e.* majore mentula praeditus, Auct. Priap. 79, 4; *al.* fascinosior).

sarcĭnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little pack, bundle,* or *fardel* (mostly post-Aug. and in the *plur.*); *sing.:* Gell. 19, 1, 14; *plur.:* Catull. 28, 2; Petr. 10, 4; 81, 1; Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 2; Juv. 6, 146, et al. Poet.: puellae, *i. e. the wealth she brings her husband, her marriage-portion, dowry*, Juv. 3, 160.

sarcĭo, sarsi, sartum, 4. *v. a.* *To patch, botch, mend, repair, restore,* etc.: "*sarcire* est integrum facere," Fest. s. v. sarte, p. 164 (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: funes veteres, centones, cuculiones, Cato R. R. 2, 3; cf., in vestimento *sartum* quod comprehensum, Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68: corbulas, Cato R. R. 23, 1; 31, 1: dolia, id. ib. 39, 1 *sq.*; Plin. 18, 26, 64: aedes, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 68; 34: seminaria, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 243: rupta intestina, id. 28, 14, 58 *fin.*: perniones rimasque pedum, id. ib. 16, 62, § 221. Poet.: lapsas ruinas generis (apum), Virg. G. 4, 249.—**II.** Trop., *To make good, make amends for; to correct, repair:* detrimentum in bello acceptum, Caes. B. G. 6, 1, 3; so, acceptum detrimentum, id. B. C. 1, 45, 2; 3, 67, 2: acceptum incommodum virtute, id. ib. 3, 73, 5: damna, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 5; Liv. 9, 23; Col. 9, 15, 3; cf., "sarcito in XII Servius Sulpicius ait significare damnum solvito, praestato," Fest. p. 253 and 146: injuriam, Cic. Phil. 9, 4: infamiam, Caes. B. C. 3, 74, 2: usuram longi temporis, *to restore*, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1: an male sarta Gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31.—Hence

sartus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Mended, repaired, put in order*, only in the phrase sartus tectus, *adj.*; or more freq. subst. in the *neutr. plur.*, sarta tecta, *Buildings in good repair, in good condition:* "sarte ponebant pro integre. Ob quam causam opera publica quae locantur, ut integra praestentur, *sarta tecta* vocantur," Fest. p. 146; cf. Charis. p. 195 *fin.*; and Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2488: cum consules aedes sacras locavissent neque potuissent omnia sarta tecta exigere . . . factum est senatus consultum: quibus de sartis tectis cognitum non esset... Quaesivit quis aedem Castoris sartam tectam deberet tradere . . . Monumentum quamvis sartum tectum integrumque esset, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50; so, sarta tecta, id. ib. 49; Liv. 42, 3; Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 7; 7, 1, 7; Paul. ib. 7, 8, 18; cf., sarta tecta aedium sacrarum, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1.—**2.** Trop.: sarta tecta tua praecepta usque habui mea modestia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 36: hoc mihi da, ut M'. Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omnique incommodo sincerum integrumque conserves, Cic. Fam. 13, 50, 2.—Hence,

Adv., "*sarte* pro integre . . . Porphyrio ex Verrio et Festo in Auguralibus, inquit, libris ita est: *sane sarteque*," Charis. p. 195 *fin.*; 196 *init.* P.; cf. above, the passage from Festus.

† **sarcĭon,** ii, *n.* = σαρκίον, *A fault* or *defect in emeralds*, Plin. 37, 5, 18.

† **sarcītes,** is, *f.* = σαρκίτης, *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

† **sarcŏcolla,** ae, *f.* = σαρκοκόλλα, *A Persian gum*, Plin. 13, 11, 20; 25, 14, 78.

† **sarcŏphăgus,** a, um, *adj.* = σαρκοφάγος (flesh-devouring, carnivorous): s. lapis, *A kind of limestone used for coffins* (so called because the corpses were quickly consumed by it), Plin. 2, 96, 98; 36, 17, 27.—Hence, **II.** Transf., subst., sarcophagus, i, *m.*, *A grave, sepulchre* (post-Aug.), Juv. 10, 172; Macer Dig. 11, 7, 37; Scaev. ib. 34, 1, 18 *fin.*; Prud. Cath. 3, 203; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 194; 4432; 4554, et al.

† **sarcōsis,** is, *f.* = σάρκωσις, *A swelling in the flesh* of animals, Veg. 5, 25, 1.

sarcŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [sarculo] *A hoeing, sarculation*, Plin. 18, 21, 50; Pall. Febr. 24, 6.

sarcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sarculum] *To hoe:* frumenta, segetes, *etc.*, Pall. Jan. 9, 1; Oct. 11, 2: nata in hortis sarculatis, Prud. στεφ. 10, 264.

sarcŭlum, i, *n.* (masc. collat. form, *acc. plur.*, sarculos, Pall. 1, 43, 3) [sario = sarrio] An implement for loosening the soil, weeding, *etc.*, *A light hoe*, Cato R. R. 10, 3; 155, 1; Var. L. L. 5, 31, 37 *fin.*; Col. 2, 11, 10; Plin. 18, 7, 18; 19, 6, 33; Ov. M. 11, 36; Hor. Od. 1, 1, 11, et saep.

sarculus, i. v. sarculum, *ad init.*

sarda, ae, *f.:* **I.** *A kind of fish* that was pickled or salted, perh. *sardine*, Plin. 32, 11, 53; ib. 5, 17. Also called sardina, Col. 8, 17, 12.—**II.** *A kind of precious stone*, perh. *carnelian*, Plin. 37, 7, 31.

† **sardăchātes,** ae, *m.* = σαρδαχάτης, *Sardachate, carnelian-agate*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

Sardănăpālus, i, *m.*, Σαρδανάπαλος, *A celebrated effeminate king of Assyria, who at last burned himself, together with his treasures*, Vell. 1, 6; Just. 1, 3; Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101; Juv. 10, 362; Ov. Ib. 313.—Poet., as a designation for a weak, effeminate person, Mart. 11, 11.—Hence **Sardănăpālĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Sardanapalus:* Sardanapalicum in morem prandere, Sid Ep. 2, 13 *med.*

‡ **sardare,** v. sardo.

Sardes, ium (also written in the *nom.*, Sardīs, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 308; Zumpt, Gramm. § 73; v. also Freund, Annott. ad Cic. Mil. p. 14), *f.*, Σάρδεις, *Sardis, the very ancient capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus, the residence of Croesus*, Cic. de Sen. 17; Liv. 33, 19; 37, 18; Hor. l. l.; Ov. M. 11, 137; 152, et al.; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 357 *sq.*—**II.** Hence **Sardĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sardis, Sardian:* balani, Plin. 15, 23, 25: jurisdictio, id. 5, 29, 30.—In the *plur.* subst., Sardiani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Sardis, the Sardians*, Cic. Fam. 13, 55, 1.

Sardi, ōrum, *m.* (from Σαρδώ, Sardinia) *The inhabitants of the Island of Sardinia, the Sardinians*, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 19, 63; id. Off. 2, 14, 50; id. Balb. 18; noted for their faithlessness, Cic. Scaur. § 42 *sq.*; hence, proverb., Sardi venales, alius alio nequior, Cic. Fam. 7, 24 *fin.*; Fest. p. 252.—**II.** Hence, **1. Sardus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sardinian:* Tigellius, *of Sardinia*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 3: mel, id. A. P. 375 ("*Sardum mel pessimi saporis*," Schol.): triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12: creta, id. 35, 17, 57.—**2. Sardōus,** a, um, *adj.*, Σαρδῷος, The same: regna, Ov. F. 4, 289: mare, Plin. 3, 5, 10: insula, *i. e. Sardinia*, Claud. B. Gild. 508: herba, *a poisonous plant, crow-foot*, Virg. E. 7, 41; Nemes. Ecl. 4. 53; Ser. Sammon. 23, 431; also called, Sardonia herba, Sol. 4.—**3. Sardĭnĭa,** ae, *f.* (from the Gr. Σαρδόνιος, Sardinian), *The Island of Sardinia*, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Var. R. R. 2, 11, 11; Cic. Scaur. § 44; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1; Liv. 23, 32 *sq.*; Hor. Od. 1, 31, 4, et al.—**4. Sardĭnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sardinian:* tapetes, Var. in Non. 542, 15.—**5. Sardĭnĭensis,** e, *adj.*, The same: triumphus, *upon the subjection of Sardinia*, Nep. Cato, 1 *fin.*: quaestura, Spart. Sever. 2.

Sardĭāni, ōrum, v. Sardes, *no.* II.

sardina, ae, v. sarda, *no.* I.

Sardĭnĭa, ae, v. Sardi, *no.* II., 3.

Sardĭnĭānus, a, um, v. Sardi, *no.* II., 4.

Sardĭnĭensis, e, v. Sardi, *no.* II., 5.

Sardis, is, v. Sardes, *ad init.*

* **sardo,** are, *v. a.* *To understand:* "*sardare*, intelligere. Naevius. Quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt," Fest. p. 146 and 252.

Sardonĭa herba, v. Sardi, *no.* II., 2, *ad fin.*

sardŏnўchātus, a, um, *adj.* [sardonyx] *Adorned with a sardonyx:* manus, Mart. 2, 29.

† **sardònyx,** ўchis, *comm.* = σαρδόνυξ, *A precious stone, sardonyx: fem.*, "Plin. 37, 6, 23; Pers. 1, 16; Juv. 7, 144;—*masc.*, id. 6, 382; Mart. 4, 28; 61;—*gen. plur.*, sardonychum, Juv. 13, 139.

Sardōus, a, um, v. Sardi, *no.* II., 2.

Sardus, a, um, v. Sardi, *no.* II., 1.

(* **Sarc,** es, *f.* *A village in Thrace*, Liv. 38, 41.)

† **sargus,** i, *m.* = σάργος, *A kind of sea-fish* esteemed by the Romans, Plin. 9, 17, 30; ib. 51, 74; Lucil. in Fest. p. 253; Enn. in App. Apol. p. 299; Ov. Hal. 105.

† **sari,** *n.* = σάρι, *A shrub growing on the banks of the Nile*, Plin. 13, 23, 45.

sarĭo, ire, v. sarrio, *ad init.*

† **sarissa,** ae, *f.* = σάρισσα, *A long Macedonian lance*, Liv. 9, 19; 38, 7 *fin.*; Curt. 7, 4 *fin.*; 9, 7 *med.*; Ov. M. 12, 466; 479, et al.; cf. Fest. p. 145 and 251.—Poet., in gen., for *Macedonians*, Luc. 8, 298; 10, 47; cf., "*denominatio* est, si quis Macedonas appellarit hoc modo: Non tam cito sarissae Graecia potiti sunt," Auct. Her. 4, 32.

† **sarissŏphŏros,** i, *m.* = σαρισσοφόρος, *A Macedonian lancer*, Liv. 36, 18; Curt. 4, 15.

sarmadăcus, i, v. samardacus.

Sarmăta, ae, v. Sarmatae.

Sarmătae (Gr. collat. form, Saurŏmătae, Ov. Tr. 2, 198; 3, 3, 6; 3, 10, 5; 4, 1, 94; 5, 1, 74; Val. Fl. 7, 235; Mel. 1, 2, 6; 2, 1, 2; Plin. 6, 13, 15; cf. id. 4, 12, 25; v. also in the follg.), ārum, *m.*, Σαυρομάται, *The Sarmatians, a great Slavic people, dwelling from the Vistula to the Don*, mod. Poland and Russia, Mel. 1, 3, 5; 3, 6, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 25; 18, 10, 24; Tac. G. 1; 17; 43; 46; id. Hist. 1, 2; 79, et saep. et al.—In the *sing.*, Sarmăta, ae, *A Sarmatian*, Luc. 1, 430; Mart. Spect. 3; Juv. 3, 79; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 111. And in a Gr. form, Saurŏmătes, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30; and, Sauromata, Plin. Ep. 10, 13.—**II.** Hence, **1. Sarmătĭa,** ae, *f.*, *The country of the Sarmatians, Sarmatia*, Mel. 3, 4, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 25.—**2. Sarmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sarmatian:* mare, *i. e. the Black Sea*, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 38; Val. Fl. 8, 207: loca, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 16: orae, id. ib. 5, 1, 13: sinus, id. ib. 1, 5, 62: gens, *the Sarmatians*, id. ib. 5, 7, 13: boves, id. ib. 3, 10, 34: arcus, id. Pont. 1, 5, 50: equus, Mart. 7, 30: Ister, id. 9, 102: hiemes, Stat. S. 5, 1, 128: laurus, *i. e. the victory of Domitian over the Sarmatians*, Mart. 7, 6; cf. Suet. Dom. 6: mos loquendi, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 56; for which, in the *Adv.*, Sarmatice: jam didici Getice Sarmaticeque loqui, id. ib. 5, 12, 58.—**3. Sarmatis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Sarmatian:* tellus, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 82: ora, id. ib. 4, 10, 110; 5, 3, 8: umbra, id. Pont. 1, 2, 114. And in a Gr. form, Sauromatides Amazones, Mel. 3, 5, 4; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 39.

Sarmatia, Sarmatice, Sarmaticus, and **Sarmatis,** v. Sarmatae, *no.* II.

* **sarmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [sarpo] for the usual sarmentum, *Twigs, brush-wood:* Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 65.

* **sarmentĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [sarmentum] *Of* or *belonging to twigs, cuttings*, or *brush-wood:* cinis, Col. 6, 26, 3.—In the *plur.* subst., sarmenticii, ōrum, *m.*, *The Christians* who were burned with fagots, Tert. Apol. 50.

* **sarmentōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of twigs* or *little branches:* psyllion, Plin. 25, 11, 90.

sarmentum, i, *n.* [sarpo] *Twigs, light branches, brush-wood; a fagot, fascine* (quite class.; usually in the *plur.*; only so in Cic. and Caes.); *sing.:* Var. R. R. 1, 31, 2; Col. 3, 10, 1; Sil. 7, 314:—*plur.:* Col. 4, 24, 7; 5, 5, 16; Cic. de Sen. 15, 52 and 53; id. de Or. 2, 21, 88; id. Verr. 2, 1, 27; *Caes. B. G. 3, 18 *fin.*; Liv. 22, 16 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 17, 19; Plin. 12, 25, 54; 22, 25, 72, et al.

Sarnus, i, *m.* *A river in Campania, near Pompeii*, now the *Sarno*, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Virg. A. 7, 738; Sil. 8, 539; Stat. S. 1, 2, 265; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 746.

(* **Sărōnĭcus sinus,** *A gulf of the Aegean Sea, between Attica and Peloponnesus*, Plin. 4, 4, 5; 4, 5, 9.)

Sarpēdon, ōnis, *m.*, Σαρπηδών, *A son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia, who was killed by Patroclus before Troy*, Hyg. Fab. 106; 112; Virg. A. 1, 100; Serv. 9, 697; 10, 471; Ov. M. 13, 255; Cic. de Div. 2, 10: *acc. Graec.*, Sarpedona, Gell. 15, 21.

* **sarpo,** sarptum, 3. *v. a.* [kindr. with ʽARP. ἁρπάζω] In agricult. lang., *To cut off, trim, prune, clean:* "*sarpta* vinea putata, id est pura facta: unde et virgulae abscisae *sarmenta*. *Sarpere* enim antiqui pro purgare ponebant," Fest. p. 146.

sarptus, a, um, v. sarpo.

Sarra (Sara, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 58), ae, *f.*, צור: **I.** *The city of Tyre, in Phoenicia, celebrated for its purple dye:* Poenos Sarra oriundos, Enn. in Prob. Virg. G. 2, 506; cf. Serv. ad loc., and Gell. 14, 6, 4: purpuram ex Sara tibi Attuli, Plaut. 1. l.—**II.** Hence **Sarrānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sarra*, i. e.: **1.** *Tyrian:* genus, Sil. 1, 72: Leptis, *built by the Tyrians*, id. 3, 256: ostrum, Virg. G. 2, 506; Col. poet. 10, 287; cf., murex, Sil. 15, 205: aulaea, Juv. 10, 38: violae, *purple-red*, Col. 9, 4, 4.—**2.** In Silius, transf., for *Carthaginian:* Juno (especially honored in Carthage), Sil. 6, 468: manus, id. 9, 319: navita, id. 7 432: nomina, id. 8, 46.

sarrăcum, i, *n.:* **I.** *A kind of wagon* or *cart* (acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 21, belonging to vulgar lang.), Sisenn. in Non. 195, 29; Cic. Pis. Fragm. ap. Quint. 1. l.; Vitr. 10, 1 *fin.*; Juv. 3, 255; Capitol. M. Aurel. 13; Amm. 31, 2, 18, (*p. 248, ed. Bip.).—**II.** Transf., of the constellation of *The Wain:* frigida Bootae, Juv. 5, 23.

Sarrānus, a, um, v. Sarra, *no.* II.

Sarrastes, um, *m.* *A people of Campania, near the Sarnus*, Virg. A. 7, 738; Sil. 8, 538.

sarrio (also written sario), ŭi and ivi (the former in Cato R. R. 161, 2; the latter in Col. 11, 2, 10), ītum, 4. *v. a.* In agricult. lang., *To hoe* the soil, plants, *etc.*, for the purpose of destroying weeds; *to weed*, Cato R. R. 161, 1 and 2; Var. R. R. 1, 18 *fin.*; Col. 2, 11, 4; 11, 2, 9 *sq.*; Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 5; Plin. 18, 21, 50; id. ib. 17, 45; Mart. 3, 93.

sarrītĭo (in MSS. also sartio), ōnis, *f.* [sarrio] *A hoeing, weeding*, Col. 2, 12, 1; 11, 2, 9.

sarrītor (collat. form, sartor, v. the follg.), ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *A hoer, weeder*, Var. R. R. 1, 29, 2; Col. 2, 31, 1.—* **II.** Trop.: sator sartorque scelerum, *i. e. cultivator*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

* **sarritōrĭus** (sarit.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to hoeing* or *weeding:* opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

sarrītūra (sarit.), ae, *f.* *A hoeing, a weeding*, Col. 2, 13, 2; also, sartura, Plin. 18, 27, 67; cf., sarritor and sarritio.

sarrītus, a, um, *Part.*, from sarrio.

Sarsĭna (also written Sassina, v. the follg.), ae, *f.:* **I.** *An ancient town in Umbria, the birth-place of Plautus*, still called *Sarsina*, Mart. 9, 59; Sil. 8, 463; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 484.—**II.** Hence **Sarsĭnātis,** e (collat. form, SASSINAS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4404), *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sarsina:* silva, Mart. 3, 58. In a lusus verbb., Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 13.—In the *plur.* subst., Sarsinates, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Sarsina*, Plin. 3, 14, 19.

* **sartāgo,** ĭnis, *f.:* **I.** *A frying-pan* (post-Aug.), Plin. 16, 11, 22; Juv. 10, 63.—* **II.** Trop.: sartago loquendi, *A hotchpotch, mixture, medley*, Pers. 1, 79.

‡ **sarte,** *adv.*, v. sarcio, *Pa.*, *ad init.*

‡ **1. sartor,** ōris, *m.* [sarcio] *A patcher, botcher, mender*, acc. to Non. 7. 28.

2. sartor, *A hoer, weeder;* v. sarritor, *no.* II.

* **1. sartūra,** ae, *f.* [sarcio] *A patching, mending*, Col. 4, 26, 2.

2. sartūra, ae, *f.* *A hoeing, weeding;* v. sarritura.

(* **sartus,** a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of sarcio.)

sas, v. suus, *ad init.*

(* **Saserna,** ae, *m.* *A friend of Antony*, Cic. Phil. 13, 13; id. Att. 15, 2.)

Sassĭna and **Sassĭnātis,** v. Sarsina.

(* **Sassĭus,** a. *The name of a Roman gens:* Sassia, ae, *f.*, *The name of the mother of Cluentius*, Cic. Clu. 5.)

(* **Sassŭla,** ae, *f.* *A town of Latium*, Liv. 7, 19.)

sat, *adv.*, v. satis.

* **sătăgĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [satago] *That troubles* or *vexes himself, over-anxious:* ut istos satageos ac sibi molestos describam tibi, Sen. Ep. 98 *med.*

sătăgĭto, are, v. satis, *no.* II., A.

sătăgo, ĕre, v. satis, *no.* II., B.

satanaria herba, *A plant, also called* peucedanos, *sulphur-wort, hog's-fennel*, App. Herb. 94.

Sătănas, ae, and **Sătan,** *indecl. m.*, Σατανᾶς or Σατᾶν (Hebr. שָׂטָן), *Satan, the Devil*, Tert. Apol. 22; adv. Marc. 3, 20.

sătelles, ĭtis, *comm.* *An attendant* upon a distinguished person, esp. a prince, *a life-guard;* in the plur., *attendants, escort, train, retinue* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: regii satellites, Liv. 2, 12; id. 34, 36 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 7, 2, 54: administri et satellites sex Naevii, Cic. Quint. 25 *fin.*; cf. under *no.* II.: habet sectatores vel potius satellites, qui, *etc.*, Tac. A. 16, 22: contumeliosum foret, si equites Romani satellites Numidae traderentur, Sall. J. 65, 2; cf. Liv. 34, 41: sequimini satellites. Plaut. Mil. 1, 78: aurum per medios ire satellites amat, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9: ne posset adire, Cursus equi fecit circumfususque satelles, Ov. M. 14, 354: Caesaris, Tac. A. 2, 45: Sejani, id. ib. 6, 3, et saep.:—Hannibalis, *followers, satellites*, Liv. 23, 12; so id. 25, 28.—**B.** Transf. (mostly poet.), of attendants analog. to the preceding: Jovis pinnata satelles, *i. e. the eagle*, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 47, 106; id. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: Noctis, *i. e. the evening-star*, id. poet. ap. Non. 65, 10: Orci, *i. e. Cerberus*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 34: Neptuni, *storms*, etc., Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14. Of *the attendants* of the queen bee, Plin. 11, 17, 17.—**II.** Trop.: hominem natura non solum celeritate mentis ornavit, sed etiam sensus tamquam satellites attribuit ac nuncios, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: virtutis verae custos rigidusque satelles, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 17.—In Cicero more freq. in a bad sense, *An assistant in crime, an accomplice, partner, abettor*, etc.: stipatores corporis constituit, eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13; cf., satellites scelerum, ministros cupiditatum, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5; and, C. Mallium, audaciae satellitem atque administrum tuae, id. Cat. 1, 3, 7: voluptatum satellites et ministras, id. Fin. 2, 12, 37; cf. *opp.* dominatrix, id. Invent. 1, 2.

* **sătellĭtĭum,** ii, *n.* [satelles] *An escort, convoy;* trop., *a guard, protection:* scripturarum, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 18.

sătĭanter, *adv.*, v. satio, *ad fin.*

sătĭas, ātis (collat. form, saties, Juvenc. 1, 637: ad satiem, id. 3, 216; *abl.*, satie, Plin. 8, 51, 77, very dub.), *f.* [satis] *A sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness:* **I.** In gen. (so mostly ante- and post-class.; not found in Cic. or Caes.; commonly used only in the *nom. sing.*): quorum crudelitatem numquam ulla explet satias sanguinis, Att. in Non. 172, 7; cf. id. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 38 (v. Charis. p. 70 P.); and, fessus satiate videndi, Lucr. 2, 1038: haec juvabant Cum satiate cibi, *along with abundance of food*, i. e. *after eating sufficiently*, id. 5, 1390:—ut hodie ad litationem huic suppetat satias Jovi, *Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 100: frumenti ex inopia gravi satias facta, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 172, 13: satias capere, Macr. S. 7, 12 *med.*:—ad satiatem terra ferarum Nunc etiam scatit, *in abundance, abundantly*, Lucr. 5, 40.

II. In partic., subjectively, *Satisfied desire, satiety; a loathing, disgust* (so ante-class. and after the Aug. period, but not in Quint.; cf., on the other hand, satietas): satias jam tenet Studiorum istorum, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 18: omnium rerum, Lucil. in Non. 172, 14: sicubi eum satias Hominum aut negoti si quando odium ceperat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 14; so corresp. with odium, id. Eun. 5, 6, 3; with taedium, Tac. A. 16, 16: si forte jam satias amoris in uxore ex multa copia cepisset, Liv. 30, 3 Drak. *N. cr.*; so, satias capit aliquem, Tac. A. 3, 30 *fin.*: vini, Liv. 25, 23 Drak. *N. cr.*; Tac. A. 6, 38; id. ib. 3, 54; Sil. 14, 110.

sătĭāte, *adv.*, v. satio, *ad fin.*, *Adv. no.* b.

Sătīcŭla, ae, *f.:* **I.** *A town in Campania*, Liv. 7, 32; 9, 21; 23, 39; Vell. 1, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 783.—**II.** Derivv.: **1. Sătīcŭlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Saticula:* ager, Liv. 23, 14 *fin.*—In the *plur.* subst., Saticulani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Saticula, the Saticulans*, Liv. 27, 10.—* **2. Sătīcŭlus,** i, *m.*, *A Saticulan:* asper, collectively, Virg. A. 7, 729.

(* **sătĭes,** ēi, *f.* [satis] i. q. satietas, v. satias, *ad init.*)

sătĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *A sufficiency, abundance:* **I.** In gen. (so extremely seldom): neque ulla ornandi satis satietas est, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 6. In the *plur.:* quercus terrenis principiorum satietatibus abundans, parumque habens humoris et aëris, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*

II. In partic., subjectively, *The state of being glutted* or *sated; a loathing, disgust, satiety* (so quite classical and very freq., esp. in the trop. sense and with Cicero): **A.** Lit.: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17 *fin.*: amarum ad satietatem usque oggerit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 72; so, ad satietatem, Suet. Dom. 21; Plin. 18, 16, 43; 34, 17, 49; and, citra satietatem, id. 23, 6, 57: quum ea, quae leviter sensum voluptate moveant, facillime fugiant satietatem, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: assidua, Plin. 8, 26, 40: nimia, id. 11, 34, 40.—Hence, * **2.** Concr., The superfluity, refuse of the food eaten, *i. e. Excrements*, Sol. 2 *med.*; cf. saturitas, *no.* II., 3.

B. Trop.: difficile dictu est, quaenam causa sit, cur ea, quae maxime sensus nostros impellunt voluptate et specie prima acerrime commovent, ab iis celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienemur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98; so coupled with fastidium, Quint. 5, 14, 30; Cic. Mur. 9, 21; coupled with taedium, Quint. 9, 4, 143: ab hac hominum satietate nostri discedere, Cic. Att. 2, 5; so, mei, id. Mur. 9, 21: satietas provinciae, id. Fam. 2, 11; cf., dominationis, Sall. J. 31, 20; and, ante inimicos satietas poenarum suarum cepisset quam, *etc.* (shortly before, poenarum ex inimicis satis est), Liv. 3, 59: satietatem amoris sumere, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 6: studiorum omnium satietas vitae facit satietatem, Cic. de Sen. 20 *fin.*: vincere aurium satietatem, id. de Or. 3, 44, 174; cf., ut varietas satietati occurreret, id. Or. 53, 174; and, omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater, id. Inv. 1, 41, 76; so, similitudinis, id. de Or. 2, 41, 177; cf. satio, *no.* II., B.: te deseret ille aetate et satietate, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 39: adeo usque satietatem dum capiet pater Illius quam amat, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 10; so, usque ad satietatem osculis frui, Petr. 131 *fin.*—In the *plur.*: non debent esse amicitiarum sicut aliarum rerum satietates, Cic. Lael. 19.

sătin' and **sătine** for satisne; v. satis, *no.* I.

1. sătĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [satis] *To fill, satisfy; to sate, satiate* with food (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense): **I.** Lit.: satiat semodius cibi in diebus singulis vicenos et centenos turtures, Col. 8, 9, 3; so, se (orca), Plin. 9, 6, 5: desideria naturae, *to satisfy, appease*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25; cf., sitim, Mart. 6, 35.—In the *Part. perf.*: satiati agni ludunt, Lucr. 2, 320; so, canes sanguine herili, Ov. M. 3 140: vultur humano cadavere, Plin. 30, 10, 27.

B. Transf., in gen., *To fill sufficiently; to saturate, impregnate* with any thing (not ante-Aug.): solum stercore, Col. 2, 10, 23; Plin. 19, 8, 42: parietem palea, Petr. poet. Sat. 135, 8, 8: Tyrium colorem pelagio, *to saturate*, Plin. 9, 38, 62: fretum aquis, Ov. M. 8, 838; so, Nilum, Plin. 5, 9, 10: ignes odoribus, Ov. M. 4, 759: lumine Phoebi, Mart. 8, 36.

II. Trop.: *To still, satisfy, content; to glut, satiate* a desire (in a good or bad sense): in ejus corpore lacerando ac vexando quum animum satiare non posset, oculos paverit, Cic. Phil. 11, 3 *fin.*: explere bonis rebus satiareque, Lucr. 3, 1017; cf., neque enim expletur umquam nec satiatur cupiditatis sitis, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 6; and id. Part. 27, 96; so too, libidines, id. Rep. 6, 1; and cf. in the follg.: populum libertate, id. ib. 2, 28: funeribus, id. ib. 2, 41: aviditatem legendi, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7; cf. id. Rep. 2, 1; and, satiari delectatione non possum, id. de Sen. 15, 52: nec satiare queunt spectando corpora coram, Lucr. 4, 1098; Quint. 2, 4, 5.—In the *Part. perf.*: satiatis et expletis jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic. de Sen. 14, 47: ait se nequaquam esse satiatum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 28 *fin.*: satiatus somno, Liv. 2, 65: satiatus poena, id. 29, 9 *fin.*; Tac. A. 1, 75: heu nimis longo satiate ludo, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 37.—Poet. with the *gen.* (on account of satis, or also in analogy with expletus): quum satiata ferinae Dextera caedis erat, Ov. M. 7, 808; cf., satiata sanguinis hasta, Sil. 4, 437; and, satiatus et aevi Et decoris, id. 16, 605.

B. In partic., subjectively, *To overfill, cloy; to satiate, disgust*; in the pass., *to be cloyed, wearied, disgusted* with a thing (rarely, but quite class.; cf. satias *no.* II., and satietas *no.* II., B): secretae (figurae) ut novitate excitant, ita copia satiant, Quint. 9, 3, 5; cf., primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic. Or. 64:—horum vicissitudines efficient, ut neque ii satientur, qui audient, fastidio similitudinis, nec, *etc.*, id. de Or. 3, 50, 193 (cf. id. ib. 2, 41, 177: similitudinis *satietate* defatigetur, v. satietas, *no.* II., B, near the end) Agricola assiduo satiatus aratro, Tib. 2, 1, 51; cf., senem et prosperis adversisque satiatum, Tac. H. 3, 66; and, (Domitianus) secreto suo satiatus, id. Agr. 39 *fin.*—Hence,

Adv.: * **a.** sătĭanter, *Sufficiently, to satiety* (syn. ad satietatem, affatim): equi satianter pasti, App. M. 7, p. 195.—**b.** sătĭāte, The same (post-Aug.): tilia ignis et aëris habendo satiate atque humoris temperate, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*; cf. satietas, *no.* I.: eadem dicere, Arn. 6.—*Sup.*: cetera Hermippus satiatissime exhibebit, Tert. Anim. 46; so, sentire, Aug. de Mus. 4, 14.

2. sătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. sero] *A sowing, a planting*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47; so Var. R. R. 1, 39, 1; Col. 2, 9, 7; 3, 14, 2; 11, 2, 80; Liv. 32, 34; Virg. G. 2, 319, et al.—In the *plur.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15.

satĭra, ae, v. satur, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

sătĭrĭcus (on account of the confusion of the Roman Satira with the Greek Satyros, often erroneously written Satyricus; hence in the *neut.* even with a Greek ending, Satyricon; v. the follg., and cf. satirographus), a, um, *adj.* [satira] *Of* or *belonging to* (Roman) *satire, satiric, satirical*: satirici carminis scriptor, Lact. 2, 4; so, materia, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.—Subst., satiricus, i, *m.*, *A writer of satires, a satirist*, id. ib. 1, 11; 4, 1. And Satiricon, i, *n.*, *The title of a work of Petronius.*

sătĭrŏgrăphus (also written satyrogr.; v. satiricus, *ad init.*), i, *m.* = *σατυρογράφος* (cf. satiricus, *ad init.*), *A writer of satires, a satirist*, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

sătis, and in an abbreviated form, **săt** (v. the follg., and cf. the letter S.:—satin', contr. for satisne; v. the follg.), *adv.*, *Enough, sufficiently* (objectively, so that one needs nothing more; whereas affatim subjectively, so that one wishes nothing more; v. Döderl. Synon. 1, p. 108 *sq.*)

1. Adjectively, *Enough, sufficient, satisfactory.*

a. Form satis: quod (foenum et pabulum) bubus satis siet, qui illic sient, Cato R. R. 137: cui, si conjuret populus, vix totu' satis sit, *were enough, adequate*, Lucil. in Charis. p. 193 P.: libram aiebant satis esse ambobus farris Intritae, Titin. in Non. 81, 13; so Hor. S. 1, 5, 68: duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 67; id. Ad. 5, 3, 24: dies mihi hic ut sit satis vereor Ad agendum, id. Andr. 4, 2, 22; cf. Liv. 21, 17, 6; and, quicquid adjecissent ipsi terroris satis ad perniciem fore rati, id. 21, 33, 4; cf. also Quint. 12, 11, 19: nisi, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 23: animo satis haec vestigia parva sagaci Sunt, per quae possis cognoscere cetera tute, Lucr. 1, 403: satis est tibi in te, satis in legibus, satis in mediocribus amicitiis praesidium, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 24 Goer. *N. cr.*: ut semper vobis auxilium adversus inimicos satis sit, Liv. 6, 18, 10: satis esse Italiae unum consulem censebat, id. 34, 43, 4; Cic. Planc. 38, 92; cf., ipse Romam venirem, si satis consilium quadam de re haberem, id. Att. 12, 50:—id modo si mercedis Datur mihi . . . satis Mihi esse ducam, *will content myself*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 16: satis hoc tibi est, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 40; and, animo istuc satis est, auribus non satis, Cic. Or. 63 *fin.*; cf. also, dicebant de re publica quod esset illis viris et consulari dignitati satis, id. Brut. 35, 135; hence, too, in an equivoque: *Le.* Jam satis est mihi. *Li.* Tum igitur tu dives es factus? Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 64:—quidvis satis est, dum vivat modo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 28; id. Hec. 5, 2, 17: qui non sentirent, quid esset satis, Cic. Or. 22, 73: sum avidior etiam, quam satis est, gloriae, id. Fam. 9, 14, 2; for which also, without est: plus quam satis doleo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46 *fin.*: semel fugiendi si data est occasio, Satis est, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 9; cf., satis esse deberet, si, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 41; and, satin' habes, si feminarum nulla 'st, quam aeque diligam? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 11; cf. also, ars satis praestat, si, *etc.*, Quint. 7, 10, 15; and, non satis efficit oratio, si, *etc.*, id. 8, 3, 62:—satis superque est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 14; cf., poenas dedit usque superque Quam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 66: satis superque habere dicit, quod sibi ab arbitrio tribuatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: tanta repente coelo missa vis aquae, ut ea modo exercitui satis superque foret, Sall. J. 75, 7. See also in the follg., *no.* *γ* and 2, *β*.

(*β*) Satis est (habeo, credo, *etc.*), with an *inf.* or a subject- (object-) clause: huic satis illud erit planum facere atque probare, Lucr. 2, 934; Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: satis erat respondere *Magnas: ingentes*, inquit, id. Lael. 26, 98: velut satis sit, scire ipsos, Quint. 8, 2, 19: si oratori satis esset docere, id. 10, 1, 78: nunc libertatem repeti satis est, Liv. 3, 53 *fin.*: vos satis habebatis animam retinere, Sall. J. 31, 20: illud satis habeo dicere, Quint. 6, 5, 11: satis putant vitio carere, id. 2, 4, 9: si res nudas atque inornatas indicare satis videretur, id. 2, 4, 3, et saep. Negatively: quarum (rerum) unam dicere causam Non satis est, verum plures, Lucr. 6, 705: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, nisi utare, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: opera exstruentibus satis non est, saxa atque materiam congerere, Quint. 7 prooem. § 1: non satis est, pulchra esse poëmata, Hor. A. P. 99, et saep.—With the *inf. perf.* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; cf. Zumpt, Gramm. § 590): nunc satis est dixisse: "Ego mira poëmata pango," *etc.*, Hor. A. P. 416: quod hactenus ostendisse satis est, Quint. 6, 3, 62: atque id viro bono satis est, docuisse quod sciret, id. 12, 11, 8: illud notasse satis habeo, id. 9, 4, 15. Negatively: non ille satis cognosse Sabinae Gentis habet ritus, Ov. M. 15, 4: non satis credunt excepisse quae relicta erant, Quint. 2, 1, 2.

(*γ*) *c. gen.*: *As.* Salve. *St.* Satis mihi est tuae salutis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 4; so, orationis, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 59: verborum, id. Capt. 1, 2, 16: satis mihi id habeam supplicii, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 15: ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic. Lael. 5, 19: ad dicendum temporis satis habere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1; cf. Quint. 10, 2, 15: satis poenarum dedisse, id. 7, 4, 18: jam satis terris nivis atque dirae Grandinis misit pater. Hor. Od. 1, 2, 1, et saep.: satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, Cic. Lael 13, 45 Klotz *N. cr.*; so, satis superque with the *gen.*, Liv. 2, 42, 6; 3, 67, 3; 25 32, 6; 28, 29, 7; Hor. Epod. 17, 19.—(* *Comp.*, satius; v. *infra*, B.)

b. Form sat (most freq. in the poets, not in Caes.): quibus (dis) sat esse non queam? *to be sufficient, equal to*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 27; cf. above, *no.* a, *ad init.*: pol vel legioni sat est (obsonium), Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 24: in jure causam dicito, hic verbum sat est, id. Rud. 3, 6, 28; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 8, 37; id. Truc. 2, 8, 14: tantum quantum sat est, Cic. de Sen. 14, 48; cf., tantum sat habes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 40: si hoc sat est, Quint. 2, 11, 7: amabo jam sat est, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 117; so Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 143; id. Eun. 4, 4, 39; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 34: paene plus quam sat erat, id. ib. 5, 3, 14: sat habeo, id. Andr. 2, 1, 35; 4, 2, 22, et saep.—(*β*) Sat est (habeo, credo, *etc.*), with the *inf.* or a subject- (object-) clause: nonne id sat erat, Accipere ab illo injuriam? Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3: perdere posse sat est, Ov. Her. 12, 75: qui non sat habuit conjugem illexe in stuprum, Poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27.—(*γ*) *c. gen.*: sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, Plaut. Am. prol. 79: *Ar.* Mater salve. *Art.* Sat salutis't, id. Asin. 5, 2, 61; so, vocis, id. Truc. 2, 3, 29: signi, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 39: poenae, Prop. 1, 17, 10, et saep.

2. Adverbially, *Enough, sufficiently.*

a. Form satis: (*α*) With verbs: si sis sanus, aut sapias satis, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 23: satis deludere, id. ib. 5, 1, 45: satis jam dolui ex animo et cura me satis Et lacrimis maceravi, id. Capt. 5, 1, 17 *sq.*: satin' me illi hodie scelesti ceperunt dolo? id. ib. 3, 4, 120: ego istuc satis scio, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 37; Cic. Rep. 1, 34: ut satis ostenderit, reliquos, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 31, et saep.: quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Naev. 1, 4: neque audio neque oculis prospicio satis, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 7:—contra Epicurum satis superque dictum est, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2; so id. Tusc. 1, 45 *fin.*; Hor. Epod. 1, 31; cf., quidque furor valeat, Penthea caede satisque Ac super ostendit, Ov. M. 4, 429. See also in the follg., *no.* II., D, 1, *a.*—(*β*) With adjectives: satis dives, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 44; id. Capt. 2, 2, 74: dotata, id. Aul. 2, 2, 62: dicacula, id. Asin. 3, 1, 8: satis multa restant, Cic. Rep. 2, 44: video te testimoniis satis instructum, id. ib. 1, 38, et saep.: satis superque humilis est, qui, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 53 *ad fin.*—Sometimes, like the Eng. *enough*, it denotes diminution, *Tolerably, moderately:* videor mihi nostrum illum consularem exercitum bonorum omnium, etiam satis bonorum, habere firmissimum, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 4; cf. the follg. *no.* γ, and b, β.—(γ) With adverbs or adverbial phrases: satis audacter, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 208; so, s. certo scio, id. Pseud. 4, 5, 5: s. superbe illuditis me, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 22: s. scite, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: non satis honeste, Cic. Lael. 16, 57: satis cum periculo, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 104, et saep. So, s. bene ornatae, *dressed well enough*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 73; hence satis bene sometimes, like the Eng. *well enough*, is i. q. *tolerably, moderately*, or *pretty well:* a quo (Catone) quum quaereretur, *quid maxime in re familiari expediret?* respondit: "*Bene pascere.*" *Quid secundum?* "*Satis bene pascere.*" *Quid tertium?* "*Male pascere.*" *Quid quartum?* "*Arare,*" Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89 (for which, in the same narration, *mediocriter* pascere, Col. 6 praef. § 4; and Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 30); cf. in the preced. *no.* a, β, and in the follg. *no.* b, β.

b. Form sat: (*a*) With verbs: sat scio, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 25; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 34; id. Ad. 3, 2, 41; 3, 3, 6; 4, 1, 10; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 31: sat prata biberunt, Virg. E. 3, 111.—(β) With adjectives: accusator sat bonus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: non sat idoneus pugnae, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 26: sat planum, Liv. 6, 18 *fin.*—Signifying diminution, like the Eng. *enough*, *Tolerably, moderately, passably:* laetantibus omnibus bonis, etiam sat bonis, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1; so, sat bonus, less than bonus, Cato R. R. 136; Cic. de Or. 3, 22, 84; and, satis literatus, coupled with nec infacetus, id. Off. 3, 14.—(γ) With adverbs: sat diu, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 12; so, s. commode, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 17: s. recte, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 43.

B. *Comp.:* satius, prop., More satisfying; hence, in gen., *Better, more serviceable, fitter, preferable:* **1.** Adjectively, in the phrase satius est, with a subject-clause (cf. above, *no.* 1, a, β, and b, β): scire satius est quam loqui Servum hominem, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 57; so with a follg. *quam:* id. Bacch. 3, 2, 11; id. Casin. 1, 24; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 66; 5, 2, 16; id. Ad. 1, 1, 33; Cic. Att. 7, 1, 4; id. Inv. 2, 32, 100: Liv. 26, 29, 4; 42, 23 *fin.*, et al.; cf., nimio satius est, ut opu'st, te ita esse, quam ut animo lubet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 30: and, quanto satius est, te id dare operam . . . quam id loqui, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 7; cf. also, satius multo fuisse, non moveri bellum adversus eum, quam omitti motum, Liv. 34, 33, 7:—hos te satius est docere, ut, quando agas, quid agant, sciant, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 49: mori me satius est, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 2; so id. Phorm. 5, 7, 63; cf., repertus est nemo, qui mori diceret satius esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36: mortuum hercle me duco satius, Plaut. Truc. 5, 34: terga impugnare hostium satius visum est, Liv. 3, 70, 4; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 34.—In a positive signif., *It serves, benefits, is of use:* nihil φλυαρεῖν satius est, miles (perh. in reference to the preceding speech of the miles: mortuum me duco satius), Plaut. Truc. 5, 36.—* **2.** Adverbially, with a verb, *Rather* (syn. potius): ego quod magis pertineat ad Fundanii valetudinem, satius dicam, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 26.

II. Particular phrases: **A.** Sat agito (also in one word, satagito), *To have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be busy, be troubled* (only in the follg. passages): nunc sat agitas tute tuarum rerum, Plaut. Bac. 4, 3, 23: is quoque suarum rerum sat agitat, tamen, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 13 Bentl. *N. cr.* (also so quoted by Charis. p. 193 P. Others read, satagit, attamen).

B. Satis ago *or* sat ago (also in one word, satago): **1.** A *t. t.* in business lang., *To satisfy, content, pay* a creditor: nunc satagit, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 34.—**2.** *To have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be in trouble* (the predominant signif. of the word): (*a*) Form satis ago (quite classical): jam apud vallum nostri satis agebant, Cato in Charis. p. 193 P.; so, cum Pyrrhus rex in terra Italia esset satisque agerent Romani, Gell. 3, 8: ego nocte hac proxima In somnis egi satis et fui homo exercitus, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 4: complorantibus omnibus nostris atque in sentina satis agentibus, Gell. 19, 1, 3; id. 9, 11, 4.—Impers.: pugnatur acriter: agitur tamen satis, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 9.—(β) Form sat ago (satago) (so very rarely): Caesar alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus celeriter occurrerent, Auct. B. Afr. 78, 7.—**3.** *To bustle about, make a to do, be full of business*, πολυπραγμονεύω (post-Aug. and very rarely): "(Domitius) Afer venuste Mallium Suram multum in agendo discursantem, salientem, manus jactantem, *etc.* . . . *non agere* dixit, sed *satagere.* Est enim dictum per se urbanum *satagere,*" etc., Quint. 6, 3, 54; cf. id. ib. 11, 3, 126: curris, stupes, satagis tamquam mus in matella, Petr. 58, 9. Also actively: interea haec satagens, *busily doing* or *performing*, id. 137, 10.

C. Satis accipio. caveo, do, exigo, peto, offero, *etc.*, A *t. t.* of business lang., *To take, give, ask, offer*, etc., *sufficient bail* or *security.* So, satis accipio, Cic. Quint. 13, 44 *sq.*; id. Verr. 2, 1, 45; Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 4; Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 4; Ulp. ib. 36, 4, 5; 46, 1, 33, et saep.; in the *pass.*, Cato R. R. 2, 6:—satis caveo, Paul. Dig. 7, 1, 60; cf. caveo, *no.* II., 2:—satis do (also written as one word, satisdo), Cic. Quint. 13, 44 *sq.*; id. Verr. 2, 1, 56; 2, 2, 24 *fin.*; id. Rosc. Com. 12, 35; id. Fam. 13, 28, 2; id. Att. 5, 1, 2; Gai. Dig. 2, 8, 1; Ulp. ib. 2, 8, 7 *fin.*; 36, 4, 1; 46, 6, 1, et mult. al.; hence satisdato (caveo, promitto. debeo, *etc.*), *By giving bail* or *security*, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2 *fin.*; 2, 11, 4 *fin.*; 40, 5, 4; Cic. Att. 6, 16, 3; 16, 15, 2:—satis exigo, Paul. Dig. 26, 7, 45 *fin.*; Scaev. ib. 36, 3, 18:—satis offero, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 5; 36, 4, 3; Marcian. ib. 48, 17, 1:—satis peto, Ulp. Dig. 36, 4, 3; Papin. ib. 35, 1, 70. Cf., also, the follg.:

D. Sătis făcĭo, or, in one word, sătisfăcĭo (*pass.*, satisfacitur, Var. in Prisc. p. 789 P.), *To give satisfaction, to satisfy, content:* "*satisfacere* dicimur ei, cujus desiderium implemus," Gaj. Dig. 2, 8, 1 (very freq. and quite class.): **1.** In gen.: (*a*) *c. dat.:* ut illis satis facerem ex disciplina, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 28; so, Siculis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53: alicui petenti, id. Or. 41, 140; cf. id. Att. 2, 4, 3: deo pie et casse, id. Fam. 14, 7, 1: domino vel populo (gladiatores), id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41 Klotz *N. cr.:* quum se satisfacturum rei publicae spopondisset, Cic. Phil. 14, 9 *fin.*; cf. id. Fam. 10, 1, 3: me omnibus, satis esse facturum, id. Balb. 1, 2: causae atque officio satis facere, id. de Div. in Caecil. 14 *fin.*; cf., satis officio meo, satis illorum voluntati, qui a me hoc petiverunt, factum esse arbitrabor, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49 *fin.*; so, gravibus seriisque rebus, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: vitae vel aetate vel factis, id. Fam. 10, 1; cf., qui et naturae et legibus satis fecit, id. Cluent. 10: amicitiae nostrae, id. Fam. 10, 1, 3; cf., me plus satis nostrae conjunctioni amorique facturum, id. ib. 4, 8 *fin.:* ut omnium vel suspicioni vel malevolentiae vel crudelitati satis fiat, id. Rab. Post. 17: mihi vero satis superque abs te videtur istorum studiis . . . esse factum, id. de Or. 1, 47.—(β) With *in aliqua re:* qui (histriones) in dissimillimis personis satisfaciebant, Cic. Or. 31, 109; so, in historia, id. Leg. 1, 2, 5: in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 37, 170: in omni genere, id. Att. 16, 5, 2.—(γ) *Absol.:* quamobrem tandem non satisfacit? Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15:—nos plene et statim de eo satis esse facturos, Quint. 4, 5, 18.

2. In partic.: **a.** A *t. t.* of business lang., *To satisfy, content* (by payment or security), *to pay* or *secure* a creditor: pecunia petitur ab Hermippo: Hermippus ab Heraclide petit, ipse tamen Fufiis satisfacit absentibus et fidem suam liberat, Cic. Fl. 20, 47; so id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 60 *fin.*; Ulp. Dig. 40, 1, 4: omnis pecunia exsoluta esse debet aut eo nomine satisfactum esse: satisfactum autem accipimus, quemadmodum voluit creditor, licet non sit solutum, *etc.*, id. ib. 13, 7, 9; so, opp. to solvere, Pomp. ib. 18, 1, 19; Modest. ib. 40, 4, 41; Javol. ib. 40, 7, 39. With the *gen.* of the thing: cui ususfructus legatus esset, donec ei totius dotis (*sc.* nomine) satis fieret, *etc.*, Javol. Dig. 33, 2, 30.—**b.** *To give satisfaction* (by word or deed); *to make amends* or *reparation; to make excuse; to ask pardon, apologize* to a person offended, injured, *etc.:* (*a*) *c. dat.:* aut satisfaciat mihi ille, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 8: si Aedius de injuriis . . . item si Allobrogibus satisfaciant, Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 6: deinde reliquae legiones per tribunos militum egerunt, ut Caesari satisfacerent, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 41, 3: acceperam jam ante Caesaris literas, ut mihi satisfieri paterer a te, Cic. Phil. 2, 20.—(β) *Absol.:* omnibus rationibus de injuriis satisfacere, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 7: missis ad Caesarem satisfaciundi causa legatis, id. ib. 5, 54, 3: in qua civitate legatus populi Romani aliqua ex parte violatus sit, nisi publice satis factum sit, ei civitati bellum indici atque inferri solere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 31: satisfacientes aut supplicantes summittimus (manus), Quint. 11, 3, 115, et saep.

* **sătĭsacceptĭo,** or, separately, satis acceptio, ōnis, *f.* [satis-accipio, v. satis, *no.* II., C] *A taking of security, admitting to bail*, Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 5.

sătisdătĭo, or, separately, satis datio, ōnis, *f.* [satis-do, v. satis, *no.* II., C] *A giving of bail* or *security*, Gai. Dig. 2, 8, 1; Ulp. ib. 4, 6, 28; 46, 5, 1; Cic. Att. 5, 1, 2, et saep.—Transf.: capitalis, *i. e. a pledging of* or *answering with one's life*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29.

sătisdăto, v. satis, *no.* II., C.

sătisdător, ōris, *m.* [satis-do, v. satis, *no.* II., C] *One who gives security; a surety, bail* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 4, 24 *fin.*; Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45.

sătisdo, v. satis, *no.* II., C.

sătisfăcĭo, v. satis, *no.* II., D.

sătisfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [satisfacio, v. satis, *no.* II., D] * **I.** (acc. to satisfacio, *no.* 2, a) *A satisfying* of a creditor by security; *a giving security* or *bail:* satisfactio pro solutione est, Ulp. Dig. 46, 3, 52.—**II.** (acc. to satisfacio, *no.* 2, b) *Satisfaction*, i. e. *amends, reparation, excuse, apology, justification* given to a person offended, insulted, injured, *etc.* (the predom. signif. of the word): (Caesar) Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Caes. B. G. 6, 9 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 41, 4; Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: ne aliquid satisfactio levitatis habere videatur, id. Att. 4, 6, 3: satisfactionem ex nulla conscientia de culpa proponere decrevi, Sall. C. 35, 2 Kritz.—Transf., of doves: Plin. 10, 34, 52.

satius, *Better; rather;* v. satis, *no.* I., B.

sătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. sero] *That is sown* or *planted* (opp. to agrestis, silvestris, *etc.*, that grows wild) (very rare): Var. in Gell. 17, 3, 4: morus, Plin. 24, 13, 73: corna, id. 32, 2, 11. In the *neutr. plur.*, sativa, opp. to silvestria, id. 19, 12, 60.

sător, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A sower, planter:* **I.** Lit., Var. R. R. 1, 45, 3; Lucr. 2, 1169; Cic. N. D. 2, 34; Col. 3, 15, 3; Plin. 15, 1, 1.—**B.** Poet., transf., *A begetter, father, creator:* coelestum sator, *i. e. Jupiter*, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21; also termed, s. hominum atque deorum, Virg. A. 1, 254; 11, 725: hominum (coupled with deorum genitor), Phaedr. 3, 17, 10: rerum, Sil. 4, 432: aevi, id. 9, 306; and, verus Alcidae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 357: annorum nitidique mundi, *i. e. Janus*, Mart. 10, 28.—**II.** Trop., *A sower, promoter, author* (so very seldom; not in Cic.): sator sartorque scelerum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3: litis, Liv. 21, 6: turbarum, Sil. 8, 260.

sătōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to sowing* or *planting:* quala, Cato R. R. 11 *fin.*: trimodia, Col. 2, 9, 9; 12, 52, 8.

Satrapea, ae, v. Satrapes, *no.* II.

†† **Sătrăpes** (collat. form, Satraps, Sid. Carm. 2, 78; Alcim. 6, 392), is, *plur.*, Satrapae, *m.*, σατράπης [a Pers. word; cf. Gesenius, under אֲחַשְׁדַּרְפְּנִים] *A governor of a province, a viceroy* among the Persians, *a satrap: nom.*, Satrapes, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43; Nep. Paus. 1, 2; Alcib. 10, 3: *gen.*, Satrapis, id. Lys. 4, 1: *acc.*, Satrapen, id. Con. 2, 1: Satrapam, Curt. 3, 13:—*plur. nom.*, Satrapae, Nep. Dat. 3, 1; Ages. 2, 2: *gen.*, Satraparum, Plin. 6, 26, 30: *acc.*, Satrapas, Sid. Carm. 9, 50.—**II**

Hence **Satrāpĭa** or **Satrāpēa,** ae, *f.*, σατραπεία, *The office* or *province of a satrap, a satrapy*, Plin. 6, 20, 23 *sq.;* Curt. 5, 1 *fin.*, Zumpt, *N. cr. sq.*

Satraps, pis, v. Satrapes, *ad init.*

Satrĭcum, i, *n.*: **I.** *An ancient town in Latium, on the Appian Way*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4; Liv. 2, 39; 6, 8; 22; 9, 16; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 645.—**II.** Hence **Satrĭcāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Satricum*, Liv. 9, 12; 28, 11.

* **sătullo,** are, *v. a.* [satullus] *To satisfy, satiate:* cibis corpora, Var. in Non. 171, 16.

* **sătullus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [satur] *Filled* with food, *satisfied:* agni satulli lacte, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 15.

sătur, ŭra, ŭrum, *adj.* [satis] *Full* of food, *sated, that has eaten enough* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ubi satur sum, *opp.* quando esurio, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27; so, *opp.* esurientes, id. Poen. prol. 6 *sq.;* Cic. de Div. 1, 35, 77: postquam isti a mensa surgunt saturi, poti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 62: quum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3; so, coupled with ebrius and crudus, Quint. 11, 3, 27; Lucr. 4, 958: ut exacto contentus tempore vita Cedat, uti conviva satur, Hor. S. 1, 1, 119, et saep.—Humorously, of a pregnant woman: Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 35.—(β) *c. abl.:* qui non edistis, saturi fite fabulis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 8; so, quadrupedes succo ambrosiae, Ov. M. 2, 120: nepos anseris extis, Pers. 6, 71.—(γ) *c. gen.:* postquam intus sum omnium rerum satur, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 3; so, rerum (coupled with plenus), Lucr. 3, 973: altilium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35; and in the *Comp.*, agnus saturior lactis, Col. 7, 4, 3.

B. Transf., of things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **1.** Of color, *Full, deep, strong, rich:* color, Plin. 37, 10, 61: (purpura) quo melior saturiorque est, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 *fin.:* vestes Tyrio saturae ostro, *richly dyed*, Sen. Thyest. 956.—**2.** In gen., *Well filled, full, rich, abundant, fertile:* praesepia, Virg. G. 3, 214: Tarentum, id. ib. 2, 197; cf., rus, Pers. 1, 71: auctumnus, Col. poët. 10, 43.—* **3** *Fatted, fat:* aves paludis, Mart. 11, 52.

II. Trop., *Rich, fruitful*, opp. to dry, simple (extremely seldom; perh. only in the two follg. passages): nec satura jejune (dicet), Cic. Or. 36: gestus, *i. e. various*, Manil. 5, 474.—Hence

sătŭra, ae, *f.* (*sc.* lanx), orig., *A dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit;* hence, also, *food composed of various ingredients, a mixture, medley, olio*, etc. (both significations, however, rest only on the statements of the grammarians); and hence, transf.: **A.** per saturam, *In the gross* or *in the lump*, i. e. *without order* or *distinctness, confusedly;* and, **B.** satura or satira, A Roman *satire;* v. the following: “lanx plena diversis frugibus in templum Cereris infertur, quae *saturae* nomine appellatur,” Acro, Hor. S. 1, 1: *satura* et cibi genus ex variis rebus conditum et lex multis aliis legibus conferta (this latter signific. has perh. arisen from an erroneous explanation of the follg. expression, per saturam). Itaque in sanctione legum ascribitur: NEVE PER SATVRAM ABROGATO AVT DEROGATO. Ti. Annius Luscus in ea, quam dixit adversus Ti. Gracchum: *Imperium, quod plebes per saturam dederat, id abrogatum est.* Et C. Laelius in ea, quam pro se dixit . . . (Sall. J. 29, 5) *Dein postero die quasi per saturam sententiis exquisitis in deditionem accipitur,*” Fest. p. 249 *sq.:* “*satira* dicta a satura lance, quae referta variis multisque primitiis in sacro apud priscos diis inferebatur . . . sive a quodam genere farciminis, quod multis rebus refertum, saturam dicit Varro vocitatum. Est autem hoc positum in II. libro Plautinarum Quaestionum: *Satura est uva passa et polenta et nuclei pinei mulso conspersi:* ad haec alii addunt et de malo Punico grana. Alii autem dictam putant a lege satura, quae uno rogatu multa simul comprehendat, quod scilicet et satura carmina multa simul et poëmata comprehenduntur: cujus legis Lucilius meminit in primo: *Per saturam aedilem factum qui legibus solvat* et Sallustius in Jugurtha: *Deinde quasi per saturam sententiis exquisitis in deditionem accipitur,*” Diomed. p. 483 P.: hoc opus legentibus tradebatur non secundum edicti perpetui ordinationem sed passim et quasi per saturam collectum et utile cum inutilibus mixtum, Justin. in Praef. Dig. ad Antecess. § 1: Pescennius Festus in libris historiarum per saturam refert, Carthaginienses, *etc.*, Lact. 1, 21 *med.*

B. sătŭra, and, after the class. period, sătira, (*and, erroneously, sătÿra), ae, *f.*, *A satire, a species of poetry, originally dramatic and afterward didactic, peculiar to the Romans* (entirely different from the Greek Satyri); it first received a regular poetic form from Ennius, and after him was cultivated by Lucilius, Horace, Persius, and Juvenal; cf. Bähr, Röm. Lit. § 25 and 101; Bernhardy, Röm. Lit. p. 244 *sq.*, and the sources and monographs cited by both.

1. sătŭra, ae. *A satire;* v. satur, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

2. Sătŭrae palus, *A lake in Latium, otherwise unknown;* perh. *a part of the Pontine Marshes*, Virg. A. 7, 801; Sil. 8, 382.

‡ **saturabĭlis,** χορταστικός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

* **sătŭrāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [saturo] *A filling, satisfying:* inopum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 194.

(* **sătŭranter,** *adv.* [id.] *Sufficiently, to satiety*, Fulg. Virg. Cont. p. 149 Munk.: saturantius, id. Pathol. 3, 6 *med.*)

‡ **saturatim,** κατακόρως, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **sătŭrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [saturo] *A filling, satisfying:* Aug. Tract. in Joann. 24.

* **sătŭrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A filler, satisfier*, Aug. Ep. 120, 25 dub.

sătŭrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of saturo.

sătŭrēia, ae, *f.* (*neut.* collat. form, in the *plur.*, satureia, ōrum, Ov. A. A. 3, 415; Mart. 3, 75; though this is perh. another plant) *The vulgar name for the pot-herb* cunila, *savory*, Col. 9, 4, 2; 6; 10, 233; 11, 3, 57; Plin. 19, 8, 50; Pall. Febr. 24, 2.

Sătŭrēiānus, a, um, *adj.* *The appellation of a region in Appulia;* hence, poet. for *Appulian:* caballus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 59 (Schol. Porphyr.).

sătŭrēĭum, i, v. satureia, *ad init.*

(* **Sătŭrĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [satur] *The name of a lost comedy of Plautus*, Gell. 3, 3 *fin.;* Festus in Catulinum, *etc.*—**II.** *The name of a parasite in the Persa of Plautus;* hence, in a lusus verbb., Esurio advenio, non advenio Saturio, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 21.)

sătŭrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Fullness, repletion, satiety:* **I.** Lit. (so only ante- and post-class. for the class. satietas): Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35; so id. ib. 4, 1, 4; 4, 2, 85; Aur. Vict. Epit. 45 *fin.:*—quid causae est quin virgis te usque ad saturitatem sauciem? *till you have enough*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 53 (for which usually, ad satietatem, v. satietas).—Humorously personified as *The goddess of a parasite:* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 97.—**II.** Transf.: * **1.** (acc. to satur, *no.* I., B, 1) *A fullness* or *depth* of color, Plin. 9, 39, 64.—* **2.** (acc. to satur, *no.* I., B, 2) *Fullness, plenty, abundance:* s. copiaque rerum omnium quae ad victum hominum pertinent, * Cic. de Sen. 16, 56.—* **3.** Concret. (Superfluity of food which has been eaten, *i. e.*), *Excrements*, Plin. 10, 33, 49; cf. satietas, *no.* I., A, 2.

Sāturnālĭa, ĭum; **Sāturnālĭcĭus,** a, um; **Sāturnālis,** e; **Sāturnālĭtĭus; Sāturnĭa,** ae; v. Saturnus, *no.* II.

Sāturnĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Saturnus-gigno] *Offspring of Saturn* (poet. and late Lat.); of *Jupiter:* Aus. Idyll. 15, 22; Sid. Carm. 9, 131.

Saturnīnus, i, *m.* *A Roman surname.* So esp. L. Appuleius Saturninus, *A tribune of the people* A.U.C. 654; *who, with* C. Servilius Glaucia, *was pronounced guilty of treason and put to death*, Cic. Rab. perd. 6; id. Brut. 62, 224; id. Cat. 1, 2; id. Mil. 5 *fin.*, et saep.

1. Sāturnĭus, a, um.—**2. Sāturnĭus,** ii, v. Saturnus, *no.* II., A.

Sāturnus (archaic collat. form, SATEURNUS, Fest. p. 146 dub.), i, *m.* [1. sero; “ab satu est dictus Saturnus,” Var. L. L. 5, 10, 19] *Saturn; according to the myth, the most ancient king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; afterward honored as the god of agriculture and of civilization in general;* hence early identified with the Κρόνος of the Greeks: “qui terram colerent, eos solos reliquos esse ex stirpe Saturni regis,” Var. R. R. 3, 1, 5: “principes (dei) in Latio Saturnus et Ops,” id. L. L. 5, 10, 17 *fin.:* “primus ab aetherio venit Saturnus Olympo, Arma Jovis fugiens et regnis exsul ademptis. Is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis Composuit legesque dedit Latiumque vocari Maluit,” *etc.*, Virg. A. 8, 319 *sq.;* so Ov. F. 1, 193; 235 *sq.;* 6, 29 *sq.;* Tib. 1, 3, 35; 2, 5, 9, et saepiss.; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 122 *sq.*, and the authorities there cited.—Saturni sacra dies, *i. e. Saturday*, Tib. 1, 3, 18: Saturni stella, *the planet Saturn*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52; id. ib. 46, 119; id. de Div. 1, 39, 85; also called simply Saturnus, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 23.

II. Derivv.: **A. Sāturnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Saturn, Saturnian:* stella, *i. e. the planet Saturn*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: mons, *an ancient name of the Capitoline Hill*, acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 5, 13, and Fest. p. 253: terra, *i. e. Latium*, Enn. Ann. 1, 125. Ov. F. 5, 625: also, tellus, Virg. A. 8, 329, and, arva, id. ib. 1, 569; in a wider sense, tellus, for *Italy*, id. Georg. 2, 173: proles, *i. e. Picus*, a son of Saturn, Ov. M. 14, 320: gens, *i. e. the Italians*, id. Fast. 1, 237: Juno, as daughter of Saturn, Virg. A. 12, 156; cf., Juppiter, Ov. M. 9, 242; also, pater (*sc.* Superum), Virg. A. 4, 372; Ov. M. 1, 163: domitor maris, *i. e. Neptune*, Virg. A. 5, 799; and, virgo, *i. e. Vesta*, Ov. F. 6, 383: versus, *the Saturnian verse*, the oldest kind of metre among the Romans, in use down to the time of Ennius, Fest. s. v. SATURNO, p. 253; cf. of the same, numerus, Hor Ep. 2, 1, 158 Schmid: carmen, Ter. Maur. p. 2439: metrum, Diom. p. 512 ib.; v Herm. Doctr. Metr. III. 9, and Bernhardy, Röm. Lit. p. 70 *sq.*—**2.** Subst.: **a. Sāturnĭus,** ii, *m.:* (α) *Jupiter*, Ov. M. 8, 705; Claud. Gigant. 16.—(β) *Pluto*, Ov. M. 5, 420.—(γ) In the *plur.:* Sāturnĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of the old town of Saturnia, on the Capitoline Hill*, acc. to Fest. p. 253.—**b. Sāturnĭa,** ae, *f.:* (α) *Juno*, Virg. A. 1, 23; Ov. F. 1, 265; 2, 191; 5, 235, et saep.—(β) *The town built by Saturn on the Capitoline Hill*, the fabled beginning of Rome, acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 5, 13; Virg. A. 8, 358; Ov. F. 6, 31; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; and Fest. p. 253.

B. Sāturnālis, e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Saturn, Saturnian:* as an adj. only, c. c. festum, i. q. **2.** Subst., in the *plur.*, Sāturnālĭa, iōrum, ibus (cf., on the *gen.*, Macr. S. 1, 4; Ruddim. 1, p. 97; Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 263; v. also Bacchanalia, Compitalia, Vinalia, and the like), *A general festival in honor of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days; the Saturnalia*, “Macr. S. 1, 7 *sq.;* Liv. 2, 21 *sq.;* Var. L. L. 6, 3, 57 *fin.;* Fest. s. v. FERIAS, p. 65;” Cato R. R. 57, 2; Var. L. L. 5, 10, 19; Cic. Att. 5, 20; Cat. 3, 4 *fin.;* Liv. 22, 1 *fin.*, et saep.; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 125 *sq.:* prima, *i. e. the first day of the Saturnalia*, Liv. 30, 36 Drak. *N. cr.;* so, secunda, tertia, *the second, third day of the Saturnalia*, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1.—And hence, **b. Sāturnālĭcius** or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Saturnalia, Saturnalian* (post-Aug.): tributum, *i. e. a present given on the Saturnalia*, Mart. 10, 17: nuces, id. 5, 30; 7, 91: versus, id. 5, 19, et saep.

sătŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [satur] *To fill, glut, cloy, satiate* (rarely, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: animalia duce natura mammas appetunt earumque ubertate saturantur, Cic. N. D. 4, 51, 128; so, armenta, Virg. A. 8, 213: leones caede, Ov. M. 10, 541: testudines, Plin. 9, 10, 12: famem, *i. e. to satisfy, appease*, Claud. de Phoen. 13.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *To fill, furnish abundantly, saturate* with a thing (so poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nec saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, Virg. G. 1, 80; cf., novalia stercore, Col. 2, 9, 15: betam multo stercore, Pall. Febr. 24, 10: and, jejunia terrae fimo, Col. poët. 10, 82 culta aquis, *i. e. to water, irrigate*, Mart. 8, 28; cf., pallam Tyrio murice, *to saturate, to dye* or *color richly*, Ov. M. 11, 166; Mart. 8, 48: capillum multo amomo, *to anoint*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 82: tabulas pice, *to smear, cover*, Vitr. 10, 11 *fin.*; cf., aditus murium querno cinere, Pal. 1, 35, 11.—**II.** Trop.: mens erecta saturataque bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. de Div. 1, 29, 61: homines saturati honoribus, id. Planc. 8, 20; Catull. 64, 220: saturavit se sanguine civium, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59: crudelitatem, *to satisfy, content, sate*, id. Vatin. 3.—In a Gr. construction: Juno necdum antiquum saturata dolorem, *not yet satisfied* or *assuaged*, Virg. A. 5, 608.—* **B.** In partic., subjectively for the usual satiare (v. satio, *no.* II., B), *To cause to loathe, to make weary of* or *disgusted with* a thing: hae res vitae me saturant, * Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 18.—Hence

sătūrātus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I., B.), of color, *Full, rich*: color saturatior, Plin. 21, 8, 22.

1. sătus, a, um, *Part.* of 1. sero.

2. sătus, ūs, *m.* [1. sero] *A sowing, planting* (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rarely): **I.** Lit.: satui semen dederit nemini, Cato R. R. 5, 3: herbam asperam, credo (*sc.* exstitisse), avium congestu, non humano satu, Cic. de Div. 2, 32: quid ergo vitium ortus, satus, incrementa commemorem? id. de Sen. 15, 52.—**B.** *A begetting, producing; origin, stock, race*: a primo satu, quo a procreatoribus nati diliguntur, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65; cf., genitalis, Lucr. 4, 1229: me ut credam ex tuo esse conceptum satu, Att. in Non. 174, 12; cf. id. ib. 14; and (perh. in a poet. reminiscence), Herculi Jovis satu edito, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: ex hominum pecudumve conceptu et satu, id. de Div. 1, 42.—* **II.** Trop., concr., *Seed*: philosophia praeparat animos ad satus accipiendos, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5.

† **sătyrĭăsis,** is, *f.* = σατυρίασις, *An inflammation of the private parts arising from lewdness, satyriasis*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 18; Theod. Prisc. 2, 11.

† **1. sătyrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = σατυρικός: **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Satyrs, like Satyrs*: signa, *i. e. misshapen figures resembling Satyrs*, Plin. 19, 4, 19.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to* (Grecian) *satire, satiric*: genus scenarum (coupled with tragicum and comicum), Vitr. 5, 8.

2. sătyrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to* (Roman) *satire, satiric, satirical*; v. satiricus, *ad init.*

† **sătyrĭon,** ii, *n.* = σατύριον, *A plant that excited lust, ragwort, satyrion*, Plin. 26, 10, 62; also, *a drink prepared from it*, Petr. 8, 4; 21, 1.

† **Sătyriscus,** i, *m. dim.* = Σατυρίσκος, *A little Satyr*, Cic. de Div. 1, 20.

sătyrogrăphus, i, v. satirogr.

† **sătyrus,** i, *m.* = σάτυρος: **I.** *A kind of ape*, Plin. 7, 2, 2; 5, 8, 8; 8, 54, 80; 10, 72, 93; Sol. 27 *fin.*—**II.** Sătyri, ōrum, *m.*, Σάτυροι, *A kind of wood-deities resembling apes, with two goat's feet, and very lascivious, Satyrs*: capripedes Satyros, Lucr. 4, 582; so Hor. Od. 2, 19, 4; 1, 1, 31; id. Ep. 1, 19, 4; id. A. P. 221 *sq.*; Ov. M. 1, 193; 692; 4, 25; Cic. N. D. 3, 17, et mult. al.; in the *sing.*, *a Satyr*, Ov. M. 6, 110; 383; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 125; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60.—Hence also, **B.** Like the Gr. Σάτυροι, *Grecian satiric plays*: Satyrorum scriptor, Hor. A. P. 235.

* **sauciātio,** ōnis, *f.* [saucio] *A wounding*: Cic. Caecin. 15, 43.

* **saucĭĕtas,** ātis, *f.* [saucius] *A hurting, hurt*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

saucio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To wound, hurt*: **I.** Lit. (quite class., but rarely; in Caes. not at all): Rubrius in turba sauciatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26 *fin.*; id. Vatin. 5 *fin.*: ut ictu tragulae sauciaretur, Sall. Hist. fragm. ap. Non. 398, 8: aliquem virgis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 53: genas ungue, Ov. A. A. 3, 708:—radices, Plin. 17, 22, 35.—* **2.** In partic., pregn. for *To kill*: meus discipulus valde amat illum, quem Brutus noster sauciavit, *has stabbed, mortally wounded*, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 1.—**B.** Transf. (acc. to saucius, *no.* I., B, 2), Of digging into, ploughing the ground: sauciet ut duram vomer aduncus humum, Ov. R. Am. 172; so, terrae summam partem levi vomere, Col. 2, 2, 23; cf. the words vulnero, vulnus, cicatrix, and the like.—* **2.** Poet., with se, as in Eng., *To get shot*, for *to get drunk*: haec anus admodum friguttit nimirum sauciavit se flore Liberi, Enn. in Fulg. 562, 25.—**II.** Trop. (very rarely; perh. only Plautin.): aculeata sunt, facta et famam sauciant, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 30; id. ib. 2, 2, 35.

saucĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Wounded, hurt*: **I.** Lit.: omnes saucios Convisit, Att. in Non. 398, 4; cf., multis civibus sauciis, Var. ib. 13; and, videmus ex acie efferri saepe saucios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; so too in milit. lang., Caes. B. G. 3, 4 *fin.*; 5, 36, 3; id. B. C. 3, 75, 1; 3, 78, 1, et mult. al.; cf. humorously: saucius factus sum in Veneris proelio: Sagitta Cupido cor meum transfixit, * Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 24:—taurus, Virg. A. 2, 223: funesto saucia morsu, Ov. M. 11, 373.—In a Greek construction: Haemon Corruit ipse suo saucius ense latus, Prop. 2, 8, 22; cf., stat saucia pectus, Tib. 1, 6, 49. The latter in the time of Quintilian, also saepiss. in prose: "jam vulgatum actis quoque *saucius pectus*," Quint. 9, 3, 17.

B. Transf., in gen., *Smitten, injured, enfeebled, ill, sick, distempered*, etc. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **1.** Of living things: gladiatori illi confecto et saucio consules imperatoresque vestros opponite, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. Of sick persons: fato saucia (for which previously, affecta), Prop. 2, 28, 31; cf., mulier diutino situ viscerum, App. Apol. p. 318; cf. also under *no.* 2. Of hungry persons: Belua male saucia, Sil. 15, 789. Of intoxicated persons: quid dicat, nescit saucia Terpsichore, *giddy, reeling*, Mart. 3, 68: Galli hesterno mero saucii, Just. 24, 8, 1; so 1, 8, 8; cf. also in the follg.—**2.** Of inanimate things: (tellus) rastro intacta nec ullis saucia vomeribus, *wounded, torn*, Ov. M. 1, 102: securi saucia trabs ingens, id. ib. 10, 373; cf., (janua) nocturnis potorum saucia rixis, Prop. 1, 16, 5: malus celeri saucius Africo, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 5: glacies incerto saucia sole, *weakened, melted*, Ov. M. 2, 808: alvus lubrico fluxu saucia, *attacked, diseased*, App. M. 4, p. 144; cf. above, *no.* 1: incaluit quoties saucia vena mero, *excited*, Mart. 4, 66; cf. above, *no.* 1.

II. Trop.: so most freq., as in all languages, of those *Wounded, smitten* by love (cf. also, above, *no.* I., the passage from Plautus): Medea animo aegra, amore saevo saucia, Enn. Med. in Cic. Coel. 8 (a transl. of Ἔρωτι θυμὸν ἐκπλαγεῖσα, Eurip. Med. prol. 8); cf., regina gravi jamdudum saucia cura, Vulnus alit venis, Virg. A. 4, 1; so, mens amore, Lucr. 4, 1044: vir pellice Pieria, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 15: ipse a nostro igne, Ov. Her. 5, 152; cf., a quo tua saucia mater, id. R. Am. 5; Tib. 2, 5, 109.—*Wounded, hurt, offended, injured* in any way: subesse nescio quid opinionis incommodae sauciumque ejus animum insedisse quasdam odiosas suspiciones, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1; so, Juno saucia dictis, Stat. Th. 1, 248; and, saucius dolore multo, Prud. Cath. 9, 90: Servilius de repetundis saucius, *injured, sullied* in character, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 3.—(*β*) Post-class., *c. gen.*: Psyche aegra corporis, animi saucia, App. M. 4, p. 157: fatigationis hesternae saucius, id. ib. 2, p. 121: clientes famae et salutis saucii, Aus. Prof. 5, 15.

(* **Saufeius,** a. *The name of a Roman* gens: C. Saufeius, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7:—L. Saufeius, Cic. Att. 1, 3; 4, 6.)

† **saurĭon,** i, *n.* = σαύριον, *Mustard*, Plin. 19, 8, 54.

† **saurītis,** is, *f.* = σαυρῖτις (lizard-stone), *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

‡ **saurix,** v. sorix.

† **Sauroctŏnos,** i, *m.* = Σαυροκτόνος, *The lizard-killer, an epithet of Apollo*; hence, *the name of a statue of him by Praxiteles*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70; cf., Corinthius, Mart. 14, 172 *in lemm.*

Saurŏmătae, ārum, and **Saurŏmătes,** ae, v. Sarmatae.

Saurŏmătis, ĭdis, v. Sarmatae, *no.* II., 3.

savillum, i, *n.* [suavis] *A cheese-cake*, Cato R. R. 84.

sāvĭo, sāvĭor, sāvĭum, v. suav.

Saxa, ae, *m.* *A surname of* L. Decidius, *a partisan of Caesar*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66, 2; (* Cic. Phil. 10, 10; 11, 5; 12, 8.)

saxātĭlis, e, *adj.* [saxum] *That dwells or is found among rocks, saxatile*: columbae, *i. e. which inhabit towers*, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 1: pisces, *that frequent rocks*, Col. 8, 16, 8; also *absol.*, saxatiles, Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 9, 15, 20; 32, 9, 31; Ov. Hal. 110: piscatus (*opp.* hamatilis), Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10.

(* **saxetanus,** a, um, *adj.* [saxetum] i. q. saxatilis: lacerti, Mart. 7, 78, 1: *al.* Sexitani, from the town Sex or Sexti Firmum, in Spain; *al.* Saxitani: colias Saxitanus, *al.* Sexitanus, Plin. 32, 11, 53.)

saxētum, i, *n.* [saxum] *A rocky place* (very rarely): asperum saxetum, * Cic. Agr. 2, 25 *fin.*—In the *plur.*, Col. 5, 10, 9 Schneid. *N. cr.* (*al.* saxosa).

saxĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of rock, of stone, rocky, stony*: saxea est verruca in summo montis vertice, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 48: moles, Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89; so Ov. M. 12, 283: scopulus, id. ib. 14, 73: saepta, Lucr. 4, 701: strata viarum, id. 1, 317: tecta, id. 5, 982; Ov. Her. 10, 128: crepido, Plin. 12, 1, 5: effigies bacchantis, Catull. 63, 61: umbra, *of the rocks*, Virg. G. 3, 145, et saep.: mater ad auditas stupuit ceu saxea voces, Ov. M. 5, 509.—**B.** Transf., *As hard as stone*: dentes (asini), App. M. 10, p. 249.—* **II.** Trop., *Stony*, i. e. *hard, unfeeling, obdurate*: saxeus ferreusque es, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 7.

* **saxĭālis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Of rock* or *stone, stone-*: termini, Frontin. de Colon. p. 132 Goes.

* **saxĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [saxum fero] *Stone-bearing*: habenae, *i. e. that hurl stones*, Val. Fl. 5, 608.

saxĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum-facio] *That turns into stone, petrifying* (a poet. word): Medusa, Ov. Ib. 555; Sil. 10, 178; Luc. 9, 670; cf., vultus Medusae, Ov. M. 5, 217.

saxĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum-frango] *Stone-breaking, stone-crushing*: undae maris, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42: adiantum, so called because it breaks or dissolves the stone in the bladder, Plin. 22, 21, 30; also, herba, Seren. Samm. 32, 602; App. Herb. 67; Veg. 1, 13, 5; 6, 11, 1, et al.

* **saxĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [saxum gigno] *Born* or *sprung from stone*: semen, Prud. Cath. 5, 7.

saxĭtas, ātis, *f.* [saxum] *Stony nature, stoniness* (late Lat.), Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4; 8, *no.* 109; cf. saxositas.

Saxŏnes, um, *m.* *The Saxons*, Amm. 27, 8; Salvian. Gub. D. 7, 15. In the *sing.*, *a Saxon*: *acc.*, Saxona, Claud. Laud. Stil 2, 255; Epith. Pallad. et Cel. 89: *abl.* Saxone, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 31; Nupt. Hon et Mar. 219; in Eutr. 1, 392.

* **saxōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [saxosus] *Stony nature, stoniness*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6; cf. saxitas.

saxōsus (collat. form, saxuosus, Sic. Fl. p. 11 Goes.), a, um, *adj.* [saxum] *Full of rocks* or *stones, rocky, stony*: montes, Virg. G. 2, 111: valles, id. Ecl. 5, 84: loca, Col. Arb. 21, 1: mare, id. ib. 8, 16, 8: Hypanis, Virg. G. 4, 370: Euphrates, Plin. 5, 24, 20: frutex, *growing among stones*, id. 15. 7. 7. In the *plur.* subst., saxosa, ōrum, *n.*, *Rocky* or *stony places*: piscium genera alia planis gaudent, alia saxosis, Quint. 5, 10, 21; (cf. saxatiles pisces, under saxatilis): herba in saxosis nascens, Plin. 21, 29, 103.

* **saxŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A little rock*: in asperrimis saxulis, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196.

saxum, i, *n.* *Any large, rough stone; a detached fragment of rock; a rock* (in gen.; whereas rupes is a steep rock, crag, cliff): **I.** In gen.: Lucr. 4, 267 *sq.*; cf. id. 1, 881; and, non est e saxo sculptus, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 100: pars ludicre jactant saxa inter se licitantes, Enn. Ann. 1, 15: Sisyphum adverso nixantem trudere monte Saxum, *etc.*, Lucr. 3, 1014: miser impendens magnum timet aëre saxum Tantalus, id. 3, 993: saxo cere comminui brum, Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 412; cf. si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris, Cic. Caecin. 2

90: magni ponderis saxa, Caes. B. G. 2, 29, 3; cf. id. ib. 7, 22 *fin.*; 7, 23, 2 *sq.*; 7, 46, 3: aspicite religatum asperis vinctumque saxis (Prometheum), Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10; cf. id. ib. *fin.*; and, speluncas saxis pendentibu' structas, Lucr. 6, 195; cf., of the cave of Cacus: jam primum saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Virg. A. 8, 190: inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: saxa spargens tabo, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107; cf., vesco sale saxa peresa, id. ib. 1, 327; and, nec turbida ponti Aequora laedebant naves ad saxa, id. ib. 5, 999; so too, si ad saxum quo capessit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 89, et saep. In apposition: in saxis silicibus uberiores aquae sunt, *in limestone rocks*, Vitr. 8, 1.—**2.** Proverb.: **a.** Saxum volvere, *i. e. to strive* or *endeavor in vain* (alluding to the stone of Sisyphus): satis diu hoc jam saxum volvo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 55.—**b.** Inter sacrum saxumque stare; v. sacrum, *no.* A, 2, b.

II. In partic.: **1.** *The Tarpeian Rock*: horribilis de saxo jactus, Lucr. 3, 1029; so Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31; Cic. Att. 14, 16, 2; Hor. S. 1, 6, 39; Tac. A. 2, 32; 4, 29; Modest. Dig. 48, 19, 25; v. Tarpeius.—**2.** *A superior kind of Cimolian chalk* (creta Cimolia), Plin. 35, 17, 57.—**3.** Saxa rubra; v. ruber, *no.* II., 2.

saxŭōsus, a, um, v. saxosus, *ad init.*

scăbellum (also written scabillum), i, *n. dim.* [scamnum; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 12] **1.** *A low stool, foot-stool, cricket*, Var. L. L. 5, 35, 46 *fin.*; Cato R. R. 10, 4.—**2.** Transf., *An instrument of the nature of the castanet, played on by the foot*, esp. used in dramatic representations, Cic Coel. 27 *fin.*; Suet. Calig. 54; Arn. 2, 73; Aug. de Mus. 3 *init.*

scăber, bra, brum, *adj. Rough, scurfy, scabrous* (esp. from uncleanness): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-August. prose): pectus illuvie scabrum, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; so, manus, Ov. F. 4, 921: dentes robigine, id. Met. 8, 804; Suet. Aug. 79: unguis, Ov. A. A. 3, 276; Cels. 6, 19 *fin.*: s. intonsusque homo, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90, et saep.:—tophus, Virg. G. 2, 214; Ov. Her. 15, 141: robigo (pilorum), Virg. G. 1, 495 (cf., scabies et robigo ferri, id. ib. 2, 220): cortex (*opp.* levis), Plin. 16, 31, 55: folia (*opp.* levia), id. 18, 7, 10, § 58: chartae, Plin. Ep. 8, 15, 2: gemma, Plin. 37, 7, 25; id. ib. 9, 46: aspectus arboris, id. 12, 25, 54.—*Comp.*: arbor myrrhae junipero, Plin. 12, 15, 34.—**B.** In partic., *Scabby, mangy, itchy*: oves, Cato R. R. 96, 2; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 140; Col. 7, 3, 10; Pall. Maj. 8, 2: genae, Plin. 20, 22, 87.—**II.** Trop. (post-class.): versus (*sc.* veterum poëtarum), Macr. S. 6, 3 *fin.*

scăbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [scabies] *Scabby, mangy, itchy* (a post-class. word): **I.** Lit.: palpebrae, Marc. Empir. 8.—**II.** Trop.: concupiscentia, Tert. Anim. 38.

scăbĭes, em, e, *f.* [scabo] *A roughness, scurf*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so extremely seldom): ferri (coupled with robigo), Virg. G. 2, 220 (cf., scabra robigo pilorum, id. ib. 1, 495): mali, Juv. 5, 153: vetusta cariosae testae, *filth*, App. M. 9, p. 220.—More freq., **B.** In partic., as a disease, *The scab, mange, itch*, "Cels. 5, 28, 16;" Lucil. in Non. 160, 21; Cato R. R. 5, 7; Col. 6, 13, 1; 6, 31, 2; 7, 5, 5; Virg. G. 3, 441; Juv. 2, 80; 8, 34; Hor. A. P. 453, et saep.; also of plants, Plin. 17, 24, 35; 19, 10, 57; 31, 3, 21.—Scabies, personified and worshiped as *A divinity*, acc. to Prud. Hamart. 220.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to *no.* I., B), *An itching, longing, pruriency* (very rarely): cujus (voluptatis) blanditiis corrupti, quae natura bona sunt, quia dulcedine hac et scabie carent, non cernimus satis. * Cic. Leg. 1, 17 *fin.*; so, s. et contagia lucri, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14: nos hac a scabie (*sc.* rodendi, detrectandi) tenemus ungues, Mart. 5, 60; so of *lust*, id. 6, 37; 11, 7.

‡ **scăbillārĭi,** ōrum, *m.* [scabillum] *Players on the* scabellum: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2643; so ib. *no.* 4117.

scăbillum, i, v. scabellum.

scăbĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [scabies] *The scab, the itch*, Aug. adv. Julian. 4, 13.

scăbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (a post-Aug. word): **I.** *Rough, scurfy*: coralium, Plin. 32, 2, 11: far, *old, spoiled*, Pers. 5, 74.—**II.** *Scabby, mangy, scabious*: boves, Col. 11, 2, 83: (homo), Pers. 2, 13: anguli (oculorum), Plin. 29, 2, 10: macies mulorum, App. M. 9, p. 223

* **scăbĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [scabies, *no.* II.] *An itching, irritation*: of anger, Petr. 99, 2.

scăbo, scābi, 3. *v. a. To scratch, to scrape*: caput, Lucil. in Non. 472, 6; Hor. S. 1, 10, 71: scaberat ut porcus contritis arbore costis, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 884 P.: aures, Plin. 11, 48, 108: se, id. 8, 27, 41; 10, 74, 95: tellurem pedibus, id. 10, 71, 91: laminas (doliorum), id. 18, 26, 64.

* **scabrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [scaber] *Made rough, roughened*: vitis, *i. e. jagged* by pruning it with a dull knife, Col. 4, 24, 22.

scabrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [scaber, *no.* I., B] *A roughness of the skin, scabbiness, itch, mange*, App. Herb. 73; Hier. Vit. Hil. *init.*

* **scabres,** is, *f.* [id.] *The scab, the itch*, Var. in Non. 168, 20.

* **scabrĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [scaber] *Rough, rugged*: lingua robigine, Venant. Carm. 2, 13, 7.

scăbrĭtĭa, ae, and **scabrĭtĭes,** em, e (in both forms post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Plin.), *f.* [id.] **I.** *Roughness, ruggedness*: digitorum, Plin. 34, 13, 34: unguium, id. 28, 9, 37: linguae, id. 31, 9, 45: chartae levigatur dente, id. 13, 12, 25: corticis, id. 21, 4, 10: ferramentorum, id. 28, 9, 41: arteriae, id. 27, 12, 105, et saep.—* **II.** *The scab, the itch*, Col. 7, 5, 8.

* **scabrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Rough, scabrous*: sorde, Prud. Psych. 106.

Scaea porta, ae, *f.*, Σκαιαὶ πύλαι, *The Scaean* (western, σκαιός) *gate* of Troy, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 31; Virg. A. 3, 351; Sil. 13, 73; also, acc. to the Greek, in the *plur.*, Scaeae portae, Virg. A. 2, 612; and simply Scaeae: Astyanax Scaeis dejectus ab altis, Aus. Epit. Her. 15, 3.

scaena, ae, v. scena.

1. scaeva, ae, *f.*, v. scaevus.

2. scaeva, ae, *m.* [scaevus] **I.** *A left-handed person*, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12; cf. Scaevola.—**II.** Scaeva, *A Roman surname*, e. g. D. Junius Brutus Scaeva, *consul* A.U.C. 429, Liv. 10, 43; 47: Cassius Scaeva, *a partisan of Caesar*, Caes. B. C. 3, 53, 4; Cic. Att. 13, 23, 3.

scaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scaevus, *no.* II.] (a post-class. word) **I.** *Awkwardness, perverseness*, Gell. Praef. § 20; 6, 2, 8.—**II.** *A mischance, misfortune*, App. M. 3, p. 135; 7, p. 189; 9, p. 221.

Scaevŏla (in the Fast. Capit. also written Scaevula), ae, *m.* [prop. a *dim.* of 2. scaeva, the Left-handed] *A surname of* C. Mucius, *who made his way into the camp of Porsenna to kill him, and, on being discovered, burned off his own right hand*, Liv. 2, 12 *sq.*; Flor. 1, 10; Cic. Sest. 21, 48; Sil. 8, 386, et mult. al.—After his time, *A frequent surname in the* gens Mucia; so, P. Mucius Scaevola, *consul* A.U.C. 621, *a friend of Tiberius Gracchus*, Cic. Acad. 2, 5; id. de Or. 2, 70, 285; id. Planc. 36, 88; id. Rep. 1, 19:—Q. Mucius Scaevola, *an augur, the most famous jurist of Cicero's time, son-in-law of* C. Laelius, Cic. Lael. 1; id. Leg. 1, 4, 13; id. Rep. 1, 12; id. Brut. 26, 101 *sq.*; 58, 212, et saep.

† **scaevus,** a, um, *adj.* [σκαιός; v. below, scaeva, *ad init.*] *Left, that is on the left, toward the left side* (extremely rare; most freq. in Appul.): * **I.** Lit.: itinera portarum, *i. e. running from right to left*, Vitr. 1, 5.—**II.** Trop.: **1.** *Awkward, perverse, stupid, silly*: scaevus profecto et caecus animi forem, si, *etc.*, Gell. 12, 13, 4; so, mulier, App. 9, p. 223.—**2.** Of fortune, *Unfavorable, untoward, unlucky*: fortunam scaevam an saevam verius dixerim, App. M. 2, p. 120; so, praesagium, id. ib. 10, p. 247; and in the *Sup.*: scaevissimum somnium, App. M. 4, p. 154.—Hence

scaeva, ae, *f. A sign* or *token in the sky* (observed by a Roman on his left; v. laevus), *an omen*: "*bonae scaevae* causa . . . Ea dicta ab *scaeva* id est sinistra, quod quae sinistra sunt, bona auspicia existimantur . . . a Graeco est, quod hi sinistram vocant σκαιάν," Var. L. L. 7, 5, 99; cf. Fest. p. 253 and 146: bona scaeva est mihi, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 39; so, bona, id. Stich. 5, 2, 24: canina scaeva, *taken from the barking of a dog*, id. Casin. 5, 4, 4.

scāla, ae, v. scalae, *ad init.*

scālae, ārum (cf., on the *plur.*, Var. L. L. 9, 39, 142; id. ib. 41, 144; 10, 3, 174, Quint. 1, 5, 16 Spald.; Charis. p. 20 P., p. 72 ib.; Diom. p. 315 ib., et mult. al. Sometimes also in the *sing.*: scala, ae, *f.*, Cels. 8, 15; Gai. Dig. 47, 2, 56; Aquil. Rom. p. 181 Ruhnk.), *f.* [scando; cf. mala, from mando] **I.** *A flight of steps* or *stairs, a staircase; a ladder, scaling-ladder*: scalas dare alicui utendas, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 10; cf., scalarum gradus, (* *the rounds of a ladder*), Caecin. in Cic. 6, 7, 3: Romani scalis summa nituntur opum vi, Enn. Ann. 4, 23; so Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 3: scalas ponere, *to fix*, id. B. C. 1, 28, 2 and 4; 3, 40, 2: scalas admovere, id. ib. 3, 63, 6; 3, 80, 4; Cic. Mil. 15, 40; Phil. 2, 9: (* murum scalis aggredi, Sall. J. 57; id. ib. 60;) Virg. A. 9, 507; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 15, et saep.: scalis habito tribus et altis, *up three pair of stairs*, Mart. 1, 118.—* **II.** Poet., transf., for *Steps*: haec per ducentas cum domum tulit scalas, Mart. 7, 20, 20. (* Scalae Gemoniae, v. Gemoniae: Scalae Hannibalis, *A place on the Pyrenees*, Mela, 2, 6.)

scālārĭa, ium, v. scalaris.

‡ **scālārĭi,** ōrum, *m.* [scalae] *Stairmakers*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4071.

scālāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a flight of steps* or *a ladder, scalary*: forma, Vitr. 5, 6 *fin.*: STRVCTIO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4570.—In the *neut.* subst., scalaria, ĭum, *A flight of stairs* or *steps, a stair-case*, Vitr. 5, 6 *fin.*; also in the *sing.*: SCALARE, is, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4750.

Scaldis, is, *m. The Scheldt*: *acc.* Scaldem, Caes. B. G. 6, 33, 3 Oud. *N. cr.*; Scaldim, Plin. 4, 14, 28: *abl.*, Scalde, id. 4, 17 31. Cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 146.

† **scălēnus,** a, um, *adj.* = σκαληνός, in mathematics, of a triangle, *Of unequal sides, scalene*: figura geometrica, Aus. Idyll. 13 prooem. § 7.

† **scalmus,** i, *m.* = σκαλμός, *A peg to which an oar was strapped; a thole, thole-pin*, "Vitr. 10, 8 *med.*;" Cic. Brut. 53; id. de Or. 1, 38, 174; Vell. 2, 43:—venit (Canius) mature: scalmum nullum videt, *not even a thole-pin*, i. e. *no trace of a boat*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59.

scalpellum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, scalpellus, i, Cels. 2, 10 twice) *dim.* [scalprum] *A small surgical knife, a scalpel, a lancet*: scalpellum adhibere, Cic. Sest. 65; so id. de Div. 2, 46; Col. 6, 32, 3; Plin. 28, 8, 28; Sen. de Ira, 2, 27.

scalper, ri, v. scalprum.

scalpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [with an initial sibilant from γλάφω, like the kindr. sculpo from γλύφω] **I.** *To cut, carve, scrape, scratch, engrave* (quite class.): ad pingendum, ad fingendum, ad scalpendum apta manus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: Phidiam tradunt scalpsisse marmora, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 15; so, marmora ac scyphos, id. 35, 11, 40, § 128 (Sillig. *sculpsit*): gemmas, id. 37, 10, 65: flores et acanthi eleganter scalpti, Vitr. 2, 7. Poet.: sepulcro querelam, *to carve*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 52:—terram unguibus, *to scratch, dig*, id. Sat. 1, 8, 26; Col. 7, 5, 6; so, exulceratam verrucam, Suet. Dom. 16: nates, Pompon. in Non. 516, 26: caput uno digito, Juv. 9, 133, et saep.—* **II.** Trop., in an obscene sense, *To tickle, titillate*: tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu, Pers. 1, 20.

* **scalprātus,** a, um, *adj.* [scalprum] *Having a sharp* or *cutting edge*: ferramentum, Col. 9, 15, 9.

scalprum, i, *n.* (* *masc.* collat. form **scalper,** ri, Cels. 8, 3) [scalpo] *A sharp cutting instrument; a chisel, chopper, knife,* of sculptors, husbandmen, shoemakers surgeons, *etc.*, Liv. 27, 49; Plin. 17, 16, 26 Col. 4, 25, 1; Hor. S. 2, 3, 106; Cels. 8, 3 *sq.* for *a pen-knife*, Tac. A. 5, 8; Suet. Vit. 2.

scalptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A cutter, graver* in metal or stone, Vell. 1, 17, 4; Plin 20, 13, 51; 36, 6, 5; 37, 4, 15.

scalptōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *An instrument for scratching one's self*, in the form of a hand, Mart. 14, 83 *in lemm.*

scalptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A cutting, carving,* or *graving* in stone: gemmarum, Plin. 37, 7, 30; Suet. Galb. 10; in the *plur.*, Plin. 37, 10, 63.—**II.** Concr., *A graved figure, a sculpture*: Zophori scalpturis ornati, Vitr. 4, 1; so id. 2, 9; 3, 3.

* **scalptūrātum,** i, *n.* [scalptura, *no.* II.] *A piece of carving, carved work,* Plin. 36, 25, 61.

* **scalptŭrīgo** (also written scalpurigo), inis, *f.* [scalpturio] *A scratching,* Sol. 32 *med.*

* **scalptūrĭo** (also written scalpurio, Non. 171, 32), ire, *v. desid. n.* [scalpo] *To scratch, claw:* occoepit (gallus) ibi scalpturire ungulis circumcirca, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 8.

Scămander, dri, *m.,* Σκάμανδρος: **I.** *A river in Troas,* Mel. 1, 18, 3; Plin. 5, 30, 33; Catull. 64, 538; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 484.—**II.** *A freedman of C. and L. Fabricius,* Cic. Clu. 16 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 1, 74.

† **scambus,** a, um, *adj.*=σκαμβός, *Bow-legged, bandy-legged* (pure Latin, varus), Suet. Oth. 12.

scămellum, i, v. scamillus.

scămillus, i, *m.* (acc. to Prisc. p. 615 P., scamellum, i, *n.*) *dim.* [scamnum] *A little bench* or *stool:* impares, *i. e. unequal projections* or *steps* on the pedestals of columns, Vitr. 3, 3; 5, 9.

scamma, ătis, *n.*=σκάμμα, *A wrestling-place* in the Palaestra (late Latin), Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1 *fin.*; Hier. Joann. Hieros. 16.—* **II.** Trop., *A wrestling, a contest:* Tert. ad Martyr. 3; cf. arena, *no.* II.

† **scammōnēa,** ae, *f.* = σκαμμωνία, *Scammony,* Cic. de Div. 1, 10; 20 *fin.*; Plin. 25, 5, 22; also, scammonēum, i, *n.,* Cato R. R. 157, 12: scammonĭa, Plin. 26, 8, 58; id. ib. 9, 60; Veg. 3, 6, 9; and, scammonĭum, i, *n.,* Plin. "26, 8, 38."

scammōnēum, i, v. scammonea.

scammōnĭa, ae, v. scammonea.

† **scammōnītes,** ae, *m.*=σκαμμωνίτης (*sc.* οἶνος), *Wine seasoned with scammony,* Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

scammōnĭum, ii, v. scammonea.

* **scamnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [scamnum, *no.* II., 2] In the agrimensores: ager, *A field whose breadth* (or measurement from east to west) *is greater than its length,* Aggen. p. 46 Goes.

scamnum, i, *n.* [scando] *A bench, stool, step,* etc.: **I.** In gen.: "qua simplici scansione scandebant in lectum non altum, *scabellum;* in altiorem, *scamnum,*" Var. L. L. 5, 35, 46 *fin.*; so of *a foot-stool,* Ov. A. A. 2, 211; id. ib. 1, 162: longis considere scamnis, id. Fast. 6, 305; so of *benches for sitting,* Cels. 2, 15; Mart. 5, 41; also, *horizontal branches of trees serving as seats,* Plin. 12, 1, 5; 17, 23, 35. Poet., of *A throne:* stabilita scamna, Enn. Ann. 1, 113. —**II.** In partic.: **1.** In agriculture, *A bank* or *ridge of earth* left in ploughing, *a balk,* Col. 2, 2, 25; 2, 4, 3; 3, 13, 10; Arb. 12, 2; Plin. 18, 19, 49.—**2.** In the agrimensores, *The breadth of a field* (opp. to striga, the length), Auct. Rei Agr. p. 46; 125; 198 Goes.

† **scandălizo,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*= σκανδαλίζω, *To cause to stumble, tempt to evil* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. de Virg. vel. 3; Cor. mil. 14; adv. Marc. 15, 18 *fin.*

† **scandălum,** i, *n.*=σκάνδαλον, *That which causes one to stumble, a stumbling-block* (eccl. Lat.): * **I.** Lit., Prud. Apoth. 47 praef.—Much more freq., **II.** Trop., *An inducement to sin, a temptation,* Tert. de Virg. vel. 3; adv. Jud. 14; adv. Marc. 3, 1, et saep. et al.

(* **Scandĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Named from one Scandius:* mala, Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 15, 14, 15; Cels. 4, 19.)

(* **Scandila,** ae, or **-e,** ēs, *f. An island near Euboea,* Plin. 4, 12, 23; Mela, 2, 7.)

Scandĭnōvĭa, ae, *f. A large and fruitful island in Northern Europe;* acc. to some, *Zealand,* acc. to others, *Schonen,* Mel. 3, 6, 7; also called Scandinavia, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 96; 8, 15, 16; and, Scandia, id. 4, 16, 30 *fin.*; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 309, 312 and 317.

† **scandix,** īcis, *f.*=σκάνδιξ, *The herb chervil,* Scandix caerefolium, L.; Plin. 21, 15, 65; 22, 22, 35.

scando, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.:* **I.** *Act., To climb, mount, clamber* or *get up; to ascend:* **A.** Lit. (so rarely, but quite class.): quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, *etc.,* * Cic. de Sen. 6, 17; so, arcem et Capitolium, Liv. 3, 68; 4, 2 *fin.*; cf., in curru Capitolium (of those enjoying a triumphal entry), id. 45, 39; and, curru Capitolia, Luc. 9, 600: moenia, Liv. 22, 14 Drak. *N. cr.:* tectum scalis, Plin. 14, 1, 2: testudinem, Tac. H. 3, 28: brachia longa Theseae viaĕ, Prop. 3, 21, 24: cubile, id. 4, 4, 90: cymbam (Charontis), id. 3, 18, 24, et saep.—Humorously, in an obscene sense, *To leap upon, cover:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 22.—**B.** Trop. (only in the poets and in late prose): paullatim gradus aetatis scandere adultae, Lucr. 2, 1123: scandit aeratas vitiosa naves cura, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 21. Hence, in the grammarians, scandere versus, qs. to climb up, *i. e. to measure* or *read* by its feet, *to scan;* cf., in a sarcastic double sense, of a gouty person: scandere qui nescis, versiculos laceras, Claud. Epigr. 29, 2.

II. *Neutr., To mount, rise, arise, ascend* (so freq. not till after the Aug. period): **A.** Lit.: quum scandit et instat, *climbs the wall,* Lucr. 3, 651: scandenti circa ima labor est: ceterum quantum processeris, *etc.,* Quint. 12, 10, 78:—scandere in aggerem, Liv. 3, 67 *fin.*; so, in domos superas, Ov. F. 1, 298: in adversum, Quint. 11, 3, 54: ad nidum volucris (feles), Phaedr. 2, 4, 6: per conjuncta aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 71.—**2.** Transf., of things: scandentisque arcis consurgit vertice murus, Prop. 4, 1, 125:—in tecta jam silvae scandunt, Plin. 15, 14, 14; so, aquae in sublime, id. 31, 1, 1: sol ad aquilonem, id. 18, 28, 68. —**B.** Trop.: timor et minae Scandunt eodem, quo dominus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 38: supra principem scandere, Tac. H. 4, 8.

scandŭla (on account of its identity in meaning with scindula, the follg. passages in many MSS. have scindula). ae, *f. dim.* [scando] *A shingle* for a roof (so named from their rising, like steps, one above the other); mostly in the *plur.:* Plin. 16, 10, 15; 18; Col. 8, 3, 6; Vitr. 2, 1.

‡ **scandulaca** genus herbae frugibus inimicae, quod eas velut hedera implicando necat, Fest. p. 147.

* **scandŭlāris,** e, *adj.* [scandula] *Shingled, shingle-:* tectum, App. M. 3, p. 137.

* **scandŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.] *A shingler,* Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

scansĭlis, e, *adj.* [scando] *That may be climbed* (a Plinian word): **I.** Lit.: ficus, Plin. 17, 11, 16.—* **II.** Trop.: lex annorum, *i. e. the law of critical years* (placed at certain distances or steps from each other) or *climacterics,* Plin. 7, 49, 50.

scansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A climbing up* (extremely seldom): * **I.** Lit.: qua simplici scansione scandebant in lectum, Var. L. L. 5, 35, 46 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: sonorum, *a rising* or *elevation of tones* of the voice, Vitr. 6, 1.—In grammar, *A metrical reading* or *scanning* of verse, *scansion,* Beda, p. 2368 P.

* **scansōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *for climbing:* genus machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1.

Scantĭa silva, v. Scantius, *no.* II., 1.

Scantĭānus, a, um, v. Scantius, *no.* II., 2.

Scantīnĭus (also written Scātīnĭus), i, *m.:* **I.** *A Roman name,* e. g. P. Scantinius, *a pontifex,* Liv. 23, 21 *fin.*—**II.** *The* Lex Scantinia de nefanda Venere *is named after one Scantinius, a tribune of the people,* otherwise unknown, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3; 8, 14, 4; Suet. Dom. 8; Juv. 2, 44; Tert. de Monog. 12; Prud. στεφ. 10, 203: Scātīnĭa, Aus. Epigr. 89, 4.

Scantĭus, a: **I.** *Name of a Roman gens.* So, Scantia, ae, *f., A woman abused by Clodius,* Cic. Mil. 27, 75.—**II.** Derivv.: **1. Scantĭus,** a, um, *adj., Scantian:* silva, *in Campania,* Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 3; 3, 4, 15: aquae, perh. in the same place, Plin. 2, 107, 111.—**2. Scantĭānus,** a, um, *adj.,* The same: mala, Cato R. R. 7, 3; 143 *fin.*; Var. R. R. 1, 59, 1; Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 15, 14, 15: vitis, Var. in Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 47.

† **scăpha,** ae, *f.*= σκάφη, *A light boat, a skiff:* de navi timidae desiluerunt in scapham, Plaut. Rud. prol. 75; so id. ib. 1, 2, 74; 76; 84; 2, 3, 36; 38; Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154; Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19; Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 535, 11; Liv. 44, 42: biremis, * Hor. Od. 3, 29, 62: piscatoria, Just. 2, 13, et saep.

† **scăphe,** ēs, *f.*=σκάφη, *A concave sun-dial,* Vitr. 9, 9.

† **scăphĭum,** ii, *n.*=σκαφίον: **I.** *A concave vessel* or *basin in the form of a boat,* Lucr. 6, 1045; Vitr. 8, 1 *med.*—**II.** In partic.: **1.** *A drinking-vessel in the form of a boat,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 11; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17.—**2.** *A chamber-pot* used by women, Mart. 11, 11; Juv. 6, 264; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 27 *fin.*—**3.** *A concave sun-dial,* Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

scăphŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [scapha] *A little boat* or *skiff,* Veg. Mil. 3, 7; Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 1.

Scaptēsŭla (also written Scaptensula), ae, *f.,* Σκαπτησύλη, *A town in Thrace, celebrated for its silver mines,* Lucr. 6, 811; cf. Fest. p. 256 and 147.

Scaptĭa, ae, *f. A very ancient town in Latium,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 663.—Deriv., **Scaptĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of Scaptia, Scaptian:* tribus, Liv. 8, 17 *fin.*—Hence **Scaptĭensis,** e, *adj., Of the Scaptian tribe:* tribules, Suet. Aug. 40.

Scăpŭla, ae, *m.:* **I.** *A Roman surname.* So, **1.** *A partisan of Pompey, the main instigator of the Spanish war,* Auct. B. Hisp. 33; Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 1.—**2.** *A usurer in the time of Cicero,* Cic. Quint. 4, 17.—**II.** Deriv., **Scăpŭlānus,** a, um, *adj., Named after one Scapula:* horti, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 4.

scăpŭlae, ārum, *f.:* **I.** *The shoulder-blades,* in men and animals, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*; Plin. 21, 21, 89; 30, 14, 43; Ov. A. A. 3, 273; Var. R. R. 2, 7, 5; Plin. 11, 29, 35 *fin.,* et al.—**II.** Transf.: **1.** *The shoulders, back,* in gen.: qui saepe ante in nostras scapulas cicatrices indiderunt, *have cut me over the shoulders,* Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 7; so id. ib. 2, 2, 49; id. Casin. 5, 3, 14; id. Epid. 1, 2, 22; id. Poen. 1, 1, 25; id. Pers. 1, 1, 32; id. Trin. 4, 3, 2; id. Truc. 4, 3, 19; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 26; Sen. de Ira, 3, 12: "*pro scapulis* cum dicit Cato, significat pro injuria verberum. Nam complures leges erant in cives rogatae, quibus sanciebatur poena verberum." *etc.,* Fest. p. 206 and 127.—**2.** Of inanimate things: machinae, *shoulder-pieces, cheeks,* Vitr. 10, 3: montium, *the higher ridges,* Tert. Pall. 2.

Scăpŭlāni horti, v. Scapula, *no.* II.

† **scapus,** i, *m.*=σκᾶπος (Doric for σκῆπτρον), *A shaft, stem, stalk, trunk,* etc., Var. R. R. 1, 31, 5; Col. 9, 4, 4; Plin. 18, 10, 21; Sen. Ep. 86 *med.*; *a cylinder on which paper* or *books were rolled,* Plin. 13, 12, 23 *fin.*; Var. in Non. 168, 14; a weaver's *yarn-beam,* Lucr. 5, 1352; *the shaft* of a column, Vitr. 3, 2 *sq.*; *the shank* of a candlestick, Plin. 34, 3, 6; *the post* or *newel* of a circular stair-case, Vitr. 9, 2 *fin.*; *the main stile* of a door on which it hinged, id. 4, 6; *the beam* of a balance, Vitr. 10, 8; Fest. s. v. AGINA, p. 9; and s. v. LIBRILE, p. 86; *the virile member,* Aug. Civ. D. 7, 24 *fin.*; Veg. 5, 14, 17.

† **scărăbēus,** i, *m.*= σκαράβειος (σκάραβος), *A beetle, scarab, scarabee,* Plin. 11, 28, 34; 30, 11, 30; Aus. Epigr. 70.

scardĭa, ae, *f. A plant, also called* aristolochia, App. Herb. 19.

(* **Scardus** (Scordus), i, *m. A mountain of Illyria,* Liv. 43, 20.)

scărīfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [scarifico] *A scratching open;* of the skin, *a scarifying,* Col. 6, 12, 1; 6, 17, 1; Veg. 4, 21, 1; of the bark of a tree, Plin. 17, 27, 42; of the ground for planting, id. 18, 16, 39.

† **scărīfĭco** (collat. form, "SCARIFO, χαράσσω, κατακνίζω," Gloss. Philox.; also in a MS. of Colum.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [σκᾰρῑφάομαι] *To scratch open, scarify:* gingivas, Plin. 32, 7, 26: truncum arboris, Pall. Mart. 10, 28: sinapi compressum, Col. 12, 57, 1: dolorem, *to remove by scarifying,* Plin. 28, 11, 49.—In the *pass.,* scărīfio: Scrib. Comp. 262.

† **scărītis,** ĭdis, *f.,* σκαρῖτις, *A precious stone, resembling in color the fish* scarus, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

(* **Scarphēa** (**-ĭa**), ae, *f.:* **I.** *A town of Locris, near Thermopylae,* Liv. 32, 3; 36, 20; Plin. 4, 7, 12.—**II.** *An island of the Aegean Sea,* Plin. 4, 12, 20.)

† **scărus** (scārus, Enn. in App. Apol. p. 299), i, *m.*=σκάρυς. *A kind of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans;* acc. to some, *a species of wrasse,* Labrus scarus, L.; "Plin. 9, 17, 29; Ov. Hal. 11; 119; Col. 8, 16, 1 and 9;" Enn. 1, 1; Hor. S. 2,

2, 22; id. Epod. 2, 50; Mart. 13, 84; Fest. s. v. POLLUCERE, p. 216.

scătĕbra, ae, *f.* [scateo] *A bubbling* or *gushing up* of water (not ante-Aug., and extremely rare): undae, Virg. G. 1, 110: fontium, Plin. 5, 1, 1: fonticuli, id. 31, 10, 46; cf. scaturex and scaturigo.

scăteo, ēre (ante-class. also, scatit, Lucr. 5, 41; 6, 892; and scatĕre, Poet.—Enn.?—ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69; Lucr. 5, 597; 950; 6, 897), *v. n.* *To bubble, gush, well, spring*, or *flow forth* (a poet. word; not before the Aug. period in prose): **I.** Lit.: fontes scatere, Poet. ap. Cic. l. l.; cf., fons scatit, Lucr. 6, 892 *sq.*; and, coupled with erumpere, id. 5, 950; so id. 5, 597.

II. Transf., i. q. abundare: * **A.** *To be plentiful; to swarm, abound:* cuniculi scatent in Hispania, Plin. 8, 58, 83.—Much more freq.. **B.** With the *abl.* (once also with a *gen.* and with a respective *acc.*), *To gush forth with*, i. e. *to be full of; to swarm* or *abound with, be rich in* or *crowded with* any thing, *etc.*: **1.** Lit.: (*α*) *c. abl.*: vino scatet, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22: arx (Corinthi) scatens fontibus, Liv. 45, 28: scatentem beluis pontum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 26; cf., Nilus scatet piscibus, Mel. 1, 9, 3; so, tota ferme Hispania metallis, Plin. 3, 3, 4: Terracina silvis nucum, id. 16, 32, 59: populi tigri fera, id. 6, 20, 23, § 73.—* (*β*) *c. gen.*: terra ferarum scatit, Lucr. 5, 41.—**2.** Trop.: qualibus ostentis Aristandri volumen scatet, Plin. 17, 25, 38; cf., sic videas quosdam scatere verbis, ut, *etc.*, Gell. 1, 15, 2; and id. 17, 8, 4: (urtica) vel plurimis scatet remediis, Plin. 22, 13, 15.—With a respective accusative: amas pol, misera: id tuus scatet animus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 9.

Scatinĭus, ii, v. Scantinius.

scăto, ĕre, v. scateo, *ad init.*

* **scătūrex,** īgis, *m.* [scaturio] *A bubbling* or *gushing spring:* Var. in Non. 172, 27; cf. scaturigo and scatebra.

scătūrīgĭnes, um, *f.* [id.] *Gushing* or *bubbling waters, spring-water*, Liv. 44, 33; Frontin. Aquaed. 10.

* **scătūrīgĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [scaturigines] *Full of* or *abounding in springs, springy:* terra, *i. e. boggy, marshy*, Col. 5, -, 6.

scătūrĭo, ire, *v. n.* [scateo] *To stream, flow*, or *gush out* (not before the Aug. period, and very rare): * **I.** Lit.: scaturiens aqua, Pall. 1, 33 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., like scateo: **A.** *To come forth in great numbers, to swarm, abound:* vermiculi, Auct. Priap. 47.—**B.** *To be full of, filled with* a thing: **1.** Lit.: solum, quod fontibus non scaturiat, Col. 3, 1, 8.—**2.** Trop.: (Curio) totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit, *he is all possessed with it*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2:—aurae scaturientes sermonis, Prud. στεφ. 10, 551.

Scaurĭānus, a, um, v. scaurus, *no.* II., B.

† **scaurus,** a, um, *adj.* = σκαῦρος: **I.** *With large and swollen ankles, having the ankles bunching out:* "illum Balbutit *scaurum* pravis fultum male talis," Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.—**II.** Scaurus, i, *m.*, *A frequent surname in the* gens Aemilia *and* Aurelia. So M. Aemilius Scaurus, *whom Cicero defended in an oration, part of which is still extant.*—Hence **Scaurĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Relating to Scaurus:* oratio, Mart. Cap. 5, 140.

† **scāzon,** ontis, *m.* = σκάζων (limping), *An iambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot*, Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 2.

scĕlĕrāte, *adv.*, v. scelero, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

scĕlĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of scelero.

* **scĕlĕrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [scelus] *Guilt, wickedness, criminality:* facti, Martian. Dig. 48, 21, 3.

scĕlĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To pollute, defile, contaminate, desecrate* (in the *verb. finit.* very rarely, and only poet.): impia non verita est divos scelerare parentes, Catull. 64, 405; cf. Stat. Th. 2, 663: parce pias scelerare manus, Virg. A. 3, 42; cf. Stat. Th. 9, 666.—Hence

scĕlĕrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Polluted, profaned* by crime: **A.** Lit. (so appellatively; likewise only in the poets): terra, Virg. A. 3, 60; so, terrae, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 29; cf., limina Thracum, id. Met. 13, 628.—**2.** In partic., as an *adj. propr.*, denoting places where crimes had been committed or criminals punished. So, **a.** Sceleratus Vicus, *The street in Rome where the daughter of Servius Tullius drove over her father's corpse*, "Liv. 1, 48; Var. L. L. 5, 32, 44; Ov. F. 6, 609; Fest. p. 148 and 258."—**b.** Sceleratus Campus, *Where unchaste Vestals were buried alive*, "Liv. 8, 15; Fest. p. 148 and 258."—**c.** Scelerata sedes, *The place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus*, Tib. 1, 3, 67; Ov. M. 4, 456; also called Sceleratum limen, Virg. A. 6, 563.—In a different acceptation, Scelerata Porta and Castra; see under *no.* B, 2.

B. Transf.: **1.** Subjectively, *Bad, impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, vicious, flagitious;* in the *masc.* subst., *a bad, impious*, or *vicious person; a wretch, miscreant* (the predom. signif.; freq. coupled with nefarius, impius, *etc.*; cf. consceleratus): virum sceleratum, facinorosum, nefarium, Cic. Rep. 3, 17; cf., deliberantium genus totum sceleratum et impium, id. Off. 3, 8, 37; so of persons: id. Mur. 30 (coupled with nefarius); id. Att. 9, 15 *fin.* (with impurus); Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7 (with impius); Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 4; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 132; id. Ad. 4, 2, 14; Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23; Caes. B. G. 6, 34, 5; Sall. C. 52 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 59; 31, 31; Suet. Ner. 46; Hor. S. 2, 3, 71; 221, et al.; in the *Comp.*: Ov. M. 11, 781; in the *Sup.*: Sall. J. 14, 2; 31, 12; Liv. 4, 32, et saep.: sceleratas ejus preces et nefaria vota cognovimus, Cic. Clu. 68 *fin.*: contra patriam scelerata arma capere, Cic. Phil. 11, 1; cf., conjuratio, Liv. 2, 6; and, insania belli, Virg. A. 7, 461: caput, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 33: vox (coupled with inhumana), Cic. Fin. 3, 19 *fin.*: consilia, Vell. 2, 130, 3: amor habendi, Ov. M. 1, 131, et saep.; in the *Comp.*: causa parricidii, Just. 10, 2; in the *Sup.*: res, Quint. 3, 8, 45: fraus humani ingenii, Plin. 34, 14, 39.—Poet.: subit ira sceleratas sumere poenas, *i. e. to take satisfaction for her crimes*, Virg. A. 2, 576.

2. (as a result of viciousness or criminality; cf. scelus, *no.* II., c) *Hurtful, harmful, noxious, pernicious, unhappy, unfortunate, calamitous*, etc. (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): teritur sinapis scelerata: qui terunt, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 28; cf., herba, App. Herb. 8; and in the *Sup.*: sceleratissimi serpentum haemorrhois et prester, Plin. 24, 13, 73; so, frigus, Virg. G. 2, 256: lues, Mart. 1, 102: poëmata, id. 3, 50, et saep.: MATER, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 12, *no.* 122; so Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 237, *no.* 631; and, PARENTES, Inscr. ap. Mur. 1187, 2.—Hence, **b.** As an *adj. propr.*: (*α*) Scelerata Porta, *The gate* (also called Porta Carmentalis) *through which the three hundred* Fabii *marched on their fatal expedition*, "Fest. p. 148 and 258; Serv. Virg. A. 8, 337; Flor. 1, 12, 2."—(*β*) Scelerata Castra, *The camp in which D. Drusus died*, Suet. Claud. 1.

Adv., scĕlĕrāte (acc. to *no.* B, 1), *Impiously, wickedly, nefariously* (Ciceronian): peccavi scelerateque feci, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 2; so, facere (coupled with audacter), id. Sull. 24: dicere (*opp.* pie), id. Mil. 38: susceptum bellum, id. Cat. 1, 10 *fin.* In the *Sup.*: machinatus omnes insidias, id. Sest. 64.

scĕlĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scelus] *Full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed* (ante- and post-class.): ubi ego illum scelerosum et impium inveniam? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 1; so, s. et polluta mulier, App. M. 10, p. 253; and absol., scelerosus, *A wicked* or *vicious person, a wretch*, Lucil. in Non. 174, 27; Var. L. L. 6, 8, 76: s. atque impia facta, Lucr. 1, 84: o diem scelerosum et indignum, Afr. in Non. 174, 29.

scĕleste, *adv.*, v. scelestus, *ad fin.*

scĕlestus, a, um, *adj.* [scelus; like funestus, from funus] *Wicked, villainous, infamous, accursed, abominable; knavish, roguish;* and, subst., *a wicked person, a knave, rogue, scoundrel, miscreant* (freq. ante-class. in Plaut. and Ter.; after the class. period, sceleratus is more freq.; v. h. v. *no.* B.; in Cic. not used of persons; in Caes. not at all): **I.** Lit.: ego sum malus, Ego sum sacer, scelestus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 14; cf., perjuravisti, sceleste, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 120 *sq.*: o scelestum atque audacem hominem! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42; so of persons: Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 36; id. Merc 1, 90; id. Pseud. 3, 2, 103, et saep.; Ter Heaut. 5, 2, 17; id. Ad. 2, 1, 5; id. Eun. 1, 1, 26, et al.; Sall. C. 51, 32; 52, 15; Liv. 5, 27; Quint. 2, 16, 2; Hor. Od. 2, 4, 17, 3, 2, 31; 3, 11, 39; id. Epod. 7, 1; in the *Comp.*: Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 5; id. Cist. 4, 1, 8; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 22, et al.; in the *Sup.*: id. Amph. 2, 1, 2; cf. so as a term of reproach or abuse: sceleste, scelesta, *etc.*, *you knave! you wretch!* id. Pseud. 1, 3, 120; 126; Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 51; id. Eun. 4, 4, 1; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 71;—Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 23; id. Most. 1, 3, 26; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 1; 16;—Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 26; cf. in the *Sup.*: scelestissime, audes mihi praedicare id? *you arrant rogue!* id. Amph. 2, 1, 11:—scelestum ac nefarium facinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37; cf., res scelesta, atrox, nefaria, id. ib. 22, 62: facinus scelestius, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 2; cf., scelesto facinori scelestiorem sermonem addidit, Liv. 5, 27: scelestae hae sunt aedes, impia est habitatio, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 73: scelestior coena, id. Rud. 2, 6, 24: lingua, id. Amph. 2, 1, 7: nuptiae, Sall. C. 15, 2: servitium, id. Hist. fragm. 3, 22, p. 233 Gerl.: malitia, Phaedr. 2, 4, 5.

II. Transf., in Plaut., for sceleratus (*no.* B, 2), *Baleful, calamitous, unlucky:* scelestiorem ego annum argento fenori Numquam ullum vidi, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 1.

Adv., scĕleste (acc. to *no.* I.), *Wickedly, viciously, impiously, abominably, detestably:* sceleste atque impie facere, Liv. 24, 25; so, parta bona, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 22: insimulare, Vell. 2, 60, 3: exercere arma, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3. In the *Comp.*: interit pudor, Aug. Ep. 202.—Humorously: tu sceleste suspicaris, ego ἀφελῶς scripsi, *roguishly*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 8.

† **scĕlĕtus,** i, *m.* = σκελετός, *A skeleton*, "eviscerata forma diri cadaveris," App. Apol. p. 313, 35, and 315, 9 *sq.*

* **scĕlĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [scelus] *A wicked man, scoundrel:* magnus scelio, Petr. 50, 5.

† **scĕlŏtyrbe,** ēs, *f.* = σκελοτύρβη, *A lameness in the ankles* or *in the knees*, Plin. 25, 3, 6.

scĕlus, ĕris, *n.* *An evil deed; a wicked, heinous*, or *impious action; a crime, sin, enormity* (the strongest of the general terms for morally bad actions, either of a religious nature or otherwise; of course very frequent in prose and poetry; used equally in the *sing.* and the *plur.*; but in general without an object-genitive; v. the follg.): facinus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66; cf. so, opp. to flagitia and delicta, Tac. G. 12: majus in sese scelus concipere nefariis sceleribus coöpertus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37; cf., detestabile scelus, id. Lael. 8, 27: documentum Persarum sceleris, id. Rep. 3, 9; cf., ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia . . . hinc pietas, illinc scelus, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: scelus est igitur, nocere bestiae, quod scelus qui velit, *etc.*, id. Rep. 3, 11: quid mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod, *etc.*, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7; cf., nefario scelere concepto, id. Verr. 2, 4, 32 *fin.*; so too, concipere in se, id. ib. 2, 1, 4 (v. supra): tantum sceleris admittere, id. Att. 9, 10, 3: scelus nefarium facere, id. de Or. 1, 51, 221; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25: perficere, id. Cluent. 68 *fin.* So the phrases, scelus anhelare, id. Cat. 2, 1: moliri, id. Att. 7, 11: edere, id. Phil. 13, 9 *fin.*; cf., edere in aliquem, id. Sest. 27: suscipere, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: scelere se alligare, id. Flacc. 17 *fin.*; cf., scelere astringi, id. Sest. 50 *fin.*: scelere obstringi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 32: obrui, Liv. 3, 19, et saep.—With the *gen. obj.*: scelus legatorum contra jus gentium interfectorum, *the crime of murdering their deputies*, Liv. 4, 32.—Proverb.: vulgo dicitur: Scelera non habere consilium, Quint. 7, 2, 44.

II. Transf.: **A.** Of animals or things inanimate (post-Aug.; perh. only Plinian), *A bad quality, a vice, fault:* nec bestiarum solum ad nocendum scelera sunt, sed interim aquarum quoque et locorum, Plin. 25, 3, 6; so, maximum salamandrae, id. 29, 4, 23; and, naturae, *i. e. earthquakes, inundations*, etc., id. 2, 93, 95.

B. Concr., in vulgar lang. as a term of reproach, *Rascal, scoundrel;* and of women, *drab*, *baggage*, etc.: minime miror. navis si fracta tibi, Scelus te et sceleste parta quae vexit bona, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 22; so id. Amph. 2, 1, 7; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 9· id. Mil. 3, 2, 14; 27, et saep.; Ter. Andr. 2. 1, 18; 4, 1, 42; id. Eun. 5, 4, 19; id. Ad. 5, 1, 6; 12, et al.; cf. so too, scelus viri, *you scoundrel of a man*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60.—With a masc. pron.: ubi illic est scelus, quid me perdidit? Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 1; cf., scelus quemnam hic laudat? *what knave?* id. ib. 5, 2, 3.

C. In Plaut., Terent., and Mart., *A mishap* (qs. arising from wickedness), *a misfortune, calamity* (cf. sceleratus, *no.* B, 2, and scelestus, *no.* II.): perdidi unum filium puerum quadrimum... Major potitus hostium est: quod hoc est scelus! Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 104: *Pa.* Quid hoc est sceleris? *Ch.* Perii, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 34 Ruhnk.; Mart. 7, 14.

† **1. scēna** (in the earliest per., and so too afterward in many MSS., written scaena; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 99; Prisc. p. 561 P.; see also Freund. Cic. Mil. p. 29 *sq.*), ae, *f.* = σκηνή, *The stage, boards, scene* of a theatre: dum histrio in scena siet, Plaut. Poen. prol. 20; cf., in scena esse Roscium intelligat, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: foris hic extra scenam fient proelia, Plaut. Capt. prol. 60: quum scena croco Cilici perfusa recens est, Lucr. 2, 416: scenae magnificentia, Cic. Mur. 19: nec vero scena solum referta est his sceleribus, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69, et saep. In the *plur.*: aut Agamemnoniis scenis agitatus Orestes, *on the stage*, i. e. *in tragedies*, Virg. A. 4, 471; cf., aut agitur res in scenis, Hor. A. P. 179.

B. Transf. (post-Aug.), of the schools of rhetoric, as *Scenes* for the display of eloquence: at nunc adolescentuli deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum, qui rhetores vocantur, Tac. Or. 35.

II. Trop.: **1.** *The public stage, the public*: quia maxima quasi oratori scena videatur concionis, Cic. de Or. 2, 83; id. Planc. 12; cf., ubi se a vulgo et scena in secreta remorant Virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Laeli, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71.—**2.** *Outward show, parade, pretext*: scena rei totius haec: Pompeius, tamquam Caesarem non impugnet, *etc.*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3; cf., ne quid scenae deesset, Petr. 117, 10; and Suet. Calig. 15: scenam ultro criminis parat, Tac. A. 14, 7 *fin.*

2. ‡ **scena** ab aliis, a quibusdam SACENA appellatur, dolabra pontificalis, Fest. p. 251 and 145.

scēnālis, e, *adj.* [1. scena] *Of* or *belonging to the stage, scenic, theatrical* (extremely rare for scenicus): species, Lucr. 4, 77: frondes, Poet. in Anth. Lat. 2, p. 48 ed. Burm.

scēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the stage, scenic, dramatic, theatrical* (late Lat. for scenicus): artifices, *i. e. players*, Amm. 28, 4 *fin.*: PICTOR, *i. e. a scene-painter*, Inscr. Mur. 948, 4.

* **scēnātĭcus,** i, *m.* [id.] *A stage-player*: ut comici, cinaedici, scenatici, Var. in Non. 176, 19.

* **scēnātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [id.] for scenicus, *Of* or *belonging to the stage*, Var. in Non. 176, 18 (an unintelligible passage).

scēnĭce, *adv.*, v. scenicus, *ad fin.*

† **scēnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = σκηνικός, *Of* or *belonging to the stage, scenic, dramatic, theatrical* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: artifices, *players, actors*, Cic. Arch. 5, 10; Suet. Caes. 84; also, actores, Quint. 6, 1, 26; 11, 3, 4; cf. in the follg., *no.* b: ludi, *stage-plays, theatrical representations*, in a gen. sense (opp. to games of wrestling, racing, *etc.*), "Liv. 7, 2;" 31, 4; 34, 54; Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 37; Suet. Calig. 26; id. Ner. 11; cf., operae (coupled with gladiatoriae), id. Aug. 43: organa, id. Ner. 44: coronae, id. ib. 53: habitus, id. ib. 38: gestus, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: modulatio, Quint. 11, 3, 57: venustas, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 30; cf., decor quidam, Quint. 2, 10, 13: dicacitas (coupled with scurrilis), id. 6, 3, 29: fortuna dubia, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 8: adulteria, *represented on the stage*, Ov. Tr. 2, 514.—In the *neutr.*: quin etiam, quod est inprimis frivolum ac scenicum, verbum petant (declamatores), quo incipiant, Quint. 10, 7, 21; cf., with a subject-clause: complodere manus scenicum est et pectus caedere, id. 11, 3, 123.—**b.** Subst.: (*a*) scēnĭcus, i, *m.*, *A player, actor*: Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114; so in the *plur.*, id. Planc. 12, 30; id. Verr. 2, 3, 79 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 158; Suet. Tib. 34; id. Ner. 11, 21, et saep.: orator plurimum aberit a scenico (coupled with comoedi), Quint. 1, 11, 3; so in the *sing.*: Suet. Ner. 42 *fin.*; as a term of reproach applied to Nero (on account of his passion for the stage), *A stage-hero*: Tac. A. 15, 59.—(*β*) scēnĭca, ae, *f.*, *A female player, an actress*, Cod. Justin. 5, 27, 1.—* **II.** Transf., opp. to real, true, actual, *Fictitious, pretended*: populus Romanus, invictus a veris regibus ab illo imaginario et scenico rege (*sc.* Andrisco) superatur, *by that theatrical king*, Flor. 2, 14, 4.—**Adv.*, scēnĭce, *Theatrically, after the manner of players*: cum aliqua velut scenice fiunt, Quint. 6, 1, 38.

† **scēnŏgrăphĭa,** ae, *f.* = σκηνογραφία, *A drawing in perspective*: "*scenographia* est frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio ad circinique centrum omnium linearum responsus," Vitr. 1, 2 Rode. (Others read sciăgrăphĭa = σκιāγραφία, in the same signif.)

Scēpsis, is, *f.*, Σκῆψις: **I.** *A town in Mysia*, Plin. 5, 30, 32.—**II.** Hence **Scepsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Scepsis*: Metrodorus, *of Scepsis*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24 *fin.*; Plin. 34, 7, 16; also called simply Scepsius, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 38.

(* **Scептĭci,** ōrum, *m.* *The Skeptics, the disciples of Pyrrho*, Quint. 10, 1, 124.)

† **scēptos,** i, *m.* = σκηπτός, *A gust, squall, storm*, that rushes from above, App. de Mundo, p. 64.

sceptrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sceptrum-fero] *Sceptre-bearing* (a poet. word): manus Servi, Ov. F. 6, 480: Tonantes, *i. e. Jupiter and Juno*, Sen. Med. 59.

sceptrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sceptrum-gero] *Sceptre-bearing* (a poet. word of the post-Aug. period): Laii, Stat. Th. 11, 636: rex, Sil. 16, 245.

† **scēptrum,** i, *n.* = σκῆπτρον, *A royal staff, a sceptre*: (rex Ptolemaeus) sedens cum purpura et sceptro et illis insignibus regiis, Cic. Sest. 26 *fin.*; so Quint. 9, 3, 57; 11, 3, 158; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Galb. 1; Virg. A. 7, 247; 12, 206; Ov. M. 7, 103; 1, 178; 5, 422, et mult. al. Also borne by a king's daughter, Virg. A. 1, 653 Heyne.—Poet., in the *plur.*, by way of amplification, of a single sceptre: Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12 *fin.*; cf., celsa sedet Aeolus arce Sceptra tenens, Virg. A. 1, 57; and of Juno: Ov. M. 3, 265; so, again, id. ib. 1, 596; 11, 560; Virg. A. 7, 173; 252, et al.—**B.** Transf.: * **1.** Humorously, of a teacher's *rod*: ferulae tristes, sceptra paedagogorum, Mart. 10, 62.—* **2.** *A name of the plant* aspalathus, Plin. 12, 24, 52.—* **3.** *A man's yard*, Auct. Priap. 25.—**II.** Trop., as a symbol of authority, also used by the poets, in the *plur.*, for *Kingdom, rule, dominion, authority*: en impero Argis, sceptra mihi liquit Pelops, Poeta (Att.?) ap. Quint. 9, 4, 140: tu mihi, quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque Concilias, Virg. A. 1, 78; cf., sic nos in sceptra reponis? id. ib. 1, 253; so, again, id. ib. 7, 422; 9, 9; Ov. F. 4, 198; id. Met. 6, 677, et al.:—adde Heliconiadum comites, quorum unus Homerus Sceptra potitus, *etc.*, Lucr. 3, 1051.

† **scēptūchus,** i, *m.* = σκηπτοῦχος, *A sceptre-bearer*, a high officer of state in the East, Tac. A. 6, 33.

† **schĕda** (also written scĭda, Cic. Att. 1, 20 *fin.*; id. Fam. 15, 16, 1), *f.* = σχέδη (σχίδη; cf. Passow, under σχέδη), *A strip of papyrus-bark*, Plin. 13, 12, 23; *a leaf of paper*, Cic. Att. 1, 20 *fin.*; id. Fam. 15, 16, 1; Quint. 1, 8, 19; Mart. 4, 91.

† **schĕdĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = σχέδιος, *Made suddenly* or *off-hand; hastily put* or *thrown together*. Hence, as in the Greek, subst., **I.** schĕdĭa, ae, *f.* = σχεδία (sc. ναῦς), *A raft, float*, constructed in haste, Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 6; cf. Fest. p. 148.—**II.** schĕdĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* carmen), *An extemporaneous poem*, Petr. 4 *fin.*; App. Flor. p. 364; Aus. Idyll. 7 praef.; Sid. Ep. 8, 3; cf. Fest. l. l.

(* **schĕdŭla** (scidula), ae, *f. dim.* [scheda or scida] *A small leaf of paper*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16; Hier. Ruf. 3, 2.)

† **schēma,** ae, *f.* (cf. diadema, dogma, *etc.*, Prisc. p. 679 P.), and (mostly post-Aug.) ătis, *n.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.*, schemasin, Var. in Charis. p. 38; but schematibus, Lampr. Heliog. 19; v. in the follg., *no.* I., *β*) = σχῆμα, *A shape, figure, form, fashion, manner*, etc.: **I.** In gen. (so mostly ante-class.; not found in Cicero): (*a*) *Fem.*: servili schemâ, Plaut. Am. prol. 117; cf. Caecil. in Prisc. p. 679 P.; so, lepidâ s. ornare. Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 2, acc. to Prisc. l. l.; also Pomp. in Non. 225, 1: exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. Tib. 43.—(*β*) *Neutr.*: pergite thyrsigerae Bacchae modo Bacchico cum schemate, Naev. in Non. 225, 2: schema antiquum retinere, Lucil. ib. 3:—Aristippus naufrâgio cum ejectus ad Rhodiensium litus animadvertisset geometrica schemata descripta, Vitr. 6 praef.: vasa schematibus libidinosissimis inquinata, Lampr. Heliog. 19.—**II.** In partic., in speech, *A figure of speech, rhetorical figure*; pure Latin, figura (esp. freq. in Quint.; in Cic., however, written as Greek): "Quint. 9, 1, 1 *sq.*;" and repeatedly in the three first chapters of the ninth book; cf., also, ib. 1, 5, 52 *sq.*; 4, 1, 49; 4, 5, 4; 5, 10, 70.

† **schēmătismos,** i, *m.* = σχηματισμός, *A figurative* or *florid manner of speaking*, Quint. 1, 8, 14.

† **schĭdĭa,** ae, *f.* = σχίδαι or σχίδια, *A chip, splinter* of wood, Vitr. 2, 1; 7, 10.

† **schisma,** ătis, *n.* = σχίσμα, *A split, separation, disunion, schism* (eccl. Latin), Tert. Praescr. 5; Prud. στεφ. 11, 19; 30.

† **schismătĭcus,** i, *m.* = σχισματικός, *A separatist, seceder, schismatic* (eccl. Latin): "schismaticos non fides diversa facit, sed communionis disrupta societas," Aug. Quaest. in Matth. 11.

schistos, a, on, *adj.* = σχιστός, *Split, cleft, divided*; a *t. t.* in Pliny the Elder: lapis, *that easily cleaves* or *cracks, fissile, schistose*, a name given to a kind of *red oxyde of iron*, Plin. 29, 6, 38; 33, 4, 25; 36, 20, 37: lac, *i. e. curdled*, id. 28, 9, 33: caepa, a peculiar kind, id. 19, 6, 32; and so, alumen, id. 31, 7, 39.

Schoeneus, ei, *m.*, Σχοινεύς: **I.** *A king of Boeotia, father of Atalanta*, Hyg. Fab. 244; 246.—**II.** Hence, **1. Schoenēïs,** ĭdis. *f.*, *The daughter of Schoeneus, Atalanta*, Ov. Her. 16, 263; id. Am. 1, 7, 13.—**2. Schoenēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Schoeneus*: virgo, *i. e. Atalanta*, Ov. M. 10, 660; id. Trist. 2, 399; and absol., Schoeneïa, Ov. M. 10, 609.—**3. Schoenis,** ĭdis, *f.*, The same, Sid. Carm. 14, 14.

schoenĭcŭlae, ārum, *f.* [schoenum] *Prostitutes anointed with* schoenum, Plaut. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93; and id. in Fest. p. 256 and 147.

Schoenis, ĭdis, v. Schoeneus, *no.* II., 3.

† **schoenŏbătes,** ae, *m.* = σχοινοβάτης, *A rope-dancer*, Juv. 3, 77.

† **schoenus,** i, *m.* (neut. collat. form, **schoenum,** Col. 12, 20, 2 and 5, somewhat dub.) = σχοῖνος, ὁ: **I.** *A rush*, of an aromatic kind; pure Lat., juncus; used by the Romans to season wine, Cato R. R. 105, 2; 113, 1; Col. 12, 20; 2; 5; 12, 53, 2; prostitutes anointed themselves with a perfume made from it: schoeno delibutae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 55 (where others read, coeno del.); cf. also, schoeniculae.—**II.** *A measure of distance* among the Persians, Plin. 6, 26, 30; 12, 14, 30.

† **schŏla,** ae, *f.* = σχολή (spare time, leisure; hence, in partic.): **I.** *Leisure given to learning, a learned conversation* or *debate, a disputation, lecture, dissertation*, etc. (perh. first borrowed by Cicero from the Greek; cf. the passages immediately follg.): "in quam exercitationem (disputandi) ita nos studiose operam dedimus, ut jam etiam scholas Graecorum more habere auderemus ... Itaque dierum quinque scholas, ut Graeci appellant, in totidem libros contuli," Cic. Tusc. 1, 4: separatim certae scholae sunt de exsilio, de interitu patriae, *etc.* ... Haec Graeci in singulas scholas et in singulos libros dispertiunt, id. ib. 3, 34: scholam aliquam explicare, id. Fin. 2, 1: habes scholam Stoicam, id. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*: vertes te ad alteram scholam: disseres de triumpho, id. Pis. 25, 60; Quint. 3, 6, 59 Spald.—Hence, **B.** Transf.: **1.** *A place for learned con-*

versation or *instruction, a place of learning, a school:* toto hoc de genere, de quaerenda, de collocanda pecunia, commodius a quibusdam optimis viris ad Janum medium sedentibus quam ab ullis philosophis ulla in schola disputatur, Cic. Off. 2, 25 *fin.:* qui quum in schola assedissent, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: politus e schola, id. Pis. 25, 59: e philosophorum scholis, id. Or. 27, 95; so, rhetorum, Quint. 12, 2, 23: potiorem in scholis eruditionem esse quam domi, id. 2, 3, 10; id. 5, 13, 45; so, *opp.* forum, id. ib. 36, et saep.—And from this, transf.: **b.** Scholae bestiarum, *A place where animals fight, an amphitheatre,* Tert. Apol. 35.—**2.** *The disciples* or *followers of a teacher, a school, sect:* clamabunt omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, sua haec esse omnia propria, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 56: ejus (Isocratis) schola principes oratorum dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 22; cf., Theodori schola, id. 3, 11, 26; and, scholae Asclepiadis, Plin. 14, 7, 9: dissederunt hae diu scholae, id. 29, 1, 5.—And from this, transf., **b.** In the time of the later emperors, *A college* or *corporation* of persons of the same profession, Schola Exceptorum, Chartulariorum, Singulariorum, *etc.*, Cod. Theod. 12, 20, 20; id. ib. 17, 2, et saep.; Cod. Justin. 4, 65, 35; Amm. 14, 7; cf. Bethmann-Hollweg, Civilprocess, Div. 1, p. 185 *sq.*, and the sources there cited.—* **II.** *A place in a bathing-room where one waited before entering the bath, a waiting-place,* Vitr. 5, 10 *ad fin.*

schŏlāris, e, *adj.* [schola] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a school* (late Lat.): inchoamenta, Mart. Cap. 3 *fin.:* murmur, Prud. *στεφ.* 9, 16: declamatio, Hier. Ep. 36, 14. —**II.** (acc. to schola, *no.* I., B, 2, b) Subst., scholares, ĭum, *m.*, *The imperial guard,* Cod. Theod. 11, 18, 1; 7, 4, 34; Cod. Justin. 12, 38, 14.

†**schŏlastĭcus,** a, um: **I.** *Adj.* = *σχολαστικός*, *Of* or *belonging to a school, scholastic* (post-Aug., and in gen. referring to the schools of rhetoric): controversiae, Quint. 4, 2, 92; 97; Tac. Or. 14 *fin.:* materia, Quint. 11, 1, 82: declamationes, Gell. 15, 1: s. atque umbraticae literae, Plin. 9, 2, 3: lex, id. 2, 20, 9.—In the *neut. plur.* absol., *School-exercises:* in scholasticis nonnumquam evenit, ut pro narratione sit propositio, Quint. 4, 2, 30; so id. 7, 1, 14.—Hence, **II.** Subst., scholasticus, i, *m.*, *One who teaches* or *studies rhetoric, a lecturer in the schools, a rhetorician* (opp. to a public orator): "(Isaeus rhetor) annum sexagesimum excessit et adhuc scholasticus tantum est," *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 5 *sq.*; cf., "nunc adolescentuli nostri deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum qui rhetores vocantur, quos," *etc.*, Tac. Or. 35; id. ib. 26 *fin.*; Suet. Rhet. 6;—Quint. 12, 11, 16; Petr. 6: contentis scholasticorum clamoribus, *i. e. with the applause of the scholars,* Tac. Or. 15. Of rhetoricians, who, on account of their knowledge of law, acted as pleaders or advocates in lawsuits, Cod. Theod. 8, 10, 2; Aug. Tract. in Joann. 7.—As a term of reproach, *A pedant:* heus tu scholastice, App. M. 2, p. 119.—Hence, **2.** In gen., *A man of learning, a scholar,* Alex. Aur. ap. Capit. Maxim. jun. 3; Veg. 4 prooem. § 2; Hier. Vir. ill. 99, et al. So of a *grammarian,* Auct. Catal. Virg. 7, 4.

†**schŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *σχολικός*, *Of* or *belonging to a school, school-* (ante- and post-class.): dape, Var. in Non. 452, 1: quaedam nugalia, Gell. 4, 1: axioma, Mart. Cap. 4, 94.

†**scĭădeus,** ĕi, *m.*, and **scĭaena,** ae, *f.* = *σκιαδεὺς* and *σκίαινα*, The male and female of *a sea-fish; perh. a kind of greyling* or *ombre;* Salmo Thymallus, L.; Plin. 32, 11, 53 *fin.*

scĭaena, ae, v. sciadeus.

scĭăgrăphĭa, ae, v. scenographia, *ad fin.*

Scĭăpŏdes (also written Sciopodes), um, *m*, *Σκιάποδες*, *A fabulous people in Libya, with monstrously large soles to their feet, which they were said to turn up and use as umbrellas,* Plin. 7, 2, 2; Tert. Apol. 8; Aug. Civ. D. 16, 8.

(* **Scĭăthos (-us),** i, *f.*, *Σκίαθος*, *An island in the Sinus Thermaicus, with a town of the same name,* Mela, 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 23; Liv. 31, 28; 45; 44, 13; Val. Fl. 2, 8.)

scībĭlis, e, *adj.* [scio] *That can be known, knowable, discernible* (post-class.): Deus non omnibus scibilis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16: scientia rei, Marc. Cap. 4, 111.

scĭda, ae, v. scheda.

sciens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from scio.

scĭenter, *adv.*, v. scio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

scĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [sciens] *A knowing* or *being skilled in* any thing, *knowledge, science, skill, expertness,* i. q. cognitio, eruditio (very freq. and quite class.); absol. or with an object-gen.: (*a*) *Absol.:* aut scire istarum rerum nihil, aut, etiamsi maxime sciemus, nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; cf., se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem referre, id. ib. 5, 3: omnes trahimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem . . . omnis autem cogitatio aut in consiliis capiendis aut in studiis scientiae cognitionisque versabitur, id. Off. 1, 6, 18 *sq.*; so, coupled with cognitio, id. ib. 1, 44 *fin.*; id. Fin. 5, 12, 34; 5, 18, 48, et al.; cf. also under *no. β:* exercere altissimam eruditionem ac scientiam, Quint. 1, 4, 6: his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum, Caes. B. G. 2, 20, 3; cf. so, coupled with usus, under *no. β:* Cic. de Or. 2, 7 *fin.*; cf., nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit, id. de imp. Pomp. 10 *fin.*; and, notabo singulas res: etsi nullo modo poterit oratio mea satisfacere vestrae scientiae, id. Phil. 2, 23 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 20, 92; cf., ars earum rerum est, quae sciuntur: oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientia continetur, id. ib. 2, 7, 30: etsi ars, cum ea non utare, scientia tamen ipsa teneri potest, *in theory, theoretically,* id. Rep. 1, 2; so *opp.* ars, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26; id. Acad. 2, 47, 146: alter (Cratippus) te scientia augere potest, altera (urbs Athenarum) exemplis, id. Off. 1, 1; id. de Or. 1, 14: jam efficaci do manus scientiae, Hor. Epod. 17, 1: trivialis scientia, Quint. 1, 4, 27.—In the *plur.:* quum tanta sit celeritas animorum . . . tot artes, tantae scientiae, tot inventa, *such profound sciences,* Cic. de Sen. 21, 78 Klotz.—(*β*) *c. gen. obj.:* rerum magnarum atque artium scientiam consequi, Cic. de Or. 1, 6; so, coupled with cognitio rei, id. ib. 3, 29, 112: Veneti scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8, 1; cf., sine regionum terrestrium aut maritimarum scientia, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 60: ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior est quam scientia, id. de Div. 2, 9, 23; so *opp.* ignoratio, id. Leg. 1, 6; id. Sull. 13 *fin.*; id. Rep. 1, 6: astrologiae scientia, id. ib. 1, 14; so, dialecticorum, id. Or. 32: juris, id. Leg. 1, 6: rei militaris, id. de imp. Pomp. 10, 28; Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 5; 7, 57, 3: oppugnationis (coupled with artificium), id. ib. 7, 29: linguae Gallicae, id. ib. 1, 47, 4: colendorum deorum (sanctitas), Cic. N. D. 1, 41 *fin.:* verborum aut faciendorum aut deligendorum, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: fundendi aeris, Plin. 34, 7, 18; 35, 12, 44, et saep.—(*γ*) Rarely with *in* or *de aliqua re:* scientia in legibus interpretandis, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10; so, in affectibus omnis generis movendis, Quint. 10, 2, 27:—cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignoratio de aliquo purgatio debet videri, Cic. Sull. 13 *fin.*

* **scĭentĭŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [scientia] *A little knowledge, a smattering:* parvas concinnavit scientiolas artium, Arn. 2, 56.

scīlĭcet, *adv.* [contr. from scire licet, which is frequently used interchangeably with scilicet in Lucret. and in archaic lang. in Liv., and occurs several times in Cels; v. scio, *no.* I., *β*; and cf. vide-licet and i-licet; therefore, prop., It is easy to know or understand, you may know] corresp. to the Gr. *δῆλόν ἐστιν ὅτι, δηλονότι, δηλαδή,* and serving to confirm or complete the idea of what precedes; Eng. *It is evident, clear, plain,* or *manifest; of course, naturally, evidently, certainly, undoubtedly,* etc. (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: (*a*) With an object-clause on account of scire (but so only ante-classical; cf. videlicet): *Pa.* Neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, *etc.* *Di.* Optumumst: Ita scilicet facturam, *very good; of course she will do so,* Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 42; so id. Curc. 2, 2, 13; id. Rud. 2, 3, 64; id. Pseud. 4, 7, 83; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 117: 4, 8, 16; Lucr. 2, 469.—(*β*) As a simple particle: *Le.* Tam ego homo sum quam tu. *Me.* Scilicet ita res est, *that is clear enough, no one disputes that,* Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 83: *Co.* Utrum amicis hodie an inimicis tuis Daturum coenam? *Ba.* Pol ego amicis scilicet, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 89; id. Men. 2, 3, 41: nunc vivat necne, id Orcum scire oportet scilicet, id. Capt. 2, 2, 33: pol me haud poenitet Scilicet boni dimidium mihi dividere cum Jove, id. Amph. 5, 1, 73: video jam, illum virum cui praeficias officio et muneri. Huic scilicet, Africanus (inquit) uni paene: nam in hoc fere uno sunt cetera, Cic. Rep. 2, 42; cf. id. ib. 1, 38; and, qua mente esset Antonius, demonstravit: pessima scilicet et infidelissima. Nam, *etc.*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 1: a te literas exspectabam: nondum scilicet; nam has mane rescribebam, *not yet to be sure,* Cic. Att. 13, 3: quid ad haec Naevius? ridet scilicet nostram amentiam, qui, *etc.*, id. Quint. 17, 55: ego valde suspenso animo exspecto, primum te scilicet, deinde Marionem, id. Fam. 16, 3; id. Att. 2, 19, 4: videtis ut senectus sit operosa et semper agens aliquid et moliens: tale scilicet, quale cujusque studium in superiore vita fuit, *such, naturally,* id. de Sen. 8, 26: Brutus terram osculo contigit: scilicet, quod ea communis mater omnium mortalium esset, *evidently because,* Liv. 1, 56 *fin.:* cognoscat (orator) rerum gestarum et memoriae veteris ordinem, maxime scilicet nostrae civitatis, sed etiam imperiosorum populorum et regum illustrium, Cic. Or. 34, 120; cf. id. Fin. 5, 20; and, me species quaedam commovit, inanis scilicet, sed commovit tamen, id. ib. 5, 1, 3; cf. also, saepe audivi Q. Maximum, P. Scipionem, *etc.* . . . solitos ita dicere, quum majorum imagines intuerentur, vehementissime sibi animum ad virtutem accendi. Scilicet non ceram illam neque figuram tantam vim in sese habere, sed, *etc.*, Sall. J. 4, 6 Kritz; and Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: nota scilicet illa res, cum Decimus quidam Virginius, *etc.*, *that event is surely well known,* etc., id. Rep. 2, 37. In an assertion put in the form of a question: *Ch.* Huc quum advenio, nulla erat. *Pa.* Comites secuti scilicet sunt virginem? *followed her of course,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 54.—(*γ*) Elliptically (so only ante-class.): manifesta palam res indicat, inquis, in auras Aëris e terra res omnes crescere alique, *etc.* . . . Scilicet: et nisi nos, *etc.*, *to be sure, by all means, quite right, certainly,* Lucr. 1, 809. So esp. as an answer: *Le.* Abi ad meam sororem. *St.* Ibitur. *Le.* Et gratulator meae sorori. *St.* Scilicet, *of course, certainly,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 178; so id. Pseud. 4, 7, 82; id. Poen. 3, 2, 23; 3, 4, 25; id. Rud. 4, 3, 12; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 11; 5, 9, 10; id. Ad. 4, 7, 11; 33; id. Hec. 3, 5, 17; id. Phorm. 5, 3, 9.

2. In partic., like the Eng. *Of course, to be sure, doubtless, certainly, forsooth,* in an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is meant (quite class.): *Si.* Meum gnatum rumor est amare. *Da.* Id populus curat scilicet! *of course people trouble themselves a great deal about that!* Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 14 (also employed in Cic. Att. 13, 34); cf., scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos Sollicitat, Virg. A. 4, 379; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: scilicet tibi graviorem dolorem patrui tui mors attulit quam C. Graccho fratris, et tibi acerbior ejus patrui mors est. quem numquam vidisti quam illi ejus fratris, quicum concordissime vixerat, *etc.*, id. Rab. Perd. 5: scilicet is sum, qui existimem, Cn. Pisonem et Catilinam nihil scelerate ipsos per sese sine P. Sulla facere potuisse, id. Sull. 24; id. Pis. 9, 19; Quint. 8 prooem. § 25; cf., unde illa scilicet egregia laudatio: *Tanto melior, ne ego quidem intellexi,* id. 8, 2, 18: scilicet medio triennio defuerat tempus, *etc.*, Tac. A. 6, 23; so id. ib. 1, 8 *fin.*; 3, 59; 11, 24; id. Agr. 2, et mult. al.

II. In the post-Aug. period sometimes, like *δηλονότι* in the later Greek, transf., merely as an expletory or explanatory particle, Eng. *Namely, to wit, that is to*

say. quaedam etiam opera sub nomine alieno, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororisque, fecit, Suet. Aug. 29; id. Tib. 14: manente villa, qualis fuerit olim, ne quid scilicet oculorum consuetudini deperiret, id. Vesp. 2; so, ne scilicet, id. Gramm. 4.

† **scilla** (also written squilla; v. the follg., *no.* II.), ae, *f.* = σκίλλα: **I.** *A sea-onion, sea-leek, squill*, Scilla maritima, L.; Plin. 19, 5, 30; 20, 9, 39; 21, 17, 66; Var. R. R. 2, 7, 8; Col. 12, 33; 34; Pall. Febr. 29, 2; Mart. 10, 4; Jul. 8, 1, et al.—**II.** *A small fish of the lobster kind*, which defends the pinna, *a prawn, shrimp*, Cancer squilla, L.; in this sense more usually written squilla, Cic. N. D. 2, 48; Plin. 9, 42, 66; Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; Hor. S. 2, 4, 58; 2, 8, 42; Mart. 13, 83.

† **scillīnus,** a, um, *adj.* = σκίλλινος, *Of sea-onions* or *squills*: acetum, *vinegar flavored with squills*, Plin. 23, 2, 28; also called acetum scilliticum (σκιλλιτικὸν), Cels. 5, 19, 19; Col. 12, 34; Seren. Samm. 510.

† **scillītes,** ae, *m.* = σκιλλίτης (οἶνος), *Wine seasoned with squills*, Col. 12, 33; Pall. Jul. 6. Hence, also, acetum scillites, Plin. 32, 10, 47; Aus. Ep. 4, 69.

scillītĭcus, a, um, v. scillinus.

† **scimpŏdĭon,** ii, *n.* = σκιμπόδιον, *A small bed* or *couch* (syn. grabatus): Graeciense, Gell. 19, 10.

scin' for **scisne,** v. scio, *ad init.*

† **scincos** or **-us,** i, *m.* = σκίγκος, *A kind of lizard* common in Asia and Africa, Plin. 8, 25, 38; 28, 8, 30; 32, 5, 10.

scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3. (archaic *perf. redupl.*, sciscidi, Enn., Naevius, Att., and Afran. in Prisc. p. 890 P.; cf. also Gell. 7, 9 *fin.*), *v. a.* *To cut, tear, rend*, or *break asunder; to split, to divide* or *separate* by force, *etc.* (very freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: quom saxum sciscederit, Enn. in Prisc. l. l.: non ergo aquila sciciderat pectus, Att. ib. and in Gell. l. l.: satis fortiter vestras sciscidistis colus, Afran. in Prisc. l. l.: scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 26; so, crines, Virg. A. 12, 870; Ov. M. 11, 683: capillos, id. Her. 3, 79 Ruhnk.; cf., in a Greek construction: scissaeque capillos matres, id. Met. 8, 526: vela, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: epistolam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20 *fin.*: vestem, *to tear open*, Liv. 3, 58; Quint. 2, 15, 7; Prop. 2, 15, 18; Ov. M. 9, 166; Hor. Od. 1, 17, 27; cf., vestem tibi de corpore, Prop. 2, 5, 21; v. also below: asini me mordicibus scindant, *tear, lacerate*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 57; so, sinus, Ov. M. 10, 386: latus flagello, id. Ib. 185: lacerum corpus ictibus innumeris, Sil. 1, 172, et al.; cf., si faceret scissas languida ruga genas, *wrinkled*, Prop. 2, 18, 7: vallum, *to break through, tear up*, Caes. B. G. 3, 5, 1; 5, 51, 4; Liv. 7, 37; Tac. H. 4, 28: limen portae, *to break in pieces*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 31: pontem, *to break down*, id. ib. 5, 26: lignum, quercum cuneis, *to split, cleave*, Virg. G. 1, 144; id. Aen. 7, 510; cf., aequor (*i. e.* humum) ferro, id. Georg. 1, 50: freta ictu (remorum), Ov. M. 11, 463: aquas (puppis), id. Trist. 1, 10, 48: agmen, Tac. A. 1, 65, et saep.: labra, *to open wide*, Quint. 11, 3, 81: obsonium, *to cut up, carve*, Sen. Vit. B. 17; cf., nihil (edulium), Mart. 3, 12; and, aves in frusta, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12: dirimit sciditque Sueviam continuum montium jugum, Tac. G. 43: scindunt proceres Pergamum, *destroy*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 130: se (lutamenta), Cato R. R. 128: se (nubes), Virg. A. 1, 587.—Mid.: omnis fumus, vapor, *etc.* . . . scinduntur per iter flexum, *divide, separate*, Lucr. 4, 91; cf., scinditur in geminas partes circumfluus amnis, Ov. M. 15, 739; and Luc. 1, 551: vitiato fistula plumbo Scinditur, *bursts open*, Ov. M. 4, 123.—*Absol.*: sentes quod tetigere, illico rapiunt: si eas ereptum, illico scindunt, Plaut. Casin. 3, 6, 2.—**b.** Proverb.: penulam alicui, *to tear off one's traveling cloak*, i. e. *to urge, press, solicit one to stay*, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.

II. Trop., Lucr. 3, 1007; cf., quantae tum scindunt hominem cupedinis acres Sollicitum curae, id. 5, 46: nolo commemorare, quibus rebus sim spoliatus, ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, *tear open*, i. e. *renew my grief*, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2: non sine piaculo sanctissimas necessitudines scindi, *to be sundered, separated*, Plin. Pan. 37 *fin.*: ut (actio) noctis interventu scinderetur, *was interrupted*, id. Ep. 2, 11, 16; cf., verba fletu, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 157: vox scinditur, *is broken, cracked*, Quint. 11, 3, 20: sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, *divides, branches off*, Virg. A. 8, 142; cf., scidit deinde se studium atque inertia factum est, ut artes esse plures viderentur, *was separated, divided*, Quint. Prooem. § 13; and with this cf., naturalis pars philosophiae in duo scinditur corporalia et incorporalia, Sen. Ep. 89 *med.*: scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus, Virg. A. 2, 39; cf. Tac. H. 1, 13.—Hence

scissus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Split, cleft, divided*: **A.** Lit.: folia pluribus divisuris, Plin. 25, 5, 21; cf., vitis folio, id. 14, 2, 4; and, s. aures (cervorum) ac velut divisae, id. 11, 57, 50: alumen, Col. 6, 13, 1 (for which, *scissile* alumen, Cels. 5, 2; 6, 11).—**B.** Trop.: genus vocum, *harsh, grating*, Cic. de Or. 3, 57.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* do not occur.

scindŭla, ae, *f.* (**A shingle*, so called from its being made by cleaving), v. scandula.

scintilla, ae, *f. dim.* [kindr. with σπινθήρ] *A spark* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: videmus Accidere ex una scintilla incendia passim, Lucr. 5, 608; so in the *sing.*: id. 4, 608; Virg. A. 1, 174; Ov. M. 7, 80; Liv. 38, 7, et mult. al.; in the *plur.*: Lucr. 2, 675; 6, 163; Virg. A. 12, 102; Quint. 8, 5, 29, et mult. al.—**2.** Transf., *A bright, sparkling point*: argenti, auri, Plin. 33, 6, 31.—**II.** Trop., *A spark, glimmer, faint trace*: scintilla ingenii, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: belli, id. Fam. 10, 14: isti tantis offusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam nobis ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, id. Acad. 2, 19, 61; Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 52.

* **scintillātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [scintillo] *A sparkling*: oculorum, as a disease, Plin. 20, 9, 33.

scintillo, avi, 1. *v. n.* [scintilla] *To sparkle, gleam, flash* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: templa coeli, Lucr. 6, 645; cf., fulgetra, Plin. 2, 43, 43: clipeus ardens, id. 2, 34, 34; and, oleum testa ardente, Virg. G. 1, 392: oculi, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 77: carbunculi contra radios solis, Plin. 37, 7, 25: cristae, Sil. 7, 593.—**II.** Trop.: scintillavit cruentis Ira genis, Sil. 9, 562.

scintillŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little spark, a sparklet* (extremely rare): eas in pueris virtutum quasi scintillulas videmus, e quibus accendi philosophi ratio debet, Cic. Fin. 5, 15 *fin.*: vitae, Tert. Anim. 23.

scĭo, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4. (archaic *imperf.*, scibam, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 34; 2, 4, 89; id. Pseud. 1, 5, 84; 86; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 68; id. Phorm. 4, 1, 16: scibas, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 24; id. Pseud. 1, 5, 85: scibat, id. Amph. prol. 22; Lucr. 5, 932: scibatis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 47: scibant, Lucr. 5, 951; Catull. 68, 85:—*fut.*, scibo, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 13; id. Most. 4, 3, 5; id. Men. 2, 3, 35; 5, 2, 57; id. Pseud. 1, 2, 41; 1, 5, 65; id. Truc. 2, 6, 69; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59; id. Ad. 3, 3, 7; 5, 2, 6; id. Hec. 2, 2, 4: scibis, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 22; id. Epid. 2, 2, 101; 5, 1, 49; id. Mil. 4, 8, 55; id. Pseud. 4, 4, 2; id. Poen. 5, 4, 57; id. Pers. 2, 2, 37; id. Rud. 2, 3, 35; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 35; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 43: scibit, Cato R. R. 5, 5; Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 69; 1, 2, 51; id. Mil. 3, 2, 46; Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 38: scibimus, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 57: scibunt, id. Poen. 2, 16. *Pass.*: scibitur, id. Capt. 4, 2, 5:—scin' for scisne, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 200; 2, 2, 39; 5, 1, 30; id. Asin. 3, 3, 113; id. Aul. 1, 1, 8, et saep.; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 46; 3, 1, 47; 4, 6, 6; 4, 7, 30, et saep.: *perf. sync.*, scisti, Ov. A. A. 1, 131; id. Fast. 4, 527; so regularly, *inf.*, scisse, e. g. Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 17) *v. a.*

To know, in the widest signif. of the word; *to understand, perceive; to have knowledge of* or *skill in* any thing, *etc.*: "plurima mutatione figuramus, *Scio, Non ignoro*, et *Non me fugit*, et *Non me praeterit*, et *Quis nescit?* et *Nemini dubium est*. Sed etiam ex proximo mutuari licet. Nam et *intelligo* et *sentio* et *video* saepe idem valent quod *scio*," Quint. 10, 1, 13 (of course exceedingly freq. in all styles and periods); constr. with the *acc.*, the *inf.*, an object-clause a relative-clause, or *absol.*; less freq. with *de aliqua re* (α) c *acc.*: aut scire istarum rerum nihil, aut, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; cf., ut villicus naturam agri novit, dispensator literas scit, *etc.*, id. ib. 5, 3; and, quod nec didicerint nec umquam scire curaverint, id. ib. 1, 6: ego omnem rem scio Quemadmodum est, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 69: id equidem ego certo scio, id. ib. 33: quod pro certo sciam, id. ib. 3, 4, 13: *Mi.* Ubi ipse est? *Ch.* Nescio. Nihil jam me oportet scire . . . nescio etiam id quod scio, id. ib. 4, 6, 21: haec scivisti et me celavisti? id. Pers. 5, 2, 19: is omnes linguas scit: sed dissimulat sciens, Se scire, id. Poen. prol. 112; cf. above, literas, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: comoediam, Titin. in Non. 277, 26: bene id opus, id. ib. 3, 21; and, artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: juventutis mores qui sciam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 2: remuneremini nos ac quae scitis, proferatis in medium: nemo enim omnia potest scire, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 2; cf., nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 22:—quod scio, omne ex hoc scio, *I know all from him*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 7; so, aliquid ex aliquo, id. Capt. 2, 2, 45; id. Most. 3, 2, 58; Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 1; id. Att. 5, 2 *fin.*, et al.; v. under *no.* γ and δ; and cf. in the follg., with *de* instead of *ex*:—quod sciam, *for aught I know, as far as I know*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 70; so id. ib. 2, 2, 15; id. Most. 4, 3, 19; id. Men. 2, 2, 23; 3, 2, 35, et al.; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 7; Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4; Quint. 9, 1, 16; 9, 4, 63, et al.; cf., quantum ego quidem sciam, Quint. 3, 1, 19.—*Pass.* quod quum scibitur, per urbem irridebor, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 5: ars earum rerum est, quae sciuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 30; id. ib. 1, 51, 222: id de Marcello aut certe de Postumia sciri potest, *can be learned from Marcellus*, etc., id. Att. 12, 22, 2.—(β) With the *inf.*, or more freq. with an object-clause: qui uti sciat, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf., si sciret regibus uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 14: antequam declinare sciat, Quint. 2, 1, 3: si docere sciant et velint, id. 10, 5, 19: digredi a re et redire ad propositum suum scierit, id. 9, 2, 4, et saep.:—scio, fortunas secundas negligentiam prendere solere, Cato in Fest. s. v. PARSI, p. 210: dii sciunt, culpam meam istanc non esse ullam, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 41: scio, tibi ita placere, Cic. Rep. 1, 30: quas (leges) scitis exstare, id. ib. 5, 2: scimus L. Atilium appellatum esse sapientem, id. Lael. 2, 6: scis, in breve te cogi, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 7: scire licet, nobis venas et sanguen . . . alienigenis ex partibus esse, *it is easy to see that*, etc., Lucr. 1, 800 (shortly before and after, scilicet); so, scire licet, id. ib. 893; 2, 930; 967; 3, 879; 886, et saep.; Liv. 1, 39; Cels. 1, 1 *fin.*; 1, 2; 3, 2, et al. (Whence, by contraction, scilicet, v. h. v.).—Impers.: hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit, Sestium vivere, Cic. Sest. 38, 82.—(γ) With a relative-clause: isti jam sciunt, negotii quid sit, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 13: ut sciamus, quid dicamus mox pro testimonio, id. ib. 19: scin' quam iracundus siem? id. Bacch. 4, 2, 12: cuivis facile scitu est, quam fuerim miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 15: cum sciatis, quo quaeque res inclinet, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum judices, id. ib. 1, 30: ut eum (hostem) non modo esse, sed etiam, quis et unde sit, scire possimus, id. ib. 2, 3: coqua est haec quidem: Scit muriatica ut maceret, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 39; so Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 18; Cic. Mur. 9 *fin.*; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 42, et al.: scire velis, mea cur opuscula lector laudet, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 35; so id. ib. 2, 2, 187: quî scis, an, quae jubeam, sine vi faciat? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 20; so Hor. Od. 4, 7, 17; id. A. P. 462; cf. the phrase, haud scio an, under an, p. 100, c.—*Pass.*: hinc sciri potuit, quo studio vitam suam te absente exegerit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 38.—Ante-class., sometimes with the *indic.* in the relative-clause: *Ba.* Scio, quid ago. *Pi.* Et pol ego scio, quid metuo, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 45; cf., scitin' quid ego vos rogo? id. Men. 5, 9, 92: scis tu, ut confringi vas cito Samium solet, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 24; cf., jam ego ex hoc, ut factum est, scibo, id. Men. 5, 2, 57; instead of which, with the *subjunct.*: ex me primo prima scires, rem ut gessissem publicam, id. Amph. 1, 3 26; and, ex hoc scibo quid siet, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59; id. Hec. 4, 2, 4.—(δ) *Absol.:* hi sciunt, qui hic affuerunt, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 31: quum videbis, tum scies, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 37: *Pi.* Quî scire possum? *Ch.* Nullus plus, id. ib. 2, 2, 13: quem, ut scitis, unice dilexi, Cic. Rep. 2, 1; so, ut scitis, parenthetically, id. ib. 1, 14; 2, 31; 6, 9; id. Lael. 21, 77; cf. scio alone, parenthetically: injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 281: ego abeo: tu jam scio patiere, id. Asin. 2, 2, 111: quam tu propediem effiges scio, id. ib. 4, 2, 9, et saep.: scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter, Pers. 1, 27:—nemo ex me scibit, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 38.—*Pass.:* non opus est dicto ... at scito huic opus est, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 14; cf., plus, quam opus est scito, sciet, id. ib. 4, 1, 18:—non tam praeclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37, 140; so, Latine, id. Fin. 2, 4, 13; Liv. 1, 27; cf., luculenter Graece, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15: Graece, id. Fam. 9, 22, 3: ubi hanc forma videt honesta virginem, Et fidibus scire, *and that she was skilled in music,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53 (cf., *docere* aliquem fidibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3).—(ε) With *de:* de legibus instituendis, de bello, de pace, *etc.,* Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58; so id. Sull. 13 *fin.*—**b.** Elliptically, scin' quomodo? *do you know how* (I shall serve you)? a threatening phrase in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 200; id. Aul. 5, 21; id. Rud. 3, 5, 18.

B. In partic., of a woman, *To know carnally* a man (as of a man, cognosco, v. h. v. *no.* I., 1, b): Trebell. xxx. Tyr. 30.

***II.** Transf., publicists' *t. t.* for the usual scisco (v. h. v. *no.* II.), of the people, *To ordain, decree, appoint* any thing after knowledge obtained regarding it: ut tribunus pl. rogationem ferret sciretque plebs, uti, *etc.,* Liv. 26, 33 (but perh. we should read sciseeretque).—Hence

sciens, entis, *Pa., Knowing,* i. e. **A.** Pregn., *Knowingly, wittingly, purposely, intentionally,* etc. (freq. and quite class.): tu verbis conceptis conjuravisti sciens sciente animo tuo, Scip. Afric. minor in Gell. 7, 11 *fin.;* cf. Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 16: amore ardeo et prudens, sciens, Vivus vidensque pereo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27; so, coupled with prudens, Coel. in Cic. Att. 10, 9, A *fin.;* Suet. Ner. 2 *fin.;* cf., equidem plus hodie boni feci imprudens, quam sciens ante hunc diem umquam, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 40; so, *opp.* imprudens, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 55; Cic. Planc. 16 *fin.;* and, *opp.* insciens, id. Balb. 5, 13: habebit igitur te sciente et vidente curia senatorem, *etc.,* id. Cluent. 46, 129; id. Rosc. Am. 20: an ille me tentat sciens? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 29; so id. Bacch. 3, 6, 40; id. Pseud. 1, 1, 90; id. Poen. prol. 112; Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13; id. Heaut. 5, 5, 6, et al.: heia vero, inquit, geram morem vobis et me obliuam sciens, Cic. Rep. 3, 5, et saep. So the formula, si sciens fallo; v. fallo.—**B.** *Knowing, understanding, acquainted with, skilled, versed,* or *expert in* any thing (likewise quite class.): (*a*) *Absol.:* vites pampinari: sed a sciente, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 1: quis igitur hoc homine scientior umquam fuit? Cic. de imp. Pomp. 10, 28; so, scientior venéfica, Hor. Epod. 5, 72: quae (navis) scientissimo gubernatore utitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58.—(β) *c. gen.:* dominum scientem esse oportet earum rerum, quae, *etc.,* Var. R. R. 3, 3, 1; so, locorum, Sall. J. 97, 3: pugnae, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 24: citharae, id. ib. 3, 9, 10: Latinae linguae, Tac. A. 2, 13: juris, id. ib. 3, 70; 6, 26, et saep.—*Sup.:* M. Scaurus, vir regendae rei publicae scientissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214.—*(γ) Poet., *c. inf.:* quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 25.—*Adv.,* scienter (acc. to *no.* B), *Knowingly, understandingly, wisely, skillfully, expertly,* etc.: scienter et perite et ornate dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 2; so, uti (coupled with modice), id. ib. 1, 29, 132; id. Off. 2, 5 *fin.:* sese distribuunt in duas partes, Caes. B. C. 1, 55, 2.—*Comp.:* neminem in eo genere scientius versatum Isocrate, Cic. Or. 52, 175; Caes. B. G. 7, 22, 2.—*Sup.:* coepit rationem hujus operis (sphaerae) scientissime Gallus exponere, Cic. Rep. 1, 14; so id. de Div. 1, 41, 92.

* **sciŏlus,** i, *m.* [scius] *A smatterer, sciolist:* Arn. 2, 86.

Sciōpŏdes, v. Sciapodes.

† **sciŏthērĭcon,** i, *n.* = σκιοθηρικόν, *A sun-dial,* Plin. 2, 76, 78. Also called sciother, Hyg. de Limit. p. 175 Goes.

Scīpĭădes, ae, v. scipio, *no.* II., B, 2.

† **scīpio,** ōnis, *m.* [σκίπων, σκήπων, σκῆπτρον] **I.** *A staff* (carried by persons of wealth, rank, high official station, *etc.*): unde ornatu hoc advenis? Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 6; id. ib. 30; id. Amph. 1, 3, 22; id. Asin. 1, 1, 111; id. Men. 5, 2, 103; Catull. 37, 10; Plin. 28, 2, 4: eburneus, carried by the viri triumphales, Liv. 5, 41 *fin.;* cf. Val. Max. 4, 4, 5; in the time of the emperors, also by the consuls, Valer. Imp. ap. Vopisc. Aurel. 13 *fin.;* Amm. 29, 2; given as a present from the Roman nation to friendly princes; so to Masinissa, Liv. 30, 15; 31, 11; to Eumenes, id. 42, 14 *fin.*

II. Scīpĭo, ōnis, *The name of a celebrated family in the* gens Cornelia, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the second, and P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, in the third Punic war. In hexameter verse scanned *nom.* Scīpiŏ, Luc. 4, 658; Sil. 8, 548; 10, 427; 13, 386; 449, et al.; cf., in the follg., *no.* B, 2, *ad init.*—**B.** Derivv.: **1.** "A Scipione quidam male dicunt SCIPIONINOS: nam est SCIPIONARIOS," Var. L. L. 9, 42, 145.—**2. Scīpĭădes,** ae, *m.* (cf. Prisc. p. 582 P.), *One of the Scipio family, a Scipio* (a poet. word for Scipio, the oblique cases of which could not be introduced into hexameter verse): Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, Lucr. 3, 1047; so *nom.,* Scipiades, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. praef. 1; *gen., dat.,* Scipiadae, Prop. 3, 11, 59; Hor. S. 2, 1, 72; Claud. B. Get. 141; *acc.,* Scipiadem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 17; *plur. nom.,* Scipiadae, Manil. 2, 790; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 381; *gen.,* Scipiadum, id. Laud. Seren. 42; *acc.,* Scipiadas, Virg. G. 2, 170; Claud. in Prob. et Olybr. 149.

‡ **Scīpĭōnārĭus,** v. scipio, *no.* II., B, 1.

Scīron, ōnis, *m.,* Σκίρων (Σκείρων): **I.** *A noted robber on the rocky coast between Megaris and Attica, destroyed by Theseus,* Ov. M. 7, 444 *sq.;* Stat. Th. 1, 333; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 253.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Scīrōnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of Sciron, Scironic:* saxa, "Mel. 2, 3, 7;" so Plin. 4, 7, 11; Sen. Hipp. 1225; and, rupes, Claud. B. Get. 188 (cf., also, infames Scirone petras, Stat. Th. 1, 333).—**2. Scīrōnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f., Scironic:* petrae, Sen. Hipp. 1023.—**II.** *A northwest wind blowing from those rocks;* so called by the Athenians, Plin. 2, 47, 46; Sen. Q. N. 5, 17.

scirpĕus (also written sirp.), a, um [scirpus] **I.** *Adj., Of rushes, rush-:* ratis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9: clava, Nov. in Fest. s. v. SCIRPUS, p. 257: simulacra, *i. e. images of men made of rushes,* which were thrown into the Tiber annually, Ov. F. 5, 621; v. Argei, *no.* 2; also, imago, id. ib. 5, 659: fila, *a rush-wick* of wax tapers, Prud. Cath. 5, 15.—**II.** Subst., scirpea (sirp.), ae, *f., A basket-work of rushes to form the body of a wagon* (generally used for carrying manure), Var. L. L. 5, 31, 39; Cato R. R. 10, 2; 11, 4; Var. R. R. 1, 23, 5; Ov. F. 6, 680; Just. 43, 4, 6.

scirpĭcŭlus (also written sirp. and surp.), a, um [id.] **I.** *Adj., Of* or *made of rushes.* So adjectively only *c. c.* falces (their use is unknown), Cato R. R. 11, 4; Var. R. R. 1, 22, 5; id. L. L. 5, 31, 38.—More freq., **II.** Subst., scirpulus (sirp., surp.), i, *m., A basket made of rushes, a rush-basket:* surpiculi olerorum, Lucil. in Non. 490, 24; so Var. R. R. 2, 2, 10; Col. poet. 10, 305; Prop. 4, 2, 40: piscarii, *wears, weels,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 36.

scirpo (also written sirpo), atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To plait of rushes,* Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38; 39; id. ap. Non. 83, 24.

scirpŭla vitis, *A kind of vine, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 41. So, uva, Col. 3, 2, 27; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81.

scirpus (sometimes, also, written sirpus), i, *m.:* **I.** *A rush, bulrush,* Plin. 16, 37, 70; 7, 56, 57; Fest. p. 257; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 39.—**b.** Proverb.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to seek a knot in a bulrush, to stumble on plain ground, find a difficulty where there is none:* quaerunt in scirpo, soliti quod dicere, nodum, Enn. in Fest. p. 257 (Ann. 18, 17); so, in scirpo nodum quaeris, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 22; and, nodum in scirpo quaeris, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 38.—**II.** Transf., deriving the idea of intricacy from plaited work of rushes, *A riddle, enigma:* "quae Graeci dicunt aenigmata, hoc genus quidam e nostris veteribus *scirpos* appellaverunt," Gell. 12, 6.

† **scirrhōma,** ătis, *n.* = σκίῤῥωμα, *A hard swelling* in the human body, *a scirrhus, scirrhous tumor,* Plin. 25, 8, 42. Also called **scirros,** i, *m.* (σκίῤῥος), id. 7, 15, 13.

* **sciscĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [sciscitor] *An asking, inquiry:* diligentissima sciscitatio, Petr. 24, 5.

sciscĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An inquirer, examiner, investigator* (post-Augustan): urinae, Mart. 3, 82;—Prud. Cath. 7, 193: minutissimus artium, Amm. 22, 16 *med.*

sciscĭto, are, v. sciscitor, *ad fin.*

sciscĭtor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [scisco] *To inform one's self; to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate,* etc. (quite class.); constr. regularly, *ex* (*ab*) *aliquo aliquid, de aliqua re,* with a relative clause or *absol.;* also, but not till after the Aug. per., with *aliquem quid:* (*a*) *c. acc. rei:* Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 7; cf., sententiam ex aliquo (coupled with requirere), id. de Or. 1, 23: id, id. Or. 16, 52 Meier *N. cr.:* consulis voluntatem, Liv. 7, 26; so, consilium ejus, Tac. H. 2, 33: imperia ducum, id. ib. 1, 84: diversa, id. ib. 2. 34: mores naturasque hominum, Gell. 1, 9, 2.—(β) With *de:* de victoria sciscitantes, Cic. de Div. 1, 34 *fin.:* de unoquoque nostrum sciscitantur omnes, id. Phil. 14, 7, 19.—(γ) With a relative-clause: sciscitari quid sit, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 10; so Liv. 1, 9; 54; 56; 2, 12, et al.; Suet. Claud. 10; id. Ner. 48; id. Vit. 17, et al.:—ab utroque sciscitor, cur, *etc.,* Cic N. D. 1, 9:—de Domitio, ut facis, sciscitare, ubi sit, quid cogitet, id. Att. 9, 15, 4.—(δ) *Absol.:* elicuit comiter sciscitando, ut fateretur, *etc.,* Liv. 6, 34; cf. id. 1, 5; Quint. 9, 2, 7: si de vetere jure discendum esset, issem plane sciscitatum ad istos, Gell. 12, 13, 3.—(ε) *Aliquem:* sciscitatum deos descendunt, Liv. 45, 27: ut mane singulos, anne jentassent, sciscitaretur, Suet. Vit. 7; so id. Calig. 28; id. Dom. 15.

☞ **a.** Act. collat. form: paucula etiam sciscitare prius volo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 52.—**b.** sciscitatus, a, um, pass.: Amm. 25, 8.

scisco, scīvi, scītum, 3. (deponent collat. form, SCISCOR, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.) *v. inch. a. To seek to know; to search, inquire:* **I.** Lit. (so only ante-class. and extremely seldom; cf., on the other hand, the *deriv.* sciscitor): praefestinamus, quae sit causa, sciscere, Afran. in Charis. p. 186 P.: ibo ad eam, ut sciscam, quid velint, Att. in Non. 505, 12; cf. Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 17.

II. Transf. (*anteced. pro consequ.*): **A.** Publicists' *t. t.,* of the people, After inquiry or examination, *To accept, approve, assent to* something proposed; and hence, *to appoint, enact, decree, ordain,* i. q. rem cognitam jubere: "nullam illi (majores nostri) vim concionis esse voluerunt: quae sisceret plebes aut quae populus juberet summota concione, distributis partibus.. auditis auctoribus, re multos dies promulgata et cognita, juberi vetarique voluerunt," Cic. Fl. 7: illa legitima: CONSVLES POPVLVM JVRE ROGAVERVNT POPVLVSQVE JVRE SCIVIT, id. Phil. 1, 10 *fin.;* cf., rogationes plurimas propter vos populus scivit, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 23: rogationem Marciam de Liguribus magno consensu plebes scivit jussitque. Ex eo plebiscito, *etc.,* Liv. 42, 21 *fin.:* adeo id gratum plebi fuit ut id modo sciscerent juberentque, ut senatus decerneret, qui Romae regnaret, id. 1, 17 *fin.;* id. 6, 35: si Gaditani sciverint nominatim de aliquo cive Romano, ut sit is civis Gaditanus, Cic. Balb. 11, 27; cf., qui (Athenienses) sciverunt, ut, *etc.,* id. Off. 3, 11.—In the *pass.:* multa perniciose sciscuntur in populis (coupled with sancire), Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13; cf., illud stultissimum, existimare omnia justa esse, quae scita sint in populorum institutis aut legibus, id. ib. 1, 15 *fin.;* v. also under *Pa.*—Poet., with an object-clause: munera

Martis Aequent imperio et solem concedere nocti Sciscant, Sil. 7, 545.

2. Sometimes like decerno (v. h. v. *no.* I., A), of an individual: *To approve, assent to, vote for* any thing: qui ulteriorem (Galliam decernit), ostendit, eam se sciscere legem, quam esse legem neget, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15: quod primus scivit legem de publicanis, *etc.*, id. Planc. 14 *fin.*

* **B.** *To learn, ascertain, know:* ut illi id factum sciscerent, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 68. —Hence

scītus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.) Mid. (orig., That has informed himself, obtained knowledge, had experience; hence) *Knowing, shrewd, wise, acute, experienced, skillful, adroit,* etc. (so of persons mostly poet.; not in Cic., but cf. *no.* 2): doctu', fidelis ... Scitu', *etc.*, Enn. Ann. 7, 107; cf., hominem astutum, doctum, scitum et callidum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 151; and, mulier scita atque prudens, Gell. 13, 4 *fin.:* scitus agaso, Enn. Ann. 6, 21; so, sycophanta, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 8: homo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23: convivator, *a clever, dexterous host,* Liv. 35, 49: scitus bellum (venereum) init, Plaut. Truc. 5, 42, et saep. In the *Comp.:* non sum scitior, quae hos rogem, *etc.*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 12.—Poet. and in post-Aug. prose with the *gen.:* Nessus scitus vadorum, *acquainted with,* Ov. M. 9, 108; so, Thalia lyrae, id. Fast. 5, 54: Sthenelus pugnandi, Quint. 9, 3, 10 Spald. *N. cr.* And likewise poet. with an object-clause: scitus accendere corda Laudibus, Sil. 17, 293.—**b.** Of things: *Fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty,* etc.: pulcre scripsti: scitum syngraphum! Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 57: scito illa quidem (scripsit) sermone et Attico, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93; cf., interrogationes, Quint. 5, 7, 28; and in the *Sup.:* oratio optima et scitissima, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 30: si quid (dictum est), quod mihi scitum esse videatur et homini ingenuo dignum atque docto, non aspernor, Cic. Planc. 14, 35; cf. id. Or. 16; and Tac. A. 6, 20. Hence, also, absol., scitum, *A witty* or *acute saying; a shrewd remark; a clever thought:* vetus illud Catonis admodum scitum est, qui mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem quum vidisset, Cic. de Div. 2, 24; cf., scitum est illud Catonis, ut multa: *Melius,* etc., id. Lael. 24 *fin.*; so, Scytharum legati, Plin. 14, 22, 28 *fin.:* scitum est, inter Protogenem et eum (Apellem) quod accidit, *a clever thing,* id. 35, 10, 36, § 81:—hoc scitum est, periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex usu siet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36; cf. id. Phorm. 5, 4, 2.

2. Transf., *Beautiful, elegant, fine,* etc. (mostly ante- and post-class.): satis scitum filum mulieris, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 15; cf., Iphis, Petr. 63, 3; and, mulierculae formae scitioris, Lampr. Commod. 2 *fin.*; v. also perscitus: vox admodum scita et canora, Gell. 18, 5, 2: haec nox scita'st exercendo scorto, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 132. Cf. also scitamenta.

B. (acc. to *no.* II., A) Subst., scitum, i, *n.*, *An ordinance, statute, decree;* esp. in connection with plebis (plebei, v. plebs), or, in one word, plebiscitum, *An ordinance* or *decree of the people* or *of the citizens,* opp. to senatusconsultum, a decree of the Senate: "*scita plebei* appellantur ea, quae plebs suo suffragio sine patribus jussit, plebeio magistratu rogante," Fest. p. 238; cf. Lael. Felix in Gell. 15, 27, 4: quo plebiscito decreta a senatu est quaestio, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 16 *fin.:* quae (lex) postea plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, id. Rep. 2, 37: plebiscitis consularem potestatem minuere, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199; et saep.; v. also 2. scitus. In a lusus verbb. with scitus, *no.* A: *Ps.* Ecquid is homo scitus est? *Ch.* Plebiscitum non est scitius, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 58. —In the order, scitum plebis: de altero aedile scitum plebis est factum rogantibus tribunis, Liv. 31, 50 *fin.*; id. 10, 22 *fin.:* scita plebis injuncta patribus, id. 3, 67.—Populi is used instead of plebis when the decrees of other nations are spoken of: quum lex esset Athenis, ne quis populi scitum faceret, ut quisquam corona donaretur, *etc.*, Cic. Opt. gen. 7; cf. id. Rep. 1, 27 *fin.*; so, in one word, populiscitum, Nep. Arist. 1 *fin.*; id. Alcib. 5, 4; id. Epam. 7, 4; id. Phoc. 2, 2: ut nullum de ea re scitum populi fieret aut literis mandaretur, Liv. 45, 25. Tacitus is the first who has populi scita for *decrees of the Roman people,* Tac. A. 3, 58.—Of Roman *popular decrees* also simply scita: quum scita ac jussa nostra sua sententia comprobat, Cic. Balb. 18, 42.—Rarely of other public or official ordinances: (Numa) omnia publica privataque sacra Pontificis scitis subjecit, Liv. 1, 20: quo minus ferociter aliorum (decemvirorum) scitis adversarentur, id. 3, 33; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 146.—**2.** Transf., out of the sphere of publicists' lang., coupled with decretum and placitum, as a transl. of the Gr. *δόγμα, A maxim, tenet, dogma,* Sen. Ep. 95.

Adv., scīte (acc. to *no.* A), *Shrewdly, cleverly, skillfully, adroitly, nicely, tastefully, elegantly* (quite class.): eho, nimium scite scitus es, Plaut. Casin. 3, 1, 8; cf., tondetur nimium scite, id. Merc. 3, 1, 28; and, satis scite et probe, id. Trin. 3, 3, 56; so id. Bacch. 2, 3, 69; id. Mil. 4, 2, 74; id. Trin. 3, 3, 53; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 7; Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 1 (coupled with commode): (rationes) ita sunt perscriptae scite et literate, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Pis. 25 *fin.*; cf., s. et venuste facta, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35 *fin.:* non scite (dictum), id. Att. 14, 20, 3; so, dictum, Plin. 36, 22, 48; cf., scite loqui, Liv. 10, 19: parum scite convivium exornare, Sall. J. 85, 39; cf. Liv. 4, 44 *fin.*—*Comp.:* scitius, Gell. 4, 11, 10.—*Sup.:* scitissime, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116.

scissĭlis, e, *adj.* [scindo] **I.** *That may easily be split, cleft,* or *rent, scissile:* alumen, Cels. 5, 2; 6, 11.—Hence, **II.** Post-class., scissus, a, um, *Rent, torn:* palliastrum, App. M. 1, p. 104; cf., centunculus, id. 9, p. 222: fasciae, Veg. 3, 47, 3.

* **scissim,** *adv.* [id.] *By rending, cleaving,* or *dividing,* Prud. Enchir. de Vet. Test. 9.

* **scissĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A cleaving, dividing, scission* of a number, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

(* **Scissis,** is, *f.* *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis,* Liv. 21, 60 *fin.*)

scissor, ōris, *m.* [scindo] **I.** *One who cleaves* or *divides, a carver,* Petr. 36.—**II.** *A kind of gladiator,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2569.

scissūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A tearing, rending, dividing; a rent, cleft, scissure* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit., Sen. Q. N. 6, 2; Plin. 5, 9, 9; 11, 28, 34; 31, 7, 39; Pall. Maj. 12.—**II.** Trop.: domestica turbat rem populi, Prud. Psych. 756.

1. scissus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of scindo.

2. ‡ scissus, *σχίσμα, A rent, cleft,* Gloss. Philox.

scītāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [1. scitus, *no.* A, 2] **I.** *Delicate food, dainties* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 26; Matius in Gell. 20, 9 *fin.*; Macr. S. 7, 14; App. M. 10, p. 245.—* **II.** Trop., of figures of speech, *Niceties, prettinesses:* Ὁμοιοτέλευτα ... καὶ ὁμοιόπτωτα ceteraque hujusmodi scitamenta, Gell. 18, 8.

* **scītātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [scitor] *An asking, inquiring:* indefessa scitatio, Amm. 18, 5.

scīte, *adv.*, v. scisco, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

scītor, atus, 1. (archaic *inf.*, scitarier, Ov. M. 2, 741) *v. intens. dep. a.* [scio] *To seek to know; to ask, inquire* (a poet. word of the Aug. period; for in Cic. Or. 16, 52, sciscitari is a more correct reading): scitari et quaerere causas, Virg. A. 2, 105; so, causam viae, adventus, Ov. M. 2, 511; 741: omnia, id. ib. 548: digna relatu, id. ib. 4, 793:—de aliquo, id. ib. 10, 564:—quid veniat, scitatur, id. ib. 11, 622:—Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phoebi Mittimus, *i. e. to consult,* Virg. A. 2, 114: ex aliquo, *to ask, inquire,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 60: ab aliquo, Ov. M. 1, 775; 10, 357.

scītŭle, *adv.*, v. scitulus, *ad fin.*

scītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. scitus, *no.* A, 2] *Handsome, pretty, neat, trim, elegant* (ante- and post-class.): facies, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 7: forma atque aetatula, id. ib. 4, 1, 3; App. M. 2, 113; 3, 136: caupona, id. ib. 1, p. 105: pusiones, Arn. 5, 179.—*Adv.*, scītŭle, *Elegantly, gracefully,* App. M. 2, p. 123; 7, p. 192; 10, p. 253.

scītum, i, *n.*, v. scisco, *Pa.*, *no.* A, 1, and B.

1. scītus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of scisco.

2. scītus, ūs, *m.* [scisco] coupled with plebis, for the more usual plebiscitum, *A decree* or *ordinance of the people:* Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3: comitia deinde de senatus sententia plebisque scitu sunt habita, Liv. 25, 7.

† **scĭūrus,** i, *m.* = *σκίουρος, A squirrel,* Plin. 8, 38, 58; 11, 43, 99; Mart. 5, 37.

scĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scio] *Knowing, having knowledge* of a thing (mostly ante- and post-class., and very rarely): neque quemquam invenit scium, Pac. in Prisc. p. 634: mulieres plus sciae, Petr. 63, 9: puto eos prudentes et scios mendacia defendenda suscipere, *knowingly, wittingly,* Lact. 3, 24 *fin.*—(β) *c. gen.:* rerum, Lact. 2, 14: Latinae linguae, Macr. S. 6, 9 *ad fin.*

scŏbīna, ae, *f.* [scobis] *A rasp,* Var. L. L. 7, 3, 94; Plaut. Fragm. ib.; Plin. 11, 37, 68; Tert. Apol. 12.

scŏbis (collat. form, scobs, only acc. to Prisc. p. 751 P.; but scrobis is found in Cels. 5, 5; 8, 2; Col. 4, 29, 15; 7, 10, 4; cf., scrobis, *ad init.*), is, *f.* (*m.*, Vitr. 8, 3; Pall. Febr. 17, 6) [scabo] *Powder* or *dust produced by sawing, rasping,* etc.; *saw-dust, scrapings, filings,* etc.: Cels. l. l.; Col. l. l.; Hor. S. 2, 4, 81; Plin. 34, 11, 26; Juv. 14, 67, et al.: citreus, *i. e. grated lemon-peel,* Vitr. 8, 3: cutis, *scurf* or the like, Plin. 30, 4, 10.

(* **Scodra,** ae, *f.* *A town of Dalmatia,* Liv. 44, 31 and 32; 45, 26; Plin. 3, 22, 26. —Hence **Scodrenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Scodra,* Liv. 45, 26.)

† **scōlēcĭa,** ae, *f.* = *σκωληκία* (worm-eatenness), *A kind of verdigris,* Plin. 34, 12, 28.

† **scōlēcĭon,** ii, *n.* = *σκωλήκιον, A kind of scarlet berry* (which is apt to be worm-eaten), Plin. 24, 4, 4.

† **scŏlĭbrŏchon,** i, *n.* = *σκολίβροχον, A plant, also called* callitrichos, scolopendrion, *and* Capillus Veneris, App. Herb. 47.

† **scŏlōpax,** ăcis, *f.* = *σκολώπαξ, A snipe, woodcock,* Nemes. Fragm. de aucup. 2, 3.

† **scŏlŏpendra,** ae, *f.* = *σκολόπενδρα:* **I.** *A kind of multipede, a scolopendra,* Plin. 8, 29, 43.—**II.** *A kind of sea-fish,* Plin. 9, 43, 67.

† **scŏlŏpendrĭon,** ii, *n.* = *σκολοπένδριον, A plant, also called* callitrochon *and* scolibrochon, App. Herb. 47.

† **scŏlȳmos,** i, *m.* = *σκόλυμος, An edible kind of thistle, cardoon;* Cynara carduncululus, L.; Plin. 20, 23, 99; 22, 22, 43.

† **scomber,** bri, *m.* = *σκόμβρος, A kind of tunny, a mackerel,* Scomber scomber, L.; Plin. 9, 15, 19; 31, 8, 43: 32, 11, 53; Col. 8, 17, 12; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71; Catull 95, 8; Pers. 1, 43; Mart. 3, 50; 4, 87, et saep.

† **scōmma,** ătis, *n.* = *σκῶμμα, A teasing, taunting expression, a taunt, jeer, scoff, cavil,* Macr. S. 7, 3.

scōpa, ae, v. scopae.

scōpae, arum (cf. on the *plur.*, Var. L. L. 8, 2, 105; 10, 2, 165; Quint. 1, 5, 16; Charis. p. 20 P.; 72 ib.; Diom. p. 315 ib., et saep.; but in the *sing.*, scopa regia, v. under *no.* 2), *f.* *Thin branches, twigs, shoots:* **I.** Lit. (so very rarely), Cato R. R. 152; Pall. 3, 24, 8; 4, 9, 12; Auct. B. Afr. 47, 5; Amm. 20, 22, 89, et al.—**2.** In partic.: scopa regia, *A plant, a species of the goose-foot,* Chenopodium scoparia, L.; Plin. 21, 6, 15; 25, 5, 19.—**II.** Meton., *A broom, besom* made of twigs (so quite classical): munditias volo fieri: efferte huc scopas, *etc.*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 23; so id. ib. 27; 51; Petr. 34, 3; Hor. S. 2, 4, 81.—**b.** Proverb.: scopas dissolvere, *to untie a broom,* i. e. *to throw any thing into disorder* or *confusion,* Cic. Or. 71, 235; cf., id. Att. 7, 13, b.

* **scōpārĭus,** ii, *m.* [scopae, *no.* II.] *A sweeper,* Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8.

Scŏpas, ae, *m.*, Σκόπας: **I.** *A famous Grecian sculptor of Paros, who flourished between the 97th and 105th Olympiads,* "Plin. 34, 8, 19;" Cic. de Div. 1, 13 *fin.*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 6; Mart. 4, 39.—**II.** *A very rich Thessalian in the time of Simonides,* Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352; Quint. 11, 2, 14 (cf. also Phaedr. 4, 24).

† **scōpes,** um, *f.* = *σκῶπες, A kind of owl,* Plin. 10, 49, 70, from Hom. Od. 5, 66.

scopĭo, ōnis, *m.* *The stalk* or *pedicle of grapes,* Cato R. R. 112, 3; Col. 12, 39, 3; 12, 43, 10. Also called scopus, Var. R. R. 1, 54, 2.

(* **scōpo,** are, *v. a.* [scopae] *To brush* or *sweep away*, Vulg. Esaiae, 14, 23.)

† **scŏpos,** i, *m.* = σκοπός, *A mark, aim* at which one shoots, Suet. Dom. 19.

scŏpŭlae, ārum, *f.* [id.] *A little broom,* Cato R. R. 26; Col. 12, 38, 4; also in the *sing.*, scopula, id. 12, 18, 5.

scŏpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scopulus] *Full of rocks, rocky, shelvy, craggy* (rare, but quite class.): locus, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 11, 35: mare, id. de Or. 3, 19: colles, Sil. 7, 274: rupes, Luc. 2, 619: arva, Sil. 15, 305:—Gangem dejectum per scopulosa et abrupta, Plin. 6, 18, 22.

scŏpŭlus, i, *m.* = σκόπελος, *A projecting point of rock; a rock, cliff, crag*, esp. *a rock, shelf, ledge* in the sea: **I.** Lit. (so mostly poet.; not in Cic. himself, but cf. under *no.* II.): ut pars (remigum) ad scopulos allisa interficeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 27 *fin.*; so of *rocks* in the sea: id. B. G. 3, 13, 18; Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41 *fin.*; Virg. G. 3, 261; id. Aen. 1, 145; 5, 270; Ov. M. 4, 525; 9, 593, et saep.; cf. so of a promontory: Hor. Od. 1, 3, 20; Ov. F. 4, 419; and, s. errantes, of the Symplegades, Val. Fl. 3, 621; 4, 681:—scopuli rupesque cavae, Virg. G. 3, 253; so of rocks: id. Aen. 4, 445; 12, 531; Sil. 10, 263; Stat. Th. 7, 665, et saep.; cf. so, of the cavern of Cacus: Virg. A. 8, 192; and, s. Mavortis, of the Areopagus, Ov. M. 6, 70.

II. Trop., *A rock*, i. q. *a difficulty, danger, harm, evil*, etc. (so repeatedly in Cic.; also commended by him as a figure): quum neque Musarum scopulos quisquam superarat, Enn. Ann. 7, 3: qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo inferat, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 9: "*Syrtim patrimonii scopulum* libentius dixerim," Cic. de Or. 3, 41: nec tuas umquam rationes ad eos scopulos, appulisses, ad quos Sex. Titii afflictam navem et in quibus C. Deciani naufragium fortunarum videres, id. Rab. perd. 9, 25; id. de Or. 2, 37; id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: in scopulos vitae incidere, id. Consol. Fragm. 2, p. 489 ed. Orell.: (Piso et Gabinius) geminae voragines scopulique rei publicae, id. Pis. 18; cf. Flor. 4, 9: (Pompeius) Ille tremor Ponti et piratarum scopulus, Petr. poet. S. 123, 240; cf., cujus tribunal scopulus reorum dicebatur, Val. Max. 3, 7, 9.

scopus, i. *A stem, stalk;* v. scopio.

* **scordălĭa,** ae, *f.* [scordalus] *A quarrel, wrangling:* Petr. 59, 1.

scordălus, i, *m.* *A quarrelsome fellow, a wrangler, brawler* (a low, post-Aug. word), Petr. 95, 7; Sen. Ep. 83 *med.*

scordĭlon, i, v. scordion.

† **scordĭon,** ii, *n.* = σκόρδιον, *A plant that smells like garlic, water-germander, scordium*, Teucrium scordium, L.; Plin. 25, 6, 27. Also called scordotis, id. ib., and scordilon, App. Herb. 70.

(* **Scordisci,** ōrum, *m.*: **I.** *A people on the borders of Illyria*, Liv. 40, 57; 41, 19; Epit. 56.—**II.** *A people of Pannonia,* Plin. 3, 25, 28.)

(* **Scordus,** i, *m.* *A mountain of Illyria*, Liv. 43, 20; called also Scodrus, id. 44, 31.)

† **scōrĭa,** ae, *f.* = σκωρία, *Dross, slag, scoria* of metals, Plin. 33, 4, 21; id. ib. 6, 35; 34, 11, 24; id. ib. 18, 51; Pall. 1, 41, 3.

† **scorpaena,** ae, *f.* = σκόρπαινα, *A sea-scorpion*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

† **scorpĭăcum,** i, *n.* = σκορπιακόν, *A remedy against the sting of a scorpion,* Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *fin.*

scorpĭnāca, ae, *f.* *A plant,* also called proserpinaca, App. Herb. 17.

† **scorpĭo,** ōnis (the more poet. collat. forms, **scorpĭus** and **-os,** i, corresp. to the Greek, v. infra), *m.* = σκορπίος [σκορπίων], *A scorpion*, Plin. 11, 37, 62; 28, 2, 5; 29, 4, 29. In the form scorpius, Ov. M. 15, 371: scorpios, id. Fast. 4, 164; *acc.*, scorpion, id. ib. 5, 541.—**II.** Transf.: **1.** *The Scorpion*, one of the signs of the zodiac. Form Scorpios, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 44, 113; id. Arat. 208 and 430; Ov. M. 2, 196; Hyg. Astr. 2, 26; *acc.*, Scorpion, Ov. M. 2, 83. Form Scorpio, Petr. 39, 11; 35, 4.—**2.** *A kind of prickly sea-fish*, Cottus scorpio, L.; Plin. 32, 11, 53 *fin.*; cf. Petr. 35, 4; in the form scorpios, Ov. Hal. 117.—**3.** *A prickly plant, scorpion-wort, scorpion-grass*, Spartium scorpius, L.; Plin. 22, 15, 17.—**4.** *A shrub*, also called tragos, Plin. 27, 13, 16; 13, 21, 37.—**5.** *A military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles, a scorpion,* "Veg. Mil. 4, 22; Amm. 23, 4;" Caes. B. G. 7, 25, 2 and 3; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 553, 24; Liv. 26, 47; 49; Vitr. 10, 1; in the form scorpius, Sisenn. in Non. 553, 25.—**6.** In the agrimensores, *A heap of stones terminating in a point, and used as a boundary-mark*, Sic. Fl. p. 4 et 6 Goes.

† **scorpĭoctŏnon,** i, *n.* = σκορπιοκτόνον, *A plant, the heliotrope*, App. Herb. 49.

scorpĭon, ii, *n.* *A plant*, also called thelyphonon, Plin. 25, 10, 75.

scorpĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scorpio] *Of* or *belonging to a scorpion, scorpion-*: genus cucumeris, Plin. 20, 1, 3.

scorpĭos, ii, v. scorpio.

† **scorpītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = σκορπῖτις, *A precious stone, resembling the scorpion in color* or *shape*, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

† **scorpĭūrus,** i, *m.* = σκορπίουρος, *Scorpion's-tail, a kind of heliotrope*, App. Herb. 49; also called scorpiuron, Plin. 22, 21, 29.

scorpĭus, ii, v. scorpio.

scortātor, ōris, *m.* [scortor] *A whoremonger, whoremaster, fornicator,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 131; Hor. S. 2, 5, 75.

* **scortātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *Whoredom,* App. M. 5, p. 171.

‡ **scortes** id est pelles testium arietinorum a pellibus dicti, Fest. p. 147 [scortum, *no.* I.].

scortĕus, a, um, *adj.* [scortum, *no.* I.] *Made of hides* or *leather, leathern:* "etiam nunc dicimus *scortea* ea, quae ex corio ac pellibus sunt facta," Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96 *fin.*; cf. Ov. F. 1, 629; and Fest. s. v. SCORTA, p. 147: fascinum, Petr. 138, 1: pulvinus, Cels. 8, 12: asses, Hier. Chron. ad ann. MCCC.—In a lusus verbb.: s. scortum, *i. e. wrinkled, old*, App. M. 1, p. 105.—Subst., scortea, ae, *f.* (*sc.* vestis), *A garment of skins* or *leather*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 6; Mart. 14, 130.

* **scortillum,** i, *n. dim.* [scortum, *no.* II.] *A little* or *young harlot*, Catull. 10, 3; cf. ‡ scortulum.

scortor, ari, *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To whore, go a whoring* (an ante-class. word), Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 4; id. Merc. 5, 4, 25; 58; id. Pseud. 4, 7, 35; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32; id. Ad. 1, 2, 22; Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96.

‡ **scortŭlum,** πόρνη, Gloss. Vet. Lat. Gr.; cf. scortillum.

scortum, i, *n.* [a sibilated collat. form of corium, from χόριον] *A skin, hide:* **I.** Lit.: "pellem antiqui dicebant *scortum*," Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96. So in only one post-class. example: jam Omphale in Herculis scorto designata descripsit, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*—Much more freq., and quite class., **II.** Transf., *A whore, harlot, drab, strumpet, prostitute:* "*scorta* appellantur meretrices, quia ut pelliculae subiguntur. Omnia namque ex pellibus facta *scortea* appellantur," Fest. p. 147. So in the *sing.*: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 132; id. Asin. 4, 2, 5; 5, 2, 17; 79, et saep.; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34; id. Ad. 5, 9, 8; Hor. Od. 2, 11, 21; id. Ep. 1, 18, 34, et al. In the *plur.*: Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 91; id. Pers. 3, 3, 14; id. Truc. 1, 1, 43 *sq.*, et saep.; Cic. Mil. 21; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10, et al.—Of *a male prostitute:* Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 12; Cic. Sest. 17, 39; id. Phil. 2, 18; Petr. 9, 6; 119, 25; so also, virile, Aur. Vict. Caes. 28. And with a masc. pron.: scortum exoletum ne quis in proscenio Sedeat, Plaut. Poen. prol. 17 (cf. senium, *no.* II., A). (* Also, i. q. pellex, *A mistress, concubine,* Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 37; 39.)

Scōti, ōrum, *m.*: **I.** *The Scots, a people in the northern part of Britain*, in the mod. *Scotland*, Amm. 27, 18; 26, 4; Hier. in Jovin. 2, 7. In the *sing.*: Scotus, Claud. B. Get. 417; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 33. Also as *inhabitants of Iberia*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 251.—Hence also, **II. Scōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Scotland, Scottish, Scotch:* tela, id. ib. 2, 254.

† **scŏtĭa,** ae, *f.* = σκοτία, in architecture: **I.** *A hollow moulding in the base of a column, a scotia*, Vitr. 3, 3.—**II.** *A gutter at the end of a cornice*, Vitr. 4, 3.

Scōtĭcus, a, um, v. Scoti, *ad fin.*

† **Scŏtīnus,** i, *m.* = Σκοτεινός (the Obscure), *An epithet of Heraclitus*, Sen. Ep 12 *med.*

Scōtus, i, v. Scoti.

(* **Scŏtūsa** or **Scŏtussa,** ae, *f.*, Σκότουσα, Σκότουσσα: **I.** *A town of Macedonia, near the Strymon*, Plin. 4, 11, 19. Hence **Scotussaei,** *The inhabitants of Scotussa*, Plin. 4, 10, 17.—**II.** *A town of Thessaly, near Larissa*, Liv. 38, 5 and 7; 36, 9 and 14; Plin. 31, 2, 14. Hence **Scotusaeus** (Scotussaeus), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Scotussa in Thessaly:* ager, Liv. 33, 6 *fin.*

scrapta (also written scratta, scratia, and scrattia), ae, *f.* *An epithet of an unchaste woman*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 6; id. ap. Non. 169, 8; id. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93 Müll. *N. cr.*; and Titin. in Fest. p. 258.

* **scrĕātor,** ōris, *m.* [screo] *A hawker, hemmer*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

* **scrĕātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A hawking, hemming*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132.

* **scrĕo,** are, *v. n.* *To hawk, hem*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 22.

scrība, ae, *m.* [scribo] *A public* or *official writer, a clerk, secretary, scribe* (whereas librarius denotes a private secretary or amanuensis): "*scribas* proprio nomine antiqui et librarios et poëtas vocabant. At nunc dicuntur scribae quidem librarii, qui rationes publicas scribunt in tabulis," *etc.*, Fest. p. 258: "(scribarum) ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellae publicae periculaque magistratuum committuntur," *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79; cf. id. ib. 78 and 80; so id. Pis. 25 *fin.*; id. Cluent. 45, 126; id. Agr. 2, 13 (coupled with librarii); id. Fam. 5, 20, 2; Liv. 2, 12; 22, 57; 40, 29; Suet. Claud. 1; 38; id. Vesp. 3; Hor. S. 1, 5, 35; 2, 5, 56; id. Ep. 1, 8, 2, et saep.; cf. also, SCRIBA AB EPISTOLIS LATINIS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 41; ib 2437; and, SCRIBA LIBRARIVS, ib. 1621; 2950, et al.

* **scrībātus,** ūs, *m.* [scriba] *The office of a scribe* or *secretary; a clerkship, secretaryship:* ad scribatum nominatus, Cod. Justin. 7, 62, 4; cf. 2. scriptus.

scriblīta (also written scribilita), ae, *f.* *A kind of tart*, Cato R. R. 78; Plaut. Poen. prol. 43; Petr. 35, 4; 66, 3; Mart. 3, 17.

* **scriblitārĭus,** ii, *m.* [scriblita] *A tart-baker, pastry-cook* (coupled with pistor), Afran. in Non. 131, 27.

scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. (*perf. sync.:* scripsti, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 57; *inf.:* scripse, Aus. Sept. sap. de lud. 1; cf. 2. dico, *ad init.*) *v. a.* [kindr. with γράφω] prop., To scratch, grave, engrave with a sharp point; hence, *To write, draw*, or otherwise *make* lines, letters, figures, *etc.*

I. In gen.: in libro quum scribuntur calamo literae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 131; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 4, 76 *sq.*; so, literas, tabellas, id. Pseud. 1, 1, 28; cf., (litera M) etiamsi scribitur, tamen parum exprimitur, Quint. 9, 4, 40; and with this cf. id. 1, 7, 28: nostri praeceptores *cervum servumque* U et O literis scripserunt, id. 1, 7, 26; cf. id. 1, 7, 5; 20; 30; 12, 10, 28; 30, et al.: hoc carmen media scribe columna, Prop. 4, 7, 83; cf., scribitur vestris "*Cynthia*" corticibus, id. 1, 18, 22; and Ov. M. 9, 528; cf. also, fac lapis his scriptus stet super ossa notis: HIC IACET, *etc.*, Tib. 1, 3, 54: si quis fugitivo stigmata scripserit, *has branded a runaway*, Quint. 7, 4, 14; cf., charaxat ambas ungulis scribentibus genas, Prud. στεφ. 10, 557; and, totius vobis Frontem tabernae scipionibus scribam, Catull. 37, 10: Diodotus Stoicus geometriae munus tuebatur, verbis praecipiens discentibus, unde, quo quamque lineam scriberent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39; cf., ut formam (porticus) secundum rationem loci scribas, *draw, design*, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 5; and Stat. S. 1, 3, 9: quae Attalicis variata per artem Aulaeis scribuntur acu, *i. e. are embroidered*, Sil. 14, 660: scripto radiat Germanicus auro, *i. e.* sculpto, Juv. 6, 205.—* **B.** Trop.: memor essem? etiam nunc mihi Scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis de Glycerio, *graven, imprinted* (syn. inscripta, insculpta), Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 48.

II. In partic., with the accessory idea of intellectual action, of written composition of every kind, *To write, write down, compose, describe, depict; to draw up, communicate, announce in writing:* (*a*) *c. accus.:* quoniam de re publica multa quaesi erint et scripserint, Cic. Rep. 1, 7: Cn. Aufidius caecus Graecam scribebat historiam, id. Tusc. 5, 38 *fin.*; so, historiam, id. de Or. 2, 12, 51; cf., bellum, res gestas, *etc.*, Liv. 21, 1; Hor. A. P. 74; id. Ep. 1, 3, 7, et al.: librum de rebus rusticis, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54; cf., scripsi etiam versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23; and, in Catone majore, qui est scriptus ad te de senectute, id. Lael. 1, 4: Furius defensionem causae suae scripsit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 29: Diphilus Hanc (fabulam) Graece scripsit, Plaut. Casin. prol. 33; so Ter. Heaut. prol. 43; id. Hec. prol. 6; cf. also under *no.* δ; so, versus, carmina, poëmata, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 25; Hor. S. 1, 9, 23; 1, 10, 60; 2, 5, 74; id. Ep. 1, 19, 3; 2, 2, 66, et saep.; cf., scripsere alii rem Versibus, Enn. Ann. 7, 1; and, formam et situm agri alicui, *to describe*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4, et saep. Of written communications, letters, *etc.*: epistolis tuis perdiligenter scriptis, Cic. Att. 1, 11; cf. Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 4: haec scripsi properans, Cic. Att. 2, 19 *fin.*: literas, quas ad Pompeium scripsi, tibi misi, id. ib. 3, 9 *fin.*; cf., literae extemplo Romam scriptae, Liv. 41, 16: plura ad te scribam, si, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 11, 10 *fin.*: scriberem ad te de hoc plura, si Romae esses, id. ib. 6, 4, 11: non quo haberem, quod tibi scriberem, id. ib. 4, 4, a, et saep. So, too, s. salutem, *to send a greeting*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 77; cf., laudes atque gratias populo Romano, Gell. 3, 8, 5.—With a personal object: nullos habeo scriptos (homines), memini tamen, *written down*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 48: quis Martem digne scripserit aut Merionem aut Tydiden? *who could depict, represent*, etc., Hor. Od. 1, 6, 14; so id. Sat. 2, 1, 16; cf. in the *pass.*: scriberis Vario fortis et hostium Victor, id. Od. 1, 6, 1.

(β) With an object-clause: in foribus scribat occupatum esse se, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 15: ut Africanum avum meum scribit Cato solitum esse dicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; id. Att. 1, 8; cf., Romae quod scribis sileri, ita putabam, id. ib. 2, 13; and, quod ad te scripseram me in Epiro futurum, id. ib. 3, 13: Graeceius ad me scripsit, C. Cassium sibi scripsisse, homines comparari, qui, *etc.*, id. ib. 15, 8 *fin.*: Cicero quodam loco scribit, id esse optimum, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 1, 92: post paulo scribit, sibi millia quinque Esse domi chlamydum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 43, et saep. In the *pass.*, with the *nom.* or *acc.*: eadem haec avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49; but shortly before: legi etiam scriptum, esse avem quandam, quae, *etc.*; cf. with the latter: scribitur nobis, magnam veteranorum multitudinem Romam convenisse jam, *etc.*, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2; and, scriptum est item, quaesivisse (Socratem), quid esset, Cic. de Div. 1, 54 and 123.

(γ) With a relative clause: nec scribis, quam ad diem te exspectemus, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 1; cf., scribe aliquando ad nos, quid agas, id. Fam. 7, 12 *fin.*

(δ) *Absol.*: quo (Platone) nemo in scribendo praestantior fuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 11; cf. id. ib. 3, 8: Demophilus scripsit, Marcus vortit barbare, Plaut. Asin. prol. 11; so id. Trin. prol. 19; Ter. Heaut. prol. 7: sumite materiem vestris, qui scribitis, aequam viribus, Hor. A. P. 38: sic raro scribis, ut, *etc.*, id. Sat. 2, 3, 1, et saep.: Samiae, ut ibi (*i. e.* in oratione) scribit Laelius, capedines, Cic. Rep. 6, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 16; and, ut, quemadmodum scribit ille, quotidiano, *etc.*, id. ib. 6, 2.—So absol., esp. freq. of written communications, letters; usually coupled with *ad aliquem* (less freq., alicui) or *de aliqua re*: tu si, ut scribis, Kal. Jun. Roma profectus es, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 3, 9 *fin.*; cf., ego te, ut scribis, cito videbo, id. ib. 3, 27: senatusconsultum si erit factum, scribes ad me, id. ib. 5, 4, 2; cf., scripsi etiam ad Camillum, ad Lamiam, id. ib. 5, 9 *fin.*: in qua (epistola) de agro Campano scribis, id. ib. 2, 16: ut nuper me scis scripsisse ad te de Varronis erga me officio, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 25; cf., Hermae tui Pentelici, de quibus ad me scripsisti, id. ib. 1, 8, 2; so id. ib. 1, 9, 2, et saep.—With a follg. *ut*, *ne*, etc.: velim domum ad te scribas, ut mihi tui libri pateant, Cic. Att. 4, 14, 1: ad me scriberet, ut in Italiam quam primum venirem, id. ib. 11, 7, 2; so id. ib. 5, 11, 6; cf. with the *dat.*: consules Fulvio, ut ex Falisco, Postumio, ut ex Vaticano exercitum ad Clusium admoveant, scribunt, Liv. 10, 27; so id. 42, 27; Tac. A. 1, 29; cf. with *ne*: Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv. 30, 23. With the simple *subj.*: scribit Labieno, si rei publicae commodo facere posset, cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, Caes. B. G. 5, 46 *fin.* In Tac. also, with the *infin.*: scribitur tetrarchis ac regibus, jussis Corbulonis obsequi, Tac. A. 15, 25 *fin.*

B. As a *t. t.*, in publicist, milit., jurid., and business language, of written plans, drafts, and other writings of various import.

1. Publicists' *t. t.*, *To draw up, draught a law, decree, treaty, etc.*: quod proditum memoria est, X. viros, qui leges scripserint, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 31; so, leges, id. ib. 2, 36; 2, 10; id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70; id. de Or. 1, 19, 86; id. Inv. 1, 38, et al.; cf. in a transf. signif.: cui non apparet, inopiam et miseriam civitatis istam legem scripsisse, *etc.*, Liv. 34, 6 *ad fin.*: haec senatusconsulta non ignoro ab amicissimis ejus, cujus de honore agitur, scribi solere, Cic. Fam. 15, 6 *fin.*; cf. in the follg. So esp. freq., senatusconsulto scribendo, or simply scribendo adesse, or also, ad scribendum esse, *To witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it*: erat nobis dictum, te existimare, alicui senatusconsulto, quod contra dignitatem tuam fieret, scribendo Lamiam affuisse, qui omnino consulibus illis numquam fuit ad scribendum, Cic. Fam. 12, 29, 2; Orell. *N. cr.*; cf., senatusconsulta scribuntur apud familiarem meum (*i. e.* Caesarem). Et quidem quum in mentem venit (Caesari), ponor ad scribendum (*i. e. he adds my signature to it*), id. ib. 9, 15, 3; and id. Att. 1, 19, 9: S. C. AVCTORITAS. PRIDIE KAL. OCTOB. IN AEDE APOLLINIS SCRIB. AFFVERVNT L. DOMITIVS, *etc.*, an official formula in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5 *sq.*; v. also assum, *no.* 3, b, p. 157: Boeotorum gentem numquam ad scribendum amicitiae foedus adduci potuisse, *to make, enter into, conclude*, Liv. 42, 12.

2. Milit. *t. t.*: scribere milites (legiones, supplementum, *etc.*), *To enlist, enroll, levy*: milites scribere, Sall. J. 43, 3; so id. Cat. 32, 1; id. Jug. 39, 2; Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1; Liv. 8, 8; 9, 8; 19; 10, 25; 21, 40; 35, 20, et saep. So too, sex millia colonorum Albam in Aequos, (* *to enroll* for the purpose of sending, *to send*), Liv. 10, 1; 4, 11.—**b.** Poet., transf.: scribe tui gregis hunc, *enroll him among your retinue*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 13.

3. Jurid. and business *t. t.*: dicam scribere (alicui), like *δίκην γράφειν τινί*, *To bring on action in writing* against any one; v. dica. Of a lawyer who draws up legal instruments (complaints or charges, contracts, wills, *etc.*; v. Rein's Privatr., p. 73): Servius hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, cavendi secutus est, Cic. Mur. 9; so absol., id. Fam. 7, 14 Manut.; cf. id. Leg. 1, 4 *fin.*: testamentum, id. de Or. 2, 6, 24; so Paul. Dig. 28, 2, 25; hence also transf., with a personal object: aliquem heredem, *to appoint* or *designate any one as heir*: testamentum palam fecerat et illum heredem et me scripserat, Cic. Mil. 18 *fin.*; cf., in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 108, 3; so Sall. J. 65; Auct. B. Alex. 33; Plin. Pan. 43, 1 *sq.*; Tac. A. 14, 31; Hor. S. 2, 5, 48, et saep.; so too, aliquem coheredem, Tac. Agr. 43 *fin.*: aliquem exheredem, *to disinherit any one by will*, Ulp. Dig. 37, 4, 8, § 1 and 6: aliquem tutorem liberis suis, *to appoint as guardian by will*, Cic. Clu. 14, 41; and, libertatem servo, *to bequeath to a slave his freedom*, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 71.—Of contracts, notes, drafts, *etc.*: pulchre scripsti: scitum syngraphum! Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 57; so, numos, usuras, *etc.* (alicui), *to give a note* or *bond for*: scribit numos, id. ib. 2, 4, 34; so, sibi creditam pecuniam, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 9, § 7: genero usuras praestandas quasi ex dotis promissione, Scaev. ib. 4, 4, 17: lecta est cautio hujusmodi: *Lutius Titius scripsi, me accepisse a Publio Maevio quindecim mutua numerata mihi de domo*, etc., Paul. ib. 12, 1, 40: scribe decem (tabulas) a Nerio, *give ten notes* or *bonds drawn up by the usurer Nerius*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69. Hence

scriptum, i, *n.*, *Something written*, viz.:

A. (acc. to *no.* I.) *A line*; so only, duodecim scripta, *a game played on a draught-board marked into squares by twelve lines*: tibi concedo, quod in duodecim scriptis olim, ut calculum reducas, si te alicujus dati poenitet, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 170, 30; cf., in lusu duodecim scriptorum cum prior calculum promovisset essetque victus, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 2, 38; v. also, scriptula; and Adams' Alterth. 2, p. 193: duodecim scriptis ludere, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217.

B. (acc. to *no.* II.) *A written composition, writing, treatise, book, work*, etc. (most freq. in the *plur.*): ex scripto et sententia nascitur controversia, quum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, *the writing, the written expression*, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19; cf. id. ib. 1, 9 *sq.*: incredibile dictu est, quam multi Graeci de harum valvarum pulchritudine scriptum reliquerunt, *have left something written concerning it, speak of it in their writings*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56; so Quint. 6, 1, 7; cf. in the *plur.*: Cic. Rep. 1, 22; and, quod a Democrito et Platone in scriptis relictum esse dicunt, id. de Or. 2, 46 *fin.*; also, scriptum relinquere, with an object-clause: utinam exstarent illa carmina, quae multis saeculis ante suam aetatem in epulis esse cantata, in Originibus scriptum reliquit Cato! id. Brut. 19, 75; id. Off. 2, 1, 3: in quo libro scriptum hoc invenitur, Quint. 1, 1, 15:—Hortensius erat memoria tanta, ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis eisdem redderet, quibus cogitavisset, *without notes*, Cic. Brut. 88; cf., on the contrary, de scripto dicere, *to speak* or *read from a written paper*: recitetur oratio, quae propter rei magnitudinem dicta de scripto est, Cic. Planc. 30 *fin.*; so id. Phil. 10, 2, 5; id. Brut. 12, 46; id. Att. 4, 3, 3; id. Fam. 10, 13: laudavit pater scripto meo, *in a speech composed by me*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5:—quum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, *writings*, id. Rep. 1, 17: ardeo cupiditate . . . , nomen ut nostrum scriptis illustretur et celebretur tuis, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1: nosmet Lucili scripta legentes, Hor. S. 1, 10, 56; id. Ep. 2, 1, 29, et saep.

2. (acc. to *no.* II., B, 1) scriptum legis, and simply, scriptum, *A written ordinance, a law*: quam tu mihi ex ordine recita de legis scripto populi Romani auctionem, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48:—(Crassus) ita multa tum contra scriptum pro aequo et bono dixit, ut, *etc.*, id. Brut. 39, 145; cf. id. Inv. 2, 46 and 47.

Scrībōnĭus, a. *Name of a Roman gens.* So, Scribonius Largus Designatianus, *a physician in the time of the Emperor Tiberius, author of a work* De Compositione medicamentorum; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. § 335.

‡**scrīnĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [scrinium] *A keeper of the* scrinium, Inscr. Grut. 587, 10; 643, 9; 1035, 5; 1111, 10.

***scrīnĭŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A little case, box*, or *shrine*; trop.: pectoris, Hier. Ep. 77, 7.

scrīnĭum, ii, *n.* [scribo] *A case, chest*, or *box for keeping books, papers, letters*, etc.; *a book-box, letter-case, escritoir* (not in Cic.): Flaccum praetorem scrinium cum literis, quas a legatis acceperat, eodem afferre jubet, Sall. C. 46 *fin.*; so, epistolarum, Sen. de Ira 2, 23 *med.*; Plin. 7, 25, 26: vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, *book-boxes*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112; so id. Sat. 1, 1, 120; Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 24; id. Trist. 1, 1, 106; Mart. 1, 3; 67; 4, 33; 6, 64, et al. Under the later emperors, there were four kinds of public scrinia; namely, memoriae, epistolarum, libellorum and epistolarum Graecarum, Cod. Theod. 6, 26; Cod. Justin. 12, 19; cf. Salmas Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 31.—* **II.** For *A case* or *casket*, in gen.: unguentorum, Plin. 7, 29, 3.

scriplum, i, v. scrupulus, *no.* I., B.

***scriptĭlis**, e, *adj.* [scribo] *That can be written* (post-class.): elementa, Amm 17, 4.

scriptio, ōnis, *f.* [scribo] *A writing* (almost confined to Cic.): * **I.** In gen., *The art of writing:* quae (lippitudo) impediat scriptionem meam, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2.—**II.** In partic., *A composing in writing, composition:* nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic. Brut. 24, 92: causam scriptione dignam, id. Fam. 9, 12: instituta scriptio, id. de Or. 2, 1 *fin.:* genus scriptionis, id. ib. 64; cf. id. Inv. 1, 12 *fin.:* ex scriptione interpretari, id. ib. 1, 38.—In the *plur.:* impulsi sumus ad philosophiae scriptiones, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41 *fin.* Klotz. *N. cr.* (also cited in Non. 174, 19).—* **B.** *A note, bond:* avarus fenerator spe lucri Rem scriptione duplicarat, Var. in Non. 174, 17.

scriptĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To write often:* * **I.** In gen.: in palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum est, Plin. 13, 11, 21.—**II.** In partic. (so quite classical): et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, Cic. Att. 7, 12 *fin.:* M. Bibulus scriptitavit accurate, *wrote, composed,* id. Brut. 77; so, multum, id. de Or. 2, 23, 97: Graeci quoque ipsi sic initio scriptitarunt, ut noster Cato, *used to write,* id. ib. 2, 12, 51:—(primus Antonius) scriptitasse Othoni credebatur ducem se partibus offerens, Tac. H. 2, 86; cf., ad Primum et Varum media scriptitabat, id. ib. 3, 52.

* **scriptĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [scriptio] *A little piece of writing, little treatise,* Salvian. Gub. D. *praef.*

scriptor, ōris, *m.* [scribo] *One who writes:* **I.** In gen. (acc. to scribo, *no.* I.), *A writer, scribe, secretary* (syn. librarius) (so very rarely): addebat etiam, scriptores illos male multatos exisse cum Galba, Cic. Brut. 22, 88; cf., scriptor librarius, Hor. A. P. 354: ex ejus (Crassi) scriptore et lectore Diphilo suspicari liceret, Cic. de Or. 1, 30 *fin.:* (Seneca) advocatis scriptoribus pleraque tradidit, quae, *etc.*, Tac. A. 15, 63 *fin.*

II. In partic. (acc. to scribo, *no.* II.), *One that composes in writing; a writer, composer, author, reporter, narrator,* etc. (the ruling signif. of the word): (*a*) *c. gen.:* omnium bonarum artium scriptores atque doctores et legendi et pervolutandi, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158; so, artis, artium, id. ib. 1, 20, 91; id. Inv. 2, 2, 6; Quint. 7, 7, 1; 8 prooem. § 3; 9, 4, 96, et al.: scriptores rerum suarum, Cic. Arch. 10, 24; so, rerum scriptor, of an historian, Liv. 21, 1: for which, historiarum, Juv. 7, 99; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 36: carminum, Quint. 1, 5, 11: tragoediarum, id. 1, 5, 21; 10, 1, 97: veteris comoediae, id. 10, 1, 9: iamborum, id. 10, 1, 9; 59: mimorum, id. 1, 10, 17: Satyrorum, Hor. A. P. 235: Trojani belli, id. Ep. 1, 2, 1, et saep.: tuarum rerum domesticos habes et scriptores et nuncios, *reporters,* Cic. Fam. 2, 4.—(*β*) *Absol.:* omne genus scriptorum, Quint. 1, 4, 4: vetustissimus ille scriptor ac politissimus Lysias, Cic. Or. 9, 29; so of the same, id. Brut. 9: quia provenere ibi (*sc.* Athenis) scriptorum magna ingenia, *etc.*, Sall. C. 8, 3; so of an historian, Liv. Praef. § 2 *sq.*; Mart. 3, 20, et al.; Quint. 3, 4, 1: fere scriptores carmine foedo Splendida facta linunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236; so of poets. id. ib. 2, 1, 62; 2, 2, 77; id. A. P. 120; 136; Phaedr. 5, 1, 17, et al.

B. Publicists' and jurid. *t. t.* (acc. to scribo, *no.* II., B), *A drawer up, draughter* of any thing: **1.** Legum (Numa), Cic. Rep. 5, 2; so, legis, id. Inv. 2, 47.—**2.** Alieni testamenti, Suet. Ner. 17; so, absol., Quint. 7, 2, 53; 7, 6, 11.

scriptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to writing, writing-:* atramentum, Cels. 6, 4 *fin.*; 8, 4: calamus, id. 5, 28, 12.

* **scriptŭla,** ōrum, *n. dim.* [scriptum, *no.* A] *The lines on the draught-board in the game of* duodecim-scripta, Ov. A. A. 3, 364.

scriptŭlum, i, v. scrupulus, *no.* I., B.

scriptum, i, v. scribo, *ad fin.*

scriptūra, ae, *f.* [scribo] *A writing, written characters:* **I.** In gen. (acc. to scribo, *no.* I.) (Cic. uses scriptio instead): minium in voluminibus quoque scriptura usurpatur clarioresque literas vel in auro vel in marmore etiam in sepulchris facit, Plin. 33, 7, 40 *fin.:* (meorum librorum) scriptura quanti constet, Mart. 1, 67; Suet. Aug. 80: mendum scripturae, *an error in writing,* Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 1.—* **2.** Concr., *A line* (syn. scriptum): supercilia usque ad malarum scripturam currentia, *the boundary-line between the cheeks and eyelids,* Petr. 126, 15.—Much more freq., and quite class.,

II. In partic. (acc. to scribo, *no.* II.), *A writing, composing, composition:* **1.** Abstr., i. q. scriptio: stilus optimus dicendi effector . . . Nam si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio facile vincit: hanc ipsa profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; cf. id. Fam. 15, 21, 4: quod si scripturam sprevissem in praesentia, *writing, composing,* Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 61: scriptura levis, id. Phorm. prol. 5; cf., genus scripturae, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3; so, Liv. 25, 12; Suet. Vit. Juven.; Nep. praef. § 1; cf. also, Naevii Punicum bellum continenti scriptura expositum, Suet. Gramm. 2:—C. Furnio legato plura verbo quam scriptura mandata dedimus, *rather orally than in writing,* Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 5; cf., edebat per libellos scriptura brevi, *written briefly,* Suet. Caes. 41.

2. Concr., i. q. scriptum, *Something written, a writing* (so rarely, and not in Cic. himself): ne cum poëta scriptura evanesceret, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 5; so id. Ad. prol. 1: diurna actorum, *i. e.* acta diurna, Tac. A. 3, 3; cf. id. ib. 4, 32.—Hence, **b.** In ecclesiastical writers, *κατ' ἐξοχὴν* Scriptura, or in the *plur.*, Scripturae, *The Scriptures.*

B. Publicists' and jurid. *t. t.:* **1.** Public.: **a.** *A tax paid on public pastures:* adversum legem a me ob meam scripturam pecudem accepit Aeraque, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 42 *sq.*; so Cic. de imp. Pomp. 6, 15; id. Verr. 2, 2, 70; id. Att. 11, 10; id. Fam. 13, 65.—* **b.** *A written law* (syn. lex scripta): quum per ignorantiam scripturae multa commissa fierent, Suet. Calig. 41.

2. Jurid. *t. t.*, *A testamentary provision:* primum demonstrandum est, non esse ambigue scriptum . . . Deinde ex superiore et ex inferiore scriptura docendum, *etc.* . . . quae autem ex omni considerata scriptura perspicua fiant, haec ambigua non oportere existimari, Cic. Inv. 2, 40; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 34. So, dubia, id. 7, 9, 6.

scriptūrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scriptura, *no.* II., B, 1, a] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the tax on pastures:* "SCRIPTURARIUS AGER publicus appellatur, in quo ut pecora pascantur certum aes est: quia publicanus scribendo conficit rationem cum pastore," Fest. p. 257 *sq.*—Hence, **II.** Subst., scripturarius, ii, *m.*, *One who collected the tax on pasturage,* Lucil. in Non. 38, 5 (acc. to Non., a more ancient name for tabularius).

scriptūrĭo, ire, *v. desid. n.* [scribo] *To desire to write* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 7, 18; 8, 11.

1. scriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from scribo.

2. scriptus, um, u, *m.* [scribo] *The office of a scribe* or *secretary, a clerkship, secretaryship* (ante- and post-class.): Cn. Flavius scriptum faciebat . . . dicitur tabulas posuisse, scriptu sese abdicasse, L. Piso in Gell. 6, 9, 2 *sq.*; Fronto Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6. Cf. scribatus.

scrīpŭlāris, scrīpŭlātim, and **scrīpŭlum,** v. scrup.

scrŏbĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [scrobis] *A little ditch* or *trench,* Var. in Non. 225, 9; Col. 4, 15, 3; 5, 6, 8; Arb. 30, 1; Plin. 21, 5, 13.

scrŏbis (collat. form, scrobs, only acc. to Prisc. p. 751 P.; in the earlier editions also in Col. 4, 4, 1; 5, 5, 1 *sq.*; 5, 6, 18; 5, 10, 4; but where Schneider has in all cases restored scrobis from the MSS.; scrobis is also used by C. Gracchus in Serv. Virg. G. 2, 288), is, *m.*, less freq. *f.* (v. the follg.), *A ditch, dike, trench: masc.:* Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 225; 7; 8; Var. Fragm. ib. 11; Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. l. l.; Col. 4, 1, 5; 5, 5, 2; 4; 5, 6, 18, et saep. —*fem.:* Gracchus in Serv. l. l.; Ov. M. 7, 243; Luc. 8, 756; Col. 4, 4, 1; 12, 46, 4; Plin. 16, 31, 57; Tac. A. 15, 67 *fin.*; Pall. 1, 5, 3.—For *a grave,* Mart. 10, 97; Tac. A. 1, 61 *fin.*; 15, 67 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 49:—virginalis, *i. e. a woman's private parts,* Arn. 4, 131.

scrōfa, ae, *f.:* **I.** *A breeding-sow,* Var. R. R. 2, 4, 4; Col. 7, 9, 2; 7, 11, 3; Pall. Febr. 26, 1; Juv. 6, 177; 12, 73.—**II.** Scrofa, ae, *m.*, *A Roman surname,* taken from swine-breeding, "Var. R. R. 2, 4, 1 *sq.*" (a less probable derivation is given by Macr. S. 1, 6 *fin.*); Cic. Att. 5, 4, 2; 6, 13, et al.

scrōfīnus, a, um, *adj.* [scrofa] *Of* or *belonging to a sow:* perna, Marc. Empir. 4; 13.

* **scrōfĭpascus,** i, *m.* [scrofa-pasco] *One who keeps* or *breeds sows,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27.

* **scrōfŭlae,** ārum, *f.* [scrofa] *A swelling of the glands of the neck, scrofula,* Veg. 3, 23, 1.

scrōtum, i, *n.* [perh., by transposition, from scortum, *no.* I.] *The cod, scrotum,* Cels. 7, 19; 20.

scrupĕdae, ārum, *f.* A term applied to lewd women; *Hobbling, shambling* (perh. i .q. *κρούπεζα*, wearing high wooden shoes), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 6; id. ap. Non. 169, 8; and id. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93.

scrūpĕus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupus] *Consisting of pointed* or *sharp stones; sharp, rough, steep, rugged* (a poet. word, and very rare): **I.** Lit.: saxum, Enn. in Fest. s. v. SCRUPI, p. 258: spelunca, Virg. A. 6, 238: vada (undae), Sen. Agam. 556; cf., ora (Ismeni), Stat. Th. 9, 411.—**II.** Trop., *Hard, severe:* ille (Achilles) scrupea schola eruditus, Tert. Pall. 4: difficultas, Aus. Idyll. 12 *praef.*

scrūpōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of sharp* or *rough stones, jagged, rough, rugged* (poet. and in post-class. prose, but scrupulosus quite class.): **I.** Lit.: specus, Att. in Non. 223, 2; cf., saxa, Luc. 5, 675; App. M. 6, p. 187; and, Pyrene, Grat. Cyn. 514: via, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 82: ager, App. Flor. 2, p. 348.—* **II.** Trop., *Rough, hard, arduous:* ratio, Lucr. 4, 524.

* **scrūpŭlāris** (also scripul.), e, *adj* [scrupulus] *Of* or *amounting to a scruple* (in weight): differentia, Plin. 33, 8, 43.

* **scrūpŭlātim** (also written scripulat.), *adv.* *By scruples* (in weight), Plin 22, 24, 56.

scrūpŭlōse, *adv.*, v. scrupulosus, *ad fin.*

scrūpŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scrupulosus] (an extremely rare word) *Over-nicety, scrupulosity:* in hac ruris disciplina non desideratur ejusmodi scrupulositas: sed quod dicitur pingui Minerva, *etc.*, Col. 11, 1 *fin.*;—Tert. Virg. Vel. 11 *med.*

scrūpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupulus] *Full of small sharp* or *pointed stones, rough, rugged, jagged:* **I.** Lit. (rarely, but quite class.): specus, Pac. in Prisc. p. 713 P.: tamquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 14 *fin.*:—ruminatio corticis, Plin. 15, 23, 25: vulnera aurium, *for wearing jeweled drops,* Tert. Cult. fem. 10.—**II.** Trop. (so only post-Aug.), *Very nice, exact, precise, anxious, careful, scrupulous:* disputatio, Quint. 9, 1, 7; so, inquisitio, Frontin. Aquaed. 64; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 7: s. quaedam et anxia in his commentariis, Gell. Praef. § 13: locus, Aus. Grat. act. 24: cura, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: lector, App. M. 9, p. 230.—*Comp.:* fides quorundam, Tert. Spect. 3: ratio ventorum, Plin. 18, 33, 76; cf. in the follg.—*Sup.:* cultus deorum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43.—*Adv.*, scrūpŭlōse (acc. to *no.* II.), *Carefully, accurately, diligently, scrupulously:* scrupulose in partes secta divisionis diligentia, Quint. 4, 5, 6; cf., minutius et scrupulosius scrutantur omnia, id. 5, 14, 28; and, scrupulosius tractabo ventos, Plin. 2, 46, 45 *fin.*—*Sup.:* requirant corporis gesticulatorem, Col. Praef. § 3.

scrūpŭlum, i, v. scrupulus, *no.* II.

scrūpŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [scrupus] *A small sharp* or *pointed stone:* * **I.** Lit.: ater scrupulus, Sol. 7.—Hence,

B. Transf., *t. t.*, *The smallest division of weight* (the 24th part of an ounce), *a scruple;* in this techn. significat. there is (perh. on account of pondus) a *neut.* collat. form, scrupulum (and, in another orthography, scripulum, scriplum; sometimes also, on account of an erroneous derivation from scriptum, scriptulum, scriptlum; or, quite corruptly, scripulum, *etc.*), which occurs most freq.; although we also find in inscrr. the *acc. plur.*, SCRVPVLOS, v. under *no.* 2: "*scriptulum,* quod nunc vulgo sine *t* dicunt, Varro in Plautin. dixit. Idem tertio Annali. Is (numus argenteus) quatuor scriptulis major fuit quam nunc est," Charis. p. 81: si ibi auri scrupulum imponatur, *etc.*, Vitr. 7, 8 *med.*: scripula octo, Col. 12, 28, 1: picis sex scripula, id. 12, 23, 2; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 13. Cf. Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 8 *sq.*

2. Transf., of other measures: **a.** *The twenty-fourth part of an* uncia *of land* (the 288th part of a jugerum), Var. R. R. 1, 10, 2; Col. 5, 1, 8.—**b.** *The twenty-fourth part of an hour:* QVAE HIC DORMIT VIXIT ANN. XXI. MENS. III. HOR. IV. SCRVPVLOS VI., Inscr. Fabr. p. 97, *no.* 219 (ap. Orell. *no.* 4718 not. 1); M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 9.—**c.** Of any other very small measure, Front. Aquaed. 26; Plin. 2, 10, 7.

II. Trop., A pricking, stinging, uneasy sensation; hence, *Uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple* (so quite class.): hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: domesticarum sollicitudinum aculeos omnes et scrupulos occultabo, id. Att. 1, 18, 2; Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 37: qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 30; cf., numi potius addantur quam ullus sit scrupulus, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 1; and App. M. 1, p. 107: injeci scrupulum homini, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 20; so id. Phorm. 5, 7, 61; cf., hic tum injectus est hominibus scrupulus et quaedam dubitatio, quidnam esset actum, Cic. Clu. 28, 76; and Suet. Claud. 37: exime hunc mihi scrupulum, cui par esse non possum, Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 2; cf. id. ib. 6, 8, 7: omnis surculus . . . sine scrupulo egregie inseritur, *without scruple, without hesitation*, Col. 5, 11, 1.—With the *gen.*: reus scrupulo quaestionis liberatur, App. Apol. p. 305.—*A painfully minute examination, a subtlety:* Gell. 5, 15 *fin.*

scrūpus, i, *m.* *A rough* or *sharp stone:* "scrupi dicuntur aspera saxa et difficilia attrectatu," Fest. p. 148 and 258: (perh. only in the following examples): **I.** Lit.: cum hora paene tota per omnes scrupos traxissemus cruentos pedes, Petr. 79, 3.—**II.** Trop., *Anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness;* for the usual scrupulus (v. h. v. *no.* II.): quod vacua metu, cura, sollicitudine, periculo vita bonorum virorum sit: contra autem improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16.

scruta, ōrum, *n.* [sibilated from γρύτη] *Old or broken stuff, trash, frippery, trumpery*, Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14, 10; so Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65; Petr. 62, 1.

scrūtārĭus, a, um, [scruta] **I.** *Adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to trash, frippery*, or *trumpery:* servus, perh. *a dealer in such things*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2954.—**II.** *Subst.*, in all three genders: * **A.** scrūtārĭus, ii, *m.*, *A dealer in second-hand clothes, a broker, fripper*, Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14, 10 (v. scruta).—* **B.** scrūtārĭa, ae, *f.*, *The business of such a man*, App. M. 4, p. 146.—* **C.** ‡ "scrūtārĭum, γρυτοπωλεῖον," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **scrūtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [scrutor] *A searching, examining, investigating* (post-Aug. and very rarely): **I.** Lit.: domus, *a searching, search*, Sen. Vit. beat. 23.—**II.** Trop.: versus Virgilii, Gell. 9, 10 *fin.*

* **scrūtātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A searcher, scrutinizer, examiner, investigator* (post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: salutatoribus scrutatores semper apposuit, Suet. Claud. 35; so Just. 38, 1 *fin.*—Poet.: profundi pelagi, *i. e. fishermen*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 84; 3, 3, 92: auri, Luc. 4, 298.—**II.** Trop., *An examiner, investigator:* fati, Luc. 5, 122; Amm. 22, 8.

scrūtātrix, īcis, *f.* [scrutator, *no.* II.] *She that searches into, examines*, or *inquires:* malorum (Eva), Alcim. 2, 326.

scrūtātus, a, um, *Part.* of scrutor.

* **scrūtillus,** i, *m.* *A pork-sausage*, Plaut. in Fest. p. 258 and 148.

* **scrūtĭnĭum,** ii, *n.* [scrutor] *A search, inquiry, investigation, scrutiny*, App. M. 9, p. 237.

scrūto, are, v. scrutor, *ad fin.*

scrūtor, ari, atus, *v. dep. a.* [scruta; cf., "γρυτεύει, scrutatur," Gloss. Philox.] qs. to search even to the rags, *i. e. To search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore* a thing; *to search, examine* a person: **I.** Lit.: domos, naves, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12: loca abdita, Sall. J. 12, 5: omnia foramina parietum scrutatur, Petr. 98, 1; so, paleam, id. 33, 4: terraï abdita ferro, Lucr. 6, 810: ignem, viscera gladio, Hor. S. 2, 3, 276; Stat. Th. 8, 557: scrutatus sum quae potui et quae vidi omnia: inveni duos solos libellos, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74; cf. Tac. H. 4, 1: L. Crassus spiculis prope scrutatus est Alpes, Cic. Pis. 26; so, occulta saltuum, Tac. A. 1, 61: mare, id. Agr. 30; id. Germ. 45; cf. Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9: canis scrutatur vestigia (ferarum), id. 8, 40, 61, § 147; so, vias presso ore (canis), Sen. Thyest. 499.—Of personal objects: *Eu.* Ostende huc manum dexteram . . . Nunc laevam ostende . . . Jam scrutari mitto, *to search you*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 24; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97; so of searching, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 1; Suet. Vesp. 12 *fin.*; and of a searching for spoil, Tac. H. 3, 25.—**B.** Transf. to the object of search, *To seek for, search out* a thing (post-Aug. and extremely seldom): venas melini inter saxa, Plin. 35, 6, 19: iter, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 172; cf. under *no.* II., B.

II. Trop., *To examine thoroughly; to explore, investigate:* quod 'st ante pedes nemo spectat, coeli scrutantur plagas, Enn. in Cic. Rep. 1, 18, and de Div. 2, 13: omnes sordes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3 *fin.*; cf., nomina ac vultus, alacritatem tristitiamque coëuntium, Tac. A. 16, 5: animos ceterorum secretis sermonibus, id. Hist. 4, 55: voluntatem, Quint. 2, 4, 26: locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 146; cf. id. Part. 3: desinamus aliquando ea scrutari, quae sunt inania, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 83; cf., quod non ratione scrutabimur, non poterimus invenire nisi casu, Quint. 5, 10, 22; Lucr. 1, 830; so, interiores et reconditas literas, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: origines nominum, Quint. 1, 4, 25: omnia minutius et scrupulosius, id. 5, 14, 28: inferiora quoque, id. 7, 1, 27: exoletos auctores, id. 8, 2, 12, et saep.—Absol.: totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen. de Ira, 3, 36.

B. Transf. to the object of search (cf. above, *no.* I., B), *To search into; to search out, find out* a thing (so not till after the Aug. per.): fibras Inspiciunt, mentes deum scrutantur in illis, Ov. M. 15, 137; cf., finem principis per Chaldaeos, Tac. A. 12, 52; and, sua Caesarisque fata, id. ib. 16, 14: arcanum ullius, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 37: ut causas hujus infinitae differentiae scrutetur, id. Or. 15; cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 30 *fin.*

☞ Act. collat. form, scruto, are, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.; cf., "γρυτεύω, scruto," Gloss. Philox. Hence, **b.** scrutor, atus, pass., Amm. 28, 1; 15, 8; Aur. Vict. Orig. 6.

sculna, ae, *m.* [contr. from seculna; v. sequor] in vulg. lang. i. q. sequester, *A mediator, arbiter, umpire*, Var. in Gell. 20, 11; Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.*

sculpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [sibilated from γλύφω, like scalpo from γλάφω] *To carve, cut, grave, chisel* in stone, brass, wood, *etc.*; *to form, fashion*, or *produce by carving, graving*, etc. (very rare, but quite class.; in the MSS. very freq. interchanged with scalpere): **I.** Lit.: non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, *Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 100: niveum mira arte Sculpsit ebur, Ov. M. 10, 248: quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22: denticulos in coronis, Vitr. 1, 2; Luc. 3, 224: in gemma ancoram, Just. 15, 4.—**II.** Trop.: (*a*) dicet scripta et, ut Demosthenes ait, si continget, et sculpta, *i. e. things wrought out, elaborated*, Quint. 12, 9, 16.—(*β*) in animo ejus sculptum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2.

sculpōnĕae, ārum, *f.* [perh. kindred with κρούπαλα] *An inferior kind of wooden shoe*, Cato R. R. 59; 135, 1; Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 59; Naev. (Nov.?) in Fulg. 562, 33.

* **sculpōnĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [sculponeae] *Wearing wooden shoes*, Var. in Non. 164, 23.

sculptĭlis, e, *adj.* [sculpo] *Formed* or *produced by carving, graving*, etc., *sculptile* (a poet. word): opus dentis Numidae, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 28: forma in aere, Prud. στεφ. 10, 266.

sculptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who cuts, carves*, or *engraves* in stone, wood, *etc.*; *a stone-cutter, graver, sculptor*, Plin. 29, 6, 38; 36, 5, 4; id. Ep. 1, 10.

sculptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A cutting out* or *carving* in stone, wood, *etc.*, *sculpture* Quint. 2, 21, 9; Plin. 16, 40, 77; Vitr. 2, 9; Just. 15, 4.

* **sculptūrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [sculptura] *Of* or *belonging to sculpture:* ars, *i. e. the art of sculpture*, Venant. Carm. 9, 15.

sculptus, a, um, v. sculpo.

* **scultātores,** um, *m.* [abbreviated for auscultatores] *A sort of guards*, Veg Mil. 2, 17.

(* **Scultenna,** ae, *f.* *A river of Upper Italy, near Mutina, flowing into the Po*, Liv. 41, 12 and 18; Plin. 3, 16, 20.)

scurra, ae, *m.* [etymol. unknown] **I.** Orig., *An elegant, town-bred man; a fine gentleman, gallant, dandy:* tu urbanus vero scurra, deliciae popli, Rus mihi tu objectas? Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 14; cf., *opp.* militaris, id. Epid. 1, 1, 13; so id. Curc. 2, 3, 17.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *A city buffoon, droll, jester* (usually in the suite of wealthy persons, and accordingly a kind of parasite): urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 165: so id. Poen. 3, 2, 35; 5, 5, 2; id. Truc. 2, 6, 10; Cic. Quint. 3, 11; id. de Or. 2, 60, 247; id. Verr. 2, 3, 62; Hor. S. 1, 5, 52; 1, 8, 11; id. Ep. 1, 15, 28; 1, 18, 4, et saep.—Zeno sarcastically called Socrates scurra Atticus, Cic. N. D. 1, 34.—Proverb.: vetus est: De scurra multo facilius divitem quam patremfamilias fieri posse, Cic. Quint. 17, 55.—And hence, **2.** Transf., in the times of the later emperors, *One of the guard, a soldier of the guard, a guardsman*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61; 62 *fin.*; id. Heliog. 33, et al.

scurrīlis, e, *adj.* [scurra, *no.* II.] *Buffoon-like, jeering, scurrilous:* jocus, coupled with mimicus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239; so, dicacitas, id. ib. 60, 244; Quint. 6, 3, 29; Suet. Vesp. 22 (coupled with sordida); Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 245; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 48.—* **II.** In gen., *Jesting, facetious, ludicrous:* lusus, opp. to res seriae, Val. Max. 8, 8, 2.—* *Adv.*, scurrīlĭter (acc. to *no.* I.): ludere, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, 3.

scurrīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scurrilis] *Buffoonery, scurrility* (post-Aug.), Quint. 11, 1, 30; Tac. Or. 22.

scurrīlĭter, *adv.*, v. scurrilis, *ad fin.*

scurror, ari, *v. dep. n.* [scurra, *no.* II.] *To act the part of a jester; to play the buffoon* (a Horatian word): scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu, *I play the buffoon on my own account, to please myself*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 19: scurrantis speciem praebere, *of a buffoonish parasite*, id. ib. 1, 18, 2.

scurrŭla, ae, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little buffoon* (post-class.), App. M. 10, p. 246; Arn. 6, 206.

scūta, ae, v. scutra.

* **scūtāle,** is, *n.* [scutum] *The thong of a sling* for throwing stones, *etc.* (corresp. with habena), Liv. 38, 29 (also cited in Prisc. p. 726 P.).

scūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a shield:* fabricae, *shield-factories*, Veg. Mil. 2, 11.—**II.** Subst., scutarius, ii, *m.*: **1.** *A shield maker*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 35.—**2.** In the times of the later emperors, *A sort of guard, armed with the* scutum, Amm. 20, 4; 8; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3542 *sq.*

scūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Armed with a* scutum (long shield): cohortes, * Caes. B. C. 1, 39, 1: milites, id. ib. 8, 8; 33, 14: equites, Virg. A. 9, 370: manus, Sil. 6, 211.—Absol., scūtāti, ōrum, *m.*, *Troops bearing shields*, opp. to the equites, Liv. 28, 2.—**II.** i. q. scutarius, *no.* II., 2; Inscr. Or. *no.* 3448 (belonging to A.D. 256).

scŭtella (scūtella, Venant. Carm. 11, 10, 7), ae, *f. dim.* [scutra; cf. 1. scutula] *A salver* or *waiter*, of a nearly square form: dulciculae potionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46. Also as a stand for vases, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10.

scŭtĭca, ae, *f.* *A lash, whip* (milder than flagellum) Hor. S. 1, 3, 119; Juv. 6, 480; Ov. Her. 9, 81; Mart. 10, 62.

* **scūtĭgĕrŭlus,** i, *m.* [scutum-gero] *A shield-bearer* (slave), *armor-bearer*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 44.

‡ **scutĭlum** tenue et macrum et in quo tantum exilis pellicula cernitur Fest. p. 147 and 255.

scutra, ae, *f.* *A flat tray, dish,* or *platter* of a nearly square form, Cato R. R. 157, 11; Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 8. Collat. form, scuta, ae, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 618 P.

scutriscum, i, *n. dim.* [scutra] *A little dish,* Cato R. R. 10, 2; 11, 3.

1. scŭtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [scutra; cf. scutella] **I.** *A little dish* or *platter* of a nearly square form, Cato R. R. 68; Mart. 11, 31; 8, 71.—**II.** Transf., of figures thus shaped, *A diamond-, rhomb-,* or *lozenge-shaped figure:* (pavimenta) si sectilia sunt, nulli gradus in scutulis aut trigonis aut quadratis seu favis exstent, Vitr. 7, 1; so of a tesselated floor, Pall. 1, 9, 5; of checkered stuffs, Plin. 8, 48, 74; cf., scutulatus: Plin. 17, 16, 26: formam totius Britanniae eloquentissimi auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimulavere, Tac. Agr. 10.

†**2. scŭtŭla** (in a Greek orthogr., scytala or scytale; v. *no.* II. and III.), ae, *f.* = σκυτάλη (a staff, stick): **I.** *A wooden roller* or *cylinder:* quatuor biremes, subjectis scutulis, impulsas vectibus in interiorem partem transduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 40, 4.—**II.** *A secret writing, secret letter* among the Lacedaemonians (it being written on a slip of papyrus wrapped round a σκυτάλη): scytala, Nep. Paus. 3, 4: scytale, Aus. Ep. 23, 23. Cf. Gell. 17, 9, 15 (in Cic. Att. 10, 10, 3, written as Greek: habes σκυτάλην Λακωνικήν).—**III.** *A cylindrical snake* (of equal thickness throughout), Plin. 32, 5, 19; Luc. 9, 717.

scŭtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. scutula, *no.* II.] *Diamond-* or *lozenge-shaped, checkered:* rete (aranearum), Plin. 11, 24, 28; so of stuffs, id. 8, 48, 73; Juv. 2, 97:—color equi, Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

scūtŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [scutum] **I.** *A small shield,* Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.*—**II.** *Plur.:* scutula operta, *the shoulder-blades,* Cels. 8, 1 *med.*

scūtum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, scutus, Turpil. in Non. 226, 13) [σκῦτος] **I.** *An oblong shield,* made of boards fastened together, and covered with leather, *a buckler* (whereas clipeus denotes a round shield, target; v. clipeus, *ad init.*): scutum pro clipeo, Liv. 1, 43: pedestre, *of the infantry,* Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13; 14; Liv. 6, 8; 7, 10: equestria, *of the cavalry,* id. 43, 6: ad galeas induendas scutisque tegimenta detrahenda tempus defuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21, 5: scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, id. ib. 2, 33, 2; id. B. C. 2, 35, 2: abjecto scuto fugere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23; cf., ut non modo non abjecto, sed ne rejecto quidem scuto fugere videar, id. de Or. 2, 72, 294; and, scutum reliquisse praecipuum flagitium, Tac. G. 6.—**II.** Trop., *A shield,* i. e. *a defense, protection, shelter, safeguard* (very rare): scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, Liv. 3, 53 *fin.* (for which, just before: praesidia libertatis non licentiae ad impugnandos alios): Fabius novam de Hannibale victoriam commentus est, non pugnare. Hinc illud ex populo, ut *Imperii scutum* vocaretur, Flor. 2, 6, 27.

†**scybilītes,** ae, *m.* = σκυβιλίτης (οἶνος), *A kind of wine in Galatia,* Plin. 14, 9, 11.

Scȳlăcēum (also written Scylacium), i, *n.*, Σκυλακεῖον: **I.** *A town on the coast of Bruttium,* now *Squillace,* Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 10, 15: navifragum, Virg. A. 3, 553.—**II.** Deriv., **Scȳlăcēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Scylaceum, Scylacean:* sinus, Mel. l. l.; Plin. l. l.: litora, Ov. M. 15, 702.

(* **Scylax,** acis, *m.* *A native of Halicarnassus, and friend of Panaetius,* Cic. de Div. 2, 42.)

Scylla, ae, *f.*, Σκύλλα: **I.** *A celebrated rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Charybdis:* "*Scylla* saxum est, *Charybdis* mare, utrumque noxium appulsis," Mel. 2, 7, 14; cf., "in eo freto est scopulus *Scylla,* item Charybdis mare vorticosum, ambo clara saevitia," Plin. 3, 8, 14; whereas Seneca remarks: indices mihi omnia de Charybdi certiora. Nam Scyllam saxum esse et quidem non terribile navigantibus, optime scio: Charybdis an respondeat fabulis, perscribi mihi desidero, Sen. Ep. 79 *init.* Other passages which mention Scylla are, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Prop. 3, 12, 28; Virg. A. 3, 420; Ov. M. 13, 730.—Personified, *The daughter of Phorcys, transformed by Circe, through jealousy, into a sea-monster, with dogs about the haunches,* Hyg. Fab. 199; Ov. M. 14, 52 *sq.*; Virg. A. 3, 424 *sq.*; Lucr. 4, 734; Tib. 3, 4, 89; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56; id. N. D. 1, 38 *fin.* Cf. also *no.* II.—**B.** Deriv., **Scyllaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Scylla, Scyllaean:* Scyllaei litoris undas, Sil. 2, 334; cf. undae, Luc. 2, 433: antra, Sil. 2, 306: monstra, Stat. S. 5, 3, 280: rabies, Virg. A. 1, 200.—Transf.: ne Scyllaeo illo aeris alieni in freto ad columnam adhaeresceret, Cic. Sest. 8; so, obloquiorum, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—**II.** *Daughter of Nisus of Megara, who, for love of Minos, cut off her father's hair, upon which his life depended, and was transformed in consequence into the bird Ciris,* Hyg. Fab. 198; Ov. M. 8, 8 *sq.*; 150 *sq.*; Virg. Cir. 488 *sq.*; Ov. Tr. 2, 393, et al. The poets (and among them Ovid himself) sometimes confound this with the preceding Scylla: Prop. 4, 4, 39; so Ov. Am. 3, 12, 21; id. Fast. 4, 500; id. R. Am. 737; Virg. E. 6, 74.—**B.** Deriv., **Scyllaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Scyllaean,* poet. i. q. *Megarean:* rura, Stat. Th. 1, 333.

Scyllaeus, a, um, v. Scylla, *no.* I., B, and II., 2.

†**scymnus,** i, *m.* = σκύμνος, *A young animal, a cub, whelp:* leonum, Lucr. 5, 1035.

* **scyphŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [scyphus] *A small cup,* Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 463.

†**scȳphus,** i, *m.* = σκύφος, *A cup, goblet,* Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 38; Var. in Gell. 3, 14, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14; Tib. 1, 10, 8; Virg. A. 8, 278; Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1; id. Epod. 9, 33, et al.: illuseras heri inter scyphos, *i. e. while drinking, over our wine,* Cic. Fam. 7, 22.

Scȳrēïs, Scȳrētĭcus, Scȳrĭas, and **Scȳrĭus,** v. Scyros, *no.* II.

Scȳros or **Scyrus,** i, *f.*, Σκῦρος: **I.** *One of the Sporadic Islands, opposite Euboea; here Achilles was concealed by Lycomedes, whose daughter Deïdamia became by him the mother of Pyrrhus;* now *Scyro:* *nom.:* Scyros, Plin. 4, 12, 23; Stat. Ach. 2, 18; *acc.:* Scyron, Mel. 2, 7, 8; Ov. M. 7, 464; 13, 156: Scyrum, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1; Col. 9, 14, 19.—**II.** Derivv.: **1. Scȳrius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Scyros, Scyrian:* litora, Stat. Ach. 2, 103: lapis, Plin. 2, 103, 106; 36, 16, 26: Deïdamia, Prop. 2, 9, 16; also called Scyria virgo, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 16: juvenis, *i. e. Pyrrhus,* Sen. Troad. 976; cf., membra, *i. e. of Pyrrhus,* Ov. Her. 8, 112; and, pubes, *his forces,* Virg. A. 2, 477.—**2. Scȳrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: metallum, Plin. 31, 2, 20.—**3. Scȳrĭas,** ădis, *adj. f.*, *Scyrian:* puella, *i. e. Deïdamia,* Ov. A. A. 1, 682. Subst., Scyriades, *Scyrian maidens,* Stat. Ach. 1, 367.—**4. Scȳrēïs,** ĭdis, *f.*, *A Scyrian maiden,* Stat. Ach. 2, 147.

Scȳrus, i, v. Scyros.

scȳtăla, ae, and **scȳtăle,** es, v. 2. scutula, *ad init.* and *no.* II.

Scȳtălŏsăgittĭpellĭger, eri, *m.* [scytale, *i. e.* clava-sagitta-pellis-gero] *The Club-shaft-and-hide-bearer,* an epithet of Hercules, Tert. Pall. 4.

scytātum, i, *n.* *A means to facilitate the taking of colors, a mordant,* Plin. 33, 5, 26.

Scȳthae, ārum, *m.*, Σκύθαι: **I.** *The Scythians,* a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea, "Mel. 2, 1, 2; 1, 2, 3 *sq.*; 3, 7, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 25; 6, 17, 19; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58; Hor. Od. 1, 35, 9; 3, 8, 23; 3, 24, 9; Carm. Sec. 55, et saep. In the *sing.:* Scythes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32; Hor. Od. 2, 11, 1; 4, 14, 42; *acc.*, Scythen, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 25.—**II.** Derivv.: **1. Scȳthes** or **Scȳtha,** ae, *adj. com.*, *Scythian:* Taurus, Sen. Hipp. 906: Pontus, Stat. Th. 11, 437; Sen. Herc. fur. 1210: pellis, Mart. 10, 62: smaragdos, id. 4, 28. —**2. Scȳthĭa,** ae, *f.*, *The country of the Scythians, Scythia,* "Mel. 1, 3, 4; 2, 1, 6; 3, 5, 6; Plin. 2, 50, 51; 4, 13, 27; 6, 17, 20; Just. 2, 2;" Cic. Pis. 8, 18; id. N. D. 2, 34 *fin.*; Ov. M. 1, 64; 2, 224; id. Trist. 1, 3, 61; 3, 2, 1, et saep.—**3. Scȳthĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Scythian:* Oceanus, Mel. 1, 2, 1: Ister, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 21: amnis, *i. e. the Tanais,* Hor. Od. 3, 4, 36: orae, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 17; id. Met. 5, 649: montes, id. ib. 15, 285: sagitta, id. ib. 10, 588: tegimen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: Diana, *i. e. the Taurian Diana,* Ov. M. 14, 331, et saep. In partic.: herba, Plin. 27, 1, 1; more usually called Scythice, es, id. 25, 8, 43; 26, 14, 87.—**4. Scȳthis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *A Scythian woman,* Ov. M. 15, 360; Val. Fl. 5, 343. Also for *the Scythian emerald,* Mart. Cap. 1, 18.—**5. Scȳthissa,** ae, *f.*, *A Scythian woman,* Nep. Dat. 1, 3.

Scythes, ae, v. Scythae, *no.* I., and II., 1.

Scȳthĭce, es, v. Scythae, *no.* II., 3.

(* **Scȳthŏpŏlis,** is, *f.*, Σκυθόπολις, *A town of Palestine,* Plin. 5, 18, 16; Vulg. 2 Maccab. 12, 30.)

scyzinum, i, *n.* *A kind of wine, called also* itaeomelis, Plin. 14, 16, 19 *fin.*

1. se, *pron. reflex.*, v. sui.

2. se (sēd), *praep.*, v. sine, *ad init.* (*Also, *praep. insepar.:* **a.** for sine, *Without;* as securus (= sine cura).—**b.** *Aside, by itself;* as sepono, *to lay aside.*—**3. se** = semi, *Half;* as selibra, semodius.—**4. se** = sex; as semestris.)

* **sēbācĕus,** i, *m.* [sebum; cf. cereus] *A tallow-candle,* App. M. 4, p. 151.

* **sēbālis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Of tallow:* fax, Amm. 18, 6 *med.*

Sēbēthos, i, *m.:* **I.** *A small stream in Campania,* on which lay Neapolis, Stat Sil. 1, 2, 263.—Deriv., **II. Sēbēthis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sebethos, Sebethian:* Nympha, Virg. A. 7, 734: lympha, Col. poet. 10, 134.

* **sēbo,** are, *v. a.* [sebum] *To make of tallow:* candelas, *to dip tallow-candles,* Col. 2, 21, 3.

sēbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Full of tallow* or *grease, tallowy, greasy:* medulla, Plin. 11, 37, 86.—**II.** Sebosus, *A Roman surname,* Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2; 2, 15, 3; Plin 6, 31, 36; 9, 15, 17.

sēbum (also written sēvum; cf. the letter B, p. 187, a. *ad fin.*; and Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 34), i, *n.* *Tallow, suet, grease,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 31; Col. 7, 5, 13; Plin. 11, 37, 85; Pall. 1, 41, 3; Veg. 4, 1, 8, et al.

sĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [seco] *That may be cut* (post-class.), Lact. Ira D. 10 *med.*; Aus. Ecl. 1, 7.

sĕcāle, is, *n.* *A kind of grain, rye;* or, acc. to others, *black spelt,* Plin. 18, 16, 40.

* **sĕcāmenta,** ōrum, *n.* [seco] *Carved work,* Plin. 16, 10, 18.

sē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* *To go apart, go away, separate, withdraw* (quite class.; not in Caes.; but cf. secessio): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32; so, *absol.*, Ov. M. 6, 490; Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 2: abite et de via secedite, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 2; so, de coetu, Ov. M. 2, 465: a vestro potui secedere lusu, Prop. 1, 10, 4: utinam nostro secedere corpore possem! Ov. M. 3, 467.—**b.** Poet., of inanimate subjects, *To remove, withdraw;* and in the *perf.*, *to be distant:* (luna) quantum solis secedit ab orbe, Lucr. 5, 705; Ov. F. 6, 279; so, (villa) decem et septem millibus passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2; Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cell. 63.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To go aside, withdraw, retire:* secede huc nunc jam procul, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 23; so, huc, id. Amph. 2, 2, 139; id. Asin. 3, 3, 49; id. Capt. 2, 2, 13: in abditam partem aedium, Sall. C. 20: in utraque latera (cohortes), Frontin. Strat. 6, 6, 3: ad deliberandum, Liv. 45, 36; cf., ad consultandum, Suet. Ner. 15: lex Spartana vetat secedere amantes, Prop. 3, 14, 21; Ov. M. 11, 185. Hence, in post-Aug. authors (esp. in Suet.), *To retire* from public into private life: integra aetate ac valetudine statuit repente secedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. Tib. 10; so, *absol.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3: ab Urbe, Suet. Gramm. 3: in insulam, *etc.*, Quint. 3, 1, 17; Suet. Vesp. 4; id. Gramm. 5; cf., Rhodum, id. Caes. 4; and, illuc e comitatu suo, id. Aug. 98.

2. Politically, *To separate one's self* by rebellion, *to revolt, secede:* ut anno XVI. post reges exactos propter nimiam dominationem potentium secederent, Cic. Com. 1, p. 450, ed. Orell.: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33, 3, Suet. Tib. 2:—injussu consulum in Sacrum montem secessisse, *to have marched* *out in rebellion*, Liv. 2, 32; so, in Sacrum montem, id. 7, 40; Flor. 1, 23: in Janiculum (plebs), Plin. 16, 10, 15.

II. Trop. (very rarely; perh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): antequam ego incipio secedere et alia parte considere, *to dissent from the opinion*, Sen. Ep. 117: a fesso corpore sensus, Catull. 64, 189: qui solitarius separatusque a communi malo civitatis secesserit, *has withdrawn himself*, Gell. 2, 12, 1: — quum ad stilum secedet, *gives himself up to writing*, Quint. 1, 12, 12: in te ipse secede, *retire within yourself*, Sen. Ep. 25 *fin.*

sē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. (archaic *inf.*, secernier, Lucr. 3, 264) *v. a.* *To put apart, to sunder, sever, separate* (freq. and quite class.; not in Caes.); constr. with the simple *acc.*, or with *ab aliqua re*; less freq., *ex aliqua re*; poet. with the *abl.*

I. Lit.: (*a*) With the simple *acc.*: quae non animalia solum Corpora sejungunt, sed terras ac mare totum Secernunt, Lucr. 2, 729: seorsum partem utramque, id. 3, 637: arietes, quibus sis usurus ad feturam, bimestri tempore ante secernendum, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 13; cf. in the follg., *no. β*: stamen secernit arundo, Ov. M. 6, 55: sparsos sine ordine flores Secernunt calathis, *separate in baskets*, id. ib. 14, 267: minus idoneos Senatores, Suet. Vit. 2: nihil (praedae) in publicum secernendo augenti rem privatam militi favit, *setting apart for the public treasury*, Liv. 7, 16; cf., Juppiter illa piae secrevit litora genti, *hath set apart for the pious race*, Hor. Epod. 16, 63: inde pares centum denos secrevit in orbes Romulus, *separated, divided*, Ov. F. 3, 127.—(*β*) With *ab* or (less freq.) with *ex*, and poet. with the *abl.*: a terris altum secernere coelum, Lucr. 5, 447; so, coelum ab aëre, Ov. M. 1, 23; Europen ab Afro (medius liquor), Hor. Od. 3, 3, 47: muro denique secernantur a nobis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32; so, inermes ab armatis, Liv. 41, 3: militem a populo (in spectaculis), Suet. Aug. 44: se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32; cf., se ab Etruscis, Liv. 6, 10. In the *Part. perf.*: antequam incipiat admissura fieri, mares a feminis secretos habeant, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 18; cf. above, *no. a*; so, septa ab aliis, id. ib. 2, 2, 8: manus, oculus, nares, *etc.*, a nobis, Lucr. 2, 912; 3, 551; sphaera ab aetherea conjunctione, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55: succus a reliquo cibo, id. ib. 2, 55, 137: bilis ab eo cibo, id. ib., et al.: secreti ab aliis ad tribunos adducuntur, Liv. 6, 25; so id. 25, 30: secretis alterius ab altero criminibus, id. 40, 8 *fin.*; so id. 39, 10: se e grege imperatorum, id. 35, 14 *fin.*; so, unum e compluribus, Suet. Aug. 94: monile ex omni gaza, id. Galb. 18:—me gelidum nemus Nympharumque leves chori Secernunt populo, *separate, distinguish*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 32.

II. Trop., *To separate, disjoin, dissociate; to distinguish, discern*: (*a*) With the simple *acc.*: hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, *set apart*, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: quum reus frugalissimum quemque secerneret, *set aside*, i. e. *rejected*, id. Att. 1, 16, 3: non satis acute, quae sunt secernenda, distinguit, id. Top. 7, 31.—(*β*) With *ab*, or poet. with the *abl.*: ut venustas et pulchritudo corporis secerni non potest a valetudine; sic, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 95; so, animum a corpore, id. Tusc. 1, 31: tertium genus (laudationum) a praeceptis nostris, id. de Or. 2, 84, 341; cf., ipsam pronunciationem ab oratore, Quint. 1, 11, 17; and, dicendi facultatem a majore vitae laude, id. 2, 15, 2: sua a publicis consiliis, Liv. 4, 57: haec a probris ac sceleribus ejus, Suet. Ner. 19, et saep.: cur me a ceteris clarissimis viris in hoc officio secernas, Cic. Sull. 1, 3: blandum amicum a vero, id. Lael. 25, 95:—nec natura potest justo secernere iniquum, Dividit ut bona diversis, fugienda petendis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 113; so, honestum turpi, id. ib. 1, 6, 63: publica privatis, sacra profanis, id. A. P. 397.—Hence

sēcrētus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Severed, separated*; hence, *separate, apart* (as an adj. not freq. till after the Aug. period; not in Cic.; but v. sub *Adv.*, *no. a*): **A.** In gen.: ne ducem suum, neve secretum imperium propriave signa haberent, miscuit manipulos, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 52: electa (uva defertur) in secretam corbulam, Var. R. R. 1, 54, 2: arva, Virg. A. 6, 478; Var. L. L. 9, 38, 141.

B. In partic.: **1.** Of places or things pertaining to them, *Out of the way, retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret*: secreta petit loca, balnea vitat, Hor. A. P. 298; so, locus (*opp.* celeber), Quint. 11, 1, 47: montes, Ov. M. 11, 765: silva, id. ib. 7, 75: litora, id. ib. 12, 196: pars domus (*the gynaeceum*), id. ib. 2, 737; cf. in the *Sup.*: secretissimus locus (navis), Petr. 100, 6: vastum ubique silentium, secreti colles, *solitary*, i. e. *abandoned, deserted by the enemy*, i. q. deserti, Tac. Agr. 38: iter (coupled with semita), *solitary*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 104; cf., quies, Mart. 7, 32.—Of persons and transactions, *Private, secret*: invadit secretissimos tumultus, Sen. Ep. 91 *med.*; cf. Tac. A. 11, 21: est aliquis ex secretis studiis fructus, *private studies*, Quint. 2, 18, 4; so, studia (*opp.* forum), id. 12, 6, 4: disputationes, id. 12, 2, 7: contentio, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 4, et saep.—Hence, **b.** *Neutr.*, secretum, i, absol., *Retirement, solitude, secresy* (abstract or concrete), *i. e. a solitude, solitary place, retreat* (syn. solitudo, secessus): cum stilus secreto gaudeat atque omnes arbitros reformidet, Quint. 10, 7, 16: secreti longi causa, Ov. Her. 21, 21: altum abditumque secretum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22; so in the *sing.*: id. ib. 3, 1, 6; Quint. 10, 3, 30; 12, 5, 2; Tac. A. 4, 57; 14, 53; id. Agr. 39 *fin.*; Phaedr. 3, 10, 11; 4, 25, 6; Luc. 3, 314, et saep.—In the *plur.*: se a vulgo et scena in secreta removere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71: horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae, Virg. A. 6, 10; Ov. M. 1, 594; Tac. H. 3, 63; Quint. 1, 2, 18; 1, 4, 5, et saep.; also in the *Comp.*: haec pars Suevorum in secretiora Germaniae porrigitur, *into the more remote parts*, Tac. G. 41.

2. That is removed from acquaintance (cf. abditus), *Hidden, concealed, secret*: secreta ducis pectora, Mart. 5, 5: secretas advocat artes, Ov. M. 7, 138; so, ars, Petr. 3: literae (coupled with familiares), Quint. 1, 1, 29: carmina (*the Sibylline odes*), Luc. 1, 599: libidines, Tac. A. 1, 4 *fin.*: libertus ex secretioribus ministeriis, id. Agr. 40; so in the *Comp.*: praemia (*opp.* publica largitio), id. Hist. 1, 24: aliud (nomen), Quint. 1, 4, 25: vitium stomachi, Mart. 3, 77.—Poet. for the *adv.* secreto (v. infra): tu (Anna) secreta pyram tecto interiore erige, *in secret, secretly*, Virg. A. 4, 494; cf., stridere secreta divisos aure susurros, *secretly in each one's ear*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 78.—Hence, **b.** *Neutr.*, secretum, i, absol., *Something secret, secret conversation; a mystery, secret*: secretum petere, Suet. Tib. 25 *fin.*; so id. Calig. 23; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 11; Tac. H. 2, 4.- In the *plur.*: crebra cum amicis secreta habere, id. Ann. 13, 18:—horribile secretum, Petr. 21, 3; so in the *sing.*: Tac. H. 1, 17 *fin.*; id. Agr. 25; Suet. Aug. 66; Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 7; Quint. 12, 9, 5. et al.—Concr.: lucos ac nemora consecrant deorumque nominibus appellant secretum illud, quod sola reverentia vident, *that mysterious being*, Tac. G. 9 *fin.*—In the *plur.*: introitus, aperta, secreta velut in annales referebat, Tac. A. 4, 67; cf., gens non astuta aperit adhuc secreta pectoris licentia joci, id. Germ. 22; and, oratio animi secreta detegit, Quint. 11, 1, 30. So in the *plur.*, Tac. A. 1, 6; 4, 7 *fin.*; 6, 3; id. Germ. 19; Plin. Pan. 68, 6; Suet. Tib. 4; id. Oth. 3, et saep.—Concr.: (Minerva) hanc legem dederat, sua ne secreta viderent, *i. e. the mysteries*, Ov. M. 2, 556; so id. ib. 2, 749. So, in secretis ejus reperti sunt duo libelli, *among his private papers*, Suet. Calig. 49.

3. Pregn., Separate from what is common, *i. e. Uncommon, rare* (so perh. only in the two follg. passages of Quint.): (figurae) secretae et extra vulgarem usum positae, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 3, 5: interpretatio linguae secretioris, quas Graeci γλώσσας vocant, *i. e. of the more uncommon words*, id. 1, 1, 35 Meyer (for which, glossemata id est voces *minus usitatas*, id. 1,8, 15).

4. In Lucret., of any thing separated from what belongs to it, *i. e. Wanting, deprived of*, or *without* it; with the *abl.* or *gen.*: nec porro secreta cibo natura animantum Propagare genus possit (corresp. to *sine* imbribus), Lucr. 1, 195: (corpora) secreta teporis Sunt ac frigoris omnino calidique vaporis (corresp. to *spoliata* colore), id. 2, 843.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms, sēcrēto (quite class.) and sēcrēte (post-class.): * **1.** (acc. to *no.* A) *Apart, by itself, separately*: de quibus (hortis) suo loco dicam secretius, Col. 11, 2, 25.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* B, 2) *In secret, secretly*: (*a*) sēcrēto: mirum, quid solus secum secreto ille agat, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 73: secreto hoc audi, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 2: nescio quid secreto velle loqui te Aiebas mecum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 67. So too, loqui, facere, *etc.*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 14; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 30; 35; id. Truc. 2, 7, 8; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45; id. Att. 7, 8, 4; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Quint. 5, 13, 16; 9, 2, 79, et saep.—(*β*) sēcrēte, Tert. Or. 1 *med.*; Pall. 4 *fin.*—**b.** *Comp.*: secretius emittitur inflatio, Sen. Q. N. 5, 4.

sĕcespĭta, ae, *f.* [seco] *A long iron sacrificial knife*, Suet. Tib. 25 *fin.*; cf. Fest. p. 151; 149 and 266; Serv. Virg. A. 4, 262.

sēcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [secedo, *no.* I., B] * **I.** (acc. to secedo, *no.* I., B, 1) *A going aside*: seductiones testium, secessio subscriptorum, Cic. Mur. 24, 49.—**II.** (acc. to secedo, *no.* I., B, 2) *A political insurrectionary withdrawal* or *separation; a schism, secession* (the prevailing signif. of the word): Liv. 7, 40: secessionem tu illam existimasti, Caesar, initio, non bellum, Cic. Lig. 6, 19: tum demissi populo fasces, tum provocationes omnium rerum, tum secessio (perh. secessiones) plebis, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 40 Mos. *N. cr.*; cf. "Liv. 2, 32 *sq.*;" 3, 39; Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 5; Sall. J. 31, 17: in secessione Crustumerina, Var. L. L. 5, 14, 24: divulgato Domitii consilio milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 1; so Liv. 21, 14; cf., secessio ab decemviris facta est, id. 3, 51; and, in Aventinum montem secessionem factam esse, id. 2, 32.

‡ **secessĭōnes,** narrationes, Fest. p. 149 [perh. from SECERE; whence insecere, inseque, and insectiones, i. q. narrationes, acc. to Gell. 18, 9].

sēcessus, ūs, *m.* [secedo] *A going away, departure, separation* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** In gen. (so very rarely): avium, Plin. 10, 29, 41: quasi quodam secessu mentis atque animi facto a corpore, Gell. 2, 1, 2.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** (acc. to secedo, *no.* I., B, 1) *Retirement, solitude* (abstract and concrete) (the prevailing signification of the word; esp. freq. in Sueton.): **1.** Lit.: carmina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 41; cf., medium tempus in otio secessuque egit, Suet. Vesp. 4; and, silentium et secessus non semper possunt contingere, Quint. 10, 3, 28. So abstr., id. ib. 23; Suet. Aug. 94; 98; id. Tib. 43; 56; 72; id. Galb. 8; Tac. A. 1, 4 *fin.*; 4, 15; Juv. 3, 5, et saep.:—est in secessu longo locus, *etc.*, i. e. *a retreat, recess*, Virg. A. 1, 159; so id. ib. 3, 229; Suet. Calig. 29; id. Ner. 22; 34; id. Dom. 19, et al.; in the *plur.*: id. Aug. 72; id. Calig. 45; Tac. A. 14, 62; Plin. Pan. 49; 83; id. Ep. 4, 23 *fin.*, et al. Of *a privy*: Hier. Ep. 64, 2.—**2.** Trop. (very rarely): ideoque mihi videtur M. Tullius tantum intulisse eloquentiae lumen, quod in hos quoque studiorum secessus excurrit, *into these remote departments of study*, (* i. e. remote from forensic debates), Quint. 10, 5, 16: in secessu quam in fronte beatior, *in his own mind, inwardly*. Val. Max. 7, 2, 12, *extern.*—* **B.** (acc. to secedo, *no.* I., B, 2) for the usual secessio (*no.* II.), *A political secession*: iratae plebis secessus, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 56.

sēcĭus, *adv.*, v. secus.

sē-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To shut off, shut in a separate place, to shut up, seclude* (rare, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: incientes (oves) secludere, *to shut up, confine*, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 8; Stat. Ach. 1, 359: illuc eum rapiam, ubi non seclusa aliqua aquula teneatur, sed unde universum flumen erumpat, *confined streamlets*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: carmina antro seclusa relinquit, Virg. A. 3, 446. Poet. mid.: ille sub extrema pendens secluditur ala, *shuts himself off*, i. e. *protects himself*, Prop. 1, 20, 29.—**B.** In gen., *To separate, sunder*: dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, Caes. B. C. 3, 69, 3; so, cohors seclusa a ceteris, id. ib. 1, 55 *fin.*; and Liv.

29, 9: Caesar munitione flumen a monte seclusit, Caec. B. C. 3, 97, 4; so Plin. 36, 15, 24 *fin.*: cur luna queat terram secludere lumine, Lucr. 5, 752: stabula ad eam rem seclusa, *set apart*, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 15.—**II.** Trop.: * **A.** *To shut off, seclude*: a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9.—**B.** *To separate, remove*: corpore vitam, * Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 1: secludite curas, *shut out, exclude*, i. q. excludite, Virg. A. 1, 562 Serv.—Hence

sēclūsus, a, um, *Pa.*. *Sundered, separated, remote, secluded*: his devium quoddam iter esse seclusum a concilio deorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: seclusum nemus, Virg. A. 6, 704. *Absol.*: in secluso, *in a remote, secluded place*, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 6.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* do not occur.

seclum, i, v. seculum.

* **sēclūsōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [secludo] *A place for shutting up fowls, a coop*, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 5.

sēclūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from secludo.

sĕco, cŭi, ctum (*Part. fut.*, secaturus, Col. 5, 9, 2), 1. *v. a.* *To cut, cut off, cut up* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: leges duodecim tabularum, si plures forent, quibus reus esset judicatus, secare, si vellent, atque partiri corpus addicti sibi hominis permiserunt, Gell. 20, 1, 48 *sq.*; cf., et judicatos in partes secari a creditoribus leges erant, Tert. Apol. 4. See Dirks. Transl. p. 257 *sq.*: cape cultrum, seca Digitum vel aurem, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 38 *sq.*: omne animal secari ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: pabulum secari non posse, *be cut, mown*, * Caes. B. G. 7, 14, 4; so, sectae herbae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: dona auro gravia sectoque elephanto, *i. e. of carved, wrought ivory* (an imitation of the Homeric *πριστὸς ἐλέφας*), Virg. A. 3, 464; so, marmora, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 17; Luc. 10, 114.

B. In partic.: **1.** Medic. *t. t.*, *To cut surgically*; *to operate on*; *to cut off* or *out, amputate, excise*, etc.: in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri secarique patimur, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15; cf. Plin. 29, 1, 6. So, membra, id. 26, 11, 69: vomicam, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 13: varices Mario, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15 (for which, exciditur, Cels. 7, 31); cf. of the same, C. Marius cum secaretur, ut supra dixi, principio vetuit se alligari: nec quisquam ante Marium solutus dicitur esse sectus, *was cut, operated upon*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22. Hence, also, secta, ōrum, *n.*, absol., *Parts of the body operated upon*: secta recentia, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 126.

2. *To cut, geld, castrate* (so very rarely): puer avari sectus arte mangonis, Mart. 9, 7; so, sectus Gallus (corresp. to eviratus), id. 5, 41.

C. Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **1.** *To scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure* (cf. caedo, *no.* 2): ambo (postes) ab infimo tarmes secat, *the worms are gnawing them, they are worm-eaten*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140: acuto ne secer ungui luctantis, *lest I should be torn*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 47; cf., genae rigido ungue sectae, Ov. F. 6, 148; so, teneras plantas tibi (glacies), Virg. E. 10, 49: corpora (hirsuti vepres), id. Georg. 3, 444: crura (sentes), Ov. M. 1, 509: pete ferro Corpus et intorto verbere terga seca, *cut, lacerate*, Tib. 1, 9, 22; so, sectus flagellis, loris, *etc.*, Hor. Epod. 4, 11; Mart. 10, 5, et al.: si quem podagra secat, *gnaws, torments*, Catull. 71, 2; imitated by Martial: podagra cheragraque secatur Gaius, Mart. 9, 93.

2. Like the Gr. *τέμνειν*, and our *to cut*, i. q. *To divide, cleave, separate; to cut through* in motion, i. q. *to run through, sail through, fly through*, etc.: quos (populos) secans interluit Allia, Virg. A. 7, 717; so, medios Aethiopas (Nilus), Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: medios agros (Tiberis), Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12: medium agmen (Turnus), Virg. A. 10, 440: agrum (limes), Plin. 18, 34, 77: palatum (satura), Cels. 8, 1: coelum (zonae), Ov. M. 1, 46: sectus orbis, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 75; cf., in longas orbem qui secuere vias, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 16.—In motion: delphinum similes, qui per maria humida nando Carpathium Libycumque secant, *cut through, cleave*, Virg. A. 5, 595; so, aequor, pontum, fretum (puppe, *etc.*), id. ib. 5, 218; 9, 103; Ov. M. 11, 479; 7, 1; cf., vada nota (amnis), id. ib. 1, 370: ales avis . . . geminis secat aëra pennis, Cic. Arat. 48; so, aethera pennis (avis), Virg. G. 1, 406: auras (cornus), id. Aen. 12, 268: ventos (Cyllenia proles), id. ib. 4, 257: arcum sub nubibus (Iris), id. ib. 9, 15, et saep. And so, s. viam (vias), the Gr. *τέμνειν ὁδόν*, *To take one's way, to travel a road*: ille viam secat ad naves, Virg. A. 6, 900: hinc velut diversae secari coeperunt viae, Quint. 3, 1, 14.

II. Trop. (acc. to *no.* I., C, 1 and 2): * **A.** *To cut up, lash* in speaking, i. q. *to censure, satirize*: secuit Lucilius Urbem, Pers. 1, 114.—**B.** *To divide* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): quum causas in plura genera secuerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117; so, haec in plures partes, Quint. 8, 6, 13; cf. id. 4, 5, 6: quae natura singularia sunt secant (corresp. to dividere), id. 4, 5, 25: sectae ad tenuitatem suam vires (just before, distinguendo, dividendo), id. 12, 2, 13.—Hence, in Hor., like dirimere (*no.* II.), of disputes, qs. *To cut off*, i. e. *to decide* them: quo multae magnaeque secantur judice lites, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42; id. Sat. 1, 10, 15.—And once in Virg.: s. spem (the figure borrowed from the phrases secare mare, auras, viam): quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem, *whatever hope each follows*, i. e. *indulges in, entertains*, Virg. A. 10, 107 ("*secat*, sequitur, tenet, habet: ut: *Ille viam secat ad naves*, id. Aen. 6, 900: unde et *sectas* dicimus, habitus animorum et instituta philosophiae circa disciplinam," Serv.).

sĕcordĭa, ae, v. socordia, *ad init.*

sēcrētārĭum, ii, *n.* *A remote, solitary*, or *secret place* (a post-class. word): **I.** In gen.: ignes qui terrae secretariis continentur, App. de Mundo, p. 64; id. Flor. p. 358.—**II.** In partic., *A sitting-place* (set apart): **1.** Of judges, *A council-chamber*, Cod. Theod. 1, 7, 1; Cod. Justin. 3, 24, 3; 9, 3, 16; Lact. de Mort. pers. 15.—**2.** Of ecclesiastics, *A consistory, conclave*, Sulpic. Sev. de S. Mart. 2, 1; Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, 16.

sēcrēte, *adv.*, v. secerno, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*, *adv.*, *no.* 2, *β*.

* **sēcrētim,** *adv.* [secretus] *Secretly, privately*: discere aliquid, Amm. 29, 1.

* **sēcrētĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [secerno] *A dividing, sundering, separation*: est enim interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quae ante interitum junctione aliqua tenebantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

sēcrēto, *adv.*, v. secerno, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

sēcrētus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from secerno.

secta, ae, *f.* [*Part. perf.* of seco, *sc.* via, v. seco, *no.* I., C, 2, and II., B, *ad fin.*] Prop., *A trodden* or *beaten way, a path; footsteps*; hence, trop., *a* (prescribed) *way, mode, manner, method* of conduct or procedure (syn. ratio, via, *etc.*); most freq. in the phrase sectam (alicujus) sequi (persequi, *etc.*), *to follow in the footsteps* (of any one); hence, also, sectam (alicujus) secuti, *a party, faction, sect.*

I. In gen.: nos, qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae, re magis quam verbis, secuti sumus, *mode of life*, Cic. Coel. 17, 40; so, vitae, Quint. 3, 8, 38; 12, 2, 6; Plin. Pan. 45, 4; cf. id. ib. 85, 7: horum nos hominum sectam atque instituta persequimur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70 *fin.*; cf. id. Rab. perd. 8 (v. the passage in connection); and, sequi ejus auctoritatem, cujus sectam atque imperium secutus est, id. Fam. 13, 4, 2: omnis natura habet quasi viam quandam et sectam quam sequatur, id. N. D. 2, 22: negant se pro Vitruvio sectamque ejus secutis precatum venisse, Liv. 8, 19; cf. id. 29, 27; 35, 49; 36, 1; 42, 31: divitioris sectam plerumque sequuntur Quamlibet et fortes, *follow, adhere to*, Lucr. 5, 1114: gallae sectam meam exsecutae, mihi comites, *etc.*, Catull. 63, 15, et saep.

II. In partic.: **A.** In philosoph. lang., *Doctrines, school, sect* (so not freq. until the post-Aug. period): quo magis tuum, Brute, judicium probo, qui eorum philosophorum sectam secutus es, Cic. Brut. 31, 120; cf., inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam secutos pugna perpetua est, Quint. 5, 7, 35; and in the *plur.*: ad morem certas in philosophia sectas sequendi, id. 3, 1, 18: se cujusdam sectae addicere, id. 3, 2, 22: assumpta Stoicorum arrogantia sectaque, Tac. A. 14, 57: Demetrio Cynicam sectam professo, id. Hist. 4, 40: auctoritatem Stoicae sectae praeferebat, id. Ann. 16, 32; id. ib. 6, 22: inter duos diversarum sectarum velut duces, Quint. 5, 13, 59.

B. In Appul., *A band* of robbers: App. M. 4, p. 153; so id. ib. p. 150.

* **sectācŭla,** ōrum, *n.* [secta] *A succession* in birth, *descent, lineage*: natalium, App. M. 5, p. 165.

* **sectārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [seco] *Gelded, castrated*: vervex, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40 (but Fest. p. 149, "*sextarius* vervex, qui gregem agnorum praecedens ducit," *i. e. bell-wether*, from secta).

* **sectātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [sector] *A pursuing* or *striving after*; trop., *emulation*: boni, Tert. ad ux. 1, 6 *fin.*

sectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A follower, attendant, adherent*; in the *plur.*, *a train, retinue, suite* (syn. assectator): **I.** In gen. (rare, but quite class.): "at sectabantur multi." Quid opus est sectatoribus? (of the train accompanying a candidate), Cic Mur. 34 (shortly afterward, *assectatio* and *assectari*); cf., lex Fabia, quae est de numero sectatorum, id. ib. 34, 71: num Gabinii comes vel sectator? id. Rab. Post. 8, 21; cf., sectator domi, comes in publico, Tac. A. 4, 68: habet (Thrasea) sectatores vel potius satellites, id. ib. 16, 22; id. ib. 5, 10 *fin.*: sectator quaestoris, id. ib. 11, 21.—**II.** In partic., *A follower, adherent* of a leader or sect (so only post-Aug.): hic non tam discipulos quam sectatores aliquot habuit, Suet. Gramm. 24; cf. Tac. Or. 34: cohors sectatorum Aristotelis, Gell. 13, 5, 2: eloquentiae aut philosophiae sectatores, id. 19, 5; cf. id. 2, 2, 2.

sectĭlis, e, *adj.* [seco] **I.** *Cut, cleft, divided*, etc. (not ante-Aug.): ebur, Ov. M. fac. 10: laminae, Plin. 16, 43, 83: pavimenta, *made of small cut stones, mosaic*, Vitr. 7, 1; Suet. Caes. 46 *fin.*—**II.** *That may be cut, sectile*: porrum, *cut-leek, chives*, Juv. 3, 293; Mart. 10, 48; Pall. Febr. 24, 11; cf. sectivus: lapides, Plin. 36, 22, 44: tuber, id. 16, 39, 76.

sectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A cutting, cutting off, cutting up*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so only post-Aug.): sectio et partitio corporis (humani), Gell. 20, 1, 39; so, corporum, Vitr. 2, 2: prima cymarum, Plin. 19, 8, 41.—**B.** In partic.: * **1.** *A cutting* of diseased parts of the body: (mandragoras) bibitur ante sectiones punctionesque ne sentiantur, Plin. 25, 13, 94 *fin.*—* **2.** *A gelding, castration*, App. M. 7, p. 199.—**3.** Publicists' *t. t.*, *A dividing, parcelling out*, or *distribution by auction* of captured or confiscated goods (the prevailing and quite class. signif.): cujus praedae sectio non venierit, Cic. Inv. 1, 45 *fin.*; so * Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 6; Cic. Fragm. ap. Gell. 13, 24, 6; id. Phil. 2, 26; 29; Var. R. R. 2, 10, 4; Tac. H. 1, 90; id. Ann. 13, 23; Suet. Vit. 2. Cf. Rein's Röm. Privatr. p. 496 Anm., and v. sector, *no.* II.—* **II.** As a geometrical *t. t.*, *A section*: ut de ratione dividendi, de sectione in infinitum, *etc.*, Quint. 1, 10, 49.

sectĭus, v. secus, *ad init.*

sectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [seco] *That may be cut*: porrum, *cut-leek, chives*, Col. 11, 3, 30; 12, 8, 3 (also cited in Pall. Febr. 24, 11); Plin. 19, 6, 33. Cf. sectilis, *no.* II.

1. sector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who cuts* or *cuts off, a cutter* (rare, but quite class.) **I.** Lit.: zonarius, *a cut-purse*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20: collorum, *a cut-throat*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80, v. *no.* II.; so id. ib. 31 *fin.*: feni, *a hay-cutter, mower*, Col. 11, 1, 12.—**II.** Publicists' *t. t.*, *A bidder, purchaser at the public sale of goods captured* or *confiscated by the State*: "*sectores* vocantur qui publica bona mercantur," Gai. Dig. 4, 146: "cum de bonis et de caede agatur, testimonium dicturus est is, qui et sector est et sicarius: hoc est, qui et illorum ipsorum bonorum, de quibus agitur, emptor atque possessor est et eum hominem occidendum curavit, de cujus morte quaeritur," Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103. So id. Phil. 2, 26 *fin.*; 13, 14, 30; Crassus in Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 3; Tac. H. 1. 20; Flor. 2, 6, 48; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 25, 28; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 496. Cf. Pseudo-Ascon. Cic Verr.

2, 1, 20, p. 172, and 2, 1, 23, p. 177 ed. Orell. In a double sense, with the signif. *no.* 1: nescimus per ista tempora eosdem fere sectores fuisse collorum et bonorum? *cut-throats and cutpurses*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80.—* **B.** Trop.: hinc rapti pretio fasces sectorque favoris Ipse sui populus, *seller of his favor*, Luc. 1, 178.

2. sector, atus, 1. (archaic *inf.*, sectarier, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 13; id. Rud. 1, 2, 57; Hor. S. 1, 2, 78) *v. dep. intens. a.* [sequor] *To follow continually* or *eagerly*, in a good or bad sense; *to run after, attend, accompany; to follow after, chase, pursue* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: equidem te jam sector quintum hunc annum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 5; id. Epid. 3, 4, 50; cf., Chrysogonum (servi), Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: praetorem circum omnia fora, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70: neque te quisquam stipator Praeter Crispinum sectabitur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 139: equitum manus quae regem ex more sectatur, Tac. A. 15, 2; id. ib. 15, 33 *fin.*; Gell. 20, 6, et saep.: mulieres sectarier, *to run after*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 13; so id. ib. 3, 1, 183; cf., desine matronas sectarier, Hor. S. 1, 2, 78: ipse suas sectatur oves, at filius agnos, *accompanies, guards*, Tib. 1, 10, 41; cf., aratrum, *to follow the plough*, id. 2, 3, 7; and, canes, *to follow the hounds* (that hunt on before), Prop. 3, 14, 14:—aliquem, *to run after, pursue*, Cato in Gell. 17, 6: homo ridicule insanus, qui ejusmodi est, ut eum pueri sectentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66: ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119: exagitet nostros manes sectetur et umbras, *etc.*, Prop. 2, 8, 19.—Absol.: homo coepit me obsecrare, ut sibi liceret discere id de me: sectari jussi (alluding to the train of followers who accompanied the ancient philosophers), Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 36: at sectabantur multi . . . Quid opus est sectatoribus? (of the train of a candidate), Cic. Mur. 34 *ad init.*

B. In partic., *To pursue, chase, hunt* animals: sues silvaticos in montibus, Var. in Non. 555, 31: apros, Virg. E. 3, 75. So, bestiam, gallinam leporem, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 7; 23; 106; 2, 3, 13 *sq.*; 2, 6, 25; Hor. S. 1, 2, 106; 2, 2, 9, et saep.: cervam videre fugere, sectari canes, Ter. Ph. prol. 7.

II. Trop., *To follow* or *strive after; to pursue eagerly* (so freq. not till after the Augustan period; not in Cic.): quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam? * Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 8; so, praedam, Tac. A. 1, 65: facinora, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 28: lites, Ter Ph. 2, 3, 61: nomina tironum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 16: gymnasia aut porticus, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6: omnes dicendi Veneres, Quint. 10, 1, 79; cf., quas figuras, id. 9, 3, 100: voluptatem, id. 10, 1, 28: eminentes virtutes, *to seek out*, Tac. A. 1, 80: contumaciam sententiarum, habitum vultumque ejus, *to seek to imitate*, id. ib. 16, 22, et saep.—(β) With a relative or intentional clause: mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum Sera moretur, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 3: non ut omnia dicerem sectatus, sed ut maxime necessaria, Quint. 1, 10, 1.

☞ In a pass. signif.: qui vellet se a cane sectari, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 6.

* **sectōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. sector, *no.* II.] *Of* or *belonging to the purchase of captured* or *confiscated effects*: interdictum, Gai. Dig. 4, 146.

* **sectrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that purchases confiscated goods*: proscriptionum, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116.

sectūra, ae, *f.* [seco] *A cutting, cut* (a very rare word): **I.** Abstr.: Var. L. L. 5, 24, 33: callaides sectura formantur, alias fragiles, Plin. 37, 8, 33 *fin.*; id. 17, 17, 28.—* **II.** Concr., in the *plur.*, *Diggings, mines*: aerariae secturae, *copper mines*, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.* dub. (*al.* structurae, v. h. v.).

1. sectus, a, um, *Part.*, from seco.

* **2. sectus,** ūs, *m.* [sequor] *A speech*: Mart. Cap. 1, 10.

* **sēcŭbātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [secubo] *A lying* or *sleeping alone*, Solin. 26.

sēcŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A lying* or *sleeping alone*, Catull. 64, 381; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16; in the *plur.*: id. ib. 43.

sē-cŭbo, ŭi, 1. *v. n.*: **I.** *To lie alone, sleep by one's self* or *without a bed-fellow* (not in Cic.): of a man: Catull. 61, 105; Liv. 39, 10; Quint. 7, 8, 2; Suet. Tib. 7 *fin.*; of a woman: Tib. 1, 3, 26; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 2; id. Fast. 2, 328.—**II.** In gen., *To live alone* or *in solitude*: miles depositis annosus secubat armis, Prop. 2, 25, 5; so App. M. 2, p. 123.

‡ **sĕcŭla,** ae, *f.* [seco] *A sickle*, so called by the Campanians: Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38.

sēcŭlāris (saec.), e, *adj.* [seculum] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a* seculum: ludi, *secular games*, celebrated at the expiration of a long period (under Augustus, of a hundred and ten years), and continuing three days and three nights, "Var. and Liv. in Censor. de Die nat. 17; Val. Max. 2, 4, 5;" Suet. Aug. 31; id. Claud. 21; id. Vit. 2; Plin. 7, 48, 49; Tac. A. 11, 11; Suet. Dom. 4. Cf. Mitscherl. ad Hor. Carm. Sec.:—carmen, *a hymn sung at the secular games; a secular hymn.* Such a one is that composed by Horace, at the command of Augustus, for the secular games under his reign (737 A.U.C.); cf. Suet. Vit. Hor.—**II.** In the Church Fathers (acc. to seculum, *no.* II., C) *Worldly, temporal, profane, lay, secular; pagan, heathen*: homines (*opp.* monachi), Hier. Ep. 60, 11: historia, Sedul. in Conc. post Ep. 7, 9: exempla, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13 (*al.* seculi): feminae quaedam (Dido, Lucretia), id. ib. *fin.*

sēcŭlum (also written saeculum. Contr. collat. form, seclum, poet.; so always in Lucret.; in other poets not so freq. as seculum), i, *n. dim.* [1. secus] orig., i. q. genus, soboles, *A race* brought forth; *a breed, generation* (so in Lucret. *passim*; later, very rarely), usually in the *plur.*: secla propagare, Lucr. 1, 21; cf. id. 2, 173; 5, 848; and id. 1, 598: secla animantum, *the races of animals, animals*, id. 2, 77; so id. 5, 853: hominum, id. 1, 468; 5, 340; cf. id. 6, 723: ferarum, id. 2, 995; 3, 753; 4, 414; 688, et saep.; cf., silvestria ferarum, id. 5, 965; and, serpentia ferarum, id. 6, 767: mortalia, id. 1, 1091; 5, 803; 986; 1237, et al.: bucera (coupled with lanigerae pecudes), id. 5, 864, and 6, 1236; cf., vetusta cornicum (coupled with corvorum greges), id. 5, 1083; and, aurea pavonum, id. 2, 503: totisque exspectent secula ripis, *i. e. the shades of the infernal regions*, Stat. Th. 11, 592.—In the *sing.*: et muliebre oritur patrio de semine seclum, *the female sex, women*, Lucr. 4, 1223; so, muliebre, id. 5, 1020; id. 2, 10 *sq.*

II. Transf.: **A.** In a narrower sense, like γενεά, The ordinary lifetime of the human species, *A lifetime, generation, age* (of 33⅓ years) (so quite classical; esp. freq. in the meton. signif. *no.* 2; v. the follg.): cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint . . . tum ille vere vertens annus appellari potest: in quo vix dicere audeo, quam multa secula hominum teneantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22 Mos.; Liv. 9, 18: quorum (Socratis atque Epicuri) aetates non annis sed seculis scimus esse disjunctas, Hier. de Vit. Cler. 4, p. 262. Cf. Censor. de Die nat. 17; Auct. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 8, 508; Ecl. 4, 5.—Hence,

2. Meton., i. q. The human race living in a particular age, or the prevailing spirit of the age, *A generation, an age, the times*: serit Arbores quae alteri seculo prosient, Statius in Cic. de Sen. 7, 24: in id seculum Romuli cecidit aetas, cum jam plena Graecia poëtarum esset, Cic. Rep. 2, 10 (for which, quorum aetas cum in eorum *tempora* incidisset, id. Or. 12, 39): ipse fortasse in hujus seculi errore versor, id. Parad. 6, 3, 50; cf. id. Phil. 9, 6; and, o nostri infamia secli, Ov. M. 8, 97; cf. also, novi ego hoc seculum, moribus quibus siet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 6; id. Truc. prol. 13; and, hoccine seclum! o scelera! o genera sacrilega, o hominum impurum! Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 6; id. Eun. 2. 2, 15: nec mutam repertam esse dicunt mulierem ullo in seculo, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 7: Cato rudi seculo literas Graecas didicit, Quint. 12, 11, 23; so, rude, id. 2, 5, 23: grave ne rediret seculum Pyrrhae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 6: primo statim beatissimi seculi ortu, Tac. Agr. 3; so, beatissimum, id. ib. 44: felix et aureum, id. Or. 12; Quint. 8, 6, 24, et saep.: nemo illic vitia ridet, nec corrumpere et corrumpi seculum vocatur, *is called the spirit of the age*, Tac. G. 19;—Cic. Rep. 2, 10; cf., res publica constituta non una hominum vita sed aliquot seculis et aetatibus, id. ib. 2, 1: perpetua seculorum admiratione celebrantur, Quint. 11, 1, 13: fecunda culpae secula, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 17: duravit secula ferro, id. Epod. 16, 65; cf., sic ad ferrum venistis ab auro secula, Ov. M. 15, 261.

B. In a wider sense, The utmost lifetime of man, *A period of a hundred years, a century*: "*seclum* spatium annorum centum vocarunt," Var. L. L. 6, 2 *fin.*; cf. Fest. s. v. SECULARES, p. 147; and Censor. de Die nat. 17: quum (Numa) illam sapientiam constituendae civitatis duobus prope seculis ante cognovit, quam eam Graeci natam esse senserunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: seculo festas referente luces, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 42.—Hence,

2. In gen., like our *Age*, for an indefinitely long period (so usually in the *plur.* only): (Saturni stella) nihil immutat sempiternis seculorum aetatibus, quin eadem iisdem temporibus efficiat, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: aliquot seculis post, id. Verr. 2, 4, 33; cf. id. Univ. 1; so, tot, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55; id. Acad. 2, 5, 15: quot, Quint. 12, 11, 22: multa, Cic. Rep. 2, 10 *fin.*; 6, 26; id. de Or. 2, 5, 21; id. Cat. 2, 5, 11; id. Fam. 11, 14, 3: plurima, id. Rep. 3, 9: sexcenta, id. Fat. 12, 27: omnia, id. Lael. 4, 15; id. Phil. 2, 22, 54; 4, 1, 3: vir seculorum memoria dignus, Quint. 10, 1, 104; cf. id. 3, 7, 18: facto in secula ituro, *to future ages, to posterity*, Sil. 12, 312; so Plin. Pan. 55; cf., in famam et secula mitti, Luc. 10, 533: tarda gelu seclisque effeta senectus, *with* (many) *years*, Virg. A. 8, 508; cf. in the *sing.*: longo putidam (anum) seculo, Hor. Epod. 8, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 113.

C. In Christian authors, analogous to the biblical עוֹלָם and αἰών, *The world, worldliness*: et servientem corpori Absolve vinclis seculi, Prud. στεφ. 2, 583; so id. Cath. 5, 109; Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, 33 *fin.*, et saep.; hence also for *heathenism*: seculi exempla, Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 13 (*al.* secularia).

secum, v. cum. *no.* II., *ad fin.*, and sui.

sēcundāni, ōrum, *m.* [secundus] (*sc.* milites) *Soldiers of the second legion* (like primani, tertiani, decimani, *ect.*): secundani terga hostium caedunt (preceded by secundae legionis principes hastatique), Liv. 34, 15 *fin.*; so id. 34, 46 *fin.*; 41, 3; Tac. H. 5, 16; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.

sĕcundārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the second class, sort,* or *quality* (mostly technical); *second-rate, middling, inferior*: mel, Col. 12, 11, 1: passum, id. 12, 39, 2; Plin. 14, 9, 11: triticum, id. 18, 9, 20: panis, id. 18, 10, 20; Suet. Aug. 76, et saep.—**II.** Of abstract things (Ciceronian): in hoc loco caput erit illud accusatori, si demonstrare poterit, *etc.* . . . secundarium, si, *etc.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24: habet statum res publica de tribus secundarium, id. Rep. 1, 42.

* **sĕcundātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *The second place* or *rank*: alteri primatum damus, alteri secundatum, Tert. Anim. 27.

sĕcunde, *adv.*, v. sequor, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

sĕcundĭcērĭus, ii, *m.* [secundus-cera] *A functionary of the second rank*, Cod. Justin. 2, 17, 4; cf. ib. 2, tit. 7: de primicerio et secundicerio et notariis.

1. sĕcundo, *adv.*, v. sequor, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

2. sĕcundo, are, *v. a.* [secundus] * **I.** *To direct favorably, to adjust, adapt, accommodate*: tempus ei res secundes, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 3.—**II.** *To favor, further, second* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): jam liquidum nautis aura secundat iter, Prop. 3, 21, 14; so, aquas (aura), Ov. Her. 13, 136; and *absol.*: secundante vento, *the wind being favorable*, Tac. A. 2, 24; Just. 26, 3, 4: di nostra incepta secundent, Virg. A. 7, 259; so, votum (deus), Sen. Herc. fur. 645: cursum (Fortuna), Aus. Prof. 19, 9: eventus, Virg. G. 4, 397: rite secundarent visus, *that they would prosper well the tokens*, i. e. *secure them a favorable issue*, id. Aen. 3, 36; so, visa, Luc. 1, 635; Sil. 8, 125.

sĕcundum, *adv.* and *praep.*, v. sequor, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

sĕcundus, a, um, v. sequor, *Pa.*

sēcūre, *adv.*, v. securus, *ad fin.*

sĕcūrĭclātus, a, um, *adj.* [securicula, *no.* II.] **I.** *Shaped like a hatchet-head, dove-tailed:* cardines, Vitr. 10, 15.—**II.** In the *fem.* subst., sĕcūrĭclāta, ae (*sc.* herba), *A weed growing among lentils, hatchet-vetch*, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155 (*al.* securidaca).

sĕcūrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [securis] **I.** *A little axe, a hatchet*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114 *sq.*; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177; Mart. 14, 35 *in lemm.*—**II.** Transf., in carpentry, *A mortise in the shape of a hatchet-head, a dove-tail*, Vitr. 4, 7; 10, 17.

sĕcūrĭdaca, v. securiclatus, *no.* II.

* **sĕcūrĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [securis-fero] *Axe-bearing:* Pyracmon, *i. e. armed with a battle-axe*, Ov. M. 12, 460; cf. the follg. art.

sĕcūrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [securis-gero] *Axe-bearing* (a poet. word): puellae, *i. e. Amazons armed with battle-axes*, Ov. Her. 4, 117; so Sil. 16, 48; Val. Fl. 3, 191; 5, 138; Sen. Oed. 470; cf. the preced. art.

sĕcūris, is, *f.* [seco] *An axe* or *hatchet* with a broad edge: **I.** In gen., as a domestic utensil, Cato R. R. 10, 3; Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 17; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 31: rustica, Catull. 19, 3, et al.; for felling trees, id. 17, 19; Virg. A. 6, 180; Ov. F. 4, 649; id. Met. 9, 374; Hor. S. 1, 7, 27; Plin. 16, 39, 75; for hewing stones in the quarries, Stat. S. 2, 2, 87; for fighting, *a battle-axe*, Virg. A. 11, 656; 696; 12, 306; 7, 184; 627; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 20, et al.: anceps, *a two-edged axe*, Ov. M. 8, 396 (just before, *bipennifer*); for slaying animals for sacrifice, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 12; Virg. A. 2, 224; Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 5; id. Met. 12, 249; as the *cutting edge* of a vine-dresser's bill, Col. 4, 25, 4, et saep.

II. In partic., *An executioner's axe*, for beheading criminals (borne by the lictors in the fasces, v. fascis): missi lictores ad sumendum supplicium nudatos virgis caedunt securique feriunt, *i. e. behead them*, Liv. 2, 5; so. securi ferire, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30; Hirt. B. G. 8, 38 *fin.:* percutere, Cic. Pis. 34, 84: necare, Liv. 10, 9: securibus cervices subjicere, Cic. Pis. 34, 83, et saep.; cf. under *no.* B; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9: Publicola statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, id. Rep. 2, 31; cf. Lucr. 3, 1009; 5, 1233; and, nec sumit aut ponit secures Arbitrio popularis aurae, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20: saevumque securi Aspice Torquatum (as having caused his own son to be executed), Virg. A. 6, 825.—Comically in a double sense, acc. to *no.* I.: te, cum securi, caudicali praeficio provinciae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 25:—securis Tenedia, v. Tenedos.

B. Trop.: graviorem rei publicae infligere securim, *to give a death-blow*, Cic. Planc. 29, 70: cf., quam te securim putas injecisse petitioni tuae, cum? *etc.* (just before, *plaga* est injecta petitioni tuae), id. Mur. 24.—And, with reference to the axe in the fasces. for *authority, dominion, sovereignty:* Gallia securibus subjecta, perpetua premitur servitute, qs. *subjected to the executioner's axe*, *Caes. B. G. 7, 77 *fin.*; cf., vacui a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 34: Medus Albanas timet secures, *i. e. the Roman authority* or *dominion*, Hor. Carm. Sec. 54.

sēcūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [securus] *Freedom from care, unconcern, composure:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): "Democriti securitas, quae est animi tamquam tranquillitas, quam appellavit εὐθυμίαν, eo separanda fuit ab hac disputatione, quia ista animi tranquillitas ea ipsa est beata vita," Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23; cf., "securitatem nunc appello vacuitatem aegritudinis, in qua vita beata posita est," id. Tusc. 5, 15, 42; and, "vacandum omni est animi perturbatione, ut tranquillitas animi et securitas assit, quae affert quum constantiam tum etiam dignitatem," id. Off. 1, 21, 69. So id. N. D. 1, 20, 53; id. Lael. 15, 45 and 47; id. Att. 4, 16, 10; Liv. 36, 41; Cels. 4, 4 *fin.*; Quint. 5, 13, 52 (*opp.* cura); Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12 (*opp:* timor); Tac. A. 3, 44; 11, 3 *fin.*, et mult. al.: securitas inaffectatae orationis, *quietness*, Quint. 11, 1 *fin.*; cf., vocis ac vultus, Tac. A. 15, 15, 55.—In the *plur.*, opp. to curae, Plin. 23, 1, 23.—With a *gen. obj.:* operosissima securitas mortis in M. Ofilio Hilaro ab antiquis traditur, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 184.

B. In a bad sense, *Carelessness, heedlessness, negligence* (so not till after the Aug. period): neminem celerius opprimi quam qui nihil timeret et frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell. 118, 2; Quint. 2, 2, 6. So id. 2, 5, 13; 2, 3, 4; 4, 1, 55; 6, 1, 34; 6, 3, 62; Tac. H. 3, 83; Gell. 1, 15, 2; 4, 20, 8.—With a *gen. obj.:* memoriae plerumque inhaeret fidelius, quod nulla scribendi securitate laxatur, Quint. 10, 6, 2.

II. Transf., objectively, *Freedom from danger, safety, security* (so likewise not till after the Aug. period): cum innumerabilia sint mortis signa, salutis securitatisque nulla sunt, Plin. 7, 51, 52: securitatis urbanae custos, Vell. 2, 98; cf., securitati ante quam vindictae consulere, Tac. A. 11, 31: Romani imperii, Vell. 2, 103, 4: tutela securitatis, id. 2, 128 *fin.* So, itinerum, Plin. 28, 2, 4 *fin.:* annonae, Tac. A. 15, 18.—Hence Securitas, personified as *The tutelary goddess of the Roman State*, Tac. Agr. 3; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1830 and 1831; cf. Rasche Lexic. rei numar. 4, 2, p. 347 *sq.*

B. Mercant. *t. t.*; *A guarantee, security* for a debt or obligation (by pignoration, mortgage; by receipt or acknowledgment, *etc.*): id quod sibi debetur, consequi debet vel ejus securitatem, Ulp. Dig. 27, 4, 1 *fin.*; so in the *plur.*, Amm. 17, 10; Symm. Ep. 10, 43 *fin.*

sē-cūrus, a, um, *adj.* [cura] i. q. non or nihil curans, *Free from care, careless, unconcerned, untroubled, fearless, quiet, easy, composed:* **I.** Lit. (quite class., but not at all in Caes.): ut, meis ab tergo tutis, securus bellum Nabidi inferam, Liv. 31, 25: s. solutusque, id. 25, 39; so, coupled with otiosis, Quint. 5, 13, 59: securus Hermippus Temnum proficiscitur, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: sine militis usu Mollia securae peragebant otia gentes, Ov. M. 1, 100; id. ib. 12, 129: non secura quidem, fausto tamen omine laeta Mater abit templo, id. ib. 9, 785; cf., a non securo Eumene, Liv. 45, 19: Ceres nata secura recepta, *easy now that she had found*, Ov. M. 5, 572 Bach.; cf. Tib. 1, 1, 77; and, ut laeto ex victoria et securo fuga sua (*sc.* Neoptolemi) Eumeni superveniant, *rendered careless by his flight*, Just. 13, 8, 5; v. also in the follg., *no.* b:—de lingua Latina securi es animi, Cic. Att. 2, 52 *fin.*; so, de bello Romano, Liv. 36, 41: de facilitate credentis, Tac. A. 16, 2:—securos vos ab hac parte reddemus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24 *fin.*; so, ab hac parte, Suet. Tib. 11; and in the *Comp.:* securior ab Samnitibus, Liv. 9, 22:—Romani securi pro salute de gloria certabant, Tac. Agr. 26; cf. thus in the *Comp.:* pro me securior, id. Hist. 4, 58:—ne sis secura futuri, Ov. M. 6, 137; so, extremi sepulcri, Stat. Th. 12, 781: pelagi atque mei, *unconcerned about*, Virg. A. 7, 303: amorum germanae, id. ib. 1, 350: poenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 17: tam parvae observationis (Cicero), Quint. 8, 3, 51: odii, Tac. Agr. 43: potentiae, id. Ann. 3, 28, et saep.:—nec securam incrementi sui patiebatur esse Italiam, Vell. 2, 109, 4; v. also under *no.* b:—gestit numum in loculos demittere, post hoc Securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176; so with a relative-clause, id. Sat. 2, 4, 50 (*opp.* laboret); id. Od. 1, 26, 6.

b. Of inanimate things, *Free from care, untroubled, serene, cheerful, bright* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): deos securum agere aevum, Lucr. 5, 83; 6, 58; Hor. S. 1, 5, 101; so, quies (leti), Lucr. 3, 212; 952: otia, Virg. G. 3, 376: dies, Tib. 3, 4, 54: merum, id. 2, 1, 46: mensa, id. 3, 6, 30: convivia, Sen. Clem. 1, 26: artus (Herculis), Ov. M. 9, 240: gaudia nato recepto, id. ib. 7, 455: summa malorum, *i. e. is careless*, id. ib. 14, 490: olus, *i. e. of the careless idler*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 30, et saep.; Quint. 10, 5, 8: causae, id. 11, 3, 151: vox securae claritatis, id. ib. 64: tempus securius, *more free from care*, id. 12, 1, 20; cf., securior materia, Tac. H. 1, 1, et saep.:—securos ab eo metu somnos, Plin. 28, 9, 42:—vota secura repulsae, Ov. M. 12, 199. (* Also, *That frees from care* or *anxiety:* latices, Virg. A. 6, 715 Heyne: "*securos* ab effectu," Serv. in l. l.)

B. In a bad sense, *Careless, reckless, heedless, negligent* (post-Aug. and very rarely): reus, Quint. 6, 1, 14; cf. id. 4, 2, 55; 11, 3, 3.—Of abstract things: castrensis jurisdictio, *easy, off-hand* (shortly after, opp. to *gravis intentus*), Tac. Agr. 9: luxus, id. Ann. 3, 54.

II. Transf., objectively, of a thing or place, *That is not to be feared, free from danger, safe, secure* (not till after the Aug. period, and rarely, for the class. tutus): hostis levis et velox et repentinus, qui nullum usquam tempus, nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret, Liv. 39, 1; cf., domus, Plin. Pan. 62, 7; and, Tripolim securissimam reddidit, Spart. Sev. 18: securiorem, Tac. Or. 3: quorum (hominum) ea natura est, ut secura velint, *safety, security*, id. ib. 37 *fin.*—With the *gen.:* subita inundatione Tiberis non modo jacentia et plana urbis loca sed secura ejusmodi casuum implevit, *secure from such accidents*, Tac. H. 1, 86.

Adv., sēcūre: **a.** (acc. to *no.* I.), *Carelessly, heedlessly, fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly* (not ante-Aug.): lente ac secure aliquid ferre, Suet. Ner. 40; so Plin. Ep. 1, 4, 3 (coupled with negligenter); Vell. 2, 129, 3; Val. Max. 4, 7, 1 *ext.*, et al.—*Comp.:* Sen. Ep. 18 *med.*—* **b.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Safely, securely:* Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 6.

1. sĕcus, *A sex*; v. sexus.

2. sĕcus (*Comp.*, sēcĭus, with e long; also written sequius; v. in the follg. A collat. form of the *Comp.* sectius, qs. contr. from secutius, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 57, acc. to Var. in Gell. 18, 9, 4; in our MSS. and editt., secius): **I.** *Adv.*, prop., Following, later in rank or order, *i. e. Less* than something mentioned before; hence, in gen., *otherwise, differently, not so*; and esp. freq. with a negative (per litoten), *not otherwise*, i. e. *even so, just so.*

A. In the *Posit.* (so very freq. and quite class.): si illuc, quod volumus, eveniet, gaudebimus: Sin secus, patiemur animis aequis, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 25: si bonus est, obnoxius sum: sin secus est, faciam, uti jubes, id. Trin. 4, 3, 57; cf., oratorum genera esse dicuntur tamquam poëtarum. Id secus est, Cic. Opt. gen. 1; and Cic. Rep. 1, 19; cf. also id. Att. 4, 17: (ille est) quem dudum dixi. Hoc si secus reperies, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 92; cf., videsne, quod paulo ante secus tibi videbatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; and, magnum mehercule hominem, nemo dicet secus; sed, *etc.*, id. Brut. 85, 293:—quod si ita esset . . . ad amicitiam esset aptissimus: quod longe secus est, id. Lael. 9, 29; so, omnia longe secus, id. Part. 5: videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, Cato in Charis. p. 192 P.:—nobis aliter videtur: recte secusne, postea, *whether rightly or not, right or wrong*, Cic. Fin. 3, 13 *fin.*; so, recte an secus, id. Pis. 28, 68; cf. Tac. A. 13, 6 *fin.:* pro bene aut secus consulto, *for good or ill*, Liv. 7, 6; cf., prout bene ac (*al.* aut) secus cessit, Plin. Pan. 44, 8; and, prout opportune proprieque aut secus collocata sunt (verba), Quint. 10, 2, 13; so too, (artes) utiles aut secus, id. 2, 20, 1, et saep.—(β) With a follg. *quam* or *atque:* secus aetatem agerem, quam illi egissent, Cato in Charis. p. 195 P.; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 91: ne quid fiat secus quam volumus quamque oportet, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 2:—eadem sunt membra in utriusque disputatione, sed paulo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119.

b. non (nec) secus or haud secus (the latter not in Cic.), *Not otherwise*, i. e. *even so, just so:* educavit (eam) magna industria, Quasi si esset ex se nata, non multo secus, Plaut. Casin. prol. 46; cf., fit obviam Clodio hora fere undecima aut non multo secus, Cic. Mil. 10, 29; and id. Fam. 4, 9, 2: bibitur, estur, quasi in popina, haud secus, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 13; cf., ita jam quasi canes, haud secus, circumstabant navem, id. Trin. 4, 1, 16; and, veluti qui anguem pressit, *etc.* . . . Haud secus Androgeus, *etc.*, Virg. A. 2, 382: in arduis servare mentem, non secus in bonis. Hor Od. 2, 3, 2:—quum in altera re causae nihil esset, quin secus judicaret ipse de se, Cic. Quint. 9: nec secus apud principem ad mortem aguntur, Tac. A. 6, 10, et saep.—With the *gen.:* alaeque et auxilia cohortium neque multo secus in iis virium, Tac. A. 4, 5 *fin.*—In negative questions dedistine ei gladium, qui se occideret? ... Quid secus est aut quid interest, dare te argentum, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 93.—(β) With a follg. *ac* or *quam* (the latter not in Cic.): numquam secus habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata, Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 5: itaque illud quod dixi, non dixi secus ac sentiebam, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 24; so, non secus ac, id. Mur. 4 *fin.*; id. Planc. 1 *fin.*; id. Fam. 3, 5 *ad fin.*; Hor. A. P. 149; Ov. M. 15, 180, et al.: haud secus ac, Sall. J. 79, 6; Virg. A. 3, 236, et al.:—accepit ad sese, haud secus quam si ex se simus natae, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 79; so, haud secum quam, Liv. 5. 36; 41; 8, 8; 9, et saep.; Ov. M. 12, 102, et al.: non secus quam, id. ib. 2, 727; 12, 480: nec secus quam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 26; id. Capt. 2, 2, 23; 2, 3, 68: ne secus quam, Tac. A. 4, 8. So in the poets freq., non (haud) secus ac, for introducing a comparison: non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis, *etc.*, Virg. G. 3, 346; so, non secus ac, id. Aen. 8, 243; 391; 10, 272; 12, 856; Ov. M. 8, 162: haud secus ac, Virg. A. 11, 456; Ov. M. 9, 40; cf. also without *ac*: non secus in jugis stupet Evias, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 8.

2. Pregn., Otherwise than as it should be, or, than is wished, *i. e. Not well, ill, badly* (so rarely, but quite class.): magna consolatio est. quum recordare, etiam si secus acciderit, te, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 2; so, cadere, Tac. A. 2, 80; 6, 22: cedere, Sall. J. 20, 5: procedere, id. ib. 25, 10: Quintus frater purgat se multum per literas et affirmat nihil a se cuiquam de te secus esse dictum, Cic. Att. 1, 19 *fin.*; so, loqui de aliquo (just before, *irreligiose*), Tac. A. 2, 50; Val. Max. 8, 11, 2: scribere de aliquo, Liv. 8, 33: existimare de aliquo, Cic. Clu. 44, 124; id. Fam. 3, 6 *fin.*

B. In the *Comp.* (less freq. than the *Posit.*; not found in Cic.): perdit imbecillitas tua me, quo secius me colligam, *so that I can not* (syn. quo minus), Afr. in Charis. p. 195; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21: quoniam in eo consistit, melius an sequius terrae mandaverit pater familias pecuniam, Col. 3, 4 *fin.*—**b.** Non (haud) secius: instat non secius ac rotat ensem, *none the less, just as much*, Virg. A. 9, 441; so, non secius, id. Georg. 3, 367: nec secius, id. ib. 2, 277: haud secius, id. Aen. 7, 781: si servus meus esses, nihilo secius Mihi obsequiosus semper fuisti, *no less, just as*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 57: nihilo secius, *nevertheless*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 27; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 49, 4; so, nihilo secius, id. ib. 4, 17, 8; 2, 7 *fin.* Oud.; id. B. C. 3, 26, 3; Suet. Vesp. 6; Nep. Con. 2 *fin.*; cf. also, nihilo tamen secius, Caes. B. G. 5, 4, 3; 5, 7, 3: tamen nihilo secius, Nep. Att. 22; and so too, nec hôc secius, Lucr. 6, 315: nec eo secius, Suet. Caes. 8; id. Ner. 24, 42; id. Vit. 10; id. Dom. 12; id. Gramm. 20; Nep. Milt. 2; and, nec tamen eo secius, Suet. Dom. 2.—(β) With a follg. *quam*: haec nihilo mihi esse videntur secius (or sectius) quam somnia, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 57. In negative questions: quid fecimus? quid diximus tibi sequius quam velles? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 22.

2. Pregn. (v. above, *no.* I., A, 2), *Ill, badly*: sed memet moror, quum hoc ago secius, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 24: sin id, quod non spero, ratio talis sequius ceciderit, Afr. in Charis. p. 195 P.: vereor ne homines de me sequius loquantur, Sen. Ben. 6, 42.

II. *Praep. c. acc.* (ante-class., later vulg. for secundum), *By, beside, along, on*: "id quod vulgus usurpat *Secus illum sedi* hoc est *secundum illum* et novum et sordidum est," Charis. p. 61 P.: dextra sinistra foramina utrimque secus laminas, Cato R. R. 21, 2: Chamaeleucen nascitur secus fluvios, Plin. 24, 15, 85: SECVS VIAM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3688 (but in Quint. 8, 2, 20, the best MSS. have *secundum* viam): SECVS CONIVGEM, Inscr. Grut. 806, 5.—**2.** Affixed to a *pron.*, it is i. q. *Side*: altrinsecus, *on the other side*; utrinsecus, *on both sides*; so, circumsecus, *on all sides, round about.*

* **sĕcūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [sequor] *A following after, striving after*: dei, Aug. Mor. Eccl. 1, 11.

sĕcūtor (sequutor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that follows another, a follower*: **I.** In gen., *An attendant* (post-class.): acerrimum relinquens uxori secutorem, App. M. 9, p. 224; so id. ib. 4, p. 148: TRIBVNI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3516 and 3517. As *An appellation of Mars*, coupled with Comes, App. M. 7, p. 192.—**II.** In partic., *A pursuer*, a kind of gladiator who fought with the retiarii (pursuing them), Juv. 8, 210; Inscr. Orell. 2572; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 55; v. Adam's Antiqq. 2, p. 25. (Cic. Att. 7, 14, 2, the Cod. Med. has *scutorum* for *secutorum*; v. Orell. *ad loc.*)

sĕcūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Following*: judicium, Gai. Inst. 4, 166; 169.

* **sĕcūtŭlēius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That follows* or *runs after others*: mulier secutuleia, *i. e. a street-walker*, Petr. 81, 5.

1. sĕd (also written set; cf. Freund, Cic. Mil. p. 8 *sq.* Archaic, perh. orig. form, SEDVM, acc. to Charis. p. 87 P., and Mar. Vict. p. 2458 ib.), *conj.* [The same word as sēd=sine; v. sine, *ad init.*; and accordingly, orig., Apart from, setting aside, except, only, *etc.*] A particle of limitation, exception, or correction (cf. at and autem, *ad init.*); Eng., *But, yet*: ipsum regale genus civitatis reliquis simplicibus longe anteponendum: sed ita, quoad statum suum retinet, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 23 *fin.*: Neoptolemus apud Ennium *Philosophari sibi* ait *necesse esse, sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere*, id. Tusc. 2, 1; cf. id. Rep. 1, 18 (for which merely philosophandum paucis, id. de Or. 2, 37 *fin.*; Gell. 5, 15 *sq.*): C. Memmius perfectus literis, sed Graecis, Cic. Brut. 70 *fin.*: nactus es (me otiosum), sed mehercule otiosiorem opera quam animo, id. Rep. 1, 9: quae observanda essent, multa constituit (Numa), sed ea sine impensa, id. ib. 2, 14; cf. id. ib. 1, 31: miser homo est, qui, *etc.* ... sed ille miserior qui, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 2: vera dico, sed nequicquam, quoniam non vis credere, id. Amph. 2, 2. 205: video te testimoniis satis instructum: sed apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: (Platonis civitatem) praeclaram illam quidem fortasse, sed a vita hominum abhorrentem et moribus, id. ib. 2, 11; cf. id. ib. 1, 40:—Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 37: nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, *etc.* ... Sed si aliter ut dixi accidisset: qui possem queri? *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: istos captivos sinito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent. Sed uti asserventur magna diligentia, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6;—Cic. Rep. 1, 22: nec sum in ulla re molestus civitatibus; sed fortasse tibi, qui haec praedicem de me, id. Att. 5, 21, 7; id. Rep. 1, 14: non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile est, id. ib. 1, 26:—sane bonum rei publicae genus, sed tamen inclinatum et quasi pronum ad perniciosissimum statum, id. ib. 2, 26: scio tibi ita placere: sed tamen velim scire, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 30; cf. Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 72: difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa natura saepe rationem, id. ib. 2, 33: illa quidem tristis, nec adhuc interrita vultu: Sed regina tamen, sed opaci maxima mundi, Sed tamen inferni pollens matrona tyranni, Ov. M. 5, 507 *sq.*; cf. id. ib. 7, 718:—plus aegri ex abitu viri quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi. Sed hoc me beat saltem, quod perduelles vicit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 12:—apponam urnam jam ego hanc in media via. Sed autem, quid si hanc hinc abstulerit quispiam? *but then*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 15: cf. in the follg., *no.* II., A, 2: statim Luculli ... eum domum suam receperunt. Sed enim hoc non solum ingenii ac literarum, verum etiam naturae, *etc.*, *but indeed*, Cic. Arch. 3, 5: progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci Audierat, Virg. A. 1, 19; so id. ib. 2, 164; 5, 395; 6, 28, et saep.; cf. also under *no.* II., A, 2:—sed enimvero, quum detestabilis altera res sit, quid ad deliberationem dubii superesse? Liv. 45, 19, 14.

II. In partic.: **A.** In restricting, *i. e.* interrupting the current of discourse; this is done either by transition to another subject, or by a complete cessation of speech: **1.** In a transition to another subject: tristis sit (servus), si heri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant. Sed age, responde: jam vos redistis in gratiam? Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 7; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 20; 26: non impedio, praesertim quoniam feriati sumus. Sed possumus audire aliquid, an serius venimus? Cic. Rep. 1, 13: nunc reliquorum oratorum aetates et gradus persequamur. Curio fuit igitur ejusdem aetatis fere, *etc.* ... Scripsit etiam alia nonnulla, *etc.* ... Sed ecce in manibus vir praestantissimo ingenio ... C. Gracchus, id. Brut. 33: cf., sed eccum Amphitruonem, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 22; id. Aul. 2, 1, 55; 3, 5, 62; id. Capt. 5, 3, 20; 5, 4, 8, et mult. al.: sed quid ego cesso? id. Asin. 1, 1, 112: sed ista mox: nunc audiamus Philum, quem, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 3 *fin.*, et saep. So, too, in recurring to a previous subject: sed ad instituta redeamus, Cic. Brut. 61 *fin.*: sed redeamus rursus ad Hortensium, id. ib. 84 *fin.*: sed jam ad id, unde degressi sumus, revertamur, id. ib. 87 *fin.*: sed perge de Caesare et redde quae restant, id. ib. 73 *fin.*, et saep.—Hence also after parenthetic clauses, *But, now, I say*, etc.: equidem cum audio socrum meam Laeliam (facilius enim mulieres incorruptam antiquitatem conservant, quod multorum sermonis expertes ea tenent semper quae prima didicerunt) sed eam sic audio, ut Plautum mihi aut Naevium videar audire, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: qui (Pompeius) ut peroravit (nam in eo sane fortis fuit: non est deterritus: dixit omnia, atque interdum etiam silentio, cum auctoritate semper), sed ut peroravit, surrexit Clodius, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2.

2. In breaking off, discontinuing speech, in gen.: sed satis verborum est: cura quae jussi atque abi, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 16: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44: sed haec hactenus, id. Off. 1, 39, 140, et mult. al.: sed quid ego haec memoro? Enn. Ann. 9, 8; cf. id. ib. 6, 40: nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro—Sed quid ego haec autem nequicquam ingrâta revolvo? Quidve moror? Virg. A. 2, 101:—sed enim, οἰκονομία (epistolae) si perturbatior est, tibi assignato: te enim sequor, σχεδιάζοντα, *but indeed*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 11.

B. After negative clauses, to limit the negative statement, *i. e.* to indicate either that the assertion does not hold good at all, but something else does instead; or else that it is not exclusively true, but something else holds good in addition, *But, on the contrary*; and in an ascending signif., *but also, but even, but in fact*, etc.

1. In a simple opposition: nec cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Ferro, non auro, vitam cernamus utrique, Enn. Ann. 6, 27; cf., haud doctis dictis certantes, sed maledictis ... Non ex jure manu consertum sed mage ferro Rem repetunt, id. ib. 8, 32 *sq.*: non ego herus tibi, sed servus sum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 44: quae (hominum vestigia) ille (Aristippus) non ex agri consitura, sed ex doctrinae indiciis interpretabatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: nec leges imponit populo, quibus ipse non pareat, sed súam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis civibus, id. ib. 1, 34; id. ib. 1, 13: neque hac nos patria lege genuit, ut ... sed ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 4; cf., non quod ... sed quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 18, et saep. Several times repeated: non heros nec dominos appellat eos ... sed patriae custodes, sed patres et deos, id. ib. 1, 41; Tib. 1, 7, 44 *sq.*: quam tibi non Perseus, verum si quaeris, ademit, Sed grave Nereīdum numen, sed corniger Hammon, Sed quae visceribus veniebat belua ponti Exsaturanda meis, Ov. M. 5, 17 *sq.*: non praefectum ab iis, sed Germanicum ducem, sed Tiberium imperatorem violari, Tac. A. 1, 38, et saep.

2. In an ascending addition: **a,** non modo (solum, *etc.*) ... sed *or* sed etiam (et, quoque), *Not only, not merely ... but, but also, but even, but indeed* (sed, standing alone, isolates the ascending idea, while an appended *etiam*, *et*, or *quoque* places it in closer connection with the first statement, and thus permits them to be viewed together): non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum. Cic. Rep. 2, 44: quod non modo singulis hominibus, sed potentissimis populis saepe contingit, id. ib. 5, 8; id. ib. 3, 10: id ei perpetua oratione contigit, non modo ut acclamatione, sed ut convicio et maledictis impediretur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2:—unius viri consilio non solum ortum novum populum, sed adultum jam et paene puberem, id. ib. 2, 11; cf., nec vero corpori soli subveniendum est, sed menti atque animo multo magis, id. de Sen. 11, 36:—volo ut in scena, sic in foro non eos modo laudari, qui celeri motu utantur, sed eos etiam, quos statarios appellant. Cic. Brut. 30 *fin.*; id. Rep. 1, 8:—omnia ejus non facta solum, sed etiam dicta meminisset, id. ib. 6, 10: neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. ib. 2, 15; id. ib. 1, 3; id. ib. 1, 34: neque vero se populo solum, sed etiam senatui commisit, neque senatui modo, sed etiam publicis praesidiis et armis, neque his tantum, verum ejus potestati, cui, *etc.*, id. Mil. 23, 61: nec mihi soli versatur ante oculos, sed etiam posteris erit clara et insignis, id. Lael. 27, 102:—illum non modo favisse sed et tantam illi pecuniam dedisse honoris mei causa, id. Att. 11, 9, 2: omnes civiles dissensiones, neque solum eas, quas audistis, sed et has, quas vosmet ipsi meministis et vidistis, id. Cat. 3, 10, 24:—non responsum solum benigne legatis est, sed Philippi quoque filius Demetrius ad patrem reducendus legatis datus est, Liv. 36. 35 *fin.*

b. Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, sed etiam; sed ne . . . quidem, *Not only not . . . but, but even, but indeed, but even not*, etc.: ut non modo a mente non deserar, sed id ipsum doleam, me, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2; id. Rep. 2, 23: judicetur non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, id. Phil. 3, 6: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id. Mur. 3 *fin.*: ego contra ostendo, non modo nihil eorum fecisse Sex. Roscium, sed ne potuisse quidem facere, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79.—Also, without the second *non* in the first clause, and with a follg. *ne quidem*, doubly negative: quod mihi non modo irasci, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, Cic. Att. 11, 24: ea est ratio instructarum navium, ut non modo plures, sed ne singuli quidem possint accedere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51: non modo aeternam, sed ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi possumus, id. Rep. 6, 21: ea sunt demum non ferenda in mendacio, quae non solum facta esse, sed ne fieri quidem potuisse cernimus, id. ib. 2, 15 Moser. See more on this combination, under non, *nos.* κ and λ.

C. As *sed*, after *non modo*, acquires an idea of ascent or climax, from the fact that *non modo* represents a thing as existing (only not existing alone), and thus includes an affirmation, so too, after purely affirmative clauses, *sed* sometimes serves as an ascending adjunct, *But, but in fact, but also*: ego te hodie reddam madidum, sed vino, probe, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 37; so, odore canibus anum, sed multo, replent, Phaedr. 4, 16, 19: *Dae.* Curriculo affer Duas clavas. *La.* Clavas? *Dae.* Sed probas: propera cito, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 19.—In good prose usually joined with *etiam* (or *et*): hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 5; cf. id. ib. 4, 16, 10; 10, 16 *fin.*: Q. Volusium, certum hominem, sed mirifice etiam abstinentem, misi in Cyprum, id. ib. 5, 21, 6; cf., hoc in genere si eum adjuveris, apud ipsum praeclarissime posueris, sed mihi etiam gratissimum feceris, id. Fam. 13, 64 *fin.*: ex testamento Tiberii, sed et Liviae Augustae, Suet. Calig. 16; id. ib. 20.

2. sēd = sine, v. sine, *ad init.*, and 2. se.

* **sēdāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [sedo] *A means of allaying, an allayment, sedative*: mali (mors), Sen. Hippol. 1188.

sēdāte, *adv.*, v. sedo. *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

sēdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sedo, *no.* II.] *An allaying, assuaging, calming* of the passions (a Ciceron. word): perturbationum animi, Cic. Off. 1, 27; so, moerendi, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: aegritudinis, id. ib. 4, 29: animi, id. Fin. 1, 19 *fin.*

* **sēdātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *An allayer, calmer, quieter*: militaris insaniae, Arn. 3, 115.

sēdātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of sedo.

‡ **sedda,** ae, v. sella, *ad init.*

* **sēdĕcennis,** e, *adj.* [sedecim-annis] *Sixteen years old*: matrona, Aus. Epit. 32 *in lemm.*

* **sē-dĕcĭes,** *numer.* [sex-decies] *Sixteen times*: s. centena mill. passuum, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 183.

sēdĕcim (also written sexdecim), *numer.* [sex-decem] *Sixteen*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 66; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20; 4, 4, 26; Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 1; Liv. 33, 3; 37, 40; Plin. 10, 33, 51 *fin.*, et al.: sexdecim, Liv. 33, 30; Col. 2, 10 *fin.*; Nep. Att. 16, 3 (separately, decem et sex, Liv. 37, 40 *init.*).

* **sēdēcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [sedes] *A little seat, a low stool*: Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1.—Collat. form, “SEDICULUM sedile,” Fest. p. 148.

sĕdentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sedeo] *Of* or *belonging to sitting, sitting, sedentary* (very rare): sutores, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 39; cf., opera, Col. 12, 3, 8: necessitas assentiendi, *of giving assent while sitting*, i. e. *without rising to make a speech*, Plin. Pan. 73, 3: fatigatio, *fatigue from sitting*, App. M. 1 *init.*

sĕdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* [root 'ΕΔ, ἕδος, ἕζομαι] *To sit*: **I.** Lit. (so very freq. in prose and poetry; not in Caes.): **A.** In gen.: (*a*) *Absol.*: hi stant ambo, non sedent, Plaut. Capt. prol. 2; cf. id. ib. 12; id. Mil. 2, 1, 4: quid sit, quod cum tot summi oratores sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim, *remain sitting*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1: sedens iis assensi, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9: lumbi sedendo dolent, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 6: supplex ille sedet, Prop. 4, 5, 37; cf. in the follg.—(*β*) With *in*: in subselliis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 5; cf., sedilibus in primis eques sedet, Hor. Epod. 4, 16; and, in proscenio, Plaut. Poen. prol. 18; cf. also, aliquem in XIIII. sessum deducere, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2; so Suet. Caes. 39 (v. quatuordecim): malo in illa tua sedecula sedere quam in istorum sella curuli, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1; cf., in sella, id. de Div. 1, 46, 104. So, in saxo (ejecti), Plaut. Rud. prol. 73; Ov. Her. 10, 49: in ara (mulieres supplices), Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 9: in solio, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69; Ov. M. 2, 23: in equo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10; cf., in leone, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109; and with a gen. specification of the place where: in conclavi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: in hemicyclio domi, Cic. Lael. 1, 2, et saep.—(*γ*) With the simple *abl.* (Augustan): bis sex coelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov. M. 6, 72; so, solio, id. ib. 6, 650; 14. 261: sede regia, Liv 1, 41: eburneis sellis, id. 5, 41; cf., sella curuli, id. 30, 19: carpento, id. 1, 34: cymbâ, Ov. M. 1, 293; cf., puppe, id. Fast. 6, 471: humo, id. Met. 4, 261: equo, Mart. 5, 38; 11, 104; cf., dorso aselli, Ov. F. 3, 749; and, delphine, id. Met. 11, 237; and with a gen. specification of the place where: recessu, Ov. M. 1, 177; 14, 261: theatro, id. A. A. 1, 497.—(*δ*) With other prepositions and adverbs of place: inter ancillas, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 46: ante fores, Ov. M. 4, 453; so Tib. 1, 3, 30: ad tumulum supplex, id. 2, 6, 33: sub arbore, id. ib. 4, 95; cf., sub Jove, id. ib. 4, 261: sub pede ducis. id. Trist. 4, 2, 44: post me gradu uno, Hor. S. 1, 6, 40: apud quem, Cic. Rep. 3, 28 (acc. to Non. 522, 30), et saep.: non sedeo istic, vos sedete, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 36; so, illic, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 4; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 41.—(*ε*) Late Lat., passively, of animals, *To be ridden* (cf. Eng. to sit a horse): sederi equos in civitatibus non sivit, Spart. Hadr. 22; so Cod. Theod. 9, 30, 3; Sol. 45; Veg. 2, 28, 12.

B. In partic.: **1.** Of magistrates, esp. of judges, *To sit in council, in court*, or *on the bench*: iisdem consulibus sedentibus atque inspectantibus lata lex est, Cic. Sest. 15: (Scaevola tribuno) in Rostris sedente suasit Serviliam legem Crassus, id. Brut. 43, 161:—ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, *etc.*, Cic. Mil. 29, 79; id. Cluent. 37, 103 *sq.*: si idcirco sedetis, ut, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 53; so, judex, arbiter, *etc.*, Liv. 40, 8; 3, 46; Prop. 3, 19, 27; Phaedr. 1, 10, 6; Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 23; Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 3; cf., s. pro tribunali, id. ib. 1, 10, 9: a quibus si qui quaereret, sedissentne judices in Q. Fabricium, sedisse se dicerent, Cic. Clu. 38; cf. id. Rab. Post. 5.—Also, of the assistants of the judges: nobis in tribunali Q. Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 37; id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12. In Quint., also, of the advocate: Quint. 11, 3, 132; and of witnesses: id. 5, 7, 32.

2. *To continue sitting, to sit still; to continue, remain, tarry* in a place; and with an implication of inactivity (cf. desideo), *to sit idly, be inactive; to linger, loiter*, etc.: majores nostri, qui in oppido sederent, quam qui rura colerent, desidiosiores putabant, Var. R. R. 2 prooem. § 1: quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34; cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 40; and, iis ventis istinc navigatur, qui si essent, nos Corcyrae non sederemus, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: cur sedebas in foro, si eras coquus Tu solus? Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 11; so, in villa totos dies, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 2; Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 48: sedemus desides domi, Liv. 3, 68: non cuivis contingit adire Corinthum. Sedit qui timuit, ne non succederit. *sits still, stays at home*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 37: meliora deos sedet omina poscens, Virg. G. 3, 456. So freq. of long, esp. of inactive encamping in war, *To sit*, i. e. *to remain encamped, to keep the field*, before an enemy's fortress or army: hostium copiae magnae contra me sedebant, Cato in Charis. p. 197 P.: septimum decimum annum illico sedent, Naev. 6, 2: dum apud hostes sedimus, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 52:—sedendo expugnare urbem, Liv. 2, 12; cf., sedendo et cunctando bellum gerere, id. 22, 24; and, quieto sedente rege ad Enipeum, id. 44, 27; so id. 7, 37; 9, 3; 9, 44; 10, 25; 22, 39; 23, 19; 44, 27; Virg. A. 5, 440, et al.—Hence proverb.: compressis quod aiunt manibus sedere, Liv. 7, 13; and, vetus proverbium est, Romanus sedendo vincit (prob. originating with Q. Fabius Cunctator), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2.

* **3.** For desideo (*no.* 2), *To sit at stool*, Marc. Empir. 29.

II. Trop. (so in prose not freq. till after the Aug. period; not in Cic.): **A.** In gen., *To sink* or *settle down, to subside*: quod neque tam fuerint gravia, ut depressa sederent, Nec levia, ut possent per summas labier oras, Lucr. 5, 475; cf., flamma petit altum, propior locus aëra cepit, Sederunt medio terra fretumque solo, Ov. F. 1, 110; so, Nola campo sedet. Sil. 12, 162: sedet nebula densior campo quam montibus, Liv. 22, 4: sedet vox auribus, *sinks into, penetrates*, Quint. 11, 3, 40: rupti aliqui montes tumulique sedere, Sall. fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 14, 1, 2; cf., sedisse immensos montes, Tac. A. 2, 47: memor illius escae, Quae simplex olim sibi sederit, *sat well upon your stomach*, i. e. *agreed well with you*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 73; Quint. 9, 4, 94:—his dictis sedere minae, *subsided*, i. e. *were quieted*, i. q. sedatae sunt, Sil. 10, 624; cf., nusquam irae: sedit rabies feritasque famesque, Stat. Th. 10, 823.

B. In partic., *To sit, sit close* or *tight, to hold* or *hang fast, to be fast, firm, fixed, immovable*: tempus fuit, quo navit in undis, Nunc sedet Ortygie, Ov. M. 15, 337: in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro, *stuck fast*, id. ib. 12, 289; cf. so of weapons, *etc.*, that sink deep: clava (Herculis) adversi sedit in ore viri, id. Fast. 1, 576: cujus (Scaevae) in scuto centum atque viginti tela sedere, Flor. 4, 2, 40: and, librata quum sederit (glans), Liv. 38, 29 hence, poet. also, of deep-seated wounds. plagam sedere cedendo arcebat, (* *from sinking* or *penetrating deeply*), Ov. M. 3, 88; and, alta sedent vulnera, Luc. 1, 32:—ita et sedet melius et continetur (pars toga), *sits better*, Quint. 11, 3. 140 *sq.*; so, toga humero, id. 11, 3, 161; cf., quam bene in humeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin Pan. 10 *fin.*: naves super aggerationem quae fuerat sub aqua, sederent, *stuck fast grounded*, Vitr. 10, 22 *med.*, et saep.:—cujus laetissima facies et amabilis vultus in omnium civium ore, oculis, animo sedet, Plin. Pan. 55 *fin.*; so, aliquid fideliter in animo, Sen. Ep. 2; and, unum Polynicis amati Nomen in ore sedet, Stat. Th. 12, 114; so too, Cressa relicta in ingenio tuo, Ov. Her. 2, 76: sedere coepit sententia haec, *to be established*, Plin. 2, 7, 5; cf., judicium, Sen. Ep. 46 *fin.* Hence, also, of any thing fixed, resolved, or determined upon: si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Ne cui, *etc.*, Virg. A. 4, 15; cf., idque pio sedet Aeneae, id. ib. 5, 418; so, bellum, Flor. 2, 15, 4: consilium fugae, id. 2, 18, 14: haec, Sil. 15, 352; and with a subject-clause: tunc sedet Ferre liter impavidum, Stat. Th. 1, 324; so id. 3, 459; Val. Fl. 2, 383.

sēdes, is (*gen. plur.*, sedum, Cic. Sest. 20, acc. to Prisc. p. 771 P.: sedium, Liv. 5, 42 Drak. *N. cr.*; Vell. 2, 109, 3), *f.* [sedeo] *A seat* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit., *That on which one sits, a bench, chair, throne*, etc.: in iis sedibus, quae erant sub platano, Cic. de Or. 1, 7 *fin.*: haec sedes honoris, sella curulis, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2 Orell. *N. cr.*; so of the same: s. honoris sui, Liv. 9, 46; cf., ceteros (senatores) in sedibus suis trucidatos, Liv. 5, 41 *fin.*: in sedes collocat se regias, Liv. Andr. in Non. 127, 31; so, regia, Liv. 1, 47; 48: positis sedibus consederunt, id. 42, 39 *fin.*: bis sex coelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov. M. 6, 72; cf., media inter deos sedes, Plin. Pan. 52: in saxo frigida sedi, Quamque lapis sedes, tam lapis ipsa fui, Ov. Her. 10, 50.—In the *plur.* also of the seat of a single person: tibi concedo meas sedes, Cic. de Div. 1, 46 *fin.*; cf. under *no.* II., *β*.—Poet.: non si priores Maeonius tenet Sedes Homerus, *the foremost seat, the first rank* (the fig. borrowed from the rows of seats in the theatre), Hor. Od. 4, 9, 6.

B. In partic., in the elder Pliny, *The seat, fundament*, Plin. 22, 21, 29; id. ib. 25, 70; 33, 3, 37; id. ib. 4, 41; 26, 8, 58; 32, 9, 33.

II. Transf., in gen., of a place where one stays, *A seat, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, abode, temple*, etc. (the prevailing signif.): (*a*) *Sing.* (used alike of the residence of one or more persons): "hi coetus (hominum) hac, de qua exposui, causa instituti sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causa constituerunt, quam cum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt," Cic. Rep. 1, 26: sentio te sedem etiam nunc hominum ac domum contemplari (*i. e.* terram), id. ib. 6, 19; so coupled with domus, id. ib. 6, 23; 26; id. Parad. 3, 2, 25; cf., eam sibi domum sedemque delegit, in qua, *etc.*, id. Cluent. 66, 188; and, haec domus, haec sedes, haec sunt penetralia magni Amnis (*sc.* Penei), Ov. M. 1, 574: in omni sede ac loco ferrum flammamque metuemus, Cic. Mur. 39 *fin.*; so coupled with locus, id. Agr. 2, 17, 46; cf., nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent, Virg. A. 11, 112: illum actum esse praecipitem in sceleratorum sedem atque regionem, Cic. Clu. 61, 171: in Italia bellum gerimus, in sede ac solo nostro, Liv. 22, 39: Orestis liberi sedem cepere circa Lesbum insulam, Vell. 1, 2 *fin.*: ultra hos Chatti initium sedis ab Hercynio saltu inchoant, Tac. G. 30: non motam Termini sedem (just before, in Termini *fano*), Liv. 1, 55; cf., quod Juppiter O. M. suam sedem atque arcem populi Romani in re trepida tutatus esset, id. 5, 50: statim regis praetorium petunt, in ipsius potissimum sede morituri, Just. 2, 11, 15: (ulmus) nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 10, et saep. Poet.: s. scelerata, for sceleratorum, *i. e. the infernal regions*, Ov. M. 4, 456; cf., Tibur sit meae sedes utinam senectae, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 6: talia diversa nequicquam sede locuti, *place, spot*, Ov. M. 4, 78.

(*β*) *Plur.* (in good prose usually only of the dwellings of several): qui incolunt eas urbes non haerent in suis sedibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: eorum domicilia, sedes, *etc.*, id. Fam. 13, 4, 3; cf., ut (Galli) aliud domicilium, alias sedes petant, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 14; so id. ib. 1, 44, 4: reverti se in suas sedes regionesque simulaverunt, id. ib. 4, 4: quae gens ad hoc tempus iis sedibus se continet, id. ib. 4, 26, 3; cf. 4, 4 *fin.*; Liv. 2, 1: qui profugi sedibus incertis vagabantur, Sall. C. 6; cf. id. Jug. 18, 2: (deûm) sedes nostris sedibus esse Dissimiles debent, Lucr. 5, 154; so, deûm, id. 3, 18; 5, 147; 1187; Hor. Od. 3, 3, 34; cf., s. sanctae penatium deorumque larumque familiarium, Cic. Rep. 5, 5; and Liv. 38, 43: discretae piorum, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 23; cf., silentum, Ov. M. 15, 772: animalia ad assuetas sibi sedes revertuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 6.—Of the dwelling of a single person (cf. above, *no.* I., A): (Demaratus) in ea civitate domicilium et sedes collocavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 19 Mos.: immissum esse ab eo C. Cornelium, qui me in sedibus meis trucidaret, id. Sull. 6, 18; id. de Div. in Caecil. 5, 19; Lucr. 6, 18: patrias age desere sedes, *i. e.* patriam, Ov. M. 15, 22.

B. Of inanimate and abstract things, That upon which any thing sits fast or rests, *A seat, place, spot, base, ground, foundation, bottom*, etc.: (*a*) *Sing.*: hanc urbem (Romam) sedem aliquando et domum summo esse imperio praebituram, Cic. Rep. 2, 5; cf. id. Prov. Cons. 14; and, rupes caeduntur sedemque trabibus cavatae praebere coguntur, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74; id. 2, 38, 38: superbia in superciliis sedem habet, id. 11, 37, 51: num montes moliri sede sua paramus? *to push from their place*, Liv. 9, 3; cf., Athon Pindumve revulsos Sede sua, Ov. M. 11, 555; and, patriam pulsam sede sua, Liv. 27, 34; cf. also, voluptas mentem e sua sede et statu demovet, Cic. Parad. 1 *fin.*; v. also in the follg., *no. β*: ita mihi salvam ac sospitem rempublicam sistere in sua sede liceat, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 28; cf., Deus haec fortasse benigna reducet in sedem vice, *to its former state*, Hor. Epod. 13, 8: Veios an Fidenas sedem belli caperent, *the seat* or *scene of war*, Liv. 4, 31; so, belli (bello), id. 28, 44; Vell. 2, 74, 3; Tac. H. 1, 65; 3, 32; 3, 8; 2, 19; Suet. Galb. 10, et al.: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19; cf., affectus quibusdam videntur in prooemio atque in epilogo sedem habere, Quint. 6, 1, 51; cf. in the follg., *no. β*: haec est sedes orationis, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 4, 62: non ut de sede secunda Cederet aut quarta (iambus), Hor. A. P. 257: ut sola ponatur in summi boni sede (voluptas), Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37: nec mens mihi nec color Certa sede manent, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 6.—(*β*) *Plur.*: coloni Capuae in sedibus luxuriae collocati, Cic. Agr. 2, 35 *ad fin.*: nonnumquam fracta ossa in suis sedibus remanent, *etc.* . . fragmenta in suas sedes reponenda sunt, Cels. 8, 10: rursus in antiquas redeunt primordia sedes Ignis, Lucr. 6, 872; id. 4, 1038: dum solidis etiamnum sedibus astas, *on firm ground*, Ov. M. 2, 147: quum mihi ipsa Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis visa est, Cic. Pis. 22, 52; cf., turrim convellimus altis sedibus, Virg. A. 2, 465; and, totamque a sedibus urbem Eruit, id. ib. 2, 611; cf. also, totum (mare) a sedibus imis Eurusque Notusque ruunt, id. ib. 1, 84; Quint. 8, 6, 63; so, argumentorum, id. 5, 10, 20 (corresp. to loci); 5, 12, 17.

‡**sedicŭlum,** sedile, Fest. p. 148 (acc. to Var. L. L. 8, 30, 117, this word is correctly formed, but not in use).

Sēdĭgĭtus, a [sex-digitus] (Six-fingered, having six fingers on one hand, Plin. 11, 43, 99). *A Roman cognomen.* So was called the poet C. Volcatius, Gell. 3, 3; 15, 24; cf. Anth. Lat. *no.* 140 ed. Meyer.

sĕdīle, is, *n.* [sedeo] *A seat, bench, stool, chair*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.); *sing.*: membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili, Ov. M. 8, 640; so id. Med. fac. 13; Virg. A. 8, 176; Cels. 1, 3 *med.*; Sen. Ep. 70 *med.*; Gell. 2, 2, 8;—*plur.*: sedilibus magnus in primis eques sedet, Hor. Epod. 4, 15; so of the *seats* in a theatre, id. A. P. 205; cf., lignea in Campo Martio, Suet. Aug. 43; so of other seats, Virg. G. 4, 350; id. Aen. 1, 167; Ov. M. 5, 317; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 40; of the rowers' *banks* or *benches* in a vessel, Virg. A. 5, 837: avium, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 13.

sĕdĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Settlings, sediment* (late Lat.): urinae, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4; 10; cf. the follg. art.

***sĕdĭmentum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A settling, sinking down, subsidence*: molis (*sc.* obelisci). Plin. 36, 10, 15 *fin.*, dub.

sēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sed, *i. e.* sine, v. h. v., and itio; thus, orig., A going aside, going apart; hence, in partic., like secessio] *An insurrectionary separation* (political or military); *dissension, civil discord, insurrection, mutiny, sedition* (very freq. and quite class.): "ea dissensio civium, quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios, *seditio* dicitur," Cic. Rep. 6, 1 (in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 149, and Non. 25, 6): duobus tribunis plebis per seditionem creatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 34; cf. Liv. 2, 31 *fin. sq.*: si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset. Cic. Att. 10, 1, 2: cf. Gell. 2, 12: ne qua seditio oriretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 28 *fin.*; so Sall. C. 34, 2: seditione facta, id. B. C. 1, 87, 3; cf., seditionem inter Poenos et Siculos milites esse factam, Cic. de Div. 1, 24, 50; with which cf., seditio inter belli pacisque auctores orta, Liv. 2, 16. So, seditionem ac discordiam concitare, Cic. Mur. 39: commovere, id. Att. 2, 1, 8: movere, Vell. 2, 68, 2: coeptare, Tac. A. 1, 38; 45; 8, 81, et saep.: magno in populo quum saepe coörta est Seditio, *etc.*, Virg. A. 1, 149; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 15: seditione potens, Virg. A. 11, 340.—In the *plur.*: quum hominem seditiosum defenderet, non dubitavit seditiones ipsas ornare, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; so id. ib. 2, 48, 199; Sall. J. 51, 32; Liv. 4, 2; 5, 3; Quint. 2, 16, 2; Hor. Od. 3, 3, 29; 3, 6, 13, et saep. Seditio, personified as *One of the attendants of Fama*, Ov. M. 12, 61.

II. Transf., out of the publicists' sphere, *Dissension, discord, strife, quarrel* (so very rare; mostly poet.; in Cic. only as a transl. of the Greek στάσις; but cf. seditiosus, *no.* II.): Amphitruo uxori turbas conciet . . . tum meus pater Eam seditionem in tranquillum conferet, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13; Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 11 Ruhnk.: cui studeat, deus omnis habet, crescitque favore Turbida seditio, donec Juppiter, *etc.*, Ov. M. 9, 427; so, domestica (opp. to fraterna concordia), Liv. 45, 19: pantomimorum, Suet. Ner. 26: non illaudata (coupled with magno certatur amore), Claud. in Rufin. 2, 226.—Of inanimate and abstract things: seditio maris, *uproar, turbulence*, Stat. Th. 9, 142; so, pelagi, Manil. 2, 90: siderum, id. 2, 196: flammasque rebelles Seditione tori (Eteoclis et Polynicis), Stat. Th. 1, 36. Comically: seditionem facit lien, occupat praecordia, *rebels, and takes possession of my stomach*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 14:—Archytas iracundiam, videlicet dissidentem a ratione, seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, et eam consilio sedari volebat, Cic. Rep. 1, 38.

sēdĭtĭōse, *adv.*, v. seditiosus, *ad fin.*

sēdĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [seditio] **I.** *Full of civil discord, factious, turbulent, mutinous, seditious* (freq. and quite classical): adhortari adolescentes, ut turbulenti, ut seditiosi, ut perniciosi cives velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22; so, s. et turbulentus civis, id. de Or. 2, 11 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 31, 135; Quint. 11, 1, 40; Cic. Vatin. 2: seditiosi tribuni plebis, id. Leg. 3, 19, 44; cf., triumviri seditiosissimi, id. Rep. 1, 19; so, seditiosissimus quisque, Tac. A. 1, 44; id. Hist. 2, 66; 4, 34; Suet. Caes. 70:—cinciones, Cic. Clu. 37, 103: seditiosa atque improba oratio, Caes. B. G. 1, 17, 2; so, seditiosissima oratio, Auct. B. Afr. 28, 2: seditiosae voces, Liv. 6, 20; and, seditiosior concio (Q. Pompeii), Ascon. Cic. Mil. 17, 45, p. 49 ed. Orell.: tribunatus L. Saturnini, Suet. Caes. 12.—***II.** Transf., out of the publicists' sphere, *Quarrelsome*: ego illam (Clodiam) odi. Ea est enim seditiosa: ea cum viro bellum gerit, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5.—*Adv.*, sēdĭtĭōse, *Seditiously* (acc. to *no.* I.), Cic. Clu. 1, 2; id. Mil. 3, 8; Liv. 4, 6; Tac. A. 3, 12.—*Comp.*: id. Hist. 5, 12.—*Sup.*: Cic. Att. 2, 21, 5.

sēdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [sedeo] **I.** *Act.*, orig. To cause to sit, to seat; hence, transf., of inanimate or abstract objects, *To allay, settle, still, calm, assuage, appease, quiet, check, end, stop, stay*, etc.: cave putes, aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam effrenatam insolentia multitudinem, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.*: pulverem, Phaedr. 2, 5, 18. So, curriculum, Cic. Arat. 125; cf., vela, *i. e. to furl*, Prop. 3, 21, 20: flammam, id. 3, 19, 5; cf., incendia, Ov. R. Am. 117; and mid.: sedatis fluctibus, ventis, *having subsided, abated, lulled*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154; Ov. M. 15, 349; cf., tempestas sedatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18:—sitim, *to slake, quench*, Lucr. 2, 663; so id. 4, 851; 5, 943; Ov. M. 3, 415; Phaedr. 4, 4, 1; Suet. Oth. 11, et al.: famem ac sitim, Plin. 11, 54, 119; cf., jejunia carne, Ov. M. 15, 83: lassitudinem, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 75; Nep. Eum. 9 *fin.*; cf., pestilentiam, Liv. 7, 3; Just. 20, 2, 8: dolores aurium, Plin. 29, 6, 39: tumorem vulnerum, id. 30, 13, 39: cruditates, id. 20, 20, 81: scabiem, pruritum, id. 30, 13, 41, et saep.:—populi impetus aliquando incenditur, et saepe sedatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24; cf., bellum intestinum ac domesticum, id. Cat. 2, 13; so, bellum, Nep. Datam. 8 *fin.*: pugnam, Cic. Cat. 3: proelium, Liv. 34, 5: seditionem, Cic. Rep. 1, 38; id. Att. 5, 14, 1; cf., tumultum, Caes. B. C. 3, 18, 3; 3, 106 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 15, et al.: discordias, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: controversiam, id. Leg. 1, 21: contentionem, Liv. 39, 39: invidiam et infamiam, Cic. Verr. 1, 1; cf., sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, id. Att. 13, 10, 2: miserias, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 93; cf., calamitatem, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 24; and, mala, Cic. Phil. 2, 18 *fin.*: in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202; so, mentes, opp. to excitare, id. ib. 1, 5, 17; cf., appetitus omnes, id. Off. 1, 29, 103; and, illa tertia parte animi, in qua irarum exsistit ardor, sedata atque restincta, Cic. de Div. 1, 29 *fin.*; so, animos militum, Liv. 26, 21: iram, Plaut. Merc. 5, 41: cupidinem, id. Amph. 2, 2, 210: rabiem, Hor. Epod. 12, 9: pavorem, Liv. 1, 16: lamentationem, id. 25, 37; cf., fletus, Prop. 2, 16, 31: curas, Stat. Th. 12, 514: vulnera mentis, Ov. Pont. 4, 11, 19, et saep.—Rarely with personal objects: aliquem sedatum ire, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 22: ut vix a magistratibus juventus sedaretur, *was quieted, brought to order*, Liv. 21, 20: tumultuantes deinde milites ipse sedavit, Just. 12, 15, 2.

* **II.** *Neutr.*, *To become quiet, to lull, subside*: postquam tempestas sedavit, Gell. 18, 12, 6 (perh. in the MSS. *se* has been omitted before sedavit; cf. above, the *mid.* sedatur tempestas).—Hence

sēdātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Composed, moderate, calm, quiet, tranquil, sedate*: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur, Cic. Or. 12 *fin.*; cf., in ipsis numeris sedatior, id. Or. 52, 176; and, sedatissima et depressissima voce uti, Auct. Her. 3, 14; cf. also, Terenti, Latina voce Menandrum sedatis vocibus effers, *in gentle tones*, Cic. poet. ap. Suet. Vit. Ter. 5: oderunt Sedatum celeres, agilem gnavumque remissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: scribere sedatiore animo, Cic. Att. 8, 3 *fin.*; cf., olli sedato respondit corde Latinus, Virg. A. 12, 18: sedato gradu in castra abeunt, Liv. 25, 37: sedatius tempus, Cic. Clu. 37, 103.—*Adv.*, sēdāte, *Calmly, tranquilly, sedately*, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 17; Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46; 2, 24, 58; id. Or. 27.—*Comp.*: Amm. 25, 1.

sē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To lead aside* or *apart, to draw aside; to lead away, carry off; to set aside, put by*, etc.: **A.** Lit. (quite class.): te huc foras seduxi, Ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 14; cf., Pamphilus me solum seducit foras, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 69; and Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12; so, aliquem solum seorsum ab aedibus, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 95: aliquem paululum a turba, Petr. 13, 2: singulos separatim, Liv. 30, 5: aliquem blanda manu, Ov. M. 2, 691: aliquem in secretum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 11, et al.; cf. *absol.*: Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 60: quod a te seductus est tuoque beneficio adhuc vivit, *was withdrawn, taken out of the way*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28, 1; cf. of the same, aliquem a debita peste, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: ocellos, *to turn away, avert*, Prop. 1, 9, 26.—Of abstract subjects: et dum avaritia seducere aliquid cupit atque in suum vertere, *to lay by*, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen. (not ante-Aug. and very rarely): consilia seducta a plurium conscientia, *remote, afar*, Liv. 2, 54: quiddam a corporibus seductum, Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*: non potes (Helvia) ad obtinendum dolorem muliebre nomen praetendere, ex quo te virtutes tuae seduxerunt, *have removed, separated you*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16.

2. In partic., in eccl. Lat., *To mislead, seduce*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 8; so Aug. Conf. 2, 3 *med.*; Tract. in Joann. 29; Civ. D. 14, 11 *fin.*, et saep.

II. *To put asunder, separate, divide* (so only poet. and very rarely): seducit terras haec brevis unda duas, Ov. Her. 19, 142; so, immensos recessus (Caspia claustra), Luc. 8, 291: castra volatu, *to divide their swarm*, Ov. M. 13, 611 Bach.: plura locuturi subito seducimur imbre, Ov. F. 4, 385.—With the *abl.*: quum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus, Virg. A. 4, 385.—Hence

sēductus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I.), *Remote, distant* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ex alto seductas aethere longe Despectat terras, Ov. M. 4, 623; so, recessus gurgitis, id. ib. 13, 902; and of distance in an upward direction: mons erat audaci seductus in aethera dorso, *far uplifted, lofty*, Stat. Th. 3, 460:—ut illis non minus hos seductos et quasi rusticos, *retired, living in solitude*, Plin. Ep. 7, 25, 5; cf., quorum (hominum) maxime in seducto actiones sunt, *in retirement, solitude*, Sen. Tranq. 3.

☞ In Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 1, the MSS. oscillate between deductum and seductum; the former appears the more correct reading; cf. deduco, *no.* II., A.

sēductĭlis, e, *adj.* [seduco, *no.* I., B, 2] *That may be misled* or *seduced, seducible* (eccl. Lat.): homo, Aug. Conf. 2, 3 *med.*; so Alcim. 2, 166, et al.

sēductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [seduco] **I.** (acc. to seduco, *no.* I.): * **A.** *A leading* or *drawing aside*: seductiones testium, Cic. Mur. 24, 49.—**B.** In eccl. Lat., *A misleading, seduction*: Adam confessus est seductionem, non occultavit seductricem, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2 *fin.*—* **II.** (acc. to seduco, *no.* II.) *A separation*: mors est corporis animaeque seductio, Lact. 2, 12.

sēductor, ōris, *m.* [seduco, *no.* I., B, 2] *A misleader, seducer* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joan. 29; in Psalm. 63, 15; cf., "*seductor, πλάνος, ἀπατητής.*" Gloss. Phil.

sēductōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [seductor] *Seductive* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 5, 6 *fin.*

* **sēductrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that seduces, a seductress*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2 *fin.* (* v. seductio).

sēductus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of seduco.

* **sēdŭlārĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [sedes] *Seats* or *cushions* of a carriage, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 4.

sēdŭle, *adv.*, v. sedulus, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

sēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.*: **I.** *Assiduity, application, zeal, earnestness, sedulousness, sedulity* (quite class.): Balbi quoque Cornelii operam et sedulitatem laudare possum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2; cf., pro sedulitate ac diligentia, Suet. Galb. 12 *fin.* So Cic. Caecin. 5, 14; id. Arch. 10, 25; id. Agr. 2, 5, 12, et al.; Col. 6, 27, 1; Plin. 11, 30, 36; Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 6; Ov. F. 3, 668; 4, 434; id. Pont. 3, 8, 18; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8, et al.—* **II.** With an invidious implication, *Officiousness, obtrusiveness*: sedulitas stulte quem diligit urget, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 260.

(* **Sedulĭus,** i, *m.*, *A proper name*: **I.** Coelius Sedulius, *A Latin Christian poet of the fifth century*, Venant. Fort. Vit. Mart. 1, 15.—**II.** Sedulius, *A general of the Lemovices*, Caes. B. G. 7, 88.)

sēdŭlo, *adv.*, v. sedulus, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

sēdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [sēdeo, like credulus from credo; the *e* long, as in sēdo and sēdes. The derivation from sē-dolo, adopted by Donat. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59; Serv. Aen. 2, 374; Non. 37, 28; and Isid. Orig. 10, 244 and 247, and proposed by Döderl. Syn. 1, p. 117 *sq.*, et al., is very doubtful; partly on acc. of the signif. of sedulus itself, and partly because the old formula was not SE DOLO, but always SE DOLO MALO, since dolus alone did not orig. signify i. q. fraus (v. dolus); cf., on the other hand, the passages from Plautus, cited under sedulo, *ad init.*, in which sedulus corresponds with sedeo] orig., qs. Sitting fast, persisting in some course of action; hence

Busy, diligent, zealous, careful, unremitting, solicitous, assiduous, sedulous (as an *adj.* mostly poet.; not found in Caes.): eloquentes videbare, non sedulos velle conquirere, *orators, not those who labor at oratory*, Cic. Brut. 47 *fin.*: haec a concubitu fit sedula, tardior illa, Ov. A. A. 1, 377: exanimat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 178: tantum venerata virum hunc sedula curet, Tib. 1, 5, 33; cf., puer (minister), Hor. Od. 1, 38, 6: agricola, Plin. 17, 14, 24: olitor, Col. poet. 10, 148: apis, Tib. 2, 1, 50; Ov. M. 13, 928: Baucis, id. ib. 8, 641; cf., anus, Tib. 1, 3, 84: nutrix, Ov. Her. 21, 95; id. Met. 10, 438; Hor. A. P. 116; and, mater, Phaedr. 4, 5, 13: deducat juvenum sedula turba senem, Tib. 1, 4, 80: sedula fune viri contento brachia lassant, Ov. F. 4, 297; so, labor, Sen. Hipp. 1109: opera, App. M. 9, p. 237: industria, id. ib. 2, p. 128: ministerium, id. ib. 11, p. 267: cura, Col. 8, 1, 3, et saep.: velim te arbitrari factum. *R.* Sedulum est, submoventur hostes, removentur lapides, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 194 P.—**II.** With an invidious implication, *Officious, obtrusive*: ne studio nostri pecces odiumque libellis Sedulus importes opera vehemente minister, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5; so id. Sat. 1, 5, 71; Tib. 2, 4, 42; Prop. 1, 3, 32; cf., male sedulus, Ov. A. A. 3, 699; id. Met. 10, 438.

Adv.: **A.** sēdŭlo, *Busily, diligently, zealously, unremittingly, assiduously, solicitously, sedulously*: **1.** In gen. (very freq. and quite class.; a favorite word of Plaut. and Ter.): rem mandatam exsequi, gerere, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 71 *sq.*: ut cognorant, dabimus operam sedulo, id. Casin. prol. 16; so, operam dare, addere, id. Pers. 4, 7, 10; id. Men. 5, 7, 20; id. Cist. 1, 1, 54; id. Most. 1, 2. 41; so, comparare quae opus sunt, Liv. 1, 41: faciam sedulo, Ut, *etc.*, id. Capt. 2, 3, 25; so most freq. with facere and fieri; cf. Cato R. R. 2, 2; Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 108; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 30; id. Merc. 2, 3, 126; id. Poen. 1, 2, 144; id. Pers. 1, 1, 47 *sq.*; Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 18; 4, 1, 56; id. Eun. 2, 3, 70; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 74; 2, 4, 16; id. Ad. 1, 1, 25; 2, 2, 43; Cic. Clu. 21, 58; id. Fin. 3, 4 *fin.*; Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2;—Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 31; id. Rud. 1, 4, 22; id. Trin. 1, 2, 155; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 51; 5, 8, 12; Cic. Fam. 2, 11 *fin.*; cf., s. id ago, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 8; and, agitans mecum, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 10: ad socios nostros sedulo dispertieram, alio frumentum, alio, legatos, *etc.*, Cato in Charis. p. 197 P.; cf., salutem impertit studiose et sedulo, Lucil. in Non. 37, 30: aliquid conservare, Cato R. R. 5, 8; 26; so, servare, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 7; id. Curc. 5, 2, 41; id. Rud. 2, 3, 52: celare, id. Aul. 1, 2, 35: dissimulare, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 2; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 81: animum advertere, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 40; id. Rud. 2, 2, 1; cf., munditer se habere, id. Poen. 1, 2, 26; and, *Ge.* Valuistine usque? *Ep.* Sustentatum 'st sedulo, id. Stich. 3, 2, 14; 4, 2, 8: s. aliquid dicere, *to assert emphatically, protest*, id. Capt. 4, 2, 106; cf., ego illud sedulo negare factum: ille instat factum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 119; so, moneo, hortor, id. Ad. 3, 3, 72; id. Hec. 1, 1, 6: credere, *i. e. sincerely*, id. Phorm. 2, 4, 13; cf., argumentari, Cic. Att. 3, 12.

2. In partic., with an implication of design, *On purpose, designedly, intentionally* (so rarely; not in Cic.): aliquid occultare, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 48: fingit causas, ne det, sedulo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 58; cf., nusquam nisi in virtute spes est, milites, et ego sedulo, ne esset, feci, Liv. 34, 14; and, diem extrahere, id. 28, 15: tempus terere, id. 3, 46: imitari aliquem, Quint. 7, 1, 54.

B. sēdŭle, in the same signif., but only post-Aug., and very rare: semper custos sedule circumire debet alvearia, Col. 9, 9, 1: hoc munus implet sedule, Prud. στεφ. 5, 407.

1. ‡ **sedum,** i. q. sed, v. sed, *ad init.*

2. **sĕdum,** i, *n.* *Houseleek*, (* called also aizoon, or digitellum,) Plin. 18, 17, 45; Col. 2, 9, 10; 10, 356; 11, 3, 61 *sq.*, Pall. Sept. 3, 2.

Sedūni, ōrum, *m.* *A Helvetian people* in the region of the mod. *Sion* or *Sitten*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1 *sq.*; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 346, 350.

(* **Sedusii,** ōrum, *m.* *A people of Germany*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51.)

(* **Segeda,** ae, *f.* *A town of Hispania Baetica*, Plin. 3, 1, 3.)

sĕges, ĕtis, *f.* *A corn-field*: **I.** Lit. (freq. and quite class.): partem dimidiam (stercoris) in segetem, ubi pabulum seras, invehito, Cato R. R. 29; cf. id. ib. 36; and, segetes subigere aratris, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 395, 15. So Cato R. R. 37; 155; 5, 4; v. defrugo; id. Fragm. ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 6, 5; 1, 29, 1; 1, 50, 1 *sq.*; 1, 69, 1; 2, 7, 11, et al.; Lucil., Att., and Var. in Non. 395, 24 *sq.*; Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13; id. ib. 1, 28, 69; Cic. Or. 15, 48; id. de Sen. 15, 54; id. Verr. 2, 3, 8; Caes. B. G. 6, 36, 2; Tib. 1, 3, 61; Virg. G. 1, 47 Heyne; 2. 267; 4, 129; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 161; id. Od. 1, 31, 4; Col. 2, 14, 2, et saep. Comically: s. stimulorum, *a cudgel-field*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 6.

B. Transf., *The standing corn, growing corn, crop* in a field (quite class., but not freq. till after the Aug. period; whether so used by Cic. himself is doubtful, for laetae segetes, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154; id. Or. 24, 81, is cited, merely by way of example, as used by the rustici; cf. the follg.): seges grandissima atque optima, Var. R. R. 1, 52, 1; cf., seges alta, Ov. A. A. 3, 102: seges matura, Caes. B. C. 3, 81 *fin.*; cf. below, Liv. 2, 5: antequam seges in articulum eat, Col. 2, 12, 9: uligo segetem enecat, id. 2, 9, 9: et segetis canae stantes percurrere aristas, Ov. M. 10, 655. In the *plur.*: segetes Collibus et campis habere, Lucr. 5, 1371: adultae segetes, Col. 2, 9, 10: segetes laetas excitare, id. 2, 15, 4; cf., laetas segetes afferre, id. 2, 17, 3.—With the *gen.*: seges farris matura messi, Liv. 2, 5; so, lini et avenae, Virg. G. 1, 77: leguminum, Col. 2, 13, 3. —Poet., of men springing up out of the ground: crescit seges clipeata virorum, Ov. M. 3, 110; so id. ib. 7, 30; id. Her. 12, 59, et al. And of a multitude of things crowded together: confixum ferrea texit Telorum seges, Virg. A. 3, 46; so, ferri, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 391; cf., Mavortia ferri, id. III. Cons. Hon. 135: hystricis, id. de Hystr. 12: aëna (hydraulici organi), id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 316: seges osculationis, Catull. 48, 6.

II. Trop.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I., A) *A field, ground, soil* (very rarely): quod beneficium haud sterili in segete, rex, te obsesse intelligis, Att. in Non. 395, 27: quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiem suae gloriae? Cic. Mil. 13 *fin.*; cf., videtur esse criminum seges, maledictorum materia, Arn. 5, 172.

B. (acc. to *no.* I., B) *A crop, fruit, produce* (poet. and very rare): fertile pectus habes, interque Helicona colentes Uberius nulli provenit ista seges, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 12; cf. Juv. 7, 103: inde seges scelerum, Prud. Hamart. 258.

1. Sĕgesta, ae, *f.* [sibilated, on account of the omen, from Ἔγεστα] **I.** *An ancient city on the northern coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33 *sq.*; 2, 3, 40; Fest. p. 261; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 389 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Sĕgestānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Segesta, Segestan*: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6; 2, 5, 32: Diana, id. Or. 62, 210.—Subst.: in Segestano, *in the Segestan territory*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 40. And, Sĕgestāni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Segesta, the Segestans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33 *sq.*; Plin. 3, 8, 14; Tac. A. 4, 43.

2. Sĕgesta, ae, *f.* *The goddess of green crops*; v. Segetia.

Sĕgestānus, a, um, v. 1. Segesta, *no.* II.

Segestes, is, *m.* *A German prince, father-in-law of Arminius, and friend of the Romans*, Tac. A. 1, 55; 57 *sq.*

(* **Sĕgestĭca,** ae, *f.* *A town of the Celtiberi*, Liv. 34, 17 *fin.*)

sĕgestre, is, *n.* (collat. form, sĕgestrĭa, ae, *f.*, Var. L. L. 5, 35, 46 Speng. *N. cr.*: segestra, ae, *f.*, Edict. Diocl. p. 23) *A covering, wrapper* of straw or hides for shielding goods or persons from the weather: "*segestre, διφθέρα, διφθέρα πλοίου*," Gloss. Vet.; *sing.*: segestre, Lucil. in Non. 537, 10; *plur.*: Var. ib. 11, 16; Plin. 13, 12, 23; Edict. Diocl. p. 23. As *a sort of mantle*: segestri vel lodicula involutus, Suet. Aug. 83.

* **sĕgĕtālis,** e, *adj.* [seges] *Of* or *belonging to standing crops*: gladiolus, *a weed that grows among green corn*, App. Herb. 78.

Sĕgĕtĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *A goddess that protects the standing crops*, Macr. S. 1, 16; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 8; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 130 *sq.* Called, also, Segesta, Plin. 18, 2, 2.

segmen, ĭnis, *n.* [seco] *What is cut off, a cutting, shred, little bit* (very rare): unguium et capilli segmina, Fab. Pictor in Gell. 10, 15, 15: nulli secabile segmen, *i. e. atom*, Aus. Ecl. 1, 7: cannarum duplex fixa perpetuitas nec segmina, nec rimam ullam fieri patietur, *i. e. will prevent the work from chipping off or cracking*, Vitr. 7, 3.

segmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [segmentum] **I.** *Ornamented with strips of tinsel*, etc.; *trimmed, flounced, purfled* (mostly post-class. and very rare): cunae, Juv. 6, 89: amictus, Symm. Ep. 4, 42: toralia, Inscr. Fr. Arv. *no.* 32 and 41.—* **II.** Trop.: paginae Tulliano segmentatae auro, Symmach. Ep. 3, 12.

segmentum, i, *n.* [seco] *A cutting, cut; a piece cut off, a slice* (not ante-Aug.; mostly in the *plur.*): **I.** In gen.: crassior arena laxioribus segmentis terit et plus erodit marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 9 *fin.*; so, segmenta percae, Aus. Idyll. 10, 118. —**II.** In partic.: **A.** *A strip, zone, segment* of the earth: plura sunt haec segmenta mundi, quae nostri circulos appellavere, Graeci parallelos, Plin. 6, 33, 39: quinto continentur segmento Bactra, Iberia, Armenia, *etc.*, id. 6, 34, 39, § 216.—**B.** In the *plur.*, segmenta, *Strips of tinsel, brocade*, etc., sewed round the bottom of a woman's dress; *trimmings, bands, flounces, purfles*: Ov. A. A. 3, 170; so Juv. 2, 124:—aurea, Val. Max. 5, 2, 1: crepitantia, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.*

* **segnesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [segnis] *To become slow; to abate, decrease*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

Segni, ōrum, *m.* *A people in Gallia Belgica*, Caes. B. G. 6, 32; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 371.

* **segnĭ-pes,** ĕdis, *m.* [segnis] *Slow-foot*, a poet. designation of a worn-out horse, Juv. 8, 67.

segnis, e, *adj.* [sequor; therefore, originally, That follows after, creeps after; hence, in gen.] *Slow, tardy, slack, dilatory, lingering, sluggish, lazy* (in the *Posit.* not freq. till after the Aug. period, esp. in the historians; in Cic. always in the *Comp.*, except in a passage cited from Nonius; in Caes. only once, and then also in the *Comp.*): (servi) quia tardius irent propter onus segnes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 102; cf., tardum et segne, Quint. 9, 4, 83: animus, *opp.* mobilis, Plin. 11, 52, 114: puer segnis et jacens, Quint. 1, 3, 2: segnis inersque vocer, Tib. 1, 1, 58: segniores castigat atque incitat, *Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 1; cf., laudando promptos et castigando segnes, Tac. Agr. 21: segnes et pavidos, id. Ann. 16, 25: multa quae segnibus ardua videantur, id. ib. 15, 59: segnior esse, Cic. Att. 8, 11, B *fin.*: bonus segnior fit ubi negligas, Sall. J. 31, 28: equus aut morbo gravis aut segnior annis, Virg. G. 3, 95, et saep.:—in quo tua me provocavit oratio, mea consecuta est segnis (segnius?), Cic. in Non. 33, 23: obsidio, Liv. 5, 46; so id. 10, 10: bellum, id. 10, 12: pugna, id. 10, 36: navigatio, id. 30, 10: militia, id. 26, 21: mora, id. 25, 8 *fin.*; 34, 9; Ov. M. 3, 563; cf., otium, Tac. A. 14, 39 *fin.*; id. Hist. 4, 70: imperium, Liv. 25, 14, et saep.: pes (in the race), Hor. Od. 3, 12, 9: Arar, *slowly-flowing, sluggish*, Plin. 3, 4, 5; cf., aquae, Curt. 8, 9 *med.*; and, stellae (*Ursa Major and Minor and Boötes*), Val. Fl. 1, 484: campus, *i. e. unfruitful*, Virg. G. 1, 72; cf. id. ib. 1, 151; Luc. 9, 438: alter (terror) diutius, sed segnior, *slower, more lingering*, Liv. 35, 40; cf., segnior mors (per venenum), id. 40, 4 *fin.*—In the *Sup.*: App. Apol. p. 310.—With a negative: non segnior discordia, Liv. 2, 43; cf., nec Sagunti oppugnatio segnior erat, id. 21, 12; and, haud illo segnior ibat Aeneas, Virg. A. 4, 149; so id. ib. 7, 383; 8, 414.—(β) With a follg. *ad aliquid*, less freq., *in aliqua re*: segniores posthac ad imperandum ceteri sint, Cic. Fontei. 3 *fin.*; so in the *Comp.*: ad respondendum, id. Fin. 1, 10, 34: ad credendum, Liv. 24, 13 *fin.*: ad alia facta, id. 44, 12: gnarus gentem segnem ad pericula, Tac. A. 14, 23:—senatu segniore in exsequendis conatibus, Suet. Claud. 10.—(γ) *c. gen.* (in Tacit.): occasionum haud segnis, Tac. A. 16, 14: laeti praeda et aliorum segnes, id. ib. 14, 33.—(δ) *c. inf.* (poet.): segnes nodum solvere Gratiae, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 22; so Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 19.—Hence,

Adv., *Slowly, sluggishly, slothfully, lazily*: (*a*) segnĭter: segniter, otiose, negligenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv. 2, 58; so id. 25, 35; 29, 19; 40, 40; Vell. 2, 69, 2; 87, 1; Tac. A. 11, 26; id. Hist. 2, 71; Stat. S. 1, 4, 106, et al.—(β) segne: haud segne id ipsum tempus consumpserat, Liv. 38, 22: nihil agendum segne ratus, Amm. 21, 10.—**b.** *Comp.*: segnius atque timidius pro re publica niti, Cato in Charis. p. 196 P.: segnius socordiusque oppugnare, Liv. 40, 27; so id. 30, 21; Tac. A. 11, 15; 13, 29; id. Hist. 3, 40; Hor. A. P. 180, et al. Esp. freq. with the negatives *non, haud, nihilo* segnius (for which, in the MSS., sequius or secius is freq. interchanged; see the notes on the follg. passages), (**None the slower, not the less actively, earnestly*, or *zealously, with the same activity* or *earnestness, with undiminished zeal*): non ideo tamen segnius precor, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 10; so, non segnius, Plin. 28, 7, 23: haud segnius, Luc. 6, 286: nec segnius, Liv. 40, 40; so, neque segnius, Tac. A. 6, 13; and, neque eo segnius, Suet. Ner. 20: oppidani nihilo segnius bellum parare, Sall. J. 75 *fin.*; so, nihilo segnius, Liv. 2, 47; 6, 38; 7, 18 *fin.*, 26, 12; 32, 22; 35, 8; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 5; Nep. Datam. 2 *fin.*—* **c.** *Sup.*: nautae torpedinis tactu segnissime torpuerunt, Cassiod. Var. 1, 35.

segnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [segnis] ante-class. for the class. segnitia, *Slowness, tardiness, dilatoriness, sluggishness*: Att. in Non. 174, 23; so id. ib. 21 (acc. to Non. ib. and 251, 23; also Cic. de Or. 1, 41, where, however, the MSS. and editt. have the form segnitia, v. h. v.).

segnĭter, *adv.*, v. segnis, *ad fin.*

segnĭtĭa, ae, and (less freq.) **segnĭtĭes,** em, e, *f.* [segnis] *Slowness, tardiness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity* (freq. and quite class.): (*a*) Form segnitia: ut quod segnitia erat sapientia vocaretur, Tac. H. 1, 49:—nihil loci'st segnitiae neque socordiae, *Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 1: rudem esse omnino in nostris poëtis aut inertissimae segnitiae est aut fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: aliquem segnitiae accusare, Liv. 31, 38; Col. 9, 5, 2: segnitiae nota, Suet. Claud. 5 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 12, 16: —ob segnitiam non vindicatae fratris injuriae, Vell. 1, 1: segnitia in asserenda libertate, Quint. 6, 5, 8 Zumpt *N. cr.*; Tac. A. 4, 59:—sine segnitia verecundus, Cic. Brut. 81, 282: ne temere coepta segnitia insuper everteret, Liv. 36, 15; Quint. 11, 3, 52: segnitia maris, Tac. H. 3, 42.—(β) Form segnities: in hujusmodi negotio Diem sermone terere, segnities mera'st, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 67: quae tam sera moratur Segnities? * Virg. A. 2, 374:—abs te socordiam omnem reice et segnitiem amove, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 6: ut castigaret segnitiem populi, Liv. 31, 6 *fin.*; id. 31, 7: in desidiam segnitiemque conversus, Suet. Galb. 9: post nimiam ventorum segnitiem, Col. 2, 20, 5:—in cunctatione ac segnitie perstare, Liv. 22, 27; id. 44, 7.

☞ In Cic. de Or. 1, 41 *init.*, the editt. vary between segnitiam and segnitiem (the latter in Orell.); acc. to Non. 174, 21 and 251, 23, segnitatem should be read.

segnĭtĭes, v. segnitia.

Segontĭăci, ōrum, *m.* *A British people*, acc. to Reichard, in the mod. *Caernavon in Wales*, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

* **sēgrĕgātim,** *adv.* [segrego] *Apart, separately*: Prud. Hamart. praef. 39.

* **sēgrĕgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A parting, separation, segregation*: Tert. Anim. 43.

sēgrĕgis, e (*nom.* does not occur; but in a collat. form, segregus, Aus. Parent. 8, 10), *adj.* [id.] *Apart, separate* (post-Aug. and mostly poet.): agere vitam segregem, Sen. Ben. 4, 18; so, segregem, Sen. Hippol. 1208; Prud. Cath. 7, 28: segrege forma, *i. e. different*, id. Hamart. 804.

sē-grĕgo, avi, atum, 1. (in *tmesis*, seque gregari, Lucr. 1, 453) *v. a.* [grex] **I.** *To set apart* or *separate from the flock* (so very rarely): oves segregatas (a capellis), Phaedr. 3, 15, 3.—Far more freq., **II.** In gen. (cf. congrego, *no.* II.), *To set apart, lay aside, put away; to separate, remove, segregate*: **A.** Lit.: Lucr. 1, 453: exclusit illum a republica, distraxit, segregavit scelus ipsius, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 29: aliquem ab se, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 10; cf., aliquem a numero civium, *opp.* asciscere, Cic. Arch. 2 *fin.*; so, aliquem ab aliquo, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 17; Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 56; id. Heaut. 2, 4, 6; id. Hec. 3, 5, 30; 5, 1, 25; 5, 2, 23; 30; cf., se ab aliquo, Quint. 1, 2, 20: Plin. 34, 2, 3; Stat. Th. 12, 184: aliquem e senatu, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 9: captivis productis et segregatis, *separated* (the allies and the Romans), Liv. 22, 58: mater segregat subolem, Nemes. Cyneg. 156.

B. Trop.: spes, opes auxiliaque ab aliquo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 2; Cic. Off. 3, 6 *fin.*; cf., haec (eloquendi vis) nos a vita immani et fera segregavit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148; so, suspicionem et culpam ab se, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42; id. Asin. 4, 1, 29: virtutem a summo bono, Cic. Fin. 3, 9: civitatis causam a Polyarato, Liv. 45, 22; cf., publicam causam a privatorum culpa, id. ib. 23: iambum et trochaeum frequentem segregat ab oratore Aristoteles, Cic. de Or. 3, 47:—(beata vita) comitatu pulcherrimo segregata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28:—cives ore obscena dicta segregent, Att. in Non. 357, 16, and 206, 2; so, sermonem, *i. e. to be silent*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 61; id. Poen. 1, 2, 136: ut segregaret pugnam eorum (Curiatiorum), *divide, separate*, Liv. 1, 25.

sēgrĕgus, a, um, v. segregis.

* **segullum,** i, *n.* In the lang. of miners, *An exterior indication of goldmines*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

Sĕgūsĭāni, ōrum, *m.*, Σεγοσιανοί, (* Σεκουσιανοί, Metaph. Caes.), *A people in Gallia Lugdunensis, neighbors of the* Allobroges *and* Aedui, in the mod. *Feurs* (Dép. de la Loire), Caes. B. G. 1, 10 *fin.*; 7, 64, 4; 7, 75, 2; Cic. Quint. 25 *fin.* They are also called Secusiani liberi, Plin. 4, 18, 32. Cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 319 *sq.*

Sēja or **Seia,** ae. *f.* *The Roman tutelary goddess of sowing*; as Semonia, of the seed, and Segetia, of standing crops in gen., Macr. S. 1, 16; (* Plin. 18, 2, 2; 36, 22, 46); cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 131.

Sējānĭānus, a, um, and **Sējānus,** a, um; v. Sejus, *no.* II.

sējŭgae, ārum, v. 1. sejugis.

sē-jŭgātus, a, um, *adj.* [jugo] *Disjoined, separated* (very rarely): (animi partem) non esse ab actione corporis sejugatam, * Cic. de Div. 1, 32, 70: si spiritus corpore tuo semel fuerit sejugatus, App. M. 6, p. 180: verba ab ordine suo, id. Apol. p. 325: singulis granis rite dispositis atque sejugatis, id. Met. p. 177.

1. sējŭgis, is, *m.* (*sc.* currus) [sexjugum] *A team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses*: (VICI) SEIVGE, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2593. The same more freq. and class. in the *plur.*: sejuges aurati, Liv. 38, 35; so, sejuges, Plin. 34, 5, 10; and, sejuges currus, App. Flor. p. 356. Collat. form, sējŭgae, ārum. in analogy with bigae, quadrigae, *etc.*, Isid. Orig. 13, 36, 1 and 2.

* **2. sē-jŭgis,** e, *adj.* [jugum] *Disjoined, separate*: gentes ad unum morem conjugare, Sol. 4.

* **sējunctim,** *adv.* [sejungo] *Disjunctly, separately*: Tib. 4, 1, 103.

sējunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A disjunction, separation, division* (very rare): propositio, quid sis dicturus, et ab eo, quod est dictum, sejunctio (as a rhetor. figure), Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 28; 9, 2, 2; Flor. 1, 23 *fin.*

sējunctus, a, um, *Part.* of sejungo.

sē-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* *To disunite, disjoin* (cf. abjungo and disjungo); *to part, sever, separate* (quite class.; not in Caesar): **I.** Lit.: sejungi seque gregari, Lucr. 1, 453; cf., sejunge te aliquando ab iis, cum quibus te non tuum judicium, sed temporum vincla conjunxerunt, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 2: Alpes quae Italiam a Gallia sejungunt, Nep. Hann. 3, 4; Lucr. 2, 861; cf. id. 1, 432 (coupled with secretum): aliquem ex fortissimorum civium numero, Cic. Vatin. 10 *fin.*—With the *abl.*: sejungere matrem Jam gelidis nequeo bustis, Stat. S. 5, 2, 241; cf. below, *no.* II., and v. segrego, *no.* II., B.—With the simple *acc.*: quae (intervalla) non animalia solum Corpora sejungunt, sed terras ac mare totum Secernunt, Lucr. 2, 728; cf. mid.: discedere ac sejungi promontoria, quae antea juncta fuerant, arbitrere, *to part, separate*, Just. 4, 1 *fin.*

II. Trop. (a favorite word of Cicero): quam (Fortunam) nemo ab inconstantia et temeritate sejunget, quae digna certe non sunt deo, Cic. N. D. 3, 24. 61; cf., (divum natura) Semota a nostris rebus sejunctaque longe, Lucr. 2, 648; 1, 59; and, defensio sejuncta a voluntate ac sententia legis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 84; so in the *Part. perf.*: orator a philosophorum eloquentia, Cic. Or. 20 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 17, 31: exercitatio procul a veritate, id. 8, 3, 23: fortuna ab eo, Nep. Att. 10 *fin.*: a spe pariendarum voluptatum sejungi, Cic. Fin. 1; 20, 66; so, liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione, id. de Or. 2, 25: morbum ab aegrotatione, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: istam calamitatem a rei publicae periculis, id. Cat. 1, 9: se a verborum libertate, id. Coel. 3, 8; so, se a labore forensi, Tac. Or. 11 (*al.* dejungere).—With the *abl.*: quoi Corpore sejunctus dolor absit, Lucr. 2, 18; so, laribus sejuncta potestas Exulat, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 407.

Sējus or **Seius,** i, *m.* *A Roman name*, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 7; 11 *sq.*; Cic. Planc. 5; id. Off. 2, 17; Tac. A. 2, 20; 4, 1; 6, 7, et al.—**II.** Deriv., **Sējānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sejus, Sejan*: aedes, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 8: pastiones, id. ib. § 12: equus, *the horse of a certain Cn. Sejus*, that brought misfortune to him and to all subsequent possessors: "hinc proverbium de hominibus calamitosis ortum dicique solitum: *ille homo habet equum Sejanum*," Gell. 3, 9.—**B.** Subst., L. Aelius Sejanus, *Son of Sejus Strabo, the powerful* Praefectus praetorii *of Tiberius*, "Tac. A. 4, 1 *sq.*; Tib. 55 *sq.*" Whence **Sējānĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to L. Aelius Sejanus*: satellites, and Sejanianum jugum, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 1.

selāgo, ĭnis, *f.* *A plant resembling the savin-tree*; Lycopodium Selago, L.; Plin. 24, 11, 62.

† **sĕlas,** *plur.*, sĕla, *n.* = σέλας, *A kind of fiery meteor*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15; App. de Mundo p. 64.

sēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [seligo] *A choosing out, choice, selection* (a Ciceronian word): quum virtutis hoc proprium sit, earum rerum, quae secundum naturam sint, habere delectum: qui omnia sic exaequaverunt, ut in utramque partem ita paria redderent, uti nulla selectione uterentur, virtutem ipsam sustulerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 4; cf. id. ib. 2, 13, 43; and id. ib. 3, 6, 20: vitiorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 10.

* **sēlector,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A chooser, selector*: Aug. Civ. D. 7, 3.

sēlectus, a, um, *Part.* of seligo.

Sĕlēne, es, *f.*, Σελήνη, *Daughter of Ptolemy Physco, and mother of Antiochus and Seleucus of Syria*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27 Zumpt; Just. 39, 4.

† **sĕlēnĭon,** ii, *n.* = σελήνιον, *A plant, the peony*, App. Herb. 64. Called, also, selenogonon, ib.

† **sĕlēnītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = σεληνῖτις, *Crystalline gypsum, selenite*, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

† **sĕlēnītĭum,** ii, *n.* *A kind of ivy*, Plin. 16, 34, 62.

sĕlēnŏgŏnon, i, v. selenion.

Sĕleucĭa (also written Seleucea), ae, *f.*, Σελεύκεια, *The name of several cities in Asia*: **I.** Pieria, *A city in Syria, on the Orontes*, now *Kepse*, Plin. 5, 12, 13; Cic. Att. 11, 20.—**II.** *The capital of the Parthians*, Plin. 10, 48, 67; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 1.

Sĕleucis, ĭdis, *f.* *A kind of bird on Mount Casius*, Plin. 10, 27, 39.

Sĕleucus, i, *m.*, Σέλευκος: **I.** *The name of several kings of Syria*; their ancestor, Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great, after the latter's death founded the kingdom of the Seleucidae, Just. 13, 4; 15, 4.—**II.** *Name of a servant of* Q. Lepta, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 1.—**III.** *Name of a player on the cithern*, Juv. 10, 24.

sē-libra (*e* short, Mart. 4, 46; 10, 57), ae, *f.* [semi] *A half-pound*, Cato R. R. 84, 1; Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47; Col. 12, 5; Liv. 5, 47; Plin. 14, 16, 19; Mart. 1. 1.

sē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To separate by culling out; to choose out, cull, select* (rare, but quite class.): nec vero utetur imprudenter hac copia (communium locorum), sed omnia expendet et seliget, Cic. Or. 15, 47; so, exempla, id. ib. 29, 103; id. Fin. 3, 6 *fin.*; Orell. and Otto *N. cr.*; Ov. Am. 3, 11, 49; App. M. 10, p. 245:—selectae sententiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30 *fin.*: (Romulus) selecta pectora *Patres* dixit, Ov. F. 5, 71.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** Judices selecti, *The judges in criminal suits selected by the praetor*, Cic. Clu. 43, 121; id. Verr. 2, 2, 13; Hor. S. 1, 4, 123; Ov. Tr. 2, 132; id. Am. 1, 10, 38; Sen. Ben. 3, 7 *fin.*; cf. also Plin. 33, 2, 7.—**B.** Dii selecti, acc. to Varro, *The following twenty Roman deities* (twelve male and eight female): "Deos selectos esse Janum, Jovem, Saturnum, Genium, Mercurium, Apollinem, Martem, Vulcanum, Neptunum, Solem, Orcum, Liberum patrem, Tellurem, Cererem, Junonem, Lunam, Dianam, Minervam, Venerem, Vestam," Var. in Aug. Civ. D. 7, 2 *sq.* The sixteenth book of Varro's Antiquitates rerum divinarum treats of the dii selecti.

† **sĕlīnŏīdes,** is (*acc. Graec.*—ea), *adj.* = σελινοειδής, *Resembling parsley*: brassica, Plin. 20, 9, 33.

† **sĕlīnon,** i, *n.* = σέλινον, Pure Latin apium, *Parsley*, App. Herb. 8; 116; 118.

Sĕlīnus, untis, *f.*, Σελινοῦς: **I.** *A town on the coast of Sicily, near Lilybaeum*, now *Selinonto*, Virg. A. 3, 705; Sil. 14, 201; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 370 *sq.*—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Sĕlīnūsĭus,** a. um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Selinus, Selinusian*: creta, Vitr. 7, 14; Plin. 35, 6, 27; id. 35, 16, 56.—**2. Sĕlīnuntĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Selinus*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.—**II.** *A town on the coast of Cilicia*, now *Selenti*, Plin. 5, 27, 22; Liv. 33, 20.—Also, *A river near it of the same name*, Luc. 8, 260; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 2, p. 85 *sq.*

sēlĭquastrum, i, *n.* *A kind of seat* or *stool*: "ab sedendo appellatae *sedes, sedile, solium, sellae, seliquastrum*," Var. L. L. 5, 28, 36; cf., "*seliquastra* sedilia antiqui generis appellantur D litera in L conversa, ut etiam in *sella* factum est et *subsellio* et *solio*, quae non minus a sedendo dicta sunt," Fest. p. 262; Hyg. Astr. 2, 10; 3, 9.

sella (ancient collat. form, SEDDA, acc. to Scaur. p. 2252 P.), ae, *f. dim.* [contr. for sedula, from sedes] *A seat, settle, chair, stool*: viden' ut expalluit! datin' isti sellam, ubi assidat cito, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 32; so id. Bacch. 3, 3, 28; id. Poen. 1, 2, 56; Cato R. R. 10, 4; 157, 11; Cic. de Div. 1, 46, 104; (corresp. to sedes); Petr. 136; Juv. 3, 136, et al. So of a mechanic's *work-stool*: Cic. Cat. 4, 9; 17; id. Verr. 2, 4, 25; of a teacher's *chair*: id. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.*; of *a portable chair* or *sedan* (different from the lectica, a litter made like a bed): aut sella, aut lectica transire, Suet. Claud. 25; so opp. to lectica, Ulp. Dig 32, 1, 49; Mart. 10, 10; 11, 98; simply sella, Suet. Aug. 53; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15, Juv. 1, 124, et al.; called, also, sella gestatoria, Suet. Ner. 26; id. Vit. 16; cf., gestamen sellae, Tac. A. 14, 4; 15, 57. Of *a close-stool*: Scrib. Comp. 193; 227; also called, sella familiarica, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 4. Of *a saddle*: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 47; Cod. Justin. 12, 51, 12; Veg. 6, 6, 2.—Esp. freq of a magistrate's *seat* or *chair*: Cic. Phil 2, 34, 85; so id. de Div. 1, 52, 119; id. Verr. 2, 1, 46; 47; 2, 2, 38; 2, 5, 59; Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 1; Liv. 3, 11; 6, 15; Hor. S. 1, 6, 97, et saep.; also called sella curulis; v. curulis.—Proverb.: duabus sellis sedere, *i. e. to keep in with both parties*, Laber. in Sen. Contr. 3, 18 *fin.*; and in Macr. S. 2, 3.

sellārĭa, ae, *f.* [sella] *A room furnished with seats* or *settles*; *a sitting-room, drawing room*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 84; 36, 15, 24, § 111; used by Tiberius for debauchery, Suet. Tib. 43; cf. sellarius.

* **sellārĭŏlus,** a, um, *adj.* [sellaria] *Of* or *for sitting*: popinae, as a resort for idlers and debauchees, Mart. 5, 70.

sellāris, e, *adj.* [sella] *Of* or *belonging to a seat* (a post-class. word): gestatio, *in a sedan*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no* 92: jumenta, *furnished with saddles, used for riding*, Veg. 2, 28, 34; 6, 7, 5.

* **sellārĭus,** ii, *m.* [sellaria] *One that practices lewdness upon a settle* (a word invented by the Emperor Tiberius), Tac. A. 6, 1; v. sellaria.

(* **Sellasĭa,** ae, *f.*, Σελλασία, *A town of Laconica, on the River Oenus*, Liv 34, 28).

* **sellĭsternĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [sella-sterno; cf. lectisternium] *Religious banquets offered to female deities* (because, at table, the women sat upon sellae, while the men reclined upon lecti, whence lectisternium, v. h. v.), Tac. A. 15, 44; cf., "Juno et Mi-

nerva in sellas ad coenam invitantur," Val. Max. 2, 1, 2.

sellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sella] *A little seat* or *stool;* also, *a sedan* (post-Aug.; but cf. sellularius), Tac. H. 3, 85; Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 44.

sellŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sellula] *Of* or *belonging to a chair:* quaestus, *sedentary occupations* or *trades*, Gell. 3, 1, 10; so, artes, App. Flor. p. 346; and, artifex, *a mechanic*, id. ib. p. 351; also *absol.*, sellularius, ii, *m.*, *A mechanic:* de plebeia faece sellulariorum, Cic. Fragm. ap. Aug. adv. Pelag. 2, 37; cf., opificum vulgus et sellularii, minime militiae idoneum genus, Liv. 8, 20, 4.

(* **Sēlymbrĭa,** ae, *f.*, Σηλυμβρία, *A town of Thrace, on the Propontis*, Liv. 33, 39; Mela, 2, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18.)

* **sembella,** ae, *f.* [contr. from semi and libella] *A half*-libella (a coin): "*sembella* quod libellae dimidium, quod semis assis," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 48: eandem rationem habere assem ad semissem, quam habet in argento libella ad sembellam, id. ib. 10, 3, 169.

sĕmel, *adv. num. Once, a single time:* ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, Quam semel modo parere, Enn. in Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73, and in Non. 261, 9; so, potin' ut semel modo huc respicias? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 30; id. Capt. 3, 5, 99; cf., semel fugiendi si data est occasio, Satis est, id. ib. 1, 2, 8; so, semel si, id. Asin. 1, 3, 66 (but cf., si semel, under *no.* II., B, 2, *circa fin.*): qui vel semel ita est usus oculis, ut vera cerneret, is, *etc.*, Cic. de Div. 2, 52: semel in mense sulcos sarrito, Cato R. R. 43, 2; so, semel die (in diebus), Cels. 1, 3 *fin.*; Col. 12, 30, 1: semel anno (in anno), Plin. 12, 14, 32; 4, 12, 26; cf., quem (Crassum) semel ait in vita risisse Lucilius, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; so, semel in vita, Plin. 7, 13, 11: semel adhuc, id. 2, 25, 22: semel umquam, id. 2, 35. 35, et saep.: M. Valerius Corvinus sella curuli semel ac vicies sedit, id. 7, 48, 49, § 157; for which also, vicies et semel, id. 2, 108, 102, § 243: sol omni terrarum ambitu non semel major, *not greater by once*, i. e. *not as large again*, *not twice as large*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16: — haud semel sed centies, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 148; cf. id. Asin. 2, 4, 15: non semel, sed bis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 77; cf., non semel, sed saepe, id. Att. 1, 19, 7: semel et saepius, Var. L. L. 10, 2, 168; cf. Quint. 7, 8, 3: non plus quam semel eloqui, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; so Vell. 2, 40, 4; also without quam: plus semel, *more than once*, Var. in Plin. 14, 14, 17: — Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum clausum, *once and again*, i. e. *twice*, Suet. Aug. 22 (for which, Janus *bis* clausus, Liv. 1, 19; Flor. 4, 12, 64; cf. also Plut. Num. 20); so Suet. Aug. 27; but also in a more gen. sense: pecuniam semel atque iterum dare coacti sunt, *time and again*, i. e. *repeatedly*, Cic. Fontei. 8, 16; cf., cum his Aeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 6; and Liv. 27, 16 *ad fin.*; so too Suet. Claud. 46; for which, semel iterumque, Petr. 34, 9; 115, 12, et al. So too: semel et saepius, Cic. Inv. 2, 14; so id. Phil. 14, 8, 22.

II. Transf.: **A.** Pregn., like the Gr. ἅπαξ, of that which occurs *No more than once, but once, but a single time, once for all:* quum facile exorari, Caesar, tum semel exorari soles, Cic. Deiot. 3, 9; so, quibus semel ignotum a te esse oportet, id. ib. 14, 39: hostis est datus, cum quo dimicantes aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finirent, Liv. 25, 6, 16: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, *once for all*, Virg. A. 11, 418; cf., nulla reparabilis arte Laesa pudicitia est, deperit illa semel, Ov. Her. 5, 104; and, semel aeterna nocte premenda fui, id. ib. 10, 112; hence in Florus, semel in perpetuum, Flor. 2, 12, 2; and, semel et in perpetuum, id. 3, 6, 7.—Of speech, *At once, once for all, in a word, briefly:* quum postulasset, ut sibi fundus, cujus emptor erat, semel indicaretur, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62 (for which, just before, non plus quam semel): interim, quod pluribus collegit adversarius, satis est semel proponere, Quint. 5, 13, 14; cf., ut semel, plura complectar, id. 11, 1, 66; so id. 2. 15, 34; 10, 1, 17: ut, quod sentio, semel finiam, id. 5, 13, 3; cf., quisquam denique, ut semel finiam, in lite cantat? id. 11, 3, 59; so after denique, id. 10, 3, 22.

B. In a succession, i. q. primum, primo, *The first time, first:* demonstravimus, L. Vibullium Rufum bis in potestatem pervenisse Caesaris, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania, Caes. B. C. 3, 10, 1; so after bis, with a follg. *iterum*, Liv. 1, 19, 3; Suet. Caes. 36; id. Aug. 25; Tib. 6 Oud.; 72; Suet. Claud. 6; after ter, with a follg. *iterum* and *tertio*, Liv. 23, 9, 11.—Without a follg. iterum, or the like: cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, Cic. Rep. 6, 22; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 118.—Hence,

2. In gen., like primum, to denote the simple antecedence of an occurrence; hence, most freq. joined with the particles ut, ubi, quando, cum, si, *etc.*, *Once, ever, at some time, at any time:* quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, *what I have once said*, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 85; id. Amph. prol. 106: unum amare et cum eo aetatem exigere, quoi nupta est semel, id. Capt. 3, 5, 99; Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 9: nec accidere, ut quisquam te timere incipiat eorum, qui semel a te sint liberati timore, Cic. Deiot. 14, 39; Quint. 2, 12, 2: retrahi nequitum, quoquo progressa est semel, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. NEQUITUM, p. 177. So too in the comically formed proper name: Quodsemelarripides, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 23. —With particles: in hasce aedes pedem Nemo intro tetulit, semel ut emigravimus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 40; so with *ut*, id. Amph. 3, 1, 13; Cic. Brut. 13, 51; id. Att. 1, 19, 6; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 12: ubi erit accubitum semel, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 105; so with *ubi*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34; 2, 4, 12: perge, quandoquidem occepisti semel, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 33; so with *quando*, Liv. 10, 14, 8: quae proclivius ad perniciem, cum semel coepit, labitur, Cic. Lael. 12, 41: (Antonius) quoniam semel induxit animum, sibi licere quod vellet, *etc.*, id. Att. 14, 13 *fin.*; so with *quoniam*, Ov. Her. 12, 13: si semel amoris poculum accepit, Extemplo et ipsus periit et res, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 22; so, si semel, id. Mil. 3, 3, 42; 3, 1, 107; id. Ep. 3, 1, 6; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 69 (but, semel si, *if once, if ever, whenever*, as an emphatic numeral, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 66; id. Capt. 1, 2, 8; v. above, *no.* I., *ad init.*).—With participles (several times in Liv. and Quint.): ut adversando remorandoque incitato semel militi adderent impetum, Liv. 2, 45, 7; so id. 5, 6, 8; 25, 6, 15; Quint. 4, 2, 115; 7, 10, 9; 10, 7, 24, et al.

Sĕmĕlē, es (**Sĕmĕla,** ae, pure Lat. collat. form in the *cass. obll.*; v. the follg.), *f.*, Σεμέλη: **I.** *A daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter: nom.*, Semele, Ov. M. 3, 293; id. Fast. 6, 485; id. Trist. 4, 3, 67; id. Am. 3, 3, 37; Hyg. Fab. 167 and 179; *gen.*, Semelae, Tib. 3, 4, 45; Ov. F. 6, 503: Semeles, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 2; Ov. M. 3, 274; 278; *dat.*, Semelae, Prop. 2, 28, 27; *acc.*, Semelen, Ov. M. 3, 261; id. Fast. 3, 715: Semelam, Macr. S. 1, 12: *abl.*, Semela, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 2, 24; Prop. 2, 30, 29: Semele, Hyg. Fab. 179. —**II.** Derivv.: **A. Sĕmĕlēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Semele:* proles, *i. e. Bacchus*, Ov. M. 3, 520; 5, 329; 9, 641: Thyoneus, the same, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 22.—**B. Sĕmĕlēus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: busta, Stat. Th. 10, 903.

sēmen, ĭnis, *n.* [from the root SE, whence *sero, sevi*] **I.** *Seed* of plants and animals, Cato R. R. 17; 27; 31 *fin.*; 34 *sq.*; Var. R. R. 1, 40 *sq.*; Cic. de Sen. 15; id. N. D. 2, 32; Ov. M. 1, 108; 7, 623, et saep.; — Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 9; Var. R. R. 2, 2, 4; 2, 3, 4; 3, 7, 10, et al.; Lucr. 4, 1028; 1034 *sq.*; Cels. 4, 19; Ov. M. 1, 748, 15, 760, et saep. — Poet., of the *elements* of other bodies (of fire, water, stones, *etc.*), Lucr. 6, 201 *sq.*; 444; 507; 842; Virg. A. 6, 6; Ov. M. 11, 144, et saep.: in animis quasi virtutum igniculi et semina, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18; so id. de Div. 1, 3, 6; and, alicujus quaestionis, Liv. 40, 19, 9.—**2.** κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *Spelt-seed, spelt*, Plin. 18, 8, 19; id. 24, 55; Col. 2, 12, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 6.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A shoot* used for propagating; *a graft, scion, set, slip, cutting*, Var. R. R. 1, 40, 5; Virg. G. 2, 354; Col. 3, 3, 4; 3, 4, 1; 5, 10, 1, et saep.—**2.** *A stock, race* (very rarely): genus ac semen, Cic. Agr. 2, 35; so, coupled with genus, id. Phil. 4, 5, 13: ipsa regio semine orta, Liv. 1, 47, 6.—**3.** *Posterity, progeny, offspring, child* (poet.): non tulit in cineres labi sua Phoebus eosdem Semina, sed natum flammis eripuit, Ov. M. 2, 629; so, semina, id. ib. 10, 470; 15, 216; id. Fast. 2, 383; id. Trist. 2, 415.

II. Trop., as in all languages, *Seed*, i. q. *origin, occasion, ground, cause;* of persons, *an author, prompter, instigator*, etc. (quite class.): (*a*) *Sing.* (the predom. signif. in Cic.): stirps ac semen malorum omnium, Cic. Cat. 1, 12 *fin.*: bellorum civilium semen et causa, id. Off. 2, 8, 29; cf., ut in seminibus est causa arborum et stirpium: sic hujus belli semen ut fuisti (for which, just before, causam belli in persona tua constitisse), id. Phil. 2, 22. 55; so, sceleris, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 21. — (*β*) *Plur.* (so usually after the Aug. period): si virtutes sunt, ad quas nobis initia quaedam ac semina sunt concessa natura, Quint. 2, 20, 6: loquaces, seditiosos, semina discordiarum (tribunos plebis), Liv. 3, 19, 5; so, discordiae, Tac. H. 1, 53; 4, 18 *fin.*: belli, id. Ann. 4, 27; 16, 7: rebellionis, id. ib. 11, 19: motus, id. ib. 3, 41: futuri exitii, id. ib. 4, 60; cf., futurae luxuriae, Liv. 39, 6 *fin.*: ejus facultatis, Quint. 2, 20, 6: quaedam probationum, id. 4, 2, 54: veteris eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 33.

* **sēmentātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [semento] *A sowing, the seed sown*, Tert. Spect. 8.

* **sēmentĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sementis-fero] *Seed-bearing, fruitful:* Seriphus, Virg. Cir. 476.

sēmentis, is (*acc.*, sementim, Cato R. R. 17, 2; 27; 30; 61 *fin.*, et al.; Col. 11, 2, 81, with the var. lect., sementem, which form appears also in Plaut. Men. 5, 7. 23; Var. L. L. 5, 4, 10; Cic. Att. 9. 8; id. N. D. 3, 30, 75; id. de Or. 2, 65; Liv. 23, 48; Col. 2, 15, 1; 11, 2, 90; *abl.*, semente, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54; Ov. F. 1, 667; Pall. Nov. 1, 1: sementi, Col. 2, 9, 15; 2, 10, 8; 2, 11, 1; 11, 2, 82; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 209 and 231; *gen. plur.*, sementium, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 33 dub.), *f.* [semen] **I.** *Seed*, in abstracto; *a seeding, sowing* (freq. and quite class.): nemo tam sine mente vivit, ut, quid sit sementis ac messis, quid arborum putatio ac vitium, omnino nesciat, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249; so, *opp.* messis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 54: sementim facito, Cato R. R. 27; so, facere, id. ib. 30; Col. 2, 16, 1; 11, 2, 81 *sq.*; Liv. 23, 48, et al.; cf. in the *plur.*: sementes quam maximas facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 1.— Proverb.: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, *as you sow, so will you reap*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65. — **B.** Trop.: malorum sementem esse factam, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75; so, proscriptionis, id. Att. 9, 8.—Comically: hisce ego jam sementem in ore faciam pugnosque obseram, *i. e. will plant blows*, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 23.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Seed-time:* per sementim, Cato R. R. 61 *fin.*; so id. ib. 17, 2: media sementi, Col. 2, 10, 8; cf., prima, novissima, ultima, id. 2, 9, 2.—* **B.** Also, in concreto, *Seed-corn, seed sown* (very rare): ubi venit imber, multorum dierum sementis uno die surgit, Col. 2, 8, 4. Of the *seed* or *semen* of animals, Arn. 5, 163.—**C.** Sementes, *The growing crops, young crops, young corn:* vos date perpetuos teneris sementibus auctus, Ov. F. 1, 679; so Gell. 2, 29, 5.

sēmentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [sementis] *Of* or *belonging to seed* or *sowing:* feriae, *that occur at seed-time*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 1; cf. id. L. L. 6, 3, 58 *fin.*; Macr. S. 1, 16; Fest. p. 149; called, also, sementiva dies, Ov. F. 1, 657: pira, perh., *that are not ripe till late in autumn, late pears, frost-pears*, Cato R. R. 7, 3; Var. R. R. 1, 59, 3; Plin. 15, 15, 16; hence, pirum sementivum serum, Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*: genera frumenti, *that are sown in autumn*, Plin. 18, 7, 10: foenum, *proper for sowing*, Tert. de Jejun. 4 (acc. to Gen. 1, 29).

* **sēmento,** are, *v. n.* [id.] *To bear seed, to run to seed:* herbae sementaturae, Plin. 18, 28, 67.

sēmermis, v. semiermis.

1. sēmestris, e, *adj.* [sex-mensis]

I. *Of six months, half-yearly, semi-annual:* dies, nox, *lasting six months* (far in the north), Var. R. R. 1, 2, 5: regnum, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 7; cf., imperium, Caes. B. C. 1, 9, 2: dux, Liv. 21, 43, 15: consulatus, Suet. Ner. 14; and, tribunatus (militaris), Plin. Ep. 4, 4, 2; hence also, aurum, of *the ring of the tribunes,* (*worn for six months), Juv. 7, 89; cf. also, consilia, Suet. Aug. 35: spatium, Plin. 18, 29, 69: filius, *six months old,* id. 21, 51, 112; so, leones, id. 8, 16, 17; cf., vita, id. 8, 39, 60: aves, hirundines, id. 10, 25, 36.—**II.** In the *plur.* subst., sēmestrĭa, ĭum, *n., The semi-annual collection of imperial ordinances,* Tryphon Dig. 2, 14, 46; Scaevol. ib. 18, 7, 10 *fin.;* Ulp. ib. 29, 2, 12.

2. sēmestris, e, *adj.* [semi-mensis] *Semi-monthly:* luna, *i. e. the full moon,* App. M. 11, p. 258; cf. semestrium.

***sēmestrĭum,** ii, *n.* [ib.] *A half month, a fortnight,* Col. 11, 2, 6.

sēmēsus (full orthogr., semiesus, Virg. A. 3, 244; and 8, 297; cf. Wagn. ib. 3, 578), a, um, *adj.* [semi-edo] *Half-eaten, half-devoured, half-consumed* (not ante-Aug.): praeda, Virg. A 3, 244: ossa, id. ib. 8, 297: pisces, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: frusta lardi, id. ib. 2, 6, 85: serpentes, Ov. M. 2, 771: lepus, Juv. 5, 167: obsonia, Suet. Tib. 34; Vitell. 13 *fin.:* corpora liberorum, Petr. 141, 11.

sēmet, v. sui.

***sē-mĕtra,** ōrum, *n.* [metrum] *Irregular, inharmonious:* dissona, Prud. Ps. 826.

sēmi- (also, before vowels, merely sēm-, and before libra, mestris (from mensis), and modius, sē-), an inseparable particle [sibilated from ἡμί] *Half-, demi-, semi-:* as, semestris, *semi-monthly;* semesus, *half-eaten;* semideus, *demigod,* etc.; hence, also, for *small, thin, light,* etc.: as, semicinctium, semifunium, semipiscina, semispatha, et al. Only a very few of these compounds are ante-Aug.; most of them, indeed, belong only to the post-class. per.

***sēmĭ-ăcerbus,** a, um, *adj. Half-sour, half-ripe:* uvae, Pall. Aug. 13.

***sēmĭ-ădăpertus** (quinquesyl.), a, um, *adj.* [adaperio] *Half-opened:* janua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 4.

***sēmĭ-ăd-ŏpertŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [operio] *Half-shut, half-closed:* oculi, App. M. 3, 135.

***sēmĭ-ăgrestis,** e, *adj. Half-rustic, somewhat boorish:* Maximianus, Aurel. Vict. Caes. 39 *med.*

sēmĭ-ambustus, a, um, *adj.* [amburo] *Half-burned, half-consumed* (post-August.): cadaver, Suet. Calig. 59; so, turba, Sil. 2, 681: saxa, id. 14, 63.

sēmĭ-ămictus, a, um, *adj.* [amicio] *Half-clad, half-naked* (an Appuleian word), App. M. 1, p. 104; 7, p. 189.

***sēmĭ-ampŭtātus,** a, um, *adj.* [amputo] *Half cut off, half-trimmed, lopped,* or *pruned:* ramuli, App. M. 1, p. 104.

sēmĭ-ănĭmis (in verse, *per synizesin,* read as a quadrisyl.), e, and, less freq., **sēmĭ-ănĭmus,** a, um, *adj.* [animus] *Half-alive, half-dead* (a poetical word; in prose not till after the Aug. period): (*a*) Form semianimis: semianimes micant oculi, Enn. Ann. 2, 39; so Virg. A. 10, 396; 404; 4, 686; 11, 635; 12, 356; Luc. 4, 339; Sil. 9, 123, et al.; Liv. 1, 48; 3, 13; 3, 57; 40, 4 *fin.;* Vell. 2, 27, 3; Sen. Ben. 4, 37; Suet. Aug. 6; Tib. 61; Ner. 49, et al.—(*β*) Form semianimus: semianimo corpore, Lucr. 6, 1267; so Cic. poet. Div. 1, 47, 106; Phaedr. 1, 9, 8; Juv. 4, 37; Stat. Th. 2, 83; Liv. 28, 23 (semianima corpora).

***sēmĭ-annŭus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *lasting half a year:* nox (in insula Thule), Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

***sēmĭ-ăpertus,** a, um, *adj.* [aperio] *Half-opened, half-open:* fores portarum, Liv. 26, 39 *fin.*

***sēmĭ-ătrātus,** a, um, *adj. Clothed in half-black, in half-mourning,* Var. in Non. 107, 6.

***sēmĭ-axĭus,** ii, *m.* [axis] *An appellation of the early Christians, derived from the manner of their martyrdom:* licet nunc sarmentitios et semiaxios appelletis, quia ad stipitem dimidii axis revincti, sarmentorum ambitu eurimur, Tert. Apol. 50.

sēmĭ-barbărus, a, um, *adj. Semibarbarous* (post-Aug.): Galli, Suet. Caes. 76: homo, Capitol. Maxim. 2: urbs Leptis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48.

sēmĭ-bos, bŏvis, *m. A half-ox* (an Ovidian word): vir, *i. e. the Minotaur,* Ov. A. A. 2, 24; id. Trist. 4, 7, 18.

***sēmĭ-cănālĭcŭlus,** i, *m. The half-channel* or *groove on the edge of a triglyph,* Vitr. 4, 3.

sēmĭ-cānus, a, um, *adj. Half-gray, grizzled* (an Appuleian word): comae, App. M. 9, p. 231: cincinni, id. ib. 8, p. 212.

sēmĭ-căper, pri, *m. A half-goat* (an Ovidian word), an epithet of Pan, Ov. M. 14, 515; of a Faun, id. Fast. 5, 101.

***sēmĭ-centēsĭma,** ae, *f. One half per cent.,* as an impost, Cod. Theod. 13, 9, 3.

sēmĭ-cinctĭum, ii, *n. A semi-girdle, a narrow girdle* or *apron,* Mart. 14, 153 *in lemm.;* Petr. 94 8 (*al.* hemicyclo); Isid. Orig. 19, 33; cf. semifunium.

***sēmĭcircŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [semicirculus] *Semicircular:* ferramentum, Cels. 7, 26, 2.

sēmĭ-circŭlus, i, *m. A half-circle, semicircle:* uncus in semicirculi speciem, Cels. 7, 26, 2: ager, *i. e. semicircular,* Col. 5, 2, 8.

sēmĭ-clausus (-clusus), a, um, *adj.* [claudo] *Half-shut, half-closed:* os, App. M. 10. p. 243: SILVANE SEMICLVSE FRAXINO (because only half was visible), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1613.

sēmĭ-coctus, a, um, *adj.* [coquo] *Half-cooked, half-done,* Col. 8, 5, 2; Plin. 18, 11, 29; 22, 25, 70; Pall. 1, 27, 1.

sēmĭ-combustus, a, um, *adj.* [comburo] *Half-burned, half-consumed,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 859; Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

***sēmĭ-confectus,** a, um, *adj.* [conficio] *Half-made:* caespes, Sid. Ep. 6, 10.

***sēmĭ-conspĭcŭus,** a, um, *adj. Half-visible:* nonnulli per fenestras, App. M. 3, p. 130.

***sēmĭ-corpŏrālis,** e, *adj. Half-bodied, having but half its body visible:* signum (Aries), Firmic. Math. 2, 12; cf. the follg. art.

sēmĭ-corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj. Having but half its body visible:* signum (Cancer), Firmic. Math. 2, 12; cf. the preced. art.

sēmĭ-crĕmātus, a, um, *adj.* [cremo] *Half burned:* membra, Ov. Ib. 636: tura, Mart. 11, 54; cf. the follg. art.

***sēmĭ-crĕmus,** a, um, *adj.* [cremo] *Half-burned:* stipes, Ov. M. 12, 287.

sēmĭ-crūdus, a, um, *adj.*: **I.** *Half-raw:* caro, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 13: exta, Suet. Aug. 1: lupinum, Col. 6, 25.—***II.** *That has but half-digested,* Stat. S. 4, 9, 48.

***sēmĭ-cŭbĭtālis,** e, *adj. A half-cubit long:* hastile, Liv. 42, 65.

***sēmĭ-cūpae,** ārum, *m.* [cupa] *A half-tun;* as a term of reproach, i. q. *pot-belly, fat-paunch,* Amm. 28, 4, 28.

sēmĭ-dĕus, a, um, *adj.* (**Half-divine;* subst.), *A demigod; demigoddess:* semideique deique, Ov. M. 14, 673; so id. ib. 1, 192: tres volucres, tres semideae, tres semipuellae, *i. e. the Sirens,* Aus. Idyll. 11, 21.—More freq. in apposition (* or *adj.*): heroes, *i. e. the Argonauts,* Stat. Th. 5, 373; called also, reges, id. ib. 3, 518; id. Achill. 2, 363: parentes, id. Theb. 9, 376: Manes, Luc. 9, 7: canes, *i. e. Anubis,* id. 8, 832: Dryades, Ov. Her. 4, 49. Hence even in the *neutr.:* Nymphae semideumque genus, Ov. Ib. 82; cf., Silvanus arbiter umbrae Semideumque pecus, *i. e. the Panes,* Stat. Th. 6, 112.

sēmĭ-dĭes, ei, *m. A half-day,* Aus. Ecl. de Rat. dier. 5, and de Rat. solst. 2.

***sēmĭ-dĭgĭtālis,** e, *adj. Of the size of half a finger, half a digit in diameter:* foramen, Vitr. 10, 22.

***sēmĭ-dīvīnus,** a, um, *adj. Half-divine, semi-divine:* locus ex oratione tua, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 1, 5.

sēmĭ-doctus, a, um, *adj. Half-taught, half-learned:* discipulus, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 74: haec ut et properans, et apud doctos, et semidoctus ipse percurro, Cic. de Or. 2, 42; so, grammaticus, Gell. 15, 9, 6; and, manus villici, Mart. 10, 92.

sēmĭ-ermis (sometimes written, also, semerm.; v. Drak. Liv. 27, 1, 15; cf. semesus), e (in Liv.), and **semiermus,** a, um (in Tacit.), *adj.* [arma] *Half-armed, badly* or *indifferently armed:* mille semermes per agros palati sunt, Liv. 39, 31; so id. 22, 50; 23, 5; 25, 19; 27, 1 *fin.;* 28, 16; 30, 28; 31, 41; 40, 58:—hosti et paucos ac semermos cogitanti, Tac. A. 1, 68; so id. ib. 3, 39 and 45.

sēmiĕsus, a, um, v. semesus.

sēmĭ-factus, a, um, *adj.* [facio] *Half-made, half-finished:* opera, Tac. A. 15, 7: portae valli, Auct. B. Afr. 83, 3.

***sēmĭ-fastīgĭum,** i, *n. A half-pediment,* Vitr. 7, 5 *med.*

sēmĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ferus] *Half-bestial, half man and half beast:* **I.** Lit.: semifer interea divinae stirpis alumno Laetus erat, *i. e. the Centaur Chiron,* Ov. M. 2, 633; cf. so of the Centaurs, id. ib. 12, 406; Stat. Th. 9, 220; Luc. 6, 386: caput Panis, Lucr. 4, 589: pectus Tritonis, Virg. A. 10, 212: corpus Capricorni (because half goat and half fish), Cic. Arat. 59 Orell. *N. cr.:* species hominum (coupled with portenta), Lucr. 2, 702, et saep.—**II.** Trop., *Half-wild, half-savage:* Cacus, Virg. A. 8, 267 (for which, semihomo, id. ib. 194): glires semiferum animal, Plin. 8, 57, 82; so, proles (canis), Grat. Cyn. 253:—genus hominum, Plin. 6, 19, 22; so Sil. 3, 542.

sēmĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [forma] *Half-formed:* pulli, Col. 8, 5, 12: luna, *a half-moon,* id. 4, 25, 1.

***sēmĭ-fultus,** a, um, *adj.* [fulcio] *Half-propped:* Mart. 5, 14.

***sēmĭ-fūmans,** antis, *adj.* [fumo] *Half-smoking;* trop.: dignitas praefecturae, *i. e. still warm* or *fresh,* Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

***sēmĭ-fūnĭum,** ii, *n.* [funis] *A half-rope,* i. e. *a slender line* or *cord,* Cato R. R. 135, 5; cf. semicinctium.

sēmĭ-gaetūlus, i, *m. A half-Gaetulian, semi-Gaetulian,* App. Apol. p. 289.

sēmĭ-germānus, a, um, *adj. Half German, semi-German:* gentes, Liv. 21, 38 *fin.*

sēmĭgraece, *adv.,* v. semigraecus, *ad fin.*

sēmĭgraecŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [semigraecus] *A little half-Greek,* Hier. Ep 50, 2.

sēmĭ-graecus, a, um, *adj. Half Greek, semi-Grecian:* pastores, Var. R. R 2, 1, 2: poëtae et oratores, Suet. Gramm. 1: civitas (Tarentum), Flor. 1, 18, 6.—**Adv.,* sēmĭgraece, *Half in the Greek manner:* quod dicimus, Lucil. in Vel. Long. p. 2214 P.

***sēmĭ-grăvis,** e, *adj. Half-drunken,* Liv. 25. 24 Duker. *N. cr.*

sē-mĭgro, avi, 1. *v. n. To go away, remove* from any one: a patre, Cic. Coel. 7 *fin.*

sēmĭ-hĭans, antis, *adj.* [hio] *Half-opened, half-open:* labellum, Catull. 61, 220; cf., labiae, App. M. 10, p. 252; cf. the follg. art.

sēmĭ-hĭulcus, a, um, *adj. Half-opened, half-open:* savium, Poet. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4; cf the preced. art.

sēmĭ-hŏmo, ĭnis, *m. A half-man,* i. e. *half man and half beast:* **I.** Lit.: Centauri, Ov. M. 12, 536 (for which, semiferi, id. ib. 406, et al.; v. semifer, *no.* I.): mandragoras (because formed below like a man), Col. poet. 10, 19.—**II.** Trop., *Half-human,* i. e. *half-wild, half-savage,* i. q. semifer: Cacus, Virg. A. 8, 194 (for which, semifer, id. ib. 267): Nasamones, Sil. 11, 180.

sēmĭ-hōra, ae *f. A half-hour, half an hour,* Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 6; Cels. 3, 21, Petr. 69, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 38.

***sēmĭ-ĭnānis** (also, semin.), e, *adj. Half-empty, but half-full:* orbis (lunae), Plin. 2, 18, 16.

***sēmĭ-intĕger,** gra, grum, *adj. Half-whole, half-uninjured,* Amm. 20, 5.

sēmĭ-jūdaeus, i, *m. A half-Jew half a Jew,* Hier. in Jesai. 1, 2, 20.

sēmĭ-jējūnĭa, ōrum, *n. Half-fasts* Tert. adv. Psych. 13.

sēmĭ-jūgĕrum, i, *n. A half-juger, quarter-acre,* Col. 4, 18, 1; 5, 1, 6.

***sēmĭ-lăcer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. Half lacerated, half-mangled,* Ov. M. 7, 344.

***sēmĭ-lăter,** ĕris, *m. A half-brick* Vitr. 2, 3 *med.*

***sēmĭ-lautus,** a, um, *adj. Half washed:* crura, Catull. 54, 2.

***sēmĭ-lĭber,** bĕra, bĕrum, *adj. Half free:* semiliberi saltem simus, Cic. Att 13, 31, 3; cf. Sen. Brev. V. 5 *fin.*

* **sēmĭ-lībra,** ae, *f.* *A half-pound, half a pound,* App. Herb. 99.

sēmĭ-lixa, ae, *m.* *Half a sutler, one little better than a sutler,* as a term of reproach, Liv. 28, 28; 30, 28.

‡ **sēmĭ-lixŭla,** *A half-*lixula, acc. to Var. L. L. 5. 22, 31.

* **sēmĭ-lūnātĭcus,** i, *m.* *Half-lunatic,* Firm. Math. 7, 3 *fin.*

* **sēmĭ-mădĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* *Half-wet, moist, damp:* ager, Col. 2, 4, 5.

sēmĭ-mărīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Half in the sea:* corpora (Scyllarum), Lucr. 5, 890.

sēmĭ-mas, ăris, *m.*: **I.** *A half-male, hermaphrodite,* Ov. M. 4, 381; 12, 506; Liv. 31, 12 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *adj., Gelded, castrated:* capri, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 3; 8, 2, 3: ovis, Ov. F. 1, 588: Galli (the priests of Cybele), id. ib. 4, 138.

sēmĭ-mascŭlus, i, *adj. m.* *Gelded, castrated:* Attis, Fulgent. Myth. 3, 5; cf. the preced. art., *no.* II.

sēmĭ-mātūrus, a, um, *adj.* *Half-ripe,* Pall. Mart. 10, 22; Jun. 12.

sēmĭ-mēdus, i, *m.* *A half-Mede, half a Mede,* App. Apol. p. 289.

sēmĭ-mĕtŏpĭa, ōrum, *n.* [metopa] *Half-metopes,* Vitr. 4, 3.

sēmĭ-mitra, ae, *f.* *A half-turban,* Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10.

sēmĭ-mortŭus, a, um, *adj.* *Half-dead,* Catull. 50, 15; App. M. 6, p. 184.

sēmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [semen] *Of* or *belonging to seed, good for seed, seminal:* vicia, Col. 11, 2, 76: membrum, Auct. Priap. 26; cf., venae, Lact. Op. D. 12.—In the *plur.* subst., seminalia, *standing crops,* Tert. adv. Marc. 13 *fin.*

sēmĭnānis, e, v. semiinanis.

sēmĭnārĭum, ii, v. seminarius, *no.* II.

sēmĭnārĭus, a, um: **I.** *Adj.* [semen] *Of* or *belonging to seed.* As an adj. only s. pilum, *for bruising seed,* Cato R. R. 10, 5.—Far more freq. and quite class., subst., **II.** seminarium, ii, *n., A nursery, nursery-garden, seed-plot, seminary:* **A.** Lit., Cato R. R. 46; 48; Var. R. R. 1, 29; Col. 5, 6, 1; 11, 2, 16; 30; Arb. 1, 3; 2, 1, et saep. —**B.** Trop. (freq. and quite class.): seminarium rei publicae, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: fons et seminarium triumphorum, id. Pis. 49, 97: Catilinarium, id. Cat. 2, 10 *fin.*; so, judicum (veterani), id. Phil. 13, 2, 3: senatûs (equites), Liv. 42, 61: exiguum militum, id. 6, 12: hostilis exercitus (Hispania), Flor. 2, 6, 38: ducum, Curt. 8, 6, et saep.: dulce hilaritatis (vinum), Var. in Non. 28, 22: scelerum omnium (Bacchanalia), Liv. 39 epit.: rixarum, Hier. Ep. 27, 2: repudii, id. in Helv. 20.

* **sēmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [semino] *A breeding, propagation,* Var. R. R. 2, 6, 3.

sēmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An originator, producer, author* (a Ciceron. word): ***I.** Lit.: seminator et sator et parens omnium rerum (mundus), Cic. N. D. 2, 34. —***II.** Trop.: omnium malorum, Cic. N. D. 3, 26.

sēmĭ-nĕcis (*nom.* does not occur), is, *adj.* [nex] *Half-dead* (not ante-Aug.): alicui semineci rapere arma, Virg. A. 10, 462: seminecem eum ad Cannas in acervo caesorum corporum inventum, Liv. 23, 15; so, seminecem, id. 29, 2 *fin.*; Virg. A. 5, 275; Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 19; Sil. 10, 456: semineces, Virg. A. 9, 455; 12, 329; Ov. M. 1, 223; Val. Fl. 6, 176; Tac. Agr. 36; id. Hist. 3, 28: seminecum, Sil. 4, 164; 6, 11.

sēmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [semen] *A procreation,* i. e. *a race, stock, breed* of animals (an ante-class. word), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 68; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 14; 2, 3, 3; 2, 6. 1; 3, 9, 6; Lucr. 3, 742; 746; 764; 4, 1002.

sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To sow* (rare, not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: adoreum, triticum, hordeum, *etc.,* Col. 2, 8, 1; 3; 2, 9, 15; 16:—agrum, id. 2, 4 *fin.*—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *To beget, engender, procreate,* Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 20; Col. 6, 24, 1; 3; 6, 37, 4 *sq.*— ***2.** Of plants, *To bring forth, produce:* viscum quod non sua seminat arbos, Virg. A. 6, 206.—**II.** Trop.: cultum Dei per terram, *to plant, propagate, disseminate,* Lact. 1, 22; 4, 10.

* **sēmĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of seeds:* cucurbitae, Auct. Priap. 52.

sēmĭ-nūdus, a, um, *adj.*: **I.** *Half-naked* (not ante-Aug.): consules, Liv. 9, 6; id. 24, 40; 31, 35; Suet. Vit. 17; Front. Princ. Hist. p. 318.—**II.** Trop.: sententiae, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2.

sēmĭ-nŭmĭda, ae, *m.* *A half-Numidian, half a Numidian,* App. Apol. p. 289.

* **sēmĭ-ŏbŏlus,** i, *m.* *A half-obolus,* Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 8.

* **sēmĭ-obrūtus,** a, um, *adj.* [obruo] *Half-covered:* dolium, App. M. 9, p. 219.

* **sēmĭ-ŏnustus,** a, um, *adj.* *Half-laden:* naves, Sisenn. in Prisc. p. 909 P.

sēmĭ-orbis, is, *m.* *A half circle, semicircle,* Sen. Q. N. 1, 8; Amm. 20, 3; 22, 8.

* **sēmĭ-pāgānus,** i, *m.* *A half-rustic, half a clown,* Pers. Prol. 6.

* **sēmĭ-pătens,** entis, *adj.* [pateo] *Standing half-open, half-open:* vestibula, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

sēmĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj.* *A half-foot in size, half a foot long, broad,* etc., Vitr. 10, 19; Col. 11, 3, 21; 12, 52, 4; Plin. 26, 8, 42; 13, 4, 8; 32, 1, 1; cf. the follg. art.

* **sēmĭ-pĕdānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* *A half-foot in size, half a foot long, broad,* etc., Col. 4, 1, 4.

* **sēmĭ-pĕractus,** a, um, *adj.* [perago] *Half-finished:* homo, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 299.

* **sēmĭ-pĕremptus,** a, um, *adj.* [perimo] *Half-destroyed:* jugera, Tert. Carm. de Sodom. 133.

sēmĭ-perfectus, a, um, *adj.* [perficio] **I.** *Half-finished:* opera absolvit, Suet. Calig. 21.—**II.** Trop.: virtutes, *half-perfect, incomplete,* App. Dogm. Plat. 2.

* **sēmĭ-pĕrītus,** a, um, *adj.* *Half-skilled, a sciolist,* coupled with semidoctus, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3.

sēmĭ-persa, ae, *m.* *A half-Persian, half a Persian,* App. Apol. p. 289.

sēmĭ-pes, pĕdis, *m.*: **I.** *A half-foot, half a foot:* **1.** As a measure of length, Cato R. R. 123; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 15; Vitr. 2, 3; Plin. 9. 5, 4; 17, 11, 16; 20, 33.—**2.** *A half-foot* in verse, Var. in Gell. 18, 15, 2; Aus. Ep. 4, 86.—**II.** *Half-lame:* Prud. στεφ. 2, 150.

‡ **sēmĭ-phălārĭca,** ae, *f.* *A small* falarica, in Gell. 10, 25, 2.

* **sēmĭ-piscīna,** ae, *f.* *A small fish-pond,* Var. R. R. 1, 13, 3.

* **sēmĭ-plăcentīnus,** i, *m.* *A half-Placentine, half a Placentine,* Cic. Pis. 6 *fin.*

sēmĭplēne, *adv.,* v. semiplenus, *ad fin.*

sēmĭ-plēnus, a, um, *adj.* *Half-full* (quite class.): naves, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25; cf., scrobes, Col. 5, 5, 4: favi, id. 9, 15, 4; and, vas, Pall. Febr. 32:—stationes, *only half-filled, half-manned,* Liv. 25, 30 *fin.*; cf., legiones, Vell. 2, 80.—* *Adv.,* sēmĭplēne, *Half in full, incompletely, in part:* dicuntur praesentia, Sid. Ep. 4, 22 *med.*

‡ **sēmiplotĭa** soleae dimidiatae appellantur, quibus utebantur in venando, quo planius pedem ponerent, Fest. s. v. PLOTI, p. 128.

* **sēmĭ-pŭella,** ae, *f.* *A half-maiden,* as a designation of the Sirens, who were half girl and half bird, Aus. Idyll. 11, 21.

* **sēmĭ-pullātus,** a, um, *adj.* *Clothed in half-black:* accusatores, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

* **sēmĭ-pŭtātus,** a, um, *adj.* [puto] *Half-pruned:* vitis, Virg. E. 2, 70.

Sĕmīrămis, is or ĭdis, *f.,* Σεμιραμίς: **I.** *The celebrated queen of Assyria, consort and successor of Ninus,* "Just. 1, 1 *sq.*;" Curt. 5, 1 *med.*; Ov. M. 4, 58; Juv. 2, 108: *acc.,* Semiramin, Curt. 7, 6 *med.*: *abl.,* Semirami, Just. 36, 2: Semiramide, id. 1, 1 *fin.*—So Cicero sarcastically calls the profligate A. Gabinius, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9.—**II.** Deriv., **Sĕmīrămĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Semiramis, Semiramian:* S. sanguine cretus Polydaemon, Ov. M. 5, 85: acus, *i. e. Babylonian,* Mart. 8, 28; so, turres, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 162.

sēmĭ-rāsus, a, um, *adj.* [rado] *Half-shaven:* ustor, Catull. 59, 5: homines, App. M. 9, p. 222.

sēmĭ-rĕductus, a, um, *adj.* [reduco] *Half bent back:* Venus, Ov. A. A. 2, 614.

* **sēmĭ-rĕfectus,** a, um, *adj.* [reficio] *Half-repaired:* classis laniata, Ov. Her. 7, 176.

* **sēmĭ-rōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [rodo] *Half-gnawed:* panis, Arn. 6, 202.

sēmĭ-rŏtundus, a, um, *adj.* *Half-round, semicircular* (an Appuleian word): subterraneum, App. M. 11, p. 260: suggestus, id. ib. 5, p. 160.

sēmĭ-rŭtus, a, um, *adj.* [ruo] *Half-pulled down, half overthrown, half-demolished, half-destroyed, half-ruined* (not ante-Aug.; freq. in the historians, esp. in Liv.): murus, Liv. 31, 26; 32, 17: tecta, id. 10, 4; Luc. 1, 24: vallum, Tac. A. 1, 61; castella, Liv. 28, 44; Tac. A. 4, 25: urbs, Liv. 5, 49; 31, 24; Flor. 2, 15, 13: patria, Liv 26, 32, et saep.: telae confuso stamine, *half-torn,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 155.—In the *neutr. plur.*: partim per semiruta partim scalis integros muros transcendere, (* *the half-demolished parts of the wall*), Liv. 36, 24 Drak.; so, semiruta moenium, App. Flor. 2, p. 350.

sēmis, issis (in Vitruv., Front., and Pallad. *indecl.,* e. g. duo semis pedes, Pall. Febr. 9, 10: duobus semis pedibus, id. Jan. 10, 3; 13, 7: diametros octo semis, Vitr. 4, 1: passuum millium et semis, Front. Aquaed. 7), *m.* [semi-as: "*semis* quod *semias,* id est ut dimidium assis," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47 *sq.*; cf. also Prisc. p. 708 P.] *A half, half-unity, a semi-unit* (v. as, *no.* I.), i. e. **I.** In gen. (so very rarely for the usual dimidium): sex domini semissem Africae possidebant, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35; so, patrimonii, Scaev. Dig. 36, 1, 78, § 7: e libertorum defunctorum bonis, Suet. Ner. 32: cum alter semissem, alter universa fratre excluso (sibi vindicaret), Quint. 7, 1, 62: panem semissem ponebat supra torum, Petr. 64, 6.—Far more freq. and quite class., **II.** In partic.: **A.** As a coin: **1.** *Half an* as, *a semi-*as, Var. l. l.; Plin. 33, 3, 13; Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21; Cic. Sest. 25; Liv. Epit. 60: Ascon. in Cic. Pis. 4, p. 9 ed. Orell.—Hence: non semissis homo, *not worth a groat,* i. e. *good for nothing, worthless,* Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 1.—**2.** In the times of the later emperors, as a gold coin, *A half-*aureus, (*containing 59·8 grains of gold, of the present value of 10*s.* 6¾*d.* sterling, or) equal to about a half-ducat, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39.—**B.** As a rate of interest, *One half per cent. a month,* or, acc. to our mode of computation, *six per cent. a year* (cf. bes, triens, *etc.*): semissibus magna copia (pecuniae) est, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2; so, usura multiplicata semissibus, Plin. 14, 4, 6; and, usura semissium, Col. 3, 3, 9 *sq.*; for which also, reversely, semisses usurarum, id. ib. 9; and in apposition, semisses usuras promisit, Scaev. Dig. 22, 1, 13; Paul. ib. 45, 134; Scaev. ib. 46, 3, 102 *fin.*—**C.** As a measure of dimension: **1.** *Half a juger* of land: bina jugera et semisses agri assignati, Liv. 6, 16 *fin.*; cf. Col. 5, 1, 11; and Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178.—**2.** *A half-foot, half a foot:* campestris locus alte duos pedes et semissem infodiendus est, Col. 3, 13, 8; so Vitr. 4, 1, Front. Aquaed. 7; Pall. Jan. 10, 2; 4; 13, 7; Febr. 9, 10, et saep.; Veg. 5, 40, 3; 3, 11, 4.—**D.** Among mathematicians, *The number three,* Vitr. 3, 1; cf. as, *ad fin.*

* **sēmĭ-saucĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Half wounded;* trop.: voluntas, Aug. Conf. 8, 8.

* **sēmĭ-sĕnex,** nis, *m.* *An oldish* or *elderly man,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 53.

* **sēmĭ-sĕpultus,** a, um, *adj.* [sepelio] *Half buried:* ossa, Ov. Her. 1, 55.

* **sēmĭ-sermo,** ōnis, *m.* *A half-speech, a jargon:* barbarus, Hier. Ep. 7, 2.

* **sēmĭ-siccus,** a, um, *adj.* *Half-dry:* thalli, Pall. Febr. 24, 4.

sēmĭ-somnus, a, um, *adj.* [somnus] *Half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy* (quite class.): Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 22; Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1, so id. Verr. 2, 5, 36 Zumpt *N. cr.*; Sall. J. 21, 2; Liv. 9, 24; 37; 25, 39 Drak.; 30, 5 *fin.*; 37, 20; 40, 15; Tac. A. 1, 51; 4, 25, id. Hist. 5, 22: sopor, Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 124: cor, Phaedr. 4, 14, 13.

sēmĭ-sŏnans, antis, *adj.* [sono] *Half-sounding, semi-vocal:* litera, *i. e. a semi-vowel,* App. de Mundo, 16, 29; Terent. de Carm. her. p. 2406 P.

* **sēmĭ-sōpītus,** a, um, *adj.* [sopio] *Half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy* (for the class. semisomnus): App. M. 1, p. 109.

* **sēmĭ-sŏpōrus,** a, um, *adj.* [sopor] *Half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy* (for the class. semisomnus), Sid. Carm. 11, 59.

sēmĭ-spătha, ae, *f.* *A little* spatha. Veg. Mil. 2, 15; 16.

sēmissālis, e, *adj.* [semis] *Of* or *belonging to a half*-as: usurae, *i. e. a half-*as *a month* (six per cent. a year), Ulp. Dig. 50, 12, 10.

sēmissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a half*-as: coheres, *i. e. who inherits one half,* Flor. Dig. 30, 1, 116.

(* **semissis,** is, *m.*, i. q. semis; semissis quod semiae, id est dimidium assis, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47 *sq.* ed. Bip. p. 47, *al. leg.* semis, q. v.)

sēmisso, are, *v. a.* [semis, *no.* II., C, 2] *To fire* or *cauterize one half* of a horse's foot: pedes equorum, Veg. 1, 26, 4; 2, 10, 9.

sēmĭ-sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Half bent backward, half-supine* (a poet. word): Ov. A. A. 3, 788; so id. Am. 1, 14, 20; id. Her. 10, 10; Mart. 6, 35.

sēmĭta, ae, *f.* *A narrow way, a path, foot-path, lane, by-way,* etc. (different from via, a highway; v. the follg.): "qua ibant, ab itu *iter* appellarunt; qua id anguste, *semita* ut *semiter*, dictum," Var. L. L. 5, 6, 10. — **I.** Lit. (freq. and quite class.): angustissimae semitae, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; cf. Mart. 7, 61: aut viam aut semitam monstrare, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 30; id. Trin. 2, 4, 80; cf. id. Curc. 2, 3, 8; Sen. Ep. 64 *fin.*: omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 2; so opp. to via, id. ib. 7, 8, 3; Liv. 44, 43: semita angusta et ardua, id. 9, 24: ut Oresti nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic. Off. 2, 17; Suet. Ner. 48, et saep.; Enn. Ann. 1, 48: rara per occultos lucebat semita calles, Virg. A. 9, 382: qua jacet Herculeis semita litoribus, *the narrow way,* Prop. 1, 11, 2, et saep.—In an obscene equivoque: Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 36; cf., vulgi, Prop. 2, 23, 1.—Proverb.: qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Enn. in Cic. de Div. 1, 58; and, de via in semitam degredi, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 40.

B. Transf., of other ways or paths (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): formicae praedam convectant calle angusto ... opere omnis semita fervet, Virg. A. 4, 407; so of the same: Plin. 11, 30, 36: Phryxi qua semita jungi Europamque Asiamque vetat, Stat. Ach. 1, 409; cf. Val. Fl. 4, 420: velox Lunae pigraque Saturni, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 438: humida Iridis, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 99: aratri, id. de Apono, 25: arteriae, id est spiritus semitae, Plin. 11, 37, 88.

II. Trop. (rarely, but quite class.): locuples et speciosa vult esse eloquentia .. feratur ergo non semitis, sed campis: non uti fontes angustis fistulis colliguntur, sed ut latissimi amnes totis vallibus fluat ac sibi viam, si quando non acceperit, faciat, Quint. 5, 14, 31; so Phaedr. 3, prol. 38: jam intelligetis, hanc pecuniam, quae via modo visa est exire ab isto, eandem semita revertisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23: secretum iter et fallentis semita vitae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103; cf., semita certe Tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae, Juv. 10, 364.

* **sēmĭ-tactus,** a, um, *adj.* [tango] *Half-touched*: Mart. 6, 74.

* **sēmĭtālis,** e, *adj.* [semita] *Of* or *belonging to foot-paths* or *by-ways*: dei, *whose statues are placed in by-ways,* ἐνόδιοι, Virg. Catal. 8, 20.

* **sēmĭtārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to lanes* or *by-ways*: moechi, Catull. 37, 16.

* **sēmĭtātim,** *adv.* [id.] *Through by-ways*: semitatim fugere, Titin. in Charis. p. 194 P.

sēmĭ-tectus, a, um, *adj.* [tego] *Half-covered* (a post-Aug. word): nudis scapulis aut semitectis, Sen. Vit. beat. 25: capuli, App. M. 4, p. 150: femora (Dianae), Arn. 6, 209: exercitus, Amm. 19, 11 *fin.*

* **sēmĭ-tŏnĭum,** i, *n.* [tonus] *A half-tone, semitone,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *fin.*

* **sēmĭ-tractātus,** a, um, *adj.* [tracto] *Half-treated*: materia, Tert. Fug. in persec. 1.

* **sēmĭ-trĕpĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* *Half-trembling*: App. M. 7, p. 191.

sēmĭ-trītus, a, um, *adj.* [tero] *Half-thrashed*: frumenta, Col. 1, 6, 24; Pall. 1, 36, 2.

sēmĭ-ustŭlo (also written semustulo and semiustilo; v. Beier, Cic. Orat. pro Tull. p. 33, a; Cod. Erf. has in Cic. Mil. 13, semiustil.), atum, 1. (occurring only in the *Part. perf.* and *fut.*) *v. a.* *To half burn* (quite class.): infelicissimis lignis semiustulatus, Cic. Mil. 13; id. Phil. 2, 36, 91: semiustulatus effugit, id. Tull. 18; Var. in Non. 263, 21: corpus in amphitheatro semiustulandum, Suet. Tib. 75 *fin.* Cf. the follg. art.

sēmĭ-ustus (also written semustus; cf. Drak. Liv. 27, 1 *fin.*), a, um, *adj.* [uro] *Half-burned* (not ante-Aug.; but cf. the follg. art.): **I.** Lit.: Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus, Virg. A. 3, 578; so id. ib. 5, 697; Ov. F. 4, 167; Sil. 3, 16; Stat. Th. 12, 439, et al.; Liv. 26, 27; 31, 30; Vell. 2, 119 *fin.*; Tac. A. 15, 40; Suet. Dom. 15, et al. — * **II.** Trop.: se populare incendium priore consulatu semiustum effugisse, Liv. 22, 40.

* **sēmĭ-vĭētus,** a, um, *adj.* *Half-shriveled, half-withered*: uvae, Col. 12, 16, 3.

sēmĭ-vĭr, i, *m, adj.* *A half-man,* i. q. semihomo and semimas (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** *Half man and half beast,* e. g. the Centaur Chiron, Ov. F. 5, 380; the Minotaur, id. A. A. 2, 24, cf., semibos; Nessus, id. Her. 9, 141.—**B.** *A hermaphrodite,* Ov. M. 4, 386; Plin. 11, 49, 110.-

II. Transf., *Gelded, castrated, emasculated*: * **A.** Lit., of a priest of Cybele (cf. semimas), Juv. 6, 513.—More freq., **B.** Trop., *Unmanly, womanish, effeminate*: et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, Virg. A. 4, 215; so, Phryx, id. ib. 12, 99. So esp. of debauchees: qui tam atrocem caedem pertinere ad illos semiviros crederent (for which, just before, molles and obscoeni viri), Liv. 33, 28; so, impure ac semivir, Luc. 8, 552; cf. Cort. *ad loc.*

sēmĭ-vīvus, a, um, *adj.* *Half-alive, half-dead, almost dead* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ibi hominem fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17; so id. Att. 7, 2 *fin.*; id. Pis. 14; Sen. Brev. V. 13; Nep. Eum. 4 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: quum erat reclamatum semivivis mercenariorum vocibus, *with half-expiring words,* Cic. Sest. 59, 126.

sēmĭ-vŏcālĭs, e, *adj.*: **I.** *Half-sounding, half-talking, semi-vocal*: instrumentum rusticum, *i. e. cattle* (distinguished from vocale, slaves, and mutum, i. e. carts), Var. R. R. 1, 17, 1. In like manner, signum militare, *i. e. horns, trumpets,* etc. (distinguished from vocale, words, and mutum, banners), Veg. Mil. 3, 5.—**II.** In grammar, *A semivowel* (of which there were, acc. to the old grammarians, the follg. seven: f, l, m, n, r, s, x), Quint. 1, 4, 6; 1, 7, 14; Prisc. p. 540 *sq.* P.; 564 ib., et mult. al.

* **sēmĭ-vŏlucris,** e, *adj.* *Half-winged*: puellae, *i. e. the Sirens,* Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

* **sēmĭ-zōnārĭus,** ii, *m.* *A maker of small girdles,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42; cf. semicinctium.

Semnŏnes (collat. form, Senones, Vell. 2, 106, 2. Gr. Σέμνωνες, Strab.; Σέμνονες, Ptol.), um, *m.* *A people of Northern Germany,* in the territory of the modern *Brandenburg,* Tac. G. 39; id. Ann. 2, 45; Vell. l. l.; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 331.

Sēmo, ōnis, *m.* [prob. from sēmen] *An ancient god that presided over the crops*: SEMVNIS ALTERNEI ADVOCAPIT CONCTOS, song of the Fratres Arvales in Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2270; v. in Append. I., 36. As *An epithet of Sancus,* Ov. F. 6, 214; Liv. 8, 20. Cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 41; 2, p. 47 and 146.

sēmŏdĭālis, e, *adj.* [semodius] *Containing a half-peck*: placenta, Cato R. R. 76, 5: olla, Marc. Empir. 16 *med.*

sē-mŏdĭus, ii, *m.* [semi-] *A half-peck,* Cato R. R. 11, 3; Col. 2, 10 *fin.*; 6, 3, 5; Mart. 7, 53; Juv. 14, 67.

Sēmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [semen, cf. Semo] *A goddess of the Romans that presided over the crops,* Macr. S. 1, 16; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 43, and 2, p. 131.

sēmōte, *adv.*, v. semoveo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

sēmōtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from semoveo.

sē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a.* *To move apart, to put aside, separate* (rarely, but quite class.): * **I.** Lit.: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 50: qui ante voce praeconis a liberis semovebantur, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 12 *fin.* —**II.** Trop.: Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est, Cic. Acad. 1, 9, 34; so id. Fin. 2, 13: te a curis, Lucr. 1, 46; for which, also, curâ metuque, id. 2, 19: egestatem ab dulci vita, id. 3, 66: verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: voluptatem semovendam esse, id. Fin. 5, 8.—Hence

sēmōtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Remote, distant* **A.** Lit.: colloquium petunt semoto a militibus loco, *Caes. B. C. 1, 84, 1: munitiones semotarum partium, Auct. B. Alex. 2, 3; Lucr. 5, 579; id. 4, 289: terris semota, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 21: semoti prius tarda necessitas Leti corripuit gradum, id. Od. 1, 3, 32.—**B.** Trop.: omnis divum natura Semota a nostris rebus sejunctaque longe, *remote, different, distinct,* Lucr. 2, 648; cf. in the *Comp.*: quo nihil a sapientis ratione semotius, Lact. 5, 15 *med.*: ut eorum disputationes et arcana semotae dictionis peritus exciperem, *i. e. of their familiar conversation,* Tac. Or. 2.—**Adv.*, sēmōte, *Separately, apart,* Marc. Empir. 20.

semper, *adv.* [perh. ἀμπερές sibilated] *Ever, always, at all times, forever*: **I.** In gen.: Cato in Gell. 16, 1 *fin.*: locus hic apud nos semper liber est, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 49: semper occant priusquam sarriunt rustici, id. Capt. 3, 5, 5; cf., sat habet fa vitorum semper, qui recte facit, Plaut. Am. prol. 79: quod improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, semper iis ante oculos judicia et supplicia versentur: nullum autem emolumentum esse tantum, semper ut timeas, semper ut adesse, semper ut impendere aliquam poenam putes, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: quod semper movetur, aeternum est, id. ib. 6, 25; id. Tusc. 1, 23; id. Rep. 2, 4: curavit (Servius Tullius), quod semper in re publica tenendum est, ne, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 22; id. ib. 3, 14, et saep.:—sibi exortam semper florentis Homeri Commemorat speciem (the Gr. ἀειθαλής), Lucr. 1, 125; cf., quod Graeci aigleucos (ἀειγλεῦκος) vocant, hoc est semper mustum, Plin. 14, 9, 11 (but a purely adjectival use of semper, like the Gr. ἀεὶ, can not be shown in Lat.): Liv. 9, 38: si umquam dubitatum est, utrum tribuni plebis vestra an sua causa seditionum semper auctores fuerint, id. 5, 3 Drak.; for which also, without esse (hence apparently adject.): Hasdrubal pacis semper auctor, id. 30, 42; cf., adversus Sidicinos sumerent arma, suos semper hostes, id. 8, 1 *fin.*—To strengthen the signif., joined with quotidie, perenne, assidue, *etc.* (as in Greek, ἀεὶ καθ' ἡμέραν, συνεχές, *etc.*; v. Passow, under ἀεί): ea mihi quotidie Aut ture aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, Plaut. Aul. prol. 24; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 7: lucrum ut perenne vobis semper suppetat, Plaut. Am. prol. 14; and, ne semper servus currens, iratus senex, *etc.* ... assidue agendi sint mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 39; so, coupled with assiduus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 51; Ov. F. 4, 686: ibi semper omne vitae spatium famula fuit, Catull. 63, 90: semper et ubique, Quint. 1, 1, 29; so id. 3, 9, 5; Petr. 99; Suet. Aug. 90; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 14.—**II.** Of continuance within a definite time: ego illum antehac hominem semper sum frugi ratus, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 11; cf. id. Aul. 2, 2, 39; and, quibus studiis semper fueris, tenemus, Cic. Rep. 1, 23: rex Creo vigiles nocturnos singulos semper locat, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 195:—horresco semper, ubi pultare hasce (fores) occipio miscr, *always, every time,* Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 24: id et tum factum esse et certis temporibus semper futurum, Cic. Rep. 1, 5, et saep.

* **semper-flōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [flos] i. q. sempervivum, *Ever-green, houseleek,* App. Herb. 123.

semper-vīvus, a, um, *adj.* *Ever-living*: res (Spiritus sanctus), Prud. Hamart. 164: — herba, *the plant called also* aizoon, *ever-green, houseleek,* App. Herb. 123; also, *absol.*, semperviva, ae, *f.*, Pall. 1, 35, 3; and in analogy with aizoon (Gr. ἀείζωον), in the *neutr.*, sempervivum, Plin. 25, 13, 102.

sempĭterne, *adv.*, v. sempiternus, *ad fin.*, *no.* c.

sempĭternĭtas, ātis *f.* [sempiternus] *Perpetuity, eternal duration, eternity* (post-class.): stabilis mundi, App. Trism

p. 94; so Claud. Mamert. de Stat. an. 1, 3; 2, 1.

sempiterno, *adv.*, v. sempiternus, *ad fin.*, *no.* b.

sempĭternus, a, um, *adj.* [semper; like hesternus and aeternus, from heri and aevum] *Everlasting, ever-during, perpetual, continual, imperishable, eternal, sempiternal* (cf. aeternus, *ad init.*) (very freq. and quite class.): fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 6, 24 *fin.*; cf. id. N. D. 12, 29: immortalis memoria et sempiterna, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 15: deorum vita sempiterna, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 3; cf., aevo sempiterno frui, Cic. Rep. 6, 13: ignes, id. ib. 6, 15; cf., cursus stellarum, id. ib. 6, 17: gratias agere sempiternas, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 84: amicus, id. Most. 1, 3, 90; id. Pers. 1, 1, 36; cf., verae amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 9, 32; so, hiemes, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 4: ignis Vestae, Cic. Cat. 4, 9: documentum Persarum sceleris, id. Rep. 3, 9: memoria amicitiae nostrae, id. Lael. 4, 15: odia, id. ib. 10 *fin.*: consilium senatus, id. Sest. 65, 137: potentia, Tac. A. 3, 30, et saep.: nihil umquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo volutare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; id. Rab. perd. 10, 29.—*Adv.*, in three forms (neither Ciceronian), *Always, perpetually*: * **a.** sempĭternum: Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 26.—**b.** sempĭterno: Cato in Charis. p. 194 P.: s. permanet ea materia, Vitr. 1, 5; Sol. 35.—* **c.** sempĭterne: Pac. in Non. 170, 20.

Semprōnĭus, a, um. *A Roman gentile name*, of whom the most celebrated are Ti. and C. Sempronius Gracchus, after whom are named the leges Semproniae (agrariae, frumentariae, de capite civium Romanorum, *etc.*); v. Index Leg. in Orell. Onomast. III. p. 261 *sq.*; and, Sempronia Horrea, *a place where, by a law of C. Gracchus, the public corn was stored*, acc. to Fest. p. 238.—In the *fem.*, Sempronia, ae, *Wife of D. Junius Brutus, and sharer in Catiline's conspiracy*, Sall. C. 25 and 40, 5.—**II.** Deriv., **Semprōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Sempronius, Sempronian*: senatusconsultum, *introduced by C. Sempronius Rufus*, Cic. Fam. 12, 29, 2: clades, *suffered by the consul C. Sempronius Atratinus*, Liv. 4, 43.

sēm-uncĭa, ae, *f.* [semi: "*semuncia* quod dimidia pars unciae," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47] *A half-ounce*, i. e. *the twenty-fourth part of an* as: **I.** In gen., *A twenty-fourth part* of any whole: facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecinam, Cic. Caecin. 6 *fin.*—Hence, transf., for *A trifle*: bona ejus propter alieni aeris magnitudinem semuncia venierunt, *for a trifling sum*, qs. *for a mere song*, Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. *fin.*, p. 54 ed. Orell.: semuncia recti, Pers. 5, 121.—**II.** In partic., of weight, *The twenty-fourth of a pound*: semuncia auri, Liv. 34, 1; so Col. 12, 59, 5; 2, 21, 2. As a measure of dimension, *The twenty-fourth of a juger*, Col. 5, 1, 10; 5, 2, 4.—**B.** *A domestic utensil* of unknown capacity, Cato R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4.

* **sēmuncĭālis,** e, *adj.* [semuncia] *Amounting to a half-ounce*: asses, *the twenty-fourth part of a pound in weight*, Plin. 33, 3, 13.

* **sēmuncĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [semuncia] *Amounting to a half-ounce* (*one twenty-fourth of an* as): semunciarium tantum ex unciario fenus factum, *one twenty-fourth per cent.* a month, or, acc. to our mode of computation, *one half per cent. a year*, Liv. 7, 27.

Semurĭum, ii, *n.* *A field near Rome, where was a temple of Apollo*, Cic. Phil. 6, 5; Macr. S. 1, 10.

sēmustus, a, um, v. semiustus.

Sēna, ae, *f.*: **I.** *A town on the coast of Umbria, where Hasdrubal was defeated by M. Livius Salinator* (547 A.U.C.), now *Sinigaglia*, Liv. 27, 46 *sq.*; Eutr. 3, 10.—Near it was a river of the same name, Sil. 8, 455; 15, 555; Luc. 2, 407.—**II.** Deriv., **Sēnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sena*: populus, Liv. 27, 38: proelium, *in which Hasdrubal was defeated*, Cic. Brut. 18 *fin.*

sĕnācŭlum, i, *n.* [senatus] *One of the council-halls of the Senate at Rome.* "*senaculum* supra Graecostasim, ubi aedis Concordiae et basilica Opimia. Senaculum vocatum, ubi senatus aut ubi seniores consisterent, dictum ut *gerusia* apud Graecos," Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43. So Val. Max. 2, 2, 6. Later, in gen., for any *council-hall of the Senate* (including the curiae): "senacula tria fuisse Romae, in quibus senatus haberi solitus sit, memoriae prodidit Nicostratus," *etc.*, Fest. p. 265.

* **sēnārĭŏlus,** i, *m.* [senarius] *A little, insignificant* senarius, or *verse of six feet*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23.

sēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [seni] **I.** *Consisting of six each*: fistula, *six quarter-digits* (quadrantes) *in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 25: numerus, *the number six*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.—**II.** In partic., versus, *A verse consisting of six feet* (usually iambics), Quint. 9, 4, 125; Phaedr. 1, prol. 2; more freq. *absol.*, senarius, ii, *m.*, Cic. Or. 55, 184; 56, 189; Quint. 9, 4, 72; 140, et al.

sĕnātor, ōris, *m.* [senex] *A member of the Senate, a senator* of Rome: huic (senatori) jussa tria sunt: ut assit, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 3, 18; so in the *sing.*: id. de Or. 1, 49, 215; id. Cluent. 56, 154; Quint. 11, 1, 36; 43; Hor. S. 1, 6, 77; 110, et al.; in the *plur.*: Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; id. de Or. 1, 2 *fin.*; Caes. B. C. 1, 17, 3; Liv. 36, 3, et al. Out of Rome: of the Nervii, Caes. B. G. 2, 28, 2; so of the senators of the Rhodians, Cic. Rep. 3, 35; of the Macedonians, called by themselves synedri, Liv. 45, 32, et saep.

sĕnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [senator] *Of* or *belonging to a senator, senatorial*: cujus aetas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 21; cf., ordo, Caes. B. C. 1, 23, 2; 3, 33, 1; Cic. Fl. 18, 43: dignitas, Suet. Claud. 24; and, locus, Gell. 12, 1: subsellia, Cic. Corn. 1, p. 449, ed. Orell.: consilium, *the deliberations of the Senate*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2: munera, id. Tusc. 1, 1; Suet. Aug. 35: literae, *speeches made in the Senate*, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 3: album, Tac. A. 4, 42 *fin.*: aetas, Gell. 14, 8, et saep.: quid tam civile, tam senatorium, quam illud, *etc.*, Plin. Pan. 2, 7.—Subst., senatorius, ii, *m.*, *A senator*, Sall. de Rep. ord. 2, 11 *fin.*, p. 277 ed. Gerl.

sĕnātus, ūs (*gen.*, senati, Plaut. Casin. 3, 2, 6; id. Epid. 2, 2, 5; Sisenn. in Non. 484, 18; Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 5, 19; also cited in Charis. p. 116 P.; Sall. C. 30, 3; 36, 5; 53, 1, acc. to the statement of Non. 484, 15; Charis. p. 10 P.; and Don. Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 21; and Prisc. p. 712 P.; id. fragm. ap. Don. Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 28; also Cic. Fam. 2, 7 *fin.*, acc. to the pr. man. of the Cod. Medic. Cf. Quint. 1, 6, 27. Another form of the *gen.*, senatuis, C. Fann. in Charis. p. 116 P.; Sisenn. in Non. 484, 19; also, as it seems, Var. ib., yet the passage itself is wanting. In a fuller orthogr., SENATVOS, S. C. de Bacch.), *m.* [senex; like γερουσία from γέρων; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 28; and v. in the follg., id. de Sen. 6, 19] *The council of the elders, the Senate*, the supreme council in Rome, concerning whose origin, constitution, powers, *etc.*, v. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 375 *sq.*; Adam's Alterth. 1, p. 2 *sq.*; Creuz. Antiqu. p. 147 *sq.* (* Smith's Dict. Antiqq. sub voce), and the authors there cited: "quae (consilium, ratio, sententia) nisi essent in senibus, non summum consilium majores nostri appellassent *senatum.* Apud Lacedaemonios quidem ii, qui amplissimum magistratum gerunt, ut sunt sic etiam nominantur *senes*," Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: Romuli senatus, qui constabat ex optimatibus, id. Rep. 2, 12: (Majores nostri) senatum rei publicae custodem collocaverunt, id. Sest. 65 *fin.*; cf., senatus rem publicam tenuit, ut pleraque senatus auctoritate gererentur, id. Rep. 2, 32: ut potentia senatus atque auctoritas minueretur, id. ib. 2, 34; cf., cum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, id. Leg. 3, 12, 28: nec per senatum solvi hac lege possumus, id. Rep. 3, 22: senatus (senati, senatuis, v. supra) consultum, *a decree of the Senate*; v. consulo, *Pa.*, *no.* III.: senatus auctoritas, the same; v. auctoritas, *no.* 4: censuit senatus, *the Senate resolved*; v. censeo, *no.* 3, b; cf. also, decerno, *no.* I., A; and decretum, p. 417:—senatum convocare, Cic. Sull. 23, 65; so id. Cat. 2, 6 Orell. *N. cr.*; cf., senatus est continuo convocatus frequensque convenit, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3; and with this cf., senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, id. de Or. 3, 1, 2. So, too, vocare senatum, Liv. 3, 38; and, cito cogere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 3; Suet. Caes. 16; Tib. 23: habere senatum, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1; so id. Qu. Fr. 2, 13, 3; Suet. Aug. 29; and, agere, id. Caes. 88; id. Aug. 35: eo die non fuit senatus, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: eodem die Tyriis (legatis) est senatus datus frequens, *i. e. gave audience*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2 *sq.*; so, dare senatum (legatis), Sall. J. 13 *fin.*; Liv. 41, 6, et saep.: senatu dimisso, Cic. Lael. 3, 12; so, dimittere senatum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65; and, mittere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1:—multa ejus (Catonis) et in senatu et in foro vel provisa prudenter vel acta constanter ferebantur, *in the meetings of the Senate*, id. Lael. 2, 6; cf., (Catilina) etiam in senatum venit, id. Cat. 1, 1, 2; so, ad senatum adduci, in senatu poni, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 50; ad senatum in Capitolio stare, Cic. Acad. 2, 45: in senatu sedere, *to sit among the senators, on the senatorial seats* (in the theatre), Suet. Claud. 25 *fin.*; cf., in orchestram senatumque descendit, id. Ner. 12: in senatum venire, *to become a senator*, Cic. Fl. 18: de senatu cooptando, *nominating, electing*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 49; Liv. 23, 3: senatum deinde censores legerunt: M. Aemilius Lepidus princeps ab tertiis jam censoribus lectus: septem e senatu ejecti sunt, *chosen . . . expelled*, id. 43, 15; v. 1. lego and ejicio.—Also of the *Senate* of other nations: senatus (Gaditanus), Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2: Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 6: Venetorum, id. ib. 3, 16 *fin.*, et saep.

II. Trop., *A council*, i. e. *consultation* (only in Plaut.): Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 56; so id. Most. 3, 1, 158; 5, 1, 8.

sĕnātusconsultum, i, v. consulo, *Pa.*, *no.* III.

Sĕnĕca, ae, *m.* *A surname* (cognomen) *in the* gens Annaea. The most famous are: **I.** M. Annaeus Seneca, *A native of Corduba* (in Hispania Baetica), *a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius*, whose writings (Controversiae and Suasoriae) are now extant only in fragments; cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 263.—**II.** His son, L. Annaeus Seneca, *A Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero*; of whom are extant philosophical treatises, letters, and a satire upon the Emperor Claudius (Apocolocyntosis); cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 307 *sq.*—**III.** The extant tragedies attributed to a Seneca belong, most prob., to a later period.

1. sĕnĕcĭo, ōnis, *m.* [senex] **I.** *An old man*: Afran. in Prisc. p. 618 P.—**II.** Senecio, onis, *A Roman surname*, Tac. Agr. 2; 45; id. Ann. 13, 12; 15, 50; 56 *sq.*

2. sĕnĕcĭo, ōnis, *m.* *A plant, called also* erigeron, *groundsel*, Plin. 25, 13, 106.

senecta, ae, v. 1. senectus, *no.* II.

1. sĕnectus, a, um, *adj.* [senex] *Aged, very old* (as an *adj.* very rare, and mostly post-class.): senecta aetas, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 12; so id. Trin. 1, 2, 5; id. Aul. 2, 2, 75; id. Casin. 2, 3, 23; 41; id. Merc. 5, 4, 25; Lucr. 5, 884; 894: membris exire senectis, id. 3, 773: corpus, Sall. Hist. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 869.—But very freq. (though for the most part only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.), **II.** *Subst.*, senecta, ae, *f.*, *Old age, extreme age, senility* (for which, quite class., senectus): prospiciendum ergo in senecta: nunc adolescentia est, Lucil. in Non. 492, 23; so Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 60 (*opp.* aetatula); id. Mil. 3, 1, 29; * Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31; Caecil. in Cic. de Sen. 8; Lucr. 4, 1252; Catull. 64, 217; Tib. 1, 4, 31; 1, 8, 42; 1, 10, 40, et al.: Prop. 1, 19, 17; 2, 13, 47; 3, 5, 24; 3, 9, 15; Virg. G. 1, 186; 3, 96; id. Aen. 6, 114, et al.; Hor. Od. 1, 31, 19; 2, 6, 6; 2, 14, 2: id. Ep. 2, 2, 211; Ov. M. 3, 347; 6, 37; 500; 675, et saep. et al.: in senecta, Var. L. L. 5, 1, 4; so in prose, Petr. 132, 10; Plin. 7, 50, 51; 8, 32, 50; 16, 27, 51, et saep.; Tac. A. 3, 23; 55; 4, 41; 58 *fin.*; 13, 33; 14, 65, et al.; Suet. Aug. 79; id. Ner. 40; id. Galb. 4, 17; id. Gramm. 11.—**B.** In the elder Pliny, concr. (i. q. 2. senectus, *no.* II.), *The old skin, slough*, of a serpent, cast off annually: serpentes senectam exuendo, *etc.*, Plin. 20, 23, 95; so id. 28, 11, 48; 30, 8, 22.

2. sĕnectus, ūtis, *f.* [senex] **I.** *Old age, extreme age, senility* (very freq. and quite class.; occurs only in the *sing.*): adolescentia (tua) senectuti dedecoramentum (fuit), senectus rei publicae flagitium, C. Gracch. in Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 4; cf., quasi qui adolescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, Cic. Top. 7 *fin.*: ut in Catone majore, qui est scriptus ad te de senectute . . . ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, sic, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 1, 4, *sq.*; cf. id. de Senect. 1 *sq.* So Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 3; id. Stich. 4, 1, 62; id. Trin. 2, 3, 7; Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 16; id. Ad. 5, 3, 47; id. Hec. 1, 2, 44, et al.; Caecil. in Cic. de Sen. 8; Lucr. 1, 415; Cic. Rep. 1, 3; 5, 8; id. Fin. 5, 11, 32; id. de Or. 1, 60, 255, et saep.; Catull. 108, 1; Tib. 2, 2, 19; Virg. G. 3, 67; id. Aen. 5, 416; 6, 275; 304, et al. et saep. Poet.: dum virent genua, Et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus, *the moroseness of old age*, Hor. Epod. 13, 5.—Of speech only trop., and hence with *quasi:* quum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret haberetque suam quandam maturitatem et quasi senectutem, Cic. Brut. 2, 8. And so of inanimate things (for vetustas) only poet. and very rarely: vos (tabellae) cariosa senectus Rodat, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 29: vini veteris, Juv. 5, 34; 13, 214. —Proverb., aquilae senectus, v. aquila.—**II.** Concr., *The old skin, slough*, cast off yearly by serpents and other animals: Theophrastus auctor est, anguis modo et stelliones senectutem exuere eamque protinus devorare, Plin. 8, 31, 49; so id. 9, 30, 50; 30, 7, 19; id. ib. 9, 23 *fin.*; cf. also, senecta, *no.* B.

Sēnensis, e, v. Sena, *no.* II.

sĕnĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To be old* (exceedingly rare; perh. only in the follg. examples): **I.** Lit.: quamquam aetas senet, Pac. in Prisc. p. 887; Catull. 4, 26.—**II.** Transf., *To be weak, feeble:* corpus meum tali maerore, errore, macore senet, Pac. in Non. 137, 1; coupled with languere, Att. in Prisc. p. 887 P.

sĕnesco, nŭi, 3. (*Part. fut.*, senescendi homines, Var. L. L. 6, 2, 54 Müll. *N. cr.*) *v. inch. n.* *To grow old, become aged; to grow hoary:* **I.** Lit.: (so very rarely): ita sensim aetas senescit, Cic. de Sen. 11 *fin.*; cf., tempora labuntur tacitisque senescimus annis, Ov. F. 6, 771: senescente jam Graecia, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: solve senescentem mature equum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: arbores senescunt, Plin. 16, 27, 50, et saep. —In the *perf.*: avus (Augusti) tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug. 2.—In the *Part. fut.*: *seclum* dictum a sene, quod longissimum spatium senescendorum hominum id putarant, vulg. for senescentium, Var. L. L. 6, 2, 54 Müll. *N. cr.*

II. Transf.: ***A.** In Quint. for the usual consenescere, *To grow old* or *gray* in an occupation, *etc.*, i. e. *to linger too long* over it: inani circa voces studio senescunt, Quint. 8 prooem. § 18.

B. (causa pro effectu) *To decay* or *diminish* in strength; *to grow weak, feeble,* or *powerless; to waste away, fall off, wane, decline*, etc. (the prevailing signif. of the word in prose and poetry; cf., in like manner, consenesco): **1.** Of living subjects (thus, a favorite expression of Livy; perh. not in Cic., but cf. consenesco, *no.* II., 2): Hannibalem jam et fama senescere et viribus, Liv. 29, 3 *fin.*; cf. of the same, id. 22, 39: otio senescere, id. 25, 7: non esse cum aegro senescendum, id. 21, 53: diis hominibusque accusandis senescere, *to pine away*, id. 5, 43 Drak.; cf., amore senescit habendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85 Schmid:—ne (agni) desiderio senescant, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 17; so of doves, Col. 8, 8, 4.

2. Of things: quaedam faciunda in agris potius crescente luna quam senescente, *in the waning of the moon*, Var. R. R. 1, 37, 1; so, luna, *opp.* crescens, Cic. N. D. 2, 37 *fin.*; Plin. 2, 9, 6; cf., arbores hiemali tempore cum luna simul senescentes, Cic. de Div. 2, 14, 33; and, nunc pleno orbe, nunc senescente (*al.* senescentem) exiguo cornu fulgere lunam, Liv. 44, 37. So, s. ager continua messe, *becomes exhausted, worn out*, Ov. A. A. 3, 82: prata, Plin. 18, 28, 67: uniones, *i. e. grow pale* or *dim*, id. 9, 35, 56; cf., smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18: caseus in salem, *grows salt with age*, id. 11, 42, 97: coma, *falls out*, Domit. in Suet. Dom. 18 *fin.*: monumenta virum, *decay* (coupled with delapsa), Lucr. 5, 313, et saep.: mensis senescens, *drawing to an end, closing*, Var. L. L. 6, 2, 54; so, hiems, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49:—oratorum laus senescit, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; cf., ut laus senescens, id. de Or. 2, 2, 7: senescere civitatem otio, Liv. 1, 22: omnia orta occidunt et aucta senescunt, Sall. J. 2, 3; so, omnia, id. ib. 35, 3: vires, id. Hist. fragm. 3, 22, p. 235 ed. Gerl.; Liv. 9, 27: bellum, id. 28, 36; 30, 19: pugna, id. 5, 21: morbus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: fama, Liv. 27, 20; Tac. H. 2, 24; cf., rumores, id. Ann. 2, 77: consilia, Liv. 35, 12: vitia (*opp.* maturescente virtute), id. 3, 12; cf., socordia, Tac. A. 1, 9: invidia, Liv. 29, 22: fortuna (*opp.* florere), Vell. 2, 11 *fin.*: amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 594.

sĕnex, senis (*nom.* and *acc.* of the *neutr. plur.* in the *Posit.* and of the *neutr. sing.* in the *Comp.* do not occur. Orig. *gen.*, sĕnĭcis, Plaut. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P), *adj.* [contr. from senicus, from seneo; cf. senica, senecio] (*Comp.*, senior) *Old, aged, advanced in years;* and, subst., *an aged person, an old man, old woman* (from the latter half of the fortieth year onward; see below the passages from Gell. 10, 28, and from Liv. 30, 30); (* acc. to Georges, senex is *a person over* 60 *years of age;* senior, *one from* 45 *to* 60, although senex was also sometimes used hyperbolically of persons from 45 to 60): **a.** As adject.: (paterfamilias) vendat boves vetulos, plostrum vetus, ferramenta vetera, servum senem, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 2 *fin.*: hic est vetus, vietus, veternosus, senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: nam vere pusus tu, tua amica senex, Papin. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 4. So, cervi, id. A. A. 3, 78: latrans, Phaedr. 5, 10, 7: porci, Juv. 6, 159: cygni, Mart. 5, 37: mulli, id. 10, 30: Bacchus (*i. e.* vinum), id. 13, 23; cf. of the same, auctumni, id. 3, 58: Damascena (pruna), id. 5, 18, et saep.: admodum senex, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10: nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, id. ib. 7, 24:—qua senex tabescit dies, *i. e. far advanced, drawing to a close*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 8; so, nomen Nostra tuum senibus loqueretur pagina seclis, *in later ages*, Virg. Cir. 40.—In the *Comp.*: grandior seniorque, Lucr. 3, 968: Cato, quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, Cic. Lael. 1, 5: quae vis senior est quam, *etc.*, id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: corpora seniora, Cels. 5, 28, 4. So, anni, Ov. M. 15, 470: dens, Mart. 9, 58: cadus, id. 9, 94, et saep.:—senior ut ita dicam, quam illa aetas ferebat, oratio, Cic. Brut. 43, 160.

b. Subst.: ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, sic, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 1, 5: quos ait Caecilius *comicos stultos senes*, etc. . . . ut petulantia magis est adolescentium quam senum . . . sic ista senilis stultitia senum levium est . . . Appius et caecus et senex, *etc.* . . . senem, in quo est adolescentis aliquid, probo, *etc.*, id. de Sen. 11, 36 *sq.*: senem in patriam revertentem, unde puer profectus sum (the words of Hannibal, who was not yet fifty years of age), Liv. 30, 30: mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19; cf., haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, id. Ep. 1, 1, 55; and, aeque neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit, id. ib. 26: ter aevo functus senex, *i. e. Nestor*, id. Od. 2, 9, 14: tun' capite cano amas, senex nequissime? Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 34; cf., quo senex nequior nullus vivit, id. Casin. 5, 1, 10: te sene omnium senem neminem esse ignaviorem, id. ib. 2, 3, 28, et saep.—As a *fem.*: hanc tot mala ferre senem, *this old woman*, Tib. 1, 6, 82.—In the *Comp.*, *An elder, elderly person*, sometimes (esp. in the poets) also for senex, *an aged person:* facilius sanescit puer vel adolescens quam senior, Cels. 5, 26, 6: si quis Forte coheredum senior male tussiet, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: vix ea fatus erat senior (*i. e.* Anchises), Virg. A. 2, 692; so Ov. F. 4, 515 (for which, just before and after, senex), Stat. S. 1, 3, 94; id. Ach. 2, 383, et al.: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22; cf. of the same: C. Tubero in Historiarum primo scripsit, Servium Tullium . . . eos (milites) ab anno septimo decimo ad annum quadragesimum sextum *juniores*, supraque eum annum *seniores* appellasse, Gell. 10, 28; so, centuriae juniorum seniorumque, Liv. 1, 43; but poet., centuriae seniorum simply, for seniores, Hor. A. P. 341: curae fuit consulibus et senioribus Patrum, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 2, 30; cf., consulares ac seniores (*opp.* juniores Patrum), id. 3, 41: omnium seniorum, matrum familiae, virginum precibus et fletu excitati, Caes. B. C. 2, 4, 3.

sēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [sex] *Six each.* quum in sex partes divisus exercitus Romanus senis horis in orbem succederet proelio, Liv. 6, 4: senos viros singuli currus vehebant, Curt. 8, 14: ut tribuni militum seni deni (by many written in one word, senideni) in quatuor legiones crearentur, Liv. 9, 30; so, sena dena (*or* senadena) stipendia, Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.*: senum pedum crassitudo, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 1; cf., pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, (**sixteen and seventeen years old*), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., for sex, *Six:* tradiderat natalibus actis Bis puerum senis, *past his twelfth birth-day*, Ov. M. 8, 243: sena vellera, id. ib. 12, 429; so, pedes, *i. e. hexameter*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 59: ictus (of the senarius), id. A. P. 253: latitudo ejus ne minus pedum senum denum (*or* senumdenum), Vitr. 6, 9.

(* **Seniae balneae,** v. Xeniae.

sĕnĭca, ae, *m.* or *f.* [SENICUS, whence senex] *An aged person, an old man, old woman*, only Pompon. in Non. 17, 20, and 21.

sĕnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [senex] *A little old man*, only App. M. 1, p. 113, *bis.*

sēnīdēni. *Sixteen each;* v. seni.

Sĕnĭensis (Colonia), *A town of Etruria*, now *Siena*, Plin. 3, 5, 8; Tac. H. 4, 45.

sĕnīlis, e, *adj.* [senex] *Of* or *belonging to old people, aged, senile* (freq. and quite class.): Tages puerili specie dicitur visus. sed senili fuisse prudentia, Cic. de Div. 2, 23; cf., partes, *opp.* viriles, Hor. A. P. 176; and, senile aliquid, *opp.* adolescentis aliquid, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38. So, corpus, id. Sest. 22, 50: artus, Ov. M. 7, 250: vultus, id. ib. 8, 528: genae, id. ib. 8, 210: guttur, Hor. Epod. 3, 2: ruga, Ov. F. 5, 58: statua incurva, *of an old man*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35: anni, Ov. M. 7, 163; 13, 66; and poet., hiems (as the last, latest season of the year), id. ib. 15, 212:—animus, Liv. 10, 22: stultitia, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: auctoritas morum, Quint. 11, 1, 32: artes, Tac. A. 3, 8: adoptio, id. ib. 1, 7 *fin.*: senile illud facinus, *that wicked old woman*, App. M. 4, p. 148.—**Adv.*, sĕnīlĭter, *After the manner of an old person:* tremere, Quint. 1, 11, 1.

sēnĭo, ōnis, *m.* [seni] *The number six, a sice* upon dice, August. in Suet. Aug. 71; Pers. 3, 48; Mart. 13, 1.

sĕnĭor, ōris, v. senex.

sēni-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* *Six-footed, senarian* (late Lat.): stilus, Sid. Carm. 23, 131 12, 10.

sĕnĭum, ii, *n.* [seneo, *no.* II.] *The feebleness of age, decline, decay, debility:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): tardigemulo senio oppressum, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7, 3: senio carere, Cic. Univ. 5 *fin.*; cf., senio debilis, Phaedr. 3, Epilog. 16: senio permisit, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 38: senio confectos gladiatores, id. Calig. 26 *fin.*: senium Galbae et juventa Othonis, Tac. H. 1, 22; so, principis, id. ib. 2, 1: curvata senio membra, id. Ann. 1, 34: fessus senio, id. ib. 2, 42: fluxa senio mens, id. ib. 6, 38; cf., torpor mentis ac senium, Sen. Ben. 7, 26: ita se ipse (mundus) consumptione et senio alebat sui, *by its own consumption and decay*, Cic. Univ. 6; cf., lunae, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 155: lentae velut tabis, Liv. 7, 22: senium repellere templis, *decay*, Sil. 3, 20; cf., senium defendere famae, *the growing old, passing away*, Stat. Th. 9, 318; and, passus est leges istas situ atque senio emori, Gell. 20, 1, 10.

II. Transf.: **A.** Concr., *An old man, old fellow;* very rarely (viz., ante-class., as an epithet of abuse): "*senex* ad aetatem refertur, *senium* ad convicium. Sic Lucilius ait: At quidem te senium atque insulse sophista," Don. Ter Eun. 2, 3, 10 and on account of its personal signif, with a *masc.* pronoun: ut illum di deaeque senium perdant, qui me hodie remoratus est, Ter. l. l. (cf. scortum, *no.* II., *ad fin.*). Once in Silius, without an odious accessory signif., for senex: Sil. 8, 467.

B. (effectus pro causa) *Peevishness, moroseness; vexation, chagrin, mortification; grief, trouble, affliction* produced by decay (syn. moeror, aegritudo, *etc.*) (quite class.): mors amici subigit, quae mihi est senium multo acerrimum, Att. in Non. 2, 23: hae res mihi dividiae et senio sunt, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 19; cf. id. Truc. 2, 5, 13; and, odio ac senio mihi nuptiae, Turpil. in Non. 2, 33: luget senatus, moeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic. Mil. 8; cf., senio et moerore consumptus, Liv. 40, 54; and Pers. 6, 16: surge et inhumanae senium depone Camenae, *peevishness, moroseness*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 47; cf., triste morum, Sen. Hippol. 917; and, en pallor seniumque! Pers. 1, 26.—In the *plur.*: quot pestes, senia et jurgia emigrarunt, Titin. in Non. 2, 18.

☞ The words ille senius, in Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154, are doubtless corrupted; v. Orell. *ad loc.*

Sēno, ōnis, v. Senones.

Sēnōnes, (* or Sĕnŏnes), um, *m.* (Σήνωνες, Polyb. (* Σένονες, Metaph. Gr. Caes. B. G. 5, 54; 56, *etc.*), *A people in Gallia Lugdunensis, whose chief city was* Agendicum, now *Sens*, Caes. B. G. 5, 54; 56; 6, 2 *sq.*; 44; 7, 4, et al.; Plin. 4, 18, 32; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 324 and 473. In the *sing.*: Drappeten Senonem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30.—**II.** *A people in Gallia Cisalpina, sprung from the above,* Liv. 5, 35; 10, 26; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 207 *sq.* Hence **Senonĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: bellum, Gell. 17, 21, 21.

* **sensātus,** a, um, *adj.* [sensus] *Gifted with sense, intelligent*: homines, coupled with callidi and astuti, Firm. Math. 5, 12.

sensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That can be perceived by the senses, sensible* (post-Aug. and very rare): vox auditui, *perceptible*, Vitr. 5, 3: (voluptatem) sensibile judicant bonum: nos contra intelligibile, Sen. Ep. 124.—*Adv.*, sensĭbĭlĭter, *By the senses, sensibly*: commovere deos nidore, Arn. 7, 234.

(* **sensĭbĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [sensibilis] *The sense* or *meaning of words*, Non. 173, 14; 526, 22.)

* **sensĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [sensus, (* II., B, 2, b)] *A little sentence*: Quint. 8, 5, 14.

sensĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sensus-fero] *Producing sensation* (a Lucret. word): motus, Lucr. 3, 273; so id. 3, 241; 246; 380; 569; 937.

* **sensĭfĭcātor,** ōris, *m.* [sensifico] *That produces sensation*, an explanation of Sentinus, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 3.

sensĭfĭco, are, *v. a.* [sensus-facio] *To make sensible, endow with sensation* (late Lat.): rupes tonis (Musica), Mart. Capell. 9, 308.

* **sensĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Producing sensation*: spiramentum (cerebri), Macr. S. 7, 9.

sensĭlis, e, *adj.* [sensus] *Sensitive, sensible*, i. e. *endowed with sensation* (a Lucret. word): ex insensilibus ne credas sensile gigni, Lucr. 2, 888; so id. 2, 893; 895; 902.

sensim, *adv.* [sentio] Prop., sensibly, *i. e.* perceptibly, observably, visibly; hence, as opp. to what is unforeseen, unexpected, sudden, *Slowly, gently, softly, gradually* (cf. Doed. Synon. 3, p. 97) (freq. and quite class.): sensim tardeve potius, Cic. Fin. 5, 15: sensim et pedetemptim, Lucil. in Non. 29, 7; cf., sensim et pedetemptim progrediens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22 *fin.*; and, sensim pedetemptimque . . . sensim dissuere amicitias, id. Off. 1, 33, 120: ille sensim dicebat, quod causae prodesset, tu cursim dicis aliena, id. Phil. 2, 17; cf., sensim incedens, id. Or. 8, 26; and Liv. 10, 5: sensim aetas senescit, Cic. de Sen. 11 *fin.*; v. below ☞: sensim atque moderate, id. Verr. 2, 3, 68: sensim ac leniter, id. Coel. 11; cf., leniter et sensim, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 14; so too, coupled with modice, Plin. 5, 9, 10; with placide, Gell. 5, 14, 11; with comiter, id. 13, 4 *fin.*; with paullatim, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 4; Gell. 12, 1 *ad fin.*: sensim super attolle limen pedes, nova nupta, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 1: consuetudo sensim eo deducta est, ut, Cic. Off. 2, 3: vocem cubantes sensim excitant, id. de Or. 1, 59, 251: minuere, id. Off. 2, 8, 27: memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, id. de Or. 2, 23, 95: tentare animos, Liv. 2, 2; cf., mentio sensim illata, id. 4, 1; and, sensim postulare, id. 2, 45: sensim et sapienter amare, Ov. A. A. 3, 565: parce gaudere oportet et sensim queri, Phaedr. 4, 15, 9.

☞ In the passage, Cic. de Sen. 11 *fin.*, ita sensim sine sensu aetas senescit, the words sine sensu appear to be an etymologico-exegetical gloss, although a very ancient one.

sensŭālis, e, *adj.* [sensus] *Endowed with feeling* or *sensation, sensitive, sensual* (post-classical), App. Trism. p. 80; Tert. Anim. 43; Prud. στεφ. 10, 346.

sensŭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sensualis] *The capacity for sensation, sensibility* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 17; 38 *fin.*

1. sensus, a, um, *Part.* of sentio.

2. sensus, ūs, *m.* [sentio] *The faculty* or *power of perceiving, perception, feeling, sensation, sense*, etc.

I. Corporeal, *Perception, feeling, sensation, sense*: omne animal sensus habet: sentit igitur et calida et frigida et dulcia et amara, nec potest ullo sensu jucunda accipere et non accipere contraria: si igitur voluptatis sensum capit, doloris etiam capit, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 13: ut idem interitus sit animorum et corporum nec ullus sensus maneat, *etc.*, id. Lael. 4, 14: tactus corporis est sensus, Lucr. 2, 435: oculorum, id. 3, 362; so, oculorum, aurium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111; id. Fin. 2, 16, 52; id. de Div. 2, 52: cf., videndi, audiendi, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357; id. Rep. 6, 18: quod neque oculis neque auribus neque ullo sensu percipi potest, id. Or. 2, 8: moriendi sensum celeritas abstulit, id. Lael. 3, 12; cf., si quis est sensus in morte, id. Phil. 9, 6.

II. Mental, *Feeling, sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, understanding, capacity; humor, inclination, disposition, frame of mind*, etc.: ipse in commovendis judicibus iis ipsis sensibus, ad quos illos adducere vellem, permoverer, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189: vestri sensus ignarus, id. Mil. 27: humanitatis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 18; so id. Rosc. Am. 53 *fin.*: applicatio animi cum quodam sensu amandi . . . ut facile earum (bestiarum) sensus appareat . . . sensus amoris exsistit, *etc.*, id. Lael. 8, 27; cf., ipsi intelligamus natura gigni sensum diligendi, id. ib. 9, 32; and, meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, id. Fam. 5, 2 *fin.*; id. Rep. 1, 38; cf., nihil est tam molle, tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam voluntas erga nos sensusque civium, id. Mil. 16, 42: quae mihi indigna et intolerabilia videntur, ea pro me ipso et animi mei sensu ac dolore pronuncio, id. Rosc. Am. 44, 129; so, animi, id. de Or. 2, 35: valde mihi placebat sensus ejus de re publica, id. Att. 15, 7: (orator) ita peragrat per animos hominum, ita sensus mentesque pertractat, ut, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222 *sq.*; cf., qui est iste tuus sensus, quae cogitatio? Brutos ut non probes, Antonios probes? id. Phil. 10, 2, 4; and, ut in ceteris (artium studiis) id maxime excellat, quod longissime sit ab imperitorum intelligentia sensuque disjunctum, in dicendo autem vitium vel maximum est, a vulgari genere orationis atque a consuetudine communis sensus abhorrere, *sentiments, way of thinking*, id. de Or. 1, 3 *fin.*; so, sensus communis (also with the addition of hominum), for *the common feelings of humanity, the moral sense*, id. ib. 2, 16, 68; Planc. 13, 31; 14, 34; Hor. S. 1, 3, 66; Sen. Ben. 1, 12; id. Ep. 5; 105; Quint. 1, 2, 20; Juv. 8, 73; and in the *plur.*: Cic. Clu. 6, 17; id. de Or. 3, 50, 195; for which, also, vulgaris popularisque sensus, id. ib. 1, 23, 108; (in another signif., v. in the follg., *no.* B, 1 and 2 *ad fin.*): haec oratio longe a nostris sensibus abhorrebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 83.

B. Transf. (in the poets, and also in prose after the Aug. period), of the thinking faculty, *Sense, understanding, mind, reason* (syn. mens, ratio): **I.** In gen. (very rarely): misero quod omnes Eripit sensus mihi, Catull. 51, 6; cf. id. 66, 25, so Ov. M. 3, 631; 14, 178: (quibus fortuna) sensum communem abstulit, *common sense*, Phaedr. 1, 7, 4 (in another signif., v. above, *no.* II., A, *ad fin.*, and below, *no.* 2 *ad fin.*): eam personam, quae furore detenta est, quia sensum non habet, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 7: nec potest animal injuriam fecisse, quod sensu caret, id. ib. 9, 1, 1, § 3.

2. In partic., of discourse, *Sense, idea, notion, meaning, signification* (syn. sententia, significatio, vis) (so esp. freq. in Quint.): nec testamenti potuit sensus colligi, Phaedr. 4, 5, 19: verba, quibus voces sensusque notarent, Hor. S. 1, 3, 103: quae verbis aperta occultos sensus habent, Quint. 8, 2, 20: verba duos sensus significantia, id. 6, 3, 48: ἀλληγορία aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostendit, id. 8, 6, 44: Pomponium sensibus celebrem, verbis rudem, Vell. 2, 9 *fin.*: horum versuum sensus atque ordo sic, opinor, est, Gell. 7, 2, 10, et saep.—Hence also, **b.** Concr., *A thought expressed in words, a sentence, period*: sensus omnis habet suum finem, poscitque naturale intervallum, quo a sequentis initio dividatur, Quint. 9, 4, 61; id. 7, 10, 16; cf. id. 11, 2, 20: ridendi, qui velut leges prooemiis omnibus dederunt, ut intra quatuor sensus terminarentur, id. 4, 1, 62: verbo sensum cludere multo optimum est, id. 9, 4, 26, et saep. Hence, communes sensus (corresp. with loci), *common places*, Tac. Or. 31.

sententĭa, ae, *f.* [for sentientia, from sentio] *A way of thinking, opinion, sentiment; a purpose, determination, decision*, etc.: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: quoniam sententiae atque opinionis meae voluistis esse participes, nihil occultabo et quoad potero, vobis exponam, quid de quaque re sentiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 37 *fin.*; so, sententia et opinio mea, id. ib. 2, 34, 146: senis sententia de nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 2; so, de aliqua re, id. Ad. 3, 5, 5; id. Phorm. 2, 4, 4; cf., de diis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: de hac sententia Non demovebor, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 45; cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 17 *ad fin.*: de sententia deducere, dejicere, depellere, deterrere, decedere, desistere, *etc.*, v. h. vv.: nisi quid tua secus sententia est, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 95; cf., mihi sententia eadem est, id. Trin. 2, 4, 44; and, adhuc in hac sum sententia, nihil ut faciamus nisi, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4 *fin.*: ea omnes stant sententia, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 35; cf., perstat in sententia Saturius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18 *ad fin.*; so, in sententia manere, permanere, *etc.*, v. h. vv.: si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, *if one's purpose be, if one be determined*, Cic. Off. 3, 33; so, sententia est, with an object-clause, Auct. Her. 3, 24 *fin.*; and, stat sententia, with an object-clause, Ov. M. 8, 67; cf., parenthetically, sic stat sententia, id. ib. 1, 243: neque ego haud committam, ut si quid peccatum siet, Fecisse dicas de mea sententia, *according to my wish, to suit me*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 115; so, de sententia alicujus aliquid facere, gerere, scribere, *etc.*, Cic. Coel. 29; id. Sull. 19 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 5, 21; id. Att. 16, 16, C, § 11; id. ib. 7, 5 *fin.*; Liv. 38, 45, 5, et saep.:—nimis stulte faciunt, mea quidem sententia, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 5; so, mea quidem sententia, id. Casin. 3, 3, 1; id. Poen. 5, 6, 1; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40; 5, 9, 2; id. Phorm. 2, 2, 21; and simply, meâ sententiâ, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 11 id. Merc. 2, 3, 58; Cic. Rep. 1, 26; 45; id. de Or. 2, 23, 95, et al.:—quoniam haec evenerunt nostra ex sententia, *according to our wish*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 89; so, ex mea (tua, *etc.*) sententia, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 7; id. Men. 2, 2, 1; 5, 7, 30; id. Truc. 5, 72; id. Capt. 2, 3, 87; Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 3; 2, 15, 1; and more freq., simply, ex sententia, *to one's mind* or *liking*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 18; id. Capt. 2, 2, 97; id. Mil. 4, 1, 1; id. Aul. 4, 1, 3; id. Truc. 5, 69; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5; 4, 5, 17; id. Hec. 5, 4, 32; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 26; Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 123; id. Att. 5, 21; id. Fam. 1, 7, 5; 12, 10, 2; Sall. J. 43, 5, et saep.; v. also under *no*, B, 2: quam (crapulam) potavi praeter animi, quam libuit, sententiam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 29.—Proverb.: quot homines, tot sententiae, *many men, many minds*, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 14; Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15.

B. In partic., publicists' and jurid. *t. t.*, *An official determination, a decision, sentence, judgment, vote:* SENATVOS SENTENTIAM VTEI SCIENTES ESETIS. EORVM SENTENTIA ITA FVIT, S. C. de Bacch., v. Append. VI.: (L. Tarquinius) antiquos patres majorum gentium appellavit, quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic. Rep. 2, 20; cf., non viribus ... res magnae geruntur, sed consilio, auctoritate, sententia, id. de Sen. 6, 19: (Marcellinus) sententiam dixit, ut, *etc.* ... postea Racilius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit, *etc.*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: accurate sententiam dixi ... factum est senatusconsultum in meam sententiam, id. Att. 4, 1, 6: DE SENATVOS SENTENTIAD ... DE PR. VRBANI SENATVOSQVE SENTENTIAD, S. C. de Bacch., v. Append. VI.; so, ex senatus sententia, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, et saep. Of the *votes* of judges: itur in consilium: servus ille innocens omnibus sententiis absolvitur, quo facilius vos hunc omnibus sententiis condemnare possitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45; id. Cluent. 26 *fin.*: M. Cato (judex) sententiam dixit, *pronounced the decision* or *sentence*, id. Off. 3, 16, 66.

2. EX ANIMI MEI (TVI) SENTENTIA, in the formula of an oath, i. q. *To the best of my (your) knowledge and belief, on my (your) conscience:* (majores) jurare EX SVI ANIMI SENTENTIA quemque voluerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 47 *fin.*; cf. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108 Beier; Liv. 22, 53 *fin.*; 43, 15 *fin.*—In a humorous play on this signif. and that of ex sententia above: ridicule illud L. Nasica censori Catoni, quum ille: "*Ex tui animi sententia tu uxorem habes?*" "*Non hercule,*" inquit, "*ex animi mei sententia,*" Cic. de Or. 2, 64 *fin.*; cf. Gell. 4, 20.—Transf., as a corroborative expression: me quidem, ex animi mei sententia, nulla oratio laedere potest, *by my faith*, Sall. J. 85, 27 Kritz.

II. Transf., of discourse, *Sense, meaning, signification, idea, notion*, etc.: quod summum bonum a Stoicis dicitur convenienter naturae vivere, id habet hanc, ut opinor, sententiam: cum virtute congruere semper, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13: haec (philosophia) nos docuit, ut nosmet ipsos nosceremus: cujus praecepti tanta vis, tanta sententia est, ut ea non homini cuipiam, sed Delphico Deo tribueretur, *such depth of meaning*, id. Leg. 1, 22, 58; so, legis, coupled with vis, id. ib. 2, 5, 11: de Domitio dixit versum Graecum eadem sententia, qua etiam nos habemus Latinum: *Pereant amici*, etc., id. Deiot. 9, 25; id. Caecin. 20, 57: est vitium in sententia, si quid absurdum, aut alienum est, id. Opt. gen. 3, 7; cf. id. de Or. 3, 52, 200; so id. Or. 39, 136.—Hence,

B. Concr., *A thought* expressed in words; *a sentence, period:* **1.** In gen.: dum de singulis sententiis breviter disputo, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 22: est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia neu, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 9: initia et clausulae sententiarum, Quint. 9, 3, 45; cf. id. ib. 36; 11, 3, 135; 8, 4, 26; 9, 4, 18; 29; 10, 1, 130, et mult. al.

2. In partic., *A philosophical proposition, an aphorism, apophthegm, maxim, axiom:* selectae (Epicuri) brevesque sententiae, quas appellatis *κυρίας δόξας*, Cic. N. D. 1, 30 *fin.*: quid est tam jucundum cognitu atque auditu, quam sapientibus sententiis gravibusque verbis ornata oratio et perpolita, id. de Or. 1, 8, 31; so, acutae, graves; concinnae, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 8 *fin.*; id. Brut. 78 *fin.*; Quint. 8, 5, 2 *sq.*; 9, 3, 76; 10, 1, 60; 11, 3, 120, et al.: (Sophocles) sententiis densus, id. 10, 1, 68; cf. ib. 90; 102.

sententĭālĭter, *adv.* [sententia, *no.* II., B, 2] *In the form of sentences, maxims,* or *axioms* (a post-class. word): et alia plurima, quae sententialiter proferuntur: nec haec apud Virgilium frustra desideraveris (Ecl. 8, 63): *Non omnia possumus omnes*, etc., Macr. S. 5, 16; so Tert. Carn. Chr. 18 *med.*

sententĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A short* or *little sentence, maxim*, or *aphorism*, * Cic. Phil. 3, 9; Quint. 5, 13, 37; 9, 2, 98; 11, 1, 52; 12, 10, 73; Petr. 118, 2; Gell. 17, 12, 4.

sententĭōse, *adv.*, v. sententiosus, *ad fin.*

* **sententĭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [sententia, *no.* II., B, 2] *Full of meaning, pithy, sententious:* s. et argutum genus dictionis, Cic. Brut. 95.—*Adv.*, sententĭōse, *Sententiously*, Cic. de Or. 2, 71; id. Or. 71, 236; id. Inv. 1, 55.

sentĭcētum, i, *n.* [sentis] *A thicket of briers, thorn-brake*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 80; App. Flor. p. 348.

sentĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of briers* or *thorns, thorny, briery* (ante- and post-class.); trop.: verba, Afr. in Fest. s. v. SENTES, p. 260: merces (coupled with aspera), App. Flor. p. 361.

sentĭfĭco, are, *v. a.* [sentio-facio] *To endow with feeling* or *sensation* (late Latin): corpus, Claud. Mamert. de Stat. an. 1, 17: oculum, id. ib. 3, 2.

sentīna, ae, *f.*: **I.** *The filthy, stinking water that collects in the bottom of a ship, bilge-water:* quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, alii sentinam exhauriant, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17; so id. Fam. 9, 15, 3; * Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 5; Sen. Ep. 30; Plin. 10, 70, 90, et al.: hi Romam sicuti in sentinam confluxerant, Sall. C. 37, 5.—**II.** Trop., *The lowest of the people, the dregs, refuse, rabble* of a state or city (a good prose word): si tu exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et perniciosa sentina rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12; so id. ib. 2, 4, 7 (cf. Quint. 8, 6, 15); Cic. Att. 1, 19, 4; id. Agr. 2, 26 *fin.*; Liv. 24, 29, 3; Flor. 3, 1, 4. So of the *dissolute rabble, hangers-on* of an army, Val. Max. 2, 7, 1.

* **sentīnācŭlum**, i, *n.* [sentino] *An instrument for bailing out the bilge-water of a ship, a scoop*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 3.

Sentīnas, ātis, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Sentinum* (Sentis in Front. de Colon. p. 124 Goes.; *Σέντινον* in Ptol. and Polyb.), *a town of Umbria:* ager, Liv. 10, 27 and 30; for which, *absol.*: in Sentinate, Front. Strat. 1, 8, 3 Oud. *N. cr.* Cf. Mann. Ital. 1. p. 486.—In the *plur.* subst., Sentinates, *The inhabitants of Sentinum*, Plin. 3, 14, 19.

* **sentīnātor**, ōris, *m.* [sentino] *One who bails out the bilge-water from a ship*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 12.

sentīno, are, *v. n.* [sentina] *To bail* or *pump out the bilge-water from a ship:* **I.** Lit. (late Latin), Paul. Nol. Ep. 36 *init.*; Aug. Homil. 42.—* **II.** Trop., *To be in difficulty* or *danger:* "*sentinare*, satagere, dictum a sentina, quia multum aquae navis cum recipit, periclitatur," Fest. p. 260; Caecil. in Fest. l. l.

* **sentīnōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [sentino] *Full of bilge-water:* naves, Cato in Non. 152, 25.

Sentīnus, i, *m.* [id.] *The deity who gives sensation to new-born infants*, Var. in Aug. Civ. D. 7, 2 *fin.*; Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11.

sentĭo, si, sum, 4. (*perf. sync.*, sensti, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 11) *v. a.* *To discern by the senses; to feel, hear, see,* etc.; *to perceive, be sensible of; to discern by the mind; to mark, note, observe.*

I. Physically: **A.** In gen.: (*α*) *c. acc.*: calorem et frigus, Lucr. 1, 497; cf., duritiem saxi, id. 4, 269; id. 3, 382 *sq.*: feram nare sagaci (venatica), Enn. Ann. 10, 16; so, varios rerum odores, Lucr. 1, 299: succum in ore, id. 4, 617 *sq.*; cf., suavitatem cibi, Cic. Phil. 2, 45: varios rerum colores, id. ib. 4, 493; 268: sonitum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 69: nil aegri, Lucr. 3, 844: famem, Liv. 25, 13; cf., morbos articularios, Plin. 32, 4, 16.—Pass.: posse prius ad angustias veniri, quam sentirentur, *before they should be observed*, Caes. B. C. 1, 67, 1.—(*β*) With the *inf.* or an object-clause: sentire sonare, *to hear sounds*, Lucr. 4, 230; 6, 936; Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 40: sentio aperiri fores, id. Truc. 2, 3, 29: nec quisquam moriens sentire videtur, Ire foras animam, Lucr. 3, 606.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: Lucr. 2, 923: perpetuo quoniam sentimus, id. 4, 229; 6, 935; Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 77: qui (homines) corruant, sed ita, ut ne vicini quidem sentiant, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21.—**b.** Of things: pupula quum sentire colorem dicitur album, Lucr. 2, 811 *sq.*: neque aures auditum per se possunt sentire, id. 3, 633.—*Absol.*: si quis corpus sentire refutat, Lucr. 3, 351; 355; cf. id. 3, 551; 625.

B. Pregn.: **1.** *To perceive* the effects (esp. the ill effects) of any thing; *to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure:* sentiet, qui vir siem, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 21; so, jam curabo sentiat, Quos attentarit, Phaedr. 5, 2, 6:—quid ipse ad Avaricum sensisset, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 52, 2; cf. Liv. 45, 28, 6: tecum Philippos et celerem fugam Sensi, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 10; so, Apollinem vindicem, id. ib. 4, 6, 3: coecos motus orientis austri, id. ib. 3, 27, 22: contracta aequora (pisces), id. ib. 3, 1, 33: amorem abeuntis, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 71: prima arma nostra (Salyi), Flor. 3, 2, 3, et mult. al.:—qui in urbe se commoverit ... sentiet, in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes, esse egregios magistratus, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 2, 12 *fin.*; cf. id. Sest. 28; and Ov. M. 13, 864.—Absol.: iste tuus ipse sentiet posterius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 59.—**b.** Of things: meae istuc scapulae sentiunt, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 25; Liv. 9, 37; so, transitum exercitus (ager), id. 9, 41, 58: pestilentem Africum (fecunda vitis), Hor. Od. 3, 23, 5: amorem festinantis heri (lucus et mare), id. Ep. 1, 1, 84: alnos cavatas (fluvii), Virg. G. 1, 136, et al.; cf., also, Plin. Pan. 31, 5.

2. In the elder Pliny, *To be susceptible of, to be subject* or *liable to* a disease: morbos, Plin. 9, 49, 73; so, cariem, id. 8, 18, 26; 12, 7, 14, § 28.

II. Mentally, *To feel, perceive, observe, notice:* (*a*) *c. acc.*: id jam pridem sensi et subolet mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 7; so, quid, Truc. 1, 1, 39: quando Aesculapi ita sentio sententiam, *I observe, understand*, id. Curc. 2, 1, 2: primus sentio mala nostra, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7: numquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, (**that I have perceived*), Cic. Lael. 27, 103: ut cui bene quid processerit, multum illum providisse, cui secus, nihil sensisse dicamus, id. Rab. Post. 1: praesentia numina sentit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 134; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 162; id. Carm. Sec. 73, et saep.: de victoria atque exitu rerum sentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 52, 3.—Poet.: ut vestram sentirent aequora curam, Ov. M. 5, 557: nec inania Tartara sentit, *i. e. does not die*, id. ib. 12, 619.—(*β*) With the *inf.* or an object-clause: quoniam sentio errare (eum), Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 16: hoc vir excellenti providentia sensit ac vidit, non esse, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: suspicionem populi sensit moveri, id. ib. 2, 31: quod quid cogitent, me scire sentiunt, *etc.*, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5 and 6: postquam nihil esse pericli Sensimus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 58, et saep.—(*γ*) With a relative-clause: scio ego et sentio ipse, quid agam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 13: jam dudum equidem sentio, suspicio Quae te sollicitet, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 49: quoniam sentio, Quae res gereretur, id. ib. 2, 3, 56: si quid est in me ingenii, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, Cic. Arch. 1: ex quo fonte hauriam, sentio, id. ib. 6, 13: victrices catervae Sensere, quid mens rite, quid indoles ... Posset, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 25.—With the *indic.*, in a relative-clause: sentio, quam rem agitis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 14.—(**δ*) With *de:* hostes posteaquam de profectione eorum senserunt, *became aware of their retreat*, Caes. B. G. 5, 32, 1.—(*ε*) *Absol.*: vehementer mihi est irata: sentio atque intelligo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64; cf. id. Trin. 3, 2, 72; id. Mil. 2, 6, 97: mentes sapientium quum e corpore excessissent sentire ac vigere (*opp.* carere sensu), Cic. Sest. 21, 47; cf. id. Rep. 6, 24: (Aristoteles) paeana probat eoque ait uti omnes, sed ipsos non sentire quum utantur, id. Or. 57, 193; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 52.—Impers.: non ut dictum est, in eo genere intelligitur, sed ut sensum est, Cic. de Or. 3, 42 *fin.*

B. Transf. (in consequence of mental perception), *To think, deem, judge, opine, imagine, suppose:* si ita sensit, ut loquitur, est homo impurus, Cic. Rep. 3, 21; cf., Jocansne an ita sentiens, id. Acad. 2, 19, 63; and id. Rep. 3, 5: fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, et id quod sentit, polite eloqui non possit, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; cf., humiliter demisseque sentire, id. ib. 5, 9: tecum aperte, quod sentio, loquar, id. Rep. 1, 10; cf., quod sentio scribere, id. Fam. 15, 16 *fin.*: causa est haec sola, in qua omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat

4, 7, 14; for which, idemque et unum sentire, Suet. Ner. 43; cf. also, idem, quod ego, sentit, te esse huic rei caput, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 29; and herewith cf., nos quidem hoc sentimus: si, *etc.* . . . non esse cunctandum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5; and, sic decerno, sic sentio, sic affirmo, nullam rerum publicarum conferendam esse cum ea, quam, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 46:—sapiens de diis immortalibus sine ullo metu vera sentit, id. Fin. 1, 19; cf., cum de illo genere rei publicae quae sentio dixero, id. Rep. 1, 42; so, quid de re publica, id. ib. 1, 22; 38: quid de quo, id. ib. 1, 11: quid gravius de vobis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 4; Cic. Rep. 1, 13; cf. also, qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, *were full of the most noble and generous sentiments*, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5:—mirabiliter de te et loquuntur et sentiunt, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5; so, male de illo, Quint. 2, 2, 12:—tecum sentio, *I agree with you*, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 24; id. Pseud. 4, 2, 3; cf., cum Caesare sentire, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 3; and id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; cf. also, nae iste haud mecum sentit, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 24: abs te seorsum sentio, *judge otherwise, think differently*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 52; so, ut abs te seorsus sentiam De uxoria re, Afran. in Charis. p. 195 P.:—*Gr.* Omnia istaec facile patior, dum hic hinc a me sentiat. *Tr.* Atqui nunc abs te stat, *is on my side*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 56; cf. ab, *no.* I., A, 5.

2. In partic., publicists' and jurid. *t. t.*, *To give one's opinion* concerning any thing; *to vote, declare, decide* (syn. censere): sedens iis assensi, qui mihi lenissime sentire visi sunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9; id. ib. 11, 21, 2; id. ib. 3, 8, 9: quae vult Hortensius omnia dicat et sentiat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 31:—si judices pro causa mea senserint, *decided in my favor*, Gell. 5, 10 *ad fin.* Hence

sensa, ōrum, *n.* (acc. to *no.* II., B), *Thoughts, notions, ideas, opinions* (quite class., but found only in a few examples): "*sententiam* veteres, quod animo sensissent, vocaverunt . . . Non raro tamen et sic locuti sunt, ut *sensa* sua dicerent: nam *sensus* corporis videbantur," *etc.*, Quint. 8, 5, 1: exprimere dicendo sensa, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: sensa mentis et consilia verbis explicare, id. ib. 3, 14 *fin.*

1. sentis, is, *m.* (*fem.* perh. on acc. of the preced. arbores, Ov. de Nuce, 113): **I.** *A thorn, thorn-bush, brier, bramble* (usually in the *plur.*, and mostly poet.; not found in Cic.; but cf. vepris): (*a*) *Plur.:* ARBORES, VITES, VEPRES, SENTES, S. C. ap. Frontin. Aquaed. 129: *He.* Asper meus victus sane est. *Er.* Sentesne esitas? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 85; so Lucr. 2, 462; 5, 208; Virg. E. 4, 29; id. Georg. 2, 411; id. Aen. 2, 379; 9, 382; Ov. M. 1, 509; 2, 799; *Caes. B. G. 2, 17, 4; Col. 6, 3, 1, et al.—*Sing.:* Graeci vocant κυνόςβατον, nos sentem canis appellamus, *the dog-rose, wild-brier*, Col. 11, 3, 4.—* **II.** Transf., in Plaut., of thievish hands: Plaut. Casin. 3, 6, 1.

2. Sentis, *A town;* v. Sentinas.

sentisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sentio, *no.* II.] *To perceive, note, observe* (a Lucretian word), Lucr. 3, 393; 4, 588.

(* **Sentius,** a. *The name of a Roman* gens; Sentius Saterninus, *a propraetor in Macedonia*, A.U.C. 671; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 93; id. Pis. 34: Cn. Sentius, *a governor of Syria*, Tac. A. 2, 74; 3, 7.)

sentix, ĭcis, *m.* [sentis] *The plant* cynosbatos *or* sentis canis, *dog-rose, wild-brier*, App. Herb. 87; Isid. Or. 17, 7, 59 *sq.*

sentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of thorns, thorny* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 310; Fulgent. Myth. prol.

sentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Thorny, rough, rugged* (poet. and very rare): loca senta situ, * Virg. A. 6, 462; so, vepres, Prud. in Symm. 2, 1039: rubus, id. Apoth. 123.—* **II.** Transf.: video sentum, squalidum, aegrum, pannis annisque obsitum (hominem), *bristly*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5.

sĕorsum, *adv.*, v. seorsus.

sĕorsus, a, um, *adj.* [abbrev. from sevorsus, from sē-vorto] *Sundered, separate, apart* (syn. separatus) (as an adject. only ante- and post-classical): seorsum atque diversum pretium, Cato in Fest. s. v. OPTIONATVS, p. 195; so, vocabulum, id. ap. Gell. 7, 10, 2: syllabae, Ter. Maur. p. 2398 P.: s. quae (videor tractasse), id. p. 2439 *fin.* ib.; cf., studia, Aus. Idyll. 17, 5.—Far more freq., but mostly ante-class. (not found in Caes., and not in Virg. or Hor.; and in Cic. only once, in the etymological definition of the word *seditio;* whereas *separatim* is quite class.),

Adv., sĕorsum (collat. form, seorsus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27; Afran. in Charis. p. 195 P.; Lucr. 4, 495; 5, 449; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 3 Orell. *N. cr.* In both forms, in the poets, also dissyl. *per synaer.*), *Asunder, separately, apart* (syn. separatim): (*a*) With *ab:* me hodie senex seduxit solum, seorsum ab aedibus, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 95; so, s. ab rege exercitum ductare, Sall. J. 70, 2: s. tractandum est hoc ab illo, Auct. Her. 3, 4: s. a collega omnia paranda, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 3:—abs te seorsum sentio, *otherwise, differently*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 52; cf., ut abs te seorsus sentiam De uxoria re, Afran. in Charis. p. 195 P.—(*β*) With the *abl.* (Lucretian): seorsum corpore, Lucr. 3, 563; so, s. animâ esse potest manus, lingua, *etc.*, id. 3, 631.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* qua arte natio sua separata seorsum, Cato in Charis. p. 195; Lucr. 5, 448 *sq.:* in aediculam istanc seorsum concludi volo, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 20; so, in custodia habitus, Liv. 9, 42, 8; cf. id. 22, 52, 3: castris positis, Auct. B. Afr. 48, 2: ea dissensio civium, quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios, seditio dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 1:—omnibus gratiam habeo et seorsum tibi praeterea, * Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 14: proin, viator, hunc deum vereberis, Manumque seorsum habebis, *wilt hold afar*, Catull. 20, 17.

sē-par, ăris (perh. occurring only in the *abl. sing.*), *adj. Separate, different* (syn. dispar) (post-Aug. and mostly poetical): ossa separe urnâ contegere, Val. Fl. 5, 58; so *abl.*, separe coetu, Stat. Th. 4, 481: separe ductu, Prud. Apoth. 311: duo flumina naturâ separi, Sol. 7 *fin.*

* **sēpărābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [separo] *That may be separated, separable:* nec (eam vim) separabilem a corpore esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21.

sēpărāte, *adv.* v. separo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

sēpărātim, *adv.* [separo] *Asunder, apart, separately* (freq. and good prose): (*a*) With *ab:* (di) separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 165; cf., nihil accidet ei separatim a reliquis civibus, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5; Caes. B. C. 1, 76, 2; so Liv. 40, 47, 4.—(*β*) *Absol.* (so most freq.): hoc sejungi potest separatimque perscribi, Cic. Phil. 13, 21 *fin.:* una in re separatim elaborare, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9: separatim singularum civitatium copias collocare, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 2; so, coupled with singuli, Liv. 42, 44, 5; Quint. 4 prooem. § 7; cf., coupled with quisque, Caes. B. C. 3, 18, 2; Sall. C. 52, 23; Quint. 7, 4, 44. Also in Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 68; 70 *fin.;* id. Inv. 1, 18; id. Brut. 53, 198; id. Fam. 13, 12; id. Att. 7, 3, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 29, 1; id. B. C. 3, 24, 1; Quint. 5, 7, 6; Suet. Caes. 10; id. Aug. 29; Tib. 76, et al.:—vel separatim dicere de genere universo, vel definite de singulis temporibus, hominibus, causis, *i. e. generally*, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118 (cf., separatum exordium, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26).

sēpărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A sundering, severing, separation* (rare, but good prose): sui facti ab illa definitione separatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55:—distributione partium ac separatione, id. de Or. 3, 33: congregatio criminum accusantem adjuvat, separatio defendentem, Quint. 7, 1, 31; so, nominum idem significantium (opp. to congregare, and corresp. to disjunctio), id. 9, 3, 45: animi et corporis in morte, Gell. 2, 8, 7; Tac. H. 4, 46.

sēpărātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to separation, disjunctive, separative* (late Lat.): conjunctio, Diom. p. 412 P,

* **sēpărātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *He that separates, a separator:* Tert. Praescr. 30 *med.*

* **sēpărātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that separates:* voluntas conjunctrix ac separatrix hujuscemodi rerum, Aug. Trinit. 11, 10.

1. sēpărātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of separo.

* **2. sēpărātus,** ūs, *m.* [separo] *A parting, separating:* parili (crinis), App. Flor. p. 350.

sē-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [2. paro
To disjoin, sever, part, separate; to trea or consider separately: to distinguish, except (quite class.; and freq., esp. in th trop. sense): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) With *ab:* senatoria subsellia a populari consessu, Cic Corn. Fragm. 12, p. 449 ed. Orell.: separat Aonios Oetaeis Phocis ab arvis, Ov. M 1, 313; so Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 87: separandos a cetero exercitu ratus, Curt. 7, 2.—(*β*) With the *abl.* (poet.): Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28: so Luc. 4, 75; 9, 524.—(*γ*) With a simple *acc.:* Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87; cf., nec nos mare separat ingens, Ov. M. 3, 448: in ipsis Europam Asiamque separantis freti angustiis, Plin. 9, 15, 20; Cic. Rep. 2, 22: Thessalorum omnis equitatus separatus erat, *separated, divided*, Liv. 42, 55 *fin.;* Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 2:—ut corpora gentis illius separata sint in alias civitates, ingenia vera solis Atheniensium muris clausa existimes, Vell. 1, 18, 1.

II. Trop.: (*a*) With *ab:* multi Graeci a perpetuis suis historiis ea bella separaverunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2; id. Off. 1, 27, 95: suum consilium ab reliquis separare, Caes. B. G. 7, 63 *fin.;* cf., ob separata ab se consilia, Liv. 23, 20, 4; and, nihil est, quod se ab Aetolis separent, id. 38, 44, 12: oratorem, quem a bono viro non separo, Quint. 2, 21, 12: saepe a figuris ea (vitia) separare difficile est, id. 1, 5, 5.—(*β*) With the simple *acc.:* separemus officium dantis testes et refellentis, Quint. 5, 7, 9: miscenda sit an separanda narratio, id. 4, 2, 101; cf. id. 12, 2, 13; Cic. Tusc. 4, 15: oratio ac vis forensis, ut idem separetur Cato, ita universa erupit sub Tullio, ut, *etc.*, i. e. *if Cato again be excepted* (shortly before, praeter Catonem), Vell. 1, 17, 3 Hence

sēpărātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Separated, separate, distinct, particular, different:* (*a*) With *ab:* quaestiones separatae a complexu rerum, Quint. 5, 8, 6.—(*β*) With the *abl.:* (animalia) separata alienis, Vell. 1 16, 2.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* ista aliud quoddam separatum volumen exspectant, Cic. Att. 14 17 *fin.;* cf., neutrum vitiosum separatum est, sed compositione peccatur, Quint. 1, 5, 35; and, quid separata, quid conjuncta (verba) exigant, id. 8, 3, 15; cf. also, eorum nullum ipsum per se separatum probo, Cic. Rep. 1, 35 Mos. *N. cr.:* privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, Caes. B. G 4, 1, 7; cf., separatae singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa, Tac. G. 22; and with thi cf., separati epulis, discreti cubilibus, id. Hist. 5, 5: (exordium) separatum, quod non ex ipsa causa ductum est, nec, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26:—tu (Bacchus) separatis uvidus in jugis (*i. e.* remotis), *distant, remote*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 18.—*Comp.:* intellectus, Tert. Anim. 18 *fin.*—*Sup.* does not occur. —Hence,

**Adv.*, sēpărāte, *Separately, apart:* separatius adjungi, Cic. Inv. 2, 51 *fin.*

* **sĕpĕlībĭlis,** e, *adj.* [sepelio] *That may be buried;* hence, trop., *that may be hidden* or *concealed* (a word formed by Plaut.): stultitia. Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 64.

sĕpĕlĭo, pelīvi or ii, pultum, 4. (*perf.*, sepeli, Pers. 3, 97: *Part. perf.*, sepelitus, Cato in Prisc. p. 909 P.) *v. a.* [etymol. unknown; perh. kindr. with SPERNO, and thus, orig., to separate, remove, put aside; hence, like condere] *To bury, inter:* "*sepultus* intelligitur quoquo modo conditus, *humatus* vero humo contectus," Plin. 7, 54, 55 (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: "HOMINEM MORTVVM, inquit lex in XII., IN VRBE NE SEPELITO NEVE VRITO. Credo vel propter ignis periculum. Quod autem addit, NEVE VRITO, indicat, non qui uratur, sepeliri, sed qui humetur. *Att.* Quid? qui post XII. in urbe sepulti sunt clari viri?" *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 23 Mos.: QVOI (mortuo) AVRO DENTES VINCTI ESCVNT, AST IM CVM ILLO SEPELIRE VREREVE SE FRAVDE ESTO, id. Fragm. ib. 2, 24: mortuus est, sepelitus est, Cato in Prisc. p. 909 P.: surge et sepeli natum, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: aliquem, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12 *ad fin.:* Tarquinio sepulto, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: suorum corpora, Liv. 27, 42, 8: ossa, Ov. Her. 14, 127:—qui vos trucidatos incendio patriae sepelire conatus est, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: sepultum Consentiae, quod membrorum reliquum fuit, ossaque Metapontum ad hostes remissa, *i. e. buried after burning*, Liv. 8, 24 *ad fin.* Drak. (cf. Nep. Eum. 13 *fin.*).

II. Trop.: **A.** *To bury*, i. e. *to put an end to, to destroy, ruin, suppress*, etc.: cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseros atque insepultos acervos civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11; so, patria sepulta, Prop. 1, 22, 3: haec sunt in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: somnum sepelire, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 1: quod bellum ejus (Pompeii) adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 11, 30; so, bellum, Vell. 2, 75; 89, 3; 90, et al.: dolorem, *to put an end to*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13 *fin.* Kühn.: salutem in aeternum, *i. e. to destroy*, Lucr. 2, 571; cf. Vell. 2, 126, 2; and, multa tenens antiqua, sepulta, vetustas Quae facit, Lucil. in Gell. 12, 4, 4:—nullus sum, sepultus sum, *I'm lost*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 50.

B. Poet., sepultus, *Buried* in deep sleep, *lulled to sleep, slumbering:* somno sepulti, Lucr. 5, 973; so id. 1, 134; cf., invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg. A. 2, 265; and herewith cf., assiduo lingua sepulta mero, Prop. 3, 11, 56:—paulum sepultae distat inertiae Celata virtus, *slumbering, idle*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 29.

1. sēpes (also written saep.), is (*nom.*, seps, Cic. acc. to Aus. Idyll. in Grammaticom. 12, 11; Val. Fl. 6, 537; but, sepes, Var. R. R. 1, 14, 2; Virg. E. 1, 54; Col. 10, 378; Pall. 1, 34, 6; Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 56), *f.* *A hedge, fence;* in the *sing.*, besides the passages above cited, Pac. in Non. 179, 15; Virg. G. 1, 270; Col. 11, 3, 3 *sq.;* Plin. 17, 14, 24; Ov. Her. 20, 144.—In the *plur.*, Poeta ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 42 *fin.;* Caes. B. G. 2, 17, 4; 2, 22, 1; Virg. G. 2, 371; id. Ecl. 8, 37; Ov. M. 1, 493, et mult. al.—Poet., of any *inclosure:* scopulorum, Cic. poet. de Div. 1, 7 *fin.:* portarum, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 81.

* **2. sē-pes,** pēdis, *adj.* [sex] *Six-footed:* populi (formicae), App. M. 6, p. 177.

† **sēpĭa,** ae, *f.* = σηπία, *The cuttle-fish*, having a black, inky liquid, Cic. N. D. 2, 50 *fin.;* Plin. 9, 29, 45; Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 45; Col. 6, 17, 7.—This liquid was used for ink, Pers. 3, 13; hence, transf., for *ink:* furva, Aus. Ep. 4, 76.

(* **Sēpĭas,** ădis, *f.*, Σηπιὰς ἄκρα, *A promontory of Magnesia*, Plin. 3, 9, 16; Mela, 2, 3; Val. Fl. 2, 9.)

* **sēpĭcŭla** (saep.), ae, *f. dim.* [1. sepes] *A little fence* or *hedge*, App. M. 8, p. 210.

(* **sēpīmen** (saep.), ĭnis, *n.*, i. q. sepimentum, App. Flor. 1.)

sēpīmentum (saep.), i, *n.* [sepio] *A hedge, fence, inclosure*, Var. R. R. 1, 14, 1 *sq.;* Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 62.

sēpĭo (saep.), psi, ptum, 4. (*plusquamperf.*, sepissent, Liv. 44, 39, 3 dub.; v. Drak. *ad loc.*) *v. a.* [1. sepes] *To surround with a hedge, to hedge in, fence in, inclose* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: VTI LOCVS ANTE EAM ARAM . . . STIPITIBVS ROBVSTIS SAEPIATVR, Cenot. Pisan. in Orell. Inscr. *no.* 642; cf., sepsit comitium et curiam, Cic. Rep. 2, 17; and, septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis indagavi sepulcrum, id. Tusc. 5, 23; id. Rep. 1, 26; so, fundum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 36: segetem, Col. 2, 21, 2: urbes moenibus, Cic. Sest. 42, 91; cf., oppidum operibus, munitionibus, castris, *etc.*, id. Phil. 13, 9, 20; id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Liv. 5, 5, 2; 44, 39, 3: castra tectis parietum pro muro, id. 25, 25, 8: omnes fori aditus, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, et saep.: oculos membranis tenuissimis (coupled with vestire), Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142 *sq.:* saltum plagis, *to inclose, surround*, Lucr. 5, 1250; cf., feram coronâ venantum, Virg. A. 9, 551; and, leonem in arcto, Val. Fl. 6, 346: aliquid veste, *to cover, envelop*, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 40; cf., septus squalidâ stolâ (coupled with convestitus), Enn. in Non. 537, 27 *sq.:* omnia avido complexu (aether), Lucr. 5, 471; cf., gradientes obscuro aëre (Venus), Virg. A. 1, 4: legiones luco, Liv. 9, 11, 3; cf., Albana pubes inermis ab armatis septa, id. 1, 28, 8; and, Agrippam custodiâ militum, Suet. Aug. 65 *fin.:* sepsit se tectis, *shut himself up in his palace*, Virg. A. 7, 600.

II. Trop.: perii, lacrimae linguam sepiunt, *check, impede*, Afran. in Non. 41, 5: (inventa) vestire atque ornare oratione: post memoria sepire, *to inclose them in one's memory*, i. e. *to get them by heart*, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142; cf., is se circumvestit dictis, sepit sedulo, Poeta ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 158: locum omnem cogitatione (the figure taken from surrounding with toils in hunting; v. above, *no.* I.), Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 147: septus legibus et judiciorum metu, *surrounded, sheltered, guarded*, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25; cf., quibus praesidiis philosophiae septus sim, id. Fam. 16, 23, 2; so, septus praesidiis, id. Rep. 1, 44 Mos.; id. Off. 1, 11, 39; id. Mil. 1, 2; cf. also, postquam omnia pudore septa animadverterat, Liv. 3, 44, 4; and with this cf., (mulieres) septae pudicitia agunt, Tac. G. 19: (lex) se sepit difficultate abrogationis, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2; Gell. 1, 15, 3.—Hence

septum (saept.), i, *n.*, *An inclosure* of any kind; *a hedge, fence, barrier, wall*, etc. (quite class.; usually in the *plur.;* in Cic. only so): nunc de septis, quae tutandi causa fundi fiunt, dicam (corresp. to sepes and sepimentum), Var. R. R. 1, 14: ut intra septa (villae) habeat aquam, id. ib. 1, 11, 2: fori, Cic. Phil. 5, 4: septis beluas continere, id. ib. 13, 3: inermem tribunum adoriuntur fragmentis septorum et fustibus, id. Sest. 37; Var. R. R. 3, 12, 3: quamvis multa meis exiret victima septis, *i. e. folds*, Virg. E. 1, 34; so, septa repetit pecus, Col. 6, 23, 3: animadvertimus intra septa pelagios greges inertis mugilis, *etc.*, *i. e. in the fish-ponds*, id. 8, 17, 8: transit fulmen coeli per septa domorum, *i. e. walls*, Lucr. 1, 490; so id. 6, 228; 860: saxea, id. 4, 701.—In the *sing.:* venationis, *i. e. a park, warren, preserve*, Var. R. R. 3, 12, 2: ARAM SEPTVM CLVSVM VETVSTATE DIRVTA RESTITVIT, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1515.

B. In partic.: **1.** Septa, ōrum, *n.*, *The great inclosure in the Campus Martius, where the Roman people assembled for voting*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14; Ov. F. 1, 53; Luc. 7, 306; here were many fine shops, Mart. 9, 60. Cf. Adam's Alterth. 1, p. 140; Creuzer's Antiqu. p. 164 *sq.;* Böttig. Amalth. 3, p. 169.—* **2.** septa, *The weir of a sluice*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 21, 1, § 4.—**3.** septum transversum, in medic. lang., *The midriff, diaphragm*, Cels. 4, 1; 5, 26, 18; 7, 4, 2. et al.

* **sēpĭŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [sepia] *A little cuttle-fish*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 57.

Sēplăsia (ă, Aus. Epigr. 123; ā, Marcell. de Medic. 66), ae, *f.* (Seplasia, ōrum, *n.*, Var. in Non. 226, 16) **I.** *A street in Capua, where unguents were sold:* "*Seplasia* platea Capuae, in qua unguentarii negotiari sunt soliti," Ascon. Cic. Pis. 11, 24, p. 10 ed. Orell. So Var. in Non. 226, 18; Cic. Pis. 11, 24; id. Agr. 2, 34 *fin.;* id. Sest. 8, 19; Plin. 16, 10, 18; 33, 13, 57; 34, 11, 25; Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 ext. In the *plur.:* Pompon. in Non. 226, 20.—**II.** Derivv.: * **A. Sēplasĭum,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* unguentum), *Seplasian unguent*, Petr. 76, 6.—**B. sēplasĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *A dealer in unguents*, Lampr. Heliog. 30; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4202; 4417.—**C.** "SEPLASIARIVM, μυροπώλιον," Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. (*Part. perf. syncop.*, sepostus, Sil. 8, 378; 17, 281; but, sepositus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 84) *v. a.* *To lay apart* or *aside; to put by, separate, pick out*, etc. (quite class.; not in Caes.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: seponi et occultari, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 2; cf., aliquid habere sepositum et reconditum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10; so, coupled with conditus, id. de Div. 2, 54, 112; cf. also, ornamenta seposita (for which, just before, recondita), id. de Or. 1, 35, 162: id ego ad illud fanum (*sc.* ornandum) sepositum putabam, id. Att. 15, 15; cf., captivam pecuniam in aedificationem templi, Liv. 1, 53, 3; and, primitias magno Jovi, Ov. F. 3, 730; cf. also, nonnullos ex principibus legit ac seposuit ad pompam, Suet. Calig. 47: se et pecuniam et frumentum in decem annos seposuisse, Liv. 42, 52, 12: sors aliquem seponit ac servat, qui cum victore contendat, Plin. 8, 14, 21:—interesse pugnae imperatorem an seponi melius foret, dubitavere, *to place himself at a distance, withdraw*, Tac. H. 2, 33:—de mille sagittis unam seposuit, *picked out, selected*, Ov. M. 5, 381: aliquem a domo, *to banish from one's house*, Tac. A. 3, 12.

B. In partic., in the post-Aug. per., *To send into banishment, to banish, exile:* aliquem in provinciam specie legationis, Tac. H. 1, 13 *fin.;* so, aliquem in secretum Asiae, in insulam, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 10; 46 *fin.;* 88; 2, 63; id. Ann. 4, 44; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Tib. 15; id. Oth. 3; id. Tit. 9.

II. Trop.: ut alius aliam sibi partem, in qua elaboraret, seponeret, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132; cf., sibi ad eam rem tempus, id. Or. 42; and with this cf., quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur, Tac. A. 14, 54: materiam senectuti seposui, *have set apart, reserved for my old age*, id. Hist. 1, 1: seposuit Aegyptum, *he sequestered Egypt, made it forbidden ground*, id. Ann. 2, 59 *fin.;* Quint. 7, 1, 27: qua de re sepositus nobis est locus, *a separate, special place*, id. 1, 10, 26: Jovem diffusum nectare curas Seposuisse graves, *had laid aside*, i. e. *had discarded for a while*, Ov. M. 3, 319:—(Graecos) seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, quae, *etc.*, *to have separated*, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 22; so Quint. 12, 2, 16; and poet. with the simple *abl.:* si modo Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, *to separate*, i. e. *distinguish*, Hor. A. P. 273.—Hence

sēpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Pa.* (only poet., and rare): **A.** *Distant, remote*, i. q. remotus: fons, Prop. 1, 20, 24; so, gens, Mart. Spect. 3.—**B.** *Select, choice:* vestis, *sumptuous garments*, Tib. 2, 5, 8: seposito de grege, Mart. 2, 43.

sēpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sepono] *A laying aside, setting apart, separation* (a post-class. word): si forte qui decimam vovit decesserit ante sepositionem (for which, just before, separata), Ulp. Dig. 50, 12, 2.

sēpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of sepono.

† **1. seps,** sēpis, *comm.* = σήψ: **I.** *A venomous serpent, whose bite occasioned putrefaction*, "Luc. 9, 763 *sq.;*" 7, 23; Plin. 29, 5, 32; 23, 2, 29; Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 1, 1 *fin.;* Aus. Idyll. Grammat. 12, 14.—**II.** *An insect*, perh. *the wood-louse, milleped*, Plin. 20, 2, 6; 29, 6, 39.

2. seps, *A hedge* or *fence;* v. 1. sepes.

* **sepse,** *pron. reflex. fem.* [se-ipse] *One's self:* quae (virtus) omnes magis quam sepse diligit, Cic. Rep. 3, 8 (also cited by Sen. Ep. 108).

‡† **septas,** ădis, *f.* [ἑπτάς] *The number seven*, acc. to Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *med.*

‡ **septĕjŭgis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* currus) [septem-jugum; cf. 1. sejugis] *A team of seven:* Inscr. Grut. 337, 8.

septem, *num.* [kindr. with ἑπτά] *Seven:* septem menses sunt, quum, *etc.*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 39: septem millia, id. Mil. 1, 46: dis, quibus septem placuere colles, Hor. Carm. Sec. 7: septem et decem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 89; so Cic. de Sen. 6, 16; for which, decem et septem, Liv. 33, 21, 8; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2: decem septemque, Nep. Cato 1, 2: decem septem, Liv. 24, 15, 2, acc. to the best MSS.; cf. Prisc. p. 1170 P.; v. also, septendecim: septem et viginti minae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 94; so too, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55 Zumpt *N. cr.:* septem et triginta annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10; Liv. 1, 21 *fin.:* sex aut septem loca, Lucr. 4, 579; also unconnected: illum his mensibus sex septem non vidisse proximis, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 40; so, sex septem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 58; and with numerals: VI. VII. diebus, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 6 Orell. *N. cr.*—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *The seven sages* of Greece: eos vero septem, quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7 *fin.;* so id. Tusc. 5, 3, 7; id. Lael. 2, 7; id. de Or. 3, 34; id. Fin. 2, 3, 7; id. Off. 3, 4, 16: qui (Bias) sapiens habitus est unus e septem, id. Lael. 16, 59: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, id. Leg. 2, 11, 26.—**B.** Septem Aquae, *A lake in the Reatine territory*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 532.—**C.** Septem stellae, for septentriones, *The Seven-stars, the Pleiades*, Sen. Troad. 443.

September, bris, *m.* [septem; as, Octo-ber, Novem-ber, Decem-ber; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 4, 60 *fin.*] *The seventh month* of the Roman year, reckoning from March, *i. e.* our ninth, *September* (consisting, as now, of thirty days); usually joined with mensis: mense Septembri, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2;

so Suet. Aug. 31; 35; id. Tib. 26; id. Calig. 15; id. Domit. 13 *fin.* Without mensis: Aus. Ecl. de Mens. monos. 9; so id. ib. Dist. 18; id. ib. Quot. Kal. 8, et al.—As an *adj.*, with other substantives, *Of September, September-:* Kalendis Septembribus, Cic. Fam. 14, 22; so, XIX. Kal. Septemb. (Aug. 14), XIII. Kal. Septemb. (Aug. 20), *etc.* . . . pridie Kal. Septemb. (Aug. 31) . . . Calendis Septemb. . . . quarto Nonas Septemb. (Sept. 2) . . . Non. Septemb. (Sept. 5) . . . VII. Idus Septemb. (Sept. 7) . . . tertio Idus Septembris (Sept. 11) . . . Id. Sept. (Sept. 13), Col. 11, 2, 57 *sq.*; id. ib.: Idibus Septembribus, Liv. 7, 3; so Suet. Caes. 83: Septembribus horis, *in the* (unhealthy) *time of September*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6 Schneid.

septemdĕcim, v. septendecim.

septem-flŭus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo] *Seven-fold-flowing*, an Ovidian epithet of the Nile (as having seven mouths): Nilus, Ov. M. 1, 422: flumina Nili, id. ib. 15, 753. Cf. the follg. art. and septemplex.

septem-gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* *Seven-fold* (a poet. word): Nilus (as having seven mouths), Catull. 11, 7; Virg. A. 6, 801; cf. the preced. art. and septemplex: Roma (the city of seven hills), Stat. S. 1, 2, 191; cf., septemgemino Roma jugo, id. ib. 4, 1, 6.

septem-mestris, e, *adj.* [mensis] *Of seven months* (late Lat.): infans, Censor. de Die nat. 8. Collat. form, septimestris partus, id. ib. 11.

septem-nerva, ae, *f.* [septem-nervus] *An herb, called also* plantago, App. Herb. 1.

* **septem-pĕdālis,** e, *adj.* *Of seven feet, seven feet high:* statua, Plaut. Curc. 3, 71.

septem-plex, ĭcis, *adj.* [plico] *Seven-fold* (a poet. word): clipeus (as consisting of ox-hides placed one over the other; the Homer. ἑπταβόειον σάκος, Il. 7, 220 *sq.*), Virg. A. 12, 925; Ov. M. 13, 2 (cf. id. ib. 12, 95): Nilus (as having seven mouths), id. ib. 5, 187; cf., septemfluus and septemgeminus. For the same reason: Ister, Ov. Tr. 2, 189: Spiritus, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 4, 128.

septemtrĭo, v. septentrio.

septemvir, v. septemviri.

septemvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [septemviri] *Of or belonging to the septemvirs, septemviral:* auctoritas, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23.—Subst., septemvĭrāles, ĭum, *m.*, *The septemvirs*, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26.

septemvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The office of the septemvirs, the septemvirate*, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99; Auct. Epist. Plin. 10, 8.

septem-vĭri, ōrum, *m.* [vir] *A board or college of seven men, the septemvirs:* **I.** Of the epulones (v. Epulo, *no.* 2), Tac. A. 3, 64. In the *sing.*: septemvir, Luc. 1, 602; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 12; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2365.—**II.** For dividing lands, Cic. Phil. 5, 7 *fin.*; 6, 5, 14. In the *sing.*: id. ib. 5, 12, 33; id. Att. 15, 19 *fin.*

septēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [septem] *Containing seven, consisting of seven, septenary:* numerus, *the number seven*, Plin. 11, 36, 43; Gell. 3, 10, 1 *sq.*; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: versus, *consisting of seven feet*, Diom. p. 514 P.; also *absol.*: cum tam bonos septenarios fundat ad tibiam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: synthesis, *a service of seven goblets*, Mart. 4, 46: fistula, *of seven quadrants* (or *quarter-digits*) *in diameter*. Front. Aquaed. 25; 41.

septendĕcim (less correctly written septemdecim; cf. the letter M), *num.* [septem-decem] *Seventeen:* septendecim populi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47; so id. Phil. 5, 7, 19; Liv. 38, 51; Tac. A. 13, 6, et al.; so freq. in Liv., acc. to Prisc. p. 1170 P.; cf. Drak. on Liv. 29, 37, 6, and 10, 12, 6; yet in Liv., as well as in other authors, the MSS. have for the most part the numerals XVII. instead of the word. For septendecim we have septem et decem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 89; Cic. de Sen. 6, 16: decem et septem, Liv. 33, 21, 8; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2: decem septemque, Nep. Cato 1, 2; and, decem septem, Liv. 24, 15, 2, acc. to the best MSS.; cf. also, Prisc. l. l. Acc. to Charis. p. 55 P., septendecim was in use only among the "antiqui."

septēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [septem] **I.** *Seven each:* a summo septenis cyathis committe hos ludos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 19: duo fasces, candelis involuti, septenos habuere libros, Liv. 40, 29; so Col. 1, 3, 10: Plin. 7, 25, 25; 17, 10, 11. In the *gen.*: amphorarum septenum, Col. 12, 28, 1: pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49.—**II.** Transf., for septem, *Seven:* dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov. M. 2, 682; cf., fila lyrae, id. Fast. 5, 105: qua septenas temperat unda vias (*the seven mouths of the Nile*), Prop. 3, 22. 16: cf. in the follg.: homo crescit in longitudinem ad annos usque ter septenos, Plin. 11, 37, 87, et saep. So too (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) in the *sing.*: gurgite septeno rapidus mare submovet amnis (Nilus), Luc. 8, 445; so, gurges Nili, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 185: Ister, (* *the seven-mouthed Danube*), Stat. S. 5, 2, 136; cf. septemplex: non removeri septeno circuitu, Plin. 28, 16, 66.

septennis, e, v. septuennis.

septennĭum, ii, v. septuennium.

septentrĭo, ōnis, v. septentriones.

septentrĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [septentriones, *no.* II.] *Of or belonging to the north, northern, north-:* pars (terrae), circulus, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 4; Vitr. 9, 6: plaga, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5; Plin. 2, 70, 70: oceanus, id. 9, 17, 30: venti, Col. 11, 2, 21.—In the *neutr. plur.* subst., septentrĭōnālia, ĭum, *The northern regions*, Plin. 11, 14, 14: Africae et Numidiae, id. 6, 34, 39: Britanniae, Tac. Agr. 10.

* **septentrĭōnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [septentriones, *no.* II.] *Northern, north-:* ventus, Gell. 2, 22, 15.

septentrĭōnes, (also written septemptriones), um (*sing.* and *tmesis*, v. in the follg.), *m.* [septem-trio; prop., The seven plough-oxen; hence, as a constellation] **I.** *The seven stars near the north pole* (called also *the Wain*, and *the Great* or *Little Bear*): neque se septentriones quoquam in coelo commovent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 117; so Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66; cf. *in tmesi:* quas nostri septem soliti vocitare Triones, Cic. Arat. in N. D. 2, 41, 105; so, gurgite caeruleo septem prohibete triones, Ov. M. 2, 528; cf. in the follg.—In the *sing.*: septentrio non cernitur, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 83. So, major, *the Great Bear:* Vitr. 6, 11; and, minor, *the Little Bear*, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Vitr. 1. 1.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The northern regions, the north:* (*a*) *Plur.*: "satis notum est, limites regionesque esse coeli quatuor: *exortum, occasum, meridiem, septentriones*," Gell. 2, 22, 3 *sq.*: inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem aestates et hiemes efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49; so Var. R. R. 1, 2, 4; Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 5 *sq.*; 1, 16, 2; 4, 20, 1; 5, 13, 6; 7, 83, 2; Mel. 2, 6, 3; 3, 1, 9; 3, 2, 1.—(*β*) *Sing.*: latus oriens spectat: septentrio a Macedonia objicitur, Liv. 32, 13; so Mel. 1, 1, 1; 2, 6, 3; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Tac. A. 2, 23; 13, 53; id. Hist. 5, 6, et al. *In tmesi:* Hyperboreo septem subjecta trioni gens, Virg. G. 3, 381; so Ov. M. 1, 64.—**B.** *The north wind:* (*a*) *Plur.*: ex ea die fuere septentriones venti, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3.—(*β*) *Sing.*: acer septentrio ortus inclinatum stagnum eodem, quo aestus, ferebat, Liv. 26, 45, 8: a septentrionali latere summus est aquilo, medius septentrio, imus thrascias, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16 *fin.*

septēnus, a, um, v. septeni.

Septĭcĭānus, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to a Septicius, Septician:* libra, *a Septician pound*, which, in the second Punic war, was reduced from twelve to eight and a half unciae, Mart. 8, 71; so, too, argentum, id. 4, 89.

* **septĭcollis,** e, *adj.* [septem-collis] *Seven-hilled, standing on seven hills:* arx, *i. e. Rome*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 412 (cf., Dis, quibus *septem* placuere *colles*, Hor. Carm. Sec. 7.

† **septĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = σηπτικός, *Producing putrefaction, putrefying, septic:* vis, dos, Plin. 30, 4, 10; 34, 18, 55.

septĭes, *adv. num.* [septem] *Seven times*, (* septies millies sestertium, *seven thousand times a hundred thousand sesterces*,) Cic. Phil. 2, 37; Liv. 28, 6, 10; Plin. 16, 40, 79.

* **septĭfārĭam,** *adv.* [septem-for; cf. ambifariam, multifariam] *Seven-fold:* s. divisum volumen, Santra in Non. 170, 21 (*al.* septemfariam).

* **septĭfŏlĭum,** ii, *n.* [septem-folium] *A plant, tormentilla, septfoil*, App. Herb. 116.

septĭfŏris, e, *adj.* [septem-foris] *Having seven openings, seven-holed* (late Lat.): fistula, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*: vultus, Alcim. 1, 63.

* **septĭformis,** e, *adj.* [septem-forma] *Seven-fold:* gratia Spiritus sancti, Aug. de Serm. Domin. 1, 4.

septĭmāna, ae, v. septimanus, *no.* II., B.

septĭmānus, a, um, *adj.* [septem] **I.** *Of or belonging to the number seven:* Nonae, *falling on the seventh day of the month* (in March, May, July, and October; opp. to quintanae, which fell upon the fifth day), Var. L. L, 6, 4, 59; Macr. S. 1, 14; Censor. de Die nat. 20: feturae, *born in the seventh month*, Arn. 3, 105.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** septĭmāni, ōrum, *m.*, *Soldiers of the seventh legion*, Plin. 3, 4, 5; Tac. H. 3, 25.—**B.** septĭmāna, ae, *f.*, late Lat. for hebdomas, *A week*, Cod. Theod. 15, 5, 5.

‡ **septĭmātrus,** ŭum, *f.* [septimus] *A festival celebrated seven days after the ides*, acc. to Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55; and Fest. s. v. QUINQUATRUS, p. 218 and 132.

Septĭmĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. Thus, C. Septimius, *an augur*, Cic. Att. 12, 13, 2; id. ib. 14, 1 P.: Septimius Scaevola, id. Verr. 1, 13, 38; id. Cluent. 41, 115 *sq.*: Porcius Septimius, Tac. H. 3, 5: Titius Septimius, *a poet, and friend of Horace*, "Hor. Ep. 1, 9." To him was addressed Od. 2, 6. Cf., concerning him, Weichert Poett. Latinn. Rell. p. 365–390: Septimius Severus, *a Roman emperor*, Spartian. Sever.; Eutr. 8, 10.—In the *fem.*: Septimia, perh. *The wife of Sicca*, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1.

Septĭmontĭālis, e, *adj.* [Septimontium, *no.* II.] *Of or belonging to the feast of the Seven Hills:* sacrum, Suet. Domit. 4: satio fabae, Col. 2, 10, 8.

Septĭmontĭum, ii, *n.* [septem-mons] **I.** *The circuit of the Seven Hills*, the place upon which the city of Rome afterward stood, Var. L. L. 5, 5, 11; Fest. s. v. SACRANI, p. 251 *fin.*—Hence, **II.** *The feast of the Seven Hills*, celebrated at Rome in December. in commemoration of the inclosing of all the seven hills within the circuit of the city, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58; Fest. p. 150 and 261; Tert. Idol. 10; id. ad Nat. 2, 15; Pall. Dec. 1; cf. Plutarch. Q. Rom. 68; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 430; Adam's Alterth. 2, p. 367.

septĭmus (also written septumus), a, um, *num. ord.* [septem] *The seventh:* mense septumo, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 20: septimas esse aedes a porta, id. Pseud. 2, 2, 3; cf., isque Septimus a prisci numeratur origine Beli, Ov. M. 4, 213: Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: septimo die, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: sententia septima decima, id. Cluent. 27, 74; also in one word, septimodecimo die, Vitr. 9, 1 (4) *fin.*, et saep.—**B.** Adverb.: ***I.** Die septimi, (* *On the seventh day*), (like die crastini, noni, quinti, *etc.*): ibi mercatum dixit esse die septimi, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 8; cf. Gell. 10, 24; and Macr. S. 1, 4.—***2.** septimum, *For the seventh time.* Marius tam feliciter septimum consul, Cic. N. D. 3, 32 *fin.*; cf. the follg.—**3.** septimo: * **a.** *For the seventh time:* C. Marium creatum septimo consulem, Quadrig. in Gell. 10, 1, 3; cf. the preced.—**b.** *Seven times* (post-class.): lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto: hieme secundo vel tertio, Treb. Gall. 17; so Vopisc. Flor. 4.—**II.** In partic.: s. casus, *The instrumental, adverbial*, etc. *case* (distinguished from the casus sextus, with prepositions), Quint. 1, 4, 26; Diom. p. 302 P.; Prisc. p. 673 ib.; Cledon. p. 1863 ib.

septĭmusdĕcĭmus, a, um. *The seventeenth;* v. septimus, *no.* I.

* **septingēnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [septingeni] *Of or belonging to the number seven hundred, consisting of seven hundred each:* greges, Var. R. R. 2, 10 *fin.*

septingēni, ae, a, *num. distr.* [septingenti] *Seven hundred each:* bracteae, Plin. 33, 3, 19.

* **septingentēsĭmus,** a, um, *num. ord.* [id.] *The seven hundredth:* supra annum, Liv. Prooem. § 4.

septingenti, ae, a, *num.* [septem-centum] *Seven hundred:* anni, Enn. Ann. 1, 115 (in Var. R. R. 3, 1, 2); cf., annorum septingentorum memoria, Cic. Or. 34, 120: nummi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 39: millia passuum, Cic. Quint. 25: stadia, Plin. 3, 5, 11, et saep.—*Absol.:* septingenta Tito debet Lupus (*sc.* sestertia), Mart. 7, 10.

septingentĭes, *adv.* [septingenti] *Seven hundred times*, Plin. 28, 12, 50; 36, 15, 24, § 104.

septĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sepio] *A hedging* or *fencing in, inclosing* (a post-Aug. word), Vitr. 5, 12; 6, 11:—urbis, *the erection of a wall around it*, Vop. Aurel. 12.

septĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [septem] *Seven-foot;* hence, poet., for *excessively tall, gigantic* (late Lat.): Burgundio, Sid. Ep. 8, 9 *in carm.;* so id. Carm. 12, 11.

Septīzōnĭum, ii, *n.* [septem-zona] **I.** *A large building in Rome in the twelfth region*, prob. seven stories in height, Suet. Tit. 1.—**II.** *A monument of the Emperor Septimius Severus, in the tenth region*, Spart. Sev. 19; 35; Amm. 15, 7, 3. (Others consider them to have been the same building).

septŭāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [septuageni] *Of* or *belonging to the number seventy, containing seventy, septuagenarian:* fistula, *seventy quarter-digits broad*, Frontin. Aquaed. 56: homo, *a man of seventy, a septuagenarian*, Callistr. Dig. 50, 6, 5, § 7.

septŭāgēni, ae, a, *num.* [septuaginta] *Seventy each:* pyramides in imo latae pedum quinum septuagenum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92; for which, in one word, fistula septuagenumquinum, Frontin. Aquaed. 57; cf., sexageni: septuagies septuageni pedes, Col. 5, 2, 7.—In the *sing.:* coitu, Plin. 26, 10, 63.

septŭāgēniquīni, v. the preced. art.

septŭāgēnus, a, um, v. septuageni.

septŭāgēsĭes, v. septuagies.

septŭāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [septuaginta] *The seventieth:* ad annum, Cic. de Div. 1, 23, 46: castra, Liv. 28, 16, 10.

septŭāgĭes, *adv.* [id.] *Seventy times*, Col. 5, 2, 7. Collat. form, septuagesies, Marc. Cap. 7, 241.

septŭāginta, *num. Seventy:* Col. Arb. 4, 3: centum septuaginta, *a hundred and seventy*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52 *sq.:* septuaginta et tres, Liv. 35, 1 *ad fin.:* septem et septuaginta annos, Nep. Att. 21; S. with numerals: interficiuntur IV. et LXX., Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 3.

septŭennis (collat. form, septennis, Capitol. M. Aurel. 21), e, *adj.* [septem-annus] *Of seven years, seven years old:* nunc prius quam septuennis est (puer), Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 36; so, puer, id. Men. prol. 24; 5, 9, 57; id. Merc. 2, 2, 21; id. Poen. prol. 66; Prud. στεφ. 10, 656.

septŭennĭum, ii, *n.* [septuennis] *A period of seven years*, Fest. s. v. SEXTANTARII, p. 265. Collat. form, septennium: Prud. in Tetrast. 6.

septum, i, v. sepio, *ad fin.*

septunx, uncis, *m.* [septem-uncia; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47] **I.** *Seven twelfths* of a whole (v. as, *no.* 1): jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 11; Liv. 5, 24, 4: auri, *seven ounces*, id. 23, 19, 16.—**II.** Transf., *Seven things of a kind, seven pieces*, etc.; hence, in drinking, *seven cups*, Mart. 8, 51; 3, 82.

* **septŭōse** (saept.), *adv.* [septus, from sepio] *In a covert manner;* trop., of discourse, *obscure:* ita septuose dictio abs te datur, Liv. Andron. in Non. 170, 17.

* **septŭplum,** i, *n.* [ἑπτάπλους] *A septuple:* solet pro toto computari, Aug. Serm. 83 *med.*

septus (saep.), a, um, *Part.* of sepio.

sĕpulcrālis, e, *adj.* [sepulcrum] *Of* or *belonging to a tomb, sepulchral* (an Ovidian word): fax, *a funeral torch*, Ov. Her. 2, 120: arae, id. Met. 8, 479.

* **sĕpulcrētum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A burial-place, cemetery:* Catull. 59, 2.

sĕpulcrum (also written sepulchrum, apparently on account of an erroneous derivation from sē-pulchrum, Charis. p. 56 P.), i, *n.* [sepelio; like fulcrum from fulcio, lavacrum from lavo, etc.] *A burial-place, grave, tomb, sepulchre:* “*sepulcri* appellatione omnem sepulturae locum contineri existimandum est.” Ulp. Dig. 47, 12 (“De sepulcro violato”), 3, § 2; cf. Fest. p. 261; Edict. Praet. in Dig. l. l.: “qui sepulcrum violat, facit, quo quis minus sepultus sit,” Macer. ib. 7: “siti dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt: nec tamen eorum ante sepulcrum est, quam justa facta et corpus ingestum est,” Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57; id. ib. 2, 24, 61: neque sepulcrum, quo recipiat, habeat portum corporis, ubi corpus requiescat malis, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44 *fin.:* funus interim procedit: ad sepulcrum venimus, *to the burial-place*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 101: (Ennius) in sepulcro Scipionum putatur esse constitutus ex marmore, Cic. Arch. 9 *fin.;* cf., cui (Africano) super Carthaginem Virtus sepulcrum condidit, Hor. Epod. 9, 26: in summo sepulcro (Archimedis) sphaeram esse positam cum cylindro, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64. So too in the *sing.:* Plaut. Epid. 2, 1, 7; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 21; id. Mil. 2, 4, 19; Lucr. 5, 260; Cic. Rosc. Am. 9; id. Leg. 2, 25 *sq.;* Virg. A. 2, 542; 646; 3, 67; 4, 29, et saep.: *plur.:* Cic. Leg. 2, 22 *sq.;* id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; 14, 31; Virg. E. 8, 98; id. Georg. 1, 498; Hor. Epod. 17, 47, et mult. al.: sepulcra legens, *while reading the sepulchres*, i. e. *the inscriptions on them*, Cic. de Sen. 7, 21.—Comically: clam uxorem ubi sepulcrum habeamus et hunc comburamus diem, *etc.*, *we may dig a grave for the day*, (* v. comburo, *ad fin.*), Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 43 *sq.* Likewise, jestingly, of an old man: ex hoc sepulcro vetere viginti minas Effodiam ego hodie, id. Pseud. 1, 4, 19.

II. Transf., poet., of a vulture’s maw: (vultur) Heu quam crudeli condebat membra (hominis) sepulcro, Enn. in Prisc. p. 683 P. Of Troy: Troja nefas, commune sepulcrum Europae Asiaeque, Catull. 68, 89. Of the dead: Catull. 96, 1; so Ov. F. 2, 33.

* **sĕpulto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [sepelio] *To hold buried:* quos cara Ravenna sepultat, Venant. Carm. 8, 6, 167.

sĕpultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who buries, a burier* (post-class.): * **I.** Lit.: corporis mortui, Aug. Trin. 4, 3.—**II.** Trop.: civilium turbinum (Augustus), *the allayer, pacifier*, Tert. Anim. 46 *med.*

sĕpultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A burial, interment, funeral obsequies, sepulture* (freq. and quite class.): mos sepulturae, Lucr. 6, 1277: mihi quidem antiquissimum sepulturae genus illud fuisse videtur, quo apud Xenophontem Cyrus utitur. Redditur enim terrae corpus, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56: mercedem funeris ac sepulturae constituere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51: corpus ad sepulturam dare, id. Phil. 2, 7, 17: locum sepulturae dare, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12 *fin.;* so, locus sepulturae, Tac. A. 2, 73 *fin.:* for which, locus ad sepulturam, Suet. Tib. 1.—In the *plur.:* ab Euhemero et mortes et sepulturae demonstrantur deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119.

* **sĕpultūrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [sepultura] *Of* or *belonging to burial, funereal:* fines, Auct. de Limit. p. 296 Goes.

sĕpultus, a, um, *Part.*, from sepelio.

(* **Sepyra,** ae, *f. A village in Cilicia, on Mount Amanus*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 18.)

sĕquācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sequor] *A facility in following, a disposition to follow, sequaciousness, sequacity* (late Lat.): saltuosa scribarum, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *med.:* pigra, id. ib. 4, 11.

sĕquācĭter, *adv.*, v. sequax, *ad fin.*

Sēquăna, ae, *f.:* **I.** *One of the principal rivers of Gallia, the Seine*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 7, 57; 58; 67; 75; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 4, 17, 31; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 145.—After it are named, **II. Sēquăni,** ōrum, *m.*, *The dwellers on the* Sequana, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 2; 9; 10; 31; 35; 44; 4, 10; 6, 12; 7, 66; Cic. Att. 1, 19, 2; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 351 *sq.*—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Sēquănus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the* Sequani: gens, Luc. 1, 425; and, ager, Plin. 14, 1, 3.—**2. Sēquănĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: textrix, Mart. 4, 19.

sĕquax, ācis, *adj.* [sequor] *Following* or *seeking after, pursuing, sequacious* (a poet. word; a favorite expression of Virgil): **I.** Lit.: Medea, Prop. 4, 5, 41: (Arcadas) Latio dare terga sequaci, *pursuing*, Virg. A. 10, 365: cui (frondi) Silvestres uri assidue capraeque sequaces Illudunt, *hunting after, eager for it*, id. Georg. 2, 374 Wagn. *N. cr.* (cf., cytisum *sequitur* lasciva capella, id. Ecl. 2, 64): flammae, *darting, lambent*, Virg. A. 8, 432; cf., hederae, *clinging, winding*, Pers. prol. 6; and, fumi, *piercing, penetrating*, Virg. G. 4, 230: undae Maleae, *pursuing*, id. Aen. 5, 193: quae (chelys) saxa sequacia flectens, Sid. Carm. 16, 3 (for which, saxa *sequentia*, Ov. M. 11, 2): oculi, *following*, Stat. Th. 3, 500; so Calp. Ecl. 1, 31: ensis, *following speedily, rapidly moving*, Val. Fl. 7, 619.

B. In partic., of materials, in working, *Yielding, pliable, ductile, flexible:* trabes, Val. Fl. 1, 124; cf., bituminum sequax ac lenta natura, Plin. 7, 15, 13; so, natura cornus, id. 11, 37, 45, § 127: lentitia salicis ad vincturas, id. 16, 37, 68, et saep. In the *Comp.:* nec est alia nunc materia sequacior (vitro), Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 198:—flexibiles quamcumque in partem ducimur a principe, atque ut ita dicam, sequaces sumus, Plin. Pan. 45, 5.

II. Trop.: naturas hominum varias moresque sequaces, *following them*, Lucr. 3, 315: metus hominum curaeque sequaces, *pursuing them*, id. 2, 47: scabies sequax malum, Grat. Cyn. 411: imbueret novas artes sensusque sequaces, *easily following, tractable*, Aus. Idyll. 5, 3; so, discipuli, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 15.—Hence,

Adv., sĕquācĭter, *Of course, consequently*, Arn. 2, 49; 75; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 22; de Musica, 4, 10.

sĕquēla, ae, *f.* [id.] (a post-Aug. word) **I.** *That which follows, a follower:* lixas calonesque et omnis generis sequelas, Frontin. Strat. 2, 4, 8: jumenta, quorum sequela erat equuleus, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 4, § 15: petrae aquatilis sequela, *i. e. the water that followed and flowed from the rock*, Tert. Patient. 5 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *A result, consequence, sequel:* ea (incommoda) non per naturam, sed per sequelas quasdam necessarias facta dicit, Gell. 6, 1, 9: immortalitas non sequela naturae, sed merces praemiumque virtutis est, Lact. 7, 5 *med.:* morborum (mors), id. de Op. D. 4.

sĕquens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from sequor.

sĕquester, tris (orig. form, sequester, tri, ante- and post-class., and in the poets; v. in the follg.), *m.* [sequor] jurid *t. t.*, *A depositary, trustee*, into whose hands the thing contested was placed until the dispute was settled: “*sequester* dicitur, apud quem plures eandem rem, de qua controversia est, deposuerunt,” Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 110: vitulum hic apponite: ego servabo quasi sequestro detis: neutri reddibo, donicum res judicata erit haec, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 692 P.; so, sequestro data, id. Merc. 4, 3, 36; cf., sequestro ponere: “quod apud sequestrem depositum erat, *sequestro positum* per adverbium dicebant,” Gell. 20, 11, 5; so Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 79; cf. also, nunc ut apud sequestrum vidulum posivimus, id. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.; and, in later jurid. Lat., qs. as a *neut.:* in sequestro deponere (aliquid), *to put in sequestration*, Paul. Dig. 16, 3, 6; Labeo ib. 33: tu istunc hodie non feres, nisi das sequestrum aut arbitrum, Quoius haec res arbitratu fiat, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 65: jam sequestri placebant, Petr. 14, 4: cum sequestro recte agetur depositi sequestraria actione, Pompon. Dig. 16, 3, 12; cf., in sequestrum depositi actio competit; si tamen cum sequestro convenit, ut, *etc.*, Ulp. ib. 5.

II. Transf.: **A.** In cases of bribery of judges, electors, *etc.*, *An agent* or *go-between*, with whom the money promised was deposited (so always in Cicero): aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi judicii, Cic. Verr. 1, 12 *fin.;* so coupled with interpres, id. ib. 2, 2, 44; Quint. 12, 8, 4: corruptor et sequester, Cic. Planc. 16; so id. ib. 19, 48: aliquo sequestre in indice corrumpendo uti, id. Cluent. 8 *fin.*, so id. ib. 26, 72: *adulter, impudicus, sequester*, convicium est, non accusatio, id Coel. 13.

B. After the Aug. period, *A mediator*. **1.** Lit.: Menenius Agrippa, qui inter patres et plebem publicae gratiae sequester fuit, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 12: pacis, Sil. 6, 347; so Luc. 10, 472. In this sense, also, a *fem.* form, **sĕquestra,** ae, *A mediatress:*

ubi nunc fidei pacisque sequestra Mater eras? Stat. Th. 7, 542; so too, anus quaedam stupri sequestra et adulterorum internuncia, App. M. 9, p. 224; and, in apposition, bis senos pepigere dies et pace sequestra Per silvas Teucri mixtique impune Latini Erravere jugis, *i. e. under the protection of the truce*, Virg. A. 11, 133; so, pace sequestra, Stat. Th. 2, 425.

* **2.** Trop.: qui suam pudicitiam sequestrem perjurii fieri passi sunt, Val. Max. 9, 1, 7.

sequestra, ae, v. sequester, *no.* II., B, 1.

sĕquestrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sequester, *no.* I.] *Of* or *belonging to sequestration:* actio, *i. e. in which the thing contested is deposited in the hands of a third party*, Pompon. Dig. 16, 3, 12; Ulp. ib. 4, 3, 9.

sĕquestrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sequestro] *A depositing in the hands of a third party, a sequestration:* Cod. Theod. 2, 28.

* **sĕquestrātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that hinders* or *impedes:* officiorum familiarium (dolor), Symm. Ep. 8, 53.

* **sĕquestrātōrĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.] *A depository, a place where any thing is laid up for safe-keeping:* terra seminibus, Tert. Res. Carn. 52 *fin.*

sĕquestro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sequester] (late Lat.) **I.** *To give up for safe-keeping, to surrender:* hominis tibi (*sc.* terrae) membra sequestro, Prud. Cath. 10, 133; so, corpora sepulturae, Tert. Res. Carn. 27 *med.*—**II.** Transf., *To remove, separate* from any thing: causam motus ab eo, quod movetur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14; so, se a rerum publicarum actibus, id. ib. 1, 8 *med.:* omni ab infamia vir sequestrandus, Sid. Ep. 1, 11:—sequestratum animal, *separated*, Veg. 2, 1, 5: sequestrata verecundia, *laid aside*, Macr. S. 7, 11.

sĕquĭor and **sĕquĭus**, v. secus.

sĕquor, sĕcūtus (also written sequutus), 3. *v. dep.* (act. collat. form, SEQVO, acc. to Gell. 18, 9, 8 *sq.;* and Prisc. p. 799 P.) [sibilated from ἕπομαι] *To follow, to come* or *go after, to follow after, attend.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (*a*) *c. acc.:* i, jam sequor te, mater, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 16: neque illa matrem satis honeste tuam sequi poterit comes, id. Merc. 2, 3, 69 *sq.:* qui ex urbe amicitiae causa Caesarem secuti, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 2; id. ib. 7, 50. 4; Hor. S. 1, 6, 108: ne sequerer moechas, id. ib. 1, 4, 113;—Liv. 32, 6, 5: pars pressa sequuntur signa pedum. Ov. M. 8, 332; so, vestigia alicujus, id. ib. 4, 515; 9, 640; 10, 710, et saep.—(*β*) *Absol.* (so most freq. in Plaut.): abi prae, jam ego sequar, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 46; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 69: *Di.* Sequere intro. *Pa.* Sequor, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 64; 5, 2, 90; id. Aul. 2, 5, 23, et saep.: quisnam est, qui sequitur procul? id. Poen. 3, 3, 6: funus interim procedit: sequimur: ad sepulcrum venimus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 101: curriculo sequi, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 12: Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti, Caes. B. G. 1, 24, 4: si nemo sequatur, tamen, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 40 *ad fin.:* servi sequentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 78, et saep.—**b.** Of inanimate things: magna multitudo carrorum sequi Gallos consuevit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14, 2: neque ulla (arbor) brevem dominum sequetur, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 24: zona bene te secuta, id. 3, 27, 59.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To follow* in a hostile manner; *to chase, pursue:* hostes sequitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 *fin.;* so, hostem, Ov. M. 13, 548: fugacem, Hor. S. 2, 7, 115: feras, Ov. M. 2, 498: genitas Pandione nudo ferro, id. ib. 6, 666; cf., hostem pilo, Tac. H. 4, 29 *fin.*—*Absol.:* finem sequendi facere, Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 3; so id. ib. 7, 68 Oud. *N. cr.*

2. *To follow* in time or order; *to succeed, result, ensue:* aestatem auctumnus sequitur, post acer hiems, Enn. Ann. 16, 34: sequens annus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50, 4; so, sequente anno, Plin. 10, 62, 82 *fin.:* secuto die, id. 13, 22, 43 *fin.:* secuta aetas, id. 6, 23, 26, § 101: secuturo Phoebo, Luc. 2, 528: sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romana Caudina pax, Liv. 9, 1, et saep.:—Africanus sequens, *i. e.* minor, Plin. 7, 59, 59:—ut male posuimus initia, sic cetera sequentur, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 2: sequitur clamor, Virg. A. 9, 504: tonitrum secuti nimbi, Ov. M. 14, 542: lacrimae sunt verba secutae, id. ib. 9, 780: nisi forte sic loqui poenitet, *Qua tempestate Paris Helenam* et quae sequuntur, *and so on, and so forth*, Cic. Or. 49, 164, et saep.

3. Of a possession or inheritance, *To follow*, i. e. *to fall to the share of* any one: ut belli praeda Romanos, ager urbesque captae Aetolos sequerentur, Liv. 33, 13, 10; so, ut victorem res sequeretur, id. 28, 21, 5: si quis mortuus est Arpinatis, ejus heredem sacra non sequuntur, Cato in Prisc. p. 629 P.; so, heredem (monumentum, possessio), Hor. S. 1, 8, 13; Plin. 9, 35, 60.

4. *To go toward* or *to* a place: Formias nunc sequimur, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 2; so, Epirum, Cyzicum, Italiam, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 16; Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5; Virg. A. 4, 361; 381; 5, 629; Ov. Her. 7, 10; id. Fast. 6, 109, et al.

5. Pregn., *To follow* the hand in plucking or pulling; *to come away* or *come out; to come easily, come of itself:* herbae dum tenerae sunt vellendae: aridae factae celerius rumpuntur quam sequuntur, Var. R. R. 47; cf., oratio mollis et tenera et ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas, Cic. Or. 16, 52; and, ipse (ramus) volens facilisque sequetur, Si te fata vocant, Virg. A. 6, 148: cum scrutantes, quae vellant, telum non sequitur, Liv. 38, 21, 11; so, lignum, Ov. M. 12, 371: non quaesitum esse numerum sed secutum, Cic. Brut. 49, 135; cf., quae (laus popularis) tum est pulcherrima, cum sequitur, non cum arcessitur, Quint. 10, 2, 27; and id. 8 prooem. § 8: refert, in quantum dictus tropus oratorem sequatur, id. 8, 6, 24: non omnia nos ducentes ex Graeco sequuntur, *do not come naturally, do not succeed*, id. 2, 14, 1.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To follow, succeed, result, ensue:* si verbum sequi volumus, hoc intelligamus necesse est, *etc.*, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49: patrem sequuntur liberi, *succeed to the rank* or *condition of their father*, Liv. 4, 4 *fin.:* quoniam hanc (Caesar) in re publica viam, quae popularis habetur, secutus est, Cic. Cat. 5: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, *to befall*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 1: modo ne summa turpitudo sequatur, *should ensue*, Cic. Lael. 17, 61.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To follow* (qs. as a leader) an authority, a party, an example, a plan, *etc.; to follow in the track of; to comply with, accede to, conform to:* sequi naturam optimam bene vivendi ducem, Cic. Rep. 5, 19; cf. id. Lael. 12, 42: sequamur potissimum Polybium nostrum, id. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.:* eorum sectam sequuntur multi mortales, Naev. 1, 16; so, sectam, Cic. Fl. 41 *fin.;* id. Sest. 45, 97; Liv. 8, 19, 10, et mult. al.; v. secta: Ti. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est . . . hunc post mortem secuti amici, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 12, 41: amicum vel bellum patriae inferentem sequi, id. ib. 12 *fin.:* auctoritatem et consilium alicujus, id. Fam. 4, 3, 2; so, coupled with obtemperare voluntati, Caes. B. C. 1, 35, 1: sententiam Scipionis, id. ib. 1, 2, 6: vos vestrumque factum omnia deinceps municipia sunt secuta, *have followed, imitated*, id. ib. 2, 32, 2: haec qui dicunt, quam rationem sequantur, vides, Cic. de Div. 2, 6 *fin.:* novum consilium, id. Rep. 2, 7; cf. id. ib. 2, 28: si senatus sequatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 1 *fin.*—(* **b.** *To tell* or *narrate in order:* summa fastigia rerum, Virg. A. 1, 342.)

2. *To follow* or *pursue* an end or object; *to strive for, aim at, seek to attain* it: utilitatem, Cic. Lael. 27, 100: justitiam, id. Rep. 3, 11: otium ac tranquillitatem vitae, id. Mur. 27. So, amoenitatem et salubritatem, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: commodum matris, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: lites, id. Andr. 4, 5, 16; id. Ad. 2, 2, 40: gratiam Caesaris, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 3: linguam et nomen, Liv. 31, 7, 11: mercedes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 87: quae nocuere (*opp.* fugere), id. Ep. 1, 8, 11; cf., nec sequar aut fugiam, quae diligit ipse vel odit, id. ib. 1, 1, 72.

3. In discourse (cf. above, *no.* I., B, 2), *To follow* in order or sequence; *to come next in order, to succeed:* sequitur is (rex), qui, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 21; so, sequitur illa divisio, ut, *etc.*, id. Fin. 3, 16, 55; and, haec sint dicta de aëre. Sequitur terra, cui, *etc.*, Plin. 2, 63, 63:—ac de prima quidem parte satis dictum est. Sequitur, ut doceam, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 32:—sequitur videre de eo, quod, *etc.*, Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 91, § 3; so id. ib. 41, 3, 4.—Hence, also,

4. In logical conclusions, *To follow, ensue:* nec si omne enunciatum aut verum aut falsum est, sequitur illico, esse causas immutabiles, *etc.*, Cic. Fat. 12, 28; so with a subject-clause, id. Tusc. 5, 8. But more freq. with a follg. *ut:* si haec enunciatio vera non est, sequitur, ut falsa sit, Cic. Fat. 12, 28; so id. ib. 5, 9; 10, 22; id. Fin. 2, 8, 24; Quint. 3, 8, 23; 3, 11, 17; 6, 5, 8, et al.—Hence,

A. sĕquens, entis, *Pa.*, subst., used by some for ἐπίθετον, (* *An epithet*), acc. to Quintilian, (* as dentes albi, humida vina . . . o scelus abominandum, *etc.*), Quint. 8, 6, 40.

B. sĕcundus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Following*, viz.:

1. (acc. to sequor, *no.* I., B, 2) *The following* in time or order, *the next, the second:* si te secundo lumine hic offendero, Enn. in Cic. Att. 7, 26: cum de tribus unum esset optandum . . . optimum est facere, secundum, nec facere nec pati, miserrimum digladiari semper, *etc.*, *the next best*, Cic. Rep. 3, 14; cf., id secundum erat de tribus, id. Or. 15, 50: aliquem obligare secundo sacramento, priore amisso, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 11, 36; cf., prioribus equitum partibus secundis additis, id. Rep. 2, 20: Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, id. ib. 2, 10: Olympias secunda et sexagesima, id. ib. 2, 15: oriens incendium belli Punici secundi, id. ib. 1, 1: haec erit a mensis fine secunda dies, *i. e. the last day but one of the month*, Ov. F. 1, 710: aliquem secundum heredem instituere, *the next*, or *second heir*, Cic. Fam. 13, 61; so, heres, Hor. S. 2, 5, 48; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3416: mensa, *the second course, dessert*, Cic. Att. 14, 6 *fin.;* 21 *fin.*, Cels. 1, 2 *fin.;* Plin. 9, 35, 58: 19, 8, 53; Virg. G. 2, 101; Hor. S. 2, 2, 121, et al.: partes, *second parts, inferior parts* (lit. and trop.), Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 15, 48; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14; v. pars; called also, *absol.*, secundae, arum: Spinther secundarum, tertiarum Pamphilus, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2644; and trop.: Q. Arrius, qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, Cic. Brut. 69; so, secundas sortiri, Sen. Ben. 2, 29: ferre, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46: deferre alicui, Quint. 10, 1, 53: agere, Sen. de Ira 3, 8 *med.*—(*β*) Subst., secundae, arum, *f.* (*sc.* membranae) *The after-birth, secundines*, Cels. 7, 29 *fin.;* Sen. Ep. 92 *fin.;* Col. 7, 7 *fin.;* Plin. 27, 4, 13; 30, 14, 43, et saep.; so too, secundae partus, Plin. 9, 13, 15; 20, 6, 23; ib. 11, 44.

b. Trop., *Following, next, second* in rank, value, *etc.:* quorum ordo proxime accedit, ut secundus sit ad regium principatum, Cic. Fin. 3, 16; cf., potentiâ secundus a rege, Auct. B. Alex. 66, 4; with which cf., secundus a Romulo conditor urbis Romanae, Liv. 7, 1 *fin.;* and, Ajax heros ab Achille secundus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 193: nil majus generatur ipso (Jove) Nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum, id. Od. 1, 12, 18: tu (Juppiter) secundo Caesare regnes. id. ib. 51: cotes Creticae diu maximam laudem habuere, secundam Laconicae, Plin. 36, 22, 47; so, s. nobilitas Falerno agro, id. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 1: bonitas amomo pallido, id. 12, 13, 28, et saep. With the prevailing idea of subjection or inferiority, *Secondary, subordinate, inferior:* secundae sortis ingenium, *only of the second grade*. Sen. Ep. 52; cf., servi quasi secundum hominum genus sunt, Flor. 3, 20, 1; and, vivit siliquis et pane secundo, *i. e.* secundario, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123: haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, *inferior*, Virg. A. 11, 441; cf. with the *inf.:* nec vertere cuiquam Frena secundus Halys, Stat. Th. 2, 574.

2. (acc. to *no.* I., B, 5) Nautical *t. t.*, of currents of wind or water, *Favorable, fair* (as following the course of the vessel): secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, *i. e. down the stream*, Caes. B. G. 7, 58, 5; so, Tiberi, Liv. 5, 46, 8: amni, Virg. G. 3, 447: fluvio, id. Aen. 7, 494: aqua, Liv. 21, 28, 7; cf., tota rate in secundam aquam labente, *with the current*, id. 21, 47, 3: et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23 *fin.*; so, aestu, Liv. 23, 41, 11: mari, id. 29, 7, 2; and, poet.: (Neptunus) curru secundo, *speeding along*, Virg. A. 1, 156:—in portum vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 45; cf., quum videam navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, Cic. Planc. 39, 94. So, ventus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23 *fin.*; Hor. Od. 2, 10, 23; id. Ep. 2, 1, 102; 2, 2, 201, et saep.; cf. in the *Sup.*: quum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Cic. N. D. 3, 34.—(β) Transf.: austri anniversarii secundo sole flant, *i. e. according to the course of the sun*, Nigid. in Gell. 2, 22 *fin.*: squama secunda, *opp.* adversa, as we say, *with the grain*, i. e. so as to offer no resistance to the hand when it is passed from the head to the tail, id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12.

b. Trop., *Favorable, propitious, fortunate* (opp. to adversus): secundo populo aliquid facere, *with the consent of the people*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1 *fin.*; so, concio, id. Agr. 2, 37, 101; cf., voluntas concionis, id. Att. 1, 19, 4: admurmurationes cuncti senatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: rumor, Enn. Ann. 7, 24; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 9: clamor, Virg. A. 5, 491: aures, Liv. 6, 40, 14; 33, 46, 6; 42, 28, 2, et saep.: praesentibus ac secundis diis, Liv. 7, 26, 7; so, dis auspicibus et Junone secunda, Virg. A. 4, 45; and, secundo Marte ruat, id. ib. 10, 21: adi pede sacra secundo, id. ib. 8, 302; 10, 255: auspicia, Cic. de Div. 1, 15, 27; cf., avis, Enn. Ann. 1, 97; and in poet. hypallage: haruspex, Virg. A. 11, 739: secunda irae (*dat.*) verba, *favorable to anger, increasing it*, Liv. 2, 38, 1: scitus, secunda loquens in tempore, Enn. Ann. 7, 107, et saep.—*Comp.*: reliqua militia secundiore fama fuit, Suet. Caes. 2.—*Sup.*: tres leges secundissimas plebei, adversas nobilitati tulit, Liv. 8, 12, 14:—res, *opp.* adversae, Cic. Off. 1, 26; so id. Lael. 5, 17; 6 *fin.*; id. Att. 4, 2, 1; Hor. S. 2, 8, 74, et al.; cf., fortunae, *opp.* adversae, Cic. Sull. 23 *fin.*; and, tempora, *opp.* adversi casus, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24. So, res, Enn. Ann. 11, 3; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 1; Cic. N. D. 3, 36 *fin.*; (coupled with prosperitates), Virg. A. 10, 502; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 30, et saep.: fortunae, Cato in Fest. s. v. PARSI, p. 210; Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 28: proelia, Caes. B. G. 3, 1, 4; cf., motus Galliae, *successful*, id. ib. 7, 59, 1; and, exitus belli, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 38: consilium, Caes. B. C. 3, 42, 1: labores, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 45, et saep.—*Comp.*: secundiore equitum proelio nostris, *having proved more favorable for our troops*, Caes. B. G. 2, 9, 2.—*Sup.*: omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse videntur, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 8, B; so, proelia, id. B. G. 7, 62, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 11, 3.—In the *plur. absol.* for secundae res, *Good fortune*: sperat infestis, metuit secundis Alteram sortem, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 13: age, me in tuis secundis respice, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 11: nemo confidat nimium secundis, Sen. Thyest. 615.

3. Secundus, a, *A proper name*: C. Plinius Secundus, *the writer on natural history*; and C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus, *his nephew*: OCTAVIA Q. F. SECVNDA, Inscr. Grut. 445, 2; cf. Var. L. L. 9, 38, 141 *fin.*

Adv.: **A.** sĕcundum, used as a pure adverb or as a preposition: **1.** *Adv.*: * **a.** *After, behind*: *Am.* Age, i tu secundum. *So.* Sequor, subsequor te, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 1.—**b.** *Afterward, in the next place, secondly* (so very rare): animadvertendum primum, quibus de causis constituerit paces; secundum, qua fide eas coluerint, Var. in Non. 149, 15: Cn. Genucio, L. Aemilio Mamercino secundum consulibus, *for the second time* (syn. iterum), Liv. 7, 3, 3.—Far more freq.,

2. *Praep. c. acc.*: **a.** In space, *Following after*, i. e. *after, behind* (ante-class.): ite hac secundum vos me, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 45: nos secundum ferre haec, *after us, behind us*, id. Mil. 4, 8, 39: secundum ipsam aram aurum abscondidi, id. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 890 P.—Hence, (β) Following an extension in space, *i. e. By, along* (so quite class.): quum leno secundum parietem transversus iret, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96: quae (legiones) iter secundum mare superum faciunt, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2: sex legiones ad oppidum Gergoviam secundum flumen Elaver duxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 34, 2:—quid illuc est hominum secundum litus? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 61: hoc genus sepes fieri secundum vias publicas solent et secundum amnes, Var. R. R. 1, 14, 3: secundum flumen, Caes. B. G. 2, 18 *fin.*; cf., castra secundum mare haberet, id. B. C. 3, 65 *fin.*: vulnus accepit in capite secundum aurem, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2: centaurion secundum fontes nascitur, Plin. 25, 6, 31.

b. In time or succession, *Immediately after, after, next to* (so likewise quite class.): secundum vindemiam, ubi vites ablaqueantur, Cato R. R. 114; Plaut. Casin. prol. 28; cf., tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias: mea ut ante primos ludos comperendinem. Cic. Verr. 1, 11 *fin.*; so, comitia, id. Att. 3, 12, 1: hunc diem, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264: aequinoctium vernum, Plin. 19, 8, 42: proelium, Liv. 8, 10, 9 Drak.: quietem, *after going to sleep, while asleep, in a dream*, Cic. de Div. 1, 24; 2, 61; Suet. Aug. 94; Petr. 104:—secundum patrem tu es pater proximus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 41; cf., proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11: ille mihi secundum te et liberos nostros ita est, ut sit paene par, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5 *fin.*: secundum te nihil est mihi amicius solitudine, id. Att. 12, 15, Liv. 36, 17 *fin.*: in actione secundum vocem vultus valet, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 223; id. Or. 18 *fin.*: secundum ea quaero, servarisne, *etc.*, id. Vatin. 6, 15.

c. Trop., *Agreeably to, in accordance with, according to* (so esp. freq. and quite class.): tigna prona et fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 4; cf., secundum naturam vivere, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26; and, facilius esse secundum naturam quam contra eam vivere, Quint. 12, 11, 13: collaudavi secundum facta et virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 60: duumviros secundum legem facio, Liv. 1, 26, 5; so, legem, Quint. 5, 13, 7; 12, 7, 9: rationem, id. 11, 3, 54, et saep.—**B.** Pregn., *According to the will of, in favor of, to the advantage of*: nunciat populo, pontifices secundum se decrevisse . . . multa secundum causam nostram disputavit, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3 *sq.*; id. Verr. 2, 2, 17: secundum eam (partem) litem judices dare, Liv. 23, 4, 3: rei, quae undique secundum nos sit, Quint. 3, 8, 34: post principia belli secundum Flavianos, Tac. H. 3, 7.

B. sĕcundo, pure adv.: **1.** *Secondly*: equidem primum, ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi, secundo, ut existimarer, tertium mihi fuit illud quod, *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 20 *fin.*; so, primo . . . secundo, Phaedr. 4, 11, 16 *sq.* (acc. to Charis. p. 195 P., also used by Cato).—* **2.** *For the second time*: Pontica legio quum fossam circumire secundo conata esset, Auct. B. Alex. 40, 2.—**3.** *Twice*: lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto, hieme secundo vel tertio, Treb. Gall. 17.

* **C.** sĕcunde, *Favorably, fortunately*: quod haec res tam secunde processit, Cato in Gell. 7, 3, 14.

sĕquūtĭo, sequutor, *etc.*, v. sec.

Ser, eris, v. Seres.

sĕra, ae, *f.* [2. sero] *A bar* for fastening doors (not fixed to the door, but put on and taken off): "*sera*, μοχλὸς ϑύρας," Gloss. (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): qua (sera) remota fores panduntur, Var. L. L. 7, 6, 102: jam contigerat portam, Saturnia cujus Dempserat oppositas insidiosa seras, Ov. F. 1, 266: sera sua sponte delapsa cecidit, remissaeque subito fores admiserunt intrantem, Petr. 16, 2: seris transversis ita clathrare (vacerras), ne, *etc.*, Col. 9, 1, 4. So, too, in the *sing.*: Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 23; Tib. 1, 2, 6; 1, 8, 76; Prop. 4, 5, 48; Ov. M. 14, 710; id. Am. 1, 6, 24; 2, 1, 28; Juv. 6, 347; in the *plur.*: Ov. M. 8, 630; id. A. A. 2, 636.

Sĕrāpēum, i, v. Serapis, *no.* II., A.

†† **Sĕrăphim,** *plur.* = שְׂרָפִים, *The Seraphim*, a higher order of angels among the Hebrews, Prud. Cath. 4, 5; cf. Isid. Orig. 7, 5, 24 *sq.*

† **sĕrāpĭas,** ădis, *f.* = σεραπιάς, *A plant, also called* orchis, Plin. 26, 10, 62. Called also serapion, ii, *n.*, App. Herb. 15.

Sĕrāpĭcus, a, um, v. Serapis, *no.* II., B

Sĕrāpĭo or **-on,** ōnis, *m.*, Σεραπίων, *Proper name of an Egyptian*, Caes. B. C. 3, 109; *of a geographer of Antioch*, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 1; 2, 6, 1; in Rome, perh. only as a name for slaves; thus, *of a servant of Atticus*, id. ib. 10, 17, 1; *a nickname of* P. Cornel. Scipio Nasica, *consul* 616 A.U.C., "Liv. Epit. 55; Plin. 7, 12, 10; Val. Max. 9, 14, 3;" Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17.

Sĕrāpis (*a* short, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 531; Mart. Cap. 2, 43; Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 100), is and ĭdis, *m.*, Σάρᾱπις, *A chief divinity of the Egyptians*, subsequently worshiped also in Greece and Rome, "Var. L. L. 5, 10, 17; id. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 18, 5; Macr. S. 1, 20 *fin.*;" Cic. de Div. 2, 59, 123; id. N. D. 3, 19; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, Var. in Charis. p. 69 P.; Plin. 37, 5, 19; Tac. H. 4, 81; 84; Suet. Vesp. 7; Spart. Sev. 17; Mart. 9, 30; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 931; 950; 987; 1887 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Sĕrāpēum,** i, *n.*, *A temple of Serapis*, the most celebrated in Alexandria, Tert. Apol. 18 *fin.*; Spect. 8 *fin.*; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 27; Amm. 22, 16; cf. also Tac. H. 4, 84.—**B. Sĕrāpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Serapis, Serapian*; transf., i. q *splendid, sumptuous*: coenae, Tert. Apol 39 *med.*

Sĕrēnātor, ōris, *m.* [sereno] *He that makes fair weather, the clearer-up*, an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, p. 75; Inscr. Gud. p. 3, *no.* 8; 9; p. 4, *no.* 1 *sq.* cf. serenus.

(* **sĕrēne,** *adv.*, v. serenus, *ad fin.*)

sĕrēnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [serenusfero] *Bringing fair weather, clearing up* (late Lat.): aquilo, Avien. Arat. 988; Prognost. 414.

‡ **sĕrēnĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [serenusfacio] *Cleared up, clear, serene*: COELO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 855 (of the time of the Emperor Antoninus Pius).

sĕrēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [serenus] *Clearness, serenity*: **I.** Lit., of the weather, *Clear, fair*, or *serene weather*: quum sit tum serenitas, tum perturbatio coeli, *Cic. de Div. 2, 45, 94; so, diei solisque, Auct. B. Hisp. 29, 4: auctumni, Plin. 18, 35, 80.—*Absol.*: tranquilla serenitas (*opp.* foeda tempestas), Liv. 2, 62, 2; so Plin. 18, 35, 87; 10, 67, 86; and in the *plur.*, (vinea) imbribus magis quam serenitatibus offenditur, Col. 3, 1 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *Fairness, serenity* of fortune, of disposition, *etc.* (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.): praesentis fortunae, Liv. 42, 62, 4: minor es, quam ut serenitatem meam obducas, Sen. de Ira, 3, 25 *fin.*—Serenitas, as *A title of the Roman emperors*, i. q. *Serene Highness*, Veg. Mil. 3 epil.; Inscr. Grut. 286, 2.

sĕrēno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make clear, fair*, or *serene, to clear up* (a poet. word.): **I.** Lit.: vultu, quo coelum tempestatesque serenat (Juppiter), Virg. A. 1, 255; so, axem, Sil. 12, 637: Olympum, id. 12, 665: glauca terga aquae, Claud. de Apono, 36: domum largo igne, *to light up*, Stat. Ach. 1, 120.—*Absol.*: luce serenanti, *in bright, clear daylight*, *Cic. poet. de Div. 1, 11, 18.—**II.** Trop.: spem fronte serenat, Virg. A. 4, 477; for which, tristia fronte, Sil. 11, 368; cf., nubila animi, Plin. 2, 6, 4.

sĕrēnus, a, um, *adj.* *Clear, fair, bright, serene* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the poets): **I.** Lit.: quum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serena, Enn. Ann. 2, 5 (in Cic. de Div. 2, 39, 82); so, coelo sereno, Lucr. 4, 213; 6, 247; Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2; Virg. G. 1, 260; 487; id. Aen. 3, 518; Hor. Epod. 15, 1; id. Sat. 2, 4, 5; Ov. M. 1, 168; 2, 321, et saep.; cf., de parte coeli, Lucr. 6, 99: in regione coeli, Virg. A. 8, 528; and in the *Comp.*: coelo perfruitur sereniore, Mart. 4, 64; cf., also, o nimium coelo et pelago confise sereno, Virg. A. 5, 870: postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux rediit, Liv. 1, 16, 2: so, luce, Virg. A. 5, 104; and, lumen (solis), Lucr. 2, 149: nox, id. 1, 143; Cic. Rep. 1, 15; Virg. G. 1, 426: species mundi, Lucr. 4, 138: aër, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222: ver, Virg. G. 1, 340: aestas, id. Aen. 6, 707: stella, Ov. F. 6, 718, et saep.: color (*opp.* nubilus), *bright, clear*, Plin. 9, 35, 54: aqua (coupled with candida), Mart. 6, 42: vox, Pers. 1, 19.—Transf., of a wind *That clears* *the sky, that brings fair weather:* hic Favonius serenu'st, istic auster imbricus, ⁺ Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 35; hence, also, poet.: unde serenas Ventus agat nubes, Virg. G. 1, 461.

2. In the *neutr.*, serenum, i, subst., *A clear, bright.* or *serene sky, fair weather* (so not in Cicero): ponito pocillum in sereno noctu, *during a fine night*, Cato R. R. 156, 3; more freq., simply sereno: priverni sereno per diem totum rubrum solem fuisse, Liv. 31, 12, 5; so id. 37, 3, 3; Plin. 11, 24, 28 (*opp.* nubilo), Pall. 1, 30, 3; Luc. 1, 530; cf., liquido ac puro sereno, Suet. Aug. 95; and, nitido sereno, Sil. 5, 58: quotidie serenum cum est, Var. R. R. 3, 10, 4; Stat. S. 3, 1, 81.—In the *plur.*: coeli serena Concutiat sonitu, Lucr. 2, 1100: soles et aperta serena, Virg. G. 1, 393; so, nostra, Val. Fl. 1, 332.

II. Trop., *Cheerful, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene:* aevum, Lucr. 2, 1094 Forbig. *N. cr.;* so, horae (coupled with albus dies), Sil. 15, 53; and, rebus serenis servare modum, *in propitious* or *favorable circumstances, in good fortune*, id. 8, 546:—vultus, Lucr. 3, 294; so Catull. 55, 8; Hor. Od. 1, 37, 26; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 27; cf., frons tranquilla et serena, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15; and, Pectora, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 40; so, animus, id. ib. 1, 1, 39: oculi, Sil. 7, 461: Augustus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 65: laetitia, Just. 44, 2, 4: imperium, Sil. 14, 80: temperatus (sanguis) medium quoddam serenum efficit, Quint. 11, 3, 78; cf., tandem aliquid, pulsa curarum nube serenum Vidi, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 5.—Serenus, *An epithet of Jupiter* (whose brow was always serene), Inscr. Mur. 1978, 5; cf. Serenator; hence, Martial calls Domitian, Jovem serenum, Mart. 5, 6, and 9, 25.—Serenissimus, *A title of the Roman emperors*, Cod. Justin. 5, 4, 23.

B. Serenus, Serena, as *A proper name.* So, Q. Serenus Sammonicus, *a physician under Septimus Severus and Caracalla, author of a poem*, De Medicina, *still extant;* cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. § 97.—Serena, *The wife of Stilicho, and mother-in-law of the Emperor Honorius*, celebrated by Claudian in a special poem (Laus Serenae Reginae).

* *Adv.*, sērēne, *Clearly, brightly;* trop. in the *Comp.:* serenius videre, Aug. Trin. 8, 3.

Sēres, um, *m.*, Σῆρες: **I.** *A people of Eastern Asia*, the mod. *Chinese*, celebrated for their silken fabrics, "Mel. 1, 2, 3; 3, 7, 1; Plin. 6, 17, 20; Amm. 23, 6, 67 *sq.;*" Virg. G. 2, 121; Hor. Od. 3, 29, 27; 4, 15, 23; Ov. Am. 1, 14, 6; Luc. 1, 19; Juv. 6, 403, et al. Placed by Lucan at the sources of the Nile, and made neighbors of the Ethiopians, Luc. 10, 292:—*gen.:* Serum, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.;*—*acc.:* Seras, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 56; Plin. H. N. 12 *prooem.*—In the *sing.:* Ser, Aus. Idyll. Monos. de hist. 24; Sen. Herc. Oet. 668.—**II.** Deriv., **Sērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Seres, Seric:* regio, Amm. 23, 6: Oceanus, Plin. 6, 13, 15: hostis, Prop. 4, 3, 8; cf., sagittae, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 9. Esp. freq. of *Seric*, i. e. *silken* stuffs, garments, *etc.:* vestis, Plin. 21, 3, 8; Tac. A. 2, 33: toga, Quint. 12, 10, 47: pulvilli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15: tentoria, Flor. 2, 8, 9: vexilla, id 3, 11, 8 Duk. *N. cr.:* carpenta, *with silken curtains*, Prop. 4, 8, 23: frena, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 350, So also *absol.*, sērĭca, ōrum, *n.*, *Seric garments, silks*, Prop. 1, 14, 22; Mart. 9, 38; 11, 28; Claud. in Eutr. 2; and in the *sing.*, sericum, i, *Seric stuff, silk*, Amm. 23, 6, 67; Sol. 50; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 17, 6; id. ib. 27, 5.

* **1. sĕresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [serenus] *To grow dry:* vestes serescunt (*opp.* uvescunt), Lucr. 1, 307.

* **2. sēresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [serum] *To turn to whey:* lac frigore serescit, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

Sergestus, i, *m.* *A steersman among the followers of Aeneas;* acc. to Virgil, *the ancestor of the Sergian family*, Virg. A. 1, 510; 5, 121; 184; 221, et saep.

Sergĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So, esp. L. Sergius Catilina, *the famous conspirator;* C. Sergius Orata, *a notorious voluptuary*, Var. R. R. 3, 3, 10; Cic. Off. 3, 16, 67; id. de Or. 1, 39, 178; id. Fin. 2, 22, 70; Plin. 9, 54, 79, et saep.—Sergia tribus, *A tribe consisting of Sabines, Marsi, and Peligni*, Cic. Vatin. 15, 36; Lex ap. Frontin. Aquaed. 129; cf. Ascon. Cic. Corn. p. 81 ed. Orell.—**II.** Hence, deriv., **Sergĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sergian:* olea (named after a Sergius), Cato R. R. 6, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 24, 1; Macr. S. 2, 16; for which, Sergia olea, Col. 5, 8, 4; Plin. 15, 5, 6; Pall. Febr. 18, 4.

sērĭa, ae, *f.* *A cylindrical earthen vessel* for preserving liquids, fruit, salted provisions, *etc.*, *a large jar:* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51; so Cato R. R. 12; Var. R. R. 3, 2, 8; Col. 12, 52, 14; Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 9; Liv. 24, 10, 8; Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 206.

sērĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sericus] *Of* or *belonging to silks:* textor, Firm. Math. 8: NEGOCIATOR, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1368; 4252; also *absol.*, SERICARII, *silk-dealers*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 713, *no.* 346.

* **sērĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Clothed in Seric stuffs, dressed in silks*, Suet. Calig. 52.

(* **sērĭcĕus,** a, um [id.] *Of Seric stuff, silken:* vexilla, Flor. 3, 11.)

* **serĭchātum,** i, *n.* *An aromatic plant*, Plin. 12, 21, 45.

* **sērĭco-blatta,** ae, *f.* [sericus] *A garment of purple silk*, Cod. Justin. 11, 8, 10.

sērĭcus, a, um, v. Seres, *no.* II.

sĕrĭes, em, e, *f.* [2. sero] *A row, succession, series; a chain* of things fastened or holding together: **I.** In gen.: **A.** Lit. (so mostly post-class.; not in Cic.): series vinculorum, Curt. 3, 1 *med.;* cf., ferreae laminae serie inter se connexae, id. 4, 9; and id. 7, 3 *fin.* So, structurae dentium, Plin. 7, 16, 15: sparsa ramorum, id. 11, 37, 69: longe porrecta viarum, Stat. S. 3, 3, 102: juvenum (in dancing), Tib. 1, 3, 63: omnis nepotum A Belo series, Sil. 1, 88: custodiarum, Suet. Calig. 27.

B. Trop. (so quite class., but for the most part only in the *sing.*): (*a*) *c. gen.:* continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4 *fin.:* fatum est ordo seriesque causarum, id. de Div. 1, 55, 125; cf., fatum est sempiterna quaedam series rerum et catena, *etc.*, Gell. 6, 2: rerum sententiarumque, Cic. Leg. 1, 19 *fin.:* in complexu loquendi serieque, Quint. 1, 5, 3: disputationum, Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 68: innumerabilis annorum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 5; cf., temporis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 54: fati, id. Met. 15, 152: immensa laborum, id. Her. 9, 5: malorum, id. Met. 4, 564, et saep.—In the *plur.:* simulantes fictas litium series, Vell. 2, 118; so, litium, Suet. Vesp. 10.—(*β*) *Absol.:* Quint. 5, 14, 32: cetera series deinde sequitur, majora nectens, ut haec: Si homo est, animal est, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 21: quae bene composita erunt, memoriam serie sua ducent, Quint. 11, 2, 39; cf. so of the connection of words: tantum series juncturaque pollet, Hor. A. P. 242.

II. In partic., *An unbroken line of descent, lineage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ab Jove tertius Ajax. Nec tamen haec series in causa prosit, Ov. M. 13, 29: digne vir hac serie, id. Pont. 3, 2, 109: serie fulcite genus, Prop. 4, 11, 69; Val. Max. 2, 7, 5.

sērĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [serius] *Gravity, seriousness* (late Lat.), Aus. Parent. 2, 6; Sid. Carm. 23, 439.

* **sĕrīlĭa,** ĭum, *n.* [2. sero] *Ropes, cordage:* spartea, Pac. in Fest. p. 262.

sērĭo, *adv.*, v. serius, *ad fin.*

sērĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [seria] *A small jar*, Pers. 4, 29; Pall. Mart. 10, 9.

Sĕrīphus or **-os,** i, *f.*, Σέρῖφος: **I.** *A small rocky island in the Aegean Sea, reckoned among the Cyclades*, now *Serfo* or *Serfanto*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22; Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88; Tac. A. 4, 21; Ov. M. 5, 242; 251; 7, 464; Juv. 6, 564; 10, 170, et saep.—**II.** Deriv., **Sĕrīphĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Seriphian:* absinthium, Plin. 27, 7, 29; 32, 9, 21.—Subst., Seriphius, ii, *m.*, *A Seriphian*, Cic. de Sen. 3, 8.

* **seris,** ĭdis, *f.* = σέρις, *A kind of endive*, Plin. 20, 8, 32; Var. R. R. 3, 10, 5 (in Col. 8, 14, 2, written as Greek).

* **sērĭsăpĭa,** ae, *f.* [serus sapio] *The name of a dish* invented by Petronius, perh. with allusion to the proverb, sero sapiunt (v. sapio), Petr. 56, 8.

sērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [serus] *Late arrival, slowness, tardiness* (late Latin): epistolarum, Symm. Ep. 3, 28.

sērĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Grave, earnest, serious*, opp. to sportive, jocular (quite classical, but regularly only of things; whereas severus, perh. of kindr. origin, is used both of persons and things, v. h. v.): res jocosae, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134; so, sermo, *opp.* jocus, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25; cf. also in the follg.: graves seriaeque res, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103. So, res, Plaut. Poen. 2, 51; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7; Liv. 23, 7 *fin.;* 26, 17, 12, et al.: verba, Tib. 3, 6, 52; cf. Hor. A. P. 107: quaestiones, Suet. Calig. 32: carmina, Plin. Pan. 54, 2: curae, id. ib. 82 *fin.* partes dierum, id. ib. 49 *fin.:* tempus, id. Ep. 4, 25, 3, et saep.: opinor hercle hodie quod ego dixi per jocum, Id eventurum esse et severum et serium, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 51: si aliquid serium, *etc.*, Quint. 6, 3, 16: nec quicquam grave ac serium, Tac. A. 3, 50 *fin.* So in the *neutr.* subst., sērĭum, i, and more freq. sērĭa, ōrum, *Earnestness, seriousness; serious matters* or *discourse;* often opp. to jocus: si quid per jocum Dixi, nolito in serium convortere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 42: nihil ad serium, Tac. A. 6, 14:—quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 85: joca atque seria cum humillimis agere, Sall. J. 96, 2; cf., cum his seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv. 1, 4, *fin.:* per seria per jocos, Tac. A. 2, 13: sed tamen amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27; so id. ib. 2, 2, 125; id. A. P. 226; Ov. F. 5, 341, et al.; cf., mala, Hor. A. P. 451; and, mea (*opp.* lusus), Ov. Tr. 1, 8: (Marsus) seria partitur in tria genera, Quint. 6, 3, 108: ille seria nostra, ille deliciae, Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 2.—Of persons, for severus: non ego te novi tristem servum, serium? Afran. in Non. 33, 33.—Hence,

Adv., sērĭo, *In earnest, seriously* (mostly ante-class.; a favorite word of Plaut.; not found in Cic.): nec joco nec serio, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 25; cf., si quid dictum est per jocum, Non aequum est id te serio praevortier, id. ib. 40; and, an id joco dixisti? equidem sero ac vero ratus, id. ib. 3, 3, 9; so too, *opp.* joco, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 30; Liv. 7[illegible]1, 3: vereor serio, Naev. in Charis. p. 195; so Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 225; id. Casin. 4, 2, 11; id. Epid. 1, 1, 29; id. Merc. 4, 1, 19; id. Pseud. 1, 3, 106; 4, 7, 94; id. Poen. 1, 1, 32; 1, 3, 26; 29; id. Rud. 2, 5, 11; 4, 4, 1; id. Truc. 2, 2, 47; 5, 29; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 3; 3, 3, 22; id. Ad. 5, 9, 18; Liv. 4, 25 *ad fin.;* Quint. 1, 2, 1; 9, 2, 14; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 10.

‡ **seriva,** ae, *f.* *A wreath, garland:* "cum e floribus fierent serta, a serendo SERIVAE appellabantur," Plin. 21, 2, 2 (so the best MSS. Others, serviae; v. Sillig, *ad loc.*).

sermo, ōnis, *m.* [2. sero, qs. serta, conserta oratio] *A speaking* or *talking* with any one; *talk, conversation, discourse:* "*sermo* est a *serie:* sermo enim non potest in uno homine esse solo, sed ubi oratio cum altero conjuncta," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68 (very freq. in prose and poetry).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: "quoniam magna vis orationis est eaque duplex, altera contentionis, altera sermonis: contentio disceptationibus tribuatur judiciorum, concionum, senatus: sermo in circulis, disputationibus, congressionibus familiarium versetur; sequatur etiam convivia," *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 37: quod mihi servus sermonem serat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 37; so, sermones serere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 106; cf., multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg. A. 6, 160; and, sermonem nobiscum ibi copulat, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 42: dum sermones fabulandi conferant, id. ib. prol. 34: cum ea tu sermonem nec joco nec serio Tibi habeas, id. Amph. 3, 2, 25; so Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Cic. Off. 1, 38; so id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: in nostris sermonibus collocutionibusque, id. Fam. 1, 9, 4: dum longior consulto ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo, Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 2: sermonis aditum cum aliquo habere, id. ib. 5, 41, 1: nullum tibi omnino cum Albinovano sermonem ulla de re fuisse, Cic. Vatin. 1, 3; so id. de Or. 2, 73, 296: erat in ore, in sermone omnium, id. Phil. 10, 7; cf., memini in eum sermonem illum incidere, qui tum fere multis erat in ore, id. Lael. 1, 2: aestivam sermone benigno tendere noc-

tem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 11: referre sermones deorum, id. Od. 3, 3, 71 (cf., *consiliantibus* divis, ib. 18): nunc inter eos tu sermo es, *you are the talk*, Prop. 2, 21, 7: jucundus est mihi sermo literarum tuarum, *the conversing with you by letter*, Cic. Fam. 7, 32 *fin.*

B. In partic.: **1.** *Literary conversation, discourse, disputation, discussion:* tum Furius: Quid vos agitis? num sermonem vestrum aliquem diremit noster interventus? Minime vero, Africanus; soles enim tu haec studiose investigare, quae sunt in hoc genere, de quo instituerat paulo ante Tubero quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 11; cf. id. ib. 1, 13: in sermonem ingredi, (just before, in disputationem ingredi), id. ib. 1, 24; cf., (Scaevola) exposuit nobis sermonem Laelii de amicitia habitum ab illo secum … Ejus disputationis sententias memoriae mandavi, *etc.* … ut tamquam a praesentibus haberi sermo videretur, id. Lael. 1, 3; and, feci sermonem inter nos habitum in Cumano. Tibi dedi partes Antiochinas, *etc.*, id. Fam. 9, 8, 1; cf. also Quint. 6, 3, 44; 2, 15, 26: in longum sermonem me vocas, Attice, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13.

2. Of a particular style of composition, *Ordinary speech, speaking, talking, the language of conversation:* "sermo est oratio remissa et finitima quotidianae locutioni," Auct. Her. 3, 13: mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, *etc.* … Itaque sermo potius quam oratio, Cic. Or. 19, 64: in sermonibus Plautus poscit palmam, *i. e. in dialogue*, Var. in Non. 374, 9: soluta oratio, qualis in sermone et epistolis, Quint. 9, 4, 19: C. Piso, statarius et sermonis plenus orator, Cic. Brut. 68 Ellendt.: si quis scribat, uti nos, Sermoni propiora, Hor. S. 1, 4, 42; cf., vocem sermoni proximam, Quint. 11, 3, 162; and, comoedia … nisi quod pede certo Differt sermoni sermo merus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 48; cf. also, et tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri Telephus et Peleus, *etc.*, id. A. P. 95.—Hence, **b.** Concr., of poetry written in this style, *A satire:* ille (delectatur) Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 60; cf., Albi, nostrorum sermonum candide judex, id. ib. 1, 4, 1; and, nec sermones ego mallem Repentes per humum quam res componere gestas, id. ib. 2, 1, 250.

3. With reference to some particular object, *Common talk* respecting any thing, *report, rumor:* vulgi sermo, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 1: nunc per urbem solus sermo est omnibus, Eum, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 4; cf., sermo est tota Asia dissipatus, Cn. Pompeium, *etc.*, Cic. Fl. 6, 14; and, mihi venit in mentem multum fore sermonem, me, *etc.*, id. Att. 7, 23, 2: si istiusmodi sermones ad te delati de me sunt, non debuisti credere, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5 *sq.:* in sermonem hominum venire, id. Verr. 2, 4, 7; cf., vix feram sermones hominum, si, *etc.*, id. Cat. 1, 9, 23: refrigerato jam levissimo sermone hominum, id. Fam. 3, 8: sermones inimicorum effugere, id. Coel. 16, 38: sermones lacessere, reprimere, id. Fam. 3, 8, 7; so, retudit sermones, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: ne putet aliquid oratione mea sermonis in sese aut invidiae esse quaesitum, *of slander, calumny*, Cic. Fl. 5 *fin.:* dabimus sermonem iis, qui, *etc.*, *give them something to talk about*, id. Fam. 9, 3; for which, materiam sermonibus praebere, Tac. H. 4, 4; cf., cataplus ille Puteolanus, sermo illius temporis, Cic. Rab. Post. 14 *fin.* dub., v. Orell. *N. cr.*

II. Transf., *A manner of speaking, mode of expression, language, style, diction*, etc.: patrii sermonis egestas, Lucr. 1, 832; so id. 3, 261; cf., cum lingua Catonis et Enni Sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor. A. P. 57: sermone eo debemus uti, qui notus est nobis, ne, ut quidam Graeca verba inculcantes jure optimo rideamur, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111: quae philosophi Graeco sermone tractavissent, ea Latinis literis mandaremus, id. Fin. 1, 1: cujus (Terentii) fabellae propter elegantiam sermonis putabantur a C. Laelio scribi, id. Att. 7, 3, 10: et sane quid est aliud *vetus sermo* quam vetus loquendi consuetudo? Quint. 1, 6, 43; id. 12, 2, 3; id. 1, 13, 5: aves, quae sermonem imitantur humanum … Agrippina turdum habuit imitantem sermones hominum … lusciniae Graeco atque Latino sermone dociles, Plin. 10, 42, 59: si quis ita legaverit: *Fructus annuos*, etc., perinde accipi debet hic sermo, ac si, *etc.*, *this expression*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 20.

sermōcĭnanter, *adv.*, v. sermocinor, *ad fin.*

sermōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sermocinor] *A conversation, disputation, discussion* (very rarely): "sermones hominum assimulatos dicere διαλόγους malunt, quod Latinorum quidam dixerunt sermocinationem," Quint. 9, 2, 31: sermocinatio alicujus aliqua de re, Gell. 19, 8, 2.—In rhetoric: "*sermocinatio* est, quum alicui personae sermo attribuitur et is exponitur cum ratione dignitatis," Auct. Her. 4, 52; cf. ib. 4, 43.

sermōcĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *That converses, adapted to conversation;* in rhetor. lang., as a part of rhetoric, a transl. of the Platonic προϛομιλητική, Quint. 3, 4, 10.—In gen.: immodica, *i. e. a prattler, babbler*, App. M. 9, p. 224.

sermōcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [sermo] **I.** *To talk with* any one, *to parley, converse, commune, discourse* about any thing (rarely, but quite class.): consuetudo sermocinandi, Cic. de Inv. 2, 17, 54: cum aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 1, 52 *fin.*—**II.** In partic. (acc. to sermo, *no.* I., B, 1) *To hold a literary conversation, to dispute, discuss:* exquisitius sermocinari, *etc.*, Suet. Tib. 56: *pluria* forte quis dixit sermocinans vir apprime doctus, Gell. 5, 21.—Hence

* sermōcĭnanter, *adv.*, *In discourse* or *conversation:* horas extrahere, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.*

* **sermōnālis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to speech, speaking:* deus, Tert. adv. Prax. 5.

‡ **sermōnāri** rusticius videtur, sed rectius; *sermocinari* crebrius est, sed corruptius, Gell. 17, 2, 17.

sermuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [sermo] **I.** (acc. to sermo, *no.* I., B, 3) *Common talk, tittle-tattle, report, rumor* (rarely, but quite class.): urbani sermunculi, Cic. Deiot. 12, 33: sermunculis fabellisque duci, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 4: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3: non deterreor sermunculis istorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 14.—**II.** *A little discourse* (late Lat.): Hier. Ep. 32, 1.

1. sĕro, sēvi, sătum, 3. *v. a.* *To sow, plant* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ubi tempus erit, effodito seritoque recte. … Quae diligentius seri voles, in calicibus seri oportet, Cato R. R. 133, 2: serendum viciam, lentem, cicerculam, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 32, 2: oleam et vitem, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: frumenta, Caes. B. G. 5, 14, 2: ut tantum decumae sit, quantum severis: hoc est, ut quot jugera sint sata, totidem medimna decumae debeantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47: satae messes, Virg. E. 8, 99: serit arbores, quae alteri seculo prosint, Caecil. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31; so Cic. de Sen. 17, 59; and, nullam sacra vite prius severis arborem, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 6: surculos, Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 69: iste serendus ager, Ov. A. A. 2, 668; cf., sulcos, Tib. 2, 3, 70.—*Part. perf.*, săta, ōrum, *n.*, subst., *Standing corn, crops*, Virg. E. 3, 82; id. Georg. 1, 325; id. Aen. 2, 306; Ov. M. 1, 286; Plin. 16, 25, 39.—Proverb.: mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, *i. e. I have no benefit from it, it's nothing to me*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 80.

B. Transf., of men, *To beget, bring forth, produce;* in the *Part. perf.*, *begotten, sprung forth, born*, etc. (most freq. in the *Part. perf.* and in the poets): Tertullae nollem abortum: tam enim Cassii sunt jam quam Bruti serendi, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2; id. Leg. 1, 8: non temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: ex Tantalo ortus Pelops, ex Pelope autem satus Atreus, Poet. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 57; for which, with *de:* Ilia cum Lauso de Numitore sati, Ov. F. 4, 54; and with *ab:* largo satos Curetas ab imbri, id. Met. 4, 282; but most frequently with the simple *abl.:* Camertem Magnanimo Volscente satum, Virg. A. 10, 562: sole satus Phaëthon, Ov. M. 1, 751: sata Tiresiâ Manto, id. ib. 6, 157, et saep.: sate sanguine divum, *sprung from*, Virg. A. 6, 125; cf., non sanguine humano sed stirpe divina satum se esse, Liv. 38, 58, 7; and, o sate gente deum, Virg. A. 8, 36: matre satos una, Ov. M. 5, 141; so, matre, id. Fast. 3, 799: Nereide, id. Met. 12, 93; cf. also, Bacchum vocant satumque iterum solumque bimatrem, id. ib. 4, 12. Hence, subst., satus (sata) aliquo, for *A son* (or *daughter*) of any one: satus Anchisa, *i. e. Aeneas*, Virg. A. 5, 244; 424; 6, 331; 7, 152; so, Hammone satus, *i. e. Iarbas*, id. ib. 4, 198: satae Peliâ, Ov. M. 7, 322:—sati Curibus, *sprung from, natives of Cures*, id. ib. 14, 778.—Rarely in the *verb. finit.:* corpus enim atque animam serit aër, Lucr. 3, 572.

II. Trop., *To sow the seeds of* any thing, *to scatter, disseminate, propagate, produce; to cause, occasion, excite*, etc.: leges, instituta, rem publicam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14; so, diuturnam rem publicam, *to plant, found, establish*, id. Rep. 2, 3; and, mores, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: aere vulnera vasta serebant, *scattered*, Lucr. 5, 1289; so, vulnera pugnantis tergo, Sil. 5, 235: lites, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 10; cf., (Hamilcar) Romanum sevit puerili in pectore bellum, Sil. 1, 80; so, civiles discordias, Liv. 3, 40, 10; and, causam discordiarum, Suet. Calig. 26: crimina in senatum apud infimae plebis homines, Liv. 24, 23 *fin.;* cf., invidiam in alios, Tac. H. 2, 86: rumores, Virg. A. 12, 228; Curt. 8, 9; so, opinionem, Just. 8, 3, 8: sibi causas sollicitudinum, Sen. Ep. 104 *med.*

2. sĕro (ui), tum, 3. *v. a.* [sibilated from ΕΡΩ, εἴρω] *To join* or *bind together, to plait, interweave, entwine*, etc.

I. Lit. So only in the *Part. perf.:* accipiunt sertas nardo florente coronas, Luc. 10, 164; so, flores, App. M. 4, p. 156; 10, p. 254: rosa, id. ib. 2, p. 121: loricae, *linked*, Nep. Iphicr. 1 *fin.*—More freq. and quite classical,

B. Subst., in the *neutr. plur.*, serta, ōrum, *Wreaths of flowers, garlands:* coronae, serta, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 58; so Lucr. 4, 1128; 1174; Cic. Tusc. 3, 18 *fin.;* id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; Catull. 6, 8; Tib. 1, 1, 12; 1, 2, 14; 1, 7, 52, et saep. et al.—Rarely in the *sing.:* roseo Venus aurea serto, Aus. Idyll. 6, 88. And in a fem. collat. form: Prop. et Corn. Sev. in Charis. p. 83 P.

II. Trop., *To join, connect; to combine, compose, contrive* (quite class., but rarely): alternum seritote diem concorditer ambo, *i. e. alternate according to the succession* (in the government), Enn. Ann. 1, 153: ex aeternitate causa causam serens, *joining on to, following*, Cic. Fat. 12; so, cujus (fati) lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur, *is arranged, disposed*, Liv. 25, 6, 6: bella ex bellis serendo, *by joining war to war*, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 12, p. 241 ed. Gerl.; so, tumultum ex tumultu, bellum ex bello, id. ib. 1, 19, p. 220; Liv. 21, 10, 4; cf., certamina cum Patribus, *to join, engage in*, id. 2, 1, 5; so, certamina, id. 27, 12, 9; id. ib. 41, 5; 40, 48, 2: crebra proelia, Tac. H. 5, 11: quod mihi servus sermonem serat, *join speech*, i. e. *bandy words with me*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 37; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 106; and, multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg. A. 6, 160; v. sermo, *ad init.;* so, aliquid sermonibus occultis, Liv. 3, 43, 2; 7, 39, 6; 33, 32, 3: secreta colloquia cum eo, Liv. 34, 61, 7: populares orationes, *to put together, compose*, id. 10, 19, 7; cf., (Livius) ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, id. 7, 2, 8: quid seris fando moras? *why are you contriving?* Sen. Med. 281: negotium, *to make, prepare*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 51.

3. sēro, *adv.*, v. serus, *ad fin.*

sērōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [3. sero] econom. *t. t.* of the Aug. period, for the class. serus: **I.** *That comes* or *happens late, late-ripe, late, backward:* sementis (*opp.* festinata), Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 204: pira, id. 15, 15, 17; so, ficus, id. 15, 18, 19; Pall. Mart. 10, 31: flos, id. 21, 10, 32: pulli, Col. 8, 5, 24:—hiemes (*opp.* tempestiva frigora), Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 16; cf., aquae (*opp.* tempestivae), id. ib. § 17: situs, *that ripen late*, id. 17, 11, 16; so, loca (*opp.* praecocia), id. 18, 24, 54.—* **II.** Transf., out of econom. lang.: raptor (puellae), *stealing late*, Sen. Decl. 3, 21 *fin.*

serpens, entis, v. serpo, *ad fin.*

serpentārĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) [serpens] *Snake-weed*, (* otherwise called veperina), App. Herb. 5.

***serpentĭgĕna,** ae, *m.* [serpens-gigno] *Serpent-born,* i. e. *sprung from a serpent,* Ov. M. 7, 212.

serpentīnus, a, um, *adj.* [serpens] *Of or belonging to a serpent* (eccl. Lat.): pectora, Ambros. in Luc. 2, 2, 51: serpentinos natos, Aug. de Gen. contra Manich. 2, 26.

***serpentĭpes,** pĕdis, *m.* [serpens-pes] *Serpent-footed:* Gigantes, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 17.

serpĕrastra (also written serp*i*r.), ōrum, *n.* [etymol. unknown; perh. from serpo-rastrum, creeping-splints] *Knee-splints* or *knee-bandages,* for straightening the crooked legs of children: ***I.** Lit.: pueris in geniculis alligare, Var. L. L. 9, 5, 129.—***II.** Transf., humorously of officers, who hold the soldiers in check: Cic. Att. 7, 3, 8.

serpillum, i, v. serpyllum.

serpo, psi, ptum, 3. ("SERPSIT antiqui pro serpserit usi sunt," Fest. p. 151 and 266) *v. n.* [sibilated from ἕρπω, as repo from the same by transposition] *To creep, crawl* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit. (only of animals; while repo is also used of persons who creep or go slowly; v. repo, *no.* I.): serpere anguiculos, nare anaticulas, evolare merulas, *etc.,* Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42; cf., alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, id. N. D. 2, 47, 122; and, serpentes quasdam (bestias), quasdam esse gradientes, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38. So, anguis per humum, Ov. M. 15, 689; cf., vipera imâ humo, id. Pont. 3, 3, 102: draco in platanum, id. Met. 12, 13: serpula, Messala p. Fest. p. 152: serpentia secla ferarum, *i. e. the serpents,* Lucr. 6, 767.—In late Lat. once *pass.:* cum terra nullo serpatur angue, *was crawled over,* Sol. 32.

B. Transf., of things that *move slowly* or *imperceptibly* (mostly poet.): sol serpens, Lucr. 5, 691: an te, Cydne, canam, tacitis quia leniter undis placidus per vada serpis, *creepest, windest along,* Tib. 1, 7. 14; so, Numicius in freta vicina, Ov. M. 14, 598; and, Ister in mare, id. Trist. 3, 10, 30: exsistit sacer ignis et urit corpore serpens, *slowly spreading,* Lucr. 6, 661; so, flamma per continua, Liv. 30, 6, 5: aestus aetheris, Lucr. 5, 524; 6, 1119 (coupled with repere): fallacem patriae serpere dixit equum (Trojanum), *was creeping along,* Prop. 3, 13, 64: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52; cf., lithospermos (herba) jacet atque serpit humi, Plin. 27, 11, 74; so, chamaeleon, id. 22, 18, 21; cf., liber per colla, Ov. M. 9, 389: caules per terram, Plin. 21, 16, 59: rami in terram, id. 27, 9, 58: radices inter se, id. 17, 20, 33: si ulcus latius atque altius serpit, *gradually spreads,* Cels. 6, 18, 2 *med.;* so, dira contagia per vulgus, Virg. G. 3, 469: cancer, carcinoma, Ov. M. 2, 826; Plin. 29, 2, 10: atra lues in vultus, Mart. 1, 79, et al.:—per membra senectus, Lucr. 1, 415; so, quies, somnus, Virg. A. 2, 269; Plin. 7, 24, 24 *fin.*

II. Trop., *To creep, crawl; to extend gradually* or *imperceptibly; to spread abroad, increase, prevail* (a favorite trope of Cic.): neque enim serpit, sed volat in optimum statum res publica, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: serpere occulte coepisti nihil dum aliis suspicantibus, id. de Or. 2, 50, 203: (hoc malum) obscure serpens multas jam provincias occupavit, id. Cat. 4, 3 *fin.;* so, malum longius, id. Rab. Post. 6 *fin.;* id. Phil. 1, 2, 5; id. Att. 1, 13, 3; id. de Or. 3, 24, 94: serpit deinde res, id. Lael. 12, 41; cf., ne latius serperet res, Liv. 28, 15 *fin.;* so, latius, id. 40, 19 *fin.;* cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 4, 3: serpit nescio quo modo per omnium vitas amicitia, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: quam facile serpat injuria et peccandi consuetudo, id. Verr. 2, 2, 22; cf. id. de Div. in Caecil. 21, 68: serpit hic rumor, id. Mur. 21 *fin.;* so, fama per coloniam, Plin. Ep 9, 33, 5: murmura plebis, Stat. Th. 1, 168: cura altius, Plin. 14, 11, 13: bellum latius in proximos, Flor. 2, 2, 15; 2, 9 *fin.*—Of a low, groveling poetic style: (poëta) Serpit humi tutus, *crawls along the earth,* Hor. A. P. 28 (cf., sermones *repentes* per humum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 251).—Hence

serpens, entis, *f.* (*sc.* bestia); less freq. and mostly only poet., *m.* (*sc.* draco), A creeping thing, a creeper, crawler: **A.** κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *i. e. A snake, serpent:* Cic. Vatin. 2: quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam, *etc.,* id. N. D. 2, 48, 124; so in the *fem.:* Lucr. 4, 58; 640; Ov. M. 1, 447; 454; 2, 271; 651; id. Am. 2, 13, 13; Hor. Od. 1, 37, 26; Luc. 9, 397; Nep. Hann. 10, 4, et al.; *masc.:* Lucr. 5, 34; Virg. A. 2, 214; 5, 273; 11, 753; Ov. M. 3, 38; 325; 4, 571; Hor. S. 1, 3, 27, et al.; cf. Quint. 2, 4, 19. In apposition with draco, Suet. Tib. 72.—**2.** Transf. *The Serpent,* as a constellation: **a.** Between the Great and the Little Bear, i. q. anguis and draco, Ov. M. 2, 173; Hyg. Astr. 3, 1.—**b.** In the hand of Ophiuchus (Anguitenens, Anguifer), i. q. anguis, Vitr. 9, 6; Hyg. Astr. 2, 14; 3, 13.—**B.** A creeping insect on the human body, *A creeper, a louse,* Plin. 7, 51, 52; App. Flor. p. 354.

***serpŭla,** ae, *f.* [serpo] *A little snake or serpent:* Fest. p. 152.

serpullum, i, v. serpyllum, *ad init.*

***serpyllĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [serpyllum-fero] *Thyme-bearing:* catinae, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *in carm.*

serpyllum (also written serpillum) Var. L. L. 5, 21, 30; and in MSS. of Cato R. R. also serp*u*ll.; v. the letter U), i, *n.* [sibilated from ἕρπυλλον] *Thyme, wild thyme,* Thymus serpyllum, L.: Cato R. R. 73; Var. R. R. 1, 35, 2; Col. 11, 3, 39; Plin. 20, 22, 29; Pall. Mart. 9, 17; Virg. E. 2, 11; id. Georg. 4, 31, et al.

serra, ae, *f.* [perh. from sec-ra, segra, from seco] **I.** *A saw,* "Ov. M. 8, 246; Sen. Ep. 90; Plin. 7, 56, 57; Hyg. Fab. 274; Lucr. 2, 410; Cic. Tusc. 5, 40; Var. in Non. 223, 19; Vitr. 2, 7; Virg. G. 1, 143," et saep.—Proverb.: serram ducere cum aliquo de aliqua re, *to quarrel with one about something,* Var. R. R. 3, 6, 1. So too, quamdiu per hanc lineam serram reciprocabimus? Tert. Cor. mil. 3.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A kind of saw-fish,* Plin. 9, 2, 1; 32, 11, 53.—**B.** *A serrated order of battle:* "*serra* proeliari dicitur, cum assidue acceditur recediturque neque ullo consistitur tempore. Cato de re militari: *Sive opus est cuneo, aut globo, aut forcipe aut turribus aut serra uti adoriare,*" Fest. p. 264 and 151; cf. Gell. 10, 9, and Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.*—**C.** *A thrashing-wain,* with serrated wheels, Hier. in Amos. 1; Vulg. Jesai. 28, 27.—**D.** SERRA, in relig. lang., *The name of the Tiber,* acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 8, 63.

***serrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [serra] *That may be sawn,* Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227.

serrācŭlum, i, *n.* *A steering-oar, rudder:* "πηδάλιον, clavus navis," Gloss. Philox, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29 dub. (Others, servaculum, which is no less doubtful.)

serrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [serra] *Saw-dust,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14; id. Tard. 4, 8 *med.*

Serrānus (also written Saranus, e. g. SEX. ATILIVS M. F. SARANVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3110; hence not to be derived from 1. sero, but from Saranum, an Umbrian city), i, *m.* *Surname* (agnomen) *of C. Atilius Regulus, who was summoned from the plough to the consulship;* and, after him, of other Atilians, "Cic. Sest. 33, 72; id. Rosc. Am. 18; Plin. 18, 3, 4; Val. Max. 4, 4, 5;" Virg. A. 6, 845; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 202; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 414. Of other Atilii, Cic. Sest. 33, 72; id. Planc. 5, 12; id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5, et al.

serrātim, *adv.* [serra] *In the manner of a saw:* Vitr. 6, 11: scissa folia, App. Herb. 2.

***serrātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [serro] *Saw-shaped, serrate,* (*al. *Of* or *belonging to sawing, sawing-*): in modum serratoriae machinae connecti, Amm. 23, 4.

serrātŭla, ae, *f.* *The Italian name for betony,* Plin. 25, 8, 46.

***serrātūra,** ae, *f.* [serro] *A sawing, a sawing up:* arboris, Pallad. Febr. 17, 2.

serrātus, a, um, *adj.* [serra] *Saw-shaped, serrated* (a post-Aug. word): dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 61: folia herbae, id. 25, 8, 46; cf., ambitus (foliorum), id. 25, 6, 30: spinae, id. 9, 59, 85: compages (ossium capitis), id. 11, 37, 48: morsus (anseris), Petr. 136, 4: numi, *notched on the edge,* Tac. G. 5 *fin.;* cf. Eckh. Doctr. Num. 5, p. 94 *sq.*

serro, āre, *v. a.* [id.] *To saw, to saw up, saw in pieces* (late Lat.): pali serrantur, Veg. Mil. 2, 25; Hier. in Iesai. 15, 57, 1.

serrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small saw,* Cic. Clu. 64, 180; Var. R. R. 1, 50, 2; Cels 7, 33; Col. Arb. 6, 4; Pall. 1, 43, 2.

1. serta, ōrum and ae, v. 2. sero, *no.* I., B.

2. serta Campanica, or simply **serta,** ae, *f.* *A plant, called also* melilotos, Cato R. R. 107; 113. Also called, sertula Campana, Plin. 21, 9, 29.

***sertātus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. serta; v. 2. sero, *no.* I., B] *Wreathed, garlanded:* caput regali majestate, Mart. Cap. 5 *init.*

‡**sertor,** A word of unknown signif., in Fest. p. 262 [2. sero].

Sertōrĭus, ii, *m.*, Q.: **I.** *A general of Marius, who maintained himself for a long while in Spain against the partisans of Sylla, but was finally assassinated by Perperna,* "Liv. Epit. 90; Vell. 2, 25, 3; Flor. 3, 22; Luc. 2, 549;" Cic. Brut. 48; id. Mur. 15, 32, et al.—**II.** Deriv., **Sertōrĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of or belonging to Sertorius, Sertorian:* bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18; Flor. 3, 22: arma, Sen. Ep. 94 *fin.:* milites, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28; 56; 58: duces, id. de imp. Pomp. 8, 21: tempora, id. Agr. 2, 30, 83.

sertŭla Campana, v. 2. serta.

sertum, i, v. 2. sero, *no.* I., B.

sertus, a, um, *Part.* of 2. sero.

sĕrum, i, *n.* (collat. form, SERU, acc. to Charis. p. 23 P.) [prob. sibilated from ὀρός] **I.** *The watery part of curdled milk, whey,* Plin. 11, 41, 96; 28, 9, 33; Col. 7, 12, 10; Virg. G. 3, 405; Tib. 2, 3, 16; Ov. F. 4, 770.—**II.** Transf., like ὀρός, of *The watery parts, serum,* of other things: of resin, Plin. 16, 12, 23; of the virile semen, Catull. 80, 8.

sērus, a, um, *adj.* *Late* (freq. and quite class.): nescis quid vesper serus vehat (the title of a work by Varro), Var. in Gell. 1, 22, 4; and 13, 11, 1; so, sero a vespere, Ov. M. 4, 415: sera nocte, Prop. 1, 3, 10; Val. Fl. 7, 400: crepuscula, Ov. M. 1, 219: lux, id. ib. 15, 651: dies, Tac. H. 3, 82; cf. below, *no.* B: hiems, Liv. 32, 28, 6: anni, *i. e. ripe years, age,* Ov. M. 6, 29; 9, 435; id. Fast. 5, 63; cf., aetas, id. A. A. 1, 65, et saep.; Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 4: gratulatio, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1: portenta deûm Tarda et sera nimis, id. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64: nepotes, Ov. M. 6, 138; so, posteritas, id. Pont. 1, 4, 24: eruditio, quam Graeci ὀψιμαθίαν appellant, Gell. 11, 7, 3; cf. poet., of persons, with a follg. *gen.:* o seri studiorum! *ye late-learned,* ὀψιμαθεῖς, Hor. S. 1, 10, 21; v. below, *no.* b, *a:* ulmus, *late-growing,* (*but see Heyne, *ad loc.*), Virg. G. 4, 144; so, ficus, Col. 5, 10, 10; cf., serotinus; and v. in the follg., under *Sup.*—*Comp.:* serior mors (*opp.* maturior), Cels. 2, 6 *med.;* so, senectus, Mart. 5, 6: serius bellum, Liv. 2, 3: serior putatio, Col. 4, 23, 1.—*Sup.:* successores quam serissimi, Vell. 2, 131 *fin.:* serissima omnium (pirorum) Amerina, *etc., ripening the latest,* Plin. 15, 15, 16; cf. above.—**b.** Poet.: (*a*) serus, for the *adv.* sero, of one who does any thing late: serus in coelum redeas, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 45: serus Graecis admovit acumina chartis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 161: jusserit ad se Maecenas serum sub lumina prima venire Convivam, *late in the day,* id. Sat. 2, 7, 33: (me) Arguit incepto serum accessisse labori, Ov. M. 13, 297: seros pedes assumere, id. ib. 15, 384: Cantaber sera domitus catena, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 22, et saep.—With a follg. *gen.:* o seri studiorum! Hor. S. 1, 10, 21; v. above; so, belli serus, Sil. 3, 255.—And with a follg. object-clause: cur serus versare boves et plaustra Bootes? Prop. 3, 5, 35.—*(*β*) sera, adverbially: nec sera comantem Narcissum tacuissem, Virg. G. 4, 122.—*(*γ*) serum, likewise adverbially, *Late in the night:* (noctua) sedens serum canit, Virg. A. 12, 864 Heyne *N. cr.;* cf. the follg.

B. After the Aug. period (esp. in the historians), subst., serum, i, *n., Late time, late hour* (of the day or night): serum erat diei, Liv. 7, 8, 5; so id. 26, 3: jamque sero diei subducit ex acie legionem, Tac. A. 2, 21 *fin.:* extrahebatur in quam maxime serum diei certamen, Liv. 10, 28, 2 Drak. *N. cr.:*—in serum noctis convivium productum, id. 33, 48.—Absol., in Sueton., of *a late hour* of the day: in serum dimicatione protracta, Suet. Aug. 17; so id. Ner. 22; and, in serum usque patente cubiculo, id. Oth. 11.

II. Pregn., *Too late* (likewise quite class.): ut magis exoptatae Kalendae Januariae quam serae esse videantur, Cic. Phil. 5, 1: neque rectae voluntati serum est tempus ullum, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 1, 31; so, tempus cavendi, Sen. Thyest. 487: bellum, Sall. Fragm. ap. Philarg. Virg. G. 4, 144: Antiates serum auxilium post proelium venerant, Liv. 3, 5 *fin.*; so id. 31, 24: improbum consilium serum, ut debuit, fuit: et jam profectus Virginius erat, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 46 *fin.*: redit Alcidae jam sera cupido, Val. Fl. 4, 247: seras conditiones pacis tentare, Suet. Aug. 17: quum tandem ex somno surrexissent, id quod serum erat, aliquot horas remis in naves collocandis absumpserunt, *which was too late*, Liv. 33, 48, 8; so, hoc serum est, Mart. 8, 44; and with a subject-clause: dum deliberamus, quando incipiendum sit, incipere jam serum est, Quint. 12, 6, 3; so, serum est, advocare iis rebus affectum, *etc.*, id. 4, 2, 115.—**b.** Poet. for the adverb (cf. above, *no.* I., b, *a*): tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querelis Haud justis assurgis, Virg. A. 10, 94: ad possessa venis praeceptaque gaudia serus, Ov. Her. 17, 107: Herculeas jam serus opes spretique vocabis Arma viri, Val. Fl. 3, 713; cf., sera ope vincere fata Nititur, Ov. M. 2, 617; so, auxilia ciere, Val. Fl. 3. 562.—Hence,

Adv., sēro: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Late*, viz.: **1.** *Late, at a late hour* of the day or night (so very rarely, but quite class.): eo die Lentulus venit sero, Cic. Att. 7, 21; cf. below, *no.* B: domum sero redire, id. Fam. 7, 22.—Far more freq., **2.** *Late, at a late period* of time, in gen.: res rustica sic est: si unam rem sero feceris omnia opera sero facies, Cato R. R. 5, 7; Cic. Brut. 10; Quint. 6, 3, 103: doctores artis sero repertos, id. 2, 17, 7; id. 2, 5, 3.—*Comp.*: modo surgis Eoo Temperius coelo, modo serius incidis undis, Ov. M. 4, 198; Liv. 31, 11, 10; Quint. 2, 1, 1; Cic. Or. 56: serius egressus vestigia vidit in alto Pulvere, id. ib. 4, 105: ipse salutabo decima vel serius hora, Mart. 1, 109: omnium Versatur urna serius ocius Sors exitura, *later or earlier* (or as we say, inverting the order, *sooner or later*), Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26; for which also, serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam, Ov. M. 10, 33.—*Sup.*: ut quam serissime ejus profectio cognosceretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 75, 2; so, legi pira Tarentina, Plin. 15, 17, 18.

B. (acc. to *no.* II.) *Too late* (very freq. and quite class.): abi stultus, sero post tempus venis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 90; cf., idem, quando illaec occasio periit, post sero cupit, id. Aul. 2, 2, 71; so id. Amph. 2, 2, 34; id. Men. 5, 6, 31; id. Pers. 5, 1, 16 (*opp.* temperi); id. Trin. 2, 4, 14; 167; 4, 2, 147; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 103; id. Ad. 2, 4, 8: (Scipio) factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus; iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero, Cic. Lael. 3, 11; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 9: sero resistimus ei, quem per annos decem aluimus contra nos, id. Att. 7, 5 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 5, 63 *fin.*, et saep.—Hence, in a double sense, alluding to the signif. *no.* A, 1: cum interrogaret (accusator), *quo tempore Clodius occisus esset?* respondit (Milo), *Sero*, Quint. 6, 3, 49. And proverb.: sero sapiunt Phryges, *are wise too late, are troubled with afterwit*; v. sapio.—*Comp.*, in the same sense: possumus audire aliquid, an serius venimus? Cic. Rep. 1, 13; cf., ad quae (mysteria) biduo serius veneram, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: erit verendum mihi, ne non hoc potius omnes boni serius a me, quam quisquam crudelius factum esse dicat, id. Cat. 1, 2, 5: serius a terra provectae naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8, 2.

serva, ae, v. servus.

servābĭlis, e, *adj.* [servo] ***I.** *That can be kept* or *preserved, preservable*: uva sine ullis vasis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.—***II.** *That can be saved* or *rescued*: caput nulli, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 21.

servācŭlum, i, v. serraculum.

***servātio**, ōnis, *f.* [servo] *An observance*: mea perpetua servatio, Pseudo-Plin. Ep. 10, 121.

servātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *One who gives attention* to any thing, *a watcher, observer*: Olympi, Luc. 8, 171: cruentus Bebrycii nemoris, *watcher, prowler*, Stat. Th. 3, 352.—**II.** Pregn., *A preserver, deliverer, savior* (the prevailing signif. of the word; quite classical): *Ba.* An tu veneficus? *Co.* Immo edepol vero hominum servator magis, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 84: rei publicae (*opp.* perditor), Cic. Planc. 36 *fin.*; so, patriae, Liv. 6, 17, 5; cf., Romulidarum arcis servator, candidus anser, Lucr. 4, 685: mei capitis, Cic. Planc. 42, 102: servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, Liv. 34, 50 *ad fin.*: mundi, Prop. 4, 6, 37. So, Servator, like the Gr. Σωτὴρ, *An epithet of Jupiter*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 74; Inscr. Grut. 18, 6.—**B.** With abstract objects, *An observer, fulfiller* of any duty (poet.): rigidi honesti, Luc. 2, 389: foederis, Claud. B. Get. 496.

‡ **servātōrĭum**, φυλακτήριον, Gloss. Gr. Lat. (*A conservatory, magazine*).

servātrix, īcis, *f.* [servator] **I.** *She that keeps* or *preserves, a* (female) *savior, deliverer*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 16; Ov. M. 7, 50; Stat. Th. 5, 672. As *An epithet of goddesses*, Inscr. Gud. 31, 7; 52, 5; Fabr. 470, *no.* 109 and 110: pectoris, *protectress, guardian*, Stat. Th. 12, 606.—***II.** With an abstract object, *An observer, fulfiller*: convenientiae, App. Doctr. Plat. p. 15.

‡ **servĭa**, ae, v. seriva.

Servĭānus, a, um, v. Servius, *no.* IV.

***servĭcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [servus] *A little slave*, Tert. Idol. 10.

Servīlĭānus, a, um, v. Servilius, *no.* II., B.

servīlis, e, *adj.* [servus] *Of* or *belonging to a slave, slavish, servile* (quite classical): serviles nuptiae (*opp.* liberales), Plaut. Casin. prol. 68 and 73: schema, id. Amph. prol. 117; so, vestis, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: color, id. ib. 1: indoles, Liv. 1, 5, 6: gestus (coupled with humilis), Quint. 11, 3, 83: vernilitas, id. 1, 11, 2: literae, *i. e. the lower branches of learning* (writing, reading, arithmetic, *etc.*, opp. to liberales, the higher branches), Sen. Tranq. an. 9: jugum, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: munus, id. Sull. 19 *fin.*: tumultus, *the servile war, insurrection of the slaves*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 5; cf., bellum, Flor. 3, 19: terror, *dread of the slaves, of a servile insurrection*, Liv. 3, 16, 3: manus, *a band of slaves* (coupled with latrones), Hor. Epod. 4, 19: de uxoribus in servilem modum quaestionem habent, *like slaves*, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 3; cf. Hor. S. 1, 8, 32: nil servile habet, id. ib. 2, 7, 111: servilia fingere, Tac. A. 16, 2: caedi discentes, deforme atque servile est, Quint. 1, 3, 14; cf., verbera, Just. 1, 5, 2.

Adv., *Slavishly, servilely*: ***a.** servile: gemens, Claud. B. Gild. 364.—**b.** serviliter (quite class.): serviliter ficti dominum consalutamus, Petr. 117, 6: ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55; so Tac. H. 1, 36: saevire, Flor. 1, 23.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* of the *adj.* and *adv.* do not occur.

Servīlĭus (scanned Sērvīlĭus, Lucil. in Gell. 12, 4, 4), a. *The name of a Roman gens*: e. g. C. Servilius Ahala, Cn. Servilius Caepio, P. Servilius Casca, C. Servilius Glaucia, P. Servilius Rullus, et saep.; *fem.*, Servilia, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 1; id. ib. 12, 1; 12, 20, 2; id. Verr. 2, 2, 8 *fin.*, et al.—**II.** Deriv., **A. Servīlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Servilius, Servilian*: familia, Plin. 34, 13, 38: lex, scil. judiciaria, introduced by Q. Servilius Caepio, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223; id. Cluent. 51, 140; id. Brut. 43, 161; Tac. A. 12, 60:—de pecuniis repetundis, by C. Servilius Glaucia, Cic. Rab. Post. 4, 9; id. Balb. 24, 54; Scaur. 1, 2; Ascon. in Scaur. p. 21; single fragments of which, still extant, are collected and explained in C. A. Klenze, Fragmenta legis Serviliae, Berol. 1825: agraria, proposed by P. Servilius Rullus, but defeated through the opposition of Cicero (Oratt. de lege Agr. III.).—Servilius lacus, *A place in Rome, in the eighth region*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89; Sen. de Prov. 3; cf. Fest. p. 238 and 139.—**III. Servīlĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Servilius, Servilian*: horti, Suet. Ner. 47; Tac. A. 15, 55; id. Hist. 3, 38; cf. Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 23.

servĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. (*imperf.*, servibas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 50; *futur.*, servibo, id. Men. 5, 9, 42; id. Merc. 3, 2, 3; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 45: servibit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 76; id Trin. 2, 2, 27), *v. n.* [servus] *To be a servant* or *slave, to serve, be in service* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: (*a*) *Absol.*: *Ha.* Quid tu, servusne es, an liber? *Ps.* Nunc quidem etiam servio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 16: nunc qui minus servio, quam si forem serva nata? id. Rud. 1, 3, 37: in liberata terra liberatores ejus servire, Liv. 34, 50, 3: an addictus, quem lex servire, donec solverit, jubet, servus sit, Quint. 7, 3, 26: qui libertate caret, serviet aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41: servire liberaliter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 11: serviet utiliter (captivus), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70, et saep.: servire juste (*opp.* injuste imperare), Cic. Rep. 3, 18; id. Phil. 6, 7 *fin.*: vincti per centum annos servistis, Liv. 39, 37, 5: servit vetus hostis Cantaber, sera domitus catena, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 21.—(*β*) *c. dat.*: justum est, tuus tibi servus tuo arbitratu serviat, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 71: lenoni, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 33: venire in eum locum, ubi parendum alteri et serviendum sit, Cic. Rab. Post. 8 *fin.*; cf., sive regi sive optimatibus serviant, id. Rep. 1, 35; and, ut hoc populorum intersit, utrum comi domino an aspero serviant, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 33.—(*γ*) With *apud*: tam ille apud nos servit, quam ego nunc hic apud te servio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 62; 80: hoc pacto apud te serviam, id. Aul. 1, 1, 12: apud lenonem, id. Poen. 4, 2, 87: si quis apud nos servisset, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182.—(*δ*) With a homogeneous object: servitutem; "qui in servitute est eo jure, quo servus, aut, ut antiqui dixerunt, *qui servitutem servit*," Quint. 7, 3, 26: tu usque a puero servitutem servivisti in Alide, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 12: quorum majorum nemo servitutem servivit, Cic. Top. 6, 29; id. Mur. 29, 61; Liv. 40, 18, 7; 45, 15, 5:—me servitutem servire huic homini optumo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 31; so, *c. dat.*: id. Aul. 4, 1, 6; id. Rud. 3, 4, 42; cf., sed is privatam servitutem servit illi an publicam? id. Capt. 2, 2, 84; and v. also below, *no.* II.:—apud hunc servitutem servio, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 17.—(*ε*) servire servitute (Plautinian): neque herile negotium Plus curat, quam si non servitute serviat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 2; id. ib. 3, 1, 150.

II. In gen., with an object (a person or thing), *To be devoted* or *subject to; to be of use* or *service to; to serve for, be fit* or *useful for; to do a service to, to comply with, gratify, humor, accommodate; to have respect to, to regard* or *care for; to consult, aim at, to accommodate one's self to*, etc. (so esp. freq. in Cic.): tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 25; Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: quoniam sibi (rei publicae) servissem semper, numquam mihi . . . ut jam mihi servirem, consulerem meis, id. Planc. 38, 92; cf., servire populo, id. ib. 5 *fin.*; id. Fin. 5, 9 *fin.*, et saep.: cum is, qui imperat aliis, servit ipse nulli cupiditati, id. Rep. 1, 34; cf., quum homines cupiditatibus iis, quibus ceteri serviunt, imperabunt, id. Lael. 22. So, aetati hujus, Cic. Fin. 5, 9 *fin.*: amori aliorum flagitiosissime, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 8: auribus alicujus, Caes. B. C. 2, 27, 2: bello, id. B. G. 7, 34, 1: brevitati, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327: commodis alicujus, id. Rep. 1, 4; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 24; id. Inv. 2, 45, 132; cf., compendio suo privato, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4: constantiae, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 5: dignitati (coupled with *consulere* reip.), id. Sest. 10, 23: dolori meo, id. ib. 6, 14: existimationi, id. Verr. 1, 10, 29; id. Att. 5, 11, 5: famae id. ib. 5, 10, 2: gloriae, id. Tusc. 5, 3 *fin.*: gravitati vocum aut suavitati, id. Or. 54 *fin.*: vel honori multorum vel periculo (coupled with *obedire* tempori), id. Brut. 69, 242: indulgentiae, id. Coel. 32, 79: iracundiae (coupled with *parere* dolori), id. Prov. Cons. 1, 2: laudi et gloriae, id. Cat. 1, 9, 23; cf. laudi existimationique, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2: numeris (orationis), id. Or. 52 *fin.*: oculis civium, id. Phil. 8, 10, 29: pecuniae, id. Tusc. 5, 3 *fin.*: personae, id. Off. 3, 29, 106: petitioni, id Verr. 1, 9: posteritati, id. Tusc. 1, 15 *fin.*: rei familiari, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43; cf. rei, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 27: rumori, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 14; Caes. B. G. 4, 5 *fin.*: tempori, Cic. Sest. 6, 14; id. Tusc. 3, 27, 66; id. Att. 8, 3, 6; 10, 7, 1: utilitati salutique, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27; id. Off. 1, 10: valetudini, id. Fam. 16, 18, 1: vectigalibus, id. de Or. 2, 40, 171: venustati vel maxime, id. de Or. 2, 78, 316; 2, 80, 327: verbis praecedentibus, Quint. 9, 4, 63.—Impers.: ut communi utilitati serviatur, Cic. Off. 1, 10: concisum est ita, ut non brevitati servitum sit, sed magis venustati, id. de Or. 2, 80, 327.—(β) With a homogeneous object (cf. above, *no.* I., δ): ab ineunte adolescentia Tuis servivi servitutem imperiis et praeceptis, pater ... Meum animum tibi servitutem servire aequum censui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 21.

B. Jurid. *t. t.*, of buildings, lands, *etc.*, *To be subject to a servitude:* praedia, quae serviebant, Cic. Agr. 3, 2 *fin.*; so, aedes, id. Off. 3, 16, 67; id. de Or. 1, 39, 178. Cf. Dig. 8, De servitutibus; and v. servitus, *no.* II., B, and servus, *no.* II.

servĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [servus] *Service,* i. e.: **I.** In abstr., *The condition of a slave* or *servant, slavery, servitude* (so not in Cic.; who has servitus): **A.** Lit.: hoc tibi pro servitio debeo, *as your servant,* * Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 52: quum secum ipse reputaret, quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J. 62 *fin.*: militibus nostris Jugurthae servitium minari, id. ib. 94, 4: ductus ab creditore in servitium, Liv. 2, 23, 6: justum pati servitium (just before, regia servitus), id. 41, 6, 9: quum domus Assaraci Phthiam Servitio premet, Virg. A. 1, 285: aliquem servitio levare, *to free from slavery,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 99.

B. Transf., in gen., *Servitude* or *subjection* of any kind: animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, Sall. C. 1, 2: illi etiam tauros primum docuisse feruntur Servitium, Tib. 2, 1, 41; cf. Col. 8, 8, 8: qui servitium (amoris) ferre fatentur, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 18.

II. In concreto, for *Servants, slaves* (collectively) (so quite class. in the *sing.* and *plur.*): (*a*) *Sing.:* ita nunc servitium 'st, *such are servants nowadays,* * Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 21: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, Cic. Rep. 3, 9 *fin.*: nulline motus in Sicilia servorum Verre praetore facti esse dicuntur? ... coeptum esse in Sicilia moveri aliquot locis servitium suspicor, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4: ex omni faece urbis ac servitio, id. Pis. 4, 9: calonum servitiique tertia (pars), Vell. 2, 82, 3; cf., servitii decem millia offerebat, Tac. A. 12, 17: qui (gladiatores) e servitio Blaesi erant, id. ib. 1, 23, et saep.—(β) *Plur.:* servitia ad caedem et inflammandam urbem incitavit, Cic. Coel. 32, 78; cf., vincula soluta sunt et servitia incitata, id. Leg. 3, 11 Mos.: opera facessant, servitia sileant, id. Flacc. 38 *fin.* So too, Sall. C. 24 *fin.*; 46, 3; 50, 1; 56 *fin.*; id. Jug. 66, 1; Liv. 2, 10, 8; 6, 12, 5; 28, 11, 9, et saep. et al.—**B.** Transf.: sunt autem fuci ... quasi servitia verarum apium, Plin. 11, 11, 11.

servītor, ōris, *m.* [servio] *A servant, servitor* (late Latin), Auct. serm. ad fratr. ap. Aug. 43 *med.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2363.

* **servĭtrītĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [servus-tritus, from tero] *Galled by slavery:* stabulum, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 13.

servĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [servus] *Slavery, servitude* (perh. only in the follg. passages): servitudinis homines expertos, Liv. 24, 22, 2 Drak. *N. cr.*: ERITUDO servitudo, Fest. p. 62: "servitudo, δουλεία," Gloss. Philox.

servĭtus, ūtis (*gen. plur.*, servitutium, Dig. 8, 2, 32 *fin.*; 8, 3, 1 *fin.*), *f.* [id.] *The condition of a* servus; *slavery, serfdom, service, servitude* (very freq. and quite classical): **I.** Lit.: "*servitus* est constitutio juris gentium, qua quis dominio alieno contra naturam subjicitur," Florent. Dig. 1, 5, 4: servitutem servire, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 31; see this freq. occurring phrase, as also, servitute servire, under servio, *no.* I., δ and ε: quibus nunc aerumna mea libertatem paro, Quibus servitutem mea miseria deprecor? Enn. in Gell. 6, 16, 9: domi fuistis liberi: Nunc servitus si evenit, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 4; cf. id. Amph. 1, 1, 24: quis hoc imperium, quis hanc servitutem ferre potest? Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17: ista corruptela servi si impunita fuerit ... fit in dominatu servitus, in servitute dominatus, Cic. Dejot. 11, 30: mors servituti anteponenda, id. Off. 1, 23 *fin.*: servitutem perpessi, id. Phil. 8, 11: servitutem pati, id. ib. 6, 7 *fin.*: similitudo servitutis, id. Rep. 1, 27: hunc nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitute afficit, *etc.* ... Nimia illa libertas in nimiam servitutem cadit, id. ib. 1, 44: socios nostros in servitutem abduxerunt, id. Pis. 34 *fin.*: servitutis jugum, id. Rep. 2, 25: Themistocles quum servitute Graeciam liberasset, id. Lael. 12, 42, et saep.—*(β) As a verbal noun with the *dat.* of the *verb* servire: opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, *this serving* or *being servant of a rich man,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 12.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen. (acc. to servio, *no.* II.), *Servitude, subjection:* numquam salvis suis exuitur servitus muliebris; et ipsae libertatem, quam viduitas et orbitas facit, detestantur, Liv. 34, 7, 12 Drak.: silvestres gallinae in servitute non foetant, *in confinement,* Col. 8, 12; so id. 8, 15 *fin.*:—hujus officii tanti servitutem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, Cic. Planc. 30 *fin.*; cf., ut se homines ad servitutem juris astringerent, Quint. 2, 16, 9; id. 7, 3, 16.

B. (acc. to servio, *no.* II., B) jurid. *t. t.*, of buildings, lands, *etc.*, *A liability* resting upon them, *a servitude:* "servitutes praediorum rusticorum sunt hae: iter, actus, via, aquaeductus," Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1: servitute fundo illi imposita, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: specus servitutis putat aliquid habituros, id. Att. 15, 26, 4.

* **C.** Concr. (for the class. servitium), *Slaves, servants* (collectively); poet. of lovers: adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, Servitus crescit nova, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 18.

Servĭus, a: **I.** *A Roman proper name,* esp. in the Sulpician gens; whence, Servii is sometimes used for Sulpicii, Oth. in Tac. Hist. 2, 48. Vid. Sulpicius.—**II.** Servius Tullius, *The sixth king of Rome;* v. Tullius.—**III.** Servius Maurus Honoratus, *A grammarian under Valentinian, a commentator on Virgil.*—**IV.** Deriv., **Servĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Servius Sulpicius the jurist, Servian:* actio, Papin. Dig. 20, 1, 3; for which also simply, Serviana, ae, id. ib. 1; Paul. ib. 7; Ulp. ib. 10.

servo, avi, atum, 1. (archaic *fut. exact.*, servasso, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 71: servassis, an old formula in Cato R. R. 141, 3: servassit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 76: servassint, id. Asin. 3, 3, 64; id. Casin. 2, 5, 16; id. Pseud. 1, 1, 35; id. Stich. 4, 1, 1; id. Trin. 2, 2, 103) *v. a.* [sibilated from ἐρύω, ἐρύομαι, prop., to drag away, rescue from the power of an enemy; cf. Passow, sub ἐρύω; hence, in gen.] *To save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect,* etc. (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: *Ph.* Perdis me tuis dictis. *Cu.* Immo servo et servatum volo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 56; cf., qui ceteros servavi, ut nos periremus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2; and, pol me occidistis, amici, Non servastis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 139: aliquem ex periculo, Caes. B. C. 2, 41 *fin.*; cf., aliquem ex judicio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57; and, vita ex hostium telis servata, id. Rep. 1, 3; cf. also id. Arch. 9, 21:—MARS PATER TE PRECOR, PASTORES PECVAQVE SALVA SERVASSIS DVISQVE BONAM SALVTEM MIHI, *etc.*, an old formula of prayer, Cato R. R. 141, 3; cf., SI RES PVBLICA POPVLI ROMANI QVIRITIVM AD QVINQVENNIVM PROXIMVM SALVA SERVATA ERIT HISCE DVELLIS, DATVM DONVM DVIT, *etc.*, an ancient votive formula, Liv. 22, 10; v. salvus, *ad init.*: di te servassint (mihi), Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 64; id. Casin. 2, 5, 16; id. Pseud. 1, 1, 35; id. Stich. 4, 1, 1; id. Trin. 2, 2, 103: tu me amoris magis quam honoris servavisti gratia, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 32 *fin.* (a transl. of Eurip. Med. 531: τοὐμὸν ἐκσῶσαι δέμας): Graeciae portus per se (*i. e.* Themistoclem) servatos, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: servare rem publicam, id. Sest. 22, 49: quoniam me una vobiscum servare non possum, vestrae quidem certe vitae prospiciam, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 4: impedimenta cohortesque, id. B. C. 1, 70, 2: urbem insulamque Caesari, id. ib. 2, 20: sua, Cato R. R. 5, 1; cf., rem suam, Hor. A. P. 329: servabit odorem Testa, id. Ep. 1, 2, 69: Sabinus vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem, *keeping, retaining,* Virg. A. 7, 179, et saep.:—urbem et cives integros incolumesque, Cic. Cat. 3, 10 *fin.*; cf., se integros castosque, id. Tusc. 1, 30; and, omnia mihi integra, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 1.—Poet., with an object-clause: infecta sanguine tela Conjugibus servant parvisque ostendere natis, Stat. Th. 9, 188.—*Absol.*: *So.* Perii, pugnos ponderat. *Me.* Quid si ego illum tractim tangam ut dormiat? *So.* Servaveris: Nam continuas has tres noctes pervigilavi, *you would save me,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 157.—**b.** With abstract objects: navorum imperium servare est induperantum, Enn. Ann. 16, 33; so, imperium probe, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 7: ordines, Caes. B. G. 4, 26, 1; so id. B. C. 1, 44, 1; 2, 41, 6; cf. id. B. G. 7, 23, 5; so, ordinem laboris quietisque, Liv. 26, 51, 5: praesidia indiligentius, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 2; cf., vigilias, Liv. 34, 9, 6: custodias, id. 33, 4, 3, et al.: concentum (fides), Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: cursus, id. Rep. 1, 14; id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: intervallum, Caes. B G. 7, 23, 3: tenorem pugnae, Liv. 30, 18, 13: modum, Plin. 7, 53, 54, et saep.: fidem, Plaut. Rud. 5, 7, 63; so Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 45, cf., fidem de numero dierum, Caes. B. G. 6, 36, 1: promissa, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 23: officia, id. ib. 1, 11, 33: justitiam, id. ib. 1, 13, 41; cf., aequabilitatem juris, id. Rep. 1, 34: aequitatem, id. Off. 1, 19, 64: jura induciarum, Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 3: institutum militare, id. ib. 3, 75, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 84, 3; 3, 89, 1: legem, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 2: consuetudinem, id. Cluent. 32 *fin.*: illud quod deceat, id. Off. 1, 28: dignitatem, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221: pacem cum aliquo, id. Phil. 7, 8, 22: amicitiam summa fide, id. Lael. 7 *fin.*: Platonis verecundiam, id. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*: aequam mentem, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 2, et saep.

B. In partic., *To keep, lay up, preserve, reserve* for the future or for some purpose (syn. reservare): si voles servare (vinum) in vetustatem, ad alvum movendam servato, Cato R. R. 114, 2; Col. 12, 28, 4; so, lectum Massicum, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 6; cf., Caecuba centum clavibus, id. ib. 2, 14, 26: lapis chernites mitior est servandis corporibus nec absumendis, Plin. 36, 17, 23; so, vermes in melle, id. 30, 13, 39: se temporibus aliis, Cic. Planc. 5, 13; so, eo me servavi, id. Att. 5, 17, 1.—With the *dat.*: quasdam res judicio voluntatique multitudinis, Cic. Rep. 1, 45: in aliquod tempus quam integerrimas vires militi servare, Liv. 10, 28, 5: Jovis auribus ista (carmina) servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44; Auct. B. Alex. 35, 1.

II. Transf. (from the idea of the attention being turned to any thing): **A.** *To give heed to, pay attention to; to watch, observe* any thing: **1.** In gen.: (*a*) *c. acc.*. uxor scelesta me omnibus servat modis, Ne, *etc.*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 5: iter alicujus, Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 1: Palinurus dum sidera servat, Virg. A. 6, 338; so, nubem locumque, Ov. M. 5, 631: nutricis limen servantis alumnae, *keeping watch over, guarding,* id. ib. 10, 383; cf., vestibulum, Virg. A. 6, 556; and, servaturis vigili Capitolia voce Cederet anseribus, Ov. M. 2, 538; and with this cf., pomaria dederat servanda draconi, id. ib. 4, 647.—(β) With relative or intentional clauses: quid servas, quo eam, quid agam? Lucil. in Non. 387, 26; so, tuus servus servet, Venerine eas (coronas) det, an viro, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 60:—quum decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. 3, 36, 3; so, servandum in eo ante omnia, ut, *etc.*, Plin. 17, 17, 28: ut (triumviri) servarent, ne qui nocturni coetus fierent, Liv. 39, 14 *fin.*; so Col. 8, 5, 13.—(γ) *Absol.*: *Eu.* Intus serva. *St.* Quippini Ego intus servem? an, ne quis aedes auferat? *keep watch,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 3 *sq.*; cf., nemo in aedibus Servat, id. Most. 2, 2, 22; and, solus Sannio servat domi, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10. So in the *imperat.*, serva! *take care! look out! beware!* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 29; Ter. Andr 2, 5, 5; id. Ad. 2, 1, 18; Hor. S. 2, 3, 59.

2. In partic., in relig. lang., *To observe* an omen: avem ... genus altivolantum, Enn. Ann. 1, 97 *sq.*:—de coelo servare, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81; so of the augurs:

de coelo, id. Vatin. 6; id. Sest. 61; id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45; id. Att. 2, 16, 2; 4, 3, 3.

B. *To keep to, remain in* a place (qs. to keep watch there); *to dwell in, inhabit* a place (ante-class. and poetical): nunc te amabo, ut hanc hoc triduum solum sinas Esse hic et servare apud me, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 107: tu nidum servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: atria servantem postico falle clientem, id. ib. 1, 5, 31: nymphae sorores, Centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant, Virg. G. 4, 383: immanem hydrum servantem ripas, id. ib. 459.

C. In late jurid. Latin, servare aliquid (pecuniam) ab aliquo, *To get, obtain, receive:* Paul. Dig. 17, 1, 45 *fin.*; so id. ib. 25, 5, 2; Pomp. ib. 26, 7, 61.—Hence

* servans, antis, *Pa., Keeping, observant;* with the *gen.*: Rhipeus servantissimus aequi, Virg. A. 2, 427.

* **servŭlĭcŏla,** ae, *f.* [servulus-colo] *She that waits upon* or *accommodates slaves, a slave's drab,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 55.

servula, ae, v. servulus.

servŭlus (also written servol.), i, *m.*, and **servŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [servus] *A young slave, servant-lad; a servant-girl, maid-servant:* (*a*) *Masc.*: Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 100; id. Men. 2, 2, 64; id. Poen. 1, 2, 58, et al.; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 56; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 17; 3, 1, 62, et al.; Cic. Quint. 6, 27; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22; 3, 16, 8, et al.—* (*β*) *Fem.*: Cic. Att. 1, 12, 3.

servus (-os), i, *m.*, and **serva,** ae, *f.* [sibilated from ἐρύω, and therefore, prop., dragged away, taken captive; hence] **I.** *A slave, servant, serf, serving-man; a female slave, maid-servant:* (*a*) *Masc.*: Enn. in Non. 471, 19; Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17: servi, ancillae, id. ap. Fest. s. v. PROHIBERE, p. 234; cf., Ulixes domi etiam contumelias servorum ancillarumque pertulit, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: publici, *public slaves,* S. C. ap. Frontin. Aquaed. 100; Var. in Gell. 13, 13, 4; Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 24; Liv. 9, 29, *ad fin.*, et saep. Cf. Marc. Dig. 1, 5, 5: cupiditatum servi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22.—Proverb.: quot servi, tot hostes, Sinn. Capito in Fest. s. v. QUOT, p. 261; cf. Sen. Ep. 47; Macr. S. 1, 11 *med.*—(*β*) *Fem.*: servae sint istae an liberae? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 62: ego serva sum, id. Cist. 4, 2, 99; id. Pers. 4, 4, 63; id. Poen. 5, 4, 31: serva nata, id. Rud. 1, 3, 37: servum servaque natum regnum occupasse, Liv. 1, 47 *ad fin.*: serva Briseis, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 3, et saep.—**b.** Adjectively, servus, a, um, *Slavish, servile, subject* (so not freq. till after the Aug. period): octo millia liberorum servorumque capitum sunt capta, *i. e.* servi, Liv. 29, 29, 3; id. 38, 24, 3: Graeciae urbes servae et vectigales (*opp.* liberae), id. 34, 58, 9; so, civitas, id. 25, 31, 5; and, Lacedaemon, id. 34, 41, 4: serva manus, Ov. F. 6, 558: o imitatorum servum pecus! Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 19: serva aqua, *i. e.* servorum, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 26:—servam operam, linguam liberam herus me jussit habere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 9:—omnia non serva et maxime regna hostilia ducunt (Romani), Sall. H. 4, 12, p. 241 ed. Gerl.; cf. Liv. 37, 54, 6; and id. 42, 46, 4; Paul. Dig. 40, 7, 16.

II. Jurid. *t. t.*, servus, a, um, *adj.*, of buildings, lands, *etc.*, *Liable to certain burdens, subject to a servitude:* libera (praedia) meliore jure sunt quam serva, Cic. Agr. 3, 2 *fin.*; so, fundus, Cels. Dig. 8, 6, 6: aedes, Marc. ib. 8, 2, 35: area, Julian. ib. 34, et al. Cf. servio, *no.* II., B, and servitus, *no.* II., B.

sēsăma, v. sesamum.

† **sēsămĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = σησάμινος, *Of sesame, made from sesame:* oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49; 13, 1, 2; 28, 11, 47.

† **sēsămŏīdes,** is, *n.* = σησαμοειδές, *A plant resembling sesame,* Plin. 22, 25, 64; 25, 5, 21.

† **sēsămum** (also written sisam.), i, *n.* = σήσαμον: **I.** *Sesame* or *sesamum,* an oily plant, a native of the East, Col. 2, 10, 18; 11, 2, 51; 56; 12, 15, 3; 12, 57, 2; Pall. Sept. 7; Oct. 1, 3; Cels. 5, 15; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 113; Petr. 1 *fin.*—Fem. collat. form, **sēsăma,** ae = σησάμη, Col. 2, 7, 1; Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 30; 18, 7, 10; id. ib. 10, 22 and 23.—* **II.** s. silvestre, *Another name for* cici, *the palma Christi, castor-oil plant,* Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 25.

* **sescennāris,** e, *adj.* Deriv. and signif. unknown: bovis sescennaris jecur, Liv. 41, 15, 1 Drak. *N. cr.*

Sescŭlysses, v. Sesquiulysses.

sescuncĭa (written SESCONCIA, Orell. Inscr. *no.* 4563), ae, *f.* (collat. form *acc.*, sesquuncem, Plin. 36, 25, 62) [sesqui-uncia] *One and a half* unciae, *i. e. a twelfth and a half,* i. q. *one eighth* of a whole, Cels. 5, 18, 28; Col. 8, 2, 7; 12, 59, 4; Scrib. Larg. 50; 60; Frontin. Aquaed. 26; Tryphon. Dig. 37, 8, 7 *fin.*—Adject.: copulae sescunciae, *an inch and a half thick,* Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 11; cf. the follg. art.

* **sescuncĭālis,** e, *adj.* [sescuncia] *Containing a twelfth and a half:* crassitudo (mensae), *of an inch and a half,* Plin. 13, 15, 29.

sescŭplex, ĭcis, v. sesquiplex.

sescuplus (also written sesquiplus, e. g. Plin. 2, 22, 20, where, however, the best MSS. have sescupl.), a, um, *adj.* [sesqui] *Taken once and a half, once and a half as much:* ut tempora tria ad duo relata sescuplum faciant, Quint. 9, 4, 47; so Plin. l. l.: tempus, Ter. Maur. de Syll. p. 2395 and 2412 P.: ratio, Censor. de die nat. 1.

† **sĕsĕlis,** is, *f.* = σέσελις, *A plant, meadow saxifrage, hartwort, seseli,* Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; Plin. 8, 32, 50. *Neutr.* collat. form, seseli = σέσελι, Plin. 25, 8, 52.

Sesosis, idis, v. Sesostris.

Sĕsostris (lengthened into Sĕsŏōstris, Paul. Nol. ap. Aus. Ep. 19, 21), is, *m.*, Σέσωστρις, *A celebrated king of Egypt,* Luc. 10, 276; *abl.*, Sesostre, Plin. 33, 3, 15. Collat. form, *gen.*, Sesosidis, id. 36, 11, 15; *abl.*, Sesoside, Tac. A. 6, 28; (* *al. leg.* Sesostride.)

sesquātus, a, um, *adj.* [sesqui], numeri, *Two numbers whose difference will divide each of them without a remainder,* (* *and will be contained in the larger number as many times as there are units in the difference*), Ter. Maur. de ped. p. 2417 P; (* Aug. de Mus. 1, 10, 17.)

sesqui, *adv. num.* [perh. contr. from semis-qui] *One half more, more by a half.* As a separate word it occurs only once: ut necesse sit partem pedis aut aequalem alteri parti aut altero tanto aut sesqui esse majorem (just after, sesquiplex), Cic. Or. 56, 188. But freq. joined in one word, with designations of number or quantity, with the signif. of *once and a half.* And joined with numerals (octavus and tertius), like the Greek ἐπι (in ἐπόγδοος, ἐπίτριτος, *etc.*), to denote an integer and such a fraction over as the numeral designates; v. sesquioctavus, *etc.*

sesquĭ-alter, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* *Once and a half* (ἐπιδεύτερος), Cic. Univ. 7; Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*

* **sesquĭ-cūlĕāris,** e, *adj.* *Containing a* culeus *and a half:* dolia, Col. 12, 18, 7.

* **sesquĭ-cўăthus,** i, *m.* *A* cyathus *and a half,* Cels. 6, 7, 2.

* **sesquĭ-dĭgĭtālis,** e, *adj.* *Of a digit and a half:* foramen, Vitr. 10, 22 *med.*

sesquĭ-dĭgĭtus, i, *m.* *A digit and a half,* Vitr. 8, 6; 10, 17.

* **sesquĭ-hōra,** ae, *f.* *An hour and a half,* Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 9.

sesquĭ-jūgĕrum, i, *n.* *A juger and a half,* Plin. 4, 8, 15; 18, 19, 49.

sesquĭ-lībra, ae, *f.* *A pound and a half,* Cato R. R. 105; Col. 12, 36.

* **sesquĭ-mensis,** is, *m.* *A month and a half,* Var. R. R. 1, 27, 1.

sesquĭ-mŏdĭus, ii, *m.* *A peck and a half,* Var. R. R. 1, 7, 3; 1, 42; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92; Col. 2, 12, 4.

* **sesquĭ-ŏbŏlus,** i, *m.* *An* obolus *and a half,* Plin. 26, 8, 46.

* **sesquĭ-octāvus,** a, um, *num.*, corresp. to the Greek ἐπόγδοος, *Containing nine eighths,* or *one and an eighth; bearing the ratio of nine to eight:* intervallum, Cic. Univ. 7; cf., sesquitertius, and v. sesqui.

* **sesquĭ-ŏpĕra,** ae, *f.* *A day's work and a half,* Col. 2, 12, 2. Also, * sesquiopus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 67.

sesquĭŏpus, eris, v. the preced. art.

sesquĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj.*: **I.** *Of a foot and a half; one foot and a half* in length, breadth, or diameter, Cato R. R. 15, 2; Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 2; Col. 5, 9, 3; 9, 19, 4; 11, 2, 18; 11, 3, 48; Vitr. 5, 10; Mart. 7, 14, et al.—**II.** Poet., transf., to denote excessive length, *Half a yard long:* dentes, Catull. 97, 5: verba, Hor. A. P. 97.

* **sesquĭ-pĕdānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* *A foot and a half long* (more freq., sesquipedalis): cornua, Plin. 9, 27, 43.

sesquĭ-pes, pĕdis, *m.* *A foot and a half* (in length, breadth, *etc.*), Var. R. R. 1, 43; Col. 3, 13, 8; Arb. 1, 5; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 58; Mart. 8, 60; Pers. 1, 57.

* **sesquĭ-plāga,** ae, *f.* *A blow and a half, a stroke and a half:* Tac. A. 15, 67 *fin*

sesquĭplāris, is, and **sesquĭplārĭus,** ii, *m.* [sesquiplex] *A soldier who received a ration and a half* as a reward for his bravery, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Inscr. ap Reines. cl. 8, *no.* 13; cf. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 3476. Called also, sesquiplicarius, Hyg. Grom. *med.*; Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 104, *no.* 245.

sesquĭ-plex, ĭcis, *adj.* [plico] *Taken once and a half; once and a half as much:* sesquiplex aut duplex aut par, * Cic. Or. 57, 193. Also written sescuplex (cf. sescuplus), Quint. 9, 4, 47.

sesquĭplĭcārĭus, ii, v. sesquiplaris.

sesquĭplus, a, um, v. sescuplus.

* **sesquĭ-tertĭus,** a, um, *num.*, corresp. to the Gr. ἐπίτριτος, *Containing one and a third,* or *four thirds; bearing the ratio of four to three:* intervallum, Cic. Univ. 7; cf. sesquioctavus, and v. sesqui.

Sesquĭ-ŭlysses (also written Sescŭlysses, Plin. H. N. *praef.* § 24), As the designation of a thoroughly deceitful man (qs. a Ulysses and a half), *Name of a satire of Varro,* cited very freq. by Nonius, e. g. 28, 12; 31, 30; 45, 2; 48, 31, et saep.

**sesquunx,* ncis, v. sescuncia.

Sessĭa, ae, *f.* [1. sero] *A goddess that presided over sowing,* Tert. Spect. 8.

sessĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [sedeo] *A seat, chair* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 56; App. M. 1, p. 112.

sessĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to sitting, fit for sitting upon* (only in the poets and in post-Aug. prose): tergum (equi), Ov. M. 12, 401: obba, *i. e. with a broad foot,* Pers. 5, 148; so, pira minimo pediculo, Plin. 15, 15, 16 *fin.*—Hence, **II.** Transf., of plants, *Low, dwarf:* genus lactucae, *growing low, spreading,* Plin. 19 8, 38; Mart. 3, 47 (for which, *sedens* lactuca, Mart. 10, 48): folium (brassicae), Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140: malvae, Pall. Oct. 11, 3.

* **sessĭmōnĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *A sitting, session, assembly:* deorum, *the council of the gods,* Vitr. 7, *praef. ad fin.*

sessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A sitting* (Ciceronian): **I.** In gen.: status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128; so id. N. D. 1, 34, 94; and in the *plur.*: sessiones quaedam, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35.—**B.** Concr., *A seat, sitting-place:* sessiones gymnasiorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20: Polemonis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 2.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *A sitting idly, a loitering, tarrying* in a place: sessio Capitolina, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 2; so, Pigra sessio, App. M. 4.—**B.** *A sitting, session* (syn. consessus): for discussion: pomeridiana sessio, Cic. de Or. 3, 30 *fin.* Of a court: dies sessionum, Ulp. Dig. 38, 15, 2, § 1.

sessĭto, avi, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To sit much* or *long* (very rarely): quam deam (Suadam) in Pericli labris scripsit Eupolis sessitavisse, * Cic. Brut. 15, 59: sessitandi regio, *of the seat, of the posteriors,* App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10.

* **sessĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [sessio, *no.* II., B] *A little group, meeting, company,* assembled for amusement: sessiunculas consectari, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56.

sessor, ōris, *m.* [sedeo] *One who sits in a place, a sitter* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): **I.** In gen., *A sitter in the theatre,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130; *a sitter upon a horse, a horseman, rider,* Sen. Const. sap. 12 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 61; Veg. 2, 28, 34.—* **II.** In partic., *One who tarries* or *dwells* in a place, *an inhabitant, resident:* s. veteres urbis, Nep. Cim. 2, 5.

sessōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A seat:* **I.** *A stool, chair,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11 *med.*—* **II.** *A place of residence, a dwelling, habitation:* viperae hujus sessorium, Petr. 77, 4.

* **sessus,** ūs, *m.* [sedeo] *A sitting:* locum sessui impertiunt, App. Flor. p. 353.

sestertĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sestertius] *Worth but a sesterce;* in gen., of a thing of little value: homo, gladiatores, Petr. 45, 8 and 11.

* **sestertĭŏlus,** i, *m.* [sestertius, *no.* I., A] *A little sesterce:* sestertiolûm bis decies, *i. e. two million sesterces,* Mart. 1, 59.

sestertĭus, a, um [contr. from semis-tertius] *Two and a half;* only as subst., **I.** sestertius (written also with the characters HS. *i. e.* II. and Semis), ii, *m.* (*sc.* numus): **A.** *A sesterce,* a small silver coin, equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius. (* Its value, up to the time of Augustus, was twopence and half a farthing sterling, or four and one tenth cents; afterward about one eighth less. The sestertius was the ordinary coin of the Romans, by which the largest sums were reckoned. The sestertium (1000 sestertii) was equal (up to the time of Augustus, afterward about one eighth less) to £8 17*s.* 1*d.* sterling, or $40.86, reckoning 4*s.* 4*d.* to the dollar. Cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq. p. 349, 888); Zumpt's Lat. Gram. § 872 *sq.* (* Acc. to others, the value of a denarius was somewhat less; see the article *as*): "*sestertius,* quod duobus semis additur (dupondius enim et semis antiquus sestertius est) et veteris consuetudinis, ut retro aere dicerent, ita ut *semis tertius, quartus semis* pronunciarent, ab *semis tertius sestertius* dicitur," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 48: "nostri quartam denarii partem, quod efficiebatur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse, *sestertium* nominaverunt," Vitr. 3, 1 *med.;* Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 10: taxatio in libras sestertii singuli et in penuria bini, Plin. 18, 13, 34 *fin.* —Freq. joined with *numus:* mille nongentos quinquaginta sestertios numos, Col. 3, 3, 9; id. ib. § 13.—In the *gen. plur.,* sestertium: "quid verum sit, intelligo; sed alias ita loquor, ut concessum est, ut hoc vel *pro deum* dico vel *pro deorum,* alias, ut necesse est, cum *triumvirum* non *virorum,* cum *sestertium numum* non *numorum,* quod in his consuetudo varia non est," Cic. Or. 46 *fin.:* sestertium sexagena millia numum, Var. R. R. 3, 6, 1; also cited in Plin. 10, 20, 23. With the abbreviation: dicit, Dionem HS. decies centena millia numerasse, *a million,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10. Rarely, sestertiorum: duo millia sestertiorum, Col. 3, 3, 13.—The frequent use of the genitive form, sestertium, in designating numbers above mille, occasioned sestertium to be regarded as a nominative neuter at a very early period; so that there was not only formed a plural, sestertia, but sestertium itself (not, however, before the Aug. period) was declined as a singular: sestertii, sestertio, v. the follg. Sestertium (mille being omitted) denotes a sum of *a thousand* sestertii; and, joined with the multiplicative adverbs, decies, centies, *etc.* (centena millia being omitted), a sum of *a hundred thousand* sestertii: thus, decies sestertium, *a million;* centies sestertium, *ten millions,* etc. (v. Adam's Alterth. 2, p. 263 *sq.;* Zumpt's Lat. Gram. § 873): quadragena millia sestertia, Var. R. R. 3, 6 *fin.:* dena millia sestertia ex melle recipere, id. ib. 3, 16, 11: duodena millia sestertia capere, id. ib. 3, 17, 3: qui sestertia numum quinque millia legaverat, Quint. 7, 6, 11; cf. in the follg., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 33:—capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic. Parad. 6, 3; cf. Zumpt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: daturum liberis ejus ducena sestertia singulis, Tac. A. 2, 38 *fin.:* dena sestertia, id. ib. 11, 7 *fin.:* dum septem donat sestertia, mutua septem Promittit, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 80: mutua te centum sestertia, Phoebe, rogavi, Mart. 6, 20: accipit et bis dena super sestertia numum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 33; cf. above, Quint. 7, 6, 11:—quum ei testamento sestertium millies relinquatur, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 93: sestertium sexagies in publicum deposuerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 23, 4: argenti ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium retulit, Liv. 45, 4: (C. Caesar) centies sestertio coenavit uno die, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9; so, sexagies sestertio, Suet. Caes. 50: duodecies sestertio, id. Aug. 41: sestertio nonagies, id. Calig. 39: sestertio centies, id. Vesp. 19, et saep.

2. In gen.: **a.** Numo sestertio or sestertio numo, *For a small sum, for a trifle* (good prose): Cic. Rab. Post. 17; so Val. Max. 5, 2, 10: C. Matienus damnatus sestertio numo veniit, Liv. Epit. 55: quae maxima inter vos habentur, divitiae, gratia, potentia, sestertio numo aestimanda sunt, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.;* Val. Max. 8, 2, 3. —* **b.** Sestertio amplo comparare, *for a large sum,* Sol. 27 (40) *ad fin.*

B. In the times of the emperors, also, *A copper coin, worth four* asses: Plin. 34, 2, 2; cf. Eckhel. Doctr. Num. 6, p. 283.

* **II.** sestertium, ii, *n.,* In econom. lang., as a measure of dimension, *Two and a half feet deep:* ipsum agrum sat erit bipalio vertere: quod vocant rustici sestertium, Col. Arb. 1, 5 (for which, siccus ager bipalio subigi debet, quae est altitudo pastinationis, cum in *duos pedes et semissem* convertitur humus, id. 3, 5, 3).

Sestĭăcus, a, um, v. Sestos, *no.* II., A.

Sestĭānus, a, um, v. Sestius, *no.* II., B.

Sestĭas, ădis, v. Sestos, *no.* II., C.

Sestĭus (also written Sextius), a: **I.** *The name of a Roman* gens, e. g. P. Sestius L. F., *a tribune of the people* 696 A.U.C., *a friend of Cicero and Milo,* by the former of whom he was defended in an oration still extant. C. Sextius Calvinus, *an orator,* Cic. Brut. 34, 130: P. Sextius Baculus, *a* primipili centurio, Caes. B. G. 2, 25; 3, 5; 6, 38, et mult. al.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Sestius** (Sextius), a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Sestius* (*Sextius*), *Sestian* (*Sextian*): Tabula Sestia, *the banking-table* or *counter of a Sestius,* otherwise unknown, Cic. Quint. 6, 25:—Aquae Sextiae, v. aqua, *no.* 2, e.—**B. Sestĭānus** (Sext.), a, um, *adj.,* The same: dicta, *of the tribune of the people, P. Sestius,* Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 1: conviva, *that dines with a Sestius,* Catull. 44, 10: mala, *named after a Sestius,* Col. 5, 10, 19; 12, 47, 5.

Sēstos or **-us,** i. *f.,* Σηστός: **I.** *A city in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Hero,* "Leandri amore pernobilis," Mel. 2, 2, 7; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 49; Liv. 32, 33, 7; 37, 9, 9; Ov. Her. 18, 127; Luc. 2, 674; 6, 55.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Sestĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Sestos, Sestian:* sinus, *i. e. the Hellespont,* Stat. S. 1, 3, 27; so, pelagus, Aus. Idyll. 10, 287.—**B. Sestus,** a, um, *adj.,* The same: puella, *i. e. Hero,* Ov. Her. 18, 2; 19, 100.—**C. Sestĭas,** ădis, *f., The Sestian,* i. e. *Hero,* Stat. Th. 6, 547; Sid. Carm. 11, 71.

Sestus, a, um, v. Sestos, *no.* II., B.

(* **Sesuvĭi,** ōrum, *m. A people of Celtic Gaul,* Caes. B. G. 2, 34.)

set, v. sed, *ad init.*

sēta (also written saeta), ae, *f.:* **I.** *A thick, stiff hair* on an animal, *a bristle* (quite class.; usually in the *plur.*): (*a*) *Plur.:* Lucr. 5, 786. So of a boar, Ov. M. 8, 427; cf. below, β; of a porcupine, Claud. Hystr. 6; of the fish aper, Ov. Hal. 59; of a lion, Prop. 4, 9, 45; cf. below, β; of a goat, Virg. G. 3, 312; of a cow, id. Aen. 7, 790; of a horse, Val. Fl. 6, 71, et saep.: ita quasi setis labra mihi compungit barba, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 48.—(β) *Sing.:* seta equina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: nigrae setae grex (suum), Col. 7, 9, 2; Virg. A. 7, 667.—**B.** Transf., of stiff, bristly human hair: Virg. A. 8, 266; id. Georg. 3, 312; Ov. M. 13, 850; Juv. 2, 11; Mart. 6, 56, et al. Of the spiny leaves of coniferous trees: Plin. 16, 10, 18.—**II.** Meton., of any thing made of coarse hair or bristles. Thus, in the *plur.,* for *the bottom* or *leader* of an angling-line, Ov. Hal. 34; Mart. 1, 56; 10, 30. For *a pencil,* Plin. 33, 7, 40.

(* **Sētăbis** (Saet.), is, *f. A town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *celebrated for its flax,* now *Jativa,* Plin. 19, 1, 2; Sil. 3, 374; Mela, 2, 6.—Derivv.: **a. Sētăbĭtāni** (Saet.), ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Setabis,* Plin. 3, 3, 4.—**b. Sētăbus** (Saet.), a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Setabis:* sudaria, Cat. 12, 14.)

† **sētănĭa,** ae, *f.,* and **setanium (-on),** i, *n.* = σητανία and σητάνιον: **I.** *The name of a kind of medlar:* setania, Plin. 15, 20, 22. Also in the *neutr.* subst.: non possunt militares pueri setanio educier, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16.—**II.** setania, *A kind of onion,* Plin. 19, 6, 32.—**III.** setanion, *A kind of bulb,* Plin. 19, 5, 30.

Sētĭa, ae, *f.,* Σητία: **I.** *An ancient mountain-city in Latium, near the Pomptine Marshes, celebrated for its excellent wine,* now *Sesse* or *Sezze,* Liv. 6, 30 *fin.;* 7, 42 *fin.;* 26, 8 *fin.;* 32, 26; Mart. 13, 23; 112; Sil. 8, 378; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 641. —Poet., for *the wine produced there, Setian wine:* Stat. S. 2, 6, 90.—**II.** Deriv., **Sētīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Setia, Setian:* ager, Titin. in Serv. Virg. A. 11, 457; Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; Liv. 32, 26, 7: colonia, *i. e. Setia,* Vell. 1, 14, 2: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8; 23, 1, 21; Mart. 6, 86; Juv. 10, 27; cf., de montibus, *from the Setian vine-hills,* id. 5, 34; and, uva clivi Setini, Mart. 10, 74.—In the *plur.* subst., Setini, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Setia, the Setians,* Liv. 8, 1; 32, 26.—In the *sing.* subst., Setina, ae, *f., The Setiness,* the title of a comedy of Titinius.

sētĭger (saet.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [setagero] *Bristle-bearing, having coarse hair* or *bristles, bristly, setaceous* (a poet. word): sus, Lucr. 5, 968; 6, 975; Virg. A. 12, 170; Ov. M. 10, 549: pecus, id. ib. 14, 289: vestis, *of goats' hair,* Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 12.—Subst., setiger, *The bristle-bearer, bristler,* as a poet. designation of the boar, Ov. M. 8, 375; Mart. 13, 93.

Sētīnus, a, um, v. Setia, *no.* II.

sētōsus (saet.), a, um, *adj.* [seta] *Full of coarse hairs* or *bristles, bristly, setous* (mostly poet.): aper, Virg. E. 7, 29; cf. Hor. Epod. 17, 15: aures tauri, Plin. 8, 45, 70: frons, Hor. S. 1, 5, 61; cf., pectus, Cels. 2, 8: verbera, *made of goats' hair,* Prop. 4, 1, 25.

* **sētŭla** (saet.), ae, *f. dim. A little coarse hair* of an animal, *a little bristle.* Arn. 7, 226.

seu, *adv.,* v. sive.

sĕvēre, *adv.,* v. severus, *ad fin., no.* A.

sĕvērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [severus] **I.** *Seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity,* in a good and bad sense (quite class. and very freq.): tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 16: severitatem in senectute probo: acerbitatem nullo modo, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: *opp.* lepos, id. Off. 1, 37, 134: severitas censoria, id. Pis. 4 *fin.;* so, censorum, id. Rep. 4, 6; cf. Val. Max. 2, 9; and in the *plur.:* censorum severitates, Gell. 4, 20: tristitia et in omni re severitas, Cic. Lael. 18 *fin.;* cf., homo ipsa tristitia et severitate popularis, id. Brut. 25, 97: si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, id. Mur. 31 *fin.;* so, *opp.* comitas, id. Brut. 40, 148: *opp.* mansuetudo et misericordia, Sall. C. 54, 2: *opp.* hilaritas risusque, id. ib. 93, 322: T. Torquatus quum illam severitatem in eo filio adhibuit, quem, *etc.,* id. Fin. 1, 7, 24: judiciorum, *opp.* lenitas ac misericordia, id. Sull. 33, 92: imperii, Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 9; cf., militarem disciplinam severitatemque minuere, Auct. B. Alex. 48 *fin.;* and id. ib. 65: nimia emendationis severitas, Quint. 2, 4, 10, et saep.

II. Of things (very rarely): hac severitate aurium laetor, *this severity of taste,* Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 9: vitii, Plin. 13, 3, 4.

sĕvērĭter, *adv.,* v. severus, *ad fin., no.* B.

sĕvērĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [severus] *Gravity, austerity, severity* (ante- and post-classical, for the class. severitas): (frontis), Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 3 (also cited in Non. 173, 10): morum, App. M. 1, p. 113.

sĕvērus, a, um, *adj.* [etymol. unknown; perh. kindr. with sērius] *Serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe* in aspect, demeanor, conduct, *etc.* (of persons and things; whereas serius regularly only of things; v. serius) (quite class. and very freq.): **I.** Of persons: quam severus! Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 21; id. Eun. 2, 1, 21: civis severus et gravis, Cic. Lael. 25, 95; cf., omnium gravissimus et severissimus, *etc.,* id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: Tubero (Stoicus) vitâ severus, id. Brut. 31; cf., Stoicorum secta severissima, Quint. 1, 10, 15; so, agricolae, *hardened by toil, rugged,* Lucr. 5, 1356: Cures, Virg. A. 8, 638: Zethus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42; cf. in the *Comp.:* rumores senum severiorum, Catull. 5, 2. Of those who live a sober and temperate life: at vos hinc abite, lymphae, Vini pernicies et ad severos Migrate, Catull. 27, 6; cf., adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 10; and id. ib. 1, 5, 13:—legis custodes, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 5, 18: neque severus esse (potest) in judicando, qui alios in se severos esse judices non vult, id. de imp. Pomp. 13, 38; so, s. judices in eos solos, id. Cluent. 20, 56; cf., severissimos atque integerrimos judices, id. Verr. 1, 10, 30; and, (T. Manlius) acerbe severus in filium, id. Off. 3, 31 *fin.*: ubi haec severus te palam laudaveram, Hor. Epod. 11, 19: auctor severissimus, Plin. 11, 52, 114:—Aristolaus e severissimis pictoribus fuit, id. 35, 11, 40, § 137 (for which, just before, *austerior* colore).—**B.** In a bad sense, *Harsh, rough, crabbed, rigid, severe* (very rarely): Neptunus saevus severusque, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 6: Eumenidum turba, Prop. 4, 11, 22; cf. in the follg., *no.* II., B.

II. Of things: severa fronte curas cogitans, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 46: vultus severior et tristior, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289; cf. Hor. A. P. 107:—nox et noctis signa severa, Lucr. 5, 1189; cf., silentia noctis, id. 4, 461: Falernum, *rough, sharp, tart* (syn. austerum), Hor. Od. 1, 27, 9: divaeque (Palladis) severas Fronde ligare comas, Stat. Ach. 1, 288:—animus, *opp.* mitis, Quint. 3, 9, 7: disciplina maxime severa, id. 1, 2, 5: imperia severiora, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: judicia severa, id. Verr. 2, 4, 59 *fin.*; so, severiora judicia, Quint. 4, 2, 122: severiores leges, id. 12, 1, 40; cf., Lycurgus severissimarum justissimarumque legum auctor, Vell. 1, 6, 3: paulo severior poena, Sall. C. 51, 15: sententiae graves et severae, Cic. Brut. 95; cf., triste et severum genus dicendi, id. ib. 30; so of grave, serious discourse, Quint. 2, 4, 6; 6, 3, 102; 9, 4, 63 *sq.*; 10, 1, 131, et al.; cf., severae Musa tragoediae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 9; and, fidibus voces crevere severis, id. A. P. 216:—quod ego dixi per jocum, Id eventurum esse et severum et serium, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 51: linque severa, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 28.—* **b.** severum adverbially: nunc severum vivitur, Prud. Cath. 2, 33.

B. In a bad sense: severus Uncus abest, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 19: amnis Cocyti metuet, Virg. G. 3, 37; cf. absol. with the *gen.*: pelagi severa, Lucr. 5, 36: *Si.* Accurrite, Ne se interimat . . . *Me.* Hau! voluisti istuc severum facere? *this horrible deed*, Plaut. Cist. 3, 15.

III. Severus, i, *m.*, *A proper name*: Cornelius Severus, *a poet in the Augustan age*, Quint. 10, 1, 89:—Septimius Severus, *a Roman emperor*, A.D. 193–211:—Alexander Severus, *a Roman emperor*, A.D. 222–235:—Sulpicius Severus, *a bishop in Gaul, author of a* Historia sacra, *and of the* Vita S. Martini, *and several smaller works.*

Adv., in two forms, sĕvēre (quite class.) and sĕvērĭter (ante- and post-class.): **A.** sĕvēre, *Gravely, seriously, austerely, rigidly, severely*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19: graviter et severe voluptatem secernit a bono, id. Fin. 2, 8, 24; so, vetuit (coupled with graviter), Quint. 11, 3, 148: aestimatae lites, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: vindicare Hiempsalis mortem, Sall. J. 15, 3: dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 101; 8, 3, 40: uti judicio, id. 1, 3, 4, et saep.—*Comp.*: ad aliquem severius scribere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25, 4; so, adhibere aliquem, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 3: coërcere matrimonia, Just. 3, 3, 8.—*Sup.*: sunt qui voluptatem severissime contemnant, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71; so, exacta aetas, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: dicere jus, Suet. Caes. 43.—**B.** sĕvērĭter, The same: sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Titin. in Non. 509, 33; and in Prisc. p. 1010 P.; so Plaut., acc. to Prisc. l. l.; App. M. 2, p. 126.

Sevĭānus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to a Sevius*: pira, *Sevian pears*, a particular sort so called, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

sēvir or **sexvir** (on inscrr., where this word most freq. occurs, commonly written with numerals, VI. vir, or $\overline{\text{IIIIII}}$ VIR), ri, *m.* [sex-vir] *A member of a board* or *college consisting of six men, a sexvir*, viz.: **I.** *One of the presidents of the six divisions of Roman knights*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 732; 1172; 2242; 2258, et al.—**II.** Augustalis, *A member of the college of priests dedicated to Augustus*, Petr. 30, 2; Inscr. Orell. t. ii., p. 197 *sq.*; v. Augustalis.

sēvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [sevir] *Of* or *belonging to a sexvir*: ludi, *of the equestrian sexvirs*, Capitol. M. Aurel. 6.—Subst., ORDO SEVIRALIVM, *of the Augustan sexvirs*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2229; Inscr. ap. Mur. 1104, 7.

sēvĭrātus or **sexviratus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *The dignity of a sexvir, the sexvirate*, Petr. 71, 12; Inscr. Grut. 400, 7; 150, 4.

(* **Sevo,** ōnis, *m.* *A mountain of northern Germany*, Plin. 14, 13, 27.)

sē-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*: *To call apart* or *aside, to call away* to some particular place (quite class.; a favorite word of Cic.): **I.** Lit.: sevocare singulos hortarique coepit, Caes. B. G. 5, 6, 4; so, herum, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 25: hunc, Ov. M. 2, 836: maxime placitam (feminam ad stuprum), Suet. Calig. 36: aliquem, Cic. Phil. 2, 14: plebem in Aventinum, id. Mur. 7, 15; cf., tribuni plebis, ne quis postea populum sevocaret, capite sanxerunt, *should call a meeting of the people out of the city*, Liv. 7, 16 *fin.*: quid tu te solus e senatu sevocas? *separate yourself*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 13.—Less freq. with inanimate objects: de communi, ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, *put aside, withdrew, subtracted*, Cic. Quint. 3 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *To call off, separate, withdraw, remove*: cura me sevocat a doctis virginibus (*i. e.* Musis), Catull. 65, 2: ab aliqua re, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31; so, animum a societate et a contagione corporis somno, id. de Div. 1, 30, 63; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: mentem ab oculis, id. N. D. 3, 8 *fin.*: ab his non multo secus quam a poëtis haec eloquentia sevocanda est, id. Or. 20:—quid illuc est, quod ille solus se in consilium sevocat? *takes counsel with himself alone*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 45.

sēvum, i, v. sebum.

sex, *num.* [sibilated from ἕξ, see the lett. S] *Six*: sex minae, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 21: dies, id. Cist. 2, 1, 13: suffragia, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: sex et nonaginta, id. ib.: sex et quinquaginta millia passum, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: decem et sex millia peditum armati, Liv. 37, 40: inter bis sex famulas, Ov. M. 4, 220: sex septem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 40; v. septem: (*sex primi, v. sexprimi.)

sexāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sexageni] **I.** *Of* or *containing sixty*: fistula, *a pipe sixty quarter-digits* (quadrantes) *in diameter*, Frontin. Aquaed. 54.—**II.** In partic., *Sixty years old, sexagenary*; and subst., *a man of sixty, a sexagenarian*: Cicero objurgantibus, quod sexagenarius Publiliam virginem duxisset, *etc.*, Quint. 6, 3, 75; Suet. Claud. 23: (Hadrianus) obiit major sexagenario, Eutr. 8, 3 *fin.* Men sixty years of age were no longer admitted to vote in the septa (v. h. v.), and, if they attempted to enter, were thrust back from the bridge leading to them; whence arose the proverb, Sexagenarios de ponte, "Var. in Non. 523, 21 *sq.*; Fest. p. 259;" cf., DEPONTANI. (Many Romans, at an early period, erroneously referred this expression to a religious usage, and even to original human sacrifices; v. in Fest. l. l.; and Ov. F. 5, 621 *sq.*) In a sarcastic equivoque, of actually flinging a man into the Tiber, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100.

sexāgēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [sexaginta] *Sixty each*: postremo in plures ordines instruebantur: ordo sexagenos milites habebat, Liv. 8, 8, 4: SEXAGENOS DENARIOS VIRITIM DEDI, Monum. Ancyr. ap. Grut. 231: ibi scrobes effodito duplos sexagenos in die, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 751 P.; so, pedes, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 3: cf., s. ternos pedes, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30: (* § 9 ed. Bip.) propugnatores, id. 8, 7, 7:—for sexaginta: sexagena millia modium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21.

sexāgēnī-quīni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* *Sixty-five each*: fistula sexagenumquinum, *i. e. sixty-five quarter-digits in diameter*, Frontin. Aquaed. 55.

sexāgēsĭes, v. sexagies.

sexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [sexaginta] *The sixtieth*: intra sexagesimum diem, Flor. 2, 2, 7; so, messis, Mart. 4, 79; 6, 70: anno quinto et sexagesimo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 15: celebrasse quartum et sexagesimum natalem meum, August. in Gell. 15, 7 *fin.*: post Leuctricam pugnam die septingentesimo sexagesimo quinto, Cic. Att. 6, 1 *fin.*—Subst.: sexagesima denarii, *i. e. the sixtieth part*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, 24.

sexāgĭes (collat. form, sexāgēsĭes, Mart. Cap. 6, 198), *adv. num.* [id.] *Sixty times*: sestertium sexagies, *i. e. sixty times a hundred thousand, six millions of sesterces* (v. sestertius), Caes. B. C. 1, 23, 4 so Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45; and, in the sam sense, simply sexagies, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6

sexāginta, *num.* [sibilated from ἑξήκοντα] **I.** *Sixty*: minae, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 32: anni, id. Most. 2, 2, 63: minorem annis sexaginta de ponte dejecerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100; v. sexagenarius, *ad fin.*: quinque et sexaginta, Vell. 1, 6, 4: sexaginta quatuor, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, § 17 *med.*—* **II.** Transf., for an indefinitely large number: limina, Mart. 12, 26.

* **sex-angŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [angulus] *Sexangular, hexagonal*: crystallus, Sol. 33, 20.

sex-angŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Sexangular, hexagonal*: cera, Ov. M. 15, 382; cf., cellae (apium), Plin. 11, 11, 12: figura, id. 37, 5, 20; cf., laevor laterum, id. 36, 4, 15: (* crystallus, Sol. 15, 29 *fin.*).

‡ **sexātrus,** uum, *f.* [sex] *The sixth day after the Ides*: sexatrus ab Tusculanis post diem sextum Idus vocatur (dies), Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55; cf. Fest. s. v. QUINQUATRUS, p. 218 and 132.

* **sexcēnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [sexceni] *Consisting of six hundred*: cohortes funditorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 3.

sexcēni (also written sescen.) (collat. form, sexcenteni, Col. 3, 9, 3; Suet. Claud. 32; Mart. Cap. 6, 198), ae, a, *num. distrib.* [sexcenti] *Six hundred each*: Varro prodidit, singula jugera vinearum sexcenas urnas vini praebuisse, Col. 3, 3, 2; so, numi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25; denarii equitibus tributi, Curt. 5, 1 *fin.*: annua, Plin. 29, 1, 5.

sexcentēni, ae, a, v. sexceni.

sexcentēsĭmus (also written sescent.) a, um, *num. ord.* [sexcenti] *The six hundredth*: anno sexcentesimo, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 Mai. *N. cr.*: anno Urbis sexcentesimo quinquagesimo quinto, Plin. 8, 7, 7.

sexcenti (in the best MSS. also written sescenti), ae, a, *num.* [sex-centum] **I.** *Six hundred*: sexcenti aurei numi Philippii, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 38: Romuli aetatem minus his sexcentis annis fuisse cernimus, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: argenti sexcentum ac mille, Lucil. in Non. 493, 32.—**II.** Transf., like our *hundred* or *thousand*, to signify *An immense number, an innumerable quantity, any amount*, etc. (perh. because the Roman cohorts consisted originally of six hundred men; cf. Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. part I., note 568) (very freq. in prose and poetry): sexcentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 62; Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 63: venio ad epistolas tuas, quas ego sexcentas uno tempore accepi, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3; id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: sexcentos cives Romanos, id. Verr. 2, 2, 48, et saep. In the *neutr. plur.* absol.: sexcenta sunt, quae memorem, si sit otium, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 41; so Cic. de Div. 2, 14, 34; id. Att. 2, 19, 1; 6, 4, 1; 14, 12, 1, et al.: sexcenta tanta reddam, si vivo, tibi, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 111; so id. Pseud. 2, 2, 37.

sexcentĭes (also written sesc.), *adv. num.* [sexcenti] **I.** *Six hundred times*: sexcenties HS, *six hundred times a hundred thousand, sixty millions of sesterces* (v. sestertius), Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14; so, sestertium sexcenties, Plin. Ep. 2, 20 *fin.*: sexcenties vicies, Lampr. Commod. 15.—**II.** Like our *a hundred times* or *a thousand times*, for an indefinitely large number of times: suspirabo plus sexcenties in die, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 8.

* **Sexcentŏ-plāgus,** i, *m.* [plaga] *A man of six hundred stripes*, a name coined by Plautus: nisi cotidianus sequiopus confeceris, Sexcentoplago nomen indetur tibi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 68.

sexdĕcim, v. sedecim.

sexennis, e, *adj.* [sex-annus] *Of six years, six years old*: herus, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 80; so id. ib. 5, 2, 27: cervi, Plin. 8, 32, 50.

sexennĭum, ii, *n.* [sexennis] *A period of six years, six years*: puer subripitur Sexennio prius quam moritur pater, Plaut. Poen. prol. 67: tribuni plebis tulerunt de provinciis contra acta Caesaris, ille biennium, hic sexennium, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7; so id. de Div. 1, 44 *fin.*; id. Att. 6, 1, 5.

sexies, *adv. num.* [sex] **I.** *Six times:* hostis sexies victus, Liv. 4, 32, 2: id sexies evenit per annos, Plin. 18, 16, 43: hoc sexies ducendum est, *is to be taken six times, to be multiplied by six*, Col. 5, 2 *fin.* * **II.** For sextum, *For the sixth time:* Mario sexies Valerioque Flacco Coss., Vell. 1, 15 *fin.*

sexis, *n. indecl.* [sex] * **I.** *The number six:* ut ex duobus, triplo sexis implevit, Mart. Cap. 7, 255.—* **II.** *Six asses: s* litera i praecedente finita neutra monoptota sunt, ut *tressis, sexis*, Mart. Cap. 3, 80.

Sexitānus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Sex* (Σὲξ, in Ptolem. Saxetanum in the Itiner.), *a town of* Hispania Baetica, *Sexitan:* colias, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146; cf., lacertus, Mart. 7, 78.

sexprīmi (also written separately, sex primi; cf. decem primi, under decem, *no.* 1, b), ōrum, *m.* [sex-primus] *A board* or *college of magistrates in provincial towns, consisting of six members*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3756. In the *sing.*, *A member of such a board*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3242.

* **sextā-dĕcĭmāni,** ōrum, *m.* [sextus] *The soldiers of the sixteenth legion*, Tac. H. 3, 22.

sextānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *containing six* (in land-measuring): limes, *the sixth*, Auct. d. Limit. p. 239; 258 Goes. et al.

sextans, antis, *m.* [sex] **I.** *A sixth part of an* as (v. as): "*sextans* ab eo quod sexta pars assis, ut *quadrans* quod quarta et *triens* quod tertia pars," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47: heredes in sextante, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 4; so, ex sextante heres institutus, Paul. Dig. 44, 2, 30.—**B.** In partic., as a coin: extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita, Liv. 2, 33 *fin.*; Plin. 33, 10, 47; hence, servus sextantis, *i. e. of very trifling value, worthless*, Laber. in Gell. 16, 9, 4. In weighing, Plin. 26, 11, 74; Ov. Med. Fac. 65; Mart. 8, 71; joined with pondo, Scrib. Larg. 4; 42, et al. As a measure of land, *The sixth part of a juger*, Var. R. R. 1, 10, 2; Col. 5, 1, 10. As a liquid measure, *The sixth part of a* sextarius, or *two* cyathi, Col. 12, 23, 1; Mart. 5, 64; Suet. Aug. 77; Plin. 13, 15, 29.—**II.** Among mathematicians, *The sixth part of the number six*, as of the numerus perfectus (v. as, p. 146), *i. e. unity, one*, Vitr. 3, 1.

* **sextantālis,** e, *adj.* [sextans] *Containing a* sextans: fusi, *two inches thick*, Vitr. 10, 6; cf. the follg. art.

sextantārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Containing a* sextans: asses, *i. e. worth only the sixth part of the former* asses (put in circulation after the second Punic war), Plin. 33, 3, 13; Fest. p. 265.

* **sextārĭŏlus,** i, *m. dim.* [sextarius, *no.* II., A] *A small measure*, i. q. *a pint*, Augustus in Suet. Vit. Hor.

sextārĭus, ii, *m.* [sextus] **I.** *The sixth part* of a measure, weight, *etc.*, Plin. 24, 4, 10; Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 71; Fest. s. v. PUBLICA PONDERA, p. 213.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** As a liquid measure, *The sixth part of a* congius, i. q. *a pint*, Cato R. R. 13, 3; Var. in Gell. 3, 14, 2; Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56; Hor. S. 1, 1, 74, et al.—**B.** As a dry measure, *The sixteenth part of a* modius, Col. 2, 9 *ad fin.*; 2, 10, 24; 12, 5, 1; Plin. 18, 13, 35; 24, 14, 79; Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 21, § 5.

Sextĭānus, a, um, v. Sestianus, under Sestius, *no.* II.

Sextĭlĭānus, a, um, v. Sextilius, *no.* II.

Sextīlis, is, *m.* (*sc.* mensis) [sextus] *The sixth month*, acc. to the old Roman reckoning (counting from March), afterward called Augustus (v. h. v., and cf. Var. L. L. 6, 4 *fin.*): Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 1: Sextilem totum mendax desideror, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 2: Calendae, Liv. 3, 6; 6, 1 *ad fin.*: Nonae, Idus, id. 41, 16, 5.—With mensis: MENSE SEXTILI, S. C. ap. Macr. S. 1, 12 *fin.*: Sextili mense caminus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 19.

(* **Sextĭlius,** a. *The name of a Roman* gens: C. Sextilius Rufus, Cass. in Cic. Ep. Fam. 12, 13; Cic. ib. 13, 48: Sextilia, Suet. Vit. 3; Tac. H. 2, 64.—**II. Sextĭlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *named from a Sextilius:* pira, Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*—Sextilianus, i, *m.*, *A Roman surname*, Mart. 1, 12, 2 and 4.)

Sextĭus, a, v. Sestius.

sexto, *adv.*, v. sextus, *no.* I., B, 2.

sextŭla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *dim.* [sextus] *The sixth part of an* uncia, and, accordingly, *the seventy-second part of an* as (v. as), "Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47;" Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 22: facit heredem ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, *etc.*, Cic. Caecin. 6 *fin.* As a land measure, Col. 5, 1, 9; 5, 2, 2.

sextus, a, um, *num. ord.* [sex] *The sixth:* Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 5; cf., sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. F. 2, 682; and, sextus decimus ab Hercule, Vell. 1, 6, 5: hic annus sextus, postquam ei rei operam damus, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 9; id. Most. 4, 2, 41: sexto decimo anno, Cic. Rep. 33; so, sextus decimus (locus), id. Inv. 1, 56; Tac. A. 1, 17: sexta decima legio, id. ib. 1, 37, et al.; for which also, in one word: post sextumdecimum annum, *the sixteenth*, Liv. 30, 19, 7; so, abdicat die sextodecimo, id. 4, 34, 5: sextodecimo Calendas Jan., Col. 11, 2, 94.—**B.** *Adv.:* **1.** sextum, *For the sixth time:* "in M. Catonis quarta Origine ita perscriptum est: *Carthaginienses sextum de foedere decessere.*" Id verbum significat, quinquies ante eos fecisse contra foedus, et tum sextum, Gell. 10, 1 *ad fin.*: sextum consul, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.—* **2.** sexto, *Six times:* lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto, Treb. Gall. 17.—**Sextus** (abbrev. Sex.), a, *A Roman proper name.* In a play upon signif. *no.* I., Quint. 6, 3, 86, v. annalis, *ad fin.*

sextusdĕcĭmus, a, um, v. sextus.

* **sexŭālis,** e, *adj.* [sexus] *Of* or *belonging to sex, sexual:* manus, *i. e. of a woman*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

* **sex-ungŭla,** ae, *f.* *Six-claws*, a Plautinian nickname for a rapacious prostitute, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 57.

sexus, ūs, *m.* (collat. form, **sĕcus,** *indecl. n.*; v. in the follg.) [kindr. with τέκος] **I.** *A sex*, male or female (of men and beasts): (*a*) Form sexus: hominum genus et in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: natus ambiguo inter marem ac feminam sexu infans, Liv. 27, 11, 4: feminarum sexus, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 175: virilis sexus, Pac. in Fest. p. 259; so Plin. 10, 55, 76: orbus virili sexu, Afr. in Fest. l. l.: liberi sexûs virilis, Suet. Aug. 101; Frontin. Strat. 1, 11, 6; Liv. 26, 34, 5: tres (liberi) sexûs feminini, Suet. Calig. 7; cf. Plin. 27, 2, 2: majores virilis ac muliebris sexus, Liv. 31, 44, 4; cf., liberi utriusque sexus, Suet. Aug. 31; 100; id. Vit. 6; id. Tib. 43: sine ullo sexus discrimine, id. Calig. 8; Tac. A. 16, 10 *fin.*, et saep. In the *plur.*: (συνεζευγμένον) jungit et diversos sexus, ut cum marem feminamque *filios* dicimus, Quint, 9, 3, 63: lavacra pro sexibus separavit, Spart. Hadr. 18, *fin.*—(*β*) Form secus (in the poets and historians; in the latter most usually virile secus, as an *acc. resp.* (* or limiting accusative, equivalent to the genitive or ablative of quality; v. Zumpt's Lat. Gramm. § 428), for the preceding virilis sexûs, *the male sex*): filiolam ego unam habui, Virile secus numquam ullum habui, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 19; so, virile secus, Asell. in Gell. 2, 13 *fin.*; Var. ib. 3, 10, 7: muliebre, Aus. Idyll. 11, 18: puerile, id. Epigr. 70, 6: virile ac muliebre secus populi multitudo, Sisenn. in Non. 222, 27; so, concurrentium undique virile et muliebre secus, Sall. Hist. Fragm. ib. 25; and in Macr. S. 2, 9 (p. 228 ed. Gerl.): multitudinem obsessorum omnis aetatis, virile ac muliebre secus, Tac. H. 5, 13: affluxere avidi talium . . . virile ac muliebre secus, omnis aetas, id. Ann. 4, 62: praedas hominum virile et muliebre secus agebant, Amm. 29, 6, 8, et saep.: liberorum capitum virile secus ad decem millia capta, Liv. 26, 47: athletarum spectaculo muliebre secus omnes adeo summovit, ut, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 44 *fin.*

B. Transf.: **A.** Of plants and minerals, Plin. 13, 4, 7; 12, 14, 32; 36, 16, 25; ib. 21, 39.—* **B.** *The sexual organs*, Plin. 22, 8, 9.

sexvir, v. sevir.

sī (orig. but obsolete form, SEI; v. in the follg.), *conj.* [sibilated from εἰ], a conditional particle, *If.*

I. Prop.: **a.** With the indic.: (*α*) *Praes.:* SI IN JVS VOCAT, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25, et ap. Porphyr. Hor. S. 1, 9, 65; v. Append. III., and cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 129 *sq.*: SI MORBVS AEVITASVE VITIVM ESCIT . . . SI NOLET, *etc.*, id. ap. Gell. l. l.: si probus est . . . sin est improbus, *etc.*, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24 *fin.*: spero, si speres quicquam prodesse potis sunt, id. Ann. 16, 26: si vis, dabo tibi testes, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: si vultis, id. ib. 1, 28: si placet, id. ib. 2, 44; so id. ib. 1, 21: si tuo commodo fieri potest, id. ib. 1, 9 *fin.*: si studia Graecorum vos tanto opere delectant, id. ib. 1, 18: si populus plurimum potest, id. ib. 3, 14: si Massilienses per delectos cives summa justitia reguntur, inest tamen, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 27; cf. id. Off. 3, 8 *fin.*: quid est, Catilina, quod jam amplius exspectes, si nec privata domus continere voces conjurationis tuae potest? si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? id. Cat. 1, 3: si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Mancinus haec attulit, id. Rep. 3, 18 *fin.*: Si quaerimus, cur, *etc.*, id. Brut. 95:—deliget populus, si modo salvus esse vult, optimum quemque, id. Rep. 1, 34: quae (virtus) est una, si modo est, maxime munifica, id. ib. 3, 8:—SI AGNATVS NEC ESCIT, GENTILIS FAMILIAM NANCITOR, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Collat. Leg. Mos. et Rom. 16, 4; v. Append. III., 5; and cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 356 *sq.*: quae (libertas), si aequa non est, ne libertas quidem est, Cic. Rep. 1, 31; id. ib. 1, 32 *fin.*: id si minus intelligitur, ex dissensionibus percipi potest, id. Lael. 7, 23:—BACANALIA SEI QVA SVNT, EXSTRAD QVAM SEI QVID IBEI SACRI EST . . . FACIATIS VTEI DISMOTA SIENT, S. C. de Bacchan. *fin.*; v. Append. VI.: dicito, si quid vis, non nocebo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 235: si qui sunt, qui philosophorum auctoritate moveantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 7: si quid generis istiusmodi me delectat, pictura delectat, id. Fam. 7, 23, 3:—si aliquid dandum est voluptati, id. de Sen. 13, 44.

(*β*) *Imperf.:* ea si erant, magnas habebas omnibus dis gratias, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 17; Cic. Rep. 1, 27 *fin.*:—si quis antea mirabatur, quid esset, quod, *etc.*, id. Sest. 1.

(*γ*) *Perf.:* SI MEMBRVM RVPIT NI CVM EO PACIT TALIO ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. TALIO, p. 363; v. Append. III., 8; and cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 516 *sq.*: si animum contulisti in istam rationem, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 23: si Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 10: quos (tyrannos) si boni oppresserunt, recreatur civitas: sin audaces, fit illa factio, id. ib. 1, 44; cf. id. ib. 1, 42: si ita sensit, ut loquitur, id. ib. 31, 21; id. ib. 1, 27:—si modo hoc in Lycurgi potestate potuit esse, id. ib. 2, 12 *fin.*: si modo in philosophia aliquid profecimus, id. Off. 3, 8 *fin.*:—si quis eorum (servorum) sub centone crepuit, nullum mihi vitium facit, Cato in Fest. s. v. PROHIBERE, p. 234 *sq.*: si quid sceleste fecit, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 27: si quam opinionem jam vestris mentibus comprehendistis, *etc.*, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: si quisquam fuit umquam remotus ab inani laude, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 13: si quando regi justo vim populus attulit regnove eum spoliavit, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 42; cf. id. ib. 1, 38; id. Lael. 7, 24.

(*δ*) *Plusquamperf.:* si improbum Cresphontem existimaveras, *etc.*, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38.

(*ε*) *Fut. simpl.:* SI VOLET SVO VIVITO . . . SI VOLET PLVS DATO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; v. Append. III., 3; and cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 251 *sq.*; cf., si voles advortere animum, comiter monstrabitur, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97; and, alte spectare si voles, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 6, 23: si jam eminebit foras, id. ib. 6, 26: si me audietis, id. ib. 1, 19: si mutuas non potero certum est sumam fenore, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 95; so, id persequar, si potero, subtilius, Cic. Rep. 2, 23; cf. in the follg. *no.* ζ:—nihil (offendet) si modo opus exstabit, Cic. Rep. 5, 3:—si quid te volam, ubi eris? Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 96: si quod aliud οἰκεῖον reperies, id. Att. 1, 10, 3.

(*ζ*) *Fut. exact.:* si te hic offendero, moriere, Enn. in Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: si nostram rem publicam vobis et nascentem et crescentem ostendero, Cic. Rep. 2, 1 *fin.*: tum magis assentiere, si ad majora pervenero, id. ib. 1, 40: expediri quae restant vix poterunt, si hoc inchoatum reliqueris, id. ib. 1, 35 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 24: pergratum mihi feceris, si de amicitia disputaris, id. Lael. 4 *fin.*: accommodabo ad eam (rem publicam), si potuero, omnem illam orationem, *etc.* . . . quod si tenere et consequi potuero, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 46 Mos.; so, si potuero, id. ib. 2, 30; id. Brut. 5, 21: si potuerit, id. Off. 3, 23; cf., si modo id exprimere Latine potuero, id. Rep. 1, 43 Mos.; so, si modo interpretari potuero, id. Leg. 2, 18:—si ne ci caput exoculassitis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26: —si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis . . . Sed si qua per voluptatem nequiter feceritis, *etc.*, Cato in Gell. 16, 1 *fin.*: de iis te, si qui me forte locus admonuerit, commonebo, Cic. de Or. 3, 12 *fin.*

b. With the subjunct.: (*a*) *Praes.*: si habeat aurum, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 12: abire hinc nullo pacto possim, si velim, id. ib. 2, 2, 2; so, si velim, Cic. Rep. 3, 10: cum ipsi auxilium ferre, si cupiant, non queant, id. ib. 1, 5 *fin.*: si singulos numeremus, id. ib. 3, 4: si jus suum populi teneant, id. ib. 1, 32: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem, id. Lael. 3: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, id. Caecin. 18, 51: si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus Ostendat nemore in tanto! *yet if, if however*, Virg. A. 6, 187:—si quis varias gentes despicere possit, videat primum, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 3, 9.

(*β*) *Imperf.*: qui si unus omnia consequi posset, nihil opus esset pluribus, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: quae descriptio si esset ignota vobis, explicaretur a me, id. ib. 2, 22: si ullum probarem simplex rei publicae genus, id. ib. 2, 23: quod non fecissent profecto, si nihil ad eos pertinere arbitrarentur, id. Lael. 4; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 51; v. Zumpt's Gram. § 525:—SEI QVES ESENT, QVEI SIBEI DEICERENT, S. C. de Bacch. (twice); v. Append. VI.

(*γ*) *Perf.*: SI INJVRIAM FAXIT ALTERI, VIGINTI QVINQVE AERIS POENAE SVNTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 12; v. Append. III., 8; and cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 525 *sq.*: si jam data sit frux, Enn. Ann. 17, 7: perii, si me aspexerit! Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 164: victus sum, si dixeris, id. ib. 272; Cic. Rep. 3, 5.

(*δ*) *Plusquamperf.*: si aliter accidisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: tum magis id diceres, si nuper in hortis Scipionis affuisses, id. Lael. 7 *fin.*: mansisset eadem voluntas in eorum posteris, si regum similitudo permansisset, id. Rep. 1, 41:—si quis in coelum ascendisset, *etc.*, id. Lael. 23 *fin.*: si aliquid de summa gravitate Pompeius remisisset, id. Phil. 13, 1 *fin.*

c. Elliptically: istae artes, si modo aliquid, valent, ut acuant ingenia, Cic. Rep. 1, 18 *fin.*: aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, id. Lael. 2, 9; id. Or. 29, 103: plures haec tulit una civitas, si minus sapientes, at certe summa laude dignos, id. Rep. 3, 4; cf., educ tecum omnes tuos: si minus, quam plurimos, id. Cat. 1, 5; and id. de Or. 2, 16, 68; in this sense less freq., si non: si haec civitas est, civem esse me: si non, exsulem esse, *etc.*, id. Fam. 7, 3, 5: hic venit in judicium, si nihil aliud, saltem ut, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58; so, si nihil aliud, or si aliud nihil, Liv. 2, 43, 8; 22, 29, 3; 30, 35, 8; 45, 37 *fin.*; Curt. 4, 28: intelliges esse nihil a me nisi orationis acerbitatem et, si forte, raro literarum missarum indiligentiam reprehensam, (**perhaps*) Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7; cf., vereor, ne nihil sim tui, nisi supplosionem pedis imitatus et pauca quaedam verba et aliquem, si forte, motum, id. de Or. 3, 12, 47.

2. Joined with *quod*: (**And if, but if, if however, if*): quod si in philosophia tantum interest . . . quid tandem in causis existimandum est? Cic. Or. 16, 51: quod si fuit in re publica tempus ullum . . . tum profecto fuit, id. Brut. 2, 7: quod si exemeris ex rerum natura benevolentiae conjunctionem, nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, id. Lael. 7; id. Rep. 3, 4 *fin.*: quod si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur: tamen, *etc.*, id. Arch. 7 *fin.*

B. In partic., in syllogistic reasonings: si oportet velle sapere, dare operam philosophiae convenit. Oportet autem velle sapere, *etc.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 36, 65: si enim est verum, quod ita connectitur: "si quis oriente Canicula natus est, in mari non morietur," illud quoque verum est: "si Fabius oriente Canicula natus est, Fabius in mari non morietur," id. Fat. 6, 12.

II. Transf., in dependent clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt, it nearly coincides in meaning with num, but without forming as close a connection as this latter: *If, whether, if perchance* (quite class., but very rarely in Cic.): ibo et visam huc ad eum, si forte est domi, Plaut. Cist. 3, 5, 4; so Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7; Heaut. 1, 1, 118; cf. id. Phorm. 3, 3, 20; jam sciam, si quid titubatum est, ubi reliquias videro, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 33; cf. id. Merc. 1, 2, 44; and, satis incerta feror, si Juppiter unam Esse velit urbem, Virg. A. 4, 110; Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 52: primum ab iis quaesivit, si aquam hominibus in totidem dies, quot frumentum imposuissent, Liv. 29, 26, 8; so id. 39, 50, 7; and, id modo quaeritur, si (lex) majori parti et in summam prodest, id. 34, 3, 5; cf. also, id. 40, 49 *fin.*: jam dudum exspecto, si tuum officium scias, Plaut. Poen. prol. 12; so, hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 9, 1; and id. B. C. 2, 34, 1; cf. also, Pompeius eadem spectans, si itinere impeditos deprehendere posset, id. ib. 3, 75, 3: non recusavit quo minus vel extremo spiritu, si quam opem rei publicae ferre posset, experiretur, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 2; so, expertique simul, si tela artusque sequantur, Val. Fl. 5, 562: Helvetii nonnumquam interdiu, saepius noctu, si perrumpere possent, conati, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.*; cf. Liv. 1, 57, 3.—Sometimes the idea of seeking or attempting is to be mentally supplied: Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 37: L. Minucium cum omni equitatu praemittit, si quid celeritate itineris proficere possit, (**to see, to try,*) Caes. B. G. 6, 29 *ad fin.*: fame et inopia adductos clam ex castris exisse, si quid frumenti in agris reperire possent, id. ib. 7, 20, 10; cf. id. ib. 7, 55 *ad fin.*; 89 *fin.*; B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*; 3, 56, 1; Liv. 42, 67, 6, et al.

† **sīăgŏnes**, um, *m.* = σιαγόνες, *The muscles which support the jaw, the maxillary muscles*, (**acc.* siagonas,) Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; 4. Called also **sīăgŏnītae**, ārum, *m.* = σιαγονῖται, id. Acut. 2, 10; 3, 6; 8.

‡ **sibe**, for sibi, Quint. 1, 7, 24; v. sibi, under sui.

* **sībĭlātrix**, īcis, *adj. f.* [sibilo] *Hissing, whistling*: fistula sibilatrix, Mart. Cap. 9, 307.

* **sībĭlātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A hissing, whistling*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 27.

sībĭlo, are, *v. n.* and *a.* [sibilus] (quite class., but rare): **I.** *Neutr.*, *To hiss, to whistle*: "imitationis hoc modo, ut majores *rudere* et *vagire* et *mugire* et *murmurare* et *sibilare* appellaverunt," Auct. Her. 4, 31: (Serpens) sibilat ore, *Virg. A. 11, 754; so of the serpent, Prop. 4, 7, 54; Ov. M. 4, 589; *Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 72.—Of things: illud (ferrum igne rubens) Stridet et in trepida submersum sibilat unda, Ov. M. 12, 279; so, stridor rudentum sibilat, *whistles*, Sil. 17, 258; cf., aura, Luc. 2, 698. —**II.** *Act.*, *To hiss*, i. e. *to hiss at, hiss down* a person, *Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2: populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, *Hor. S. 1, 1, 66.

1. sībĭlus, i, *m.* (collat. form, *abl.*, sibilu, Sisenn. in Prisc. p. 715 P. In the *plur.* in the poets, prob. merely for the sake of the metre, **sībĭla**, ōrum; cf. 2. sibilus, *ad init.*; but in Cic., sibili; v. the follg.) [a natural sound; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 31; Auct. Her. 4, 31] *A hissing, a whistling* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: (*a*) *Sing.*: clamor tonitruum et rudentum sibilus, Poet. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1: (arbor) Loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma, Catull. 4, 12: venientis sibilus austri, Virg. E. 5, 82: sibilu significare alicui, Sisenn. in Prisc. p. 715 P.; cf., sibilo dare signum, Liv. 25, 8 *ad fin.*; and, (boves) sibilo allectari, Col. 2, 3, 2.—(*β*) *Plur.*: cava per calamorum sibila, Lucr. 5, 1381; cf., pastoria, Ov. M. 13, 785; and Stat. Th. 6, 338: serpens horrenda sibila misit, Ov. M. 3, 38; so of snakes, id. id. ib. 4, 494; 15, 670; 684; Corn. Sever. and Macer in Charis. p. 61 P.: stridentis sibila teli, Sil. 9, 247.

II. In partic., *A contemptuous hissing, a hissing at* or *off* (usually in the *plur.*: (*a*) *Sing.*: sibilum metuis? Cic. Pis. 27, 65.—(*β*) *Plur.*: e scena sibilis explodi, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11; cf., aliquem sibilis consectari, id. Att. 2, 18, 1; and, crebris totius concionis sibilis vexatus, Val. Max. 7, 3, 6 ext.; Cic. Sest. 59, 126; cf., gladiatorii sibili, id. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 61 P. qua dominus, qua advocati sibilis conscissi, id. Att. 2, 19, 3.

2. sībĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [1. sibilus] *Hissing, whistling* (a poet. word; occurring, on account of the metre, only in the form sibila; cf. 1. sibilus, *ad init.*): colla colubrae, Virg. G. 3, 421; id. Aen. 5, 277; cf., ora (anguium), id. ib. 2, 211: coma torvae frontis (Panis), Val. Fl. 3, 50.

† **sībĭna** or **sĭby̆na**, ae, *f.* = σιβύνη *A kind of hunting-spear*, Enn. Ann. 7, 115 (in Fest. p. 148); Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1, as a transl. of חֲנִיתוֹת, Jes. 2, 4 (for which the Vulg. has *lanceae*). And so, perhaps, SIBONES in Gell. 10, 25, 2.

‡ **sibus**, callidus sive acutus, Fest. p. 148; cf. persibus.

Sibuzātes, *A people in Aquitania*, now *Sobusse* on the Adour, between Aqs and Bayonne, Caes. B. G. 3, 27; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 258.

Sĭbylla (in many MSS. also written Sibulla, e. g. Tac. A. 6, 12; cf. below, *no.* II.), ae, *f.*, Σίβυλλα, *A female soothsayer, a prophetess, Sibyl*, "Var. in Lact. 1, 6; Aug. Civ. D. 18, 23:" has (literas), credo, nisi Sibylla legerit, Interpretari alium potesse neminem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 23: terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat: naturae Sibyllam, Cic. de Div. 1, 36, 79; cf. id. ib. 1, 18, 34. In Roman mythology, the most celebrated is the Sibyl at Cumae, in the service of Apollo; in the time of Aeneas, Ov. M. 14, 104 *sq.*; 154; 15, 712; Virg. A. 6, 10. A later Sibyl in the time of Tarquinius Superbus, whose predictions were deposited in the Capitol, and in time of danger were consulted by a college of priests, appointed for that special purpose (at first duumviri, afterward decemviri and quindecemviri, v. h. vv.), "Lact. 1, 6; Gell. 1, 19; Plin. 13, 13, 27;" Cic. N. D. 3, 2, 5; id. de Div. 1, 43, 97 *sq.*; id. Rab. Post. 2, 4; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4; Liv. 38, 45, 3, et al.; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 129 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Sĭbyllīnus** (written SIBVLLIN. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2276, p. 394; and Calend. Praenest. m. Apr. ib. tom. ii. p. 389), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Sibyl, Sibylline*: libri, "Var. l. l.; Gell. l. l.;" Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49; Liv. 5, 13, 5; 7, 27, 1; 22, 9, 8; 29, 10, 4; 36, 37, 4; 41, 21, 10, et al. (they are called simply libri, in Liv. 3, 10, 7; 21, 62, 6; 22, 1, 16; 22, 36, 6; 22, 57, 4; and, libri fatales, id. 22, 10, 10): vaticinationes, Cic. N. D. 2, 3 *fin.*: versus, id. de Div. 1, 2, 4; Hor. Carm. Sec. 5: fata, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9.

sĭby̆na, ae, v. sibina.

sīc (lengthened collateral form, sicce, like hicce, ecce, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 12), *adv.* [apocopated from si-ce, the former sibilated from ī, ĭ, whence is and ita] a pronominal particle, *In this manner, in such a manner, so, thus* = hoc, tali modo, οὕτως.

I. In gen.: aut qui te sic tractavere? Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: sive enim sic est, sive illo modo, videri possunt, *etc.*, Cic. de Div. 2, 58, 120; cf., illa, quae aliis sic, aliis secus videntur, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47: rex est creatus L. Tarquinius: sic enim suum nomen ex Graeco nomine inflexerat, id. Rep. 2, 20; cf., illa civitas popularis — sic enim appellant — in qua in populo sunt omnia, id. ib. 1, 26; and id. ib. 2, 29:—omnes avidi spectant ad carceris oras. . . Sic exspectabat populus, *etc.*, Enn. Ann. 1, 104; so Cic. Rep. 2, 14; and, haec inter eos fit honesta certatio. Sic et utilitates ex amicitia maximae capientur, id. Lael. 9, 32:—hunc inter pugnas compellat Servilius sic, *thus*, i. e. *as follows*, Enn. Ann. 7, 112; so, Ingressus est sic loqui Scipio, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 1; cf. id. Or. 63 *fin.*; and, sic est: acerba fata Romanos agunt, Hor. Epod. 7, 17. So too with an object-clause: quo sis, Africane alacrior ad tutandam rem publicam, sic habeto: Omnibus, qui patriam conservarint . . . certum esse in coelo ac definitum locum, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 6, 13; so, tu enitere et sic habeto, non esse te mortalem, sed corpus hoc, id. ib. 6, 24.

II. In partic.: **A.** In comparisons, usually corresp. to ut, less freq. to quemadmodum, tamquam, quasi, *etc.*: quid dulcius, quam habere, quicum omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum? Cic. Lael. 6, 22: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole, id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: me sic audiatis, neque ut omnino expertem Graecarum rerum, neque ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 22: ut contra consulare imperium tribuni plebis, sic illi (Ephori) contra vim regiam constituti, id. ib. 2, 33 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 40, et saep.:—equidem quemadmodum urbes viculis praeferendas puto, sic eos, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 2: si quemadmodum . . . sic, id. Lael. 4 *fin.*:—apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, tamquam domi meae, id. Fam. 13, 69:—(Graecas literas senex) sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, id. de Sen. 8 *fin.*:—ego sic nihil exspecto, quomodo Paulum, primum sententiam dicentem, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 4:—non sic excubiae, non circumstantia pila, Quam tutatur amor, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 281.

B. To denote degree, viz.: **a.** A very high degree, with a follg. clause, stating the effect, *So, so much, to such a degree*: Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: vitae instituta sic distant, ut Cretes et Aetoli latrocinari honestum putent, id. ib. 3, 9: ipse mea legens sic afficior interdum, ut Catonem, non me loqui existimem, id. Lael. 1, 4; id. Planc. 8, 21: repente ex omnibus partibus advolaverunt, sic, uti ab signis legionibusque non abstinerent, Caes. B. G. 5, 17, 2.—Rarely without such a follg. clause: non latuit scintilla ingenii, quae jam tum elucebat in puero (Servio Tullio): sic erat in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, Cic. Rep. 2, 21.—**b.** To denote a low degree, mediocrity, facility, *etc.*, like the Greek *οὕτως*, *So, so-so, tolerably*, etc.: *Da.* Quid paedagogus ille? quid rei gerit? *Ge.* Sic tenuiter, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 95; cf., sub alta vel platano vel hac Pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 14: *Sy.* Et quidem hercle forma luculenta. *Ch.* Sic satis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 12:—mirabar, hoc si sic abiret, (* *so, so easily*), id. Andr. 1, 2, 4.

C. To denote quality, *So, of such sort, such*: *Am.* Satin' tu sanus es? *So.* Sic sum, ut vides, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 57; id. Aul. 2, 4, 43: haec res sic est, ut narro tibi, id. Most. 4, 3, 40: sic sum: si placeo, utere, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 42: sic, Crito, est hic, id. Andr. 5, 4, 16: sic est vulgus: ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: Laelius sapiens . . . sic enim est habitus, *etc.*, *as such*, id. Lael. 1 *fin.*:—sic vita hominum est, ut, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 84.

D. To denote assent, *Just so, precisely, yes*: *Ph.* Itane patris ais conspectum veritum hinc abisse? *Ge.* Admodum. *Ph.* Phanium relictam solam? *Ge.* Sic. *Ph.* Et iratum senem? *Ge.* Oppido, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 2: *S.* Sub regno igitur tibi esse placet omnes animi partes? *L.* Mihi vero sic placet, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: *S.* Vides igitur, ne illam quidem, *etc.* *L.* Sic plane judico, id. ib. 3, 32.

E. In oaths, asseverations, or wishes, like the Greek *οὕτως*, Eng., *So, so truly, so surely*, etc., followed by *may* (poet.): quoque minus dubites, sic has deus aequoris artes Adjuvet, ut nemo jamdudum litore in isto constitit, Ov. M. 8, 868; cf. Prop. 1, 18, 11; Ov. M. 8, 859: sic umbrosa tibi contingant tecta, Priapi! Tib. 1, 4, 1: sic te diva potens Cypri, Sic fratres Helenae Ventorumque regat pater, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 1 *sq.*: sic tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos, Sic cytiso pastae distendant ubera vaccae, Virg. E. 9, 30 *sq.*

sīca, ae, *f.*: **I.** *A curved dagger, a poniard*, Enn. Ann. 7, 115 (in Fest. p. 148); Cic. Cat. 1, 6 *fin.*; 2, 10, 23; Suet. Calig. 32; Mart. 3, 16, et al.:—tum haec quotidiana, sicae, veneni, peculatus, *i. e. for stabbing*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; so, hinc sicae, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur, id. Off. 3, 8, 36.—**II.** Transf., of *The edge* of a boar's tusk: cum arbore et saxo apri exacuant dentium sicas, Plin. 18, 1, 1.

Sĭcambri, v. Sigambri.

Sĭcāni, ōrum, *m.*, Σῑκᾰνοί: **I.** *A very ancient people of Italy on the Tiber, a portion of whom afterward migrated to Sicily*, Virg. A. 5, 293; 7, 795; 11, 317; Sil. 14, 34; cf. Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. Part I., notes 219, 508.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Sĭcānus** (scanned Sīcānŭs, in analogy with the Greek, Sil. 10, 314; 14, 258: Sīcānŭs, Aus. Griph. 46), a, um, *adj.*, Σικανός: * **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the* Sicani, *Sicanian*: gentes, *i. q.* Sicani, Virg. A. 8, 328.—More freq., **2.** Poet. for *Siculian, Sicilian*: fluctus, Virg. E. 10, 4: portus, id. Aen. 5, 24: fines, id. ib. 11, 317: montes, Ov. Her. 15, 57: Aetna, Hor. Epod. 17, 32: pubes, Sil. 10, 314: gens, id. 14, 258: medimna, Aus. Griph. 46.—**B. Sīcănĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Σικάνιος*, *Sicanian*; poet. for *Siculian, Sicilian*: latus, Virg. A. 8, 416: arenae, Ov. M. 15, 279: fretum, Val. Fl. 2, 29: urbes, Luc. 3, 59.—**2.** In the *fem.* subst., **Sīcănĭa,** ae, *Σικανία*, *The Island of Sicily*, Ov. M. 5, 464; 495; 13, 724; cf., "Sicilia, Sicania, Thucydidi dicta," Plin. 3, 8, 14.—* **C. Sīcănis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Sicanian*, for *Siculian, Sicilian*: Aetna, Ov. Ib. 600.

sīcārĭus, i, *m.* [sica] *A stabber*; hence, in gen., *an assassin, murderer*: "per abusionem *sicarios* etiam omnes vocamus, qui caedem telo quocumque commiserint," Quint. 10, 1, 12: vetus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14; * Hor. S. 1, 4, 4. So too, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 1, 3 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 72: jam sexcenti sunt, qui inter sicarios et de veneficiis accusabant, *of assassination*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90; so too, quaestio inter sicarios, id. Cluent. 53, 147; id. Fin. 2, 16 *fin.*; and, inter sicarios defendere, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: lex Cornelia (Sullae) de sicariis, Justin. Inst. 4, 18, § 5; Tac. A. 13, 44 *fin.*; cf. Orell. Ind. Legum, in his edit. of Cic., vol. viii., 3, p. 162: in exercenda de sicariis quaestione, *etc.*, Suet. Caes. 11.

Sicca, ae, *f.* *A border-town on the east of Numidia*, with a temple of Venus, now *Kef*, Plin. 5, 3, 2; Sall. J. 56, 3; Val. Max. 2, 6, 15; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 322.—Hence **Siccenses,** ĭum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Sicca*, Sall. J. 56, 4 *sq.*

* **siccābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [sicco] *That makes dry, drying*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, *no.* 138.

siccānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [siccus] (a techn. word of Columella) Of soil, *Dry, of a dry nature*: genus prati (*opp.* riguum), Col. 2, 16, 3; so, locus (*opp.* riguus), id. 4, 30, 5; 11, 2, 71; and in the *neutr. plur. absol.*: de siccaneis et riguis non comperimus, Col. 2, 2, 4.

siccānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (a techn. word of the elder Pliny) Of plants, *Dry, of a dry nature*: ulmi (*opp.* riguae), Plin. 16, 17, 19: olus, Pelag. Vet. 7.

‡ **siccārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *for drying* or *keeping dry*: CANISTRA, *stands for wine-cups* (used for keeping the table or the clothes from being wet), acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 1, 706.

* **siccātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [sicco] *A drying*: Plin. 34, 13, 33.

* **siccātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That makes dry, drying, siccative*: malagma, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *med.*

* **siccātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That makes dry, drying*: origanum, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 10.

1. sicce, *adv.* [sic strengthened, v. ce] *Thus, so*: Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 12. Cf. siccine.

2. sicce, *adv.* *Dryly*; v. siccus, *ad fin.*

Siccenses, ĭum, v. Sicca.

siccesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [siccus] *To grow* or *become dry, to dry up* (not ante-Aug.), Cels. 7, 7, 15; Vitr. 2, 10; Col. 12, 28; Plin. 18, 34, 77 *fin.*

* **siccĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [siccus-facio] *That makes dry, drying, siccific*: vis aeris, Macr. S. 7, 16 *fin.*

siccĭne, *adv.* [sicce (* v. ce, *no.* 2)] A demonstr. interrog. particle, *Thus? so?* (mostly in colloq. lang.): siccine hoc fit? foras aedibus me ejici? *is it thus I am served?* Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 1: siccine mihi obsequens es? id. Merc. 1, 46: cura te amabo; siccine immunda, obsecro, Ibis? id. Cist. 1, 1, 115; id. Pers. 1, 1, 43. So too, id. Curc. 4, 4, 33; id. Cist. 2, 3, 38; id. Pseud. 1, 3, 86; 5, 1, 1; id. Poen. 1, 2, 173; 3, 1, 9; id. Rud. 1, 4, 31; 3, 6, 46; Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 6; id. Eun. 1, 2, 19; 4, 7, 34; id. Ad. 1, 2, 48; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 114; 4, 3, 13; id. Phorm. 3, 2, 43; Catull. 64, 132; 134; 77, 3; Prop. 2, 15, 8; 3, 6, 9; Sil. 9, 25; App. M. 3, p. 397.

siccĭtas, ātis, *f.* [siccus] *Dryness, siccity* (freq. and quite classical; used alike in the *sing.* and *plur.*): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: ab lippitudine usque siccitas ut sit tibi, * Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 18: uvae, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 315; so, palmarum, id. 13, 4, 9, § 47.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** Of places: in Sipontina siccitate, Cic. Agr. 2, 27: siccitates paludum, Caes. B. G. 4, 38, 1.—**2.** Of the weather, *Dryness, drought*: siccitate et inopia frugum insignis annus fuit: sex menses numquam pluisse, memoriae proditum est, Liv. 40, 29, 2; cf. id. 4, 30, 7; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Plin. 31, 4, 28 *fin.*—In the *plur.*: frumentum in Gallia propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 24, 1; so Var. R. R. 1, 31 *fin.*; Cels. 2, 1 *med.*; Quint. 11, 3, 27; Col. 12, 44, 8; Plin. 10, 65, 85; 31, 4, 28.—**3.** Of the human body, *Dryness, siccity*, as a state of health; *freedom from gross humors*; opp. to rheum, catarrh, tumefaction, *etc.*, *firmness, solidity*: Persae eam sunt consecuti corporis siccitatem, ut neque spuerent neque emungerentur sufflatoque corpore essent, Var. in Non. 395, 7: adde siccitatem, quae consequitur hanc continentiam in victu, adde integritatem valetudinis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 99; so id. de Sen. 10 *fin.*

II. Trop. (very rarely): isti (magistri) quum non modo dominos se fontium, sed se ipsos fontes esse dicant, et omnium rigare debeant ingenia, non putant fore ridiculum, si, quum id polliceantur aliis, arescant ipsi siccitate, Auct. Her. 4, 6 *fin.*: orationis siccitas, *dryness, jejuneness, want of ornament*, Cic. N. D. 2, 1; cf., jejunitatem et siccitatem et inopiam, id. Brut. 82, 285.

sicco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *Act.*, *To make dry, to dry, to dry up*: **A.** In gen. (freq. and quite class.): venti et sol siccare prius confidunt omnia posse, Lucr. 5, 391; cf., sol siccaverat herbas, Ov. M. 4, 82; so, capillos, herbas, *etc.*, sole, id. ib. 11, 770; Plin. 27, 9, 55: aliquid in sole, Col. 12, 46, 5; Plin. 12, 13, 27: aliquid ad lunam, id. 21, 11, 36: lina madentia, Ov. M. 13, 931: retia litore, id. ib. 11, 362: vellera, Virg. E. 3, 95: cruores veste, id. Aen 4, 687: lacrimas, Prop. 1, 19, 23; Ov. M. 8 469; 9, 395; id. Fast. 3, 509; Quint. 11, 1, 6, et al.; cf., genas, Ov. M. 10, 362: frontem sudario, Quint. 11, 3, 148, et saep.: paludes, *to dry up, drain*, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7; so, paludem, Quint. 3, 8, 16; Suet. Caes. 44: fluvios, Ov. M. 2, 257: fontes, id. ib. 13, 690; cf., palustria aestate siccantur, Plin. 12, 22, 48; and, agri siccati, *drained lands, lands uncovered by draining*, Suet. Claud. 20: dea sidereo siccata sitim collegit ab aestu, *parched*, Ov. M. 6, 341.—Poet.: ovis ubera, *i. e. to suck dry, exhaust*, Virg. E. 2, 42; so, distenta ubera, Hor. Epod. 2, 46; for which, transf.: distentas siccant pecudes, Luc. 4, 314; so, siccata ovis, *i. e. drained, milked*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 14: calices, *i. e. to drain, empty*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68; so, cadis siccatis, id. Od. 1, 35, 27; cf., quum siccare sacram largo Permessida posset Ore, *to drink deeply from the fountain of the Muses*, i. e. *to be a great poet*, Mart. 8, 70.—In a Gr. construction: Arethusa virides manu siccata capillos, Ov. M. 5, 575.

B. In partic., *To dry up, heal up, remove* an unwholesome humor; or, *to heal up, free* some part of the body from an unwholesome humor (poetical and in the elder Pliny): ad pituitam oris siccandam, Plin. 23, 1, 13; so, suppurata, id. 36, 17, 28 *fin.*: strumas, id. 24, 4, 6:—corpora, id. 31, 6, 33; so, os, id. 12, 12, 26: arterias humidas, id. 20, 14, 53; cf., corpus pila, *i. e. to strengthen, invigorate*, Lucil. in Non. 394, 29; v. also siccitas, *no.* I., A, 3:—vulnera, Ov. M. 10, 187; cf., ad fluminis undam Vulnera siccabat lymphis, Virg. A. 10, 834; for which, in a Greek construction: juvenes siccati vulnera lymphis, Stat. Th. 1, 527.

II. *Neutr.*, *To become dry, get dry* (perh. only in the two follg. passages): ubi plu erit et siccaverit, Cato R. R. 112, 2: tundis cuminum et postea infundis in aceto; cum siccaverit, *etc.*, Apic. 3, 18.

* **siccŏcŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [siccus-oculus] *Having dry eyes, dry-eyed:* genus nostrum semper siccoculum fuit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 75.

siccus, a, um, *adj.* *Dry:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): siccum et sine humore ullo solum, Quint. 2, 4, 8; so, glebae, Hor. Epod. 16, 55: agri, id. Sat. 2, 4, 15: lacus, Prop. 2, 14, 11: via (*opp.* palustris), Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 32, et saep.; cf. in the *Sup.*: horreum siccissimum, Col. 12, 15, 2: oculi, *tearless*, Quint. 6, 2, 27; so Prop. 1, 17, 11; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 18; for which, also, lumina, Tib. 1, 1, 66; Luc. 9, 1044: genae, Prop. 4, 11, 80; Ov. Her. 11, 10; and transf.: siccus aerumnas tuli, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1270: pocula, Tib. 3, 6, 18; so, urna, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 24: panis, *dry bread*, Sen. Ep. 83; so Plin. 22, 25, 68; 26, 7, 18; Capitol. Anton. 13; Vopisc. Tac. 11: spolia non sanguine sicca suo, Prop. 4, 10, 12; so, cuspis, Stat. Th. 8, 383: ensis, Sen. Troad. 50; cf. with the *gen.*: sicci stimulabant sanguinis enses, *i. e. bloodless*, Sil. 7, 213: carinae, *standing dry*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 2: magna minorque ferae (*i. e.* ursa major et minor), utraque sicca, *i. e. that do not dip into, set beneath the sea*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 2; for which, signa, id. ib. 4, 9, 18: aquae, *i. e. snow*, Mart. 4, 3: vox, *dried up with heat, husky*, Ov. M. 2, 278, et saep.

2. In the *neutr.*, siccum, i, and *plur.*, sicca, ōrum, *Dry land, a dry place; dry places:* donec rostra tenent siccum, Virg. A. 10, 301; so, in sicco, *on the dry land, on the shore*, Prop. 3, 10, 6; Virg. G. 1, 363; Liv. 1, 4, 6; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 27; 26, 7, 22: ut aqua piscibus, ut sicca terrenis, circumfusus nobis spiritus volucribus convenit, Quint. 12, 11, 13: arundo, quae in siccis provenit, Plin. 16, 36, 66; so, in siccis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 170.

B. In partic.: **1.** Of the weather, *Dry, without rain:* sive annus siccus est ... seu pluvius, Col. 3, 20, 1; cf., ver, Plin. 11, 29, 35; and, aestivi tempora sicca Canis, Tib. 1, 4, 6; for which, incipit et sicco fervere terra Cane, Prop. 2, 28, 4: sole dies referente siccos, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 20: siccis aër fervoribus ustus, Ov. M. 1, 119: coelum, Plin. 18, 12, 31; so, ventus, id. 2, 47, 18; Luc. 4, 50: luna, Prop. 2, 17, 15; Plin. 17, 9, 8; cf. id. 17, 14, 24, § 112: nubes, *i. e. without rain*, Luc. 4, 331.

2. Of human bodies, *Dry*, as a healthy state, opp. to rheumy, catarrhal, tumid, *etc.*, *firm, solid, vigorous:* (mulier) sicca, succida, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192: corpora sicciora cornu, Catull. 23, 12; so, corpora graciliora siccioraque, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 65: (puella) Nec bello pede ... nec ore sicco, *free from saliva*, Catull. 43, 3.

3. In respect of the enjoyment of drinking, *Dry, thirsty:* nimis diu sicci sumus, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 41; cf., siti sicca sum, id. Curc. 1, 2, 26; so id. ib. 22; id. Pseud. 1, 2, 51; Hor. S. 2, 2, 14.—Hence, **b.** Transf., *Abstemious, temperate, sober* (syn. sobrius): *Art.* Ego praeter alios meum virum fui rata Siccum, frugi, continentem, *etc.* *Pa.* At nunc dehinc scito, illum ante omnes ... Madidum, nihili, incontinentem, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 7; so, *opp.* vinolentus, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 88; so id. Agr. 1, 1; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 395, 4 (*opp.* vinolenti); Sen. Ep. 18; Hor. S. 2, 3, 281; id. Od. 4, 5, 39; 1, 18, 3; id. Ep. 1, 19, 9; 1, 17, 12.

II. Trop.: (Attici) sani duntaxat et sicci habeantur, *firm, solid* (acc. to *no.* I., B, 2), Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 8; cf., nihil erat in ejus oratione nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque sanum, id. Brut. 55, 202; and Quint. 2, 4, 6. But also of *Dry, insipid, jejune* discourse (acc. to *no.* I., B, 3): siccum et sollicitum et contractum dicendi propositum, Quint. 11, 1, 32; so, sicca et incondita et propemodum jejuna oratio, Gell. 14, 1, 32; and, durus et siccus, Tac. Or. 21: ne sicci omnino atque aridi pueri rhetoribus traderentur, *ignorant, unformed, unprepared*, Suet. Gramm. 4: medullae, *i. e. void of love, cold*, Prop. 2, 12, 17; so, puella, Ov. A. A. 2, 686; Mart. 11, 81.

Adv., sicce, *Dryly, without wet* or *damp* (very rarely; perh. only in the two follg. passages): **A.** Lit.: ut bos sicce stabuletur, Col. 6, 12, 2.—**B.** Trop.: eos solos Attice dicere, id est quasi sicce et integre, *firmly, solidly*, Cic. Opt. gen. 4, 12; v. above, *no.* II.

† **sĭcĕlĭcon**, i, *n.* = σικελικόν, *A plant, called also* psyllion, *flea-wort, flea-bane*, Plin. 25, 11, 90.

Sīcĕlis, ĭdis, v. Siculi, *no.* II., D.

† **sīcĕra**, *n.* = σίκερα [from the Hebr. שֵׁכָר], *A kind of spirituous, intoxicating drink* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Psych. 9, from Lev. 10, 9; Hier. Ep. 52, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 16.

Sĭchaeus, (* Sych.), i, *m.*, (* the first syllable is long in Virg. A. 1, 343), *The husband of Dido*, Virg. A. 1, 343 *sq.*; 720; 4, 20; 502; 632; 6, 474; Ov. Her. 7, 97 *sq.*—Adject.: non servata fides cineri promissa Sichaeo! Virg. A. 4, 552.

Sĭcĭlĭa, ae, v. Siculi, *no.* II., B.

* **sĭcĭlĭcissĭto**, are, *v. n.* [Siculi] *To imitate Sicilian manners:* hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen non atticissat, verum sicilicissitat, Plaut. Men. prol. 12.

* **sĭcĭlĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [sicilis] A little cutting instrument, *A small sickle*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

sĭcĭlĭcus (also written siciliquus, and on inscrr. also designated by ɔ, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2537), i, *m.* [perh. kindr. with sicilis] *The fourth part of an* uncia, and, consequently, *the forty-eighth part of an* as: quum noverca universae hereditatis habeat dodrantem semunciam et sicilicum, Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 21, § 2.—**I.** In partic., as a measure of length, *A quarter of an inch*, Frontin. Aquaed. 28; Plin. 13, 15, 29; 31, 6, 31. As a measure of land, *One forty-eighth of a* jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 9; 5, 2, 5. As a weight, *Two drachms*, Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 20. As a measure of time, *The forty-eighth part of an hour*, Plin. 18, 32, 75. As a copper coin, *Two drachms*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2854.—**II.** Transf. (from the figure of the sicilicus; v. above, *ad init.*), in the later grammarians, *A comma*, Mar. Victor. p. 2467 P. Also as a sign of the doubling of consonants (as, AN'IVS, LVCVL'VS, MEM'IVS, SEL'A, SER'A, AS'ERES), id. p. 2456 ib.; Isid. Orig. 1, 26 *fin.*

Sĭcĭlĭensis, e, v. Siculi, *no.* II., C.

* **sīcīlīmenta**, ōrum, *n.* [sicilis] *What is cut* or *mown with the sickle*, scil. after the first crop has been taken off, *the aftermath*, Cato R. R. 5 *fin.*

sīcīlĭo, ire, *v. a.* [id.] *To cut* or *mow with the sickle*, after the first crop has been taken off: prata, Var. R. R. 1, 49, 2; Col. 2, 22, 3; Plin. 18, 28, 67.

sīcīlis, is, *f.* [sica] *A cutting instrument, sickle:* incedit veles vulgo sicilibus latis, Enn. Ann. 16, 6 (in Fest. p. 149: *sicilicibus*): sicilis similitudo, Plin. 6, 13, 15.

(* **Sicimina**, ae. *A mountain in Gallia Cisalpina*, Liv. 45, 12.)

Sicinĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens*; as, C. Sicinius, Cic. Brut. 76; Cn. Sicinius, id. ib. 60, et saep.

† **sĭcinnista**, ae, *m.* = σικιννιστής, *One who performs the* sicinnis (a dance of Satyrs), *a sicinnis-dancer*, Att. in Gell. 20, 3. Gellius, in the same passage, calls the dance itself sicinnium (Gr. σίκιννις).

sĭcinnĭum, v. the preced. art.

†† **siclus**, i, *m.* [Hebr. שֶׁקֶל] *A shekel* (a Hebrew coin), Hier. in Ezech. 1, 4, 9; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 18.

Sĭcŏris, is, *m.* *A tributary of the Iberus, near Ilerda, in Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Segre*, Caes. B. C. 1, 40; 48; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24; Luc. 4, 14 *sq.*; 130; 335; Aus. Ep. 25, 58; cf. Ukert, Hispan. p. 285.

sīcŭbi, *adv.* [si-ubi; cf. sicunde, from si-unde] *If in any place, if any where, wheresoever* (rarely, but quite class.): Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 13: sicubi nactus eris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103: sicubi inciderit, id. Att. 15, 29, 1: sicubi est certamen, scutis magis quam gladiis geritur res, Liv. 9, 41 *ad fin.*: sicubi artiora erant, Tac. Agr. 37:—ubi est igitur exceptum foedere Gaditano? *etc.* ... Nusquam. Ac sicubi esset, *etc.*, Cic. Balb. 14: sicubi magna Jovis antiquo robore quercus Ingentes tendat ramos, aut sicubi nigrum Ilicibus crebris sacra nemus accubet umbra, Virg. G. 3, 332 *sq.*: sicubi dimicarent (gladiatores) Suet. Caes. 26: sicubi clarorum virorum sepulcra cognosceret, inferias Manibus dabat, id. Calig. 3:—sicubi loco cessum, Liv. 7, 13, 4:—per litora passim Diffugiunt silvasque, et sicubi concava furtim Saxa, petunt, Virg. A. 5, 677; Stat. Ach. 2, 410.

* **sīcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [sica] *A little dagger*; transf., of the virile member, Catull. 67, 21.

Sĭcŭlī, ōrum, *m.*, Σικελοί, *The Siculians* or *Sicilians, an ancient Italian people on the Tiber, a portion of whom, driven thence, migrated to the Island of Sicily, which derived its name from them*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56; 3, 5, 10; Var. L. L. 5, 20, 29; Col. 1, 3, 6; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p 52 *sq.* Hence, in the class. period, the name of *the inhabitants of Sicily*, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 43 *fin.*; id. Brut. 12, 46; id. de Or. 2, 54, 217; id. Att. 14, 12, 1, et mult. al.: *gen. plur.*, Siculum, Lucr. 6, 643.—In the *sing.*, Siculus, i, *m.*, *A Sicilian*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108; id. Rud. prol. 49; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13; id. de Or. 2, 69; id. Rep. 1, 14, et saep.

II. Derivv.: **A. Sĭcŭlus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sicily, Sicilian* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tellus, *i. e Sicily*, Virg. A. 1, 34: mare, Mel. 2, 7, 14; Hor. Od. 2, 12, 2; cf., unda, id. ib. 3, 4, 28; 4, 4, 44; Virg. A. 3, 696; and, fretum, Frontin. Strat. 1, 7, 1; Tac. A. 1, 53: montes, Virg. E. 2, 21: mel, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 12; 3, 16, 14: praedo, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 75: oratores, Cic. Or. 69, 230: Epicharmus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 58: poëta Empedocles, id. A. P. 463: tyrannus, *i. e. Phalaris*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 41; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58; hence, also, juvencus, *the bull of Phalaris*, Pers. 3, 39; Claud. B. Gild. 187; and, aula, *the court of Phalaris*, Juv. 6, 486: fuga, *the flight of Sex. Pompeius before Octavius, after the naval battle near the Sicilian coast*, Prop. 2, 1, 28; cf. Suet. Aug. 16; and Flor. 4, 8; hence, pirata, *i. e. Sex. Pompeius*, Luc. 6, 422: conjux, *i. e. Proserpine* (so called because carried off from Sicily), Juv. 13, 50: virgo, *i. e. a Siren*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 10; hence, cantus, *of the Sirens*, Juv. 9, 150; Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 67.

B. Sĭcĭlĭa, ae, *f.*, Σικελία, *The Island of Sicily*, "Mel. 2, 7, 14; Plin. 3, 8, 14;" 2, 88, 90; Plaut. Rud. prol. 54; 2, 6, 60; id. Men. 2, 3, 57; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1; 2, 3, 6, et saep. et al.

C. Sĭcĭlĭensis, e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sicily, Sicilian:* fretum, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: hospes, *from Sicily*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 30: quaestura mea, Cic. Fam. 13, 38; hence also, annus, *the quaestorship in Sicily*, id. Brut. 92, 318: fisci, id. Verr. 1, 9; cf., pecunia, id. ib. 1, 8, 22: peregrinatio, Suet. Calig. 51: bellum, id. Aug. 70: pugna, id. ib. 96.

D. Sīcĕlis, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, Σικελίς, *Sicilian*; as a subst., *a Sicilian woman:* Sicelides ... puellae Sicelis esse volo, Ov Her. 15, 51 *sq.*; so, Nymphae, Ov. M. 5, 412: Musae, *i. e. of Theocritus, pastoral*, Virg. E. 4, 1.

Sĭcŭlus, a, um, v. Siculi, *no.* II., A.

sīcunde, *adv.* [si-unde; cf. sicubi, from si-ubi] *If from any where* (very rarely, but quite class.): sicunde potes, erues, qui decem legati Mummio fuerint. Cic. Att. 13, 30 *fin.*: sicunde spes aliqua se ostendisset, Liv. 26, 38, 5: sicunde hostis appareat, Suet. Calig. 51: sicunde discederet, id. ib. 4.

sīc-ut and (far less freq., but quite class.; v. in the follg.) **sīc-uti**, *adv.*, *So as, just as, as.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In a separate clause: (*a*) Form *sicut:* sicut dixi, faciam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 59: nempe sicut dicis (shortly after, *ita ut* dicis), id. Aul. 2, 4, 15; so, sicut dicis, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 67; id. Men. prol. 74: hae sunt, sicut praedico, id. Most. 3, 2, 84; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 20: stultitia magna est, Hominem amatorem ad forum procedere, *etc.* . . . sicut ego feci stultus, id. Casin. 3, 3, 4: si ille huc redibit, sicut confido affore, id. Capt. 3, 5, 38: primum montem Sacrum, sicut erat in simili causa antea factum, deinde Aventinum (occupasse), Cic. Rep. 2, 37 *fin.*; id. ib. 6, 18 *fin.*: sicut ait Ennius, id. ib. 1, 41; cf., sicut sapiens poëta dixit, id. Parad. 5, 1, 34: sicut

Cicero dicit, Quint. 9, 3, 83: sicut ostendimus, id. 11, 3, 174, et mult. al.—(β) Form *sicuti:* sicuti dixi prius, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 67: urbem Romam, sicuti ego accepi, condidere atque habuere initio Trojani, Sall. C. 6: sicuti dignum erat, Quint. 11, 3, 148. —**b.** Corresp. to ita, itidem, sic: (*a*) Form *sicut:* sicut tuum vis gnatum tuae Superesse vitae, Ita te obtestor, *etc.*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 1: sicut verbis nuncupavi, ita pro re publica Quiritium ... legiones mecum Dis Manibus devoveo, an old formula in Liv. 8, 9, 8; Quint. 1, 2, 26; so id. 9, 1, 8; 9, 3, 100; 10, 1, 1: sicut magno accidit casu, ut, *etc.* ... sic magnae fuit fortunae, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 30, 2.—(β) Form *sicuti:* sicuti ... ita, Caes. B. C. 3, 15, 1: sicuti merci pretium statui ... Itidem divos dispertisse vitam humanam aequum fuit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 133. Cf. in the follg., *no.* B, b.

B. Without a separate verb (so most freq.): (*a*) Form *sicut:* Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 46: te esse sapientem, nec sicut vulgus, sed ut eruditi solent appellare sapientem, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: Graeciae, sicut apud nos, delubra magnifica, id. Rep. 3, 9: non debent esse amicitiarum sicut aliarum rerum satietates, id. Lael. 19, 67: provinciam suam hanc esse Galliam, sicut illam nostram, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 15; id. ib. 6, 19, 3: nihil me, sicut antea, juvat Scribere versiculos, Hor. Epod. 11, 1, et saep.: hunc, sicut omni vita, tum petentem premebat nobilitas, Liv. 39, 41; id. 34, 9, 10 Drak. *N. cr.*—(β) Form *sicuti:* me amicissime quotidie magis Caesar amplectitur: familiares quidem ejus, sicuti neminem, Cic. Fam. 6, 6 *fin.*—**b.** Corresp. to ita, item, *etc.* (cf. above, *no.* A, b): praecipuum lumen sicut eloquentiae, ita praeceptis quoque ejus, dedit M. Tullius, Quint. 3, 1, 20; so id. ib. 8 prooem. § 29; 9, 1, 18; 10, 1, 14: sicut in foro non bonos oratores, item in theatro actores malos perpeti, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 118: illi, sicut Campani Capuam, sic Rhegium habituri perpetuam sedem erant, Liv. 28, 28, 6: sicut in vita, in causis quoque, Quint. 12, 1, 13; cf. Liv. 9, 17, 4 Drak. *N. cr.*

II. In partic.: **A.** With an accessory idea of cause, *Inasmuch as, since* (perh. only in the two follg. passages): nunc occasio'st faciundi, prius quam in urbem advenerit, sicut cras hic aderit, hodie non venerit, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 87; id. Mil. 4, 1, 28.

B. Pregn., sicut est, erat, *etc.*, in confirmation of a former proposition, *As indeed it is* (*was*), *as it really is* (*was*) (so quite class.; a favorite expression with Cic.): sint nobis isti, qui de ratione vivendi disserunt, magni homines, ut sunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: huc accedit, quod, quamvis ille felix sit, sicut est, tamen, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: sit ista res magna, sicut est, id. Leg. 1, 5, 17: sit licet, sicut est, ab omni ambitione longe remotus, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 2: illa, quamvis ridicula essent, sicut erant, mihi tamen risum non moverunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 3; cf. Liv. 45, 7; and Ov. M. 12, 205: quamvis scelerati illi fuissent, sicuti fuerunt, pestiferi cives tamen, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*—Less freq. with other verbs: quamvis enim multis locis dicat Epicurus sicut dicit, satis fortiter de dolore, tamen, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117 Beier.: quamquam in consuetudine quotidiana perspexisses, sicuti perspicies, id. Fam. 3, 10, 2: quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat, Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 4: terrendi magis hostes erant quam fallendi, sicut territi sunt, Liv. 25, 24, 4.—Hence, strengthened by *revera:* apud nos, revera sicut sunt, mercenarii scribae existimantur, Nep. Eum. 1, 5.

C. For introducing a term of comparison, *As it were* = tamquam (likewise quite class.): ut sese splendore animi et vitae suae sicut speculum praebeat civibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 42; id. Inv. 2, 5, 19: (natura) rationem in capite sicut in arce posuit, id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; id. de Or. 1, 29, 132: ex his duabus diversis sicuti familiis unum quoddam est conflatum genus, id. ib. 2, 3: ab ejus (cornus) summo, sicut palmae, rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26 *fin.*; Liv. 7, 11, 7.

D. For introducing an example, *As, as for instance*, etc. (quite class.): quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsa M.' Curii ... fuit summa de jure dissensio, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238; Quint. 9, 3, 89; so too, id. ib. 16; 91; 7, 2, 17; 8, 3, 51; Suet. Aug. 56; 85, et al.

E. sicut eram, erat, *etc.*, like the Gr. ὡς εἶχον, to denote an unchanged condition of the subject in a new state of action, *Just as I* (*he*, etc.) *was* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus, Ov. M. 5, 601: sicut erat, rectos defert in Tartara currus, Stat. Th. 7, 820; so, sicut erat, id. ib. 3, 680; 4, 803; 10, 37; Luc. 2, 365; Suet. Claud. 34; Just. 14, 4, 1, et mult. al.: sicut erant, Ov. M. 3, 178; Suet. Calig. 45; Oth. 8; sicut erit, Tib. 3, 1, 13 Huschk. *N. cr.*—Less freq. with another verb: praecipitatum in flumen, sicut vestitus advenerat, id. Claud. 9.

F. A few times in Sallust with an accessory hypothetical signif., *As if, just as if* = quasi: alii sicuti populi jura defenderent, pars, *etc.*, Sall. C. 38, 3: sicuti jurgio lacessitus foret, in Senatum venit, id. ib. 31, 5: sicuti audiri a suis aut cerni possent, *etc.*, id. Jug. 60, 4: sicuti salutatum introire ad Ciceronem, id. Cat. 28, 1.

sīcŭti, v. sicut.

Sĭcyon, ōnis, *f.*, Σικυών, *The capital of the territory of Sicyonia in the Peloponnesus, near the isthmus, sometimes considered as belonging to Achaia, abounding in olive-trees, the birth-place of Aratus*, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 6; Cic. Off. 2, 23; id. Fam. 13, 21; id. Att. 1, 13, 1; Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 10; 319; Plaut. Curc. 3, 25; id. Merc. 3, 4, 62, et mult. al.; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 377 *sq.*; *locat.*, Sicyoni, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 8; 42; id. Pseud. 4, 2, 38, coupled with Sicyone; id. Cist. 1, 2, 11; id. Pseud. 3, 7, 78; Cic. Fam. 13, 21, 1 and 2.—**II.** Derivv.: **Sĭcyōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Sicyon, Sicyonian:* ager, Liv. 33, 15: magistratus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17: Aratus, id. Off. 2, 23, 81: calcei, *a kind of soft shoes*, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231: bacca, (* *olives*), Virg. G. 2, 519.—In the *plur.* subst., **Sĭcyōnĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Sicyon, the Sicyonians*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53; id. Att. 1, 19, 9; 1, 20, 4; 2, 1, 10, et al. In the *neutr.*, **Sĭcyōnĭa,** ōrum, *Sicyonian shoes*, Lucil. in Fest. s. h. v. p. 149; Lucr. 3, 1121; Virg. Cir. 168; Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4.

† **sĭcyŏs agrĭos** = σίκυος ἄγριος, *Wild cucumber*, App. Herb. 113.

Sīda, ae (collat. form, Side, es, Plin. 5, 27, 26), *f.*, Σίδη, *A town in Pamphylia, now Eski*, Mel. 1, 14 *sq.*; Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 1; 3, 12, 4; 12, 15, 5; Liv. 35, 13, 5; 37, 23, 3; 6, et al.; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 2, p. 123. *Its inhabitants* are called **Sīdētae,** ārum, *m.*, Σιδῆται, Liv. 35, 48, 6 Drak. *N. cr.*

sīdĕrālis, e, *adj.* [sidus] *Of or belonging to the stars, sidereal* (a Plinian word): scientia, Plin. 7, 49, 50; cf., difficultas, *astronomy*, id. 18, 24, 56.

* **sīdĕrātĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [sideratio] *Planet-struck, blasted, palsied:* jumenta, Veg. 5, 34; cf. sideror.

sīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sideror] ***I.** *A grouping or configuration of stars, a constellation*, Firm. Math. 4, 13 *fin.*—***II.** *A disease produced by a constellation, a blast, sideration:* of plants, *a blast, a blight*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222 *sq.*; of animals, *a numbness, palsy*, Marc. Empir. 20 *med.*; Scrib. Larg. 101 *med.*

sīdĕrātus, a, um, v. sideror.

sīdĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sidus] **I.** *Of or belonging to the constellations or to the stars, starry* (a poet. word; esp. freq. in Ovid): coelum, Ov. M. 10, 140; for which, arx mundi, id. Am. 3, 10, 21; and, sedes, id. A. A. 2, 39; Virg. A. 10, 3: caput (Noctis), Ov. M. 15, 31; cf. dea, *i. e. Nox*, Prop. 3, 20, 18: aethra, Virg. A. 3, 586: ignes, *i. e. the stars*, Ov. M. 15, 665: cf., Canis, id. Fast. 4, 941: conjux, *i. e. Ceyx* (as the son of Lucifer), id. Met. 11, 445: Pedo, *who discoursed of the stars*, id. Pont. 4, 16, 6; cf., artes, Stat. S. 2, 2, 112: siderea qui temperat omnia luce (sol), id. ib. 4, 269; so, κατ' ἐξοχὴν, of the sun: ignes, id. ib. 1, 779: aestus, id. ib. 6, 341: deus, *i. e. the sun*, Mart. 12, 60; and, colossus, *dedicated to the sun*, id. Spect. 2.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Heavenly, divine:* arcus, Col. 10, 292: sanguis, *of gods*, Val. Fl. 7, 166.—More freq., **B.** In gen., *Bright, glittering, shining, excellent*, etc.: Venus sidereos diffusa sinus, Val. Fl. 2, 104; so, artus (Veneris), Stat. S. 1, 2, 141: ore (Pollux), Val. Fl. 4, 490: vultus (Bacchi), Sen. Oed. 409, et saep.: (Aeneas) Sidereo flagrans clipeo et coelestibus armis, Virg. A. 12, 167; so, jubae (cassidis), Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 351: ministri, Mart. 10, 66; cf., mares, id. 9, 37; vates Maro, *brilliant, divine*, Col. 10, 434.

† **sĭdĕrĭon,** ii, *n.* = σιδήριον, *The plant iron-wort, vervain*, Plin. 25, 4, 15; 26, 14, 87.

† **sĭdĕrītes,** ae, *m.* = σιδηρίτης: **I.** *A loadstone, magnet*, Plin. 36, 16, 25.—**II.** *A kind of diamond*, Plin. 37, 4, 16, § 58.

† **sĭdĕrītĕsis,** is, *f.* [σιδηρῖτις] *A plant, also called* heliotropium, App. Herb. 49 (*al.* sideritis).

† **sĭdĕrītis,** is, *f.* = σιδηρῖτις: **I.** *Iron-wort, vervain*, Plin. 25, 5, 19.—**II.** *A precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 67. A variety of it, found in Aethiopia, is called sideropoecilos = σιδηροποίκιλος, id. ib.

sīdĕrŏpoecĭlos, i, *m.*, v. the preced. art., *no.* II.

sīdĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [sidus, *no.* II., E] *To be blasted or palsied by a constellation, to be planet-struck, to be sun-struck*, i. q. sidere afflari, ἀστροβολεῖσθαι: fluviatilium silurus Caniculae exortu sideratur, Plin. 9, 16, 25; so, siderati, id. 28, 16, 63; and, sideratum jumentum, Veg. 3, 39.

‡ **sīdĕrōsus,** ἀστροπλήξ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

Sīdētae, ārum, v. Sida.

Sĭdĭcīni, ōrum, *m.*: **I.** *A people in Campania, whose chief town was* Teanum (v. h. v.), Liv. 7, 29; 8, 1 *sq.*; 15 *sq.*; Cic. Phil. 2, 41 *fin.*; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 772.—**II.** Hence **Sĭdĭcīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to the Sidicini, Sidicinian:* ager, Liv. 10, 14, 4; 26, 9, 1: aequora, Virg. A. 7, 727: cohors, Sil. 5, 551: olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 16.

sīdo, sīdi, 3. *v. n.* [sibilated from ἵζω] *To seat one's self, sit down; to settle, alight* (poetical and in post-Aug. prose; usually of things): **I.** In gen.: quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sidere detur, Ov. M. 1, 307; cf., (columbae) super arbore sidunt, Virg. A. 6, 203: canes sidentes, *sitting down*, Plin. 10, 63, 87.—**b.** Of things, *To sink down, settle:* sidebant campi (shortly after, *subsidere* saxa), Lucr. 5, 493; cf. Col. 12, 24, 2; and, in tepida aqua gutta (balsami) sidens ad ima vasa, Plin. 12, 25, 54 *fin.*; so too, gummi in aqua sidit, id. ib. § 121; Lucr. 3, 383: cave lectica sidat, *be set down*, Prop. 4, 8, 78: prius coelum sidet inferius mari, Quam, *etc.*, Hor. Epod. 5, 79.

II. In partic., pregn.: **A.** *To sit or be set fast; to remain sitting, lying, or fixed:* mare certis canalibus ita profundum, ut nullae ancorae sidant, *can hold*, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82: secures sidunt, id. 16, 10, 19, § 47: tum queror, in toto non sidere pallia lecto, *remain lying*, Prop. 4, 3, 31.—Hence, **2.** Naut. *t. t.*, of a vessel, *To stick fast* on shallows: veniat mea litore navis Servata, an mediis sidat onusta vadis, Prop. 3, 14, 30; cf., ubi eae (cymbae) siderent, Liv. 26, 45, 7; so Quint. 12, 10, 37; Tac. A. 1, 70; 2, 6; Nep. Chabr. 4, 2.

B. *To sink down, to sink out of sight:* **1.** Lit.: non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadmi, Prop. 3, 9, 37: sidentes in tabem spectat acervos, *settling or melting down*, Luc. 7, 791; cf. Stat. S. 5, 3, 199.

2. Trop.: vitia civitatis pessum sua mole sidentis, *sinking*, Sen. Const. sap. 2; cf., sidentia imperii fundamenta, Plin. 15, 18, 20 *fin.*: sidente paullatim metu, Tac. H. 2, 15.

Sido, ōnis, *m.* *A chief of the* Suevi *about the middle of the first century*, Tac. H. 3, 5; 21; id. Ann. 12, 29 *sq.*

Sīdon, ŏnis (the long *o* most usual, as in the Greek; but in the derivatives long and short *o* are used with equal frequency. A later collat. form is Sidonia, ae, Just. 11, 10, 8; cf. Babylonia, Lacedaemonia, *etc.*), *f.*, Σιδών, ῶνος and όνος, Hebr. and Phoen. צִידוֹן, צִדֹן, *A very ancient and celebrated Phoenician city, the mother-city of Tyre, now Saida*, "Mel. 1, 12, 2; Plin. 5, 19, 17; Just. 18, 3;" Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; Luc. 3, 217, et al.; cf. Mann. Phöniz. p. 291 *sq.*; *abl.*, Sīdōne (with the *o* long), Lucr 6, 585; Ov. M. 4, 572; cf. *acc.*, Sīdōna, Virg. A. 1, 619; *abl.*, Sīdōne (with the *o* short), Sil. 8, 438.—**II.** Hence, **A. Sīdŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sidon, Sidonian*; poet. in gen., for *Phoenician*: urbs, *i. e. Sidon*, Virg. A. 4, 545; cf., moenia, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 77: amor, *i. e. Jupiter's for Europa* (of Sidon), Mart. 7, 32; cf., raptus, *i. e. of Europa*, Stat. Th. 1, 5: rates, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 2: hospes, *i. e. Cadmus*, id. Met. 3, 129: Dido, Virg. A. 11, 74: nautae, Hor. Epod. 16, 59: murex, Tib. 3, 3, 18; cf., ostrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10. 26; so, vestis, Prop. 2, 16, 55: chlamys, Virg. A. 4, 137: palla, Prop. 4, 9, 47: mitra, id. 2, 29, 15, et saep. Also, i. q. *Carthaginian*: duces, Sil. 1, 10: miles, id. 17, 213: cuspis, id. 5, 474. And because Thebes, in Boeotia, was said to have been founded by Cadmus, also, i. q. *Theban*: Sidoniae comites, *i. e.* Ismenides, Ov. M. 4, 543: turres, Stat. Th. 7, 443.—Subst. in the *plur.*, Sidonii, ōrum, *m.*, *The Sidonians*, Sall. J. 78, 1; and poet., i. q. *Phoenicians*, Ov. F. 3, 107.—As a *nom. propr.*, C. Sollius Sidonius Apollinaris, *A Christian writer in the middle of the fifth century*, whose Carmina and Epistolae are still extant; v. Bähr, Röm. Lit. § 291; Bernhardy, Röm. Lit. p. 305.—* **B. Sīdōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sidon, Sidonian*: Sall. J. 78, 4.—**C. Sīdŏnis,** idis, *adj. f.*, *Sidonian*, i. q. *Phoenician*: tellus, *i. e. Phoenicia*, Ov. M. 2, 840: concha, *i. e. purple*, id. ib. 10, 267. More freq., subst., *A Sidonian* or *Phoenician woman*. So of *Europa*: Ov. A. A. 3, 252; id. Fast. 5, 610; 617; Stat. Th. 9, 334; of *Dido*: Ov. M. 14, 80; of *Anna*: id. Fast. 3, 649; Sil. 8, 70; (* Sīdōnīda), id. ib. 194.

sīdus, ĕris, *n.* [sibilated from εἶδος, shape, form, figure; and consequently orig.] *Stars united in a figure, a group of stars, a constellation* (and hence mostly in the *plur.*; perh. only so in Cic.; likewise only in the *plur.* in Caes. and Quintilian): "sunt *stellae* quidem singulares, ut erraticae quinque et ceterae, quae non admixtae aliis solae feruntur; *sidera* vero, quae in aliquod signum stellarum plurium compositione formantur, ut Aries, Taurus, Andromeda, Perseus, vel Corona et quaecumque variarum genera formarum in coelum recepta creduntur. Sic et apud Graecos *aster* et *astron* diversa significant et *aster* stella una est, *astron* signum stellis coactum, quod nos *sidus* vocamus," Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14 *med.*: (*a*) *Plur.*: illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic. Rep. 6. 15: signis sideribusque coelestibus, id. N. D. 1, 13 *fin.*: circuitus solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum, id. ib. 2, 62, 155; cf., solem lunamque praecipua siderum, Quint. 2, 16, 6; and with this cf., in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni, id. 8, 5, 29; and, siderum regina bicornis Luna, Hor. Carm. Sec. 35: Arcturi sidera, Virg. G. 1, 204; so, caprae, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 6: solis, *i. e.* sol, Ov. M. 14, 172: sidera, quae vocantur errantia, Cic. de Div. 2, 42, 89; so, errantia, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 32: siderum motus, Cic. Rep. 3, 2; so id. Lael. 23 *fin.*; id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69; id. Fin. 2, 31, 102; id. N. D. 2, 15, et saep.; * Caes. B. G. 6, 14 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 4, 4; 2, 17, 38; 12, 11, 10, et al.; Lucr. 1, 232; 788; 1064; 2, 209, et al.; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 2; 3, 1, 32; id. Epod. 3, 15; 5, 45; 17, 5, et mult. al.—(*β*) *Sing.*, *A constellation, a star*: Baccho placuisse coronam, Ex Ariadnaeo sidere nosse potes, Ov. F. 5, 346; so of the constellation Arcturus, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 311 (for which, in the *plur.*: Arcturi *sidera*, Virg. G. 1, 204); of Capella: Ov. M. 3. 594; of the Vergiliae: Liv. 21, 35, 6; of Saturn: Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 32 *sq.*; Juv. 6, 569; of Venus: Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 36; Luc. 1, 661; of the Moon: Plin. 2, 9, 6; of the Sun: Tib. 2, 1, 47; Ov. M. 1, 424; Plin. 7, 60, 60; cf., sidus utrumque, for *the rising and setting sun*, Petr. poët. Sat. 119, 2; and also for *the sun and moon*, Plin. 7, 13, 10, § 56 and 57.

II. Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose).

A. To denote *The sky, the heavens*: (Juppiter) terram, mare, sidera movit, Ov. M. 1, 180: (Hercules) flammis ad sidera missus, Juv. 11, 63.—Hence also,

2. Like coelum, to denote a very great height: Pyramidum sumptus ad sidera ducti, Prop. 3. 2, 17; so Mart. 8, 36; 9, 62; Virg. G. 2, 427; id. Aen. 3, 243, id. Ecl. 5, 62, et al. And, **b.** Trop. (also like coelum), as the summit or height of fame, fortune, success, *etc.*: quodsi me lyricis vatibus inseris, sublimi feriam sidera vertice, Hor. Od. 1. 1, 36; so, sidera tangere vertice, Ov. M. 7, 61; cf., cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cygni, Virg. E. 9, 29; and, usque ad sidera notus, id. ib. 5, 43: contingere sidera plantis, *to walk upon the stars* (like the gods) (of one exceedingly fortunate), Prop. 1, 8, 43.

B. For *Night*: exactis sideribus, Prop. 1, 3. 38; so Stat. Th. 8, 219; Juv. 5, 22.

C. By way of comparison, for any thing bright, brilliant, shining, beautiful, *etc.*: oculi, geminae, sidera nostra, faces, Prop. 2, 3, 14; so of the eyes: Ov. Am. 2, 16, 44; 3, 3, 9; id. Met. 1, 499: sidere pulchrior Ille, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 21; so of form, beauty: Stat. S. 3, 4, 26; Val. Fl. 5, 468. Hence concr., i. q. *Ornament, pride, glory*: o sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis ades, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 2; so id. ib. 4, 6, 9; Col. poet. 10, 96; and as a term of endearment: Suet. Calig. 13 *fin.*

D. For *Season* of the year; also for *climate, weather*, etc.: quo sidere terram Vertere conveniat, Virg. G. 1, 1; cf., hiberno moliris sidere classem? id. Aen. 4, 309; and, sidere aequinoctii quo maxime tumescit Oceanus, Tac. A. 1, 70:—patrium sidus ferre, Plin. Pan. 15, 3; so, sub nostro, Juv. 12, 103: tot inhospita saxa Sideraque emensae, *i. e. regions*, Virg. A. 5, 628:—grave sidus et imbrem vitare, *tempest, storm*, Ov. M. 5. 281; so, triste Minervae (raised by Minerva), Virg. A. 11, 260; and, confectum, *i. e. that the weather (occasioned by a constellation) is ended*, Plin. 16, 23, 36: 18, 25, 57.

E. With allusion to the influence which the ancients believed the constellations to have upon the health or the destiny of men: pestifero sidere icti, Liv. 8, 9, 12; so, sidere afflari, *to be blasted* or *palsied by a constellation, to be planet-struck* or *sunstruck*, ἀστροβολεῖσθαι, Plin. 2, 41, 41: Petr. 2, 7; cf., sidere percussa lingua, Mart. 11, 85; and, subito fias ut sidere mutus, id. 7, 92; v. also, sideror and sideratio:—sidera natalicia, Cic. de Div. 2, 43, 91; cf., o sidere dextro Edite, Stat. S. 3, 4, 63: adveniet fausto cum sidere conjux, Catull. 64, 330: vivere duro sidere, Prop. 1, 6, 36: grave sidus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 45 Jahn.

siem, sies, *etc.*, v. sum, *ad init.*

Sīgălĭon, ōnis, *m.* [σιγάω, to be silent] *The god of Silence among the Egyptians*, Aus. Ep. 25, 27.

Sĭgambri (also written Sicambri, Sygambri, and Sugambri), ōrum, *m.*, Σύγαμβροι, Ptol. Dio Cass.; Σούγαμβροι, Strabo: **I.** *A powerful people of Germany, between the Sieg and the Ruhr, and as far as the Lippe* (the mod. *Cleve, Berg*, and *Recklingshausen*), Caes. B. G. 4, 16: 18 *sq.*; 6, 35; Hor. Od. 4, 2, 36; 4, 14, 51; Tac. A. 2, 26; 12, 39; Cf. Mann. Germ. p. 164 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Sĭgamber,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Sigambri, Sigambrian*: cohors, Tac. A. 4, 47 *fin.*—Subst., Sigambra, ae, *f.*, *A Sigambrian woman*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 49.—**B. Sĭgambrĭa,** ae. *f.*, *The country of the Sigambri, Sigambria*, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 383.

Sīgēum, i, *n.*, Σίγειον: **I.** *A promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried*, now *Yenishehr*, Mel. 1, 18, 3; Plin. 5, 30, 33; Cic. Arch. 10, 24; id. Fam. 5, 12, 7; Liv. 44, 28, 6; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 476 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Sīgēus** (collat. form, **Sīgēïa** tellus, Ov. Her. 1. 33), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sigeum, Sigean*: litora, Mel. 2, 7, 4: freta, Virg. A. 2, 312: campi, id. ib. 7, 294. Poet. for *Trojan*: natum Sigeo in pulvere, *i. e. in the Trojan war*, Stat. Ach. 1, 84; and in a still further transf. signif., for *Roman*: colonus, Sil. 9, 203.

sĭgilla, ōrum (*sing.*, SIGILLVM VOLKANI, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 357 v. also under *no.* II.), *n. dim.* [signum] **I.** *Little figures* or *images*: apposuit patellam, in qua sigilla erant egregia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22; so id. ib.; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180; Plin. 36, 24, 59; Ov. A. A. 1, 407; also woven or wrought in, id. Met. 6, 86. Of the figures on seal-rings: sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic. Acad. 2, 26 *fin.*; hence, poet. transf., for *A seal*: Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 3.—* **II.** In the *sing.*, for signum, *A sign, mark, trace*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 326.

Sĭgillārĭa, ōrum, ibus and iis, *n.* [sigilla] **I.** *The last days of the Saturnalia, in which people made each other presents, especially of little images; the feast of images*, "Macr. S. 1, 10 *fin.*; 11;" Tiber. in Suet. Claud. 5; Spart. Carac. 1 *fin.*; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 126 (called by Aus. Eclog. de Fer. Rom. 52, festa sigillorum; and by Lucil. in Porph. Hor. S. 1, 5, 87, Servorum festus).—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The little images presented on the* Sigillaria: alicui sigillaria afferre, Sen. Ep. 12. Also called sigillaricia, Spart. Hadr. 17.—And hence, **2.** For *Images of the gods*: adoratis sigillaribus suis, Tert. Or. 12; Arn. 6, 197; 199.—**B.** *A place in Rome where these little images were sold, the image-market*, Suet. Claud. 16 *fin.*; id. Ner. 28; Gell. 5, 4, 1; *abl.*, Sigillaribus, Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 102: Sigillariis, Gell. 2, 3, 5.

‡ **sĭgillārĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [Sigillaria, *no.* II., A] *A maker of images*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4280. Also called SIGILLARIVS, ib. 4279, and SIGILLATOR, ib. 4191.

sĭgillārĭcĭus and **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [sigilla] * **I.** *Of* or *belonging to sealing*: anulus, *a seal-ring, signet-ring*, Vop. Aur. 50.—**II.** Subst., sigillaricia, ōrum, *n.*, *Little images*; v. Sigillaria, *no.* II., A.

‡ **sĭgillārĭus** and ‡ **sĭgillātor,** v. ‡ sigillariarius.

sĭgillātus, a, um, *adj.* [sigilla] *Furnished* or *adorned with little images* or *figures*: scyphi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14: putealia, id. Att. 1, 10, 3: tentoria, Treb. XXX. tyr. 16: serica, Cod. Theod. 15, 7, 11:—sal, *the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was changed*, Prud. Hamart. 707.

sĭgilliŏla, ōrum, *n. dim.* [id.] *Little figures* or *images*, Arn. 6, 197; 204.

‡ **sĭgillo,** σφραγίζω, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sigillum, i, v. sigilla.

Sigimerus, i, *m.* *A prince of the* Cherusci, *the father of Arminius and brother of Segestes*, Vell. 2, 118, 2. Also called Segimerus, Tac. A. 1, 71.

sigla, ōrum, *n.* [contr. from sigilla] *Signs of abbreviation, abbreviations* (late Latin): sigla in libris ponere, Justin. Ep. ad Antecess. § 8; so, leges per siglorum obscuritates conscribere, id. Cod. 1, 17, 2, § 22.

† **sigma,** ătis, *n.* = σίγμα (the Greek letter *sigma*; hence, from its more ancient form, C): **I.** *A semicircular couch* for reclining at meals, Mart. 10, 48; 14, 87; Lampr. Helig. 25.—**II.** *A bathing-tub* of the same shape, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*; id. Carm. 17, 6.

signācŭlum, i, *n.* [signo] **I.** *A mark, a sign* (a post-class. word): corporis, *i. e. circumcision*, Tert. Apol. 21: frontis inscripta oleo, *i. e. the sign of the cross*, Prud. Psych. 360.—**II.** In partic., *A seal, signet*, App. Flor. 2, p. 346; Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 36.

signanter, *adv.*, v. signo, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

‡ **signārĭus,** ii, *m.* [signum] *A sculptor*: ARTIFEX, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4282.

signāte, *adv.*, v. signo, *Pa.*, *no.* B, *ad fin.*

* **signātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [signo] *A marking, signing*: furtiva (crucis), Tert. ad Uxor. 2. 9.

signātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *A sealer, signer*: **A.** *One who attests a will by sealing it, a witness to a will* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): ex illis testes signatoresque falsos commodare, Sall. C. 16, 2; so Suet. Aug. 33; id. Tib. 23; Val. Max. 7, 7, 2; Scaev. Dig. 18, 3, 8.—* **B.** *One who affixes his seal as witness to a marriage contract, a witness to a marriage*, Juv. 10, 336.—**II.** *One who stamps money, a coiner*, Inscr. Grut. 1066. 5; 1070, 1; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3229.

signātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to sealing*: anulus, *a seal-ring*, Val. Max. 8, 14, 4; Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 74.

signātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of signo.

Signĭa, ae, *f.*: **I.** *A very ancient town in Latium, which produced a very astringent kind of wine,* now *Segni,* Liv. 1, 56; 2, 21 *fin.*; 8, 3; 32, 2; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65; Sil. 8, 380.—**II. Signīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Signia, Signian:* vinum, Cels. 4, 5; 19 *fin.*; Mart. 13, 116: pira, Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16; Juv. 11, 73, et al.: opus, *a kind of plaster for walls and pavements, made of potsherds and lime,* Vitr. 2, 4; 7, 11; 8, 7; Col. 1, 6, 12; 8, 15, 3; 8, 17, 1; also absol., Signinum, i, *n.*, Col. 9, 1, 2; Plin. 35, 12, 46 *fin.*—In the *plur.* subst., Signīni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Signia, the Signians,* Liv. 27, 10; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

signĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [signum-fero] **I.** In gen., *Sign-bearing, image-bearing,* i. e. *bearing signs, figures,* or *images* (so poet.): puppis, *i. e. adorned* or *painted with images,* Luc. 3, 558; so, crater, Val. Fl. 1, 337.—**II.** In partic. (so quite classical): **A.** *Bearing the heavenly signs* or *constellations, starry:* aether, Lucr. 6, 481; so, coelum, Luc. 7, 363: 8, 172: orbis, qui Graece ζωδιακὸς dicitur, *the zodiac,* Cic. de Div. 2, 42, 89; so, orbis, Lucr. 5, 690; Sen. Q. N. 7, 11; for which also, polus, Luc. 3, 254; Amm. 26, 1; and absol., signifer, Sen. Q. N. 7, 12; 23; Vitr. 6, 1; Plin. 2, 10, 7; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 365, et al.—**B.** In milit. lang., subst., signĭfer, ĕri, *m.*, *A standard-bearer, ensign:* signifero interfecto, signo amisso, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1; so id. B. C. 3, 74, 1; Cic. de Div. 1, 35, 77; Liv. 6, 8, 1; 22, 3, 12; Ov. Am. 2, 12, 14.—**2.** Transf., for *Leader, head, chief,* etc.: nostrae causae duces et quasi signiferi, Cic. Planc. 30 *fin.*: signifer juventutis, Cic. Sull. 12, 34; so id. Mur. 25, 50; id. Att. 2, 1, 7; Suet. Ner. 26; Vit. Lucan.

signĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [signum-facio] *An image-maker, carver, statuary* (a post-class. word), App. M. 2, p. 116; Arn. 6, 199; Mart. Cap. 1, 13; Sid. Ep. 6, 12.

* **signĭfĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [significo] *That has meaning, significative:* vox, Var. L. L. 6, 7, 64 *fin.*

signĭfĭcans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of significo.

signĭfĭcanter, *adv.*, v. significo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

signĭfĭcantĭa, ae, *f.* [significo] (a post-Aug. word) * **I.** *Force, energy, significancy* of words: verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 121.—**II.** In gen., *Meaning, import, signification,* Tert. Res. Carn. 21; Arn. 7, 230; Lact. 4, 26.

signĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A pointing out, indicating, denoting, signifying; an expression, indication, mark, sign, token,* i. q. indicium, signum, ἐπισημασία, etc. (freq. and quite class.): (*a*) *Absol.*: gestus sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. de Or. 3, 59; cf., significatio calamitatum, id. de Div. 2, 25: aliquem nutu significationeque appellare, id. Fam. 1, 9, 20: ignibus significatione facta, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 3; cf., significatione per castella fumo facta, id. B. C. 3, 65, 3; id. B. G. 7, 81, 2.—With a subjective *gen.*: ex significatione Gallorum, id. ib. 7, 12 *fin.*: literarum, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 3, 7.—(*β*) *c. gen. obj.* (so most freq.): voluntatis, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: victoriae, Caes. B. G. 5, 53, 1: adventus, id. ib. 6, 29 *fin.*: virtutis, Cic. Lael. 14; cf. id. Off. 1, 15: probitatis, id. Lael. 9, 32; id. Fam. 5, 7, 2, et saep.—In the *plur.*: valetudinis significationes, Cic. de Div. 2, 69; so, rerum futurarum, id. N. D. 2, 66, 166.—(*γ*) With an object-clause (very rarely): ex quibus magna significatio fit, non adesse constantiam, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131. In the *plur.*: multas nec dubias significationes saepe jecit, ne reliquis quidem se parsurum Senatoribus, Suet. Ner. 37.

II. In partic.: **A.** Pregn., like the Gr. ἐπισημασία, *A sign* or *token of assent, an expression of approbation, applause:* populi judiciis atque omni significatione florere, Cic. Sest. 49, 105; cf. id. ib. 57 *fin.*; so id. ib. 59; Caes. B. C. 1, 86, 1; and in the *plur.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.*; Liv. 31, 15, 2 (coupled with acclamationes, and corresp. to assentatio).

B. Also, like ἐπισημασία, *A sign, token, foretoken, prognostic* of the weather (Plinian): est et aquarum significatio, *etc.* . . . coeli quidem murmur non dubiam habet significationem. Praesagiunt et animalia, Plin. 18, 35, 85 *sq.*

C. In rhet. lang., *Significance, emphasis:* "*significatio* est, quae plus in suspicione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione," Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67; so Cic. de Or. 3, 53; id. Or. 40 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 2, 3 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἔμφασις).

D. In grammat. lang., *Meaning, sense, import, signification* of a word or phrase: verbi, Var. L. L. 9, 29, 136: scripti, Cic. Part. or. 31, 108; cf. id. ib. 38, 132: est igitur tropus sermo a naturali et principali significatione translatus ad aliam, Quint. 9, 1, 4: ejusdem verbi contraria significatio, id. 9, 3, 68: voces eaedem diversa in significatione ponuntur, id. ib. 69, et saep. So the titles of the lexical works of Aelius Gallus, Verrius Flaccus, Festus, *etc.*: De verborum Significatione or Significationibus.

signĭfĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Denoting, signifying, significative* (jurid. Lat.); with a follg. *gen.*: enunciatio et quantitatis et aestimationis significativa, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 232; so Ulp. ib. 45, 1, 75, § 2.

* **signĭfĭcātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Denoting, signifying, significatory;* with a follg. *gen.* (like significativus): verbum factitationis significatorium, Tert. adv. Herm. 32.

‡ **signĭfĭcātum,** σημασία, δήλωσις, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

signĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [significo] (post-Aug. for significatio, *no.* II., B and D) **I.** *A sign, token, prognostic* of coming changes of weather: tempestatum significatus, Vitr. 9, 7 *fin.*; so Plin. 18, 25, 59; ib. 31, 74.—**II.** *Meaning, import, signification* of a word: *ve* particula duplicem significatum capit, Gell. 5, 12, 9.—Hence, also, **B.** *A name, appellation:* bellis significatum dare, Arn. 1, 3.

signĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*dep.* collat. form, SIGNIFICOR, acc. to Gell. 18, 12 *fin.*, without an example) [signum-facio] *To show by signs; to show, point out, make known, indicate; to intimate, notify, signify,* etc. (freq. and quite class.).

I. In gen.: (*a*) *c. acc.*: aliquid alicui, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 5: aliquid, Lucr. 1, 13: hoc mihi significasse et annuisse visus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 91: quae significari ac declarari volemus, id. de Or. 3, 13, 49: gratulationem, id. Att. 4, 1, 5: stultitiam, id. Agr. 2, 12, 30: deditionem, Caes. B. G. 7, 40, 6: timorem fremitu et concursu, id. ib. 4, 14, 3, et saep.—(*β*) With a relative- or object-clause: hoc tibi non significandum solum, sed etiam declarandum arbitror, nihil mihi esse potuisse tuis literis gratius, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 2; cf. id. Mil. 2, 4; and, provocationem a regibus fuisse significant nostri augurales, id. Rep. 2, 31; id. ib. 3, 30: omnes voce significare coeperunt, sese, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 13, 2; id. ib. 4, 3, 1, et saep.:—neque unde, nec quo die datae essent (literae), aut quo tempore te exspectarem, significabant, Cic. Fam. 2, 19, 1: nutu significat, quid velit, Ov. M. 3, 643:—(anseres et canes) aluntur in Capitolio, ut significent, si fures venerint, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56:—significare coeperunt, ut dimitterentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86, 2.—(*γ*) With *de*: significare de fuga Romanis coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 26, 4: est aliquid de virtute significatum tua, Cic. Planc. 21 *fin.*—(*δ*) *Absol.*: diversae state . . . Neve inter vos significetis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 14; so, significare inter sese coeperunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 26 *fin.*: ut quam maxime significem, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 46: ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.*: ubi major atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque significant, id. ib. 7, 3, 2.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To foretoken, foreshow, portend:* futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic. de Div. 1, 1, 2: quid sibi significent, trepidantia consulit exta, Ov. M. 15, 576; cf., quid mihi significant ergo mea visa? id. ib. 9, 495.—So too, **2.** *To foretoken* a change of weather (post-Aug.): ventus Africus tempestatem significat, *etc.*, Col. 11, 2, 4 *sq.*; so, serenos dies (luna), Plin. 18, 35, 69: imbrem (occasus Librae), id. ib. 26, 66. *Absol.*: ignes significant, Plin. 18, 35, 84.

B. Of words, *To mean, import, signify:* *carere* hoc significat, egere eo, quod habere velis, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut *hostis,* Var. L. L. 5, 1, 4; id. ib. 9, 49, 149: videtis hoc uno verbo *unde* significare res duas, et ex quo et a quo loco, Cic. Caecin. 30, 88.—Hence signĭfĭcans, antis, *Pa.*, in rhetorical lang., of speech, *Full of meaning, expressive, significant; graphic, distinct, clear:* locorum dilucida et significans descriptio, Quint. 9, 2, 44; so, verba, id. 11, 1, 2; cf. id. 4, 2, 36; 8 prooem. § 31: demonstratio, Plin. 8, 40, 61; and, transf., of orators: Atticos esse lucidos et significantes, Quint. 12, 10, 21.—*Comp.*: quo nihil inveniri possit significantius, Quint. 8, 2, 9; so id. 8, 6, 6.—*Sup.*: significantissimum vocabulum, Gell. 1, 15, 17.—*Adv.*: signĭfĭcanter, *Clearly, distinctly, expressly, significantly, graphically:* breviter ac significanter ordinem rei protulisse, Quint. 11, 1, 53; so, rem indicare, coupled with proprie, id. 12, 10, 52: dicere, coupled with ornate, id. 1, 7, 32.—*Comp.*: apertius, significantius dignitatem alicujus defendere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3; so, narrare, Quint. 10, 1, 49: disponere, id. 3, 6, 65: appellare aliquid, coupled with consignatius, Gell. 1, 25, 8: dicere, coupled with probabilius, id. 17, 2, 11.—*Sup.*: Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 247.

Signīnus, a, um, v. Signia, *no.* II.

* **signĭtĕnens,** entis, *Part.* (signum-teneo] *Constellation-bearing, starry:* bigae, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 3, 8. Cf. signifer.

signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [signum] *To mark, mark out, designate:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): discrimen non facit neque signat linea alba, Lucil. in Non. 405, 17: signata sanguine pluma est, Ov. M. 6, 670: ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum Fas erat, Virg. G. 1, 126; so, humum limite (mensor), Ov. M. 1, 136; id. Am. 3, 8, 42; and, moenia aratro, id. Fast. 4, 819: humum pede certo, *to print, press,* Hor. A. P. 159; cf., vestigia summo pulvere, *to mark, imprint,* Virg. G. 3, 171: locum, ubi cistella excidit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 28: coeli regionem in cortice signant, *mark, cut,* Virg. G. 2, 269; cf., nomina saxo, Ov. M. 8, 539: rem stilo, Vell. 2, 16: rem carmine, Virg. A. 3, 287; for which, saxum carmine, Ov. M. 2, 326: cubitum longis literis, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 7: ceram figuris, *to imprint,* Ov. M. 15, 169, et saep.: cruor signaverat herbam, *had stained,* id. ib. 10, 210; cf. id. ib. 12, 125: dubia lanugine malas, id. ib. 13, 754: vocis infinitos sonos paucis notis, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: visum objectum imprimet et quasi signabit in animo suam speciem, id. Fat. 19.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To mark with a seal; to seal, seal up, affix a seal to* a thing (usually obsignare): accepi a te signatum libellum, Cic. Att. 11, 1; so, volumina, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 2: locellum tibi signatum remisi, Caes. in Charis. p. 60 P.; so, arcanas tabellas, Ov. Am. 2, 15: lagenam (anulus), Mart. 9, 88: testamentum, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8 *sq.*; cf. Mart. 5, 39; and absol.: id. 10, 70; Quint. 5, 7, 32; Suet. Ner. 17. Hence poet.: signanda sunt jura, *to be signed, settled, established,* Prop. 3, 20, 15; so, signata jura, Luc. 3, 302: jura Suevis, *to prescribe, dictate,* Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 380. Likewise poet., *To close, end:* qui prima novo signat quinquennia lustro, Mart. 4, 45.

2. Of money, *To mark with a stamp;* hence, in gen., *to stamp, to coin:* AES ARGENTVM AVRVMVE PVBLICA SIGNANTO, Cic. Leg. 3, 3; cf., qui primus ex auro denarium signavit . . . Servius rex primus signavit aes . . . Signatum est nota pecudum, unde et pecunia appellata . . . Argentum signatum est anno, *etc.*, Plin. 33, 3, 13: argentum signatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25; so, Quint. 5, 10, 62; 14, 26: pecunia signata Illyriorum signo, Liv. 44, 27, 9; and, denarius signatus Victoria, Plin. 33, 3, 13 *fin.*; Ov. F. 1, 230.—Hence, poet.: signatum memori pectore nomen habe. *imprinted, impressed,* Ov. Her. 13, 66. And, (filia) quae patria signatur imagine vultus *i. e. closely resembles her father*, Mart. 6, 27.

3. Pregn., *To distinguish, adorn, decorate* (poetical): pater ipse suo superûm jam signat honore, Virg. A. 6, 781 Heyne; so, coelum corona, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 273.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To point out, signify, indicate, designate, express* (rarely; more usually significare; whether used by Cic. in this sense is dub., since in his Or. 19, 64, instead of signata, it would perh. be more correct to read dignata, as given in Non. 281, 10; v. Meyer, *ad loc.*): *translatio* plerumque signandis rebus ac sub oculos subjiciendis reperta est, Quint. 8, 6, 19: quoties suis verbis signare nostra voluerunt (Graeci), id. 2, 14, 1; cf., appellatione signare, id. 4, 1, 2: utrius differentiam, id. 6, 2, 20; cf. 9, 1, 4; id. 12, 10, 16: nomen (Caieta) signat ossa, Virg. A. 7, 4; cf., fama signata loco est, Ov. M. 14, 433: miratrixque sui signavit nomine terras, *designated*, Luc. 4, 655; cf., (Earinus) Nomine qui signat tempora verna suo, Mart. 9, 17.—With a relative-clause: memoria signat in qua regione quali adjutore legatoque fratre meo usus sit, Vell. 2, 115.

B. *To mark, remark, observe* (poet.): ora sono ciscordia signant, Virg. A. 2, 423: Turnus ut videt... Se signari oculis, id. ib. 12, 3.—Hence,

A. signanter, *adv.* (acc. to *no.* II., A) *Expressly, clearly, distinctly* (late Lat., for the class. significanter): s. et breviter omnia indicare, Aus. Grat. act. 4: s. et proprie dixerat, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 13 *fin.*

B. signātus, a, um, *Pa.*: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I., B, 1, sealed; hence) *Shut up, guarded, preserved* (mostly ante- and post-class.): signata sacra, Var. in Non. 397, 32: limina, Prop. 4, 1, 145: Chrysidem negat signatam reddere, *i. e. unharmed, intact, pure*, Lucil. in Non. 171, 6; cf., assume de viduis fide pulchram, aetate signatam, Tert. Exhort. 12.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II., A) *Plain, clear, manifest* (post-class., for significans): quid expressius atque signatius in hanc causam? Tert. Res. Carn. 13.—*Adv.*, signāte, *Clearly, distinctly*: qui (veteres) proprie atque signate locuti sunt, Gell. 2, 6, 6.—*Comp.*: explicare aliquid, Amm. 23, 6.

signum, i, *n.* [perh. kindr. with εἰκών, εἰκος] That by which a thing is known, *A mark, token, sign* (very frequent in all styles and periods).

I. In gen.: meo patri torulus inerit aureus Sub petaso: id signum Amphitruoni non erit, Plaut. Am. prol. 145 *sq.*: ut eam (nutricem) adducam et signa ostendam haec, *i. e.* crepundia, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 38; 5, 3, 5: ut fures earum rerum, quas ceperunt, signa commutant, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 24; so, coupled with notae, id. de Or. 2, 41; Lael. 17, 62: pecori signum imprimere, Virg. G. 1, 263; cf., servitii signum cervice gerens, Ov. M. 3, 16: jaculo mihi vulnera fecit; Signa vides: apparet adhuc vetus ecce cicatrix, id. ib. 12, 444: metam Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti Scirent, *etc.*, Virg. A. 5, 130: scutum signi gratia positum, Quint. 6, 3, 38: signa pedum, *tracks, prints*, Ov. M. 4, 544; so too simply signa, Virg. A. 8, 212, et al.:—oculis mihi signum dedit, Ne se appellarem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 45; so, dare, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 11; Cic. de Div. 2, 26 *fin.*, et al.: signa esse ad salutem, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 2: animi pudentis signum, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 68; cf., color pudoris signum, id. Andr. 5, 3, 7; so, signa doloris ostendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 45 *fin.*: mortis dare, Lucr. 6, 1181: timoris mittere, *to exhibit, display*, Caes. B. C. 1, 71, 3, et saep.: magnum hoc quoque signum est, dominam esse extra noxiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57; so with an object-clause, Nep. Att. 17, 2: hoc est signi, ubi primum poterit, se illinc subducet, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 14.

II. In partic.: **A.** In milit. lang.: **1.** The distinctive sign of a division of an army: **a.** *A military standard, ensign* (including the aquila): signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1: ut neque signiferi viam, nec signa milites cernerent, Liv. 33, 7: Hasdrubal ut procul signa legionum fulgentia vidit, id. 28, 14, 10: signa militaria ex proelio relata, Caes. B. C. 3, 99, 3; so, militaria, id. B. G. 7, 2, 2; Plin. 33, 3, 19. Hence the freq. expressions: signa subsequi, *to follow the standards, to keep in order of battle*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26, 1; on the contrary, ab signis discedere, *to desert the standards, leave the ranks*, id. ib. 5, 16, 1; 5, 33 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 44, 4; Liv. 25, 20, et al.; cf., ab ordinibus signisque discedere, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 3: signa relinquere, *to desert*, Sall. C. 9, 4; Liv. 5, 6, et al.: signa ferre, *i. e. to break up* the camp, Caes. B. G. 1, 39 *fin.*; 1, 40, 12; Liv. 10, 5, et al.; for which, tollere, Vell. 2, 61, 2; Auct. B. Alex. 57, 1: signa convertere, *to wheel, turn*, or *face about*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 *fin.*; 2, 26, 1; Liv. 8, 11, 4, et al.; for which, vertere signa, id. 9, 35: signa inferre (in aliquem), *to advance to the attack, make an assault*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 *fin.*; 2, 26, 1; 7, 67, 4; id. B. C. 2, 42, 1; Sall. J. 56 *ad fin.*; Liv. 2, 53; 9, 27; 44, 12, et al.; cf., conferre cum aliquo, Cic. Pis. 21, 49; and with this cf., collatis signis pugnare, superare aliquem, *etc.*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 44; Liv. 2, 50; Cic. de imp. Pomp. 23; but conferre signa also means simply *to bring the standards together* (to one place), Caes. B. G. 7, 2, 2; 2, 25, 1; Liv. 37, 21: sub signis ducere legiones, ire, esse, *etc.*, *together, in order, in rank and file*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 71 (coupled with ordine); Lucr. 5, 997; Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2; Liv. 3, 51, 10; Tac. H. 2, 14, et al.—(β) Transf. out of the military sphere: infestis prope signis inferuntur Galli in Fonteium, Cic. Fontei. 16.—**b.** Esp., *The standard* or *ensign* of single cohorts and maniples; opp. to aquila, the standard of the entire legion: quum fasces, quum tubas, quum signa militaria, quum aquilam illam argenteam...scirem esse praemissam, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 13; so Galb. in Cic. Fam. 10, 30 *fin.* Manut.; Suet Calig. 14 *fin.* Oud.; Tac. A. 1, 18; id. Hist. 2, 29 *fin.*; Plin. 13, 3, 4 *fin.*; Luc. 1, 6; 244, et al.; cf. aquila, *no.* 2: *manipulos* exercitus minimas manus quae unum sequunter signum, Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26.—(β) Meton., *A cohort, a maniple*: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliqua signa in subsidio artius collocat, Sall. C. 59, 2; so Liv. 8, 9, 11; 25, 23 *fin.*; 33, 1, 2; 27, 14, 8; 28, 14, 19; Auct. B. Hisp. 18, 3.

2. *A sign, signal; a watchword, password*, given by a wind-instrument, by the tessera (v. h. v.), or otherwise: signum tuba dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 20, 1; so id. ib. 7, 81, 3: proelii committendi dare, id. ib. 2, 21, 3: recipiendi dare, id. ib, 7, 52, 1: receptui dare, Liv. 4, 31, 3; 26, 45, 4; id. 3, 22, 6, and cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 2 *fin.*: proelii exposcere, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 4: concinere, Caes. B. C. 3, 92 *fin.*; Liv. 30, 5, 2; cf. Tac. A. 1, 68: canere, Sall. C. 59; id. Jug. 99; Liv. 1, 1, et al.; v. cano, *no.* III., 1 and 2:—signo *Felicitatis* dato, *the word, watchword*, "Felicitas," Auct. B. Afr. 83; so Suet. Calig. 56; id. Claud. 42; id. Ner. 9; cf., it bello tessera signum, Virg. A. 7, 637.

B. *A sign* or *token* of any thing to come; *a prognostic, symptom*: ipse et equus ejus repente concidit: nec eam rem habuit religioni, objecto signo, ut peritis videbatur, ne committeret proelium, Cic. de Div. 1, 35: medici signa quaedam habent ex venis et ex spiritu aegroti, id. ib. 2, 70 *fin.*; cf. Virg. G. 3, 440; 503; 4, 253; Cels. 2, 3, et saep.

C. *An image*, as a work of art; *a figure, statue, picture*, etc.: inerant (classi) signa expressa, Titani quomodo, *etc.*, Naev. 2, 13: statuas deorum, exempla earum facierum, signa domi pro supellectile statuere, Cato in Prisc. p. 782 P.: signum pictum in pariete, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 44: ahena Signa, Lucr. 1, 318: signum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1; cf. id. Off. 1, 41, 147; Virg. A. 5, 267; 536; 9, 263: (vestis) auro signisque rigentibus apta, Lucr. 5, 1427; so, pallam signis auroque rigentem, Virg. A. 1, 648: e Pario formatum marmore signum, Ov. M. 3, 419; cf. id. ib. 5, 183; 12, 398.—Hence also,

D. *An image* or *device on a seal-ring*; *a seal, signet*: ostendi tabellas Lentulo et quaesivi, cognosceretne signum. Annuit. Est vero, inquam, notum signum, imago avi tui, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: (patera) in cistula obsignata signo est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 265; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45: tabulae maximae signis hominum nobilium consignantur. id. Quint. 6, 25: imprimat his signa tabellis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 38: literae integris signis praetoribus traduntur, Cic. Cat. 3, 3: signo laeso non insanire lagenae, Hor Ep. 2, 2, 134: volumen sub signo habere, *to have under seal*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4: cf., sub signo claustrisque rei publicae positum vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21.

E. *A sign in the heavens, a constellation* (cf. sidus): coeli subter labentia signa, Lucr. 1, 2; cf., loca coeli Omnia, dispositis signis ornata, id. 5, 694; id. 5, 710: signorum ortus et obitus, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59: signis omnibus ad idem principium stellisque revocatis, id. Rep. 6, 22: in signo leonis, id. de Div. 1, 53, 121; so, pluviale capellae, Ov. F. 5, 113: nox coelo diffundere signa parabat, Hor. S. 1, 5, 10; cf. id. Od. 2, 8, 10.

1. sil, silis, *n.* *A kind of yellowish earth, yellow ochre*, "Plin. 33, 12, 56 *sq.*;" Vitr. 7, 11; Veg. 5, 26; 39; 6, 28 *fin.*; Aus. Idyll. 12, in Gramm. 8.

2. sil or **sili,** i. q. seselis, v. h. v.

Sīla, ae, *f.* *A large forest in the country of the Bruttii, which yielded great quantities of pitch*, Cic. Brut. 22, 85; Sall. Hist. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 12, 715; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 74; Virg. G. 3, 219; id. Aen. 12, 715.

silācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sil] *Like ochre, of ochre*: color, Plin. 35, 7, 32: cunei, Vitr. 7, 4; 5.

(* **Silana,** ae, *f.* *A town of Thessaly*, Liv. 36, 13.)

(* **Silanĭo,** ōnis, *m.* *A celebrated statuary*, Cic. Verr. 4, 57; Plin. 34, 8, 14; Vitr. 7 praef.)

(* **1. Sīlānus,** i, *m.* *A Roman surname in the Julian* gens, Liv. 23, 15: 25, 2: D. Silanus, Cic. Fin. 1, 7; id. Off. 2, 16; id. Cat. 4, 4; Sall. C. 50 and 51: M. Silanus, Cic. Brut. 35; id. Fam. 10, 30—Deriv. **Sīlānĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *named from one Silanus*: senatusconsultum, Ulp. Pand. 29, 5, 1, § 7 and 21.)

† **2. sīlānus,** i, *m.* = Σιληνός, Doric Σιλανός, *A fountain* or *jet of water* (usually spirting from a head of Silenus), Lucr. 6, 1264; Cels. 3, 18 *med.*: Fest. s. v. TULLIOS, p. 269; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3321; Hyg. Fab. 169.

Sīlărus, i, *m.*, Σίλαρις, *A river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania*, now *Sele*, Plin. 3, 5. 9 *fin. sq.*; 2, 103, 106. § 226; Virg. G. 3, 146; Sil. 8, 582; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 756. Also called Silerus, Mel. 2, 4, 9; and Siler, Luc. 2, 426; Col. poet. 10, 136.

‡ **silatum** antiqui pro eo, quod nunc jentaculum dicimus, appellabant, quia jejuni vinum sili conditum ante meridiem absorbebant, Fest. p. 151.

silaus, i, *m.* *A kind of parsley, smallage*, Apium graveolens, L.; Plin. 26, 8, 56.

sĭlenter, *adv.*, v. sileo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

sĭlentĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [silentium] **I.** *A kind of confidential domestic servant*, Salvian. Gub. D. 4, 3; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2956; 3193.—Hence, **II.** In the later imperial period, *A certain high officer at court, a privy-counselor*, Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 30 *fin.*; 15, 62, 25; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3194.

sĭlentĭōse, *adv.*, v. silentiosus, *ad fin.*

sĭlentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [silentium] *Perfectly still* or *silent*: nactus opacae noctis silentiosa secreta, App. M. 11, *init.* *Adv.*, sĭlentĭōse, *Stilly, silently*: s. geritur publicum bonum, Cassiod. Var. 11, 1 *med.*

sĭlentĭum, ii, *n.* [sileo] *A being still* or *silent, noiselessness, stillness, silence* (very freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: otium et silentium est. Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 35: et ipse conticuit et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 33 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 35; id. Rep. 2, 38: auditus est magno silentio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1; so, silentio auditus, Caes. B. C. 3, 19, 3: huic facietis Fabulae silentium, Plaut. Am. prol. 15; so, fac silentium. id. Pers. 4, 3, 50; cf. Cic. de Div. 1, 38, 59; and, silentio facto, *silence being obtained*, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 10; Liv. 24. 7 *fin.*; Petr. 14 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 5, 6, et al.; also with the signif., *to make* or *procure silence*: Fabius quum silentium classico fecisset, Liv. 2, 45, 12; so Tac. H. 3, 20; Curt. 10, 6; Phaedr. 5, 5, 15; Pers. 4, 7: cum silentio animadvertite, Ter. Eun. prol. 44: agere per silentium, id. Heaut. prol. 36; cf. id. Hec. prol. alt. 21; id. Phorm. prol. 31; Tac. A. 4, 53; id. Agr. 3: ego illas omnes res egi silentio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12; cf., ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, *in silence, without applause*, id. Brut. 22 *fin.*; more freq., praeterire silentio means, *to pass over in silence, to say nothing about*, id. Sull. 21 *fin.*; id. Part. or. 23 *fin.*; id. Phil. 13, 6 Orell. *N. cr.*; for which, silentio transire, id. Att. 2, 19, 3; Quint. 2, 3, 1; 5, 12, 23; Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 6: praetervehi, Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 8: transmittere aliquem, Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.*, et al.; cf. also, quum M. Tullius de omnibus (oratoribus) aetatis suae silentium egerit, *keeps silence, is silent*, Quint. 10, 1, 38; and, de Partho silentium est, *nothing is said*, Cic. Att. 5, 16 *fin.*: ut laudem eorum a silentio vindicarem, *i. e. obscurity*, id. de Or. 2, 2, 7; so Sen. Ep. 21; Plin. Ep. 9, 14: gravissimas plagas ferre silentio, id. Tusc. 2, 20. Poet.: fer opem furtoque silentia deme, *remove silence from* i. e. *tell of, disclose*, Ov. M. 2, 700.—Of the *stillness, silence, dead* of night: silentio noctis Caesar ex castris egressus, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 7; so, in silentio noctis, id. ib. 7, 26, 2; cf., se vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humana, Liv. 5, 32, 6: paulo ante mediam noctem silentio ex oppido egressi, Caes. B. G. 7, 11, 7; cf. id. ib. 7, 18, 2; 7, 60, 1; Liv. 8, 23, 15; 9, 38, 14. Poet., in the *plur.*: silentia noctis, Lucr. 4, 461; so Ov. M. 7, 184; cf., taciturna silentia, Lucr. 4, 585.—*The stillness, quietness* of the fields: nactus silentia ruris, Ov. M. 1, 232.—Of wood that makes no noise, does not snap, Plin. 16, 16, 28.

B. In partic., in augural lang., *Freedom from disturbance*, hence *faultlessness, perfectness* in the taking of auspices: "id *silentium* dicimus in auspiciis, quod omni vitio caret," *etc.*, Cic. de Div. 2, 34; cf. Fest. p. 267; and s. v. SINISTRUM, p. 268.

II. Transf., *A stand-still*, opp. to motion or activity, *cessation, repose, inaction, tranquillity*, etc. (rarely, but quite class.): mundus coeli vastus constitit silentio, Enn. in Macr. 6, 2 *med.*: silentium perpetuum judiciorum ac fori, Cic. Pis. 14, 32; cf. Tac. Agr. 39: vitam silentio transire, Sall. C. 1: silentium otiumque inter armatos, Liv. 2, 45, 4: biduum deinde silentium fuit neutris transgredientibus amnem, id. 37, 38, 5: idem praeturae tenor et silentium, Tac. Agr. 6: quantum distant a morte silentia vitae? Sil. 3, 145.

Sīlēnus, i, *m.*, Σειληνός: **I.** *Silenus, the tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus, represented as baldheaded, with short horns and a flat nose, as drunken, lascivious, and mounted on an ass*, Hor. A. P. 239; Virg. E. 6, 13; Ov. A. A. 1. 543; id. Fast. 1, 399; 413; 6, 339; id. Met. 11, 90; 99; Cic. Tusc. 1, 48; Hyg. Fab. 191.—**II.** *A Greek historian*, Cic. de Div. 1, 24, 49; Liv. 26, 49, 3; Nep. Hann. 13, 3; Plin. 4, 22. 36.

sĭlĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* *To be noiseless, still*, or *silent, to keep silence*; act., *not to speak of, to keep silent respecting* a thing (quite class.; not in Caes.): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) *Absol.*: silete et tacete atque animum advortite, Plaut. Poen. prol. 3; id. Capt. 3, 1, 20: optimum quemque silere, Liv. 39, 27 *ad fin.*: sedentibus ac silentibus cunctis, Suet. Claud. 21: obstrepentes forte ranas silere jussit, id. Aug. 94.—(*β*) With *de*: quum ceteri de nobis silent, Cic. Sull. 29: de dracone silet, id. de Div. 2, 30 *fin.*: de re publica ut sileremus, id. Brut. 42 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 76 *fin.*—Impers.: de jurgio siletur, Ter. Ph. 5, 2. 13; so Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 10, 32; Sall. C. 2, 8.—(*γ*) *c. acc.*: tu hoc silebis, Cic. Att. 2, 18 *fin.*: neque te silebo, Liber, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 21; cf. id. ib. 4, 9, 31: fortia facta, Ov. M. 12, 575.—*Pass.*: ea res siletur, Cic. Fl. 3: ne nunc quidem post tot secula sileantur, Liv. 27, 10, 7; cf. Tac. Agr. 41.—(*δ*) With a relative-clause: qua tulerit mercede, silet, Ov. M. 7, 688.—*(*ε*) With an object-clause: ut sileat verbum facere, Auct. B. Hisp. 3, 7.

2. Of things (mostly poet.): intempesta silet nox, Virg. G. 1, 247: silet aequor, id. Ecl. 9, 57; so, mare, Val. Fl. 7. 542: immotae frondes, Ov. M. 7, 187: aër, id. ib.; cf., aura, Col. 2, 21, 5; and, venti, id. 12, 25, 4: tranquillo silet immotaque attollitur unda Campus, Virg. A. 5, 127; cf., silent late loca, id. ib. 9, 190: tempus erat quo cuncta silent, Ov. M. 10, 446. Cf. also under *Pa.*—*Act.*: si chartae sileant quod bene feceris, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 21.

II. Transf., *To be still* or *quiet* (opp. to being in action), *to remain inactive, to rest, cease* (in class. prose, for the most part only of things): et cygnea mele Phoebeaque Carmina consimili ratione oppressa silerent, Lucr. 2, 506; cf., silent diutius Musae Varronis quam solebant, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 2: silent leges inter arma, id. Mil. 4, 10: si quando ambitus sileat, id. Leg. 3, 17 *fin.*; ne sileret sine fabulis hilaritas, Petr. 110, 6.—Of persons: fixaque silet Gradivus in hasta, Val. Fl. 4, 281: nec ceterae nationes silebant (coupled with arma movere), Tac. H. 3, 47.—Hence

silens, entis (*neutr. plur.*, silenta loca, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7, 7), *Pa.*, *Still, calm, quiet, silent*: nocte silenti, Ov. M. 4, 84; so, silenti nocte, Petr. poet. 89, 2, 32; for which, silente nocte, Tib. 1, 5, 16: silente coelo, Plin. 18, 28, 69: silenti agmine ducam vos, Liv. 25, 38, 16; so, silenti agmine, id. 31, 38 *fin.*; 35, 4, 4: per lucos silentes, Virg. G. 1, 476; so, loca, Laev. l. l.: vultu defixus uterque silenti, Val. Fl. 7. 407: umbrae silentes, *i. e. of the dead*, Virg. A. 6, 264; also called populus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 237; more freq. *absol.*: umbrae Silentum, Ov. M. 15, 797; so, silentum rex, sedes, *etc.*, id. ib. 5, 356; 15, 772; Val. Fl. 1, 750. The Pythagoreans were also called Silentes for the five years during which they were to listen to the instructions of Pythagoras, Ov. M. 15, 66; hence silentes anni, these five years of the Pythagoreans, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 157: —luna silenti, *not shining*, i. e. *at the end of the month*, Cato R. R. 29; so id. ib. 40; 50; Col. 2, 10, 11; cf. Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 190: sarmentum, *not yet shooting forth*, Col. 4, 29, 1; so, vineae, id. 4, 27, 1: surculi, id. 11, 2, 26: flos, id. 12, 7, 1: ova, *in which the chicks do not yet move*, id. 8, 5, 15.—**Adv.*, silenter, *Silently*, Juvenc. 3, 462.

1. sĭler, ĕris, *n.* *A kind of brook-willow*, Plin. 16, 18, 31; 24, 10, 44; Virg. G. 2, 12 Serv.

2. Siler, *The River Silarus*; v. Silarus.

sĭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To become still, silent, calm*, or *quiet* (rare; not in Cic.): dum hae silescunt turbae, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: deum domus alta silescit, Virg. A. 10, 101: coeli furor aequinoctialis Zephyri silescit auris, Catull. 46, 3: venti silescunt, Ov. Tr. 2, 151.

sĭlex, ĭcis, *m.* (*f.*, Virg. A. 6, 471; 8, 233; Ov. M. 9, 225; 304; 614) **I.** *Any hard stone found in fields, a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone*: silicem caedere, Cic. de Div. 2, 41, 85: silice vias sternere, Liv. 41, 27, 5: silici scintillam excudere, Virg. A. 1, 174: gravem medios silicem jaculatus in hostes, Ov. M. 7, 139, et saep. Freq. joined with lapis: *Ag.* Illa mulier lapidem silicem subigere, ut se amet, potest. *Mi.* Pol id quidem haud mentire: nam tu es lapide silice stultior, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 77 *sq.*; so Cato R. R. 18, 3; Liv. 30, 43, 9; Fest. s. v. LAPIDEM, p. 85. And with saxum: porcum saxo silice percussit, Liv. 1, 24 *fin.*—To denote *hard-heartedness*: non silice nati sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6: nec in tenero stat tibi corde silex, Tib. 1, 1, 64: cf. Ov. M. 9, 614: et dicam silices pectus habere tuum, id. Trist. 3, 11, 4: moturaque duras Verba queror silices, id. Met. 9, 304.—**II.** In gen., for *A rock, crag* (poet.), Lucr. 6, 684: validi silices, id. 572; so id. 2, 449: stabat acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Virg. A. 8, 233.

Sīlĭānus, a, um, v. Silius, *no.* II.

* **sĭlĭcārĭus**, ii, *m.* [silex] *One that paves roads with pebble-stones, a pavior*, Frontin. Aquaed. 117.

sĭlĭcernĭum, ii, *n.*: **I.** *A funeral feast*, Caecil. in Fest. p. 140 and 239; Var. in Non. 48, 9.—Hence a term of abuse applied to an old man, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48; for which, in the *masc.*, **silicernius**, Cinc. in Fulg. 560, 21.—**II.** *A kind of sausage*, Arn. 7, 229.

* **sĭlĭcĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [silex] *Of flint or limestone, silicious*: saxa, Vitr. 8, 3 *fin.*

sĭlĭcĭa, ae, *f.* *A plant*, also called foenum Graecum, *fenugreek*, Plin. 18, 16, 39; 24, 19, 120. Called also, siliqua, Col. 2, 10, 33; 11, 2, 71.

* **sĭlĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [siliqua] *A little husk* or *pod, a silicle*, Var. R. R. 1, 23, 3.

sĭlīgĭnārĭus, ii, *m.* [siligo] *A baker of wheat-flour*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 52, § 11; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1810; ap. Reines. cl. 1, *no.* 254; ap. Don. cl. 9, *no.* 11.

sĭlīgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of wheat, wheaten*: farina, Cato R. R. 121; Plin. 18, 9, 20: panis, Var. in Non. 88, 14; Sen. Ep. 123 *med.*; 119: cunni, *i. e. wheaten loaves* in the form of cunni, Mart. 9, 3; cf., Priapus, id. 14, 19 *in lemm.*

sĭlīgo, ĭnis, *f.*: **I.** *A kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat*, Triticum hibernum, L.; Cato R. R. 35, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 23, 2; Col. 2, 6, 2; 2, 9, 5; 13; Plin. 18, 8, 20; 18, 7, 10 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *Fine wheaten flour*, Plin. 18, 9, 20; Juv. 5, 70; 6, 472.

sĭlĭqua, ae, *f.*: **I.** *A pod* or *husk* of leguminous plants, Var. R. R. 1, 23, 3; Plin. 18, 12, 30; Virg. G. 1, 74; 175.—Hence, **B.** Transf., siliquae, ārum, *Pulse*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123; Pers. 3, 55; Juv. 11, 58.—**II.** siliqua Graeca, *The carob-tree, a carob, St. John's bread*, Col. 5, 10, 20; 7, 9, 6; Arb. 25, 1; also, simply siliqua, Plin. 15, 24, 26; 23, 8, 79; Pall. Febr. 25, 27; Insit. 117. A variety of the same is called siliqua Syriaca, Plin. 23, 8, 79; Scrib. Comp. 121.—**III.** The same as foenum Graecum; v. silicia.—**IV.** *The name of a very small weight* or *measure*, Rhem. Fann. de Pond. 10; Veg. 1, 20, 2; as a coin, *the twenty-fourth part of a* solidus, Cod. Justin. 4, 32, 26 *fin.*

sĭlĭquastrum, i, *n.* *A plant*, also called piperitis, *pepper-wort*, Plin. 19, 12, 60; 20, 17, 66.

sĭlĭquor, ari, *v. dep.* [siliqua, *no.* I.] *To put forth* or *get pods*, Plin. 17, 9, 6; 18, 7, 10, § 59.

(* **Silis**, is, *m.* *The name of several rivers*: **1.** i. q. Jaxartes, q. v. Plin. 6, 16, 18.—**2.** i. q. Tanais, q. v. *the Don*, Plin. 6, 7, 7.—**3.** *A river in the Venetian territories*, Plin. 3, 18, 22.)

Silĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens, e. g. P. Silius Nerva, *a propraetor in Bithynia and Pontus*, Cic. Fam. 13, 47; 61 *sq.*: T. Silius, *a military tribune under Caesar*, Caes. B. G. 3, 7 *fin.*: C. Silius Italicus, *a celebrated Roman poet in the latter half of the first century of the Christian era*, author of a poem still extant, called Punica; v. Bähr's Röm. Lit. 9, § 63 *sq.*—Hence **II. Sīlĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to a Silius, Silian*: villa, negotium, Cic. Att. 12, 27; cf. id. ib. 12, 31.

† **sillŏgrăphus**, i, *m.* = σιλλογράφος, *A writer of lampoons* or *satires*, Amm. 22, 16 *med.*

(* **sillus**, i, *m.* = σίλλος, *A kind of satirical writing*, Cic. Att. 16, 11 Ern., *alii al. leg.*; cf. Gell. 3, 17, and sillographus.)

† **sillўbus**, i, *m.* = σίλλυβος, *A strip of parchment attached to a book-roll, on which was written the title of the work and the author's name*, Cic. Att. 4, 5 *fin.*; 4, 8, a, § 2 (id. ib. 4, 4, b, written as Greek).

sĭlo, ōnis, v. silus.

† **sĭlphĭum**, ii, *n.* = σίλφιον, *A plant*, called in pure Latin laserpitium, Cato R. R. 157, 7; Plin. 19, 3, 15; 22, 23, 48 (Col. 6, 17, 7, written as Greek).

(* **Silpia**, ae, *f.* *A city of Spain*, Liv. 28, 12.)

(* **Silūres**, um, *m.* = Σίλουρες, *A people of Britain*, Plin. 3, 16, 30; Tac. A. 12, 32.)

† **sĭlūrus**, i, *m.* = σίλουρος, *A river-fish*, prob. *the sheat-fish*, Silurus Glanis, L.; Plin. 9, 15, 17; 32, 9, 33; Juv. 4, 33; 14, 132.

sĭlus, a, um, *adj.* *Having a broad, turned-up nose, pug-nosed, snub-nosed*, σιμός: ecquos (deos arbitramur) silos, flaccos, frontones? *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29. Ante-class. collat. form, **sĭlo**, ōnis, *m.*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 11; Var. in Non. 25, 25. Also as *A Roman surname*, esp. of the gens Sergia. So, M. Sergius Orata Silus, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: M. Sergius Silus, Liv. 32, 27, 7; Eckhel. D. N. 5, p. 306: Domitius Silus, Tac. A. 15, 59 *fin.*, et al.—In the other form, Arruntius Silo, Calistr. Dig. 48, 19, 27; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 59.

silva (less correctly written sylva), ae (archaic *gen.*, silvaï; v. in the follg. silüa scanned as a trisyl., Hor. Od. 1, 23, 4; id. Epod. 13, 2; cf. Prisc. p. 546 P.), *f.* [sibilated, and with the digamma from ὕλη] *A wood, forest, woodland:* **I.** Lit.: (lupus) Conjicit in silvam sese, Enn. Ann. 1, 80: omne sonabat Arbustum fremitu aï frondosaï, id. ib. 7, 32: (ignes) Conficerent silvas, Lucr. 1, 905: per silvas profundas, id. 5, 42; so ib. 990; cf. Cic. de Div. 1, 50, 114: (Ancus Martius) silvas maritimas omnes publicavit, id. Rep. 2, 18; Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 5: Caesar silvas caedere instituit, id. ib. 3, 29: dea silvarum, *i. e. Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 163; cf., silvarum numina, Fauni Et Satyri fratres, id. ib. 6, 392.

B. Transf.: **1.** *A plantation of trees, an orchard, a grove; a growth* or *crop* of other plants (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): signa in silva disposita, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19 Ascon.; cf., inter silvas Academi quaerere verum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45: tristis lupini Sustuleris fragiles calamos silvamque sonantem, Virg. G. 1, 76 Heyne; so id. ib. 152; 4, 273; Grat. Cyneg. 47; Col. 7, 9, 7.

2. In the *plur.*, for *Trees* (poet.): Prop. 1, 14, 5: silvarum aliae pressos propaginis arcus Exspectant, Virg. G. 2, 26: fractis obtendunt limina silvis, Stat. Th. 2, 248; cf. Luc. 2, 409 Cort.; 4, 525.

II. Trop., to denote *A crowded mass, abundance* or *quantity* (quite class.; in Cic. sometimes with *quasi*): omnis ubertas et quasi silva dicendi ducta ab illis (Academicis) est, Cic. Or. 3, 12; cf. id. ib. 40 *fin.*:—silvae satis ad rem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 18: silva rerum, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103: silva virtutum et vitiorum, id. ib. 3, 30: silva observationum sermonis antiqui, Suet. Gramm. 24 *fin.*—Poet.: densam ferens in pectore silvam, *a forest* (of darts), Luc. 6, 205 Cort.: horrida siccae Silva comae, *a bristling forest*, Juv. 9, 13:—Silva, as *The title of a book;* cf. Gell. Noct. Att. praef. § 6; Quint. 10, 3, 17. So the Silvae of Statius.

‡ **silvānae,** ārum, *f.* [silva] *Female wood deities*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2103.

Silvānus (Sylv.), i, *m.* [id.] **I.** *Silvanus, a deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees, the god of woods, the rural Mars*, Cato R. R. 83; Virg. A. 8, 600; id. Georg. 1, 20; Hor. Ep. 2. 1, 143; id. Od. 3, 29, 23; id. Epod. 2, 22; Ov. M. 14, 639; Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 8; 10; Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 276; 328; 333; 882; 1587 *sq.*, et al.; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 170 *sq.*—**II.** Transf., in the *plur.*, *The gods of woods and fields, sylvan deities, sylvans*, Ov. M. 1, 193; Luc. 3, 403; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1616.—(* **III.** *A Roman proper name*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42.)

silvātĭcus (sylv.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a wood* or *to trees, wood-* (an econom. word): falces, Cato R. R. 11, 4; Var. R. R. 1, 22, 5.—**II.** Transf., of plants and animals, *Growing* or *running wild, wild:* laurus, mala, pirus, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 8, 2; 143, 3; Var. R. R. 1, 40, 5; id. ap. Non. 555, 31; Pall. Aug. 8, 5: mus, Plin. 30, 8, 22.

silvesco (sylv.), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.] Of the grape-vine, *To grow* or *run wild, to run to wood:* (vitis) ne silvescat sarmentis, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52; cf. Col. 4, 11, 2.

silvestris (sylv.), e (collat. form, *dat.*, SILVANO SILVESTRO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4990), *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a wood* or *forest, overgrown with woods, wooded, woody* (quite class.): collis silvestris, Caes. B. G. 2, 18, 2; so, mons, Var. R. R. 1, 12, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: locus, id. Lael. 19, 68; Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 1; 7, 35, 2: antra, Ov. M. 13, 47: ager, Col. 11, 2, 52; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 186: via (coupled with inculta), Cic. Brut. 74, 259: s. et montuosus situs (*opp.* campestris), Col. 7, 2, 3:—silvestria secla ferarum, Lucr. 5, 965; cf. id. ib. 1410; and, belua, *i. e. a she-wolf*, Cic. Rep. 2, 2; hence also, uber, *i. e. of a she-wolf*, Prop. 3, 9, 51: homines, *living in woods, foresters*, Hor. A. P. 391: numen, sphinx, Plin. 36, 12, 17: bellum, Lucr. 5, 1244: umbra, Ov. M. 13, 815, et saep.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Of plants and animals, *Growing wild, wild:* tauri, Plin. 8, 21, 30; so, arietes (coupled with feri), Col. 7, 2, 4: gallinae, id. 8, 12:—arbores silvestres ac ferae, Col. 3, 1, 2; so, pruni, id. 2, 2, 20: faba, Plin. 18, 12, 30: cicer, id. 22, 25, 72: oliva, Ov. M. 2, 681: corna, Hor. S. 2, 2, 57, et saepiss.; also in the *Comp.:* silvestriora omnia tardiora, Plin. 16, 27, 50:—mel, id. 11, 16, 15.—**A.** In gen., for agrestis, *Sylvan, rural, pastoral* (poet.): Musa, Lucr. 4, 591; so Virg. E. 1, 2 (for which, agrestis, id. ib. 6, 8):—(* truculentus et silvester, Sen. Hippol. 461).

Silvĭa, v. 1. Rhea.

silvĭcŏla (sylv.), ae, *com.* [silva-colo] *Inhabiting woods, sylvan* (a poet. word): silvicolae homones, Naev. 2, 17; so, viri, Prop. 3, 13, 34: Faunus, Virg. A. 10, 551: Pales, Ov. F. 4, 746.

* **silvĭ-cultrix** (sylv.), īcis, *adj. f.* [silva] *Living in the woods:* cerva, Catull. 63, 72.

* **silvĭfrăgus** (sylv.), a, um, *adj.* [silva-frango] *Breaking* or *crushing the forest* or *trees:* flabra venti, Lucr. 1, 276.

silvĭger (sylv.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [silva-gero] *Bearing woods, wooded, woody* (very rarely): montes, Plin. 31, 3, 26: DEVS, *a sylvan deity*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1468 (perhaps spurious).

Silvĭus, ii, *m.* *The name of several kings of* Alba longa, Liv. 1, 3; Virg. A. 6, 769; Ov. M. 14, 610. Hence the *fem.*, Silvia; v. 1. Rhea.

silvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [silva] *Full of woods* or *trees, woody:* saltus, Liv. 9, 2, 7:—rami emicant silvosa multitudine, *forest-like*, Plin. 12, 5, 11; so, crebrae arbores et silvosae, Vitr. 8, 1 *fin.*

silvŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little wood, a copse* (very rarely), Col. 8, 15, 4; Sid. Carm. 9, 229.

† **silȳbum,** i, *n.* = σίλυβον, *A thistle-like plant, gundelia*, Plin. 22, 22, 42; 26, 7, 25.

sīma, ae, *f.* In architecture, *A moulding, the ogee*, Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.;* Inscr. Grut. 207 col. 1.

Simbrŭvĭum, ii, *n.* *A district in Latium, abounding in hills and springs of water*, Sil. 8, 371.—Hence **Simbrŭīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Simbruvium:* colles, Tac. A. 11, 13; and, stagna, id. ib. 14, 22. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 653.

sīmĭa, ae, *f.* (*masc.* collat. form, simius, ii; v. in the follg.) [simus] *An ape*, "Plin. 8, 54, 80; 11, 44, 100;" Enn. Ann. 11, 15; Cic. de Div. 1, 34 *fin.;* 2, 32, 69; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 7; 23; 106; id. Rud. 3, 1, 6 *sq.;* 3, 4, 66; Quint. 5, 11, 30, et mult. al. Form simius, Phaedr. 1, 10, 6; 8; Mart. 14, 202; Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 303.—As a term of abuse (hence even simia in the *masc.*): quis hic est simia, qui, *etc.*, Afran. in Charis. p. 84; so, simia, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2; and, simius, Laber. in Charis. l. l.; Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 1. Esp. of imitators: vide, ut fastidit simia! Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 4; so, simia, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 2; Capitol. Maxim. jun. 1; Sid. Ep. 1, 1; and, simius, Hor. S. 1, 10, 18; Sen. Contr. 4, 26 *fin.*

sĭmĭla, ae, *f.* *The finest wheat flour*, Cels. 2, 18 *med.;* 2, 30; Mart. 13, 10 *in lemm.* Called also, similago, Plin. 18, 10, 20.

sĭmĭlāgo, ĭnis, v. the preced. art.

* **sĭmĭlĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [similis-gigno] *Of a like kind:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

sĭmĭlis, e (ante-class. collat. form of the *masc.*, simil'est, Naev. and Nov. in Non. 224, 26 *sq.;* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 286; id. Truc. 1, 2, 68), *adj.* [sibilated with an adject. termin. from ἅμα, ὁμός, ὅμοιος, of a common or corresponding nature; hence],

Like, resembling, similar; because of the idea of intimate connection (material or metaphysical) between the two objects; oftenest (esp. in ante-Aug. Lat.) construed with the *gen.*, and, on account of the idea of comparison, also (and after the Aug. period almost exclusively) with the *dat.;* likewise with *inter*, *atque*, and *absol.:*

(α) *c. gen.:* similes avorum, Lucr. 4, 1214: nimis simil'st mei, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 286; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 226: ita est istaec (amica) hujus similis nostrae tua, id. Mil. 2, 6, 39; cf., alia ejus similis, id. ib. 2, 5, 38: similis est Sagaristionis, id. Pers. 1, 1, 14: hominis similis, Cic. N. D. 1, 28; Val. Max. 9, 14, 2: symbolum ejus similem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 55; cf., sui similem speciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: sui similis res, Lucr. 5, 828:—volo me patris mei similem, id. Asin. 1, 1, 53; cf., patris similem esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12; and, non tam potuit patris similis esse, quam ille fuerat sui, id. Off. 1, 33 *fin.:* quaererem ex eo, cujus suorum similis fuisset Africani fratris nepos; facie vel patris, vita omnium perditorum ita similis, ut esset facile deterrimus: cujus etiam similis P. Crassi nepos, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 33 *fin.:* tui similis est probe, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 18: est similis majorum suorum, id Ad. 3, 3, 57: haud similis virgo est virginum nostrarum, id. Eun. 2, 3, 21: haud parasitorum aliorum simil' est, Naev. in Non. 224, 26: virum non similem furis hujus, id. Asin. 3, 3, 91: domini similis es, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 43: in magistratu privatorum similes, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: multi Gnathonum similes cum sint, id. Lael. 25, 94: plures Romuli quam Numae similes reges, Liv. 1, 20, 2: ut sis tu similis Coeli Byrrhique latronum, Non ego sim Capri neque Sulci, Hor. S. 1, 4, 69, et saep.: deos esse tui similes putas? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 128: so, tui, id. Rud. 2, 6, 16; Liv. 22, 39: nostri similes, id. 26, 50, 8: sui similis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 7; cf., alterum similem sui quaerere, Cic. Lael. 22; and, nihil est appetentius similium sui quam natura, id. ib. 14, 50: quam uterque est similis sui! Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 16: tui similem esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 6: sui similis gens, Tac. G. 4:—haec atque hujus similia alia damna, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 105: quid habet illius carminis simile haec oratio, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: si fabularum similia didicimus, id. ib. *fin.:* paupertatem, ignominiam, similia horum, id. Fin. 3, 15 *fin.:* versus similes meorum, Hor. S. 2, 1, 3: nonne hoc monstri simile'st? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 42; so, monstri, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 61; cf., prodigii, Cic. Lig. 4, 11: narrationem veri similem, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83; cf. Cels. in Quint. 2, 15, 32; and, quae similia veri sint, Liv. 5, 21, 9 Drak. *N. cr.;* v. verus, and cf. also in the follg.:—hominem quojus rei Similem esse arbitrarer simulacrumque habere . . . Novarum aedium esse arbitror similem ego hominem, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 6 *sq.:* amator simil'est oppidi hostilis, id. Truc. 1, 2, 68: meretricem esse similem sentis condecet, id. ib. 2, 1, 16: tu pueri pausilli simil'es, Nov. in Non. 224, 28: equi te Esse feri similem dico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 57.—*Comp.:* Rhodii Atticorum similiores, Cic. Brut. 13, 52.—*Sup.:* hic noster quaestus aucupii simillimu'st, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 63; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 8, 72; id. Cist. 1, 1, 82: tener et lactens puerique simillimus aevo, Ov. M. 15, 201: simillima societas hereditatis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: quid esset simillimum veri, id. Tusc. 5, 4, *ad fin.*

(β) *c. dat.:* simia quam similis nobis, Enn. Ann. 11, 15: ecquid mihi simil'st (puer)? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 24 *sq.;* so, patri suo, Catull. 61, 221; cf., similes quidem (genitos) alios avo et ex geminis quoque alterum patri, alterum matri, annoque post genitum majori similem fuisse ut geminum quasdam sibi similes semper parere, quasdam viro, quasdam nulli, quasdam feminam patri, marem sibi, Plin. 7, 12, 10: tam similem quam lacte lacti est, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85: omnes inveniri similes tibi vis, id. Capt. 8, 4, 50: similis malo est, id. Poen. 3, 2, 36: Terentio non similem dices quempiam, Afran. in Suet. Vit. Ter. *ad fin.:* filius patri similis, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12 Otto *N. cr.*, and Exc. XI.; so, patri, Ov. M. 6, 622: parentibus ac majoribus suis, Quint. 5, 10, 24: par similisque ceteris, Sall. C. 14, 4; so, coupled with par, Sen. de Ira, 1, 9 *fin.:* huic in hoc similis, Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 118: s. Icilio, Liv. 3, 65, 9: hinnuleo, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1: puro te similem vespero petit Rhode, id. ib. 3, 19, 26: multum similis metuenti, id. Sat. 2, 5, 92; so, fluctuanti, Liv. 6, 13, 3 Drak.: flenti, Ov. M. 3, 652: cognoscenti, id. ib. 2, 501: roganti, id. ib. 3, 240: cogitantibus et dubitantibus, Quint. 11, 2, 47: ediscenti, id. ib. 46: legenti, id. ib. 32, et saep.:—dona, haud nostris similia, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15: res similis nostris rebus, Lucr. 5, 436: quid simile habet epistola aut judicio aut concioni? Cic. Fam. 9, 21: quid illi simile bello fuit? Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 13: qui non Fescennino versu (*i. e.* versui) similem jaciebant, Liv. 7, 2, 7 Drak. *N. cr.*: argumentum simile comoediae, Quint. 2, 4, 2; cf., similia veris erant, Liv. 10, 20, 5: cui vitio simile sit schema, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 3, 10: primus (iambus) ad extremum similis sibi, Hor. A. P. 254; so, s. versus sibi, Quint. 9, 4, 60:—oratio fuit precibus quam jurgio similis, *i. q.* similior, Liv. 3, 40 Drak. *N. cr.*—*Comp.*: hominem homini similiorem numquam vidi alterum, Neque aqua aquae, neque lacte lacti usquam similius, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 29 *sq.*: fiunt omnia castris quam urbi similiora, Liv. 4, 31 *fin.*: similius id vero fecit ducta ea virgo, id. 44, 30, 5.—*Sup.*: puro simillimus amni, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120: media simillima veris sunt, Liv. 26, 49, 6.

(γ) With the *gen.* and *dat.* together: tum similes matrum materno semine fiunt, Ut patribus patrio, Lucr. 4, 1207: neque lac lacti magis est simile quam ille ego similis est mei, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 54; cf., neque lacte est lacti similius, Quam hic tui est tuque hujus, id. Men. 5, 9, 30; Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 90; id. ib. 2, 59 *fin.* Cf. under *no.* ε.

(δ) In a doubtful construction. On account of the form: aqua aquae similior, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 70: fugae similis profectio, Caes. B. G. 5, 47, 4; so, fugae, id. ib. 3, 53 *fin.*; 6, 7, 8; 7, 43 *fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 13, 2, et saep.—Because of an unsettled reading: simili veri (or vero), Cic. Fam. 12, 5: similem Caesaris (or Caesari), Suet. Caes. 52.

(ε) With *inter*: homines inter se cum forma tum moribus similes, Cic. Clu. 16; so, homines inter se (*opp.* differentes), Quint. 12, 10, 22: (catulos) Inter se similes, Ov. M. 13, 835: quae sunt inter se similia, Cic. de Or. 3, 54: res inter se similes, Quint. 9, 2, 51.—In a two-fold construction: nihil est unum uni tam simile, tam par, quam omnes inter nosmetipsos sumus, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 29: sunt inter se similia, sed non etiam prioribus, Quint. 9, 3, 49.

(ζ) With *atque* (*ac*), *ut si*, *tamquam si*: si quid docere vis, aliquid ab isto simile in aestimatione atque a ceteris esse factum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83 *fin.*: ut simili ratione atque ipse fecerit suas injurias persequantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 38 *fin.*:—nec similem habeat vultum, ac (*al.* et) si ampullam perdidisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 31:—similes sunt, ut si qui dicant, *etc.*, id. de Sen. 6, 17:—similes sunt dii, tamquam si Poeni, *etc.*, id. de Div. 2, 64.

(η) *Absol.*: decet facta moresque hujus habere me similes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 111: ita forma simili pueri (gemini), ut, *etc.*, id. Men. prol. 19: meus est (puer), nimium quidem simili'st, id. Truc. 2, 6, 26: laudantur simili prole puerperae, *i. e. that look like their fathers*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 23: ecce similia omnia, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 34: par est avaritia, similis improbitas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40 *fin.*; but cf., in a more restricted sense, similia omnia magis quam paria, Liv. 45, 43; and, pares eos magis quam similes, Quint. 11, 1, 102: ad quam (amicitiam) se similis animus applicet, Cic. Lael. 14: sicut erat in simili causa antea factum, id. Rep. 2, 37 *fin.*: quod in simili culpa versabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 110, 4: simili ratione, id. B. G. 7, 4, 1; id. B. C. 3, 76, 2, et mult. al.: sic *ignavi* et *erepti* et similia, Quint. 1, 5, 69; so id. 1, 6, 2; 21; 2, 4, 26; 3, 5, 16, et saep.; cf., latitatio, metus similia, id. 7, 2, 46; and with this cf., de philosophia, de re publica, similibus, id. 9, 4, 19; so id. 11, 3, 153: ecce aliud simile, dissimile, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 76; cf., simile et majus est et par et minus, Quint. 7, 8, 7: quo facilius res perspici possit hoc simile ponitur, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54: utuntur simili. id. ib. 3, 14, 46: nec improbum sit pro simili accipi, quod plus sit, Quint. 7, 1, 61: qui memoriam ab aliquo simili transferunt ad id, quod, *etc.*, id. 11, 2, 30, et saep.—*Comp.*: similiorem mulierem Magisque eandem non reor deos facere posse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 48: nihil hoc simili est similius, id. Amph. 1, 1, 290.—*Sup.*: simillimos dicito esse, Plaut. Mil, 2, 2, 91.—Hence,

Adv., **sĭmĭlĭter**, *In like manner, similarly*: (α) *Absol.* (so most freq.): ecquid assimulo similiter? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 37: similiter atque uno modo, Cic. Brut. 66: illa quae similiter desinunt aut quae cadunt similiter, id. de Or. 3, 54; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 25; cf., addunt etiam C. Marium ... Similiter vos, quum, *etc.*, id. Acad. 2, 5, 14: quorum non similiter fides est nec justitia laudata, id. Rep. 2, 36, et saep.—*Comp.*: similius imitari, (* *more perfectly* or *naturally*), Phaedr. 5, 5, 34.—*Sup.*: ut, *etc.* ... simillime, *etc.*, (* *just so*), Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.—(β) With *atque* (*ac*), *et*, *ut si*: neque vero illum similiter, atque ipse eram, commotum esse vidi, Cic. Phil. 1, 4; so with *atque*: id. Acad. 2, 23; Quint. 3, 7, 25: similiter facis, ac si me roges, cur, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 3 *fin.*; for which, similiter facere eos ... ut si nautae certarent, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 25, 87; so id. Tusc. 4, 18; and, similiter ut si dicat, *etc.*, id. Fin. 2, 7, 21 Otto *N. cr.* (*al.* et si).—*Sup.*: hic excipit Pompeium, simillime atque ut illa lege Glaucippus excipitur, Cic. Agr. 1, 4 *fin.*—* (γ) *c. dat.*: similiter his, *etc.*, Plin. 11, 25, 30.

sĭmĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [similis] a rare form for similitudo, *Likeness, resemblance, similarity*: morum, Caecil. in Non. 177, 2. In the *plur.*: naturae rerum similitates, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*

sĭmĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. similis, *ad fin.*

sĭmĭlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [similis] *Likeness, resemblance, similitude* (quite class.): (α) *c. gen.*: id ex similitudine floris *lilium* appellabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 8: id ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, id. B. C. 3, 48, 1; cf., humor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus, Tac. G. 23: armorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 2: coronae, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 28:—similitudo speciesque sapientium, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: studiorum societas similitudoque, id. Phil. 7, 2, 6: artis imago et similitudo, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: similitudo servitutis, id. Rep. 1, 27: domini, id. ib. 3, 34; cf. ib. 1, 28: regum, id. ib. 1, 41: virorum clarorum, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: amoris humani, id. Lael. 21 *fin.*—(β) *Absol.*: nec vero ille artifex (Phidias), cum faceret Jovis formam aut Minervae, contemplabatur aliquem, e quo similitudinem duceret, Cic. Or. 2 *fin.*; so of *a likeness* in a portrait or image: Sen. Ep. 71; Plin. 34, 7, 18 *ad fin.*; 35, 10, 36, § 88; and in the *plur.*: id. 35, 12, 43: nihil est, quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat, quam amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96: est igitur homini cum deo similitudo, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: est nonnulla in iis etiam inter ipsos similitudo, id. Brut. 16, 63: ad similitudinem deo propius accedebat humana virtus quam, *etc.*, *comes nearer in likeness, bears a nearer resemblance*, id. N. D. 1, 34 *fin.*: genus imperii proximum similitudini regiae, *bearing a very close resemblance to the royal power*, id. Rep. 2, 32 *ad fin.*: omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater, *sameness*, id. Inv. 41, 76.—In the *plur.*: ut omittam similitudines, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: sunt quaedam animi similitudines cum corpore, id. Tusc. 2, 23.

II. In partic., a rhetor. *t. t.*, *A comparison, simile, similitude*: Auct. Her. 4, 45 *fin.*; Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 168; id. Top. 10; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 2; 8, 3, 72, et saep.

sĭmĭlo, are, v. simulo.

sīmĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [simia] *Of* or *belonging to apes*: herba, App. Herb. 86.

* **sīmĭŏlus**, i, *m. dim.* [simius] *A little ape*, as a term of abuse: Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3.

sĭmĭtu (collat. form, SIMITVR, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2863), *adv.* Ante-class. form for simul, *Together, at once, at the same time*: gratia habetur utrisque illisque sibique simitu, Lucil. in Non. 175, 16; so with a long *paenult.*: Inscr. ap. Fea Framm. de' fasti cons. p. 10, *no.* 26: non ego cum vino simitu ebibi imperium tuum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 84; so with *cum*: id. Men. 5, 1, 45; id. Pseud. 4, 2, 55; id. Stich. 1, 3, 94; 5, 5, 2: ita tres simitu res agendae sunt, id. Merc. 1, 8; so id. ib. 5, 2, 6; id. Trin. 2, 1, 1:—ut simitu adveniunt ad scorta congerones, *as soon as*, id. Truc. 1, 2, 6.

sīmĭus, ii, v. simia.

1. sīmo, avi, atum. 1. *v. a.* [simus] *To press flat, to flatten* (only in the follg. passages): simavit taxim ad nares, Lucil. in Non. 169, 31: simataeque jacent pando sinuamine nares, Sulpic. Luperc. in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 516 ed. Burm.

2. Sīmo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A proper name*. Plaut. Most. Pseud.; Ter. Andr.; Hor. A. P. 238; cf. Plin. 9, 8, 7 *fin.*

Sĭmŏis, entis, *m.*, Σιμόεις, *A small river in Troas that falls into the Scamander*, now *Mendes*: Mel. 1, 18, 3; Plin. 5, 30, 33; Virg. A. 1, 618; 6, 88; Hor. Epod. 13, 14; Ov. M. 13, 324; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 485.

1. Sĭmon or **Sĭmo**, ōnis, *m.*, Συμεών (Hebr. שִׁמְעוֹן), *A chief of the Jews*, Tac. H. 5, 9; 12.—(* Also, Simon Petrus: Vulg. Matt. 5, 8, et al.; Juvenc. 4, 584; Sĭmōnem, 1, 423.)

2. Sĭmon, ōnis, *m.*, Σίμων, *A famous statuary*: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 90.

Sĭmōnĭdes, is, *m.*, Σιμωνίδης: **I.** *A celebrated lyric poet of Cea*: Cic. Rep. 2, 10; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; id. ib. 24, 59; id. N. D. 1, 22; id. de Div. 1, 27; Quint. 10, 1, 64, et al.—**II.** Hence **Sĭmōnĭdēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Simonides*: lacrimae, *i. e. poems of Simonides that moved the reader to tears*, Catull. 38, 8 (cf. Quint. 10, 1, 64).

simplāris, e, *adj.* [simplus] (a military term) *That receives a single ration* (cf. duplaris): armaturae, Veg. Mil. 2, 7: candidati, id. ib.

* **simplārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Simple*: venditiones, Pomp. Dig. 21, 1, 48 *fin.*

simplex, ĭcis (*abl.*, regular, simplici; simplice, Lucr. 1, 1012), *adj.* [perh. kindr. with semel-plico] *Simple, plain, uncompounded, unmixed*: **I.** In gen.: aut simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit, vel ignea, *etc.* ... aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14; so, natura (*opp.* mixta, connexa, *etc.*), Lucr. 3, 232; Cic. N. D. 2, 11; id. de Sen. 21 *ad fin.*: quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam copulata, id. Fat. 13, 30; id. Rep. 1, 35; cf. ib. 2, 23: finis bonorum, qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimillimis rebus misceri et temperari potest, id. Off 3, 33, 119: (comoedia) Duplex quae ex argumento facta'st simplici, Ter. Heaut. prol. 6: (auditus) iter simplex et directum, *opp.* flexuosum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: simplex est manere, illud (in Hispaniam ire) anceps, id. Att. 12, 7: unum est et simplex aurium judicium. id. Font. 6, 12; cf., simplex officium atque una est bonorum omnium causa, id. Sull. 3, 9; id. Inv. 2, 1 *fin.*: res aperta ac simplex, id. Caecin. 2, 5; so, ratio veritatis. id. de Or. 1, 53, 229: decem regii lembi simplici ordine intrarunt urbem, *i. e. one by one*, Liv. 44, 12, 6; so Tac. H. 5, 23; cf., simplici directa acie, simplicibus ordinibus, Auct. B. Alex. 37, 3 *sq.*; id. B. Afr. 13, 2; 59, 2: genus mortis, *simple*, i. e. *without torture, crucifixion*, or the like, Liv. 40, 24 *fin.*; so, via mortis, Virg. G. 3, 482; and, mors. Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. l. l.; Suet. Caes. 74; Just. 44, 4, et al.: vulnus, Ov. M. 6, 254: (tibia) tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor. A. P. 203: simplici myrto nihil allabores, id. Od. 1, 38, 5; cf., esca, id. Sat. 2, 2, 73: jus, id. ib. 2, 4, 64: cibus, Plin. 11, 53, 117; Tac. G. 23: plus vice simplici, *more than once*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 13, et saep.—*Comp.*: quantitas simplicior, Quint. 11, 3, 15.—*Sup.*: ex simplicissima quaque materia (*opp.* multiplex), Quint. 10, 5, 10: res, id. 10, 2, 10.

II. In partic., *Simple* in a moral sense, *without dissimulation, open, frank, straightforward, guileless, artless, honest, sincere, ingenuous*, etc.: cum de viro bono quaeritur, quem apertum et simplicem volumus esse. non sunt in disputando vafri, non veteratores, non malitiosi, Cic. Rep. 3, 16; so of persons: id. Off. 1, 19, 63; id. Lael. 18, 65; id. Acad. 2, 35; id. Phil. 2, 43 *fin.*; Liv. 24, 10, 6; Hor. S. 1, 3, 52; 2, 2, 68; id. Od. 2, 8, 14; Ov. Her. 12, 90; 16, 285, et al.; cf. transf.: fidelis et simplex et fautrix suorum regio, Cic. Planc. 9: animal sine fraude dolisque, Innocuum, simplex, Ov. M. 15, 121: animus, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28 *fin.*: nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, Cic. Att. 10, 6, 2: virtus, Vell. 2, 129: verba, Suet. Tib. 61: cogitationes, Tac. G. 22.—*Comp.*: simplicior quis, *too straightfor-*

ward, too blunt, Hor. S. 1, 3, 63.—*Sup.*: simplicissimi omnium habentur iracundi, Sen. de Ira, 2, 16 *fin.*; so, dux, Vell. 116, 4: mens, Petr. 101, 3.—Hence,

Adv., simplicĭter: **I.** (acc. to *no.* I.), *Simply, plainly, straightforwardly, naturally, directly*, ἁπλῶς: frondes Simpliciter positae, Ov. A. A. 1, 106: quorum (verborum) primum nobis ratio simpliciter videnda est, deinde conjuncte, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149: aut simpliciter quaeritur aut comparate, id. Top. 22, 84: si est simpliciter breviterque dicendum, id. Off. 2, 9; so, coupled with breviter, id. Arch. 12 *fin.*; cf. in the *Comp.*: brevius ac simplicius tradi, Quint. 8 prooem. § 1: ignorare se dixit, quidnam perplexi sua legatio haberet, quum simpliciter ad amicitiam petendam venissent, *simply, purely, only*, Liv. 34, 57, 6: quidam ludere eum simpliciter, quidam haud dubie insanire, aiebant, *merely, only*, id. 41, 20, 4.—*Comp.*: molluscum simplicius sparsum, Plin. 16, 16, 27.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Plainly, openly, frankly, artlessly, ingenuously, uprightly, honestly, candidly*: simpliciter et candide, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1; simpliciter et libere, *opp.* dissimulanter et furtim, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2; so, simpliciter et palam lusit, Suet. Aug. 71: me amice simpliciterque reprehenderent, Plin. Ep. 5, 3: qui se simpliciter credunt amicis, id. ib. 6, 22.—*Comp.*: simultates simplicius nutrire, *opp.* callide, Tac. H. 3, 53 *fin.*: quo simplicius tibi confitebor, Plin. Ep. 5, 19.—*Sup.*: simplicissime loqui, Tac. H. 1, 15 *fin.*

simplĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [simplex] *Simpleness, simplicity* (not freq. till after the Aug. period, esp. in the signif. *no.* II.; not found in Cic.): **I.** In gen.: sunt solida primordia simplicitate . . . Non ex ullorum conventu conciliata, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 610 *sq.*; so id. 1, 575; 2, 156: indigesta (ligni), *i. e. plainness, straightness of grain*, Plin. 13, 15, 30.—**II.** In partic., in a moral sense, *Plainness, frankness, openness, artlessness, innocence, honesty, candor, simplicity*, etc.: juvenis incauti, Liv. 40, 23, 1; so, puerilis, id. 40, 8, 10; Vell. 2, 10, 3; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 70; Ov. Her. 2, 64: sermo antiquae simplicitatis, Liv. 40, 47, 3: callidissima simplicitatis imitatio, Quint. 4, 2, 57: rarissima, Ov. A. A. 1, 241, et al.: vitii, Quint. 11, 1, 21.

simplĭcĭter, *adv.*, v. simplex, *ad fin.*

* **simplĭco,** are, *v. a.* [simplex] *To make single* or *simple*: radicem, *to strike a single root*, Pall. Jan. 15, 15.

‡ **simplŭdĭārĭa** funera sunt, quibus adhibentur duntaxat ludi, Fest. p. 259 and 148 [contr. from simplus-ludus].

simplus, a, um: **I.** *Adj.* [kindr. with simplex] *Simple*; as an *adj.* only post-class.: mors, Prud. στεφ. 10, 878.—More freq., **II.** Subst.: **A.** simplum, i, *n.*, *That which is single* or *simple, the simple sum* or *number* (opp. to the double): duplum simplum, Cic. Top. 11, 49: simplum solvere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 25 (*opp.* duplum, id. ib. 14): si simplum imperetur, Liv. 29, 15, 12.—**B.** simpla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia), *The simple purchase-money*, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 5; Pompon. Dig. 21, 2, 27; Javol. ib. 60.

‡ **simpŭlārĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [simpulum] *A maker of* simpula, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4283.

‡ **simpŭlatrix,** icis, v. simpulum.

simpŭlum, i, *n.* *A small ladle*: "*simpulum* vas parvulum non dissimile cyatho, quo vinum in sacrificiis libabatur; unde et mulieres rebus divinis deditae SIMPULATRICES dicuntur," Fest. p. 149; so Var. L. L. 4, 26, 35; App. Apol. p. 285.—Proverb.: excitare fluctus in simpulo, *i. e. to make much ado about nothing, to raise a tempest in a tea-pot*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36.

simpŭvĭum, ii, *n.* *A vessel for offering liquids*, esp. wine, in sacrifices, *a sacrificial bowl*, Var. in Non. 544, 30; Cic. Rep. 6, 2; Plin. 35, 12, 46; Juv. 6, 343; Arn. 7, 235.

sĭmul, *adv.* [sibilated like similis, with the adj. ending from ἅμα, and therefore prop., agreeing or in common with a thing; hence, like ἅμα, in partic., of community or oneness of time or place].

Together, at once, at the same time, in company; constr. absol., with *cum, et, et . . . et, que, atque*, etc.: poet. also with a simple *abl.*; v. the follg.

(α) *Absol.*: (Alcumena) uno partu duos peperit simul, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 8; cf., nec potest fieri, tempore uno Homo idem duobus locis ut simul sit, id. ib. 2, 1, 18; and, quingentos simul uno ictu occidere, id. Mil. 1, 52; cf. also, Quint. 10, 1, 76: ambos (conveni) simul, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 17; cf. id. Trin. 2, 1, 18: hi tres tum simul amabant, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 60; cf., trium simul bellorum victor, Liv. 6, 4: foras simul omnes proruunt se, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 51: multa simul rogitas! Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 38; cf. id. Epid. 4, 1, 3; and, neque se in multa simul intendere animus totum potest, Quint. 10, 3, 23; cf. also id. 10, 7, 16: nunc simul res, fides, *etc.* . . . deseruerunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 64: Eutychus tuus amicus et sodalis, simul vicinus proxumus, id. Merc. 2, 4, 7; cf. id. Stich. 3, 1, 3; id. Amph. 5, 1, 77: sequimini, simul circumspicite, ne quis, *etc.*, id. Mil. 4, 4, 1: ubi res prolatae sunt, simul prolatae res sunt nostris dentibus, id. Capt. 1, 1, 11; so after ubi, id. Men. 4, 2, 16; cf., quando nihil sit, simul amare desinat, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 73; so after quando, id. ib. 4, 7, 84: Furium repente venientem aspexit . . . Et quum simul Rutilius venisset, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 11: tum Tusculanum . . . Crassum emisse non tenebat, simul illud nesciebat, *etc.*, id. Balb. 25, 56: cum eo colloquitur: simul commonefacit, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 19, 4, et saep.: coenavisti mecum: ego accubui simul, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 172: ambo in saxo simul sedent ejecti, id. Rud. prol. 72: salta: saltabo ego simul, id. Stich. 5, 5, 14: cum simul essemus complures dies, *were together, in company*, Cic. Rep. 1, 8 *fin.*; so, simul esse, id. Att. 6, 2, 8; id. Fam. 9, 1, et al.; cf., totos dies simul eramus, id. Att. 5, 10 *fin.*; and elliptically: Quintus frater, legatus, mecum simul, id. Fam. 15, 4, 8: qui simul erant missi, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: multos modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, id. Lael. 19.—Strengthened by *una*: quamquam vinum bibo, at mandata non consuevi simul bibere una, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 3. Cf. in the follg., *no.* β.

(β) With *cum*: abii mane cum luci simul, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 31; so, s. cum luci, id. Stich. 2, 2, 40:—tecum simul, id. Aul. 4, 4, 28: intro abi cum istac simul, id. Cist. 4, 2, 104; so, s. mecum (tecum, *etc.*) ire, venire, adducere, *etc.*, id. Epid. 1, 1, 39; id. Bacch. 4, 1, 4 *sq.*; 4, 2, 9; id. Most. 3, 3, 26; id. Men. 5, 1, 36, et saep.: simul gnarures vos volo esse hanc rem mecum, id. Most. 1, 2, 17: quas (res) tecum simul didici, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 3: vobiscum simul considerantes, id. Rep. 1, 46: cum corporibus simul animos interire, id. Lael. 4, cf., nobiscum simul moritura omnia, id. Arch. 12: ut voluntatem discendi simul cum spe perdiscendi abjiceremus, id. de Or. 2, 33, 142, et saep.—Strengthened by *una*: i mecum una simul, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 43: omnes simul didicimus tecum una, id. Poen. 3, 1, 50; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 65.

(γ) With *et, et . . . et, que, atque*, etc.: ego hic esse et illic simul haud potui, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 105: operam potestis mihi dare et vobis simul, id. Men. 5, 9, 40; id. Pseud. 2, 1, 14: simul et conficiam facilius ego, quod volo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 55: demonstravi haec Caecilio; simul et illud ostendi, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11 *fin.*: Q. Hortensii ingenium, ut Phidiae signum, simul aspectum et probatum est, id. Brut. 64, 228; Liv. 6, 40, 4: ut cresceret simul et negligentia cum audacia hosti, id. 31, 36, 7:—et operam et vinum perdiderit simul, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 42: vis haec quidem hercle est, et trahi et trudi simul, id. Capt. 3, 5, 92: et palla et spinther faxo referantur simul, id. Men. 3, 3, 16: simul et qualis sit (res publica) et optimam esse ostendam, Cic. Rep. 1, 46: simul et cursu et spatio pugnae defatigati, Caes. B. G. 7, 48 *fin.*: qui simul et vos instruet et hostes nudabit, Liv. 26, 43, 6: ut ille et vixisse cum republica pariter et cum illa simul exstinctus esse videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 10. With *et* three times repeated, Caes. B. G. 4, 24, 2:—simul flare sorbereque haud facile est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104: his simul inflatus exacerbatusque, Liv. 6, 18, 5; id. 27, 51, 12: superfluent aures; simulque ad id perducentur, quod, *etc.*, Quint. 2, 5, 13:—quum uni invideret, eximio simul honoribus atque virtutibus, Liv. 6, 11, 3; cf., cogitare optima simul ac deterrima, Quint. 12, 1, 4: oculisque simul ac mente turbatum, Liv. 7, 26, 5; so Tac. Agr. 35:—salve, simul autem vale, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1: velut diis quoque simul cum patria relictis, Liv. 1, 31, 3: (corpora) simul lassitudine, fame etiam deficere, id. 21, 54 *fin.*

(δ) With a simple *abl.* (analogous to the Gr. ἅμα, *c. dat.*) (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): simul his, Hor. S. 1, 10, 86: quippe simul nobis habitat discrimine nullo Barbarus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 29: his simul, Sil. 3, 268: Tralliani Laodicenis ac Magnetibus simul tramissi, Tac. A. 4, 55; cf. id ib. 6, 9: quindecimviri septemviris simul, id. ib. 3, 64 *fin.*: avulsa est protinus hosti Ore simul cervix, Sil. 5, 418.

II. Particular combinations: **A.** simul . . . simul, analogous to the Gr. ἅμα μὲν . . . ἅμα δέ, Eng. *As well . . . as, both . . . and, partly . . . and partly* (so repeatedly in the historians; esp. freq. in Liv.; v. Drak.; perh. not at all in Cic.): ad eum in castra venerunt, simul sui purgandi causa, simul ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 5: adeo simul spernebant, simul . . . metuebant, Liv. 1, 9, 5: increpando simul temeritatem, simul ignaviam, id. 2, 65, 4: quum simul fragor rupti pontis, simul clamor Romanorum impetum sustinuit, id. 2, 10, 10; id. 3, 50, 12 Drak., et saep.; Tac. A. 1, 49; id. ib. 14, 40: cum simul terra simul mari bellum impellitur, id. Agr. 25: simulque constantia, simul arte Britanni, *etc.*, id. ib. 36: Agricola simul suis virtutibus, simul vitiis aliorum, *etc.*, id. ib. 41:—ille volat simul arva fuga simul aequora verrens, Virg. G. 3, 201: obstupuit simul ipse, simul percussus Achates Laetitiaque metuque, id. Aen. 1, 513; cf. so too id. ib. 1, 631; 2, 220; 5, 675; 9, 318; 12, 268; 758, et al.

B. simul atque (simul ac), also joined in one word, simulatque (simulac), less freq. (but quite class.) simul ut, *As soon as* (and sometimes merely simul in this signif.; v. below, *no.* 2): simulatque se inflexit, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, id. Mur. 10: simulatque sibi hic annuisset, numeraturum se dicebat, id. Quint. 5: simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est, Caes. B. G. 5, 3, 3: simul atque indigere cibo coepisset, Suet. Galb. 7: simul atque libuisset, id. Caes. 29:—simulac conspexero, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 73: simul ac se ipse commovit, sentit, quid intersit, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 51: simul ac mihi collibitum est, id. N. D. 1, 38 *fin.*; cf. id. Fam. 15, 16, 2: qui simulac profugit, quam impudenter illa bona direpta sunt! id. Verr. 2, 2, 19: simulac posita sit causa, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117: quam simulac tali persensit peste teneri, Virg. A. 4, 90; cf. id. ib. 12, 222: quod simulac sensere, ruunt, Ov. M. 2, 167, et saep. Strengthened by *primum*: simul ac primum ei occasio visa est, quaestor consulem deseruit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13; so Suet. Caes. 30; id. Ner. 43. Cf. under *no.* 2:—simul ut pueras nocte has suspirare crevi, Titin. in Prisc. p. 898 P.: omne anima simul ut ortum est, seipsum diligit, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: simul ut experrecti sumus, visa illa contemnimus, id. Acad. 2, 16, 51: simul ut velle coepissent, id. Tusc. 4, 2 *fin.*: tu, mi frater, simul ut ille venerit, primam navigationem ne omiseris, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3.

2. simul alone, i. q. simul atque, *As soon as* (quite class.): hic simul argentum repperit, cura sese expedivit, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 4: simul limen intrabo, illi extrabunt illico, Afran. in Non. 104, 21; Lucr. 1, 88 *sq.*: simul inflavit tibicen, a perito carmen agnoscitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 27: simul objecta species cujuspiam est, quod bonum videatur, ad id adipiscendum impellit ipsa natura, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 12; id. Fin. 3, 6, 21: nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, in hostes impetum fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.*: Caralitani, simul ad se Valerium mitti audierunt, sua sponte ex oppido Cottam ejiciunt, id. B. C. 1, 30, 3: simul instrui Romanam aciem Sabini videre, et ipsi procedunt, Liv. 3, 62, 6; id. 4, 31, 5, et saep.; cf. Drak. Liv. 6, 1, 6: bis gravi dos cogunt fetus, Taygete simul os terris ostendit, Virg. G. 4, 232, et saep. Strengthened by *primum:* Q. Fabio, simul primum magistratu abiit, ab C. Marcio dicta dies est, Liv. 6, 1, 6.

(* **sĭmŭlac,** v. simul, *no.* II., B.)

sĭmŭlācrum, i, *n.* [similis] An image formed in the likeness of a thing (cf. below, *no.* I., B, *ad fin.*, the passage Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 6); *A likeness, image, form* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., of images formed by art, reflected in a mirror, or seen in a dream; of apparitions, visions, *etc.* (the latter for the most part only in the poets and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Of images formed by art, *An image, figure, portrait, effigy, statue,* etc.: alicujus effigiem simulacrumque servare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65; cf., statuas et imagines, non animorum simulacra sed corporum . . . relinquere, id. Arch. 12: Helenae se pingere simulacrum velle dixit (Zeuxis), id. Inv. 2, 1; cf. id. Fam. 5, 12, 7: delubra magnifica humanis consecrata simulacris, id. Rep. 3, 9; but cf., simulacrum deae non effigie humana, Tac. H. 2, 3: deorum simulacra sanctissima, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 1, 3; so of the images of the gods, id. Verr. 2. 5, 72; Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 4; 6, 17, 1; id. B. C. 2, 5, 3; 3, 105, 2 and 3; Tac. A. 12, 22; Lucr. 5, 76; 309; 6, 419; Virg. A. 2, 172; Ov. M. 10, 694; 15, 658, et mult. al.; cf., Herculis simulacrum, Liv. 9, 44 *fin.:* simulacra oppidorum, Cic. Pis. 25, 60; cf., pugnarum, Liv. 41, 28, 10; and, Balbum in triumpho omnium gentium urbiumque nomina ac simulacra duxisse, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36; cf. also, simulacrum celebrati diei pingere, Liv. 24, 16 *fin.* Poet., of the Trojan horse, Virg. A. 2, 232 (for which, effigies, id. ib. 184).—**b.** Adverbially, ad simulacrum, like ad similitudinem, formam, *In the form of, after the pattern of:* aurata aedes ad simulacrum templi Veneris collocata, Suet. Caes. 84: ad simulacrum ignium ardens Pharus, id. Flor. 4, 2, 88; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 3. So also, per simulacrum: per literarum simulacra, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*

B. *An image, form, shade, phantom* seen in a mirror, in a dream, *etc.;* analogous to the Gr. *εἴδωλον:* Lucr. 4, 97; cf., per aquas, quae nunc rerum simulacra videmus, id. 1, 1059; and, quid frustra simulacra fugacia (in aqua visa) captas? Ov. M. 3, 432: Acherusia templa, Quo neque permanent animae neque corpora nostra, Sed quaedam simulacra modis pallentia miris, Enn. Ann. 1, 10; Lucr. 1, 124; cf., est via declivis (in Tartarum) . . . umbrae recentes Descendunt illac simulacraque functa sepulcris. Ov. M. 4, 435; so of the *shades* or *ghosts* of the departed, id. ib. 10, 14; 14, 112; cf. Virg. A. 2, 772: ut bibere in somnis sitiens quum quaerit . . . laticum simulacra petit, *etc.*, Lucr. 4, 1095; cf., (canes) Expergefacti sequuntur inania saepe Cervorum simulacra, id. 4, 997; so, s. inania somni, Ov. Her. 9, 39: vana (noctis), id. Am. 1, 6, 9: pallentia visa sub obscurum noctis, Virg. G. 1, 477, et al.; cf., ne vacua mens audita simulacra et inanes sibi metus fingeret, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7.—So in the philosoph. lang. of Lucret., like the Gr. *εἴδωλον* and the Lat. spectrum, *The form* or *image* of an object of sense or thought presented to the mind; *a representation, idea, conception:* Lucr. 2, 111; 4, 131; 150 *sq.* Of mnemonic *signs, types,* or *emblems:* ut res ipsas rerum effigies notaret atque ut locis pro cera, simulacris pro literis uteremur, Cic. de Or. 2, 86 *fin.* Of *a description, a portraiture* of character: non inseram simulacrum viri copiosi (Catonis), quae dixerit referendo, Liv. 45, 25, 3. Of *a likeness* or *similitude:* diu disputavi, Hominem quojus rei Similem esse arbitrarer simulacrumque habere: Id repperi jam exemplum, *etc.*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 6.

II. In partic., with the predominant idea of mere imitation, opp. to that which is original or real, *A shadow, semblance, appearance,* etc.: simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 1; cf., simulacra virtutis, id. Off. 1, 15; and, haec simulacra sunt auspiciorum, auspicia nullo modo, id. de Div. 2, 33 *fin.:* libertatis, Tac. A. 1, 77: belli simulacra cientes, *i. e. mock-fights, sham-fights,* Lucr. 2, 41; 324; cf., s. navalis pugnae Liv. 26, 51, 6; 35, 26, 2; and, quibusdam pugnae simulacris ad verum discrimen aciemque justam consuescimus, Quint. 2, 10, 8; so, ludicrum pugnae, Liv. 40, 9, 10: decurrentis exercitus, id. 44, 9, 5: vindemiae, Tac. A. 11, 31: civilitatis particulae, Quint. 2, 15, 25: inania, id. 10, 5, 17.

sĭmŭlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [simulo] *A copy, an imitation* (poet. and very rare), Ov. M. 10, 727; Aus. Idyll. 10, 228.

* **sĭmŭlāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A deception;* coupled with astu, Gell. 15, 22 *in tit.*

sĭmŭlans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of simulo.

sĭmŭlanter and **sĭmŭlāte,** *advv.*, v. simulo, *ad fin.*, *no.* A and B.

* **sĭmŭlātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [simulo] *Feigned, fictitious:* umbra, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 276.

sĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [simulo, *no.* II.] *A falsely assumed appearance, a false show, feigning, shamming, pretense, feint, insincerity, deceit, hypocrisy, simulation,* etc. (quite class. and very freq.): (*α*) *c. gen.:* simulatio insaniae, Cic. Off. 3, 26; cf., stultitiae, id. Brut. 14: imitatio simulatioque virtutis, id. Acad. 2, 46; so, virtutis, id. Att. 7, 1, 6: amicitiae, id. Lael. 8: omnium rerum, id. ib. 25, 92: timoris, Caes. B. G. 5, 50 *fin.;* id. B. C. 2, 40, 3: itineris, id. B. G. 6, 8, 2: deditionis, id. B. C. 3, 28, 5: vulnerum, id. ib. 2, 35, 6: rei frumentariae, id. B. G. 1, 40, 10; cf., legis agrariae (coupled with nomen), Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15; and, rei publicae, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13 *fin.:* Parthici belli, Caes. B. C. 1, 9, 4: equitum specie ac simulatione, id. B. G. 7, 45, 2; cf., gladiatores emtos esse Fausti simulatione ad caedem ac tumultum, *as was pretended for Faustus,* Cic. Sull. 19, 54; and, provocare arma Romana simulatione numinum ausus est, *under pretence of a divine command,* Tac. H. 2, 61.—(*β*) *Absol.:* ex omni vita simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est, Cic. Off. 3, 15: simulatio et inanis ostentatio, id. ib. 2, 12, 43; cf. id. N. D. 1, 2: nihil ut opus sit simulatione et fallaciis, id. de Or. 2, 46: so coupled with perfidia, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 4: non mea'st simulatio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 34; cf., optima est simulatio contra simulantem, Quint. 6, 3, 92.—In the *plur.:* Tac. A. 4, 54; 6, 46; Plin. Pan. 72 *fin.*

sĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [simulo] **I.** *A copier, imitator* (poet. and very rarely): excitat artificem simulatoremque figurae Morphea, Ov. M. 11, 633: humani qualis simulator simius oris, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 303.—**II.** *A feigner, pretender, counterfeit, hypocrite, simulator,* etc. (the class. signif. of the word): (*α*) *c. gen.:* animus cujus rei libet simulator ac dissimulator, Sall. C. 5, 4; so, segnitiae, Tac. A. 14, 57: belli, Luc. 4, 722.—(*β*) *Absol.:* in omni oratione simulatorem, quem *εἴρωνα* Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus, *Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: benevolus et simulator, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 10: callidus et simulator, Tac. A. 13, 47.

sĭmŭlatque, v. simul, *no.* II., B.

* **sĭmŭlātrix,** īcis, *f.* [simulo, *no.* II.] *A* (female) *transformer;* of Circe, who transformed men into beasts, Stat. Th. 5, 551.

sĭmŭlo (and erroneously written similo; v. assimulo, *ad fin.*), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [similis] *To make* a thing *like* another; *to imitate, copy, represent* a thing: **I.** Lit. (so almost solely poet.): corpora igni simulata, *made like, like,* Lucr. 1, 688:—nimbos et non imitabile fulmen simulare, Virg. A. 6, 591; cf., simulet Catonem, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13; and, cum sint crura tibi, simulent quae cornua lunae, Mart. 2, 35. So, furias Bacchi, Ov. M. 6, 596: equam (sonus), id. ib. 2, 668: artem (natura), id. ib. 3, 158: anum, *to assume the form of,* id. ib. 3, 275; 6, 26; 11, 310; id. Fast. 4, 517 (for which, *assimulavit* anum, id. Met. 14, 655); so, Homeri illa Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic. Att. 9, 8, 2 (cf. Hom. Od. 3, 22): simulata Troja, *a counterfeit Troy,* i. e. *which is copied after, built like Troy,* Ov. M. 13, 721; cf., simulata magnis Pergama, Virg. A. 3, 349; and, sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni, id. ib. 4, 512:—cupressum simulare, *to represent, paint,* Hor. A. P. 20; so, antrum in ostro, Sil. 15, 430; and with an object-clause: Pallas . . . simulat terram Prodere cum baccis fetum canentis olivae, *represents the earth producing,* etc., Ov. M. 6, 80; cf. also, transf., of a work of art: aera Fortis Alexandri vultum simulantia, *representing, imaging,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 241.

II. In partic., *To represent* a thing *as being* which has no existence, *to feign* a thing to be what it is not (while dissimulare is to pretend a thing not to be which really is, to conceal a thing, v. h. v.): *to assume the appearance of* a thing; *to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate* something (the classical signif. of the word): (*a*) *c. acc.* (in Cic. in the *act.* perb. only with a pron.): nec ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, Cic. Off. 3, 15; cf. Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: experiar, quid ames, quid simules, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 71: (oportuit) non simulare mortem verbis, re ipsa spem vitae dare, *i. e. to pretend that she was dead,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 23. So, studium conjurationis vehementer simulare, Sall. C. 41 *fin.:* deditionem ac deinde metum, id. Jug. 36, 2: diffidentiam rei, id. ib. 60, 5: constantiam, Tac. H. 1, 81: obsequium, id. Ann. 12, 47, et saep.: Hannibal aegrum simulabat, *pretended to be sick,* Liv. 25, 8 *fin.;* so, sanum, Ov. R. Am. 493: furentem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 429.—In the *pass.:* tum pol ego is essem vere, qui simulabar, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 58: non simulatur amor, Ov. Her. 17, 36; id. ib. 21, 199: ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, Sall. J. 95, 3, et saep. Esp. freq. in the *Part. perf.:* ficto officio simulataque sedulitate conjunctus, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: officio simulato, id. Rosc. Am. 38 *fin.:* simulata amicitia, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 18: hortatur simulata conscientia adeant, Tac. A. 2, 40, et saep.: quum ex eo quaereretur, quid esset *dolus malus?* respondebat: quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. Off. 3, 14 *fin.:* in amicitia nihil fictum est, nihil simulatum, id. Lael. 8, 26; so. coupled with fictum, id. ib. 18, 65; id. Off. 2, 12, 43; coupled with falsum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189; id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; coupled with fucata, *opp.* vera, id. Lael. 25, 95.—(*β*) With an object-clause (so most frequently): qui omnia se simulant scire, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 168: ille se Tarentum proficisci cum simulasset, Cic. Clu. 9, 27: illi reverti se in suas sedes simulaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4, 4: simulat Jove natus abire, Ov. M. 2, 697. So too Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 4; id. Epid. 3, 2, 37; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; id. Rud. 5, 3, 43; id. Truc. prol. 18; 1, 1, 68 *sq.*, et al.; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 70; id. Hec. 1, 2, 109; 113; Afran. in Non. 511, 7; Cic. de imp. Pomp. 4; id. Off. 1, 30, 108; id. Lael. 26, 99; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 13; Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 4; Quint. 8, 2, 24; Ov. M. 4, 338, et mult. al.: simulandum est, quaedam nos dicere, Quint. 4, 5, 20.—In the *pass.:* schema, quo aliud simulatur dici quam dicitur, Quint. 9, 1, 14.—(*γ*) With *quasi* (Plautin.): quasi affuerim simulabo atque audita eloquar, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45; so id. Asin. 4, 1, 51; id. Mil. 3, 3, 35; id. Pers. 4, 5, 5.—(*δ*) *Absol.:* cur simulat? Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 1; so id. ib. 1, 1, 21; 3, 4, 9; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 34; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15; Sall. J. 37, 4; Quint. 1, 3, 12; 6, 3, 85; Ov. M. 13, 299, et al.—Impers.: quid est, quod amplius simuletur? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 28.—Hence,

A. sĭmŭlans, antis, *Pa.:* * **1.** *Imitating, imitative:* non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales (psittaco), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 23.—**2.** Simulans, *The Pretender,* the title of a comedy of Afranius; v. the fragm. in Neukirch, Fab. Togat, p. 249 *sq.*—*Adv.*, sĭmŭlanter, *Feignedly, pretendedly, apparently* (for the class. simulate): s. revicta Charite, App. M. 8, p. 205.

B. sĭmŭlāte, *adv.*, *Feignedly, pretendedly, not sincerely:* sive ex animo id fit sive simulate, Cic. N. D. 2, 67 *fin.:* ficte et simulate, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 13.—*Comp.:* simulatius exit proditionis opus, Petr. poet. Fragm. 28, 4.

sĭmultas, ātis (*gen. plur.*, simultatium, most freq. in Liv.; cf. Drak. Liv. 9 38, 12; 28, 18, 12; 39, 44, 9), *f.* [simul, and therefore, orig., a coming together, encounter of two persons or parties] hence, in partic.,

A hostile encounter of two persons or parties, *dissension*, *enmity*, *rivalry*, *jealousy*, *grudge*, *hatred*, *animosity* (quite classical; on account of the idea of reciprocity, most frequently in the *plur.*): (*a*) *Plur.*: qui simultates, quas mecum habebat, deposuisset, Cic. Planc. 31, 76; so, exercere cum aliquo, id. Flacc. 35 *fin.*: gerere cum aliquo, Quint. 4, 1, 18: hi (centuriones) de loco summis simultatibus contendebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 4, 2: simultates partim obscuras partim apertas suscepisse, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 24 *fin.*; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6 *fin.*; and, simultates graves excipere, deponere, Suet. Caes. 73: simultates exercere . . . alienarum simultatium cognitorem fieri, Liv. 39, 5, 2: simultates provocare, Quint. 12, 7, 3; so, facere, Tac. A. 3, 54: nutrire, id. Hist. 3, 53: subire pro aliquo, Plin. 2, 18 *fin.*: simultatibus alicujus dare aliquem, Tac. A. 16, 20: simultates finire, Liv. 40, 8, 9; id. ib. 46, 7; cf., dirimere, id. 28, 18, 2: paternas obliterare, id. 41, 24, 11, et saep.—(*β*) *Sing.*: hic id metuit, ne illam vendas ob simultatem suam, * Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 50; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 2: huic simultas cum Curione intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 25, 4; cf., cum quo si simultas tibi non fuisset, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1; and, sibi privatam simultatem cum Campanis nullam esse, publicas inimicitias esse, Liv. 26, 27, 11; cf. also, simultas cum familia Barcina, id. 23, 13, 6; and, simultate cum Fulvia socru exorta, Suet. Aug. 62: simultatem deponere, Cic. Att. 3, 24 *fin.*; so, *opp.* gerere, Suet. Vesp. 6: multis simultatem indixerit, id. Ner. 25: dehinc ad simultatem usque processit, id. Tib. 51: ubi nulla simultas Incidit, Ov. R. Am. 661.

II. In Hygin., in gen., *A strife*, *contest for a prize* (syn. certamen): cum complures eam peterent in conjugium, simultatem constituit, se ei daturum, qui secum quadrigis certasset victorque exisset, Hyg. Fab. 84; 185; so, simultatem constituit, id. ib. 22 and 67.

* **sīmŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [simus] *Flat-nosed*, *pug-nosed*, Lucr. 4, 1165.

† **sīmus**, a, um, *adj.* = σιμ΄ς, *Flat-nosed*, *snub-nosed*: Lit.: pecus Nerei, *i. e. dolphins*, Liv. Andr. in Non. 335, 22; cf., rostrum delphini, Plin. 9, 8, 7 *fin.*: capellae, Virg. E. 10, 7: puer sima nare, Mart. 6, 39.

sīn, *conj.* [apocop. from si-ne] An adversative conditional particle, *If however*, *if on the contrary*, *but if* (good prose): **I.** With a preceding *si*, *nisi*, *quando*, *dum*: **A.** After *si*: si domi sum, foris est animus: sin foris sum, animus domi est, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 7: hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7 *fin.*: si optimates . . . sin populus, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 42; cf. id. ib. 44; id. ib. 1, 37: qui si improbasset . . . sin probasset, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 3:—si sine vi velint rapta tradere, redderent . . . Sin aliter sient animati, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 54; so, sin aliter es, est, id. Trin. 1, 2, 9; Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 5; and simply sin aliter, with a verb understood, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 66; Cic. Caecin. 24, 69; id. Fam. 11, 14 *fin.*; Quint. 8, 6, 74, et al.; cf. so, sin secus, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 25: accusator illum . . . defendet, si poterit: sin minus poterit, negabit, Cic. Inv. 2, 29, 88; so simply, sin minus, id. Att. 9, 15, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 2.—In the epistolary style also, elliptically, sin, for sin aliter or sin minus: si pares aeque inter se, quiescendum: sin, latius manabit, Cic. Att. 16, 13, b.; cf. in the follg.—Strengthened by *autem*; less freq. by *vero*: si malus est . . . sin autem frugi'st, *etc.*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 6; cf., id si ita est, *etc.* . . . sin autem illa veriora, Cic. Lael. 4, 14. So Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 44; 5, 2, 14; Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; id. Att. 3, 8, 6 and 7, et al.; cf., si sunt viri boni, me adjuvant . . . sin autem minus idonei, me non laedunt, Cic. Caecin. 1 *fin.*; and in epistolary style, elliptically (cf. supra): si vir esse volet, praeclara *συνοδία*: sin autem . . . erimus nos, qui solemus, id. Att. 10, 7, 2:—si sit ovis matura . . . sin vero feta, Col. 7, 3, 11.—* **B.** After *nisi*: nisi molestum est, nomen dare vobis volo Comoediaī: sin odio est—dicam tamen, Plaut. Poen. prol. 51.—* **C.** After *quando*: quando abiit rete pessum, tum adducit sinum: sin jecit recte, *etc.*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 16.—* **D.** After *dum*: dum illi agunt quod agunt, sunt ceteri cleptae: sin videant quempiam se asservare, obludunt, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 10.

II. Without a preceding *si*: qui hero servire servus postulat, *etc.* . . . Sin dormitet, ita dormitet, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 5; cf. Cic. Rep. 3, 3: *Pae.* Ne me attrecta. *So.* Sin te amo? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45; cf. id. Pseud. 1, 3, 22; id. Mil. 4, 8, 27: primum danda opera est, ne qua amicorum discidia fiant: sin tale aliquid evenerit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 21, 78; cf. id. Off. 2, 21, 74; id. de Or. 3, 24 *fin.*: orat ac postulat, rem publicam suscipiant. Sin timore defugiant, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 7: haec ut fiant, deos quaeso, ut vobis decet. Sin aliter animus voster est, *etc.*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 46.—In the epistolary style, elliptically: ego, ut constitui, adero: atque utinam tu quoque eodem die! Sin quid—multa enim—utique postridie, Cic. Att. 13, 22 *ad fin.*—Strengthened by *autem*: summi puerorum amores saepe una cum praetexta toga ponerentur: sin autem ad adolescentiam perduxissent, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 10, 34; so id. ib. 21, 77; id. Rep. 1, 6; 2, 39; id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19; id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137; Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 4, et mult. al.

† **sĭnāpi** (sinape, Apic. 6, 4; 8, 7), is, *n.* (collat. form, **sĭnāpis**, *fem.*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 28; Col. poet. 10, 122: *acc.*: sinapim, Pall. Oct. 11, 2) = *σίνηπι*, *Mustard*, "Col. 11, 3, 29; Plin. 10, 8, 54; 20, 22, 87;" Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 5; Cels. 2, 21; 22; 31; Petr. 66, 7: *gen.*: sinapis, Col. 11, 3, 29; Plin. 21, 12, 41: *abl.*: sinapi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 60: sinape, Var. R. R. 1, 59, 4.

† **sĭnāpismus**, i, *m.* = *σιναπισμός*, *A mustard-plaster* or *poultice*, *a sinapism*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

† **sĭnāpīzo**, are, *v. a.* = *σιναπίζω*, *To poultice with mustard*, *to cover with a mustard-plaster*: partem corporis, Veg. 3, 6, 11; so id. 5, 33; Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 2.

sincēre, *adv.*, v. sincerus, *ad fin.*, *no.* a.

sincērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sincerus] *Cleanness*, *purity*, *soundness*, *wholeness* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: pura (olei), Plin. 15, 6, 6: firma capitis, Pall. 1, 3: corporis, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.—**II.** Trop.: nec summum bonum habebit sinceritatem suam, si, *etc.*, Sen. Vit. beat. 15: summa vitae, *moral purity*, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2 *ext.*: ad perniciem solet agi sinceritas, *uprightness*, *honesty*, *integrity*, *sincerity* (coupled with recte loqui), Phaedr. 4, 13, 2; so coupled with probitas, Gell. 14, 2, 5; cf., verborum, coupled with veritas, id. 2, 23, 21.

sincērĭter, *adv.*, v. sincerus, *ad fin.*, *no.* b.

sincērus, a, um, *adj.* [etymology unknown] *Clean*, *pure*, *sound*, *not spoiled*, *uninjured*, *whole*, *entire*, *real*, *natural*, *genuine*, *sincere* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense): **I.** Lit.: omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (internoscere), Cic. Lael. 25, 95: aliquem ab omni incommodo, detrimento, molestia sincerum integrumque conservare, *unharmed*, *unhurt*, id. Fam. 13, 50 *fin.*; so, corpus (coupled with sine vulnere), Ov. M. 12, 99; cf. id. ib. 1, 191: membra, Lucr. 3, 717: porci sacres, *sound*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16; cf. in the *Comp.*: cum jam me sinceriore corpusculo factum diceret (medicus), Gell. 18, 10, 4: s. tergum . . . corium sincerissimum, *clear* (of weals), Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51 *sq.*; cf. so, corium, id. Most. 4, 1, 13: vas, *clean*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56; id. Ep. 1, 2, 54: ex amphora primum quod est sincerissimum effluit, Sen. Ep. 108 *med.*; so, arbineum, Col. 12, 47, 6: crocus, Plin. 21, 6, 17: axungia, id. 28, 9, 37: gemma (*opp.* sordium plena), id. 37, 8, 32: propria et sincera et tantum sui similis gens, *unmixed*, *pure*, Tac. G. 4; so, populus, id. Hist. 4, 64 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 40; cf. also, nobilitas, Liv. 4, 4, 7.—* **b.** sincerum, adverbially: non sincerum sonere, *that it does not ring clearly*, *is not genuine*, Lucr. 3, 886.

II. Trop.: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque judicium, *sound*, *uncorrupted*, Cic. Or. 8, 25: nihil erat in ejus (Cottae) oratione nisi sincerum, id. Brut. 55, 202; cf., esse videtur Homeri (versus) simplicior et sincerior, Gell. 13, 26 *fin.*; so, s. illa gratia sermonis Attici, Quint. 10, 1, 65: sincera et integra natura, Tac. Or. 28 *fin.*; so, Minerva, *pure*, *chaste*, Ov. M. 8, 665: sincerum equestre proelium, *unmixed*, *pure*, Liv. 30, 11, 8: non sincerum gaudium praebere, *not unmixed*, *not undisturbed*, id. 34, 41, 4; so, gaudium, id. 44. 44; Just. 10, 1, 3; cf., voluptas, Ov M. 7, 453: fama, *unblemished*, Gell. 6, 8, 5: Thucydides rerum gestarum pronunciator sincerus, (* *honest*, *candid*, *upright*), Cic. Brut. 83, 287; cf., Fabii Annales, bonae atque sincerae vetustatis libri, Gell. 5, 4, 1; and, Q. Claudius optimus et sincerissimus scriptor, id. 15, 1, 4: verus atque sincerus Stoicus, id. 1, 2. 7, et saep.: mirabilia multa, nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, *natural*, *genuine*, Cic. Att. 10, 6, 2; cf., nihil est jam sanctum neque sincerum in civitate, id. Quint. 1 *fin.*; and, aliquid non sinceri, id. de Div. 2, 57, 118. So, fides, Liv. 39, 2: concordia, Tac. A. 3, 64: caritas, id. ib. 2, 42.—Hence,

Adv.: **a.** sincēre, *Uprightly*, *honestly*, *frankly*, *sincerely*: sincere dicere, * Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 97; cf., sincere et ex animo dicere, Catull. 109, 4. So, loqui, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 3: pronunciare, * Caes. B. C. 7, 20, 8: agere, Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10 *ad fin.*: administrare provincias, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8.—*Comp.*: Gell. 7, 3 *fin.*—*Sup.*: Aug. Ep. ad Volus. 3 *fin.*—* **b.** sincērĭter, *Sincerely*: aliquid cupere, Gell. 13, 16, 1.

sincĭput, pĭtis, *n.* [semi-caput; cf., "*sinciput* ἡμικεφάλιον, ἡμίκρανον, ἡμικέφαλον," Gloss. Philox] **I.** *Half a head*; of the smoked *cheek*, *jowl* of a hog: Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28; Plin. 8, 51, 77; Pers. 6, 70; Juv. 13, 85.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Of the *Brain*: non tibi Sanum est, adolescens, sinciput, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 41; so, sanum, id. ib. 4, 2, 69.—* **B.** For *Head*, in gen.: miserabile sinciput, Sid. Carm. 5, 419.

(* **Sindenses**, ĭum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Sinda, a town of Pisidia*, Liv. 38, 15.)

† **sindon**, ŏnis, *f.* = *σινδών*, *A kind of fine cotton stuff*, *muslin*, Mart. 2, 16; 4, 19; 11, 1; Aus. Ephem. in parecb. 2.

sĭne (archaic prim. form SĒ or SĒD; v. the follg.), *praep. c. abl.* [se-ne; the first part is prop. an adverb, signifying separately; cf., "SE QVAMQVE seorsum quamque," Fest. p. 267; perh. identical with the *pron. recipr.* (* or reflexive pronoun) se, by itself; hence, in relation to another thing, separate, apart from it].

Without: **A.** Form se (sed): "*Secordia* compositum videtur ex *se*, quod est *sine*, et corde," Fest. p. 139 and 238: "SED pro *sine* inveniuntur posuisse antiqui," Fest. p. 148: SI PLVS MINVSVE SECVERVNT SE FRAVDE ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 49: IM CVM ILLO SEPELIRE VREREVE SE FRAVDE ESTO, id. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24: EAM PECVNIAM EIS SED FRAVDE SVA SOLVITO, Inscr. ap. Grut. 509, 20.

B. Form sine: tu sine pennis vola, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 180: ne quoquam pedem Efferat sine custode, id. Capt. 2, 3, 97: ut (urbs) sine regibus sit, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: sine ullo domino, id. ib. 1, 43 *fin.*; so, sine ullo certo exemplari formaque rei publicae, id. ib. 2, 11: sine ullius populi exemplo, id. ib. 2, 39 *fin.*: sine ulla dubitatione; v. dubitatio, *etc.*; for which, less freq., sine omni, *etc.*: Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 38; 4, 1, 20; Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 17; Cic. de Or. 2, 1 *fin.*; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 33: sine dubio; v. dubius, p. 504, b, *ε*: pol si istuc faxis, haud sine poena feceris, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 37; cf., non sine magna spe, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 3: non sine conscio Surgit marito, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 29: non sine floribus, id. ib. 3, 13, 2: non sine multis lacrimis, id. ib. 3, 7, 7, et saep.—Several times repeated: si sine vi et sine bello velint rapta tradere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 51; cf., sine praesidio et sine pecunia, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5; and more freq. without *et*: eam confeci sine molestia, sine sumptu, sine dispendio, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 6 and 7: hominem sine re, sine fide, sine spe, sine sede, sine fortunis, ore, lingua, manu, vita omni inquinatum, Cic. Coel. 32, 78: se solos sine vulnere, sine ferro, sine acie victos, Liv. 9, 5, 10; v. other passages in Drak. ad 7, 2, 4.—In epistolary style once without a case, referring to a preceding noun: age jam, cum fratre an sine? Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5.—By the poets sometimes put after its case: flamma sine thura liquescere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 99: vitiis nemo sine nascitur, id. ib. 1, 3, 68.

II. In composition, sē, or before a vowel, sēd, denotes a going or taking aside, a departing, separating, *etc.*: secedo, secerno, segrego; seditio.

* **singĭlĭo,** ōnis, *m.* Perh. *A plain, short garment:* Gallien. in Treb. Claud. 17 dub.

singillārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [singularis] *Single, simple* (post-class.): motus, Tert. Anim. 6: ductus, id. adv. Valent. 18.

singillātim (in many MSS. written also singulatim and sigillatim. Contr. collat. form, singultim, v. below), *adv.* [singuli] *One by one, singly* (quite class.): sic singillatim nostrum unusquisque movetur, Lucil. in Non. 176, 11: singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55. So too, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 43; Lucr. 2, 152; 4, 104; Caecil. and Coel. in Non. 176, 8 *sq.*; Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49; 1, 52, 98 and 99; 1, 55, 107; id. Tusc. 5, 33, 94; id. Phil. 2, 36 *fin.*; id. de Div. in Caecil. 15 *fin.*; 22, 72; Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 3 Oud. *N. cr.*; 5, 4, 3; 5, 52, 4; Sall. C. 49, 4; Suet. Aug. 9; id. Claud. 29.—Contr. form, *singultim:* singultim pauca locutus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56.

singlārĭter, *adv.*, v. singularis, *ad fin.*

singŭlārĭe, *adv.*, v. singularius, *ad fin.*

singŭlāris, e, *adj.* [singuli] *One by one, one at a time, alone, single, solitary; alone of its kind, singular* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: non singulare nec solivagum genus (*sc.* homines), *i. e. solitary*, Cic. Rep. 1, 25: hostes ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26, 2; cf., homo, id. ib. 7, 8, 3; so, homo (coupled with privatus, and opp. to isti conquisiti coloni), Cic. Agr. 2, 35 *fin.*:—singularis mundus atque unigena, id. Univ. 4 *med.*; cf. id. Acad. 1, 7, 26 Goer. *N. cr.*; so, natus, Plin. 28, 10, 42; and, herba (*opp.* fruticosa), id. 27, 9, 55:—hominem dominandi cupidum aut imperii singularis, *sole command, exclusive dominion*, Cic. Rep. 1, 33; so, s. imperium et potestas regia, id. ib. 2, 9: sunt quaedam in te singularia . . . quaedam tibi cum multis communia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 88 *fin.*; so, s. beneficium (*opp.* commune officium civium), id. Fam. 1, 9, 4: odium (*opp.* communis invidia), id. Sull. 1; cf., si quando quid secreto agere proposuisset, erat illi locus in edito singularis, *particular, separate*, Suet. Aug. 72.

B. In partic.: **1.** In grammat. lang., *Of* or *belonging to unity, singular:* singularis casus, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87; 10, 3, 174 *sq.*; so, numerus, Quint. 1, 5, 42; 1, 6, 25; id. 8, 3, 20: nominativus, id. 1, 6, 14: genitivus, id. 1, 6, 26, et saep. Also *absol.*: alii dicunt in singulari hac *ovi* et *avi*, alii hac *ove* et *ave*, Var. L. L. 8, 37, 120; so Quint. 8, 6, 28; 4, 5, 25, et mult. al.

2. singŭlāres, ĭum, *m.*: **a.** *A peculiar kind of troops*, perh. *a select body-guard*, Tac. H. 4, 70; Hyg. Grom. p. 4 ed. Schel.; Inscr. Grut. 371, 4; 367, 2.—**b.** In the time of the later emperors, *A kind of short-hand writers, stenographers* (because they wrote with single signs, notae), Cod. Justin. 1, 27, 1, § 8.

II. Trop., *Singular, unique, matchless, unparalleled, excellent, extraordinary, remarkable* (syn. unicus, eximius, praestans) (very freq. both in a good and in a bad sense): Aristoteles meo judicio in philosophia prope singularis, Cic. Acad. 2, 43; cf., Cato, summus et singularis vir, id. Brut. 85, 293; and, vir ingenii natura praestans, singularis perfectusque undique, Quint. 12, 1, 25; so, homines ingenio atque animo, Cic. de Div. 2, 47: adolescens, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 2:—Antonii incredibilis quaedam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 38: singularis eximiaque virtus, id. de imp. Pomp. 1 *fin.*; so, s. et incredibilis virtus, id. Att. 14, 15 *fin.*; cf. id. Fam. 1, 9, 4: Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 4: Pompeius gratias tibi agit singulares, Cic. Fam. 13, 41; cf., quod mihi gratias egistis singularibus verbis, id. Cat. 4, 3.—In a bad sense: nequitia ac turpitudo, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44 *ad fin.*; so, nequitia, id. ib. 2, 2, 54; id. Fin. 5, 20, 56: impudentia, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7: audacia (coupled with scelus incredibile), id. fragm. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 105: s. et nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 2.—Hence,

Adv., singŭlārĭter (contr. singlariter, Lucr. 6, 1066 Forb. *N. cr.*): **1.** *One by one, singly, separately:* **a.** In gen. (ante- and post-class.): quae memorare queam inter se singlariter apta, Lucr. l. l.:—a juventa singulariter sedens, *apart, separately*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 727.—**b.** In partic. (acc. to *no.* I., B, 1), *In the singular number:* quod pluralia singulariter et singularia pluraliter efferuntur, Quint. 1, 5, 16; so id. 1, 7, 18; 9, 3, 20; Ulp. Dig. 27, 6, 1, et mult. al.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Particularly, exceedingly:* aliquem diligere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47; so, s. et miror et diligo, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 1: amo, id. ib. 4, 15, 1.

singŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [singularis] *A being alone* or *single, singleness* (a post-class. word): **I.** In gen., Tert. adv. Valent. 37; Anim. 13; Exhort. ad cast. 1.—**II.** In partic., in grammar, *The singular number*, Charis. p. 72 P.

singŭlārĭter, *adv.*, v. singularis, *ad fin.*

sĭngŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [singularis] *Single, separate, alone of its kind, peculiar* (ante- and post-class. for the class. singularis; but cf. under *Adv.*): **I.** Lit.: homo unica est natura ac singularia, Turpil. in Non. 491, 2: literae, *i. e. abbreviations* (syn. sigla), Gell. 17, 9, 2: catenae, perh. *of a single ply*, i. q. simplices (or, acc. to Turnebus, *of a pound weight*; cf. with centenariae ballistae), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 3.—* **II.** *Remarkable, extraordinary, singular:* velocitas, Gell. 9, 4, 6.—* *Adv.*, singŭlārĭe, i. q. singulariter: "*singularie* pro singulariter quasi unice, Cicero, ut Maximus notat," Charis. p. 195 P.

singŭlātim, *adv.*, v. singillatim.

singŭli, ae, a (in the *sing.* only ante- and post-class.; v. below), *num. distrib.* [perh. like simplex from semel] *One to each, separate, single:* vini in culleos singulos quadragenae et singulae urnae dabuntur, Cato R. R. 148, 1; Var. R. R. 2, 3 *fin.*: binae singulis quae datae nobis ancillae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 12: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53: duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: filiae singulos filios parvos habentes, *each one a boy*, Liv. 40, 4, 2: croci, myrrhae, singulorum, p. II., *etc.*, *of each*, Cels. 6, 11: singuli singulorum deorum sacerdotes, *a priest to each god*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12; so Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 5; 2, 20, 3, et saep.—In the *sing.*: numo singulo multabatur (for which, shortly before, poena erat numus *unus* sestertius), Gell. 18, 13, 6.—**b.** In dies singulos, adverbially, *From day to day, every day, daily:* quotidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores literas ad te mitto, Cic. Att. 5, 7; so, crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5; and id. Att. 2, 22, 3.

II. In gen., *Single, separate, individual:* populus rationi obtemperare debet, nos singuli populo, Var. L. L. 9, 1, 127 *fin.*: honestius eum (agrum) vos universi quam singuli possideretis, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85: antepono singulis (generibus rei publicae) illud, quod conflatum fuerit ex omnibus, id. Rep. 1, 35: refert, qui audiant . . . frequentes an pauci an singuli, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: ut conquisitores singuli in subsellia Eant, Plaut. Am. prol. 65: singulorum dominatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 39; so id. ib. 40; 2, 1, et saep.:—proderit per se ipsum secedere: meliores erimus singuli, *alone*, Sen. Const. Sap. 1; so, quod est miserrimum, numquam sumus singuli, id. Q. N. 4 praef.—In the *sing.* (for which, in class. Latin, singularis): attat singulum video vestigium, *a single trace*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 34: de *coelo* et *tritico* non infitias eo, quin singulo semper numero dicenda sint, *in the singular number*, Gell. 19, 8, 5.

singultim, v. singillatim, *ad fin.*

singultĭo, ire, *v. n.* [singultus] **I.** *To yex, hiccup*, Cels. 5, 26, 19; Plin. 23, 1, 24; *to sob*, App. M. 3, p. 133.—* **B.** Transf., of a hen, *To cluck*, Col. 8, 11, 15.—* **II.** Trop., *To throb* with pleasure; vena (*i. e.* mentula), Pers. 6, 72.

singulto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To yex, hiccup; to sob* (not ante-Aug): singultantium modo, Quint. 10, 7, 10.—**B.** Transf., poet., of persons dying, *To rattle* in the throat, Virg. A. 9, 333; Sil. 2, 362; 1, 388; Val. Fl. 2, 211. Of speech *interrupted with sobs*, Stat. S. 5, 5, 26; Calp. Ecl. 6, 22. Of water flowing from an orifice, *To gurgle*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*—**II.** *Act.*, animam, *To breathe out with sobs, to gasp away* with short sobs or rattling in the throat, Ov. M 5, 134; Stat. Th. 5, 261.

singultus, ūs, *m.* [singuli, and hence, an uttering of single sounds] *A sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs* (quite class.): fletus cum singultu, Cic. Planc 31, 76; so in the *sing.*, Lucr. 6, 1159; Ov. M. 11, 420; id. Trist. 1, 3, 42; Tac. H. 3, 10, et mult. al. In the *plur.*, Catull. 64, 131; Ov. M. 6, 509; Hor. Od. 3, 47, 74; as a disease, *hiccups*, Plin. 20, 17, 73; 21, 18, 72; 23, 1, 27, et al.—**II.** Transf., *A rattling in the throat* of dying persons, Virg. A. 9, 415; id. Georg. 3, 507. Of the *clucking* of a hen, Col. 8, 5, 3; 8, 11, 15; Pall. 1, 28, 6. Of the *croaking* of a raven, Plin. 18, 35, 87. Of the *gurgling* of water, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 6.

singŭlus, a, um, v. singuli.

Sĭnis, is, *m.*, Σίνις, *A famous robber on the Isthmus of Corinth, who bound travelers to the tops of pine-trees which he had bent to the ground, and then, by letting go his hold, hurled them into the air; he was killed at last by Theseus*, Prop. 3, 22, 37; Ov. M. 7, 440; id. Her. 2, 70; Stat. Th. 12, 576.

sĭnister, tra, trum (*Comp.*, sinisterior; v. the follg.: *Sup.*, SINISTIMUS, acc. to Prisc. p. 605 and 607 P.; Fest. s. v. DEXTIMUM, p. 56; and s. v. SINISTRAE, p. 260), *adj.* *Left, on the left, on the left hand* or *side:* manus sinistra (*opp.* dextra), Quint. 11, 3, 114; so, manus, id. ib. 159: brachium, id. ib. 141: latus, id. ib. 99: humerus, id. ib. 93; 113; 140: pes, id. ib. 125; 159: cornu (*opp.* dextrum), Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5; Caes. B. G. 7, 62, 4; 6; id. B. C. 2, 34, 2; 3, 67, 4, et mult. al.: pars, id. B. G. 2, 23, 1; 4; id. B. C. 2, 4 *fin.*: angulus castrorum, id. ib. 3, 66, 6: ripa, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 18, et saep.:—rejicere a sinistro togam, Quint. 11, 3, 144; so, in sinistrum, id. ib. 109; 113; 114; 135.—*Comp.*: in sinisteriore parte, Var. L. L. 9, 27, 184; so, cornu, *opp.* dexterius, Galb. in Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 4: brachium, Suet. Dom. 17: mamma, Cels. 4, 1 *med.*: equus funalis, Suet. Tib. 6 *fin.*: rota, Ov. M. 2, 139.—*Sup.*, v. above, *ad init.*

II. Trop.: **A.** *Awkward, wrong, perverse, improper* (poet. and in post-Aug prose): mores, Virg. A. 11, 347; so, liberalitas, Catull. 29, 16: instituta (Judaeorum), Tac. H. 5, 5: natura, coupled with prava, Curt. 7, 4.

B. *Unlucky, injurious, adverse, unfavorable, ill, bad*, etc. (also poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arboribus satisque Notus pecorique sinister, Virg. G. 1, 444: interpretatio, Tac. Agr. 5 *fin.*; cf., sermones de Tiberio, id. Ann. 1, 74; so, sermones, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 5: fama eo de homine, Tac. A. 6, 32; 11, 19; id. Hist. 1, 51 *fin.*: rumor lenti itineris, id. Hist. 2, 93 *fin.*: diligentia, Plin. Ep. 7, 28 *fin.*, et saep.: pugna Cannensis, Prop. 3, 3, 9. See also in the follg., *no.* C, *ad fin.*—With a follg. *gen.*: (Hannibal) fidei sinister, Sil. 1, 56 (cf., pravos fidei, id. 3, 253).—In the *neutr.*: (matrona) studiosa sinistri, *of evil*, Ov. Tr. 1, 257.—*Adv.*, sĭnistre, *Badly, unfairly, wrongly, perversely:* exceptum sinistre, Hor. A. P. 452; so Tac. H. 1, 7; 2, 52 *fin.*; Plin. Pan. 45, 5.

C. With respect to auspices and divination, acc. to the Roman notions, *Lucky, favorable, auspicious* (because the Romans on these occasions turned the face toward the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left; while the Greeks, turning to the north, had it on their right; cf. dexter, *no.* II., 2): "ita nobis sinistra videntur, Graiis et barbaris dextra, meliora. Quamquam haud ignoro, quae bona sint, sinistra nos dicere, etiam si dextra sint," *etc.*, Cic. de Div. 2, 39, 82; cf., "fulmen sinistrum auspicium optimum habemus ad omnes res praeterquam ad comitia," id. ib. 2, 35, 74 (with this cf. id. Phil. 2, 38, 99): liquido exeo foras Auspicio, avi sinistra, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 2; so, avi sinistra, id. Pseud. 2, 4, 72; cf., s. cornix, Virg. E. 9, 15; and, volatus avium, Plin. Pan. 5, 3: tonitrus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 49.—Sometimes in the Greek sense (or in direct reference to the signif. *no.* B), *Unlucky, unfavorable, inauspicious:* di, precor, a nobis omen removete sinistrum, Ov. Her. 13, 49; so, avibus sinistris, id. ib. 2, 115: sinistris auspiciis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 2 *fin.:* sinistram approbationem, *opp.* dextram, Catull. 45, 8 and 17; cf. so too, sinistro pede proficisci, App. M. 1, p. 104.—Hence, subst. (cf. dexter),

sĭnistra, ae, *f.* (*sc.* manus), *The left hand, the left:* sinistra impedita satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 3; so id. B. C. 1, 75 *fin.;* Quint. 11, 3, 131; 160; Suet. Claud. 21; Ov. M. 12, 89, et saep. Used in stealing: natae ad furta sinistrae, Ov. M. 13, 111; cf. Catull. 12, 1; hence, of a thief's accomplices: Porci et Socration, duae sinistrae Pisonis, id. 47, 1. As bearing the shield and defending: idem (Afer) per allegoriam M. Coelium melius objicientem crimina quam defendentem, *Bonam dextram, malam sinistram habere* dicebat, Quint. 6, 3, 69.

B. Transf., *The left side:* cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? Cic. de Div. 1, 39, 85; so, aspicite a sinistra, id. Phil. 6, 5; cf., aspice nunc ad sinistram, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 38; and, sub sinistra Britanniam relictam conspexit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8, 2: miles dextera ac sinistra muro tectus, id. B. C. 2, 15, 3; cf., innumerabiles supra infra, dextra sinistra, ante post ejusmodi mundos esse, Cic. Acad. 2, 40, 125. Rarely in the *plur.:* sinistris repentino consilio Poetelii consulis additae vires (*opp.* dextra pars), Liv. 9, 27, 9.

sĭnistĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sinister, *no.* II., A] *Awkwardness, untowardness, perversity* (cf. the opp., dexteritas); perh. only in Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 3; 9, 5, 2.

‡ **sĭnistĭmus,** v. sinister, *ad init.*

sĭnistra, ae, v. sinister, *ad fin.*

sĭnistre, *adv.*, v. sinister, *no.* II., B, *ad fin.*

sĭnistrorsus (collat. form, **sĭnistrorsum,** Hor. Epod. 9, 20; id. Sat. 2, 3, 50; and not contr., sinistroversus, Lact. 3, 6), *adv.* [contr. from sinistrovorsus, from sinister-vorto] *Toward the left side, to the left:* hinc (Hercynia silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. B. G. 6, 25, 3; so Suet. Galb. 4; Frontin. Aquaed. 5; Hor. and Lact. l. l.

sĭnistrōversus, v. the preced. art., *ad init.*

sĭno, sīvi, sĭtum, 3. (archaic *subj. praes.*, sinit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 27; Virg. Cir. 238:—*perf.*, sii, Var. in Diom. p. 371 P.: siit, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 24, acc. to Diom. l. l.; for which, in the MSS. of Terence, sivit. Another archaic form of the *perf.*, sini, Scaur. in Diom. l. l.; so too *plusquamp.*, sinisset, Rutil. ib.—*Syncop. perf.*, sistis, Att. in Cic. Sest. 57 *fin.: subj.*, siris, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106; Plaut. Bac. 3, 2, 18; id. Epid. 3, 3, 19; id. Trin. 2, 4, 120; an old formula in Liv. 1, 32, 7: sirit, Liv. 28, 28, 11: siritis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 20: sirint, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 64; id. Merc. 3, 4, 28: *plusquamp.*, sisset, Liv. 27, 6, 8: sissent, Cic. Sest. 19 *fin.;* Liv. 3, 18, 6 Drak. *N. cr.;* 35, 5, 11) *v. a.* [most prob. sibilated from ἝΩ, ἵημι, ἐάω] Orig., *To let, put, lay,* or *set down;* found so only in the *Pa.*, situs (v. below, *Pa.*), and in the compound pōno (for pŏsĭno, v. pono); cf. also, 2. situs, *no.* I.—Hence, transf., and most freq. in all styles and periods, the general signif.,

To let, suffer, allow, permit, give leave; constr. usually with an object-clause, the subjunctive, or *absol.*, rarely with *ut* or an *acc.:* (*a*) With an object-clause: exsulare sinitis, sistis pelli, pulsum patimini, Att. in Cic. Sest. 57 *fin.:* neu reliquias sic meas siris, denudatis ossibus foede divexarier, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: quin tu itiner exsequi meum me sinis? Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 88: nos Transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: praecipitem amicum ferri sinere, id. Lael. 24, 89: latrocinium in Syriam penetrare, id. Phil. 11, 13: vinum ad se importari, * Caes. B. G. 4, 2 *fin.:* Medos equitare inultos, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 51; Virg. G. 3, 206; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 11; cf., Cato concionatus est, se comitia haberi non siturum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: sine sis loqui me, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 50: sine me dum istuc judicare, id. Most. 5, 2, 22; so, sine dum petere, id. Truc. 2, 7, 67, et saep.—In the pass.: vinum in dolium conditur et ibi sinitur fermentari, Col. 12, 17, 1; so, sinitur, id. 6, 37, 9; Plin. 14, 1, 3: hic accusare eum moderate, per senatus auctoritatem non est situs, Cic. Sest. 44, 95.—(*β*) With the subjunctive (so for the most part only in the imperat.): sine te exorem, sine te prendam auriculis, sine dem savium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 163: sine me expurgem, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 29: *Ch.* At tandem dicat sine. *Si.* Age dicat, sino, id. ib. 24: ne duit, si non vult: sic sine astet, *let him stand*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 54: sine pascat durus (captivus) aretque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70: sine vivat ineptus, id. ib. 1, 17, 32: sinite abeam viva a vobis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 92: sinite instaurata revisam Proelia, Virg. A. 2, 669, et saep. Poet. in the *verb. finit.:* natura repugnat Nec sinit incipiat, Ov. M. 3, 377 (but in Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 54, respondere is to be read instead of respondeant).—(*γ*) *Absol.:* suspende, vinci, verbera: auctor sum, sino, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 18: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: domum ire cupio: at uxor non sinit, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 60: *Ba.* Ego nolo dare te quicquam. *Pi.* Sine. *Ba.* Sino equidem, si lubet, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 66: nate, cave, dum resque sinit, tua corrige vota, Ov. M. 2, 98: moretur ergo in libertate sinentibus nobis, Plin. Ep. 4, 10 *fin.*—(*δ*) With *ut:* sivi, animum ut expleret suum, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 17: sinite, exorator ut sim, id. Hec. prol. alt. 2: neque sinam, ut, id. ib. 4, 2, 15.—(*ε*) *c. acc.:* sinite arma viris et cedite ferro, *leave arms to men*, Virg. A. 9, 620: per te, vir Trojane, sine hanc animam et miserere precantis, id. ib. 10, 598: neu propius tectis taxum sine, id. Georg. 4, 47: serpentium multitudo nisi hieme transitum non sinit Plin. 6, 14, 17: at id nos non sinemus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 7; cf., non sinat hoc Ajax, Ov. M. 13, 219: so id. ib. 7, 174.—Sometimes the *acc.* is used elliptically, as in Eng., and an *infin.* (to be, remain, do, go, *etc.*) is to be supplied: *Sy.* Sineres vero tu illum tuum facere haec? *De.* Sinerem illum! Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 42: dum interea sic sit, istuc actutum sino, *I'll let that "by-and-by" go, I don't care for it*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 68: me in taberna usque adhuc sineret Syrus, id. Pseud. 4, 7, 14: *Ch.* Ne labora. *Me.* Sine me, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38: quis quises, sine me, *let me* (*go*), id. Ad. 3, 2, 23.

II. In partic.: **A.** In colloquial language: **1.** sine, *Let:* sine veniat! *let him come!* Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1: insani feriant sine litora fluctus, Virg. E. 9, 43.—So too simply sine! *Be it so! granted! very well! agreed*, etc.: pulchre ludificor. Sine! Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 6; so id. Asin. 5, 2, 48; id. Aul. 3, 2, 11; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89, et al.: sic sine, Plaut. Truc. 5, 4.—**2.** sine modo, *Only let*, i. e. *if only:* cur me verberas? ... Patiar. Sine modo adveniat senex! Sine modo venire salvum, *etc.*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 10.

B. Ne di sirint (sinant), ne Juppiter sirit, *etc.*, *God forbid! Heaven forefend! Ch.* Capital facis: aequalem et sodalem civem liberum enicas. *Eu.* Ne di sirint, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 28; so id. Bacch. 3, 3, 64; for which, ne di siverint, id. Merc. 2, 2, 51: illud nec di sinant, Plin. Ep. 2, 2, 2: ne istuc Juppiter O. M. sirit, urbem, *etc.*, Liv. 28, 28, 11: nec me ille sirit Juppiter, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 27: quod nec sinit Adrastea, Virg. Cir. 238.—Hence

sĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Placed, set, lying, situate* (syn. positus) (freq. and quite classical): **A.** Lit.: **1.** In gen.: (gallinis) meridie bibere dato nec plus aqua sita siet horam unam, *nor let the water be set before them more than an hour*, Cato R. R. 89; Lucr. 2, 802: (aurum) probe in latebris situm, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 2; 8: proba merx facile emptorem reperit, tametsi in abstruso sita est, id. Poen. 1, 2, 129: Romuli lituus, quum situs esset in curia Saliorum, *etc.*, Cic. de Div. 1, 17: in ore sita lingua est finita dentibus, id. N. D. 2, 59 *fin.;* Plin. 10, 64, 84: sitae fuere et Thespiades (statuae) ad aedem Felicitatis, id 36, 5, 4, § 39, et saep. Rarely of persons; quin socios, amicos procul juxtaque sitos trahunt exciduntque, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 12, p. 241 ed. Gerl.; cf. Tac. A. 12, 10: and, nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti, id. Agr. 30: cis Rheno sitarum gentium animos confirmavit, Vell. 2, 120, 3; cf., gens in convallibus sita, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 28.

2. In partic.: **a.** Of places, *Lying, situate:* locus in media insula situs, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48: in quo (sinu) sita Carthago est, Liv. 30, 24, 9; so, urbs ex adverso Carthaginis, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 4: insulae ante promontorium, id. 9, 59, 85: regio contra Parthiae tractum, id. 6, 16, 18, et saep.—**b.** Of the dead, *Lying, laid, buried, interred* (syn. conditus): "declarat Ennius de Africano, *Hic est ille situs.* Vere: nam siti dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt," Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57; cf., "redditur terrae corpus et ita locatum ac situm quasi operimento matris obducitur," id. ib. § 56; and, "*siticines* appellati qui *apud sitos canere* soliti essent, hoc est vita functos et sepultos," Atei. Capito in Gell. 20, 2: C. Marii sitae reliquiae, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 56: (Aeneas) situs est . . . super Numicium flumen, Liv. 1, 2, 6 Drak.: Cn. Terentium offendisse arcam. in qua Numa situs fuisset, Plin. 13, 13, 27. Hence the common phrase in epitaphs: HIC SITVS EST, HIC SITI SVNT, *etc.*, Tib. 3, 2, 29; Inscr. Orell. 654; 4639 *sq.*—Comically: noli minitari: scio crucem futuram mihi sepulcrum: Ibi mei majores sunt siti, pater, avus, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 20.—**c.** A few times in Tacitus for conditus, *Built, founded:* Philippopolim a Macedone Philippo sitam circumsidunt, Tac. A. 3, 38 *fin.;* id. ib. 6, 41: veterem aram Druso sitam disjecerant, id. ib. 2, 7 *fin.:* vallum duabus legionibus situm, id. Hist. 4, 22.

B. Trop.: hoc erit tibi argumentum semper in promptu situm, *present*, Enn. in Gell. 2, 29 *fin.:* in melle sunt linguae sitae vostrae, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 76.—**2.** In partic.: situm esse in aliquo *or* in aliqua re, *To rest with, depend upon some one* or *something* (a favorite figure with Cic., and found not unfreq. in other writers): in patris potestate est situm, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 52; cf., assensio quae est in nostra potestate sita, Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 37: hujusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, judices, id. Mur 39; cf., huic ipsi (Archiae), quantum est situm in nobis, opem ferre debemus, id. Arch. 1, 1; and, est situm in nobis, ut, *etc.*, id. Fin. 1, 17 *fin.;* cf. also, si causa appetitus non est sita in nobis, ne ipse quidem appetitus est in nostra potestate, *etc.*, id. Fat. 17 *fin.:* summam eruditionem Graeci sitam censebant in nervorum vocumque cantibus, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; cf., in officio colendo sita vitae est honestas omnis et in negligendo turpitudo, id. Off. 1, 2, 4; and, qui omnem vim divinam in natura sitam esse censet, id. N. D. 1, 13 *fin.;* so, cui spes omnis in fuga sita erat, Sall. J. 54, 8: in armis omnia sita, id. ib. 51, 4, et saep.: res omnis in incerto sita est, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 4; Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 35: (voluptates) in medio sitas esse dicunt, id. ib. 5, 33, 94; so, laus in medio, Tac. Or. 18.

Sĭnon, ōnis, *m.* *Son of Aesimus, through whose perfidy the Trojans were induced to take the wooden horse within their city*, Virg. A. 2, 79 *sq.;* Hyg. Fab. 108; Dict. Cret. 5, 12.

Sĭnōpe, ēs, *f.*, Σινώπη: **I.** *A town in Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birth-place of Diogenes the Cynic and residence of Mithridates*, now *Sinub:* Mel. 1, 19, 9; Plin. 6, 2, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34; pro imp. Pomp. 8, 21; Tac. H. 4, 83 *sq.*, et al.; *locat.*, Sinopae, Cic. Agr. 2, 20, 53. Cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 11 *sq.*—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Sĭnōpensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sinope:* colonia, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 1 *fin.* In the *plur.* subst., Sĭnōpenses, ĭum, *m*

The inhabitants of Sinope: Liv. 40, 2, 6; Tac. H. 4, 83 *fin.*—**2. Sĭnōpēus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: Plaut. Curc. 3, 72; Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 67.—**3. Sĭnōpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: minium, Cels. 5, 6; 6, 6, 19 cf. the follg.—**4. Sĭnōpis,** ĭdis, *f.* (*sc.* terra), *A kind of red ochre* found in Sinope, and used for coloring: Plin. 35, 6, 13; Vitr. 7, 7: Veg. 2, 16, 3 and 5.—**II.** *An earlier name for the town of* Sinuessa: Liv. 10, 21, 8.

(* **Sinti** or **Sintii,** ōrum, *m.* *A people of Macedonia:* Heraclea ex Sintiis, Liv. 42, 51.—Hence **Sinticus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the* Sintii, *Sintian:* Heraclea Sintica, Plin. 4, 10, 17; or Heraclea Sintice, Liv. 45, 29.)

sĭnŭāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sinuo] *A bending, turning, winding* (post-class.): Prud. Psych. 870; Juvenc. 1, 87; 3, 56; Sid. Carm. 22, 151.

sĭnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A bending, bend, curve:* corniculata lunae, Fulg. Myth. *praef.*

Sinŭessa, ae, *f.*: **I.** *A colony of the Latins, formerly called Sinope, in Campania,* now the ruins near *Mondragone:* Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9; Liv. 10, 21, 8; Cic. Att. 9, 15, A; id. ib. 9, 16; Ov. M. 15, 715; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 688.—**II.** Hence **Sĭnŭessuānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sinuessa:* deversoriolum, Cic. Fam. 12, 20; id. Att. 14, 8, 1; for which, *absol.*, mansi in Sinuessano, id. ib. 15, 1, B: aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 4; cf., lacus, Mart. 11, 8: Petrinum, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 5.

sīnum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, sinus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 82; id. Rud. 5, 2, 31. For the form of the *abl.*, sinu, Var. in Non 547, 23, we should doubtless substitute sino; cf. Prisc. p. 714 P.) [perh. kindred with δῖνος] *A large, round drinking-vessel, with swelling sides,* esp. for wine: Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35; id. Ap. Non. 547, 23; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 75; 82; 1, 2, 13; id. Rud. 5, 2, 32; Valgius in Philarg. Virg. G. 3, 177; Virg. E. 7, 33; Col. 7, 8, 2; Mart. 3, 58, et al.

sĭnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sinus] *To bend, wind, curve; to bow, to swell out in curves* (perh. not ante-Aug.; most freq. in the poets): (angues) sinuant immensa volumine terga, Virg. A. 2, 208; cf., corpus in flexos orbes (anguis), Ov. M. 9, 64; so, (equus) sinuet alterna volumina crurum, Virg. G. 3, 192: imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus, *i. e. bent, stretched,* Ov. M. 8, 30; so, arcum, id. ib. 8, 380: Euphraten immensum attolli et in modum diadematis sinuare orbes, Tac. A. 6, 37:—(anguis) immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus, Ov. M. 3, 42; cf., gurges curvos sinuatus in arcus, id. ib. 14, 51: cornua Lunae sinuantur, id. ib. 3, 682; id. ib. 14, 501; Cels. 8, 1 *med.*: muri per artem obliqui aut introrsus sinuati, *bent inward,* i. e. *with retreating angles,* Tac. H. 5, 11; cf., exercitus in cornua, sinuata media parte, curvatur, Sen. Vit. beat. 4; and, Chaucorum gens donec in Chattos usque sinuetur, *extends in a curve,* Tac. G. 35.—* **II.** Transf., *To hollow out, excavate:* Cels. 7, 2 *med.*

sĭnŭōse, *adv.*, v. sinuosus, *ad fin.*

sĭnŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sinus] *Full of bendings, windings,* or *curves; full of folds, bent, winding, sinuous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: flexus anguis, Virg. G. 1, 244; cf., volumina (serpentis), id. Aen. 11, 753; and, Maeander flexibus, Plin. 5, 29, 31: arcus, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 23: vela, Prop. 4, 1, 15; Ov. Her. 8, 23: vestis, id. Met. 5, 68: folia lateribus, Plin. 16, 6, 8, et saep.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *Full of digressions, diffuse:* historia, * Quint. 2, 4, 3; so, quaestio, Gell. 14, 2, 13. Of the depths of the heart: sinuoso in pectore, Pers. 5, 27.—* *Adv.*, sĭnŭōse, of speech, *Intricately, in a roundabout manner:* sinuosius atque sollertius, Gell. 12, 5, 6.

sĭnus, ūs, *m.* *A bent surface,* raised or depressed, *a bending, curve;* concr., *the folds, bosom* of a garment, *etc.*

I. In gen. (so for the most part only in the poets and in post-Aug. prose): draco . . . conficiens sinus e corpore flexos, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42; so of the *folds* of a serpent: Ov. M. 15, 689; 721: sinu ex toga facto, Liv. 21, 18 *fin.*: cum majori sinu libratum (spiculum) funditor habena rotaret, id. 42, 65, 10: quando abiit rete pessum, tum adducit sinum (piscator), Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 15; so of the *bag* of a fishing-net: Juv. 4, 41; and of a hunter's net: Mart. 13, 100; Grat. Cyneg. 29; hence, also, of a spider's web: Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82. Of the *bend* or *belly* of a sail swollen by the wind: velorum plenos subtrahis ipse sinus, Prop. 3, 9, 30; and so with or without velum, Tib. 1, 3, 38; Virg. A. 3, 455: 5, 831; Ov. A. A. 3, 500; Luc. 6, 472; Sil. 7, 242; Quint. 10, 7, 23; 12, 10, 37, et al. Of hair, *A curl, ringlet:* ut fieret torto flexilis orbe sinus, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 26; so id. A. A. 3, 148. Of the *curve* of a reaping-hook: falcis ea pars, quae flectitur, *sinus* nominatur, Col. 4, 25, 1 *sq.* Of bones, *A sinus:* humeri, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*; cf., ulceris, id. 7, 2 *med.*: suppurationis ferro recisae, Col. 6, 11, 1; Veg. 4, 9, 3.

II. In partic.: **A.** *The hanging fold of the upper part of the toga,* about the breast, *the bosom* of a garment, and hence also of a person; sometimes, also, *the lap* (the predom. class. signif., esp. freq. in a trop. sense).

1. Lit.: est aliquid in amictu: quod ipsum aliquatenus temporum conditione mutatum est. Nam veteribus nulli sinus, Quint. 11, 3, 137; cf. ib. 140 *sq.*. (Caesar moriens) sinistra manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82 (for which, of the same: *togam* manu demisit, Val. Max. 4, 5, 6; Tib. 1, 6, 18: praetextae sinus, Suet. Vesp. 5: ne admissum quidem quemquam senatorum nisi solum et praetentato sinu, id. Aug. 35: ut conchas legerent galeasque et sinus replerent, id. Calig. 46: cedo mihi ex ipsius sinu literas Syracusanorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57: aurum in sinu ejus invenerunt, Quint. 7, 1, 30: paternos in sinu ferens deos, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 27, et saep.:—manum in sinum alicui inserere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 2: gelu rigentem colubram sinu fovit, Phaedr. 4, 19, 3: opposuit sinum Antonius stricto ferro, Tac. H. 3, 10:—scortum in sinu consulis recubans, Liv. 39, 43, 4: tangitur et tacto concipit illa sinu, *i. e.* utero, Ov. F. 5, 256.—Proverb.: sinu laxo ferre aliquid, *i. e. to be careless about a thing,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 172.—**b.** Transf.: (*a*) For *The purse, money,* which was carried in the bosom of the toga (cf. above, the passage, Quint. 7, 1, 30, and v. crumena) (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. 2, 16, 12; cf., quo pretium condat, non habet ille sinum, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 18: qui etiam condemnationes in sinum vertisse dicuntur . . . praedam omnem in sinum contulit, *into his purse,* Lampr. Commod. 14 *fin.* Hence, M. Scaurus Marianis sodalitiis rapinarum provincialium sinus, qs. *the pocketer,* i. e. *the receiver,* Plin. 36, 15, 24; 116; cf. Tac. H. 2, 92 *fin.*, and 4, 14.—(*β*) Poet., for *A garment,* in gen.: Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 70; so Ov. F. 2, 310; 5, 28; id. Her. 13, 36; 5, 71; Stat. S. 2, 1, 133.

2. Trop.: **a.** *The bosom,* as in most other languages, for *love, protection, asylum,* etc. (usually in the phrases, in sinu esse, habere, *etc.*): hic non amandus? hiccine non gestandus in sinu est? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 75: iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3; cf., postremum genus proprium est Catilinae, de ejus delectu, immo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22; and, suo sinu complexuque aliquem recipere, id. Phil. 13, 4, 9; so again, coupled with complexus, id. ib. 2, 25: (Pompeius), mihi crede, in sinu est, *is very dear to me,* id. Q. Fr. 2, 13: in amici sinu deflere, *on the bosom,* Plin. Ep. 8, 16 *fin.*: etsi commotus ingenio, simulationum tamen falsa in sinu avi perdidicerat, *i. e. under the care* or *tuition,* Tac. A. 6, 45: confugit in sinum tuum concussa res publica, *i. e. into your arms,* Plin. Pan. 6, 3; so id. Ep. 8, 12, 1: optatum negotium sibi in sinum delatum esse dicebat, *committed to his guardianship, care,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50; cf. Plin. Pan. 45, 2; Tac. H. 3, 69; 3, 19; Scaev. Dig. 22, 3, 27.—**b.** For *The interior, the inmost part* of a thing: alia intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, *in the midst, in the heart of the city,* Sall. C. 52 *ad fin.*; so Tac. H. 3, 38; Sil. 4, 34; 6, 652: ut (hostis) fronte simul et sinu exciperetur, *in the centre,* Tac. A. 13, 40: in intimo sinu pacis, *i. e. in the midst of a profound peace,* Plin. Pan. 56, 4.—**c.** For *A hiding-place, place of concealment:* ut in sinu gaudeant, *qs. in their bosoms* (or, as we would say, *in their sleeve*), i. e. *in secret,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 21 *fin.*; so of secret joy: Prop. 2, 25, 30; Sen. Ep. 105; cf. also, plaudere in sinum, Tert. Pud. 6:—suum potius cubiculum ac sinum offerre contegendis quae, *etc.*, *the secrecy* or *concealment of her bed-chamber,* Tac. A. 13, 13.

B. *A bay, bight, gulf:* ut primum ex alto sinus ab litore ad urbem inflectitur Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12; cf., portus infusi in sinus oppidi, id. Rep. 3, 31. So id. ib. 1, 3, id. de imp. Pomp. 11, 31; id. Verr. 2, 5, 56; id. Att. 16, 6, 1; * Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 12; Sall J. 78, 2; Liv. 8, 24, 3; Plin. 2, 43, 44; Suet. Aug. 98; Tib. 16; Virg. A. 1, 243; Hor. Od. 1, 33, 16; id. Epod. 10, 19, et mult. al.

2. Transf., *The land lying on a gulf, a point of land* that helps to form it (so perh. not ante-Aug.): segetibus in sinu Aenianum vastatis, Liv. 28, 5, 15 Drak.; so id. 37, 6, 2; Tac. A. 14, 9; id. Hist. 3, 66; id. Agr. 23; Plin. 6, 8, 8, et al.

1. sĭon, ii, *n.* = σίον, *Water-parsley,* Sium latifolium, L.; Plin. 26, 8, 56; id. 22, 22, 41.

(* **2. Sīon,** ōnis (or indecl.), *m.* or *n.* *A hill of Jerusalem,* and, by meton., *Jerusalem,* Prud. Ham. 459; Vulg. Matt. 21, 5, et al.)

sīpărĭum, ii, *n.* [kindr. with supparum, from σίπαρος, orig., A little sail; hence, transf.] *The smaller curtain in a theatre* (drawn up between the scenes of a comedy; different from aulaeum, the main curtain): aulaeo subducto et complicitis sipariis, scena disponitur, App. M. 10, p. 253. So id. ib. 1, p. 106; Cic. Prov. Cons. 6 *fin.*; Juv. 8, 186.—Hence, by metonymy, for *Comedy,* opp. to cothurnus, for tragedy: (verba) cothurno, non tantum sipario fortiora, Sen. Tranq. 11 *med.*—**II.** *A curtain* or *screen over the judges' seats,* to keep off the sun, Quint. 6, 1, 32 Spald.; 6, 3, 72.

(* **Siphnus (-os),** i, *f.* *One of the Cyclades,* Mela, 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 22; 36, 22, 44. Hence **Siphnius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Siphnian,* Plin. 36, 22, 44.)

† **sĭpho** (in many MSS. also written sifo), ōnis, *m.* = σίφων (a small pipe): **I.** *A siphon,* called also diabetes: sipho, quem diabeten vocant mechanici, Col. 3, 10, 2. So Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23, Col. 9, 14, 15; Sen. Q. N. 2, 16; Plin. 2, 65, 66; 32, 10, 42; Luc. 7, 156; Juv. 6, 309. Hence, also, for *A little pipe to suck drinks through, a drinking-tube,* Cels. 1, 8 *fin.*—**II.** *A kind of fire-engine,* Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 18; Plin. Ep. 10, 42, 2.

siphuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [sipho] *A little pipe from which water springs forth,* Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 23. Also written without the aspirate, sipunculus, Fronto de Or. 1 *med.*

(* **sipolindrum,** i, *n.* *A fictitious kind of spice,* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43.)

Sīpontum, i, *n.*, Σιποῦς: **I.** *An important maritime town in Appulia,* now *Maria di Siponto,* Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; Cic. Att. 9, 15, 1; Liv. 8, 24, 4; 34, 45, 3; 39, 23, 3, et al. In a Greek form, Sipus, Sil. 8, 635; Luc. 5, 377. Cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 26 *sq.*—**II.** Hence **Sīpontīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sipontum, Sipontian:* siccitas, Cic. Agr. 2, 27.

†† **siptachŏra,** ae, *f.* [an Indian word] *A tree in India that yields amber;* in Ctesias, σιπταχόρα: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 39.

Sīpus, untis, v. Sipontum.

Sĭpўlēïus and **Sĭpўlēus,** a, um, v. Sipylus.

Sĭpўlus, i, *m.*, Σίπυλος, *A mountain on the frontiers of Lydia and Phrygia, on which Niobe was changed into stone,* Prop. 2, 20, 8; Ov. M. 6, 149; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2; Sen. Herc. Oet. 184; id. Agam. 374. Hence, genitrix Sipylea, *i. e. Niobe,* Stat. S. 5, 1, 33; also called Sipyleïa cautes, Aus. Epitaph. 27.

(* **sīquando** or **si quando,** *adv* *If ever:* Cic. Lael. 15; id. Verr. 4, 64; Liv 8, 4; Virg. G. 3, 98; id. Aen. 12, 851; *absol.*: Ov. A. 2, 15; Stat. Ach. 1, 509.)

sīquĭdem (si quidem), v. si, *ad fin*

(* In the poets, *si* in siquidem is short Ov. Am. 3, 7, 17; id. Met. 11, 219.)

(* **sīquis** or **sīqui,** sīqua, sīquid *or* sīquod, or separately, si quis, *etc., indef. pron. If any, if any one:* si quis recte tractaret, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 100: si qui (filius) natus esset, Cic. Clu. 12: si qua tui Corydonis habet te cura, Virg. E. 7, 40.—In *abl.:* si qui and si qua, *if in any way, if by any means:* si qui, Liv. 3, 64 *fin.*; Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 83: si qua, id. Cist. 1, 3, 35; Virg. A. 1, 22; Hor. Od. 3, 14, 19:—si quo, *if any whither*, Cic. Att. 8, 2 *init.*; also, *if for any purpose*, Liv. 37, 28:—si quid, *if at all*, Virg. A. 5, 688.)

(* **Siraci,** ōrum, *m. A people of Asiatic Sarmatia*, Plin. 4, 12, 26; Tac. 12, 15 and 16.)

(* **Sirae,** ārum, *f. A town of the Odomantic region in Thrace*, Liv. 45, 4.)

† **sĭraeum,** i, *n.* = σίραιον, *New wine boiled down*, called, in pure Lat., sapa, Plin. 14, 9, 11.

† **sirbēnus,** a, um, *adj.* = συρβηνός, *Speaking confusedly:* virgo, Fronto de Or. 3.

* **sircitŭla,** ae, *f. A kind of grape*, Col. 12, 45, 1; cf. the follg. art.

sircŭla, ae, *f. A kind of grape*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

Sīrēdōnes, um, *f.*, i. q. Sirenes, *The Sirens*, Aus. Idyll. 11, 20.

sĭremps (sirempse, Plaut. Am. prol. 73), *adj.* [acc. to Fest. p. 150, contr. from similis re ipsa], publicists' *t. t.*, Of a like application of laws, *Like, the same:* SIREMPS LEX, S. C. ap. Frontin. Aquaed. 129; so Tab. Bantina, lin. 10; so, lex. ap. Grut. 508, 21; 628 *fin.*; 629, 1; Cato in Fest. p. 264 and 150; Sen. Ep. 91 *med.*; cf. Marin. Fratr. Arval. p. 568; Klenze Fragm. Leg. Servil. p. 87; and his Philol. Abhandll. p. 60.

Sīren, ēnis, v. Sirenes.

Sīrēnaeus, a, um, v. Sirenes, *no.* I., B, 2.

Sīrēnes, um, *f.*, Σειρῆνες: **I.** *The Sirens*, who, acc. to the myth, were birds with the faces of virgins. They were found on the southern coast of Italy, where, with their sweet voices, they enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them: Ov. M. 5, 555; Hyg. Fab. 125; 141; Serv. Virg. A. 5, 864; Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49; Prop. 3, 12, 34; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 23; Mart. 3, 64; Ov. R. Am. 789, et al. In the *sing.:* Siren, Sil. 14, 473; cf. in the follg., *no.* 2.—Sirenum scopuli, *Three small islands of rock on the south-west coast of Campania, between Surrentum and Capreae;* in Greek, Σειρηνοῦσαι, Virg. A. 5, 864 Heyne; Ov. M. 14, 88; also called Sirenum petrae, Mel. 2, 4, 9.—**2.** Poet. transf.: Cato Grammaticus, Latina Siren, *the Latin Siren* (as master of song), Poet. ap. Suet. Gramm. 11: qui gaudet acerbo Plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis Comparat, *i. e. thinks no Siren's song equal to the sound of the whip*, Juv. 14, 19: vitanda est improba Siren Desidia, *allurer, seducer*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 14.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Sīrēnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Sirens, Siren-:* scopuli, i. q. Sirenum scopuli (v. above, *no.* I.), Gell. 16, 8 *fin.*; Amm. 29, 2, 14.—**2.** * **Sīrĕnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: cantus, *Siren-song*, Hier. Ep. 82, 5.—* **II.** *A kind of drones*, Plin. 11, 16, 16.

† **sĭrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = σειριακός, *Of* or *belonging to the dog-star:* calor, Avien. Arat. 285.

† **sīrĭăsis,** is, *f.* = σειρίασις, *An inflammatory disease of children, siriasis*, occasioned by excessive heat of the sun, Plin. 30, 15, 47; 32, 10, 48; 22, 21, 29.

(* **siris, sirit,** *etc.*, v. sino, *ad init.*)

sirĭum, ii, *n. A plant, called also* artemisia *and* serpyllum majus, *mug-wort*, App. Herb. 10.

† **Sīrĭus,** ii, *m.* = σείριος, *The dog-star, Sirius*, "Hyg. Astr. 3, 34; 2, 35;" Virg. G. 4, 425; id. Aen. 3, 141; Tib. 1, 7, 21; Luc. 10, 211, et mult. al.—Adject.: ardor, *of Sirius*, Virg. A. 10, 273; Col. poët. 10, 289; so, vapor, Prud. Cath. 12, 22.

‡ **Sīrōna,** ae, *f. Name of a goddess among the Gauls*, coupled with APOLLO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2001; 2047 *sq.*

† **sirpe,** is, *n.* [σίλφιον] *A plant, also called* silphium *and* laser, *asafoetida*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 16; Sol. 27.

sirpĕa, ae, v. scirpeus.

sirpĭcŭlus, v. scirpiculus.

* **sirpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [sirpe] *Of* or *belonging to the plant* sirpe: lac, Sol. 27.

sirpo, are, v. scirpo.

sirpus, i, v. scirpus.

† **sīrus,** i, *m.* = σιρός, *A pit* to keep corn in, *an under-ground granary*, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 306; Col. 1, 6, 15; Curt. 7, 4; cf. Auct. B. Afr. 65; Vitr. 6, 8 (in Var. R. R. 1, 57 and 63, written as Greek).

sis: I. *Subj.* of sum.—**II.** Contr. from si vis; v. volo, *ad init.*

Sisăpo, ōnis, *f. A small town in* Hispania Baetica, *rich in mines of cinnabar*, Plin. 3, 1, 3; 33, 7, 40; Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 48; cf. Man. Hispan. p. 305.—**II.** Hence **Sisăpōnensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Sisapo, Sisaponian:* regio, Plin. l. l.: minarii, ib.

sisăra, ae, *f. A name among the Euboeans for the plant* erice, *heath, sweet broom*, Plin. 11, 16, 15; Var. R. R. 3, 16, 26.

Sīsenna, ae, *m.:* **I.** L. Cornelius, *A celebrated Roman historian, born about* A.U.C. 635, *author of a Roman history* (Historiae). He preceded Sallust, who took him as a model; v. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 177; Bernhardy's Röm. Lit. Gesch. p. 90 and 258. See the fragments in Krause, Vit. et Fragm. Hist. Rom. p. 303 *sq.*—**II.** *The name of a notorious slanderer in Rome*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 8.

† **sĭser,** ĕris, *n.* (*masc.* in the *plur.*, siseres, Plin. 20, 5, 17) [σίσαρον] *A plant with an esculent root, skirwort* or *skirret*, Sium sisarum, L.; Plin. 10, 5, 28 *sq.*; 20, 5, 17; Col. 11, 3, 18; 35; 12, 58, 3; 10, 114.

† **Sīsichthon,** ŏnis, *m.* = Σεισίχθων, *Earth-shaker*, an epithet of Neptune, Amm. 17, 7 *fin.*

sison agrion, i, *n. A plant, also called* peucedanos *and* pinastellus, App. Herb. 94.

‡ **sispes,** ĭtis, v. sospes, *ad init.*

sisto, stĭti (cf. Gell. 2, 14), stătum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [sibilated from ῞ΙΣΤημι] **I.** *Act., To cause to stand*, i. e. *to stand, set, put, place* a thing any where.

A. In gen. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): molliter siste nunc me, cave, ne cadam, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 7: ego jam illam huc tibi sistam in viam, id. Mil. 2, 3, 73; cf., officio meo (*sc.* Nessi) ripa sistetur in illa Haec, Ov. M. 9, 109; and, Annam huc siste sororem, Virg. A. 4, 634: aciem in litore sistit, *draws up*, id. ib. 10, 309; cf., cohortes summis montium jugis sistit, Tac. H. 3, 77: monstrum infelix (*i. e.* equum ligneum) sacrata sistimus arce, Virg. A. 2, 245; so, suem ad aram, id. ib. 8, 85; cf., victimam ante aras, Ov. M. 15, 132: post haec caelatus sistitur crater, id. ib. 8, 670, et saep.: capite sistebas cadum, *you set the jar on its head*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 36; cf. below, *no.* II.: intorquens jaculum clamanti sistit in ore, *plants the dart in his mouth*, Virg. A. 10, 323; so Sil. 4, 612.

B. In partic.: **1.** Jurid. *t. t.*, sistere aliquem, *To present a person, to cause one to appear* before a court; and with se or mid. sisti, *to present one's self, to appear* (the class. signif. of the word): si servum in eadem causa sistere quidam promiserit et liber factus sistatur, non recte sistitur, Ulp. Dig. 2, 9, 5: homines in judicio, id. ib. 2, 6, 4: aliquem, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 73: vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, ut, si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: puellam, Liv. 3, 45, 3:—ubi tu es, qui me convadatus vadimoniis? . . . ecce me. Sisto ego tibi me et mihi contra itidem te ut sistas suadeo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 7:—ita tum disceditur, ut Id. Septembr. P. Quinctium sisti Sex. Alfenus promitteret, Cic. Quint. 7 *fin.*: cum quis in judicio sisti promiserit, neque adjecerit poenam, si status non esset, Ulp. Dig. 2, 5, 3; so Nerat. ib. 2, 11, 14; Papin. ib. 2, 11, 15. Vid. also below, *no.* II., B, 1.—In a like sense, sistere vadimonium: ut Id. Septembr. P. Quinctium sisti Sex. Alfenus promitteret. Venit Romam Quinctius: vadimonium sistit, Cic. Quint. 8: quid si vadimonium capite obvoluto stitisses? Cato in Gell. 2, 14; so Nep. Att. 9, 4.—**b.** Transf., out of the jurid. sphere, with se, *To show one's self, to appear, to be present* or *at hand:* des operam, ut te ante Kal. Jan., ubicumque erimus, sistas, Cic. Att. 3, 25: tu, quoniam quartana cares, te vegetum nobis in Graecia siste, id. ib. 10, 16 *fin.*

2. *To make stand still*, i. e. *to stop, stay, keep back, arrest* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **a.** Lit.: sistere aquam fluviis et vertere sidera retro, Virg. A. 4, 489; so, flumina, Ov. M. 7, 154; cf., concussa freta, id. ib. 7, 200: gradum, Prop. 4, 10, 36; Virg. A. 6, 465; cf., pedem, Ov. R. Am. 80: esseda, Prop. 2, 1, 76; cf., equos, Virg. A. 12, 355: cervum vulnere, Sil. 2, 78; cf., aliquem cuspide, ense, hasta, id. 1, 382; 163: invehentem se jam Samnitem, Liv. 10, 14, 18: legiones, id. 1, 37, 3: ventrem, alvum, Mart. 13, 116; Plin. 20, 23, 96; 22, 25, 61; 23, 6, 60; cf., sanguinem, Tac. A. 15, 54: ventum (xystus, coupled with frangit et finit), Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 17:—se ab effuso cursu sistere, Liv. 6, 29, 3.—**b.** Trop.: siste tuas querelas, Ov. M. 7, 711, cf., fletus, id. ib. 14, 835; and, lacrimas, id. Fast. 1, 367: metum, id. Her. 20, 179: fugam, Liv. 1, 12, 5; 30, 12, 1; Tac. A. 12, 39: populationem lucem intra, id. ib. 4, 48: bellum, Ov. M. 14, 803; Tac. H. 3, 8. opus, Ov. M. 3, 153: labores, id. ib. 5, 490: sitim, *to quench, allay* (*opp.* alat), id. Pont. 3, 1, 16, et saep.

3. Pregn., *To make stand firm, to set fast, to fix, fasten, prop, stay, support* that which is unsteady or falling (so very rarely): **a.** Lit.: mobiles (dentes) sistere (shortly after, dentium motus *stabilit*), Plin. 20, 3, 8; so, ruinas (urbem ab interitu vindicare), Plin. Pan. 50, 4.—More freq., **b.** Trop.: *Ch.* Quid si animus fluctuat? *Eu.* Ego istum in tranquillo et tuto sistam, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 50; cf., ego vos salvas sistam, id. Rud. 4, 4, 5; and, salvam ac sospitem rem publicam sistere, August. in Suet. Aug. 28; so, omnia salva tibi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 3: hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu Sistet, Virg. A. 6, 858.

4. *To set, establish, fix definitely, decide upon* a thing: "SISTERE fana cum in urbe condenda dicitur, significat loca in oppido futurorum fanorum constituere," Fest. p. 267. Hence, status dies, *the day of trial appointed, agreed upon* with a peregrinus: STATVS DIES CVM HOSTE, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12; so, status condictusve dies cum hoste, Cinc. in Gell. 16, 4, 4; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5; cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 249 and 145. Cf. also under *Pa.*

5. A few times in Tacitus like the Gr. ἵστημι, of edifices, monuments, *etc., To set up, build, erect:* haruspices monuere, ut templum iisdem vestigiis sisteretur, Tac. H. 4, 53; cf. id. Ann. 4, 37: tropaea, id. ib. 15, 18: alicujus effigiem, id. ib. 15, 72.

II. *Neutr., To set, place,* or *put one's self, to stand:* **A.** In gen.: capite sistere, *to stand on one's head*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 8.

B. In partic.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I., B, 1) *To present one's self, to appear* before a court on the appointed day: testificatur iste, P. Quinctium non stitisse et se stitisse, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: si reus non stiterit, Ulp. Dig. 2, 10, 1.

2. (acc. to *no.* I., B, 2) *To stand still, to stop, stay, remain* (mostly poet.): *solstitium*, quod sol eo die sistere videbatur, Var. L. L. 6, 2, 53; Lucr. 4, 416; so, amnes sistunt, Virg. G. 1, 479: nec quisquam instantes Teucros. . . . Sustentare valet telis aut sistere contra, id. Aen. 11, 873: sistere legionem in aggere jubet, Tac. H. 3, 21: incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur, Virg. A. 3, 7.

3. (acc. to *no.* I., B, 3) Of any thing unsteady, not firm, *To stand fast; to last, endure:* qui rem publicam sistere negat posse, nisi, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 96. More freq. (esp. in Livy, but not in Cicero, impers.), sisti non (nec, vix) potest, *One can not hold out, it can not be endured, all is over*, ἔῤῥει τὰ καλὰ: quid ego nunc agam? nisi ut sarcinam constringam, *etc.* . . . non sisti potest, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94: non potuisse sisti, Liv. 3, 9, 8: totam plebem aere alieno demersam esse, nec sisti posse, nisi omnibus consulatur, id. 2, 29, 8: vixque concordiâ sisti videbatur posse, id. 3, 16, 4. So too id. 45, 19, 3; 29, 10, 1 s, 12, 6; 2, 44, 10; 3, 20 *fin.* (with which cf. Tac. A. 3, 52); Just. 11, 1, 6; Curt. 4, 16; v. Gronov. and Drak. ad Liv. 4, 12, 6. **4.** In Manilius, i. q. exsistere, *To show one's self as, to be:* tempora quod sistant propriis parentia signis, Manil. 3, 529: judex, id. 4, 546.—Hence

stătus, a, um, *Pa.:* **1.** (acc. to *no.* I., B, 4) *Set, fixed, appointed, stated, certain* as to time (quite class.): "*stata sacrificia* sunt, quae certis diebus fieri debent," Fest. p. 264: sacra, stata solennia, Cato in Fest. l. l.; so, solenne et statum sacrificium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113 (*al.* statutum; cf. Drak. Liv. 23, 35, 3, and 39, 13, 8); and, nec stata sacra facit, Ov. F. 2, 528: dies, Liv. 27, 23 *fin.*; cf. id. 5, 52, 2; 42, 32, 2:—temporibus statis reciprocare, id. 28, 6, 10; so, stato tempore id evenit, Plin. 11, 37, 65; cf. Tac. H. 4, 81; so, flatus ventorum, Sen. Ben. 4, 28: cursus siderum, Plin. 18, 29, 69: febres, id. 28, 8, 28: stellae, *opp.* vagae, Censor. de Die nat. 8, et saep.—Hence, **2.** Transf., *Certain,* i. e. *middling, moderate:* forma (mulieris), Enn. in Gell. 5, 11 *ad fin.*

* **sistrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [sistrum] *Having* or *bearing the* sistrum: turba, *i. e. priests of Isis,* Mart. 12, 29.

† **sīstrum,** i, *n.* = σεῖστρον, *A metallic rattle which was used by the Egyptians in celebrating the rites of Isis,* and in other lascivious festivals, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 11; id. Met. 9, 693; 778; 784; id. A. A. 3, 635; Mart. 14, 54; Juv. 13, 93 Rupert.; App. M. 11, p. 258; 261, et al. Hence sarcastically as if used for a war-trumpet by the wanton Cleopatra, Virg. A. 8, 696 Heyne; Prop. 3, 11, 43; Luc. 10, 63. Cf. Böttiger's Sabin. 1, p. 238.

† **sĭsurna,** ae, *f.* = σίσυρνα, *A coarse woolen mattress,* Amm. 16, 5 *med.*

† **sĭsymbrĭum,** ii, *n.* = σισύμβριον, *A fragrant herb sacred to Venus,* perh. *wild thyme* or *mint,* Plin. 20, 22, 91; 19, 8, 55; ib. 10, 57; Ov. F. 4, 869.

Sīsўphus, i, *m.*, Σίσυφος: **I.** *Son of Aeolus, king of Corinth, famous for his cunning and robberies. He was killed by Theseus. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll a stone up hill which constantly rolled back again,* Hyg. Fab. 60; Serv. Virg. A. 6, 616; Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; Ov. M. 4, 460; 466; 13, 26; Prop. 4, 11, 23; Hor. Od. 2, 14, 20; id. Epod. 17, 68, et al.: Ulixi Sisyphique prudentia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; cf., vafer, Hor. S. 2, 3, 21.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Sīsўphĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Sisyphus:* labores, Prop. 2, 17, 7; 2, 20, 32: cervix, Sen. Herc. Oet. 942: portus, *i. e. Corinth,* Stat. Th. 2, 380; so, Isthmus, *of Corinth,* Sil. 14, 51; and, opes, *i. e. of Creusa* (as daughter of Creon, king of Corinth), Ov. Her. 12, 204: Ulixes sanguine cretus Sisyphio (because Sisyphus seduced Anticlea, the mother of Ulysses, before her marriage with Laertes), id. Met. 13, 32; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 6. 529.—* **2. Sĭsўphēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: vincla, *i. e. the marriage with Sisyphus* (of his wife Merope), Avien. Arat. 597.—**3. Sīsўphĭdes,** ae, *m., Offspring of Sisyphus:* Ulysses (v. above, *no.* 1), Ov. A. A. 3, 313.—**II.** *A dwarf of M. Antony,* so named by him because of his shrewdness, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47 Schol.

† **sisyrinchĭon,** ii, *n.* = σισυρίγχιον, *A kind of bulbous plant,* Plin. 19, 5, 30.

† **sītănĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = σητάνιος, *Of this year, this year's:* panis, *of summer wheat,* Plin. 22, 25, 68.

† **sītarchĭa,** ae, *f.* = σιταρχία: **I.** *Provisions for a journey,* App. M. 2, p. 119; Hier. Comment. in Matth. *med.*; Vit. Malch. 10; Vet. Schol. Juv. 12, 61.—**II.** Meton., *A receptacle for these provisions, a scrip,* Vulg. Reg. 1, 9, 7.

sĭtella, ae, *f. dim.* [situla] *A kind of urn used in drawing lots.* It was made narrow at the top, so that but one lot at a time could be on the surface of the water with which it was partly filled, Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 17; 2, 5, 34; 43; 2, 6, 11; 44; Cic. Corn. fragm.; Liv. 25, 3, 16; 41, 18, 8. Cf. Wunder, Variae Lectt. Cod. Erf. p. CLVIII. *sq.*

Sīthŏnĭi, ōrum, *m.*, Σιθόνιοι: **I.** *A Thracian people;* hence, poet., in gen., *the Thracians,* Plin. 4, 11, 18; Hor. Od. 1, 18, 9.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Sīthŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Sithonian, Thracian:* agri, Ov. M. 13, 571: nives, Virg. E. 10, 66; Hor. Od. 3, 26, 10: Aquilo, Ov. Her. 11, 13: nurus, id. Met. 6, 588: rex, id. Pont. 4, 7, 25.—**B. Sīthon,** ŏnis, *adj.*, The same: S. et Scythici triumphi, Ov. F. 3, 719.—**C. Sīthŏnis,** ĭdis, *adj., f.*, The same: unda, Ov. Her. 2, 6.—Subst., *A Thracian woman,* Ov. R. Am. 605.

* **sĭtĭcĭnes,** um, *m.* [1. situs-cano] *Musicians at funerals,* Cato in Gell. 20, 2; and id. in Non. 54, 26 *sq.*

sĭtĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sitis] (not ante-Aug.) **I.** *Thirsty:* ***A.** Lit.: quidam, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*—**B.** Transf., of things, *Very dry, parched, arid:* Appulia, Hor. Epod. 3, 16: s. et peraridum solum, Col. 3, 11 *ad fin.*; Pall. Jan. 13, 4: calx, Vitr. 7, 2: aestas, Auct. Priap. 64.—* **II.** *Act., Producing thirst:* melimela, Plin. 23, 6, 55.

sĭtĭenter, *adv.*, v. sitio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

sĭtĭo, īvi or ĭi, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [sitis] **I.** *Neutr., To thirst, be thirsty* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: ego esurio et sitio, Plaut. Casin. 3, 6, 6; 4, 3, 4: in medio sitit flumine potans, Lucr. 4, 1096: ne homines sitirent, Suet. Aug. 42.—With the *gen.:* cochleae cum sitiunt aëris, Symm. Ep. 1, 27.—Proverb.: sitire mediis in undis, *i. e. to be poor in the midst of wealth,* Ov. M. 9, 761.

B. Transf. (esp. in the lang. of country people), of things (the earth, plants, *etc.*), *To be dried up* or *parched, to want moisture:* "siquidem est eorum (rusticorum) *gemmare vites, sitire agros, laetas esse segetes,*" etc., Cic. Or. 24, 81; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 6: tosta sitit tellus, Ov. F. 4, 940; so, colles, Frontin. Aquaed. 87; cf. under *Pa.:* aret ager, vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, Virg. E. 7, 57; so, arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 40: cacumina oleae, id. 17, 14, 24, et saep.: ipsi fontes jam sitiunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: nec pati sitire salgama, *to be dry,* Col. 12, 9, 2.

II. *Act., To thirst after* a thing (rarely; but in the trop. signif. quite class.): **A.** Lit.: auriferum Tagum sitiam patriumque Salonem, Mart. 19, 96. In the *pass.:* quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae, *are thirsted for,* Ov. F. 1, 216.—**B.** Trop., as in all languages, *To long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet:* sanguinem nostrum sitiebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 20; cf. Plin. 14, 22, 28 *fin.*; so, sanguinem, Just. 1, 8 *fin.* (*opp.* satiare); Sen. Thyest. 103: cruorem, Poët. ap. Suet. Tib. 59; cf., sitit hasta cruores, Stat. Th. 12, 595: honores, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 3: populus libertatem sitiens, id. Rep. 1, 43; so, ultionem, Val. Max. 7, 3 ext. 6.—Hence

sĭtĭens, entis, *Pa., Thirsting, thirsty, athirst:* **A.** Lit.: quae (pocula) arenti sitientes hausimus ore, Ov. M. 14, 277. So, Tantalus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: viator, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 97: secla ferarum, Lucr. 5, 945: sitienti aqua datur, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 23.—**2.** Transf. (acc. to *no.* I., B), of places, plants, *etc., Dry, parched, arid, without moisture:* hortus, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 60; hence, by metonymy also, Afri, Virg. E. 1, 65: olea, Plin. 15, 3, 3: luna, *i. e. cloudless, bright,* Plin. 17, 9, 8; id. ib. 14, 24, § 112: Canicula, *arid, parching,* Ov. A. A. 2, 231.—In the *neutr. plur.* absol.: lonchitis nascitur in sitientibus, *in dry, arid places,* Plin. 25, 11, 88; so, in sitientibus aut siccis asperis, id. 12, 28, 61; and with the *gen.*, sitientia Africae, id. 10, 73, 94, § 78.—**B.** Trop., *Thirsting for, desiring eagerly, greedy:* gravius ardentiusque sitiens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: (amator) avidus sitiensque, Ov. R. Am. 247: regna Ditis, Petr. poët. Sat. 121, 116: aures, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.—With the *gen.:* virtutis, Cic. Planc. 5, 13; so, famae, Sil. 3, 578: pecuniae (coupled with avarus et avidus), Gell. 12, 2 *fin.*—Hence,

Adv., sĭtĭenter, *Thirstily, eagerly, greedily* (acc. to *no.* B): sitienter quid expetens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17; so, incumbere hauriendis voluptatibus, Lact. 2, 1.

sĭtis, is (*abl.*, site, Venant. Carm. 2, 13, 3), *f. Thirst* (quite class., but used only in the *sing.*): **I.** Lit.: demum fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 33; cf., tibi cum fauces urit sitis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: siti sicca sum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 26: aliquem interficere siti l meque atque algu, id. Most. 1, 3, 36; s id. Rud. 2, 2, 7; cf., cum cibo et potion fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; so, explere diuturnam sitim, id. d Sen. 8 *fin.*; cf. under *no.* II.: exstinguer sitim, Ov. M. 7, 569: restinguere, Virg. E. 5, 47: pellere, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 14: finire, id. Ep. 2, 2, 146: sedare, Lucr. 2, 663; 4, 851; 5, 943; Ov. M. 3, 415: levare, id. 12, 156; 15, 322, et saep.—**B.** Transf., of things (places, plants, *etc.*), *Dryness, drough, aridity* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. 1, 4, 42; so Virg. G. 2, 353; id. Aen. 4, 42; Stat. Th. 4, 699; Col. 11, 3, 9; Plin. 19, 2, 8, et al.—**II.** Trop., *Strong* or *ardent desire, greediness, thirst:* cupiditatis sitis, Cic. Parad. 1, 1, 6.—With *gen. obj.:* libertatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: cruoris, Ov. M. 13, 768; so, s. importuna famesque argenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: s. major famae quam virtutis, Juv. 10, 140: audiendi, Quint. 6, 3, 19.

† **sītistus,** a, um, *adj.* = σιτιστός, *Fed, fattened;* pure Lat., altilis, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 45.

† **sītītes,** ae, *m.* = σιτίτης, *A kind of precious stone,* Plin. 37, 7, 25.

sĭtītor, ōris, *m.* [sitio] *A thirster* after any thing (a post-Aug. word): ***I.** Lit.: aquae, Mart. 12, 3.—**II.** Trop.: sangui nis, Mart. Cap. 1, 21: novitatis, App. M. 1, p. 103.

(* **sĭtīve,** *adv.* [situs] *According to situation,* Tert. Prax. 29.)

† **sītōna,** ae, *m.* = σιτώνης, *A purchaser of grain, a commissary, purveyor,* Ulp. Dig. 50, 8, 9.

(* **Sitones,** um, *m. A people of north ern Germany,* Tac. G. 45 *fin.*)

† **sītōnĭa,** ae, *f.* = σιτωνία, *The offic of a* sitona, *commissariat, purveyance,* Ul Dig. 50, 5, 2.

†† **sittăce,** es, *f.* [an Indian word] *A parrot,* Plin. 10, 42, 58.

sĭtŭla, ae, *f.* (*masc.* collat. form, situ lus, Cato R. R. 10, 2; 11, 3; Vitr. 10, 9 *fin.*; Paul. Sent. 3, 7 *fin.*) *A bucket* for drawing water, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 39; Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 40 *fin.*; Poet. in Anthol. Burm. 1, p 493. Used also in drawing lots (instead of the usual sitella, v. h. v.), Plaut. Casin 2, 6, 7.

sĭtŭlus, i, v. situla, *ad init.*

1. sĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of sino

2. sĭtus, ūs, *m.* [sino] **I.** (sino, 1. situs *no.* A; and hence, prop., A being lai or placed, a lying; hence, by meton.) **1.** *The manner of lying, the situation, local position, site* of a thing (quite class. in th *sing.* and *plur.*; mainly used of localities): (*a*) *Sing.:* terrae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20: urbis Syracusarum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 10; so, loci, id. Acad. 2, 19, 61: urbis, id. Rep. 2, 11; Caes. B. G. 7, 68, 2; 7, 36, 1; Liv. 9, 24, 2, et mult. al.; cf., urbes naturali situ inexpugnabiles, Liv. 5, 6, 9: agri (coupled with forma), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: Africae, Sall. J. 17: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 57, 3; id. B. C. 3, 66, et saep.: figura situsque membrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 61 *fin.*; cf., passeres a rhombis situ tantum corporum differunt, Plin. 9, 20, 36: Aquilonis, *toward th North,* id. 16, 12, 23.—Poet.: exegi monumentum aere perennius Regalique sit pyramidum altius, *i. e. the structure* (prop., the manner of construction), Hor. Od. 3, 30, 2 (cf. the *Part.* situs, in Tac., i. q. conditus, built, v. sino, *Pa.*, *no.* A, 2, c).—(*β*) *Plur.:* opportunissimi situs urbibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 3; so, oppidorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 12, 1: terrarum, Cic. de Div. 2, 46, 97: locorum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 4: castroru, Caes. B. G. 7, 83, 1: situs partium corporis, Cic. Acad. 2, 39: revocare situs (foliorum), *position, arrangement,* Virg. A. 3, 451.—**2.** Transf., *A quarter of the world, region* (syn. regio) (Plinian): a meridiano situ ad septentrionem, Plin. 2, 108, 112; so id. 2, 47, 48; 3, 12, 17. In the *plur.:* (pantherae) repleturae illos situs, Plin. 27, 2, 2 *fin.*

II. *Rust, mould, mustiness,* etc., that a thing acquires from lying too long in on place (so mostly poet. and in post-Au prose; not in Cic. or Caes.): corrum situ, Plaut. Truc. 5, 23; cf., quae in u sunt et manum quotidie tactumque patiuntur, numquam periculum situs adeu

Sen. Ben. 3, 2: tristia duri Militis in tenebris occupat arma situs, Tib. 1, 10, 50; cf., arma squalere situ ac rubigine, Quint. 10, 1, 30: immundo pallida mitra situ, Prop. 4, 5, 70; cf., ne aut supellex vestisve condita situ dilabatur, Col. 12, 3, 5: per loca senta situ, Virg. A. 6, 462; cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 70; Col. 2, 18, 2.—Of *filthiness* of the body: situ nidoris barba paedore horrida atque intonsa infuscat pectus illuvie scabrum, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; so Ov. M. 7, 290; 303; 8, 803; Luc. 6, 516; Plin. 21, 6, 17.

B. Trop., of the mind, *A rusting, moulding, a wasting away, dullness:* senectus victa situ, Virg. A. 7, 440: marcescere otio situque civitatem, Liv. 33, 45 *fin.*: sepultae ac situ obsitae justitia, aequitas, Vell. 2, 126, 2: quae (mens) in hujusmodi secretis languescit et quendam velut in opaco situm ducit, Quint. 1, 2, 18; cf. id. 12, 5, 2: flebis in aeterno surda jacere situ (carmina), *i. e. oblivion*, Prop. 1, 7, 18; cf., (verba) priscis memorata Catonibus Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 118; and with this cf., verborum situs, Sen. Ep. 58; and, passus est leges istas situ atque senio emori, Gell. 20, 1, 10.

sīve (archaic orthogr., SEIVE, Tab. Bantin. l. 6; and hence, by apocope, like neu, from neve, NEIVE), **seu** (the latter form very rare in Cic.; more freq. in Caes.; as often as sive in the poets), *conj.* [si-ve] A disjunctive conditional particle,

Or if = vel si: **I.** Put once, preserving the conditional signif. of the si (cf., on the other hand, below, *no.* II., B. 2) (so mostly ante-class.): **a.** After a preceding *si:* si in te aegrotant artes antiquae tuae, Sive immutare vis ingenium moribus, Aut si, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 35; so, si . . . sive . . . aut si, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 129: si media nox est, sive est prima vespera, id. Curc. 1, 1, 4: SI NOCTE SIVE LVCE, SI SERVVS SIVE LIBER FAXIT, Rogat. ap. Liv. 22, 10, 6: si omnes atomi declinabunt . . . sive aliae declinabunt, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: si arborum trunci, sive naves essent a barbaris missae, Caes. B. G. 4, 17 *fin.*; Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 33:—si ego volo seu nolo, id. Cist. 3, 14: si movero me, seu secari sensero, id. Merc. 2, 2, 40: si speras . . . seu tibi confidis, *etc.*, id. Rud. 3, 2, 19; Val. Fl. 1, 837:—si te, *etc.* . . . sive haec, *etc.* . . . seu, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 58.—**b.** Without a preceding *si* (so very rarely): dehinc postulo, sive aequum'st, te oro, ut, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 19 (for which, peto a te, *vel si* pateris, oro, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 3): bis denas Italo texamus robore naves, Seu plures complere valent, *etc.*, Virg. A. 11, 327: me seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis, Redde meis, id. ib. 12, 935; cf., haec pars dialectica, sive illam dicere malumus disputatricem, Quint. 12, 2, 13: turdus, Sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, devolet illuc, Hor. S. 2, 5, 11; cf. id. Od. 1, 6, 19.

II. Repeated, with a disjunctive sense predominant, sive (seu) . . . sive (seu) (in good prose, esp. in Cic., usually sive . . . sive; in Caes. often seu . . . seu; after the Aug. period often sive . . . seu, or seu . . . sive; v. the follg.), prop., If this or if that be the case, placing the counter propositions on an equality, Eng.,

Be it that . . . or that, if . . . or if, whether . . . or (the predominant use and signif. of the word in prose and poetry): qui improbus est, sive subbibit, sive adeo caret temeto, tamen ab ingenio est improbus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59; so, sive . . . sive etiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 27, 2: sive quid mecum ipse cogito, sive quid aut scribo aut lego, Cic. Leg. 2, 1: sive eum ex paludibus elicere sive obsidione premere posset, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 2: sive regi sive optimatibus serviant, Cic. Rep. 1, 35: ex quo exardescit sive amor sive amicitia, id. Lael. 27: sive tu medicum adhibueris, sive non adhibueris, id. Fat. 12 *fin.*; cf. id. Fam. 12, 2 *fin.*: sive sub incertas Zephyris mutantibus umbras, Sive antro potius succedimus, Virg. E. 5, 5: sive deae seu sint dirae volucres, id. Aen. 3, 262, et saep.:—seu recte, seu pervorse facta sunt, Egomet fecisse confiteor, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 146; Caes. B. C. 3, 61, 3: facilem esse rem, seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, id. B. G. 5, 31, 2; so id. ib. 5, 51, 2; 7, 36, 3; 7, 89, 2; id. B. C. 3, 79, 6; Virg. G. 3, 49; 4, 25; 33; id. Aen. 2, 62; 6, 881, et al.: quantitas plerumque eidem subjacet, seu modi est seu numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 41:—sive dolo, seu jam Trojae sic fata ferebant, Virg. A. 2, 34; so, sive . . . seu, id. ib. 3, 262; 4, 240; 7, 199, et saep.; Liv. 10, 14, 9; Quint. 1, 5, 18; 35; 41; 2, 1, 11; 12, 10, 26: seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, Sive oram Illyrici legis aequoris, Virg. E. 8, 6; so, seu . . . sive, id. Aen. 1, 218; 10, 109; 11, 528; Ov. M. 4, 321; 639; 15, 324, et al. (In Caes. B. C. 2, 27, 2, the MSS. vary between seu . . . sive and sive . . . sive).—Repeated several times: sive ancillam sive servum sive uxorem sive adulterum, Seu patrem sive avum videbo, Plaut. Am. 4, 5, 15 *sq.*; cf. id ib. prol. 69 *sq.*; and id. Merc. 2, 2, 35: quibus (Cimmeriis) aspectum solis sive deus aliquis sive natura ademerat, sive loci situs, Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 61: seu furor est: habeo, quae carmine sanet et herbis; Sive aliquis nocuit: magico lustrabere ritu; Ira deum sive est: sacris placabimus iram, Ov. M. 10, 397, et saep. So, too, with a corresp. *si:* sive tu vatem, sive tu omen audieris; sive immolaris, sive avem aspexeris; si Chaldaeum, si haruspicem videris, si fulserit, *etc.*, Cic. de Div. 2, 72, 149.

B. On account of the predominant disjunctive sense: **1.** In the poets and in post-Aug. prose, instead of one sive, sometimes *aut, vel*, or one of the interrogative particles *ne* or *an*, is used: (saxum) seu turbidus imber Proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Virg. A. 12, 685:—sive . . . sive . . . vel, *etc.*, Flor. 4, 2, 79:—misero conjux, fatone erepta Creusa Substitit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit, Incertum, Virg. A. 2, 739: sive fatali vecordia an, *etc.*, Tac. A. 11, 26; so, sive . . . seu . . . an, id. ib. 14, 59.

2. Sometimes also standing quite alone in a purely disjunctive sense, i. q. vel (so in Cicero only in the phrases sive quis, sive potius, sive etiam): ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quis dixit alius, perelegans esse videtur, *or whoever else said it*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: quid perturbatius hoc ab urbe discessu, sive potius turpissima fuga? id. Att. 8, 3, 3: te primum rogo, ut (animum) erigas ac resistas, sive etiam ultro occurras negotiis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4:—Aristarchus et aetate nostra Palaemon *vocabulum*, sive *appellationem*, nomini subjecerunt, Quint. 1, 4, 20: delectandi sive conciliandi officium, id. 12, 10, 59: miracula visa sive ex metu credita, Tac. A. 2, 24: proelium sive naufragium, Just. 2, 9 *fin.*: Romana bella sive Asiana, id. 38, 3, 10.

† **smărăgdĭnus** (smār. with long a, Prud. Psych. 862), a, um, *adj.* = σμαράγδινος, *Of* or *belonging to the emerald, smaragdine:* emplastrum (on account of its green color), Cels. 5, 19, 4; cf., prata, Prud. l. l.—Post-class. collat. form, **smărăgdĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.:* viriditas, Mart. Cap. 1, 17: postis, Venant. Carm. 8, 8, 18.

† **smărăgdus** (in many MSS. written also zmar.:—smārăgdus, Mart. 5, 11), i, *comm.* (*m.*, Plin. 37, 5, 16 *sq.*; Luc. 10, 121: *f.*, Mart. 4, 28; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 563) = σμάραγδος, *A transparent precious stone of a bright green color*, including not only our *emerald*, but also the *beryl, jasper, malachite*, etc., Plin. 37, 5, 16 *sq.*; Lucr. 2, 805; 4, 1122; Tib. 1, 1, 51; 2, 4, 27; Ov. M. 2, 24; Stat. Th. 2, 276, et al.

† **smăris,** ĭdis, *f.* = σμαρίς, *A small sea-fish of inferior quality*, Ov. Hal. 120; Plin. 32, 9, 34; ib. 10, 45; ib. 11, 53 *fin.*

† **smectĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = σμηκτικός, *Cleansing, abstersive:* vis, Plin. 30, 4, 10.

† **smegma,** ătis (*dat. plur.*, smegmatis, Plin. 31, 7, 42), *n.* = σμῆγμα, *A cleansing medicine, a detergent*, Plin. 22, 25, 74. For making the skin smooth, id. 24, 7, 28.

† **smerdălĕos,** a, um, *adj.* = σμερδαλέος, *Terrible:* Auct. Priap. 69 *sq.*

(* **Smerdis,** is, *m.:* **1.** *A brother of Cambyses, king of Persia, by whom he was put to death*, Just. 1, 9.—**2.** *An impostor named Oropastes, who assumed the name of Smerdis after the death of Cambyses*, Just. 1. 1.)

† **smīla,** ae, *f.* = σμίλη, *A knife* (syn. scalprum), Arn. 5, 172 Orell. *N. cr.*

† **smīlax,** ăcis, *f.* = σμῖλαξ: **I.** *Bindweed, withwind, rough smilax*, Smilax aspera, Lin.; Plin. 16, 35, 63; 24, 10, 49.—Hence Smilax personified, *A maiden who was changed into this herb*, Ov. M. 4, 283.—**II.** *The yew-tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 20.—**III.** *A kind of oak*, Plin. 16, 6, 8.

† **smīlĭon,** ii, *n.* = σμιλίον, *A kind of medicinal salve*, Marc. Empir. 35 *fin.*

Smintheus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m.*, Σμινθεύς, *An epithet of Apollo*, Ov. F. 6, 425; *acc.:* Sminthea, id. Met. 12, 585.—Hence **Sminthēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Smintheus:* spolia, *i. e. Astynome, daughter of Chryses priest of Apollo*, Sen. Thyest. 176.—And **Sminthius,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: mures (acc. to the myth, killed by Apollo), Arn. 3, 119; Dict. Cret. 14; 47.

1. smyrna, ae, *f.* = σμύρνα, *Myrrh*, Lucr. 2, 504; Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

2. Smyrna (in many MSS. written also Zmyrna), ae, *f.*, Σμύρνη, *A celebrated maritime city of Ionia;* according to some, *the birth-place of Homer*, still called *Smyrna*, Plin. 5, 29, 31; Cic. Fl. 29, 71; id. Agr. 2, 15, 39; id. Att. 9, 9, 2; Stat. S. 4, 2, 9, et al. Cf. Mann. Kleinasien, 3, p. 331 *sq.*—**II.** Hence **Smyrnaeus** (Zmyrn.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Smyrna, Smyrnean:* sinus, Mel. 1, 17, 3: conventus, Plin. 5, 29, 31: vates, *i. e. Homer*, Luc. 9, 984; cf. of the same, plectra, Sil. 8. 595; and, tubae, Sid. Carm. 23, 131.—In the *plur.* subst., Smyrnaei, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Smyrna*, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.*; Liv. 37, 16.

† **smyrnĭon,** ii, *n.* = σμύρνιον, *A kind of herb like myrrh, common Alexanders*, Smyrnium olus atrum, L.; Plin. 27, 13, 109; 19, 8, 48.

† **smyrrhiza,** ae, *f.* = σμυῤῥίζα, *A plant, called also* myrrha *and* myrrhis, Plin. 24, 16, 97.

† **smyrus,** i, *m.* = σμύρος, *A kind of fish, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 32, 11, 53 *fin.*

sŏbŏles, sŏbŏlesco, v. subol.

sobrĭe, *adv.*, v. sobrius, *ad fin.*

* **sobrĭĕfactus,** a, um, *Part.* [sobrius, *no.* II., -facio] *Made reasonable, sobered:* sobriefactus sermone, App. M. 8, p. 205.

sobrĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [sobrius] (a post Aug. word) *Sobriety:* **I.** Lit., *Temperance in drinking*, Sen. Tranq. 15 *fin.*; Val. Max. 6, 3, 9.—Hence Sobrietas personified, *The enemy of Venus*, App. M. 5, p. 172.—**II.** In gen., *Moderation, temperance continence:* vitae, Ulp. Dig. 1, 7, 17 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *Reasonableness, prudence:* consiliorum, Amm. 31, 10 *med.*

sobrīnus, i, *m.*, and **sobrīna,** ae, *f.* [contr. for sororinus from soror, and therefore prop. an appellation for the children of sisters; hence, in gen.] *A cousin-german, cousin* by the mother's side, "Fest. p. 240; Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 3; Justin. Inst. 3, 6."—(*a*) *Masc.:* Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 6; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 37; Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54.—(*β*) *Fem.:* Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 108; Tac. A. 12, 6 and 64.

sobrĭo, are, *v. a.* [sobrius] *To sober, make sober* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 685; 24, 106.

sōbrĭus, a, um (*Comp.*, sobrior, Laber. in Charis. p. 64; elsewhere not compared), *adj.* [contr. from se-ebrius] *Not drunk, sober* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: *opp.* vinolentus, Cic. Acad. 2, 17; so id. Or. 28 *fin.*; *opp.* vino madens, madidus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 2; id. Amph. 3, 4, 18; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 5; Cato Utic. ap. Suet. Caes. 53; et ap. Quint. 8, 2, 9; *opp.* ebrius, Sen. Ep. 18 (coupled with siccus); Mart. 3, 16; *opp.* temulentus, Tac. A. 13, 15, et saep.: male sobrius, *i. e.* ebrius, Tib. 1, 10, 51; so Ov. F. 6, 785.—**b.** Transf., of things (poet. and post-Aug. prose; cf. ebrius, *no.* I., B, b): pocula, Tib. 1, 6, 28; so, lympha mixta mero, id. 2, 1, 46: nox, *in which there was no drinking*, Prop. 3, 17, 11; cf., convictus, Tac. A. 13, 15: uva, *not intoxicating*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 31: rura, *that furnish no wine*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 37; cf., "SOBRIUM vicum Romae dictum putant, vel quod in eo nulla taberna fuerit, vel quod in eo Mercurio lacte, non vino supplicabatur," Fest. p. 140 and 240: non sobria verba, *i. e. of a drunken person*, Mart 1, 28.

II. In gen., *Sober, moderate, temperate, continent:* parcus ac sobrius, Ter. Ad. 1

2, 15: vigilans ac sollers, sicca, sana, sobria, Afran. in Non. 21, 33: homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 27: auream quisquis mediocritatem Diligit ... caret invidenda Sobrius aula, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 8; Vell. 2, 63: non aestimatur voluptas illa Epicuri, quam sobria et sicca sit, Sen. Vit. beat. 12 *fin.*

B. Trop., of the mind, *Sober, even-minded, clever, sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious* (syn. mentis compos, sanus): satin' sanus es aut sobrius? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29; cf. id. Eun. 4, 4, 36; id. Andr. 4, 4, 39: vigilantes homines, sobrii, industrii, Cic. Coel. 31: diligentes et memores et sobrii oratores, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140; *opp.* iracundus, Vell. 2, 41.—Of things: opera Proba et sapiens et sobria, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 2: ingenium siccum ac sobrium, Sen. Ep. 114: violenta et rapida Carneades dicebat, modesta Diogenes et sobria, Gell. 7, 14 *fin.*—Hence,

Adv., sōbrĭe (acc. to *no.* II., A and B): **1.** *Moderately, temperately, frugally:* vivere, coupled with parce, continenter, severe, *opp.* diffluere luxuria, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106.—**2.** *Prudently, sensibly, circumspectly*, i. q. prudenter: agere, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 29; so, curare, accurare aliquid, id. Mil. 3, 1, 217; id. Pseud. 4, 1, 29; id. Pers. 4, 1, 1.

* **soccātus,** a, um, *adj.* [soccus] *Furnished with* or *wearing* socci, Sen. Ben. 2, 12 *fin.*

* **soccĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [soccus-fero] *Sock-wearing:* Menander, Sid. Carm. 9, 215; v. soccus.

soccŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [soccus] *A small* soccus, Sen. Ben. 2, 12; Suet. Vit. 2 *fin.* Plin. 9, 35, 56.—Of *the sock* worn by comic actors (v. soccus, *no.* II.), Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 3; Quint. 10, 2, 22.

soccus, i, *m.*: **I.** *A kind of low-heeled, light shoe*, worn by the Greeks; *a slipper, sock:* Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 60; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 98; id. Pers. 1, 3, 44; Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127; id. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Catull. 61, 10, et saep. When worn by Romans, they were a sign of effeminacy: Suet. Calig. 52; Sen. Ben. 2, 12; Plin. 37, 2, 6.—**II.** The soccus was worn especially by comic actors (the cothurnus, on the contrary, by tragic actors); hence, also, by metonymy, for *Comedy* (as cothurnus for tragedy), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174; id. A. P. 80; 90; Ov. R. Am. 376; Mart. 8, 3; Plin. 7, 30, 31; Quint. 10, 2, 22.

sŏcer (*nom.*, socerus, Plaut. Casin. 4, 2, 18; id. Men. 5, 5, 54, along with socer, id. ib. 5, 7, 56), ĕri, *m.* [sibilated from ἑκυρός] *A father-in-law*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 22; id. Trin. 5, 2, 27; Cic. Off. 1, 35 *fin.*; id. Lael. 1, 1 and 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 12 *fin.*; Ov. M. 1, 145; Hor. Od. 3, 11, 39; id. Ep. 1, 19, 30, et mult. al. Vid. also socrus. In the *plur.*, soceri, *parents-in-law*, Virg. A. 2, 457; 10, 79.—Transf., for consocer, *A son's father-in-law*, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4:—magnus, *grandfather-in-law*, i. e. *one's husband's* or *wife's grandfather*, Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6; also called simply socer, Terent. Dig. 50, 16, 146; Pomp. ap. Ulp. ib. 3, 1, 3; Paul. ib. 23, 2, 14 *fin.*

‡ **sŏcĕra,** ae, v. socrus, *ad init.*

sŏcĕrus, i, v. socer, *ad init.*

sŏcĭa, ae, v. socius.

sŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [socio] *That may be easily united* or *joined together, sociable* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): natura nos sociabiles fecit, Sen. Ep. 95; so, consortio inter reges, Liv. 40, 8, 12: abies maxime sociabilis glutino, Plin. 16, 42, 82.

sŏcĭālis, e, *adj.* [socius] *Of* or *belonging to companionship:* **I.** In gen., *Companionable, sociable, social* (so not ante-Aug.): homo sociale animal, Sen. Ben. 7, 1 *fin.*: beneficium dare socialis res est, id. ib. 5, 11 *fin.*: amicitiae, App. M. 5, p. 171.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *Of* or *belonging to allies* or *confederates, allied, confederate* (the class. signif. of the word): lex, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 5, 18; so, lex judiciumque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6: foedus, Liv. 34, 57, 9: exercitus, *i. e. of the allies*, id. 31, 21, 7; so, turmae, Tac. A. 4, 73: copiae (*opp.* legiones), *i. e. auxiliaries*, id. ib. 12, 31: bellum, *the war of the allies*, Liv. Epit. 71 *fin.*; Flor. 3, 18; Juv. 5, 31: cuncta socialia prospere composita, *the affairs of the allies*, Tac. A. 2, 57.—**B.** In Ovid several times like conjugialis, *Of marriage, conjugal, nuptial:* amor socialis, Ov. M. 7, 800; so, coupled with foedus maritum, id. Pont. 3, 1, 73: foedera, id. Met. 14, 380; id. Her. 4, 17: torus, id. Fast. 2, 729: jura, id. Am. 3, 11, 45: sacra, id. Her. 21, 155: carmina, *i. e.* epithalamium, id. ib. 12, 139.

* *Adv.*, *Socially:* non ut de sede secunda Cederet aut quarta socialiter (iambus), *for the sake of company*, Hor. A. P. 258.

* **sŏcĭālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [socialis] *Fellowship, sociableness, sociality*, Plin. Pan. 49, 4.

sŏcĭālĭter, *adv.*, v. socialis, *ad fin.*

* **sŏcĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [socio] *Union:* rata inter eos, Mart. Cap. 2, 26.

* **sŏcĭennus,** i, *m.* [socius] *A fellow, comrade:* tuus, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 32.

sŏcĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Fellowship, association, union, community, society* (syn. conjunctio, consociatio) (freq. and quite class.): **I.** In gen.: hominum inter ipsos societas conjunctioque, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 28; cf., (nos) natos esse ad societatem communitatemque generis humani, id. Fin. 4, 2, 4; and, societas et communicatio utilitatum, id. ib. 5, 23, 65: nulla societas nobis cum tyrannis, sed potius summa distractio est, id. Off. 3, 6, 32: societatem cum aliquo coire . . . dirimere, id. Phil. 2, 10 *fin.*: consiliorum omnium societas, id. Brut. 1, 2; so Hirt. B. G. 8, 3, 3: juris, Cic. Rep. 1, 32 *fin.*: humanitatis, id. ib. 2, 26: beate et honeste vivendi, id. ib. 4, 3: gravitatis cum humanitate, id. Leg. 3, 1: belli, Sall. C. 40, 1: omnium facinorum, Cic. Phil. 13, 17 *fin.*: nominum, *names in common*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 218, et saep.: fides et societas generis humani, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4; cf. Enn. ib. 1, 32 Mos. *N. cr.*

II. In partic.: **A.** *A copartnership, association* for trading purposes: **1.** In abstracto: qui societatem cum Sex. Naevio fecerit, *etc.* ... fecit societatem earum rerum, quae in Gallia comparabantur ... qui magna fide societatem gererent, *etc.*, Cic. Quint. 3; so, societatem contrahere, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 5; 74: coire, id. ib. 5; Paul. ib. 1 *sq.* In the *plur.*: societates contrahuntur sive universorum bonorum, sive negotiationis alicujus, sive vectigalis, sive etiam rei unius, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 5.—**2.** In concreto, *A company* or *society* of the farmers of the public revenue: nulla Romae societas vectigalium, nullum collegium aut concilium, *etc.*, Cic. Sest. 14; cf. id. Fam. 13, 9: si omnes societates venerunt, quarum ex numero multi sedent judices, id. Mur. 33, 69: provinciarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 3 *fin.*: maximarum societatum auctor, Cic. Planc. 13, 32.

B. *A political league, an alliance, confederacy:* cum Ptolemaeo societas erat facta, Caes. B. C. 3, 107 *fin.*: Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adjungunt, id. B. G. 6, 2, 2: Leptitani Romam miserant amicitiam societatemque rogatum, Sall. J. 77, 3; so, coupled with amicitia, id. ib. 83: societatem alicujus induere, Tac. A. 12, 13.

sŏcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To join* or *unite together, to associate; to do* or *hold in common, to share* a thing with another, *etc.* (freq. and quite class.; in Cic. mostly with inanimate objects, concr. and abstract): coetus utilitatis communione sociatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 25; cf., concilia coetusque hominum jure sociati, id. ib. 6, 13: omne genus hominum sociatum inter se esse, id. Leg. 1, 11 *fin.*: (Romulus) regnum suum cum illorum (Sabinorum) rege sociavit, id. Rep. 2, 7 *fin.*: quid si testium studium cum accusatore sociatum est? id. Flacc. 10: cum vel periculum vitae tuae mecum sociare voluisses, *to risk your life for me*, id. Planc. 30, 73; cf., tecum ut longae sociarem gaudia vitae, Tib. 3, 3, 7: qui vim rerum cognitionemque cum scientia atque exercitatione, Cic. de Or. 3, 32 *fin.*; so, diligentiam cum scientia, Col. 3, 3, 7: ne societur sanguis, Liv. 4, 4, 6; cf. of union by marriage: se alicui vinclo jugali, Virg. A. 4, 16: cubilia cum aliquo, Ov. M. 10, 635; id. Her. 3, 109: juvencos aratro imposito, Stat. Th. 1, 132: dextras, Sil. 11, 149; cf., manus alicui, Val. Fl. 5, 290: verba loquor socianda chordis, *to be accompanied*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 4; so, carmina nervis, Ov. M. 11, 5: Theseus sociati parte laboris functus, *undertaken in company with another, common*, id. ib. 8, 546; so, parricidium (shortly before, societas facinoris), Just. 10, 1, 6.—Mid.: sociari facinoribus, *to take part in deeds of villainy*, Liv. 39, 13, *fin.*

* **sŏcĭŏfraudus,** i, *m.* [socius-fraudo *One that deceives his comrades*, Plaut. Ps 1, 3, 128.

sŏcĭus, i, *m.*, and **sŏcĭa,** ae, *f.* (in the poets and in prose after the Aug. period also adjectively, socius, a, um) [perh. from sequor, one that accompanies or co-operates with another in any undertaking] *A fellow, sharer, partner, comrade, companion, associate.* As an adj., *Sharing* or *joining in, partaking, united, associated;* v. the follg. (very freq. and quite class.).

I. In gen.: **a.** *Masc.:* belli particeps et socius et adjutor, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 5; cf., consiliorum omnium particeps et socius paene regni, id. Rep. 2, 20: tuorum consiliorum, coupled with particeps, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 22: fortunarum omnium, coupled with particeps, Cic. Font. 17, 37: me quidem certe tuarum actionum, sententiarum, rerum denique omnium socium comitemque habebis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 22: socius et consors gloriosi laboris, id. Brut. 1, 2: Romuli socius in Sabino proelio, id. Rep. 2, 8; for which, with the *dat.*: alicui socius, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 72: socium esse in negotiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 9: quia sine sociis nemo quicquam tale conatur, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: socium ad malam rem quaerere, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 22. Poet.: generis socii, *i. e. relatives*, Ov. M. 3, 259; cf., sanguinis, id. Trist. 4, 5, 29: tori, *i. e. a spouse, consort*, id. Met. 14, 678; cf. in the follg., *no.* b.—**b.** *Fem.:* (eloquentia) pacis est comes otiique socia, Cic. Brut. 12; cf., vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria, id. Fontei. 17, 39: nox socia, id. Phil. 2, 18, 45: quam plurimas uxores habent ... nulla pro socia obtinet, Sall. J. 80 *fin.*: socias sorores impietatis habet, Ov. M. 4, 3.—Poet.: socia generisque torique, *related by blood and marriage, relative and wife* (Juno), Ov. M. 1, 620; so, tori, id. ib. 8, 520; 10, 268: ulmus cum socia vite, id. ib. 14, 662.—**c.** Adj.: hic (Augustus) socium cum Jove nomen habet, Ov. F. 1, 608: aurea possedit socio Capitolia templo Mater, *i. e. in common with Jupiter*, id. ib. 6, 73. So, regnum, id. Met. 5, 378: classis, id. ib. 13, 252: sepulcrum, id. Her. 11, 123: lectus, id. Am. 2, 377: ignes, id. Met. 9, 795: anni, id. Her. 2, 33: spes, id. Met. 13, 375: platanus clara in Lycia gelidi fontis socia amoenitate, Plin. 12, 1, 5, et saep.

II. In partic.: **A.** In mercant. lang., *A copartner, partner* in business: socii putandi sunt, quos inter res communicata est, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20; so id. Rosc. Am. 40; id. Quint. 3; 24. So, socii, of the company of farmers of the public revenue, Cic. Fam. 13, 9 *fin.*; Plin. 33, 7, 40; cf. societas, *no.* II., A, 2.—Hence, **b.** Jurid. *t. t.*, pro socio (agere, damnari, *etc.*), *For defrauding a partner*, Cic. Fl. 18, 43; id. Quint. 3 *fin.*; cf. Dig. 17, tit. 2: "Pro socio."

B. In publicists' lang., *An ally, confederate:* Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 25: servate vestros socios, id. Cist. 1, 3, 51: Boios receptos ad se socios sibi asciscunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5 *fin.* So in the *plur.*: id. ib. 1, 11 *fin.* 1, 14, 6; 1, 15, 1; 1, 36, 5; Liv. 29, 17, 2, 44, 1, 5, et saep. et al.: socius et amicus populi Romani, Sall. J. 24, 3.—In the connection, socii et Latini, or, more freq., socii et nomen Latinum, the term socii denotes the Italian people dwelling out of Latium who were under the protection of and allied with Rome, *The Italian allies*, Cic. Lael. 3 *fin.* Klotz *N. cr.*; id. Rep. 6, 12; id. Sest. 13, 30;—id. Rep. 1, 19; 3, 29; Sall. J. 39, 2; 42, 1; 43, 4 Kritz. *N. cr.*; Liv. 29, 27, 2; for which, also, socii ac nominis Latini, id. 41, 8, 9; and without ellipsis: per homines nominis Latini et socios Italicos impedimenta parabant, Sall. J. 40, 2; cf. also, quos (milites) uti ex Latio et a sociis cogeret, id. ib. 95, 1. The socii Latini nominis, on the other hand, are simply *The Latin allies, the Latins*, Liv. 40, 36, 6; cf. also, dum socii ab nomine Latino venirent, id. 22, 38:—so navales, v. navalis.—**b.** Adjectively, *Leagued, allied, confederate:* cura sociae retinendae urbis, Liv. 27, 1, 6; so, urbs, id. 31, 24: civitates, id. 41, 6 *fin.;* Quint. 3, 8, 12; cf., civitas nobis, Tac. A. 13, 57: agmina, Virg. A. 2, 371:—manus, *i. e. of the allies* (in the Bellum sociale), Ov. Am. 3, 15, 10.

sōcordĭa (*o* short, Prud. Apoth. 194; cf. socors. Sometimes, on account of the etymology, written also secordia), ae, *f.* [socors] *Dullness of mind,* i. e.: **I.** *Weak-mindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity* (so very rarely): "*socordiam* quidam pro ignavia posuerunt (v. *no.* II.); Cato pro stultitia posuit," Fest. p. 138 and 238: si quem socordiae argueret, stultiorem aiebat filio suo Claudio, Suet. Claud. 3; Tac. A. 4, 35.

II. *Carelessness, negligence, sloth, laziness, indolence, inactivity* (the predominant signif. of the word; not found in Cic. or Caes.; and used only in the *sing.;* cf. Diom. p. 314 P.): tu ad hoc diei tempus dormitasti in otio. Quin te abs te socordiam omnem reice et segnitiem amove, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 6; cf., nisi somnum socordiamque ex pectore oculisque amovetis, id. Pseud. 1, 2, 11; and, nihil loci'st segnitiae neque socordiae, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 1: socordia atque desidia, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 35; so, coupled with desidia, Sall. C. 4, 1; with ignavia, id. ib. 58, 4; with incultus, id. Jug. 4 *fin.; opp.* industria, Tac. A. 2, 38: Cyrenenses tardius iere. Id socordiane an casu accideret, parum cognovi, id. ib. 79, 5; so, socordiane an vinolentia, Tac. A. 12, 67: fortuna per socordiam non uti, Liv. 7, 35, 5: nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset, exuere jugum potuere, Tac. Agr. 31 *fin.:* caeca ac sopita socordia, Quint. 1, 2, 5.

sōcordĭter, *adv.,* v. socors, *ad fin.*

sōcors (*o* short, Prud. Cath. 1, 33; cf. socordia), ordis, *adj.* [sē-cors; cf. Fest. s. v. SOCORDIA, p. 139] *Mentally dull,* i. e.: **I.** *Narrow-minded, silly, foolish, blockish, stupid, thoughtless, senseless,* etc. (rarely, but quite class.): socors natura negligensque, Cic. Brut. 68: homines non socordes ad veri investigandi cupiditatem excitare, id. N. D. 1, 2 *fin.:* stolidi ac socordes, Liv. 9, 34, 13: socors ingenium, Tac. A. 13, 47: Tiberius callidior, Claudius socordior, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *fin.* (cf. under socordia, *no.* I., the passage in Suet. Claud. 3): apud socordissimos Scythas Anacharsis sapiens natus est, App. Apol. p. 289.—**II.** *Careless, negligent, sluggish, slothful, lazy, inactive,* etc. (so not in Cic.): Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 5: languidus et socors, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 22, p. 233 ed. Gerl.: neque victoria socors aut insolens factus, id. Jug. 100, 1: nolim ceterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 61; so with the *gen.:* gregarius miles futuri socors, Tac. H. 3, 31.—Hence,

Adv., sŏcordĭter, acc. to *no.* II., *Carelessly, negligently, slothfully;* in the *Compar.:* socordius ire milites occepere, Sall. Hist. Fragm. ap. Non. 235, 15; so, res acta, Liv. 1, 22, 5: agere, Tac. H. 2, 15.

Sōcrătes, is, *m.,* Σωκράτης: **I.** *The celebrated Grecian philosopher:* "parens philosophiae," Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 1: "fons et caput philosophiae," id. de Or. 1, 10, 42: "ab Apolline omnium sapientissimus dictus," id. Acad. 1, 4, 16; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 50. —As an appellative, in the *plur.:* ut exsistant . . . Socratae simul et Antisthenae et Platones multi, Gell. 14, 1, 29.—**B.** Deriv., **Sōcrătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* Σωκρατικός, *Of* or *belonging to Socrates, Socratic:* philosophi, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: viri, id. Att. 14, 9, 1; cf., domus, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 14: sermones, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 67; Hor. Od. 3, 21, 9: lepor subtilitasque, Cic. Rep. 1, 10 *fin.:* chartae, Hor. A. P. 310: sinus, *i. e. devoted to philosophy,* Pers. 5, 37: cinaedi (in reference to Alcibiades, the favorite of Socrates), Juv. 2, 10.—In the *plur.* substant., Sŏcrătĭci, ōrum, *m., The followers* or *disciples of Socrates,* Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 61 *sq.;* id. Off. 1, 1, et mult. al.—**II.** *A Grecian painter,* Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137.—**III.** *A Grecian sculptor,* Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32.

socrŭālis, e, *adj.* [socrus] *Of* or *belonging to a mother-in-law:* munificentia, Sid. Ep 7, 2 *med.:* hereditas, id. ib. 8, 9.

socrus, ūs, *f.* (orig. *comm.,* v. the follg.) [like socer, sibilated from ἑκυρός] orig. either *A father-in-law* or *a mother-in-law;* but of the first signif. we have only one example: praemia erepta a socru suo, Att. in Prisc. p. 698 P. The signification *mother-in-law* was the prevailing one through all periods of the language: uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4; cf. Ov. F. 2, 626. So Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 4; 4, 4, 83; 5, 1, 21; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 9; id. Cluent. 12; Juv. 6, 231, et mult. al.—Collat. form, SOCERA, ae (acc. to socer), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 289; and contr., SOCRA, ib. *no.* 4221: magna, *grandmother-in-law,* i. e. *one's husband's* or *wife's grandmother;* and, major, *the great-grandmother* of either party, Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6.

‡ **sŏdālĭcĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [sodalicium] One who is bound to another by fellowship, *A comrade, bosom-friend,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4794. In the *fem.,* SODALICIARIA CONSILII BONI, *a companion,* id. *no.* 4644.

sŏdālĭcĭum (-tĭum), ii, v. the follg. art., *no.* II.

sŏdālĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [sodalis] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a* sodalis; *of* or *belonging to fellowship* or *companionship* (as an *adj.* very rarely): jure sodalicio mihi junctus, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 46 (*al.* sodalicii); so Just. 20, 4 *ad fin.:* Druidae sodaliciis astricti consortiis, Amm. 15, 9 *fin.* Cf. also under *no.* II., B, 3.—More freq.,

II. Subst., sŏdālĭcĭum (-tĭum), ii, *n., A fellowship, friendly intercourse* or *intimacy, brotherhood, companionship,* etc.: **A.** Lit.: fraternum vere dulce sodalicium, Catull. 100, 4; cf. Val. Max. 4, 7, 1 *ext.* —**B.** Transf.: **1.** *An association, company, society,* or *college* of any kind: CVLTORVM HERCVLIS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2404; cf. id. 2402: FVLLONVM, id. 4056.—* **2.** *A company assembled for feasting, a banqueting-club:* Auct. Her. 4, 51.—**3.** In a bad sense, *An unlawful secret society* (for buying votes, plotting against the State, *etc.*): lex Licinia, quae est de sodaliciis, Cic. Planc. 15: Mariana sodalicia, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116.—In this sense also adjectively: collegia sodalicia, Marc. Dig. 47, 22, 1.

sŏdālis, is (*abl.,* regularly, sodali; sodale, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 6), *comm.* [perh. from sedeo, like socius from sequor: One that sits, lives, or shares his enjoyments with another, *etc.*] *A mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, crony, boon-companion,* etc. (very freq. and quite class.; a favorite word with Plautus): **I.** In gen.: tuus amicus et sodalis, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 7; so, coupled with amicus, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 71; cf., quid enim aut illo fidelius amico aut sodale jucundius? Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 6: si frater aut sodalis esset, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 74: sodalis et familiarissimus Dolabellae, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 7: primum habui semper sodales. Sodalitates autem me quaestore constitutae sunt sacris Idaeis . . . epulabar igitur cum sodalibus omnino modice, *etc.* (shortly after, coetu *amicorum*), Cic. de Sen. 13, 45: popularis et sodalis, id. Acad. 2, 37: meus sodalis, id. de Or. 2, 49: adolescentes aliquot, aequales sodalesque adolescentium Tarquiniorum, Liv. 2, 3, 2: Pompei meorum prime sodalium, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 5: gaudentem parvisque sodalibus et lare certo Et ludis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58: sodalis istius (Verris) in hoc morbo et cupiditate, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36.—**b.** In the poets, adjectively: turba sodalis, *the band of friends,* Ov. R. Am. 586. And of things: Hebrus, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 19: cratera, id. ib. 3, 18, 6.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A fellow* or *member* of a corporation, society, fraternity, college, *etc.:* "*sodales* sunt, qui ejusdem collegii sunt, quam Graeci ἑταιρίαν vocant," Gai. Dig. 47, 12, 4. So the members of a college of priests: sodales Augustales, Titii, Silvani et Larum, *etc.,* Cic. Coel. 11, 26; Tac. A. 1, 54; 3, 64; Suet. Claud. 6; id. Galb. 8; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2364 *sq.;* 1588; 1593; 1611, et saep.—**B.** In a bad sense, *A participator, accomplice* in unlawful secret associations (esp. for buying votes, plotting against the State, *etc.*): quos tu si sodales vocas, officiosam amicitiam nomine inquinas criminoso, Cic. Planc. 19: tu in illis es decem sodalibus: Te in exsilium ire hinc oportet, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 12.

sŏdālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sodalis] *Fellowship companionship, brotherhood, friendship, intimacy;* abstr. and concr. (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: sodalitas familiaritasque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37: summa nobilitate homo, cognatione, sodalitate, collegio, id. Brut. 45, 166: intima sodalitas, Tac. A. 15, 68. —Concr.: nunc ego de sodalitate solus sum orator datus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 5.—In the *plur.:* aliquem a sodalitatibus abducere, Gell. 20, 4, 3.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A society, association* of any kind, esp. for religious purposes: fera quaedam sodalitas et plane pastoricia germanorum Lupercorum, Cic. Coel. 11, 26: SODALITAS PVDICITIAE SERVANDAE, Inscr. Orell. *no* 2401.—**B.** *A company assembled for feasting, a banqueting-club:* sodalitates autem me quaestore constitutae sunt sacris Idaeis . . . epulabar igitur cum sodalibus modice, *etc.,* Cic. de Sen. 13, 45.—**C.** In a bad sense, *An unlawful secret society:* eodem die senatus consultum factum est, VT SODALITATES DECVRIATIQVE DISCEDERENT *etc.,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5; so id. Planc. 15, 37

‡ **sŏdālĭtĭārĭus,** v. ‡ sodaliciarius.

sŏdālĭtĭum and **sŏdālĭtĭus,** a, um, v. sodalicius.

sōdes [contr. from si audes for audies, cf., dic mihi si audes, quis ea est, *etc.,* Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 960; and therefore, prop., if you will hear me; hence], in colloq. lang. (esp. freq. with an imperat.) *If you will, if you please, with your leave, prithee, pray:* (*α*) With an imperative: dic sodes mihi, Bellan' videtur specie mulier? Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 39; so, dic sodes (mihi), id. Trin. 2, 4, 161; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 58; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 22; id. Ad. 4, 5, 9; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62; 1, 16, 31: emitte sodes, ne enices fame, sine ire pastum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 17; so, mitte ad nos sodes Adelphasium tuam, id. Poen. 3, 5, 12: da sodes, id. Men. 3, 3, 21; cf., da mihi hoc sodes, id. Trin. 2, 1, 17: i sodes intro, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 23: tace sodes, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: jubes sodes numos curari, Cic. Att. 7, 3 *fin.:* vescere sodes, Hor Ep. 1, 7, 15: corrige sodes, id. A. P. 438, et saep.: cf. also, mane dum sodes, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: vide etiam sodes, id. ib. 1: aliud (vinum) lenius sodes vide, id Heaut. 3, 1, 50: aut sodes mihi redde decem sestertia, aut, *etc.,* Catull. 103, 1.—(*β*) In other connections: at scin' quid, sodes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 16; so id. Hec. 5, 1, 26: "tene relinquam an rem." "Me, sodes," Hor. S. 1, 10, 41: jam cedo tu, sodes, qui occeperas, fabulam remetire, App. M. 1, p. 104: o sodes, quoties tibi loquenti Byzantina sophos dedere regna, Sid Carm. 23, 233.

Sŏdŏma, ōrum, *n.,* Σόδομα (Hebr. סְדֹם), *The city of Sodom in Palestine,* Tert. Apol. 40. Called also Sodoma, ae, *f.,* Sulpic. Sev. Hist. sacr. 1, 6; Sedul. 1, 105; also Sodomum, i, *n.,* Sol. 35; and Sodomi, ōrum, *m.,* Tert. Carm. de Sodom. 127 and 163.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Sŏdŏmītae,** ārum, *m.,* Σοδομῖται, *The inhabitants of Sodom, the Sodomites,* Prud. Apoth. 384 In the *sing.,* adjectively: Sodomita libido, Prud. Psych. 42; so, cinis, id. περὶ στεφ. 5, 195.—**B. Sŏdŏmītĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Sodom:* peccatum, Hier. in Ezech. 5, 16, 49.

sōl, sōlis, *m.* [sibilated from ἥλιος] *The sun:* "mediam fere regionem sol obtinet, dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, mens mundi et temperatio, tanta magnitudine, ut cuncta sua luce collustret et compleat," Cic. Rep. 6, 17; cf. "id. N. D. 2, 19; id. Tusc. 1, 28; id. Acad. 2, 26; Plin. 2, 6, 4; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10; 20:" Nonis Junis soli luna obstitit et nox, Enn. Ann. 4, 20; cf., sole obscurato, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: solem occidentem . . . orientem, id. Fin. 2, 8: sol paululum a meridie jam devexus, id. Fragm. ap. Macrob. Sat. 6, 4: sol jam praecipitans, id. de Or. 3, 55: quum sole novo terras irrorat Eous, Virg. G. 1, 288: surgente a sole, Hor. S. 1, 4, 29: veniens sol . . . discedens, id. Ep. 1, 16, 6: prius orto sole, id. ib. 2, 1, 113: sol ubi montium mutaret umbras, id. Od. 3, 6, 41: cum sol Oceano subest, id. ib. 4, 5, 40, et saep.: duo soles vidisse, Cic. Rep 1, 10 *sq.;* solem e mundo tollere videntur qui, *etc.,* id. Lael. 13, 47; cf., sol excidisse mihi e mando videtur, id. Att. 9, 10, 3: totis corporibus nihil esse utilius sale et sole dixit, Plin. 31 9, 45, § 102.—Proverb.: nondum omnium dierum sol occidit, *the sun has not set forever*, Liv. 39, 27, 9: sole ipso est clarius, *brighter than the sun itself*, Arn. 1, 28.

B. Sol, as a *nom. propr.*: **I.** Personified, *The Sun-god, Apollo*, the *Phoebus* of the Greeks, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51; id. ib. 19, 48; id. ib. 31, 76; id. Off. 3, 25; Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 21; 4, 8, 54; Var. R. R. 1, 1, 5; Quint. 1, 7, 12; Ov. M. 4, 170; 9, 736; 14, 10, et mult. al.—DIES SOLIS, *Sunday*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 508 (in the eccl. fathers, dies Dominicus).—**2.** Solis gemma, *A brilliant precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

II. Transf.: **A.** As in all languages, *The sun*, for *sunlight, sunshine, the warmth of the sun, a sunny place*, etc. (in classical prose mostly only in the connection ab, in sole, in solem): Diogenes Alexandro *Nunc quidem paululum*, inquit, *a sole, out of the sun*, i. e. *sunshine*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92: quum in sole ambulem, id. de Or. 2, 14, 60; so, in sole (ponere, siccare, *etc.*), Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46; Col. 12, 14; Plin. 21, 17, 68 *fin.*; 35, 17, 57; 37, 9, 52; cf., apricatio in illo Lucretino tuo sole, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1; and, pro isto asso sole, quo tu abusus es in nostro pratulo, a te nitidum solem unctumque repetemus, id. ib. 12, 6, 1: procedere in solem et pulverem, *into the sun and dust*. i. e. *into the contests of public life*, id. Brut. 9, 37; cf. id. Leg. 3, 6 *fin.*; and, cedat stilus gladio, umbra soli, *i. e. legal knowledge must yield to military merit*, id. Mur. 14, 30: scapi quarto die in solem proferendi, Plin. 21, 17, 68 *ad fin.*: patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 4: Libyco sole perusta coma, Prop. 4, 9, 46. So in the poets, and in post-Aug. prose in the *plur.*: pars terraï perusta Solibus assiduis, *the rays* or *heat of the sun*, Lucr. 5, 253; so id. 6, 1101; Hor. Epod. 2, 41; 16, 13; id. Ep. 1, 20, 24; Ov. M. 1, 435; 13, 792, et mult. al. si numeres anno soles et nubila toto, *the clear days*, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 31; cf., vitandos soles atque ventos, Quint. 11, 3, 27.

B. For *Day* (poet.): hunccine solem Tam nigrum surrexe mihi! Hor. S. 1, 9, 72. In the *plur.*: Lucr. 6, 1218: tres adeo incertos caeca caligine soles Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes, Virg. A. 3, 203; imitated by Sil. 3, 554.

* **C.** For *Year*: (Canis) binos quae tulerit soles, Nemes. Cyneg. 122.

D. As an appellation of an extraordinary person: quo anno P. Africanus, sol alter, exstinctus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: solem Asiae Brutum appellat, Hor. S. 1, 7, 24.

sōlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [sol] *A plant, called also* heliotropium, App. Herb. 49 and 63.

sōlāmen, ĭnis [solor] *A comfort, relief, solace, consolation* (a poet. word for the class. solatium): solamen mali, Virg. A. 3, 661; so id. ib. 10, 493; 859; Luc. 7, 181; Val. Fl. 319; 4, 443, et al.

* **sōlāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A relief, mitigation*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 343.

sōlānum, i, *n.* *A plant, called also* strychnos, *night-shade*, Plin. 27, 13, 108; Cels. 2, 33.

Sōlānus, i, *m.* (*sc.* ventus) [sol] *The east wind*, Vitr. 1, 6 *med.*; usually called Subsolanus, q. v.

sōlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the sun, sun-, solar* (not ante-Aug.): lumen, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 37: arcus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10: circulus, Plin. 2, 23, 21: pars piceae, *sunny, toward the sun*, id. 16, 12, 23: herba, *i. e. a plant, called also* heliotropium, Cels. 5, 27, 5.

1. sōlārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] **I.** (*sc.* horologium, which is also expressed in Plin. 7, 60, 60) *A sun-dial*: "*solarium* dictum id, in quo horae in sole inspiciebantur," *etc.*, Var. L. L. 6, 2, 52 Müll.: ut illum Di perdant, primus qui horas repperit, Quique adeo primus statuit hic solarium, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** Ad solarium, *A much-frequented place in the forum where the sun-dial stood*, Cic. Quint. 18, 59; Auct. Herenn. 4, 10, 14.—**2.** For *A clock* in gen. (even for *a water-clock*): quum solarium aut descriptum aut ex aqua contemplere, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 87; cf. Censor. de Die Nat. 23 *fin.*—**II.** A part of the house exposed to the sun, *A flat house-top, a terrace, balcony*, or the like, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 69; 2, 4, 25; Augustus in Macr. S. 2, 4; Suet. Ner. 16; id. Claud. 10; Pall. Mai. 11, 1; Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 17; Inscr. Grut. 173, 1. Also on sepulchral monuments, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4536.

2. sŏlārium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* vectigal) [solum] *A ground-rent*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 17; Paul. ib. 30, 1, 39, § 5; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 39.

* **sōlātĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [solatium] *A little comfort* or *solace*: sui doloris, Catull. 2, 7.

sōlātĭum, ĭi, *n.* [solor] *A soothing, assuaging; a comfort, relief, consolation, solace* (quite class.; used equally in the *sing.* and *plur.*): haec sunt solatia, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24 *fin.*; cf., oblectamenta et solatia servitutis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 60; and, perfugium ac solatium praebere, id. Arch. 7 *fin.*; so, praebere solatia, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 117: id solatio est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 13; so Caes. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.*: vacare culpa magnum est solatium, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 4: me ipse consolor et maxime illo solatio, quod, *etc.*, id. Lael. 3; so, frui, uti solatio, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16 (corresp. to consolari); Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 26: alicui solatia dare, Cic. Brut. 5, 11: magnum afferret mihi aetas ipsa solatium, id. Lael. 27 *fin.*; so adhibere surdae menti, Ov. Met. 9, 654 dicere, id. ib. 10, 132: hoc sibi solatii proponebant, quod, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 15, 2: cujus luctus nullo solatio levari potest, Cic. Phil. 9, 5 *fin.*, et saep.:—cineri atque ossibus alicujus solatium reportare, *i. e. an atonement*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49; cf., tumulo solatia posco, Ov. M. 7, 483; and, vos et liberos Germanici et nos parentes justis solatiis afficite, Tac. A. 3, 12; so too Phaedr. 1, 9, 8; Luc. 2, 91; Stat. Th. 1, 596; Just. 1, 8: solatium annonae, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80; so Val. Max. 4, 8, 2 *ext.*; Spart. Hadr. 9 *fin.*; Tac. A. 15, 39. Poet.: aves, solatia ruris, *consolers* (because they cheer the laborers with their singing), Ov. F. 1, 441; cf., (musae) frigida solatia, id. Pont. 4, 2, 45.

II. In jurid. Lat., *A compensation, indemnification*: solatium pro aliqua re alicui praestare, Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 13; so, s. certum ei constitutum est, Callistr. ib. 26, 7, 33 *fin.*

sōlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A comforter, consoler* (poet. and very rarely): ipse ego solator, Tib. 1, 3, 15: mitis lugentum, Stat. S. 5, 5, 40.

sōlātus, (*a, um, *adj.* *Sun-burned, sun-struck*). Subst. *masc.*: solatis, id est sole correptis, prosunt, Plin. 29, 6, 38; cf. *neut.*: "*solatum*, genus morbi maxime a rusticantibus dicitur, cujus meminit etiam Afranius," Fest. p. 243 and 141.

†† **scldūrĭi,** orum, *m.* [a Celtic word] *Retainers* of a chieftain, "*devoti*," Caes. B. G. 3, 22.

soldus, a, um, v. solidus, *ad init.*

sŏlĕa, ae, *f.* [solum] **I.** An open slipper consisting of *A sole* fastened on by a strap across the instep, *a sandal*: "omnia ferme id genus, quibus plantarum calces tantum infimae teguntur, cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vincta sunt, *soleas* dixerunt, nonnumquam voce Graeca *crepidulas*," Gell. 13, 21, 5 (worn by men in the house only; considered as a mark of effeminacy if worn out of doors): NEIVE QVIS IN POPLICO LVCI PRAETEXTAM NEIVE SOLEAS HABETO, Lex. in Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 569; cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 128; and v. soleatus: ut vendat soleam dimidiatam, Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14, 10. So too Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 63; id. Truc. 2, 5, 26; Prop. 2, 29, 40; Ov. A. A. 2, 212; Plin. 34, 6, 14, et mult. al. These sandals were taken off on reclining at table, and resumed after the meal: deme soleas: cedo, bibam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 16: cedo soleas mihi: auferte mensam, id. ib. 12; so, deponere soleas, Mart. 3, 50: poscere soleas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77; Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *med.*

II. Transf., of things of a like shape: * **A.** *A kind of fetter*: ligneae, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149.—**B.** *A kind of shoe* for animals (not nailed on, like our horse-shoes, which were unknown to the ancients, but drawn on and taken off again when not needed), Catull. 17, 26; Col. 6, 12, 2; Veg. 4, 9, 2 and 4; Suet. Ner. 30 *fin.*; Plin. 33, 11, 49.—* **C.** *A kind of oil-press*, Col. 12, 50.—**D.** *A kind of fish, a sole*, Pleuronectes solea, L.; Ov. Hal. 124; Col. 8, 16, 7; Plin. 9, 15, 16 and 20; 32, 9, 11. In a lusus verbb. with signif. *no.* I., Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 59.—**E.** "SOLEA, ut ait Verrius, est non solum ea, quae solo pedis subjicitur sed etiam pro materia robustea, super quam paries craticius exstruitur," Fest. p. 242 and 141 (*a sill*).—* **F.** *The sole of the foot* of animals, Veg. 5, 20, 31.

* **sŏlĕāris,** e, *adj.* [solea] *Like a sole* or *sandal, sandal-shaped*: cella, Spart. Carac. 9.

sŏlĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A sandal-maker*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4085.

sŏlĕātus, i, *m.* [id.] *Wearing sandals, having sandals on* (if of a man and in public, a mark of effeminacy; v. solea): stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum pallio purpureo tunicaque talari, muliercula nixus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33; cf. id. Pis. 6, 13; Castric. in Gell. 13, 21. So too Afran. in Non. 207, 32; Sen. Ira, 3, 18 *fin.*; Petr. 27, 2; Mart. 12, 83.

sōlemnis (sōlennis), **sōlemnĭtas, sōlemnĭtus,** v. sollenn.

† **sōlen,** ēnis, *m.* = σωλήν, *A kind of sea-muscle, the razor-fish*, Solen, L.; Plin. 32, 11, 53; 10, 69, 88; 11, 37, 52.

sōlennis (solemnis), **sōlennĭtas, sōlennĭtus,** v. sollenn.

sŏlĕo, ĭtus, 2. (*praes.*, SOLINUNT, for solent, acc. to Fest. s. v. NEQUINUNT, p. 177. *Perf.*, solui, Cato and Enn. acc. to Var. L. L. 9, 61, 155: soluerint, Coel. in Non. 509, 2: soluerat, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.) *v. n.* *To use, be wont, be accustomed*; constr. with the *inf.* (so most usually) or *absol.*: (*a*) *c. inf.*: qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16: ruri crebro esse soleo, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 18: nihil ego in occulto agere soleo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 86: hi (servi) solent esse heris utibiles, id. Most. 4, 1, 2 id. Capt. 3, 1, 23: quaerunt in scirpo, soliti quod dicere, nodum, Enn. Ann. 18, 17: qui (paterâ) Pterela potitare rex solitus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 105; 263: (quum Thucydides), id quod optimo cuique Athenis accidere solitum est, in exsilium pulsus esset, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56, et saep.—With the *inf. pass.*: majore opera ibi serviles nuptiae, quam liberales etiam, curari solent, Plaut. Casin. prol. 74: verum illud verbum est, vulgo quod dici solet, Ter Andr. 2, 5, 15; cf. id. Heaut. 3, 2, 9; and, ad haec illa dici solent, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: permirum mihi videri solet, id. ib. 5, 5: si (domus) alio domino solita est frequentari, id. Off. 1, 39, 139: quod spernerentur ab iis a quibus essent coli soliti, id. de Sen. 3, et saep.—(*β*) *Absol.*: cave tu idem faxis, alii quod servi solent, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 8: me dico ire, quo saturi solent, id. Curc. 2, 3, 83: artior, quam solebat, somnus complexus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: *Pl.* Nugas garris. *Cu.* Soleo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 6: ita ego soleo, id. Men. 1, 2, 31: sic soleo, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 25; cf. id. Eun. 2, 2, 48:—eodem pacto ut comici servi solent, Conjiciam in collum pallium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 11: credo jam, ut solet, jurgabit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 54: agedum, ut soles, id. Phorm. 5, 3, 1; cf., ut solitus es, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 25: cum quaedam in collibus, ut solet, controversia pastorum esset orta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161:—*Di.* Mala femina es. *As.* Solens sum: ea est disciplina, *that's my way*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 29; cf. id. Amph. 1, 1, 43; so, lubens fecero et solens, id. Casin. 5, 1, 14; and, ego abscessi solens Paulum ab illis, id. Epid. 2, 2, 53.

II. In partic., *To have carnal intercourse* with any one (extremely seldom): viris cum suis praedicant nos solere; Suas pellices esse aiunt, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 38; so Catull. 113, 1.—Hence

sŏlĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, in a passive sense, Which one is used to, or which usually happens, *Wonted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary* (so freq. not till after the Aug. period; not in Cic. or Caes.): solito membra levare toro, Tib. 1, 1, 44: ad solitum rusticus ibit opus, Ov. F. 4, 168: cunctantibus solita insolitaque alimenta deerant, Tac. H. 4, 60. So, chori, Prop. 1, 20, 46: locus, Ov. M. 4, 83: ars, Tib. 1, 9, 66; Ov. M. 11, 242: virtus, Virg. A. 11, 415: mos, Ov. Her. 21, 127: honores, Tac. A. 3, 5: inertia Germanorum, id. Germ. 45: exercitationes, Suet. Tib. 13, et saep.—With the *dat.:* armamenta Liburnicis solita, Tac. H. 5, 23; cf. in the follg.—In the *neut.:* hostibus gratiam habendam, quod solitum quicquam liberae civitatis fieret (*opp.* res desueta), *a usual thing in a free state*, Liv. 3, 38, 8: proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi! Virg. A. 11, 383; cf. in the *plur.:* parentum neces aliaque solita regibus ausi, Tac. H. 5, 8 *fin.;* and with this cf., praeter solita vitiosis magistratibus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 314, 23: si quando aliquid ex solito variaret, Vell. 2, 41: nescio qua praeter solitum dulcedine laeti, Virg. G. 1, 412; so, praeter solitum, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 20: supra solitum, Sen. Ben. 6, 36; and esp. freq. with a comparative in the *abl. comp.* solito: solito formosior Aesone natus, Ov. M. 7, 84; so, solito uberior, id. ib. 9, 105: exactior, Suet. Tib. 18: frequentiores, id. ib. 37: velocius, Ov. M. 14, 388: citius, id. Fast. 5, 547: plus, id. Her. 15, 47; Liv. 24, 9, 7: magis, id. 25, 7, 8.

sōlers, sōlerter, and **sōlertĭa,** v. sollers, *etc.*

Sŏli (collat. form, Soloe, Mel. 1, 13, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 22), ōrum, *m.*, Σόλοι: **I.** *A town of Cilicia, afterward called* Pompeiopolis, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41; Liv. 33, 20, 4; 37, 56, 8. Cf. Mann. Kleinas. 2, p. 67.—**II.** *A town of Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 31, 35.

sŏlĭar, āris, *n.* [solium] *A covering for the feet*, Var. in Non. 3, 25; Fest. s. v SOLLA, p. 298 and 299 ed. Müll.

* **sōlĭcănus,** a, um, *adj.* [solus-cano] *Singing alone:* Musae, Mart. Cap. 2, 33.

* **sōlĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [sol] *A sunning*, a transl. of the Greek ἡλίωσις, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 2 *fin.*

(* **sōlĭcĭto, sōlĭcĭtus,** *etc.*, v. soll.)

* **sŏlĭdāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [solido] *That which makes firm* or *solid, a strengthener*, Venant. Carm. 6, 2, 115.

* **sŏlĭdāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.] *That which makes firm* or *solid, a strengthener:* corporis (ossa), Lact. Op. D. 7.

sŏlĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A making firm* or *solid; a fastening, strengthening*, Vitr. 5, 3; 7, 1.

* **sŏlĭdātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that makes firm* or *solid, a strengthener:* ossium, Arn. 4, 131.

sŏlĭde, *adv.*, v. solidus, *ad fin.*

sŏlĭdesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [solidus] *To become firm, solid, whole* (post-Aug. and very rarely): moles sub aqua, Vitr. 2, 6: rupta cartilago, *to unite, grow together*, Plin. 11, 37, 87.

sŏlĭdĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [id.] Of animals whose feet are not cloven, *Solid-footed, whole-hoofed*, Plin. 10, 65, 84; id. ib. 73, 93.

sŏlĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Solidness, solidity* (good prose): Cic. Fin. 1, 6; so id. N. D. 1, 19; 38; id. Univ. 5, Pall. Mai. 9, 1.—**II.** Transf. (post-Aug.): **A.** *Thickness*, Pall. 1, 6, 9; id. Febr. 17, 5.—**B.** *Solidity, firmness*, Vitr. 2, 6; 8.—Hence, in the *plur.* concr., soliditates, *Firm* or *solid masses*, Vitr. 7, 3.—**C.** In jurid. Lat., *A whole* (opp. to a share, part): possessionis, *etc.*, Cod. Justin. 4, 52, 2; 11, 35, 2.

sŏlĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make firm, dense,* or *solid; to make whole* or *sound; to strengthen, fasten together* (not ante-Aug., and for the most part only in the *pass.*): **I.** Lit.: (area) cretâ solidanda, Virg. G. 1, 179; cf., locus fistucationibus solidetur, Vitr. 7, 1; so, terra aëre, id. 2, 3 *fin.:* aedificia sine trabibus, Tac. A. 15, 43; cf., muri, id. Hist. 2, 19: ossa fracta, Plin. 28, 16, 65; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4; cf., nervi incisi, abscissi, Plin. 11, 37, 88; 24, 16, 95: cartilago, Cels. 8, 6: fistulae stanno, Plin. 34, 17, 48, et saep.—**II.** Trop.: imperium Romanum ex diuturna convulsione solidatum, Auct. Pan. ad Constant. 1: illud etiam constitutione solidamus, ut, *etc.*, *establish, ordain*, Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 1.

sŏlĭdus, a, um (contr. collat. form, soldus, a, um, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113; 2, 5, 65), *adj.* [solum] *Firm, dense, compact, not hollow, solid* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: individua et solida corpora (*sc.* ἀτόμοι), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18; cf. id. de Div. 2, 67; and, terra solida et globosa, id. N. D. 2, 39: columna aurea, *opp.* extrinsecus inaurata, id. de Div. 1, 24; cf., cornua, *opp.* cava, Plin. 11, 37, 45; and, lapides, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25 *med.:* corpus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26: paries vel solidus vel fornicatus, Cic. Top. 4, 22: sphaera solida atque plena, id. Rep. 1, 14; cf., crateres auro solidi, Virg. A. 2, 765; so id. Georg. 3, 26; id. Aen. 6, 69; 552: nunc solida est tellus, quae lacus ante fuit, Ov. F. 6, 404; so, ripa, id. ib. 14, 49: sedes (*opp.* aër), id. ib. 2, 147, et saep.—*Comp.:* s. caseus factus, Col. 7, 8, 4.—*Sup.:* solidissima materiaï Corpora, *opp.* mollia, Lucr. 1, 566; 950: tellus, Ov. M. 15, 262.—In the *neut.* absol.: quum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, *among solid bodies*, Cic. N. D. 2, 18: nihil tangi potest, quod careat solido, solidum autem nihil, quod terrae sit expers, id. Univ. 4 *fin.;* cf., quae (species deorum) nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, id. N. D. 1, 27; and, inane abscindere soldo, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113; cf. also, id. ib. 2, 1, 78: fossa fit ad solidum, *to the solid ground, to the bottom*, Ov. F. 4, 821: neque fundamenta (amphitheatri) per solidum subdidit, Tac. A. 4, 62: solido procedebat elenhas in pontem, *on solid ground*, Liv. 44, 5, 6.

B. Transf., opp. to that which is divided, scattered, or in parts, *Whole, complete, entire*, i. q. integer, totus: usura, nec ea solida, contentus est, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3; cf., militia semestri solidum stipendium accipere, Liv. 5, 4, 7: solida taurorum viscera, Virg. A. 6, 253; cf., ut solidos hauriant (serpentes) cervos taurosque, Plin. 8, 14, 14; and, motus terrae quasdam (civitates) solidas absorbuit, Just. 30, 4, 3: ut decies solidum exsorberet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 240:—decem annos solidos errasse, Var. in Non. 405, 21; cf., partem solido demere de die, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 20; and, annus, Liv. 1, 19, 6: hora, Juv. 11, 205: parum solidum consulatum explere, *incomplete*, Liv. 4, 8 *fin.*—So too in the *neut.* absol., solidum, *The whole sum:* ita bona veneant, ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46; so, Hor. S. 2, 5, 65; Quint. 5, 10, 105; Tac. A. 6, 17; Jabol. Dig. 45, 2, 2; Ulp. ib. 3.—Hence,

2. In partic., solidus, i, *m.* (*sc.* numus), in the time of the emperors, *A gold coin*, at first called "aureus," and worth about 25 denarii, afterward reduced nearly one half in value, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5; 11, 4, 1; 21, 1, 42; Cod. Justin. 10, 70, 5; App. M. 10, p. 242; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39.

II. Trop., *Sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real* (in this sense a favorite word with Cic.): solida et perpetua fides, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 44; so, fides, Tac. H. 2, 7: solida et robusta et assidua frequentia, Cic. Planc. 8 *fin.;* cf., solida atque robusta eloquentia, Quint. 10, 1, 2; and, solida ac virilis ingenii vis, id. 2, 5, 23: est enim gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3; cf., judicia solida et expressa, id. Planc. 12; and, justitiae effigies, id. Off. 3, 17, 69; cf. also, nomen, id. Fin. 1, 18 *fin.:* suavitas austera et solida, id. de Or. 3, 26, 103. So, s. veraque laus, id. Sest. 43; cf., s. laus ac vera dignitas, id. Vatin. 3, 8: gloria (coupled with vera), id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: nulla utilitas (coupled with puerilis delectatio), id. Fin. 1, 21, 72: salus, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 10: gratia, id. Curc. 3, 35; Ov. M. 12, 576: beneficium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 32: gaudium, id. Andr. 4, 1, 23: libertas, Liv. 2, 2, 6; Tac. Or. 9, et saep.: mens, *firm, determined*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4.—In the *neut.* absol.: quibus ex rebus nihil est, quod solidum tenere possis, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: multos in solido rursus Fortuna locavit, *in safety*, Virg. A. 11, 427; cf., praesentia bona nondum tota in solido sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 4.—Hence,

Adv., sŏlĭde (not in Cic.): **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Densely, closely, solidly:* s. et crassis viminibus contexta cista, Col. 12, 56, 2: s. natus est, *i. e. without a hollow place, without wind in one's inside*, Petr. 47, 4.—*Comp.:* concreta aqua, Gell. 19, 5, 5.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II.), *Surely, wholly, fully, truly:* neque, natus necne is fuerit, id solide scio, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 8; so id. ib. 4. Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 8; App. M. 3, p. 135.

* **sōlĭfĕr,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sol-fero] *Sun-bringing*, of the East: plaga, Sen. Herc. Oet. 159.

* **sōlĭferrĕum,** i, v. solliferreum.

(* **sŏlĭfūga,** v. solipuga.)

* **sŏlĭfundĭum,** ii, *n.* [solum-fundus] perh. *Landed property*, Front. Princ. Hist. Fragm. 7 Mai.

* **sōlĭgĕna,** ae, *comm.* [sol-gigno] *A child of the Sun:* Aeetes, Val. Fl. 5, 317.

sŏlĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n* [solus-loquor] *A talking to one's self, a soliloquy*, a word formed by Augustin, Aug. Soliloqu. 2, 7 *fin.*

Sōlīnus, i. *m.* C. Julius, *A Roman writer of the third century of the Christian era, author of a work entitled* Polyhistor, *mostly taken from Pliny's* Historia Naturalis. Cf. Salmas. Prolegg. in Solin.; Bähr, Röm, Lit. Gesch. § 315.

sŏlĭpūga, ae, *f.* *A kind of venomous ant*, (* or, acc. to Solinus, *a kind of venomous spider*), Plin. 29, 4, 29; 3, 29, 43; 22, 25, 81. Called also, solpūga, Luc. 9, 837: SOLIPUGNA, acc. to Fest. p. 300; and, solifuga, Sol. 4, 3 and 6.

sŏlistĭmum (SOLLIST. in Fest. p. 298) tripudium, in augural lang., *A favorable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground*, "Cic. de Div. 1, 15 *fin.;* 2, 34 *fin.;* Fest. l. l.;" Liv. 10, 40, 4.

* **1. sŏlĭtānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [solitus, from soleo] *Usual, customary, ordinary:* dolores, Marc. Empir. 20 *med.*

* **2. sŏlĭtānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [solus] *Separate, distinct:* libellum confeci, Theod. Prisc. 3 praef.

* **sōlĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.* [sol] *The appellation of a species of African snail*, perh. named from the Promontorium Solis (Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9), Var. R. R. 3, 14, 4; Plin. 9, 56, 82.

sōlĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [solus] *Alone, by itself, lonely, solitary* (quite class.): natura solitarium nihil amat, Cic. Lael. 23 *fin.;* cf., virtus, *opp.* conjuncta et consociata cum altera, id. ib. 22, 83; and, quae (natura) non solitaria sit neque simplex, sed cum alio juncta atque connexa, id. N. D. 2, 11: hae apes non sunt solitaria natura, ut aquilae, sed ut homines, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 4: s. homo atque in agro vitam agens, *living by himself*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39; cf., solitaria et velut umbratilis vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18: distentus solitaria coena, *i. e. with a dinner which he has taken by himself*, Plin. Pan. 49; Cic. Inv. 1, 44 *fin.*

sōlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *A being alone, loneliness, solitude* (ante- and post-class. for solitudo): tuam solitatem memorans, Att. in Non. 173, 28. So App. M. 9, p. 225; id. Apol. p. 288; Tert. adv. Valent. 37.

* **sōlĭtātim,** *adv.* [solitas] *Solitarily*, Front. de Eloqu. p. 235 ed. Mai.

solitaurīlĭa, v. suovetaurilia.

* **solito,** avi, 1. *v. intens. n.* [soleo] *To be much accustomed* or *wont:* Scipionem Africanum solitavisse in Capitolium ventitare, Gell. 7, 1, 6.

sōlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [solus] *A being alone* or *solitary, loneliness, solitariness, solitude* (of a person or place); *a lonely place, desert, wilderness* (quite class. in the *sing.* and *plur.*): **I.** In gen.: in solitudine secum loqui, Cic. de Sen. 1: si aliquis nos deus ex hac hominum frequentia tolleret et in solitudine uspiam collocaret, Cic Lael. 23, 87; so, *opp.* frequentia, id. Pis. 22 *fin.;* *opp.* celebritas, id. Inv. 1, 26, 38; Plin. Pan. 49, 2 *Gier.:* audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, quae fuga aratorum, quam deserta, quam relicta omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51; cf., quacumque venis, fuga est et ingens Circa te solitudo, Mart. 3, 44: solitudo ante ostium, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 25; and ubi postquam solitudinem intellexit, Sall. J. 93, 3: erat ab oratoribus quaedam in foro solitudo, Cic. Brut. 63 *fin.:*—mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, id. Att. 12, 26, 2: in aliqua desertissima solitudine, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67: Sigambri se in solitudinem ac silvas abdiderant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.:* an malitis hanc solitudinem vestram quam urbem hostium esse? *solitary, desert place* (Rome), Liv. 5, 53, 7 Drak.; cf. id. 39, 18, 2: nec umquam ex solitudine sua prodeuntem, nisi ut solitudinem faceret, Plin. Pan. 48 *fin.*—In the *plur.*: Cic. Rep. 6, 19; id. Pis. 22, 53; id. Fam. 2, 16, 6; Caes. B. G. 6, 23, 1; Vell. 2, 55 *fin.*; Plin. 6, 13, 14; ib. 17, 20, et al.

II. In partic., analog. to the Gr. ἐρημία, in respect of something wanting, *A being left alone* or *deserted, a state of want, destitution, deprivation*: per hujus (orbae) solitudinem Te obtestor, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 55; cf., liberorum solitudo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58 *fin.*; and, liberorum ac parentum solitudo, Quint. 6, 1, 18: Caesenniae viduitas ac solitudo, Cic. Caecin. 5; id. Q. Fr. 1, 4 *fin.*: solitudo atque inopia, id. Quint. 1 *fin.*; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8 *fin.*: Messalina tribus omnino comitantibus (id repente solitudinis erat) spatium urbis pedibus emensa, Tac. A. 11, 32: magistratuum, Liv. 6, 35 *fin.*

sŏlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from soleo.

sŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [perh. from sedeo] *A seat*: **I.** Most usually of gods, kings, or other distinguished personages, *A seat, chair of state, throne*: regali in solio sedens, Cic. Fin. 2, 21 *ad fin.*; cf., solio rex infit ab alto, Virg. A. 11, 301: solio tum Juppiter aureo surgit, id. ib. 10, 116; so, Jovis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 34; Suet. Calig. 57; cf., divinum, Cic. Rep. 3, 8; and, regale (Jovis), Ov. F. 6, 353: sedens in solio, Cic. Leg. 1, 3 *fin.*; so id. de Or. 2, 33, 143 Orell. *N. cr.*: eburnum, *i. e.* sella curulis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 199; IV. Cons. Honor. 588.—Hence, **B.** By meton., like our *throne*, for *Rule, sway, dominion* (poet.): pristina majestas soliorum et sceptra superba, Lucr. 5, 1136; cf., solio sceptroque potitur, Ov. Her. 14, 113. So too, Val. Fl. 2, 309; 6. 742; Hor. Od. 2, 2, 17; Luc. 4, 690; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 213.—**II.** *A tub*, esp. for bathing, Lucr. 6, 801; so Cato R. R. 10, 4; Cels. 1, 3; 4; 7, 26, 5; Liv. 44, 6, 1; Plin. 33, 12, 54; Suet. Aug. 82 *fin.*; Pall. 1, 40, 3; 1, 41, 1. For other purposes, Plin. 19, 2, 8.—**III.** *A stone coffin* for persons of distinction, *a sarcophagus*: solium Porphyretici marmoris, Suet. Ner. 50. So Curt. 10, 10; Flor. 4, 11 *fin.*; Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 343, et al.

☞ In Cic. Pis. 27 *fin.*, instead of de solio ministretur (vinum), we should prob. read de *dolio* m.; v. Orell. *ad loc.*

sōlĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [solus-vagor] (a Ciceron. word) *Wandering* or *roving alone*, first of animals that lead a solitary life: earum (bestiarum) partim solivagas, partim congregatas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38; cf., non est enim singulare nec solivagum genus hoc (hominum), id. Rep. 1, 25; v. also solitarius.—**II.** Transf., *Alone, by itself, single, solitary* (very rarely): coelo solivago et volubili et in orbem incitato, Cic. Univ. 6 *fin.*:—solivaga, cognitio et jejuna, *contracted*, id. Off. 1, 44, 157:—virginitas, *standing alone, incomparable*, Mart. Cap. 1, 15.

sollemnis, e, v. the follg. art.

sollennis (sometimes also written sollemnis, solennis, solemnis), e, *adj.* [SOLLUS, *i. e.* totus-annus] (prop., that takes place every year; in relig. lang. of solemnities, yearly, annual; and hence, in gen.) *Stated, established, appointed*: "*sollenne*, quod omnibus annis praestari debet," Fest. p. 298: "*sollennia* sacra dicuntur, quae certis temporibus annisque fieri solent," id. p. 344: sacra stata, sollennia, Cato in Fest. s. v. STATA, p. 344; so, ad sollenne et statum sacrificium curru vehi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47; v. sisto, *Pa.*; so, sacra, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19; sacrificia, id. N. D. 1, 6, 14; id. Leg. 2, 14, 35; Liv. 1, 31, 8: dies festi atque sollennes, id. Pis. 22, 51: ab Aequis statum jam ac prope sollenne in singulos annos bellum timebatur, Liv. 3, 15, 4.—Hence,

II. Transf., according as the idea of the religious or that of the established, stated nature of the thing qualified predominates.

A. With the idea of its religious character predominating, *Religious, festive, solemn*: suscipiendaque curarit sollennia sacra, Lucr. 5, 1162: religiones, Cic. Mil. 27, 73. So, iter ad flaminem, id. ib. 10: epulae, id. de Or. 3, 51: ludi, id. Leg. 3, 3, 7; cf., coetus ludorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72: precatio comitiorum, id. Mur. 1: mos sacrorum, Lucr. 1, 97: dies sanctiorque natali, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 17: fax, Ov. M. 7, 49, et saep.:—nullum esse officium tam sanctum atque sollenne, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Quint. 6, 26.—*Sup.*: die tibi sollennissimo natali meo, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2; so, preces, App. M. 11, p. 264. —**b.** In the *neut.* subst.. *A religious* or *solemn rite, ceremony, feast, sacrifice, solemn games, a festival, solemnity*, etc. (so perh. not in Cic.): inter publicum sollenne sponsalibus rite factis, Liv. 38, 57, 6; so in the *sing.*: sollenne clavi figendi, id. 7, 3, *fin.*: soli Fidei sollenne instituit, id. 1, 21, 4; cf. id. 9, 34, 18: sollenne allatum ex Arcadia, *festal-games*, id. 1, 5, 2 *sq.*; cf. id. 1, 9, 13: Claudio funeris sollenne perinde ac divo Augusto celebratur, Tac. A. 12, 69; cf. in the follg.: per sollenne nuptiarum, Suet. Ner. 28; cf. in the follg. —In the *plur.*: sollennia (Isidis), Prop. 2, 33, 1: ejus sacri, Liv. 9, 29, 9; cf. id. 2, 27, 5; so, Quinquatruum, Suet. Ner. 34: triumphi, id. ib. 2: nuptiarum, Tac. A. 11, 26 *fin.*: tumulo sollennia mittent, Virg. A. 6, 380; cf. Stat. Th. 8, 208.

B. With the idea of its stated, regular character predominant, *Wonted, common, usual, customary, ordinary* (syn. consuetus, solitus) (so freq. only after the Aug. period): socer arma Latinus habeto, Imperium sollenne socer, Virg. A. 12, 193; so, arma, Stat. Th. 8, 174: cursus bigarum, Suet. Dom. 4: Romanis sollenne viris opus (venatio), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 49: mihi sollennis debetur gloria, Phaedr. 3, prol. 61: sufficit sollennem numerum (testium) exaudire, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 21.—Romae dulce diu fuit et sollenne, reclusa Mane domo vigilare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103; so Suet. Aug. 44; and Gell. 15, 2, 3:—nostrum illud sollenne servemus, ut, *etc.*, *usual custom, practice*, Cic. Att. 7, 6: novae nuptae intrantes etiamnum sollenne habent postes adipe attingere, Plin. 28, 9, 37.—In the *plur.*: mos traditus ab antiquis inter cetera sollennia manet, *etc.*, Liv. 2, 14: proin repeterent sollennia, *their customary avocations*, Tac. A. 3, 6 *fin.*: testamentum non jure factum dicitur, ubi sollennia juris defuerunt, *usages, customary formalities*, Papin. Dig. 28, 3, 1. Adverbially: mutat quadrata rotundis: Insanire putas sollennia me neque rides, *in the common way*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 101.—Hence,

Adv., sollennĭter (very rarely; not in Cic.) (acc. to *no.* II.): **1.** *In a religious* or *solemn manner, solemnly*, i. q. rite: omnibus (sacris) sollenniter peractis, Liv. 5, 46, 3: intermissum convivium sollenniter instituit, *with pomp* or *splendor*, Just. 12, 13, 6.—**2.** *According to custom, in the usual* or *customary manner, regularly, formally*: (greges elephantorum) se purificantes sollenniter aqua circumspergi, Plin. 8, 1, 1; so, praebere hordeum pullis, Pallad. 1, 28 *fin.*: jurare, Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 3; cf., cavere, Marcell. ib. 26, 7, 27: acta omnia, Ulp. ib. 45, 1, 30, et saep.—*Comp.* of the *Adj.* and *Comp.* and *Sup.* of the *Adv.* seem not to occur.

sollennĭtas (written also sollemnit., solennit., and solemnit.), ātis, *f.* [sollennis] (a post-class. word) **I.** *A solemnity, festival, celebration* of a day: dierum variae sollennitates, Gell. 2, 24 *fin.*: pristina (ludorum Isthmiorum), Sol. 7: condendi honoris, Aus. Grat. act. 36.—**II.** *A usage, formality*: juris, Paul. Dig. 26, 8, 19; so Ulp. ib. 1, 7, 25.

sollennĭter, *adv.*, v. sollennis, *ad fin.*

* **sollennĭtus** (written also sollemn., solenn., solemn.), *adv.* [sollennis] *Solemnly*, Liv. Andr. in Non. 176, 14.

sollers (written also sōlers), tis (*abl.* regularly sollerti; sollerte, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 35), *adj.* [SOLLUS, *i. e.* totus-ars, and therefore qs. all art; hence, in gen.] *Skilled, skillful, clever, dexterous, adroit, expert* (quite class.): **I.** Of persons: quae liberum Scire aequum est adolescentem, solertem dabo, *to make ready, accomplished*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25: vigilans ac sollers, sicca, sana, sobria sum, Afran. in Non. 21, 33: in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, Cic. Rep. 2, 21; so, pictor sollers in arte, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 142: sollertem tu me facis, Ov. Her. 20, 26.—*Comp.*: sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31.—*Sup.*: Sulla, rudis antea et ignarus belli, sollertissimus omnium factus est, Sall. J. 96; so, hostis, Suet. Caes. 35.—Poet., with an *inf.*: coloribus Sollers nunc hominem ponere nunc deum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 8; so Ov. Am. 2, 7, 17; Sil. 1, 79; 8, 260. And with the *gen.*: Musa lyrae sollers, Hor. A. P. 407; so, sollers cunctandi Fabius, Sil. 7, 126.—**B.** Transf., of things, *Ingenious, sagacious, intelligent, inventive*: opera providae sollertisque naturae. Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: animus, Liv. 7, 14, 6; cf., sollerti corde Prometheus, Catull. 64, 295; and, sollerti astu, Ov. M. 4, 776: sollers subtilisque descriptio partium, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: frugum et pecudum custodia sollers, Virg. G. 4, 327: genus acuminis in reprehendendis verbis versutum et sollers, Cic. Brut. 67.—*Comp.* nihil sollertius, Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*—*Sup.*: fundus sollertissimus, qs. *most creative*, i. e. *most productive, fruitful*, Cato R. R. 8 *fin.*—Hence,

Adv., sollerter, *Skillfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously*: aliquid consequi, Cic. Leg. 1, 8 *fin.* So, patefacere futura, Tac. A. 6, 21.—*Comp.*: simulata sollertius, Cic. N. D. 2, 35; so, exprimere incessus, vultum, *etc.*, Ov. M. 11, 634: colere hortos, id. ib. 14, 624. *Sup.*: aliquid sollertissime perspicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44.

sollertĭa (solert.), ae, *f.* [sollers] *Skill, shrewdness, quickness of mind, ingenuity, dexterity, adroitness, expertness*, etc. (quite class.): data est quibusdam bestiis machinatio quaedam atque sollertia, Cic. N. D. 2, 48: nulla ars imitari sollertiam naturae potest, id. ib. 1, 33, 92: Chaldaei sollertia ingeniorum antecellunt, id. de Div. 1, 41, 91; cf., est genus (Gallorum) summae sollertiae, Caes. B. G. 7, 22, 1: hominum adhibita sollertia, id. B. C. 2, 8 *fin.*: ingenii sollertia, *shrewdness*, Sall. J. 7 *fin.*: in hac re tanta inest ratio atque sollertia, *knowledge and skill*, Cic. Rep. 1, 16; so, coupled with ratio, Tac. G. 30: in omni re fugienda est talis sollertia, *such subtlety*, Cic. Off. 1, 10 *fin.*; cf., placuit sollertia tempore etiam adjuta, *the ingenious plan*, Tac. A. 14, 4.—In the *plur.*: egregiis ingeniorum sollertiis ex aevo collocatis, Vitr. 7 *praef. med.*—(β) *c. gen. obj.*: (honestum) aut in perspicientia veri sollertiaque versatur, aut, *etc.* (shortly after, perspicere et *explicare* rationem), *the perception and intelligent development of the true*, Cic. Off. 1, 5: agendi cogitandique sollertia, *adroitness, quickness*, id. ib. 1, 44, 147; so, judicandi, id. Oph. gen. 4, 11.

sollĭcĭtātĭo (written also solicitat.), ōnis, *f.* [sollicito, *no.* II., B] *An inciting, instigating, instigation* (good prose): omnium, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 2: Allobrogum, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: Diogenis, id. Cluent. 19, 53.—In the *plur.*: sollicitationibus expugnari, *seductions, allurements*, Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *med.*

* **sollĭcĭtātor** (also written solic.), ōris, *m.* [sollicito] *A tempter, seducer* (a post-Aug. word): alienarum nuptiarum, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1; so id. ib. 11, 3, 14 *fin.*; Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *med.*: servi, Ulp. Dig. 11, 3, 11.

sollĭcĭte, *adv.*, v. sollicitus, *ad fin.*

sollĭcĭto (also written solic.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sollicitus] *To move violently; to stir, shake, agitate; to move, remŏve, displace, disturb*, etc.: **I.** Lit. (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Istri tela manu' jacientes sollicitabant, Enn. Ann. 17, 24: (mundum) suis ex sedibus, Lucr. 5, 163; id. 2, 965: teneram ferro sollicitavit humum, *i. e. ploughed*, Tib. 1, 7, 30; so, tellurem, Virg. G. 2, 418; cf. *absol.*: quas (herbas) tellus nullo sollicitante dabat, Ov. F. 4, 396: freta remis, Virg. G. 2, 503: nequicquam spicula dextra Sollicitat, *shakes* (in trying to draw them out), id. Aen. 12, 404: manes totumque tremoribus orbem, Ov. M. 6, 699: stamina docto pollice, *to move, strike, touch*, id. ib. 11, 169: stomachum vomitu, alvum purgatione, *i. e.* ciere, Cels. 1 *praef. fin.*: penem, inguina, *etc.*, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 74; Mart. 11, 22; 46; Petr. 20, 2.

II. Trop., *To stir up, rouse, excite, disturb, disquiet, vex, molest* (so quite class.)

cur meam senectutem hujus sollicito amentia? Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 16: multa sunt quae me sollicitant anguntque, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1; cf., me illa cura sollicitat angitque vehementer, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1; and, anxitudo semper ipsa se sollicitans, id. Rep. 2, 41: hic me dolor tangit, haec cura sollicitat, id. Brut. 97: temeritas et libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant et semper sollicitant, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50; so, animum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 4; id. ib. 1, 1, 27; Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 5; cf., ea cura quietos Sollicitat, Virg. A. 4, 380: de posteris nostris sollicitor, Cic. Rep. 3, 29: desiderantem quod satis est, neque Tumultuosum sollicitat mare Nec, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 26; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 15: mala copia quando Aegrum sollicitat stomachum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43, et saep.: myropolas omnes sollicito, *keep busy, importune*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 10: so id. Epid. 5, 2, 15; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 11; cf., lentum Cupidinem cantu tremulo, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 6: ira Jovis, sollicitati prava religione, *irritated*, Liv. 1, 31 *fin.*; so, hostes, Luc. 4, 665: pacem, *to break, disturb*, Liv. 34, 16 *fin.*; so, pacem omnium, id. 1, 21, 2: statum quietae civitatis, id. 21, 10, 12.

B. In partic., *To stir up, incite, tempt, provoke, instigate* one to do any thing (esp. something bad): civitates, Caes. B. C. 3, 22, 1; so id. B. G. 2, 1, 3; 7, 54, 1; 7, 63, 1; Hirt. ib. 8, 23, 3, et al.: servitia urbana, Sall. C. 24 *fin.*: deas, Ov. M. 4, 473: sollicitatus ab Arvernis pecunia, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 1; so, ipsam ingentibus datis, *to seduce*, Ov. M. 6, 462.—Poet., with an inanim. or abstr. object: pudicam fidem donis, Ov. M. 7, 721; so, fidem liminis, id. Am. 3, 1, 50: legitimos toros, id. Pont. 3, 3, 30: judicium meum donis, id. Her. 16, 80, et saep.—With the purpose introduced by *ad, ut, ne*, etc.; poet. by the *inf.*: servum ad venenum dandum, Cic. Clu. 16, 47; so, servos ad hospitem necandum, id. Coel. 21: opifices et servitia ad Lentulum eripiendum, Sall. C. 50, 1: sollicitatus, ut regnare vellet, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 6; so Caes. B. G. 3, 8, 4; cf., maritum, ne, *etc.*, Ov. M. 9, 683: comperi, legatos Allobrogum tumultus Gallici excitandi causa a P. Lentulo esse sollicitatos, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4:—cum rapiunt mala fata bonos . . . Sollicitor nullos esse putare deos, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 36.—Without an evil purpose, *To urge, endeavor to persuade, solicit* (so perh. not in Cicero): praedia agris meis vicina venalia sunt. In his me multa sollicitant, *urge me to purchase them*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 1; for which, in full, ad emendum, id. ib. 3, 6, 4; and with this cf., sollicitandi ad hunc laborem erant, Sen. Ben. 3, 11: (mulier) sollicitat spatium decurrere amoris, Lucr. 4, 1192; so, finem expromere rerum Sollicitat superos, Luc. 5, 69.

sollĭcĭtūdo (written also solic.), ĭnis, *f.* [sollicitus, *no.* II.] *Uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solicitude* (quite classical; used equally in the *sing.* and *plur.*): "*sollicitudo* aegritudo cum cogitatione," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: aliquem afficere cura et sollicitudine, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 1: vita vacua metu, cura, sollicitudine, Cic. Rep. 3, 16; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: sollicitudo animi, id. Cluent. 18, 51: sollicitudinem falsam mittere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 3: sed dices, me ipsum mihi sollicitudinem struere, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3: duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, id. Brut. 97, 332: quaenam sollicitudo vexaret impios sublato suppliciorum metu? id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: sollicitudine provinciae urgebamur, id. Att. 6, 5, 3: te torquerier omni Sollicitudine districtum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 68, et saep. In the *plur.*: Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 26; Cic. Off. 3, 21, 84; id. Fin. 1, 16, 51; id. de Div. 2, 72, 150; id. Att. 1, 18, 2; Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4; id. Epod. 13, 10, et mult. al.—(β) *c. gen. obj.*: nuptiarum, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 26; so, gemmarum, *i. e. care lest they be broken to pieces*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25.

sollĭcĭtus (written also solicit.), a, um, *adj.* [SOLLUS, *i. e.* totus-cieo] *Wholly*, i. e. *violently moved, stirred up, tossed, agitated, disturbed*: **I.** Lit. (so only poet., and very rarely): mare, Virg. G. 4, 262: rates, *tossed about*, Ov. F. 5, 720:—aër sollicito motu semper jactatur, *violent*, Lucr. 6, 1037; so, motu, id. 1, 344.

II. Trop., *Uneasy, troubled,* or *agitated in mind, disquieted, anxious, solicitous* (the prevalent signif. of the word in prose and poetry): sollicita civitas suspicione, Cic. Agr. 8: non ignoro, quam sit amor omnis sollicitus atque anxius, id. Att. 2, 24, 1; cf., anxio animo aut sollicito esse, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55; and, ante sollicitus eram et angebar, id. Att. 9, 6, 4; cf. also, nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit, Virg. A. 9, 89 Wagn. *N. cr.*: suspenso animo et sollicito scire avere, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1; Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 33: sollicitum esse te de tuis fortunis, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 1: quam sum sollicitus, quidnam futurum sit! id. ib. 8, 6, 3: ne necesse sit unum sollicitum esse pro pluribus, id. Lael. 13, 45, et saep.: me mea forma sollicitum habet, *gives me so much trouble*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 95; so, sollicitum habere aliquem, id. Men. 4, 2, 11; 20; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 52; Cic. de Sen. 19.—Of animals, *Uneasy, unquiet, watchful*: canes, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. 5, 47, 3; so, canes, Ov. M. 11, 599: equi, id. Fast. 6, 741: lepus, id. ib. 5, 372.—*Comp.*: sollicitiorem hominem neminem puto fuisse, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3; so Quint. 7, 1, 43; 12, 1, 6; Tac. H. 4, 58.—*Sup.*: brevissima ac sollicitissima aetas, Sen. Brev. Vit. 15 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., of things concr. and abstr. (so mostly poet.): vita, Hor. S. 2, 6, 62; so, senecta, Ov. M. 6, 500: te pauper ambit sollicita prece, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 5; so, prece, voce, Ov. M. 8, 271; 10, 639; 14, 706: arma, id. ib. 14, 453: justitia, *timid, vacillating*, Cic. Rep. 3, 27 *fin.*—So of things *causing disquietude, care, anxiety,* or *alarm*: in (tyrannorum) vita nulla fides . . . omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita, Cic. Lael. 15: opes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 79: ludi, Ov. A. A. 1, 101: sollicito carcere dignus, id. Am. 1, 6, 64. So, cura, id. Pont. 1, 5, 61: timor, id. Her. 1, 12: dolor, id. A. A. 3, 374: amor, id. Her. 18, 196.

Adv., sollĭcĭte (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose) (acc. to *no.* II.), *Anxiously*, i. e. **1.** *With concern* or *solicitude*: laetus, Sil. 6, 572.—More freq., **2.** *Carefully, earnestly, urgently, diligently*: se custodire, Sen. Ep. 116 *med.*: recitare, Plin. Ep. 6, 15 *fin.*—*Comp.*: id. ib. 1, 4, 2; 1, 19, 4; 7, 17, 7.—*Sup.*: Sen. Ep. 93 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 18.

‡**sollĭcūrĭa** in omni re curiosa. Fest. s. v. SOLLO, p. 298.

solliferreum (written also solif.), i, *n.* (*sc.* telum) [SOLLUS, *i. e.* totus-ferrum] A missile weapon made wholly of iron, *An iron javelin*, Liv. 34, 14 *fin.*; cf. Fest. s. v. SOLLO, p. 298, and s. v. SOLITAURILIA, p. 293.

‡**sollistĭmum,** v. solistimum.

‡**sollum** Osce totum et solitum significat, unde tela quaedam *solliferrea* vocantur tota ferrea, et homo bonarum artium *sollers*, etc., Fest. s. v. SOLITAURILIA, p. 293; cf. s. v. SOLLO, p. 298 (v. also the compounds sollennis and sollicitus).

sōlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [solus] *To make lonely* or *desolate; to lay waste, desolate* (only a few times in the post-Aug. poets): urbes populis, Stat. Th. 4, 36: domos, id. ib. 5, 149; Sen. Oed. 4.

Sŏloe, v. Soli.

†**sŏloecismus** (sŏlĭcismus, Aus. Epigr. 138), i, *m.* = σολοικισμός, *A grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism*: "vitia in sermone, quo minus is Latinus sit, duo possunt esse: *soloecismus* et *barbarismus.* Soloecismus est, quum in verbis pluribus consequens verbum superiori non accommodatur. Barbarismus est, quum verbum aliquod vitiose effertur," Auct. Her. 4, 12: cf. Sinn. Capito in Gell. 5, 20 (who called it, in pure Latin, imparilitas); Quint. 1, 5, 16; 36 *sq.*—**II.** Transf., for *A fault*, in gen.: Mart. 11, 19: apud Christianos soloecismus est magnus et vitium, turpe quid vel narrare vel facere, Hier. in Helv. 16.

†**sŏloecista,** ae, *m.* = σολοικιστής, *One that speaks faultily, that commits solecisms*, Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

†**sŏloecum,** i, *n.* = σόλοικον, The same as soloecismus, Auct. ap. Gell. 5, 20 *fin.*; Gell. 17, 2, 11.

Sŏlon or **Sŏlo** (the first form in Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 9: the last in Cic. Rep. 2, 1), ōnis, *m.*, Σόλων: **I.** *A famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece*, Cic. Brut. 7, 27; 10, 39; id. de Or. 1, 44, 197; id. Leg. 2, 23, 59; id. ib. 25, 64; Liv. 3, 31 *fin.*, et mult. al.—**II.** *A commander in Pydna*, Liv. 44, 45, 7.

Solonĭum, ii, *n.* *A district near Lanuvium*, Cic. de Div. 1, 36, 79; 2, 31, 66; id. Att. 2, 3, 3. Called also Solonius ager, Liv. 8, 12, 2.

sōlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* *To comfort, console, solace* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; while consolari is quite class.): diffidentem verbis solatur suis, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 9: lenire dolentem Solando cupit, Virg. A. 4, 394. So, inopem et aegrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 131; Virg. A. 9, 290: aliquem verbis amicis, Ov. F. 5, 237: singulorum fatigatio quamlibet se rudi modulatione solatur, Quint. 1, 10, 16: solantia tollite verba! *your words of comfort*, Ov. M. 11, 685: solandus cum simul ipse fores, id. Trist. 5, 4, 42.—**II.** With inanim. and abstr. objects, *To soothe, ease, lighten, lessen, relieve, assuage, mitigate*: famem concussa quercu, Virg. G. 1, 159; cf., gravem aestum fluviis, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 7. So, laborem cantu, Virg. G. 1, 293: aegrum amorem testudine, id. ib. 4, 464: curas, id. Aen. 9, 489: metum, id. ib. 12, 110: lacrimas, Ov. F. 2, 821: desiderium fratris amissi aut nepote ejus aut nepte, Plin. Ep. 9, 11 *fin.*: cladem Lugdunensem, Tac. A. 16, 13 *fin.*: repulsam, id. ib. 2, 36.

solox, ōcis, *adj.* (ante- and post-class.), of raw, unwrought wool, *Of a coarse staple, coarse, harsh, bristly*: "*solox*, lana crassa, et pecus, quod passim pascitur non tectum," Fest. p. 301: lana, Titin. in Fest. l. l.: pecore hirto atque soloce, Lucil. in Fest. l. l.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 300, and, "solox, ἔριον παχύ," Gloss. Philox. So, pallium philosophorum soloci lana, Fronto de Eloqu. p. 228 ed. Mai.—Hence, * **B.** Transf., *A dress of coarse woolen stuff*, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*—* **II.** Trop.: elaboratam filo soloci accipe cantilenam, Symm. Ep. 1, 1 *med.* (cf., munusculum levidense *crasso filo*, Cic. Fam. 9, 12 *fin.*).

solpūga, v. solipuga.

solsĕquium, ii, *n.* *A plant, also called* heliotropium, App. Herb. 49.

solstĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [solstitium] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the summer-solstice, solstitial* (opp. to brumalis): (sol) Brumales adeat flexus, atque inde revortens Canceris ut vortat metas solstitiales, Lucr. 5, 616. So, dies, *the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39 *fin.*: tempus, Ov. F. 6, 790; Vitr. 9, 5: nox, *i. e. the shortest*, Ov. Pont. 2, 4, 26: circulus, *the tropic of Cancer*, Var. L. L. 9, 18, 131 *fin.*; Plin. 2, 11, 8; called also, orbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14 *fin.*; hence also, exortus, *the entrance of the sun into the solstice*, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 333.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Of* or *belonging to midsummer* or *summer-heat*: herba, *i. e. a summer-plant* or *one that quickly withers*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 36; Aus. Prof. 6, 35; Plin. 26, 5, 14; so, spinae, Col. 2, 17, 1: acini, Plin. 14, 16, 18: tempus, Liv. 35, 49, 6 Drak.: caput Leonis, Luc. 6, 338.—**B.** *Of* or *belonging to the sun, solar* (for solaris): annus, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, *in a solar revolution*, Liv. 1, 19, 6; for which, annus, Serv. A. 4, 653: plaga, *i. e. the South*, Sol. 25.

solstĭtium, ii, *n.* [sol-sisto] **I.** *The time when the sun seems to stand still*, either in Cancer or in Capricorn, *the* (summer- or winter-) *solstice* (so in gen. not till after the Aug. period): solstitium aestivum . . . hibernum, Col. 7, 3, 11; so, aestivum, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 229: brumale, Col. 11, 2, 94: solstitia et aequinoctia, id. 9, 14, 12.—**II.** In partic., *The summer-solstice, the longest day of the year*, opp. to bruma (the prevalent signif. of the word): "alter motus solis est . . . a bruma ad solstitium. *Solstitium* quod sol eo die sistere videbatur," Var. L. L. 6, 2, 53. So Cato R. R. 104; Var. R. R. 1, 28, 2; 1, 46; Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; 2, 19 *fin.*; id. de Div. 2, 44, 93; Plin. 8, 43, 68; 18, 28, 68, et mult. al.—**B.** Transf., in gen., for *Summer-time, the heat of summer* (so poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. bruma, *no.* 2): paenula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18: so Virg. G. 1, 100; Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 7; Sen

Ben. 1, 12: solstitium pecori defendite, Virg. E. 7, 47.

sŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [solvo] (a post-class. word) **I.** *Pass., That may be loosed* or *taken apart, dissolvable:* pons, Amm. 16, 8 *med.:* mundus, Minuc. Octav. 34: caro, Prud. στεφ. 10, 506.—* **II.** *Act., Loosening, relaxing:* aër, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

1. sŏlum, i, *n.* *The lowest part* of a thing, *the bottom, ground, base, foundation.*

I. Lit. So *The floor* or *pavement* of a room; *the bottom* of a ditch or trench; *the foundation* of a building or *the ground* on which it stands, *etc.*; *ground, earth, land, soil; the sole* of the foot or of a shoe, *etc.*: aurata tecta in villis et sola marmora, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 49; so, (templi) Marmoreum solum, Ov. M. 15, 672:—ut ejus (fossae) solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 1; so, imum stagni, Ov. M. 4, 298: trabes in solo collocantur, Caes. B. C. 7, 23, 1: tecta (porticus) solo jungens, Lucr. 4, 431: solo aequata omnia, Liv. 24, 47 *fin.*; cf., clivus Publicius ad solum exustus est, id. 30, 26, 5: ISIDI TEMPLVM A SOLO POSVIT, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 457; cf. ib. 467: domo pignori data et area ejus tenebitur: est enim pars ejus; et contra jus soli sequitur aedificium, Paul. Dig. 13, 7, 21:—solum proscindere terrae, Lucr. 5, 1294; so, terrae, id. 1, 213; 5, 212; 593; 1288: sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 5: solum exile et macrum, Cic. Agr. 2, 25 *fin.*: incultum et derelictum, id. Brut. 4, 16; so, densum, siccum, macrum, *etc.*, Col. 2, 2, 5 *sq.*: duratae solo nives, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 39: cruentum, Ov. M. 4, 134, et saep.:—solum hominis exitium herbae, *the sole* of the foot, Var. R. R. 1, 47 *fin.*: mihi calciamentum solorum (est) callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: loca nullius ante Trita solo, Lucr. 1, 926; 4, 2: (canes) unguibus duris, solo nec ut corneo nec nimium duro, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 4: qui auro habeat soccis suppactum solum, *the sole* of a shoe, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 98:—Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent, *their wheaten board*, Virg. A. 7, 111: vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis, Subtrahiturque solum, *i. e. the sea under the vessel*, id. ib. 5, 199; so, omne ponti, Val. Fl. 4, 712: astra tenent coeleste solum, *i. e. the vault of heaven*, Ov. M. 1, 73.—Proverb.: quodcumque or quod in solum venit, *whatever falls to the ground*, i. e. *whatever comes uppermost* or *occurs to the mind*, i. q. quod in buccam venit, Var. in Non. 500, 11; Cic. N. D. 1, 23 *fin.*; Afran. in Non. 124, 18 *sq.* Also elliptically (cf. bucca, p. 213, c): convivio delector: ibi loquor, quod in solum ut dicitur, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2. Cf. Wolf's Analekten, 4, p. 347 *sq.*

B. Transf., in gen.: **1.** As in Eng. *Soil*, for *land, country, region, place:* sola terrarum, Enn. Ann. 7, 12: solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2; cf., patriae, id. Cat. 4, 7 *fin.*; Liv. 5, 49, 3: patrium, id. 21, 53, 4; and, natale, *i. e. native country, natal soil*, Ov. M. 7, 52; 8, 184: vos, mutae regiones imploro et sola terrarum ultimarum, *etc.*, Cic. Balb. 5, 13: vile solum Sparte est, Ov. M. 15, 428; id. Fast. 3, 292.—Hence the very usual expression, solum vertere, *To leave one's country* (generally said of going into exile): qui volunt poenam aliquam subterfugere, eo solum vertunt, hoc est, sedem ac locum mutant, Cic. Caecin. 34, 100; cf., neque exsilii causa solum vertisse diceretur, id. Quint. 28, 86; id. Phil. 5, 5, 14; Liv. 3, 13, 9; 43, 2, 10, et mult. al.: solum civitatis mutatione vertere, Cic. Balb. 11, 28.—Rarely, in this sense, solum mutare: exsules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarint, id. Parad. 4 *fin.*

2. In jurid. lang., res soli, *Land*, and all that stands upon it, *real estate*, opp. to res mobiles (personal or movable property): omnes res, sive mobiles sint, sive soli, Ulp. Dig. 13, 3, 1; so, res soli, id. ib. 43, 16, 1, § 32: tertia pars de agris, terris, arbustis, satis quaerit, et, ut jurisconsultorum verbo utar, de omnibus quae solo continentur, Sen. Q. N. 2, 1; so Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 4: ut feneratores duas patrimonii partes in solo collocarent, *lay out in land*, Suet. Tib. 48.

II. Trop., *A base, basis, foundation* (very rarely): auspicio regni stabilita scamna solumque, *i. e. throne*, Enn. Ann. 1, 113; cf., Tarquinio dedit imperium simul et sola regni, id. ib. 3, 6: solum quidem et quasi fundamentum oratoris vides locutionem emendatam et Latinam, Cic. Brut. 74; cf., solum quoddam atque fundamentum, id. de Or. 3, 37 *fin.*: solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, *to be leveled with the ground*, i. e. *to be utterly abolished*, Liv. 6, 18 *ad fin.*

2. sōlum, *adv.*, v. 1. solus, *ad fin.*

sōlummŏdo, v. 1. solus, *adv.*, A, *no.* 2.

Sŏluntīnus, a, um, v. 2. Solus, *no.* II.

1. sōlus, a, um (*gen.* regular. solīus; *dat.*, soli; *gen. m.*, soli, Cato in Prisc. p. 694 P.; *dat. m.*, SOLO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2627; *f.*, solae, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 28; Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 3), *adj.* *Alone, only, single, sole:* quod egomet solus feci, nec quisquam alius affuit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 269: cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 14: quum visum esset utilius solum quam cum altero regnare, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: licebit eum solus ames, id. Att. 6, 3, 7: tot mea solius solliciti sint causa, ut, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 77: nec mihi soli versantur ante oculos . . . sed, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 27, 102: extra Peloponnesum Aenianes, *etc.* . . . soli absunt a mari, id. Rep. 2, 4, et saep.:—ita sola errare videbar, Enn. Ann. 1, 45; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 2; and, Africanum solitum esse dicere, se numquam minus solum esse, quam cum solus esset, Cic. Rep. 1, 17;—Cato in Prisc. p. 694 P.; so, de viginti restabam solus, Ov. M. 3, 688: solus ex plurimis servis, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 23; cf., solus ex toto illo collegio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 18; so, Stoici soli ex omnibus, id. de Or. 3, 18: tu ex omnibus, id. Fam. 2, 17, 6, et mult. al.: ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 21; so, coturnices solae animalium, Plin. 10, 23, 33 *fin.*: solus inter omnes, Mart. 4, 2: quae (actio) sola per se ipsa quanta sit, histrionum ars declarat, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18; so, per se, id. Top. 15, 59; Liv. 1, 49, 4; 10, 1, 8, et al.:—*Ch.* Quid, duasne is uxores habet? *So.* Obsecro: unam ille quidem hanc solam, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 27; so, solum unum hoc vitium affert senectus hominibus, id. Ad. 5, 3, 47; and, te unum solum suum depeculatorem venisse, Cic. Pis. 40, 96: *Ge.* Quantum tibi opus est argenti? *Ph.* Solae triginta minae, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 24; so, qui solos novem menses Asiae praefuit, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 5; and Suet. Aug. 97.—In the vocative: felix lectule talibus sole amoribus, Attic. ap. Prisc. p. 673 P.

B. In partic., pregn., *Alone, lonely, solitary, deserted;* without relatives, friends, *etc.* (so very rarely): sola sum: habeo hic neminem, Neque amicum neque cognatum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67; cf. id. Ad. 3, 1, 4; id. Andr. 2, 3, 7.

II. Transf., of places, *Lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert*, i. q. desertus (quite class.): hic solis locis composita sum, Hic saxa sunt, hic mare sonat, nec quisquam Homo mihi obviam venit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 22; cf., quum in locis solis moestus errares, Cic. de Div. 1, 28, 59. So, loca, Lucr. 6, 396; Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 13, 28; Sall. J. 103, 1: locus, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 7; Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 3: terrae, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 8; id. Most. 4, 3, 3; Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 86: agri Libyae, Virg. G. 3, 249: insula, Catull. 64, 184: in arena, id. ib. 57: sub rupe, id. ib. 154: in monte, Tib. 1, 2, 72, et saep.—Hence,

Adv., solum, *Alone, only, merely, barely:* **A.** Affirmatively (so rarely, but quite class.): de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt. Ain' tandem? una de re solum est dissensio? Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: nos nunciationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem, id. Phil. 2, 32, 81; id. Or. 48, 160: quasi vero atra bili solum mens ac non saepe vel iracundia graviore vel timore moveatur, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 11.—**2.** Strengthened by *modo*, and joined with it in one word, solummodo (only post-Aug.; whereas tantummodo is quite class.): unam solummodo Zenonis statuam Cypria in expeditione non vendidit Cato, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92: de exercitore solummodo Praetor sentit, Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 2: pretii solummodo fieri aestimationem, id. ib. 9, 2, 23, et al.—**B.** Negatively, non solum, nec (neque) solum . . . sed (verum) etiam (et), *etc.*, *Not only (not merely, not barely) . . . but also*, etc. (so most freq.): urbes non solum multis periculis oppositae, sed etiam caecis, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: importantur non merces solum adventiciae, sed etiam mores, id. ib. 2, 4: neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. ib. 2, 15:—te non solum natura et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrina esse sapientem, id. Lael. 2, 6: servavit ab omni Non solum facto verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 84:—non enim jus illud solum superbius populo, sed violentius videri necesse erat, Cic. Leg. 3, 7 *fin.*: non solum ortum novum populum, sed adultum jam, *etc.*, id. Rep. 2, 11: quibus opibus ac nervis **non solum** ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 20, 3: quae non solum facta esse, sed ne fieri quidem potuisse cernimus, Cic. Rep. 2, 15:—bene meriti de rebus communibus, ut genere etiam putarentur non solum ingenio esse divino, id. ib. 2, 2.—See also under non and sed.

2. Sŏlus, untis, *f.*, Σολοῦς: **I.** *A town on the northern coast of Sicily*, now *Castello di Solanto*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 401 *sq.*—Hence, **II.** Soluntīni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Solus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43. In the *sing.*: id. ib. 2, 2, 42.

sŏlūte, *adv.*, v. solvo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

***sŏlūtĭlis,** e, *adj.* [solvo] *That is easily loosed* or *taken apart:* navis, Suet. Ner. 34.

***sŏlūtim,** *adv.* [id.] *Loosely*, i. q. solute, Tert. Pall. 5.

sŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A loosing, unloosing, dissolution* (rarely, but quite classical): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: linguae, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: totius hominis, id. Tusc. 3, 25 *fin.*—In the *plur.*: ventris et stomachi solutiones, *looseness, weakness*, Plin. 23, 6, 60.—**B.** In partic., *Payment:* solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. Off. 2, 24; so, legatorum, id. Cluent. 12, 34: justi crediti, Liv. 42, 5, 9: numorum, Paul. Dig. 46, 3, 54: Romae solutione impedita fides concidit, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 7, 19: solutionem in procuratorem factam, Ulp. Dig. 46, 8, 12.—In the *plur.*: Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 1; cf. Dig. 46, tit. 3; De solutionibus et liberationibus.—**II.** Trop.: argumentorum, *a solution, explanation*, Sen. Ben. 5, 12; so, captionis sophisticae, Gell. 18, 2, 6 (for which, sophismatis *resolutio*, ib. § 10).

sŏlūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (a post-class. word) **I.** *A looser, an opener:* signaculi, Augustin. Mor. Manich. 2, 13 *fin.*—**II.** *A payer*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17.

***sŏlūtrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that looses* or *sets free:* malorum, Diom. p. 484 P.

sŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of solvo.

solvo, lvi, lūtum, 3. (*perf.*, soluït trisyl., Catull. 2, 13: soluïsse quadrisyl., Tib. 4, 5, 16) *v. a.* *To loose, loosen, untie, unbind; to separate, disengage, break up, dissolve.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so in good prose less freq. than the compound dissolvere): *An.* Reus solutus causam dicit: testes vinctos attines. *Ca.* Solvite istas, *unbind, release*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 63 *sq.*; cf., *He.* Solvite istum nunc jam: *Ty.* Di tibi omnia optata afferant, quum me ex vinclis eximis, id. Capt. 2, 2, 104; and, non recte vinctus est, jube solvi, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 52; cf. also, quacumque iit, ergastula solvit, *opened the prisons*, Brut. in Cic. 11, 13, 2; 11, 10, 3. So, canem, Phaedr. 3, 7, 20: equum senescentem, *to unharness, dismiss*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: vincla jugis (boum), *to loosen, undo*, Tib. 2, 1, 7; cf. ib. 28; so, catenas, Ov. M. 3, 700: frenum, Phaedr 1, 2, 3: corollas de nostra fronte, Prop. 1, 3, 21: crines, capillos, Tib. 1, 1, 67; 2, 3, 25; Hor. Od. 2, 5, 23; 3, 4, 62; Ov. M. 3, 170; 11, 682, et al.: tunicas, Tib. 1, 5, 15: zonas, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 5; cf., nodum, id. ib. 3, 21, 22: commissas acies, *to part, separate*, Prop. 4, 4, 59; so, amicos, id. 2, 34, 5; 2, 15, 26: agmina diductis choris, Virg. A. 5, 581:—*Am.* Agedum, eam solve cistulam. *So.* Quid ego istam exsolvam? obsignata'st recte, *unseal, open*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 151; so, epistolam, *to undo, break open*, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 4: fasciculum, id. ib

11, 9, 2: pontem, *to break down*, Tac. A. 1, 69; so, navim, *to dash in pieces*, Ov. M. 11, 664: venam cultello, *to open*, Col. 6, 14, 3: ventrem, alvum, *to loosen, relax*, Col. 9, 13, 2; Cels. 1, 3 *med.*; Plin. 14, 18, 22: nivem, *to dissolve, melt*, Ov. M. 2, 853; 8, 556; cf., silices fornace, id. ib. 7, 107: ora, *to open the mouth, begin to speak*, id. ib. 1, 181; 7, 191; 15, 74; cf., linguam ad jurgia, id. ib. 3, 261: coetum, *to break up, dismiss*, id. ib. 13, 898: rigor auri solvitur aestu, Lucr. 1, 493: homines volucresque ferasque solverat alta quies, Ov. M. 7, 186; cf., illi solvuntur frigore membra, Virg. A. 12, 951; and so, solvi (morbo, morte, inediâ, *etc.*), for *to die*, Flor. 4, 11 *fin.* Duker.; 4, 12, 42; Petr. 111, 11; also, simply solvi, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 36.

B. In partic. (so quite class.): **1.** Naut. *t. t.*, s. navem, ancoram (oram), or also simply solvere (prop. To loose the vessel from the shore), *To weigh anchor, set sail, sail away, put to sea:* interea e portu nostra navis solvitur, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 54; so, navem, id. Mil. 4, 7, 17: naves, Caes. B. G. 4, 36 *fin.*; 5, 8, 1; id. B. C. 1, 28, 2; 3, 6, 2: ancoram, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1; cf., funem arenâ, Prop. 1, 8, 11; Ov. M. 14, 445; and, retinacula navis, id. ib. 15, 696; 8, 102: vela, Prop. 1, 17, 26: oram, Quint. 4, 2, 41; id. Ep. ad Tryph. 3:—naves conscenderunt et a terra solverunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 101, 6: mercatores Alexandria solvisse, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: portu solventibus, id. Mur. 2, 4: nos eo die coenati solvimus, id. Fam. 16, 9, 2.—Also of the ships themselves: naves XVIII. ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 28, 1.

2. Mercant. *t. t.*, qs. To release from obligation, *i. e. To pay* a sum due: decem minas, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 4: pecuniam debitam alicui, Cic. Clu. 12, 34; so, creditas pecunias, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: pecuniam ad diem, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, § 4: pro frumento nihil solvit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 72 *fin.*; cf., pro vectura, *for carriage*, id. Att. 1, 3, 2: ego pro istac rem solvi ab trapezita meo, *have paid for her through my banker*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 20; cf., Quintus frater laborat, ut tibi quod debet ab Egnatio solvat, id. Att. 7, 18, 4; so id. ib. 5, 21, 11; for which, de meo, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2: pretium operae praeceptori, Sen. Ben. 6, 17 *fin.*: dotem matri, *to pay back*, Papin. Dig. 23, 4, 26 *med.*: solvendo non erat, *was not able to pay, was insolvent*, Cic. Att. 18, 10 *fin.*; so id. Fam. 3, 8, 2; id. Phil. 2, 2, 4; id. Off. 2, 22 *fin.*; cf., solvendo aere alieno non esse, Liv. 31, 13, 5; for which, less freq., ad solvendum non esse, Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.*: in solutum accipere, *in payment*, Sen. Ben. 2, 26; so, in solutum, id. Ep. 8 *fin.*; Ulp. Dig. 46, 3, 45; Marc. ib. 46: pro soluto, id. ib. 48; cf. Dig. 41, tit. 4: Pro soluto.—Sometimes, like the Eng. *To pay*, with a personal object: ad forum hinc ibo, ut solvam militem, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 137.—Hence also *pass.*: (actor) si litis contestandae tempore solutus fuisset, Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 31.—**b.** Transf., apart from mercant. lang.: ego et exspectabo ea quae polliceris, et erunt mihi pergrata, si solveris, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 4 *fin.* (v. the passage in connection): solvo operam Dianae, Afran. in Non. 523, 17; cf., vota, Cic. Phil. 3, 4 *fin.*; so Prop. 4, 2, 17; and the abbreviated formula freq. in inscrr., V. S. L. M. (votum solvit libens merito), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 186; 1216 *sq.*: V. S. A. L. (votum solvit animo libente), ib. 2022, et saep.; cf. also, solvere grates Dianae, Vell. 2, 25 *fin.*: omnia justa paterno funeri, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23; cf., exsequia rite, Virg. A. 7, 5; and, suprema militibus ducique, Tac. A. 1, 61:—neque tu verbis solves umquam, quod mihi re male feceris, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 10: beneficia, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: solvisti fidem, *you have redeemed your promise, kept your word*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 19 Ruhnk.; so, fidem, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 3; Flor. 1, 1, 12 Duk.; for which, se fide, Val. Max. 7, 3, 5 *ext.*: capite poenas solvit, *made atonement with his life*, Sall. J. 69 *fin.*; so, injuriam magnis poenis, Ov. F. 5, 304.

II. Trop., *To unfold, explain, solve; to break up, banish, disperse, dispel:* **A.** In gen.: qua via captiosa solvantur, ambigua distinguantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7; so, argumentum, Quint. 2, 17, 34: aenigmata, id. 8, 6, 53: versum, *to break up, change into prose*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 60; Quint. 1, 8, 13; 1, 9, 2; 9, 4, 49: solvite corde metum, Virg. A. 1, 562; so, pudorem, id. ib. 4, 55: ebrietatem, Cels. 2, 6 *med.*: lassitudinem, Plin. 37, 10, 54: (Tarquinius Superbus) morem de omnibus senatum consulendi solvit, Liv. 1, 49, 7; so, tristes affectus, Quint. 6, 3, 1: fori sanctitatem ludorum talarium licentia, id. 11, 3, 58: totam rem risu, id. 5, 10, 67, et saep.: noctem faces multae variaque lumina solvebant, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 17.

B. In partic., *To free, release, exempt, deliver, excuse, acquit:* aliquem cura et negotio, Cic. Rep. 1, 18; so, patriam metu, Prop. 4, 6, 41: me gravi amore (via), id. 3, 21, 2: me dementia, Hor. Epod. 17, 45: se longo luctu, Virg. A. 2, 26: ego somno solutus sum, *was released from sleep*, i. e. *I awoke*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.*: ut religione civitas solvatur, *may be released, discharged*, id. Caecin. 34; so Liv. 7, 3 *fin.* Drak. *N. cr.*; cf. Ov. F. 2, 40; and, me tener solvet vitulus, qui largis juvenescit herbis In mea vota, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 54: si deliberet senatus, solvatne legibus Scipionem, ut cum liceat ante tempus consulem fieri, Auct. Her. 3, 2; so Liv. 31, 50, 8; cf. Cic. Rab. Post. 5 *fin.*—Poet.: nec Rutulos solvo, *exempt* (from attaining their destiny), Virg. A. 10, 111.—Hence

sŏlūtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Unbound, loose:* **A.** Lit. (very rarely): terra, *i. e. loose, light soil* (syn. rara), Col. 3, 14 *fin.*; so, solum, *opp.* spissum, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 170.—*Comp.*: solutiores ripae, Frontin. Aq. 15; so, agaricon femina, *opp.* mas spissior, Plin. 25, 9, 57:—stomachus, *lax, relaxed*, Scrib. Comp. 92; Petr. 117, 9.—Much more freq.,

B. Trop., *Free, unrestrained, independent, unoccupied;* in a bad sense, *loose, wild, uncurbed, extravagant, immoderate, licentious, dissolute* (syn. liber, expeditus, effrenatus, remissus): omnes, soluti a cupiditatibus, liberi a delictis, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: animo soluto liberoque esse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 75; so, s. et liberi amores, id. Rep. 4, 4; cf., permissa et soluta licentia, id. ib.: cum videas civitatis voluntatem solutam, virtutem alligatam, id. Att. 2, 18, 1: populi soluti effrenatique, id. Rep. 1, 34: (volucres) passim ac libere solutas opere volitare (corresp. to homines *vacui* cura et labore), id. de Or. 2, 6, 23: QVIS (SERVVS) FVGITIVVS ERROVE SIT NOXAVE SOLVTVS NON SIT, Edict. Aedil. ap. Gell. 4, 2, 1; so, solutus omni foenore, Hor. Epod. 2, 4: ambitione, id. Sat. 1, 6, 129: cura belli, Plin. 22, 4, 4, et saep.; poet. also with the *gen.*: cum famulis operum solutis, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 6:—soluta eligendi optio, *free, unshackled* (syn. expedita), Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33; cf., ratio facilior et solutior, id. Fam. 3, 5, 1; and, si essent omnia mihi solutissima, tamen in republica non alius essem (for which, shortly before, si mihi integra omnia ac *libera* fuissent), id. ib. 1, 9, 21: soluta P. Clodii praetura, *licentious, extravagant, immoderate, unbridled*, id. Mil. 13, 34; so, libido solutior, Liv. 2, 3, 2: solutissimae linguae esse, Sen. Const. Sap. 11:—ad dicendum solutus atque expeditus, Cic. Brut. 70; cf., solutus in explicandis sententiis, id. ib. 47; and, omnium oratorum solutissimus in dicendo, id. ib. 48, 180:—solutus et mollis in gestu, *loose, negligent*, Cic. Brut. 62 *fin.*; cf., pueri soluti ac fluentes, Quint. 1, 2, 8; and, sinus solutus ac delicatus, id. 11, 3, 146:—mea lenitas adhuc si cui solutior visa est, *too easy* or *careless*, i. e. *too great*, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27; so, cura, Liv. 3, 8, 8: dicta factaque, Tac. A. 16, 18: sententia (coupled with mollior), Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 21: in paupertate solutus, *cheerful, merry*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 20.

2. In partic., of speech: **a.** *Without metre, in prose:* de oratione soluta duo libros, de poëtica unum, Var. L. L. 6, 11 *fin.*; so, oratio, *opp.* poëmata, id. ib. 7, 1; 10, 3, 178; Cic. de Or. 3, 48; Gell. 7, 14; cf., (historia) et proxima poëtis et quodammodo carmen solutum, Quint. 10, 1, 31; and, verba soluta modis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 24.—**b.** In gen., *Loose, free, flowing, not carefully constructed:* "est oratio alia *vincta* atque *contexta*; *soluta* alia, qualis in sermone et epistolis," *etc.*, Quint. 9, 4 19 *sq.*; cf., ut verba neque alligata sint quasi certa aliqua lege versus, neque ita soluta, ut vagentur, Cic. de Or. 3, 44 *fin.*, and, nec vero haec (verba) soluta nec diffluentia, sed astricta numeris, id. Brut. 79, 274; cf. also id. ib. 68, 228.—In this sense also of the freedom of the Pindaric verse: (Pindarus) numeris fertur lege solutis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 12.—Hence,

Adv., sŏlūte (acc. to *no.* B), *Freely, without hinderance, carelessly, negligently*, etc.: si animus somno relaxatus solute moveatur ac libere, Cic. de Div. 2, 48 *fin.*; cf., Nero quo solutius lasciviret, Tac. A. 13, 47: solute dicere, *easily, fluently, freely*, Cic. Brut. 29; so id. ib. 92 (coupled with facile); and in the *Comp.*: Tac. A. 4, 31:—tam solute, tam leniter agere, *negligently, heedlessly, remissly*, Cic. Brut. 80, 277; cf., solute ac negligenter agentes, Liv. 23, 37, 6; so, coupled with negligenter, id. 39, 1, 4; and in the *Comp.*: quaedam a fabris negligentius solutiusque composita, Sen. Q. N. 6, 3.

Sŏlўma, ōrum and ae, **Sŏlўmi,** ōrum, and **Sŏlўmus,** a, um, v. Hierosolyma.

(* **Sŏlўmus** or **Sŏlĭmus** (**-os**), i, *m.* *A Trojan, the founder of Sulmo*, Ov. F. 4, 79; Sil. 9, 72.)

‡ **somnĭālis,** is, *m.* [somnium] *Dream-bringing*, an epithet of Hercules, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 692, *no.* 130; ap. Reines. cl. 10, *no.* 4.

somnĭātor, ōris, *m.* [somnio] *One who has faith in dreams, a dreamer*, Sen. Contr. 3, 22 *med.*; of Joseph, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2 *med.*

somnĭcŭlōse, *adv.*, v. somniculosus, *ad fin.*

somnĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [somnus] *Full of sleep*, i. e.: **I.** *Inclined to sleep, drowsy, dozy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful* (rarely, but quite class.): quae vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavae, somniculosae senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36. So, villicus, Col. 11, 1, 13: genus mancipiorum (coupled with socors), id. 1, 8, 2: glires, Mart. 3, 58, 37.—**II.** *Act.*, *Making sleepy, drowsy*, or *sluggish:* aspis, *i. e. causing torpor* or *numbness, palsying, deadly* (cf. somnifer and somnificus), Cinna in Gell. 9, 12, 12; Laber. in Non. 172, 30.—*Adv.*, somnĭcŭlōse (acc. to *no.* I.), *Sleepily, lazily, sluggishly:* persequi heri imperia, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 75: agere aliquid, id. Capt. 2, 1, 31.

somnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [somnus-fero] *Sleep-bringing, soporific, somniferous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vis papaveris, Plin. 18, 25, 61: virga (Mercurii), Ov. M. 1, 672: aspis, *causing torpidity, deadly*, Luc. 9, 701; so too, venenum (aspidis), Ov. M. 9, 693; cf. somniculosus, *no.* II., and somnificus.

somnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [somnus-facio] *Causing sleep, narcotic* (a Plinian word): medicamentum, Plin. 37, 10, 57: vis aspidum, id. 24, 4, 17.

somnĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*dep.* collat. form: hic aedes non somniatur, Petr. 74, 14) [somnium] *To dream; to dream of* or *see in a dream* (freq. and quite classical): **I.** Lit.: mirum atque inscitum somniavi somnium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 5; so, somnium, id. Mil. 2, 4, 28; 47: aliquid (in somnis), id. Rud. 3, 4, 68; id. Curc. 2, 1, 32; 2, 2, 4; Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 7; Cic. de Div. 2, 59, et al.; cf., aurum, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 18: ovum, Cic. de Div. 2, 65: speciem fortunae querentis, Suet. Galb. 18, et al.; cf. also, me somnies, me exspectes, de me cogites, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 114:—nam videbar somniare, memet esse mortuum, Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2. 16, 51 Goer. *N. cr.*; so with an object-clause: Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 39; Cic. de Div. 1, 20; 2, 65; Suet. Aug. 91; 94; id. Claud. 37, et al.:—hanc credo causam de illo somniandi fuisse, Cic. de Div. 2, 67 *fin.*; so with *de*. Suet. Aug. 94.—*Absol.*: totas noctes somniamus, Cic. de Div. 2, 59; so id. Acad. 2, 16, 51; Plin. 10, 75, 98; Suet. Ner. 46, et al.—Impers.: Aristoteles et Fabianus plurimum somniari circa ver et auctumnum tradunt, Plin. 28, 4, 14.

II. Transf., as in Eng. *To dream*, i. e *to think idly* or *vainly, to talk foolishly:* eho, quae tu somnias! Hic homo non sanus est, *what are you dreaming about?* Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 109: quos Summanos somnias? id. Curc. 4, 3, 14: de Lanuvino Phameae erravi; Trojanum somniabam, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6: ineptias, Col. 1, 8, 2:—ah stulte! tu de Psaltria me somnias agere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 6; so Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 5.—*Absol.:* haec (Alcumena) deliramenta loquitur... vigilans somniat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 65; so id. Capt. 4, 2, 68: portenta non disserentium philosophorum sed somniantium, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

somnĭum, ii, *n.* [somnus] *A dream,* "Cic. de Div. 1, 20 *sq.;* 2, 58 *sq.;* Plin. 10, 75, 98; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3; Lact. Op. D. 18:" interpretes somnium, Enn. in Cic. de Div. 1, 58; so Poet. ib. 1, 21: dum huic conjicio somnium, *interpret,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3; cf. id. Rud. 3, 1, 19: jucundissima somnia, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55: per somnia loquentes, *talking in their sleep,* Lucr. 5, 1157. Personified: Somnia, as *Divinities,* Cic. N. D. 3, 17 *fin.;* Ov. M. 11, 588; 614 *sq.*—**II.** Transf., for any thing idle, silly, or without foundation (cf. somnio, *no.* II.), *A dream, an idle whim* or *fancy, stuff, nonsense:* tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es: Ille somnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 41: de argento, somnium, id. ib. 2, 1, 50; so id. Phorm. 5, 6, 34; cf. in the *plur.:* fabulae!... logi!... somnia! id. Phorm. 3, 2, 9: et vigilans stertis nec somnia cernere cessas, *visions,* Lucr. 3, 1061; cf. id. 1, 106; and, spes inanes et velut somnia quaedam vigilantium, Quint. 6, 2, 30: exposui fere non philosophorum judicia, sed delirantium somnia, Cic. N. D. 1, 16: Chrysippus Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus interpres, id. ib. 1, 15, 39: leviter curare videtur, Quo promissa cadant et somnia Pythagorea, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52.

* **somnŭlentĭa** (***somnol.**), ae, *f.* [somnulentus] *Sleepiness, drowsiness, somnolence,* Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

somnŭlentus (***somnol.**), a, um, *adj.* [somnus] *Full of sleep,* i. e. *sleepy, drowsy, dozy, somnolent* (a post-Augustan word), App. M. 1 *fin.;* 10, p. 251; Sol. 20.

* **somnurnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to sleep:* imagines, *seen in sleep,* Var. in Non. 172, 3.

somnus, i, *m.* [sibilated from ὕπνος, with an epenthetic *m:* sompnos, somnus: cf. Gell. 13, 9, 5] *Sleep:* Enn. Ann. 12, 5; cf., nunc hostes vino domiti somnoque sepulti, id. ib. 8, 56: vix aegro tum corde meo me somnu' reliquit, id. ib. 1, 56; cf., on the contrary, pandite sulti' genas et corde relinquite somnum, id. ib. 12, 7: capere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 115; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: somnum videre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 82; cf., Caninius suo toto consulatu somnum non vidit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30: somnum tenere, id. Brut. 80, 278: somno se dare, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: me artior quam solebat somnus complexus est, id. Rep. 6, 10; cf., hos oppressos somno, Caes. B. C. 2, 38 *fin.:* ne me e somno excitetis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12; so, ex somno excitare aliquem, id. Sull. 8, 24; cf., e somno suscitari, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: somno solutus sum, id. ib. 6, 26 *fin.:* palpebrae somno conniventes, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143, et saep.: in somnis aliquid videre, *in sleep, in dreams,* Enn. Ann. 1, 16; so freq., Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 10; Poet. ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 21; Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.;* id. de Div. 1, 24, 49; 1, 25 *fin.;* 1, 53 *fin.;* 2, 70; Virg. A. 2, 270; 4, 466; 557, et al.; for which, less freq., per somnum, Cic. de Div. 2, 11, 27; Liv. 2, 36, 4; Virg A. 5, 636; and, per somnos, Plin. 23, 1, 24 *fin.;* cf. also, ea si cui in somno accidant, Att. in Cic. de Div. 1, 22, 45; and, quae somno visa fuerant, Liv. 8, 6, 11:—servus ad somnum, *who keeps watch during one's sleep,* Curt. 6, 11:—somno et conviviis et delectationi natus, Cic. Sest. 66, 138; so in a bad sense, Sall. C. 2, 8; Vell. 2, 1; Plin. 14 praef.; Tac. H. 2. 90; id. Germ. 15; id. Ann. 16, 19, et al.—Personified: Somnus, as *A divinity, son of Erebus and Nox,* Hyg. Fab. praef.; Ov. M. 11, 586; 593; 623 *sq.;* Stat. Th. 10, 87; Tib. 2, 1, 89, et al.

II. Poet., transf.: **A.** For *Night:* Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Virg. G. 1, 208; cf. Sil. 3, 200.—**B.** With longus, niger, frigidus, *etc.,* for *Death,* Hor. Od. 3, 11, 38; Sil. 5, 529; 7, 633; Val. Fl. 3, 178. So, SOMNO AETERNO SACRVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4428: REQVIESCIT IN SOMNO PACIS, ib. 1121.—**C.** Of a calm at sea: pigro torpebant aequora somno, Stat. S. 3, 2, 73; so id. Theb. 3, 256.

* **sŏnābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [sono] *Sounding, noisy:* sistrum, Ov. M. 9, 784.

sŏnans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of sono.

sŏnax, ācis, *adj.* [sono] *Sounding, noisy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): concha, Ov. M. 1, 333; App. M. 4, p. 157; id. ib. 8, p. 202.

† **sonchus**, i, *m.* = σόγχος, *The herb sow-thistle;* Sonchus oleraceus, L.; Plin. 22, 22, 44.

sŏnĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [sonus] *With sounding feet, noisy-footed* (a poet. word): turba (in Isidis sacris), Grat. Cyneg. 43.—Much more freq., subst., *Noisy-foot,* i. e. *a prancer, steed:* fremit aequore toto Insultans sonipes et pressis pugnat habenis, Virg. A. 11, 600; so Catull. 63, 41; Sil. 1, 222; Val. Fl. 3, 334; Stat. Th. 5, 3, et al. In Cicero, sŏnĭpĕdēs is cited as an example of a fourth paeon, de Or. 3, 47, 183.

* **sŏnĭto**, are, *v. intens. n.* [sono] *To make a noise:* cicadae, Sol. 2 *med.* dub. (*al.* sonant).

sŏnĭtus, ūs (*gen.,* soniti, Pac. and Caecil. in Non. 491, 24 *sq.*), *m.* [id.] *A noise, sound, din,* etc. (quite class.; in the *sing.* and *plur.*): at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. Ann. 2, 35; cf., lituus sonitus effudit acutos, id. ib. 8, 42: summo sonitu quatit ungula terram, id. ib. 43; imitated by Virg. A. 8, 596; so, ungularum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 113: tumultuosus, id. Trin. 5, 2, 52; cf. id. Bacch. 5, 2, 1: forum, id. Curc. 1, 3, 1; so id. Mil. 4, 8, 67; id. Trin. 5, 1, 7: armorum, Lucr. 2, 48: ventorum, id. 6, 133: remorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 60, 4: pedum, Ov. M. 5, 616: convivarum, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 24: stertentium, Plin. 9, 10, 12: Olympi, *i. e. the thunder,* Virg. A. 6, 586, et saep.: sonitum reddere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: fragor et sonitus, id. Rep. 2, 3: verborum sonitus inanis, id. de Or. 1, 12, 51: nosti jam in hac materia sonitus nostros, *i. e. my thundering speech,* id. Att. 1, 14, 4.—Of an abstract thing: quae (eloquentia) cursu magno sonituque ferretur, Cic. Or. 28.

sŏnĭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sonus] *Noisy;* only in the phrase sonivium tripudium, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 7; Plin. 15, 22, 24; cf. Fest. p. 290; 291, and 297.

sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. (ante-class. collat. form acc. to the 3d conj.: sonit, Enn. and Att. in Non. 504, 32 *sq.:* sonunt, Enn. and Att. ib. 505, 11 *sq.;* Enn. in Prisc. p. 863 P.—*Infin.:* sonĕre, Att. in Non. 505; Lucr. 3, 157; 886.—*Part. fut.:* sonaturum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 44.—*Perf.:* sonaverint, Tert. ad Scap. 3) *v. n.* and *a.:* **I.** *Neutr., To make a noise, to sound, resound:* aes sonit, *the trumpet sounds,* Enn. in Non. 504, 33; so, fides, aera, plectra, Prop. 4, 7, 62; cf. Hor. Od. 2, 13, 26: tympana, * Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 4, et saep.: cujanam vox prope me sonat? Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 55; id. Pseud. 2, 4, 11; id. Rud. 1, 4, 10; id. Trin. 1, 2, 7: hic mare sonat, id. Rud. 1, 3, 23; cf., mare, silvae Aquilone, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: omne arbustum fremitu silvaï frondosaï, Enn. Ann. 7, 31: clamore viri, stridore rudentes, Ov. M. 11, 495: omnia passim mulierum puerorumque ploratibus, Liv. 29, 17, 16, et saep.: (hirundo) circum Stagna sonat, Virg. A. 12, 477; cf. Mart. 14, 223:—natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: dicta non sonant, *do not chink* (i. e. *are not money*), Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 74.—Impers.: jubet tibias agere: sonatur, App. M. 5, p. 165.

II. *Act., To sound, utter, speak, call, cry out, sing:* homines inconditis vocibus inchoatum quiddam et confusum sonantes, *uttering, pronouncing,* Cic. Rep. 3, 2; cf., sonare subagreste quiddam, *to speak,* id. Brut. 74, 259; so, pingue quiddam, id. Arch. 10 *fin.;* cf., (Sibylla) nec mortale sonans, Virg. A. 6, 50: femineum, raucum quiddam, atque inamabile, Ov. A. A. 3, 286 and 288; cf. also, nec vox hominem sonat, *does not sound like that of a man,* Virg. A 1, 328: tale sonat populus, *calls, cries out,* Ov. M. 15, 606; cf., exululatque Evoeque sonat, id. ib. 6, 597; 4, 523; and, atavos sonans, *boasting of, vaunting* (syn. crepans, jactans), Virg. A. 12, 529:—ut haec duo (honestas et utilitas) verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare videantur, *to signify,* Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83; so, Epicurum non intelligere interdum, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subjiciatur, id. Fin. 2, 2 *fin.:* furem sonuere juvenci, *i. e. they betrayed him by their lowings,* Prop. 4, 9, 13.—Pythius in longa carmina veste sonat, *sings, accompanies on the lyre,* id. 2, 23, 16; cf., sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, Hor. Epod. 9, 5: te carmina nostra sonabunt, *shall sing of,* i. e. *shall celebrate, extol,* Ov. M. 10, 205; so, Germanas acies, Daca proelia, Stat. S. 4, 2, 66; and *pass.:* sivé mendaci lyra Voles sonari, Hor. Epod. 17, 40; cf., magno nobis ore sonandus eris, Ov. A. A. 1, 206.—Hence

sŏnans, antis, *Pa., Noisy, sounding, sonorous* (extremely rare): meatus animae gravior et sonantior, Plin. Ep. 6, 16 *a med.:* quod est sonantius et elatius, id. ib. 7, 12, 4.

sŏnor, ōris, *m.* [sono] *A noise, sound, din* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. sonitus and sonus), Lucr. 1, 645; 4, 569; 572; Virg. G. 3, 199; id. Aen. 7, 462; Tac. A. 1, 65; 4, 48, et al.—*Plur.:* Lucr 5, 335; 6, 1184; Virg. A. 9, 651; Val. Fl. 5 306; Tac. A. 14, 36.

sŏnōre, *adv.,* v. sonorus, *ad fin.*

sŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [sonor] *Noisy loud, sounding, resounding, sonorous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. sonans): cithara, Tib. 3, 4, 69; so, aes, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 149: arcus, id. in Ruf. 2, 80: tempestates sonoras, Virg. A. 1, 53; so, tonitru, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 26: flumina, Virg. A. 12, 139; so, nemus, Stat. Th. 4, 34: Phocis (on account of the Delphic oracle), id. ib. 11, 281: insula fluctibus, Claud. B. Gild. 512:—versus "qui crepitant pronunciatione fragosa et exsultantem informant dictionem, ut (Virg. A. 9, 503): *at tuba terribilem,*" etc., Diom. p. 498 P.—* *Adv.,* sŏnōre, *Loudly:* oscitavit (coupled with clare), Gell. 4, 20, 8.

sons, sontis, *adj.* Orig., *Hurtful, noxious;* cf., "*sons,* nocens, ut ex contrario *insons,* innocens," Fest. p. 297; and v. also sonticus. But no example of this signif. is preserved. Freq., however, and quite class. (esp. as a subst.), **II.** Transf., *Guilty, criminal;* subst., *a guilty person, an offender, malefactor, criminal:* sontes condemnant reos, * Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 16; Virg. A. 10, 854; so Ov. M. 6, 618: ulni, id ib. 7, 847: dii, Stat. Th. 5, 610: manus foedata sanguine sonti (poet. for sontis), Ov M. 13, 563; so, morae ab igne supremo Stat. Th. 4, 641.—Subst.: (MINORES MAGISTRATVS) VINCLA SONTIVM SERVANTO Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: punire sontes, id. Off. 1 24: manes Virginiae nullo relicto sonte tandem quieverunt, Liv. 3, 58 *fin.;* so too Cic. Phil. 2, 8; id. Fam. 4, 13, 3; Ov. M. 2, 522; 10, 697; 11, 268; *gen. plur.:* sontum, Stat. Th. 4, 475.

sontĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [sons, hurtful, hence, transf.] *Dangerous, serious,* in the connection, morbus sonticus, of *a serious disorder* that excuses one from appearing in court, doing military duty, *etc.,* Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. p. 290; cf. Gell. 20, 1, 27; Venul. Dig. 21, 1, 65; Marc. ib. 42, 1, 60; Ulp. ib. 2, 11, 2; Paul. ib. 5, 1, 46; Plin. 36, 19, 34; Cincius in Gell. 16, 4, 4.—Whence, transf., sontica causa, arising from a morbus sonticus; hence, in gen., *Serious, weighty, important,* Cato in Fest p. 344; Naev. ib. p. 209; Tib. 1, 8, 51.

sŏnus, i (*abl.,* sonu, Sisenn. in Non. 491, 27) *m.* [sono] *A noise, sound:* et pereunte viro raucus sonus aere cucurrit, Enn. Ann. 2, 37; so, tympana raucis Obstrepuere sonis, Ov. M. 4, 391; cf., non exaudito tubae sono, Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 2; and, signorum sonus, id. B. C. 3, 105, 3; with which cf., cum ingenti sono fluminis, Liv. 21, 28, 2: tantus et tam dulcis sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: distinctus, id. ib. 2, 42: ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, *from the highest treble to the lowest bass,* id. de Or. 1, 59, 251; cf. id. Or. 17 *fin.:* inanes sonos tundere, *to utter empty sounds*, id. Tusc. 5, 26, 73 Kühn.

† **sŏphĭa,** ae, *f.* = σοφία, *Wisdom* (pure Lat., sapientia): sophiam, sapientia quae perhibetur, Enn. Ann. 1, 15; so Afran. in Gell. 13, 8, 3; Mart. 1, 112; cf. Sen. Ep. 89 (in Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153, written as Greek).

† **sŏphisma,** ătis, *n.* = σόφισμα, *A false conclusion, fallacy, sophism* (pure Lat., captio), Sen. Ep. 45 *med.*; Gell. 18, 13, 2 (in Cic. Acad. 2, 24, written as Greek, and explained by fallaces conclusiunculae; cf. also Sen. Ep. 111).

† **sŏphistes,** ae, *m.* = σοφιστής, *A sophist*: "quis hic est? num sophistes? sic enim appellabantur hi, qui ostentationis aut quaestus causa philosophabantur," Cic. Acad. 2, 23; cf. id. Fin. 2, 1, 1; id. Or. 11, 37: Protagoras, sophistes maximus, id. N. D. 1, 23, 63;—*voc.*: insulse sophista, Lucil. in Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10.

1. sŏphistĭce, *adv.*, v. sophisticus, *ad fin.*

2. sŏphistĭce, es, *f.* = σοφιστική, (τέχνη) *False reasoning, sophistry*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17.

† **sŏphistĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = σοφιστικός, *Sophistic, sophistical*: res admodum insidiosa et sophistica, neque ad veritates magis quam ad captiones reperta, Tiro Tullius in Gell. 7, 3, 35; so, captio, Gell. 18, 2, 6: ostentatio, Arn. 1, 36: ut concidant sophistica, Prud. Apoth. 2, 41.—*Adv.*, sŏphistĭce, *Sophistically*: interpretari legem et cavillari, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 12, § 3.

Sŏphocles, is and i, *m.*, Σοφοκλῆς, *A celebrated Grecian tragic poet*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3; id. de Sen. 7, 22; 14, 47; id. de Div. 1, 25, 54; id. Off. 1, 40, 144; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 163;—*gen.*, Sophocli, Gell. 12, 11, 6; 13, 18, 3;—*voc.*, Sophocle, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144.—**II.** Hence **Sŏphoclēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *in the manner of Sophocles*: an pangis aliquid Sophocleum? Cic. Fam. 16, 18 *fin.*: cothurnus, Virg. E. 8, 10; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 15.

(* **Sophonisba,** ae, *f.* *Wife of Syphax and daughter of Hasdrubal*, Liv. 30, 12 and 15.)

† **1. sŏphos** or **sŏphus,** i, *m.* = σοφός, *A wise man, sage*: te sophos omnis amat, Mart. 7, 32.—Adjectively, *Wise, shrewd*: victor sophus, Phaedr. 3, 14, 9: factus periclo tum gubernator sophus, id. 4, 17, 8.—**II.** *Nom. propr.*, Sophus, *Surname of the Consul P. Sempronius*, Liv. 9, 45; 10, 9, 2.

† **2. sŏphōs,** *adv.* = σοφῶς, An exclamation of applause, *Well done! well said! bravo!* (not ante-Aug.; Cic. has, instead of it, bene!): at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, Mart. 3, 46; so id. 1, 50; 67; 77; Petr. 40, 1; Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *in carm.*

Sōphron, ōnis, *m.*, Σώφρων, *A Grecian composer of mimes*, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 49; Quint. 1, 10, 17.

(* **Sophroniscus,** i, *m.* *A statuary, the father of Socrates*, Val. Max. 3, 4, 2.)

sŏphus, i, v. 1. sophos.

sōpĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [sopor] *To deprive of feeling* or *sense*; esp. by sleep, *to put* or *lull to sleep*: **I.** Lit. (quite class.; most freq. in the *Part. perf.*; in Cic. only so): impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, *became unconscious* or *senseless, was stunned*, Liv. 8, 6, 2; so id. 1, 41, 5; Plin. 9, 16, 25: vino oneratos sopire, Liv. 9, 30, 8; so id. 24, 46 *fin.*; Tib. 3, 4, 19; Ov. M. 7, 149; 213.—In the *Part. perf.*: castoreo gravi mulier sopita recumbit, Lucr. 6, 795; so, sopitum vulnere ac nihil sentientem, Liv. 42, 16, 2; and, delphinus sopitus odoris novitate, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26:—ut sopito corpore ipse (animus) vigilet, Cic. de Div. 1, 51; so id. ib. 1, 29; Liv. 25, 9, 11 (*opp.* vigiles); 31, 23, 4; Petr. 87, 7; Lucr. 3, 432; 917; Ov. M. 9, 471; 12, 317; Virg. A. 10, 642, et al.:—sopitae quietis tempus, *of deep* or *sound sleep*, Liv. 9, 37, 9.

B. In the poets, pregn., *To lay at rest*, i. e. *to kill*: aliquem fundâ, Sil. 10, 153: Homerus sceptra potitus, eadem aliis sopitu' quiete est, Lucr. 3, 1051.

II. Transf., of things concr. and abstr., *To lull to sleep, lay at rest; to calm, settle, still, quiet*: venti sopiuntur, Plin. 2, 47, 48, *ad fin.*: sopito mari, id. 2, 79, 81 *fin.*: sopitos suscitat ignes, Virg. A. 5, 743; 8, 410; cf., aras excitat, id. ib. 8, 542:—haec omnia veteris imperatoris maturitas brevi sopiit ac sustulit, Vell. 2, 125, 3: quibus (blandimentis) sopita virtus conniveret, *lulled to sleep*, Cic. Coel. 17, 41; so in the *Part. perf.*: munera militiaï, Lucr. 1, 31: furor armorum ubique, Vell. 2, 89, 3: ingenium pecudis, Col. 6, 37, 2: gloria vitiis, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 *ext.*: artes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 264.

(* **Sopolis,** ĭdis, *m.* *A celebrated painter in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 4, 16; *acc.*, Sopolin, Plin. 35, 11, 40; 43.)

sŏpor, ōris, *m.* [sibilated from ὀπός, ὄπιον] *Poppy-juice, opium*: e nigro papavere sopor gignitur scapo inciso, Plin. 20, 18, 76.—Hence, **II.** Transf.: **A.** In gen., *A sleeping-draught, sleeping-potion*: sopore sumpto dormiturus, Sen. Ep. 83 *fin.*; so, *opp.* venenum, id. Ben. 5, 13 *fin.*; Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 12; Nep. Dion. 2 *fin.*—**B.** (causa pro effectu) *A heavy sleep* brought on by narcotics, *stupefaction, lethargy*; in the poets also for *sleep* in gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not so used by Cicero himself): hujus (junci) semine somnum allici, sed modum servandum, ne sopor fiat, Plin. 21, 18, 71: sopore placans artus languidos, Att. in Cic. de Div. 1, 22, 44: quum suavi devinxit membra sopore Somnus, Lucr. 4, 454: nox erat et placidum carpebant fessa soporem Corpora, Virg. A. 4, 522, et saep.: temulento sopore profligatus, Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123 *sq.*—Personified, Sopor, i. q. Somnus, Virg. A. 6, 278; Prop. 1, 3, 45; Stat. Th. 12, 308.—**b.** Pregn., for *The sleep of death, death*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 148; 150; Lucr. 3, 467.—**2.** Hence, transf.: **a.** *Sleepiness, laziness, indifference*: sopor et ignavia, Tac. H. 2, 76; so Mart. 7, 42.—**b.** *The temple* of the head: laevus, Stat. S. 2, 3, 29.

sŏpōrātus, a, um, v. soporo.

sŏpōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sopor-fero] *Sleep-bringing, inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): papaver, Vir. A. 4, 486; cf., lac, Plin. 19, 8, 38: potio, Spart. Hadr. 26 *fin.*; and, vis pinnae, Plin. 9, 13, 15: somnus, Luc. 3, 8; cf., aula Somni, Ov. M. 11, 586: nox, Sil. 7, 287; Petr. poët. Sat. 128, 6, 1: Lethe, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 47.

sŏpōro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sopor] *To lay asleep, cast into sleep; to deprive of sense* or *feeling, to stupefy* (not ante-Aug.; usually in the *Part. perf.*): **A.** Lit.: si saepius expergiscitur aliquis quam assuevit, deinde iterum soporatur, *falls asleep*, Cels. 2, 2 *med.*: opium mentem soporat sensusque abalienat, Scrib. Comp. 180: serpentes soporari, Plin. 28, 8, 29 *fin.*—In the *Part. perf.*: soporatos hostes, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 21: aquatilia quiete placida ceu soporata, Plin. 10, 75, 97: soporatos artus premit alta quies, Val. Fl. 5, 334.—**B.** Transf., with an inanim. or abstr. object, *To lay at rest, to still, quiet, allay* (syn. sopire): multo Imbre rogum, Stat. Th. 6, 235: soporatus dolor, Curt. 7, 1.—**II.** *To render soporific*: ramus vi Stygia soporatus, Virg. A. 5, 855; so id. ib. 6, 420; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 280.

sŏpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (a poetical word) *Of* or *belonging to sleep*, i. e. **I.** *Sleep-bringing, causing sleep*: Nox, Virg. A. 6, 390; Luc. 2, 236; Stat. Th. 1, 403.—**II.** *Heavy with sleep, drowsy, dozy*: vino soporus, Val. Fl. 2, 222.

Sōra, ae, *f.* *A Roman colony near Arpinum, on the Liris*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Liv. 7, 28; 9, 23 *sq.*; 10, 1; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 677.—**II.** Hence **Sōrānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sora, Soran*: ager, Liv. 10, 14, 33: transfuga, *from Sora*, id. 9, 24; so Q. Valerius Soranus, Cic. de Or. 3, 11 *fin.*; id. Brut. 46: augur (jestingly, on account of the superstitious character of the Sorans), id. de Div. 1, 47.

Sōracte (written also Sauracte), is, *n.* *A high mountain in Etruria, on which was a temple of Apollo*, now *Monte di S. Silvestro*, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 3; Plin. 2, 93, 95; Hor. Od. 1, 9, 2; Virg. A. 7, 696; 11, 785; Sil. 7, 662; 8, 494, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 426;—*masc.* collat. form: ad montem Soractem, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 19.

† **sōrăcum,** i, *n.* = σώρακος, *A pannier, hamper*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 64; cf. Fest. p. 297.

1. Sōrānus, a, um, v. Sora, *no.* II.

2. ‡ **Soranus,** i, *m.* *An epithet of* Dis, acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 11, 785.

sorbĕo, ŭi, 2. (collat. form of the *perf.*, SORPSI, acc. to Charis. p. 217, and Diom. p. 363: cf. the compounds) *v. a.* [sibilated and transposed from ῥοφέω] *To sup up, suck in, drink down, swallow* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit. (quite class.): hominum sanguinem, Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 5; so, calidum sanguinem ex homine, Plin. 28, 1, 2: crudum ovum, id. 29, 3, 11: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. Calig. 37, et saep.—*Absol.*: Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 6 *sq.*—Proverb.: simul flare sorbereque haud facile, *to drink and whistle at the same time*, i. e. *to do two things at once*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 4.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *To suck in, draw in, swallow up, absorb* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Lucr. 6, 1129: (Charybdis vastos) Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. A. 3, 422; so, fretum, Ov. M. 7, 64: flumina, id. ib. 1, 40: sorbent avidae praecordia flammae, id. ib. 9, 172: (quae sorbuit terrae hiatus), Plin. 2, 80, 82: minus sorbet politura charta, id. 13, 12, 25.—**II.** Trop.: quid eum non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione censetis? Cic. Phil. 11, 5: odia, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 5.

sorbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sorbeo] *That may be sucked* or *supped up* (not ante-Aug.): ovum, Cels. 2, 18 *med.*; Petr. 33, 5: cibi, ut recens caseus, Col. 8, 17, 13.

sorbillo, are, *v. dim. a.* [id.] *To sip* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: cyathos, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52: vinum dulciter, App. M. 2, p. 121.—* **II.** Transf.: sorbillantibus saviis, App. M. 3, p. 135.

sorbĭlo, *adv.* [id.] *Sippingly*; hence, transf., *drop by drop, bit by bit* (ante-class.): victitare, *i. e. poorly, sparely*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 185. See also sorbitio ☞.

sorbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sorbeo: a supping up, swallowing, drinking; hence, concr.] *A drink, draught, potion, broth*, etc. (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.), Cato R. R. 157, 13; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 79; Col. 6, 10, 1; Cels. 2, 30; Plin. 20, 16, 62; 24, 19, 120; Phaedr. 1, 26, 5, et al.: sorbitio quem tollit dira cicutae, *i. e. Socrates*, Pers. 4, 2.

☞ In the fragment of Caecil. ap Fest. p. 339, instead of sorbitio, it would perh. be more correct to read sorbilo; v Bothe Caecil. p. 136, fragm. 6; Müller ad Fest l. l.

* **sorbĭtĭum,** ii, *n.* [sorbeo] i. q. sorbitio, *A drink, draught*, Seren. Samon. 21, 360 dub. (*al.* sorbitio).

sorbĭtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sorbitio] *A small draught* (post-class.), Marc. Empir. 10 *med.*; Hier. Vit. Hilar. 11.

sorbum, i, *n.* [sorbus] *The fruit of the* sorbus, *a sorb-apple, sorb, service-berry*, "Plin. 15, 21, 23;" Cato R. R. 7, 5; Var. R. R. 1, 59, 3; Col. 12, 16, 4; Virg. G. 3, 380.

sorbus, i, *f.* *The true sorb-* or *service-tree*, Sorbus domestica, L.; Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 16, 18, 30; Pall. Jan. 15, 1, et al.

sordĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To be dirty, filthy, foul, nasty* (rarely; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: *Di.* Jam lavisti? *Ph.* Num tibi sordere videor? Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 28: cui manus materno sordet sparsa sanguine, Att. in Non. 170, 6: non splendeat toga: ne sordeat quidem, Sen. Ep. 5: incola sordentium ganearum, Gell. 9, 2, 6.—**II.** Trop., *To be mean, base, low,* or *sordid*: haud sordere visus est Festus dies, *i. e. had nothing mean* or *sordid in its appearance*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 6; so, convivium inopiâ, Favor. in Gell. 15, 8 *fin.*: ignobilia et sordentia (verba), *low, vulgar*, id. 19, 13, 2 (shortly before, *sordidum* verbum).—**B** Transf., *To seem base* or *paltry; to be despised, slighted,* or *held of no account*: suis sordere, coupled with contemni, Liv. 4, 25, 11; Quint. 8 prooem. § 26: sordent tibi munera nostra, Virg. E. 2, 44; Stat. S. 1, 3, 98: cunctane prae campo sordent? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4: pretium aetas altera sordet, *a renewal of youth seems too small a price*, id. ib. 1, 18, 18: si conferas et componas Graeca ipsa, oppido quam jacere atque sordere incipiunt, quae Latina sunt, *to seem paltry, of small account*, Gell 2, 23, 3.

sordes, is, *f.* [sordeo] *Dirt, filth, nastiness, uncleanness, squalor* (quite class.; esp. freq. in a trop. sense and in the *plur.*).

I. Lit.: (*a*) *Plur.:* oculi pleni sordium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 101: in sordibus aurium, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: sint sine sordibus ungues, Ov. A. A. 1, 519: caret obsoleti sordibus tecti, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 7; Plin. 36, 26, 65.—(*β*) *Sing.:* etiam in medio oculo paulum sordi'st, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 102: auriculae collecta sorde dolentes, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 53: (pellis) Visceribus tetris prope jam sordique sepulta, Lucr. 6, 1270.

B. Transf., *A mourning garment* (because usually soiled or dirty); and hence, *mourning* in gen.: jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2; so, coupled with lamenta, luctus, squalor, id. Pis. 36, 89; id. Cluent. 6 *fin.*; 67 *fin.*; id. Muren. 40; Liv. 6, 16 *fin.*; Quint. 6, 1, 33; Suet. Vit. 8; Tac. A. 4, 52; id. Or. 12.

II. Trop., *Lowness* or *meanness of rank, a low condition; meanness, baseness* of behavior or disposition; *stinginess, niggardliness.*

A. In gen.: sordes fortunae et vitae, Cic. Brut. 62, 224: obscuritas et sordes tuae, id. Vatin. 5; id. Sest. 28: ut quisque sordidissimus videbitur, ita libentissime severitate judicandi sordes suas eluet, id. Phil. 1, 8 *fin.*: in infamia relinqui ac sordibus, id. Att. 1, 16, 2; Liv. 4, 56, 3: sordes illae verborum, *low, vulgar expressions*, Tac. Or. 21.

2. Concr., *The dregs of the people, the mob, rabble:* apud sordem urbis et faecem, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: so, coupled with coenum, Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 3: sordes et obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium, Tac. H. 1, 84. Hence, as a term of abuse: o lutum, o sordes! *low-minded creature*, Cic. Pis. 26.

B. In partic., *Meanness, stinginess, niggaraliness, sordidness:* (*a*) *Plur.:* (populus Romanus) non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, Cic. Mur. 36, 76; so, *opp.* luxuria, Plin. Ep. 2, 6 *fin.*: incusare alicujus sordes, Quint. 6, 3, 74; so, sordes objicere alicui, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68 and 107: sepulcrum sine sordibus exstrue, id. ib. 2, 5, 105.—(*β*) *Sing.:* nullum hujus in privatis rebus factum avarum, nullam in re familiari sordem posse proferri, Cic. Fl. 3, 7; so, coupled with avaritia, Tac. H. 1, 52; App. M. 1, p. 112.

sordesco, dŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To become dirty, grow filthy* or *nasty* (not ante-Aug., and very rarely): contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi Coeperis (liber), * Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 11. So, mel, Plin. 11, 12, 12: manus, id. 33, 3, 19: ager, *i. e. to become wild, lie untilled*, Gell. 4, 12.

* **sordĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [sordes] *A little dirt* or *filth*, Marc. Empir. 8, 6.

sordĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [sordidus; cf. albatus, atratus, from albus, ater, *etc.*] *In dirty clothes, meanly* or *shabbily dressed:* quamquam ego sum sordidatus, frugi tamen sum, * Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 90: sordidata et sordida, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 56 (shortly before, pannis obsita): servi, Cic. Pis. 27 *ad fin.*; so, mancipia, id. Phil. 2, 29, 73.—So esp. as a sign of mourning (when a person had lost friends by death, was under accusation, or in distress from any cause): sensi magno opere moveri judices, quum excitavi maestum ac sordidatum senem, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195; cf. id. Pis. 41 *fin.*; so, reus, Liv. 6, 20, 1; 27, 34, 12: Virginius sordidatus filiam suam obsoleta veste in forum deducit, id. 3, 47, 1: expulsi bonis omnibus Romam venerunt, sordidati, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25 *fin.*; so, turba Aetolorum, Liv. 45, 28, 6; Suet. Vit. 15.—* **II.** Trop., *Foul, polluted:* sordidatissima conscientia, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

sordĭde, *adv.*, v. sordidus, *ad fin.*

sordĭdo, are, *v. a.* [sordidus] *To dirty, foul, defile, pollute* (late Lat.): terram moto pulvere, Sid. Carm. 23, 347. — Trop.: templum cordis malis cogitationibus, Lact. Ira D. *fin.*

sordĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Soiled, smutched:* * **I.** Lit.: toga, Juv. 3, 149. — * **II.** Trop., *Low, mean, vile:* servuli, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 58.

sordĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [sordeo] *Dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid, sordid* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: vestem squalam et sordidam, Enn. in Non. 504, 6; so, amictus, Virg. A. 6, 301; cf., sordidior toga, Mart. 1, 104: mappa, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22; Mart. 7, 20: lana, Ov. A. A. 3, 222: fumus, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 11: at pol nitent, haud sordidae videntur ambae, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 6; so, servolicolae, id. Poen. 1, 2, 55: nati, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 28; cf., magnos duces non indecoro pulvere sordidos, id. ib. 2, 1, 22; and, puer sordidissimus dentibus, Petr. 64, 6, et saep. —Poet.: auctumnus calcatis sordidus uvis, Ov. M. 2, 29; id. Fast. 4, 897; Col. poet. 10, 44: terga suis, *smoked*, Ov. M. 8, 649.—Proverb.: saepe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia, *wisdom is often hid under a ragged cloak*, Caecil. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56.

B. Transf., *Low, base, mean*, as to birth, rank, or condition; *poor, humble, small, paltry:* causam commisisse homini egenti, sordido, sine honore, sine censu, Cic. Fl. 22; so, homo, coupled with humilis, ignotus, *etc.*, id. Att. 8, 4; id. Leg. 3, 16; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14; cf. in the *Sup.:* sordidissimus quisque, Liv. 1, 47 *fin.*; and, familiae sordidissima pars, Petr. 132, 3: cf. also, loco non humili solum sed etiam sordido ortus, Liv. 22, 25 *fin.*: — panis, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 16; Sen. Ep. 18: villula, Cic. Att. 12, 27; cf., tecta, Luc. 4, 396: sedes, id. 5, 9; and, lar villae, Mart. 12, 57: rura (coupled with humiles casae), Virg. E. 2, 28; so, aratra, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 414; hence also, otia, *i. e.* ruris, Mart. 1, 56.

II. Trop., *Low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful:* **A.** In gen.: Cic. Phil. 1, 8 *fin.*: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, id. Att. 9, 9, 3: multo homo sordidissimus, id. Scaur. 2, § 23: homo furiosus ac sordidus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6 *fin.*: nec minus laetabor, quum te semper sordidum, quam si paulisper sordidatum viderem, id. Pis. 41 *fin.*: illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur. . . . Sordidi etiam putandi, qui mercantur a mercatoribus, quod statim vendant, *etc.* . . . Opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, *etc.* . . . mercatura autem, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 42; so, lucrum, Quint. 1, 2, 16 *sq.*; cf., sordidissima ratio et inquinatissima, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 21: virtus repulsae nescia sordidae, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 17: adulterium, Liv. 1, 58, 4: nomen, Quint. 8, 3, 21; so, verba, id. ib. 17; 49; 2, 5, 10; 2, 12, 7; 10, 1, 9, et al.: homines nulla re bona dignos, cum quibus comparari sordidum, confligere autem miserum et periculosum sit, Cic. Rep. 1, 5; so id. Off. 2, 14, 50; cf., qui pecuniam praeferre amicitiae sordidum existiment, id. Lael. 17, 63.

B. In partic., *Mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid:* ita sordidus, ut se Non umquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96; so id. ib. 65; 1, 2, 10; 2, 3, 164; Quint. 5, 13, 26; Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 1 (*opp.* sumptuosus): cupido, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 16.

Adv., sordĭde: **1.** *Dirtily, foully, nastily:* per plateas tractus est sordidissime, *through the deepest mire*, Lampr. Heliog. 33 *med.*—**b.** Transf., *Meanly, basely:* quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8. — **2.** Trop., *Vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly:* loquitur laute et minime sordide, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 11; so, dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339: concionari, id. Att. 15, 2, 2: declamare (*opp.* splendide atque ornate), Suet. Rhet. 6; Gell. 15, 4, 3.—**b.** *Meanly, stingily, penuriously, sordidly:* nimis illum sordide Simonidi dixisse, se dimidium ejus ei, quod pactus esset, pro illo carmine daturum, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352; so, facere aliquid (*opp.* largissime), Suet. Dom. 9: gerere proconsulatum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 2.

* **sordĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [sordes] *Dirt, filth:* Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 10.

(☞ **Sordones** (Sard., Plin. 3, 4, 5), um, *m.* *A people of Gaul, toward the Pyrenees*, Mela, 2, 5 *fin.*)

* **sordŭlentus,** a, um, *adj.* [sordes] *Wearing dirty clothes*, Tert. Poen. 11.

sōrex (*o* long, Seren. Sammon. 4, 57; Poet. in Anthol. Burm. 2, p. 452: *o* short, Auct. Carm. Phil. 62; Poet. in Anthol. Burm. 2, p. 453), ĭcis, *m.* [sibilated from ὕραξ] *A shrew-mouse*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 12; Col. Arb. 15; Plin. 2, 41, 41; 8, 57, 82 Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 23.

* **sōrĭcīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [sorex] *Of or belonging to the shrew-mouse:* nenia, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 48.

† **sōrītes,** ae, *m.* = σωρείτης, *A logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments, a sorites* (pure Latin, acervus), Cic. de Div. 2, 4, 11; id. Acad. 2, 16; 33 *ad fin.*; Sen. Ben. 5, 19 *fin.*

‡ **sorix** aut ‡ **savrix,** avis tributa Saturno ab auguribus, *etc.*, Mar. Victor. p. 2470 P.

sŏror, ōris, *f.* *A sister:* *Th.* Salve, mea soror. *Pl.* Frater mi, salve, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 57; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 68 *sq.:* germana soror, Enn. Ann. 1, 46; cf., mea soror gemina germana, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 30 *sq.*; so, germana, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: Jovis, *i. e. Juno*, Virg. A. 1, 47; Hor. Od. 3, 3, 64; Ov. M. 3, 266; id. Fast. 6, 27, et al.: Phoebi, *i. e. Luna*, Ov. Her. 11, 45; cf. id. Fast. 3, 110: doctae, *i. e. the Muses*, Tib. 3, 4, 45; Ov. M. 5, 252; called also, s. novem, id. Trist. 5, 12, 45: genitae Nocte, *i. e. the Furies*, id. Met. 4, 451; called also, s. crinitae angue, id. ib. 10, 349; and, vipereae, id. ib. 6, 662: tristes, *i. e. the Fates*, Tib. 3, 3, 35; called also, s. tres, Prop. 2, 13, 44; Hor. Od. 2, 3, 15; Ov. M. 15, 808.—Proverb.: bonae mentis soror est paupertas, Petr. 84, 4.—**B.** In partic., poet., sorores, *The Muses*, Prop. 3, 1, 17; *the Fates*, Catull. 64, 326; Ov. Her. 12, 3; 15, 81; Mart. 4, 54; 73; *the Danaides*, Prop. 4, 7, 67; Ov. Her. 14, 15.—**II.** Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** For *A female friend, playmate*, or *companion*, Virg. A. 1, 321; 11, 823; Petr. 127; Mart. 2, 4; 12, 20; Inscr. ap. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 60.—**B.** Of things in pairs, connected together, or alike: obsecro te hanc per dexteram Perque hanc sororem laevam, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 9; so of the hand, Virg. Mor. 28: abjunctae comae mea fata sorores Lugebant, Catull. 66, 51: sapore caryotarum sorores, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45.

* **sŏrorcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [soror] *A little sister:* germana mea, Plaut. fragm. ap Prisc. p. 612 P.

* **sŏrōrĭ-cīda,** ae, *m.* [soror-caedo] *The murderer of his sister*, Auct. Or. pro domo, 10, 26.

sŏrōrĭcŭlāta vestis, Signif. unknown, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195.

sŏrōrĭo, are, *v. n.* [soror] Of the female breasts, *To grow up* or *swell together*, like two sisters, Plaut. fragm. ap. Fest. p. 297; Plin. 31, 6, 33 *fin.*

sŏrōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a sister, sisterly:* coena, *made because a sister was found*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 60: stupra, *with a sister*, Cic. Sest. 7, 16: moenia, *i. e. of Dido*, Ov. F. 3, 559: oscula, *as a sister gives to a brother, sisterly*, id. Met. 4, 334; 9, 539.—**II.** In partic., Sororium Tigillum, *The Sister's beam*, a place in Rome, sacred to Juno, where Horatius was obliged to creep under a beam laid across the way, as a punishment for having killed his sister, Liv. 1, 26 *fin.*; Aurel. Vict. Vir. ill. 4; Fest. p. 297 and 307.

sors, tis (*nom.*, sortis, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 28: *abl.*, sorti, id. ib. 2, 7, 5; Virg. G. 4, 165; Sil. 7, 368; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 4, 37, 6, and 28, 45, 11), *f.* [2. sero] Any thing used to determine chances, *A lot:* **I.** Lit.: aut populna sors aut abiegna, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 32: conjiciam sortes in sitellam, id. ib 2, 5, 34 *sq.*; so, conjicere in hydriam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51: ponere in sitellam, Liv. 41, 18, 8; and simply, conjicere, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 34 *sq.*; Cic. Lig. 7, 21: dejicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.*; Virg. A. 5, 490; cf., quum dejecta in id sors esset, *lots were cast for it*, Liv. 21, 42, 2: miscere, Cic. de Div. 2, 41, 86: ducere, id. ib.; id. Verr. 2, 4, 64: educere, id. ib. 2, 2, 51: cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, id. Att. 1, 19, 3: ut cujusque sors exciderat, Liv. 21, 42, 3, et saep. Of *chances* or *tickets* in a lottery, Suet. Aug. 75 *fin.*; Lamprid. Heliog. 21 *fin.*

II. Transf.: **A.** Abstr., *A casting* or *drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot:* quaestor quem sors dedit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11: res revocatur ad sortem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 51: sorti sum victus, Plaut. Casin. 2, 7, 5: ei sorte provincia Sicilia obvenit, id ib. 2, 2, 6; cf., cui Sicilia provincia sorte evenisset, Liv. 29, 20, 4; for which, cui ea provincia sorti evenit, id. 4, 37, 6: Q. Caecilio sorte evenit, ut in Bruttiis adversum Hannibalem bellum gereret, id. 28, 45, 11. So also, sorte ductus, Cic. Rep. 1, 34; Sall. fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 2, 201; Tac. A. 1, 54; 13, 29: sorte in provinciam proficisci, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 8: sorte agros legionibus assignare, Brut. ib. 11, 20, 3, et saep.: de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 *ad fin.*: comitia suae sortis esse, Liv. 35, 6: jubet extra sortem Theomnastum renunciari, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51; so, extra sortem agrum Campanum dividere, Suet. Caes. 20.

B. *An oracular response* (which was often written on a little tablet or lot), *a prophecy:* quum Spartiatae oraculum ab Jove Dodonaeo petivissent legatique illud, in quo inerant sortes, collocavissent: simia et sortes ipsas et cetera quae erant ad sortem parata, disturbavit, Cic. de Div. 1, 34 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 56: Italiam Lyciae jussere capessere sortes, *i. e. the oracles of the Lycian Apollo*, Virg. A. 4, 346; 377; so, Phoebeae, Ov. M. 3, 130: faticinae, id. ib. 15, 436: sacrae, id. ib. 1, 368, et saep.: neque responsa sortium ulli alii committere ausus, Liv. 1, 56, 6: conjectorem postulat, ut se edoceret, Quo sese vertant tantae sortes somniûm, Enn. in Cic. de Div. 1, 21.

C. Like the Eng. *Lot*, for *fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition, share, part* (esp. freq. after the Aug. period): nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Virg. A. 10, 501: terrea sors vitae, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 28: vires ultra sortemque senectae, Virg. A. 6, 114: qui fit, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem Seu ratio dederit seu fors objecerit, illa contentus vivat, Hor. S. 1, 1, 1: sperat infestis, metuit secundis Alteram sortem, id. Od. 2, 10, 14: sors mea fuit irrequieta, Ov. M. 2, 386: sors querenda, non celanda foret, id. ib. 3, 551: aliena, Liv. 21, 43, 2: homines ultimae sortis, Suet. Aug. 19; cf., non tuae sortis juvenem, *of your rank* or *condition*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 22: quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat Femineae sortis, *i. e. of the female sex*, Ov. M. 6, 680; so, feminea, id. ib. 13, 651; and also, altera, id. ib. 9, 676; cf. id. ib. 3, 329: Saturni sors ego prima fui, *i. e. the first child*, id. Fast. 6, 30.—With the *gen.*: cujus mali sors incidit Remis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12, 3: sors, id. ib. 8, 1 *fin.*: prima sors, Liv. 21, 29, 9: puer post avi mortem in nullam sortem bonorum natus (*opp.* omnium heredi bonorum), *to no share of the property*, id. 1, 34, 3.

2. In partic., in mercant. lang. (prop., fortune, money; and hence), *Capital bearing interest, principal:* et sors et fenus, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 122; so id. ib. 5, 2, 38; 3, 1, 34; 64; 70; 84; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3; Liv. 6, 14, 7; 6, 15, 10; Plin. Hist. Nat. praef. § 23; Mart. 5, 42; Papin. Dig. 33, 2, 24; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4405; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68; 5, 36, 51.

sorsum, v. seorsum.

sortĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sors] *A little lot, a small tablet* or *ticket*, Suet. Ner. 21; Inscr. ap. Grut. 590, 7; 510 *fin.*

* **sortĭfer,** ĕri, *adj. m.* [sors-fero] *Giving out oracles, oracular*, an epithet of Jupiter Ammon, Luc. 9, 512 (*al.* sortiger).

sortĭger, ĕri, v. sortifer.

sortĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [sors-lego] *Foretelling, prophetic:* Delphi, Hor. A. P. 219.—**II.** Subst., sortilegus, i, *m.*, *A fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner* by lots or from oracles, Cic. de Div. 1, 58; 2, 53 *fin.*; Luc. 9, 581.

sortĭo, ire, v. sortior, *ad fin.*, ☞.

sortĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [sors] *To cast* or *draw lots:* **I.** *Neutr.:* conjiciam sortes in sitellam et sortiar Tibi et Chalino, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 34: cum praetores designati sortirentur et M. Metello obtigisset, ut is de pecuniis repetundis quaereret, *drew lots for the judges, appointed the judges by lot*, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 21; so Quint. 3, 10, 1: consules comparare inter se aut sortiri jussi, *to draw lots* for the provinces, Liv. 38, 35, 9; Quint. 4, 2, 72: dum legiones de ordine agminis sortiuntur, Tac. H. 2, 41; so, de altero consulatu, Suet. Claud. 7.—Hence, Sortientes, *The Lot-drawers*, a transl. of the Gr *Κληρούμενοι*, the name of a comedy by Diphilus, Plaut. Casin. prol. 32; cf. Rost. Cuped. XVIII. p. 5 *sq.*—Much more freq.,

II. *Act., To draw* or *cast lots for, to fix, assign,* or *appoint by lot, to allot;* also in the perfect tenses, *to obtain* or *receive by lot:* (*α*) *c. acc.:* tribus, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 21: provinciam, id. Fam. 1, 9, 25; cf., ut consules inter se provincias compararent sortirenturve, Liv. 42, 31. So, judices, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17 *sq.*; cf., judices per praetorem urbanum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: aliquos ad ignominiam, id. Cluent. 46, 129: dicas, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17: regna vini talis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18: aequa lege necessitas Sortitur insignes et imos, *decides the fate of*, etc., id. ib. 3, 1, 15:—peregrinam (provinciam) sortitus est, Liv. 39, 45, 4: ex praetura ulteriorem sortitus Hispaniam, Suet. Caes. 18; Plin. Ep. 6, 22 *fin.*—(*β*) With a relative-clause: ut P. Furius et Cn. Servilius inter se sortirentur, uter citeriorem Hispaniam obtineret, Liv. 42, 4, 2; so id. 24, 10, 2; Vell. 1, 1 *fin.*: sortiri, quid loquare, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: num sortiuntur inter se, quae declinet, quae non? id. Fat. 20.

B. Transf. (after the Aug. period): **1.** *To share, divide, distribute* an action or undertaking (poet.): pariter laborem Sortiti, *shared the labor*, Virg. A. 8, 445; so, vices, id. ib. 3, 634: periculum, id. ib. 9, 174.

2. *To choose, select:* subolem armento sortire quotannis, Virg. G. 3, 71: so, fortunam (*i. e.* locum) oculis, id. Aen. 12, 920: matrimonium, Just. 26, 3 *fin.*

3. In gen., *To obtain, receive* a thing (so mostly in the *tempp. perff.*): Tectosagi mediterranea Asiae sortiti sunt, Liv. 38, 16, 12: si emancipatus uxore ducta filium fuerit sortitus, Ulp. Dig. 37, 4; 3, § 5: gens Claudia regnum in plebem sortita, Liv. 3, 58, 5: amicum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 53; so, id. ib. 2, 6, 94; id. A. P. 92; Ov. M. 2, 241; 3, 124; 11, 758; Suet. Aug. 99, et al.: reliqua rerum tuarum post te alium atque alium dominum sortientur, Plin. 1, 3 *fin.*

☞ **a.** Active collat. form, sortio, ire (ante-class.): tute sorti, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 43; so id. ib. 61: inter se sortiant, Var. in Non. 471, 5.—With the *acc.:* inter se sortiunt urbem atque agros, Enn. in Non. 471, 10.—**b.** sortitus, a, um, *Part.*, in a pass. signif. (so quite class.): consilia, quae erant sortita in singulos candidatos, *drawn by lot*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6; Prop. 4, 11, 20: gemina est sedes sortita per amnem, id. 4, 7, 55: mille urbes Asiae sortito rexerit anno, Stat. S. 5, 2, 57.—Hence sortito, adverbially: sacerdotem sortito capere, *by lot*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51; so S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 7; Suet. Aug. 30, 47, et al.: tibi sortito id obtigit, *by fate, by destiny*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 25; so Hor. Epod. 4, 1.

sortis, is, v. sors, *ad init.*

sortītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sortior] *A casting* or *drawing of lots, a choosing* or *determining by lot, sortition* (quite class.): deos quaeso, mihi ut sortitio eveniat, * Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 38: dum aequantur sortes, dum sortitio fit, Cic. Corn. fragm. 1, 13, p. 449 ed. Orell.; so Var. R. R. 3, 17, 1; Cic. Planc. 22, 53; id. Phil. 2, 33; 3, 10; id. Cluent. 46; id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; Suet. Tib. 35, et al. In the *plur.*, Suet. Aug. 29.

sortīto, *adv.*, v. sortior, *ad fin.*, ☞.

* **sortītor,** ōris, *m.* [sortior] *One who casts* or *draws lots:* urnae, Sen. Troad. 982.

1. sortītus, a, um, *Part.* of sortior.

2. sortītus, ūs, *m.* [sortior] *A casting* or *drawing of lots* (rare, for the class. sortitio): specula in sortitu'st mihi, Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 27: si pluribus de rebus uno sortitu retulisti, Auct. Or. pro domo, 19 *fin.*—In the *plur.*: quae sortitus non pertulit ullos, *i. e. for whom no lots were cast*, Virg. A. 3, 323.—**II.** Transf., ***A.** Concr., *A lot:* jam sortitus versarat ahena casside, Stat. Th. 6, 389.—* **B.** (like sors, *no.* II., C) *Lot, fate, destiny*, id. ib. 12, 557.

† **sōry,** ўos, *n.* = *σῶρυ, A kind of ore, ink-stone, sory*, Plin. 34, 12, 30.

sos, *i. e.* eos; (*sos pro eos antiqui dicebant, ut Ennius libro primo, "propter sos;" et libro tertio, "circum sos," *etc.*, Fest.; v. is, *ad init.*)

(* **Sosĭa,** ae, *m.* *The name of a servant*, in Ter. Andr. and Plaut. Am.)

(* **Sōsĭlus,** i, *m.* *A Lacedaemonian who instructed Hannibal in Greek literature and recorded his exploits*, Nep. Han. 13.)

Sŏsĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So, C. Sosius, *a quaestor under* M'. Lepidus, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Another C. Sosius, *consul* 722 A.U.C., id. ib. 9, 1, 2; Suet. Aug. 17. Q. Sosius, *a knight of Picenum*, Cic N. D. 3, 30: Sosii, *famous booksellers in Rome in the time of Horace*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2; id. A. P. 345.—**II.** Hence **Sŏsĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Sosius, Sosian:* Apollo, *an image of Apollo brought from Seleucia to Rome by the quaestor C. Sosius*, Plin. 13, 5, 11; 36, 5, 4, § 28.

sospes, ĭtis (*fem.* collat. form, sospita, ae, and archaic, SISPITA, ae; v. the follg.), *adj.* [perh. kindr. with *σῶς*] **I.** *Act., Saving, delivering;* subst., *a savior, deliverer, preserver* (so only in the follg. examples): "Ennius *sospitem* pro servatore posuit," Fest. p. 300 and 301:—templum Junonis Sospitae, Cic. de Div. 1, 2 *fin.*; so, Sospita, *An epithet of Juno*, the Gr. Hygiea, id. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.*; id. Mur. 41, 90; Ov. F. 2, 56; and in the form SISPITA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1309; Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 7, p. 14 and 107; cf., "SISPITEM IVNONEM, quam vulgo sospitem appellant, antiqui usurpabant," Fest. p. 343.

II. *Pass., Saved*, i. e. *safe and sound, safe, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured; happy, lucky, fortunate* (syn. salvus), (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): filium tuum modo in portu vivum, salvum et sospitem vidi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 93; so, exagoga (coupled with salva), id. Rud. 3, 2, 17; and, res publica (coupled with salva), August. in Suet. Aug. 28: s. et superstes gnatus, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 2: s. incolumisque (Caesar), Plin. Pan. 67, 5: sospes Iter incipe hoc, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 1: sospites in patriam restituere, Liv. 2, 49: virginum mater juvenumque nuper Sospitum, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 10: Hesperiâ sospes ab ultima, id. ib. 1, 36, 4; cf., vix una sospes navis ab ignibus, id. ib. 1, 37, 13; and, fortuna domusque sospes ab incursu est, Ov. M. 10, 401:—Jupiter, da diem hunc sospitem Rebus meis agundis, *favorable, auspicious*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 15: mutare lares et urbem Sospite cursu, Hor. Carm. Sec. 40.

Sospĭta, ae, v. sospes, *no.* I.

sospĭtālis, e, *adj.* [sospes] *Giving health* or *safety, salutary* (ante- and post-class.): qui tibi sospitalis fuit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 18: sol, Macr. S. 1, 17: deus, id. ib.

* **sospĭtas,** âtis, *f.* [id.] *Safety, health, welfare*, opp. to pestis, Macr. S. 1, 17 *med.*

sospĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [sospito] *A savior, preserver, deliverer, redeemer* (post-class.), App. M. 4, p. 185; 9, p. 218; id. Apol. p. 315. Of Christ: nostri generis, Arn. 2, 96.

* **sospĭtātrix,** īcis, *f.* [sospitator] *She that saves* or *delivers:* dea, App. M. 11, p. 261

sospĭto, are, *v. a.* [sospes] *To save, keep safe, preserve, protect, prosper* (syn. salvum servare), (an archaic word, belonging mostly to relig. lang.): regnum sospitent superstitentque, Enn. in Non. 176, 4; so Pac. ib. 6; Lucil. ib. 472, 15; Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 10; Catull. 34, 24: progeniem, Liv. 1, 16, 3:—aliquem sospitari, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 93.

Sōtădes, is, *m.*, *Σωτάδης, An obscene Greek poet*, Mart. 2, 86.—**II.** Hence, **A. Sōtădēus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *in the manner of Sotades:* versus, Quint. 9, 4, 90; cf. id. 9, 4, 6; 1, 8, 6; Ter. Maur. p. 2415 and 2446 P.; Aus. Ep. 14, 29.—**B. Sōtădĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: versus, Plin. 5, 3, 2.—*Absol.:* L. Attius in Sotadicorum libro, Gell. 7, 9, 16.

† **Sōter,** ēris, *m.* = *Σωτήρ, A savior, deliverer, preserver, a giver of health* or *safety:* "is est nimirum SOTER, qui salutem dedit," Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63; *acc.*, sotera, Cic. l. l.: "hodieque ara in Capitolio est Jovis Soteris," Serv. Virg. A. 8, 652; cf., servator.

sōtērĭa, ōrum, *n.* = *σωτήρια, A festive entertainment given on a person's recovery from illness or escape from danger; presents given on such an occasion.*—Hence, Soteria, *A congratulatory poem on such an occasion*, Stat. S. 1, 4.

Sotiates (Sott., Plin. 4, 19, 33), um, *m.* *A people in Gallia Aquitania*, now *Sôs*, Départ. du Gers, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 and 21 Cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 261 *sq.*

†**sōzūsa,** ae, *f.* = *σώζουσα, A plant, called also* artemisia *and* serpyllum majus, App. Herb. 10.

* **spādīcārĭus,** ii, *m.* [spadix] *One that dyes a chestnut-brown color,* Firm. Math. 3, 7 *med.*

spādīcum, i, v. spadix.

†**spādix,** icis, *comm.* = *σπάδιξ, A palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit:* "*spadica* Dorici vocant avulsum e palma termitem cum fructu," Gell. 2, 26, 10; 3, 9 *fin.* In the collat. form, spadicum: termites et spadica cernit assidua, Amm. 24, 3.—Hence, **II.** Transf. (as in Greek; v. Passow, sub h. v.): **A.** *Date-brown, nut-brown, chestnut-brown:* "rutilus et spadix phoenicei *συνώνυμος*," Gell. 2, 26, 9 *sq.:* honesti (equi) Spadices glaucique, Virg. G. 3, 82.—**B.** *A kind of stringed instrument,* condemned as effeminate by Quint. 1, 10, 31.

†**spădo,** ōnis, *m.* = *σπάδων, One who has no generative power, an impotent person* (whether by nature or by castration; hence more gen. than castratus), "Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 128; 23, 3, 39; 28, 2, 6; Gai. ib. 1, 7, 2; Marc. ib. 40, 2, 14;" also of horses: Veg. 6, 7, 2.—**B.** In partic., *A castrated person, a eunuch,* Liv. 9, 17, 16; Quint. 11, 3, 19; Hor. Epod. 9, 13; Juv. 14, 91, et al.—**II.** Transf., of unfruitful or seedless plants: Col. 3, 10, 15; Plin. 13, 4, 8; 15, 14, 15; of a reed without down: id. 16, 36, 66, § 170.

* **spădōnātus,** ūs, *m.* [spado] *The state of a* spado, *impotency,* Tert. Cult. fem. 9.

spădōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [spado, *no.* II.] *Unfruitful, barren, seedless* (a Plinian word): laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39: mala, id. 15, 14, 15.

†**spaerīta,** ae, *f.* = *σφαιρίτης, A kind of round cake,* Cato R. R. 82.

††**spagas.** *A kind of pitch found in Asia,* Plin. 14, 20, 25.

†**spargănĭon,** ii, *n.* = *σπαργάνιον, The plant bur-weed,* Plin. 25, 9, 63.

1. spārgo, si, sum, 3. (archaic *infin.*, spargier, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 8) *v. a.* [from the root ΣΠΑΡ, *σπείρω*] *To strew, throw here and there, scatter; to bestrew; to sprinkle, spatter, spurt; to besprinkle, bespatter, bedew, moisten,* etc. (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: semen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18; so, semina, id. de Div. 1, 3, 6; Quint. 1, 3, 5; 2, 9, 3; Ov. M. 5, 647; cf., dentes, mortalia semina, humi, id. ib. 3, 105: dentes, nova semina, per humum, id. ib. 4, 573; and, vipereos dentes in agros, id. ib. 7, 122: numos populo de Rostris, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: venena, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23: nuces, Virg. E. 8, 30: flores, id. Aen. 6, 885; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 14; cf., rosas, id. Od. 3, 19, 22; and, frondes, id. ib. 3, 18, 14: hastati spargunt hastas, *cast* or *hurl about,* Enn. Ann. 8, 46; so, hastas, tela, *etc.*, id. ap. Macr. 6, 4; Virg. A. 12, 51; Ov. M. 12, 600: arenam pedibus, Virg. E. 3, 87; id. Aen. 9, 629, et saep.: spargite humum foliis, *bestrew, strew,* Virg. E. 5, 40; so, virgulta fimo pingui, id. Georg. 2, 347: caput mola salsa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 200: gruem sale multo, id. ib. 2, 8, 87: jus croco, id. ib. 2, 4, 68: humerum capillis, id. Od. 3, 20, 14; cf., tempora canis, Ov. M. 8, 567, et al.:—humorem passim toto terrarum in orbe, Lucr. 6, 630; so, cruorem, id. 2, 195: aquas per totam domum, Hor. Epod. 5, 26, et saep.: saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, *sprinkling, wetting,* Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107, and Pis. 19, 43; so, aras sanguine multo quadrupedum, Lucr. 5, 1201; cf., aram agno immolato, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 8: ora genasque lacrimis, Lucr. 2, 977; cf., favillam amici debitâ lacrimâ, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 23: corpus fluviali lympha, Virg. A. 4, 635: proximos humore oris, Quint. 11, 3, 56, et saep.: anguis aureis maculis sparsus, *sprinkled over, spotted, flecked,* Liv. 41, 21 *fin.*; cf., capreoli sparsis etiam nunc pellibus albo, Virg. E. 2, 41; and, tectum nitidius, auro aut coloribus sparsum, *covered over,* Sen. Ben. 4, 6; and with this cf., porticus Livia priscis sparsa tabellis, Ov. A. A. 1, 71: sparso ore, adunco naso, *with a spotty* or *freckled face,* *Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18.—*Absol.*: exi, Dave, Age, sparge: mundum esse hoc vestibulum volo, *sprinkle,* * Plaut. fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 4; cf., verrite aedes, spargite munde, Titin. in Charis. p. 183 P.; and, qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37: sagittarius cum funditore utrimque spargunt, *hurl,* Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 1, 1.

B. Transf., *To scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out* (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. dispergere, dissipare): omnibus a rebus Perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est Corpora, Lucr. 6, 923: res sparsas et vage disjectas diligenter eligere, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3: (aper) spargit canes, Ov. M. 8, 343: sparsam tempestate classem vidit, Liv. 37, 13, 2: sparsi per vias speculatores, id. 9, 23, 3; so, exercitum spargi per provincias, Tac. H. 3, 46 *fin.*: sparsit natura cornua in ramos, Plin. 11, 37, 45; so, fulgentes radios in orbem (gemma), id. 37, 10, 67: (sicoris) Spargitur in sulcos, Luc. 4, 142: spargas tua prodigus, *you dissipate, squander,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 195:—stant et spargere sese hastis, *scatter, disperse,* Enn. Ann. 3, 11; so, se in fugam passim spargere, Liv. 33, 15 *fin.*: saepe solet scintilla suos se spargere in ignes (a little before, dissilire and dividi), Lucr. 4, 608; so, Rhenus ab septentrione in lacus, ab occidente in amnem Mosam se spargit, Plin. 4, 15, 29.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To distribute, spread abroad, spread, extend:* animos in corpora humana, Cic. de Sen. 21: omnia, spargere ac disseminare, id. Arch. 12: sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga Fama per urbes Theseos, Ov. M. 8, 267.

B. In partic., of speech, *To intersperse, interpose, insert* a word or words; of a report or rumor, *to spread* or *noise abroad, to circulate, report* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): cum vigilans "*Quartae esto partis Ulixes*" Audieris "*heres:*" "*Ergo nunc Dama sodalis Nusquam est?*" etc.… Sparge subinde, *break in with,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 103; cf., libris actorum spargere gaudes Argumenta viri, Juv. 9, 84; and Quint. 8, 3, 53:—spargere voces In vulgum ambiguas, Virg. A. 2, 98: suspiciones, Quint. 7, 2, 12: in parentes crimina, id. 9, 2, 80; and with an object-clause: spargebatur insuper, Albinum insigne regis et Jubae nomen usurpare, Tac. H. 2, 58 *fin.*—Hence

sparsus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Spread open* or *out:* sparsior racemus, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 146: uberior Nilo, generoso sparsior Istro, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 129.

* **2. spargo,** ĭnis, *f.* [1. spargo] *A sprinkling, spray:* salis, Venant. Ep. ad Felic. 3.

* **sparsĭlis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *That may be scattered* or *dispersed:* tanta sparsilia eorum, qui Deo adulantur, Tert. Pud. 2.

sparsim, *adv.* [sparsus, from 1. spargo] *Scatteredly, dispersedly, here and there* (post-class. and very rarely): defluere, App. M. 10, p. 255: commeminisse haec, Gell. 11, 2.

sparsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. spargo] **I.** *A sprinkling* of perfumes in the theatres (a post-Aug. word): quis feret hominem de sparsionibus dicentem *odoratos imbres?* Sen. Contr. 5 *praef. med.*; so id. Q. N. 2, 9; Inscr. Pompei. in Mus. Barbon. 1824, p. 6.—* **II.** *A scattering* of presents in the theatre, Stat. S. 1, 6, 66.

* **sparsīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *for hurling:* pila, Petr. 27 dub. (*al.* prasina).

sparsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from 1. spargo.

Sparta, ae, *f.*, Σπάρτη, *The famous capital of Laconia,* more usually called Lacedaemon, now *Misitra,* Plin. 4, 5, 8; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 50; 53; Cic. Rep. 2, 9; 23; 33; 4, 5; id. Tusc. 2, 14, 34; id. Off. 2, 22, 77; Virg. A. 2, 577, et al. Poet. collat. form, Sparte, es, Prop. 3, 14, 1; Ov. M. 6. 414; 10, 170; 217, et al. Cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 611 *sq.*—**B.** By metonymy, for *Greece:* Naev. 1, 9.—**II.** Derivv.: **A.** **Spartānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Spartan* (mostly poet. for the class. Lacedaemonius): Hermione, Prop. 1, 4, 6: virgo, Virg. A. 1, 316: gens, Ov. M. 3, 208: lex, Prop. 3, 14, 21: disciplina, Liv. 38, 17, 12: canes, Luc. 4, 441: discus, Mart. 14, 164: saxum, *marble,* id. 1, 56, et saep.—Subst., Spartanus, i, *m.*, *A Spartan,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 25. In the *plur.*, Spartani, ōrum, *The Spartans,* Just. 2, 11; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 153.—* **B. Spartĭātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Spartan:* res, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 9.—* **C. Spartĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: Taenaros, App. M. 1, p. 102.—* **D. Spartĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: myrtus, Virg. Cul. 398 Sill. *N. cr.*—**E. Spartĭātes,** ae, *m.*, *A Spartan,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 35; Cic. Tusc. 1, 43; 2, 15, 36; 2, 16, 37; 5, 27, 77; id. de Div. 1, 34, 76.

Spartăcus, i, *m.* *A celebrated Thracian gladiator, who carried on the war of the gladiators against the Romans,* Liv. Epit. 95; Sall. Hist. Fragm. p. 254 ed. Gerl.; Flor. 3, 20; Vell. 2, 30; Hor. Od. 3, 14, 19; id. Epod. 16, 5, et al.—**II.** By metonymy, as *An epithet of Mark Antony:* certamen cum percussore, cum latrone, cum Spartaco, Cic. Phil. 4, 6, 15.

Spartānus, a, um, v. Sparta, *no.* II., A.

spartārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [spartum] *Of* or *belonging to broom, bearing broom:* Carthago, Plin. 31, 8, 43.—In the *neut. plur.* subst., spartaria, ōrum, *Places where broom grows,* Plin. 11, 8, 8.

spartĕŏlus, i, *m.* [sparteus] *A watchman against fire* (so called from the ropes made of broom that were used at fires), Schol. Juv. 14, 305; Tert. Apol. 39 *med.*

spartĕus, a, um, *adj.* [spartum] *Of broom, made* or *consisting of broom:* funes, Cato R. R. 3 *fin.*; Col. 12, 52, 8: spirae, Pac. in Fest. p. 330: urnae, amphorae, Cato R. R. 11, 2: solea, Col. 6, 12, 2; also, absol., spartea, ae, *f.*, Col. 6, 12, 3; 6, 15, 1; Pall. 1, 24, 2; Nov. 7, 6; Veg. 1, 26, 3, et al.

Sparti, ōrum, *m.*, Σπάρτοι (the Sown), *The armed men who sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus,* Hyg. Fab. 178; Amm. 19, 8 *fin.*; Var. in Gell. 17, 3, 4; Lact. 3, 4.

Spartĭăcus, a, um, v. Sparta, *no.* II. C.

Spartĭātes, ae, v. Sparta, *no.* II., E.

Spartĭātĭcus, a, um, v. Sparta, *no.* II., B.

Spartĭcus, a, um, v. Sparta, *no.* II., D.

†**spartŏpŏlĭos,** i, *f.* = *σπαρτοπόλιος, An unknown kind of precious stone,* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

†**spartum,** i, *n.* = *σπάρτον, A plant originally growing in Spain, of which ropes, mats, nets,* etc., *were made, Spanish broom,* Stipa tenacissima, L.; Plin. 19, 2, 7; 24, 9, 40; Var. in Gell. 17, 3, 4; id. R. R. 1, 23, 6; Liv. 22, 20, 6.—**II.** Transf., *A rope made of broom,* Plin. 28, 4, 11; 35, 11, 40.

spărŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. sparus] *A kind of fish, a bream,* Ov. Hal. 106; Mart. 3, 60.

1. spărus, i, *m.* (*neut.* collat. form, *plur.*, spara, Lucil. in Fest. p. 330 and 331, and in Non. 224, 2) *A small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear,* Var. and Sisenn. in Non. 555, 20 *sq.*; Sall. C. 56, 3; Liv. 34, 15, 4; Virg. A. 11, 682 Serv.; Sil. 3, 388; 8, 523.

2. spărus, i, *m.* *A kind of fish, the gilt-head, gilt-bream,* Sparus aurata, L.; Plin. 32, 11, 53; Cels. 2, 18 *med.*

†**spasmus,** i, *m.* = *σπασμός, A cramp, convulsion, spasm,* Plin. 22, 8, 9; 24, 7, 24; 30, 12, 36; Scrib. Comp. 171. Collateral form, **spasma,** ătis, *n.* = *σπάσμα,* Plin. 25, 8, 43; 27, 17, 72.

†**spastĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *σπαστικός, Afflicted with the cramp* or *spasms, spastic,* Plin. 20, 22, 89; 21, 19, 77; 25, 5, 24.

(* **Spătăle,** ēs, *f.* = *σπατάλη,* deliciae, *The name of a nymph,* Claud. Nupt. Hon. 167; Mart. 2, 52, 2.)

†**spătangĭus,** ii, *m.* = *σπάταγγος, A kind of sea-urchin,* Cod. Theod. 14, 20, 1.

†**spătha,** ae, *f.* = *σπάθη:* **I.** A broad, flat, wooden instrument for stirring any liquid, *A spattle, spatula,* Col. 12, 42, 3; Plin. 34, 11, 26; Scrib. Comp. 45; Cels. 7, 12 *fin.*; 8, 15.—* **II.** *A batten,* used by the early weavers for driving home the threads of the woof or tram, Sen. Ep. 90.—**III.** *A broad, two-edged sword without a point,* Veg. Mil. 2, 15; Tac. A. 12, 35 *fin.*: App. M. 1, p. 103; 9, p. 236; Spart. Hadr. 10; Capitol. Maxim. jun. 3; Tert. Cult. fem. 13.—**IV.** *A spathe* of a palm-tree, Plin. 16, 26, 48.—**V.** *A kind of tree, called*

also elate, Plin. 12, 28, 62; 23, 5, 53; Scrib. Comp. 269.

† **spăthălĭum** (spatal.) or **-ĭon,** ii, *n.* = σπαθάλιον and σπατάλιον: **I.** *A palm-branch,* Mart. 13, 27 *in lemm.*—**II.** *A kind of bracelet,* Plin. 13, 25, 52; Tert. Cult. fem. 13.

* **spătĭātor,** ōris, *m.* [spatior] *One who walks about, a promenader,* Cato in Fest. p. 344, and in Macr. S. 2, 10, *med.*

spătĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [spatium] *A small space* (post-class.), Pall. 1, 38; Arn. 4 *fin.*

spătĭor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To take a walk, to walk about, promenade* (quite class.): Cic. Rosc. Am. 21 *fin.*: in xysto, id. Opt. gen. 3, 8: aggere in aprico, Hor. S. 1, 8, 15: Pompeiâ in umbra (*i. e.* porticu), Prop. 4, 8, 75; cf., Pompeiâ sub umbra, Ov. A. A. 1, 67: in porticibus, Petr. 90: summâ arenâ, Ov. M. 2. 573, et saep. —**II.** In gen., *To walk about* or *along, to go, proceed,* i. q. incedere (so poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Dido) ante ora deum pingues spatiatur ad aras, Virg. A. 4, 62: lato arvo, Ov. M. 4, 86; cf. id. ib. 11, 64; Quint. 11, 3, 131; cf. id. ib. 135: cornix sola in sicca secum spatiatur arena, Virg. G. 1, 389:—pompa spatietur, *will move along,* Prop. 2, 13, 19.—**B.** Transf., of things, *To spread out, expand:* spatiantia passim Brachia compescit, Ov. M. 14, 629: spatiantes alae, *his spreading wings,* id. ib. 4, 364: radices in summa tellure spatiantur, Plin. 17, 10, 12: intus, ut in metallis, spatiante vena, id. 17, 8, 4.

spătĭōse, *adv.,* v. spatiosus, *ad fin.*

* **spătĭōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [spatiosus] *Wideness, spaciousness:* exactissima, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

spătĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spatium] *Roomy, of great extent, ample, spacious;* hence, poet., also for *large, long, broad,* etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cicero not at all): **I.** Lit.: stabulum, Col. 6, 2, 2. So, insula, Plin. 4, 12, 26: loca, Quint. 11, 2, 18: aequor, Plin. 4, 1, 1: amnis, id. 4, 20, 34: colles, Luc. 6, 106: volumina fumi, id. 3, 505: taurus (*opp.* parva vipera), Ov. R. Am. 421; cf., corpus, id. Met. 3, 56; and, ossa pectoris (coupled with ingentes humeri), Val. Fl. 4, 244: limes, Ov. M. 15, 849: ulmus, id. ib. 14, 661: frons cornibus, id. ib. 3, 20: voces, *i. e. of many syllables* (corresp. to amplitudo dactyli), Quint. 9, 4, 136, et saep. —*Comp.:* Col. 5, 5, 3 (*opp.* contractior); Ov. Am. 1, 14, 3; Sil. 8, 483, et al.—*Sup.:* Plin. Pan. 63 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: **A.** Of time, *Long, long-continuing, prolonged:* nox, Ov. Her. 1, 9: so, tempus, id. Am. 1, 8, 81: aevum, id. Met. 8, 530: senectus, id. ib. 12, 186; cf., vetustas, id. ib. 15, 623: bellum, id. ib. 13, 206.—**B.** Of other things, *Great, comprehensive:* magna et spatiosa res est sapientia: vacuo illi loco opus est, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*—*Adv.,* spătĭōse: **1.** *Widely, greatly, extensively,* Plin. 19, 5, 29; 31, 11, 47.—*Comp.:* Ov. Am. 3, 6, 85.—**2.** *Long;* in the *Comp.:* Prop. 3, 20, 11.

spătĭum, ii, *n.* [perh. kindr. with pătĕo] *Room* which lies open or spread out, *a space* (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: est natura loci spatiumque profundi, Quod neque percurrere flumina possint, Nec, *etc.* . . . Usque adeo passim patet ingens copia rebus, Finibus exemptis, Lucr. 1, 1001; 3, 826; 5, 371; id. 1, 390: locus ac spatium, quod inane vocamus, id. 1, 427; cf. id. 1, 524: per totum coeli spatium diffundere sese (solis lux), id. 4, 202; cf., tres pateat coeli spatium non amplius ulnas, Virg. E. 3, 105: flumen Dubis paene totum oppidum cingit: reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermittit, mons continet, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 5: temporibus rerum et spatiis locorum animadversis, id. B. C. 3, 61 *fin.*; cf., spatium loci, Quint. 8, 3, 84.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A* (limited) *space, distance, interval:* siderum genus spatiis immutabilibus ab ortu ad occasum commeans, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, Caes. B. G. 3, 29, 2; cf., itineris spatium, id. B. C. 1, 24 *fin.*; and, viae spatium, *the distance, length,* Ov. M. 8, 796: trabes paribus intermissae spatiis (shortly before, paribus *intervallis*), Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 3: hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris utrisque aberat, id. ib. 1, 43, 1; cf., inter duas acies tantum erat relictum spatii, ut, *etc.,* id. B. C. 3, 92, 1: quum Viridorix contra eum duum millium spatio consedisset, id. B. G. 3, 17, 5; cf., magnum spatium abesse, id. ib. 2, 17, 2: quo tanta machinatio ab tanto spatio institueretur? id. ib. 2, 30, 3: tormentorum usum spatio propinquitatis interire, id. B. C. 2, 16 *fin.*:—dum spatium victi considerat hostis (serpentis), *size, bulk,* Ov. M. 3, 95; so, elephantis, Luc. 9, 732: oris et colli, Ov. M. 2, 672: breve lateris, Juv. 6, 503; cf., quod sit homini spatium a vestigio ad verticem, Plin. 7, 17, 17:—trahit aures in spatium, *in length,* i. e. *lengthens them out,* Ov. M. 11, 176; so, in spatium, id. ib. 7, 783; Sil. 13, 562.

2. An open space for walking, racing, *etc.,* in, *A walk, promenade, race-ground, public place* or *square,* etc.: urbs delubris distincta spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26; cf., templaque et innumeris spatia interstincta columnis, *i. e. colonnades, porticoes,* Stat. S. 3, 5, 90: quin igitur ad illa spatia nostra sedesque pergimus, ubi cum satis erit deambulatum, requiescemus, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14; cf., spatia silvestria, id. ib. 1, 5, 15; and, orator ex Academiae spatiis, id. Or. 3, 12 (also quoted by Quint. 12, 2, 23, and by Tac. Or. 32); and with this cf., Academiae non sine causa nobilitata spatia, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: locus planis Porrectus spatiis, *in level spaces,* i. e. *plains,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 42: spatium declivis Olympi, *the path, course,* Ov. M. 6, 487; cf. id. ib. 2, 168; and Tac. Or. 39:—sicut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, Enn. Ann. 18, 22: nec vero velim quasi decurso spatio a calce ad carceres revocari, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9.—Poet., in gen., also for *room* or *space in a building:* Phocus in interius spatium pulchrosque recessus Cecropidas ducit, *the inner space, the interior,* Ov. M. 7, 670.—**b.** Transf., *The action of walking, a walk, turn, promenade:* quum in ambulationem ventum esset, Scaevolam, duobus spatiis tribusve factis, dixisse, *etc.,* Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28; cf. id. Rep. 1, 12; and Suet. Aug. 83: si interdum ad forum deducimur, si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, Cic. Mur. 34.

II. Trop.: **A.** Of time: **1.** In gen., *A space of time, interval, period:* spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum sed noctium finiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 18, 2; cf., spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11 *fin.*: annuum spatium, id. B. C. 3, 3, 1; so, annuum, menstruum, diurnum, nocturnum, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: dierum triginta, id. Verr. 2, 2, 39: breve, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 85; cf., spatio brevi, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6; and, in brevi spatio mutantur secla animantum, Lucr. 2, 77; so, in brevi spatio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2: aliquid longo spatio tenere, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coëgisti, id. Rab. perd. 2, 6: hoc interim spatio conclave illud concidisse, id. de Or. 2, 86, 353: spatia annorum, Prop. 3, 20, 31: post sexagesimum vitae spatium, *i. e. after the sixtieth year,* Plin. 7, 50, 51 *fin.*

2. In partic.: **a.** Of a portion of time in which to do any thing, *Space, time, leisure, opportunity:* neque, ut celari posset, tempus spatium ullum dabat, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 14; cf., nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic. Quint. 1, 4; and, irae suae spatium et consilio tempus dare, Liv. 8, 32, 14. So freq., dare spatium (aliquid, nihil spatii, *etc.*) alicui faciendi or ad faciendum aliquid, *to grant one time to do a thing,* Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 21; id. Hec. 4, 4, 62; Cic. Caecin. 2, 6; id. Fam. 15, 17, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 3; 4, 13, 3, et mult. al.; cf., ubicumque datum erat spatium solitudinis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 55; and, quantum spatii nobis datur, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: non esset spatium cogitandi ad disturbandas nuptias, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 11; cf., nec fuit spatium ad contrahenda castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 40, 2: quum erit spatium, utrumque praestabo, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1: si spatium ad dicendum habuissemus, id. Verr. 1, 18 *fin.*: spatium sumamus ad cogitandum, id. Fin. 4, 1; so id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii postulant, Caes. B. C. 1, 3 *fin.*; cf., spatium pro munere posco, Ov. R. Am. 277, et saep.—**b.** *Metrical time, measure, quantity:* trochaeus, qui est eodem spatio quo choreus, Cic. Or. 57, 193; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 18: neu sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis ac sonis, miscens longa brevibus, *etc.,* id. 11, 3, 43; cf. id. ib. 40; 17, et al.

B. (acc. to *no.* I., B) *A path, course, race, track:* quid mihi opu'st, decurso aetatis spatio? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 14; cf., prope jam excurso spatio, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6; and, te vero, mea quem spatiis propioribus aetas Insequitur, Virg. A. 9, 275: deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, Cic. Lael. 12; cf. id. Brut. 90; and Lucr. 6, 93.

1. spătŭla (written also spathula), ae, *f. dim.* [spatha] * **I.** *A broad piece:* porcina, *a leg of pork,* Apic. 4, 3.—* **II.** *A little palm-branch,* Vulg. Lev. 23, 40.

† **2. spătŭla,** ae, *f.* = σπατάλη, *Lewdness, voluptuousness:* spatula eviravit omnes Venerivaga pueros, Var. in Non. 46, 12.

spĕcĭālis, e, *adj.* [species] *Not general, individual, particular, special* (post-Aug.): genera specialia, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.*; cf., illud generale . . . hoc speciale, Quint. 5, 10, 43. So, quaestiones, id. 3, 5, 9: status, id. 3, 6, 22: tractatus, id. 5, 7, 35, et saep.:—quod speciale semper habuerunt, *proper, peculiar,* Trebell. xxx. Tyr. 14.—*Adv.,* spĕcĭālĭter, *Particularly, specially, specifically:* generatim atque specialiter aliquid disponere, Col. 12, 2, 3: exprimere, Ulp. Dig. 44, 4, 2.

spĕcĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [specialis] *Particularity, peculiarity,* Anton. Gramm. ap. Front. de Diff. verb. p. 2197 P.; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 8.

spĕcĭālĭter, *adv.,* v. specialis, *ad fin.*

* **spĕcĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [species] *Special:* dona, Caes. B. C. 3, 53 *fin.* dub.

spĕcĭātim, *adv.* [id.] *In particular, specially; opp.* generatim (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 9, p. 318.

* **spĕcĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Shaped, formed:* Tert. adv. Herm. 40.

spĕcĭes, ei (*gen. sing.,* specie or specii, Matius in Gell. 9, 14, 15: *gen.* and *dat. plur.* were not yet in use in Cicero's time; cf. Cic. Top. 7. At a later period were introduced, speciebus, App. ad Asclep. p. 92; and, specierum or specieum, acc. to Charis. p. 18 P.; and Diom. p. 281 ib.), *f.* [specio],

I. *Act., A seeing, sight, look, view* (so extremely seldom; not in Cic.; cf., on the contrary, aspectus): speciem quo vortimus, Lucr. 4, 243; so id. 4, 237 (for which, a little before, visus); 5, 705; 722; Vitr. 3, 2 *fin.*; 5, 9; 9, 4.—Much more freq. and quite class.,

II. *Pass.,* prop., That which is seen in a thing, *i. e. The outward appearance, outside, exterior; shape, form, figure,* etc.

A. Lit.: quod speciem ac formam similem gerit ejus imago, Lucr. 4, 49; cf., quae species formae, quae pugna, qui motus hominum non ita expictus est, ut, *etc.,* *outlines, contours,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114 Klotz *N. cr.*; and, esse aliquem humana specie et figura, id. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.*: edepol specie lepida mulier! Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 2; cf., bellan' videtur specie mulier? id. Bacch. 4, 7, 40; so id. Most. 1, 3, 23, id. Mil. 4, 2, 10; 4, 6, 20: urbis speciem vidi, id. Pers. 4, 4, 2; so, s. praeclara oppidi, Cic. Rep. 3, 32; id. Verr. 2, 4, 58: sphaerae (Archimedeae), *etc.,* id. Rep. 1, 14: navium, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 1; cf., nova atque inusitata, id. ib. 2, 31, 1: horribilis, id. ib. 7, 36, 2: agro bene culto nihil potest esse specie ornatius, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: horum hominum species est honestissima, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: comitium adornatum, ad speciem magnifico ornatu, *in respect of outward appearance,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 22: populi, id. Rep. 3, 33 *fin.*: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis, quam illa, in qua opulentissimi optimi putantur, id. Rep. 1, 34: speciem honesti habere, *the look* or *semblance of what is right,* id. Off. 3, 2, 7.

b. Trop., That which is seen by the mind, *An idea, notion:* "hanc illi ἰδέαν appellabant: nos recte *speciem* possumus

dicere,' Cic. Acad. 1, 8; cf. "id. Top. 7:" insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, id. Or. 5, 18: excellentis eloquentiae speciem et formam adumbrabimus, id. ib. 14: species, forma et notio viri boni, id. Off. 3, 20, 81; cf., prima sit haec forma et species et origo tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 29: qui species alias veri scelerisque capiet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 208.

2. In partic.: **a.** *A look, show, seeming, appearance, semblance, pretence, cloak, color*, etc.; opp. to that which is real, actual, *etc.*: objiciuntur saepe formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic. de Div. 1, 37, 81; cf., ista securitas specie quidem blanda sed reapse, *etc.*, id. Lael. 13, 47; and, specie libera ... re vera, *etc.*, Liv. 35, 31, 12; cf. also, dilata in speciem actione, re ipsa sublata, id. 3, 9 *fin.*; and, per speciem auxilii Byzantiis ferendi, re ipsa, *etc.*, id. 39, 35, 4: quae (nomina) prima specie admirationem, re explicata risum movent, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61; so, s. prima, id. de Or. 3, 25, 98; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: similitudinem quandam speciemque sapientium gerere, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: aliquem specie quadam virtutis assimulatae tenere, id. Coel. 6, 14: si speciem utilitatis voluptas habere dicetur, id. Off. 3, 33, 120: paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, *for show, for the sake of appearance*, Caes. B. C. 2, 35 *fin.*; so, ad speciem, id. B. G. 1, 51, 1; Qu. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5, 18, et al.

b. Praegn., like the Eng. *show*, for *Ornament, display, splendor, beauty*: fuit pompa, fuit species, fuit incessus saltem Seplasia dignus et Capua, Cic. Pis. 11; cf., adhibere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam, id. de Or. 2, 72, 294: specie et motu capere homines, id. Brut. 62, 224: praebere speciem, Liv. 34, 52 *fin.*: addere speciem, id. 37, 40, 4: si fortunatum species et gratia praestat, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 49; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 203; id. Sat. 2, 2, 35.

B. Transf.: **1.** Concr. for simulacrum, i. q. εἴδωλον: **a.** *An appearance in sleep, a vision, apparition* (so mostly poet.): Lucr. 1, 126: repetit quietis Ipsa suae speciem, Ov. M. 9, 473; cf., voce sua specieque viri turbata soporem Excutit, id. ib. 11, 677; and, in quiete utrique consuli eadem dicitur visa species viri, *etc.*, Liv. 8, 6, 9: per nocturnas species, id. 26, 19, 4.—**b.** *A likeness, image, statue*: tum species ex aere vetus concidit ... Et divum simulacra peremit fulminis ardor ... Sancta Jovis species ... Haec tardata diu species tandem celsa in sede locata, Cic. poet. de Div. 1, 12.

2. The particular thing among many to which the looks are turned; hence, *A particular sort, kind*, or *quality, a species* (opp. to genus): harum singula genera minimum in binas species dividi possunt, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 3, 3, 3; cf., genus est id, quod sui similes communione quadam, specie autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 189; and, primum illud genus quaerimus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt ... Homo species est, ut Aristoteles ait, canis species: commune his vinculum animal, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.* So Var. R. R. 1, 9, 4; id. L. L. 10, 2, 164; Cic. Inv. 1, 27; id. Or. 10; id. Top. 18, 68; Quint. 3, 6, 26; 3, 10, 2; 5, 10, 90, et mult. al.: codicillis multas species vestis, argenti specialiter reliquit, *many kinds* or *sorts*, Scaev. Dig. 34, 2, 19; cf. Gai. ib. 41, 1, 7.—Hence, also, **b.** In later jurid. lang., *A special case*: proponitur apud eum species talis: Sutor puero discenti cervicem percussit, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 5 *fin.*; so Paul. ib. 31, 1, 85.—**c.** In late Lat., *Spices, drugs*, etc., of the same sort, Macr. S. 7, 8 *med.*; Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; Pall. Oct. 14 *fin.*

***spĕcillātus,** a, um, *adj.* [specillum] *Furnished with little mirrors*: patina argentea, Vop. Prob. 4.

1. spĕcillum, i, *n.* [specio] *A surgical instrument for examining diseased parts of the body, a probe*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22 *fin.*; Cels. 7, 8; 6, 9 *med.*; Plin. 7, 53, 54; 32, 7, 24.

‡**2. spĕcillum,** i, *n. dim.* [speculum] *A little mirror*; whence specillatus, q. v.

spĕcĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [specio] That by which a thing is seen, known, or recognized, *A mark, token, proof, example, sample, instance, specimen* (quite class., but used only in the *sing.*): nunc specimen specitur, Plaut. Casin. 3, 1, 2; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 2, 15: tum Specimen cernitur, quo eveniat aedificatio, id. Most. 1, 2, 52; cf., hoc specimen verum esse videtur, Quam celeri motu rerum simulacra ferantur, Lucr. 4, 210: ingenii specimen est quoddam, transilire ante pedes posita, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160; so, ingenii, ingenui hominis, id. Pis. 1: popularis judicii, id. Brut. 50, 188: securitatis, Plin. 7, 55, 56 *fin.*: Solis avi, Virg. A. 12, 164; cf., matris Horae, Val. Fl. 6, 57: specimen dare, *to furnish proof*, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 8, 27.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *A pattern, model, example, ideal* (so a favorite word with Cic.): specimen sationis et insitionis origo Ipsa fuit Natura, Lucr. 5, 1360; cf. id. 5, 187: specimen humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55; cf., temperantiae prudentiaeque specimen est Q. Scaevola, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80; and, innocentiae, id. Pis. 39, 95: IS ORDO CETERIS SPECIMEN ESTO, id. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*: num dubitas, quin specimen naturae capi deceat ex optuma quaque natura? id. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: antiquum specimen animorum, Liv. 38, 17 *fin.*

spĕcĭo (written also spicio, v. the follg.), spexi, 3. *v. a.* *To look, look at, behold* (an ante-class. word): "quod nos cum praepositione dicimus *aspicio* apud veteres sine praepositione *spicio* dicebatur," Fest. s. v. AUSPICIUM, p. 2: "*spectare* dictum ab *specio* antiquo, quo etiam Ennius usus: *vos epulo postquam spexit*, et quod in auspiciis distributum est, qui habent *spectionem*, qui non habeant; et quod in auguriis etiam nunc augures dicunt *avem specere ... Speculum*, quod in eo specimus imaginem," *etc.*, Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73; cf., posteaquam avim de templo Anchisa spexit, Naev. 1, 10: "*spicit* quoque sine praepositione dixerunt antiqui. Plautus (Mil. 3, 1, 100): "*flagitium est, si nihil mittetur, quo supercilio spicit.* Et spexit, Ennius: l. VI.: *quos ubi rex ... spexit de montibu' celsis*," Fest. p. 330; cf. Cato ib. s. v. SPICIUNT, p. 344: nunc specimen specitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Plaut. Casin. 3, 1, 2; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 15: nisi mihi credis, spece, id. Truc. 5, 8.

spĕcĭōse, *adv.*, v. speciosus, *ad fin.*

***spĕcĭōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [speciosus] *Good looks, beauty*: naturalis, Tert. Cult. fem. 2 *fin.*

spĕcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [species] (acc. to species, *no.* II., A, 2, b), *Good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): **A.** Lit. (so not in Cic.): hunc speciosum pelle decora, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45: femina, Quint. 5, 10, 47; so, puer, Petr. 41, 6: corpora, Quint. 11, 3, 26: nec id speciosum fieri putabo, id. 5, 12, 19.—*Comp.*: familiam nemo speciosiorem producit, Sen. Ep. 87: si plenior aliquis et speciosior et coloratior factus est, Cels. 2, 2.—*Sup.*: homo (Alcibiades), Quint. 8, 4, 23: filia, Petr. 140, 2.—**B.** Trop.: reversionis has speciosas causas habes, *well-sounding, plausible, specious*, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 6; cf., specioso titulo uti vos, Romani, Graecarum civitatium liberandarum video, Liv. 35, 16, 2: dictu speciosa, id. 1, 23, 7; cf., Quint. 8, 6, 8; and, ministerium, Liv. 4, 8 *ad fin.*: dicere aliquod speciosum, Quint. 1, 5, 3; cf., speciosum dicendi genus, id. 10, 1, 127; and, vocabula rerum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 116: miracula, id. A. P. 144: speciosa locis morataque recte Fabula, id. ib. 319: speciosa nomina culpae Imponis, Ov. M. 7, 69: specioso eripe damno, *from this splendid misery*, id. ib. 11, 133.—*Comp.*: cum speciosius quid dicendum est, Quint. 11, 3, 84: speciosior rhetorice quam dialectice, id. 2, 20, 7: speciosiore stili genere, id, 7, 1, 54: gestarum rerum ordinem sequi speciosius fuit, id. 3, 7, 15.—*Sup.*: longe speciosissimum genus orationis, id. 8, 6, 49.

Adv., spĕcĭōse, *Showily, handsomely, splendidly*: **1.** Lit.: vehi, *i. e. in a painted* or *ornamented vessel*, Plin. 35, 7, 31.—*Comp.*: speciosius instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv. 34, 7, 3: tractet arma, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 52.—*Sup.*: contorta hasta (coupled with optime emissa), Quint. 9, 4, 8.—**2.** Trop.: dictum, Quint. 9, 4, 13: translatum, id. 2, 5, 9.—*Sup.*: usus est, id. 8, 6, 18.

spectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [specto] *That may be seen, visible*: **I.** In gen.: corpus coeli, Cic. Univ. 8 (*al.* aspectabile); so, corpus, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 35: purus ab arboribus, spectabilis undique campus, *i. e. open*, id. Met. 3, 709.—**II.** Pregn., *That is worth seeing, notable, admirable, remarkable* (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Niobe Vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, Ov. M. 6, 166; cf., quod sit roseo spectabilis ore, id. ib. 7, 705: heros, id. ib. 7, 496: mons topiario naturae opere, Plin. 4, 8, 15; cf., flumen portu, id. 5, 1, 1, § 13:—pulchra et spectabilis victoria, Tac. Agr. 34 *fin.*—**B.** Under the emperors: Spectabilis, *A title of high officers*: apud virum Spectabilem proconsulem, Cod. Justin. 2, 7, 11 *fin.* So, judices, id. ib. 7, 62, 32: praefectus vigilum, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

spectābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [spectabilis, *no.* II., B] *The office* or *dignity of a* Spectabilis (late Lat.), Cod. Justin. 9, 27, 5; 12, 26, 1, et al.

spectācŭlum (contr. collat. form, spectaclum, Prop. 4, 8, 21 and 56), i, *n.* [specto] *A show, sight, spectacle* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: lepidum spectaculum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 81: superarum rerum atque coelestium, Cic. N. D. 2, 56; cf. Hor. Epod. 5, 34; and capere spectacula oblatae praedae, Ov. M. 3, 246; and with this cf. id. ib. 7, 780; so, scorti procacis, Liv. 39, 43, 4: Euripi, id. 45, 27, 8, et al.:—circuitus solis et lunae spectaculum hominibus praebent, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155; so, praebere, Liv. 45, 28, 2: o spectaculum illud hominibus luctuosum, cedere e patria servatorem ejus, manere in patria perditores! Cic. Phil. 10, 4; cf. id. Corn. 1, § 19: homini non amico nostra incommoda spectaculo esse nolim, id. Att. 10, 2 *fin.*: insequitur acies ornata armataque, ut hostium quoque magnificum spectaculum esset, Liv. 10, 40 *ad fin.*: spectaclum ipsa sedens, *i. e. exposed to public view, in the sight of all*, Prop. 4, 8, 21: neque hoc parentes effugerit spectaculum, Hor Epod. 5, 102.

II. In partic., in the theatre, circus, *etc.*, *A public sight* or *show, a stage-play, spectacle*: spectacula sunt tributim data, Cic. Mur. 34, 72. So, apparatissimum, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: gladiatorium, Liv. 39, 42, 9; cf., gladiatorum, id. 28, 21 *fin.*; Plin. 2, 26, 25: circi, Liv. 7, 2, 3: ludorum, Suet. Aug. 14: athletarum, id. ib. 44; id. Ner. 12: naumachiae, id. Caes. 44, et saep.

B. Transf., for The place where plays are performed, *The theatre* or *amphitheatre*: spectacula ruunt, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47: ex omnibus spectaculis plausus est excitatus, Cic. Sest. 58 *fin.*; cf., resonant spectacula plausu, Ov. M. 10, 668: spectacula sibi, facere, Liv. 1, 35 *ad fin.*: spectaculorum gradus, Tac. A. 14, 13: e spectaculis detractus, Suet. Calig. 35; id. Dom. 10, et saep.

spectāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] ***I.** i. q. specimen, *A mark, sign, proof*: spectamen bono servo id est, Ut absente hero rem heri diligenter Tutetur, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 1.—**II.** i. q. spectaculum, *A sight, scene, spectacle* (an Appuleian word): miserum funestumque spectamen aspexi, App. M. 4, p. 151; so, novum et memorandum, id. ib. 7, p. 193.

‡ **spectāmenta** sunt quae spectantur, Front. de Diff. voc. p. 2203 P.

spectāte, *adv.*, v. specto, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

spectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [specto] *A looking, beholding, contemplation* of a thing, *a sight, view* (very rarely, but quite classical): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: homo ad artificem suum (deum) spectat: quam spectationem Trismegistus θεωρίαν rectissime nominavit, Lact. 7, 9 *med.*: apparatus spectatio, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2; so *absol.*: animum levare spectatione, id. Att. 13, 44, 2; and in the *plur.*: quae scenicis moribus ad spectationes populo comparantur, Vitr. 10 *praef.*—***B.** In partic., *An examining, proving, testing* of money: pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78.—***II.** Trop., *Respect, regard, consideration*: Macedonicum bellum nomine amplius quam spectatione gentis fuit, Flor. 2, 7, 3 Duker *N. cr.*

* **spectātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [specto] *Contemplative, speculative:* thesin a causa sic distinguunt, ut illa sit *spectativae* partis, haec activae, Quint. 3, 5, 11.

spectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A looker-on, beholder, observer, spectator* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: sunt homines quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque coelestium, Cic. N. D. 2, 56; so, unicus coeli siderumque (Archimedes), Liv. 24, 34, 2: testis et spectator, Cic. de Or. 1, 24 *fin.*: spectator laudum tuarum, id. Fam. 2, 7, 2: Leuctricae calamitatis, id. Off. 2, 7 *fin.*: certaminis, Liv. 1, 28.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *A spectator* in a theatre, at games, *etc.*: nunc, spectatores, clare plaudite, Plaut. Am. 5, 3, 3; so id. ib. prol. 66; id. Casin. grex 1; id. Cist. 4, 2, 9, et saep. et al.—**B.** *An examiner, judge, critic:* "*spectator* probator, ut *pecuniae spectatores* dicuntur," Don. Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18; cf. specto, *no.* I., B. 3, and spectatio, *no.* I., B: elegans formarum spectator, *critic, connoisseur*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18.

spectātrix, īcis, *f.* [spectator] **I.** *She that looks at* or *observes* a thing, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 12; 5, 2, 1; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18 *med.*; Ov. Am. 2, 12, 26.—* **II.** *She that judges* or *tries*: incorrupta praeteritorum (posteritas), Amm. 30, 8.

spectātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of specto.

spectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [specio], in the lang. of augurs, *An observing of the auspices;* hence, also, *the right of observing them* (which belonged to the magistrates), Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73; Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81; Fest. s. h. v. p. 333.

specto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [specio] *To look at, behold; to gaze at, watch, observe*, etc. (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (*a*) *c. acc.*: speculum a speciendo, quod ibi se spectant, Var. L. L. 5, 29, 36: si vis videre ludos jucundissimos . . . amores tuos si vis spectare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 81; cf., spectare aliquid et visere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: taceas, me spectes, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 90: quid illas spectas? id. Rud. 3, 4, 54; id. Amph. 1, 1, 268: corpora, Lucr. 4, 1098: ingentes acervos, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 24: gaude quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, id. Ep. 1, 6, 19, et saep.—(*β*) With a relative-clause: tacitus te sequor, Spectans quas tu res hoc ornatu geras, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 2: specta quam arcte dormiunt, id. Most. 3, 2, 144.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: vise, specta tuo arbitratu, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 106: quam magis specto, minus placet mihi hominis facies, id. Trin. 4, 2, 19: alte spectare, Cic. Rep. 6, 23: populo spectante, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 60:—spectare ad carceris oras, Enn. Ann. 1, 102: quaeso huc ad me specta, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 149; so, ad me, Afran. in Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 16: ad dexteram, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 1: tota domus, quae spectat in nos solos, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58: quoquo hic spectabit, eo tu spectato simul, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 69.—(*δ*) Impers., with an object-clause: cum plausu congregari feros (pisces) ad cibum assuetudine, in quibusdam vivariis spectetur, Plin. 10, 70, 89.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To look at* or *see* (a play or an actor) as a spectator, *to look on:* fabulam, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 37; so Hor. A. P. 190: ludos, id. Sat. 2, 6, 48; 2, 8, 79; id. Ep. 2, 1, 203; Suet. Aug. 40; 53, et al.; cf., Circenses, id. ib. 45; id. Claud. 4: pugiles, id. Aug. 45: artifices saltationis, id. Tit. 7, et al.:—spectavi ego pridem Comicos ad istum modum Sapienter dicta dicere atque iis plaudier, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 23:—matronae tacitae spectent, tacitae rideant, id. Poen. prol. 32: jam hic deludetur (Amphitruo), spectatores, vobis spectantibus, id. Amph. 3, 4, 15; cf. ib. prol. 151.

2. Of localities, *To look, face, lie, be situated* toward any quarter; constr. usually with *ad, in, inter*, etc., or an *adv.* of place; less freq. with an *acc.*: (hujus insulae) alter angulus ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat, Caes. B. G. 5, 13, 1; so, ad orientem solem, id. ib. 7, 69, 5: ad fretum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66: ager, qui in ventum Favonium spectet, Var. R. R. 1, 24, 1; so, in urbem . . . in Etruriam, Liv. 5, 5, 6; v. also in the follg.: Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, Caes. B. G. 1, 1 *fin.*: quare fit, ut introversus et ad te Spectent atque ferant vestigia se omnia prorsus, Lucil. in Non. 402, 7; cf., vestigia Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75: quo (villae) spectent porticibus, Var. R. R. 1, 4, 4:—Creta altior est, qua parte spectat orientem, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 6, 23: Acarnania solem occidentem et mare Siculum spectat, Liv. 33, 17, 5; so, ab eo latere, quo (Gadis) Hispaniam spectat, Plin. 4, 21, 36.—Transf., of nations: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 6: Masaesyli in regionem Hispaniae spectant, Liv. 28, 17, 5.

3. *To examine, try, test:* (argentum) dare spectandum, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 35: ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum, Tempore sic duro est inspicienda fides, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 25; cf., qui pecunia non movetur . . . hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, *as having stood the test of fire*, Cic. Off. 2, 11. Cf. spectatio, *no.* I., B, and spectator, *no.* I., B.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen. (so very rarely): specta rem modo! Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 14: audaciam meretricum specta, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 24: impunitatem spectate aniculae, id. Andr. 1, 4, 4: suave, E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem, Lucr. 2, 2: coeli signorum admirabilem ordinem spectat, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 402, 17: ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic. Dejot. 2, 5.—Far more freq.,

B. In partic.: **1.** *To look to* a thing, as to an end or guide of action; hence, *to have in view, bear in mind; to aim, strive*, or *endeavor after; to tend, incline, refer, pertain*, or *have regard to* a thing: juvenes magna spectare et ad ea rectis studiis debent contendere, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: nec commune bonum poterant spectare, Lucr. 5, 956: nihil spectat nisi fugam, Cic. Att. 8, 7: Pompeius statuisse videtur, quid vos in judicando spectare oporteret, id. Mil. 6, 15: nos ea, quae sunt in usu vitaque communi, non ea quae finguntur aut optantur spectare debemus, id. Lael. 5, 18: in philosophia res spectatur, non verba penduntur, id. Or. 16: mores, id. Off. 2, 20; so, coupled with sequi, id. de Or. 2, 50 *fin.*: quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? *do you seek?* Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 3:—noli spectare, quanti homo sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4 *fin.*: me spectasse semper, ut tibi possem quam maxime esse conjunctus, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3:—ad imperatorias laudes, id. Vatin. 10, 24: ad suam magis gloriam quam ad salutem rei publicae, id. Sest. 16, 37: ad vitulam, Virg. E. 3, 48.—Of subjects not personal: et prima et media verba spectare debent ad ultimum, Cic. Or. 59, 200: ad arma rem spectare, id. Fam. 14, 5, 1; cf., rem ad seditionem spectare, Liv. 25, 3 *fin.*; and, ad vim spectare res coepit, id. 1, 9, 6; cf. also, si ad perniciem patriae res spectabit, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 90: aliquid anquirunt, quod spectet et valeat ad bene beateque vivendum, id. ib. 2, 2; cf., ea non tam ad religionem spectant, quam ad jus sepulcrorum, id. Leg. 2, 23; and, quoniam de eo genere beneficiorum dictum est, quae ad singulos spectant: deinceps de iis, quae ad universos pertinent, disputandum est, id. Off. 2, 21; with which cf. id. ib. 1, 3:—artem negabat esse ullam, nisi quae cognitis et in unum exitum spectantibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92:—res eo spectat, ut ea poena non videamini esse contenti, id. Lig. 5, 13; cf., hoc eo spectabat, ut eam (Pythiam) a Philippo corruptam diceret, id. de Div. 2, 57, 118: summa judicii mei spectat huc, ut meorum injurias ferre possim, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 20, 46: quo igitur haec spectat oratio? Cic. Att. 8, 2, 4; cf. id. Phil. 13, 20, 46: quorsum haec omnis spectat oratio? id. Phil. 7, 9, 26, et saep.

2. (acc. to *no.* I., B, 3) *To judge of; to try, test:* nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 28; so, alicujus animum ex animo suo, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 22; and, non igitur ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10 *fin.*; so, ex meo otio tuum specto, id. Att. 12, 39 Orell. *N. cr.*: quod ego non tam fastidiose in nobis quam in histrionibus spectari puto, id. de Or. 1, 61: ubi facillime spectatur mulier, quae ingenio est bono? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 59; cf. Lucr. 3, 55.—Hence

spectātus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II., B, 2). *Tried, tested, proved:* tuam probatam et spectatam maxime adolescentiam, Lucil. in Non. 437, 14; cf., homines spectati et probati, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 124: fides spectata et diu cognita, id. de Div. in Caecil. 4; and with this cf., homo in rebus judicandis spectatus et cognitus, id. Verr. 1, 10, 29: spectata ac nobilitata virtus, id. Flacc. 26, 63: spectata multis magnisque rebus singularis integritas, id. Phil. 3, 10, 26; cf., rebus spectata juventus, Virg. A. 8, 151: utebatur medico ignobili, sed spectato homine, Cleophanto, id. Cluent. 16, 47: mores, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 4; cf., ni virtus fidesque vestra spectata mihi forent, Sall. C. 20, 2; and in the *Sup.*: id cuique spectatissimum sit, quod, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 57, 7.—With a subject-clause: mihi satis spectatum est, Pompeium malle principem volentibus vobis esse quam, *etc.*, Sall Hist. Fragm. 3, 22, p. 235 id. Gerl.—Hence,

2. In gen., *Looked up to, respected, esteemed, worthy, excellent:* fecere tale ante alii spectati viri, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 47: in perfecto et spectato viro, Cic. Lael. 2, 9: homines, id. de Div. in Caecil. 7 *fin.*—*Comp.*: quo non spectatior alter, Sil. 1, 440.—*Sup.*: auctoritas clarissimi et spectatissimi viri atque in primis probati, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: spectatissima femina, id. Rosc. Am. 50 *fin.*—Of things (Plinian): paeninsula spectatior (coupled with flumen *clarum*), Plin. 4, 18, 32: spectatius artificium, id. 11, 1, 1: spectatissima laurus, id. 15, 30, 40.—Hence spectāte, *Splendidly, excellently*, spectatissime florere, Plin. 21, 1, 1: spectatissime ministrere, Amm. 28, 3, (18).

spectrum, i, *n.* [specio] *An appearance, form, image* of a thing; *an apparition, spectre*, the Gr. *εἴδωλον* (much less freq. than simulacrum and species, v. h. vv.): spectra Catiana . . . nam quae Democritus *εἴδωλα*, Catius Insuber Epicureus *spectra* nominat, Cic. Fam. 15, 16; so too, spectra Catiana, Cass. ib. 15, 19, 1.

* **spectus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *Look, appearance, aspect:* "*spectu* sine praepositione Pacuvius in Duloreste usus est, cum ait: spectu protervo ferox," Fest. s. h. v. p. 330.

1. spĕcŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] A high place from which to look out, *A look-out, watch-tower:* "*specula*, de quo prospicimus," Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73 *fin.*: praedonum adventum significabat ignis e specula sublatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35 *fin.*; so Virg. A. 3, 239; Luc. 6, 279: tamquam ex aliqua specula prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1; so id. Phil. 7, 7; Col. 7, 3 *fin.*, et al.—In the *plur.*: Liv. 29, 23, 1; Plin. 7, 56, 57; Stat. Th. 6, 547.—* **B.** Trop.: stetit Caesar in illa amicitiae specula, Plin. Pan. 86, 4.—**II.** In gen.: **A.** In speculis esse, *To be on the watch:* nunc homines in speculis sunt, observant, quemadmodum sese unusquisque vestrum gerat, Cic. Verr. 1, 16; cf. id. Dejot. 8; and, in speculis omnis Abydos erat, Ov. Her. 18, 12: in speculis atque insidiis relicti, Cic. Mur. 37, 79—**B.** Poet., like *σκοπιά*, *A high place, height, eminence:* in speculis summoque in vertice montis Planities ignota jacet, Virg. A. 11, 526; so of the *summits* of mountains, id. Ecl. 8, 59; id. Aen. 10, 454; of the *high walls* of a city, id. ib. 11, 877; 4, 586.

2. spēcŭla, ae. *f. dim.* [spes; cf. recula, from res] *A slight hope* (rarely, but quite class.): estne quid in te speculae? Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 9; so id. Casin. 2, 4, 27; Cic. Clu. 26, 72; id. Fam. 2, 16, 5.

* **spĕcŭlābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [speculor] *That may be seen, visible:* Sunion, Stat Th. 12, 624.

spĕcŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *On the look-out, on the watch;* also, *watching for* any thing (post-Aug.): Festus Hadrumeto, ubi speculabundus substiterat, *etc.*, Tac. H. 4, 50.—With the *acc.*: speculabundus ex altissima rupe indentidem signa, Suet. Tib. 65.

* **spĕcŭlāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A looking at, observing:* glaucum, Prud. Apoth. 88.

spĕcŭlar, āris, v. specularis, *no.* II., B

spĕcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [speculum] *Of or belonging to a mirror, like a mirror* (post-Aug.): speculari ratione, *in the manner of a mirror*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 *med.*—**II.** In partic.: s. lapis, *A kind of transparent stone, muscovy-glass, isinglass-stone, mica*, Plin. 36. 22, 45; 9, 35, 36; Petr. 68; Lact. Op. D. 8 *med.*—Hence, **B.** spĕcŭlārĭa, ōrum, *n.*, *Window-panes, a window*, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*; 86 *med.*; id. Prov. 4; id. Q. N. 4, 13; Plin. 19, 5, 23; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4 and 21; Mart. 8, 14, et mult. al. In the *sing.*. per corneum specular, Tert. Anim. 53 *med.*

spĕcŭlārĭus (contracted collat. form, SPECLARIVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4284), ii, *m.* [speculum] *A mirror-maker*, Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2; Cod. Justin. 10, 64, 1.

* **spĕcŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [speculor] *A spying out, exploration, observation:* speculationibus fidis doctus, Amm. 26, 10.

spĕcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] In milit. lang, *A looker-out, spy, scout, explorer:* "*speculator*, quem mittimus ante, ut respiciat quae volumus," Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73: repentinus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63. So Caes. B. G. 2, 11, 2; 5, 49 *fin.*; Cic. N. D. 2. 56; Liv. 3, 40 *fin.*: 22, 33; 28, 2, et al. These scouts formed a special division in each legion, Auct. B. Hisp. 13; Tac. H. 1, 25; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1222; 3518; Inscr. Grut. 169, 7; 520, 5. Under the emperors they were employed as special adjutants, messengers, and body-guards of a general, Suet. Calig. 44; Tac. H. 2, 73; Suet. Aug. 74; id. Claud. 35; id. Galb. 18; id. Oth. 5; Tac. H. 1, 24 Lips.; 2, 11; 33; Sen. de Ira 1, 16. et al.—**II.** Transf., in general, *A searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner:* physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30; id. de Div. in Caecil. 16, 51: ad has excipiendas voces speculator ex convivis Persei missus, Liv. 40, 7, 4: Cleonis fuisse publice praepositos χαλαζοφίλακας, speculatores futurae grandinis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 6: quo tu matutinus speculator amicae? Prop. 2, 29, 31:—apes consumptis in proximo floribus speculatores ad pabula ulteriora mittant, Plin. 11, 8, 8.

spĕcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [speculator] *Of or belonging to spies or scouts:* navigia, *spy-boats, vessels of observation*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26, 4: also called s. naves, Liv. 30, 10, 14; 35, 26, 9; 36, 42 *fin.*; and *absol.*: speculatoriae, id. 22, 19, 5: caliga, *worn by spies or scouts*, Suet. Calig. 52; also, *absol.*: speculatoria, Tert. Cor. mil. 1.

spĕcŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [speculor] *She that spies or watches, a* (female) *spy, watcher:* furiae deae sunt speculatrices, credo, et vindices facinorum et scelerum. * Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Sen. Contr. 1, 6 *med.*: Caucasiis speculatrix Juno resedit rupibus, Val. Fl. 7, 190.—* **II.** Poet., transf.: speculatrix villa profundi, *i. e. that looks toward the sea*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 3.

1. spĕcŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* of speculor.

* **2. spĕcŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [speculum] *Furnished or adorned with mirrors:* cubiculum, Gloss. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.

spĕcŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [1. specula] *To spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore* (quite class.): quo mox furatum veniat, speculator loca, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 22: *St.* Quid hic speculare? *Pa.* Nihil equidem speculor, id. Casin. 4, 2, 12: omnia speculari et perscrutari, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: multorum te oculi et aures speculabuntur atque custodient, id. Cat. 1, 2 *fin.*: Rostra, id. Flacc. 24: jam vacuo laetam (avem) coelo speculatus, *caught sight of, descried*, Virg. A. 5, 515: praemissus speculatum Bocchi consilia, Sall. J. 108, 1; so, consilia, Liv. 42, 17: dicta factaque alicujus, id. 42, 25, 8: abditos ejus sensus, id. 40, 21 *fin.*: eventum Bellovacorum, *to look for*, i. e. *await*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23: opportunitatem, *to watch for*, Vell. 2, 120, 4; cf., noctem incustoditam, Tac. A. 2, 40: obitus et ortus signorum, Virg. G. 1, 257; cf., aquas et nubila coeli (apes), id. ib. 4, 166:—nunc speculabor, quid ibi agatur. Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 10: ut specularetur, quae in laeva parte suorum fortuna esset, Liv. 33, 10: huc hinc speculabor procul, Unde advenienti sarcinam imponam seni, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 82.—*Absol.*: speculabor, ne quis hinc venator assit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 13: quid ad se venirent? an speculandi causa? Caes. B. G. 1, 47 *fin.*: speculandi gratia remissi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7, 2:—montis sublime cacumen Occupat, unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes, *he can look around*, Ov. M. 1, 667.

spĕcŭlum, i, *n.* [specio; hence, That in which one sees himself] *A looking-glass, mirror* (usually made of polished metal): "*speculum* a speciendo, quod ibi se spectant," Var. L. L. 5, 29, 36; cf., "*speculum*, quod in eo specimus imaginem," id. ib. 6, 8, 73: homines sibi habere speculum, ubi os contemplarent suum, *etc.*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 2: quid opu'st speculo tibi, quae tute speculo speculum es maximum? id. Most. 1, 3, 94; cf. id. Men. 5, 9, 3: speculi imago, Lucr. 4, 280: speculorum levitas, Cic. Univ. 14: quoties te in speculo videris alterum, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 6, et saep. On the material and use of mirrors, v. "Plin. 33, 9, 45; 34, 17, 48; 37, 5, 16; id. ib. 7, 25; Sen. Q. N. 1, 17:"—inspicere, tamquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61; so connected with *tamquam* or *ut*, id. ib. 74; Cic. Pis. 29, 71; id. Fin. 5, 22; id. Rep. 2, 42.—**B.** Poet., transf., of the mirror-like smoothness of water: lympharum in speculo, Phaedr. 1, 4, 3.—**II.** Trop., *A mirror, copy, imitation* (extremely seldom; more usually connected with tamquam or ut; v. above, *no.* 1): futuri Temporis, Lucr. 3, 987: naturae, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 32: omne opus Virgilianum de quodam Homerici operis speculo formatum est, Marc. S. 5, 2 *med.*

spĕcus, ūs (i, v. in the follg.), *m.* (*f.* and *n.*, v. in the follg.) [kindr. with σπέος] *A cave, cavern, grot, den; a cavity, chasm*, natural or artificial; of the latter kind, *a ditch, drain, covered water-course, a pit* in mines, *etc.*: (*a*) *Masc.* (so most freq.): inferum vastos specus, Enn. in Non. 222, 32: specus tenebricosus, Var. ib. 31: fons ex opaco specu, Liv. 1, 21, 3: forum medium ferme specu vasto collapsum dicitur, id. 7, 6, 1: quos agor in specus? Hor. Od. 3, 25, 2: paucos specus in extremo fundo, et eos quidem subterraneos, * Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4; so of *drains, ditches*, Var. R. R. 3, 17 *ad fin.*—(*β*) *Fem.* (ante- and post-class.): concava specus, Enn. Ann. 17, 3; Pac. in Fest. s. h. v. p. 343: advenio montem Oetam, scruposam specum, Att. in Non. 223, 3: specum quandam nactus remotam latebrosamque, in eam me penetro et recondo, Gell. 5, 14, 18.—(*γ*) *Neutr.* (ante-class. and poet.): hic specus horrendum, Virg. A. 7, 568: invisum coelo specus, Sil. 13, 425. Vid. also the follg.—(*δ*) Acc. to the second declension: speca apposita, Cato in Prisc. p. 713 P.: altis claudere specis, Att. in Non. 487, 25.—**II.** Transf., *A hollow, cavity* of any kind (poet.): specus atri vulneris, Virg. A. 9, 700 Serv.: quos Capacis alvi mersit tartareo specu, Phaedr. 4, 6, 10; so of a snake's belly, Sil. 6, 276; of the belly of the Trojan horse, Petr. poet. Sat. 89, 2, 7; of a woman's private parts, Auct. Priap. 83, 34.

spegma, ătis, v. psegma.

† **spēlaeum** (written also speleum), i, *n.* = σπήλαιον, *A cave, cavern, den* (poet. and in post class. prose): in silvis, inter spelaea ferarum, * Virg. E. 10, 52; so, s. metuenda ferarum, Claud. B. Get. 354: emptum millibus (ab Abraham), Prud. Tetrast. vet. test. 5: cum initiatur in spelaeo, Tert. Cor. mil. *fin.*

spelta, ae, *f.* *Spelt:* (* totidem speltas, *i. e. grains of spelt*), Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 10; Hier. in Ezech. 1, 4, 9.

† **spēlunca,** ae, *f.* = σπήλυγξ, γγος, *A cave, cavern, den* (quite class.): Philocteta jam decimum annum in spelunca jacet, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95. So id. Verr. 2, 4, 48; id. Fat. 3, 6; id. Flacc. 17; Virg. G. 2, 469; 4, 145; 4, 364; id. Aen. 1, 60, et saep. et al. —**II.** Spelunca, ae, *Name of a country-seat of Tiberius, near Terracina*, Tac. A. 4, 59; Suet. Tib. 39; and Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59.

* **spēluncōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [spelunca] *Full of caves or caverns:* loca, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

spera, ae, v. sphaera, *ad init.*

* **spērābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [spero] *That may be hoped for:* quum nulla vitae meae salus sperabilis est, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 3.

spērātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of spero.

Sperchēos or **Sperchīus** (cf Drak. Liv. 36, 14 *fin.*), i, *m.*, Σπερχειός, *A river of Thessaly, rising on Mount Pindus*, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 4, 7, 14; Liv. 36, 14 *fin.*; 37, 4 *fin.*; Virg. G. 2, 487; Ov. M. 1, 579, et al.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Sperchēïs,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Of or belonging to the Spercheos:* undae, Ov. M. 7, 230: ripae, id. ib. 2, 250. —**B. Sperchīŏnĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *Dweller by the Spercheos*, Ov. M. 5, 86.

(* **Sperchiae,** ārum, *f.* (Sperchios, Plin. 4, 7, 13) *A town of Thessaly, on the Spercheos*, Liv. 32, 13.)

(* **speres,** v. spes, *ad init.*)

† **sperma,** ătis, *n.* = σπέρμα, *Seed, semen, sperm*, Sulpic. Sev. Hist. sacr. 1, 11.

† **spermătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = σπερματικός, *Of or relating to seed, seminal, spermatic:* pori, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, *no.* 180.

spernax, ācis, *adj.* [sperno] *Despising, showing contempt, contemptuous* (post-Aug. and very rare): viri spernaces mortis, Sil. 8, 465: in admittendo consilio spernax, Sid. Ep. 4, 9.

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3. (*perf. sync.*, sprerunt, Prud. Dittoch. *no.* 31) *v. a.* *To sever, separate, remove* (syn. segrego, separo) (so only in the follg. passages): jus atque aequum se a malis spernit procul, Enn. in Non. 399, 10: nunc spes, opes auxiliaque a me segregant spernuntque se, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 2.

II. Transf., subjectively, *To despise, contemn, reject, scorn, spurn* (the class. signif.; espec. freq. after the Aug. period): Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 20 *sq.*: non respondit, nos sprevit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9 *fin.*; id. Rep. 1, 43: quum spernerentur ab iis, a quibus essent coli soliti, id. de Sen. 3; cf., sperni ab iis veteres amicitias, indulgeri novis, id. Lael. 15, 54; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 98: prodigus et stultus donat quae spernit et odit, id. ib. 1, 7, 20, et saep.: doctrina deos spernens, Liv. 10, 40, 10; cf., conscientia spretorum (deorum), id. 21, 63, 7: ab eo quoque spretum consulis imperium est, id. 41, 10, 9; so, imperium, id. 8, 30, 11: literas praetoris, id. 30, 24. 3: consilium, Ov. M. 6, 30: voluptates, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 55: dulces amores, id. Od. 1, 9, 15: vilem cibum, id. Sat. 2, 2, 15, et saep.: haudquaquam spernendus auctor, Liv. 30. 45, 5; cf. Col. 1, 1, 4: haud spernendos falsi tituli testes, Liv. 4, 20 *fin.*: neque morum spernendus, Tac. A. 14, 40.—Poet. with the *inf.*: nec partem solido demere de die Spernit, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 21 obsequio deferri spernit aquarum, Ov. M 9, 117.

* **spernor,** ari, *v. dep. a.* [sperno; cf. aspernor] *To despise:* pietatem, Front. de Eloqu. p. 227 ed. Mai.

spēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To look for, expect, apprehend* (something pleasant or unpleasant).

I. *To hope* (something desirable), *to trust, expect; to promise* or *flatter one's self* (the predom. signif. of the word): (*a*) *Absol.*: Enn. Ann. 16, 26; cf., quoad Pompeius in Italia fuit, sperare non destiti, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: sperat animus, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 36: ut neque accusator timere neque reus sperare debuerit, Cic. Clu. 7, 20: jubes bene sperare et bono esse animo, id. Deiot. 14; cf., Attica nostra quid agat, scire cupio: etsi tuae literae recte sperare jubent, id. Att. 13, 17:—tu jam, ut spero et ut promittis, aderis, id. ib. 16, 3, 4; cf., omnia experiar et, ut spero, assequar... Sed, ut spero, valebis, id. ib. 7, 2, 6:—ut mihi detis hanc veniam accommodatam huic reo, vobis, quemadmodum spero, non molestam, id. Arch. 2, 3:—Argyrippus exorari spero poterit, ut sinat, *etc.*, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 67; cf., *Ch.* Non usus veniet, spero. *Sy.* Spero hercle ego quoque, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 42; and, salvus sit, spero, id. Ad. 3, 3, 57.—(*β*) *c. acc.* (in Cic. and Caes. usually with a general object): id ego et speraram prudentia tua fretus, et, ut confiderem, fecerunt tuae literae, Cic. Fam. 12, 18: a quo nihil speres boni rei publicae, quia non vult; nihil metuas mali, quia non audet, id. Att. 1, 13, 2; cf., a quo genere hominum victoriam sperasset, Caes. B. C. 3, 96 *fin.*: omnia ex victoria et ex sua liberalitate sperarent, id. ib. 3, 6, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 60, 1: quibus (tormentis) ipsi magna speravissent, id. ib. 2, 16 *fin.*: spero meliora, Cic. Att. 14, 16, 3: hoc sperans, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 85, 2: quod sapienter speravimus, perseveranter consectari, *have expected*, Col. Praef. § 29: sperata gloria (*opp.* parta), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: sperata praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 1: civitatem optandam magis quam sperandam quam minimam posuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 30: sperat infestis, metuit secundis Alteram sortem bene praeparatum Pectus, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 13: grata superveniat quae non sperabitur hora, id. Ep. 1, 4, 14, et saep.:—diis sum fretus, deos sperabimus, *we will hope* or *trust in the gods*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 38; cf. id. Mil. 4, 5, 10; and id. Cist. 2, 3, 52; cf. also below, *no.* II.—(γ) With an object-clause (so most freq. in all styles and periods; usually with the *inf. fut.*; less freq., but quite class., with the *inf. praes.* or *perf.*): ego me confido liberum fore, tu te numquam speras, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 15; Cic. Rep. 1, 20: ex quibus sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, id. Lael. 21, 79: quod amicitiae nostrae memoriam spero sempiternam fore, *etc.*, id. ib. 4, 15: tu fac animo forti magnoque sis, speresque fore, ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 1, 5, 6 *fin.*; cf., spero fore, ut contingat id nobis, id. Tusc. 1, 34, et saep.:—qui istoc te speras modo Potesse dissimilando infectum hoc reddere, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 22: spero me habere, qui hunc excruciem, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 11: spero, quae tua prudentia est, et hercule, ut me jubet Acastus, confido te jam, ut volumus, valere, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: speremus, nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, id. Rep. 1, 17: spero te mihi ignoscere, si, *etc.*, id. Fam. 1, 6, 2: spero esse, ut volumus, id. Att. 12, 6 *fin.*: ita quiddam spero nobis profici, quum, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 1: speramus carmina fingi posse, Hor. A. P. 331: neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, ne finge, fugam, *I did not hope* or *expect*, Virg. A. 4, 338:—speravi miser Ex servitute me exemisse filium, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 99: me ejus spero fratrem propemodum Jam repperisse, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 123: sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, id. Ad. 1, 2, 72: spero tibi me causam probasse; cupio quidem certe, Cic. Att. 1, 1 *fin.*: spero cum Crassipede nos confecisse, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4 *fin.*: et tum mirifice sperabat se esse locutum, Catull. 84, 3.—Ellipt.: qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem Sperat (*sc.* te fore), Hor. Od. 1, 5, 11.—* (δ) In a Greek construction, with a subject-clause: visura et quamvis numquam speraret Ulixen, *etc.* (for se visuram esse), Prop. 2, 9, 7.—(ε) With *de* (extremely seldom): neque de otio nostro spero jam, Cic. Att. 9, 7.

II. *To look for, expect, apprehend* that which is undesired, ἐλπίζω (so rarely, and mostly poet.; in Cic. only in connection with *non*; and ironically, v. the follg.): mihi non hoc miserae sperare jubebas, Sed connubia laeta, Catull. 64, 140; cf., haec merui sperare? dabis mihi, perfida, poenas, Prop. 2, 5, 3: hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem, et perferre, soror, potero, Virg. A. 4, 419 (cf. Quint. 8, 2, 3); cf. Flor. 3, 1, 1: haec adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt Tempore, cum, *etc.*, Virg. A. 11, 275:—mene efferre pedem, genitor te posse relicto Sperasti? id. ib. 2, 658; cf. Suet. Caes. 60: si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma: At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, *expect, fear*, Virg. A. 1, 543; cf. above, *no.* I., *β*.—With a negative particle: *Sc.* Moneo ego te: te deseret ille aetate et satietate. *Ph.* Non spero. *Sc.* Insperata accidunt magis saepe quam quae speres, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 40; Afran. in Charis. p. 195 P.; so, sin a vobis, id quod non spero, deserar, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: te tam mobili in me meosque esse animo non sperabam, Q. Metell. in Cic. Fam. 5, 1 *fin.*—Ironically: quoniam haec satis spero, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 13 *fin.*—Hence

spērātus, a, *Pa.*, *That is hoped* or *longed for*; i. e. subst., *a betrothed, intended, a lover, bride* (ante- and post-class.): curre et nuncia Venire me et mecum speratum adducere, Afran. in Non. 174, 31:—sperata salve, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 97; so, sperata, id. Fragm. ap. Var. L. L. 6, 7, 71; Afran. in Non. 174, 33; Arn. 4, 140; Hyg. Fab. 31; 33. Once also of a wife not seen for a long time: Amphitruo uxorem salutat laetus speratam suam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 44.

spes, spĕi (*plur. nom.* and *acc.*, speres, Enn. Ann. 16, 26; 2, 29; cf. Fest. p. 333; *abl.*, speribus, Var. in Non. 171, 27 and 30), *f.* [prob. contr. from speres, from spero] *A looking for* or *awaiting* any thing (with desire or with dread).

I. The expectation of something desired, *Hope* (the predom. signif. of the word): (*a*) *Absol.*: "si spes est exspectatio boni, mali exspectationem esse necesse est metum," Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: bona spes cum omnium rerum desperatione confligit, id. Cat. 11 *fin.*: ut aegroto, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur; sic, *etc.*, id. Att. 9, 10, 3: nolite nimiam spem habere, Cat. in Gell. 13, 17, 1: so, spem habere in fide alicujus, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 71; cf., nostros tantum spei habere ad vivendum, quantum accepissent ab Antonio, id. Att. 15, 20, 2; and, miserum est nec habere ne spei quidem extremum, id. N. D. 3, 6; v. also in the follg.: spem alicujus alere, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30; cf., auxerat meam spem, quod, *etc.*, id. Phil. 12, 1, 2: aliquem in spem adducere, id. Att. 3, 19, 2: quae (salus nostra) spe exigua extremaque pendet, id. Flacc. 2, 4: ut eos homines spes falleret, id. de Div. in Caecil. 2; cf., hac spe lapsus Induciomarus, Caes. B. G. 5, 55, 3: Helvetii ea spe dejecti, id. ib. 1, 8, 4; and, ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, id. ib. 5, 42, 1; cf. also, de spe conatuque depulsus, Cic. Cat. 2, 7: pro re certa spem falsam domum retulerunt, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110; cf., non solum spe, sed certa re jam et possessione deturbatus est, id. Fam. 12, 25, 2; and, spem pro re ferentes, Liv. 36, 40, 7; cf. also, hominem sine re, sine fide, sine spe, *etc.*, Cic. Coel. 32, 78: sunt omnia, sicut adolescentis, non tam re et maturitate quam spe et exspectatione laudata, id. Or. 30, 107; and, ego jam aut rem aut ne spem quidem exspecto, id. Att. 3, 22 *fin.*: nemo umquam animo aut spe majora suscipiet, qui, *etc.*, id. Lael 27, 102: multa praeter spem scio multis bona evenisse, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 69; so, praeter spem evenit! Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 5; 4, 1, 55; id. Heaut. 4, 1, 51; and, repente praeter spem dixit, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: cetera contra spem salva invenit, Liv. 9, 23 *fin.*, et saep.—In the *plur.*: ubi sunt spes meae? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 28: si mihi mulierculae essent salvae, spes aliquae forent, id. Rud. 2, 6, 69: in quo nostrae spes omnesque opes sitae erant, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 33; id. Phorm. 3, 1, 6; cf., omnes Catilinae spes atque opes concidisse, Cic. Cat. 3, 7: (Cadus) spes donare novas largus, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 19, et al. But the *plur.* forms, sperum and spebus, are only post-class.: pleni sperum, vacui commodorum, Eum. Pan. Const. 15: spebus frustrata indage peremptis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 243.—(*β*) *c. gen. obj.*: spem istoc pacto nuptiarum omnem eripis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 35: spe mercedis adducti, Cic. Lael. 9, 31: spes diuturnitatis atque imperii, id. Rep. 2, 3: nec in praemiis humanis spem posueris rerum tuarum, id. ib. 6, 23; cf. id. de Or. 1, 7, 25: quoniam me tui spem das, id. ib. 1, 10:—ni mihi esset spes ostensa hujusce habendae, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 7: spes amplificandae fortunae fractior, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: ut reo audaci spem judicii corrumpendi praeciderem, id. Verr. 2, 1, 7 *fin.*, et al.—(γ) With an object-clause: spes est, eum melius facturum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 22; so id. Epid. 3, 1, 11; Auct. Her. 2, 17; Cic. Clu. 3: ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur, fore melius, id. Att. 11, 11, 1: magnam in spem veniebat, fore, uti, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 42, 3:—injecta est spes patri, posse illam extrudi, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 11: si qui vestrum spe ducitur, se posse, *etc.*, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: in spem venio, appropinquare tuum adventum, id. Fam. 9, 1, 1: magna me spes tenet, bene mihi evenire, quod mittar ad mortem, id. Tusc. 1, 41.—(δ) With a follg. *ut*: si spem afferunt, ut . . . fructus appareat, Cic. Lael. 19, 68.—(ε) With *de*: spes est de argento, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 40; Cic. Lael. 3, 11: de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse, Caes. B. G 2, 10, 4.

2. In partic.: **a.** *The hope of being appointed heir* (very rarely): leniter in spem Arrepe officiosus, ut et scribare secundus Heres, Hor. S. 2, 5, 47: in spem secundam nepotes pronepotesque (assumebantur), Tac. A. 1, 8.

b. As a term of endearment: spes mea, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 27; cf., o spes mea, o mea vita, o mea voluptas, salve, id. Stich. 4, 2, 5: o salutis meae spes, id. Rud. 3, 3, 17.

c. Spes, *A Roman divinity who had several temples in Rome*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 52; id. Pseud. 2, 4, 19; id. Cist. 4, 1, 18; Cic. Leg. 2, 11 *fin.*; id. N. D. 2, 23, 61; 3, 18 *fin.*; Liv. 2, 51, 2; 24, 47 *fin.*; 25, 7, 6; 40, 51, 6; Tac. A. 2, 49; Tib. 1, 1, 9; Ov. A. A. 1, 445, et al. Cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 264.

B. Transf., concr., like the Eng. *Hope* of that in which hope is placed, or which is hoped for (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). puppes, spes vestri reditus, Ov. M. 13, 94; cf., vestras spes uritis, Virg. A. 5, 672: spem suam (*i. e.* exta) circumvolat alis (milvus), Ov. M. 2, 719; cf., spe (*i. e.* re sperata) potitur, id. ib. 11, 527.—So,

2. In partic., of hopeful children, and, by analogy, of the young of animals, or of the fruits of the earth: devovit nat spemque caputque parens, Ov. Her. 3, 94 Ruhnk.; cf. also in the *plur.*, of one child: per spes surgentis Iuli, Virg. A. 6, 364; 10, 524; 4, 274; and, o meae spes inanes! Quint. 6 prooem. § 12:—(capella) gemellos, Spem gregis, silice in nuda connixa reliquit, Virg. E. 1, 14; cf. id. Georg. 4, 162:—(sus) quia semina pando Eruerit rostro spemque interceperit anni, Ov. M. 15, 113.

II. *An anticipation* or *apprehension* of something not desired, ἔλπις (so extremely seldom; not in Cic. or Caes.): mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. C. 20, 13: Metellus contra spem suam laetissimis animis excipitur, id. Jug. 88, 1: id (bellum) quidem spe omnium serius fuit, Liv. 2, 3, 1; so, omnium spe celerius, id. 21, 6, 5: dum spes nulla necis, Stat. Th. 9, 129; cf., naufragii spes omnis abit, Luc. 5, 455.

‡ **spetile** (* or spectile) vocatur infra umbilicum suis, quod est carnis, proprii cujusdam habitus, exos, qua etiam antiqui per se utebantur. Plautus enumerandis suillis obsoniis in Carbonaria sic: *ego pernam, sumen sueris, spectile*, etc., Fest. p. 330.

Speusippus, i, *m.*, Σπεύσιππος, *A nephew of Plato, and his successor in the Academy*, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 17; id. N. D. 1, 13; id. de Or. 3, 18, 67, et al.

† **speustĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = σπευστικός, *Hastily made*: panes, a kind of bread, Plin. 18, 11, 27.

† **sphăcos,** i, *m.* = σφάκος: **I.** i. q. sphagnos, *A kind of fragrant moss*, Plin. 24, 6, 17.—**II.** i. q. elelisphacos, *A kind of sage*, Plin. 22, 25, 71.

† **sphaera** (post-class. collat. form, spĕra, Prud. Apoth. 278), ae, *f.* = σφαῖρα, *A ball, globe, sphere* (pure Lat., globus, Cic. N. D. 2, 18): **I.** In gen.: sphaeras pugnum altas facito, Cato R. R. 82; Cic Fat. 8, 15: habent suam sphaeram stellae inerrantes, id. N. D. 2, 21, 55.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *A globe* or *sphere* made to represent the heavenly bodies, Cic. "Rep. 1, 14;" 1, 17; id. Tusc. 1, 25 *fin.*; 5, 23; id. N. D. 2, 35; id. de Or. 3, 40, 162.—**B.** *A ball* for playing with, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *fin.*; 5, 11 *med.*

sphaerālis, e, *adj.* [sphaera] *Of* or *belonging to a ball, globular, spherical* (post-class.): forma, Macr. S. 7, 16: motus, id. ib. 7, 9: extremitas, id. Somn. Scip. 1, 22.

† **sphaerĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = σφαιρικός, *Of* or *belonging to a ball, spherical*. motus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 *fin.*

† **sphaerĭon,** ii, *n.* = σφαιρίον, *A little ball, a pill* in medicine, Cels. 6, 6, 21.

† **sphaerista,** ae, *m.* = σφαιριστής, *A ball-player*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9 *med.*

† **sphaeristērĭum,** ii, *n.* = σφαιριστήριον, *A place for playing ball, a ball-court, tennis-court*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12; 5, 6, 27; Suet. Vesp. 20; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 57.—**II.** Transf., *A game at ball*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30; Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

†**sphaerŏīdes**, is, *adj.* = σφαιροειδής, *Round, globular, spherical:* schema, Vitr. 8, 6 *med.*

†**sphaerŏmăchĭa**, ae, *f.* = σφαιρομαχία, *A kind of boxing in which the combatants had iron balls strapped to their hands*, Sen. Ep. 80; Stat. S. 4, *praef. fin.*

(* **sphaerŭla**, ae, *f.* *A small ball* or *sphere*, Vulg. Exod. 37, 17; Aug. Gen. Lit. 2, 15.)

†**sphagnos**, i, *m.* = σφάγνος, *A kind of fragrant moss*, Plin. 12, 23, 50; 24, 6, 17.

†**sphingĭon**, ii, *n.* = σφιγγίον, *A kind of ape*, perh. *the dog-headed ape*, Simia cynocephalus, L.; Plin. 6, 29, 34 *sq.*; 10, 72, 93.

Sphinx, ngis (*gen. Graec.*, Sphingos, Stat. Th. 1, 66), *f.*, Σφίγξ: **I.** *A fabulous monster near Thebes, that used to propose riddles to travelers, and tear in pieces those who could not solve them;* usually represented with the head of a woman and the body of a lion, afterward also with the wings of a bird; or, also, with the head of a man and the body of a lion, "Aus. Idyll. 11, 40;" Sen. Phoen. 119; id. Oed. 92; Stat. Th. 1, 66; Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 35, et al. Augustus had the figure of a sphinx upon his seal, as a symbol of silence, Suet. Aug. 50; Plin. 37, 1, 4.—In the *plur.*: pedes formati in speciem sphingum, Fest. s. v. PICATI, p. 206.—In a lusus verbb., Quint. 6, 3, 98.—**II.** Sphinx, *A species of ape*, perh. the *chimpanzee*, Plin. 8, 21, 30; Mel. 3, 9; Sol. 27 *fin.*

sphondȳlus, i, and spondylion (-um), i, v. spond.

†**sphrāgis**, īdis, *f.* = σφραγίς (a seal): **I.** *A kind of stone used for seals*, Plin. 37, 8, 37.—**II.** Another name for *Lemnian earth*, so called because sold in sealed packets, Plin. 35, 6, 14.—**III.** *A little ball of plaster* in medicine, Cels. 5, 26, 23 (ib. 20, 2, written as Greek).

†**sphrāgītis**, ĭdis, *f.* = σφραγῖτες, *The impression of a seal*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1076.

†**sphȳraena**, ae, *f.* = σφύραινα, *A kind of sea fish*, otherwise called sudis, Plin. 32, 11, 54 *fin.*

spīca, ae ("rustici, ut acceperunt antiquitus, vocant *specam*," Var. R. R. 1, 48, 2. *Neut.* collat. form, spicum, Var. in Non. 225, 30; Cic. de Sen. 15, 51, acc. to Non. 225, 29; Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42 *fin.* *Masc.* collat. form, spicus, Poet. ap. Fest. s. v. SPICUM, p. 333; v. also below, *no.* II., D), *f.* Prop., *A point;* hence, in partic., of grain, *an ear, spike*, Var. R. R. 1, 48; 1. 63, 2; Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91; 4, 14, 37; Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 56; Catull. 19, 11; Ov. M. 8, 291; 9, 689, et al. Proverb.: his qui contentus non est, in litus arenas, In segetem spicas, in mare fundat aquas, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44.—**II.** Transf., of things of a similar shape: **A.** *A top, tuft, head* of other plants, Cato R. R. 70, 1; Col. 8, 5, 21; Plin. 21, 8, 23; 22, 25, 79; Prop. 4, 6, 74; Ov. F. 1, 76.—**B.** *The brightest star in the constellation* Virgo, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42 *fin.*; Germanic. Arat. 97; Col. 11, 2, 65; Plin. 18, 31, 74.—* **C.** *An arrow, dart:* contra lapidum conjectum spicarumque Nenu potest, Lucr. 3, 199 Forb. *N. cr.*—**D.** s. testacea, *A kind of brick for pavements*, laid so as to imitate the setting of the grains in an ear of corn, Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.*; cf. spicatus, under spico.—**E.** Spicus crinalis, *A hair-pin*, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 306 (*al.* spicum crinale, *al.* crinale spiclum).

spīcātus, a, um, v. spico.

spīcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [spica] *Consisting of ears of corn* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): corona, Tib. 1, 1, 16; Hor. Carm. Sec. 30; Plin. 18, 2, 2; Sabin. Massur. ap. Gell. 6, 7 *fin.*; cf., serta, Tib. 1, 10, 22; Ov. M. 2. 28; 10, 433; id. Am. 3, 10, 36; Claud. B. Gild. 136: messis, *i. e. of grain*, Virg. G. 1, 314: coma, *i. e. the ears*, Prop. 4, 2. 14.

spīcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spica-fero] *Ear-bearing*, a poet. epithet of Ceres, Manil. 2, 442; Sen. Herc. Oet. 598; of the Nile, Mart. 10, 74.

spīcĭlĕgĭum, ii, *n.* [spica-lego] *A gleaning, leasing* of ears of corn after gathering (perh. only in the follg. passages): messi facta spicilegium venire oportet, Var. R. R. 1, 53; id. L. L. 7 6 102.

spĭcĭo, ĕre, v. specio.

spiclum, i, v. spiculum.

spīco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [spica] *To furnish with spikes* or *ears* (post-Aug., and usually in the *Part. perf.*): grana in stipula crinito textu spicantur, *shoot out* or *put forth ears*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 60; so, chamaecissos spicata est tritici modo, id. 24, 15, 24; and, herbarum spicatarum genus, id. 21, 17, 61. So too, testacea spicata, *A pavement of bricks, laid in the shape of ears of corn*, or, as we would call it, *herring-bone fashion*, Vitr. 7, 1 *med.*; Plin. 36, 25, 62:—quam longa exigui spicant hastilia dentes, *sharpen to a point*, Grat. Cyneg. 118; so, spicatae faces, id. ib. 484: animantes spicatae aculeis, Minunc. Octav. 17 *fin.*

spīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A plant, called also* chamaepitys, *ground-pine*, App. Herb. 26.

spīcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [spiculum] *To sharpen to a point, to point* (post-Aug., and very rarely): telum, Plin. 11, 2, 1: mantichorae cauda spiculata, Sol. 52 *med.*

spīcŭlum (contr. collat. form, spiclum, perh. Mart. Cap. 9, p. 306, where, however, others read spicum; v. spica, *no.* II., E), i, *n. dim.* [spicum; v. spica, *ad init.*] *A little sharp point* or *sting;* of bees: Virg. G. 4, 237; 74; of a scorpion: Ov. F. 5, 542; of hornets: id. Met. 11, 335.—**B.** In partic., *The point* of a missile weapon (as a dart, arrow, *etc.*): Epaminondas tum denique sibi avelli jubet spiculum, posteaquam, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. 5; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 51; 5, 12, 2: hastarum spicula, Ov. M. 8, 374: calami spicula Gnosii Vitabis, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 17: L. Crassus spiculis prope scrutatus est Alpes, Cic. Pis. 26.—**2.** By metonymy (pars pro toto), *A dart, arrow:* Lacedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dictitarunt, quos spiculo possent attingere, Cic. Rep. 3, 9; so of *a javelin*, Virg. A. 7, 165; 687; of *an arrow*, id. Ecl. 10, 60; id. Aen. 7, 497: Hor. Od. 3, 28, 12; Ov. M. 12, 601; 606; 13, 54, et al.; of Cupid's *arrow*, Prop. 2, 13, 2; Ov. Am. 1, 1, 22; id. A. A. 708, et al.; so too, a later name for the pilum: "quod pilum vocabant, nunc spiculum dicitur," Veg. Mil. 2, 15.—Poet.: solis, *a ray* or *beam of the sun*, Prud. Cath. 2, 6.

* **spīcŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [spiculum] *Pointed:* non lucernae spiculo lumine opus est, Tert. Pud. 7 *fin.*

spīcum and **spīcus**, i, v. spica, *ad init.*

spīna, ae, *f.* [perh. contr. from spicna, from spīca, spicum, whence the *dim.*, spiculum, and therefore, prop., Something pointed or prickly; hence, in partic.] *A thorn:* quum lubrica serpens Exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 59. So Prop. 4, 5, 1; Virg. E. 5, 39; Col. 3, 11, 5; Plin. 21, 15, 54, et al.: consertum tegumen spinis, Virg. A. 3, 594; cf. Ov. M. 14, 166; Tac. G. 17.—Of particular kinds of thorny plants or shrubs: solstitialis, Col. 2, 18, 1: alba, *white thorn, hawthorn*, id. 7, 7, 2; 7, 9, 6; Plin. 21, 11, 39; 24, 12, 66: Aegyptia, *the Egyptian black-thorn* or *sloe*, id. 13, 11, 20; 24, 12, 65: Arabica, *Arabian acacia*, id. 24, 12, 65.

B. Transf., of things of a like shape: **1.** *A prickle* or *spine* of certain animals (as the hedge-hog, sea-urchin, *etc.*): animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: hystrices spina contectae (coupled with aculei), Plin. 8, 35, 53; id. 9, 59, 85 *fin.*—**2.** *A fish-bone:* humus spinis cooperta piscium, Quint. 8, 3, 66; so Ov. M. 8, 244.—**3.** *The back-bone, spine:* "caput spina excipit: ea constat ex vertebris quatuor et viginti," *etc.*, Cels. 8, 1; so id. 8, 9, 2; 8, 14: Plin. 11, 37, 68; Var. R. R. 2, 7, 5; Col. 6, 29, 2; Virg. G. 3, 87; Ov. M. 8, 808. Hence, poet., for *The back*, in gen., Ov. M. 6, 380; 3, 66; 672.—**4.** Spina, *A low wall dividing the circus lengthwise, around which was the race-course; the barrier*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; Schol. ad Juv. 6, 588; cf. Adam's Alterth. 2, p. 17.—**5.** *A tooth-pick:* argentea, Petr. 32 *fin.*

II. Trop., in the *plur.*, *Thorns*, i. e. *difficulties, subtleties, perplexities* in speaking and debating: disserendi spinae, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79; cf., partiendi et definiendi, *subtleties, intricacies*, id. Tusc. 4, 5.—Of *cares:* certemus, spinas animone ego fortius an tu Evellas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4: cf. spinosus, *no.* II.

* **spīnālis**, e, *adj.* [spina, *no.* I., B, 3] *Of* or *belonging to the spine, spinal:* medulla, Macr. S. 7, 9 *med.*

spīnĕa, ae, *f.* Another name for spionia, *A kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

spīnĕŏla, ae, *f.* *A kind of small-leaved rose*, Plin. 21, 4, 6.

* **spīnesco**, ĕre, *v. n.* [spina] *To grow thorny:* Mart. Cap. 6, p. 227.

spīnētum, i, *n.* [id.] *A thorn-hedge, a thicket of thorns*, Virg. E. 2, 9; Plin. 10, 74, 95.—* **II.** Trop.: Aristotelis spineta, Hier. in Helv. 2.

spīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *made of thorns, thorny* (extremely seldom): vincula, Ov. M. 2, 789: frutices, Sol. 7 *fin.*

Spīnĭensis, is, *m.* [id.] *A deity that guarded the fields against thorns*, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21 *fin.*

spīnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spina-fero] *Thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly:* pruni, Pall. de Insit. 81: rubus, Prud. Cath. 5, 31:—cauda Pistricis, Cic. Arat. 178 (*al.* spinigera).

* **spīnĭger**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spina-gero] *Thorn-bearing, thorny:* stirpes, Prud. στεφ. 11, 119.

Spīno, ōnis, *m.* *A small stream near Rome, to which divine honors were paid*, Cic. N. D. 3, 20 *fin.*; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 102.

* **spīnōsŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [spinosus] *Somewhat thorny;* hence, trop., in disputation, *obscure, confused:* Hier. Ep. 69, 2.

spīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spina] *Full of thorns* or *prickles, thorny, prickly:* caprae in spinosis locis pascuntur, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 8. So, herbae, Ov. M. 2, 810: frutecta, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 101: caulis, id. 19, 3, 17: folia, id. 20, 23, 99: cortex, id. 12, 15, 34: spinosior arbor, id. 24, 12, 67:—fragmenta vertebrae, Cels. 8, 9 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *Thorny;* of speech, *harsh, crabbed, obscure, confused, perplexed:* Stoicorum spinosum disserendi genus, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3; so, oratio, id. de Or. 1, 18, 83; cf. in the *Comp.:* Var. L. L. 8, 28, 116; Cic. Or. 32, 114; id. Tusc. 1, 8, 16; and in the *Sup.:* praeceptorum nodosissimae et spinosissimae disciplinae, Aug. Doctr. Ch. 2, 37.—Of cares, *Stinging, galling, irritating:* curae, Catull. 64, 72; cf. spina, *no.* II.

spinther, ēris, *n.* [prob. from σφιγκτήρ] *A kind of bracelet* which kept its place on the arm by its own elasticity Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 4 *sq.*; 4, 3, 8 *sq.*; 5, 2, 56, cf. Prisc. p. 646 P.

sphinthrĭa or **spintrĭa**, ae, *m.* [from σφιγκτήρ, the contractile muscle of the anus; v. Passow under this word, *no.* 2, and under σφίγκτης] *A man who prostitutes his body to lewd purposes*, Tac. A. 6, 1; Suet. Tib. 43; id. Calig. 16; id. Vit. 3 *fin.*; cf. Aus. Epigr. 119.

* **spinturnīcium**, ii, *n. dim.* [spinturnix] *A little bird of ill omen*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 42.

spinturnix, ĭcis, *f.* [σπινθαρίς] *An unsightly bird, otherwise unknown*, Poet. ap. Fest. p. 330 *sq.*; Plin. 10, 13, 17.

spīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [spina] (post-classical) *A little thorn:* Arn. 2, 49.—* **II.** (acc. to spina, *no.* I., B, 3) *A little backbone* or *spine:* App. M. 10.

spīnus, i (*abl.*, spinu, Var. in Charis. p. 117 P.), *f.* [id.] *A black-thorn, sloe-tree*, Prunus spinosa, L.; Virg. G. 4, 145; Pall. Febr. 25, 6; de Insit. 63.

(* **Spio**, us, *f.* = Σπειώ, *A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, Virg. G. 4, 338; id. Aen. 5, 826.)

spĭōnĭa, ae, *f.* *A kind of grape-vine*, Col. 3, 2, 27; 3, 7, 1; 3, 21, 3.—Hence **spionĭcus**, a, um, *adj.:* gustus, Col. 3, 21, 10.

†**spīra**, ae, *f.* = σπεῖρα, *That which is wound, wreathed, coiled,* or *twisted; a coil, fold, twist, spire:* so of a serpent: Virg. G. 2, 154; id. Aen. 2, 217; Ov. M. 3, 77: of the grain of wood: Plin. 16, 39, 76; of the intestines: Lact. Op. D. 11 *med.*—**II.** Concr.: "*spira* dicitur et basis columnae unius tori aut duorum, et genus ope-

ris pistorii, et funis nauticus in orbem convolutus, ab eadem omnes similitudine. Pacuvius: *Quid cessatis, socii, ejicere spiras sparteas?* Ennius quidem hominum multitudinem ita appellat, cum ait: *spiras legionibus nexunt,*" Fest. p. 330. So, **A.** *The base of a column*, Vitr. 3, 3; 4, 1; Plin. 36, 23, 56.—**B.** *A kind of twisted cake, a twist, cracknel*, Cato R. R. 77.—**C.** *A coil of rope*, Pac. in Fest. l. l.—**D.** *A braid of hair*, Plin. 9, 35, 58; Val. Fl. 6, 396.—**E.** *A twisted tie* for fastening the hat under the chin, Juv. 8, 208.—**F.** *A confused crowd of men*, Enn. in Fest. l. l.

spīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [spiro] *That may be breathed, good to breathe, breathable, respirable:* terra circumfusa undique est hac animali spirabilique natura, cui nomen est aër, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91; cf. id. ib. 2, 6 *fin.;* id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; 1, 29.—**II.** Transf.: ***A.** *That serves to sustain life, vital:* per sidera testor, coeli spirabile lumen, Virg. A. 3, 600.—* **B.** *Act., That can breathe, fitted for breathing, respiratory:* viscera, Plin. 9, 7, 6.

spīrācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *A breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, spiracle* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Lucr. 6, 493; Virg. A. 7, 568; Plin. 2, 93, 95; Val. Fl. 3, 553; Pall. Jun. 7, 8; Oct. 14, 16.

spīraea, ae, *f.*=σπειραία, *The herb meadow-sweet*, Spiraea, L.; Plin, 21, 9, 29.

spīrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [spiro] **I.** *A breathing-hole, passage for the breath, air-hole, thrill, vent* (poet. and very rarely): spiramina Naris, Enn. Ann. 5, 4; so Luc. 2, 183: sunt qui spiramina terris Esse putant, id. 10, 247.—**II.** *Abstr., A breathing, blowing* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Luc. 6, 90: ventorum spiramina, Amm. 17, 7 *med.:* reficit spiramina fessi ignis, Stat. Th. 12, 268.

spīrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) **I.** *A breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore, spiracle:* caeca Spiramenta relaxat, Virg. G. 1, 90: (apes) in tectis certatim tenuia cera Spiramenta linunt, id. ib. 4, 39; so, cavernarum (Aetnae), Just. 4, 1; cf. Ov. M. 15, 343 (for which, shortly after, spirandi viae): talparum, Pall. 1, 35, 10: animae, *i. e. the lungs*, Virg. A. 9, 580.—**B.** Trop., *A breathing*, i. e. *a brief pause* or *interval, an instant:* intervalla ac spiramenta temporum, Tac. Agr. 44 *fin.:* sine spiramento vel mora, Amm. 29, 1 *med.*—**II.** *A breathing, blowing, exhaling*, Vitr. 7, 12; Macr. S. praef. 1 *med.:* venti, *a draught*, Vitr. 4, 7.

spīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A breathing* (a post-class. word), Scrib. Comp. 47; 180.—**II.** Concr., *The breath:* odor spirationis, Scrib. Comp. 185; 197.

* **spīrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A breathing, breath:* Plin. 11, 3, 2.

Spīrĭdĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Σπειριδίων, *A surname of the rhetorician Glycon*, Quint. 6, 1, 41 Spald.; Sen. Contr. 35 *fin.*

spīrĭtālis or **spīrĭtŭālis** (the MSS. vary between the two forms), e, *adj.* [spiritus] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to breathing, to wind*, or *to air* (a post-Aug. word): machinarum genus spiritale, quod apud eos (Graecos) πνευματικὸν appellatur, *a kind of wind-instrument*, Vitr. 10, 1: partes pulmonis, Veg. 5, 75, 1; so, fistula, *an air-passage*, Lact. Op. D. 11; and, arteriae, Arn. 3, 108.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to spirit, spiritual* (eccl. Lat.): substantiae quaedam, Tert. Apol. 22: si spiritali lacte pectus irriges, Prud. στεφ. 10, 13.—Hence, also, *Adv.*, spīrĭtālĭter. *Spiritually:* caro spiritaliter mundatur, Tert. Baptism. 4 *fin.*

spīrĭtālĭtas (spiritual.), ātis, *f.* [spiritalis, *no.* II.] *Spirituality* (eccl. Latin): Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 8 *med.*

spīrĭtālĭter, *adv.*, v. spiritalis, *ad fin.*

spīrĭtŭālis, spīrĭtŭālĭter, and **spīrĭtŭālĭtas,** v. spirital.

spīrĭtus, ūs (scanned spĭrĭtus, Sedul. Hymn. 1 *fin.*—*Abl.*, SPIRITO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3030), *m.* [spiro] *A breathing* or *gentle blowing* of air, *a breath, breeze.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: "spiritum a vento modus separat: vehementior enim spiritus ventus est, invicem spiritus leviter fluens aër," Sen. Q. N. 5, 13 *fin.;* cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5: spiritus Austri Imbricitor, Enn. Ann. 17, 14; so Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 44, 114; and, Boreae spiritus, Virg. A 12, 365: quo spiritus non pervenit, Var R. R. 1, 57, 2; cf., silentis vel placidi spiritus dies, Col. 3, 19 *fin.:* alvus cum multo spiritu redditur, Cels. 2. 7 *med.:* haec fieri non possent, nisi ea uno divino et continuato spiritu continerentur, *by a divine inspiration*, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; so id. ib. 3, 11, 28; cf., poëtam quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari, id. Arch. 8, 18: imber et ignis, spiritus et gravi' terra, *the air*, Enn. Ann. 1, 25; cf., proximum (igni) spiritus, quem Graeci nostrique eodem vocabulo aëra appellant, Plin. 2, 5, 4; and, quid tam est commune quam spiritus vivis? Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72; and with this cf. Quint. 12, 11, 13: potestne tibi haec lux, Catilina, aut hujus coeli spiritus esse jucundus? Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15:—spiritus unguenti suavis, *vapor, exhalation, smell, odor*, Lucr. 3, 223; so, foedi odoris, Cels. 5, 26, 31 *fin.;* and, florum, Gell. 9, 4, 10.

B. In partic., *Breathed air, a breath:* (equus) saepe jubam quassit simul altam: Spiritus ex anima calida spumas agit albas, Enn. Ann. 5, 12: creber spiritus, Lucr. 6, 1185: diffunditur spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, id. ib. 2, 54, 134: si spiritum ducit, vivit, id. Inv. 1, 46, 86; cf., tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum ducere, id. Arch. 12: longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, id. de Or. 3, 47; cf., versus multos uno spiritu pronunciare, id. ib. 1. 61, 261; and, spiritus nec crebro receptus concidat sententiam, nec eo usque trahatur, donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53: lusit vir egregius (Socrates) extremo spiritu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; cf. id. Sest. 37, 79; and, quorum usque ad extremum spiritum est provecta prudentia, id. de Sen. 9, 27; cf. also, ut filiorum suorum postremum spiritum ore excipere liceret, id. Verr 2, 5, 45.—Hence also,

2. Transf.: **a.** In abstr., *A breathing:* aspera arteria excipiat animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; cf. id. ib. 2, 55; and. aër spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, id. ib. 2, 39 *fin.:* crevit onus neque habet quas ducat spiritus auras, Ov. M. 12, 517.

b. *The breath of life, life:* eum spiritum, quem naturae debeat, patriae reddere, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: spiritum alicui auferre, id. Verr. 2, 5, 45; cf., aliquem spiritu privare, Vell. 2, 87, 2; and, spiritum reddere, (**to expire, die*), id. ib.

c. Poet., *A sigh:* Prop. 1, 16, 32; so id. 2, 29, 38; Hor. Epod. 11, 10.

d. In grammar, *A breathing* or *aspiration* (asper and lenis), Prisc. p. 572 P.; Aus. Idyll. 12 de Monos. Graec. et Lat. 19.

II. Trop.: **A.** (In classical lang.), *A haughty spirit, haughtiness, pride, arrogance;* also, *spirit, high spirit, energy, courage* (so esp. freq in the *plur.*): (*a*) *Sing.:* regio spiritu, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: quem hominem! qua ira! quo spiritu! id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: fiducia ac spiritus, Caes. B. C. 3, 72, 1: filia Hieronis, inflata adhuc regiis animis ac muliebri spiritu, Liv. 24, 22, 8: corpore majorem rides Turbonis in armis Spiritum et incessum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: cecidit spiritus ille tuus, Prop. 2, 3, 2.—(*β*) *Plur.:* res gestae, credo, meae me nimis extulerunt ac mihi nescio quos spiritus attulerunt, Cic. Sull. 9, 27: jam insolentiam noratis hominis, noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, *etc.*, id. Cluent. 39, 109; cf., quae civitas est in Asia, quae non modo imperatoris aut legati, sed unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? id. de imp. Pomp. 22 *fin.:* ipse Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Caes. B. G. 1. 33 *fin.;* so, magnosque spiritus in re militari sumere, id. ib. 2, 4, 3; and, quum spiritus plebes sumpsisset, Liv. 4, 54, 8: remittant spiritus, comprimant animos suos, sedent arrogantiam, *etc.*, Cic. Fl. 22 *fin.;* cf., spiritus feroces, Liv. 1, 31, 6; so. quorum se vim ac spiritus fregisse, id. 26, 24: cohibuit spiritus ejus Thrasea, Tac. A. 16, 26.

B. (Poet., and in prose after the Aug. period), *Spirit, soul, mind*, in gen.: (*a*) *Sing.:* dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus, Virg. A. 4, 336; so Ov. M. 15, 167; Tac. A. 16, 34: spiritum Phoebus mihi, Phoebus artem Carminis dedit, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 29; cf., mihi Spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae Parca non mendax dedit, id. ib. 2, 16, 38; so, qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat, Prop. 3, 17, 30; cf., spiritu divino tactus, Liv. 5, 22, 5: imperator generosi spiritus, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 149: quidam comoedia necne poëma Esset, quaesivere; quod acer spiritus ac vis Nec verbis nec rebus inest, Hor. S. 1, 4, 46; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 44.—(*β*) *Plur.:* qui spiritus illi, Quis vultus vocisque sonus, Virg. A. 5, 648: Coriolanus hostiles jam tum spiritus gerens, Liv. 2, 35, 6; Curt. 5, 8 *fin.*—Hence, ***b.** Transf., like anima, and the Eng. *soul*, for *A beloved object:* Vell. 2, 123 *fin.*

2. Spiritus, personified, *A spirit.* So espec., Spiritus Sanctus, *The Holy Ghost, Holy Spirit*, Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 1; Aus. Ephem. 2, 18; and in the eccles. fathers saepiss. Spiritus nigri, *evil spirits*, Sedul. Carm. 3, 41.

spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.:* **I.** *Neutr., To breathe, blow*, etc.

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen. (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): freta circum Fervescunt graviter spirantibus incita flabris, Lucr. 6, 428; Ov. M. 7, 532: obturatis, qua spiraturus est ventus, cavernis, Plin. 8, 38, 58: emicat ex oculis, spirat quoque pectore flamma, *breathes forth, bursts forth*, Ov. M. 8, 355: graviter spirantis copia thymbrae, *strong-scented*, Virg. G. 4, 31; cf., semper odoratis spirabunt floribus arae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 211: seu spirent cinnama surdum, *emit a slight fragrance*, Pers. 6, 35:—qua vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda, *roar, rage*, Virg. A. 10, 291; cf., fervet fretis spirantibus aequor, id. Georg. 1, 327.

2. In partic., *To breathe, draw breath, respire* (the class. signif. of the word): quum spirantes mixtas ducimus auras, Lucr. 6, 1128: quae deseri a me, dum quidem spirare potero, nefas judico, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94: ne spirare quidem sine metu possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 23 *fin.;* id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: vehementer et crebro spirare, Cels. 2, 4: querulum spirat, *breathes plaintively*, Mart. 2. 26.—Hence, **b.** Transf.: (*α*) Like the Eng. *to breathe*, for *To live, be alive* (for the most part only in the *Part. praes.*): sunt qui ab eo (Clodio) spirante forum putent potuisse defendi, cujus non restiterit cadaveri curia (corresp. to vivus), Cic. Mil. 33; cf., margarita viva ac spirantia saxis avelli, Tac. Agr. 12 *fin.:* Catilina inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paululum etiam spirans, Sall. C. 61, 4: spirantia consulit exta, *still panting*, Virg. A. 4, 64; cf. in the *verb. fin.:* spirant venae corque adhuc pavidum salit, Sen. Thyest. 756.—* (*β*) Of aspirated letters: quibus (literis) nullae apud eos dulcius spirant, *sound*, Quint. 12, 10, 27.

B. Trop.: * **1.** (acc. to *no.* I., A, 1) *To be favorable, to favor* (the fig. taken from a favorable wind): quod si tam facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis, Prop. 2, 24, 5.

2. (acc. to *no.* I., A, 2) *To breathe, live, be alive:* videtur Laelii mens spirare etiam in scriptis, Galbae autem vis occidisse, Cic. Brut. 24 *fin.;* cf., spirat adhuc amor Vivuntque calores Aeoliae puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 10.—Of life-like representations by painting, sculpture, *etc.:* excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Virg. A 6, 848: Parii lapidis spirantia signa, id. Georg. 3, 34: spirat et arguta picta tabella manu, Mart. 7, 84.

***3.** *To be puffed up, proud*, or *arrogant:* spirantibus altius Poenis, Flor. 2, 2, 27.

II. *Act., To breathe out, exhale, emit* (so not freq. till after the Aug. period; not in Cicero).

A. Lit.: Diomedis equi spirantes naribus ignem, Lucr. 5, 29: flammam spirantes ore Chimaerae, id. 2, 705; so, flammas spirantes boves, Liv. 22, 17, 5:—ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem Spiravere, *exhaled*, Virg. A. 1, 404.

B. Trop., *To breathe forth:* mendacia, Juv. 7, 111: ut vidit vastos telluris hiatus Divinam fidem (*i. e.* oracula), Luc. 5, 83.

2. Transf., like the Eng. *to breathe*, i. q. *To be full of; to show, express man-*

ifest; to design, intend a thing: tantum spirantes aequo certamine bellum, Lucr. 5, 393: mollem spirare quietem, Prop. 1, 3, 7: quae spirabat amores, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 19: inquietum hominem et tribunatum etiam nunc spirantem, Liv. 3, 46, 2: magnum, Prop. 2, 15, 53; so, majora, Curt. 6, 9: immane, Virg. A. 7, 510: tragicum satis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166; cf. id. Od. 4, 3, 24: quiddam indomitum, Flor. 1, 22, 1, et saep.

spīrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [spira, *no.* II., B] *A small twisted cake* or *cracknel* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 73; Serv. Virg. A. 2, 217.

spissāmentum, i, *n.* [spisso] That which is used to compress or stop up any thing, *A stopple* (a post-Aug. word): firmiori (quam cera) spissamento opus est, Sen. Ep. 31: spissamento facto de arundinum foliis, Col. 12, 49, 4; so, foeniculi, id. ib. § 6; 12, 7, 3; 12, 9, 2.

spisse, *adv.*, v. spissus, *ad fin.*

spissesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [spissus] *To become thick, to thicken, condense* (extremely rare): * Lucr. 6, 176; Cels. 5, 27, 4.

* **spissĭgrădus,** a, um, *adj.* [spisse-gradior] *Slow-paced:* hos duco homines spissigradissimos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 3.

spissĭtas, ātis, *f.* [spissus] *Compactness, density* (post-Aug. and very rare): quercus (*opp.* raritas), Vitr. 2, 9 *med.:* tritici, Plin. 18, 30, 73.

spissĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Thickness, density, consistency* (post-Aug. and very rare): aëris crassi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 30 *fin.:* mellis, Scrib. Comp. 4; 5.

spisso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To thicken, make thick, condense* (poetical and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Pliny the Elder): omne lac igne spissatur, Plin. 11, 41, 90: so, spissatum lac, id. 20, 7, 24: ignis densum spissatus in aëra transit, Ov. M. 15, 250; cf. Luc. 4, 77: (aquilo) sanum corpus spissat, Cels. 2, 1 *med.;* cf. Plin. 26, 13, 83.—* **II.** Trop., *To urge on, hasten* an action, *i. e. to perform* it *more rapidly:* spissare officium, Petr. 140.

spissus, a, um, *adj.* *Thick, crowded, close, compact, dense:* **I.** Lit. (so almost solely poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf., on the contrary, under *no.* II.): durata ac spissa, Lucr. 2, 444: corpus, id. 6, 127; so, nubes, Ov. M. 5, 621; cf., liquor, id. ib. 12, 438: sanguis, id. ib. 11, 367: aër, id. ib. 1, 23: grando, id. ib. 9, 222, et saep.: qua rara est acies interlucetque corona Non tam spissa viris, Virg. A. 9, 509; so, coronae, Hor. A. P. 381; cf., sedilia, id. ib. 205; and, theatra, id. Ep. 1, 19, 41: coma, id. Od. 3, 19, 25; cf., comae nemorum, id. ib. 4, 3, 11; and, laurea ramis, id. ib. 2, 15, 9: arena, Virg. A. 5, 336; cf., litus, Ov. M. 15, 718: tunica, *of a close texture,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 46: navis juncturis aquam excludentibus, Sen. Ep. 76 *med.*, et saep.: caligo, Ov. M. 7, 528; cf., umbrae noctis, Virg. A. 2, 621; and, tenebrae, Petr. 114, 3.—*Comp.:* semen, Col. 4, 33, 3: ignis, Luc. 9, 604.—*Sup.:* spississima arbor (ebenus et buxus), Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 204:—minimum ex nequitia levissimumque ad alios redundat; quod pessimum ex illa est et, ut ita dicam, spississimum, domi remanet et premit habentem, Sen. Ep. 81 *med.*

B. Transf., in time: **1.** *Slow, tardy, late* (rarely, but quite class.): omnia tarda et spissa, Cic. Att. 16, 18, 2; cf., in utroque genere dicendi exitus spissi et producti esse debent, id. de Or. 2, 53, 213.—**2.** Spissum illud amanti est verbum, Veniet nisi venit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 77: nihil ego spei credo, omnes res spissas facit, Caecil. in Non. 392, 15; so Pac., Titin., and Turpil. ib. *sq.:* haruspices si quid boni promittunt, pro spisso evenit; Id quod mali promittunt, praesentiarum est, *slowly, late,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 47.—**3.** *Thick,* i. e. *in quick succession, rapid, frequent, fast,* i. q. continuus, creber (extremely seldom): spississima basia, Petr. 31, 1.

II. Trop., *Hard, difficult* (very rarely, but quite class.): spissum sane opus et operosum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: si id erit spissius, id. Fam. 2, 10 *fin.:* si est aliquanto spissius, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145.—Hence,

Adv., spisse: **1.** *Thickly, closely:* calcare carbones, Plin. 36, 25, 63.—*Comp.:* Col. 2, 9, 2; Plin. 29, 2, 9.—**2.** Transf.: **a.** *Slowly:* tu nimis spisse atque tarde incedis, Naev. in Non. 392, 25: habet hoc senectus, quum pigra est ipsa, ut spisse omnia videantur confieri, Pac. ib. 393, 4: quum spisse atque vix ad Antonium pervenimus, Cic. Brut. 36 *fin.*—*Comp.:* nascimur spissius quam emorimur, Var. in Non. 392, 29.—* **b.** *Rapidly:* basiavit me spissius, Petr. 18, 4.

† **spĭthăma,** ae, *f.* = σπιθαμή, *A span* (i. q. palmus), Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 26.

† **splen,** ēnis, *m.* = σπλήν, *The milt* or *spleen,* Plin. 23, 1, 16; 24, 15, 80; 19, 120; Col. 7, 10, 8; Vitr. 1, 4 *med.*, et al.: sum petulanti splene cachinno, Pers. 1, 12.

splendĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To shine, be bright; to gleam, glitter, glisten* (mostly poetical; in Cic. only once in the trop. sense; v. below): **I.** Lit.: sparsis hastis longis campus splendet et horret, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 4: oculi splendent, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 101: splendens stella candida, id. Rud. prol. 3: scenaī simul varios splendere decores, Lucr. 4, 984: splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Virg. A. 7, 9: splendet focus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7; cf., paternum splendet salinum, id. Od. 2, 16, 14: cubiculum a marmore splendet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 38; cf., Glycera splendens, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6: jam nec Lacaenae splendet adulterae Famosus hospes, id. ib. 3, 3, 25.—**II.** Trop., *To shine, to be bright* or *illustrious:* virtus splendet per sese semper, * Cic. Sest. 28: splendere alienâ invidiâ, Liv. 38, 53, 7; cf. id. 22, 34, 2; 10, 24, 11.

splendesco, dŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [splendeo] *To become bright* or *shining, to derive lustre* from a thing (rare; in Cic. only in a trop. sense): **I.** Lit.: incipiat sulco attritus splendescere vomer, Virg. G. 1, 46: vidimus Aetnaea coelum splendescere flamma, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 23: corpora succo pinguis olivi splendescunt, id. Met. 10, 177: gladius usu splendescit, App. Flor. 3, p. 357.—**II.** Trop.: nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, Cic. Parad. prooem. § 3: canorum illud in voce splendescit etiam in senectute, id. de Sen. 9, 28: nec jam splendescit (opus) lima, sed atteritur, Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 3.

splendĭco, are, *v. n.* [id.] *To shine, glitter, sparkle* (an Appuleian word): gemmae, App. M. 5, p. 162: depiles genae levi pueritiâ, id. ib. 7, p. 191.

splendĭde, *adv.*, v. splendidus, *ad fin.*

* **splendĭdo,** are, *v. a.* [splendidus] *To make shining* or *bright, to brighten, polish:* dentes, App. Apol. *fin.*

splendĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [splendeo] *Bright, shining, glittering, brilliant,* etc. (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: o magna templa coelitum Commixta stellis splendidis, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 81; so, signa coeli, Lucr. 4, 445: lumina solis, id. 2, 107; cf. in the *Comp.:* quanto splendidior quam cetera sidera fulget Lucifer, Ov. M. 2, 722; and in the *Sup.:* splendidissimus candor, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: oculi, Lucr. 4, 325; cf. 3, 416: color (coupled with flammeus), id. 6, 208: crinis ostro, Ov. M. 8, 8: venabula, id. ib. 8, 418: fons splendidior vitro, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 1; cf., Galatea splendidior vitro, Ov. M. 13, 791: humor sudoris, Lucr. 6, 1186: bilis, *bright yellow,* χολὴ ξανθή, Hor. S. 2, 3, 141 (cf., *vitrea* bilis, Pers. 3, 8).

B. In partic., of style of living, dress, *etc., Brilliant, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous:* quorum in villa ac domo nihil splendidum fuit praeter ipsos, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38: so, s. domus gaudet regali gaza, Catull. 64, 46; Virg. A. 1, 637: vestis, Petr. 12; cf., s. et virilis cultus, Quint. 11, 3, 137: homo (*opp.* luxuriosus), Vell. 2, 105, 2: secundas res splendidiores facit amicitia, Cic. Lael. 6 *fin.*

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *Brilliant, illustrious, distinguished, noble:* C. Plotius, eques Romanus splendidus, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 58; cf., vir splendidissimus atque ornatissimus civitatis suae, id. Flacc. 20, 48; and, splendidi atque illustres viri, Auct. B. Alex. 40 *fin.;* cf. also, homo propter virtutem splendidus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18; and Plin. Ep. 4, 4, 2: splendidissima ingenia, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26; id. ib. 1, 18, 61: causa splendidior, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; cf., splendida facta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 235: ratio dicendi, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; so, s. et grandis oratio, id. ib. 79, 273; cf., splendidius et magnificentius (genus dicendi), id. ib. 55, 201: splendidis nominibus illuminatus est versus, id. Or. 49, 163: splendidioribus verbis uti, id. Brut. 58: vox suavis et splendida, *clear,* id. ib. 55, 203: cum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21.

B. In partic., with the accessory idea of mere appearance, opp. to what is real or actual, *Showy, fine, specious,* i. q. speciosus: non tam solido quam splendido nomine, Cic. Fin. 1, 18 *fin.:* praetendens culpae splendida verba tuae, Ov. R. Am. 240.

Adv., splendĭde, *Brightly, brilliantly:* **1.** Lit.: ornare magnifice splendideque convivium, Cic. Quint. 30, 93; cf., apparatus splendidissime expositus, Petr. 21.—**2.** Trop., *Brilliantly, splendidly, nobly:* acta aetas honeste ac splendide, *honorably, with distinction,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 25 *fin.;* cf. id. de Sen. 18, 64; and, splendidius contra regem quam, *etc.*, bellum gerere, Auct. B. Alex. 24, 2: ornate splendideque facere, Cic. Off. 1, 1 *fin.;* so, dicta, id. Fin. 1, 2, 6: in parentem Splendide mendax, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 35: splendidissime natus, *of very high birth,* Sen. Ep. 47 *med.;* cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 2.

* **splendĭfĭce,** *adv.* [splendeo-facio] *Brightly, splendidly:* intermicans, Fulg. Myth 1 *praef. med.*

* **splendĭfĭco,** are, *v. a.* [id.] *To make bright, to brighten, illumine:* diem, Mart. Capell. 9, p. 309.

splendor, ōris, *m.* [splendeo] *Sheen, brightness, brilliance, lustre, splendor:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): splendor acer adurit Saepe oculos, Lucr. 4, 330: splendor clipeo clarior, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 1: coelum splendore plenum, id. Merc. 5, 2, 39: flammae, Ov. F. 5, 366: auri (coupled with nitor gemmae), Auct. Her. 4, 50: argenti, Hor. S. 1, 4, 28; Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 20; cf. id. Aul 4, 1, 16: clarus vestis purpureaī, Lucr. 2, 51; cf., magnificus Babylonicorum, id. 4, 1026: aquaī, *clearness,* id. 4, 212; so, aquarum, Frontin. Aquaed. 89: minii, Plin. 33, 7, 40: lapidis phergitae, Suet. Dom. 14, et saep.—In the *plur.*, Gell. 2, 6, 4.

B. In partic., of style of living, *etc., Splendor, magnificence, sumptuousness* (so quite class.): (majores nostri) in publica dignitate omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revocarunt, Cic. Fl. 12, 28: si quem horum aliquid offendit, si amicorum catervae, si splendor, si nitor, id. Coel. 31 *fin.:* splendor domus atque victus, Gell. 1, 14, 1.

II. Trop., *Lustre, splendor, honor, dignity, excellence,* etc. (so most freq. in Cic.): honesti homines et summo splendore praediti, Cic. Clu. 69 *fin.:* summorum hominum splendor, id. de Or. 1, 45 *fin.:* senator populi Romani, splendor ordinis, id. Caecin. 10, 28; so, equester, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 140; cf. id. Fam. 1, 3; 12, 27: imperii, id. de imp. Pomp. 14, 41: animi et vitae, id. Rep. 2, 42: so, vitae, Liv. 3, 35, 9: dignitatis, Cic. Sull. 1: harum rerum splendor omnis et amplitudo, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: splendore nominis capti, id. Fin. 1, 13:—verborum Graecorum, id. Or. 49, 164; cf. id. ib. 31, 110; so Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 11: actio ejus habebat in voce magnum splendorem, *clearness,* Cic. Brut. 68, 239; so, vocis, id. ib. 71, 250; Plin. 20, 6, 21 *fin.*

* **splendōrĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [splendor-fero] *Bringing brightness* or *splendor:* lumen, Tert. Judic. Dom. 131.

splēnētĭcus, i, *m.* [splen] *Affected with spleen, splenetic,* App. Herb. 34.

* **splēnĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [splenium] *Plastered, having a plaster* or *patch on:* mentum, Mart. 10, 22.

† **splēnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = σπληνικός, *Splenetic;* subst., *a person affected with spleen, a splenetic,* Plin. 20, 9, 34; 24, 10, 47; 31, 11, 47; Pall. Jul. 6, 2.

† **splēnĭum,** ĭi, *n.* = σπλήνιον: **I.** *Milt-waste, spleen-wort,* Plin. 25, 5, 20.—**II.** (because of its likeness to the spleen in form and color) *A plaster, patch,* Plin. 29, 6, 38; 30, 11, 30 *fin.;* Mart. 2, 29; 8, 33; Plin Ep. 6, 2, 2.

† **spŏdĭum,** ii, *n.* = σπόδιον, *The dross of metals, slag, scoria,* Plin. 34, 13, 33 *sq.*—**II.** Transf., *Ashes* of vegetable matter, Plin. 23, 4, 38.

† **spŏdos**, i, *f.* = σποδός, *Dross, slag, scoria*, Plin. 34, 13, 33.

Spōlētĭum (afterward called also **Spoletum**; cf. Prisc. p. 592 P.; but whether so as early as the class. period is doubtful, owing to the uncertainty of the readings in the MSS. of Livy, Suetonius, and Florus; cf. Duk. ad Flor. 3, 21, 27), ii, *n.* *A city of Umbria*, now *Spoleto*, Liv. Epit. 20; 22, 9; 24, 10, 10; 45, 44, 9; Vell. 1, 14 *fin.*; Flor. 3, 21, 27; Suet. Vesp. 1; id. Gramm. 21; Aur. Vict. Ep. 31; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 478.—**II.** Hence, **A.** **Spōlētīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Spoletium*: populus, Cic. Balb. 21: Spoletinus T. Matrinius, id. ib.; so, P. Cominius Spoletinus, id. Brut. 78, 271: lagenae, *i. e. wine of Spoletum* (of excellent quality), Mart. 13, 120; cf. *absol.*, Spoletina bibis, id. 14, 116. Subst., Spōlētīni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Spoletum*, Liv. 27, 10, 8; 45, 43 *fin.*; Plin. 3, 14, 19.—**B.** ‡ **Spōlētānus**, a, um, *adj.*, The same, acc. to Prisc. p. 592 P.

spŏlĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [spolium] (post-Aug.) *A place in the Amphitheatre where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators who were dragged thither*, Sen. Ep. 93 *fin.*; Lampr. Commod. 18 *sq.*—Hence, **II.** Transf., *A den of robbers* or *murderers, a cut-throat place*, Sen. Prov. 3 *med.*; Sen. Contr. 5, 33; Plin. Pan. 36, 1.

spŏlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spolio] *A pillaging, robbing, plundering, spoliation* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: in tanta spoliatione omnium rerum, Cic. Sest. 21: sacrorum, Liv. 29, 8, 9; cf. in the *plur.*, spoliationes fanorum atque oppidorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59; so id. Agr. 1, 3, 9.—**II.** Trop.: consulatûs, Cic. Mur. 40, 37: dignitatis, id. Phil. 2, 11, 27.

spŏlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A robber, pillager, plunderer, spoiler* (rare, but quite class.): eorum (monumentorum), * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36; so, templi, Liv. 29, 18, 15: pupilli, Juv. 1, 46.

spŏlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that robs, pillages*, or *spoils*: Venus spoliatrix, * Cic. Coel. 21, 52: amica, Mart. 4, 29.

spŏlĭātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of spolio.

spŏlĭo, avi, atum. 1. *v. a.* [spolium] *To strip, to deprive of covering, rob of clothing*: **I.** In gen. (so very rarely, but quite class.): consules spoliari hominem et virgas expediri jubent, Liv. 2, 55, 5 *sq.* Drak.; cf. Cic. Verr, 2, 4, 40; and, Papirius spoliari magistrum equitum ac virgas et secures expediri jussit, Liv. 8, 32, 10; cf. also, Val. Max. 2, 7, 8; so, corpus caesi hostis, Liv. 7, 26, 6; cf., cadaver, Luc. 7, 627: Gallum caesum torque, Liv. 6, 42, 5; so, corpus jacentis uno torque, id. 7, 10, 11: jacentem veste, Nep. Thras. 2 *fin.*:—folliculos leguminum, *to strip off*, Petr. 135.

II. Pregn., *To rob, plunder, pillage, spoil; to deprive, despoil*; usually, aliquem (aliquid) aliqua re, *to deprive* or *rob one of something* (the predominant signif. of the word): (*a*) With a simple *acc.*: Chrysalus me miserum spoliavit, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 8; so, meos perduelles, id. Pseud. 2, 1, 8: spoliatis effossisque domibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 42 *fin.*; so, fana sociorum, Cic. Sull. 25 *fin.*: delubra, Sall. C. 11, 6: templa, Quint. 6, 1, 3: s. et nudare monumenta antiquissima, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14:—pudicitiam, id. Coel. 18: dignitatem, id. ib. 2: spoliata fortuna, id. Pis. 16, 38.—(β) *Aliquem (aliquid) aliqua re*: spoliari fortunis, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, id. Verr. 2, 4, 17: ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 6, 4; so, provinciam vetere exercitu, Liv. 40, 35, 10: Scylla sociis spoliavit Ulixen, Ov. M. 14, 71: penetralia donis, id. ib. 12. 246; id. ib. 11, 514, et saep.:—ea philosophia, quae spoliat nos judicio, privat approbatione, omnibus orbat sensibus, Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 61: regem regno, id. Rep. 1, 42; so, aliquem dignitate, id. Mur. 41; Caes. B. G. 7, 66, 5: probatum hominem famâ, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: aliquem ornamento quodam, id. de Or. 2, 33, 144: aliquem vitâ, Virg. A. 6, 168: s. atque orbare forum voce erudita, Cic. Brut. 2, et saep.: juris civilis scientiam, ornatu suo spoliare atque denudare, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 235.—* (γ) In a Greek construction: hiems spoliata capillos, *stripped of his locks*, Ov. M. 15, 213.—(δ) *Absol.*: si spoliorum causa vis hominem occidere, spoliasti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50.—Hence

* spŏlĭātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Plundered, despoiled*: nihil illo regno spoliatius, *more impoverished*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4.

spŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [kindred with σκῦλον] *The spoil* of an animal, *i. e. the skin* or *hide* of an animal stripped off (so only poet. and very rarely): pelles et spolia ferarum, Lucr. 5, 952: serpentum, id. 4, 60: leonis, Ov. M. 9, 113; so id. ib. 3, 81: apri, id. ib. 8, 425; id. Her. 4, 100: pecudis (*i. e.* arietis Phrixei), id. ib. 6, 13; cf. id. Met. 7, 156: viperei monstri (*i. e.* Medusae), id. ib. 4, 615.

II. Transf., *The arms* or *armor stripped from a defeated enemy*; hence, in gen., also any thing taken from the enemy, *booty, prey, spoil* (the predom. signif. of the word; usually in the *plur.*): Salmaci, Da spolia sine sudore et sanguine, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspenso ferculo gerens in Capitolium ascendit ibique, *Juppiter Feretri*, inquit, *haec tibi victor Romulus rex regia arma fero templumque dedico, sedem opimis spoliis*, etc., Liv. 1, 10, 6; v. opimus, II., B; and cf., spoliis decorata est regia fixis, Ov. M. 8, 154: spoliorum causa hominem occidere . . . cruenta spolia detrahere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145 *sq.*: multa spolia praeferebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 39, 5: spolia jacentis hostium exercitus peditibus concessit, Liv. 44, 45, 3: Q. Fabius spolia ducis Gallorum legens, id. 5, 36, 7; so, legere, id. 5, 39, 1; 8, 7, 12; 27, 2, 9, et al.: spolia et praedas ad procuratores referre, Tac. A. 12, 54, et saep.:—(forum) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis (*i. e.* rostris) ornatum, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 18 *fin.*; cf. Flor. 1, 11, 10; so, navalia, Suet. Aug. 18 *fin.*:—illud natura non patitur, ut aliorum spoliis nostras facultates, copias, opes augeamus, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22: spoliis civium exstructa domus, Tac. A. 15, 52: (delatores) sacerdotia et consulatus et spolia adepti, id. Hist. 1, 2.—(β) *Sing.*: quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, Virg. A. 10, 500; so, hostis, id. ib. 12, 94; Suet. Caes. 64; Just. 19, 3: fert secum spolium sceleris, Ov. M. 8, 87: mendici spolium, *a beggar's rags*, Petr. S. 13, 1.

sponda, ae, *f.* *The frame* of a bedstead, sofa, *etc.*, Ov. M. 8, 657; Petr. 97, 4; 94, 8.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A bed, couch, sofa*, Virg. A. 1, 698; Hor. Epod. 3, 22; Ov. F. 2, 345; Mart. 3, 91; Suet. Caes. 49.—**B.** *A bier*, Mart. 10, 5.

spondaeus, i, v. spondeus.

† **spondăĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = σπονδαϊκός, *Consisting of spondees, spondaic*: versus, Diom. p. 494 P.: tractus, Terentian. in Prisc. de Metr. p. 1321 P.

spondālĭum or **spondaulĭum** (the form is uncertain), ii, *n.* *A sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute*: spondalium canere, Diom. p. 472 *fin.* P.: spondalia dicens, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193 Orell. *N. cr.*

spondĕo, spopondi, sponsum, 2. (*perf.*, spepondi, Cic. Caes. and Valer. Antias in Gell. 7, 9, 12 *sq.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4358.—*Subj.*, SPONSIS, i. q. spoponderis, an ancient formula of prayer in Fest. p. 351) *v. a.* [σπένδω, to pour out, libare; hence] A jurid. and publicists' *t. t.*, in bargains, covenants, treaties, *etc.*, *To promise solemnly, to bind, engage*, or *pledge one's self* (quite classical): ni hoc ita est: qui spondet mille numum? P. African. in Gell. 7, 11, 9: qui stulte spondet, Cato in Rufin. 18, p. 210: quis spopondisse me dicit? Cic. Rosc. Com. 5: ut aliquando spondere se diceret, id. Verr. 2, 5, 54: si quis quod spopondit, qua in re verbo se obligavit uno, si id non facit, *etc.*, id. Caecin. 3: non foedere pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem facta est . . . Spoponderunt consules, legati, quaestores, tribuni militum; nominaque omnium, qui spoponderunt, exstant, Liv. 9, 5, 4; id. 9, 9, 13: quid tandem, si spopondissemus, urbem hanc relicturum populum Romanum? *etc.*, id. ib. § 6 *sq.*; Col. 10 *praef.*:—quod multis benigne fecerit, pro multis spoponderit, *has become security*, Cic. Planc. 19, 47; cf. id. Att. 12, 14, 2; and, quod pro Cornificio me abhinc annis XXV. spopondisse dicit Flavius, id. ib. 12, 17: sponsum advocare, id Clod. et Cur. 3; so, hic sponsum vocat Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 67; and, sponsum descendam, quia promisi, Sen. Ben. 4, 39 *med.*:—*Ly.* Istac lege filiam tuam sponden' mihi uxorem dari? *Ch.* Spondeo. *Ca.* Et ego spondeo idem hoc, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 33 *sq.*; so id. ib. 2, 4, 172; and, *Me.* Etiam mihi despondes filiam? *Eu.* Illis legibus, Cum illa dote. *Me.* Sponden' ergo? *Eu.* Spondeo, id. Aul. 2, 2, 78; cf., "qui uxorem ducturus erat, ab eo, unde ducenda erat, stipulabatur, eam in matrimonium ductum iri; qui daturus erat, itidem spondebat," *etc.*, Sulpic. in Gell. 4, 4, 2.

II. In gen., *To promise sacredly, to vow* (likewise quite class.): promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18 *fin.*; so with an object-clause, coupled with promitto, id. Mur. 41 *fin.*; and with recipio, id. Fam. 15, 50 *fin.*; 13, 17 *fin.*: ea spondent, confirmant, quae, *etc.*, id. Att. 11, 6, 3: quod ego non modo de me tibi spondere possum, sed de te etiam mihi, id. Fam. 15, 21; cf. Suet. Tib. 12; and, tantum sibi vel de viribus suis vel de fortuna spondentes, *promising themselves*, i. e. *trusting*, Just. 3, 4: non si mihi Juppiter auctor Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere coelo, Virg. A. 5, 18: spondere fidem, Ov. M. 10, 395, et saep.:—spondebant animis, id (bellum), quod instaret, P. Cornelium finiturum, *pledged themselves*, i. e. *were confident*, Liv. 28, 38, 9.—**b.** Of inanimate or abstract subjects, (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nec quicquam placidum spondentia Martis Sidera presserunt, Ov. Ib. 217: magna de illo (Philippo) spes fuit propter ipsius ingenium, quod magnum spondebat virum, Justin. 7, 6.—Hence

sponsus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Promised, engaged, betrothed, affianced*; subst.: **1.** sponsus, i, *m.*, and sponsa, ae, *f.*, *A betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride*: virgo Sponso superba, Titin. in Non. 305, 5: accede ad sponsum audacter, id. ib. 227, 15; Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 78: sponsus regius, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 10. Poet., of Penelope's suitors: id. Ep. 1, 2, 28:—scio equidem, sponsam tibi esse et filium ex sponsa tua, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 12; Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 24: flebilis sponsa, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 21, et saep.—Proverb.: suam cuique sponsam, mihi meam, *i. e. every one to his taste*, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3.—**2.** sponsum, i, *n.*, *A covenant, agreement, engagement*: sponsus contra sponsum rogatus, Var. L. L. 7, 6, 101: ex sponso egit, Cic. Quint. 9, 32.

† **spondēum**, i, *n.* = σπονδεῖον, *A vessel used in libations*: App. M. p. 266.

† **spondēus** (sometimes incorrectly written spondaeus), i, *m.* = σπονδεῖος (of or belonging to libations; hence, on account of its prolonged, solemn character), *A spondee* (metrical foot): Cic. Or. 64, 216; Quint. 9, 4, 80 *sq.*; Hor. A. P. 256, et al.

† **spondÿle**, ēs, *f.* = σπονδύλη, *An insect that lives in the ground, and gnaws the roots of trees*, Plin. 27, 13, 118.

† **spondÿlĭon** (sphond.) or **-ĭum**, ii, *n.* = σπονδύλιον (σφονδύλιον), *The herb bear's-foot, bear-wort, spicknel*, Heracleum sphondylium, L.; Plin. 12, 26, 58; 24, 6, 16; Scrib. Comp. 2 and 5.

† **spondylus** (sphond.), i, *m.* = σπόνδυλος (σφόνδυλος): **I.** *A joint of the spine, a vertebra, spondyle*, Plin. 29, 4, 20; 32, 10, 38; Veg. Vet. 6, 1, 1.—**II.** *The hard white* or *muscle* of an oyster or other bivalve, Plin. 32, 6, 21; id. ib. 11, 54.—**III.** *A kind of muscle*, Spondylus gaederopus, L.; Metell. ap. Macrob. S. 2, 9; Mart. 7, 20; Sen. Ep 95; Col. 8, 16, 7; Plin. 32, 11, 43.

† **spongĭa**, ae, *f.* = σπογγιά, *A sponge*, Plin. "9, 45, 69; 31, 11, 47;" Lucr. 4, 620, Cic. N. D. 2, 55; id. Sest. 35 *fin.*; Var. in Non. 96, 14; Mart. 13, 47; 14, 144 et mult. al.; Suet. Vesp. 16.—**II.** Transf., of things resembling a sponge: **A.** *An open-worked coat of mail*, Liv. 9, 40, 3: retiariorum, Tert. Spect. 25. In a double sense, with the signif. *no.* I.: in spongiam incubuit, Aug. in Macr. S. 2, 4.—**B.** The *root* of some plants; of asparagus: Col. 11, 3, 43; Plin. 19, 8, 42; Pall. Febr. 24, 8; Mart. 9, 11; of mint: Plin. 19, 8, 47.—**C.** *A kind*

of porous stone, pumice-stone, Vitr. 2, 6; Pal. 1, 10, 3.—**D.** *A kind of moss*, Plin. 19, 4, 22.—**E.** *Fragments of iron melted*, Plin. 34, 14, 41.

spongĭo, are, *v. a.* [spongia] *To wipe off with a sponge, to sponge*, perh. only in Apic. 1, 26, and 8, 1.

spongĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] **I.** *A rose-gall*, a spongy substance growing upon the wild rose-bush, Plin. 25, 2, 6.—**II.** *The small roots* of the asparagus, Col. 11, 3, 44.

spongĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A kind of fungus* or *mushroom*, Apic. 2, 1; 5, 1; 3, 20.

spongĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Spongy, porous* (post-Aug.): pulmo, Cels. 4, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 72: pumices, id. 36, 21, 42: panis, id. 18, 11, 27.

† **spongītis**, ĭdis, *f.* = σπογγῖτις (sponge-stone), *A kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

† **spongīzo**, are, *v. a.* = σπογγίζω, *To wipe off with a sponge, to sponge*, Apic. 7, 16; 8, 7.

(* **spons**, v. sponte.)

sponsa, ae, v. spondeo, *Pa.*, *no.* 1.

sponsālĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sponsalia] *Of* or *belonging to betrothal, spousal* (a post-class. word): arrha, Cod. Justin. 5, 1, 5; 5, 2, 1: donatio, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.*

sponsālis, e, *adj.* [sponsus] *Of* or *belonging to betrothal* or *espousal, spousal, sponsal* (quite class.): "quo die sponsum erat, sponsalis," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 70: tabulae, Hier. Ep. 54, 15: largitas, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 2.—Hence, **II.** Subst.: **A.** sponsālĭa, ĭum (*gen.*, sponsaliorum, Sen. Ben. 1, 9 *med.*; Suet. Aug. 53), *n.*: **1.** *A betrothal, espousal*: "sponsalia dicta sunt a spondendo. Nam moris fuit veteribus stipulari et spondere sibi uxores futuras," Ulp. Dig. 23, 1, 2; where see the whole section: De sponsalibus; and cf. Sulpic. in Gell. 4, 4, 2: qui (homines missi) Romam venerant factis sponsalibus, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 1; so Liv. 38, 57, 6; Ov. Her. 19, 29; Juv. 6, 25; Plin. 9, 35, 58, et al.—* **2.** *A betrothal feast*: A. d. VIII. Id. Apr. sponsalia Crassipedi praebui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 1.—**3.** *A betrothal gift* (post-classical), Cod. Justin. 5, 3, 3; 5, 71, 8.—* **B.** sponsale, is, *n.*, *A bridal bed*, Ters. adv. Val. 31.

sponsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spondeo] Juridical and publicists' *t. t.*, *A solemn promise* or *engagement* to some performance (in bargains, covenants, treaties, *etc.*); *a promise, guarantee, security, sponsion* for any one (freq. and quite class.): **I.** In gen.: "sponsio appellatur omnis stipulatio promissioque," Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 7: voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 6, 41:—quas (drachumas) sponsione pronuper tu exactus es Pro illo adolescente, *by going bail* or *security*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26; per inducias sponsionem faciunt, uti, *etc.*, *made an agreement*, Sall. J. 79, 4: non foedere pax Caudina sed per sponsionem facta est, *by giving surety*, Liv. 9, 5, 2 *sq.*; cf. id. 9, 9, 4 *sq.*; and, tunc sponsio et pax repudietur...nec populus Romanus consulum sponsionem nec nos fidem populi Romani accusemus, id. 9, 11, 5: Ocriculani sponsione in amicitiam accepti, id. 9, 41 *fin.*—**II.** In partic., in civil suits, *A mutual agreement* or *stipulation of the parties, that he who loses should pay a certain sum to him who gains the cause, a sort of wager at law*, Cic. Quint. 8; 27: id. Caecin. 16; id. Verr. 2, 3, 59; id. Off. 3, 19, et saep. et al.; cf. Rein's Röm. Privatr. p. 450 *sq.*, and the authors there cited.—**B.** Meton., *A sum of money deposited according to agreement, a stake*, acc. to Var. L. L. 6, 7, 70.

* **sponsĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [sponsio] *A little engagement* or *stipulation*, Petr. 58, 8.

sponso, are, *v. a.* [sponsus] *To betroth, affiance, espouse* (a post-class. word): **I.** Lit.: aliquam, Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 38; Tert. de Vel. Virg. 11.—**II.** Trop.: animam, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 43.

sponsor, ōris, *m.* [spondeo] One who becomes answerable for another, *A bondsman, surety*: de tuo negotio, quod sponsor es pro Pompeio, si Galba consponsor tuus redierit, non desinam cum illo communicare, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 3: sponsores et creditores L. Trebellii, id. Phil. 6, 4, 11; cf. id. Quint. 23: sponsor promissorum alicujus, id. Att. 15, 15, 2; id. ib. 1, 10 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 8 *fin.*:—si Pompeius mihi testis de voluntate Caesaris et sponsor est illi de mea, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43; cf., vel testis opinionis meae vel sponsor humanitatis tuae, id. Fam. 7, 5, 2: quem, inquis, Deorum sponsorem accepisti? Sen. Ep. 82; cf., (Hymenaeus) mihi conjugii sponsor et obses erat, Ov. Her. 2, 34. Poet., of a goddess: sponsor conjugii stat Dea picta sui, Ov. Her. 16, 116.—**II.** In eccl. Lat., *A godfather, godmother, sponsor*, Tert. Bapt. 18 *med.*

sponsum, i, v. spondeo, *Pa.*, *no.* 2.

1. sponsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of spondeo.

2. sponsus, ūs, *m.* [spondeo] *An engagement, betrothal; bail, suretiship* (rarely, but quite class.): quod sponsu erat alligatus, Var. L. L. 6, 7, 70: de sponsu si quid perspexeris, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 2: agere cum aliquo ex sponsu, Var. l. l.; so Sulpic. in Gell. 4, 4, 2.

spontālis, e, *adj.* [sponte] *Voluntary* (a post-class. word): parricidium, App. M. 4, p. 147: sobrietas, id. ib. 11, p. 272.—**Adv.*, spontālĭter, *Voluntarily*: facere (*opp.* coactus), Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

spontānĕē, *adv.*, v. spontaneus, *ad fin.*

spontānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sponte] *Of one's free will, voluntary, spontaneous* (a post-Aug. word): agilitas spontaneus motus est, Sen. Ep. 121 *med.*: mors, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 22: voluntas, *free will*, Cod. Justin. 2, 3, 2: benignitates numinum, Arn. 3, p. 114.—*Adv.*, spontānĕē, *Voluntarily, willingly, of one's own mind*: apparere tumores, Theod. Prisc. 1, 8; (* Vulg. 1 Pet. 5, 2).

sponte, *abl.*, and **spontis**, *gen.*, of a noun spons, of which no other cases occur (cf. Aus. Idyll. 12, 11) [spondeo; and thus, prop., a pledging of one's self to a thing; hence, opp. to external necessity or inducement, of free will, of one's own accord].

I. sponte, in good prose always joined with mea, tua, sua (only poet. and in post-Aug. lang; also *absol.* or with the *gen.*), *Of free will, of one's own accord, of one's self, freely, willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously*: "*sponte* valet *a voluntate*," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 69: si imprudenter aut necessitate aut casu quippiam fecerit, quod non concederetur iis, qui sua sponte et voluntate fecissent, Cic. Part. 37 *fin.*: tuo judicio et tua sponte facere, id. Fam. 9, 142; cf., Galliam totam hortatur ad bellum, ipsam sua sponte suoque judicio excitatam, id. Phil. 4, 3, 8: potius consuefacere filium, Sua sponte recte facere quam alieno metu, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 50: ut id sua sponte facerent, quod cogerentur facere legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: mea sponte, *opp.* invitatu tuo, id. Fam. 7, 5, 2: mea sponte, *opp.* monente et denunciante te, id. ib. 4, 3, 1; cf., non solum a me provocatus, sed etiam sua sponte, id. ib. 1, 7, 3: transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 2: et sua sponte multi in disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur, id. ib. 6, 14, 2: sive ipse sponte sua, sive senatusconsulto accitus, Liv. 10, 25, 12; cf., quaesitum est, praecipitata esset ab eo uxor, an se ipsa sua sponte jecisset, Quint. 7, 2, 24, et saep.: gaudeo id te mihi suadere, quod ego mea sponte pridie feceram, Cic. Att. 15, 27: si hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 9: sponte ipsam suapte adductam, Lucil. in Var. L. L. 6, 7, 70: me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas, Virg. A. 4, 341: interim sponte nostra velut donantes, Quint. 3, 6, 8, et saep.

(*β*) *Absol.*: Italiam non sponte sequor, Virg. A. 4, 361: sponte properant, Ov. M. 11, 486: odio tyrannidis exsul Sponte erat, id. ib. 15, 62: sponte en ultroque peremptus, Stat. Th. 10, 809: cf., multitudo sponte et ultro confluens, Suet. Caes. 16: nec illum sponte exstinctum, Tac. A. 3, 16: sponte judicioque plaudere, Quint. 8, 3, 4: opto ut ea potissimum jubear, quae me deceat vel sponte fecisse, Plin. Ep. 6, 29 *fin.*: equites Romani natalem ejus sponte atque consensu biduo semper celebrarunt, Suet. Aug. 57.

(*γ*) *c. gen.*: sponte deum, *according to the will of the gods*, Luc. 1, 234 Cort.; so, sponte deorum, id. 5, 136; Val. Fl. 4, 357: principis, Tac. A. 2, 59: Caesaris, id. ib. 6, 31: praefecti, id. ib. 4, 7: incolarum, id. ib. 4, 51: litigatoris, id. ib. 13, 42, et saep.

B. Transf., of one's own will or agency, opp. to foreign participation or assistance, *By one's self, without the aid of others, alone* (rare, but quite class.): nequeo Pedibus mea sponte ambulare, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 46: nec sua sponte, sed eorum auxilio, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3: quum oppidani autem etiam sua sponte Caesarem recipere conarentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 11 *fin.*: his quum sua sponte persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem mittunt, ut eo deprecatore a Sequanis impetrarent, id. B. G. 1, 9, 2: civitatem ignobilem atque humilem Eburonum sua sponte populo Romano bellum facere ausam, vix erat credendum, id. ib. 5, 28, 1; cf. id. ib. 7, 65, 2: ecquis Volcatio, si sua sponte venisset, unam libellam dedisset? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10.—So too,

2. Of things concrete and abstract: is autem ardor non alieno impulsu sed sua sponte movetur, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 12; cf., natura videtur Ipsa sua per se sponte omnia dis agere expers, Lucr. 2, 1092; and, aliae (arbores) nullis hominum cogentibus ipsae Sponte sua veniunt, Virg. G. 2, 11; cf. also, stellae sponte sua jussaene vagentur et errent, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17: sapientem sua sponte ac per se bonitas et justitia delectat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16; id. Or. 32 *fin.*: justitium in foro sua sponte coeptum prius quam indictum, Liv. 9, 7, 8: clamor sua sponte ortus, id. 9, 41, 17: quod terra crearat Sponte sua, Lucr. 5, 936: sponte sua quae fiunt aëre in ipso, id. 4, 738: ut vera et falsa sua sponte, non aliena judicantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 17.—(*β*) *Absol.*: ut numeri sponte fluxisse videantur, Quint. 9, 4, 147.

II. spontis, only in the phrase suae spontis (esse): **A.** *To be one's own master, at one's own disposal* (so very rarely, and mostly post-Aug.; not in Cicero or Caesar): quod suae spontis statuerant finem, Var. L. L. 6, 7, 70: sanus homo, qui suae spontis est, nullis obligare se legibus debet, Cels. 1, 1.

B. In Columella, of things, i. q. sua sponte, *Of itself, spontaneously*: altera (cytisus est) suae spontis, *springs up spontaneously*, Col. 9, 4, 2: ubi loci natura neque manu illatam neque suae spontis aquam ministrari patitur, id. 11, 3, 10

spontis, v. sponte.

(* **Spŏrădes**, um, *f.* = Σποράδες, *Islands in the Aegean Sea, between the Cyclades and Crete*, Mela, 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 23.)

sporta, ae, *f.* [perh. from σπυρίς] *A plaited basket* or *hamper*, Cato R. R. 11, 4; Var. and Sall. in Non. 177, 22 *sq.*; Col. 8, 7, 1; 12, 6, 1; Plin. 18, 7, 17; Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3.

sportella, ae, *f. dim.* [sporta] *A little basket, a fruit-basket*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2 Petr. 40, 3; Suet. Dom. 4.

sportŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little basket*, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 1; id. Curc. 2, 3 10; id. Stich. 2, 1, 17; App. M. 1, p. 113; Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 8. In such little baskets it was customary for a great man to distribute presents of food or money to the mass of his clients, Juv. 3, 249; Suet. Ner. 16; Mart. 3, 14; 14, 125; 10, 27 Hence, the Emperor Claudius called the brief games which he gave to the people sportulae, acc. to Suet. Claud. 21.—Proverb.: sportulam furunculus captat, *i. e. snatches at others' little property*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.—**II.** Transf., for *A gift, present*, in gen., Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 4; 10, 118; Mart. Dig. 30, 1, 117; Papin. ib. 50, 2, 6.

* **sprētĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [sperno] *Disdain, scorn, contempt*: Romanorum, Liv. 40, 5, 7.

sprētor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A despiser, disdainer, scorner, contemner* (poet. and very rarely): deorum, Ov. M. 8, 614: morarum, Nemes. Cyn. 79: matronalium amplexuum, App. M. 3, p. 137.

1. sprētus, a, um, *Part.* of sperno.

2. sprētus, ūs, *m.* [sperno] *Disdain, scorn, contempt* (post-classical and very rare): insolentissimo spretu deos negligit, App. de Deo Socr. *init.*: spretui maximo est judiciis, Sid. Ep. 3, 14 *fin.*

spūma, ae, *f.* [spuo] *Foam, froth, scum, spume* from the mouth, of the sea, in boiling, *etc.* (quite class., and used alike in the *sing.* and *plur.*): spiritus (equi) ex anima calida spumas agit albas, *foams*, Enn. Ann. 5, 12; so, vi morbi coactus Concidit et spumas agit, Lucr. 3, 488; cf., cum spumas ageret in ore, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66; Ov. M. 3, 74: per armos spuma (apri) fluit, id. ib. 8, 287: Venus altera spuma procreata, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; cf. Ov. M. 4, 538; so, spumas salis aere ruebant, Virg. A. 1, 35: lac spumis stridentibus albet, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 12; so, sanguinis, id. Met. 8, 416; id. ib. ., 263.—**II.** In partic., *Silver-spume, litharge of silver*, Plin. 33, 6, 34 *sq.*; 34, 18, 54: spuma caustica, *a pomade* used by the Teutones for dyeing the hair red, Mart. 14, 26; called also, spuma Batava, id. 8, 33; cf. Böttig. Sabina, 1, p. 138 *sq.*

* **spūmābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [spumo] *Foaming, frothing*: App. Apol. p. 303.

* **spūmātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A foaming, frothing, foam, froth*: anguis abundat spumatu, Stat. S. 1, 4, 103.

* **spūmesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [spuma] *To grow foamy* or *frothy, to begin to foam* or *froth*: aequora remo, Ov. Her. 2, 87.

spūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Foaming, frothy* (poetical and in post-Aug. prose): Nereus, Virg. A. 2, 419: amnis, id. ib. 496: torrens, Ov. M. 3, 571: aper, Mart. 14, 221: rabies per ora effluit, Luc. 5, 190; cf., salivae hominis, Prud. στεφ. 1, 101: succus malorum, Plin. 15, 28, 33; so, semen heraclii, id. 20, 19, 79: color equorum, *foam-like*, i. e. *dappled*, Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

spūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Foaming, frothy* (an Appuleian word): humor, App. Apol. p. 306: tabes, id. ib.

spūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spuma-fero] *Foam-bearing, foaming* (a poetical word): amnis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 46: fons, id. Met. 11, 140: fluctus, Stat. Ach. 1, 59.

* **spūmĭgĕna,** ae, *f.* [spuma-gigno] *Foam-born*, an epithet of Venus, Mart. Cap. 9, 310.

spūmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spuma-gero] *Making foam, foaming*: sus, Lucr. 5, 983: lupi, Manil. 5, 74.

spūmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [spuma] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To foam, froth* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): coeruleum spumat sale, Enn. Ann. 14, 6; cf., maria salsa spumant sanguine, id. Ap. Non. 183, 19; and with this cf. Lucr. 3, 492: spumans aper, Virg. A. 4, 158: Amasenus spumabat, id. ib. 11, 548: pocula bina novo spumantia lacte, id. Ecl. 5, 67; cf., spumat plenis vindemia labris, id. Georg. 2, 6: spumans bilis, Cels. 7, 23; Plin. 32, 7, 25: terra respersa aceto spumat, *foams up, boils up, effervesces*, Cels. 5, 27, 4.—**II.** *Act.*, *To cause to foam, to foam forth, cover with foam* (very rarely): ***A.** Lit.: saxa salis niveo spumata liquore, Cic. poet. de Div. 1, 7, 13.—**B.** Trop.: iste spumans ex ore scelus, Auct. Her. 4, 55: (equi Plutonis) stagna potantes Lethes Aegra soporatis spumant oblivia linguis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 282.

spūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of foam, foaming* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): litora, Catull. 64, 121: undae, Ov. M. 1, 570: aequor, Luc. 2, 627: morsus equi, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 548; *Comp.*: Addua, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 458.—***II.** Trop.: carmen, *frothy, bombastic*, Pers. 1, 96.

spuo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [perh. kindr. with πτύω] *To spit, to spit out, spew* (very rare; not in Cic.): **I.** *Neutr.*: veniam a deis petimus spuendo in sinum, Plin. 28, 4, 7: Antoniam Drusi non spuisse percelebre est, Sol. 1 *med.*—**II.** *Act.*: sicco terram (*i. e.* pulverem) spuit ore viator Aridus, Virg. G. 4, 97.—Hence

spūtum, i, *n.* (acc. to *no.* II.), *Spit, spittle*; *sing.*: Cels. 2, 8 *med.*:—*plur.*: Lucr. 6, 1187; Prop. 4, 5, 66; Mart. 2, 26; Petr. 131, 4; Sen. Const. 1 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., of *a light, thin plate*, Mart. 8, 33.

* **spurcāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [spurco] *Dirt, filth*, Prud. Cath. 9, 56.

spurce, *adv.*, v. spurcus, *ad fin.*

* **spurcĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [spurcus-dico] *Using filthy language, smutty, obscene*: versus, Plaut. Capt. Prol. 56.

* **spurcĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [spurcus-facio] *Making filthy, smutty, obscene*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 7.

* **spurcĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n.* [spurcus-loquor] *Filthy* or *smutty language, obscenity*, Tert. Res. Carn. 4 *fin.*

spurcĭtĭa, ae (*nom.* collat. form, **spurcĭtĭes,** Lucr. 6, 978; *abl.*: spurcitie, App. M. 8, p. 214), *f.* [spurcus] *Filth, dirt, smut* (rare; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit., Col. 1, 5, 8; 12, 17, 2; Plin. 17, 9, 6; 33, 4, 21. In the *plur.*: Var. R. R. 3, 16, 17.—**II.** Trop.: alicujus, Afran. in Non. 393, 33; so, patris, id. ib. 394, 4.

spurco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [spurcus] *To make filthy, to befoul, defile* (rare; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: si quis fimo aliquem perfuderit, luto oblinierit, aqua spurcaverit, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1; so, vinum, Ulp. ib. 9, 2, 27:—ex istoc loco spurcatur nasum odore illutibili, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 57.—***II.** Trop.: senectus Spurcata impuris moribus, Catull. 108, 2.

spurcus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. sibilated from porcus; and hence, hoggish, swinish] *Filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean, impure* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: res, Lucr. 6, 783; cf., rem spurcissimam gustare, Var. in Non. 394, 11: quaeque aspectu sunt spurca et odore, Lucil. ib. 25. So, saliva, Catull. 78, 8; 99, 10: ager, Col. praef. § 25: s. atque pollutum vas, Gell. 17, 19, 4: si quid est urina spurcius, id. ib.: tempestas spurcissima, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 394, 9.—"spurcum vinum est, quod sacris adhiberi non licet, ut ait Labeo Antistius, cui aqua admixta est defrutumve aut igne tactum est, mustumve antequam defervescat," Fest. p. 348.—Of obscene defilement: noctes, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 62; cf., lupae, Mart. 1, 35.

II. Trop., of character or condition, *Foul, base, low, mean, common*: Samnis, spurcus homo, Lucil. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 17 *fin.*; so, lictor, Var. in Non. 394, 5: Dama, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18; cf. in the *Comp.*: nihil est te spurcius uno, Mart. 4, 56; in the *Sup.*: capita deterrima et spurcissima, Cic. Phil. 11, 1; and, homo avarissime et spurcissime, id. Verr. 2, 1, 37; so too, homo spurcissimae vitae ac defamatissimae, Gell. 14, 2, 10:—spurca ingenii vestigia, Afran. in Non. 393, 27.—Hence,

Adv., spurce, *Filthily, dirtily, impurely; basely, meanly, villainously*: **1.** Lit.: sus in pabulatione spurce versatur, Col. 7, 9 *fin.*—**2.** Trop.: spurce factum, Auct. Her. 1, 5: qui in illam miseram tam spurce, tam impie dixeris, *i. e. hast charged her with unchastity*, Cic. Phil. 38 *fin.*—*Comp.*: spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, Cato in Plin. 29, 1, 7.—*Sup.*: perscribere spurcissime, Cic. Att. 11, 13, 2.

Spurinna, ae, *m.* [an Etruscan name; v. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 426, not. 142] *The surname of several Romans.* Thus: **I.** *The haruspex who warned Caesar to beware of the Ides of March*, Cic. de Div. 1, 52, 119; id. Fam. 9, 24, 2; Suet. Caes. 81; Val. Max. 8, 11, 2.—**II.** Vestricius Spurinna, *The leader of the Othonian party*, Tac. H. 2, 11; 18; 36; Plin. Ep. 2, 7; 3, 1.

* **spŭrĭum,** ii, *n.* [σπορά, generation] *The female member*, acc. to Isid. Or. 9, 5 *med.*; cf. Plut. Quaest. Rom. 103. Hence, *A marine animal of a similar shape*, App. Apol. p. 297.

1. spŭrĭus, i, *m.* [kindr. with σπορά, generation; cf. our term natural child]. *adj.*, *Of illegitimate birth*; subst., *an illegitimate* or *spurious child, a bastard* (only post-class.; esp. among jurists): "si quis nefarias atque incestas nuptias contraxerit, neque uxorem habere videtur neque liberos. Hi enim, qui ex eo coitu nascuntur, matrem quidem habere videntur, patrem vero non utique, *etc.* . . . Unde solent *spurii* filii appellari, vel a Graeca voce, quasi σποράδην concepti vel quasi sine patre filii," Gai. Inst. 1, 64; cf. Modest. Dig. 1, 5, 23; Mart. ib. 49, 15, 26; Cod. Justin. 6, 55, 6; App. M. 6, p. 397, ed. Oud.—Thus the Parthenians (v. Partheniae) were also called Spurii, acc. to Just. 20, 1 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *False, spurious*: versus (in Homeri carminibus), Aus. Ep. 18 *fin.*: vates, id. in Sept. sap. 13 prooem.

2. Spŭrĭus, abbrev., Sp. *A Roman prenomen*; e. g. Spurius Cassius, Spurius Maelius, Cic. Rep. 2, 27; Liv. 2, 41; 4, 13.

spūtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sputo] *Spittle* (late Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 744; Tert. adv Gnost. 10.

spūtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *Spittle* (late Lat.), Tert. Spect. 30.

* **spūtātĭlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That deserves to be spit at, abominable, detestable* (a word coined by Sisenna): crimina ejus, Sisenn. in Cic. Brut. 74 *fin.*

* **spūtātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who spits much, a spitter*: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

spūto, are, *v. intens. a.* [spuo] *To spit, spit out* (a Plautinian word): sanguinem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 27:—morbus, qui sputatur, *that disease before which one spits*, i. e. *the epilepsy*, id. Capt. 3, 4, 18 (cf. Plin. 10, 23, 33 *fin.*; and id. 28, 4, 7).

spūtum, i, v. spuo, *Pa.*

spūtus, ūs, *m.* [spuo] *A spitting* (late Lat.), Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 4; 3, 2; Auct. ap. Lact. 4, 18.

(* **squālentĭa,** ae, *f.* [squaleo] *Dirt, filth*, Tert. Exh. ad Cast. 10.)

squālĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* [σκέλλω, to make dry, stiff] *To be stiff* or *rough* with any thing, *etc.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** In gen.: squalentes infode conchas, *i. e. rough*, Virg. G. 2, 348: squalebant pulvere fauces, *were dry, parched*, Luc. 9, 503; cf. id. 4, 755: per tunicam squalentem auro, Virg. A. 10, 314; cf. id. ib. 12, 87: picti squalentia terga lacerti, id. Georg. 4, 13: squalentia tela venenis, Ov. F. 5, 397.—**II.** In partic., *To be stiff* or *rough* from slovenliness or want of care; *to be filthy, neglected, squalid*: neque ego arma squalere situ ac rubigine velim, sed fulgorem inesse, Quint. 10, 1, 30: mihi supellex squalet atque aedes meae, Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 2; cf., invidiae nigro squalentia tabo Tecta petit, Ov. M. 2, 760; and with this cf. id. ib. 15, 627: squalent abductis arva colonis, *lie untilled*, Virg. G. 1, 507; so, squalentia arva Libyes, Luc. 1, 205; 5, 39: squalentes campi, Sil. 3, 655; 4, 376; and, squalens litus, Tac. A. 15, 42.—**B.** Transf., *To mourn in filthy* or *squalid garments* (cf. sordes and sordidatus) (in Cic. only so): erat in luctu senatus: squalebat civitas publico consilio mutata veste, Cic. Sest. 14: luget senatus, moeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, squalent municipia, afflictantur coloniae, id. Mil. 18.

* **squāles,** is, *f.* [squaleo, *no.* II.] *Filth, dirt*: ager periret squale, Var. in Non. 226, 5; 125, 33; 168, 20.

squālĭde, *adv.*, v. squalidus, *ad fin.*

* **squālĭdĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [squalidus] *Filth, dirt, squalidity*; trop., *neglect, disorder*: omnia confundentes squaliditate, Amm. 26, 5 *fin.*

squālĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [squaleo] *Stiff*: **I.** (acc. to squaleo, *no.* I.) In gen., *Rough* (ante-class.): corpora, Lucr. 2, 469; so, membra, id. 5, 954: serpentis squamae squalido auro et purpura praetextae, Att. in Gell. 2, 6 *fin.*; and id. in Non. 452, 28.—**II.** (acc. to squaleo, *no.* II.) In partic., *Stiff* with dirt, *dirty, foul, filthy, nasty, neglected, squalid*: **A.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stola, Enn. in Non. 537, 26: homo horridus et squalidus, Plaut. Truc. 5, 41 *sq.*; so Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5: reus, Ov M. 15, 38; so Quint. 6, 1, 30; Tac. H. 2, 60 rubigo, Catull. 64, 42: humus, Ov. F. 1, 558, et saep.—***B.** Trop., of speech, *Rude, unadorned*: sua sponte (haec) squalidiora sunt, Cic. Or. 32 *fin.*—**Adv.*, squālĭde, *Without ornament, rudely*: squalidius dicere (*opp.* polite), Cic. Fin. 4, 3.

squālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Dirt, filth*, only in Att. and Lucil. in Non. 226, 4 *sq.*

* **squālĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [squalidus] *Dirt, filth*, Att. in Non. 226, 2.

squālor, ōris, *m.* [squaleo] *Stiffness*, i. e.: ***I.** (acc. to squaleo, *no.* I.) In gen., *Roughness*: quaecumque (res) aspera constat, Non aliquo sine materiae squalore creata est (*opp.* levor), Lucr. 2, 425.—**II.** (acc. to squaleo *no.* II.) In partic., *Stiffness* from dirt, *dirtiness, filthiness, foulness, squalor* (the predom. signif. of the word): **A.** Lit.: immundas fortunas aequum est squalorem sequi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 115: squaloris plenus ac pulveris (*opp.* unguentis oblitus), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12 *fin.*: obsita erat squalore vestis, Liv. 2, 23, 3: illuvie, squalore enecti, id. 21, 40, 9: ignavis et imbellibus manet squalor (corresp. to crinem barbamque submittere), Tac. G. 31.—So espec. freq. of *filthy garments*, as a sign of mourning: aspicite, judices, squalorem sordesque sociorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 48 *fin.*; so coupled with sordes and luctus, id. Cluent. 6 *fin.*; 67 *fin.*; id. Mur. 40, 86; id. Planc. 8, 21; id. Att. 3, 10, 2; Metell. in Cic. Fam. 5, 1; Liv. 29, 16, 6; Quint. 6, 1, 33; coupled with moestitia, Tac. H. 1, 54.—* **B.** Trop.: deterso rudis seculi squalore, Quint. 2, 5, 23.

* **1. squālus,** a, um, *adj.* [squales] *Dirty, filthy, squalid*, i. q. squalidus: lavere lacrimis vestem squalem et sordidam, Enn. in Non. 172, 20.

2. squàlus, i, *m.* *A kind of sea-fish*, Var. R. R. 3, 3, 9 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Plin. 9, 24, 40; id. ib. 51, 74; Ov. Hal. 123.

squāma, ae, *f.* [perhaps kindr. with squāleo] *A scale* (of a fish, serpent, *etc.*), Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; Virg. A. 11, 754; Ov. M. 3, 63; 75; 4, 577, et saep.—**B.** Transf.: * **1.** For *A fish*: Juv. 4, 25.—**2.** Of scale-shaped things (poet. and in post-August. prose): *scale-armor*, Virg. A. 9, 707; 11, 488: *a cataract* in the eye, Plin. 29, 1, 8; *the hulls* of millet, id. 34, 11, 24; *scales of metal struck off by the hammer*, id. 34, 15, 46.—* **II.** Trop., *Roughness, rudeness*: sermonis, Sid. Ep. 3, 3.

* **squāmātim,** *adv.* [squama] *Like scales*: compacta nucamenta, Plin. 16, 10, 19 *fin.*

* **squāmātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Scaly*, Tert. Apol. 21.

squāmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Scaly* (poet.): **I.** Lit.: anguis, Virg. G. 2, 154: terga anguium, id. Aen. 2, 218: membrana chelydri, Ov. M. 7, 272.—* **II.** Transf.: clipeatus et auro Squameus, *in golden scales* (of a coat of mail), Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 522.

squāmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [squama-fero] *Scale-bearing, scaly* (poet.): orbes, Luc. 9, 709: turba (anguium), Sen. Med. 685.

squāmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [squama-gero] *Scale-bearing, scaly* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cervices (anguis), Ov. M. 4, 717.—Subst., squamigeri, ōrum, *m.*, *Fishes*, Lucr. 1, 163; 373 *sq.*; 2, 343; 1083; Plin. 11, 37, 50.

squāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [squama] *Full of* or *covered with scales, scaly, squamous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: pecus (*i. e.* pisces), Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 5; cf. id. Men. 5, 5, 20: draco, Virg. G. 4, 408; cf., venter cerastae, Prop. 3, 22, 27; and, orbes anguis, Ov. M. 3, 41.—**II.** Transf.: thorax, Prud. Ham. 423: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18.—Poet.: lingua, *stiff, rough*, Luc. 4, 325.

squāmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little scale*, Cels. 7. 26, 3; 5, 28, 17; 6, 2.

squarrōsus, a, um, *adj.* (perhaps *Scurfy, scabby, scalled*): "squarrosi a squamarum similitudine dicti, quorum cutis exsurgit ob assiduam illuviem," Fest. p. 328 and 329; Lucil. in Fest. l. l.

squātĭna, ae, *f.* *A species of shark, the angel-fish, skate*; Squalus aquatina, L.; Plin. 9, 12, 14; id. ib. 51, 74; 32, 11, 53. Called also **squatus**; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6; and, "*squatus ῥίνα, εἶδος ἰχθύος*," Gloss. Philox.

squilla, ae, v. scilla.

1. st, *interj.* *Hist! whist! hush!* st, tale verbum cave faxis, Naev. in Charis. p. 214 P.: st, st, tacete, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 1: st, tacete, quid hoc clamoris? Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64: st, literas tuas exspecto, Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 2. So too Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 37; id. Most. 2, 2, 58; 74; 3, 2, 163 *sq.*, et al.; Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 59; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 36; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 3; 5, 1, 16.

2. st, abbrev. for est, v. sum, *ad init.*

Stābiae, ārum, *f.* *A small town on the coast of Campania near Pompeii, celebrated for its medicinal springs. It was partially destroyed by Sylla during the Social War, and was finally overwhelmed at the same time with Herculaneum and Pompeii*, "Plin. 3, 5, 9 *fin.*;" Ov. M. 15, 711; Col. poet. 10, 133; Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 748.—**II.** Deriv., **Stăbiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Stabiae, Stabian*: litus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1.—Subst.: in Stabiano, *in the Stabian territory*, Plin. 31, 2, 5; and, Stabianum, i, *A villa of M. Marius near Stabiae*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1.

* **stăbĭlīmen,** īnis, *n.* [stabilio] *A stay, support, stabiliment*: regni stabilimen, Cic. N. D. 3, 27.

stăbĭlīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A stay, support, stabiliment* (very rarely; not in Cic.): hacc sunt ventri stabilimenta, panis et assa bubula, Poculum grande, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 88: favorum, Plin. 11, 7, 6.—* **II.** Trop.: Sicilia et Sardinia stabilimenta bellorum, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1 *fin.*

stăbĭlĭo, ivi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [stabilis] *To make firm, steadfast*, or *stable; to fix, stay, establish* (quite classical, esp. in the trop. sense): **I.** Lit.: semita nulla pedem stabilibat, Enn. Ann. 1, 48; cf., confirmandi et stabiliendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, * Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 7: vineas, Col. 4, 33, 1: loligini pedes duo, quibus se velut ancoris stabiliunt, Plin. 9, 28, 44.—**II.** Trop.: regni stabilita scamna, Enn. Ann. 1, 113; so, alicui regnum suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 39; cf., libertatem civibus, Att. in Cic. Sest. 58: rem publicam, *opp.* evertere, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65; so, rem publicam, id. Sest. 68, 143: leges, id. Leg. 1, 23, 62: matrimonia firmiter, id. Rep. 6, 2: pacem, concordiam, Sall. de Rep. ordin. 1 *ad fin.* (p. 267 ed. Gerl.): nomen equestre in consulatu (Cicero), Plin. 33, 2, 8 *fin.*: (aegrum) ad retinendam patientiam, *to strengthen, fortify him*, Gell. 12, 5, 3.

stăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sto, prop., where one can stand; hence, pregn.] *Where one stands fast*, or, *that stands firm; firm, steadfast, steady, stable* (quite class., esp. in the trop. sense): **I.** Lit.: via plana et stabilis (*opp.* praeceps et lubrica), Cic. Fl. 42, 105; so, locus ad insistendum, Liv. 44, 5, 10: solum, id. 44, 9, 7: stabulum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 56: domus, id. Merc. 3, 4, 68: insula sedet medio ponto, Ov. F. 4, 303: —ratis, Liv. 21, 28, 8: elephanti pondere ipso stabiles, id. ib. *fin.*: stabilior Romanus erat, *was more firm, stood his ground better*, id. 44, 35, 19; cf., stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, id. 6, 12, 8; so Tac. H. 2, 35; and cf. also, Romani stabili pugnae assueti, Liv. 28, 2, 7; so, pugna, id. 31, 35, 6: acies, id. 30, 11, 9: proelium, Tac. A. 2, 21: quae domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae? *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 7, 23.

II. Trop., *Firm, enduring, durable, stable; immutable, unwavering; steadfast, intrepid*: amici firmi et stabiles et constantes, Cic. Lael. 17, 62; cf., stabile et fixum et permanens bonum, id. Tusc. 5, 14; and, decretum stabile, fixum, ratum, id. Acad. 2, 9, 27; cf. also, s. certaque sententia, *opp.* errans et vaga, id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: matrimonium stabile et certum, id. Phil. 2, 18; cf., s. et certa possessio, id. Lael. 15 *fin.*: praecepta firma, stabilia, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: opinio, id. N. D. 2, 2, 5: oratio stabilis ac non mutata, id. Mil. 34: nihil est tam ad diuturnitatem memoriae stabile quam, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: animus stabilis amicis, id. Inv. 1, 30, et saep.: spondei, Hor. A. P. 256; so, pedes, dochmius, syllabae, *etc.*, Quint. 9. 4, 97 *sq.*—*Comp.*: imperium stabilius, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 41.—*Sup.*: quaestus stabilissimus, Cato R. R. *praef. fin.*—* **b.** Stabile est, with a follg. subject-clause, like certum est, *It is settled, it is decided*: profecto stabile est, me patri aurum reddere, Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 25.—Hence,

Adv.. stăbĭlĭter (acc. to *no.* I.), *Firmly, durably, permanently* (very rare): includatur tympanum, Vitr. 10, 14.—*Comp.*: fundare molem, Suet. Claud. 20.

stăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stabilis] *A standing fast* or *firm, steadfastness, firmness, durability, immovability, stability* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in proeliis praestant, * Caes. B. G. 4, 33, 3: stirpes stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: dentium, Plin. 23, 3, 37.—**II.** Trop.: qui poterit aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate confidere? Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: benevolentiam non stabilitate et constantia judicare, id. Off. 1, 15, 47; so, coupled with constantia, id. Lael. 18; 17; cf., stabilitas amicitiae confirmari potest, cum, *etc.*, id. ib. 22; and herewith cf. id. Fin. 1, 20, 66: hae sunt sententiae, quae stabilitatis aliquid habeant, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.

stăbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. stabilis, *ad fin.*

* **stăbĭlītor,** ōris, *m.* [stabilio] *An establisher*: Deus, quod stant beneficio ejus omnia, stator stabilitorque est, Sen. Ben. 4, 7.

stăbŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stabulum *Of* or *belonging to a stopping-place* or *stable* (a post-Aug. word), only subst.: **I.** stabularius, i, *m.*: * **A.** *A stable-boy, hostler*, Col. 6, 23 *fin.*—**B.** *A host, landlord* of the lowest kind of inn; *a tavern-keeper, stable-keeper*, Sen. Ben. 1, 14; Gai. Dig. 4, 9, 5; Ulp. ib. 47, 5, 1; App. M. 1, p. 110.—And so, **II.** Stabularia mulier, *A hostess, landlady*, Aug. Civ. D. 18, 18.

* **stăbŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [stabulor] *A place where cattle stand* or *are housed*: hiberna, Col. 6, 3, 1.

stăbŭlo, are, v. stabulor, *no.* I., *β*, and *no.* II.

stăbŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* (collat. form, stabulo, are; v. in the follg.) [stabulum] (mostly poet. and post-Aug.; not in Cic.) **I.** *Neutr.*, *To have an abode* any where; *to stable, kennel, harbor, roost*, etc. (mostly of animals): (*a*) *Dep.* form: aviaria, in quibus stabulentur turdi ac pavones, Var. R. R. 3, 3, 7; so, bos sicce, Col. 6, 12, 2: pecudes multae in antris, Ov. M. 13, 822: pisces in petris, Col. 8, 16, 8: serpens in illis locis, Gell. 6, 3, 1.—Poet.: Tartessos stabulanti conscia Phoebo, *i. e. setting* (qs. returning to his lodging-place), Sil. 3, 399.—(*β*) Active form: centauri in foribus stabulant, Virg. A. 6, 286; so, pecus sub Haemo, Stat. Th. 1, 275.—* **II.** *Act.*, *To stable* or *house cattle*: ut alienum pecus in suo fundo pascat ac stabulet, Var. R. R. 1, 21.

stăbŭlum, i, *n.* [sto] *A standing-place, abode, habitation, dwelling*: **I.** In gen. (so very rarely; perh. only in the follg. passages): stabile stabulum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 55; cf., nusquam stabulum est confidentiae, id. Most. 2, 1, 3: DOMESTICORVM ET STABULI SACRI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1134.—Far more freq. and quite class.,

II. A stopping-place or abode for animals or persons of the lower class, *A stall, stable; a public house, pot-house, tavern*: **A.** For animals, *A stall, stable, inclosure* of any kind: ovium, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 19; so, pecudum, boum, *etc.*, Col. 1, 6, 4; 6, 23; Virg. G. 3, 295; 302; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 3, et al.: cf., pastorum stabula, Cic. Sest. 5, 12: avium cohortalium, Col. 8, 1, 3: pavonum, *i. e. an aviary*, id. 8, 11, 3: piscium, *i. e. a fish-pond*, id. 8, 17, 7: apium, *i. e. a bee-hive*, Virg. G. 4, 14; 191; Col. 9, 6, 4.—**2.** Poet., transf., for *Herds, flocks, droves*, etc.: stabuli nutritor Iberi, *i. e. Spanish sheep*, Mart. 8, 28; so, mansueta, Grat. Cyn. 154.—**B.** For persons of the lower orders, *A public house, pot-house, tavern, hostry*, etc.: "cauponam vel stabulum exercere," Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1; so Petr. 6, 3; 8, 2; 16, 4; 79, 5; 97, 1; Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 4; Mart. 6, 94; App. M. 1, p. 104; Spart. Sever. 1, et al. Such pot-houses were also the usual abode of prostitutes, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 56. Hence stabulum, also for lupanar, *A brothel, house of ill-fame*: pro cubiculis stabula, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69. And so as a term of abuse: stabulum flagitii, Plaut. Truc 2, 7, 31; so, nequitiae, id. Casin. 2, 1, 13. servitritium, id. Pers. 3, 3, 13; so too, on account of his intercourse with King Nicomedes, the nickname of stabulum Nicomedis was given to Caesar, acc. to Suet. Caes. 49.

† **stăchys,** ўos, *f.* = *στάχυς*, *A plant, horse-mint*, Plin. 24, 15, 86.

† **stacta,** ae, or **stacte,** es, *f.* = *στακτή*, *Myrrh-oil*: (*a*) stacta, Lucr. 2, 847, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 23; id. Most. 1, 3, 151.—(*β*) stacte, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 6; Plin. 13, 1, 2. Also, myrrha stacta (stacte), Scrib Comp. 125; 145.

†**stacton,** i, *n.* = στακτόν, *A kind of eye-salve,* Scrib. Comp. 34.

stacŭla, ae, *f. A kind of vine, also called* sircula, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

* **stădĭālis,** e, *adj.* [stadium] *Of* or *containing a* stadium: ager, Auct. Grom. ap. Goes. p. 321.

* **stădĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Furnished with a race-course:* porticus, Vitr. 5, 11 *med.*

†**stădĭŏdrŏmos,** i, *m.* = σταδιόδρομος, *A runner in a foot-race,* Firm. Math. 8, 8. *A statue of Astylon,* Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 59.

†**stădĭum,** ii, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, *acc. plur.,* stadios, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15 *med.*) = στάδιον, *A stade, stadium,* a distance of 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English; it was an eighth part of a milliarium, or somewhat less than an eighth of an English mile, "Plin. 2, 23, 21; Col. 5, 1, 6; Censor. de Die nat. 13;" Cic. Fin. 5, 1; id. Acad. 2, 31, 100; id. Fam. 16, 2; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 496, 1; Plin. 2, 21, 19; id. ib. 108, 112. —**II.** In partic., *A race-course* for foot-racing, of a stadium in length (among the Greeks): qui stadium currit, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: ut in stadio cursores exclamant, id. Tusc. 2, 23 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *A contest,* i. q. contentio (perh. only in the follg. passages): in stadium artis rhetoricae prodire, Auct. Her. 4, 3: se in stadio laudis exercere, Cic. Brut. 64 *fin.* Ellendt *N. cr.*; so, in stadio laudis versari, App. Apol. p. 203; cf. Ruhnk. ad Rutil. Lup. 2, p. 77.

Stăgīra, ōrum, *n.* = Στάγειρα, *A town in Macedonia, the birth-place of Aristotle,* Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38; Amm. 27, 4.—**II.** Deriv., **Stăgīrītes,** ae, *m.,* Σταγειρίτης, *The Stagirite,* i. e. *Aristotle,* Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 17; also written Stagerites, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 3.

* **stagnātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [stagnum] *Of* or *belonging to ponds* or *pools:* pisces, Plin. Val. 5. 42.

* **stagnensis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to ponds* or *pools:* aves, Aug. in Psalm. 1, 103.

stagnĕus, a, um, v. stanneus.

* **stagnīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [stagnum] *Resembling stagnant water:* color perviridis, Frontin. Aquaed. 7 dub.

1. stagno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** *Neutr., To form a pool of standing water, to stagnate, be stagnant* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): stagnans Nilus, Virg. G. 4, 288; cf., Nili aquae, ubi evagatae stagnant, Plin. 13, 11, 22; id. 31, 3, 21.—**B.** Transf., of places which lie under water, *To be overflowed* or *inundated:* moenia oppidi stagnabant redundantibus cloacis, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 7; so, orbis plaudibus, Ov. M. 1, 324: ripae, Sil. 10, 89: solum, Plin. 17, 26, 40: regna sanguine, Sil. 12, 43; cf., terra caede, id. 6, 36. *Absol.:* terrae motus fervens in humidis, fluctuans in stagnantibus, Plin. 2, 80, 82.—**II.** *Act., To cause to stand, to make stagnant:* quo (bitumine) aqua omnis (Maris Mortui) stagnatur, Just. 36, 3, 7.—**B.** Transf., *To cover with water, to overflow, inundate* a place: Tiberis plana Urbis stagnaverat, Tac. A. 1, 76: (loca) stagnata paludibus hument, Ov. M. 15, 269; so Col. poet. 10, 11.

2. stagno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [STAGNUM = stannum; cf. stagneus, sub stanneus] *To overlay* or *plate with* stannum (a post-class. word), Plin. Val. 1, 31 *med.*; 3, 4 *med.*—**II.** Trop., *To make fast, strengthen, fortify:* se adversus insidias, Just. 37, 2, 6: potionibus stagnata animalia, *strengthened, invigorated,* Veg. 1, 18.

stagnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stagnum] *Full of standing waters* or *pools* (a post-Aug. word): Liternum, Sil. 6, 653: loca, App. Herb. 8.—*Absol.:* stagnosa et referta salicibus, Amm. 17, 13.

1. stagnum, i, *n. A piece of standing water* (whether permanent or formed by the overflowing of a stream), *a pool, pond, swamp, fen,* etc.: "propter stagna, ubi lanigerum pecus piscibus pascit," Enn. in Fest. p. 59: super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. 1, 4, 4. So too, Var. in Non. 217, 2 (as an example for stativae aquae); Cic. poet. de Div. 1, 9; Auct. ap. Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7; Tib. 1, 3, 77; Virg. A 6, 323; Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4; Ov. M. 1, 38; Liv. 26, 48, 4, et mult. al.—**II.** Poet., transf., for *Waters* in gen.: hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis Stagna refusa vadis, Virg. A. 1, 126: Nerei Stagna, id. ib. 10, 764: rubri stagna profundi, Luc. 8, 853; cf. Sil. 7, 282: stagna tepentis aquae, Prop. 3, 18, 2: Phrixeae stagna sororis, *i. e. the Hellespont,* Ov. F. 4, 278.

2. ‡**stagnum,** i. q. stannum, whence 2. stagno, and the orthogr. stagneus, for stanneus.

†**stăgŏnĭas,** ae, *m.* = σταγονίας (dropping), *A kind of frankincense,* Plin. 12, 14, 32.

†**stăgŏnītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = σταγονῖτις, *Gum galbanum,* Plin. 12, 25, 56.

†**stălagmĭas,** ae, *m.* = σταλαγμίας, *A natural vitriol,* which distills in drops, Plin. 34, 12, 32.

†**stălagmĭum,** ii, *n.* = σταλάγμιον, *An ear-drop, pendant,* Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 18; Caecil. in Fest. p. 317.

stāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [στήμων] *The warp* in the upright loom of the ancients, Var. L. L. 5, 23, 33; Tib. 1, 3, 85; Ov. M. 6, 54 *sq.*; 576; 4, 275; 397, et al.—**II.** Transf., in gen.: **A.** *A thread* hanging from the distaff: aut ducunt lanas aut stamina pollice versant, Ov. M. 4, 34; so id. ib. 179; 221; 12, 475; of the *threads* of the Parcae: Tib. 1, 7, 2; Ov. M. 8, 453; id. Trist. 5, 13, 24; 4, 1, 63, et al. Poet.: fallebam stamine somnum, *i. e. by spinning,* Prop. 1, 3, 41.—**B.** Of *threads* of other sorts. Thus of the thread of Ariadne: Prop. 4, 4, 42; of the spider: Ov. M. 6, 145; Plin. 11, 24, 28; of a net: id. 19, 1, 2, § 11; of the *stamina* of the lily: id. 21, 5, 11; the *fibres* of wood: id. 16, 38, 73; the *strings* of an instrument: Ov. M. 11, 170.—**C.** (pars pro toto) *A cloth* which is made of threads. So *the fillets* of priests: Prop. 4, 9, 52; Sil. 3, 25:—*a garment.* Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 304; id. Laud. Stil. 2, 346; id. Rapt. Pros 2, 34.

* **stāmĭnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [stamen] *Consisting of threads,* Petr. 41 *fin.* dub.

stāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Consisting of threads, full of threads, thready:* rota rhombi, Prop. 3, 6, 26:—vena ligni, *i. e. fibrous,* Plin. 16, 43, 83.

stannĕus (also written stagneus), a, um, *adj.* [stannum] *Made of* stannum: vasa, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. NARICA, p. 166; Plin. 30, 7, 19: cacabus, Col. 12, 42, 1: pyxis, Plin. 29, 2, 10; 30, 5, 12: numi, Ulp. Dig. 48, 10, 9.

stannum (perh. also written stagnum; hence 2. stagno and stagneus, v. stanneus), i, *n. An alloy of silver and lead,* Plin. 34, 16, 47; 33, 9, 45; Hier. in Zachar. 1, 4, 10; Isid. Orig. 16, 22.

†**stăphis,** ĭdis, *f.* = σταφίς, *A plant,* perh. *lice-bane, stavesacre,* Plin. 23, 1, 13; Pallad. 1, 27, 2.

†**staphȳlīnus** or **-os,** i, *f.* = σταφυλῖνος, *A kind of parsnip,* Plin. 19, 5, 27; 25, 9, 64; Col. 10, 168.

†**stăphȳlŏdendron,** i, *n.* = σταφυλόδενδρον, *The pistachio-tree,* Staphylea pinnata, L.; Plin. 16, 16, 27.

†**staphȳlōma,** ătis, *n.* = σταφύλωμα, *A blemish in the eye* shaped like a grape-stone, Veg. 3, 19, 1.

(* **Stasĕas,** ae, *m. A peripatetic philosopher of Neapolis,* Cic. Or. 1, 22 *fin.*; id. Fin. 5, 3.)

‡**statae matris** simulacrum in foro colebatur, identical with that of *Vesta,* Fest. p. 317 Müller; Cic. Leg. 2, 11 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1386 *sq.* Cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 110.

stătānum vinum, *An excellent kind of wine* in Campania, Plin. 14, 6, 8; 23, 1, 21.

Stătānus and **Stătŭlīnus,** i, *m.* [sto] *The deity who presided over the standing of children,* Var. in Non. 532, 24 *sq.*; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21. As *a female deity,* called Statina, Tert. Anim. 39. Cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 241.

stătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to standing* or *standing fast, standing, standing firm, stationary, steady* (very rarely; usually stabilis): **I.** In gen.: statarius miles, Liv. 9, 19, 8; so, hostis, id. 22, 18, 3: retia, *i. e. that remain long in the water,* Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*:—prandium, *eaten standing,* Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 11 *fin.*—**II.** In partic.: stataria comoedia, *A kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers* opp. to motoria (bustling, noisy), Ter Heaut. prol. 35 *sq.* Don.; cf. also Don. Adelph. prol. 24. Hence statarii, ôrum, *m., The actors in the* comoedia stataria, Cic. Brut. 30 *fin.* Transf., of a *calm, tranquil* orator: C. Piso, statarius et sermonis plenus orator, id. ib. 68.

†**stāter,** ēris, *m.* = στατήρ, *A small silver coin of the Jews,* of the value of four drachmae, Hier. in Matth. 3, 17, 26.

stătēra, ae, *f.* [perhaps kindred with στάθμη, a rule] *A steelyard;* also, *a balance,* "Vitr. 10, 8;" Petr. 35; Suet. Vesp. 25; Plin. 31, 3, 23; Stat. S. 4, 9, 46: auraria, *a goldsmith's scales,* Var. in Non. 455, 20; called also aurificis, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159.—**B.** Transf., of any thing of a similar shape: * **1.** *The pole-bar* of a chariot, Stat. S. 4, 3, 33.—* **2.** *A kind of platter,* so called from its resemblance to the scale of a steelyard or balance. Nep. in Plin, 33, 11, 52.—* **II.** Trop., *The value* of a thing: Plin. 12, 26, 57.

†**stătĭce,** ēs, *f.* = στατική, *An herb of an astringent quality,* Statice armeria, L.; Plin. 26, 8, 33.

stătĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [statua] *A little statue* or *image, a statuette,* Plin. 34, 17, 48; 37, 10, 54. Of *images of the gods, idols,* as a transl. of the Hebr. מַצֵּבָה, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2 ex Deuter. 12, 3; id. ib. *fin.* ex Levit. 26, 1.

stătĭcŭlus, i, *m. A kind of gentle dance,* Cato in Macr. S. 2, 10 *med.*; Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 43.

Statielli, ōrum, *m. A people of Liguria,* Plin. 3, 5, 7; Liv. 42, 21, 5; *their chief town* was called Aquae Statiellorum, Plin. l. l.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 258.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Statiellas,** ātis, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Statielli:* ager, Liv 42, 7. In the *plur.* subst., Statiellates, ĭum, *m.,* Liv. 42, 8, 5; 42, 21, 2.—**B. Statiellenses,** ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of* Aquae Statiellorum, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 11 *fin.*

Stătĭlĭus, ii, *m. A Roman name:* **I.** L. Statilius, *A fellow-conspirator with Catiline,* Cic. Cat. 3, 3; Sall. C. 17, 4; 43, 2; 46, 3; 55 *fin.*—**II.** L. Statilius, *An augur,* Cic. Att. 12, 13 and 14.—**III.** *An indifferent actor,* Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30.—**IV.** Statilius Taurus, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 10; cf. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2725 *sq.*

stătim (*a* scanned long, Avien. Arat. 397; Alcim. 2, 180), *adv.* [sto] *In standing, firmly, steadily, steadfastly* (so only ante-class.): nemo recedit loco, quin statim rem gerat, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 84; so, qui rem cum Achivis gesserunt statim, Enn. in Non. 393, 14; cf., statim stant signa, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 120:—vectigalia legerunt vestra et servantur statim, *steadily, regularly,* Att. in Charis. p. 195 P. ("*statute et ordinate,*" Charis.); cf., ex his praediis talenta argenti bina Statim capiebat, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 7: delaborat quum statim puer, *constantly,* Afran. in Non. 393, 16.

II. Like our *on the spot,* i. q. *Forthwith, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly* (the predom. signif. of the word): Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 40: Publicola lege illa perlata statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 31; cf., de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, utrum igni statim necaretur, an in aliud tempus reservaretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 *fin.*: statim dimittere, Cic. Or. 59, 200: ut statim alienatio disjunctioque facienda sit, id. Lael. 21: principio anni statim res turbulentae, Liv. 3, 22, 2; cf. id. 4, 53, 9.—(β) With a follg. *ut, simul ac, atque, quam, quum,* or an *abl. absol., ab, post,* etc.: literas scripsi hora decima, statim, ut tuas legeram, Cic. Att. 2, 12 *fin.*: statim, ut dici (res) coepta est, id. de Or. 2, 77, 313: ut heri me salutavit, statim Romam profectus est, id. Att. 12, 18, 1; id. Fam. 2, 13, 2:—dicebat, statim se iturum, simul ac ludorum apparatum iis tradidisset, id. Att. 15, 12, 1:—proconsul ubique proconsularia insignia habet statim atque Urbem egressus est, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 1; for which, proconsules, statim quam Urbem egressi fuerint, habent jurisdictionem, Mart. ib. 1, 16, 2: semen statim quum spargitur, obruendum est, Pallad. Apr. 3, 3:—hoc sum aggressus statim Catone absoluto, Cic. Or. 10, 35; cf. above, the passage, id. Rep. 2, 31; and, hostium navibus captis statim ex classe copias suas eduxit, Nep. Cim. 2, 3:—statim a prima luce, Col. 11, 1, 17; so, a prima statim maturitate, Plin. 18, 7, 18; and, rami paene statim ab radice modici, id. 16, 10, 18:—exercitationes campestres statim post civilia bella omisit, Suet. Aug. 83; so, statim post putationem, Pall. Febr. 15 *fin.*

* **B.** Rarely for recenter, modo, *Recently, newly, just:* ventriculus vervecis statim occisi, Pall. 1, 35, 13.

Stătīna, ae, v. Statanus.

stătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sto] *A standing, a standing still:* **I.** Lit. (so very rarely; not in Cic.): navis, quae manet in statione, *remains standing, stands still, does not move,* Lucr. 4. 389; so, manere in statione, id. 4, 397; 5, 479; 519; and, in statione locata nubila, id. 6, 192: in statione manus et pugnae membra paravi, *in a firm posture* (for fighting), Ov. M. 9, 34: numquam id (sidus) stationem facere, *stands still,* Plin. 2, 17, 15: solus immobilem stationis gradum retinens, Val. Max. 3, 2, 23.—* **B.** Trop., *That which is established,* a transl. of the Gr. ϑεματισμός, Vitr. 1, 2.

II. Transf., in concr., A place where persons or things stay or abide, *A station, post, an abode, residence:* **A.** In gen. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Athenis statio mea nunc placet, Cic. Att. 6, 9 *fin.:* qua positus fueris in statione, mane, Ov. F. 2, 674; cf. id. ib. 5, 719: principio sedes apibus statioque petenda, Virg. G. 4, 8: apricis statio gratissima mergis, id. Aen. 5, 128: equorum, *i. e. a stall,* Pall. 1, 21, 2; so, jumentorum, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13 *fin.:*—plerique in stationibus sedent tempusque audiendis fabulis conterunt, *in public places,* Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2; so id. ib. 2, 9, 5; Suet. Ner. 37; Juv. 11, 4; Gell. 13, 13, 1; Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15.—**b.** Poet. of things: pone recompositas in statione comas, *in their place,* Ov. Am. 1, 7, 68; so id. A. A. 3, 434: permutata rerum statione Petr. poet. 120, 99.

B. In partic.: **1.** In milit. lang., *A post, station:* cohortes ex statione et praesidio emissae, Caes. B. G. 6, 42, 1: ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant . . . Cohortes quae in stationibus erant, *etc.,* id. ib. 4, 32, 1 *sq.;* so id. ib. 5, 15. 3; 6, 37, 3; 6, 38, 3, et saep. et al.—Transf.: suis vicibus capiebant bina (lumina Argi) quietem; Cetera servabant atque in statione manebant, *kept at their posts,* Ov. M. 1, 627; ib. 2, 115.—Trop.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73; cf. Vell. 2, 131, 2: imperii statione relicta, Ov. Tr. 2, 219; so Vell. 2, 124, 2; Tac. Or. 17; Suet. Claud. 38. Hence, **b.** Transf., like our *post, watch, gudrd,* for those who are stationed to watch, who stand guard, *Sentries, sentinels:* ut stationes dispositas haberent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16, 4; so id. ib. 7, 69 *fin.;* cf. in the *sing.:* disposita statione per ripas Tiberis, Suet. Tib. 72: crebrae, Caes. B. C. 1, 73, 3: custodiae stationesque equitum, id. ib. 1, 95, 3: statione militum assumpta, *i. e. body-guard, life-guard,* Suet. Tib. 24; so, militum, id. Ner. 21; 34; 47.

2. Nautical *t. t., An anchorage, roadstead, road, bay, inlet,* Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; cf., quietam nactus stationem, Caes. B. C. 3, 6, 4; so id. ib. 3, 8, 4; 1, 56 *fin.;* Liv. 10, 2, 6; 28, 6, 9; 31, 33, 3; Virg. G. 4, 421; id. Aen. 2, 23, et saep. et al.

3. *A place of residence, a post, station* of the fiscal officers of a province; also, for the *officers* themselves, Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 19; Cod. Justin. 4, 31, 1; 10, 5, 1; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3207; 4107.

4. *A post-station, post-house,* Inscr. Mur. 1015; Morcell. de Stil. Inscr. Lat. 1, p. 421.

5. *A religious meeting, assembly* of the Christians: die stationis, nocte vigiliae meminerimus, Tert. Or. 29: stationes in vesperam producere, id. adv. Psych. 1; so too, id. ib. 10; id. ad Ux. 2, 4.

* **stătĭōnālis,** e, *adj* [statio, *no.* I.] *Standing still, stationary, fixed:* stella, Plin. 2, 15, 12.

stătĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [statio, *no.* II.] *Of* or *belonging to a post* or *station* (jurid. Lat.): **I.** s. milites, *Soldiers stationed at a post,* i. e. *on guard,* Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1; Paul. ib. 4; Ulp. ib. 1, 12, 1 *fin.*—**II.** stationarii, ōrum, *m., Post-men, postmasters* at the several post-stations, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 1.

Stătĭus, ii, *m.* Orig., *A name for slaves,* acc. to Gell. 4, 20 *fin.; a slave of Cicero* was thus named, Cic. Fam. 16, 16, 2; id. Att. 6, 2, 1; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, 1. But also *A praenomen of freemen;* e. g. Statius Albius Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 4, 9.—**II.** As *A surname* (cognomen or agnomen); e. g. Caecilius Statius, *of Insubria, a comic poet, a younger contemporary of Ennius, who died* 586 A.U.C.; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. § 46.—P. Papinius Statius, *a poet under Domitian, author of the* Silvae, *of the* Thebais, *and of an unfinished poem entitled* Achilleis; cf. Bärh's Lit. Gesch. § 65–67.

stătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [sto] *Standing still, stationary:* **I.** In gen. (so very rarely): de stativis aquis, ut sunt lacus et stagna et putea et maria, *standing waters,* Var. in. Non. 217, 2: tarditas, Firm. Math. 1, 2 *fin.*—**II.** In partic.: **A.** In milit. lang., *Of* or *belonging to posts, stations,* or *quarters* (the predom. signif. of the word): praesidium stativum, *appointed post* or *station* = statio, Cic. Phil. 12, 10; so Liv. 41, 1, 6; 44, 40, 6: castra, *a stationary camp, a camp where an army halts for a long while,* Caes. B. C. 3, 30, 3; 3, 37, 1; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12; Sall. J. 44, 4; Tac. A. 3, 21 *fin.,* et al.; called also, *absol.,* stativa, ōrum. *n.,* Liv. 1, 57, 4; 29, 34. 3; 31, 33, 6; 37, 37, 1 and 5; Tac. H. 1, 66, et al.; and once in the *fem.:* mansiones, deinde stativae, deinde ubi annona esset accipienda, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45.—* **2.** Transf., of travelers, stativa, *A resting-place, stopping-place, quarters:* stativis dies absumuntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 103.—**B.** In relig. lang., stativae feriae, *Fixed* or *stated feasts* (usually *statae* feriae), Macr. S. 1, 16.

1. stător, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A magistrate's attendant, servant, messenger:* statores mittere, Cic. Fam. 2, 19, 2; so Planc. ib. 10, 21, 2; Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 10; 1, 16, 4; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2780; 3422; 3524.

2. Stător, ōris, *m.* [sisto] One who causes any thing to stand fast, *A stayer, supporter,* an epithet of Jupiter, Liv. 1, 12, 6; Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11; 1, 13 *fin.:* Fin. 3. 20, 66; Sen. Ben. 4, 7; Ov. F. 6, 793; Vell. 2, 131; Plin. 2, 53, 54.

(* **Statorĭus,** a, *A Roman gentile name:* Q. Statorius, Liv. 24, 48; id. 25, 28.)

stătŭa, ae, *f.* [statuo] *An image, statue* (commonly made of metal, Quint. 2, 21, 10): statuae deorum. Cato in Prisc. p. 782 P.: statuae et imagines, non animorum simulacra sed corporum, Cic. Arch. 12: statua istius persimilis, id. Pis. 38, 93: statua equestris inaurata, id. Phil. 5, 15 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 9, 7, 16; id. Sest. 38, 83; id. Verr. 2, 2, 20: ea statua, quae ad Opis per te posita in excelso est, id. Att. 6, 1, 17: si quaeret *Pater urbium* subscribi statuis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 28.—As a designation for immovability, taciturnity, *etc.:* ex hac statua volo Erogitare, *etc.,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 31; so id. Pseud. 4, 1, 7; cf., statuâ taciturnius exit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83; and, statuarum ritu patiemur pannos et vincula? Petr. 102, 12.

stătŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [statua] *Of* or *belonging to statues* (a post-Aug. word): ars, *the art of casting statues, statuary,* Plin. 34, 7, 16; 36, 5, 4, § 37; also, *absol.,* statuaria, ae, *f.,* id. 35, 12, 45; 36, 5, 4: temperatura aeris, id. 34, 9, 20.—Subst., statuarius, ii, *m., A maker of statues, a statuary,* Quint. 2, 21, 1; Sen. Ep. 88; 10; Plin. 34, 7, 16 *sq.*

stătūlīber, eri, v. 2. status, II., B, *no.* 4.

Statulīnus, i, v. Statanus.

stătūmārĭa, ae, *f. A plant, called also* proserpinaca, App. Herb. 18.

stătūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [statuo] *That upon which any thing rests, a support, stay, prop,* Col. 4, 2, 1; 4, 16, 2; 5, 5, 18; Vitr. 7, 1; Plin. 13, 12, 24. *A rib* of a ship: Caes. B. C. 1, 54, 2.

* **stătūmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [statumino] *An underpropping, foundation,* Vitr. 7, 1 *med.*

stătūmĭno, are, *v. a.* [statumen] *To prop up, to underprop* (a post-Aug. word): oras fossarum, Plin. 18, 6, 8 *fin.:* aliquid saxo, Vitr. 7, 1.

* **stătuncŭlum,** i, *f. dim.* [statua] *A little statue, statuette,* Petr. 50, 6.

stătŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [status, from sto; hence, to cause to stand, *i. e.*] *To put, place, set, station, establish,* etc. (quite class.. but esp. freq. in the partic. and tropical signif.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: navem, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 57: statuite hic lectulos, id. Pers. 5, 1, 7; cf., signa domi pro supellectile statuere, Cato in Prisc. p. 782 P.; and, crateras magnos statuunt, Virg. A. 1, 724, and 7, 147: aliquem capite in terram, Ter Ad. 3, 2, 18; cf. Lucr. 4, 473: captivos in medio, Liv. 21, 42, 1; cf., equus Curtium in vado statuit, id. 1, 13, 5: patrem ejus statuisses ante oculos, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 *fin.:* media porta robora legionum et Romanos equites. statuit, Liv. 23, 16, 8; cf., aciem arte, Sall. J. 52 *fin.:* puer quis ex aula Ad cyathum statuetur? Hor. Od. 1, 29, 8.

B. In partic., with the accessory notion of preparing, *To set up, raise, erect, rear, build,* etc.: siquidem mihi statuam et aram statuis, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 122; so, statuam, id. Bac. 4, 4, 1; Titin. in Charis. p. 190 P.; Cic. Phil. 5, 15 *fin.;* 9, 7, 16; id. Sest. 38, 83; id. Verr. 2, 2, 20, et al.: columellam super terrae tumulum, id. Leg. 2, 26 *fin.:* tropaeum aliquod in finibus, id. Invent. 2, 23: tabernacula, *to pitch,* Caes. B. C. 1, 81, 2: moenia, Virg. A. 2, 295: arborem agro, *to set, plant,* Hor. Od. 2, 13, 10: machinas, *to set up, erect,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 137.

II. Trop.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I., A) *To set down as certain* in one's mind, *to hold for certain, to think, believe, consider, suppose;* constr. most freq. with an object-clause, a simple *acc.,* a relative clause, or *absol.:* ego sic statuo et judico, neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122; so coupled with judico, id. Off. 1, 2, 5 (v. infra): quam quidem laudem sapientiae statuo esse maximam, id. Fam. 5, 13, 1: nos nostram (causam) perfacile cuivis probaturos statuebamus, id. Quint. 30, 92; cf., nisi hoc ita statuisses, in re tam manifesta, quicquid dixisses, te deterius esse facturum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58: quibus rebus adductus Caesar non exspectandum sibi statuit, dum, *etc.,* Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 3, 14, 1; id. B. C. 3, 44, 1:—temperans voluptatem summum bonum statuens esse certe nullo modo potest, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 5; cf., cujus ego patrem deum ac parentem statuo fortunae ac nominis mei, id. Sest. 69; cf., Plato Titanum e genere statuit eos, qui, *etc.,* id. Leg. 3, 2 *fin.:* quod si rectum statuerimus concedere amicis quicquid velint, id. Lael. 11, 38:—neque tamen possum statuere, utrum magis mirer te, *etc.* . . . an, *etc.,* id. de Or. 3, 22, 82, cf. Liv. 34, 2, 4:—quo (bello) ille quum esset, ut ego mihi statuam, talis, qualem te esse video, Cic. Mur. 14, 32.

B. (acc. to *no.* I., B) *To lay down* a thing *as settled* or *decided; to fix, settle, dispose, ordain; to decide, conclude, determine,* etc.: (*a*) *c. acc.:* statuite exemplum impudenti, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 6; so, exemplum in me, Ter. Heaut. prol. 51: pretium arti, id. ib. 48; id. Hec. prol. alt. 41: finem orationi, id. Hec. 1, 2, 21: modum diuturnitati imperii, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 9 *fin.;* cf., modum cupidinibus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 111: poenam improbis, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: diem ceterae multitudini, Sall. C. 36, 2; cf., tempus locumque colloquio, Liv. 28, 35, 4; and, biduum criminibus objiciendis, Tac. A. 3, 13; so too, statuta die, *on the appointed day,* Liv. 31, 29; and, statutis diebus, Suet. Claud. 42 *fin.:* quae lex earum rerum, QVAS CAESAR STATVISSET, DECREVISSET, EGISSET, consulibus cognitionem dedit, Cic. Att. 16, 16 C. § 11: Numa omnes partes religionis statuit sanctissime, id. Rep. 2, 14; so, jura tenuissimarum rerum, id. Caecin. 12, 34; cf., jus aequabile in omnibus, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 4: arbitrum me statuebat non modo hujus rei, sed totius consulatus sui, Cic. Att. 15, 1, A, § 2; cf., propriae telluris herum natura neque illum Nec me nec quemquam statuit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 130.—(*β*) With *de:*

Cic. Att. 16, 16, B: quae (lex) de capite civis Romani, nisi comitiis centuriatis, statui vetaret, id. Rep. 2, 36 *fin.*; so, de eo causa cognita, Caes. B. G. 1, 19 *fin.*: de P. Lentulo ceterisque, Sall. C. 52, 16: de religione, de lege, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4:—eorum, qui de se statuebant, humabantur corpora, *who had judged*, i. e. *had slain themselves*, Tac. A. 6, 29.—(γ) With *in* or *contra:* ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: ut eos, quos contra statuas aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. Or. 10, 34.—(δ) *c. inf.:* iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1: statuit ab initio jus non dicere, id. Prov. Cons. 5: Pompeius quoque statuerat proelio decertare, Caes. B. C. 3, 86, 1: sic habuisti statutum cum animo ac deliberatum, omnes judices rejicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41.—Elliptically: statueram recta Appia Romam (*sc.* ire), Cic. Att. 16, 10.—(ε) With a relative-clause: statuere utrum diem tertium an perendinum, *etc.* . . . dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12 *fin.*: ut statuerem, quid esset faciendum, id. Att. 7, 26 *fin.*: statuere, quid sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id. Acad. 2, 3, 9: si habes jam statutum, quid tibi agendum putes, id. Fam. 4, 2 *fin.*—(ζ) With a follg. *ut* or *ne:* statuunt, ut decem millia hominum in oppidum submittantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 21, 2: quum statuerent, ut naves conscenderent, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48:—nuper fixa tabula est, qua statuitur, ne sit Creta provincia, id. Phil. 2, 38.—Hence

*stătūtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Tall, slender, lank:* Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 11.

stătūra, ae, *f.* [status, from sto; prop., a standing upright, an upright posture; hence, transf.] *Height* or *size* of the body, *stature* (quite class.): pro facie, pro statura, Lucil. in Non. 226, 25; so, velim mihi dicas, L. Turselius qua facie fuerit, qua statura, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35; so, corporis (corresp. to figura), id. Inv. 1, 28: ipse (citharoedus) forma et specie sit et statura apposita ad dignitatem, Auct. Her. 4, 47: homines tantulae staturae, *of so small a stature*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30 *fin.*: hoc ali staturam, ali hoc vires, id. ib. 6, 21, 4.—**II.** Transf., of animals or plants, *Size, growth:* Altinae vaccae sunt humilis staturae, Col. 6, 24 *fin.*:—producere vitem in tantam staturam, quantam permittit agricola, id. 5, 5, 8.

1. status, a, um, v. sisto.

2. stătus, ūs, *m.* [sto] *A standing, position:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so quite class., but very rarely): status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128; so, habitus oris et vultus, status, motus, id. Fin. 3, 17, 56; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53: status erectus et celsus, id. Or. 18, 59; so, rectus, Quint. 11, 3, 159: indecorus, id. 1, 11, 16: quoniam formam cepi hujus in me et statum, Decet, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 110; cf. Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17.—In the *plur.:* crebro commutat status, *postures, attitudes*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 51; so, effingere status quosdam, Quint. 11, 3, 89.

B. In partic., in milit. lang., *A position, posture, attitude* of a combatant: in statu stat senex, Ut adoriatur moechum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 12: Manlius scutum scuto percussit atque statum Galli conturbavit, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 16: turbare ac statu movere hostem, Liv. 30, 18, 4: minaci Porphyrion statu, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 54.

2. Transf., out of the military sphere: saepe adversarios de statu omni dejecimus, Cic. Or. 37, 129: animum perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere, id. Caecin. 15, 42: is, qui cuncta composuit, constanter in suo manebat statu, id. Univ. 13, 40: de statu suo declinare, id. Cluent. 38, 106; cf. id. Prov. Cons., 17, 41.

C. Transf., for statura, *Size, height, stature* (post-Aug.): longissimum quemque aratorem faciemus: mediastinus qualiscumque status potest esse, Col. 1, 9, 3: in gallinaceis maribus status altior quaeritur, id. 8, 2, 9: scrofae probantur longissimi status, id. 7, 9, 2: plantae majoris status, Pall. Febr. 25, 20.

II. Trop., *Posture, position, condition, circumstances, situation, state*, etc. (the predom. signif. of the word in prose and poetry): **A.** In gen.: (α) *c. gen.:* status rerum communium, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 1: optimus status civitatis, id. Rep. 1, 20; cf. id. ib. 1, 47; and id. ib. 2, 1; so id. ib. 1, 21; 32; 46; id. Flacc. 1, 3, et saep.: rei publicae, id. Rep. 2, 37; id. Pis. 2, 4, et al.: totius municipii, id. Cluent. 69, 196: orbis terrae, id. Sull. 11, 33: optimatium, id. Rep. 1, 44, et saep.: vitae, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 1; so id. Fin. 2, 14, 45; id. Verr. 2, 4, 10: nostrae dignitatis, id. Att. 1, 20, 2: non dolendi, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28.—(β) *Absol.:* genera rerum publicarum suum statum tenentia, Cic. Rep. 1, 28; cf., rei publicae genus inclinatum et quasi pronum ad perniciosissimum statum, id. ib. 2, 26: Siciliam in antiquum statum restituere, id. Verr. 1, 4, 12; id. Att. 4, 2, 1; cf., eo tum statu res erat, ut longe principes haberentur Aedui, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12, 9; and, quum in hoc statu res esset, Liv. 26, 5, 1; 32, 11, 1: qui eodem statu coeli et stellarum nati sunt, id. de Div. 2, 44, 92; so id. de Or. 3, 45, 178; Liv. 37, 12, 11; Col. 11, 2, 97, et al.: voluptas mentem e sua sede et statu dimovet, Cic. Parad. 1, 3, 15; cf., res magna et ex beatissimo animi statu profecta, Sen. Ep. 81 *med.*—In the *plur.:* regum status, *i. e. the crowns* or *thrones of kings*, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 2: sibi subsidia ad omnes vitae status parare, id. Fam. 9, 6, 4.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pregn., *A firm* or *secure position, favorable condition, prosperity, welfare*, etc. (so post-Aug. and very rarely): nullum habentibus statum quilibet dux erat idoneus, Vell. 2, 72 *fin.*: omnibus statum concupiscentibus, id. 2, 2, 3 Orell. *N. cr.*—In the *plur.:* multorum excisi status, Tac. A. 3, 28.

2. *Civil* (either patrician or plebeian) *rank, condition, station:* quod in civitatibus ratione quadam agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23.

3. In later jurid. Lat., *The natural state* or *condition* of men (whether freemen or slaves): "de statu hominum," Dig. 1, 5: primo de personarum statu dicemus, Hermog. ib. 1. 2. From which is to be distinguished,

4. Likewise, in jurid. Lat. (and even as early as the XII. Tables, acc. to Ulp. Fragm. 2, 4; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 503 *sq.*), statu liber, libera (also written in one word, statuliber, statulibera), *A slave manumitted by testamentary appointment:* "de statuliberis," Dig. 40, 7: "statuliberi, id est ejus servi, qui testamento sub aliqua conditione liber esse jussus est," Gai. Instit. 2, 200; cf. Ulp. Fragm. 2, 1. Vid. Rein's Röm. Privatr. p. 283 *sq.*, and the authors there cited.

5. Likewise, in later jurid. Lat., of age, *The age of manhood, man's estate, majority* (the age of 25 years): quum ad statum suum frater pervenisset, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 14; so Cod. Justin. 6, 52, 5.

6. In rhetor. lang., *The state of the question, state of the case;* a transl. of the Gr. *στάσις*, Cic. Top. 25, 93; Part. or. 29, 102; Quint. 3, 6, 1 *sq.*

7. In grammat. lang., *The mode* of a verb, Quint. 9, 3, 11 Spald. *N. cr.*

* **stătūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [statuo] *A placing, setting up, erecting:* tigni, Vitr. 10, 5 *med.*

stătūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from statuo.

† **stĕātītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *στεατῖτις*, *A precious stone, otherwise unknown;* perhaps *soapstone, steatite*, Plin. 37, 11, 71.

† **stĕătōma,** ătis. *n.* = *στεάτωμα*, *A kind of fatty tumor*, Plin. 26, 14, 87; Veg. 3, 30, 1 (in Cels. 7, 6, written in Greek).

† **stĕga,** ae, *f.* = *στέγη*, *The deck* of a ship, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 44; id. Stich. 3, 1, 12.

† **stegnus,** a, um, *adj.* = *στεγνός*, *Making close, drawing together, costive:* febres, Plin. 23, 7, 23.

† **stēla,** ae, *f.* = *στήλη*, *A pillar, column, stele*, Plin. 6, 28, 32; id. ib. 29, 34; Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

† **stēlĕphūros,** i, *f.* = *στελεφοῦρος*, *A plant*, perh. *Ravenna sugar-cane;* Saccharum Ravennae, L.; Plin. 21, 17, 61.

† **stēlis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *στελίς*, *A mistletoe that grows upon firs and larches*, Plin. 16, 44, 93.

stella, ae, *f.* *A star* (whereas sidus denotes a group of stars, a constellation; v. sidus): Cic. Rep. 6, 15: o magna templa coelitum Commixta stellis splendidis, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 81; cf., coelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, id. Ann. 1, 140; 3, 26; Lucr. 6, 357; Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71: maxime sunt admirabiles motus earum quinque stellarum, quae falso vocantur errantes, *i. e. planets*, id. N. D. 2, 20; so, errantes, id. Rep. 1, 14; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; id. N. D. 1, 13, 34 (but cf. inerrantes, *fixed stars*, id. ib. 3, 20): stella comans, *i. e. a comet*, Ov. M. 15, 749; cf. id. ib. 850.—Poet., sometimes for sidus, *a constellation:* Saturni, Virg. G. 1, 336; so, Coronae, id. ib. 222: vesani leonis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 19. And pregn., of *the sun:* stella serena, Ov. F. 6, 718.

II. Transf., of things resembling a star: **A.** *A figure of a star:* vitis in stellam dividatur . . . refert jugum in stellam decussari, *etc.*, Col. 4, 17, 4 *sq.*; so id. 4, 26, 3; Plin. 18, 10, 23: chlamys distincta aureis stellis, Suet. Ner. 25.—**B.** *A bright point* on a precious stone, Plin. 37, 7, 25; 9, 51; 10, 67.—**C.** *A star-fish*, Plin. 9, 60, 86; 32, 11, 53.—**D.** *A glow-worm*, Plin. 18, 27, 67.—* **E.** *The pupil* of the eye, Claud. Idyll. 1, 36.

stellans, antis, v. stello, *no.* I.

stellāris, e, *adj.* [stella] *Of* or *belonging to a star, starry, stellar* (post-class.): essentia, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14 *med.*

Stellātīnus, a, um, v. Stellatis, *no.* II.

Stellātis ager or **campus,** *A district in Southern Campania, near Cales*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85; 1, 7, 20; Liv. 9, 44, 5; 10, 31, 5; 22, 13, 6; Suet. Caes. 20; Sil. 11, 268.—**II.** Hence **Stellātīnus,** a, um, *adj.:* tribus, Liv. 6, 5 *fin.*; cf. Fest. p. 343.

stellātūra, ae, *f.* *A deduction from the soldiers' rations granted to the military tribunes* (late Latin), Spart. Pescenn. 3; Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 15 *med.*

stellātus, a, um, v. stello, *no.* II.

stellĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [stella-fero] *Star-bearing, starry* (very rarely): coeli stellifer cursus, *Cic. Rep. 6, 18: polus, Sen. Hipp. 785.

stellĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [stella-gero] *Star-bearing, starry* (mostly poet.): viae stelligerae aetheris, Var. in Non. 299, 32: orbes, Cic. Arat. 238: polus, Stat. Th. 12, 565: Olympus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1907: apex, Sil. 13, 863.

* **stellĭmĭcans,** antis, *adj.* [stella-mico] *Glittering with stars:* signa, Var. in Prob. Virg. E. 6, 31.

stellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [stella] *A newt, stellion* (having star-like spots on its back), Lacerto gecko, L.; Plin. 29, 4, 28; 11, 26, 31; Virg. G. 4, 243; Col. 9, 7, 5.—**B.** Transf., of *A crafty, knavish person*, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 89; App. M. 5, p. 172; cf. stellionatus.—**II.** Stellio, *A Roman surname*, e. g. C. Afranius Stellio, Liv. 39, 23, 2.

stellĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [stellio, *no.* I., B] *Cozenage, trickery, cheating, stellionate* (jurid. Lat.): "stellionatum objici posse his, qui dolo quid fecerunt sciendum est, scilicet si aliud crimen non sit, quod objiciatur; quod enim in privatis judiciis est de dolo actio, hoc in criminibus stellionatus persecutio. Ubicumque igitur titulus criminis deficit, illic stellionatum objiciemus," *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 20, 3 *sq.*; so id. ib. 13, 7, 36; 17, 1, 29 *fin.*; 40, 7, 9.

stello, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [stella] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To be set* or *covered with stars.* So only in the *Part. praes.*, stellans, antis, *Bestarred, starry* (a poetical word): coelo stellante, Lucr. 4, 213; so, coelum, Virg. A. 7, 210; cf., tecta summi patris, Val. Fl. 5, 623; and, Olympus, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12: ora Tauri, Ov. F. 5, 603.—**B.** Transf.: gemmis caudam (pavonis) stellantibus implet, *glittering, shining*, Ov. M. 1, 723: tegmina (*i. e.* vestes), *gleaming*, Val. Fl. 3, 98: lumina (*i. e.* oculi), id. ib. 2, 499: volatus (cicindelarum), Plin. 18, 26, 66: frons, *covered as it were with stars*, Mart. 2, 29.—**II.** *Act.*, *To set* or *cover with stars.* So in the *verb. fin.* only post-Aug. and very rarely, but quite classical and freq. in the *Part. perf.*, stellatus, a, um, *Set with stars, bestarred, starry:* qui coelum stellet formis, Mart. Cap. poet. 2, 29: (gemmae) stellarum Hyadum et numero et dispositione stellantur, *are set with stars*, Plin. 37, 7, 28:—stellatus Cepheus, *i. e. placed in the heavens as a constellation*, * Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: aether, Val. Fl. 2, 42: domus (deorum), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 8.—**B.** Transf.: stellatus Argus, *i. e. many-eyed*, Ov. M. 1, 664: ensis jaspide fulva, *sparkling, glittering*, Virg. A. 4, 261: variis stellatus corpora guttis, *thickly set*, Ov. M. 5, 461; so, gemma auratis guttis, Plin. 37, 10, 66: stellatis axibus agger, *star-shaped*, Sil. 13, 109; Luc. 3, 455.

* **stellŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [stella] *A little star, asterisk*, as a mark in writing, the Lat. word for asteriscus, Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

† **stemma,** ătis, *n.* = *στέμμα, A garland, wreath:* **I.** In gen. (post-class.), Prud. στεφ. 10, 908; Firm. Math. 3, 8.—**II.** In partic., *A garland* hung upon an ancestral image (post-Aug.), Sen. Ben. 3, 28; Plin. 35, 2, 2.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *A pedigree, genealogical table, genealogical tree*, Sen. Ep. 44; Suet. Ner. 37; id. Galb. 2; Stat. S. 3, 3, 43; Pers. 3, 28; Juv. 8, 1; Mart. 5, 35.—**2.** Trop., *Nobility, high value:* argenti, Mart. 8, 6: jejunii, *the great antiquity*, Prud. Cath. 7, 81.

Stĕna, ōrum, *n.*, Στενά, *A narrow defile near Antigonea, in Chaonia*, Liv. 32, 5, 9.

† **stĕnŏcŏrĭăsis,** is, *f.* = *στενοκορίασις, A contraction of the pupil*, a disease of the eyes of horses, Veg. 3, 16.

Stentor, ŏris, *m.*, Στέντωρ, *A Greek warrior in the army before Troy, celebrated for the strength of his lungs*, Juv. 13, 112.—**II.** Deriv., **Stentŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Stentorian*, i. e. *loud-sounding:* vagitus, Arn. 2, 97.

Stĕphănēplŏcos, i, *f.*, Στεφανηπλόκος, *The Chaplet-wreather*, a picture by Pausias, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125; 21, 2, 3. Called also **Stĕphănŏpōlis,** is, *f.*, Στεφανόπωλις, *The Chaplet-seller*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125.

† **stĕphănītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *στεφανῖτις, A kind of vine, which winds about in the shape of garlands*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42; Macr. S. 2, 16 *fin.* Called also, **stĕphănītes,** ae, *m.* = *στεφανίτης*, Col. 3, 2, 2; Isid. Orig. 17, 5.

† **stĕphănŏmĕlis,** is, *f. A plant which checks bleeding at the nose*, Plin. 26, 13, 84.

Stephanopolis, v. Stephaneplocos.

† **stĕphănos,** i, *m.* = *στέφανος* (garland), *The name of several plants:* Alexandri, Plin. 15, 30, 39: Aphrodites, App. Herb. 105.

sterceia, ae, *f.* [stercus] *A maid-servant who cleans the excrements from children, a dungstress*, Tert. adv. Valent. 8. As a nickname, Petr. 75, 9 (*al.* sterteja).

stercŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or belonging to dung:* crates, Var. R. R. 1, 22, 3: porta, *a gate in the temple of Vesta* (v. stercus), Fest. p. 344.

stercŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stercoro] *A dunging, manuring*, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 12; Col. 2, 1 *fin.*; 2, 16, 2; Plin. 18, 23, 53.

* **stercŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [stercus] *Dungy, stinking:* miles, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 12.

stercŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** *To dung, manure with dung, to muck:* loca, agrum, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 38; Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*; Col. 2, 16, 2; Plin. 17, 9, 6, et al.—**II.** *To cleanse from dung:* latrinas, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 15: stercorata colluvies, *dungheap*, Col. 1, 6, 24.—Hence

* stercŏrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Dunged, mucked, manured:* locus stercoratissimus, Col. 11, 2, 85.

stercŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stercus] *Full of excrements* or *dung, well manured:* aqua, *full of filth, impure*, Col. 8, 3, 8; cf. Sen. Q. N. 3, 26 *med.*:—solum, Col. 11, 3, 43: herbae, id. 9, 4, 7. In the *Sup.*: locus, Cato R. R. 46.

stercŭlīnĭum, i, v. sterquilinium.

Stercŭlĭus, ii, *m.* [stercus] *The deity that presides over manuring*, Tert. Apol. 25; Macr. S. 1, 7; Lact. 1, 20 *fin.*; 36; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 21. Called also Sterculus, Prud. στεφ. 2, 449; Stercutus or Stercutius, Plin. 17, 9, 6; and, Sterceniùs, Serv. Virg. A. 11, 850. Cf. Aug. Civ. D. 18, 15. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2. p. 128.

stercus, ŏris, *n.* [perh. from tergeo] *Dung, excrements, ordure*, Var. R. R. 1, 38; Col. 2, 15; Cato R. R. 29; Cic. de Div. 1, 27 *fin.*; Hor. Epod. 12, 11, et al.; Fest. p. 344.—As a vulgar term of abuse: nolo *stercus curiae* dici Glauciam, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164.—**II.** Transf.: ferri, *i. e. Dross, slag*, Scrib. Comp. 188.

Stercutius or **Stercutus,** v. Sterculius.

† **sterelȳtis,** ĭdis, *f. A sort of scum* or *litharge of silver*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 108.

† **stĕrĕŏbăta,** ae, *f.* = *στερεοβάτης, A pedestal* of a column or row of columns, Vitr. 3, 3.

† **stergēthron,** i, *n.* = *στέργηθρον, A plant, great houseleek, sengreen*, Plin. 25, 13, 102; App. Herb. 123.

* **sterĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim. The uterus of a sow that has not yet farrowed*, Petr. 35, 3.

* **stĕrĭlĕfīo,** ĕri, *v. n.* [sterilis-facio] *To become unfruitful, barren*, or *sterile:* leaenae sterilefiunt in aeternum, Sol. 27 *med.* dub. (*al.* steriles fiunt).

stĕrĭlesco, ĕre, *v. n.* [sterilis] *To grow unfruitful, barren*, or *sterile:* leaenae, Plin. 8, 16, 17: caprae pinguitudine, id. 8, 50, 76: amygdalae, id. 17. 10, 11.—* **II.** Trop.: gaudia, Val. Cato Dir. 9.

stĕrĭlis, e (collat. form, *sing. fem. acc.*, "STERILAM sterilem," Fest. p. 316: *neutr. plur.*, sterila, Lucr. 2, 845), *adj.* [perh. *dim.*, from STERVS = *στεῤῥός*, stiff, hard] *Unfruitful, barren, sterile*, of plants and animals (quite class. and very freq.): steriles nascuntur avenae, Virg. E. 5, 37; so, ulvae, Ov. M. 4, 299: herba, id. Am. 3, 7, 31: platani, Virg. G. 2, 70: agri, id. ib. 1, 84; so, tellus, Ov. M. 8, 791: palus, Hor. A. P. 65: arena, Virg. G. 1, 70, et saep.:—steriles nimio crasso sunt semine, Lucr. 4, 1236; cf., galli Tanagrici ad partus sunt steriliores, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 6; so, vacca, Virg. A. 6, 251: multae (mulieres), Lucr. 4, 1247: viri, *i. e. eunuchs*, Catull. 63, 69: semen, id. 67, 26: ova, Plin. 10, 60, 80, et saep.

B. Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): **1.** Of things that cause unfruitfulness or sterility: rubigo, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 6; so, frigus, Luc. 4, 108: hiems, Mart. 8, 68: serere pampinariis sterile est, *produces sterility*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 157.

2. In gen., *Barren, bare, empty:* manus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 3: sterilis amator a datis, *bare of gifts*, id. ib. 2, 1, 30; so, amicus, Juv. 12, 97; and, epistolae, Plin. Ep. 5, 2, 2: civitas ab aquis, App. M. 1, p. 106; so, vadum, Sen. Thyest. 173: corpora sonitu (coupled with jejuna succo), *that yield no sound*, Lucr. 2, 845: prospectus, *without human beings*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 15: numi, *that do not bear interest*, Papin. Dig. 22, 1, 7.—With the *gen.*: sterilis laurus baccarum, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130; so, lapides plumbi, id. 33, 7, 40.

II. Trop., *Unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain:* Februarius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2: quod monumentum, quod immo temporis punctum, aut beneficio sterile, aut vacuum laude? Plin. Pan. 56, 2: ne sit sterile et effetum (seculum), id. Ep. 5, 17 *fin.*; so, fama (coupled with cassa), Stat. Th. 6, 70: labor, Mart. 10, 58: pax, Tac. A. 1, 17: amor, *i. e. unreturned, unrequited*, Ov. M. 1, 496.—With the *gen.*: urbes talium studiorum fuere steriles, Vell. 2, 18 *fin.*: non adeo virtutum sterile seculum, Tac. H. 1, 3: heu steriles veri! Pers. 5, 75.

stĕrĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sterilis] *Unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, Cic. de Div. 1, 57, 131; id. Agr. 2, 26 *fin.*: frugum, Vell. 1, 1 *fin.*: arborum, Plin. 16, 26, 47, et saep.;—Cic. de Div. 1, 18, 36: mulierum, Plin. 28, 8, 27.—In the *plur.*: Suet. Claud. 18; Plin. Ep. 10, 24, 5.—* **B.** Transf.: coelestis sterilitas, *weather that causes unfruitfulness*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 290: s. fortunae, *poverty, insufficiency*, id. 14 prooem. § 4.—* **II.** Trop.: in sterilitatem emarcuit majestas, Plin. 15, 29, 36 *fin.*

stĕrĭlus, a, um, v. sterilis, *ad init.*

sternax, ācis, *adj.* [sterno] *That throws to the ground* (a poetical word): equus, *that throws his rider*, Virg. A. 12, 364; Sil. 1, 261:—cives, *that fall prostrate*, Sid. Ep. 5. 14 *fin.*; so of a suppliant, id ib. 4, 12 *fin.*

sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. (*plusquamperf. sync.*, strarat, Manil. 1, 774: strasset, Var. in Non. 86, 8) *v. a.* [root ΣΤΕΡ, whence *στορέννυμι*, the signiff. of which are all shared by sterno; v. Passow sub *στορέννυμι*] *To spread out, spread abroad; to stretch out, extend:* **I.** Lit. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. only in the *Part. perf.*; v. in the follg.): vestes, Ov. M. 8, 659; so, ostrum, Virg. A. 1, 700: vellus in duro solo, Ov. F. 4, 65; and, bubulos utres ponte, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176: hic glarea dura Sternitur, Tib. 1, 7, 60; cf., natas sub aequore virgas Sternit, *i. e. scatters, strews*, Ov. M. 4, 743; so, arenam, id. Fast. 3, 813; id. Am. 2, 14, 8: herbas, id. Met. 7, 254: poma passim, Virg. E. 7, 54: spongias ad lunam et pruinas, Plin. 31, 11, 47: arma per flores, Grat. Cyneg. 487:—fessi sternunt corpora, *stretch out their bodies, lie down*, Liv. 27, 47, 9; cf., sternunt se somno diversae in litore phocae, Virg. G. 4, 432:—mid.: sternimur optatae gremio telluris, id. Aen. 3, 509; and, in Capitolinas certatim scanditur arces Sternunturque Jovi, Sil. 12, 340; so in the *Part. perf.*, stratus, a, um, *Stretched out, lying down, prostrate* (syn. prostratus): strata terrâ, Enn. in Non. 172, 20: nos humi strati, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22; so, humi, Liv. 35, 37, 9: ad pedes strati, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3:—insulae Frisiorum, Chaucorum, *etc.*...sternuntur inter Helium ac Flevum, *stretch out, extend*, Plin. 4, 15, 29; so of places: id. 3, 5, 9, § 60.

B. In partic., *To spread* a thing *out flat*, i. e. *to smoothe, level* (mostly poet.): sternere aequor aquis, Virg. A. 8, 89; cf., placidi straverunt aequora venti, id. ib. 5, 763; and, nunc omne tibi stratum silet aequor, id. Ecl. 9, 57; so, pontum, Ov. M. 11, 501: mare, Plin. 2, 47, 47 *fin.*:—viam per mare, *smoothed, leveled*, Lucr. 3, 1043 (acc. to the Gr. ὁδὸν στορέννυμι): stratum militari labore iter, Quint. 2, 13, 16; so, hoc iter Alpes, Hoc Cannae stravere tibi, Sil. 12, 514; and trop.: praesens tibi fama benignum Stravit iter, Stat. Th. 12, 813.

* **2.** Trop. (the figure borrowed from the sea) *To calm, still, moderate:* odia militum, Tac. H. 1, 58 (cf., *constrata* ira, Stat. S. 2, 5, 1).

II. Transf.: **A.** *To cover, cover over* any thing (by spreading something out) (the predom. quite class. signif. of the word): lectus vestimentis stratus est, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30; cf., rogatus est a Maximo, ut triclinium sterneret . . . Atque ille stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos Punicanos, Cic. Mur. 36; so, lectum, biclinium, triclinia, *etc.*, *to spread, arrange, prepare*, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 14; id. Men. 2, 3, 3; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 70; Cic. Clu. 5 *fin.*; id. Tusc. 5, 21; Hirt. B. G. 8, 51, 3, et saep.; cf. also, ARCERAM NE STERNITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25; and *absol.*: jubet sterni sibi in prima domus parte, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7:—semitam saxo quadrato straverunt, *paved*, Liv. 10, 23 *fin.*; so, vias silice . . . clivum Capitolinum silice . . . emporium lapide, id. 41, 27, 5 *sq.*; and *absol.*: locum illum sternendum locare, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 2:—cras foliis nemus Multis et alga litus inutili tempestas Sternet, *will cover, bestrew*, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12; so, congeriem summam silvae vellere, Ov. M. 9, 236: litora nive, Val. Fl. 5, 175: arenam Circi chrysocolla, Plin. 33, 5, 27: solum telis, Virg. A. 9, 666; cf., Tyrrhenas valles caedibus, Sil. 6, 602: ante aras terram caesi stravere juvenci, *covered*, Virg. A. 8, 719:—equos, *to saddle*, Liv. 37, 20, 12; so ib. § 4; Veg. 5, 77.

B. *To stretch out by flinging down, to throw down, stretch on the ground, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate* (mostly poet., esp. in Virg.; in prose perh. not till after the Aug. period; in Cic. only once in the trop. sense; v. the follg.): cujus casus prolapsi quum proximos sterneret, Liv. 5, 47, 5: alius sit fortis in armis, Sternat et adversos Marte favente duces, Tib. 1, 10, 30; so, viros caede, Virg. A. 10, 119 aliquem leto, morte, caede, id. ib. 8, 566; 11, 796; Liv. 4, 29, 1; 31, 21, 15, et al.; also, aliquem morti, Virg. A. 12, 464:—

moenia, *to overthrow, demolish*, Ov. M. 12, 550; cf., stratis ariete muris, Liv. 1, 29, 2; and, sternit a culmine Trojam, Virg. A. 2, 603; so, (elephanti) stabula Indorum dentibus sternunt, Plin. 8, 9, 9.

2. Trop. (very rarely): deorum plaga perculsi, afflictos se et stratos esse fatentur, *cast down, prostrated*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72: mortalia corda Per gentes humilis stravit pavor, Virg. G. 1, 331.—Hence

strātum, i, *n.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.) (acc. to *no.* II., A): **A.** *A bed-covering, a coverlet, quilt, blanket; a pillow, bolster:* lecti mollia strata, Lucr. 4, 850; so, proripere se e strato, Suet. Calig. 51.—More freq., **2.** Meton. (pars pro toto), *A bed, couch*, haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, Virg. A. 3, 513; cf. id. ib. 8, 415; 3, 176: quies neque molli strato neque silentio arcessita, Liv. 21, 4, 7.—Once also (agreeing with lectus) in the *masc.:* Favorin. in Gell. 15, 8 *fin.*—**B.** *A horse-cloth, housing, a saddle*, Ov. M. 8, 33; Liv. 7, 14, 7; Sen. Ep. 80 *fin.*; Plin. 7, 56, 57.—Proverb.: qui asinum non potest, stratum caedit, (*v. asinum), Petr. 45, 8.—**C.** *A pavement:* saxea viarum, Lucr. 1, 316; 4, 416: extraneum, Petr. poet. Sat. 55, 6, 11.

sternūmentum, i, *n.* [sternuo] *A sneezing* (a post-Aug. word; but. cf. sternutamentum), Plin. 2, 7, 5; 25, 5, 21; 28, 6, 15; Gell. 12, 5, 11.—**II.** Transf., *A means of provoking sneezing, sneezing-powder*, Plin. 25, 11, 86; ib. 13, 109.

sternŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [kindr. with πτάρνυμι] **I.** *Neutr., To sneeze:* adorare aliquem, cum sternuerit, Plin. 2, 40, 40; so id. 28, 6, 15; 19, 3, 15; Col. 7, 5, 18 Schneid. *N. cr.*—* **B.** Transf., of a light, *To sputter, crackle:* sternuit et lumen . . . sternuit, et nobis prospera signa dedit, Ov. Her. 19, 151 *sq.*—**II.** *Act., To sneeze out, give by sneezing:* omen, Prop. 2, 3, 24; so, approbationem, Catull. 45, 9 and 18.

sternūtāmentum, i, *n.* [sternuto] *A sneezing* (quite class.): sternutamenta erunt observanda, *Cic. de Div. 2, 40 *fin.*; so Cels. 3, 20; 8, 4; 9; Plin. 21, 22, 93; 23, 1, 27, et al.—**II.** Transf., *That which provokes sneezing, a sneezing-powder, sternutatory*, Cels. 6, 7, 9.

sternūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A sneezing, sternutation* (very rare), App. M. 9, p. 228; Scrib. Comp. 10 *fin.*

sternūto, avi, 1. *v. intens. n.* [sternuo] *To sneeze*, Petr. 98, 4; so id. 102, 10.

Stĕrŏpe, ēs, *f.*, Στερόπη: **I.** *One of the Pleiades*, Ov. F. 4, 172; id. Trist. 1, 11, 14.—**II.** *One of the horses of the sun*, Hyg. Fab. 183.

Stĕrŏpes, is, *m.*, Στερόπης, *One of the Cyclops in Vulcan's smithy*, Virg. A. 8, 425 Heyne; Ov. F. 4, 288; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 195; Rapt. Pros. 1, 329; *acc.*, Steropem, Stat. S. 1, 1, 4.

sterquĭlīnĭum (in MSS. also written stercul. and stercil.), ii, *n.* (collat. form, sterquilinum, i, Phaedr. 3, 12, 1) [stercus] *A dung-pit, laystall, mixen*, Cato R. R. 2, 3; Var. 1, 13, 4; 1, 38, 3; Col. 1, 6, 21; 7, 5, 8; Phaedr. l. l.—As a term of reproach, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3; id. Casin. 1, 26.

Stertĭnĭus, ii, *m.* *A Stoic philosopher*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 33, 296.—Adject.: Stertinium acumen, *of Stertinius*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20.

sterto, ŭi (acc. to Prisc. p. 903 P.; cf. desterto), 3. *v. n.* [kindr. with δέρθω, δαρθάνω] *To snore:* noctem totam stertere, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 22; so Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: Marcellus ita stertebat, ut ego vicinus audirem, Cic. 4, 3, 5; id. Acad. 2, 29, 93: diem totum stertebat, Hor. S. 1, 3, 18, et saep.: qui vigilans stertis, Lucr. 3, 1061.

Stēsĭchŏrus, i, *m.*, Στησίχορος, *A Greek lyric poet of Himera:* "Stesichori graves Camenae," Hor. Od. 4, 9, 8; cf. "Quint. 10, 1, 62;" Cic. de Sen. 7, 23; id. Verr. 2, 2, 35.

(* **Sthĕnĕboea** or **Sthĕnŏboea,** ae, *f.* = Σθενέβοια, Σθενόβοια, *Daughter of Iobates, king of Lycia*, Juv. 10, 327; Hyg. Fab. 57 and 243.)

Sthĕnĕlus, i, *m.*, Σθένελος: **I.** *King of Mycenae, son of Perseus, and father of Eurystheus*, Hyg. Fab. 244.—**II.** *King of the Ligurians, father of Cycnus, who was changed into a swan*, Ov. M. 2, 367.—**III.** *One of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomede at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse*, Virg. A. 2, 261; Hor. Od. 1, 15, 24; 4, 9, 20.—**IV.** *A Rutulian, slain by Pallas*, Virg. A. 10, 388.—**V.** Derivv.: **A. Sthĕnĕlēĭus,** a, um, *adj., Sthenelеian* (*a*) (acc. to *no.* I.): Eurystheus, Ov. M. 9, 273: hostis, *i. e. Eurystheus*, id. Her. 9, 25.—(*β*) (acc. to *no.* II.): proles, *i. e. Cycnus*, id. Met. 2, 367.—**B. Sthĕnĕlēis,** ĭdis, *adj. f., Sthenelеian:* volucris, *i. e. Cycnus*, Ov. M. 12, 581.

† **stĭbădĭum,** ii, *n.* = στιβάδιον, *A semicircular seat* or *couch*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 36; Serv. Virg. A. 1, 698; Sid. Ep. 1, 11 *med.*; 2, 2 *med.*; Mart. 14, 87 *in lemm.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2358.

† **stĭbĭum,** ii, *n.*; also called **stibi,** is, and **stimmi** = στίβι, στίμμι, *Antimony, a sulphuret of antimony, stibium*, used by women, in the form of powder, to color their eyebrows black; and in medicine, as an eye-salve, Plin. 33, 6, 33; 29, 6, 37; Cels. 6, 6, 6; 8; 12 *sq.*; Scrib. Comp. 27; 34, et al.

* **stĭcha,** ae, *f.* = στίχη, *A kind of vine*, in pure Lat. called apiana, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81.

(* **Stichus,** i, *m.* *The name of a slave in a comedy of Plautus, which from him is called* Stichus.)

(* **Sticte,** es, *f.* *One of Actaeon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 217.)

* **stĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* *A kind of grape*, Col. 3, 2, 27.

† **stigma,** ătis, *n.* (*fem.* collat. form, *acc.*, stigmam, Petr. 45, 9; 69, 1) = στίγμα (a prick, puncture) (a post-Aug. word): **I.** *A mark burned in, a brand* impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace, Petr. 103, 2; 105, 11; Sen. Ben. 4, 37 *fin.*; Quint. 7, 4, 14; Suet. Calig. 27; Plin. 30, 4, 10; Mart. 10, 56, et al.—**B.** Trop., *A mark of disgrace, a stigma:* Suet. Caes. 73; so Mart. 6, 64; 12, 62.—**II.** *A cut* on the face, made by an unskillful barber, Mart. 11, 84.

† **stigmătĭas,** ae, *m.* = στιγματίας, *One who is branded*, of a slave: Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25.

* **stigmo,** avi, 1. *v. a.* [stigma] *To brand, stigmatize*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1079.

stigmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of brand-marks, branded*, Petr. 109, 8; Regul. in Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 2.

Stilbon, ōnis, *m.*, Στίλβων (the shining, glittering), *A name of the planet Mercury*, Aus. Idyll. 18, 11; Mart. Cap. 8, 287; Hyg. Astr. 2, 42 *fin.* (in Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53, written as Greek).

Stilicho (written STELICHO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4999), ōnis, *m.* *The famous general and father-in-law of the Emperor Honorius*, celebrated by Claudian in his poem De laudibus Stilichonis.

stilla, ae, *f.* [perh. *dim.* from stiria; cf. Fest. s. v. STIRICIPIUM, p. 345] *A drop* (a dense, viscous, gummy, fatty drop; whereas gutta is a natural, liquid drop): **I.** Lit. (very rarely, but quite class.): stilla muriae, * Cic. Fin. 3, 14; Plin. 29, 4, 22; Vitr. 2, 9.—**II.** Transf., *A drop*, i. e. *a small quantity* (post-Aug.): olei, Mart. 12, 70.—Trop.: pauculae temporum, Aug. Ep. 140.

* **stillātĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [stillo] *Dropping, dripping, stillatitious:* resina, Plin. 16, 11, 22.

* **stillātim,** *adv.* [stilla] *By drops, drop by drop:* stillatim cadere, Var. L. L. 5, 5, 12.

* **stillātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [stillo] *A dropping down, falling in drops:* pluviae, Hier. in Mich. 1, 2, 6.

* **stillātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Dropping, dripping:* mel, Plin. Val. 1, 18.

stillĭcĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [stilla-cado] *A liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture, stillicide:* "*stillicidium* eo quod stillatim cadat," Var. L. L. 5, 5, 12.—**I.** In gen. (so poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 314: grandinis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3: urinae, Plin. 30, 8, 21; cf., vesicae, id. 28, 8, 32: arborum, id. 17, 12, 18: mellis, Tert. Spect. 27 *fin.*—**II.** In partic., *Falling rain, rain-water falling from the eaves of houses* (so quite class.): jura parietum, luminum, stillicidiorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; so id. Or. 21 *fin.*; id. Top. 5, 27; Vitr. 2, 1; Paul. Dig 8, 6, 8; 8, 2, 20; Ulp. ib. 17; Pall. Aug. 8, 2

stillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [stilla] **I.** *Neutr., To drop, drip, trickle, distil* (mostly poet.): vas, unde stillet lente aqua, Var. R. R. 1, 41, 2; so, gutta (dulcedinis) in cor, Lucr. 4, 1056: cera super igni, id. 6, 515: cruor ferro, Prop. 2, 8, 26: unguenta e capillo, Tib. 1, 7, 51: mella de viridi ilice, Ov. M. 1, 112: ros, id. ib. 11, 57, et saep.—Transf., of things which *drop* or *drip with* a liquid: saxa guttis manantibu' stillent, Lucr. 6, 944; so, paenula multo nimbo, Juv. 6, 109: coma Syrio rore, Tib. 3, 4, 28: sidera sanguine, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 11; cf., arbor sanguineis roribus, Luc. 7, 837, et saep.—So too without an *abl.:* humida saxa, super viridi stillantia musco, Lucr. 5, 949: ille, qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, * Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: stillans ocellus, Juv. 6, 109.—**B** Trop.: stillantes voces, qs. *words that ooze out drop by drop*, Calpurn. Ecl. 6, 22; cf., orationem stillare, Sen. Ep. 40:—plumis stillare diem, *to be full*, Stat. Th. 3, 537.

II. *Act., To cause to drop, let fall in drops, to drop, distill:* stillabit amicis ex oculis rorem, * Hor. A. P. 429; so, lacrimam, Plin. 12, 23, 49: coctam caepam cum adipe anserino, id. 20, 5, 20: stillata De ramis electra, *dropped, distilled*, Ov. M. 2, 364; so, stillata cortice myrrha, id. ib. 10, 501.

* **stĭlo,** avi, 1. *v. n.* [stilus, *no.* I.] *To get stalks:* Col. 4, 33, 3.

(* **Stilpon** or **Stilpo,** ōnis, *m.* = Στίλπων, *A philosopher of Megara*, Cic. Fat. 5; id. Acad. 4, 24; Sen. Ep. 9.)

† **stĭlus** (sometimes written acc. to the Greek orthogr., stylus; but cf. lacrima, silva, stipes, and v. the let. Y), i, *m.* = στῦλος, orig., Any upright, pointed body; hence, *A stake, pale:* **I.** In gen.: extra vallum stili caeci, *concealed stakes*, Auct. B. Afr. 31, 5; cf. Sil. 10, 415 (for which, stimuli, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.*). In agriculture, *A pointed instrument for freeing plants from worms, or shoots which grow too rankly*, etc., Col. 11, 3, 53; Pall. Mart. 10, 20. Of *the stem* or *stalk* of many plants (e. g. of the asparagus), Col. 11, 3, 46; 58; 5, 10, 13; 21.

* **B.** Transf.: in qua (oratione Sulpicii) nunc interdum, ut in herbis rustici solent dicere, in summa ubertate inest luxuries quaedam, quae stilo depascenda est, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96.

II. In partic., *A style* used by the Romans for writing on waxen-tablets (pointed, and usually made of iron): effer cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum, Plaut Bac. 4, 4, 64; cf. id. ib. 76; 4, 9, 73; id. Mil 1, 2, 38: cum otiosus stilum prehenderat, flaccebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: orationes paene Attico stilo scriptae, *with an Attic pen*, id. ib. 45, 167; so, (comoediae quaedam) resipiant stilum Plautinum, Gell. 3, 3, 13.—Writing on wax was erased with the broad upper end of the style; hence the phrase stilum vertere, for *to erase what one has written*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41; so, saepe stilum vertas, iterum quae digna legi sint, Scripturus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 73.

B. Transf.: **1.** i. q. scriptio and scriptura, *A setting down in writing, composing, composition; manner of writing, mode of composition, style* in writing: stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; so id. ib. 1, 60 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 3, 49, 190; and Quint. 1, 9, 2; cf. also, multus stilus et assidua lectio, id. 10, 7, 4: stilus exercitatus, i. q. *a practiced pen*, Cic. Or. 44, 150: tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, Quint. 1, 1, 28: non ita dissimili sunt argumento, sed tamen Dissimili oratione sunt factae ac stilo, *in speech and writing*, Ter. Andr. prol. 12 (for which, oratione et *scriptura*, id. Phorm. prol. 5); cf., unus sonus est totius orationis et idem stilus, *the same tone and the same style of composition run through the whole speech*, Cic. Brut. 26, 100 (the alteration into idem *filum* is unnecessary); and, artifex stilus, *an artistic style*, id. ib. 25, 96.

2. i. q. genus or forma dicendi, *A manner of speaking, mode of expression, style* in speaking (so only post-Aug., and very rarely; not as early as Quint.): stilus

pressus demissusque, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 5; so, pugnax et quasi bellatorius, id. ib. 7, 9, 7; and, laetior, id. ib. 3, 18, 10; cf., diligentis stili anxietas, Tac. Or. 39: (Octavius) tragoediam magno impetu exorsus, non succedente stilo, abolevit, Suet. Aug. 85: affectatione obscurabat stilum, id. Tib. 70: stili dicendi duo sunt: unus est maturus et gravis, alter ardens erectus et infensus, *etc.*, Macr. S. 5, 1.

* **3.** *A decision, verdict, opinion:* App. M. 10, p. 242.

stimmi, v. stibium.

(* **Stimon,** ōnis. *A town of Thessaly,* Liv. 32, 14.)

Stĭmŭla, ae, *f.* [stimulus] *The goddess who pricks on, excites, stimulates* to action or pleasure, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 11; 16; perh. for Semele, Ov. F. 6, 503; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 21.

stĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stimulo] *A pricking on, incitement, stimulation* (post-Aug.): ingens, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7: privata cuique, Tac. H. 1, 90 *fin.*

stĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A pricker-on, instigator, stimulator,* Claud. in Ruf. 2, 501; Mamert. Grat. act. ad Iul. 5 (In Auct. Or. pro Domo, 5, 11, the reading varies between stimulator and instimulator; Orell. has the latter).

stĭmŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that pricks on, instigates,* or *stimulates:* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 46; so ib. 62.

* **stĭmŭlĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [stimulus] *Consisting of prickles* or *goads:* supplicium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 31.

stĭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To prick with a goad, to prick* or *goad on:* **I.** Lit. (so post-Aug., and very rarely): quadrijugos flagello, Sil. 4, 441; so, equos calcaribus, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9; for which, poet. transf., turbatos currus, Luc. 7, 570; Sil. 16, 367: aries stimulatus, Col. 7, 3, 5.

II. Trop., *To goad, torment, vex, trouble, disturb* (so quite class. and very freq.): jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, vorsor in amoris rota miser, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 4: hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis, postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: larvae stimulant virum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 66: te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum, Cic. Parad. 2, 18: me nunc et congressus hujus (Caesaris) stimulat, id. Att. 9, 15, 2: me haec solitudo minus stimulat quam ista celebritas, id. ib. 12, 13: consulem cura de minore filio stimulabat, Liv. 44, 44.

B. In gen., *To rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate* to any action; constr. with the simple *acc.*, with a follg. *ad* or *in aliquid, ut, ne,* and poet. *c. inf.:* (*a*) With the simple *acc.:* Phrygio stimulat numero cava tibia mentes, Lucr. 2, 621: aliquem, Liv. 3, 68, 10: avita gloria animum stimulabat, id. 1, 22, 2: ira stimulante animos, id. 1, 12, 1: stimulata pellicis irâ, Ov. M. 4, 235.—With inanimate objects: Persicorum succus sitim stimulat, Plin. 23, 7, 67; so, venerem, id. 20, 5, 15; cf., conceptus, id. 2, 8, 6.—(*β*) With a follg. *ad:* ad alicujus salutem defendendam stimulari atque excitari, Cic. Planc. 28, 69; so, ad perturbandam rem publicam, Sall. C. 18, 4; and, ad arma, Liv. 1, 23, 7.—(*γ*) With a follg. *in:* injuriae dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulabat, Liv. 1, 40, 4; so id. 21, 11, 3; cf., in a mixed construction: ad iram saepius quam in formidinem stimulabantur, Tac. H. 2, 44 *fin.*—(*δ*) With a follg. *ut* or *ne:* vetus nostra simultas antea stimulabat me, ut caverem, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 12 *fin.:*—rubore stimulabantur, ne clientulorum loco numerarentur, Tac. Or. 37.—(*ε*) Poet. *c. inf.:* stimulante metu fati praenoscere cursus, Luc. 6, 423; so, juvencos jactare accensis stimulavi cornibus ignes, Sil. 12, 504.

stĭmŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of incentives, stimulative* (post-class.): desiderium Venereae voluptatis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 9; id. Acut. 3, 18.

stĭmŭlus, i, *m.* (*neut.* collat. form, stimulum, i, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 112) [kindr. with *στίζω*, to prick] *A pointed, pricking instrument.* Thus,

I. Most freq., *A goad* for driving cattle, slaves, *etc.* (quite class., esp. in the trop. sense).

A. Lit.: jam lora teneo, jam stimulum in manu est: Agite equi, *etc.*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 112; cf. Ov. M. 2, 127: aut stimulo tardos increpuisse boves, Tib. 1, 1, 30; cf. Ov. M. 14, 647: ita te forabunt patibulatum per vias Stimulis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 54: aliquem stimulo fodere, id. Curc. 1, 2, 40; cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86. As a term of abuse of slaves: stimulorum seges, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 6; cf. id. Casin. 2, 8, 11; id. Pers. 5, 2, 17.—Proverb.: si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, *i. e. an evil is aggravated by foolish opposition,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 55; v. caedo, p. 220, b; cf., advorsum stimulum calces, *kick against the pricks,* Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 28; v. 1. calx, p. 229 b.

B. Trop., *A goad* (as in Eng., either that which vexes, irritates, torments, or, more freq., that which spurs on, incites, stimulates); *a sting, torment;* or, *a spur, incentive, incitement, stimulus:* mens sibi conscia factis adhibet stimulos torretque flagellis, Lucr. 3, 1032; cf., subesse caecum aliquem cordi stimulum, id. 3, 887: stimulos doloris contemnere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66; cf., (res malae) lacerant, vexant, stimulos admovent, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 16, 35:—animum gloriae stimulis concitare, Cic. Arch. 11 *fin.;* so, quidam industriae ac laboris (coupled with illecebrae libidinum), id. Cael. 5 *fin.:* quot victoriae admoverit homini, id. Sest. 5, 12: amoris, Liv. 30, 14, 1, et al.; cf., defendendi Vatinii, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19; and, omnia pro stimulis facibusque ciboque furoris Accipit, Ov. M. 6, 480: ad hanc voluntatem ipsius naturae stimulis incitamur, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: ad dicendum etiam pudor stimulos habet, Quint. 10, 7, 16: agrariae legis tribuniciis stimulis plebs furebat, Liv. 2, 54, 2; cf., acriores quippe aeris alieni stimulos esse, id. 6, 11, 8: in aliquem stimulis accendi, Tac. H. 3, 45; cf., suis stimulis excitos Moesiae duces, id. ib. 3, 53: acres subjectat lasso stimulos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94, et saep.

II. In milit. lang., *A pointed stake* concealed beneath the surface of the ground, to repel hostile troops, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.;* and, se stimulis induere, id. ib. 7, 82, 1 (called also, stilus, Auct. B. Afr. 31, 5; v. h. v. *no.* I.).

stinguo, ĕre, *v. a* [root STIGO, kindr. with *στιζω*; cf. also, exstinguo, distinguo, instigo, stimulus; and therefore, prop., to scratch out a thing; hence, transf.] *To quench, extinguish* (poet. and very rarely, for the usual exstinguo): ut cernere possis Evanescere paullatim stinguique colorem, Lucr. 2, 828: ignes stingui, id. 1, 667; so, stinguuntur radii (solis), Cic. poet. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 882; and, stinguens praeclara insignia coeli, id. ib.: ardorem, Lucr. 4, 1094.

stīpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stipo] *A crowd* pressing around any one, *a suite, retinue, train:* "latrones dicti ab latere, qui circum latera erant regi, quos postea a stipatione stipatores appellarunt," Var. L. L. 7, 3, 91 *fin.:* concursatio, stipatio, greges hominum perditorum, * Cic. Sull. 23 *fin.* So too, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3 *fin.;* Plin. Ep. 4, 16, 1; Auct. Pan. ad Maxim. et Const. 8 *fin.* Of geese swarming together: Plin. 10, 22, 27.—* **II.** Trop., *A crowd, throng:* aggressionum et enthymematum stipatio, Quint. 5, 14, 27.

stīpātor, ōris, *m.* [stipo; prop., one that presses upon, crowds about another; hence] *An attendant* of a nobleman; in the *plur., attendants, train, suite, retinue* (quite classical; by the Romans in a bad sense): "*latrones* dicti ab latere, qui circum latera erant regi, quos postea a stipatione *stipatores* appellarunt," Var. L. L. 7, 3, 91 *fin.:* Alexander Pheraeus praemittebat de stipatoribus suis, qui scrutarentur arculas muliebres, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; so of a royal train: Hor. S. 1, 3, 138; Sen. de Clem. 1, 12 *fin.;* Tac. A. 4, 25; 11, 16; Just. 13, 4, et al.:—stipatores corporis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13; so, Venerii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 26; cf., Catilina omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se, tamquam stipatorum, catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14, 1.

stīpātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of stipo.

* **stīpendĭālis,** e, *adj.* [stipendium] *Of* or *belonging to tribute:* foedus, *by which one engages to pay tribute,* Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

stīpendĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to tribute, liable to impost* or *contribution, tributary* (of imposts payable in money; whereas vectigalis denotes those payable in kind; the former was held to be the most humiliating; cf. Liv. 37, 55 *fin.*): civitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3: Aedui, id. ib. 1, 36, 3: vectigal, *i. e. a fixed yearly impost* or *contribution in money,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6.—In the *plur.* subst., stipendiarii, ōrum, *m., Tributaries* (in money; whereas vectigales in kind): socii stipendiariique populi Romani, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 3; so id. Balb. 9, 24; id. Leg. 3, 18, 41; Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 1; opp. to vectigales, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60; id. Prov. Cons. 5; cf. Liv. 24, 47, 5, and 37, 55 *fin.*—**II.** In milit. lang., *Receiving pay, serving for pay, stipendiary:* (Romani) postquam stipendiarii facti sunt, Liv. 8, 8, 3: cohortes, Auct. B. Afr. 43.

stīpendĭor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To receive pay, to serve for pay* (very rarely; perh. only in the follg. examples): regi eorum peditum sexcenta M. stipendiantur, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 68.—Transf.: (infantes Pontici) butyro stipendiati, qs. *serving for butter, getting butter for pay,* i. e. *for their maintenance.*

stīpendĭum, ii, *n.* [contr. from stipipendium, from stips-pendo] **I.** In publicists' lang., *A tax, impost, tribute, contribution* (payable in money; whereas vectigal in kind; the former being regarded as the more humiliating; v. stipendiarius, *no.* I.): Poeni stipendia pendunt, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50; so, pendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 9; 5, 27, 2: imponere victis, id. ib. 1, 44, 5; 7, 54, 3: stipendio liberare aliquem, id. 5, 27, 2: de stipendio recusare, id. ib. 1, 44, 9, et saep.

B. Transf. out of publicists' lang., *Tribute, dues* (poetical and in post-Aug. prose): indomito nec dira ferens stipendia tauro (*sc.* Minotauro), Catull. 64, 173: quae finis aut quod me manet stipendium? *penalty,* Hor. Epod. 17, 36: alii tamen obscuriores (scriptores) aliquod stipendium nostro studio contulerunt, *contribution,* Col. 1, 1, 10.

II. In milit. lang., *Pay, stipend:* "milites *stipendia* ideo, quod eam stipem pendebant," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50; cf. "Plin. 33, 3, 13; Liv. 4, 59 and 60:" quum stipendium ab legionibus flagitaretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 87, 3; so, numerare militibus, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: persolvere, id. Att. 5, 14, 1: dare, Brut. in Cic. Fam, 11, 26; cf., dare pecuniam in stipendium, Caes. B. C. 1, 23, 4; Liv. 27, 9 *fin.:* stipendio afficere exercitum, Cic. Balb. 27, 61: augere, Caes. B. C. 3, 110, 5: fraudare, id. ib. 3, 59, 3, et saep.—Hence,

B. Transf., *Military service* (so regularly in the *plur.*): merere stipendia, Cic. Mur. 5 *fin.;* so, stipendia merere (mereri), *to perform military service, to serve,* id. Coel. 5; id. de Or. 2, 64, 258; also, facere, Sall. J. 63, 3; Liv. 3, 27, 1; 5, 7, 5; 42, 34, 9, et al.: cf., opulenta ac ditia facere, id. 21, 43, 9; emereri, *to complete the time of service, to serve out one's time,* id. 25, 6, 16; Cic. de Sen. 14, 49; Sall. J. 84, 2, et al.; v. emereo, *no.* II.: qui (milites) jam stipendiis confecti erant, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 9 *fin.* Klotz.; cf., stipendiis exhausti, Liv. 27, 9, 2.—In the *sing.:* homo nullius stipendii, Sall. J. 85, 10; so, nullum facere, id. Or. ad Caes. 1 *fin.:* sextus decimus stipendii annus, Tac. A. 1, 17.—**b.** In partic., *Military service of a year, a year's service, a campaign:* si in singulis stipendiis is ad hostes exuvias dabit, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 36: quod tricena aut quadragena stipendia senes tolerent, Tac. A. 1, 17: qui eorum minime multa stipendia haberet, Liv. 31, 8 *fin.*—In the *sing.:* (juventus) octavo jam stipendio functa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 8, 2; cf., with both numbers together: secundo stipendio dextram manum perdidit, stipendiis duobus ter et vicies vulneratus est, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104.

2. Out of the military sphere, *Service* (very rarely): functus omnibus humanae vitae stipendiis, *i. e. duties,* Sen. Ep. 93 *med.* (in Cic. de Sen. 14, 49; and Col. 3, 6 *fin.* only with tamquam and velut)

stīpes, ĭtis, *m.* [from στύπος; cf. stilus, from στῦλος, and v. the let. Y] *A log, stock, post, trunk of a tree*, etc. (quite classical), Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 3; id. B. C. 1, 27, 3; Tib. 1, 1, 11; Prop. 4, 2, 49; Ov. F. 2, 642; 5, 506, et al.—As a term of contempt, like our *log*, *stock*, *post*, of a stupid person: in me quidvis harum rerum convenit, Quae sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4: qui, tamquam truncus atque stipes, si stetisset modo, posset sustinere tamen titulum consulatus, Cic. Pis. 9, 19. So too Auct. Or. de Harusp. 3, 5; id. in Senat. 6, 14; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 126.—**II.** Transf., poet. for *A tree:* Ov. F. 3, 37; id. de Nuce, 32; Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 179. For *A branch of a tree:* Luc. 9, 820; Mart. 13, 19. (* Ov. M. 7, 279.)

stīpĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stipes] *Woody, ligneous:* radix, App. Herb. 67; 74.

(* **Stĭphĕlus,** i, *m.* *A centaur, killed by Caeneus*, Ov. M. 12, 459.)

stīpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [στείβω, to tread down, stamp tight; hence] *To crowd* or *press together*, *stow away*, *compress* (quite class.; esp. of personal objects, and in the *Part. perf.*; v. the follg.).

I. Lit.: qui acceperam majorem numerum (assium) non in arca ponebant, sed in aliqua cella stipabant, id est componebant, quo minus loci occuparet, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50; so, ingens argentum, Virg. A. 3, 465: apes mella Stipant, id. Georg. 4, 164; id. Aen. 1, 433:—materies stipata, Lucr. 1, 346; cf. id. 2, 294; 1, 330; 6, 11; 665: Graeci stipati, quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic. Pis 27 *fin.*: velut stipata phalanx, Liv. 33, 18, 17: ita in arto stipatae erant naves, ut, *etc.*, id. 26, 39, 13.—Poet.: stipare Platona Menandro, *i. e. to pack up together the works of Plato, Menander*, etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 11: custodum gregibus quum se stipat euntem, *closely surrounds herself with*, Prop. 3, 8, 13; cf. mid.: cuncta praecipiti stipantur secula cursu, *throng*, *crowd*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 311.

II. Transf., *To press, cram, stuff*, or *fill full* of any thing; and, with a personal object, of a dense crowd, *to surround, encompass, environ, attend, accompany*, etc.: ut pontes calonibus et impedimentis stipatos reperit, Suet. Calig. 51: hos (poëtas) ediscit et hos arcto stipata theatro Spectat Roma, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60; cf. also, curia cum patribus fuerit stipata, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 143; and, multo Patrum stipatur curia coetu, Sil. 11, 503:—Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, vallatus indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49; cf., qui stipatus semper sicariis, septis armatis, munitus indicibus fuit, id. Sest. 44, 95: stipati gregibus amicorum, id. Att. 1, 18, 1; cf. id. Mil. 1: telis stipati, id. Phil. 5, 6, 17; cf., qui senatum stiparit armatis, id. ib. 3, 12, 31; and, stipatus lictoribus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40: senectus stipata studiis juventutis, id. de Sen. 9, 28.—*Absol.*: magna stipante caterva, Virg. A. 4, 136; so Liv. 42, 39, 2.—Hence

*stīpātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Begirt, surrounded:* ab omni ordine, sexu, aetate stipatissimus, Sid. Ep. 3, 2.

stips, stĭpis (*nom.* does not occur, although STIPS is assumed by Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50), *f.* [kindr. with stipo, and therefore, orig., small coin heaped up in piles; hence, in partic.] *A gift, donation, alms, contribution*, given in small coin: "etiam nunc diis cum thesauris asses dant, *stipem* dicunt," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50: "*stipem* esse numum signatum testimonio est, quod datur in *stipendium* militi et quum spondetur pecunia, quod *stipulari* dicitur," Fest. p. 296 and 297; cf., "*stipendium* a *stipe* appellatum est, quod per stipes, id est modica aera colligatur," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 27: stipem Apollini conferre, Liv. 25, 12, 14; so of religious *donations*, id. 27, 37, 9; 5, 25, 5; Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; 2, 16, 40; Suet. Aug. 57: quis beneficium dicat quadram panis aut stipem aeris abjecti, Sen. Ben. 4, 29; so of *alms*, id. Vit. beat. 25; Mart. Dig. 47, 22, 1; cf. Liv. 38, 45, 9; Suet. Aug. 91 *fin.*; id. Calig. 42: pastiones non minimam colono stipem conferunt, *bring in no small profit*, Col. 8, 1, 2; so Curt. 4, 1 *med.*; cf. Quint. 1, 12, 18: e prostitutis ancilla mercenariae stipis, *living by the wages of prostitution*, Plin. 10, 63, 83.

stĭpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [stips] *A stalk, stem, blade, halm;* of grain: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Virg. G. 1, 315; so Plin. 14, 16, 19; 17, 27, 47; 18, 18, 47: e segete stipulam relinquere, Var. L. L. 7, 6, 102; so of the stalks of grain left behind in reaping, *straw, stubble*, id. R. R. 1, 53; Ter. Ad. 5. 3, 62; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 89; cf. Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 30. Of *hay*, Var. R. R. 1, 49, 1. Of a *reed*, Virg. E. 3, 27; Plin. 37, 10, 67. Of *bean stalks*, Ov. F. 4, 725.—Proverb.: flammaque de stipula nostra brevisque fuit, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 20.

stĭpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stipulor] Jurid. *t. t.*, *A promise given on demand; an engagement, agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation:* "stipulatio est verborum conceptio, quibus is qui interrogatur, daturum facturumve se, quod interrogatus est, respondet," Pompon. Dig. 45, 1, 5: "stipulatio non potest confici, nisi utroque loquente," *etc.*, Ulp. ib. 45, 1. 1 *sq.*: pacta, conventa, stipulationes, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100: ut ea pecunia ex stipulatione debeatur, id. Leg. 2, 21 *fin.*: aliquem stipulatione alligare, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 36: is contractus stipulationum sponsionum *sponsalia*, Serv. Sulpic. in Gell. 4, 4, 2.

* **stĭpŭlātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [stipulatio] *A little, insignificant promise* or *stipulation:* Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174.

stĭpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [stipulor] Jurid. *t. t.*, *One who demands a formal promise* or *covenant* (opp. to promissor, the one who gives the promise); *a bargainer, stipulator*, Jul. Dig. 2, 10, 3; Ulp. ib. 45, 1, 41 *sq.*; Suet. Vit. 14.

stĭpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] Jurid. *t. t.*, *A promise formally demanded; a bargain, stipulation:* si quid adversus pactionem fiat, non ex stipulatu agitur, *etc.*, Gai. Inst. 3, 94; so id. ib. 4, 116; Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 1; so id. ib. 4 *sq.*; Modest. ib. 103 *sq.*, et al.

stĭpŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [the etymol. was contested by the ancients themselves; most prob., acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50, kindr. with stips: "qui pecuniam alligat, *stipulari* et *restipulari*;" cf. also, "quum spondetur pecunia, *stipulari* dicitur," Fest. p. 297. Thus, prop., to conclude a money-transaction; hence, in gen.] a jurid. *t. t.*, *To demand a formal promise; to bargain, covenant, stipulate:* Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 14 *sq.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 115; and Gai. Inst. 3, 92 *sq.*: itaque stipulantur sic, *Illas capras hodie recte esse et bibere posse habereque recte licere, haec spondesne?* Var. R. R. 2, 3, 5; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 11: reliquum est, ut stipulatum se esse dicat. . . . Stipulatus es? ubi? quo praesente? quis spopondisse me dicit? Cic. Rosc. Com. 5: quantumvis stipulare, et protinus accipe quod do, *i. e. ask, demand*, Juv. 7, 165. Cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 318 *sq.*—**II.** Sometimes transf., of him who gives the promise or pledges himself, for the usual promittere, *To promise, engage, pledge one's self:* si quis usuras solverit, quas non erat stipulatus, Ulp. Dig. 46, 3, 5; so id. ib. 12, 6, 26 *fin.*; Paul. ib. 13, 4, 7, et al.

☞ stipulatus, a, um, *pass.*: pecunia stipulata (for promissa), Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 14.

‡ **stipulum** apud veteres firmum appellabatur, Justin. Inst. 3, 15.

stīrĭa, ae, *f.* *A frozen drop; an icedrop, icicle* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Virg. G. 3, 366; so too Plin. 34, 12, 32; Mart. 7, 37; Claud. B. Get. 327; Tert. Pall. 4.

* **stīrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* [stiria] *Frozen:* gutta, Sol. 27 *med.*

* **stīrĭcĭdĭum,** ii, *n.* [stiria-cado] *A falling of snow-flakes, a snowing:* "*stiricidium* quasi stillicidium, quum stillae concretae frigore cadunt. *Stiria* enim principale est, *stilla* deminutivum," Fest. p. 345. So Cato ib. p. 344.

(* **stirpes,** v. stirps, *ad init.*)

* **stirpesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [stirps] *To run to stalk:* asparagus, Plin. 19, 8, 42.

stirpĭtus, *adv.* [id.] *By the stalk, by the roots, root and branch, stock and stump* (very rare): * **I.** Lit.: arborem transferre, Ulp. Dig. 47, 7, 3.—* **B.** Transf.: barbam forcipibus evellere, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.—* **II.** Trop., *Utterly:* errorem, quasi radicem malorum omnium, extrahere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 83.

stirps (collat. form of the *nom.*, stirpes or stirpis, in the best MSS., Liv. 1, 1 *fin.*; 41, 8, 10; 26, 13, 16; v. Drak. *ad locc.*), pis, *f.* (*m.*, Enn. in Fest. p. 313; and in Non. 226, 32; Pac. in Non. 227, 2; and in Charis. p. 85 P.; Cato R. R. 40, 2; Virg. G. 2, 379; id. Aen. 12, 208; 770; 781; Col. 5, 9, 13; Plin. 8, 26, 40; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 2; and Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 125) *The lower part of the trunk* of plants, including the roots; *a stock, stem, stalk; a root* (quite class. and very freq.).

I. Lit.: arborum altitudo nos delectat, radices stirpesque non item, Cic. Or. 43, 147; id. N. D. 2, 33; cf. id. ib. 2, 10; 47; 51: sceptrum in silvis imo de stirpe recisum, Virg. A. 12, 208: arundo omnis ex una stirpe numerosa, Plin. 16, 36, 65 *ad fin.*: palmarum stirpibus ali, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38; so, palmarum, id. ib. 50 (for which, id. ib. 33, *radices* palmarum); cf., lento in stirpe moratus, Virg. A. 12, 781 (for which, just before, lenta in *radice*):—ex hac nimia licentia, ut ex stirpe quadam, exsistere, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 44; cf., stirps quaestionis, id. Fin. 4, 2 *fin.*; and, velut ab stirpibus renata urbs, Liv. 6, 1, 3.

B. Transf.: **1.** Of vegetables: **a.** *A plant, shrub* (so esp. freq. in the *plur.*): stirpium naturae, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 10; cf., quum arborum et stirpium eadem paene natura sit, id. ib. 5, 11, 33; so, coupled with arbores, id. Phil. 2, 22, 55; with herbae, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161.—**b.** *A shoot, sprout:* rami stirpesque, Lucr. 5, 1099: stirpem praecisum circumligato, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 40, 2: probatissimum genus stirpis deponere, *i. e.* malleolos, Col. 3, 5 *fin.*

2. Of human descents: **a.** *A stem, stock, race, family, lineage:* ignoratio stirpis et generis, Cic. Lael. 19, 70: stirpis ac gentilitatis jus, id. de Or. 1, 39: qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, id. Rab. Post. 1, 2: a stirpe supremo, Enn. in Non. 226, 32; cf., divinae stirpis Acestes, Virg. A. 5, 711: Herculis stirpe generatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 12 *fin.*: hinc orti stirpe antiquissima sumus, id. Leg. 2, 1: hominum sceleratorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 34, 5: ab stirpe socius et amicus populi Romani, Sall. J. 14, 2, et saep.—**b.** Like Eng. *scion*, i. q. *Offspring, descendant, progeny* (so mostly poet.; not in Cic.): stirps liberum, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 83 *fin.*; so, liberum, Liv. 45, 11; cf., aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum, Virg. A. 6, 864: stirps et genus omne futurum, id. ib. 4, 622; cf., en stirps et progenies tot consulum, tot dictatorum, Tac. A. 2, 37 *fin.*: stirps virilis, Liv. 1, 1 *fin.*; cf., qui stirpam ex sese domi relinquerent, id. 41, 8, 9.

II. Trop., *Source, origin, foundation, first beginning, cause*, etc.: altae stirpes stultitiae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: superstitionis stirpes, id. de Div. 2, 72, 149: virtutis, id. Coel. 32, 79: qua ex stirpe orirentur amicitiae cognationum, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17:—si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 180; cf., populum a stirpe repetere, Cic. Rep. 3, 12 *fin.* Mos.; and, repetam stirpem juris a natura, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: stirps ac semen malorum omnium, id. Cat. 1, 12 *fin.*: non ingenerantur hominibus mores tam a stirpe generis ac seminis, quam, *etc.*, *original nature*, id. Agr. 2, 35; cf., exoleta stirpe gentis, Liv. 37, 8, 4.

stīva, ae, *f.* *A plough-handle*, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38; Virg. G. 1, 174; Ov. M. 8, 218; id. Fast. 4, 825; Col. 1, 9, 3.

stlāta, ae, *f.* *A kind of ship:* "*stlata* genus navigii latum magis quam altum, et a latitudine sic appellatum, sed ea consuetudine, qua *stlocum* pro locum et *stlitem* pro litem dicebant," Fest. p. 312. So Aus. Ep. 22, 31; cf. Gell. 10, 25 *fin.* Acc. to Caper, Orth. p. 2246 P., and Gloss. Phil. s. h. v., *a kind of piratical vessel* or *corsair*.

stlātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stlata] *Of* or *belonging to a ship* (very rarely): bellum, Petr. 108, 12 (*al.* tralaticium).—Poet., transf.: stlataria purpura, *brought by ship, imported*, i. e. *costly*, Juv. 7, 134 Schol.

stlembus, gravis tardus, sicut Luci

rus *pedibus stlembum* dixit equum pigrum et tardum, Fest. p. 312 and 313.

stlis, v. lis, *ad init.*

stlocus, v. locus, *ad init.*

* **stloppus,** i, *m.* *A slap* (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek), Pers. 5, 13.

sto, stĕti, stătum, 1. (scanned stĕtĕrunt, Virg. A. 2, 774; 3, 48; Ov. Her. 7, 166 Heins.) *v. n.* [kindr. with ΣΤΑΩ, ἵστημι] *To stand*, in opposition to sitting or walking; *to stand still, remain standing.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: hos quos videtis stare hic captivos duos, Illi qui astant, hi stant ambo, non sedent, Plaut. Capt. prol. 1 *sq.*; cf., quum virgo staret et Caecilia in sella sederet, Cic. de Div. 1, 46, 104: si iste ibit, ito: stabit, astato simul, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 74; cf., noli stare, id. Mil. 4, 3, 36; so *opp.* ire, id. Merc. 3, 3, 21; id. Mil. 4, 2, 95; 4, 9, 10; id. Pers. 3, 3, 43; 4, 4, 50; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6; 12, et al.: ante aedes, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 56; so id. ib. 1, 1, 250; 2, 2, 35; id. Truc. 2, 3, 14: ante ostium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 4; id. Andr. 3, 1, 17; id. Hec. 3, 4, 14; 5, 4, 14: in atriis, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 44: ad januam, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: hic foris, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 12: hinc procul, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: propter in occulto, Cic. Clu. 28, 78; cf., qui proximi steterant, Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 3: qui frequentissimi in gradibus concordiae steterunt, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 21: stans pede in uno, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10, et saep.:—quorum statuae steterunt in Rostris, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 4; so, statua, id. de Div. 1, 34, 75: signa ad impluvium, ad valvas Junonis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 23; 61: columna, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 13: cerea effigies, id. Sat. 1, 8, 32; cf. poet., aheneus ut stes, id. ib. 2, 3, 183.—Proverb.: inter sacrum saxumque sto; nec quid faciam scio, *i. e. I am in a pinch*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 84; v. sacrum, *no.* A, 2, a.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pregn., *To stand firm* or *immovable; to last, remain, continue:* quoi nec arae patriae domi stant: fractae et disjectae jacent, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: stantibus Hierosolymis, id. Flacc. 28, 69: ut praeter spem stare muros viderunt, Liv. 38, 5, 4: hasta, quae radice nova, non ferro stabat adacto, *stuck fast, remained fixed*, Ov. M. 15, 562: missum stetit inguine ferrum, id. ib. 5, 132; cf. id. ib. 5, 34; 8, 415: stat glacies iners, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 5; cf., aquae, Ov. M. 4, 732: longa stare senecta, Sil. 3, 94, et saep.

2. *To remain, tarry, linger* any where: paulisper stetimus in illa ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: hos quos video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5: cum gladiis in conspectu senatus, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: (meretrix) olente in fornice stans, Hor. S. 1, 2, 30; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21; Juv. 10, 239.

3. In milit. lang.: **a.** *To stand in the ranks* or *under arms, to fight:* quisque uti steterat, jacet obtinetque ordinem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 86: quum milites a mane diei jejuni sub armis stetissent defatigati, Auct. B. Afr. 42, 3: primo haud impari stetere acie, Liv. 26, 44, 4: in Asia totius Asiae steterunt vires, id. 37, 58, 8: in acie, Auct. B. Hisp. 28 *fin.*: pars acie stabat, id. B. Afr. 51, 6.—**b.** Pregn., *To stand firm* in fight, *stand one's ground, maintain the contest:* *opp.* abjecto scuto fugere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; cf., in acie stare ac pugnare, *opp.* in castra refugere, Liv. 22, 60, 25: comminus, Caes. B. C. 1, 47, 2.—**c.** Transf., of a battle, *To last, hold out, continue* (a favorite expression of Livy): ibi aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit, Liv. 29, 2, 15: diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, id. 27, 2, 7; cf., ita anceps dicitur certamen stetisse, id. 8, 38, 10; and, primo stetit ambigua spe pugna, id. 7, 7, 7.

4. Nautical *t. t.*, *To lie, to lie* or *ride at anchor:* ante hostium portus in salo stare, Liv. 37, 16, 5; so, naves regiae in sinu Maliaco, id. 36, 20, 5: classis instructa in portu, id. 37, 11, 3: classis in salo ad Leptim, Auct. B. Afr. 62, 4: puppes litore, Virg. A. 6, 902.

5. Of servants, *To stand, wait, attend* (very rarely): neque pueri eximia facie stabant, C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12, 2: sto exspectans, si quid mihi imperent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 46: ad cyathum et vinum, Suet. Caes. 49; cf., ad pedes, id. Galb. 22.

6. Of buildings, *To stand finished, be erected* (poet.): jam stabant Thebae, Ov. M. 3, 131; so, moenia jam stabant, id. Fast. 3, 181: stet Capitolium fulgens, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 42: aedificant muros.... Stabat opus, Ov. M. 11, 205: jam stare ratem, Val. Fl. 1, 96.

7. *To stand up, stand upright; to stick up, bristle up*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): papillae, Lucil. in Non. 391, 26; so, mammae, Plin. 28, 19, 77: steterunt comae, Virg. A. 2, 774; 3, 48; so Ov. M. 7, 631; cf. id. ib. 10, 425: crines futi pulvere, Stat. Th. 3, 326: setae, Ov. M. 8, 286: cristae in vertice, id. ib. 6, 672: aristae, id. ib. 10, 655.

8. *c. abl.*, *To stand out with, be thick with, full of* any thing (mostly poetical): stant pulvere campi, Enn. Ann. 8, 45: cupressi Stant rectis foliis, id. ib. 7, 26: stat sentibu' fundus, Lucil. in Don. Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 16; Titin. in Non. 391, 21; so, ager sentibus, Caecil. in Non. 391, 23; cf., vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1: coelum caligine stat, Sisenn. in Non. 392, 8; cf., pulvere coelum, Virg. A. 12, 408; and, pulvereo globo astra, Stat. Th. 7, 124: stant lumina (Charontis flamma, Virg. A. 6, 300.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: mentes, rectae quae stare solebant, Enn. Ann. 6, 39: utinam res publica stetisset quo coeperat statu, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 3: stetisse ipsum in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 1, 20.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pregn., *To stand one's ground, stand firm* or *unshaken; to endure, persevere, persist:* moribus antiquis res stat Romana virisque, Enn. Ann. 5, 1; cf., disciplinam militarem, qua stetit ad hanc diem Romana res, solvisti, Liv. 8, 7, 16: res publica staret, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24; cf. id. Cat. 2, 10, 21: per quos homines ordinesque steterim, quibusque munitus fuerim, non ignoras, id. Fam. 13, 29, 7; cf., eorum auxilio, qui me stante stare non poterant, id. ib. 7, 2, 3; and, dum stetimus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 17: stamus animis, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2; so, stas animo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 213: Gabinium sine provincia stare non posse, *could not hold out, subsist*, Cic. Pis. 6, 12; cf. id. Flacc. 6, 14; Suet. Oth. 5; nedum sermonum stet honos, id. A. P. 69.—Hence, **b.** (acc. to its use as a milit. *t. t.*, v. above, *no.* I., B, 3) *To maintain the contest:* cum in senatu pulcherrime staremus, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1.—**c.** In aliqua re, simply aliqua re, and post-class. also, alicui rei, *To stand firm, persist, persevere; to rest, abide, continue* in a thing: (*a*) *In aliqua re:* si in fide non stetit, Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 28: sin in eo non stat, id. Att. 2, 4, 1: stare oportet in eo, quod sit judicatum, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47.—(*β*) *c. abl.:* ea omnes stant sententia, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 35; cf., suis stare judiciis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81; and, censoris opinione, id. Cluent. 47, 132: alicujus decreto, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 6: stare conditionibus, id. Att. 7, 15, 2; cf., stare conventis, id. Off. 3, 25, 95; and, stare jurejurando, Quint. 5, 6, 4.—Impers.: stabitur consilio, Liv. 7, 35, 2: etsi priore foedere staretur, id. 21, 19, 4: famâ rerum standum est, id. 7, 6, 6.—(*γ*) *c. dat.:* arbitri sententiae stare, Ulp. Dig. 4, 7, 23 *fin.*; so, voluntati patris, id. ib. 26, 7, 3; 36, 3, 6: rei judicatae, Callistr. ib. 42, 1, 32.—(*δ*) Stat sententia, aliquid or impersonally, stat, *The determination stands* or *holds good, I* (*thou, he,* etc.) *am determined:* *Pa.* Vide quid agas. *Ph.* Stat sententia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18; so, Hannibal postquam ipsi sententia stetit, pergere ire, Liv. 21, 30, 1:—modo nobis stet illud, una vivere in studiis nostris, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 5; so, stat pectore fixum, Aeetae sociare manus, Val. Fl. 5, 289:—nos in Asiam convertemus: neque adhuc stabat, quo potissimum, Cic. Att. 3, 14, 2; so, stat, casus renovare omnes, Virg. A. 2, 750.

2. In theatr. lang., of plays and actors, *To stand*, i. e. *to please, take:* quod si intelligeret, cum stetit olim nova (fabula), Actoris opera magis stetisse quam sua, Ter. Ph. prol. 9 *sq.*; id. Hec. prol. alt. 7: securus, cadat an recto stat fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: illi, scripta quibus comoedia prisca viris est, Hoc stabant, hoc sunt imitandi, id. Sat. 1, 10, 17.

3. stare, *ab, cum*, or *pro aliquo*, or *aliqua re*, *To stand by, adhere to* a person or thing: ut nemo contra civium perditorum dementiam a senatu et a bonorum causa steterit constantius, Cic. Brut. 79, 273; so, a se potius quam ab adversariis, id. Inv. 1, 43, 81: a mendacio contra veritatem, id. ib. 1, 3, 4: a contraria ratione, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 4:—cum dii prope ipsi cum Hannibale starent, Liv. 26, 41, 17; so, nobiscum adversus barbaros, Nep. Ages. 5 *fin.*: si pro mea patria ista virtus staret, Liv. 2, 12, 14; so, pro jure gentium, id. 38, 25, 8: pro Juba atque Afris, Quint. 11, 1, 80: pro signis, Ov. A. A. 1, 200, et saep.

4. Stare per aliquem, *To stand to one's account, be chargeable* or *owing to one; to lie at one's door, be one's fault:* si poterit fieri, ut ne pater per me stetisse credat, quominus hae fierent nuptiae, volo: sed si id non poterit, id faciam in proclivi quod est, per me stetisse, ut credat, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 16 *sq.*; so, Caesar ubi cognovit per Afranium stare, quominus proelio dimicaretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 41, 3; and, graviter eam rem tulerunt, quod stetisse per Trebonium, quominus oppido potirentur, videbatur, id. ib. 2, 13, 3; so too with a follg. quominus, Liv. 6, 33, 2: non per me stetit, sed per illud, Quint. 3, 6, 78: quasi per ipsum staret, ne redderetur, Suet. Aug. 28: si per eum non stetit, parere defuncti voluntati, Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 36.

5. Of price, *To stand one in, to come to, to cost* (so not freq. till after the Aug. period): Polybius scribit, centum talentis eam rem Achaeis stetisse, Liv. 34, 50, 6: haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo Hospitia, Virg. A. 10, 494; cf., quae neque magno stet pretio, Hor. S. 1, 2, 122: multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv. 23, 30, 2: haud scio an magno detrimento certamen staturum fuerit, id. 3, 60, 2: utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit, Vell. 2, 64 *fin.*: heu quanto regnis nox stetit una tuis? Ov. F. 2, 812, et saep.—nulla pestis humano generi pluris stetit, Sen. Ira, 1, 2.

† **stoebe,** ēs, *f.* = στοιβή, *A plant, called also* pheos, Plin. 21, 15, 54; 22, 11, 13.

Stoechădes insulae, Στοιχάδες, *A group of islands on the southern coast of Gaul, near Massilia,* now *Isles d'Hyères*, Plin. 3, 5, 11; Schol. Cic. Sest. p. 293 ed. Orell.; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 461 *sq.* From them was named, **II. stoechas,** ădis, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *French lavender, sticados:* Lavandula Stoechas, L.; Plin. 27, 12, 107.

Stōĭce, *adv.*, v. Stoicus.

Stōĭcĭda, ae, *m.* [Stoicus] *A nickname of a voluptuary who gave himself out for a Stoic*, Juv. 2, 65.

Stōĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Στωϊκός, *Of* or *belonging to the Stoic philosophy* or *to the Stoics, Stoic:* schola, Cic. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*; cf., secta, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*: sententia, id. Ep. 22: libelli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15: turba, Mart. 7, 69, et saep.; Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 85.—Subst., Stoicus, i, *m.*, *A Stoic philosopher, a Stoic*, Cic. Parad. praef. § 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 160; 300; esp. freq. in the *plur.*: Stoici, ōrum, *m.*, *The Stoics*, "Cic. Mur. 29, 61;" and in philosophical writings saepiss.—*Adv.*, Stōĭce, *Like a Stoic, Stoically:* agere austere et Stoice, Cic. Mur. 35, 74; so, dicere, id. Parad. praef. § 3.

stŏla, ae, *f.* = στολή, *A long upper garment:* **I.** Orig., as with the Greeks, in gen., and worn by any one: squalida septus stola, Enn. in Non. 537, 27; so, septus mendici stola, id. ib. 28: lugubri stola succincta, id. ib. 198, 4; so, muliebris, Var. ib. 537, 29 *sq.*—**II.** Later, viz. with the Romans, in partic., *A long female upper garment*, worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles, *a robe, gown, stole:* "vestimenta muliebria . . . veluti stolae, pallia, tunicae," *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 23; cf., vir fortis stolam indutus, Sen. Vit. beat. 13: (Dianae) erat admodum amplum signum cum stola, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34: ad talos stola demissa, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99; Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 52; cf. id. Trist. 2, 252; Mart. 3, 93; 10, 5; Auct. Priap. 12. et al.—Hence also of the dress of a voluptuary, Hor. S. 1, 2, 71; of a cithern-player, Var. R. R. 3, 13, 3; of the priests of Isis, App. M. 11, p. 269.—**B.** Transf., for *A noble woman, lady, dame, matron*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 235; so Plin. 33, 3, 12; Val. Max. 2, 1, 5.

stŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [stola] *Dressed in* or *wearing a* stola: mulieres, Vitr. 1, 1 *med.*—Subst., stolatae, ārum, *f.*, i. q. matronae, *Noble dames, matrons*, Petr. 44, 18.—Transf.: pudor, *i. e. befitting a matron*, Mart. 1, 36: Ulixes, *Ulysses in petticoats*, a jocose appellation of Livia on account of her cunning, Calig. in Suet. Calig. 23.

stŏlĭde, *adv.*, v. stolidus, *ad fin.*

stŏlĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stolidus] *Dullness, obtuseness, stupidity, stolidity* (a post-class. word), Flor. 3, 3, 12; 4, 12, 16; Gell. 18, 4, 6; Arn. 2, 80.

stŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. from stolo, a worthless shoot, a stick; v. also stultus] *Dull, doltish, obtuse, stupid, stolid* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stolidum genus Aeacidarum; Bellipotentes sunt magi' quam sapientipotentes, Cic. de Div. 2, 56 *fin.*: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 2; cf. id. Epid. 3, 3, 40; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 19: vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 12: indocti stolidique, * Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 184, et saep.: Lentulus perincertum stolidior an vanior, Sall. fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 4, 4: o vatum stolidissime, falleris, Ov. M. 13, 774.—Transf., of things: nihil est stultius neque stolidius, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 162; cf., nullum est hoc stolidius saxum, id. Mil. 4, 2, 33: aures (Midae), Ov. M. 11, 175; cf., barba (Jovis), Pers. 2, 28:—vires, Liv. 28, 21 *fin.*: hujus generis causarum alia sunt quieta, nihil agentia, stolida quodammodo, *i. e. inert, inoperative*, * Cic. Top. 15, 59: stolida impudensque postulatio, Liv. 21, 20, 4; so, fiducia, id. 34, 46, 8: superbia, id. 45, 3, 3: audacia, Tac. H. 4, 15, et saep.

Adv., stŏlĭde, *Stupidly, stolidly*: id non promissum magis stolide quam stolide creditum, Liv. 25, 19, 12; so id. 7, 5, 6; 7, 10, 5; 27, 17, 10; Just. 2, 3. *Comp.*, Amm. 19, 5.—Transf., of things: stolide tument pulmonea (mala), Plin. 15, 14, 15.

stŏlo, ōnis, *m.* A shoot, branch, twig, or scion springing from the stock or root of a tree, *A useless sucker, water-shoot*: “qui (Licinius Stolo) propter diligentiam culturae Stolonum confirmavit cognomen, quod nullus in ejus fundo reperiri poterat stolo, quod effodiebat circum arbores, e radicibus, quae nascerentur e solo, quos *stolones* appellabant,” Var. R. R. 1, 2, 9; cf., “Stolonum Liciniae genti (cognomen): ita appellatur in ipsis arboribus fruticatio inutilis, unde et pampinatio inventa primo Stoloni dedit nomen,” Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7; so id. 17, 20, 34; ib. 13, 20; 26, 39; 27, 13, 109.—**II.** *A cognomen in the* gens Licinia; v. the preced.

† **stŏmăcăce,** es, *f.* = στομακάκη, *A disease of the gums, scurvy of the mouth*, Plin. 25, 3, 6.

* **stŏmăchābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [stomachor] *Pettish, angry, stomachy*: puer, Gell. 17, 8, 6.

stŏmăchanter, *adv.*, v. stomachor.

† **stŏmăchĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = στομαχικός, *Disordered in the stomach, having a disease of the stomach*, Sen. Ep. 24 *med.*; Plin. 20, 9, 39; 24, 14, 75; 25, 5, 24.

stŏmăchor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [stomachus, *no.* II.] *To be irritated, peevish, pettish, vexed, angry* or *out of humor; to fume, fret* (quite class.: esp. freq. in Cic.): **1.** *Neutr.*: si stomachabere et moleste feres, plura dicemus, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3; so, connected with irasci, id. Brut. 95, 326: jucundissimis tuis literis stomachatus sum in extremo, id. Fam. 10, 26, 1:—non dubito, quin mirere atque etiam stomachere, quod tecum de eadem re agam saepius, id. Att. 16, 16, F.: stomachabatur senex, si quid asperius dixeram, id. N. D. 1, 33 *fin.*:—cum prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104:—stomachari cum aliquo, *i. e. to quarrel with him*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267.—**2.** *Act.*, *To be angry* or *vexed at* any thing (very rarely, and only with the general objects aliquid or omnia): stomachor omnia, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3: si quid stomachor, August. in Suet. Tib. 21; cf., id equidem adveniens mecum stomachabar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 21.—Hence

*stŏmăchanter, *adv.*, *Irritably, peevishly, pettishly*: arridens, Aug. Vit. beat. *med.*

stŏmăchōse, *adv.*, v. stomachosus, a, um.

stŏmăchōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stomachus, *no.* II.] *Wrathful, angry, irritable, ill-humored, peevish, pettish, choleric, stomachous* (rare, but quite class.): eques, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12:—stomachosa et quasi submorosa ridicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: genus acuminis saepe stomachosum, id. Brut. 67: genus irarum, Sen. de Ir. 1, 4 *fin.*—*Comp.*: stomachosiores literae, Cic. Fam. 3, 11 *fin.*—**Adv.*, stŏmăchōse, *Angrily, peevishly*: *Comp.*: rescripsi ei stomachosius, Cic. Att. 10, 5, 3 (cf. id. ib. 10, 11, 5: θυμικώτερον eram jocatus).

† **stŏmăchus,** i, *m.* = στόμαχος: **I.** *The gullet, the alimentary canal, oesophagus*: linguam ad radices ejus (oris) haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; so Cels. 4, 1.—Far more freq.,

II. Transf., *The stomach*: Cic. N. D. 2, 49; so Cels. 4, 5; Plin. 23, 1, 26; 11, 37, 68; Lucr. 4, 634; 873; Hor. S. 2, 2, 18, et saep.: stomachum fovere, Cels. 4, 5: movere, Plin. 13, 23, 44: comprimere, Cels. 4, 5 *fin.*: stomacho laborare, id. 1, 8, et saep.:—lenia et, ut sic dixerim, boni stomachi, *easy of digestion*, Quint. 6, 3, 93; cf. id. 2, 3, 3 Spald.

B. Trop.: **1.** *Taste, liking* (so very rarely): ludi non tui stomachi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2: in hoc agello stomachum multa sollicitant, vicinitas urbis, opportunitas viae, modus ruris, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 3.—Far more freq., esp. in Cic.,

2. In a bad sense, *Distaste, dislike* to any thing; hence, transf., *displeasure, irritation, vexation, chagrin* concerning any thing: locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitat, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10; cf. id. Att. 15, 15, 2; and, bile et stomchao aliquid fingere, Suet. Tib. 59 *fin.*; Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 17: homo exarsit iracundia ac stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20; cf., epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1; and, ne in me stomachum erumpant, cum sint tibi irati, id. Att. 16, 3, 1: in stomacho ridere, id. Fam. 2, 16, 7: risum magis quam stomachum movere, id. Att. 6, 3, 7; so, stomachum movere alicui, id. Mur. 13, 28; for which, stomachum facere alicui, id. Att. 5, 11, 2; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: quae tum mihi majori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto, fuerunt, id. Att. 5, 1, 4; id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 2: nec gravem Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii Conamur (scribere), Hor. Od. 1, 6, 6, et saep.—In jest, for the contrary affection: Cicero reddens rationem, cur illa C. Caesaris tempora tam patienter toleraret, *Haec aut animo Catonis ferenda sunt, aut Ciceronis stomacho*, i. e. *with his patience, endurance*, (* or perhaps thus, *it must be borne, whether with the spirit of Cato or with the impatience of Cicero*, i. e. it can not be helped), Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3 *fin.*

† **stŏmătĭce,** ēs, *f.* = στοματική, *A medicine for diseases of the mouth*, Plin. 22, 9, 11; 23, 7, 71; 24, 17, 73; Scrib. Comp. 64.

† **stŏmōma,** ătis, *n.* = στόμωμα, *A kind of fine scales which fly off in hammering*, Plin. 34, 11, 25 (in Cels. 6, 6, 5, written as Greek).

stŏrax, acis, v. styrax.

stŏrĕa (in good MSS. also written storia; cf. Oud. Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 4), ae, *f.* [perh. from στορέννυμι, to spread out] *A mat* or *covering* made of plaited straw, rushes, rope, *etc.*; *a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 4 *sq.*; Liv. 30, 3, 9; Plin. 15, 16, 18.

† **străbo,** ōnis, *m.* (collat. form *fem.*: De Venere paeta strabam facit, Var. in Prisc. p. 684 *fin.* P.; cf., “strabones sunt strabi quos nunc dicimus,” Non. 27, 2:—*masc.*, strabonus, i, Petr. 68, 8) = στραβών, That has oblique, distorted eyes, *i. e. One who squints strongly, a squinter* (quite class.): ecquos (deos) si non tam strabones, at paetulos esse arbitramur? * Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80; so Hor. S. 1, 3, 44; Petr. 39, 11; Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12.—**B.** Trop., One who looks askance, *i. e. An envious, jealous person* (ante-class.): Lucil. in Non. 27, 7; so Var. ib. 4 (*opp.* integris oculis).—**II.** Strabo, ōnis, *m.*, *A Roman surname*, Cic. Att. 12, 17; 14, 1; id. Acad. 2, 25, 81, et al.; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 55.

străbōnus, i, v. strabo, *ad init.*

străbus, a, um, v. strabo, *ad init.*

strāges, is, *f.* [sterno, *no.* II., B] *A throwing down, throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow* (not freq. till after the Aug. period, esp. in Liv.; in Caes. not at all): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (*a*) *c. gen.*: strage armorum septa via est, Liv. 35, 30, 5; so, nemorum, Sil. 3, 205: ruinae, ruinarum, Liv. 42, 63, 4; 37, 32, 4: aedificiorum et hominum, Tac. A. 1, 76: rerum in trepidatione nocturna passim relictarum, Liv. 10, 34, 8: boum hominumque, Liv. 41, 21, 7; cf., canum volucrumque aviumque boumque, Ov. M. 7, 536, et saep.—(*β*) *Absol.*: dabit ille (nimbus) ruinas Arboribus stragemque satis, Virg. A. 12, 454; cf. Liv. 40, 2, 1: strage ac ruina fudere Gallos, id. 5, 43, 3; cf. 4, 33, 8.—**B.** Pregn., *A mortal overthrow; a defeat, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage*: stragem horribilem caedemque vereri, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 20; so, coupled with caedes, Tac. A. 14, 36; Just. 10, 3; cf., quantas acies stragemque ciebunt! Virg. A. 6, 830.—In the *plur.*: strages facere, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31; so, strages edere, id. Leg. 3, 9, 22; Virg. A. 9, 526; 784; Just. 33, 2; cf. also *no.* II.: cruentae, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 231.—* **II.** Trop.: quas ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi! Cic. Att. 1, 16, 1.

strāgŭlum, i, v. the follg. art., *no.* II.

strāgŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [sterno, *no.* I.; v. the passages from Var. L. L. 5, 35, 46, under *no.* II.] *That serves for spreading* or *covering* over any thing (viz., over a bed): vestis, *a spread, covering, bed-spread, coverlet, blanket, rug, carpet*, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133; 2, 4, 26; 2, 1, 10; 2, 2, 7; 72; Liv. 39, 6, 7; 34, 7, 3; Hor. S. 2, 3, 118, et al.; cf., “in strato omne vestimentum contineri, quod injiciatur, Labeo ait; neque enim dubium est, quin stragula vestis sit omne pallium, quod Graeci περίστρωμα vocant. In victu ergo vestem accipiemus, non stragula, in stratu omnem stragulam vestem,” Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 45.—Freq. also, in the same sense, *subst.*, **II.** stragulum, i, *n.*, *A spread, covering, rug, carpet, mattress*, etc.: “hac (culcita) quicquid insternebant, a sternendo *stragulum* appellabant,” Var. L. L. 5, 35, 46; cf. Sen. Ep. 87; of a *bed-covering, bed-spread*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; so Plin. 8, 58, 83; 7, 51, 52; Tib. 1, 1, 65; Mart. 14, 147, et al. Of *a covering over a corpse*, Petr. 42, 6; 78, 1, Suet. Ner. 50. Of a *horse-cloth, blanket, housing*: veredi, Mart. 14, 86. Of any thing soft put under brooding fowls, Plin. 10, 33, 51; Sol. 7 *extr.*

strāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sterno, *no.* I.] *Straw, litter* spread under any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tectam stramine vidit Forte casam, Ov. M. 5, 447; so in the *sing.*: id. Her. 5, 15; Virg. A. 11, 67; Sil. 10, 562; Plin. 10, 54, 75, et al.; in the *plur.*: Ov. M. 8, 703; id. Fast. 3, 184; Stat. Th. 6, 56, et al.

* **strāmentārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [stramentum] *Of* or *belonging to straw*: falces, *i. e. for cutting straw*, Cato R. R. 10, 3.

strāmentĭcĭus or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of straw, straw-*: casae, Auct. B. Hisp. 16, 2; so Petr. 63, 8.

* **strāmentor,** ari, *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To fetch straw*: Idmon cum stramentatum exisset, Hyg. Fab. 14.

strāmentum, i, *n.* [sterno, *no.* I.] *That which serves for spreading* or *littering*: **I.** *Straw, litter*: fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum incenderunt, *bundles of straw*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 6: desectam cum stramento segetem, Liv. 2, 5, 3:—Cato R. R. 5, 7; of a *straw-bed*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 23; Var. R. R. 1, 50; Col. 6, 3, 1; Plin. 18, 7, 18; Phaedr. 2, 8, 23; Hor. S. 2, 3, 117, et al.; cf., “stramentum ab stratu, quod id substernatur pecori,” Var. R. R. 1, 50, 3:—casae, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 1; so Liv. 25, 39, 3.—**II.** *A covering, rug, bed-spread* (so very rarely): mulorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 45, 2: his verbis et vestimenta et stramenta contineri; sine his enim vivere neminem posse, *bed-clothes*, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 234.

* **strāmĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [stramen] *Made of straw, straw-* (an Ovidian word): Quirites, Ov. F. 5, 631: casae, *covered with straw*, id. Am. 2, 9, 18.

† **strangĭas,** ae, *m.* = στραγγίας, *A kind of Grecian wheat*, Plin. 18, 7, 12.

* **strangŭlābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [strangulo] *That can be choked* or *strangled:* anima submersu, Tert. Anim. 32.

strangŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A choking, suffocating, strangulation* (a post-Aug. word), Plin. 23, 1, 13: vulvae, *suffocation of the womb*, id. 20, 15, 57; cf. strangulatus.

* **strangŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A choker, strangler:* Commodi, Spart. Sev. 14.

* **strangŭlātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that chokes* or *strangles:* faucium (manus), Prud. στεφ. 10, 1103.

strangŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A choking, strangling:* vulvae, *suffocation of the womb*, Plin. 20, 18, 75; 26, 15, 95; cf. strangulatio.

† **strangŭlo,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* = στραγγαλάω (cf. Var. L. L. 6, 10, 77), To squeeze the throat, *i. e. To throttle, choke;* and then, in gen., *to stifle, suffocate, strangle:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): Domitium strangulavit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15 *fin.*: strangulata laqueo, Tac. A. 6, 25:—obesi difficultate spirandi strangulantur, Cels. 2, 1 *fin.:* so, piro strangulatus, Suet. Claud. 27; and, strangulatae in oleo ranae, Plin. 32, 10, 38: ne nimio sanguine stranguletur pecus, Col. 6, 38, 4; Cels. 4, 4: vulvae strangulantes, *in a state of suffocation*, Plin. 22, 13, 15: sinus (togae) nec strangulet nec fluat, *too closely drawn together*, Quint. 11, 3, 140.—In an obscene double sense: si dicimus, *Ille patrem strangulavit*, honorem non praefamur. Sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, * Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.—**2.** Transf., of things: hedera arbores sugit et strangulat, *chokes*, i. e. *kills, makes unfruitful*, Plin. 16, 34, 62; so, truncum, Col. 4, 26, 2: sata, Quint. 8 prooem. § 23: solum, Plin. 17, 8, 4:—fauces tumentes strangulant vocem, *choke, stifle, constrain*, Quint. 11, 3, 20; so, sonitum, Plin. 2, 43, 43.—Poet.: non tibi sepositas infelix strangulat arca Divitias, *i. e. contains*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 150.—**II.** Trop., *To torment, torture* (poet. and in post-class. prose): strangulat inclusus dolor atque exaestuat intus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 63: plures nimia congesta pecunia cura Strangulat, Juv. 10, 12: venditor omnes causas, quibus strangulatur, exponat, *i. e. is forced to the sale*, Cod. Theod. 12, 3, 1.

† **strangūrĭa,** ae, *f.* = στραγγουρία, *A painful discharge of urine, strangury*, Cato R. R. 127; Cic. Tusc. 2, 19 *fin.*; Plin. 27, 11, 14 (in Cels. 2, 1 *med.*, written as Greek, and transl. by urinae difficultas).

* **strangūrĭōsus,** i, *m.* [stranguria] *One who is afflicted with strangury*, Marc. Emp. 26 *med.*

† **strătēgēma,** ătis, *n.* = στρατήγημα, *A piece of generalship, a stratagem:* "consilium illud imperatorium fuit, quod Graeci στρατήγημα appellant," Cic. N. D. 3, 6 *fin.*; so Val. Max. 7, 4, De strategematis, and cf. the work of Frontinus, Strategematicon libri quatuor.—* **II.** Transf., out of the military sphere: interim Rufio noster strategemate hominem percussit, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2.

† **strătēgēmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = στρατηγηματικος, *Of* or *relating to military stratagems, stratagematical.* So, Stratcgematica, the title of a work of S. Julius Frontinus.

† **strătēgĭa,** ae, *f.* = στρατηγία, *A government*, i. e. *a district, province:* Thracia in strategias quinquaginta divisa, Plin. 4, 11, 18; cf. id. 6, 9, 10.

† **strătēgus,** i, *m.* = στρατηγός, *A military leader, general, commander:* * **I.** Lit.: nec strategus, nec tyrannus quisquam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 6.—* **II.** Transf., *The presider, president* at a banquet: strategum te facio huic convivio, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 20 so id. ib. 23.

† **strătĭōtes,** ae, *m.* = στρατιώτης, *A water-plant;* either *the aloe-leaved water-soldier*, Stratiotes aloides, L., or *the great duck-weed*, Pistia stratiotes, L.: Plin. 24, 18, 105. Called also, **stratiotice,** App. Herb. 88.

† **strătĭōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = στρατιωτικός, *Of* or *belonging to a soldier, soldier-like, military:* homo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 12: nuncius, id. ib. 2, 2, 9: mores, id. Mil. 4, 8, 49.—**II.** Subst., stratioticum, i, *n.*, *A kind of eye-salve*, Scrib. Comp. 33; Inscr. ap. Spon. Misc. ant. p. 237.

(* **Străto** or **Străton,** ōnis, *m.*, Στράτων, *A philosopher of Lampsacus*, Cic. Acad. 1, 9; 4, 38; id. Fin. 5, 5.—Also, *A slave and physician*, Cic. Clu. 63.—Stratonis turris, *A town of Palestine*, otherwise called *Caesarea*, Plin. 5, 13, 14.)

(* **Strătocles,** is, *m.*, Στρατοκλῆς, *A celebrated comedian*, Quint. 11, 3, 178; Juv. 3, 99.)

(* **Strătŏnīce,** es, *f. Daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and wife of Seleucus Nicator*, Val. Max. 5, 7, 1 extern.)

Strătŏnīcēa, ae, *f. A considerable town of Caria*, Plin. 5, 29, 29 *fin.*; Liv. 33, 18, 7 and 19; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 283 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Strătŏnīcēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Stratonicea:* Metrodorus, *i. e. of Stratonicea*, Cic. Brut. 91, 315; id. Acad. 2, 6, 16.—**B. Strătŏnīcensis,** e, *adj.*, The same: ager, Liv. 33, 18, 4 and 7.—In the *plur.*, Stratonicenses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Stratonicea*, Tac. A. 3, 62.

Strătŏnīcis, ĭdis, *f.*, Στρατονικίς, *An appellation of Venus among the Smyrneans*, Tac. A. 3, 63.—**Strătŏnīcēum,** i, *n.*, *The temple of Venus Stratonicis*, Vitr. 5, 9.

† **strătŏpĕdon,** i, *n.* = στρατόπεδον, *A camp*, Jul. Obs. de Prodig. 116.

strātor, ōris, *m.* [sterno, *no.* II., A] *One who saddles a horse, a groom, equery* (a post-class. word), Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4; Spart. Carac. 7; Amm. 30, 5 *fin.*; 29, 3 *med.*; Cod. Theod. 6, 31; Cod. Justin. 1, 27, 1 *med.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 798; 1584; 3250, et al.

* **strătōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [stratum, from sterno] *Used for covering*, i. q. stragulus: vestes, Paul. Sent. 3, 7 *med.*

(* **Stratos** or **Stratus,** Στράτος: **I.** *A town of Acarnania, on the Achelous*, Mela, 2, 3; Plin. 4, 1, 2; Liv. 36, 11; 38, 4.—**Stratii,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Stratos*, Liv. 43, 22.—**II.** *A river of Hyrcania*, Plin. 6, 16, 18.)

strātum, i, v. sterno, *ad fin.*

strātūra, ae, *f.* [sterno] (a post-Aug. word) **I.** *A paving, pavement:* viarum, Suet. Claud. 24; Pall. 1, 40, 2; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3286; 4130.—* **II.** *A layer of manure*, Pall. Nov. 7, 11.

1. strātus, a, um, *Part.* of sterno.

2. strātus, i, *m. A scattering, strewing;* v. sterno, *ad fin.*

* **3. strātus,** ūs, *m.* [sterno] for the usual stratum, *A horse-cloth, housing*, Sol. 45 *med.*

strebŭla, ae, *f.*, and **strebŭla** (stribula), ōrum, *n. The flesh about the haunches:* "strebula Umbrico nomine Plautus appellat coxendices hostiarum," *etc.*, Fest. p. 313; cf. id. p. 312: "*stribula*, ut Opilius scribit, circum coxendices sunt bovis," Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93: non placet carnem strebulam appellare, quae taurorum e coxendicibus demitur, Arn. 7, 230.

strēna, ae, *f. A sign, prognostic, omen* (Plautinian): Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 8; id. ib. 5, 2, 24.—**II.** Transf., *A new-year's present* given for the sake of the omen (cf. the Fr. *étrennes*), Suet. Calig. 42; id. Aug. 57; id. Tib. 34; Pompon. in Non. 17, 1, et al.; cf., "*strenam* vocamus, quae datur die religioso, ominis boni gratia," Fest. s. h. v. p. 313.

Strēnia, ae, *f.* [strena] *The goddess that presides over new-year's gifts*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 16.

strēnŭe, *adv.*, v. strenuus, *ad fin.*

strēnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [strenuus] *Nimbleness, briskness, vivacity, activity* (very rarely, perhaps only in the two follg. passages): ab strenuitate et nobilitate *strenui* et *nobiles*, Var. L. L. 8, 5, 107: strenuitas antiqua manet, Ov. M. 9, 320.

* **strēnŭo,** are, *v. n.* [strenuus] *To be brisk, lively, busy:* Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 34.

strēnuus, a, um, *adj. Brisk, nimble, quick, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous* (freq. and quite class.): mercator strenuus, Cato R. R. *praef.* § 3; cf., villicus strenuior, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 601 P.; Plaut. Truc 2, 6, 12: multi alii ex Troja strenui viri, Naev. 1, 17; Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 10: viri fortissimi et milites strenuissimi, Cato R. R. *praef.* § 4; cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 78; and, strenuus et fortis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 46; so too, imperator in proeliis strenuus et fortis, Quint. 12, 3, 5; and cf., strenui ignavique in victoria idem audent, Tac. H. 2, 14 *fin.*; so, *opp.* ignavus, id. ib. 4, 69; and, *opp.* iners, id. ib. 1, 46; Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 12: noli me tam strenuum putare, ut ad Nonas recurram, Hirt. in Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2: Graeci, gens lingua magis strenua quam factis, Liv. 8, 22, 8: quodsi cessas aut strenuus anteis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70, et saep. With the *gen.*: strenuus militiae, Tac. H. 3, 43.—In a bad sense: multi in utroque exercitu, sicut modesti quietique, ita mali et strenui, *turbulent, restless*, Tac. H. 1, 52.—**2.** Transf., of things: operam rei publicae fortem atque strenuam perhibere, Cato fragm. ap. Gell, 3, 7, 19; cf. Plaut. fragm. ib. 7, 7, 3: adolescens strenua facie, id. Rud. 2, 2, 8; so, manus (chirurgi), *nimble, quick, dexterous*, Cels. 7 *praef. med.*: corpus, Gell. 3, 1, 12: navis, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 34: strenua nos exercet inertia, *busy idleness*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28.—Hence,

Adv., strēnue, *Briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, strenuously;* (*opp.* otiose), Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24: aliquid facere, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 48; cf., converrite scopis, agite strenue, id. fragm. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.: abi prae strenue ac aperi fores, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13: arma capere, Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 30; so, aedificare domum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2: praesto fuit sane strenue, id. Fam. 14, 5, 1: *Da.* Jam hercle ego illum nominabo. *Tr.* Euge strenue, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 59; so id. Pseud. 1, 5, 94.—*Sup.*: per hos strenuissime omnia bella confecta, Veg. Mil. 1, 17.—*Comp.* seems not to occur.

strĕpĭto, are, *v. intens. a.* [strepo] *To make a great noise, rustling, rattling*, etc. (poet. and very rarely): (corvi) inter se foliis strepitant, Virg. G. 1, 413: pulsis strepitant incudibus urbes, Val. Fl. 4, 288: (lugentes) strepitant per urbem, Albin. 1, 183.

strĕpĭtus, ūs (*gen.*, strepiti, Enn. in Non. 490, 8), *m.* [id.] *A* (wild, confused) *noise, din* of any kind; *a clashing, crashing, rustling, rattling, clattering, clanking, rumbling*, etc. (quite class. and very freq.): strepitus, fremitus, clamor tonitruum, Poet. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; cf., strepitus, crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: molarum strepitus, Enn. in Non. 506, 3: fluminum, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21: strepitu nullo clam reserare fores, Tib. 1, 8, 60; so, ingens valvarum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 112: januae, id. Od. 3, 10, 5: rotarum, Caes. B. G. 4, 33, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 7: obscoenus, *i. e.* ventris, Petr. 117, et saep.: comitum conventus, strepitus, clamor mulierum Fecere, ut, *etc.*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 27; cf., non strepitu, sed maximo clamore, Cic. Verr. 1, 15, 45 (herewith cf. id. Agr. 3, 1, 2); and, prae strepitu et clamore, Liv. 2, 27, 8: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 11, 1; so, coupled with tumultus, id. ib. 6, 7, 8; Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1: concursus hominum forique strepitus, id. Brut. 92, 317; so, Romae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 12:—inter strepitum tot bellorum, Liv. 4, 1, 5; cf., sententiarum vanissimus strepitus, Petr. 1, 2.—In the *plur.*: canis, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. 5, 47, 3; cf., vino, strepitibus clamoribusque nocturnis attoniti, Liv. 39, 15, 9.—**II.** Poet., transf., for *A* (measured, regular) *sound:* citharae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31; so, testudinis aureae, id. Od. 4, 3, 18; cf., tibicinae, id. Ep 1, 14, 26.

strĕpo, ui, 3. *v. n.* and *a. To make a noise: to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** *Neutr.*: cum Achivi coepissent Inter se strepere, * Cic. poet. Div. 1, 16, 29; so, vocibus truculentis, Tac. A. 1, 25: apes in alveo strepunt, Plin. 11, 10, 10; cf. id. 11, 17, 17: rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu, Virg. A. 8, 2; so, litui, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 18: fluvii strepunt Hiberna nive turgidi, id. ib. 4, 12, 3: strepit assiduo cava tempora circum Tinnitu galea, Virg.

A. 9, 808, et saep.:—strepit omnis murmure campus, id. ib. 6, 709; so, omnia terrore ac tumultu, Liv. 25, 25, 9; cf. id. 21, 11, 6: urbs apparatu belli, id. 26, 51, 7; cf. Tac. H. 2, 84: aures clamoribus plorantium, Liv. 22, 14, 8: placidum aequor mille navium remis, Tac. A. 2, 23: mons tibiarum cantu tympanorumque sonitu, Plin. 5, 1, 1.—* **B.** Trop.: Scythici equitatus equorum gloria strepunt, *ring, resound with the glory*, Plin. 8, 42, 64.—**II.** *Act.* (very rarely): haec cum sub ipso vallo portisque streperent, *bawled out, vociferated*, Liv. 2, 45, 5:—qui (lucus) Capitolium montem strepit, *fills with rustling*, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 9.

† **strepsĭcĕros,** ōtis, *m.* = *στρεψικέρως*, *A kind of animal with twisted horns, called by the Africans* adax, Plin. 11, 37, 45; 8, 53, 79; Capitol. Anton. 10.

† **streptos,** on, *adj.* = *στρεπτός*, *Twisted*: uva, a kind of grape, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

strĭa, ae, *f.* *A furrow, channel, hollow, flute* of a column, Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*; 4, 1 *med.*; 4, 4 *med.*; Plin. 22, 22, 46.

strĭātūra, ae, *f.* [strio] *A being channeled* or *fluted, a fluting, striature*, Vitr. 4, 3 *fin.*; Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

striblīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [perh. kindr. with *στρεβλός*, twisted, awry] *An impropriety in language, a solecism* (ante- and post-class.): "soloecismus Latino vocabulo a Sinnio Capitone ejusdemque aetatis aliis imparilitas appellatus, vetustioribus Latinis *striblígo* dicebatur, a versura videlicet et pravitate tortuosae orationis, tamquam strobilīgo quaedam," Gell. 5, 20, 1; Arn. 1, 36.

stribŭla, ae, v. strebula.

stricte, *adv.*, v. stringo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

strictim, *adv.* [strictus, from stringo] *Straitly, closely*: **I.** Lit. (ante- and post-class., and very rarely): strictim attondere, *i. e. close to the skin*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18: juncta crates, Pall. 1, 13.—**II.** Trop., *Slightly, superficially*: **A.** In gen. (so Ciceronian, but very rarely): aspicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162: videre, id. Rosc. Am. 34.—**B.** In partic., of speech, *Briefly, cursorily, summarily* (so freq. and quite class.): haec nunc strictim dicta, apertiora fient infra, Var. L. L. 9, 28, 36: breviter strictimque dicere (*opp.* copiosissime), Cic. Clu. 10, 29: strictim dicere (*opp.* multa), id. N. D. 3, 8, 19. So, subjungere de ceteris artibus, Quint. 1, 10, 1: scribere de aliqua re, Suet. Tib. 73, et saep.

strictĭvilla, ae, *f.* [stringo-villus, that plucks off her hair] *An appellation of an indecent prostitute*, Plaut. in Gell. 3, 3, 6 (in Var. L. L. 7, 4, 93, written strittabillae).

* **strictīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [stringo] *That is stripped* or *plucked off*: oleae, Cato R. R. 146, 1.

* **strictor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who strips* or *plucks off*: olearum, Cato R. R. 144, 3.

strictūra, ae, *f.* [id.] **I.** In abstr., *A contraction, stricture*: stomachi, *opp.* solutio (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 4, 2; Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 7, 9 *sq.*; id. Tard. 4, 8; 5, 4.—**II.** In concr., *A mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron*, Lucil. in Non. 21, 11; Var. in Serv. A. 10, 173; Plin. 34, 14, 41; Virg. A. 8, 421.

strictus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from stringo.

strīdeo, di, 2., and **strīdo,** di, 3. (both forms equally in use; v. in the follg.) [sibilated from *τρίζω*] *v. n.* *To make* or *utter any harsh, shrill, hissing, whistling, grating*, or *creaking sound; to creak, hiss, whiz, buzz* (mostly poet.): ferri stridet acumen, Enn. Ann. 11, 1; cf., striderat hasta, id. ib. 11, 2; and, candens ferrum e fornacibus Stridit, Lucr. 6, 149; and herewith cf. Virg. A. 8, 450; and Ov. M. 9, 171; 12, 279: striduntque cavernis Stricturae chalybum, Virg. A. 8, 420: serpentum Cerberus ore Stridit, Tib. 1, 3, 72; cf. Virg. A. 6, 288: striges, Ov. F. 6, 140: gryllus, Plin. 29, 6, 39:—serrae stridentis acerbus Horror, Lucr. 2, 410:—cardo foribus ahenis, Virg. A. 1, 449: plaustra, id. Georg. 3, 536: alae cygnorum, id. Aen. 1, 397: sagitta, id. ib. 12, 319; cf. id. ib. 5, 502: silvae, id. ib. 2, 418: rudentes aquilone, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 19: aeger dentibus stridet, Cels. 2, 6 *med.*, et saep.

strīdo, ĕre, v. strideo.

strīdor, ōris, *m.* [strideo] *Any harsh, shrill, hissing, grating*, or *creaking sound; a creaking, hissing, buzzing, whizzing, whistling*, etc. (quite class.; esp. freq. in the poets): serpentis, Ov. M. 9, 65: elephantorum, id. ib. 8, 286; Hirt. B. Afr. 72, 5; 84, 1; Liv. 30, 18, 7; 44, 5, 2: stellionis, id. 29, 4, 28: simiae, Ov. M. 14, 100: Troglodytis stridor, non vox, Plin. 5, 8, 8:—horrifer Aquiloni' stridor, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; so Cic. poet. de Div. 1, 7, 13: procellae, Prop. 3, 7, 47: rudentum, Virg. A. 1, 87; Ov. M. 11, 495: januae, id. ib. 11, 608: dentium, Cels. 2, 7; Plin. 11, 51, 112: pennarum, id. 11, 29, 35, et saep.:—tribuni plebis stridor, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70: stridor acutus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 15.—In the *plur.*: stridores aurium, Plin. 20, 6, 21.

strīdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Creaking, hissing, whizzing, buzzing, stridulous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stridula cornus (*i. e.* hasta), Virg. A. 12, 267; so, fraxinus, Claud. in Ruf. 3, 218: plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30: manus monstri (*i. e.* elephanti), Sil. 9, 627: s. et tenuis vox, Sen. Ep. 56.

1. strĭga, ae, *f.* [stringo] *A row of grain* or *hay cut down, a swath, windrow*, Col. 2, 18, 2; cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 314 and 315:—(* also, *a furrow drawn lengthwise of the field*, Jul. Frontin. agr. p. 38; also in a camp, *the spaces between the squadrons*, Charis. 1, p. 85 Putsh.).

2. strīga, ae, *f.* [strix] A woman that brings harm to children, *A hag, witch*, Petr. 63; cf. Fest. s. v. STRIGEM, p. 314.

* **strĭgātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. strix] *Strigate*, among surveyors: ager, *a field whose length* (or measurement from north to south) *is greater than its breadth* (opp. scamnatus), Aggen. p. 46 Goes.

* **strĭgĭlēcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [strigilis] *A small strigil*, App. Flor. p. 346.

strĭgĭlis, is, *f.* [stringo] *A scraper* (made of horn or metal) used by bathers for removing the impurities of the skin, *a strigil*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77; id. Pers. 1, 3, 44; Var. in Non. 223, 7; Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 30; Hor. S. 2, 7, 110; Pers. 5, 126; Suet. Aug. 80, et mult. al.; cf. Adam's Alterth. 2, p. 173; Smith's Dict. Antt. sub voce.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A surgical instrument of a similar shape, for dropping a liquid into the ear*, Cels. 6. 7; Plin. 25, 13, 103.—**B.** Among the Spaniards, *A small bit* of native gold, Plin. 33, 3, 19.

strigmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *That which is scratched* or *scraped off, a scraping* (a post-Aug. word), Plin. 20, 3, 8.—**II.** In partic., *Filth* or *dirt scraped off*, Cels. 2, 6 *med.*; Plin. 9, 51, 74; 28, 4, 13; Val. Max. 9, 14, 2 *ext.* et al.

strĭgo, are, *v. n.* [2. strix] *To hold up, halt, stop* in ploughing, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177.—* **II.** Poet. transf., *To give out, give way, lose strength, sink*, Virg. Catal. 8, 19.

strĭgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stringo] *Lean, lank, thin, meagre* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 4, 20, 11, and in Non. 168, 26: canis, *opp.* obesus, Col. 7, 12, 8: hic strigosus bovinatorque, Lucil. in Gell. 11, 7, 10.—*Comp.*: equi, Liv. 27, 47: hinno strigosior, Maecen. in Suet. Vit. Horat.—*Sup.*: (capella) strigosissimi corporis, Col. 7, 6, 9.—* **II.** Trop., of an orator, *Meagre, dry, tasteless*: Cic. Brut. 16, 64.

stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* [kindr. with *στράγγω*] *To draw tight, to bind* or *tie tight; to draw, bind*, or *press together*, etc.: **I.** Lit.: te stringam ad carnarium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 66: stringit vitta comas, Luc. 5, 143; so, caesariem crinali cultu, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 85: stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv. 22, 51, 6; cf., mare gelu stringi et consistere, Gell. 17, 8, 16: quercus in duas partes diducta, stricta denuo et cohaesa, *having closed together*, id. 15, 16, 4: habenam, *to draw tight*, Stat. Th. 11, 513; so, arcum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16.

B. Transf. (through the intermediate idea of drawing close), *To touch, touch upon, touch lightly* or *slightly, to graze*: litus ama et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes, Virg. A. 5, 103; cf., stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas, Ov. M. 11, 733; and, aequor (aura), id. ib. 4, 136: metas interiora rota, id. Am. 3, 2, 12: latus, Prop 3, 11, 24: vestigia canis rostro, Ov. M. 1, 536, et saep.: tela stringentia corpus, *i. e. grazing, slightly wounding*, Virg. A. 10, 331; cf. Sen. Ben. 2, 6; so, coluber dente pedem strinxit, Ov. M. 11, 776.

2. *To pull* or *strip off, to pluck off, cut off, clip off, prune*, etc.: oleam ubi nigra erit, stringito, Cato R. R. 65, 1; so, baccam, Var. R. R. 1, 55, 2: quernas glandes, Virg. G. 1, 305: folia ex arboribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58, 3: frondes, Virg. E. 9, 61; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28: hordea, Virg. G. 1, 317: arbores, Col. 6, 3, 7, et saep.: celeriter gladios strinxerunt, *drew from the sheath, unsheathed*, Caes. B. C. 3, 93, 1; so, gladium, ensem, ferrum, *etc.*, Virg. A. 12, 278; Ov. M. 7, 333; 8, 207; 14, 296; Liv. 7, 40, 10, et mult. al.; cf. also, cultrum, id. 7, 5, 5; and poet. transf., manum, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 14; id. Trist. 5, 2, 30, et al.

II. Trop.: **A.** Of speech, *To compress, abridge*: narrationis loco rem stringat, Quint. 4, 2, 128 Spald.; cf. Sil. 8, 48.

B. *To hold in check, to rule, sway* (syn. coërceo): quaecumque meo gens barbara nutu Stringitur, adveniat, Claud. B. Get. 371.

C. (acc. to *no.* I., B) *To touch, move, affect; esp. to affect painfully, to wound, pain*: atque animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, Virg. A. 9, 294:—quum tua delicto stringantur pectora nostro, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 21: nomen alicujus, id. ib. 2, 350.—Hence

strictus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I.) *Drawn together, close, strait, tight*, etc.: strictissima janua, Ov. R. Am. 233: si strictior fuerit pedatura, Hyg. Grom. 3, 1: emplastrum, *thick*, Scrib. Comp. 45 *fin.*: venter, *i. e. bound up, costive*, Veg. 3, 16: strictior aura, *more severe, colder*, Aus. Idyll. 14, 3.—**B.** Trop.: **1.** Of language, *Brief, concise*: quo minus (Aeschines) strictus est, Quint. 10, 1, 77: qui (Demosthenes) est strictior multo (quam Cicero), id. 12, 10, 52.—**2.** Of character, *Severe, strict*: Catones, Manil. 5, 106; so, mentes, id. 1, 769: lex, Stat. S. 3, 5, 87: restitutio stricto jure non competebat, *according to strict right*, Jabol. Dig. 29, 2, 85, et al.—*Adv.*, stricte, *Closely, tightly*: in foramen conjicies, Pall. Mart. 8, 2.—*Comp.*: Pall. 1, 6.—*Sup.*: Gell. 16, 3, 4.

* **stringor,** ōris, *m.* [stringo] *A touching, touch, shock*: gelidae aquaī, Lucr. 3, 693.

strĭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [stria] *To furnish with furrows* or *channels; to hollow out, groove, flute, striate*: columnas viginti striis, Vitr. 4, 3 *fin.*: asparagum in toros, Plin. 19, 8, 42; cf., concham, id. 9, 33, 52: lilium, id. 21, 5, 11, et saep.

‡ **strĭtăvus,** v. tritavus, *ad init.*

strittabillae, v. strictivilla.

‡ **strittāre,** *To be weak in the feet*: "strittare ab eo, qui sistit aegre," Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93.

† **1. strix,** strĭgis, *f.* = *στρίγξ* [from *στρίζω*, *τριζω*, the screecher], *A screech-owl*, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children, "Ov. F. 6, 133 *sq.*; Plin. 11, 39, 95;" Tib. 1, 5, 52; Prop. 4, 5, 17; 3, 6, 29; Petr. 134, 1.

2. strix, ĭgis, *f.* *A furrow, channel, groove, flute*, Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*; 4, 1 *med.*; 4, 3; 4 (*al.* striae); but cf. strigatus and strigo).

† **strŏbĭlus,** i, *m.* = *στρόβιλος*, *A pine-nut, pine-cone*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 53 *fin.*

strŏbus, i, *m.*: **I.** *A tree in Carmania yielding an odoriferous gum*, Plin. 12, 17, 40.—**II.** Another name of the ladanum, Plin. 12, 17, 37.

† **strōma,** ătis, *n.* = *στρῶμα*, *A bed-covering, coverlet*, Capitol. Ver. 4 *fin.*

† **strombus,** i, *m.* = *στρομβός*, *A kind of spiral snail*, Plin. 32, 10, 39; id. ib. 11, 53.

† **strongy̆la,** ae, *f.* = *στρογγύλη*, *A bust*, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

† **strongy̆le,** ēs, *f.* = *στρογγύλη*, *A kind of alum*, Plin. 35, 15, 52.

† **strŏpha,** ae, *f.* = *στροφή*: **I.** *A strophe* in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3 *med.*; Victor. p. 2501 P.—**II.** A crook, turn. *i. e. A trick, artifice* (not ante-Aug.; and, as in Greek, mostly in the *plur.*): verbosae,

Phaedr. 1, 14, 4; so Sen. Ep. 26 *med.*; Prud. Apoth. 37 prooem.; Hier. in Ruf. 3, 14, et al.—In the *sing.*: ego aliquam stropham inveniam, Plin. Ep. 1, 18 *fin.*; so Mart. 11, 7, 4.

Strŏphădes, um, *f.*, Στροφάδες, *Two islands lying off the coast of Messenia, at first called Plotae, celebrated as the fabled residence of the Harpies*, now *Strofadia* or *Strivali*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19; Virg. A. 3, 210 Heyne; Val. Fl. 4, 500. Cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 542.

* **strŏphĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [strophium] *A maker of* or *dealer in* strophia, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42.

strŏphĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small wreath* or *chaplet*, Plin. 21, 2, 2; Tert. Cor. mil. 15.

† **strŏphĭum,** ii, *n.* = στρόφιον (a band): **I.** *A band, breast-band, stay*, worn by females under the breasts, Plaut., Turpil., Var., and Cic. in Non. 538, 7 *sq.*; Catull. 64, 65; cf., "*strophium* est fascia brevis, quae virginalem tumorem cohibet papillarum," Non. l. l.—**II.** *A head-band, chaplet*, Virg. Cop. 32; Prud. Cath. 3, 26; esp. of priests; cf. Fest. s. v. STROPPUS, p. 313.—**III.** *A rope*, in gen.: ancoralia, *cables*, App. M. 11, p. 265.

Strŏphĭus, ii, *m.*, Στρόφιος, *A king of Phocis, father of Pylades*, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 25.

† **strŏphōma,** ătis, *n.* = στρόφωμα, *The belly-ache, gripes, colic*: Hier. in Jes. 13. 8.

strŏphōsus, a, um, *adj.* [strophus] *That has the gripes*, Veg. 3, 57; Venant. Carm. 8, 9, 17 (in the latter scanned strŏphōsus).

† **strŏphus,** i, *m.* = στρόφος, *The belly-ache, gripes, colic*, Veg. 1, 43; 57; App. Herb. 26 (in Cels. 2, 7; Scrib. Comp. 121, and Fest. s. v. VERMINA, p. 375, written as Greek).

stroppus, i, v. struppus.

structe, *adv.*, v. struo, *ad fin.*

structĭlis, e, *adj.* [struo] *Of* or *belonging to building; that is built* or *constructed; that is designed* or *used for building* (post-Aug.): canales, *walled*, Vitr. 8, 7; so, cloacae, id. 5, 9 *med.*: columnae, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8: bases, Pomp. ib. 50, 16, 245: opus, Mucius ib. 241: gemellar, Col. 12, 52, 10, et saep.: caementum, *building-cement*, i. e. *that is used in building*, Mart. 9, 76, 1.

structĭo, ōnis, *f.* [struo] *A joining together, building, erecting, construction* (a post-class. word): SCALARIS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4570: petrosolinum sternes inter spatia structionis (olivarum), *between the layers of the heap*, Pall. Nov. 22, 5.—**II.** Trop.: arma venatoribus parabunt, ut retia, venabula, sagittas et quicquid ad structionem ejus studii pertinet, *apparatus*, Firm. Math. 8, 9: ratio et structio fidei, Tert. Patient. 3.

structor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *One who erects a building, a builder, mason, carpenter*: Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2; so id. Att. 14, 3, 1; Cod. Justin. 10, 64, 1; Arcad. Dig. 50, 6, 6; Capitol. Ver. 5; Lampr. Heliog. 27, et al.—**II.** *One who spreads the table* or *serves up food and carves, a server, carver*: "ferculorum compositor," Serv. in Virg. A. 1, 703 (post-Aug.), Petr. 35, 2; Mart. 10, 48, 15; Juv. 5, 120; 11, 136.

* **structōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [structor] *Of* or *belonging to building, architectural*: operae, Tert. Apol. 14.

structūra, ae, *f.* [struo] *A fitting together, adaptation, adjustment*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so post-Aug. and very rarely): ossa in manu oblonga omnia et triangula, structura quadam inter se connectuntur, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*; so, membranarum, Plin. 13, 19, 34: togae, Macr. S. 2, 9.—**B.** In partic., *An architectural fitting together, a building* or *erecting; an edifice, structure*: **1.** In abstr. (so quite class.): parietum, *the mode of building, construction*, *Caes. B. C. 2, 9. 1; cf., structurae antiquae genus, Liv. 21, 11, 8; and, reticulata structura, Plin. 36, 22, 51: silex globosus ad structuram infidelis, *for building*, id. 36, 22, 49: in structura saxorum rudium, Quint. 9, 4, 27; cf. so in the *plur.*: in structuris lapidum impolitorum, id. 8, 6, 63.—**2.** In concr., *A building, erection, structure*: Frontin. Aquaed. 123; so Vitr. 5, 12; Plin. 36, 22, 50: aerariae structurae, *i. e. mining works, mines*, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.* (*al.* secturae).—**II.** Trop., Of language, *An arrangement, order, structure*: verborum quasi structura, Cic. Brut. 8, 33; cf. id. Or. 44, 199; id. Opt. gen. 2, 5; so Quint. 1, 10, 23; 8, 5, 27; 8, 6, 67; Tac. Or. 22 *fin.*

structus, a, um, *Part.*, v. struo.

strŭes, is, *f.* [struo] *A heap, pile*, of things put together (quite class.): laterum, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 3: corporum, Liv. 23, 5, 12; Tac. H. 2, 70; 3, 83: lignorum, Liv. 21, 37, 2; Plin. 16, 11, 22; cf., rogi, *a funeral pile, pyre*, Tac. G. 27; Luc. 8, 757; Sen. Phoen. 112: uvarum, Plin. 14, 4, 5, et saep.: (milites Macedones) confusa strue implicantur, Liv. 44, 41, 7.—As a collect., with a verb in the *plur.*: LOCVS QVO EA STRVES CONGERANTVR, *i. e. piles of wood*, Cenot. Pis. I. (in Orell. Inscr. *no.* 642).—**II.** In partic., in relig. lang., *A heap of little offering-cakes*: "*strues* genera liborum sunt, digitorum conjunctorum non dissimilia, qui superjecta panicula in transversum continentur," Fest. p. 310; cf. id. s. v. FERCTUM, p. 85. So Cato R. R. 134, 2; 141, 4; Ov. F. 1, 276; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 403.

‡ **strufertārĭi,** ōrum, *m.* *They who make offerings near a tree that has been struck by lightning*: "strufertarios dicebant, qui quaedam sacrificia ad arbores fulguritas faciebant, a ferto scilicet, quodam sacrificii genere," Fest. p. 295; cf. id. s. v. FERCTUM, p. 85.

struix, ĭcis, *f.* [struo] *A heap, pile* of things put together (an ante- and post-class. word for the class. strues): "*struices* antiqui dicebant exstructiones omnium rerum," Fest. p. 310: tantas struices concinnat patinarias, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 26: et Livius: per struices saxeas lapsu accidit, Livius in Fest. l. l.: lignorum struicibus incensis, Arn. 7, 222: caementiciae, Sol. 28.—* **II.** Trop.: struix malorum, Naev. in Serv. Virg. A. 4, 267.

strūma, ae, *f.* *A scrofulous tumor, struma*, "Cels. 5, 28, 7;" 1, 9 *fin.*; Plin. 8, 51, 77; 22, 14, 16; 26, 5, 14, et al.:—qui exsecant pestem aliquam, tamquam strumam civitatis, Cic. Sest. 65, 135; cf. sarcastically: Vatinii strumam sacerdotii διβάφῳ vestiant, id. Att. 2, 9, 2.—**II.** Struma, ae, *m.*, *A Roman surname*, Catull. 52, 2; Plin. 37, 6, 21.

* **strūmātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [struma] *Having a struma, scrofulous, strumous*, Firm. Math. 8, 19 *fin.*

strūmĕa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) [id.] *An herb that cures the struma*, Plin. 25, 13, 119; App. Herb. 8.

* **strūmella,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small struma*, Marc. Empir. 15 *med.*

strūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Having a struma, scrofulous, strumous*, Col. 7, 10, 3; Juv. 10, 309.

strūmus, i, *m.* [id.] *A plant that cures the struma*, called also strychnos and cuculus, Plin. 27, 8, 44; App. Herb. 74.

strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To join together; to place by* or *upon each other; to pile up*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so rarely, but quite class.): quasi structa et nexa verbis, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 41, 140: lateres, qui super musculo struantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 4 *sq.*: altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes, Ov. M. 1, 153; so, arbores in pyram, id. ib. 9, 231: frugem ordine, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: avenas, Ov. M. 1, 677: penum ordine longo, Virg. A. 1, 704; Sil. 11, 279; hence, also poet., transf., altaria donis, Virg. A. 5, 54: acervum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 35: congeriem armorum, Tac. A. 2, 22: opes, rem, *to heap up, accumulate*, Petr. 120, 85; Pers. 2, 44: PEDEM, *to heap up steps*, i. e. *to flee*: SI CALVITVR PEDEMVE STRVIT MANVM ENDOIACITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. 313; v. Append. III. Tab. 1; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 144.—*Absol.*: aliae (apes) struunt, aliae poliunt, aliae suggerunt, *pile up* (the comb), Plin. 11, 10, 10.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To make by joining together; to build, erect, fabricate, construct*: fornacem bene struito . . . lateribus summam (fornacem) struito, Cato R. R. 38, 1 and 2: per speluncas saxis structas, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; imitated by Lucr. 6, 195; cf. also, templa saxo structa vetusto, Virg. A. 3, 84; so, moenia saxo, Ov. M. 6, 573: moenia, Virg. A. 5, 811: domos, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 19: pyras, Virg. A. 11, 204; Luc. 3, 240: navem, Val. Fl. 5, 295: tubas, Prop. 4, 3, 20: cubilia, Luc. 9, 841: convivia, *to get ready, prepare*, Tac. A. 15, 37, et saep.—*Absol.*: reticulata structura, qua frequentissime Romae struunt, Plin. 36, 22, 51. And in the *Part. perf.*, subst.: saxorum structa, *masonry*, Lucr. 4, 362.

2. With the idea of order predominating, *To set in order, arrange*: copias ante frontem castrorum struit, *arranges, draws up in rank and file*, Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 1; so, aciem, Liv. 9, 31, 9; Virg. A. 9, 42: omnes armatos in campo, Liv. 42, 51, 3.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To join together, compound, compose*: ex praepositione et duobus vocabulis dure videtur struxisse Pacuvius, *Nerei repandirostrum*, Quint. 1, 5, 67.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To prepare* something detrimental; *to cause, occasion; to devise, contrive, instigate*, etc. (so very freq., esp. in Cic.): aliquid calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic. Clu. 64: sycophantias, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 57; so, sollicitudinem sibi, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3: odium in alios, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208: insidias alicui, Liv. 23, 17, 10; Tac. A. 2, 65 *fin.*; Ov. M. 1, 198: periculum ruinae, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3; cf., pericula alicui, Sen. Ep. 10: mortem alicui, Tac. A. 4, 10 *fin.*: crimina et accusationes, id. ib. 11, 12: controversiam de nomine, Auct. Her. 2, 28, 45: causas, Tac. A. 2, 42, et saep.

2. *To order, arrange, dispose, regulate*: componere et struere verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; cf., bene structa collocatio, id. Or. 70, 232; and, orationem, Quint. 7, 10, 7; so, orationem solutam, Prob. in Gell. 13, 20, 1: dum proxima dicimus, struere ulteriora possimus, Quint. 10, 7, 8: cum varios struerem per secula reges, *ordained*, Val. Fl. 1, 535.—Hence

structe, *adv.*, *Orderly, regularly, methodically* (very rare): historiam scripsere Sallustius structe, Pictor incondite, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1: quae nobis causa est structius prodeundi? *with more embellishment, more ornately*, Tert. Cult. fem. 11.

‡ **struppĕārĭa,** ōrum, v. struppus.

struppus (also written stroppus; v. the follg.), i, *m.* [στρόφιον] *A band, thong, strap* (an ante-class. word): remos jussit religare struppis, Liv. Andr. in Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 9: struppis verberari, Gracch. in Gell. 10, 3, 5:—"*stroppus* est, ut Ateius Philologus existimat, quod Graece στρόφιον vocatur, et quod sacerdotes pro insigni habent in capite. Quidam coronam esse dicunt, aut quod pro corona insigne in caput imponatur, quale sit strophium Itaque apud Faliscos diem festum esse, qui vocetur STRUPPEARIA, quia coronati ambulent; et a Tusculanis, quod in pulvinari imponatur Castoris, *struppum* vocari," Fest. p. 313; cf., "tenuioribus (coronis) utebantur antiqui, *stroppos* appellantes: unde nata strophiola," Plin. 21, 2, 2.

† **struthĕus** (also written struthĭus), a, um, *adj.* = στρούθειος, *Of* or *belonging to sparrows*: mala (*sparrow-apples*), a particular kind of apples, Plin. 15, 11, 10; Cato R. R. 7, 3; Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7; Col. 5, 10, 19:—"*strutheum* in mimis praecipue vocant obscenam partem virilem, a salacitate videlicet passeris, qui Graece struthos dicitur," Fest. p. 313.

strūthĭo, ōnis, struthiocamelus.

† **strūthĭŏcămēlīnus,** a, um, *adj.* = στρουθοκαμήλινος, *Of* or *belonging to an ostrich*: sevum, Plin. 29, 5, 31.

† **strūthĭŏcămēlus,** i, *m.* = στρουθοκάμηλος, *An ostrich*, Plin. 10, 1, 1; 10, 22, 29; 11, 37, 47; Petr. 137, 5, et al. By later writers also called simply struthĭo, ōnis, *m.* = στρουθίων, Capitol. Gord. 3 *fin.*; Lampr. Heliog. 30; Vopisc. Firm. 6.

† **struthĭon,** ii, *n.* = στρουθίον, *A plant, soapwort*, Saponaria officinalis, L.; Plin. 19, 3, 18; 24, 11, 58, et al.

(* **strūthŏpus,** ŏdis, *adj.* = στρουθόπους, *Sparrow-footed*, i. e. *having small feet*, Plin. 7, 2, 2.)

***strychnos,** i, *m.* = *στρύχνος, A kind of nightshade,* Plin. 27, 8, 44; called also trychnos, id. 21, 31, 105.

Strȳmon (*nom.* Strymo, Sen. Q. N. 1 *praef. med.*), ōnis, *m.*, *Στρυμών, The River Strymon, in Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia,* now *Struma,* Mel. 2, 2, 2 and 9; Plin. 4, 10, 17; 22, 10, 12; Virg. G. 4, 508, et al.; cf. Mann. Thracien, pp. 12, 241. Many cranes lived upon its banks, Lucan, 3, 199; Claud. B. Gild. 475.—Poet. for *Thrace,* Stat. Th. 5, 188.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Strȳmŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of or belonging to Strymon, Strymonian:* grues, Virg. G. 1, 120; id. Aen. 10, 265; also called grex, Mart. 9, 30, 8.—Poet for *Thracian* or *northern:* matres, Ov. Ib. 602: Arctos, Stat. Th. 3, 526: Aquilo, Sen. Agam. 477.—**B. Strȳmŏnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f., Of* or *belonging to Thrace;* subst., *a Thracian woman:* qualis Strymonis abscissos fertur aperta sinus, *i. e. Amazon,* Prop. 4, 4, 72.

Stubera, ae. *f. A city in Macedonia,* Liv. 31, 39, 4; 43, 18, 4; 43, 19, 1.

stŭdĕo, ŭi, 2. (*perf.*, studivi, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5) *v. a.* and *n.* [kindr. with *σπουδή, σπουδάζω,* to speed, haste; hence] *To be eager* or *zealous, to take pains about, busy one's self with,* or *strive after* a thing, *to apply one's self to* or *pursue* some course of action, *etc.* (very freq. and quite class.):

I. In gen.: (*a*) *Absol.* (so very rarely), Enn. in Gell. 19, 10, 12: ut aequum fuerat atque ut studui, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 31:—si qui in ea re studebat, *etc.*, Cato in Gell. 11, 2, 5.—(*β*) *c. acc.* (rarely, and for the most part only with general objects): horum ille nihil egregie Studebat: et tamen omnia haec mediocriter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 32: eadem, id. Hec. 2, 1, 2: illud ipsum, quod studet, Cic. Fin. 5, 2 *fin.*; cf., perspexi ex tuis literis, quod semper studui, me a te plurimi fieri, id. Fam. 7, 31: lenonem perjurum ut perdas id studes, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 72; so, id, ut, *etc.* Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 2; and, id, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 40, 56, 2: unum studetis Antonii conatum avertere a re publica, Cic. Phil. 6, 17, 18; so, hoc unum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 120:—minus has res, Plaut. Mil. 5, 44; so, res Graecas, Titin. in Prisc. p. 629 P.—(γ) With an object-clause (so very freq.): si merito meo referre studeant gratias, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 27: verum audire ex te studeo, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 42; cf., de quo studeo ex te audire quid sentias, Cic. Rep. 1, 11; and, scire studeo, quid egeris, id. Att. 13, 20, 3: studemus, nostris consiliis tutiorem vitam hominum reddere, id. Rep. 1, 2: fieri studebam ejus prudentia doctior, id. Lael. 1, 1:—si quisquam est, qui placere se studeat bonis Quam plurimis, Ter. Eun. prol. 1; cf., illis gratum se videri studet, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70; and, omnes homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, Sall. C. 1, 1; Lucr. 1, 25:—neque est, cur nunc studeam, has nuptias mutarier, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 51; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 5; and Matt. in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2.—(*δ*) *c. dat.* (so most freq. in prose and poetry), Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 42: illi rei studet, id. Asin. 1, 3, 30; cf., huic rei studendum, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 14, 2: iisdem rebus, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: frustra aut pecuniae, aut imperiis, aut opibus, aut gloriae, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60; so, praeturae, id. Coel. 11, 26: virtuti, laudi, dignitati, id. Fin. 4, 24, 65: novis rebus, id. Cat. 1, 1, 3; Caes. B. G. 3, 10, 3; 4, 5, 1: agriculturae, id. ib. 6, 22, 1; 29, 1: sacrificiis, id. ib. 6, 21, 1: literis, Cic. Brut. 93, 322; cf., alicui scientiae, id. de Or. 1, 3, 10: alicui arti, id. Fam. 4, 3, 4: medicinae, Quint. 7, 2, 17, et saep.: lectis sternendis studuimus munditiisque apparandis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 3, 5; so, armamentis complicandis et componendis, id. Merc. 1, 80: patrimonio augendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: juri et legibus cognoscendis, id. Rep. 5, 3, et saep.—*(*ε*) *c. gen.:* parens, qui te nec amet nec studeat tui, *troubles himself about you,* Att. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72.—(ζ) With a follg. *ut* (very rarely): Caesar maxime studebat, ut, *etc.*, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 4.—(*η*) With *in aliquid* (likewise very rarely): in quam rem studendum sit, Quint. 12, 6, 6: quidam pictores in id solum student, ut sciant, id. 10, 2, 6.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To be zealous* for any one, *i. e. to be friendly, attached,* or *favorable* to one, *to favor* him (syn. favere): (*a*) *c. dat.:* ut studeat tibi, ut te adjuvet, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: homini nequam atque improbo, id. Coel. 4, 10; so, Catilinae, id. ib. 5, 12: cui (coupled with favere), Ov. Am. 3, 2, 67:—quibus (partibus) illi student, Auct. Her. 2, 27, 43; cf., nonnullae civitates rebus Cassii studebant, Auct. B. Alex. 62, 2; so, rebus Atheniensium, Nep. Lys. 1 *med.*—(*β*) *Absol.:* neque studere neque odisse, Sall. C. 51, 13.

B. *To apply one's self to learning, to study* (so only post-Aug.; for which in Cic., literis, arti, *etc.*; v. above, *no.* I., A, *δ*): computamus annos, non quibus studuimus, sed quibus viximus, Quint. 12, 11, 19; id. 2, 7, 1: Demosthenes diligenter apud Andronicum studuit, id. 11, 3, 7: aliquem a proposito studendi fugare, id. 2, 2, 7: videtur mihi inter Menenios et Appios studuisse, Tac. Or. 21: in habitu studentis, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 5, et saep.

stŭdĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [studium] ***I.** *A little study, a little piece of composition,* M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5.—**II.** *A little study,* i. e. *a little room* or *closet to study in,* Inscr. Mur. 937, 13.

stŭdĭōse, *adv.*, v. studiosus, *ad fin.*

stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [studium] *Eager, zealous, assiduous, anxious* after any thing, *fond* or *studious* of any thing: **I.** In gen.: (*a*) *c. gen.:* (so most freq.): venandi aut pilae studiosi, Cic. Lael. 20, 74: so, culinae aut Veneris, Hor. S. 2, 5, 80: florum, id. Od. 3, 27, 29: dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251; so Quint. 2, 13, 1; cf., eloquentiae, id. 5, 10, 122: summe omnium doctrinarum, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3; cf., musices, Quint. 1, 10, 12: sapientiae, id. prooem. § 2: juris, *occupied with, studious of the law,* Suet. Ner. 32: honesti, Quint. 11, 1, 79, et saep.—*Comp.:* ille restituendi mei quam retinendi studiosior, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 3.—*Sup.:* munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, Suet. Caes. 46; so, aleae, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1.—*(*β*) *c. dat.:* rei nullae, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 20.—*(γ) with *ad:* studiosiores ad opus, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 7.—*(*δ*) With *in:* in argento, Petr. 52, 1.—(*ε*) *Absol.:* homo valde studiosus ac diligens, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 98: putavi mihi suscipiendum laborem utilem studiosis, id. Opt. gen. 5, 13: aliquid studioso animo inchoare, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 9.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Zealous* for any one, *i. e. partial, friendly, attached, devoted* to him (quite class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): omnem omnibus studiosis ac fautoribus illius victoriae *παῤῥησίαν* eripui, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: mei studiosos habeo Dyrrhachinos, id. ib. 3, 22, 4; cf., sui, id. Brut. 16, 64: nobilitatis, id. Acad. 2, 40, 125: studiosa Pectora, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 91.—*Comp.:* studiosior alterius partis, Suet. Tib. 11 *med.:* te studiosiorem in me colendo fore, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 1.—*Sup.:* existimationis meae studiosissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, 117.

B. *Devoted to study* or *learning, learned, studious* (so not ante-Aug.; in Cic. always with the *gen.*, literarum, doctrinarum, *etc.*; v. above, *no.* I., *a,* and cf. studeo, *no.* II., B): quid studiosa cohors operam struit? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6: ipse est studiosus, literatus, etiam disertus, Plin. Ep. 6, 26, 1: juvenis studiosus alioquin, Quint. 10, 3, 32; id. 2, 10, 15; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 11, et saep.—Transf., of abstract things: studiosa disputatio, *a learned disputation,* Quint. 11, 1, 70: otium, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11.—Hence Studiosus, *The Student,* the title of a work of the elder Pliny, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 5.—Hence,

Adv., stŭdĭōse, *Eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously* (very freq and quite class.): aliquid studiose diligenterque curare, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, § 7; cf. id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: aliquid investigare, id. Rep. 1, 11: studiose cavendum est, id. Lael. 26, 99: ego cum antea studiose commendabam Marcilium, tum multo nunc studiosius, quod, *etc.*, id. Fam. 13, 54; so in the *Comp.:* Quint. 3, 1, 15 (coupled with diligenter); Nep. Ages. 3; Col. 8, 11, 2; Just. 43, 3, et al.—*Sup.:* aliquid studiosissime quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10; so id. Off. 3, 28, 101; Plin. Ep. 4, 26, 1; Suet. Calig. 54.

stŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [studeo] *A busying one's self about* or *application to* a thing; *assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, desire, exertion, endeavor, study:* "*studium* est animi assidua et vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata magna cum voluntate occupatio, ut philosophiae, poëticae, geometriae, literarum," Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36.

I. In gen.: (*a*) *Absol.:* Enn. in Prisc. p. 900 P.; cf., tantum studium tamque multam operam in aliqua re ponere, Cic. Fin. 1, 1: aliquid curare studio maximo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 45: aliquem retrahere ab studio, Ter. Ph. prol. 2; cf. id. ib. 19: studium semper assit, cunctatio absit, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: aliquid summo studio curaque discere, id. Fam. 4. 3, 3; so, coupled with cura, industria, labor, diligentia, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 6, 3; 10, 1, 3: alacritate ac studio uti, Caes. B. G. 4, 24, 4: studio incendi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48; id. Verr. 2, 4, 1: suo quisque studio maxime ducitur, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5; cf., quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum Millia, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27: sunt pueritiae certa studia, sunt ineuntis adolescentiae . . . sunt extrema quaedam studia senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 20, 76, et saep.: non studio accusare sed officio defendere, *voluntarily, from one's own inclination,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91; so, non studio sed fortuitu, Modest. Dig. 40, 5, 13.—(*β*) *c. gen.:* in pugnae studio quod dedita mens est, Lucr. 3, 647: Carthaginienses ad studium fallendi studio quaestus vocabantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: efferor studio patres vestros videndi, id. de Sen. 23, 83: quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid atque discendi? id. Lael. 27, 104; so, discendi, id. Rep. 1, 8; 1, 22. et al.; cf., doctrinae, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46; id. Balb. 1, 3: dicendi, id. de Or. 2, 1, 1: scribendi, id. Arch. 3, 4, et saep.: vitae studium, *way of life,* Afran. in Non. 498, 15.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Zeal* for any one; *good-will, affection, attachment, devotion, favor, kindness,* etc.: tibi profiteor atque polliceor eximium et singulare meum studium in omni genere officii, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: studium et favor, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 29; so Suet. Vit. 15: studio ac suffragio suo viam sibi ad beneficium impetrandum munire, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: studium in aliquem habere, id. Juv. 2, 34, 104: Gaditani ab omni studio sensuque Poenorum mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque flexerunt, id. Balb. 17, 39: studium in populum Romanum, Tac. A. 4, 55: studiis odiisque carens, Luc. 2, 377:—aliquid studio partium facere, *party spirit, partisanship,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13, 35; for which simply studium: quo minus cupiditatis ac studii visa est oratio habere, eo plus auctoritatis habuit, Liv. 24, 28, 8; cf., senatus, in quo ipso erant studia, *party efforts,* Tac. A. 14, 42; and, ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, id. Hist. 4, 6.

B. *Application to learning* or *studying, study;* in the *plur.*, also, *studies* (very freq.; also in Cic., but cf. studeo and studiosus): pabulum studii atque doctrinae, Cic. de Sen. 14, 49; cf., (eum) studio et doctrina esse sapientem, id. Lael. 2, 6; and, semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi homines et tua ista studia placuerunt, id. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.:* studia exercere, id. Fam. 9, 8, 2: studia Graecorum, id. Rep. 1, 18; id. ib: illum se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis dedisse, id. ib. 1, 10; cf., studiis septem dedit annos, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 82: si non intendes animum studiis, id. ib. 1, 2, 36: o seri studiorum! *i. e. ὀψιμαθεῖς,* id. Sat. 1, 10, 21.—Hence,

2. Transf., *A place for study, a study, school* (late Lat.): philosophum (se egit) in omnibus studiis, templis, locis, Capitol M. Aurel. 26; Cod. Theod. 14, 9, 3.

stulte, *adv.*, v. stultus, *ad fin.*

***stultĭlŏquentĭa,** ae, *f.* [stultiloquus] *Silly talk, babbling, stultiloquence:* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 185.

***stultĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *Silly talk, babbling, stultiloquy:* Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 25.

***stultĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [stultus loquor] *Talking foolishly, babbling:* tace stultiloque, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 45.

stultĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [stultus] *Folly, foolishness, simplicity, silliness, fatuity,* etc.

delirationem incredibilem! Non enim omnis error stultitia dicenda est, Cic. de Div. 2, 43, 900: stultitia atque insipientia, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 5; cf., inscitiae meae et stultitiae ignoscas, id. ib. 2, 6, 62: stultitia loquax, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142: num tibi aut stultitia accessit aut superat superbia? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 77; cf., stultitia atque arrogantia, Hirt. B. G. 8 prooem. § 3: stultitia est, ei te esse tristem, Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 4; so id. ib. 3, 3, 1; id. Epid. 3, 3, 50; id. Stich. 1, 2, 82, et al.; cf., esse enim stultitiam nolle sumere, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84: est proprium stultitiae aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73; id. Rab. Post. 9, 24: stultitiae peccatum, id. de Or. 1, 37, 124 *sq.*

* **stultĭvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [stultus-video] *Simple-sighted, that sees things in a foolish light:* Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 64.

stultus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with stolidus] *Foolish, simple, silly, fatuous,* etc.: multi stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 2; cf. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4: inepte stultus es, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 64: mulier stulta atque inscita, id. Men. 2, 3, 85: ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23: ego vero te non stultum ut saepe, non improbum, ut semper, sed dementem et insanum, rebus vincam necessariis, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 27: o stultos Camillos, Curios, Fabricios! id. Pis. 24, 58: auditor, id. Font. 6, 13: stultus est, qui cupida cupiens cupienter cupit, Enn. in Non. 91, 8: sicut ego feci stultus! contrivi diem, Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 4; Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 274: quos ait Caecilius *comicos, stultos senes,* hos significat credulos, obliviosos, dissolutos, id. de Sen. 11, 36; cf. id. Lael. 26, 100: nisi sis stultior stultissimo, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 26: stultior stulto fuisti, id. Curc. 4, 3, 19:—“*stultorum* feriae appellabantur Quirinalia, quod eo die sacrificabant hi, qui solenni die aut non potuerunt rem divinam facere aut ignoraverunt,” Fest. p. 316.—Transf., of things concr. and abstract: nulla est tam stulta civitas, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 3, 18: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes. B. C. 3, 59, 3; so, cogitationes, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10, 4: laetitia, Sall. C. 51, 31: levitas, Phaedr. 5, 8, 3: gloria, id. 3, 17, 12: dies, *i. e. foolishly spent,* Tib. 1, 4, 34; cf., vita, Sen. Ep. 15 *fin.*: consilium stultissimum, Liv. 45, 23, 11, et saep.: quod cavere possis, stultum admittere est, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23: quid autem stultius quam, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 15, 55; cf. id. Rab. Post. 8, 22 (v. in the follg.).—Hence,

Adv., stulte, *Foolishly, sillily:* stulte facere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 30: dupliciter stulte dicunt, Var. L. L. 9, 32, 137: quid stultius, quam, *etc.*, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 22: stultius atque intemperantius, Liv. 30, 13, 14: haec et dicuntur et creduntur stultissime, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.

stūpa, ae, v. stuppa.

stŭpĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [stupeo] *To make stupid* or *senseless, to benumb, deaden, stun, stupefy* (rarely; usually in the *Part. perf.*): (*α*) In the *verb. fin.*: privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv. 5, 39, 5; so Sil. 9, 122; cf. in the *pass.*: ut nostro stupefiat Cynthia versu, Prop. 2, 13, 7.—(*β*) In the *Part. perf.*: quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? *Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53; so Ov. Her. 14, 97: ingenti motu stupefactus aquarum, Virg. G. 4, 365, et saep.

stŭpĕfīo, factus, v. stupefacio.

stŭpeo, ui, ēre, *v. n.* and *a.* [sibilated from ΤΥΠ, τύπτω, to strike, stun; hence] **I.** *Neutr., To be struck senseless, to be stunned, benumbed; to be struck aghast, to be astonished, astounded, amazed, confounded, stupefied,* etc. (freq. and quite class.): quum hic etiam tum semisomnus, stupri plenus stuperet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 36, 95: torpescunt scorpiones aconiti tactu stupentque pallentes, Plin. 27, 2, 2:—nos barones stupemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 23 *fin.*; cf., quae cum intuerer stupens, id. Rep. 6, 18: dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. A. 1, 495: admiror, stupeo, Mart. 5, 63, 3; Cic. Att. 7, 10:—*c. gen.*, tribuni capti et stupentes animi, Liv. 6, 38, 8.—(*β*) With a follg. *abl.* or *in c. abl.*: stupere gaudio Graecus, Coel. in Quint. 9, 3, 58: exspectatione stupere, Liv. 8, 13, 17: novitate, Quint. 12, 6, 5; carminibus stupens, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 33: stupet Albius aere, id. Sat. 1, 4, 20:—qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, id. ib. 1, 6, 17: stupet in Turno, Virg. A. 10, 446.—(*γ*) With a follg. *ad*: mater stupuit ad auditas voces, Ov. M. 5, 509: et stupet ad raptus Tyndaris ipsa tuos, Mart. 12, 52, 6: ad tam saevam dominationem, Just. 26, 1 *med.*

B. Transf., of inanimate or abstract things, *To be benumbed* or *stiffened, to be brought to a stand-still, to stop* (so mostly poet.; not in Cic.): multum refert, a fonte bibatur Qui fluit, an pigro quae stupet unda lacu, Mart. 9, 100, 10; so, flumina brumâ, Val. Fl. 5, 603: undae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 763; cf. Plin. 14, 21, 27: stupuitque Ixionis orbis, Ov. M. 10, 42:—stupente in seditione, Liv. 28, 25, 3.

II. *Act., To be astonished* or *amazed at, to wonder at* any thing (poet.): donum exitiale Minervae, Virg. A. 2, 31: omnia, Val. Fl. 5, 96; Petr. 29: regis delicias, Mart. 12, 15, 4, et mult. al. (* *c. inf.* and *acc.*, Virg. E. 6, 37).—Hence, *Part. fut. pass.*, stupendus, a, um, *Wonderful, astonishing, amazing, stupendous:* virtutibus stupendus, Val. Max. 5, 7, 1: virtutum stupenda penetralia, Nazar. Pan. Const. 6.

* **stŭpesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [stupeo] *To grow astonished, become amazed:* Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102.

stūpĕus, a, um, v. stuppeus.

stŭpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stupidus] *Senselessness, dullness, stupidity* (very rarely): Att. in Non. 226, 22: incredibilis, * Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 80.

stŭpĭdo, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To confound, amaze, astonish* (a post-class. word): pavidum vulgus, Mart. Cap. 6 *init.*; id. 7 *init.*

stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [stupeo] *Struck senseless, confounded, amazed; senseless, dull, stupid* (rarely, but quite class.): stupida sine animo asto, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 79: quid stas stupida? quid taces? id. Epid. 4, 2, 13: stupidi timore obmutuerunt, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65: Echionis tabula te stupidum detinet, *infatuated,* Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37; cf., populus studio stupidus, Ter. Hec. prol. 4:—Zopyrus physiognomon stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: maritus, Mart. 11, 7; cf. Capitol. M. Aur. 29; Juv. 8, 197; Arn. 7, 239. —*Sup.*: homo, Var. in Non. 400, 12.— * **II.** Transf., of things: colles, *i. e. insusceptible of tillage,* Venant. Carm. 3, 12, 39.—*Adv.* seems not to occur.

stŭpor, ōris, *m.* [stupeo] *Numbness, dullness, deadness, insensibility, stupor, stupefaction; astonishment, wonder, amazement* (quite classical): stupor in corpore, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12; cf., sensûs stupor, id. Phil. 2, 45, 115; and, stupor obstitit lacrimis, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 29; and herewith cf., stupor omnium animos tenet, Liv. 9, 2, 10: oculos stupor urget inertes, Virg. G. 3, 523:—stupor cordis, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: stupor debilitasque linguae, id. Pis. 1, 1: tantus te stupor oppressit, ut, *etc.*, id. Phil. 2, 26, 65; cf., quum stupor silentiumque ceteros patrum defixisset, Liv. 6, 40, 1: stuporem hominis, vel dicam pecudis, attendite . . . Sit in verbis tuis hic stupor: quanto in rebus sententiisque major, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: tum demum ingemuit corvi deceptus stupor, Phaedr. 1, 13, 12, et saep.:—stupor omnes et admiratio incessit, unde tam subitum bellum, Justin. 22, 6 *fin.*; so id. 12, 7; Arn. 1, 28; Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 344.—Poet., transf., for stupidus: talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit, Catull. 17, 21.

* **stŭpōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [stupor] *Regarded with amazement* or *wonder:* gloria, Tert. Cult. fem. 3.

† **stuppa** (also written stūpa and stīpa), ae, *f.* = στύππη (στύπη), *The coarse part of flax, tow, hards, oakum,* Plin. 19, 1, 3; Var. in Gell. 17, 3, 4; Lucr. 6, 880; Caes. B. C. 3, 101, 2; Liv. 21, 8, 10; Virg. A. 5, 682; Pers. 2. 135; cf. Fest. p. 317.

* **stuppārĭus** (stupar.), a, um, *adj.* [stuppa] *Of* or *belonging to tow, tow-*: malleus, Plin. 19, 1, 3.

stuppĕus (stupeus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made of consisting of tow:* vincula, Virg. A. 2, 236: retinacula, Ov. M. 14, 547: verbera fundae, Virg. G. 1, 309: flamma, *burning tow,* id. Aen. 8, 694: messis, *i. e. flax,* Grat. Cyn. 36.

stŭprātor, ōris, *m.* [stupro] *A defiler, debaucher, ravisher* (post-Aug.), Quint. 4, 2, 69; 7, 4, 42; Suet. Dom. 8; Sen. Hipp. 896.

* **stŭpre,** *adv.* [stuprum] *Shamefully:* foede stupreque castigor cotidie, Neleus ap. Fest. s. v. STUPRUM, p. 317.

stŭpro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To defile:* **I.** In gen. (very rarely): pulvinar, Auct. Or. de Harusp. resp. 15, 33:—mores, Tert. Apol. 6.—**II.** In partic., *To dishonor* by unchastity, *to debauch, deflour, ravish, stuprate* (the class. signif. of the word): qui illam stupravit noctu, Plaut. Aul. prol. 36: filiam, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64. So too, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 47; Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66; Liv. 8, 22, 3, et al.: simillimi feminis mares stuprati et constupratores, Liv. 39, 15, 9; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 69.

* **stŭprōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Unchaste, debauched, corrupt:* mens, Val. Max. 6, 1, *no.* 8.

stŭprum, i, *n.* *Defilement, dishonor, disgrace:* **I.** In gen. (so only ante-classical): “*stuprum* pro turpitudine antiquos dixisse apparet in Appii sententiis: *qui animi compotem esse, ne quid fraudis stuprique ferocia pariat.* Naevius: *seseque ii perire mavolunt ibidem, quam cum stupro redire ad suos populares,*” Fest. p. 317.

II. In partic., *Dishonor, disgrace* by unchastity of any sort (*suffered by persons of either sex*), *debauchery, violation* (the class. signif. of the word): ubi quis pudenda queritur, ut stuprum, Quint. 11, 1, 84; Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 2; cf. id. ib. 17: stupra et corruptelae et adulteria, incesta denique, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: quum stuprum Bonae Deae pulvinaribus intulisset, id. Pis. 39, 95; cf., stuprum reginae intulit, id. Off. 3, 9, 38; and, quamcumque in domum stuprum intulerint, id. Parad. 3, 2, 23: (cum) cum germana sorore nefarium stuprum fecisse, id. Mil. 27, 73: erat ei cum Fulvia stupri vetus consuetudo, Sall. C. 23, 3: rapere ad stuprum virgines matronasque, id. fragm. ap. Non. 456, 15: filiae stupro violatae, Tac. A. 14, 31: nullis polluitur casta domus stupris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 21, et saep.:—Lacedaemonii ipsi omnia concedunt in amore juvenum, praeter stuprum, Cic. Rep. 4, 4; so Just. 8, 6.—Of animals: Col. 7, 6, 3.—Poet., transf., for the person committing it: una Clytemnestrae stuprum vehit, *i. e. the paramour,* Prop. 4, 7, 57.

sturnus, i, *m.* *A starling* or *stare,* Sturnus vulgaris, L.; Plin. 10, 24, 35; 18, 17, 45; 10, 42, 59; Mart. 9, 55, 7; Stat. S. 2, 4, 18; Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 15.

Sty̆gĭālis, e, v. Styx, *no.* II., B, 2.

Sty̆gĭus, a, um, v. Styx, *no.* II., B, 1.

† **sty̆lŏbătes,** is, or **sty̆lŏbăta,** ae, *m.* = στυλοβάτης, *The pedestal of a column* or *row of columns, a stylobate,* Vitr. 3, 3; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 11 *sq.*; 1, 13, 3.

sty̆lus, i, v. stilus.

† **stymma,** ătis, *n.* = στύμμα, *The chief ingredient* or *foundation of an unguent,* Plin. 13, 1, 2; Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 3 *med.*

Stymphālus, i, *m.*, or **Stymphālum,** i, *n.*, Στύμφαλος, *A district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, celebrated in fable as the haunt of a species of odious birds of prey, very vexatious to the inhabitants, but which were finally destroyed by Hercules,* Plin. 4, 6, 10; Suet. Vit. Ter. 5; Lucr. 5, 32; Stat. S. 4, 6, 100; id. Theb. 4, 298; Claud. Idyll. 2, 1. Cf. Mann Griechenl. p. 447 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Stymphālĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Stymphalus, Stymphalian:* aves, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 4.—**B. Stymphālĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: monstra, Catull. 68, 113.—**C. Stymphālis** (scanned Stymphălis, Aus. Idyll. 19, 5), ĭdis, *adj. f.*, The same: undae, Ov. M. 9, 187; id. Fast. 2, 273; cf. Plin. 2, 103, 106: silva, Ov. M. 5, 585: aves, Hyg. Fab. 20; 30; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 8, 300; called. *absol.*, Stymphalides, Mart. 9, 102, 7; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2 prooem. 37: in the *sing.*: Sen. Phoen. 422; id. Agam. 849, et al.

† **styptērĭa,** ae, *f.* = στυπτηρία, *Alum,* Ulp. Dig. 27, 9, 3 *fin.*; Plin. Val. 1. 14 *med.*

† **styptĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = στυπτικός, *Astringent, styptic:* medicamenta, Plin. 24, 13, 73; cf., natura herbae, id. 32, 9, 36: vis, Macr. S. 7, 16 *fin.:* vinum, *of an acid taste,* Pall. Jan. 17; Oct. 14, 1.

† **sty̆rax,* ăcis, *m.* = στύραξ, *A resinous gum, storax,* Plin. 12, 25, 55; 24, 6, 15; Virg. Cir. 167. Called, also, storax, Sol. 33 *med.*

Styx, y̆gis and y̆gos, *f.*, Στύξ, *A fountain in Arcadia, the icy-cold water of which caused death,* Plin. 2, 103, 106; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25; Vitr. 8, 3; Just. 12, 14; Curt. 10. 10.—Hence,

II. In mythology, *A river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore,* Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43; Virg. G. 4, 480; Ov. M. 12, 322; Sil. 13, 570; Stat. Th. 8, 30; id. Ach. 1, 269, et al. Hence, poet., for *The infernal regions,* Virg. G. 1, 243; Ov. M. 10, 13; Mart. 4, 60, 4; and for *poison:* miscuit undis Styga Sidoniis, Sen. Oed. 163.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Sty̆gĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of or belonging to the Styx, Stygian;* and poet., *of* or *belonging to the Lower World, infernal:* palus, Virg. A. 6, 323; cf., aquae, id. ib. 374; and, torrens, Ov. M. 3, 290: cymba, *i. e. of Charon,* Virg. G. 4, 506; (*so, carina, id. Aen. 6, 391): Juppiter, *i. e. Pluto,* id. ib. 4, 638; cf. id. ib. 6, 252; 9, 104: Juno, *i. e. Proserpine,* Stat. Th. 4, 526: canes, Luc. 6, 733: manes, Val. Fl. 1, 730; cf., umbrae, Ov. M. 1, 139.—Hence, poet., for *Deadly, fatal, pernicious, awful,* etc.: vis, Virg. A. 5, 855; cf., nox, *i. e. death,* Ov. M. 3, 695: bubo, id. ib. 15, 791, et saep.—* **2. Sty̆gĭālis,** e, *adj., Stygian:* sacra, Virg. Cir. 373.

‡ **suad ted** idem ait esse sic te, Fest. p. 351.

Suāda, ae, v. suadus, *no.* II.

suādēla, ae, *f.* [suadeo] *Exhortation, suasion, persuasion* (ante- and post-classical): jam perducebam illam ad me suadela mea, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 24: suadela depravata, App. Dogm. Plat. 2 *fin.* In the *plur.:* his et hujusmodi suadelis, *etc.*, App. M. 9, p. 225.—**II.** Suadela, personified, *The Goddess of Persuasion,* the Gr. Πειθώ, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.

suādenter, *adv.*, v. suadeo, *ad fin.*

suādĕo, si, sum, 2. (scanned as a trisyl., sŭādent, Lucr. 4, 1153) *v. n.* and *a. To advise, recommend, exhort, persuade* (very freq. and quite class.): **I.** In gen.: (*a*) *Absol.:* ego neque te jubeo neque veto neque suadeo, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 120; cf., non jubeo, sed, si me consulis, suadeo, Cic. Cat. 1, 5 *fin.:* instare, suadere, orare, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 38; Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 37: recte suadere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 43: pulchre, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 9: itane suades? id. Eun. 1, 1, 31: ita faciam, ut suades, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 1: male suadendo lacerant, homines, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 22: bene suadere, Cic. Lael. 13, 44, et saep.:—an C. Trebonio persuasi? cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27: alicui sapientius suadere, id. Fam. 2, 7, 1.—(*β*) *c. acc. rei:* modo quod suasit, dissuadet, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 10: pacem, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: digito silentia, Ov. M. 9, 692; so, longe diversa, Vell. 2, 52, 2: asperiora, Suet. Caes. 14: quietem et concordiam, id, Oth. 8, et saep.:—quod tibi suadeam, suadeam meo patri, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 40: multa multis saepe suasit perperam, id. ib. 2, 2, 78: tu quod ipse tibi suaseris, idem mihi persuasum putato, Cic. Att. 13, 38, 2: quid mihi igitur suades? Hor. S. 1, 1, 101.—In the *pass.:* minus placet, magis quod suadetur: quod dissuadetur placet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 44.—(*γ*) With an object-clause: Juturnam misero, fateor succurrere fratri Suasi, Virg. A. 12, 814: ne hoc quidem suaserim, uni se alicui proprie addicere, Quint. 10, 2, 24: praesidibus onerandas tributo provincias suadentibus, Suet. Tib. 32:—nisi mihi ab adolescentia suasissem, nihil esse in vita magnopere expetendum nisi laudem, Cic. Arch. 6; Quint. 2, 5, 23.—(*δ*) With a follg. *ut* or *ne:* interea, ut decumbamus, suadebo, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 64; Cic. Att. 11, 16, 4: suadebimus, ut laudem humanitatis potius concupiscat, Quint. 5, 13, 6:—orat, ut suadeam Philolacheti, Ut istas remittat sibi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 110; id. Epid. 3, 2, 19:—postea me, ut sibi essem legatus non solum suasit, verum etiam rogavit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17 *fin.;* cf. in the follg. *no.* ζ:—qui suadet, ne praecipitetur editio, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1:—quum acerrime suasisset Lepido, ne se cum Antonio jungeret, Vell. 2, 63, 2: suadere Prisco, ne supra principem scanderet, Tac. H. 4, 8 *fin.*—(*ε*) With a simple *subjunct.:* proinde istud facias ipse, quod faciamus, nobis suades, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 54: suadeo, coenemus, Petr. 35 *fin.:* se suadere, dixit, Pharnabazo id negotii daret, Nep. Con. 4.—(*ζ*) *c. acc. pers.* (very rarely): ut te horter et suadeam, Cic. Fam. 13, 4, 3: uxorem ejus suasi ac persuasi, secederet paululum, App. M. 9, p. 288; Tert. Hab. mul. 1. Cf. also above, *no. δ.*

B. Transf., of things abstr. and concrete (mostly poet.), *To induce, impel;* fames, Virg. A. 9, 340; 10, 724: suadente pavore, Sil. 7, 668; 12, 12: ita suadentibus annis, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 6: verba suadentia, Stat. Th. 11, 435:—tantum religio potuit suadere malorum! Lucr. 1, 102: suadent cadentia sidera somnos, Virg. A. 2, 9: quoi nulla malum (facinus) sententia suadet, Enn. Ann. 7, 104:—me pietas matris potius commodum suadet sequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: tua me virtus quemvis efferre laborem Suadet, Lucr. 1, 143; id. 1, 176: saepe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro, Virg. E. 1, 56.

II. In partic., in publicists' lang.: s. legem, rogationem, *etc.*, *To recommend, advocate, speak in favor of* a proposed law or bill: legem Voconiam magna voce et bonis lateribus suasi, Cic. de Sen. 5, 14; so, legem, id. Brut. 23, 89; Liv. 45, 21, 6 (*opp.* dissuadere): rogationem, Cic. Rep. 3, 18; id. Off. 3, 30, 109; cf., in hac rogatione suadenda, id. Mil. 18, 47:—suadere de pace, bello, *etc.*, Quint. 3, 8, 14.—*Absol.:* in suadendo et dissuadendo tria primum spectanda, Quint. 3, 8, 15.—Hence

suādenter, *adv., Persuasively:* loqui, Arn. 2, p. 71.

*suāsum, i, *n., A persuasive speech, persuasion:* serpentis suasa, Tert. Gen. 103.

suādus, a, um, *adj.* [suadeo] *Persuading, persuasive* (a poet. word): delenifica et suada facundia, Symm. Ep. 3, 6. So, cruor, Stat. Th. 4, 452: majestas, App. M. 11, 272: conjux, Capell. 1, 2.—**II.** Suada, ae, *f.*, personified by Ennius, *The Goddess of Persuasion,* the Greek Πειθώ: Suadae medulla (Cethegus), Enn. in Cic. Brut. 15, 59; de Sen. 14, 50; and Gell. 12, 2, 3; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 4.

(* **suamet,** v. suus and met.)

sŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sus] *Of or belonging to swine, swine-:* negotiator, Plin. 21, 3, 7: forum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** suarius, ii, *m.:* **1.** *A swineherd,* Plin. 8, 51, 77.—**2.** *A swine-dealer,* Symm. Ep. 10, 27; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3672.—**B.** suaria, ae, *f., Traffic in swine,* Edict. ap. Grut. Inscr. 647, 7.

suāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suadeo] *A counseling, advice, exhortation, suasion, persuasion:* **I.** In gen.: Sen. Ep. 95. In the *plur.:* omni suasionum admonitionumque genere utens, Gell. 10, 19, 4.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** In publicists' lang., *A recommending, advocacy* of a proposed law: suasio legis Serviliae, Cic. Clu. 51, 140.—**B.** In rhetor. lang., *The suasory species of eloquence,* Cic. Or. 11, 37; 2, 81, 333.

suāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who exhorts, advises,* or *persuades, an adviser, counselor, persuader* (quite class.): esse suasorem summum et studiosum robore belli, Enn. Ann. 13, 3: me suasore et impulsore id factum, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 13; cf., suasor et impulsor profectionis, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2; and, quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? id. Phil. 2, 12, 29; Quint. 3, 8, 42: pacis, Ov. F. 4, 75.—**II.** In partic., in publicists' lang., *One who recommends* or *advocates a proposed law:* Caesar legem tulit ut, *etc.* ... suasore legis Pompeio, Vell. 2, 44, 4: epistola non suasoris sed rogatoris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B, § 9.

suāsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to counseling* or *persuading, suasory, persuasive* (a post-Aug. word): * **I.** In gen.: oscula, App. M. 5, p. 161.—**II.** In partic., in rhetor. lang., *Of* or *belonging to the suasory species of discourse, hortatory, suasory:* pars deliberativa, quae eadem suasoria dicitur, Quint. 3, 8, 6; so, materiae, id. 2, 10, 1; 11, 1, 48.—Hence, **B.** Subst., suasoria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* oratio), *A hortatory* or *suasory speech,* Quint. 2, 4, 25; 3, 5, 8; 3, 8, 10; 20; 34; Petr. 6, et al.

1. suāsum, i, v. suadeo, *ad fin.*

2. ‡ **suasum** colos appellatur, qui fit ex stillicidio fumoso in vestimento albo. Plautus (Truc. 2, 2, 16): *quia tibi suaso infecisti, propudiosa, pallulam:* quidam autem legunt *in suaso* (* or *insuaso*). Nec desunt, qui dicant, omnem colorem, qui fiat inficiendo, *suasum* vocari, Fest. p. 302. Cf. Salmas. Exerc. Plin. p. 245, 2, c.

1. suāsus, a, um, *Part.* of suadeo.

2. suāsus, ūs, *m.* [suadeo] *An advising, persuading* (ante- and post-class.): suasu atque impulsu meo, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 48: ob meum suasum, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 3: per vim, vel per suasum, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9.

‡ **sŭātim,** *adv.* [sus] *After the manner of swine, swinishly,* Nigid. in Non. 40, 26.

(* **suave,** adverbially, v. suavis, *no* I., *fin.*

suāvĕ-ŏlens (also written separately), entis, *adj.* [suavis-oleo] *Sweet-smelling, fragrant:* amaracus, Catull. 61, 7: mala, id. 19, 13.

suāvĕŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [suaveolens] *A sweet odor, fragrance* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 8, 14; Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

suāvĭātĭo (sav.), ōnis, *f.* [suavior] *A kissing* (ante- and post-classical): suavis, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 8; 2; id. Pseud. 1, 1, 63.—In the *plur.:* Gell. 18, 2, 8.

* **suāvĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [suavis-dico] *Sweet-spoken, pleasant:* versus, Lucr. 4, 181.

suāvillum (sav.), i, *n.* [suavis] *A kind of sweet cake,* Cato R. R. 84, 1.

suāvĭlŏquens, entis, *adj.* [suavis-loquor] *Sweet-spoken, pleasant-speaking* (a poet. word): suaviloquenti ore Cethegus, Enn. Ann. 9, 3; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 31; and v. suaviloquentia; so perh. in imitation of Ennius: jucunditas, Cic. fragm. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 7 (hence, expressly censured by Seneca as Ennian): carmen, Lucr. 1, 944.

* **suāvĭlŏquentĭa,** ae, *f.* [suaviloquens] *Sweetness of speech, suaviloquence:* et oratorem appellat (Ennius Cethegum) et suaviloquentiam tribuit, Cic. Brut. 15, 58; cf. suaviloquens.

suāvĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [suavis-loquor] *Sweet-spoken, pleasant* (ante- and post-class.): versus, Lucr. 2, 529; Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. p. 560.

suāvĭlūdĭus, ii, *m.* [suavis-ludus] *One that delights in plays, a lover of plays* (a Tertullian word), Tert. Spect. 20; Cor. mil. 6.

suāvĭo (savio), are, v. suavior.

suāvĭŏlum (sav.), i, *n. dim.* [suavium] *A little kiss,* perh. only in Catull. 99, 2 and 14.

suāvĭor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [id.] *To kiss* (quite class.): Atticam nostram cupio absentem suaviari, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 6; so, aliquem, id. Brut. 14, 53; Gell. 3, 15, 3: os oculosque, Catull. 9, 9.

☞ **a.** Act. collat. form, suavio, are, Pompon. and Nov. in Non. 474, 13.—**b.** suaviatus, a, um, in a pass. signif., Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 5.

suāvis, e (sŭāves, scanned as a trisyl., Sedul. 1, 274), *adj.* [prob. sibilated from ἀδὺς, ἡδύς] *Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, grateful, delightful* (very freq. and quite class.): **I.** As affecting the senses: quod suave est aliis, aliis fit amarum, Lucr. 4, 660: odor suavis et jucundus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, 23: elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 66: vidimus et merulas poni et sine clune palumbes, Suaves res, si, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 92: suaviores aquae, Plin. 20, 11, 44: radix suavissimi gustus et odoris, id. 25, 9, 64: spiritus unguenti, Lucr. 3, 223: flores, id. 1, 7: anima, Phaedr. 3, 1, 5: suavior et lenior color, Plin. 9, 41, 65: sonus, Enn. Ann. 2, 7; so, cantus. Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 2: cantatio, id. Stich. 5, 5, 19: sermo, id. Asin. 5, 1, 8: accentus, Quint. 12, 10, 33: appellatio literarum, id. 11, 3, 35: vox, Gell. 19, 9, 10: sopor, Lucr. 4, 454.—Poet., suave, for the adverb: suave locus voci resonat conclusus, Hor. S 1, 4, 76: suave rubens hyacinthus, Virg E. 3, 63; so, rubenti murice, id ib. 4, 43

II. As affecting the mind or feelings: doctus, fidelis, Suavis homo, facundus, Enn. Ann. 7, 106; so, homo, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 64; cf., mea suavis, amabilis, amoena Stephanium, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 54; and, comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, *qui erranti comiter monstrant viam*, benigne, non gravate, Cic. Balb. 16, 36; cf. also, suavis, sicut fuit, videri maluit quam gravis, id. Brut. 9, 38: amor suavissimus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 45: amicitia, Lucr. 1, 142; cf., inter nos conjunctio, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 1: suavis suaviatio, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 12; id. Pseud. 1, 1, 63: hunc diem suavem Meum natalem agitemus amoenum, id. Pers. 5, 1, 16: modus, id. Cist. 1, 1, 17, et saep.:—ut rei servire suave est! Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 21: tibi porro ut non sit suave vivere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 73: suave, mari magno … E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem, Lucr. 2, 1.

Adv., suāviter, *Sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully* (quite class.): **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 139: suaviter loqui, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43; cf. id. Brut. 29, 110; and in the *Sup.*: suavissime legere, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3: peucedanum odore suaviter gravi, Plin. 25, 9, 70.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II.) secunda jucunde ac suaviter meminerimus, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 57: epistola copiose et suaviter scripta, id. Fam. 15, 21; cf. in the *Sup.*: literae suavissime scriptae, id. ib. 13, 18: "quid agis, dulcissime rerum?" Suaviter, ut nunc est, inquam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5; so Petr. 71, 10; 75, 8: sicut tu amicissime et suavissime optas, Cic. Fam. 3, 12.

suāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [suavis] *Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness* (quite classical and very freq.): **I.** With respect to the senses: is (piscis) habet suavitatem, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 27; cf., quid suavitatem piscium dicam? Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: (muriatica) Sine omni lepore et sine suavitate, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 33: cibi, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115: odorum, id. de Sen. 17, 59: coloris, id. Opt. gen. 3, 8: me tuus sonus et suavitas ista delectat: omitto verborum … sed hanc dico suavitatem, quae erit ex ore, id. de Or. 3, 11, 41: villa mirifica suavitate, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3, et saep.—In the *plur.*: ut conquirat undique suavitates, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117.—**II.** With respect to the mind or feelings: mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 193: humanitatis, id. Coel. 11, 25; cf., quem omnes amare meritissimo pro ejus eximia suavitate debemus, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: sermonum atque morum, id. Lael. 18, 66: studiorum, id. Rep. 1, 4: mira carminibus dulcedo, mira suavitas, mira hilaritas, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 7.—In the *plur.*: suavitates ingenii, officii, humanitatis tuae, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1.

suāvĭter, *adv.*, v. suavis, *ad fin.*

suāvitūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [suavis] *Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, delight* (very rare, for the class. suavitas): cor meum, spes mea, mel meum, suavitudo, cibus, gaudium, *my sweet*, Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 173, 3; so id. Stich. 5, 5, 14; Turpil. in Non. 173, 5: pronunciationis, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22.

suāvĭum (also written savium), ii, *n.* [id.] *A mouth* puckered up to be kissed (ante-class. and very rare): dum semihiulco savio meo puellum savior, Poet. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4; Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16; cf. id. Asin. 4, 1, 53.—**II.** Transf., *A love-kiss*, *φίλημα* (mostly ante-class.; esp. freq. in Plaut.): qui tuae non des amicae suavium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 5; id. Asin. 5, 2, 41: da savium priusquam abis, ib. 91: savium posco, id. Casin. 5, 2, 14: saliendo sese exercebant magis quam scorto aut saviis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 25: savia suavia, App. M. 6, 176, et saep.: Atticae, quoniam hilarula est, meis verbis suavium des, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 8.—As a term of endearment: meus ocellus, meum labellum, mea salus, meum savium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 153; so id. ib. 170; 175; 178; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3.

sŭb, *praep. c. acc.* and *abl.* [sibilated and apocopated from *ὑπό*; cf. super from *ὑπὲρ*, and ab from *ἀπό*] *Under*: viz.,

I. *c. abl.*, To point out the object under which a thing is situated or takes place (Gr. *ὑπὸ*, c. dat. or gen.), *Under, below, beneath, underneath.*

A. In space: si essent, qui sub terra semper habitavissent … nec tamen exissent umquam supra terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95; so Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 72; and id. Asin. 4, 4, 1: sub aqua, id. Casin. 2, 6, 28: sub vestimentis, id. Epid. 2, 2, 32; cf., saepe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia, Caecil. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 59; and, ingenium inculto latet hoc sub corpore, Hor. S. 1, 3, 34: sub pellibus hiemare, Caes. B. C. 3, 13, 5; cf., manet sub Jove frigido Venator, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25; and so, sub divo moreris, id. ib. 2, 3, 23; and, vitam sub divo agat, id. ib. 3, 2, 5; v. divus, *no.* II.:—sub terra vivi demissi sunt, Liv. 22, 57, 6; cf., sub hoc jugo dictator Aequos misit, id. 3, 28 *fin.*; and, pone (me) sub curru solis nimium propinqui, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 21, et saep.:—non parvum sub hoc verbo furtum latet, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 12; cf., sub nomine pacis bellum latet, id. Phil. 12, 7, 17.

2. Transf., applied to lofty objects, at the foot of which, or in whose immediate neighborhood any thing is situated; Engl. *Under, below, beneath, at the foot of, at, by, near, before*: sub monte consedit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 1; so, sub monte, sub colle, sub montis radicibus, *etc.*, considere, esse, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 21, 1; 7, 49, 1; 7, 36, 5, et saep. et al.: sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 11: est ager sub urbe, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 107; so, sub urbe, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26; Var. R. R. 1, 50, 2; Hor. Od. 3, 19, 4: sub Veteribus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 19: sub Novis, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266 Orell. *N. cr.*; id. Acad. 2, 22, 70 Goer. *N. cr.*; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 7, 67: sub basilica, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 11, et saep.:—sub oculis domini suam probare operam studebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57 *fin.*; so, omnia sub oculis erant, Liv. 4, 28, 1; cf. Vell. 2, 21, 3; and, classem sub ipso ore urbis incendit, Flor. 2, 15.

B. In time, *In, within, during, at, by*: ne sub ipsa profectione milites oppidum irrumperent, Caes. B. C. 1, 27, 3: so, sub decessu suo, Hirt. B. G. 8, 49, 2: sub adventu Romanorum, Liv. 45, 10 *fin.*: sub luce, Ov. M. 1, 494; Hor. A. P. 363; Liv. 25, 24: sub eodem tempore, Ov. F. 5, 491: sub somno, Cels. 3, 18 *med.*, et al.

C. In other relations, where existence under or in the immediate vicinity of any thing may be conceived. Thus, of subjection, under a certain order, domination, stipulation, *etc.*; Engl. *Under, beneath, with*: omnes ordine sub signis ducam legiones meas, *under my standards*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 71; cf., sub armis vitam cernere, Enn. in Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73; and in Non. 261, 9; so, sub armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 41, 2; 1, 42, 1: sub sarcinis, id. B. G. 2, 17, 2; 3, 24, 3: sub onere, id. B. C. 1, 66, 1, et saep.:—sub Veneris regno vapulo, non sub Jovis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 13; cf., sub regno esse, Cic. Rep. 1, 38; so, sub imperio alicujus esse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 4; cf., sub ditione atque imperio alicujus esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 7; Auct. B. Alex. 66, 6: sub manu alicujus esse, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 2: sub rege, Cic. Rep. 2, 23; Hor. Od. 3, 5, 9: sub Hannibale, Liv. 25, 40: sub domina meretrice, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25: sub nutrice, id. ib. 2, 1, 99: sub judice lis est, id. A. P. 78, et saep.:—sub pacto abolitionis dominationem deponere, Quint. 9, 2, 97; so, sub conditione, ut, ne, si, *etc.*, Suet. Tib. 44; 13; id. Caes. 68; id. Claud. 24; id. Vit. 6: sub lege, ne, id. Aug. 21: sub exceptione, si, id. Caes. 78: sub poena mortis, servitutis, id. Calig. 48; Tib. 36, et saep. (but in Cic. Arch. 10, 25, the true reading is not *sub* ea conditione, but *sed* ea conditione):—sub frigido sudore mori, Cels. 5, 26, 31 *fin.*

II. *c. acc.*, To point out the object under which a thing comes, goes, extends, *etc.* (Gr. *ὑπὸ*, c. acc.); Engl. *Under, below, beneath.*

A. In space: et datores et factores omnes subdam sub solum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 18: manum sub vestimenta deferre, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 78; Cic. Rep. 1, 16: exercitum sub jugum mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 4; so id. ib. 1, 12, 5, et al.: sub furcam ire, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66: sub divum rapere, id. Od. 1, 18, 13, et saep.:—sub judicium sapientis et delectum cadunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 60; cf., quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, id. Acad. 3, 23, 74.

2. Transf (cf. above, *no.* I., A, 2), applied to lofty objects, to the foot of which, or into whose immediate neighborhood, any thing comes, or near to which it extends; Engl. *Under, below, beneath, to, near to, close to, up to*, etc.: specus sub montem patebat, Enn. in Prisc. p. 713 P.: sub montem succedunt milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 2: sub ipsum murum fons aquae prorumpebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41, 1; cf., Judaei sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, Tac. H. 5, 11: aedes suas detulit sub Veliam, Cic Rep. 2, 31: arat finem sub utrumque colonus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 35: omnis jactatus ostia sub Tusci, id. ib. 2, 2, 33: hostem mediam ferit ense sub alvum, Ov. M. 12, 389, et saep.

B. In time, denoting a close approximation: **1.** Before; Engl. *Toward, about*: Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, Caes. B. C. 1, 28, 2; so, sub noctem, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19; id. Sat. 2, 1, 9; 2, 7, 109; id. Ep. 2, 2, 169: sub vesperum, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 1; id. B. C. 1, 42, 1: sub lucem, id. B. G. 7, 83, 7: sub lumina prima, Hor. S. 2, 7, 33: sub tempus edendi, id. Ep. 1, 16, 22: sub dies festos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: sub galli cantum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 10, et saep.—**2.** After; Engl. *Immediately after, just after, immediately upon*: sub eas (literas) statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic. Fam. 10, 16; cf. Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 4: sub haec dicta omnes procubuerunt, Liv. 7, 31: sub hanc vocem fremitus variantis multitudinis fuit, id. 35, 31: sub hoc herus inquit, (* *whereupon*), Hor. S. 2, 8, 43, et saep.

C. In other relations, in which a coming under any thing may be conceived: lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium, *comes to hand, convenient*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59; so, sub manus succedere, id. ib. 4, 4, 7; id. Pers. 4, 1, 2; cf., sub manum submittere, *at hand, convenient*, Auct. B. Afr. 36, 1; and, sub manum annunciari, Suet. Aug. 49 (*al.* sub manu; cf. above, *no.* I., C).

III. In composition, the *b* remains unchanged before vowels and before *b, d, j, l, n, s, t, v*. Before the remaining consonants (*c, f, g, m, p, r*) it is regularly assimilated. Yet here the MSS. vary, as in respect to the like assimilation of *ob, ad, in*, etc. Before some words commencing with *c, p, t*, it assumes the form *sus*, by the rejection of the *b* from a collateral form subs (analog. to abs); e. g. suscipio, suscito, suspendo, sustineo, sustuli, sustollo. Lastly, before *s*, with a following consonant, there remains merely *su* in the words suspicio, suspicor, suspiro; cf., however, substerno, substituo, substo, substruo, et al. See more on this subject in Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 602–608.

B. As to its meaning in composition, sub denotes, **1.** Primarily, A being situated or contained under, a putting or bringing under, or a going in under any thing: subaeratus, subcavus; subdo, subigo, subjicio; subhaereo, subaperio; subedo; and hence, also, a concealing or being concealed behind something: subausculto, suborno.—**2.** Transf., A being placed or ranked under: subcenturio, subcurator, subcustos, *etc.*; or a being or doing any thing in a lower or inferior degree, *A little, somewhat, rather, slightly*: subabsurdus, subagrestis, subalbus, *etc.*, subaccusare, subirascor, *etc.*

sŭbabsurde, *adv.*, v. subabsurdus, *ad fin.*

sŭb-absurdus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat* or *rather absurd* (a Ciceron. word): sunt illa subabsurda, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274: subabsurda dicere, id. ib. 2, 71, 289: tempus discessus, id. Att. 16, 3, 4: incompositus, reconditus et, quo Cicero utitur, subabsurdus, Quint. 1, 5, 65; cf. id. 6, 3, 23; id. 6, 3, 99.—*Adv.*, sŭbabsurde, *Somewhat absurdly*: aliquid subabsurde dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275.

sŭb-accūso, are, *v. a.* *To blame* or *accuse somewhat* (a Ciceronian word): alicujus discessum, Cic. Planc. 35, 86; id. Att. 16, 7, 1: subaccusa quaeso Vestorium, id. ib. 13, 46, 2.

sŭb-ăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat sour, sourish*: vinum, Cato R. R. 108, 2: succus, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

sŭbactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subigo] *A working through, working up, preparing* (very rarely): **I.** Lit.: arena fluviatica bacillorum subactionibus in tectorio recipit soliditatem, Vitr. 2, 4 *fin.*: subactiones ciborum, Arn. 3, 107.—* **II.** Trop., *Preparation, discipline:* subacto mihi ingenio opus est . . . subactio autem est usus, auditio, lectio, literae, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131.

sŭbactor, ōris, *m.* [subigo] *One who gets another under;* in an obscene sense, *a debaucher, polluter* (syn. paedico) (post-class.): Lampr. Heliog. 31; so id. ib. 5; Commod. 3.

1. sŭbactus, a, um, *Part.* of subigo.

* **2. sŭbactus,** ūs, *m.* [subigo] *A working up, kneading:* Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 67.

sŭb-adjŭva, ae, *m.* [adjuvo] *An assistant* (post-class.), Cod. Theod. 6, 27, 3 *fin.*; Cod. Justin. 12, 20, 4.

* **sŭb-aeratus,** a, um, *adj.* *That has copper underneath,* i. e. *inside:* aurum, Pers. 5, 106.

sŭbăgĭtātĭo, sŭbăgĭtātrix, sŭbăgĭto, v. subigitatio, *etc.*

sŭb-ăgrestis, e, *adj.* *Somewhat rustic, rather boorish* (a Ciceronian word): subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: consilium, id. Rep. 2, 7: ingenium, Amm. 14, 11 *med.*

sŭb-ālāris, e, *adj.* *That is under the arms, placed* or *carried under the arms:* telum, Nep. Alcib. 10: culcitae, Lampr. Heliog. 19 *fin.*—**II.** Subst., sŭbālāre, is, *n.*, *An under-girdle,* Edict. Diocl. p. 25; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 33.

* **sŭb-albens,** entis, *adj.* *Somewhat white, whitish:* prasinus, Cassiod. Var. 5, 34.

* **sŭb-albĭcans,** antis, *adj.* *Somewhat white, whitish:* palea rubra, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 5.

sŭb-albĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Rather whitish:* pars corrupta, Cels. 5, 28, 8: folia, Plin. 21, 25, 96.

* **sŭb-albus,** a, um, *adj.* *Rather white, whitish:* sabulo, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 5.

Sŭb-alpīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Lying near the Alps, sub-Alpine:* montes, Plin. 25, 7, 34: Italia, Plin. 16, 11, 22.

* **sŭbalternĭcum,** i, *n.* *A kind of reddish amber,* Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33.

sŭb-ămārus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat bitter, bitterish* (a Ciceronian word): Cic. Fat. 4, 8.—Adverbially: subamarum arridens, Amm. 27, 11 *med.*

sŭb-ăpĕrĭo, ire, *v. a.* *To open from within* (post-class.): nivem, Arn. 2, 84: auriculam sub cutem, Apic. 8, 7.

* **sŭb-ăquānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [aqua] *That is or belongs under water, sub-aqueous:* subterraneum et subaquaneum viventia carent haustu aëris, Tert. Anim. 32.

sŭb-ăquĭlus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat dusky, brownish, tawny* (ante- and post-class.): corpus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9: vultus, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 30.

* **sŭb-ărātor,** ōris, *m.* *One who ploughs close to* any thing: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.

* **sŭb-ārescens,** entis, *adj.* [aresco] *Growing somewhat dry:* trullissatio, Vitr. 7, 3 *med.*

* **sŭb-argūtŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat subtle, tolerably keen:* Gell. 15, 30, 1.

sŭb-armālis, e, *adj.* [armus] *Passing under the arms* (post-class.): vestis (perh. thrown back under the arm), Mart. Cap. 5, 136. Also, subst., sŭbarmāle, is, *n.*, Valer. in Treb. Claud. 14; Spart. Sever. 6 *fin.*; Vopisc. Aur. 13. Cf. subalaris.

sŭb-ăro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To plough close to* any thing (a Plinian word): Plin. 16, 27, 50: subarata ocius senescunt, id. 16, 28, 51.

* **sub-arrŏganter,** *adv.* *Somewhat proudly* or *arrogantly:* facere, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 114.

* **sŭb-asper,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* *Rather rough, roughish:* ἄλφος, Cels. 5, 28, 19.

* **sŭb-assentĭens,** a, um, *Part.* [assentio] *Assenting* or *yielding a little:* manus subassentientibus humeris movetur, Quint. 11, 3, 100.

sŭb-asso, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To roast a little,* Apic. 4, 2; 7, 2; 7, 5; 8, 8, et al.

sŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subo] *The heat, brimming* of swine, Plin. 8, 51, 77; Fulg. de Prisc. serm. 46.

sŭb-audĭo, ii, ītus, 4. *v. n.* (a post-class. word) **I.** *To understand, supply* a word omitted: subaudito *jubeo,* Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 1.—**II.** *To hear a little:* nocturnis subaudiens vocibus, App. M. 5, p. 167.

sŭbaudītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subaudio] *An understanding, supplying* a word omitted (post-class.), Serv. Virg. A. 10, 80; Hier. Quaest. Hebr. in Reg. 2, 3, 13.

sŭb-aurātus, a, um, *adj.* *Slightly gilt:* anulus, Petr. 32, 3: STATVA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1126.

sŭb-ausculto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To listen secretly, to eaves-drop* (rarely, but quite classical): subauscultando excipere voces, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153: opprime os: is est, etiam subauscultemus, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 40; cf., tace, subauscultemus, ecquid de me fiat mentio, id. Mil. 4, 2, 3; Cic. Att. 10, 18, 1: viris subauscultantibus pariete interposito, id. Top. 20, 75.

sŭb-austērus, a, um, *adj.* *Rather harsh:* vinum austerum vel certe subausterum, Cels. 3, 6 *fin.*; so id. 6, 6. 8.

* **sub-balbe,** *adv.* [balbus] *Somewhat stammeringly:* canorus, Spart. Get. 5.

Sub-ballĭo, ōnis, *m.* *Under-Ballio, Sub-Ballio;* a comically-formed name: *Ha.* Tune es Ballio? *Ps.* Immo vero ego ejus sum Subballio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 13.

* **sub-băsĭlĭcānus,** i, *m.* [basilica] *One who lounges around the basilicas, a street-walker, lounger:* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 35.

sub-bĭbo, bĭbi, 3. *v. a.* *To drink a little, to tipple* (very rarely): * Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 58: si paulum subbibisset, * Suet. Ner. 20.

sub-blandĭor, īri (*fut.*, subblandibitur, Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 19: *inf.*, subblandirier, id. Casin. 3, 3, 22), *v. dep. n.* *To caress* or *fondle a little* (an ante-class. word): subblanditur, palpatur, Lucil. in Non. 472, 6; so Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 33; id. Casin. 3, 3, 22; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 19; 4, 8, 35; id. Most. 1, 3, 64.

* **sub-brĕvis,** e, *adj.* *Rather short:* folium (saliuncae), Plin. 21, 7, 20.

subc., v. succ.

* **sub-dĕalbo,** are, *v. a.* *To whiten a little, make whitish,* Var. in Non. 72, 11.

* **sub-dēbĭlis,** e, *adj.* *Somewhat lame:* femur, Suet. Vit. 17.

* **sub-dēbĭlĭtātus,** a, um, *adj.* [debilito] *Somewhat enfeebled* or *debilitated;* trop., *somewhat discouraged, rather spiritless:* Cic. Att. 11, 5, 1.

sub-dēfĭcĭo, ĕre, *v. n.* *To fail somewhat* (a post-class. word): in labore subdeficere, Aug. Serm. 343 *fin.*; Curt. 7, 7 *med.*

sub-dĭăcŏnus, i, *m.* *A sub-deacon,* Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 6.

sub-dĭālis (subdivalis, Amm. 19, 11; cf. in the follg., *no.* II.), e, *adj.* [dius] *That is in the open air* (post-Aug.): inambulationes, Plin. 14, 1, 3: petrae, id. 34, 12, 29.—**II.** Subst., subdĭālĭa, ĭum, *n.*, *Open galleries* or *terraces;* a transl. of the Gr. ὑπαίθρια, ὕπαιθρα, Plin. 36, 25, 62. Also in the *sing.*: subdival domus, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

* **sub-diffĭcĭlis,** e, *adj.* *Somewhat difficult:* quaestio, Cic. Lael. 19, 67.

* **sub-diffīdo,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To be somewhat distrustful:* Cic. Att. 15, 20, 2.

* **sub-dīmĭdĭus,** a, um, *adj.* Of a number, *Half as much less, less by one half of itself* (i. e. that bears to another the proportion of 2 to 3): numerus, *opp.* superdimidius, Mart. Cap. 7, 251.

sub-disjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* *Subdisjunctive;* said of two statements opposed to each other in such a way that neither of them may hold good (a post-class. word): "haec verba: *ille aut ille,* non solum disjunctiva sed etiam subdisjunctivae orationis sunt, *etc.*, Procul. Dig. 50, 16, 124: conjunctiones, Prisc. p. 1029 P.

(* **sub-distinguo,** xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To make a smaller interpunction* (perh. *a colon*), Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 13 *fin.*)

subdĭtīcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [subdo] *Substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit* (perh. only ante- and post-class., since the correct reading in Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, 69, is subditivum; and, in Quint. 1, 4, 3, subditos): servus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 62: Antonius, Lampr. Heliog. 17.

subdĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit* (rarely, but quite class.): de illo subditivo Sosia mirum nimis est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 198; so id. ib. 1, 2, 135: archipirata, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, 69: fratrem ut subditivum arguere, Suet. Ner. 7.—**II.** Subditivus, i, *m.*, *The title of a comedy of Caecilius,* Gell. 15, 9, 1.

* **subdĭto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To afford, supply, furnish:* Lucr. 6, 604.

subdĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from subdo.

(* **sub-diu,** *adv.* *By day,* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 78.)

subdīval, ālis, v. subdialis, *no.* II.

subdīvālis, e, v. subdialis, *ad init.*

sub-dīvĭdo, īsi, īsum, 3. *v. a.* *To subdivide* (a post-class. word): libros, Aug. Civ. D. 6, 3 *med.*; so id. Trin. 3 *prooem.*; Tert. adv. Jud. 11 *fin.*

subdīvīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subdivido] *A subdivision* (post-class.), Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 37; 6, 2, 22; Hier. Ep. 58, 8, et al.

subdīvīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from subdivido.

sub-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To put, place, set,* or *lay under.*

A. Lit. (quite class.): **1.** In gen.: ignem subdito, Cato R. R. 105, 1; so, ignem, id. ib. 38, 4; Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27; Liv. 8, 30, 8, et al.: faces, Lucr. 6, 1284: lapidem magnetem, id. 6, 1045: manum oculo uni, id. 4, 448; cf., rem oculorum visu, id. 5, 102: furcas vitibus, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: pugionem pulvino, Suet. Oth. 11; id. Dom. 17: calcaria equo, Liv. 2, 20, 2; 4, 19, 4; 22, 6, 4: id genus animalium (tauros) aratro, Tac. A. 12, 24: se aquis, *to plunge under,* Ov. M. 4, 722: colla vinclis, Tib. 1, 2, 90, et saep.: versus, *to append,* Gell. 18, 4, 11; 19, 11, 3; cf., hic tu paulisper haesisti, deinde illico subdidisti: *quid de duobus consulibus,* etc., *subjoined,* Aus. Grat. act. 23:—Coeletae (populi) majores Haemo, minores Rhodopae subditi, *that dwell at the foot of Mount Haemus,* etc., Plin. 4, 11, 18; cf., Libye subdita Cancro, Sil. 1, 194.

2. In partic., *To bring under, subject, subdue,* i. q. subjicere (very rarely): Plutonis subdita regno Magna deum proles, Tib. 4, 1, 67: subdidit Oceanum sceptris, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 42; cf., Hispanum Oceanum legibus, id. III. Cons Stil. praef. 8: rem tam magnam iisdem tempestatibus, iisdem casibus subdere, *to expose,* Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 4.

B. Trop., *To bring on, furnish, supply; to yield, afford* (so not in Cic.): iraï fax subdita, Lucr. 304; so, id nobis acriores ad studia dicendi faces subdidisse, Quint. 1, 2, 25; cf., irritatis militum animis subdere ignem, Liv. 8, 32, 16: ingenio stimulos, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 76; so Liv. 6, 34, 7: alicui spiritus, id. 7, 40, 8.

II. *To put in the place of* another person or thing, *to substitute* (rarely, but quite class.).

A. In gen.: te rogo, in Hirtii locum me subdas, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 7; cf., quos in eorum locum subditos domi suae reservavit? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, 12; so, judicem in meum locum, Auct. Or. pro dom. 32; and Plin. Pan. 25, 3; cf. also Quint. 3, 6, 54: immutavit et subdidit verbum ei verbo, quod omiserat, finitimum, Gell. 1, 4, 8.

B. In partic., To put something spurious in the place of another person or thing, *To substitute falsely; to forge, counterfeit* (so not in Cic.): subditum se suspicatur, *that he is a spurious child, a changeling,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 12; cf., me subditum et pellice genitum appellant, Liv. 40, 9, 2; so, partum, Paul. Dig. 4, 10, 19; and cf., liberos tamquam subditos summovere familia, Quint. 1, 4, 3 Zumpt *N. cr.* (*al.* subditicios): abolendo rumori Nero subdidit reos, Tac. A. 15, 44; so, reum, id. ib. 1, 6; id. ib. 4, 59: testamentum, id. ib. 14, 40: crimina majestatis, id. ib. 3, 67: rumorem, id. ib. 6, 36, et saep.

sub-dŏcĕo, ēre, *v. a.* *To teach as an assistant, to act as an assistant-teacher* (very rarely): aliquem, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1: subdocere grammatico, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

* **sub-doctor,** ōris, *m.* *An under-teacher, assistant-instructor,* Aus. Prof. 22.

subdŏle, *adv.*, v. subdolus, *ad fin.*

sub-dŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [dolus] *Somewhat crafty, cunning, sly, subtle, deceptive* or *deceitful* (mostly ante-class. and post Aug.): homo et sycophanta et subdolus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 72; so id. Mil. 2, 4, 2; id. Men. 3, 2, 24; id. Aul. 2, 5, 8; id. Poen.

5, 2, 129: ut viro subdola sies, memento, id. Casin. 4, 4, 3; cf., subdola adversus senem, id. Epid. 2, 3, 13: Jugurtha, cognita vanitate legati, subdolus ejus augere amentiam, Sall. J. 38, 1: occultus ac subdolus fingendis virtutibus, Tac. A. 6, 51.—Transf., of things concrete and abstr.: animus audax, subdolus, varius, Sall. C. 5, 4; so, s. ac versutus animus, Vell. 2, 102, 1: mendacia, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 5: perfidia, id. Mil. 3, 3, 68: oratio, *Caes. B. G. 7, 31, 2: lingua, Ov. A. A. 1, 598: modestia, Tac. A. 6, 20, et saep.: pellacia ponti, Lucr. 2, 560; so id. 5, 1003; cf., forma loci in certis vadis, Tac. H. 5, 14: tendit rete subdolum turdis, Mart. 3, 58, 26.—*Adv.*, subdŏle, *Somewhat craftily, cunningly* or *deceitfully:* subdole blanditur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12: nihil subdole, nihil versute, Cic. Brut. 9, 35.

* **sub-dŏmo,** are, *v. a.* *To subject by taming, to tame, subdue:* Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 112.

sub-dŭbĭto, are, *v. n.* *To be a little doubtful* or *undecided, to have some hesitation* (a Ciceronian word): antea subdubitabam, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 2: significabant tuae literae, te subdubitare, qua essem erga illum voluntate, id. Fam. 2, 13, 2.

sub-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. (*Perf. sync.*, subduxti, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25; *inf.*, subduxe, Poet. ap. Var. R. R. 2, 1, 6) *v. a.* *To draw from under* or *from below*, either without or with the accessory idea of removing.

I. *To draw* or *pull up; to lift up, raise.*

A. In gen. (so rarely): brassicam ad nasum admoveto: ita subducito susum animam, quam plurimum poteris, Cato R. R. 157, 15; cf., aliquid sursum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 4: cataractam funibus, Liv. 27, 28, 10: subductis (tunicis) usque ad inguen, *pulled up* (*opp.* demissis), Hor. S. 1, 2, 26: supercilia, Turpil. in Non. 399, 30; so Var. ib. 399, 33; Laev. in Gell. 19, 7, 16; Sen. Ep. 48 *med.*; id. Ben. 1, 1, et al.; cf., subducto vultu, Prop. 2, 10, 9.

B. In partic.: **1.** Naut. *t. t.*, *To draw* or *haul up* on land (a ship out of the water) (so quite class. and very freq.): navim in pulvinarium, Plaut. Casin. 3, 2, 27; cf., longas naves in aridum, Caes. B. G. 4, 29, 2: navis subducta in terra, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 50; cf., naves regiae in campo Martio subductae sunt, Liv. 45, 42, 12; and, ab classe, quae Corcyrae subducta erat, id. 31, 22, 5: classis, quae subducta esset ad Gytheum, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49. So, naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 11, 5; id. B. C. 2, 23, 3; 3, 23 *fin.*; Liv. 37, 10, 10; 42, 27, 1; 45, 2, 9, et mult. al.

2. Milit. *t. t.*, *To draw off* forces from one position to another (likewise quite class.): cohortes aliquot subductos ex dextro cornu post aciem circumducit, Liv. 27, 48, 13; so, Numidas ex media acie, id. 22, 48, 5: triarios ex postrema acie, id. 44, 37, 1; id. 36, 18, 6; cf. id. 40, 30, 5:—ab his centuriones omnes lectos et evocatos ... in primam aciem subducit, Sall. C. 59, 3: copias in proximum collem subducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24, 1; 1, 22, 2; so, milites pleno gradu in collem, Sall. J. 98, 4: agmen in aequiorem locum, Liv. 7, 34, 8.

II. With the idea of removal implied, *To draw away from among; to take away, lead away, carry off; to withdraw, remove*, etc. (quite class.).

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cato R. R. 105, 1: lapides ex turri, Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 4: rerum fundamenta, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 42: conjux fidum capiti subduxerat ensem, Virg. A. 6, 524:—subduc cibum unum diem athletae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: et succus pecori et lac subducitur agnis, Virg. E. 3, 6: aliquem pugnae, id. Aen. 10, 615; so id. ib. 50: aliquem manibus Graium, id. ib. 81: aliquem praesenti periculo, Vell. 2, 72, 5: se pedibus (terra), Lucr. 1, 1099: se ab ipso vulnere (fera), Ov. M. 7, 781, et saep.: alvum, *to evacuate, purge*, Cels. 3, 4: vela celeriter, *to take in, furl*, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 3.

2. In partic., *To take away secretly* or *by stealth, to steal;* and with se, *to take one's self away by stealth, to steal away:* Atreus quam (pecudem auream) sibi Thyestem subduxe queritur, Poet. ap. Var. 2, 1, 6: alicui anulum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81: subducta viatica plorat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54: post ignem aetherea domo Subductum, id. Od. 1, 3, 30: saccularii partem subducunt, partem subtrahunt, Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 7, et saep.: obsides furto, Liv. 9, 11, 6:—tempus est subducere hinc me, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 62: clam te subduxti mihi, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25: de circulo se subduxit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1: se clam, Auct. B. Afr. 93, 1: sese, Quint. 8 prooem. § 21.—Poet.: qua se subducere colles Incipiunt, *i. e. to gradually withdraw themselves, slope down*, Virg. E. 9, 7; cf. mid.: fons subducitur, *i. e. loses itself*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 39.

B. Trop.: rationem, *To draw up, cast up, reckon, compute, calculate*, or *balance* an account (qs. by subtracting one set of items from another) (quite classical; esp. freq. in Cic.): subduxi ratiunculam, Quantum aeris mihi sit, quantumque alieni siet, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1; cf. id. Capt. 1, 2, 89: subducamus summam, Cic. Att. 5. 21, 11; cf., assidunt, subducunt: ad numum convenit, id. ib. 12:—subducere rationem, *to deliberate, calculate:* rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: Medea et Atreus ... inita subductaque ratione nefaria scelera meditantes, id. N. D. 3, 29, 71; cf., ineundis subducendisque rationibus, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 399, 16; for which also, calculis subductis, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: bene subducta ratione, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 1:—hoc quid intersit, si tuos digitos novi, certe habes subductum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 31.—Hence

subductus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II., A), *Withdrawn, removed, remote*, i. q. remotus (post-Aug. and very rarely): cubiculum subductum omnibus ventis, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10: terra subductior, Mart. Cap. 6, 192.

subductārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [subduco, *no.* I.] *That serves for drawing up:* funes, (* *hoisting-ropes, lifts*), Cato R. R. 12; 68; 135, 3.

subductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** (acc. to subduco, *no.* I., B, 1), naut. *t. t.*, *A hauling ashore* of a ship: ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paulo facit humiliores (naves), *Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 2; so, navium, Vitr. 10, 5 *fin.*—* **II.** (acc. to subduco, *no.* II., B) *A reckoning*, Cic. Or. 30, 132.

sub-dulcis, e, *adj.* *Somewhat sweet, sweetish* (a Plinian word): radix, Plin. 26, 8, 37; so id. ib. 10, 63.

sub-dūrus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat hard, hardish:* ***I.** Lit.: (genus verrucae) subdurum, Cels. 5, 28, 14.—* **II.** Trop.: Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 12, 46.

* **sŭb-ĕdo,** ēdi, 3. *v. a.* *To eat, waste,* or *wear away below:* e scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda, Ov. M. 11, 783.

sŭb-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, īre, *v. n.* and *a.* *To come* or *go under* any thing; *to come up to, advance* or *proceed to* a place; *to come* or *go on; to follow, succeed; to go down, sink; to come up, spring up.*

I. *Neutr.*: **A.** Lit.: **1.** In gen.: subire sub falas, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 10: in nemoris latebras, Ov. M. 4, 601; cf., in aliquem locum, Auct. B. Alex. 74, 4: testudine facta subeunt, *advance*, Caes. B. G. 7, 85, 7: subire ad portam castrorum, Liv. 34, 16, 2; cf., ad urbem subeunt, id. 31. 45, 4; and, subeundum erat ad hostes, id. 2, 31, 4: ad tecta subibant, Virg. A. 8, 359: muro subibant, id. ib. 7, 160; so, muro, id. ib. 7, 161; 9, 371: portu Chaonio (coupled with accedere urbem), id. ib. 3, 292: luco, id. ib. 8, 125: dumis, Sil. 5, 283: ingenti feretro, Virg. A. 6, 222, et saep.:—pone subit conjux, *follows*, id. ib. 2, 725; so Val. Fl. 4, 197; cf., dexterae alae sinistra subiit, Liv. 27, 2, 7; and, subiit argentea proles, Ov. M. 1, 114: subit ipse meumque Explet opus, *succeeds me, takes my place*, id. ib. 3, 648.—**b.** Of things: *stamen* a stando: subtemen, quod subit stamini, Var. L. L. 5, 23, 33: quum luna sub orbem solis subisset, Liv. 37, 4, 4: venae nonnumquam incipiente febre subeunt, *the pulse sinks*, Cels. 3, 6 *med.*:—subeunt herbae, *come up, spring up*, Virg. G. 1, 180: so, barba, *i. e. sprouts, grows*, Mart. 7. 83, 2; Plin. 31, 3, 21.

2. In partic., *To come on secretly, steal upon, steal into* (poet.): Prop. 1, 9, 26; so Ov. Am. 1, 2, 6; id. A. A. 1, 742.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: in quarum locum subierunt inquilinae impietas, perfidia, impudentia, Var. in Non. 403, 27; cf., fugere pudor verumque fidesque: in quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique, Ov. M. 1, 130: pulchra subit facies, id. ib. 14, 827: subit ecce priori Causa recens, id. ib. 3, 260: subeunt morbi tristisque senectus, Virg. G. 3, 67; cf., duo pariter subierunt incommoda, Quint. 5, 10, 100: ne subeant animo taedia justa tuo, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 30.

2. In partic., *To come into the mind, to occur, suggest itself:* omnes sententiae verbaque omnia sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 151; cf., cum in loca aliqua post tempus reversi sumus, quae in his fecerimus, reminiscimur personaeque subeunt, Quint. 11, 2, 17: quum subeant audita aut cognita nobis, Ov. M. 15, 307: subiit cari genitoris imago ... subiit deserta Creusa Et direpta domus et parvi casus Iuli, Virg. A. 2, 560 *sq.*: subeant animo Latmia saxa tuo, Ov. Her. 18, 62, et saep.—(*β*) subit with a subject- or relative-clause (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Ov. M. 2, 756: subit antiquitatem mirari, Plin. 12 prooem.; id. 35, 7, 31: misereri sortis humanae subit, id. 25, 3, 7:—quid sim, quid fuerimque subit, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 38.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Lit.: **1.** In gen.: exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subissent, *had not come under a roof*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 7; so, tecta, Quint. 2, 16, 6; Ov. M. 6, 669: penates, id. ib. 5, 650: macra cavum repetes artum, quem macra subisti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 33: quum novies subiere paludem, *had plunged under*, Ov. M. 15, 358; id. Fast. 1, 314: et juncti currum dominae subiere leones, Virg. A. 3, 313; cf., leones jugum subeant, Plin. 10, 45, 62; and, asellus gravius dorso subiit onus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 21: subire iniquissimum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 27, 5; so, iniquum locum, Auct. B. Alex. 76, 2; id. B. Hisp. 24, 3: collem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 1: muros, Liv. 27, 18, 13: anxur impositum saxis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25: si subeuntur prospera castra, Juv. 16, 2, et saep.: perfurit, Fadumque Hebesumque subit, *comes up to, attacks*, Virg. A. 9, 344; cf., interim fallendus est judex et variis artibus subeundus, Quint. 4, 5, 5: precibus commota Tonantem Juno subit: *quonam miseros*, etc., *approaches*, Stat. Th. 9, 510; cf., subit ille minantem, id. ib. 8, 84: Hispo subit juvenes, *i. e.* paedicat, Juv. 2, 50.—**b.** Of things: umbra subit terras, Ov. M. 11, 61: quos (lucos) aquae subeunt et aurae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 8: clarum subit Alba Latinum, *Alba succeeds the renowned Latinus*, Ov. M. 14, 612: furcas subiere columnae, *come into the place of, succeed*, id. ib. 8, 701: aqua subit altitudinem exortus sui, *rises to, reaches*, Plin. 3, 6, 31.

2. In partic., *To approach secretly, to steal upon* or *into* (cf. above, *no.* I., A, 2): multi nomine divorum thalamos subiere pudicos, Ov. M. 3, 282:—subit furtim lumina fessa sopor, id. Her. 19, 56.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen. (so very rarely): sera deinde poenitentia subiit regem, *came upon, overtook*, Curt. 3, 2 *fin.*

2. In partic.: **a.** *To come into, enter, occur to* one's mind (cf. above, *no.* I., B, 2) (so likewise rarely): deinde cogitatio animum subiit, indignum esse, *etc.*, Liv. 36, 20, 3; cf. Quint. 11, 2, 33; and, majora intellectu animos non subibunt, id. 1, 2, 28: mentem subit, quo praemia facto, *etc.*, Ov. M. 12, 472; id. ib. 7, 170.

b. (The figure taken from stooping under a load, under blows, *etc.*) *To subject one's self to, take upon one's self* an evil; *to undergo, submit to, sustain, endure, suffer* it (so quite class.; a favorite expression of Cicero): omnes terrores periculaque omnia succurram atque subibo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: omnia tela intenta in patriam subire atque excipere, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; cf., quis est non ultro appetendus, subeundus, excipiendus dolor? id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14; and, subire vim atque injuriam, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: inimicitiae sunt: subeantur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, 182: maximas rei publicae tempestates, id. Mur. 2, 4; cf., invidiam, pericula, tempestates, id. Fam. 15, 4, 12: nefarias libidinum contumelias turpitudinesque, id. Pis. 35, 86: potentiam, victoriam, id. Fam. 6, 1, 6: contumeliarum verbera, id. Rep. 1, 5; cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 121: parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem, Cic. Rep. 1, 4; so, fortunam, id. Fam. 14, 5, 1: judicium multitudinis imperitae, id. Flacc. 1, 2: odium eorum, id. Att. 11, 17, 2: usum omnium, id. de Or. 1, 34, 157: aliquid invidiae aut criminis, id. N. D. 3, 1, 3: quemque casum, id. Att. 8, 1, 3: quamvis carnificinam, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 78: dupli poenam, id. Off. 3, 16, 65: legis vim, id. Caecin. 34, 100: summae crudelitatis famam, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12; cf., minus sermonis, id. Att. 11, 6, 2, et saep.—Hence

sŭbĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*, *That has come on suddenly* or *unexpectedly*, i. e. *sudden*, *unexpected* (freq. and quite class.): res subita, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 23: in rebus tam subitis, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 2: maris subita tempestas, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52; cf., subita et improvisa formido, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: laetitia, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 1, 8, 13; cf., subita pugna, non praeparata, Quint. 7, 1, 35: ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, Caes. B. G. 3, 8, 3: novae rei ac subitae admiratio, Liv. 2, 2, 8: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, 1; so, incursiones hostium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11, 2: ministeria belli, Liv. 4, 27, 1: imbres, Lucr. 5, 217: vis, id. 1, 287; 4, 1206; 6, 1281: mors, Quint. 7, 2, 14: casus, id. 10, 3, 3: silentium, id. 12, 5, 3, et saep.: miles, *hastily collected*, *opp.* vetus expertusque (syn. subitarius), Tac. H. 4, 76; cf., aqua mulsa subita ac recens, *opp.* inveterata, Plin. 22, 24, 51; and, imagines non subitae, *not newly spring up*, i. e. *old*, *ancient*, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3: clivi, *sudden*, i. e. *steep*, Stat. Th. 6, 258:—percussor, Quint. 6, 2, 31; so, manûs dux Trapezuntem subitus irrupit, Tac. H. 3, 47; and Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 3.

2. In the *neutr.* absol., sŭbĭtum, i, *A sudden* or *unexpected thing*, *a sudden occurrence*, etc.: Lesbonicum foras evocate: ita subitum 'st, propere eum conventum volo, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 51; cf., subitum est ei remigrare, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: si tibi subiti nihil est, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 36: in subito, Plin. 7, 44, 45.—In the *plur.*: ut subitis ex tempore occurrant, Quint. 10, 7, 30; cf., etiam fortes viros subitis terreri, Tac. A. 15, 59; and Suet. Aug. 84.—With the *gen.*: ad subita rerum, Liv. 9, 43, 5; so, ad subita belli, id. 6, 32, 5; 25, 15, 20. —**b.** Adverbially: per subitum erumpit clamor, Sil. 10, 505; so, per subitum, id. 7, 594; 8, 628; 12, 654; 14, 330; 15, 145; 404: in subitum, id. 7, 527: ad subitum, Cassiod. Var. *praef. med.*—Hence,

Adv., sŭbĭto, *Suddenly*, *unexpectedly* (very freq. and quite classical): ut subito, ut propere, ut valide tonuit! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10; cf. id. Curc. 2, 3, 4: nova res subito mihi haec objecta est, id. Pseud. 2, 2, 7: ita abripuit repente sese subito, id. Mil. 2, 2, 21: subito tanta te impendent mala, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 2: quum tot bella subito atque improvisa nascantur, Cic. Fontei. 15, 32: subito deficere, Quint. 7, 2, 14: quod serena nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: tantus subito timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 1: subito opprimi, Liv. 41, 3, 7: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, Hor. S. 2, 4, 71, et saep.: subito dicere, *without preparation*, *extempore*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; cf., aliquid subito ex tempore conjectura explicare, id. de Div. 1, 33, 72; so, dicere, Quint. 10, 3, 30; 11, 3, 12: inventa (*opp.* domo allata), id. 4, 5, 4, et saep.

sūber, ĕris, *n.* *The cork-oak*, *cork-tree*, Quercus suber, L.; Plin. 16, 8, 13; ib. 25, 41; Col. 4, 26, 1; 9, 6, 1; Virg. A. 7, 742. Called also **sūbĕrĭes,** ei, *f.*, Lucil. in Fest. p. 294; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 7.

sŭbērectus, a, um, *Part.* of suberigo.

sūbĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [suber] *Of the cork-tree*, *cork-*: cortex, Seren. Sam. 34, 649: robur, Col. 9, 1, 3 Schneid. *N. cr.*

sūbĕrĭes, ei, v. suber.

sub-ērĭgo, no *perf.*, ectum, 3. *v. a.* *To raise up* from below (a post-Aug. word): Sil. 15, 155: effultus in cubitum suberectusque, App. M. 2, p. 123.

sūbĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [suber] *Of the cork-tree*, *cork-* (syn. subereus): cortices, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*—**II.** Suberinus, i, *m.*, *A Roman surname*, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 6.

* **sŭb-erro,** are, *v. n.* *To wander about under* any thing: fluvii Italis suberrant Montibus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 254.

(* **subex,** ĭcis, v. subices.)

* **sŭb-exhĭbĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To exhibit under* any thing: Arn. 6, 195.

* **sŭb-explĭcans,** antis, *Part.* [explico] *Unfolding below*: non pedibus se ferens neque suas subexplicans itiones, Arn. 7, 251.

subf., v. suff.

subg., v. sugg.

* **sŭb-haerĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To stick under* or *behind*; *to cleave*, *adhere to*. a thing: Val. Max. 6, 3, 10.

sŭbhastārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [subhasta] *That is sold by public auction* (jurid. Lat.): possessiones, Cod. Theod. 13, 6, 9.

sŭbhastātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subhasto] *A sale by public auction*, *subhastation*, Cod. Justin. 4, 44, 16.

sŭb-hasto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [subhasta] *To sell by public auction* (jurid. Latin): res pignori datas, Cod. Justin. 7, 53, 3.

‡ **sŭb-hēres,** ēdis, *m.* *The next* or *second heir* (syn. heres secundus), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3612.

* **sŭb-horresco,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To become rough* or *stormy* from below, *to boil up*: subito mare subhorrescere, Sisenn. in Non. 423, 9.

* **sŭb-horrĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat rough*, *roughish*: subhorridus atque incultus, Cic. Sest. 9, 21.

* **sŭb-hūmĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat moist* or *humid*: oculi, Cels. 6, 6 *med.*

sŭbĭces Ennius in tragoedia, quae Achilles inscribitur, pro aëre alto ponit, qui coelo subjectus est, in his versibus: *per ego deum sublimes subices humidas, Unde oritur imber, sonitu saevo et strepitu*, Gell. 4, 17, 14; cf. Fest. p. 305, and Non. 168, 33 [from subjicio, *Underlayers*, *supports*].

(* **sŭbĭcĭtāre,** v. subigito, *no.* I.)

(* **sŭbĭcŭlum,** i, *n.* *An underlayer*, *support*: flagri, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14.)

* **sŭbĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* *Knowing*, *sensible*, Poet. ap. Gell. 19, 9, 11.

* **sŭbĭgĭtātĭo** (sub*a*git.), ōnis, *f.* [subigito] *An illicit copulation*: Plaut. Capt. grex. 2.

* **sŭbĭgĭtātrix** (sub*a*git.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that indulges in illicit intercourse*, *a lascivious woman*: Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45.

sŭbĭgĭto (sub*a*gito), are, *v. intens. a.* [sub-agito] *To get under one*, i. e., **I.** *To lie with illicitly* (ante-classical): scortum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 58; so, aliquam, id. ib. 5, 9; id. Casin. 5, 4, 2 (* *al.* subicitare); id. Merc. 1, 1, 90 *sq.*—**II.** Trop., *To work upon*, *incite* to any thing (post-class.): aliquem, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5; so, mulierem blanditiis, App. Apol. p. 329.

sŭbĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. (sūbĭgĭt, scanned with *u* long, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 47, 106) *v. a.* [sub-ago] *To bring under*, *get under* any place (so rarely, and mostly poet.): sues antequam aestus incipiat, subigunt in umbrosum locum, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 6: qui adverso flumine lembum Remigiis subigit, *i. e. rows up stream*, Virg. G. 1, 202: so, ratem, id. Aen. 6, 302: naves ad castellum, Liv. 26, 7, 9: classem ad moenia, Sil. 15, 218: saxum contra ardua montis, id. 13, 610: frondosum apicem ad sidera, id. 17, 641, et saep.: celsos sonipedes ocius subigit jugo, *brings under the yoke*, Sen. Hipp. 1002. In an obscene sense: ancillam, *i. e. to lie with*, Aus. Epigr. 142.

B. In gen., *To turn up from beneath*, *to break up*, *dig up*, *plough*, *cultivate*; *to work*, *knead*; *to rub down*, *sharpen*, *whet*; *to tame*, *break* (so quite class.): locum subigere oportet bene: ubi erit subactus, areas facito, *to turn over and over*, *turn up*, Cato R. R. 161, 1; cf., segetes aratris, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 401, 9; so, agrum bipalio, Col. 3, 5, 3: glebas, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: arva, Virg. G. 1, 125: poet.: pontum remis, i. q. *to plough up*, *furrow*, Val. Fl. 1, 471, et saep.: farinam in mortarium indito, aquae paullatim addito subigitoque pulchre: ubi bene subegeris, defingito, *knead it thoroughly*, Cato R. R. 74; so, corium pilis, id. ib. 18, 7: arenam argillae usque ad lentorem, id. ap. Plin. 17, 14, 24: panem, Plin. 18, 11, 27: aliquid oleo, id. 32 10, 44, et saep.: opus digitis, Ov. M. 6, 20: subigunt in cote secures, *i. e. sharpen*, Virg. A. 7, 627: pressa manu (pecudum) terga, *to rub down*, Col. 6, 30, 1: (beluam) facilem ad subigendum frenat, *easy to be tamed*, Cic. Rep. 2, 40; cf., vitulos, Col. 6, 2, 1.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To put down*, *overcome*, *conquer*, *subjugate*, *subject*, *subdue*, etc. (so esp. freq. in prose and poetry): Persas, Paphlagonas . . . subegit solus, Plaut. Curc. 3, 78: tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: quos armis subegimus, id. Balb. 10, 25: Gallia devicta et subacta, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46, 1: urbes atque nationes, Sall. C. 2, 2, et saep.: poëtae consuetudine subigere aures populi debent, Var. L. L. 9, 11, 130.—*Absol.*: mors amici subigit, Att. in Non. 2, 22.—In an obscene pun (with signif. *no.* I.): Gallias Caesar subegit, Nicomedes Caesarem, Poet. ap. Suet. Caes. 49.—Hence,

2. With a follg. *ut*, *ad* or *in aliquid*, rarely with the *inf.*, *To bring*, *incite*, *impel*; *to force*, *compel*, *constrain* to any thing: subegi, fenore argentum ab danista ut sumeret, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 14: tu me numquam subiges, redditum ut reddam tibi, id. Curc. 4, 3, 8: subigor, ut, *etc.*, id. Trin. 4, 2, 6; cf. id. Pers. 2, 2, 12; and, ut ederet socios, subigi non potuit, Tac. A. 2, 40:—ad deditionem Volscos subegit, Liv. 6, 2, 13; so, hostes ad deditionem, id. 9, 41, 3; id. 9, 1, 4:—urbes metu subactae in ditionem, id. 28, 43, 14; so, hostes in deditionem, Curt. 7, 7 *med.*:—vis subegit, verum fateri, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 9: Tarquinienses metu subegerat frumentum exercitui praebere, Liv. 9, 41, 5.

B. (acc. to *no.* I., B) *To work out*, *elaborate* in the mind; *to prepare*, *train*, *discipline* (very rarely): subacto mihi ingenio opus est, ut agro non semel arato sed novato et iterato, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: subacti atque durati bellis, Liv. 42, 52, 10.

Sŭbĭgus, i, *m.* [subigo, *no.* I.] *The tutelary god of the wedding-night*, Aug. Civ. D. 6, 9.

* **sŭb-impŭdens,** entis, *adj.* *Somewhat shameless* or *impudent*: saepe, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 1.

* **sŭb-ĭnānis,** e, *adj.* *Somewhat empty* or *vain*: quod est subinane in nobis, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 2.

sŭb-inde, *adv.* A particle of time, *Immediately after*, *just after*, *presently*, *forthwith*, *thereupon* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** In gen.: primum gaudere, subinde Praeceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 15; cf., ager primum aretur ultima parte mensis Augusti, subinde Septembri sit iteratus, Col. 2, 4, 11; and Tac. Agr. 14; Hor. S. 2, 5, 103: aliud subinde bellum cum alterius orae Graecis ortum, Liv. 8, 27, 1; cf. id. 28, 25, 1; and, semperne eosdem an subinde alios? Tac. A. 6, 2; Liv. 7, 10, 10: duae subinde urbes captae direptaeque, id. 30, 7, 2.—**II.** In partic., of repeated actions, *One after the other*, *from time to time*, *now and then*, *repeatedly*, *frequently*, *continually*: praedae minus inventum est, quod subinde spolia agrorum capta domos mittebant, Liv. 35, 21, 9; id. 10, 17, 6: si diligenter subinde emundata fuerit humus, Col. 6, 30, 2: tragicum illud subinde jactabat: *Oderint dum metuant*, Suet. Calig. 30: erit pergratum mihi hanc effigiem ejus subinde intueri, subinde respicere, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6; Mart. 5, 39, 6.

* **sŭb-infero,** tŭli, ferre, *v. a.* *To subjoin*: Aug. de Genes. ad litt. 3, 24.

sub-inflātus, a, um, *Part.* [inflo] *Somewhat puffed up* or *inflated* (late Lat.): vultus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 2 *sq.*: pectus, Arn. 2, 46.

* **sub-inflŭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To flow in underneath*: Sen. Q. N. 3, 30.

* **sŭb-injectus,** a, um, *Part.* [injicio] *Laid down upon*: subinjecta manu, Sen. Contr. 13 *init.*

* **sŭb-insulsus,** a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat tasteless* or *insipid*: si quid subinsulsum est, Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 7.

sŭb-intellĭgo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To understand* or *perceive a little* (late Lat.) Hier Ep. 145 *med.*

sŭb-intro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To g* *into secretly, to enter by stealth, steal into* (late Lat.); trop.: populo bellicoso ludorum scenicorum subintravit insania, Aug. Civ. D. 1, 32; so Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3, et al.

sŭb-intrōdūco, ĕre, *v. a. To introduce* (late Lat.): eum, Aug. Ep. 137.

* **sub-intrŏĕo,** ire, *v. a. To go into, enter:* subintroire speciem alicujus, Arn. 6 198.

sŭb-invĭdĕo, no *perf.*, sum, 2. *v. a. To envy a little* or *slightly, to be somewhat envious of* (a Ciceronian word): subinvideo tibi, ultro te etiam arcessitum ab eo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 1.—* **II.** In the *Part. perf.*, *A little disliked, somewhat odious:* subinvisum apud malevolos Postumi nomen, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40.

* **sŭb-invīto,** avi, 1. *v. a. To invite slightly:* aliquem, ut ad se scriberet, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 6.

sŭb-īrascor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n. To be somewhat angry* (a Ciceronian word): interdum soleo subirasci, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12:—brevitati literarum, id. Fam. 11, 24, 1: C. Lucilius homo tibi subiratus, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72; id. Fam. 3, 9, 1:—in Epirum quod me non invitas, subirascor, id. Att. 9, 7, 7.—Hence

* sŭbīrātus, a, um, *Pa., Somewhat angry:* anus subiratior, App. M. 4, p. 154.

* **subis,** is, *f. A kind of bird that breaks eagles' eggs*, otherwise unknown, Nigid. in Plin. 10, 14, 17.

* **sŭbĭtānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [subitus] *Sudden:* imber, Col. 1, 6, 24.

sŭbĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Done suddenly* or *in haste, sudden, hasty:* "ad eum exercitum explendum Latini Hernicique dare Quintio subitarios milites (ita tum repentina auxilia appellabant) jussi, Liv. 3, 4, 11; so, milites (corresp. to tumultuarii), id. 40, 26, 6: exercitus, id. 3, 30, 3: res, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70: aedificia, Tac. A. 15, 39; so, gradus theatri (coupled with scena in tempus structa), id. ib. 14, 20: dictio, *a speaking extempore*, Gell. 9, 15, 5.

sŭbĭto, *adv.*, v. subeo, *Pa., ad fin.*

sŭbĭtus, a, um, v. subeo, *Pa.*

sub-jăcĕo, cŭi, 2. *v. n. To lie under* any thing (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit: feles coeunt mare stante, femina subjacente, Plin. 10, 63, 83:—frumentum si tegulis subjaceat, id. 18, 30, 73: fenestris subjacet vestibulum villae, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15; cf., subjacentes petrae, Curt. 5, 3, 18:—campus aedificio subjacet, *lies close to the building*, Col. 1, 2, 3; so, monti, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 2; and, fenestra subjacens, id. ib. 2, 17, 6.—**II.** Trop., *To be situated under, to be subject to* any thing; *to belong to* or *be connected with*, etc.: causa, cui plurimae subjacent lites, Quint. 3, 6, 27; cf. id. ib. 41: subjacet utilitati etiam illa defensio, id. 7, 4, 12: quantitas plerumque eidem (qualitati) subjacet, id. 7, 4, 41: quaestiones velut subjacentes, id. 3, 6, 91, et saep.: vita, quae multis casibus subjacet, App. M. 11, p. 266: inopes divitum impotentiae subjacentes, id. Dogm. Plat. 2 *fin.:* viliores personae capitali supplicio subjaceant, Cod. Justin. 4, 40, 4.

subjacto, are, v. subjecto, *ad init.*

subjecte, *adv.*, v. subjicio, *Pa., ad fin.*

subjectio, ônis, *f.* [subjicio] *A laying, putting,* or *placing under:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: rerum sub aspectum paene subjectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202; cf., totius rei sub oculos subjectio, Gell. 10, 3, 7.—**B.** In partic., *A substituting, forging:* testamentorum, Liv. 39, 18, 4.—**II.** Trop., *An annexing, subjoining:* **A.** In gen.: rationis, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24; so in the *plur.*, Vitr. 9, 8 *fin.;* 9, 9.—**B.** In partic., as a rhetor. *t. t.*, *An answer subjoined* by an orator to a question which he has just asked, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33; Quint. 9, 3, 98.

subjectīve, *adv.*, v. subjectivus, *ad fin.*

subjectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [subjectus, subjicio] *Of* or *belonging to the subject of a proposition, subjective:* pars, *i. e. the subject*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3; Mart. Cap. 4, 120; Tert. Virg. vel. 4 *fin.*—*Adv.*, subjectīve: Mart. Cap. 4, 120.

subjecto (also written subjacto, Var. R. R. 1, 52, 2), are, *v. intens. a.* [subjicio] *To lay, place,* or *put under;* or, *to throw out from below* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): manus, Ov. M. 4, 359:—acres subjectat lasso stimulos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94:—saxa, Lucr. 6, 701: nigram alte arenam, Virg. G. 3, 241; so, grana e terra, Var. R. R. 1, 52, 2.

* **subjector,** ôris, *m.* [id.] *One who substitutes, a substitutor, forger:* testamentorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7.

1. subjectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from subjicio.

2. subjectus, ūs, *m.* [subjicio] *A laying under* (post-Aug. and very rarely): Plin. 26, 15, 90.

sub-jĭcĭo (in ancient MSS. also written subicio, subicis, subicit, *etc.;* and hence, in the poets, sometimes scanned sŭbĭcis, sŭbĭcĭt), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a. To throw, lay, place,* or *bring under; to throw out from under, throw up* a thing.

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: si parum habet lactis mater, ut subjiciat (agnum) sub alterius mammam, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 20; so, manum ventri et sub femina (boum), Col. 6, 2, 6: nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subjiciebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 26, 3: biremes, subjectis scutulis, subduxit, id. B. C. 3, 40, 4: ligna et sarmenta circumdare ignemque circum subjicere coeperunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, 69; cf., ignes tectis ac moenibus, id. Cat. 3, 1, 2; so, ignem, Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 13; Auct. B. Afr. 87, 1; 91, 3; Ov. M. 1, 229, et al.: faces, Cic. Mil. 35, 98; Vell. 2, 48, 3: brachia pallae, Ov. M. 3, 167; so, sinistram scuto, canitiem galeae, id. Trist. 4, 1, 74: laxiorem sinum sinistro brachio, Quint. 11, 3, 146: ova gallinis, Plin. 18, 26, 62; 10, 59, 79: quum tota se luna sub orbem solis subjecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: ossa subjecta corpori, id. N. D. 2, 55, 139, et saep.: sub aspectum omnium rem subjicit, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60; so, res sub oculos, Quint. 8, 6, 19: aliquid oculis, Cic. Or. 40, 139; Liv. 3, 69, 2; Quint. 2, 18, 2:—oves sub umbriferas rupes, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 11: castris legiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 56, 1; so, aciem suam castris Scipionis, id. ib. 3, 37, 2: se locis iniquis, id. ib. 3, 85, 1:—terram ferro, *to throw up with the share, to plough up*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45 Moser *N. cr.:* corpora saltu Subjiciunt in equos, *throw up*, i. e. *mount*, Virg. A. 12, 288; so, pavidum regem in equum, Liv. 31, 37, 10: quantum vere novo viridis se subjicit alnus, *shoots up*, Virg. E. 10, 74:—me e postremo in tertium locum esse subjectum, *have been brought*. Cic. in Toga cand. fragm. p. 522 ed. Orell.; so, copias integras vulneratis defessisque subjiciebat, *i. e. put in the place of*, Auct. B. Alex. 26, 2.

B. In partic., *To substitute* false for true; *to forge, counterfeit; to suborn:* testamenta, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7; so, testamentum mariti, Quint. 9, 2, 73: partum, Ulp. Dig. 25, 4, 1 *fin.:* falsum aliquid, Quint. 12, 3, 3: aes pro auro in pignore dando, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 36: fratrem suum, Just. 1, 9, et saep.:—subjicitur L. Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris, qui hanc rem distrahat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33, 3: testes frequenter subjicii ab adversario solent, Quint. 5, 7, 12: suspicione subjecti petitoris non carebit, id. 4, 2, 96.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To submit, subject:* ea quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 74; cf., res, quae subjectae sunt sensibus, id. Fin. 5, 12, 36: quum ego unaquaque de re dicam et diluam, ne ipsi, quae contraria sint, taciti cogitationi vestrae subjiciatis, *submit*, id. Cluent. 2, 6; Quint. 5, 12, 13: ait (Epicurus), eos neque intelligere neque videre, sub hac voce honestatis quae sit subjicienda sententia, *i. e. what meaning is to be attributed to it*, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 48; cf., huic verbo (voluptas) omnes qui Latine sciunt duas res subjiciunt, laetitiam in animo, commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore, id. ib. 2, 4, 13; and, dico eum non intelligere interdum, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subjiciatur, id. ib. 2, 2, 6; cf. also, quaeritur, quae res ei (nomini) subjicienda sit, Quint. 7, 3, 4:—mutata, in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet, Cic. Or. 27, 92; so Quint. 3, 6, 28: aliud pro eo, quod neges, id. 6, 3, 74, et saep.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pregn., *To place under, to make subject, to subject:* subjiciunt se homines imperio alterius et potestati, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22; cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 1, 3; and, exteras gentes servitio, Liv. 26, 49, 8; cf. also, Gallia securibus subjecta, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 16: omnia praeter eam (virtutem) subjecta sunt sub fortunae dominationem, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24; so, nos sub eorum potestatem, id. 2, 31, 50: si virtus subjecta sub varios incertosque casus famula fortunae est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: non est igitur natura deorum praepotens, si quidem ea subjecta est ei vel necessitati vel naturae, qua coelum, maria, terrae regantur, id. N. D. 2, 30, 77:—cujus victus vestitusque necessarius sub praecone subjectus est, id. Quint. 15, 49; so, bona civium voci praeconis, id. Off. 2, 23, 83; for which, also, simply reliquias spectaculorum, *to expose for sale*, Suet. Calig. 38; and so, delatores, id. Tit. 8:—hiemi navigationem, *to subject, expose*, Caes. B. G. 4, 36, 2; so, domum periculo, Quint. 7, 1, 53: scelus fraudemque nocentis odio civium, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202; so, fortunas innocentium fictis auditionibus, id. Planc. 23, 56; cf., aliquid calumniae, Liv 38, 48, 14.—And, in a kindred sense,

2. *To subject* or *subordinate* a particular to a general, *to range* or *treat* it *under, append* it *to*, etc.; in the *pass., to be ranged under* or *comprised in* any thing: quatuor partes, quae subjiciuntur vocabulo recti, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7; cf., formarum certus est numerus, quae cuique generi subjiciantur, Cic. Top. 8, 33; and Quint. 1, 4, 20; cf. also, species, quae sunt generi subjectae, id. 3, 6, 57: sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 16; Quint. 3, 5, 1: fas, justum, *etc.* . . . subjici possunt honestati, id. 3, 8, 26: dicere apte plerique ornatui subjiciunt, id. 1, 5, 1, et saep.—And so too,

3. *To place under* in succession or order, in speaking or writing, *i. e. to place after, let follow, affix, append, subjoin*, etc.: post orationis figuras tertium quendam subjecit locum, Quint. 9, 1, 36: longis (literis) breves subjicere, id. 9, 4, 34; so, B literae absonam et ipsam S subjiciendo, id. 12, 10, 32: narrationem prooemio, id. 4. 2, 24; cf. id. 5, 13, 59:—cur sic opinetur, rationem subjicit, *adds, subjoins*, Cic. de Div. 2, 50, 104: quod subjicit, Pompeianos esse a Sulla impulsos, *etc.*, id. Sull. 21, 60: subjicit Scrofa: De forma culturae hoc dico, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 2: non exspectare responsum et statim subjicere, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 2, 15: edicto subjecisti, quid in utrumque vestrum esset impensum, Plin. Pan. 20, 5, et saep.: vix pauca furenti Subjicio, *i. e. answer, reply*, Virg. A. 3, 314.

4. *To bring forward, propose, adduce; to bring to mind, prompt, suggest*, etc.: si meministi id, quod olim dictum est, subjice, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 40 Ruhnk.; cf., cupio mihi ab illo subjici, si quid forte praetereo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, 25: subjiciens, quid dicerem, id. Flacc. 22, 53: quae dolor quaerentibus subjicit, Liv. 3, 48, 8; id. 45, 18, 8: nec tibi subjiciet carmina serus amor, Prop. 1, 7, 20.—Hence

subjectus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** Of places, *Lying under* or *near, bordering upon, neighboring, adjacent:* alter (cingulus terrae) subjectus aquiloni, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: Heraclea. quae est subjecta Candaviae, Caes. B. C. 3, 79, 3: rivus castris Scipionis subjectus, id. ib. 3. 37, 3: subjectus viae campus, Liv. 2, 38, 1: Armenia subjecta suo regno, *opp.* Cappadocia longius remota, Auct. B. Alex. 35, 2; id. ib. 28, 3

B. (acc. to no. II., B, 1) *Subjected, subject:* subjectior in diem horam Invidiae, Hor. S. 2, 6,47 tum neque subjectus solito nec blandior esto, *submissive*. Ov. A. A. 2, 411.—Subst., subjectus, i, *m., An inferior, subject:* (vilicus), qui, quid aut qualiter faciendum sit, ab subjecto discit, Col. 1, 2, 4; so id. 11, 1, 25: Mithridates ab omnibus subjectis singula exquirens *etc.*, Plin. 25, 2, 3.

C. In the later philos. and grammat. lang., subjectum, i, *n.* (*sc.* verbum), *That which is spoken of, the subject* of a proposition: "omne quicquid dicimus aut subjectum est aut de subjecto aut in subjecto est. Subjectum est prima substantia, quod ipsum nulli accidit alii inseparabiliter," *etc.*, Mart. Cap. 4, p. 105; so App. Dogm. Plat. 3, et mult. al.

* *Adv.*, subjecte (acc. to *no.* B), *Humbly, submissively:* demississime atque subjectissime, Caes. B. C. 1, 84, 5.

* **sub-jŭgālis,** e, *adj.* *Accustomed to the yoke:* subjugales beluae, Prud. στεφ. 10, 333.

subjŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [subjugo] *One who brings under the yoke, a conqueror, subjugator* (a post-Aug. word): ORBIS TERRARVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 838: malorum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2.

subjŭgĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-jugum] *Of or belonging to the yoke, that is attached to the yoke:* lora, Cato R. R. 63 and 135, 5; Vitr. 10, 8 *med.* Schneid. *N. cr.*

subjŭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (a post-classical word) *To bring under the yoke:* decus publicum, Arn. 4, p. 129. — Hence, **II.** In gen.: *To subject, subjugate:* ORBEM TERRAE ROMANO NOMINI, Inscr. Grut. 281, 2; so, hostes, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 249:—aliquem poenae, Scaev. Dig. 4, 8, 43; so, aliquem personali muneri, Arcad. ib. 50, 4, 18, § 9: ingratum populum legi, Lact. 4, 10 *med.*

subjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] * **I.** *That is attached to the yoke, yoked:* molae machinariae subjugum aliquem dare, App. M. 7, p. 194.—**II.** subjugum, i, *n.*, An unknown animal, Plin. 30, 15, 52.

subjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [subjungo] *Of or belonging to binding together;* in the later grammat. lang., modus, *the subjunctive mode*, Diom. p. 331 P.; Prisc. p. 820 ib., et mult. al.: conjunctiones, e. g. si, cum, antequam, *etc.*, Charis. p. 200 *sq.* P.

* **subjunctōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *A carriage drawn by animals*, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 10.

subjunctus, a, um, *Part.* of subjungo.

sub-jungo, xi, ctum, 3. (*inf. pass.*, subjungier, Prud. in Sym. 2, 586) *v. a.* *To yoke, harness* (so rarely): curru subjungere tigres, Virg. E. 5, 29; so, (Juvencos) plostro, Col. 6, 2, 8; and, carpento suo equas, Plin. 11, 49, 109.—**II.** Transf., in gen.: **A.** *To join* or *add to, to annex, subjoin:* * **1.** Lit.: Aeneia puppis, rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, *having affixed*, Virg. A. 10, 157.—**2.** Trop. (so quite class.): aliquid sub suum judicium, *to submit, subject*, Naev. 1, 5: tu face, utrumque uno subjungas nomen eorum, Lucr. 3, 422: omnes artes oratori, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: Aristoteles translationi haec ipsa subjungit, id. Or. 27, 94: Calliope haec percussis subjungit carmina nervis, Ov. M. 5, 340: verbo idem verbum, Quint. 9, 3, 67, et saep. —**B.** *To bring under, subdue, subject, subjugate* (likewise quite class.): urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21; 55; so, urbes sub vestrum jus, id. Agr. 2, 36, 98: novas provincias imperio nostro, Vell. 2, 39 *fin.*:—et mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 19.—**C.** *To lay under* (very rarely): immortalia fundamenta rebus, Lucr. 2, 862.—Hence also, **D.** *To put in the place of, to substitute:* exempta una litera sonitus vastioris et subjuncta levioris, Gell. 1, 25, 8.

* **sublăbĭum,** ii, *n.* [sub-labium] *A plant, dog's-tongue*, App. Herb. 96.

sub-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. n.* *To fall down, to sink down, to sink* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: imperfecta necesse est labent et modo prodeant, modo sublabantur aut succidant, Sen. Ep. 71 *fin.*; so, aedificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin. Ep. 10, 75, 1; cf. poet. transf., Virg. A. 12, 686.—* **B.** In partic., *To slip down, glide away:* lues udo sublapsa veneno Pertentat sensus, Virg. A. 7, 354.—**II.** Trop.: retro sublapsa Spes, Virg. A. 2, 169; so, memoria senum, Sen. Oed. 817.

* **sub-lăbro,** are, *v. a.* [labrum] *To put into the mouth*, Nov. in Non. 170, 8.

Sublăcensis, e, *adj.*, v. Sublaqueum, *no.* II.

sub-lăcrĭmans, antis, *Pa.* [lacrimo] *Weeping a little:* oculi, Veg. Vet. 1, 30.

* **sub-lāmĭna,** ae, *f.* *An under-plate*, Cato R. R. 21, 3.

sublapsus, a, um, *Pa.* of sublabor.

Sublăquĕum, i, *n.* *A little town of the Aequi, in Latium*, now *Subiaco*, Plin. 3, 12, 17 *fin.*; Tac. A. 14, 22; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 651.—**II.** Deriv.: **Sublăcensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Sublaqueum:* villa, *of Nero, near Sublaqueum*, Frontin. Aquaed. 93: viae, *constructed there by him*, id. ib. 7; 14; 15.

sublāte, *adv.*, v. tollo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

sublātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tollo] *A lifting up, raising, elevation:* **I.** Lit.: a sublatione (soni) ad positionem, *an upward beat* in marking time, Quint. 9, 4, 48; so, *opp.* positio, id. ib. 55.—**II.** Trop.: ***A.** In gen., *An elevation, exaltation:* animi, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13.—* **B.** In partic., *An abrogation, annulling:* judicii, Quint. 7, 1, 60.

sublātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of tollo.

sub-lăvo, are, *v. a.* *To wash from beneath* (post-Aug. and very rare): os vulvae vino, Cels. 6, 18, 10: se, Capit. M. Aurel. 19; App. Herb. 79.

sublectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sublego] *A gleaning, leasing* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 31 *med.*

* **sublecto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [sub-lacio] *To wheedle, cajole:* os, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 74.

sublectus, a, um, *Part.* of sublego.

sub-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To gather from below, to gather* or *search for underneath, to gather up:* (puer) sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile quodque Posset coenantes offendere, Hor. S. 2, 8, 12; so, bacca tempestatibus in terram decidit et necesse est eam sublegere, Col. 12, 52, 1.—**B.** In partic., *To catch up secretly* or *by stealth:* **1.** Lit.: liberos, *to kidnap*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 44.—**2.** Trop.: clam alicujus sermonem, *to overhear*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 98; so, sermonem hinc, Turpil. in Non. 332, 30: carmina, Virg. E. 9, 21.—**II.** *To choose* or *elect in the place of* another, *to substitute:* "*collegae*, qui una lecti: et qui in eorum locum suppositi, *sublecti:* additi, allecti," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 69: in demortuorum locum, Liv. 23, 23, 4; so, familias in numerum patriciorum, Tac. A. 4, 25: senatum, Just. 3, 3; Val. Max. 6, 4, 1.

sublestus, a, um, *adj.* [etymol. uncert.; acc. to Döderl. Synon. 2, p. 101 *sq.*, perh. from sublevo; and hence, Light] *Slight, trifling, trivial* (an ante-classical word): "*sublesta* antiqui dicebant infirma et tenuia, Plaut. in Pers. (3, 1, 20): *fides sublestior*, id est, infirmior. Idem in Nervolaria vinum ait *sublestissimum*, quia infirmos faciat vel corpore vel animo," Fest. p. 294, 295; cf., "*sublestum* est leve, frivolum," Non. 177, 11; and, "*sublestus* infirmus, tristis," Gloss. Isid.: fides, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 13.

* **sublĕvātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [sublevo, *no.* II.] *A lightening, alleviation:* sublevatio et medicina, Cic. Rep. 2, 34.

sub-lĕvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To lift up from beneath, to raise up, hold up, support* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense):

I. Lit.: qui nos sibi quondam ad pedes stratos ne sublevabat quidem, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: in ascensu sublevati, Caes. B. C. 2, 34, 5; so id. B. G. 7, 47, 7; Liv. 5, 47, 2; 28, 20, 5; cf., jubis equorum sublevati, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 7; and, erigere se aut sublevare, id. ib. 6, 27, 1: apes regem fessum humeris sublevant, Plin. 11, 17, 17: inter manus sublevantium exstinctus est, Suet. Vesp. 34, et saep.: mentum sinistra, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: retia furcis, Plin. 9, 8, 9.

II. Trop., *To sustain, support, assist, encourage, console* any one in misfortune; *to lighten, alleviate, mitigate, lessen* an evil, *etc.*: aratores, *opp.* evertere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92, 215: homines defendere et sublevare, id. de Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: aliquem, *opp.* deridere, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: aliquem, *opp.* laedere, id. Caecin. 9, 23: graviter eos accusat, quod tam necessario tempore ab iis non sublevetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 6; so, oppidanos re frumentaria, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34, 3; and, provincias liberalitate, Suet. Tib. 48:—res adversae sublevantur, Cic. Sull. 27, 75; cf., fortunam industriâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 73, 4: omnium rerum inopiam, id. ib. 3, 80, 5: militum laborem, id. B. G. 6, 32, 5: hominum pericula, Cic. Mur. 4, 8: calamitates hominum, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 46: una illa sublevanda offensio est, id. Lael. 24, 88: odia, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 3, 1: blandimentum sublevavit metum, Tac. A. 14, 4, et saep.

sublĭca, ae, *f.* *A stake* or *pile driven into the ground*, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 4; Liv. 23, 37, 2; Vitr. 3, 3. So esp. of *the piles for a bridge*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 4; 7, 35, 4 Liv. 1, 37.

sublĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sublica] *Consisting of* or *resting upon piles:* Sublicius pons, *the pile-bridge*, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv. 1, 33; Plin. 36, 15, 23; Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25; 6, 3, 90; Fest. p. 293.

* **sublīdo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [sub-laedo] *To press out:* murmur voce, Prud. Apoth. 915

* **sublĭgācŭlum,** i, *n.* [subligo] *A waistband, breech-cloth*, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129 cf. Non. 19, 21. Called, subsequently **sublĭgar,** aris, *n.*, Mart. 3, 87, 4; Juv. 6, 70; Plin. 12, 14, 32.

* **sublĭgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A binding* or *tying below:* uvarum, Pall. 1, 6, 10.

sub-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To bind* or *tie below, to bind on* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): vites, Cato R. R. 33, 44; and in Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 197: ensem lateri atque humeris, Virg. A. 8, 459; so, clipeum sinistrae, id. ib. 11, 11: arma, Val. Fl. 5, 445; cf. poet., transf.: quem (virum) balteus asper Subligat, *girds*, id. 5, 579: tiaram extrema cervice, id. 6, 700, et saep.: sub ligata ludit, *trussed up, tucked up*, Mart. 7, 67, 4.

sublīmātor, ōris, *m.* [sublimo] *An elevator, exalter* (late Lat.): Deus est Abrahami sublimator, Salv. Gub. D. 1, 8.

sublīme, *adv.*, v. sublimis, *ad fin.*

sublīmis, e (collat. form, *fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.*, sublima, Att. and Sall. in Non. 489, 8 *sq.*; Lucr. 1, 341), *adj.* [prob. from sublevo: "*sublimem* est in altitudinem elatum," Fest. p. 306] *Uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, elevated* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; as an *adj.* perhaps not in Cic.; not in Caes.).

I. Lit.: rapite sublimem foras, *borne aloft*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1; so, sublimem aliquem rapere, arripere, ferre, id. Asin. 5, 2, 18; id. Men. 5, 7, 3; 6; 13; 5, 8, 3; Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 20; id. Ad. 3, 2. 18; Virg. A. 5, 255; 11, 722; Ov. M. 4, 363, et al.:—campi armis sublimibus ardent, *borne aloft, lofty*, Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 11, 602; repeated by Virg. l. l.: aspice hoc sublime candens, quem vocant omnes Jovem, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 65; 3, 4, 11; and in Fest. p. 306; cf. Tib. 1, 6, 83; and, apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus, Virg. G. 1, 404; cf. also, ipsa (Venus) Paphum sublimis abit, *on high through the air*, id. Aen. 1, 415; so, sublimis abit, vehitur, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 16, 7; 1, 34, 8; Ov. M. 5. 648, et al.:—hic vertex nobis semper sublimis, Virg. G. 1, 242; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, 36; so, cacumen montis, Ov. M. 1, 666: tectum, id. ib. 14, 762: columna, id. ib. 2, 1: atrium, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 46: arcus (iridis), Plin. 2, 59, 60: portae, Virg. A. 12, 133: nemus, Luc. 3, 86, et saep.: os, *directed upward*, Ov. M. 1, 85; cf. id. ib. 15, 673; Hor. A. P. 457: flagellum, *uplifted*, id. Od. 3, 26, 11, et saep.—*Comp.*: quanto sublimior Atlas Omnibus in Libya sit montibus, Juv. 11, 24.—*Sup.*: triumphans in illo sublimissimo curru, Tert. Apol. 33.—**b.** In the *neutr. absol.*, *Height*, sometimes to be rendered *the air:* piro per lusum in sublime jactato, Suet. Claud. 27; so, in sublime, Auct. B. Afr. 84, 1; Plin. 10, 38, 54; 31. 6, 31: per sublime volantes grues, id. 18, 35, 87: in sublimi posita facies Dianae, id. 36, 5, 4, § 13: ex sublimi devoluti, id. 27, 12, 105.—In the *plur.*: antiquique memor metuit sublimia casus, Ov. M. 8, 259: per maria ac terras sublimaque coeli, Lucr. 1, 341.

II. Trop., *Lofty, exalted, eminent, distinguished:* **A.** In gen.: antiqui reges ac sublimes viri, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 9; cf Luc. 10, 378: mens, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 103 so, pectora, id. Fast. 1, 301: nomen, id. Trist. 4, 10, 121: sublimis, cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix, *aspiring*, Hor A. P. 165; cf., nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures, id. Ep. 1, 12, 15.—*Comp.* qua claritate nihil in rebus humanis sublimius duco, Plin. 22, 5, 5; so Juv. 8, 232. —*Sup.*: sancimus supponi duos sublimissimos judices, Cod. Justin. 7. 62. 39.

B. In partic., of language, *Lofty, elevated, sublime* (so espec. freq. in Quint.) sublimia carmina, Juv. 7, 28: verbum, Quint. 8, 3, 18; so, clara et sublimia verba, id. ib.: oratio, id. 8, 3, 74: genus dicendi, id. 11, 1, 3: actio (*opp.* causae summissae), id. 11, 3, 153: si quis sublimia humilibus misceat, id. 8, 3, 60, et saep.—Transf., of orators, poets, *etc.*: natura sublimis et acer, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 165: sublimis et gravis et grandiloquus (Aeschylus), Quint. 10, 1, 66: Trachalus plerumque sublimis, id. 10, 1, 119.—*Comp.*: sublimior gravitas Sophoclis, Quint. 10, 1, 68: sublimius aliquid, id. 8, 3, 14: jam sublimius illud pro Archia, *Saxa atque solitudines voci respondent*, id. 8, 3, 75.—Hence,

Adv.: **I.** Lit., *Aloft, loftily, on high*: (*a*) Form sublīmĭter (so rarely): stare, *upright*, Cato R. R. 70, 2; so id. ib. 71: volitare, Col. 8, 11, 1: munitur locus, id. 8, 15, 1.—(*β*) Form sublīme (so quite class.): Theodori nihil interest, humine an sublime putrescat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; cf., scuta, quae fuerant sublime fixa, sunt humi inventa, id. de Div. 2, 31, 67. So, volare, Lucr. 2, 206; 6, 97: ferri, id. 4, 431; Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; id. N. D. 2, 39, 101; 56, 141 Orell. *N. cr.* et al.: elati, Liv. 21, 30, 8: expulsa, Virg. G. 1, 320, et saep.—**b.** *Comp.*: sublimius altum Attollit caput, Ov. Hal. 69.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *In a lofty manner, loftily* (very rarely): alia sublimius, alia gravius esse dicenda, Quint. 9, 4, 130.

sublīmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sublimis] *Height, loftiness* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: corporis, Quint. 12, 5, 5: cellarum, Col. 8, 3, 3: cucurbitarum, Plin. 19, 5, 24.—In the *plur.*: lunae, Plin. 2, 16, 13.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** In gen.: s. incomparabilis invicti animi, Plin. 7, 25, 26: in pictura, id. 35, 10, 36, § 67.—**B.** In partic., of language, *Loftiness, elevation, sublimity*: heroici carminis, Quint. 1, 8, 5; cf., ab his (poëtis) in verbis sublimitas petitur, id. 10, 1, 27: sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor, id. 8, 3, 3; so, narrandi, coupled with splendor, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4: Platonica illa sublimitas, id. ib. 1, 10, 5.

sublīmĭter, *adv.*, v. sublimis, *ad fin.*

* **sublīmĭtus,** *adv.* [sublimis] *Up high, high*: pauci militum equum sublimitus insilire, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1 *med.* Mai.

sublīmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To lift up on high, to raise, elevate* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Lit.: facem (sol), Enn. in Non. 170, 11: se nubium tenus, App. Flor. p. 340; cf. mid.: sublimata in altum, id. Met. 3, p. 138.—**II.** Trop.: "*sublimavit* dixit (Cato), id est in altum extulit, Originum l. II.: *in maximum decus atque in excelsissimam claritudinem sublimavit*," Fest. p. 306: aliquem, Macr. S. 1, 24 *med.*: Pallas praetoriis ornamentis sublimatus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 4 *med.*

sublīmus, a, um, v. sublimis, *ad init.*

* **sublingio,** ōnis, *m.* [sub-lingo] *A lick-dish, under-scullion*: coqui, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 103.

sublinĭo, ire, v. sublino, *ad init.*

sub-līno, lēvi, lĭtum, 3. (collat. form, *Part. perf.*, sublinītum os, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 75) *v. a.* *To besmear* or *anoint beneath, to lay on as a ground-color, to prime with* any thing (ante-class. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: chrysocollam atramento, Plin. 33, 5, 27; so, caeruleum, id. 35, 6, 26: argentum vivum, id. 33, 6, 32: sanguinem lacertae, id. 30, 9, 23, et saep.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *To put underneath, underlay*: maceriam calce, Cato R. R. 15, 1: tertium (genus sardonychis) argenteis bracteis sublinitur, *etc.*, Plin. 37, 7, 31.—**B.** s. os alicui, *To befool, cheat, bamboozle* (the allusion being to the practice of smearing the face of a sleeping person; cf. Non. 45, 21) (Plautinian): pulchre os sublevit patri, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 19; so id. Mil. 2, 1, 32; 2, 5, 57; id. Aul. 4, 6, 2; id. Capt. 3, 4, 123; id. Merc. 2, 4, 17; 3, 4, 46; id. Pseud. 2, 4, 29; id. Trin. 2, 4, 157; id. Epid. 3, 3, 48; 3, 4, 55.

sublĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of sublino.

sub-līvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat blue, bluish* (very rarely): pustulae, Cels. 5, 28, 1 and 11 *med.*

* **sub-lūcānus,** a, um, *adj.* [lux] *Toward day, toward morning*: temporibus, Plin. 11, 12, 12.

‡ **sublūcāre** arbores est ramos earum supputare et veluti subtus lucem mittere, Fest. p. 348; cf. colluco [sublux].

sub-lūcĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To shine a little, to faintly gleam, glimmer* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aries sublucet corpore totus, Cic. Arat. 289: crepuscula sublucent, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 5: si fragmenta (picis), subluceant, Plin. 14, 20, 25: violae sublucet purpura nigrae, Virg. G. 4, 275; cf., candida nec mixto sublucent ora rubore, Ov. Her. 21, 217.

* **sub-lūcĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat light, lightish*: lucus, App. M. 6, p. 174.

‡ **sub-lūgĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To lament a little*: Inscr. Cenot. Pis. ap. Orell. *no.* 643.

sub-lŭo, no *perf.*, lūtum, ĕre, *v. a.* *To wash* or *bathe underneath* (very rarely; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: aliquid aqua calida, Cels. 4, 15; Col. 6, 32, 1: inguina, Mart. 6, 81, 2: subluto podice, id. 2, 42, 1.—**II.** Transf., of rivers, *To flow along the base of, to wash the foot of*: hunc montem flumen subluebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 97, 4; so, radices collis (flumina), id. B. G. 7, 69, 2.

sublustris, e, *adj.* [sub-lux] *Giving some light, having a faint light, glimmering* (not ante-Aug., and very rarely): **I.** Lit.: nox, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 31; Liv. 5, 47, 3: umbra (noctis), Virg. A. 9, 373; Val. Fl. 3, 141.—* **II.** Trop.: eloquentiae Latinae lumina, Gell. 13, 24, 12.

sub-lūtĕus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat yellow, yellowish* (post-class.): color, App. Flor. p. 348; Arn. 5, 164.

sublūtus, a, um, *Part.* of subluo.

sublŭvies, em, e, *f.* [subluo, that which is washed off] *Filth, dirt* (a post-Aug. word): via subluvie coenosa lubrica, App. M. 9, p. 221; so, limosa, Amm. 15, 4.—**II.** In partic., *A disease in the feet of sheep, the foul*, Col. 7, 5, 11; Plin. 30, 9, 23. Called also, **subluvium,** ii, *n.*, Marc. Emp. 18 *fin.*

subm., v. summ.

sub-nascor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* *To grow up under, out of,* or *after; to follow after, succeed* (not ante-Aug.): num vada subnatis imo viridentur ab herbis, Ov. Hal. 90: qui (cortex) subnascente alio expellitur, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 234; so, folia, id. 16, 22, 34: poma, id. 12, 3, 7: castaneae, id. 17, 20, 34: pilus, id. 11, 39, 94: plumae, id. 11, 23, 27:—ulcera, Sen. Brev. Vit. 5 *med.*: aqua, id. Ira 2, 10 *fin.*: ignis, Sil. 14, 65.

sub-năto, are, *v. n.* *To swim beneath* (post-Aug. and very rarely): pars subnatat unda Membrorum, pars exstat aquis, Sil. 14, 482; so App. M. 4, p. 157.

subnātus, a, um, *Part.* of subnascor.

sub-necto, no *perf.*, xum, ĕre, *v. a.* *To bind* or *tie under, bind on beneath* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: velum antennis, Ov. M. 11, 483: cingula mammae, Virg. A. 1, 492: tenui de vimine circlos Cervici, id. Georg. 3, 167: subnectit fibula vestem, id. Aen. 4, 139: specieque comam subnexus utraque, *wreathed, garlanded*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 113, et saep.—**II.** Trop., *To add, subjoin* in speaking: ut inventioni judicium subnecterent, Quint. 3, 3, 5 Spald.: deinde proxima subnectens, id. 7, 10, 7: subnectit et hanc fabulam, Just. 43, 4; so, dedecus, Val. Max. 2, 6, 15: callide subnectit, confictas a se epistolas esse, Justin. 14, 1 *fin.*

* **sub-nĕgo,** avi, 1. *v. a.* *To half deny* or *refuse*: aliquid alicui, Cic. Fam. 7, 19.

Subnĕro, ōnis, *m.* [sub-Nero] *The second Nero*, an appellation given to the Emperor Domitian, on account of his crimes, Tert. Pall. 4 (cf. of the same, calvus Nero, Juv. 4, 37).

subnervo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [sub-nervus, to cut the sinew beneath] *To hamstring, hough* (a post-class. word): * **I.** Taurum, Tert. adv. Jud. 10 *med.*—* **II.** Trop.: calumnias, *To invalidate, refute*, App. Apol. p. 327.

subnexus, a, um, *Part.* of subnecto.

sub-nĭger, gra, grum, *adj.* *Somewhat black, blackish*: ventriosus, subniger, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 120. So, oculis, id. Merc. 3, 4, 55: labris (canum), Var. R. R. 2, 9, 3: color (cutis), Cels. 5, 28, 4.

sub-nīsus, a, um, v. subnixus.

sub-nixus (also written subnisus), a, um, *Part.* [nitor] *Supported from beneath, under propped, propped up, supported by, resting* or *leaning upon* any thing, *etc.* (quite class., esp. in the trop. sense): **I.** Lit.: (duos circulos) coeli verticibus ipsis ex utraque parte subnixos vides, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro, *supported*, i. e. *defended by*, Virg. A. 3, 402: subnixas jugis immanibus aedes, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 49.—In a Greek constr.: Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem Subnixus, *bound under his chin*, Virg. A. 4, 217:—subnixis alis me inferam, *i. e. with my arms a-kimbo*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6.—**II.** Trop., *Relying* or *depending upon* any thing: (*a*) *c. abl.*: victoriis divitiisque subnixus, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: quum Bastarnas cernerent subnixos Thracum auxiliis, Liv. 41, 19, 7: Hannibal subnixus victoria Cannensi, id. 25, 41, 1; cf. id. 26, 13, 15: validis propinquitatibus subnixus, Tac. A. 11, 1: civitas tot illustribus viris subnixa, id. ib. 1, 11. arrogantia subnixi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246.—(*β*) With *ex*: Latini subnixo animo ex victoria inerti, consilium ineunt, Coel. (or Quadrig.) in Non. 405, 29; cf. Gell. 17, 2, 4.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: subnixus et fidens innocentiae animus, Liv. 4, 42, 5.

subnŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subnoto] *A signing underneath, subscription* (post-class.), Cod. Justin. 1, 23, 6; Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 22.

sub-nŏto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** *To mark, note,* or *write underneath*: in inferiori linea particulares propositiones subnotentur, App. Dogm. Plat. 3. So, nomina palam, *to write down*, Suet. Calig. 41; hence also, transf., libellos, *to subscribe*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9.—**II.** *To note secretly, to mark, watch, observe*: et non sobria verba subnotasti, Mart. 1, 28, 5: aliquem vultu digitoque, id. 6, 82, 3.

* **subnŭba,** ae, *f.* [sub-nubo] *A rival*: lecti nostri subnuba, Ov. Her. 6, 153.

sub-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat cloudy* or *overcast, rather gloomy*: nox, *Caes. B. C. 3, 54, 2: limes, Ov. R. Am. 599.

sŭbo, are, *v. n.* *To be in heat, to brim*, Lucr. 4, 1195; Hor. Epod. 12, 11; Plin. 10, 63, 83; Tert. Apol. 46; 14; Hier. in Jovin. 1, 38; 2, 36.

* **sŭb-obscēnus,** a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat smutty* or *obscene*: ridiculum, Cic. Or. 26, 88.

sŭbobscūre, *adv.*, v. subobscurus, *ad fin.*

sŭb-obscūrus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat obscure*; trop., of language: breves et ob eam ipsam causam interdum subobscuri, Cic. Brut. 7, 29; so, ingressio, id. Or. 3, 11.—*Adv.*, sŭbobscūre, *Somewhat obscurely*: dixit, Gell. 10, 1, 7: explicat, id. 3, 14, 6.

* **sŭb-ŏcŭlāris,** e, *adj.* *That is beneath the eye, subocular*: venae, Veg. Vet. 4, 4.

* **sŭb-ŏdĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat vexatious* or *odious*: Cic. Att. 1, 5, 4.

* **sub-offendo,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To give some offense*: apud aliquem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5.

sŭb-ŏlĕo, ēre, *v. n.* (prop., to emit a smell; hence, trop.) hoc subolet alicui or simply subolet (alicui), *To smell, scent, perceive* any thing (ante-class.): id jam pridem sensi et subolet mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 7; so id. Casin. 2, 3, 59; 3, 2, 24; Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 10:—propemodum quod illic festinet, sentio et subolet mihi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 14:—scio equidem te, animatus ut sis: video, subolet, sentio, id. ib. 3, 2, 72; so id. Casin. 2, 3, 48; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 26.

sŭbŏles (also written sŏbŏles), is, *f.* [sub- 2. OLEO, olesco] *A sprout, shoot, offshoot, twig, spray*: "*suboles* ab olescendo, id est crescendo, ut *adolescentes* quoque et *adultae* et *indoles* dicitur," Fest. p. 309

I. Lit. (so very rarely). Of plants: ulmum serere ex subolibus, Col. 5, 6, 2. caepa, quae non habuit suboles adhaerentes, id. 12, 10; Plin. 17, 10, 12, et saep.—Of the hair: Var. in Non. 456, 7; so, cum capillus frequenti subole cumulat verticem, App. M. 2, p. 218.

II. Transf., of men and beasts, *Offspring, progeny, posterity, issue, stock, race, lineage* (the predom. signif. of the word, used most freq. by the poets; cf Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153): CENSORES POPVLI AEVITATES, SOBOLES, FAMILIAS PECVNIASQVE CENSENTO, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: pregatio et suboles, id. Off. 1. 17, 54; Lucr. 4, 1228; cf., (rex Superum) subolem priori Dissimilem populo promittit origine mira, Ov. M. 1, 251: cara deum suboles, magnum Jovis incrementum, Virg. E. 4, 49: hem subolem sis vide! Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 102: suboles juventutis, Cic. Phil. 2. 22, 54: robur et suboles militum interiit, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1: milites, favete nomini Scipionum, suboli imperatorum vestrorum, Liv. 26, 41, 22: fortunati patris matura suboles, id. 40, 6, 4: si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset Ante fugam suboles, Virg. A. 4, 328: diva (Lucina) producas subolem, Hor. Carm. Sec. 17: Romae suboles, *the race of Rome*, id. Od. 4, 3, 14.—Of beasts: lascivi suboles gregis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 8; so, capellae, Col. 7, 6, 8: armentorum, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

sŭb-ŏlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To grow up* (extremely rare): juventus subolescens, Liv. 29, 3, 13: subolescere imperio adultos ejus filios, Amm. 14, 11.

* **sŭb-olfăcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To smell out, perceive by the scent:* subolfacio, quod nobis epulum daturus est Mammea, Petr. 45.

sŭb-orĭor, īri, *v. dep. n.* *To spring up, arise, proceed* (very rare): Lucr. 1, 1035; so id. 1, 1048; 2, 1138: metallorum opulentia tot seculis suboriens, Plin. 2, 93, 95.

sŭbornātor, ōris, *m.* [suborno] *An instigator, abettor, suborner* (post class.): subornatores ac delatores, Paul. Sent. 5, 13: servorum, Lampr. Comm. 19 *fin.*: subornatore et conscio praefecto praetorii, Amm. 15, 5 *med.*

sŭb-orno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*: **I.** With the idea of the verb predominating, *To fit out, furnish, provide, equip, adorn* (quite class.): aliquem pecuniâ, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 32; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 6: paenulati isti in militum cultum subornati, Sen. Ben. 3, 28 *med.*: praeturae insignia invasit, praecedentibus in modum lictorum subornatis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 10:—qui se ipse novit, intelliget, quemadmodum a natura subornatus in vitam venerit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59; cf., homo non eruditus nec ullis praeceptis contra mortem aut dolorem subornatus, Sen. Ep. 24.—**II.** With the idea of the preposition predom., *To secretly incite, to instigate, suborn* (likewise quite class.): fictus testis subornari solet, Cic. Caecin. 35, 71; so, falsum testem, id. Rosc. Com. 17, 51: testem, Quint. 5, 7, 32; cf., accusatores esse instructos et subornatos, Cic. Vatin. 1, 3: medicum indicem subornabit, id. Deiot. 6, 17: Macedonas tres ad caedem regis subornat, Liv. 42, 15, 3; so, percussorem, Suet. Ner. 34; Liv. 44, 44, 4.

* **subortus,** ūs, *m.* [suborior] *A rising* or *springing up:* Lucr. 5, 304.

sŭb-ostendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To point out secretly, to show indirectly* (post-class.): aliquid, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38 *med.*; id. adv. Valent. 1: spes adventus Domini subostensa, id. Bapt. 19.

subostensus, a, um, *Part.* of subostendo.

(* **Subota,** ōrum, *n.* *An island of the Aegean Sea*, Liv. 44, 28.)

subp., v. supp.

subr., v. surr.

sub-salsus, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat salt, brackish:* aqua, Cels. 5, 12: herba, Plin. 21, 29. 103.

subsanno, are, *v. a.* [subsanna] *To insult by derisive gestures, to deride, mock* (late Lat.): ecce ipsi quasi subsannantes, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 *med.*; so Hier. Ep. 40, 2.

* **sub-scalpo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To scratch underneath* (as a voluptuous incitement), Mart. Cap. 1, 4.

sub-scrībendārĭus, ii, *m.* [scribo] *An under-secretary* (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 1; 84, 8, et al.

sub-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To write underneath* or *below* (quite class.).

A. In gen.: statuis inauratis . . . subscripsit, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic. Clu. 36, 101; cf., subscripsere quidam L. Bruti statuae: *utinam viveres*, etc., Suet. Caes. 80; and, si quaeret Pater Urbium subscribi statuis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 28; cf. also Ov. M. 9, 563: quarum (literarum) exemplum subscripsi, Balb. in Cic. Att. 9, 13, A, § 1; so Treb. in Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3; cf., seminaria ulmorum parentur ea ratione, quam deinceps subscripsimus, Col. 5, 6, 5.

B. In partic.: **1.** Jurid. *t. t.*, *To write down, sign*, or *subscribe one's name* to an accusation (either as sole plaintiff or as associated with others), together with the ground of the charge; hence also, in gen., *to charge, accuse, prosecute:* in L. Popillium subscripsit L. Gellius, *quod is pecuniam accepisset, quo innocentem condemnaret*, Cic. Clu. 47, 131; cf., quia parricidii causa subscripta esset, id. Inv. 2, 19, 58:—Gabinium de ambitu reum fecit P. Sulla, subscribente privigno Memmio, fratre Caecilio, *etc.*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2; cf., Capito Agrippae subscripsit in C. Cassium, Vell. 2, 69 *fin.*; and, accusanti patrono subscripsit, Suet. Rhet. 3:—cras subscribam homini dicam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 5; so, in crimen, Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 3; 2, 92: in crimine, Scaev. ib. 48, 10, 24; cf. Tac. Agr. 45.

2. Publicists' *t. t.*, of the censor, *To write down, set down, note down* the reason of his official censure under or against the name of the person censured: video animadvertisse censores in judices quosdam illius consilii Juniani, quum istam ipsam causam subscriberent, Cic. Clu. 42, 119: censor C. Ateium notavit, quod ementitum auspicia subscripsit, id. de Div. 1, 16, 29: haec quae de judicio corrupto subscripserint, *etc.*, id. Cluent. 45, 127: ac primum illud statuamus, utrum quia censores subscripserint, ita sit: an quia ita fuerit, illi subscripserint, id. 44, 123: quod censores de ceteris subscripserunt, Quint. 5, 13, 33.

3. *To sign, subscribe* a document (by appending one's name or a formula of greeting) (so perh. not ante-Aug.): omnes (tutores) debent unius editioni subscribere, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 6; so, rationibus, testamento, Scaev. ib. 40, 7, 40; for which, also, rationes, Callistr. ib. 35, 1, 80 *fin.*; Jul. ib. 34, 3, 12; and, si subscripserit in tabulis emptionis, concessisse videtur, Mart. ib. 20, 6, 8 *fin.*:—quum de supplicio cujusdam capite damnati, ut ex more subscriberet, admoneretur, Suet. Ner. 10; id. Calig. 29:—ipse Commodus in subscribendo tardus et negligens, ita ut libellis una forma multis subscriberet, in epistolis autem plurimis *Vale* tantum scriberet, Lampr. Commod. 13; Suet. Tib. 32 Wolf. (cf. Dio, 57, 11).—Hence,

b. Transf.: (*α*) *To assent to, agree to, approve of* any thing, in gen.: Caesaris irae, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 3: aut gratiae aut odio suo, Phaedr. 3, 10, 57: odiis accusationibusque Hannibalis, Liv. 33, 47, 4: orationi alicujus, id. 10, 22, 4; Cels. 3, 4: si fortuna voto subscripserit, Col. 1, 2, 3.—(*β*) *To grant, allow, accord* a thing to any one (post-class.), Tert. Virg. vel. 10; id. Idol. 13; id. Anim. 40.

II. (with the idea of the verb predom.) *To write* or *note down* (very rarely): numerum aratorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 8, 51, 120: audita, Quint. 12, 8, 8: quaedam, Suet. Aug. 27.

subscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subscribo] **I.** *Any thing written underneath, a subscription* (quite class.): **A.** In gen.: Serapionis subscriptio, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** Jurid. *t. t.*, *A subscription* or *joint-subscription* to an accusation: "si cui crimen objiciatur, praecedere debet in crimen subscriptio, quae res ad id inventa est, ne facile quis prosiliat ad accusationem, cum sciat inultam sibi non futuram," Ulp. Dig. 48, 2, 7: subscriptionem sibi postulare, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 15, 49; so Sen. Ben. 3, 26 *fin.*; id. Apocol. *fin.*; Gell. 2, 4, 1.—**2.** Publicists' *t. t.*, of the censor, *A noting down, note* of the offense censured: subscriptio censoria, Cic. Clu. 44, 123; so, censoriae, id. ib.; cf. id. ib. 42, 118.—**3.** *A signature* of a document (consisting of the subscription of one's name or the appending of a formula of greeting; v. subscribo, *no.* I., B, 3): si testator specialiter subscriptione sua declaraverit, dictasse, *etc.*, Callistr. Dig. 48, 10, 15: quodcumque imperator per epistolam et subscriptionem statuit, legem esse constat, Ulp. ib. 1, 4, 1:—quum Rhodiorum magistratus, quod literas publicas sine subscriptione ad se dederant, evocasset, *etc.*, Suet. Tib. 32 Wolf. (cf. Dio, 57, 11).—* **II.** *A list, register:* jugerum subscriptio ac professio, Cic. Verr 2. 3, 47, 113.

subscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** (acc. to subscribo, *no.* I., B, 1) *A signer* or *joint-signer* of an accusation, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 15, 47; 16, 51; id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1.—**II.** (acc. to subscribo, *no.* I., B, 3, b) *One who subscribes* or *assents to* any thing, *a favorer, approver* of it (post-class.): sententiae legisque fundus subscriptorque, Gell. 19. 8, 12: subscriptores approbatoresque verbi, id. 5, 21, 6.

subscriptus, a, um, *Part.* of subscribo.

subscus, ūdis, *f.* [sub-cudo] *The tongue* or *tenon of a dove-tail:* "*subscudes* appellantur cuneatae tabellae, quibus tabulae inter se configuntur, quia, quo eae immittuntur, succuditur," Fest. p. 306; Pacuv. and Plaut. in Fest. l. l. So too, Cato R. R. 18, 9; Vitr. 4, 7; 10, 6; 10.—Collat. form of the *plur.*, subscudines, Aug. Civ. D. 15, 27.

subsĕcīvus (also written subsĭcīvus, and transp. subcisivus or succisivus), a, um, *adj.* [sub-seco] *That is cut off and left remaining*, in surveying lands; subst., *a remainder* or *small patch of land*, etc.: subseciva, quae divisis per veteranos agris carptim superfuerunt, *etc.*, Suet. Dom. 9 *fin.*; so Auct. rei agr. ap. Goes. p. 17; 23; 39: mensores nonnumquam dicunt in subsicivum esse unciam agri, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 10, 2.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *That remains over and above* or *that is done besides* the principal thing; *over-, odd, extra* (so quite class.): subseciva quaedam tempora incurrunt, quae ego perire non patior, *spare time, leisure hours, odd hours*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 9; cf. Plin. H. N. praef. § 18 Sillig *N. cr.*; and, aliquid subsecivi temporis, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 1; so, tempora (coupled with subsecundaria), Gell. N. A. *praef.* § 23: tempus, id. 18, 10, 8; and, haec temporum velut subseciva, Quint. 1, 12, 13: operae, *over-work, extra-work*, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 20: (philosophia) non est res subseciva, ordinaria est, *i. e. a thing to be attended to at odd times*, Sen. Ep. 53 *med.*:—una tantum subseciva solicitudo nobis relicta est, *remaining*, App. M. 3, p. 132; so id. ib. 8, p. 212; 11, p. 272.

sub-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1, *v. a.* *To cut under, cut away below; to clip, pare* (rarely; not in Cic.): stramentum et manipulum falce, Var. R. R. 1, 50, 1; so, herbam, id. ib. 1, 49, 1: legumina, id. ib. 1, 23, 3: radices, Col. 2, 9, 10: partes, unde creatus erat (Saturnus), Ov. Ib. 276: ungues ferro, id. Fast. 6, 230: papavereas comas ungue, id. ib. 4, 438.

subsectus, a, um, *Part.* of subseco.

* **sub-sĕcundārĭus,** a, um, *adj* *That comes afterward, additional:* tempora, *spare time, leisure moments* (coupled with subseciva), Gell. N. A. *praef.* § 23.

subsellĭum, ii, *n.* [sub-sella] *A low bench* ("quod non plane erat sella, *subsellium*," Var. L. L. 5, 28, 36); hence, transf., *a bench* for sitting upon, *a seat* of any kind (in a house, the theatre, the curia, a court, etc.): **I.** In gen.: Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 21; id. ib. 1, 2, 36; 3, 2, 33; id. Capt. 3, 1, 11; id. Cels. 7, 26, 1; Suet. Ter. 2; Mart. 1, 27, 1: ut conquisitores singuli in subsellia Eant per totam caveam, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. prol. 65; so id. Poen. prol. 5; Cic. Corn. fragm. *med.* (ap. Orell. V, 2, p. 68): Suet. Aug. 43; 44; id. Ner. 26; id. Claud. 41, et al.:—volo, hoc oratori contingat, . . . ut locus in subselliis occupetur, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: subsellia senatus, id. Phil. 5, 7, 18; cf. id. ib. 2, 8, 19; id. Cat. 1, 7, 16, Suet. Claud. 23, et al.;—Cic. Vatin. 14. 34: sedere in accusatorum subselliis, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: advocato adversis subselliis sedenti, Quint. 11, 3, 132; cf. id. 6, 1, 39; 12, 3, 2.

II. In partic., *A judge's seat, the bench:* accusabat tribunus plebis idem in concionibus, idem ad subsellia, Cic. Clu. 34, 93; cf., rem ab subselliis in rostra detulit, id. ib. 40, 111.—Hence,

B. Transf., *A court, tribunal:* age vero ne semper forum, subsellia, rostra, curiamque meditere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: subsellia grandiorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant, id. Brut. 84, 289: longi subsellii judicatio et mora, id. Fam. 3, 9, 2: qui habitaret in subselliis, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264; cf. id. de Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: versatus in utrisque subselliis, *i. e. as judge and advocate*, id. Fam. 13, 10, 2.

* **subsentātor,** ōris, *m.* [sub-sentio, formed after the analogy of assentator] *A flatterer, fawner:* subdoli, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 13.

* **sub-sentĭo,** si, 4. *v. a.* *To notice* or *perceive secretly, to smell out:* etsi subsensi id quoque, Illos ibi esse, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.

subsĕquenter, *adv.*, v. subsequor, *ad fin.*

sub-sĕquor, cutus, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *To follow close after* or *immediately; to follow, succeed, ensue* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: (α) *c. acc.:* subsequor te, Plaut. Am 2, 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 52: id. Bacch. 4, 4, 72: has (cohortes) subsidiariae ternae subsequebantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 83, 2: signa, id. B. G. 4, 26, 1: ancillam, Ov. Her. 20, 133.—(β) *Absol.:* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 116: Caesar equitatu praemisso sequebatur omnibus copiis, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 1; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 3; 5, 18, 4; Liv. 27, 31, 2, et al.: subsequitur pressoque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. M. 3, 17; id. Fast. 2, 336.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate or abstract subjects: (Hesperus) tum antecedens, tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53; cf. id. ib. 2, 43, 111: manus minus arguta, digitis subsequens verba, id. de Or. 3, 59, 220; cf., hos motus subsequi debet gestus, id. ib.: totidem subsecuti libri Tusculanarum disputationum, id. de Div. 2, 1, 2; Lucr. 2, 496: si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, Liv. 8, 36, 3: subsequenti tempore, Vell. 1, 4, 3; so, subsequenti anno, Plin. 11, 29, 35.

II. Trop., *To follow after* mentally or in opinion, *to follow, adhere to, comply with, conform one's self to, imitate* a person or thing: (α) *c. acc.:* Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 32; cf. id. de Div. 1, 3, 6: ut locupletes omnes summum ordinem subsequantur, id. Phil. 13, 10, 23: te imitari, te subsequi student, Plin. Pan. 84, 5:—mirifice ipse suo sermone subsecutus est humanitatem literarum tuarum, id. Fam. 3, 1, 2; Liv. 8, 35, 2; Paul. Dig. 42, 2, 6: (orationis) vim ac varietatem, Cic. Part. or. 7, 25.—Hence, *adv.*, subsēquenter, *In succession, one after another*, Mess. Corv. Prog. Aug. 23.

sub-sērĭcus, a, um, *adj.* *Half-silken:* vestis, Lampr. Heliog. 26; Gall. in Treb. Claud. 17.

1. sub-sĕro, ĕre, *v. a.* *To sow* or *plant after*, Col. 4, 15, 1; Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13.

2. sub-sĕro, no *perf.*, sertum, 1. *v. a.* *To put* or *insert under:* ***I.** Lit.: subsertis manibus, App. M. 7, p. 200.—***II.** Trop.: res monuit super Eutherio pauca subserere, *to add, subjoin*, Amm. 16, 7.

subsertus, a, um, *Part.* of 2. subsero.

sub-servĭo, ire, *v. n.* *To be subject to, to serve* (an ante-class. word): ***I.** Lit.: istaec, quae viros subservire Sibi postulant, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 16.—***II.** Trop., *To comply with, humor, accommodate one's self to:* orationi, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 20.

subsessa, ae, *f.* [subsido] *An ambush, ambuscade* (post-class.): subsessas occultius collocare, Veg. Mil. 3, 6 *med.;* so id. ib. 3, 22; cf., "hostium dolos *subsessas* vocamus," Serv. Virg. A. 11, 268.

subsessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A waylayer, lier-in-wait* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: subsessores vocantur, qui occisuri aliquem delitescunt," Serv. Virg. A. 11, 268; cf. id. ib. 5, 498: subsessores cum venabulis, Petr. 40, 1.—**II.** Trop.: alieni matrimonii, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5; 7, 2 *ext.* 1; cf., subsessoris et adulteri persona, Arn. 4, p. 142.

subsĭcīvius, a, um, v. subsecivus.

* **subsīdentia,** ae, *f.* [subsido] *A sinking down, subsidence;* concr., *a settling, sediment:* aquarum, Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*

subsidĕo, ēre, v. subsido.

subsidĭālis, e, *adj.* [subsidium] *Of* or *belonging to a reserve, subsidiary* (late Lat. for the class. subsidiarius): acies, Amm. 14, 6 *med.:* manus, id. 27, 10 *fin.*

subsĭdĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In milit. lang., *Of* or *belonging to a reserve, reserve-, subsidiary* (quite class.): cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 83, 2; so Liv. 9, 27, 9; Tac. A. 1, 63: acies, Auct. B. Afr. 59, 2: naves, id. Alex. 14, 3.—Subst., subsidiārii, ōrum, *m.*, *The reserve, body of reserve*, Liv. 5, 38, 2: 6, 8, 4; 9, 32, 11.—**II.** Transf, out of the military sphere, *Serving for support, subsidiary:* palmes, Col. 4, 24, 13 and 16: actio, Ulp. Dig. 27, 8, 1; cf. Cod. Justin. 5, 75, 1 and 5.

* **subsĭdĭor,** ari, *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To act as a reserve, stand in reserve:* Hirt. B. G. 8, 13, 2.

subsĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [subsideo] orig., *The troops stationed in reserve* in the third line of battle (behind the principes), *the line of reserve, reserve-ranks, triarii:* "*subsidium* dicebatur, quando milites subsidebant in extrema acie labentique aciei succurrebant. Quod genus militum constabat ex iis, qui emeruerant stipendia, locum tamen retinebant in exercitu: quae erat tertia acies triariorum," Fest. p. 306; cf., "*subsidium*, quod postpositum est ad subveniendum laborantibus," id. p. 223; and, "triarii quoque dicti, quod in acie tertia ordine extremis subsidio deponebantur: quod hi subsidebant, ab eo *subsidium* dictum." Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26 (but so very rarely): subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv. 4, 28, 2; id. 21, 46, 6: impulsa frons prima et trepidatio subsidiis illata, id. 6, 13, 3.—Far more freq.,

II. In gen., *A body of reserve, an auxiliary corps, auxiliary forces;* and in abstracto, *military support, relief, aid, assistance*, etc.: duae cohortes de subsidio procedunt, Sisenn. in Non. 363, 18: rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1: neque certa subsidia collocari poterant, id. ib. 2, 22, 1: cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidiis locat, Sall. C. 59, 5:—quum alius alii subsidium ferrent, Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 2: funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis mittit, id. ib. 2, 7, 1: cf., missi in subsidium equites, Tac. A. 12, 55: Italiae subsidio proficisci, Caes. B. C. 3, 78, 4; cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: integros subsidio adducit, Caes. B. G. 7, 87, 2; cf., subsidio venire, Cic. Att. 8, 7, 1: commune in Germanos Gallosque subsidium, octo legiones erant, Tac. A. 4, 5.

B. Transf. beyond the military sphere, *Support, assistance, aid, help, protection*, etc.: (α) *Sing.:* abi quaerere, ubi jurando tuo satis sit subsidii, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 26: mihi hoc subsidium (*sc.* juris interpretationem) jam inde ab adolescentia comparavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199; cf., ut illud subsidium (*sc.* bibliothecam) senectuti parem, id. Att. 12, 3, 52; and, subsidium bellissimum existimo senectuti otium, id. de Or. 1, 60, 255: cf also, id. Quint. 1, 4; id. Cluent. 1, 3: his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, Caes. B. G. 2, 20, 3: fidissimum annonae subsidium, Liv. 27, 5, 5: aurum ad subsidium fortunae relictum, id. 22, 32, 6: non aliud subsidium quam misericordia Caesaris fuit, Tac. A. 2, 63: nec tibi subsidio sit praesens numen, Ov. Ib. 285.—(β) *Plur.:* industriae subsidia, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: frumentaria subsidia rei publicae, id. de imp. Pomp. 12, 34: sibi subsidia ad omnes vitae status parare, id. Fam. 9, 6, 4; id. ib. 15, 4, 14; Suet. Calig. 12: mare circa Capreas importuosum et vix modicis navigiis pauca subsidia, Tac. A. 4, 67.

sub-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. (collat. form, acc. to conj. 2, subsīdent, Luc. 1, 646: Amm. 28, 4, 22) *v. n.* and *a.*

I. *Neutr.*, *To sit down, crouch down, squat; to set one's self down, settle down, sink down; to sink, settle, subside* (quite class.):

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: agite nunc, subsidite omnes, quasi solent triarii, Plaut. in Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26; and in Fest. p. 306; cf., subsidunt Hispani adversus emissa tela ab hoste, inde ad mittenda ipsi consurgunt, Liv. 28, 2, 6; and, partem militum subsidere in subsidiis jussit, id. 1, 14, 7; cf. also, poplite subsidens, Virg. A. 12, 492: alii elephanti clunibus subsidentes, Liv. 44, 5, 7: subsedit in illa Ante fores ara, Ov. M. 9, 297.—**b.** Of things: sidebant campi, crescebant montibus altis Ascensus: neque enim poterant subsidere saxa, Lucr. 5, 494; so, valles, Ov. M. 1, 43: limus mundi ut faex, Lucr. 4, 498; cf., faeces in fundis vasorum, Col. 12, 51, 14; and Sen. Ep. 108 *med.;* so too, in urina quod subsidit, si album est, *etc.*, Plin. 28, 6, 19; and, aqua, *settles, becomes clear*, Auct. B. Alex. 5: flumina, *fall, subside* (*opp.* surgit humus), Ov. M. 1, 344; cf., undae, *subside, abate*, Virg. A. 5, 820; hence also, transf., venti, Prop. 1, 8, 13; Ov. Tr. 2, 151.—Poet.: extremus galeaque ima subsidit Acestes, *remains at the bottom*, Virg. A. 5, 498: ebur posito rigore Subsidit digitis ceditque, *gives way, yields*, Ov. M. 10, 284:—multae per mare pessum Subsedere suis pariter cum civibus urbes, *are sunk*, Lucr. 6, 590; so, terraene dehiscent Subsidentque urbes, Luc. 1, 646.

2. In partic.: **a.** Pregn., *To settle down, establish one's self* in a place; *to remain sitting, remain, abide, stay:* si (apes) ex alvo minus frequentes evadunt ac subsidit pars aliqua, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 36: subsedi in ipsa via, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1: in Sicilia, id. Fam. 6, 8, 2: multitudo . . . quae in castris subsederat, * Caes. B. G. 6, 36, 3: quosdam ex Vitelliis subsedisse Nuceriae, Suet. Vit. 1 *fin.;* cf., in oppido Reatino, id. Vesp. 1; and Virg. A. 12, 836; Quint. 2, 1, 3.—(β) Of things: in Nilo navicula subsedit, *ran aground*, Liv. Epit. 112.

b. *To crouch down on the watch, to lie in wait, lie in ambush:* cur neque ante occurrit, ne ille in villa resideret: nec eo in loco subsedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset? Cic. Mil. 19, 51; cf., si illum ad urbem noctu accessurum sciebat, subsidendum atque exspectandum fuit, id. ib. § 49; see also below, *no.* II.

c. Of female animals, *To submit to* the male, in copulation (poet. and very rarely): maribus subsidere (pecudes et equae), Lucr. 4, 1194: juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, Hor. Epod. 16, 31.

B. Trop., *To subside, decrease, abate* (very rarely): in controversiis subsidit impetus dicendi, Quint. 3, 8, 60: nec silentio subsidat, sed firmetur consuetudine (vox), id. 11, 3, 24: vitia subsidunt, Sen. Ep. 94 *fin.:* formidata subsidunt et sperata decipiunt, id. ib. 13.

II. *Act.* (acc. to *no.* I., A, 2, b), *To lie in wait for, to waylay* any one (poet. and in post-class. prose): devictam Asiam (*i. e.* Agamemnonem) subsedit adulter, Virg. A. 11, 268; so, leonem, Sil. 13, 221: copiosos homines, Amm. 28, 4, 22: insontem, id. 16, 8:—regnum, Luc. 5, 226 dub. (Heyne and Mart.-Lag., *regno*).

* **subsĭdŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [subsideo] *Sinking down, settling:* fraces, Grat. Cyneg. 474.

subsignānus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-signum] *That is or serves under the standard:* miles, *a kind of legionary soldiers kept in reserve to strengthen the centre*, Tac. H. 1, 70 *fin.;* 4, 33 Ernest.; Amm. 29, 5.

subsignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subsigno] *A subscription, signature:* ***I.** Lit.: "veteres subsignationis verbo pro subscriptione uti solebant," Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 39.—***II.** Trop., *A firm promise, assurance:* poenitentiae, Tert. Poen. 2 *med.*

sub-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To mark* or *write beneath, to undersign, subscribe* (mostly post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: traditas notas subsignabimus Catonis maxime verbis, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 33; so, Ciceronis sententiam ipsius verbis, id. 18, 25, 61:—"*subsignatum* dicitur quod ab aliquo subscriptum est," Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 39; cf., "adhuc *subsignare* dicimus pro subscribere," Fest. p. 281.—**II.** Transf.: ***A.** *To set down, enter, register* on a list: subsignari apud aerarium (praedia), Cic. Fl. 32, 80.—**B.** *To pledge, pignerate* by signing: PRAEDIA, Inscr. Grut. 207, 1 and 3: res pro cautela litis, Cod. Justin. 5, 37, 28 *med.*—**2.** Trop., *To pledge; to engage, warrant:* aliquid apud aliquem, Plin. Ep. 10, 3, 4;—id. ib. 3, 1, 12.

sub-sĭlĭo, lŭi or lĭi, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *To spring upward, leap up* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: decido de lecto praeceps, subsilit, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 50; cf. id. Curc. 1, 2, 64: non subsilis ac plaudis? Var. in Non. 135, 28: semper damnosi subsiluere canes, Prop. 4, 8, 46: Pegasus adusque coelum subsilit ac resultat, App. M. 8, p. 108:—subsiliunt ignes ad tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191.—* **II.** Trop.: ubsiliisti et acrior constitisti, Sen. Ep. 13.

sub-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.* *Somewhat like, something similar* (very rarely): Μελίκηρα melli albo subsimilis, Cels. 5, 26, 20:—subsimile aliquid, Ulp. Dig. 35, 3, 1 *med.*

* **sub-sīmus,** a, um, *adj.* *With a nose slightly turned up, somewhat snub-nosed* or *pug-nosed:* boves, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 7.

‡ **subsĭpĕre** quod non plane sapit, Var. L. L. 5, 28, 36.

sub-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n.* and *a.:* **I.** *Neutr., To take a stand* or *position, to stand still, remain standing; to stop, halt.*

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: reliqui in itinere substiterant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41, 4; so, in locis campestribus, id. B. C. 1, 79, 2: in eodem loco, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16, 1: ad insulam Tauridem, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 1; circa ima (*opp.* ad summa *niti*), Quint. prooem. § 20: quo proelio sublati Helvetii audacius subsistere ... coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 3; cf., subsistit Aeneas et se collegit in armis, Virg. A. 12, 492; so *absol.*, id. ib. 12, 622; Petr. 111, 8; 115, 8; Plin. 8, 4, 5: in aliquo flexu viae ... occultus subsistebat, *stationed himself in ambush*, Liv. 22, 12, 7; so, occultus, id. 9, 23, 6.—**b.** Of things: substitit unda, Virg. A. 8, 87; so, amnis, Plin. Pan. 30, 4; hence also, lacrimae, Quint. 11, 1, 54: ros salsus in alarum sinu, Plin. 27, 9, 47: s. radius cubiti, *remains in its place*, Cels. 8, 16.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To stay, tarry, abide, remain* in a place: locus ubi nationum subsisterent legati, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43: erimus ibi dedicationis die: subsistemus fortasse et sequenti, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 6: intra tecta, *opp.* in aperto vagari, id. ib. 6, 16, 15: ut ea die domi subsisteret, orabat, Vell. 2, 57, 2.

b. *To make a stand*, i. e. *to stand firm, hold out; to withstand, oppose, resist:* nisi suffulcis firmiter, Non potes subsistere, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 78: Hannibali atque ejus armis, Liv. 27, 7, 3: clipeo juvenis, Virg. A. 9, 806.—(β) Of things: quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent, neque, *etc.*, *had stood, held out*, Caes. B. G. 5, 10, 2.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen., *To stop, halt, pause; to stay, continue, remain, subsist:* subsistere (in dicendo), Quint. 4, 5, 20: subsistit omnis sententia, id. 8, 5, 27: intra priorem paupertatem subsistere, Tac. A. 12, 53: equitum nomen subsistebat in turmis equorum publicorum, *still remains* or *subsists only in*, etc., Plin. 33, 1, 7:—servum quoque et filium familias procuratorem posse habere aiunt: et quantum ad filium familias, verum est: in servo subsistimus, *we pause, hesitate, are in doubt*, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 33; so Cels. ib. 12, 1, 32.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To stand still permanently, i. e. to come to a stop, to cease:* substitit et clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Ov. M. 1, 207; id. Her. 15, 196: si nihil refert, brevis an longa sit ultima, idem pes erit; verum nescio quo modo sedebit hoc, illud subsistet, Quint. 9, 4, 94.

b. (acc. to *no.* A, 2, b) *To stand, withstand, be adequate to, sustain, support* a thing: non si Varronis thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptui possem, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 5; so, tantis periclis, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 368: liti, Cels. Dig. 21, 2, 62.

c. *To stand by, support* any one (Appuleian): meis extremis aerumnis subsiste, App. M. 11, p. 257; so id. ib. 2, p. 126; 5, p. 167; 6, p. 174.

d. *To stand* or *hold good, to subsist* (late Latin): non eo minus sententia adversus te lata juris ratione subsistit, Cod. Just. 2, 13, 14; so id. ib. 7, 2, 11.

II. *Act.* (acc. to *no.* I., A, 2, b), *To make a stand against, withstand, encounter* any one (very rarely): praepotentem armis Romanum subsistere, Liv. 9, 31, 6: feras, id. 1, 4, 9.

* **sub-sĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* *Lying* or *situated below:* convallis, App. M. 6, p. 174.

sub-sōlānus, a, um, *adj.* *Lying beneath the sun, eastern, oriental* (a post-Aug. word): montes, Plin. 7, 2, 2.—*Absol.*, subsolanus, i, *m.* (*sc.* ventus), *The east wind*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Plin. 2, 47, 46. In the *plur.:* salubriores septentrionales quam subsolani vel austri sunt, Cels. 2, 1.

* **sub-sŏno,** are, *v. a.* *To express secretly, to hint, intimate:* quanti pretii (dentur), Sisenn. in Charis. p. 175 P.

sub-sortĭor, tītus, 4. *v. a.* Jurid. *t. t., To choose by lot as a substitute*, scil. a judge in place of one rejected by the parties: judicem, Cic. Clu. 35, 96; cf. ib. 34, 92; id. Verr. 1, 10, 30.

subsortītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subsortior] *A choosing of substitutes by lot*, scil. of other judges in place of those rejected by the parties, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61, 157; id. Cluent. 33, 91; of other citizens to receive corn in place of those who had died, Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.*

* **sub-spargo,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To scatter under:* Tert. Res. Carn. 63 *fin.*

substantĭa, ae, *f.* [substo] *That of which a thing consists, the being, essence, contents, material, substance* (a post-Aug. word): hominis, Quint. 7, 2, 5: rerum, id. 2, 21, 1: placidae et altae mentis, id. 6, prooem. § 7: rhetorices, id. 2, 15, 34: esse diversae substantiae, Front. Strat. 4 *praef.:* earum rerum pretium non in substantia, sed in arte positum est, *in the material*, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 14: sine substantia facultatum, *without store of riches, without fortune*, Tac. Or. 8; so, s. omnis paternorum bonorum, Aur. Vict. Or. 19; rei familiaris, Paul. Sent. 2, 29, et al.

substantĭālis, e, *adj.* [substantia] *Of* or *belonging to the essence* or *substance, essential, substantial* (a post-class. word): differentia, Tert. Res. Carn. 45 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *Substantial, substantive:* potestates, *i. e. spirits*, Amm. 21, 1.—*Adv.*, substantĭālĭter, *Essentially, substantially*, Tert. adv. Valent. 7, 4; id. adv. Marc. 35 *fin.*

substantĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little substance, a small property* (late Lat.): paterna et materna, Hier. Ep. 108, 26: tenuis, id. ib. 125, 16.

substantīvālis, e, *adj.* [substantivus] *Substantive, substantial.* forma, Tert. adv. Val. 27 *fin.*

substantīvus, a, um, *adj* [substantia] *Self-existent, substantive* (a post-class. word): res, Tert. adv. Prax. 26; id. adv. Hermog. 26.—**II.** In the later grammat. lang.: s. verbum, *the substantive verb*, i. e. sum, a transl. of the Greek ὑπαρκτικόν, Prisc. p. 812 *fin.* P.

sub-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a.* *To strew, scatter, spread*, or *lay under* or *beneath* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: segetem ovibus, Cato R. R. 37, 2; so, verbenas, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 12: casias et nardi levis aristas, Ov. M. 15, 398; Plin. 20, 14, 56: semina hordei, Col. 5, 9, 9: fucum marinum, *to spread underneath, lay as a ground-color*, Plin. 26, 10, 66: se (mulier), *to lay herself under, prostitute herself*, Catull. 64, 401: substratus Numida mortuo Romano, *stretched out under, lying under*, Liv. 22, 51, 9: pelage late substrata, *spread out* or *extended beneath*, Lucr. 6, 620; so id. 4, 412; 6, 747:—pullos, *i. e. to furnish them with a couch*, Plin. 10, 33, 49.—*Absol.:* male s. pecori, Plin. 18, 23, 53.—*Impers.:* pecori diligenter substernatur, Cato R. R. 37, 2.—**B.** Transf., *To bestrew, spread over, cover* any thing: solum paleis, Var. R. R. 1, 57, 2: gallinae nidos mollissime substernunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: fundamenta carbonibus, Plin. 36, 14, 21: lectum stragula veste, App. M. 10, p. 248.—**II.** Trop., *To spread out, submit* for examination, acceptance, *etc.; to give up, surrender, prostitute:* omne concretum atque corporeum animo, Cic. Univ. 8: delicias, Lucr. 2, 22: rem publicam libidini suae, Cic. Rep. 1, 4; cf., pudicitiam alicui, Suet. Aug. 68.

substillus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-stillo] (an ante- and post-class. word) *Slightly dropping, dribbling:* lotium, *i. e. strangury*, Cato R. R. 156, 6.—**II.** Subst., substillum, i, *n.*, *A slight dropping, a sprinkling:* "*substillum* tempus ante pluviam jam paene uvidum et post pluviam non persiccum, quod jam stillaret, aut nondum desisset," Fest. p. 306 and 307: dehinc substillum et denuo sudum, Tert. Pall. 2.

sub-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] **I.** *To set, put, place*, or *lay under, to set* or *place next to* any thing (so rarely, and mostly post-August.): **A.** Lit.: lapides plantae, Pall. Mart. 10, 22:—post elephantos armaturas leves, Hirt. B. Afr. 59, 3.—**B.** Trop.: substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, *had presented to his imagination, figured to himself*, Liv. 28, 35, 5: substituebantur crimini, *were subjected to the charge, were accused*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 8; so, aliquem arbitrio, Cels. Dig. 38, 1, 30.—**II.** *To put instead* or *in the place of another, to substitute* (so quite class.): **A.** In gen.: in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 28, 72; so pontificem in locum Scipionis, Suet. Tib. 4; Nep. Alcib. 7; cf., Col. 5, 6, 1:—nunc pro te Verrem substituisti alterum civitati, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, 161; cf. Liv. 38, 42, 10; so, aliam tabulam pro ea, Plin. 35, 10, 36: philosophiam nobis pro rei publicae procuratione, Cic. de Div. 2, 2, 7:—consulem alicui, Vell. 2, 58, 3; cf. Suet. Caes. 76: so, equites Siculis, Liv. 29, 1, 10: alia semina demortuis, Col. 4, 17, 3; Quint. 3, 6, 60: fortunam culpae, id. 7, 4, 15;—id. 3, 8, 54: defuncto altero e consulibus, neminem substituit, Suet. Ner. 15: substituitur mutua accusatio, Quint. 7, 2, 9.—**B.** In partic., in jurid. lang.: s. heredem (alicui), *To make next* or *second heir*, in case the first should die: "heredes aut instituti dicuntur aut substituti: instituti primo gradu, substituti secundo vel tertio," Modest. Dig. 28, 6, 1 *sq.:* heredes invicem, Suet. Tib. 76; so, heredem (alicui), id. Galb. 9; Quint. 7, 6, 9, et mult. al.

substĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [substituo, *no.* II.] *A putting in the place of another, substitution:* ***I.** In gen.: Arn. 3, p. 104.—**II** In partic., in jurid. lang., *A making second heir*, "Gai. Inst. 2, § 174 *sq.*; id. Dig. 28, tit. 6."

* **substĭtūtīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [substituo] *Conditional:* propositio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3.

substĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* of substituo.

sub-sto, are, *v. n.:* **I.** *To be under* or *among, to be present* (very rare; not in Cic.): Cels. 6, 10 *med.:* nullo dolore substante, id. 2, 7 *med.*—* **II.** *To stand firm, hold out*, i. q. subsisto: metuo, ut substet hospes, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 11.

* **sub-stŏmăchans,** antis, *Part.* [stomachor] *Somewhat angry* or *vexed:* taedio, Aug. Conf. 3 *fin.*

substrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [substerno] *What is strewn under, litter:* molle, Var. R. R. 3, 10, 4; so id. ib. 3, 6, 5; 3, 9, 8; Sil. 12, 444. Called also, substramentum, Cato R. R. 161, 2 (*al.* sub stramentis).

substrāmentum, i, v. substramen, *ad fin.*

1. substrātus, a, um, *Part.* of substerno.

2. substrātus, ūs, *m.* [substerno] *A spreading* or *laying under;* only in the *abl. sing.:* Plin. 18, 30, 72; 24, 9, 38.

* **sub-strĕpens,** entis, *Part.* [strepo] *Just sounding, just uttering, gasping:* verba, App. M. 5, p. 166.

substrictus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of substringo.

* **sub-strīdens,** entis, *Part.* [strido] *Grating* or *gnashing somewhat:* Amm. 16, 4.

sub-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To bind beneath; to bind, tie*, or *draw up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: crinem nodo, Tac. G. 38; so, ligatas auro comas, Luc. 3, 281: sinus, Sen. Troad. 88: lintea malo, Sil. 1, 689: caput equi loro, Nep. Eum. 5: carnem fasciā, Suet. Galb. 21.—**II.** Transf., *To bind* or *draw together; to draw up, contract, check:* aurem, *i. e. to point* or *prick the ear*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 95: lacrimas, Marc. Emp. 8.—**B** Trop.: effusa, Quint. 10, 5, 4: bilem, Juv. 6, 433.—Hence

substrictus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no* II.), *Drawn together, contracted:* hence *small, narrow, tight, close:* ilia, Ov. M. 3, 216: crura, id. ib. 11, 752: testes castorum, Plin. 32, 3, 13: tunica, Gell. 7, 12, 3—*Comp.:* venter substrictior, Col. 6, 20.

substructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [substruo] *An under-building, foundation, substructure*, Vitr. 1, 5; 6, 11; Caes. B. C. 2, 25, 1; Cic Mil. 20, 53; 31, 85; Liv. 38, 28, 3; Front.

Aquaed. 3, 5 *sq.;* Col. 1, 5, 9. Called also, **substructum,** i, *n.*, Vitr. 8, 7 *med.*

substructus, a, um, *Part.* of substruo.

sub-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To build beneath, to underbuild, lay:* Lit.: fundamentum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 40: intervalla montium, Vitr. 8, 7 *med.; cf.*, Plin. 33, 4, 21; Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43: Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv. 6, 4, 12: substruendo iter facere, Cels. Dig. 8, 1, 10:—vias glareā, *i. e. to lay, to pave,* Liv. 41, 27, 5.

* **subsultim,** *adv.* [subsilio] *With leaps* or *jumps:* decurrere, Suet. Aug. 83.

subsulto, are, *v. intens. n.* [id.] *To spring up, to leap, jump, hop* (rare; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Casin. 2, 7, 10: tu subsultas, ego miser vix asto, id. Capt. 3, 4, 104.—**II.** Trop.: ne sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis, Quint. 11, 3, 43: id. 9, 4, 42.

sub-sum, no *perf.*, esse, *v. n.* *To be* or *remain under, among,* or *behind; to be near* or *at hand* (quite classical): ubi non subest, quo praecipitet ac decidat, *there is nothing underneath,* Cic. Rep. 1, 45; Lucr. 3, 886; cf. 4, 1078: si quid intra cutem subest ulceris, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: subucula subest tùnicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96: nigra subest lingua palato, Virg. G. 3, 388: suberat Pan ilicis umbrae, Tib. 2, 5. 27: cum sol Oceano subest, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 40:—mons suberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 5; so, montes, id. B. C. 1. 65, 3: vallis, id. ib. 1, 79, 3: planities, Liv. 27, 18, 6: vicina taberna, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: templa mari, Ov. M. 11. 359; cf., regnum Ariobarzanis illi, Sall. Ep. Mithrid. ad Arsac. *med.:* me subesse propinquis locis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2:—nox jam suberat, *was near,* Caes. B. C. 3, 97, 4; so, hiems, id. B. G. 3, 27, 1; and, dies comitiorum, Cic. Mil. 16, 42;—Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12: in qua (legatione) periculi suspicio non subesset, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 4; so id. Rosc. Am. 10, 28; and simply, s. suspicio, id. Quint. 21, 66: eadem causa subest, id. Off. 1, 12. 38; so, causa aliqua, id. Fin. 5, 10, 29; cf., si his vitiis ratio non subesset, id. N. D. 3, 28, 71; so, ratio, Auct. Her. 1, 17. 27; Quint. 9, 3, 6: si ulla spes salutis nostrae subesset, Cic. Att. 3, 25; id. Rep. 1, 28; Quint. 3, 5, 9: saepe solent auro multa subesse mala, Tib. 1, 9, 18: subest silentio facinus, Curt. 6, 9, 11, et saep.—Poet.: amica suberit notitiae tuae, *will be subject to your cognizance,* Ov. A. A. 1, 398.

(* **sub-surdus,** a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat deaf:* vox, *indistinct,* Quint. 11, 3, 32 dub., *al.* surda.)

* **sub-sūtus,** a, um, *Part.* [suo] *Sewn beneath* or *at the lower part:* vestis, *trimmed, edged,* or *fringed at the bottom,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 29.

* **sub-tābĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat shrinking:* stetit subtabidus, Amm. 26, 6 *med.*

* **sub-tăcĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat still, silent:* secta, Prud. Ham. 174.

subtegmen, ĭnis, v. subtemen.

* **sub-tĕgo,** xi, ĕre, *v. a.* *To cover underneath:* coelum, Amm. 19, 7 (*al.* subtexunt).

* **sub-tĕgŭlāneus,** a, um, *adj.* [tegula] *That is under the roof,* i. q. *in-door:* pavimenta, Plin. 36, 25, 61.

‡ **subtel,** τὸ κοῖλον τοῦ ποδός, *The hollow of the foot,* Prisc. p. 644 P. [sub-talus].

subtēmen (also written subtegmen), ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from subteximen, subtecmen, from sub-texo; cf. mala, from maxilla] *That which is wrought* or *woven in, the woof, weft* of a web: inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis, *etc.*, Ov. M. 6, 56; so Var. L. L. 5, 23. 33; Virg. A. 3, 483; Vitr. 10, 1 *med.;* Plin. 11, 24, 28; 13, 12, 24.—**II.** Meton. (pars pro toto), *Any thing spun, thread, yarn* (so rarely, and mostly poet.): Plaut. Merc. 3, 1. 20; so, nere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 52; Front de Nep. am. 2 *med.:* Tyrium, Tib. 4, 1, 121; Stat. Th. 656; cf., picto bracae, Val. Fl. 6, 227; and, croceo vestes, id. 8, 234. So of the *threads* of the Fates: unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcae Rupere, Hor. Epod. 13, 15: ducere subtemina, Catull. 64, 328.

sub-tendo, no *perf.*, tum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.:* * **I.** *Act.*, *To stretch underneath:* lectos loris, Cato R. R. 10, 5.—* **II** *Neutr.*, *To extend underneath:* linea, Front. Expos. form. p. 32 Goes.

* **sub-tĕnĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To hold underneath:* vinaceos lectos cestibus subtento (contr. for subteneto), Cato R. R. 25, Schneid. *N. cr.*

subtentus, a, um, *Part.*, from subtendo.

* **sub-tĕnŭis,** e, *adj.* *Rather thin, thinnish:* setae, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 5.

subter, *adv.* and *praep.* [sub-ter] **I.** *Adv.*, *Below, beneath, underneath:* terram face ut esse rearis Subter item, ut supera, Lucr. 6, 537; cf., omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 20; and id. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106: anulus subter adhaerens, Lucr. 6, 915: oculum subter premere, id. 4, 449: subter mediam fere regionem sol obtinet, Cic. Rep. 6, 17. **II.** *Praep. c. acc.* and *abl.*, *Below, beneath, underneath, under* (rarely, but quite classical): (*a*) *c. acc.:* cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: subter pineta, Prop. 2, 34, 67: subter fastigia tecti, Virg. A. 8, 366: subter imas cavernas, Ov. M. 5, 502, et saep.: manu subter togam exserta, Liv. 8, 9, 5:—subter murum hostium ad cohortes advehitur, *underneath,* i. e. *close to the walls,* id. 34, 20, 8.—(*β*) *c. abl.:* virtus omnia subter se habet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 4: Rhoeteo subter litore, Catull. 65, 7: subter densa testudine, Virg. A. 9, 514.

III. In composition, subter, like sub, denotes *underneath, beneath:* subteractus, subterfluo, *etc.;* and also, transf., what is done *secretly, privately, clandestinely:* subterduco, subterfugio. In some verbs compounded with subter it is doubtful whether they are actually compounds, or if subter is not to be treated separately as an adverb.

* **subtĕr-actus,** a, um, *Part.* [ago] *Driven below* or *underneath:* subteractis quasi radicibus, Cels. 5, 28, 1.

* **subter-anhēlo,** are, *v. n.* *To pant* or *gasp beneath:* Stat. S. 1, 1, 56.

* **subter-căvātus,** a, um, *Part.* [cavo] *Hollowed out underneath:* Sol. 2 *fin.*

subter-cŭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis] *That is beneath the skin, subcutaneous* (post-class.): morbus, *the dropsy,* Aur. Vict. Epit. 14 *fin.:* humor, Veg. Vet. 3, 2 *med.*

subter-dūco, xi, 3. *v. a.* *To carry off secretly, to steal away* any thing (a Plautinian word): ne tibi clam se subterducat istinc, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 72:—si huic occasioni tempus sese subterduxerit, id. Asin. 2, 2, 12.

subter-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* *To flow beneath* (post-Aug. and very rarely): amnis sub montes subterfluens, Vitr. 8, 2 *med.:* torrente subterfluente, Plin. 8, 50, 76.—* **II.** Trop.: eos felicitas ingrata subterfluit, Eum. Pan. Const. 15.

subter-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *To flee secretly* or *by stealth, to get off; to escape, evade, avoid, shun:* **I.** *Neutr.* (so very rarely): subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysalum, Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 2; Ulp. Dig. 42, 6, 20.—**II.** *Act.* (so quite class.; a favorite word of Cic.): mare, Plaut. Merc. 1, 83: vim criminum, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8: imprudentiam, id. ib. 1, 4, 13. So, militiam, id. Off. 3, 26, 97: poenam aut calamitatem, id. Caecin. 34, 100: periculum, id. Fam. 15, 1, 4: omnia quasi fata, id. Lael. 10, 35: tempestatem Punici belli, Liv. 31, 10, 6: jus fisci, Suet. Vesp. 23, et saep.

* **subter-fundo,** are, *v. a.* *To found* or *establish beneath:* terram, Lact. 2, 8 *med.*

subtĕrĭor, us, *Comp.* [subter] *That is further beneath, lower,* i. q. inferior (late Lat.): termini, Innoc. de Cas. lit. p. 232 Goes.: per subteriora, Aemil. Macer. 2, 13.

* **subter-jăcĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To lie under* any thing: hic gens ardentem coeli subterjacet axem, Alcim. 1, 196.

* **subter-jăcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To throw under* any thing. hordei grana, Pall. Febr. 18, 1.

subter-lābor, lābi, *v. dep. n.* *To glide* or *flow under; to slip away, escape* from any thing (mostly poet.): fluctus Sicanos, Virg. E. 10, 4: flumina subterlabentia muros, id. Georg. 2, 157: subterlabens Mosella, Aus. Idyll. 10, 21:—s. celeritate, Liv. 30, 25, 6.

* **subter-lĭno,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To anoint underneath:* plantas aegri, Plin. 28, 7, 23.

* **subter-lŭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To wash beneath, flow underneath:* gurgite sidereo subterluit Oriona, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 177.

* **subterlŭvĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [subterluo] *A washing beneath, washing away:* Claud. Mamert. Stat. an. 1, 2.

* **subter-mĕo,** are, *v. n.* *To pass beneath:* pontes rapido aestu, Claud. Idyll. 6, 61.

* **subter-nătans,** antis, *Part.* [nato] *Swimming under* any thing, Sol. 52 *med.*

subternus, a, um, *adj.* [subter] *That is underneath, lower,* i. q. infernus (a post-class. word): antra, Prud. adv. Sym. 1, 392: nox, id. Hamart. 930.

sub-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a.* *To rub off* or *wear away underneath; to rub, bruise,* or *grind to pieces* (rarely; mostly trop.): boves ne pedes subterant, Cato R. R. 72; so, pedes, ungulas, *etc.*, Col. 6, 15, 2; Plin. 28, 16, 72; Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 73; Sen. Ep. 51 *med.:* salis sextarium subterito, et subtritum, *etc.*, *pound, triturate,* Col. 12, 5, 1; so id. 2, 10, 25; Plin. 20, 20, 82; 30, 9, 23.

* **subter-pendens,** entis, *Part.* [pendeo] *Hanging down:* mala, Pall. Mart. 10, 8.

sub-terrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *Underground, subterranean* (quite class.): specus, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4; so, ergastulum, Col. 1, 6, 3: structura, Plin. 36, 22, 50: regna, Juv. 2, 149: animalia, Pall. Sept. 3, 2: mures, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16 *fin.:* subterraneis dolis peractum urbis excidium, Flor. 1, 12 *fin.*—Subst., subterraneum, i, *n.*, *A subterranean place,* App. M. 11, p. 260.

* **sub-terrēnus,** a, um, *adj.* [terra] *Underground, subterrene,* i. q. subterraneus: plagae orbis, App. M. 9, p. 227.

* **sub-terrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Underground, subterranean,* i. q. subterraneus: divi, Arn. 7, 226.

* **subter-tĕnŭo,** are, *v. a.* *To make thin below* or *at the lower part:* anulum, Lucr. 1, 313.

* **sub-tertĭus,** a, um, *adj.* Of a number, *Less by a third of itself* (i. e. that bears to another the proportion of 3 to 4), a transl. of the Greek ὑπότριτος: numerus, Mart. Cap. 7, 252.

* **subter-văcans,** antis, *Part.* [vaco] *Empty below:* locus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25.

* **subter-vŏlo,** are, *v. n.* *To fly beneath:* fragor subtervolat astra, Stat. Th. 3, 669.

sub-texto, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a.* *To weave under* or *below* any thing; hence, *to join on, affix* a thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit. (so very rarely): lunam alutae, Juv. 7, 192.—Poet.: patrio capiti, *i. e.* nubes soli, *to draw before, vail, conceal,* Ov. M. 14, 368; cf., nox subtexta polo, Luc. 4, 104; and, sol diem subtexit Olympo, *spreads around Olympus,* Val. Fl. 5, 414; for which, more freq., with the *acc.* of the thing concealed: subtexunt nubila coelum, Lucr. 5, 467; so, coerula nimbis, id. 6, 481: coelum fumo, Virg. A. 3. 582: diem atra nube, Sen. Phoen. 422: aethera ferro, Luc. 7, 519.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *To add, annex, append, subjoin:* subtexit fabulae huic, legatos interrogatos esse, *etc.*, Liv. 37, 48, 6; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 13; and, non ab re fuerit subtexere, quae . . . evenerint, Suet. Aug. 94; cf. also Vell. 1, 14, 1: curam officiis, Col. 11, 1, 2.—**B.** In gen., *To put together, compose, prepare:* carmina, Tib. 4, 1, 211: originem familiarum, Nep. Att. 18: impedimenta Romanis, Amm. 16, 20.

subtextus, a, um. *Part.* of subtexo.

* **subtīlĭlŏquentĭa,** ae, *f.* [subtililoquus] *Fine* or *elegant language,* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19 *med.*

* **subtīlĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [subtilis-loquor] *Speaking finely* or *elegantly,* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19 *med.*

subtīlis, e, *adj.* [sub-tela; and therefore, prop., woven fine; hence, transf.] *Fine, not thick* or *coarse, thin, slender, minute.* **I.** Lit. (so mostly poet. and in post Aug. prose; not in Cic.): quae vulgo volitant subtili praedita filo, Lucr. 4, 86: ventus subtili corpore tenuis, id. 4, 902; cf. id. 3, 196; and Catull. 54, 3: acies gladii, Sen. Ep. 76 *med.:* farina, Plin. 18, 7, 14: mitra, Catull. 64, 63: ignis, Lucr. 6, 225: s. et minuta primordia rerum, id. 4, 121; 114.—*Comp.:* arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66: semen raporum, id. 18, 13, 34.—*Sup.:* sucus subtilissimus, Plin. 11, 5, 4.

B. Transf., of the senses, *Fine, nice, acute, delicate, exquisite* (so rarely): palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38; so, subtilior gula, Col. 8, 16, 4.

II. Trop., *Fine, nice, precise, exact, accurate, subtle* (so quite classical): **A.** In gen.: sollers subtilisque descriptio, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: definitio, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109; so, observatio, Plin. 18, 13, 35: sententia, id. 18, 17, 46: argumentatio, id. 2, 108, 112: quaestio, id. 11, 16, 16, et saep.—*Comp.:* reliquae (epistolae) subtiliores erunt, *more particular*, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 3.—*Sup.:* quae (curatio manus) inter subtilissimas haberi potest, Cels. 7, 7, 13: inventum, Plin. 31, 3, 23.

2. Transf., of taste or judgment, *Fine, keen, delicate, exquisite:* judicium, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1; so Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 242; cf., subtilis veterum judex, id. Sat. 2, 7, 101; so, sapiens subtilisque lector, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 7.

B. In partic., in rhetor. language, of speech or of the speaker, *Plain, simple, unadorned:* genus dicendi, Cic. Or. 21, 69; cf., acutissimum et subtilissimum dicendi genus, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98: oratio, id. Or. 5, 20; cf. id. ib. 23, 78: Stoicorum non ignoras, quam sit subtile vel spinosum potius dicendi genus, id. Fin. 3, 1, 3: subtile quod *ἰσχνὸν* vocant, Quint. 12, 10, 58:—disputator, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3; cf., quis illo (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? id. Brut. 17, 65: oratione limatus atque subtilis, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180; cf. id. de Or. 3, 8, 31: Lysias subtilis scriptor atque elegans, id. Brut. 9, 35; Quint. 10, 1, 78: praeceptor, id. 1, 4, 25; 12, 10, 51.

Adv., subtīlĭter, *Finely, minutely:* **I.** Lit.: s. insinuatus ad parvas partes aër, Lucr. 6, 1030: connexae res, *closely, intimately*, id. 3, 739: dividere aliquid, Plin. 5, 12, 13: fodere, *lightly, superficially*, Pall. Febr. 21 *fin.*

II. Trop., *Finely, acutely, minutely, accurately, subtly:* **a.** In gen: subtiliter judicare, *finely, acutely*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, 127: —de re publica quid ego tibi subtiliter? tota periit, *minutely, particularly*, id. Att. 2, 21, 1; cf., haec ad te scribam alias subtilius, id. ib. 1, 13, 4: subtiliter exsequi numerum, Liv. 3, 5, 13: de aliqua re subtiliter disserere, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: aliquid persequi, id. de Or. 1, 21, 91; cf., id persequar subtilius, id. Rep. 2, 23; so, subtilius haec disserunt, id. Lael. 5, 18: subtilius ista quaerunt, id. ib. 2, 7, et saep.—**b.** In partic., in rhetor. lang., *Plainly, simply, without ornament:* humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocria temperate dicere, Cic. Or. 29, 100; cf. id. ib. 7, 22; and, privatas causas agere subtilius: capitis aut famae ornatius, id. Fam. 9, 21, 1: magnifice an subtiliter dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40.

subtīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [subtilis] *Fineness, thinness, slenderness, minuteness:* **I.** Lit. (so for the most part only post-Aug.; not in Cic.): linearum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 82: ferramentorum, *the keen edge, sharpness*, id. 28, 9, 41: inenarrabilis florum, id. 21, 1, 1: muliebris, Vitr. 4, 1 *med.:* immensa animalium, Plin. 10, 75, 98: caelandi fingendique ac tingendi, id. 35 prooem, et saep.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *Keenness, acuteness, definiteness, exactness, subtlety*, etc. (so quite class.): sententiarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1: ea subtilitas, quam Atticam appellant, id. Brut. 17, 67; cf., subtilitas sermonis, id. Rep. 1, 10: credunt plerique militaribus ingeniis subtilitatem deesse, Tac. Agr. 9; Sen. Ep. 113: Aristoteles, vir immensae subtilitatis, Plin. 18, 34, 77; cf., literarum, id. 2, 108, 112; so, geometrica, id. 2, 65, 65: perversa grammaticorum, id. 35, 3, 4: subtilitas parcimoniae compendia invenit, id. 17, 22, 35, § 171.

B. In partic., in rhetor. lang., *Plainness, simplicity, want of ornament:* orationis subtilitas imitabilis quidem illa videtur esse existimanti, sed nihil est experienti minus, Cic. Or. 23, 76; id. Brut. 84, 291: suavitatem Isocrates, subtilitatem Lysias, vim Demostenes habuit, id. de Or. 3, 7, 28: subtilitas et elegantia scriptorum, id. Fam. 4, 4, 1.

subtīlĭter, *adv.*, v. subtilis, *ad fin.*

* **sub-tĭmĕo**, ēre, *v. n.* *To be somewhat afraid, to fear a little:* numquid subtimes, ne? *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 36.

* **sub-tinnĭo**, ire, *v. n.* *To sound a little, to tinkle:* Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

sub-tĭtŭbo, are, *v. n.* *To stagger, totter*, or *waver a little* (late Lat.): pede subtitubo, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 475.—Trop.: subtitubante fide, Prud. Apoth. 651.

subtractus, a, um, *Part.* of subtraho.

sub-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To draw away underneath* or *by stealth;* also, in gen., *to draw off, carry off, withdraw, take away, remove*, etc. (quite class.).

I. Lit.: pedibus raptim tellus subtracta, Lucr. 6, 605; so, colla effracto jugo, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 40: viro (peculium), Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 28: (impedimenta) clandestinâ fugâ, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33, 1: aggerem cuniculis, Caes. B. G. 7, 22, 2: si dediticii subtrahantur, id. ib. 1, 44, 11; Cic. Mur. 37, 80: hastatos primae legionis ex acie, Liv. 10, 14, 14; so, milites ab dextro cornu, id. 44, 37, 2: cibum alicui, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 105, 10: materiam, quae laedere videtur, Cels. 3, 4: oculos, *to turn away, avert*, Tac. A. 3, 53; id. Agr. 45: se a curia et ab omni parte rei publicae, *to withdraw one's self*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5; so, se, Liv. 44, 16, 6; Virg. A. 6, 465, et al.; for which, also, without se: repente interdiu vel noctu subtrahebat, *he would withdraw*, Suet. Caes. 65; and, praefectum praetorio non ex ingerentibus sed ex subtrahentibus legere, Plin. Pan. 86, 2.—Mid.: vastis tremit ictibus puppis subtrahiturque solum, *withdraws itself, gives way under it*, Virg. A. 5, 199; so, subtracto solo, Tac. A. 1, 70.

II. Trop.: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, neque, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: necessaria cum periculo subtrahuntur, Quint. 4, 2, 44: verba pudoris gratia, id. 9, 3, 59; so, verbum, id. ib. 58: S literam, id. 9, 4, 38: narrationem, id. 4, 2, 8: nomina candidatorum, Tac. A. 1, 81; for which, also, aliquem, *to omit, not mention him*, Curt. 6, 10, 7 and 9, et saep.: aliquem bello, Liv. 8, 29, 8; cf., cui judicio eum mors subtraxit, id. 6, 1, 7; so, aliquem judicio, id. 9, 26, 7: aliquem irae militum, Tac. H. 3, 7: aliquem minis populi, Just. 16, 4 *fin.*, et saep.: se legum actionibus, Quint. 7, 4, 39; so, se oneri, id. 12, 9, 21: se labori, Col. 1, 9, 6: se discrimini alicujus, Vell. 2, 86 *fin.* Ruhnk., et saep.: subtrahente se, *withdrawing himself* (as surety), Liv. 28, 25, 2.

sub-tristis, e, *adj.* *Somewhat sad* or *sorrowful* (ante- and post-class.): subtristis visus est mihi, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 16: cera subtristior, Hier. Ep. 60, 1.

subtrītus, a, um, *Part.* of subtero.

* **sub-turpĭcŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat mean* or *disgraceful:* Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1.

sub-turpis, e, *adj.* *Somewhat mean* or *disgraceful:* Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264.

subtus, *adv.* [sub; like intus, from in] *Below, beneath, underneath* (mostly ante-class.; not in Cic. or Caes.): subtus ambulare, Cato R. R. 48, 2: labra subtus pendula, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 3: Romani aggere et vineis et omnibus supra terram operibus, subtus Macedones cuniculis oppugnabant, Liv. 36, 25, 4. So too Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 26; Lucr. 6, 866; Var. L. L. 5, 30, 37.

* **sub-tussĭo**, ire, *v. n.* *To cough slightly*, Veg. Vet. 3, 25 dub.

* **sub-tūsus**, a, um, *Part.* [tundo] *Somewhat bruised:* fiet teneras subtusa genas, Tib. 1, 10, 55.

sŭbūcŭla, ae, *f.* [sub-UO; whence exuo] **I.** *A man's under-garment, a shirt:* postea quam binas tunicas habere coeperunt, instituerunt vocare subuculam et indusium, Var. in Non. 542, 24; so id. L. L. 5, 30, 37; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95; Suet. Aug. 82.—**II.** "*subuculam* Aelius Stilo et Cloatius iisdem fere verbis demonstrant vocari, quod diis detur ex alica et oleo et melle. Nam de tunicae genere notum est omnibus." Fest. p. 308 and 309.

sūbŭla, ae, *f.* A pointed instrument, *An awl*, Mart. 3, 16, 2; Pall. Jun. 14.—Transf., of a very small weapon: subula armatus, Sen. Ep. 85: cf. proverb.: subula leonem excipis, id. ib. 82 *fin.*

sŭbulcus, i, *m.* [formed in analogy with bubulcus] *A swineherd*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 14 and 20.

sūbŭlo, ōnis, *m.:* **I.** *A flute-player*, the Tuscan name for tibicen: "*subulo* Tusce tibicen dicitur! Itaque Ennius: Subulo quondam marinas propter astabat plagas," Fest. p. 309; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88. —**II.** *A kind of hart with pointed horns*, Plin. 11, 37, 45; 28, 17, 67.—**III.** Perh. i q. paedico, Aus. Epigr. 70.—**IV.** Subulo, *A Roman surname;* e. g. P. Decius Subulo, Liv. 43, 17, 1.

Sŭbūra, ae (abbrev. svc.; v. in the follg.), *f.* *A street in Rome, in the second region, where provisions were sold chiefly, and where many prostitutes dwelt:* "*Subura* Junius scribit ab eo, quod fuerit sub antiqua Urbe: quoi testimonium potest esse, quod subest ei loco, qui Terreus murus vocatur. Sed ego a pago potius Succusano dictam puto *Succusam*, quod in nota etiam nunc scribitur tertia litera C, non B," Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15 Müll.; cf., "*Subura* quum tribus literis notatur, C literam ostendit," Quint. 1, 7, 29; cf. also Fest. p. 309. So Mart. 6, 66, 2; 7, 31, 12; 10, 94, 5; 12, 18, 2; Pers. 5, 32; Juv. 11, 141. —**II.** Derivv.: **A. Sŭbūrānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Subura, Suburan:* regio, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 14: tribus, id. ib. 5, 9, 17; Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79; Plin. 18, 3, 3; cf. Fest. p. 302: clivus, *i. e. the Esquiline*, Mart. 5, 22, 5: canes, Hor. Epod. 5, 58: magistra, *i. e. a public prostitute*, Mart. 11, 78, 11; cf. id. 11, 61, 3.—**Sŭbūrānenses**, ium, *m.*, *The dwellers in the Subura*, Fest. s. v. OCTOBER, p. 178.

sŭburbānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [suburbanus] *Nearness to the city of Rome:* suburbanitas hujusce provinciae (Siciliae), *Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, 7; so Symm. Ep. 2, 22; Sid Ep. 7, 2 *med.*

sŭb-urbānus, a, um, *adj.* *Situated near the city of Rome, suburban:* rus suburbanum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133; so, fundus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 8: ager, id. de Div. 2, 32, 69: gymnasium, id. de Or. 1, 21, 98: regio Italiae, Col. 11, 2, 61; cf., Italia, Plin. 26, 4, 9: caulis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 15: peregrinatio, Tac. A. 3, 47: crimina, id. ib. 13, 43, et saep.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** suburbanum, i, *n.* (*sc.* praedium), *An estate near Rome, a suburban villa:* malo esse in Tusculano aut uspiam in suburbano, Cic. Att. 16, 13, 6, § 1: suburbana amicorum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 20, 54. So too id. Rab. Post. 10, 26; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23 *sq.;* id. Att. 12, 34, 1; Plin. 8, 40, 61; 31, 3, 25; Suet. Tib. 11; id. Ner. 48; Mart. 5, 35, 3, et al.—**B.** suburbani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of the towns near Rome*, Ov. F. 6, 58.

sŭb-urbĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, in the later jurid. Lat., for suburbanus, *Situated near Rome, suburban:* regiones, Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 9; id. ib. 28, 12; id. ib. 16, 12.

* **sub-urbĭum**, ii, *n.* [urbs] *A suburb:* in suburbium ire, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24.

* **sŭb-urgĕo**, ēre, *v. a.* *To drive* or *urge close to:* proram ad saxa, Virg. A. 5, 202.

sŭb-ūro, no *perf.*, ustum, *v. a.* *To burn slightly, to singe, scorch:* crura nuce ardenti, Suet. Aug. 68: subustum corpus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 7, 37.

* **sŭbustĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [suburo] *A heating from below:* thermarum, Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 32.

sŭbustus, a, um, *Part.* from suburo.

‡ **subvădes**, um, *m.* [sub-vas] *Subsureties*, i. e. *those who give surety for the bail*, in Gell. 16, 10, 8.

subvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subveho] *A carrying, transporting, conveying, conveyance:* frumenti, Liv. 44, 8, 1; so, Tac. A. 13, 51 *fin.*—In the *plur.:* durae subvectiones, Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 1: marinae, Vitr. 1, 5.

subvecto, axi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To bring up* from below (on the shoulder, by ship, *etc.*), *to bring, convey, transport* to a place (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): asini, qui tibi subvectabant rure huc virgas ulmeas, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 74: saxa humeris, Virg. A. 11, 131; so saxa, Sil. 4, 21: panaria candidasque mappas, Stat. S. 1, 6, 32: corpora cymbâ, Virg

A. 6, 303; so, naves, quae frumentum Tiberi subvectassent, Tac. A. 15, 43.

* **subvector,** ōris, *m.* [subveho] *A bearer, carrier, conveyer:* Bosporus Inachiae subvector virginis olim, Avien. Perieg. 199.

1. subvectus, a, um, *Part.* of subveho.

* **2. subvectus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A carrying, conveying, conveyance,* Tac. A. 15, 4.

sub-vĕho, exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* *To bring up* from below (on the shoulder, by ship, *etc.*), *to bring, carry, convey, conduct* to a place, *to bring up stream,* etc. (not freq. till after the Aug. period; in Cic. not at all): ast alium (aërem fluere) subter, contra qui subvehat orbem, Lucr. 5, 516: frumentum flumine Arari navibus, * Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 3; cf., matris fratrisque cineres Romam Tiberi, Suet. Calig. 15; and, utensilia ab Ostia, Tac. A. 15, 39; cf. also, Philippus lembis biremibus flumine adverso subvectus, Liv. 24, 40, 2; so, naves, classem, *etc.,* Vell. 2, 106 *fin.*; Plin. 21, 12, 43; Tac. A. 2, 8; 15, 18: viae, per quas commeatus ex Samnio subvehebantur, Liv. 9, 15, 3; so, commeatus, id. 9, 23, 10; 22, 16, 4: ad Palladis arces Subvehitur magna matrum regina caterva, *is borne aloft,* Virg. A. 11, 478.

sub-vello, no *perf.,* vulsum (volsum) 3. *v. a.* *To pluck up, pull out* (only in the two following passages): rador, subvellor, desquamor, Lucil. in Non. 95, 15: qui barba volsa feminibusque subvolsis ambulet, Scip. Afric. in Gell. 7, 12, 5.

sub-venĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. (archaic *fut.,* subvenibo, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 20) *v. n.* *To come up* or *advance to one's assistance* (the figure taken from the advance of a military reserve; v. subsidium), *to come to one's assistance, to aid, assist, relieve, succor; to obviate* or *remedy* an evil, *etc.* (very freq. and quite class.): (*a*) *c. dat.* (so most freq.): quibus (equitibus) celeriter subveniunt levis armaturae pedites, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19, 2; so, Lucanius circumvento filio subvenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 7; and, Varenus illi laboranti subvenit, id. ib. 5, 44, 9:—Apollo quaeso, subveni mihi atque adjuva, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 24: subveni patriae, opitulare collegae, Cic. Fam. 10, 10, 2; so, s. et opitulari patriae, id. Off. 1, 43, 154: civitati, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 2; id. B. C. 2, 4, 3: subvenisti homini jam perdito, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, 37: pauci subveniendum Adherbali censebant, Sall. J. 15, 3: vestri auxilii est, judices, hujus innocentiae subvenire, Cic. Clu. 1, 4; so, saluti suae acrioribus remediis, id. ib. 24, 67: vitae alicujus, Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 6: stabilitati dentium, Plin. 23, 3, 37, et saep.: gravedini omni ratione, Cic. Att. 16, 14, 4; so, morbo, Plin. 22, 25, 61; 32, 9, 37: huic meae sollicitudini, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 4: his tam periculosis rebus, id. Rep. 1, 19.—Impers.: subveniri generi humano, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 13: D. Bruti opera, *etc.* . . . provinciae Galliae esse subventum, id. Phil. 5, 13, 36: huic quoque rei subventum est maxime a nobis, id. Att. 1, 17, 9: nisi celeriter sociis foret subventum, Aurel. B. Afr. 26, 4, et saep. — (*β*) *Absol.:* et defendam et subvenibo sedulo, Plaut. Men. 5, 7. 20: age, fi benignus, subveni, id. Pers. 1, 1, 39: circumvenior, judices, nisi subvenitis, Cic. Brut. 75, 260: illum orare, ut subveniret, id. de Div. 1, 27, 57: et subventuros auferet unda deos, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 28; Tac. A. 4, 72. —Impers.: priusquam ex castris subveniretur, Sall. J. 55, 10; so Liv. 29, 25, 12.

II. In gen., *To come up, come* (so very rarely): **A.** Lit.: aliud in eo (sale) mirabile est, quod tantundem nocte subvenit, quantum die auferas, Plin. 31, 7, 39.— **B.** Trop.: ut quaeque vox digna animadverti subvenerat, memoriae mandabamus, *came to mind, occurred to us,* Gell. 19, 7, 2.

* **subvento,** are, *v. intens. n.* [subvenio] *To come with assistance* to one: spes bona, obsecro, subventa mihi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4. 11.

‡ **subventor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who comes in aid, a helper:* CIVIVM, Inscr. Orell *no.* 6: POPVLI, ib. *no.* 3766.

sub-ventrīle, is, *n.* [venter] *The lower belly, the abdomen* (late Lat.), Marc. Emp. 28 *fin.*; cf., "Ὑποκοίλιον, sumen, subventrile," Gloss. Philox

subverbustus, a, um, *adj.* [perhaps contr. from sub verubus ustus] *Branded under the spear,* an epithet of a male or female slave (ante- and post-class.): "*subverbustam* veribus ustam significat Plautus cum ait: ulcerosam, compeditam, subverbustam, sordidam," Fest. p. 309; Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

sub-vĕrĕor, ēri, *v. dep. n.* *To be somewhat fearful* or *apprehensive:* subvereri ne te delectet, *etc,* Cic. Fam. 4, 10, 1.

subversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subverto] *An overturn, overthrow, ruin, destruction* (late Lat.): humani generis, Arn. 1, 7.—In the *plur.:* animorum, id. 5, 165.

* **subverso** (subvorso), are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To overturn, overthrow, ruin,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 23.

subversor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An overturner, overthrower, subverter* (exceedingly rare): legum, Tac. A. 3, 28: naturae (diabolus), Alcim. 2, 75.

subversus, a, um, *Part.* of subverto.

sub-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To turn upside down; to upset, overturn, overthrow* (not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit.: lupinum aratro, Col. 11, 2, 44. So, mensam, Suet. Ner. 47: statuas, id. Calig. 34; cf. simulacrum, id. 15, 18, 20: tantas operum moles, Ov. F. 6, 645: silvam, Luc. 3, 436: subversi montes, Sall. C. 13, et saep. —*Absol.:* Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 17; so, calceus olim Si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43. — **II.** Trop., *To overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert:* subversa jacebat Pristina majestas soliorum, *overthrown, subverted,* Lucr. 5, 1136; so, subversa Crassorum et Orphiti domus, Tac. H. 4, 42: cf., florentes privignos per occultum, Tac. A. 4, 71 *fin.:* aliquem, *to ruin, undo,* Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 51: avaritia fidem, probitatem ceterasque artes bonas subvertit, Sall. C. 10, 4; so, leges ac libertatem, id. Or. Phil. contr. Lepid. *med.:* decretum consulis, id. Jug. 30, 1: scriptam legem. Quint. 7, 7, 6: omnia praejudicia, id. 5, 11, 13: interpretationem adversarii (*opp.* confirmare), id. 7, 6, 2: artem orandi, id. 9, 4, 3: testamentum, Val. Max. 7, 8, 1: antiquiora beneficia, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 6.

* **sŭb-vespertīnus,** ventus, *The southwest wind,* Veg. Mil. 5, 8.

* **sub-vespĕrus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* ventus), *The southwest-one-third-west wind,* Vitr. 1, 6.

* **subvexus,** a, um, *adj.* [subveho] *Sloping upward,* opp. to devexus: omnia fastigio leni subvexa, Liv. 25. 36, 6.

‡ **sub-villĭcus,** i, *m.* *An under-steward:* HORTORVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2860.

sub-vĭrĭdis, e, *adj.* *Somewhat green, greenish:* folia, Plin. 25, 9, 65: balanitae, id. 37, 10, 55: emplastrum, Scrib. Comp. 201 and 202.

sub-vŏlo, are, *v. n.* *To fly upward* (rare, but quite class.): hae (partes corporum) sursum in coelestem locum subvolent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; so, avis, Ov. M. 11. 790; 14, 507; 577.

subvolsus or **subvulsus,** a, um, *Part.* of subvello.

* **sub-volvo,** ĕre. *v. a.* *To roll up* or *along:* manibus subvolvere saxa, Virg. A. 1, 424.

* **sub-vultŭrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat vulture-like,* a facetiously formed word: corpus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9.

* **suc-caerūlĕus** (subc.), a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat blue, bluish:* creta, Cels. 6, 5 *fin.*

suc-candĭdus (subc.), a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat white, whitish* (a Plinian word): folia, Plin. 27, 8, 39; ib. 12, 94.

suc-căvus (subc.). a, um, *adj.* *Hollow below* or *underneath* (ante- and post-class.): areae, Cato R. R. 151, 3: loca, Lucr. 6, 557; Auct. de Limit. p. 252: 260; 303 Goes.: natura Aetnae, Lucr. 6, 683.

succēdānĕus or **succīdāneus** (concerning the latter very ancient orthography. cf. Gell. 4, 2, 5 *sq.*), a, um, *adj.* [succedo] *That follows after* or *succeeds to* something, *that supplies the place of* something, *substituted, succedaneous:* "hostia, quae ad aras adducta est immolanda. si casu effugeret, *effugia* vocari veteri more solet: in cujus locum quae supposita fuerat, *succidanea,*" Serv. Virg. A. 2, 140; cf. Gell. 1. 1.; and Fest. p 302: SI QVID SVCCIDANEIS OPVS ESSET, ROBVS SVCCEDERET, S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2: asinus pro homine succidaneus, App. M. 8. p. 213: ut meum tergum stultitiae tuae subdas succidaneum? Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 37: subrogare aliquem succedaneum, Cod. Just. 11, 65, 3: avum suum Pharnacem succedaneum regi Pergameno Eumeni datum, Just. 38, 6. — Subst., with a follg. *gen., A substitute, representative:* Ulp. Dig. 17, 8, 4; so, functionis, Cod. Justin. 10, 31, 27: alieni periculi, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 3 *fin.*

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To go below* or *under;* also, *to go from under; to mount, ascend* (so mostly poet.).

A. Lit.: simul ac primum nubes succedere soli Coepere, *to go under the sun,* Lucr. 5, 287; cf. id. 6, 402: moestae Succedunt ramis volucres, Val. Fl. 6, 505: succedere tectis, Ov. M. 2, 766; so, tectis, id. ib. 8, 549; Virg. A. 1, 627: tecto et umbrae, id Georg. 3, 418; for which, tectum, Auct. Or. pro Domo 44 *fin.:* antro, Virg. E. 5, 6 and 19: tumulo sineret succedere terrae, *i. e. to bury,* id. Aen. 11, 103:—alto coelo, *to mount, ascend,* Virg. G. 4, 227; cf., in arduum, Liv. 5, 43, 2: rex jussae succedit aquae, Ov. M. 11, 142; cf., hoc itinere est fons, quo mare succedit longius, Caes. B. C. 2, 24, 4: muros, Liv. 27, 18, 13; so id. 31, 45. 5; Tac. A. 2, 20; Sil. 10, 597: tumulum, Liv. 22, 28, 12, et saep. — *Absol.:* erigi scalas jussit ac promptissimum quemque succedere, Tac. A. 2, 81.— Poet.: in montem succedere silvas Cogebant, *to retreat to the mountains,* Lucr. 5, 1369.

B. Trop.: * **1.** *To come under, submit to* any thing: omnes sententiae verbaque omnia . . . sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 151.

2. *To go up, mount, ascend:* a pedibusque minutatim succedere frigus Non dubitabat, Lucr. 6, 1190: ad summum succedere honorem, id. 5, 1122; cf., ille ad superos Succedet famâ, Virg. A. 12, 235; and, aurum in summum successit honorem, Lucr. 5, 1274.

II. *To go toward, approach* any thing (so freq. and quite class.).

A. Military *t. t., To march on, advance:* sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 24. 5; so, sub montem, id. B. C. 1, 45, 2: supra hostium munitionem, Sisenn. in Non. 91, 23: ad castra hostium infestis signis, Liv. 7, 37, 7: ad stationes hostium, id. 30, 8, 3: ad hostium latebras, id. 10, 14, 7: ad urbem, id. 26, 44, 7: ad moenia, id. 44, 31, 6; for which, also, moenibus, id. 10, 34, 5; 24, 19, 6; cf., munimentis, id. 9, 14, 9: munitionibus, Auct. B. Alex. 30, 4: portas succedunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6, 3; so, murum, Liv. 38. 9, 7.—*Absol.:* classis paulatim successit, Tac. A. 3, 1.— Impers.: ubicumque iniquo successum est loco, Liv. 9, 31, 13.

B. *To follow, follow after, come into the place of, succeed:* **1.** Lit.: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16, 4; so id. ib. 7, 41, 2; id. B. C. 3, 94, 2; cf. Liv. 9, 32, 8. So. in stationem, Caes. B. G. 4, 32, 2: in pugnam, Liv. 9, 27, 10; for which, proelio, id. 6, 4. 10: in alicujus locum heres, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: cf., Sequani principatum dimiserant. In eorum locum Remi successerant, Caes. B. G. 6, 12, 7: succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, 81; so id. ib. 2, 3. 51, 120; id. Fam. 3, 3, 1; cf. id. Flacc. 14. 33; 21, 49:—ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, *follow,* Caes. B. G. 4, 33:— aspicit in teretes lignum succedere suras, Ov. M. 11, 80.—Impers.: non solum, quod tibi succederetur, sed quod Gabinio non succederetur. Cic. Pis. 36, 88: te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, id. Fam. 3, 6. 2.

2. Trop.: **a.** *To follow, follow after, succeed,* in time or in value: successit ipse magnis (oratoribus), Cic. Or. 30, 105: horum aetati successit Isocrates, id. ib. 13, 40; cf., nihil semper floret: aetas succedit aetati, id. Phil. 11, 15, 39: tertia post illas successit aënea proles, Ov. M. 1, 125 in Italia violis succedit rosa, Plin. 21, 11, 39: etenim ei succedo orationi, quae, *etc., I succeed, I speak after an oration, which, etc.,* Cic. Balb. 1, 4:—in vicem ejus (graminis) succedit decoctum, Plin. 24, 19, 108: filii magnitudini patris successerunt, Just. 19, 1.

b. Pregn.: res (alicui) succedit, or simply, succedit, *goes on well, is successful, prospers, succeeds:* lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2. 59; so, negotium (ei) sub manus, id. ib. 4, 4, 7; id. Pers. 4, 1, 2: quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23: parum succedit, quod ago, id. Andr. 4, 1, 56: pleraque non succedunt, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 16: quod res nulla successerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26, 1: inceptum non succedebat, Liv. 42, 58, 1: nihil conceptae temere spei succedebat, id. 33. 5, 3: voti Phoebus succedere partem Mente dedit, Virg. A. 11, 794, et saep.:—hac non successit: alia ingrediemur via, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 47: si quando minus succedet, Cic. Or. 26, 98: si ex sententia successerit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: si proinde, ut ipse mereor, mihi successerit, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 4: si successisset coeptis, Liv. 25, 37, 19: so, inceptis, id. 24, 19, 6: fraudi, id. 38, 25, 8: facinori eorum, id. 40, 11, 10, et saep.: successurumque Minervae Indoluit, Ov. M. 2, 788 Jahn *N. cr.*—In the *pass.:* cum omnia mea causa velles mihi successa, Cic. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2: nolle successum non patribus, Liv. 2, 45, 5.

suc-cendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* [candeo; cf. Döderl. Synon. 4, p. 248; v. accendo] *To kindle* or *set on fire from below:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): (sapiens) etiamsi in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succensis ignibus torreatur, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: aggerem cuniculo hostes succenderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 2: arma cumulata in ingentem acervum ipse imperator face subdita succendit, Liv. 45, 33, 2. So, turrim, Quadrig. in Gell. 15, 1, 7; Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 7: rogum, Liv. 28, 33, 2: pinus duabus manibus, Ov. M. 5, 442: urbem suis manibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15, 4: aër fulminibus succenditur, Luc. 2, 269, et saep.—**II.** Trop., *To kindle, inflame* (so only poet.; but cf. succenseo): succendit Castora Phoebe, Prop. 1, 2, 15; cf., Deucalion Pyrrhae succensus amore, Ov. Her. 15, 167; and, altera succensa cupidine, id. Met. 8, 74: (furorem) succendunt classica cantu, Luc. 6, 166; cf., in bella succensi mero, Sen. Herc. Fur. 779: succensi ira, Sil. 1, 169: luctu succensus, Val. Fl. 3. 585: dulcedine formae succensus, Juv. 7, 40: ille rubor igneus ora Succendit, *inflames, reddens,* Luc. 9, 792.

succensĕo, sŭi, sum, 2. *v. n.* [succensus, from succendeo] *To be inflamed with anger, to be angry, irritated, enraged* (quite class.): (*a*) *c. dat.:* hominibus irasci et succensere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: neque illi sum iratus neque quicquam succenseo, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 41: ne tu illi succenseas, Cic. Deiot. 13, 35: nec vero iis . . . habeo quod succenseam, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: nisi Atheniensibus succensuissem, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: quis mihi jure succenseat? id. Arch 6, 13: non esse aut ipsi aut militibus succensendum, Caes. B. C. 1, 84, 3, et saep.—(*β*) *Absol.:* Plaut. Merc. 5, 3, 4: nihil fecit quod succenseas, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 33: quis tandem succenseat, milites nos esse? Liv. 7, 13, 9. aliud succensendi tempus erit, id. 22, 29, 2: C. Caesar succensens propter curam verrendis viis non adhibitam, Suet. Vesp. 5; Aug. Civ. D. 3, 17.—* (*γ*) In the *Part. fut. pass.:* peccata hominum non succensenda sunt, Gell. 6, 2, 5.

1. succensĭo, ōnis. *f.* [succendo] *A setting on fire, kindling* (late Lat.): lavacri, *i. e. a heating,* Amm. 31, 1: matutina succensio, Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

* **2. succensĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [succenseo] *Anger, irritation, indignation:* memoriam succensionis obliterare, Symm. Ep. 5, 35.

succensus, a, um: **I.** *Part.* from succendo.—**II.** *Part.* from succenseo.

succentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [succino] *Sounding to, accompanying:* tibia, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 15.

* **succentor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *An accompanier; trop., a furtherer, promoter:* fabularum, Amm. 19, 12 *med.*

1. suc-centŭrĭo (subc.), no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a.* *To receive as a recruit into a centuria;* hence, transf., *to put in the place of* another, *receive as a substitute* (very rarely): "*succenturiare* est explendae centuriae gratia supplere, subjicere. Plaut. in Saturione: *succenturia, centum require, qui te delectent domi,*" Fest. p. 306: nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero Succenturiatus, si quid deficies, *as a reserve,* Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 53; cf., "tota metaphora de re militari est. *Succenturiati* dicuntur, qui explendae centuriae gratiae subjiciunt se ad supplementum ordinum," Don. ad h. l.: et alia esca melior atque amplior succenturietur, Favor. in Gell. 15, 8, 2.

2. suc-centŭrĭo (subc.), ōnis, *m.* *An under-officer, sub-centurion,* Liv. 8, 8, 18.

* **succentus,** ūs, *m.* [succino] *An accompanying, accompaniment,* Marc. Cap. 1, 6.

suc-cerno (subc.), crevi, crētum, 3. *v. a.* *To sift through, to sift:* vinaceos quotidie recentes succernito, Cato R. R. 25; so id. ib. 10, 5; 18, 7; 151, 3; Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115; Vitr. 2, 5.—Comically: Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 10.—* **II.** Transf., *To shake up, agitate:* Sever. Aetna, 492.

successĭo, ōnis, *f.* [succedo, *no.* II.] **I.** *A coming into the place of* another, *a following after, succeeding, succession* in office, possession, *etc.* (mostly post-Aug.): Neronis principis successio, Plin. 7, 13, 11; so Tac. A. 4, 12; Suet. Tib. 15; 25; 55; id. Calig. 12; id. Oth. 4 *fin.*, et al. In the *plur.:* magistratibus judicia per annuas successiones permisit, Justin. 3, 3: familiae, quae per successiones jus sibi vindicant, Plin. 12, 14, 30: morbi per successiones quasdam traduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: jura successionum, Tac. G. 32:—doloris amotio successionem afficit voluptatis (just before, *consecutio* voluptatis), Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37.—* **II.** *A good issue, success:* successio prospera consecuta est, Aug. (perh. Cic. Hort. fragm.) Vit. beat. 26.

successīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Following one another, successive* (post-classical): proles, Lact. Op. D. 12 *fin.*

successor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A follower, successor* in office, possession, time, *etc.* (quite classical): s. conjunctissimus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1; cf., successori decessor invidit, id. Scaur. fragm. 33; so id. Prov. Cons. 15, 37; id. Flacc. 14, 33; id. Fam. 3, 6, 2: successorem alicui mittere, Liv. 23, 27, 12; cf. id. 32, 28, 7: successores Alexandri, Quint. 12, 10, 6: studii successor et heres, Ov. M. 3, 589: quo successore (Philoctete) sagittae Herculis utuntur, *i. e. the succeeding possessor, inheritor,* id. ib. 13, 51; cf., alieni criminis successor constitui, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 26: successore novo vincitur omnis amor, *by a new favorite,* Ov. R. Am. 462; cf., novus habendus clipeo, id. Met. 13, 119: successor fuit hic tibi, Galle; Propertius illi, *i. e. he followed you, wrote after you,* id. Trist. 4, 10, 53.—Of a female: Phoebe, Fraternis successor equis, Corn. Sever. in Charis. p. 66 P.

successōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [successor] *Of* or *belonging to succession, successory* (post-class.; esp. freq. in jurid. Latin): de successorio edicto, Dig. 38, 9: ex successorio capite, Ulp. ib. 22, 6, 1: successorio jure aliquid tenere, Amm. 14, 8.

1. successus, a, um, *Part.* of succedo.

2. successus, ūs, *m.* [succedo] **I.** (acc. to succedo, *no.* I.) *An advance, approach* (very rarely): * **A.** Lit.: successus et incursus hostium. * Caes. B. G. 2, 20, 2.—**B.** Transf. (post-class.), A place which one goes down into. *A cavern:* terrarum, Arn. 5, 173; so id. 7, 251.—**II.** (acc. to succedo, *no.* II.) *A succession* of time (post-class.): continuo totius temporis successu, Just. 1, 8 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *A happy issue, good result, success* (the predom. signif. of the word in the *sing.* and *plur.*, but perh. not ante-Aug.): successu exsultans, Virg. A. 2, 386; cf., multo successu Fabiis audaciam crescere, Liv. 2, 50, 3; and, successu rerum ferocior, Tac. H. 4, 28. So Ov. M. 6, 130; 8, 384; 495, et al.; Virg. A. 12, 914; Phaedr. 2, 3, 7; Quint. 1, 2, 24; 10, 7, 13; Plin. 7, 7, 5; Suet. Aug. 13, et mult. al.—In the *plur.:* pleni successibus anni, Ov. M. 8, 273: successus prosporos dare, Liv. prooem. § 13.

succĭdānĕus, a, um, v. succedaneus, *ad init.*

succĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [2. succido] *A leg* or *side of meat cut off,* esp. of pork; *a leg of pork. flitch of bacon,* Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32; id. R. R. 2, 4, 3:—jam hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, *their second flitch,* Cic. de Sen. 16, 56.—* **II.** Transf., *A slaughtering:* succidias humanas facere, Cato in Gell. 13, 24, 12.

1. suc-cĭdo, ĭdi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *To fall under* any thing: * **I.** In gen.: lorica quod e loris decorio crudo pectoralia faciebant: postea succidit Gallica e ferro sub id vocabulum, *i. e. were comprehended under the word,* Var. L. L. 5, 24, 33.—**II.** Pregn., *To sink under one's self, sink down, sink* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Lit.: genua inedia succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30; so, artus, Lucr. 3, 157: omnia fragore, id. 5, 110: terra repente, id. 5, 483: in mediis conatibus aegri Succidimus, Virg. A. 12, 911.—* **B.** Trop., mens succidit, Sen. Ep. 71 *med.*

2. suc-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* *To cut off* or *away below* or *from below, to cut through, cut off, cut down, fell* (rarely, but quite class.; not in Cic.): his pernas succidit iniqua superbia Poeni, Enn. in Fest. p. 304 and 305; cf., vivos Succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv. 22, 51, 7; so, poplitem, Virg. A. 10, 700: crura equis (coupled with suffodere ilia), Liv. 42, 59, 3; and, nervos equorum, id. 44, 28, 14: arbores, Caes. B. G. 5, 9, 5: so Liv. 23, 24, 9; Col. 2, 2, 11; 11, 2, 11; Plin. 16, 12, 23, et al.: asseres, Liv. 44, 5, 6: florem aratro, Virg. A. 9, 435: frumentis succisis, *cut down, mown down,* Caes. B. G. 4, 38, 3; so, frumenta, id. ib. 4, 19, 1: Cererem, Virg. G. 1, 297: segetem, Sil. 15, 536, et al.; cf., ita gregem metite imbellem ac succidite ferro, *mow down,* Sil. 14, 134.—Poet.: succisa libido, *castrated, emasculated,* Claud in Eutr. 1, 190.

succĭdus, a, um, v. sucidus.

succĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. succido] *Sinking down, sinking, failing* (a poet word): genu, Ov. Her. 13, 24: poples, id Met. 10, 458: gradus, Stat. Th. 4, 661: flammae, id. ib. 10, 116, et saep.—**II.** Trop.. benedictio, *faltering, trembling,* Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *fin.*

succincte, *adv.*, v. succingo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **succinctim,** *adv.* [succingo] *Briefly, succinctly:* denotare, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. *praef.*

succinctōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *An apron* (late Lat.), Aug. de Gen. adv. Manich. 2, 15 *fin.*; Serm. de Verb. Dom. 10 *fin.*; Civ. D. 14, 17, et mult. al.

* **succinctŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [succinctus] *Girded, girt:* fasciola, App. M. 2, p. 117.

succinctus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of succingo.

suc-cinĕrārĭus (subc.), a, um, *adj.* *Prepared under the ashes* (late Latin): panis, *baked under the ashes,* Hier. in Hos. 2, 8, 7; Vulg. Gen. 18, 6; Exod. 12, 39, et al.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 21.

succinĕus, a, um, v. sucineus.

succingo (subc.), nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* *To gird below* or *from below, to tuck up, truss up, gird, girdle* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: crure tenus medio tunicas, Juven. 6, 446: astricti succingant ilia ventres, Grat. Cyneg. 271: illa (Scylla) feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov. M. 13, 732; cf. Lucr. 5, 890; Tib. 3, 4, 89: eapse sic succincta, *tucked up,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 80; so, anus, Ov. M. 8, 661: Diana, id. ib. 3, 156; cf., vestem ritu succincta Dianae, id. ib. 10, 536; 9, 89; and, succincta comas pinus, *with its bare trunk,* Ov. M. 10, 103; 15, 603:—quis illaec est, quae lugubri succincta est stola, *girt about,* Enn. in Non. 198, 2: succincti gladiis media regione cracentes, *girt about, armed,* id. ap. Fest. s. v. CRACENTES, p. 53; cf., succincti corda machaeris, id. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 9, 678; so, pugione succinctus, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 33; and, cultro succinctus, Liv. 7, 5, 3.—**II.** Transf., *To surround, furnish, provide, equip, fit out* with any thing: Scyllam multo se pluribus et majoribus canibus succinxerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, 146: frustra se terrore succinxerit, Plin. Pan. 49, 3: his animum succinge bonis, Petr. 5 *fin.*—Carthago succincta portubus, Cic. Agr 2, 32, 87: succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv. 21, 10, 4: horum scientia debet esse succinctus, Quint. 12, 5, 1.—Hence

succinctus, a, um, *Pa.* (very rarely and post-Aug.): **1.** *Prepared, ready* for any thing: proni atque succincti ad omnem clausulam, Quint. 2, 2, 12.—**2.** *Contracted, short, concise, succinct:* libellus, Mart. 2, 1, 3: arbores succinctiores, Plin. 16, 10, 17: succinctior brevitas, Aug. Ep. 157 *med.*—*Adv.*, succincte, *Briefly, concisely, succinctly:* docere, Amm. 28, 1.—*Comp.*: fari, Sid. Ep. 1, 9: dimicare, Amm. 20, 11 *med.*

* **succingŭlum** (subc.), i, *n.* [succingo] *An under-girdle, lower girdle,* Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17; cf. Fest. p. 302.

suc-cĭno (subc.), ĕre, *v. n.* *To sing to, accompany* (very rarely): **I.** Lit.: tubicines imitatus est succinente Habinna, Petr. 69: cantibus iste tuis alterno succinet ore, Calp. Ecl. 4, 79.—**II.** Transf., *To accord, agree:* (agricultura) succinit pastorali, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 16: clamat: *Victum date:* succinit alter: Et mihi, *etc., another chimes in,* Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 48.

succĭnum, i, v. sucinum.

succĭnus, a, um, v. sucinus.

succĭpĭo, ĕre, v. suscipio, *ad init.*

* **succīsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. succido] *A cutting off* or *away:* quotidiana pilorum, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

succīsīvus, a, um, v. subsecivus.

succīsus, a, um, *Part.*, of 2. succīdo.

succlāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [succlamo] *A calling* or *crying out, a shouting, acclamation* after any thing (rarely; perh. not ante-Aug.), Liv. 28, 26, 12; 40, 36, 4; 42, 28, 3; Suet. Ner. 24.

suc-clāmo (subcl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To call* or *cry out, to shout, exclaim* after or in reply to any thing (not in Cic. or Caes.): (* with an object-clause): haec Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, nec illius dolori nec suae libertati se defuturos, Liv. 3, 50, 10: quidam ausi sunt media ex concione succlamare: Abite hinc, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 44, 45, 11; cf. id. 6, 40, 10: cum centuria frequens succlamasset, nihil se mutare sententiae, *etc.*, id. 26, 22, 8.—Impers.: succlamatum est, et frequenter a militibus Ventidianis, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3; so Liv. 10, 25, 7; 21, 18, 13; 42. 53, 1.—(β) *Pass.:* publica succlamatus invidia, (* *cried out against*), Quint. Decl. 18, 9: omnium maledictis succlamatus, id. ib. 19, 3.

succo, ōnis, v. suco.

* **suc-coelestis** (subc.), e, *adj.* *That is under* or *beneath the heavens, sub-celestial:* hebdomas, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

* **suc-coeno** (subc.), are, *v. a.* *To dine below* or *on the under side:* Galba de piscibus, qui cum pridie ex parte adesi et versati postero die appositi essent, *Festinemus, alii succoenant,* inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 90 Spald. *N. cr.*

succoerŭlĕus, a, um, v. succaer.

suc-collo (subc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [collum] *To take upon the neck* or *shoulder, to shoulder* (very rarely): apes fessum (regem) sublevant, et si nequit volare, succollant, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 8 (for which, attollunt humeris, Virg. G. 4, 217): vicissim succollantibus (lecticam), Suet. Claud. 10 *med.;* so, succollatus et a praesente comitatu imperator consalutatus, Suet. Oth. 6 *med.*

‡ **suc-condĭtor** (subc.), ōris, *m.* *An inferior officer in the Circensian games,* Inscr. Grut. 339, 5, and 340, 3.

* **suc-contumēlĭōse** (subc.), *adv.* *Somewhat insolently* or *contumeliously:* tractari, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3.

* **suc-cŏquo** (subc.), ĕre, *v. a.* *To cook a little:* omnia igni, Marc. Emp. 36 *med.*

‡ **suc-cornĭcŭlārĭus** (subc.), ii, *m.* *A sub-adjutant, second adjutant,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3490.

* **suc-cortex** (subc.), ĭcis, *m.* *The under* or *inner bark,* Veg. 4, 28.

succōsus, a, um, v. sucosus.

* **suc-crassŭlus** (subcr.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [crassus] *Somewhat thick, thickish:* corporis qualitate succrassulus, Capitol. Gord. 6.

suc-cresco (subcr.), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To grow under* or *from under* any thing; *to grow up* (very rarely): **I.** Lit.: sub ordine naturali pilorum (in palpebris) alius ordo succrescit, Cels. 7, 7, 8;—Ov. M. 9, 352: ne patiantur herbam succrescere, Col. 4, 14, 2; cf., mores mali, Quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrime, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9.—**II.** Transf., *To grow up after, succeed:* toties haustum cratera repleri Sponte sua, per seque vident succrescere vina, Ov. M. 8, 681: non enim ille mediocris orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, * Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 230; cf., se gloriae seniorum succrevisse, Liv. 10, 13, 17.

succrĕtus, a, um, *Part.* of succerno.

suc-crispus (subcr.), a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat curled, frizzled,* or *crisped:* capillus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44, 108: juba equi, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 5: pars inferior caudae, id. ib. 2, 5, 8.

suc-crotillus (subcr.), a, um, *adj.* *Thin, slender, delicate* (an ante-classical word): "*succrotilla* vox tenuis et alta. Titinnius: *femina fabulare succrotilla vocula.* Afranius in epistola: *loquebatur succrotilla voce serio.* Plautus in describendis mulierum cruribus gracilibus in Syro: *cum extortis talis, cum succrotillis crusculis,*" Fest. p. 301.

suc-crūdus (subcr.), a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat raw, half raw.* brassica, *parboiled:* Cato R. R. 156, 7: succrudum incidendum ne, *etc., not fully ripe,* Cels. 6, 13; so id. 7, 2.

suc-crŭentus (subc.), a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat bloody:* livor facie contusa, Cels. 5, 18, 24; so id. 4, 18.

succŭba (subc.), ae, *comm.* [1. succubo] *One who lies under* another, in an obscene sense; *a lecher* or *strumpet* (a post-class. word): florulentus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 192; cf. 2. succubo.—**II.** Transf., *A supplanter, rival,* App. M. 5, p. 171, and 10, p. 250.

1. suc-cŭbo (subc.), are, *v. n.* *To lie under* (very rarely): grabatulo succubans, App. M. 1, p. 107; so id. ib. 9, p. 229.

2. suc-cŭbo (subc.), ōnis, *m.* [cubo] *One who lies under* another, in an obscene sense; *a lecher,* Titin. in Non. 224, 22; cf. succuba and succumbo, *no.* I., B.

succŭlentus, a, um, v. suculentus.

suc-cultro (subc.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [culter] *To cut up with a knife, to chop up, mince* (late Lat.): pulpas, Apic. 4, 2: thymum, id. 8, 8 *med.*

suc-cumbo (subc.), cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To lay* or *put one's self under* any thing; *to fall down, sink down:* **I.** Lit. (so rarely; not in Cic.): **A.** In gen.: ancipiti succumbens victima ferro, Catull. 64, 370: vidit Cyllenius omnes Succubuisse oculos, *had sunk in sleep,* i. e. *had closed,* Ov. M. 1, 714: (Augustus) Nolae succubuit, *took to his bed,* Suet. Aug. 98 *fin.*: non succumbentibus causis operis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 106.—**B.** In partic., of a woman, *To lie down* to a man, *to cohabit* with him: alicui, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 9; so Catull. 111, 3; Ov. F. 2, 810; Petr. 126; Inscr. ap. Grut. 502, 1; Mart. 13, 64, and 14, 201.—**II.** Trop., *To yield, be overcome; to submit, surrender, succumb* (the predom. and quite class. signif.): (α) *c. dat.* (so most freq.): philosopho succubuit orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129: qui Cannensi ruinae non succubuissent, Liv. 23, 25, 3: arrogantiae divitum, Cic. Rep. 1, 32; cf., cur succumbis cedisque fortunae? id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36; and id. Sull. 25, 71; cf. also id. Off. 1, 20, 66; and, magno animo et erecto est nec umquam succumbet inimicis, ne fortunae quidem, id. Deiot. 13, 36. So, labori, Caes. B. G. 7, 86, 3: oneri, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 69; Liv. 6, 32, 2: doloribus, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: senectuti, id. de Sen. 11, 37: crimini, id. Planc. 33, 82: malis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 103; Sil. 14, 609: culpae, Virg. A. 4, 19; Ov. M. 7, 749, et saep.: tempori, *to yield,* Liv. 3, 59, 5; cf., precibus, Ov. Her. 3, 91.—(β) *Absol.:* non esse viri debilitari dolore, frangi, succumbere, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95: hac ille perculsus plaga non succubuit, Nep. Eum. 5.—* (γ) *c. inf.:* nec ipsam perpeti succubuisset, Arn. 1, 38.

succumbus (subc.), i, *m.* *A boundary-stone,* Auct. de Limit. p. 265 and 302 Goes.

* **suc-cŭnĕātus** (subc.), a, um, *Part.* [cuneo] *Wedged underneath, supported with wedges:* postes, Vitr. 6, 2.

suc-cūrātor (subc.), ōris, *m.* *A subcurator* (a post-class. word), Julian. Dig. 3, 5, 29.

suc-curro (subc.), curri, cursum, 3. *v. n.* *To run under:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: tempore eodem aliud nequeat succurrere lunae Corpus, * Lucr. 5, 765.

B. In partic.: *To run* or *hasten to, to come to the aid* or *assistance of* one; *to help, aid, assist, succor* (the predom. and quite class. signif.): ut laborantibus succurrat, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 169; cf., saluti fortunisque communibus; id. Rab. perd. 1, 3; and, succurrit illi Varenus et laboranti subvenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 9; so, laborantibus, id. B. C. 2, 6, 2; Sall. C. 60, 4: suis cedentibus auxilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 80, 3: domino, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: oppido, Auct. B. Afr. 5, 1: tantis malis, Caes. B. C. 3, 70, 1, et saep.—Of medicines: cannabis succurrit alvo jumentorum, *helps, relieves,* Plin. 20, 23, 97; so, strangulationibus (crethmos), id. 26, 15, 90: venenis fungorum (nitrum), id. 31, 10, 46.—Impers.: se confidere munitionibus oppidi, si celeriter succurratur, Caes. B. C. 3, 80, 3; so id. ib. 3, 52, 1; Liv. 3, 58, 4; Cels. 8, 4; Plin. 23, 1, 27; Quint. 10, 7, 2: paratae lites: succurrendum'st, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 6.

II. Trop.: * **A.** In gen.: licet undique omnes in me terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, succurram atque subibo, *I will encounter and undergo them,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31.

B. In partic., *To come into the mind occur to* one (so quite class.; esp. freq after the Aug. period): ut quicque succu rit, libet scribere, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: illud etiam mihi succurrebat, grave esse, *etc.*, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 6; so, alicui, Liv. 6, 12, 2; Quint. 3, 4, 6; 8, 3, 81, et saep.: succurrit versus ille Homericus, *etc.*, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21 *fin.*:—et illud annotare succurrit, unum omnino, *etc.*, Plin. 7, 48, 49: mirari succurrit, id. 17, 1, 1; 34, 18, 51.

‡ **succursor** (subc.) ōris, *m.* [succurro] perh. *A helper, succorer,* who comes to the aid of the bestiarius, in the combats with beasts in the circus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2530.

* **suc-curvus** (subc.), a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat curved,* Amm. 26, 9 *fin.*

succus, i, v. sucus.

* **succussātor,** ōris, *m.* [succusso] *A jolter:* caballus, *a jolting horse,* Lucil. in Non. 16, 30; cf. succussor.

* **succussātūra** (subc.), ae, *f.* [id.] *The jolting* of a hard-going horse, Non. 17, 23.

* **succussĭo** (subc.), ōnis, *f.* [succutio] *A shaking, quaking:* succussio est, cum terra quatitur et sursum ac deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 21.

* **succusso** (subc.), are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To shake* or *jerk up and down, to jolt* (as a hard-going horse does his rider), Att. in Non. 16, 29.

* **succussor** (subc.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A jolter,* said of a horse: sonipes, Lucil. in Non. 16, 31; cf. succussator.

1. succussus, a, um, *Part.* of succutio.

* **2. succussus** (subc.), ūs, *m.* [subcutio] *A shaking, jolting, succussion,* Pac in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48.

* **suc-custos** (subc.) ōdis, *m.* *An under-keeper, assistant-overseer,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 54.

suc-cŭtĭo (subc.), ussi, ussum, 3. [sub-quatio] *To fling up from below, fling aloft, toss up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Lucr. 6, 551; so, currum alte, Ov. M. 2, 166: mare, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1: vasculum, App. M. 2, p. 166: caput, id. Apol. p. 333, et saep.—* **II.** Trop.: vultus succussus, Val. Max. 6, 9 ext. 5.

sŭcerda, ae, *f.* [sus-cerno, excerno] *The dung of swine.* Lucil. in Non. 175, 14; Titin. in Fest. p. 302.

sūcĭdus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucus] *Juicy, sappy; fresh* (very rarely; not in Cic.): solum, App. Apol. p. 289: "tonsurae tempus inter aequinoctium vernum et solstitium, cum sudare inceperunt oves: a quo sudore recens lana tonsa *sucida* appellata est," Var. R. R. 2, 11, 6; so, lana.

Mart. 11, 27, 8; Juv. 5, 24; such wool was much used in medicine, Cels. 8, 3 *fin.*; Plin. 29. 2, 9; and was called sucidae sordes, ib. 10: — puella, *fresh, plump*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192.

* **sūcĭnĕus** (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucinum] *Of amber*: novaculae, *with amber handles*, Plin. 22, 23, 47.

sūcĭnum (succ.), i, *n.* [sucus] *Amber*, usually called electrum, "Plin. 37, 2, 11 *sq.*;" Mart. 3, 65, 5; 5, 37, 11; Juv. 6, 573, et al.

sūcĭnus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucinum] *Of amber*: gutta, Mart. 6, 15, 2: gemma, id. 4. 59, 2.

* **sūco** (succ.), ōnis, *m.* [sugo] *A sucker*, a term applied to a usurer: Att. in Cic. Att. 7, 13; 6, 5.

* **sūcōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [sucosus] *Juiciness*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.

sūcōsus (succ.), a. um, *adj.* [sucus] *Full of juice* or *moisture, juicy, sappy, succulent* (post-Aug.): poma, Cels. 2, 18: solum, Col. 2, 16, 3: resina, Plin. 24, 6, 22: radix, id. 25, 9, 70: folia, id. 25, 13, 103: vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 68: lana, *i. e.* sucida, Seren. Sam. 60, 1054.—*Comp.*: liber (stirpium), Col. 4, 29, 1.—***II.** Transf., *Rich* in money, Petr. 38.

(***Sucro,** ōnis, *m.*: **I.** *A river of Hispania Tarraconensis*, now the *Jucar* or *Xucar*, Mela, 2, 6; Plin. 3, 3, 4.—**II.** *A town at the mouth of this river*, now *Alcira*, Plin. 3, 3, 4; Liv. 28, 24; 26; 29.—Hence **Sucrōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Sucro*: proelium, Cic. Balb. 2: sinus, Mela, 2, 6, 7.—**III.** *The name of a Rutulian*, Virg. A. 12. 505.)

1. suctus, a, um, *Part.* of sugo.

2. suctus, ūs, *m.* [sugo] *A sucking*, Var. in Non. 169, 15; Plin. 8, 36, 34; 9, 30, 48; 10, 46. 63; 10, 75, 98.

1. sŭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sus] prop., A little sow, a pig; transf., *A kind of machine for drawing* or *lifting, a winch, windlass, capstan*, Cato R. R. 19, 2; Vitr. 10. 2; Plaut. Rud. 4. 4, 126; of *a wine-* or *oil-press*, Cato R. R. 12; 18, 2; Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19.

2. sŭcŭla, ae, *f.* [sibilated from ὕω, to rain] *The Hyades*, a transl. of the Gr. ὑάδες. Tiro in Gell. 13, 9, 4; Plin. 2, 39, 39; 18, 26, 66: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111.

sūcŭlentus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucus] *Full of sap, sappy, succulent*; transf., *vigorous* (post-class.): gracilitas, App. M. 2, p. 115: arvina, id. ib. 10, 245: corpus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 631. — * **II.** Trop.: furores, Prud. Hamart. 57 *praef.*

* **sŭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [sus] *A little boar pig*, Justin. Inst. 2, 1, 37.

sūcus (also written succus), i (collat. form, *gen. plur.*, sucuum, App. M. 10, p. 244), *m.* [sugo] *Juice, sap* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: sucum sentimus in ore, cibum quum Mandundo exprimimus, Lucr. 4, 617 *sq.*: stipes ex terra sucum trahunt, Cic. N. D. 2. 47, 120: sucus ex intestinis et alvo secretus a reliquo cibo, id. ib. 2, 55, 137: cochleae suo sibi suco vivunt, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 13: ambrosiae suco saturi (equi solis), Ov. M. 2, 120; so, ambrosiae, Virg. A. 12, 419: uvae, Tib. 1, 10. 47: sucus nuci expressus, Plin. 12, 28, 63, et saep.: corpus suci plenum, *i. e. plump*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26; so, facies suci palaestrici plena, App. Apol. p. 315.

B. In partic., *A medicinal liquor, a drink, draught, potion* (poet.): purgantes pectora suci, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 53; so id. A. A. 2, 335; 491; id. Her. 12, 181; 14, 403; Luc. 6. 581.

II. Trop., *Strength, vigor, energy, spirit*: sucus ac sanguis (civitatis), Cic. Att. 4, 16. 10: ingenii, Quint. prooem. § 24. —So of the *vigor* of a discourse: ornatur oratio . . . suco suo, Cic. de Or. 3, 25. 96: sucus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, id. Brut. 9, 36; cf., orationis subtilitas etsi non plurimi sanguinis est, habeat tamen sucum aliquem oportet, id. Or. 23, 76: omnes etiam tum retinebant illum Pericli sucum, id. de Or. 2, 22, 93: historia quoque alere orationem quodam uberi jucundoque suco potest, Quint. 19, 1, 31.

* **sūdābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [sudo] *Sweating*: turba, Auct. Carm. ad Pis. 176.

* **sūdārĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [sudarium] *A little handkerchief*, App. Apol. p. 307.

sūdārĭum, ii, *n.* [sudor] *A cloth for wiping off perspiration, a handkerchief*, Catull. 12, 14; 25, 7; Mart. 11, 39, 3; Petr. 67; Quint. 6, 3, 60; 11, 3, 148; Suet. Ner. 25; 48; 51, et al.

sūdātio, ōnis, *f.* [sudo] *A sweating, perspiration, sudation* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 86 *med.*; in the *plur.*, Cels. 3, 2 *med.*— ***II.** Transf., in concr., *A sweating-room, sudatory*: concamerata, Vitr. 5, 11 *med.*

* **sūdātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that perspires easily* or *copiously*, Plin. 23, 1, 23.

sūdātōrĭum, ii, v. sudatorius, *no.* II.

sūdātōrĭus, a, um. *adj.* [sudo] *Belonging to* or *serving for sweating, sudatory*: unctiones, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 73: qualitas, Cassiod. Var. 2, 39 *med.*—**II.** Subst., sudatorium, ii, *n.*, *A sweating-bath, sweating-room, a sudatory*: circa balnea et sudatoria, Sen. Vit. B. 7; so id. Ep. 51 *med.*

* **sūdātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that sweats* or *causes sweating*: toga, Mart. 12, 18, 5.

sŭdes or **sŭdis** (*nom.* does not occur), is, *f.* *A stake, pile*: sudes stipitesque, Caes. B. C. 1, 27, 3; so in the *plur.*, id. B. G. 5, 18, 3; Virg. A. 7, 524; Sil. 6, 559, et mult. al. In the *sing.*, Ov. M. 12, 299 *sq.*; Luc. 6, 174. As a weapon: multa vulnera sudibus facta, Liv. 40, 6, 6; so id. 40, 8, 11: saxeae, *i. e. rocky peaks, crags*, App. M. 7, p. 195.—**II.** Transf., *A kind of pike* (a fish); perh. Esox sphyraena, L.; Plin. 32, 10, 54.

* **sūdĭcŭlum,** i, *n.* [sudor, producing sweat] *A kind of whip* or *scourge*, Plaut. Pers. 3. 3, 14; cf. Fest. p. 336.

sŭdis, is, v. sudes, *ad init.*

sūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *Neutr.* (so quite class.), *To sweat, perspire*: **A.** Lit.: (*a*) *Absol.*: qui sudat, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 23: sine causa sudare, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 273: sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413: sudantibus lacertis juvenum, Ov. M. 4, 707: quid cum Cumis Apollo sudavit, Cic. de Div. 1, 43, 98; cf., deorum sudasse simulacra nunciatum est, id. ib. 2, 27, 58. —(*β*) *c. abl.*, *To sweat* or *perspire with, to be wet with, moist with, drenched in* any thing: fit ut in speluncis saxa superna Sudent humore, Lucr. 6, 944: sudabant fauces sanguine, id. 6, 1146; cf., scuta duo sanguine sudasse, Liv. 22, 1, 8; so, quatuor signa sanguine multo, id. 27, 4, 14; and poet., terra sudat sanguine, Enn. in Non. 504, 33; so, litus sanguine, Virg. A. 2, 582. —**b.** Poet., transf., of the moisture itself, *To sweat, drip, distill* from any thing: quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno Balsama, Virg. G. 2, 118: dulcis odoratis humor sudavit ab uvis, Sil. 7, 191.

B. Trop., qs. To sweat or perspire from exertion, *i. e. To toil, labor hard, exert one's self, fatigue one's self, tire one's self out*, etc. (rarely, but quite class.): sudabis satis, Si cum illo inceptas homine, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 23; cf., incassum defessi sanguine sudant, Angustum per iter luctantes ambitionis, Lucr. 5, 1128: vides sudare me jamdudum laborantem, quomodo, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3: sudandum est his pro communibus commodis, id. Sest. 66, 138: in mancipii redhibitione sudare, Quint. 8, 3, 14 Spald. *N. cr.*; Prop. 4, 1, 70.—Poet., with an object-clause: et ferrea sudant Claustra remoliri, Stat. Th. 10, 526.—Impers.: parabile est, quod natura desiderat: ad supervacua sudatur, Sen. Ep. 4 *fin.*

II. *Act.* (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** *To throw off* or *emit by sweating, to sweat out, exude*: **1.** Lit.: et durae quercus sudabant roscida mella, Virg. E. 4, 30; so, pinguia electra, id. ib. 8, 54: balsamum, Just. 36, 3; cf. *pass.*: nemora Orientis, ubi tura et balsama sudantur, Tac. G. 45; and, sudata ligno tura, Ov. M. 10, 308.—**2.** Trop. (acc. to *no.* I., B). *To sweat out* a thing, *i. e. to make, perform*, or *carry on laboriously*: multo labore Cyclopum Sudatum thoraca capit, Sil. 4, 436; so, fibulam, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 16: zonam, id. Epigr. 23, 12: deunces, Pers. 5, 149: bella, Prud. Cath. 2, 76; cf., laborem, Sil. 3, 92; Stat. Th. 5, 189.

B. *To saturate with sweat, to sweat through* (so very rarely): vestes sudata, Quint. 11, 3, 23:—actae sub pellibus hiemes aestatesque inter bella sudatae, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 8.

sūdor, ōris, *m.* [sudo] *Sweat, perspiration*: manat ex toto corpore sudor, Enn. Ann. 16, 21: sudor e corpore, Cic. de Div. 2, 27, 58; sudorem multum consecutum esse audiebamus, id. de Or. 3, 2, 6: Herculis simulacrum multo sudore manavit, id. de Div. 1, 34, 74: sudor fluit undique rivis, Virg. A. 5, 200: salsusque per artus sudor iit, id. ib. 2, 174, et saep.—In the *plur.*: sudores exsistere toto corpore, Lucr. 3, 155.

B. Transf., of any other *Liquid* or *moisture* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): maris, Lucr. 2. 465; so, smyrnae, id. 2, 504: veneni, Ov. M. 2, 198: picis (coupled with liquor), Plin. 16, 11, 21: lapidis, id. 35, 15, 52, et al.; cf. also. Sen. Q. N. 3, 15 *fin.*; Vitr. 8, 1 *med.*; and Ulp. Dig. 43, 19, 1 *med.*

II. Trop. (cf. sudo, *no.* I., B), *Sweat*, for *toil, severe labor, weariness, fatigue* (quite class.): Salmaci, Da spolia sine sudore et sanguine, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; so, victor exercitus, qui suo sudore ac sanguine inde (a Capua) Samnites depulisset, Liv. 7, 38, 6; and herewith cf., multo sudore ac labore, Cic. Font. 1, 2; Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 8: stilus ille tuus multi sudoris est, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 257: sudor circa testimonia, Quint. 5, 7, 1; id. 6, 4, 6: summo cum sudore consequi, Vell. 2, 128, 3: phalerae multo sudore receptae, Virg. A. 9, 458: creditur sudoris minimum habere comoedia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 169.

* **sūdōrus,** a, um, *adj.* [sudor] *Dripping with sweat, sweaty*: corpus, App. Flor. p. 354.

sūdus, a, um, *adj.* [se-udus; cf., "*sudum* siccum quasi seudum id est sine udo," Fest. p. 294 and 295] *Without moisture, dry*; and of the weather, *cloudless, bright, clear* (quite classical): ventorum flamina suda, Lucil. in Non. 31, 19; so, flamen venti, Var. ib. 234, 7: ver, Virg. G. 4, 77.: nubes, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42: splendor luminis, id. Met. 11, p. 260.—Adverbially, sudum, *Brightly*: Prud. Cath. 7, 79.—**II.** Subst., sudum, i, *n.*, *Bright, clear weather*: cum sudum est, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2: horologium mittam et libros, si erit sudum, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 3. So too Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 35; Virg. A. 8, 529; Val. Fl. 2, 115.

sŭēo, ēre (suemus, dissyl., Lucr. 1, 302), *v. n.* *To be wont, used*, or *accustomed* (very rarely): appellare suemus, Lucr. 1, 55: cernere suemus, id. 1, 302: perhibere suemus, id. 4, 370.

sŭesco, sūēvi, sūētum (*or dissyl., suēvi, suētum; see below), 3. (syncop. forms, suesti, suerunt, suesse, *etc.*; v. in the follg.) *v. inch. n.* [sueo] *To become used* or *accustomed*; in the *tempp. perff.*, *to be wont, used*, or *accustomed* (very rarely): **a.** *Tempp. praess.*: Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut suesceret militiae, Tac. A. 2, 44; so id. ib. 52; Aus. Ep. 16, 91. — **b.** *Tempp. perff.*: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suĕrunt, Cic. Poet. N. D. 2, 43, 111: a te id, quod suesti, peto, *etc.*, id. Fam. 15, 8: mittere suevit, Lucr. 6, 794: de divis dare dicta suĕrit, id. 5, 54: gemmis florere arbusta suĕsse, id. 5. 910: vincere suevit. Prop. 4, 10, 17.—**c.** *Part. perf.*: ex aliis sentire suēti, Lucr. 2, 903: mala secundis rebus oriri sueta, Sall. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 2, 18: suetus abstinere Liv. 5, 43, 9: (* sentire suēti, Lucr. 2, 902): curru succedere sueti quadrupedes, Virg. A. 3, 541, et saep.: (* vexare suētae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 17):—suetae aquis volucres, Tac H. 5, 6; so, sueti latrociniis, id. Ann. 2, 52; and, suetus civilibus armis, Luc. 1, 325.

Sŭessa, ae, *f.* *A very ancient town in Latium, called also* S. Pometia *and* S. Aurunca, *the birth-place of the poet Lucilius*, now *Sessa*, Cato R. R. 135, 1 and 3; Cic Rep. 2, 24; id. Phil. 3, 4; 4, 2; 13, 8; Liv. 29, 15; 9, 28; Vell. 1, 14, 4; Sil. 8, 400; Aus. Ep. 15, 9; cf. Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 571.—**II.** Deriv., **Sŭessānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Suessa, Suessan*: in Suessano, *in the Suessan territories*, Cato R. R. 22, 3. In the *plur.*, Suessani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Suessa*, Inscr. Grut. 151, 3; and, 262, 7.

(* **Suessetāni,** ōrum, *m.* *A people of Hispania Tarraconensis*, Liv. 25, 34; 34, 20; 39, 42.)

Sŭessĭōnes (Suessōnes, trisyll., Luc. 1, 423), um, *m.* *A people of Gaul*, in the neighborhood of the modern *Soissons*, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 5; 2, 12, 4; 2, 13, 1; Hirt. B. G. 8, 6, 2; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 380 *sq.* and 538.

(* **Suessŭla,** ae, *f.* *A town of Campania*, Liv. 7, 37; 23, 14; 17; 32; 24, 46. –**Suessŭlāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Suessula*, Liv. 8, 14; Plin. 3, 5, 9.)

Suētōnius, ii, *m.* *The name of a Roman gens.* So, **I.** C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *A contemporary and friend of the younger Pliny, author of the biographies of the first twelve Roman emperors.* See, concerning him, Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 216 *sq.*—**II.** Suetonius Lenis, *The father of the preceding, a tribune of the thirteenth legion*, Suet. Oth. 10.

suētus, a, um, *Part.* of suesco.

Sŭēvi, ōrum, *m.* *The Suevi, a powerful Germanic people in the northeastern part of Germany*, "Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 3 *sq.*; Tac. G. 38;" Luc. 2, 51.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Sŭēvus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Suevi, Suevan*: natio, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 4: crinis, *worn in the manner of the Suevi*, Sil. 5, 134.—**B. Sŭēvĭa,** ae, *f.*, *The country of the Suevi*, Tac. G. 43, *init.* and 45 *fin.*—**C. Sŭēvĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Suevic*: mare, Tac. G. 45 *init.*

†† **sūfes** (also written suffes), ētis (* acc. to Gesner and Scheller, ĕtis), *m.* [Phoen. שֹׁפֵט, a judge] *The chief magistrate of the Carthaginians*, corresponding to the Roman consul, *a sufet*, Liv. 28, 37, 2; 30, 7, 5: Sen. Tranq. 3 *med.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3056 *sq.*; cf. Fest. p. 309, and Gesen. Script. Phoenic. monum. p. 394.

suf-farcĭno (subf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To stuff full, to cram* (an ante- and post-class. word): **I.** Lit.: suffarcinati cum libris, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 10: vidi Cantharam Suffarcinatam, *stuffed out*, i. e. *with a bundle under her dress*, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 31: bellule suffarcinatus, *crammed full, gorged with food*, App. M. 10, p. 246: aliquem multis muneribus, id. ib. 9, p. 230.

* **suffarrānĕus** or **suffarrānĭus** (subf.), a, um, *adj.* [sub-far] *That carries corn*: mulio, Cic. in Plin. 7, 43, 44.

suffectĭo (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [sufficio] (a post-class. word): **I.** *An adding*: unguentorum, Arn. 5, 166: macularum, id. 7, 251.—**II.** *A supplying, substituting*: animarum alterna mortuorum atque viventium suffectio, Tert. Anim. 28; cf. the follg. art.

* **suffectūra** (subf.), ae, *f.* [id] *A supplying, supplement*: suffectura est quodammodo spiritus animae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28 *med.*

suffectus, a, um, *Part.* of sŭfficio.

sufferctus, a, um, v. suffertus.

suffĕrentĭa (subf.), ae, *f.* [suffero] *A bearing, enduring, toleration, sufferance* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15; id. Or. 4 *med.*

* **suf-fermentatus** (subf.), a, um, *Part.* [fermento] *Somewhat fermented*, Tert. adv. Valent. 17.

suf-fĕro (subf.), sustŭli, sublātum, sufferre, *v. a.* *To carry under, to put* or *lay under* (so very rarely): corium, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 33; so, tergum, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 397, 1.—Hence,

II. In gen.: **A.** *To offer, proffer*: lac, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 19. So in jurid. Lat.: litis aestimationem, *to tender*, Gai. Dig. 30, 1, 69 *fin.*; Ulp. ib. 21, 2, 21.

B. *To hold up, bear, support, sustain* (likewise very rarely): an axis eum (mundum) sustineat an ipse se potius vi propria sufferat, Arn. 2, 83: comitiali morbo vexatus, ut stare, colligere semet ac sufferre vix posset, *hold himself upright*, Suet. Calig. 50.

2. Trop., *To bear, endure, suffer* an evil or grievance (the predom. and quite class. signif.): plagas, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 11; so, vulnera, Lucr. 5, 1303; cf., poenas, Att. in Non. 396, 33; so, poenam sui sceleris, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 28; and, at Apollodorus poenas sustulit, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82: and, imperii poenas sufferre, id. Font. 19, 39: cf. also, pro alicujus peccatis supplicium sufferre, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 17; and in Plautus (like dare poenas alicui) with the *dat.*: deinde illi actutum sufferet suus servus poenas Sosia, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 19; and, ut vobis victi Poeni poenas sufferant, id. Cist. 1, 3, 54:—sumptus sufferre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 44: laborem sufferam, solem, sitim, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 20; cf., sufferre labores, Var. R. R. 2, 8, 5; and, (vites) valenter sufferunt ventos et imbres, Col. 3, 2, 15: nisi hoc pejus sit, haec sufferre et perpeti, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3: nec claustra nec ipsi Custodes sufferre valent, Virg. A. 2, 492: quod (* iter) superest, sufferte pedes, Prop. 3, 21, 21, et saep.—*Absol.*: Syre, vix suffero, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20. And *ellipt.*: si magis me instabunt, ad praetorem sufferam, *sc.* me rapi, Plaut. Curc. 3, 6.

suffertus (also written sufferctus, Lucil. in Gell. 4, 17, 3), a, um, *adj.* [sub-farcio] *Crammed full, full* (very rarely): aliquid se sufferti tinniturum, *something full-sounding, sonorous*, Suet. Ner. 20.

suf-fervĕfăcĭo (subf.), no *perf.*, factum, 3. *v. a.* *To heat* or *warm from below* (a Plinian word): Plin. 18, 11, 26: affirmant, lapillos, qui suffervefiant, rumpi, id. 27, 9, 51: aceti heminis quinque suffervefactis, id. 14, 17, 21.

suffervĕfīo, iĕri, v. suffervefacio.

* **suf-fervĕo** (subf.), ēre, *v. n.* *To boil* or *seethe gently*, App. Herb. 115.

suffes, ētis, v. sufes.

(* **Suffetĭus,** i, *m.* Mettus Suffetius, *An Alban general, torn in pieces by horses, by order of Tullus Hostilius*, Liv. 1, 23.)

suffībŭlum, i, *n.* [sub-fibula] *A white four-cornered veil*, worn on the head by priests and priestesses, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 57; cf. Fest. p. 348 and 349.

suffĭcĭens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of sufficio.

suffĭcĭenter, *adv.*, v. sufficio, *Pa.*

suffĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [sufficio] *A sufficiency* (post-class.): Tert. ad Ux. 1, 4 *fin.*; Sid. Ep. 6, 12 *fin.*

suf-fĭcĭo (subf.), fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [facio].

I. *Act.*: **A.** *To put under* or *among*; *to put into, to impregnate, imbue, tinge*; *to give, afford, furnish, supply* (so rarely, and mostly poet.): **1.** Lit.: lanam medicamentis, *to impregnate, imbue, tinge*, Cic. in Non. 386, 10, and 521, 19; so, (angues) ardentes oculos suffecti sanguine et igni, *suffused, colored*, Virg. A. 2, 210; and, maculis suffecta genas, Val. Fl. 2, 105; cf. also, nubes sole suffecta, *i. e. shone through, irradiated*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 *med.*:—(nebulae) sufficiunt nubes, Lucr. 6, 480; so, haec aëra rarum Sufficiunt nobis, id. 2, 107: cibus aliam naturam sufficit ex se, id. 3, 704: tellus sufficit humorem, Virg. G. 2, 424: aut illae (salices) pecori frondem aut pastoribus umbras Sufficiunt sepemque satis et pabula melli, id. ib. 2, 435; Sil. 1, 36:—Horatius eos (milites) excursionibus (*dat.*) sufficiendo assuefecerat sibi potius fidere, *by sending them on excursions*, Liv. 3, 61, 12.

2. Trop.: ipse pater Danais animos viresque secundas Sufficit, *gives courage and strength*, Virg. A. 2, 618; so id. ib. 9, 803.

B. *To put in the place of, to substitute* for another; and esp., *to choose* or *elect in the place of* any one (so quite class.; esp. freq. of magistrates, e. g. of consuls): suffectus in Lucretii locum M. Horatius Pulvillus, Liv. 2, 8, 4: in Appii locum suffectus, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2: consul in sufficiendo collega occupatus, Cic. Mur. 39, 85; cf. id. ib. 38, 82: censorem in demortui locum, Liv. 5, 31, 7: ipsae (apes) regem parvosque Quirites sufficiunt, Virg. G. 4, 202: filius patri suffectus, Tac. A. 4, 16: sperante heredem suffici se proximum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 12.

2. Transf., in gen., *To add, supply, furnish* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): atque aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem, Virg. G. 3, 65: septimo eosdem (dentes) decidere anno, aliosque suffici, Plin. 7, 16, 15: quatuor coeli partes in ternas dividunt et singulis ventos binos suffectos dant, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16.

II. *Neutr.*, *To hold out*, i. e. *to be sufficient, to suffice* (so freq. and quite class.); constr. *absol.*, with *ad, adversus, in*, with the *inf.*, with *ut* or *ne*: (*α*) *Absol.*: quamquam nec scribae sufficere nec tabulae nomina illorum capere potuerunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 16: Romani quoad sufficere remiges potuerunt, satis pertinaciter secuti sunt, Liv. 36, 45, 2: non sufficiebant muri, id. 21, 8, 5; Quint. 5, 12, 8: haec exempli gratia sufficient, id. 9, 2, 56: non videntur tempora suffectura, id. 2, 5, 3, et saep.—With a subject-clause: sufficit dicere, *E portu navigavi*, Quint. 4, 2, 41: non, quia sufficiat, non esse sacrilegium, sed quia, *etc.*, id. 7, 3, 9: suffecerit haec retulisse, Suet. Ner. 31; Mart. 9, 1, 8, et saep.—(*β*) *c. dat.*: nec jam vires sufficere cuiquam, * Caes. B. G. 7, 20, 11; cf., nec iis sufficiat imaginem virtutis effingere, Quint. 10, 2, 15: ac mihi quidem sufficeret hoc genus, id. 5, 10, 90:—mons, hominum lacte et carne vescentium abunde sufficiebat alimentis, Liv. 29, 31, 9: vires quae sufficiant labori certaminum, Quint. 10, 3, 3; cf. id. 2, 4, 33: pronunciatio vel scenis suffectura, id. 10, 1, 119: quod opus cuicumque discendo sufficiet, id. 1, 9, 3, et saep.—(*γ*) With *ad*: terra ingenito humore egens vix ad perennes suffecit amnes, Liv. 4, 30, 7: inopi aerario nec plebe ad tributum sufficiente, id. 29, 16, 2; id. 10, 47, 6: quomodo nos ad patiendum sufficiamus, id. 29, 17, 17: ad quod si vires non suffecerint, Quint. 12, 1, 32, et saep.—(*δ*) With *adversus*: non suffecturum ducem unum et exercitum unum adversus quatuor populos, Liv. 10, 25, 13.—(*ε*) With *in*: nec locus in tumulos nec sufficit arbor in ignes, Ov. M. 7, 613: ergo ego sufficiam reus in nova crimina semper? id. Am. 2, 7, 1.—(*ζ*) *c. inf.*: nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum Sufficimus, Virg. A. 5, 22.—(*η*) With *ut* or *ne*: interim sufficit, ut exorari te sinas, Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 3: sufficit, ne ea, quae sunt vera, minuantur, id. ib. 9, 33, 11.

suf-fīgo (subf.), xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* *To fasten beneath* or *below, to fasten* or *fix on, to affix* (rare, but quite class.): antennae suffixit lintea, Luc. 9, 328: aureis clavis crepidas, Plin. 33, 3, 14: janua suffixa tigillo, Catull. 67, 39: cruci suffixus, * Cic. Pis. 18, 42; so, aliquem cruci, Vell. 2, 42 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 74; for which, aliquem in cruce, Catull. 99, 4; Hor. S. 1, 3, 82; Auct. B. Afr. 66: aliquem in crucem, Just. 18, 7: caput Galbae hasta suffixum, *stuck upon a spear*, Suet. Galb. 20; cf. Tac. H. 1, 49: dona postibus, App. M. 6, p. 174.

* **suffīmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [suffio] *Fumigation, incense* (poet. for suffimentum), Ov. F. 4, 731 *sq.*

* **suffīmento,** are, *v. a.* [suffimentum] *To fumigate, suffumigate*: totum bovem, Veg. 3, 2 *fin.*

suffīmentum, i, *n.* [suffio] *Fumigation, incense*, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40; cf. Fest. p. 348 and 349.

suf-fīo (subf.), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [FIO = θύω] *To fumigate, suffumigate* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cicero; but cf. suffimentum): (testam) suffito serta et schoeno et palma, Cato R. R. 113, 1; so, thymo, Virg. G. 4, 241: bonis odoribus, Col. 12, 18, 3: locum, Prop. 4, 8, 84; so, s. et purgare domos, Plin. 25, 5, 21: tecta, id. 12, 17, 40: se tetris odoribus, Lucr. 4, 1171: oculos jocinore decocto, Plin. 28, 11, 47, et saep.:—carnem recentem haedorum pilo, *to burn for the purpose of fumigation*, id. 28, 10, 42; so, rutam, id. 20, 13, 51: suffitum anisum, id. 20, 17, 73, et saep.—Poet.: ignibus aethereis terras suffire, *i. e. to warm*, Lucr. 2, 1098.

‡ **suffiscus** dicebatur folliculus testium arietinorum, quo utebantur pro marsupio, forsitan dictus a fisci similitudine, Fest. p. 308 and 309.

suffītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suffio] *A fumigating, fumigation, suffumigation*, Col. 1, 6, 20; 12, 50, 16; Plin. 25, 2, 5:—"funus prosecuti redeuntes ignem supergradiebantur aqua aspersi: quod purgationis genus vocabant *suffitionem*," Fest. p. 3; cf. id. s. v. LAUREATI, p. 117.

* **suffītor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A fumigator*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

1. suffītus, a, um, *Part.* of suffio.

2. suffītus, ūs, *m.* [suffio] *A fumigating, fumigation* (a Plinian word), Plin. 32, 10, 42; in the *plur.*: id. 24, 11, 61.—* **II.** In concr., *The smoke produced by fumigation*: herbae, Plin. 21, 18, 69.

suffixus, a, um, *Part.* of suffigo.

* **sufflābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [sufflo] *That can be breathed, breathable:* animae, Prud. Apoth. 906.

sufflāmen, ĭnis, *n.* *A clog, break, drag-chain,* to check the motion of a wheel: rotam astringit multo sufflamine, Juv. 8, 148: tardat sufflamine currum, Prud. Psych. 417.—**II.** Trop., *A clog, hinderance, impediment* (post-class.): nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis, Juv. 16, 50; Inscr. Grut. 180, 3.

sufflāmĭno, are, *v. a.* [sufflamen] *To hold back by a clog, to clog, check:* ***I.** Lit.: rotam Ixionis, Sen. Apocol. 14.—***II.** Trop., *To stay, check, repress* in speaking: tanta illi erat velocitas orationis, ut vitium fieret. Itaque D. Augustus optime dixit, *Aterius noster sufflaminandus est,* Sen. Exc. Contr. 4 *praef. med.*

* **suf-flammo** (subfl.), are, *v. a.* *To kindle, inflame:* calumniam invidiâ, Sid. Ep. 5, 6 *fin.*

sufflātĭo (subfl.), ōnis, *f.* [sufflo] *A blowing* or *puffing up, inflation* (a Plinian word): bullantium aquarum, Plin. 9, 7, 6; so id. 9, 29, 46.

* **sufflātus** (subfl.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *A blowing* or *breathing upon, breath:* (serpentis) sufflatu, Sen. Clem. 1, 25 dub. (*al.* si afflavit).

* **suf-flāvus** (subfl.), a, um, *adj.* *Yellowish, light blonde:* capillus, Suet. Aug. 79.

suf-flo (subflo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* (a rare word; not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** *Act., To blow forth from below; to blow up, puff out, inflate:* **A.** Lit.: age tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, Suffla celeriter tibi buccas, quasi proserpens bestia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 42: venae ubi sufflatae sunt ex cibo, Cato R. R. 157, 7: sufflata cutis, Plin. 8, 38, 58: ignes, id. 34, 8, 19, § 79: gladiatores decrepiti, quos si sufflasses, cecidissent, Petr. 45, 11.—* **B.** Trop.: nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suae, *i. e. got enraged,* Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 19.—**II.** *Neutr., To blow* at or upon any thing: **A.** Lit.: sufflavit buccis suis, Mart. 3, 17, 4: rubetae arrepentes foribus (alveorum) per eas sufflant, Plin. 11, 18, 19.—* **B.** Trop.: suffla: sum candidus, *puff yourself up,* Pers. 4, 20.—Hence

sufflātus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** Lit., *Puffed up, bloated:* sufflato corpore esse, Var. in Non. 395, 8.—**B.** Trop., *Blown out, puffed up, bloated, inflated* with anger or pride; of language, *inflated, tumid, pompous, bombastic:* sufflatus ille huc veniet, Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 21:—neque auro aut genere aut multiplici scientia Sufflatus, Var. in Non. 46, 31: figura, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15; cf., sufflati atque tumidi (in dicendo), Gell. 7, 14, 5.—*Comp., Sup.,* and *Adv.* do not occur.

* **suffōcābĭlis** (subf.), e, *adj.* [suffoco] *Suffocating:* parvus locus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

suffōcātĭo (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A choking, stifling, suffocating;* hence, mulierum, *suffocation of the womb, hysterical passion,* Plin. 20, 5, 15; 26, 15, 90; v. suffoco, *no.* I.

suf-fōco (subf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [faux] *To choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate* by compressing the throat (rarely, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: patrem, Cic. Mur. 29, 61: quem crassior saliva suffocat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 2 *med.:* in melle situm suffocari, *to be suffocated,* Lucr. 3, 904:—vox suffocatur saepe, Quint. 11, 3, 51: suffocatae (mulieres), *hysterical,* Plin. 20, 22, 87; cf. suffocatio.—**II.** Transf.: injuria suffocante vitem, *that chokes, kills,* Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 209: urbem et Italiam fame, *i. e. to starve,* Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4.

suf-fŏdĭo (subf.), fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a.* *To dig* or *pierce underneath; to pierce* or *bore through; to dig under, sap, undermine* (quite class.; not in Cic.): ilia equis suffodere, Liv. 42, 59, 3; so, inguina, Suet. Dom. 17: equos, *to stab in the belly,* Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 2; Tac. A. 1, 65; 2, 11: radices frumenti, Plin. 18, 21, 50: montes, Vell. 2, 33 *fin.;* Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 104; cf., muros, Tac. H. 2, 21: Alexandria est fere tota suffossa, *undermined,* Auct. B. Alex. 5, 1: sacella suffossa, incensa, *sapped, overthrown,* Auct. Or. de Harusp. resp. 15.

suffossĭo (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffodio] *A digging under, undermining;* in the *plur.,* concr., *mines,* Vitr. 1, 5 *med.;* Sen. Ep. 49 *med.*

suffossus (subf.), a, um, *Part.* of suffodio.

suffraenātĭo, ōnis, v. suffren.

suffrāgātĭo (subfr.), ōnis, *f.* [suffragor] *A voting for one* or *in one's favor, interest, favor, support, suffrage* (quite classical): suffragationem, observantiam, et gratiam tollere, Cic. Planc. 18, 44; cf., sublata sunt studia, exstinctae suffragationes, id. ib. 6, 15: in consule declarando multum etiam apud universum populum Romanum auctoritatis habet suffragatio militaris, id. Mur. 18, 38. So too Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 2; Liv. 4, 44, 2; 10, 13, 13; Suet. Claud. 11, et al.—With the *gen.:* suffragationem consulatus perdere, *the recommendation to the consulship.* Cic. Mil. 13, 34; so, consulatus, Sall. J. 65, 5.

suffrāgātor (subfr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who votes for another, a supporter, favorer, partisan, suffragator* (quite class.): suffragatorum comparatio, Cic. Mur. 21, 44; so id. ib. 7, 16; Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 9, 35; Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 20; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 18; Suet. Vesp. 23; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 5, et al.

* **suffrāgātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [suffragor] *Of* or *belonging to the support of a candidate, recommendatory, suffragatory:* non brevis et suffragatoria, sed firma et perpetua amicitia, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 7, 26.

suffrāgātrix, īcis, *f.* [suffragator] *A* (female) *favorer, supporter* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. D. 18, 9 *fin.;* 10 *fin.*

* **suffrāgĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [suffrago] *Diseased in the hough* or *pastern, suffraginous:* mula, Col. 6, 38, 2.

suffrāgĭum, ii, *n.* [perh. kindr. with suffrāgo, and therefore, prop., the pastern-bone; cf. Wunder. Var. lect. p. 169; hence, transf.] publicists' and jurid. *t. t., A voting-tablet, a ballot;* and in gen., *a vote, voice, suffrage* (very freq. and quite classical): "dicam et versabor in re difficili, suffragia magistratu mandando aut reo judicando clam an palam ferre melius esset. . . Ego in ista sum sententia, qua te fuisse semper scio, nihil ut fuerit in suffragiis voce melius," Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 33: comitiis aediliciis suffragium ferre, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 1; cf., ferunt suffragia, Cic. Rep. 1, 31; and id. Fam. 11, 27, 7: dum diribentur suffragia, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 1: suffragia aut scita multitudinis, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 43: sine suffragio populi aedilitatem gerere, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 28; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, 127: alii suffragium ineunt, Liv. 3, 17, 4: centurias in suffragium mittere, id. 31, 7, 1: equitum centuriae sex suffragiis, *with six votes,* Cic. Rep. 2, 22; cf. Fest. p. 334: tacita, *i. e. secret voting,* Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 7; 4, 25, 1, et saep.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The right of voting, right of suffrage:* populi esse, non senatus, suffragium, quibus velit, impartiri, Liv. 38, 36, 8: si suffragium detur, id. 4, 49 *fin.:* ut populus Romanus suffragio privaretur, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: suffragia populo reddere, *the elections,* Suet. Calig. 16.

B. Out of the technical sphere, *A decision, judgment, opinion;* and after the Aug. period, in partic., also, *a favorable decision, assent, approbation, applause:* rhetor suffragio tuo et compotorum tuorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: (apes) concordi suffragio deterrimos (reges) necant, Plin. 11, 16, 16:—ventosae plebis suffragia, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37; so id. ib. 2, 2, 103; Plin. Ep. 10, 18, 1; Paul. Dig. 24, 1, 24, et al.: Dentatus vel numerosissima suffragia habet, *i. e. very many authors who award to him the palm of bravery,* Plin. 7, 28, 29.

suffrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [sub-FRAG, frango] *The ham* or *hough* of a quadruped's hind leg (opposed to armus); *the pastern:* Plin. 8, 45, 70; 11, 45, 101; Col. 6, 15, 2.—**II.** Transf., *A shoot, spray* of a vine, Col. 4, 24, 4.

suffrāgor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [suffragium] publicists' *t. t., To vote for, to support with one's vote and interest:* si nihil erit praeter ipsorum suffragium, tenue est; si, ut suffragantur, nihil valent gratia, Cic. Mur. 34, 71: convenerant undique, non suffragandi modo sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis, Liv. 28, 38, 8.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To be favorable, to favor, recommend, support* (quite class.): (α) *c. dat.:* domus suffragata domino, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; id. Planc. 1, 1: tibi Hortensius suffragatur, me oppugnat, id. de Div. in Caecil. 7, 23: mihi videris fratrem laudando suffragari tibi, id. Leg. 1, 1, 1: a te peto, ut dignitati meae suffrageris, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2; so, laudi nostrae, Lentul. ib. 12, 14, 4: huic consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, quod. *etc.,* Caes. B. C. 1, 61, 3; cf. Maecian. Dig. 32, 1, 95.—(β) *Absol.:* fortuna suffragante videris res maximas consecutus, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 3: eximiam gloriam et dignitatem esse oportet in eo, quem homines ignoti nullis suffragantibus honore afficiant, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 7, 28: si memoria suffragatur, tempus non defuit, Quint. 11, 2, 45; so, tempus, id. ib. 48: cogitatio, id. 11, 3, 121.

* **suf-frēnātĭo** (subfr.), ōnis, *f.* [freno] *A binding down fast, cementing:* lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 49.

* **suf-frendens,** entis, *Part.* [frendeo] *Gnashing a little:* uxor inflata cervice, Amm. 15, 12.

suf-frĭco (subfr.), are, *v. a.* *To rub underneath, to rub down, rub* or *wipe off,* Col. 12, 23, 2; so, vasa, id. 12, 25, 4; 12, 30, 2: seriam, id. 12, 38, 4: palpebras medicamentis, Cels. 6, 6, 26.

suffrīgĭde (subfr.), *adv.,* v. suffrigidus.

suf-frīgĭdus (subfr.), a, um, *adj.* *Rather cold* or *frigid* (post-class. and very rare); trop.: argumentum, Amm. 17, 11, *fin.*—**Adv.,* suffrīgīde, *Rather coldly* or *frigidly,* Gell. 2, 9, 4.

suf-fringo (subfr.), ĕre, *v. a.* [frango] *To break below, to break* (rare, but quite class.): talos alicui, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 15; id. Truc. 2, 8, 8: crura alicui, * Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56.

suf-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *To flee away* (very rarely; not in Cic.): (α) *Neutr.:* custodes vigilesque suffugere in tecta imber coëgit, Liv. 24, 46, 4.—(β) *Act., To flee from, to shun, avoid, escape* a person or thing: manuum tactum et ictum, Lucr. 5, 151; so, sensum, id. 4, 361: orare conantem, Suet. Tib. 27.

suffŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [suffugio] *A place beneath which one flies* for shelter from rain, *etc., a shelter, covert* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: quid nisi suffugium nimbos vitantibus essem? Ov. de Nuce, 119; cf., subterranei specus suffugium hiemi, Tac. G. 16; and, suffugia adversus perpetuum coeli rigorem, Sen. de Ira, 1, 11. So, s. nullum aut imbris aut solis, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 2.—**II.** Trop., *A refuge, remedy:* haec deverticula suffugia sunt infirmitatis, Quint. 9, 2, 78; so, urgentium malorum, Tac. Ann. 4, 66.

suf-fulcĭo (subf.), fulsi, fultum, 4. *v. a.:* **I.** *To prop underneath, to underprop, prop up, support* (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.): **A.** Lit.: porticus paribus suffulta columnis, Lucr. 4, 428: maxillas et cervices, App. M. 10, p. 248: lectica Syris suffulta, *i. e. borne, carried,* Mart. 9, 3, 11.—*Absol.:* nisi suffulcis firmiter, Non potes subsistere, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 77.—**B.** Trop.: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus, Lucr. 4, 868; so, artus, id. 4, 951.—***II.** *To put under by way of support:* columnam mento suffulsit suo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 54.

suffultus, a, um, *Part.* of suffulcio.

* **suf-fūmĭgātĭo** (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffumigo] *A fumigating from below, suffumigation,* Veg. Vet. 3, 23 *fin.*

suf-fūmĭgo (subf.), are, *v. a.* *To fumigate from below, to suffumigate:* si ex alvo apes minus frequentes evadunt, suffumigandum, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 6: vulvam sulphure, Cels. 4, 20 *med.* So, vasa rore marino vel lauro vel myrto, Col. 12, 25, 4: dolia alba cera, id. 12, 52, 16.

* **suf-fūmo** (subf.), are, *v. n.* *To smoke* or *reek a little;* trop.: Hier. Ep. 29, 1.

* **suf-fundātus,** a, um, *Part.* [2. fundo] *Built under, laid as a foundation:* lapidibus suffundatis, Var. in Non. 48, 15.

suf-fundo (subf.), fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a* *To pour below* or *underneath, to pour into* or *among, to pour* or *spread through, to overspread, suffuse* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19· aqua suffunditur, *flows underneath, diffuses* *itself*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 21: intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, *i. e. from dropsy*, Ov. F. 1, 215:—mane suffundam aquulam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3; so, mare (*i. e.* aquam marinam) vinis, id. Rud. 2, 7, 30: jus, Col. 12, 9, 2: acetum, Vitr. 7, 12: merum in os mulae, Col. 6, 38, 4, et saep.:—tepido suffundit lumina rore (*i. e.* lacrimis), Ov. M. 10, 360; cf., suffusus lumina flammâ, id. ib. 11, 368: oculi, qui ad alienam lippitudinem et ipsi suffunduntur, *become suffused* (with tears), Sen. Clem. 2, 6 *med.*; cf. cruore suffunduntur oculi, *become bloodshot*, Plin. 23, 1, 24; so, suffusi cruore oculi, id. 29, 6, 38; and in a reverse construction, sanguis oculis suffusus, id. 20, 13, 51: prodest felle suffusis, *for those affected with jaundice*, id. 22, 21, 30; cf. in a reverse construction, suffusa bilis, id. ib. 26:—lingua est suffusa veneno, Ov. M. 2, 777: (nebulae) suffundunt sua coelum caligine, Lucr. 6, 479: calore suffusus aether, *suffused, intermingled, furnished*, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54: Hyperionis orbem Suffundi maculis, Stat. Th. 11, 120: (Luna) si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem, Virg. G. 1, 430; so esp. freq. of blushing: sufunditur ora rubore, Ov. M. 1, 484; cf., roseo suffusa rubore, id. Am. 3, 3, 5; and, rubor suffusus, Liv. 30, 15, 1.—Proverb.: aquam frigidam suffundere, *to throw cold water upon*, i. e. *to calumniate, inveigh against*: Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 37.

II. Trop.: (metus) omnia suffundens mortis nigrore, Lucr. 3, 39: cibo vires ad feturam, Var. R. R. 2, 8, 4: animus in aliquem malevolentia suffusus, qs. *overspread, filled*, i. e. *stained, defiled*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 22: lacrimis ac multo pudore suffunditur, *is suffused*, Plin. Pan. 2, 8; cf. Tert. Virg. vel. 2 *fin.*—Hence

* suffūsus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Blushing, bashful, modest*: suffusior sexus, Tert. Anim. 38 *med.*

* **suf-fūror** (subf.), ari, *v. dep. n.* *To steal secretly, to steal away, filch*: suffuror, suppilo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 15.

suffuscŭlus (subf.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [suffuscus] *Somewhat brown, brownish* (post-class.): homines Aegyptii, Amm. 22, 16 *fin.*; so App. M. 2, p. 120.

* **suf-fuscus,** a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat brown, brownish, dusky*: margarita, Tac. Agr. 12 *fin.*

suffūsĭo (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffundo] *A pouring* or *spreading into* or *among*, *a suffusion* (a post-Aug. word): vini, *an infusion*, Apic. 1, 1; so, cucumeris, Pall. 1, 35, 9: fellis, *i. e. the jaundice*, Plin. 22, 23, 49: oculi, *opacity of the cornea, cataract*, Cels. 7, 7, 14; 6, 6, 35; Plin. 28, 1, 2; 32, 4, 14; 34. 11, 27: pedis, *a disease of the feet of animals*, Veg. Vet. 1, 38 *med.*

* **suffūsōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *A vessel for pouring, a pitcher*, Hier. in Jesai. 2, 4, 1; cf., "*suffusorium, ἐπίχυσις*," Gloss. Phil.

suffūsus (subf.), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from suffundo.

Sŭgambri, ōrum, v. Sigambri.

sug-gĕro (subg.), gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a.* *To carry under* or *among*, *to put* or *lay under, carry to, present, bring*, etc. (quite class., esp. in the trop. sense): **I.** Lit.: flammam costis aeni, Virg. A. 7, 463; so, ignem fornace succensa, Pall. 1, 20, 2: humum, *to heap up, raise*, Prop. 4, 4, 8; cf., theatra celsis columnis, *to raise, erect, build*, Sil. 14, 644: cur tu his rebus sumptum suggeris? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 37; so, tela mihi, Virg. A. 10. 333: omnium rerum apparatus, Auct. B. Alex. 3, 1: cibum animalibus, Tac. H. 3, 36: divitias alimentaque (tellus), Ov. M. 15, 82; cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 1.—*Absol.*: aliae (apes) struunt, aliae suggerunt, Plin. 11, 10, 10.—**II.** Trop., *To afford, furnish, supply; to prompt, suggest; to add, annex, subjoin*: invidiae flammam ac materiam criminibus suis suggerere, *to furnish, supply*. Liv. 3, 11, 10; so, materiam interrogationi, Quint. 5, 7, 8: milvinam (famem), Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29: aut Druso ludus est suggerendus aut, *etc.*, *is to be put upon, imposed upon*, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 2: quoties aequitas restitutionem suggerit, *suggests, advises*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 26 *fin.* cf., quae (res) suggerit, ut Italicarum rerum esse credantur eae res, *reminds, admonishes*, id. ib. 28, 5, 35 *fin.*:—huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, *adds, assigns*, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73; so, copiam argumentorum singulis generibus, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117: firmamenta causae, id. ib. 2, 81, 331: verba, quae desunt, id. ib. 2, 26, 110: apud quosdam veteres auctores non invenio Lucretium consulem; Bruto statim Horatium suggerunt, *place next in order*, Liv. 2, 8, 5; so id. 9, 44, 3: ut quidam annales nihil praeter nomina consulum suggerant, id. 4, 20, 9: suggerebantur damna aleatoria, *were added*, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67.

suggestĭo (subg.), ōnis, *f.* [suggero] ***I.** Lit., *An adding to, addition*: potus suggestione auctus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.—**II.** Trop.: ***A.** A rhetorical figure, where the orator puts a question and answers it himself, *A suggestion*: quod schema quidam *per suggestionem* vocant, *i. e. per subjectionem*, Quint. 9, 2, 15.—**B.** *A hint, intimation, suggestion* (late Lat.): Vop. Aur. 14; so id. ib. 19; Symm. Ep. 9, 20; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2.

suggestum, i, v. 2. suggestus.

1. suggestus, a, um, *Part.*, from suggero.

2. suggestus (subg.), ūs, *m.*, and **suggestum,** i, *n.* (v. the follg.) [suggero].

I. (acc. to suggero, *no.* I.) An elevated place made of materials poured out; hence, in gen., *A raised place, a height, elevation.*

1. Lit.: **a.** In gen.: labrum in suggestu inter dolia positum, Cato R. R. 154: ex suggesto faleris, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 16: insulae, Plin. 12, 10, 21: suggestus in orchestra, *a raised seat*, Suet. Caes. 76 Casaub.; Flor. 4, 2, 91 Duk.; cf. Plin. Pan. 51, 4 Schwarz and Bulenger de Circo Rom. c. 34: comae, *i. e. a lofty head-dress*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 113.

b. In partic., A raised place to speak from to the people, to the troops, *etc.*, *A platform, stage, tribune* (the class. signif. of the word): idem (Dionysius) cum in communia suggesta, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: illud suggestum, in quo causam dixerat, ascendens, id. de Div. 1, 54, 124: C. Maenius in suggestu rostra, devictis Antiatibus, fixerat, Plin. 34, 5, 11: hac re pro suggestu pronunciata, Caes. B. G. 6, 3, 6; so in a military sense: Auct. B. Afr. 54, 2; 86, 4; Tac. H. 1, 36; 55, et al.: in excelso suggestu, Liv. 31, 29, 9.

2. Trop., *Height*: neve se de tanto fortunarum suggestu pessum dejiciat, App. M. 5, p. 161.

B. *A providing, preparation* (post-classical and very rarely): Circensium, Tert. Spect. 7; so, honorum. id. ib. 12.

* **II.** (acc. to suggero, *no.* II.) *A hint, intimation, suggestion* (syn. suggestio): ex suggestu alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 27, 8, 1 *med.*

* **sug-glūtĭo** (subgl.), ire, *v. n.* *To hiccup a little*, Veg. Vet. 3, 60.

* **sug-grandis** (subgr.), e, *adj.* *Rather large, largish*: cubiculum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2.

sug-grĕdĭor (subgr.), gressus, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gradior] *To go* or *come up to, to approach* (a Tacitean word): **I.** *Neutr.*: caesis qui barbarorum propius suggrediebantur, Tac. A. 15, 11: suggressi propius speculatores, id. ib. 2, 12; so, propius, id. ib. 13, 57; 14, 37.—* **II.** *Act.*, *To attack*: quos dux Romanus acie suggressus, Tac. A. 4, 47.

sug-grunda (subgr.), ae, *f.* *The lower border of a roof, the eaves*, Var. R. R. 3, 3, 5; Vitr. 10, 21; Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5; Jabol. 50, 16, 242. Called, also, suggrundatio, Vitr. 4, 2.

* **suggrundārĭum** (subgr.), ii, *n.* [suggrunda] *The grave of a child less than forty days old* (* which was a niche like a swallow's nest in a wall, covered by a projecting roof or eaves; compare columbarium, *no.* 2, d, and see Rich, Compan. to Lat. Dict. sub voce): "*suggrundaria* antiqui dicebant sepulcra infantium, qui necdum XL dies implessent, quia nec busta dici poterant, quia ossa quae comburerentur non erant: nec tanta cadaveris immanitas, qua locus tumesceret. Unde Rutilius Geminus Astyanacte ait: *Melius suggrundarium misero quaereres quam sepulcrum*," Fulgent. Expos. serm. ant. p. 560.

suggrundātĭo (subgr.), ōnis, v. suggrunda

* **sug-grunnĭo** (subgr.), ire, *v. n.* *To grunt a little*: sus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 345.

sūgillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sugillo] *A black and blue mark, a livid spot* (made by a blow, bruise, *etc.*) (not ante-Aug.): sugillationem rapere, Plin. 32, 7, 24.—**II.** Trop., *An affronting, insulting*: consulum, Liv. 43, 14, 5; so, domini, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15: foeda majestatis ejus, Plin. 7, 45, 46: ipsius gloriae, Val. Max. 2, 3, 1.

* **sŭgillātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [sugillatio] *A small livid spot*, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 9.

* **sūgillātus,** ūs, *m.* [sugillo] post-class. for sugillatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

sūgillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [etymology very uncertain; perh. compounded of sub and cilium, qs. to give one a black eye; which would justify the orthography, suggillo, cited by Victorin. p. 2465 P.; see Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 407] *To beat black and blue* (mostly post-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: oculi ex ictu suffusi cruore et sugillati, Plin. 31, 9, 45: athleta, qui numquam sugillatus est, Sen. Ep. 13: oculos patri. perh. *to knock out*, Var. in Non. 171, 13.—In the *Part. perf.*: allium sugillata aut liventia ad colorem reducit, *black and blue spots*, Plin. 20, 6, 23; so id. 28, 9, 34.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *To flout, jeer, taunt, scoff at, insult, revile*: viros sugillatos, repulsos. Liv. 4, 35, 10; so, Sulla repulsa praeturae sugillatus est, Val. Max. 7, 5, 5: noli sugillare miserias, Petr. 128: pudorem, Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 10 *fin.*—* **B.** qs. To beat into one, *i. e. To suggest*: verba alicui, Prud. στεφ. 10, 999.

sūgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To suck* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: (animalium) alia sugunt, alia carpunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: (agni) matris sugunt mammam, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 20: porca frequentiore numero sucta deficiet, *exhausted*, Pallad. Febr. 26, 5: terram, *to exhaust*, Var. R. R. 1, 44, 3.—**II.** Trop.: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, *to have sucked, imbibed*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2.

sui, sibi, se *or* sese (ancient orthogr. of the *dat.*, SIBE, acc. to Quint. 1, 7, 24; SIBEI, Monum. Scip. in Inscr. Orell. *no.* 554), *pron. recipr.* (* or *reflex.*), *Of himself, herself, itself*, or *themselves*: omnino est amans sui virtus, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: nihil est appetentius similium sui, id. ib. 14, 50; cf., nihil malo quam et me mei similem esse et illos sui. Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16, A, § 2: Nicias vehementer tua sui memoria delectatur, id. Att. 13, 1, 3; cf., (mundus) se ipse consumptione et senio alebat sui, id. Univ. 6: ne saucio quidem sui recipiendi facultas dabatur, Caes. B. G. 3, 4 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 3, 6, 1; and, sui conservandi causa profugere, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7:—(* when the *acc.* se is the subject of a verb in the infinitive, it is often translated, *that he, she, they*, etc.) (Proculus Julius) dixisse fertur, a se visum esse Romulum; eum sibi mandasse, ut populum rogaret, ut sibi eo in colle delubrum fieret; se deum esse et Quirinum vocari, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: sibi nomen arrogare, id. ib. 1, 33: aliquid sibi sumere, id. ib. 1, 5: Dionysius instituit, ut (filiae) candentibus juglandium putaminibus barbam sibi (*i. e.* Dionysio) adurerent, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58:—M. Catoni certe licuit Tusculi se in otio delectare, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: ne quis se aut suorum aliquem praetermissum quaeraratur, id. ib.; qui tranquillo mari gubernare se negent posse, id. ib. 1, 6: manu si prehendissem, ne ipse quidem sua tanta eloquentia mihi persuasisset, ut se dimitterem, id. Or. 28, 100, et saep.: solum igitur quod sese movet, quia numquam deseritur a se, id. Rep. 6, 25 Mos. *N. cr.*: Iccius Remus nuncios ad eum (Caesarem) mittit, Nisi subsidium sibi summittatur, sese diutius sustinere non posse, Caes. B. G. 2, 6 *fin.*: praecipites fugae sese mandabant, id. ib. 2, 24, 2; Cic. Rep. 1, 3: ceteras res publicas ne appellandas quidem putant iis nominibus, quibus illae sese appellari velint, id. ib. 1, 33: mittunt ad eum legatos seseque imperata facturos pollicentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 60, 1:—quod (bellum) summa inter se contentione gesserunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: haec inter sese tota vi tuditantes, Enn. Ann. 2, 16: habet aliud magis ex sese et majus, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 51.—**b.** Connected with *cum:* qui ea possideat, quae secum, ut aiunt, vel e naufragio possit efferre, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: animum secum esse secumque, ut dicitur, vivere, id. de Sen. 14, 49.—**c.** Strengthened by the suffix *met:* ne ignorando regem semet ipse aperiret, quis esset, Liv. 2, 12, 7: aeternas opes esse Romanorum, nisi inter semet ipsi seditionibus saeviant, id. 2, 44, 8: artes, quas doceat quivis eques atque senator Semet prognatos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 78: quod pestis, senia et jurgia Sesemet aedibus emigrarunt, Titin. in Non. 2, 18.

II. In partic.: **A.** Ad se, apud se, in colloq. lang., *To him, with him,* i. e. *to* or *at his house:* intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se, Lucil. in Charis. p. 86 P.: L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 5: qui a me petierit, ut secum et apud se essem quotidie, id. ib. 5, 6, 1.—And so too, trop., apud se esse, *To be one's self* or *in one's senses:* num tibi videtur esse apud sese? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 85.

B. Sibi: **1.** As a *dat. ethic.* (* v. Andrews' and Stoddard's Lat. Gramm. § 228, note, rev. editt.): quid sibi vult pater? cur simulat? Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 1; cf., quid sibi hic vestitus quaerit? id. Eun. 3, 5, 10; and, hostes admiratio cepit, quidnam sibi repentinus clamor vellet, Liv. 44, 12, 1.—**2.** In connection with suus, to strengthen the idea of possession: cochleae suo sibi suco vivunt, *on their own juice,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 13: suo sibi servit patri, id. ib. prol. 50: suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: IN SVO SIBI POSITVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4495: AEDEM CVM SVO SIBI HYPOGAEO, Inscr. Reines. p. 646, 109. See also suus and habeo.

* **sŭīle,** is, *n.* [sus] *A hog-sty,* Col. 7, 9, 14.

sŭillus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to swine:* pecus, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 1; Col. 7, 9, 14: grex, Liv. 22, 10, 3: genus, Plin. 8, 52, 78: rostrum, id. 8, 33, 51: caro, *swine's flesh, pork,* Var. R. R. 2, 4, 8: lac, Plin. 28, 8, 29: fungi, an inferior kind of mushroom, *black hog-mushrooms,* id. 22, 23, 47; Mart. 3, 60, 5.—**II.** Subst., suilla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *Pork,* Cels. 3, 9; 5, 26, 30; Plin. 30, 5, 12.

Suiŏnes, um, *m.* *A northern Germanic people of Scandinavia,* in the mod. *Sweden,* Tac. G. 44 and 45; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 321 and 324.

(* **Suismontium,** i, *n.* *A mountain of Liguria,* Liv. 39, 2; 40, 41.)

* **sulcāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [sulco] *A furrow,* i. q. sulcus: App. M. 6, p. 174.

sulcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who draws furrows, a furrower, plougher* (in post-Aug. poets): **I.** Lit.: Leontini campi, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 939: patuli agri, Avien. Perieg. 587.—**II.** Transf.: sulcator navita ponti, Sil. 7, 363; so, pigri Averni, *i. e. Charon,* Stat. Th. 11, 588; cf. id. ib. 8, 18: Bagrada sulcator arenae, Luc. 4, 588: lateris sulcator (vultur), *i. e. the render, lacerater,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 340.

sulco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sulcus] *To furrow, cut furrows through, to plough* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Lit., in agriculture: agros, Tib. 2, 3, 78; cf., (rura) sulcata Camilli Vomere, Luc. 1, 168; so, humum, campos vomere, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 68; Sil. 9, 191.—*Absol.:* recto plenoque sulcare, Col. 2, 2, 25.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To furrow, plough;* poet., *to sail over, pass through,* etc.: sulcant fossas, quo pluvia aqua delabatur, Var. R. R. 1, 29, 2: (anguis) arenam Sulcat, Ov. M. 15, 726; so, iter caudâ, Luc. 9, 721: longâ sulcant vada salsa carinâ, Virg. A. 5, 158; so, undas rate, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 33; id. Met. 4, 707: maria arbore, Plin. 12, 1, 2: regna volatu, Luc. 9, 668: sulcavitque cutem rugis, *furrowed her skin with wrinkles,* Ov. M. 3, 276.

sulcus, i, *m.* (sibilated from ὁλκός] *A furrow made by the plough:* "*sulci* appellantur, qua aratrum ducitur, vel sationis faciendae causa vel urbis condendae, vel fossura rectis lateribus, ubi arbores serantur: quod vocabulum quidam ex Graeco fictum, quia illi dicant ὁλκόν," Fest. 302: "qua aratrum vomere lacunam striam facit, *sulcus* vocatur: quod est inter duos sulcos elata terra, dicitur *porca,*' Var. R. R. 1, 29, 3: sulco vario ne ares, Cato R. R. 61, 1: cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. de Div. 2, 23, 50. So, ducere sulcum, Col. 2, 2, 27; Juv. 7, 48: proscindere jugerum sulco, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178: sulco tenui arare, id. 18, 18, 47: patefacere sulcum aratro, Ov. M. 3, 104: committere semina sulcis, Virg. G. 1, 223; cf. id. Ecl. 5, 36; Ov. M. 1, 123.

II. Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** *In abstr., A ploughing:* hordeum altero sulco seminari debet, Col. 2, 9, 15; so, quarto, id. 2, 12, 8: quinto, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 181: nono, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10.

B. Of things resembling a furrow: **1.** *A long, narrow trench, a ditch,* Cato R. R. 33, 4; 43, 1; Col. 2, 8, 3; Plin. 19, 4, 20; Virg. G. 2, 24; 289; id. Aen. 1, 425, et saep.—**2.** *A rut, track,* in gen. So of the furrow cut by a vessel: Virg. A. 5, 142; Val. Fl. 3, 32; of *a wrinkle* of the skin: Mart. 3, 72, 4; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 110; of *the trail* of a meteor: Virg. A. 2, 697; Luc. 5, 562; of *the private parts* of a woman: Lucr. 4, 1268; Virg. G. 3, 136; App. Anech. 16.

‡ **Sulevĭae,** ārum, *f.* [prob. corrupted from Silviae] *A kind of wood-goddesses,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2099 *sq.* Also in the form SULIVIAE, ib. *no.* 2051.

sulfur (in MSS. also, sulphur and sulpur; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 210), ŭris, *n.* (*masc.,* Tert. adv. Prax. 16; Veg. Vet. 1, 38 *med.*) *Brimstone, sulphur,* "Plin. 35, 15, 50;" Cato R. R. 39, 1; Col. 8, 5, 11; Lucr. 6, 221; 748; 807; Tib. 1, 5, 11; Prop. 4, 8, 86; Ov. M. 5, 405, et saep. In the *plur.:* Virg. G. 3, 449; Ov. M. 3, 374; 14, 791; 15, 351; Quint. 12, 10, 76 Spald. *N. cr.*—**II.** Transf., poet., *Lightning* (so called from its sulphureous smell): aethereum, Luc. 7, 160: sacrum, Pers. 2, 24.

* **sulfŭrans** (sulph.), antis, *adj.* [sulfur; cf. sulfuratus] *Containing sulphur, sulphurous:* aquae, Tert. adv. Val. 15.

sulfŭrārĭa (sulph.), ae, *f.* [sulfur] *A sulphur pit* or *mine,* Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8; 47, 2, 53.

* **sulfŭrātĭo** (sulph.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A vein of sulphur* in the earth, Sen. Q. N. 3, 15 *med.*

sulfŭrātus (sulph.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Impregnated with sulphur, sulphurated:* fontes, Vitr. 8, 3: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32: ramentum, Mart. 10, 3, 3: lana, Cels. 4, 5.—*Comp.:* gehenna, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28.—**II.** Subst., sulfurata, ōrum, *n.:* **A.** (*sc.* fila) *Brimstone-matches,* Mart. 1, 42, 4.—**B.** (*sc.* loca) *Veins of sulphur,* Plin. 31, 3, 28.

sulfŭrĕus (sulph.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *like sulphur, sulphurous, sulphureous:* fornaces, Ov. M. 15, 340: aqua, Virg. A. 7, 517: lux fulminum, Plin. 35, 15, 50: color, id. 35, 6, 25: odor, id. 36, 19, 34.

* **sulfŭrōsus** (sulph.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of sulphur, sulphureous:* fontes, Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*

Sulla (less correctly written Sylla), ae, *m.* *A surname in the* gens Cornelia. So esp., **I.** L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, *The celebrated Roman Dictator,* concerning whose life and political career see *Zachariae,* der Dictator L. Cornelius Sulla (Heidelb. 1834) II. Bände, 8; *Wittich,* de Reipubl. R. ea forma, qua L. Cornelius Sulla dictator totam rem Romanam commutavit, Lips. 1834, 8; and the treatise with a like title by C. Ramshorn, Lips. 1835; (* Cic. de Div. 1, 33; Sall. J. 100; Flor. 3, 21; Vell. 2, 17).—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Sullānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Sulla:* tempus, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46: ager, id. Agr. 2, 26, 70: assignationes, id. ib. 3, 1, 3: proscriptio, Sen. de Ira, 2, 34: crudelitas, Plin. 9, 35, 59, et saep.—* **2. sullātŭrĭo,** ire, *v. n., To imitate* or *play the part of Sulla:* ita sullaturit animus ejus et proscripturit, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 32; 8, 6, 32.—**II.** L. Cornelius Sulla Faustus, usually called Faustus Sulla, *A son of the Dictator,* Cic. Clu. 34, 94; id. Agr. 1, 4, 12; id. Att. 8, 3, 7, et al.—**III.** P. Cornelius Sulla, *A relation of the Dictator, accused of* ambitus, *and defended by Cicero in an oration still extant.*

Sulmo, ōnis, *m.:* **I.** *A town in the territory of the* Peligni, *near* Corfinium, *the birth-place of Ovid,* Ov. F. 4, 80; Sil. 9, 76; 8, 511; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 3; Cic. Att. 8, 4, 3; 8, 12, A, 1; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 501.—**B,** Derivv.: **1. Sulmōnensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Sulmo:* ager, Plin. 17, 26, 41.—In the *plur.,* Sulmonenses, ium, *m., The inhabitants of Sulmo,* Caes. B. C 1, 18, 1; Plin. 3, 12, 17.—* **2. Sulmontīnus,** a, um, *adj.,* The same: colonia, Frontin. de Colon. p. 145 Goes.—**II.** *The name of a hero* in Virg. A. 9, 412; 10, 517.

sulphur, and its derivv., v. sulfur.

Sulpĭcĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens; e. g. Ser. Sulpicius Galba, *consul* 610 A. U. C., *and an able orator,* Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 39; id. Brut. 22, 86:—C. Sulpicius Gallus, *a connoisseur in Greek literature, and a good orator,* Cic. Brut. 20, 78; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; id. Lael. 27, 101:—Ser. Sulpicius Rufus, *a very celebrated jurist, a contemporary of Cicero;* cf. respecting him, *Robertus Schneider* de Servio Sulpicio Rufo Jurisconsulto Romano, Lips. 1834, 8:—C. Sulpicius Apollinaris, *a grammarian, teacher of the Emperor Pertinax,* Gell. 2, 16, 8; 4, 17, 11:—Sulpicia, *a Roman poetess in the time of Domitian,* Mart. 10, 35, 38; v. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 117.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Sulpĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Sulpicius:* horrea, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 18: lex, *proposed by the people's tribune* P. Sulpicius, Flor. 3, 21.—**B. Sulpĭcĭānus,** a, um, *adj.,* The same: classis, *commanded by the praetor* P. Sulpicius, Cæs. B. C. 3, 101, 4: seditio, *raised by* P. Sulpicius, Quint. 6, 3, 75.

sultis, v. volo, *ad init.*

1. sum, fŭi, esse (archaic forms, *indic. praes.,* ESVM for sum, acc. to Var. L. L. 9, 57, 153: simus for sumus, used by Augustus, acc. to Suet. Aug. 87: *futur.,* escit for erit, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25: ap. Fest. s. v. NEC, p. 162; Lucr. 1, 612: *perf.,* fūvīmus for fuimus, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168; cf. in the follg.: *subj. praes.,* siem, sies, siet, *etc.,* very freq., esp. in Plaut.; cf. Cic. Or. 47, 157: fuam, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 48; id. Mil. 2, 6, 112: fuas, Liv. Andr. in Non. 111, 13; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 71; 83, id. Pers. 1, 1, 52; id. Trin. 2, 1, 32: fuat, Pac. in Non. 111, 8; Carm. ap. Liv. 25, 12, 6; Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 2; id. Aul. 2, 2, 56; id. Capt. 2, 2, 10, et saep.; Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 4; Lucr. 4, 639; Virg. A. 10, 108: fuant, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 110; id. Epid. 5, 1, 13; id. Pseud. 4, 3, 12.—(* *Subj. imp.,* forem,—res,—ret;—rent: *inf.,* fore =futurum esse): fuvisset, Enn. in Gell. 12, 4, 4:—*Part. praes.,* ens, used by Cæsar, acc. to Prisc. p. 1140 P.; and by Sergius Flavius, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 33), *v. n.* [the root ES, kindr. with the Gr. ΕΣΜΙ, εἰμί] *To be,* as a verb substantive or a copula.

I. As a verb substantive, *To be, exist, live; to be present; to happen, take place; to stay, remain.*

A. In gen.: "definitionum duo sunt genera prima. unum earum rerum quae sunt: alterum earum quae intelliguntur. Esse ea dico, quae cerni tangive possunt, ut fundum, aedes, parietem, cetera. Non esse rursus ea dico, quae tangi demonstrarive non possunt, cerni tamen animo atque intelligi possunt, ut si usucapionem, si tutelam, *etc.* . . . definias," Cic. Top. 5, 26 *sq.;* cf., omne quod eloquimur sic, ut id aut esse dicamus aut non esse, id. de Or. 2, 38, 157; and, non statim, quod *esse* manifestum est, etiam *quid sit* apparet, Quint. 3, 6, 81: est locus, Hesperiam quem mortales perhibebant, Enn. Ann. 1, 36: flumen est Arar, quod, *etc.,* Caes. B. G. 1, 12, 1: homo nequissimus omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt! Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 1; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: nec enim, dum ero, angar ulla re, quum omni vacem culpa: et, si non ero, sensu omnino carebo, id. Fam. 6, 3 *fin.;* cf., si modo futuri sumus, erit mihi res opportuna, id. Att. 11, 4, 1; and, si quanto erit civitas, erit profecto nobis locus: sin autem non erit, *etc.,* id. ib. 2, 16, 6: nolite arbitrari, me quum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, id. de Sen. 22, 79; cf., si erit ulla res publica . . . sin autem nulla erit, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: illa (solis defectio), quae fuit Romulo regnante, *was, happened,* id. Rep. 1, 16; id. ib. 1, 23: Romae esse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 41, 100; cf., quum Athenis decem ipsus dies fuissem, id. Fam. 2, 8, 3; and id. de Or. 2, 7, 27: quum Africanus constituisset in hortis esse, id. Rep. 1, 9; cf., quum essemus in castris, id. ib. 1, 15; and, nonne mavis sine periculo tuae domi esse quam cum periculo alienae? id. Fam. 4, 7, 4 (a little before, Romae et domi tuae malles *vivere*): vos istic commodissime sperem esse, id. ib. 14, 7, 2; cf., te hic tutissime puto fore, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 11, A.: quum esset (Sulpicius Gallus) casu apud M. Marcellum, id. Rep. 1, 14: eram cum Stoico Diodoto: qui quum habitavisset apud me mecumque vixisset, *etc.*, id. Brut. 90, 309; cf., erat nemo, quicum essem libentius quam tecum et pauci, quibuscum essem aeque libenter, id. Fam. 5, 21, 1; and, qui me admodum diligunt multumque mecum sunt, id. ib. 4, 13, 6: Smyrnae quum simul essemus complures dies, id. Rep. 1, 8: tum ad me fuerunt, qui, *etc.*, Var. in Non. 133, 28; cf., Curio fuit ad me sane diu, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 8; and, cum ad me bene mane Dionysius fuit, id. ib. 10, 16, 1:—quum est in sagis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32; cf., sive erit in Tyriis, Tyrios laudabis amictus: Sive erit in Cois, Coa decere puta, Ov. A. A. 2, 297: hominem non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in suis numis multis esse et semper fuisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 6, 11; so, in servitute, id. Cluent. 7, 21: in magno nomine et gloria, id. de Div. 1, 17, 31: in spe, id. Fam. 14, 3, 2: in tanta moestitia, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: in probris, in laudibus, id. Off. 1, 18, 61: in officio, id. ib. 1, 15, 49: in injustitia, id. ib. 1, 14, 42: in vitio, id. ib. 1, 19, 62; id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19, et saep.

B. In partic.: **1.** Sunt, qui (quae), *There are those* (*people* or *things*) *who* (*that*), (* or simply *some*); constr. with the indicative or subjunctive, according as the persons or things referred to are actual existences, or as they are merely conceived of by the writer in a general indefinite sense (the latter being the most frequent, especially in good prose): (*a*) *c. indic.*: mulier mane: sunt Qui volunt te conventam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 37: sunt, qui abducunt a malis ad bona, ut Epicurus. Sunt, qui satis putant ostendere, nihil inopinati accidisse . . . Sunt etiam qui haec omnia genera consolandi colligunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 76 Kühn *N. cr.*; cf., sunt qui putant, *etc.*, id. Inv. 1, 40, 72: sunt, qui, quod sentiunt, non audent dicere, id. Off. 1, 24, 84: *Argiletum* sunt qui scripserunt ab Argola, *etc.*, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 44: sunt qui ita dicunt, Sall. C. 19, 4: sunt, qui spiritum non recipiunt sed resorbent. Quint. 11, 3, 55: sunt, quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum collegisse juvat, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. Sat. 1, 4, 24: sunt quibus unum opus est, *etc.*, id. Od. 1, 7, 5: sunt quibus in satira videor nimis acer, id. Sat. 2, 1, 1: sunt quorum ingenium nova tantum crustula promit, id. ib. 2, 4, 47, et saep.—With a more definite indication of the subject: sunt quidam, qui molestas amicitias faciunt, quum ipsi se contemni putant, Cic. Lael. 20, 72: sunt vestrum, judices, aliquammulti, qui L. Pisonem cognoverunt, id. Verr. 2, 4, 25: multae et pecudes et stirpes sunt, quae sine procuratione hominum salvae esse non possunt, id. N. D. 2, 52, 130: sunt bestiae quaedam, in quibus inest aliquid simile virtutis, *etc.*, id. Fin. 5, 14, 38: permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intelligatur, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 94; cf. id. de Div. in Caecil. 7, 22; id. Off. 1, 14, 43; 1, 20, 69; id. de Div. 1, 54, 123: fuere complures, qui ad Catilinam initio profecti sunt, Sall. C. 39: haec sunt, quae clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: alia fuere, quae illos magnos fecere, Sall. C. 52, 21.—(*β*) *c. subjunct.*: sunt, qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem; sunt qui nullum censeant fieri discessum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: sunt qui in rebus contrariis parum sibi constent, id. Off. 1, 21, 71: si qui sunt, qui philosophorum auctoritate moveantur, id. Rep. 1, 7: sunt qui nolint tetigisse nisi illas, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 28: sunt qui Crustis et pomis viduas venentur avaras, id. Ep. 1, 1, 78: vestes Gaetulo murice tinctas Sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curet habere, id. ib. 2, 2, 182, et saep—With a more definite indication of the subject: sunt quidam e nostris, qui haec subtilius velint tradere et negent satis esse, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 31: quae quibusdam admirabilia videntur, permulti sunt, qui pro nihilo putent, id. Lael. 23, 86: erat nemo in quem ea suspicio conveniret, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65; cf., quis enim miles fuit, qui Brundisii illam non viderit? quis, qui nescierit, *etc.*, id. Phil. 2, 25: sit aliquis, qui nihil mali habeat, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: sunt nonnullae disciplinae, quae officium omne pervertant, id. Off. 1, 2, 5 Orell. *N. cr.*: sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem Possis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 34: sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus, id. A. P. 347.—* **b.** Poet.: est, quibus (acc. to the Gr. ἔστιν οἷς): est quibus Eleae concurrit palma quadrigae: est quibus in celeres gloria nata pedes, Prop. 3, 9, 17.

2. *c. dat.*, (* *To belong* or *pertain to*; or, rendering the dative as the subject of the verb,) *to have* (i. q. the Fr. *être à*): aliquid reperiret, fingeret fallacias, Unde esset adolescenti, amicae quod daret, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 23: nisi jam tum esset honos eloquentiae, Cic. Brut. 10, 40: privatus illis census erat brĕvis, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13, et saep.: nomen Mercurii est mihi, Plaut. Am. prol. 19; cf., Trojae et huic loco nomen est, Liv. 1, 1, 5: Hecyra est huic nomen fabulae, Ter. Hec. prol. 1; cf., cui saltationi Titius nomen esset, Cic. Brut. 62, 225; and, cui (fonti) nomen Arethusa est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, 118: Scipio, cui post Africano fuit cognomen, Liv. 25, 2, 6.—Hence also, **b.** Esse alicui cum aliquo, *To have to do with, to be connected with* a person: tecum nihil rei nobis, Demipho, est, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 74; cf., sibi cum illa mima posthac nihil futurum, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: jussit bona proscribi ejus, quicum familiaritas fuerat, societas erat, id. Quint. 6, 25: si mihi tecum minus esset, quam est cum tuis omnibus, id. Fam. 15, 10, 2.

3. Cum aliquo (aliqua), *To be with*, i. e. *to lie with carnally*, as a spouse or paramour: cujus soror est cum P. Quintio, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: ea nocte mecum illa hospitis jussu fuit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 101; so Ov. Am. 3, 664: cum hac (meretrice) si qui adolescens forte fuerit, Cic. Coel. 20, 49; so Ov. Am. 2, 8, 27.

4. Euphem., in the *tempp. perf.*, of one who has died or a thing that has perished, *To be no more, to be gone, departed* (poet.): horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partionis: Ita paene tibi fuit Phronesium, *i. e. had almost died*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 92: nunc illud est, cum me fuisse quam esse nimio mavelim, id. Capt. 3, 3, 1: sive erimus, seu nos fata fuisse volent, Tib. 3, 5, 32: fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens Gloria Teucrorum, Virg. A. 2, 325:—certus in hospitibus non est amor: erat ut ipsi, Cumque nihil speres firmius esse, fuit, Ov. Her. 17, 192.

5. Pregn., *To be real* or *a fact, to be the case*; so esp., est, esto, *it is even so, be it so, such is* or *let such be the case. granted, well*, etc.: quid tibi vis dicam, nisi quod est? Plaut. Epid. 1, 17: sunt ista, Laeli, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: est vero, inquit, Africane, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 1, 18: esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest, id. de Div. in Caecil. 15, 47; so, esto, Virg. A. 7, 313; 10, 67; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 81, et al.—Hence, **b.** The connections est ut, ubi, quum, quod, or with a subject-clause, *It happens* or *chances that, it is the case that, there is cause* or *reason why, there is a time when, it is allowed* or *permissible that, one may*, etc.: (*a*) Est *ut*: sin est, ut velis manere illam apud te, dos hic maneat, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 32: si est, ut dicat velle se, redde, id. Hec. 4, 1, 43: si est, culpam ut Antipho in se admiserit, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 40: est, ut id maxime deceat, Cic. Or. 59, 199: quando fuit, ut, quod licet, non liceret? id. Coel. 20, 48: non est igitur, ut mirandum sit, ea praesentiri, *etc.*, id. de Div. 1, 56, 128: non erat, ut fieri posset, mirarier umquam, Lucr. 5, 977: non est, ut copia major Ab Jove donari possit tibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 2.—(*β*) Est *ubi*: erit, ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 26: est, ubi id isto modo valeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23.—(*γ*) Est *quum*: est quum non est satius, si, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 4, 26, 36.—(*δ*) Est *quod*: est quod visam domum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 26: est quod referam ad consilium: sin, *etc.*, Liv. 30, 31, 9: quod timeas non est, Ov. Her. 19, 159: non est quod multa loquamur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30, et saep.—(*ε*) Est with a subject-clause: est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32; Cato R. R. *prooem.* § 1: scire est liberum Ingenium atque animum, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: nec non et Tityon terrae omniparentis alumnum cernere erat, Virg. A. 6, 596: unde plus haurire est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: est gaudia prodentem vultum celare, id. ib. 2, 5, 103: quod versu dicere non est, id. ib. 1, 5, 87: quae verbo objecta, verbo negare sit, Liv. 42, 41, 2: ut conjectare erat intentione vultus, Tac. A. 16, 34, et saep.—*c. dat.*: ne tibi sit frigida saxa adire, Prop. 1, 20, 13; Tib. 1, 6, 24: tu procul a patria (nec sit mihi credere tantum!) Alpinas nives Me sine vides, Virg. E. 10, 46: fuerit mihi eguisse aliquando amicitiae tuae, Sall. J. 110, 3.

6. Sometimes in colloq. lang., like the Eng. *to be*, for *To come* (hence also with *in c. acc.*): ecquid in mentem est tibi, Patrem tibi esse? Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 54: ut certior fieret, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 2: nec prius militibus in conspectum fuisse, Suet. Aug. 16.

II. As a copula, *To be* any thing or in any manner: **A.** In gen., usually connected with an *adj.*, *subst.*, or *pron.*; less freq., and mostly in familiar lang., with an *adv.*: et praeclara res est et sumus otiosi, Cic. Lael. 5, 17: quod in homine multo est evidentius, id. ib. 8, 27: sperare videor Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam notam posteritati fore, id. ib. 4, 15: quum ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Pylades Orestem se esse diceret, Orestes autem ita ut erat, Orestem se esse perseveraret, id. ib. 7, 24: consul autem esse qui potui? *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 6: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, *are a mere number*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: ego tu sum, tu es ego: unanimi sumus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49: tuus sum, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 60: domus non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: is enim fueram, cui, *etc.*, id. ib. 4, et saep.—*Am.* Satin' tu sanus es? *Sos.* Sic sum ut vides, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 57: sic, inquit, est, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: est, inquit, ut dicis, id. ib. 1, 40: quod ita cum sit, id. ib. 1, 45: qui (viri) sunt procul ab hujus aetatis memoria, id. ib. 1, 1: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, id. ib. 1, 2: frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. 2, 25, 1: dato qui bene sit: ego, ubi bene sit, tibi locum lepidum dabo, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 51; v. bene, p. 207, c: apud matrem recte est, Cic. Att. 1, 7; v. recte, p. 1291, b: cum in convivio comiter et jucunde fuisses, Cic. Deiot. 7, 19: omnes hanc quaestionem haud remissius sperant futuram, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 11: dicta impune erant, Tac. A. 1, 72, et saep.

B. In partic.: **1.** With a *gen.* or *abl.* denoting quality: nimium me timidum, nullius animi, nullius consilii fuisse confiteor, Cic. Sest. 16, 36: disputatio non mediocris contentionis est, id. de Or. 1, 60, 257; id. Fin. 5, 12, 36, et saep.:—si fuerit is injustus, timidus, hebeti ingenio atque nullo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: mira sum alacritate ad litigandum, id. Att. 2, 7, 2: si quis ea asperitate est et immanitate naturae, congressus ut hominum fugiat, id. Lael. 23, 87: bono animo sint et tui et mei familiares, id. Fam. 6, 18, 1; so, ut bono essent animo, id. Rep. 1, 17: ut uxores eodem jure sint quo viri, id. ib. 1, 43: qui capite et superciliis semper est rasis, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: abi, quaere, unde domo quis, Cujus fortunae, quo sit patre quove patrono, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 54, et saep.

2. With a *gen.* or *abl.* of price or value: a me argentum, quanti (servus) est, sumito, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 20; cf., si ullo in loco frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, 194: ager nunc multo pluris est, quam tunc fuit, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: ut quisque, quod plurimi sit, possideat, ita, *etc.*, id. Parad. 6, 2, 48: magni erunt mihi tuae literae, id. Fam. 15, 15, 4: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, *is worth more to me, weighs more with me*, id. Att. 12, 28, 2: neque pluris pretii coquum quam villicum habeo, Sall. J. 85, 39, et saep.: — sextante sal et Romae et per totam Italiam erat, *was worth, stood at*, Liv. 29, 37, 3.

3. With a *gen.* of possession, (* when it may often be translated, *It belongs, pertains to*; or *it is the part, property, nature, mark, sign, custom*, or *duty of*, etc.): audiant eos, quorum summa est auctoritas apud, *etc.*, (* *who possess*,) Cic. Rep. 1, 7: teneamus eum cursum, qui semper fuit optimi cujusque, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: quamobrem neque sapientis esse accipere habenas, id. ib. 1, 5; id. de Or. 2, 20, 86: temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, id. de Sen. 6, 20: est adolescentis majores natu vereri, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: qui Romanae partis erant, urbe excesserunt, Liv. 35, 51, 7; cf., plebs novarum, ut solet, rerum atque Hannibalis tota esse, (* *were devoted to, favored*,) id. 23, 14, 7; and, Dolopes numquam Aetolorum fuerant: Philippi erant, id. 38, 3, 4: Ptolemaeus propter aetatem alieni arbitrii erat, id. 42, 29, 7, et saep.: non est gravitatis ac sapientiae tuae, ferre immoderatius casum incommodorum tuorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 5: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 5, 2, et saep.

4. With a *dat.* of the end, object, purpose, fitness, *etc.*: vitam hanc rusticam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: etiam quae esui potuique non sunt, contineri legato, Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3; so Gell. 4, 1, 20: ut divites conferrent, qui essent oneri ferendo, Liv. 2, 9, 6: quum solvendo aere (*i. e.* aeri) alieno res publica non esset, id. 31, 13, 5: injiciuntur ea, quae humori extrahendo sunt, Cels. 4, 10 *fin.*—Hence, **b.** With an additional *dat.* of the person: omitto innumerabiles viros, quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fuerunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: ut mihi magnae curae tuam vitam ac dignitatem esse scires, Anton. in Cic. Att. 10, 8, A *fin.*: accusant ii, quibus occidi patrem Sex. Roscii bono fuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: haec tam parva civitas praedae tibi et quaestui fuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 37, 85: ea dictitare, quae detrimento, maculae, invidiae, infamiae nobis omnibus esse possint, id. ib. 2, 3, 62, 144, et saep.

5. Id est *or* hoc est, with a predicative clause by way of explanatory addition, *That is, that is to say*; sometimes also with a climax in the sense, *which is as much as to say, or which is the same thing*: sed domum redeamus, id est ad nostros revertamur, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: quodsi in scena, id est in concione verum valet, *etc.*, id. Lael. 26, 97: meos amicos, in quibus est studium, in Graeciam mitto, id est ad Graecos ire jubeo, id. Acad. 1, 2, 8 Goer. *N. cr.*: — si Epicurum, id est si Democritum probarem, id. ib. 1, 2, 6 Goer. *N. cr.*: ut (sapiens) aegritudine opprimatur, id est miseria, id. Tusc. 3, 13, 27 Kühn.:— a parte negotiali, hoc est πραγματικῇ, Quint. 3, 7, 1: cum in bona tua invasero, hoc est, cum te docuero, id. 8, 3, 89, et saep.

2. sum, i. q. eum, Enn. in Fest.; v. is.

(* **3. sum,** in composition, for sub before *m*; v. sub.)

sūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from sugimen, sugmen, from sugo] *A breast, teat, udder* of women and she-animals: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: manus lactanti in sumine sidat, Lucil. in Non. 458, 7.—**B.** In partic., *A sow's udder, the paps of a sow* (esteemed a delicacy by the Romans): pernam, abdomen, sumen, suis glandium, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44; so id. Pseud. 1, 2, 33; id. Capt. 4, 3, 4; Plin. 11, 37, 84; Mart. 13, 44.—* **2.** Meton. for *A sow, a hog*, Juv. 12, 73.—**II.** Transf., *The fat part, the richest portion*: (Caesar Vopiscus) campos Roseae Italiae dixit esse sumen, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 10; Plin. 17, 4, 3.

sūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [sumen] *Of or belonging to a sow's udder, that has the paps on* (a post-class. word): caro, *i. e. the paps* or *udder of a sow*, Arn. 2, 73: sus, *i. e. a sow*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 22.

summa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* res) [summus, from superus] (archaic *gen.*, summai, Lucr. 1, 983; 6, 680) That which is highest, most prominent or important in any thing, *The main thing, chief point, principal matter; the summit, completion, perfection.*

A. In gen.: leges a me edentur non perfectae . . . sed ipsae summae rerum atque sententiae, *the main points, chief particulars*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18; so, lectis rerum summis, Liv. 40, 29, 11: summa est, si curaveris, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 13, 75, 2: in hoc summa judicii causaque tota consistit, id. Quint. 9, 32: eam ignominiam ad summam universi belli pertinere ratus, *to the issue of the whole war*, Liv. 32, 17, 9: solus summam habet hic apud nos, *the first place, pre-eminence*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 15: summam alicui rei dare, *perfection*, Quint. 3, 2, 1; so id. 5, 10, 72; 11, 2, 41; 12, 1, 20, et al.

B. In partic., of a reckoning of numbers, *The amount*, containing all the items; *the sum, sum total*: quid, tu, inquam, soles, cum rationem a dispensatore accipis, si aera singula probasti, summam, quae ex his confecta sit, non probare? Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 193, 11: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, id. Off. 1, 18, 59: *Py.* Quanta istaec hominum summa est? *Ar.* Septem millia, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 46: equitum magno numero ex omni populi summa separato, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: subducamus summam, id. Att. 5, 21, 11; so, summam facere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, 131: de summa nihil decedet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30: hac summa redempti, Liv. 32, 17, 2, et saep.: summa cogitationum mearum omnium, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10: meorum moerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 2: ergo ex hac infinita licentia haec summa cogitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: proposita vitae ejus velut summa, Suet. Aug. 9, et saep.: summarum summa est aeterna, *the sum of all sums, the sum of all things*, i. e. *the universe*, Lucr. 3, 817; 5, 362; so, summa summarum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 4; Sen. Ep. 40 *fin.*; and, summa summaï, Lucr. 6, 680.—Adverbially: ad summam, *On the whole, generally, in short, in a word*: ille affirmabat . . . ad summam: non posse istaec sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 1; so, ad summam, id. ib. 7, 7, 7; id. Fam. 14, 14, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106; Juv. 3, 79: in summa, *In all*: Drusus erat de praevaricatione a tribunis aerariis absolutus, in summa quatuor sententiis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3; so, in summa, Just. 13, 8; 37, 1 *fin.*; for which, in omni summa, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 5.—Hence,

2. Transf., *The whole*, opp. to a part: magnam res diligentiam requirebat, non in summa exercitus tuenda, sed in singulis militibus conservandis, Caes. B. G. 6, 34, 3; cf., summa exercitus salva, *the main body of the army*, id. B. C. 1, 67, 5: solet quaedam esse partium brevitas, quae longam tamen efficit summam, Quint. 4, 2, 41; cf., quaedam partibus blandiuntur, sed in summam non consentiunt, id. 4, 2, 90: (Remi dicebant) ad hunc (regem) totius belli summa omnium voluntate deferri, *the command in chief*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 7; cf., neque de summa belli suum judicium sed imperatoris esse, id. ib. 1, 41, 3: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, *authority over all affairs, the supreme power*, Cic. Rep. 1, 26; and with this cf., ad te summa solum, Phormio, rerum redit, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 3: ad summam rerum consulere, *for the general interest*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 4: ad discrimen summa rerum adducta, *to a general engagement*, Liv. 10, 27, 7; so, discrimen summae rerum, id. 10, 14, 9: quos penes summam consilii voluit esse, quum imperii summam rex teneret, *the sole command*, Cic. Rep. 2, 28; cf., qui vobis summam ordinis consiliique concedunt, id. Cat. 4, 7, 15; so, imperii, Caes. B. G. 2, 23, 4; id. B. C. 3, 5, 4: quod penes eos (Bituriges), si id oppidum retinuissent, summam victoriae constare intelligebant, *the whole credit of the victory*, id. B. G. 7, 21, 3; so, victoriae, id. B. C. 1, 82, 3.

* **sum-maestus** (subm.), a, um, *adj. Somewhat sorrowful*: Amm. 30, 1.

* **summālis,** e, *adj.* [summa] *Containing a sum, whole* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Herm. 31.

‡ **Summānālĭa,** ium, v. Summanus.

* **sum-manans** (subm.), antis, *Part.* [mano] *Flowing beneath*: aqua sub terra, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*

Summānes (Subm.), ĭum, *m. A kind of inferior deities*, Mart. Cap. 2, 40.

summāno (subm.), are, *v. a.* [Summanus] *To hold fast like Summanus* (Pluto), a comically-formed word in Plaut. Curc. 3, 43 *sq.*

Summānus (Subm.), i, *m. A Roman deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed*, but whose precise nature was unknown even to Ovid; acc. to Mart Cap. i. q. *Pluto*, "Ov. F. 6, 731; Mart. Cap 2, 40;" Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 54; Cic. de Div 1, 10, 16; Plin. 2, 52, 53; 29, 4, 14; Arn 6, 191; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 23; Inscr. Orell *no.* 1466. Cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2 p. 59.—**II.** Hence, "SVMMANALIA liba farinacea in modum rotae ficta," Fest. p. 348 and 349 (*offered in sacrifice to Summanus*)

‡ **summārĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [summa] *A summary, epitome, abstract*: oratio, quae nunc vulgo breviarium dicitur, olim. cum Latine loqueremur, SUMMARIUM, dicebatur, Sen. Ep. 39.

summas, ātis, *comm.* [id.] *Of high or noble birth, high-born, noble, eminent, distinguished* (ante- and post-classical): vir. Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 90; id. Stich. 3, 2, 36: matronae, id. Cist. 1, 1, 27: dea, App. M. 11. p. 267: puella, Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

summātim, *adv.* [id.] *On the surface, on the outside, slightly*: **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rarely): radicem summatim eradere, Col. 12, 48, 1; so, eruere radices, id. Arb. 6, 2: ablaqueare vitem, id. ib. 10, 5.—**II.** Trop., *Slightly, summarily, cursorily briefly, compendiously*, etc. (so quite classical): summatim rescribere paucis, Lucil. in Non. 296, 5: de re pecuaria breviter ac summatim percurram, Var. R. R. 2 *praef.* § 7: aliquid summatim perscribere, Cic. Att. 5, 16. 1: aliquid cognoscere, id. Fam. 10, 28, 3: summatim breviterque componere, Suet. Tib. 61: aliquid attingere, Quint. 10, 1, 44; cf., poëticam summatim attigit, *slightly*, Suet. Aug. 85: summatim existimandum judici, si bona fide imploretur judicium, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 7 *med.*

* **summātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *Chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty*, i. q. principatus: imperium ac summatum petere, Lucr. 5, 1141.

summe, *adv. In the highest degree, most highly* or *greatly, extremely*; v. superus, *ad fin.*

* **sum-mĕdĭus** (subm.), a, um, *adj. Middle, mean*: positura, Diom. p. 432 P.

* **sum-mēio** (subm.), ĕre, *v. a. To make water under* a thing: se, Marc. Empir. 8, 5 *med.*

* **summēiŭlus** (subm.), i, *m.* [summeio] *One who makes water under himself, who wets his bed*, Marc. Empir. 26 *fin.*

sum-mergo (subm.), si, sum, 3. *v. a. To dip* or *plunge under, to sink, overwhelm, submerge, submerse*: **I.** Lit. (quite classical; most freq. *pass.*): summersus equus voraginibus, Cic. de Div. 1, 33, 73: genera summersarum beluarum, id. N. D. 2, 39, 100; so, Col. 12, 4, 5: navis summersa, * Caes. B. C. 3, 39, 2: ferrum summersum in unda, Ov. M. 12, 279: ipsos potuit summergere ponto, Virg. A. 1, 40; cf., aliquot procellis summersi paene sumus, Liv. 24, 8, 13: summersas obrue puppes, Virg. A. 1, 69; so, navem, Tac. A. 14, 5.—**II.** Trop. (post-class., and very rarely): virtus summersa tenebris, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 221: publicatam summergere lectionem, *to suppress*, Arn. 3, 104.

summersĭo (subm.), ōnis, *f.* [summergo] *A sinking, drowning, submersion* (late Lat.), Arn. 5, 182; Firm. Math. 1, 2 *fin.*

1. summersus (subm.), a, um, *Part.* of summergo.

* **2. summersus** (subm.), ūs, *m.* [summergo] *A plunging under water, sinking*, Tert. Anim. 32 *med.*

* **sum-mĕrus** (subm.), a, um, *adj. Pretty pure*: vinum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116.

* **summĭnĭa** (subm.), ae, *f.* [sub-minium] *A kind of garment for women*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 48.

summĭnistrātĭo (subm.), ōnis, *f.* [sumministro] A *giving, furnishing, supplying, subministration* (post-class.): divina incorruptibilitatis, Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.*

* **summĭnistrātor** (subm.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who aids* or *assists*; trop., *an abettor, promoter*: libidinum testisque, Sen. Ep. 114 *fin.*

* **summĭnistrātus** (subm.), ūs, *m.*

[sumministro] *A furnishing, supplying:* exiguus cibi, Macr. S. 7, 12 *med.*

sum-ministro (subm.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To aid by giving; to give, furnish, afford, supply, subminister* (quite class.): * **I.** Lit.: pecuniam alicui, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25; so. tela clam, id. Coel. 9, 20; cf., tela ad manum, Quint. 5, 7, 8: tela agentibus, id. 12, 3, 4: lapides telaque, Caes. B. G. 3, 25, 1: frumentum, id. ib. 1, 40, 11: auxilia hostibus nostris, id. ib. 4, 20, 1: puteus, qui ccc. pondo argenti Hannibali sumministravit in dies, Plin. 33, 6, 31, et saep.: tabellarios, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4. —**II.** Trop.: Aristoteles huic arti plurima adjumenta atque ornamenta sumministravit, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7: occasiones alicui, Suet. Tib. 61: timores, Sen. Ep. 104 *med.*: tantum animorum viriumque patriae et penatium conspectus sumministrat, Just. 6, 7.

summisse, *adv.*, v. summitto, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

summissim (subm.), *adv.* [summissus] *In a low voice, gently, softly* (post-Aug. and very rarely): fabulantes, Suet. Aug. 74: ridere (coupled with sensim), Gell. 17, 8, 7.

summissĭo (subm.), ōnis, *f.* [summitto] *A letting down, lowering, dropping, sinking* (a Ciceron. word): ex contentione vocis et summissione, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146:—nec elatio nec summissio, *i. e. depression*, id. Top. 18, 71.

1. summissus (subm.), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of summitto.

2. summissus (subm.), ūs, *m.* [summitto] *A sending to* or *in, immission, introduction:* ex summissu erroris ulciscitur, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16 *med.*

summĭtas, ātis, *f.* [summus] *The highest part, height, top, summit* (a post-Aug. word), Plin. 37, 9, 37; Pall. 1, 6, 10; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *med.*; Censor. de Die nat. 13; Arn. 1, 13.

sum-mitto (subm.), mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.*

I. With the force of sub predominating: **A.** *To send forth below* or *from below; to send, set, place,* or *put under; to raise* or *lift up; to cause to spring up; to put forth, produce* (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **1.** In gen.: singuli agni binis nutricibus submittuntur: nec quicquam subtrahi submissis expedit, Col. 7, 4, 3: vaccas tauris, *to put under* (for breeding), Pall. Jul. 4; so, vaccas in feturam, id. ib. 4, 1: equas alternis annis, id. Mart. 13, 6: canterium vitibus, Col. 4, 14, 1:—summittit tellus flores, *puts forth, produces*, Lucr. 1, 8; so, fetus (tellus), id 1, 194: pabula pascendis equis (tellus), Luc. 4, 411: quos colores (humus formosa), Prop. 1, 2, 9; cf. poet.: non monstrum summisere Colchi majus, *did not produce* (from the sowing of the dragon's teeth), Hor. Od. 4, 4, 63: summissas tendunt alta ad Capitolia dextras, *upraised*, Sil. 12, 640; so, palmas, manus, id. 4, 4, 11; Sen. Oed. 226; cf. in a Greek construction: summissi palmas, Sil. 1, 673.

2. In partic., an econom. *t. t.*, of animals or plants for breeding or bearing fruit, *To bring up, rear, raise; to let grow, not kill* or *cut off:* arietes, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 18; so id. ib. 2, 3, 8; Virg. E. 1, 46; id. Georg. 3, 73; 159; Col. 7, 9, 4; Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 70:—materiam vitis constituendae causa, Col. Arb. 5, 1; so id. 4, 31, 2; 4, 14, 3; 3, 10, 15. et al.: prata, *to let grow for hay*, Cato R. R. 8, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 49, 1; Col. 11, 2, 27.

B. *To let down, lower, sink, drop* = demittere (so quite class. and very freq., esp. in the trop. sense): **1.** Lit.: se ad pedes, Liv. 45, 7, 5; so, se patri et genua, Suet. Tib. 20: latus, caput in herba, Ov. M. 3, 23; 502; cf. verticem, id. ib. 8, 639: genu, id. ib. 4, 340; Plin. 8, 1, 1; cf., poplitem in terra, Ov. M. 7, 191: aures (*opp.* surrigere), Plin. 10, 48, 67: oculos, Ov. F. 3, 372: faciem, Suet. Calig. 36: cf. id. Aug. 79: fasces, Plin. 7, 30, 31; cf. Brut. 6, 22: capillum, crinem, barbam, *etc.*, *to let grow*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 14; Sen. Cons. ad Pol. 36; Tac. G. 31; Suet. Caes. 67; id. Aug. 23; id. Calig. 47, et saep.—Mid.: Tiberis aestate summittitur, *sinks, falls*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12.

2. Trop.: ut ii, qui superiores sunt, summittere se debent in amicitia: sic quodammodo inferiores extollere, *to lower themselves, condescend*, Cic. Lael. 20, 72; cf. id. Planc. 10, 24; and, summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv. 38, 52, 2: ut in actoribus Graecis fieri videmus, saepe illum, qui est secundarum aut tertiarum partium, cum possit aliquanto clarius dicere, quam ipse primarium multum summittere, ut ille princeps quam maxime excellat, *to moderate his efforts, restrain himself*, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 15, 48; cf., orationem tam summittere quam attollere decet, *to sink*, i. e. *speak in a plain style*, Plin. Ep. 3, 13, 4; and, ut illud lene aut ascendit ad fortiora aut ad tenuiora summittitur, Quint. 12, 10, 67; cf. also, quando attollenda vel summittenda sit vox, id. 1, 8, 1; and, (soni) cum intentione summittenda sunt temperandi, id. 11, 3, 42: ad calamitates animos, *to submit, bow*, Liv. 23, 25, 3; cf., animum periculo, Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 3; so, animos amori, Virg. A. 4, 414: se culpae, *i. e. to commit*, Ov. Her. 4, 151: furorem, *to put down, quell*, Virg. A. 12, 832.

II. The signif. of the verb predominating, *To send underhand, to send* or *dispatch secretly* (likewise quite class.): summittit cohortes equitibus praesidio, Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 5: subsidium alicui, id. ib. 2, 6, 4; so, subsidium, id. ib. 2, 25, 1; 4, 26, 4; id. B. C. 1, 43, 5: auxilium laborantibus, id. ib. 7, 85, 1: huic vos non summittetis? *i. e. send a successor*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 6: sibi destinatum in animo esse, imperium alicui, *to transfer, resign*, Liv. 6, 6, 7: vinea summittit capreas non semper edules, *furnishes, supplies*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 43:—summittebat iste Timarchidem, qui moneret eos, si, *etc.*, *secretly dispatched*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, 69; so *absol.*: iste ad pupillae matrem summittebat, id. ib. 2, 1, 41. —Hence

summissus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I., B): **A.** Lit., *Let down, lowered, low* (so very rarely): scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, *stooping lower*, Liv. 44, 9, 6: capillo summissiore, *hanging lower down*, Suet. Tib. 68.

B. Trop. (so quite class. and freq.): **1.** Of the voice or of speech in gen., *Low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement:* et contenta voce atrociter dicere et summissa leniter, Cic. Or. 17, 56; so, vox (coupled with lenis), Quint. 11, 3, 63; Ov. M. 7, 90, et al.: murmur, Quint. 11, 3, 45: oratio placida, summissa, lenis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183; so, oratio, Caes. B. C. 3, 19, 5; Quint. 11, 1, 9; cf. in the *Comp.*: lenior atque summissior oratio, id. 11, 1, 64: (sermo) miscens elata summissis, id. 11, 3, 43: actio, id. 7, 4, 27, et saep. Transf., of an orator: orator, Cic. Or. 26, 90; so, coupled with humilis, id. ib. 23, 76.

2. Of character or disposition, like abjectus: **a.** In a bad sense, *Low, mean, groveling, abject:* videndum est, ne quid humile, summissum, molle, effeminatum, fractum abjectumque faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64; cf., vivere neque summissum et abjectum, neque se efferentem, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: adulatio, Quint. 11, 1, 30.—**b.** In a good sense, *Humble, submissive:* civitates calamitate summissiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 31, 2: preces, Luc. 8, 594; cf., summissa precatur, Val. Fl. 7, 476: tristem viro summissus honorem Largitur vitae, *yielding, overcome*, Stat. Th. 1, 662.—The *Sup.* seems not to occur.—Hence,

Adv., summisse (subm.): **1.** Of speech, *Softly, gently, calmly, not loud* or *harshly:* dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 215; so in the *Comp.*, id. Or. 8, 26; id. de Or. 3, 55, 212 (*opp.* contentius); Petr. 105 *fin.*—**2.** Of character, *Calmly, quietly, modestly, humbly, submissively:* alicui summisse supplicare, Cic. Planc. 5, 12; so, scribere alicui, Tac. H. 3, 9 *fin.*: loqui (*opp.* aspere), Quint. 6, 5, 5: agere (*opp.* minanter), Ov. A. A. 3, 582.—*Comp.*: summissius se gerere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

Summoenĭum (Subm.), ii, *n.* [submoenia] *A place in Rome, probably near the walls, where prostitutes dwelt*, Mart. 1, 35, 6.—**II.** Hence **Summoenianus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Summonium:* uxores, *i. e. prostitutes*, Mart. 3, 82, 2; of the same, buccae, id. 11, 61, 2.

summŏleste (subm.), *adv.*, v. summolestus.

sum-mŏlestus (subm.), a, um, *adj* *Somewhat troublesome* or *vexatious* (perh. only in the two follg. passages): illud es mihi submolestum, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 16, 4, 4.—*Adv.*, summŏleste, *With som vexation:* aliquid ferre, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 1.

sum-mŏnĕo (subm.), ŭi, 2. *v. n.* *To remind privily, give a hint* (perh. only in the two follg. passages): summonuit me Parmeno, quod. *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 22: patres salutavit nominatim singulos, nullo summonente, Suet. Aug. 53.

* **sum-monstro** (subm.), are, *v. a.* *To show privately:* responsa, Arn. 3, 143.

summŏpĕre, v. summus, under superus.

* **sum-mōrōsus** (subm.), a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat peevish* or *morose:* me illa valde movent stomachosa et quasi summorosa ridicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279.

* **summo-tĕnus,** *adv.* *Up to the top:* s. florescentibus floribus, App. Herb. 75.

* **summōtor** (subm.), ōris, *m.* [summoveo] *One who puts aside* or *removes* (in order to make room), *a clearer* of a space: summotor aditus, praeco, accensus, *i. e.* *the lictor*, Liv. 45, 29, 2.

summōtus (subm.), a, um, *Part.* of summoveo.

sum-mŏvĕo (subm.), mōvi, mōtum, 2. (syncop. form of the *plusquamp. subj.*, summosses, Hor. S. 1, 9, 48) *v. a.* *To send* or *drive away, to remove* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: hostes a porta, Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 5; so, hostes ex muro ac turribus, id. B. C. 2, 11, 3: hostes ex agro Romano trans Anienem, Liv. 4, 17, 11: hostium lembos statione, id. 45, 10, 2: aliquem Urbe atque Italia, Suet. Aug. 4 *fin.*, et saep.: recusantes advocatos, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: quam (Academiam) summovere non audeo, id. Leg. 1, 13, 39: summota concione, id. Flacc. 7, 15; cf., summoto populo, Liv. 26, 38, 8: maris litora *to remove, extend out* (by moles), Hor. Od 2, 18, 21: informes hiemes, id. ib. 2, 10, 17.—Of things: ubi Alpes Germaniam ab Italia summovent, *separate*, Plin. 3, 19, 23: silva Phoebeos summovet ictus, *wards off*, Ov. M. 5, 389.

B. In partic.: **1.** Of a lictor, *To clear away, remove* people standing in the way, *to make room:* i lictor, summove turbam, Liv. 3, 48, 3; so id. 2, 56, 10; 4, 50, 5; 45, 7, 4, et al.—Impers.: cui cummovetur, Sen. Ep. 94 *fin.*: sederunt in tribunali, lictor apparuit, summoto incesserunt, *after room had been made*, Liv. 28, 27, 15; so Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. *no.* 25; 32; 35. —**b.** Transf.: non gazae neque consularis Summovet lictor miseros tumultus Mentis et curas, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 20.

2. In econom. lang., *To clear off, sell off* stock: oves, Col. 7, 3, 14: agnos, id. 7, 4, 3

II. Trop., *To put* or *keep away, to withdraw, withhold, remove:* aliquem a re publica, *from civil affairs*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 85; for which, s. aliquem administratione rei publicae, Suet. Caes. 16; cf. id. ib. 28: reges a bello, Liv. 45, 23, 12: sermonem a prooemio, Quint. 4, 1. 63: magnitudine poenae maleficio summoveri, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70: summovendum est utrumque ambitionis genus, Quint. 12, 7, 6.

summŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [summa] *A small sum*, Sen. Ep. 77 *med.*; App. M. 11, p. 271; Prud. στεφ. 2, 131.

sum-murmŭro, avi, 1. *v. a.* *To murmur a little* or *in secret* (late Latin), Aug. Conf. 6, 9; 8, 11.

summus, a, um, *adj.* *Uppermost, highest, topmost;* v. superus.

* **summussi,** i. q. murmuratores (*Murmurers*). Naevius: *odi*, inquit, *summussos; proinde aperte dice, quid sit,"* Fest. p. 298 and 299 [sub-musso].

sum-mūto (subm.), are, *v. a.* *To change, interchange, substitute* one thing for another: hanc ὑπαλλαγὴν rhetores quia quasi summutantur verba pro verbis, μετωνυμίαν grammatici vocant, quod nomina transferuntur, Cic. Or. 27, 93.

sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. (syncop. form of the *inf. perf.*, sumpse, Naev. in Gell. 2, 19, 6) *v. a.* [perh. from sub-emo] *To take, take up, lay hold of, assume.*

I. In gen.: auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 202: laciniam, id. Merc. 1, 2, 16: si hoc digitulis duobus sumebas primoribus, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 24: postremo a me argentum quanti est sumito, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 20: legem in manus, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15; so, orationes in manus, Quint. 10, 1, 22: literas ad te a M. Lepido consule quasi commendaticias sumpsimus, *have taken, provided ourselves with*, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 3: ferrum ad aliquem interficiendum, Liv. 40, 11, 10; so, arma, Quint. 5, 10, 71: sume venenum, id. 6, 5, 23: so, panem perfusum aqua frigida, Suet. Aug. 77: potiunculam, id. Dom. 21: antidotum, id. Calig. 23, et saep.: sumpta virili toga, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; so, virilem togam, Suet. Aug. 8; 94 *med.*; id. Tib 7; id. Galb. 4: latum clavum (*opp.* deponere bracas). Poet. ap. Suet. Caes. 80: diadema, Suet. Calig. 22: annulos ferreos (*opp.* deponere), id. Aug. 100, et saep.: pecuniam mutuam, Cic. Fl. 20, 46; Sall. C. 25, 2; so, aurum mutuum, Suet. Caes. 51, et saep.: calorem animo, Lucr. 3, 289: obsequium animo, *i. e.* animo obsequi, Plaut. Bac. 4, 10, 8: Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut, *etc.*, *assumed*, Caes. B. G. 1, 33; cf., sumpsi animum, *took courage*, Ov. F. 1, 147; so, animos serpentis, id. Met. 3, 545: exempla, Cic. Lael. 11, 38: sumptis inimicitiis, suscepta causa, *ets.*, *taken upon one's self, assumed*, Cic. Vatin. 11, 28; cf., omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrime desinere, *to be undertaken, taken in hand, engaged in, begun*, Sall. J. 83, 1; so, bellum cum aliquo, Liv. 1, 42, 2; 36, 2, 3: supplicii sibi sumat, quod vult ipse, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 31; so, supplicium de aliquo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66; Caes. B. G. 6, 44, 2; and, poenam scelerato ex sanguine, Virg. A. 12, 949.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To take* (by choice), *to choose, select:* philosophiae studium, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 8: nos Capuam sumpsimus, id. Fam. 16, 11, 3: sumat aliquem ex populo monitorem officii sui, Sall. J. 85, 10: enitimini, ne ego meliores liberos sumpsisse videar quam genuisse, *i. e. to have adopted*, id. ib. 10, 8: sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, aequam Viribus, Hor. A. P. 38, et saep.—Poet., with an object-clause: quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio? Hor. Od. 1, 12, 2; so, quis sibi res gestas Augusti scribere sumit? id. Ep. 1, 3, 7.

B. *To take* as one's own, *to assume, claim, arrogate, appropriate* to one's self: quamquam mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 1, 3; so, sed mihi non sumo, ut meum consilium valere debuerit, id. Att. 8, 11 D, § 6: sumpsi hoc mihi pro tua in me observantia, ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 13, 50, 1: tantum tibi sumito pro Capitone apud Caesarem, quantum, *etc.*, id. ib. 13, 29, 6: sibi imperatorias partes, Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 5.

C. To take for some purpose, *i. e. To use, apply, employ, spend, consume*: in mala uxore atque inimico si quid sumas, sumptus est: In bono hospite atque amico quaestus est, quod sumitur, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 79 *sq.*: minus hercle in hisce rebus sumptum est sex minis, id. Trin. 2, 4, 9 and 12: frustra operam, opinor, sumo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 15; so, frustra laborem, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 1: cui rei opus est, ei hilarem hunc sumamus diem, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 68; so, videtis hos quasi sumptos dies ad labefactandam illius dignitatem, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 44.—Poet.: curis sumptus, *consumed, worn out*, Poeta ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 21, 42.

D. In an oration, disputation, *etc.*: **1.** *To take for certain* or *for granted, to assume, maintain, suppose, affirm:* aliquid ad concludendum, Cic. de Div. 2, 50, 104; cf., beatos esse deos sumpsisti, id. N. D. 1, 31, 89: alterutrum sumas necesse est, Lucr. 1, 973: aliquid pro certo, Cic. de Div. 2, 50, 104; cf., s. pro non dubio, Liv. 39, 28, 5.

2. *To take, bring forward, cite, mention* as a proof, an instance, *etc.*: homines notos sumere odiosum est, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: unum hoc sumo, id. ib. 34, 97: quid quisquam potest ex omni memoria sumere illustrius? id. Sest. 12, 27.

E. *To take* as a purchase, *to buy, purchase:* quanti ego genus omnino signorum non aestimo, tanti ista quatuor aut quinque sumpsisti, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2: quae parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas? Hor. S. 2, 7, 106.

F. Aliquam, *To use, enjoy*, etc., in an obscene sense, Mart. 10, 81; Ov. A. A. 3, 90; Auct. Priap. 5; Petr. 100.

sumpsĭo, ōnis, v. sumptio.

* **sumpti-făcĭo,** fēci, 3. *v. a.* [2. sumptus] *To lay out, spend, expend:* restim, Plaut. Casin. 2, 7, 2.

sumptio (collat. form, sumpsio, Cato R. R. 145, 2), ōnis, *f.* [sumo] *A taking:* **I.** Lit., Vitr. 1, 2.—**II.** Trop., in logic, *A premise taken for granted, an assumption:* demus tibi istas duas sumptiones, ea quae λήμματα appellant dialectici; sed nos Latine loqui malumus, Cic. de Div. 2, 53, 108.

* **sumptĭto,** avi, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To take much of* or *in strong doses:* helleborum, Plin. 25, 5, 21.

sumptŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. sumptus] *Of* or *relating to expense, sumptuary:* rationes nostrae, Cic. Att. 13, 47, 1: lex, id. ib. 13, 7, 1; cf. id. Fam. 7, 26, 2; Suet. Aug. 34; Gell. 2, 24.

sumptŭōse, *adv.*, v. sumptuosus, *ad fin.*

* **sumptŭōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [sumptuosus] *Great expense, costliness, expensiveness, sumptuosity*, Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

sumptŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. sumptus] *Very expensive* or *costly:* **I.** Of things, *That costs much, dear, expensive, sumptuous:* ager, Cato R. R. 1, 6: coenae, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: hostia, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 18: tutela, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4: dignitas, id. ib. 2, 4, 3.—*Comp.:* ludi sumptuosiores, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6: cicercula, Col. 7, 3, 22.—*Sup.:* portum operis sumptuosissimi fecit, Suet. Ner. 9 *fin.*—**II.** Of persons, *Spending much, lavish, wasteful, extravagant:* Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 2; so Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15; id. Ad. 4, 7, 42; Var. R. R. 2, 4, 3; Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 135; id. Parad. 6, 3, 49; Quint. 5, 10, 48; Suet. Caes. 50.—*Adv.*, sumptŭōse, *Expensively, sumptuously*, Catull. 47, 5; Suet. Claud. 16 *fin.*—*Comp.:* Var. R. R. 3, 17, 6; Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20; Plin. Ep. 9, 12.

1. sumptus, a, um, *Part.* of sumo.

2. sumptus, ūs (collat. form of the *gen.* sumpti, Cato R. R. 22, 3; Lucil., Turpil., Caecil., and Var. in Non. 484, 30 *sq.*; Turpil. ib. 132, 16; Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 21), *m.* [sumo, *no.* II., C] *Expense, cost, charge* (quite classical; used equally in the *sing.* and *plur.*): perpetuos sumptus suppeditare, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: illud te rogo, sumptu ne parcas, id. Fam. 16, 4, 2: extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire, id. Off. 1, 39, 140; cf., sumptus epularum, id. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: quid sumptus in eam rem aut laboris insumpserit, id. Inv. 2, 38, 113: sumptum in rem militarem facere, id. Fam. 12, 30, 4: omnino nullus in imperio meo sumptus factus est, id. Att. 6, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 5, 21, 5: adventus noster nemini ne minimo quidem fuit sumptui, id. ib. 5, 14, 2: sumptum nusquam melius posse poni, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3: exiguus sumptus aedilitatis fuit, id. Off. 2, 17, 59: sumptum dare, id. Inv. 2, 29, 87: magnum numerum equitatus suo sumptu alere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 5: oppida publico Sumptu decorare, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 19: sumptus in cultum praetorum facere, Liv. 32, 27, 4: in his immanibus jacturis infinitisque sumptibus, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: minuendi sunt sumptus, id. Leg. 2, 23, 59 Mos. *N. cr.*: servi qui opere rustico Faciundo facile sumptum exercerent suum, *could pay their expenses*, i. e. *the cost of keeping them*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91.

sumtĭfăcĭo, sumtĭo, *etc.*, v. sumpt.

Sunici, ōrum, *m.* *A Belgic people*, Tac. H. 4, 66. Called also **Sunuci,** Plin. 4, 17, 31.

Sūnĭum or **Sūnĭon,** ii, *n.*, Σούνιον, *A promontory and town of Attica*, now *Capo Colonni*, Mel. 2, 2, 8; 2, 3, 6; Plin. 4. 7 11; Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 9; id. Eun. 3, 3, 13; Liv 28, 8, 11; 31, 22, 7; 32, 17, 3, et al.—(* Sunion, Ov. F. 4, 563; Stat. Th. 12, 625.)

sūo, sŭi, sūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To sew* or *stitch, to sew, join,* or *tack together* (rarely, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: quod (foramen) nisi permagna vi sui non potest, Cels. 7, 4, 3: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60; cf., pellibus et sutis arcent male frigora bracis, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 19:—hi plerasque naves loris suebant, Var. in Gell. 17, 3, 4; so, navis suta lino et sparteis serilibus, Pac. in Fest. s. v. SERILLA, p. 340 *fin.*: corticibus suta cavatis alvearia, Virg. G. 4, 33.—In the *Part. perf* subst.: per aerea suta, *i. e. through the joints of his brazen armor*, Virg. A. 10, 313.

II. Trop.: metue lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, *devise*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 6; cf., consuo, *no.* II.

sŭomet and **sŭopte,** v. suus.

sŭŏvĕtaurīlĭa, or corrupted, solitaurīlia, ĭum, *n.* [sus-ovis-tauris; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 67 Spald.; Fest. p. 293] *A sacrifice consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull*, offered esp. at lustrations: "*solitaurilia* hostiarum trium diversi generis immolationem significant, tauri, arietis, verris, quod omnes eae solidi integrique sint corporis," *etc.*, Fest. p. 293: MARS PATER LVSTRI FACIENDI ERGO MACTE HISCE SVOVETAVRILIBVS LACTENTIBVS ESTO, an old formula of prayer in Cato R. R. 141, 3 *sq.* So id. ib. 144, 1; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 10; Liv. 1, 44, 2; 8, 10, 14; Tac. A. 6, 37; id. Hist. 4, 53; Fest. s. v. OPIMA, p. 189; Inscr. Fr. Arv. ap. Marin. *no.* 32; 41; 43; Pseudo-Ascon. in Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 3.

‡ "**supat** jacit, unde *dissipat* disicit, et *obsipat* obicit, et *insipat*, hoc est inicit," Fest. p. 310 and 311. Perh. here belongs abtorque proram ac suppa (supa?) tortas copulas, Att. in Non. 200, 33.

* **sŭpellectĭcārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [supellex] *Of* or *relating to household stuff* or *furniture:* servi, *that have the care of it*, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 31.

sŭpellex, lectĭlis, *f.* *Household utensils, stuff, furniture,* or *goods* (quite class., but used only in the *sing.*), "Pompon. Dig. 33, 10 (De supellectile legata), 1: Paul. ib. 3; Labeo ap. Cels. ib. 7;" Cato in Prisc. p. 782 P.; Var. R. R. 1, 22, 6; Plaut. Aul 2, 5, 17; id. Pers. 4, 8, 2; Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 61, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, 83; 2, 4, 17, 37; id. Agr 2, 13, 32; 2, 15, 38; id. Parad. 1, 2, 10; Prop 4, 8, 37; Hor. S. 1, 6, 118, et mult. al.:—amicos parare, optimam et pulcherrimam vitae, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, Cic. Lael. 15, 55: usus oratoriae quasi supellectilis, id. Or 24, 80; cf., in oratoris instrumento tam lauta supellex, id. de Or. 1, 36, 165: qui occupatus est in supervacua literarum supellectile, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*: copiosa verborum supellex, *stock, store*, Quint. 8 prooem. § 28: tecum habita, et noris, quam sit tibi curta supellex, *i. e. what an ill-furnished mind you have*, Pers. 4, 52.

1. sŭper, *adj.*, v. superus.

2. sŭper, *adv.* and *praep.* [sibilated from ὑπερ] *Above, over.*

I. *Adv., Above, on top, thereupon*, etc (rarely, but quite class.).

A. Lit., of place: Anien infraque superque Saxeus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 20: eo super tigna bipedalia injiciunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 3: haec super e vallo prospectant Troes, Virg. A. 9, 168: purpureas super vestes . . . Conjiciunt, id. ib. 6, 221; cf. id. ib. 217: renes tunicis super conteguntur. Cels. 3, 1 *med.*: imponendum super medicamentum, id. 6, 19 *med.*

B. Transf.: **1.** Of that which is over and above in number or quantity, *Over, moreover, besides:* satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, *enough and to spare, more than enough*, Cic. Lael. 13, 45; v. satis, p. 1360, 1, a; and cf., poenas dedit usque superque Quam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 65: cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus: et super ipsi Dardanidae infensi, *etc.*, *and moreover, and besides*, Virg. A. 2, 71: voto deus aequoris alti Annuerat dederatque super, ne saucius ullis Vulneribus fieri posset, Ov. M. 12, 206; so id. ib. 4, 705, 15, 308; Hor. S. 2, 7, 78; id. Ep. 2, 2, 33; Phaedr. 4, 24, 18; Suet. Vesp. 24, et al.:—primoribus, super quam quod dissenseiant a consilio, territis etiam duplici prodigio, *besides that*, Liv. 22, 3, 14; so, super quam quod, id. 27, 20, 10.

2. Less freq. of that which is left over, *Over, left, remaining:* Atheniensibus exhaustis praeter arma et naves nihil erat super, Nep. Alcib. 8; cf., nec spes ulla super, Val. Fl. 8, 435: quid super sanguinis, qui dari pro re publica possit? rogitantes, Liv. 4, 58, 13: super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes tuas cupiant, Virg. E. 6, 6: o mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago, id Aen. 3, 489.

II. *Praep. c. acc.* et *abl.*, *Over, on top of, upon, on.*

A. *c. acc.:* **1.** Lit., of place or situation: super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui, nisi columellam, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: super lateres coria inducuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 6; cf. id. ib. § 4: super vallum praecipitari, Sall. J. 58, 6; cf., quum alii super aliorum capita ruerent, Liv. 24, 39, 5: super eam (aspidem) assidere, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 59: super theatrum consistere, Liv. 24, 39, 1: illa super terram defecto poplite labens, Ov. M. 13, 477, et saep.—**b.** Of position or distance: Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra, *was above him* (at table), Hor. S. 2, 8, 23; cf., Polypercon, qui cubabat super regem, Curt. 8, 5 *fin.*:—super Numidiam Gaetulos accepimus, *beyond Numidia*, Sall. J. 19, 5; so, super et Garamantas et Indos Proferet imperium, Virg. A. 6, 795.

2. Transf.: **a.** Of duration of time, *During, at* (post-Aug. and very rarely): de hujus nequitia omnes super coenam loquebantur, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 6; cf., super vinum et epulas, Curt. 8, 4 *fin.*: super hos divum honores, *i. e. during the sacrifice*, Stat. Th. 1, 676.

b. Of that which is over and above a certain number or quantity, *Over, above, beyond, upon, besides*, etc. (so not freq. till after the Aug. period): vox non paene tragoedorum sed super omnes tragoedos, Quint. 12, 5, 5: super modum ac paene naturam, id. 11, 3, 169: super necessitatem, id. 9, 3, 46: famosissima super ceteras fuit coena ei data adventicia, Suet. Vit. 13: super LX. millia, Tac. G. 33: super quadraginta reos, Suet. Calig. 38: super HS. millies, id. Caes. 26; id. Ner. 30, et saep.:—Punicum exercitum super morbum etiam fames affecit, Liv. 28, 46, 15: super solitos honores, id. 2, 31, 3: super obscena dicta et petulans jurgium, Phaedr. 3, 11, 2, et saep.: dare savia super savia, *kisses upon kisses*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 38; so, alii super alios trucidentur, Liv. 1, 50, 6; and, vulnus super vulnus, id. 22, 54, 9.—So esp. freq., super omnia, *Above all, before all:* talia carminibus celebrant: super omnia Caci Speluncam adjiciunt, Virg. A. 8, 303: aetas et forma et super omnia Romanum nomen, Liv. 31, 18, 3; so too Quint. 12, 9, 2; Ov. M. 6, 526; 8, 678.

B. *c. abl.:* **1.** Lit., of place or situation (so rarely, and mostly poet.): alteram navem conjunxit, super qua turrim opposuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 39, 2: ensis cui super cervice pendet, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17: ligna super foco large reponens, id. ib. 1, 9, 5: parumne campis atque Neptuno super fusum est Latini sanguinis, id. Epod. 7, 3: super Pindo, id. Od. 1, 12, 6: requiescere fronde super viridi, Virg. E. 1, 81.

2. Transf.: * **a.** Of duration of time (cf. above, *no.* A, 2, a), *During, in:* nocte super media, Virg. A. 9, 61.

b. For the usual *de*, to indicate respect, reference; Eng. *Upon, about, concerning, respecting* (so freq. in the ante-class. and after the Aug. period; in Cic. only a few times in his letters; not in Caes.): nemo antea fecit super tali re cum hoc magistratu utique rem, Cato in Fest. s. v. SUPERESCIT, p. 305; so Pac. ib.; Plaut. Am. prol. 58; id. Most. 3, 2, 39; cf., hac super re scribam ad te Phegio, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1; and, sed hac super re nimis (*sc.* dixi), id. ib. 10, 8, 10; so too, multus ea super re rumor, Tac. A. 11, 23: quid nuncius super anu? Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 8; so, super Euclionis filia, id. Aul. 4, 7, 2: super ancilla, id. Casin. 2, 3, 36: super amica, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 133; 3, 6, 33; 4, 2, 25: quid agendum nobis sit super legatione votiva, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 2: legare super familia pecuniave sua, Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23: multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa, Virg. A. 1, 750; id. ib. 4, 233: mitte civiles super Urbe curas, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 17: publicus Ludus super impetrato Augusti reditu, id. ib. 4, 2, 42: decreta super jugandis feminis, id. C. S. 18, et saep.

☞ In composition, super denotes above, over, with regard both to place and quantity: superfluo, supergredior, *etc.*; less freq., a being left over or remaining: supersum, superstes, superfio.

sùpèra, v. supra.

sŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [supero] *That may be got over* or *surmounted:* * **I.** Lit.: murus, Liv. 25, 23, 12.—**II.** Trop., *That may be overcome* or *subdued, conquerable, superable* (extremely rarely): non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 27: invictos et nullis casibus superabiles Romanos praedicabant, Tac. A. 2, 25: an talis caecitas ac debilitas ope humana superabiles forent, *i. e. curable*, id. Hist. 4, 81.

sŭpĕrăbundanter, *adv.*, v. superabundo, *ad fin.*

sŭpĕrăbundantĭa, ae, *f.* [superabundo] *Superabundance* (late Lat.): Hier in Ezech. 6, 18, 6.

sŭper-ăbundo, avi, 1. *v. n.* *To be very abundant, to superabound* (a post-class. word): ubi delictum abundaverit, illic gratiam superabundasse, Tert. Res. Carn. 34; so id. ib. 47; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14.—Hence

* sŭpĕrăbundanter, *adv.*, *Very abundantly:* facere omnia, Vulg. Ephes. 3, 20.

* **sŭpĕr-accommŏdo,** are, *v. a.* *To fit on above, put on:* ferulas, Cels. 8, 10, 1 *fin.*

* **sŭpĕr-ăcervo,** are, *v. a.* *To heap on, pile up*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 15.

sŭpĕr-addo, no *perf.*, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To add over and above, to superadd* (a poet. word): tumulo superaddite carmen, Virg. E. 5, 42: laurus superaddita busto, Prop. 2, 13, 33; so, vitis, Virg. E. 3, 38.

sŭpĕr-adjĭcĭo, jēci, 3. *v. a.* *To put in* or *add besides, to superadd* (a post-class. word): quartam partem vini, Pall. Oct. 14, 15: piper his, Apic. 7, 4: decem dies observationi veteri, Macr. S. 1, 14.

* **sŭpĕr-ădornātus,** a, um, *Part.* [adorno] *Further adorned, additionally ornamented:* materia, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2 *med.*

* **sŭpĕr-ădultus,** a, um, *Part.* [adolesco] *Fully mature, past the first period of maturity:* virgo, Vulg. 1 Corinth. 7, 36.

* **sŭperaedĭfĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [superaedifico] *A building upon*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 6 *fin.*

* **sŭpĕr-aedĭfĭco,** are, *v. a.* *To build upon:* operationem, Paul. Nol. Ep. 28.

* **sŭpĕr-aggĕro,** are, *v. a.* *To heap over* with any thing: scrobem, Col. 12, 46, 4.

* **sŭpĕr-ambŭlo,** are, *v. a.* *To walk upon* or *over:* calcatas undas (Dominus), Sedul. 3, 226.

* **sŭpĕrāmentum,** i, *n.* [supero] *A remainder, remnant:* superamenta materiarum, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 55.

* **sŭpĕr-argūmentans,** antis, *Part.* [argumentor] *Arguing over and above, proving besides*, Tert. adv. Herm. 37.

sŭpĕr-aspergo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To scatter upon* or *over* (late Latin): farinam, Veg. Vet. 3, 3 *med.*: piperis pulverem, Apic. 4, 2.

* **sŭpĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [supero] *An overcoming, conquering:* Vitr. 3, *praef. med.*

sŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An overcomer, conqueror* (an Ovidian word): populi Etrusci, Ov. F. 1, 641: Gorgonis (Perseus), id. Met. 4, 699.

sŭperbe, *adv.*, v. superbus, *ad fin.*

sŭperbĭa, ae, *f.* [superbus] *Loftiness, haughtiness, pride:* num sibi aut stultitia accessit aut superat superbia? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 77: magnitudinem animi superbia (imitatur) in animis extollendis, Cic. Part. or. 23, 81: divitiae dedecoris plenae sunt et insolentis superbiae, id. Rep. 1, 34; cf., in rebus prosperis superbiam magno opere, fastidium arrogantiamque fugiamus, id. Off. 1, 26, 90; so, coupled with fastidium, id. Rep. 1, 32; with arrogantia, id. Invent. 1, 54, 105; Caes. Fragm. ap. Gell. 4, 16, 8; with insolentia, contumacia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41, 89; with importunitas, id. Rep. 1, 40; id. Lael. 15, 54; with inhumanitas, id. de Or. 1, 22, 99: domicilium superbiae, id. Agr. 2, 35, 97, et saep.—In the *plur.*: secundas fortunas decent superbiae, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 28.— * **B.** Transf., of things; album opus propter superbiam candoris concipit fumum, *the delicacy of white* (as a color), Vitr. 7, 3 *med.*—**II.** In a good sense, *Lofty spirit, honorable pride* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sume superbiam Quaesitam meritis, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 14.—**B.** Transf., of things: eadem causa in piris taxatur superbiae cognomine, Plin. 15, 15, 16; cf. superbus, *no.* II., B, 1.

* **super-bĭbo,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To drink upon* or *after:* jugi ebrietati, Plin. 23, 1, 23.

* **sŭperbĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [superbus-facio] *Proud-making, that renders proud:* manus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 58.

* **sŭperbĭlŏquentĭa,** ae, *f.* [superbus-loquor] *Haughty* or *proud speaking*, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35.

superbĭo, ire, 4, *v. n.* [superbus] *To be haughty* or *proud, to take pride in* a thing (mostly poetical and in post-Aug. prose): si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes, superbis, * Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 94: ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, Prop. 4, 1, 63; so, nomine avi, Ov. M. 11, 218: patriis actis, id. Her. 8, 43: formâ, id. A. A. 3, 103: nimis triumviratu suo, Plin. 9, 35, 59, et saep.: superbire miles, quod, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 19 *fin.*—Poet. with the *inf.*: spoliare superbit Oenides, *disdains*, Stat. Th. 8, 588.—**II.** Transf., of things and in a good sense, *To be superb, splendid, magnificent:* et quae sub Tyria concha superbit aqua, Prop. 4, 5, 22; so, torus radiis auri, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 79: silva Phlegraeis exuviis, id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 337: hac (gemma) apud Menandrum et Philemonem fabulae superbiunt, Plin. 37, 7, 33.

sŭperbĭter, *adv.*, v. superbus, *ad fin.*

sŭperbus, a, um, *adj.* [super] That thinks himself above others, *Haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent*, etc.: reges odisse superbos, Poet. ap. Cic. Att. 6, 3, 7; so, reges, Lucr. 5, 1221: domini, id. 2, 1091: non decet superbum esse hominem servum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 64: superbum se praebuit in fortuna, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1: utrum superbiorem te pecunia facit, an quod te imperator consulit, id. Fam. 7, 13, 1: homines superbissimi, Sall. J. 31, 12; cf. Auct. B. Afr. 57, 6.—In a pun on the literal meaning of super: *Merc.* Faciam ego te superbum, nisi hinc abis. *So.* Quonam modo? *Merc.* Auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, *I will make a high personage of you*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 201.—**b.** Transf., of things concr. or abstr.: aures, Liv. 34, 5, 13; so, oculi, Ov. M. 6, 169: arces, Hor. Epod. 7, 5: dens, *delicate, fastidious, squeamish*, id. Sat. 2, 6, 87; cf., corpus, id. ib. 2, 2, 109; and, inguen, id. Epod. 8, 19:—non est inhumana virtus neque immanis neque superba, Cic. Lael. 14, 50; so, pax, Liv. 9, 12, 1: jura, id. 31, 29, 9; cf., superbissima lex, id. 4, 4, 10: mutatio vestis, id. 9, 18, 4: vita, Prop. 3, 11, 48: aures quarum est judicium superbissimum, *very fastidious, very critical*, Cic. Or. 44, 150: ipsum dicendi genus nihil superbum, nihil elatum saltem ac sublime desideret, Quint. 6, 2, 19; cf. id. 11, 1, 37.—In the *neutr.* absol.: reliqua multo major multitudo neque excluderetur suffragiis, ne superbum esset, nec valeret nimis, ne esset periculosum, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: superba loqui, Prop. 1, 10, 22.

B. Superbus, *Surname of the younger Tarquin*, the last king of Rome, Cic. Rep. 2, 15; id. Tusc. 1, 16, 28; Liv. 1, 49, 1; Ov. F. 2, 718, et al.; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 37.

II. In a good sense, *Superior, excellent, distinguished; splendid, magnificent, superb* (so also poet. and in post-Aug. prose): populum late regem belloque superbum, Virg. A. 1, 24; so, animae virtute et factis, Sil. 10, 573: triumphus, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 3; 1, 37, 31: pavimentum, id. ib. 2, 14, 27; cf., limina civium potentiorum, id. Epod. 2, 7: postes, id. Od. 4, 15, 7, et saep.

B. In partic.: **1.** s. pira, an excellent kind of pear, perh. *the muscatel*, Col. 5, 10

19; Plin. 15, 14, 15 *sq.;* cf. superbia, *no.* II., B.—**2.** olivae, of a very large and plump kind, Plin. 15, 3, 4.—**3.** herba, i. q. chamaemeli, App. Herb. 23.—Hence,

Adv. (acc. to *no.* I.), *Haughtily, proudly:* (*α*) Form sŭperbe, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 38; Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 22; Lucr. 5, 1223; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 12 (coupled with crudeliter); Liv. 2, 45, 6 (with insolenter); 37, 10, 2 (with contemptim); 24, 25, 8 (*opp.* humiliter); 9, 14, 10, et al.—(*β*) Form sŭperbiter (ante-class.), Naev. and Afran. in Non. 515, 10 *sq.;* 516, 1; Enn. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.—**b.** *Comp.*, superbius, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 5, 11.—**c.** *Sup.*, superbissime, Cic. Pis. 27, 64.

* **super-calco,** are, *v. a.* *To tread* or *stand upon:* tabulatum, Col. 12, 39, 3.

* **sŭper-cerno,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To sift upon* or *over:* terram cribris, Plin. 17, 10, 14.

sŭpercĭlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [supercilium] *Haughty, disdainful, supercilious; censorious, severe* (post-August. and very rarely), Sen. Ep. 123 *med.;* Arn. 1, 8; Mart. Cap. 8, 273.

sŭper-cĭlĭum, ii, *n.* *An eyebrow:* “*cilium* est folliculus, quo oculus tegitur, unde fit *supercilium*,” Fest. p. 43.

I. Lit. (so in good prose; more freq. in the *plur.*): (*α*) *Plur.:* ex superciliorum aut remissione aut contractione facile judicabimus, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: supercilia abrasa, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20. So Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 12; Plin. 11, 37, 51; Quint. 1, 11, 10; 11, 3, 78; 79; 160; Suet. Aug. 79, et mult. al.: mulieres potissimum supercilia sua attribuerunt ei deae (Junoni Lucinae), Var. L. L. 5, 10, 21; cf. Fest. p. 305.—(*β*) *Sing.:* altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic. Pis. 6, 14; so, altero erecto, altero composito supercilio, Quint. 11, 3, 74: quo supercilio spicit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 100. So Virg. E. 8, 34; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94; Ov. A. A. 3, 201; Juv. 2, 93, et mult. al.:—supercilium salit (as a favorable omen), Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 105.

B. Transf., The prominent part of a thing, *The brow, ridge, summit* (so not ante-Aug.): s. clivosi tramitis, Virg. G. 1, 108; cf., tumuli, Liv. 34, 29, 11; and, infimo stare supercilio, *at the bottom of the projection*, id. 27, 18, 10; so too, s. quoddam excelsum nacti, Auct. B. Afr. 58, 1. In architecture, *A projecting moulding over the scotia of a column* or *cornice*, Vitr. 4, 3 *med.;* 4, 6.

II. Trop., The eyebrows regarded as the seat of pride, *Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, sternness, superciliousness* (so quite class., and for the most part in the *sing.*): supercilium ac regius spiritus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93; so id. Sest. 8, 19; Sen. Ben. 2, 4; Juv. 6, 169; 5, 62, et al.; cf., contegere libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantia, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.

sŭper-coelestis, e, *adj.* *That is above the heavens, super-celestial* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 23; id. Res. Carn. 49.

* **sŭper-compōno,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To place together upon* or *on the top:* pisces, Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

* **sŭper-concīdo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To cut in pieces over:* coliculorum minutias, Apic. 5, 5 *fin.*

* **sŭper-contĕgo,** xi, 3. *v. a.* *To cover over:* lapsos (herbida pondera), Sil. 16, 42.

* **sŭper-corrŭo,** ere, *v. n.* *To fall down upon:* Val. Max. 5, 6, 5.

* **sŭper-crĕātus,** a, um, *Part.* [creo] *Grown on, adventitious:* infusio humoris, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 125.

sŭper-cresco, crēvi, 3. *v. n.* *To grow up, over,* or *upon:* carcinoma, Cels. 5, 28, 2 *fin.:* caro, id. ib. 22.—* **II.** Trop.: fortuna quod supercresceret caritati, *i. e. might join, be added to*, Quint. Decl. 5, 14 *fin.*

sŭper-cŭbo, avi, 1. *v. n.* *To lie* or *sleep upon*, Col. 7, 4, 5; App. M. 6, p. 185.

sŭper-curro, ĕre, *v. n.* *To run over* or *beyond;* trop., *to surpass, exceed:* large vectigali (ager), Plin. Ep. 7, 18, 3.

sŭper-dīmĭdĭus, a, um, *adj.* Of a number, *Half as much more* (i. e. that bears to another the proportion of 3 to 2), Mart. Cap. 7, 251.

sŭper-do, dĕdi, dătum, 1. *v. a.* *To put* or *lay over* (a post-Aug. word): Cels. 5, 28, 3 *fin.;* 8, 7; Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 7 *med.*

sŭper-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (a post-class. word) *To lead* or *draw over:* pampinum, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *med.:* novercam tot liberis, *to bring* or *put over*, Capitol. M. Aur. *fin.*

* **sŭpĕr-ĕdo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To eat besides* or *after* a thing: betae radicem, Plin. 19, 6, 34.

sŭpĕr-efflŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* *To superabound, be superfluous* (late Lat.): quicquid, Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 511: PECVNIA, Inscr. Mur. 1772, 8.

* **sŭpĕr-ēlĕvo,** are, *v. a.* *To raise above:* se (iniquitates), Vulg. Esdr. 4, 77.

* **sŭpĕr-ēmĭco,** are, *v. a.* *To spring* or *burst forth over* a thing: terram (unda), Sid. Carm. 15, 75.

* **sŭpĕrēmĭnentĭa,** ae, *f.* [supereminec] *Supereminence:* dei, Aug. Serm. de temp. med. 40.

sŭpĕr-ēmĭnĕo, ēre, *v. a.* and *n.* *To overtop, to appear* or *be above, to rise above* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (*α*) *Act.:* victor viros supereminet omnes, Virg. A. 6, 857; so, undas humero, id. ib. 10, 765; cf., fluctus omnes, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 49.—(*β*) *Neutr.*. ut olivae premantur et jus supereminent, Col. 12, 49, 1: herba paulum supereminens extra aquam, Plin. 26, 8, 33.

* **sŭpĕr-ēmòrĭor,** mori, *v. dep. n.* *To die upon*, Plin. 10, 2, 2.

sŭpĕr-ēnăto, are, *v. a.* *To swim over:* amnem, Luc. 4, 133 Cort.: fluctus omnes, Alcim. de Diluv. 4, 240.

* **sŭpĕr-ēnātus,** a, um, *Part.* [enascor] *Grown over:* caule, Plin. 19, 3, 15 (*al.* supernato).

* **sŭpĕr-ērectus,** a, um, *Part.* [erigo] *Standing overhead:* sol, *vertical*, Amm. 20, 3.

* **sŭpĕr-ērŏgo,** avi, 1. *v. a.* *To spend* or *pay out over and above:* si quid forte supererogasti, Cod. Just. 2, 19, 14.

sŭpĕrescit, v. supersum.

sŭpĕrexactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superexigo] *A demanding over and above, an excessive demand*, Cod. Justin. 10, 20, De superexactionibus.

* **supĕr-exaltātus,** a, um, *Part.* [exalto] *Exalted above others, superexalted:* deus, Aug. Conf. 3, 2.

* **sŭpĕr-excellens,** entis, *adj.* *Very excellent, superexcellent*, Salv. adv. avar. 3, 18.

* **sŭpĕr-excurro,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To run* or *stretch over, to spread over*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 27, 1.

* **supĕr-exĕo,** ire, *v. n.* *To extend over*, Aus. Idyll. 18, 1.

* **sŭpĕr-ĕxĭgo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To demand* or *exact over and above*, i. e. *to excess:* damna, Cod. Justin. 1, 55, 4.

* **sŭpĕr-extollo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To raise* or *exalt above* others, Tert. Res. Carn. 24.

sŭper-fĕro, ferre, *v. a.:* **I.** *To carry over* or *beyond, to place* or *put over* (post-Aug.): pedem parturienti, Plin. 28, 8, 27. In the *pass.*, *To go, ride, fly, swim*, etc., *over:* pisces, Plin. 9, 16, 25; so App. de Mund. *fin.;* Tert. Baptism. 4.—* **II.** *To carry over* or *beyond the time:* periclitari partus, si superferatur, Plin. 32, 10, 46.—Hence

sŭperlātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Extravagant, excessive, exaggerated:* verba (coupled with translata), Cic. Part. or. 15, 53; Quint. 8, 3, 43.

* **sŭper-fēto,** are, *v. n.* *To conceive anew while still with young, to superfetate*, Plin. 10, 63, 83; 7, 11, 9.

sŭperfĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [superficies] *Of* or *belonging to the surface, superficial* (late Lat.): **I.** Lit.: numerus, *denoting the superficial contents*, Cassiod. Arithm.—**II.** Trop., *Superficial:* officia, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28.

sŭperfĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Situated on another man's land, superficiary* (jurid. Lat.): praedia, Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 10:—mathematica, ut ita dicam, superficiaria est: in alieno aedificat, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*—**II.** Subst., superficiarius, ii, *m.*, *One who has a house on another man's land, a superficiary*, Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 74; 39, 2, 18; id. ib. 1, 3; 43, 17, 3, *med.*, et al.

sŭperfĭcĭes, ei, *f.* [super-facies] *The upper side* of a thing, *the top, surface:* **I.** In gen. (post-Aug.): testudinum, *the upper shell*, Plin. 6, 22, 24; id. ib. 24, 28; 9, 10, 12; so, sardonychum, id. 37, 6, 23: aquae, *the surface*, Col. 8, 15, 3: arborum, *the part that grows above ground, the top part*, Col. 4, 11, 1; Plin. 16, 31, 56; 19, 4, 19, § 56; Col. 11, 3, 21: aedis, *the roof*, Plin. 34, 3, 7: “Ὑπερῷον superficies, coenaculum, percula,” Gloss. Philox.: candelabri, *the upper part, in which the light is placed*, Plin. 34, 3, 6.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** Jurid. Lat., *A building*, as standing above the ground: “quum aedes ex duabus rebus constent ex solo et superficie,” Jabol. Dig. 41, 3, 23: “De superficiebus,” Dig. 43, 18: superficiem consules ex senatusconsulto aestimabunt, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 7; so id. ib. 4, 2, 5; Pompon. Dig. 23, 3, 32; Jabol. ib. 31, 1, 39; 39, 2, 18; Col. 1, 5, 9; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3286, et mult. al. Also in the collat. form: SUPERFICIUM, Kalend. Farnes. ap. Grut. 137, 2; 138, 2; Inscr. Grut. 608, 8.—**B.** In mathematics, *A superficies* (only length and breadth), Plin 11, 48, 108; Rhem. Fann. de Pond. 107.

sŭperfĭcĭum, ii, v. superficies, *no.* II., A.

sŭper-fīo, ĭĕri, *v. n.* *To be over and above, to be left, to remain* (extremely rare; not in Cic.): edepol te vocem (ad coenam) libenter, si superfiat locus, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 12; id. Trin. 2, 4, 108: quae superfieri possunt, Col. 12, 1, 5.

* **sŭper-fixus.** a, um. *Part.* [figo] *Fastened above, fixed on the top* (extremely rare): superfixa capita hostium portantes redierunt, Liv. 42, 60, 2; Treb. Claud. 3.

* **sŭper-flexus,** a, um, *Part.* [flecto] *Bent over:* crates, Sid. Ep. 8, 12 *med.*

* **sŭper-flōrescens,** entis, *Part.* [floresco] *Blossoming all over:* sibi cucumis, Plin. 19, 5, 24.

sŭperflŭe, *adv.*, v. superfluus, *ad fin.*

* **sŭperflŭĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [superfluus] *A superabundance, superfluity:* pampinorum, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

1. sŭper-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.:* **I.** *Neutr.*, *To run over, overflow* (mostly post-Aug.; perh. not in Cic.; for in Brut. 91, 316, superfluentes appears to be a gloss; v. expll. *ad loc.*): **A.** Lit.: in aeneo vase leniter coquuntur, ne superfluant, Cels. 6, 18, 2: fons superfluit, Plin. 31, 4, 28: superfluentis Nili receptacula, Tac. A. 2, 61.—**B.** Trop.: **1.** *To be superabundant, to superabound:* pecunia non superfluens, Sen. Ben. 1, 11 *med.;* so, claritas, Plin. 4, 7, 81.—Hence, **b.** Transf., *To be superfluous:* nihil neque desit, neque superfluat, Quint. 8, 2, 22; so *opp.* deesse, id. 12, 10, 16; cf. also id. 10, 7, 13; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 115.—**2.** *To have a superabundance* of a thing: cum Venetis Aquileia superfluit armis, Sil. 8, 606: orator non satis pressus sed supra modum exsultans et superfluens, *extravagant*, Tac. Or. 18.—* **II.** *Act.*, *To flow by* or *past:* nec quae dicentur, superfluent aures, Quint. 2, 5, 13 Spald. *N. cr.*

2. sŭperflŭo, *adv.*, v. superfluus, *ad fin.*

sŭperflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [superfluo] *Running over, overflowing* (a post-Aug. word): * **I.** Lit.: flumina campis, Plin. Pan. 82, 5.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *Superfluous, unnecessary:* invenissent forsitan necessaria, nisi et superflua quaesissent, Sen. Ep. 45 *med.;* Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 30.—**B.** *That is left over, remaining:* fructus superfluos restituere, Papin. Dig. 36, 1, 58 *fin.:* bonorum superfluum restituere, id. ib.—*Adv.*, *Superfluously:* (*α*) Form sŭperflŭe, Mart. Cap. 3, 83; Imp. Hon ad Symm. Ep. 10, 72 *med.;* Aug. de Gen adv. Manich. 2, 7; Hier. Ep. 27, 1.—(*β*) sŭperflŭo, Cod. Justin. 5, 51, 6; Mart. Cap. 6, 189; Aug. Ep. 28.

sŭperfŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [superforum] *Superfluous, unnecessary* (late Latin): labor, Symm. Ep. 3, 48 (*al.* supervacaneus): super his plura replicare, superforaneum puto, Sid. Ep. 4, 11 *med.*

* **super-frŭtĭco,** are, *v. n.* *To sprout forth again;* trop.: talia ingenia, Tert. adv. Valent. 39.

* **sŭper-fŭgĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To flee away*

over a thing: intactas levis ipse superfugit undas, Val. Fl. 3, 554.

* **super-fulgeo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To shine over* a thing, *to shine forth:* templa superfulgens, Stat. S. 1, 1, 33.

sŭper-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a.:* **I.** *To pour over* or *upon* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. and Caes. not at all): **A.** Lit.: oleum alicui rei, Col. 12, 59, 1; id. 4, 8 *fin.:* unguentum, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 9: magnam vim telorum, Tac. Agr. 36.—Mid., *To pour itself out, overflow; to spread out, scatter, extend:* Tiberis superfunditur, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1; so, Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 7, 3, 2: nuda superfusis tingamus corpora lymphis, Ov. M. 2, 459; cf., superfusa humoris copia, Quint. 1, 2, 28: jacentem hostes superfusi oppresserunt, *rushing upon him in numbers,* Liv. 39, 49, 5: Albani gens superfusa montibus Caucasiis, *spreading* or *scattered over,* Plin. 6, 13, 15: Callias hanc habuisse causam superfundendi se Italiae, id. 12, 1, 2.—**B.** Trop.: superfundens laetitia, *overflowing, extravagant,* Liv. 5, 7, 8: Macedonum fama superfudit se in Asiam, id. 45, 9, 5.—**II.** *To pour* or *spread* something *over* something (extremely seldom): compositum oleo superfundito, Col. 12, 57, 3: terra superfusa scamnis, id. 2, 4, 3: sedecim alarum conjuncta signa nube ipsa operient ac superfundent equites equosque, Tac. H 3, 2 *fin.*

sŭperfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superfundo] *A pouring* or *spreading over* or *upon* (late Lat.): aquarum coelestium, Amm. 17, 7 *med.:* pavimenti, Pall. 1, 17.

sŭperfūsus, a, um, *Part.* of superfundo.

sŭper-gestus, a, um, *Part.* [gero] * **I.** *Carried* or *heaped upon* or *over:* terra, Col. 11, 3, 6.—* **II.** *Covered over, covered up:* orificium, App. M. 9, p. 237.

sŭpergrădĭor, di, v. supergredior.

sŭpergrĕdĭo, ĕre, v. supergredior, *ad fin.*

sŭper-grĕdĭor (written also supergradior, Plin. 27, 12, 68, § 110), gressus, 3. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [gradior] *To step, walk,* or *go over* (a post-Augustan word): **I.** Lit.: limen, Col. 7, 9, 13; Plin. 32, 10, 46:—capram alteram procubuisse atque ita alteram proculcatae supergressam, Plin. 8, 50, 76.—**II.** Trop., *To pass over, get over; to surpass, exceed, excel:* ille demum necessitates supergressus est, Sen. Ep. 32 *fin.:*—mulier aetatis suae feminas pulchritudine supergressa, Tac. A. 13, 45: omnem laudem supergressa, Quint. 6 prooem. § 8; so, claritatem parentum animi magnitudine, Just. 42, 2.

☞ ***a.** Act. collat. form, supergredio, ĕre: duodecimum aetatis annum supergresserat, App. M. 10, p. 238.—* **b.** supergressus, a, um, in a pass. signif.: Pallad. Nov. 4, 2.

1. sŭpergressus, a, um, *Part.* of supergredior and supergredio.

* **2. sŭpergressus,** ūs, *m.* [supergredior] *A surpassing, exceeding:* per supergressum, *beyond measure, exceedingly,* Tert. Res. Carn. 40.

* **sŭpĕr-hăbĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To have over* or *upon* a thing: superhabendum cataplasma, Cels. 7, 20 *med.* (perhaps it should be written separate, super habendum).

sŭpĕr-hŭmĕrāle, is, *n.* [humerus] *The upper garment of a Jewish priest,* a transl. of the bibl. אֵפוֹד, *an ephod,* Hier. Ep. 64, 15.

sŭpĕri, ōrum, v. superus.

sŭpĕr-illĭgo, are, *v. a.* *To bind over* or *upon,* Plin. 29, 3, 11; 30, 6, 17.

sŭper-illĭno, no *perf.,* lĭtum (collat. form, superillinitum, App. Herb. 74), 3.: **I.** *To smear over, besmear, anoint* with a thing: totum corpus bulbis contritis, Cels. 3, 19 *med.*—**II.** *To smear* or *spread* a thing *over* another: idque superillitum panniculo imponendum est, Cels. 6, 18, 9: sucus, App. Herb. 74.

sŭperillĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of superillino.

sŭper-immĭnĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To hang over, overhang* (extremely seldom): pastorem ense sequens nudo superimminet, Virg. A. 12, 306: terra superimminente, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15.

* **sŭper-immitto,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To throw over* or *upon:* jecur, Apic. 2, 1.

* **sŭper-impendens,** entis, *Part.* [impendeo] *Overhanging:* silvae, Catull. 64, 287.

* **super-implĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* *To fill to overflowing:* implenturque super puppes, Virg. A. 5, 697.

super-impōno, no *perf.,* pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To put, place,* or *lay upon* (not ante-Aug.): saxum ingens, Liv. 39, 50, 3: manum, Quint. 1, 1, 27: allium, Cels. 5, 27, 6: cataplasmata, id. 3, 10: radicem arundinis, id. 5, 26, 35, et saep.

sŭperimpōsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of superimpono.

* **super-incendo,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To inflame more* or *greatly:* hanc (Venus), Val. Fl. 2, 124.

sŭpĕr-incĭdens, entis, *Part.* [incĭdo] *Falling from above, falling down:* tela, Liv. 2, 10, 11: viri, id. 23, 15, 13: coelestis aqua, Col. 4, 9, 1.

* **sŭper-incīdo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To cut into above:* cutem, Cels. 7, 31.

* **sŭpĕr-incresco,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To grow over* or *upon:* nimius callus, Cels. 8, 19 *fin.*

* **sŭpĕr-incŭbans,** antis, *Part.* [incubo] *Lying over* or *upon:* Romanus, Liv. 22, 51, 9.

super-incumbo, cŭbŭi, 3. *v. n.* *To lay or cast one's self upon,* Ov. Her. 11, 57; 117.

* **super-incurvātus,** a, um, *adj.* *Bent or stooping over:* App. M. 9, p. 220.

sŭpĕr-indictum, i, *n.* *An extraordinary impost* (jurid. Lat.): "de superindicto," Cod. Justin. 10, 18; so id. ib. 10, 17, 1; 11, 74, 1.

sŭpĕr-indūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To draw over* (a post-Aug. word): corpus, Quint. 5, 8, 2 *N. cr.:* terram, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 61.—* **II.** Trop., *To mention afterward, to add:* dispositionem coeli, Tert. adv. Herm. 26.

* **sŭpĕrinductĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [superinduco] *Supposititious:* fratres (coupled with falsi), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

(* **sŭpĕrinductĭo,** ōnis, *f.* *An erasing* any thing written, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1, § 1.)

sŭpĕrinductus, a, um, *Part.* of superinduco.

sŭpĕrindūmentum, i, *n.* [superinduo] *An outer garment* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 42; id. adv. Marc. 5, 12, et al.

sŭpĕr-indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *To put on over* other clothes (a post-Aug. word): paenulam, Suet. Ner. 48; so Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12.—**II.** Trop.: superinduti substantia aeternitatis, *clothed with,* Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.*

sŭpĕrindūtus, a, um, *Part.* of superinduo.

sŭpĕr-infundo, no *perf.,* fūsum, 3. *v. a.* *To pour over* or *upon:* aquam, Cels. 5, 25, 4; 3. 20: mel, id. 8, 4 *fin.*

sŭpĕrinfūsus, a, um, *Part.* of superinfundo.

sŭpĕr-ingĕro, no *perf.,* gestum, 3. *v. a.* *To bring upon, to cast* or *heap upon:* acervos leguminum, Plin. 18, 30, 73: montem, Stat. S. 1, 1, 59.—Poet.: ubi non umquam Titan superingerit ortus, *i. e. does not pour down his morning beams, does not shine,* Tib. 4, 1, 157.

sŭpĕringestus, a, um, *Part.* of superingero.

sŭpĕrinjectus, a, um, *Part.* of superinjicio.

sŭpĕr-injĭcĭo, no *perf.,* jectum, 3. *v. a.* *To throw on* or *above, to cast over* or *upon* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): raras frondes, Virg. G. 4, 46: textum rude, Ov. M. 8, 641: terram, id. Fast. 5, 533: togas, id. ib. 6, 570: folia contrita et illita, Cels. 5, 26, 33: fimum, Plin. 17, 9, 6.

sŭpĕr-inspĭcĭo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To oversee, to superintend* (eccl. Lat.): sacra ecclesiae, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.;* so id. ib. 6, 1.

* **sŭpĕr-insterno,** stravi, 3. *v. a.* *To spread or lay over:* tabulas, Liv. 30, 10, 5.

* **sŭpĕr-instillo,** are, *v. a.* *To drop upon:* olei modicum, Apic. 4, 2 *fin.*

* **sŭpĕr-instrĕpo,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To sound above:* axis perfractis ossibus, Sil 2, 186.

sŭpĕrinstructus, a, um, *Part.* of superinstruo.

sŭpĕr-instrŭo, no *perf.,* ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To build over or upon; to arrange over one another:* ut concameratis superinstruas, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 1: ordines vasorum in altitudinem, Col. 9, 7, 3.

* **sŭpĕr-insultans,** antis, *Part.* [insulto] *Leaping about upon,* Claud. Gigantom. 83.

* **sŭpĕr-intĕgo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To cover over:* ora fossarum, Plin. 18, 6, 8.

sŭper-intendo, ĕre, *v. n.* *To have the oversight of, to superintend* (eccl. Lat.): ut ipsi superintendant et quasi custodiant populum: nam et Graece quod dicitur *episcopus,* hoc Latine *superintentor* interpretatur, quia superintendit, quia desuper videt, Aug. in Psalm. 126, *no.* 3; so id. Civ. D. 19, 19; Hier. Ep. 146, 1.

sŭpĕrintentor, ōris, *m.* *An overseer, superintendent;* v. the preced. art.

* **sŭpĕr-ĭnundo,** are, *v. a.* *To overflow;* trop.: ejusmodi eloquiis, Tert. Res. Carn. *fin.*

* **sŭpĕr-ĭnungo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To smear over, to besmear, anoint* with any thing: oculos collyrio, Cels. 7, 7, 1; 2; 8; 6, 6, 1; 7, 7, 2.

* **sŭpĕr-invĕho,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To carry above or over:* speciem monstri, Avien. Arat. 1157.

sŭpĕrĭor, ōris, v. superus.

(* **sŭpĕrĭus,** *Comp.:* **1.** *Neutr.* of superior, v. superus.—**2.** From supra, *adv.,* q. v.)

* **sŭper-jăcĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To lie over* or *upon:* cataplasma, Cels. 8, 9 *med.*

sŭper-jăcĭo, jeci, jectum (written superjactus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 503, 33; Tac. H. 5, 6), 3. *v. a.:* **I.** *To cast* or *throw over* or *upon* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; not found in Cic. or Caes.): **A.** Lit.: membra superjecta cum veste, Ov. Her. 16, 224; so, semina de tabulato, Col. 2, 17, 2: folia, id. 2, 1, 6: aggerem, Suet. Calig. 19: se rogo, Val. Max. 1, 8, 10; 6, 6, 1 *fin.:* et superjecto pavidae natarunt Aequore damae, *i. e. spread over* the earth, *overwhelming,* Hor. Od. 1, 2, 11: Phrygia Troadi superjecta, *situated above Troas,* Plin. 5, 32, 41.—* **B.** Trop., *To overdo, exaggerate:* superjecere quidam augendo fidem, Liv. 10, 30, 4.—**II.** *To overtop* with any thing (extremely seldom): pontus scopulos superjacit unda, Virg. A. 11, 625: arbores tantae proceritatis, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

sŭpĕr-jacto, are, *v. a.:* * **I.** *To fling* or *toss up:* infantes, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4.—* **II.** *To spring over* a thing: mugiles transversa navigia superjactant, Plin. 9, 15, 21.

sŭperjactus, a, um, v. superjacio, *ad init.*

sŭperjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superjacio] * **I.** Lit., *A throwing over* or *on:* vestium, Arn. 3, 108.—**II.** Trop., in rhetoric, *An exaggeration, hyperbole,* Quint. 8, 6, 67.

1. sŭperjectus, a, um, *Part.* of superjacio

* **2. sŭperjectus,** ūs, *m.* [superjacio] *A leaping upon, covering,* Col. 6, 36, 4.

* **sŭper-jūmentārĭus,** ii, *m.* *A superintendent of the drivers of beasts of burden,* Suet. Claud. 2.

sŭper-lābor, bi, *v. n.* *To glide* or *run over* (extremely rare): in aperto jacentes sidera superlabebantur, Sen. Ep. 90 *fin.;* Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*

* **sŭper-lăcrĭmo,** are, *v. n.* *To weep* or *drop upon:* vitis, Col. 4, 24, 16.

sŭperlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superfero] **I.** In rhetoric, *An exaggerating, hyperbole:* veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44; Quint. 9, 2, 3; 9, 1, 29.—**II.** In grammar, *The superlative:* (soloecismus) per comparationes et superlationes, id. 1, 5, 45; Charis. p. 88 *sq.* P.

sŭperlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [superlatus] In grammar: nomen, *superlative, in the superlative degree,* Charis. p. 87 P.; Prisc. p. 605 ib.

sŭperlātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of superfero.

‡ **sŭperlīmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [super-limen]

A lintel: LAPIDEUM, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 324.

sŭper-līno, no *perf.*, lĭtum, 3. *v. a. To daub* or *smear over* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** *To daub* or *smear* a thing *over* something: radicem in vino decoctam, Plin. 27, 6, 24.—**II.** *To smear over, besmear* with something: laser visco, ut haereat, Plin. 22, 23, 49.

* **sŭperlĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [superlino] *A smearing over*, Marc. Emp. 8 *med.*

* **sŭper-mando,** ĕre, *v. a. To chew* or *eat after* something else: raphanos, Plin. 31, 6, 33.

* **sŭper-mĕo,** are, *v. n. To go, glide,* or *flow over:* aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106; Sol. 37 *med.*

* **sŭper-mētĭor,** mensus, 4. *v. dep. a. To mete out abundantly:* alimenta, Tert. Anim. 38.

(* **sŭper-mĭco,** are, *v. a. To leap over* or *beyond:* austrum, Avien. 845.—**2.** Trop., *To excel, exceed*, Sen. Ben. 3, 32 *fin.*)

sŭper-mitto, mīsi, 3. *v. a. To throw* or *pour over* or *upon; to put in afterward, add*, etc. (post-class.): aquam, Just. 12, 14 *fin.;* so Curt. 10, 4; Apic. 5, 3.

* **sŭper-mundĭālis,** e, *adj. That is above the world, super-mundane:* substantiae, Tert. Anim. 18.

* **sŭper-mūnĭo,** ire, *v. a. To fortify above:* alvearia porticibus, Col. 9, 7, 4.

(* **sŭper-nans,** antis, *Part.* [no] *Swimming above* or *at top*, Macr. S. 7, 12; Gell. 9, 9.)

sŭpernas, ātis, *adj.* [supernus] *Of* or *belonging to the upper country, upper* or *northern*, as regards Rome (a post-Aug. word): abies, *i. e. growing on the Upper* or *Adriatic Sea* (opp. to infernas, of the Tyrrhene Sea), Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 197: persica e Sabinis, id. 15, 12, 11: VINVM, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 3, *no.* 88; cf. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 995: ventus, *the northeast-by-one-third-north wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.—Augustus jestingly called Maecenas adamas supernas (as the Adriatic produces no diamonds), Macr. S. 2, 4.

sŭper-năto, are, *v. n. To swim above* or *on top, to float* (post-Aug.), Col. 12, 9, 2; Plin. 7, 15, 13; 28, 9, 35; App. M. 6, p. 185; Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 179.

* **sŭper-nātus,** a, um, *Part.* [nascor] *Growing over* or *above:* gravia ulcera, Cels. 8, 2.

sŭperne, *adv.*, v. supernus, *ad fin.*

sŭpernĭtas, ātis, *f.* [supernus] *Highness, height:* supernitatum, Tert. adv. Valent. 7.

* **sŭper-nōmĭno,** are, *v. a. To surname:* quem Philadelphum, Tert. Apol. 18.

sŭper-nūmĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj. Supernumerary* (post-class.): accensi, hoc est postea additi, quam fuisset legio completa, quos nunc *supernumerarios* vocant, Veg. Mil. 2, 19 *fin.* So too Aug. in Psalm. 146, 9.

sŭpernus, a, um, *adj.* [super] *That is above, on high, upper; celestial, supernal* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; not found in Cic. or Caes.): statio, Lucr. 6, 192: pars ovis, Plin. 7, 16, 15: vulnera, id. 2, 56, 57: Tusculum, *lofty*, i. e. *standing on high ground*, Hor. Epod. 1, 29 (Bentl. conjectures supinum, as in id. Od. 3, 4, 23); *opp.* inferna, Lucr. 5, 646: jactus ex supernis in infima, Gell. 9, 1, 2: album mutor in alitem Superna, *in my upper parts, above*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 11:—numen, *celestial*, Ov. M. 15, 128; so, dei, Luc. 6, 430: leges, id. 9, 556.—*Adv.*, superne, *From above, above, upward:* neve ruant coeli tonitralia templa superne, Lucr. 1, 1098: desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. A. P. 4: non peccat superne, id. Sat. 2, 7, 64: gladium superne jugulo defigit, Liv. 1, 25, 12; cf. id. 1, 51, 9; id. 7, 10, 9: hoc genus superne tendit, *up, upward*, Plin. 19, 5, 25.

sŭpĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [super].

I. *Neutr., To go over, to overtop, surmount:* **A.** Lit. (so very rarely): maximo saltu superavit Gravidus armatis equus, *surmounted, leaped the wall*, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: sol superabat ex mari, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41: ripis superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitia meum, id. Stich. 2, 1, 6; so, jugo superans, *passing over the summit*, Virg. A. 11, 514:—(angues) superant capite et cervicibus altis, id. ib. 2, 219.—More freq. and quite class.,

B. Trop.: **1.** *To have the upper hand* or *superiority, to be superior, to overcome, surpass:* denique nostra superat manus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 80: qua (*sc.* virtute) nostri milites facile superabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 8; id. ib. 1, 40, 7: s. numero militum, Liv. 29, 30, 8; cf., numero hostis, virtute Romanus superat, id. 9, 32, 7: superat sententia Sabini, Caes. B. G. 5, 31, 3: si superaverit morbus, Plin. 7, 1, 3.

2. *To exceed, be in excess, be superfluous; to be abundant, to abound:* in quo et deesse aliquam partem et superare mendosum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83; cf., pecunia superabat? at egebas, id. Or. 67, 224; and, uter igitur est divitior? cui deest an cui superat? id. Parad. 6, 3, 49; cf. also, quis tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, nobis rem familiarem etiam et necessaria deesse? Sall. C. 20, 11; Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit et emptionibus, id. Att. 13, 46, 3: superabat humor in arvis, Lucr. 5, 804: superante multitudine, Liv. 3, 5, 1: cum otium superat, id. 3, 17, 4: num tibi aut stultitia accessit aut superat superbia? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 47: quam facile tunc sit omnia impedire et quam hoc Caesari superet, non te fallit, perh., *how exceedingly easy it would have been.* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 3 dub. (v. explan., *ad loc.*).

3. *To be left over, to remain, survive:* quae superaverint animalia capta, immolant, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 3: quod superaret pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, 195: quae arma superabunt, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, § 4; Plaut. Truc. 5, 49: nihil ex raptis commeatibus superabat. Liv. 22, 40, 8: pepulerunt jam paucos superantes, id. 22, 49, 5: si de quincunce remota est Uncia, quid superat? Hor. A. P. 328: pars quae sola mei superabit corporis, ossa, Tib. 3, 2, 17; Plaut. Truc. prol. 20: superet modo Mantua nobis, Virg. E. 9, 27: uter eorum vita superarit, *whichever survives*, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 2; so, quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aura? Virg. A. 3, 339; and, captae superavimus urbi, id. ib. 2, 643; Liv. 29, 7, 7: quid igitur superat, quod purgemus? id. 45, 24, 1.

II. *Act., To go* or *pass over, rise above; to mount, ascend; to surmount, overtop.*

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: in altisono Coeli clipeo temo superat Stellas, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 4, 94: pedibus salsas docuit superare lacunas, Lucr. 3, 1044: tempestas summas ripas fluminis superavit, Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 2; so, munitiones, Liv. 5, 8, 10: montes, Virg. G. 3, 270; cf., Alpes cursu, Luc. 1, 183: hoc jugum, Virg. A. 6, 676: fossas, id. ib. 9, 314: fastigia summi tecti ascensu, id. Aen. 2, 303; cf., caprae gravido superant vix ubere limen, id. Georg. 3, 317: retia saltu (vulpes), Ov. M. 7, 767: tantum itineris, Tac. Agr. 33, et saep.: regionem castrorum, *to go past* or *beyond*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 3; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; so, insidias circa ipsum iter locatas, Liv. 2, 50, 6:—collocatur in eo turris tabulatorum quae superaret fontis fastigium, *but so as to overtop, command*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41, 5: superat (Parnasus) cacumine nubes, Ov. M. 1, 317: posterior partes superat mensura priores, *exceeds in size*, id. ib. 15, 378.

2. In partic., naut. *t. t.*, *To sail by* or *past* a place, a promontory, *etc.;* Eng. *to double* or *weather* a point, *etc.:* promontorium, Lucil. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 244; so Auct. B. Afr. 62, 3; Liv. 26, 26, 1; 30, 25, 6; 31, 23, 3; Tac. A. 15, 46, et saep.: Euboeam, Nep. Them. 3: Isthmon cursu, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 5: intima regna Liburnorum et fontem Timavi, Virg. A. 1, 244 Serv.—Poet., transf.: musarum scopulos, Enn. Ann. 7, 3.

B. Trop., *To surpass, excel, exceed, outdo, outstrip* in any quality, in size, value, *etc.:* **1.** In gen.: non potest quaestus consistere, si eum sumptus superat, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 74; so, ne sumptus fructum superet, Var. R. R. 1, 53: qui omnes homines supero atque antideo cruciabilitatibus animi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3: virtute, laude, dignitate, Cic. Planc. 2, 6 *sq.;* cf., aut ingenio aut fortuna aut dignitate superari, id. Lael. 3, 11: omnes homines constantia et gravitate, id. Fam. 1, 9, 16: doctrina Graecia nos et omni literarum genere superabat, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 3: auctoritatis pondere et utilitatis ubertate, id. de Or. 1, 44 195; Hirt. B. G. 8 prooem. § 4: vel cursu superare canem vel viribus aprum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51, et saep.: summam spem civium incredibili virtute, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: non dubitabam, quin hanc epistolam multi nuncii, fama denique esset ipsa tua celeritate superatura, *will outstrip*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1.

2. In partic., in milit. lang., *To overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish:* victis hostibus, quos nemo posse superari ratu'st, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 24: armatos ac victores, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 6; cf., quos integros superavissent, id. B. C. 2, 5, 2: bello superatos esse Arvernos et Rutenos a Q. Fabio Maximo, id. B. G. 1, 45, 2: si Helvetios superaverint Romani, id. ib. 1, 17, 4: Massilienses bis proelio navali superati, id. B. C. 2, 22, 1: clam ferro incautum superat, Virg. A. 1, 350.—**b.** Transf. out of the milit. sphere: quem (C. Curium) nemo ferro potuit superare nec auro, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 3, 3: in quo (genere officii) etiam si multi mecum contendent, omnes facile superabo, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: superare amorem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 7: hanc (orationem) assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: parcatur necessitati, quam ne dii quidem superant, *which even the gods are not above, not superior to*, Liv. 9, 4, 16: casus omnes, Virg. A. 11, 244; so, difficultates omnes, Vell. 2, 120.—Hence

sŭpĕrans, antis, *Pa.:* * **A.** *Rising high, prominent, high, lofty:* mons superantissimus, Sol. 2 *med.*—* **B.** *Prevailing, predominant:* superantior ignis, Lucr. 5, 395.

sŭpĕr-obductus, a, um, *Part.* [obduco] *Drawn over:* pallium, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 110.

sŭper-obrŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, 3. *v. a. To cover over, overwhelm* (extremely rare): Tarpeiam ingestis armis, Prop. 4, 4, 91: Hecubam injectis saxis, Aus. Epitaph. 25.

sŭpĕrobrŭtus, a, um, *Part.* of superobruo.

* **sŭpĕr-occĭdens,** entis, *Part.* [occido] *Setting just after:* luna soli antecedenti, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 18 *med.*

sŭper-partĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.:* numerus, *Containing a number and an aliquot part of it besides, super-particular*, Mart. Cap. 7, 251.

sŭper-partĭens, entis, *Part.* [partio] numerus, *Containing a number and several aliquot parts of it besides*, Mart. Cap. 7, 252.

sŭper-pendens, entis, *Part.* [pendeo] *Overhanging:* saxa, Liv. 37, 27, 7.

sŭperpictus, a, um, *Part.* of superpingo.

sŭper-pingo, no *perf.*, pictus, 3. *v. a. To paint above* or *over* (late Lat.), Solin. 17; Avien. Arat. 906.

* **sŭper-plaudo,** ĕre, *v. n. To clap* or *flap over* or *at* a thing: pinnulis, Solin. 2 *fin.*

* **sŭper-pollŭo,** ŭi, 3. *v. a. To cover with pollution:* omnem terram (iniquitas), Vulg. Esdr. 4, 25, 6.

* **sŭperpondĭum,** ii, *n.* [super-pondus] *An overweight*, App. M. 7, 19, 6.

sŭper-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. To put* or *place over* or *upon, to set up* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: superpositum capiti decus (*i. e.* pileus), Liv. 1, 34, 9. So, altissimam turrim congestis pilis, Suet. Claud. 20 *fin.:* statuam marmoream Jano, id. Aug. 31: villam profluenti, Col. 1, 5, 4; cf., villa colli superposita, Suet. Galb. 4: aegra superposita membra fovere manu, Ov. Her. 21, 190: desertis Africae duas Aethiopias superponunt, *place above* or *beyond*, Plin. 5, 8, 8; cf., Galatia superposita, *situated above*, id. 5, 32, 42.—**B.** In partic., medic. *t. t.*, *To lay on, apply* a plaster or the like, Cels. 5, 26, 35; so Plin. 29, 6, 38; 32, 7, 24; Scrib. Comp. 206.—**II.** Trop., *To place over* or *above:* **A.** *To place* or *set over*, of official station, *etc.* Perperna in maritimam regionem superpositus, Liv. Fragm. libr. 91: puer super hoc positus officium, Petr. 56: T. FLAVIO SVPERPOSITO MEDICORVM, *president*, Inscr. Grut. 581, 7.—* **B.** *To place before, prefer:* Stoici volunt superponere huic etiam aliud genus magis principale, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.*—**C.** *To place after, postpone:* (ante gesta) levioribus superponenda sunt, Quint. 9, 4, 25: summum est enim . . . huic deinde aliquid superpositum, id. 8, 4, 6; Col. 3, 10, 7.

sŭperpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superpono] *A paroxysm* in disease, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13; 3, 2; 4, 3.

sŭperpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of superpono.

sŭper-quartus, a, um, *adj.* Of a number, *One fourth as much more* (i. e. that bears to another the proportion of 5 to 4): numerus, Mart. Cap. 7, 251.

(* **sŭper-quătĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To shake above*, or *over and above*, Avien. Arat. 1205.)

sŭper-quintus, a, um, *adj.* Of a number, *One fifth as much more* (i. e. which bears to another the proportion of 6 to 5): numerus, Boeth. Arithm. 1, 24.

sŭper-răsus, a, um, *Part.* [rado] *Scraped over:* clavi pedum, Plin. 22, 23, 49.

sŭperrĭmus, a, um, v. superus.

sŭper-rŭo, ĕre, *v. a.* and *n.* *To fall* or *rush upon*, App. M. 1, p. 109; 2, p. 126.

* **sŭper-săpĭo,** ĕre, *v. n.* *To possess very good taste*, Tert. Anim. 18.

sŭper-scando (written also, superscendo), ĕre, *v. a.* *To climb* or *step over* (rarely; not ante-Aug.): strata somno corpora, Liv. 7, 36, 2: sentes, Col. 11, 3, 7.

sŭperscendo, ere, v. the preced. art.

sŭper-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* *To write upon* or *over, to superscribe* (a post-Aug. word), Suet. Ner. 52 *fin.*; so Gell. 20, 6, 14; Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1; Modest. ib. 50, 10, 4.

sŭper-sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* *To sit upon* or *above:* **I.** Lit. (so very rarely; not in Cic. or Caes.): eques Rom. elephanto supersedens, Suet. Ner. 11; so, tentorio (aquila), id. Aug. 96: corio (damnati), Amm. 23, 6 *fin.*: utribus, id. 25, 8:—ansam (aspis), App. M. 11, p. 262.

II. Trop.: ***A.** *To preside over:* villicus litibus familiae supersedeat, *i. e. decide them*, Cato R. R. 5, 1.

B. *To be above* or *superior to, to forbear, to refrain* or *desist from, to pass, omit* (the predominant and quite classical signif. of the word); constr. usually with the *abl.*, less freq. with the *dat.*, *acc.*, or an object-clause: (*a*) *c. abl.:* ita censeo facias, ut supersedeas hoc labore itineris, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 4; so, proelio, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 1: istis rebus, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 37: istis verbis, id. Poen. 1, 3, 5: nuptiis, Turpil. in Non. 40, 8: commode principio, Auct. Her. 3, 9, 17, et saep.—Impers.: posse complexione supersederi, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 72; so, supersederi litibus et jurgiis, Liv. 38, 51, 8: divinis rebus, id. 6, 1, 12: tributo ac delectu supersessum est, id. 7, 27, 4: quod quum acciderit, omnino oratioue supersedendum est, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30; so, supersedendum multitudine verborum, id. ib. 1, 20, 28: complexione, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 30.—*(β) *c. dat.:* pugnae, Auct. B. Afr. 75, 2.—(γ) *c. acc.:* operam, Gell. 2, 29, 13.—*Pass.:* haec causa non visa est supersedenda, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 26: istis omnibus supersessis, App. Flor. p. 359.—(δ) With an object-clause: de virtute eorum accusanda proloqui supersederunt, Sisenn. in Non. 40, 11: supersedissem loqui apud vos, Liv. 21, 40, 1: spectare supersedit, Suet. Tit. 7: deflectere ad visendum Apin supersedit, id. Aug. 93: ut venire supersedeant, Val. Max. 2, 8, 6.

* **sŭpersēmĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [supersemino] *One who sows upon* or *in addition*, Tert. Anim. 16 *fin.*

sŭper-sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To sow upon* or *over* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Prax. 1 *med.*; Hier. Ep. 30, 14.

sŭpersessus, a, um, *Part.* of supersedeo.

* **sŭper-sĭlĭens,** entis, *Part.* [salio] *Leaping* or *alighting upon:* volucris, Col. 8, 3, 7.

super-sisto, stiti, 3. *v. a.* *To place one's self upon* or *over, to stand upon* or *over* (an Appuleian word): tribunal ligneum, App. M. 11, p. 269: sicarium, id. ib. 8, p. 206.

sŭper-spersus, a, um, *Part.* [spargo] *Strewn* or *sprinkled over* (late Lat.): gemma stellis puniceis, Sol. 27 *med.*: camelopardalis candidis maculis, id. 30 *med.*

* **sŭper-stagno,** avi, 1. *v. n.* *To spread out into a lake:* si amnis Nar in rivos deductus superstagnavisset, Tac. A. 1, 79.

* **sŭper-stătūmĭno,** are, *v. a.* *To place above as a foundation:* rudus Pall. 1, 9, 4.

sŭper-sterno, no *perf.*, strātum, 3. *v. a.* *To strew* or *spread upon, to spread over, cover over* (extremely rare): pavimenta testacea, Col. 1, 6, 13: superstrati cumuli, Liv. 10, 29, 19.

sŭperstes, ĭtis, *adj.* [super-sto] **I.** *One who stands by* or *is present at* any thing, *a by-stander, witness* (so only in the two follg. passages): "*superstites* testes praesentes significat, cujus rei testimonium est, quod *superstitibus praesentibus* ii, inter quos controversia est, vindicias sumere jubentur. Plautus in Artemone: *nunc mihi licet quidvis loqui, nemo hic adest superstes*," Fest. p. 305: SVIS VTRISQVE SVPERSTITIBVS PRAESENTIBVS ISTAM VIAM DICO: INITE VIAM, an old legal formula in Cic. Mur. 12, 26.

II. *That remains alive after another's death, outliving, surviving* (the predominant signif. of the word); constr. usually with the *dat.*, less freq. with the *gen.* or *absol.:* (*a*) *c. dat.:* sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae Superesse vitae sospitem et superstitem Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 2; cf., ut vitae tuae superstes suppetat, id. Trin. 1, 2, 19: ut tibi superstes uxor aetatem siet, id. Asin. 1, 1, 6: ita mihi atque huic sies superstes, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7: ut viro tuo semper sis superstes, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 2: ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: superstes filio pater, Liv. 1, 34, 3: ceteri superstites patri fuerunt, Suet. Calig. 7: rei publicae, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 3; so id. ib. 9, 17, 1: patriae (Aeneas), Hor. Carm. Sec. 42: gloriae suae, Liv. 2, 7 8.—(β) *c. gen.* (so mostly post-Aug.): utinam te non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis meae superstitem reliquissem! Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: superstes omnium meorum, Quint. 6 prooem. § 4; cf., omnium suorum, Suet. Tib. 62 *fin.*: iniquorum, Tac. A. 3, 4 *fin.*: non modo aliorum sed etiam nostri superstites sumus, id. Agr. 3.—(γ) *Absol.:* quod superstitem Augustum reliquissent, Suet. Aug. 59: mortem obiit repentinam superstitibus liberis, *etc.*, id. Aug. 4; so, liberis superstitibus, Quint. 6 prooem. § 6: per ecastor scitus puer est natus Pamphilo. Deos quaeso, ut sit superstes, *that he may live*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 7: illum aget penna metuente solvi Fama superstes, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 8: post mea mansurum fata superstes opus, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 20; Luc. 7, 660.

sŭper-stillo, are, *v. a.* *To drop upon, pour on drop by drop:* oleum, Apic. 8, 7 *fin.*; 9, 13.

sŭperstĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [super-sto; orig. A standing still over or by a thing; hence, amazement, wonder, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural] *Excessive fear of the gods, unreasonable religious belief, superstition* (different from religio, a proper, reasonable awe of the gods; v. religio): "horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt, in qua inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur," Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117; cf., contaminata superstitio, id. Cluent. 68, 194; and, nec vero superstitione tollenda religio tollitur, id. de Div. 2, 72, 148: superstitio error insanus est, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*: superstitiones aniles, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70: sagarum superstitio, id. de Div. 2, 63, 129; cf., magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac. A. 12, 59: quam multi, qui contemnant (somnia) eamque superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putent! Cic. de Div. 2, 60, 125: barbara superstitio, id. Flacc. 28, 67; id. de Div. 1, 4, 7: qua (superstitione) qui est imbutus, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60; so Quint. 3, 1, 22: victi superstitione animi, Liv. 7, 2, 3: quod novas superstitiones introduceret, Quint. 4, 4, 5, et saep.—Transf. out of the relig. sphere: superstitio praeceptorum, *an excessive regard, scrupulous observance*, Quint. 4, 2, 85.

* **B.** Objectively, *An object that inspires dread:* adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Una superstitio superis quae reddita divis, Virg. A. 12, 817.

II. In post-Aug. prose sometimes for religio, *Religious awe, sanctity; a religious rite:* virtutis quadam superstitione teneantur, hanc ament, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: templi, Just. 39, 3: superstitiones atque cura deorum, id. 41, 3.

sŭperstĭtĭōse, *adv.*, v. superstitiosus, *ad fin.*

sŭperstĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [super stitio] *Full of superstition, superstitious:* "ita factum est in superstitioso et religioso alterum vitii nomen alterum laudis," Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: principes, Liv. 6, 5, 6: nimia et superstitiosa religione sese alligaverat, Nigid. in Gell. 4, 9, 2; so, sollicitudo, Cic. de Div. 2, 41, 86: in omni divinatione imbecilli animi facile superstitiosa ista concipiunt, id. ib. 2, 39, 81.—*Sup.:* seculum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2.—**II.** Transf., *Soothsaying, prophetic, prophetical* (ante-class.): superstitiosus quidem est; vera praedicat, Plaut. Curc. 3, 27; so id. Amph. 1, 1, 167: quid si ista aut superstitiosa aut hariola est? id. Rud. 4, 4, 95: hariolationes, Poet. ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 31, 66.—*Adv.*, sŭperstĭtĭōse (acc. to *no.* I.), *Superstitiously:* neque id dicitis superstitiose aut aniliter, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92; so id. de Div. 1, 55, 126; Suet. Dom. 15.—**2.** Transf. out of the relig. sphere (cf. superstitio, *no.* I., A, *ad fin.*), *Too scrupulously, too nicely* or *exactly* (so only in Quint.): inhaerere cogitatis, Quint. 10, 6, 5: fieri, id. 1, 1, 13.

sŭperstĭto, are, *v. a.* and *n.* [superstes] ***I.** *Act.*, *To keep alive, preserve:* regnumque nostrum ut sospitent superstitentque, Enn. in Non. 170, 14, and 176, 3.—***II.** *Neutr.*, *To be over* or *remaining:* ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 3.

sŭper-sto, are, *v. n.* and *a.* *To stand upon* or *over* (perh. not ante-Aug.): signa cum columnis, quibus superstabant, Liv. 40, 2, 2; so, columnae (statua), Suet. Galb. 23: essedis carrisque (hostis), Liv. 10, 28, 9: ruinis (armati), id. 38, 7, 5: corporibus hostium, id. 7, 24, 5: rupibus, id. 37, 27, 8, et al.:—(quem) lapsum superstans Immolat, Virg. A. 70, 540; so, ossa inhumata (volucres), Ov. Her. 10, 123: corpora atque arma simul cumulata, Stat. Th. 2, 713.—*Absol.:* agger pondere superstantium in fossam procubuit, Liv. 10, 5, 11: quum armati superstantes subissent, id. 44, 9, 8.

sŭperstrātus, a, um, *Part.* of supersterno.

sŭperstrictus, a, um, *Part.* of superstringo.

sŭper-stringo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To bind* or *draw together above* or *over* (post-class. and very rarely): manus accurate, App. M. 11, p. 263: latera, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.

sŭperstructus, a, um, *Part.* of superstruo.

sŭper-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *To build upon* or *over, to superstruct* (post-Aug. and very rarely): ligneam compagem, Tac. A. 4, 62; so, moles, Sen. Contr. 1 prooem. *fin.*; Quint. 1, 4, 5.

sŭper-sum, fui, esse (archaic collat. form of the *praes.*, superescit, Enn. and Att. in Fest. p. 302: *per tmesin:* jamque adeo super unus eram, Virg. A. 2, 567; E. 6, 6; Nep. Alcib. 8), *v. n.*

I. *To be over and above*, either as a remainder or as a superfluity (quite class. and very freq.).

A. As a remainder, *To be left, to remain, to exist still:* **1.** In gen.: dum quidem unus homo Romanus superescit, Enn. in Fest. p. 302: inde sibi memorat unum superesse laborem, id. ap. Gell. 1, 22, 16; cf., duae partes, quae mihi supersunt illustrandae orationis, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 91: omnes qui supersint de Hirtii exercitu, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5: ex eo proelio circiter millia hominum CXXX. superfuerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26, 5: perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, id. B. C. 3, 87, 2: quum hostes vestri tantum civium superfuturum putassent, quantum, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: quantum satietati superfuit. id. Verr. 1,-4, 13; cf., quantum ipsi superesse potest, id. Rep. 1, 4 *fin.*: biduum supererat, Caes. B. G. 1, 23, 1; cf., non multum temporis ad solis occasum supererat, id. B. C. 3, 51, 7; and, non multum aestatis superesset, id. B. G. 5, 22, 4:—quod superest, scribe quaeso quam accuratissime, quid placeat, *as for the rest, as to what remains*, Cic. Att. 9, 19, 3: nunc mihi cur cantent, superest dicere, *it still remains to tell*, Ov. F. 3, 675; so, superest tercentum messes videre, id. Met. 14, 145.

2. In partic., *To live after, outlive, to be still alive, to survive* (so very rarely): sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae Superesse vitae sospitem et superstitem, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 2; cf., Lucumo superfuit patri, Liv. 1, 34, 2; and, ne superesset tanto exercitui suum nomen secuto, id. 27, 49, 4: quum superessent adhuc qui spectaverant, *etc.*, Suet. Claud. 21.

B. *To be in abundance, to abound:* cui tanta erat res et supererat, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 19; id. ib. 1, 3, 10: vereor ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, quae dixeram defutura, Cic. Fam. 13, 63, 2.—Poet.: modo vita supersit, *if life be long enough, suffice*, Virg. G. 3, 10: ne blando nequeant superesse labori, *i. e. to be sufficient for, equal to*, id. ib. 3, 126.—* **2.** In a bad sense, *To be in excess, to be superabundant* or *superfluous:* ut vis ejus rei, quam definias, sic exprimatur, ut neque absit quicquam neque supersit, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108.

* **II.** For adesse, *To be present, to serve by being present, to assist:* si superesset, *opp.* sin deesset, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 56; cf. Gell. 1, 22, 2.

sŭpertectus, a, um, *Part.* of supertego.

sŭper-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. To cover above, cover over:* candidaque ossa super nigra favilla tegit (*per tmesin*), Tib. 3, 2, 10: vasa congestu culmorum et frondium Col. 9, 14, 14: me tunicâ, App. M 11, p. 263: plures frondibus, Just. 43, 4.

* **sŭper-terrēnus,** a, um, *adj. That is above the earth, superterrene*, Tert. Res. Carn. 49.

sŭper-tertĭus, a, um, *adj.* Of a number, *One third as much more* (i. e. that bears to another the proportion of 4 to 3): numerus, a transl. of the Gr. ἐπίτριτον. Censor. de Die nat. 10 *med.*

* **sŭper-trăho,** ĕre, *v. a. To draw over:* crates dentatas, Plin. 18, 18, 48.

* **sŭpĕrunctĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [superungo] *A smearing* or *anointing over*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

sŭpĕrunctus, a, um, *Part.* of superungo.

* **sŭpĕr-undo,** are, *v. n. To overflow;* trop.: gratia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 183.

sŭpĕr-ungo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. To smear* or *anoint over* (a medic. word), Cels. 7, 7, 1; Scrib. Comp. 29.

* **sŭpĕr-urgens,** entis, *Part.* [urgeo] *Pressing from above:* fluctu superurgente, Tac. A. 2, 23 *fin.*

sŭpĕrus, a, um (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.*, super in two passages: super inferque vicinus, Cato R. R. 149, 1; and, totus super ignis, Lucr. 1, 650), *adj.* [super] *That is above, upper, higher.*

I. *Posit.:* **A.** In gen.: inferus an superus tibi fert Deus funera, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 606 P.; cf., at ita me Di Deaeque superi atque inferi et medioxumi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 36; and, omnes Di Deaeque superi, inferi, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 6; cf. also, ad superos deos potius quam a l inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: limen superum inferumque salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1; so, limen, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 31; 63; and, carmine di superi placantur, carmine manes, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 138; so, di, id. Od. 1, 1, 30; 4, 7, 18: ut omnia supera, infera, prima, ultima, media videremus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: spectatores superarum rerum atque coelestium, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140; cf., omnes coelicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes, Virg. A. 6, 788: quum superum lumen nox intempesta teneret, Enn. Ann. 1, 137; so, lumen, Lucr. 6, 857: templum superi Jovis, *i. e. of the Capitoline Jupiter* (opp. to Juppiter inferus, *i e.* Pluto), Catull. 55, 5: domus deorum, Ov. M. 4, 735: mare superum, *the upper*, i. e. *the Adriatic and Ionian Sea* (opp. to mare inferum, the lower or Etruscan Sea), Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 11; Plin. 3, 5, 10; Suet. Caes. 34, 44:—de supero, quum huc accesserit, *from above*, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 18; so, ex supero, Lucr. 2, 227; 241; 248.

B. In partic.: **1.** Sŭpĕri, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* di), *The gods above, the celestial deities:* quae Superi Manesque dabant, Virg. A. 10, 34: aspiciunt Superi mortalia, Ov. M. 13, 70: o Superi! id. ib. 1, 196; 14, 729: pro Superi, id. Trist. 1, 2, 59:—ratio Superum, Lucr. 6, 33: terris jactatus et alto Vi Superum, Virg. A. 1, 4: illa propago Contemptrix Superum, Ov. M. 1, 161: exemplo Superorum, id. Trist. 4, 4, 19; so, Superorum, id. Pont. 1, 1, 43:—postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem Immeritam visum Superis, Virg. A. 3, 2: scilicet is Superis labor est, id. ib. 4, 379; Hor. Od. 1, 6, 16: superis deorum Gratus et imis, id. ib. 1, 10, 19:—flectere Superos, Virg. A. 7, 312: te per Superos . . . Oro, id. ib. 2, 141, et saep.

2. *Upper*, i. e. *of the upper regions* or *upper world*, opp. to the lower regions: (Alecto) Cocytique petit sedem, supera ardua linquens, Virg. A. 7, 562: superas evadere ad auras, id. ib. 6, 128; so, aurae, Ov. M. 5, 641: orae, Virg. A. 2, 91: limen, id. ib. 6, 680, et saep.: (Pompeius) Quam apud superos habuerat magnitudinem, illibatam detulisset ad Inferos, Vell. 2, 48, 2; cf., ut oblitos superum paterere dolores, Val. Fl. 1, 792.

II. *Comp.*, superior, us, *Higher, upper*, with reference to place.

A. Lit.: inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto, superiorem partem collis castris compleverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 46, 3: in superiore qui habito coenaculo, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 3; cf., tota domus superior vacat, Cic. Att. 12, 10: superior accumbere, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 42: de loco superiore dicere, *i. e. from the tribunal*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, 102; so id. ib. 2, 1, 5, 14; cf., multos et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: ex loco superiore in ipsis fluminis ripis praeliabantur, *from a height* or *eminence*, Caes. B. G. 2, 23, 3; so, ex loco superiore, id. ib. 3, 4, 2: loca, id. ib. 1, 10, 4; 3, 3, 2; cf., ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, id. B. C. 3, 98, 1: qui in superiore acie constiterant, id. B. G. 1, 24, 3: ex superiore et ex inferiore scriptura docendum, *i. e. what goes before and after, the context*, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117.

B. Trop.: **1.** As to time or order of succession, *Former, past, previous, preceding;* of the time of life or age, *more advanced, older:* superiores solis defectiones, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: refecto ponte, quem superioribus diebus hostes resciderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 58, 5: superioribus aestivis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46, 1: superioribus temporibus, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 1; so, tempora (*opp.* inferiora), Suet. Claud. 41: superioris anni acta, id. Caes. 23: in superiore vita, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: milites superioribus proeliis exercitati, Caes. B. G. 2, 20, 3: testimonium conveniens superiori facto, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53, 1, et saep.:—omnis juventus omnesque superioris aetatis, Caes. B. C. 2, 5, 3: aetate superiores, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 1: superior Africanus, *the Elder*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, 25.

2. As to quality, condition, number, *etc.*, *Higher, more distinguished, greater, superior:* (*α*) *c. abl. resp.:* pecuniis superiores, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: loco, fortuna, fama superiores, id. Lael. 25, 94: habes neminem honoris gradu superiorem, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2: facilitate et humanitate superior, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: Caesar quod hostes equitatu superiores esse intelligebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 65, 4: numero superiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12, 3, et saep.—(*β*) *Absol.:* ut ii, qui superiores sunt, submittere se debent in amicitia, sic quodam modo inferiores extollere, Cic. Lael. 20, 72; cf. id. ib. § 71: ut quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus summissius, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus . . . sed etiam superioribus invidetur id. de Or. 2, 52, 209; cui omnem honorem, ut superiori habuit, Vell. 2, 101, 1: hoc ipso fiunt superiores, quod nullum acceperant detrimentum, *victorious, conquerors*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19, 3.

III. *Sup.*, in three forms, ‡ *superrimus, supremus*, and *summus.*

A. ‡ superrimus, cited in Var. L. L. 3, 91; Charis. p. 130 P.

B. suprēmus, a, um, *Highest, loftiest, topmost:* **1.** Lit. (so only poetical; whereas cf. summus, below, *no.* C, 1): montesque supremos Silvifragis vexat flabris, *the highest points, the tops, summits*, Lucr. 1, 275; so, montes, Virg. G. 4, 460; Hor. Epod. 17, 69: rupes, Sen. Oed. 95: arx, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 167.

2. Trop.: **a.** As to time or order of succession, *Last, latest, extreme, final* = ultimus (quite class.): (*α*) In gen.: SOL OCCASVS SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 10; hence, also, *absol.*, suprema, ae, *f.* (*sc.* tempestas), *The last part of the day, the hour of sunset:* "*suprema* summum diei: hoc tempus duodecim Tabulae dicunt *occasum esse solis:* sed postea lex praetoria id quoque tempus jubet esse supremum, quo praeco in comitio supremam pronunciavit populo." Var. L. L. 6, 2, 52; cf. Censor. de Die nat. 24; Plin. 7, 60, 60: quae (urbs), quia postrema coaedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, 119: supremo te sole domi manebo, *at sunset*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 3: jubare exorto jam nocte suprema, Col. poet. 10, 294:—supremam bellis imposuisse manum, *the last* or *finishing hand*, Ov. R. Am. 114.—Supremum, adverbially, *For the last time:* quae mihi tunc primum, tunc est conspecta supremum, Ov. M. 12, 526.

(*β*) In partic., with regard to the close of life, *Last, closing, dying:* dies, Cic. Phil. 1, 14, 34; so, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 20; id. Ep. 1, 4, 13: hora, Tib. 1, 1, 50: tempus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 98, et saep.: INCESTVM PONTIFICES SVPREMO SVPPLICIO SANCIVNTO, *i. e. the penalty of death*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: sors, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 173: finis, id. ib. 2, 1, 12: iter, id. Od. 2, 17, 11: sociamque tori vocat ore supremo, *with his dying mouth, dying breath*, Ov. M. 8, 521; so, ore, id. Trist. 3, 3, 87: Nero in suprema ira duos calices crystallinos fregit, *in his last agony*, Plin. 37, 2, 10: Augusti suprema cura, id. 7, 45, 46: honor, *the last honors*, i. e. *funeral rites* or *ceremonies*, Virg. A. 11, 61; cf., funera, Ov. M. 3, 137: oscula, id. ib. 6, 278: tori, *i. e. biers*, id. Fast. 6, 668; cf., ignes, id. Met. 2, 620; 13, 583: judicia hominum, *a last will* or *testament*, Quint. 6, 3, 92; Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 7 7, 31, 5: tituli, *i. e. an epitaph*, id. ib. 9 19, 3, et saep.—Supremum and supremo, adverbially: animam sepulcro Condimus et magna supremum voce ciemus, *for the last time, for a last farewell*, Virg. A. 3, 68: anima exitura supremo, Plin. 11, 53, 115.—Subst., suprema, ōrum, *n.*, *The last moments, the close of life, death:* ut me in supremis consolatus est! Quint. 6 prooem. § 11; so Tac. A. 6, 50; 12, 66. Also, suprema, ōrum, *The last honors* paid to the dead, *funeral rites* or *ceremonies, a funeral:* supremis divi Augusti, Plin. 7, 3, 3; so id. 16, 44, 86; Tac. A. 1, 61; 3, 49; id. Hist. 4, 59; 45, et al. Also, *A last will, testament:* nihil primo senatus die agi passus, nisi de supremis Augusti, Tac. A. 1, 8; so, miles in supremis ordinandis ignarus uxorem esse praegnantem, *etc.*, Papin. Dig. 29, 1, 36. And, lastly, *The relics, remains* of a burned corpse, *the bones, ashes*, i. q. reliquiae, Amm. 25, 9 *fin.*; Sol. 1 *med.*

b. As to degree or rank, *The highest, greatest, most exalted, supreme:* "multa, quae appellatur *suprema*, instituta in singulos duarum ovium, triginta boum . . . ultra quam (numerum) multam dicere in singulos jus non est, et propterea *suprema* appellatur, id est, summa et maxima," Gell. 11, 1, 2 *sq.:* macies, Virg. A. 3, 590:—Juppiter supreme, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 55; so id. Capt. 2, 3, 66; 5, 2, 23; id. Pseud 2, 2, 33, et mult. al.; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42 Poet. ap. Plin. 35, 10, 37: comes consiliis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 15.

C. summus, a, um [from sup-ĭmus, sup-mus], *Uppermost, highest, topmost.*

1. Lit. (so quite class., while supremus is only poet.): summum jugum montis, Caes. B. G. 1, 21, 2; cf., summus mons, id. ib. 1, 22, 1; and, feriunt summos fulmina montes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11: locus castrorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 23, 5: in summa sacra via, *on the highest part of*, Cic. Planc. 7, 17; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, 119; and, Janus summus ab imo, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54: ad aquam summam appropinquare, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64; cf.. in aqua summa natare, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 33: apud summum puteum, id. Mil. 4, 4, 16: summaque per galeam delibans oscula, Virg. A. 12, 434: jubeo te salvere voce summa, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 30; cf., citaret Io Bacche! modo summa voce, modo, *etc.*, *at the top of his voice*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7; so, vox, *opp.* ima, Quint. 11, 3, 15: summo, quod aiunt, animo inhaerere, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16 *med.*, et saep.—*Absol.*: standum est in lecto, si quid de summo petas, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 27: summus ego (in triclinio) et prope me Viscus Thurinus et infra Varius, *etc.*, *I was highest, I reclined at the top*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 20; cf., is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, *by the head of the table*, i. e. *the president of the feast*, Cic. de Sen. 14, 46; so, a summo dare (bibere), Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 41; Pers. 5, 1, 19: ab ejus (frontis) summo, sicut palmae, rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26, 2: qui demersi sunt in aqua . . . si non longe absunt a summo, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48: leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, id. de Div. 1, 17, 30: puteos ac potius fontes habet: sunt enim in summo, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25: nuces mersit in vinum et sive in summum redierant, sive subsederant, *etc.*, Petr. 137 *fin.*: oratori summa riguerunt, *the extremities* of his body, Sen. de Ira, 2, 3. In an obscene sense: summa petere, Mart. 11, 46, 6; Auct. Priap. 76.—Adverb., summum, *At the utmost* or *furthest*: exspectabam hodie, aut summum cras, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 2: bis, terve summum, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: triduo aut summum quatriduo, id. Mil. 9, 26; cf. Drak. Liv. 21, 35, 9, and 31, 42, 4.

2. Trop.: **a.** As to time or order of succession, *Last, latest, final* (rarely, but quite class.): haec est praestituta summa argento dies, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 140; so, venit summa dies, Virg. A. 2, 324: ad summam senectutem jactari, quam, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 1; cf., vixit ad summam senectutem, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 401, 31:—eadem in argumentis ratio est, ut potentissima prima et summa ponantur, *the first and the last, at the beginning and the end*, Quint. 6, 4, 22; cf. in the neut. *absol.*: Celsus putat, primo firmum aliquod (argumentum) esse ponendum, summo firmissimum, imbecilliora medio; quia et initio movendus sit judex et summo impellendus, *at the last, at the close*, id. 7, 1, 10; Luc. 2, 211.—Adverbially, summum, *For the last time*: nunc ego te infelix summum teneoque tuorque, Albin. 1, 137.

b. As to rank, *etc.*, *Highest, greatest, best, utmost, extreme; most distinguished, excellent* or *noble; most important, weighty*, or *critical*, etc. (so most freq. in prose and poetry): summi puerorum amores, Cic. Lael. 10, 33: spes civium, id. ib. 3, 11: fides, constantia justitiaque, id. ib. 7, 25: qui in virtute summum bonum ponunt, id. ib. 6, 20: non agam summo jure tecum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 2, 4: tres fratres summo loco nati, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2: qui in summo magistratu praeerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5: concedunt in uno Cn. Pompeio summa esse omnia, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 17, 51: quae (vitia) summo opere vitare oportebit, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26, et saep.: turpitudo, Cic. Lael. 17, 61: summum in cruciatum se venire, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 2: scelus, Sall. C. 12, 5: hiems, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, 86, et saep.: ut summi virtute et animo praeessent imbecillioribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: summi ex Graecia sapientissimique homines, id. ib. 1, 22; cf., summi homines ac summis ingeniis praediti, id. de Or. 1, 2, 6: optimi et summi viri diligentia, id. Rep. 1, 35: cum par habetur honos summis et infimis, id. ib. 1, 34, et saep.: summus Juppiter, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 40: amicus summus, *the best friend*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 60; so, amicus, id. ib. 1, 1, 1; id. Andr. 5, 6, 6; cf. also *absol.*: nam is nostro Simulo fuit summus, id. Ad. 3, 2, 54; so id. Eun. 2, 2, 40:—summo rei publicae tempore, *at a most important period, most critical juncture*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46; cf., summa salus rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11; and, quod summa res publica in hujus periculo tentatur, *the highest welfare of the State, the common welfare, the good of the State, the whole State* or *commonwealth*, id. Rosc. Am. 51, 148; so, respublica, id. Planc. 27, 66; id. Verr. 2, 2, 10, 28; id. Cat. 1, 6, 14; 3, 6, 13; id. Inv. 1, 16, 23; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 3, et mult. al.: quo res summa loco, Panthu? *the general cause*, Virg. A. 2, 322: mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, Nise, fugis? *in these enterprises of highest moment*, etc.—Hence

summe, *adv.*, *In the highest degree, most highly* or *greatly, extremely*: quod me sollicitare summe solet, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 295; so, cupere aliquid, id. Quint. 21, 69; Caes. B. C. 3, 15, 8: contendere, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: studere, Mat. in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2: diffidere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 2: admirari, Quint. 10, 1, 70, et saep.: summe jucundum, Cic. Fam. 13, 18, 2; so, s. disertus vir, Quint. 12, 1, 23: s. munitus locus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 31, et saep.

sŭper-văcānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vacuus] *Over and above what is necessary, needless, unnecessary, superfluous, supervacaneous* (quite class.): vasa, *supernumerary, extra*, Cato R. R. 12: opus, *i. e. done at leisure hours*, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: literae, id. Att. 16, 2, 5; so, commemoratio officiorum, id. Fam. 3, 5, 1: oratio, Liv. 22, 39, 1: defensio Pauli, id. 45, 37, 13: iter, id. 21, 13, 1: instituta (*opp.* necessaria), Suet. Rhet. 1, et saep.: quicquid supervacaneum sit, aut usum non habeat, obstare, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99; cf., omnia ita nata atque ita locata sunt, ut nihil eorum supervacaneum sit, id. ib. 2, 47, 121; and, descriptio omnium corporis partium, in qua nihil inane, nihil sine causa, nihil supervacaneum, id. ib. 1, 33, 92: de timore supervacaneum est disserere, Sall. C. 51, 19; so id. ib. 58, 11: quin alter consul pro supervacaneo atque inutili habeatur, Liv. 10, 24, 12.—* *Adv.*, supervacaneo, *Uselessly, superfluously*, Front. Ep. ad Caes. 4, 3 *med.*

* **sŭper-văco**, are, *v. n.* *To be superfluous*, Gell. 1, 22, 3.

sŭpervăcŭe, *adv.*, v. supervacuus, *ad fin.*, *no.* b.

sŭpervăcŭo, *adv.*, v. supervacuus, *ad fin.*, *no.* a.

sŭper-văcŭus, a, um, *adj.* *Useless, needless, unnecessary, superfluous, redundant* (not ante-Aug.; while supervacaneus is quite class.): omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. A. P 337; cf., non tam obest audire supervacua quam ignorare necessaria, Quint. 12, 8, 7. So, carnes, Plin. 32, 7, 27: coma, id. 16, 36, 64: radix, id. 25, 9, 64: frondes, Col. 5, 5, 19: mihi Baias Musa supervacuas Antonius facit, *of no benefit*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 3: honores sepulcri, id. Od. 2, 20, 24; so, metus, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 6: cultus lupini, Col. 2. 11, 5: doctrina, Quint. 2, 8, 8: labor, id. 3, 6, 65: facta, Suet. Tib. 52, et saep.: quod monere supervacuum fuerat, Quint. 1, 4, 22; so id. 11, 2, 45; Col. Arb. 26, 9; Plin. 25, 10, 74; cf., qui dicit: *tu occidisti*, supervacuum habet postea dicere: *ego non occidi*, Quint. 7, 2, 21: res ad praecavendum vel ex supervacuo movit, Liv. 2, 37, 8: quid est iracundia in supervacuum tumultuante frigidius? (* *to no purpose, uselessly*), Sen. de Ira, 2, 11; so id. Consol. ad Marc. 1 *med.*; id. Ep. 70 *med.*: adjectio vicini pro supervacuo habenda est, Jabol. Dig. 8, 4, 5.—*Adv.*, *Superfluously, uselessly*: **a.** Form sŭpervăcŭo, Plin. 11, 25, 30; Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14 *med.*; Jabol. ib. 18, 1, 64.—**b.** Form sŭpervăcŭe, Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 20.

super-vādo, ĕre, *v. a.* *To go* or *climb over, to surmount* (extremely rare): omnes asperitates, Sall. J. 75, 2: ruinas muri, Liv. 32, 24, 5: munimenta, id. 31, 38, 4.

‡ **sŭpervăgānĕa** dicebatur ab auguribus avis quae ex summo cacumine vocem emisisset, dicta ita, quia super omnia vagatur aut canit, Fest. p. 304 and 305.

sŭper-văgor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* *To wander too far, spread too much*, of vine creepers, Col. 4, 21, 1; 4, 22, 4.

* **sŭper-vector**, ari, *v. dep. n.* *To pass, fly*, or *hover over*: spiritus ab initio, Tert. Bapt. 4.

sŭper-vĕhor, vectus, 3. *v. dep. n.* *To go, ride, sail*, etc., *over* or *past* (extremely rare): montem, Catull. 66, 43: promontorium Calabriae, Liv. 42, 48, 7: arma tua, Aus. Epigr. 24, 2.

sŭper-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* *To come over* or *upon, to come to* or *in addition to, to come up, arrive* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (*a*) *Act.*: et heres Heredem alterius, velut unda supervenit undam, *follows after, presses upon*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 176: crura loquentis Terra supervenit, *closed over, covered*, Ov. M. 10, 490: vineae superveniunt jugum, Col. 4, 22, 1.—(*β*) *Neutr.*. addit se sociam timidisque supervenit Aegle, Virg. E. 6, 20: semianimi lapsoque supervenit, id. Aen. 12, 356: parantibus jam oppugnare supervenit a Creüsa praetor, Liv. 42, 56, 5; so id. 24, 35, 9; 28, 7, 7; 34, 29, 4; cf. id. 2, 3, 3; and, huic laetitiae Quintius supervenit, id. 34, 40, 7; Cels. 5, 28, 5: quae (febris) vel levi vulneri supervenit, id. 5, 26, 26.—Without a *dat.*: Laelius Fulviusque ab Roma supervenerunt, Liv. 30, 25, 9; so, nuncii ab Urbe, Suet. Galb. 11: nulla auxilia, Tac. H. 4, 25: tandem signa legionum, Liv. 34, 28, 4: tertia aquila, Suet. Vesp. 5: imbres superveniunt, Front. Aquaed. 15: grata superveniet quae non sperabitur hora, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 14.—**B.** In partic., of the copulation of animals, *To leap, cover*, Col. 6, 24, 3; 7, 6, 3; Plin. 10, 63, 83.—**II.** Trop., *To come upon, be added to; to go beyond, surpass, exceed*: ne tempus opimandi quintam et vigesimam lunam superveniat, *go beyond, exceed*, Col. 8, 7, 5: vis teneros supervenit annos, *attacks suddenly*, Stat. Ach. 1, 147: aliud majus alio supervenit, *is added to, follows*, Quint. 9, 4, 23:—tum donis Argia nitet, vilesque sororis Ornatus sacro praeculta supervenit auro, *surpasses, exceeds*, Stat. Th. 2, 298.

* **sŭperventōres**, um, *m.* [supervenio] *A kind of soldiers* (perh. employed in sudden attacks), Amm. 18, 9 *fin.*

sŭperventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A coming up* or *upon, an arrival* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** In gen., Plin. 7, 15, 13; Tac. H. 2, 54.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *An attack*, Veg. Mil. 3, 8; 22.

super-vinco, ĕre, *v. a.* *To overcome, conquer* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Gnost. 13.

super-vīvo, xi, ĕre, *v. n.* *To outlive, survive* (post-Aug.): Olympias non diu filiis supervixit, Just. 28, 3; so, gloriae suae triginta annis, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 2: expeditioni superfuit et supervixit, Flor. 2, 2, 14.

* **sŭper-vŏlĭto**, avi, 1. *v. a.* *To fly over often, to fly about over*: sua tecta alis, Virg. E. 6, 81.

sŭper-vŏlo, are, *v. a.* and *n.* *To fly over* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): totum supervolat orbem, Ov. M. 4, 624:—supervolantes alte alites, Plin. 8, 14, 14: tremebunda supervolat hasta, Virg. A. 10, 522.

sŭper-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a* *To roll over* (extremely rare): cylindrum, Col. 11, 3, 34: se quinque partibus, Avien. Arat. 970.

Sŭpīnālis, e, *adj.* [supinus] *An epithet of Jupiter*, as he who overthrows, *i. e.* destroys, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 11.

sŭpīnātio, ōnis, *f.* [supino] In medic. lang., of the stomach, *A casting back, rejection* of food, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 64.

sŭpīne, *adv.*, v. supinus, *ad fin.*

sŭpīnitas, ātis, *f.* [supinus] *A bending backward* (extremely rare): est odiosa omnis supinitas, Quint. 11, 3, 122:—Planasia (insula) de supinitate sic vocata, *its lying flat, flatness*, Sol. 3.

sŭpīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To bend* or *lay backward, to place, put*, or *throw* a person or thing *on the back* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: manus modice supinata, Quint. 11, 3, 100; 119: supinata testudo, Sen. Ep. 121 *med.*; cf., miles supinatus humi, App. M. 9, p. 236; and, aliquem in terga, Stat. Th. 6, 789: ante supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glebas, *turned* *over, ploughed up*, Virg. G. 2, 261; so, Parnason tauris, Stat. Th. 7, 347: nasum nidore supinor, *I turn up my nose*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 38: supinari, *to lie along, extend*, Stat. Th. 12, 243.—* **II.** Trop.: libet interrogare, quid tantopere te supinet, *i. e. makes you bend back, strut* with pride, Sen. Ben. 2, 13.

sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [from SUP, super; cf. ὕπτιος, from ʽΥΠ, ὑπέρ] *Backward, bent backward, thrown backward, lying on the back, supine:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (freq. and quite class.): animal omne, ut vult, ita utitur motu sui corporis, prono, obliquo, supino, Cic. de Div. 1, 53, 120; Lucr. 4, 442: quid nunc supina sursum in coelum conspicis? Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 78: stertitque supinus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 19; so Suet. Aug. 16; id. Claud. 33; cf., cubitus, *a lying on the back*, Plin. 28, 4, 14: caput, *thrown back*, Quint. 11, 3, 69: cervix, id. ib. 82: vultus, id. 1, 11, 9: ora, Cic. Univ. 14; venter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 85: testudines, Plin. 32, 4, 14: apes, id. 11, 8, 8, et saep.: tendoque supinas Ad coelum cum voce manus, *i. e. with the open palms turned upward* (a gesture of one praying), Virg. A. 3, 176; so, manus, Hor. Od. 2, 23, 1; Quint. 11, 3, 99: cornua aliis adunca, aliis redunca, supina, convexa, Plin. 11, 37, 45: cathedra, (**an easy chair with an inclined back*), id. 16, 37, 67: jactus, (**a throwing up*), Liv. 30, 10, 13, et saep.—*Comp.:* in arborum tonsura supiniore, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214.

B. In partic.: **1.** Of motion, *Backward, going back, retrograde* (poet.): nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov. Med. fac. 40; so, cursus fluminum, id. Pont. 4, 5, 43: carmen, *i. e. that can be read backward in the same metre*, Mart. 2, 86, 1.

2. Of localities, *Sloping, inclined; spread out* (so not in Cic.): colles, (**outstretched, extended*), Virg. G. 2, 276; so, vallis, Liv. 4, 46, 5; 6, 24, 3: Tibur, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 23: solum, Plin. Pan. 30, 4: mare, Plin. 9, 2, 1: vindemia, id. 17, 22, 35, § 185.

II. Trop. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Of the mind: **1.** *Careless, thoughtless, heedless, negligent, indolent, supine:* otiosi et supini (oratores), Quint. 10, 2, 17 Spald.; cf., supini securique, id. 11, 3, 3; and, animus, Catull. 17, 25. So, Maecenas, Juv. 1, 66: compositio (coupled with tarda), Quint. 9, 4, 137: ignorantia, Ulp. Dig. 22, 6, 6; Quint. 12, 10, 79.—*Comp.:* deliciae supiniores, Mart. 2, 6, 13.

2. *With head thrown back, haughty, proud:* haec et talia dum refert supinus, Mart. 5, 8, 10; so Pers. 1, 129.

B. In the later grammat. lang., supinum (*sc.* verbum): **1.** *The verbal form in* um *and* u, *the supine* (most prob. because, although furnished with substantive case-endings, it throws itself back, as it were, on the verb), Charis. p. 153 P.; Prisc. p. 811 ib. (called, in Quint. 1, 4, 29, verba participialia).—**2.** *The verbal form in* andum *and* endum, *the gerund*, Charis. p. 153 P.; Prisc. p. 823 ib.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, sŭpīne (acc. to *no.* II., A, 1), *Carelessly, negligently:* beneficium accipere, Sen. Ben. 2, 24.

sŭpo (written also sipo), are, *v. a.* *To throw throw about, scatter:* "*supat* jacit, unde *dissipat* disicit et *obsipat* obicit, et *insipat*, hoc est inicit," Fest. p. 311; cf., "*supare* significat jacere et disjicere," id. s. v. PROSAPIA, p. 225: abtorque proram ac tortas copulas supa, Att. in Non. 200, 33.

suppactus, a, um, *Part.* of suppingo.

‡**sup-paedagogus** (subp.), i, *m.* *An under-teacher*, Inscr. Donat. 311, 1.

* **sup-paetŭlus** (subp.), a, um, *adj.* *Squinting somewhat, having a little cast* or *squint:* oculi, Var. in Non. 456, 8.

sup-pallĭdus (subp.), a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat pale, palish*, Cels. 5, 26, 20; 2, 4 *fin.*

sup-palpor (subp.), ari, *v. dep. n.* *To caress, fondle*, or *wheedle a little* (extremely rare): occoepit ejus matri suppalparier vino, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 28: suppalpandi nescius, Symm. Ep. 1, 84.

sup-par (subp.), ăris, *adj.* *Nearly equal* (rare, but quite class.): huic aetati suppares Alcibiades, Critias, *Cic. Brut. 7, 29; so, aetas, Vell. 1, 17, 1: aevum, Aus. Ep. 1, 13.

sup-părăsītor (subp.), ari, *v. dep. n.* *To flatter* or *fawn a little*, like a parasite (a Plautin. word): amanti, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 10; so, patri, id. ib. 1, 3, 17: illi semper, id. Mil. 2, 3, 77.

* **suppărātūra** (subp.), ae, *f.* [2. supparo] *A restoration:* generis, Tert. Res. Carn. 61.

* **1. sup-păro** (subp.), are, *v. a.* [par] *To make somewhat like* or *similar:* formam lupae feminae, Tert. adv. Valent. 4.

2. sup-păro (subp.), are, *v. a.* *To fit, adjust* (eccl. Lat.): exuvias capiti, Tert. Cult. fem. 7: labem corpori, id. Anim. 25 *fin.*

suppărum (written also siparium), i, *n.*, and **suppărus,** i, *m.* [an Oscan word, orig., perh., linen stuff in gen.; hence] **I.** *A linen garment worn by women:* "indutui alterum, quod subtus, a quo *subucula:* alterum quod supra, a quo *supparus:* nisi quod id dicunt Osce," Var. L. L. 5, 30, 37: "*supparus* vestimentum puellare lineum, quod et subucula, id est camisia, dicitur: Afranius: *puella non sum, supparo si induta sum*," Fest. p. 311; cf. Non. 540, 14: quid istae, quae vesti quotannis nomina inveniunt nova . . . Indusiatam, patagiatam . . . Supparum aut subminiam, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 48: s. angusta, Luc. 2, 364.—*A linen garment worn by men:* hic indutus supparum, Var. in Non. 540, 15; cf. Non. ib. 8.—**II.** *A small sail on the foremast, a topsail:* "*supparum* appellant dolonem, velum minus in navi, ut *acation* majus," Fest. p. 340: pandens Suppara velorum, Luc. 5, 428; so Stat. S. 3, 2, 27; Sen. Ep. 77; id. Herc. Oet. 698; Med. 327, et al.

sup-pătĕo (subp.), ēre, *v. n.* *To lie open beneath, spread out beneath* (an Appuleian word): quae (fovea) fruticibus imis suppatet, *was spread over at the bottom*, App. M. 8, p. 210: campi suppatentes, id. ib. 7, p. 198.

sup-pĕdānĕum (subp.) i, *n.* [pedaneus] *A foot-stool* (eccl. Latin): pedum, Lact. 4, 12 *med.*, from Psalm. 110, 1 (a transl. of the Hebr. הֲדֹם).

* **suppĕdĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [suppedito] *A full supply, abundance, exuberance:* suppeditatio bonorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 111 Mos.

suppĕdĭto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [perh. for suppetito, from suppeto].

I. *Neutr., To be fully supplied* or *in abundance, to be at hand, be in store:* unde Flumina suppeditant Lucr. 1, 232: omnis apparatus ornatusque dicendi facile suppeditat, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: P. Cethegus, cui de re publica satis suppeditabat oratio, id. Brut. 48, 178: quod multitudo suppeditabat, Liv. 6, 24, 2, et saep.: ne chartam quidem tibi suppeditare, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2: cui (Torquato) si vita suppeditavisset, *if he had lived*, id. Brut. 70, 245; so, vita, id. ib. 27, 105; 32, 124; id. Phil. 3, 6, 15; cf. suppeto, *no* I.:—nec consilium, nec oratio suppeditat, *i. e. I have neither sentiments nor terms*, Liv. 28, 27, 3.—Poet., with a subject-clause: dicere suppeditat, *is it easy to say*, Lucr. 3, 731.

B. Transf.: **1.** Like abundare, *To have in abundance, to abound* or *be rich in* (so very rarely): omissis his rebus omnibus, quibus nos suppeditamus, eget ille, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25:—ita gaudiis gaudium suppeditat, *is increased by other joys*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 3.—**2.** *To be enough* or *sufficient, to suffice:* parare ea, quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: pometinae manubiae, quae perducendo ad culmen operi destinatae erant, vix in fundamenta suppeditavere, Liv. 1, 55, 7:—labori suppeditare, *to be fit for* or *equal to, to be a match for*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 17; cf., ut (Thais) tuo amori suppeditare possit sine sumpto suo, *devote herself to you*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 46.

II. *Act., To give, furnish, afford, supply*, or *procure in abundance* (so esp. freq. in Cic.): (*a*) *c. acc.:* luxuriae sumptus suppeditare ut possies, Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 10; so, sumptum, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32; Liv. 23, 48, 7: cibos, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: quibus (fistulis) aqua suppeditabatur templis, id. Rab. perd. 11, 31: pecunias, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3; so, merces, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, 6: rem frumentariam alicui ex provinciis, id. Att. 8, 1, 2: res eas, quibus ager Campanus coleretur, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: tutum perfugium otio et tranquillum ad quietem locum, id. Rep. 1, 4: multa ad luxuriam irritamenta, id. ib. 2, 4; id. Fin. 2, 21, 67, et saep.—With an abstract object: aliquis deus suppeditans abundantiam et copiam, Cic. Lael. 23, 87; cf., oratoribus et poëtis mirabilem copiam dicendi, id. Top. 18, 67; so, praecepta nobis (patria), Lucr. 3, 10: varietatem tibi in scribendo, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4: hortorum amoenitatem mihi (domus), id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14.—(*β*) *Absol.:* alicui sumptibus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 57; cf., quod Ciceroni suppeditas, gratum, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3.—Impers.: quod res curae tibi est, ut ei (Ciceroni) suppeditetur ad usum et cultum copiose, id. ib. 14, 11, 2.

‡**sup-pedo** (subp.), ĕre, *v. n.* *To fart softly*, cited in Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.

sup-pernātus (subp.), a, um, *adj.* [perna] *Lamed in the hip:* "*suppernati* dicuntur, quibus femina sunt succisa, in modum suillarum pernarum. Ennius in Annalibus (8, 53): *his pernas succidit iniqua superbia Poeni.* Et Catullus (17, 19) alnus suppernata securi," *cut down*, Fest p. 305 and 304.

sup-pĕtĭae (subp.), ārum, *f.* [suppeto] *What comes to aid one, assistance, succor* (ante-class. and post-Aug.; used only in the *nom.* and *acc.*): auxilia mihi et suppetiae sunt domi, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 12; so id. Amph. 5, 1, 54; id. Epid. 5, 1, 52; id. Mil. 4, 2, 62; id. Rud. 3, 2, 10; 4, 4, 39; id. Men. 5, 7, 14; Suet. Vesp. 4; App. Apol. 299.—The *acc.* suppetias sometimes occurs with verbs of motion for ad suppetias (to go, come, send, *etc.*) *to* any one's *assistance:* nae tibi suppetias tempore adveni modo, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 31; so, venire, Auct. B. Afr. 5: proficisci, id. ib. 25, 5: ire, id. ib. 39, 4: occurrere, id. ib. 66, 3; 68, 3.

suppĕtĭor (subp.), atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [suppetiae] *To come to the aid of, to assist, succor* (very rarely; most freq. in Appul.): quod mihi suppetiatus es, gratissimum est, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 2; so, miserrimo seni, App. M. 8, p. 210: suppetiatum decurrunt anxii, *run to aid*, id. ib. 4, p. 147; so in the *supin.:* id. ib. 1, p. 108; 8, p. 209.

sup-pĕto, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. n.* To go or come to one, *i. e. To be at hand* or *in store, to be present* (quite class.): ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 3: si cui haec suppetunt, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 31; cf., cui res non suppetat, id. de Or. 3, 35, 142; and, vererer, ne mihi crimina non suppeterent, id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, 31: ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 2; so, copia frumenti, id. ib. 1, 3, 1; Liv. 5, 26, 9: ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, Cic. Fam. 15, 13, 2; cf., quibuscumque vires suppetebant ad arma ferenda, praesto fuere, Liv. 4, 22, 1; and Plin. 2, 9, 6: si vita suppetet, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11; so, vita, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 8: vita longior, Liv. 40, 56, 7; cf., with a personal subject: deos oro, ut vitae tuae superstes suppetat (uxor), *that she may survive you*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 19: nec consilium sibi suppetere diceret, Liv. 4, 48, 13.

II. Transf., *To be equal to* or *sufficient for; to suffice, to agree with, correspond to* any thing; i. q. sufficere: ut amori, ut ambitioni, ut quotidianis sumptibus copiae suppetant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 89; cf., pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 4: utinam quae dicis, dictis facta suppetant, *i. e. I wish you may be as good as your word*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 106; cf., rudis lingua non suppetebat libertati, Liv. 2, 56, 8.—Poet., with a personal subject: novis ut usque suppetas doloribus, *you may be exposed to*, Hor. Epod. 17, 64.

sup-pīlo (subp.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pilus] *To steal underhand, to filch, pilfer, purloin;* with a personal object, *to rob, strip, pluck, fleece* (an ante-classical word): suffuror, suppilo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 15: pallam alicui, id. Men. 5, 1, 40; so, mihi aurum et pallam ex arcis, id. ib. 5

2, 52:—suppiles clam domi uxorem tuam? id. Asin. 4, 2, 6; so, aliquem, id. ib. 5, 2, 38; Pompon. in Non. 13, 2; Caecil. ib. 12, 33.

1. sup-pingo (subp.), no *perf.*, pactum, 3. [pango] *To fasten underneath, to clout:* fulmentas soccis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94; so, aureos clavos crepidis, Val. Max. 9, 1, 4 *ext.*:—qui auro habeat soccis suppactum solum, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 98; so, crepidas aureis clavis, Plin. 33, 3, 14.

***2. sup-pingo** (subp.), ĕre, *v. a.* *To paint over, suffuse:* ora ignito rubore, Avien. Arat. 1454.

***sup-pinguis** (subp.), e, *adj.* *Somewhat fat, fatty:* cutis, Cels. 6, 4.

sup-plantātor (subpl.), ōris, *m.* [supplanto] *One who trips up another's heels, a supplanter* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 69, 6 (of Jacob); Ambros. Ep. 60.

sup-planto (subpl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [planta] *To trip up one's heels, to throw down,* ὑποσκελίζω: "*supplantare* dictum est pedem supponere, Lucilius: *supplantare aiunt Graeci,*" Non. 36, 3: qui stadium currit, supplantare eum, quicum certet nullo modo debet, *Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42.—Hence, **II.** Transf., in gen., *To throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow:* vitem, Col. Arb. 7, 4; cf., vites in terram, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212: uvas, id. 17, 22, 35, § 192: fulturas (vehemens aquae vis), Vitr. 10, 22.—Poet.: tenero supplantat verba palato, *trips up,* i. e. *distorts, minces,* Pers. 1, 35: judicium, *to overturn,* Quint. Decl. 7.

supplaudo (subpl.), ere, v. supplodo.

supplausĭo (subpl.), onis, v. supplosio.

supplēmentum (subpl.), i, *n.* [suppleo] *That with which any thing is made full* or *whole; a filling up, supply, supplement:* **I.** In gen. (so rarely; perh. only post-Aug.): ex geminis singula capita in supplementum gregis reservantur, Col. 7, 6, 7; so id. 3, 13, 13: adjectum supplementum Campaniae coloniae, Vell. 2, 81, 2: digitum torpentem cornei circuli supplemento scripturae admovere, *with the help, aid,* Suet. Aug. 80, et saep.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *A making up, filling up* a body of troops, *recruiting;* concret., *supplies, re-enforcements* (the class. signif. of the word): supplementum legionibus scribere, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1; cf. Liv. 42, 10, 12: per causam supplementi ab exercitu discedit, Caes. B. G. 7, 9, 1: supplementi nomine, id. B. C. 3, 4, 2: in supplementum classis juventus armaque data, Liv. 28, 37, 4; so, ad supplementum remigum, id. 26, 47, 3.

sup-plĕo (subpl.), ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a.* *To fill up, make full* or *whole, to make good, to complete, supply* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: fiscellam, Cato R. R. 88, 1; Lucr. 1, 1044: bibliothecam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5: usum provinciae, id. Verr. 2, 4, 5, 9: Hirtius, qui Gallici belli novissimum librum supplevit, Suet. Caes. 56: adjectoque cavae supplentur corpore rugae, Ov. M. 7, 291: tu mihi da cives et inania moenia (*i. e.* urbem) supple, *fill up,* i. e. *people,* id. ib. 7, 628: ad supplenda exercitus damna, Tac. A. 1, 71; so, damna incendiorum multis, *to make good, repair,* Suet. Calig. 16; cf. id. Aug. 41: ut referendis praeteritis verbis id scriptum suppleatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 26, 110: hypocauston, si dies nubilus, immisso vapore solis vicem supplet, *supplies the place of,* Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24; so, locum parentis tibi, Sen. Hipp. 663:—ponite ante oculos M. Antonium consularem, sperantem consulatum Lucium adjungite: supplete ceteros, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 12, 6, 14; so, praemia, *to furnish,* Aus. Idyll. 10, 412.—Absol.: supplet iste nescio qui, Cic. Fl. 17, 40.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *To fill up, make complete* or *full in number, furnish with a complement, recruit:* cum sex legionibus iisque suppletis ex Bruti exercitu, M. Anton. in Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 27; so, legiones subito delectu, Tac. H. 4, 19: decurias equitum, Suet. Tib. 41: naves remigio, Liv. 26, 39, 7; cf., remigium, Virg. A. 3, 471.

supplētus (subpl.), a, um, *Part.* of suppleo.

supplex (subpl.), ĭcis, *adj.* [sub-plico, bending the knees, kneeling down; hence] *Humbly begging* or *entreating; humble, submissive, beseeching, suppliant, supplicant* (quite class.): (*a*) *Absol.:* supplex te ad pedes abjiciebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86; cf. id. Lig. 5, 13; and, et genua amplectens effatur talia supplex, Virg. A. 10, 523: vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18; cf. under *no.* II.: se supplicem pro aliquo profiteri, id. Pis. 32, 80: supplex ad aliquem venire, id. Att. 16, 16, C, § 10: ad opem judicum supplices confugere, id. Font. 11, 23: in miseros ac supplices misericordia uti, Caes. B. G. 2, 28, 3: do manus supplex, Hor. Epod. 17, 2: supplex populi capto suffragia, id. Ep. 2, 2, 103: tibi quo die Portus Alexandrea supplex patefecit, id. Od. 4, 14, 35, et saep.—(β) *c. dat.:* ut tibi fierem supplex, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 20: judicibus supplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71. So too Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 101; id. Cist. 1, 1, 34; id. Pers. 2, 3, 18; id. Stich. 2, 1, 18; Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 47; Cic. Planc. 8, 21; Ov. Her. 12, 185, et al.: quum Alcibiades Socrati supplex esset, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 77.—(γ) Sometimes substantively, with a *pron. possess.* or the *gen.:* vester es supplex, judices, Cic. Mur. 40, 86; so, vester, id. Cluent. 70, 200: tuus, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 16:—supplex vestrae misericordiae, Cic. Coel. 32, 70; so, dei, Nep. Paus. 4; id. Ages. 4 *fin.*, et al.

II. Transf., of things: manus supplices, Cic. Font. 17, 38: vitta, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 8; so, dona, Virg. A. 3, 439: libelli, Mart. 8, 31, 3: vota, Virg. A. 8, 61:—verba, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 1: vox, Sall. C. 31, 7: causa, Quint. 11, 1, 3.—Hence,

Adv., supplĭcĭter, *Humbly, submissively, suppliantly:* suppliciter demisseque respondere, Cic. Fl. 10, 21; so id. de Or. 1, 20, 90; Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 2; Suet. Aug. 13; id. Tib. 10; Virg. A. 1, 481; 12, 220; Hor. S. 1, 8, 32; Ov. F. 2, 438, et mult. al.

supplĭcāmentum (subpl.), i, *n.* [supplico] *A public prayer, religious ceremony* (syn. supplicatio) (a post-classical word): App. M. 11, p. 266; id. ib. p. 267; Arn. 7, 285.

supplĭcātĭo (subpl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] In relig. lang., *A public prayer* or *supplication, a religious solemnity* in consequence of certain (fortunate or unfortunate) public events; *a day set apart for prayer,* either by way of thanksgiving or of religious humiliation: atque etiam supplicatio diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, *etc.*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15: praetor urbanus supplicationes per dies quinquaginta ad omnia pulvinaria constituat, id. Phil. 14, 14, 37; so, decreta ad omnia pulvinaria, id. Cat. 3, 10, 23:—quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causa supplicationes in biduum senatus decrevit, Liv. 10, 23, 1; so id. 10, 47, 7; 31, 9, 6; 37, 3, 5, et al.—Sometimes such a supplicatio was decreed in honor of a victorious general to precede his triumph: cui uni togato supplicationem senatus decreverit, Cic. Sull. 30, 85; so id. Prov. Cons. 11, 27; id. Pis. 3, 6; Cato in Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 2; Caes. B. G. 2, 35, 4; Suet. Caes. 24 *fin.*, et al.

supplĭcātor (subpl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that prays humbly, a suppliant* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. στεφ. 1, 14; Aug. Civ. D. 5, 23 *fin.*

supplĭcĭter, *adv.*, v. supplex, *ad fin.*

supplĭcium (subpl.), ii, *n.* [supplex; prop., a kneeling down, either as a suppliant or to receive punishment].

I. In religious lang., *Humiliation before God, a public prayer* or *supplication, an act of worship, sacrifice, offering,* etc. (so mostly ante-Aug. and in prose after the Aug. period; not in Cic. or Caes.): nunc pergam, ut suppliciis placans coelitum aras expleam, Att. in Non. 398, 19; cf., deos suppliciis, sumptu, votis, donis, Precibus plorans, obsecrans, Afran. ib. 398, 22; and, suppliciis votisque fatigare deos, Liv. 27, 50, 5; cf. also, non votis neque suppliciis muliebribus auxilia deorum parantur, Sall. C. 52, 29:—nihil ei (Jovi) acceptum est a perjuris supplicii, *offering, sacrifice,* Plaut. Rud. prol. 25; cf., in suppliciis deorum magnifici, Sall. C. 9, 2; and, precibus suppliciisque deos placare, Liv. 23, 57, 5; cf. also, quos (boves) ad deorum servant supplicia, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 10; and, "*supplicia* veteres quaedam sacrificia a supplicando vocabant," Fest. p. 308 and 309.

B. Transf., out of the relig. sphere, *An humble entreaty* or *petition, a supplication* in gen. (extremely rare): Vagenses fatigati regis suppliciis, Sall. J. 66, 2: igitur legatos ad consulem cum suppliciis mittit, qui tantummodo ipsi liberisque vitam peterent, id. ib. 46, 2 Kritz.

II. (prop., a kneeling down to receive punishment; hence, transf.) *Punishment, penalty, torture, torment, pain, distress, suffering* (the prevalent and quite class. signif. of the word): (*a*) *Sing.:* dabitur pol supplicium mihi de tergo vestro, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 75 *sq.*; cf., illi de me supplicium dabo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 86: de homine nobili virgis supplicium crudelissime sumere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37, 91; so, sumere (de aliquo), Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72; id. Merc. 5, 4, 31; Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 17; Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 84; id. Rep. 3, 33, et mult. al.: supplicio affici, Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 4: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 5, 11; cf., summo cruciatu supplicioque perire, id. N. D. 3, 33, 81; and, gravissimum ei rei supplicium cum cruciatu constitutum est, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 5: talis improborum consensio supplicio omni vindicanda (est), Cic. Lael. 12, 43: satis supplicii tulisse, Caes. B. C. 1, 84, 3: supplicio culpa reciditur, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 34, et saep.—(β) *Plur.:* ad exquisita supplicia proficisci, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: semper iis (improbis) ante oculos judicia et supplicia versentur, id. Rep. 3, 16: ad innocentum supplicia descendunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 5: suppliciis delicta coërcet, Hor. S. 1, 3, 79, et saep.

supplĭco (subpl.), avi, atum, 1. (archaic *perf. subj.*, supplicassis, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 61.—*In tmesi,* sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest. s. v. SUB, p. 309, and s. v. OB, p. 190) *v. n.* and *a.* [supplex] *To kneel down* or *humble one's self, to pray* or *beg humbly, to beseech, implore, supplicate* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: (*a*) *c. dat.:* cui irato supplicet, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 24: ipsum hunc orabo: huic supplicabo, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 12: populo Romano supplicare, Cic. Planc. 20, 50: alicui summisse, id. ib. 5, 12: neque Caesari solum, sed etiam amicis ejus omnibus pro te libentissime supplicabo, id. Fam. 6, 14, 3; cf. id. ib. 6, 13, 2; id. Fontei. 11, 25: quum tot res sint, quae vestris animis supplicent, id. ib. 14, 31: supplicare indignis, Ov. M. 6, 367, et saep.—(β) *Absol.:* supplicabo, exobsecrabo, ut quemque amicum videro, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 93: venire domum ad eum, precari, denique supplicare, Cic. Parad. 5, 3, 40: precari ab indigno, supplicare, *etc.*, id. Lael. 16, 57: nemo rem publicam imploravit, nemo supplicavit, id. de Or. 1, 53, 230: missitare supplicantes legatos, Sall. J. 38, 1, et saep.—(γ) *c. acc.* (ante- and post-class.): sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest. l. l.: imperatores nostros, Paul. Dig. 28, 5, 92: contrarios, Amm. 30, 8 *med.*

II. In partic., *To pray to* or *supplicate* the gods; *to pray, worship:* villica Lari familiari pro copia supplicet, Cato R. R. 143, 2; cf. Plaut. Aul. prol. 24:—in fano supplicare, id. Curc. 4, 2, 41: a diis supplicans invenire veniam sibi, id. Rud. prol. 26; per hostias diis supplicare, Sall. J. 63, 1.—Impers.: Metello venienti ture, quasi deo, supplicabatur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: ture non supplicabatur, Plin. 13, 1, 1.

supplĭcŭe (subpl.), *adv.* [id.] *Humbly, submissively* (an Appuleian word): respondit, App. M. 9, p. 236: gratiis persolutis, id. ib. 11, p. 269.

sup-plōdo (subpl., written also supplaudo, sub-plaudo), si, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* *To stamp* with the foot: pedem nemo in illo judicio supplosit, *Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230; so, pedem, Sen. Ep. 75.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *To clap* in token of applause, *to applaud* (eccl. Latin): male nobis supplaudimus, Tert. Idol. 12; so, diversae parti, id. Pud. 19.—* **B.** *To tread under foot, to destroy* calumniam, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2.

supplōsĭo (subpl.), ōnis, *f.* [supplodo] *A stamping* with the feet: pedis, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 47; 3, 59, 220; id. Brut. 38, 41; 80, 278; Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; Quint. 10, 7, 26; 11, 3, 128.

* **sup-poenĭtet** (subp.), ēre, *v. impers. To be somewhat sorry, to repent a little:* nam et illum furoris et hunc nostrum copiarum suppoenitet, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 1.

* **sup-pŏlītor** (subp.), ōris, *m. A rubber up, polisher*, in an obscene sense, Laber. in Non. 490, 21.

sup-pōno (subp.), sŭi, sĭtum, 3. (*perf.*, supposivi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 9: supposivit, id. ib. 4, 3, 30: *Part. sync.*, suppostа, Virg. A. 6, 24; Sil. 3, 90) *v. a. To put, place*, or *set under* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: anatum ova gallinis saepe supponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; so Var. R. R. 3, 9, 9; Col. 8, 5, 4: (orat) sub cratim uti jubeas sese supponi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 65: caput et stomachum supponere fontibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 8; so, cervicem polo, Ov. F. 5, 180; cf., colla oneri, id. R. Am. 171: tauros jugo, *to yoke*, id. Met. 7, 118: olivam prelo, Col. 12, 49, 9: ignem tectis agrestibus, Ov. F. 4, 804: Massica vina coelo sereno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 51: pecus agresti fano, *to place under, to drive under cover of*, Ov. F. 4, 756: aliquem tumulo, terrae, humo, *etc.*, *i. e. to bury*, id. Trist. 3, 3, 68; id. Ib. 153; id. Am. 3, 9, 47: dentes terrae, *i. e. to sow*, id. Met. 3, 102: falcem maturis aristis, *to apply*, Virg. G. 1, 348: cultros, *to apply* (to the throat of cattle to be slaughtered), id. Aen. 6, 248; id. Georg. 3, 492, et saep.:—incedis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso, *hidden under*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 8: nil ita sublime est ... Non sit ut inferius suppositumque deo, *subjected, subject*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 48.

B. In partic., *To put in the place of* another, *to substitute* for another person or thing: meliorem, quam ego sum, suppono tibi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 6: aliquem in alicujus locum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, 72; so id. ib. 2, 5, 30, 78; Just. 7, 3 *med.*: se reum criminibus illis pro rege, id. Deiot. 15, 42: stannum et aurichalcum pro auro et argento, Suet. Vit. 5 *fin.*: operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111.—So especially,

2. *To substitute falsely* or *fraudulently, to falsify, forge, counterfeit:* (puella) herae meae supposita est parva, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 49; so, puerum, puellam, id. ib. 2, 3, 11; id. Truc. 1, 1, 71; 2, 4, 50; 4, 3, 30; Ter. Eun. prol. 39; id. ib. 5, 3, 2; Liv. 3, 44, 9, et al.: qui supposita persona falsum testamentum obsignandum curaverit, Cic. Clu. 44, 125: testamenta falsa supponere, id. Leg. 1, 16, 43; so, testamenta, id. Parad. 6, 1, 43: quos (equos) daedala Circe Supposita de matre nothos furata creavit, *substituted deceptively, spurious* (because mortal), Virg. A. 7, 283.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To add, annex, subjoin:* huic generi Hermagoras partes quatuor supposuit, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12; so id. ib. 1, 6, 8: exemplum epistolae, id. Att. 8, 6, 3: rationem, id. Inv. 2, 23, 70; so id. ib. 2, 21, 63.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pregn., *To make subject, to subject, submit:* aethera ingenio suo, Ov. F. 1, 306: me tibi supposui, Pers. 5, 36.

* **2.** *To set beneath, to esteem less:* Latio supposuisse Samon, Ov. F. 6, 48.

sup-porto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To carry, bring*, or *convey* to a place (quite class.; perh. not in Cic.): operi quaecumque usui sunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 3: rem frumentariam, id. B. G. 1, 39, 6; so, frumentum commeatumque ex Sequanis, id. ib. 1, 48, 2; 3, 3, 2; cf., commeatus terrestri itinere, navibus, Liv. 44, 18, 4: frumentum, ligna, auxilia, *etc.*, navibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 44, 1; 3, 15, 3; 3, 112, 6; Cass. in Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4: frumentum inde in oppidum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35, 1; cf., omnia hinc in castra, Liv. 41, 1, 5.

suppŏsĭtĭcĭus (subpos.) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [suppono, *no.* I., B] *Put in the place of* another, *substituted:* ***I.** In gen.: Hermes suppositius sibi ipsi, *is his own substitute*, i. e. *he needs no one to replace him in combat*, Mart. 5, 24, 8.—**II.** In partic., *Not genuine, false, supposititious:* mater, Var. R. R. 2, 8, 2: explorator, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 71.

suppŏsĭtĭo (subp.), ōnis, *f.* [suppono] *A putting* or *setting under:* ***I.** In gen.: ovorum, Col. 8, 5, 9.—**II.** In partic., *A putting in the place of* another, *substitution* (of a child), Plaut. Capt. grex 3; id. Cist. 1, 2, 25; id. Truc. 2, 4, 83.

* **suppŏsĭtōrĭus** (subp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That is placed underneath:* cellae (in balneis), *i. e.* tepidariae (because they are under the frigidariae), Vop. Carin. 17 Casaub.

suppŏsĭtus (subp.), a, um, *Part.* of suppono.

* **suppostrix** (subp.), īcis, *f.* [suppono, *no.* I., B, 2] *She that fraudulently exchanges* or *substitutes:* puerorum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50.

suppressĭo (subpr.), ōnis, *f.* [supprimo] *A pressing down* or *under, suppression*, i. e.: ***I.** *A keeping back, retaining* of money, *embezzlement:* praedae ac suppressiones judiciales, Cic. Clu. 25, 68.—***II.** In medic. lang., *A sense of oppression:* nocturnae, *i. e. the nightmare*, Plin. 27, 10, 60.

* **suppressor** (subpr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A hider, concealer:* alieni servi, Callistr. Dig. 48, 15, 6.

suppressus (subpr.), a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of supprimo.

sup-prĭmo (subpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *To press down* or *under.*

I. In gen., so rarely and only as a naut. *t. t.*, *To sink, send to the bottom* a vessel: quatuor (naves) suppressae, Liv. 22, 19, 12; so, naves, id. 28, 30, 11; 37, 11, 11; Just. 2, 9.

II. In partic. (so quite class.): **A.** *To hold* or *keep back; to check, stop, put a stop to; to detain, restrain, suppress:* **1.** Lit.: hostem nostros insequentem, Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 1: iter, id. ib. 1, 66, 1; so, habenas aerii cursus, Ov. M. 6, 709; cf., lora manu, id. Am. 1, 13, 10: fugam, id. Met. 11, 777: sanguinem, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*; Plin. 27, 12, 91: alvum, *i. e. to close, make costive*, Cels. 2, 12, 2: fontes, Ov. M. 15, 280; id. Pont. 4, 2, 18: lacrimas, Albin. 1, 427: vocem, Ov. M. 1, 715; so, partem ultimam vocis in medio sono, id. ib. 5, 193.

2. Trop.: aegritudinem supprimere nec pati manare longius, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: stultiloquium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 24; so, impetum militum, Liv. 31, 18, 7; 7, 24, 3: iram, id. 2, 35, 2; Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 69: querelas, id. Fast. 4, 83, et saep.

B. *To keep from publicity, keep to one's self; to keep back, conceal, suppress:* **1.** Lit.: quae (HS DC) reticuit atque suppressit, Cic. Clu. 36, 99; so, pecuniam, id. ib. 25, 68; 26, 71: numos, id. ib. 27, 75: abscondere atque supprimere, Plin. 25, 1, 1: quae (senatusconsulta) antea arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitiabanturque, Liv. 3, 55, 13; so, testamentum, Suet. Calig. 16: libros, Suet. Gramm. 8 *fin.*: alienam ancillam, *to harbor secretly*, Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 84.

2. Trop.: ejus decreti suppressa fama est, Liv. 5, 1, 7; so, famam coërcitam, Tac. H. 1, 17 *fin.*: indicium conjurationis, Curt. 6, 8: nomen Vespasiani, Tac. H. 2, 96.—Hence

suppressus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Held back, kept in*, i. e.: ***A.** *Short:* mentum, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 3.—**B.** Of the voice, *Subdued, low:* suppressa voce dicere (*opp.* magna voce dicere), Cic. Sull. 10, 30; so, murmur, Val. Fl. 5, 470.—*Comp.:* erit ut voce sic etiam oratione suppressior, Cic. Or. 25, 85.

sup-prōmus (subpr.), i, *m. An under-butler*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 24; 12; 32.

sup-pŭdet (subp.), ēre, *v. impers. To be somewhat ashamed* (a Ciceron. word): eorum me suppudebat, Cic. Fam. 9, 1, 2: puto te jam suppudere, id. ib. 15, 16, 1.

suppūrātĭo (subp.), ōnis, *f.* [suppuro] *A purulent gathering, an imposthume* or *abscess, a suppuration*, Cels. 2, 8; 3, 27 *fin.*; 7, 2 *fin.*, et al.; Plin. 20, 3, 8; 23, 1, 16; 24, 4, 7; Col. 6, 38, 2; Sen. Ep. 14 *med.*, et al.

* **suppūrātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Suppurating, suppurative:* medicamenta, Plin. 28, 4, 13.

sup-pūro (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [pus] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To gather matter, form pus, come to a head, suppurate:* **A.** Lit.: (cancer) fistulosus subtus suppurat sub carne, Cato R. R. 157, 3. So Col. 6, 12, 2; Plin. 22, 14, 16; ib. 25, 70; 73.—**B.** Trop. (post-Aug.): quum voluptates angusto corpori ingestae suppurare coeperunt, Sen. Ep. 59 *fin.*: quos hasta praetoris infami lucro et quandoque suppuraturo exercet, *i. e. to become noxious*, id. Brev. Vit. 11 *fin.*—**II.** *Act.*, *To bring to a head, cause to suppurate* (post Aug.): **A.** Lit. So only in the *Part. perf.*, suppūrātus, *Suppurated, full of matter* or *sores* aures, Plin. 39, 2, 9.—*Absol.*, suppurata, ōrum, *n.*, *Matter, pus*, Plin. 21, 19, 76; 23, 3, 35; 20, 4, 14; 22, 25, 58.—**B.** Trop.: magnum de modico malum, scorpium terra suppurat, *i. e. brings forth, produces*, as if by suppuration, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1: gravis et suppurata tristitia, *deep-seated, festering*, Sen. Ep. 80 *med.*

* **suppus,** a, um, *adj.* Of uncertain signif.; acc. to Festus, i. q. supinus: "*suppum* antiqui dicebant, quem nunc supinum dicimus, ex Graeco, videlicet pro aspiratione ponentes S literam ... Ejus vocabuli meminit etiam Lucilius: *si vero das, quod rogat, et si suggeri' suppus*," Fest. p. 290: "(jactum) unionem *canem*, trinionem *suppum*, quaternionem *planum* vocabant," Isid. Orig. 65.

* **suppŭtārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [supputo] *Of* or *belonging to reckoning* or *computation:* gesticuli digitorum, Tert. Apol. 19 (*al.* supputatorii, in the same sense).

suppŭtātĭo (subp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A reckoning up, computation*, Vitr. 3. 1 *med.*; Arn. 2, 93.

suppŭtātor (subp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A reckoner, computer*, Firm. Math. 5, 8 *med.*; 6, 26 *fin.*

suppŭtātōrĭus (subp.), a, um, v. supputarius.

sup-pŭto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.:* **I.** *To cut off below, to prune, lop, trim:* oleas teneras, Cato R. R. 27: castaneam bimam, Col. 4, 33, 5: semina fruticantia, Plin. 17, 10, 14.—**II.** *To count up, reckon, compute:* sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 17 (*al.* computat); Pall. Jan. 12.

sŭprā (orig. form, sŭpĕrā, Lucr. 4, 674: 5, 1406; Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 108; cf. Prisc. p. 980 and 1001 P.), *adv.* and *praep.* [superus] denoting a being over something.

I. *Adv.*, *On the upper side, on top, above:* **A.** Lit.: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse dixerunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 20: partes eae, quae sunt infra id, quod devoratur, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135; so, magno numero jumentorum in flumine supra atque infra constituto, Caes. B. C. 1, 64, 6; and, et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque alluit infra, Virg. A. 8, 149: oleum supra siet, Cato R. R. 119; so id. ib. 101: cotem illam et novaculam defossam in comitio supraque impositum puteal accepimus, Cic. de Div. 1, 17, 33: toto vertice supra est, *i. e. is taller*, Virg. A. 11, 683: ut letata corpora vidit Victoremque supra hostem, *i. e. lying* or *stretched over them*, Ov. M. 3, 56; cf. Virg. A. 7, 381.—*Comp.:* alia superius rapiuntur, *upward, on high*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 8 *med.*: piscina superius construenda, Pall. 1, 34, 2.

B. Trop.: **1.** As to time, *Before, formerly, previously* (so esp. of any thing previously said or written): quae supra scripta est, Cato R. R. 157, 2: quod jam supra tibi ostendimus, Lucr. 1, 430: quae supra scripsi, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 208: quem supra deformavi, id. Caecin. 5, 14: uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. B. G. 2, 1, 1: ut supra dixi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4; id. Lael. 4, 15; 14, 48, et saep.: supra repetere, *further back, from past times*, Sall. C. 5, 9; so id. Jug 5, 3; Tac. A. 16, 18.—*Comp.:* quantum valerent inter homines literae, Dixi superius, *before, further back*, Phaedr. 4, 25, 2; so, ut superius demonstravimus, Auct. B. Hisp. 28, 4; 34, 5.

2. As to number or measure, *Beyond, over, more:* supra adjecit Aeschrio, *offered higher, more*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, 77; cf., agrum fortasse trecentis Aut etiam supra numorum milibus emptum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 165:—amor tantus ut nihil supra possit, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 4; cf., ita accurate, ut nihil posset supra, id. Att. 13, 19, 3; and, nihil pote supra, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: voltu adeo modesto, ut nihil supra, id. Andr. 1, 1, 93; so id. Eun. 3, 1, 37: nihil supra deos lacesso, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 11.—**b.** With a follg. *quam*, less freq. *quod*, Engl. *Above* or *beyond what, more than:* saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, Cic. Or. 40, 139: corpus patiens inediae, algoris, supra quam cuiquam credibile est, Sall. C. 5, 3: dominandi supra quam aestimari potest avidissimus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1 *med.*:—supra quod capere possum, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 28.

II. *Praep. c. acc., Above, over:* **A.** Lit.: si essent, qui sub terra semper habitavissent . . . nec exissent umquam supra terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: ille qui supra nos habitat, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 38: supra tribunal et supra praetoris caput, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, 77: supra eum locum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 2: supra se in summo jugo, id. B. G. 1, 24, 2: accubueram hora nona . . . et quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1: supra segetes navigat, *over the corn-fields*, Ov. M. 1, 295: attolli supra ceteros mortales, Plin. 34, 6, 12, et saep.:—ecce supra caput homo levis ac sordidus, *i. e. burdensome, annoying*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; so, supra caput esse, (* *to be close at hand*), Sall. C. 52, 24; Liv. 3, 17, 4.

2. In partic., of geographical position, *Above, beyond:* supra Maeotis paludes, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 5. 17, 49: supra Suessulam, Liv. 23, 32, 2: Syene oppidum, quod est supra Alexandriam quinque millibus stadiorum, Plin. 2, 73, 75.

B. Trop.: **1.** Of time, *Before:* paulo supra hanc memoriam, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 4: supra septingentesimum annum, Liv. Praef. § 4.

2. Of number or quantity, *Over, above, beyond:* supra millia viginti, Liv. 30, 35. 3; so, duos menses, Col. 12, 51, 3: tres cyathos, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 15:—hominis fortunam, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41: ratio supra hominem putanda est deoque tribuenda, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 34; so, supra Coclites Muciosque id facinus esse, Liv. 2, 13, 8. So, modum, id. 21, 7, 7; Col. 4, 27, 4: vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: humanam fidem, Plin. 34, 7, 17: morem, Virg. G. 2, 227, et saep.: supra belli Latini metum id quoque accesserat, quod, *besides*, Liv. 2, 18, 3.

3. Sometimes to indicate that *over* which one is placed as superintendent (post-class.): servus supra rationes positus, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 353: SVPRA INSVLAS. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 721 and 2927; so, SVPRA IVMENTA, ib. *no.* 2870: SVPRA VELARIOS, ib. *no.* 2967: SVPRA COCOS, ib. *no.* 2827, et saep.

III. Compounds formed with supra are extremely rare, and mostly dub.; for several of those adduced as instances (as supradictus, suprafatus, suprajacio, supranatans, *etc.*) seem more correctly written separately. Only suprascando (v. h. v.), on account of its signif., is to be joined together in one word.

* **sŭpra-scando,** ĕre, *v. a. To climb over, surmount:* haec quum fines suprascandit, Liv. 1, 32, 8.

sŭprēmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [supremus] *The highest, extreme* (late Lat.): * **I.** *The last of life, death:* sepultura, qui supremitatis honor est, Amm. 31, 13 *fin.*—* **II.** *The highest honor:* supremitates et praeeminentias adire, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 13.

sŭprēmo, sŭprēmum, and **sŭprēmus,** v. superus.

sūra, ae, *f. The calf of the leg*, Plin. 11, 45, 105; Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 120; Turpil. in Non. 236, 16; Ov. A. A. 3, 623; Juv. 16, 14: teretes, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 21: tumentes, id. Epod. 8, 10, et saep.—**II.** In partic., in anatomy, *The smaller bone of the leg*, Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*; 8, 11.

surclo, are, v. surculo, *no.* II.

* **surcŭlācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [surculus] *Woody, like wood:* durities seminum, Plin. 19, 7, 36.

surcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Producing young shoots* or *sprouts:* terra, Col. 3, 11, 5.

surcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to shoots* or *twigs:* ager, *planted with young trees*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 17: cicada, *living among the twigs* or *branches*, Plin. 11, 26, 32.

surcŭlo, are, *v. a.* [id.] * **I.** *To clear of shoots* or *sprouts, to prune, trim, surculate:* plantas, Col. 5, 9, 11.—**II.** *To bind together with twigs*, Apic. 4, 5; 7, 2, et al.

surcŭlōse, *adv.*, v. surculosus, *ad fin.*

surcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [surculus] *Woody, like wood, ligneous:* radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31: herba, id. 24, 15, 87: ramuli, id. 27, 11, 74.—* *Adv.*, surcŭlōse, *Like wood:* arescit herba, Plin. 18, 16, 43.

surcŭlus, i, *m. A young twig* or *branch, a shoot, sprout, sprig:* **I.** In gen.: Virg. G. 2, 87; Col. 6, 15, 1; Plin. 29, 6, 26; Cels. 5, 26, 35; 8, 10, 6, et al.: surculum defringere, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110.—**II.** In partic., *A scion, graft, a sucker, slip, set* of a plant for growth: da mihi ex ista arbore quos seram surculos, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278. So Var. R. R. 1, 40, 6; 1, 41, 2; Col. 3, 1, 1; Plin. 17, 10, 13, et al.

* **surdaster,** tra, trum, *adj.* [surdus] *Somewhat deaf, hard of hearing:* Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; cf. Prisc. p. 618 and 628 P.

surde, *adv.*, v. surdus, *ad fin.*

* **surdesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [surdus] *To become deaf:* aures, Aug. Ep. 157, *no.* 4.

surdīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Deafness* (post-class.), Marc. Empir. 9, et al.

surdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Deafness* (rarely, but quite class.): Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; so Cels. 6, 7, 7 *fin.*

surdus, a, um, *adj. Deaf:* **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 204: si surdus sit, varietates vocum noscere possit? Cic. de Div. 2, 3, 9: utinam aut hic surdus aut haec muta facta sit, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 5.—* *Sup.:* Aug. Ep. 39.—Proverb.: surdo narrare, canere, *etc.*, *to talk to a deaf person, preach to deaf ears, talk to the wind:* nae ille haud scit, quam mihi nunc surdo narret fabulam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 10: cantabant surdo, Prop. 4, 8, 47; cf., non canimus surdis, Virg. E. 10, 8; and, quae (praecepta) vereor, ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim, Liv. 40, 8, 10: narrare asello Fabellam surdo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 200.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Deaf* to any thing, *i. e. not listening, unwilling to hear, inattentive, regardless, insensible, inexorable;* also, *not understanding, not apprehending:* orando surdas jam aures reddideras mihi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 89; cf. Prop. 2, 16, 48; so too, aures, id. 2, 20, 13: non surdus judex, Cic. Font. 7, 15; so, ad mea munera surdus, Ov. Her. 7, 27; and, per numquam surdos in tua vota deos, id. Pont. 2, 8, 28; hence also in poet. transf., vota, *i. e. to which the gods are deaf, to which they will not hearken*, Pers. 6, 28: surdaeque adhibent solatia menti, Ov. M. 9, 654: tuas lacrimas litora surda bibent, Prop. 4, 11, 6: leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, Liv. 2, 3, 4: surda tellus, *not susceptible of cultivation*, Plin. 18, 3, 4, et saep.:—in alicujus sermone, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116.—*Comp.:* surdior scopulis Icari Voces audit adhuc integer (*i. e.* castus), Hor. Od. 3, 7, 21; so, surdior illa freto surgente, Ov. M. 14, 711; and, surdior aequoribus, id. ib. 13, 804: non saxa surdiora navitis, Hor. Epod. 17, 54.—(*β*) *c. gen.:* Mars genitor, votorum haud surde meorum, Sil. 10, 554; so, pactorum, id. 1, 692: veritatis, Col. 3, 10, 18.

B. Of things that give out a dull, indistinct sound, *Dull-sounding* (extremely seldom): theatrum, Var. L. L. 9, 38, 141: locus, Vitr. 3, 3; Sen. Herc. Fur. 576:—vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32; cf., surdum quiddam et barbarum, id. 12, 10, 28.

C. Pass., *That is not heard, noiseless, silent, still, mute* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): lyra, Prop. 4, 5, 56; so, buccina, Juv. 7, 71: plectra, Stat. S. 1, 4, 19: non erit officii gratia surda tui, *unsung*, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 31; cf., fama, Sil. 6, 75; so, s. et ignobile opus, Stat. Th. 4, 359: nomen, Sil. 8, 248: herbae, Plin. 22, 2, 3: quos diri conscia facti mens surdo verbere caedit, *secret* Juv. 13, 194; so, ictus, Plin. 19, 1, 4.

D. As to odor, appearance, meaning, *etc., Faint, dim, dull, indistinct, stupid:* spirant cinnama surdum, Pers. 6, 36:—color. Plin. 37, 5, 18; so, color, id. ib. 20: discrimen figurarum, id. 35, 2, 2:—materia, id. 13, 15, 30; cf., res surdae ac sensu carentes, id. 20 prooem.; so id. 24, 1, 1; 27, 13, 119.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, surde, *Faintly, imperfectly, indistinctly:* surde audire, Afran. in Charis p. 194 P.

surēna, ae, *f.:* * **I.** *A kind of fish*, Var. L. L. 5, 12, 23.—**II.** Among the Parthians, the name of the highest dignitary in the State next to that of the king, *The grand vizier*, Tac. A. 6, 42 *fin.*; Amm. 24, 2 *med.*

surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. (orig forms. surrigit, Virg. A. 4, 183; Sen. Q. N 6. 4: surriguntur, id de Ira, 1, 1 *med.*: surrigebant. Hier. Vit. Hil. *fin.*: surrigens, Plin. 9, 29, 47; 10, 29, 45: surrigere, id. 18, 35, 89; v. in the follg.—Syncop. forms: surrexti, Mart. 5, 79, 1: surrexe, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73) *a.* and *v. n.* [contr. from surrigo, from sub-rego].

I. *Act., To lift* or *raise up, to raise, erect, elevate* (so very rarely; after the Aug. period, the original uncontracted forms were chiefly used in this sense, to distinguish it from the classical signif., *no.* II): plaudite, valete: lumbos surgite atque extollite, Plaut. Epid. grex 2: surgit caput Apenninus, Avien. Perieg. 484:—tot surrigit aures, Virg. A. 4, 183: terrae motus defert montes, surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4: paullatim surrigens se, Plin. 9, 29, 47; cf. mid.: horrent et surriguntur capilli, Sen. de Ira, 1, 1 *med.*: hastae surrecta cuspide in terra fixae, Liv. 8, 8, 10; so, mucrone surrecto, id. 7, 10, 10: aures surrectae furentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 50, et saep.

II. *Neutr., To rise, arise, to get up, stand up* (the predominant and quite class signif. of the word).

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: a mensa surgunt saturi, poti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 62; so, a coena, Plin. Ep 3, 5, 13: e lecto, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 4; cf., e lectulo, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: de sella, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, 147; cf., sellâ, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 397, 13: solio, Ov. M. 3, 273: humo, id. ib. 2, 771; id. Fast. 6, 735: toro, id. Met. 9, 702; 12, 579, et saep.: ab umbris ad lumina vitae, Virg. A. 7, 771;—of an orator: Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 1; so, ad dicendum, id. de Or. 2, 78, 316; Quint. 2, 6, 2: ad respondendum, Cic. Clu. 18, 51; cf., surgit ad hos Ajax, Ov. M. 13, 2; and *absol.*: nolo eum, qui dicturus est, sollicitum surgere, Quint. 12, 5, 4.—**b.** Of things concr. and abstract, *To rise, mount up, ascend* (mostly poet.): surgat pius ignis ab ara, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 53: jussit subsidere valles . . . lapidosos surgere montes, id. Met. 1, 44; so, mare, id. ib. 14, 711; 15. 508; Virg. A. 3, 196: amoeni fontes, Quint. 8, 3, 8: cacumina oleae in altum, id. ib. 10: fistula disparibus avenis, Ov. M. 8, 192: lux praecipitatur aquis et nox surgit ab aquis, id. ib. 4, 92; so, sol, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73: tenebrae, Sen. Thyest. 822, et saep.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To rise, arise, get up* from bed, from sleep: ille multo ante lucem surrexit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; so, ante lucem, id. Att. 16, 13, a: cum die, Ov. M. 13, 677: mane ad invisas rotas, id. Am. 1, 13, 38: ad lites novas, id. ib. 21: ad praescripta munia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81.

b. *To rise* in growth, *to spring up, grow up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): venerata Ceres culmo surgeret alto, Hor. S. 2, 2, 124: surgens arx, Virg. A. 1, 366; cf., nunc aggere multo Surgit opus, Luc. 2, 679: area cinere mixtisque pumicibus oppleta surrexerat, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 14: Ascanius surgens, Virg. A. 4, 274, et saep.

B. Trop. (poet. and in post-August. prose): multum supra prosam orationem surgit, Quint. 10, 1, 81:—quae nunc animo sententia surgit? Virg. A. 1, 582: pugna aspera surgit, id. ib. 9, 667; so, discordia, id. ib. 12, 313: rumor, Tac. H. 2, 42: honor, Ov. F. 5, 228: ingenium suis velocius annis, id. A. A. 1, 186.

surio, ire, *v. n. To be in heat, to rut*, of male animals (while subare is said of females), Fest. s. v. SUILLUM, p. 310; App. Apol. p. 298; Arn. 5, 177.

surpĭcŭlus, v. scirpiculus.

* **sur-rădio** (subr.), are, *v. a. To cause to beam forth, to indicate:* resurrectionem, Tert. Res. Carn. 29.

sur-rādo (subr.), si, sum, 3. *v. a. To scrape below:* **I.** Lit. (ante- and post-classical): ficos, Cato R. R. 50: arborem, Pall. Apr. 4.—* **II.** Transf., of a river, *To run close under, to flow along* or *past:* barbaros fines, Amm. 28, 2.

* **sur-rancĭdus** (subr.), a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat rank, slightly tainted:* caro, Cic. Pis. 27, 67.

surrāsus, a, um, *Part.* of surrado.

* **sur-raucus** (subr.), a, um, *adj* *Somewhat hoarse, hoarsish:* vox, Cic. Brut. 38, 141.

surrectĭo (subr.), ōnis, *f.* [surrigo, surgo] * **I.** *A raising up, erection:* phallorum fascinorumque, Arn. 5, 184.—* **II.** *A rising again, resurrection:* Christi, Arat. 1, 314.

* **surrectĭto** (subr.), avi, 1. *v. intens. n.* [surgo] *To rise up, arise:* e convivio, Cato in Gell. 10, 13, 4.

1. surrectus (subr.), a, um, *Part.* of surgo, *no.* I.

2. sur-rectus (subr.), a, um, *adj.* *Rather straight, nearly straight:* locus, Auct. Rei agr. p. 240; 252; 260 Goes.: surrectior vallis, id. ib.

* **sur-rĕfectus** (subr.), a, *um, Part.* *Somewhat restored:* Vell. 2, 123.

sur-rēgŭlus (subr.), i, *m.* *A petty prince, a feudatory vassal,* Amm. 17, 12 *fin.*; Sulpic. Sev. Hist. sacr. 2, 10.

* **sur-rĕmănĕo** (subr.), ēre, *v. n.* *To remain behind:* Tert. Anim. 18 *med.*

sur-rēmĭgo (subr.), are, *v. n.* *To row underneath, to row along* (extremely rare): **I.** Lit.: laeva tacitis surremigat undis, Virg. A. 10, 227: brachiis surremigans, Plin. 9, 29, 47.—**II.** Trop.: surremigante seu potius velificante nequitia, Calpurn. Fl. Decl. 20.

sur-rēnālis (subr.), e, *adj.* *That is under the kidneys:* morbus, Veg. Vet. 1, 8; 15.

Surrentum, i, *n.* *A maritime town of Campania,* now *Sorrento,* Mel. 2, 4, 9; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 749.—**II.** Deriv., **Surrentīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Surrentum, Surrentine:* montes, Plin. 3, 5, 19: vina (of excellent quality), id. 14, 6, 8, § 64; 23, 1, 20 and 21; cf., palmes, Ov. M. 15, 710; and in the *plur.* absol.: Surrentina bibis, Mart. 13, 110.—In the *plur.,* Surrentīni, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Surrentum,* Liv. 22, 61, 12.

sur-rēpo (subr.), psi, ptum, 3. (syncop. form of the *perf.,* surrepsti, Catull. 77, 3) *v. n.* and *a.* *To creep under, to creep* or *steal along, creep softly on, steal upon, to come on unawares, insensibly,* or *by degrees,* etc. (not freq. till after the Aug. period): **I.** Lit.: sub tabulas, * Cic. Sest. 59, 126; so, clathris facile, Col. 9, 1, 9: moenia urbis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 100: surrepens lacerta, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70; id. 10, 18, 20.—Poet., of inanimate subjects: mediis surrepit vinea muris, *advances,* Luc. 2, 506: surrepit crinibus humor, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 251: ars mea cogit, Insita praecoquibus surrepere persica prunis, *to grow out,* Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 43.—**II.** Trop.: alicui, Catull. 77, 3; cf. Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1 *med.*: quies furtim surrepit ocellis, Ov. F. 3, 19; cf., surrepsit fratribus horror, Stat. Th. 11, 476: surrepet iners aetas, Tib. 1, 1, 71: insinuatio surrepat animis, Quint. 4, 1, 42; so, dissimulata actio, id. ib. 60: oblivio cibi huic, Plin. 8, 22, 34: vitia, Sen. Ep. 90: terror pectora, Sil. 15, 136.—Impers.: ita surrepetur animo judicis, Quint. 4, 5, 20.

surreptĭcius (subr.) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [surripio] *Stolen, surreptitious* (a Plautin. word): **I.** Lit.: filius, Plaut. Men. prol. 60; so, puellae ingenuae, id. Poen. 5, 2, 2.—* **II.** Trop., *Concealed, clandestine:* amor, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 49.

surreptĭo (subr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A stealing, purloining, theft:* surreptionem factitasse, App. M. 10, p. 245:—per surreptionem elicere, *i. e. by deception* or *subreption,* Cod. Justin. 1, 14, 2.

surreptĭtĭus (subr.), a, um, v. surrepticius.

* **surreptīvus** (subr.), a, um, *adj.* [surripio] *False, fraudulent:* defensio, Cod. Theod. 12, 16, 1.

surreptus (subr.), a, um: **1.** *Part.* of surrepo.—**2.** *Part.* of surripio.

sur-rīdĕo (subr.), si, 2. *v. n.* *To smile* (rare, but quite class.): surridet Saturius veterator, * Cic. Rosc. Com. 8, 22: nimis surrisit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 33: surridens Mezentius, Virg. A. 10, 742; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 108.

* **sur-rīdĭcŭle** (subr.), *adv.* [ridiculus] *Somewhat laughably, rather humorously:* Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249.

surrĭgo, ĕre, v. surgo.

* **sur-rĭgŭus** (subr.), a, um, *adj.* *Watered:* ager, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 128.

* **sur-ringor** (subr.), gi, *v. dep. n.* *To make a somewhat wry face, to be a little vexed:* Cic. Att. 4, 5, 2.

sur-rĭpĭo (subr.), rĭpŭi, reptum, 3. (syncop. forms, surpite, Hor. S. 2, 3, 283: surpere, Lucr. 2, 314: surpuit, Plaut. Capt. prol. 8; id. ib. 3, 5, 102; 5, 4, 14: surpuerat, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 20.—*Perf. subj.,* surrepsit, for surripuerit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 62) *v. a.* and *n.* *To snatch* or *take away secretly, to withdraw privily, to steal, pilfer, purloin* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: qui vasa ex privato sacro surripuerit, Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55: multa a Naevio, id. Brut. 19, 76: libros servus, id. Fam. 13, 77, 3. So, puerum (servus), Plaut. l. l.; cf., surreptus puer, id. Poen. 4, 2, 80; 5, 2, 98: sacram coronam Jovis, id. Men. 5, 5, 38: de mille fabae modiis unum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 55: mappam praetori, Mart. 12, 29, 10, et saep.:—surripuisti te mihi dudum de foro, *i. e. you have stolen away from me,* Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 26; cf. id. Mil. 2, 3, 62: quae (puella) se surpuerat mihi, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 20: unum me surpite morti, id. Sat. 2, 3, 283.—*Absol.*: quare, Si quidvis satis est, perjuras, surripis, aufers Undique? Hor. S. 2, 3, 127.—**II.** Trop.: virtus, quae nec eripi nec surripi potest, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 51; cf., aut occulte surripi aut impune eripi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, 10: surripiendum aliquid putavi spatii, id. Att. 5, 16, 1; Lucr. 2, 314: crimina oculis patris, Ov. Her. 11, 66: diem, id. Pont. 4, 2, 29.

sur-rŏgo (subr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* Publicists' *t. t.*: **I.** Of the presider in the comitia, *To cause to be chosen in place of another, to put in another's place, to substitute, surrogate* (quite classical): quum iidem essent (decemviri) nec alios surrogare voluissent, Cic. Rep. 2, 37; so id. ib. 2, 36 and 31: collegam in locum Bruti, Liv. 2, 7, 6: consules, id. 23, 24, 1: magistratibus non surrogatis, Val. Max. 6, 3, 2.—* **II.** "Lex *subrogatur,* id est adjicitur aliquid primae legi." Ulp. Reg. tit. 1, 3.

* **sur-rostrāni** (subr.), ōrum, *m.* [rostrum] *People who hang about the forum near the* rostra, *loungers, idlers:* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4.

* **sur-rŏtātus** (subr.), a, um, *Part.* [roto] *Mounted on wheels:* aries, Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*

* **sur-rŏtundus** (subr.), a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat round, roundish:* radicula, Cels. 5, 28, 14.

sur-rŭbĕo (subr.), ēre, *v. n.* *To be somewhat red* or *reddish:* uva purpureo mero, Ov. A. A. 2, 316: grossi, Pall. Mart. 10, 31.

* **sur-rŭber** (subr.), a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat red, reddish:* caro, Cels. 5, 28, 8.

* **sur-rŭbĕus** (subr.), a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat red, reddish:* color ostri, Non. 549, 9.

sur-rŭbĭcundus (subr.), a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat red* or *ruddy, reddish* (post-Augustan): vultus, Sen. Ira, 3, 4: ulcus, Cels. 5, 28, 4; 5, 26, 20: cauliculi, Plin. 25, 13, 106.

sur-rūfus (subr.), a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat reddish:* color, Plin. 37, 10, 61: surrufus aliquantum, *red-haired,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 115.

sur-rūmo (subr.), are, *v. a.* [RUMIS] *To put to the dug, to let suck:* fetus ovium, Col. 12, 3, 9: agnos, id. 7, 4, 3. Cf. Fest. p. 306 and 307.

* **sur-rumpo** (subr.), ĕre, *v. a.* *To break off below;* trop., *to destroy:* aliorum surrumpant et labefaciant scita, Arn. 2, 82.

sur-rūmus (subr.), a, um, *adj.* [RUMIS] *That still takes the dug, sucking:* agni, Var. 2, 1, 20; 2, 11, 5; cf. Fest. p. 270, et v. RUMIS.

sur-runcīvus (subr.), a, um, *adj.* [runco] *That is grubbed up:* limites, Hyg. de Limit. p. 152; 177 and 209 Goes.

sur-rŭo (subr.), ŭi, ŭtum, 3. *v. a.* *To tear down below, to undermine, to dig under, dig out; to break down, overthrow, demolish,* etc. (quite classical; perh. not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: arbores, Caes. B. G. 6, 27, 4; so, robora, Ov. M. 15, 228; cf., ubi ingentes speluncas surruit aetas, Lucr. 6, 545: surruunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6, 3; cf., multis simul locis aut surruti aut ariete decussi ruebant muri, Liv. 33, 17, 9; so, moenia cuniculo, id. 5, 21, 6: muri partem ariete incusso, id. 31, 46, 15: muros (coupled with perfringere), Tac. H. 3, 28: turrim, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 4: vallum, Tac. H. 3, 28: arces et stantia moenia, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 23; cf., arces mundi, Prop. 3, 5, 31: claustra Pelusi Romano ferro, id. 3, 9, 55 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *To undermine, subvert, corrupt:* omnis surruitur natura, Lucr. 4, 867: nostram libertatem, Liv. 41, 23, 8: animum laudis avarum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180; so, animos militum variis artibus, Tac. H. 2, 101: aemulos Reges muneribus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 14.

surrustĭce (subr.), *adv.,* v. surrusticus, *ad fin.*

sur-rustĭcus (subr.), a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat clownish* or *rustic:* sonare subagreste quiddam planeque surrusticum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259; id. Or. 48, 161: pudor quidam paene surrusticus, id. Fam 5, 12, 1.—* *Adv.,* surrustĭce, *Somewhat clownishly:* Gell. *Praef.* § 10.

sur-rŭtĭlo (subr.), are, *v. n.* *To glow slightly, to glimmer forth* (late Lat.): jaspis surrutilans, Hier. in Jesai. 15, 54, 12: surrutilare tibi jam debet, quid sit anima, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 25.

sur-rŭtĭlus (subr.), a, um, *adj.* *Somewhat reddish* or *ruddy:* color, Plin. 10, 3, 3: frutex, id. 24, 11, 54: aëtites, id. 36, 21, 39.

surrŭtus (subr.), a, um, *Part.* of surruo.

sursum (collat. form, sursus, Lucr. 2, 188: susum, Cato R. R. 157, 15; Aug. Tract. 8, in Ep. 1, Joann. 2; Tract. 10, 5), *adv.* [contr. from sub vorsum] *From below,* i. e. *up, upward, on high,* opp. to deorsum (quite class. and very freq.).

I. Denoting motion: quum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 14; so, ascendere in tectum, id. Amph. 3, 4, 25; cf., illuc, id. ib. 17: quid nunc supina sursum in coelum conspicis? id. Cist. 2, 3, 78: subducere susum animam, Cato R. R. 157, 15; cf. below, *no.* II.: flammae expressae sursum (*opp.* deorsum ferri), Lucr. 2, 202: sursum ac deorsum diducere, Tubero in Gell. 6, 4, 3; Quint. 11, 3, 105, et saep.—**b.** Pleonastically joined with *versus* (versum, vorsum): vineam sursum vorsum semper ducito, Cato R. R. 33, 1; so id. ib. 32, 1: sursus enim vorsus gignuntur et augmina sumunt: Et sursum nitidae fruges arbustaque crescunt, Lucr. 2, 188: quum gradatim sursum versus reditur, Cic. Or. 39, 135; so, sursum versus, id. Part. or. 7, 24.—**c.** Sursum deorsum, *Up and down, to and fro:* sursum deorsum ultro citroque commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: ne sursum deorsum cursites, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47.—Proverb.: omnia ista sursum deorsum fortuna versavit, *topsy-turvy,* Sen. Ep. 44; cf. Petr. 65 *fin.*; cf., quod sursum est, deorsum faciunt, *i. e. they turn every thing upside down,* Petr. 65 *fin.*

II. Denoting situation or locality, *High up, above* (so very rarely): qui colunt deorsum, magis aestate laborant, qui sursum, magis hieme . . . nec non sursum quam deorsum tardius seruntur ac metuntur, Var. R. R. 1, 6, 3; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35: nares, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141.

sūrus, i, *m.* *A branch, a stake:* "*surum* dicebant, ex quo per deminutionem fit surculus. Ennius: *unus surus surum ferret, tamen defendère possent,*" Fest. p. 299; cf. crebrisuro.

sūs, sŭis (*nom.,* suis, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 813; *gen.,* sueris, Plaut. in Fest. s. v. SPECTILE, p. 330; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 22, 3; *dat. plur.,* subus, Lucr. 6, 975; Plin. 29, 4, 23, coupled with suibus; Lucr. 6, 978; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 5) *comm.* [sibilated from ὗς] *A swine, hog, pig, boar, sow,* Var. R. R. 2, 1, 5; Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160; id. de Div. 1, 13, 23; 1, 17, 31; Ov. F 4, 414; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26; 2, 2, 75, et mult. al.—Proverb: "*sus Minervam* (*sc.* docet) in proverbio est, ubi quis id docet alterum, cujus ipse inscius est," Fest. p. 310: etsi non sus Minervam, ut aiunt, tamen inepte, quisquis Minervam docet, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 18: etsi sus Minervam, id. Fam. 9, 18, 3: docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem eum, quem, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 57, 233.—**II.** *A kind of fish*, Ov. Hal. 132.

Sūsa, ōrum, *n.*, Σοῦσα, τὰ, *The ancient capital of Persia*, Plin. 6, 27, 31; Prop. 2, 13, 1; Curt. 5, 1.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Sūsĭāne,** ēs, *f.*, *The province of Susiana* or *Susiane*, in which Susa was situated, Plin. l. l.—**B. Sūsĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Susa* or *of Susiana*, Plin. l. l.—**C. Sūsis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Of* or *belonging to Susa, Susian, Persian*: ora, Sid. poet. Ep. 7, 17: aula, id. ib. 8, 9.

susceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suscipio] *A taking in hand, undertaking* (good prose): quae proficiscuntur a virtute, susceptione prima, non perfectione, recta sunt judicanda, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32. So, laborum dolorumque, id. Acad. 1, 6, 23: causae, id. Mur. 1, 2: rerum istarum, Gell. 9, 3, 5.

* **suscepto,** avi, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To undertake*, App. M. 2. p. 128.

susceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (a post-class. word): **I.** *One who undertakes any thing, an undertaker, contractor* (syn. conductor, redemptor): susceptores sollicitare, Just. 8, 3 *med.*: nemo militantium fiat susceptor defensorve causarum, Cod. Theod. 2, 12, 6.—**II.** *A receiver, collector* of taxes, *etc.*, Cod. Theod. 12, tit. 6; Cod. Just. 10, tit. 70; Amm. 17, 10.—**III.** *One who takes into his house* or *harbors thieves, gamesters*, etc., *a receiver, gaming-house keeper*, Ulp. Dig. 11, 5, 1; Paul. Sent. 5, 3.

susceptus, a, um, *Part.* of suscipio.

suscĭpio (sometimes written succipio; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 1, 175 and 144; Vel. Long. p. 2226 P.; Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 606), cepi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [sus, a contraction of subs, from sub; v. sub, *ad fin.*; and capio] qs. To take hold of in order to support, *i. e. To take* or *catch up, to lift up, raise up; to hold up, prop up, support, sustain.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): lampada mundi, *to catch up*, Lucr. 5, 403; cf. dominam ruentem, Virg. A. 11, 806; and id. ib. 4, 391: cruorem pateris, id. ib. 6, 249; cf., et cava suscepto flumine palma sat est, Prop. 4, 9, 36: ignem foliis, Virg. A. 1, 176:—quid loquar lapideas moles, quibus porticus suscipimus, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*; so, theatrum fulturis ac substructionibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 48, 2: latera puteorum structurâ, Pall. Aug. 9, 2: labentem domum, Sen. Ben. 6, 15 *fin.*: Balnea suscepta crepidine, *supported, resting on*, etc., Stat. S. 1, 3, 43.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To take up* a new-born child from the ground; and hence, *to acknowledge, recognize, bring up as one's own* (so quite class.): simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: puerum, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 27: haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem! Cic. Att. 11, 9, 3.—Hence also, **b.** In gen., *To get, beget*, or *bear* children: filia, quam ex te suscepi, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 34; so, filiam ex uxore, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 50: liberos ex libertini filia, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 17; cf. Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 74; so, inde filiam, id. ib. 5, 8, 18: susceperas liberos non solum tibi, sed etiam patriae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, 161: si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset Ante fugam suboles, Virg. A. 4, 327.

2. *To take, receive*, as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, *etc.* (so rarely, but quite class.): Cato quum esset Tusculi natus, in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: suscipe me totum, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1: suscepi candidatum, Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 9: susceptos a se discipulos, Quint. 2, 5, 1; so id. 11, 1, 55; cf., pancratiasten docendum, id. 2, 8, 13; and, aliquos erudiendos, id. ib. 1.

II. Trop. (the figure being that of taking up a burden), *To take upon one's self* a performance, an engagement, an evil, *etc., to undertake, assume, incur, enter upon; to submit to, undergo, suffer, etc.*

A. In gen. (so most freq., esp. in good prose): aut inimicitias aut laborem aut sumptus suscipere nolunt, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28; so, inimicitias, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 34; cf. Cic. Lael. 21, 77; and, honestam rem actionemve, id. ib. 13, 47. bellum, id. Leg. 2, 14, 34; so id. Rep. 3, 23; id. Off. 1, 11, 35; Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 6; 7, 37, 6, et al.: rei publicae partem, Cic. Rep. 1, 6; so id. Mil. 15, 40: causam populi, id. Rep. 4, 8: patrocinium improbitatis, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 5; id. de Or. 3, 17, 63: negotium, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5: iter Asiaticum, id. Att. 4, 15, 2: legationem ad civitates sibi, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 3: omnia alter pro altero suscipiet, Cic. Lael. 22, 82: aes alienum amicorum, id. Off. 2, 16, 56: quum inaudita ac nefaria sacra susceperis, id. Vatin. 6, 14; so, porcam praecidaneam, Var. in Non. 163, 21: pulvinar, Liv. 5, 52, 6: prodigia (coupled with curare), id. 1, 20, 7: votum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 75; Liv. 27, 45, 8; Ov. F. 6, 246, et saep.: disputationem de re publica, Cic. Rep. 1, 7; cf. id. Off. 1, 2, 7: nec enim hoc suscepi, ut, *etc.*, tamquam magister persequerer omnia, id. Rep. 1, 24: permagnum quiddam, id. de Or. 1, 22, 103, et saep.: morbos durumque laborem, Lucr. 3, 461; so, dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: dolorem gemitumque, id. Vatin. 8, 19: invidiam atque offensionem apud populos, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55: odium, id. Att. 6, 1, 25: molestiam, id. Caecin. 6, 17, et saep.: tantum sibi auctoritatis in re publica suscepit, ut, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 58, 152; cf., mihi auctoritatem patriam severitatemque suscipio, id. Coel. 16, 37: persona suscepta viri boni, *assumed, borrowed*, id. Cluent. 36, 101, et saep.: suscepit vita hominum consuetudoque communis, ut, *etc., has allowed, admitted*, id. N. D. 2, 24, 62.—With an object-clause: qui suscipiant, posse animum manere corpore vacantem, *etc., undertake to prove*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 32, 78.

B. In partic.: *To take up, resume, continue* a speech: suscipit Stolo: *Tu*, inquit, *invides*, etc., Var. R. R. 1, 2, 24; cf., ad quod . . . sermonem suscipit Polus, Quint. 2, 15, 28. So Virg. A. 6, 723; App. M. 4, p. 150.

* **suscĭtābŭlum,** i, *n.* [suscito] *A stimulant, incitement*: vocis, Var. in Non. 176, 31.

* **suscĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An awakening, resuscitation* from death, Tert. Carn. Chr. 23.

suscĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An awakener, resuscitator* (late Lat.): **I.** Lit., Tert. adv. Prax. 28 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: literarum quodammodo jam sepultarum, Sid. Ep. 8, 2.

suscĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sub-cito] *To lift up, raise, elevate*: **I.** In gen. (so only poet.): terga (*i. e.* humum), *to throw up, cast up*, Virg. G. 1, 97; so, undas (Nilus), Luc. 10, 225: s. lintea (aura), *swells, fills*, Ov. Her. 5, 54: aures, *to erect, prick up*, Val. Fl. 2, 125: vulturium a cano capite, *to scare away*, Catull. 68, 124.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To build, erect* (ante- and post-class.): delubra deum, Lucr. 5, 1165; so, basilicas et forum in tantam altitudinem, ut, *etc.*, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 22 *med.*

B. Of persons sleeping, at rest, or quiet, of things at rest, *etc., To stir up, rouse up, arouse, awaken; to set in motion, encourage, incite* (the predom. signif. of the word): aliquem e somno, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; so, aliquem e molli quiete, Catull. 80, 4; for which, quae me somno suscitet, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 96: hic deposuit caput et dormit: suscita, id. Most. 2, 1, 35, et saep.: se ad suum officium, id. Rud. 4, 2, 17; cf., in arma viros, Virg. A. 9, 463; so id. ib. 2, 618: te ab tuis subselliis contra te testem suscitabo, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 37: tacentem Musam, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 19: oscinem corvum prece suscitabo Solis ab ortu, *will invoke*, id. ib. 3, 27, 11: ut te (aegrotum) Suscitet, *would restore, revive*, id. Sat. 1, 1, 83: mortuos, *to awaken, resuscitate*, Aug. Serm. de Verb. Dom. 44, 2; so id. ib. 1; 3 *sq.*, et mult. al.: Vesuvius attonitas acer cum suscitat urbes, *startles*, Val. Fl. 8, 233.—**b.** Of things concr. or abstr.: cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes, *stirs up, rekindles*, Virg. A. 5, 743; so, hesternos ignes, Ov. M. 8, 643: crepitum, *to raise, excite*, Prop. 2, 4, 4; cf., clamores, Phaedr. 5, 5, 28:—fictas sententias, *to bring forth, produce, invent* Enn. in Cic. de Div. 1, 40, 88: bellum civile, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 3: vim suscitat ira, Virg. A. 5, 454: ne sopitam memoriam malorum oratio mea suscitet, Nazar. Pan. ad Constant. 8.

Sūsĭāne, es, v. Susa, *no.* II., A.

Sūsĭāni, ōrum, v. Susa, *no.* II., B.

sūsĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [susinus] *Of* or *made from lilies*: oleum, Marc. Empir. 7 *fin.*

† **sūsĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = σούσινος, *Of* or *made of lilies*: unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

Sūsis, ĭdis, v. Susa, *no.* II., C.

suspectātĭo, ōnis, v. 2. suspicio.

suspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. suspicio] * **I.** *Mistrust, suspicion* (for the class. suspicio): suspectio falsa, Enn. in Non. 511, 5.—* **II.** *A looking up to* any one; trop., *an esteeming highly*: Arn. 7, p. 221.

1. suspecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To look up at, to watch* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): **I.** In gen.: tabulam pictam, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36.—*Absol.*: leo suspectans, Plin. 8, 16, 21: solicite suspectantibus populis, ne, *etc.*, id. 11, 29, 35.—**II.** In partic., *To mistrust, suspect*: Agrippinam magis magisque suspectans, Tac. A. 12, 65: omnem prolationem, ut inimicam victoriae, suspectabant, id. Hist. 3, 82; so, perfidiam, id. ib. 2, 27 *fin.*: novam domum (mariti), App. Apol. p. 292: suspectante Nerone, haud falsa esse, quae vera non probabantur, Tac. A. 15, 51 *fin.*—In the *pass.*: ne pellici suspectaretur, id. ib. 4, 3.

☞ Depon. collat. form (in analogy with suspicor): hi, quos suspectati sunt, Amm. 28, 1.

2. suspecto, *adv.*, v. 1. suspicio, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

1. suspector, ari, v. suspecto, *ad fin*: ☞.

2. suspector, ōris, *m.* [1. suspicio] *One who looks up to* or *respects* a thing, *a respecter*: morum vestrorum suspector admiratorque, Sid. Ep. 3, 5.

1. suspectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of 1. suspicio.

2. suspectus, ūs, *m.* [1. suspicio] *A looking up* or *upward* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: color nigricans aspectu idemque suspectu refulgens, Plin. 9, 38, 62; so id. 37, 9, 40; 21, 8, 22.—**B.** Poet., transf., *A height*: Tartarus ipse Bis patet in praeceps tantum . . . Quantus ad aetherium coeli suspectus Olympum, Virg. A. 6, 579; so, turris erat vasto suspectu, id. ib. 9, 530.—**II.** Trop., *High regard* or *esteem, respect*: honorum, Ov. F. 5, 31: nimius sui suspectus, Sen. Ben. 2, 26: facta ejus dictaque quanto meruit suspectu celebramus, id. Consol. ad Marc. 5.—In the *plur.*, Vitr. 7 *praef. fin.*

suspendĭōsus, i, *m.* [suspendium] *One that has hanged himself*: Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 12, 603; so Plin. 28, 4, 12; Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 11.

suspendĭum, ii, *n.* [suspendo] *A hanging of one's self, a hanging* (quite class.): Plaut. Casin. 1, 23: utinam me Divi adaxint ad suspendium, id. Aul. 1, 1, 11: injuriae remedium morte ac suspendio quaerere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56, 129: suspendio vitam finire, Suet. Aug. 65: suspendio interemptus, Plin. 28, 1, 2, et saep. In the *plur.*: praebuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 17.

suspendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* [sus, from subs, for sub, v. sub, *no.* III.; and pendo] *To hang up, hang, suspend* (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: pernas suspendito in vento biduum . . . suspendito in fumo biduum . . . suspendito in carnario, Cato R. R. 162, 3; so, aliquid in fumo, Plin. 30, 15, 48: suspensae in litore vestes, Lucr. 1, 306: religata ad pinnam muri reste suspensus, Liv. 8, 16, 9: oscilla ex alta pinu, Virg. G. 2, 389; cf., columbam malo ab alto, id. Aen. 5, 489: tignis nidum suspendat hirundo, id. Georg. 4, 307; so, habilem arcum humeris, id. Aen. 1, 318: stamina telâ, Ov. M. 6, 576: aliquid collo, Plin. 37, 9, 40; for which also, aliquid e collo, id. 23, 7, 63: allium super prunas, id. 19, 6, 34: vitem sub ramo, id. 17, 23, 35, § 209, et saep. Poet.: nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderat hamo, *had hung, caught*, Ov. M. 15, 101. And in a Greek construction: (pueri) laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, *with their satchels hanging on their arms*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74; id. Ep. 1, 1, 56.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pregn., of persons, *To choke to death by hanging, to hang*: capias restim ac te suspendas, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 184; cf. id. Pers. 5, 2, 34: se suspendere, id. Trin. 2, 4, 135; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56, 129, et saep.: CAPVT OBNVBITO: ARBORI INFELICI SVSPENDITO, Lex. ap. Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 13; Liv. 1, 26, 6: uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278; for which, se e ficu, Quint. 6, 3, 88: hominem in oleastro, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, 57: aliquem in furca, Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, et saep.

2. Of offerings in a temple, *To hang up, dedicate, consecrate*: votas vestes, Virg. A. 12, 769; cf. id. ib. 9, 408; so, arma capta patri Quirino, id. ib. 6, 860: vestimenta deo maris, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 15: insignia, Tib. 2, 4, 23.

3. Esp., of buildings, *To build upon arches* or *vaults, to arch* or *vault*: primus balneola suspendit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 194, 14: cf. id. Top. 4, 22; so, pavimenta, Pall. 1, 20, 2: cameras arundinibus, *to arch over*, Plin. 16, 36, 64:—duo tigna suspenderent eam contignationem, *propped up, supported*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 2; cf. id. ib. § 5: pes summis digitis suspenditur, *is raised on tiptoe*, Quint. 11, 3, 125.—Hence,

b. Transf. (with esp. reference to the thing beneath), *To prop up, hold up, support* (post-Aug.): agentem ex imo rimas insulam, Sen. Ben. 6. 15 *fin.*: tellus ligneis columnis suspenditur, Plin. 33, 4, 21: dolia subjectis parvis tribus lapidibus suspenduntur, Col. 12, 18, 6; cf. id. 2, 15, 6.

II. Trop., *To depend, rest*, etc.: **A.** In gen. (extremely seldom): extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere rationes, *dependent upon externals*, Cic. Fam. 5, 13. 1; cf., cui viro ex se ipso apta sunt omnia, nec suspensa aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario pendere, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: genus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt, Sen. Ep. 58: numquam crediderim felicem ex felicitate suspensum, id. ib. 98.

B. In partic., *To cause to be suspended*, i. e.

1. *To make uncertain* or *doubtful, to keep in suspense*: illa suspendit animos ficta gravitate rogantum, Ov. M. 7, 308; so, diu judicum animos, Quint. 9. 2, 22; cf., senatum ambiguis responsis, Suet. Tib. 24: suspensa ac velut dubitans oratio, Quint. 10, 7, 22; cf. below, in the *Pa.*

2. *To stay, stop, check, interrupt, suspend*: nec jam suspendere fletum Sustinet, Ov. F. 4, 849; so, spiritum, Quint. 1, 8, 1: medio responso rem suspenderunt, Liv. 39, 29, 1: sermonem, Quint. 11, 3, 35 *sq.*: fluxiones oculorum, Plin. 28, 7, 21; so, epiphoras, id. 25, 12, 91.

* **3.** *To hang* or *fix upon* something: suspendit pictâ vultum mentemque tabellâ, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 97.

4. Aliquem or aliquid naso (adunco), *To turn up one's nose at, to sneer at a* person or thing (Horatian): naso suspendis adunco Ignotos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: balatro suspendens omnia naso, id. ib. 2, 8, 64.—Hence

suspensus, a, um, *Pa.*: **A.** Lit. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **1.** *Raised, elevated, suspended*: Roma coenaculis sublata atque suspensa, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; so, saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Virg. A. 8, 190: equi illi Neptunii, qui *per undas currus suspensos rapuisse* dicuntur, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 67; cf., vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumenti Ferret iter, *skimming lightly over the waters*, Virg. A. 7, 810: (corus) suspensum in terras portat mare, *raised on high*, Sil. 1, 470: aura suspensa levisque, Lucr. 3, 197: terra, *loosened, loose*, Col. 11, 3, 54; so, suspensissimum pastinatum, id. 3, 13, 7: (oliva) injicitur quam mundissimis molis suspensis ne nucleus frangatur, id. 12, 51, 2, and 54. 2.

2. Transf., *Suspended*, i. e. *pressing* or *touching lightly, light*: suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, *on tiptoe*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28; so, gradu, Ov. F. 1, 426; 6, 338; cf., evagata noctu suspenso pede, Phaedr. 2, 4, 18; so, pedes, Sen. Contr. 1 *praef.* *fin.*; and, suspensa levans digitis vestigia primis, Virg. Cir. 212; so, vestigia, Sil. 15, 617: suspensa manu commendare aliquem, *slightly*, Plin. Ep. 6, 12, 1: suspensis dentibus, Lucr. 5, 1068.

II. Trop., *Uncertain, hovering, doubtful, wavering, hesitating, in suspense*, etc. (the predom. and quite classical signif.): nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; cf., civitas suspensa metu, id. ib. 1, 8, 23: suspensum me tenes, id. Att. 10, 1, 2: maneo Thessalonicae suspensus. id. ib. 3, 8, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 43, 2: tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos animi habetis, Liv 8, 13, 17, et saep.: suspensus animus et sollicitus, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1; so, animus, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239; id. Fam. 16, 3, 2; id. Verr. 2, 5, 6, 14; cf., animus suspensus curis majoribus, id. Phil. 7, 1, 1; and in the *Comp.*: exercitus suspensiore animo, Auct. B. Afr. 48, 3: suspensus incertusque vultus, coloris mutatio, id. Cluent. 19, 54; id. ib. 3, 8; cf., hominum exspectationem et spem rei publicae suspensam tenere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 1; and Cic. Fam. 11, 8, 1: suspensam dubiamque noctem spe ac metu exegimus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 19: munera suspensi plena timoris, Ov. Her. 16, 84 Ruhnk.: suspensa et obscura verba, Tac. A. 1, 11:—est suspensum et anxium, de eo, quem ardentissime diligas, interdum nihil scire, Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 3: si adhuc in suspenso sit statuta libertas, Gai. Dig. 9, 4, 15.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, suspense, *Hesitatingly, in suspense*: suspensius, Aug. Conf. 10, 34 *fin.*

suspensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspendo, *no.* I., B, 3] *An arching* or *vaulting, arched work*, Vitr. 5, 10; cf. the follg. art.

suspensūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *An arching* or *vaulting, arched work, an arch*: balneorum, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*; cf., caldariorum, Vitr. 5, 10: cellarum, Pall. 1, 40, 2.

suspensus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of suspendo.

* **suspĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [suspicor] *Conjectural*: ars (medicina), Arn. 1, 28.

suspĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *Apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious* (extremely rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): frater, Liv. 40, 14, 5; so, animus alicujus, Tac. A. 1, 13.—**II.** Transf., *That excites mistrust, suspicious*: silentium, Tac. A. 3, 11 *fin.*: est aliquis malignus, est suspicax, *etc.*, Sen. de Ira, 2, 29.

1. suspĭcĭo, spexi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [sub-specio] **I.** *To look up* or *upward; to look up at* a thing: **A.** Lit.: quum coelum suspeximus, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 2, 18, 49; so, coelum, Suet. Tit. 10: summum coelum de gurgite, Ov. M. 11, 506: astra, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: ramos, Ov. M. 14, 660: pisces qui neque videntur a nobis neque ipsi nos suspicere possunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 35, 82.—Poet.: nubes suspexit Olympus, *looks up at*, i. e. *rises into the clouds*, Luc. 6, 477: quae tuam matrem (*i. e.* Pleiadem) tellus a parte sinistra Suspicit, *which looks*, i. e. *is situated toward*, Ov. M. 2, 840:—suspexit in coelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 9; so id. ib. 3, 2.—*Absol.*: nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. de Div. 2, 34, 72; cf., formare vultus, respicientes, suspicientesque et despicientes, Plin. 35, 8, 34.—**B.** Trop.: * **1.** In gen., *To look up to* a thing with the mind, *to raise the thoughts up to*: nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suspicere possunt, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 9, 32.—More freq., **2.** In partic., *To look up to* with admiration, *to admire, respect, regard, esteem, honor*, etc.: eos viros suspiciunt maximisque efferunt laudibus, in quibus, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36; so, aliquem, Vell. 2, 146, 2; Suet. Claud. 28:—eloquentiam, Cic. Or. 28, 97; so, naturam, connected with admirari, id. de Div. 2, 72, 148: honores praemiaque vestra, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 2: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18.

II. *To look at secretly* or *askance*; hence, by meton. (effectus pro causa), *to mistrust, suspect*. So perh. only in the two participles (and most freq. in the *Part. perf.*): Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall. J 70, 1.—Hence

suspectus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II.), *Mistrusted, suspected; that excites suspicion, suspicious*: **a.** Of persons: Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 81: habere aliquem falso suspectum, id. ib. 3, 6, 43: quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invisior et suspectior detracta opinione probitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 34: ne super tali scelere suspectum se haberet, Sall. J. 71 *fin.*: in quadam causa suspectus, Quint. 6, 3, 96; so, in morte matris, Suet. Vit. 14; cf., in aliqua (muliere), id. Gramm. 16; Tac. H. 1, 13: suspectus societate consilii, Vell. 2, 35, 3: suspecti capitalium criminum, Tac. A. 3, 60; so, nimiae spei, id. ib. 3, 29 *fin.*: Licinius Proculus intima familiaritate Othonis suspectus, id. Hist. 1, 46.—With the *dat.*: non clam me est, tibi me esse suspectum, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 1: meis civibus suspectus, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17; id. Quint. 4, 14: is patri suspectus de noverca, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: nomine negligentiae suspectum esse alicui, id Fam. 2, 1. 1: Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall. J. 70, 1: suspectissimum quemque sibi haud cunctanter oppressit, Suet. Tib. 6, et saep.—**b.** Of things, concr. and abstr.: (in tyrannorum vita) omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita, Cic. Lael. 15, 52: (voluptas) invidiosum nomen est, infame, suspectum, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12: res, Liv. 41, 24, 17: ut quae suspecta erant, certa videantur, Quint. 5, 9, 10: in suspecto loco, *i. e. uncertain, critical, dangerous*, Liv. 21, 7, 7; cf., in ea parte consedit, quae suspecta maxime erat, Suet. Aug. 43; and, s. locus ambiguis aquis, Ov. M. 15, 333: (accipiter) metuit suspectos laqueos. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 51: periculum, Suet. Dom. 14: suspectae horae quartanae, Sen. Ben. 6, 8; so, tumores, Plin. 20, 6, 23: aqua frigida, id. 31, 6. 37: promissum suspectius, Quint 5, 7, 14, et saep.—With the *dat.*: medicina animi pluribus suspecta et invisa, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 1: suspectam facit judici causam, Quint. 5, 13, 51.—In the *neut.*, with a subject-clause: crudele, suos addicere amores: Non dare, suspectum, Ov. M. 1, 618.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, suspecto, *In a manner to excite suspicion, suspiciously*: qui mortem liberorum suspecto decedentium non defenderunt, Paul. Dig. 34, 9, 11.

2. suspīcĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspicor] *Mistrust, distrust, suspicion*: improborum facta primo suspicio insequitur, deinde sermo atque fama, tum accusator, tum judex, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: suspicionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42: suspicio est mihi, nunc vos suspicarier, *etc.*, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 149: jam tum erat suspicio, Dolo malo haec fieri omnia, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 8: tanta nunc suspicio de me incidit, id. Ad. 4, 4, 5: in qua re nulla subest suspicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: erat porro nemo, in quem ea suspicio conveniret, id. ib. 20, 65: suspicionem populi sensit moveri, id. Rep. 2, 31; cf. id. Fam. 2, 16, 2: in suspicionem alicui venire, id. Flacc. 33, 81: in suspicionem cadere, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24: augetur Gallis suspicio, Caes. B. G. 7, 45, 6: suspicionem levare atque ab se removere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, 136: aliquem suspicione exsolvere, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26: omnem offensionem suspicionis de aliquo deponere, Cic. Fam. 13, 24, 2: maligna insontem deprimit suspicio, Phaedr. 3, 10, 36: suspicione si quis errabit sua, id. 3, prol. 45.—In the *plur.*: in amore haec omnia insunt vitia: injuriae, Suspiciones, inimicitiae, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 15: multae causae suspicionum offensionumque dantur, Cic. Lael. 24, 88: quum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, Caes. B. G. 1, 19, 1: si minus honestas suspiciones injectas diluemus, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22.—(β) *c. gen. obj.*: ne in suspicione ponatur stupri, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 28: in aliquem suspicionem amoris transferre, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 52: alicui suspicionem ficte reconciliatae gratiae dare, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: in suspicionem conjurationis vocari, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, 10: expellere aliquem suspicione cognationis, id. Rep. 2, 31: belli suspicione interposita, Caes. B. G. 4, 32, 1: dare timoris aliquam suspicionem, id. ib. 7, 54, 2, et saep.

II. Transf., in gen., *A notion, idea* (very rare): deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 62: suspicione attingere intelligentiam aut maris aut terrae, id. ib. 3, 25, 64.—Hence, **2.** Objectively, *An appearance, indication:* nulla suspicione vulneris laesus, Petr. 94 *fin.*: mulsa quae suspicionem tantum possit habere dulcedinis, Pall. Jan. 15, 8.

suspīcĭōse, *adv.*, v. suspiciosus, *ad fin.*

suspīcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. suspicio] *Full of suspicion* (quite class.): **I.** *Mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious:* omnes quibus res sunt minus secundae, magis sunt nescio quomodo suspiciosi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15: an te conscientia timidum suspiciosumque faciebat? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, 74: suspiciosus esse in aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 14; id. Lael. 18, 65: suspiciosa ac maledica civitas, id. Flacc. 28, 68: vita anxia, suspiciosa, trepida, Sen. Vit. beat. 15.—**II.** *That excites mistrust* or *suspicion, suspicious:* si suspiciosus fuisset, Cato in Gell. 9, 11, 7 ("*suspiciosum* Cato hoc in loco suspectum significat, non suspicantem," Gell.): Timor, perturbatio, *etc.*...quae erant ante suspiciosa, haec aperta ac manifesta faciebant, Cic. Clu. 19, 54; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18; and Auct. Her. 2, 7, 11; Cic. Clu. 62, 174: haec sunt, quae suspiciosum crimen efficiant, id. Part. or. 33, 114; so, sententiae, Sen. Ep. 114: joci, Suet. Dom. 10.—*Sup.*: negotium, Cic. Fl. 3, 7: tempus, id. Fam. 1, 7, 3.—*Adv.*, suspīcĭōse, *In a way to raise mistrust* or *suspicion, suspiciously:* criminose ac suspiciose dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; so id. Deiot. 6, 17; Quint. 4, 2, 81; Sen. Contr. 3 *prooem.*—*Comp.*: suspiciosius aut criminosius dicere, Cic. Brut. 34, 131.—*Comp.* of the *Adj.* and *Sup.* of the *Adv.* seem not to occur.

* **suspīcĭter,** *adv.* [suspicio] *Mistrustfully, suspiciously:* s. circum aspicere, Non. 360, 5.

suspĭco, are, v. suspicor, *ad fin.*

suspĭcor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a* [1. suspicio, *no.* II.] *To mistrust, suspect* (quite class.): (*α*) *c. acc.* (so rarely): id est, quod suspicabar, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 24: quid homines suspicentur, videtis, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: nihil mali suspicans, id. Cluent. 9, 27: res nefarias, id. Mil. 23, 63: summum nefas suspicatus de uxore, Quint. 9, 2, 80.—Very rarely with a personal object: ancillas meas, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 39.—(*β*) With an object-clause (so most usually): suspicio est mihi, nunc vos suspicarier, Me idcirco haec promittere, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 149: omnes illico Me suspicentur, credo, habere aurum domi, id. Aul. 1, 2, 32: debere se suspicari, simulata Caesarem amicitia, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 18: id consilium quum fugae causa initum suspicaretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16, 1, et saep.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: fuge suspicari (*sc.* me), Hor. Od. 2, 4, 22.

II. Transf., in gen., *To suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose, believe* (likewise quite class.): (*α*) *c. acc.*: qui, quae vix conjectura, qualia sint, possumus suspicari, sic affirmat, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: figuram divinam, id. N. D. 1, 11, 28: quiddam de L. Crasso, id. de Or. 3, 4, 15; *cf.*, aliquid de M. Popilii ingenio, id. Brut. 14, 56.—(*β*) With an object-clause: navalis hostis ante adesse potest, quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: quas (magnitudines stellarum) esse numquam suspicati sumus, id. ib. 6, 16: placiturum tibi esse librum meum suspicabar, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 1: valde suspicor fore, ut infringatur hominum improbitas, id. Fam. 1, 6, 1, et saep.: ex loco tumuli suspicari, non esse monumentum, Quint. 7, 3, 34.

☞ Active collat. form, suspĭco, are: ne suspices, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 42.

suspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspiro] *A fetching a deep breath, a sighing, sigh* (post-Aug.): suspiratione sollicitudinem fateri, Quint. 11, 3, 158: inde illa nobilis M. Ciceronis suspiratio: O te felicem, M. Porci, *etc.*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 9.

suspīrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A sighing, sigh* (very rarely): aspicere sine suspiratu, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3 (*al.* suspiritu, v. Orell. *ad loc.*). In the *plur.*: suspiratibus haustis, Ov. M. 14, 129.

suspīrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [suspirium] *Breathing deeply* or *with difficulty, breathing short, asthmatic:* mula, Col. 6, 38, 1: anhelatores et suspiriosi, Plin. 23, 7, 63.

suspīrĭtus, ūs, *m.* [suspiro] *A breathing deeply* or *with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh* (very rarely): enicato suspiritus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 4: suspiritus et gemitus, Liv. 30, 15, 3 Drak. *N. cr.*: longos trahens suspiritus, App. M. 8, p. 207. See also, suspiratus.

suspīrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A deep breath, a sighing, sigh:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): suspirium alte petere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 58: so, traxit ex intimo ventre, id. Truc. 2, 7, 41: crebrum suspirium, Col. 6, 14, 2: si quis est in rerum natura sine sollicitudine, sine suspirio, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 72. In the *plur.*: Prop. 3, 8, 27; so Tib. 3, 6, 61; Ov. M. 1, 656; 2, 125; 774; 9, 537, et al.—**B.** As a disease, *Shortness of breath, asthma* (post-Aug. and very rarely): morbus, qui satis apte dici suspirium potest, Sen. Ep. 54: suspirio laborare, Col. 7, 5 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., in gen., *A breathing, breath, respiration* (in post-Aug. poetry): nec dat suspiria cursus Vulneris, Luc. 9, 928; so id. 4, 328; Sil. 11, 221.

suspīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [sub-spiro] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To draw a deep breath, heave a sigh, to sigh* (quite class.): occulte, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: plus sexcenties in die, Plaut Men. 5, 4, 15: familiariter, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1: suspirat ab imis Pectoribus, Ov. M. 2, 655; cf., ingemit et tacito suspirat pectore, id. Her. 21, 201: dumque ibi suspirat, id. Met. 1, 707, et saep.—Poet.: puella in flavo hospite suspirans, *sighing after, longing for*, Catull. 64, 98; cf., sola suspirat in illa, Ov. F. 1, 417; v. also in the follg., *no.* II.—Transf., of things concr. and abstract: tellus atro exundante vapore Suspirans, *breathing out*, Sil. 12, 136: relicto brevi foramine, quo aestuantia vina suspirent, *may exhale, evaporate*, Pall. Oct. 14, 16: curae suspirantes, *sighing*, Poet. (Ennius?) ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 21, 42.—**II.** *Act.*, *To breathe out, exhale; to sigh for, long for; to sigh out, exclaim with a sigh* (poet.): humentes nebulas (Anauros), Luc. 6, 370; so, Bacchum, id. Sil. 4, 779:—suspirat longo non visam tempore matrem, Juv. 11, 152; so, amores, Tib. 4, 5, 11: Chloen, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 10: lucra, Prud. Cath. 2, 44;—Lucr. 2, 1165: matrona et adulta virgo Suspiret, Eheu! ne, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9.

susque deque, *adv.* [subs for subque, and de que, (*rather contr. from susum for sursum)] *Both up and down*, to express indifference: "*susque deque fero* aut *susque deque habeo* (his enim omnibus modis dicitur) . . . significat autem *susque deque ferre* animo aequo esse, et quod accidit non magni pendere, atque interdum negligere et contemnere: et propemodum id valet, quod dicitur Graece ἀδιαφορεῖν. Laberius in Compitalibus: *nunc tu lentus es: nunc tu susque deque fers* . . . M. Varro in Sisenna vel de historia: *quod si non horum omnium similia essent principia ac postprincipia, susque deque esset.* Lucilius in tertio: *verum haec ludus ibi susque omnia deque fuerunt: susque et deque fuere, inquam,*" etc., Gell. 16, 9: quae neque sunt facta, neque ego in me admisi, arguit: atque id me susque deque esse habituram putat. Non edepol faciam: neque me perpetiar probri Falso insimulatam, *that I shall bear it with indifference*, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 5: de Octavio susque deque, *it is of no consequence*, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1.

sustentācŭlum, i, *n.* [sustento] *A prop, stay, support* (post-Aug. and very rare): sustentaculum. columen, Tac. H. 2, 28.—**II.** Transf., for *Sustenance, nourishment:* s. sumptuosum corporis, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 33.

sustentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A deferring, delay; forbearance* (extremely rare): **A.** In gen.: habere aliquam moram et sustentationem, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 146:—quae sustentatio sui recte patientia nominatur, Lact. 6, 18 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., in rhetoric, *A figure of speech where the orator defers the mention of something*, keeping the hearer in doubt, *a suspension*, Cels. in Quint. 9, 2, 22.—***II.** *Sustenance, maintenance:* mulieris, Ulp. Dig. 2, 3, 22 *med.*

sustentātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A holding up* or *upright, a sustaining, support* (post-class.): levia sustentatui, gravia demersui, App. Apol. p. 287; Aus. Perioch. Od. 5.

sustento, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [sustineo] *To hold up* or *upright, to uphold, support.*

I. Lit. (so found only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): multos per annos Sustentata ruet moles et machina mundi, Lucr. 5, 97; so, Hercule quondam Sustentante polum, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 143: Alcanor fratrem ruentem Sustentat dextra, Virg. A. 10, 339; Plin. 8, 40, 61: naufraga sustentant vela (*i. e.* navem) Lacones, Claud. B. Gild. 222.

II. Trop., *To keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, preserve* (the prevalent signif. of the word).

A. In gen.: exsanguem jam et jacentem (civitatem), Cic. Rep. 2, 1; cf., rem publicam, id. Mur. 2, 3: imbecillitatem valetudinis tuae sustenta et tuere, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5; cf., valetudinem, id. Off. 2, 24, 86; so Vell. 2, 114, 1: Terentiam, unam omnium aerumnosissimam, sustentes tuis officiis, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 5; cf., tu velim tete tua virtute sustentes, id. Fam. 6, 4, 5: me una consolatio sustentat, quod, *etc.*, id. Mil. 36, 100: animo me sustentavi, Quint. 12 prooem. § 1: literis sustentor et recreor, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1; cf., praeclara conscientia sustentor, cum cogito, *etc.*, id. ib. 10, 4, 5: Pompeius intelligit, C. Catonem a Crasso sustentari, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4: jurisconsultus, non juris scientia sed eloquentia sustentatus, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: amicos suos fide, id. Rab. Post. 2, 4: fortium civium mentes cogitationesque (spes), id. Flacc. 2, 3; cf., spes inopiam sustentabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 1: Venus Trojanas sustentat opes, Virg. A. 10, 609: Arminius manu, voce, vulnere sustentabat pugnam, *kept up, maintained*, Tac. A. 2, 17; cf., aciem, id. ib. 1, 65 *fin.*; id. Hist. 2, 15.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To support, sustain, maintain, preserve* with food, money, or other means: familiam, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 36: quum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: qui se subsidiis patrimonii aut amicorum liberalitate sustentant, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12: eo (frumento) sustentata est plebs, Liv. 2, 34, 5: quos praecipue indigere scias, sustentans fovensque, Plin. 9, 30, 3: saucios largitione et cura, Tac. A. 4, 63 *fin.*: animus nulla re egens aletur et sustentabitur iisdem rebus, quibus astra sustentantur et aluntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; cf., aër spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, id. N. D. 2, 39, 101: parsimoniam patrum suis sumptibus, id. Coel. 16, 38: tenuitatem alicujus, id. Fam. 16, 21, 4; cf., extremam famem, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 3.—Mid.: mutando sordidas merces sustentabatur, *supported himself, got a living*, Tac. A. 4, 13; for which also, in the *act.* form: *Ge.* Valuistin' bene? *Pa.* Sustentavi sedulo, *I have taken good care of myself, have kept myself in good case*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 8; and impers.: *Ge.* Valuistin' usque? *Ep.* Sustentatum 'st sedulo, id. ib. 3, 2, 14.

2. *To bear, hold out, endure, suffer* (so rarely, but quite class.): miserias plurimas, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 3: moerorem doloremque, Cic. Pis. 36, 89; so, morbum, Suet. Tib. 72: procellas invidiae, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 265:—aegre is dies sustentatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 39, 4; cf. impers.: aegre eo die sustentatum est, *a defense was made*, id. ib. 2, 6, 1; so, hostem, Tac. A. 15, 10 *fin.*: bellum, Vell. 2, 104, 2: impetus legionum, Auct. B. Hisp. 17, 3.—*Absol.*: nec, nisi in tempore subventum foret, ultra sustentaturi fuerint, Liv. 34, 18, 2.

3. *To put off, defer, delay* (Ciceronian): rem, dum, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 13, 64, 1: aedificationem ad tuum adventum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 7: id (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest . . . celeriter vobis vindicandum est, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6.

sustĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [subs for sub, and teneo] qs. To hold beneath, *i. e. To hold up, hold upright, uphold, to bear up, keep up, support, sustain.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: onus alicui, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 68: quum Milo humeris sustineret bovem vivum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: arma membraque, Liv. 23, 45, 3; so.

infirmos artus baculo, *to support*, Ov. M. 6, 27; Liv. 1, 35, 9; cf., fornice exstructo, quo pons sustinebatur, Auct. B. Alex. 19, 4: homo, quantum hominum terra sustinet sacerrimus, *bears*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 90: manibus clipeos et hastam Et galeam, Ov. Her. 3, 119: lapis albus Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, Hor. S. 1, 6, 117; so, vas ad sustinenda obsonia, Plin. 33, 11, 49: aër volatus alitum sustinet, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: lacus omnia illata pondera sustinens, *bearing* on its surface, Plin. 6, 27, 31:—se, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1; so, se a lapsu, Liv. 21, 35, 12: se alis, Ov. M. 4, 411.

B. In partic., *To hold* or *keep back, to keep in, stay, check, restrain*, etc.: currum equosque, Lucil. in Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3; so, currum, id. Lael. 17, 63 (v. under *no.* II., B, 3): equos, Caes. B. G. 4, 33, 3: remos, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: manum, Ov. F. 5, 302: flumina lyra, Prop. 3, 2, 2: nunc agendo, nunc sustinendo agmen, Liv. 25, 36, 1; so, perterritum exercitum, Caes. B. C. 1, 71, 1: se, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41; so Val. Fl. 3, 100; cf., se ab omni assensu, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve:* dignitatem et decus civitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 124: causam rei publicae, id. Fam. 9, 8, 2; cf., causam publicam, id. de Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: exspectationem, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: historiam veterem atque antiquam haec mea senectus sustinet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 100: vitam, Maecen. in Sen. Ep. 101.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To sustain, support, maintain*, with food, money, or other means: hac (*sc.* re frumentaria) alimur et sustinemur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, 11: veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, id. Rab. Post. 16. 43: alicujus munificentia sustineri, Liv. 39, 9, 6: hinc patriam parvosque nepotes Sustinet, Virg. G. 2, 215: necessitates aliorum, Liv. 6, 15, 9; so, penuriam temporum, Col. 9, 14, 17.

2. *To bear, undergo, endure; to hold out against, withstand* (so by far the most freq.): mala ferre sustinereque, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: non tu scis, quantum malarum rerum sustineam, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 8: innocens suspicionem hanc sustinet causa mea, id. Bacch. 3. 3, 32: labores, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: aestatem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39, 3: o dii, quis hujus potentiam poterit sustinere? Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17: alicujus imperia, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 13: Philo ea sustinere vix poterat, quae contra Academicorum pertinaciam dicebantur, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 18; Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2: senatus querentes eos non sustinuit, Liv. 31, 13, 4; so, deam justa petentem, Ov. M. 14, 788, et saep.—(β) With an object-clause (so mostly with a negative: non sustinet, *He can not bear, can not endure; he does not take upon himself, does not venture*): non sustineo esse conscius mihi dissimulati judicii mei, Quint. 3, 6, 64: non impositos supremis ignibus artus Sustinuit spectare parens, Ov. M. 13. 584; so negatively, id. ib. 1, 531; 6, 367; 606; 9, 439, et saep.—In a negative interrogation: sustinebant tales viri, se tot senatoribus, *etc.* ... non credidisse? tantae populi Romani voluntati restitisse? Sustineant. Reperiemus, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, 10; so, hoc quidem quis hominum sustineat petulans esse ad alterius arbitrium? Quint. 12, 9, 10.—Affirmatively: quae se praeferre Dianae Sustinuit, *took upon herself, presumed*, Ov. M. 11, 322: so affirmatively, id. ib. 6, 563; id. Her. 5, 32: Phaedr. 4, 16, 8.

3. (acc. to *no.* I., B) *To hold in, stop, stay check, restrain; to keep back, put off, defer, delay:* est igitur prudentis sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic. Lael. 17, 63; so, impetum hostis, Caes. B. G. 1, 24, 1; 1, 26, 1; 2, 11, 4; 3, 2, 4, et saep.: subitas hostium incursiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11, 2; cf., Curio praemittit equites, qui primum impetum sustineant ac morentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 26, 3: bellum consilio, Liv. 3, 60, 1: assensus lubricos, Cic. Acad. 2, 34, 108: oppugnationem ad noctem, Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 6; so, rem in noctem, Liv. 5, 35, 7.

sustollo, ĕre, *v. a.* [subs, for sub (v. sub, *no.* III.), and tollo] *To lift* or *take up, to raise up, raise* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** In gen.: amiculum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 117; so id. Poen. 1, 2, 136: Graecae sunt hae columnae, sustolli solent, *i. e. to be set upon a high pedestal*, id. Poen. 5, 3, 49: (navem) levi sustollit machina nixu, Lucr. 4, 907: vela, Catull. 64, 210; 235: papulas alte, Seren. Samm. 38, 716.—**II.** In partic.: * **A.** *To build, erect:* novum opus in qualibet civitate, Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 28.—**B.** *To take away, remove, destroy:* herilem filiam, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 8:—aedes totas, id. Mil. 2, 3, 39.

(* **sustŭli,** v. suffero and tollo.)

susum, v. sursum.

sŭsurrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [1. susurro] *A muttering, murmuring* (a post-classical word): magicum, App. M. 1, p. 103; Mart. Cap. 7 *init.*

* **sŭsurrātim,** *adv.* [id.] *In a low voice, softly:* decenter arrisit, Mart. Cap. 6, 227.

* **sŭsurrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A mutterer, whisperer:* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4.

1. sŭsurro, are, *v. n.* and *a.* [an onomatopee] *To make a low, continued sound, to hum, buzz, murmur; to mutter, whisper* (poët. and in post-class. prose): **I.** *Neut.:* susurrant (apes), Virg. G. 4, 260: aura susurrantis venti, id. Cul. 154:—aut ego cum cara de te nutrice susurro, Ov. Her. 19, 19: fama susurrat, id. ib. 21, 233.—**II.** *Act.:* cantica qui Nili, qui Gaditana susurrat, Mart. 3, 63, 5; so, versum Persii, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 44 *fin.:* te (silvestris platanus), Nemes. Ecl. 1, 72:—pars, quid velit, aure susurrat, Ov. M. 3, 643.—Impers.: jam susurrari audio, Civem Atticam esse hanc, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 40.

2. sŭsurro, ōnis, *m.* [1. susurro] *A mutterer, whisperer, tale-bearer* (post-classical): aures mariti susurronum faece completae, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *fin.*; so Hier. Ep. 11, 1.

1. sŭsurrus, i (collat. form of the *abl. sing.*, susurru, App. Flor. p. 357), *m.* [id.] *A low, gentle noise, a humming, murmuring, a muttering, whispering*, etc. (quite class.): aquam ferentis mulierculae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: palam age: nolo murmur ullum, neque susurrum fieri, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 48: (sepes) levi somnum suadebat inire susurro (apum), Virg. E. 1, 56: tacito mala vota susurro Concipiunt, *i. e. in a low, muttered prayer*, Luc. 5, 104.—In the *plur.:* blandos audire susurros, Prop. 1, 11, 13; so Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19; id. Sat. 2, 8, 78; Pers. 2, 6.—Personified, Susurri, *Attendants of Fame*, Ov. M. 12, 61.

* **2. susurrus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. susurrus] *Muttering, whispering:* lingua, Ov. M. 7, 825.

sūtēla, ae, *f.* [suo], prop., A sewing together; hence, trop., *A cunning device* or *contrivance, an artifice, wile* (a Plautin. word): "*sutelae* dolosae astutiae a similitudine suentium dictae," Fest. p. 310 and 311:—ob sutelas tuas, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 34; id. Casin. 1, 7.

Suthul, *indecl.* *A town in Numidia*, Sall. J. 37, 3; 38, 2.

sūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [suo] *Sewed together, bound* or *fastened together* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): balteus, Virg. A. 12, 273: cymba, id. ib. 6, 414; so, naves, Plin. 24, 9, 40: domus, *made of skins sewed together*, Val. Fl. 6, 81: coronae, *of twined roses*, Ov. F. 5, 335; Mart. 9. 91, 6; Plin. 21, 3, 8; cf., rosa, Mart. 9, 91, 6; 9, 94, 5; and, lapilli, *set in a wreath*, Prud. Cath. 7, 158; Hamart. 269.

sūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A shoemaker, cobbler, snob*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34; Asell. in Gell. 13, 21, 8; Mart. 3, 16, 1, et mult. al. To denote people of the lower class: id sutores et zonarii conclamarunt, Cic. Fl. 7, 17; so Juv. 3, 294.—Proverb.: sutor, ne supra crepidam (judicaret), *let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 85; cf. Val. Max. 8, 12 *fin.*—* **II.** Transf., *A cobbler, patcher up* of things: fabularum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

* **sūtōrĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [sutor] *Of* or *belonging to a shoemaker* (for the class. sutorius): atramentum, *shoemaker's blacking*, Marc. Empir. 8, 2 *med.*

sūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a shoemaker* or *cobbler* (quite class.): atramentum, *shoemaker's blacking*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3; Plin. 20, 12, 48; 34, 12, 32; Cels. 5, 8: fistula, *a shoemaker's punch*, Plin. 17, 14, 23: MERX, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4168: Turpio sutorius, *formerly a shoemaker*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 15:—Atrium Sutorium, *Shoemakers' Hall*, a place in Rome, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55; Calend. Praenest. m. Mart. (ap. Orell. Inscr. II., p. 386); v. atrium, *ad fin.*

sūtrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for sutorinus, from sutor] *Of* or *belonging to a shoemaker* or *cobbler, shoemaker's-* (mostly post-Aug., while sutorius is quite class.): taberna, Tac. A. 15, 34: ars, Plin. 7, 56, 57.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** sūtrīna, ae, *f.:* **1.** (*sc.* officina) *A shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall*, Plin. 10, 43, 43; 35, 10, 37; Tert. Pall. 5.—**2.** (*sc.* ars) *The shoemaker's trade*, Var. in Non. 160, 17; Vitr. 6 *praef. fin.*; App. Flor. p. 346.

Sūtrĭum, ii, *n.* *A town in Etruria*, now *Sutri*, Liv. 6, 3, 2; Vell. 1, 14.—Proverb.: quasi eant Sutrium, *i. e. to set about any thing well prepared* (as Camillus, when he marched to the conquest of Sutrium), Plaut. Casin. 3, 1, 10; cf. Fest. p. 310.—**II.** Hence, **A. Sūtrīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sutrium:* ager, Liv. 26, 34, 10: colonia, Plin. 3, 5, 8.—In the *plur.* subst., Sutrini, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Sutrium*, Liv. l. l.—**B. Sūtrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: tecta, Sil. 8, 493.

sūtūra, ae, *f.* [suo] *A sewing together, a seam, suture:* scutale crebris suturis duratum, Liv. 38, 29, 6; so Cels. 7, 4, 3; id. ib. 11 *fin.*; Petr. 13: calvariae, *a suture of the skull*, Cels. 8, 1 and 4.

sutus, a. um, *Part.* of suo.

sŭus, a, um (*gen. plur.*, suum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 57; Sisenn. in Non. 495, 12.—Ante-class. collat. form, sibilated from the Gr. ὅς, sus, sa, sum: "SAM pro suam," Fest. p. 47 Müll. *N. cr.:* "sos interdum pro eos ponebant," Fest. p. 301 and 300: "*sas* suas. Ennius: *virgines nam sibi quisque domi Romanus habet sas*," Fest. p. 325 and 324: "per dativum casum idem Ennius effert: *postquam lumina sis oculis bonus Ancus reliquit*," Fest. p. 301 and 300), *pron. poss.* [from ΣΓΟΣ, σφός, σφέος] *Of* or *belonging to himself* (*herself*, etc.), *his own, her own, its own, their own:*

Poeni soliti suos sacrificare puellos, Enn. in Fest. p. 249 and 248: quasi de suo lumine lumen accendat, facit, id. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 15, 51: non tuum tu magis videre, quam ille suum gnatum cupit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 39: hunc sui cives e civitate ejecerunt, Cic. Sest. 68, 142: suus cuique erat locus definitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 4, et saep.: tum cum corde suo divum pater Effatur, Enn. Ann. 6, 19; cf. id. ib. 4, 7: illum ulciscentur mores sui, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 2: cessit e vita, suo magis quam suorum civium tempore, id. Brut. 1. 4; cf., factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero, id. Lael. 3, 11; and id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, 139; cf. also, stat sua cuique dies, Virg. A. 10, 467: quod certe non fecisset, si suum numerum naves haberent, *had had their full complement*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, 133; so, numerus ratis, Ov. Her. 10, 36.

b. Connected with *sibi* or *proprius:* is quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri, Plaut. Capt. prol. 5; so id. ib. 50: suo sibi succo vivunt, id. ib. 1, 1, 13: suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: inscientes sua sibi fallacia Ita compararunt, Plaut. Capt. prol. 64; cf., pinna sua sibi, id. Poen. 2, 1, 40: locus argumento 'st suum sibi proscenium, id. Poen. prol. 57:—ni suo proprio eum proelio equites Volscorum tenuissent, Liv. 3, 70, 4.

c. Strengthened by the suffix *pte* or *met.:* quum illa osculata esset suumpte amicum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 38: suopte nutu et suo pondere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: Crassum suapte interfectum manu, id. de Or. 3, 3, 10, et saep.:—suomet ipsi more praecipites eant, Sall. J. 31, 6: neque suamet ipsa scelera occultare, id. Cat. 23, 2: capti suismet ipsi praesidiis, Liv. 8, 25, 6.

2. Subst.: Octavius, quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, *his own people, followers, friends, party*, etc., Cic. Att. 14, 12: Caesar suos a proelio continebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 4: quum ii suis auxilium ferre non possent, id. ib. 1, 13, 5, et saep.:

—meum mihi placebat, illi suum, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3: ne suum adimeret alteri, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 34; cf., in tribuendo suum cuique, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: illum studeo quam facillime ad suum pervenire, id. Fam. 13, 26, 4: expendere oportebit, quid quisque habeat sui, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 31, 113: sui nihil deperdere, Caes. B. G. 1, 43, 8: si eam pecuniam pro suo possidendo usuceperit, Procul. Dig. 23, 3, 67, et saep.: se suaque defendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 2; cf., se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, id. ib. 2, 3, 2; so, se suaque omnia, id. ib. 2, 13, 2.

B. Pregn.: **1.** *One's own master, at one's own disposal, free, independent:* ancilla, mea quae fuit hodie, sua nunc est, *her own mistress*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 3: vix sua, vix sanae virgo Niseia compos Mentis erat, *hardly mistress of herself, scarcely in her senses*, Ov. M. 8, 35; cf., (furiosus) suus non est, Ulp. Dig. 42, 4, 7 *med.*: esse in disputando suus. Cic. Fin. 4, 4 *fin.*: inaestimabile bonum est, suum fieri, Sen. Ep. 75 *fin.*

2. *Inclined* or *devoted* to one, *favorable, friendly:* Alphenus utebatur populo sane suo, Cic. Quint. 7, 29: vota suos habuere deos, Ov. M. 4, 373: orba suis lintea ventis, id. ib. 13, 195; so, venti, Hor. Epod. 9, 30.

II. Transf.: **A.** Occasionally for ejus: sufferet suus servus poenas Sosia, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 19: *Pa.* Quamobrem reducam? *Lach.* Mater quod suasit sua, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 38: hunc pater suus de templo deduxit, Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 52: non destiti rogare et petere mea causa, suadere et hortari sua, id. Att. 6, 2, 7: manet in folio scripta querela suo, Ov. F. 5, 224.

B. Still more rarely for the *gen. obj.* sui: neque cuiquam mortalium injuriae suae parvae videntur, Sall. C. 51, 11 Kritz.; so, neglectam ab Scipione et nimis leviter latam suam injuriam ratus, Liv. 29, 9.

* **C.** Sui juris, used as a standing phrase, with the first pers. *plur.*: si sui juris sumus, Paul. Dig. 46, 2, 20.

† **sўăgrus,** i, *f.* = σύαγρος, *A kind of palm-tree*, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

Sўbăris, is, *f.*, Σύβαρις: **I.** *A town in Magna Graecia, noted for the effeminacy and debauchery of its inhabitants*, afterward called Thurii, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Cic. Rep. 2, 15; Liv. 26, 39, 7; Plin. 7, 22, 22; Ov. M. 15, 51; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 215 *sq.*—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Sўbărīta,** ae, *m.*, *An inhabitant of Sybaris, a Sybarite*, Sen. de Ira, 2, 25; Quint. 3, 7, 24.—**2. Sўbărītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Sybaris, Sybaritan:* ager, Var. R. R. 1, 44, 2: exercitus, Plin. 8, 42, 64.—**3. Sўbărītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: libelli, *Sybaritan*, i. e. *lewd, obscene*, Mart. 12, 96, 2.—**4. Sўbărītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *The name of a lascivious poem*, Ov. Tr. 2, 417.—**II.** *The river on which Sybaris was situated*, Plin. 3, 11, 15; Ov. M. 15, 315.—(* **III.** *The name of a young man;* acc. Sybarin, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 2.)

(* **Sybŏta,** ōrum, *n.* *Islands between Epirus and Corfu*, Plin. 4, 12, 19.)

† **sўcămĭnus** or **-os,** i, *f.* = συκάμινος, *A mulberry-tree*, Cels. 3, 18 *med.*; 5, 18, 7. Also called sўcămīnon, ōnis, Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 10; (* and sycomorus, Cels. 5, 18, 7.)

† **sўce,** ēs, *f.* = συκῆ: **I.** *A plant, called also* peplis, Plin. 27, 12, 93.—**II.** *The resin or rosin of the torch-tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 19.—**III.** *A constantly running sore in the corner of the eye*, Plin. 20, 6, 21.

sycion agron. *A plant, called also* cucumis anguinus, App. Herb. 113.

† **sўcītes,** ae, *m.* = συκίτης, *Fig-wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102.

† **sўcītis,** is, *f.* = συκῖτις, *A precious stone of the color of figs*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

Sўcŏlatrōnĭdae, ārum, *m.* *Fig-robberists*, a fictitious name of a people, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 43.

(* **sycomorus,** v. sycaminus.)

† **sўcŏphanta,** ae, *m.* = συκοφάντης (orig., a fig-informer, *i. e.* one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence, in gen.), *An informer, tale-bearer, backbiter, slanderer; a deceiver, trickster, cheat:* sycophanta et subdolus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 72; so id. Curc. 4, 1, 2; id. Men. 2, 2, 10; 5, 9, 28, et al.; Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 20; 5, 4, 16.—**II.** Transf., sometimes for *A cunning flatterer, parasite, sycophant:* Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 8; so id. Men. 2, 1, 35; Prud. Apoth. 35.

† **sўcŏphantĭa,** ae, *f.* = συκοφαντία, *Craft, cunning, deceit:* sycophantia atque doli, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 70: so in the *sing.*: id. Poen. 3, 3, 41; id. Mil. 3, 1, 172: in the *plur.*: id. Asin. 1, 1, 56; 3, 2, 2; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 88; id. Pseud. 1, 1, 159; id. Pers. 2, 5, 24.

* **sўcŏphantĭōse,** *adv.*, [sycophanta] *Craftily, knavishly, deceitfully:* agere quicquam (coupled with malefice), Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 113.

sўcŏphantor, ari, *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To play the rogue, to deceive, trick, cheat* (a Plautin. word): ego nunc sycophantae huic sycophantari volo, *I have a mind to trick this trickster*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 116; so id. ib. 3, 3, 57.

† **sўcŏphyllon,** i, *n.* = συκόφυλλον, *Marsh-mallows*, App. Herb. 58.

(* **Sycurium,** i, *n.*, *A town of Thessaly*, Liv. 42, 54, et al.)

Sўēne, ēs, *f.*, Συήνη, *A town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt, now Assuan*, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Luc. 2, 587; 10, 234; Mart. 9, 36, 7. Meton. for *The granite of Syene, Syenite*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 27.—**II.** Hence **Sўēnītes,** ae, *adj. m.*, *Of* or *belonging to Syene, Syenite:* Phorbas, Ov. M. 5, 74: lapis, *a kind of red granite, Syenite*, Plin. 36, 8, 13.—In the *plur.*, Syenitae, ārum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Syene, the Syenites*, Plin. 6, 29, 35.

Sўgambri, ōrum, v. Sigambri.

Sylla, ae, v. Sulla.

† **syllăba,** ae, *f.* = συλλαβή, *A syllable:* Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 29: syllaba brevior aut longior, Cic. Parad. 3, 2, 26: syllabarum numerus, id. de Or. 3, 46, 183: syllaba longa brevi subjecta, Hor. A. P. 251, et saep.: jurisconsultus, auceps syllabarum, *a word-catcher, captious critic, caviller*, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236.—* **II.** Transf., in the *plur.*, for *Verses, poems:* Verona docti syllabas amat vatis (*i. e.* Catulli), Mart. 1, 62, 1.

syllăbātim, *adv.* [syllaba] *Syllable by syllable, by syllables* (a Ciceron. word): alicui dictare, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3: aliquid alicui dicere, id. Acad. 2, 38, 119.

† **syllăbus,** i, *m.* = σύλλαβος, *A list, register, syllabus*, Aug. Conf. 13, 15.

† **syllepsis,** is, *f.* = σύλληψις, *A grammatical figure, by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong, a syllepsis* (e. g. hic *arma*, hic currus *fuit*, Virg. A. 1, 16; Ter. Andr. prol. 3), Charis. p. 250 P.; Diom. p. 440 ib.: (* Demosthenes cum ceteris erant expulsi, Nep. Phoc. 2).

† **syllŏgismătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = συλλογισματικός, *Consisting of syllogisms, syllogistic:* breviloquium Aristotelis, Fulgent. Myth. 1 *praef. fin.*

† **syllŏgismus** or **-os,** i, *m.* = συλλογισμός, *A form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises, a syllogism* (post-Aug.), Gell. 2, 8, 7; Sen. Ep. 108 *med.*; Plin. 2, 3, 3; Quint. 3, 6, 43; 77; 88; 103; 5, 10, 88; 5, 14, 14, et mult. al.

† **syllŏgistĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = συλλογιστικός, *Of* or *belonging to a syllogism, syllogistic:* (Cicero) statum syllogisticum ratiocinativum appellat, Quint. 5, 10, 6.

sylva, sylvānus, etc., v. silva, *etc.*

Sўmaethum, i, *n.*, or **Sўmaethus,** i, *m.*, Σύμαιθος, *A river and town situated upon it on the east coast of Sicily, near Catina*, Plin. 3, 8, 14; Sil. 14, 231; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 298 and 419.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Sўmaethĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Symaethus, Symaethian:* flumina, Virg. A. 9, 584: heros, *i. e.* *Acis*, son of the nymph of the Symaethus, Ov. M. 13, 879.—In the *plur.*, Symaethii, ōrum, *m.*, *The dwellers on the Symaethus*, Plin. 3, 8, 14.—**B. Sўmaethēus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: aquae, Ov. F. 4, 472.—**C. Sўmaethis,** ĭdis, *f.*, The same: nympha, Ov. M. 13, 750.

† **symbŏla,** ae, *f.* = συμβολή, *A contribution* of money to a feast, *a share* of a reckoning, one's *scot, shot* = collecta (ante- and post-class.): symbolarum collatores, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13; id. Stich. 3, 1, 28: symbolam dare, id. ib. 34; so Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 61: aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeeo In hunc diem, ut de symbolis essemus, id. Eun. 3, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 59.—Transf., of blows: sine meo sumptu paratae jam sunt scapulis symbolae. Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 22. And of entertaining topics of conversation: Gell. 6, 13, 12.

* **symbŏlĭce,** *adv.* [symbolum] *Figuratively, symbolically:* appellare, Gell. 4, 11, 10.

† **symbŏlus,** i, *m.* (**symbolum,** i, *n.*, v. below) = σύμβολος or -ον, *A sign* or *mark* by which one gives another to understand any thing, *a token, symbol* (mostly ante- and post-class.): per symbolos pecunias capere, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2 *fin.*: "anulum Graeci a digitis appellavere: apud nos prisci ungulum vocabant: postea et Graeci et nostri *symbolum*," (* i. e. *a signet*), Plin. 33, 1, 4: miles hic reliquit symbolum, Expressam in cera ex anulo suo imaginem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 53 *sq.*; so id. ib. 2, 4, 26 *sq.*; 2, 2, 4; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 29; Just. 2, 12: eorum quae pacta sunt symbola, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16: (* istic est symbolum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 53).

(* **Syme,** ēs, *f.* = Σύμη, *An island of the Aegean Sea, between Rhodes and Cnidos*, Plin. 5, 31, 36; Mela, 2, 7.)

Symmăchus, i, *m.* Q. Aurelius, *A consul and prefect of Rome toward the end of the fourth century, distinguished as an orator and author of* Epistolae *in ten books, still extant:* cf. Macr. S. 5, 1; Sid. Ep. 1, 1; cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 289 and 290.—**II.** Hence **Symmăchĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Symmachus:* illud dictum, Sid. Ep. 8, 10.

† **symmĕtrĭa,** ae, *f.* = συμμετρία, *Proportion, symmetry*, Vitr. 1, 2; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58 and 65; 35, 10, 36, § 67.—In the *plur.*: Vitr. 1, 3 *fin.*

† **symmetros,** on, *adj.* = σύμμετρος, *Symmetrical:* qualitas eurythmiae, Vitr. 1, 2.

† **symmysta,** ae, *m.* = συμμύστης, *A fellow-priest, colleague in the priesthood*, App. Apol. 310; Hier. Ep. 58, 11; 66, 9.

† **sympasma,** ătis, *n.* = σύμπασμα, In medicine, *A powder for sprinkling over the body*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 38, et al.

† **sympăthīa,** ae, *f.* = συμπάθεια, *A feeling in common, sympathy:* Var. in Non. 458, 24; Vitr. 1, 1 *fin.*; Plin. 28, 7, 23; ib. 9, 41; 37, 4, 15 (in Cic. always written as Greek).

† **symphōnĭa,** ae, *f.* = συμφωνία, *An agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony:* quum symphonia caneret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, 105; so in the *sing.*: id. ib. 2, 5, 13, 31; id. Fam. 16, 9, 3; Liv. 39, 10, 7; Plin. 9, 8, 8; 10, 29, 43; Sen. Ep. 12 *fin.*; Hor. A. P. 374.—In the *plur.*: Cic. Coel. 15, 35; Cels. 3, 18, et al. Of *a signal* in war, Prud. ad Symm. 2, 527.—**II.** Transf., in late Lat., *A kind of musical instrument*, Isid. Orig. 3, 22 *fin.*; cf. Hier. Ep. 21, *no.* 29.

symphōnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = συμφωνιακός, *Of* or *belonging to concerts* or *to music:* pueri, *i. e. singing-boys, choristers*, Cic. Mil. 21, 55; so, servi, id. de Div. in Caecil. 17, 55; and, homines, id. Verr. 2, 5, 15, 64: artes, Arn. 2, 73.—**II.** Herba, *A plant*, called also hyoscyamos, *henbane*, Pall. 3, 12, 8; Veg. 3, 68; App. Herb. 4.

† **symphўton,** i, *n.* = σύμφυτον: **I.** *Wall-wort, comfrey, boneset*, Plin. 27, 6, 24.—**II.** *A plant, called also* helenion, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 108.

Symplēgădes, um, *f.*, Συμπληγάδες (that strike together), *Two rocky islands in the Euxine that, according to the fable, floated about dashing against and rebounding from each other, until at length they became fixed on the passage of the Argo between them*, Mel. 2, 7, 11 Plin. 4, 13, 27; 6, 12, 13; Val. Fl. 4, 637 *sq*, Ov. M 15, 338.—In the *sing.*, Symplegas, Val. Fl. 4, 221; Luc. 2, 718: *gen.*, Symplegados, Val. Fl. 5, 300: *acc.*, Symplegada, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 30.—**II.** Transf., as an appellative, *A joining together, cohesion:* praebente algam densi symplegade limi, Rutil. Itin. 1, 461. So of the buttocks, Mart. 11, 995; Aus. Epigr. 108, 8.

† **symplegma,** ătis, *n.* = σύμπλεγμα (a twining together), *A group* of persons embracing or wrestling, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 24; id. ib. § 35; so too of persons in a sexual embrace, Mart. 12, 43, 8; Arn. 7, 239.

† **symplŏce,** ēs, *f.* = συμπλοκή (an interweaving), *A figure of speech where the same word is often repeated*, Mart. Cap. 5, 175.

† **sympŏsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = συμποσιακός, *Of* or *belonging to a banquet, convivial, symposiac:* quaestiunculae, Gell. 6, 13. — In the *neutr. plur.* subst., Symposiaca, ōrum, *The writings of Plutarch entitled* Symposium, Gell. 4, 11, 13; 17, 11, 6.

† **Sympŏsĭum,** ii, *n.* = Συμπόσιον (The Banquet), *The title of one of Plato's dialogues*, Gell. 1, 9, 9; Nep. Alcib. 2.

† **sympsalma,** ătis, *n.* = σάμψαλμα, *A playing together* of music, Aug. in Psalm. 4, 4.

† **sy̆năgōga,** ae, *f.* = συναγωγή, *A congregation, synagogue* of Jews, Tert. adv. Jud. 8; id. adv. Marc. 3, 22.

† **sy̆nanche,** ēs, *f.* = συνάγχη, *An inflammation of the throat, a sore-throat, squinancy, quinsy*, Gell. 11, 9, 1; Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 3.

† **sy̆nanchĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = συναγχικός, *Of* or *belonging to a soreness of the throat:* passio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 25.

(* **Sy̆năpothnescontes** = συναποθνήσκοντες, *The title of a comedy by Diphilus*, Ter. Ad. prol. 6.)

† **Synăristōsae,** ārum, *f.* = Συναριστῶσαι, *The women breakfasting together*, the title of a comedy by Menander, Plin. 23, 9, 81; Gell. 15, 15, 2; Non. 370, 14.

† **syncĕrastum,** i, *n.* = συγκεραστόν, *A dish composed of a variety of ingredients, a hash, hotch-potch:* "Plautus in Phagone: *honos syncerasto peril, pernis, glandio;* syncerastum est omnimodum edulium, antiquo vocabulo Graeco," Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93.

† **synchrisma,** ătis, *n.* = σύγχρισμα, *An anointing*, Veg. 2, 45; Pelag. Vet. 4 *med.*

† **syncŏpe,** ēs, or **syncŏpa,** ae, *f.* = συγκοπή: * **I.** *A fainting away, swooning, syncope*, Veg. 1, 35.—**II.** In grammat. lang., *The omission of a letter* or *syllable in the middle of a word, syncope*, Charis. p. 248 P.; Diom. p. 436 ib.

syncŏpo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* [syncope, *no.* I.] *To faint away, to swoon*, Veg. 1, 35.

† **syncrāsis,** is, *f.* = σύγκρασις, *A mingling, blending*, one of the Aeons, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† **syndĭcus,** i, *m.* = σύνδικος, *A representative of a corporation, a syndic*, Gai. Dig. 3, 4, 1; Hermog. ib. 50, 4, 1; Arcad. ib. 18, § 13.

† **synecdŏche,** ēs, *f.* = συνεκδοχή, *A figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, the cause for the effect, or the contrary, a proper for a common noun*, etc., *synecdoche*, Quint. 8, 6, 13 *sq.*; 28; Charis. p. 245 P.; Diom. p. 453 ib. (Quint. 9, 3, 58, written as Greek).

sy̆necdŏchĭce, *adv.* [synecdoche] *By synecdoche:* s. intelligitur totum ex parte, Hier. 2 in Matth. 12, 40.

† **sy̆nĕdrus,** i, *m.* = σύνεδρος, *A counselor, senator*, among the Macedonians; Lat., senator: Liv. 45, 32, 1.

† **sy̆nēmmĕnon,** i, *n.* = συνημμένον (conjoined), *The name of a certain series of musical sounds*, Vitr. 5, 4.

† **Sy̆nĕphēbi,** ōrum, *m.* = Συνέφηβοι, *The Fellow-youths*, the title of a comedy by Statius Caecilius, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; id. de Sen. 7, 24; Opt. or. 6, 18.

† **sy̆nĕsis,** is, *f.* = σύνεσις, *Understanding*, one of the Aeons, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† **syngrăpha,** ae, *f.* = συγγραφή, *A written agreement to pay, a promissory note, bond*, Cic. Fam. 7. 17, 1; id. Att. 5, 21, 11 *sq.*; id. Phil. 2. 37, 95; id. Verr. 2, 4, 13, 30; id. Mur. 17, 35.

† **syngrăphus,** i, *m.* = σύγγραφος: **I.** *A written contract*, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 1; 57.—**II.** *A passport, pass*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 90; 3, 2, 6.

† **sy̆nīzēsis,** is, *f.* = συνίζησις, *A contraction of two vowels into one syllable*, Serv. Virg. A. 1, 698.

Synnăda, ōrum, *n.* *A town in Phrygia Major, famous for its marble*, Plin. 5, 29, 29; Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3 *sq.*; 15, 4, 2; id. Att. 5, 20, 1. Also called Synnada, ae, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 273; and, Synnas, ădis, Mart. 9, 76; Stat. S. 1, 5, 37; 2, 2, 87.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Synnădensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Synnada:* forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9.—**B. Synnădĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Synnadic:* lapis, Plin. 35, 1, 1.—**C. Synnas,** ădis, *adj. f.*, The same: columnae, *of Synnadic marble*, Capitol. Gord. III. 32.

† **synŏchītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = συνοχῖτις, *A kind of precious stone now unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

sy̆nŏdālis, e, *adj.* [synodus] *Of* or *belonging to a synod, synodal:* Nemausum, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 415.—In the *neutr. plur.* subst., synŏdālia, ĭum, *Constitutions of a synod, synodals*, id. ib. 423.

† **sy̆nŏdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = συνοδικός, *Going* or *coming together, synodical:* luna, *i. e. when in conjunction with the sun*, Firmic. Math. 3, 6; 4 *praef. fin.*

† **sy̆nŏdītae,** ārum, *m.* = συνοδῖται, *Fellow-travelers, companions*, a kind of monks, Cod. Just. 1, 4, 6; Cod. Theod. 11, 30, 57.

† **sy̆nŏdontītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = συνοδοντῖτις, *A precious stone found in the brain of the fish* synodus, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

† **1. sy̆nŏdus** (on inscrr. written also SYNHODVS; v. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2160; 2627), i, *f.* = σύνοδος: **I.** *A college of priests:* ARCHIEREVS SYNHODI, Inscr. Orell. l. l.—**II.** *An ecclesiastical assembly* or *council, a synod*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 23; Amm. 15, 7 *med.*

† **2. sy̆nŏdus,** ontis, *m.* = συνόδους, *A fish of the bream genus*, Sparus, L.; Ov. Hal. 107.

† **sy̆noecĭum,** ii, *n.* = συνοίκιον, *A room where several persons dwell together*, Petr. 93.

† **sy̆nōnēton,** i, *n.* = συνώνητον, *A buying up, a collecting by purchase*, Cod. Theod. 11, 15, 1.

† **sy̆nōny̆mĭa,** ae, *f.* = συνωνυμία, *A sameness of meaning* in words, *synonymy*, Mart. Cap. 5, 115.

† **sy̆nŏphītes,** ae, *m.* = συνοφίτης, *A precious stone, called also* galactites, Plin. 37, 10, 59.

† **sy̆nopsis,** is, *f.* = σύνοψις, *A general view, a list, synopsis:* pupillarium bonorum, Ulp. Dig. 27, 9, 5, § 11.

† **sy̆nōris,** ĭdis, *f.* = συνωρίς, *A yoke, pair*, Hier. Ep. 130, *no.* 7.

† **syntēctĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = συντηκτικός, *Ill of consumption, consumptive, syntectic*, Plin. 22, 23, 49; 28, 8, 24; ib. 9, 33; Veg. 1, 38.

† **syntēxis,** is, *f.* = σύντηξις (a melting away of strength), *A decline, consumption*, Plin. 22, 25, 61; Theod. Prisc. 2, 1.

† **synthĕma,** ătis, *n.* = σύνθημα or σύνθεμα (a token agreed upon), *A passport*, Hier. Ep. 118, 1.

† **synthĕsĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = συνθέσινος, *Pertaining to a dressing-gown:* vestis, *i. e. a dressing-gown*, Suet. Ner. 51 (v. the commentators, *ad loc.*).

† **synthĕsis,** is, *f.* = σύνθεσις (a putting together): **I.** In medicine, *A mixture, compound*, Seren. Samm. 30, 578; 61, 1069. —**II.** *A set* or *service of plate*, Mart. 4, 46, 15; Stat. S. 4, 9, 44.—**III.** *A set of wearing-apparel, suit of clothes*, Scaev. Dig. 34, 2, 39; Mart. 2, 46, 4.—From this, **B.** Transf., *A kind of loose, easy garment* worn at table, *a loose gown, dressing-gown*, Mart. 5, 79, 2; 14, 1, 1 (cf. Suet. Ner. 52: *synthesina* vestis).

† **syntŏnum,** i, *n.* = σύντονον (accordant, harmonious), *A kind of musical instrument:* syntonorum modis saltitantes, Quint. 9, 4, 142 Spald.

† **syntrŏphĭum,** ii, *n.* = συντρόφιον, *A bramble-bush*, App. Herb. 87.

† **syntrŏphus,** i, *m.* = σύντροφος, *That has been brought up with another*, Tert. adv. Valent. 8.

Sy̆phax, ācis (*acc.*, scanned Sy̆phăcēn, Claud. B. Gild. 90), *m.* *A king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war*, Liv. 24, 48 *sq.*; 29, 23 *sq.*; 30, 5 *sq.*; Sil. 17, 62 *sq.*; Prop. 3, 9, 61; Ov. F. 6, 769, et mult. al.

(* **Syphēum,** i, *n.* *A town of the Bruttii*, Liv. 30, 19.)

Sy̆rācūsae, ārum (scanned Sy̆răcūsae in Aus. de Clar. Urb. 10, 1), *f.*, Συρακουσαι, *The city of Syracuse in Sicily*, now *Siragossa*, "Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52 *sq.*, Liv. 24, 3 *sq.*;" Ov. F. 4, 873; Sil. 14, 277, et saep.; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 207 *sq.*—**II.** Hence, **A. Sy̆rācūsānus,** a um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan:* lautumiae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, 68: conventus, id. ib. 2, 3, 13, 32: mensae, id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: esne tu Syracusanus? *from Syracuse*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 50, et saep.—In the *plur.* subst., Syracusani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Syracuse, the Syracusans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, 71 *sq.*, et saepiss. et al.—**B. Sy̆rācūsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Συρακούσιος, The same: mensae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100 Klotz. *N. cr.* Poet. collat. form, **Sy̆rācŏsĭus,** a, um, acc. to the Gr. Συρακόσιος: versus, Virg. E. 6, 1: so, ars, Ov. F. 6, 277: urbs, id. Pont. 4, 3, 39: poēta, id. Ib. 551: senex, *i. e. Archimedes*, Claud. Epigr. 18.

† **syrĕon,** i, *n.* = σίρεον, *A plant, called also* tordylion, Plin. 24, 19, 117.

Sy̆rĭa, ae, *f.*, Συρία, *A country in Asia*, (* *on the Mediterranean Sea*,) Mel. 1, 11; Plin. 5, 12, 13; Cic. de Div. 1, 41, 91; id. Agr. 2, 29, 80; id. de imp. Pomp. 22, 64, et saep.; cf. Mann. Syr. p. 336 *sq.* Sometimes for *Assyria*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101; Suet. Caes. 22 Oudend.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Sy̆rĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Syria, Syrian:* triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 63: oleum, id. 23, 4, 59: pira, Virg. G. 2, 88: ros, *i. e. nard*, Tib. 3, 4, 28; cf. id. 3, 6, 63; Prop. 2, 13, 30: Dea, perh. *Cybele*, Suet. Non. 56; Flor. 3, 19, 4; App. M. 8, p. 213; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1946 *sq.*—**B. Sy̆rus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: vina, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 12: lagena, Mart. 4, 46, 9: Orontes, Juv. 3, 62, et saep.—In the *plur.*, Syri, ōrum, *m.*, *The Syrians*, Plin. 7, 56, 57; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, 76; id. N. D. 1, 29, 81; id. Prov. Cons. 5, 10; id. de Or. 2, 66, 265; id. de Div. 2, 46, 96, et al.—**C. Sy̆rĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: boves, Plin. 8, 45, 70: praetor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: publicani, *doing business in Syria*, id. ib. 3, 13, 2.—**D. Sy̆rĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: mala, Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 15, 14, 15.—**E. Sy̆rĭātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: legiones, Flor. 2, 9: calami, Pelag. Vet. 27. —**F. Sy̆riscus,** a, um, *adj. dim.*, *Syrian, of* or *from Syria:* servus, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 1: id. Eun. 4, 7, 2: Copa, Virg. Cop. 1.

Sy̆rĭarcha, ae, *m.*, Συριάρχης, *A high-priest* in Syria, Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 2. *His office* is called **Sy̆rĭarchĭa,** ae, *f.*, Συριαρχία, ib. 12, 1, 103.

Sy̆rĭātĭcus, a, um, v. Syria, *no.* II., E.

Sy̆rĭcus, a, um, v. Syria, *no.* II., D.

* **sȳringātus,** a, um, *adj.* [syrinx] *Hollowed out like a pipe:* haedus, Apic 8, 6.

† **sȳringĭas,** ae, *m.* = συριγγίας, *A kind of reed* or *cane good for pipes*, Plin 16, 36, 66.

† **sȳringītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = συριγγῖτις, *An unknown kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

† **sȳringŏtŏmĭum,** ii, *n.* *A surgical instrument for cutting fistulas*, Veg. Vet. 2, 27.

† **Sȳrinx,** ingis, *f.*, Σύριγξ: **I.** *A nymph changed into a reed*, Ov. M. 1, 691 *sq*—**II.** syringes, um, *f.*, *Caverns* or *subterraneous passages*, Amm. 22, 15 *fin.*; 17, 7 *med.*

Sy̆ricsus, a, um, v. Syria, *no.* II., F.

† **sȳrītes,** ae, *m.* = συρίτης, *A stone found in the bladder of the wolf*, Plin. 11, 37, 83.

1. Sy̆rĭus, a, um, v. Syria, *no.* II., A.

(* **2. Sȳrĭus,** a, um, v. Syros.)

† **syrma,** ae, *f.* = σύρμα, *A robe with a train*, Sen. Oed. 423; Herc. fur. 474; Prud. Psych. 362; worn esp. by tragic actors, Juv. 8, 229; Valer. in Prisc. p. 679 P.; Sid. poët. Ep. 8, 11. Hence, by metonymy, for *Tragedy*, Mart. 12, 95, 4; 4, 49, 8; Juv. 15, 30.

† **syrmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = συρμα

τικός, *Dragging* or *trailing along*: jumentum, *limping*, Veg. Vet. 3, 22.

Sўrŏphoenix, īcis, *m.*, Συροφοίνιξ, *A Syrophoenician* (on the borders of Syria and Phoenicia), Lucil. in Non. 397, 27; Juv. 8, 159 *sq.*—Hence, *fem.*, **Sўrŏphoenissa,** ae, Hier. in Iesai. 5, 25, 12.

(* **Sўros,** i, *f.*, Σύρος, *One of the Cyclades, between Delos and Paros*, Mela, 2, 7; Plin. 14, 12, 22; Ov. M. 13, 175.—Hence **Sўrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Syros:* Pherecydes Syrius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16.)

Syrtis, is (*gen.*, Syrtidos, Luc. 9, 710), *f.*, Σύρτις, *A sand-bank* in the sea; esp. on the northern coast of Africa, Syrtis major, *near Cyrenaica*, now *Sidra*; and Syrtis minor, *near Byzacene*, now *Cabes*, "Sall. J. 78, 2; Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 5, 4, 4; Liv. 29, 33; 34, 62;" Tib. 3, 4, 91; Prop. 2, 9, 33; Ov. M. 8, 120; Luc. 9, 303; Hor. Od. 1, 22, 5; 2, 6, 3; 2, 20, 15; id. Epod. 9, 31, et saep.—**B.** Trop., rarely, for scopulus: "videndum est, ne longe simile sit ductum. *Syrtim patrimonii, scopulum* libentius dixerim," Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 163.—**II.** Hence, **A. Syrtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Syrtis, Syrtian:* mare, Sen. Vit. beat. 14: solitudines, Plin. 8, 11, 11: ager, Sid. Ep. 8, 12: gentes, Sen. Ep. 90.—**B. Syrtis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Syrtian:* gemmae, Plin. 37, 10, 67.

* **1. syrus,** i, *m.* *A broom, besom,* Var. in Non. 46, 10.

2. Syrus, a, um, v. Syria, *no.* II., B.

† **systaltĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = συσταλτικός, *Drawing together:* tropi in rhythmopoeia, Mart. Cap. 9, 335.

† **systēma,** ătis, *n.* = σύστημα, *A whole consisting of several parts, a complex whole, a system*, Mart. Cap. 9, 322.

† **systўlos,** i, *m.* = σύστυλος (close-columned), in architecture, *An arrangement of columns at a distance from each other of twice their thickness, a systyle*, Vitr. 3, 2.

† **sўzўgĭa,** ae, *f.* = συζυγία, *A joining together* or *conjunction, a syzygy:* Tert. de Praescr. 46.

T.

T, t, *indecl. n.* or (to agree with litera) *f.* The nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. As an initial, it is, in pure Latin words, joined only with the liquid *r:* traho, tremo, tribuo, *etc.*; the combinations *tl* and *tm* are found only in words borrowed from the Greek: Tlepolemus, tmesis, Tmolus. Hence an initial *t* before *l* (like an initial *d* before *v*, v. letter D, p. 409, c) is rejected: lātus (*Part.* of fero) for tlatus; cf. with ΤΛΑΩ, τλητός; and even when softened by a sibilant, the combination of *t* and *l* in stlata (genus navigii), stlembus (gravis, tardus), stlis, stlocus, was avoided in the best period of the language, and, with the exception of jurid. lang., which retained stlitibus judicandis, the forms lis, locus remained the only ones in use.

II. The sibilant pronunciation of a medial *t* before *i* and a following vowel, is a peculiarity of the later period. Isidorus (at the commencement of the seventh century after Christ) is the first who expresses himself definitely on this point: "cum *justitia* sonum *z* literae exprimat, tamen quia Latinum est, per *t* scribendum est, sicut *militia, malitia, nequitia* et cetera similia" (Orig. 1, 26, 28); but the commutation of *ci* and *ti*, which occurs not unfrequently in older inscriptions, shows the origin of this change in pronunciation to have been earlier. In the golden age of the language, however, it was certainly unknown.

III. The aspiration of *t* did not come into general use till the Golden Age; hence CARTACINIENSIS, on the Columna rostrata; whereas in Cicero we have Carthago, like Cethegus, *etc.*; v. Cic. Or. 48, 160; and cf. letter C, p. 216, a.

IV. T is interchanged with *d, c,* and *s;* see these letters.

V. T is assimilated to *s* in quatio, quassi; fateor, fassus; mitto, missus.—It is wholly suppressed before *s* in usus, from utor; in many nominatives of the third declension ending in *s:* civitas (root CIVITAT, *gen.*, civitatis), quies (QVIET, quietis), lis (LIT, litis), dos (DOT, dotis), salus (SALVT, salutis), amans (AMANT, amantis), mens (MENT, mentis), *etc.*; and likewise in flexi, flexus, from flecto, and the like.

VI. As an abbreviation, T. stands for Titus; Ti. for Tiberius; TR. Tribunus; T. F. Testamenti formula; T. F. C. Titulum faciendum curavit; T. P. Tribunicia potestas, *etc.*

(* **Tabae,** ārum, *f.* *A town of Phrygia Major*, Liv. 38, 13.)

tăbānus, i, *m.* *A gad-fly, horse-fly, ox-fly, breese;* called also, asilus, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 14; Plin. 11, 28, 34; id. ib. 33, 38; 36, 43; 30, 11, 30.

(* **Tabas,** ae. *A town of Paraetacene in Persis*, Curt. 5, 13 *init.*)

tābĕfactus, a, um, *adj.* [tabes-facio] *Melted, dissolved* (post-class.): tabefactis nivibus, Sol. 2 *med.*; Prud. Cath. 10, 18.

tăbella, ae, *f. dim.* [tabula] *A small board, a little table* or *tablet:* **I.** In gen. (so rarely, and mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): liminis, *i. e. the door-sill*, Catull. 32, 5: tabella aerea, *a brass plate*, Plin. 33, 1, 6: hos (libellos) eme, quos artat brevibus membrana tabellis, *little tablets*, i. e. *small pages*, Mart. 1, 3, 3: parva tabella capit ternos utrimque lapillos, *small gaming-boards*, Ov. A. A. 3, 365: pistor multiplices struit tabellas, *i. e. thin cakes*, Mart. 1, 3, 3. Of the basket or cradle in which Romulus and Remus were exposed: heu quantum fati parva tabella vehit, *the little bark*, Ov. F. 2, 408.

II. In partic. (so quite class.): **A.** Most freq., *A writing-tablet;* and, by meton., *a writing, written composition, letter, contract, will,* etc.: "*tabellis* pro chartis utebantur antiqui, quibus ultro citro, sive privatim sive publice opus erat, certiores absentes faciebant, unde adhuc *tabellarii* dicuntur: et *tabellae* missae ab imperatoribus," Fest. p. 359: tabellae Imponere manus, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 27: literas tabellae insculpere, Quint. 1, 1, 27: fecit et Libyn puerum tenentem tabellam, Plin. 34, 8, 19:—tabellas proferri jussimus . . . nos linum incidimus . . . Recitatae sunt tabellae in eandem fere sententiam, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: allatae sunt tabellae ad eam a Stratippocle, eum Argentum sumpsisse, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 66: ex tabellis jam faxo scies, id. Pseud. 1, 1, 47: tabellas consignare, id. Curc. 2, 3, 86: tu quidem tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, *with sealed writings*. Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: publicae Heracleensium, *public records*, id. Arch. 4, 9: tabellae quaestionis plures proferuntur, *minutes of evidence*, id. Cluent. 65, 184: nuptiis tabellas dotis ipse consignavit, *the marriage contract*, Suet. Claud. 29: falsas signare tabellas, *forged wills*, Juv. 8, 142: laureatae, *a written announcement of victory*, Liv. 45, 1, 8, et saep.

B. *A tablet for voting, a ticket, ballot:* **1.** In the comitia, used for choosing a magistrate or deciding upon the acceptance of a proposed law (in the former case the elector wrote down the name of a candidate; in the latter, each voter received two tablets, on one of which were the letters U. R., *i. e.* uti rogas, denoting approval; on the other, A., *i. e.* antiquo (for the old law), denoting rejection: me universa civitas non prius tabella quam voce priorem consulem declaravit, Cic. Pis. 1, 3: an ego exspectam, dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabellae dirimantur? id. ib. 40, 96: tabella modo detur nobis, sicut populo data est, id. Phil. 11, 8, 19.—**2.** In courts of justice (here each judge usually received three tablets; one of which, inscribed A., *i. e.* absolvo, denoted acquittal; another with C., *i. e.* condemno, written on it, denoted condemnation; and the third with N. L., *i. e.* non liquet (it is not clear), left the case undecided): quum tabella vobis dabitur, judices, non de Flacco dabitur solum: dabitur de bonis omnibus, Cic. Fl. 39, 99; id. Verr. 2, 2, 32, 79: de quibusdam etiam imperitus judex dimittere tabellam potest, *give his vote*, Sen. Ben. 3, 7 *fin.*: quamlibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop. 4, 11, 49; Caes. B. C. 3, 83, 3; cf. Suet. Aug. 33.

C. *A painted tablet, a small picture* or *painting:* ea (exhedria) volebam tabellis ornare, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3; so, priscis sparsa tabellis Porticus, Ov. A. A. 1, 71; *cf.*, cubicula tabellis adornavit, Suet. Tib. 43: Tyrrhena sigilla, tabellas. Sunt qui non habeant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: Pausiaca, id. Sat. 2, 7, 95.—Hence also,

D. *A votive tablet*, (* hung up in a temple, and on which one acknowledged by writing or painting the favor or aid he had received from a deity): nunc, Dea, nunc succurre mihi, nam posse mederi, Picta docet templis multa tabella tuis, Tib. 1, 3, 28; so, et posita est meritae multa tabella Deae, Ov. F. 3, 268: votiva, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33; so Juv. 12, 27: memores, Ov. M. 8, 746.

tăbellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tabella] *Of* or *belonging to tablets*, i. e.: **I.** (acc. to tabella, *no.* II., A) *Of* or *pertaining to writing* or *to letters:* naves, *vessels to carry letters, packet-boats*, Sen. Ep. 77.—Hence, **B.** Subst., tabellarius, ii, *m.*, *A letter-carrier, courier:* epistolam, quam attulerat Phileros tabellarius, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 1; so id. ib. 10, 31, 4; 12, 18, 2; 15, 18; id. Phil. 2, 31, 77; Prov. Cons. 7, 15; Cass. in Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 1, et al.—**II.** (acc. to tabella, *no.* II., B) *Of* or *relating to voting-tablets:* lex, *regulating voting*. There were four of these laws: Lex tabellaria Gabinia, Cassia, Papiria, Coelia; v. Orell. Index Legg. p. 277 *sq.*

tăbellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [tabella, *no.* II., A] *One who draws up written instruments*, such as contracts, wills, *etc.*, *a notary, scrivener*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9; Capit. Macrin. 4; Firm. Math. 4, 5.

tābĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [perh. kindred with τήκω, Doric τάκω] *To melt, melt down* or *away, to waste away, consume* (poet.): aliis rebus concrescunt semina membris Atque aliis extenuantur tabentque vicissim, Lucr. 4, 1258: corpora tabent, Ov. M. 7, 541; so, genae, Virg. A. 12, 221: tabens sanies, Stat. Th. 4, 364: sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt, *dripping, flowing*, id. ib. 1, 173.

tăberna, ae, *f.* [root TAB, whence also tabula] *A hut, shed, booth, stall, shop* constructed of boards: **I.** In gen. (so extremely seldom): "*tabernae* appellatio declarat omne utile ad habitandum aedificium, nempe ex eo, quod tabulis clauditur," Ulp. Dig. 5, 16, 183: pauperum tabernae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 13; so, obscurae, id. A. P. 229.—**II.** In partic., of a merchant, mechanic, taverner, *etc.*, *A booth, shop, work-shop, stall, inn, tavern* (so quite class.): instructam ei medicinae exercendae causa tabernam dedit, Cic. Clu. 63, 178; cf., "*instructam tabernam* sic accipiemus, quae et rebus et hominibus ad negotiationem paratis constat," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 185: taberna libraria, *i. e. a bookseller's shop*, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21; so simply, taberna, Hor. S. 1, 4, 71; and Mart. 1, 118: vinaria, Var. L. L. 8, 30, 117; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: cretaria, unguentaria, Var. l. l.: casearia, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8, § 5: argentaria, id. ib. 18, 1, 32; Liv. 26, 11, 7: sutrina, Tac. A. 15, 34; cf., ut Alfenus vafer omni Abjecto instrumento artis clausaque taberna Sutor erat, Hor. S. 1, 3, 132: deversoria, *an inn, tavern*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 81; id. Truc. 3, 2, 29; for which, cauponia, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 13; cf., quum in eandem tabernam devertissent, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: occlusis tabernis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: concursare circum tabernas, id. ib.: occludere tabernas, id. Acad. 2, 47, 144: Cloacinae tabernae, Liv. 3, 48, 5, et saep.—**B.** Tres Tabernae, *The Three Taverns*, a place on the Appian Way, near Ulubrae and Forum Appii, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1; 2, 10; 2, 12, 2; 2, 13, 1.

tăbernācŭlum, i, *n.* [taberna] *A tent:* "*tabernacula* dicuntur a similitudine tabernarum, quae ipsae, quod ex tabulis olim fiebant, dictae sunt, non, ut quidam putant, quod tabulis cludantur," Fest. p. 356; cf., unde (*sc.* a tabernis) et *tabernacula* sunt dicta, licet ex tentoriis pellibus fiant, id. s. v. CONTUBERNALES, p. 38.—**I.** In gen.: tabernaculo in litore posito, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, 87: in ipso aditu portus tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis collocabat, id. ib. 2, 5, 12, 30; so, collocassem mihi in campo Martio, id. Pis. 25, 61: Caesar eo die tabernacula statuere, Caes. B. C. 1, 81, 2: tabernaculis stantibus castra reliquerunt, Liv. 22, 42, 2: tabernaculis detensis, Caes. B. C. 3, 85, 3: militare, Cic. Brut. 9, 37: regium, Liv. 24, 40, 11, et saep.:—qui in una philosophia quasi tabernaculum vitae suae collocarunt, *as it were, have pitched their tent, settled down*, Cic. de Or. 3, 20, 77.—**II.** In partic., in relig. lang., t. capere, *To choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices* previous to holding the comitia: tabernaculum recte captum, *in the proper manner, with due ceremonies*, Cic. de Div. 2, 35, 75; cf., parum recte tabernaculum capere, Liv. 4, 7, 3: quum tabernaculum vitio cepisset imprudens, *improperly*, Cic. de Div. 1, 17, 33; so, t. vitio captum, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11.

tăbernārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [taberna] *Of* or *belonging to booths* or *shops*, used to denote any thing *low, common*: blanditiae, App. Apol. p. 229: fabulae, *a low kind of comedy*, Diom. p. 487 P.; Fest. s. v. TOGATARUM, p. 352.—**II.** Subst., tabernarii, ōrum, *m.*, *Shop-keepers, small dealers*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1368: opifices et tabernarios atque illam omnem faecem civitatum quid est negotii concitare? Cic. Fl. 8, 18; so, coupled with aquarii, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4.

tăbernŭla (written tabernola, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small booth* or *shop, a little tavern*, Suet. Ner. 26; Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 19; App. M. 7, p. 190; 9, p. 236. —**II.** Tabernola, ae, *f.*, *A place in Rome*, Var. l. l.

tabes, is, *f.* [tabeo] *A wasting away, melting, dwindling, consumption, corruption, putrefaction; a wasting disease, consumption, decline; plague, pestilence* (quite class.): aegritudo (habet) tabem, cruciatum, afflictationem, foeditatem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: fames lenta nos consumit tabe, Plin. 2, 63, 63: atrox hiems seu parum provisi commeatus et orta ex utroque tabes, Tac. A. 12, 50; so, orta per Aegyptum, id. Hist. 5, 3: oculorum, id. ib. 4, 81: cadaveris, Liv. 40, 29, 5; Suet. Vit. 10; Luc. 2, 166:—arborum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 225: soli, *barrenness*, id. 8, 21, 33:—tanta vis morbi, uti tabes, plerosque civium animos invaserat, *like a consuming fever*, Sall. C. 36, 5; so id. Jug. 32, 4; Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 359; Liv. 2, 23, 6; cf. id. 7, 22, 5: tabes crescentis fenoris, id. 7, 38, 7: infecit ea tabes legionum quoque motas jam mentes, Tac. H. 1, 26: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Virg. A. 6, 442, et saep.—**II.** Transf., concr., *The moisture of a melting* or *decaying substance, corruption* (rarely, and perhaps not ante-Aug.): tabes liquentis nivis, Liv. 21, 36, 6; cf. Sen. Q. N. 4, 2 *med.*; so, sanguinis, Liv. 30, 34, 10: funesta veneni, Ov. M. 3, 49: pituitae, Plin. 7, 16, 15: putris arboris, id. 15, 19, 21: cujus aceti asperitas visque in tabem margaritas resolvit, id. 9, 35, 58.

tābesco, bŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To melt gradually, be dissolved* or *consumed; to waste, pine,* or *dwindle away; to decay, decrease, decline, languish* (quite classical): frigoribus durescit humor: et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus et tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; cf. Lucr. 6, 516; so, ningues radiis, id. 6, 965: cerae, Ov. A. A. 2, 89: sal, Cato R. R. 88, 1; Plin. 31, 8, 44: corpora calore, Ov. M. 15, 363, et saep.: Lucr. 3, 580; cf. id. 2, 1174: crescere itemque dies licet et tabescere noctes, id. 5, 679; so, senex dies, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 8:—tuo moerore maceror, Macesco, consenesco et tàbesco miser, Ossa atque pellis sum misera macritudine, id. Capt. 1, 2, 31: aeterno luctu, Lucr. 3, 924: molestiis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: desiderio alicujus, id. Cat. 2, 4, 6; so, dolore ac miseria, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 12: otio, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1: assiduis curis, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 77, et saep.: ut semel (Hypsipўle) Aemonio tabuit hospitio, Prop. 1, 15, 20: amore, Ov. M. 3, 445; 4, 259: quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, Tabescat, *i. e. is consumed with envy*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 111:—ex quibus (literis) perspicio, nobis in hac calamitate tabescendum esse, Cic. Att. 3, 25.

tābĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tabidus] *Corrupting, putrefying, decaying*, Tert. Apol. 13 *fin.*; Pudic. 14 *med.* (*al.* tabiosus).

* **tābĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Consuming*: mors, Virg. Cir. 182.

tābĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tabeo] *Melting* or *wasting away, dissolving, decaying, consuming, putrefying, pining away, languishing* (perh. not ante-Aug.): nix, Liv. 21, 36, 7: corruptum et tabidum corpus, Suet. Tib. 51; so, ferae, id. Calig. 26: juvenci, Sen. Oed. 147: jecur, id. 358, et saep.: mens, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 67.—**II.** Transf., *act.*, *Wasting, consuming, corrupting, infectious*: venenum, Tac. A. 12, 66: vetustas, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 49: pestis, Mart. 1, 79, 1: lues, Virg. A. 3, 137.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* seem not to occur.

* **tābĭfĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [tabificus] *Wasting, consuming*: letum liberorum, Att. in Non. 179, 27.

tābĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tabes-facio] *Melting, dissolving, wasting, infectious, corroding*: radii (solis), Lucr. 6, 738: venenum lentum atque tabificum, Suet. Tib. 73; so, seps, Luc. 9, 723: urina, id. 8, 37, 56: sanies, Sil. 6, 276, et saep.:—tabificae mentis perturbationes, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36.

tābĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [tabes-fluo] * **I.** *Neutr.*, *Wasting away, decaying* (late Lat.): corpus, Prud. Apoth. 958.—* **II.** *Act.*, *Consuming*: morbus, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 430.

tăbĭōsus, a, um, v. tabidosus.

* **tābĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [tabidus] *Consumption, decline*: morbo ad tabitudinem redactus, Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 129.

tablīnum, i, v. tabulinum.

‡† **tablisso,** are, *v. n.* = ταβλίζω, *To play dice*, acc. to Diom. p. 417 and 421 P.

(* **Tabrăca,** ae, *f.* *A town of Numidia, on the Mediterranean Sea*, Mela, 1, 7; Juv. 10, 194; Plin. 5, 3, 2.)

tăbŭla, ae, *f.* [root TAB; whence also taberna] *A board, plank*: **I.** In gen.: si tabulam de naufragio stultus arripuerit, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89; cf. id. Att. 4, 18, 3; so, t. navis, Juv. 14, 289: inauratae, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114: latera (fossarum) cluduntur tabulis, id. 33, 4, 21: perforatae, Col. 7, 4, 5.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A writing-tablet*; also, *a tablet written upon, a writing*, as a letter, contract, account, will, *etc.*: tabulae literis Graecis confectae, Caes. B. C. 1, 29, 1: cerata tabula, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 18: tabula literaria, *a writing-tablet* for children, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 10; cf., laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor. S, 1, 6, 74; id. Ep. 1, 1, 56; and, ponatur calculus, assint Cum tabula pueri, Juv. 9, 41:—nisi pro tabulis, Ubi aera perscribuntur usuraria, *an account-book*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 52; cf., multum differt, in arcane positum sit argentum, an in tabulis debeatur, Cic. Top. 3, 16; and, literae lituraeque omnes assimulatae, expressae, de tabulis in libros transferuntur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, 189: aliquid in tabulas referre, id. Flacc. 9, 20: tabulas conficere, id. de Or. 2, 23, 97; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 23, 60; id. Rosc. Com. 2, 5: t. Sestia, *the banker's table* or *counter of a certain Sestius*, otherwise unknown, id. Quint. 6, 25: novae, *new account-books* (by substituting which for the old ones old debts were abolished in whole or in part), Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11; id. Att. 5, 21, 13; 14, 21, 4; id. Off. 2, 23, 84; Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 3; 3, 21, 1:—adest ad tabulam: licetur Aebutius (a tablet on which an auction was advertised); hence *an auction*, Cic. Caecin. 6, 16; cf., sin ad tabulam venimus, vincemus facultates Othonis, id. Att. 12, 40, 4: tabula praerogativae, *a list of votes*, id. Pis. 5, 11; so Var. R. R. 3, 5, 18; 3, 17, 1; Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 2, 8: qui de tabulis publicis recitat, *public records, State papers*, Cic. Fl. 17, 40; so, publicae, id. Arch. 4, 8; Liv. 26, 36, 11; cf., tabulae aereae, in quibus publicae constitutiones inciduntur, Plin. 34, 9, 21:—XII. tabulae, *the Twelve Tables*, Cic. Rep. 2, 31; so, of *the tables of the laws*, id. ib. 2, 36, 37; id. de Or. 1, 43, 193; 1, 44, 195, et al.; v. duodecim; cf., nequa tabula ullius decreti Caesaris aut beneficii figeretur, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 3: tabula Sullae, *the list of proscribed persons*, Juv. 2, 28; so Mart. 5, 69, 2: in tabulas multis haec via fecit iter, *i. e. a will, testament*, Ov. A. A. 2, 332; so Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 11; Juv. 2, 58; 4, 19; 12, 123; 14, 55; Mart. 5, 39, 2: Dicaearchi tabulae, *maps*, Cic. Att. 6, 23.

B. *A painted tablet* or *panel, a painting, picture*: tabula picta, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 34; so Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36: Cic. Brut. 75 261: imago in tabulis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3; so id. de Or. 1, 35, 161; id. Parad. 5, 2, 37; Prop. 1, 2, 22; 2, 3, 31; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 64, et mult. al.—Proverb.: manum de tabula, *take your hand from the picture! enough! hold!* sed heus tu, manum de tabula, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1; cf., "dixit (Apelles) . . . uno se praestare, quod manum de tabula sciret tollere," Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80.—Hence, also,

C. A *votive-tablet* (on which a shipwreck was painted): me tabula sacer Votiva paries indicat, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 13; so, largire inopi, ne pictus oberret Caerulea in tabula, Pers. 6, 32 (cf., mersa rate naufragus assem Dum rogat et picta se tempestate tuetur, Juv. 14, 301.

D. A square of ground in a vineyard, *etc.*, *A bed, plot*, Pall. Jan. 11; Febr. 10, 1; 9, 9; Auct. de Limit. p. 311 Goes.

E. *A fold* in a garment, Tert. Pall. 1 and 5.

tăbŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [tabula] *A boarding, flooring*: Front. Strat. 1, 7; Inscr. ap. Mur. 587, 1.

tăbŭlārĭa, ae, v. tabularius, *no.* II.

tăbŭlāris, e, *adj.* [tabula] *Of* or *relating to boards* of wood or *plates* of metal (post-Aug. and extremely rare): aeris temperatura statuaria eademque tabularia, Plin. 34, 9, 20.—**II.** Subst.: * **A.** tăbŭlārĭa, ĭum, *n.*, *Plates*, Sen. de Ira, 3, 19. —* **B.** tabulare palati, *the roof of the mouth*, Veg. Vet. 2, 11 *fin.*

tăbŭlārĭum, ii, v. tabularius, *no.* III.

1. tăbŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tabula, *no.* II., A] *Of* or *belonging to written documents*; used only subst.: **I.** tăbŭlārĭus, ii, *m.*, *A keeper of archives, a registrar, a public notary, scrivener*, etc., Sen. Ep. 88; Ulp. Dig. 11, 1, 6 *fin.*; 50, 13, 1 *med.*; 43, 5, 3; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2348; 2962; 3246 *sq.*, et al.—**II.** tăbŭlārĭa, ae, *f.*: **A.** *A place where records were kept, a record-office* (for the more usual tabularium), Claud. Aug. in Non. 208, 29.—**B.** *The office of a registrar* or *public notary*, Cod. Justin. 7, 9, 3.—**III.** tăbŭlārĭum, ii, *n.*, *Archives*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; id. Rab. perd. 3, 7; id. Arch. 4, 8; Liv. 43, 16, 13; Virg. G. 2, 502; Ov. M. 15, 810; Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 90; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 155; 3207, et al.

2. tăbŭlārĭus, ii, v. 1. tabularius, *no.* I.

* **tăbŭlātim,** *adv.* [tabula, *no.* II., D] *In rows* or *divisions*: disponere genera vitium, Pall. Febr. 9, 11.

tăbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tabula] *A planking* or *flooring over, a floor* or *story*: ne tela tabulationem perfringerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 3; so, complures theatrorum ligneorum, Vitr. 5, 5 *fin.*

tăbŭlātum, i, v. tabulatus, *no.* I., B.

tàbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tabula] **I.** *Boarded, floored*: transitus, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9: gentes quae tabulatis habitant aedificiis, Fest. s. v. ADTUBERNALIS, p. 12.—More freq., **B.** tăbŭlātum, i, *n.*, *Board-work, a flooring, floor, story*: turris tabulatorum quatuor, Caes. B. G. 6, 29, 3: cf. Virg. A. 2, 464; so, exstruere, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 8: fiunt tabulata falaeque, Enn. Ann. 15, 1:—si in terra et tabulato olea nimium diu erit, putescet, *i. e. on the floor*, Cato R. R. 3, 4; so id. ib. 55; Col. 2, 21, 3; 1, 6, 9.—**2.** Transf., of branches of trees, grapes, *etc.*, *A layer, row*, Col. 12, 39, 3; 12, 44, 3; Virg. G. 2, 361; Col. 5, 6, 11; Plin. 14, 1, 3; 12, 1, 5.

tăbŭlīnum (also contr., tablinum), i, *n.* [id.] **I.** *A balcony, terrace*, or other floored place in the open air: (coenitabant) rure in corte, in urbe in tabulino, Var. in Non. 83, 21.—**II.** *A place where family records were kept, archives* (for the usual tabularium), Vitr. 6, 4; 8; Plin. 35, 2, 2; cf. Fest. p. 356.—**III.** *A picture-gallery*, App. Flor. p. 364.

tābum, o, um, *n.* (*masc.*, tabum fluentem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 520; cf. Charis. p. 19 P.) [tabes] *Corrupt moisture, matter, corruption, putrid gore*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, Enn. in Cic. Pis. 19

43, and Tusc. 1, 44, 107; so Virg. A. 3, 29; 626; 8, 487; Ov. M. 2, 760; 6, 646; 14, 190; Hor. Epod. 3, 65; Tac. H. 2, 70.—* **B.** Poet., like sanies, of *The liquor of the purple fish*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 125.—**II.** Transf., abstr., *An infectious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence* (so very rarely): turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Virg. G. 3, 557; cf., corpora affecta tabo, Liv. 4, 30, 9: infecit pabula tabo, Virg. G. 3, 481.

Tăburnus, i, *m.* *A small mountain-chain south of Caudium, between Samnium and Campania, abounding in olives, now Taburno or Rocca Rainola*, Virg. G. 2, 38; Grat. Cyneg. 509; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 778.

tăcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *Neutr.*, *To be silent*, i. e. *not to speak, to say nothing, hold one's peace* (therefore more limited in signif. than silere, to be still, to make no noise): tacere opino esse optumum, Enn. in Non. 475, 2: *Ag.* Ne obturba ac tace. *Mil.* Taceo. *Ag.* Si tacuisses, jam istuc *taceo* non natum foret, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 49 *sq.*: silete et tacete, id. ib. prol. 3; cf. id. Capt. 3, 1, 19: taceamne an praedicem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 54: ea lingulaca est nobis, nam numquam tacet, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 62: ad loquendum atque ad tacendum tute habeas portisculum, id. Asin. 3, 1, 15: tacendo loqui videbantur, Cic. Sest. 18, 40: hic Abdera, non tacente me, id. Att. 4, 16, 6: an me taciturum tantis de rebus existimavistis? id. Verr. 1, 9, 27.—Impers.: taceri si vis, vera dicito, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 26: ut doceam Rullum posthac in iis saltem tacere rebus, in quibus de se et de suis factis taceri velit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4. Cf. also below, *Pa.*

2. Transf., for silere, of animals and things concr. and abstr., *To be still, noiseless, quiet, at rest* (so mostly poet.): canis ipse tacet, Tib. 2, 4, 34; cf., vere prius volucres taceant, aestate cicadae, Ov. A. A. 1, 271: nox erat . . . Quum tacet omnis ager pecudes pictaeque volucres, Virg. A. 4, 525; cf., nox, Catull. 7, 7: plectra dolore tacent, muta dolore lyra est, Ov. Her. 15, 198: essedo tacente, *noiseless*, Mart. 4, 64, 19: Ister tacens, *i. e. standing still, frozen*, id. 7, 84, 31: solitudo et tacentes loci, *hushed, still*, Tac. H. 3, 84:—tacere indolem illam Romanam, *i. e. did not show itself, had disappeared*, Liv. 9, 6, 12; so, blanditiae taceant, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 66.

II. *Act.*, *To pass over in silence, be silent respecting* a thing (rarely, but quite class.): prudentem, qui multa loqui tacereve posset, Enn. Ann. 7, 111; cf., enunciabo . . . quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119; and, quid dixit aut quid tacuit? Hor. Epod. 5, 49: commissa tacere Qui nequit, id. Sat. 1, 4, 84: ut alios taceam, *not to speak of others*, Ov. M. 13, 177; so, Narcissum, Virg. G. 4, 122: novercas, Sen. Hipp. 558, et saep.: tacebimus, quid in ipso homine prosit homini? Plin. 28, 1, 1.—In the *pass.*: aureus in medio Marte tacetur Amor, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 36: dicenda tacenda locutus, *ῥητὰ καὶ ἄῤῥητα, things fit and unfit to be spoken*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 72; cf., gravis est culpa tacenda loqui, Ov. A. A. 2, 604: vir Celtiberis non tacende gentibus, Mart. 1, 50, 1.—Hence

tăcĭtus, a, um, *Pa.*: **A.** *Pass.*, *That is passed over in silence, not spoken of, kept secret, unmentioned*: prima duo capita epistolae tuae tacita mihi quodammodo relinquenda sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2: aliquid tacitum tenere, id. de Or. 3, 17, 64; cf., quod quum ab antiquis tacitum praetermissumque sit, Liv. 6, 12, 3; Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 64: suspendas potius me, quam tacita tu haec auferas, *i. e. without my speaking of it, uncontradicted by me*, id. Asin. 4, 2, 7; cf., cetera si reprehenderis, non feres tacitum, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2; and, ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse tacitum ferunt: dixisse enim, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 50, 9; so too, tacitum ferre, id. 3, 45, 6: non patientibus tacitum tribunis, quod, *etc.*, id. 7, 1, 5:—tacere nequeo misera, quod tacito usus est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 10.

2. Transf.: **a.** In jurid. lang., *That is done without words, assumed as a matter of course, silent, implied, tacit*: non omnia scriptis, sed quaedam, quae perspicua sint, tacitis exceptionibus caveri, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 140; so, conventio, Ulp. Dig. 20, 2, 3: conditio, Papin. ib. 23, 3, 68: jus, Ulp. ib. 29, 2, 66: substitutio, id. ib. 28, 5, 25: induciae, Liv. 2, 18, 11; 2, 64, 8; 23, 46, 5: fideicommissum, Quint. 9, 2, 74.

b. *That is done* or *exists in silence; silent, secret, hidden, concealed*: Senatus decrevit, ut tacitum judicium ante comitia fieret, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6: ob tacitas cum Marcello offensiones, Vell. 2, 93, 3: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg. A. 4, 67; so, affectus, Ov. M. 7, 147: pudor, id. ib. 7, 743: ira, id. ib. 6, 623: sperasti tacitus mea decedere terra, *secretly, unobserved*, Virg. A. 4, 306: taciti vulgator, *of a secret*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 51.

B. Act. or neutr., *That does not speak, silent, still, quiet, noiseless, mute*: quod boni est, id tacitus taceas tute tecum et gaudeas, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 44: tacitus tace modo, id. Poen. 4, 2, 84; id. Rud. 4, 4, 70; cf., lacrumans tacitus auscultabat, quae ego loquebar, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 59; and, quid exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicis? Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: vos me jam hoc tacito intelligetis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 73, 180: voluntas; quae si tacitis nobis intelligi posset, verbis omnino non uteremur, id. Caecin. 18, 53; id. ib. 2, 3, 16, 41: nihil me mutum delectare potest, nihil tacitum, id. Cat. 3, 11, 26: tacita corporis figura, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: tacita vestra exspectatio, id. Cluent. 23, 63: assensiones nec tacitae nec occultae, id. Mil. 5, 12: si mori tacitum oportet, taceamus, *i. e. without making a defense*, Liv. 40, 9, 5: ut forte legentem aut tacitum impellat, *i. e. meditating*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: tacitus pasci si corvus posset, id. Ep. 1, 17, 50: tacita fistula, id. Od. 3, 19, 20: totum pererrat Luminibus tacitis, *with silent glances*, Virg. A. 4, 363: fulmen, *i. e. without thunder*, Luc. 1, 533, et saep.: per tacitum nemus ire, *still, silent, quiet*, Virg. A. 6, 386; so, aër, Mart. 8, 32, 1: domus, id. 9, 62, 12: nox, Ov. Her. 18, 78; id. Fast. 2, 552, et saep.:—septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus Per tacitum Ganges, *in its silent course, flowing silently*, Virg. A. 9, 31; cf., trahitur Gangesque Padusque Per tacitum mundi, *i. e. through subterranean passages*, Luc. 10, 253: somnus per tacitum allapsus, *silently, in silence*, Sil. 10, 354: erumpunt sub casside fusae Per tacitum lacrimae, id. 12, 554; so id. 17, 216.

C. As *A proper name*: **1.** Tăcĭtus, i, *m.*: **a.** C. Cornelius, *A celebrated Roman historian* (* *of the first century*).—**b.** M. Claudius, *A Roman emperor* A.D. 275.—**2.** Tăcĭta, ae, *f.*, *The goddess of Silence*, called also Muta, Ov. F. 2, 572.

Adv., *Silently, in silence; secretly, in secret*: **a.** Form tăcĭte (quite classical): tacite rogare, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 5, 13: tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, id. Mil. 4, 11: perire tacite obscureque, id. Quint. 15, 50: t. auscultemus, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 42: t. non tulit verecundiam senatus, Liv. 5, 28, 1: exsecrari praetereuntem, id. 2, 58, 8: labens annus, Ov. F. 1, 65.—**b.** Form tăcĭto (extremely rare): Elissa fugam tacito molitur, Just. 18, 4.

Tăcĭta, ae, v. taceo, *Pa.*, *no.* C, 2.

tăcĭte and **tăcĭto,** *advv.*, v. taceo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

tăcĭtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tacitus] *Silent, without speaking* (only in the two follg. passages): Var. in Non. 47, 27; so id. ib. 550, 18.

* **tăcĭtūrĭo,** ire, *v. desid. n.* [taceo] *To desire* or *try to keep silence*: taciturire jam deliberavimus, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

tăcĭturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [taciturnus] *A being* or *keeping silent, silence, taciturnity* (quite class.): taciturnitatem alicujus experiri, Cic. Brut. 65, 231: curiae taciturnitas annua, id. Pis. 14, 32: vocis exspectas contumeliam, quum sis gravissimo judicio taciturnitatis oppressus? id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: taciturnitas testium, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: taciturnitas imitatur confessionem, id. Inv. 1, 32, 54: suspicionem mihi majorem tua taciturnitas attulerat, id. Att. 7, 8, 1: taciturnitas pudorque, Suet. Ner. 23: quid foret Iliae Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas obstaret meritis invida Romuli, *i. e. silence on the part of poets*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 23, et saep.: fides et taciturnitas, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 7: nosti hominis tarditatem et taciturnitatem, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2; Aur. Vict. Epit. 1 *med.*; cf., desideravit Maecenatis taciturnitatem, Suet. Aug. 66.

tăcĭturnus, a, um, *adj.* [tacitus] *Not talkative, of few words, quiet, still, taciturn* (mostly poet., but cf. taciturnitas): quia tristem semper, quia taciturnum videbant, * Cic. Sest. 9, 21: silentia, Lucr. 4, 585; so Ov. A. A. 2, 505: obstinatio, Nep. Att. 22: deserta loca et taciturna, Prop. 1, 18, 1; so, ripa, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 24: tineas pasces (liber) taciturnus inertes, *silent*, i. e. *unread*, id. Ep. 1, 20, 12.—*Comp.*: (ingenium) statuâ taciturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83.—*Sup.*: *Pa.* Valetne ostium? *Ph.* Bellissimum hercle vidi et taciturnissimum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 20.—*Adv.* seems not to occur.

1. tăcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of taceo.

2. Tăcĭtus, i, v. taceo, *Pa.*, *no.* C.

* **tactĭlis,** e, *adj.* [tango] *That may be touched, tangible*: Lucr. 5, 152.

tactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A touching, touch*: **I.** Lit. (Plautin.), as a verbal noun with the *acc.*: quid tibi hanc digito tactio est? Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 29; so id. Aul. 3, 2, 9; 4, 10, 14; id. Casin. 2, 6, 54; 56; id. Curc. 5, 2, 27.—* **II.** Transf., *The sense of touch, feeling*: oculorum et tactionum et odorationum et saporum (voluptates), Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.

1. tactus, a, um, *Part.* of tango.

2. tactus, ūs, *m.* [tango] *A touching, touch, handling* (quite class.): salutantum tactus, Lucr. 1, 319: quae (chordae) ad quemque tactum respondeant, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: leo asper tactu, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 11: t. assilientis aquae, Ov. M. 6, 106: tactuque viriles Virgineo removete manus, id. ib. 13, 466; so, viriles, id. ib. 10, 434.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Influence, effect, operation*: solis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40; so, lunae id. de Div. 2, 46, 97: coeli, Virg. A. 3, 138.

B. *The sense of feeling, feeling, touch*: tactus toto corpore aequabiliter fusus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: ut coelum sub aspectum et tactum cadat, id. Univ. 5: habere tactum atque gustatum, Plin. 11, 4, 3: Cyrenaei (dicunt) ea se sola percipere quae tactu intimo sentiant, ut dolorem, ut voluptatem, Cic. Acad. 2, 24, 76; cf. id. ib. 1, 7, 20: qui . . . non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, *object of touch*, id. Coel. 17, 42.

taeda (written also tēda), ae (*gen.*, taedaï, Lucr. 6, 898), *f.* [kindr. with *δαΐς, δᾴς*] *A resinous species of pine tree, the pitch-pine tree*, Pinus combra, L.; Plin. 16, 10, 16 *sq.*; id. ib. 11, 21; 37, 3, 11, § 43; 35, 6, 25, et al.—**2.** Transf.: **A.** *Resinous fir* or *pine wood, pitch-pine; a pitch-pine board* or *plank, pitch-pine torch*: cupas taeda ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 11, 2; so id. ib. 3, 101, 2; Vitr. 7, 10:—circumstant cum ardentibus taedis, Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2, 28, 89; cf., taedae ardentes Furiarum, Cic. Pis. 20, 46; so id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: Ceres dicitur inflammasse taedas iis ignibus, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, 106; cf. Ov. F. 4, 494: taedas Hymenaeus Amorque Praecutiunt, Ov. M. 4, 758; so of *a nuptial torch*, id. Her. 4, 121; Virg. A. 4, 18, et al.; hence, poet., for *a wedding, marriage*, Ov. M. 9. 722; 769; 14, 677; 15, 826, et al.; and for *love*, in gen., Prop. 1, 8, 21:—taedaeque ad funera versae, *torches reversed*, in sign of mourning, Sil. 2, 184; 13, 547. As an instrument of torture: verbera, carnifices, robur, pix, lamina, taedae, Lucr. 3, 1030; so Juv. 1, 155:—dolato confisus ligno, digitis a morte remotus Quatuor, aut septem, si sit latissima taeda, Juv. 12, 59.—* **B.** *A small piece of pork* or *fat*, used for religious purposes, Arn. 7, 230.

* **taedescit,** ĕre, *v. impers.* [taedet] *It disgusts*: quos prius taedescit impudicitiae suae quam pudescit, *who are disgusted*, Minut. Octav. 28 *fin.*

taedet, dŭit or sum est, 2. *v. impers.* *It disgusts, offends, wearies* one; *I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *am disgusted, offended*, etc.; with an *acc.* of the pers. and a *gen.* of the thing, or with an *inf.*: sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35; so, eos vitae, id. Att. 5, 16, 2: vostalium civium, id. Flacc. 42, 105; cf., ita me ibi male convivii sermonisque Taesum est, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 5:—taedet ipsum Pompeium vehementerque poenitet, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 6; so, me, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 11; id. Fam. 7, 1, 4:—abeo intro: taedet sermonis tui, Plaut. Casin. 1, 54: so, quotidianarum harum formarum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6: omnium, id. Ad. 1, 2, 71: mentionis, Caecil. in Gell. 2, 23, 13:—taedet jam audire eadem millies, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 2.—**II.** In late Lat., sometimes as a personal verb: coepi taedere captivitatis, Hier. Vit. Malch. *no.* 7: exterrita est quae parit et taeduit animam, Lact. 4, 19 (a transl. of Jerem. 15, 9, נָפְחָה נַפְשָׁהּ, for which Vulg., *Defecit* anima ejus).

* **taedĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [taeda-fero] *Torch bearing:* Dea, *i. e. Ceres,* who kindled a pine-torch on Mount Ætna, in order to search for Proserpine, Ov. Her. 2, 42.

taedĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [taedium] *To feel loathing* or *disgust, to be weary* (a post-class. word): neque umquam taediavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 29: cor taedians, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 *med.* (a transl. of Deuter. 28, 65, לֵב רַגָּז, for which Vulg., *cor pavidum*): animal taedians, *loathing its food,* Veg. Vet. 1, 17; 3, 2; 68.

taedĭōse, *adv.*, v. taediosus, *ad fin.*

* **taedĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [taedium] *Wearisome, irksome, tedious:* sarcina lucis, Firm. Math. 1, 3 *fin.*—*Adv.*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51.

taedĭum, ii, *n.* [taedet] *Weariness, irksomeness, tediousness; loathing, disgust* (not freq. till after the Aug. period: perh. not at all in Cic. or Caes.): **I.** Subject.: (*a*) *c. gen.:* rerum adversarum, Sall. J. 62, 9: belli, Liv. 8, 2, 2: taedio curarum fessus, Tac. A. 12, 39. So, laboris, Quint. 2, 2, 6; 12, 3, 11: lucis, id. 1, 3, 16: vitae, Gell. 7, 18, 11, et saep.—In the *plur.:* taedia longi belli, Ov. M. 13, 213; so, coepti mei, id. ib. 9, 616: tui, id. A. A. 1, 718, et saep.—(*β*) *Absol.:* quum oppugnatio obsidentibus prius saepe quam obsessis taedium afferat, Liv. 34, 34, 2; so, afferre, Quint. 5, 12, 8: quum virtutes etiam ipsae taedium pariant, nisi, *etc.*, id. 9, 4, 43: supervacua cum taedio dicuntur, id. 4, 2, 44: esse taedio alicui, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 8: sollicitum taedium, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 17.—**II.** Transf., object., *Loathsomeness, a disgusting, loathsome,* or *irksome thing, a nuisance* (Plinian): vetustas oleo taedium affert, *a loathsome, rancid taste, smell,* etc., Plin. 15, 2, 3; so id. 19, 6, 34; 29, 6, 39. In the *plur.:* non sunt ea taedia (*sc.* muscae et culices) in metallis, Plin. 34, 18, 50.

‡ **taedulum** antiqui interdum pro fastidioso; interdum, quod omnibus taedio esset, ponere soliti sunt," Fest. p. 360.

Taenărus (**-os**), i, *comm.*, and **Taenărum** (**-on**), i, *n.*, Ταίναρος and Ταίναρον, *A promontory and town in Laconia; on the promontory was a temple of Neptune, and near it a cavern, the fabled entrance to the infernal regions; it was also famous for its black marble,* Mel. 2, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 8; Sen. Herc. Fur. 662; Luc. 9, 36, Stat. Th. 2, 32 *sq.*; Tib. 3, 3, 14; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 589 *sq.*—Poet., for *the infernal regions:* invisi horrida Taenari Sedes, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 10; so Sen. Troad. 402.—**II.** Hence, **A. Taenărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Taenarus, Taenarian;* in the poets also i. q. *Laconian, Spartan:* litus, Plin. 9, 8, 8: humus, Ov. Her. 16, 276: columnae, *of Taenarian marble,* Prop. 3, 1, 59; so, lapis, Plin. 36, 18, 29: Deus, *i. e. Neptune,* Prop. 1, 13, 22: t. fauces, alta ostia Ditis, *i. e. the entrance to the infernal regions,* Virg. G. 4, 467; so, fauces, Luc. 6, 648: porta, Ov. M. 10, 13; cf., vallis, *the infernal regions,* id. Fast. 4, 612: currus, *i. e. of Pluto,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 2:—Eurotas, *Laconian, Spartan,* Ov. M. 2, 247: marita, *i. e. Helen,* id. Her. 13, 45.—**B. Taenărĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *The Taenarian;* poet. for *Laconian,* of *Hyacinthus,* Ov. M. 10, 183.—**C. Taenăris,** idis, *adj. f.*, *Taenarian;* poet. for *Laconian, Spartan:* ora, Ov. Her. 17, 6: terra, id. ib. 16, 30.

† **taenĭa,** ae, *f.* = ταινία, *A band, ribbon, fillet; a head-band, hair-band, bandeau:* **I.** Lit. (so only poet.): "*taenias* Graecam vocem sic interpretatur Verrius, ut dicat ornamentum esse laneum capitis honorati, ut sit apud Caecilium in Androgyno: *sepulcrum plenum taeniarum, ita ut solet,* et alias: *dum taeniam, qui volnus vinciret, petit.* Ennius in Alexandro: *volans de coelo cum corona et taeniis.* Attius in Neoptolemo: (*tumulum*) *decorare est satius quam urbem taeniis,*" Fest. p. 360: puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis, Virg. A. 5, 269.—**II.** Transf., of other things of a like shape: **A.** *A tapeworm;* Taenia solium and vulgaris, L.; Cato R. R. 126; Plin. 11, 33, 38; 31, 9, 45; Seren. Samm. 30, 563.—**B.** *A kind of fish, the ribbon-fish,* Cepola taenia, L.; Plin. 32, 7, 24.—**C.** In architecture, *The fillet* which separates the Doric frieze from the architrave, Vitr. 4, 3 *med.*—**D.** *A streak* in paper, Plin. 13, 12, 25.—**E.** *A row of projecting rocks* in the sea, *a reef,* Plin. 3 prooem. *fin.* Hence, the *purple-fish* found on these rocks are called taeniense genus purpurarum, Plin. 9, 37, 61.

taenĭensis, e, v. taenia, *no.* II., E.

taenĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [taenia] *A little band* or *ribbon:* Col. 11, 3, 23.

taesum est, v. taedet.

taeter, tra, trum, v. teter.

tăgax, ācis, *adj.* [tago] *That is apt to touch* any thing; pregn., *light-fingered, thievish* (extremely rare): "*tagax* furunculus a tangendo," Fest. p. 359; cf. Non. 408, 33: manus, Lucil. in Fest. l. l.: levis, libidinosus, tagax, * Cic. Att. 6, 3, 1.

Tăges, is, *m.* *An Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter; he sprang from the ploughed earth in the form of a boy and taught the Etrurians the art of divination,* Cic. de Div. 2, 23, 50; Ov. M. 15, 554; Luc. 1, 637; Col. 10, 345; Censor. de Die nat. 4.—**II.** Hence **Tăgētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tages:* sacra, Carmin. in Macr. S. 5, 19 *med.*

tăgo, ĕre, v. tango, *ad init.*

Tăgus, i, *m.* *A river in Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands,* now *Tajo,* Mel. 3, 1, 6; Plin. 4, 22, 35; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 34; id. Met. 2, 251; Luc. 7, 755; Sil. 1, 155; Mart. 1, 50, 15; 10, 96, 3, et mult. al.; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 326.

Tălăĭŏnĭdes, ae; v. Talaus, *no.* II.

tālārĭa, ium, v. talaris, *no.* I., B.

tālāris, e, *adj.* [talus] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the ankles:* tunica, *i. e. reaching to the ankles, long,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, 31; id. ib. 33, 86; id. Cat. 2, 10, 22.—**B.** Subst., tālārĭa, ĭum, *n.:* * **1.** *The ankles* or *parts about the ankles,* Sen. Ep. 53 *med.*—**2.** (*sc.* calceamenta) *Winged shoes* or *sandals fastened to the ankles:* of Mercury, Virg. A. 4, 239; Ov. M. 2, 736; of Perseus, id. ib. 4, 667; 730; of the fifth Minerva, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.—Proverb.: talaria videamus, *let us think of flight, let us fly,* Cic. Att. 14, 21 *fin.*—**3.** (*sc.* vestimenta) *A long garment reaching down to the ankles,* Ov. M. 10, 591.—* **II.** *Of* or *belonging to dice* (in this sense talarius is more usual, v. h. v.): ludorum talarium licentia, *of dicing,* Quint. 11, 3, 58.

tālārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [talus, *no.* II.] *Of* or *belonging to dice:* ludus, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: consessus in ludo talario, *a gaming-house for dice-playing,* id. Att. 1, 16, 3: lex, *relating to dice-playing,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 1.

Tălasĭo (Talassio), ōnis, or **Tălassĭus** (Thal.), ii, *m.*, *A congratulatory exclamation addressed to a bride,* in use from the time of Romulus, like the Gr. Ὑμὴν ὦ ὑμέναιε, "Liv. 1, 9, 12; Serv. Virg. A. 1, 651; Fest. p. 351 and 350;" Catull. 61, 134; Mart. 1, 36, 6; 12, 42, 4; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 246. To denote *copulation,* Mart. 12, 96, 5.

Tălăus, i, *m.*, Ταλαός, *An Argonaut, the father of Adrastus and Eriphyle,* Ov. Ib. 356.—**II.** Hence **Tălăĭŏnĭdes,** ae, *adj.*, *Sprung from Talaus, the offspring of Talaus,* of *Adrastus,* Stat. Th. 5, 18; 2, 140; of *Eriphyle,* Ov. A. A. 3, 13.

tālĕa, ae, *f.* *A slender staff, a rod, stick, bar:* taleae pedem longae ferreis hamis infixis totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 9: ferreae, *iron rods,* used as money by the Britons, id. ib. 5, 12, 4.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** In agricult., *A cutting, set, layer* for planting, Cato R. R. 45; Var. R. R. 1, 40, 4; Col. 4, 31, 2; 4, 33, 4; Pall. Mart. 10, 11.—Hence, * **2.** Transf., in gen., *A scion, twig, sprig,* Seren. Samm. 12, 167.—**B.** In architecture, *A small beam used for binding together the joints of a wall,* Vitr. 1, 5.

* **tălentārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [talentum] *Of* or *belonging to a talent* (in weight): balistae, *throwing stones of a talent in weight,* Sisenn. in Non. 555, 27.

tălentum, i, *n.* [τάλαντον, a thing weighed, *a weight;* hence] *A talent,* i. e.: **I.** *A Grecian weight, varying in different states, usually about half a hundred weight* (so very rarely): auri eborisque talenta, Virg. A. 11, 333; so, thynni, Plin. 9, 15, 17: turis, id. 12, 17, 40.—Much more freq., **II.** *A sum of money, likewise varying in amount: the Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minae,* i. e. £243 15*s.* sterling ($1083.33 U. S. currency): quum legati ab Alexandro quinquaginta ei talenta attulissent, quae erat pecunia temporibus illis, Athenis praesertim, maxima, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91; so id. Rab. Post. 8, 21; Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 114; 3, 3, 16; id. Truc. 5, 1, 60; Var. in Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 136; Virg. A. 5, 112; Hor. S. 1, 6, 34; 2, 3, 226; 2, 7, 89, et mult. al.; cf. Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 37 *sq.*; Fest. p. 359 Sometimes called also, magnum, C. Gracch. in Gell. 11, 10, 6; Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 71; id. Most. 3, 1, 114; id. Cist. 2, 3, 19.—*Another talent of eighty minae,* Liv. 38, 38, 13.

tālĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [talea] *A small slip, shoot,* or *set* for planting, Col. 3, 17, 1; 12, 33, 1; 12, 48, 2.

tālĭo, ōnis, *f.* [talis] in jurid. lang., *A punishment similar and equal to the injury sustained, like for like, retaliation in kind, talion:* "*talionis* mentionem fieri in XII. ait Verrius hoc modo: SI MEMBRVM RVPIT, NI CVM EO PACIT, TALIO ESTO, neque id, quid significet, indicat, puto, quia notum est. Permittit enim lex parem vindictam," Fest. p. 363; so Cato in Prisc. p. 710 P.; Gell. 20, 1, 33 *sq.*; Cic. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 21, 11; Plin. 7, 54, 55; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16: corrumpit sine talione coelebs, *i. e. with impunity,* Mart. 12, 63, 10.

‡ **tālĭpĕdo,** are (* prop., To walk on the ankles), *To be weak in the feet, to totter:* "talipedare antiqui dicebant pro vacillare pedibus lassitudine, quasi qui trahit pedes, ut talis videatur insistere aut identidem tollere pedes," Fest. p. 359.

tālis, e, *adj.* *Such, of such a kind, nature,* or *quality, such like;* with a corresp. *qualis, atque, ut, qui,* or *absol.:* talis est quaecumque res publica, qualis ejus aut natura aut voluntas, qui illam regit, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: ut facillime, quales simus, tales esse videamur, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: quum esset talis, qualem te esse video, id. Mur. 14, 32; id. Rep. 1, 26:—faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 39; so, honos tali populi Romani voluntate paucis est delatus ac mihi, Cic. Vatin. 4, 10:—tales nos esse putamus, ut jure laudemur, id. Off. 1, 26, 9; so, nunc rationem videtis esse talem, ut, *etc.*, id. Rep. 2, 22, Liv. 42, 42, 7:—talem te esse oportet, qui primum te ab impiorum civium societate sejungas, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 3: ultima talis erit, quae mea prima fides, Prop. 2, 20, 34; Stat. Th. 2, 170:—sin est probus (Cresphontes maritus meus), Cur talem invitum invitam cogis linquere? Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38: cui in re tali jam subvenisti antidhac, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 26: aliquid tale putavi fore, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2: tantum abest, ut et ipsi tale quicquam facturi fueritis, Liv. 26, 31, 5: a quo tale quid dictum referretur, id. 5, 1, 7: quod erit ejusmodi, nihil ut tale ulla in re publica reperiatur, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: omnem legem esse laudabilem, quibusdam talibus argumentis docent, id. Leg. 2, 5, 11: cf. id. Univ. 7: haec taliaque vociferantes, Liv. 5, 2, 13; cf. Tac. A. 11, 24.—**B.** Referring to something that follows: talia commemorat lacrimans exterrita somno: *eurydica,* etc., Enn. Ann. 1, 41; so, talia fatur: *salve,* etc., Virg. A. 5, 79: talia tum placido Saturnius edidit ore: *dicito,* etc., Ov. M. 8, 705: id tale est: *occidisti hominem,* etc., Quint. 7, 1, 6; cf. id. 5, 10, 82; 9, 2, 41, et al.

II. In partic., pregn., like the Gr. *τοιοςδε* or *τοιοῦτος*, *Of such an especial kind* or *nature* (both in a good and a bad sense), *so distinguished*, *great*, or *excellent*, *such* emphatically, i. q. tantus: talem, tali genere atque animo natum ex tanta familia, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 10; cf., quibus rebus tantis, talibus gestis, quid fuit causae, cur, *etc.?* Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71; and, quae tua sponte faceres in hominem tantum et talem, calamitosum, id. Fam. 13, 66, 1; so too, coupled with tantus, id. N. D. 3, 38, 92; id. Fam. 15, 4, 14: quid negotii geritur, in quo ille tot et tales viros defatigat? id. Quint. 13, 42: judices tali dignitate praediti, id. Cluent. 53, 147; Caes. B. C. 1, 53, 3: pro tali facinore, id. B. G. 6, 34 *fin.*: tamen is ad id locorum talis vir petere (consulatum) non audebat, Sall. J. 63, 6: tali tempore, *at so critical a time*, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 1; so Liv. 22, 35, 7; 30, 37, 8; Virg. A. 11. 303, et al.—Hence,

Adv., tālĭter, *In such wise, in such sort, so* (post-Aug. and very rarely): qualiter . . . taliter, Mart. 5, 7, 3; so Plin. 35, 11, 40.

* **tālis-cumque,** talecumque, *adj. Of about such a nature, about such, nearly so*: quale fuit malum...taliacumque, *etc.*, Auct. Priap. 16.

tālĭter, *adv.*, v. talis, *ad fin.*

* **tālitrum,** i, *n.* [perh. from talus] *A rap* or *fillip with the finger*: caput talitro vulnerare, Suet. Tib. 68.

talla, ae, *f. A peel* or *coat of an onion*, Lucil. in Non. 201, 2; cf., "*talla κρομμύου λέπυρον*," Gloss. Philox.

talpa, ae, *f.* (*masc.*, Virg. G. 1, 183; 3, 539 Serv.), *A mole*, Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 81; Plin. 9, 7, 6; 10, 69, 88; 30, 5, 12, et al.

* **talpānus,** a, um, *adj.*: vitis, *A kind of grape-vine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

* **talpīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [talpa] *Like a mole, mole-like*: animal, Cassiod. Var. 9, 3.

Talthȳbĭus, i, *m.*, *Ταλθύβιος*, *A herald of Agamemnon*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 33; Ov. Her. 3, 9.

tālus, i, *m. The ankle, ankle-bone*; of animals, *the pastern-bone, knuckle-bone*, Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*: 7 *fin.*; 22; Plin. 11, 46, 106; Ov. M. 4, 343; 8, 810, et al.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** For *The heel*: purpura ad talos demissa, Cic. Clu. 40, 111; so Hor. S. 1, 2, 29, and 99; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 11; talos a vertice pulcher ad imos. id. Ep. 2, 2, 4: summaque vix talos contigit unda meos, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 6: so id. Met. 4, 343.—Poet.: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, *whether it stands or falls*, i. e. *whether it succeeds or fails*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176; cf., tibi recto vivere talo Ars dedit, *i. e. to act well, conduct one's self well*, Pers. 5, 104.—**B.** *A die* (orig. made from the knucklebones of certain animals) *of a longish shape, rounded on two sides and marked only on the other four*; while the tesserae were cubes, and marked on all six sides. Four tali were used in playing, but only three tesserae: ad pilam se aut ad talos se aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58; so id. de Sen. 16, 58; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75; 79; id. Capt. 1, 1, 5; Cic. de Div. 1, 13, 23; 2, 21, 48; id. Fin. 3, 16, 54; Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71; Prop. 4, 8, 45; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18; id. Sat. 2, 3, 171; 2, 7, 17, et mult. al.

tam (archaic collat. form, "*tame* in carmine positum est pro *tam*," Fest. p. 360:—tanne for tamne, Afran. in Fest. p. 358), *adv.* [an accusative form, analog. to quam; cf. also, jam, clam, palam, *etc.*] A correlative demonstrative particle, denoting a comparison in degree: prop., *So far, in so far*; hence, *so very, to such a degree, so*; with a follg. *quam*, *atque*, *ut*, *qui*, *quasi*, or *absol.*: (*α*) With a follg. *quam*: tam ego fui ante liber, quam gnatus tuus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 60; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 11: si hera me sciat tam socordem esse quam sum, id. Cist. 4, 2, 5: tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: nemo tam multa scripsit, quam multa, *etc.*, id. Or. 30, 108: nihil est tam occupatum, tam multiforme, tot ac tam variis affectibus concisum quam mala mens, Quint. 12, 1, 7: nec tam Turpe fuit vinci quam contendisse decorum est, Ov. M. 9, 5, et saep.—With adverbs: tam satis, quam, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 106: tam cito evertetur quam navis, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: tam facile, quam tu arbitraris, id. de Div. 1, 6, 10: tam valde, quam, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 39, 81: quam magis aerumna urget, tam magis, *etc.*, Poet. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 15; so, tam magis...quam magis, Virg. A. 7, 787.—With verbs: tam hoc scit me habere quam egomet, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 12: tam confido quam potest, me, *etc.*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 1: ego haec tam esse, quam audio, non puto, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 9: Acrisium . . . tam violasse Deum, quam non agnosse nepotem Poenitet, Ov. M. 4, 613: adjuro, tam me tibi vera referre, Quam veri majora fide, id. ib. 3, 659: tam non pigeat facere istud, quam non displicebit, Quint. 2, 5, 17.—With nouns: Corinthia aera accipimus tam aurum et argentum quam aes Corinthium, Quint. 8, 2, 8: tam ornatus quam perspicuitas, id. 8, 3, 15.—With pronouns: tam tibi istuc credo quam mihi, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 25.—(*β*) With a follg. *atque*: tam consimil'est atque ego, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 287.—(*γ*) With a follg. *ut*: non essem tam inurbanus ac paene inhumanus, uti eo gravarer, quod, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 365: non se tam barbarum, ut non sciret, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 17: tam densa omnia, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 10, 1, 76.—(*δ*) With a follg. *qui c. subj.*: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 2: neque ullum erit tam difficile, quod, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 4, 145.—(*ε*) With a follg. *quasi*: tam a me pudica est, quasi soror mea sit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 51.—(*ζ*) *Absol.* (so most usually): Plaut. Most. 1, 3. 29: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus opponuntur, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: in hac tam clara re publica natus, id. ib. 1, 19: tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 6: tam ob parvolam rem, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 10; cf., in corporibus tam parvis atque tam nullis, Plin. 11, 2, 2: quae causa frontis tam adductae? Quint. 10, 3, 13, et saep.—With adverbs: quid tu, inquit, tam mane? Cic. Rep. 1, 9: tam munifice et tam large, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: tam graviter cadere, id. Off. 1, 21, 73: quod jus civile tam vehementer amplexus es, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: tam insolenter et tam diu, Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 4.—With verbs: nisi meum gnatum tam amem, Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 9; so id. Most. 4, 2, 9: *To.* Quid tam properas? *Sa.* Ita negotium 'st, id. Pers. 4, 6. 11: quid tu ergo hanc quaeso tractas tam? id. Casin. 4, 4, 24: non tam concupivit, Vell. 2, 88: sed ipsa ratio neque tam nos juvaret neque tam esset in nobis manifesta, nisi, *etc.*, Quint. 2, 16, 15; cf. id. 8, 3, 5.—With nouns: numquam ego te tam esse matulam credidi, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 64: cur tam tempore exclamarit occisum, Cic. Sest. 37, 80.

B. Particular connections: **1.** With superlatives, answering to the Eng. *The, so much the, all the*, before a comparative (so rarely; mostly ante-classical): (*α*) With a preceding *quam*: quam paucissimos (canes) reliqueris, tam optimi in alendo fient, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 12:—quam citissime conficies, tam maxime expediet, Cato R. R. 64, 2: quam plurimum ederit, tam citissime sanus fiet, id. ib. 64, 2: veternosus quam plurimum bibit, tam maxime sitit, id. ap. Fest. s. v. VETERNOSUS, p. 369: quam quisque pessume fecit, tam maxume tutus est, Sall. J. 31, 14.—(*β*) *Absol.*: nondum erat vestris tam gravissimis tamque multis judiciis ignominiisque concisus, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 11:—tam maturrime comparavisse, Cato in Charis. p. 184 P.

2. Non tam...quam, Eng. *Not so much . . . as, less . . . than*: ejus autem prima causa coëundi est non tam imbecillitas quam, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 25: utinam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriae praestare voluisset! id. Brut. 33. 126: non tam pugnandi quam diffugiendi fuit utrorumque consilium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23, 6; Quint. 4, 2, 114: id. 11, 1, 16, et saep.: ut non tam fides non habenda quam ratio quaerenda sit, Cic. Rep. 1, 10.—With a comparative: non tam in bellis et proeliis quam in promissis et fide firmior, Cic. Deiot. 3. 8.

* **3.** Tam modo, or, in one word, tammodo, *Just now, but just now*: Plaut. Trin. 3, 1. 8; cf. Fest. s. v. TAMMODO, p. 359.

II. Ante-class., sometimes for tamen: "antiqui *tam* etiam pro *tamen* usi sunt," Fest. p. 360: bene cum facimus, tam male cupimus, ut quidem perhibent viri. . . .: quamquam estis nihili, tam ecastor simul vobis consului, Titinn. in Fest. l. l., et al.

* **tăma,** ae, *f. A kind of swelling of the feet and legs*: "*tama* dicitur, cum labore viae sanguis in crura descendit et tumorem facit," Fest. p. 360; Lucil. in Fest. l. l.

tămărix, īcis, *f. A tamarisk, tamarisk-shrub*, Col. 8. 15. 4; Luc. 9, 916. Called also, **tămărīce,** Plin. 13. 21, 37: 24, 9, 41; and **tămăriscus,** Pall. Nov. 8, 1.

Tămăsēus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Tamasus* (a very ancient town of Cyprus): ager, Ov. M. 10, 644.

tam-dĭu (written also tandui, and, separately, tam diu), *adv. So long*; with a follg. *quamdiu*, *quam*, *dum*, *quoad*, *ut*, or *absol.*: tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo, Cic. Att. 9, 4, 1: vixit tamdiu, quam licuit, *etc.*, id. Brut. 1, 4: tam diu laudabitur, dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: disces, quamdiu voles: tamdiu autem velle debebis, quoad te, quantum proficias, non poenitebit, id. ib. 1, 1, 2; so Nep. Att. 11 *fin.*: quae inductio ante tamdiu subigenda est, ut, *etc.*, Pall. 1, 15:—haud quicquam'st, magis quod cupiam tamdiu, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 15: te abfuisse tamdiu a nobis, dolui, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 2: ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur: tam diu Germania vincitur, Tac. G. 37.

tame, v. tam, *ad init.*

tāmen, *adv.* [etymology unknown; perh. a protracted form of tam; and accordingly signifying, in so far, with an adversative qualification].

Notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still, etc., with a follg. concessive or conditional particle (*quamquam*, *quamvis*, *etsi*, *etiamsi*, *tametsi*, *licet*, *si*, *quum*, etc.), or *absol.* (tamen being placed at the beginning of the clause or after a prominent word; v. in the follg.): verumtamen, quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione tamen non caret. Tametsi miserum est, tamen, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: quamvis sit magna (exspectatio), tamen eam vinces, id. Rep. 1, 23; etsi abest maturitas aetatis, jam tamen, *etc.*, id. Fam. 6, 18, 4; cf., sed tamen etsi omnium causa, quos commendo, velle debeo, tamen, *etc.*, id. ib. 13, 71: etiamsi natura abripuit, virtus tamen, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 16 *fin.*: licet tibi significarim, ut ad me venires: tamen intelligo, *etc.*, id. Att. 3, 12, 3: equidem, ut verum esset . . . tamen arbitrarer, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 6 *fin.*:—si Massilienses per delectos cives . . . reguntur, inest tamen in ea conditione, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 27: si ipsa minus honestas, contumelia tamen, *etc.*, id. Part. or. 26, 92: si omnes deos hominesque celare possimus, nihil tamen, *etc.*, id. Off. 3, 9 *fin.*: quum ea consecutus nondum eram . . . tamen, *etc.*, id. Fam. 3, 7, 5; id. Rep. 1, 10: cui (senatus auctoritati) quum Cato et Caninius intercessissent, tamen est perscripta, id. Fam. 1, 2 *fin.*;—id. Rep. 1, 35; cf., hi non sunt permolesti: sed tamen insident et urgent, id. Att. 1, 18, 2; and, sed tamen velim scire, *etc.*, id. Rep 1, 30: difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen, id. ib. 1, 43: ut possint eam vitam, quae tamen esset reddenda naturae, pro patria potissimum reddere, id. ib. 1, 3; id. ib. 1, 26: aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est: Si tamen in medio quondam concreta profundo Spuma fui, *if indeed* = si modo, Ov. M. 4. 537; so, si tamen, id. Trist. 3, 14, 24; Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 6, et saep.—In an interrogation: si quinque hominum millibus ad vim, facinus caedemque delectis locus quaeritur, tamenne patiemini vestro nomine contra vos firmari opes? *etc.*, Cic. Agr. 2. 28. 77; so, vi . . . tamenne? id. Flacc. 10, 21; id. Font, 3, 6; cf., without an affixed ne: cur nolint, etiam si tacerent, satis dicunt. Verum non tacent. Tamen his invitissimis te offers? id. de Div. in Caecil. 6, 21; so even at the beginning of a letter: tamen a malitia non discedis? *and yet*, id. Fam. 9. 19, 1.—Strengthened by nihilominus: etsi verum judicabant. tamen nihilominus, *etc.*, Cic. Clu. 28, 76: tamen nihilominus *Αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν*, *etc.*, id. Fam. 13, 15, 2.

tamenetsi, v. tametsi.

Tămēsis, is, *m.* *A river in Britain*, now the *Thames*, Caes. B. G. 5, 11, 9; 5, 18, 1. Called also Tămēsa, ae, Tac. A. 14, 32. Cf. Mann. Brit. p. 182.

tămetsi, *conj.* [contr. from tamen etsi, which is still freq. found written in full; as, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168; Cic. Att. 5, 17, 2; id. Fam. 13, 71; Caes. B. G. 5, 34, 2; Catull. 68, 135] *Notwithstanding that, although, though* (quite class. and freq.): (*a*) *c. indic.* (so most freq.): *Ca.* Da mihi igitur operam. *Co.* Tametsi non novi, dabo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 9: age, loquere, quid vis, tametsi tibi succenseo, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 56: tametsi fur mihi es, molestus non ero, id. Aul. 4, 10, 38: numquam edepol fugiet, tametsi capital fecerit, id. Men. 1, 1, 16; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 81: non mehercule haec quae loquor crederem, tametsi vulgo audieram, nisi, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, 62; id. Fam. 3, 7, 3: tametsi non mediocris haesitatio est, Quint. 12, 1, 40, et saep.:—quantam putas auctoritatem laudationis eorum futuram si? *etc.* . . . Tametsi, quae est ista laudatio, cum? *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9, 19.—(*β*) *c. subjunct.* (extremely seldom): memini, tametsi nullus moneas, Ter. Eun. 2, 1. 10.—**B.** With a follg. *tamen* (so esp. freq. in class. prose): Cic. Fam. 3, 4, 1: tametsi causa postulat, tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, praeteribo, id. Quint. 3, 13: quae tametsi Caesar intelligebat, tamen, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 43, 4. So too Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; 27, 73; id. Verr. 2, 2, 8, 23; id. Fam. 1, 5, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 2; 7, 50, 2; id. B. C. 3, 67, 4; Hirt. B. G. 8, 20, 1; Sall. C. 3, 4; Quint. Prooem. § 11; 9, 3, 2, et al.

† **tămĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ταμιακός*, *Of or belonging to the imperial treasury* or *fisc*: praedia, *crown-lands, imperial domains*, Cod. Justin. 11, 68; so, fundi tamiaci juris, id. ib. l. 2.—**II.** Subst., tămĭăcus, i, *m.*, *An occupant of crown-lands*, Cod. Justin. 11, 68, 1.

‡ **taminare** violare: hinc *contaminare* dictum, Fest. p. 363.

taminia uva, *A kind of wild grape*, Cels. 3, 21; Plin. 23, 1, 13; cf. Fest. p. 359. *The vine on which it grew* was called tamnus, Col. 10, 373; Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86.

tamnus, i, v. taminia.

(* **Tamphĭlus,** i, *m.* *A Roman surname:* Cn. Baebius Tamphilus, Liv. 31, 49 *fin.*—Hence **Tamphiliānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Belonging to Tamphilus:* domus, Nep. Att. 13.)

tamquam (written also tanquam), *adv.* *As much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, so to speak*, etc.: *Sa.* Esne tu huic amicus? *To.* Tamquam di omnes, qui coelum colunt, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 32: *Ge.* Nostin' ejus natum Phaedriam? *Da.* Tamquam te, Ter. Ph. 1, 2. 14: quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tamquam mihi. Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5: tenebrae ibi erant tamquam nox, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 8: *Si.* Qualibet perambula aedes oppido tamquam tuas. *Th.* Tamquam? id. Most. 3, 2, 122: repente te tamquam serpens e latibulis intulisti, Cic. Vatin. 2, 4: sic tamquam pilam rapiunt inter se rei publicae statum tyranni ab regibus, id. Rep. 1, 44; id. ib. 1, 24: commenti sunt, se de terra tamquam hos ex arvis musculos exstitisse, id. ib. 3, 15, et saep.—With a corresponding *sic* or *item:* apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, quotiescumque fui, tamquam domi meae, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 1; cf., neve te obrui tamquam fluctu, sic magnitudine negotii sinas, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4; so, sic tamquam, id. Brut. 18, 71 Orell. *N. cr.*; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 32. Cf. also, tamquam, ita, in the follg.

II. In partic.: **A.** With *si*, connecting it with a conditional clause indicating comparison: tamquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 21: curabitur. Tamquam si intus nemo natus in aedibus habitet, id. Most. 2, 1, 55: qui tamquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, ita ruebant in tenebris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91; so id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2; and, ita me audias, tamquam si mihi quiritanti intervenisses, Liv. 40, 9, 7: tamquam si tua res agatur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 7.

B. Sometimes tamquam alone, without si, is joined immediately to such a conditional clause of comparison. Eng. *As if, just as if:* tamquam clausa sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 1; so, quod a quibusdam sic accipi potest, tamquam haec sententia priori diversa sit, Quint. 2, 3, 10: and id. 2, 1, 12: qui ita dicunt, tamquam inter duas leges quaeratur, id. 7, 4, 42; Cic. Brut. 1, 5: tamquam regum arcanis interesset, omnia scit, Liv. 41, 24, 3: tamquam non iidem ubique dii immortales sint, sed, *etc.*, id. 42, 3, 9: ceteri, tamquam ita necesse sit, sequuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 5; Plin. 2, 63, 63, et saep.

(* **Tana** or **Tanas,** ae, *m.* *A river of Numidia, between Lares and Capsa*, Sall. J. 90.)

Tănāger, gri, *m.* *A river in Lucania*, Virg. G. 3, 151; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 143.

Tānāgra, ae, *f.*, *Τανάγρα*, *A town of Boeotia*, Plin. 4, 7, 12; cf. Mann. Griech. p. 239 *sq.*—**II.** Hence, **A. Tānāgraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Tanagra:* meretrix, Auct. Or. pro domo 43, 111: Choroebus, Stat. Th. 9, 745.—**B. Tānāgrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: galli, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 6; Col. 8, 2, 4 and 13.

Tănăis, is, *m.*, *Τάναϊς*: **I.** *The River Tanais*, now *the Don*, Mel. 1, 1. 6; id. ib. 2, 1; 2, 6, et al.; Plin. 4, 12. 24; 6, 7, 7; Hor. Od. 3, 10, 1; 3, 29, 28; 4, 15, 24, et saep.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Tănăītae,** ārum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of the country near the Don*, Plin. 6, 7. 7; Amm. 31, 3.—**2. Tănăītis,** idis, *f.*, *She that lives by the Don*, i. e. *an Amazon*, Sen. Hipp. 399.—**3. Tănăītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to the Don:* potor Scythicae undae, Sid. Carm. 5, 479: crusta, id. ib. 11, 96.—**II.** *A proper name of a man*, Virg. A. 12, 513; Hor. S. 1, 1, 105.

Tănăquil, īlis, *f.* *The proud, imperious wife of the elder Tarquin*, Liv. 1, 34.—Hence, as an appellative, for *a domineering, ambitious woman*, Juv. 6, 566; Aus. Ep. 23, 31.

tandem, *adv.* [compounded of tam and the demonstrative termination dem; and therefore, prop., just so far; and hence, transf. to time, after so long, after a long time] To denote what takes place after long delay or expectation, *At length, at last, in the end, finally:* Juppiter tibi summe tandem male re gesta gratulor, Enn. in Non. 116, 29: haec illic est pugnata pugna usque a mane ad vesperum . . . Sed proelium id tandem diremit nox interventu suo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 99; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 99: tandem cognosti, qui siem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 7: tandem reprime iracundiam, id. Ad. 5, 3, 8: tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 5; id. ib. 7, 67, 5: finiat ut poenas tandem rogat, Ov. M. 1, 734, et saep.—Strengthened by *jam, aliquando, denique:* jam tandem ades illico, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 39; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 103; so, jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Virg. A. 6, 61: aliquando tandem huc animum ut adjungas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61; cf., tandem aliquando L. Catilinam . . . ex urbe ejecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1; so, tandem aliquando, id. ib. 1, 7, 18; id. Quint. 30, 94; id. Fam. 11, 27, 5; 16, 9, 4; v. aliquando, p. 78, *no.* 2, *f.*: tandem denique asinali verecundia ductus, App. M. 4, p. 153; so, tandem denique, id. ib. 3, p. 138; 10, p. 245.

B. In partic., in interrogative clauses, Eng. *Pray, pray now, now, then* (so esp. freq. in class. prose): quid tandem admisi in me, ut loqui non audeam? Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 12: quid tandem agebatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: quae res tandem inciderat? id. ib. 1, 11: quod genus tandem est istud ostentationis et gloriae? id. Rab. Post. 14, 38; id. Leg. 1, 1, 1; cf., quonam tandem modo? id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8; Part. or. 4, 12; and id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: hoc, per ipsos deos, quale tandem est? id. N. D. 1, 38, 105: quanto tandem illum moerore afflictum esse putatis? id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: quorsum tandem? aut cur ista quaeris? id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1; so Sall. C. 20, 9; id. Caecin. 17, 48; so, utrum tandem . . an, id. Flacc. 10, 24: ain' tandem ita esse ut dicis? Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 19; so, ain' tandem? id. Trin. 4, 2, 145; id. Truc. 2, 7, 47; Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 4; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 26; Cic. Rep. 1, 15: itane aiebat tandem? Plaut. Mil. 1, 66; so, itane tandem? id. Trin. 3, 2, 16; Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 12; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 1; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 1; 3, 2, 42.

II. Transf., for denique, *Finally*, to mark the final clause of a series (so extremely seldom): Quint. 12, 1, 25.

(* **Tanētum,** i, *n.* *A village of Upper Italy*, Liv. 21, 25; 30, 19.)

(* **Tanfana,** ae. *The name of a deity worshiped by the Marsi*, Tac. A. 1, 51.)

tangĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [tango] *That may be touched, tangible* (post-classical): quae tangibilia sunt manu, Lact. 7, 11 *fin.*; so id. ib. 12.

tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3. (orig. collat. form, tago, xi, 3: "*tagit* Pacuvius in Teucro: *ut ego, si quisquam me tagit.* Et *tagam* idem in Hermiona: *aut non cernam, nisi tagam:* sine dubio antiqua consuetudine usurpavit. Nam nunc ea sine praepositionibus non dicuntur, ut *contigit, attigit*," Fest. p. 356: Hercle vero tu cavebis, ne me attigas: si me tagis, Nae, *etc.*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 107: sed o Petruelle, me meum taxis librum, Var. in Non. 176, 18 and 180, 8) *v. a.* *To touch.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: tangere enim et tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res, Lucr. 1, 305: tange utramvis digitulo minimo modo, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 15: genu terram tangere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: os Virginis, Ov. M. 11, 308: aliquem cubito, Hor. S. 2, 5. 42, et saep.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To touch*, i. e. *to take, take away, carry off; to taste, eat, drink: Sa.* Tetigin' tui quicquam? *Aes.* Si attigisses, ferres infortunium, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24; cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 5: quia tangam nullum ab invito, id. Agr. 2, 25, 67; Liv. 29, 20, 10:—salsa sunt, tangere ut non velis, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 35: illa (corpora) Non cani tetigere lupi, Ov. M. 7, 550: saporem, id. Fast. 3, 745: cupiens varia fastidia coena Vincere tangentis male singula dente superbo, Hor. S. 2, 6, 87: Superorum tangere mensas, Ov. M. 6. 173: tetigit calicem clanculum, *has emptied*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 10.

2. Of places: **a.** *To reach, arrive at, come to* a place: Verres simul ac tetigit provinciam, statim, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, 27; cf. id. Att. 6, 1, 6; so, portus, Virg. A. 4, 612: terminum mundi armis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 54: vada, id. ib. 1, 3, 24: lucum gradu, Ov. M. 3, 36: domos, id. ib. 4, 779; 6, 601: limina, id. ib. 10, 456; Juv. 14, 44: castra nocturno dolo, Ov. Her. 1, 42, et saep.

b. *To border on, be contiguous to:* qui (fundi) Tiberim fere omnes tangunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20; so, haec civitas Rhenum tangit, Caes. B. G. 5, 3, 1: quae (villa) viam tangeret, Cic. Mil. 19, 51.

3. *To touch*, i. e. *to strike, hit, beat; to take hold of, handle* (mostly poet.): chordas, Ov. R. Am. 336: flagello Chloen, Hor. Od. 3. 26, 12: te hora Caniculae nescit tangere, *to touch, affect*, id. ib. 3, 13, 10:—statua aut aera legum de coelo tacta, *i. e. struck by lightning*, Cic. de Div. 2, 21, 47; so, de coelo tactus, Liv. 25, 7, 7; 29, 14, 3; Virg. E. 1, 17, et saep.; cf., ulmus fulmine tacta, Ov. Tr. 2, 144; and, tacta aedes Junonis, Plin. 2, 54, 55:—virginem, *to touch*, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 52; so, aliquam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 25; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6. 15; id. Eun. 4, 7, 27 *sq.*; Catull. 21, 8; Hor. S. 1, 2, 28; 54; cf. *absol.*: cibum una capias, assis, tangas, ludas, propter dormias, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 81; so id. ib. 4, 2, 10; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 5.—Proverb.: tetigisti acu (rem), *you have hit the nail on the head*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19.

4. *To besprinkle, moisten, wash, smear, anoint* (poetical and in post-Aug. prose): corpus aqua, Ov. F. 4, 790; so, comas tristi medicamine, id. Met. 6, 140: oculos olivo, Pers. 3, 44; superiorem palpebram saliva, Plin. 28, 4, 1: caput igne sulfurus, Prop. 4, 8, 86.

II. Trop.: **A.** Of the mind or feelings, *To touch, move, affect, impress:* minae Clodii contentionesque modice me tangunt, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1: si vos urbis, si vestri nulla cura tangit, Liv. 3, 17, 3: Numitori tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, Liv. 1, 5, 6: mentem mortalia tangunt, Virg. A. 1, 462: si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela. Hor. A. P. 98: nec forma tangor, poteram tamen hac quoque tangi, Ov. M. 10, 614: vota tamen tetigere deos, tetigere parentes, id. ib. 4, 164: nymphas tetigit nova res, id. ib. 15, 552: religione tactus hospes, Liv. 1, 45, 7, et saep.

B. qs. To prick or stick one, *i. e.:* **1.** *To take in, trick, dupe; to cozen* or *cheat out of* any thing (ante-class.): tuum tangam patrem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 118; cf., probe tactus Ballio est, id. ib. 5, 2, 13: istis adeo te tetigi triginta minis, id. Epid. 5, 2, 40; so, senem triginta minis, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 257: lenunculum aere militari, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 7: patrem talento argenti, Turpil. in Non. 408, 28: tactus sum vehementer visco, *I am limed, caught*, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 39.

* **2.** *To sting* or *nettle* any one by something said: quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30.

C. Of speech, *To touch upon, mention, speak of, refer to, cite:* non tango, quod avarus homo est, quodque improbu' mitto, Lucil. in Rufin. Schem. lex. § 12 (p. 274 ed. Frotsch.): leviter unum quodque tangam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? id. Acad. 2, 44, 136: illud tertium, quod a Crasso tactum est, id. de Or. 2, 10, 43; Liv. 23, 22, 6: ne tangantur rationes ad Opis, *be discussed, examined*, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 26.

D. *To take in hand, undertake* (extremely seldom): carmina, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 17.

taniăcae, ārum, *f. Long strips of pork*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 10.

tanos, i, *m. A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 5, 19.

tanquam, *adv.*, v. tamquam.

Tantălēus, Tantălĭdes, Tantălis, v. Tantalus.

Tantălus, i (Greek collat. form of the *dat.*, Tantaleo, after the form Ταντaλεῖς), *m.*, Τάνταλος, *A king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe.* He was admitted by Jupiter to the feasts of the gods: but, having disclosed their secrets, he was sent for punishment to the infernal regions, where he stands up to his chin in water under an overhanging fruit-tree, both of which retreat whenever he attempts to satisfy the hunger and thirst that torment him. A rock also hangs over him ever threatening to fall, Hyg. Fab. 82; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 44; id. Met. 4, 458; 6, 172; 10, 41; Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; 4, 16, 35; id. Fin. 1, 18, 60; Hor. Epod. 17, 66; id. Sat. 1, 1, 68; Tib. 1, 3, 77, et al.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Tantălēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tantalus:* sors, Prop. 2, 17, 5: manus, id. 2, 1, 66: mensa, Stat. Th. 11, 128.—**B. Tantălĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *A male descendant of Tantalus*; of *Pelops*, Ov. Tr. 2, 385; id. ib. 436; of *the grandsons of Tantalus* (*Atreus and Thyestes*), Poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90; Ov. F. 2, 627; of *his great-grandson, Agamemnon*, Ov. M. 12, 626; id. Her. 8, 45; id. Am. 2, 8, 13; id. Fast. 5, 307, et al.—**C. Tantălis,** idis, *f.*, *A female descendant of Tantalus*; of *Niobe*, Ov. M. 6, 211; Stat. Th. 3, 193; Sen. Herc. Oet. 197; of *Hermione, daughter of Menelaus*, Ov. Her. 8, 122: matres, *descended from Tantalus*, id. ib. 8, 66.

tantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantulus] *So little, so small*; in the *neut.* subst., *so little, such a little thing* (mostly ante-class.; not in Cic.): With a correlative clause: febrem tantillam esse, ut, *etc.*, Cels. 2, 8:—tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 40: si hercle tantillum pecassis, *etc.*, id. Rud. 4, 4, 106: quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, * Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24: monstrum mulieris! tantilla tanta verba funditat Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 61: hoccine mihi ob labores tantos tantillum dari? id. Truc. 2, 6, 56: donum, id. ib. 2, 7, 48: haud tantillo minus, id. Most. 2, 1, 47.

tantis-per, *adv.* [tantus] *For so long a time, so long; in the mean time, meanwhile*; with a follg. *dum, quoad*, or *absol.* (quite class.): **a.** With a follg. *dum:* ego hic tantisper, dum exis, te opperiar foris, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 153: meretrix tantisper blanditur, dum illud, quod rapiat, videt, id. Men. 1, 3, 11; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 54: ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: latendum tantisper ibidem, dum defervescat haec gratulatio, id. Fam. 9, 2, 4.—(β) With a follg. *quoad* (post-class.): ut viveret tantisper, quoad fieret permutatio, Gell. 6, 4, 1: agere tantisper, quoad de servitute constet, Ulp. Dig. 43, 18, 3 *fin.*—(γ) *Absol.* (quite class.): Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 30: tantisper hic ego ad januam concessero, id. Aul. 4, 5, 6: totos dies scribo, non quo proficiam quid, sed tantisper impedior, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 3; id. Caecin. 10, 30: sed videro, quid efficiat: tantisper hoc ipsum magni aestimo, quod pollicetur, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 20: tantisper tutela muliebri res Latina puero stetit, Liv. 1, 3, 1; id. 1, 22, 5.

tantŏpĕre, v. tantus, no I.

tantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantus] *So little, so small*; in the *neut.* subst., *so little, such a trifle*, or also, like the Eng. *ever so little* (quite class.; a favorite word with Cic.): non tantulum Usquam intermittit tempus, quin eum nominet, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 31: omitto vim, quae ex fici tantulo grano . . . tantos truncos ramosque procreet, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: homines tantulae staturae, Caes. B. G. 2, 30 *fin.*: tantularum rerum occupationes, id. ib. 4, 22, 2: tantulo spatio interjecto, id. ib. 7, 19, 4: tantula causa, Cic. Att. 4, 8, b, 3: dolorem tantulum malum esse, ut, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 66: quod si interesse quippiam tantulum modo potuerit, amicitiae nomen occiderit, id. Leg. 1, 12, 34; cf., non modo tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem praeterieris, id. Att. 15, 27, 3:—si ex eo negotio tantulum in rem suam convertisset, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: tantulum de arte concedere, id. ib. 40, 118: quorum oratione iste ne tantulum quidem commotus est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 50, 124: deinde, cur tantulo venierint, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 130: qui tantuli eget, quantum est opus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59.—*c. gen.:* tantulum morae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, 93.

tantum, *adv. So much; only*; v. tantus, *ad fin.*

tantummŏdo, *Only*; v. tantus, II., B., b.

tantundem, v. tantusdem.

tantus, a, um, *adj.* [from tam, with the adjectival ending, tus] *Of such size* or *measure, so great* in amount, extent, value, degree, *etc.* (as compared with some standard expressed or understood); usually with a follg. *quantus, ut, qui*, or *absol.*; rarely *quam:* nullam (concionem) umquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestrum est. Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18; so, tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt, quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11, 6: quamquam Demaden continua dicendi exercitatio potuerit tantum, quantuluscumque postea fuit, fecisse, Quint. 2, 17, 12:—non fuit tantus homo Sex. Roscius in civitate, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 43, 125: unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis . . . ut, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 1:—cave putes aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 42: statuerunt, tantum illud esse maleficium, quod, *etc.*, id. Sull. 2, 7:—neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, id Rep. 1, 3: tantilla tanta verba funditat, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 61; cf., hoccine mihi ob labores tantos tantillum dari. id. Truc. 2, 6, 56: in tantis motionibus tantisque vicissitudinibus, tam multarum rerum atque tantarum ordinibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15: non idem sentio tanta hac in re tamque immensa posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: qui tantas et tam infinitas pecunias repudiarit, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: tot tantaque vitia, id. Verr. 1, 16, 47: quae faceres in hominem tantum et talem, id. Fam. 13, 66, 1; cf., conservare urbes tantas atque tales, id. N. D. 3, 38, 92; so too, coupled with talis, id. Fam. 15, 4, 14; id. Phil. 2, 29, 71: ita tanta mira in aedibus sunt facta, *so many wonderful things*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 5; cf., sexcenta tanta reddam, si vivo, tibi, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 111; so, sexcenta tanta, id. Pseud. 2, 2, 37: jam non quaero, unde tantam Melitensem vestem habueris, *such a great quantity of*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, 183: tantus natu, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 16: cur tanto opere extimueras? *so greatly*, id. Most. 2, 2, 92; cf., si studia Graecorum vos tanto opere delectant, Cic. Rep. 1, 18; so, tanto opere (or written as one word, tantopere), very freq.: Plaut. Casin. 3, 2, 2; id. Epid. 1, 2, 31; Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 27; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 38; Cic. Rep. 1, 14; id. Mur. 10, 23; id. de Or. 1, 35, 164, et saep. et al.; cf. in an inverted order, mirum est, me, ut redeam, te opere tanto quaesere, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 1.—With a follg. *quam:* maria aspera juro, Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem, Quam, *etc.*, Virg. A. 6, 352; cf. below, *no.* B. 2.—With a partitive *gen.:* tantus ille ventorum, Plin. 2, 47, 46.

B. In the *neut.* absolutely: **1.** tantum, *So much, so many:* habere tantum molestiae quantum gloriae . . . ut tantum nobis, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: decutio argenti tantum, quantum mihi lubet, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 4:—praesidii tantum est, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 9:—eo indito cumini fricti tantum, quod oleat, Cato R. R. 156, 3:—*Ch.* Coactus reddidit ducentos et mille Philippum. *Ni.* Tantum debuit, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 38: tantum opum, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: quum tantum belli in manibus esset, Liv. 4, 57, 1: sed quid hic tantum hominum incedunt? Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 5; so, tantum hostium intra muros est, Liv. 3, 17, 4, et saep.: sexies tantum, quam quantum satum sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, 102; cf., etiamsi alterum tantum perdundum est, perdam, *etc.*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 81; v. alter, p. 87, *no.* 3, c.—tantum abest, ut, *etc.*; v. absum, p. 10, b.—**b.** In colloquial lang., tantum est, *That is all, nothing more*, etc.: vos rogat, ut, *etc.* Tantum est. Valete, Plaut. Trin. prol. 22; so id. Casin. prol. 87: *Lo.* Numquid amplius? *Ly.* Tantum est, id. Merc. 2, 2, 12; so Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 26; id. Hec. 5, 3, 15.

2. *Gen.* (of price), tanti: tanti, quanti poscit, vin' tanti illam emi? Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 22; cf., tanti est, quanti est fungus putidus, *it is worth as much as, is worth no more than*, id. Bacch. 4, 7, 23; and, frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, 194: ubi me dixero dare tanti, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 49: graviter increpuit, tanti habitare censorem, (* *in so costly a house*), Plin. 17, 1, 1.—**b.** Trop., est tanti (alicui), *To be worth so much; to be valued, prized*, or *esteemed so highly; to be of such consequence* or *importance:* tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 20, 5: tanti non fuit Arsacen capere, ut, *etc.*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 1: hoc tanti fuit vertere, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 1, 6, 38: est mihi tanti, Quirites, hujus invidiae tempestatem subire, dummodo a vobis hujus belli periculum depellatur, (* *it is worth this price to me*, i. e. *I esteem it a light thing*), Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 15; (*id. ib. 1, 9): etsi id quidem non tanti est, quam quod propter eosdem, *etc.*, id. Mil. 22, 58: juratus tibi possum dicere, nihil esse tanti, *etc.*, id. Att. 2, 13, 2: cum dicturis tanti suae non sint (actiones), Quint. 12, 8, 4: sunt o, sunt jurgia tanti, Ov. M. 2, 424, et saep.

3. *Abl.* (of comparison), tanto, *By so much, so much the:* quanto erat in dies gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores literae nunciique ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 1; cf., quantum opere processerant, tanto aberant ab aqua longius, id. B. C. 1, 81, 3; and, tanto major vis, quanto recentior, Plin. 9, 38, 62: reperietis quinquies tanto amplius istum quam quantum, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 97, 225: tantone minoris decumae venierunt quam fuerunt? id. ib. 2, 3, 45, 106, et saep.: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, *twice as much, twice as good*, δὶς τόσῳ, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 62; so, bis tanto pluris, id. Men. 4, 3, 6: ter tanto pejor, id. Pers. 1, 3, 73: multo tanto miserior, id. Rud. 2, 6, 37, et saep.: si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, 89; so, post tanto, Virg. G. 3, 476; Curt. 6, 7 *med.* Rarely with verbs denoting comparison: tanto praestitit ceteros imperatores, quanto populus Romanus antecedit fortitudine cunctas nationes, Nep. Hann. 1; so Ov. M. 13, 368; cf., doctrinis tanto antecessit condiscipulos, ut, *etc.*, Nep. Epam. 2.—Poet. with the Superl.: tanto pessimus omnium poëta, Quanto tu optimus omnium patronus, Catull. 49, 6.—**b.** In colloquial lang., tanto melior! *So much the better! well done! good! excellent! bravo!* etc.: *To.* Omnes sycophantias instruxi et comparavi, quo pacto ab lenone auferam hoc argentum. *Sa.* Tanto melior! Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 24; cf. Sen. Ep. 31; so too, tanto melior, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 60; Phaedr. 3, 5, 3: tanto hercle melior, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38. In like manner, tanto major! tanto augustior! *how great! how noble!* Plin. Pan. 71, 4; and for the contrary, tanto nequior! *so much the worse! that is bad!* Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 12; cf. Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 79.

4. In tantum, *So far, so much, to such a degree, so greatly.* danti in tantum producenda notitia est muneris sui, in quantum delectatura est eum, cui datur, Sen. Ben. 2, 23; so Col. 12, 24, 1: quaedam aquae fervent in tantum, ut non possint esse usui, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24: humum in tantum deprimere, donec altitudinis mensuram datam ceperit, Col. 3, 13, 9: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. 22, 27, 4.—Since tantus conveys only the idea of relative greatness, it may also be used (with a following *ut*) to denote a small amount, degree, extent, *etc.*; hence,

II. *Of such a quantity* or *quality, such, so small, so slight* or *trivial*; in the neutr., *so little, so few* (so rarely, but quite class.): ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut iis ad ipsas provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 6, 14; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4: si bellum tantum erit, ut vos aut successores sustinere possint, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3:—praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 9; so, tantum navium, id. C. B. 3, 2, 2.—Hence,

tantum, *adv.*: **A.** *So much, so greatly, to such a degree, so*: tantum, quantum quis, fuge, (* *as quickly as possible*), Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 94: de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1:—id tantum abest ab officio, ut, *etc.*, (* *so far*), id. Off. 1, 14, 43: rex tantum auctoritate ejus motus est, ut, *etc.*, Nep. Con. 4: tantum progressus a castris, ut dimicaturum appareret, Liv. 37, 39, 6: tantum moratus, dum, *etc.*, (* *so long*), id. 37, 21, 6:—tantum ad narrandum argumentum adest benignitas, Plaut. Men. prol. 16: ne miremini, qua ratione hic tantum apud istum libertus potuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, 134; nullo tantum se Mysia cultu Jactat, Virg. G. 1, 102.—With adjectives (mostly poet.): nec tantum dulcia, quantum Et liquida, Virg. G. 4, 101: juventus Non tantum Veneris quantum studiosa culinae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 80: tantum dissimilis, id. ib. 2, 3, 313: Marius quantum bello optimus, tantum pace pessimus, Vell. 2, 11, 1.

B. (acc. to tantus, *no.* II.; and therefore, prop., only so much, so little; hence) *Only, alone, merely, but*: Socratem tantum de vita et de moribus solitum esse quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, id. Parad. 2, 17: dixit tantum: nihil ostendit, nihil protulit, id. Flacc. 15, 34: notus mihi nomine tantum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 3, et saep.: apte dicere non elocutionis tantum genere constat, sed, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 1, 7; so, non tantum . . . sed, id. 9, 3, 28: nec tantum . . . sed (etiam), id. 3, 8, 33; 9, 3, 78; 11, 2, 5, et al.—**b.** Strengthened by *modo*, and also joined with it in one word, tantummodo (freq. and quite class.; whereas solummodo is only post-Aug., v. h. v.): homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri reditu metiuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: ut tantummodo per stirpes alantur suas, id. N. D. 2, 32, 81: quum tantummodo potestatem gustandi feceris, id. Rep. 2, 28: omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, id. ib. 4, 6: pedites tantummodo humeris ac summo pectore exstare (ut possent), Caes. B. C. 1, 62, 2: velis tantummodo, *you have only to wish it*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 54: unum hoc tantummodo, neque praeterea quicquam, *etc.*, Suet. Tib. 11, et saep.: neque eum oratorem tantummodo, sed hominem non putant, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 52; so, neque e silvis tantummodo promota castra, sed etiam . . . in campos delata acies, Liv. 9, 37, 2.

2. Particular phrases: **a.** tantum non, analog. to the Gr. *μόνον οὐκ*, to point out an action as only not, *i. e.* very nearly completed, Eng. *Almost, all but, very nearly* (perh. not till after the Aug. period; for in Cic. Att. 14, 5, 2, instead of tantum non, it would be more correct to read tantummodo): quum agger promotus ad urbem vineaeque tantum non jam injunctae moenibus essent, Liv. 5, 7, 2; cf., tantum non jam captam Lacedaemonem esse, id. 34, 40, 5; and, videt Romanos tantum non jam circumveniri a dextro cornu, id. 37, 29, 9: quum hostes tantum non arcessierint, id. 4, 2, 12 Drak.: tantum non adversis tempestatibus Rhodum enavigavit, Suet. Tib. 11: tantum non statim a funere, id. ib. 52: tantum non summam malorum suorum professus est, id. ib. 67: tantum non in ipso ejus consulatu, id. Dom. 15, et saep.—From the above cases are to be distinguished those in which the non belongs to the verb, and not to tantum: tantum non cunctandum neque cessandum esse, *only there must be no delay*, Liv. 35, 18, 8: dictator bello ita gesto, ut tantum non defuisse fortunae videretur, id. 4, 57, 8 Drak.; cf., ut qui per haec vicit, tantum non defuisse sibi advocatum sciat, Quint. 6, 2, 4.

b. Tantum quod, denoting immediate nearness in point of time, *Only, just, but just, just then, hardly, scarcely* (quite classical): tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, cum mihi a te literae redditae sunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1; so, tantum quod ultimam imposuerat Pannonico bello Caesar manum, cum, *etc.*, Vell. 2, 117: haec quum scriberem, tantum quod existimabam ad te orationem esse perlatam, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 7: navis Alexandrina, quae tantum quod appulerat, Suet. Aug. 98: natus est XVII. Cal. Jan. tantum quod oriente sole, id. Ner. 6: tantum quod pueritiam egresso, id. Aug. 63: dentem tantum quod exemptum, id. Vesp. 5. (But in Liv. 22, 2, 9, and 83, 4, 6, the quod belongs not to tantum, but to the following verb.)

* **c.** Tantum quod non, *Only that not, nothing is wanting but*: tantum quod hominem non nominat: causam quidem totam perscribit. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, 116.

tantus-dem, tantadem, tantundem, *adj. Just so great* or *large, as great* (as an *adj.* very rarely, but freq. and quite class. in the *neut.* as a subst.): malo bene facere tantundem est periculum, Quantum bono male facere, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 20: quum ita legatum esset: *Titia uxor mea tantandem partem habeat, quantulam unus heres*, Labeo Dig. 32, 1, 29: quia forte tantandem pecuniam Titio debuit, Gai. Dig. 2, 14, 30; so, si postea tantandem summam a domino mutuatus sit, Ulp. ib. 15, 3, 10 *fin.*—**II.** In the *neut.* absol.: **A.** Tantundem, *Just so much, just as much*: magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, 201: deinde qui morte ejus tantundem capiat, quantum omnes heredes, id. Leg. 2. 19, 48: fossam pedum xx. directis lateribus duxit, ut ejus solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 1: ego tantundem scio, quantum tu, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 48: tantundem argenti, quantum miles debuit, Dedit huic, id. Pseud. 4, 7, 64; 109: tantundem apud posteros meruit bonae famae, quantum malae, Tac. H. 2, 50:—nam pol hinc tantundem accipies, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 14; Cic. Att. 12, 35, 2: erat vallus in altitudinem pedum decem: tantundem ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 63, 1: dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas, Hor. S. 1, 1, 52; cf. id. ib. 56; 2, 3, 237: nec vincet ratio, tantundem ut peccet idemque, Qui teneros caules alieni fregerit horti, Et qui, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 3, 115: undique ad inferos tantundem viae est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: virium atque impetus non tantundem exigunt, Quint. 6, 2, 10, et saep.—**B.** *Gen.* (of price), tantīdem (*i* scanned short, Var. in Non. 480, 31): tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradier, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45:—voluntatem decurionum ac municipum omnium tantidem, quanti fidem suam, fecit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 115: tantidem quasi feta canes sine dentibu' latrat, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87; cf., decrepitus senex tantidem est, quasi sit signum pictum in pariete, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 4; id. Pers. 1, 2, 18.

† **tăos,** i, *m.* = *ταώς. A kind of precious stone of the colors of the peacock*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

† **tăpanta** = *τὰ π ἰντα, All things, all*: in coelum abiit et Trimalchionis tapanta est, *the all in all*, Petr. 37.

tăpēte, is, *n.* (collat. form, *sing. acc. masc.*, tapeta fulgentem, Sil. 4, 270; *plur. acc. m.*, tapetas pulcros, Virg. A. 9, 358; *abl.*, tapetis, id. ib. 7, 277; Mart. 14, 147, 1) Cloth wrought with figures in different colors, for covering walls, floors, tables, couches, *etc.*, *A carpet, tapestry, hangings, coverlet*, etc. *Sing. nom.*, tapete, Turpil. and Caecil. in Non. 229, 7, and 542, 18; *abl.*, tapete, Sil. 17, 64.—*Plur.*, tapetia, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 14: id. Stich. 2, 2, 54; *abl.*, tapetibus, Var. in Non. 542, 15; Virg. A. 9, 325; Ov. M. 13, 638.

(* **Taphrae,** ārum: **1.** *The isthmus of the Tauric Chersonese*, Mela, 2, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 26.—**2.** *A town upon this isthmus*, Plin. 4, 12, 26.)

† **tăpīnōma,** ătis, *n.* = *ταπείνωμα, A low* or *humble expression*: Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

(* **Tappŭlus,** i, *m. A Roman cognomen*: L. Villius Tappulus, Liv. 31, 49 *fin.*)

Tāprŏbăne, ēs, *f.*, Ταπροβάνη. *An island in the Indian Ocean*, now *Ceylon*, Mel. 3, 7, 7; Plin. 6, 22, 24; Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 80; Avien. Perieg. 777; cf. Mann. Indien, p. 204 *sq.* Also writtem Taprobana, App. de Mundo, p. 60.

tapullam legem convivalem ficto nomine conscripsit jocoso carmine Valerius Valentinus, cujus meminit Lucilius hoc modo: *tapullam rident legem congerrae optimi*, Fest. p. 363.

tărandus, i, *m. An animal found in northern countries*; acc. to Cuvier, *the reindeer*, Plin. 8, 34, 52; Sol. 30 *med.*

Tărănis, is, *m. The name of Jupiter among the Gauls*, Luc. 1, 446. And so perh., TANARVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2054.

‡ **Taranucnus,** i, *m. The name of a deity*, otherwise unknown, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2055 *sq.*

Tăras, antis, *m.*, Ταράς: **I.** *A son of Neptune, and founder of the city of Tarentum*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 103.—**II.** *The city of Tarentum*, Luc. 5, 376.

† **Tărătalla,** *A humorous name of a cook*, taken from Homer (Il. 1, 465): *Μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τ' ἄλλα*: si tibi Mistyllus cocus, Aemiliane, vocatur. Dicetur quare non Taratalla mihi? Mart. 1, 51, 2.

* **tărătantăra,** An onomatopee, representing the sound of the tuba: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. Ann 2, 35.

Tarbelli, ōrum, *m. A people in Aquitanian Gaul, extending southward from Burdigala to the Pyrenees*, in the neighborhood of the mod. *d'Aqs*, Caes. B. G. 3, 27, 1; Plin. 4, 19, 33; 31, 2, 2; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 257.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Tarbellus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Tarbellian*: Pyrene, Tib. 1, 7, 10: mater, Aus. Parent. 2, 2.—**B. Tarbellĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: aequor, Luc. 1, 421.—**C. Tarbellĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: Aturus, *i. e. the River Adour*, Aus. Mosell. 468: arva, id. Ep. 24, 125: origo, id. Profess. 16, 7.

(* **Tarcho** or **Tarchon,** ōnis or ontis, *m. A noble Etrurian who assisted Aeneas against Turnus*, Virg. A. 8, 506; 603; 11, 727; Sil. 8, 474.)

(* **Tarcondimotus,** i, *m. A Cilician prince and faithful ally of the Romans*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1.)

* **tardābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [tardo] *That renders slow*: rigor, Tert. Anim. 43.

tarde, *adv.* v. tardus, *ad fin.*

* **tardesco,** ĕre, *v. n. To become slow.* tardescit lingua, *grows sluggish, hesitates, stammers*, Lucr. 3, 478.

* **tardĭcors,** cordis, *adj.* [tardus-cor] *Slow-minded*, i. e. *of a dull, heavy disposition, stupid, stolid*: ingeniosos, tardicordes, fatuos, Aug. Enchir. 103.

* **tardĭgĕmŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [tardus-gemo] *Slow-moaning*: tardigemulo senio oppressus, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7, 3 (*al.* tar

ligenulo, *i. e.* tardigrado; cf. with Virg. A. 5, 431: *Tarda* trementi *genua* labant).

* **tardĭgrădus,** a, um, *adj.* [tardus-gradior] *Slow-paced, tardy-paced:* quadrupes, Pac. in Cic. de Div. 2, 64, 133.

* **tardilŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [tardus-loquor] *Slow speaking, slow of speech:* Sen. Ep. 40 *fin.*

tardĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [tardus] *Slow-footed, tardy-footed;* hence, poet. transf., for *limping, halting,* an epithet of Vulcan: deus, Catull. 36, 7; and of the same, *absol.:* quin et Tardipedi sacris jam rite solutis, *of Slow-foot, Tardy-foot,* Col. 10, 419.

tardĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Slowness, tardiness* (quite class.): **I.** Lit., of motion or action: "celeritati tarditas, non debilitas (contraria est)," Cic. Top. 11, 47; cf. in the follg.: pedum, id. Rab. perd. 7, 21: cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis tum quadrigis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2; so, (subvenit) vehiculis tarditati, id. Rep. 3, 2: navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 58, 3; so, onerariae navis, Tac. A. 2, 39: mula effrenis et tarditatis indomitae, Plin. 8, 44, 69, et saep.: occasionis, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118; cf., moram et tarditatem afferre bello, id. ib. 5 9, 25; and, tarditas et procrastinatio in rebus gerendis, id. ib. 6, 3, 7; cf. also, cunctatio ac tarditas, id. Sest. 47, 100: nosti hominis tarditatem, id. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2: quid si etiam affert tarditatem ista sententia ad Dolabellam persequendum, id. Phil. 11, 10, 25; id. Brut. 42, 154: propter tarditatem sententiarum moramque rerum, id. Fam. 10, 22, 1: operis, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: aurium, (* *dullness*), Plin. 20, 9, 33; ib. 13, 51; 23, 2, 28: veneni, *slow effect,* Tac. A. 16, 14 *fin.,* et saep.—In the *plur.:* celeritates tarditatesque, Cic. Univ. 9: cavendum est, ne tarditatibus utamur in ingressu mollioribus, id. Off. 1, 36, 131.

II. Trop., of the mind, *Slowness, dullness, heaviness, stupidity:* ingenii, Cic. Or. 68, 229; so, ingenii, connected with stupor, id. Pis. 1, 1; cf., t. animi et stupor, Gell. 16, 12, 3: ingenii, Quint. 1, 1, 1: quid adjectius tarditate et stultitia dici potest? Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51: hominum, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: opinio tarditatis, id. de Or. 1, 27, 125.

* **tardĭtĭes,** ēi, *f.* [id.] *Slowness, tardiness* (ante-class. form for tarditas): multa amittuntur tarditie et socordia, Att. in Non. 181, 21 (*al.* tarditia).

tardĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Slowness, tardiness* (ante-class. form for tarditas): podagrosi estis ac vicistis cochleam tarditudine, * Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 29: segnes somno et tarditudine, Att. in Non. 181, 20.

tardĭuscŭle, *adv.,* v. tardiusculus, *Pa., ad fin.*

tardĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tardus] *Somewhat slow, slowish* (ante- and post-classical): mulier, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 198, 26: servus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 4. —*Adv.,* tardĭuscŭle, *Somewhat slowly:* venire, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 7.

tardo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *Act., To make slow, to hinder, delay, retard, impede, prevent* (freq. and quite classical): aut impedire profectionem aut certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1; so, cursum, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: pedes (alta arena), Ov. Her. 10, 20: alas, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 25: nos Etesiae vehementissime tardarunt, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4: celeritatem insequendi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14, 4; cf., palus Romanos ad insequendum tardabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26, 2; and with this cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, 130: tormentorum administrationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 2, 5: impetum hostium, id. B. G. 2, 25, 3; so, impetum, id. ib. 7, 46, 3; id. B. C. 1, 27, 3: studia alicujus, Cic. Or. 1, 3: aliquem socors ipsius natura, id. Brut. 68, 239: vereor, ne exercitus nostri tardentur animis, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24: me ratio pudoris a praesentis laude tardaret, id. Caecin. 27, 77.—With the *inf.:* Caes. B. C. 2, 43, 4; *c. quin,* Ov. M. 13, 283. —**II.** *Neutr., To tarry, loiter, linger, delay* (very rarely): tu mitte mihi quaeso obviam literas, numquid putes rei publicae nomine tardandum esse nobis, Cic. Att. 6, 7, 2: fuci tardantes, Plin. 11, 11, 11.

* **tardor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *Slowness* (ante-class. form for tarditas): versuum, Var. in Non. 229, 22.

tardus, a, um, *adj. Slow, not swift, sluggish, tardy* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit., of motion or action: velox an tardus sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35; Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 66: sciebam aetate tardiores, id. ib. 6; cf. id. ib. 1 and 4: fatuus est, insulsus, tardus, stertit noctes et dies, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 49: redemptor non inertia aut inopia tardior fuit, Cic. de Div. 2, 21, 47: qualem existimas, qui in adulterio deprehenditur? tardum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275: nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 3: tarda aliqua et languida pecus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 39; so, asellus, Virg. G. 1, 273: juvenci, id. ib. 2, 206, et saep.: Caesar ubi reliquos esse tardiores vidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1: ad injuriam tardiores, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 33; so, tardior ad judicandum, id. Caecin. 4, 9: ad deponendum imperium, id. Rep. 2, 12: ad discedendum, id. Att. 9, 13, 4; cf., Bibulus in decedendo erit, ut audio, tardior, id. ib. 7, 3, 5:—proci loripedes, tardissimi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 7. —Of things concr. and abstr.: tardiores tibicinis modi et cantus remissiores, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254: omnia tarda et spissa, id. Att. 10, 18, 2: frumenti tarda subvectio, Liv. 44, 8, 1: poena tardior, Cic. Caecin. 3, 7: portenta deum tarda et sera nimis, Cic. poet. de Div. 2, 30, 64: sic mihi tarda fluunt tempora, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23; so, noctes, *coming on late,* Virg. G. 2, 482: tardiora fata, Hor. Epod. 17, 62: anne novum tardis sidus te mensibus addas, *i. e. to the long summer months,* Virg. G. 1, 32; so, nox, Ov. Pont. 2, 4, 26: podagra, *i. e. that makes one move slowly,* Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: sapor, *i. e. that lingers long on the palate,* Virg. G. 2, 126. Poet., with the *gen.:* tardus fugae, *delaying his flight,* Val. Fl. 3, 547. And with the *inf.:* nectere tectos Numquam tarda dolos, Sil. 3, 234.

II. Trop., *Slow of apprehension, dull, heavy, stupid:* *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intelligo. *Sy.* Hui, tardus es. Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 27: sensus hebetes et tardi, Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 31: nimis indociles tardique, id. N. D. 1, 5, 12: si qui forte sit tardior, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: tardi ingenii est, rivulos consectari, fontes rerum non videre, id. ib. 2, 27, 117; so, tardo ingenio esse, id. Agr. 3, 2, 6: mentes, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68.

B. In partic., of speech or of a speaker, *Slow, not rapid, measured, deliberate:* in utroque genere dicendi principia tarda sunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 213: stilus, Quint. 10, 3, 5: tardior pronunciatio, id. 10, 7, 22: tarda et supina compositio, id. 9, 4, 137:—tardus in cogitando, Cic. Brut. 59, 216: Lentulus non tardis sententiis, id. ib. 70, 247.

Adv., tarde, *Slowly, tardily:* tarde percipere (*opp.* celeriter arripere), Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31; so Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 20; Pseud. 4, 3, 15; Cic. Fam. 14, 5, 1; id. Att. 3, 7, 3; 5, 15, 3; 11, 22, 2; id. Mil. 20, 54; Virg. G. 2, 3, et mult. al.—*Comp.:* tardius moveri, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51; so id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75; 4, 14, 32; Prov. Cons. 14, 35; Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 2; id. B. C. 3, 28, 1, et mult. al.—*Sup.:* tardissime judicare, Cic. Caecin. 2, 7.

Tărentum, i, *n.* (poet. collat. form, Tarentus, i, *m.,* Sil. 12, 434; Sid. Carm. 5, 430), Τάρας, *A town of Lower Italy, founded by the Spartan Partheniaus, now Taranto,* Mel. 2, 4, 8; Flor. 1, 18; Just. 3, 4; 20, 1 *fin.;* Cic. de Sen. 4, 11 *sq.;* id. Brut. 18, 72; Hor. Od. 3, 5, 56; id. Sat. 2, 4, 34; Ov. M. 15, 50, et mult. al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 53 *sq.*—**II.** Hence **Tărentīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of or belonging to Tarentum, Tarentine:* sinus, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 11, 16: ager, Var. R. R. 1, 14, 4: lanae, id. ib. 2, 2, 18; cf., oves, Col. 7, 2, 3; id. ib. 4, 1: castaneae, Plin. 15, 23, 25: sal, id. 31, 7, 41: purpura, id. 9, 39, 63; cf., venenum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 207.—In the *plur.* subst., Tărentīni, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Tarentum, the Tarentines,* Cic. Arch. 3, 5; id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, 135; Liv. 8, 27, et mult. al.

Tarichēae, ārum, *f. A town of Galilee, near Tiberias,* Cass. in Cic. Fam. 12, 11, 2; cf. Mann. Palaestina, p. 232. Called also Tarichea (or Tarichaea), ae, Plin. 5, 15, 15; Suet. Tib. 4.—(* **2. Tarichea,** ae, *f., The Sea* or *Lake of Galilee,* Plin. 5, 15. 15.)

tarmes, ĭtis, *m. A worm that eats wood, a wood-worm:* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140; Vitr. 2, 9 *med.* Written also termes, Isid. Orig. 12, 5, 10.

(* **Tarnis,** is, *m. A river of Gaul falling into the Garonne,* now the *Tarn,* Aus in Mos. 465; Plin. 4, 19, 33.)

Tarpēius, a. *A Roman proper name.* So esp. Tarpeia, ae, *f., A Roman maiden, who treacherously opened the citadel to the Sabines, and for her reward was killed by the weight of their arms, which they cast upon her,* Liv. 1. 11, 6; Flor. 1, 1; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 2; Val. Max. 9, 6, 1; Ov. M. 14, 776.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Tarpēius,** a, um, *adj., Tarpeian:* mons, *the Tarpeian Rock, the name of a rock on the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown headlong,* Var. L. L. 5, 7, 11; Liv. 1, 55, 1; called also, saxum, Liv. 6, 20, 12; Tac. A. 6, 19; and, rupes, id. Hist. 3. 71; and *absol.:* in Tarpeio fodientes, Plin. 28, 2, 4: arx, *the citadel on the Capitoline Hill,* Prop. 4, 4, 29; Ov. M. 15, 866: pater, *Capitoline Jupiter,* Prop. 4, 1, 7; cf., fulmina, Juv. 13, 78; and, dei, *who were worshiped on the Capitoline Hill,* Luc. 8, 863: coronae, *given to victors in the Capitoline games,* Mart. 9, 41, 8; cf., frons, id. 9, 4, 8; and, quercus, id. 4, 54, 1: lex, *named after a certain Tarpeius,* Cic. Rep. 2, 35; Fest. s. v. PECVLATVS, p. 237: pudicitia, *of a Tarpeia,* otherwise unknown, Prop. 1, 16, 2.—**B. Tarpēiānus,** a, um, *adj.,* The same: haedus, *of the Tarpeian Hill,* Apic. 8, 6 and 8.

Tarquĭnĭi, ōrum, *m. A very ancient and important town of Etruria,* now *Corneto,* Liv. 1, 34; 1, 47; 2. 4; 26, 3; 27, 4; Cic. Rep. 2, 19; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 385 *sq.;* Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 72 *sq.;* 89; 346 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Tarquĭnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Tarquinii, Tarquinian;* also, Tarquinius, ii, *m., Tarquin, the name of the fifth king of Rome,* who came from Tarquinii, "Cic. Rep. 2, 20 *sq.;* Liv. 1, 34 *sq.;" and of his descendants,* esp. *the last Roman king,* "Cic. Rep. 2, 24 *sq.;* Liv. 1, 46 *sq.;"* Ov. F. 2, 687; Hor. Od. 1, 12, 35; id. Sat. 1, 6, 13; Virg. A. 8, 646.—And hence, **2. Tarquĭnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the family of the Tarquins, Tarquinian:* nomen, Liv. 1, 47, 4: factio, id. 2, 18, 4.—**B. Tarquĭnĭensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the town of Tarquinii, Tarquinian:* ager, Cic. de Div. 2, 23, 50; id. Caecin. 4, 11; cf. *absol.:* in Tarquiniensi, Var. R. R. 3, 12, 1: lacus, Plin. 2, 95, 96: fundus, Val. Max. 5, 3, 3: serva, Cic. Rep. 2, 21.—In the *plur.* subst., Tarquinienses, ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Tarquinii, the Tarquinians,* Liv. 2, 6 *sq.;* 5, 16; 7, 12 *sq.;* Plin. 3, 5, 8.

Tarquĭtĭus, ii, *m. An Etruscan proper name.* So esp. *the Etruscan Tarquitius, who wrote on divination,* Macr. S. 3, 7; Lact. 1, 10; Plin. H. N. ind. libri 2; cf. Müller, Etrusk. 2, p. 33 and 36.—**Tarquĭtĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of Tarquitius:* libri, Amm. 25, 2.

Tarrăcīna (sometimes written also Terr.), ae, *f. A town in Latium, formerly called* Anxur, Mel. 2, 4 *fin.;* Plin. 3, 5, 9, Cic. Att. 7, 5, 3; id. de Or. 2, 59, 240; id. Fam. 7, 23, 4, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 626 *sq.* Also called Tarracinae, ārum, Liv. 4, 59, 4.—**II.** Hence **Tarracīnensis** (Terr.), e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Tarracina, Tarracinian:* Ceparius, Sall C. 46, 3.—In the *plur.* subst., Tarracinenses, ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Tarracina, the Tarracinians,* Tac. H. 4. 3.

Tarrăco, ōnis, *f. A town in Spain,* now *Tarragona,* Plin. 3, 3, 4; Cic. Balb. 11, 28; Liv. 21, 6; 22, 22; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 420.—**II.** Hence **Tarrăcōnensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Tarraco, Tarraconian:* conventus, Liv. 26, 19: colonia, Tac. A. 1, 78: Hispania, Plin. 3, 1, 2; cf., provincia, ib. 3: vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 71.

Tarsus, i, *f. The capital of Cilicia,* Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 1; id. Att. 5, 20, 3.—(* **Tarsensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Tarsus:* pelagus, Col. 8, 16 *fin.*) Subst., Tarsenses, ium, *m., The inhabitants of Tarsus,* Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4; id. Att. 5, 21, 7.

Tartărus or **-os,** i, *m.,* in the *plur.* (on prosodical grounds), Tartăra, ōrum, *n.,* Τάρταρος, *plur.,* Τάρταρα, *The infernal regions, Tartarus* (a poet. word; in prose, inferi); *sing.:* Lucr. 3, 1025; Virg. A. 6 577; Hor. Od. 3, 7, 17; Stat. S. 2, 7, 116; —*plur.:* Lucr. 3, 42; 979; 5, 1125; Virg.

A. 4, 243; 6, 135; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 10; Ov. M. 1. 113; 5, 371; 423; 10, 21, et saep. et al.—Personified, Tartarus pater, *i. e. Pluto*, Val. Fl. 4, 258.—(* **2.** *A river of Italy*, Tac. H. 3, 9.)—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Tartărĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the infernal regions, Tartarean, infernal*: tenebrica plaga, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: antrum, *i. e. the infernal regions*, Luc. 6, 712: umbrae, Ov. M. 6, 676; 12, 257: custos, *i. e. Cerberus*, Virg. A. 6, 395: Acheron, id. ib. 6, 295: Phlegethon, id. ib. 6, 551: sorores, *i. e. the Furies*, id. ib. 7, 328; Stat. Th. 5, 66; hence, vox Alectus, Virg. A. 7, 514.—* **B. Tartărīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Tartarean, infernal*, poet. for *horrid, terrible*: "*Tartarino* cum dixit Ennius, horrendo et terribili Verrius vult accipi, a Tartaro, qui locus apud inferos," Fest. p. 359: corpore Tartarino prognata Paluda virago, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88.

Tartessus (written also Tartēsus) or **-os,** i, *f.* *A very ancient maritime town of Spain*, Mel. 2, 6, 9; Plin. 3, 1, 3; Sil. 3, 399; 5, 399; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 285.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Tartessĭus** (Tartēsius), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tartessus, Tartessian*: litora, Ov. M. 14, 416: stagna, Sil. 10, 538: muraena, Var. in Gell. 7, 16, 5.—Poet. for *Spanish*: tellus, Sil. 13, 673; 15, 5.—**B. Tartessĭăcus** (Tartēsiacus), a, um, *adj.*, The same: aequor, Sil. 6, 1: thyrsi, *i. e. lettuce*, Col. 10, 370.—Poetical for *Spanish*: arenae, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 101: Iberus, Sid. Carm. 5, 286.—**C. Tartessis** (Tartēsis), ĭdis, *adj. f.*, The same: lactuca, Col. 10, 192.

tarum, i, *n.* *Aloe-wood*, Plin. 12, 20, 44.

Tarusātes, ium, *m.* *A people of Aquitanian Gaul*, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 1; 3, 27, 1; Plin. 4, 19, 33; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 262.

(* **Tarutius,** ii. *m.* *A Roman proper name*: C. Tarutius Firmanus, *a celebrated astrologer*, Cic. de Div. 2, 47.)

tasconĭum, ii, *n.* *A white, clayey kind of earth*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

(* **Tasgetĭus,** ii, *m.* *A prince of the Carnutes*, Caes. B. G. 5, 25.)

† **tăsis,** is, *f.* = τάσις, *A straining, tension, exertion*: vocis, i. q. intentio, Mart. Cap. 9, 318.

* **tăt,** *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, *What! strange!* Tat! ecquis est? Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 18; cf. tatae.

tăta, ae, *m.* A name by which young children, speaking imperfectly, call their father, as with us, *Dad, daddy*, Var. in Non. 81, 5; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2813 *sq.*; 4943. Also, for *A bringer up, rearer*, analog. to mamma, Mart. 1, 101.

* **tatae,** *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, *So! the deuce! Sa.* Fac tu hoc modo. *St.* At tu hoc modo. *Sa.* Babae! *St.* Tatae! *Sa.* Papae! *St.* Pax! Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 3; cf. tat.

Tătĭus, ii, *m.*, T., *A king of the Sabines, who afterward reigned jointly with Romulus*, Enn. Ann. 1, 151; Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16; 5, 10, 22; 5, 32, 42; Cic. Rep. 2, 7; Liv. 1, 10 *sq.*; Prop. 4, 2, 52. Named after him are the **Tătĭenses** (sometimes, also, called after his praenomen Titus, Titienses), ium, *m.*, *One of the three Roman centuries of cavalry*, Var. L. L. 5, 9, 17; Cic. Rep. 2, 20; Liv. 1, 13, 8; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 2; Ov. F. 3, 131.

Taulantĭi, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Illyria*, Mel. 2, 3, 11; Plin. 3, 22, 26.—**II.** Hence **Taulantĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Taulantian*: incola, Sil. 15, 294; Luc. 6, 16.

Taum, i, *n.* *An arm of the sea in Britain*, now the *Firth of Tay*, Tac. Agr. 22; cf. Mann. Britann. p. 62 and 200.

Taunus, i, *m.* *A mountain range in Western Germany (between Frankfort and Mentz)*, now called the *Höhe*, Mel. 3, 3, 3; Tac. A. 1, 56; 12, 28; cf. Mann. German. p. 416.

† **taura,** ae, *f.* = ταῦρα, *A barren, hybrid cow*, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 6; Col. 6, 22, 1; cf. Fest. p. 352 and 353.

taurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [taurus] *Of a bull* or *ox, of oxen, taurine* (mostly poet.): vincla, *i. e. taurean bands* (a poet. expression to denote *glue*), Lucr. 6, 1070: terga, *bulls' hides*, Virg. A. 9, 706; also, meton., for *a drum*, Ov. F. 4, 342.—**II.** Subst., taurea, ae, *f.*, *A whip of bull's hide*, Juv. 6, 492; Tert. ad Mart. 5.

Tauri, ōrum, *m.* *The Taurians, a Thracian people, living in what is now Crimea, who sacrificed foreigners to Diana*, Mel. 2, 1, 11; Cic. Rep. 3, 9.—**II.** Hence **Tauricus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Taurians, Taurian, Tauric*: Chersonesus, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85: terra, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 80: sacra, id. ib. 386: ara, id. Trist. 4, 4, 66.

* **tauricornis,** e, *adj.* [taurus-cornu] *Bull-horned, tauricornous*, an epithet of Jupiter, Prud. στεφ. 10, 222.

Tauricus, a, um, v. Tauri, *no.* II.

* **taurĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [taurus-fero] *Bull-bearing*, i. e. *bearing, feeding*, or *supporting bulls*: campi, Luc. 1, 473.

* **taurĭformis,** e, *adj.* [taurus-forma] *Bull-shaped, tauriform*, an epithet of the River Aufidus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 25.

* **taurĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [taurus-gigno] *Bull-born*, i. e. *begotten by* or *proceeding from a bull*: Att. in Macr. S. 6, 5 *fin.*

Taurĭi ludi, *Games at Rome in the* Circus Flaminius, *held in honor of the infernal gods*, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43; Liv. 39, 22, 1; Fest. p. 350 and 351; Serv. Virg. A. 2, 140.—**II.** Hence, "*Taurium* aes, quod in ludos Taurios consumitur," Fest. p. 360.

Taurīni, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Northern Italy*, near the modern *Turin* (Augusta Taurinorum), Plin. 3, 17, 21; Liv. 21, 38 *sq.*; Tac. H. 2, 66; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 181.—**II.** Hence **Taurīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Taurini, Taurine*: saltus, Liv. 5, 34, 8: campi, Sil. 3, 646.

1. taurīnus, a, um, *adj.* [taurus] *Of* or *belonging to bulls* or *oxen, bull's-, taurine* (mostly poetical): vultus (Eridani), Virg. G. 4, 371: frons, Ov. F. 6, 197: gluten, Lucr. 1068: fel, Plin. 28, 9, 41: fimum, id. 28, 17, 68: tergum, *a bull's hide*, Virg. A. 1, 368; hence, also, tympana (cf. taureus), Claud. Cons. Stil. 2, 365; and, pulsus, *on a drum*, Stat. Th. 2, 78.

2. Taurīnus, a, um, v. Taurini, *no.* II.

Tauris, ĭdis. *f.* *An island near Illyria*, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 1 *sq.*

Taurĭus, a, um, v. Taurii.

taurŏbŏlĭor, atus, *v. dep. n.* [taurobolium] *To make a sacrifice of a bull* (taurobolium) (late Lat.): matris Deum sacra accepit et tauroboliatus est, Lampr. Heliog. 7; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2351.—**II.** Transf.: TAVROBOLIATA PETRAM, *set up to commemorate a* taurobolium, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2326.

‡ **taurŏbŏlĭum,** ii, *n.* *A sacrifice of a bull in honor of Cybele*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1899 *sq.*; 2322 *sq.*; 2130, et mult. al.

‡ **taurŏbŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to a sacrifice of a bull* (taurobolium): ARA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2328.

‡ **taurŏbŏlīnus,** i, *m.* *One who has sacrificed a bull to Cybele*, i. q. tauroboliatus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2353.

‡ **taurŏcenta,** ae, *m.* *A bull-fighter*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2530.

Taurŏis, entis. *A fortress belonging to Marseilles, situated on the sea-shore in Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Tarento*, Caes. B. C. 2, 4, 5; Mel. 2, 5, 3; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 427.

Taurŏmĕnĭum (written also Taurominium), ii, *n.* *A town in the eastern part of Sicily*, now *Taormina*, Plin. 3, 8, 14; Cic. Att. 16, 11, 7; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 282 *sq.* Called, also, Tauromenon, Ov. F. 4, 475.—**II.** Hence **Taurŏmĕnītānus,** a, um (the *o* scanned long in Sid. Carm. 9, 163), *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tauromenium, Tauromenian*: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, 13: euripus, Plin. 2, 97, 100: Charybdis, Luc. 4, 461; cf. Sil. 14, 256: colles, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 25: vina, id. 14, 6, 8, § 66.—In the *plur.*, Taurŏmĕnītāni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tauromenium*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 66, 160; 2, 5, 19, 49.

† **taurophthalmon,** i, *n.* = ταυρόφθαλμον, *The ox-eye, a kind of rosemary*, App. Herb. 79.

Taurŏpŏlos, i, *f.* *An appellation of Diana*, who, under this name, had a temple at Amphipolis, Liv. 44, 44, 4.

(* **Taurŭbŭlae,** ārum, *f.* *An island near Naples*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 129.)

* **taurŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [taurus] *A little bull*: Petr. 39.

† **taurus,** i, *m.* = ταῦρος, *A bull, bullock, ox, steer*, "Var. R. R. 2, 5; Col. 6, 20; Plin. 8, 45, 70;" Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 66; Cic. de Div. 2, 16, 36 *sq.*; Caes. B. G. 6, 28, 1; Virg. G. 3, 212; Hor. S. 1, 13, 110, et mult. al.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A brazen bull made by Perillus, that Phalaris used as an instrument of torture*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, 73; Ov. A. A. 1, 653; id. Trist. 3, 11, 41 *sq.*; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 89.—**B.** *The Bull, a constellation in the zodiac*, Hyg. Artr. 2, 21; 3, 20; Virg. G. 1, 218; Plin. 2, 41, 41.—**C.** *A small bird that imitates the lowing of oxen*, perh. *the bittern*, Plin. 10, 42, 57.—**D.** *A kind of beetle*, Plin. 30, 5, 12.—**E.** *A root of a tree*, acc. to Quint. 8, 2, 13.—**F.** *The part of the body between the anus and the privy parts*, Gr. ὄῤῥος, Fest. s. v. SOLITAVRILIA, p. 293; cf. Diom. p. 444 P.—**G.** Taurus, as a *nom. propr.* *A high mountain-range in Lycia*, Mel. 1, 15, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 27; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 8; Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 3; 15, 2, 2. et al.—Hence, Tauri Pylae, *A defile between Cappadocia and Cilicia*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 2.—(* Taurus, i, *m.*, *A Roman proper name*: M. Taurus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.)

† **tautŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.* = ταυτολογία, *A repetition of the same meaning in different words, tautology*, Mart. Cap. 5, 175.

* **tax,** An onomatopee, expressing the sound of blows, Eng. *Whack*: tax tax tergo meo erit: non curo, *my back will get whack, whack*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 12.

taxa, ae, *f.* *A kind of laurel*, Plin. 15, 30, 39.

taxātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [taxo] *A rating, valuing, appraisal, estimation*: ejus rei taxationem nos fecimus, Cic. Fragm. or. pro Tull. 7 Beier.: intra pecuniam versabitur taxatio, Sen. Ben. 3, 10: hoc super omnem taxationem est, Plin. 7, 12, 10: taxatio (succini) in deliciis tanta, ut, *etc.*, id 37, 3, 12, et saep.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., *A defining* or *limiting clause in wills, contracts*, etc., Modestin. Dig. 31, 1, 42 *fin.*; Julian. ib. 33, 6, 5.

‡ **taxātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A reviler, taunter, abuser*: "scenici TAXATORES dicuntur, quod alter alterum maledictis tangit," Fest. s. v. TAXAT, p. 356.

taxĕa, ae, *f.* The Gallic name for *Lard*, Afran. in Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 24; Arn. 7, 229.

(* **taxĕōta,** ae, *m.*, ταξεώτης, *A magistrate's assistant*, Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 53.)

* **taxĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [taxus] *Of the yew-tree, of yew-trees*: silva, Stat. S. 5, 5, 29.

taxĭcus, a, um. *adj.* [id.] *Of the yew-tree, yew-*: venenum, supposed by some of the ancients to be i. q. toxica, Plin. 16, 10, 20.

taxillus, i, *m.* [acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 153, the primitive whence talus] *A small die*, Pompon. in Prisc. p. 615 P.

1. taxim, *Perf.* for tetigerim; v. tango, *ad init.*

2. taxim, *adv.* [tango, only by touching; and hence, cf. sensim] *Gently, little by little, by degrees, gradually* (ante-class.), Var. in Non. 47, 27; so id. ib. 550, 18; Pompon. ib. 178, 20; Lucil. ib. 169, 32.

(* **Taximagŭlus,** i, *m.* *A king of Kent*, Caes. B. G. 5, 22.)

taxo, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [tago, tango] *To touch sharply, to feel of, handle* (post-Aug.; but cf. taxatio): **I.** Lit. (extremely seldom): "taxare pressius crebriusque est quam tangere, unde procul dubio id inclinatum est," Gell. 2. 6, 5; cf. Macr. S. 6. 7; Fest. p. 356 and 357; App. M. 10, p. 717 Oud.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *To twit, censure, reproach, charge*, or *tax with a fault, etc.*: Cassius Parmensis quadam epistola sic taxat Augustum: Materna tibi farina, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 4: divortium suum cum uxore, id. Dom. 10: in piris taxatur superbia cognomine, *i. e. they are called* superba, Plin. 15, 15, 16.—**B.** *To rate, value, appraise, estimate* the worth of a thing, qs. by feeling of or handling it: chrysocolla aspera taxatur in libras denariis septem, Plin. 33, 5, 27: talentum Atticum denariis sex millibus taxat Varro, id. 35, 11, 40, § 136: Senatorum censum ampliavit ac pro octingentorum millium summa duodecies HS. taxavit, Suet. Aug. 41: taxato prius modo summae, id. Calig. 38, et saep.; Plin. 6, 33, 38; cf., totum sinum quatridui navigatione in longitudinem taxavit, id. 6, 28, 33: modii duo anulorum Carthaginem missi, dignitasque equestris taxata mensura, Flor. 2, 6, 18:—timorem tuum taxa, Sen. Ep. 24; cf., tanti quodque malum est, quanti illud taxavimus, id. Consol. ad Marc. 19; and, uni sapienti notum est, quanti res quaeque taxanda sit, id. Ep. 81 *med.*: taxata stipendio hiberna, Flor. 1, 12, 8.

taxōnīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to a badger, badger-*: adeps, Marc. Empir. 36.

taxus, i, *f.* *A yew, yew-tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 20; Caes. B. G. 6, 30, 5; Virg. E. 9, 30, et al. Considered, on account of its poisonous berries, as a tree of the infernal regions. Ov. M. 4, 432; Sil. 13, 595; Luc. 3, 419; 6, 645, et al.—**II.** Poet. transf., *A javelin*, Sil. 13, 210.

Tāÿgĕte, ēs, *f.*, Ταϋγέτη, *A daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades*, Virg. G. 4, 232; Ov. M. 3, 595; id. Fast. 4, 174; Cic. Arat. 35.

Tāÿgĕtus, i, *m.*, Ταΰγετον, *A ridge of mountains in Laconia*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 2, 79, 81; Cic. de Div. 1, 50, 112; Luc. 5, 52; Claud. B. G. 193; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 561 *sq.* Called also Tāÿgĕta, ōrum, *n.*, Virg. G. 3. 488.

1. tē, *Thee*; v. tu.

2. tĕ, A pronominal suffix, e. g. tute, tete: v. tu.

Tĕānum, i, *n.* *The name of two Italian towns*: **I.** Teanum Apulum, *A town in Apulia*, now *Civitare*, Plin. 3, 11, 16; Cic. Att. 7, 12, 2; 7, 13, b, 7; id. Cluent. 9, 27; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 810.—(* Hence **Tĕānenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Teanum*, Liv. 9, 20 *init.*)—**II.** Teanum Sidicinum, *A town in Campania*, now *Teano*, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Cic. Att. 8, 11, B. 2; id. Agr. 2, 31, 86; 35, 96; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 772.

(* **Tĕāte,** is, *n.* *A town on the Adriatic Sea, near Corfinium*, Sil. 8, 521; 17, 458.—Deriv., **Tĕātīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Teate*, Plin. 3, 12, 17.)

‡ **teba,** ae, *f.* An old Latin term, in Varro's time still used among the Sabines, signifying *A hill*: "lingua prisca et in Graecia Aeolis Boeotii sine afflatu vocant colles TEBAS: et in Sabinis, quo e Graecia venerunt Pelasgi, etiam nunc ita dicunt: cujus vestigium in agro Sabino via Salaria non longe a Reate milliarius clivus appellatur Thebae," Var. R. R. 3, 1, 6.

† **techna,** ae, *f.* = τέχνη, *A wile, trick, piece of craft* or *subtilty, artifice, cunning device* (ante-class.): tum igitur ego deruncinatus, deartuatus sum miser Hujus scelesti technis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 109; so id. Poen. 4, 1, 1; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 8; id. Most. 3, 1, 23; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62; id. Eun. 4, 4, 51.

† **technĭcus,** i, *m.* = τεχνικός, *A teacher of art, technologist*, Quint. 2, 13, 15.

† **Technŏpaegnĭon,** ii. *n.* = Τεχνοπαίγνιον, (a game of art), *The title of a poem by Ausonius.*

Tecmessa, ae, *f.* *A daughter of King Teuthras, and mistress of Ajax the son of Telamon*, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 6; Ov. A. A. 3, 517.

(* **Tecmon,** ōnis, *m.* *A town of Epirus*, Liv. 45, 26.)

† **tēcŏlĭthos,** i, *m.* = τηκόλιθος (stone-dissolver), *A stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 36, 19, 35; 37, 10, 68; Sol. 37 *med.*

tecte, *adv.*, v. tego, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

† **tectŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = τεκτονικός, *Of or belonging to building, architectural, tectonic*: formae, *designs* or *plans of a building*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 298.

tector, ōris, *m.* [tego] *One that overlays walls with plaster, stucco*, etc., *a plasterer, pargeter*: villa tua, quam neque pictor neque tector vidit umquam, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 9; so Frontin. Aquaed. 117; Vitr. 7, 3 *fin.*; Tert. Idol. 8; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4288; 4803.

* **tectōrĭŏlum,** i, *n.*, *dim.* [tectorium] *A little plaster, parget*, or *rough-cast*: bella tectoriola, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

tectōrĭum, ii, v. tectorius, *no.* I., B, and II., B.

tectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tego] *Of* or *belonging to covering* or *to a cover*: **I.** In gen. (so extremely seldom): panicula, *thatch*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 18.—Hence, **B.** subst., tectōrĭum, ii, *n.*, *A covering, cover*, Cato R. R. 11, 2.—Much more freq., **II.** In partic., *That belongs to* or *serves for covering* or *overlaying* walls, ceilings, floors, *etc.*; *of* or *belonging to staining, painting, stuccoing, plastering*, etc.: opus, Var. R. R. 1, 57, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 11, 2; and, neque id (sepulcrum) opere tectorio exornari, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65: atramentum tectorium, *that serves for staining* or *washing* walls, Plin. 35, 6, 25.—Hence, **B.** Subst., tectōrĭum, ii, *n.*, *Plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, a wash* for walls, *etc.*: parietes ac camarae munitae tectorio, Var. R. R. 3, 8, 1; Cic. de Div. 2, 27, 58; id. Verr. 2, 1, 55, 145. So too, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Att. 1, 10, 3; Vitr. 7, 2 *sq.*; 5, 10; Sen. Ep. 86 *med.*; Col. 8, 15, 5; Plin. 35, 16, 56; 36, 23, 55; Ulp. Dig. 15, 3, 3, et mult. al.—Satirically, of *A paste of flour put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion*: tandem aperit vultum et tectoria prima reponit, *cover, coating*, Juv. 6, 467.—**2.** Trop., of speech, *Smooth words, flattery* (very rarely): dignoscere cautus, Quid solidum crepet et pictae tectoria linguae, Pers. 5, 24; so imitated, Aug. Ep. 1 ad Volusian.

Tectŏsăges, um, *m.* *A people in Gallia Narbonensis, between the Pyrenees and the Rhone*, Mel. 2, 5, 2; Plin. 3, 4, 5 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 6, 24, 2; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 291 *sq.* Called also **Tectŏsăgi,** ōrum, Liv. 38, 16, 11; id. ib. 24, 1; Aus. de Clar. urb. Narb. 9.

* **tectŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [tectum] *A little roof*: Hier. Ep. 117, *no.* 9.

tectum, i, *n.* [tego] *A roof*: quojus (villae) Deturbavit ventus tectum ac tegulas, Plaut. Rud. prol. 78; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 5: tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 14; cf., disturbata porticus Catuli, quae ad tectum paene pervenerat, id. Att. 4, 3, 2: hic se praecipitem tecto dedit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 41, et saep.

II. Transf., A roofed building for dwelling in, *A roof, house, dwelling, abode*; *a cover, shelter, quarters*, etc. (freq. and quite class.; cf., "prosa, ut *mucronem* pro *gladio*, et *tectum* pro *domo* recipiet," *etc.*, Quint. 8, 6, 20): recipe me in tectum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 16; cf., exercitus tectis ac sedibus suis recipere, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90; and, ne tecto recipiatur . . . qui non, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 66, 7: exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subissent, id. ib. 1, 36, 7: vos, Quirites, in vestra tecta discedite, Cic. Cat. 3, 12, 29; so, tectis juvenes succedite nostris, Virg. A. 1, 627: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26; id. Att. 5, 16, 3: tum erat ager incultus sine tecto: nunc est cultissimus cum optima villa, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: si vacuum tepido cepisset villula tecto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 10: solidis clauditur in tectis, *i. e. in prison*, Ov. M. 3, 697, et saep.: tectis caelatis, laqueatis, *ceilings, rooms*, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; and 3, 19, 44; cf., qui marmoreis tectis ebore et auro fulgentibus abundant, Cic. Parad. 1, 3, 13; so, aurata, id. ib. 6, 3, 49: laqueata, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 12.

tectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A covering over, overlaying* with a wash, plaster, *etc.*: parietum, Pall. 1, 15 and 17.

tectus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of tego.

tēcum, i. e. cum te; v. tu.

ted, v. tu.

tēda and **tēdĭfer,** v. taeda and taedifer.

Tēdignĭlŏquĭdes, is, *m.* [te-digna-loquens] *A comically-formed proper name*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

Tĕgĕa, ae (collat. form, Tĕgĕe, Stat. Th. 11, 177), *f.*, Τεγέα, *A very ancient town in Arcadia*, now *Paleo-Episcopi*, near *Tripolitza*, Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 470 *sq.*—Poet., for *Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 11, 177; Claud. B. G. 576.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Tĕgĕēus** or **Tĕgĕaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tegea, Tegean*; in the poets also, for *Arcadian*: gens, Virg. A. 5, 299: Pan, Prop. 3, 3, 30; Virg. G. 1, 18: virgo, *i. e. Callisto, a daughter of Lycaon*, king of Arcadia, Ov. A. A. 2, 55; id. Fast. 2, 167; also, *the Arcadian Atalanta*, id. Met. 8, 317; 330: parens, *i. e. Carmenta, the mother of Evander*, id. Fast 1, 627; called also, sacerdos, id. ib. 6, 531: volucer, *i. e. Mercury*, Stat. S. 1, 5, 4.—**B. Tĕgĕātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: volucer, *i. e. Mercury*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 18; called also, ales, id. ib. 5, 1, 102.—**C. Tĕgĕātae,** ārum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tegea, the Tegeans*, Cic. de Div. 1, 19, 37.—**D. Tĕgĕātis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Tegean*; with the poets, for *Arcadian*: mater, *i. e. the Arcadian Atalanta*, Stat. Th. 9, 571: capra, Sil. 13, 329.

tĕges, ĕtis, *f.* [tego] *A covering, mat*: quae fiunt de cannabi, lino, junco, palma, scirpo, ut funes, restes, tegetes, Var. R. R. 1, 22, 1; so Col. 5, 5, 15; 12, 52, 8; Plin. 21, 18, 69; Mart. 11, 32, 2; id. ib. 56, 5; Juv. 6, 117; 7. 221, et al.

‡ **tĕgĕtārĭus,** ψιαθοποιός, ψιαθοπλόκος, Gloss. Gr. Lat. *A mat-maker* [teges].

tĕgĕtĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little mat*: tegeticulae cannabinae, Var. R. R. 3, 8, 2; so id. ib. 2, 11, 8; Mart. 9, 93, 3.

* **tĕgĭle,** is, *n.* [tego] *A covering, cover*, App. M. 9, p. 222 (*al.* tegillo).

tĕgillum, i, *n. dim.* [tegulum] *A small covering, a hood* or *cowl*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 18; Var. in Non. 179, 4; cf., "tegillum cuculiunculum ex scirpo factum," Fest. p. 366.

tĕgĭmen (collat. form, **tĕgŭmen** and **tegmen;** v. the follg.), ĭnis, *n.* [tego] *A covering, cover* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. in prose only once, as a transl. from the Greek): mihi (Anacharsi) amictui est Scythicum tegimen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: tegimen direpta leoni Pellis erat, Ov. M. 3, 52; so, tegimen, id. ib. 1, 672; id. A. A. 3, 112; Sil. 1, 402; Sen. Q. N. 6, 25; Tac. A. 2, 21: consertum tegumen spinis, Virg. A. 3, 594; so, tegumen, Liv. 1, 20, 4; 4, 39, 3; Col. 7, 4, 4:—texile tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1349; so id. 3, 649; Virg. A. 7, 666; 742; Luc. 9, 771; Liv. 5, 38, 8; Quint. 9, 4, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 72, 4, et mult. al. Poet.: sub coeli tegmine, *the vault of heaven*, Lucr. 1, 987; so id. 2, 662; 5, 1015; Cic. poet. N. D. 5, 44. 112: fluminis, *icy covering*, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7, 15.

tĕgĭmentum and **tegmentum,** i, v. tegumentum.

tegmen, inis, v. tegimen.

tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *To cover*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: amica corpus ejus (Alcibiadis) texit suo pallio, Cic. de Div. 2, 69, 143; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 9: (tegillo) tectus esse soleo, si pluvit, id. Rud. 2, 7, 19: fere res omnes aut corio sunt Aut etiam conchis aut callo aut cortice tectae, *covered, clothed*, Lucr. 4, 937; cf., bestiae aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; and, ut tecti, ut vestiti, ut salvi esse possemus, id. ib. 2, 69, 150; cf. also, Mars tunica adamantina tectus, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 13; and in a Greek construction: prima tectus lanugine malas, Ov. M. 12, 291: quae (casae) more Gallorum stramentis erant tectae, Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 1; so, t. casas testudinum superficie, Plin. 6, 24, 28: musculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 3: naves tectae, *covered with decks, decked* = constratae, id. ib. 1, 56, 1; so Liv. 36, 43, 13 (*opp.* apertae); 31, 46, 6: tectae instrataeque scaphae, Caes. B. C. 3, 100, 2: incepto tegeret quum lumina somno, Virg. G. 4, 414, et saep.: utne tegam spurco Damae latus? *i. e. to go by the side of, walk cheek by jowl with*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18; so, latus alicui, Suet. Claud. 24; cf., aliquem, *to surround, attend, accompany*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 26:—sarta tecta; v. sarcio, *Pa.*

B. In partic.: **1.** *To cover, hide, conceal* (so rarely in the prop., but freq. in the trop. sense; v. in the follg.): Caesar tectis insignibus suorum occultatisque signis militaribus, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45, 7: fugientem silvae texerunt, id. ib. 6, 30, 4; so, oves (silva), Ov. M. 13, 822: ferae latibulis se tegunt, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42.

2. *To shelter, protect, defend* (likewise rarely in the prop. sense): qui portus ab Africo tegebatur, ab Austro non erat tutus, Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 4; so, ut alter (ordo propugnatorum) ponte ab incidentibus telis tegeretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 4: aliquem conservare et tegere, id. ib. 1, 85, 2: aliquem tegere ac tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 66, 2: tempestas et nostros texit et naves Rhodias afflixit, Caes. B. C. 3, 27, 2; Hirt. B.

G. 8, 5, 4:—triumpho, si licet me latere tecto abscedere, *i. e. safe, unhurt*, or, as we say, *with a whole skin*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5. **3.** *To cover over, bury, inclose* (poet.): te modo terra tegat, Prop. 2, 26, 44: Paetum sponte tua vilis arena tegas, id. 3, 5, 38; so Mart. 9, 30, 11: ossa tegebat humus, Ov. M. 15, 56; so, ossa tegit tumulus, id. Am. 2, 6, 59.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen. (extremely seldom): tectus modestia, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 7; cf., in the same figure, t. verecundiam et virtutis modum, id. ib. 1, 2, 60.—Much more freq.,

B. In partic.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I., B, 1) *To cloak, hide, veil, conceal, keep secret:* triumphi nomine tegere atque velare cupiditatem suam, Cic. Pis. 24, 56; cf., multis simulationum involucris tegitur et quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cujusque natura, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, 15; and, ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, id. Rab. perd. 7, 21: animus ejus vultu, flagitia parietibus tegebantur, id. Sest. 9, 22: summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiae, id. Brut. 14, 53: honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam, Caes. B. C. 3, 22, 4; cf., turpia facta oratione, Sall. J. 85, 31: aliquid mendacio, Cic. Quint. 26, 81; so, commissa, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 38; id. A. P. 200: non uti corporis vulnera, ita exercitus incommoda sunt tegenda, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 6: nostram sententiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: causam doloris, Ov. M. 13, 748: pectoribus dabas multa tegenda meis, id. Trist. 3, 6, 10.

2. (acc. to *no.* I., B, 2) *To defend, protect, guard:* aliquid excusatione amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 12, 43: quod is meam salutem atque vitam sua benevolentia, praesidio custodiaque texisset, id. Planc. 1, 1: nostri clarissimorum hominum auctoritate leges et jura tecta esse voluerunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 253: pericula facile innocentia tecti repellemus, id. de imp. Pomp. 24, 70: ut legatos cura magistratuum ab ira impetuque hominum tegeret, Liv. 8, 6, 7.—Hence

tectus, a, um, *Pa., Covered*, i. e. *hidden, concealed:* **A.** Lit.: cuniculi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41, 4.—**B.** Trop., *Hidden, not frank, open*, or *plain; secret, concealed, disguised; close, reserved, cautious:* sermo verbis tectus, *covered, enveloped*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; cf., verba (*opp.* apertissima), id. ib. 5: occultior atque tectior cupiditas, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: amor, Ov. R. Am. 619.—Of persons: occultus et tectus, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 54: tecti esse ad alienos possumus, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: te in dicendo mihi videri tectissimum, id. de Or. 2, 73, 296.—Hence,

Adv., tecte, *Covertly, privily, cautiously:* et tamen ab illo aperte, tecte quicquid est datum, libenter accepi, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4. So, tectius, id. Fam. 9, 22, 2; Planc. ib. 10, 8, 5; Ov. A. A. 1, 276.

tēgŭlae, ārum (less freq., and mostly poet. also in the *sing.*, tegula, ae; v. the follg.), *f.* [tego] *Tiles, roof-tiles, a tiled roof* (quite class.): (*a*) *Plur.:* tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 28; so, coupled with imbrices, id. Mil. 2, 6, 24; with tectum, id. Rud. prol. 78: heus, quid agis tu inquam in tegulis? id. Mil. 2, 2, 22; so, in tegulis, id. ib. 1; 5; 2, 3, 13; 37: anguis per impluvium decidit de tegulis, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 27; cf. id. Eun. 3, 5, 40: per tegulas demitti, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45: demptis tegulis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, 119: habitare sub tegulis, Suet. Gramm. 9: TEGVLAS AENEAS AVRATAS D. S. D., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3272, et saep.—(*β*) *Sing.:* promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum. *not a tile*, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5: cum solem nondum prohibebat et imbrem Tegula, Ov. A. A. 2, 622; so id. Fast. 6, 316; id. Ib. 304; Bibacul. in Suet. Gramm. 11; Mart. 7, 36, 4; Juv. 3, 201.—Proverb.: extrema tegula stare, *to stand on the roof's edge, to be near one's fall*, Sen. Ep. 12 *med.*

‡**tēgŭlĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [tegulae] *Covered with tiles:* ATTEGIA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1396.

tĕgŭlum, i, *n.* [tego] *A covering, roof, thatch* (extremely rare): tegulo aquaticarum arundinum domos suas operiunt, Plin. 16, 36, 64; id. ib. § 37

tĕgŭmen, ĭnis, v. teg[illegible]n.

tĕgŭmentum (collat. form, **tĕgĭmentum** and **tegmentum;** v. the follg.), i, *n.* [tego] *A covering, cover* (quite class.): tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150; so, tegumentum, id. Fin. 5, 11, 32; Liv. 1, 43, 2; 9, 19, 7; 9, 40, 3; 22, 1, 3; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8; id. Ep. 90 *med.*; Suet. Calig. 55 *fin.*:—scutis tegimenta detrahere, Caes. B. G. 2, 21, 5; so, tegimentum, id. ib. 6, 21 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 9, 6; 3, 44, 7; 3, 62, 1; 3, 63, 7:—palpebrae quae sunt tegmenta oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142.—* **II.** Trop.: istaec ego mihi semper habui aetati tegumentum meae, Ne, *etc.*, *a defense, protection*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 32.

Tēïus, a, um, v. Teos, *no.* II.

tēla, ae, *f.* [prob. contr. from texēla, from texo; cf. ala, from axilla; mala, from maxilla, Cic. Or. 45, 153] *A web:* **I.** Lit.: texentem telam studiose ipsam offendimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44; cf., Penelope telam retexens, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 95: tenui telas discreverat auro, Virg. A. 4, 264; 11, 75; cf., vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, Ov. M. 6, 69: lana et tela victum quaeritans, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48; cf., assiduis exercet brachia telis, Ov. F. 4, 699; and, antiquas exercet telas, id. Met. 6, 145: plena domus telarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, 59.—Of a *spider's web*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 25; Catull. 68, 49; Mart. 8, 33, 15; Juv. 14, 61.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *The threads that run lengthwise in the loom, the warp:* Tib. 1, 6, 79; so Virg. G. 1, 285; 3, 562; Ov. M. 4, 275; 6, 54; 55.—**2.** *A weaver's beam, yarnbeam;* also, *a loom:* Cato R. R. 10, 5; 14, 2; Ov. M. 6, 576.—**II.** Trop., *A web*, i. e. *a plan, design*. exorsa haec tela non male omnino mihi est, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 116; id. Pseud. 1, 4, 7: quamquam ea tela texitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, ut, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226.

†**1. tĕlămo** or **tĕlămon,** ōnis, *m.* = τελαμών (a bearer, supporter), in architecture, *A male figure that supports an entablature;* in the *plur.*, *telamones*, Vitr. 6, 10 *fin.*

2. Tĕlămo or **Tĕlămon,** ōnis, *m.*, Τελαμών, *An Argonaut, son of Aeacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer*, Hyg. Fab. 14; 89; 97; Val. Fl. 1, 354; Ov. M. 7, 476 *sq.*; 11, 216 *sq.*; Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 79; id. Tusc. 3, 18, 39; 43; 3, 24, 58; 3, 29, 71; id. de Or. 2, 46, 193, et al.—**II.** Hence: **A. Tĕlămōnĭus,** ii, *m.*, *Son of Telamon, the Telamonian*, for *Ajax*, Ov. M. 13, 194; id. Trist. 2, 525; id. A. A. 2, 737.—**B. Tĕlămōnĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *The offspring of Telamon*, i. e. *Ajax*, Ov. M. 13, 231.

telānae ficus, *A kind of black fig*, Cato R. R. 8, 1; Plin. 15, 18, 29; Macr. S. 2, 16.

Telchīnes, um, *m.*, Τελχῖνες, *A fabled family of priests in Rhodes, famous for their magic arts*, Ov. M. 7, 365; Stat. Th. 2, 274.

Tēlĕbŏae, ārum, *m.*, Τηλεβόαι, *A people in Acarnania, noted for robbing travelers*, Plin. 4, 12, 19; Plaut. Am. prol. 101; 1, 1, 56; 95, et al. A colony of them afterward inhabited the Island of Capreae: Teleboûm regna, Virg. A. 7, 735; Tac. A. 4, 67; Sil. 7, 418.—(* Deriv., **Tēlĕbŏïs,** ĭdis, *adj.*, *Of Teleboae, Teleboic*, Plin. 4, 12, 19.)

(* **Tēlĕbŏas,** ae, *m.* *A centaur killed by Nestor at the marriage of Pirithous*, Ov. M. 12, 441.)

Tēlĕgŏnus, i, *m.*, Τηλέγονος, *Son of Ulysses and Circe, who, when he came to Ithaca, killed his father without knowing him; on his return he founded Tusculum*, Hyg. Fab. 127; Hor. Od. 3, 29, 8; Prop. 2, 32, 4; Ov. F. 3, 92; 4, 71; Stat. S. 1, 3, 83; Sil. 7, 692; 12, 535, et al.—As an appellative, Tēlĕgŏni, ōrum, *The amatory poems of Ovid*, so called because his misfortunes arose from them, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 114.

Tēlĕmăchus, i, *m.*, Τηλέμαχος, *The son of Ulysses and Penelope*, Hyg. Fab. 127; Ov. Her. 1, 98; 107; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 40; Catull. 61, 229.

Tēlĕmus, i, *m.*, Τήλεμος, *A certain augur*, Ov. M. 13, 770; Hyg. Fab. 128.

†**tēlĕphĭon,** ii, *n.* = τηλέφιον, *A kind of herb resembling purslain*, Sedum telephium, L.; Plin. 27, 13, 110.

Tēlĕphus, i, *m.*, Τήλεφος: **I.** *A king of Mysia, son of Hercules and the nymph Auge.* He was wounded before Troy by the spear of Achilles, but was afterward cured by the rust of the same, Ov. M. 12, 112; id. Trist. 5, 2, 15; id. Pont. 2, 2, 26; Hor. A. P. 96; 104; id. Epod. 17, 8.—**II.** *A contemporary and friend of Horace*, Hor. Od. 3, 19; 1, 13, 1; 4, 11, 21.

(* **Telesĭa,** ae, *f.* *A town of Samnium*, Liv. 22, 13; 24, 20.)

(* **Telestes,** is *or* ae, *m.* *The father of Ianthe*, Ov. M. 9, 716.)

†**tĕlĕta,** ae, *f.* = τελετή, *Initiation, consecration*, App. M. 11, 268 *sq.*; Aug. Civ. D. 10, 9; 23; 4, 31.

(* **Tĕlĕthūsa,** ae, *f.* *The wife of Lydus and mother of Iphis*, Ov. M. 9, 695 and 765.)

†**tĕlĕtus,** i, *m.* = τελετος (perfect), *One of the Aeons*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

†**telicardĭos,** i, *m.* *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 68.

* **tēlĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [telum-gero] *Dart-bearing*, an epithet of Cupid, Sen. Herc. Oet. 543.

†**tēlĭnum,** i, *n.* = τήλινον, *A costly ointment prepared from the herb* telis, Plin. 13, 1, 3: Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

†**telirrhizos,** i, *f.* *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 68.

†**tēlis,** is, *f.* = τῆλις, *The herb fenugreek*, Trigonella foenum Graecum, L.: quod telin vocant, Plin. 24, 19, 120.

(* **Tellēnae,** ārum, *f.* *A town of Latium*, Liv. 1, 33; called, also, **Tellene,** Plin. 3, 5, 9.)

Tellūmo, ōnis, *m.* *A god among the Romans, the personified productive power of the earth*, answering to Tellus as a goddess, Var. in Aug. Civ. D. 7, 23 *fin.* Called also, **Tellūrus,** i, Mart. Cap. 1, 16.

tellus, ūris, *f.* [kindr. with terra] *The earth*, opp. to the other planets or to the sea, *the globe; earth, land, ground* (a word belonging almost entirely to poetry): ea, quae est media et nona, tellus, neque movetur et infima est, Cic. Rep. 6, 10 *fin.*: (for which, *terra* in medio mundo sita, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; id. N. D. 2, 39, 98, et al.; v. terra): Lucr. 6, 579: quaque fuit tellus, illic et pontus et aër; sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda, Ov. M. 1, 15; cf., jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant; Omnia pontus erant, id. ib. 1, 291: saucia vomeribus per se dabat omnia tellus, id. ib. 1, 102: exercetque frequens tellurem atque imperat arvis, Virg. G. 1, 99: tellus inarata, Hor. Epod. 16, 43, et saep.—**B.** Personified, Tellus, *Earth*, as a productive, nourishing divinity: "unam eandemque terram habere geminam vim, et masculinam, quod semina producat et femininam, quod recipiat atque enutriat. Inde a vi feminina dictam esse *Tellurem*, a masculina *Tellumonem*," Var. in Aug. Civ. D. 7, 23 *fin.*; cf., "primum (invocabo), qui omnes fructus agriculturae coelo et terra continent, Jovem et Tellurem: itaque quod ii parentes magni dicuntur, Juppiter pater appellatur, Tellus, terra mater," id. R. R. 1, 1, 5; and, "si est Ceres a gerendo, terra ipsa dea est: quae enim est alia Tellus?" Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52: Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143: aedis Telluris, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 14: in Telluris (* *sc.* aede), id. Att. 16, 14, 1.—**B.** Transf., *A land, country, district, region, territory:* Tuscula, Tib. 1, 7, 57: t. barbara Scythiae, id. 3, 4, 91; so, barbara, Ov. M. 7, 52: Delphica, id. ib. 1, 515: Aegyptia, id. ib. 5, 323: Gnosia, Virg. A. 6, 23: nova, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 29: Jubae, id. ib. 1, 22, 15: Assaraci, id. Epod. 13, 13, et saep.

* **tellūster,** tris, e, *adj.* [tellus] *Of* or *belonging to the earth, terrestrial:* tellustres silvicolaeque Divi, Mart. Cap. 7, 237

Telmessus or **Telmissus,** i, *f.* Τελμησσός or Τελμισσός, *A town on the boundary between Caria and Lycia*, famed for the skill of its inhabitants in divination, Cic. de Div. 1, 41, 91; Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 30, 1, 2; Liv. 38, 39, 16; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 174.—**II.** Hence: **A. Tel-**

messicus (Telmissicus), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Telmessus, Telmessian:* Telmissicus sinus, Liv. 37, 16, 13: Telmessicum vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9.—**B. Telmissĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: Ptolemaeus, Liv. 37, 56, 4. In the *plur.*, Telmissii, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Telmissus, the Telmissians:* Castra Telmissium, Liv. 37, 56, 5 Drak. *N. cr.* (s. l. v.).—**C.** (* **Telmesses,** ĭum, *m.*, Cic. de Div. 1, 42) or **Telmessenses,** ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Telmessus, the Telmessians,* Tert. Anim. 46.—**D. Telmessis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Telmessian:* sinus, Luc. 8, 248.

tĕlōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [telonium] *A toll-gatherer, collector of the customs,* Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3 *fin.*

tĕlōnĭum (**-nĕum**), ii, *n.* = τελώνιον, *A toll-booth, custom-house,* Tert. Idol. 12; Bapt. 12; (*Vulg. Luc. 5, 27.)

tēlum, i, *n.* A weapon used for fighting at a distance, *A missile weapon, missile,* as *a dart, spear, javelin,* etc. (while arma signifies arms for defense or close fight; v. arma).

I. Lit.: "*tela* proprie dici videntur ea, quae missilia sunt: ex Graeco videlicet translato eorum nomine, quoniam illi τηλόθεν missa dicunt, quae nos eminus; sicut arma ea, quae ab humeris dependentia retinentur manibus," Fest. p. 364; cf. id. p. 3; and Serv. Virg. A. 8, 249; 9, 509: "*telum* vulgo quidem id appellatur, quod ab arcu mittitur, sed nunc omne significatur, quod mittitur manu. Itaque sequitur, ut et lapis et lignum et ferrum hoc nomine contineatur, dictum ab eo, quod in longinquum mittitur, Graeca voce figuratum ἀπὸ τοῦ τηλοῦ," Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 233: arma rigent, horrescunt tela, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 4; so, *opp.* arma, Sall. C. 42, 2; 51, 38; Jug. 43, 3; Ov. M. 9, 201: tela manu jacere, Enn. Ann. 17, 24; cf., si quis jaciat volatile telum, Lucr. 1, 969; and, tela depellere . . . telum jacere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8; so, conjicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 26, 3; 1, 46, 1; 1, 47, 2; 2, 27, 4; Cic. Quint. 16, 52, et mult. al.; cf., nubes levium telorum conjecta obruit aciem Gallorum, Liv. 38, 26, 7; and with this cf., it toto turbida coelo Tempestas telorum ac ferreus ingruit imber, Virg. A. 12, 284: telum ex loco superiore mittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 2; cf., Romani omni genere missilium telorum ac saxis maxime vulnerabantur, Liv. 44, 35, 21; and with this cf. Sisenn. in Non. 449, 3: tela vitare, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1: telis repulsi, id. ib. 1, 8, 4; Cic. Rep. 1, 3: non primus Teucer tela Cydonio Direxit arcu, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 17, et saep.

B. Transf.: **1.** In gen., *An offensive weapon* of any kind, as *a sword, dagger, poniard, axe,* etc. (quite class.): Ajax gladio incubuit: Ulixes intervenit . . . e corpore cruentum telum educit, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18: ex quibus (telis) ille maximum sicarum numerum et gladiorum extulit, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8: elatam securim in caput dejecit: relictoque in vulnere telo ambo se foras ejiciunt, Liv. 1, 40, 7: stare in comitio cum telo, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15; so esp. freq., esse cum telo, *to be armed:* Cic. Att. 2, 24, 3; so id. Vatin. 10, 24; id. Verr. 2, 5, 3, 7; Sall. C. 27, 2, et al.; cf., esse cum telo hominis occidendi causa (lex) vetat, Cic. Mil. 4, 11: qui caedem telo quocumque commiserint, Quint. 10, 1, 12: strictis agmina telis, Ov. M. 3, 535: ut pereat positum rubigine telum, *my sheathed sword,* Hor. S. 2, 1, 43, et saep.: pars caret altera telo Frontis, *i. e. a horn,* Ov. M. 8, 885; so of *the caestus,* Virg. A. 5, 438; Stat. Th. 6, 772.

2. Poet., like the Gr. βέλος (v. Passow, sub voce): **a.** *A sunbeam:* non radii solis neque lucida tela diei, Lucr. 1, 148; so id 2, 59; 3, 92; 6, 40.—**b.** *Lightning:* arbitrium est in sua tela Jovi, Ov. F. 3, 316: excutere irato tela trisulca Jovi, id. Am. 2, 5, 52.

3. *A stitch in the side:* Seren. Samm. 22, 402; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 6.

4. *The virile member,* Mart. 11, 78, 6; Auct. Priap. 9; Just. 38, 1.

II. Trop., *A weapon, shaft, dart* (quite class.), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 113: usque quaque sapere oportet: id erit telum acerrimum, Poet. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; cf., nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic. Lael. 17, 61; and, necessitas, quae ultimum ac maximum telum est, Liv. 4, 28, 5: de corpore rei publicae tuorum scelerum tela revellere, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: tela fortunae, id. Fam. 5, 16, 2: lucubrationis telum, Suet. Calig. 53: vis tribunicia, telum a majoribus libertati paratum, Sall. Or. Macri Licinii ad pleb. 6; Liv. 6, 35, 8.

(* **Temĕnis,** ĭdis, *f. The name of a gate at Tarentum:* porta, Liv. 25, 9.)

Tĕmĕnītes, is, *m.*, Τεμενίτης, *An epithet of Apollo,* from Temenos, a place near Syracuse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, 119; Suet. Tib. 74.

tĕmĕrārĭe, *adv.*, v. temerarius, *ad fin.*

tĕmĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [temere] *That happens by chance, accidental, casual* (so very rarely): sed quid hoc, quod picus ulmum tundit? non temerarium 'st, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 14: non temerarium est, ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, id. Aul. 2, 2, 7: quaestus temerarius incertusque, Fest. s. v. NAVALIS SCRIBA, p. 169.—More freq. and quite class., **II.** *Rash, heedless, thoughtless, imprudent, inconsiderate, indiscreet, unadvised, audacious:* temulenta mulier et temeraria, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 2: homines temerarii atque imperiti, Caes. B. G. 6, 20, 2: hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium, id. ib. 1, 31: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: non sum tam temerarius nec audax, Mart. 4, 43, 2, et saep.:—ea sunt et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34; id. N. D. 1, 1, 1; Liv. 25, 37, 17; so, consilium, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2: vox, Liv. 23, 22, 9: virtus, Ov. M. 8, 407: error, id. ib. 12, 59: querela, id. Trist. 5, 13, 17: bella, id. Met. 11, 13: tela, *i. e. sent thoughtlessly,* id. ib. 2, 616, et saep.:—temerarium est, ante crassitudinem pollicarem viti imperare, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177; so, temerarium est, secundis non esse contentum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 10.—*Adv.*, tĕmĕrārie, *Thoughtlessly, inconsiderately* (extremely rare), Cod. Justin. 9, 1, 18; Tert. Virg. vel. 3.

tĕmĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [temero] *A violator, ravisher; a forger, counterfeiter* (a post Aug. word, Stat. Th. 11, 12; Achill. 1, 600; Cod. Justin. 12, 53, 2; Most. Dig. 48, 10, 29.

tĕmĕre (ante-class. collat. form, temeriter, Enn. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Att. in Non. 516, 5), *adv. By chance, by accident, at random, without design, intent,* or *purpose, casually, fortuitously, rashly, heedlessly, thoughtlessly, inconsiderately, indiscreetly,* etc.: quam saepe forte temere Eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 30; cf. Liv. 41, 2, 7; and, pepulere ut forte temere in adversos montes agmen erigeret, id. 2, 31, 5; cf. also, forte, temere, casu aut pleraque fierent aut omnia, *etc.*, Cic. Fat. 3, 6: ex corporibus huc et illuc casu et temere cursitantibus, id. N. D. 2, 44, 115; cf., id evenit non temere nec casu, id. ib. 2, 2, 6: non enim temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118; cf., temere ac fortuito, id. Or. 55, 186; and, ne quid temere ac fortuito, inconsiderate negligenterque agamus, id. Off. 1, 29, 103; and with this cf. also, omnia temere ac fortuito agere, Liv. 2, 28, 1: te nihil temere, nihil imprudenter factorum judicaram, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 8, B, 1: inconsulte ac temere dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: temere ac nulla ratione causas dicere, id. de Or. 2, 8, 32; cf., domus, quae temere et nullo consilio administratur (*opp.* quae ratione regitur), id. Inv. 1, 34, 58: non temere confirmare, id. Font. 1, 1: non t. scribere, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5: ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. C. 31, 7: numquam temere tinniit tintinnabulum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 162: sub pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 14; cf., temere insecutae Orphea silvae, id. ib. 1, 12, 7:—*Comp.:* temerius, Att. in Non. 178, 23.

II. In partic.: **A.** Non temere est, *It is not mere chance, it is not for nothing, there is a meaning in it:* non temere est, quod corvus cantat mihi nunc ab laeva manu, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 1; so, non temere est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 7; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 9: haud temere est, Virg. A. 9, 375.

B. Non temere, *Not easily,* i. q. non facile: rapidus fluvius est hic, non hac temere transiri potest, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 52: qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferebant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, 13: non t. adire, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 3: non temere incerta casuum reputat, quem fortuna numquam decepit, Liv. 30, 30, 11; Quint. 1, 3, 3: non temere a me quivis ferret idem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 13: vatis avarus non temere est animus, id. ib. 2, 1, 120: nec sibi quivis temere arroget artem, id. Sat. 2, 4, 35, et saep.

tĕmĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [temere] **I.** *Hap, chance, accident* (so rarely, but quite classical): in quibus nulla temeritas, sed ordo apparet, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82: quid enim sors est? Idem propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, quod tesseras: quibus in rebus temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, id. de Div. 2, 41, 85; cf., fortunam in temeritatem declinando corrumpebant, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 385, 5; and with this cf., (Pacuvius) ait, verius esse temeritate quam fortuna res regi, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36: illa superiora caduca et incerta posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunae temeritate, Cic. Lael. 6, 20.—**II.** *Rashness, heedlessness, thoughtlessness, hastiness, want of consideration, indiscretion, foolhardiness, temerity; a rash, inconsiderate,* or *unfounded opinion* (the predom. significat. of the word): omnis actio vacare debet temeritate et negligentia, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 101; multi faciunt multa temeritate quadam sine judicio vel modo, id. ib. 1, 15, 49; cf. duci ad judicandum impetu et temeritate, id. Planc. 4, 9: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 52, 1: temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, Cic. de Sen. 6, 20; so, *opp.* prudentia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 8, 1; coupled with ignorantia, Cic. Acad. 1, 11, 42, with inscitia, Liv. 6, 30, 6; 42, 49, 5; with inscientia, id. 22, 25, 12, et saep.—In the *plur.:* Cic. Sest. 28, 61; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 97.

tĕmĕrĭter, *adv.*, v. temere, *ad init.*

* **tĕmĕrĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [temere] *Rashness, heedlessness, temerity* (ante-class. for temeritas): Pac. in Non. 181, 23.

tĕmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.; and therefore, prop., To treat rashly; hence, pregn.] *To violate, profane, defile, dishonor, disgrace, desecrate, pollute:* "*temerare* violare sacra et contaminare, dictum videlicet a temeritate," Fest. p. 365 (mostly poet.; in prose prob. not till after the post-Aug. period): sacra Deae, Tib. 3, 5, 7; so, sacra hospitii, Ov. Her. 17, 3: Cereale nemus securi, id. Met. 8, 744: templa Minervae, Virg. A. 6, 841; cf., arae, foci, Deum delubra, sepulcra majorum temerata ac violata, Liv. 26, 13, 13; and, delubra oculis profanis, Claud. B. G. 102: sacraria probro, Ov. M. 10, 695: patrium cubile, id. ib. 2, 592; 15, 501; cf., thalamos pudicos, id. Am. 1, 8, 19; and, eandem Juliam in matrimonio Agrippae, Tac. A. 1, 53; and with this cf., temerata Auge, Ov. Her 9, 49: fluvios venenis, id. Met. 7, 535: corpora dapibus nefandis, id. ib. 15, 75: aures incestis vocibus, id. Trist. 2, 503: nubila volatu (Perseus), Stat. Th. 3, 463; cf., Alpes (Hannibal), Sil. 15, 532; and, litus, Luc. 3, 194: castra infausta temerataque, *dishonored* by the crime of mutiny, Tac. A. 1, 30: trux puer et nullo temeratus pectora motu, Stat. Ach. 1, 302: temerata est nostra voluntas, Ov. M. 9, 627.

Tĕmĕsa, ae, also **Tĕmĕse,** es, and **Tempsa** (Temsa), ae, *f.*, Τεμέση or Τέμψα, *A town in the territory of the Bruttians, where there were copper mines,* now *Torre del Lupi:* Temesa, Mel. 2, 4, 9: Temese, Ov. M. 15, 52; 707; Stat. S. 1, 1, 42: Tempsa (Temsa), Plin. 3, 5, 10; Liv. 34, 45, 4. Cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 156.—**II.** Hence, **A. Tĕmĕsaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Temesa, Temesan:* aera, Ov. M. 7, 207; id. Fast. 5, 441; Stat. S. 1, 5, 47.—**B. Tempsānus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: ager, Liv. 34, 45, 4: incommodum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, 39.

tēmētum, i, *n.* [a protracted form from TEMUM = μέθυ, whence abs*tem*ius, *tem*ulentus] *Any intoxicating drink, mead, wine,* etc. (mostly ante-class. and poet.): temeti nihil allatum intelligo, Plaut. Aul 2, 6, 6; so Cato in Plin. 14, 13, 14; Plaut Truc. 4, 3, 59; Var. in Non. 5, 17; Pompon. in Fest. p. 364; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 163

Juv. 15, 25; * Cic. Rep. 4, 6 (Fragm. ap. Non. 15, 15); cf. Plin. 14, 13, 14; Gell. 10, 23, 1.—Jocosely, temeti timor, as a name for *a parasite*, Nov. in Fest. p. 364.

Temnītes, ae, and **Temnĭi,** ōrum; v. Temnos.

temno, ĕre, *v. a.* [perh. kindred with temere, and so, To treat in a careless or indiscreet manner; cf. temero, *ad init.*; hence, pregn.] *To slight, scorn, disdain, despise, contemn* (poet. and very rarely, for the class. contemnere): semper aves quod abest: praesentia temnis, Lucr. 3, 970: jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38: divos, Virg. A. 6, 620: praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116: ne temne, quod ultro Praeferimus manibus vittas et verba precantia, Virg. A. 7, 236: pars non temnenda decoris, Ov. A. A. 3, 299; cf., haud temnendae manus ductor, Tac. H. 3, 47.

Temnos, i, *m.*, Τῆμνος, *A town in Aeolia*, now *Menimen*, Plin. 5, 30, 32; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 390.—Derivv.: **A. Temnītes,** ae, *adj. m.*, *Of* or *from Temnos:* Heraclides, Cic. Fl. 18, 42. In the *plur.*, Temnitae, ārum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Temnos, the Temnites*, Cic. Fl. 19, 45. —**B. Temnĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Temnos, the Temnians*, Tac. A. 2, 47.

1. tēmo, ōnis, *m.* *A beam, pole, tongue* of a carriage, cart, *etc.*: Var. L. L. 7, 4, 95; Col. 6, 2, 7; Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 109; Virg. G. 3, 173; Ov. M. 2, 107; 11, 258, et al.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** (*pars pro toto*) *A wagon* (poet.): de temone Britanno Excidet Arviragus, Juv. 4, 126.—Hence also, *The constellation called the Wain* or *Wagon of Bootes, Charles' Wain*, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 4, 94; Stat. Th. 1, 370; 692; cf. Cic. l. l.; Ov. M. 10, 447.—**B.** *A pole*, Col. 6, 19, 2.

2. temo, ōnis, *m.* *A sum of money paid instead of furnishing recruits, commutation-money*, Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 14 *sq.*

temōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. temo] *Of* or *belonging to the commutation for recruits:* onera, Cod. Justin. 12, 24, 1: functio, Cod. Theod. 11, 16, 14.—**II.** Subst., temonarius, ii, *m.*, *A collector of the commutation for recruits*, Cod. Justin. 12, 29, 2.

Tempe, *indecl. plur. n.*, Τέμπη, τά, *A charming valley in Thessaly, through which ran the River Peneus, between Olympus and Ossa*, Mel. 2, 3, 2; Plin. 4, 8, 15; 16, 44, 92; Liv. 44, 6; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 4; 1, 21, 9; 3, 1, 24; Virg. G. 4, 317; Ov. M. 7, 222, et mult. al.—**II.** Transf., Of other beautiful valleys, Virg. G. 2, 469; Ov. F. 4, 477; id. Am. 1, 1, 15; id. Met. 7, 371; Stat. Th. 1, 485 (cf., written as Greek, Reatini me ad sua τέμπη duxerunt, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5).

* **tempĕrācŭlum,** i, *n.* [tempero] *A working:* ferri, App. Flor. p. 342.

tempĕrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A mixing in due proportion, a proper measure, disposition,* or *constitution; a measure, mean, moderation; temperament, temperature* (mostly post-Aug.; cf., on the other hand, temperatio): inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarunt, * Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24; cf., tanto temperamento inter plebem senatumque egit, ut, *etc.*, Just. 2, 7; and, egregium principatus temperamentum, si demptis utriusque vitiis solae virtutes miscerentur, Tac. H. 2, 5: fortitudinis, id. ib. 1, 83: diu senatus Caesar orationem habuit meditato temperamento, *moderation*, id. Ann. 3, 12; Plin. Pan. 3, 1: opus est inter has tam diversas inaequalitates magno temperamento, Col. 3, 12, 3 *sq.*: eruca jungitur lactucae fere in cibis, ut nimio frigori par fervor immixtus temperamentum aequet, Plin. 19, 8, 44: eadem est materia, sed distat temperamento, *proportion, combination*, id. 9, 36, 61, et saep.: coeli, *temperateness*, Just. 2, 1.

tempĕrans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of tempero.

tempĕranter, *adv.*, v. tempero, *Pa.*, A, *ad fin.*

tempĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [temperans] *Moderateness, moderation, sobriety, discreetness, temperateness, temperance,* as a moral quality: "quae (virtutis vis) moderandis cupiditatibus regendisque animi motibus laudatur, ejus est munus in agendo: cui temperantiae nomen est," Cic. Part. or. 22, 66: "temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio," id. Inv. 2, 54, 164; cf. id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: "temperantia est, quae in rebus aut expetendis aut fugiendis rationem ut sequamur, monet," id. Fin. 1, 14, 47: "temperans, quem Graeci σώφρονα appellant eamque virtutem σωφροσύνην vocant, quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnumquam etiam modestiam," *etc.*, id. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: honestum versatur ... in omnium quae fiunt quaeque dicuntur ordine et modo, in quo inest modestia et temperantia, id. Off. 1, 5, 14; cf. id. ib. 3, 33, 116: cernitur altera pars honestatis in conformatione et moderatione continentiae et temperantiae, id. ib. 3, 25, 96: novi ego temperantiam et moderationem naturae tuae, id. Fam. 1, 9, 22: dicacitatis moderatio et temperantia, id. de Or. 2, 60, 247: temperantia in victu, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57; cf., sine apparatu expellunt famem: adversus sitim non eadem temperantia, Tac. G. 23; and, valetudinem temperantia mitigare, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 9.

tempĕrāte, *adv.*, v. tempero, *Pa.*, B, *ad fin.*

tempĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tempero] *A due mingling* or *tempering* of ingredients, *fit proportion* or *combination, symmetry, constitution, temperament* (quite classical; esp. freq. in Cic.): est enim corporis temperatio quum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant: eaque animi est virtus, quam alii ipsam temperantiam dicunt esse, alii obtemperantem temperantiae praeceptis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30; so, corporum, id. ib. 1, 28, 68; id. ib. 1, 10, 21: aeris temperatio, *composition, temper*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, 98; cf. id. Acad. 2, 26, 85; and, caerulei temperationes Alexandriae primum sunt inventae, Vitr. 7, 11: quae a luna ceterisque sideribus coeli temperatio fit, Cic. de Div. 2, 45, 94; so, coeli, id. N. D. 2, 5, 13; cf., temperatio lunae coelique moderatio efficit hoc, id. de Div. 2, 45, 94; and, semina temperatione caloris et oriri et augescere, id. N. D. 2, 10, 26: mensium temperatio, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16:—disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, *organization, constitution*, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1; cf., rei publicae, id. Leg. 3, 5, 12; and, ordinum, Liv. 9, 46, 15: temperatio juris, quum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28: sed praesto est hujus vitii temperatio, quod senatus lege nostra confirmatur auctoritas, *a means of moderating, qualifying,* or *tempering*, id. ib. § 27.—Concr.: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, mens mundi et temperatio, *the organizing* or *ordering principle*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 Moser.

* **tempĕrātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Soothing, palliative:* medicamina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1.

tempĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who duly arranges, orders,* or *governs* (very rare): moderator ille et quasi temperator hujus tripartitae varietatis, Cic. Or. 21, 70: voluptatis, *i. e. who enjoys it in moderation*. Sen. Vit. beat. 14.—Poet.: armorum (flumen), *i. e. that rightly tempers them*, Mart. 4, 55, 15.

tempĕrātūra, ae, *f.* {id.] *Due measure, proportion, composition,* or *quality; temper, temperament, temperature* (ante-class. and post-Aug. for the class. temperatio; v. h. v.): coeli temperatura, Var. in Non. 179, 12: corporis, Sen. Ep. 1 *med.*: minii, Vitr. 7, 9; so, aeris, Plin. 34, 9, 20; cf. id. ib. 2, 5; 15, 43.

tempĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of tempero.

tempĕri, *adv.*, v. tempus, *no.* II., A.

tempĕries, ēi, *f.* [tempero] *A due mingling, mixture,* or *tempering, temperature, temper* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. temperatio): in quo (aere) aequalis omnium temperies fuit, Plin. 34, 2, 3: magna et in colore temperies, id. 2, 78, 80; id. 16, 11, 22: ubi temperiem sumpsere humorque calorque, Ov. M. 1, 430: nix tegit alta duas (coeli zonas): totidem inter utramque locavit Temperiemque dedit, mixta cum frigore flamma, *i. e. temperateness, moderate temperature*, id. ib. 1, 51; so, coeli, id. Pont. 2, 7, 71; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 3; cf., auctumnus mitis inter juvenemque senemque Temperie medius, Ov. M. 15, 211; and, temperie blandarum captus aquarum, id. ib. 4, 344:—temperiem servant oculi, *a due proportion*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 217: tranquilla morum, Stat. S. 2, 6, 48: temperies (docet), ut casta petas, *moderation, temperance*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 103.

tempĕro, avi, atum, 1. (archaic *praes. subj.*, temperint, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 41) *v. a* and *n.* [tempus, acc. to its primary signif., a piece cut off, a part, portion].

I. *Act.*, *To divide* or *proportion duly, mingle in due proportion; to properly combine* or *compound; to soften, qualify, temper*, etc. (quite class.).

A. Lit.: nec vero qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimilibus rebus misceri et temperari potest, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: qui (orbium motus) acuta cum gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, id. Rep. 6, 18: ea quum tria sumpsisset, unam in speciem temperavit, id. Univ. 7. So, aes (coupled with conflare), Plin. 7, 56, 57: ferrum, id. 34, 14, 41: herbas, Ov. F. 5, 402: acetum melle, Plin. 14, 17, 21: vinum, id. 29, 3, 11; cf., pocula, *to flavor*, i. e *to fill*, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 11; id. Epod. 17, 80, Mart. 9, 12, 7: venenum, Suet. Ner. 2 *fin.*: unguentum, Plin. 13, 2, 2: collyrium, id. 27, 10, 59: colores, id. 2, 18, 16, et saep.: ejusdem solis tum accessus modici tum recessus et frigoris et caloris modum temperant, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: Etesiarum flatu nimii temperantur calores, id. ib. 2, 53, 131; cf., vitis solem umbra temperans, Plin. 17, 12, 18: quis aquam (*i. e.* balneum) temperet ignibus, *who shall temper*, i. e. *warm*, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 6; so, balneum, Mart. 3, 25, 1: scatebrisque arentia temperat arva, *i. e. waters*, Virg. G. 1, 110; so, arva (Galesus), Claud. Cons. Prob. 260.

2. Transf., *To rule, regulate, govern, manage, order:* rem publicam institutis et legibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; cf., constituere et temperare civitates, id. Acad. 2, 1, 3; and, Lycurgus, qui Lacedaemoniorum rem publicam temperavit, id. de Div. 1, 43, 96; cf. also, qui (Juppiter) res hominum ac deorum, Qui mare ac terras variisque mundum Temperat horis, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 16; so, terram mare, urbes, *etc.* (corresp. to regere), id. ib. 3, 4, 45: orbem, Ov. M. 1, 770; 15, 869: arces aetherias, id. ib. 15, 859: undas, id. ib. 12, 580: ratem, id. ib. 13, 366: senem delirum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 71: ora frenis, id. Od. 1, 8, 7, et saep.: genius qui natale temperat astrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187: annum, id. ib. 1, 12, 16; Plin. 2, 6, 4: COELI FVLGVRA, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21.—Poet.: carmen impositis articulis, *i. e. to tune*, Prop. 2, 34, 80; cf., testudinis aureae strepitum, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 18; so, Musam pede Archilochi, id. Ep. 1, 19, 28 *sq.*; hence also, citharam nervis, *to tune*, i. e. *to string*, Ov. M. 10, 108.

B. Trop.: non modice temperatam sed nimis meracam libertatem sitiens haurire, Cic. Rep. 1, 43; cf., cujus acerbitas morum immanitasque naturae ne vino quidem permixta temperari solet, id. Phil. 12, 11, 26: quod (genus) erit aequatum et temperatum ex tribus optimis rerum publicarum modis, id. Rep. 1, 45; cf. id. ib. 2, 39: ita in varia et perpetua oratione hi sunt inter se miscendi et temperandi, id. de Or. 2, 58, 197; cf., at haec interdum temperanda et varianda sunt, id. ib. 2, 29, 103; id. ib. 2, 18, 60; id. ib. 2, 52, 176: amara lento temperet risu, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27: annonam macelli quotannis temperandam censuit, *to be regulated*, i. e. *fixed at moderate prices*, Suet. Tib. 34: (Aeolus) Sceptra tenens mollitque animos et temperat iras, *soothes, allays*, Virg. A. 1, 57.

II. *Neutr.*, *To observe proper measure; to moderate* or *restrain one's self; to forbear, abstain; to be moderate* or *temperate* (quite class.).

A. In gen., constr. with *in aliqua re, alicui rei, ab aliqua re*, a simple *abl.*, or the *inf.*: (*a*) With *in c. abl.*: jam istoc probior es, quum in amore temperes Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 8.—(*β*) *c. dat.*: linguae tempera, id. Rud. 4, 7, 28; so, linguae, Liv. 28, 44, 18: manibus, id. 2, 23, 9; 4, 3, 6; 32, 20, 3: oculis, id. 21, 22, 7: irae, id. 33, 20, 6: victoriae, Sall. C. 11, 8, et saep.—(γ) With *ab* or a simple *abl.*: temperare ab injuria et maleficio, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 5; so, a maleficio, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: a lacrimis, Virg. A. 2, 8; for which, lacrimis, Liv. 30, 20, 1; Tac. A. 15, 16: a venatibus, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 270: risu, Liv. 32, 34, 3: neque verbis adversus principem neque factis, Suet. Vit. Lucan. —(δ) *c. inf.*: matronae Canora hic voce sua tinnire temperent, Plaut. Poen. prol. 33; so, dormire, id. ib. 22: maledicere huic, id. ib. 5, 2, 76: tollere puerum, Poet. ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 21, 42: exordiri rem novam, Gell. 4, 9, 5, et saep.—**b.** Connected with sibi or animis (so not in Cicero): neque sibi homines feros temperaturos existimabat, quin, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 33, 4: usque mihi temperavi, dum perducerem eo rem, ut, *etc.*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2: nequeo mihi temperare, quominus, *etc.*, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41: non quivit temperare sibi in eo (signo), *etc.*, id. 34, 8, 19, § 62: eum sibi credis a mendacio temperaturum, Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25: — vix temperavere animis, quin, *etc.*, Liv. 5, 45, 7.—**c.** Impers.: aegre temperatum est, quin, *etc.*, *they with difficulty refrained*, Liv. 32, 10, 8: nec temperatum manibus foret, ni, *etc.*, id. 2, 23, 10: jam superfundenti se laetitiae vix temperatum est, id. 5, 7, 8: ab oppugnatione urbium temperatum, id. 7, 20, 9; so, a caedibus, id. 25, 25, 9.

B. In partic., pregn., *To forbear, abstain*, or *refrain from*; *to spare, be indulgent to* any thing; constr. with the *dat.* or *ab*: ut si cuiquam ulla in re umquam temperaverit, ut vos quoque ei temperetis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, 17; so, superatis hostibus (shortly after, parcere), id. ib. 2, 2, 2, 4: sociis, id. ib. 2, 1, 59, 154: amicis, id. Balb. 27, 60: privignis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 18: ingenio suo, Quint. 10, 1, 98, et al.:—in quo ab sociis temperaverant, Liv. 6, 17, 8; so, ab his sacris, id. 39, 10, 9.—Impers.: templis tamen deum temperatum est, Liv. 1, 29, 6 Drak. *N. cr.*: nec ab ulla temperatum foret, id. 24, 31, 11.—Hence,

A. tempĕrans, antis, *Pa.*, *Observing moderation, sober, moderate, temperate*: aut temperantem (dices), qui se in aliqua libidine continuerit, in aliqua effuderit? Cic. Parad. 3, 1, 21: homo in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, *etc.*, id. Font. 14, 30. So, homo, id. Att. 15, 1, 1; cf. in the *Sup.*: homo sanctissimus et temperantissimus, id. Font. 13, 28:—principes graviores temperantioresque a cupidine imperii, *refraining, abstaining*, Liv. 26, 22, 14 Drak. *N. cr.*—With a *gen.*: famae temperans, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 41: temperans gaudii seraeque laetitiae, Plin. Pan. 52, 5: potestatis temperantior, Tac. A. 13, 46.—Hence,

Adv., tempĕranter, *With moderation, moderately*, Tac. A. 4, 33; 15, 29.—*Comp.*, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 2.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

B. tempĕrātus, a, um, *Pa.*: * **1.** *Duly arranged* or *prepared*: prela, Cato R. R. 12.—Much more freq., **2.** *Limited, moderate, temperate*: (*a*) Lit.: temperatae escae modicaeque potiones, Cic. de Div. 1, 51, 115: regiones coeli neque aestuosae neque frigidae sed temperatae, Vitr. 1, 4; cf. Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 26; and in the *Comp.*: loca temperatiora, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 7; so, o temperatae dulce Formiae litus, Mart. 10, 30, 1:—mitis ac temperatus annus, Col. 3, 20, 1; cf. in the *Sup.*: temperatissimum anni tempus, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 14.—(β) Trop., of moral character, of speech, *etc.*, *Moderate, sober, calm, steady, temperate*: est autem ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, Cic. Fam. 12, 27; cf. id. Att. 4, 6, 1: justi, temperati, sapientes, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: in victoria temperatior, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1: mens in bonis Ab insolenti temperata Laetitia, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 3: vim temperatam di provehunt in majus, id. ib. 3, 4, 66: hoc multo fortius est . . . illud temperatius, Sen. Ep. 18: — aequabile et temperatum orationis genus, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3; so, oratio modica ac temperata, id. Or 27, 95; and in the *Comp.*: temperatior oratio, id. de Or. 2, 53, 212.—Hence,

Adv., tempĕrāte, *In due proportion, with moderation, moderately, temperately*: **a.** Lit.: tepebit, Cato R. R. 69, 2: arbores humoris temperate, parum terreni habentes, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*—**b.** Trop.: agere, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 1: temperatius scribere, id. ib. 13, 1, 1: temperatissime et castissime vivere, Aug. Mus. 6, 15.

tempestas, ātis, *f.* [tempus] **I.** A limited time or period, *A portion, point*, or *space of time, a time, season, period*, *ὥρα* (so mostly ante-class. and poet.): SOL OCCASVS SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 10; cf., "in duodecim tabulis: SOLIS OCCASV DIEI SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO: libri augurum pro tempestate TEMPESTVTEM dicunt, supremum augurii tempus," Var. L. L. 7, 3, 91 Müll. *N. cr.*; v. Dirks. Transl. p. 180 *sq.*: jam qua tempestate vivo certe sine ad me recipio, Lucil. in Non. 407, 31: ea tempestate flos poëtarum fuit, Plaut. Casin. prol. 18; id. Truc. 2, 4, 29: qua tempestate juvencos egerat a stabulis, Prop. 4, 9, 1: non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illa Tempestate fui, qua, *etc.*, Ov. M. 1, 183: tertia te Phthiae tempestas laeta locabit, *the third day* (a transl. of the Homeric ἤματι κεν τριτάτῳ, Il. 9, 363), Cic. poet. Div. 1, 25, 52: qua tempestate Poenus in Italiam venit, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; cf. id. Or. 49, 164: fuere item ea tempestate, qui crederent, *etc.*, Sall. C. 17, 7: illa tempestate, Liv. 27, 37, 13: sic omnia nimia, quum vel in tempestate vel in agris vel in corporibus laetiora fuerunt, in contraria fere convertuntur (a transl. of the Platonic ἐν ὥραις τε καὶ ἐν φυτοῖς καὶ ἐν σώμασι), Cic. Rep. 1, 44.—In the *plur.*: quam te post multis tueor tempestatibus, Pac. in Non. 407, 33; Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 17: multis tempestatibus haud sane quisquam Romae virtute magnus fuit, Sall. C. 53, 5: Sulla sollertissimus omnium in paucis tempestatibus factus est, id. Jug. 96, 1: Evander, qui multis ante tempestatibus ea tenuerat loca, Liv. 1, 5, 2.

II. *Time*, with respect to its physical qualities, *weather* (the predom. and quite class. signif. of the word).

A. Lit., of good as well as of bad weather: quum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serena, Enn. Ann. 2, 5; Var. in Non. 408, 5; so, liquida, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 64; cf., liquidissima coeli, Lucr. 4, 170: clara, Virg. A. 9, 20: nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 1; cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 4; and, fuit pridie Quinquatrus egregia tempestas, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 2; cf. also, tempestatem praetermittere, id. Fam. 14, 4, 5: quum tempestas arridet, Lucr. 2, 32; cf. id. 5, 1394. In the *plur.*: dum tempestates assunt, Lucr. 1, 179: et comites et tempestates et navem idoneam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 2.—Of bad, esp. of stormy weather, *A storm, tempest*: turbida tempestas heri fuit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 3; so, turbida, Lucr. 6, 376; Caes. B. C. 2, 22, 3: saeva, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 12; Lucr. 6, 458: perfrigida, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, 86: turbulenta, id. ib. 2, 5, 10, 26: foeda, Liv. 2, 62, 1; Virg. G. 1, 323: horrida, Hor. Epod. 13, 1: demissa ab Euro, id. Od. 3, 17, 11, et saep.: tempestas venit, Confringit tegulas imbricesque, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 27: tanta tempestas cooritur, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 1: vis tempestatis, Cic. Rep. 4, 8: maximo imbri, tempestate, ventis, procellis, *etc.*, id. Phil. 5, 6, 15: si segetibus tempestas nocuerit, id. N. D. 2, 66, 167: si tempestas a vertice silvis Incubuit, Virg. G. 2, 310, et saep. In the *plur.*: Plaut. Merc. 1, 83: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: ut tempestates saepe certo aliquo coeli signo commoventur, id. Mur. 17, 36: procellae, tempestates, id. Off. 2, 6, 19, et saep.

2. Personified, Tempestates, *The Weather-goddesses, the Weather*: (Lucius Scipio) CEPIT. CORSICA. ALERIAQVE. VRBE. DEDET TEMPESTATIBVS AIDE MERITO, Inscrr. Scip. in Orell. Inscr. *no.* 552; v. Append. V., 3; cf. Ov. F. 6, 193; Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51; Hor. Epod. 10, 24.

B. Trop., like our *storm, tempest*, i. q *Commotion, disturbance; calamity, misfortune*: qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, Cic. Planc. 4, 11; cf., comitiorum, id. Mur. 17, 36: video quanta tempestas invidiae nobis impendeat, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: periculi tempestas, id. Sest. 47, 101: tempestas horribilis Gallici adventus, id. Rep. 2, 6: querelarum, *storm, shower*, id. Pis. 36, 89; so, turbida telorum, Virg. A. 12, 284: ea ipsa tempestate eversam esse rem publicam, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 5: tempestas popularis, id. Sest. 67, 140; id. Cluent. 35, 96: communis Siculorum tempestas (*i. e.* Verres), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37, 91: (scurra) Pernicies et tempestas barathrumque macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31, et saep.—In the *plur.*: in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit jactari quam, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 1; so id. Sest. 20, 46; id. de Or. 1, 1, 2; id. Fam. 9, 6, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85, et mult. al.

tempestīve, *adv.*, v. tempestivus, *ad fin.*, *no.* a.

tempestīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tempestivus] *A right* or *proper time, timeliness, seasonableness* (rarely): sua cuique parti aetatis tempestivitas est data, *its appropriate quality* or *character*, * Cic. de Sen. 10, 33; so Plin. 10, 34, 52; 11, 14, 14; 18, 30, 73.—* **II.** Transf., *A right* or *proper state* or *condition*: tempestivitates stomachi totiusque corporis, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 120.

tempestīvo, *adv.*, v. tempestivus, *ad fin.*, *no.* b.

tempestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [tempestas, *no.* I.] *Of* or *belonging to the right time, done* or *happening at the proper time, timely, seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable* (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: venti, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 131; so, imbres, Just. 44, 1: nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, Siciliam adiit, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 12, 34: aggressus tempestivis temporibus, Liv. 45, 19, 10; cf., veniet narratibus hora Tempestiva meis, Ov. M. 5, 500; and Plin. 11, 17, 17: et tempestivum pueris concedere ludum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142: oratio, Liv. 5, 12, 12: caesura arborum, Plin. 16, 43, 84, et saep.: multa mihi ipsi ad mortem tempestiva fuerunt, *fitting occasions*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109:—num parum tempestivus interveni? Tac. Or. 14:—si tempestivum erit, Col. 1, 8 *fin.*; so Plin. 16, 39, 74.

II. In partic.: **A.** Of fruits, *Timely, seasonable, ripe*: maturitas, Cic. de Sen. 2, 5: ubi ocymum tempestivum erit, dato primum, Cato R. R. 54, 3; so, fructus, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14; Col. 3, 21, 10: examina pullorum, Lucr. 5, 1363: pinus, Virg. G. 1, 256. In the *Comp.*: cassita in sementes forte concesserat tempestiviores, Gell. 2, 29, 5.

2. Transf., of persons, *Ripe, mature* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tempestiva viro, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 12 (for which, filia jam *matura* viro, Virg. A. 7, 53; and, *matura* virgo, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 22); so, Rhode, id. ib. 3, 19, 27: virgo, Fest. s. v. ROMAM, p. 269: tempestivus erat coelo Cythereïus heros, Ov. M. 14, 584.

B. Pregn., like our *Timely, betimes*, for that which takes place early, *in good time, in good season, early*; so in the elder Pliny, of early risers: refrigeratum sub dio dari tempestivis antecedente vomitione, Plin. 29, 4, 25; so, sani atque tempestivi, id. 7, 53, 54. Esp. of early banquets, beginning while it is yet day: convivia, Cic. Arch. 6, 13; so, convivia (convivium), id. de Sen. 14, 46; id. Att. 9, 1, 3; 9, 13, 6; id. Mur. 6, 13; id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, 61; Sen. de Ira, 2, 28; Tac. H. 2 68; Suet. Calig. 45 *fin.*; cf., tempestivis epulis delinitus, ubi vino incaluit, *etc.*, Tac. A. 11, 37.—Hence,

Adv., *At the right time, in proper season, seasonably, opportunely; fitly, appropriately*: * **a.** Form tempestīve (quite class.), Cato R. R. 61, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156; Col. 2, 8, 4; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 81, et al —(* **b.** Form tempestīvo, Plaut. Truc 1, 1, 41, *al.* tempestive.)—*Comp.*: Hor. Od 4, 1, 9.—*Sup.* of the *adj.* and *adv.* seems not to occur.

* **tempestŭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [tempestas, *no.* II.] *Stormy, tempestuous; tur*

bulent, impetuous: incursus hostium, Sid. Ep. 4, 6.

‡ **tempestus,** ūtis, v. tempestas, *ad init.*

× **templāris,** e, *adj.* [templum] *Of* or *belonging to a temple:* fines, Auct. de Limit. p. 295 Goes.

× **templātim,** *adv.* [templum, analogous to vicatim, from vicus] *Templewards, through the temples:* Tert. Apol. 42 *fin.*

templum, i, *n.* [contr. from tempulum; cf. also, CVRATOR TEMPVLI, Inscr. Grut. p. 323, 1; as a *dim.* of tempus, acc. to its primary signif., a piece or portion cut off; v. tempus, *ad init.*, and cf. also extemplo; thus]

I. Orig., A space marked out; hence, in partic., in the lang. of augury, *An open place for observation*, marked out by the augur with his staff: "*templum* dicitur locus manu auguris designatus in aëre, post quem factum illico captantur auguria," Serv. Virg. A. 1, 92: "dictum templum locus augurii aut auspicii causa quibusdam conceptis verbis finitus. Concipitur verbis non iisdem usquequaquae. In Arce sic: TEMPLA TESCAQVE ME ITA SVNTO QVOAD EGO CASTE LINGVA NVNCVPAVERO. OLLA VETER ARBOR, QVIRQVIR EST, QVAM ME SENTIO DIXISSE, TEMPLVM TESCVMQVE FINITO IN SINISTRVM, *etc.* . . . In hoc templo faciundo arbores constitui fines apparet," Var. L. L. 7, 2, 81: Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6, 4.—Hence,

B. Transf., with the idea of openness, extent, or that of sanctity predominating.

1. *An open, clear, broad space, a circuit* (so rarely, and mostly poet.): unus erit, quem tu tolles in coerula coeli Templa, *i. e. the space* or *circuit of the heavens*, Enn. Ann. 1, 167; cf., nec mare nec tellus neque coeli lucida templa, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 1013; so, coeli, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 42; Lucr. 1, 1063; 1098; 2, 1039; 6, 286; 645; 1227; cf., coelestia, id. 6, 388; 671: magna coelitum, Enn. in Var. 7, 2, 81; and, magnum Jovis altitonantis, id. ib. (Ann. 2, 6):—mundi magnum et versatile templum, *the extent* or *circuit of the world*, Lucr. 5, 1435; so, mundi, id. 5, 1204; 6, 43; cf., Deus, cujus hoc templum est omne quod conspicis, Cic. Rep. 6, 15; and, globus, quem in hoc templo medium vides, quae terra dicitur, id. ib.—Of the infernal regions: Acherusia templa alta Orci salvete infera, *spaces*, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 81.—Of *the plain of the sea:* loca Neptuna templaque turbulenta, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 3; cf. id. Rud. 4, 2, 4.—Of the *hollow space* or *chamber* of the mouth: humida linguaï circum sudantia templa, Lucr. 4, 625.

2. *A consecrated* or *sacred place, a sanctuary;* viz.: **a.** In gen.: (SACERDOTES) VRBEM ET AGROS ET TEMPLA LIBERATA ET EFFATA HABENTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21; cf., hinc *effari* templa dicuntur ab auguribus, Var. L. L. 6, 7, 65: in Rostris, in illo inquam inaugurato templo ac loco, Cic. Vatin. 10, 24; cf., rostraque id templum appellatum, Liv. 8, 14, 12; so of the rostra, Cic. Sest. 29, 62; Liv. 2, 56, 10; 3, 17, 1; 8, 35, 8 Drak.: templum ordini ab se aucto Curiam fecit, id. 1, 30, 2; so of the curia, id. 26, 31, 11; 26, 33, 4; of *a tribunal*, id. 23, 10, 5 Drak.; Flor. 2, 12, 11; of *an asylum*, Liv. 2, 1, 4.—(*β*) Trop., *A sanctuary, shrine:* pectus templaque mentis, Lucr. 5, 104; cf., (curia) templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consilii publici, Cic. Mil. 33, 90.

b. In partic., *A place dedicated to some particular deity, a fane, temple:* Herculis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 94; so, Jovis, id. Fam. 10, 12, 4: Junonis Sospitae, id. de Div. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 99: Virtutis, id. Rep. 1, 14: Vestae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 16, et saep.: antiqua deorum, id. Sat. 2, 2, 104: donec templa refeceris, id. Od. 3, 6, 2: testudo amica templis, id. ib. 3, 11, 6, et saep. So too of *the sepulchral monument* of Sichaeus, to whom divine honors were paid, Virg. A. 4, 457; cf. Sil. 1, 81.

II. *A small timber;* in architecture, *a purline* lying horizontally upon the rafters, Vitr. 4, 2 and 7; cf., "*templum* significat et tignum, quod in aedificio transversum ponitur," Fest. p. 367.

tempŏrālis, e, *adj.* [tempus] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to time, lasting but for a time, temporary, temporal* (mostly post-Augustan): causa, Sen. Q. N. 7, 23: πάθος temporale esse, Quint. 6, 2, 10: concessio, Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 1; so, exsilium, Hermog. ib. 47, 10, 95: ARAE, *erected for the occasion*, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. *no.* 43, 16.—**B.** In partic., in grammar, t. verbum, *Denoting time*, Var. L. L. 9, 62, 155; so, nomen (as annus, mensis), Prisc. p. 581 P.; and, adverbia (as pridem, nunc, modo), id. p. 1017 ib.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the temples* of the head: venae, *the temporal veins*, Veg. Vet. 2, 11; 16.—*Adv.*, tempŏrālĭter, *For a time, temporarily:* observata lex, Tert. adv. Jud. 2 *med.*

tempŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [temporalis, *no.* I.] *Temporariness, temporality; present custom, fashion*, opp. to aeternitas (eccl. Latin), Tert. Res. Carn. 60; Pall. 1 *med.*

tempŏrālĭter, *adv.*, v. temporalis, *ad fin.*

tempŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [tempus] *Happening* or *coming at the right time, timely, opportune* (late Lat. for tempestivus): lux nostra erumpat, Aug. Conf. 13, 18 *med.:* (agricola) patienter ferens donec accipiat temporaneum et serotinum, *i. e. the early and the latter rain*, Vulg. Jac. 5, 7.

tempŏrārĭe, *adv.*, v. temporarius, *ad fin.*

tempŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tempus] *Of* or *belonging to time, lasting but for a time, temporary* (perh. only post-Aug.): liberalitas, Nep. Att. 11: amicitiae, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.:* mora (*opp.* aeternitatis destinatione), Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114: theatrum, id. 34, 7, 17: motus animi (ira), Quint. 5, 10, 28: ingenia, *changeable*, Curt. 4, 5: non ergo temporarium et subitum est, quod, *etc.*, Plin. Pan. 91, 7.—*Adv.*, tempŏrārĭe, *For a time, temporarily*, Salv. Gub. D. 5, 8; 7, 22.

tempŏrātim, *adv.* [id.] *At times, from time to time, according to time, chronologically* (eccl. Latin): terra temporatim vestiri amans, Tert. Pall. 2: per nativitates nominatim temporatimque digerere, id. Anim. 28.

tempŏri, *adv.*, v. tempus, *no.* II., A.

Tempsa and **Tempsānus,** v. Temesa.

tempus, ŏris (*abl. temp.*, tempori or temperi; v. below), *n.* [root TEM, whence τέμνω; thus prop., a section, portion, division; hence, in partic., of time] *A portion* or *period of time, a time:* tempus diei, *daytime*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 38; so id. ib. 1, 1, 116; and, extremum diei, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26; cf., matutina tempora, *morning hours*, id. Fam. 7, 1, 1: anni tempora, *the seasons*, Lucr. 2, 33; 5, 1395; cf., quam (Ennam) circa sunt laetissimi flores omni tempore anni, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, 107; and, maturius paulo, quam tempus anni postulabat, in hiberna exercitum deduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 54, 2: erat hibernum tempus anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 12; so Auct. B. Alex. 43, 1.—Hence,

B. Transf., *Time*, in general: **1.** Lit.: **a.** In gen.: "tempus est, id quo nunc utimur (nam ipsum quidem generaliter definire difficile est), pars quaedam aeternitatis cum alicujus annui, menstrui, diurni nocturnive spatii certa significatione," Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: "*tempus* esse dicunt intervallum mundi motus: id divisum in partes aliquot, maxime ab solis et lunae cursu: itaque ab eorum tenore temperato tempus dictum," Var. L. L. 6, 2, 52: hos siderum errores id ipsum esse, quod rite dicitur tempus, Cic. Univ. 9 *fin.:* neque ut celari posset, tempus spatium ullum dabat, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 14; cf., nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic. Quint. 1, 4: mihi vero omne tempus est ad meos libros vacuum, id. Rep. 1, 9: erit, erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet ille aliquando dies, quum, *etc.*, id. Mil. 26, 69: ex quo tempore tu me diligere coepisti, id. Fam. 3, 4, 2: per idem tempus, id. Brut. 83, 286: quos ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram, (* *at that time*,) id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: non tantulum Umquam intermittit tempus, quin, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 32: uno et eodem temporis puncto nati . . . nascendi tempus, Cic. de Div. 2, 45, 95; cf., alienum tempus est mihi tecum expostulandi, id. Fam. 3, 10, 6; so, dare tempus exponendi de aliqua re, id. ib. 1, 9, 3: committendi proelii, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 6: edendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 22: curandi, id. ib. 1, 2, 39, et saep.—In the *plur.:* id certis temporibus futurum, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: si Athenienses quibusdam temporibus nihil nisi, *etc.*, agebant, id. ib. 1, 27: superioribus temporibus ad te nullas literas misi, id. Fam. 5, 17, 1, et saep.

b. In partic., *The time*, i. e. *the fitting* or *appointed time, the right season, proper period*, καιρός: nunc occasio est et tempus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 3: spero ego, mihi quoque Tempus tale eventurum, ut tibi gratiam referam parem, id. Merc. 5, 4, 39; cf., tempus habes tale, quale nemo habuit umquam, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: dicas: tempus maxumum esse ut eat domum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 8: nunc hora, viri, nunc tempus: adeste, Sil. 11, 194, et saep.:—tempus est, with a follg. *inf.:* sed jam tempus est, ad id quod instituimus accedere, Cic. Top. 1, 5; so, dicere aliquid de ordine argumentorum, id. de Or. 2, 42, 181: conari etiam majora, Liv. 6, 18, 12: tibi abire, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215: jam agi res, Virg. A. 5, 638.—Hence,

(*β*) tempora, um (less freq. in the *sing.*, tempus), after the Gr. τὰ καίρια (prop., the right place, the fatal spot), *The temples* of the head: duae suturae super aures tempora a superiore capitis parte discernunt, Cels. 8, 1; so in the *plur.:* Plin. 20, 6, 23; Lucr. 1, 929; 4, 5; 6, 1193; Tib. 2, 2, 7; Virg. A. 5, 416; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23; 3, 25, 20; 4, 1, 32; 4, 8, 33, et saep.: contorquet brachium et Graccho percutit tempus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68; so in the *sing.:* Virg. A. 9, 418; Sil. 12, 414; Stat. Th. 10, 110; Vitr. 9, 6; Flor. 4, 12, 44 Duk. *N. cr.*—Poet. transf., of *The face, visage* in gen.: Prop. 2, 24, 3; so id. ib. 2, 18, 32. And of *The head:* jacuit pulsus tria tempora ramo Cacus, *upon his three heads*, Prop. 4, 9, 15; so, tempora, id. ib. 10; and in the *sing.:* tremulum movens Cana tempus anilitas Omnia omnibus annuit, Catull. 61, 162.

2. Transf.: **a.** *The time* in its moral aspects, *state of the times, position, state, condition;* in the *plur.*, *the times, circumstances* (esp. freq. of dangerous or distressful circumstances): si ad tuum tempus perducitur, facilis gubernatio est, *time of administration, consulship*, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 2: omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi . . . et meus labor in privatorum periculis versatus, id. de imp. Pomp. 1, 1: quid a me cujusque tempus poscat, id. Planc. 32, 79; cf., qui tot annos ita vivo, ut a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit aut, *etc.*, id. Arch. 6, 12: tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, id. Fam. 4, 9, 2: neque poëtae tempori meo defuerunt, id. Sest. 58, 123; cf., suscipere onus laboris atque officii ex necessariorum tempore, id. de Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: in summo et periculosissimo rei publicae tempore, id. Flacc. 3, 6; so, t. summo rei publicae, id. Phil. 5, 17, 46; id. Verr. 1, 1, 1; cf., pecuniam conferre in rei publicae magnum aliquod tempus, id. Off. 3, 24, 93; and, o saepe mecum tempus in ultimum Deducte, *to the last extremity*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 1: eae (res) contra nos faciunt in hoc tempore, *at the present time, under the present circumstances*, Cic. Quint. 1, 1; cf., nec miserae prodesse in tali tempore quibat, Lucr. 1, 94; so, indignatus, dici ea in tali tempore audirique, Liv. 30, 37, 8. See Zumpt, Gramm. § 475.—In the *plur.:* incidunt saepe tempora, quum ea, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 3: omnes illae orationes causarum ac temporum sunt, id. Cluent. 50, 139: tempora rei publicae, qualia futura sint, quis scit? mihi quidem turbulenta videntur fore, id. Fam. 2, 18, 3: scripsi versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, id. ib. 1, 9, 23; cf. id. ib. § 11: dubia formidolosaque tempora, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1, 1: cedere temporibus, id. Mil. 1, 2: animus secundis Temporibus dubiisque rectus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 36, et saep.

b. *Time* in poetry and rhetoric, i. e. *measure, quantity:* idem facit in trochaeo, qui temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, Cic. Or. 57, 194; cf., tempora certa modique, Hor. S. 1, 4, 62: rhythmi spatio temporum constant, Quint. 9, 4, 46 *sq.*, et saep.

c. In grammar, *A tense* of a verb, Var. L. L. 9, 53, 152 *sq.*; Quint. 1, 5, 47; 9, 1, 11; 9, 3, 11, et saep.

II. Adverbial phrases: **A.** tempore, and more freq. in adverbial form, tempori or temperi, *At the right* or *fitting time, at the appointed time, in time, betimes, timely, seasonably:* rogat, satisne tempori opera sient confecta, Cato R. R. 2, 1; so id. ib. 3, 4; cf., qui vult sua tempori conficere officia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 16: reddere aliquid tempori, Titin. in Non. 369, 22:—sequimini, ut, quod imperatum est, veniam advorsum temperi, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 90; cf., temperi huic anteveni, id. Trin. 4, 2, 66: ut coenam coqueret temperi, id. Stich. 5, 2, 6. In a punning allusion to the meaning *temple* (v. supra): *Eu.* Coquite, facite, festinate nunc jam, quantum lubet. *Co.* Temperi: postquam implevisti fusti fissorum caput, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 6:—ego renovabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1: temporis ars medicina fere est: data Tempore prosunt, Et data non apto tempore vina nocent, Ov. R. Am. 131 *sq.*: tempore abest, id. Her. 4, 109.—*Comp.*: memini te mihi Phameae coenam narrare: temperius fiat: cetera eodem modo, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8: modo surgis Eoo Temperius coelo, modo serius incidis undis, *more betimes, earlier*, Ov. M. 4, 198: ut propter cibi spem temporius ad officinam redeant, Col. 8, 4, 3.

B. Ad tempus: **1.** *At the right* or *appointed time, in time:* ad tempus redire, Cic. Att. 13, 45, 2; cf., ad tempus venire, Liv. 38, 25, 3: ad tempus ei mendacium vestrum accommodavistis, Cic. Coel. 7, 17.

2. *For some time, for the time being, for a while, for the moment:* quae (perturbatio animi) plerumque brevis est et ad tempus, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27: coli ad tempus, id. Lael. 15, 53: dux ad tempus lectus, Liv. 28, 42, 5.

C. Ex tempore, *Instantaneously, forthwith, on the spur of the moment, extempore:* versus fundere ex tempore, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 194: magnum numerum optimorum versuum dicere ex tempore, id. Arch. 8, 18.

D. In tempore, *At the right, proper,* or *appropriate time, in time:* in tempore ad eum veni, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 123: ni pedites equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. 33, 5, 2: in tempore memorare, Tac. A. 1, 58 *fin.*

E. In tempus, *For a time, temporarily:* scena in tempus structa, Tac. A. 14, 20.

F. Per tempus, *At the right time, in time:* non potuisti magis per tempus mihi advenire quam advenis, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 30; cf., per tempus subvenistis mihi, id. Truc. 1, 2, 85.

G. Pro tempore, *According to circumstances:* consilium pro tempore et pro re capere, Caes. B. G. 5, 8, 1: pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall. J. 49, 6; Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 23.

Tempȳra, ōrum, *n.* *A town in Thrace*, Liv. 38, 41, 5; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 21.

tēmŭlenter, *adv.*, v. temulentus, *ad fin.*

tēmŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [temulentus] *Drunkenness, inebriation, intoxication* (post-Aug. and very rarely), Plin. 14, 13, 14; id. ib. 2 *med.*; id. ib. 22.

tēmŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [root TEM, whence temetum; formed in analogy with vinolentus] *Drunk, drunken, intoxicated:* agite, exite, temulentum tollite, Nov. in Fest. s. v. TEMETUM, p. 364; so id. ib.; Afran. ib.: mulier, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 2: tempestatem impendentem tueri temulentus, Cic. Sest. 9, 20:—ipsum offendunt temulento sopore profligatum, M. Coel. in Quint. Inst. 4, 2, 123: apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, Tac. H. 2, 68.—*Comp.*: putidior, temulentior, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—* **II.** Transf.: caesaries ambrosia temulenta, *i. e. dripping*, App. M. 5, p. 168.—* *Adv.*, tēmŭlenter, *Drunkenly:* eructare, Col. 8, 8, 10.

* **tĕnācĭa**, ae, *f.* [tenax, *no.* II., B] *Stubbornness, obstinacy:* equorum, Enn. in Non. 407, 23.

tĕnācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tenax] *A holding fast, tenacity* (very rarely): * **I.** In gen.: (animalia) cibum partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122.—**II.** In partic., *A holding fast to money, niggardliness, parsimony:* Liv. 34, 7, 4.

tĕnācĭter, *adv.*, v. tenax, *ad fin.*

* **tĕnācŭlum**, i, *n.* [teneo] *An instrument for holding, a holder:* Ter. Maur. praef. 29, p. 2383 P.

tĕnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *Holding fast, griping, tenacious:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): prensatque tenaci forcipe ferrum, Virg. A. 12, 404; cf., dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves, id. ib. 6, 3. So, vinclum, id. Georg. 4, 412; Ov. M. 11, 252: complexus, id. ib. 4, 377: hedera arborem implicat, Catull. 61, 34: loca limosa tenacia gravi coeno, Tac. A. 1, 63.—With the *gen.*: herba asperitate etiam vestium tenaci, Plin. 27, 5, 15; cf. in the *Comp.*: cutis tenacior capilli, id. 22, 22, 39.—**b.** Subst., tenaces, ĭum, *m.*, *Things that hold fast*, i. e. *bands, stalks,* or *pedicles* of fruit, *etc.*, Pall. Febr. 18, 1; 25, 9; Mart. 10, 4 and 9; Sept. 17.

B. In partic., *Holding fast* to wealth, power, *etc.*, *griping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious* (so quite class.): filius familias patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. Coel. 15, 36: *He.* Tenaxne pater ejus est? *Phi.* Immo edepol pertinax, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 39: parcus, truculentus, tenax, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12; Cic. Planc. 22, 54.—With the *gen.*: genus quaesiti tenax, Ov. M. 7, 657; cf. in the *Comp.*: milites tenaciores eorum (armorum) in proelio, Suet. Caes. 67.

C. Transf., *neutr.*, *That holds* or *sticks fast:* jacere in tenaci gramine, *that clings together*, i. e. *matted*, Hor. Epod. 2, 24; cf. in the *Sup.*: glebis tenacissimum solum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6 *med.*: cerae, *sticky, viscid*, Virg. G. 4, 161: turpe referre pedem nec passu stare tenaci, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 21; cf. in the *Comp.*: pondere tenacior navis, Liv. 28, 30, 11.

II. Trop., *Holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose); usually joined with the *gen.*: memoria tenacissima, Quint. 1, 1, 19; cf., natura tenacissimi sumus eorum, quae rudibus annis percepimus, id. 1, 1, 5: *pertinacem* ultra modum esse tenacem propositi, id. 11, 1, 90; so, propositi, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1; Ov. M. 10, 405: justitiae, Juv. 8, 25: ficti pravique (Fama), Virg. A. 4, 188: veri, Pers. 5, 48: amicitiarum, Vell. 2, 29, 3: exempli sui, id. 2, 84, 3 Ruhnk.:—longa tenaxque fides, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 14.

B. In a bad sense, *Stubborn, obstinate:* equus contra sua vincla tenax, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 13; so, equus, Liv. 39, 25, 13: and in a lusus verbb., Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 13: quum video, quam sint mea fata tenacia, frangor, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 63: ira Caesaris, id. ib. 2, 9, 28: morbi, Suet. Claud. 2.

Adv., tĕnācĭter, *Closely, firmly, strongly, tightly, tenaciously:* **a.** Lit., Ov. Her. 9, 21; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.—*Comp.*: Val. Max. 7, 5, 2; Macr. S. 7, 3.—**b.** Trop., Ov. Her. 3, 43.—*Comp.*: Sol. 52 *med.*—*Sup.*: App. M. 5, p. 167.

Tenchtēri (Tenctēri), ōrum, *m.* *A German people on the Rhine*, in the neighborhood of the modern *Cleves, Essen*, and *Bergen*, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 1; 4, 4, 1; 4, 16, 2; Tac. G. 32; id. Ann. 13, 56; id. Hist. 4, 21; cf. Mann. German. p. 180 *sq.*

(* **Tendēba**, ōrum, *n.* *A town of Caria*, Liv. 33, 18.)

* **tendĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [tendo] *A little springe, gin, snare, noose*; trop.: aucupia verborum et literarum tendiculae, Cic. Caecin. 23, 65.

tendo, tetendi, tentum, and tensum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [kindr. with TENω, τείνω, and in signif. mainly coinciding with τείνω; v. Passow, sub h. v.].

I. *Act.*, *To stretch, stretch out, distend, extend*, etc. (quite class.)

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: suntne igitur insidiae, tendere plagas? Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; so, plagam, Pac. in Fest. s. v. NEQVITUM, p. 162; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 16; cf., retia (alicui), Prop. 2, 32, 20; Hor. Epod. 2, 33; Ov. M. 4, 513; 7, 701; 8, 331, et al.: casses alicui, Tib. 1, 6, 5: intumescit collum, nervi tenduntur, Col. 6, 14, 4; so, chordam, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55: arcum, Virg. A. 7, 164; Hor. Od. 2, 10, 20; Ov. M. 2, 604; 5, 55; 63, et al.; hence also, in poet. transf.: sagittas arcu, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 9; cf., spicula cornu, Virg. A. 9, 606; and, oculos pariterque telumque, id. ib. 5, 508: barbiton, *to tune*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34; cf., tympana tenta tonant palmis, Lucr. 2, 619: lora valida manu, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 72: vela, *to swell* (Noti), Virg. A. 3, 268, et saep.: praetorium, *to stretch out, pitch*, Caes. B. C. 3, 82, 1; cf., pelles in ordine tentae, Lucil. in Non. 181, 30; so, conopia, Prop. 3, 11, 45: grabatos restibus, Lucil. in Non. 181, 29; cf., cubilia, Hor. Epod. 12, 12:—manus ad coeli coerula templa, Enn. Ann. 1, 55; so, manus ad coelum, Caes. B. C. 2, 5, 3: brachia ad coelum, Ov. M. 6, 279; 9, 293; for which, brachia coelo, id. ib. 2, 580; 9, 210: ad legatos atque exercitum supplices manus tendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 1; so, manus ad aliquem, id. B. G. 2, 13, 2: brachia orantia ad aliquem, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 65: manus supplices dis immortalibus, Cic. Font. 17, 38; cf., vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, id. Cat. 4, 9, 18; so, manus alicui, Caes. B. G. 7, 48, 3; Ov. M. 3, 723; id. Her. 10, 146, et mult. al.; cf. also, Graecia tendit dexteram Italiae, *stretches forth, reaches*, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9; and id. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: (conjux) parvum patri tendebat Iulum, *reaches out*, Virg. A. 2, 674: tu munera supplex Tende petens pacem, id. Georg. 4, 535:—qua nunc se ponti plaga coerula tendit, *stretches itself out, extends*, Lucr. 5, 482.

2. In partic., t. nervum, in an obscene sense, Auct. Priap. 70; cf., alutam, Mart. 11, 60, 3. Hence, tentus, of *a lecherous man*, Mart. 11, 73, 3; Auct. Priap. 20; 27; 34, et al.; and, tenta, ōrum, *n.*, *The virile member*, Catull. 80, 6.

B. Trop.: insidiae tenduntur alicui, *are spread out, laid* (qs. like nets), Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46; so, insidias alicui, Sall. C. 27, 2; Suet. Caes. 35: omnes insidias animis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47:—animum vigilem, *to strain, exert*, Stat. Ach. 1, 543; cf., sunt quibus in Satira videor nimis acer et ultra Legem tendere opus, *to strain*, i. e. *to heighten, aggravate*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 2: Aestivam noctem sermone benigno, *to protract, extend*, id. Ep. 1, 5, 11:—(lunam) Tanto posse minus cum Signis tendere cursum, *to direct*, Lucr. 5, 630; so, cursum ex acie in Capitolia, Sil. 9, 216: iter ad naves, Virg. A. 1, 656: iter ad dominum, Ov. M. 2, 547: cursum unde et quo, Liv. 23, 34, 5, et saep.:—cunctis civibus lucem ingenii et consilii sui porrigens atque tendens, *tendering, offering*, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184.

II. *Neutr.*: **A.** *To direct one's self* or *one's course; to aim, strive, go, travel, march, tend* in any direction (quite classical).

1. Lit.: dubito an Venusiam tendam, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 3; so, Beneventum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71: cursuque amens ad limina tendit, Virg. A. 2, 321; so, ad aedes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 89: ad domum Bruti et Cassii, Suet. Caes. 85: ad portus, Ov. M. 15, 690: ad oras Ciconum, id. ib. 10, 3: ad metam, id. ib. 15, 453, et saep.; cf., cum alter ad alterum tenderemus, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 9: unde venis? et Quo tendis? Hor. S. 1, 9, 63; id. Ep. 1, 15, 11; id. Od. 3, 3, 70: tendimus huc (*sc.* in Orcum) omnes, Ov. M. 10, 34, et saep.—**b.** Of things concrete or abstract: Lucr. 4, 180: levibus in sublime tendentibus, Plin. 2, 5, 4: sursum tendit palmes, Col. 5, 6, 28: simulacra viis de rectis omnia tendunt, Lucr. 4, 611.—Poet., with an *acc.* of direction: tunc aethera tendit, Luc. 7, 477:—dextera (via), quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit, Virg. A. 6, 541: gula tendit ad stomachum, is ad ventrem, *reaches, extends*, Plin. 11, 37, 66: Taurus mons ad occasum tendens, id. 5, 27, 27; cf., Portae Caspiae, quae per Iberiam in Sarmatas tendunt, id. 6, 13, 15: seu mollis qua tendit Ionia, Prop. 1, 6, 31.

2. Trop.: **a.** In gen., *To aim, strive, be directed* or *inclined, to tend* in any direction: ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic. de Div. 2, 2, 4; cf., ad altiora et non concessa tendere, Liv. 4, 13, 4; and, ad eloquium, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17:—ad suum, Liv. 4, 9, 5; cf., ad Carthaginienses, id. 24, 5, 8; and, cum alii alio tenderent, id. 24, 28, 1:—tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor, *tend, look*, i. q. spectent, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 81; so Hor. S. 2, 7, 21.—(β) With a follg. clause of direction, *To exert one's self, to strive, endeavor* (mostly poetical): (Laocoon) manibus tendit divellere nodos, Virg. A. 2, 220: pasta (nitedula) rursus Ire foras pleno tendebat corpore frustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31: captae civitati leges imponere, Liv. 6, 38, 7: quod efficere tendimus, Quint. 9, 1, 21: fratresque tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 51: tendit disertus haberi, id. Ep. 1, 19, 16: aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, id. ib. 1, 10, 20.

b. In partic., *To exert one's self in opposition, to strive, try, endeavor, contend* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum Sufficimus, Virg. A. 5, 21; cf., nec mora nec requies, vasto certamine tendunt, id. ib. 12, 553: Petreius ubi videt Catilinam contra ac ratus erat magna vi tendere, Sall. C. 60, 5; cf., summa vi, Liv. 32, 32, 7 Drak.: adversus, *etc.*, id. 34, 34, 1: contra, id. 35, 51, 6: ultra, id. 24, 31, 4: acrius, Tac. A. 2, 74; cf., acrius contra, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 15, 2; so with a follg. *ut*, id. 4, 7, 8; with a follg. *ne*, id. 4, 8, 6: quid tendit? quum efficere non possit, *etc.*, *what does he strive for? to what do his efforts tend?* Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16; cf., nihil illi tendere contra, Virg. A. 9, 377.

B. For tentoria tendere, *To set up tents, to be under tents, be encamped, to encamp:* qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores, Caes. B. G. 6, 37, 2; cf., omnibus extra vallum jussis tendere, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 18; and, vallo tendetis in illo, Luc. 7, 328: hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles, Virg. A. 2, 29: legio latis tendebat in arvis, id. ib. 8, 605: iisdem castris, Liv. 44, 13, 12; cf., iisdem hibernis tendentes, Tac. H. 1, 55: Lugduni tendentes, id. ib. 1, 59.—Hence

tensus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Stretched out, drawn tight, strained, tense* (very rarely): via rectissima linea tensa, Quint. 3, 6, 83: collum, id. 11, 3, 82; cf., remissis magis quam tensis (digitis), id. ib. 99: vox tensior (*opp.* remissior), id. ib. 42.—In an obscene sense: (mentula) tormento citharaque tensior, Auct. Priap. 6 and 70.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

* **tendor,** ōris, *m.* [tendo] *A stretching, straining, tension:* faucium, App. M. 4, p. 153.

Tenĕa, ae, *f.*, Τενέα, *A town between Corinth and Mycene*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 372.

* **tĕnĕbellae,** ārum, *f. dim.* [tenebrae] *Darkness:* Claud. Mam. Stat. an. 2, 9 *fin.*

tĕnĕbrae, ārum (collat. form, tenebra, ae, Lampr. Commod. 16), *f.* *Darkness* (stronger than obscuritas, and weaker than caligo) (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: quum obscurato sole tenebrae factae essent repente, Cic. Rep. 1, 16; cf., nos tenebras cogitemus tantas, quantae, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 38, 96: tetrae tenebrae et caligo, id. Agr. 2, 17, 44; v. caligo, p. 226, *no.* 2, a: tenebras et solitudinem nacti, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: incultu, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (Tulliani) facies est, Sall. C. 55, 4: ipsis noctis tenebris, Quint. 10, 6, 1: obtenta densantur nocte tenebrae, Virg. G. 1, 248, et saep.

B. In partic.: **1.** *The darkness of night, night:* redire luce, non tenebris, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: classem in statione usque ad noctem tenuit: primis tenebris movit, Liv. 31, 23, 4: somnus qui faciat breves tenebras, Mart. 10, 47, 11: tenebris, *during the night*, Tib. 1, 6, 59; so id. 2, 1, 76; Ov. Am. 1, 6, 10; and, per tenebras, Luc. 2, 686.

2. *The darkness* or *dimness of a swoon, a swoon:* tenebrae oboriuntur, genua inedia succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30; so Ov. M. 2, 181; 12, 136; id. Trist. 1, 3, 92; id. Her. 13, 23; Luc. 3, 735; Plin. 7, 6, 5.

3. *The darkness of death, death-shades* (poet. and very rarely): juro, Me tibi ad extremas mansuram tenebras, Prop. 2, 20, 17; cf. in a play upon this signif. and that of *no.* B, 1: certum est mihi ante tenebras (*i. e.* noctem) persequi tenebras (*i. e.* mortem), Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 88.

4. *Blindness* (likewise poet. and very rarely): occidit extemplo lumen tenebraeque sequuntur, Lucr. 3, 415; so Ov. M. 3, 515; 525; Stat. Th. 4, 407.

C. Transf., concr., *A dark, gloomy place.* So of *a dark bathing-place:* Grylli, Mart. 2, 14, 13 (cf. id. 1, 60, 3). Of *a prison:* clausi in tenebris, cum moerore et luctu morte graviorem vitam exigunt, Sall. J. 19, 15; so, in atras et profundas tenebras eum claudebant, Tubero in Gell. 6, 4, 3. Of *lurking-places, haunts:* demonstres, ubi sint tuae tenebrae, Catull. 55, 2. Of *the infernal regions:* t. malae Orci, Catull. 3, 13: infernae, Virg. A. 7, 325; Hor. Od. 4, 7, 25: Stygiae, Virg. G. 3, 551: quid Styga, quid tenebras timetis? Ov. M. 15, 154, et saep.

II. Trop., *Darkness, gloom, obscurity* of the mind, of fame, of fortune, fate, *etc.* (quite class.): isti tantis offusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam nobis ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 61; so, obducere tenebras rebus clarissimis, id. ib. 2, 6, 16; cf., omnibus fulgore quodam suae claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint. 10, 1, 72: quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? *what darkness are you raising about me?* i. e. *what trick are you playing me?* Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 40:—quae jacerent omnia in tenebris, nisi literarum lumen accederet, *obscurity, concealment*, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: vestram familiam abjectam et obscuram e tenebris, in lucem evocavit, id. Deiot. 11, 30; cf., o tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes (Piso)! *obscurity*, i. e. *low birth, baseness*, id. Pis. 26, 62; id. Att. 7, 11, 1: tenebras dispulit calumniae, Phaedr. 3, 10, 42:—vitae, *gloomy fate* or *fortunes*, Lucr. 2, 15: qui tibi aestus, qui error, qui tenebrae erunt, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: si quid tenebrarum offudit exilium, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 82.

* **tĕnĕbrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae] *Of* or *belonging to darkness:* homo, *a fellow that shuns the light, a giddy fellow*, or *an obscure person*, Vopisc. Firm. 2 (*al.* tenebrarum).

tĕnĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tenebro] *A darkening, obscuration:* visus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 2 and 4, *no.* 66.

tĕnĕbresco (also written tĕnĕbrasco), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [tenebrae] *To grow* or *become dark* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 1, 10 *fin.*; Hier. in Jesai. 5, 12, 10.

* **tĕnĕbrĭco,** avi, 1. *v. n.* [tenebricus] *To become dark:* sol media die tenebricavit, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *med.* ex Amos, 8, 9 (where the Vulg. has *tenebrescit*).

* **tĕnĕbrĭcōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [tenebricosus] *Darkness, dimness of the eyes*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 73.

tĕnĕbrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebricus] *Full of darkness* or *gloom, shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy* (rarely, but quite class.): esse sensus non obscuros sed tenebricosos, Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 73: popina, id. Pis. 8, 18: libidines, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: tenebricosissimum tempus, id. Vatin. 5, 11:—iter, Catull. 3, 11.

tĕnĕbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae] *Dark, gloomy* (very rarely): Tartarea tenebrica plaga, *Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: vestis, *dark, black*, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

tĕnĕbrĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *One who shuns the light, a trickster, swindler* (an ante-class. word): tenebrio Tyrius, Afran. in Non. 19, 4; so Var. ib. 6 and 13.

tĕnĕbro, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To make dark, to darken* (post-class.): vespera semitam tenebrante, App. M. 8, p. 208; so Amm. 19, 8; Lact. 4, 19.

tĕnĕbrōse, *adv.*, v. tenebrosus, *ad fin.*

tĕnĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae] *Dark, gloomy* (poet. and in post-August. prose): **I.** Lit.: aëra dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras, Virg. A. 5, 839; so, palus, id. ib. 6, 107; cf., Tartara, Ov. M. 1, 113: sedes, id. ib. 5, 359: hiatus specus, id. ib. 7, 409: carcer, Luc. 2, 79: balnea Grylli, Mart. 1, 60, 3 (cf. id. 2, 14, 13).—*Comp.:* carcer, Tert. Anim. 1 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: cor, Prud. Apoth. 195: tenebrosissimus error, Cod. Justin. 6, 43, 3 *med.*—* *Adv.*, tĕnĕbrōse, *Darkly*, Hier. in Jon. 4, 6 (coupled with occulte).

Tĕnĕdos or **-us,** i, *f.*, Τένεδος, *An island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Troas; named after King* Tenes *or* Tennes (Gr. Τέννης), *who received divine honors;* still called *Tenedos*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 39 *fin.*; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, 49; id. N. D. 3, 15, 39; id. Arch. 9, 21; id. Mur. 15, 33; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 509 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Tĕnĕdĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tenedos:* Tenediâ securi, *according to the strict justice of King Tenes*, proverb., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2; M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 9.—In the *plur.*, Tenedii, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tenedos*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2.

tenellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tenellus] *Somewhat tender* or *delicate* (perh. only in the two follg. passages): puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, Catull. 17, 15: manu lascivula et tenellula, Laev. in Prisc. p. 903 P.

tenellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tener] *Somewhat tender* or *delicate* (very rarely): bella et tenella Casina, Plaut. Casin. 1, 20: vates, Domit. Mart. poet. ap. Suet. Gramm. 18: ungulae pullorum equinorum, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 11: vultus, Stat. S. 5, 5, 86;—Var. R. R. 1, 41, 2.

tĕnĕo, tĕnŭi, tentum, 2. (*perf. subj.*, tetinerim, Pac. in Non. 178, 15: tetinerit, Att. ib. 12: tetinisse, Pac. ib. 11: fut. exact. TETINERO, acc. to. Fest. p. 252. Another collat. form of the *perf.*, TENIVI, acc. to Charis. p. 220 P.; Diom. p. 363 and 369 ib.) *v. a.* and *n.*

I. *Act.*, *To hold, keep, have* in the hand, in the mouth, *etc.*

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: *Eu.* Porrige brachium, prehende: jam tenes? *Cha.* Teneo. *Eu.* Tene, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 42; cf. id. Pers. 3, 3, 9: quum pyxidem teneret in manu, Cic. Coel. 26, 63; for which, aliquid manu, Quint. 10, 7, 31; Ov. M. 11, 560; id. A. A. 1, 320; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 34: aliquid dextra, sinistra, digitis, lacertis, *etc.*, Ov. F. 1, 99; 2, 102; id. Met. 9, 86; 522; 2, 100, et al.: radicem ore, Cic. de Div. 2, 68, 141; so, cibum ore, Phaedr. 1, 4, 6; for which, decoctum diu in ore, Plin. 25, 13, 105: aliquem in sinu, Ov. Her. 3. 114; for which, aliquem sinu, id. ib. 13, 157, et saep.—Proverb.: manu tenere aliquid, *to seize, grasp*, or *comprehend a thing* which is palpable or evident: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias: leges, quatenus manu tenere possunt; philosophi, quatenus ratione et intelligentia, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; cf., quum res non conjectura, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, id. Cluent. 7, 20.

2. In partic.: **a.** With the accessory idea of possession, *To hold*, i. e. *to be master of, have in one's power, possess*, etc.: multa hereditatibus, multa emptionibus, multa dotibus tenebantur sine injuria, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81; so, quae tenuit dives Achaemenes, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 21: Evander qui multis ante tempestatibus tenuerat loca, Liv. 1, 5, 2; cf., provinciam a praedonibus liberam, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 11, 32; so, Formiarum moenia et Lirim, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 8; and, tenente Caesare terras, id. ib. 3, 14, 15: rem publicam, Cic. Mur. 39, 83; so id. Sest. 19, 44; cf., summam imperii, Caes. B. G. 3, 22, 1: equitum centurias, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 3: scenam, *to have sole possession of, rule over*, Suet. Tit. 7.—Of the possession of the object of affection: te tenet, Tib. 1, 6, 35; so id. 2, 6, 52; Virg. E. 1, 32; Ov. Her. 2, 103 Ruhnk.; 15, 88; id. Am. 3, 7, 3; Phaedr. 2, 2, 4.—In colloq. lang., teneo te, *I have you once more*, of again seeing the beloved person: teneone te, Antiphila, maxime animo exoptata meo? Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 27 Ruhnk.: Sen. Ben. 7, 4; Ov. Her. 18, 183; also like our *I have you, I've got you* (fast, bound, *etc.*): teneo te, inquam, nam ista Academiae est propria sententia, Cic. Acad. 2, 48, 148; so id. Quint. 20, 63.—*Absol.:* qui tenent (*sc.* rem publicam), *who are in possession of the State, of public affairs:* qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3; so id. ib. 2, 18, 1.

b. With the accessory idea of firmness, persistence, *To hold fast, occupy; to watch, guard, defend; to maintain, retain* a thing:

legio locum non tenuit atque in proximum collem se recepit, Caes. B. C. 1, 44, 5; so, Capitolia celsa tenebat, Virg. A. 8, 653: quo teneam Protea nodo? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90: te neque intra claustra tenebo, id. Od. 3, 11, 44; cf., in manicis et Compedibus saevo te sub custode tenebo, id. Ep. 1, 16, 77: (laqueis se) sensit teneri ... Fugam frustra tentabat, at illam Lenta tenet radix exsultantemque coërcet, Ov. M. 11, 74 *sq.*; id. ib. 1, 535: Athenae tuae sempiternam in arce oleam tenere potuerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: agri qui diu aquam tenent, Pall. Agr. 2, 4, et saep.: secundissimo vento cursum tenere, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; cf., vento intermisso cursum non tenuit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8, 2; so, cursum, Cic. Planc. 21, 52; id. Rep. 1, 2, 6; Quint. 4, 3, 13: iter quo, Virg. A. 1, 370.

c. With the accessory idea of reaching the object aimed at, *To reach, attain* a place: montes effuso cursu Sabini petebant et pauci tenuere, Liv. 1, 37, 4; so, regionem, id. 30, 25, 11: Tenum, id. 36, 21, 1: terram, id. 37, 16, 4: Hesperiam, Ov. F. 1, 498: portus, id. Her. 18, 198 Ruhnk.

d. With the accessory idea of movement impeded, *To hold fast, hold back, hinder, restrain, detain*, etc.: quid hic agatur, scire poteris ex eo, qui literas attulit, quem diutius tenui, quia, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 11, 3, 1; cf., si id te non tenet, advola, id. Fam. 16, 19; and, septimum jam diem Corcyrae tenebamur, id. ib. 16, 7: non tenebo te pluribus, id. ib. 11, 16, 3; cf. *absol.*: ne diutius teneam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 13, 34:—solutum (corpus) tenere, Cels. Praef. *med.*; cf., ventrem, id. 4, 19 *med.*: pecus omne tenendum, Virg. G. 2, 371: vix a te videor posse tenere manus, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 10; so, manus, id. Met. 13, 203; cf., manum stomachumque teneto, Hor. S. 2, 7, 44: saeva tene cum Berecyntio Córnu tympana, id. Od. 1, 18, 13: et Phoebi tenuere viam, *i. e. impeded, closed up*, Luc. 5, 136, et saep.:—Sabinus castris sese tenebat, *kept back, remained*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17, 5: ego tamen teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo, *hold myself back, restrain myself*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: nec se tenuit, quin, *etc.*, id. Acad. 2, 4, 12; cf. mid.: teneri non potui, quin tibi apertius illud idem his literis declararem, id. Att. 15, 14, 2.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen., *To hold, contain* in the mind, *to conceive, comprehend, know*: nunc ego teneo, nunc scio, Quid sit hoc negotii, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 39; cf., tenes, quid dicam? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22; and Cic. Rep. 1, 23; cf. also, quibus capiatur Caesar, tenes, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 5: tenes, quorsum haec tendant quae loquor, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2. 81: quae a Romanis auguribus ignorantur, a Cilicibus ... Lyciis tenentur, Cic. de Div. 1, 15, 25: quoniam ea, quae tenebatis ipsi, etiam ex me audire voluistis, id. Rep. 1, 46: alicujus reconditos sensus, id. Sest. 10, 22: quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Hor. S. 2, 4, 8.—With an object-clause: nullus frugi esse potest homo, nisi qui et bene et male facere tenet, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 10; Lucr. 3, 649.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To have possession of, have the mastery of, to control* any thing: si consilio pulso libidines iracundiaeve tenerent omnia, Cic. Rep. 1, 38; cf. id. ib. 1, 34.

b. *To hold fast, guard, preserve, maintain*: sin consuetudinem meam, quam in re publica semper habui, tenuero, Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 27: ordinem, id. ib. 5, 13, 35: statum, id. Rep. 1, 28: non tenebat ornatum suum civitas, id. ib. 1, 27: si jus suum populi teneant, id. ib. 1, 32: nec diutius umquam tenetur idem rei publicae modus, id. ib. 1, 44: est boni viri, haec duo tenere in amicitia, *etc.*, id. Lael. 18, 65; id. Rep. 1, 38: morem, id. Off. 3, 10, 44; so id. Flacc. 7, 15; Virg. A. 3, 408: foedus, Cic. Balb. 15, 34, et saep.: illud arcte tenent accurateque defendunt. voluptatem esse summum bonum, *hold fast. maintain*, Cic. Parad. 1, 3, 14; cf. id. Acad. 2, 22, 71; and, quod idem Peripatetici non tenent, id. Fin. 3, 13, 44: propositum tenere, *to maintain*, Caes. B. C. 3, 42, 1; so, auctoritatem, imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: suas leges, id. Verr. 1, 4, 13: causam apud centumviros, id. Caecin. 24, 67: locum quendam cum aliquo, id. Brut 21, 81; cf., plebs tenuit, ne consules in proximum annum crearentur, Liv. 4, 30, 16; so with a follg. *ne*, id. 24, 19, 7; with a follg. *ut*, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 1:—alicujus memoriam cum summa benevolentia tenere, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 1: memoria tenetis, complures in Capitolio turres de coelo esse percussas, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19; cf., memoria teneo, C. Sulpicium Gallum, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 14; v. memoria: so too, without memoria, for *to bear in mind, remember, recollect*: satin' haec meministi et tenes? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 1: numeros memini, si verba tenerem, Virg. E. 9, 45: dicta tenere, Hor. A. P. 336, et saep.

c. *To reach* an object striven after, *to gain, acquire, obtain, attain*: per cursum rectum regnum tenere, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44: teneri res aliter non potest, id. Fam. 1, 1, 3; Liv. 42, 11, 18.

d. *To hold, hold back, repress, restrain, bind, fetter*, etc.: iracundiam teneat, avaritiam coërceat, Cic. Parad. 5, 1, 33; so, dolorem, id. Att. 12, 38, 2: cupiditates, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1, 3: somnum, id. Brut. 80, 278: risum, id. Vatin. 8, 20; Hor. A. P. 5: ea, quae occurrant, tenere, *to hold back, keep to themselves*, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221:—leges aliquem non tenent, id. Phil. 11, 5, 11; cf., interdicto non teneri, id. Caecin. 14, 41:—voto quodam et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18, 1: poena teneri, (* *to be subject* or *liable to*), id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5: testibus in re perspicua teneri, (* *to be convicted*), id. Caecin. 2, 4; cf., nemo ita in manifesto peccatu tenebatur, ut, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78. 191: caedis teneri, Quint. 5, 14, 11; so, teneri repetundarum, Tac. A. 11, 7 *fin.*: furti, Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 4; and, transf.: nisi illi ipsi, qui eas (libidines) frangere deberent, cupiditatis ejusdem tenerentur, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 31 Mos. and Orell. *N. cr.*:—quae te tanta pravitas mentis tenuerit, ut, *etc.*, (* *has had possession of you*), Cic. Vatin. 6, 14: summum me eorum (librorum) studium tenet, id. Att. 1, 11, 3: magna me spes tenet, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: de triumpho nulla me cupiditas umquam tenuit, id. Att. 7, 2, 6: nisi forte quem inhonesta et perniciosa libido tenet, Sall. J. 3, 4: neque ira neque gratia teneri, (* *to be controlled* or *influenced*), Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45; so, teneri desiderio, id. de Sen. 10, 33: studio philosophiae, id. Acad. 1, 2, 4: amore magno, Virg. A. 1, 675, et saep.: pompa, ludis atque ejusmodi spectaculis teneri, *to be enchained, fascinated*, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48; cf., ut oculi pictura teneantur, aures cantibus, id. Acad. 2, 7, 20; and, is qui audit, ab oratore jam obsessus est ac tenetur, id. Or. 62, 210.

e. *To take in, comprise, comprehend, include*: haec magnos formula reges, Excepto sapiente, tenet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 46.—More freq. in the *pass.*: teneri aliqua re, *To be contained, comprised, grounded, to consist in* a thing: ut homines deorum agnatione et gente teneantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: id quod (genus officiorum) teneatur hominum societate, id. Off. 1, 45, 160: quae (causae) familiaritate et consuetudine tenentur, id. Fam. 13, 29, 1: dixi jam antea, ipsam rationem arandi spe magis et jucunditate quadam quam fructu atque emolumento teneri, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, 227.

II. *Neutr.* (so freq. after the Aug. period; perh. not in Cicero).

A. Lit.: **1.** *To hold a position* any where, *maintain one's self*: qua abscisae rupes erant, statio paucorum armatorum tenebat, Liv. 32, 5, 12: duo extra ordinem millia tenuere, id. 3, 62, 7: tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis, Virg. A. 2, 505.

2. For cursum tenere, *To hold* or *take one's way, to sail, steer* in any direction: Cassandream petentes, primo ad Mendin tenuere, Liv. 31, 45, 14; so, Diam, Ov. M. 3, 690: Creten, id. ib. 13, 706: Hesperiam, id. Fast. 1, 498: Ausoniam, id. ib. 4, 290, et al.: medio tutissimus ibis ... Inter utrumque tene, Ov. M. 2, 140.

B. Trop., with the accessory idea of continuance (cf. above, *no.* I., A, 2, b and B, 2, b), *To hold out, hold on, last, endure, continue, maintain itself, prevail*, etc.: imber per noctem totam tenuit, Liv. 23, 44, 6; cf., incendium per duas noctes ac diem unum tenuit, id. 24, 47, 15:—per aliquot dies ea consultatio tenuit, id. 2, 3, 5: tenet fama, lupam, *etc.*, id. 1, 4, 6: tenuit consuetudo, quae quotidie magis invalescit, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 2, 1, 1 Spald.; so, consuetudo, ut, *etc.*, id. 8, 5, 2: nomen illud tenet, id. 9, 4, 47 Spald.

tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [perh. transposed for terenus, which the Sabines actually said instead of tener, acc. to Favorin. in Macr. S. 2, 14 *fin.*; in which case tener would be kindr. with teres and the Greek *τέρην*, from *τείρω*, tero; thus, prop., rubbed down; hence] *Soft, delicate, tender* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: nihil est tam tenerum, neque tam flexibile neque quod tam facile sequatur quocumque ducas quam oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 176; cf. id. Brut. 79, 274; and v. below, *no.* II.: locus bipalio subactus siet beneque terra tenera siet, Cato R. R. 45, 1; cf., serito in loco, ubi terra tenerrima erit, id. ib. 151, 2: procera et tenera palma, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2; cf., radices arundinum, Caes. B. C. 3, 58, 3; and, teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, id. B. G. 2, 17, 4; so, plantae, Virg. E. 10, 49: caules, Hor. S. 1, 3, 116: gramen, id. Od. 4, 12, 9: rami, Ov. M. 2, 359: prata tenerrima, id. A. A. 1, 299, et saep.: lanugo malorum, Virg. E. 2, 51: uvae, Ov. R. Am. 83: aër, *thin, transparent*, Lucr. 2, 145; Virg. A. 9, 699; Ov. M. 4, 616: alvus, Cels. 3, 18: gallina, *tender*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 20; cf., ferae tenuiores ad epulas, Gell. 17, 15, 7:—Dianam tenerae dicite virgines, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 1; so, virgines, id. ib. 4, 1, 26: conjux, id. ib. 1, 1, 26: Lycida, id. ib. 1, 4, 19: saltatores, *effeminate*, Cic. Pis. 36, 89, et saep.

B. In partic., *Of tender age, young*: tener ipse etiam atque puellus, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 697 P.: tener et rudis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: tener in cunis et sine voce puer, Prop. 2, 6, 10; cf., (annus) tener et lactens puerique simillimus aevo Vere novo est, Ov. M. 15, 201: equis vetulis teneros anteponere solemus, Cic. Lael. 19, 67; so, grex, Phaedr. 2, 4, 14: vitulus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 54: haedus, id. ib. 3, 18, 5: tigres, Val. Fl. 1, 491: manes, *the shades of children*, Stat. Th. 6, 121:—teneri anni, Plin. Pan. 15, 1; so, teneriores anni (*opp.* ferociores), Quint. 2, 2, 3: aetates, id. ib. 1, 10, 34:—a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis, *i. e. from childhood*, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2; for which, de tenero ungui, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24; *absol.*: a tenero, Quint. 1, 2, 18; cf., ut (plantae) eam partem coeli spectent, cui ab tenero consueverunt, Col. 5, 6, 20; also, in teneris, Virg. G. 2, 272.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: est naturale in animis tenerum quiddam atque molle, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: virtus est in amicitia tenera atque tractabilis, id. Lael. 13, 48: tenerior animus, id. Fam. 5, 21, 3; cf., tenerae Mentes, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 52; so, animi, id. Sat. 1, 4, 128:—est oratio mollis et tenera et ita flexibilis, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 16, 52; cf. id. Brut. 9, 38; cf. above, *no.* I., *ad init.*; so, versus, Hor. A. P. 246; Ov. A. A. 2, 273: carmen, id. Am. 3, 8, 2; and, transf., of elegiac poets: poëta, Catull. 35, 1; Ov. R. Am. 757: Propertius, id. A. A. 3, 333: molli teneraque voce, Quint. 11, 3, 23: tenera delicataque modulandi voluptas, id. 9, 4, 31, et saep.

B. In partic., of youthful weakness, *Tender*: tener animus (pueri), Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 3; cf., horum erroribus teneri statim et rudes animi imbuuntur, Tac. Or. 29; so, adhuc mentes, Quint. 2, 4, 5.—Hence,

Adv., *Tenderly, delicately, softly*: **a.** Form tĕnĕre (post-Aug.): dicere, Tac. Or. 26: recitare, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1.—*Comp.*: complosit manus, Petr. 24.—*Sup.*: derasus cortex, Plin. 23, 3, 35.—**b.** ‡ "tĕnĕrĭter quidam efferunt, ut *celeriter*: alii vero *tenere* ut *libere*," Charis. p. 162 P.

* **tĕnĕrasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [tener] *To grow tender*: Lucr. 3, 766. Cf. teneresco.

tĕnĕre, *adv.*, v. tener, *ad fin.*, *no.* a.

tĕnĕresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [tener] *To grow soft* or *tender* (a post-Aug. word): in tantum tenerescere acinos, ut rumpantur, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 189; so id. 28, 12, 50; Cels. 6, 6, 4; Tert. Res. Carn. 22.

tĕnĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Softness, tenderness*: **I.** Lit.: uvarum, Plin. 15, 24, 29 brassicae, id. 19, 8, 41, § 141: gemmae, id. 37, 7, 28.—**II.** Trop.: in primo ortu (rerum) inest teneritas et mollities quaedam, * Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58: aetatis, Vitr. 4, 1 *med.*: teneritas Corinthiorum, *opp.* severus mos Doricorum, id. 1, 2 *med.*

‡ **tĕnĕrĭter,** v. tener, *ad fin.*, *no.* b.

tĕnĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [tener] *Softness, tenderness:* si terra teneritudinem habet, Var. R. R. 1, 36; so, casei, Pall. Mai. 9, 2: corticis, id. Jan. 15, 16:—pueri primae teneritudinis, *of the tenderest age*, Suet. Tib. 44.

Tĕnes, is, v. Tenedos.

† **tēnesmos,** i, *m.*=τεινεσμός, *A straining at stool, tenesmus*, Plin. 28, 14, 59; 20, 6, 23; 20, 21, 84; Scrib. Comp. 142 (in Cels. 4, 18, and Nep. Att. 21, written as Greek).

‡ **Tĕnĭtae,** ārum, *f.*, Tenitae credebantur esse sortium deae, dictae quod tenendi haberent potestatem, Fest. p. 368.

tĕnor, ōris, *m.* [teneo, *no.* II., B] *A holding on, holding fast*; hence, *an uninterrupted course, career, tenor* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): **I.** In gen.: hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, *keeps its course*, Virg. A. 10, 340: (aulaea) placido educta tenore Tota patent, *by a steady motion*, Ov. M. 3, 113: interrumpere tenorem rerum, Liv. 41, 15, 7: pugnae, id. 8, 38, 11; so, tenorem pugnae servabant, id. 30, 18, 12; cf., tenor vitae, Ov. Her. 17, 14; so Liv. 40, 12, 7: eodem tenore duo insequentes consulatus gessi, id. 7, 40, 9; cf., eodem consiliorum tenore, id. 22, 15, 1: uno et perpetuo tenore juris semper usurpato, numquam intermisso, id. 35, 16, 8: austeritatis (in smaragdis), Plin. 37, 5, 18: tenorem in narrationibus servant, *connection*, Quint. 10, 7, 6: cum *quantum, quale* interrogantes gravi, comparantes acuto tenore concludunt, *i. e. tone, accent*, id. 1, 5, 26; cf. in the *plur.*: adhuc difficilior observatio est per tenores vel accentus, id. ib. § 22.

b. Adverbially, uno tenore, *In one course* or *direction, uninterruptedly, uniformly:* isque (stilus medius) uno tenore, ut aiunt, in dicendo fluit, * Cic. Or. 6, 21: brevis profecto res est, si uno tenore peragitur, Liv. 5, 5, 7: uno tenore fidem colere, id. 22, 37, 10:—tenore uno in mediam aciem illati, id. 22, 47, 6; cf., hi mores eaque caritas patriae per omnes ordines velut tenore uno pertinebat, id. 23, 49, 3.

B. In partic., in the later jurid. lang., *The connection, contents, sense, tenor* of a law: pro tenore legis Aquiliae, Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 56; so, pro tenore S. C. Claudiani, id. Sent. 2, 21 *fin.*: auctorum verba emendare tenore sententiae perseverante, non est prohibitum, Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 46.

Tēnos or **-us,** i, *f.*, Τῆνος, *One of the Cycladean islands, near Delos*, now *Tino*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22; Liv. 36, 21, 1; Ov. M. 7, 469; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 744.

tensa, ae, *f.* *The chariot* or *car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Circensian games:* "*tensam* ait vocari Sinnius Capito vehiculum, quo exuviae deorum ludicris Circensibus in Circum ad pulvinar vehuntur. Fuit et ex ebore, ut apud Titinnium in Barbato, et ex argento," Fest. p. 364; cf., "*tensa ἅρμα θεῶν*," Gloss. Philox.: via tensarum atque pompae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, 154; so id. ib. 2, 3, 3, 6; 2, 5, 72, 186; Liv. 5, 41, 2; Suet. Aug. 43; id. Vesp. 5; Inscr. Grut. 35, 12.—* **II.** Perh. for *A carriage* in gen.: vende tensam atque mulos: sine eam pedibus grassari, Titin. in Non. 316, 3.

tensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tendo] *A stretching, stretching out, extension* (post-Aug. and very rare): **I.** In gen.: papilionum, *a setting up, pitching*, Hyg. Gromat. *init.*—In the *plur.*: brachia, quae in eas tensiones includuntur, Vitr. 1, 1 *med.*—**II.** In partic., *A tension* or *contraction of the nerves*, as a disease, Scrib. Comp. 101; 255; 260; Veg. Vet. 1, 53 *fin.*

tensūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A stretching out, a straining, tension* (post-class.): papilionis, *i. e. a setting up, pitching*, Hyg. Gromat. *init.*: corporis, Veg. Vet. 1, 21 *fin.*; 2, 25; Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 *med.*

tensus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of tendo.

* **tentābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [tento] *Trying, making attempts:* miles tentabundus, *trying here and there*, Liv. 21, 36, 1.

tentāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A trial, essay, attempt* (poet., and perh. only in the two follg. passages): prima vocis tentamina sumpsit, Ov. M. 3, 341:—tentamina Repellere, id. ib. 7, 734.

tentāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A trial, proof, essay, attempt* (poetical and in post-Aug. prose; usually in the *plur.*): (*a*) In the *plur.*: mortalia Tentamenta, Ov. M. 15, 629; so, fide (*i. e.* fidei), id. ib. 7, 728: tui, Virg. A. 8, 144: civilium bellorum, Tac. H. 2, 38.—(*β*) In the *sing.*: tentamenti gratia, Gell. 9, 15, 6.

tentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] * **I.** *An attack:* valetudinem tuam jam confirmatam esse et a vetere morbo et a novis tentationibus, gaudeo, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2.—**II.** *A trial, proof:* perseverantiae, Liv. 4, 42, 4; so id. 41, 23, 14.

* **tentātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A tryer, attempter, tempter:* integrae Dianae (Orion), Hor. Od. 3, 4, 71.

tentīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [tendo] *A tension of the privy member, lecherousness, lust*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 118; Auct. Priap. 23; 34; Mart. 7, 67, 2: vulvae, Juv. 6, 129.

tentĭpellĭum, ii, *n.* [tendo-pellis] *That which stretches out a skin* or *hide, a hide-stretcher, leather-stretcher:* "*tentipellium* Artorius putat esse calceamentum ferratum, quo pelles extenduntur, indeque Afranium dixisse in Promo: *pro manibus credo habere ego illos tentipellium*," Fest. p. 364.—* **II.** Transf.: "Titinnium ait Verrius existimare id (*sc.* tentipellium) medicamentum esse, quo rugae extenduntur, quum dicat: *tentipellium inducitur, rugae in ore extenduntur*, quum ille τροπικῶς dixerit," Fest. p. 364.

tento (in good MSS. also written tempto), avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [tendo, and, therefore, To grasp at repeatedly; hence] *To handle, touch, feel* a thing (quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: rem manu, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62; so, pectora manibus, Ov. M. 10, 282: loca feminarum digitis, Col. 8, 11, 8: ficum rostro, Ov. F. 2, 254: flumen vix pede (coupled with attingere), Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: quadratum, Lucr. 4, 235: caput in tenebris, Phaedr. 3, 10, 26: pullos singulos, Col. 8, 5, 17: invisos amictus, Virg. G. 3, 563: aciem pugionum, Suet. Ner. 49; cf., acumen stili, id. Rhet. 5.

B. In partic.: **1.** In medical lang.: venas, *to feel the pulse*, Quint. 11, 3, 88; Suet. Tib. 72; Ov. Her. 20, 141.

2. *To try the strength of, make an attempt upon*, i. e. *to attack, assail* a place: scalis et classe moenia oppidi tentans, Caes. B. C. 3, 40, 2; so, opera nostra, id. B. G. 7, 73, 1: urbem, Liv. 33, 5, 3; 26, 38, 5: munitiones, id. 9, 35, 1: Achaiam, Caes. B. C. 3, 55, 1: Britanniam, Suet. Claud. 17, et saep.: aggredi et tentare, Vell. 2, 113 *fin.*; cf. Flor. 2, 14, 4:—animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt, corpora possunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 31; cf., gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 2, 3; and, tentari a morbo, Plin. 24, 19, 113: praecordiorum inflatione tentari, Suet. Aug. 81; so id. Vesp. 24; Hor. S. 2, 3, 163; id. Ep. 1, 6, 28; Virg. G. 3, 441, et al.: vina tentant caput, *attack, affect*, Plin. 23, 1, 20; so id. 20, 7, 26; Virg. G. 2, 94.

II. Transf., *To try; to prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay* a course of action, *etc.* (so most freq. in prose and poetry).

A. In gen., constr. with the *acc.*, with a relative- or object-clause, with *ut*, or *absol.*: (*a*) *c. acc.*: quum se ipse perspexerit totumque tentarit, intelliget, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59; cf., se in arte memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 34 (preceded by memoriam suam *experiri*); and, tentarem te, quo animo accipias, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3: quo utamur quasi equis tentatis, sic amicitia aliqua parte periclitatis moribus amicorum, id. Lael. 17, 63: alicujus scientiam auguratus, id. de Div. 1, 17, 32: alicujus patientiam, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19: tentarem summi regis prudentiam, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98: ut satis impulsas tentavit pollice chordas, Ov. M. 10, 145, et saep.:—culturam agelli, Lucr. 5, 1367: iter per provinciam per vim, Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 3, so, iter negatâ viâ, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 22; hence also, Bosporum, id. ib. 3, 4, 31: Thetim ratibus, Virg. E. 4, 32: Oceanum, Tac. G. 34 *fin.*: aditus, Virg. A. 4, 293, et saep.: nullo modo animus audientis aut incitari aut leniri potest, qui modus a me non tentatus sit, Cic. Or. 38, 132: rem frustra, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 6: belli fortunam, id. B. G. 1, 36, 3; so, fortunam, id. ib. 3, 6, 3; 7, 64, 2; Sall. J. 7, 1: periculum, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. 1: quaestionem, id. Cluent. 57, 157: spem pacis, Liv. 21, 12, 3; cf., spem triumphi, id. 28, 38, 4: libertatem, id. 6, 18, 11: relationem, id. 33, 23, 3: intercessionem, id. 9, 8, 13: silentium ne quicquam per praeconem, id. 8, 33, 2: carmina, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 80: majora, coelestia, id. ib. 1, 17, 24; 34, et saep.—(*β*) With a relative-clause: tentavi, quid in eo genere possem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7: tentabam, spiraret an non, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 26.—(*γ*) With an object-clause: aqua prohibere hostem tentare coepit, Hirt. B G. 8, 40, 2: tentabo etiam de hoc dicere, Quint. 6, 2, 29; id. 2, 14, 1: sol coelum radiis accendere tentans, Lucr. 5, 658: tentarunt aequore tingi, Ov. M. 2, 172: (vestis) frustra tentata revelli, id. ib. 9, 168, et saep.—(*δ*) With a follg. *ut*: quum ille Romuli senatus tentaret post Romuli excessum, ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: quid aliud hoc judicio tentatur, nisi ut id fieri liceat? id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13; Suet. Caes. 11.—Impers.: tentatum a L. Sextio tr. pl., ut rogationem ferret, *etc.*, Liv. 4, 49, 6.—(*ε*) *Absol.*: tenta qua lubet, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 20: ne tentando cautiorem faceret, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23, 4.

B. In partic., *To try* any one, in a friendly or hostile manner; *to urge, incite; to tempt, sound, tamper with;* also, *to excite, disquiet, disturb:* quem ego toties omni ratione tentans ad disputandum elicere non potuissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13; cf. id. ib. 1, 21, 97; and, utrum admonitus an tentatus an, *etc.* . . . pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem nescio, id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, 105: quum a proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, Caes. B. G. 6, 2, 2: animos servorum spe et metu, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Clu. 63, 176; so, animos popularium, Sall. J. 48, 1: animos singulorum ad res novas, Suet. Tib. 12 *fin.*; cf., animum precando, Virg. A. 4, 113: judicium pecunia, Cic. Clu. 4, 9; so id. ib. 30, 89: aliquem promissis et minis, Tac. H. 1, 75; cf., tentata Othonianorum fide per colloquium et promissa, id. ib. 2, 20: tribunos de fugae societate, Suet. Ner. 47: deos multa caede bidentium, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14: Junonem tentare Ixion ausus, Tib. 1, 3, 73; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 389; Val. Max. 6, 1, 7:—nationes lacessere bello et tentare, *to agitate*, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 9, 23; cf., ut exsul potius tentare quam consul vexare rem publicam posses, id. Cat. 1, 10, 27: in his rebus evertendis unius hominis senectus, infirmitas solitudoque tentata est, id. Rab. perd. 1, 2: militis iras, Luc. 2, 529.

‡ **tentor,** ōris, *m.* *A holder*, a sort of servant or attendant employed at chariot-races, Inscr. Grut. 339, 5; 340, 3.

* **tentōrĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [tentorium] *A little tent*, Auct. B. Afr. 47, 5.

tentōrĭum, ii, *n.* [tendo: prop., something stretched out] *A tent*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, 2; Suet. Aug. 96; Tib. 18 *med.*; Virg. A. 1, 469; Ov. F. 3, 527; id. Met. 8, 43; 13, 249; Luc. 1, 396; 6, 270; 9, 912.

* **tentōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [tentorium] *Of* or *for tents:* pelles, *tent-skins*, Valer. in Trebell. Claud. 14.

tentus, a, um: **I.** *Part.* of tendo.—**II.** *Part.* of teneo.

Tenty̆ra, ōrum, *n.*, *Τέντυρα, τά, A city in Upper Egypt*, the modern village of *Denderah*, Juv. 15. 35 and 76. Called also Tenty̆ris, Plin. 5, 9, 11. Cf. Mann. Africa, 1, p. 365.—**II.** Derivv.: **Tenty̆rītes,** ae, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tentyra, Tentyrite:* nomos, Plin. 5, 9, 9.—In the *plur.* subst., Tenty̆rītae, ārum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tentyra, the Tentyrites*, Plin. 8, 25, 38; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.—**B. Tenty̆rĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: linum, Plin. 19, 1, 2.

* **tĕnŭābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [tenuo] *Making thin, attenuating:* unctiones, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

* **tĕnŭātim,** *adv.* [id.] *Thinly,* Apic. 2, 4.

tĕnŭescens, entis, *Part.* [tenuis] *Growing thin:* luna crescente, *opp.* tenuescente, Censor. Fragm. 3.

‡ **tĕnŭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to thin clothing:* VESTIARIUS, *a maker of light clothing,* Inscr. Grut. 650, 8; 1111, 7; Inscr. Gud. 200, 1.

* **tĕnŭĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Slight, trifling, poor:* apparatus, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1.

tĕnŭis, e (in the poets also scanned as a dissyl., tēnuis, and hence sometimes written tenvis, Lucr. 1, 874; 2, 232; 3, 233, et al.; cf., tenuia and tenuius, trisyl., id. 4, 64; 102; 809;—3, 244), *adj.* [kindr. with TEN, *τείνω*, and therefore, prop., stretched out, drawn out] *Thin, fine, slim, slender, lank, narrow, close,* etc.

I. Lit.: subtemen, Plaut. 3, 1, 20; so, vestes, Tib. 2, 3, 53; Ov. M. 4, 104; id. A. A. 3, 707; id. Fast. 2, 319; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32, et mult. al.; cf., toga filo tenuissima, Ov. A. A. 3, 445: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et saepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: tenue coelum, *opp.* crassum, Cic. Fat. 4, 7; so, t. purumque coelum, id. de Div. 1, 57, 130: aër, *rare* (coupled with purus), id. N. D. 2, 16, 42; cf., aethereus locus tenuissimus est, id. ib. 2, 15, 42: comae, Tib. 1, 9, 68: penna, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 1: cauda (piscis), Ov. M. 4, 726: acus, id. Am. 3, 7, 30: tabellae, Mart. 14, 3: rima, Ov. M. 4, 65: vinum, *thin, watery,* Plin. 14, 9, 11; 15, 28, 33; 23, 1, 22; cf., sanguis, *opp.* pinguis, id. 11, 38, 90: agmen (militum), Liv. 25, 23, 16; so, acies, Tac. A. 1, 64: nitedula, *thin, lank, meagre,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29; cf., canes macie tenues, Nemes. Cyn. 137; so, Gellius, Catull. 89, 1: Thais, Mart. 11, 101, 1: umbra (defuncti), Tib. 3, 2, 9; cf., animae (defunctorum), Ov. M. 14, 411; id. Fast. 2, 565, et saep.

B. Transf., in gen., *Little, slight, trifling, poor, mean,* etc.: oppidum tenue sane, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, 53; cf., magnae quondam urbis tenue vestigium, Plin. 3, 4, 5: murus, Cic. Rep. 4, 4: rivulus, id. ib. 2, 19; so, amnis, Plin. 3, 5, 9: aqua, *shallow,* Liv. 1, 4, 6: insignis tenui fronte Lycoris, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 5: tenuem victum antefert copioso, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 49; so, victus, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90; id. Lael. 23, 86; Hor. S. 2, 2, 53: mensa, id. Od. 2, 16, 14: cibus, Phaedr. 4, 13, 7: tenuissimum patrimonium, Auct. Her. 4, 38, 50; so, opes, Cic. Quint. 1, 2: res (familiaris), Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 20; cf., census, id. ib. 1, 7, 56: praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 8; and, transf., of *poor* persons: tenuis, *opp.* locuples, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69; cf., locupletissimi cujusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auxerant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, 138; so, tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. Caes. 46; and with the *gen.:* tenuis opum, Sil. 6, 19:—tenuissimum lumen, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: pumex, *i. e. light,* Prop. 3, 1, 8, et saep.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Fine, nice, delicate, exact:* tenuis et acuta distinctio, Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 43; cf., (oratores) tenues, acuti, id. Or. 5, 20; so, orator, id. ib. 24, 81: aures, Lucr. 4, 913: cura, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 37: Athenae, *elegant,* Mart. 6, 64, 17: rationes latiore specie, non ad tenue limatae, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66.

B. Transf. (acc. to *no.* I., B) *Weak, trifling, insignificant, mean, low:* quum tenuissima valetudine esset, Caes. B. G. 5, 40, 7: tenuis atque infirmus animus, id. B. C. 1, 32, 8; so, ingenium, *opp.* forte, Quint. 10, 2, 19: t. exsanguisque sermo, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57: in minimis tenuissimisque rebus labi, id. ib. 1, 37, 169; so, tenuissimarum rerum jura, id. Caecin. 12, 34: artificium perquam tenue et leve, id. de Or. 1, 28, 129; and, grammatica, ars tenuis ac jejuna, Quint. 1, 4, 5: inanis et tenuis spes, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 43; cf., spes tenuior, id. Att. 3, 19, 2: suspicio, id. Caecin. 15, 43: curae, Virg. G. 1, 177: gloria, id. ib. 4, 6: damnum, Tac. A. 12, 39: negotia paulo ad dicendum tenuiora, Quint. 12, 9, 8: nec sua plus debet tenui Verona Catullo, *i. e. to the author of trifling, amorous lays,* Mart. 10, 103, 5; v. tenuo, *no.* II.:—tenuiores, *men of lower rank, the lower orders,* Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24; cf., tenuis L. Virginius unusque de multis, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66; and, tenuissimus quisque, id. Verr. 2, 1, 47, 123; so, homines, id. Mur. 34, 70; cf., commoti animi tenuiorum, id. ib. 23, 47; and, si obscuri erunt aut tenues, id. Part. or. 34, 117: qui tenuioris ordinis essent, id. Leg. 3, 13, 30: adolescentes tenui loco orti, Liv. 2, 3, 2.—Hence,

Adv., tĕnŭĭter: **1.** Lit.: **a.** *Thinly:* alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 6.—**b.** *Indifferently, poorly: Da.* Quid rei gerit? *Ge.* Sic, tenuiter. *Da.* Non multum habet, Quod det, *etc.,* Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 95.—**2.** Trop.: **a.** *Finely, acutely, exactly, subtilely:* tenuiter disserere, Cic. Or. 14, 46; so, t. multa, multa sublimiter tenere, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1: scribere (coupled with argute), id. ib. 6, 21, 4; cf., t. et argute multa disserit, Gell. 6, 2, 6:—*Comp.:* illae (argumentationes) tenuius et acutius et subtilius tractantur, Cic. Inv. 2, 16, 51.—**b.** *Lightly, slightly, superficially:* mihi nimium tenuiter Siculorum erga te voluntatis argumenta colligere videor, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, 157; so Auct. Her. 3, 8, 15; 4, 36, 48:—*Sup.:* tenuissime aestimare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, 35.

tĕnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tenuis] *Thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, tenuity* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: casurusne in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, *slimness,* id. Brut. 16, 64: crurum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 6: aëris, *rarity* (coupled with siccitas), Sen. Q. N. 2, 10: lini, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9: chartae, id. 13, 12, 24: cutis, id. 16, 6, 7: capillamenti, id. 11, 37, 65: summa lineae, id. 35, 10, 36: caudae, id. 8, 33, 51: cribri, id. 18, 11, 27: aquae, *thinness, clearness, purity,* id. 31, 3, 23; cf., sanguinis, id. 11, 39, 92, et saep. —**B.** Transf. (acc. to tenuis, *no.* I., B), *Smallness, insignificance, poverty, indigence, scarcity:* Magii, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265; so, alicujus, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 3: aerarii, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: earum rerum, quas terra procreet, vel ubertatem vel tenuitatem, id. de Div. 2, 13, 30.—**II.** Trop., *Fineness, acuteness, minuteness* in language: limata tenuitas et rerum et verborum, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40: (dialectica) sectas ad tenuitatem suam vires ipsa subtilitate consumet, Quint. 12, 2, 13; so id. 12, 10, 35; 10, 2, 23.

tĕnŭĭter, *adv.,* v. tenuis, *ad fin.*

tĕnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tenuis] *To make thin, slender, meagre, fine, rare; to dilute, rarefy, attenuate,* etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 43: sol matutinum aëra spissum et humidum ortu suo tenuat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3 *fin.;* so, aëra, *to rarefy.* Stat. Th. 1, 338: auras, Ov. M. 14, 399: ipsa autem macie tenuant armenta volentes, *make lean,* Virg. G. 3, 129; cf., tenuatum corpus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 84; and, corpus parco victu tenuatum, Tac. A. 15, 63: exiles videor tenuatus in artus, Prop. 2, 18, 21; so, se artus in undas, *to dissolve into water,* Ov. A. A. 1, 761; id. Met. 15, 551; cf., tenuatus in auras, id. ib. 15, 246: vocis via est tenuata, *narrowed, contracted,* id. ib. 14, 498: flumina per multos rivos, id. R. Am. 445: chartam interpolatione, Plin. 13, 12, 23: adipes, Quint. 2, 10, 6: luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, *i. e. waning,* Ov. M. 7, 531: ne ad spadonum exilitatem vox nostra tenuetur, Quint. 11, 3, 19; so, vocem, id. ib. 32. —**II.** Trop., *To make small* or *trifling, to lessen, diminish, reduce, weaken, enfeeble:* utque meae famam tenuent oblivia culpae, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 65; so, iram, id. Her. 20, 75: vires amoris, id. Met. 5, 374: magna modis tenuare parvis, *to lessen, degrade,* Hor. Od. 3, 3, 72; so, gesta tanti viri enumerando, Pac. Pan. ad. Theod. 5:—dicite, quo pariter carmen tenuastis in antro, *have spun out a slight elegiac poem,* Prop. 3, 1, 5; cf. Stat. S. 4, 7, 2; v. tenuis, *no.* II., B.

† **1. tĕnus,** ŏris, *n.* = *τένος, A cord, snare, gin, springe:* intendere tenus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 23; cf., "*tenus* est laqueus, dictus a tendicula," Non. 6, 12.

2. tĕnus, [from 1. tenus: acc. to others, from *τέλος,* or kindr. with teneo, *τείνω,* tendo] orig., an *adv.* of direction, and hence joined with the *gen.;* afterward a *praep. c. abl.* (its supposed construction with the *acc.* rests upon a false reading in the passages, Ov. Her. 12, 27; Val. Fl. 1, 537; Suet. Caes. 52, where the *abl.* is critically more certain); prop., lengthwise, to the end; hence, *As far as, up* or *down to, unto, to* (the word occurs mainly in the poets and in post-Aug. prose; in Caes. not at all): **I.** In gen.: (*α*) *c. gen.* (so not in the prose of Cicero): labrorum tenus, *along the lips,* Lucr. 1, 939; 4, 15: lumborum tenus, *as far as the loins,* Cic. Arat. 83; so, crurum tenus, Virg. G. 3, 53: laterum tenus, id. Aen. 10, 210; Liv. 44, 40, 8: aurium tenus, * Quint. 12, 2, 17: illi rumores Cumarum tenus caluerunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2: urbium Corcyrae tenus, Liv. 26, 24, 11.—(*β*) *c. abl.* (so most freq. in prose and poetry): Tauro tenus, Cic. Deiot. 13, 36; so, Arimino tenus, Suet. Aug. 30: Antio tenus, id. Tib. 38: Ostia tenus, id. Ner. 16: Aethiopia tenus, id. Caes. 52: inguinibus tenus, Cels. 1, 3; so, pube tenus, Virg. A. 3, 427: summo tenus ore, id. ib. 1, 737: collo tenus, Ov. M. 2, 275: pectoribus tenus, id. ib. 15, 512; 673: poplite deinde tenus, id. ib. 5, 593: pennis tenus, id. ib. 6, 258, et saep.: lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem, Virg. A. 2, 553: poti faece tenus cadi, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 16: tres regiones solo tenus dejectae, Tac. A. 15, 40 *fin.;* id. ib. 13, 41: extollere coelo tenus, Just 12, 6: Cantabrico tenus bello nec ultra, Suet. Aug. 85: tertium et quartum consulatum titulo tenus gessit, id. Caes. 76; so, titulo tenus, id. Claud. 25; id. Dom. 1; 13, et saep.—So the compounds, eatenus, hactenus, quatenus, quadantenus, v. h. vv.

II. In partic., verbo tenus, less freq. nomine tenus, *As far as the meaning of the word extends, in name, nominally* (very rarely): veteres verbo tenus . . . de re publica disserebant, Cic. Leg. 3, 6, 14; Liv. 34, 5, 4: haec verba cum affectu accipimus, non verbo tenus, Ulp. Dig. 2, 2, 1 *med.:*—usurpatas nomine tenus urbium expugnationes dictitans, Tac. A. 15, 6 *fin.*

Tĕos or **Tĕus,** i, *f.,* Τέως, *A town in Ionia, the birth-place of the poet Anacreon,* Mel. 1, 17, 3; Liv. 37, 27, 9; cf. Mann. Kleinas. p. 316 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Tēĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Teos, Teian:* Anacreon, Hor. Epod. 14, 10; cf., Musa, Ov. Tr. 2, 364; id. A. A. 3, 330; id. R. Am. 762; and, fides, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 18. —In the *plur.,* Teii, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Teos, Teians,* Liv. 37, 12 and 28.

tĕpĕfăcĭo, feci, factum, 3. (*fut.* scanned tĕpēfăcĭet, Catull. 64, 361; cf., liquefacio) *v. a.* [tepeo-facio] *To make moderately warm, lukewarm,* or *tepid; to warm, tepefy* (quite class.): is ejus (solis) tactus est, non ut tepefaciat solum, sed etiam saepe comburat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40; so in the *verb. finit. act.:* corpus, Plin 15, 4, 5: ova, id. 10, 33, 49: linteum, Cels. 3, 6 *med.:* ferrum acutum in matris jugulo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 136:—medicamentum semper ante tepefieri convenit, Cels. 6, 7; so, insecta tepefiunt, Plin. 11, 6, 5.—In the *Part. perf.:* humor mollitur tepefactus et tabescit, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; so id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37; id. de Sen. 15, 51; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 23; Lucr. 6, 322; Plin. 19, 1, 3; Virg. A. 9, 419.

tĕpĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To be moderately warm, lukewarm,* or *tepid* (very rarely; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: ubi (dolium) temperate tepebit, Cato R. R. 69, 2: carnes gallinaceorum ut tepebant avulsae, Plin. 29, 4, 25: ubi plus tepeant hiemes, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: cor tepens, Plin. 30, 7, 20: tepentes aurae, Virg. G. 2, 330; Ov. M. 1, 107; cf., tractu (coeli) tepente, Plin. 36, 25, 62.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *To be warm* or *to glow with love, to be enamored:* quo (Lycida) calet juventus Nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 20: nescio quem sensi corde tepente Deum, Ov. Her. 11, 26.—**B.** *To be lukewarm, cool, cold; to be without ardor, indifferent* in love, *etc.:* saepe tepent alii juvenes: ego semper amavi, Ov. R. Am. 7; so *opp.* amare, id. Am. 2, 2, 53: affectus tepet, * Quint. 6, 1, 44.

tĕpesco, pŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [tepeo] *To become moderately warm, lukewarm,* or *te-*

pta: **I.** *To grow warm.* maria agitata ventis ita tepescunt, ut, *etc.*, * Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; Cels. 3, 6 *med.*; Ov. M. 3, 412; id. Pont. 3, 4, 56; Virg. A. 9, 701; Mart. 6, 59, 4, et al.—**II.** *To grow cool* (so rarely): **A.** Lit.: Mart. 2, 1, 10.—**B.** Trop., *To cool off, decrease in ardor:* paullatim fugit ira ferox mentesque tepescunt, Luc. 4, 284: negotio tepescente, Amm. 28, 1: veneres tepuere sub annis, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 13.

† **tephrĭas,** ae, *m.* = *τεφρίας*, *A kind of ash-colored stone*, Plin. 36, 7, 11.

† **tephrītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *τεφρῖτις*, *An ash-colored precious stone*, otherwise unknown. Plin. 37, 10, 68.

tĕpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tepidus] *Of* or *belonging to tepid water* or *to a tepid bath:* ahenum, Vitr. 5, 10: CELLA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3328.—**II.** Subst., tĕpĭdārĭum, ii, *n.*, *A tepid bathing-room, tepid bath*, Cels. 1, 3; Vitr. 5, 10.

tĕpĭde, *adv.*, v. tepidus, *ad fin.*

* **tĕpĭdo,** are, *v. a.* [tepidus] *To make lukewarm* or *tepid:* Plin. 17, 26, 41.

tĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tepeo] *Moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid:* **I.** Lit.: "frigidum aliquid et calidum novimus: inter utrumque tepidum est. Si tepido illi plus frigidi ingessero, fiet frigidum: si plus calidi affudero, fiet novissime calidum," Sen. Ep. 92 *med.*: vapor, Lucr. 2, 858. So, tactus, id. 6, 1164: lac, Ov. M. 7, 247: jus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: sol, id. Ep. 1, 20, 19: brumae, id. Od. 2, 6, 17: foci, Ov. F. 2, 646; cf., rogi, id. Her. 6, 90; id. Trist. 1, 5, 12, et saep.—*Comp.:* fastigia tepidiora, Var. R. R. 1, 6, 2; so, dies, id. ib. 3, 10, 3; Plin. 10, 59, 79.—*Sup.:* cubiculum hieme tepidissimum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24.—**II.** Trop., opp. to heat, ardor, *Lukewarm, cooled, faint, languid*, etc.: tepidam recalescere mentem, Ov. R. Am. 629; so, mens, id. A. A. 2, 445: ignes, id. Met. 11, 225; id. Am. 2, 19, 15.—*Adv.*, tĕpĭde, *Tepidly, lukewarmly:* **a.** Lit., Col. 8, 5, 19.—*Comp.*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25.—* **b.** Trop.: tepidissime hoc dicebat, Aug. Conf. 8, 11 *med.*

tĕpor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A gentle warmth, lukewarmness, tepidity, tepor:* **I.** Opp. to cold (quite class.): externus et adventicius tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: uvae, id. de Sen. 15, 53: solis, Liv. 41, 2, 4; Plin. 11, 18, 20: (cupressus) alibi non nisi in tepore proveniens, *in a mild, moderate temperature*, id. 16, 33, 60; so id. 2, 50, 51; 16, 32, 59.—In the *plur.*, Lucr. 2, 517; Catull. 46, 1.—**II.** Opp. to warmth (so very rarely): **A.** Lit.: Tac. H. 3, 32 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *Coldness, languor* of language: libri lentitudinis ac teporis, Tac. Or. 21 *med.*

* **tĕpōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [tepor] *Made moderately warm, warmed:* fragmenta vitri, Plin. 36, 26, 66.

tĕpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Warm, mild* (late Lat.): aequinoctium veris, Aus. Ecl. de Solstit. 1: flatus Favonii, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

tĕpŭla aqua, *A stream of water* (perhaps tepid) *conducted to the Capitol at Rome*, Front. Aquaed. 8; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121.

tĕr, *adv. numer.* [tres] *Three times, thrice:* ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, quam semel modo parere, Enn. in Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73; and id. in Non. 261, 9: haec rude misceto ter in die, Cato R. R. 104, 2: ter in anno, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 9; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 132: ter aut quater die perfricari, Cels. 4, 12: is de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 7: ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), Hor. Od. 2, 9, 13; cf., ter amplus Geryon, *triple-headed*, id. ib. 2, 14, 7: pepulisse ter pede terram, id. ib. 3, 18, 16; so id. ib. 4, 1, 28; id. Sat. 1, 10, 43, et saep.:—ter quatuor corpora, Enn. Ann. 1, 110; so, ter quinquagenos sues habere, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 22: cf., terni ter cyathi, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14; and, ter centena epigrammata, Mart. 2, 1, 1: ter centum millibus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 115; so, ter centum (by many written as one word, tercentum), Virg. A. 1, 272; Ov. M. 14, 146.—**II.** Transf., in gen., for an indefinite larger number, to denote any thing that takes place often or repeatedly: ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit: Ter revoluta toro est, Virg. A. 4, 690; cf., ter si resurgat murus aëneus: ter pereat meis Excisus Argivis; ter uxor Capta virum puerosque ploret, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 65 *sq.:* Aeneam magna ter voce vocavit, Virg. A. 10, 873; so id. ib. 1, 116; 3, 421; Hor. Od. 2, 17, 26, et al.: ter tanto pejor ipsa est, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 73:—ludos apparat . . . stulte bis terque, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8 *fin.*; so, bis terque, Hor. Epod. 5, 33; id. A. P. 358; 440; Ov. M. 4, 517, et al.; also, bisque terque, Mart. 4, 82, 3: terque quaterque manu pectus percussit, Virg. A. 12, 155; so, terque quaterque, id. Georg. 2, 399; cf., ter et quater, Hor. Od. 1. 31, 13.—Hence, with adjectives, to denote a very high degree: o ego ter felix, si, *etc.*, *thrice happy, thrice fortunate*, Ov. M. 8, 51: o terque quaterque beati! Virg. A. 1, 94.

† **teramnon,** i, *n.* *A plant growing near Philippi*, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.

tercentum, *num.* *Three hundred;* v. ter.

ter-dĕcĭes, *adv. num.* *Thirteen times:* quem circulum luna terdecies in duodecim mensibus percurrit, Vitr. 9, 4: respirare, Juv. 14, 28: HS. terdecies, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, 184: binas terdecies, semel quaternas, *i. e. thirty*, Aus. Ep. 7, 32.

† **tĕrĕbinthĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = *τερεβίνθινος*, *Of the terebinth* or *turpentine-tree:* resina, Cels. 5, 6; Plin. 24, 6, 22: tabula, Petr. S. 33.

† **tĕrĕbinthĭzūsa,** ae, *f.* = *τερεβινθίζουσα*. *A turpentine-colored precious stone*, Plin. 37, 8, 37.

† **tĕrĕbinthus,** i, *f.* = *τερέβινθος*, *The terebinth* or *turpentine-tree*, Pistacia terebinthus, L.; Plin. 13, 6, 12; 24, 6, 18; Virg. A. 10. 136.

tĕrĕbra, ae, *f* (*neutr.* collat. form, terebrum, Hier. in Iesai. 12, 44, 12, et al.) [tero] *An instrument for boring, a borer*, Cato R. R. 41, 3: Col. 4, 29, 15 *sq.*; Plin. 7, 56, 57; 17, 15, 25; 37, 13, 76. As a surgical instrument, *a trepan*, Cels. 8, 3. A military engine for boring through walls in sieges, Vitr. 10, 19.

* **tĕrĕbrāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [terebro] *A hole bored:* turfuracea tinearum, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

tĕrĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A boring*, Col. 4, 29, 13.—**II.** Transf., concr., *A hole bored, a bore*, Vitr. 9. 9 *med.*

* **tĕrĕbrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A boring*, Scrib. Comp. 206.

tĕrĕbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [terebra] *To bore, bore through, perforate* (not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: terebra vitem pertundito . . . artitoque ea qua terebraveris, Cato R. R. 41, 3; so, vites Gallica terebra, Col. 5, 9, 16: ossa (capitis), Liv. Epit. 52 *med.*; cf., lumen telo acuto, Virg. A. 3, 635: buxum per rara foramina, Ov. F. 6, 697, et saep.—* **B.** Transf., *To bore about* with the fingers, *i. e. to poke about, search about, rummage* for any thing: regustatum digito terebrare salinum Contentus perages, *i. e. with scanty fare*, Pers. 5, 138.—**II.** Trop., *To insinuate one's self, to coax:* Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 82; so perh. also, id. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. SUBSCUDES, p. 306.

tĕrĕbrum, i, v. terebra, *ad init.*

† **tĕrēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* = *τερεδών*, *A worm* that gnaws wood, clothing, *etc.*, *a wood-fretter, moth*, Plin. 16, 41, 80; Col. 4, 24, 6; Vitr. 5. 12; Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 69;—Plin, 8, 48, 74; 23, 7, 70; 28, 20, 81.

Tĕrĕĭdes, ae, v. Tereus, *no.* II.

Tĕrensis, is, *f.* (*sc.* dea) [tero] *The goddess that presides over thrashing*, Arn. 4, p. 131; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 132.

Tĕrentĭānus, v. Terentius, *no.* II., B.

Tĕrentīnus, a, um, v. Terentus, *no.* II.

Tĕrentĭus, a. *Terence, the name of a Roman* gens; as, M. Terentius Afer, *a celebrated comic poet;* M. Terentius Varro, *a celebrated scholar, an elder contemporary and friend of Cicero.* In the *fem.*, Terentia, *the wife of Cicero.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A.** **Tĕrentĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Terentius, Terentian:* T. et Cassia lex frumentaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, 52.—**B.** **Tĕrentĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: Chremes, *i. e. occurring in the poet Terence*, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3; so, Phormio, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 56: T. ipse se puniens, *i. e. the Heautontimoroumenos*, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: verbum, id. Lael. 24, 89:—exercitus, *commanded by M. Terentius Varro*, Liv. 23, 32, 16.—**2.** Subst., **Terentianus,** i, *m.*, *A proper name.* L Terentianus Maurus, *a grammarian at the close of the first century after Christ, author of a metrical work*, De literis, syllabis, pedibus et metris, edited by L. van Santen, Traject. 1825, 4to.

Tĕrentus or **-os,** i, *f.* *A place at the extremity of the* Campus Martius, *on the Tiber, where the* ludi seculares *were held*, Ov. F. 1, 501; Mart. 1, 70, 2; 4, 1, 8; 10, 63, 3; Fest. p. 350 and 351.—**II.** Deriv., **Tĕrentīnus,** a. um. *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Terentus, Terentine:* ludi, *i. e. the secular games*, Var. in Censor. de Die nat. 17; Aus. Idyll. 11, 34: tribus, Cic. Planc. 17, 43; 22, 54; S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5; Liv. 10, 9, 14.

tĕres, ĕtis, *adj.* [tero; hence, rubbed off] *Rounded off, rounded, well-turned, round, smooth.* etc.: "*teres* est in longitudine rotundatum, quales asseres natura ministrat," Fest. p. 363 (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: stipites, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 6: palus, Col. 4, 33, 4: trunci arborum, Virg. A. 6, 207: virga, Ov. M. 2, 735: fusus, id. ib. 6, 22: hastile, Liv. 21, 8, 10: mucro, Virg. A. 7, 665: lapillus, Ov. M. 10, 260, et saep.: cervices, *round, slender*, Lucr. 1, 36; Virg. A. 8, 633; so, collum, Ov. M. 10, 113: brachiolum, Catull. 61, 181: surae, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 21; Ov. M. 11, 80: membra, Suet. Caes. 45: digiti, Ov. A. A. 1, 622; hence also, puer, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: plagae, *tightly twisted, firmly woven*, id. Od. 1, 1, 28; so, strophium, Catull. 64, 65: zona, Ov. F. 2, 320: catena, Luc. 3, 565: mitra, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 185: coma, *curling, curly*, Var. in Non. 328, 12.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** In gen., *Smooth, polished, elegant:* (sapiens) teres atque rotundus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 86; imitated by Aus. Idyll. 16, 4: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae, Cic. Or. 9, 27; so, t. aures intelligensque judicium, id. Opt. gen. or. 4, 11: vox in disputationibus, *smooth, without impediment*, Quint. 11, 3, 64: oratio plena, sed tamen teres, *rounded off, polished*, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199; so, Ciceroni mollius teretiusque visum est, *fretu* scribere quam *freto*, Gell. 13, 20, 15.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* seem not to occur.

Tēreus, ĕi or ĕos, *m.*, Τηρεύς: **I.** *A king of Thrace, husband of Procne, the sister of Philomela, whom he violated*, Hyg. Fab. 45; Ov. F. 2, 629; id. Met. 6, 497; 615; 635; Mart. 14, 75, 1. *As the name of a tragedy by Attius*, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 3; id. ib. 5, 1.—**II.** Deriv., **Tērĕĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *The offspring of Tereus*, i. e. *his son Itys*, Ov. Ib. 436.

ter-gĕmĭnus, a, um, v. trigeminus.

ter-gĕnus, *adv.* *Of a three-fold kind, three-fold* (late Latin): humana efficiunt habitacula tergenus artes, Aus. Idyll. 11, 43; so id. ib. 49.

tergeo or **tergo,** si, sum, 2. or 3. (both forms were equally in use.—*Part. perf.*, tertus, Var. in Non. 179, 7 and 8) *v. a.* [a lengthened form from tero] *To rub off, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe clean, cleanse:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): numquam concessavimus Lavari aut fricari aut tergeri aut ornari, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 10: mantelium, ubi manus terguntur, Var. L. L. 6, 8, 74; so, frontem sudario, Quint. 6. 3, 60: nares in adversum, id. 11, 3, 121: fossas, *to dry*, Cato R. R. 2, 4; Col. 2, 21, 3: pars leves clipeos et spicula lucida tergent, *rub off, polish, burnish*, Virg. A. 7, 626; so, arma, Liv. 26, 51, 4; and, leve argentum, vasa aspera, Juv. 14, 62.—Poet.: aridus unde aures terget sonus ille, *grates upon*, Lucr. 6, 119; so, nubila coeli (Aurora), Sil. 16 136: tergere palatum, *to tickle the palate*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 24.—*Absol.:* qui tractant ista, qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, * Cic Parad. 5, 2, 37: SI QVIS TERGERE ORNARE REFICERE VOLET (*sc.* aram), Inscr. Orell *no.* 2489.—**II.** Trop. (very rarely): librum, *i. e. to improve, amend*, Mart. 6, 1, 3 scelus, *to expiate*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 907.—Hence

tersus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Wiped off*, i. e. *clean neat* (not in Cic.): **A.** Lit.: (mulier) lauta, tersa, ornata, *etc.*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 4, cf., alii sunt circumtonsi et terti atque unctuli, Var. in Non. 179, 8: plantae, Ov. M. 2, 736:—"*tersum* diem pro sereno dictum ab antiquis," Fest. p. 363.—**B.** Trop.

Pure, correct, nice, neat, terse: judicium acre tersumque, Quint. 12, 10, 20: tersum ac limatum esse oportet quod libris dedicatur, id. ib. 50: elegiae tersus atque elegans auctor, id. 10, 1, 93; cf. in the *Comp.:* multo est tersior ac purus magis (Horatius), id. ib. 94: opus tersum, molle, jucundum, Plin. Ep. 9, 22, 2; so, praefationes tersae, graciles, dulces, id. ib. 2, 3, 1.—*Sup.:* vir in judicio literarum tersissimus, Stat. S. 2 *praef.*—*Adv.* seems not to occur.

Tergeste, is, *n.* *The northernmost town on the coast of Istria,* the mod. *Trieste,* Mel. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 3, 18, 22; Vell. 2, 110, 4. Called also **Tergestum,** Mel. 2, 3, 13. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 50.—**II.** Deriv., **Tergestīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Tergeste, Tergestine:* sinus, Plin. 3, 18, 22.—In the *plur.* subst., Tergestīni, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Tergeste, the Tergestines,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 24, 3.

* **tergilla,** ae, *f. dim.* [tergum] *The skin, sward,* or *rind of pork,* Apic. 4, 3; cf., "*tergilla* sive *tergillum* φορίνη, χοίρου δέρμα," Gloss. Philox.

tergīnum, i, *n.* [id.] *A hide, raw-hide,* as a scourge, Lucil. in Non. 414, 9; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 21.

tergĭversanter, *adv.,* v. tergiversor, *ad fin.*

tergĭversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tergiversor] *A declining, refusing; a shift, subterfuge, tergiversation:* quid ergo erat morae et tergiversationis, Cic. Mil. 20, 54; so id. Att. 10, 7, 1; Auct. B. Afr. 8, 4; and in the *plur.,* Front. Aquaed. 5.

tergĭversātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who delays, declines,* or *hangs back, a boggler, laggard* (post-class.), Gell. 11, 7, 9; Arn. 7, 247.

tergĭ-versor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [tergum] *To turn one's back;* hence, also, *to decline, refuse; to boggle, shuffle, seek a shift* or *evasion; to shift, tergiversate* (a favorite word of Cic.; otherwise rare): itaque eam tergiversari non sinent secumque rapient, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 81: an cuncter et tergiverser, ut iis me dem, qui, *etc.,* id. Att. 7, 12, 3; cf., quid taces? quid dissimulas? quid tergiversaris? id. Planc. 19, 48; and, hunc aestuantem et tergiversantem judicio ille persequitur, id. Flacc. 20, 47: Fannius invitus et huc atque illuc tergiversans, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 37; id. Att. 16, 5, 3: quid tergiversamur? id. Tusc. 3, 18, 41: in his tribus generibus non incallide tergiversantur, id. Off. 3, 33, 118: non est locus ad tergiversandum, id. Att. 7, 1, 4: consules ipsos tergiversari, Liv. 2, 23, 13; id. 2, 27, 3:—accusatores aut calumniantur aut praevaricantur aut tergiversantur. . . . *Tergiversari,* in universum ab accusatione desistere, Marc. Dig. 48, 16, 1.—Hence

*tergĭversanter, *adv., Backwardly, reluctantly:* pugnam inire, Vell. 1, 9.

tergo, ĕre, v. tergeo.

* **tergŏro,** are, *v. a.* [tergus] *To cover, cover over* with any thing: sues luto se tergorantes, Plin. 8, 52, 78.

tergum, i (poetical and in post-Aug. prose sometimes also **tergus,** ŏris; v. the follg.), *n.* (in the *masc.:* familiarem tergum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 53; cf. Non. 227, 23) *The back* of men or beasts: **I.** Lit.: (*a*) Form *tergum:* manibus ad tergum rejectis, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: boum terga, id. N. D. 2, 63, 159: supplicium dare de tergo, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 75; cf., tergo poenas pendere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6; so, tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55, 14.—(β) Form *tergus:* aurea quam molli tergore vexit ovis, Prop. 2, 20, 6: ut equa facilem sui tergoris ascensum praebeat, Col. 6, 37, 10.

II. Transf.: **A.** *The back* or *hinder part, the back, rear.* So the phrases, terga vertere or dare, *to turn the back;* pregn., for *to take to flight, to flee:* omnes hostes terga verterunt: neque prius fugere destiterunt, quam, *etc.,* Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 1; so, terga vertere, id. ib. 3, 19, 3; 3, 21, 1; id. B. C. 3, 63, 8, et mult. al.: and even of a single person: terga vertit, Sen. Ep. 22: qui plures simul terga dederant, *etc.,* Liv. 22, 29, 5; so, terga dare, id. 36, 38, 4; Ov. M. 13, 224; cf., terga praebere fugae, id. ib. 10, 706; and, terga praestare (fugae), Tac. Agr. 37; Juv. 15, 75:—terga collis, Liv. 25, 15, 12; cf., terga vincentium, Tac. Agr. 37: summi plena jam margine libri Scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes, *written on the back,* Juv. 1, 6:—retro atque a tergo, *behind one,* Cic. de Div. 1, 24, 49; cf., a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, id. Phil. 3, 13, 32; so, a tergo, *behind,* id. Mil. 10, 29; 21, 57; id. Verr. 2, 5, 38, 98; Caes. B. G. 7, 87, 4, et saepiss: post tergum hostium legionem ostenderunt, id. ib. 7, 62, 6; cf., qui jam post terga reliquit Sexaginta annos, *has left behind him, has passed,* Juven. 13, 16.

B. *The back* of any thing spread out horizontally, as land or water, *i. e. the surface* (poet.): proscisso quae suscitat aequore terga, Virg. G. 1, 97; so, crassa, id. ib. 2, 236: amnis, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 82; Claud. B. G. 338.

C. (pars pro toto) Likewise poet., *The body* of an animal: (*a*) Form tergum: (serpens) Squamea convolvens sublato pectore terga, Virg. G. 3, 426; so of a serpent, id. Aen. 2, 208; Petr. 89; of Cerberus, Virg. A. 6, 422: horrentia centum terga suum, *i. e. a hundred head of swine,* id. ib. 1, 635; so of swine, Ov. M. 8, 649: perpetui tergo bovis, id. ib. 8, 183.—(β) Form tergus: resecat de tergore (suis) partem, *of a chine of bacon,* Ov. M. 8, 650: diviso tergore (juvenci), Phaedr. 2, 1, 11.

D. *The covering of the back, the skin, hide, leather,* etc. (in this signif. tergus freq. occurs): (*a*) Form tergum: taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo, *ox-hide,* Virg. A. 1, 368.—(β) Form tergus: tergora diripiunt costis et viscera nudant, Virg. A. 1, 211; so Cels. 7, 25; 8, 1 *med.;* Plin. 8, 10, 10.—Hence, transf.,

2. *A thing made of hide* or *leather:* (*a*) Form tergum: venti bovis tergo inclusi, *i. e. in a bag made of a bull's hide,* Ov. M. 14, 225; so id. ib. 15, 305: et feriunt molles taurea terga manus, *i. e. tymbals,* id. Fast. 4, 342; so id. ib. 212; Stat. Th. 8, 221; id. Achill. 2, 154: rupit terga novena boum, *i. e. the nine thicknesses of bull's hide,* Ov. M. 12, 97; so Virg. A. 9, 412; 10, 482; 715; hence even, per linea terga (scuti), id. ib. 784 (v. the passage in connection): duroque intendere brachia tergo, *i. e. cestus,* Virg. A. 5, 403; so id. ib. 419.—(β) Form tergus: gestasset laeva taurorum tergora septem, *i. e. a shield covered with seven layers of hide,* Ov. M. 13, 347; so, Martis tergus Geticum, Mart. 7, 2, 2.

tergus, ŏris, v. tergum.

Tĕrīna, ae, *f.* *A town in the Bruttine territory,* Plin. 3, 5, 10; Liv. 8, 24; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 157.—**II.** Deriv., **Tĕrīnaeus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Terina:* sinus, Plin. 3, 5, 10: Elysius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115.

* **ter-jŭgus,** a, um, *adj.* [jugum] *Thrice bound together, three-fold:* millia, *three thousand,* Aus. Ep. 8, 11.

termen, ĭnis, v. terminus, *ad init.*

termentum, i, *n.:* "termentum pro eo, quod nunc dicitur detrimentum, utitur Plautus in Bacchidibus (4, 9, 5)," Fest. p. 363 (in this passage, however, the MSS. of Plautus have tormento; v. Ritschl. ad loc.).

termes, ĭtis, *m.* *A bough cut off,* of the olive-tree, Hor. Epod. 16, 45; of the palm-tree, Gell. 3, 9, 9. Cf., "*termes* ramus desectus ex arbore nec foliis repletus, ac nimis glaber," Fest. p. 367.

Termessus, i, *f.* *A town in Pisidia,* now *Schenet,* Liv. 38, 15; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 2, p. 146 *sq.*—**Termessenses,** ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Termessus,* Liv. l. l.

termĭnālis, e, *adj.* [terminus] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to boundaries, boundary-, terminal:* pali, Tert. Jejun. 11 *fin.;* cf., lapides, Amm. 18, 2 *med.;* and, arbores, Paul. Sent. 5, 22.—Hence, **B.** Subst., **Termĭnālĭa,** ĭum, *n., The festival of Terminus* (the god of boundaries), held on the 23d of Feb., Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55; Ov. F. 2, 639 *sq.;* Cic. Att. 6, 1, 1; id. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Liv. 43, 11, 13; 45, 44, 3; Hor. Epod. 2, 59; Macr. S. 1, 13; Lact. de Mort. persec. 12.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the end, final, concluding:* sententia, *final decision,* Cod. Justin. 4, 31, 14: tuba, *announcing the conclusion of the play,* App. M. 10, p. 253.

termĭnate, *adv.,* v. termino, *ad fin.*

termĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [termino] *A bounding, fixing of bounds* or *limits:* **I.** Lit.: Inscr. Grut. 197, 5; 198, 2.—**II.** Trop., *A fixing, determining* (Ciceron.): quorum (verborum) descriptus ordo alias alia terminatione concluditur, *arrangement,* Cic. Or. 59, 200: poëtica et versus inventus est terminatione aurium, *determination, decision,* id. ib. 53, 178: exposita terminatio rerum expetendarum, cur, *etc.,* id. Fin. 5, 10, 27.

‡ **termĭnātus,** ûs, *m.* [id.] *A boundary, limit:* Lex. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129.

termĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [terminus] *To set bounds to, mark off by boundaries, to bound, limit* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: terra mare et contra mare terras terminat omnes, Lucr. 1, 999: fines, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33; cf., quorum alter fines vestri imperii non terrae sed coeli regionibus terminaret, id. Cat. 3, 11, 26: locus, quem oleae terminabant, id. Caecin. 8, 22: quo (lituo) regiones vineae terminavit, id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: fana, Liv. 5, 50, 2: stomachus palato extremo atque intimo terminatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: pars prior (togae) mediis cruribus optime terminatur, Quint. 11, 3, 139, et saep.: agrum publicum a privato, Liv. 42, 1, 6; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3260; cf., *absol.:* (praetores) terminari jussi, qua ulterior citeriorve provincia servaretur, Liv. 32, 28, 11.

II. Trop., *To limit, set limits to, to circumscribe, fix, define, determine:* iisdem finibus gloriam, quibus vitam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 82; cf., quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes suas terminare, id. Arch. 11, 29: spem possessionum Janiculo et Alpibus, id. Mil. 27, 74: sonos vocis paucis literarum notis, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: quod ipsa natura divitias, quibus contenta sit et parabiles et terminatas habet, id. Fin. 1, 13, 46; cf., victu atque cultu terminatur pecuniae modus, id. Parad. 6, 3, 50; so, modum magnitudinis et diuturnitatis, id. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: qui (Epicurus) bona voluptate terminaverit, mala dolore, id. Off. 3, 33, 117; so, summam voluptatem omnis privatione doloris, id. Fin. 1, 11, 38: prooemia intra quatuor sensus, Quint. 4, 1, 62.

B. Transf., *To set bounds to, to close, finish, end, terminate:* sententiam numerose, Cic. Or. 59, 199: clausulas longa syllaba, id. de Or. 3, 47, 183; cf., ut pariter extrema terminentur, id. Or. 12, 38; so, si, ut *Maecenas,* etc., dicerentur, genitivo casu non *e* litera sed *tis* syllaba terminarentur, Quint. 1, 5, 62: jam imperio annuo terminato, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: si negotium terminatum est, Julian. Dig. 47, 2, 58; so, rem judicio, Paul. ib. 50, 16, 230: litem, id. ib. 42, 1, 40.—Hence,

Adv., termĭnāte, *With limits,* Auct. de Cas. Liter. Goes. p. 243.

termĭnus, i, *m.* (collat. form, termo, ōnis, Enn. in Fest. p. 363. And, TERMEN, ĭnis, *n.,* acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 4, 8; so, IBI TERMINA DVO STANT, Inscr. Orell., *no* 3121) [kindr. with τέρμα, τέρμων] *A boundary-line, boundary, bound, limit:* **I.** Lit., of local boundaries: contentio de terminis, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 132; so, agrorum, Plin. 18, 2, 2; Hor. Od. 2, 18, 24: templi, Liv. 45, 5, 7: urbis, Tac. A. 12, 23; 24 *fin.:* possessionum, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: vicinitatis, id. Rab. perd. 3, 8, et saep.—Hence, **B.** Personified, Termĭnus, i, *m., The deity presiding over boundaries,* Ov. F. 2, 639 *sq.;* Var. L. L. 5, 10, 22; Liv. 1, 55, 3; 5, 54, 7; Hor. Carm. Sec. 27; Lact. 1, 20; Fest. p. 368; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 50 *sq.*—**II.** Transf., in gen., *A bound, limit, end, term:* constituendi sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines, ut quasi termini diligendi, Cic. Lael. 16, 56; cf., certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, id. Quint. 10, 35; and, oratoris facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingenii sui finibus describere, id. de Or. 1, 49, 214; cf. also, contentionum, id. Fam. 6, 22, 2: nullis terminis circumscribere aut definire jus suum, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70: omnium aetatum certus est terminus, senectutis autem nullus est certus terminus, id. de Sen. 20, 72; so, vitae, id. Rab. perd. 10, 29: pangere terminos, id. Leg. 1, 21, 56: termini egestatis, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 13.

* **termītĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [termes] *Of* or *belonging to an olive-branch:* ramus, *an olive-branch:* Grat. Cyneg. 446.

termo, ōnis, v. terminus, *ad init.*

ternārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [terni] *Containing* or *consisting of three, ternary:* scrobes, *i. e. of three feet,* Col. 11, 2, 28.—**II.** Subst., ternārĭus, ii, *m.*, for triens, *A third of an* as, Pelag. Vet. 16.

terni, ae, a, *num. distrib. Three each:* ea partes habet novem discretas, ter ternas, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 12; so, ter terni cyathi, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14: ut in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere liceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, 114; so id. Balb. 21, 48; Caes. B. G. 3, 15, 1, et al.: ternae sunt utriusque partes, Cic. Or. 60, 201: muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos, Virg. A. 5, 247: ternum pedum longitudo, Plin. 11, 29, 35; so, ternum digitorum, cubitorum, id. 20, 17, 73; 25, 6, 30; hence, also, intervallo ternorum pedum, id. 16, 36, 67.—In the *sing.:* terno consurgunt ordine remi, Virg. A. 5, 120: te Gratia terna afflavit, *i. e. the three Graces,* Claud. Laud. Seren. 88.—**II.** Transf., for tres, *Three:* Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 33: tres equitum numero turmae ternique vagantur Ductores, Virg. A. 5, 560: terna guttura monstri, Ov. M. 10, 22: immane est vitium, dare millia terna macello, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76.

* **terni-dēni,** ae, a, *num. distrib. Thirteen each:* ternadena ova subjicito aestate tota, Plin. 18, 26, 62.

ternĭo, ōnis, *m.* [terni] *The number three, a ternion,* τριάς, Gell. 1, 20, 6; Mart. Cap. 7, 257; Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

* **ter-nox,** ctis, *f. A three-fold night:* Herculea, *in which Hercules was begotten,* Stat. Th. 12, 301.

ternus, a, um, v. terni.

tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. (*perf.*, TERII, acc. to Charis. p. 220 P.) *v. a.* [from the root TEP, τείρω] *To rub, rub to pieces; to bruise, grind, bray, triturate.*

I. Lit. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** In gen.: num me illuc ducis, ubi lapis lapidem terit? (*i. e. into a mill*), Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 16: lacrimulam oculos terendo vix vi exprimere, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23: teritur lignum ligno ignemque concipit attritu, Plin. 16, 40, 77: aliquid in mortario, id. 34, 10, 22: aliquid in farinam, id. 34, 18, 50: bacam trapetis, Virg. G. 2, 519: herbas unguibus, Ov. M. 9, 655: dentes in stipite, id. ib. 8, 369: cibum in ventre, *i. e. to digest,* Cels. 1 *praef. med.* Poet.: labellum calamo, *i. e. to rub one's lip* (in playing), Virg. E. 2, 34.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To rub* grain from the ears *by treading, to tread out, thrash:* frumentum, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 5; so, millia frumenti tua triverit area centum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 45: cf., area dum messes teret, Tib. 1, 5, 22; and, area teret culmos, Virg. G. 1, 192; cf. also, ut patria careo, bis frugibus area trita est, *i. e. it has twice been harvest-time,* Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 19.

2. *To cleanse* or *beautify by rubbing, to smooth, furbish, burnish, polish:* oculos, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 103; so, crura mordaci pumice, Ov. A. A. 1, 506: hinc radios trivere rotis, *smoothed, turned,* Virg. G. 2, 444; so, vitrum torno, Plin. 36, 26, 66: catillum manibus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 90.

3. *To lessen by rubbing, to rub away; to wear away by use, wear out:* Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 52: hoc (tempus) rigidas silices, hoc adamanta terit, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 14; so, ferrum, *to dull,* id. Met. 12, 167: mucronem rubigine, silicem liquore, Prop. 2, 25, 15: trita labore colla, id. ib. 15, 124: trita subucula, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96; so, trita vestis, id. ib. 1, 19, 38: librum, *i. e. to read often,* Mart. 8, 3, 4; 11, 3, 4; cf., quid haberet, Quod legeret tereretque viritim publicus usus? Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92:—ut illum dii terant, qui primum olitor caepam protulit, *crush, annihilate,* Naev. in Prisc. p. 681 P.

4. *To tread often, to visit, frequent* a way or place: angustum formica terens iter, Virg. G. 1, 380; so, iter propositum, Prop. 2, 30, 14; cf., Appiam mannis, Hor. Epod. 4, 14: viam, Ov. A. A. 1, 52; Lucr. 1, 926; so, ambulator porticum terit, Mart. 2, 11, 2; cf., limina, id. 10, 10, 2; so, receptacula clarissimorum virorum, Plin. Pan. 50, 3: flavaeque terens querceta Maricae Liris, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 259.

5. In an obscene sense: Bojus est, Bojam terit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108; so Prop. 3, 11, 30; Petr. 87.

II. Trop. (and so freq. in good prose). **A.** qs. *To wear away, use up,* i. e. *to pass, spend* time: teritur dies, Plaut. Truc. 5, 20; cf., diem sermone terere, id. Trin. 3, 3, 67: teretur interea tempus, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30; so, tempus in convivio luxuque, Liv. 1, 57, 9: tempus ibi in secreto, id. 26, 19, 5: omnem aetatem in his discendis rebus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123; so, jam alteram aetatem bellis civilibus, Hor. Epod. 16, 1: omne aevum ferro, Virg. A. 9, 609: otia spe, id. ib. 4, 271; cf., otium conviviis comissationibusque inter se, Liv. 1, 57, 5.

B. Of language, *To wear out by use,* i. e. *to render common, common-place,* or *trite* (so in the *verb. finit.* very rarely, but freq. as a *Pa.*, v. below): jam hoc verbum satis hesterno sermone trivimus, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 18: quae (nomina) nunc consuetudo diurna trivit, id. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

* **C.** qs. *To tread under foot,* i. e. to *injure, violate* a thing: jurata deorum majestas teritur, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 228.—Hence

trītus, a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** Lit., of a road or way, *Oft-trodden, beaten, frequented, common:* iter, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7; so, via, id. Brut. 81, 281; and in the *Sup.:* tritissima quaeque via, Sen. Vit. beat. 1.—**B.** Trop.: **1.** *Practiced, expert:* tritas aures habere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4; so id. Brut. 32, 124: tritiores manus ad aedificandum perficere, Vitr. 2, 1 *med.*—**2.** Of language, *Used often* or *much, familiar, common, common-place, trite:* quid in Graeco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est, quam, *etc.*, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: nomen minus tritum sermone nostro, id. Rep. 2, 29: ex quo illud: *summum jus summa injuria* factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id. Off. 1, 10, 33.—*Comp.:* faciamus tractando usitatius hoc verbum ac tritius, Cic. Acad. 1, 7, 27.

Terpsĭchŏre, es, *f.*, Τερψιχόρη, *The Muse of dancing;* hence, in gen., for *Muse, poetry:* Terpsichoren odit, Juv. 7, 35.

terra, ae (*gen.*, terras, Naev. in Prisc. p. 679 P.: terraï, Lucr. 1, 213; 252; 2, 1063; 3, 1002, et saep.), *f. The earth,* opp. to the heavens, the sea, the air, *etc.; the globe, land, ground, soil.*

I. In gen.: principio terra universa cernatur, locata in media sede mundi, solida et globosa et undique ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98; cf., terra in medio mundo sita, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; and, hunc statum esse hujus totius mundi atque naturae, rotundum ut coelum, terra ut media sit, eaque sua vi nutuque teneatur, id. de Or. 3, 45, 178: umbra terrae, id. Rep. 1, 14: terrae motus, *earthquakes,* Cic. de Div. 1, 18, 35; so id. ib. 1, 35, 78; cf. Sen. Q. N. 6; Plin. 2, 79:—res invectae ex terra, Cic. Rep. 2, 5: terra continens adventus hostium denunciat, id. ib. 2, 3: Massilia fere ex tribus oppidi partibus mari alluitur: reliqua quarta est, quae aditum habeat a terra, Caes. B. C. 2, 1, 3: cui parti (insulae) nulla est objecta terra, id. B. G. 5, 13, 6: iter terrâ petere, Cic. Planc. 40, 96; cf., ipse terra eodem pergit, Liv. 31, 16, 3: esse in terra atque in tuto loco, *on solid ground,* Plaut. Merc. 1, 84; cf., ex magna jactatione terram videns, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: terra marique, *by land and by water,* id. Att. 9, 1, 3; so id. de imp. Pomp. 19, 56; Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; Sall. C. 13, 3, et mult. al.; cf. Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 120; and, insidiae terra marique factae, id. Verr. 1, 2, 3; for which also, bellum terra et mari comparat, id. Att. 10, 4, 3: quae populos terraque marique lacesses, Enn. Ann. 1, 90; cf., with transposition of the *que*, Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari, Tib. 1, 3, 56; and in reversed order, marique terraque usque quaque quaeritat, Plaut. Poen. prol. 105: aut terra aut mari, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 83: natura sic ab his investigata est, ut nulla pars coelo, mari, terra (ut poëtice loquar) praetermissa sit, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9:—eorum, quae gignuntur e terra, stirpes et stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, et ex terra succum trahunt, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 47, 120: num qui numi exciderunt, here, tibi, quod sic terram Obtuere? Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 17: tollere saxa de terra, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: tam crebri ad terram accidebant, quam pira, Plaut. Poen. 2, 38; so, ad terram, id. Capt. 4, 2, 17; id. Pers. 2, 4, 22; id. Rud. 4, 3, 71: aliquem in terram statuere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18; cf., ne quid in terram defluat, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: penitus terrae defigitur arbos, Virg. G. 2, 290; so, terrae (*dat.*), id. ib. 318; id. Aen. 11, 87; Ov. M. 2, 347; Liv. 5, 51, 9; Plin. 14, 21, 27, et al.: sub terris si jura deum, *in the infernal regions,* Prop. 3, 5, 39; cf., mei sub terras ibit imago, Virg. A. 4, 654:—terrae filius, *son of earth,* i. e. *human being,* Cic. Att. 1, 13, 4: terra orti, *natives of the soil, aborigines, autochthones,* Quint. 3, 7, 26:—quum aquam terramque ab Lacedaemoniis petierunt, *water and earth* (as a token of subjection), Liv. 35, 17, 7.

B. Personified, Terra, *The Earth,* as a goddess; usually called Tellus, Magna Mater, Ceres, Cybele, *etc.:* "jam si est Ceres a gerendo, Terra ipsa dea est et ita habetur: quae est enim alia Tellus?" Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52; cf. Var. R. R. 1, 1, 5; Ov. F. 6, 299; 460; Hyg. Fab. 55; 140; 152; Naev. 2, 16; Suet. Tib. 75.

II. In partic., *A land, country, region, territory:* Laurentis terra, Enn. Ann. 1, 38: terra herilis patria, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 2; cf., in nostra terra in Apulia, id. Casin. prol. 72; so, tua, id. Men. 2, 1, 4: mea, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 128: in hac terra, Cic. Lael. 4, 13; cf., in ea terra (*sc.* Sicilia), id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, 106: terra Gallia, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 2: terra Italia, Liv. 25, 7, 4, Drak. *N. cr.;* so id. 29, 10, 5; 30, 32, 6; 38, 47, 6; 39, 17, 2; 42, 29, 1: Africa, id. 29, 23, 10: Hispania, id. 38, 58, 5: Pharsalia, id. 33, 6, 11, et saep.—In the *plur.:* in quascumque terras, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: eae terrae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, 47; cf., qui terras incolunt eas, in quibus, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 16, 42: abire in aliquas terras, id. Cat. 1, 8, 20: (Cimbri) alias terras petierunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 14, et saep.: pecunia tanta, quanta sit in terris, *in all lands, in the whole earth, in the world,* Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62; so, aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat, Virg. G. 2, 538; and, terrarum cura, id. ib. 1, 26: orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 33; so freq., orbis terrarum, and sometimes, also, orbis terrae, *the globe, the earth, the world;* v orbis: quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, certum est persequi, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 18; cf., ubi terrarum esses, ne suspicabar quidem, (* *in what country,* or *where in the world*), Cic. Att. 5, 10, 4; so, ubi terrarum, id. Rab. Post. 13, 37: ubicumque terrarum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 55, 143; id. Phil. 2, 44, 113.

(* **Terrăcīna, Terrăcīnensis,** v. Tarracina.)

* **terrālis herba,** *A plant,* also called sisymbrium, *water-cresses,* App. Herb. 105.

terrēnus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] **I.** *Consisting of earth, earthy, earthen* (quite classical): tumulus terrenus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43, 1; so, agger, Virg. A. 11, 850: colles, Liv. 38, 20, 4: campus, id. 33, 17, 8: fornax, Ov. M. 7, 107: via, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1: vasa, Plin. 35, 12, 46, et saep.—Hence, **B.** Subst., terrēnum, i, *n.*, *Land, ground,* Liv. 23, 19, 14; Col. 2, 2, 1; 3, 11, 8; Plin. 9, 51, 74.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the globe* or *to the earth, earthly, terrestrial, terrene* (likewise quite class.): terrena concretaque corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47; cf., corpora nostra terreno principiorum genere confecta, id. ib. 1, 18, 42; and, terrena et humida, id. ib. 1, 17, 40; cf., also, marini terrenique humores, id. N. D. 2, 16, 43: bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, *that live on land, land-animals,* id. ib. 1, 37, 103; cf., *absol.:* ut aqua piscibus, ut sicca terrenis convenit, Quint. 12, 11, 13: iter, *a land-journey,* Plin. 3, 8, 14; 6, 17, 19, et saep.—Poet.: eques Bellerophon, *earthly, mortal,* Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27: numina, *that dwell in the earth, earthly, terrene,* Ov. M. 7, 248.

terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. To frighten, affright, put in fear* or *dread, to alarm, terrify:* **I.** Lit. (quite class. and very freq.): nec me ista terrent, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4: adversarios terrere, id. de Or. 1, 20, 90·

maris subita tempestas terret navigantes, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: milites . . . alii se abdere, pars territos confirmare, Sall. J. 38, 5: multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, Caes. B. G. 7, 84, 4:—aliquem proscriptionis denunciatione, Cic. Planc. 35, 87: metu poenaque, id. Rep. 5, 4: ut in scena videtis homines consceleratos impulsu deorum terreri Furiarum taedis ardentibus, id. Pis. 20, 46: terrere metu, Liv. 36, 6, 10: territus hoste novo, Ov. M. 3, 115:—terruit urbem, Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret Seculum Pyrrhae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 4 *sq.*:—territus animi, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 4, 26 (p. 242 ed. Gerl.); so Liv. 7, 34, 4.—*Absol.*: ut ultro territuri succlamationibus, concurrunt, Liv. 28, 26, 12.

II. Transf. (so very rarely): **A.** *To drive away by terror, to frighten* or *scare away* (poet.): profugam per totum terruit orbem, Ov. M. 1, 727: fures, id. ib. 14, 640; cf., has (Nymphas) pastor fugatas terruit, id. ib. 14, 518; so, volucres (arundo), Hor. S. 1, 8, 7: saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam, id. Ep. 2, 1, 182: terret ambustus Phaëthon avaras Spes, id. Od. 4, 11, 25.

B. *To deter by terror, to scare, frighten* from any action: aliquem metu gravioris servitii a repetenda libertate, Sall. Orat. Lepid. *init.*:—ut, si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quo minus libere hostes insequerentur, terreret, Caes. B. G. 7, 49, 1:—praesentia tua, ne auderent transitum, terruisti, Auct. Pan. ap. Constant. 22:—non territus ire, Manil. 5, 576.

terrestris, e (*nom. masc.*, terrester, Flor. 2, 2, 4; v. below), *adj.* [terra] *Of* or *belonging to the earth* or *to the land, earth-, land-, terrestrial*: erant animantium genera quatuor, quorum unum divinum atque coeleste, alterum pennigerum et aerium, tertium aquatile, terrestre quartum, Cic. Univ. 10; so, pecudes, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 46: admiratio rerum coelestium atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 75: in Capitolio, hoc est in terrestri domicilio Jovis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, 129: o mi Juppiter Terrestris, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20: archipirata, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, 70; cf., populus vere terrester, Flor. 2, 2, 4 Duker.; so, exercitus, *land-forces*, Nep. Them. 2: proelia, *battles by land*, id. Alcib. 5: iter, *land-journey*, Plin. 5, 6, 6; Auct. B. Alex. 25, 1; 32, 1: coturnices, parva avis et terrestris potius quam sublimis, *remaining on the ground*, Plin. 10, 23, 33: *He.* Terrestris coena est. *Er.* Sus terrestris bestia est, *a supper from the ground*, i. e. *consisting of vegetables, poor*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2. 86.

terrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of earth, earthen* (perh. only in the two follg. passages): fossa et terreus agger, *a dam* or *dike of earth*, Var. R. R. 1, 14, 2; so, murus, id. L. L. 5, 8, 15.

terrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [terreo] *Frightful, dreadful, terrible* (quite class.): quam terribilis aspectu! Cic. Sest. 8, 19; cf., jam ipsi urbi terribilis erat, Liv. 44, 10, 6; and, terribilis cunctis et invisus, Suet. Dom. 12. So, noverca, Ov. M. 1, 147: fera, id. Her. 9, 34: tyrannus affatu, Stat. S. 3, 3, 73, et al.: formae visu, Virg. A. 6, 277; so, vultus, Ov. M. 1, 265: squalor Charontis, Virg. A. 6, 299; cf., incultu, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (carceris) facies est, Sall. C. 55, 4: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. Ann. 2, 35; so, sonitus, Lucr. 6, 155: tumultus, Enn. Ann. 7, 64: caligo, Lucr. 6, 853: mors, Cic. Parad. 2, 18: horror, Quint. 11, 3, 160: exspectatio adventus Jubae, Suet. Caes. 66. —*Comp.*: cujus (viri) virtute terribilior erat populus Romanus exteris gentibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 65: quum alia aliis terribiliora afferentur, Liv. 4, 26, 7; so, majora ac terribiliora afferre, id. 25, 29, 9.—**II.** Transf., in late Lat., *Demanding reverence, venerable*: scripturae, Cod. Justin. 3, 1, 13.—*Adv.* (late Lat.), terrĭbĭlĭter, *Fearfully, dreadfully, terribly*: sonus coeli terribiliter concrepantis, Arn. 2, 57; so, admonere, Aug. Conf. 12, 25.—*Sup.* of the *Adj.* and *Comp.* and *Sup.* of the *Adv.* seem not to occur.

terrĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. terribilis, *ad fin.*

terrĭcŏla, ae, *com.* [terra-colŏ] *A dweller upon earth, a terrestrial* (perh. only in the two follg. passages): terricolae Lamiae, Lucil. in Lact. 1, 22: inter terricolas coelicolasque, App. de Deo Socr. 45.

terrĭcŭla, ōrum, *n.* (collat. form, **terricula,** ae, *f.*; v. in the follg.) [terreo] *Means of exciting terror, a fright, scarecrow, bugbear* (very rarely; not in Cic. or Caes.): (*a*) *Neutr.*: proinde ista haec tua aufer terricula, Att. in Non. 227, 31; so, nullis minis, nullis terriculis se motos, Liv. 34, 11, 7; and, sine tribuniciae potestatis terriculis, id. 5, 9, 7.—(*β*) *Fem.* (ante- and post-class.): pertimuistis cassam terriculam adversari, Afran. in Non. 352, 26; so, terriculas tyrannicae potestatis profligare, Lact. Mort. persec. 16 *med.*; and, omnes suppliciorum, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 37.

terrĭcŭlāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [terricula] *Things that excite terror, frights, terrors* (post-classical): sepulchrorum, App. Apol. 315: prodigiorum, Sid. Ep. 7, 1.

terrĭcŭlum, i, v. terricula.

* **terrĭfĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [terrifico] *A frightening, terrifying, terror*: imaginum, Non. 135, 15.

terrĭfĭco, are, *v. a.* [terrificus] *To make afraid, to frighten, alarm, terrify* (poet., and very rarely): Lucr. 1, 134: caecique in nubibus ignes Terrificant animos, Virg. A. 4, 210: viros, Stat. Th. 7, 678.

terrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [terreo-facio] *That causes terror, frightful, terrific* (a poet. word): (Curetes) cristae, Lucr. 2, 633; 5, 1314; so, caesaries capitis, Ov. M. 1, 179: sonitus, Lucr. 6, 388: vates, Virg. A. 5, 524: sacrum, Val. Fl. 1, 785.

terrĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* (collat. form for the *neutr. plur.*, terrigena animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12) [terra-gigno] *Born of* or *from the earth, earth-born*; a poet. epithet of the first men, Lucr. 5, 1410; 1426; of the men who sprang up from the dragon's teeth which had been sown, Ov. M. 3, 118; 7, 141; id. Her. 6, 35; 12, 99; of Typhoeus, id. Met. 5, 325; of the giants, Val. Fl. 2, 18; Sil. 9, 306; of the serpent, id. 6, 254; Stat. Th. 6, 506; of the snail, Poet. ap. Cic. de Div. 2, 64, 133.

terrĭgĕnus, a, um, v. terrigena, *ad init.*

* **terrĭlŏquus,** a, ŭm, *adj.* [terreo-loquor] *Fear-speaking, fear-inspiring*: dicta vatum, Lucr. 1, 104.

terrĭpăvĭum, ii, v. tripudium.

terrĭpŭdĭum, ii, v. tripudium.

* **terrĭsŏnus,** a, um, *adj.* [terreo-sono] *Sounding terribly*: stridor venientis Alani, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 109.

* **terrĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [terreo] *A frightening, alarming, terrifying*: levis, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 41.

terrĭto, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To put in terror, to frighten, affright, alarm, terrify* (quite class., but perh. not in Cic.): aliquem verbis, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 80: audacter territas, humiliter placas, * Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: alias (civitates) territando . . . alias cohortando, Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 1: magnas territat urbes, Virg. A. 4, 187. So too, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 5; id. Curc. 4, 4. 12; 5, 3, 35; id. Epid. 4, 1, 4; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 44; Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 22; Caes. B. G. 5, 6, 4; 5, 57, 3; 7, 63, 3; Liv. 8, 28, 3, et al.

* **terrĭtōrĭālis,** e, *adj.* [territorium] *Of* or *belonging to territory, territorial*: termini, Front. de Limit. p. 47 Goes.

terrĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [terra] *The land round a town, a domain, district, territory*: "colonis locus communis, qui prope oppidum relinquitur, *territorium*," Var. L. L. 5, 4, 8; cf., "*territorium* est universitas agrorum intra fines cujusque civitatis," Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 239: florentis coloniae territorium, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; so, Neapolitanum, Pall. Mart. 10, 16: extra territorium abire, Plin. 29, 6, 34.

terrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of terreo.

terror, ōris, *m.* [terreo] *Great fear, affright, dread, alarm, terror*: **I.** Lit.: "definiunt *terrorem* metum concutientem: ex quo fit, ut pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor et dentium crepitus consequatur," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: eadem nos formido timidas terrore impulit, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 27; cf., terrorem alicui injicere, Cic. Prov. cons. 18, 43; cf., ferae, injecto terrore mortis horrescunt, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: aliquem terrore periculoque mortis repellere, id. Caecin. 12, 33: si Antonio patuisset Gallia . . . quantus rei publicae terror impenderet, id. Phil. 5, 13, 37: alicui terrorem inferre, id. Fam. 15, 15, 2; so Caes. B. G. 7, 8, 3: teneri terrore, Cic. Rep. 3, 29: esse terrori alicui, Caes. B. G. 7, 66, 7: tantus terror incidit exercitui, ut, *etc.*, id. B. C. 3, 13, 2; cf., tantus repente terror invasit, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 14, 1: in oppido festinatio et ingens terror erat, ne, *etc.*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 5: arcanus terror, *secret dread, secret awe*, Tac. G. 40 *fin.*, et saep.: exsurgite, inquit, qui terrore meo occidistis prae metu, *from dread of me*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 14; cf. Auct. B. Afr. 32, 1: saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi atque uno belli terrore amittitur, *dread* or *apprehension of war*, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 6, 15: nullum terrorem externum esse, *i. e. dread of foreign enemies*, Liv. 3, 10 *fin.*; cf., peregrinus terror, id. 3, 16, 4; so, terror servilis, ne suus cuique domi hostis esset, *dread of the slaves*, id. ib. § 3: (Periclis) vis dicendi terrorque, *terrible power*, δεινότης, Cic. Brut. 11, 44.

II. Transf., concr., *An object of fear* or *dread, a terror* (so usually in the *plur.*): duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, Cic. Rep. 1, 47; cf., terrores rei publicae (*sc.* Carthago ac Numantia), Vell. 2, 4, 5: non mediocres terrores jacit atque denunciat, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3; cf., Battonius miros terrores ad me attulit Caesarianos, id. ib. 6, 8, 2.

terrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *Full of earth, earthy* (very rarely): arena, Vitr. 2, 4: montes, id. ib. 6 *fin.*

terrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small piece of land, a field* (late Lat.): alienae, *other men's fields*, Cod. Justin. 10, 15, 1; so ib. 11, 24, 6. Cf. Prisc. p. 615 P.

terrŭlente, *adv.*, v. terrulentus, *ad fin.*

terrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *Of* or *belonging to the earth, earthly* (late Lat.): quod terrulentum ac sordidum, *etc.*, Prud. στεφ. 2, 196: hic (Cain) terrulentis, ille (Abel) vivis fungitur, *i. e. fruits of the earth*, id. Hamart. 5 *praef.*—* *Adv.*, terrŭlente, *In an earthly manner*: quaerere rem spiritalem, Prud. στεφ. 10, 378.

1. tersus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of tergeo.

2. tersus, ūs, *m.* [tergeo] *A wiping off, cleansing* (an Appuleian word): lintea tersui profer, App. M. 1, p. 113: tersui dentium petere aliquid, id. Apol. p. 277.

(* **Tertia,** ae, *f.*; v. tertius, a, um, *no.* II., B.)

* **tertĭa-dĕcĭmāni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) [tertius] *Soldiers of the thirteenth legion*, Tac. H. 3, 27.

tertĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the third, tertian*: tertianae febres, *i. e. the tertian fever*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; cf. in the follg.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** tertĭāna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* febris), *The tertian fever*, Cels 3, 5; Petr. 17; Plin. 24, 19, 107.—**B.** tertĭāni, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites), *Soldiers of the third legion*, Tac. A. 13, 38; id. Hist. 3, 24.

tertĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Containing a third part*: stannum, *that contains one part of white and two of black lead*, Plin. 34, 17, 48.—**II.** Subst., tertĭārĭum, ii, *n.*, *A third part, a third*, Cato R. R. 95, 1.

* **tertĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [tertiatus] *A doing a thing the third time*; (* concr., *that which is produced by a third operation*:) miscere tertiationem cum prima pressura, (* *the oil produced by the third pressure*) Col. 12, 52, 11.

tertĭāto, *adv.*, v. 2. tertio.

‡ **tertĭceps,** ĭpis, *adj.* [tertius] *The third*: MONS, *the third hill* (of Rome), an old formula in Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16.

1. tertĭo, *adv.*, v. tertius, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

2. tertĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [tertius] *To do for the third time, to tertiate* (very rarely): jugerum, *to plough for the third time*, Col. 2, 4, 8; so, campos, agrum, ib. 4; Pall. Sept. 1, 1:—tertiata verba, *thrice repeated*, i. e. *stammered out*, App. M 5, p. 166; cf. in the *adv.*, tertĭāto: verba tertiato et quartato dicere, Cato in Serv. Virg. A. 3, 314.—* **II.** *Part.*, tertĭātus, a, um, *Greater by a third*: castra, *whose length is one third greater than its breadth*, Hyg. Grom. p. 8, 1.

tertĭōcērĭus, ii, *m.* [tertius-cera] *A* *functionary of the third rank*, Cod. Justin. 12, 21, 1; 12, 24, 7.

tertĭum, *adv.*, v. tertius, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

tertĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ter] *The third:* vos duo eritis, atque amica tua erit tecum tertia, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 66: tres video sententias ferri: unam, *etc.* . . . alteram, *etc.* . . tertiam ut, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 16, 56; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 1: sic disserunt: si quod sit in obscenitate flagitium, id aut in re esse aut in verbo: nihil esse tertium, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; cf. id. Phil. 2, 13, 31: annus, id. Rep. 2, 37; cf. id. ib. 3, 32: mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertiis, *i. e. on the third day of the Saturnalia*, id. Att. 5, 20, 5: ab Jove tertius Ajax, *the third in descent, great-grandson of Jupiter*, Ov. M. 13, 28: per tertia numina juro, *i. e. by the infernal gods*, id. Trist. 2, 53; so, regna, *the infernal regions*, id. Fast. 4, 584.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** tertiae, ārum, *f.* (*sc.* partes): **1.** *A third part:* miscentur argento tertiae aeris Cyprii, Plin. 33, 9, 46; so id. 34, 5, 11: quum ad tertias subsederit coctura, Col. 12, 20, 4; so id. 12, 35; Plin. 21, 18, 71.—* **2.** *The third part* in a play: Spinther secundarum, tertiarumque Pamphilus, Plin. 7, 12, 10.—**B.** Tertius, ii, *m.*, and Tertia, ae, *f.*, *Proper names.* The latter in a sarcastic pun, Tertia deducta (*after a third was deducted*, or *after Tertia was seduced*), Cic. in Macr. S. 2, 2; Suet. Caes. 50.

Adv.: **A.** tertĭo: **1.** *For the third time:* non hercle veniam tertio, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 24: ille iterum, ille tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic. Deiot. 5, 14; cf., sanguis mittendus est iterum tertioque, Cels. 4, 4 *fin.*; and, cui ter proditae patriae: semel quum, *etc.* . . . iterum quum, *etc.* . . . tertio hodie, *etc.*, Liv. 23, 9, 11: tertio consules esse, Plin. Pan. 60, 5; cf. in the follg., *no.* B, and Gell. 10, 1.—* **2.** *In the third place, thirdly:* haec spectans, *etc.* . . . simul, ut, *etc.* . . . tertio, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 43, 4.—**3.** *Three times* (post-class.): parietes tertio obducere, Pall. 1, 11, 2; so Trebell. Gall. 17.

B. tertĭum, *For the third time:* veniunt iterum atque tertium, Cato in Charis. p. 196 P.; so, idque iterum tertiumque, Plin. 14, 22, 28: consules creati Q. Fabius Vibulanus tertium et L. Cornelius Maluginensis, Liv. 3, 22, 1; so, mori consulem tertium oportuit, id. 3, 67, 3; and Front. Aquaed. 10; cf. Gell. 10, 1.

tertĭus-dĕcĭmus (**-decumus**), a, um, *adj.* *The thirteenth:* dies, Cels. 3, 4 *med.*: mense, Col. 6, 36, 2; Plin. 8, 44, 69: tertiadecuma legio, Tac. A. 1, 37.

Tertullĭānus, i, *m.* Q. Septimius Florens, *Tertullian, a learned Father of the Church, a native of Carthage, in the first half of the third century of the Christian era.*

tertus, a, um, *Part.* of tergeo.

ter-uncĭus, ii, *m.* (*sc.* numus) [uncia] *Three twelfths of an* as, *a quarter-*as, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 48; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45; usually employed to signify *a trifle:* sic in provincia nos gerimus, ut nullus teruncius insumatur in quemquam, i. q. *not a farthing, not a cent*, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 2; so id. ib. 6, 2, 4; id. Fam. 2, 17, 4; id. Fin. 3, 14, 45; Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 17; App. Apol. p. 323.—**II.** Of inheritances, *The fourth part:* Curius fecit palam te (heredem) ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.

* **ter-vĕnēfĭcus,** i, *m.* *Thrice poisoner*, i. q. *triple-dyed scoundrel, thorough knave*, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 15.

tesca (also written tesqua), ōrum (the *sing.*, v. in the follg.), *n.* *Rough* or *wild regions, wastes, deserts:* "*tesqua* sive *tescua* κατάκρημνοι καὶ ῥίχεις καὶ ἔρημοι τόποι," Gloss. Philox.: deserta et tesca loca, Att. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82; v. Var. *in loc.*: loca aspera, saxea tesca tuor, Cic. poet. ap. Fest. p. 356 and 357; so, t. deserta et inhospita, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: nemorosa, Luc. 6, 41: remota, App. Flor. p. 358; cf. ib. p. 348. Such places were sacred to the gods: "loca quaedam agrestia, quae alicujus dei sunt, dicuntur tesca," Var. l. l.: TEMPLVM TESCVMQVE FINITO IN SINISTRVM, an old religious formula, ib.; cf. Fest. l. l.

tessella, ae, *f. dim.* [tessera] *A small square piece of stone, a little cube*, for pavements, *etc.*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 31; Juv. 11, 132; Plin. 37, 10, 54; 17, 16, 26; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4316.

tessellārĭus, ii, *m.* [tessella] *One who makes* tessellae, for pavements or for playing, Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4289.

tessellātim, *adv.* [id.] *In a checkered* or *tesselated form* (late Lat.): concidere spathulam porcinam, Apic. 4, 3: incidere pernam, id. 7, 9.

tessellātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of small square stones, checkered, tesselated:* pavimenta, Suet. Caes. 46.

† **tessĕra,** ae, *f.* = τέσσερες, α (Ion. for τέσσαρες, α, four) *A square, square piece* of stone, wood, *etc.*, for various purposes: **I.** Most freq., *A die* for playing, numbered on all the six sides (while the tali, prop., pastern-bones, were marked only on four sides; v. talus): ut homines ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58; so id. de Div. 2, 41, 85; id. de Sen. 16, 58; Mart. 14, 15, 1; 4, 66, 15; 14, 17, 1; Ov. A. A. 3, 354; id. Trist. 2, 475; Plin. 37, 2, 6, et mult. al.—**II.** In milit. lang., *A square tablet on which the watch-word was written, a watch-word, parole, countersign:* tessera per castra ad Livio consule data erat, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 27, 46, 1; so id. 7, 35, 1; 7, 36, 7; 9, 32, 4; Auct. B. Hisp. 36, 5; Suet. Galb. 6; Virg. A. 7, 637; Sil. 15, 478; Stat. Th. 10, 17, et al.—**III.** t. hospitalis, *A tally, token*, which was divided between two friends, in order that, by means of it, they or their descendants might always recognize each other: *Ag.* Ego sum ipsus, quem tu quaeris. . . *Ha.* Si ita est, tesseram conferre si vis hospitalem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 87; so id. ib. 5, 1, 25; 5, 2, 92: TESSERAM HOSPITALEM CVM EO FECERVNT, *have entered into a bond of friendship*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1079. Hence: hic apud nos jam confregisti tesseram, *i. e. have broken our friendship*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 27.—**IV.** *A square tablet* or *block, a checker* for the construction of pavements, ornamenting garments, *etc.*, Plin. 36, 25, 62; Pall. 1, 9, 5; Mart. 10, 33;—Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 62.—**V.** *A token, ticket, billet* for the distribution of corn or money: frumentariae, Suet. Ner. 11; cf., frumenti, Juv. 7, 174; and *absol.*: Suet. Aug. 40: nŭmariae, id. ib. 41.

tessĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tessera] *Of* or *belonging to* tessarae: ars, *the art of dice-playing*, Amm. 14, 6 *med.*; 28, 4 *med.*—**II.** Subst., tessĕrārĭus, ii, *m.*, *He who receives and distributes the watch-word from the commander* (v. tessera, *no.* II.), Tac. H. 1, 25; Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3462; 3471; 3480.

tesserŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little* tessera: * **I.** *A square bit of stone* for paving, Lucil. in Cic. Or. 44, 149.—* **II.** *A voting-tablet*, i. q. *a ballot*, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 18.—* **III.** *A small tally* or *ticket* for the distribution of corn, Pers. 5, 74.

testa, ae, *f.* *A piece of burned clay, a brick, tile*, ὄστρακον, Cato R. R. 18, 7; 110; Var. R. R. 2, 3, 6; Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.*; 7, 1; 4; Aus. Parent. 11, 9.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A piece of baked earthen-ware, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, urn*, etc.: si Prometheus . . . a vicinis cum testa ambulans carbunculos corrogaret, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: testa cum ardente viderent Scintillare oleum, (* *a lamp*,) Virg. G. 1, 391: quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem Testa diu, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70. So Tib. 2, 3, 47; Prop. 2, 13, 32; Hor. Od. 1, 20, 2; 3, 21, 4; Mart. 12, 48, 8; 12, 63, 2; 13, 7, 1; Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114, et mult. al.

B. *A broken piece of earthen-ware, pottery, brick*, etc.; *a sherd, potsherd, brickbat:* dissipatis imbricum fragminibus ac testis tegularum, Sisenn. in Non. 125, 18; so Ov. M. 8, 663; Mart. 2, 43, 10; Plin. 32, 8, 28; 35, 3, 5; Tac. H. 5, 6.—Hence, **2.** Transf., *A piece of bone*, Cels. 8, 16; so of *fragments of a broken tooth*, id. 6, 9 *med.*

C. Like ὄστρακον, *A sherd, potsherd*, in the ostracism or judicial voting of the Greeks: testarum suffragiis, quod illi ὀστρακισμὸν vocant, Nep. Cim. 3.

D. *The shell* of shell-fish or of testaceous animals: genera beluarum ad saxa nativis testis inhaerentium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100; so, ostreae, muricum, cochleae, *etc.*, Plin. 32, 6, 21; id. ib. 7, 27; 10, 46; 30, 8, 21: testudinis, Var. L. L. 5, 13, 23.—Hence, **2.** Transf.: **a.** By meton., *A shell-fish:* non omne mare generosae fertile testae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 31; so, marina, id. ib. 2, 8, 53.—**b.** *A shell* or *covering*, in gen.: lubricaque immotas testa premebat aquas, *i. e. an icy shell, covering of ice*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 38; so, lubrica. Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 62 Burm.—**c.** *The skull:* testa hominis, nudum jam cute calvitium, Aus. Epigr. 72; so Prud. στεφ. 10, 761; Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; 2, 1 *fin.* (Hence Ital. *testa* and Fr. *tête*.)

E. *A brick-colored spot* on the face, Plin. 26, 15. 92, § 163.

F. *A sort of clapping* with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause, invented by Nero, Suet. Ner. 20.

testābĭlis, e, *adj.* [testor] *That has a right to give testimony:* "Gell. 6, 7, 2."

testācĕus (also written TESTACIUS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4353), a, um, *adj.* [testa] **I.** *Consisting of bricks* or *tiles, brick-, tile-:* structura, Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.*: pavimentum, id. 7, 4 *fin.*; Col. 1, 6, 13: opus, Plin. Ep. 10. 46; 48: MONVMENTVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4354.—**B.** Subst., testācĕum, i. *n.*, *A kind of brick*, Plin. 36, 23, 55; Pall. Mai. 11, 3.—**II.** *Covered with a shell, testaceous:* omnia, *shell-fish, testacea*, Plin. 32, 5, 20; cf., operimentum, id. 11, 37, 55 *fin.*—**III.** *Brick-colored:* gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 31: pira, id. 15, 15, 16.

* **testāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [testor] *Evidence, proof, testimony:* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 99.

testāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [testamentum] *Of* or *belonging to wills. testamentary:* lex Cornelia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, 100: adoptio, *by will*, Plin. 35. 2, 2: hereditates, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 130.—**II.** Subst., testāmentārĭus, ii, *m.*, *One who draws up a will:* Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 9; so id. ib. 29, 6, 1; 36, 1, 3 *fin.*—**B.** In a bad sense, *One who forges a will:* Cic. Sest. 17, 39; so id. Off. 3, 18, 73.

testāmentum, i, *n.* [testor] *The publication of a last will or testament, a will, testament:* "*testamentum* est voluntatis nostrae justa sententia de eo, quod quis post mortem suam fieri velit," Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 1: testamentum legere . . . obsignare . . . facere, Cic. Mil. 18, 48; cf., testamenti factio, id. Top. 11, 50; so, testamenti factionem habere, id. Fam. 7, 21: testamentum obsignare, id. Cluent. 14, 41; Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 5: mutare, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: rumpere, id. de Or. 1, 57, 241; id. Caecin. 25, 27; cf., testamentorum ruptorum aut ratorum jura, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: irritum facere, id. Phil. 2, 42, 109: subjicere, id. ib. 14, 3, 7; id. Parad. 6, 2, 46; cf., testamentorum subjector, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: supponere, id. Parad. 6, 1, 43; cf. id. Leg. 1, 16, 44: testamento cavere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: testamento esse in triente, id. Att. 7, 8, 3: eripis hereditatem, quae venerat testamento, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, 46: quum ex testamento HS. millies relinquatur, id. Off. 3, 24, 93, et saep. Concerning the three different kinds of testaments (calatis comitiis, per aes ad libram, and in procinctu), and the laws relating to wills in gen., v. Rein's Privatr. p. 363 *sq.*, and the sources there cited.—**II.** In eccl. Lat., t. vetus et novum, *The Old and New Testaments*, cf. Lact. 4, 20.

testātim, *adv.* [testa] *Like sherds, in bits* or *fragments* (ante-class.): comminuere, Pompon. in Non. 178, 25: caput alicui, Inv. in Charis. p. 196 P.

testātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [testor] **I.** *A bearing witness* (whether orally or in writing), *a giving testimony, attesting, testifying* (not in Cic., but cf. testificatio), Gai. Dig. 22, 4, 4; Paul. ib. 3, 2, 21; Ulp. ib. 48, 19, 9; Marc. ib. 48, 10, 1; Flor. ib. 28, 1, 24; Quint. 5, 7, 32; 5, 13, 49; 12, 3, 5, et al.—* **II.** *A calling to witness, invoking as witness:* inter foederum ruptorum testationem, *i. e. during an invocation of the gods as witnesses*, Liv. 8, 6, 3 (cf. id. ib. cap. 5).

testāto, *adv.*, v. testor, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

testātor, ōris, *m.* [testor] **I.** *One who bears witness* or *testifies* to a thing, *a witness* (so very rarely), Prud. Cath. 12, 85.—**II.** *One who makes a will* or *testament, a testator* (the predom. jurid. signif. of the word, but not in Cic.), Papin. Dig. 28, 3, 17; Suet. Ner. 17; Lact. 4, 20, et al.

testātrix, īcis, *f.* [testator, *no.* II.] *She that makes a will* or *testament, a testatrix*, Cels. Dig. 31, 1, 30; Modest. ib. 35; Scaev. ib. 89 *fin.*, et al.

testātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of testor.

testĕus, a, um, *adj.* [testa] *Of earthen materials, earthy, earthen* (late Latin): t. terrenaque corpora, Macr. S. 7, 15 *med.*: indumentum animi (corpus), id. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 *fin.*: fragmen, Prud. στεφ. 5, 553.

‡ **testĭcŭlāri** est jumentis maribus feminas vel mares feminis admovere, licet alii dicant TESTILARI, Fest. p. 366 [testiculus—2. testis].

testĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [testiculus] *Having testicles*: equi (*opp.* spadones), Veg. Vet. 4, 7.—**II.** Subst., testĭcŭlāta, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *A plant, called also* mercurialis *and* orchion, App. Herb. 82.

testĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. testis] *A testicle*, Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33; Juv. 6, 339; Mart. 3, 24, 5.—As a designation of *manly vigor, manliness*: haec fierent, si testiculi vena ulla paterni Viveret in nobis? Pers. 1, 103.—**II.** *The name of a plant*, App. Herb. 15.

testĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [testificor] *A bearing witness, giving testimony, testifying, testification* (a Ciceronian word; whereas testatio is found in the jurists and in Quint.; v. testatio, *no.* I.): si ejus rei testificatio tolleretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, 92; so id. ib. 2, 5, 39, 102; and in the *plur.*: id. Mur. 24, 49; id. Brut. 80, 277.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *A giving evidence, attestation, proof, evidence*: egit causam tuam . . . cum summa testificatione tuorum in se officiorum et amoris erga te sui, id. Fam. 1, 1, 2; so, sempiterna repudiatae legationis, id. Phil. 9, 6, 15.

testĭfĭcor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [1. testis-facio] **I.** *To bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify* (quite class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): haec quum maxime testificaretur, in vincula conjectus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 7, 17: testificor, denuncio, ante praedico, nihil M. Antonium, *etc.*, id. Phil. 6, 3, 5; so, with a follg. object-clause: id. Quint. 6, 25; id. de. Or. 2, 55, 224; id. Or. 10, 35: testificaris, quid dixerim aliquando aut scripserim, id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33. *Absol.*: ut statim testificati discederent, Cic. Caecin. 16, 45.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *To show, demonstrate, exhibit, publish, bring to light*, etc.: testificabar sententiam meam, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2; so, amorem meum, id. Fam. 2, 4, 2: auctam lenitatem suam, Tac. A. 14, 12: edicto non longam sui absentiam, id. ib. 15, 36: antiquas opes, Ov. F. 2, 301, et saep.—**II.** *To call to witness* (so rarely): deos hominesque amicitiamque nostram testificor, me tibi praedixisse, *etc.*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 1 (also in Cic. Att. 10, 4, A, 1); so, homines, deam, Ov. Her. 20, 162; 21, 134: numen Stygiae aquae, id. Fast. 5, 250.—Hence,

☞ testificatus, a, um, in a pass. sense: mihi nota fuit et abs te aliquando testificata tua voluntas omittendae provinciae, *made known, averred, exhibited*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7: mira sed et scena testificata loquar, Ov. F. 4, 326.

testĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [testimonium] *Of, belonging to*, or *serving for evidence, testimonial* (late Lat.): comparatio, Tert. adv. Psych. 16 *fin.*—**II.** Subst., testĭmōnĭāles, ĭum, *f.* (*sc.* literae), *Testimonials*, Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 12.

testĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [testor] *Witness, evidence, attestation, testimony* (oral or written): qui falsas lites falsis testimoniis Petunt, Plaut. Rud. prol. 13: testimonii dictio, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 63; cf., testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 102; so, testimonium dicere de conjuratione, id. Sull. 30, 83: t. dicere contra deos, id. N. D. 3, 34, 83; cf., dicere aliquid pro testimonio, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 19; Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101; id. Verr. 2, 1, 5, 14: testimonium impertire, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7: Publio tuo neque opera . . . neque testimonio defui, id. ib. 5, 17, 2, et saep.: legite testimonia testium vestrorum, id. Mil. 17, 46; cf., testimonia recitare, Hadrian. ap. Callistr. Dig. 22, 5, 3, § 4; so, falsi testes, falsa signa testimoniaque et indicia ex eadem officina exibant, Liv. 39, 8, 7.

II. Transf., in gen., *That which serves as proof* of any thing, *proof, evidence*: "hoc interest inter *exemplum* et *testimonium*: *exemplo* demonstratur, id quod dicimus cujusmodi sit: *testimonio*, esse illud ita, ut nos dicimus, confirmatur," Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: "testimoniorum quae sunt genera? Divinum et humanum: divinum, ut oracula, ut auspicia, ut vaticinationes et responsa sacerdotum, haruspicum, conjectorum: humanum, quod spectatur ex auctoritate et ex voluntate et ex oratione aut libera aut expressa: in quo insunt scripta, pacta, promissa, jurata, quaesita," Cic. Part. or. 2, 6: dare testimonium sui judicii, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1; so, laudum suarum, id. Lael. 26, 98: laboris sui periculique afferre, Caes. B. C. 3, 53, 4: ejus rei esse, id. B. G. 1, 44, 13; cf., ejus rei ipsa verba formulae testimonio sunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: quod testimonio sit, non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, sed, *etc.*, id. Caecin. 18, 52: testimonio sunt clarissimi poëtae, Quint. 1, 10, 10, et saep.

1. testis, is, *comm.* (*neutr.* form: coelum teste vocat, Alcim. 6, 576) *One who attests* any thing (orally or in writing), *a witness*: testes vinctos attines, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 63: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, id. ib. 2, 6, 8: deos absentes testes memoras, id. Merc. 3, 4, 42: apud me ut apud bonum judicem argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: si negem . . . quo me teste convinces? id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: satis idonei testes et conscii, id. Fontei. 3, 6; so, cupidi, conjurati et ab religione remoti, id. ib. 6, 11: religiosus, id. Vatin. 1, 1: incorrupti atque integri, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: graves, leves, id. Quint. 23, 75: locupletissimi, id. Brut. 93, 322, et saep.: dabo tibi testes nec nimis antiquos nec ullo modo barbaros, id. Rep. 1, 37; so, testes dare in aliquam rem, id. Quint. 23, 75: proferre, id. Balb. 18, 41: adhibere, id. Fin. 2, 21, 67: citare in aliquam rem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59, 146: testibus uti, id. ib. 1, 18, 55; id. Rep. 1, 37; 1, 39, et saep.:—Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 51; so in the *fem.*: inducta teste in senatu, Haec, inquit, *etc.*, Suet. Claud. 40: sidera sunt testes et matutina pruina, Prop. 2, 9, 41; so in the *neutr.*: quid debeas, o Roma Neronibus, testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal Devictus, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 38: testis mecum est anulus, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 49.

II. Transf., *An eye-witness, spectator*, i. q. arbiter (so rarely): facies bona teste caret, Ov. A. A. 3, 398: puduitque gementem, Illo teste mori, Luc. 9, 887: ac luna teste moventur, Juv. 6, 311.

2. testis, is, *m.* *A testicle*: dexter asini testis in vino potus, Plin. 28, 19, 80: testes pecori ad crura decidui, Plin. 11, 49, 110; so in the *plur.*: Lucil. in Non. 235, 5; Hor. S. 1, 2, 45.—In a pun with 1. testis: quod amas, amato testibus praesentibus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 31; so, magnis testibus ista res agetur, Auct. Priap. 2.

* **testĭtrăhus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. testis-traho] *That drags his testicles*: aries, Laber. in Tert. Pall. 1.

testor, atus, 1. *v. a.* [1. testis] **I.** *To be a witness, speak as witness, to bear witness, testify, attest* any thing: **A.** Lit. (so very rarely, and not in Cic., whereas testificor is Ciceronian): confiteor: testere licet: signate Quirites, *thou canst attest it*, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 11: quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint. 11, 3, 172.

B. Transf., in gen., *To make known, show, prove, demonstrate; to give to understand, to declare, aver*, etc. (so quite class. and very freq.): ego quod facio, me pacis, otii, *etc.* . . . causa facere, clamor atque testor, Cic. Mur. 37, 78: nunc illa testabor, non me sortilegos . . . agnoscere, Cic. de Div. 1, 58, 132: testatur isto audiente, se pro communi necessitudine id primum petere, id. Quint. 21, 66: clarissima voce se nomen Oppianici . . . delaturum esse testatur, id. Cluent. 8, 23; Sall. Epist. Mithrid. 4: testatus, quae praestitisset civibus eorum, *etc.*, Liv. 25, 10, 8: quod Cicero pluribus et libris et epistolis testatur, Quint. 12, 2, 6, et saep.:—utraeque (venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; so, sunt Agamemnonias testantia litora curas, Prop. 3, 7, 21; and, campus sepulcris proelia testatur, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 31; Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 30: numerus autem (saepe enim hoc testandum est) est non modo non poëtice junctus, verum etiam, *etc.*, id. Or. 68, 227; so Quint. prooem. § 26; 11, 1.

2. In partic., *To publish one's last will* or *testament, to make a will, provide by will* for any thing: Cic. Inv. 2, 21, 62: quum ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, immemor in testando nepotis decessisset, Liv. 1, 34, 3: quis dubitaret, quin ea voluntas fuisset testantis, ut is non nato filio heres esset, Quint. 7, 6, 10: si exheredatum a se filium pater testatus fuerit elogio, id. 7, 4, 20: primipilari seni jam testato, id. 6, 3, 92: intestati appellantur, qui quum possent testamentum facere, testati non sunt, Ulp. Dig. 38, 16, 1, et mult. al.: nomen testatas intulit in tabulas, *i. e. into his will*, Catull. 68, 122.

II. *To call upon* or *invoke* a person or thing *as witness* (likewise quite class.): Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 51: vos, dii patrii ac penates, testor, me defendere, *etc.*, Cic. Sull 31, 86; so, omnes deos, with an object-clause, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 2: ego omnes homines deosque testor, id. Caecin. 29, 83: deos immortales, id. Cluent. 68, 194: me potissimum testatus est, se aemulum mearum laudum exstitisse, id. Phil. 2, 12, 28: stuprata per vim Lucretia a regis filio, testata cives, se ipsa interemit, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: implorarem sensus vestros, uniuscujusque indulgentiam in suos testarer, *etc.*, id. Sull. 23, 64: vos aeterni ignes et non violabile vestrum testor numen, Virg. A. 2, 155: Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, Hic Ixioniden, ille Menoetiaden, Prop. 2, 1, 37:—id testor deos, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 26; cf., hoc vos, judices, testor, Cic. Sull. 12, 35.

☞ **A.** Act. collat. form, TESTO, are, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.—**B.** testātus, a, um, in a pass. signif., *Shown, proved, attested*; hence also, as a *Pa.*, *published, public*: ut res quam maxime clara ac testata esse posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, 187: res, so coupled with notae and manifestae, id. ib. 1, 16, 48; so, haec, with illustria, id. Fam. 11, 27, 6; cf. also id. Flacc. 11, 26: ut tentatum esse velim, de pare quid censerim, id. Att. 8, 9, 1: cum aliorum monumentis tum Catonis oratione testatum est, Quint. 2, 15, 8; so id. ib. 2, 17, 2; 8 prooem. § 20.—*Comp.*: ut res multorum oculis esset testatior, Cic. Coel. 27, 64; cf., quo notior testatiorque virtus ejus esset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42, 4; so, quo testatior esset poena improborum, id. ib. 8, 44, 1.—*Sup.*: testatissima mirabilia, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.—Hence,

2. *Abl.*, testato: **a.** *Before witnesses*: jussum accipiendum est, sive testato quis sive verbis aut per nuncium jusserit, Ulp. Dig. 15, 4, 1; so id. ib. 18, 6, 1; Scaev. ib. 45, 1, 122; App. Apol. 324.—* **b.** (*abl. absol.*) *As is well known, evident*, Plin. 8, 36, 54.—**c.** (likewise *abl. absol.*) *After making a will, testate*: sive testato sive intestato decesserint, Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45.

testu or **testum,** i, *n.* [testa] *The lid of an earthenware vessel, an earthen pot-lid*: in foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, Cato R. R. 75; so, sub testu, id. ib. 74; cf., et fumant testu pressus uterque suo, Ov. F. 5, 510; for which, fimo ovium sub testo calefacto, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 114: unguito focum, ubi coquas, calfacito bene et testum, Cato R. R. 76, 2; so *abl.*, testo, id. ib. § 4; 84, 2.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *An earthen vessel, earthen pot*: ara fit: huc ignem curto fert rustica testu, Ov. F. 2, 645; so Petr. S. 136; Mumm. and Afran. in Charis. p. 118 P.—* **B.** *A pot-lid*, in gen.: ranarum corda sub aereo testo discoxere, Plin. 32, 7, 26.

* **testŭātĭum,** ii, *n.* [testu] *A cake baked in an earthen cup, cup-cake*, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 31.

testūdĭnĕātus and **testūdĭnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [testudo, *no.* II., B] *Arched, vaulted*: tectum, Col. 12, 15; Vitr. 2, 1 *med.*: cavaedium, id. 6, 3.

testūdĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [testudo, *nos.* I. and II.] *Of* or *belonging to a tortoise; made of tortoise-shell:* gradus, *a tortoise-pace, snail's pace,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 10:—lyra, *made of* or *overlaid with tortoise-shell,* Prop. 4, 6, 32; Tib. 4, 2, 22; so, conopeum, Juv. 6, 80: hexaclinon, Mart. 9, 60, 10; and subst.: cui testudinea legata essent, ei lectos testudineos pedibus inargentatos deberi, Jabol. Dig. 32, 1, 98 *fin.*

testūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [testa] *A tortoise,* "Pac. in Cic. de Div. 2, 64, 133; Plin. 9, 10, 12; 32, 4, 14;" Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; 2, 52, 129; Liv. 36, 32, 6; Sen. Ep. 121; Phaedr. 2, 6, 5, et al.—Proverb.: testudo volat, of any thing impossible, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 352.—**II.** Transf., *Tortoise-shell,* used for overlaying or veneering, Plin. 9, 11, 13; Virg. G. 2, 463; Ov. M. 2, 737; Mart. 12, 66, 10; Luc. 10, 120; Juv. 11, 94; 14, 308.—And hence, **B.** Transf., of the arched shape of a tortoise-shell: **1.** Of any stringed instrument of music of an arched shape, *A lyre, lute, cithern,* Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; Virg. G. 4, 464; Hor. Od. 3, 11, 3; 4, 3, 17; id. Epod. 14, 11; id. A. P. 395; Ov. A. A. 3, 147.—**2.** *An arch, vault* in buildings, Var. L. L. 5, 33, 44; id. R. R. 3, 5, 1; 3, 6, 4; Cic. Brut. 22, 87; Sisenn. in Non. 58, 16; Virg. A. 1, 505.—**3.** In milit. lang., *A tortoise,* i. e. *a covering, shed, shelter* so called; viz.: **a.** Made of wood, for the protection of besiegers, Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 3; 5, 52, 2; Vitr. 10, 19 *sq.*—**b.** Formed of the shields of the soldiers held over their heads, Liv. 34, 39, 6; 44, 9, 6; Caes. B. G. 2, 6, 3; Tac. A. 13, 39; id. Hist. 3, 31; 3, 27; 4, 23; Virg. A. 9, 505; 514, et al.—**4.** *The covering of the hedge-hog,* Mart. 13, 86, 1.

testŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small potsherd* or *brickbat,* Col. 11, 3, 3.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *An earthen lamp,* Seren. in Divin. p. 511 P.—**B.** *A voting-tablet used by the Athenians,* Nep. Arist. 1.

testum, i, v. testu.

teta, ae, *f.* *A kind of dove:* "columbae, quas vulgus tetas vocat," Serv. Virg. E. 1, 58.

† **tĕtănĭcus,** i, *m.* = τετανικός, *Affected with tetanus* (cramp in the neck), Plin 23, 7, 67; 26, 12, 81; 32, 10, 41.

† **tĕtănōthrum,** i, *n.* = τετάνωθρον, *A cosmetic for removing wrinkles;* pure Lat., tentipellium: Plin. 32, 7, 24.

† **tĕtănus,** i, *m.* = τέτανος, *A stiffness or spasm of the neck, tetanus,* Plin. 23, 1, 24; 31, 10, 46; Scrib. Comp. 101 (in Cels. 4, 3, written as Greek).

† **tĕtartēmŏrĭa,** ae, *f.* = τεταρτημορία, *A fourth,* in music, Mart. Cap. 9, 315.

† **tĕtartēmŏrĭon,** ii, *n.* = τεταρτημόριον, *A fourth* of the zodiac, Plin. 7, 49, 50; Hyg. de Limit. p. 173 Goes.

tēte, v. tu.

tēter (also written taeter), tra, trum, *adj.* *Offensive, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous, loathsome* (quite class.): **I.** Physically: aliis aliud retro quoque tetrius esset Naribus, auribus atque oculis orisque sapori, Lucr. 2, 510: foeda specie tetri, id. 2, 421: tetra et immanis belua, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: odor, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 1; so, cadavera, Lucr. 2, 415: loca tetra, inculta, foeda atque formidolosa, Sall. C. 52, 13; cf., tetris tenebris et caligine, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44: alter, o dii boni, quam teter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu! id. Sest. 8, 19; cf., vultus natura horridus ac teter, Suet. Calig. 50; and, mulier teterrima vultu, Juv. 6, 418: hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: teterrima hiems, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1.—**II.** Mentally, *Horrid, hideous, repulsive, shameful, disgraceful, abominable,* etc.: homo hominum omnium teterrimus, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 65; so Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf., diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, id. Vatin. 3, 9; so, t. et ferus homo, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2: quis tetrior hostis huic civitati? id. Coel. 6, 13: qui in eum fuerat teterrimus, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 46: cupiditates, quibus nihil nec tetrius nec foedius excogitari potest, id. Off. 3, 8, 36: postquam discordia tetra Belli ferratos postes portasque refregit, Enn. Ann. 7, 113; so, teterrimum bellum, Cic. Fam. 10, 14, 2: facinus, id. Off. 3, 25, 95: nullum vitium tetrius est quam avaritia, id. ib. 2, 22, 77; so, libido, Hor. S. 1, 2, 33: prodigia, Liv. 22, 9, 8, et saep.—In the *neutr.*, adverbially: tetrum flagrat Horror conscius, Prud. Cath. 4, 22.—*Adv.*, tētre, *Foully, shockingly, hideously, disgracefully:* Cato in Charis. p. 196 P.; Cic. de Div. 1, 29, 60 (coupled with impure).—*Sup.*, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 2.

† **tĕthălassōmĕnon,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) = τεθαλασσωμένον, *Wine mixed with sea-water,* Plin. 14, 8, 10.

† **tēthĕa,** ae, *f.* = τήθεα, *A kind of sponge,* Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 99; id. ib. 30, § 42; id. ib. 10, 39, § 117.

Tēthys, ўos, *f.*, Τηθύς, *A sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods,* Ov. F. 5, 81; 168; Virg. G. 1, 31; Catull. 64, 29; 66, 70, et mult. al.—**II.** Trans., as an appellative for *The sea,* Ov. M. 3, 69; 509; Luc. 1, 413; Sil. 3, 60; Mart. Spect. 3, 6, et al.

† **tĕtrăchordos,** on, *adj.* = τετράχορδος, ον, *Having four strings* or *notes:* machina, *a water-organ,* Vitr. 10, 13.—**II.** Subst., tĕtrăchordon, i, *n.*, *A chord of four notes, a tetrachord,* Vitr. 5, 4; Mart. Cap. 9, p. 323 *sq.*; Macr. S. 1, 19 *med.*—**B.** Trop.: anni, *i. e. the four seasons,* Var. in Non. 71, 16.

† **tĕtrăcōlon,** i, *n.* = τετράκωλον, *A period consisting of four members,* Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *fin.*; 5 *praef. med.*

† **tĕtrădĭum,** ii, *n.* = τετράδιον, *The number four, a quaternion, tetrad,* Col. 3, 20.

(* **tetrădōros,** on, *adj.* = τετράδωρος, ον, *Of four palms* or *hand-breadths,* Plin. 35, 14, 49; Vitr. 2, 3.)

† **tĕtrădrachmum,** i, *n.* = τετράδραχμον, *A silver coin of four drachmas* among the Greeks, Cass. in Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4; Liv. 34, 52, 6; 37, 58, 4.

† **tĕtrăgnăthĭus,** ii, *m.* = τετράγναθος (having four jaws), *A kind of poisonous spider,* Plin. 29, 4, 27.

† **tĕtrăgōnum,** i, *n.* = τετράγωνον, *A quadrangle, tetragon,* Aus. Ecl. de ratione puerp. 21 and *fin.*

† **tetrălix,** icis, *f.* = τετράλιξ, *A plant, heath,* i. q. erice, sisara, Plin. 11, 16, 15; 21, 16, 56.

† **tĕtrămĕtrus,** i, *m.* = τετράμετρος, *A verse of four metrical feet, a tetrameter,* Terent. Maur. p. 2430 P.; Diom. p. 506 ib., et mult. al.

† **tĕtrans,** antis (*gen. plur.*, heterocl., tetrantorum, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*), *m.* = τετρᾶς, *A fourth part, a quarter:* columnarum, Vitr. 4, 2; 3: circini, *a quadrant,* id. 10, 11.—**II.** Among surveyors, *The place where two lines meet,* Hyg. de Limit. p. 160; 164; 181 Goes.; Front. de Limit. p. 132, et al.

† **tetrăo,** ōnis, *m.* = τετράων, *A heath-cock, moor-fowl,* Plin. 10, 22, 29; Suet. Calig. 22 *med.*; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13 *fin.*

† **tĕtrăpharmăcum,** i, *n.* = τετραφάρμακον: **I.** *A plaster composed of four ingredients,* Veg. Vet. 4, 28 *med.* (in Cels. 5, 19, 9; 5, 26, 35, and Scrib. Comp. 211, written as Greek).—**II.** *A mess of four kinds of food,* Spart. Hadr. 21; Ael. Ver. 5; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30.

(* **tĕtrăphŏros,** on, *adj.* = τετράφορος, *Of four bearers:* t. phalangarii, *four bearers carrying any thing together,* Vitr. 10, 8, 7.)

(* **Tetraphȳlĭa,** ae, *f.* *A town of Athamania,* Liv. 38, 1.)

(* **tetraptōta,** ōrum, *n.* *Words which occur in only four cases, tetraptotes,* Diom. 1; Prisian. 5.)

† **Tĕtrăpus,** ŏdis, *m.* = τετράπους (four-footed), *The title of the eighth book of Apicius, which treats of the dishes prepared from quadrupeds.*

† **tĕtrarches,** ae, *m.* = τετράρχης, *A ruler who governed the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch;* in gen., *the title of a petty prince:* Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1; id. Phil. 11, 12, 31; id. Balb. 5, 13; Caes. B. C. 3, 3, 2; Auct. B. Alex. 67, 1; Hor. S. 1, 3, 12; Luc. 7, 227; Sid. Ep. 5, 7.

† **tĕtrarchĭa,** ae, *f.* = τετραρχία, *The dominions of a tetrarch, a tetrarchy,* Cic. Deiot. 15, 42; id. de Div. 1, 15, 27; Auct. B. Alex. 78, 3.

† **tĕtras,** ădis, *f.* = τετράς, *The number four, a quaternion, tetrad,* Tert. adv. Val. 7; 8; Mart. Cap. 7, 239.

(* **tetrasēmus,** a, um, *adj.* = τετράσημος, *Of four syllables, quadrisyllabic* pes, *a poetical foot of four syllables,* Mart Cap. 9, p. 330.)

† **tĕtrastĭchos,** on, *adj.* = τετραστιχος, *Containing four rows* or *lines:* porticus, Treb. Gall. 18.—**II.** Subst., tĕtrastĭchon, i, *n.*, *A poem of four verses, a tetrastich,* Quint. 6, 3, 96 Spald. *N. cr.*; Mart 7, 85, 1.

† **tĕtrastȳlos,** on, *adj.* = τετράστυλος, *Having four columns:* frons loci, Vitr. 3, 2: cava aedium, id. 6, 3.—**II.** Subst., tĕtrastȳlon, i, *n.*, *A building with four columns, a tetrastyle,* Capitol. Gord. 32; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2270.

tētre, *adv.*, v. teter, *ad fin.*

tĕtrĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tetricus] *A grave* or *serious expression, gravity, seriousness:* habitus oris tetricitate decorus, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 90.

tĕtrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [teter] *Forbidding, harsh, crabbed, gloomy, sour, stern, severe* (perh. not ante-Aug.): puella, Ov. A. A. 1, 721: Sabinae, id. Am. 3, 8, 61: t. et asper censor udorum, Mart. 12, 70, 4: lector, id. 11, 2, 7: deae, *i. e. the Fates,* id. 4, 73, 6; 7, 96, 4: t. ac tristis disciplina Sabinorum, Liv. 1, 18, 4: animus (coupled with horridus), Sen. Ep. 36: febres, Mart. 6, 70, 8: tubae, *fierce, warlike,* id. 7, 80, 2.—**II.** Tetrica rupes, *A hill in the Sabine territory,* Sil. 8, 419; called also, absolutely, Tetrica, ae, *f.*, Virg. A. 7, 713.

tĕtrinnĭo, ire, *v. n.* To utter the natural cry of the duck, *To quack:* Auct. Carm. de Philom. 22.

tētrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [teter] *Loathsomeness, hideousness,* Att. in Non. 179, 33.

(* **tetro,** are, *v. a.* [id.] *To render foul,* Pac. in Non. 178, 7.)

† **tettĭgŏmētra,** ae, *f.* = τεττιγομήτρα, *The larva* or *matrix* of the cicada, Plin. 11, 26, 32.

† **tettĭgŏnĭa,** ae, *f.* = τεττιγονία, *A kind of small cicada,* Plin. 11, 26, 32.

(* **tētŭli,** for tuli, v. fero, *ad init.*)

Teucer, cri (*nom.*, Teucrus, Virg. A. 3, 108), *m.*, Τεῦκρος: **I.** *Son of Telamon king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax,* Hor Od. 1, 7, 21; 27; 1, 15, 23; 4, 9, 17; id Sat. 2, 3, 204; Ov. M. 13, 157: 14, 698 Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18.—**II.** *Son of Scamander of Crete, son-in-law of Dardanus, and afterward king of Troy,* Virg. A. 3, 108.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Teucrus,** a, um, *adj* *Of* or *belonging to Teucer:* in the poets, transf. for *Trojan:* carinae, Ov. M. 14 72: sanguis, Catull. 64, 345. Esp. freq. in the *plur.* subst., Teucri, ōrum, *m.*, *The Teucri;* poet. for *the Trojans,* Virg. A. 1 38; 248; 2, 252; Ov. M. 13, 705; 728, et al—**2. Teucrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Trojan:* moenia, *of Troy,* Sil. 13, 36.—Hence, **b** Teucrĭa, ae, *f.*, *The Trojan country, Troy,* Virg. A. 2, 26.—**3. Teucris,** ĭdis, *f.*: **a.** *A Trojan female:* captivae, Sabin. 1, 81.—**b.** *A pseudonymic designation of some person:* Teucris illa lentum sane negotium, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 1; 1, 13, 6.

† **teuchītes,** ae, *m.* = τευχίτης, *A kind of fragrant rush,* Plin. 21, 18, 72.

Teucri, ōrum, and **Teucrĭa,** ae, v. Teucer, *no.* II., B, 1, and 2, b.

† **teucrĭon,** ii, *n.* = τεύκριον: **I.** *A plant, the germander,* Teucrium chamaedrys, L.; Plin. 24, 15, 80.—**II.** *The herb spleen-wort,* Teucrium flavium, L.; Plin. 25, 5, 20. Called, also, teucria, id. 26 7, 19.

Teucris, ĭdis; **Teucrĭus,** a, um, and **Teucrus,** i, v. Teucer.

Tēus, i, v. Teos.

Teutātes, ae, *m.* *A deity of the Gauls, to whom human sacrifices were offered,* Luc. 1, 445; Lact. 1, 21.

† **teuthălis,** ĭdis, *f.* = τευθαλίς, *A plant, called also* sanguinaria *and* polygonos, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

Teuthras, antis, *m.*, Τεύθρας: **I.** *A king of Mysia, father of Thespius,* Hyg. Fab. 99 and 100.—Derivv.: **1. Teuthrantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Teuthras;* poet. for *Mysian:* Caicus, Ov. M. 2, 243.—**2. Teuthrantĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: turba, *the daughters of Thespius, a son of Teuthras,* Ov. Her. 9, 51.—**3. Teuthrānĭa,** ae, *f., The territory in Mysia ruled by Teuthras*, Plin. 5, 30, 33.—**II.** *A river in Campania*, Prop. 1, 11, 11.

Teutŏni, ōrum (collat. form, **Teutŏnes,** um, Vell. 2, 12, 4; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 67), *m. The Teutons, a people of Germany*, Mel. 3, 3, 4; 3, 6, 7; Cic. de imp. Pomp. 20, 60; Caes. B. G. 1, 33, 4; Liv. Epit. 67 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 11, et mult. al.; cf. Mann. German. p. 26. Poet. in the *sing.*: Cantaber exiguis aut longis Teutonus armis, Luc. 6, 259.—**II.** Deriv., **Teutŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Teutonic*, or, poet., for *Germanic*: opes, Prop. 3, 3, 44: militia, Vell. 2, 120, 1: furor, Luc. 1, 256: triumphi, id. 2, 69; cf., victoria, Val. Max. 6, 1 *fin.*:—capilli, Mart. 14, 26, 1: vomer, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 406.—In the *plur.* subst., Teutŏnĭci, ōrum, *m., The Teutons*, Sen. Ep. 94 *fin.*

(* **Teutomatus,** i, *m. A king of the Nitiobriges*, Caes. B. G. 7, 31; 46.)

texo, xui, xtum, 3. *v. a. To weave* (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: texens telam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: vestes, Tib. 2, 3, 54: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150:—in araneolis aliae quasi rete texunt, id. ib. 2, 48, 123; so, tenuem texens sublimis aranea telam, Catull. 68, 49.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *To join* or *fit together* any thing; *to plait, braid; to fabricate, build*, etc. (so mostly poet.): rubea texatur fiscina virga, Virg. G. 1, 266; so, molle feretrum virgis et vimine querno, id. Aen. 11, 65; cf., parietem lento vimine, Ov. F. 6, 262; and, domum vimine querno, Stat. Th. 1, 583: sepes, Virg. G. 2, 371: crates, Hor. Epod. 2, 45: rosam, Prop. 3, 3, 36; cf., coronam rosis, Mart. 13, 51, 1; and, varios flores, Ov. M. 10, 123: tegetes, Plin. 21, 18, 69: navigia ex papyro, id. 13, 11, 22: nidos, Quint. 2, 16, 6, et saep.: basilicam, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14: robore naves, Virg. A. 11, 326: arundine texta hibernacula, Liv. 30, 3, 9: pyram pinu arida, Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 846.—**II.** Trop., *To weave, compose*: quamquam ea tela texitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, ut, *etc., is devised, contrived*, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226; cf., amor patriae … Quod tua texuerunt scripta retexit opus, *i. e. had wrought, produced*, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 28: sermones, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 68: epistolas quotidianis verbis, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1; cf. id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 1.—Hence

textum, i, *n., That which is woven, a web* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Lit.: pretiosa texta, Ov. Her. 17, 223; so id. ib. 9, 163; id. Met. 8, 641; Mart. 8, 28, 18: pepli, Stat. Th. 10, 56.—**2.** Transf., *That which is plaited, braided*, or *fitted together, a plait, braid, texture, fabric*: pinea carinae, Catull. 64, 10; Ov. M. 11, 524; 14, 531; Fast. 1, 506: non enarrabile clipei, Virg. A. 8, 625: ferrea, Lucr. 6, 1052; cf., talia, id. 5, 95.—* **B.** Trop., of literary composition, *Tissue, texture, style*: dicendi textum tenue, Quint. 9, 4, 17.

textĭlis, e, *adj.* [texo] *Woven, wrought, textile*: **I.** Lit. (quite classical): tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1349: stragulum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: dona, Virg. A. 3, 485: aurum, Plin. 33, 3, 19: picturae, Lucr. 2, 35; cf., tabernacula textilibus signis adornata, Val. Max. 9, 1, 4 *ext.*—Poet.: pestis, *i. e. a garment steeped in poison*, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.—**B.** Subst., textīle, is, *n.* (*sc.* opus), *A web, stuff, fabric, piece of cloth*, etc.: nego ullam picturam in textili (fuisse), quin, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, 1; so, textile, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45; and in the *plur.*: Liv. 45, 35, 2; Plin. 13, 9, 18; Prop. 1, 14, 22.—**II.** Transf., *Plaited, braided, constructed* (so very rarely): serta, *garlands of roses*, Mart. 6, 80, 8: pileus, App. M. 11, p. 261.

textor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A weaver*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13; Mart. 12, 59, 6; Juv. 9, 30.

textōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to weaving, plaiting*, or *braiding, textorial* (post-Aug. and very rarely): alvearia opere textorio salicibus connectentur, *plaited work*, Col. 9, 6, 1.—**II.** Trop.: textorium, inquis, totum mehercule istud est, *i. e. entangled, entangling*, Sen. Ep. 113 *med.*

* **textrīcŭla,** ae, *f. dim* [textrix] *A little* (female) *weaver*; in apposition: puellae, Arn. 5, 166.

textrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from textorinus, from textor] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to weaving, textrine*: ars, *the art of weaving*, Firm. de Error. prof. relig. 17.—More freq., **B.** Subst.: **1.** textrīnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* opus), *Weaving*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, 58; id. ib. 46, 103; Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*; Suet. Gramm. 23.—**2.** textrīna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* officina), *A weaver's shop*, Vitr. 6, 7 *fin.*—* **II.** *Of* or *belonging to plaiting, braiding*, or *construction*; subst., textrīnum, i, *n., A ship-yard, dock-yard*: idem campus habet textrinum navibu' longis, Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 11, 326.

textrix, īcis, *f.* [textor] *A weaver*, Mart. 4, 19, 1; Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 9, *no.* 77.—In apposition: anus, *i. e. the Fates*, App. M. 6, p. 180.

textum, i, v. texo, *ad fin.*

textūra, ae, *f.* [texo] *A web, texture* (a poet. word), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 24; Prop. 4, 5, 23.—**II.** Transf., *A construction, structure*, Lucr. 3, 210; Luc. 9, 777.

1. textus, a, um, *Part.* of texo.

2. textus, ūs, *m.* [texo, *no.* I., B] *Texture, tissue, structure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: haec sunt tenuia textu, Lucr. 4, 730; Plin. 9, 37, 61; so id. 9, 35, 58; 18, 7, 10, § 60.—**II.** Trop., of language, *Construction, combination, connection, context*: Quint. 9, 4, 13: rem brevi textu percurram, Amm. 15, 7: ut ostendit textus superior, id. 15, 8: quod contra foederum textum juvarentur Armeniae, id. 27, 12 *fin.*: gestorum, id. ib.

Thāis, ĭdis, *f.*, Θαΐς, *A celebrated courtesan of Athens*, Prop. 2, 6, 3; 4, 5, 43; (* Ov. A. A. 3, 604).

Thala, ae, *f. A town of Numidia*, Sall. J. 75, 1 *sq.*; Tac. A. 3, 21; Flor. 3, 1.

† **thălămēgus,** i, *f.* = *ϑαλαμηγός, A state-barge fitted up with cabins*, Suet. Caes. 52. (Also in Sen. Ben. 7, 20.)

† **thălămus,** i, *m.* = *ϑάλαμος. A sleeping-room, bed-chamber* (a poetical word), Virg. A. 6, 623; Ov. M. 10, 456; id. Her. 12, 57, et al.; cf. Vitr. 6, 10.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A marriage-bed, bridal-bed*, Prop. 2, 15, 14; 3, 7, 49; Petr. 26.—And hence, **2.** Transf., *Marriage, wedlock* (so very freq. both in the *sing.* and *plur.*): thalami expers vitam Degere, Virg. A. 4, 550; cf., si non pertaesum thalami taedaque fuisset, id. ib. 4, 18; and, quantum in connubio natae thalamoque moratur, id. ib. 7, 253; so, in the *sing.*: id. ib. 7, 388, 9, 594; Ov. M. 3, 287; 10, 511; Stat. Th. 5, 463, et al.: thalamos ne desere pactos, Virg. A. 10, 649; so Ov. M. 1, 658; 7, 22; 12, 193; id. Am. 1, 8, 19; id. Fast. 3, 689, et al.—**B.** In gen., *A dwelling-room, dwelling-place, residence, habitation*: ferrei Eumenidum, Virg. A. 6, 280: apium, id. Georg. 4, 189: delubra (Apis), quae vocant thalamos, Plin. 8, 46, 71.

Thalassa, ae, *f.* = *ϑάλασσα* (the sea), *The title of the ninth book of Apicius, which treats of sea-fish.*

† **thălassēgle,** ēs, *f. A plant, called also* potamantis, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

† **thalassĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ϑαλασσικός, Of* or *like the sea, sea-colored, sea-green*: colos (pallioli), Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43; cf., ornatus, id. ib. 4, 6, 67. See the follg. article.

† **thălassĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ϑαλάσσινος, Sea-colored, sea-green*: vestis, Lucr. 4, 1123; cf. the preced. art.

† **thălassĭon phȳcos** = *ϑαλάσσιον φῦκος, Archil* or *orchil* (a sea-plant which produces a reddish dye), Lichen roccella, L.; Plin. 26, 10, 66.

† **thălassītes,** ae, *m.* = *ϑαλασσίτης, Sea-wine*, i. e. *wine which has been ripened by sinking it in the sea*, Plin. 14, 8, 10.

† **thălassŏmĕli,** *n.* = *ϑαλασσόμελι, Sea-water mixed with honey*, used as a beverage, Plin. 31, 6, 35; Seren. Samm. 28, 537

‡ **Thălēa,** ae, v. Thalia, *ad init.*

Thăles, is (* *gen.*, Thalētis, Mela, 1, 17; Juv. 13, 184) (*dat.*, Thaleti, Val. Max. 4, 1, 7 *ext.*), *m.*, Θαλῆς, *A celebrated Grecian philosopher of Miletus, one of the seven wise men*, (* *and founder of the Ionic sect*), Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 24; Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25; 1, 33, 91; id. de Div. 2, 27, 58; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137; id. Acad. 2, 37, 118; id. Leg. 2, 11, 26, et saep.—**II.** Deriv., **Thălētĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Thales*: dogmata, Sid. Carm. 15, 89.

Thălīa (written THALEA, acc. to Fest. p. 359, and Serv. Virg. E. 6, 2), ae, *f.*, Θάλεια: **I.** *One of the Muses, the Muse of Comedy*, Virg. E. 6, 2; Ov. A. A. 1, 264.—**II.** *One of the Graces*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3.—**III.** *A sea-nymph*, Virg. A. 5, 826.

Thălĭarchus, i, *m. The name* (real or fictitious) *of a young friend of Horace*, to whom is addressed Od. 1, 9.

† **thalitruum,** i, *n. A plant, meadow-rue*, Plin. 27, 13, 112, § 138.

† **thallus,** i, *m.* = *ϑαλλός, A green stalk, green bough*: cepae, Col. 11, 3, 58; Pall. Febr. 24, 4: Amyclaeus, perh. *a myrtle-bough*, Virg. Cir. 375.

(* **Thalna,** ae, *m. A Roman surname of the Juventian* gens, Liv. 39, 31.)

Thămȳras, ae, *m. A Thracian poet who entered into a contest with the Muses, and, being vanquished, was deprived of his eyes*, Prop. 2, 22, 19; Ov. Am. 3, 7, 62; id. A. A. 3, 399; id. Ib. 274. Called also **Thămȳris,** ĭdis, in Stat. Th. 4, 183.

† **thannum** (also written thamnum), i, *n.* = *ϑάμνος, A shrub, otherwise unknown*, Col. 12, 7, 1; Tert. Anim. 32.

(* **Thapsăcus,** i = Θάψακος, *A town of Syria, on the Euphrates*, Plin. 5, 24, 23.)

† **thapsĭa,** ae, *f.* = *ϑαψία, A poisonous shrub*, Thapsia Asclepium, L.; Plin. 13, 22, 43. Called also **thapsos,** Luc. 9, 919.

Thapsus or **-os,** i, *f.*, Θαψός: **I.** *A peninsula and city in Sicily*, Ov. F. 4, 477; Virg. A. 3, 689; Sil. 14, 206; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 306.—**II.** *A city in Africa propria, famed for Caesar's victory over the partisans of Pompey*, Plin. 5, 4, 3; Liv. 33, 48, 2 *sq.*; Auct. B. Afr. 28, 1; 44, 1; 46, 4; 79, 3; 80, 2; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 240 *sq.*—**Thapsĭtāni,** ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Thapsus*, Auct. B. Afr. 97, 2.

Thăsus or **-os,** i, *f.*, Θάσος, *An island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Thrace*, Mel. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 23; Cic. Pis. 36, 89; Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68; Liv. 32, 30; 35; Stat. S. 1, 5, 34; 2, 2, 92, et al.—**II.** Deriv., **Thăsĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Thasus, Thasian*: nuces, Var. in Gell. 7, 16, 5; Plin. 15, 22, 24: vinum, Poet. ap. Plin. 14, 14, 16; cf., vites, Virg. G. 2, 91: lapis, Sen. Ep. 86 *med.*

(* **Thaumàci,** ōrum, *m. A town of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 4; 36, 14.)

Thaumas, antis, *m.*, Θαύμας, *The father of Iris*, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Thaumantēus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Thaumas, Thaumantian*: virgo, *i. e. Iris*, Ov. M. 14, 845.—**B. Thaumantĭas,** ădis, *f., Daughter of Thaumas*: Iris, Ov. M. 4, 480; called also simply Thaumantias, Virg. A. 9, 5; Val. Fl. 8, 115.—**C. Thaumantis,** ĭdis, *f.*, The same, Ov. M. 11, 647.

theamēdes, is, *m. An Ethiopian stone that repels iron*; acc. to some, the *tourmaline*, Plin. 36, 16, 25.

(* **Theangelis,** ĭdis, *f. A kind of plant growing on Libanus*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.)

thĕātrālis, e, *adj.* [theatrum] *Of* or *belonging to the theatre, theatrical*: t. gladiatoriique consessus, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: operae, Tac. A. 1, 16: lascivia populi, id. ib. 11, 13; cf., licentia, Suet. Dom. 8: lex, *concerning the order of sitting in the theatre*, Plin. 7, 30, 31; Quint. 3, 6, 19: humanitas, *i. e. feigned, spurious*, id. 2, 2, 10: sermones, *i. e. low, vulgar*, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

† **thĕātrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *ϑεατρικός, Of* or *belonging to the theatre, theatric* (late Lat. for the class. theatralis): nugae, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 18: turpitudines, id Civ. D. 6, 6: operarii, id. Mus. 2, 5.

† **thĕātrum,** i, *n.* = *ϑέατρον, A play-house, theatre*: num theatrum, gymnasia, porticus, *etc.* … rem publicam efficiebat? Cic. Rep. 3, 32: theatrum ut commune sit, id. Fin. 3, 20, 67; Caes. B. C. 2, 25, 1: populi sensus maxime theatro et spectaculis perspectus est, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130; Ov. A. A. 1, 497: hos arto sitpata theatro Spectat Roma po-

tens, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60. Cf. Vitr. 5, 3 *sq.*; Liv. Epit. 48 *fin.*; Val. Max. 2, 4, 2; and v. Adam's Alterth. 2, p. 46 *sq.* (Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antt. sub voce). Of the Greek theatre, which served as a place for public meetings, Cic. Fl. 6, 16; Liv. 24, 39, 1; 33, 28, 4; Tac. H. 2, 80.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** In gen., of an open space for exhibiting martial games, Virg. A. 5, 288.—**2.** Like our *theatre*, for *The spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience*: frequentissimum, Cic. de Div. 1, 28, 59; cf., spissa theatra, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41: tunc est commovendum theatrum, cum ventum est ad ipsum illud *Plaudite*, Quint. 6, 1, 52: tota saepe theatra exclamasse barbare, id. 1, 6, 45.—**II.** Trop., *A place of exhibition, theatre*, for any public performance: nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia majus est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: magno theatro (ea familiaritas) spectata est, *openly, publicly*, id. Fam. 12, 29, 1; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, 35; and id. Brut. 2, 6: optimus quisque praeceptor frequentia gaudet ac majore se theatro dignum putat, Quint. 1, 2, 9.

Thēbae, arum (collat. form. **Thēbe,** es, Juv. 15, 6; Plin. 5, 9, 11), *f.*, Θῆβαι (or Θήβη), *Thebes, the name of several cities of antiquity*. The most considerable were,

I. *The city of the hundred gates, in Upper Egypt*, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 5, 9, 11; 36, 7, 11; ib. 8, 12; 14, 20, et al.; cf. Mann. Afr. 1, p. 334 *sq.*—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Thēbaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Thebes, Theban*: mons, *in the Thebaid*, Claud. Idyll. 1, 91.—**2. Thēbāïcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: palmae, Plin. 23, 4, 51; called also simply Thebaicae, Stat. S. 4, 9, 26: triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 68: lapis, id. 36, 8, 13; ib. 22, 43: arena, id. 36, 6, 9: marmor, Spart. Nigr. 12.—**3. Thēbāïs,** ĭdis, *f.* (*sc.* terra), *The Thebaid*, the capital of which was Thebes, Plin. 5, 9, 9; 12, 21, 46; 13, 4, 9, et al. et saep.

II. *The capital of Boeotia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece, founded by Cadmus*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 7, 12; 5, 19, 17; 7, 29, 30; Var. R. R. 3, 1, 2; Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 3; 4, 4, 64; id. Ep. 1, 16, 74, et saep.; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 223 *sq.*—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Thēbānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Thebes, Theban*: Semele, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 2: deus, *i. e. Hercules*, Prop. 3, 18, 6: urbs, *i. e. Thebes*, Hor. A. P. 394: duces, *i. e. Eteocles and Polynices*, Prop. 2, 9, 50; called also, T. fratres, Luc. 4, 551: soror, *their sister Antigone*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 67: mater, *i. e. Niobe*, Stat. Th. 1, 711: modi, *i. e. Pindaric*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 13: aenigma, *i. e. of the Theban Sphinx*, Mart. 1, 91, 9, et saep.—In the *plur.* subst., Thēbāni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Thebes, the Thebans*, Cic. Fat. 4, 7; id. Rep. 4, 4.—**2. Thēbāïs,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Theban*: chelys, *i. e. of Amphion the Theban*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 60.—Subst., *The women of Thebes*, Ov. M. 6, 163. Also, *The title of a poem by Statius.*

III. *A city in Mysia, destroyed by Achilles*, Ov. M. 12, 110; 13, 173; Mel. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 5, 30, 33; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 429.—**B.** Deriv., **Thēbāna,** ae, *f.*, *The Theban dame, i. e. Andromache, the daughter of Eetion king of Thebes in Mysia*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 29.

Thebe, es, v. Thebae, *ad init.*

Thēbŏgĕnes, is, *adj.* [Thebae-gigno] *Born at Thebes*: Ismenias, Var. in Non. 172, 26.

† **thēca,** ae, *f.* = θήκη, *That in which any thing is inclosed, an envelope, hull, cover, case, sheath*, etc., Var. R. R. 1, 48, 1; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, 52; Att. 4, 7, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 61; Suet. Claud. 35.

* **thēcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [theca] *Placed in a case* or *cover, encased*: arcus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*

(* **Theium,** ii, *n.* *A town of Athamania*, Liv. 38, 1.)

Thĕlis, is, v. Thetis.

Thelxinŏe, ēs, *f.* *One of the four first Muses*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

† **thēlÿgŏnon,** i, *n.* = θηλύγονον (producing females): **I.** *A species of the plant* phyllum, Plin. 26, 35, 91.—**II.** *A species of the* Satyrion, Plin. 26, 10, 63.—**III.** *A species of the* crataegonos, id. 27, 8, 40.

† **thēlÿphŏnon,** i, *n.* = θηλύφονον, *Another name of the* aconitum, Plin. 25, 10, 75; 27, 3, 2.

† **thēlyptĕris,** is, *f.* = θηλύπτερις, *The female plant of the* filix (*fern, polypody*), Plin. 27, 9, 55.

thĕma, ătis, *n.* = θέμα: **I.** *A subject* or *topic treated of, a theme* (a post-Aug. word): Scholastici exempla quum dixerunt, volunt et illa ad aliquod controversiae thema redigere, Sen. Contr. 3, 20 *fin.*; so id. ib. 28 *med.*; Quint. 4, 2, 28; 91; 7, 2, 54; 9, 2, 85, et al.—**II.** *The position of the celestial signs at one's birth, a nativity, horoscope*, Suet. Aug. 94.

Thĕmis, ĭdis, *f.*, Θέμις, *The goddess of justice and of prophecy*, Ov. M. 1, 321; 379; 4, 643: 7, 762; 9, 403; 419; Luc. 5, 81; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 116; Mart. Cap. 2, 42.

(* **Themison,** ōnis, *m.* *A celebrated physician of Laodicea in Syria*, Juv. 10, 221; Cels. praef. et al.; Plin. 29, 1, 5; Sen. Ep. 95.)

Thĕmista, ae, *f.* *A female Epicurean philosopher of Lampsacus*, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68; id. Pis. 26, 63; Lact. 3, 25.

Thĕmistŏcles, i and is, *m.*, Θεμιστοκλῆς, *A celebrated Athenian commander, whose life is written by Nepos*; cf. also Cic. de Or. 2, 74; 300; id. Rep. 1, 3; id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; id. Fin. 3, 32, 104, et al.—**II.** Deriv., **Thĕmistoclēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Themistocles*: consilium, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 4: exsilium, ib. § 7.

Thĕŏcrĭtus, i, *m.*, Θεόκριτος, *A celebrated Grecian idyllic poet*, Quint. 10, 1, 55; Macr. S. 5, 2.

Thēŏdămas, antis, *m.*, Θειοδάμας, *King of the Dryopes, and father of Hylas*, Hyg. Fab. 14; 271.—**II.** Deriv., **Thēŏdămantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Theodamas, Theodamantean*: Hylas, *i. e. the son of Theodamas*, Prop. 1, 20, 6.

Thĕŏdectes, ae, *m.*, Θεοδέκτης, *A Grecian orator of Cilicia, a disciple of Plato, Isocrates, and Aristotle*, Cic. Or. 51, 172; 57, 195; id. Tusc. 1, 59; Quint. 11, 2, 50; Val. Max. 8, 14.

Thĕŏdōrus, i, *m.*, Θεόδωρος: **I.** *A Grecian atheist*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; 5, 40, 117.—**II.** *A celebrated rhetorician of Gadara*, Quint. 3, 1, 17; 3, 11, 26; Suet. Tib. 57. *His pupils* and *followers* are called **Theodorei,** ōrum, *m.*, Quint. 4, 2, 32.

(* **Theodosia,** ae, *f.* *A town of the Tauric Chersonese*, Mela, 2, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 26.)

Thĕognis, ĭdis, *m.* *An ancient Grecian poet*; hence, as a designation of a very ancient period: etiam priusquam Theognis nasceretur, Lucil. in Gell. 1, 3, 19.

† **Thĕŏgŏnĭa,** ae, *f.* = θεογονία (the Origin of the Gods), *The title of a poem by Hesiod*, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36.

† **thĕŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.* = θεολογία, *Theology*, Aug. Civ. D. 6, 5.

† **thĕŏlŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = θεολογικός, *Of* or *belonging to theology, theological*: doctrina, Amm. 16, 5.

† **thĕŏlŏgus,** i, *m.* = θεολόγος, *One who treats of the Deity* and *of divine things, a theologian*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21; 53 *sq.*; Arn. 3, 106.

† **thĕombrōtĭos,** ii, *f.* = θεωμβρώτιον, *A plant*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

(* **Thĕon,** ōnis, *m.*: **I.** *A satirical poet.*—Deriv., **Thĕōnīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Theon*: dens, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.—**II.** *A celebrated Samian painter*, Quint. 12, 10, 6; Plin. 35, 11, 40, 40.)

Thĕŏphănes, is, *m.*, Θεοφανής, *A historian, a friend of Pompey*, Cic. Arch. 10, 24; id. Att. 5, 11, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 18, 3; Tac. A. 6, 18 *fin.*

(* **Thĕŏphĭlus,** i, *m.* *A freedman of M. Marcellus*, Cic. Fam. 4, 9 and 10.)

Thĕophrastus, i, *m.*, Θεόφραστος, *A Grecian philosopher of Eressus, a disciple of Plato and Aristotle*, Cic. Or. 19, 62; id. Brut. 31, 121; id. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; id. Att. 2, 3, 3.

Thĕŏpompos, i, *m.* *A Grecian historian and orator, a pupil of Isocrates*, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 57; id. ib. 23, 94; 3, 9, 36, et al.—**II.** Deriv., **Thĕŏpompēus** or **-īnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Theopompus, Theopompean*: Theopompino genere (dicendi), Cic. Att. 2, 6, 2; so, Theopompeo more, id. Or. 61, 207.

† **thĕōrēma,** ătis, *n.* = θεώρημα, *A proposition to be proved, a theorem*, Gell. 17, 19, 3: *dat.*, theorematis, id. 1, 2, 6.

† **thĕōrēmătĭon,** ii, *n. dim.* = θεωρημάτιον, *A little theorem*, Gell. 1, 13, 9.

† **thĕōrĭa,** ae, *f.* = θεωρία, *A philosophic speculation, theory*, Hier. in Ezech. 12, 40, 4 (in Cic. Att. 12, 6, 1, written as Greek).

† **thĕōrĭce,** ēs, *f.* = θεωρική, *A philosophic speculation*, Hier. Ep. 30, 1.

† **thĕŏtŏcos,** i, *f.* = θεοτόκος, *God-bearing, mother of God*: t. virgo Maria, Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 6.

(* **Thēra,** ae, *or* **Thēre,** ēs, *f.* *An island near Crete*, Mela, 2, 7; Plin. 2, 87, 89; 4, 12, 23; Sen. Q. N. 6, 24.—Deriv., Thēraeus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Thera*, Plin. 21, 18, 70.)

Thĕrapnae (also written Thĕramnae), ārum, *or* **-e,** es, *f.* *A small town in Laconia, the birth-place of Helen*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Stat. S. 4, 8, 53; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 617.—**II.** Deriv., **Thĕrapnaeus** (Theramn.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Therapnae, Therapnaean*; in the poets for *Laconian, Spartan*: rus, Ov. Her. 16, 198: marita, *i. e. Helen*, id. A. A. 3, 49: fratres, *i. e. Castor and Pollux*, Stat. Th. 7 793: cf., membra Pollucis, id. Silv. 4, 2, 48 Amyclae, Mart. 9, 104, 5; and, as the Ta rentines were an offshoot from the Laco nians, sometimes also for *Tarentine*: Ga lesus, Stat. S. 2, 2, 111. For the same rea son, also for *Sabine*: sanguine Clausi, Sil 8, 414.

† **thērĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = θηριακός, *Good against the poison of animals*, esp. *against the bite of serpents*: pastilli, Plin. 29, 4, 21: vitis, Pall. Febr. 28, 1.—**II.** Subst., theriaca, ae, *or* -e, es, *f.*, *An antidote against the bite of serpents*, or *against poison* in gen., Plin. 20, 24, 100; 29, 1, 8 *med.*; Scrib. Comp. 163; Tert. Anim. 24; Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 6.

Thērĭcles, is, *m.*, Θηρικλῆς, *A famous potter of Grecian antiquity*, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 205 (from Theophr. Hist. plant. 5, 4).—**II.** Deriv., **Thericlēus** or **-īus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Thericles, Thericlean*: vasa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, 38.

† **thērĭŏnarca,** ae, *f.* = θηριονάρκη, *A plant which benumbs serpents*, Plin. 24, 17, 102; 25, 9, 68.

† **thĕristrum,** i, *n.* = θέριστρον, *A summer-garment* (late Lat.), Hier. in Jesai. 2, 3, 23.—**II.** Trop., *A garment, covering*: theristrum pudicitiae, Hier. Ep. 107, 7.

† **thermae,** ārum, *f.* (*sc.* aquae) = θερμὰ ὕδατα, *Warm springs, warm baths* (natural or artificial), Plin. 3, 8, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, 86; Sil. 14, 232, et al.:—Agrippae, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62; 35, 4, 9; 36, 25, 64: Neronianae, Mart. 7, 34, 5; 12, 84, 5; cf. Sen. Ep. 122 *med.*—**II.** As *nom. propr.*, Thermae, *A town in Sicily, near Himera*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Plin. 3, 8, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, 85, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 405.—**B.** Deriv., **Thermitānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Thermae, Thermitan*: homo, *of* or *from Thermae*, Cic. Verr. l. l. In the *plur.*, Thermitāni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Thermae*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42, 99.

(* **Thermăĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = Θερμαϊκὸς, *Of Therme*, the ancient name of Thessalonica, *Thermaic*: sinus, *the Thermaic Gulf*; called also **Thermaeus** sinus, Tac. A. 5, 10.)

† **thermantĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = θερμαντικός, *That serves for warming, warming*: virtus, App. Herb. 120: unctiones, Pelag. Vet. 16 *med.*

† **thermăpălus,** a, um, *adj.* = θερμάπαλος (θερμὸς-ἀπαλός) *Warm and soft*: ova, Theod. Prisc. 2, 10.

† **thermĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = θέρμινος, *Made of lupines* (horse-beans): oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

Thermitānus, a, um, v. thermae, *no.* II., B.

Thermōdon, ontis, *m.*, Θερμώδων, *A river of Pontus, on which dwelt the Amazons*, now *Terma*, Mel. 1, 19, 9; Plin. 6, 3, 4; Virg. A. 11, 659; Prop. 4, 4, 71; Ov. M. 2, 249; id. Pont. 4, 19, 51; Sil. 8, 432.—**II.**

Deriv., **Thermōdontēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Thermodon, Thermodontean;* also, poet. for *Amazonian:* agri, Prop. 3, 14, 6.—**B. Thermōdontĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: turmae, Stat. S. 1, 6, 56: bipennis, Ov. M. 12, 611; cf., securis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 66: aurum, Ov. M. 9, 189.—**C. Thermōdontĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: ripae, Sen. Med. 215: hostis, id. Herc. Oet. 21.

† **thermŏpōlĭum,** ii, *n.* = θερμοπώλιον, *A place where warm drinks were sold, a pot-house, tap-house, tavern,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 13; id. Trin. 4, 3, 6; id. Rud. 2, 6, 45; id. Pseud. 2, 4, 52.

† **thermŏpŏto,** are, *v. a.* [vox hibrida, θερμὸς-poto] *To refresh with warm potations:* gutturem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 7.

Thermŏpy̆lae, ārum, *f.*, Θερμοπύλαι, *The famous defile of Oeta, where Leonidas fell,* Mela, 2, 3, 6; Liv. 36, 15; 38, 5; 7; Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; id. Fin. 2, 30, 97; Just. 2, 11; Catull. 68, 54.

† **thermospŏdĭum,** ii, *n.* = θερμοσπόδιον, *Hot, glowing ashes, embers,* Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

* **thermŭlae,** ārum, *f. dim.* [thermae] *A little warm bath,* Mart. 6, 42, 1.

(* **Thermus,** i, *m.* *A Roman cognomen in the Minucian* gens: Q. Minucius Thermus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17; 18; 13, 53.)

Thērŏdămas, antis, *m.*, Θηροδάμας (beast-feeder), *A Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh,* Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 121.—**II.** Deriv., **Thērŏdămantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Therodamas, Therodamantean:* leones, Ov. Ib. 385. (Others read, in both places, Theromedon, Theromedonteus.)

Thersītes, ae, *m.*, Θερσίτης, *A Greek before Troy, famous for his ugliness and scurrility,* Ov. M. 13, 233; Juv. 11, 31. Hence, as a designation for a contemptible person, Juv. 8, 269; and for a calumniator, reviler, Sen. de Ira, 3, 23.

* **thēsaurārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [thesaurus] *Of* or *belonging to treasure:* fures, *treasure-thieves,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 25.

* **thēsaurensis,** is, *m.* [id.] *A treasure-keeper, treasurer,* Cod. Justin. 12, 24, 2.

thēsaurizo, are, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] *To gather* or *lay up treasure* (late Lat.): **I.** Lit., Aug. Civ. D. 1, 10; Salv. adv. avar. 1, 2; 4, et al.—**II.** Trop., *To treasure up:* disciplinam, Salv. adv. avar. 3, 12: iram, id. Gub. D. 5, 9.

Thēsaurŏchry̆sŏnīcochry̆sĭdes, ae, *m.* *A facetiously-formed proper name,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 35.

† **thēsaurus** (in many MSS. and inscrr. also written thensaurus; cf. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 590), i, *m.* = θησαυρός: **I.** *Any thing laid* or *stored up, a hoard, treasure, provision, store:* **A.** Lit.: thesaurum effodere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 8; cf., thesaurum defodere … invenire, Cic. de Div. 2, 65, 134; and, nec vero quemquam senem audivi oblitum, quo loco thesaurum obruisset, id. de Sen. 7, 21: non exercitus neque thesauri praesidia regni sunt, verum amici, Sall. J. 10, 4: intactis opulentior Thesauris Arabum, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 2, et saep.—**B.** Trop. (very rarely): thesaurus mali, *a great quantity,* Plaut. Merc. 1, 51; so, stupri, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 456, 19.

II. *A place where any thing is stored up, a store-house, treasure-chamber, treasure-vault, treasury:* **A.** Lit.: quum thesaurum effregisset heres, Plin. 34, 7, 17: monedula condens semina in thesauros cavernarum, id. 17, 14, 22; cf. poet., of *the cells of bees,* Virg. G. 4, 229: admonent quidam, esse thesaurum publicum sub terra saxo quadrato septum, Liv. 39, 50, 3; cf. poet., of *the Lower World:* postquam est Orcino traditus thesauro, Naev. in Gell. 1, 24, 2.—**B.** Trop., *A repository, conservatory, magazine, collection:* Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 12: quid dicam de thesauro rerum omnium, memoria? Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18; so Quint. 11, 2, 1; cf., thesauri argumentorum, Cic. Part. or. 31, 109: suppeditat nobis Atticus noster de thesauris suis quos et quantos viros, id. Fin. 2, 21, 67: thesauros oportet esse non libros, Plin. H. N. praef. § 17; cf., mihi quoties aliquid abditum quaero, ille thesaurus est, *a literary store-house,* Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 2.

1. Thēseus, -ĕi, and **-ĕos,** *m.*, Θησεύς, *A king of Athens, son of Aegeus* (acc. to others, *of Neptune*) *and Aethra; husband of Ariadne, and afterward of Phaedra; father of Hippolytus, by the Amazon Hippolyte; friend of Pirithous; conqueror of the highway-robbers Periphetes, Sinnis,* etc., *and of the Minotaur,* "Ov. M. 7, 433 *sq.*; id. Her. 10; Stat. Th. 12, 576;" Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45; 3, 31, 76; id. Fin. 1, 20, 65; Prop. 2, 14, 7; Ov. F. 6, 737; Virg. A. 6, 618; Hor. Od. 4, 7, 27, et al.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Thēsēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Theseus, Thesean:* carina, Prop. 1, 3, 1: laus, Ov. M. 8, 263: fides, id. Trist. 1, 3, 66: crimen, *i. e. the desertion of Ariadne,* id. Fast. 3, 460; id. A. A. 3, 459.—Transf., poet. for *Athenian:* via, Prop. 3, 21, 24: Hymettus, Mart. 13, 104, 1; cf., favi, id. 4, 13, 4.—**B. Thēsēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Same signif.: heros, *i. e. Hippolytus,* Ov. M. 15, 492: dicta, Stat. Th. 12, 681: Troezen, *ruled by the ancestors of Theseus,* id. ib. 4, 81.—**C. Thēsīdes,** ae, *m.*, *The offspring of Theseus,* i. e. *Hippolytus,* Ov. Her. 4, 65; so Aus. Epigr. 20.—Transf., poet. for *An Athenian,* Virg. G. 2, 383.—**D. Thēsēis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *The title of a poem concerning Theseus,* Juv. 1, 2.

† **thēsīon** or **-ĭum,** ii, *n.* = θέσειον, *A plant, bastard toad-flax,* Thesium linophyllum, L.; Plin. 21, 17, 67; 22, 22, 31.

† **thĕsis,** is, *f.* = θέσις, In rhetoric, *A proposition, thesis;* pure Latin, propositum, Quint. 3, 5, 11; 14; 2, 4, 24; 7, 10, 5; 12, 2, 25; Sen. Contr. *prooem.*

† **thesmŏphŏrĭa,** ōrum, *n.* = θεσμοφόρια, τὰ, *The festival of Demeter* or *Ceres (as lawgiver) among the Greeks,* Plin. 24, 9, 38; Arn. 5, 173; Macr. S. 3, 12; Hyg. Fab. 147.

Thespĭae, ārum, *f.*, Θεσπιαί, *A town in Boeotia, at the southeastern foot of Helicon,* now the village of *Neochorio,* Plin. 4, 7, 12; 36, 5, 4, § 22; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, 4; id. ib. 60, 135; id. Fam. 13, 22, 1; Liv. 42, 43, et al.; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 229 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Thespĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Thespiae, Thespian:* moenia, Val. Fl. 1, 478.—In the *plur.*, Thespii, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Thespiae,* Arn. 6, p. 196.—**B. Thespiēnses,** ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Thespiae,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, 135.—**C. Thespĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Thespiae, Thespian:* moenia, Val. Fl. 1, 93: luci, *on Mount Helicon,* Stat. S. 2, 7, 16.—**D. Thespĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *The Thespian,* of *Argus,* the builder of the ship Argo, Val. Fl. 2, 367; 1, 124.—**E. Thespĭas,** ădis, *adj. f.*, *Thespian:* Musae (as dwelling on Mount Helicon), Ov. M. 5, 310; also called, absol., Thespiades, Var. L. L. 7, 2, 85; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, 4; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 39.

Thespis, is, *m.*, Θέσπις, *The founder of the Greek drama,* Hor. A. P. 276; id. Ep. 2, 1, 163.

Thesprōtĭa, ae, *f.*, Θεσπρωτία, *The territory of the Thesprotians, in Epirus,* Plin. 4, 1, 1; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 2.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Thesprōtĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Thesprotian:* sinus, Liv. 8, 24, 3: arva, Sil. 15, 297.—**B. Thesprōtis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Thesprotian:* terra, *i. e. Thesprotia,* Avien. Arat. 384.

Thesprōtus, i, *m.* *A king of the region about Puteoli,* Hyg. Fab. 88; hence Regnum Thesproti, *i. e. Puteoli,* Prop. 1, 11, 3.

Thessălĭa, ae, *f.*, Θεσσαλία, *The country of Thessaly,* Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 8, 15; Luc. 6, 333 *sq.*; Cic. Pis. 40, 96; id. Flacc. 26, 63, et al.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Thessălĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Thessaly, Thessalian:* regio, App. M. 1, p. 113: decus, Grat. Cyneg. 228.—**B. Thessălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: juga, Ov. Her. 9, 100: Tempe, Plin. 16, 44, 92: equi, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 6: dux, *i. e. Jason,* Val. Fl. 5, 219; cf., trabs, *i. e. Argo,* Sen. Agam. 120: venenum, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 27: axis, *i. e. the chariot of Achilles,* id. Trist. 4, 3, 30: clades, *i. e. the battle of Pharsalia,* Luc. 6, 62; cf., caedes, id. 7, 448: cineres, id. 8, 530, et saep.—**C. Thessălus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: Tempe, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 4; Ov. M. 7, 222: terra, *i. e. Thessaly,* Tib. 2, 4, 56: tela, *i. e. of Achilles,* Prop. 2, 22, 30; cf., currus, *i. e. of Achilles,* Stat. S. 2, 7, 55: ignes, *in the camp of Achilles,* Hor. Od. 1, 10, 15: dux, *i. e. Jason,* Val. Fl. 5, 278: saga, Prop. 3, 24, 10; cf., philtra, Juv. 6, 610: venena, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 21; and, vox, id. Epod. 5, 45.—In the *plur.*, Thessăli, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Thessaly, the Thessalians,* Mel. 2, 3, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 4 *fin.*; Liv. 32, 10; 33, 32, et mult. al.—**D. Thessălis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Thessalian:* ara, Ov. Her. 13, 112: umbra, *i. e. of Protesilaus* Prop. 1, 19, 10.—Subst., *The* (female) *Thessalian,* Luc. 6, 451; 565; in the *plur.*, Ov. M. 12, 190; Claud. B. Get. 237.

Thessălŏnīca, ae, or **-e,** ēs, *f.*, Θεσσαλονίκη, *A city of Macedonia, on the Sinus Thermaicus,* Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17; Cic. Planc. 41, 99; id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 2; Liv. 39, 27, et al.—**Thessălŏnīcenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Thessalonica,* Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; id. Pis. 34, 84.

Thessălus, a, um, v. Thessalia, *no.* II., C.

Thestĭus, ii, *m.*, Θέστιος, *A king of Etolia, father of Leda and Althaea, and of Plexippus and Toxeus,* Ov. M. 8, 486; Hyg. Fab. 77; 155; 174.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Thestĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *A* (male) *descendant of Thestius:* duo, *i. e. Plexippus and Toxeus,* Ov. M. 8, 303 and 434: respice Thestiaden, *i. e. Meleager, son of Althaea,* id. Fast. 5, 305.—**B. Thestĭas,** ădis, *f.*, *The daughter of Thestius, i. e. Althaea,* Ov. M. 8, 451; 472; id. Trist. 1, 7, 18.

Thestor, ŏris, *m.*, Θέστωρ, *The father of the soothsayer Calchas,* Hyg. Fab. 128.—**II.** Deriv., **Thestŏrĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *The son of Thestor,* i. e. *Calchas,* Ov. M. 12, 19; 27; Stat. Ach. 1, 496.

† **thēta,** *indecl. n.* = θῆτα, *The Greek letter* ϑ; as the initial letter of the word θάνατος (death), written by the Greeks upon their voting-tablets in sign of condemnation, Mart. 7, 37, 2; Auson. Epigr. 128 (cf. Pers. 4, 13); and upon Latin epitaphs, i. q. obiit, mortuus est, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4472 *sq.*; cf. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 610. Appended to a passage as a critical mark of censure, Sid. Carm. 9, 335.

(* **Thetidĭum,** ii, *n.* *A town of Thessaly,* Liv. 33, 6 and 7.)

Thĕtis, ĭdis, or ĭdos (*abl.*, also, Theti; v. the follg.—Ante-class. collat. form, Thĕlis, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 5, 97; cf., "antiqui ut Thetin *Thelim* dicebant, sic Medicam *Melicam* vocabant," Var. R. R. 3, 9, 19), *f.*, Θέτις, *A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles,* Hyg. Fab. 54; 244; Ov. M. 11, 221 *sq.*; 400; Catull. 64, 21; Hor. Od. 1, 8, 14; 4. 6, 6, et al.; *abl.*, Thetide, Hor. Epod. 13, 12: Theti, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 33; cf. Prisc. p. 709.—**II.** Transf., appellat. for *The sea* (in post-Aug. prose): hic summa levi stringitur Thetis vento, Mart. 10, 30, 11; so Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 148. And, hyperbol., of *a large bath,* Mart. 10, 13, 4.

(* **Theudorĭa,** ae, *f.* *A town of Athamania,* Liv. 38, 1.)

(* **Theuma,** *n.* *A village of Thessaly,* Liv. 32, 13 *fin.*)

(* **Theumēsus,** i, *m.* *A mountain of Boeotia, near Thebes,* Stat. Th. 4, 372.—Deriv., **Theumēsius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Theban,* Stat. Th. 2, 331.)

† **thĕurgĭa,** ae, *f.* = θεουργία, *A summoning of spirits, magic, theurgy,* Aug. Civ. D. 10, 9 and 10.

† **thĕurgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = θεουργικός, *Spirit-summoning, magic, theurgic:* ars, Aug. Civ. D. 10, 10: consecratio, id. ib. 10, 9.

† **thĕurgus,** i, *m.* = θεουργός, *One who summons spirits, a magician, theurgist,* Aug. Civ. D. 10, 10.

Thīa, ae, *f.*, Θεία: **I.** *The wife of Hyperion, and mother of Sol,* Catull. 66, 44.—(* **II.** *An island near Crete,* Mela, 2, 7: Plin. 3, 12, 23; 2, 87, 89.)

‡ **thĭăsĭtas,** sodalitas, Fest. p. 366 [thiasus].

† **thĭăsus,** i, *m.* = θίασος, *The Bacchic dance,* a dance performed in honor of Bacchus, Virg. E. 5, 30; Stat. S. 3, 41; Catull. 63, 28; 64, 253.

†† **thĭătis,** is, *m.* [an Egypt. word] *The name of one of the Egyptian months,* answering to *August,* Plin. 27, 12, 80.

†† **thicldones,** um, *m.* [a Span. word] *A kind of Spanish horse,* Plin. 8, 42, 67.

(* **Thirmida,** ae, *f.* *A town of Numidia*, Sall. J. 12.)

Thisbe, ēs, *f.*, Θίσβη: **I.** *A little town on the coast of Boeotia, celebrated for its wild doves*, Plin. 4, 7, 12; Stat. Th. 7, 261; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 232.—**B.** Deriv., **Thisbaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Thisbe, Thisbaean:* columbae, Ov. M. 11, 300.—**II.** *The beloved of Pyramus*, Ov. M. 4, 55 *sq.*

† **thlasĭas,** ae, *m.* = ϑλασίας (the squeezed), *One whose testicles are crushed*, a kind of spadones; called also thlibias = ϑλιβίας (the pressed), Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 128; Paul. ib. 48, 8, 5.

† **thlaspi,** is, *n.* = ϑλάσπι, *A kind of cress*, Plin. 27, 13, 113; Cels. 5, 23, 3; Scrib. Comp. 170.

thlibĭas, ae, v. thlasias.

Thŏas, antis, *m.*, Θόας: **I.** *A king of the* Chersonesus Taurica, *under whom Iphigenia was priestess of the Tauric Diana; he was slain by Orestes*, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 59.—**B.** Deriv., **Thoantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Thoas*, poet. for *Tauric:* Diana, Val. Fl. 8, 208; Sil. 14, 260; called also dea, Ov. Ib. 386.—**II.** *A king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle, by whom he was conveyed to Chios, when the women of Lemnos slew all the men there*, Hyg. Fab. 15; Ov. Her. 6, 135; id. Met. 13, 399; Stat. Th. 5, 239 *sq.*—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Thŏantĭas,** ădis, *f.*, *Daughter of Thoas*, i. e. *Hypsipyle*, Ov. Her. 6, 163.—**2. Thŏantis,** ĭdis, *f.*, The same, Stat. Th. 5, 650; 700.

thōcum genus sellae habetur apud Plautum, Fest. p. 367 Müll. [= ϑῶκος].

† **thŏlus,** i, *m.* = ϑόλος, *A dome, cupola, a rotunda*, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 12; id. ap. Non. 448, 22; Vitr. 4, 7; 7, 5 *med.*; Ov. F. 6, 282; 296; Mart. 2, 59, 2. In the tholi of the temple the votive gifts were suspended, Virg. A. 9, 408; Stat. S. 1, 4, 32; id. Theb. 4, 733; Val. Fl. 1, 56.

† **thōmix** (also written thomex, tomex, and tomix), ĭcis, *f.* = ϑῶμιξ, *A cord, string, line, thread*, Lucil. in Fest. p. 356 and 357; Vitr. 7, 3; Col. 12, 32; Plin. 17, 10, 11; Pall. 1, 13, 1.

thōrācātus, a, um, *adj.* [thorax] *Armed with a breast-plate* or *corselet* (a Plinian word): navarchus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 69: effigies Neronis, id. 37, 9, 37.

† **thōrax,** ācis, *m.* = ϑώραξ, *The breast, chest, thorax*, speaking anatomically, Cels. 5, 25, 8; Plin. 27, 7, 28.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A defense, armor*, or *covering for the breast, a breast-plate, corselet, cuirass; a doublet, stomacher*, Liv. 4, 20, 7; Suet. Aug. 82; Virg. A. 10, 337; Mart. 7, 1, 1; Val. Fl. 3, 87.—**B.** *A bust*, Treb. Claud. Goth. 3.

Thŏrĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. Thus, Sp. Thorius Balbus, *a tribune of the people, author of the agrarian law, called, after him*, Lex Thoria, Cic. Brut. 36, 136; id. de Or. 2, 70, 284; cf. Orell. Index Legg. s. h. v.

† **thos,** ōis, *m.* = ϑώς, *A kind of wolf*, Plin. 8, 34, 52; 10, 74, 95; Grat. Cyneg. 253; Sol. 30 *med.*

†† **Thoth,** *indecl.* [an Egypt. word] *The Egyptian name of the fifth Mercury*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56; Lact. 1, 6.

Thrāca, ae, and **Thrāce,** es, v. Thracia.

Thrācĭa, ae, *f.*, Θράκη, *Thrace*, Mel. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18; Var. R. R. 1, 57, 2; 2, 1, 5; Liv. 26, 5; 44, 27; Ov. M. 6, 435; Luc. 2, 162, et mult. al. Called also, after the Greek, Thrāce, ēs, Ov. F. 5, 257; id. Pont. 4, 5, 5; Hor. Od. 2, 16, 5; 3, 25, 11; and, Latinized, Thrāca, ae, Virg. A. 12, 335; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3; 1, 16, 13; and Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. l. l. (but the Cod. palimps. Rep. 2, 4, has in this passage Thracia); lastly, after the Greek form Θρῄκη, also Thrēce, ēs, Ov. A. A. 2, 588.

II. Derivv.: **A. Thrācĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Thrace, Thracian:* ventus, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 11; cf., animae, id. 4, 12, 2: equus, Virg. A. 5, 565; Orpheus, id. Ecl. 4, 55; also, *absol.*, Thracius, Stat. S. 3, 3, 193: Bacche, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 21: notae, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25 Orell. *N. cr.*

B. Thrācus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Thrace, Thracian:* palus, Val. Fl. 2, 201: natio, Gell. 10, 25, 4: homo, id. 19, 12, 6 *sq.*

‡ **C. Thrācĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Thrace, Thracian:* BELLO, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 172, *no.* 332. In the Graecized collat. form, Thrēcĭcus, a, um: lingua, Capitol. Maxim. sec. 2.

D. Thrēĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Θρῄκιος, *Of* or *belonging to Thrace, Thracian:* Aquilo, Hor. Epod. 13, 3; cf., Boreas, Ov. A. A. 2, 431; and, hiemes, Luc. 7, 833: Orpheus, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 13; called, also, vates, Ov. M. 11, 2: sacerdos, Virg. A. 6, 645; cf., cithara, id. ib. 6, 120; and, lyra, Prop. 3, 2, 2: sagittae, Virg. A. 5, 312: Amazones, id. ib. 11, 659.

E. Thrax, ācis, *m. adj.*, *Thracian;* or, subst., *a Thracian:* Lycurgus, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 16: equi, Ov. M. 9, 194: Thraces arant, Virg. A. 3, 14; so Liv. 31, 39; 42, 60; Hor. Od. 1, 27, 2; id. Epod. 5, 14; Ov. M. 6, 682; 10, 83, et mult. al.—Transf., **2.** *A kind of gladiator, so called from his Thracian equipment;* in this signif., the Graecized form THREX (also written Thraex) is the predom. one, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 13; Sen. Q. N. 4, 1 *med.*; Suet. Calig. 35 Oud. *N. cr.*; 54; 55; id. Tit. 8; Plin. 11, 43, 99; Hor. S. 2, 6, 44 (Jahn: *Thrax*); Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2576; Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 189, *no.* 434.—And hence, **b. Thrēcĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Threx* or *Thracian gladiator, Threcidic:* parma, Plin. 33, 9, 45; cf., gladius, Aus. Caes. *no.* 18. *Absol.*, Threcidica, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* arma), Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17.

F. Thrēïssa or **Thressa,** ae, *adj. f.*, Θρῄισσα or Θρῇσσα, *Thracian;* or, subst., *a Thracian woman:* Harpalyce, Virg. A. 1, 316: thalamisque tuis Threissa propinquat, Val. Fl. 2, 147:—Thressa puella, Ov. Her. 19, 100; so, Chloe, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 9: caraeque Thressae, Val. Fl. 2, 132; so id. 2, 165 and 239.

† **thrānis,** is, *m.* = ϑράνις, *A fish, called also* xiphias, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

† **Thrascĭas,** ae, *m.* = ϑρασκίας, *The north-by-a-third-northwest wind*, Vitr. 1, 6 *med.*; Plin. 2, 47, 46; cf. Sen. Q. N. 5, 16 *fin.*

Thrăso, ōnis, *m.*: **I.** *The name of a braggart soldier in Terence's Eunuch;* hence **Thrasonianus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Thrasonian*, i. e. *bragging, vainglorious*, Sid. Ep. 1, 9 *fin.*—(**II.** *A friend of Hieronymus, king of Syracuse*, Liv. 24, 5.)

Thrăsȳbūlus, i, *m.*, Θρασύβουλος, *The liberator of Athens, his native city, from the thirty tyrants.* His life is written by Cornelius Nepos. (* Cic. Att. 8, 3; Val. Max. 4, 1 *ext.*; 5, 6 *ext.* 2.)

Thrăsȳmăchus, i, *m.*, Θρασύμαχος, *A celebrated Grecian sophist of Chalcedon*, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 59; id. ib. 32, 128; id. Or. 12, 39; 13, 41; id. Brut. 8, 30; Quint. 3, 1, 10; 3, 3, 4.

(* **Thrausi,** ōrum, *m.* *A Thracian people*, Liv. 38, 41.)

† **thrauston,** i, *n.* = ϑραυστόν, *A kind of* metopion (gum), Plin. 12, 23, 49.

Thrax, ācis, v. Thracia, *no.* II., E.

Thrēce, ēs, v. Thracia.

Thrēcĭcus, a, um, v. Thracia, *no.* II., C.

Thrēcĭdĭcus, a, um, v. Thracia, *no* II., E, 2, b.

Thrēĭcĭus, a, um, v. Thracia, *no.* II., D.

Threïssa, ae, or **Thressa,** ae, v. Thracia, *no.* II., F.

† **thrēnus,** i, *m.* = ϑρῆνος, *A song of mourning, a lamentation, dirge, elegy*, Aus. Prof. 5, 3; 7, 3; 14, 5.

Threx, ēcis, v. Thracia, *no.* II., E, 2.

† **thrĭdax,** ăcis, *f.* = ϑρίδαξ, *Wild lettuce*, Ser. Samm. 24, 448; App. Herb. 30.

† **thrips,** ĭpis, *m.* = ϑρίψ, *A woodworm*, Plin. 16, 41, 80.—**II.** Transf., for *Trifles, worthless things*, i. q. quisquiliae, Mart. Cap. 2, 40.

(* **Thrŏnĭum** (**-on**), ii, *n.* *A town of the Locri on the Boagrius*, Liv. 32, 36; 33, 3; 35, 37; Plin. 3, 7, 12.)

† **thrŏnus,** i, *m.* = ϑρόνος, *An elevated seat, a throne:* Jovis, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 63; so, dei, Prud. Hamart. 10 *praef.*; Auct. Perv. Ven. 7:—Caesaris, *one of the constellations*, Plin. 2, 70, 70.

† **thryallis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ϑρυαλλίς, *The name of two different plants:* **I.** *A plant called also* lychnitis, Plin. 25, 10, 74.—**II** *An ear-shaped plant*, Plin. 21, 17, 61.

Thūcȳdĭdes, is, *m.*, Θουκυδίδης, *A celebrated Greek historian*, Cic. Or. 9, 30 *sq.*; 65, 219; id. Brut. 83, 287 *sq.*; id. de Or. 2, 13, 56; Quint. 10, 1, 73.—**II.** Deriv., **Thūcȳdĭdĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Thucydides, Thucydidian:* genus (orationis), Cic. Opt. Gen. 6, 16—In the *plur.*, Thucydidii, ōrum, *m.*, *Imitators of Thucydides*, Cic. Or. 9, 20.

Thūle (also written Thȳle), ēs, *f.*, Θούλη or Θύλη, *An island in the extreme north of Europe;* acc. to some, that of *Iceland*, acc. to others, that of *Mainland* (the largest of the Shetland Islands), Mel. 3, 6, 9; Plin. 2, 75, 77; 4, 16, 30; 6, 34, 39; Tac. Agr. 10; Stat. S. 3, 5, 20; 4, 4, 62; Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 53; cf. Mann. Britann. p. 233.

thunnārĭus (thynn.), a, um, *adj.* [thunnus] *Of* or *belonging to the tunny, tunny-:* piscatio, Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 13.

† **thunnus** (also written thynnus), i, *m.*, ϑύννος, *The tunny* or *tunny-fish*, Scomber Thynnus, L.; Plin. 9, 15, 17 *sq.*; Hor. S. 2, 5, 44; Ov. Hal. 98; Mart. 10, 48, 12.

thūrārĭus, thūrĕus, thūrĭbŭlum, *etc.*, v. tur.

Thūrĭae, ārum, *f.* *A town in Calabria, in the territory of the Salentines*, Liv. 10, 2; 25, 15; 27, 1.

Thūrĭi, ōrum, *m.*, Θούριοι, *A city of Lucania, on the Tarentine Gulf, built upon the site of the ancient Sybaris*, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Cic. Att. 9, 19, 3 (and perh., also, id. ib. 3, 5); Caes. B. C. 3, 22; Tac. A. 14, 21; Suet. Aug. 2. Called, also, **Thurium,** ii, *n.*, Θούριον, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 11, 15; Cic. Att. 3, 5 (Thurii, where, perh., Turiis should be read). Cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 223.—**II.** Deriv., **Thūrīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Thurii, Thurine:* ager, Cic. Tull. 14; Caes. B. C. 3, 22; Liv. 34, 53; Plin. 16, 21, 23; Suet. Aug. 3: colles, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39; cf., vina, id. 14, 6, 8, § 69: sinus, *i. e. the Tarentine Gulf*, upon which Thurii was situated, Ov. M. 15, 52: Ornytus, *of Thurii*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 14; so, Viscus, id. Sat. 2, 8, 20: in Thurinum, *into the Thurine territory*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 4.—In the *plur.* subst., Thūrīni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Thurii*, Liv. 25, 1; 15; Plin. 34, 6, 15.

thus, thūris, v. tus.

† **thȳa** or **thȳia,** ae, *f.* = ϑύα or ϑυΐα, *The Greek name for the citrus-tree*, Plin. 13, 16, 30; Prop. 3, 7, 49.

Thȳămis, is, *m.*, Θύαμις, *A river in Epirus*, Plin. 4, 1, 1; Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3; id. Leg. 2, 3, 7.

(* **Thyatīra,** ae, *f.* *A town of Lydia*, Liv. 37, 44; Plin. 5, 29, 31; also, **Thyatīra,** ōrum, *n.*, Liv. 37, 8.—Deriv., **Thyatīrēni,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Thyatira*, Plin. 5, 30, 33.)

Thybris, is, v. Tiberis, *ad init.*

(* **Thȳēne,** ēs, *f.* *One of the nymphs of Dodona, who nursed Jupiter*, Ov. F. 6, 771.)

Thȳestes, ae, *m.*, Θυέστης, *Son of Pelops and brother of Atreus, who set before him for food the flesh of his own son; he was the father of Aegisthus*, Hyg. Fab. 88; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 25; Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; Hor. A. P. 91; id. Od. 1, 16, 17; Pers. 5, 8.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Thȳestēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Thyestes, Thyestean:* Mycenae, Luc. 1, 544: mensa, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 47; id. Met. 15, 462: exsecratio, Cic. Pis. 19, 43; cf., preces, Hor. Epod. 5, 86; and, more furere, Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *med.*—**B. Thȳestĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *The* (male) *offspring of Thyestes;* said of *Aegisthus:* Ov. A. A. 2, 407; Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 113.

Thȳias or **Thȳas,** ădis, *f.*, Θυϊάς or Θυάς, *A Bacchante*, Virg. A. 4, 202; Hor. Od. 3, 15, 10; Stat. Th. 5, 92. More freq in the *plur.*, Thyiades or Thyades, um, *Bacchantes*, Catull. 64, 392; Hor. Od. 2, 19, 9: Ov. F. 6, 514; Stat. Th. 12, 791.

Thȳle, es, v. Thule.

† **1. thymbra,** ae, *f.* = ϑύμβρα, *A plant, savory*, Satureia hortensis, L.; Plin 19, 8, 50; Col. 9, 4, 6; 10, 233; Virg. G 4, 31; Stat. S. 1, 2, 21; Petr. 135.

2. Thymbra, ae, or **Thymbre,** ēs, *f.*, Θυμβρη, *A city in Troas, with a temple of Apollo*, Plin. 5, 30, 35; Stat. S. 4, 7, 22; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 499.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Thymbraeus,** i, *m.*, *The Thymbraean*, an epithet of *Apollo*, Virg. A. 3, 85; cf. Macr. S. 1, 17, and Fest. p. 356.—**B. Thymbraeum,** i, *n.*, *Another name for the* sisymbrium silvestre, Plin. 20, 22, 91.

† **thўmĕlaea,** ae, *f.* = ϑυμέλαια, *A plant, the flax-leaved daphne*, Daphne Gnidium, L.; Plin. 13, 21, 35.

† **thўmĕla,** ae, and **thўmĕle,** ēs, *f.* = ϑυμέλη, *An elevation in the centre of the orchestra of a Greek theatre, in the form of an altar*, upon which stood the leader of the chorus, Sid. Ep. 9, 13; Cod. Theod. 8, 7, 21; Inscr. ap. Spon. Miscell. ant. p. 148.—**II.** Thўmĕle, es, *f.*, *A celebrated female dancer*, Juv. 1, 36; 8, 197; Mart. 1, 5, 5.

† **thўmĕlĭcus,** i, *m.* = ϑυμελικός, *One that belongs to the* thymele or *to the orchestra, a theatrical musician*, Vitr. 5, 8; Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4.—**II.** Transf., for *A player, actor*, in gen., App. Apol. p. 282; Cod. Theod. 15, 7, 5; 12; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2589.—Adject.: Thymelica obscenitas, Aug. Civ. D. 6, 7 *fin.*

† **thўmĭāma,** ătis, *n.* = ϑυμίαμα, *A composition for fumigating, incense*, Cels. 5, 18, 7 *sq.*; 6, 6, 25.

* **thўmĭămus,** a, um, *adj.* [thymum-amo] *Fond of thyme:* ventulae, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 11.

† **thўmĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ϑύμινος, *Of thyme, made of thyme:* mel, Col. 6, 33, 2; cf. thymosus.

† **thўmĭon,** ii, *n.* = ϑύμιον, *A kind of wart*, Plin. 32, 10, 45.

† **thўmītes,** ae, *m.* = ϑυμίτης (οἶνος), *Thyme-wine*, Col. 12, 35, 1.

thўmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [thymum] *Full of thyme, thymy:* mel, Plin. 11, 15, 15; cf. thyminus.

† **thўmum,** i, *n.* = ϑύμον, *Thyme* (both the common or Roman, Thymus vulgaris, L., and the Cretan or Greek, Satureia capitata, L.), Plin. 21, 21, 89; Quint. 12, 10, 25; Virg. E. 7, 37; id. Aen. 1, 436; Hor. Od. 1, 17, 6; 4, 2, 29; id. Ep. 1, 3, 21; Ov. M. 15, 80; id. Fast. 5, 272; id. A. A. 1, 96; Mart. 11, 42, 4, et al.

Thўni, ōrum, *m.* *A Thracian people, who emigrated to Bithynia*, Plin. 4, 11, 18; 5, 32, 43; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 546.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Thȳnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Thyni, Thynian;* poet. for *Bithynian:* merx, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 3 (for which, Bithyna negotia, id. Ep. 1, 6, 33).—**B. Thȳnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *The seat of the Thyni in Bithynia*, Catull. 31, 5.—**C. Thȳnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Thyniac:* sinus, *i. e. of the Euxine in Thrace*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 35.—**D. Thȳnĭas,** ădis, *adj. f.*, *Thynian;* poet., also, for *Bithynian:* grata domus Nymphis humida Thўniasin (*dat. Graec.*), Prop. 1, 20, 34.

thynnārĭus, a, um, v. thunnarius.

thynnus, i, v. thunnus.

Thȳnus, a, um, v. Thyni, *no.* II., A.

Thўōne, ēs, *f.*, Θυώνη, *The mother of the fourth Bacchus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Thўōneus,** ĕi, *m.*, *The son of Thyone, i. e. Bacchus:* intonsus, Ov. M. 4, 13: Semeleius, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 23.—**B. Thўōnĭānus,** i, *m.*, The same, Aus. Idyll. 13 *praef.*; meton., for *wine*, Catull. 27, 8.

Thўre, ēs, *f.*, Θύρη, *A little town in the Peloponnesus, the possession of which was contested by the Argives and the Lacedemonians*, Stat. Th. 4, 48; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 638.—**II.** Deriv., **Thўrĕātis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Thyreatic:* terra, *the region of Thyre*, Ov. F. 2, 663.

Thyrĕum or **Thyrĭum,** ii, *n.* *A town in Acarnania, near Leucas*, Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 1; Liv. 36, 11; 12; 38, 9; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 86. *Its inhabitants* are called **Thyrĭenses,** ĭum, *m.*, Liv. 36, 12.

† **thўrōma,** ătis, *n.* = ϑύρωμα, *A door*, Vitr. 4, 6.

(* **Thyrsagĕtae, Thyssagĕtae,** or **Thussagĕtae,** ūrum, *m.* *A people of Asiatic Sarmatia, near the Wolga*, Val. Fl. 6, 140; Mela, 1, 19, 19; Plin. 4, 12, 26.—Thyrsagetes, ae, *m.*, Val. Fl. 6, 135.)

thȳrsĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [thyrsus] *A little stalk*, App. Herb. 68.

thyrsĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [thyrsus-gero] *Bearing the thyrsus* or *Bacchic staff:* Lyaeus, Sen. Med. 110: India, id. Hippol. 753.

(* **Thyrsis,** ĭdis, *m.* *The name of a shepherd*, Virg. E. 7, 2.)

† **thyrsus,** i, *m.* = ϑύρσος, *A stalk, stem* of a plant, Plin. 19, 8, 39; 25, 8, 41; 26, 8, 33; Suet. Aug. 77; Col. 10, 370.—**II.** Transf., *A staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes; the Bacchic staff, thyrsus*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 8; Ov. M. 3, 542; 712; 4, 7; 9, 641; 11, 28; Stat. Th. 9, 614; Sen. Herc. fur. 904; Oedip. 628, et al.—And hence, poet. transf., **B.** *A thorn, goad:* acri Percussit thyrso laudis spes magna meum cor, Lucr. 1, 922; Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 43.

† **tĭāra,** ae, *f.*, or **tĭāras,** ae, *m.* = τιάρα or τιάρας, *The head-dress of the Orientals, a turban, tiara:* rectam capite tiaram gerens, Sen. Ben. 6, 31 *fin.*: sceptrumque sacerque tiaras, Virg. A. 7, 247. So Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 2; Ov. M. 11, 181; Val. Fl. 6, 699; Juv. 6, 516; 10, 267, et al.

* **tĭārātus,** a, um, *adj.* [tiara] *Wearing a turban, turbaned:* reges, Sid. Ep. 8, 3 *fin.*

Tibarāni, ōrum, *m.* *A people in Cilicia, upon Mount Amanus*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10.

Tĭbĕrēĭus, a, um, v. Tiberius, *no.* II., B, 3.

Tĭbĕrĭānus, a, um, v. Tiberius, *no.* II., B, 2.

Tĭbĕrīnis, ĭdis, v. Tiberis, *no.* II., B.

Tĭbĕrīnus, a, um, v. Tiberis, *no.* II., A.

Tĭbĕris, is, also contr., Tibris (or written Tybris), is or ĭdis, *m.* *The River Tiber;* "*Tiberis* antea *Tybris* appellatus et prius *Albula*," Plin. 3, 5, 9; cf. Liv. 1, 3; and Mann. Ital. 1, p. 608 *sq.*: (*a*) Form *Tiberis*, "Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9;" Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4; 12, 19, 1; id. Rosc. Am. 35, 100; id. Mil. 15, 41; Liv. 1, 7; 5, 13; 24, 9; 30, 38; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 13; 1, 29, 12; 2, 3, 18; id. Sat. 1, 9, 18; 2, 1, 8; 2, 3, 292; id. Ep. 1, 11, 19, et mult. al.—(*β*) Form *Tibris* (*Tybris*) (only in the poets), Virg. A. 2. 782: Tibrim, id. ib. 3, 500: Tibridis, Ov. M. 15, 432; Luc. 6, 810: Tibride, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 127.—**B.** Personified, Tibris (Tybris), *The river-god Tiber*, Virg. A. 8, 72; 10, 421.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Tĭbĕrīnus** (Tībrīnus, Claud. Laud. Seren. 16; Sid. Carm. 7, 75), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Tiber, Tiberine:* ostium, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 12, 33; Virg. A. 1, 13; Ov. F. 4, 329: undae, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 6: flumen, Virg. A. 11, 449; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4: lupus, *taken in the Tiber*, id. Sat. 2, 2, 31: campus, Plin. 34, 6, 11: gramen, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 182: pater, *i. e. Father Tiber*, as a river-god, Virg. G. 4, 369; cf., deus, id. Aen. 8, 31.—**2.** Subst., Tĭbĕrīnus, i, *m.*: **a.** *The Tiber:* hac quondam Tiberinus iter faciebat, Prop. 4, 2, 7; so Virg. A. 7, 30; Ov. F. 4, 292; 6, 105.—**b.** *A king of Alba, after whom the river is said to have been named*, Var. L. L. 5, 5, 12; Liv. 1, 3, 8; Ov. F. 2, 389; id. Met. 14, 614.—**B. Tĭbĕrīnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Tiber, Tiberine:* Nymphae, Ov. F. 2, 597.

Tĭbĕrĭus, ii, *m.* *A Roman praenomen* (abbrev. Ti.), as, Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, Ti. Claudius Asellus, Ti. Claudius Nero, et saep.—**II.** In partic., *The Emperor Tiberius* (whose full name is Ti. Claudius, Ti. F. Nero).—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Tĭbĕrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Emperor Tiberius, Tiberian:* marmor, Plin. 36, 7, 11.—**2. Tĭbĕrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: domus, Suet. Vit. 15: scorta, id. ib. 3: tempora, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7: vetus S. C., Sid. Ep. 1, 7 *fin.*: pira, *a kind of which Tiberius was particularly fond*, Plin. 15, 15, 16.—**3. Tĭbĕrēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: aula, Stat. S. 3, 3, 66.

tībĭa, ae, *f.* *The shin-bone, tibia*, Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*; Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 15; Phaedr. 5, 7, 8.—**II.** Transf., *A pipe, flute* (originally made of bone): age tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 41: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: quemadmodum tibicen sine tibiis canere non possit, id. de Or. 2, 83, 338: et fidibus et tibiis canere, Quint. 1, 10, 14: tibia digitis pulsata canentum, Lucr. 4, 587: modulate canentes tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22: septenarios ad tibiam fundere, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: sub cantu querulae tibiae, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30; so, acris, id. ib. 1, 12, 1: Berecynthia, id. ib. 3, 19, 19; 4, 1, 23: sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, id. Epod. 9, 5, et saep.: dextera tibia alia quam sinistra, perh. *treble and bass pipes*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 15; cf., modos fecit Flaccus Claudii filius; tibiis paribus dextris et sinistris, *i. e. at first with a pair of treble and then with a pair of bass pipes*, Didasc. Ter. Andr.; and herewith cf., acta primum tibiis imparibus, deinde duabus dextris, id. Heaut. Concerning which, see Adam's Alterth. 2, p. 11 *sq.*; (* also Rich's Compan. to Lat. Dict., *sub voce*).—Proverb.: illa vero jam paene apertis, ut aiunt, tibiis, *from all the holes, with a loud voice*, Quint. 11, 3, 50 Spald.

tībĭālis, e, *adj.* [tibia] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the shin-bone* or *tibia, tibial;* hence, subst., tibiale, is, *n.*, *A warm wrappage about the shins*, a kind of *stockings* or *leggins:* hieme feminalibus et tibialibus muniebatur, Suet. Aug. 82: si miles tibiale vel humerale alienavit, Paul. Dig. 49, 16, 14.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the flute, flute-:* arundo tibialis calami, *used for flutes*, Plin. 16, 36, 66: t. aura gemit, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *in carm.* 2 *med.*

‡ **tībĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.] *A pipe-maker, flute-maker*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4292.

tībīcen, ĭnis, *m.* [contr. from tībĭĭcen, from tibia-cano] *A piper, flute-player, flutist:* age, tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, suffla celeriter tibi buccas, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 41; so Cic. Brut. 51, 192; id. de Or. 2, 83, 338; id. Leg. 2, 24, 62; id. Acad. 2, 7, 20; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 98; id. A. P. 415, et mult. al.: transit idem jurisconsultus tibicinis Latini modo, *i. e. preludes* or *rehearses the legal formulas* (as the flutist accompanies the actors), Cic. Mur. 12, 26. **II.** Transf., *A kind of pillar* or *prop* of a building, Catull. 61, 158; Ov. F. 4, 695; Juv. 3, 193; Arn. 2, 92; cf., "*tibicines* in aedificiis dici existimantur a similitudine tibiis canentium, qui ut cantantes sustineant, ita illi aedificiorum tecta," Fest. p. 366.

tībīcĭna, ae, *f.* [tibicen] *A female flute-player*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 36 *sq.*; 2, 2, 56; id. Most. 4, 2, 43, et al.; Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7 *sq.*; Mart. 14, 64, 1; Gell. 1, 11, 7.

‡ **tībīcĭnātor,** αὐλητής, Gloss. Cyrill. [tibicino].

tībīcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [tibicen] *A playing upon the pipe* or *flute, a piping, fluting* (a post-class. word), App. Flor. p. 341; 342; Gell. 4, 13, 2.

tībīcĭno, are, *v. a.* [id.] * **I.** *To play upon the pipe* or *flute:* ordo tibicinantium, Fulg. Myth. 3, 9.—* **II.** *To prop up, support* any thing: Tert. Anim. 38.

* **tībĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [tibia] *Of* or *belonging to the pipe* or *flute:* modi, Var. in Non. 49, 23.

Tibrĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [Tibris-colo] *A dweller by the Tiber*, Prud. στεφ. 4, 174.

Tībrīnus, a, um, v. Tiberis, *no.* II., A.

Tibris, is and idis, v. Tiberis.

Tĭbullus, i, *m.*, Albius, *A celebrated Roman elegiac poet, born about* 700 A.U.C., *died about* 735, *a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace;* v. Bernhardy's Röm. Lit. Gesch. p. 239 *sq.* (* Quint. 10, 1, 39; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 28; id. Trist. 4, 10, 51; Vell. 2, 36 *fin.*).

tībŭlus, i, *f.* *A kind of pine-tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 17.

Tībur, ŭris, *m.* *An ancient town of Latium on both sides of the Anio*, now *Tivoli*, Virg. A. 7, 630; Hor. Od. 2, 6, 5; 3, 4, 23; 3, 29, 6; id. Ep. 1, 8, 12; 2, 2, 3, et saep.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 648.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Tīburs,** urtis, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tibur, Tiburtine:* populus, Liv. 8, 12, 7; cf., SENATVS POPVLVSQVE TIBVRS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 113 and 3728: hostis, Liv. 7, 11, 4: via, Hor. S. 1, 6, 108: moenia, Virg. A. 7, 670: poma, id. Sat. 2, 4, 70: Fauni, Stat. S. 1, 3, 99: bibliotheca, Gell. 19, 5, 4, et saep. Subst.: in Tiburti, *in the Tiburtine territory*, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 6; Cic. Att. 8, 14, 3; id. de Or. 2, 55, 224; for which, in Tiburte, Glaucia in Cic. de Or.

2, 65, 263; Gell. 19, 5, 1.—In the *plur.*, Tiburtes, um, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tibur, the Tiburtines*, Plin. 16, 44, 87; Liv. 7, 11, 1 and 5; Tac. A. 14, 22 *med.*; Front. Aquaed. 6 and 66; Virg. A. 11, 757; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1817; 2239; 3114; 3851.—**B. Tīburtīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: terra, Prop. 4, 7, 85: oves, Mart. 7, 80, 12: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19: lapis, id. 36, 6, 5; ib. 22, 48: frigora, Mart. 4, 57, 10: Diana, id. 7, 28, 1: via, *leading from the Esquiline gate toward Tibur*, Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 2.—Subst.: in Tiburtino Scipionis, *in Scipio's Tiburtine villa*, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19; so Sen. Ben. 4, 12.—**C. Tīburnus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: Anio, Prop. 3, 22, 23.—Subst., Tīburnus, i, *m.*, *An inhabitant of Tibur, a Tiburnian*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 74; also κατ' ἐξοχὴν, for Tiburtus, *the founder of Tibur*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 13.

Tiburtus, i, *m.* *The founder of the town of Tibur*, Virg. A. 7, 671; Plin. 16, 44, 87.

(* **Tichĭus,** untis, *One of the summits of Mount Oeta*, Liv. 36, 16; 17; 19.)

† **tīchŏbătes,** ae, *m.* = τειχοβάτης, *A wall-climber*, Vopisc. Carin. 18.

Tīcīnensis, e, v. Ticinus, *no.* II., B.

Tīcīnum, i, *n.* *A city in Gallia Cisalpina, on the River Ticinus*, now *Pavia*, Plin. 3, 17, 21; Tac. A. 3, 5; id. Hist. 2, 17; 68.

Tīcīnus (scanned Tĭcīnus, Sid. Carm. 7, 552), i, *m.* *The River Ticinus, in Gallia Cisalpina, celebrated for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans*, now *Tessino*, Plin. 2, 103, 106; 3, 16, 20 *sq.*; Liv. 5, 34; 21, 39; 45 *sq.*; Sil. 4, 81 *sq.*; 6, 706; 7, 31; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 114.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Tīcīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Ticinus, Ticinian*: fluenta, Sil. 12, 548.—**B. Tīcīnensis,** e, *adj.*, The same: campi, *lying on the Ticinus*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 35.

1. Tīfāta, ōrum, *n.* *A mountain ridge north of Capua*, Liv. 7, 29; 23, 36; 26, 5, 4; Vell. 2, 25; Sil. 12, 487; 13, 219; cf. Fest. p. 366; and v. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 771.—**II.** Deriv., ‡ **Tīfātīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tifata, Tifatinian*: DIANA, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 6, *no.* 91; Inscr. ap. Mur. 446, 4.

2. ‡ **Tīfăta** iliceta. Romae autem *Tifata curia*, Fest. p. 366 Müll. *N. cr.*

‡ **Tīfātīnus,** a, um, v. 1. Tifata, *no.* II.

Tifernum, i, *n.* *The name of three towns of Italy*: **I.** *A town in Umbria, on the Tiber*, called also Tifernum Tiberinum, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Plin. Ep. 4, 1; 10, 24; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 483. *Its inhabitants* are called Tifernates Tiberini, Plin. 3, 14, 19.—**II.** *A second town in Umbria, on the Metaurus*, whose inhabitants, to distinguish them from the preceding, are called Tifernates Metaurenses, Plin. 3, 14, 19; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 486.—**III.** *A town in Samnium, on the Mountain and River Tifernus*, Liv. 9, 44; 10, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 805.

Tĭfernus, i, *m.*: **I.** *A mountain in Samnium, upon which was the town of Tifernum*, Liv. 10, 30.—**II.** *A river flowing by it*, now *Biferno*, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103.

Tĭgellĭus, ii, *m.* *The name of two musicians*: **I.** The more ancient, Tigellius Sardus, *A contemporary of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 13, 49, 1; id. Fam. 7, 24, 1; Hor. S. 1, 2, 3; 1, 3, 3.—**II.** The more modern, Tigellius Hermogenes, *A censurer of Horace*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 129; 1, 4, 72; 1, 9, 25; 1, 10, 18; 80, 90; cf. Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 2; and Kirchner Quaestt. Horatt. p. 42.

tĭgillum, i, *n. dim.* [tignum] *A little beam*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 22; Liv. 1, 26, 13; Catull. 67, 39; Tib. 2, 1, 39; Phaedr. 1, 2, 14; Juv. 7, 46; App. M. 1, p. 109.—**II.** Sororium Tigillum; v. sororius, *no.* II.

Tĭgillus, i, *m.* [tigillum] *An epithet of Jupiter, who sustains and holds the world like a beam*, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 11.

tignārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tignum] *Of* or *belonging to beams*: faber, *a carpenter, builder*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22; id. Brut. 73, 257; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4087 *sq.*; cf., "*Fabros tignarios* dicimus non eos duntaxat, qui tigna dolant, sed omnes, qui aedificant," Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 235.

tignum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, *plur.*, tigni, Liv. 44, 5, 4) [tego] *Building-stuff, building-materials*: **I.** In gen. (so only ante-class. and in jurid. lang.): "*tigni* appellatione in lege duodecim tabularum omne genus materiae, ex qua aedificia constant, significatur," Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 62; cf., "*tigni* autem appellatione continetur omnis materia, ex qua aedificium constat vineaeque necessaria. Unde quidam aiunt, tegulam quoque et lapidem et testam ceteraque, si qua aedificiis sunt utilia (tigna enim a tegendo dicta sunt) hoc amplius et calcem et arenam tignorum appellatione contineri," Ulp. ib. 47, 3 ("de tigno juncto"), 1.—**II.** In partic., *A piece* or *stick of timber, a trunk of a tree, a log, beam* (so quite class.): tigna trabesque, Lucr. 2, 192; so, coupled with trabes, id. 6, 241; cf., supra eum locum duo tigna transversa injecerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 2 *sq.*: levare et radere tigna Et terebrare etiam ac pertundere perque forare, Lucr. 5, 1266: tigna bina sesquipedalia in flumen defixerat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 3. So Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 31; Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 3; 2, 15, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73; id. A. P. 279; Ov. M. 4, 179; 8, 649, et al.: cava, *i. e. ships*, Prop. 4, 6, 50.

Tigrānes, is, *m.*: **I.** *A king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates*, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 9, 23; 15, 45; id. Sest. 27, 58; id. Att. 2, 4, 2; Sall. Epist. Mithrid. ad Arsac.—**II.** *His son*, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 3; cf. Ascon. Cic. Mil. p. 47 ed. Orell.; Schol. Bob. Cic. Mil. p. 284 ib.

* **tigrĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [tigris-fero] *Tiger-bearing, producing tigers*: Niphates, Sid. Carm. 2, 444.

* **tigrīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [tigris] *Tiger-like, barred* or *spotted like a tiger*, Plin. 13, 15, 30.

† **tigris,** is *or* ĭdis = τίγρις (in Persian, an arrow, Var. L. L. 4, 20, 29; Plin. 6, 27, 31): **I.** *comm.* (in prose, *masc.*; in the poets, usually *fem.*; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 102), *A tiger, tigress*, Var. l. l.; Mel. 3, 5, 7; Plin. 8, 18, 25; ib. 17, 25; Virg. A. 4, 367; 6, 806; id. Ecl. 5, 29; Hor. Od. 1, 23, 9; 3, 3, 14; 3, 11, 13; 3, 27, 56; id. Epod. 16, 31; id. A. P. 13; 393, et mult. al.—**B.** Transf., *A tiger-skin*: equus, quem discolor ambit Tigris, Stat. Th. 9, 686; so Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 17.—**2.** *The name of the spotted tiger-hound of Actaeon*, Ov. M. 3, 217.—**3.** *The Tiger*, the name of a ship ornamented with the figure of a tiger: Massicus aerata princeps secat aequora Tigris, Virg. A. 10, 166.—**II.** *Masc.*, Tigris, *The River Tigris* (qs. arrowy, so called from its rapidity), Var. L. L. 4, 20, 29; Mel. 1, 11, 2; 3, 8, 32; Plin. 6, 27, 31; Hor. Od. 4, 14, 46; Luc. 3, 256; 261 *sq.*; 8, 370; Sen. Herc. fur. 1324.

Tigurīnus pagus, *A district in Helvetia*, perh. the mod. *Zurich*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12, 4; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 366; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 344. *Its inhabitants* are called Tigurīni, ōrum, *m.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12, 7.

tĭlĭa, ae, *f.* *The linden* or *lime-tree*, Plin. 16, 14, 25; 24, 8, 33; Virg. G. 1, 173; 2, 449; 4, 183; Ov. M. 8, 621; 10, 92.—**II.** Transf., *The inner bark of the linden, bark-bands*, Plin. 16, 14, 25; 24, 8, 33.

* **tĭlĭācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [tilia] *Of linden-wood, linden-*: tabulae, Capitol. Anton. P. 13; cf. the follg. art.

* **tĭlĭāgĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of linden-wood, linden-*: arculae, Col. 12, 47, 5; cf. the preced. art.

* **tĭlĭāris,** e. *adj.* [id.] *Of linden-wood, linden-*: tabula, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1 *med.*; cf. the two preced. artt.

Tīmaeus, i, *m.*, Τίμαιος: **I.** *A Greek historian, of Sicily, under Agathocles.* Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 58; id. N. D. 2, 27, 69; id. Fam. 5, 12, 2; id. Rep. 3, 31; id. Brut. 16, 63; Nep. Alcib. 11.—**II.** *A Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato*, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87; id. Rep. 1, 10.—After him was named the Platonic dialogue, Timaeus, which Cicero translated into Latin, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 63; id. N. D. 1, 8, 18; id. Acad. 2, 39, 123; id. Fin. 2, 5, 15; see the fragment of this translation (Timaeus sive de Universo) in Orell. Cic. IV. 2, p. 494 *sq.*

Tīmāgĕnes, is, *m.*, Τιμαγένης, *A learned and plain-speaking rhetorician of the time of Augustus*, Sen. Contr. 34; Sen. de Ira, 3, 23; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15 Schmid; Quint. 1, 10, 10.

Tīmanthes, is, *m.*, Τιμάνθης, *A celebrated Grecian painter, contemporary with Parrhasius*, Plin. 35, 9 *fin. sq.*; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; Quint. 2, 13, 13 Spald. (cf. also Cic. Or. 22, 74).

Tĭmāvus, i, *m.* *A river in Istria, between Aquileia and Trieste*, Mel. 2, 4, 3, Plin. 2, 103, 106; 3, 18, 22; Virg. A. 1, 244; Luc. 7, 194; Stat. S. 4, 7, 55; Liv. 41, 5; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 52.

tĭmĕfactus, a, um, *adj.* [timeo-facio] *Made afraid, frightened, alarmed, intimidated* (very rarely): timefactae religiones, Lucr. 2, 43: timefacta libertas, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24.

tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* *To fear, be afraid of, to dread, apprehend; to be afraid* or *in fear, to be fearful, apprehensive*, or *anxious*; constr. with the *acc.*, a relative or object-clause, with *ne* or *ut*, and *absol.*: (α) *c. acc.* (quite class.): quamquam omnia sunt metuenda, nihil magis quam perfidiam timemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, a, 2: timeo meos, Plaut. Truc. 5, 63; cf., quos aliquamdiu inermes timuissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 6; and, oppidanos, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27, 2: saxum Tantalus, Lucr. 3, 399 *sq.*; so, portus omnes, Caes. B. C. 3, 6, 4: reliquos casus, id. ib. 3, 10, 4: nomen atque imperium absentis, id. ib. 1, 61, 3: iram numinis, Ov. M. 6, 314: flagitium pejus leto, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 50: cuncta (amantes), Ov. M. 7, 719, et mult. al.; cf., aeternas poenas, Lucr. 1, 112; and in the *pass.*: morbos esse timendos, Lucr. 3, 41; so, si ipse fulgor timeretur, Quint. 8, 3, 5; and, si Cn. Pompeius timeretur, id. 4, 2, 25.—With the *dat.* of the object for which one fears something: nostrae causae nihil nos timere, Quint. 11, 1, 75; so, patronum justitiae suae, id. 4, 1, 9: furem caulibus aut pomis, Juv. 6, 17: noxiam vini aegris, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 101: de suo ac legionis periculo nihil timebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 57, 1; so, nihil de bello, id. ib. 3, 3, 1.

(β) With a relative-clause (likewise quite classical): misera timeo, quid hoc sit negotii, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 79: timeo, quid rerum gesserim, id. Mil. 2, 4, 44: quid possem, timebam, Cic. Att. 12, 24, 1: nunc istic quid agatur, magnopere timeo, id. ib. 3, 8, 2: jam nunc timeo, quidnam . . . pro exspectatione omnium eloqui possim, id. de Div. in Caecil. 13, 42: misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accidat, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 29; cf., haec quo sint eruptura timeo, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 5.—With the *dat.*: nunc nostrae timeo parti, quid hic respondeat, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 8.

(γ) With an object-clause (so not freq. till after the Aug. period; not in Cic.): Caesar etsi timebat tantae magnitudinis flumini exercitum objicere, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 64, 4: equites quum intrare fumum et flammam densissimam timerent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16, 2: timebant prisci truncum findere, Plin. 17, 14, 24: nec jurare time, Tib. 1, 4, 21; so too Hor. Od. 1, 8, 8; 3, 24, 56; id. Sat. 1, 4, 23; id. Ep. 1, 5, 2; 1, 7, 4; 1, 19, 27; 2, 1, 114; id. A. P. 170; 197; Ov. M. 1, 593; 8, 735; 12, 246, et mult. al.

(δ) With *ne* or *ut* (quite class.): metuo et timeo, ne hoc tandem propalam fiat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 38: timeo, ne malefacta mea sint inventa omnia, id. Truc. 4, 2, 61: haec timeo ne impediantur, D. Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 4: neque timerent, ne circumvenirentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 2: non times, ne locum perdas, Quint. 6, 3, 63: timuit, ne non succederet, Hor. Ep 1, 17, 37, et saep.:—timeo, ut sustineas Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3: ut satis commode supportari posset (res frumentaria), timere dicebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 6.

(ε) *Absol.* (so esp. freq. in prose and poetry): fac, ego ne metuam igitur et ut tu meam timeas vicem, Plaut. Most. 5, 2 24: salva est navis, ne time, id. Merc. 1, 61; so, ne time, id. Amph. 2, 2, 42; 5, 1, 12; id. Casin. 4, 4, 13; id. Curc. 4, 2, 34, et saep.: timentibus ceteris propter ignorationem locorum, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.*; cf., timentes confirmat, Caes. B. G. 7, 7, 4: quotidie aliquid fit lenius quam timebamus, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5: timere et admirari, Quint. 9, 2, 26; id. 9, 2, 86, et saep.:

—de re publica valde timeo, Cic. Att. 7, 6, 2: a quo quidem genere ego numquam timui, id. Sull. 20, 59.—Freq. with the *dat.* of the object for which one fears: tibi timui, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 20; cf., qui sibi timuerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 27, 1; so, alicui, Quint. 8, 5, 15; Virg. A. 2, 729; Hor. Od. 3, 27, 7; id. Sat. 2, 1, 23: suis rebus, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 1: huic loco, id. ib. 7, 44, 4: receptui suo, id. B. C. 3, 69, 2: urbi, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 26, et saep.—Impers.: urbi timetur, Luc. 7, 138; so Sen. Med. 885.

* (ζ) timens like timidus, *c. gen.*: mortis timentes, Lucr. 6, 1283.

* **tĭmescens,** entis, *Partic.* [timeo] *Becoming fearful of, fearing:* Athanaricus paria timescens abscessit, Amm. 31, 4 *fin.*

tĭmĭde, *adv.*, v. timidus, *ad fin.*

tĭmĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [timidus] *Fearfulness, cowardice, timidity* (a favorite word of Cic.): formido, timiditas, pavor, ignavia, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 52. So Pac. in Non. 228, 18; Cic. Parad. 23, 81; id. Fin. 4, 19, 53; id. Rep. 2, 41; id. Tusc. 3, 7, 14; id. Cluent. 46, 129; id. Coel. 15, 36; id. Phil. 2, 29, 71; id. de Or. 2, 3, 10; 2, 74, 300; Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 8; Suet. Aug. 67; id. Calig. 45.—In the *plur.*: quantae timiditates, Cic. Mil. 26, 69.

* **tĭmĭdŭle,** *adv. dim.* [timidus] *Somewhat timidly:* reptare per balneas, App. M. 4, p. 146.

tĭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [timeo] *Fearful, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly, timid:* timido metu refugere, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218; and id. Fin. 5, 11, 31; cf., nimium me timidum fuisse confiteor, Cic. Sest. 16, 36; and, se timidum atque ignavum judicari, id. Fam. 11, 18, 1: t. ac tremens, id. Pis. 30, 74: imbelles timidique, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: timidus imperitusque, id. Caecin. 7, 18: timidus in labore militari, id. Fam. 7, 17, 1: non timidus ad mortem, id. Fin. 2, 20, 63, et saep.: timidus animus, humilis, demissus fractusque, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 115; so, spes, Ov. Her. 16, 377: amor, id. ib. 19, 172: fides, id. Met. 9, 792: manus, id. Trist. 2, 228: tergum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 16: navis, Ov. F. 1, 4, et saep.—*Comp.*: adversis mediocribus timidiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13, 4: nihil timidius columba, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 3: timidiora mandata videbantur, quam, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 11, 18, 1.—*Sup.*: timidissime Phineu, Ov. M. 5, 224; so, turba, columbae, id. A. A. 1, 117.—(β) *c. inf.* (poet.): Codrus pro patria non timidus mori, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 2; so, non timidus pro patria perire, id. ib. 4, 9, 52; and, agitare aprum, Sil. 16, 575.—(γ) *c. gen.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): timidus procellae, Hor. A. P. 28; so, deorum, Ov. M. 5, 100: rimae timidae lucis, *that shun the light*, i. e. *remote from the light, dark*, Sen. Vit. beat. 21.—Hence,

Adv., tĭmĭde, *Fearfully, timidly:* timide, *opp.* fidenter, Cic. de Div. 2, 31, 67: timide aliquid facere, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: dicere, id. Planc. 10, 24. So id. Fin. 5, 2, 6; Quint. 16, 51; Sull. 29, 80; Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3; Caes. B. G. 3, 25, 1; id. B. C. 1, 19, 2; Hor. A. P. 171; Ov. M. 1, 745, et mult. al.—*Comp.*: timidius dicere, Cic. Caecin. 27, 77.—*Sup.*: quod timidissime dicendum est, Quint. 11, 1, 77.

(* **Timochares,** is, *m. A courtier of Pyrrhus, who proposed to Fabricius, for a reward, to kill the king his master*, Gell. 3, 8.)

(* **Tĭmŏlĕon,** tis, *m.*=Τιμολέων, *A Corinthian general, whose life was written by Nepos*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.—Deriv., **Tĭmŏlĕontēus,** a, um, *Of* or *named from Timoleon:* gymnasium, Nep. Tim. 5 *fin.*)

Tīmon, ōnis, *m.*, Τίμων, *A celebrated misanthrope of Athens*, Cic. Lael. 23, 87; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 25 and 27.

tĭmor, ōris, *m.* [timeo] *Fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety:* "definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: timor praepedit dicta linguae, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 25; so id. ib. 59: prae timore in genua concidit, id. Rud. 1, 2, 85; so id. Cist. 4, 2, 45: in timorem dabo militarem advenam, id. Pseud. 4, 1, 19: magno timore sum, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 2; id. Fin. 2, 10, 30: cruciatu timoris angi, id. Off. 2, 7, 25: timore de aliquo affici, id. Fam. 11, 2, 3: res quae mihi facit timorem, id. ib. 10, 18, 2: timore perterritus, id. de Div. 1, 28, 58; so Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 4; 1, 23, 3: huc accedit summus timor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 2; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 16: Parthis timor injectus est, id. Att. 5, 20, 3; so id. Agr. 1, 8, 23; Caes. B. G. 7, 55, 9: alicui timorem dejicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: ades animo et omitte timorem, id. ib. 6, 10: timorem abjicere, id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: timore sublato, Caes. B. G. 6, 23, 3; cf., omni timore deposito, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 23, 1: ut se ex maximo timore colligerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 65, 2: ea (aestas), quae sequitur, magno est in timore, *i. e. occasions great apprehension*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 4: ubi timor est, ne auctumnalis satio hiemis gelicidiis peruratur, Col. 11, 3, 63; so with a follg. *ne:* Virg. A. 6, 352: in timore civitas fuit, obsides captivosque Poenorum ea moliri, Liv. 32, 26, 16: quum major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vicisset, id. 45, 26, 7, et saep. With a *gen.* of the thing feared: belli magni timor impendet, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 4; so, vituperationis non injustae, id. Rep. 5, 4: repentinae incursionis, Caes. B. G. 6, 23, 3: mortis, Lucr. 5, 1179; Ov. M. 7, 604, et saep.—In the *plur.*: Cic. Rep. 1, 44 Moser.; Lucr. 2, 44; 5, 47; Catull. 64, 99; Hor. Od. 1, 37, 15; id. Ep. 1, 4, 12.

B. Personified: Timor, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 37; Ov. M. 12, 60.

II. Poet., transf.: **A.** In a good sense, *Awe, reverence, veneration:* deûm, Lucr. 5, 1222; Hor. S. 2, 3, 295; so Sil. 3, 31; Stat. Th. 3, 661.

B. *An object that excites fear, a terror:* audaci tu timor esse potes, Prop. 3, 7, 28: Cacus Aventinae timor, Ov. F. 1, 551. So id. Met. 3, 291; 10, 29; 12, 612; Hor. S. 1, 4, 67; Plin. 8, 32, 50.

Tīmŏtheus, ĕi, *m.*, Τιμόθεος: **I.** *Son of Conon, leader of the Athenians, and restorer of the walls of Athens;* his life is written by Nepos; cf. also, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 116; id. de Or. 3, 34, 139; id. Tusc. 5, 35, 100.—**II.** *A musician, a native of Miletus*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39; Quint. 2, 3, 3; Macr. S. 5, 22.

* **tīna,** ae, *f. A wine-vessel*, Var. in Non. 544, 6; cf., "TINIA vasa vinaria," Fest. 365; and, "canava, cavea, tinum," Not. Tiron.

tinca, ae, *f. A small fish*, perh. *the tench*, Cyprinus tinca, L.; Aus. Idyll. 10, 125.

* **tinctĭlis,** e, *adj.* [tingo] *In which something is dipped:* volucri ferro tinctile virus inest, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 63.

tinctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A dyer*, Vitr. 7, 14.

* **tinctōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to plunging in* or *dyeing;* trop.: mens, *i. e. blood-thirsty*, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44.

tinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A dyeing*, Plin. 37, 9, 38; in the *plur.*: id. 31, 10, 46, § 110.

1. tinctus, a, um, *Part.* of tingo.

* **2. tinctus,** ūs, *m.* [tingo] *A dipping into*, (* *a dyeing;* by meton., *a sauce* into which something is dipped): avis croceo tinctu cibis gratissima, (* *i. e. saffron-sauce*), Plin. 10, 48, 68.

tĭnĕa, ae, *f. A gnawing worm*, in clothes, books, *etc.*, *a moth, book-worm*, etc., Phalaena tinea, L.; Cato R. R. 98, 1; Hor. S. 2, 3, 119; id. Ep. 1, 20, 12; Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 72; Mart. 11, 1, 14; of the *moth* that flutters about a light: Ov. M. 15, 373; of the *wood-worm:* Vitr. 5, 12 *fin.* Of the *worms* in bee-hives, fig-trees, *etc.*: Virg. G. 4, 246; Col. 9, 14, 2; of the *worms* in the human body: Plin. 27, 13, 120; 21, 20, 83; 23, 8, 77; 24, 10, 47; of *lice:* Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 113; 260.

* **tĭnĕŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [tinea] *A little worm*, Veg. Vet. 1, 4.

* **tĭnĕōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of worms, wormy*, Col. 9, 14, 20.

(* **Tinge** or **Tingi,** *f. A town of Mauretania*, now *Tanjiers*, Mela, 1, 5, 2; Plin. 5, 1, 1.—Deriv., **Tingitānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Tingi:* litus, Mamert. Gen. Max. 16 *fin.*)

tingo (also written tinguo), nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* [τέγγω] *To wet, moisten, bathe* with or in any liquid (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: tunica sanguine centauri tincta, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: Lydia Pactoli tingit arata liquor, Prop. 1, 6, 32: in amne comas, id. 4, 4, 24: tinget pavimentum mero, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 27: gemmam lacrimis, Ov. M. 9, 567: summa pedum vestigia in undis, id. ib. 4, 343; so, pedis vestigia, id. ib. 5, 592: corpora flumine, *i. e. to bathe*, Ov. M. 12, 413; so, corpora lymphis, id. ib. 2, 459. Poet.: in alto Phoebus anhelos Aequore tinget equos, *i. e. would bathe* or *plunge*, Ov. M. 15, 419: non ego te meis Immunem meditor tingere poculis, *i. e. to entertain, treat you*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 23

B. In partic., *To soak in color, to dye, color, tinge:* Phocaico bibulas tingebat murice lanas, Ov. M. 6, 9; cf., lanas vestium murice Afro, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 36; and poet.: niveam ovem Tyrio murice, Tib. 2, 4, 28; so, vestes Gaetulo murice, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 181: vestem rubro cocco, id. Sat. 2, 6, 103, et saep.: cultros sanguine, Ov. M. 7, 599; cf., secures cervice, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 13; so, ora cruore, Ov. M. 14, 237: cutem, *i. e. to paint*, Mart. 1, 78, 5: tinguntur sole populi, *i. e. are embrowned*, Plin. 6, 19, 22: numos, *to wash copper coins with gold* or *silver*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 10, 8.—Poet.: globus … candenti lumine tinctus, *colored, reddened*, i. e. *illuminated*, Lucr. 5, 720; so, loca lumine, id. 6, 173.—In the participles, subst.: tingentium officinae, *of the dyers*, Plin. 9, 28, 62; so id. 37, 9, 40: tincta absint, *colored, variegated stuffs*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45.

II. Trop.: orator sit mihi tinctus literis, audierit aliquid, legerit, *tinctured*, i. e. *imbued, well furnished with*, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: Laelia patris elegantiâ tincta, id. Brut. 58, 211: verba sensu tincta, Quint. 4, 2, 117: Romano lepidos sale tinge libellos, Mart. 8, 3, 19; cf., sales lepore Attico tincti, id. 3, 20, 9; Sen. Ep. 66.

tĭnĭārĭa, ae, *f.* [tinea] *A plant, moth-mullein*, Teucrium polium, L.; Scrib. Comp. 83.

* **tinnīmentum,** i, *n.* [tinnio] *A tingling:* illud quidem edepol tinnimentum est auribus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 26.

tinnĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* *To ring, clink, jingle, tinkle, tingle:* tinniit tintinnabulum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 162: tinnit hastilibus umbo, Enn. Ann. 17, 18: (Graeci) *n* (literam) jucundam et in fine praecipue quasi tinnientem illius (*m* literae) loco ponunt, Quint. 12, 10, 31:—nec tibi dubito in foro diu tinnisse auriculas, *have tingled*, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 5 ed. Mai.; cf. tinnitus:—exspecto maxime, ecquid Dolabella tinniat, *clinks the money*, i. e. *pays*, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 4; cf. trop., veri speciem dignoscere calles, Nequa subaerato mendosum tinniat auro, *ring false, give a false sound*, Pers. 5, 105.—**II.** Transf., *To have a sharp* or *shrill voice, to cry, scream, sing* (ante- and post-class.): comprime te: nimium tinnis, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 32; so id. Pseud. 3, 2, 99; cf., tinnire canora voce, id. Poen. prol. 33:—aliquid se tinniturum promisit, *to sing*, Suet. Ner. 20 *fin.*; cf., vere novo, quum jam tinnire volucres Incipient, Calp Ecl. 5, 16.

tinnĭto, are, *v. intens. a.* [tinnio] *To sing:* parus enim quamvis per noctem tinnitet omnem, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 9 (*al.* tinniat): in trivio tinnitare, *i. e. to boast in public*, Commod. Fratr. 64.

tinnītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A ringing, jingling, tingling* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: tinnitusque cie et Matris quate cymbala circum, Virg. G. 4, 64; so id. Aen. 9, 809; Ov. M. 5, 204; 6, 589; 14, 536; id. Fast. 4, 184; Sil. 13, 146; Quint. 11, 3, 31; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76; 19, 1, 2, § 9: cuminum silvestre auribus instillatur ad sonitus atque tinnitus, *a ringing in the ears*, id. 20, 15, 57; so id. 23, 4, 42; 28, 2, 5.—* **II.** Transf., of language, *A jingling, jingle* of words: tinnitus Gallionis, Tac. Or. 26; cf. tinnulus, *no.* II.

tinnŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: sistra, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 38: aera, id. Met. 4, 393: chordae, Sen. Troad. 833: fistula, Calp. Ecl. 4, 74: vox, Catull. 61, 13; Pomp. in Macr. S. 6, 4 (coupled with tenuis); cf., illic cymbala tinnulaeque Gades, *i. e. the shrill noise of the Gaditan maidens*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 71 (cf.

Juv. 11, 162).—* **II.** Transf., of those whose oratory is mere jingle: (rhetores) tumidi et corrupti et tinnuli, *jingling*, Quint. 2, 3, 9; cf. tinnitus, *no.* II.

tinnunculus, i, *m.* *A kind of hawk, the kestrel*, Falco tinnunculus, L.; Plin. 10, 37, 52; Col. 8, 8, 7.

* **tintinnābŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [tintinnabulum] *Belled*, i. e. *wearing a bell* or *bells:* greges, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

tintinnābŭlum, i, *n.* [tintinno] *A bell* on doors to summon attendants, on the necks of cattle, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 162; id. Pseud. 1, 3, 98; Suet. Aug. 91; Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92; Juv. 6, 441; Mart. 14, 163 *in lemm.*; Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 336.

* **tintinnācŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Tinkling, clinking, clanking:* educi ad tintinnaculos, *i. e. to the executioners* (who put manacles on malefactors), Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 8.

tintinnĭo, ire, v. tintinno.

tintinno, are, *v. n.* [reduplicated from tinnio] *To ring, clink, clank, to jingle, tingle* (ante-class.): tintinnabant compedes, Naev. in Fest. p. 364; so Nigid. in Non. 40, 16.—Collat. form of the 4th conj.: tintinnire janitoris impedimenta (*i. e.* catenas) audio, Afran. in Non. 40, 14; id. in Fest. p. 364 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. also Neukirch. Fabul. tog. p. 264. And, tintĭno, are: sonitu suopte Tintĭnant aures, Catull. 51, 11.

* **tintinnum,** i, *n.* [tintinno] *A jingling, tinkling*, Venant. Carm. 2, 20, 49.

* **tintĭno,** are, v. tintinno.

tīnus, i, *m.* *A plant*, Viburnum tinus, L.; Plin. 15, 30, 39; 17, 10, 11; Ov. M. 10, 98.

† **tiphe,** ēs, *f.* = τίφη, *A kind of grain*, acc. to Sprengel, *Peter's-corn, one-grained wheat*, Triticum monococcon, L.; Plin. 18, 8, 29; id. ib. 10, 20, § 93.

† **tiphy̆on,** i, *n.* = τίφυον, *A kind of narcissus*, Plin. 21, 11, 39.

Tīphys, y̆os, *m.*, Τίφυς, *The pilot of the Argo*, Virg. E. 4, 34; Ov. Her. 6, 48; Poet. ap. Charis. p. 243 P.

tippŭla, ae, *f.* *An insect that runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner*, Var. in Non. 180, 11; to designate any very light object, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 62.

(* **Tirēnus pons,** *A bridge at Minturnae*, Cic. Att. 17, 13.)

Tīrĕsĭas, ae, *m.*, Τειρεσίας, *A celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes*, Hyg. Fab. 68; 75; Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 115; id. de Div. 1, 40, 88; 2, 3, 9; id. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Ov. M. 3, 323; 6, 157; Hor. S. 2, 5, 1.—Transf., for *a blind man*, Juv. 13, 249.

Tīrĭdātes, ae, *m.* *The name of several kings of Armenia*, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 5; Suet. Ner. 13; 30; Just. 42, 5; Plin. 7, 39, 40; 30, 2, 6, et al.

tīro, ōnis, *m.* In milit. lang., *A newly-levied soldier, a young soldier, recruit:* aetas tironum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: legio tironum, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 3 *sq.*; so id. ib. 3, 29, 2; 3, 34, 2; Auct. B. Afr. 31, 7; Suet. Tib. 42; id. Ner. 19; id. Vitell. 14, et mult. al.—**b.** Adject.: tirones milites, *opp.* veterani, Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 39; so, miles, Auct. B. Afr. 16, 1: exercitus, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2; Liv. 21, 43, 14.—**II.** Transf., out of the military sphere, *A beginner, tiro* in any thing: nulla in re tiro ac rudis, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: cf., nos, tirones in foro, Quint. 2, 10, 9: provinciae rudis et tiro, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, 17: homo non aetate sed usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro, id. de Div. in Caecil. 15, 47; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: deductus in forum tiro, *as a young man*, after putting on the toga virilis, Suet. Ner. 7; so Plin. 8, 48, 74; Ov. F. 3, 787: tirones gladiatorum, Suet. Caes. 26; for which, adject., tirones gladiatores, Auct. B. Afr. 71, 1.—Of animals: ut tironem (bovem) cum veterano adjungant, Var. R. R. 1, 20, 2.—**B.** Tiro, ōnis, *m.*, *A Roman proper name.* So esp., M. Tullius Tiro, *the learned freedman of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 16, 10; 3–15; 18; id. Att. 6, 7, 2; 9, 17, 2, et saep.; Gell. 7, 3, 8; 13, 9, 1 *sq.* Hence, Tironianus liber, Gell. 13, 20, 16: Tironiana cura, id. 1, 7, 1, et saep.

tīrōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [tiro] In military lang., *The first military service* or *first campaign of a young soldier, military rawness* or *inexperience*, i. q. rudimentum (perh. not ante-Aug.): juvenis, Liv. 39, 47, 3; so Auct. B. Afr. 31, 6; Val. Max. 5, 4, 2; Just. 9, 1; and in the *plur.*: id. 12, 4; Flor. 2, 3.—**B.** Concr., *The young troops, raw forces, recruits:* contemptum tirocinium, Liv. 40, 35, 12.—**II.** Transf. out of the milit. sphere, *The first beginning* of any thing, *the first trial, attempt*, or *essay:* si in L. Paulo accusando tirocinium ponere et documentum eloquentiae dare voluit, Liv. 45, 37, 3; cf., nec differendum est tirocinium in senectutem, Quint. 12, 6, 3; and, tirocinii metum transire, id. ib. § 7: filios suo quemque tirocinio deducere in forum, *i. e. after putting on the* toga virilis, Suet. Aug. 26; so id. Tib. 54; Calig. 16.—Of inanimate things: navium, *i. e. their first voyage*, Plin. 24, 7, 26.

tīrōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The state* or *condition of a recruit* (late Latin), Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 21.

Tironianus, a, um, v. tiro, *no.* II., B.

tīruncŭla, ae, v. tirunculus.

tīruncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [tiro] *A young beginner, little tiro* (a post-Aug. word): ut probarem tibi, quam vehementes haberent tirunculi impetus primos ad optima quaeque, Sen. Ep. 108 *med.*; so Col. 11, 1, 3; Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 4; Juv. 11, 143; and in apposition: miles, Suet. Ner. 21 *fin.*—In the *fem.*, tīruncŭla, ae, *A female beginner:* saluta Blaesillam et Eustochium, tirunculas nostras, *female pupils, novices*, Hier. Ep. 31, 14.—Of *a bitch* that has littered for the first time: Col. 7, 12, 11.

Tīryns, this *or* thos, *f.*, Τίρυνς, *A town in Argolis, where Hercules was brought up*, Plin. 4, 5, 9; Stat. Th. 4, 147; Serv. Virg. A. 7, 662; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 651 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Tīrynthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tiryns, Tirynthian*; and poet., also, *of* or *belonging to Hercules, Herculean:* heros, *i. e. Hercules*, Ov. M. 7, 410; id. Fast. 2, 349; called, also, juvenis, id. ib. 2, 305: hospes, id. ib. 1, 547; and, *absol.*, Tirynthius, id. Met. 9, 66; 268; 12, 564; id. Fast. 5, 629; Virg. A. 7, 662; 8, 228, et mult. al. Tir. heros means, also, *Chromis, the son of Hercules*, Stat. Th. 6, 489; and, *Q. Fabius Maximus* (because the Fabii deduced their origin from Hercules), Sil. 8, 218; cf., Fabius, Tirynthia proles, id. 2, 3; and, T. gens, *i. e.* Fabia, id. 7, 35: pubes, *troops of Tiryns*, Stat. Th. 11, 45: tela, *of Hercules*, Ov. M. 13, 401: nox, *i. e. of the conception of Hercules*, Stat. S. 4, 6, 17: aula, *i. e. Herculaneum*, id. ib. 2, 2, 109; cf., tecta, *i. e. Saguntum*, built by Hercules, Sil. 2, 300.

tis, (* *i. e.* tui, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 42), v. tu.

(* **Tīsaeus,** i, *m.*, or **Tīsaeum,** i, *n.* *A mountain of Thessaly*, Liv. 28, 5 *fin.*)

(* **Tisagoras,** ae, *m.* *A brother of Miltiades*, Nep. Milt. 7.)

(* **Tīsĭas,** ae, *m.* *A Sicilian who wrote on oratory*, Cic. Brut. 12; id. Inv. 2, 2; id. de Or. 1, 20; Quint. 2, 16, 3.)

Tīsĭphŏne, ēs, *f.*, Τισιφόνη (avenger of murder), *One of the Furies*, Virg. A. 6, 571; 10, 761; Prop. 3, 5, 40; Ov. M. 4, 481; id. Her. 2, 117; Hor. S. 1, 8, 34, et al.—**II.** Deriv., **Tīsĭphŏnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tisiphone, Tisiphonean:* tempora, *i. e. deserving of punishment, guilty, criminal*, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 6.

Tisse, ēs, *f.* *A little town in Sicily*, (* now *Randazzo*), Sil. 14, 267; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 423. *Its inhabitants* are called **Tissenses,** ĭum, *m.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 38; for which, Tissinenses, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

Tītan, ānis (collat. form Tĭtānus, i, v. in the follg.), *m.*, Τιτάν, *Son of Coelus and Vesta, elder brother of Saturn, and ancestor of the Titans*, called **Titani** or **Titanes,** *who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, and were, by the thunderbolts of his son Jupiter, precipitated into Tartarus:* quasi Titani cum dis belligerem? Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 26; so *dat.*, Titanis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70: genus Titanum, id. Leg. 3, 2, 5; so *gen.*, Titanum suboles, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; *acc.*, Titanas, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 43; Ov. F. 3, 797.—Appellatively, Titanus, of an old man, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 101.—After him were named, **B.** *A grandson of the above, son of Hyperion, the Sun-god*, i. q. Sol: Cic. Arat. 60; so Virg. A. 4, 119; Ov. M. 1, 10; 2, 118; 6, 438; id. Fast. 1, 617; 2, 73; 4, 180; 919, et al.—**C.** *Prometheus*, as grandson of Titan, Juv. 14, 35.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Tītānĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Titan* or *the Titans, Titanian:* pubes, fulmine dejecti, *i. e. the Titans*, Virg. A. 6, 580; cf., bella, *i. e. of the Titans*, Sil. 12, 725: ales, *i. e. the Phoenix*, as sacred to the sun (Titan, *no.* B), Claud. Idyll. 1, 7.—Subst., Titanĭus, ii, *m.*, for Titan, *no.* B, *The Sun-god*, Avien. Arat. 127.—In the *fem.*, Titania, ae, *Latona*, as daughter of the Titan Ceus, Ov. M. 6, 346; also, *Pyrrha*, as descendant of the Titan Prometheus, id. ib. 1, 395; also, *Diana*, as sister of Sol, id. ib. 3, 173; cf. Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 83; and *Circe*, as daughter of Sol, Ov. M. 14, 382; 438.—**B. Tītānĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Titan* or *the Titans, Titanic:* dracones, *sprung from the Titans' blood*, Ov. M. 7, 398.—**C. Tītānis,** ĭdis or ĭdos, *adj. f.*, *Titanic:* pugna, *of the Titans*, Juv. 8, 132: Circe, as daughter of Sol, Ov. M. 13, 968; 14, 376; Val. Fl. 7, 212; called also, *absol.*, Titanis, Ov. M. 14, 14. *Absol.*, also, of *Latona*, and of *Tethys*, as sister of Sol, id. Fast. 5, 81.

Tīthōnus, i, *m.*, Τιθωνός, *Son of Laomedon, consort of Aurora, and father of Memnon; endowed with immortality, and changed at last, after reaching a decrepit old age, into a cicada*, Virg. A. 4, 585; Ov. F. 6, 473; Hor. Od. 2, 16, 30; 1, 28, 8.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Tīthōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tithonus, Tithonian:* conjux, *i. e. Aurora*, Ov. F. 3, 403; called, also, *absol.*, Tithonia, id. ib. 4, 943; Val. Fl. 1, 311; 3, 1; Stat. Th. 12, 3: senectus, id. Silv. 4, 3, 151.—**B. Tīthōnacus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tithonus:* Memnon, Avien. Perieg. 368.—**C. Tīthōnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *The wife of Tithonus, Aurora*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 34.

tĭthy̆mălis, ĭdis, v. the follg. art.

† **tĭthy̆mălus** (also written tithymallus), i, *m.* = τιθύμαλος, *A plant with a milk-like sap, spurge*, Euphorbia, L., of many species: Plin. 26, 8, 39 *sq.*; Seren. Samm. 46, 841; 64, 1106. A female species, called tythymălis, ĭdis, *Sea-spurge*, Euphorbia paralias, L.; Plin. 26, 8, 41.

Tĭtĭānus, a, um, v. Titius, *no.* II., B.

Tĭtĭenses, ĭum, v. Titius, *no.* II., C.

Tĭtĭes, ĭum, v. Titius, *no.* II., C.

* **tītillāmentum,** i, *n.* [titillo] *A tickling*, for titillatio, Fulg. Myth. 2, 18.

tītillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A tickling, titillation*, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113; id. de Sen. 14, 47; Hier. Ep. 52, 3.

* **tītillātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A tickling*, for titillatio, Plin. 11, 37, 77.

tītillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To tickle, titillate:* **I.** Lit.: sensus, Lucr. 2, 429; Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39; cf., carnem, Tert. Pud. 22 *med.*: multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi titillantes, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 63.—**II.** Trop.: ne vos titillet gloria, Hor. S. 2, 3, 179: femina nulla prorsus invidia titillata, Mart. Cap. 2, 42.

* **tītillus,** i, *m.* [titillo] *A tickling*, for titillatio, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 2.

Tĭtĭnĭus (also written Titinnius), ii, *m.* *A Roman comic poet of the ante-class. period*; see his life and the fragments of his writings in Neukirch. Fab. Togat. p. 97–152.

tĭtĭo, ōnis, *m.* *A burning brand, fire brand*, Var. in Non. 182, 21, and 302, 7; Cels. 2, 17; Hyg. Fab. 171, et al.; cf., "*titionem* vulgus appellat extractum foco torrem semiustum et exstinctum," Lact 4, 14 *med.*

Tĭtĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens; e. g. Sex. Titius, *a tribune of the people, whose motions so much resembled dancing that a certain dance was named* Titius *after him*, Cic. Brut. 62, 225.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Tĭtĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Titius, Titian:* lex, Cic. Mur. 8, 18; id. Leg. 2, 6, 14; Val Max. 8, 1, 3; Mart. Dig. 11, 5, 3: atrium, Liv. 39, 44, 7: sodales, *appointed for the Sabine worship by King Titus Tatius*, Tac. A. 1, 54; id. Hist. 2, 95; Luc. 1, 602; called also, TITIALES, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2432, cf., also, SODALIS TITIENSIS, Inscr. Mur. 299.—**B. Tĭtĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Titius, Titian:* fundus, Afric. Dig. 23, 3, 50; Paul. ib. 45, 1, 85.—**C. Tĭtĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to King Titus Tatius:* so-

DALIS, v. *no.* A.—Subst., **Tĭtĭenses,** ĭum, *m.*, for the usual Tatienses, *One of the three Roman equestrian centuries;* v. sub Tatius; also, abbrev., Titĭes, ĭum, Prop. 4, 1, 31.

* **titivillitĭum,** ĭi, *n.* *A very small trifle, a bagatelle:* non ego istuc verbum empsitem (empsiculem, Müll.) (*emissim, Brunck.) titivillitio, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 39; cf. Fest. p. 366 Müll. *N. cr.*, and Fulg. de Prisc. Serm. 562.

tĭtŭbanter, *adv.*, v. titubo, *ad fin.*

tĭtŭbantĭa, ae, *f.* [titubo] *A staggering, wavering* (very rarely): linguae, *i. e. stammering*, Suet. Claud. 30; so too, oris, id. Vit. 6; cf. the follg. art., *no.* I.

tĭtŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A staggering, wavering:* ***I.** Lit.: linguae, *i. e. stammering*, Macr. S. 7, 6 *med.*; cf. the preced. art.—***II.** Trop.: titubatio aut offensio, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12.

tĭtŭbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To stagger, totter, reel:* **I.** Lit. (so rarely): cave ne titubes, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19: Silenus titubans annisque meroque, Ov. M. 11, 90; so of drunken persons, id. ib. 3, 608; 4, 26; 15, 331; cf., titubans pes, Phaedr. 4, 15, 10:—vestigia titubata, *tottering*, Virg. A. 5, 332: titubat lingua, *stammers, stutters*, Ov. A. A. 1, 598.—**II.** Trop., *To hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed* or *perplexed* (so quite class.): Licinius titubans, Cic. Coel. 28, 66: erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: testes, si verbo titubarint, Cic. Fl. 10, 22: at vide, ne titubes, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 32; so id. Mil. 2, 2, 93: lacrumans titubanti animo, corde et pectore, id. ib. 1, 1, 43:—quid agat, ne quid titubet, id. ib. 2, 4, 75; so, quid, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 120; Quint. 5, 7, 11: nihil, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 2; cf. *pass.:* ne quid titubetur, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 70; and, si quid forte titubatum est, ut fit in bello, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 2; and *impers.:* versus debilitatur, in quacumque ejus sit parte titubatum, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192.—Hence

tĭtŭbanter, *adv.*, *Hesitatingly, falteringly:* t. et inconstanter loqui de aliqua re, Auct. Her. 4, 41, 53: titubanter et strictim, Cic. Coel. 7, 15.

tĭtŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [titulus] *To give a title to, to call, name, entitle* (post-class.): magos quoque Samaritanorum appellatione titulavit, Tert. adv. Jud. 9 *med.*; so id. Anim. 13; Carm. de Judic. Dom. 2; Mart. Cap. 2, 15 *fin.*

tĭtŭlus, i, *m.* *A superscription, inscription, label, title; a ticket, bill, placard, notice* that a thing is to be sold or let: **I.** Lit. (so esp. freq. after the Aug. period): aram condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv. 28, 46, 16; cf., dant munera templis Addunt et titulum: titulus breve carmen habebat, Ov. M. 9, 793; and id. Trist. 4, 2, 20: titulus nomenque libelli, Ov. R. Am. 1; cf., librorum, Quint. 2, 14, 4; and, titulum scribere, Col. 9 praef. § 2: aut quorum titulus per barbara colla pependit, *i. e. of slaves put up for sale*, Prop. 4, 5, 51: sepulcri, *epitaph*, Juv. 6, 230; cf., cinerem sine titulo, sine nomine jacere, Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 3; so of *an epitaph*, id. ib. 9, 19, 3:—domus proscribebatur, si quis emere, si quis conducere vellet: venit Athenodorus, legit titulum auditoque pretio, *etc.*, *the bill, the notice of sale*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7; cf. poet.: ite sub titulum lares, Tib. 2, 4, 53; so, sub titulum nostros misit lares, Ov. R. Am. 302.

II. Transf.: **A.** Like our *title* for *An honorable appellation, title of honor:* sustinere titulum consulatus, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: quos si titulus hic (sapientis) delectat, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 30: prioris perpetrati belli titulus, Liv. 28, 41, 3; so, servatae pubis Achivae, Ov. M. 7, 56: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 17; so id. Od. 4, 14, 4; id. Sat. 2, 3, 212; Prop. 4, 11, 32; Luc. 3, 73; Ov. F. 2, 16; 1, 602; id. Met. 7, 448, et mult. al.

***B.** *A sign, token:* ciconia, titulus tepidi temporis, Petr. 55.

C. *A cause* or *reason alleged, a pretense, pretext* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): non vos pro Graeciae libertate tantum dimicare: quamquam is quoque egregius titulus esset, *etc.*, Liv. 36, 17, 13: praetendere titulum belli, id. 37, 54, 13: sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo, Vell. 2, 45, 4: ipse (probabatur) accepisse HS. decem millia foedissimo quidem titulo, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23.

Tĭtūrĭānus, a, um, v. Titurius.

Tĭtūrĭus, ii, *m.* *A legate of Caesar in the Gallic war*, Caes. B. G. 5, 27; 29; 33; Suet. Caes. 25.—Hence **Tĭtūrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Titurius, Titurian:* clades, Suet. Caes. 67.

(* **Titurnĭus,** a. *The name of a Roman* gens, Cic. Fam. 13, 39.)

Tĭtus, i, *m.* *A Roman prenomen*, abbreviated T.

Tĭty̆rus, i, *m.* *The name of a shepherd in Virgil's Eclogues*, Virg. E. 1.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** For *A shepherd* in gen., Virg. E. 8, 55.—**B.** As a designation of *Virgil's Eclogues*, Ov. A. 1, 15, 25.—**C.** As a designation of *Virgil* himself, Prop. 2, 34, 72.

Tĭty̆os, y̆i, *m.*, Τιτυός, *A giant, son of Jupiter, slain by Apollo with arrows, for his attempt on the chastity of Latona; and, as a further punishment, as he lay in the infernal regions stretched out over a space of nine jugera, a vulture kept feeding on his liver, which was as constantly reproduced*, Lucr. 3, 997 *sq.*; Virg. A. 6, 595; Tib. 1, 3, 75; Ov. M. 4, 457; id. Pont. 1, 2, 41.

Tlēpŏlĕmus, i, *m.*, Τληπόλεμος, *A son of Hercules, leader of the Rhodians before Troy*, Hyg. Fab. 81, 97; Ov. M. 12, 537.

Tmăros or **-us,** i, *m.* *A mountain in Epirus*, Virg. E. 8, 44; called also Tomarus, Plin. H. N. 4 *praef.*—**II.** Deriv., **Tmărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tmaros, Tmarian:* Juppiter, Claud. B. Get. 18.

† **tmēsis,** is, *f.* = τμῆσις, in grammar, *The separation of a word, tmesis* (as, Saxo *cere* comminuit *brum;* v. cerebrum, *ad init.*), Serv. Virg. A. 1, 412.

Tmōlus, i, *m.*, Τμῶλος, *A mountain of Lydia in which the Pactolus rises, producing excellent wines*, Plin. 5, 29, 30; Virg. G. 1, 56; Ov. M. 2, 217; 11, 151 *sq.*; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 362. Called also Ty̆mōlus, Ov. M. 6, 15; and 11, 86.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Tmōlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tmolus, Tmolian:* terra, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 9.—Subst., **Tmōlĭus,** ii, *m.* (*sc.* mons), *Mount Tmolus*, Virg. G. 2, 98.—**B. Tmōlītes,** is, *adj. m.*, *Of Tmolus:* vicanus, Cic. Fl. 3, 8.—Subst., *The wine of Tmolus, Tmolian wine*, Plin. 14, 7, 9; Vitr. 7, 3.

* **tŏcŭlĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [τόκος, usury] *A usurer:* neque te in toculionibus habebam, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 12.

‡ **todi,** ōrum, *m.:* "todi genus avium parvarum." Plautus: "*cum todillis crusculis*," Fest. p. 352 and 353.

† **toecharchus,** i, *m.* = τοίχαρχος, *The commander of the rowers*, Hyg. Fab. 14 *fin.*

tōfācĕus or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [tofus] *Of tufa, tufaceous:* argilla, Plin. 17, 7, 4: lapis, Pall. Aug. 9, 2.

* **tōfĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Like tufa, tufaceous:* lapides, Capitol. Maxim. 6.

* **tōfīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of tufa:* metae (circi), Suet. Claud. 21.

* **tōfōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Like tufa, tufaceous, porous:* verruca humore, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

tōfus (also written tophus), *Tufa* or *tuff*, Plin. 17, 4, 3; 36, 22, 48; Vitr. 2, 7; Front. Aquaed. 122; Virg. G. 2, 214; Ov. M. 3, 160; 8, 562; Stat. S. 4, 3, 52.

tŏga, ae, *f.* [tego] *A covering, garment:* **I.** In gen. (so only ante-class. in a few examples): "praeterea quod in lecto togas ante habebant; ante enim olim fuit commune vestimentum et diurnum et nocturnum et muliebre et virile," Var. in Non. 541, 2: incincta togâ, Afran. ib. 540, 33.—Hence, ***B.** For *A roofing, roof:* "(*toga*) dicitur et *tectum*," Non. 406, 21.

II. In partic., *The outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single piece of stuff; the toga:* sed quod pacis est insigne et otii toga, Cic. Pis. 30, 73: t. praetexta, *the toga of magistrates and free-born children, ornamented with purple;* v. praetexo: t. pura, *the unornamented toga of youth who had laid aside the* praetexta: Ciceroni meo togam puram quum dare Arpini vellem, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 1; so id. ib. 5, 20, 9; 7, 8, 5: called more freq., virilis, id. Sest. 69, 144; cf., a patre ita eram deductus ad Scaevolam sumpta virili toga, id. Lael. 1, 1: candida, *the toga worn by candidates for office, made of white fulled cloth;* v. candidus: pulla, *the dark-gray toga of mourners;* v. pullus. Cf. Adam's Antiqq. 2, p. 129 *sq.*—Hence,

B. Transf.: **1.** As a designation for *Peace:* "ex quo genere haec sunt, *Liberum* appellare pro vino, *campum* pro comitiis, *togam* pro pace, *arma* ac *tela* pro bello," Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167: cedant arma togae, Cic. poet. Off. 1, 22, 77; id. Pis. 30, 73.—**2.** As, in the times of the emperors, the toga went more and more out of use, and became almost exclusively the garment of clients; hence poet. for *A client:* eheu quam fatuae sunt tibi Roma togae, Mart. 10, 18, 4.—**3.** As women of loose character were not allowed to wear the proper female garment (the stola), and assumed the toga, poet. for *A prostitute:* si tibi cura toga est potior pressumque quasillo Scortum, Tib. 4, 10, 3.

* **tŏgātārĭus,** ii, *m.* [togatus] *An actor in the* Fabula togata, Suet. Aug. 45 (*al.* togatarum).

* **tŏgatŭlus,** i, *m.*, *dim.* [toga, *no.* II., B, 2] *A man of humble station, a little client*, Mart. 10, 74, 3.

tŏgātus, i, *m.* (*fem.*, togata, ae; and *adj.*, togatus, a, um; v. in the follg.) [toga] *Dressed in* or *wearing a toga, gowned, toged, togated:* **I.** Lit.: as a designation of *A Roman citizen*, opp. to a foreigner or to a Roman soldier: judex modo palliatus modo togatus, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14: cui uni togato supplicationem decreverit (senatus), id. Sull. 30, 85: unus e togatorum numero, id. de Or. 1, 24, 111: magna caterva togatorum, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 135.—Adject.: Romanos rerum dominos gentemque togatam, Virg. A. 1, 282.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** tŏgāta, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fabula), *A species of the Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects, the national drama*, Diom. p. 487 P.; Sen. Ep. 8 *fin.*; Hor. A. P. 288; Vell. 2, 9, 3; Cic. Sest. 55, 118; Quint. 10, 1, 100; Suet. Ner. 11; Gramm. 21, et al. Cf. Neukirch de Fabula togata Romanorum, Lips. 1833, 8.—**B.** Gallia Togata, *The part of Gallia Cisalpina acquired by the Romans on the hither side of the Po*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 14, 19; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24, 3; 52, 1; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 133.—**C.** (acc. to toga, *no.* II., B, 2) Under the emperors, *A man of humble station, a client*, Juv. 7, 142. Adject.: turba, Juv. 1, 96: opera, *the service of a client*, Mart. 3, 46, 1.—**D.** (acc. to toga, *no.* II., B, 3) togata, ae, *f.*, *An immodest woman, a prostitute*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 63; 82; Mart. 6, 64, 4.

tŏgŭla, ae, *f.*, *dim.* [toga] *A little toga*, Cic. Pis. 23, 55; id. Att. 1, 18, 6; Mart. 9, 101, 5.

tŏlĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tolero] **I.** Pass., *That may be borne, bearable, supportable, endurable, passable, tolerable* (quite class.): amicitiae si tolerabiles erunt, ferendae sunt, Cic. Lael. 21, 78: tolerabilis conditio servitutis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: genus rei publicae, id. Rep. 1, 26: fenus, id. Att. 6, 1, 16: hoc utcumque tolerabile: gravius illud quod, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 2, et saep.: rex, Cic. Rep. 1, 28; cf., orator, id. Brut. 48, 178; so, oratores, id. de Or. 1, 2, 8: Minucius jam ante vix tolerabilis, Liv. 22, 27, 1: non tolerabile numen, Virg. A. 5, 768:—*Comp.:* senectus, Cic. de Sen. 3, 8: tolerabilius est sic dicere, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218:—*Sup.:* sententia, Paul. Dig. 28, 5, 18.—**II.** Act., *That can easily bear* or *endure, enduring, sustaining, supporting* (so rarely, and not in Cic.; but cf. sub *Adv.*, *no.* 2): homo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: quas (oves) ille tempore auctumni ratus adhuc esse tolerabiles, *i. e. able to support the winter*, Col. 7, 3, 14.—*Adv.*, tŏlĕrābĭlĭter, *Bearably, passably, tolerably:* facere aliquid, Col. 11, 2, 85: dicere, id. 2, 2, 3: dare veratrum, Cels. 2, 13.—**2.** For toleranter, *Patiently:* etenim si dolores eosdem tolerabilius patiuntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42; so, tolerabilius ferre igniculum desiderii; id. Fam. 15, 20, 2.

tŏlĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. tolerabilis, *ad fin.*

tŏlĕrans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of tolero.

tŏlĕranter, *adv.*, v. tolero, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

tŏlĕrāntĭa, ae, *f.* [tolero] *A bearing, supporting, endurance* (very rarely): rerum humanarum, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 27: doloris, Quint. 2, 20, 10: malorum, id. 5, 10, 33.

* **tŏlĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A bearing, supporting, enduring:* dolorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

tŏlĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of tolero.

tŏlĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*dep.* collat. form, TOLEROR, ari, acc. to Prisc. p. 800 P.) [lengthened form of the root TOL, whence tollo and tuli, kindr. with the Gr. ΤΛΑΩ] *To bear, support, endure, sustain, tolerate* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: militiam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1: hiemem, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23; so Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, 1: dicunt illi dolorem esse difficile toleratu, Cic. Fin. 4, 19, 52: sumptus et tributa civitatum ab omnibus tolerari aequabiliter, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, 25: acritudinem, Att. in Fest. p. 356; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 28: facile labores pericula, dubias atque asperas res, Sall. C. 10, 2: servitutem aequo animo, id. Jug. 31, 11: cursus, Ov. M. 5, 610: vaporem, id. ib. 2, 301; cf., vaporis vim, id. ib. 11, 630. *Absol.:* paulo longius tolerare, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 4: posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum an in penatibus iisdem tolerandum haberet, *continue, remain*, Tac. A. 4, 40.—(*β*) With a follg. object-clause (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ferro se caedi quam dictis his toleraret, Enn. in Fest. p. 356: qui perpeti medicinam toleraverant, Plin. 26, 1, 3: magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit, Tac. A. 3, 3 *fin.*—**b.** Of inanimate or abstract subjects: Germania imbres tempestatesque tolerat, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 21; id. 35, 14, 49: tolerat et annos moerica vitis, id. 14, 2, 4, § 35.—**II.** Transf., *To support* a person or thing, i. e. *to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve* by food, wealth, *etc.*, i. q. sustentare (v. h. v. *no.* II., B, 1) (so not in Cic.): his rationibus equitatum tolerare, Caes. B. C. 3, 58, 4; so, octona millia equitum sua pecunia, Plin. 33, 10, 47: equos, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 3; so, corpora equorum, Tac. A. 2, 24; Col. 6, 24, 5: se fructibus agri, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 203; so, semetipsos (pisces clausi), Col. 8, 17, 15: vitam, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 12; Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.*; Virg. A. 8, 409; so, aevum, Lucr. 2, 1172: annos, Mart. 7, 64, 5, et saep.: egestatem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 57; so id. ib. 77: paupertatem, id. Rud. 4, 2, 14: famem, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 3: inopiam, Sall. C. 37, 7.—*Absol.:* ut toleret (*sc.* herum amantem servus), ne pessum abeat, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 12.—Hence,

A. tŏlĕrans, antis, *Pa.*, *Bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant* (in the *adj.* post-Aug.; mostly with a follg. *gen.*): corpus laborum tolerans, Tac. A. 4, 1 *fin.*: piscium genera dulcis undae tolerantia, Col. 8, 16, 2.—*Comp.:* vacca frigoris tolerantior, Col. 6, 22, 2: bello tolerantior, Aur. Vict. Caes. 11.—*Sup.:* asellus plagarum et penuriae tolerantissimus, Col. 7, 1, 2.—*Adv.*, tŏlĕranter: **1.** *Patiently, enduringly, tolerantly:* ferre aliquid, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2; so, pati dolorem, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43.—* **2.** For tolerabiliter, *Bearably, tolerably:* at nunc anniculae fecunditatem poscuntur, tolerantius tamen bimae, *moderately*, Plin. 8, 45, 70.

* **B.** tŏlĕrātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Supportable, tolerable:* ut clementiam ac justitiam, quanto ignara barbaris, tanto toleratiora capesseret, *acceptable*, Tac. A. 12, 11.

†† **toles** (also written tolles), ĭum, *m.* [a Celtic word] *A wen on the neck, goitre*, Veg. Vet. 1, 38; 3, 64; Seren. Samm. 16, 289; Marc. Empir. 15 *med.*; cf. Fest. p. 356.

(* **Tŏlētum,** i, *n.* *A town of Spain*, now *Toledo*, Liv. 35, 7; 39, 30.—Deriv., **Tŏlētāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Toletum*, Liv. 35, 22.)

tollēno, ōnis, *m.* [tollo] In mechanic. and milit. lang., *A swing-beam, a swipe* or *swape*, e. g. to raise a water bucket from a well, or to raise a body of men to a level with the enemy's ramparts, Plin. 19, 4, 20; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. RECIPROCARE, p. 274; Veg. Mil. 4, 21; Liv. 24, 34, 10; 38, 5, 4; Sil. 14, 320 *sq.*; cf. Fest. p. 356.

tolles, ĭum, v. toles.

tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3. *v. a.* [root TOL, whence tuli, Gr. ΤΛΑΩ] *To lift* or *take up, to raise*, always with the predom. idea of motion upward or of departure from the previous place.

I. *To lift up, raise up, elevate, exalt*, etc.: **A.** Lit.: **1.** In gen.: unus erit quem tu tolles ad caerula coeli templa, Enn. Ann. 1, 167; so, pileum ad coelum tollit, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 220, 15; and, fulgur ibi ad coelum se tollit, Lucr. 2, 325; for which also, aliquem tollere in coelum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24; and, quem (Herculem) in coelum ista ipsa sustulit fortitudo, id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50; so too id. Rep. 1, 16: tollam ego ted in collum, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 42: Phaëthon optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur: sublatus est, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94; cf. id. N. D. 3, 31, 76; so, aliquem in equum, id. Deiot. 10, 28: quos in crucem sustulit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, 7; so, aliquem in crucem, id. ib. 2, 1, 5, 13: aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem, Phaedr. 2, 6, 4: in arduos tollor Sabinos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 22, et saep.:—ut me hic jacentem aliquis tollat, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 2; so, jacentes, id. Most. 1, 4, 17: mulum suum tollebat Fufius, *lifted up, raised up*, Var. in Plin. 7, 20, 19: nequeo caput tollere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 45: sustulimus manus et ego et Balbus, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 2; so, manus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, 5; id. Att. 2, 19, 63: gradum, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 6: scorpius cauda sublata, Lucil. in Non. 385, 31: lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga (coluber), Virg. A. 2, 474: quae (sana) de terra ipsi tollerent, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: se tollere a terra, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: e specula, id. Verr. 2, 5, 35, 93: (* terrâ, Ov. M. 15, 192.)

2. In partic.: **a.** t. liberos, *To take up*, i. e. *to accept, acknowledge*; and so, *to raise up, bring up, educate* as one's own (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet): quod erit natum, tollito, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 3; so, puerum, id. Men. prol. 33; Poet. ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 21, 42: natum filium, Quint. 4, 2, 42: nothum, id. ib. 3, 6, 97: puellam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 15; cf. id. Andr. 1, 3, 14. Also of the mother: si quod peperissem, id educarem ac tollerem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 45.—Hence, (*β*) Transf., in gen., *To get, beget* a child: qui ex Fadia sustulerit liberos, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 23: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, sublato filio Nerone ex Agrippina, Suet. Ner. 5 *fin.*

b. Nautical *t. t.:* t. ancoras, *To lift the anchor, weigh anchor:* Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 6; id. B. C. 1, 31, 3.—(*β*) Transf. out of the nautical sphere, *To break up, proceed:* Var. R. R. 3, 17, 1.

B. Trop.: tollitur in coelum clamor exortus utrisque, Enn. Ann. 17, 13; so, clamorem in coelum, Virg. A. 11, 745: clamores ad sidera, id. ib. 2, 222; cf., clamor Magnus se tollit ad auras, id. ib. 11, 455; and, clamor a vigilibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 94: cachinnum, id. Fat. 5, 10; so, risum, Hor. A. P. 381: literulae meae tui desiderio oblanguerunt: hac tamen epistola oculos paulum sustulerunt, *have opened their eyes again* (as if after a swoon), *have reanimated them*, Cic. Fam. 16, 10, 2: ne in secunda tollere animos et in mala demittere, *to elevate*, Lucil. in Non. 286, 6; so, animos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 10; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 57; and, animos alicui, *to raise, excite, animate*, Liv. 3, 67, 6: aliquid dicendo augere et tollere altius (*opp.* extenuare et abjicere), Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104: aliquem laudibus ad coelum, id. Fam. 15, 9, 1; so, nostras laudes in astra, id. Att. 2, 25, 1: Daphnim tuum ad astra, Virg. E. 5, 51: supra modum se tollens oratio, Quint. 4, 2, 61; cf., se eadem geometria tollit ad rationem usque mundi, id. 1, 10, 46; and id. 1, 2, 26: amicum Tollere, *to cheer up, console*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 61.

II. *To take up* a thing from its place, *to take away, remove, to bear* or *carry away, make way with, take away with one.*

A. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: frumentum de area, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, 36: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, id. Lael. 13, 47: simulacra ex delubris, id. de Div. in Caecil. 1, 3; so, pecunias e fano, Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 1: sphaeram ex urbe (Syracusis), Cic. Rep. 1, 14: praedam, Caes. B. G. 7, 14, 9: posita, id. ib. 6, 17, 5: patinam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 80; cf., hos cibos, id. ib. 2, 8, 10: cuncta, Virg. A. 8, 439, et saep.: navis ducentos viginti ex legione tironum sustulerat, *had taken, carried, had on board*, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 3; so, naves quae equites sustulerant, id. B. G. 4, 28, 1: ut se sublatum in lembum ad Cotym deveheret, *taken on board*, Liv. 45, 6, 2; so, aliquem, Virg. A. 3, 601; Ov. M. 11, 441; Sil. 6, 500: (Maecenas me) tollere rheda vellet, Hor. S. 2, 6, 42.

2. In partic.: **a.** Pregn., *To take off, carry off, make away with, to kill, destroy:* aliquem de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20; so, aliquem e medio, Liv. 24, 6, 1: aliquem ferro, veneno, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81; so, Titanas fulmine (Juppiter), Hor. Od. 3, 4, 44: quem febris una potuit tollere, Lucil. in Non. 406, 25: me truncus illapsus cerebro Sustulerat, nisi, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 28: tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta, id. Sat. 2, 1, 56; cf. Pers. 4, 2:—majores nostri Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; so, ademptus Hector Tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 11.

b. Milit. *t. t.*, signa, *To break up* for marching, Caes. B. C. 2, 20, 4; Auct. B. Alex. 57, 1.

B. Trop., *To do away with, remove; to abolish, annul, abrogate, cancel* (so very freq., esp. in Cic.): rei memoriam tollere ac delere, Cic. Quint. 21, 78; cf., metum, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: sublata benevolentia amicitiae nomen tollitur, id. Lael. 5, 19; cf., maximum ornamentum amicitiae tollit, qui ex ea tollit verecundiam, id. ib. 22, 82: dubitationem, id. Rep. 1, 7: errorem, id. ib. 1, 24: legem, id. Leg. 2, 12, 31; so, veteres leges novis legibus, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: dictaturam funditus ex re publica, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3; and, sublato Areopago, id. Rep. 1, 27: diem, *to consume in speechifying*, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: morbus facile tollitur, *is removed*, Cels. 2, 14; 4, 18; so, dolores et tumores, Plin. 26, 12, 75: foeditates cicatricum maculasque, id. 33, 6, 35, et saep.—Hence

sublātus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I., B) *Elated, proud* (rarely): quo proelio sublati Helvetii, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 3; so, hac victoria, id. ib. 5, 38, 1: quibus omnibus rebus, id. B. C. 2, 37, 2: rebus secundis, Virg. A. 10, 502: gloriâ, Tac. A. 13, 11, et saep.: fidens magis et sublatior ardet, Ov. Hal. 54.—*Adv.*, sublāte, *Highly, loftily:* * **1.** Lit.: Nilus diebus centum sublatius fluens, minuitur postea, *higher*, Amm. 22, 15.—**2.** Trop.: sublate ampleque dicere, (*opp.* attenuate presseque), *loftily, with elevation*, Cic. Brut. 55, 201:—sublatius dicere, *more proudly*, Auct. Or. pro Domo, 36; so, sublatius insolescentes, Amm. 15, 12.

Tŏlōsa, ae, *f.* *A city in Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Toulouse*, Mel. 2, 5, 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 20, 2; Cic. Font. 5, 9; Mart. 9, 100, 3; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 404.—**II.** Derivv.: **A.** **Tŏlōsānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tolosa, Tolosan:* aurum, *plundered by the consul Q. Servilius from Tolosa*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; Gell. 3, 9, 7 *sq.*; Just. 32, 3.—In the *plur.*, Tŏlōsāni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tolosa, Tolosans*, Plin. 4, 19, 33.—**B. Tŏlōsas,** ātis, *adj.*, The same: caseus, Mart. 12, 32, 18: cathedra, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.—In the *plur.*, Tŏlōsātes, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tolosa*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 1; 7, 7, 4.—**C. Tŏlōsensis,** e, *adj.*, The same: lacus, Just. 32, 3.

(* **Tŏlumnĭus,** ii, *m.:* **I.** *A king of the Veientes*, Liv. 4, 17.—**II.** *A Rutulian soothsayer*, Virg. A. 11, 429; 12, 258.)

tŏlūtāris, e, v. tolutarius.

tŏlūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tolutim] *Going on a trot, trotting:* equus, Sen. Ep 87 *med.*—Collat. form, tolutaris, e, in the trop. sense: sententiae tolutares, Front de Or. 1.

* **tŏlūtĭlis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Going on a trot, trotting:* gradu vectus, Var. in Non. 17, 26.

* **tŏlūtĭlŏquentĭa,** ae, *f.* [tolutimloquor] qs. *A talking on a trot, volubility:* o pestifera . . . trux tolutiloquentia, Nov. in Non. 4, 7.

tŏlūtim, *adv.* [from the root TOL, whence tollo, tolero, tŭli, Gr. ΤΛΑΩ, prop., lifting up the feet; hence, pregn.] *On a trot, full trot* (mostly class.): cedit citu', celsu' tolutim, Var. in Non. 4, 20; so of horses, id. ib. 16; Lucil. ib. 11; Plin. 8, 42, 67: ire tolutim, Nov. in Non. 4, 9; so, badizas, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 116.

* **tŏmācīna,** ae, *f.* [τομή, a cutting up] *A kind of sausage*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 10; cf. the follg. art.

tŏmācŭlum, or, contr., **tŏmaclum,** i, *n.* [τομή, a cutting in pieces] *A kind of sausage*, Juv. 10, 355; Mart. 1, 42, 9; Petr. 31 *fin.*; 39 *fin.*; v. the preced. art.

Tomarus, i, v. Tmarus.

† **tŏmē,** ēs, *f.* = τομή, *A cut, separation*; in metre, *the caesura*: Terent. Maur. p. 2440 P.; Aus. Ep. 4, 90.

tōmentum, i, *n.* *A stuffing* for cushions (e. g. of wool, hair, feathers, straw, *etc.*), *cushioning*, Plin. 8, 48, 73; 19, 1, 2; 27, 10, 61; Var. L. L. 5, 35, 46; Suet. Tib. 54; Tac. A. 6, 23 *med.*; Mart. 14, 159 *in lemm.*; 160 *in lemm.*; 16; 162; App. Apol. p. 276.

tōmex, icis, v. thomix.

Tŏmi, orum, v. Tomis.

Tŏmis, is, *f.*, Τόμις or Τόμοι, *A town of Moesia, on the Pontus Euxinus, famous as the place to which Ovid was banished*, Ov. Trist. 3, 9, 33; id. Pont. 4, 14, 59. Collat. form, Tŏmi, ōrum, *m.*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 254; Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 70; Sid. Carm. 23, 159; and after the Greek orthogr., Tomoe, Mel. 2, 2, 5.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Tŏmītae,** ārum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tomis*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 85.—**B. Tŏmītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tomis, Tomitan*: terra, Ov. 1, 1, 1: nurus, id. ib. 3, 8, 9.

tōmix, icis, v. thomix.

Tŏmoe, ōrum, v. Tomis.

† **tŏmus,** i, *m.* = τόμος, *A cut, piece, bit*: vilis, *a cheap piece*, i. e. *roll, of paper*, Mart. 1, 67, 3.—**II.** *A part, book, tome* of a larger work: feci excerpta ex libris sexaginta in quinque tomis, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 13.—Hence, also, **B.** For *A book*, in gen.: Hier. Ep. 22, 38.

Tŏmȳris, is, *f.*, Τόμυρις, *A Scythian queen, by whom the elder Cyrus was defeated and slain*, Just. 1, 8. Called, also, Tamyris *or* Tamiris, Frontin. Strat. 2, 5; and, Thamyris, Val. Max. 9, 10.

Tonans, antis, *m.* *The Thunderer*; v. tono, *no.* I.

tondĕo, totondi, tonsum, 2. (collat. form acc. to the third conj.: OVES TONDUNTUR, Calend. ap. Grut. 138) *v. a.* *To shear, clip, crop, to shave*, etc.: **I.** Lit.: barbam et capillum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so, barbam, Mart. 11, 39, 3: capillum, Ov. M. 8, 151: cutem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 7: os, Catull. 61, 139: ovem, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 28; Hor. Epod. 2, 16; Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 257; cf., lanam, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 14: naevos in facie, Plin. 28, 4, 6, et saep.: saltatrix tonsa, *i. e. with hair clipped short* (of the Consul Gabinius), Cic. Pis. 8, 18; cf., tonsus puer *or* minister, *cropped*, i. e. *common, mean*, Mart. 10, 98, 9; 11, 11, 3: ad alta tonsum templa quum reum misit, *i. e. acquitted* (prop., without the untrimmed hair of accused persons), id. 2, 74, 3:—ille comam mollis jam tondebat hyacinthi, *was cropping*, Virg. G. 4, 137; so, vitem in pollicem, Col. 4, 21, 3: oleas, vites, Plin. 15, 1, 2: balsamum, id. 12, 25, 54: ilicem bipennibus, *to lop*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 57; so, myrtos, Quint. 8, 3, 8.—Mid.: lavamur et tondemur et convivimus ex consuetudine, Quint. 1, 6, 44.—*Absol.*: ut decrescente luna tondens calvus fiam, *shaving myself*, Var. R. R. 1, 37, 2; so, candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat, Virg. E. 1, 29.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To crop, to graze* or *browse upon, to eat off; to pluck, gather, cull* (poet.): ex uno tondentes gramina campo Lanigerae pecudes, Lucr. 2, 660; so, pabula (pecudes), id. 2, 317: dumeta (juvenci), Virg. G. 1, 15: campum late (equi), id. Aen. 3, 538: viridantia gramina morsu, id. Cul. 49: violas manu, Prop. 3, 13, 29: jecur rostro (vultur), Virg. A. 6, 598; cf. in a Greek constr.: illa autem, quae tondetur praecordia rostro Alitis, Sil. 13, 839.

B. As in Eng., *To shave, fleece*, for *to deprive, plunder* (very rarely): adibo hunc .. itaque tondebo auro usque ad vivam cutem, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 8: tondens purpurea regna paterna coma, Prop. 3, 19, 22.

* **tŏnesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [tono] *To resound*: coelitum altum tonitribus templum tonescit, Var. in Non. 180, 15.

tongēre Aelius Stilo ait noscere esse, quod Praenestini *tongitionem* dicunt notionem et latius dominari. Ennius: *alii rhetorica tongent.* Et vincere etiam quandoque videtur significare, Fest. p. 356.

tongitĭo, onis, v. tongere.

* **tŏnĭtrālis,** e, *adj.* [tonitru] *Thundering*: templa coeli, Lucr. 1, 1098.

tŏnĭtru, us, v. tonitrus.

tŏnĭtrus, ūs, *m.*, or **tŏnĭtrŭum,** ii, *n.* [tono] *Thunder*: (*a*) *Sing.*: tonitrum auribus accipiamus, Lucr. 6, 164; 171; so, tonitrum audire, Plin. 2, 54, 55: tonitruum terribile exsistit, id. 36, 13, 19, § 88; so, auditum praeterea tonitruum, Treb. Gall. 5; cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 56: veri tonitrus similitudinem imitari, Fest. s. v. CLAUDIANA, p. 57: coelum tonitru contremit, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157; so, tonitru coelum omne ciebo, Virg. A. 4, 122, et saep. The *neutr.* collat. form of the *nom.*, tonitru, rests solely on the authority of grammarians, Fest. s. v. PECUUM, p. 246; Serv. Virg. A. 5, 694; Charis. p. 18; 23; Prisc. p. 624; 685; 714 P., et al.; v. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 345.—(*β*) *Plur.*: tum fulgores et tonitrua exsistere, Cic. de Div. 2, 10, 44; so, tonitrua, id. ib. 2, 18, 42; id. Phil. 5, 3, 8; Plin. 8, 47, 72; Ov. M. 1, 55; 12, 52; Juv. 5, 117, et al.: clamor tonitruum, Poet. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1: subito coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, Liv. 1, 16, 1; so Plin. 2, 54, 55; 19, 3, 13; 37, 10, 55; Ov. M. 11, 496; Phaedr. 5, 7, 23, et al.: tonitrubus, Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. 14, 2; 20, 1: tonitrus agis, Stat. Th. 1, 258; so, imbres et tonitrus fieri derepente, Gell. 10, 12, 3.

* **tŏnĭtrŭālis,** e, *adj.* [tonitrus] *Thundering*, an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, p. 75.

tŏno, ŭi, 1. (collat. form of the third conj.: tonimus, Var. in Non. 49, 21) *v. n.* and *a.* *To thunder*: **I.** Lit.: ingens Porta tonat coeli, Enn. Ann. 1, 156; imitated by Virg. G. 3, 261: quum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serena, Enn. Ann. 2, 5: ut valide tonuit! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10; so id. ib. 78: si fulserit, si tonuerit, Cic. de Div. 2, 72, 149: Jove tonante, id. ib. 2, 18, 43; id. Phil. 5, 3, 7; so, tonans Juppiter, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 1; id. Epod. 2, 29; Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 23; called also, *absol.*, Tonans, Ov. M. 1, 170; 2, 466; 11, 198; 319; id. Her. 9, 7, et mult. al.; cf., Tonans Capitolinus, Ov. F. 2, 69; hence, poet., falcifer Tonans, of *Saturn*, Mart. 5, 16, 5; and, sceptriferi Tonantes, of *Jupiter and Juno*, Sen. Med. 59: Diespiter per purum tonantes Egit equos, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 7.—**II.** Transf., in gen.: **A.** *Neutr.*, *To make a loud, thundering noise, to roar, rattle, crash*, etc.: tympana tenta tonant, Lucr. 2, 619; so, Aetna horriferis ruinis, Virg. A. 3, 571: coelum omne fragore, id. ib. 9, 541; cf. id. ib. 12, 757: domus afflicta massa, Val. Fl. 4, 612, et saep.—Of loud, thundering speech: Pericles fulgere, tonare, dictus est, Cic. Or. 9, 29; so, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 19; Col. Praef. § 30; Prop. 3, 17, 40; Virg. A. 11, 383.—**B.** *Act.*, *To thunder forth, to say* or *name with a thundering voice*: tercentum tonat ore deos, *invokes with thundering voice*, Virg. A. 4, 510; so, verba foro, Prop. 4, 1, 134: aspera bella, Mart. 8, 3, 14: talia celso ore, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 83: Cicerona, id. Ep. 3, 4, et saep.

tonsa, ae, *f.* [perh. from tundo] *An oar* (a poet. word; mostly in the *plur.*): (*a*) *Sing.*: Enn. in Fest. p. 356; so Val. Fl. 1, 369.—(*β*) *Plur.*: Enn. in Fest. p. 356; so id. ib.; Lucr. 2, 555; Virg. A. 7, 28; 10, 299; Luc. 3, 527; 5, 448; Sil. 11, 492; Sen. Agam. 443, et al.

tonsĭlis, e, *adj.* [tondeo] *That may be shorn* or *clipped*: villus, Plin. 8, 50, 76: facilitas piceae, id. 16, 10, 18.—**II.** Transf., for tonsus, *Shorn, clipped*: tapetes, Mattius in Gell. 20, 9, 3: nemora, Plin. 12, 2, 6; cf., buxetum, Mart. 3, 58, 3.

tonsilla, ae, *f.*: **I.** *A sharp-pointed pole which was stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore*, Pac. and Att. in Fest. p. 356.—**II.** In the *plur.*, tonsillae, ārum, *f.*, *The tonsils* in the throat, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; Cels. 6, 10; 7, 12, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 66.

* **tonsĭto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [tondeo] *To shear*: oves, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 9.

tonsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A shearer, clipper, shaver* of the hair, beard, nails, *etc.*, *a hair-cutter, barber*, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 10; Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; Plin. 7, 59, 59; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92; 94; 1, 7, 50; id. A. P. 301; Mart. 6, 57; 11, 84; Suet. Aug. 79; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2883, et al. Of a *nail-cutter*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 33.—Proverb.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse, *i. e. to be known to every body, to all the world*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 3.—**II.** *A clipper, lopper, pruner* of plants: ramorum luxuriantium, Arn. 6, p. 197.

tonsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to shearing* or *shaving*, *tonsorial*: culter, *a razor*, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; Petr. 108; so, ferramenta, Mart. 14, 36 *in lemm.*: cultellus, *for cutting nails*, Val. Max. 3, 2, 15.

† **tonstrīcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [tonstrix] *A little female hair-cutter* or *barber*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.

tonstrīna, ae, *f.* [tondeo] *A barber's-shop*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 76; id. Amph. 4, 1, 5; id. Epid. 2, 2, 14; Plin. 36, 22, 47; 29, 6, 36.

tonstrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A female hair-cutter* or *barber*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 51; 4, 2, 59; 4, 4, 3; Mart. 2, 17, 1; Inscr. Grut. 594, 3.

tonsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A shearing, clipping, pruning*: quidam in anno bis tondent (oves) ac semestres faciunt tonsuras, *wool-shearings, shearings*, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 8; so, prima lanae, Plin. 28, 8, 29: capillorum, Ov. A. A. 1, 517: vitis, Plin. 17, 27, 46; so id. 16, 37, 68.

1. tonsus, a, um, *Part.* of tondeo.

2. tonsus, ūs, *m.* [tondeo] *The cut* or *mode of dressing the hair* (ante-classical): pes, statura, tonsus, oculi, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 288: mulier tonsu lugubri, Att. in Non. 179, 20.

† **tŏnus,** i, *m.* = τόνος, *The sound, tone* of an instrument, Vitr. 5, 4; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *med.*; Mart. Cap. 9, 315. Of the tone of a syllable, *accent*, Nigid. in Gell 13, 25, 1 *sq.*—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Like our *Tone*, in painting, of the natural color of an object, Plin. 35, 5, 11.—**B.** For tonitrus, *Thunder*, Caecin. in Sen. Q. N. 2, 56.

† **tŏparcha,** ae, *m.* = τοπάρχης, *The governor of a territory* or *district, a toparch*, Spart. Hadr. 13 *med.*

† **tŏparchĭa,** ae, *f.* = τοπαρχία, *A territory, district, toparchy*, Plin. 5, 14, 15.

† **tŏpāzĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = τοπαζιακός, *Of* or *belonging to topaz, topaz-*: lapilli, Venant. Carm. 8, 6, 273.

† **tŏpāzĭon,** ii, *n.* = τοπάζιον, *The topaz*, our *chrysolite* or *green jasper*, Plin. 37, 8, 32. Called also **topazon,** Prud. Psych. 861.

tophus, i, and its derivv., v. tof.

† **tŏpĭa,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* opera) [τόπος] **I.** *Landscape painting*, Vitr. 7, 5.—**II.** *Ornamental gardening, fancy gardening*, Spart. Hadr. 10 *med.*

tŏpĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [topia, *no.* II.] *Of* or *belonging to ornamental gardening* or *gardening* in gen.: opus, Plin. 15, 30, 39: herba, *i. e. used for borders in gardens*, Plin. 21, 11, 39; 22, 22, 34.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** topiarius, ii, *m.*, *An ornamental gardener, fancy gardener*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 5; Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 242; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2966; 4293.—**B.** topiaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *Ornamental* or *fancy gardening, the topiary art*, i. e. that of giving fanciful forms to thickets, trees, *etc.*, of laying out parterres, forming arbors, bowers, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 5.—**C.** topiarium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* opus) *Fancy gardening, topiary-work*, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 265.

topias ficus, *A particular species of fig-tree*, Col. 5, 10, 11.

† **Tŏpĭca,** ōrum, *n.* = Τοπικά, *The title of a work of Aristotle, of which a compend is given by Cicero.*

(* **tŏpĭce,** ēs, *f.* = τοπική, *The art of finding topics*, Cic. Top. 2 *init.*)

topper, *adv.* [contr. from toto opere] *With all diligence, speedily, forthwith* (ante-class.; cf., "ab ultimis et jam obliteratis repetita temporibus, qualia sunt *topper* et *antigerio*," etc., Quint. 1, 6, 40): topper citi ad aedes venimus Circae, Pac. in Fest. p. 352; so Naev., Enn., Att., Coel. ib.

tŏral, ālis, *n.* [torus] *A valance* of a couch (* see Rich's Compan. to Lat. Dict. *sub voce*); *sing.*: Var. L. L. 5, 35, 46; id. ap. Non. 11, 16; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22;—*plur.*: Hor. S. 2, 4, 84; Petr. 40; Lampr. Heliog. 19; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. *no.* 2270.

torcŭlar, āris, *n.* [torqueo] **I.** *A press,* used in making wine or oil, Vitr. 6, 9; Plin. 18, 26, 62; id. ib. 31, 74.—**II.** *A cellar for storing up oil, an oil-cellar,* Col. 1, 6, 18; 12, 52, 10 *sq.*; Plin. 15, 1, 2; id. ib. 3, 3.

torcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [torcular] *Of* or *belonging to a press*: vasa, Var. R. R. 1, 22, 4: cella, Col. 1, 6, 9: lacus, id. 12, 18, 3.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** torcularius, ii, *m., A presser, pressman,* Col. 12, 52, 3.—**B.** torcularium, ii, *n.,* for torcular, *no.* I., *A press,* Cato R. R. 13, 1; 18, 1.

* **torcŭlo,** are, *v. a.* [id.] *To press,* Venant. 5, 6 *praef.*

torcŭlum, i, v. torculus, *no.* II.

torcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [torcular] *Of* or *belonging to a press,* i. q. torcularius: vasa, Cato R. R. 1, 4; 11, 1; 14, 2: funis, id. ib. 68; 135, 3.—**II.** Subst., torculum, i, *n.,* i. q. torcular, *no.* I., *A press,* Var. R. R. 1, 55, 7; id. ap. Non. 47, 23; Plin. 18, 31, 74; Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 2.

† **tordўlĭon,** ii, or **tordўlon,** i, *n.* = τορδύλιον or τόρδυλον, acc. to some, *The seed of the plant* seselis; acc. to others, *a plant, hartwort,* Tordylium officinale or maximum, Plin. 20, 22, 87; 24, 19, 117.

* **tŏres,** is, *m.,* for torques, *A chain*: aureus, Serv. in Charis. p. 118 P.

† **tŏreuma,** ătis, *n.* = τόρευμα, *Work executed in relief, embossed work*: Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, 38; so id. ib. 2, 2, 52, 128; id. Pis. 27, 67; Sall. C. 21, 12; Mart. 4, 46, 16; 10, 87, 16; 14, 102, 2, et al.: *dat. plur.,* toreumatis, App. Flor. *no.* 7.

† **tŏreuta,** ae, *m.* = τορευτής, *One who makes embossed work, a chaser, graver,* Plin. 35, 8, 34.

† **tŏreutĭcē,** ēs, *f.* = τορευτική, *The art of making embossed work, chasing, sculpture,* Plin. 35, 10, 36. In apposition: (Phidias) primus artem toreuticen aperuisse judicatur, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 54.

* **tormentum,** i, *n.* [torqueo; an instrument with which any thing is turned or twisted] **I.** *An engine for hurling missiles*: tormenta telorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57; so id. Phil. 8, 7, 20; Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 4; 4, 25, 1; id. B. C. 1, 17, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 14, 5; Liv. 24, 34, 2; Sil. 6, 279, et al.—**B.** Transf., *A missile, shot* thrown by the engine: quod unum genus tegumenti nullo telo neque tormento transjici posse, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 5; cf., telum tormentumve missum, id. ib. 3, 51, 8; so id. ib. 3, 56, 1; Plin. 8, 23, 35; Stat. Th. 9, 145.—**II.** *A* (twisted) *cord, rope*: praesectis crinibus tormenta effecerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 9, 3: falces tormentis introrsus reducebant, id. B. G. 7, 22, 2; Petr. 102; Grat. Cyneg. 26; Auct. Priap. 6: ferreum, *i. e. fetters,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 12.—**III.** *An instrument of torture, a rack*: verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habere, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5; so id. ib. 11, 4, 8; 13, 9, 21; id. Deiot. 1, 3; id. Cluent. 63, 176 *sq.*; id. Mil. 21, 57; 22, 58; id. Sall. 28, 78; id. Off. 3, 9, 39; id. Part. 14, 50; id. Tusc. 5, 28, 50; Caes. B. G. 6, 18; Quint. 2, 20, 10; 3, 5, 10; Suet. Tib. 19; 58; 62, et al.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *Torture, anguish, pain, torment,* etc.: cruciatus et tormenta pati, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 6; cf., tormento liberari, Col. 6, 7, 1; so of *the torture* or *pain of sickness,* Cels. 7, 11; Plin. 19, 8, 44; 20, 4, 13; 22, 22, 37: tormenta fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 1: caecae suspicionis, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni Majus tormentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59; Juv. 2, 137: esse in tormentis, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 9: tormentum sibi injungere, id. Paneg. 86, 1: bene tormentis secubituque coli, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16; so of *the pain of love,* Mart. 7, 29; Juv. 6, 209.—**IV.** *A clothes-press, mangle,* Sen. Tranq. 1.

* **tormentŭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [tormentum] *Full of pain* or *torment, painful, torturing, tormenting,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 6 *med.*

tormĭna, um, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, TORMINES, acc. to Non. 32, 11) [torqueo] *A griping of the bowels, the gripes, colic*: "proxima his, inter intestinorum mala, tormina esse consueverunt: δυςεντερία Graece vocatur," *etc.,* Cels. 4, 15. So Cato R. R. 156, 5; 157, 9; Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45; Col. 6, 7, 1; Plin. 22, 25, 72; 26, 8, 47; 29, 5, 33, et al.—**II.** Transf.: urinae, *strangury,* Plin. 20, 8, 30; 30, 15, 50.

tormĭnālis, e, *adj.* [tormina] *Of* or *belonging to the gripes, good against the colic*: sorba, Cels. 2, 30, *med.*; 4, 19; Plin. 15, 21, 23.

* **tormĭnōsus,** i, *m.* [id.] *Subject to the gripes* or *colic,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.

(* **tornātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [torno] *Turned in a lathe,* Vulg. Cantic. 5, 14.)

* **tornātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A turner,* Firm. Math. 4, 7 *fin.*

tornātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *Turning, turnery* (late Lat.), Vulg. 1 (3) Reg. 6, 18; 3 Esdr. 6, 18.

torno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tornus] *To turn* in a lathe, *to round off*: **I.** Lit. (quite class.): idque ita tornavit (deus), ut nihil effici possit rotundius, Cic. Univ. 6; so, sphaeram, id. Rep. 1, 14: hastas, Plin. 11, 39, 92: lapidem in vasa, id. 36, 22, 43: turbines columnarum, id. 36, 13, 19, § 90.—**II.** Transf., *To turn, fashion, smoothe* (so very rarely): male tornati versus, Hor. A. P. 441: barbam, *i. e. to stroke,* Hier. Ep. 50, 2.

† **tornus,** i, *m.* = τόρνος, *A turner's wheel, lathe,* Plin. 7, 56, 57; 16, 40, 76, § 205; 26, 26, 66; Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*; Virg. G. 2, 449; id. Ecl. 3, 38, et al.—**II.** Trop.: angusto versus includere torno, Prop. 2, 34, 43; Auct. Paneg. ad Pis. 83.

Tŏrōne, ēs, *f.,* Τορώνη, *A town in Macedonia,* Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17; 9, 31, 51; Liv. 28, 7, 9; 44, 12, 7; 45, 30, 4; *gen.*: Toronae promontorium, Liv. 31, 45, 15.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Tŏrōnaeus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Torone, Toronaean*: mare, Tac. A. 5, 10.—In the *plur.* subst., Toronaei, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Torone,* Plin. 4, 10, 17.—**B. Tŏrōnăĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* The same: mare, Liv. 44, 11, 2.

tŏrōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [torosus] *Muscular* (late Lat.): juvenis, Hier. Ep. 117, 8; id. in Jovin. 2, 14 *fin.*

tŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [torus] *Full of muscle, muscular, brawny, fleshy, lusty*: colla boum, Ov. M. 7, 429: cervix boum, Col. 6, 1, 3; cf., tauris torosior cervix, id. 6, 20: juventus, Pers. 3, 86.—**II.** Transf.: herba hirsutior torosiore caule, *more fleshy,* Plin. 21, 15, 53; so id. 19, 5, 29: clava, *knotty,* Albin. 2, 79.

torpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [torpeo] *Stiffness, numbness, inflexibility, sluggishness, torpidity* (rarely; not in Cic. or Caes.): inertia atque torpedo plus detrimenti facit quam exercitio, Cato in Gell. 11, 2, 6: occupavit nescio qua vos torpedo, qua non gloria movemini neque flagitio, Sall. Or. Licin. ad pleb. 10: si tanta torpedo animos oppressit, ut, *etc.,* id. Or. Phil. contra Lepid. 11: tanta torpedo invaserat animum, ut, *etc.,* Tac. H. 3, 63.—**II.** Transf., *The torpedo, cramp-fish,* or *electric ray,* Raia torpedo, L.; Var. L. L. 5, 12, 23; Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; Plin. 9, 42, 67; 32, 1, 2.

* **torpĕfăcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [torpeo-facio] *To benumb, make torpid*: *torporavit* pro torpefecit, Non. 182, 5.

torpĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To be stiff, numb, motionless, inactive, torpid*: **I.** Lit.: torpentes gelu, Liv. 21, 56, 7; cf., digitus torpens frigore, Suet. Aug. 80: languidi et torpentes oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 76: torpentes rigore nervi, Liv. 21, 58, 9; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 7, 35: membra torpent, Plin. 7, 50, 51; cf., torpentes membrorum partes, id. 24, 4, 7: torpent infractae ad proelia vires, Virg. A. 9, 499.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate things: torpentes lacus, Stat. Th. 9, 452; so, amnis, id. ib. 4, 172: locus depressus hieme pruinis torpet, Col. 1, 4, 10.—**II.** Trop., *To be stupid, stupefied, astounded; to be dull, listless, inactive*: timeo, totus torpeo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 179; cf. id. Truc. 4, 3, 50: deum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: quidnam torpentes subito obstupuistis Achivi? id. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64: torpentes metu, Liv. 28, 29, 11: defixis oculis animoque et corpore torpet? Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14: quum Pausiaca torpes tabella, *when you are lost in admiration,* id. Sat. 2, 7, 95: nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno, Virg. G. 1, 124: frigere ac torpere senis consilia, Liv. 6, 23, 7; so, consilia re subita, id. 1, 41, 3: palatum torpens, *without taste,* Juv. 10, 203; cf. Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 13.

torpesco, pŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [torpeo] *To grow stiff* or *numb, to become useless* or *torpid*: **I.** Lit.: pars corporis torpescit, Plin. 11, 37, 89: elacomeli qui bibere, torpescunt, id. 23, 4, 50: scorpiones visa lychnide torpescunt, id. 21, 26, 98: torpuerat gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov. Her. 11, 82: torpuerant molles ante dolore genae, id. ib. 10, 44.—**B.** Transf.: (margaritae) flavescunt et illae senecta rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35, 54.—**II.** Trop.: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, *grow slack* or *inactive,* Sal. C. 16, 3; cf., ingenium incultu atque socordia torpescere sinunt, id. Jug. 2, 4; and, deliciis et desidia torpescere, Tac. H. 1, 71; Sil. 16, 14.

torpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Benumbed, stupefied, torpid* (perhaps not ante-Aug.): torpidos somno insuper pavore exanimat, Liv. 7, 36, 3; so, torpidi somno paventesque, id. 25, 38, 17; id. 22, 53, 6: cauda (piscis), Aus. Idyll. 10, 264; Lact. 2, 8 *med.*

torpor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *Numbness, stupefaction, torpor*: **I.** Lit.: tutantur se torpore torpedines, * Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127. So Cels. 2, 8 *med.*; Plin. 2, 101, 104; 19, 8, 44 29, 4, 7: Virg. A. 12, 867; Ov. Met. 1, 548; id. Pont. 1, 2, 29, et al.—**II.** Trop., *Sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity* (Tacitean): torpor recens nimia fortunae indulgentia, Tac. H. 2, 99 *med.*; so, t. Vitellii (*opp.* vigilantia Vespasiani), id. ib. 2, 77 *fin.*: procerum, id. Germ. 46.

torpōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [torpor] *To stiffen, benumb, stupefy* (ante- and post-class.): aspectus repens cor torporavit homini amore, Turpil. in Non. 182, 7: humida nimis rigoribus torporata concrescunt, Lact. 2, 8 *fin.*

Torquātĭānus, a, um, v. torquatus, *no.* II., B.

torquātus, a, um, *adj.* [torques] *Adorned with a neck-chain* or *collar*: miles, *presented with a chain for his bravery,* Veg. Mil. 2, 7 *fin.*:—affuit Alecto brevibus torquata colubris, *with snakes coiled about her neck,* Ov. Her. 2, 119: palumbus, *the ring-dove,* Mart. 13, 67, 1.—**II. Torquatus,** i, *m., The surname of T. Manlius,* so called because he put on the neck-chain of a Gaul whom he slew in single combat; also, *of his descendants,* Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 7 and 20; Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23; id. Off. 3, 31, 112; Liv. 7, 10; Flor. 1, 13.—Adject.: Torquata nomina, Luc. 7, 584.—**B.** Deriv., **Torquātĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Torquatus, Torquatian*: horti, Frontin. Aquaed. 5.

torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2. *v. a.* *To turn, turn about; to twist, bend, wind* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: cervices oculosque, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39: oculum, *to roll, distort,* id. Acad. 2, 25, 80; cf., ora, *to twist awry,* id. Off. 1, 36, 131: aurem ab obscenis sermonibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 127; cf., oculos ad moenia, Virg. A. 4, 220: vestigia ad sonitum vocis, id. ib. 3, 669: serpens squamosos orbes Torquet, Ov. M. 3, 42: capillos ferro, *i. e. to curl, frizzle,* id. A. A. 1, 505: aquas remis, id. Fast. 5, 644; cf., spumas, Virg. A. 3, 208: taxos in arcus, *to bend,* id. Georg. 2, 448, et saep.: quum terra circum axem se convertat et torqueat, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To whirl around* in the act of throwing, *to fling with force, to hurl* (mostly poet.): stuppea torquentem Balearis verbera fundae, Virg. G. 1, 309; so, jaculum in hostem, id. Aen. 10, 585; Ov. M. 12, 323: hastam in hunc, id. ib. 5, 137; for which, hastam alicui, Val. Fl. 3, 193: telum ad aurata tempora, Virg. A. 12, 536: tela manu, Ov. M. 12, 99: pila valido lacerto, id. Fast. 2, 11: glebas, ramos, id. Met. 11, 30: quum fulmina torquet (Juppiter), Virg. A. 4, 208.—In prose: t. amentatas hastas lacertis, Cic. de Or. 1 57, 242.

2. *To wrench the limbs upon the rack, to put to the rack* or *to the torture, to rack, torture* (so quite class.): ita te nervo torquebo, itidem uti catapultae solent, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 12: eculeo torqueri, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42: aliquem servilem in modum, Suet. Aug. 27; cf., ira torquentium, Tac. A. 15, 57: servum in caput domini, *against his master*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 18, 1: vinctus tortusve, Suet. Aug. 40 *fin.*

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To twist, wrest, distort* (a favorite expression of Cicero): versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. Coel. 6, 13; so, t. et flectere imbecillitatem animorum, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas, id. Or. 16, 52: omnia ad suae causae commodum, id. Inv. 2, 14, 46: verbo ac litera jus omne torqueri, *wrested, distorted*, id. Caecin. 27, 77: sonum, *to inflect*, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25.

B. In partic. (acc. to *no.* A, 2), *To rack, torment, torture:* tuae libidines te torquent, Cic. Parad. 2, 18: mitto aurum coronarium, quod te diutissime torsit, id. Pis. 37, 90: acriter nos tuae supplicationes torserunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 1: equidem dies noctesque torqueor, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 4: stulti malorum memoria torquentur, id. Fin. 1, 17, 57: sollicitudine, poenitentia, *etc.*, torquetur mens, Quint. 12, 1, 7: invidia vel amore vigil torquebere, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 37; Ov. Her. 20, 125: torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, id. ib. 9, 36.—Transf.: (reges) dicuntur torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborant, qs. *to rack with wine*, i. e. *to try* or *test with wine*, Hor. A. P. 435; so, vino tortus et ira, id. Ep. 1, 18, 38.—Hence

tortus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Twisted, crooked, contorted, distorted:* **A.** Lit.: via (labyrinthi), Prop. 4, 4, 42: quercus, *i. e. a twisted oak-garland*, Virg. G. 1, 349.—Hence, **2.** Subst., tortum, i, *n.*, *A cord, rope:* Pac. in Non. 179, 16.—* **B.** Trop.: conditiones, *i. e. doubtful, dubious*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 25.—* *Adv.*, torte, *Crookedly, awry:* torte penitusque remota, Lucr. 4, 306.

torquis or **torques** (the first form, Naev. in Charis. p. 118 P.; Liv. 44, 14, 2; Prop. 4, 10, 44; Stat. Th. 10, 517; the latter form, Val. Fl. 2, 111; cf. Charis. l. l.), *m.* and *f.* [torqueo] *A twisted neck-chain, necklace, collar:* T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto, Torquati cognomen invenit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23; so id. Off. 3, 31, 112; cf. of the same, torquem detraxit, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 18: aureus, Liv. 44, 14, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 79; Auct. B. Hisp. 26, 1; Suet. Aug. 43 (*al.* aurea); for which, aureae, Var. in Non. 228, 8: unca, Prop. 4, 10, 44: adempta, Ov. F. 6, 601: aliquem phaleris et torque donare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, 185: adjecisse praedam Torquibus exiguis renidet, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 12.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A coupling-collar* for oxen: ipsis e torquibus aptos Junge pares, Virg. G. 3, 168.—**B.** *A wreath, ring*, in gen.: avis torque miniato in cervice distincta, Plin. 10. 42, 58: saepe Deum nexis ornatae torquibus arae, Virg. G. 4, 276: hinc vastis urgent immensi torquibus orbes (ceti natantis), *i. e. rings, circles*, Manil. 5, 584.

torrĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [torreo] *To make dry by heat, to parch, torrefy:* duas libras vinaceorum, Col. 2, 20, 3: nuces avellanas, id. 12, 59, 3: segetem, id. 2, 20, 3: sesama, id. 12, 15, 3.

torrens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of torreo.

torrenter, *adv.*, v. torreo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

torreo, torrui, tostum, 2. *v. a.* *To dry* a thing by heat, *to parch, roast, bake, scorch, burn*, etc.: fruges receptas Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo, Virg. A. 1, 179; cf. Ov. M. 14, 273; so, aristas sole novo, Virg. A. 7, 720: pisces sole, Plin. 7, 2, 2: apes mortuas sole verno, id. 11, 20, 22: uvam in tegulis, id. 14, 9, 11, et saep.; Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 2: etiamsi in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succensis ignibus torrebatur, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: e quibus (terrae cingulis) medium illum et maximum solis ardore torreri, id. Rep. 6, 20: quum undique flamma torrerentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 4: montes quos torret Atabulus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 78; cf., torrentia agros sidera, id. Od. 3, 1, 31: tosti alti stant parietes, *i. e. consumed*, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44; so, carmina flammâ, Tib. 1, 9, 50; and, tostos en aspice crines, Ov. M. 2, 283: exta in veribus, *to roast*, Virg. G. 2, 396; so, aliquid in igne, Ov. F. 2, 578: artus subjecto igni, id. Met. 1, 229: carnem, id. ib. 12, 155, et saep.: at mihi (vae miserae) torrentur febribus artus, Ov. Her. 21, 169; so of fever, Juv. 9, 17; cf. of thirst: et Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. 1, 4, 42. Of the heat of love: si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum (Venus), Hor. Od. 4, 1, 12; cf., correptus saevo Veneris torrebar aheno, Prop. 3, 24, 13; so Hor. Od. 1, 33, 6; 3, 9, 13; 3, 19, 28; Ov. Am. 3, 2, 40.—* **II.** Transf., of cold, *To nip, pinch* (cf. uro and aduro): frigore torret, Var. in Non. 452, 11.—Hence

torrens, entis, *Pa.*, in a *neutr.* sense, *Burning, hot, inflamed:* **A.** Lit. (so rarely): terra torrens aestu, Col. 4, 19, 3: miles torrens meridiano sole, Liv. 44, 38, 9.

B. Transf., of streams, *Rushing, roaring, boiling* (so more freq., but mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fluvii, Var. R. R. 1, 12, 3; so, flumina, Virg. E. 7, 52: Nilus toto gurgite, Val. Fl. 4, 409; cf., fluvius Novanus solstitiis torrens, Plin. 2, 103, 106: aqua, Virg. A. 10, 603: unda, id. Georg. 2, 451: t. rapidique cursus amnium, Just. 44, 1: impetus (aquae), Sen. Ep. 23.—*Comp.:* Padus torrentior, Plin. 3, 16, 20.—*Sup.:* Asopos torrentissimus, Stat. Th. 7, 316.—Hence, **b.** Subst., torrens, entis, *m.*, *A torrent:* quum fertur quasi torrens oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: rapidus montano flumine torrens Sternit agros, Virg. A. 2, 305; so id. ib. 7, 567; Ov. R. Am. 651; id. Am. 1, 7, 43; Sen. Phoen. 71, et al.—Proverb.: numquam direxit brachia contra torrentem, Juv. 4, 90.

2. Trop., of speech: torrens dicentis oratio, Quint. 3, 8, 60; so, oratio, Plin. 26, 3, 7: copia dicendi, Juv. 10, 9; cf. in the *Comp.:* sermo Promptus et Isaeo torrentior, id. 3, 74. And of an orator: quem (Demosthenem) mirabantur Athenae Torrentem, Juv. 10, 128.—**b.** Subst.: se inani verborum torrenti dare, Quint. 10, 7, 23. And transf., to denote *Fullness, abundance:* armorum et virorum, Sil. 12, 189: abundans umbrarum, id. 13, 760.

* *Adv.*, torrenter (acc. to *no.* B), *Violently, impetuously:* torrentius amne Hiberno, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 198.

* **torresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [torreo] *To become parched* or *burned:* torrescere flammis, Lucr. 3, 903.

torrĭdo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [torridus] *To scorch, parch, burn:* torris dicitur fax, unde et *torridare* dicimus comburere, Non. 15, 27: anhelis ardoribus torridatus, Mart. Cap. 6, 196.

torrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [torreo] *Dry, dried up, parched, torrid:* tellus, Lucr. 5, 1219; Sil. 12, 372; cf., campi siccitate, Liv. 22, 43, 10: sal, Col. 7, 5, 8; id. ib 8, 4: farra, Ov. F. 2, 24: fontes rivique, *dried up*, Liv. 4, 30, 7: aër, Prop. 2, 28, 3; cf., aestas, Virg. E. 7, 48: homo vegrandi macie torridus, *dried* or *shriveled up*, * Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: color sole, *embrowned*, Plin. 12, 20, 43: vox, *dry, hoarse*, Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 59.—**II.** Transf., of cold (cf. torreo, *no.* II.): pecora jumentaque torrida frigore, *pinched, nipped*, Liv. 21, 32, 7; so, hiems, *biting*, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 107.

torris, is, *m.* [id.] *A brand, fire-brand* (with or without flame), Ov. M. 8, 457; 512; 12, 272; Virg. A. 12, 298; Val. Fl. 3, 115; Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *med.*

torror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A drying up, parching, scorching* (late Lat.): solis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4 *med.:* corporis, a transl. of ἡλίωσις, id. ib. 3, 6 *fin.*

torsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A wringing* or *griping:* ventris, Hier. in Jesai. 6, 13, 8.

torte, *adv.*, v. torqueo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **tortĭcordĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [tortus-cor] *Perverse in heart*, Aug. in Psalm. 146, 7.

tortĭlis, e, *adj.* [torqueo] *Twisted, twined, winding* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aurum, *i. e. a golden chain*, Virg. A. 7, 351: bucina, Ov. M. 1, 336: ansa, id. Her. 16, 254: piscis, *crooked*, id. Met. 13, 915: nervi, Luc. 6, 198: pampinus, Plin. 9, 51, 74.

tortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Torment, torture* (late Latin), Firm. Math. 8, 15; Veg. Vet. 1, 46 *fin.*

tortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pressed out, squeezed out* (by subjecting the grapes a second time to the press): mustum, Cato R. R. 23, 4.

torto, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To torture, torment* (ante- and post-class.): ubi insilui in cochleatum eculeum, ibi tolutim tortor, Pomp. in Non. 105, 15, and 182, 5; so Lucr. 3, 661; Arn. 3, 106; 1, 30.

tortor, ōris, *m.* [torqueo, *no.* I., B, 2] *An executioner, tormentor, torturer:* Cic. Clu. 63, 177; so id. Phil. 11, 3, 7; id. Fin. 4, 12, 31; Sen. Ep. 14 *med.*; Hor. Od. 3, 5, 50; Juv. 14, 21.—**B.** Tortor, ōris, *An epithet of Apollo, as the flayer of Marsyas*, under which name he was worshiped in a part of Rome, Suet. Aug. 70.—* **II.** Trop.: occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum, Juv. 13, 195.

tortŭōse, *adv.*, v. tortuosus, *ad fin.*

tortŭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tortuosus] *Crookedness, shuffling, prevarication* (late Latin): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43 *fin.*; so id. Carn. Chr. 20.

tortŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tortus] **I.** *Full of crooks* or *turns, winding, tortuous* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: est autem (alvus) multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: loca, id. ib. 2, 57, 144: serrula, id. Cluent. 64, 180.—*Comp.:* quiddam tortuosius, Plin. 11, 46, 106.—**B.** Trop., *Entangled, involved, complicated:* tortuosum genus disputandi, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 98: visa quaedam tortuosa et obscura, id. de Div. 2, 63, 129: ingenium, id. Lael. 18, 65: res anxiae et tortuosae, Gell. 13, 11, 4.—*Sup.:* quis aperit tortuosissimam istam et implicatissimam nodositatem? Aug. Conf. 2, 10.—* **II.** *Painful, torturing:* rusci radix bibitur in tortuosiore urina, *i. e. in strangury*, Plin. 21, 27, 100.—* *Adv.*, tortŭōse, *Crookedly, tortuously:* procedat serpens, Tert. adv. Valent. 4, 43 *fin.*

tortūra, ae, *f.* [torqueo] (a post-class. word) **I.** *A twisting, wreathing:* sarmenti, Pall. Febr. 9, 8.—**II.** *Torment, torture:* ventris, *the gripes, colic*, i. q. tormina, Veg. Vet. 1, 40 *fin.*; 2, 55.

1. tortus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of torqueo.

2. tortus, ūs, *m.* [torqueo] *A twisting, winding; a wreath* (a poet. word): tortu multiplicabili draco, Cic. poet. Tusc 2, 9, 22; so id. poet. Div. 2, 30, 63; and in the *plur.:* serpens Nequicquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, Virg. A. 5, 276: bucinarum, Arn. 6, 196.—* **II.** *A whirling, hurling:* flexae habenae, Stat. Ach. 2, 421.

tŏrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [torus; a little elevation; hence] **I.** *A tuft* of hair: Plaut. Am. prol. 144; so, torulo capiti circumflexo, Amm. 29, 1 *med.*; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 35, 46.—**II.** *The* (dilated) *muscle, the brawn* or *fleshy part* of the body: terga pulposis torulis obesa, App. M. 7, p. 195.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *The sap-wood, alburnum* of a tree: Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*

tŏrus, i, *m.*, prop., *A round, swelling,* or *bulging place, an elevation, protuberance, prominence;* hence,

I. *A knot, bulge:* (funis), Cato R. R. 135, 4; so, funiculorum, Col. 11, 3, 6; cf., vitis toris ad arborem religetur, id. 5, 6, 25; so, firmi vitis, id. Arb. 16, 4.

II. *The muscular* or *fleshy part, the muscle, brawn* of animal bodies (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): o lacertorum tori! Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; so Ov. M. 2, 854; 9, 82; 12, 402; 14, 283; 15, 230; id. Her. 9, 60; Virg. A. 12, 7; id. Georg. 3, 81; Plin. 18, 7, 18: venarum tori, *varicose dilatations of the veins*, Cels. 7, 18 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., *The bulge, thickness* of trees, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211.

III. *A raised ornament, a knot*, on a garland; trop., of language: isque (stilus mediocris) uno tenore fluit, aut addit aliquos, ut in corona, toros omnemque orationem ornamentis modicis verborum sententiarumque distinguit, Cic. Or. 6, 21.

IV. *A mattress*, so named from its protuberances; *a couch, sofa, bed* (mostly poet.): "antiquis torus e stramento erat, qualiter etiam nunc in castris," Plin. 8, 48, 73: viridante toro consederat herbae, Virg. A. 5, 388; cf. Ov. Her. 5, 14; id. Met. 8, 656; 10, 556; id. Fast. 1, 402; Juv. 6, 5: discumbere toris, Ov. M. 8, 565; so of a *sofa:* id. ib. 12, 579; of a *bed:* id. ib. 7, 332, 12, 472; of a *corpse-bed:* id. ib. 9, 503; of a *bridal-bed:* id. ib. 6, 431.—Hence, **B.** Transf., like thalamus, as a designation for *Marriage:* Deucalion . . . Cum consorte tori, *with his consort, spouse,* Ov. M. 1, 319; cf., socia tori, id. ib. 1, 620; so id. ib. 7, 91; 332; id. Fast. 3, 511; id. Pont. 3. 3, 50; id. Her. 2, 41, et al.: obscenus, *i. e. illicit connection,* Ov. Tr. 2, 378; cf., illiciti (coupled with stupra), Sen. Hipp. 97.—Hence, also, for *A mistress,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 87.

V. *An elevation, bank* of earth: riparum, Virg. A. 6, 674; Stat. Th. 4, 819: pulvinorum, Plin. 19, 4, 20.

VI. In architecture, *A large, round moulding at the base of a column, a torus,* Vitr. 3, 3, *med.*

* **torvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [torvus] *Wild, fierce:* hiatus, Arn. 6, 196.

torvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Wildness, savageness, severity, sternness* of aspect, character, *etc.* (post-Aug.): torvitas vultus, Tac. H. 2, 9 *fin.;* so, oculorum, Amm. 31, 2 *med.:* capitis (pantherae), Plin. 8, 17, 23:—naturae, id. 7, 19, 18: M. Agrippa, vir rusticitati propior quam deliciis . . . verum eadem illa torvitas tabulas duas Ajacis et Veneris mercata est, *etc.*, id. 35, 4, 9.

torvĭter, *adv.*, v. torvus, *ad fin.*

torvus, a, um, *adj.* [prop., torFos, from τορός] Orig. of the eyes, *Staring, keen, piercing, wild, stern;* hence, in gen., *wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage,* in aspect or character (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ille tuens oculis immitem Phinea torvis, Ov. M. 5, 92; so, oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 75; cf., cernimus astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Virg. A. 3, 677; so, lumine, Ov. M. 9, 27; and, *absol.:* aspicit hanc torvis (*sc.* oculis), Ov. M. 6, 34:—vultus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 12; so Quint. 6, 1, 43; 11, 3, 160: forma minantis, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 22: aspectus (equi), Plin. 8, 42, 64: frons (Polyphemi), Virg. A. 3, 636:—feroci ingenio torvus praegrandi gradu, Pac. in Fest. p. 355: torvu' draco serpit, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 106; so, angues, Virg. A. 6, 571: leaena, id. Ecl. 2, 63: aper, Prop. 2, 3, 6: taurus, Ov. M. 8, 132: juvencus, id. ib. 6, 115; 10, 237: bos, Virg. G. 3, 51: Medusa, Ov. A. A. 2, 309: Mars, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 17: Ister (as a horned river-god), Val. Fl. 8, 218, et saep.: ferox et torva confidentia, Pac. in Fest. p. 355; cf., proelia, Catull. 66, 20: vina, *i. e. harsh, sharp, tart,* Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 213.—*Comp.:* vox humana tuba rudore torvior, App. Flor. 3, p. 357.—*Sup.:* leonis torvissima facies, Arn. 6, p. 196.—(β) torvum and torva, adverbially: torvumque repente Clamat, Virg. A. 7, 399; so, torvum lacrimans, Stat. Th. 12, 127: torva tuens, Virg. A. 6, 467; so Val. Fl. 2, 255.—*Adv.*, torvĭter, *Sharply, severely, sternly* (ante-classical): aliquem increpare, Enn. Ann. 1, 89 (in Non. 516, 16); so Pomp. in Non. 516, 15.

tostus, a, um, *Part.* of torreo.

tŏt, *numer. indecl.* *So many;* with a follg. *quot, quoties, quantum, ut,* or *absol.:* hoc brevissime dicam, neminem umquam tam impudentem fuisse, qui ab dis immortalibus tot et tantas res tacitus auderet optare, quot et quantas di immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 16, 48: quot homines, tot causae, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: qui tot annos, quot habet, designatus consul fuerit, id. Att. 4, 8, b, 2: quot haberet corpora pulvis, Tot mihi natales contingere vana rogavi, Ov. M. 14, 138, et saep.:—si tot consulibus meruisset, quoties ipse consul fuisset, Cic. Balb. 20, 47:—quantum putabis ei rei satis esse, tot vites ablaqueato, Cato R. R. 114, 1:—quae quum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut in his errari non posset, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5:—reliquae tot et tantae et tam graves civitates, id. Verr. 2, 2, 5, 14; so, tot tantaeque difficultates, id. Quint. 2, 10; and, in his tot et tantis malis, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29; cf. also id. Parad. 2, 16: tot viri ac tales, id. Coel. 28, 67: tot ac tam validae manus, Liv. 24, 26, 13; so, tot, tam valida oppida, id. 5, 54, 5:—en excetra tu, quae tibi amicos tot habes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 82: nunc domi nostrae tot pessumi vivunt, id. Most. 4, 1, 18: tot me impediunt curae, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25: quum tot signis eadem natura declaret, quid velit, Cic. Lael. 24, 88; id. Rep. 3, 10: ex centum quatuor centuriis (tot enim reliquae sunt centuriae), *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 22: tot civitatum conjuratio, Caes. B. G. 3, 10, 2: tot caede procorum admonitus non est, Ov. M. 10, 624, et saep.—Rarely without a subst.: an timebant, ne tot unum . . . superare non possent? Cic. Coel. 28, 66; Ov. Am. 2, 12, 10.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** To designate an optional, indefinite number, *So many, such and such a number:* volo dari ei, qui id egerit, a ceteris heredibus aureos tot, Gai. Dig. 34, 5, 8.—**B.** As a relative numeral, also, for *So few:* vix credent tantum rerum cepisse tot annos, Albin. 1, 339.

tŏtĭdem, *numer. indecl.* [tot, with the demonstrative syllable *dem* affixed, as in tantundem] *Just so many, just as many;* with a follg. *quot* or *absol.:* talentis magnis totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 114; so id. Rud. 2, 7, 6; Cic. Rep. 1, 14 *fin.:* quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem oratorum reperiuntur, id. Or. 16, 53: totidem, quot dixit, ut aiunt, scripta verbis oratio, id. Brut. 96, 328; cf., totidem verbis, quot Stoici, id. Acad. 2, 13, 40: Procles et Eurysthenes gemini fratres fuerunt: at hi nec totidem annos vixerunt, anno enim Procli vita brevior fuit, id. de Div. 2, 43, 90: epistola quam modo totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum, id. Fin. 2, 31, 100; cf. id. Att. 6, 2, 3: equitum millia erant sex, totidem numero pedites, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 5: quatuor ventos a totidem mundi cardinibus flare, Quint. 12, 10, 67: mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34.—Rarely without a subst. as a *neutr.:* dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet, *i. e. will hear the same thing just as often from me,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 298.

tŏtĭens, v. toties, *ad init.*

tŏtĭes (in ancient MSS. also freq. written totiens), *adv. numer.* [tot] *So often, so many times, as often, as many times;* with a follg. *quoties, quot,* or *absol.:* illud soleo mirari, non me toties accipere tuas literas, quoties a Quinto mihi fratre afferantur, Cic. Fam. 7, 7, 1: quotiescumque dico, toties mihi videor, *etc.*, id. Cluent. 18, 51:—moverat eum subeunda dimicatio toties, quot conjurati superessent, Liv. 2, 13, 2:—tot praetores in Sicilia fuerunt: toties apud majores nostros Siculi senatum adierunt, toties hac memoria, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 60, 146: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, id. Att. 7, 12, 3: qui pro re publica seditiosum civem toties compescuisset, Quint. 11, 1, 40: quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos, Virg. A. 4, 536: ter die claro totiesque grata Nocte, Hor. Carm. Sec. 23,

tot-jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [jugum] *So many* (an Appuleian word): totjugis diebus, App. M. 2, p. 125; so, sidera, id. de Deo Socr.: invitamenta, id. Flor. 4, p. 360.—Collat. form, **totjŭgis,** e: homo totjugi scientia, App. Flor. 2, p. 346.

1. tōtus, a, um, (*gen.*, tōtĭus, but scanned tōtius, Lucr. 1, 983; 3, 97; 276; 1002; 4, 1025; 5, 478, et al. Collat. form of the *gen.:* toti familiae, Afran. in Prisc. p. 694 P.: *dat.*, toti; but *m.*, toto orbi, Prop. 3, 11, 57: *f.*, totae familiae, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100; and, totae rei, Auct. Her. ap. Prisc. p. 678 P.). *All, all the* (denoting a thing in its entireness), *the whole, entire, total:* ut unum opus, totum atque perfectum ex omnibus totis atque perfectis absolveret, Cic. Univ. 5 *fin.:* cui senatus totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat, id. Mil. 23, 61: omne coelum, totamque cum universo mari terram mente complexus, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: ut tota mente atque omnibus artubus contremiscam, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: universa re et tota sententia dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2: aedes totae confulgebant, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 44; cf. id. Most. 1, 2, 68: eant per totam caveam, id. ib. prol. 66: pervigilat noctes totas, id. Aul. 1, 1, 33; so, eaque tota nocte continenter ierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26, 5: ut Romae per totam urbem vigiliae haberentur, Sall. C. 30, 7; Cic. Rep. 1, 16; id. ib. 1, 36: et ipsa Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est, id. ib. 2, 4: delectus tota Italia habiti, Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 2; cf., delectum habuit tota provincia, id. ib. 2, 18, 1: perfacile esse totius Galliae imperio potiri, id. B. G. 1, 2, 3, et saep.:—tota sum misera in metu, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 59; cf., Ctesipho in amore est totus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 50; and, nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2: totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 1: qui esset totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: virtus in usu sui tota posita est, id. Rep. 1, 2: sum totus vester, id. Fam. 15, 7; cf. id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: Catoni studio meo me totum ab adolescentia dedidi, id. Rep. 2, 1; cf., homines qui se totos tradiderunt voluptatibus, id. Lael. 23, 86; and id. Att. 14, 11, 2: falsum est id totum, id. Rep. 2, 15.

II. In the *neutr.* absol.: totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit, *all depends on this,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, 1; so, totum in eo sit, ne contractentur pocula, Col. 12, 4, 3.—Hence, **B.** Joined with a *prep.* adverbially: **1.** Ex toto, *Wholly, completely, entirely, altogether, totally:* creta ex toto repudianda est, Col. 5, 8, 6; so id. 2, 20, 2; Plin. 11, 17, 17; Cels. 8, 20 *med.:* 7, 4, 3 and 9; Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 72.—* **2.** In toto, *Upon the whole, in general, generally:* Cic. Att. 13, 20 *fin.*—**3.** In totum: **a.** *Wholly, entirely, altogether, totally:* res in totum diversa, Plin. 31, 7, 42; so id. 2, 90, 92; 10, 4, 5; 12, 1, 4 *sq.;* 25, 4, 17; 35, 2, 2.—**b.** *Upon the whole, in general:* in totum praecipimus: ut, *etc.*, Col. 11, 2, 80; so id. 3, 2, 31.

2. tŏtus, a, um, *adj.* [tot] *So great a* (extremely rare): quotcumque pedum spatia facienda censueris, totam partem longitudinis et latitudinis duces, Col. 5, 3, 5; so, tota pars, Manil. 3, 416.

† **toxĭcon,** i, *n.* = τοξικόν, *A kind of* ladanum, Plin. 26, 8, 30.

† **toxĭcum,** i, *n.* = τοξικόν, orig., *A poison in which arrows were dipped,* Caecil. and Afran. in Fest. p. 355; Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 11; cf. Plin. 16, 10, 20.—Hence, for *Poison,* in gen.; *sing.*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 4; Hor. Epod. 17, 61; Suet. Claud. 44; id Ner. 35: *plur.*, Prop. 1, 5, 6; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 64; Luc. 9, 820; Mart. 1, 19, 6; Col. 10, 18

trăbālis, e, *adj.* [trabs] *Of* or *belonging to beams, beam-:* clavus, *a spike,* Hor Od. 1, 35, 18; cf. proverb., ut hoc beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, trabali clavo figeret, *i. e. very fast,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, 53.—Poet.: telum, *i. e. beam-like, stout as a beam,* Virg. A. 12, 294; Val. Fl. 8, 301; so, hasta, Stat. Th. 4, 6: sceptrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 172: vectis, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 318.

1. trăbĕa, ae, *f.* *A robe of state* of augurs, kings, knights, *etc.*, Suet. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 7, 612; Plin. 8, 48, 74; 9, 39, 63; Ov. F. 2, 503; Virg. A. 7, 188; 612; 11, 334, et al.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *The equestrian order,* Stat. S. 5, 2, 17; Mart. 5, 41, 5.

2. Trăbĕa, ae, *m.* Q., *An ancient Roman comic poet,* (* Cic. Fam. 9, 21; id. Fin. 2, 4; id. Tusc. 4, 31; Sedig. in. Gell. 15, 24); v. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 46.

trăbĕālis, e, *adj.* [1. trabea] *Of* or *belonging to the* trabea: metallum, *i. e. gold,* Sid. Carm. 2, 2.

trăbĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Dressed in* or *wearing a* trabea: Quirinus, Ov. F. 1, 37; id. Met. 14, 828: equites, Tac. A. 3, 2; Suet. Dom. 14; Val. Max. 2, 2 *fin.*, for which also, agmina, *the knights,* Stat. S. 4, 2, 32: domus, *i. e. of a consul,* Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 338; so, colonus, *i. e. consul,* id. IV. Cons. Hon. 417; and, quies, *of the consuls,* Cod. Theod. 10, 10, 33.—**II.** Subst., trabeata, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fabula), *A kind of drama,* so called by C. Melissus, prob. from the knights represented in it, Suet. Gramm. 21; cf. Neukirch. Fabul. togat. p. 34 *sq.*

trăbĕcŭla or **trăbĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [trabs] *A little beam,* Cato R. R. 18, 5; Vitr. 10, 21; Inscr. Grut. 207, 1.

trăbes, is, v. trabs, *ad init.*

trăbĭca, ae, *f.* (*sc.* navis) [trabs] *A vessel made of beams fastened together, a raft:* labitur trabica in alveos, Pac. in Fest. p. 367.

trabs, trăbis (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom.*, trabes, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 3

30, 75; id. Fat. 15, 35, and id. Top. 16, 61; id. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87), *f.* [τράπηξ] *A beam, a timber:* tigna trabesque, Lucr. 2, 196; v. tignum. So, Caes. B. G. 2, 29, 3; 3, 13, 4; 7, 23, 1; id. B. C. 2, 9, 2; Plin. 16, 38, 73; Gell. 1, 13, 17; Ov. M. 3, 78, et mult. al.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** For *A tall, slender tree:* silva frequens trabibus, Ov. M. 8, 329; cf. id. ib. 14, 360: securi saucia trabs ingens, id. ib. 10, 373. So, Var. in Non. 178, 31; Prop. 3, 22, 38; Virg. A. 6, 181; 9, 87.—**B.** For any thing made of beams or timbers: **1.** Very freq., for *A ship* or *vessel:* abiegna trabes, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75; so, trabes rostrata per altum, id. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87: jam mare turbari trabibus . . . vidimus, Virg. A. 4, 566: ut trabe Cypria Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 13; Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 76.—**2.** *A roof:* sub trabe citrea, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 20; so in the *plur.*, id. ib. 2, 18, 3; 3, 2, 28.—**3.** For *A battering-ram, ballista,* etc., Val. Fl. 6, 383.—**4.** For *A javelin,* Stat. Th. 5, 566; 9, 124.—**5.** For *A club, cudgel,* Stat. Th. 1, 621.—**6.** For *A table,* Mart. 14, 91, 2, et saep.

Trāchas, antis, *f.*, Τράχης, *The town usually called* Tarracina, *near the Pomptine Marshes,* Ov. M. 15, 717.

† **trāchīa,** ae, *f.* = τραχεῖα, *The windpipe, trachea,* Macr. S. 7, 15.

Trāchin, īnis, or **Trāchyn,** ȳnos, *f.*, Τραχίν or Τραχύν, *A town of Thessaly, on Mount Oeta, where Hercules caused himself to be burned,* Plin. 4, 7, 14; Herc. Oet. 135; 195; 1432; Troad. 818; Ov. M. 11, 627.—**II.** Deriv., **Trāchīnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Trachin, Trachinian:* tellus, Ov. M. 11, 269: miles, Luc. 3, 177: heros, *i. e. Ceyx, king of Trachin,* Ov. M. 11, 351; called also, *absol.*, Trachinius, id. ib. 282; cf., puppis, *the vessel in which Ceyx was shipwrecked,* id. ib. 502; and, T. Halcyone, *the consort of Ceyx,* Stat. S. 3, 5, 57.—In the *plur.* subst., Trachiniae, ārum, *f.*, *The Trachinian Women,* a tragedy of Sophocles, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.

tracta, ae. v. traho, *Pa.*, *no.* B, 2.

tractābĭlis, e. *adj.* [tracto] *That may be touched, handled,* or *wrought, manageable, tractable* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic. Univ. 4 *med.:* so, materies, Vitr. 2, 9 *fin.:* tofi in opere. Plin. 36, 22, 48: Italicum genus falcium vel inter vepres, id. 18, 28, 67, § 261: folium. id. 21, 17, 68: pondus, *i. e. portable,* Stat. S. 5, 1, 83: est mare (confiteor) nondum tractabile nanti, Ov. Her. 19, 71; cf., non tractabile coelum, *i. e. inclement, stormy,* Virg. A. 4, 53: vox, *tractable, flexible,* Quint. 11, 3, 40.—*Comp.:* ulcera tractabiliora fieri, Plin. 30, 13, 39.—**II.** Trop., *Pliant, yielding, manageable, tractable:* virtus est cum multis in rebus, tum in amicitia tenera et tractabilis, Cic. Lael. 13, 48: nullis ille movetur Fletibus aut voces ullas tractabilis audit, Virg. A. 4, 439; cf., animus, Ov. R. Am. 123; and, mite ac tractabile ingenium, Curt. 3, 2 *fin.*—*Comp.:* nihil est enim eo (filio) tractabilius, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 3: Agrippa nihilo tractabilior, Suet. Aug. 65, *fin.*—*Adv.*, tractābĭlĭter, *Without opposition, tractably* (very rarely): tractabilius, Gell. 6, 2, 8.

tractābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tractabilis] *Fitness for being handled* or *wrought, manageableness, tractability* (extremely rare): populus, salix, tilia in sculpturis commodam praestant tractabilitatem, Vitr. 2, 9.

tractābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. tractabilis, *ad fin.*

tractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tracto] *A handling, management, treatment* (quite class.): nec vero qui fidibus aut tibiis uti volunt, ab haruspicibus accipiunt earum tractationem, sed a musicis, Cic. de Div. 2, 3, 9: armorum, id. de Or. 3, 52, 200: beluarum, id. Off. 2, 5, 17; cf., magnarum rerum, id. Rep. 3, 3; and, tractatio atque usus vocis, id. Or. 18, 59; cf. also, usus et tractatio dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: philosophiae, id. Acad. 2, 2, 6; so, literarum, id. Brut. 4, 15: assidua veterum scriptorum, Gell. 5, 21, 3: quaestionum, Quint. 4, 5, 6: rei publicae, Sen. Tranq. 3: est in utroque (in poësi et in oratione soluta) et materia et tractatio, materia in verbis, tractatio in collocatione verborum, Cic. Or. 59, 201.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *Treatment* of a person, *i. e. conduct, behavior* toward him (post-Aug., and mostly in jurid. lang.): maritus uxori, si malae tractationis accusabitur, non inverecunde dicet, *etc.*, *of maltreatment,* Quint. 7, 4, 10 *sq.;* so id. ib. 24; 29; 7, 3, 2; 4, 2, 30; Tert. Poen. *fin.*—**B.** In rhetor. lang.: **1.** A rhetorical figure, *The treatment, handling, discussion* of a subject, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 177; Quint. 9, 1, 33; Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *med.*—**2.** *A special use, usage* of a word, Cic. Part. 5, 17.

tractātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A slave among the Romans, who manipulated and suppled his master's limbs while anointing them; a shampooer,* Sen. Ep. 66 *fin.* This office was also performed by female slaves; hence tractatrix, Mart. 3, 82, 13.—**II.** *A handler, treater* of any thing, esp. of literary matters (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 4, 11; 2, 9; Hier. in Helv. 6; Spart. Get. 4.

* **tractātōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *A place where deliberations were held, causes tried,* etc., *a place of business, session-room,* Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

tractātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A touching, handling, working:* **I.** Lit. (so rarely; not in Cicero): nucum, Plin. 15, 22, 24: plantae tractatu mansuescunt ut ferae, id. 17, 10, 12.—**II.** Trop., *A handling, management, treatment* (so quite class.; esp. freq. in Quint.): artium, * Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86: asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur (ingenia), Quint. 8 prooem. § 2; so, artis hujusce, id. ib. 5: communis locorum, id. 12, 8, 2: temporis, id. 5, 10, 42: troporum, id. 1, 8, 16: aequi bonique, id. 12, 1, 8; 12, 2, 3, et saep. In the *plur.:* tractatus omnes, Quint. 7, 6, 12; so, legales, id. 3, 8, 4: judicialis officii, Gell. 14, 2, 20.—**B.** Transf., in concr.: **1.** *A treatise, tractate, tract:* separatim toto tractatu sententia ejus judicanda est, Plin. 14, 4, 5.—**2.** In eccl. Lat., *A sermon, homily:* tractatus populares, quos Graece homilias vocant, Aug. de Haeres. 4 *praef.*

tractīcĭus or **-tĭus,** ii, *m.* [traho] *The Dragged,* a nickname of Heliogabalus, who, after having been slain, was dragged through the streets, Aur. Vict. Ep. 23 *fin.;* Lampr. Heliog. 17.

tractim, *adv.* [tractus; v. traho] *By drawing along,* i. e. *little by little, by degrees* • *in a drawling way, at length, slowly* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quid, si ego illum tractim tangam, ut dormiat? *i. e. should stroke him,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 157: ire, Lucr. 3, 529; id. 6, 118: susurrant, Virg. G. 4, 260; so, sonat jucundo hiatu, Gell. 7, 20, 3; and, t. pronunciata litera *i*, *i. e. pronounced long,* id. 4, 6, 6; cf. also, dicere (*opp.* festinanter), *slowly,* Sen. Ep. 40 *med.*

tractītĭus, a, um, v. tracticius.

tracto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [traho] **I.** *To draw violently, to drag, tug, haul,* etc. (so very rarely): qui te (Hectorem) sic tractavere? Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: tractatu' per aequora campi, id. Ann. 2, 31; so, tractata comis antistita Phoebi, Ov. M. 13, 410: malis morsuque ferarum Tractari, *to be torn, rent, lacerated,* Lucr. 3, 902.—Far more freq., and quite class.,

II. *To touch, take in hand, handle, manage, wield; to exercise, practice, transact, perform,* etc.

A. Lit.: ut ea, quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 163: aliquid manibus, id. Poen. 1, 2, 103: tractavisti hospitam ante aedes meas, id. Mil. 2, 6, 30; Lucr. 4, 625: aret Pellis et ad tactum tractanti dura resistit, Virg. G. 3, 502: puer unctis Tractavit calicem manibus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79: vitulos consuescere manu tractari, Col. 6, 2, 1: tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, *i. e. strikes, plays upon,* Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60, et saep.:—necdum res igni scibant tractare, *to prepare,* i. e. *to cook, dress,* Lucr. 5, 951; so, solum terrae aere, id. 5, 1288; cf., lutosum agrum, Col. 2, 4, 5: t. tuerique vites, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: ceram pollice, Ov. M. 10, 285; cf. id. ib. 8, 196; cf., lanam, Just. 1, 3: lanuginem, Suet. Ner. 34: gubernacula, *to manage,* Cic. Sest. 9, 20: tela, *to wield,* Liv. 7, 32, 11; cf., arma speciosius, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53: servus, qui meam bibliothecen multorum numorum tractavit, *has taken care of, had charge of,* Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 3; cf., eras tu quaestor: pecuniam publicam tu tractabas, id. de Div. in Caecil. 10, 32; so, rationem Prusensium, Plin. Ep. 10, 28, 5.

B. Trop., *To handle, manage, practice, conduct, lead,* etc.

1. In gen.: ut ne res temere tractent turbidas, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199; so, suam rem minus caute et cogitate, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46: causas amicorum tractare atque agere, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 170; so, causam difficiliorem, id. Fam. 3, 12, 3: conditiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 5: bellum, *to conduct,* Liv. 23, 28, 4; Tac. A. 1, 59; so, proelia, Sil. 15, 466; cf., vitam vulgivago more ferarum, *to lead, pass, spend,* Lucr. 5, 930; so, vitam, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 33: artem, *to practice,* Ter. Ph. prol. 18; Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 22: personam in scena, *to perform, act, represent,* id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; so, partes secundas (mimus), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14: animos, Cic. Or. 28, 97:—quo in munere ita se tractavit, ut, *etc.*, *has so conducted himself,* id. Fam. 13, 12, 1, so, ita me in re publica tractabo, ut meminerim, *etc.*, id. Cat. 3, 12, 29.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To treat, use,* or *conduct one's self toward* a person in any manner: ego te, ut merita es de me, tractare exsequar, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 8: omnibus rebus eum ita tractes, ut, *etc.*, Cic Fam. 1, 3: non tractabo ut consulem, id Phil. 2, 5, 10: aliquem liberaliter, id. Verr 1, 8, 23: nec liberalius nec honorificentius potuisse tractari, id. Fam. 13, 27, 2 pater parum pie tractatus a filio, id. Coel 2, 3: mercatores ac navicularii injuriosius tractati, id. de imp. Pomp. 5, 11: pauloque benignius ipsum te tractare voles, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12.

b. *To handle, treat, investigate, discuss* any thing, mentally, orally, or in writing: oratori omnia quaesita, audita, lecta, disputata, tractata, agitata esse debent, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54; cf., habeat omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos, id. Or. 33, 118: tractata res, id. Rep. 3, 3: quaestionem diligentius, id. ib. 2, 43: partem philosophiae, id. Acad. 1, 8, 30: constantiam, id. Lael. 18, 65; cf. id. ib. 22, 82: ibi consilia decem legatorum tractabantur, Liv. 33, 31, 7: scrupulosius tractabo ventos, Plin. 2, 46, 45, et saep.: aliquid memori pectore, *to ponder, reflect upon,* Juv. 11, 28; cf., tractare proeliorum vias, Tac A. 2, 5.—Rarely joined with *de* or a relative clause: de negotiis, *to discuss,* Suet. Aug. 35 *fin.:* quum tractaret, quinam adipisci principem locum abnuerent, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 13.

† **tractŏgălātus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from tractum and γάλα] *Made of* or *cooked with pastry and milk:* pultes, Apic. 5, 1: pullus, id. 6, 9; cf. the following art.

† **tractŏmĕlĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from tractum and μέλι] *Cooked with pastry and honey:* porcellus, Apic. 8, 7; cf. the preced. art.

tractōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [traho] **I.** *Of* or *for drawing* or *hoisting:* genus machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1.—**II.** tractoriae, ārum, *f.* (*sc.* literae) *An imperial letter containing an order to provide a person with necessaries on his journey:* de tractoriis et stativis, Cod. Justin. 15, 52.

tractum, i, v. traho, *Pa.*, *no.* B.

tractŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [traho] *That draws to itself, clammy, gluey, viscous* (late Lat.): sudor crassus et tractuosus atque viscosus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 32; so, semen, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 *med.*

1. tractus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of traho.

2. tractus, ūs, *m.* [traho] *A drawing, dragging, draught:* **I.** Lit. (so mostly poet.): Syrtes ab tractu nominatae Sall. J. 78, 3: tractu gementem Ferre rotam, Virg. G. 3, 183: tractu taurea terga domant, Val. Fl. 6, 359: modicus tractus, Plin. 9, 46, 70: aut si qua incerto fallet te litera tractu, *stroke,* Prop. 4, 3, 5: continuus multis subitarum tractus aquarum, *i. e. a drawing in, drinking, draught,* Luc. 4, 368; cf., aëra pestiferum tractu, *i. e. a drawing in, inhalation,* id. 7, 412: squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis Virg. G. 2, 154; so of the motion of a ser pent, Ov. M. 15, 725; Claud. B. Get. 22; II. Cons. Stil. 172; cf., (Phaëthon) longo per aëra tractu Fertur, Ov. M. 2, 320; and, (risus) interdum quodam etiam corporis tractu lacessitur, *i. e. movement*, Quint. 6, 3, 7: nonne vides longos flammarum ducere tractus, *long trains*, Lucr. 2, 207; so, flammarum, Virg. G. 1, 367; Luc. 2, 270; cf. Ov. M. 6, 21; and, longo per multa volumina tractu Aestuat unda minax, Luc. 5, 565; so of the *course* of the Nile, id. 10, 257; or of the wind: Val. Fl. 1, 614.

B. Transf., A space drawn out, *i. e. A stretch, extension, extent, tract* of a thing (so quite class.): castrorum, Liv. 3, 28, 1; cf., urbis, Cic. Rep. 2, 6 Moser *N. cr.*; so, cum mediae jaceant immensis tractibus Alpes, Luc. 2, 630; and Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 9.—Hence,

2. Concr., of places, *A territory, district, region, tract of land* (quite class.): oppidi, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 8; so, t. corruptus coeli, Virg. A. 3, 138 Serv.: tractus ille celeberrimus Venafranus, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 22: tractu surgens oleaster eodem, Virg. G. 2, 182: genera (vitium) separari ac singulis conseri tractibus, utilissimum, Plin. 17, 22, 35 § 187.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *Course, progress, movement*; of time, *space, lapse, period*: tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, *course, movement, current*, Cic. Or. 13, 54; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 61; and id. 5, 8, 2:—quod neque clara suo percurrere flumina cursu Perpetuo possint aevi labentia tractu, Lucr. 1, 1003; so id. 5, 1215: eodem tractu temporum nituerunt oratores, *etc.*, Vell. 2, 9, 1: aetatis, Val. Max. 8, 13, 2 ext.: hoc legatum *Cum voluerit*, tractum habet, quamdiu vivat is, a quo, *etc.*, *duration, period*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 11.

B. In partic., *A drawing out, protracting, extension, length*: quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! *drawling*, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202; so, pares elocutionum, Quint. 4, 2, 118: illa (historia) tractu et suavitate atque etiam dulcedine placet, *extent, copiousness*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 10: durante tractu et lentitudine mortis, Tac. A. 15, 64; so, belli, id. ib. 15, 10: in tractu et declinatione talia sunt, qualia apud Ciceronem *beatitas* et *beatitudo*, *a lengthening in derivation*, Quint. 8, 3, 32 Spald.

trādĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trado] *A giving up, delivering up, surrender* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): **I.** Lit.: abalienatio est ejus rei quae mancipi est traditio alteri nexu, * Cic. Top. 5, 28: Gomphorum (urbis), Liv. 32, 14, 3: so, urbis, id. 33, 31, 2; 34, 30, 1: Jugurthae, Plin. 37, 1, 4; so Val. Max. 8, 14, 4.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *A teaching, instruction*: jejuna atque arida traditio (praeceptorum), Quint. 3, 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 2; so id. 12, 11, 16; Tac. A. 16, 16 *fin.*—**B.** *A saying handed down from former times, a tradition*: incomperta et vulgaria traditio rei, Gell. 16, 5, 1; so id. 13, 22, 14.

trādĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (a post-Aug. word) **I.** *A betrayer, traitor*, for the usual proditor: interfecto traditore, Tac. H. 4, 24; so Sedul. Carm. 5, 61.—**II.** *A teacher*: alicujus scientiae, Arn. 3, 113; so Tert. Coron. Mil. 4 *fin.*

trādĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of trado.

trādo (also written **transdo;** so most freq. in Caesar; v. in the follg., and cf. Freund, in Jahn's Neue Jahrbb. XIII. p. 297), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. (*in tmesi*: TRANSQVE DATO ENDOQVE PLORATO, *i. e.* tradito et implorato, Vet. lex ap. Fest. s. v. SUB VOS, p. 309) *v. a.* [trans-do] *To give up, hand over, deliver, transmit, surrender, consign.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (*a*) Form *trado*: ut amico traderem (thesaurum), Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 143: mihi trade istuc (argentum), id. Asin. 3, 3, 99; id. Curc. 3, 15: aliquid in manum, id. Merc. 2, 2, 7: poculum alicui, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: aedem Castoris sartam tectam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 50, 131: magistris traditi, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 3; so, pueros magistris, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 17; cf., equos domitoribus, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: testamentum alicui legendum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 51: miserat ad legatum Romanum, tradituram se urbem, Liv. 34, 29, 9: armis traditis, Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 4; so id. ib. 2, 13, 1; cf., obsides, arma perfugae tradit; id. ib. 1, 28, 2:—aliquem ad carnificem, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 19; cf., in pistrinum tradier, id. Most. 1, 1, 16; so, aliquem in custodiam vel in pistrinum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, 14: aliquem supplicio, Suet. Vit. 14: Augustus filiam suam equiti Romano tradere meditatus est, *to give in marriage*, Tac. A. 4, 4 *med.*—Poetical with a follg. object-clause: ademptus Hector Tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 11; cf. below, *no.* II., A.—(*β*) Form *transdo*: ut arma per manus necessario transderentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 68, 3; so, per manus sevi ac picis transditas glebas, id. B. G. 7, 25, 2; and Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 6: sibi captivos transdi, id. B. C. 3, 71, 4: neque se hostibus transdiderunt, id. B. G. 7, 77, 12; so, se (alicui), id. ib. 7, 47, 6; Hirt. B. G. 8, 43, 6: se adversariis ad supplicium, Caes. B. C. 1, 76, 1: navem in fugam transdunt, Att. in Non. 155, 8.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pregn., *To deliver, commit, intrust, confide* for shelter, protection, *etc.*: (*a*) Form *trado*: sic ei te commendavi et tradidi, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 2: totum denique hominem tibi ita trado de manu, ut aiunt, in manum tuam, id. ib. 7, 5, 3: se alicui laudare et tradere, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 3; id. Sat. 1, 9, 47; id. Ep. 1, 18, 78: hos (obsides) Aeduis custodiendos tradit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4, 4: in tuam custodiam meque et meas spes trado, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 59.—(*β*) Form *transdo*: ab illo transditum initio et commendatum, Caes. B. C. 3, 57, 1; id. B. G. 7, 39, 1.

2. *To give up* or *surrender treacherously, to betray*: quem dedi putabas, defendi intelligis: quos tradituros sperabas, vides judicare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61: tibi trado patriosque meosque Penates, Ov. M. 8, 91: ferisne paret populandas tradere terras? id. ib. 1, 249: tradimur, heu! Claud. in Ruf. 2, 261.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: (*a*) Form *trado*: et meam partem loquendi et tuam trado tibi, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 14: eo ego, quae mandata, amicus amicis tradam, id. Merc. 2, 3, 51: quae dicam trade memoriae, Cic. Rep. 6, 10 (different from tradere memoriae, *no.* B, 2, b): si liberam possessionem Galliae sibi tradidisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 22: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, id. ib. 6, 8, 9.—Poet. with an object-clause: tristitiam et metus Tradam protervis in mare Creticum Portare ventis, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 2; cf. above, *no.* I., A, *a*, *ad fin.*—(*β*) Form *transdo*: summa imperii transditur Camulogeno Aulerco, Caes. B. G. 7, 57, 3; so, Vergasillauno Arverno summa imperii transditur, id. ib. 7, 76, 3.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pregn., with se, *To give one's self up, to yield, surrender*, or *devote one's self to* any thing: se totos voluptatibus, Cic. Lael. 23, 86; so, se quieti, id. de Div. 1, 29, 61: se lacrimis ac tristitiae, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: se studiis vel otio, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 7, et saep.: se in studium aliquod quietum, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4; so, se in disciplinam alicujus, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3.

2. *To make over, transmit*, as an inheritance; *to leave behind, bequeath*: qui in morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 59: inimicitias posteris, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 3: consuetudo a majoribus tradita, Cic. de Div. 2, 72, 150: morbi per successiones traduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: traduntque metus, Sil. 4, 32.—Hence,

b. *To hand down to posterity* by written communication; *to relate, narrate, recount*: quarum nomina multi poëtae memoriae tradiderunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3; for which, pugnae memoriam posteris, Liv. 8, 10, 8: cujus (Socratis) ingenium variosque sermones immortalitati scriptis suis Plato tradidit, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 60: qualia permulta historia tradidit, id. de Div. 1, 53, 121: aliquid posteris, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 1: tradit Fabius Pictor in Annalibus suis, hirundinem, *etc.*, Plin. 10, 24, 34: ipsum regem tradunt . . . operatum his sacris se abdidisse, Liv. 1, 31, 8:—qui (Aristides) unus omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, Cic. Sest. 67, 141; so, cujus (Lycurgi) temporibus Homerus etiam fuisse traditur, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: nec traditur certum, nec interpretatio est facilis, Liv. 2, 5, 8; cf. id. 9, 28, 5; and, sic enim est traditum, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3; cf. also, hoc posteris memoriae traditum iri, Aequos et Volscos, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 67, 1:—Galbam, Africanum, Laelium doctos fuisse traditum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5; cf. id. Brut. 56, 204: unguenta quis primus invenerit, non traditur, Plin. 13, 1, 1: de hoc constantius traditur, Front. Aquaed. 7.

3. *To deliver* by teaching; *to propose, propound, teach* any thing: (*a*) Form *trado*: ea, quae dialectici nunc tradunt et docent, Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 9; so, elementa loquendi, id. Acad. 2, 28, 92: praecepta dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 18, 84: optimarum artium vias meis civibus, id. de Div. 2, 1, 1: aliquid artificio et via, id. Fin. 4, 4, 10: haec subtilius, id. ib. 1, 9, 31: aliquid, Caes. B. G. 7, 22, 1: virtutem hominibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: eodem tempore tradi omnia et percipi possint, Quint. 1, 12, 1: nec tamquam tradita sed tamquam innata, id. 7, 10, 14.—*Absol.*: si qua est in his culpa, tradentis (*i. e.* magistri) est, Quint. 3, 6, 59.—(*β*) Form *transdo*: multa praeterea de sideribus atque eorum motu . . . disputant et juventuti transdunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 6: Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia transdere, id. ib. 6, 17, 2.

trādūco (in Caesar constantly, and sometimes elsewhere, written **transduco**), xi, ctum, 3. (*imperat.*, traduce, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 12; *perf. sync.*, traduxti, Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 16) *v. a.* [trans-duco] *To lead, bring* or *conduct across; to lead, bring*, or *carry over* any thing.

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: jamne hanc traduxti huc ad nos vicinam tuam? Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 16; so, ut traduxisti huc ad nos uxorem tuam! id. ib. 3, 4, 7; and, traduce et matrem et familiam omnem ad nos, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 12: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 35, 3: exercitum ex Gallia in Ligures, Liv. 40, 25, 9: suas copias per angustias et fines Sequanorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 1; so id. ib. 1, 19, 1: copias praeter castra, id. ib. 1, 48, 2: cohortes in castra ad se, id. B. C. 1, 21, 1: impedimenta ad se, id. ib. 1, 42, 5: regem Antiochum in Europam, Liv. 36, 3, 12: aquaeductum per domum suam, Ulp. Dig. 6, 2, 11: transeundum nunc tibi ad Menedemum est et tua pompa Eo traducenda est, *to be carried over to him*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 18 Ruhnk.; so, victimas in triumpho, Liv. 45, 39, 12; and, carpentum, quo in pompa traduceretur, *was borne along*, Suet. Calig. 15.—With a double *acc.*: traductus exercitus silvam Ciminiam, Liv. 9, 39, 1; cf. in the follg., *no.* B.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To lead* or *convey across, to transport over* a stream or bridge: flumen subito accrevit, ut ea re traduci non potuerunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 1.—Freq. with a double *acc.*: ubi Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12, 2; so, flumen Axonam exercitum transducere, id. ib. 2, 5, 4; and, quos Caesar transduxerat Rhenum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13, 2; cf. also, Belgas Rhenum antiquitus esse transductos, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 1.

2. Publicists' *t. t.*, traducere equum, *To lead his horse along*, said of a knight who passed muster at the inspection by the censor: qui (P. Africanus) quum esset censor et in equitum censu C. Licinius Sacerdos prodisset . . . quum contra nemo diceret, jussit equum traducere, Cic. Clu. 48, 134.

3. *To lead along, parade* in public by way of disgrace: delatores flagellis caesi ac traducti per amphitheatri arenam, Suet. Tit. 8 *fin.*; cf. below, *no.* II., B, 2.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: aut alio possis animi traducere motus, Lucr. 4, 1068: animos judicum a severitate paulisper ad hilaritatem risumque traducere, Cic. Brut. 93, 322; so, animum hominis ab omni alia cogitatione ad tuam dignitatem tuendam, id. Fam. 1, 2, 3; cf., animos a contraria defensione abducere et ad nostram conor traducere, id. de Or. 2, 72, 293: ad amicitiam consuetudinemque, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: tum omnem orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam Caepionis fugam, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199; id. Tusc. 5, 3, 8, et saep.:—centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores ordines erant transducti, *transferred*, Caes. B. G. 4, 40, 7; so, is ad plebem P. Clodium traducit, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 4; cf., P. Clodium a patribus ad plebem, Suet. Caes. 20: gens in patricias transducta, id. Aug. 2: augur destinatus ad pontificatum traductus est, id. Calig. 12: medicus aegrum in meliorem consuetudinem, *etc.*, Var. L. L. 9, 5, 129: ut (oratio) eos qui audient ad majorem admirationem possit traducere, Cic. Or. 57, 192: mali punientur et traducentur in melius, Sen. de Ira, 2, 13 *fin.*—Poet., with the *dat.:* me mea paupertas vitae traducat inerti, Tib. 1, 1, 5.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To bring over, draw over* one to some side or opinion: hominem traducere ad optimates paro, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 4: si istud obtinueris, traducas me ad te totum licebit, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2: transductis ad se jam pluribus, Suet. Caes. 14:—traduxit me ad suam sententiam, Cic. Clu. 52, 144.

2. qs. To lead along, exhibit as a spectacle, *i. e. To make a show of, to expose to public ridicule, to dishonor, disgrace, degrade* (so not ante-Aug.): an non sensistis . . . vestras conjuges, vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum? Liv. 2, 38, 3; cf. Petr. 87; and, rideris multoque magis traduceris, *etc.*, Mart. 6, 77, 5; so Sen. Ep. 100: id. Ben. 4, 32; Mart. 3, 74, 5; Juv. 8, 17.—Kindred with which is,

3. In a good sense, *To set forth publicly, make public, exhibit, display, promulgate:* quae tua traducit carmina, Mart. 1, 54, 3; so, poëmata, Petr. 41: tot annorum secreta, id. 17: se, *to show one's self in public*, Juv. 11, 31.

4. Of time, *To lead, spend, pass* (quite class.): otiosam aetatem et quietam sine ullo labore et contentione traducere, Cic. de Sen. 23, 82; cf., hoc quod datum est vitae tranquille placideque traducere, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25; so, quantumcumque superest temporis, August. in Gell. 15, 7, 3: adolescentiam eleganter, Cic. Planc. 12, 31: hoc tempus qua ratione, id. Fam. 4, 6, 3: vitam per novem annos quibus artibus latebrisque, Tac. H. 4, 67: aevum leniter, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 97: tempora Cynicâ coenâ, Petr. poet. Sat. 14: noctem exsomnis, Sil. 9, 4, et saep. Hence also, transf., of the administration of an office: munus summa modestia et summa abstinentia, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 1.

5. In the later grammat. lang.: **a.** *To transfer* (*a word from one subject, or from one language, to another): videtur Graecos secutus, qui ἐφόδιον a sumptu viae ad aliarum quoque rerum apparatus traducunt, Gell. 17, 2, 1: vocabulum Graecum in linguam Romanam, id. 1, 18, 1.—**b.** *To derive: jactare* multo fusius largiusque est quam *jacere*, unde id verbum traductum est, Gell. 2, 6, 5; so id. 17, 2, 14.

trādūctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [traduco] * **I.** Lit., *A leading along, conducting* in triumph: traductio captorum, Aus. Grat. Act. 4.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** In gen. (acc. to traduco, *no.* II., A) *A removing, transferring* from one rank to another: traductio ad plebem furibundi hominis ac perditi (Clodii), Cic. Sest. 7, 15.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** (acc. to traduco, *no.* II., B, 2) *A making a show of, exposure, public disgrace:* hic damnatum cum dedecore et traductione vita exigit, Sen. de Ira, 1, 6; so, interrogationes ad traductionem nostram excogitatae, id. Ep. 85.—* **2.** (acc. to traduco, *no.* II., B, 4) Of time, *neutr.*, *The passage, lapse, course:* temporis, Cic. de Div. 1, 56, 127.—**3.** (acc. to traduco, *no.* II., B, 5) In rhetor. lang.: **a.** *A transferring, metonymy:* traductio atque immutatio in verbo: *Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu.* Pro *Afris* est sumpta *Africa*, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167.—**b.** A rhetor. figure, *A repetition* of the same word, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20.

trādūctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *The conveyer*, a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian gens: traductor ad plebem, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.

1. traductus, a, um, *Part.* of traduco.

* **2. trādūctus,** ūs, *m.* [traduco] *A passage, pass:* praesidium per eos traductus agentes, Amm. 18, 8 (*al.* Tractus).

trādux, ŭcis, *m.* [traduco; what is led or brought over; hence] In econom. lang., *A vine-branch, vine-layer* trained for propagation, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 4; Col. 5, 7, 3 *sq.*; 4, 29, 13; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211; Tac. H. 2, 25 *fin.*—**II.** Transf.: tradux carnis, Prud. Apoth. 983. In apposition with materia: traduce materia, Sever. Aetn. 566.

† **trăgăcantha,** ae, *f.* = τραγακάνθα, *Goat's-thorn, tragacanth-bush*, Astragalus tragacantha, L.; Plin. 13, 21, 36; 26, 14, 87; 30, 9, 23.—Hence, in the *neutr.*, **tragacanthum,** i, *n.*, *Gum-tragacanth*, Cels. 4, 4, 3; 5, 13; Scrib. Comp. 75; 108; called also, in a mutilated form, dragantum, i, *n.*, Veg. Vet. 1, 32; Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 9.

† **trăganthes,** is, *f.* = τραγάνθης, *A species of the plant* artemisia, App. Herb. 11.

† **trăgănus,** i, *m.* = τράγανος, i. q. τράγος, *A sucking-pig dressed in a particular way*, Apic. 8, 7 *fin.*

† **trăgĕlăphus,** i, *m.* = τραγέλαφος, *A kind of stag with a beard like a goat*, perh. *the horse-stag*, Plin. 8, 33, 50; Sol. 19.

† **trăgēmăta,** um, *n.* = τραγήματα, Fruits, *etc.*, eaten as an after-course, *Dessert, sweetmeats, confectionery*, Plin. 13, 4, 9; Plin. Val. 5, 7 *fin.* Also, *dim.* of the same, **tragēmătĭa,** ōrum, *n.* = τραγημάτια, Hier. Reg. S. Pach. 52.

trăgĭce, *adv.*, v. tragicus, *ad fin.*

† **trăgĭcŏcōmoedĭa,** ae, *f.* = τραγικοκωμῳδία, *A drama composed of a mixture of tragedy and comedy, tragi-comedy*, Plaut. Am. prol. 59 and 63.

† **trăgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = τραγικός, *Of* or *belonging to tragedy, tragic:* carmen, *i. e. tragedy*, Hor. A. P. 220; cf., Camena, id. ib. 275: cothurni, id. Sat. 1, 5, 64: versus, id. A. P. 89: ars, id. Ep. 1, 3, 14: genus scenarum, Vitr. 5, 8: actor, *a tragic actor, tragedian*, Liv. 24, 24, 2: Orestes aut Athamas, *represented in tragedy*, Cic. Pis. 20, 47; cf., cerva, *i. e. in the tragedy of Iphigenia*, Juv. 12, 120: tragicum illud subinde jactabat: *oderint dum metuant*, Suet. Calig. 25.—**B.** Subst., tragicus, i, *m.*, *A tragic poet, writer of tragedy*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 4; Cic. Opt. gen. 1, 2; Quint. 8, 6, 26; 9, 3, 14; Petr. 132 *med.*—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *In the tragic style, tragic, lofty, grand, sublime:* fuit Sulpicius vel maxime omnium grandis et, ut ita dicam, tragicus orator, Cic. Brut. 55, 203: sed haec tragica atque divina, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: color, Hor. A. P. 236: tumor, Gell. 2, 23, 21: ore, Mart. 8, 18, 8: nam spirat tragicum satis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166.——**B.** *Of a tragic nature, tragic, horrible, fearful, terrible:* tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv. 1, 46, 3; so, concubitus, Juv. 2, 29: ignes, (*i. e.* amores), Ov. Tr. 2, 407; Erinnyes, Prop. 2, 20, 29.—*Adv.*, trăgĭce, *In a tragic manner, tragically:* mortem rhetorice et tragice ornare, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; so Sen. Ep. 100 *fin.*

† **trăgĭon,** ii, *n.* = τράγιον, *Goat-wort*, a plant so called, Plin. 13, 21, 36. Called, also, tragonis, id. 27, 13, 115.

† **trăgoedĭa,** ae, *f.* = τραγῳδία, *A tragedy*, Plaut. Am. prol. 54; 93; id. Curc. 5, 1, 1; Cic. de Sen. 7, 22; id. Phil. 11, 6, 13; Quint. 1, 5, 52; Hor. Od. 2, 1, 9; Ov. Am. 3, 1, 11; id. Trist. 2, 381, et saep.—**II.** Transf. (very rarely): **A.** *A lofty* or *elevated style:* neque istis tragoediis tuis . . . perturbor, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 219.—**B.** *A great commotion* or *disturbance; a spectacle:* ejus Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat! Cic. Mil. 7, 18: si tragoedias agamus in nugis, id. de Or. 2, 51, 205: in parvis litibus tragoedias movere, Quint. 6, 1, 36.

† **trăgoedus,** i, *m.* = τραγῳδός: **I.** *A tragic actor, tragedian*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 4; Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 128; Quint. 12, 5, 5; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 129.—**II.** Tragoedus, *An epithet of Jupiter*, derived from the Vicus Tragoedus at Rome, in the Regio Esquilina, Suet. Aug. 57; Sext. Ruf. Reg. 5.

trăgŏnis, is, v. tragion.

† **trăgŏpan,** ănis, *f.* = τραγόπαν (analog. to αἰγίπαν), *A fabulous bird*, perh. *the bearded vulture*, Vultur barbatus, L.; Plin. 10, 49, 70; Mel. 3, 9, 2; Sol. 30.

† **trăgŏpōgon,** ōnis, *m.* = τραγοπώγων, *A plant, goat's-beard*, Plin. 27, 13, 117; 21, 15, 52.

† **trăgŏrīgănum,** i, *n.* = τραγορίγανον, *A plant, goat's-thyme*, Thymus tragoriganum, L.; Plin. 20, 17, 68. Called, also, **tragoriganus,** i, *m.*, Cels. 5, 11.

† **1. trăgos,** i, *m.* = τράγος (a goat): **I** *A kind of thorny plant*, Plin. 13, 21, 37; 27, 13, 116.—**II.** *A kind of sponge*, Plin. 9, 45, 69; 31, 11, 41.

2. trāgos, i, v. tragum.

trāgŭla, ae, *f.* [traho] **I.** *A kind of javelin* or *dart*, Lucil. in Fest. s. v. SPARA, p. 330 and 331; Var. in Non. 553, 31 and 555, 22; Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 6; id. ib. 48, 5; 1, 26, 3; id. B. C. 1, 57, 2; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 553, 29; Auct. B. Hisp. 32, 2; Sil. 3, 318; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 24. 33; Gell. 10, 25. 2; Fest. p. 367.—**II.** Trop., to signify *An attack, a snare, plot* (Plautinian): tragulam in te injicere adornat: nescio quam fabricam facit, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 25; so volui injicere tragulam in nostrum senem, id. Pseud. 1, 4, 14; id. Casin. 2, 4, 18.—**III** *A kind of drag-net*, Plin. 16, 8, 13.—**IV** *A small* traha or *sledge*, acc. to Var. L. L 5, 31. 39.

trāgŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [tragula, *no.* I.] *A soldier who placed and leveled the* tragulae *to be discharged from an engine*, Veg. Mil. 2, 15 *fin.*

trāgum, i, *n.* *A kind of pap* or *porridge*, Plin. 18, 7, 16; Cels. 2, 20; called also, tragos, Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 93.

† **trăgus,** i, *m.* = τράγος (a goat): **I.** *The goat-like smell of the arm-pits*, Mart 11, 22, 7.—**II.** *A kind of fish*, Ov. Hal 112; Plin. 32, 11, 54.

trăha, ae, *f.* [traho] A vehicle without wheels, *A drag, sledge*, Col. 2, 20, 4. Called. also, trăhĕa, Virg. G. 1, 164.

* **trăhārĭus,** ii, *m.* [traha] *One who draws a* traha, *a sledge-man, baggage-man*, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

* **trăhax,** ācis, *adj.* [traho] *That draws every thing to himself, greedy, covetous:* procax, rapax, trahax, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 6

trăhĕa, ae, v. traha.

trăho, xi, ctum, 3. (*inf. perf. sync.*, traxe, Virg. A. 5, 786) *v. a. To draw, drag, to draw* or *haul away, to drag along*, etc.

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: "ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt," Sen. Ep. 107 *fin.*; Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 72; so, quum a custodibus in fuga trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 5; and, trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo Crinibus a templo Cassandra, Virg. A. 2, 403: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi (videmus), Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25; so, materiam (malagmata), Cels. 4, 7: alvum et bilem, Plin. 25, 5, 22: sanguinem jumento de cervice, Veg. Vet. 3, 43: vapos porro trahit aëra secum, Lucr. 3, 234: limum arenamque et saxa ingentia fluctus trahunt, Sall. J. 78, 3; cf., Charybdis naves ad litora trahit, id. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 3, 425; and herewith cf., Scyllam naves in saxa trahentem, Virg. l. l.:—*Gy.* Amiculum hoc sustolle saltem. *Si.* Sine trahi, quum egomet trahor, *let it drag* or *trail*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 117; cf., *tragula* ab eo, quod trahitur per terram, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 39; and, sarcinas, Sen. Ep. 44 *fin.*; so, vestem per pulpita, Hor. A. P. 215: plaustra per altos montes cervice (boves), Virg. G. 3, 536: siccas carinas (machinae), Hor. Od. 1, 4, 2: genua aegra, Virg. A. 5, 468: reos pedibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2; cf., aliquem ad praetorem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 45: praecipitem in pistrinum, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 79: Hectorem circum sua Pergama, *to drag, trail*, Ov. M. 12, 591:—trahens haerentia viscere tela, *drawing out, extracting*, id. ib. 6, 290; so, ferrum e vulnere id. ib. 4, 120: ferrum e corpore, id. Fast 5, 399: telum de corpore, id. Met. 5, 95; cf., gladium de visceribus, Mart. 1, 14, 2: cuspidem manu, Ov. M. 12, 371, et saep: te quoque, Luna, traho (*i. e.* de coelo), *draw down*, id. ib. 7, 207:—at coria et carnem trahit et conducit in unum, *draws together, contracts*, Lucr. 6, 968; so, nervos, id. 6, 1189: vultum et cogere rugas, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 33:—si pocula arente fauce traxerim, *had drawn in*, i. e. *quaffed*, Hor. Epod. 14, 4; cf. Ov. M. 15, 330; so, aquas, Luc. 7, 822: venena ore. id. 9, 934: ubera, id. 3, 351, et al.; cf., navigium aquam trahit, *draws* or *lets in water, leaks*, Sen. de Ira, 2, 10 *fin.*; of smelling: odorem naribus, Phaedr. 3, 1, 4; and of *drawing in* the breath, *inhaling:* auras ore, Ov. M. 2, 230; so, animam, Plin. 11, 3, 2; cf., Servilius exigua in spe trahebat animam, Liv. 3, 6, 8; and, spiritum extremum, Phaedr. 1, 21, 4: suspiria penitus, Ov. M. 2, 753: vocem imo a pectore, Virg. A. 1, 371:—squamam cutis durata trahebat, *i. e. took on, assumed, acquired*, Ov. M. 3. 675; so, colorem, id. ib. 2, 236; 14, 393; cf., ruborem, id. ib. 3, 482; 10, 595: calorem, id. ib. 11, 305: lapidis figuram, id. ib. 3, 399, et saep.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To drag away violently, to carry off, plunder:* cetera rape, trahe, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 12; so, rapere omnes, trahere, Sall. C. 11, 4; and, sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, id. Jug. 41, 5: de aliquo trahere spolia, Cic. Balb. 23, 54; cf., praedam ex agris, Liv. 25, 14, 11.

2. Trahere pecuniam, for distrahere, *To make away with, to dissipate, squander:* omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant, Sall. C. 20, 12.

3. Trahere lanam, vellera, *etc.*, To draw out lengthwise, *i. e. To spin, manufacture:* manibus trahere lanam, Var. in Non. 545, 12; so, lanam, Juv. 2, 54: vellera digitis, Ov. M. 14, 265: data pensa, id. ib. 13, 511; id. Her. 3, 75: Laconicas purpuras, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 8.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur, Cic. Arch. 11, 26; cf., omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 6, 18; and, allicere delectatione et viribus trahere, Quint. 5, 14, 29: trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg. E. 2, 65: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, *draw off, divert*, Sall. C. 7, 7: plures secum in eandem calamitatem, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 7, 19: Lucanos ad defectionem, Liv. 25, 16, 6: quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur, Virg. A. 5, 709:—aliquem in aliam partem, Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2; so, Drusum in partès, Tac. A. 4, 60; cf., civitatem ad regem, Liv. 42, 44, 3; and, aliquem in suam sententiam, id. 5, 25, 1; cf. also, rem ad Poenos, id. 24, 2, 8; so id. 23, 8, 2: res ad Philippum, id. 32, 19, 2: hi numero avium regnum trahebant, *drew to their side, laid claim to, claimed*, id. 1, 7, 1: cf., qui captae decus Nolae ad consulem trahunt, *i. e. ascribe to him*, id. 9, 28, 6:—curae, quae meum animum divorse trahunt, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25: trahi in aliam partem mente atque animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 6: Marius anxius trahere cum animo suo, omitteretne, *etc.*, Sall. J. 93, 1: Vologeses diversas ad curas trahebatur, Tac. A. 15, 1:—qui majorem ex pernicie et peste rei publicae molestiam traxerit, *who has derived*, i. e. *has received, suffered*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1; cf., qui cognomen ex contumelia traxerit, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; so, nomen e causis, Plin. 15, 14, 15: nomen ab illis, Ov. M. 4, 291: originem ab aliquo, *to derive, deduce*, Plin. 5, 24, 21; 6, 28, 32: scio ab isto initio tractum esse sermonem, *i. e. has arisen*, Cic. Brut. 6, 21:—afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, *dragged out*, Virg. A. 2, 92; so, vitam, Phaedr. 3, 7, 12; 4, 5, 37; Plin. 28, 1, 2: senectam, Ov. M. 1, 219: verba, *to drag*, i. e. *to utter with difficulty*, Sil. 8, 79:—omnia non bene consulta in virtutem trahebantur, *were set down to, referred, attributed*, Sall. J, 92, 20; so, ornatum ipsius (lucis) in superbiam, Tac. H. 2, 20: cuncta Germanici in deterius, id. Ann. 1, 62 *fin.*: fortuita ad culpam, id. ib. 4, 64: id ad clementiam, id. ib. 12, 52; cf., aliquid in religionem, Liv. 5, 23, 6; and, cur abstinuerit spectaculo ipse, varie trahebant, Tac. A. 1, 76 *fin.*: (* in se crimen, Ov. M. 10, 66.)

B. In partic., *To draw out*, in respect of time, *to protract, put off, delay, retard:* sin trahitur bellum, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2; cf. so Liv. 5, 10, 7; Sall. J. 23, 2; 36, 3; Ov. M. 12, 584: pugnam aliquamdiu, Liv. 25, 15, 14: obsidionem in longius, Quint. 1, 10, 48; cf., rem de industria in serum, Liv. 32, 35, 4: omnia, id. ib. 36, 2: jurgiis trahere tempus, id. ib. 27, 1; so, tempus, Auct. B. Alex. 38, 2: moram ficto languore, Ov. M. 9, 767, et saep.: (legati) querentes, trahi se a Caesare, *that they were put off, delayed*, Suet. Tib. 31 *fin.*; so, aliquem sermone, quousque, *etc.*, Val. Max. 4, 4, 1.—Rarely *neutr.* for *To drag along, to last, endure:* si quis etiam in eo morbo diutius traxit, Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: decem annos traxit ista dominatio, Flor. 4, 2, 12.—Hence

tractus, a, um, *Pa.*, Drawn on, *i. e. Proceeding continuously, flowing, fluent*, of language: genus orationis fusum atque tractum, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64: in his (concione et hortatione) tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, id. Or. 20, 66.—**B.** Subst., tractum, i, *n.*, *Any thing drawn out at length:* **1.** *A flock of wool* drawn out for spinning: tracta de niveo vellere ducta, Tib. 1, 6, 80.—**2.** *A long piece of dough* pulled out in making pastry, Cato R. R. 76, 1: 4; Apic. 2, 1; 4, 3; 5, 1, et al. Called, also, tracta, ae, *f.*, Plin. 18. 11, 27.

Trājānus, i, *m.* *Trajan, a Roman emperor, who reigned* A.D. 98–118, *proverbial for his justice and benevolence:* Augusto felicior, Trajano melior, Eutr. 8, 5.—**II.** Deriv., **Trajanus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Trajan:* aqua, Front. Aquaed. 93: via, *the Appian Way, restored by Trajan*, Inscr. Grut. 199, 1.

trājectĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [trajicio] *That is carried over sea, transported:* pecunia, Modest. Dig. 22, 2, 1; Papin. ib. 4; Ulp. ib. 13, 4, 2 *fin.*; African. ib. 44, 7, 22: contractus, Cod. Justin. 4, 32, 26.

trājectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Lit., *A crossing over, passing over, passage:* trajectiones incendiorum, Vitr. 2, 9 *fin.*: honestior existimatur trajectio, *i. e. the going over sea to Pompey*, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2: trajectiones motusque stellarum, *the shootings over*, i. e. concr., *shooting-stars, meteors*, Cic. de Div. 1, 1, 2; so, stellae trajectio, id. ib. 2, 6, 16.—**II.** Trop., of language: **A.** *A transposition* of words, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44; Cic. Or. 69, 230; Quint. 8, 2, 14.—* **B.** *Exaggeration, hyperbole:* tum augendi minuendive causa veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203.

trājectītĭus, a, um, v. trajecticius.

* **trājecto**, are, *v. intens. a.* [trajicio] *To pierce through:* sinum umbilici acu, Cels. 7, 14 *med.*

* **trājector**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *That pierces through, a piercer:* ignis Trajector nebulae, Prud. Ham. 882.

trājectōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A funnel* (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 1, 37; 58.

* **trājectūra**, ae, *f.* [id.] *A projecting over, projection:* mutulorum, Vitr. 4, 7 *med.*

1. trājectus, a, um, *Part.* of trajicio.

2. trājectus (in Caes., transjectus), ūs, *m.* [trajicio] *A crossing* or *passing over, passage:* **I.** *In abstracto* (so quite class., but not in Cic., who uses instead trajectio): transjectus in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 5, 2, 3; so id. ib. 4, 21, 3; id. B. C. 2, 20, 1; Suet. Aug. 17.—**II.** *In concreto:* legiones et auxilia mittit ad trajectum, Auct. B. Alex. 56, 5; so Plin. 6, 23, 26.

trājĭcĭo (in Caesar throughout, transjicio), jeci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*

I. *To throw, cast,* or *fling over, to shoot over* or *across:* **A.** Lit.: **1.** In gen.: arreptum vexillum trans vallum hostium trajecit, Liv. 25, 14, 4; so, signum trans vallum, id. 41, 4, 2: telum, Caes. B. C. 3, 19, 1; so, tela alio, Prop. 2, 12, 18; cf., in a different constr., murum jaculo trajicere, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22: quod est levissimum ac summum, ut trajiciant in alia vasa, *pour over, decant*, Var. R. R. 1, 64, 1; so, cerussam in cacabum, Scrib. Comp. 45: pontibus transjectis, *thrown over, flung across*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 3: malis antennisque de nave in navem trajectis, *thrown across*, Liv. 30, 10, 5; so, pecora nunc in hibernos nunc in aestivos saltus, Just. 8, 5: anulum in dextram manum, Petr. S. 74: est etiam aurigae species Vertumnus et ejus, Trajicit alterno qui leve pondus equo, *i. e. leaps over*, Prop. 4, 2, 36, so, pedes super acervos, *i. e. step over*, id. 4, 4, 78; cf., membra per ardentes acervos celeri pede, Ov. F. 4, 782: oculos, Lucr. 4, 425.

2. In partic., *To convey across* a place, esp. a body of water, *to ship over, transport;* constr. usually with the *acc.* as well of the thing transported as of the place, stream, *etc.*, crossed; freq. with a double *acc.*: milites trans flumen, Liv. 2, 11, 2; so, omnes suos trans Rhodanum, id. 21. 26, 6; so, legiones in Siciliam, id. 23, 31, 4; cf., sese duabus navibus in Africam, *betook himself*, id. 28, 18, 10: sese ex regia ad aliquem, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: legionem huc, id. ib. 1, 54, 4: legiones, id. ib. 1, 40, 4: exercitum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10. 23. 2: pecuniam in provinciam, Papin Dig 26, 7, 38; Paul. ib. 48, 13, 9: eas (sues) si quo trajicere vult, in plostrum imponit, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 11:—ratibus Trebiam, Liv. 21, 56, 8; so, flumina nando, Suet Caes. 57· Tiberim clipeo, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 186; and cf., in a poet. transf., trajicit et fati litora magnus amor, *oversteps*, Prop. 1. 19, 12:—equitum magnam partem flumen transjecit, Caes. B. C. 1, 55. 1; 1, 83, 5: exercitum Rhodanum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3: copias Rhodanum, id. ib. 10, 11, 2: se Isaram. Brut. ib. 11, 13, 4; cf., se Alpes, id. ib. 11, 9, 2.—In the *pass.*: exercitus Pado trajectus Cremonam, Liv. 21, 56, 9. And of the stream: postquam cernant Rhodanum trajectum, Liv. 21, 30, 5.—*Neutr.*: ad Aethaliam insulam trajecit, id. 37, 13, 3: ut classe Hasdrubal Aegimurum trajiceret, id. 30, 24, 11: ne qua classis ex Africa trajiceret, id. 30, 2, 1; cf., Romanae naves Samum trajicerunt, id. 37, 13, 6: primo quoque tempore in Africam trajiciendum, id. 29, 22, 11: ad nos trajecturum illud incendium esse, id. 7, 30, 12; cf. id. 31, 48, 7.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: quum ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere coeperit, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 14, 46; cf., culpam in alium, Quint. 9, 2, 4. arbitrium litis trajecit in omnes, Ov. M 12, 628.—Mid.: in cor trajecto lateris capitisque dolore, *having thrown itself*, Hor S. 2, 3, 29.

2. In partic., in rhetor. lang., verba, *To transpose:* Cic. Or. 69, 229; so, verba in clausulas, Quint. 9, 4, 13 Spald.

II. *To strike through, stab through, pierce, penetrate, transfix, transpierce:* unum ex multitudine (pilo), Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 6; so, aliquem pilis, id. ib. 7, 82, 1. aliquem scorpione, a latere dextro, id. ib. 7, 25, 2: lictorem gladio, Auct. B. Alex. 52, 3: serpentem cuspide, Ov. M. 4, 571. et saep.: lancea infesta medium femur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48, 5; so, femur tragulâ, Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 6: pectus ferro, Liv. 41. 11, 6: cava tempora ferro, Virg. A. 9, 634: linguam arundine, Ov. M. 11, 325: terga sagitta, id. ib. 9, 128: aliquid acu, Cels. 7, 8 and 9: se uno ictu infra laevam papillam, Suet. Oth. 11:—pars magna equitum mediam trajecit aciem, *broke through*, Liv. 42, 7, 7.

trālātīcĭus or **-tius**, a, um, v. translaticius.

Tralles, ĭum, *f.*: **I.** *A town in Lydia*, Cic. Fl. 24, 57; 29, 71; id. Agr. 2, 15. 39; id. Att. 5, 14, 1; id. Fam. 3, 5, 1; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, 17; Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 5; Liv. 37, 45; Juv. 3, 70. Called, also, Trallis, Plin. 5, 29, 29. Cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 270.—**II.** Deriv., **Trallĭānus**, a, um *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Tralles, Trallian:* quasi vero Trallianus fuerit Demosthenes, *i. e. a native of Tralles*, Cic. Or. 70, 239; cf. id. Phil. 3, 6, 15.—In the *plur.* subst., Tralliani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tralles, the Trallians*, Cic. Fl. 22, 52 *sq.*—(* **II. Tralles**, ĭum, *m.*, *A people of Illyria*, Liv. 31, 35; 37, 39 and 40, called, also, Tralli, ōrum, Liv. 27, 32.)

* **trā-lŏquor**, qui, *v. dep. a.* *To talk over, recount:* impuritias alicujus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 7.

trālūcĕo, ere, v. transluceo.

trāma, ae, *f.* [perh. from trameo, *i. e.* transmeo, cf. Var. L. L. 5, 23, 33] *The woof, weft*, or *filling* of a web, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.* —Of a spider's web: ipsa per se tenax ratio tramae, Plin. 11, 24, 28.—**II.** Transf. figurae, *i. e. a thin, lank figure*, Pers. 6, 73.

patridae, *i. e. trifles, bagatelles*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 37.

trāmĕo, are, v. transmeo.

trāmes, ĭtis, *m.* [trameo] *A cross-way, side-way, by-path, foot-path:* domum ire coepi tramite, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93: egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus, paludatus, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 19. So, id. ib. 12, 11, 26; Sall. C. 57, 1; id. Jug. 48, 2; Liv. 2, 39, 3; Suet. Caes. 31; id. Aug. 16; Prop. 3, 13, 44; 3, 22, 24; Virg. A. 11, 515, et al.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** Poet., in gen., for *A way, path, road, course, flight*, etc., Virg. A. 6, 676; Hor. S. 2, 3, 49; Ov. F. 3, 13; id. Met. 10, 53; Virg. A. 5, 610, et al.—* **2.** For *Branches* of a family: Gell. 13, 19, 15.—* **II.** Trop., *A way, course, method, manner:* (Epicurus) viam monstravit tramite parvo, Qua possemus ad id recto contendere cursu, Lucr. 6, 27.

trāmĭgro, are, v. transmigro.

trāmitto, ĕre, v. transmitto.

trānăto, are, v. transnato.

trāno, (also written transno), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [trans-no] *To swim over* or *across, to swim through:* **I.** Lit.: in Tiberim desiluit et incolumis ad suos tranavit, Liv. 2, 10, 11:—flumen, Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 6; so, flumina, Virg. G. 3, 270: amnes, Lucr. 1, 15: Gangem, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: aquas, Quint. 2, 16, 13: Lethaeas per undas, Virg. Cul. 213.—In the *pass.:* obsequio tranantur aquae, Ov. A. A. 2, 181; so, Eridanus tranandus, Virg. Cul. 258.—**II.** Poetically transf., in gen., *To go through, sail through, fly through, pierce through:* auras, Lucr. 4, 178; for which, per auras, Sil. 3, 682; 13, 185; cf., turbida nubila, Virg. A. 4, 246: flumina sublimi curru, Stat. Th. 9, 311: ingentia spatia, Sil. 16, 335: foramina, Lucr, 4, 683: pectus viri (hasta), Sil. 13, 238:—pericula, id. 17, 366.

tranquille, *adv.*, v. tranquillus, *ad fin.*

tranquillĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tranquillus] *Quietness, stillness, tranquillity:* **I.** Lit.: *Calmness* of wind or weather, *a calm:* tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se ex loco movere non possent (naves), Caes. B. G. 3, 15, 3; cf. Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 100; so Caes. B. G. 5, 23, 6; Plin. Pan. 66, 3; Liv. 26, 11, 3; and in the *plur.:* nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4:—securitas quae est animi tamquam tranquillitas, id. Fin. 5, 8, 23.—**B.** Transf., of colors, *Clearness, brightness:* nubilus color aut tranquillitas, Plin. 37, 10, 56.—**II.** Trop., *Calmness, serenity, tranquillity* of mind (a favorite trope of Cic.): locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: tranquillitas (animi), id est placida quietaque constantia, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 10; cf. Sen. Tranq. 2: tranquillitas animi et securitas . . . tranquillitatem expetere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 69; cf., otium ac tranquillitatem vitae sequi, id. Mur. 27, 55; and, tranquillitatem et otium penitus auxit, Tac. Agr. 40 *fin.*—**B.** In partic.: **1.** De Tranquillitate animi, *The title of a work of Seneca the philosopher.*—**2.** Tranquillitas tua, *Your Serenity, Your Serene Highness*, a later title of the Roman emperors, Eutr. *praef.*; and, vestra, id. 1, 11.

1. tranquillo, *adv.*, v. tranquillus, ni I., b; and II., b.

2. tranquillo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [tranquillus] *To make calm* or *still, to calm, still:* **I.** Lit. (so very rarely:) mare tranquillatur oleo, Plin. 2, 103, 106.—**B** Transf.: vultum, *i. e. to clear up, brighten*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 21.—**II.** Trop., *To calm, compose, tranquillize* (so quite class.): ut aut perturbentur animi aut tranquillentur, Cic. Top. 26, 98; so, animos, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50: quid pure tranquillet, honos an dulce lucellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 102.

tranquillus, a, um, *adj. Quiet, calm, still, tranquil*, opp. to motion or excitement: **I.** Lit., chiefly of calmness of weather: ut mare, quod sua natura tranquillum sit, ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: so, mare, Liv. 24, 8, 12: aequora, Val. Fl. 2, 609: aquae, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 8:—coelum, *calm, tranquil*, Plin. 2, 79, 81; cf., dies, id. 2, 45, 44: serenitas, Liv. 2, 62, 2.—**b.** In the *neutr. subst.:* tranquillum est, Alcedonia sunt circum forum, *a calm*, Plaut. Casin. prol. 26: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: tranquillo pervectus Chalcidem, *on the calm, tranquil sea*, Liv. 31, 23, 4; cf., tranquillo, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85 *fin.*; so, alia tranquillo velut oscitatio, Plin. 9, 7, 6. In the *plur.:* testudines eminente dorso per tranquilla fluitantes, Plin. 9, 10, 12.—**B.** Transf.: t. et serena frons, *calm, not disturbed*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; so, t. serenoque vultu, Suet. Aug. 79.

II. Trop., *Calm, quiet, composed, untroubled, undisturbed, serene, tranquil:* efficiendum est, ut appetitus sint tranquilli atque omni perturbatione animi careant, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: tranquillum facere ex irato, Plaut. Cist. 3, 21; so, *opp.* irata, id. Poen. 1. 2, 142: placata, tranquilla, quieta, beata vita, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71; cf., pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, id. de Or. 1, 8, 30; and, nihil quieti videre, nihil tranquilli, id. Fin. 1, 18, 38: tutae tranquillaeque res omnes, Sal. C. 16, 5; so, res, Liv. 38, 28, 1: ut liqueant omnia et tranquilla sint, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 70: tranquillo animo esse potest nemo, Cic. de Sen. 20, 74; cf., t. pectore vultuque sereno, Lucr. 3, 294: senectus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 57: otia sine armis, Luc. 2, 266: pax, id. 1, 171: tuae literae, *i. e. announcing tranquillity*, Cic. Att. 14, 3, 1: tranquillam concinna viam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 13; so, locus, id. Epid. 3, 4, 8.—*Comp.:* ita hanc canem faciam tibi oleo tranquilliorem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 66: tranquilliorem plebem fecerunt, Liv. 2, 63, 3: esse tranquillior animo, Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *fin.* Of an orator: in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior (Isocrates), Cic. Or. 52, 176.—*Sup.:* illud meum turbulentissimum tempus profectionis tuo tranquillissimo praestat, Cic. Pis. 15, 33: cetera videntur esse tranquilla: tranquillissimus autem animus meus, id. Att. 7, 7, 4: tranquillissima res, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 14.—**b.** In the *neutr.* absol.: vitam . . . in tam tranquillo . . . locare, Lucr. 5, 12; cf., esse in tranquillo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 8: in urbe ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum . . . exorta est, Liv. 4, 43, 3: cetera tribuni tranquillo peregere, *in quiet, without disturbance*, id. 3, 14, 6: seditionem in tranquillum conferre, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 16; so, re publica in tranquillum redacta, Liv. 3, 40, 11.—Hence,

Adv., tranquille, *Calmly, quietly, tranquilly:* inclamare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 112: tranquille placideque, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: dicere, coupled with leniter, definite, *etc.*, id. Or. 28, 99.—*Comp.:* tranquillius manere, Sen. Ep. 71 *med.*—*Sup.:* tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug. 2 *med.*

trans, *praep. c. acc. Across, over, beyond, on the further side of:* **A.** With verbs of motion: trans mare hinc venum asportet, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19; cf., qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 35, 3: vexillum trans vallum hostium trajicere, Liv. 25, 14, 4; so, trans vallum transjicere signum, id. 41, 4, 2; cf., transque caput jace (cineres), Virg. E. 8, 102: curvos trans ripam miserat arcus, Ov. M. 9, 114: Naevus trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12.—**B.** With verbs of rest: trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 1: si scisset, sibi trans Euphratem esse pereundum, id. de Div. 2, 9, 22: domino trans ripam inspectante, id. Mil. 27, 174: eo ipso tempore trans mare fui, id. Inv. 1, 29, 45: trans flumen, id. ib. 2, 31, 97: tuae res gestae ita notae sunt, ut trans montem Taurum etiam de Matrinio sit auditum, id. Fam. 2, 15, 5.—**II.** In composition, trans before vowels remains unchanged; before consonants the orthography varies between trans and trā, e. g. transdo and trado, transduco and traduco, *etc.*; the fuller form predominates in Caesar. The *s* of trans disappears regularly before another *s*, e. g. transilio, transcendo, transpicio, *etc.* **B.** *As* to its signification, trans denotes: **1.** *Over, across;* as, trado, traduco, transcurro, transeo, *etc.*—**2.** *Through, through and through;* as, transfigo, transigo, trajicio, transadigo, *etc.*—**3.** *Beyond:* transalpinus.

trans-ăbĕo, ĭi, īre, *v. a.* (a poetical word): **I.** *To go beyond, pass by:* populos atque aequora longe Transabeunt, Val. Fl. 4, 510; so, aliquem fugá, Stat. Th 6, 507.—**II.** *To go through*, of a weapon, *to pierce through, transfix, transpierce:* ensis transabiit costas, Virg. A. 9, 432; so, costas (ensis), Stat. Th. 2, 9: aliquem (trabs), id. ib. 9, 126; cf., aliquem (hasta), Sil. 12, 264.

transactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transigo] (a post-class. word) **I.** *A completion:* mundi, Tert. Anim. 55 *med.*—**II.** In jurid. Latin, *An agreement, transaction:* de transactionibus, Dig. 2, lit. 5.

* **transactor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A manager, transactor:* rerum transactor et administer, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, 69.

transactus, a, um, *Part.* of transigo.

transadactus, a, um, *Part.* of transadigo.

trans-ădĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a. To thrust through, pierce through* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): costas et crates pectoris ensem, Virg. A. 12, 508; so, gladium per medium pectus, App. M. 4, p. 147: ferrum sub papillam dexteram, id. ib. 8, p. 207:—horum unum ad medium . . transadigit costas, Virg. A. 12, 276; so, aliquem ferro, jaculo, *etc.*, Stat. Th. 5, 125. Sil. 10, 141; App. M. 9, p. 234.

* **Trans-alpibus,** *adv.* [Alpes] *From beyond the Alps, Transalpine:* Gell. 15, 30, 6.

Trans-alpīnus, a, um, *adj. That is* or *lies beyond the Alps, Transalpine:* Gallia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1, 2; 7, 6, 2; Cic. Mur. 41, 89: nationes, id. Fam. 9, 15, 2: bella, id. Off. 2, 8, 28.—In the *plur.* subst., Transalpini, ōrum, *m.*, *Nations beyond the Alps, Transalpine nations:* Suet. Caes. 24.

* **trans-austrīnus,** a, um, *adj. Southern*, for austrinus: halitus, Mart. Cap. 6, 197.

trans-bĭbo, ĕre, *v. a. To drink down, drink up* (late Latin), Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 7 *fin.*; 8 *med.*

* **transcendentĭa,** ae, *f.* [transcendo] *A transcending*, Aggen. in Front. p. 63 Goes.

transcendo or **trans-scendo,** di, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [scando] *To climb* or *step over, to overstep, surmount; to pass over, surpass, exceed, transcend:* **I.** Lit. (freq. and quite class.): (*a*) *Neutr.:* est periculum me ab asinis ad boves transcendere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 58: transcendere in hostium naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15, 1; so id. B. C. 1, 58, 4: in Italiam (Hasdrubal), Liv. 28, 42, 14: in fines hostium, id. 3, 8, 4: in Sedetanum agrum, id. 28, 31, 7; cf., per Vescinos in Campaniam Falernumque agrum, id. 10, 20, 1.—(*β*) *Act.:* fossam transire et maceriam transcendere conantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 70, 5; so, fossas, id. B. C. 3, 46, 3: valles, id. ib. 1, 68, 2: Caucasum, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: Alpes, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6: flumen exercitu, Tac. A. 4, 44: limen, Prop. 1, 14, 19, et saep.—**II.** Trop. (rarely; not in Cic.): (*a*) *Neutr.:* ad leviora, *to pass over, make a transition*, Quint. 7, 1, 21; so, ad majora, Vell. 2, 130, 3: ex minore aetate in majorem, Hyg. ap. Gell. 16, 6, 15.—*Absol.:* ut non abrupte cadere in narrationem, ita non obscure transcendere, Quint. 4, 1, 79.—(*β*) *Act.:* transcendere fines Juris, *to overstep, transgress*, Lucr. 3, 60: transcendere ordinem aetatis, naturae, moris Macedonum, juris gentium, Liv. 40, 11, 7; cf. id. 40, 9, 8 *sq.*; so, prohibita impune, Tac. A. 3, 54: at tu transcendes, Germanice, facta tuorum, *exceed, surpass, transcend*, Sil. 3, 607; so, annos factis, id. 4, 428; cf., florentes annos viribus, id. 1, 226.

1. transcensus, a, um, *Part.* of transcendo.

* **2. transcensus,** ūs, *m.* [transcendo] *A climbing over, surmounting:* scalarum, Amm. 19, 5 *fin.*

* **transcīdo,** īdi, 3. *v. a.* [trans-caedo] *To cut through, flog soundly:* transcidi loris omnes, Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 1.

transcrībo or **trans-scrībo,** psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. To write over* (from one book into another), *to transfer in writing, to copy off, transcribe:* **I.** In gen.: testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: tabulas publicas, *to transcribe*, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74; so, fabulas aut orationes totas vestra manu, Auct. Her. 4, 4, 6: veteres ad verbum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 22; so, Cornelium Celsum, id. ib. 14, 2, 4, § 33: verba Quadrigarii ex Annali ejus sexto, Gell. 2, 2, 13.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** Jurid. *t. t.*, *To make over, transfer* a thing to any one as his own; *to assign, convey:* in socios nomina, Liv. 35, 7, 2; so, aes alienum hereditarium in se, Gai. Dig. 16, 1, 13: fundos alicui, Procul. ib. 19, 5, 12, so, agri plagam Publio et Gaio, Scaev. ib. 32, 1, 39 *med.*: praedium, Cod. Justin. 11, 2, 3.—**2.** Transf., out of the jurid. sphere: Turne, patiere, tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptra colonis? *to be transferred*, Virg. A. 7, 422; so, Cilicas, *to cede, surrender*, Sid. Carm. 2, 461; Ov. M. 7, 173.—**B.** *To transfer, remove* to another place or station: turmas equitum ademptis equis in funditorum alas transcripsit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 9; 15: transcribunt urbi matres. Virg. A. 5, 750.—**2.** Trop.: quum te in viros philosophia transcripserit, Sen. Ep. 4: in quod malum transcribor! Sen. Thyest. 13.—**C.** Of pictures, *To copy, transfer:* multum degenerat transcribentium sors varia, Plin. 25, 2, 4.

transcriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transcribo, *no.* II., A] *A transfer, assignment:* a persona in personam transcriptio fit, Gai. Inst. 3, § 130.

* **transcriptĭcius** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [transcribo, *no.* II., A] *Of* or *belonging to a transfer* or *assignment:* nomina, *assignment of debts*, Gai. Inst. 3, § 128.

transcriptus, a, um, *Part.* of transcribo.

trans-curro, curri or cucurri (the former in Cic. Brut. 81, 282; Auct. Her. 4, 34. 45; Quint. 9, 3, 89, et al.; the latter in Plin. 2, 26, 25; Suet. Calig. 24), cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *To run over* or *across, to run by* or *past:* **A.** Lit.: cito Transcurre curriculo ad nos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 9, 43 *sq.*; so, hinc ad forum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25:—praeter oculos, Ov. M. 14, 359; cf., praeter ora populi, Plin. 2, 26, 25.—*Absol.*: remos transcurrentes detergere, *in sailing by*, Caes. B. C. 1, 58, 1; Curt. 4, 13 *med.*—*Impers.*: captis propioribus castris in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, Liv. 25, 39, 7: in arcem transcurso opus est Tibi, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 17.

B. Trop.: ne sine delectu temere in dissimilem rem, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam, Hor. S. 2, 2, 82: in prolem transcurrit gratia patrum, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 51: quum tempus jam longum transcurreret, Gell. 5, 10, 7; so, tempus, Petr. 136.—*Impers.*: ad vitia transcursum, Vell. 2, 1, 1.

II. *To run through, hasten through, to pass through, traverse:* **A.** Lit.: per spatium, Lucr. 4, 193; so, per geminum tempus (arundo), Sil. 12, 414: quum transcucurrisset Campaniam, Suet. Calig. 24; so, reliquas trunci partes (humor), Col. 3, 10, 1: coelum (nimbus), Virg. A. 9, 111. In the *pass.*: raptim transcursa prima porticu, App. M. 9, p. 217.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: suum cursum, *to run through, arrive prematurely at the end of one's career*, * Cic. Brut. 81, 282.

2. In partic., *To run through* or *over* in speaking, *to treat cursorily, touch briefly upon:* narrationem, Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med.*: partem operis, Quint. 9, 3, 89.

transcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transcurro] *A passing over, lapse* of a period of time (post-class.): decennii, Cod. Justin. 6, 23, 27 *fin.*

1. transcursus, a, um, *Part.* of transcurro.

2. transcursus, ūs, *m.* [transcurro] (a post-Aug. word) **I.** Lit., *A running, darting,* or *flying through:* fulguris, *a flash of lightning*, Suet. Aug. 90:—avibus maximis minimisque per aëra transcursus est, Sen. Q. N. 2, 7.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *A running through* or *over, a brief touching upon, cursory mention:* quanto omnia transcursu dicenda sint, Vell. 2, 55, 1: illud etiam in hoc transcursu dicendum est, id. 2, 99, 4; cf., in hoc transcursu tam artati operis, id. 2, 86, 1; so, in transcursu, (* *cursorily, by the way*) Plin. 3, 5, 6; 18, 13, 34

Trans-dānŭbĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Danubius] *Situated beyond the Danube, Transdanubian:* regio, Liv. 40, 58, 8.—In the *plur.* subst., ‡ Transdanubiani, ōrum, *m.*, *The nations beyond the Danube*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 750.

transdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of transdo; v. trado.

transdo, ĕre, v. trado.

transdūco, ĕre, and its derivatives, v. traduco, *etc.*

transenna, ae, *f.* (orig. perh. plaited-work; hence) *A rope, nouse, springe:* nunc ab transenna hic turdus lumbricum petit, Plaut. Bac. 4, 6, 22:—in transenna demissum Victoriae simulacrum, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 180, 21, et ap. Macr. S. 2, 9; so Amm. 20, 11 *med.*; 25, 6 *med.*; cf., "*transenna* βρόχος ἐν ἀφετηρίαις τεταμένος," Gloss. Philox.:—quasi per transennam praetereuntes, *passing by, as it were, along a rope* (i. e. along a barrier, at a distance), Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162.—**B.** Trop., *A snare, trap* (Plautinian): hunc ego hominem hodie in transennam doctis ducam dolis, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 11; cf. id. Rud. 4, 7, 10 *sq.*

trans-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, ire, *v. n.* and *a.* *To go over* or *across, to cross over, pass over, pass by, pass.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (*α*) *Neutr.*: ego ad vos eum jussero transire, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 51; so, ad uxorem, id. Caecin. 3, 4, 24; Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 7: ad te, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 1: ad forum, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 28: ne Germani e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 4; so, in agrum Noricum, id. ib. 1, 5. 4: in Britanniam, id. ib. 4, 30, 2: per eorum corpora transire conantes repulerunt, id. ib. 2, 10, 3; so, per media castra, Sall. J. 107, 5: obsides ut inter sese dent, perficit: Helvetii, ut sine maleficio et injuria transeant, Caes. B. G. 1, 9, 4; Liv. 10, 46, 3:—Mosa in Rhenum transit, Caes. B. G. 4, 10, 2: caseum per cribrum facito transeat in mortarium, Cato R. R. 76, 3: odor foliorum transit in vestes, Plin. 12, 3. 7: ficus ad nos ex aliis transire gentibus, id. 15, 18, 19, et saep.—(*β*) *Act.*: paullatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33. 3; so, flumen, id. ib. 1, 12, 2; 1, 13, 2: Euphratem, Cic. Fin. 3. 22, 75: maria, id. Or. 42, 146; id. Pis. 24. 57; Hor. A. P, 345: paludem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10, 2: forum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 59: equum cursu, Virg. A. 11, 719, et saep.: ego per hortum amicam transibo meam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 33: Domitii filius transiit Formias, *passed through Formiae*, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 1: ilia cornipedis surrecta cuspide transit, *i. e. runs through, pierces*, Sil. 10, 253.—In the *pass.*: Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 2; cf., flumen uno omnino loco pedibus transiri potest, id. ib. 5, 18, 1; so id. ib. 2, 10, 4; 7, 55, 10; Hirt. B. G. 8, 27, 2; Liv. 21, 43, 4; Plin. 29, 4, 27.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To go over* to a party or side: ne deserat me atque ad hostes transeat, Plaut. Ps. 4. 3, 10: ad adversarios transeas? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, 40: ad Pompeium transierunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 60, 5; so id. 1, 60, 4: a Patribus ad plebem, Liv. 4, 16, 3: ad Q. Sextii philosophi sectam, Suet. Gramm. 18: nec manere nec transire aperte ausus, Liv. 1, 27. 5; so *absol.*, ut nulla ante Britanniae nova pars illacessita transierit, Tac. Agr. 20.

2. *To go* or *pass over* into any thing by transformation, *to be changed* or *transformed* into a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ille in humum saxumque undamque trabemque fallaciter transit, Ov. M. 11, 643; so, in plures figuras, id. ib. 8, 731: humana in corpora, id. ib. 15, 167: in aestatem (ver), id. ib. 15, 206: aqua mulsa longa vetustate transit in vinum, Plin. 22, 24, 52; so id. 9, 41, 65; 25, 9, 57; 37, 6, 23.

3. Of food, *To pass through, pass off:* cibi qui difficillime transeant sumpti, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 3; so, cibi, Plin. 11, 37, 79: vinum tenue per urinam, id. 23, 1, 22.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: **a.** *Neutr.* (so very rarely): quod quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permanet et transeat, *pervades*, Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 119.—*Impers.*: cujus (ordinis) similitudine perspecta in formarum specie ac dignitate transitum est et ad honestatem dictorum atque factorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 47.—More freq., (*β*) *Act.*: ii sine dubio finem et modum transeunt, *overstep, transgress*, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102; so, modum, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: finem aequitatis et legis in judicando, id. Verr. 2, 3, 95, 220: fines verecundiae, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3:—aliquid silentio, *to pass over, pass by*, id. Att. 2, 19, 3; so Quint. 2, 3, 1; 5, 12, 23: ne vitam silentio transeant, *pass through*, Sall. C. 1, 1; so, vitam, id. ib. 2, 8 Kritz *N. cr.*: ipsum tribunatus annum quiete et otio, Tac. Agr. 6 *fin.*: hiemem (securi), Sen. Ep. 90: spatium juventae, Ov. M. 15, 226:—nil transit amantes, *i. e. escapes*. Stat. Th. 2, 335.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To go* or *pass over* to another opinion: in sententiam alicujus, Liv. 34, 34, 1: senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53, 1: transierunt illuc, ut ratio esset ejus habenda, qui neque exercitum neque provincias traderet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 2.

2. *To pass over, be changed* into any thing: quomodo *quire* et *ruere* vel in praeterita patiendi modo, vel in participia transibunt? Quint. 1, 6, 26: in eam (vocalem sequentem) transire possit (M), id. 9, 4, 40; so id. 1, 4, 29: frequens imitatio transit in mores, id. 1, 11, 3.

3. In speaking: **a.** *To pass over* to another subject: ad partitionem transeamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: ad alias (quaestiones), Quint. 7, 1, 18: so, hinc ad rationem sermonis conjuncti, id. 8, 3, 40: protinus ad dispositionem, id. 6, 5, 1: ad responsum partis alterius, id. 7, 1, 6: ad rhetoris officia (proximus liber), id. 1, 12, 19: consumptis precibus violentam transit in iram. Ov. M. 8. 106: inde in syllabas cura transibit. Quint. 1, 4, 17.—*Impers.*: seminarii curam ante convenit dici, quam transeatur ad alia genera, Plin. 17, 10, 13: transeatur ad alteram concionem, Liv. 45, 37, 14.

b. *To go quickly* or *briefly through* a subject: sed in animo est leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, (**to touch lightly upon*), Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: eos (libros) omnes duabus proximis noctibus cursim transeo, Gell. 9, 4, 5.

c. *To pass over, pass by, leave untouched* (so freq. first in post-Aug. prose; perh. not in Cic.): ex quo tu quae digna sunt, selige, multa transi, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 4: ut alii transeunt quaedam imputantque quod transeant: sic ego nihil praetereo, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 4: Neronem enim transeo, id. ib. 5, 3, 6; so, Protagoran transeo, Quint. 3, 4, 10; cf. also id. 10, 1, 57; 12, 1, 22; 12, 10, 22: sed hoc transeo, id. 12, 2, 4: ut ne id quidem transeam, id. 11, 3, 131: transeamus id quoque, quod, *etc.*, id. 1, 10, 17: ut transeam, quemadmodum vulgo imperiti loquantur, id. 1, 6, 45, et saep.—In the *pass.*: nec a nobis negligenter locus iste transibitur, Quint. 2, 4, 17: illa quoque minora non sunt transeunda, id. 10, 3, 31; so id. ib. 2, 3; Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 5.

4. Of time, *To pass by, pass away elapse:* quum legis dies transierit, Cic Att. 7, 7, 6; so, dies hibernorum complures, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 1: multi jam menses, id. B. C. 3, 25, 1: quinquennium, Afric. Dig. 7, 1, 37: transiit aetas Quam cito! Tib. 1, 4, 27:—precarium seni imperium et brevi transiturum, Tac. H. 1, 52 *fin.*, fortuna imperii transit, ib. ib. 3, 49.—Hence

transĕunter, *adv.* (acc to *no.* II., B, 3, b), *In passing, cursorily* (late Lat.): commemorata quaestio, Aug. Civ. D. 15, 23: discussa indiciorum fide, Amm. 28, 1 *med.*

transĕro or **trans-sero,** no *perf.*, sertum, 3. *v. a.*: * **I.** *To pass* or *thrust through:* per aliquid ramulum transerere. Cato R. R. 133, 3.—**II.** *To transfer by grafting, to ingraft:* vidi ego transertos alieno in robore ramos Altius ire suis, Stat. S. 2, 1, 101.

transertus, a, um, *Part.* of transero.

transĕunter, *adv.*, v. transeo, *ad fin.*

trans-fĕro, tŭli, lātum (also written trālātum), ferre, *v. a.* *To bear across:* to

carry or *bring over; to convey over, transport, transfer.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: cadum modo hinc a me huc cum vino transferam, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 7: hoc (simulacrum Dianae) translatum Carthaginem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, 72; so, mustela catulos suos quotidie transfert mutatque sedem, Plin. 29, 4, 16: Caesar paullo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 66, 4; so, castra trans Peneum, Liv. 42, 60, 3: castra Baetim, Auct. B. Alex. 60, 5: signa et stationem, Caes. B. C. 1, 60, 4; so, signa, id. ib. 1, 74, 3: ad se ornamenta ex his (hortis), Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30: transtulit in triumphum multa militaria signa spoliaque, *etc.*, Liv. 45, 43, 4; different from which is, in eo triumpho XLIX. coronae aureae translatae sunt, *were borne along, displayed*, id. 37, 58, 4.—Of personal objects: illinc huc transferetur virgo, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 13: Naevius trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; cf., ex hoc hominum numero in impiorum partem atque in parricidarum coetum ac numerum transferetis? id. Sull. 28, 77: o Venus... vocantis Ture te multo Glycerae decoram Transfer in aedem, *transport thyself*, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 4.

B. In partic.: **1.** Botanical *t. t.*, of plants, *To transplant; to transfer by grafting:* semina, quae transferuntur e terra in terram, Var. R. R. 1, 39, 3; so id. ib. 1, 40, 4; Col. Arb. 20, 2: videndum qua ex arbore in quam transferatur, Var. R. R. 1, 40, 5; so id. ib. 1, 41, 1; Plin. 19, 12, 60.

2. *To transfer by writing* from one book into another; *to copy, transcribe:* literae ... de tabulis in libros transferuntur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, 189; so, rationes in tabulas, id. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: de tuo edicto in meum totidem verbis, id. Fam. 3, 8, 4: versus translati, Suet. Ner. 52.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To convey, direct, transport, transfer* to any place: in Celtiberiam bellum transferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 61, 2; cf., quum videat omne ad se bellum translatum, id. B. G. 7, 8, 4; and Liv. 3, 68, 13; so, concilium Lutetiam, Caes. B. G. 6, 3, 4: disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, id. ib. 6, 13, 11: sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, *turn, direct*, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133; so, translatos alio moerebis amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23; cf., amorem huc, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 94: amorem in mares, Ov. M. 10, 84: similitudinem ab oculis ad animum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: animum ad accusandum, id. Mur. 22, 46: quod ab Ennio positum in una re transferri in multas potest, id. ib. 1, 16, 51; cf., definitionem in aliam rem, id. Acad. 2, 14, 43; and, hoc idem transfero in magistratus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 51, 126: nihil est enim, quod de suo genere in aliud genus transferri possit, id. Acad. 2, 16, 50: culpam in alios, id. Fontei. 4, 8; so id. Att. 15, 28; cf., transferendi in nos criminis causa, id. Sest. 38, 82: suscepere duo manipulares imperium populi Romani transferendum et transtulerunt, Tac. H. 1, 25: invidiam criminis, *i. e. to avert from one's self*, id. Ann. 2, 66:—se ad artes componendas, Cic. Brut. 12, 48.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To put off, postpone, defer*, in respect of time: causa haec integra in proximum annum transferetur, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 2: subito reliquit annum suum seseque in proximum annum transtulit, *i. e. postponed his suit*, Cic. Mil. 9, 24.

2. Of speaking or writing: **a.** *To translate* into another language: istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3: analogia, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum *proportionem* vocaverunt, Quint. 1, 6, 3: volumina in linguam Latinam, Plin. 18, 3, 5: quod Cicero his verbis transfert, *etc.*, Quint. 5, 11, 27: *κατ' ἀντίληψιν* Latine ad verbum translatum non invenio, id. 7, 4, 4; 7, et saep.

b. *To transfer* to a secondary or figurative signification, *to use figuratively* or *tropically:* utemur verbis aut iis, quae propria sunt ... aut iis, quae transferuntur et quasi alieno in loco collocahtur, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 5 *sq.*; 9, 1, 4: quum verbum aliquod altius transfertur, Cic. Or. 25, 82: translata verba atque immutata. Translata dico, ut saepe jam, quae per similitudinem ab alia re aut suavitatis aut inopiae causa transferuntur, id. ib. 27, 92: intexunt fabulas, verba apertius transferunt, id. ib. 19, 65.

c. Rhetor. *t. t.*: "*translatum* exordium est, quod aliud conficit, quam causae genus postulat," Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26.

trans-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.*: **I.** *To thrust* or *pierce through, to transpierce, transfix* a thing or a person (quite class.): sagitta Cupido cor meum transfixit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 25: evelli jussit eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: transfixi pilis, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 4: Q. Fabium gladio per pectus transfigit, Liv. 2, 46, 4; cf. id. 2, 6, 9: transfigitur scutum Pulfioni, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 7; so, scuta uno ictu pilorum, id. ib. 1, 25, 3: unguibus anguem, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 47, 106: transfixo pectore, Virg. A. 1, 44.—In a Greek construction: qui hastis corpus transfigi solent, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 11; so, sonipes transfixus pectora ferro, Luc. 7, 528.—**II.** *To thrust* something *through* a thing (poet. and very rarely): latos huic hasta per armos Acta tremit duplicatque virum transfixa dolore, Virg. A. 11, 645; so Luc. 9, 138.

* **transfĭgūrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [transfiguro] *Transformable, transfigurable:* angeli in carnem humanam, Tert. Carn. Chr. 6 *med.*

transfĭgūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A change of shape, transformation, transfiguration* (post-Aug.), Plin. 7, 55, 56: transfiguratio interemptio est pristini, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

* **transfĭgūrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A transformer, transfigurer:* sui, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 2 (from 2 Cor. 11, 13, where the Vulg. has transfigurantes se).

trans-fĭgūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To change in shape, to transform, transfigure, metamorphose* (a post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet. Ner. 28: in simiae speciem transfiguratus, id. ib. 46; so, in lupum, Plin. 8, 22, 34: in scorpiones, id. 9, 31, 51: in pumicem, id. 13, 25, 50: et qui corpora prima transfigurat, *i. e. Ovid in the Metamorphoses*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 78:—amygdalae ex dulcibus transfigurantur in amaras, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 237: aede Castoris et Pollucis in vestibulum transfigurata, Suet. Calig. 22.—**II.** Trop.: judicum animos in eum quem volumus habitum formare et velut transfigurare, Quint. 6, 2, 1: intelligo, non emendari me tantum, sed transfigurari, Sen. Ep. 6; id. ib. 99 *med.*

transfixus, a, um, *Part.* of transfigo.

trans-flŭo, xi, 3. *v. n.* *To flow* or *run through* (post-Aug. and very rarely): **I.** Lit.: sanguis, (* *runs out*), Plin. 11, 38, 91: vina, (* *soaks through*), id. 16, 35, 63. —* **II.** Trop., of time, *To pass away, elapse:* dies, Claud. Ep. 4, 5.

trans-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a.* *To thrust* or *run through, to stab through, transpierce* (quite class., but not in Cic.): Galli in scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur, * Caes. B. G. 7, 82, 1: deinde fugienti latus transfodisse, Liv. 39, 42, 12: transfosso oculo, Tac. A. 3, 20 *fin.*: cochlea acu transfossa, Plin. 30, 4, 11.—In a Greek construction: pectora duro Transfossi ligno, Virg. A. 9, 544.

transformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transformo] *A change of shape, transformation* (eccl. Lat.): optabilis, Aug. Trin. 15, 8 *fin.*

transformis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Changed in shape, transformed* (a poetical word): (Proteus) transformis, Ov. F. 1, 373; so, corpora, id. Met. 8, 873.

trans-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To change in shape, transform* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: (Proteus) Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Virg. G. 4, 441; so, sese in vultus aniles (Alecto), id. Aen. 7, 416: membra in juvencos, Ov. M. 10, 237: cuncta in segetem, id. ib. 13, 654: gemmas novem in ignes (*i. e.* stellas), id. Fast. 3, 515: (Scylla) in scopulum transformata, id. Met. 14, 74. —* **II.** Trop.: hunc (animum) transformari quodammodo ad naturam eorum, de quibus loquimur, necesse est, Quint. 1, 2, 30.

* **trans-fŏro,** are, *v. a.* *To pierce through:* gladius idem et stringit et transforat, Sen. Ben. 2, 6.

transfossus, a, um, *Part.* of transfodio.

* **trans-frĕtānus,** a, um, *adj.* [fretum] *That is beyond the sea, transmarine,* Tert. Apol. 25.

* **transfrĕtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [transfreto] *A passing over a strait* or *narrow sea, transfretation,* Gell. 10, 26, 5.

trans-frĕto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [fretum] *To cross a strait, pass over the sea* (a post-Augustan word): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) *Neutr.*: quam primum transfretaturi (Brundisium), Suet. Caes. 34; so, Gell. 10, 26, 1; Amm. 22, 6.—(*β*) *Act.*: transfretabantur in dies noctesque navibus ratibusque, *were ferried over, put across,* Amm. 31, 4. —* **II.** Trop.: vitae conversationem sine gubernaculo rationis transfretantes, *i. e. passing through*, Tert. Poen. 1.

transfŭga, ae, *comm.* [transfugio] *One who runs over to the enemy, a deserter:* "*transfuga* non is solum accipiendus est, qui aut ad hostes aut in bello transfugit, sed et qui per induciarum tempus ad eos, cum quibus nulla amicitia est, fide suscepta transfugit," Paul. Dig. 49, 15, 19, § 8; Cic. de Div. 1, 44, 100: Scipio transfugas ac fugitivos bestiis objecit, Liv. Epit. 51 *fin.*: proditores et transfugas arboribus suspendunt, Tac. G. 12: barbari, Suet. Calig. 47, et saep.—**II.** Transf. out of the military sphere: transfuga divitum Partes linquere gestio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 23: paucissimi Quiritium medicinam attigere, et ipsi statim ad Graecos transfugae, Plin. 29, 1, 8: mundi, Luc. 8, 335: metalli, Tryphon. Dig. 49, 15, 12 *fin.*

trans-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. a.* *To flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert* (very rarely): **I.** Lit.: multi proxima nocte funibus per murum demissi ad Romanos transfugerunt, Liv. 34, 25, 12, so Suet. Ner. 3; Nep. Dat. 6; id. Ages. 6; Auct. B. Hisp. 7, 4; 11, 3.—In a comical transf.: *Ep.* Ubi arma sunt Stratippocli? *Th.* Pol illa ad hostes transfugerunt, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 28. —**II.** Trop.: non ab afflicta amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: illius oculi atque aures atque opinio Transfugere ad nos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 107.

transfŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [transfugio] *A going over to the enemy, desertion* (very rarely): ut transfugia impeditiora essent, Liv. 22, 43, 5; so, crebra, ut in civili bello, Tac. H. 2, 34.—Transf.: sacrarii, *a migrating to Rome*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 503.

* **trans-fulgĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* *To shine* or *glitter through:* aureae guttae, Plin. 37, 7, 28.

trans-fūmo, are, *v. n.* *To smoke through, to breathe out like smoke* (poet. and very rarely): equi per obseratas tabulas, Sid. Carm. 23, 331: anhelitus compressae irae, Stat. Th. 6, 399.

trans-functōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fungor] *Carelessly* or *superficially performed, slight, careless, negligent, perfunctory* (eccl. Lat.): praecepta, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27: expugnatio, id. adv. Valent. 6.

trans-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a.* *To pour out* from one vessel into another, *to pour off, decant, transfuse:* **I.** Lit.: aquam in alia vasa, Col. 12, 12, 1; so, arenam liquatam in alias fornaces, Plin. 36, 26, 66; id. 33, 6, 34.—Poet.: aliquem mortuum in urnam, *i. e. to bury*, Luc. 8, 769. —Mid.: sanguis in eas venas transfunditur, *pours* or *discharges itself*, Cels. *praef. med.*—**II.** Trop.: omnes suas laudes ad aliquem, *to transfer*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 4, so, omnem amorem in hanc, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: eorum mores in Macedonas, Curt. 8, 8 *med.*: divinum spiritum in effigies mutas, Tac. A. 4, 52: errantes animas, Petr. 79: sunt alia (studia) liberiora et transfusa latius, *that can be more widely diffused, of a more extended application*, Cic. Rep. 1, 18.

transfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transfundo] *A pouring out, decanting, transfusion:* **I.** Lit.: aquae, Plin. 34, 18, 52: sanguinis, *a discharge*, Cels. *praef. med.*—* **II.** Transf., *A transmigration* of a people: quam valde eam (gentem) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse? Cic. Scaur. § 43.

transfūsus, a, um, *Part.* of transfundo.

trans-glūtĭo, ire, *v. a.* *To swallow down, gulp down* (late Lat.): sanguinem suum, Veg. Vet. 3, 78: sucum, Marc. Empir. 19 *med.*: catapotia, id. ib.

trans-grĕdior, gressus, 3. *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [gradior] *To step across, step over, go* or *pass over, cross* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (*a*) *Act.*: pomoerium, Cic. de Div. 1, 17, 33: Taurum, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5; so, Alpes, Brut. ib. 11, 20, 2: flumen, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 4; cf., Padum, Liv. 33, 22, 4: Rhenum, Vell. 2, 120, 2: amnem Araxem ponte, Tac. A. 13, 39 *fin.*: paludem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10, 2: munitionem, Caes. B. G. 7, 46, 4: exanimatus concidit; hunc ex proximis unus jacentem transgressus, *etc.*, id. ib. 7, 25, 3: colonias, Tac. A. 3, 2.—*Absol.*: transgressos (*sc.* flumen) omnes recipit mons, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 3.—(*β*) *Neutr.*: Galli Transalpini in Italiam transgressi, Liv. 39, 45, 6: in Corsicam, *to cross over, sail over*, id. 42, 1, 3; so, in Macedoniam, Suet. Caes. 35: gens Rheno transgressa, Tac. A. 12, 27; and *absol.*: hunc Britanniae statum media jam aestate transgressus Agricola invenit, id. Agr. 18: sol transgressus in Virginem, Plin. 18, 18, 54; id. 2, 83, 85: Pompeius transgressus ad solis occasum, id. 7, 26, 27; Vell. 2, 75, 3.—**B.** In partic., *To go over* to another party (Tacitean): transgredior ad vos, seu me ducem seu militem mavultis, Tac. H. 4, 66: in partes Vespasiani, id. ib. 4, 39; so, in partes alicujus, id. Agr. 7.—**II.** Trop. (post-Aug.): (*a*) *Act.*: Caesar dictator signis collatis quinquagies dimicavit, solus M. Marcellum transgressus, qui undequadragies dimicaverat, *going beyond, surpassing*, Plin. 7, 25, 25; cf., mensuram, *to go beyond, exceed*, id. 7, 49, 50; and, juvenis necdum duodevicesimum transgressus annum, Vell. 2, 7, 2; so Val. Max. 2, 6, 8:—alicujus viri mentionem, *to pass over, omit*, Vell. 2, 108, 2; so, constantis amicitiae exemplum sine ulla ejus mentione, Val. Max. 4, 7, 2 *ext.*—(*β*) *Neutr.*: paullatim ab indecoris ad infesta transgrediebatur, Tac. A. 3, 66: possumus et ad illos brevi deverticulo transgredi, quos, *etc.*, Val. Max. 8, 1, 5; so id. 4, 2 *init.*

☞ transgressus, a, um, in a *pass.* sense: transgresso Apennino, Liv. 10, 27, 1.

transgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transgredior] *A going across, going over, passing over, passage* (rarely, but quite class.): **I.** Lit.: Gallorum, Cic. Pis. 33, 81; so, tua in Germaniam, Mamert. Pan. in Maxim. 7.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** In rhetor. lang., i. q. the Gr. ὑπέρβατον, A transgression of the usual position of words, *Transposition*: "*transgressio* est, quae verborum perturbat ordinem," Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44; so, t. concinna verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 34; 9, 4, 28; 8, 6, 66.—* **B.** *A transition* in speaking: Quint. 4, 1, 78.—* **C.** *A transgression* of the law, Aug. Quaest. in Exod. *no.* 108.

* **transgressīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] In the later grammarians, *That goes* or *passes over into another class, transgressive*: verba (e. g. audeo, ausus sum; gaudeo, gavisus sum, *etc.*), Diom. p. 336 P.

transgressor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An infringer, transgressor* of the law (late Latin), Arn. 7, 215; Tert. Res. Carn. 39; Alcim. 2, 120.

1. transgressus, a, um, *Part.* of transgredior.

2. transgressus, ūs, *m.* [transgredior] *A passing over, passage* (very rarely, and occurring only in the *abl. sing.*): vitare proelium in transgressu, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 2: in transgressu amnis, Tac. A. 11, 10.

trans-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] **I.** *To drive through*, i. e. *to thrust* or *stick* a weapon *through*; and more freq. transf., *to stab, pierce* one *through* with a weapon, *to transfix, transpierce* (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): per pectora transigit ensem, Sil. 13, 376:—gladio pectus transigit, Phaedr. 3, 10, 27; so, se ipsum gladio, Tac. A. 14, 37: juvenem (cuspis), Sil. 5, 473: viscera (ensis), Luc. 4, 545: tempora (jaculum), id. 9, 824, et saep.

II. *To carry through, to bring to an end, to finish, complete, conclude, perform, accomplish, dispatch, transact* any business (the class. signif. of the word): **A.** In gen.: negotium, Cic. Fam. 13, 14, 2; cf., illud, quod faciendum primum fuit, factum atque transactum est, id. Cat. 3, 6, 15; and id. de Div. in Caecil. 14, 45; so, negotium, id. Phil. 2, 9, 21: rebus transactis, id. Tusc. 4, 25, 55; cf., transacta re, convertam me domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22; and, transactis jam meis partibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: intus transigetur, si quid est, quod restet, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 17: aliquid per aliquem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149; so, pleraque per se, Liv. 34, 18, 3: aliquid cum aliquo, Sall. J. 29, 5: prius de praetoribus transacta res, quae transigi sorte poterat, Liv. 38, 25, 4: fabulam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 151; so, fabulam, comoediam, id. Casin. prol. 84; id. Truc. prol. 11:—si transactum est, *if all is over*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3.

B. In partic., in business lang., *To settle* a difference or controversy, *to come to an agreement* or *understanding*: postremo inter se transigant ipsi, ut lubet, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 61: cum reo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, 79; cf., cum aliquo, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: cum aliquo HS ducentis millibus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, 140: cum privatis non poterat transigi minore pecunia, id. Att. 4, 16, 14: rem cum Oppianico transigit, pecuniam ab eo accipit, id. Cluent. 13, 39: ut secum aliquid, qualubet conditione transigeret, id. Quint. 31, 97: transactum negotium, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 2; Papin. ib. 17.

2. Transf. out of the business sphere: transigere cum aliqua re, *To make an end of, put an end to, be done with* a thing (post-Aug.): transigite cum expeditionibus, Tac. Agr. 34: tenebris imis abscondita cum luce jam transegerat, App. M. 8, p. 526 ed. Oud.—*Impers.*: cum spe votoque uxoris semel transigitur, Tac. G. 19; Quint. 7, 1, 4.

C. Of time, *To bring to an end, to lead, pass, spend* (so perh. only post-Augustan): tempus per ostentationem aut officiorum ambitum, Tac. Agr. 18 *fin.*; so, adolescentiam per haec fere, Suet. Tib. 7; cf., maximam aetatis partem per haec ac talia, id. Claud. 10: transacto tribuniciae potestatis tempore, id. Tib. 11: vixdum mense transacto, id. Vitell. 8: placidas sine suspirio noctes, Sen. Ep. 90 *fin.*; so, noctem, Suet. Calig. 59: non multum venatibus, plus per otium transigunt, Tac. G. 15: sponsalia filiae natalemque geniti nepotis silentio, Suet. Claud. 12: pios et insontes amoeno in loco dicimus perpetuitatem transacturos, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 19 *med.*

transĭlĭo or **trans-sĭlĭo,** īvi or ŭi (the former in Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 38; Plin. 29, 1, 5; the latter in Ov. F. 4, 727; Liv. 1, 7, 2; Auct. B. Hisp. 19, 3; Flor. 3, 3, 12, et al.), 4. *v. n.* and *a.* *To leap, jump*, or *spring across, to leap over, spring over*, etc. (quite classical): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) *Neutr.*: illac per hortum transilivit ad nos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 38; so, de muro ad nos, Auct. B. Hisp. 19, 3: transilire ex humilioribus in altiorem navem, Liv. 30, 25, 6; so, in hostium naves, Auct. B. Alex. 46, 4: per Thraciam, Macedoniam et Graeciam, *i. e. to hasten through*, Flor. 3, 5, 25.—(*β*) *Act.*: fama est, ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, Liv. 1, 7, 2; so, positas flammas, Ov. F. 4, 727: retia, Plin. 9, 8, 9: amnem, Flor. 3, 3, 12; cf., vada, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 24: quaternos senosque equos, *i. e. to leap from one to the other*, Flor. 3, 3, 10.—**B.** In partic., *To go quickly over to, hasten to join* a party: eadem aetas Neronis principatu ad Thessalum transilivit, Plin. 29, 1, 5.—**II.** Trop.: (*a*) *Neutr.* (so very rarely): ad ornamenta ea (*i. e.* aureos anulos) etiam servitute liberati transiliunt, Plin. 33, 2, 8: onyx in gemmam transilit ex lapide Caramaniae, *the name Onyx passed over, was transferred*, id. 37, 6, 24.—(*β*) *Act.* (so quite class.): transilire ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, *to skip over, neglect*, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: ne rem unam pulcherrimam transiliat oratio, id. Phil. 2, 33, 84; cf. Plin. Pan. 56, 2; and, proxima pars vitae transilienda meae, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 145: ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi, *i. e. enjoy to excess*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 7.

* **transĭlis,** e, *adj.* [transilio] *That leaps* or *goes across*: palmes, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211.

* **transĭtans,** antis, *Part.* [TRANSITO, *intens.* of transeo] *Going* or *passing through*: is (L. Tullius legatus) Julia lege transitans, *passing through the province*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 5.

transĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transeo] *A going across* or *over, a passing over, passage*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (solis) in aliud signum, Vitr. 9, 4 *med.*: sic dicebas, eam esse ejus (speciei dei) visionem, ut similitudine et transitione cernatur, *i. e. by the passing by of atoms*, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 105; so, visionum, id. ib. 1, 39, 109.—**B.** In partic., *A going over, desertion* to a party: sociorum, Liv. 28, 15, 14; so id. 25, 15, 5; Just. 1, 5; in the *plur.*, Cic. Brut. 16, 62; Liv. 28, 16, 8; 27, 20, 7.—**II.** Trop.: * **A.** The passing of a disease from one person to another, *Infection, contagion*, Ov. R. Am. 616.—**B.** In rhetor. lang., *A transition*, Auct. Her. 4, 26, 35; 1, 9, 14.—**C.** In grammat. lang., *An inflection* by declension or conjugation, Var. L. L. 9, 59, 154; Prisc. p. 982 P.

transĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [transitio] *Passing over*: verbum, *transitive*, Prisc. p. 982 P.

* **transĭtor,** ōris, *m.* [transeo] *One who goes over, a passer by*: Amm. 15, 2.

transĭtōrĭe, *adv.*, v. transitorius, *ad fin.*

transĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [transitus] *Adapted for passing through, having a passage-way* (a post-Aug. word): domus, Suet. Ner. 31: forum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.—**II.** Transf., *Passing, transitory* (eccl. Latin): momentum, Boëth. Cons. phil. 5, 6.—*Adv.*, transĭtōrĭe, *In passing, by the way, cursorily*: dicere, Hier. adv. Helv. 13: loqui, id. Ep. 51, 2: considerare, Aug. Serm. 102.

1. transĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of transeo.

2. transĭtus, ūs, *m.* [transeo] *A going over, passing over, passage* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: fossae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: flumine impeditus transitus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20, 1; so id. ib. 8, 13, 1; Caes. B. G. 5, 55, 2; 6, 7, 5; 7, 57, 4; Liv. 21, 20, 2; 28, 1, 1; Tac. A. 15, 10; id. Hist. 1, 70; 3, 59, et al.—**2.** Concr., *A passage-way, passage*: spiritus, *i. e. the windpipe*, Plin. 22, 24, 51; cf., auditus, *the auditory passage*, id. 23, 2, 28.—**B.** In partic., *A passing over, desertion* to another party: facilis ad proximos et validiores, Tac. H. 1, 76: in alienam familiam, Gell. 5, 19, 8.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** In gen.: in illo a pueritia ad adolescentiam transitu, Quint. 11, 3, 28.—More freq., **B.** In partic.: **1.** *A means of passing, a transition* from one step to another: medius quidem gradus, nihil ipse significans sed praebens transitum, Quint. 8, 6, 38. So of the *transition* of colors in shading, Plin. 35, 5, 11; 37, 2, 8; Ov. M. 6, 66; of *transition* in sound, Quint. 12, 10, 68.—**2.** In speaking: **a.** *A transition*: hinc erit ad alia transitus, Quint. 7, 6, 5; so. ad diversa, id. 9, 3, 65: μεταβολή, id est transitus in aliud genus rhythmi, id. 9, 4, 50.—In the *plur.*: unde venusti transitus fiunt, Quint. 9, 2, 61.—**b.** In transitu, *In passing, by the way*: quae leviter in transitu attigeram, Quint. 7, 3, 27: in transitu aliquid tractare, id. 6, 2, 2: in transitu non omittemus, id. 2, 10, 15.

* **trans-jăcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To cast* or *shoot through, to perforate, penetrate*, i. q. trajicio: nemora sagittis, Sol. 52 *med.*

transjectĭo, transjectus, transjĭcĭo, v. traj.

* **trans-jŭgātus,** a, um, *Part.* [jugo] *Passed through*: (Athos mons) a Xerxe perfossus transjugatusque est, Mel. 2, 2, 10.

* **trans-jungo,** ĕre, *v. a.* *To harness differently, to tackle in elsewhere*: mulam, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38.

* **trans-lapsus,** a, um, *Part.* [labor] *Gliding past, hastening by*: (diva) uno Padum translapsa volatu, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 376.

translātīcĭe, *adv.*, v. translaticius, *ad fin.*

translātīcĭus (also written trālātīcĭus) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [transfero] In jurid. and publicists' lang., *Handed down,* *transmitted, preserved by transmission, hereditary, customary:* edictum, *an edict which a magistrate receives as made by his predecessors,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, 114; so id. Att. 5, 21, 11; Gell. 3, 18, 7: jus, Suet. Aug. 10.—**II.** Transf., *Usual, common:* di sunt locuti more translaticio, Phaedr. 5, 8, 27; so, funus, Suet. Ner. 33: postulationes, id. ib. 7 *fin.:* t. et quasi publica officia, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 1: deformitas, Petr. 110: propinatio, id. 113: humanitas, id. 114: verba, Gell. 9, 9, 8:—hoc tralaticium est, *is common, old,* Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4: animalia (quaedam alicubi) non nasci, translaticium: invecta emori, mirum, Plin. 10, 29, 41; so id. 7, 5, 4.—*Adv.*, translātīcĭe, *Slightly, carelessly, negligently,* Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 1; Martian. ib. 48, 16, 1; Papin. ib. 36, 1, 55.

translātĭo or **trālātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [transfero] *A carrying* or *removing from one place to another, a transporting, transferring:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: pecuniarum translatio a justis dominis ad alienos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43: domicilii, *removal,* Suet. Ner. 9.—**B.** In partic., of plants, *A transplanting, ingrafting,* Plin. 17, 11, 14; Col. 3, 10, 20;—Var. R. R. 1, 41, 3.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** In gen.: criminis, *A transferring, shifting off:* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, 91; cf. id. Inv. 1, 8, 10; 2, 19, 57; Quint. 3, 6, 23; 38 *sq.*—**B.** In partic.: **1.** Of speech or writing, *A version, translation* into another language: Quint. 1, 4, 18; so Hier. Ep. 99, 1.—**b.** *A transfer* to a figurative signification, *a trope, metaphor,* Cic. 3, 33, 156 *sq.;* Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45; Quint. 8, 6, 4 *sq.*, et al.—**2.** In gramm., *A transposition* of letters, *metathesis,* Don. p. 1773 P.; Diom. p. 437 ib.

translātītĭe and **translātītĭus,** v. translaticius.

translātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [translatio, *no.* II., B] *Of* or *belonging to transference, that is to be transferred. translative:* constitutio, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10: genus causae, Quint. 3, 6, 75: quaestiones, id. ib. 52.—Subst.: Μετάληψιν, quam nos varie *translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam* vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

translātor, ōris, *m* [transfero] * **I.** Lit., *One who carries* or *hands over, a transferrer:* Verres, translator quaesturae, aversor pecuniae publicae, *i. e. who, as quaestor, transferred the public funds to Sylla,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, 152.—**II.** Trop., *A translator* (late Lat.): Hier. Ep. 57, 5; so id. in Daniel. 4, 5, et al.

1. translātus, a, um, v. transfero.

2. translātus or **trālātus,** ūs, *m.* [transfero] *A carrying along, a bearing in procession,* Sen. Tranq. 1 *med.;* Val. Max. 2, 4, 6.

* **trans-lĕgo,** ĕre, *v. a. To read through, read out:* Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 5.

trans-lūcĕo or **trālūcĕo,** ēre, *v. n.:* * **I.** *To shine across:* e speculo in speculum tralucet imago, Lucr. 4, 309.—**II.** *To shine through, show through; to let shine through, to be transparent* or *translucent:* ille ... in liquidis translucet aquis, Ov. M. 4, 354: selenitis ex candido translucet melleo fulgore, Plin. 37, 10, 67:—translucens fissura, id. 17, 14, 24; so Col. 4, 29, 9.

trans-lūcĭdus or **trālūcĭdus,** a, um, *adj. Clear, transparent, translucid:* crystallus, Plin. 37, 9, 46: membrana vitri modo, id. 11, 37, 55: color, id. 37, 4, 15: candor, id. 37, 10, 57.—* **II.** Trop.: elocutio, Quint. 8 *praef.* § 20.

trans-mărīnus, a, um, *adj. Beyond sea, coming from beyond sea, transmarine:* hospes, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 66; so, gentes, Liv. 26, 24, 4: legationes, id. 40, 2, 6: vectigalia, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: auxilia, Auct. B. Alex. 3, 5: res, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, 45; Caes. B. G. 6, 24, 5: t. atque adventicia doctrina, *i. e. jurisprudence,* Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 135: peregrinatio, Quint. 7, 3, 31.

* **transmĕābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [transmeo] *That may be passed through, passable:* spatium, Aus. Grat. act. 35 *fin.*

* **transmĕātōrius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to passing through:* Tert. adv. Valent. 27.

trans-mĕo or **trāmĕo,** avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. To go over* or *across, to go through* (rarely; not in Cic. or Caes.): ad quem (lacum) ciconiae non transmeant, Plin. 10, 29, 41: terra marique, Tac. A. 12, 62 *fin.:* sole duodecim signa transmeante, Plin. 30, 11, 29: quicquid non transmeat (in cribrando) repetitur in pila, id. 33, 5, 26:—*trama,* quod trameat frigus id genus vestimenti, Var. L. L. 5, 23, 33.

* **transmigrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [transmigro] *A removing* from one country to another, *a transmigration:* Prud. Hamart. 448.

trans-migro, avi, 1. *v. n. To remove* from one place to another, *to migrate, transmigrate* (not ante-Aug., and very rarely): urbem quaesituri sumus, quo transmigremus, Liv. 5, 54, 1; so, Veios, id. 5, 53, 2: e Carinis Esquilias in hortos Maecenatianos transmigravit, Suet. Tib. 15.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *To be removed, transplanted:* arbores, Plin. 16, 32, 59.

transmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmitto] *A sending across, a passing over, passage:* Cic. Att. 4, 17, 1: ab ea urbe in Graeciam, id. Phil. 1, 3, 7.

1. transmissus, a, um, *Part.* of transmitto.

2. transmissus, ūs, *m.* [transmitto] * **I.** *A giving* or *handing over, a transferring, transmission:* nunc regnum potitur transmissu patris, Pac. in Non. 481, 32.—**II.** *A passing over, passage:* transmissus ex Gallia in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 5, 13, 2; so, a continenti, id. ib. 5, 2, 3: t. maris factus navibus (coupled with transitus), Gell. 10, 26, 1.

trans-mitto or **trāmitto,** mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.:* **I.** *To send, carry,* or *convey across; to send off, dispatch, transmit* from one place or person to another.

A. Lit.: mihi illam ut tramittas: argentum accipias, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 27; so, illam sibi, id. ib. 1, 2, 52: exercitus equitatusque celeriter transmittitur (*i. e.* trans flumen), *are conveyed across,* Caes. B. G. 7, 61, 2; so, legiones, Vell. 2, 51, 1: cohortem Usipiorum in Britanniam, Tac. Agr. 28: classem in Euboeam ad urbem Oreum, Liv. 28, 5, 18: magnam classem in Siciliam, id. 28, 41, 17, et saep.: transmissum per viam tigillum, Liv. 1, 26, 13: ponte transmisso, Suet. Calig. 22 *fin.;* Tac. A. 13, 55: materiam in formas, Col. 7, 8, 6:—hereditatem alicui, *to be made over,* Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 7; so, signa, Sil. 7, 383; and, with an object-clause, et longo transmittit habere nepoti, Stat. S. 3, 3, 78 (analog. to dat habere, Virg. A. 9, 362; and, donat habere, id. ib. 5, 262); for which, me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam, Virg. A. 3, 329:—per corium, per viscera Perque os elephanto brachium transmitteres, *you would have thrust through, penetrated,* Plaut. Mil. 1, 30; so, ensem per latus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1165: facem telo per pectus, id. Thyest. 1089: (Gallorum reguli) exercitum per fines suos transmiserunt, *suffered to pass through,* Liv. 21, 24, 5: abies folio pinnato densa, ut imbres non transmittat, Plin. 16, 10, 19: Favonios, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 19; Tac. A. 13, 15: ut vehem foeni large onustam transmitteret, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 108.

B. Trop.: bellum in Italiam, Liv. 21, 20, 4; so, bellum, Tac. A. 2, 6: vitia cum opibus suis Romam (Asia), Just. 36, 4 *fin.:* vim in aliquem, *to send against,* i. e. *employ against,* Tac. A. 2, 38:—et quisquam dubitabit, quin huic hoc tantum bellum transmittendum sit, qui, *etc., should be committed, intrusted,* Cic. de imp. Pomp. 14, 42; so, omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, *should be devoted,* id. ib. 1, 1:—animo transmittente quicquid acceperat, *letting pass through,* i. e. *forgetting,* Sen. Ep. 99 *med.:* mox Caesarem vergente jam senecta munia imperii facilius tramissurum, *would let go, resign,* Tac. A. 4, 41: Junium mensem transmissum, *passed over, omitted,* id. ib. 16, 12 *fin.*

II. *To go over, mount over, cross over; to cross, pass, go through, traverse,* etc.: **A.** Lit.: **1.** In gen.: (*a*) *Act.:* grues quum maria transmittant, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: satis constante fama jam Iberum Poenos transmisisse, Liv. 21, 20, 9; so, Euphratem ponte, Tac. A. 15, 7: fluvium, lacum nando, Stat. Th. 9, 239; Sil. 4, 347: murales fossas saltu, Stat. Th. 8, 554:—equites medios tramittunt campos, *ride through,* Lucr. 2, 330; cf., campos cursu (cervi), *run through,* Virg. A. 4, 154: quantum coeli (funda), *fly through,* Ov. M. 4, 710: tectum lapide vel missile, *to fling over,* Plin. 28, 4, 6; cf., flumina disco, Stat. Th. 6, 677.—In the *pass.:* duo sinus fuerunt, quos tramitti oporteret: utrumque pedibus aequis tramisimus, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1: transmissus amnis, Tac. A. 12, 13.—(*β*) *Neutr.:* quum a Leucopetra profectus (inde enim tramittebam) stadia circiter CCC. processissem, *etc.,* Cic. Att. 16, 7, 1; so id. ib. 8, 13, 1; 8, 11, 5: ex Corsica subacta Cicereius in Sardiniam transmisit, Liv. 42, 7, 2; so, ab Lilybaeo Uticam, id. 25, 31, 12: ad vastandam Italiae oram, id. 21, 5, 4: centum onerariae naves in Africam transmiserunt, id. 30, 24, 5.

* **2.** In partic., *To go over, desert* to a party: Domitius transmisit ad Caesarem, Vell. 2, 84 *fin.*

B. Trop. (post-Aug.): **1.** In gen., *To pass over, leave untouched* or *disregarded:* haud fas, Bacche, tuos tacitum tramittere honores, Sil. 7, 162; cf., sententiam silentio, deinde oblivio, Tac. H. 4, 9 *fin.;* so, nihil silentio, id. ib. 1, 13: quae ipse pateretur, Suet. Calig. 10; id. Vesp. 15.

2. In partic., of time, *To pass, spend:* tempus quiete, Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 1; so, vitam per obscurum, Sen. Ep. 19: steriles annos, Stat. S. 4, 2, 12: quatuor menses hiemis inedia, Plin. 8, 25, 38: vigiles noctes, Stat. Th. 3, 278, et saep.—Transf.: febrium ardorem, *i. e. to undergo, endure,* Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 7; cf., discrimen, id. ib. 8, 11, 2; so, secessus, voluptates, *etc.,* id. ib. 6, 4, 2.

trans-montānus, i, *adj. m. That is beyond the mountains, tramontane:* subactis cis Apenninum omnibus tum transmontanos adortus, Liv. 39, 2, 9; so Plin. 3, 3, 4; in the *sing.*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 154.

transmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmoveo] *A transposition,* i. q. metathesis, Mart. Cap. 5, 172, Aquil. Rom. de Fig. sent. § 16.

trans-mŏvĕo, no *perf.*, ōtum, 2. *v. a. To remove* from one place to another: * **I.** Lit.: Syria transmotae legiones, Tac. A. 13, 35.—* **II.** Trop., *To transfer:* gloriam Verbis in se, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10.

transmūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmuto] *A shifting, transposition* of letters, Quint. 1, 5, 39, 9, 4, 89.

trans-mūto, are, *v. a. To change, shift, transmute:* transmutans dextera laevis, Lucr. 2, 488: (fortuna) transmutat incertos honores; Hor. Od. 3, 29, 51.

trans-năto or **trānăto,** avi, atum, 1. *v. n. To swim over, across,* or *through:* perpauci viribus confisi transnatare contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 2; so *absol.*, Plin. 8, 22, 34; Tac. H. 4, 66; 5, 18; 21: nec e Tigri pisces in lacum transnatant, Plin. 6, 27, 31.

trans-nāvĭgo, are, *v. a. To sail across* or *over:* angustias maris, Frontin. Strat. 1, 4 *fin.:* tot maria, Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 1, 1.

transno, are, v. trano.

transnŏmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transnomino] A pure Lat. appellation for *Metonymy,* Don. p. 1776 P.; Diom. p. 452 ib

trans-nōmĭno, avi, 1. *v. a. To name over again, change the name of* a person or thing *to* something else (post-Aug.): Septembrem mensem et Octobrem ex appellationibus suis Germanicum Domitianumque transnominavit, Suet. Dom. 13 *fin.;* so id. Gramm. 18.

* **trans-nŭmĕro,** are, *v. a. To count over, count out,* Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.

Trans-pădānus, a, um, *adj. That is beyond the Po, Transpadane:* regio, Plin. 3, 17, 21: Italia, id. 10, 29, 41: coloni, Caes. B. C. 3, 87, 5: clientes, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2: alarii, id. ib. 2, 17, 7.—In the *plur.* subst., Transpadani, ōrum, *m., The nations beyond the Po,* Plin. 18, 13, 34; Cic. Att. 5, 2 *fin.;* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2.

* **transpectus,** ūs, *m.* [transpicio] *A looking* or *seeing through,* Lucr. 4, 273.

* **trans-pertūsus,** a, um, *Part.* [pertundo] *Pierced through, perforated:* terminus, Auct. de Limit. p. 302 Goes.

transpĭcĭo or **trans-spĭcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a. To look* or *see through* (ante- and post-class., and very rarely), Lucr. 4, 271: per eas membranas sensus ille, qui dicitur mens, ea quae sunt foris transpicit, Lact. Op. D. 8 *med.*

* **trans-plantātus,** a, um, *Part.* [planto] *Transplanted:* dii, *i. e. deified beings,* Sedul. 2, 258.

trans-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. To set over* or *across; to remove, transfer:* **I.** In gen.: statuam in inferiorem locum, Gell. 4, 5, 3: militem dextras in terras iturum, Tac. A. 2, 8; so, victorem exercitum in Italiam, Just. 23, 3:—locum Pisonis Annali, *to transfer,* Gell. 6, 9, 1.—**II.** In partic., of plants, *To set out, transplant:* arborem in locum alium, Gell. 12, 1, 16: brassicam Novembri inchoante, Pall. Sept. 13, 1.

* **transportātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [transporto] *A removing, transmigration:* populorum transportationes, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6 *fin.*

trans-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To carry* or *convey* from one place to another; *to remove, transport:* **I.** Lit. (quite class.): onera et multitudinem jumentorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 2; so, exercitum, id. ib. 4, 16, 8: duas legiones, id. B. C. 2, 23, 1: equitem phalangemque ratibus, Curt. 7, 8: exercitum in Macedoniam, Cic. Pis. 20, 47; so, Harudes in Galliam, Caes. B. G. 1, 37, 2: exercitum in naves impositum in Hispaniam, Liv. 26, 17, 2: victorem exercitum (in Italiam), id. 45, 41, 7: pueros in Graeciam, Cic. Att. 7, 17, 1: Agrippam in insulam, *i. e. to transport, banish,* Suet. Aug. 65 *fin.*—With the body of water as the object: ripas horrendas et rauca fluenta, *to carry across,* Virg. A. 6, 328.—With a two-fold object: milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes. B. C. 1, 54, 3; so, exercitum Rhenum, id. B. G. 4, 16, 6.—* **II.** Trop.: Danubius duratus glacie ingentia tergo bella transportat, Plin. Pan. 12, 3.

* **transpŏsĭtīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [transpono] *Of* or *belonging to transposition, transpositive:* μετάληψιν, quam nos varie *translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam* vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

transpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of transpono.

* **trans-pungo,** ĕre, *v. a. To prick* or *pierce through:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4 *med.*

Trans-rhēnānus, a, um, *adj. That is beyond the Rhine, Transrhenish:* Germani, Caes. B. G. 5, 2, 5; 4, 16, 5: hostes, *i. e. the Batavians,* Plin. 19, 1, 2.

transscendo, ere, and its derivatives, v. transcendo, *etc.*

transscīdo, ĕre, v. transcido.

transscrībo, ĕre, v. transcribo.

transsĕro, ĕre, v. transero.

transsĭlĭo, ire, v. transilio.

transspectus, us, v. transpectus.

transspĭcĭo, ĕre, v. transpicio.

transsulto, are, v. transulto.

transsūmo, ere, and its derivatives, v. transumo, *etc.*

transsŭo, ere, v. transuo.

(* **Transthēbāītānus,** a, um, *adj.* [trans-Thebais] *That is beyond Thebais,* Treb. Poll. Gallun. 4.)

Trans-tĭbĕrīnus, a, um, *adj. That is beyond the Tiber, Transtiberine:* ambulator, Mart. 1, 42, 3.—Subst., Transtiberini, ōrum, *m.*, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 3.

Trans-tigrītānus, a, um, *adj.* [Tigris] *That is beyond the Tigris, Transtigritane:* gentes, Amm. 18, 9; so id. 21, 6 *fin.*; 22, 7.

* **transtillum,** i, *n. dim.* [transtrum] *A little cross-beam,* Vitr. 5, 12.

* **trans-tĭnĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* [teneo, *no.* II.] *To go through, pass through:* commeatus transtinet trans parietem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 58.

transtrum, i, *n.* [perh. contr. from ΘΡΑΝΙΣΤΡΟΝ, from ϑρᾶνος, a bench or bank] *A cross-bank* in a vessel, *a bank for rowers, a thwart: sing.:* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, 135; Liv. Epit. 89; Pers. 5, 147.—*Plur.:* Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 4; Virg. A. 4, 573; 5, 663; Ov. M. 14, 534, et al.—**II.** Transf., *A cross-beam, transom,* Vitr. 2, 1; 4, 2; 5, 1 *fin.*; 10, 21; Plin. 34, 12, 32, et al.; cf., "*transtra* et tabulae navium dicuntur et tigna, quae ex pariete in parietem porriguntur," Fest. p. 367.

* **transulto** or **transsulto,** are, *v. intens. n.* [transsilio] *To leap over* or *across:* in recentem equum ex fesso armatis transultare mos erat, Liv. 23, 29, 5.

transūmo or **trans-sūmo,** ĕre, *v. a. To take* from one to another; *to adopt, assume* (post-Augustan): hastam laeva, Stat. Th. 3, 292: mutatos cultus, id. ib. 2, 242.

* **transumptĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [transumo] *A taking* or *assuming of one thing for another, transumption, metalepsis,* a transl. of μετάληψις, Quint. 8, 6, 37.

* **transumptīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [transumptio] *Transumptive, metaleptic:* μετάληψιν, quam nos varie *translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam* vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

transŭo or **trans-sŭo,** ŭi, ūtum, 3. *To sew* or *stitch through; to pierce through* (not ante-Aug.): exteriorem partem palpebrae acu, Cels. 7, 7, 8; so, mediam partem subulâ, Col. 6, 5, 4: exta verubus, Ov. F. 2, 363;—Cels. 7, 7, 11.

transūtus, a, um, *Part.* of transuo.

* **trans-vădātus,** a, um, *Part.* [vado] *Going past, passing:* scopuli quaestionum, Hier. Ep. 14, 10.

* **trans-vărĭco,** are, *v. n. To stretch the feet apart, to straddle* in walking, Veg. Vet. 3, 60.

transvectĭo or **trāvectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [transveho] *A carrying across, crossing; a carrying* or *transporting past:* **I.** In gen.: travectio Acherontis, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: saxorum, Plin. Pan. 51, 1.—* **II.** In partic., in publicists' lang., *A riding past* of the Roman knights before the censor, *a review:* reducto more transvectionis, Suet. Aug. 38 (cf. Liv. 9, 46, 15; Plin. 15, 4, 5: Val. Max. 2, 2 *fin.*; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 32).

transvectus, a, um, *Part.* of transveho.

trans-vĕho or **trāvĕho,** xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. To carry, conduct,* or *convey across* or *over; to transport.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: quid militum transvexisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 29, 4; so, exercitum in Britanniam, Suet. Caes. 58; cf., copias ponte, Plin. 4, 12, 24: ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati transvexerint utres, Liv. 21, 47, 5; so, Dardanium agmen (pons), Sil. 4, 489: corpus defuncti per vicos, Ulp. Dig. 47, 13, 3:—navem Argo humeris transvectam Alpes, Plin. 3, 18, 22.—Hence, **b.** Mid.: transvehor, *To go, come, travel, ride,* or *sail across* or *over:* caerula cursu, Cic. poet. Fin. 5, 18, 49: Medi, Persae…navibus in Africam transvecti, Sall. J. 18, 4: legiones ex Sicilia in Africam transvectae, id. ib. 28, 7: cum duabus quinqueremibus Corcyram transvectus, Liv. 32, 16, 2:—transvectae (*sc.* equo) a fronte pugnantium alae, Tac. Agr. 37; so id. Ann. 12, 41:—transvehitur Tuscos, *flies past,* Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 272.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To carry, bear, lead,* or *conduct along* in triumph: signa tabulasque, Flor. 2, 12: arma spoliaque multa Gallica carpentis transvecta, Liv. 39, 7, 2.

2. Of the Roman knights, *To ride past* before the censor for review: Liv. 9, 46, 15; so Suet. Aug. 38; Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 2, § 4; Val. Max. 2, 2 *fin.*

II. Trop., mid., of time, *To pass, elapse* (Tacitean): abiit jam et transvectum est tempus, quo, *etc.*, Tac. H. 2, 76; so, transvecta aestas, id. Agr. 18.

transvĕna, ae, *m.* [transvenio] *One who comes over* from another place, *a newcomer, stranger, foreigner* (eccl. Latin): traditur, Lydos ex Asia transvenas in Etruria consedisse, Tert. Spect. 5: transvena Loth, id. Carm. de Sodom. 31.

‡ **trans-vendo,** ĕre, *v. a. To dispose of by sale, to sell, alienate,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4431.

trans-vĕnĭo, ire, *v. n. To come* from another place or person (eccl. Latin): anima inde (a Deo) transvenit, Tert. Anim. 23 *fin.*

trans-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. To strike* or *beat through, to thrust through, pierce through, transfix:* praeclara bestia venabulo transverberatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3; so, pectus abiete, Virg. A. 11, 667: aera clipei (hasta), id. ib. 10, 336: in utrumque latus transverberatus, Tac. H. 1, 42:—aëra volitando, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.

transversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [transversus] *Lying across, cross-, transverse* tigna, *cross-beams,* Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 2 Called, *absol.*, transversaria, ōrum, *m* (*sc.* ligna), Vitr. 8, 6; 10, 11 *fin.*

transverse, *adv.*, v. transverto, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*, *no.* 1.

transversim, *adv.*, v. transverto, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*, *no.* 2.

transversus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of transverto.

trans-verto, ti, sum, 3. *v. a. To turn* or *direct across* or *athwart* (in the *verb. finit.* only post-class.; but quite classical and very freq. in the *Pa.*; v. below): ut quae defensio fuerat, eadem in accusationem transverteretur, *should be turned, converted,* App. Apol. p. 325: eorum consilia hac atque illac varia cogitatione, Firm. Math. 6, 15.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *To turn away, avert:* inimica, Arn. 7, 219; so, fortes meos, Tert. Praescr. 37.—Hence

transversus (-vorsus), or trāversus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Turned across;* hence, *going* or *lying across, athwart, cross-wise; cross-, transverse, traverse.*

A. Lit.: viae, *cross-streets,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, 119; so, tramites, Liv. 2, 39, 3; and, limites, id. 22, 12, 2: fossa, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3; so, fossas viis praeducit, id. B. C. 1, 27, 3: vallum, id. ib. 3, 63, 5: tigna, id. ib. 2, 9, 2: transvorsosque volare per imbres fulmina cernis, Lucr. 2, 213; cf., nubila portabunt venti transvorsa per auras, id. 6, 190: Manilium nos vidimus transverso ambulantem foro, *across the forum,* Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133: taleae ne plus quatuor digitos transversos emineant, *four fingers across, four finger-breadths,* Plin. 17, 18, 29; cf. proverb.: si hercle tu ex isto loco Digitum transversum aut unguem latum excesseris, *a finger-breadth,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 18; so, digitus, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 58; v. digitus, p. 471, *no.* II., 3; for which, also, discedere a recta conscientia traversum unguem, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4: (versibus) incomptis allinet atrum Transverso calamo signum, Hor. A. P. 447: ut transversus mons sulcetur, Col. 2, 4, 10: plurimum refert, concava sint (specula), an elata; transversa, an obliqua, Plin. 33, 9, 45.

2. In the *neutr.* absol.: non prorsus, verum ex transvorso cedit, quasi cancer solet, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 45; so, ex transvorso vacefit locus, Lucr. 6, 1017: paeninsula ad formam gladii in transversum porrecta, Plin. 4, 12, 26; so, in transversum positae (arbores), id. 16, 42, 81: aratione per transversum iterata, id. 18, 20, 49, § 180; so id. 37, 9, 37:—collectus pluvialis aquae transversum secans, *intersecting diagonally,* Front. de Limit. p. 43 Goes.; cf. poet. in the *plur.*: (venti) mutati transversa fremunt, Virg. A. 5, 19; so id. Ecl. 3, 8; Val. Fl. 2, 154; Stat. Th. 1, 348.

B. Trop.: transversa incurrit misera fortuna rei publicae, *crossed, thwarted,* Cic. Brut. 97, 331: quum coepit transversos agere felicitas, *i. e. to lead aside* or *astray,* Sen. Ep. 8; cf., transversum judicem ferre, Quint. 10, 1, 110; so Plin. 9, 17, 31; 28, 1, 1.

2. In the *neutr.* absol.: ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, *i. e. contrary to expectation, unexpectedly,* Cic. Att. 15, 4, 5; so, ecce tibi iste de transverso, Heus, inquit, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14; for which, quod non exspectes, ex transverso fit, Petr. 55; so, haec calamitas ex transverso accidit, Scrib. Comp. 231.—Hence,

Adv., in two forms, transverse and transversim, *Cross-wise, obliquely, transversely:* **1.** Form *transverse:* t. describantur horae in columella, Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*; Cels. 5, 26, 24.—* **2.** Form *transversim:* t. obliquatis manibus, Tert. Bapt. 8.

* **trans-vŏlĭto,** are, *v. intens. n. To fly through:* clausa domorum, Lucr. 1, 356.

trans-vŏlo or **trāvŏlo,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. To fly over* or *across:* **I.** Lit.: perdices non transvolant Boeotiae fines in Attica, Plin. 10, 29, 41; so, Pontum (grues), id. 10, 23, 30.—**II.** Transf., *To go, come, mount,* or *pass quickly over or across:* **A.** Lit.: (*a*) *Act.*: Alpes, Asi

Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4; so, Oceanum (manus Macedonum), Auct. Her. 4, 22, 31: delphini vela navium transvolant, Plin. 9, 8, 7: travolat vox auras, Lucr. 4, 561; cf. id. ib. 604.—Poet.: importunus (Cupido) transvolat aridas Quercus (*i. e.* vetulas), Hor. Od. 4, 13, 9.—(β) *Neutr.*: eques transvolat inde in partem alteram, Liv. 3, 63, 2: Nilus insulas dierum quinque cursu non breviore transvolat, Plin. 5, 9, 10: (arma) Travolaverunt ad hostes, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 33 (for transfugerunt, id. ib. 28).—**B.** Trop.: illa Sallustiana brevitas . . . audientem transvolat, Quint. 4, 2, 45: cogitatio animum subito transvolans, *flitting through*, Plin. 7, 12, 10: transvolat in medio posita et fugientia captat, *passes over, neglects*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 108.

* **trans-volvo,** ĕre, *v. a. To roll through*, i. e. *to unroll*: Prud. Cath. 11, 29.

transvŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transvoro] *A gulping* or *swallowing down*; concr., *the swallow, the throat*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 109; 2, 11, 135; 2, 13, 176.

trans-vŏro, avi, 1. *v. a. To gulp down, swallow down, devour* (post-class.): Arn. 1, 40: universas opes, *i. e. to consume, squander*, App. Apol. p. 333.

transvorsus, v. transversus.

† **trăpētus,** i, *m.* = τραπητής, *An olive-mill, oil-mill*, Cato R. R. 20, 1; 12; 22, 3; Virg. G. 2, 519; Plin. 15, 6, 60. Collat. form, **trăpētum,** i, *n.* = τραπητόν, Col. 12, 52, 6; Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19. And *plur.*, **trăpētes,** um, *m.* = τράπητες, Var. L. L. 4, 31, 39; id. R. R. 1, 55, 5; Cato R. R. 18, 2. (* See Rich's Compan. to Lat. Dict. *sub voce.*)

† **trăpĕzīta,** ae, *m.* = τραπεζίτης, *A money-changer, banker*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 90; 2, 3, 89; id. Curc. 2, 3, 66; 4, 4, 3; id. Epid. 1, 2, 40; id. Trin. 2, 4, 23, et mult. al.

† **trapĕzŏphŏron,** i, *n.* = τραπεζοφόρον (table-bearer), *A pedestal* or *statue supporting a table, an ornamental table-leg*, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 3 (in Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3, written as Greek).

Trăpĕzus, untis, *f.*, Τραπεζοῦς, *A city in Pontus*, now *Trebizond*, Mel. 1, 19, 11; Plin. 6, 4, 4; Tac. A. 13, 39; id. Hist. 3, 47; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 2, p. 376.

Trăsĭmēnus (also written Trasymenus, after Τρασύμενα λίμνη, in Strabo). T. lacus, or simply Trasimenus, Τρασιμένη λίμνη, *A lake in Etruria, near Perusia, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans*, now *Lago di Perugia*, Cic. de Div. 2, 8, 21; id. N. D. 2, 3, 8; id. Rosc. Am. 32, 89; id. Brut. 14, 57; Liv. 22, 4 *sq.*; Flor. 2, 6; Val. Max. 1, 6, 6; Sil. 4, 739; 5, 8, et mult. al. Also, Trasimena litora, Ov. F. 6, 765. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 416 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Trăsĭmēnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Trasimenus, Trasimenian*: strages, Sid. Carm. 9, 247.

* **trāvĕho,** ĕre, and **travectio,** v. transv.

trāvĭo, are, *v. n.* [trans-vio] *To go through, penetrate*: Lucr. 6, 349.

trāvŏlo, are, v. transvolo.

trĕbācĭter, *adv.*, v. trebax, *ad fin.*

Trĕbātĭus, ii, *m.*, C. Testa, *A lawyer, a friend of Cicero, to whom the latter dedicated the* Topica, Cic. Fam. 7, 5 *sq.*; 11, 27, 1; id. Att. 9, 15, A; 17, 1; Hor. S. 2, 1, 4; 78, et al.

trĕbax, ācis, *adj.* [contr. from the Gr. τριβακός] *Practiced, skilled in the ways of the world, cunning, crafty* (late Lat.): trebacissimus senex, Sid. Ep. 1, 11 *med.*—* *Adv.*, trĕbācĭter, *Cunningly, slyly*: Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*

Trebellĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So, L. Trebellius, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 22; 11, 6, 14; 12, 8, 20, et al.: M. Trebellius, id. Quint. 5, 21: Trebellius Maximus, *a consul under Nero*: Trebellius Pollio, *a Roman historian under the Emperor Constantine*; v. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch., § 228.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Trĕbellĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Trebellius*: vinum, *named after a Trebellius*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69.—**B. Trĕbellĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Consul Trebellius, Trebellian*: T. senatusconsultum de fideicommissariis, Dig. 36, tit. 1: fideicommissarius, Paul. ib. 36, 3, 15.

Trĕbĭa, ae, *f.*, Τρεβίας, ὁ (*sc.* ποταμός): **I.** *A river in Upper Italy, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans*, now *Trebbia*, Liv. 21, 52 *sq.*; Flor. 2, 6; Luc. 2, 46; Sil. 4, 495. Also, after the Greek, in the *masc.*, Sil. 4, 645; 6, 707; 9, 189. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 109.—**II.** *A village in Umbria*, now *Trevi*, Arn. 3, 122; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 477.—**III.** Derivv.: **A. Trĕbĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Trebia, Trebian*: dii, Arn. 3, 126.—In the *plur.* subst., Trebiani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Trebia*, Suet. Tib. 31.—**B. Trĕbĭātes,** um, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Trebia*, Plin. 3, 14, 19.

Trĕbonius, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So, C. Trebonius, *a legate of Caesar in Gaul, a friend of Cicero*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; 6, 40; 7, 81; id. B. C. 1, 36; 3, 20; Cic. Fam. 12, 16; 15, 20; id. Phil. 2, 14, 34; Vell. 2, 69, 1, et al. *His father*, C. Trebonius, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 1; id. Phil. 13, 10, 23.

Trēbŭla, ae, *f. The name of three Italian towns*: **I.** *A town in Campania, near Suessula and Saticula*, now *Maddaloni*, Liv. 23, 39, 6: cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 784.—**B.** Deriv., **Trēbŭlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Trebula, Trebulan*: ager, Liv. 23, 14.—Subst., Trebulanum, i, *n.*, *An estate near Trebula*, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 1; 5, 3, 1; 7, 2, 2. In the *plur.*, Trebulani, ōrum, *m.*, with the addition Balinienses, *The inhabitants of Trebula, the Trebulans*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.—**II.** *A town in the Sabine territory*, the inhabitants of which are called Trēbŭlāni Mutuscaei, Plin. 3, 12, 17; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 528.—Here belongs Trebulanus ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; id. Fam. 11, 27, 3; and perh., also, vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, 6.—**III.** *Another town in the Sabine territory*, the inhabitants of which are called Trebulani Suffenates, Plin. 3, 12, 17; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 528.

Trēbŭlānus, a, um, v. Trebula, *no.* I., B; II. and III.

trĕcēnārĭus (TERCENARIUS, Inscr. Grut. 387, 8; 417, 5), a, um, *adj. num.* [treceni] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to three hundred*: vites, *i. e. that yield three hundred* amphorae *of wine to the juger*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 7.—**II.** *A soldier whose pay is three hundred* sestertia (cf. ducenarius), Inscr. Grut. 365, 6; 387, 8; 417, 5.

trĕcēni (terceni, Eumen. Restaur. schol. 11), ae, a, *num. distrib.* [tres-centum] *Three hundred each, three hundred* distributively: treceni equites in singulis legionibus, Liv. 39, 38, 11; so id. 8, 8, 14: familiae in singulas colonias, id. 32, 29, 4: numi in capita Romana, id. 22, 52, 3.—Of an indefinite large number: non si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, Amice, places illacrimabilem Plutona tauris, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Three hundred*: vivere ducenis annis et quosdam trecenis, Plin. 8, 10, 10.

trĕcentēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [trecenti] *Three hundred each*: pedes, Col. 5, 2, 10.

trĕcentēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *The three-hundredth*: annus, Cic. Rep. 1, 16; Liv. 4, 7, 1; Val. Max. 8, 13 *fin.*

trĕcenti (written tricenti, Col. 5, 2, 5), ae, a, *num.* [tres-centum] *Three hundred*: numi Philippii, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 38: Leonidas se in Thermopylis trecentosque eos, quos eduxerat Sparta, opposuit hostibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: ad trecentos viros trucidavit, id. Phil. 3, 4, 10: usque ad millia basiem trecenta, Catull. 48, 3; so, t. millia, id. 9, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 164: trecenta debet Titius, Mart. 4, 37, 2, et saep. To denote an indefinite large number: amatorem trecentae Pirithoum cohibent catenae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 79.

trĕcentĭes (written tricenties, Mart. 3, 22, 1), *adv. num.* [trecenti] *Three hundred times*, Catull. 29, 15.

† **trĕchĕdīpnum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum) = τρεχέδειπνον (running to a banquet), *A light garment worn at table by parasites*, Juv. 3, 67 ("*trechedipna* vestimenta parasitica currentium ad coenam" Schol.).

(* **trĕdĕcĭes,** *adv.* [tredecim] *Thirteen times*: sestertium, *thirteen hundred thousand* sestertii, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80; v. terdecies.)

trĕdĕcim (tresdecim, Front. Aquaed. 33), *num.* [tres-decem] *Thirteen*: tredecim captis navibus, Liv. 36, 45, 3: centum tredecim senatores, Tac. H. 5, 19 *fin.* equus emptus talentis tredecim, Gell. 5, 2, 2. (For which we have decem et tres, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20; v. decem, p. 416.)

(* **treis** or **tris,** v. tres, *ad init.*)

trĕmĕbundus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo] *Trembling, quivering, shaking* (mostly poet.): (Iphigenia) tremebunda ad aras Deducta est, Lucr. 1, 96: membra, Ov. M. 4, 133; so, leō, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 440: tremebunda voce, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: cornus (*i. e.* hasta), Sil. 10, 119; cf., tela, id. 5, 628.—*Comp.*: (cucumis) effetae tremebundior ubere porcae, *i. e. more flabby, softer*, Col. poet. 10, 396.

trĕmĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [tremo-facio] *To cause to shake, quake*, or *tremble* (a poet. word): (Juppiter) Annuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. A. 10, 115; so, totum coelum supercilio et nutu, Arn. 4, 140: Lernam arcu, Virg. A. 6, 804: Thulem belli murmure, Claud. B. Get. 204:—se tremefecit tellus, *quaked*, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18—In the *Part. perf.*: folia tremefacta Noto, Prop. 2, 9, 34: so, tellus, Virg. A. 10, 101: pectora, id. ib. 2, 228: quies pueri, Stat. Ach. 1, 247.

trĕmendus, a, um, v. tremo, *ad fin.*

* **trĕmĭpes,** ĕdis, *adj.* [tremo-pes] *Trembling-footed, with trembling feet*: anates tremipedes, Var. in Non. 460, 8 (perh. remipedes, oar-footed, should be read instead).

tremisco (in many MSS. also written tremesco), ĕre, *v. n.* and *a. To begin to shake* or *tremble, to shake, quake*; or *tremble for fear, to quake* or *tremble at* a thing (a poetical word): plaustris concussa tremiscunt Tecta viam propter, Lucr. 6, 548: tonitruque tremiscunt Ardua terrarum, Virg. A. 5, 694: jubeo tremiscere montes, Ov. M. 7, 205: latitans omnemque tremiscens ad strepitum, id. ib. 14, 214.—With an *acc.*: sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco, Virg. A. 3, 648; so, Phrygia arma, id. ib. 11, 403.—With an object-clause: telum instare tremiscit, Virg. A. 12, 916.—With a relative clause: quercum nutantem nemus et mons ipse tremiscit, Qua tellure cadat, Stat. Th. 9, 535.

trēmis, issis, *m.* [formed after the analogy of semis, from tres and as] Under the later emperors, *A coin, the third part of an* aureus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39; Cod. Justin. 12, 40, 3. Cf. semis, p. 1389, *no.* II., A, 2.

trĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. To shake, quake, quiver, tremble*, etc.; *to quake* or *tremble at* a thing (freq. and quite class.): **I.** *Neutr.*: viden', ut tremit atque extimuit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 57: totus tremo horreoque, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: si qui tremerent et exalbescerent objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48: timidus ac tremens, id. Pis. 30, 74: tremo animo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4; so, animo, Sen. Agam. 833; cf., toto pectore tremens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49; and, corde et genibus tremit, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8.—In a Greek construction: tremis ossa pavore, Hor. S. 2, 7, 57; so, tremit artus, Lucr. 3, 488; Virg. G. 3, 84.—**b.** Of things: membra miserae tremunt, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 2; so, genua, Sen. Ep. 11: artus, Virg. A. 3, 627: manus, Ov. M. 8, 211: humeri, Virg. A. 2, 509: haec tremente questus ore, Hor. Epod. 5, 11; so, tremente ore, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 54, et saep.:—Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu, Enn. Ann. 7, 64; so, ripae verbere, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 23: aequor, Ov. M. 4, 136: ilices, Hor. Epod. 10, 8: hasta acta per armos, Virg. A. 11, 645: vela, Lucr. 4, 75: frusta (tergorum), *i. e. to quiver*, Virg. A. 1, 212, et saep.—**II.** *Act.* (so mostly poet., and perhaps no ante-Aug.): virgas ac secures dictatoris tremere atque horrere, Liv. 22, 27, 3; so, offensam Junonem, Ov. M. 2, 519: neque iratos regum apices neque militum arma, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 19: jussa virum nutusque, Sil. 2, 53: te Stygii tremuere lacus, Virg. A. 8, 296.—Hence

trĕmendus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II.), That is to be trembled at; hence, *Fearful, dreadful, frightful, formidable, terrible, tremendous* (poet. and in post-Aug prose): manes adiit regemque tremen aum, Virg. G. 4, 469; so, Chimaera, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 15: vates visu audituque, Stat. Th. 10, 164:—oculi, Ov. M. 3, 577: cuspis, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 7: tumultus, id. ib. 1, 16, 11: Alpes, id. ib. 4, 14, 12: monita Carmentis, Virg. A. 8, 335: nefas, Val. Fl. 2, 209: tigris animal velocitatis tremendae, Plin. 8, 18, 25.

trĕmor, ōris, *m.* [tremo] Any tremulous motion, *A shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (quite class.): terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19; cf. id. Acad. 2, 15, 48: quo tremore et pallore dixit! id. Flacc. 4, 10: omnia corusca prae tremore fabulor, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 42: gelidusque per ima cucurrit Ossa tremor, Virg. A. 2, 121: tremor occupat artus, Ov. M. 3, 40: donec manibus tremor incidat unctis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23.—Personified: Frigus iners illic habitant Pallorque Tremorque, Ov. M. 8, 792.—**b.** Of things inanimate: dum tremor (ignium) est clarus, Lucr. 5, 587.—**B.** In partic., *An earthquake:* tremor terras graviter pertentat, Lucr. 6, 287; so id. 6, 577; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 27; in the *plur.*, Lucr. 6, 547; Ov. M. 6, 699; 15, 271; 798; Luc. 7, 414; cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 21 *med.*; Plin. 36, 10, 15.—**II.** Transf., *act.*, like terror, of that which causes trembling, fear, *etc.*, *A dread, terror* (very rarely): (Cacus) silvarum tremor, Mart. 5, 65, 5; cf. id. 5, 24, 4.

trĕmŭle, *adv.*, v. tremulus, *ad fin.*

trĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo] *Shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): anus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3; cf., incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis, gemens, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44; and, manus annisque metuque, Ov. M. 10, 414; so, anni, Prop. 4, 7, 73: tempus, Catull. 61, 161: passus (senilis hiemis), Ov. M. 15, 212, et saep.: artus, Lucr. 3, 7; cf., manus, Plin. 14, 22, 28: guttur, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 8, 14: ut mare fit tremulum, tenui quum stringitur aura, Ov. Her. 11, 75; so, arundo, id. Met. 11, 190; cf., canna, id. ib. 6, 326: cupressus, Petr. 131: flamma, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Virg. E. 8, 105; cf., jubar ignis, Lucr. 5, 696: ignes, id. 4, 405: lumen, Virg. A. 8, 22: motus, Lucr. 3, 202: horror, Prop. 1, 5, 15, et saep.: equi, *i. e. restless, spirited*, Nemes. Cyn. 256 (cf. Virg. G. 3, 84 and 250): sacopenium sanat vertigines, tremulos, opisthotonicos, *i. e. a shaking* or *trembling of the joints*, Plin. 20, 18, 75; so id. 20, 9, 34; 23, 4, 47.—In the *neutr.* adverbially: (puella) tam tremulum crissat, Mart. 14, 203, 1.—**II.** Transf., *Act.*, *That causes one to shake* or *shiver:* frigus, Cic. Arat. 68.—* *Adv.*, trĕmŭle, *Tremblingly:* App. M. 5, p. 168.

trĕpĭdanter, *adv.*, v. trepido, *ad fin.*

* **trĕpĭdārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [trepidus] Of a horse, *Restless, that moves briskly, goes on a trot:* equi, Veg. Vet. 2, 56 *fin.*

trĕpĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trepido] *A state of confused hurry* or *alarm, agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? *Cic. Deiot. 7, 20: quae senatus trepidatio, quae populi confusio, quis urbis metus, Vell. 2, 124: cujus rei subita trepidatio magnum terrorem attulit nostris, Auct. B. Alex. 75, 2; cf., nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, quod, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 3, 2: ut jam ex trepidatione concurrentium turba constitit, id. 3, 50, 4: pilis inter primam trepidationem abjectis, id. 2, 46, 3: trepidationem injicere, id. 2, 53, 1: trepidatio fugaque hostium, id. 37, 24, 7: vitia non naturae sed trepidationis, Quint. 11, 3, 121: trepidatione mendacium prodere, Petr. 82; Tac. A. 11, 38, et saep.:—nervorum, *a trembling*, Sen. de Ira, 3, 10.

trĕpĭde, *adv.*, v. trepidus, *ad fin.*

trĕpĭdo, avi, atum, 1 *v. n.* [trepidus] *To hurry with alarm, to bustle about anxiously, be in a state of confusion, agitation,* or *trepidation* (quite class., but not in Cic.): ut ille trepidabat! ut festinabat miser! Plaut. Casin. 2, 7, 9; so, coupled with festinare, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 25; Sall. C. 31, 2: tum demum Titurius trepidare, concursare, Caes. B. G. 5, 33, 1: trepidare omnibus locis, Sall. Jug. 38, 5: currere per totum pavidi conclave magisque Exanimes trepidare, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114: dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat ad prima signa, Liv. 23, 16, 12; so, circa vallum (hostes), Auct. B. Afr. 82, 1: circum artos cavos (mures), Phaedr. 4, 6, 3: vigiles tumultuari, trepidare, moliri portam, Liv. 27, 28, 10: nobis trepidandum in acie instruenda erat, id. 44, 38, 11: dum trepidant alae, Virg. A. 4, 121:—at Romanus homo . . . Corde suo trepidat, Enn. Ann. 4, 7; Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 59: nam veluti pueri trepidant atque omnia caecis In tenebris metuunt, Lucr. 2, 54; 3, 87; 6, 35; cf., ancipiti trepidant igitur terrore per urbes, id. 6, 596: recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5; so, metu falso, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 37: formidine belli, id. ib. 3, 10, 67: in dubiis periclis, Lucr. 3, 1089: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 32.—*Impers.:* trepidari sentio et cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35: totis trepidatur castris, Caes. B. G. 6, 37, 6: ubi jam trepidatur, Lucr. 3, 597: vastis trepidatur in arvis, Sil. 4, 26: si gradibus trepidatur ab imis, Juv. 3, 200.—(β) Like tremo *c. acc.*, *To tremble at* a thing with fear (poet. and very rarely): et motae ad lunam trepidabis arundinis umbram, Juv. 10, 21; so, occursum amici, id. 8, 152: lupos (damae), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1058.—(γ) With a final clause (likewise poet.): ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves, Virg. A. 9, 114; so, occurrere morti, Stat. Th. 1, 639.—(δ) With a follg. *ne:* trepidat, ne Suppositus venias et falso nomine poscas, Juv. 1, 97; so id. 14, 64.—**b.** Of things: Lucr. 2, 965: quae (aqua) per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21; cf., obliquo laborat Lympha fugax trepidare rivo, id. Od. 2, 3, 12: flammae trepidant, *flare, waver, flicker*, id. ib. 4, 11, 11: trepidantia exta, *throbbing, quivering, palpitating*, Ov. M. 15, 576: sic aquilam penna fugiunt trepidante columbae, id. ib. 1, 506, et saep.—**c.** With a final clause: octavum trepidavit aetas Claudere lustrum, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24.—Hence

trĕpĭdanter, *adv.*, *Tremblingly, timorously, anxiously, with trepidation* (rarely): trepidanter effatus, Suet. Ner. 49.—*Comp.:* trepidantius timidiusque agere, Caes. B. C. 1, 19, 2.

* **trĕpĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [trepidus] *Trembling, anxious, timorous:* pulli circumstrepere, Gell. 2, 29, 8.

trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [TREPO = τρέπω, to turn, put to flight, acc. to Fest. p. 367; and therefore, prop., *scared*; hence] *Restless, agitated, anxious, solicitous, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation,* etc. (not freq. in prose till after the Aug. period; perhaps not at all in Cic. and Caes.): tum trepidae inter se coëunt pennisque coruscant (apes), *in a hurry*, Virg. G. 4, 73; so, Dido, id. Aen. 4, 642 Serv.; cf., hic galeam tectis trepidus rapit, id. ib. 7, 638; so id. ib. 9, 233; Luc. 7, 297:—trepidi improviso metu, Sall. J. 97, 5; cf., curia moesta ac trepida ancipiti metu, Liv. 2, 24, 3; and, trepidi formidine portas Explorant, Virg. A. 9, 169.—(β) *c. gen.:* illae (apes) intus trepidae rerum per cerea castra Discurrunt, Virg. A. 12, 589; cf., Messenii trepidi rerum suarum, Liv. 36, 31, 5; so, rerum suarum, id. 5, 11, 4: salutis, Sil. 12, 13: admirationis ac metus, Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.*: tubarum, Stat. Th. 11, 325.—**b.** Of things: illud (ferrum) in trepida submersum sibilat unda, Ov. M. 12, 279; cf., et foliis undam trepidi despumat aheni, *i. e. bubbling, foaming*, Virg. G. 1, 296: venae, Ov. M. 6, 389: pes, id. ib. 4, 100: os, id. ib. 5, 231: vultus, id. ib. 4, 485: terror, Lucr. 5, 41; cf., metus, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 54; Plin. 2, 7, 5: tumultus belli, Lucr. 3, 846; cf., certamen, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18: motus, Ov. M. 8, 607: fletus, id. ib. 4, 674, et saep.:—in re trepida, *in a critical situation, perilous juncture*, Liv. 1, 27, 7; so id. 4, 46, 8; 26, 5, 7; cf. in the *plur.:* in trepidis rebus, Liv. 4, 17, 8; so id. 4, 56, 8; Tib. 2, 3, 21; Hor. Od. 3, 2, 5; Sil. 7, 1; cf. also Sall. J. 91, 5: incerta et trepida vita, Tac. A. 14, 59; so, vita, id. ib. 4, 70 *fin.*: literae, *i. e. announcing danger, bringing alarming news*, Curt. 7, 1 *fin.*; so, nuncius, Just. 31, 2 *fin.*

Adv., trĕpĭde, *Hastily, in a state of confusion* or *alarm, with trepidation:* trepide concursans, Phaedr. 2, 5, 2: classis trepide soluta, Liv. 22, 31, 5; so, relictis castris, id. 7, 11, 1: deserta stativa, id. 10, 12, 6: trepide anxieque certare, Suet. Ner. 23.

‡ **trepit** vertit, unde *trepido* et *trepidatio*, quia turbatione mens vertitur, Fest. p. 367 [= τρέπει].

trĕpondo, *neutr. indecl.* [tres-pondus; cf. duapondo, under duo, p. 508, c] *Three pounds:* ejusdem radicis trepondo, panacis pondo IV., Scrib. Comp. 165; so, adipis porcinae, id. ib. 271. Cf. Quint. 1, 5, 15.

trēs (also written treis and tris), trĭa, *numer.* [τρεῖς, τρία] *Three:* Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 7: tria corpora, Tres species tam dissimiles, Lucr. 5, 94 *sq.*: horum trium generum quodvis, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: hoc loquor de tribus his generibus, id. ib. 1, 28: fundos decem et tres reliquit, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 20, et saep.—To denote a small number: (sermo) tribus verbis, *of three words*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 29; so, verbis, id. Trin. 4, 2, 121; cf. Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 33; Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 26; so too, ego tribus primis verbis, *quid noster Paetus.* At ille, *etc.*, *at the three first words*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1; and, haec omnia in tribus verbis, Quint. 9, 4, 78: chartis, Catull. 1, 5: suavia, id. 79, 4: cum tribus illa bibit, Mart. 13, 124, 2.

tresdĕcim, *numer.*, v. tredecim, *ad init.*

tressis, is, *m.* [tres-as] *Three* asses, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47; 9, 49, 148.—To denote *a trifle:* hic Dama est non tressis agaso, *is not worth three coppers*, Pers. 5, 76.

tres-vĭri, ōrum, *m.* *Three men holding an office together* or *associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners:* as overseers of prisons: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 3; id. Aul. 3, 2, 2. As inferior priests: tresviri epulones, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 73; (*v. epulo, p. 536). As commissioners to distribute land among colonists: Liv. 32, 2, 6; 39, 44, 10; 40, 29, 2. Cf. also under Treviri.

Trēvĭri (also written Trēvĕri), ōrum, *m.* *A people in Gallia Belgica, between the Moselle and the forest of Ardennes,* in and about the mod. *Treves*, Caes. B. G. 1, 37, 1; 2, 24, 4; 3, 11, 1; 6, 8, 7, et saep.; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 4, 17, 31; Liv. Epit. 107, et al.; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 360. In the *sing.*, Trevir, Tac. H. 3, 35; 4, 55; Luc. 1, 441.—In a pun with tresviri: Cic. 13, 3.—**B.** Afterward, *The town of the Treviri*, the mod. *Treves*, Amm. 15, 11; called, at an earlier date, Augusta Trevirorum, Mel. 3, 2, 4. Cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 512 *sq.*—**II.** Hence **Trēvĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Treviri:* ager, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 183; 11, 49, 109: tumultus, Tac. A. 3, 42 *fin.*: proelium, id. Hist. 5, 17: urbs, *i. e. Treves*, Aus. de Urb. 4.

† **trĭăcontas,** ădis, *f.* = τριακοντάς, *The number thirty*, Tert. adv. Val. 49 *fin.*

trĭangŭlāris, e, *adj.* [triangulus] *Of* or *belonging to a triangle, triangular:* anfractus, Mart. Cap. 6, 190.

trĭangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tres-angulus] *Having three corners* or *angles, three-cornered, triangular:* sidera, Cic. de Div. 2, 42, 89: forma cutis, Cels. 7, 25, 2: species (Siciliae), Plin. 3, 8, 14: ager, Col. 5, 2, 5: latera radicis, id. 13, 11, 218, et saep.—**II.** Subst., triangulum, i, *n.*, *A triangle:* quadrata amplius spatium complectuntur triangulis, Quint. 1, 10, 4; so id. ib. 3; Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125; Plin. 27, 8, 39. Also, triangulus, i, *m.*, Front. Expos. form. p. 32; 33; 35 Goes.

trĭārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [tres] *A class of Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front, the triarii*, Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26; Liv. 22, 5, 7; 8, 8, 8 and 10; 8, 10, 6.—**II.** Triarius, ii, *m.*, *A surname in the gens Valeria*; e. g. C. Valerius Triarius, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 76, 266; he is introduced as a speaker in Cicero's treatise de Finibus; v. Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 13 *sq.* *His father* was named L. Valerius Triarius, Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 37: P. Valerius Triarius, *the accuser of Scaurus*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8; 4, 17, 2.

† **trĭas,** ădis, *f.* = τριάς, *The number three, a triad*, Mart. Cap. 7, 239.

‡ **trĭātrus,** *A feast-day among the Tus-*

culans, three days after the Ides, Fest. s. v. QUINQUATRUS, p. 257.

trĭbacca, ae, *f.* (*sc.* inauris) [tresbacca] *An ear-drop consisting of three pearls*, P. Syr. in Petr. 55.

† **trĭbas,** ădis, *f.* = τριβὰς (rubbing), *A woman who practices lewdness with herself* or *with other women*, Phaedr. 4, 15; Mart. 1, 91, 1; 7, 67, 1; 7, 70, 1; Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 9.

Tribocci (written also Triboci), ōrum, *m. A German people on the left shore of the Rhine*, in mod. *Alsace*, Caes. B. C. 1, 51, 2; 4, 10, 3; Tac. G. 28; id. Hist. 3, 70; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 356 and 358.

† **trĭbon,** ōnis, *m.* = τρίβων, *A threadbare cloak*, Aus. Epigr. 53.

Trĭbōnĭānus, i, *m. A celebrated jurist in the time of the Emperor Justinian.*

† **trĭbrăchys,** ўos, *m.* = τρίβραχυς, *A poetical foot consisting of three short syllables, a tribrach*, Quint. 9, 4, 97. Called also in Lat. tribrevis, Diom. p. 475 P.

trĭbrĕvis, is, v. the preced. art.

trĭbŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tribus] *Of* or *belonging to a tribe* or *tribes*: crimen sodalitiorum, *i. e. a bribing of the tribes*, Cic. Planc. 19, 47; so, res, id. ib. 15, 36.

trībŭla, ae, v. tribulum.

trībŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tribulo] *Distress, trouble, tribulation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 11; Aug. in Psalm. 125, 2; Hier. Ep. 108, 18, et mult. al.

trĭbūlis, is, *m.* [tribus] *One of the same tribe* with another (so quite class.): tribulis tuus, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 1; so Ter. Ad 3, 3, 85; Cic. Planc. 19, 47; id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; id. Vatin. 15, 36; Liv. 2, 16, 5, et al.—**II.** *One of the lower classes of the people, a common* or *poor person* (so rarely), Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15; Mart. 9, 50, 7; 9, 58, 8.

trībŭlo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tribulum] **I.** *To press*: "θλίβω tribulo, presso, premo," Gloss. Philox. * **A.** Lit.: Cato R. R. 23, 4.—**B.** Trop., *To oppress, afflict* (eccl. Lat.): in omnibus tribulemur, Tert. adv. Gnost. 13 *med.*—* **II.** tribulatus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Pointed, toothed* like a thrashing-sledge: falciculae, Pall. 1, 43, 3.

trībŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tribulus] *Full of thorns* or *thistles* (late Lat.): voragines viarum, Sid. Ep. 3, 2 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *Thorny, rough*: tribulosissima dissimulatio, Sid. Ep. 1, 7 *med.*

trībŭlum, i, *n.* [tero] *A thrashing-sledge*, consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth, Var. L. L. 5, 4, 8; id. R. R. 1, 22, 1; 1, 52, 1; Plin. 18, 30, 72; Virg. G. 1, 164.—Collat. form, **tribula,** ae, *f.*, Col. 2, 20, 4; 1, 6, 23; 12, 52, 7.

trĭbŭlus, i, *m.* = τρίβολος, *An instrument resting on three of its iron prongs while a fourth projected upward*, thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry, *a caltrop*, Veg. Mil. 3, 24.—**II.** Transf., from its resemblance in form: **A.** *A kind of thorn* or *thistle, land-caltrops*, Tribulus terrestris, L.; Virg. G. 1, 153; Ov. M. 13, 803; Plin. 21, 15, 54.—**B.** *A kind of water-plant* bearing a prickly nut of a triangular form, *water-chestnut, water-caltrops*, Trapa natans, L.; Plin. 21, 16, 58.

trĭbūnal ("moleste diligentibus permittamus et *tribunale* dicere," Quint. 1, 6, 17; cf. Freund, Lexik. Schol., Introd.), ālis, *n.* [tribunus] *A raised semicircular* or *square platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, tribunal*: compleatur tribunal, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: popularis accessus ac tribunal, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, 25: praetor tribunal suum juxta Trebonii praetoris urbani sellam collocavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 1; cf. Tac. A. 15, 29; and Mart. 11, 98, 17: eum de tribunali deturbavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 2; Cic. Vatin. 9, 21: (praetor) palam de sella ac tribunali pronunciat, *Si quis*, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 38, 94; cf., quem ad se vocari et de tribunali citari jussit, id. ib. 2, 5, 7, 16: pro tribunali agere aliquid, id. Fam. 3, 8, 21; cf. id. Pis. 5, 11: qui dicunt apud tribunalia, Quint. 11, 3, 134; cf. id. ib. 156: laudatum ex quatuor tribunalibus, id. 12, 5, 6, et saep.: sedere in tribunali, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168; cf. Tac. A. 1, 75.—Of the elevation in the camp, from which the general addressed the soldiers or administered justice, Liv. 28, 27, 15; Tac. H. 3, 10; 4, 25; cf., regium (*sc.* Porsenae), Liv. 2, 12, 6. Of the seat of the praetor in the theatre, Suet. Aug. 44. Of a tribunal erected as a monument to a deceased person of high rank: sepulcrum Antiochiae ubi crematus (Germanicus), tribunal Epidaphnae, quo in loco vitam finierat, Tac. A. 2, 83; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4548.—* **B.** Transf., in gen., *A mound, dam, embankment*: t. structa manibus ad experimenta altissimi aestus, Plin. 16, 1, 1.—* **II.** Trop., *Height, greatness*: quid superest ad honoris mei tribunal et columen, ad laudis meae cumulum? App. Flor. p. 356.

trĭbūnātus, ūs, *m.* [tribunus] *The office and dignity of a tribune, the tribuneship*: Cotta, qui tribunatum plebis petebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 25; id. Leg. 3, 9, 20; so of the office of a tribune of the people, id. Rep. 1, 19; id. Lael. 12, 41; id. Leg. 3, 10, 23; id. de Or. 1, 7, 24; id. Off. 2, 21, 73; id. Sest. 37, 79; id. Att. 11, 9, 1, et al.: tribunatus commoda contemnere, Cic. Fam. 7, 8, 1; so id. ib. 7, 5, 3; Plin. 7, 30, 31.

trĭbūnĭcĭus or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a tribune, tribunitial*: tribunicia potestas, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; so Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 3: vis, id. ib. 1, 7, 5; Sall. Or. Licin. 6; cf., seditiones, id. Jug. 37, 1: terrores, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, 3: procellae, Liv. 2, 1, 4: mucro aliqui, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 21, et saep.: comitia, *for the election of tribunes of the people*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; cf., candidati, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 4: leges, *proposed by the tribunes of the people*, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21:—equites Romanos in tribunicium restituit honorem, *i. e. of military tribunes*, Caes. B. C. 1, 77, 2.—**II.** Subst., tribunicius, ii, *m.*, *One that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune*: qui aedilicii, qui tribunicii, qui quaestorii, Cic. Phil. 13, 14, 30; so Liv. 3, 35, 5: INTER TRIBVNICIOS RELATO, *i. e. presented with the title of tribune*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3146.

trĭbūnus, i, *m.* [tribus, prop. the chief of a tribe; hence, in gen.] *A chieftain, commander, tribune.*

I. Tribuni aerarii, *Paymasters* who assisted the quaestors, Cato in Gell. 7, 10, 2; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 36, 49; Fest. p. 2. Called also tribuni aeris, Plin. 33, 2, 7. By the Lex. Aurelia these tribuni aerarii were made judges on the part of the people: (Milonem) tribuni aerarii condemnarunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6; so id. Cat. 4, 7, 15; cf. in a pun with aerati (rich), id. Att. 1, 16, 8. This judicial office was taken from them by Julius Caesar, Suet. Caes. 41.

II. Tribuni Celerum, *Captains* or *commanders of the* Celeres, Liv. 1, 59, 7; cf. Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2; and v. Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 368.

III. Tribuni militares or militum, *Tribunes of the soldiers, military tribunes*; these were officers of the army, six to each legion, who commanded in turn, each two months at a time: qui M. Aemilio legati et praefecti et tribuni militares fuerunt, Cic. Clu. 36, 99; so, militares, Plin. 34, 3, 6; cf. in the *sing.*: quum tribunus militaris depugnavi apud Thermopylas, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: a tribunis militum, praefectis reliquisque, qui, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 2; so, militum, id. ib. 3, 7, 3; cf. in the *sing.*: tribunus militum, id. ib. 3, 5, 2; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 2: tribuni cohortium, Caes. B. C. 2, 20, 2.

IV. Tribuni militum consulari potestate, *Military tribunes with consular power*; these were the highest officers of the State from A.U.C. 310 to A.U.C. 388. They were chosen from the patrician and plebeian orders, and were at first three, then six, and, after the year 352, eight in number, Liv. 4, 6, 8; 4, 7, 1; 5, 1, 2, et saep.; cf. Adam's Alterth. 1, p. 154.

V. Tribuni plebis, and more freq. simply tribuni, *Tribunes of the people*, whose office it was to defend the rights and interests of the Roman plebeians against the encroachments of the patricians, "Liv. 2, 32 *sq.*; Cic. Rep. 2, 33 *sq.*; id. Leg. 3, 7, 16;" cf. Niebuhr's Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 685 *sq.*; Adam's Alterth. 1, p. 194, and Creuz. Antiqq. p. 207 *sq.*, and the authorities cited by both.

trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. To assign, impart, allot, bestow, give*, etc

I. Lit.: ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum deligimur, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 47: in tribuendo suum cuique, id. ib. 1, 5, 14: praemia alicui, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 5, so id. ib. 2, 21, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 46, 5; Sall. Or. Phil. contr. Lep. 2: dona nulli, Ov. M. 9, 402; Phaedr. 1, 5, 8: beneficia alicui, Nep. Att. 11 *fin.*: pretium aedium Aurelio, Tac. A. 1, 75: pecunias ex modo detrimenti, *to deal out, allot*, id. ib. 4, 64.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To grant, give, show, pay, render*: misericordiam fortissimo viro, Cic. Mil. 34, 92; so, veniam alicui, Tac. A. 12, 40: inventoribus gratiam, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13: silentium orationi alicujus, id. Coel. 12, 29: quod tantum dignitatis civitati Aeduae tribuerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 1; cf., sibi honorem, id. ib. 7, 20, 7; so, honorem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44: turis honorem, Ov. M. 14, 128: parem voluntatem paribus beneficiis, Caes. B. C. 1, 35, 5; id. ib. 3, 13, 3: pacem terris, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 44; Luc. 4, 358, et saep.

B. In partic.: **1.** Pregn., *To grant, yield, give up, concede, allow* something to a person or thing: si sit quispiam, qui aliquid tribuat voluptati, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106 aliquid valetudini, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: observantiam officio, non timori neque spei, Nep. Att. 6 *fin.*: aliquid rei publicae et amicitiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 1, 4: ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrogo, *I yield* or *concede as much to you, have as high an opinion of you*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2; cf., gratissimum mihi feceris, si huic commendationi meae tantum tribueris quantum cui tribuisti plurimum, id. ib. 13, 22, 2; and, nusquam tantum tribuitur aetati (quam Lacedaemone), id. de Sen. 18, 63: mihi tribuebat omnia, *gave me the preference in all things, deferred in every thing to me*, id. Brut. 51, 190.—*Absol.*: quum universo ordini publicanorum semper libentissime tribuerim, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 2: quos ne nominatim tradam, majoribus eorum tribuendum puto, Tac. A. 14, 14 *fin.*

2. *To ascribe, assign, attribute* a thing to a person or thing as the cause: aliquid virtuti hostium, Caes. B. G. 7, 53, 1: aliquid juri potius quam suae culpae, id. B. C. 3, 73, 4: aliquid ignaviae, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3.

3. *To divide, distribute*: rem universam in partes, Cic. Brut. 41, 152; so id. Or. 4, 16: omnem vim loquendi in duas partes, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17.

4. Of time, *To bestow* or *spend upon, devote to* a thing: comitiis omnibus perficiundis XI. dies tribuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 2, 1: his rebus tantum temporis tribuit, id. ib. 3, 78, 2; so, reliqua tempora literis, Nep. Att. 4.—Hence

trĭbūtum, i, *n.*, *A stated payment, a contribution, tribute*: in capita singula servorum et liberorum tributum imponebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 1: a se intolerabilia tributa exigi, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 3: omnes Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, 131: tributa pendere, Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 1: ceram in tributa praestare, Plin. 21, 13, 45: civitates tributis liberare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 2, et saep. Also in the ante-class. collat. form, tributus, i, *m.*: quum tributus exigeretur, Cato in Non. 229, 11: tributus quum imperatus est, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 43 *sq.*—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *A contribution* made for any private purpose (jurid. Lat.): Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 2; so Callistr. ib. 4; Ulp. ib. 14, 4, 5.—**2.** *A gift, present* (poet.): Saturnalicium, Mart. 10, 17, 1; so Juv. 3, 188; Stat. S. 1, 4, 86.

trĭbus, ūs, *f.* [perh. from the Aeol. τριππὺς = τριττὺς, a third part] orig., A third part of the Roman people; as their numbers increased it came to mean *A division of the people, a tribe* (the number of these tribes finally increased to 35, of which 31 were rusticae tribus or country tribes, and 4 urbanae tribus or city tribes). (* The following, acc. to Scheller's Latin Lex., are the names of the tribes, the city tribes being printed in Italics, viz.: Aemilia, Aniensis, Arniensis, Claudia, *Collina*, Cornelia, Crustumina, *Esquilina*, Fabia, Falerina, Galesia, Horatia, Lemonia, Maecia, Menenia, Oufentina, *Palatina*, Papiria, Pollia, Pomptina, Popilia, Pupinia, Quirina, Romilia, Sabatina, Scaptia, Sergia, Stellatina, *Suburana*, Terentina, Tro mentina, Vcientina, Velina, Veturia, Voltinia. Some of these names are the same as the names of Roman gentes, and others are derived from the names of places where these tribes at first resided): Var. L. L. 4, 9, 17; Cic. Rep. 2, 8; Liv. 1, 36, 7; id. Epit. 19, et saep.; cf. Niebuhr's Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 426 *sq.;* and see the names of these tribes in Orell. Inscr. II., p. 11–28 and 147: inventum tamen esse fortem amicum ex eadem familia Q. Verrem Romilia, *of the Romilian tribe*, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 23; cf., Ser. Sulpicius, Q. F. Lemonia, Rufus, id. Phil. 9, 7, 15; and, L. AVRELIVS L. FIL. CAMILIA FIRMVS, *etc.*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3070: Africanus censor tribu movebat eum centurionem, qui in Pauli pugna non affuerat, *removed, expelled from the tribe*, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 272; so, tribu movere aliquem, id. Cluent. 43, 122; Liv. 45, 15, 4; 4, 24, 7: populus in tribus convocatus, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44.—Humorously transferred: grammaticas ambire tribus, *to canvass the Grammarian tribe*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40.—**II.** Transf., *The commonalty, the mass, mob, poor people*, Mart. 8, 15, 4; Plin. 19, 4, 19.

trĭbūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tributum] *Of* or *belonging to tribute:* necessitas, *of paying tribute*, Just. 32, 2: solum, *subject to tribute, tributary*, Plin. 12, 1, 3; so, praedia, Gai. Inst. 2, § 21: civitates, Just. 1, 7; and, t. Gallus quidam, Suet. Aug. 40: causa, *concerning tribute*, Hermog. Dig. 49, 14, 46:—tabellae, *letters of credit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, 148.

trĭbūtim, *adv.* [tribus] *Through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes:* tributim et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic. Fl. 7, 15: legem centuriatis comitiis tulere, ut quod tributim plebes jussisset, populum teneret, *i. e. in the* comitiis tributis, Liv. 3, 55, 3; cf. id. 7, 16, 7: numis tributim divisis, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 1: spectacula tributim data, id. Mur. 34, 72; cf. id. ib. 32, 67.

trĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tribuo] **I.** *A dividing, distributing, distribution* (very rarely): hanc ἰσονομίαν appellat Epicurus, id est aequabilem tributionem, * Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: tributio fit pro rata ejus, quod cuique debetur, Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5 *fin.*—**II.** *A contributing, paying of tribute*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 52: Arcad. ib. 50, 4, 18.

* **trĭbūtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A giver, imparter:* tributor omnium, App. Trismeg. p. 92.

trĭbūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *concerning payment* (jurid. Lat.): tributoria actio, Dig. 14, tit. 4.

trĭbūtum, i, v. tribuo, *ad fin.*

1. trĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.* of tribuo.

2. trĭbūtus, a, um, *adj.* [tribus] *Formed* or *arranged into tribes:* comitia, Laelius Felix in Gell. 15, 27, 4; Liv. 2, 60, 4 *sq.;* 2, 56, 2 *sq.;* v. comitium, p. 309, *no.* II., c.

3. trĭbūtus, i, v. tributum, under tribuo, *ad fin.*

trīcae, ārum, *f.* (acc. to Plin. 3, 11, 16, orig. Trica, ae, *f.*, like Apina, the name of a small, unimportant town in Apulia; hence, proverb.) *Trifles, toys, trumpery, stuff, nonsense:* sunt apinae tricaeque et siquid vilius istis, Mart. 14, 1, 7: *Gri.* Quid dare velis? Eloquere propere. *La.* Numos trecentos. *Gri.* Tricas. *La.* Quadringentos. *Gri.* Tramas putridas, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 36.—**II.** Transf., *Hinderances, vexations, perplexities, subterfuges, quirks, wiles, tricks:* judicia, lites, turbas, tricas, Turpil. in Non. 8, 26; cf., quomodo illa (Tullia) fert publicam cladem, quomodo domesticas tricas! Cic. Att. 10, 8, 9. So Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 62; 5, 2, 18; id. Curc. 5, 2, 15; id. Most. 3, 1, 45; Var. in Non. 8, 29; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 2. Cf. trico, tricor, and tricosus.

* **trĭcămĕrātum,** i, *n.* [tres-camera] *A room divided into three chambers*, (* or, acc. to others, *having three arches*), Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 17.

trīcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triceni] *Of* or *containing thirty:* fistula, *thirty quarter-digits in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 29; 48: filius, *thirty years old*, Sen. Excerpt. controv. 3, 3 *fin.;* so, homo, Arn. 2, 58.

trīcēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [triginta] *Thirty at a time, thirty each, thirty* distributively: tricenos milites ex singulis legionibus, Auct. B. Afr. 75, 5; so, dies, Col. 2, 14, 8: bini dentes, Plin. 7, 16, 15: numi, Mart. 10, 27, 3.—**II.** Transf., for *Thirty* cardinally: medica ab uno satu tricenis annis durat, Plin. 18, 16, 43; so Mart. 1, 44, 1;—*gen.*, tricenum, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32; Plin. 7, 49, 50; 11, 33, 38; Front. Aquaed. 49.

trīcennālis, e, *adj.* [tricennium] *Of* or *belonging to thirty years, tricennial* (late Lat.): incuria, Ruf. in Hier. 1, 11.—In the *plur.* subst., tricennalia, ĭum, *n.*, *A festival celebrated once in thirty years, a tricennial festival*, Oros. 7, 28 *fin.*

trīcennĭum, ii, *n.* [triginta-annos] *The space of thirty years*, Cod. Justin. 7, 31, 1; Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.;* Cassiod. Var. 1, 18; 3, 31.

trĭcenti, ae, a, v. trecenti.

trĭcentĭes, *adv.*, v. trecenties.

trīceps, cipĭtis, *adj.* [tres-caput; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 159] *Having three heads, triple-headed:* Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: Hecate (because she was also at the same time Luna and Diana), Ov. M. 7, 194.—* **II.** Transf., *Three-fold:* historia, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 41.

trīcĕsĭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [tricesimus] *Soldiers of the thirtieth legion*, Amm. 18, 9.

trīcēsĭmus (written, less freq., trigesimus, Mart. 1, 16, 3; 10, 103, 7; Just. 12, 15), a, um, *adj.* [triginta] *The thirtieth:* idem tricesimo post die feci, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 1: tertius et tricesimus annus, id. de Sen. 6, 19: sexto tricesimo anno post, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: legio quinta tricesima, Galb. in Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 1: tricesima sabbata, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69.

* **trīcessis,** is, *m.* [triginta-as] *Thirty* asses, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47.

† **trĭchalcon,** i, *n.* = τρίχαλκον, *A coin of the value of three* chalci, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*

† **trĭchaptum,** i, *n.* = τρίχαπτον, *A fine, soft garment woven of hair, a hair-garment*, Hier. in Zach. 3, 14, 14; id. in Ezech. 4, 16, 11.

† **trĭchĭas,** ae, *m.* = τριχίας, *A kind of sardine*, Plin. 9, 15, 20; 9, 51, 74.

† **trĭchĭăsis,** is, *f.* = τριχίασις, *A disease of the eyelids, when the lashes grow inside*, Veg. Vet. 2, 15.

trĭchĭla, ae, *f. A bower, arbor, summer-house*, Virg. Cop. 7; Col. poet. 10, 378; 394; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4517; Caes. B. C. 3, 96, 1 (*al.* triclinia). Also, in a contr. collat. form, ‡ tricla, ae, *f.*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2909: ‡ triclea, ae, id. *no.* 4337; and ‡ triclia, ae, id. *no.* 4456.

† **trĭchĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = τρίχινος (of hair; transf.), *Slight, meagre, poor:* quaestus (*opp.* uber), Var. in Non. 181, 10.

† **trĭchītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = τριχῖτις, *A kind of alum*, Plin. 35, 15, 52.

† **trĭchŏmănes,** is, *n.* = τριχομανές, *A plant resembling* adiantum, Plin. 27, 13, 111; 22, 21, 30; App. Herb. 47.

† **trĭchordis,** e, *adj.* = τρίχορδος, *Three-stringed:* citharae, Sid. Ep. 5, 5 *med.*

† **trĭchōrum,** i, *n.* = τρίχωρον, *A room divided into three apartments*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 57; Spart. Pesc. 12; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1595.

† **trichrus,** i. *f.* = τρίχρους, *A tri-colored gem*, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

trīcies (collat. form, tricesies, Auct. B. Afr. 97, 2 twice), *adv. num.* [triginta] *Thirty times:* (pedes) tricies triceni fiunt nongenti, Col. 5, 2, 10: tricies centenis millibus pondo olei eos multat, Auct. B. Afr. 97, 3: mea (filia) tricies (aeris millies) non posset (habere), *i. e. three millions of sesterces*, Cic. Rep. 3, 10; so id. Verr. 1, 38, 95; Fragm. Or. pro Fontei., § 4; Mart. 4, 37, 4.

* **trĭcĭnĭum,** ii, *n.* [tres-cano] *A song by three voices, a trio:* semivolucrum puellarum, *of the three Sirens*, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

Trĭcĭpĭtīnus, i. *m. A surname in the* gens Lucretia; e. g. L. Lucretius Tricipitinus, *a consul and conqueror of the Volsci*, Liv. 3, 8; Fast. Capit. ap. Grut. 289: Hostus Lucretius Tricipitinus, *a consul*, Liv. 4, 30, et al.

‡ **tricla,** ‡ **triclea,** and ‡ **triclia,** v. trichila.

† **trīclīniarches** or **-a,** ae, *m.* = τρικλινιάρχης, *A chief servant who has charge of the table*, Petr. 22; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 794, 2952.

trīclīnĭāris, e, *adj.* [triclinium] *Of* or *belonging to an eating-couch* or *dining-room:* gradus, Var. L. L. 8, 16, 111: apothecae, id. ap. Non. 545, 4: mappae, id. L. L. 9, 33, 138: lecti, Plin. 37, 2, 6: vestimenta, Labeo Dig. 33, 5, 20.—**II.** In the *plur.* subst., tricliniaria, ĭum, *n.:* **A.** *An eating-room, dining-room, supper-room*, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 7.—**B.** *Tapestry* or *covering for table-couches*, Plin. 8, 48, 74; 9, 39, 63.

† **trīclīnĭum,** ii, *n.* = τρίκλινιον, *A couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals, an eating-couch, table-couch*, Var. R. R. 3, 13, 2; id. L. L. 9, 4, 128; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, 183; 2, 3, 25, 61; id. Mur. 36, 75; id. Att. 13, 52, 1 and 2; Plin. 33, 11, 52; Mart. 10, 13, 3, et al. —**II.** Transf., *A room for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room:* hiberna et aestiva, Var. L. L. 8, 14, 110; Libo in Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263; Phaedr. 4, 25, 28.

trīco, ōnis, *m.* [tricae, *no.* II.] *A mischief-maker, shuffler, trickster*, Lucil. in Non. 8, 24; 22, 31; Capitol. Ver. 4.

† **trĭcoccum,** i, *n.* = τρίκοκκον (that has three berries), *A kind of* heliotropium, Plin. 22, 11, 29.

† **trĭcōlum,** i, *n.* = τρίκωλον (having three members), *A sentence* or *period consisting of three clauses*, Sen. Contr. 2, 12 *fin.;* 4, 25 *fin.*

Trĭcongĭus, ii, *m.* [tres-congius] *An epithet of the tippler* Norvellius Torquatus, Plin. 14, 22, 28.

trīcor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n. To make* or *start difficulties; to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks* (Ciceron.): Cic. Att. 15, 3, 5: Publilius tecum tricatus est, id. ib. 14, 19, 4.

(* **Tricorĭi,** ōrum, *m. A people of Gallia Narbonensis*, Liv. 21, 31.)

* **trĭcornĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [tres] *Having three horns* or *points:* species furcae, of the letter Ψ, Aus. Idyll. 13 technop. de lit. monos. *fin.*

trĭcornis, e, *adj.* [tres-cornu] *Having three horns, three-horned:* boves, Plin. 8, 21, 30; so Sol. 52.

trĭcorpor, ŏris, *adj.* [tres-corpus] *Having three bodies, three-bodied, tricorporal:* umbra, *i. e. Geryon*, Virg. A. 6, 289; so, Geryon, Sil. 3, 422; 13, 201.

trīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tricae] *Full of difficulties* or *perplexities, full of wiles* or *tricks*, Lucil. in Non. 79, 26 (*al.* strigosus); Inscr. Grut. 50, 1.

trĭ-cuspis, ĭdis, *adj.* [tres] *Having three points* or *tines, three-pointed, three-tined, tricuspid:* telum, *i. e.* tridens, Ov. M. 1, 330.

† **trĭdacna,** ōrum, *n.* = τρίδακνα, *A kind of oysters*, Plin. 32, 6, 21.

trĭ-dens, entis, *adj.* [tres] *Having three teeth* or *tines, three-tined, three-pronged, tridented, trident:* rostra, Virg. A. 5, 143; so, aes, Val. Fl. 1, 688.—**II.** Subst., *m., A three-tined spear, a trident*, used to spear large fish, Plin. 9, 30, 48; id. ib. 15, 20; id. ib. 29, 45; as an attribute of Neptune: Virg. G. 1, 13; id. Aen. 2, 610; Prop. 2, 26, 48; Ov. M. 1, 283; 6, 75, et mult. al. As a weapon of the net-fighters (retiarii), Juv. 8, 203.

* **trĭdentĭfer,** ĕri, *m.* [tridens-fero] *The trident-bearer*, an epithet of Neptune, Ov. M. 8, 596; cf. the follg. art.

* **trĭdentĭger,** ĕri, *m.* [tridens-gero] *The trident-bearer*, an epithet of Neptune, Ov. M. 11, 202; cf. the preced. art.

* **trĭdentĭpŏtens,** entis, *m.* [tridens-potens] *Ruling with the trident*, an epithet of Neptune, Sil. 15, 159.

trīdŭānus, a, um, *adj.* [triduum] *Lasting three days, of three days' continuance* (post-class.): spectaculum, App. M. 10, p. 247: jejunia, Hier. Ep. 54, 10.

trīdŭum, ii, *n.* (sc. spatium) [tres-dies] *The space of three days, three days:* ubi triduum continuum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 147: decrevit habendas triduum ferias, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: quum tridui viam processisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 1: Clodius respondit, triduo illum, ad summum quatriduo periturum, Cic. Mil. 9, 26: tridu intermisso, Caes. B. G. 1, 26, 6; Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 16; Plin. 23, 8, 80.

trĭennĭa, ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* sacra) [triennium] *A festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival,* i. q. trieterica sacra, Ov. M. 9, 642.

trĭennĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* spatium) [tres-annus] *The space of three years, three years:* biennium aut triennium est, quum virtuti nuncium remisisti, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3; so Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 79; id. Most. 2, 2, 10; id. Stich. 1, 2, 80; 1, 3, 61; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, 8; Caes. B. G. 4, 4, 2; Auct. B. Afr. 19, 3, et al.

trĭens, entis, *m.* [tres] *A third part, a third* of any thing: **I.** In gen.: quum sciemus, quantum quasi sit in trientis triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 3: medicaminis, Col. 12, 20, 7: ut triens ex hemina supersit, Plin. 23, 7, 68.—Of inheritances: cum duobus coheredibus esse in triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 3; so, heredes ex triente, Suet. Aug. 101.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** Of coins: **1.** *The third part of an* as, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47; Hor. A. P. 328; Plin. 33, 3, 53; Liv. Epit. 60; 22, 10, 7; Messala in Plin. 34, 13, 38; Juv. 3, 267.—**2.** Under the later emperors, a gold coin, *The third part of an* aureus, Gall. in Treb. Claud. 17 *fin.*—**B.** As a measure of interest, *One third per cent.* monthly, or, in our way of reckoning, *four per cent.* yearly: usurae, Paul. Dig. 35, 2, 3 *fin.*: pensiones, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21.—**C.** In square or long measure: **1.** *The third of a juger,* Col. 5, 1, 11; 5, 2, 2.—**2.** *The third of a foot* in length, Frontin. Aquaed. 26; 38.—**D.** In liquid measure, *A third of a* sextarius, *i. e. four* cyathi, Prop. 3, 10, 29; Mart. 6, 86, 1; 9, 88, 2; 10, 49, 1, et saep.—**E.** Among mathematicians, *The number two* (as a third of six), Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*—**III.** "TRIENTEM TERTIUM ... id significare ait Cincius duas libras pondo et trientem," Fest. p. 363.

trĭentālis, e, *adj.* [triens] *That contains a third of a foot:* materia, Vitr. 10, 6: folia, Plin. 27, 5, 17.

trĭentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triens, *no.* II., B] *Of* or *belonging to a third part:* fenus, *i. e. a third of one per cent.* monthly, or, in our manner, *four per cent.* a year, Capitol. Anton. P. 2.

* **trĭentĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [triens] *Sold for a third:* ager, Liv. 31, 13, 9.

† **trĭērarchus,** i, *m.* = τριήραρχος, *The captain of a trireme, a trierarch,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, 52; Tac. H. 2, 16; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2652; 3595; 3603; 3615 *sq.*

† **trĭēris,** e, *adj.* = τριήρης, *Having three ranges of oars:* navis, Auct. B. Afr. 44, 2.—*Absol.*, trieris, is, *f.*, *A ship* or *galley of three ranges of oar-banks, a trireme,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3610; 3612; 3617 *sq.*; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

† **trĭĕtērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = τριετηρικός, *Recurring every three years, triennial:* sacra, *the festival of Bacchus,* Ov. M. 6, 588; also called t. orgia, Virg. A. 4, 302; and, *absol.*, trieterica, ōrum. *n.*, Ov. R. Am. 593; Stat. Th. 2, 661; id. Ach. 1, 595; Hyg. Fab. 131; cf. the follg. art.

† **trĭĕtēris,** ĭdis, *f.* = τριετηρίς, *A space of three years, three years,* Stat. S. 2, 6, 72; Mart. 9, 85, 9; 10, 53, 3; Aus. Caes. 3.—**II.** Transf., *A triennial festival:* of the festival of Bacchus: Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58; cf. the preced. art. Of the Nemean games: Stat. Th. 4, 722; 7, 93.

trĭfărĭam (collat. form, trifarie, Diom. p. 279 P.), *adv.* [trifarius] *In a three-fold manner, in three ways, triply* (not ante-Aug.): trifariam adortus castra, *i. e. in three places,* Liv. 3, 22, 7; so, muniebant Romani, id. 5, 26, 7: distraxere exercitum, id. 26, 41, 20: epulas dispertire, Suet. Vit. 13; App. Dogm. Plat. 3, 32.

trĭfărĭus, a, um, *adj.* [τριφάσιος] *Of three sorts* or *ways, three-fold, triple* (post-class.): causa morborum omnium, App. Apol. p. 305: genus, Sol. 27: linguae, Cassiod. Var. 5, 40 *med.*

* **trĭfaux,** cis, *adj.* [tres-faux] *Having three throats, triple-throated:* latratus Cerberi, Virg. A. 6, 417.

trĭfax, ācis, *f.* *A kind of long missile weapon,* Enn. in Fest p. 367.

trĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ter-fero] *Thrice-bearing, that bears fruit three times a year:* ficus, Col. 5, 10, 11; cf., ficus trifero proventu, Plin. 15, 18, 19: vites, id. 16, 27, 50.

trĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ter-findo] *Cleft* or *cloven into three parts, three-cleft, three-forked* (a poet. word, and mostly post-Aug.): hasta (Neptuni), Val. Fl. 1, 641; cf., cuspis Neptuni, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 181: flamma, *i. e. lightning,* Ov. M. 2, 325; cf., ardores, Val. Fl. 6, 53: viae Phocaeae, *i. e. cross-roads,* Sen. Oedip. 772; cf., Phocis, Stat. Th. 1, 64: lingua serpentis, Sen. Med. 687; cf., motus linguae, Sil. 6, 222: rostrum prorae, id. 6, 358: Sicania, *i. e. triangular,* Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 203.

* **trĭfīlis,** e, *adj.* [ter-filum] *Having three threads* or *hairs:* calva, Mart. 6, 74, 2.

trĭfīnĭum, ii, *n.* [ter-finis] *A place where three boundaries meet,* Sicul. Flacc. de Condit. agr. p. 6 Goes.; Inscr. Grut. 201, 5.

* **trĭfissĭlis,** e, *adj.* [ter-findo] i. q. trifidus, *Cleft* or *cloven into three parts, three-forked:* forma Ψ, Aus. Ep. 128, 7.

Trĭfŏlīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Mount Trifolium near Naples* (which abounded in grape-vines): ager, Juv. 9, 56: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69; Mart. 13, 114, 1.

trĭfŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [ter-folium] *Three-leaved grass, trefoil,* Plin. 21, 9, 30.

trĭformis, e, *adj.* [ter-forma] *Having three forms, shapes,* or *natures; three-fold, triple, triform* (a poet. word): Chimaera, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 23; cf., canis, *i. e. Cerberus,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 1202; and, Geryon, id. Agam. 841: diva, *i. e. Diana,* who was also Luna and Hecate, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 4; called also, t. dea, Ov. M. 7, 94: mundus, because composed of air, earth, and water, id. 15, 859.

* **trĭ-fur,** ūris, *m.* [ter] *A triple thief, an arrant thief:* non fur sed trifur, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6: cf. the follg. art.

trĭ-furcĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [id.] *An arch-rogue, arrant knave,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 47; id. Rud. 3, 4, 29; cf. the preced. art.

* **trĭfurcĭum,** ii, *n.* [trifurcus] *Any thing of a three-forked shape,* App. Herb. 77.

trĭfurcus, a, um, *adj.* [ter-furca] *Having three forks, prongs,* or *points, three-forked, three-pronged:* surculi, Col. 5, 11, 3: stirps, id. 5, 10, 7: semina, id. Arb. 20, 2.

trīga, ae, *f.* [contr. from trijuga] * **I.** *A team of three horses, a three-span,* or *a chariot drawn by three horses,* Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38 *fin.*—* **II.** *A set of three things, a triad, three,* Arn. 4, 136.

† **trĭgămĭa,** ae, *f.* = τριγαμία, *A three-fold* or *third marriage, trigamy,* Hier. in Jov. 1, 37.

† **trĭgămus,** i, *m.* = τρίγαμος, *A thrice-married man,* i. e. *one who has three wives* or *who has been married three times,* Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 24.

trīgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triga] *Of* or *belonging to a three-span;* used only as a subst.: **I.** trigarius, ii, *m.*, *One who drives a three-horse chariot,* Plin. 28, 17, 42; 29, 1, 5.—**II.** trigarium, ii, *n.*: **A.** *A place in which three-spans* (and horses in general) *are trained and exercised,* Plin. 37, 13, 77; cf., "*trigarium* τόπος, ὅπου ἵπποι γυμνάζονται," Gloss. Philox.—**2.** Trigarium, ii, as a *nom. propr.*, *A place* or *square in Rome in the ninth región,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4266.—**B.** (acc. to triga, *no.* II.) *The number three,* Mart. Cap. 7, 239; 9, 303.

* **trīgĕmĭno,** are, *v. a.* [trigeminus] *To triple, treble:* verba, Fronto de Orat. 1 *med.*

trīgĕmĭnus (collat. form mostly poet., tergeminus; v. the follg.), a, um, *adj.* [tres-geminus] *Three born at a birth:* fratres, *three twin-brothers,* Liv. 1, 24, 1; cf., tergeminos nasci certum est Horatiorum Curiatiorumque exemplo, Plin. 7, 3, 3; and, trigeminorum matres, Col. 3, 8, 1; so, trigemini filii, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 123; and simply, trigemini, Col. 2, 1, 3; 7, 6, 7; cf., trigemino partu, id. 3, 10, 17: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, *of the three twin-brothers,* Liv. 1, 26, 2.—Trigemini, *the title of a comedy of Plautus,* Gell. 7, 9, 7.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Three-fold, triple, triform,* i. q. triplex (so mostly poet.): tripectora tergemini vis Geryonai, Lucr. 5, 28; cf. of the same and of Cerberus: tergeminumque virum tergeminumque canem, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 16; and of Cerberus: cui tres sunt linguae tergeminumque caput, Tib. 3, 4, 88: tergemina Hecate (because she was also Luna and Diana; cf. triceps and triformis), Virg. A. 4, 511: tergemina dextra, *i. e. of the three Graces,* Stat. S. 3, 4, 83: jus tergeminae prolis, *i. e.* trium liberorum, id. 4, 8, 21: pomorum tergemina natura, Plin. 15, 28, 34: verba illa Ciceronis in Pisonem (cap. 1) trigemina: *decepit, fefellit, induxit,* Gell. 13, 24, 22.—And hence, **B.** Still more generally for a very high degree, *Manifold, very great:* certat tergeminis tollere honoribus, *to the highest honors,* Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8; so, at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, *i. e. with the greatest applause,* Mart. 3, 46, 8.—**III.** Porta Trigemina, *A gate, in the early times of Rome, at the foot of Mount Aventine,* Liv. 4, 16, 2; 35, 10, 12; Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 22; Plin. 18, 3, 4.

trĭgemmis, e, *adj.* [ter-gemma] *Having three buds* or *eyes:* malleolus, Col. 3, 19, 2; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

trīgīnta, *numer. indecl.* [τριάκοντα] *Thirty:* minae, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 65: Romulus quum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10; Liv. 1, 21 *fin.*: conjectus in carcerem triginta jussu tyrannorum, *of the thirty tyrants* (in Athens), Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; cf. id. Leg. 1, 15, 42; id. Rep. 3, 32; 1, 28 Mos. *N. cr.*

† **triglītis,** is, *f.* = τριγλῖτις, *A precious stone, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 37, 11, 72.

† **trīgly̆phus,** i, *m.* = τρίγλυφος, In architecture, *An ornament in the frieze of the Doric order, a triglyph,* Vitr. 4, 2 *med.*

† **trĭgon,** ōnis, *m.* = τρίγων or τρίγωνον, *A kind of ball for playing with,* esp. in the baths, Mart. 4, 19, 5; 7, 72, 9; 12, 83, 3: fugio campum lusumque trigonem, *a game of ball,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 126.

* **trĭgōnālis,** e, *adj.* [trigon] *Of* or *belonging to the* trigon: pila, *i. e.* trigon, Mart. 14, 46 *in lemm.*

† **trĭgōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = τριγωνικός, *Triangular, trigonal:* radiatio, Firm Math. 2, 32 *med.*; so id. 4 *praef. fin.*; ib 1 *med.*

† **trĭgōnĭum,** ii, *n.* = τρίγωνον: **I.** *A triangle,* Innoc. de Cas. liter. p. 224 Goes —**II.** *The name of two plants, otherwise unknown,* App. Herb. 3; 65.

† **1. trĭgōnus,** a, um, *adj.* = τρίγωνος, *Three-cornered, triangular, trigonal*. signa, Manil. 2, 276: ductus, id. 2, 342.—More freq., **II.** Subst., trigonum, i, *n* = τρίγωνον, *A triangle, trigon,* Var. L. L. 7, 4, 95; Gell. 2, 21, 10; Col. 5, 10, 13; Arb. 22, 2; Vitr. 10, 11 *fin.*:—scanned trĭgŏna, Aus. Idyll. 11, 50; Ecl. de rat. puerper. 39.

2. trīgŏnus, i, *m.* *A kind of fish, the sting-ray,* Raia pastinaca, L.; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

trĭhōrĭum, ii, *n.* [tres-hora] *The space of three hours, three hours,* Aus. Idyll. 10, 87; id. Ep. 4, 62.

* **trĭjŭgis,** e, *adj.* [ter-jugum] *Drawn by three horses yoked abreast, three-horse* cisium, Aus. Ep. 8, 6.

trĭjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [ter-jugum, triple-yoked; hence, transf.] *Three-fold, triple:* caput, App. M. 6, p. 181: ferrum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 131.

* **trĭlătĕrus,** a, um, *adj.* [ter-latus] *Three-sided, trilateral:* forma, Front. Expos. form. p. 35 Goes.

trĭlībris, e, *adj.* [ter-libra] *Of three pounds weight, three-pound-:* mullus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33: paterae, scyphi, Gall. in Trebell. Claud. 17.

trĭlinguis, e, *adj.* [ter-lingua] **I.** *Triple-tongued, having three tongues:* os, (Cerberi), Hor. Od. 3, 11, 20: cantus (Hecates), Val. Fl. 7, 184.—**II.** *Speaking three tongues* or *languages:* Massilienses (who spoke Greek, Latin, and Gallic), Var. in Isid. Orig. 15, 1 *fin.*: Siculi (because they spoke Greek, Punic, and Latin), App. M. 11, p. 259: ego Hebraeus, Graecus, Latinus: trilinguis, Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

trĭlix, īcis, *adj.* [ter-licium] *Woven with three sets of leashes, triple-twilled* tunicae, Mart. 14, 143, 1; Arn. 3, 112: lorica auro, Virg. A. 3, 467 ("*trino nexu intexta,*" Serv.): crates, Val. Fl. 3, 199.

* **trĭ-longus,** a, um, *adj.* [ter] *Consisting of three long syllables:* pes, Ter Maur. p. 2413 P.

^ **trilōris,** e, *adj.* [ter-lorum] *Having three stripes, triple-striped:* vestes, Vopisc. Aurel. 46.

trīmātus, ūs, *m.* [trimus] *The age of three years* (post-Aug.): quae (gallinae) trimatum excesserunt, Col. 8, 5, 24; so, a trimatu, Plin. 8, 43, 68: in trimatu, id. 10, 20, 22; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4713

* **trĭmembris,** e, *adj.* [ter-membrum] *Having three sets of limbs, triple-membered:* Geryon, Hyg. Fab. 30.

trĭmestris, e, *adj.* [ter-mensis] *Of three months:* haedi, *three months old*, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 8: spatium, Plin. 37, 10, 59: anni Arcadum, id. 7, 48, 49: consul, Suet. Caes. 80: satio, *i. e. that ripens in three months*, Col. 2, 4, 9; 2, 9, 7; so, triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69: aves, *i. e. that remain with us but three months*, id. 10, 25, 36.—**II.** Subst., trimestrĭa, ĭum, *n.*, *Seeds that ripen three months after sowing*, Col. 2, 12, 9; 11, 2, 20; Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 240.

† **trĭmĕtros** or **-trus,** tra, trum (post-class. collat. form, **trimetrius,** a, um, Aus. Ep. 16, 78; Sid. poet. Ep. 9, 15), *adj.* = τρίμετρος, in prosody, *Containing three metres* or *double-feet, trimeter:* versus, Quint. 10, 1, 99; called, also, simply trimetros, id. 9, 4, 90; 75; 108, et al.; Hor. A. P. 252; Ter. Maur. p. 2432 P.; Diom. p. 506, ib.

trĭmŏdĭa, ae, *f.* (*neutr.* collat. form, **trimodium,** Plaut. Men. prol. 15; Plin. 33, 1, 6) [tres-modius] *A vessel that contains three* modii, *a three-peck measure*, Var. in Non. 5, 18; Col. 2, 9, 9; 12, 18, 2; 12, 52, 8.

trīmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [trimus] *Of three years, three years old:* trimulus patrem amisit, Suet. Ner. 6; so, nepotem amisi, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 9.

trīmus, a, um, *adj.* [tres] *Of three years, three years old:* filia, trima quae periit mihi. Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 39; cf., utrumne in pulvere, trimus, Quale prius ludas opus, *when a child of three years*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 251:—vaccae, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 13; cf., vaccae aetatis trimae, Pall. Mart. 11, 5: equulus, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 13: equa, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 9: caprae, Plin. 8, 50, 76: arbor, id. 17, 11, 16: semen, id. 18, 24, 54: calx, id. 36, 23, 55.

Trīnăcrĭa, ae, *f.*, Τρινακρία (with three promontories), *The Island of Sicily*, Virg. A. 3, 440; 582; Ov. M. 5, 476; Just. 4, 2.—**II.** Hence, **A. Trīnăcrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Trinacrian, Sicilian:* Pachynus, Virg. A. 3, 429: Aetna, id. ib. 3, 554; also called T. rupes, Catull. 68, 53: mare, Ov. F. 4, 287; cf., unda, Virg. A. 3, 384: litus, id. ib. 1, 196: viri, id. ib. 5, 530; cf., pubes, id. ib. 5, 450: equi, id. ib. 5, 573.—**B. Trīnăcris,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Trinacrian, Sicilian:* terra, *i. e. Trinacria* or *Sicily*, Ov. F. 4, 420; also called T. insula, id. Met. 5, 347: Hybla, id. Trist. 5, 13, 22.—Subst., Trinacris (*sc.* insula), *The Island of Trinacria, Sicily*, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 22.

trĭnĕpos, ōtis, *m.* [ter nepos] *A grandson in the fifth degree*, Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 2; Paul. ib. 10.—A female descendant of the same degree was called **trineptis,** is, *f.*, Gai. and Paul. ib.

trīni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [tres] *Three each, three:* ipse cum tribus legionibus circum Samorabrivam trinis hibernis hiemare constituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 53, 3: t. sacrificia in die, Suet. Ner. 56:—castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 46, 4; so Liv. 9, 43, 6: literae, Cic. Att. 11, 17, 1; cf. Var. L. L. 10, 3, 177.—**II.** Transf., *Three-fold, triple*, i. q. triplex: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 5; so, subsidia, Auct. B. Alex. 37, 3: soles, Plin. 2, 31, 31: nomina, Ov. F. 6, 216: capita (Cerberi), Sen. Herc. Fur. 783, et saep.—**b.** In the *sing.*: trino relicto praesidio, Auct. B. Afr. 80, 2: forum, Stat. S. 4, 9, 15: genus interdictorum, dicendi, Aus. Idyll. 11, 63; 66.

(* **trīnĭo,** ōnis, *m.* *The number three, a three, a trey*, Isid. Orig. 18, 61.)

trīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [trini] *The number three, a triad* (post-class.): facta exinde trinitas generum est ex trinitate causarum, Tert. adv. Val. 17.—**II.** In partic., *The Trinity*, Tert. adv. Prax. 3; Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 1, et saepiss.

Trīnobantes, um, *m.* *A people in the eastern part of Britain*, Caes. B. G. 5, 20, 1; 5, 21, 1; Tac. A. 14, 31; cf. Mann. Brit. 47 and 191.

* **trĭnoctĭālis,** e, *adj.* [trinoctium] *Of three nights, for the space of three nights, trinoctial:* domicoenium, Mart. 12, 77, 5.

trĭnoctĭum, ii, *n.* [ter-nox] *A space of three nights, three nights:* Fab. Pictor in Gell. 10, 15, 14. So Gell. 3, 2, 13; Val. Max. 2, 4, 5; Aus. Idyll. 11, 34.

trĭnōdis, e, *adj.* [ter-nodus] *Having three knots, three-knotted:* clava, Ov. Her. 4, 115; id. Fast. 1, 575.—* **II.** Transf.: dactylus, *i. e. of three syllables, trisyllabic*, Aus. Ep. 21, 38.

trĭnōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [ter-nomen] *Having three names, triple-named:* Hierosolyma (Jebus, Salem, Jerusalem), Hier. Ep. 108, 9.

trinso, are, v. trisso.

Trinūmus (Trinummus), i, *m.* *The name of a comedy by Plautus*; cf., in regard to the name, id. 4, 2, 1.

trĭnundĭnum, i, *n.*, and **trĭnundĭnus,** a, um, v. nundinus.

trīnus, a, um, v. trini.

trĭo, ōnis, v. Septentriones.

† **trĭŏbŏlus,** i, *m.* = τριώβολος: **I.** As a coin, *A piece of three oboli, a half-drachm*; used to denote *a trifle:* negare se debere tibi triobolum, *a sixpence*, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 26; so, non obolum, id. Poen. 4, 2, 46; id. Rud. 4, 3, 100; 5, 2, 43; 67; cf., also, non ego homo trioboli sum, nisi, *etc.*, id. Poen. 1, 2, 168.—**II.** As a weight, *Half a drachm*, Cato R. R. 127, 2.

Trĭōcăla, ōrum, *n.* *A mountain-fortress in Sicily, between Selinus and Heraclea*, Sil. 14, 270; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 445.—**II.** Hence, **Trĭōcălīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Triocala:* in Triocalino (*sc.* agro), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 4, 10.—In the *plur.*, Triocalini, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Triocala*, Plin. 3, 8, 14.

Trĭōnes, um, *m.* Orig., The ploughing-oxen; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 4, 95; Gell. 2, 21, 7. Hence, transf., *The constellation of the Wain*, i. e. *Ursa Major and Ursa Minor* (which were compared to a wagon with oxen yoked to it): Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones, Virg. A. 3, 516; so, gelidi, Ov. M. 2, 171: Hyperborei, Mart. 9, 46, 1: Odrysii, id. 7, 80, 1: pigri, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 205: inoccidui, id. Gigantom. 11; Ov. M. 10, 446.

† **trĭōnȳmus,** a, um, *adj.* = τριώνυμος, *Having three names, triple-named*, i. q. trinominis: nomina propria, Prisc. p. 580 P.: unio solitarii dei, Sulpic. Sev. Hist. sacr. 2, 42.

Trĭŏpas, ae, *m.*, Τριόπας, *A king of Thessaly, the father of Erisichthon*, Hyg. Astron. 2, 14.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Trĭŏpēïus,** ii, *m.*, *The son of Triopas*, i. e. *Erisichthon*, Ov. M. 8, 753.—**B. Trĭŏpēïs,** ĭdis, *f.*, *A grand-daughter of Triopas and daughter of Erisichthon, Mestra*, Ov. M. 8, 873.

† **trĭophthalmos,** i, *m.* = τριόφθαλμος (three-eyed), *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 71.

† **trĭorches,** ae, *m.* = τριόρχης (having three testicles), *A kind of falcon, the buzzard*, Falco Buteo, L.; Plin. 10, 8, 9.

† **triorchis,** is, *f.* = τριορχίς, *A plant, a kind of centaury*, Plin. 25, 6, 32.

* **trĭpālis,** e, *adj.* [ter-palus] *That has* or *is propped up by three stakes* or *pales:* vineae, Var. in Non. 219, 18.

* **trĭ-parcus,** a, um, *adj.* [ter] *Very sparing, stingy, niggardly:* homines, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14.

trĭpartīto, *adv.*, v. tripartitus, *ad fin.*

trĭpartītus or **-pertītus,** a, um, *Part.* [ter-partior] *Divided* or *divisible into three parts, three-fold, tripartite* (rare, but good prose): ea causa tripertita erit in accusatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, 12: divisio tripartita (*al.* tripertita), id. Off. 3, 2, 9:—exstat illius (Sex. Aelii) liber, qui inscribitur *Tripertita*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 38. Tripertita was also *The title of a comedy by Novius*, Non. 218, 15:—*Adv.*, trĭpartīto (-pertito), *In* or *into three parts:* qui bona dividit tripertito, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 40; so, t. divisus equitatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 67, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 33, 2: Caesar partitis copiis ... adit tripartito, Caes. B. G. 6, 6, 1; so, aggreditur urbem, Liv. 21, 7, 4.

* **trĭpătĭnum,** i, *n.* [ter-patina] *A service of three dishes*, Fenest. in Plin. 35, 12, 46.

* **trĭpectŏrus,** a, um, *adj.* [ter-pectus] *Having three breasts, three-breasted, triple-breasted:* vis Geryonaï, Lucr. 5, 28.

trĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj.* [ter] *Of three feet in measure, tripedal:* latitudo fenestrae, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 6: altitudo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 167: crassitudo parietis, id. 18, 30, 73: caulis, id. 27, 12, 79: parma, Liv. 38, 21, 13.

trĭ-pĕdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ter] *Of three feet* in measure, *three-foot-:* taleas, Cato R. R. 45, 1: vites, Col. 3, 2, 2: scrobis, id. 5, 5, 2; statuae, Plin. 34, 6, 11.

trĭpertītus, a, um, v. tripartitus.

trĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [ter] *Having three feet, three-footed:* mensa, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: grabatus, Mart. 12, 32, 11: mulus natus, Liv. 40, 2, 4; ib. 45, 4.

* **trĭpĕtĭa,** ae, *f.* [tripes] *A three-legged stool* among the Gallic peasantry, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1.

† **Trĭphallus,** i, *m.* = τρίφαλλος (with a great phallus), *An epithet of Priapus*, Auct. Priap. 83, 9.

(* **Trĭphȳlĭa,** ae, *f.* *A country of Elis*, Liv. 28, 8; 32, 5; 33, 34.)

* **trĭpictus,** a, um, *Part.* [ter-pingo] *Written three times:* versiculi, Prud. Apoth. 381.

trĭplāris, e, *adj.* [triplus, *Three-fold, triple* (post-class.): numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1; id. Sat. 1, 6, et al.

† **triplăsĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = τριπλάσιος, *Three-fold, triple:* ratio, Mart. Cap. 9, 322.

trĭplex, ĭcis (*abl.*, regularly triplici. triplice, Prud. Apoth. 383; Venant. Carm. 7, 4, 12), *adj.* [ter-plico] *Three-fold, triple:* Plato triplicem finxit animum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: philosophandi ratio triplex, id. Acad. 1, 5, 19: nec me pastoris Iberi Forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit, Ov. M. 9, 185. So, cuspis, *i. e. Neptune's trident*, id. ib. 12, 594: mundus (because made up of sky, land, and sea), id. ib. 12, 40; hence also, regnum (because shared among Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto), id. ib. 5, 368: vultus Dianae (because also Luna and Hecate; v. triceps and triformis), id. Her. 12, 79: triplicem aciem instruere, Caes. B. G. 1, 24, 2; so, acies, id. ib. 1, 51, 1; id. B. C. 1, 41, 2; 1, 83, 1, et al.; cf. comically, paravi copias duplices, triplices dolos, perfidias, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 5: vallus, Auct. B. Alex. 2, 3; so, murus, Virg. A. 6, 549; Ov. F. 3, 801: aes, Virg. A. 10. 784; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 9: triplici stant ordine dentes, Ov. M. 3, 34, et saep.—Poet., of three like persons or things belonging together: triplices Sorores, *the three sisters*, i. e. *the Fates*, Ov. M. 8, 452; called also, t. deae, id. ib. 8, 481; 2, 654; cf., quae ratum triplici pollice netis opus, *i. e. the finger of the three Fates*, id. Ib. 76: Minyeïdes, *i. e. the three daughters of Minyas*, id. Met. 4, 425: greges, *three bands of Bacchantes*, Prop. 3, 17, 24; cf., gens, *three clans*, Virg. A. 10, 202.—**B.** Subst. **I.** triplex, ĭcis, *n.*, *Three times as much, a three-fold portion, triple:* sume tibi decies; tibi tantundem; tibi triplex, Hor. S. 2, 3, 237; cf., pediti in singulos dati centeni (denarii), duplex centurioni, triplex equiti, Liv. 45, 40, 5; so id. 45, 43, 7: olei veteris triplex adjicitur, Scrib. Comp. 218.—**2.** triplices, ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* codicilli), *A writing-tablet with three leaves*, Cic. Att. 13, 8, 1; so Mart. 7, 72, 2; 10, 87, 6; 14, 6, 1.—* **II.** Transf., in gen., for *Very great* or *strong:* triplici fluctu, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 1, 116.—Hence,

Adv., trĭplĭcĭter, *In a three-fold manner, in three ways:* commutare, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54: *l* litera tripliciter sonat, Mart. Cap. 3, 54.

* **trĭplĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [triplico] *That can be tripled, three-fold, triple:* quod simplex, triplicet: quodque est triplicabile, simplet, of the Trinity, Sedul. 1, 281.

trĭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (a post-class. word), *A tripling* or *trebling, triplication*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *med.*; so Mart. Cap. 7, 246; Firm. Math. 2, 26 *fin.*, et al.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. Lat., *A surrejoinder, triplication*, Gai. Dig. 27, 10, 7; Justin. Inst. 4, 14, 2.

trĭplĭcĭter, *adv.*, v. triplex, *ad fin.*

trĭplĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [triplex]

To multiply by three, to treble, triple (post-Aug. and very rarely): numerum, Gell. 1, 20, 5; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *med.*: id triplicatum corvis (tribuit), Plin. 7, 48, 49.

† **trĭplinthĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = τριπλίνθιος, *Three bricks thick*: paries, Vitr. 2, 8.

† **trĭplus,** a, um, *adj. numer.* = τριπλοῦς, *Three-fold, triple*: pars, Cic. Univ. 7 *med.* –In the *neutr.* absol.: triplo plus scortorum, *three times as many*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 70.

‡ **trĭpŏdātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [‡tripodo] *A solemn, measured stamping with the feet* of the Arval brothers, Inscr. Frat. Arv. ap. Orell. *no.* 2271.

(* **trĭpŏdes,** um, *m.*, v. tripus.)

(* **trĭpŏdĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = τριπόδιος, *Consisting of three feet*: pes, *a metrical foot*, i. q. Bacchius.)

‡ **trĭpŏdo,** are, v. tripudio.

(* **Trĭpŏlis,** is, *f.* = Τρίπολις (prop. three-town), *The name of several districts of country and towns*: **I.** *A district of Thessaly*, Liv. 42, 53.—Deriv., **Trĭpŏlĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tripolis*: ager, Liv. 36, 10.—**II.** *A country of Africa*, Solin. 27.—Deriv., **Trĭpŏlĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.*, Eutr. 8, 10.—**III.** *A town of Phoenicia*, Mela, 1, 12; Plin. 5, 20, 17.—Deriv., **Trĭpŏlĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9.)

† **trĭpŏlĭum,** ii, *n.* = τριπόλιον, *A plant growing on cliffs*, Plin. 26, 7, 22.

* **tri-portentum,** i, *n.* [ter] *An extraordinary omen* or *portent*: deorum triportenta, Pac. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 92.

Triptŏlĕmus, i, *m.*, Τριπτόλεμος, *A son of Celeus, king of Eleusis and of Metanira; he was the inventor of agriculture, and became a judge in the infernal regions*, Ov. F. 4, 507 *sq.*; id. Trist. 3, 8, 1; id. Met. 5, 646 *sq.*; Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98 Klotz.; id. Verr. 2, 4, 49, 110.—Prov.: Triptolemo fruges dare, like the Eng. *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 10.—Hence **Triptŏlĕmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Triptolemus*, i. e. *to husbandry, agricultural*: dens, *i. e. the plough*, Fulg. Myth. prol. 1.

(* **triptōta,** ōrum, *n.* = τρίπτωτα, *Nouns that have only three cases, triptotes*, Diom. 288 P.)

trĭpŭdio, avi, 1. (collat. form, TRIPODO, are; v. the follg.) *v. n.* [tripudium] in relig. lang., *To beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance, tripudiate*, as a religious exercise: CARMEN DESCINDENTES TRIPODAVERVNT IN VERBA HAEC: ENOS LASES, *etc.*, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 2271; so, sacro tripudiare gradu, Venant. Carm. 8, 4, 4.—**II.** Transf., out of the relig. sphere, *To leap, spring, dance, caper*: virilem in modum, Sen. Tranq. 15 *med.*: ad symphoniam, Petr. 36: crebris saltibus, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 29:—in funeribus rei publicae exsultans et tripudians, * Cic. Sest. 41, 88; Sid. Ep. 3, 3 *med.*

trĭpŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [the etymology was doubtful even to the ancients; acc. to Cic. de Div. 2, 34, 72, contr. from terripavium, terripudium. Perh. kindr. with trepidus, the primary sense being that of an unsteady motion] In relig. lang.: **I.** *A measured stamping, a leaping, jumping, dancing* in relig. solemnities, *a solemn religious dance, a tripudiation*: Salios ancilia ferre ac per urbem ire canentes carmina, cum tripudiis sollemnique saltatu jussit, Liv. 1, 20, 4. Cf. tripudio and ‡ tripodatio.—**B.** Transf. out of the relig. sphere: citatis celerare tripudiis, Catull. 63, 26: tripudia Hispanorum, Liv. 25, 17, 5.—**II.** *A favorable omen*, when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground, Cic. de Div. 2, 34, 72; 2, 36, 77; 1, 15 *fin.*; Liv. 10, 40, 5; Suet. Tib. 2; cf. solistimus.

† **trĭpus,** ŏdis, *m.* = τρίπους, *A three-footed seat, a tripod*: **I.** In gen.: donarem tripodas, praemia fortium Graiorum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 3; so Virg. A. 5, 110.—More freq., **II.** In partic., *The tripod of Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; Virg. A. 3, 360; Ov. A. A. 3, 789, et al.—**B.** Transf., for *The oracle at Delphi*: mittitur ad tripodas, Ov. F. 3, 855.—And for *An oracle*, in gen.: salve prisca fides tripodum, Stat. Th. 1, 509; so Val. Fl. 1, 544; Sen. Med. 885.

trĭquĕtrus, a, um, *adj.* *Having three corners, three-cornered, triangular, triquetrous*: Lucr. 4, 654; so, ager (*opp.* quadratus), Col. 5, 2, 1: figura (*opp.* quadrata), Plin. 2, 25, 23: (Britannia) insula natura triquetra, Caes. B. G. 5, 13, 1: Martis sidus numquam stationem facere Jovis sidere triquetro, *i. e. distant by a third of the zodiac*, Plin. 2, 17, 15; also *absol.*, in triquetro, id. 2, 15, 12; 2, 18, 16.—**II.** As an *adj. propr.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Island of Sicily, Sicilian*: orae, Lucr. 1, 718; Sil. 5, 489: praedia, Hor. S. 2, 6, 55.

trĭ-rēmis, e, *adj.* [ter] *Having three ranges of oar-banks*: naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 4; 3, 24, 1.—More freq., **II.** Subst., triremis, is, *f.*, *A vessel with three ranges of oars, a trireme*, Caes. B. C. 2, 23, 3; 3, 101, 7; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17, 44; Plin. 7, 56, 57.

(* **tris,** v. tres, *ad init.*)

† **trĭschoenus,** a, um, *adj.* = τρίσχοινος, *Containing three* schoeni: mensura, Plin. 5, 24, 20.

* **triscurrĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [ter-scurra] *Gross buffooneries*, Juv. 8, 190.

* **trĭseclĭsĕnex,** nis, *m.* [ter-seclum-senex] *The old man who has lived three ages*, an epithet of Nestor, Laevius in Gell. 19, 7, 13.

† **trĭsēmus,** a, um, *adj.* = τρίσημος, *Containing three syllabic times*, i. e. *one long and one short syllable*: pes, Mart. Cap. 9, 330.

Trismĕgistus, i, *m.*, Τρισμέγιστος (thrice-greatest), *An epithet of Mercury*, Lact. 1, 6; 6, 25.

† **trispastos,** i, *f.* (*sc.* machina) = τρίσπαστος, *A hoisting-tackle with three pulleys, two in the upper and one in the lower block, a trispast*, Vitr. 10, 3.

Trispĭthămi, ōrum, *m.*, Τρισπιθαμοί (three spans high), *A race of dwarfs beyond India*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 26.

* **trisso,** are, *v. n.* The note of the swallow, *To twitter*, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 26 (*al.* trinsat).

Tristătae, ārum, *m.*, Τριστάται, *The three highest nobles of a country, next to the king*, Hier. in Ezech. 7, 23, 23.

triste, *adv.*, v. tristis, *ad fin.*

† **tristĕga,** ōrum, *n.* = τρίστεγα, *Third stories* or *floors*, Hier. in Ezech. 12, 41, 7; Vulg. Genes. 6, 16.

(* **tristi,** i. q. trivisti, v. tero.)

tristĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tristis] *Somewhat sorrowful, rather sad*: filiola, * Cic. de Div. 1, 46, 103; so M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. 3, 17.

tristĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tristis-facio] *Making sad, saddening*: voces, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 7, 13: tyrannus, Prud. Cath. 4, 76: acetum acore, Macr. S. 7, 12.

tristĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [tristis] *Sadness, sorrowfulness*, i. q. tristitia (extremely rare): tristimonia sollicitari, Auct. B. Afr. 10, 3.—*Neut.* collat. form, **tristĭmōnĭum,** i: esse in tristimonio, Petr. 63.

tristis, e, *adj.* *Sad, sorrowful, mournful, dejected, melancholy, disconsolate, trist*: **I.** In gen.: moesti tristesque, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 18; cf. Cic. de Div. 1, 28, 59: tristis et conturbatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, 32: tristis, demissus, id. Mur. 21, 45; cf., Sequanos tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 2: numquam ego te tristiorem Vidi esse, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 55; cf., oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89: (faciet) hominem ex tristi lepidum et lenem, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 7: quid tu tristis es? id. ib. 2, 2, 6; id. Ep. 5, 2, 27; 59: sic tristes affatus amicos, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 24.

B. Transf.: **1.** Of things concrete and abstract: ut tuum laetissimum diem cum tristissimo meo conferam, Cic. Pis. 14, 33; cf., vel defensus tristibus temporibus vel ornatus secundis, id. Fam. 15, 7: esse vultu tristi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 124: tristissima exta, Cic. de Div. 2, 15, 36: tristissimi exsilii solatium, Liv. 5, 51, 1: tristissimam exegimus noctem, Petr. 115: sors, (* *unhappy, miserable*), Cic. Mur. 20, 42: eventus, Liv. 8, 24, 18: Calendae, (* *sad, dismal*), Hor. S. 1, 3, 87. So, Hyades, id. Od. 1, 3, 14: Orion, id. Epod. 10, 10: bella, id. A. P. 73; cf., clades, id. Od. 3, 3, 62: funera, Virg. G. 4, 256; so Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74; cf., fatum, id. Sat. 1, 9, 29: jus sepulcri, Ov. M. 13, 472: officium (exsequiarum), id. ib. 12, 4: Tartara, Virg. A. 4, 243: Acheron, Sil. 13, 571: unda, Virg. A. 6, 438; Hor. Od. 2, 14, 8, et saep.: arbores, (* *gloomy, sombre*), Plin. 16, 25, 40; so, t. et squalidi trunci, Sen. Ep. 12. Of taste: quod triste et amarum est, *harsh, disagreeable*, Lucr. 4, 636; so, succi, Virg. G. 2, 126: lupinum, id. ib. 1, 75: absinthia, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 23: epulae, Sil. 3, 281: sapor, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 12, et saep. Of smell: anhelitus oris, Ov. A. A. 1, 521.

2. In the *neut.* absol. (poet.): triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres, Arboribus venti, *a sad thing, a pest, bane*, Virg. E. 3, 80:—interdum miscentur tristia laetis, Ov. F. 6, 463; cf., nunc ego mitibus Mutare quaero tristia, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 26. Thus Ovid called his Elegies that were written in exile Tristia.

II. In partic., of behavior toward others, *Glum, gloomy, peevish, morose, ill-humored, stern, harsh, severe*, etc.: stultitia est, ei te esse tristem, Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 4; cf., eia, mea Juno, non decet te esse tam tristem tuo Jovi, id. ib. 2, 3, 14; and, mihi erit tristior, Afran. in Non. 410, 2; so, tristis amica ingrato viro, Prop. 1, 6, 10:—navita tristis (Charon), *gloomy. sullen*, Virg. A. 6, 315; so, dii, Hor. S. 1, 5, 103: Erinnys, Virg. A. 2, 337: sorores, *i. e. the Fates*, Tib. 3, 3, 35, et saep.:—judex tristis et integer, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 30; cf., cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, id. Coel. 6, 13.

B. Transf., of things concrete and abstract: truculentis oculis, tristi fronte, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 21; cf., fronte gravi et tristi supercilio, Plin. Pan. 41, 3; cf., idem natura tristiori paululo, Afran. in Non. 410, 2:—vultus severior et tristior, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289; cf., tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 16; and, vita tristior, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: triste et severum genus dicendi, id. Brut. 30, 113; cf., sermo tristis, *opp.* jocosus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 11; and, tristis et impexa antiquitas, Tac. Or. 20; cf. also, tristis et plenus dignitatis sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 2.—Hence,

Adv., triste, *Sadly, sorrowfully; harshly, severely*: salutantes, Stat. Th. 4, 19: t. et acutum resonare, Hor. S. 1, 8, 41: rigens frons, Stat. S. 5, 1, 64.—*Comp.* flere tristius, Prop. 2, 20, 2: adolescentes gravius aegrotant, tristius curantur, *with more difficulty*, Cic. de Sen. 19, 67: respondere tristius, *more harshly*, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5.

tristĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tristis] *Sadness* (ante-class.): Pac. in Non. 182, 2; so Turpil. ib. 4.

tristĭtĭa, ae (collat. form, *abl.*, tristitie, App. M. 4, p. 155; 9, p. 231; 10, p. 239. [tristis] *Sadness, mournfulness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, gloominess, dejection*: tum ad tristitiam, tum ad laetitiam est cortorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72; cf., ex summa laetitia atque lascivia repente omnes tristitia invasit, Sall. C. 32, 1: in eadem tristitia permanere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 2: lacrimis ac tristitia te tradidisti, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: tu sapiens finire memento tristitiam, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 18: tristitiam compescere, Ov. M. 9, 397, et saep.: sol recedens quasi tristitia quadam contrahit terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102.—**B.** Of things: haec tristitia temporum, *this sad state of the times*, Cic. Att. 12, 40 3. So, coeli, Plin. 2, 6, 4: indurata soli, id. 18, 21, 50: aspectus, id. 9, 9, 11: lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigare, *hardness, harshness*, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37.—**II.** In partic., of demeanor, *Moroseness, sourness, gloominess, harshness, sternness, severity*, etc.: an nova tristitiae causa puella tuae? Prop. 1, 18, 10; cf., simque ego tristitiae causa modusque tuae, Ov. Her. 3, 90:—(risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat relaxat, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236; cf. id. Lael. 18, 66; and, quod ille vos tristitia vultuque deceperit, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12; so Quint. Inst. Prooem. § 15; 11, 1, 34; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7; 8, 21, 1; Suet. Ner. 23; Sil. 8, 612.

1. tristĭtĭes, ēi, v. tristitia, *ad init.*

2. Tristĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [tristis] *The name of a maid of Psyche*, App. M. 6, p. 176.

tristĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [tristis] *Sadness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, dejection* (post class.): omnem de tuo pectore tristitudinem mitte, App. M. 3, p. 134; so id. Apol. p. 295; Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *fin.*

tristor, ari, *v. dep. n.* [tristis] *To be sad, grieved,* or *downcast* (very rarely): numquam flere, numquam tristari, Sen. Prov. 2 *med.;* id. Ira, 2, 7.

trĭ-sulcus, a, um, *adj.* [ter] (having three furrows) *Three-cleft, three-forked, three-pointed; three-fold, triple* (a poetical word): lingua (serpentis), Virg. A. 2, 475; hence, also, sermo, of the serpent in Paradise, Prud. Hamart. 203:—fulmen, Var. in Non. 448, 20; cf. Fest. p. 352; also called t. telum Jovis, Ov. Ib. 471: ignes, id. Met. 2, 848:—Sicilia, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 145:—fores, *folding in three parts,* Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 449: ramus, *three-forked,* Pall. Mart. 10, 24.

† **trĭsyllăbus,** a, um, *adj.* = τρισύλλαβος, *Of three syllables, trisyllabic:* verbum, Var. L. L. 9, 52, 151; Mart. Cap. 5, 170.

trit, *indecl. The cry of a mouse, squeak,* Naev. in Charis. p. 213 P.

Tritannus, i, *m. A gladiator famous for his bodily strength,* Plin. 7, 20, 19; Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 9.

trĭtăvĭa, ae, *f.* [tritavus] *The mother of an* atavus *or* atavia, Gai. Dig. 58, 10, 3; Paul. ib. 10.

trĭtăvus (old sibilated collat. form, STRITAVUS, acc. to Fest. p. 314), i, *m.* [ter-avus] *The father of an* atavus *or* atavia, Gai. Dig. 58, 10, 3; Paul. ib. 10; Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; Fest. l. l.—* **II.** Transf., in gen., for *Remote ancestors:* Var. R. R. 3, 3, 2.

† **trĭte,** ēs, *f.* = τρίτη, in music, *The third string* or *tone* in the musical scale, Vitr. 5, 4.

† **trĭtēmŏrĭa,** ae, *f.* = τριτημορία, in music, *A third,* Mart. Cap. 9, 315.

† **trĭthăles,** is, *n.* = τριθαλές, i. q. erithales, *Wall-pepper, the lesser houseleek,* Plin. 25, 13, 102.

(* **Trĭtĭa** or **Tritaea,** ae, *f. An inland town of Achaia, near the River Mela,* Cic. Att. 6, 2.—Hence **Trittenses,** ium, *m., The inhabitants of Tritia,* Plin. 4, 6, 10.)

trītĭcĕus (collateral form, triticeius, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 58), a, um, *adj.* [triticum] *Of wheat, wheaten, wheat-:* messis, Virg. G. 1, 219; Ov. M. 5, 486: fetus, Ov. F. 1, 693: frumentum, Mart. 13, 12 *in lemm.:* paleae, Cato R. R. 54, 2: furfures, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 17: far, Col. 8, 5, 23.

trītĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to wheat* (jurid. Lat.): condictio, Dig. 13, tit. 3.

* **trītĭcĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of wheat, wheaten, wheat-:* amylum, Plin. Val. 5, 31.

trītĭcum, i, *n.* [perhaps from tritus, from tero, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 31] *Wheat,* "Col. 2, 6, 1; Plin. 18, 7, 12;" Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 30; id. Poen. 1, 2, 113; id. Truc. 1, 1, 12; Cic. de Div. 1, 35, 78; 2, 31, 66; id. Verr. 2, 3, 73, 170; Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 4, et mult. al.

Trītōn, ōnis *or* ōnos, *m.,* Τρίτων: **I.** *A son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia, a sea-god, who, at the bidding of Neptune, blows through a shell to calm or rouse the sea,* Ov. M. 2, 8; 1, 333 *sq.;* 13, 919; Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78; 2, 35, 89; Luc. 9, 348; Hyg. Astr. 2, 23 *fin.*—**B.** Transf.: **1.** A humorous designation of *a lover of fish-ponds:* piscinarum Tritones, qs. *fish-pond gods,* Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.—**2.** *A sea-fish of the genus* pelamides, Plin. 32, 11, 53.—**3.** *The name of a ship,* Virg. A. 10, 209.

II. *A river and lake in Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, where, according to Aegypto-Grecian fables, Minerva was born,* Mel. 1, 7, 4; Luc. 9, 347; Stat. Th. 2, 722; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 36; Sid. Carm. 15, 5; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 147 and 164 *sq.*—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Trītōnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Lake Triton, Tritonian:* Pallas, Virg. A. 5, 704; also, virgo, id. ib. 11, 483; and, more freq., *absol.,* Tritonia, ae, *f., Minerva,* Virg. A. 2, 171; Ov. M. 2, 783; 5, 250; 270; 6, 1; id. Fast. 6, 655, et mult. al.—**2. Trītōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., Tritonian:* palus, Ov. M. 15, 358: arundo, *i. e. the* tibia *invented by Pallas,* id. ib. 6, 384. —**3. Trītōnis,** ĭdis or ĭdos, *f. adj., Of* or *belonging to Lake Triton,* or, transf., *to Pallas, Palladian:* palus, *Lake Triton,* Sil. 3, 322; also, *absol.,* Tritonis, id. 9, 297; Stat. Th. 7, 185: Pallas, Lucr. 6, 751; and, more freq., *absol.,* Tritonis, Virg. A. 2, 226; Ov. M. 3, 127; 8, 548:—arx, *the citadel of Pallas,* i. e. *Athens,* id. ib. 2, 794; 5, 645: pinus, *i. e. the ship Argo, built at the suggestion of Pallas,* id. Her. 6, 47:—Tritonide fertiles Athenae, *i. e. the olive-tree planted by Pallas,* Stat. S. 2, 7, 28.

(* **Trītopătreus** (quadrisyll.), ĕi, *m. A son of Jupiter by Proserpine,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21.)

trītor, ōris, *m.* [tero] *A rubber, grinder, chafer:* colorum, *a grinder of colors,* Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 145: compedium, *a chain-rubber,* a term of reproach applied to a chained slave, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15; so too, stimulorum, of one who is often scourged, id. ib. 5, 2, 17:—ARGENTARIUS, *i. e.* caelator, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 11, *no.* 97.

trītūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A rubbing, wearing off, chafing:* * **I.** In gen.: muli pectora copulae sparteae tritura continua exulcerati, App. M. 9, p. 222.—**II.** In partic., *A thrashing,* of grain, Var. L. L. 5, 4, 8; Virg. G. 1, 190; Col. 2, 19, 1; 1, 6, 23.

trītūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trituro] *A thrashing* (late Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27 *fin.*

trītūro, are, *v. a.* [tritura, *no.* II.] *To thrash* (late Latin); trop.: passionum flagellis triturari, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *med.*

1. trītus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of tero.

2. trītus, ūs (found only in the *abl. sing*), *m.* [tero] *A rubbing* or *wearing:* lapidum conflictu atque tritu, * Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25. So Plin. 33, 4, 21; 34, 12, 30; Lact. 6, 4.

trĭumphālis, e, *adj.* [triumpho] *Of* or *belonging to a triumph, triumphal:* provincia, *i. e. the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph,* Cic. Pis. 19, 44: porta, *through which the triumphing general entered Rome,* id. ib. 23, 55; Suet. Aug. 100: currus, *a triumphal chariot,* Plin. 7, 26, 27: corona, *which the triumphant person wore,* Plin. 22, 3, 4; cf., vestes, id. 8, 48, 74: ornamenta (usually consisting of a corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus, *etc.;* v. Liv. 10, 7, 9, and 30, 15, 11 *sq.*), Suet. Aug. 38; id. Claud. 24; id. Ner. 15; also called, *absol.,* triumphalia (and in the imperial period also granted to a general without the ceremonies of a triumph), Tac. H. 4, 4; Vell. 2, 116: ornatus, Suet. Calig. 52: habitus, Quint. 11, 1, 3: aurum, *i. e. on the triumphal garments,* Plin. 9, 36, 60: coena, id. 9, 55, 81, et saep.: vir, *who has had the honors of a triumph,* Vell. 2, 6, 4; cf., senex, Ov. F. 6, 364; and, more freq., *absol.,* triumphalis, is, *m.,* Suet. Caes. 4; id. Aug. 30; id. Ner. 30; 35; Quint. 11, 1, 36, et al.: imagines, *i. e. of generals who had celebrated a triumph,* Hor. Epod. 8, 12; cf., statura, Plin. Ep. 2, 7.

trĭumphātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (a post-classical word) *One who triumphs, a triumpher, conqueror, vanquisher:* de Samnitibus triumphator, App. Apol. p. 285.—**B.** Triumphator, An epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, 75; of Hercules, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1042; of the Roman emperors, ib. *no.* 2.—**II.** Trop.: erroris, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 37.

trĭumphātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triumphator] *Of* or *belonging to a triumph, triumphing, triumphant* (post-class.): verbum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10 *fin.*

‡ **Trĭumphātrix,** īcis, *f.* [triumpho] She that triumphs, *The Triumphant,* a name given to the ninth legion, because they triumphed over the younger Pompey in Spain, Labus. in Gazzett. di Venez. ann. 1833, *no.* 56.

trĭumpho, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [triumphus] **I.** *Neutr., To make a triumphal procession, to hold* or *celebrate a triumph, to triumph.*

A. Lit.: "*triumphare* appellatum, quod cum imperatore milites redeuntes clamitant per urbem in Capitolium eunti *Io triumphe:* id a Θριάμβῳ Graeco Liberi cognomento potest dictum," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 69: ex praetura triumphare, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: commissi sunt iis magistratus, in quibus re bene gesta triumpharent, id. Planc. 25, 61: Africanus, qui de Numantinis triumpharat, id. Phil. 11, 8, 18; for which, ex Transalpinis gentibus triumpharunt, id. ib. 8, 6, 18; so, ex Macedonia, id. Pis. 23, 55; id. Mur. 5, 11: quum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 5, 28, 1: quid tam inauditum quam equitem Romanum triumphare? at Pompeius triumphavit, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 21, 61; cf. Auct. B. Afr. 22, 3: Nero ovans triumphavit, *i. e. held* or *celebrated an ovation,* Vell. 2, 96 *fin.*—In a poet. transf.: ut sit mulsum, qui triumphent milites, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 48: mirum, si de me jure triumphat Amor, Prop. 2, 8, 40; so, deque cothurnato vate triumphat Amor, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 18.—Impers.: ex ea urbe triumphari vidimus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: aliquis est Romae, qui triumphari de Macedonibus nolit? Liv. 45, 38, 2: populi jussu triumphatum est, id. 6, 63, 11.

B. Trop., *To triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly:* exsultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; cf., laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, 121; and, in quo exsultat et triumphat oratio mea, id. Cat. 2, 2, 3: triumpho, si licet me, *etc.,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5: meum factum probari abs te, triumpho gaudio, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16, A, 2.

II. *Act.* (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (*a*) With a homogeneous object: triumphavit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos novem, Gell. 2, 11, 4.—More freq., (*β*) With other objects, *To triumph over, to lead in triumph;* or, in gen., *to conquer:* aliquem, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 24: hic terram triumphabit, Lact. 6, 23 *fin.*—In the *pass.:* bisque triumphatas utroque ab litore gentes, Virg. G. 3, 33; cf., triumphatis Medis dare jura, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 43; and, Zenobia victa et triumphata, Vopisc. Aurel. 33: triumphata Capitolia, Virg. A. 6, 837; cf., omnia superata et triumphata, Plin. 5, 5, 5: Roma caput triumphati orbis, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 26: triumphatus bos, *i. e. obtained by victory, got* or *won as booty,* id. Fast. 3, 732; so, triumphatum aurum, id. Pont. 2, 1, 45: Achaeos triumphandos Mummio tradidit, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 61.

triumphus (in the earliest period written TRIUMPUS; v. in the follg., and cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160; Quint. 1, 5, 20, and the letter P.), i, *m.* [θρίαμβος, a procession in honor of Bacchus; hence, transf.] **I.** TRIUMPE, *An exclamation made use of in the solemn processions of the Arval brothers:* ENOS MARMOR IVVATO. TRIVMPE, TRIVMPE, TRIVMPE, Carm. Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 2270.

II. *A solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory, a triumphal procession, triumph:* disseres de triumpho. Quid tandem habet iste currus? quid vincti ante currum duces! quid simulacra oppidorum? quid aurum? *etc.,* Cic. Pis. 25, 60; cf. Liv. 34, 52, 4 *sq.;* 3, 29, 4 *sq.;* and v. Adam's Alterth. 2, p. 91 *sq.:* triumphum deportare, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 78: senatus quum triumphum Africano decerneret, id. Fin. 4, 9, 22: de classe populi Romani triumphum agere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 39, 100; so Liv. 45, 38, 11: triumphum ex Etruria agere, id. 6, 7, 4: Boiorum triumphi spem collegae reliquit, *for a victory over the Boii,* id. 33, 37, 10; cf., Pharsalicae pugnae ne triumphum quidem egit, Cic. Phil. 14, 8, 23: per triumphum aliquem ducere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, 67; so Sall. Ep. Mithrid. ad Arsac. 3: elephantos ducere in triumpho, Plin. 7, 43, 45: (res) justissimi triumphi, *i. e. worthy of a triumph,* Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 3: qui (Pompeius) tot habet triumphos, quot orae sunt partesque terrarum, Cic. Balb. 4, 9, et saep.—The shout of the soldiery and the multitude on occasion of these triumphal processions was, Io triumphe, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 49 and 50; id. Epod. 9, 21; 23; cf. Liv. 45, 38, 12.

B. Trop., *A triumph, victory:* ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic. Vatin. 16, 39: luxuriae (*gen. subj.*), Plin. 37, 2, 6: de se ipso, Just. 14, 4 *med.*

trĭumvir, ĭri, v. triumviri.

trĭumvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [triumviri] *Of* or *belonging to the triumvirs, triumviral;* sectus flagellis triumviralibus, *i. e. of the superintendents of prisons,* Hor. Epod. 4, 11; so, supplicium, Tac. A. 5, 9 *fin.:* pro scriptio, *i. e. of the* triumvirorum reip. constituendae, Sen. Ben. 2, 11.

trĭumvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [triumviri] *The office* or *dignity of a triumvir, the triumvirate:* triumviratus (coloniae deducendae), * Cic. Brut. 31, 117; cf., tribunatu ante gesto triumviratibusque, Liv. 9, 46, 3: ne triumvirato suo (reip. constituendae) nimis superbiat Antonius, Plin. 9, 35, 59.

trĭumvĭri, ōrum or um, *m.* [tres-vir] *Three men holding an office together* or *associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners* appointed for various purposes, *a triumvirate.* So, **I.** T. coloniae deducendae or agro dando, *for leading out a colony and distributing the land among its members,* Liv. 3, 1, 6; 4, 11, 5; 6, 21, 4; 8, 16, 14, et al.—In the *sing.:* nobilitas . . . Gaium Gracchum . . . triumvirum coloniis deducundis ferro necaverat, Sall. J. 42, 1.—**II.** T. capitales, *Superintendents of public prisons,* who performed many of the duties of modern police magistrates, Cic. Or. 46, 156; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30.—In the *sing.:* Val. Max. 5, 4, 7.—**III.** T. Epulones, v. epulo.—**IV.** T. monetales, *Directors of the mint,* Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30.—**V.** Nocturni, *Firewardens,* Liv. 9, 46, 3; Val. Max. 8, 1, 6; Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 1.—**VI.** Rei publicae constituendae; these were Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, appointed to regulate public affairs, Liv. Epit. 120; Suet. Aug. 96; id. Tib. 4; Flor. 4, 6.—In the *sing.:* Vell. 2, 88, 1; Suet. Aug. 9; 54.

trĭuncis, e, *adj.* [ter-uncia] *Of three unciae:* paragaudis, Gall. ap. Trebell. Claud. 17.

* **trĭvĕnēfĭca,** ae, *f.* [ter-veneficus] *An arrant poison-mixer, a thorough hag, witch,* or *sorceress,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 8.

Trĭvĭa, ae, v. trivius.

trĭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [trivium, prop., that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence, transf.] *That may be found every where, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial* (a post-Aug. word): trivialis scientia, Quint. 1, 4, 27; so, verba (*opp.* splendide atque adornate declamare), Suet. Rhet. 6: ludi ex circo, id. Aug. 74: carmen, Juv. 7, 55.—*Adv.,* trĭvĭālĭter, *In a common manner:* t. et populariter instituti infantes, Arn. 7, 242.

* **trĭvĭātim,** *adv.* [trivium] *In the public streets:* dissultare, Mart. Cap. 1, 2.

Trĭvīcus or **-um,** i. *A small town in the mountains between Samnium and Apulia,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 79.

trĭvĭum, i, *n.* [ter-via] *A place where three roads meet, a fork in the roads, cross-road:* ut ventum est in trivium, Cic. de Div. 1, 54, 123.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *A public square, the public street, highway:* in triviis aut in compitis, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 7: nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes, Virg. A. 4, 609. So too in the *plur.,* Lucr. 4, 1199; Hor. S. 1, 9, 59; id. Ep. 1, 16, 64; 1, 17, 58; id. A. P. 245.—In the *sing.:* pueros in trivio docere, Just. 21, 5; so Tib. 1, 1, 12.—Proverb.: arripere maledictum ex trivio, *i. e. out of the street, from the mob,* Cic. Mur. 6, 13.

trĭvĭus, a, um (archaic *gen. fem.,* Triviaī, Lucr. 1, 85), *adj.* [trivium] *An epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met:* DII, Inscr. Grut. 84, 5; 1015, 1: virgo, *i. e. Diana* or *Hecate,* Lucr. 1, 85; also called dea, Prop. 2, 32, 10; and much more freq., *absol.,* Trivia, ae, *f.,* Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 83; Catull. 34, 15; 66, 5; Tib. 1, 5, 16; Virg. A. 6, 35; Ov. F. 1, 389; id. Met. 2, 416, et mult. al.—Hence, Lacus Triviae (the Lake of Diana), *A lake in Latium, near Aricia,* now *Lago di Nemi,* Virg. A. 7, 516; Stat. S. 3, 1, 56; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 634.

trixāgo or **trissāgo,** ĭnis, *f. A plant, called also* chamaedrys, *germander,* Teucrium chamaedrys, L.; Plin. 24, 15, 80; Veg. Vet. 1, 17; 42, et al.

Trōas, ădis, v. 1. Tros, *no.* II., B, 5.

† **trŏchaeīdes,** is, *adj.* = τροχαιειδής, *Like a trochee:* numerus, Mart. Cap. 9, 335.

† **trŏchaeus,** i, *m.* = τροχαῖος: **I.** *A metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short* (— ◡), *a trochee,* Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; Quint. 9, 4, 80; Prud. στεφ. 8 *praef.*—**II.** *Another name for the* tribrachys, *a metrical foot of three short syllables* (◡ ◡ ◡), *a tribrach,* Cic. Or. 57, 191; Quint. 9, 4, 82.

† **trŏchăĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = τροχαϊκός, *Consisting of trochees, trochaic:* versus, Quint. 9, 4, 140; Ter. Maur. p. 2437 P.; Diom. p. 504 and 508 ib.

† **trŏchĭlus,** i, *m.* = τρόχιλος, *A very small bird,* perh. *the golden-crested wren, trochil,* Plin. 10, 74, 95.—**II.** In architecture, *A semicircular hollow running round the base of a column, a casement, scotia, trochil,* Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*

† **trŏchiscus,** i, *m.* = τροχίσκος, *A small, round ball;* in medicine, *a pill, troche. trochisk,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 7; Veg. Vet. 2, 9 *fin.* (in Cels. 5, 17 written as Gr.).

trochlĕa, ae, *f.* [contr. from τροχαλία] *A mechanical contrivance for raising weights, a case* or *sheaf containing one* or *more pulleys, a block,* Vitr. 10, 2; Cato R. R. 3, 5; Lucr. 4, 906.—Proverb.: trochleis pituitam adducere, q. s. *to draw up phlegm with a hoisting-tackle, to hawk violently,* Quint. 11, 3, 56.

* **trochlĕātim,** *adv.* [trochlea] *With a block:* erecto fune, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *med.*

† **trŏchus,** i, *m.* = τροχός, *An iron hoop set round with small rings, a trundling-hoop* for children, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 57; id. A. P. 380; Prop. 3, 14, 6; Ov. A. A. 3, 383; id. Trist. 2, 486; Mart. 14, 168, 2; 14, 169, 2, et al. See Passow, (* Liddell and Scott), under τροχός.

(* **Trocmi,** ōrum, *m. A people of Galatia,* Liv. 38, 16; Plin. 5, 32, 42.)

Trōes, um, v. 1. Tros, *no.* II., B, 4.

Troezen, ēnis, *f.,* Τροιζήν, *A very ancient city of Argolis, where Pittheus, the maternal grandfather of Theseus, reigned,* now the village of *Damala,* Mel. 2, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 9; Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48; Ov. M. 6, 418; 15, 296; 506; Stat. Th. 4, 81; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 660 *sq.*—**II.** Hence **Troezēnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Troezen:* ager, Plin. 4, 12, 19: litus, Mel. 2, 7, 10: vinum, Plin. 14, 18, 22: carbunculi, id. 37, 7, 25: heros, *i. e. Lelex, son of Pittheus,* Ov. M. 8, 567.—In the *plur.* subst., Troezenii, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Troezen,* Mel. 2, 3, 8.

(* **Trogini,** ōrum, *m. A people of Galatia,* Cic. de Div. 2, 37.)

Troglŏdȳtae, ārum, *m.,* Τρογλοδύται, *A people of Ethiopia who dwelt in caves, the Troglodytes,* Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 8, 6; Plin. 2, 73, 75; 5, 8, 8; 6, 29, 33; Cic. de Div. 2, 44, 93.—**II.** Hence, **A. Troglŏdȳtĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Troglodytes, Troglodytic:* myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35: balanus, id. 12, 21, 46.—Subst., Troglodytica, ae, *f., The country of the Troglodytes,* Plin. 2, 70, 71; id. ib. 71, 76; 6, 29, 34.—**B. Troglŏdȳtis,** ĭdis, *adj. f., Troglodytic:* myrrha, Plin. 6, 29, 34; Scrib. Comp. 90.

Trogus Pompeius, *A Roman historian in the time of Augustus, whose work was abridged by Justin,* Just. praef.; id. 38, 3; 43, 1 and 5 *fin.;* v. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 199.

Trōia, ae, v. 1. Tros, *no.* II.

Trōĭădes, um, v. 1. Tros, *no.* II., B, 6.

Trōĭcus, a, um, v. 1. Tros, *no.* II., B, 3.

Trōĭlus, i, *m.,* Τρώϊλος, *A son of Priam, slain by Achilles,* Virg. A. 1, 474; Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 30; 36.

Trōĭus, a, um, v. 1. Tros, *no.* II., B, 1.

Trōja, ae, v. 1. Tros, *no.* II.

Trōjānus, a, um, v. 1. Tros, *no.* II., B, 2.

Trōjŭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [Troja-gigno] *Troy-born, born in Troy, of Trojan descent, Trojan* (poet.): gentes, Lucr. 1, 466: Romanus, *descended from Trojans,* Vet. carm. ap. Liv. 25, 12, 5.—Subst., *A Trojan,* Catull. 64, 356; Virg. A. 8, 117; 3, 359; also, *a Roman,* Juv. 1, 100.

Tromentīna tribus, *One of the* tribus rusticae, Liv. 6, 5, 8; Inscr. Grut. 1109 8; cf. Fest. p. 367.

trŏpaeātus, a, um, *adj.* [tropaeum] *Trophied, adorned with trophies* (late Latin): victores et tropaeati, Amm. 23, 5.

Trŏpaeŏphŏrus, i, *m.,* Τροπαιοφόρος, *The trophy-bearer,* an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, p. 75.

† **trŏpaeum,** i, *n.* = τρόπαιον, *A sign and memorial of victory, a trophy,* consisting originally of a trunk of a tree, on which were fixed the arms, shields, helmets, *etc.,* taken from the enemy; afterward made of stone and ornamented in the same manner, Cic. Pis. 38, 92; id. Inv. 2, 23, 69; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 11, 7; Tac. A. 2, 18 *fin.;* Suet. Caes. 11; id. Claud. 1; id. Calig. 45; Virg. A. 11, 7, et saep.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A victory:* nova Cantemus Augusti tropaea Caesaris, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 19; so Ov. Her. 9, 104; 17, 242; id. R. Am. 158; Nep. Them. 5.—**B.** *A mark, token, sign, memorial, monument:* tropaeum necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, 115: Maecenatis erunt vera tropaea fides, Prop. 3, 9, 34; so, bina ingenii tui, Ov. Her. 21, 214.

† **trŏpaeus,** a, um, *adj.* = τροπαῖος, *Turning back, returning:* venti, *blowing from the sea toward the land, sea-breezes,* Plin. 2, 43, 44.

Trŏphōnĭus, ii, *m.,* Τροφώνιος: **I.** *A brother of Agamedes, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 114.—**II.** *A deity that imparted oracles in a cave near Lebadia, in Boeotia;* sometimes called also, Juppiter Trophonius, Cic. de Div. 1, 34, 74; id. N. D. 3, 19, 49; Liv. 45, 27, 8; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 66; 31, 2, 11.—**B.** Hence **Trŏphōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Trophonius, Trophonian:* narratio Chaeronis, *of a certain Chaeron, who descended into Trophonius's cave,* Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

trŏpĭce, *adv.,* v. tropicus, *ad fin.*

† **trŏpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = τροπικός, *Of* or *belonging to a turn* or *turning, tropical:* Capricornus, *i. e. where the sun turns back,* Aus. Idyll. 16, 7; cf. id. Ecl. de ratione diei anni, 2; Manil. 3, 614.—Hence, **II.** Trop.: * **A.** tropica, ōrum, *n., Changes, alterations:* pecuniae cupiditas haec tropica instituit, Petr. 88.—**B.** In the later rhetor. lang., *Figurative, metaphorical, tropical:* figura, Gell. 13, 24, 31: locutiones, Aug. contra mendac. 10.—*Adv.,* trŏpĭce, *Figuratively:* loqui maluit, Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 4, 9.

† **trŏpis,** is, *f.* = τρόπις, *The lees of wine,* Mart. 12, 83, 11.

† **trŏpŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.* = τροπολογία, *A figurative manner of speaking, a metaphorical* or *tropical style, tropology,* Hier. in Joel. 2, 18.

trŏpŏlŏgĭce, *adv.,* v. tropologicus, *ad fin.*

† **trŏpŏlŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = τροπολογικός, *Figurative, tropical, tropological* (late Lat.): t. et figuratum genus, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.:* interpretatio, Hier. adv. Joann. Hierosol. 7.—*Adv.,* trŏpŏlŏgĭce, *Figuratively, metaphorically:* exponere aliquid, Hier. in Sophon. 1, 8; id. in Ezech. 1, 6, 2.

† **trŏpus,** i, *m.* = τρόπος, In rhetor lang., *A figurative use of a word, a trope,* Quint. 9, 1, 4 *sq.;* 9, 2, 44 *sq.;* 9, 3, 20, et mult. al.—**II.** *A manner of singing, a song,* Venant. Carm. 10, 10, 54; 60; id. ib. 12, 4.

1. Trōs, ōis, *m.* = Τρὼς, *A king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named; he was the son of Erichthonius and grandson of Dardanus,* Virg. G. 3, 36; Ov. F. 4, 33; Sil. 11, 297.

II. Deriv., **Trōja** or **Trōia,** ae, *f., Troy, a city of Phrygia,* Mel. 2, 3, 6; Liv. 1, 1; Virg. A. 1, 1; Ov. M. 11, 199 *sq.;* 13, 404 *sq.,* et saepiss.; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 491 *sq.*—**2.** Transf.: **a.** *A place founded by Aeneas, in the Laurentian territory in Italy,* Liv. 1, 1, 3.—**b.** *A place settled by Helenus, in Epirus,* Ov. M. 13, 721; Virg. A. 3, 306; 349.—**c.** *A Roman game played on horseback, a sort of sham-fight,* Virg. A. 5, 596 *sq.;* Suet. Caes. 39; id. Aug. 43; id. Calig. 18 *fin.;* id. Claud. 21; cf. Fest. p. 367.

B. Derivv.: **1. Trōĭus,** a, um, (* **Trōus,** a, um: agmina, Ov. M. 12, 74), *adj., Of* or *belonging to Troy, Trojan:* Aeneas, Virg. A. 1, 596: sacra, Tib. 2, 5, 40: arma, Virg. A. 1, 249: gaza, id. ib. 1, 119.

2. Trōjānus, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Troy, Trojan:* urbs, *i. e. Troy,* Virg. A. 1, 624: moenia, Ov. M. 13, 23: regna, id. ib. 9, 232: opes, Virg. A. 2, 4: bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 1; Ov. M. 15, 160: tempora, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 11: Ov. M. 8, 365: judex, *i. e. Paris,* id. Fast. 4, 121: ludi, *i. e. the game of Troy* (v. in the preced., *no.* II

2, c), Suet. Tib. 6.—Proverb.: equus Trojanus, for *a concealed danger, a secret artifice:* intus, intus inquam est equus Trojanus, Cic. Mur. 37, 78. Equus Trojanus is also *The title of a tragedy of Naevius*, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; 7, 1, 2; id. Coel. 28, 67.—In the *plur.* subst., Trojani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Troy, the Trojans*, Cic. de Div. 2, 39, 82; id. Inv. 1, 22, 32; id. Phil. 2, 22, 59; Lucr. 1, 477; Virg. A. 11, 421; Ov. M. 13, 702, et mult. al.

3. Trōĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan:* tempora, Cic. Brut. 10, 40: bellum, Vell. 1, 5, 3; Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 14: Vesta, id. Met. 15, 730; cf., ignis, *the perpetual fire which was kept in the temple of Vesta at Rome*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 35: fata, Ov. Her. 1, 28.

4. Trōs, ōis, *m.*, *A Trojan*, Virg. A. 1, 574; 10, 108; 6, 52. In the *plur.*, *Trojans*, Virg. A. 1, 172; 2, 325; 5, 265; 12, 137; Ov. Her. 1, 13; id. Met. 12, 67; 13, 91; 266, et mult. al.

5. Trōas, ădis or ădos, *adj. fem.*, *Trojan:* humus, Ov. Her. 13, 94: matres, id. ib. 16, 185: turba, Sen. Troad. 94.—More freq., **b.** Subst.: (*a*) *A Trojan woman*, Ov. M. 13, 566; 421; 481; id. Her. 13, 137; Virg. A. 5, 613.—So too, Troas, *The title of a tragedy by Q. Cicero*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 6, 7; and, Troades, *The title of a comedy by Seneca.*—(β) *The region about Troy, the Troad*, Plin. 5, 30, 32; Nep. Paus. 3.

6. Trōĭădes, um, *f.*, *Trojan women*, Pers. 1, 4.

2. Tros, ōis, *m.* *A Trojan;* v. 1. Tros, *no.* II., B, 4.

Trosmis, is, *f.* *A town of Moesia, on the Ister*, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 79.

Trossŭli, ōrum, *m.* *A name given to the Roman cavalry, from* Trossulum, *a town of Etruria, which was conquered by them*, Var. in Non. 49, 3; cf. Junius Gracchanus in Plin. 33, 2, 9; Fest. p. 367. In the *sing.*, Pers. 1, 82 Schol.—In the Aug. period, a name used in contempt for *fops, coxcombs:* Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*; so id. ib. 76.

† **troxălis,** ĭdis, *f.* = τροξαλίς, *An insect resembling a grasshopper*, perhaps a *cricket*, Plin. 30, 6, 16.

trŭa, ae, *f.* *A stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle*, Titin. and Pompon. in Non. 19, 17 *sq.:* cf. Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34.—**II.** Perh. *A drain, gutter, spout*, acc. to Var. l. l.

trŭcīdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trucido] *A slaughtering, massacring, butchery:* inde non jam pugna, sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri, Liv. 28, 16, 6: civium, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 11.—In the *plur.:* tantas trucidationes facis, Cato in Gell. 13, 24, 12.—**II.** Transf., *A cutting to pieces, cutting up, cutting off*, Cels. *praef. med.:* arborum, *a lopping, trimming*, Plin. 17, 27, 45.

trŭcīdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A slaughterer, murderer* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. D. 1, 1; id. Ep. 105 *med.*

trŭcīdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *To cut to pieces, to slay* or *kill cruelly, to slaughter, butcher, massacre* (perh. first used of cattle, although the etymology assumed on that ground by Döderlein, Synon. 1, 41, is very dub.) (quite class.): cavete neu capti sicut pecora trucidemini, Sall. C. 58, 21; cf., pecus diripi, trucidari, Auct. B. Afr. 26, 6: cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque curavit, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 3, 7; cf., trucidando occidere, Liv. 29, 18, 14: quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, Hor. A. P. 185: trucidatae legiones, Tac. A. 2, 45, et saep. — **II.** Transf., *To cut up, demolish; to destroy, ruin:* seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trucidas, *chew up*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21:—haec (nubes) multo si forte humore recepit Ignem, continuo magno clamore trucidat, *i. e. extinguishes*, Lucr. 6, 147: juventus ne effundat patrimonium, ne fenore trucidetur, Cic. Coel. 18, 42; so, plebem fenore, Liv. 6, 37, 2.

† **tructa,** ae, *f.* = τρώκτης, *A kind of trout*, Isid. Orig. 12, 6. Also called **tructus,** i, *m.*, Plin. Val. 5, 43.

trŭcŭlente, *adv.*, v. truculentus, *ad fin.*

trŭcŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [truculentus] *Savageness, ferocity, roughness, harshness, truculence* (very rarely): tua, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 7: coeli, *harshness, inclemency*, Tac. A. 2, 24.

trŭcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [trux] *Savage, fierce, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel, fell* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12; cf., quam teter incedebat! quam truculentus! quam terribilis aspectu, Cic. Sest. 8, 19; and, truculentus atque saevus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 5, 3; so id. Truc. 2, 2, 10 *sq.*; 3, 2, 6; Quint. 11, 3, 73; Ov. M. 13, 558: tigris etiam feris ceteris truculenta, Plin. 8, 4, 5.—*Comp.:* quo truculentior visu foret, Tac. H. 4, 22: feta truculentior ursa, Ov. M. 13, 803: Armeniam invasit truculentior quam antea, Tac. A. 12, 50. — **2.** Of things concrete and abstract: truculentis oculis, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 21: aequor, *wild, stormy*, Catull. 64, 179; cf. subst., truculenta pelagi, id. 63, 16: vocibus truculentis strepere, *wild, tumultuous, mutinous*, Tac. A. 1, 25.—*Sup.:* truculentissimum ac nefarium facinus, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12. — *Adv.*, trŭcŭlente or trŭcŭlenter, *Savagely, fiercely, ferociously* (only in the *Comp.* and *Sup.*): quod truculentius se gereret quam ceteri, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: quam potuit truculentissime eum aspexit, Quint. 6, 1, 43.—**II.** Trucuientus, i, *m.*, *The title of a comedy by Plautus.*

trūdis, is, *f.* [trudo] *A pointed pole, a pike:* ferratae, Virg. A. 5, 208; cf., "*trudes* hastae sunt cum lunato ferro," Isid. Orig. 18, 7.

trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *To thrust, push, shove; to crowd* or *shove forward; to press on, drive, impel* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: vis haec quidem hercle est et trahi et trudi simul, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 92: trudit et impellit, Lucr. 6, 1031; cf. id. 1, 293: montem pectore, Virg. G. 3, 373: (hostes) trudunt adversos, Tac. A. 2, 11: glaciem quum flumina trudunt, Virg. G. 1, 310, et saep.; — Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 30; so, apros in plagas, Hor. Epod. 2, 31: inertem in proelia, id. Ep. 1, 5, 17; so, semet in arma, Tac. H. 5, 25, et saep.—**B.** In partic., of growth, *To push forth, put forth, send forth* (poet.): (pampinus) trudit gemmas, Virg. G. 2, 335; so, se de cortice (gemmae), id. ib. 2, 74: truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, id. ib. 2, 31:—offenso truditur igne latex, Claud. de Apono, 13.—**II.** Trop.: secundae res laetitia transversum trudere solent a recte consulendo atque intelligendo, Cato in Gell. 7, 3, 14: ad mortem trudi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: in quae (comitia) omnibus invitis trudit noster Magnus Auli filium, *puts forward* (to bring him into office), id. Att. 1, 16, 12: in vitia alter alterum trudimus, Sen. Ep. 41 *fin.:*—truditur dies die, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 15; cf., sic vita truditur, *is hurried on*, Petr. 82:—fallacia alia aliam trudit, *presses hard upon, closely follows the other*, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 40.

Trŭentum, i, *n.* *A town of Picenum, on the River Truentus* (now *Tronto*), Plin. 3, 13, 18; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 466.—**II.** Hence **Trŭentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Truentum, Truentine:* Castrum, *another name for* Truentum, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, B, 1: turres, Sil. 8, 435.—In the *plur.* subst., *The inhabitants of Truentum, the Truentines*, Plin. 3, 15, 20.

trulla, ae, *f.*, *dim.* [trua] *A small ladle, dipper*, or *scoop* (esp. for dipping wine from the crater into the drinking-cups), Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34; Cato R. R. 13, 2 *sq.*; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, 62 *sq.*; Hor. S. 2, 3, 144; Mart. 9, 97, 1; Plin. 37, 2, 7; Scaev. Dig. 34, 2, 36, et mult. al.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A scoop-shaped fire-pan*, Liv. 37, 11, 13.—**B.** *A mason's trowel*, Pall. 1, 15; 1, 13, 2.—**C.** For trulleum, *A basin, wash-basin*, Juv. 3, 108.

trullĕum (written also trullium), i, *n.* [trulla] *A basin, wash-basin*, Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34; id. ap. Non. 547, 6; Cato R. R. 10, 2. Called also **trulleus,** i, *m.*, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 7.

trullissātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trullisso] *A troweling*, i. e. *rough-casting, plastering*, Vitr. 7, 3; 4.

trullisso, are, *v. a.* [trulla, *no.* II., B] *To plaster, rough-cast:* parietes, Vitr. 7, 3; 4; 5, 10.

trullĭum, ii, v. trulleum.

* **truncātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [trunco] *A maiming* or *mutilating* by cutting off: digitorum, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 5.

trunco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [2. truncus] *To maim, mutilate, mangle*, or *shorten* by cutting off, *to cut off, truncate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): truncat olus foliis, Ov. M. 8, 648: truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac. A. 1, 17; cf. id. Hist. 3, 33; so, partem corporis, Just. 11, 14 *fin.*; cadavera, Luc. 6, 584: caput, id. 6, 566: lacertos, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 411: frontem, *i. e. to deprive of an eye*, Sil. 4, 541: manibusque truncatus et armis, *deprived of his hands and weapons*, Claud. B. G. 88.—Poet. transf.: aquas, *to cut apart, separate*, Claud. Gigant. 70: heroos tenores gressu, *i. e. to shorten hexameters into pentameters*, Stat. S. 2, 3, 98.—Pregn.: cervos, *i. e. to kill*, Val. Fl. 6, 567.

truncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. truncus] *A small piece cut off* from the body, *a bit, tip:* suum, *pigs' trotters, pettitoes*, Cels. 2, 20; 22; 4, 7 *fin.*

1. truncus (in an old orthogr., also troncus, Lucr. 1, 354), i, *m.* *The stem, stock, bole*, or *trunk* of a tree (without regard to its branches): **I.** Lit.: cibus ... per troncos ac per ramos diffunditur omnes, Lucr. 1, 354; cf., quid? in arboribus, in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179. So Cic. de Sen. 15, 52; id. N. D. 2, 47, 120; id. Lael. 13, 48; Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 10; 7, 73, 2; Virg. G. 2, 78; 3, 233; Hor. S. 1, 8, 1; id. Od. 2, 17, 27; 3, 4, 55; Ov. M. 2, 358; 8, 346; Col. Arb. 17, 1, et mult. al. — **B.** Transf.: **1.** Of the human body, *The trunk, the body*, apart from the limbs: status erectus et celsus, nulla mollitia cervicum: trunco magis toto se ipse moderans, Cic. Or. 18, 59: nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: recto pugnat se attollere trunco, Ov. M. 2, 822; cf. id. ib. 7, 640: et caput abscissum calido viventeque trunco, Lucr. 3, 654; so Virg. A. 2, 557.—**2.** Of a column, *The shaft*, Vitr. 4, 1 *med.*; also, *the cubical trunk of a pedestal, the die* or *dado*, id. 3, 3; cf. Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 201. — **3.** *A piece cut off*, as a branch of a tree for an oar: frondentes, Val. Fl. 8, 287; a piece of flesh for smoking (cf. trunculus), Virg. Mor 57. — **4.** Like caudex, stipes, and the Eng. *stock*, for *Blockhead, dunce, dolt:* qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic. N. D 1. 30, 84: tamquam truncus atque stipes, id. Pis. 9, 19.—* **II.** Trop.: quae (stirpes aegritudinis) ipso trunco everso omnes eligendae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 83.

2. truncus, a, um, *adj.* [1. truncus, prop., like a trunk of a tree deprived of its branches; hence] *Maimed, mutilated, mangled, dismembered, disfigured, deprived of some of its parts* (mostly poetical, and perh. not ante-Aug.): trunca manu pinus regit (Polyphemum), *i. e. the trunk of a pine-tree*, Virg. A. 3, 659; cf., nemora, *i. e. trees stripped of their branches*, Stat. Th. 4, 455: truncas inhonesto vulnere nares, Virg. A. 6, 497; so, vultus naribus auribusque, Mart. 2, 83, 3: frons, *deprived of its horn*, Ov. M. 9, 1; 86; Sil. 3, 42; also, *deprived of its eyes*, id. 9, 400: brachia non habuit, truncoque repandus in undas Corpore desiluit, Ov. M. 3, 680; cf. Just. 2, 9 *fin.:* puerum trunci corporis in agro Romano natum, Liv. 41, 9, 5; cf., varie ex integris truncos gigni, ex truncis integros, Plin. 7, 11, 10:—tela, *i. e. broken in pieces*, Virg. A. 11, 9; cf., t. enses et fractae hastae, Stat. Th. 2, 711; and, t. lignum, *i. e.* hasta fracta, Val. Fl. 6, 251: membra carinae, Ov. M. 11, 560; cf., alnus, *without oars*, Val. Fl. 2, 300: t. atque mutilae literae, Gell. 17, 9, 12. — (β) Poet., *c. gen.:* animalia trunca pedum, Virg. G. 4, 310: truncus capitis, Sil. 10, 311.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** Of things *Not developed, imperfect*, or *wanting in their parts:* quaedam imperfecta (animalia) suisque Trunca vident numeris, Ov. M. 1, 28; so, ranae pedibus, id. ib. 15, 376: manus nani, Prop. 4, 8, 42.—**2.** Of members *Cut off:* brachia, Val. Fl. 4, 181: manus, Sen. Contr. 1, 4. — **II.** Trop.: (Capua) urbs trunca, sine senatu, sine plebe, sine magistratibus, Liv. 31, 29, 11; cf., pecus, *without a leader*, Stat. Th

5, 333: manus vero, sine quibus trunca esset actio ac debilis, vix dici potest, quot motus habeant, Quint. 11, 3, 85; cf., t. et debilis medicina (sine rerum naturae cognitione), Cels. Praef.: sermo (volucrum), Stat. Th. 12, 478: trunca quaedam ex Menandro, *fragments*, Gell. 2, 23, 21.

trŭo (ōnis, *m.*), i. q. avis onocrotalus. Caecilius irridens magnitudinem nasi: *pro di immortales, unde prorepsit truo?* Fest. p. 367.

trūsātĭlis, e, *adj.* [truso] *That is* or *may be pushed:* mola, *a hand-mill*, Cato R. R. 10, 4; 11, 4; Gell. 3, 3, 14.

(* **trūsĭto,** are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To push* or *thrust often:* mulum trusitant, Phaedr. 2, 7, 8.)

* **trūso,** are, *v. intens. a.* [trudo] *To push often* or *strongly:* Catull. 56, 6.

trūsus, a, um, *Part.* of trudo.

trŭtĭna, ae, *f.* [τρυτάνη] *A balance, pair of scales*, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50; id. ap. Non. 180, 32; Vitr. 10, 8.—**II.** Trop.: ad ea probanda quae non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinantur, * Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: Romani pensantur eadem scriptores trutina, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30; cf. id. Sat. 1, 3, 72; Juv. 6, 437; Pers. 1, 6.

trŭtĭno, are, v. trutinor.

trŭtĭnor, atus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [trutina] *To weigh, balance;* trop.: verba, Pers. 3, 82.

☞ **1.** Act. collat. form, trutino, are: Hier. Ep. 36, 14: diu trutinandus est, cui traduntur examina, Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.—**2.** trutinatus, a, um, in a pass. signif.: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

trux, ŭcis, *adj.* [perh. τρύξ, new, unfermented wine; hence, trop.] *Wild, rough, hard, harsh, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim, stern* (mostly poet.): horridus ac trux tribunus plebis, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 65: puer, *i. e. Achilles*, Sen. Troad. 832: puellae, *i. e. Amazons*, id. Oed. 479: arietes, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 29; so, ferae, Tib. 1, 9, 76: aper. Ov. M. 10, 715: taurus, id. ib. 7, 111; 8, 297; 9, 81: Theron, id. ib. 3, 221: blattae, *ravaging*, Mart. 14, 37, 2, et saep. —* (β) *c. inf.:* trux audere, *bold, daring*, Sil. 13, 220.—**2.** Of things concrete and abstract: (testudo) aspectu truci, Pac. in Cic. de Div. 2, 64, 133; cf., oculi (draconis), Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 107; and, vultus, Hor. Epod. 5, 4; so, t. facies oculique minaces, Luc. 7, 291: pelagus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 10; cf., venti, Plin, 2, 36, 36: Eurus, Ov. M. 15, 603: classicum, Hor. Epod. 2, 5: vox, Sil. 1, 67: herbae tactu, Plin. 22, 6, 7: luci vetusta religione, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 229:—animus, Ov. A. A, 2, 477: genus dicendi trux atque violentum, Quint. 11, 1, 3: inimicitiae, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* given without examples in Rhemn. Palaem. p. 1369 P.

† **trȳblĭum,** ii, *n.*=τρύβλιον, *A plate, salver*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 25, 35.

trychnos, i, v. strychnos.

‡ **tryga** antiqui vinum appellabant, unde TRYGETVS adhuc dicitur, Fest. p. 366 [τρύξ, τρυγητός].

† **try̆gĭnon,** i, *n.*=τρύγινον, *A black coloring matter made from the lees of wine*, Plin. 35, 6, 25.

† **trȳgon,** ŏnis, *m.*=τρυγών: **I.** *A sting-ray*, Raia pastinaca, L.; Plin. 9, 48, 72; Aus. Ep. 4, 60.—**II.** *A bird, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 10, 16, 18, § 38.

tū (an old form of the *gen. sing.*, tis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 42.—*Gen. plur.:* vestrorum *or* vostrorum, Pac. in Non. 85, 5; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 123; and in the *gen. fem.*, vostrarum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 6; v. under ego, *ad init.*, (*An emphatic *met* or *te* (self) is sometimes suffixed; v. Zumpt, Lat. Gram. § 131), *pron. pers.* [σύ, Dor. τύ] *Thou:* nec pol homo quisquam faciet impune animatus Hoc nisi tu, Enn. Ann. 1, 123; imitated by Virg. A. 9, 422: unus erit quem tu tolles in coerula coeli Templa, Enn. Ann. 1, 167: tu mihi etiam legis Portiae, tu C. Gracchi, tu horum libertatis, tu cujusquam denique hominis popularis mentionem facis, Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 13: nec dulces amores Sperne puer, neque tu choreas, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 16: ego tu sum, tu es ego: uni animi sumus, Plaut. Stich. 5. 4, 49: neque mei neque tui intus Pseud. 1, 1, 4: and of the *gen. fem.:* quoniam tui videndi est copia, id. Truc. 2, 4, puditum est, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 12; cf. id. 19: quia tis egeat, quia te careat, id. Mil. 4, 2, 42 Lindem.: tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris, tibi eidem metis, id. Merc. 1, 71: quot pondo ted esse censes nudum? id. Asin. 2, 2, 33, et saep.: vos etenim juvenes animos geritis muliebres, Enn. Ann. 4, 11: vosne velit an me regnare hera, id. ib. 6, 29: si quis quid vostrum Epidamnum curari sibi Velit, Plaut. Men. prol. 51: vestri adhortandi causa, Liv. 21, 41, 1: istanc tecum conspicio simul, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 112: (* (sum) stulta multum, quae vobiscum fabuler, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 33):—o Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta, tyranne, tulisti, Enn. Ann. 1, 151: bene mones: tute ipse cuncto, id. ap. Non. 469, 25: *Al.* Quae ex te audivi: ut urbem maximam Expugnavisses regemque Pterelam tute occideris. *Am.* Egone istuc dixi? *Al.* Tute istic, etiam astante hoc Sosia, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 114 *sq.:* tute ipse his rebus finem praescripsisti, pater, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 124: utere igitur argumento, Laeli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: ut tute mihi praecepisti, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: tute scis—si modo meministi—me tibi tum dixisse, *etc.*, id. Att. 12, 18, a, 2: uxor, si cesses, aut te amare cogitat aut tete amari, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 8; so, *acc.*, tete, id. Phorm. 3, 1, 3; cf., tibi si recta probanti placebis, tum non modo tete viceris, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: nisi quid tibi in tete auxilii est, absumptus es, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 76:—tutemet mirabere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 133; cf., tutemet in culpa quom sis, Lucr. 4, 916: tibimet ipse supplicia irroga, Sen. Hipp. 122: ita vosmet aiebatis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 18: atque hoc vosmet ipsi, scio ... haud aliter id dicetis, id. Most. 1, 2, 13: vos quoque in ea re consilio me adjuvate: vosmet ipsi, Liv. 34, 17, 9; id. 3, 56, 3 Drak. *N. cr.*

II. In partic.: **A.** tibi, as a *dativ. ethicus* (cf. Ruddim. II. p. 126, *not.* 44; Ramsh. Gramm. p. 348; Zumpt, Gramm. § 408): alter tibi descendit de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, id. de Or. 2, 22, 94; so, ecce tibi, id. Sest. 41, 89; id. Att. 2, 15, 3: hic Marius veniet tibi origine parva, Sil. 13, 854: haec vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fuit, Liv. 22, 60, 25, et saep.

B. vos, with a collective noun in the *sing.:* vos Romanus exercitus, ne destiteritis impio bello? Liv. 7, 40, 12 Drak.: so, vos, Gaetulia sueta, *etc.*, Sil. 3, 287:—vos, o Calliope, precor aspirate canenti, *i. e. you Muses*, Virg. A. 9, 525; imitated by Sil. 12, 390.

* **tŭātim,** *adv.* [tuus] *After your manner:* eccere, jam tuatim facis, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 4; cf. Non. 179, 31; and Charis. p. 196 P.

tŭba, ae, *f.* [kindr. with tubus, a tube] *A trumpet*, esp. *a war-trumpet:* ille arma misit, cornua, tubas, falces, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: tubae et signa militaria, id. Cat. 2, 6, 13: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. Ann. 2, 35; imitated by Virg. A. 9, 503: tubae utrimque canunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1. 32: signum tuba dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 20, 1; so id. ib. 7, 81, 3: id. B. C. 3, 46, 4; 3, 90, 4; Liv. 29, 27, 5, et al.; cf. also Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 2; Hist. B. G. 8, 20, 2; Tac. A. 1, 68; Luc. 4, 750; 6, 130; 7, 477; Sil. 5, 12, et al.; and v. Veg. Mil. 3, 5.—Apart from military purposes, it was used on various occasions, as at religious festivals, games, funerals, *etc.*, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55; Ov. F. 1, 716; Virg. A. 5, 113; Juv. 6, 250; 10, 214; Stat. S. 3, 1, 139, et al.; cf. tubus, *no.* II., A;—Virg. A. 11, 192; Ov. Her. 12, 140; Hor. S. 1, 6, 44; Pers. 3, 103; cf. Atei. Capito in Gell. 20, 2, 3.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *A signal for war, war*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 64; Laud. Stil. 1, 246; Mart. Spect. 28, 2.—**2.** *A loud sound:* nimborum, *i. e. the roar of thunder*, Claud. Gigant. 60.—Hence, also, **b.** For *Sonorous, elevated epic poetry*, Mart. 8, 3, 22; 8, 56, 4; 10, 64, 4; 11, 3, 8; Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 197. And, **c.** For *A lofty style of speaking*, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 68; Sid. Ep. 4, 3 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: tuba belli civilis, *i. e. exciter, author, instigator*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3: so, rixae, Juv. 15, 52.

(* **Tubantes,** um, *m. A people of Germany, between the Rhine and the Elbe*, Tac. A. 1, 31; 33, 55.)

* **tŭbārĭus,** ii, *m.* [tuba] *A trumpet maker*, Arcad. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

1. tūber, ĕris, *n.* [perh. for timber, from tŭmeo] *A hump, bump, swelling, tumor, protuberance* on animal bodies, whether natural or caused by disease: cameli, Plin. 8, 18, 26: boum, id. 8, 45, 70:—tubera ... anserino adipe curantur, id. 30, 12, 33; so of *tumors:* id. 22, 24, 50; 26, 14, 87, et al.; cf., colaphis tuber est totum caput, *is one boil*, i. e. *is full of boils*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 37.—Proverb.: ubi uber, ibi tuber, *there are no roses without thorns*, App. Flor. p. 359: qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum Postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius, *boils ... warts*, for great and slight faults, Hor. S. 1, 3, 73.—**II.** Transf., of plants: **A.** *A knob, hard, excrescence* on wood, Plin. 16, 16, 27; ib. 43, 84; 25, 8, 54.—**B.** *A kind of mushroom, moril*, a favorite article of food among the Romans, Plin. 19, 2, 11 *sq.;* Juv. 5, 116; 119; Mart. 13, 50, 2.—* **C.** terrae, *Mole-hill*, as a term of abuse, Petr. 58.

2. tŭber, ĕris, *m.* and *f.:* **I.** *Fem., A kind of apple-tree*, Plin. 16, 25, 42; Col. 11, 2, 11; Pall. Jan. 15, 20; Sept. 14, 1.—**II.** *Masc., The fruit of this tree*, Plin. 15, 14, 14; Mart. 13, 42, 1; 13, 43, 2; Suet. Dom. 16.

* **tūbĕrans,** antis, *adj.*, [1. tuber] *Swelling out, swelling:* sinus tuberans, App. M. 2, p. 121.

* **tūbĕrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Covered with knobs or bosses*, i. q. tuberosus: ocreae, Fest. s. v. OCREM, p. 181.

tūbercŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small swelling, bump*, or *protuberance; a boil, pimple, tubercle*, Cels. 6, 13; 7, 6:—fabae, Plin. 22, 22, 45; id. 11, 11, 12.

Tūbĕro, ōnis, *m. A surname in the* gens Aelia; e. g. Q. Aelius Tubero, *a Stoic, an opponent of Tiberius Gracchus*, Cic. Brut. 31, 117; id. Lael. 11, 37; 27, 101; id. de Or. 3, 23, 87. Another Q. Aelius Tubero, *a relative* (according to some, *the brother-in-law*) *of Cicero, and the accuser of Ligarius*, Cic. Leg. 1; 3, 9; Quint. 11, 1, 80; Suet. Caes. 83.

tūbĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tuber] *Full of humps, lumps*, or *protuberances* (very rarely): campus, Var. R. R. 1, 49, 2: tuberosissima frons, Petr. 15.

(* **Tubertus,** i, *m. A Roman cognomen in the* gens Postumius, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, Ov. F. 6, 724; Liv. 4, 29.)

tŭbĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [tuba-cano] *A trumpeter;* esp. in war: cornicines tubicinesque canere jubet, Liv. 2, 64, 10; so Auct. B. Afr. 82, 3; Ov. M. 3, 705; Sen. Ep. 78 *med.*—At sacrifices: sacrorum, Var. L. L. 5, 24, 33. At funerals: Atei. Capito in Gell. 20, 2, 3; Petr. 129.—**II.** "*Tubicines* etiam hi appellantur, qui sacerdotes viri speciosi publice sacra faciunt tubarum lustrarum gratia," Fest. p. 352.

tŭbĭlustrĭum (written also tubulustrium), ii, *n.* [tuba-lustro] *A festival held on the 23d of March and 23d of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified, the feast of trumpets:* "dies *tubulustrium* appellatur, quod eo die in atrio sutorio sacrorum tubae lustrantur," Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55 (cf. Ov. F. 3, 849). Also, in the *plur.*, tubilustria, Ov. F. 5, 725; cf. Fest. p. 352.

tūbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tubulus] *A hollowing into a tube, tubulation:* ligulae, App. Flor. p. 346; Arn. 3, 108.

tŭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Formed like a pipe, tubular, tubulated:* rostrum, Plin. 9, 36, 61.

tŭbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [tubus] *A small pipe* or *tube, a water-pipe*, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 4; Vitr. 8, 7; Plin. 35, 12, 46. For *a smoke-pipe*, Procul. Dig. 8, 2, 13.—**II.** Transf., *A bar of metal, a pig, ingot*, Plin. 33, 6, 35 (* **III.** Tŭbŭlus, i, *m., A Roman cognomen in the* gens Hostilius: L. Hostilius Tubulus, *a praetor* A.U.C. 611, Cic. Att. 12, 5; id. Fin. 4, 28; 5, 22.)

* **tuburcĭnābundus** (written also tuburc*h*in.), a, um, *adj.* [tuburcinor] *Greedily eating* or *devouring, gobbling*, Cato in Quint. 1, 6, 42 *Spald.*

tuburcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a. To eat greedily, gobble up, devour:* "raptim manducare," Non. 179, 21 (ante- and postclass.): Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 42; so Titin. and Turpil. in Non. l. l.

☞ tuburcinatus, a, um, in a pass. signif.: prandio raptim tuburcinato, App. M. 6, p. 183.

tŭbus, i, *m.* *A pipe, tube* for conducting water, Col. 1, 5, 2; Plin. 16, 42, 81; 5, 31, 34. For wine, Pall. 1, 18, 1. For heating baths, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*—**II.** Transf.: **A.** For tuba, *A trumpet used at sacrifices,* acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 24, 33, and Verr. Kalend. Praenest. s. 23 Mart. (Orell. Inscr. II., p. 386).—**B.** *A woman's privy member,* Mart. 11, 61, 6.

tuccētum or **tūcētum,** i, *n.* *A kind of sausage* or *haggess,* Pers. 2, 43 Schol.; App. M. 2, p. 117; 7, p. 192; 9, p. 227; Arn. 2, 73.

(* **Tuccĭus,** a. *The name of a Roman* gens: M. Tuccius, Liv. 35, 41; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: Tuccia, *a celebrated vestal,* Val. Max. 8, 1, 5; Plin. 28, 2, 3.)

Tŭder, ĕris, *n.* *A town in Umbria, near the Tiber,* now *Todi,* Plin. 3, 14, 19; Sil. 6, 645; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 420.—**II.** Hence, **A. Tŭders,** ertis, *m.,* *Of* or *belonging to Tuder; an inhabitant of Tuder,* Sil. 4, 222; 8, 464; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1228 and 3726.—**B. Tŭdernis,** is, *f.,* *Of* or *belonging to Tuder:* vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

* **tŭdes,** is (ĭtis, acc. to Fest. p. 253), *m.* [TUDO, tundo] *A hammer, mallet:* "tudites malleos appellant antiqui a tundendo," Fest. p. 352 and 253: fabriles operae tudibus contundere massas Festinant, Auct. Aetn. 659.

(* **Tudicĭus,** a. *The name of a Roman* gens: Cn. Tudicius, *a Roman senator,* Cic. Clu. 70.)

* **tŭdĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [tudes] *A small machine for bruising olives,* Col. 12, 52, 7.

tŭdĭcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tudicula] *To stir, stir about* (ante- and post-class.): Var. in Non. 178, 30: quum bene ferbuerit, tudiculabis, Apic. 5, 2.

tŭdĭtans, antis, *Part.* [TUDO, tundo] *Striking* or *beating often* (an ante-class. word): **I.** Lit.: Lucr. 3, 395: corpora, id. 2, 1134.—* Trop., *Pushing* or *driving on:* "*tuditantes* significat negotium tundentes, id est agentes," Fest. p. 352 and 353: haec inter sese tota vi tuditantes, Enn. ib. (Ann. 2, 15).

Tŭdĭtānus, i, *m.* *A surname in the* gens Sempronia, Enn. Ann. 9, 3; Cic. de Sen. 4, 10; 14, 50, et al.; cf. Fest. p. 252.

tueo, ēre, v. tueor, *ad fin.*

tŭĕor, tŭĭtus (collat. form, tutus, in the *Part.* rarely, Sall. J. 74, 3; but constantly in the *Pa.;* v. below), 2. (collat. form acc. to the 3d conj., tuor, Catull. 20, 5; Stat. Th. 3, 151: tuimur, Lucr. 1, 301; 4, 225; 450; 6, 931: tuantur, id. 4, 362; 1001: tuĕre, id. 5, 319) *v. dep. a.* Orig., *To see, to look,* or *gaze upon, to watch, view;* and hence, pregn., *to see* or *look to, to defend, protect,* etc.: "*tueri* duo significat; unum ab aspectu, unde est Ennii illud: *tueor te senex, pro Juppiter!* Alterum a curando ac tutela, ut cum dicimus *bellum tueor* et *tueri villam,*" Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82 *sq.* Accordingly,

I. *To look at, gaze at, behold, watch, view, regard, consider, examine,* etc. (so only poet.): quam te post multis tueor tempestatibus, Pac. in Non. 407, 32, and 414, 3: e tenebris, quae sunt in luce, tuemur, Lucr. 4, 338: ubi nil aliud nisi aquam coelumque tuentur, id. 4, 435; so, coeli templa, id. 6, 1227, et al.: terribiles oculos, vultum, *etc.,* Virg. A. 8, 265; cf. id. ib. 1, 713: talia dicentem jam dudum aversa tuetur, id. ib. 4, 362; cf., transversa (hirci), id. Ecl. 3, 8: acerba tuens, *looking fiercely,* Lucr. 5, 34; so, acerba, Virg. A. 9, 794: torva, id. ib. 6, 467.—(β) With an object-clause: quod multa in terris fieri coeloque tuentur (homines), *etc.,* Lucr. 1, 153; so id. 6, 50; 1162.

II. Pregn., *To look to, care for, keep up, uphold, maintain, support, guard, preserve, defend, protect,* etc. (the predom. quite class. signif. of the word): videte, ne . . . vobis turpissimum sit, id, quod accepistis, tueri et conservare non posse, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 5, 12; cf., ut quisque eis rebus tuendis conservandisque praefuerat, id. Verr. 2, 4, 63, 140; and id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: mores et instituta vitae resque domesticas ac familiares, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; so, societatem conjunctionis humanae munifice et aeque, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: concordiam, id. Att. 1, 17, 10: rem et gratiam et auctoritatem suam, id. Fam. 13, 49, 1: dignitatem, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: personam principis civis facile dicendo, id. Brut. 20, 80; so, personam in re publica, id. Phil. 8, 10, 29; cf., tuum munus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 1; and, t. et sustinere simulacrum pristinae dignitatis, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 41: aedem Castoris P. Junius habuit tuendam, *to keep in good order,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 50, 130; so Plin. Pan. 51, 1:—se, vitam corpusque tueri, *to keep, preserve,* Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11; cf., antea majores copias alere poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri potest, id. Deiot. 8, 22; and, se ac suos tueri, Liv. 5, 4, 5; so, sex legiones (re sua), Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 45: armentum paleis, Col. 6, 3, 3:—posse se facile ceteris armis prudentiae tueri atque defendere, *to guard, protect,* Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 172; cf., tuemini castra et defendite diligenter, Caes. B. C. 3, 94, 6. So, fines suos ab excursionibus et latrociniis, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22; cf., domum a furibus, Phaedr. 3, 7, 10: mare ab hostibus, Auct. B. Afr. 8, 2: suos fines, Caes. B. G. 4, 8, 2: portus, id. ib. 5, 8, 1: oppidum unius legionis praesidio, id. B. C. 2, 23, 4: oram maritimam, id. ib. 3, 34, 1: impedimenta, *to cover, protect,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 2, 2, et saep.—In the *Part. perf.:* Verres fortiter et industrie tuitus (*al.* tutatus) contra piratas Siciliam dicitur, Quint. 5, 13, 35: Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt, Sall. J. 74, 3.

☞ **1.** Act. form, **tueo,** ere: CENSORES VECTIGALIA TUENTO, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: ROGO PER SVPEROS, QVI ESTIS, OSSA MEA TVEATIS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4788.—**2.** tueor, eri, in a pass. signif.: majores nostri in pace a rusticis Romanis alebantur et in bello ab his tuebantur, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 4; Lucr. 4, 362: consilio et opera curatoris tueri debet non solum patrimonium, sed et corpus et salus furiosi, Julian. Dig. 27, 10, 7: voluntas testatoris ex bono et aequo tuebitur, Papin. ib. 28, 3, 17.—Hence

tūtus, a, um, *Pa.,* prop., Well seen to or guarded; hence, *Safe, secure, out of danger:* **A.** Lit.: (*a*) *Abs.:* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, 39: quum victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 28, 1: nec se satis tutum fore arbitratur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27, 2; cf., me biremis praesidio scaphae Tutum per Aegaeos tumultus Aura feret, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 63; and Ov. M. 8, 367; Lucr. 5, 872: tutus bos rura perambulat, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17: quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut tutus esset? Cic. de imp. Pomp. 11, 31; so, mare tutum praestare, id. Flacc. 13, 31; and, sic existimabat tutissimam fore Galliam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 54, 4; so too, nemus, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 5: via fugae, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44; cf., tutior receptus (coupled with commodior), Caes. B. C. 1. 46, 3: perfugium, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: t. et patens iter, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 7: tutissima custodia, Liv. 31, 23, 9: vitam consistere tutam, Lucr. 6, 11; so, tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam hominum reddere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2 *fin.:* est et fideli tuta silentio Merces, *secure, sure* (diff. from certa, definite, certain), Hor. Od. 3, 2, 25; cf., tutior at quanto merx est in classe secunda! id. Sat. 1, 2, 47: non est tua tuta voluntas, *not without danger,* Ov. M. 2, 53; cf., in audaces non est audacia tuta, id. ib. 10, 544; and, vel tutioris audentiae est, Quint. Inst. 12 prooem. § 4: cogitatio tutior, id. 10, 7, 19: fuit brevitas illa tutissima, id. 10, 1, 39: regnum et diadema tutum Deferens uni, *i. e. that can not be taken away,* Hor. Od. 2, 2, 21: male tutae mentis Orestes, *i. e. unsound,* i. q. male sanae, id. Sat. 2, 3, 137: quicquid habes, age, depone tutis auribus, qs. *carefully guarded,* i. e. *safe, faithful,* id. Od. 1, 27, 18 (cf. the opp., aures *rimosae,* id. Sat. 2, 6, 46).—Poet. with the *gen.:* (pars ratium) tuta fugae, Luc. 9, 346.—(β) With *ab,* less freq. *ad, adversus,* or the simple *abl.:* tutus ab insidiis inimici, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 2; so, ab insidiis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 107: a periculo, Caes. B. G. 7, 14, 9: ab hoste, Ov. Her. 11, 44: ab hospite, id. Met. 1, 144: a conjuge, id. ib. 8, 316: a ferro, id. ib. 13, 498: a bello, id. Her. 16. 346: ab omni injuria, Phaedr. 1, 31, 9, et saep.:—testudinem tutam ad omnes ictus video esse, Liv. 36, 32, 6:—adversus venenorum pericula tutum corpus suum reddere, Cels. 5, 23, 3:—incendio fere tuta est Alexandria, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 3.

2. In the *neut.* absol.: *Tr.* Circumspice dum, numquis est, Sermonem nostrum qui aucupet. *Th.* Tutum probe est, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 42: tuta et parvula laudo, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 42; so, trepidum et tuta petentem Trux aper insequitur, Ov. M. 10, 714:—aliquid in tuto collocare, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11; so, esse in tuto, id. ib. 30; cf. Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 3: in tutum eduxi manipulares meos, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 7; so, in tutum receptus est, Liv. 2, 19, 6.—**b.** Tutum est, with a subject-clause: si dicere palam parum tutum est, Quint. 9, 2, 66; so id. 8, 3, 47; 10, 3, 33; Prop. 1, 15, 42: tutius esse arbitrabantur, obsessis viis, commeatu intercluso sine ullo vulnere victoria potiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 24, 2; so Quint. 7, 1, 36; 11, 2, 48: nobis tutissimum est, auctores plurimos sequi, id. 3, 4, 11; so id. 3, 6, 63.

II. Transf., *Watchful, careful, cautious, prudent,* i. q. cautus, prudens (so rarely, and not ante-Aug.): serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor. A. P. 28; so, non nisi vicinas tutus ararit aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36: id sua sponte, apparebat, tuta celeribus consiliis praepositurum, Liv. 22, 38, 13; cf., celeriora quam tutiora consilia magis placuere ducibus, id. 9, 32, 3.—Hence,

Adv., *Safely, securely, in safety, without danger;* in two forms, tūte and tūto: **a.** *Posit.:* (*a*) Form *tute* (so extremely seldom): crede huic tute, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 102: eum tute vivere, qui honeste vivat, Auct. Her. 3, 5, 9: tute cauteque agere, id. ib. 3, 7, 13.—(β) Form *tuto* (so quite class. in prose and poetry): pervenire, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70; Lucr. 1, 180: dimicare, Caes. B. G. 3, 24, 2: tuto et libere decernere, id. B. C. 1, 2, 2: ut tuto sim, *in security,* Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 3:—ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli commeare possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 7.—**b.** *Comp.:* ut in vadis consisterent tutius, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 9; so, tutius et facilius receptus daretur, id. B. C. 2, 30, 3; Quint. 5, 5, 1: usitatis tutius utimur, id. 1, 5, 71: ut ubivis tutius quam in meo regno essem, Sall. J. 14, 1.—**c.** *Sup.:* (*a*) Form *tutissime:* nam te hic tutissime puto fore, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 11, A.—(β) Form *tutissimo:* ubi tutissimo essem, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2; cf. Charis. p. 173 P.; Plin. 20, 3, 8.

†† **tūfa,** ae, *f.* *A kind of helmet-crest;* or, acc. to others, *a kind of military standard,* Veg. Mil. 3, 5; cf. Lyd. de Magistr 1, 8 (hence the Fr. *toupet*).

tŭgŭrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [tugurium] *A little hut* or *cottage,* App. M. 4, p. 147; Arn. 6, 191; Hier. Ep. 112, 5.

tŭgŭrĭum (the orthogr. TEGURIUM and TIGURIUM is still found on inscrr.; cf. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 1773, and ibid. Labus), ii, *n.* [tego] *A hut, cot, cottage* of shepherds, peasants, *etc.,* Var. R. R. 3, 1, 3; Afran. and Caecil. in Fest. p. 355; Cic. Sest. 43, 93; Virg. E. 1, 69; Col. 12, 15, 1; Plin. 16, 9, 14; Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 180.

* **tŭgŭrĭuncŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [tugurium] *A little hut* or *cottage,* Hier. Vit. Hil. 9.

Tŭisto (* or **Tuisco**), ōnis, *m.* *The progenitor of the Germans, honored by them as a god,* Tac. G. 2.

tŭĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tueor, *no.* II.] *A taking care of, keeping, guarding, preserving, defense, protection, preservation:* tuitio sui, Cic. Top. 23, 90; so, pudoris, Macr. S. 2, 2 *med.;* Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 2; so id. ib. 7, 4. 1; 7, 9, 9: militaris, Cod. Justin. 1, 46, 1.

tŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of tueor.

(* **tŭli,** v. fero.)

(* **Tulingi,** ōrum, *m.* *A people of Gallia Belgica,* Caes. B. G. 1, 5.)

Tullĭa, ae, v. Tullius.

Tullĭāne, *adv.,* v Tullius, *no.* II., *ad fin.*

Tullĭānus, a, um, v. Tullius, *no.* II.

Tullĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [Tullia] *Another name for* Tullia, *the daughter of Cicero* Cic. Att. 1, 3, 3; 1, 8, 3; 1, 10, 6, et saep.

Tullĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens; e. g. Ser. Tullius, *the sixth king of Rome;* M. Tullius Cicero, *the renowned* *statesman and orator;* Q. Tullius Cicero, *his brother;* M. Tullius Tiro, *a freedman of M. Cicero*, et mult. al. In the *fem.*, Tullia, *a daughter of King Servius Tullius, and wife of Tarquinius Superbus;* also, *a daughter of M. Tullius Cicero.*—**II.** Hence **Tullĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Tullius, Tullian:* semis, Cic. Att. 15, 29, 1: caput, id. ib. 15, 26, 4: Scipio, *i. e. introduced in Cicero's* Somnium Scipionis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1.—Subst., Tullianum, i, *n.*, *The dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by King Servius Tullius,* "Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42; Sall. C. 55, 3 *sq.*;" Liv. 29, 22, 10.—*Adv.*, Tullĭāne, *In the manner of M. Tullius Cicero:* jocari, Aug. contr. Pelag. 2, 10, 37.

Tullus, i, *m.* *A Roman praenomen;* e. g. Tullus Hostilius, *the third king of Rome:* Tullus Cluilius, *a Roman embassador*, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 4, et al.

tum, *adv.* A correlative particle, denoting a definite point of time which either coincides with or follows another indicated period; Eng. *Then, thereupon, hereupon, next, in the next place, moreover, furthermore*, etc.

I. Coinciding with another point of time: **A.** In gen., *Then, at the time:* **a.** Connected with *quum, ubi, postquam, si,* or an *abl. absol.:* tum, quum tu es iratus, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: quum (summa rerum) est penes delectos, tum illa civitas optimatium arbitrio regi dicitur, id. ib. 1, 26: tum est hyperbole virtus, quum res ipsa, *etc.*, Quint. 8, 6, 76: quae (laus) tum est pulcherrima, quum sequitur, non quum arcessitur, id. 10, 2, 27:—ubi tempus promissa est jam perfici, Tum coacti, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 8; cf., qui mihi, ubi ad uxores ventum'st, tum fiunt senes, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 21:—postquam res publica adolevit . . . tum lex Porcia, *etc.*, Sall. C. 51, 40 Kritz:—si quaeret me, uti tum dicas, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 4; cf., tibi si recta probanti placebis, tum, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 63; and, tum magis assentiere, Laeli, si . . . ad majora venero, id. Rep. 1, 40 Mos. *N. cr.;* cf. also, quod si quando accidit, tum fit, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 47, 112; and, si sciens fallo, tum me Juppiter . . . pessimò leto afficias, Liv. 22, 53, 11 Drak. *N. cr.:*—reductis in Curiam legatis, tum consul, *non adeo majestatis*, inquit, *etc.*, Liv. 26, 31, 1; cf., ita rebus divinis peractis, tum, *etc.*, id. 22, 11, 1; so after the *abl. absol.*, id. 22, 40, 6; 24, 45, 8; Virg. A. 10, 445.—**b.** Strengthened by *demum, denique, maxime, vero:* ac tum demum, quum medium tenuere, non contrahunt, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7: ubi expolivero, magis hoc tum demum dices, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 60: si id facies, tum demum scibis, *etc.*, id. Mil. 4, 8, 55: utraque re satis experta, tum demum consules, Liv. 2, 29, 1:—tum denique homines nostra intelligimus bona, Quum, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 39: qui convenit polliceri operam suam rei publicae tum denique, si necessitate cogantur? . . . Sin autem temporibus cogeretur, tum id munus denique non recusare, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 6:—tum maxime, quum, *etc.*, Quint. 10, 3, 10; cf., tum vel maxime . . . quum, *etc.*, id. 1, 3, 12:—quem si habemus, tum vero quis, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 47. Cf. the particles demum, denique, maxime, vero.

2. *Absol.:* tum fit illud, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: tum tardior atque summissior decebit oratio, Quint. 11, 1, 64; id. 11, 3, 107: sed tum quoque tenendus est modus, id. 12, 7, 11: tum vero in curas animum diducitur omnis, Virg. A. 5, 720: tum vero obstupuit, Ov. M. 4, 346, et al.

B. In partic., of a definite period in past time, the Gr. τότε, *Then, at that time:* **a.** Connected with *quum:* tum, quum rem habebas, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7: quo autem modo assequi poterat Lacedaemon illa tum, quum praestare putabatur disciplina rei publicae, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 33.—Much more freq.,

b. *Absol.:* qui tum vivebant homines atque aevum agitabant, Enn. Ann. 9, 5: *opp.* nunc, Cic. Caecin. 1, 1; cf., non est tum Alexandrinis testibus creditum. Quid postea? Creditur nunc, *etc.*, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 34; and, nisi forte haec illi tum arma dedimus, ut nunc cum bene parato pugnaremus, id. Att. 7, 6, 2; so *opp.* nunc, id. Quint. 28, 87; 29, 88; cf., qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, id. Rep. 2, 2: in qua quid facere potuissem, nisi tum consul fuissem, id. ib. 1, 6; id. ib. 2, 21: quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, id. ib. 2, 9: idque et tum factum esse et certis temporibus semper futurum, id. ib. 1, 15: non latuit scintilla ingenii, quam jam tum elucebat in puero, id. 2, 21: quos (ludos) tum primum anniversarios in Circo facere instituisset (Romulus), id. ib. 2, 7: tum maxime scribere litigatoribus, Quint. 2, 15, 30; cf., ut non occisus esse Caesar, sed tum maxime occidi videretur, id. 6, 1, 31: civitas Hannibalem, tum temporis consulem, in foro exspectabat, *at that time*, Just. 31, 2.

II. Following a point of time, *Then, thereupon, hereupon:* **A.** Lit.: prodinunt famuli, tum candida lumina lucent, Enn. Ann. 3, 18: quid tu, inquit, tam mane, Tubero? . . . Tum ille . . . Tum Scipio . . . Tum ille . . . Hic Scipio . . . Dein Tubero . . . Tum Scipio: Sunt ista ut dicis, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 9 *sq.;* and so, to introduce what follows, saepiss.: in ripa inambulantes, tum autem residentes, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 16: jubent venire agros Attalensium . . . deinde agros in Macedonia regios . . . deinde agrum optimum Corinthium . . . post autem agros in Hispania . . . tum vero ipsam veterem Carthaginem vendunt, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5: legendos Demosthenem atque Ciceronem: tum ita, ut quisque esset Demostheni et Ciceroni simillimus, Quint. 10, 1, 39: cras est mihi judicium. Quid tum? *what then? what further?* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 47; so, quid tum? id. ib. 3, 5, 56; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 8; Cic. Mur. 12, 26, et al.—**b.** Strengthened by *deinde, postea:* primum ea quae sumus acturi cogitare debemus, deinde tum dicere ac facere, Var. L. L. 6, 6, 62; so, deinde tum, Quint. 4, 2, 27;—and in the order tum deinde, Liv. 2, 8, 3; Quint. 12, 10, 11: *Pa.* Capias tu illius vestem. *Ch.* Vestem? quid tum postea? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 78; so id. ib. 4, 2, 9; 4, 7, 23; id. Ad. 4, 5, 15; id. Hec. 4, 1, 36.

B. Transf.: **1.** In a series or enumeration of facts or arguments, *Then, again, furthermore, besides, in the next place:* gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 118: existimem publica quoque jura . . . tum monumenta rerum gestarum oratori nota esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 46, 201: tum anapaestus et creticus, iambus quoque, Quint. 9, 4, 99, et saep.—**b.** Esp. freq. correlative with *primum, deinde, postremo*, etc.: primum docent esse deos; deinde, quales sint; tum, mundum ab iis administrari; postremo, consulere eos rebus humanis, Cic. N. D. 2, 1 *fin.;* so id. Cat. 4, 3, 5: primum, quod legionem . . . propter paucitatem despiciebant: tum etiam, quod, *etc.* Accedebat quod, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 4.

As a correlative conjunction, repeated tum . . . tum, or, to denote a climax, quum . . . tum, *First . . . then, now . . . now, as well . . . as, both . . . and; both . . . and especially; not only, simply,* or *merely . . . but also, but even*, etc.: **a.** *tum . . . tum:* disserens in utramque partem tum Graece tum Latine, Cic. Att. 9, 4, 3: notionem appello, quod Graeci tum ἔννοιαν, tum πρόληψιν dicunt, id. Top. 7, 31: qui non tum hoc tum illud, ut in plerisque, sed idem semper, *etc.*, id. Lael. 4, 13: illud perspicuum est, approbationem tum adjungi, tum non adjungi, id. de Inv. 1, 37, 66: (aër) tum fusus et extenuatus . . . tum autem concretus, id. N. D. 2, 39, 101: esse id tum elegans, tum etiam fortissimum, Quint. 7, 3, 18: tum . . . tum quoque, id. 5, 10, 52.—Repeated several times: quod eo est admirabilius in his stellis, quia tum occultantur, tum rursus aperiuntur; tum adeunt, tum recedunt, tum antecedunt, tum subsequuntur; tum celerius moventur, tum tardius, tum omnino ne moventur quidem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51: ut Cretum Minos, Lacedaemoniorum Lycurgus, Atheniensium tum Theseus, tum Draco, tum Solo, tum Clisthenes, tum multi alii, id. Rep. 2, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 40.—**b.** *quum . . . tum*, prop., *If . . . then surely:* quae (virtus) quum in paucis est, tum in paucis judicatur et cernitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: Sthenio nemo inimicior quam hic C. Claudius quum semper, tum in his ipsis rebus et temporibus fuit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 43, 107: quum . . . tum vero, id. Rep. 1, 29: qui (Divitiacus) quum magnae partis harum regionum, tum etiam Britanniae obtinuerit, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 7: quae quum sint gravia, judices, tum illud acerbissimum est, quod, *etc.*, Cic. Mur. 27, 56: quum plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia contineat, tum illa nimirum praestat omnibus, quod bona spe praelucet in posterum, id. Lael. 7, 23. See more passages under quum.

† **tumba,** ae, *f.* = τύμβα (τύμβος) *A sepulchral mound, a sepulchre, tomb*, Prud. στεφ. 11, 9.

tŭmĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* *To cause to swell, to tumefy* (poet.): * **I.** Lit.: vis fera ventorum . . . Extentam tumefecit humum, Ov. M. 15, 303.—**II.** Trop., *To swell* or *puff up, to inflate* with pride, *etc.:* num me laetitia tumefactum fallis inani? Prop. 3, 6, 3; so, ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, id. 4, 1, 63; and, dum nimium vano tumefactus nomine gaudes, Mart. 4, 11, 1.

tŭmentĭa, ae, *f.* [tumeo] *A swelling* (late Lat.): capitis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 10; 3, 8.

tŭmĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To swell, be swollen* or *tumid, to be puffed out* or *inflated* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: *So.* Quid hoc in collo tibi tumet? *Sa.* Vomica'st: pressare parce, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 11. So, tumet corpus omne veneno, Ov. M. 3, 33: guttura plenis venis, id. ib. 3, 73: lumina fletu, Tib. 1, 8, 68: pedes, Virg. A. 2, 273: nares ac pectus, Quint. 11, 3, 29: fauces, id. ib. 30, et saep.; irritata loca semine, Lucr. 4, 1042: Achelous imbre, Ov. M. 8, 550: vela sinu, Mart. Spect. 26, 6; cf., unda a vento, Ov. F. 2, 776: gemma a tenero palmite, id. ib. 3, 238: sacci multo hordeo, Phaedr. 2, 7, 3: clivus molliter orbe, Claud. de Apono 12: anni (virginis), *i. e. to be ripe*, Stat. Ach. 1, 292; v. tumesco and tumidus.—Absol.: rutam tritam imponunt contusis tumentibusque, *swellings, tumors*, Plin. 29, 2, 9.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To swell, be swollen* with passionate excitement, *to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth:* sapientis animus semper vacat vitio, numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19; so, multis gentibus ira tumentibus, Liv. 31, 8, 11; and poet., with the *dat.:* accensum quis bile feret famulisque tumentem Leniet? Stat. S. 2, 1, 58: pectus anhelum Et rabie fera corda tument, Virg. A. 6, 49: tumens inani graculus superbia, Phaedr. 1, 3, 4; so with pride: gloriâ, Plin. 37, 1, 13: Mithridateis nominibus, Ov. M. 15, 755; cf., alto stemmate, Juv. 8, 40: parta jam laude, Val. Fl. 3, 677: merito, Mart. 4, 46, 2: successu rerum, Just. 39, 2: vana, Virg. A. 11, 854: laudis amore tumes, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 36: dum tumet sinus, *i. e. swells* or *boils up with desire*, Tib. 1, 8, 36: tument negotia, *are in a ferment, unsettled, approaching a crisis*, Cic. Att. 14, 4, 1; cf., quoniam Galliae tumeant, Tac. H. 2, 32; so, animi plebis, Plin. Pan. 28, 3 bella, Ov. Her. 7, 121.

B. Of speech, *To be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic* (post-Aug. and rarely): nec Ciceroni obtrectatores defuisse, quibus inflatus et tumens . . . videretur, Tac. Or. 18; Quint. 8, 3, 18: Musa nec insano syrmate nostra tumet, Mart. 4, 49, 8.

tŭmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [tumeo] *To begin to swell, to swell up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: inflatum mare quum subito penitusque tumescit, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13; so, maria, Virg. G. 2, 479; cf., freta ventis, Ov. M. 1, 36: inflata colla, id. ib. 6, 377: vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 77: matura virginitas, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cer. 125.—**II.** Trop., *To swell up, become swollen* with passionate excitement, *to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth:* rumpor et ora mihi pariter cum mente tumescunt (with anger), Ov. Her. 8, 57; so, rabie, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 242: mens aut languescit aut contra tumescit inani persuasione, Quint. 1, 2, 18; so with pride, serviles animi alte, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 176; and, Lydia Pactoli fonte, id. II. Cons. Stil. 61: (monet) operta tumescere bella, *are fermenting, threatening to break out*, Virg. G. 1, 465; cf., tumescens bellum, Vell. 2, 15, 2.

* **tūmicla,** ae, *f. dim.* [contracted from tomicula, from tomix] *A little rope, a cord:* spartea, App. M. 8, p. 213.

tŭmĭde, *adv.*, v. tumidus, *ad fin.*

tŭmĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tumidus] *A swelling, tumor* (late Lat.): ventris, Firm. Math. 8, 29 *med.*; so Hier. Ep. 53, 11.

* **tŭmĭdōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *High-swelling:* colles, Amm. 21, 10 dub. (*al.* tumulosi; cf., however, tumidi montes, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 5; and, tumidae terrae Germaniae, Tac. A. 2, 23; v. also tumor).

* **tŭmĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Swollen, tumid:* gingivula, App. Apol. p. 277.

tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tumeo] *Swollen, swelling, rising high, protuberant, tumid* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: serpens inflato collo, tumidis cervicibus, id. Vatin. 2, 4; cf., Python, Ov. M. 1, 460; and, Echidnae, id. ib. 10, 313: venter, id. Am. 2, 14, 15: papillae, id. R. Am. 338; cf., virginitas, *i. e. with swelling breasts*, Stat. Th. 2, 204: mare, Virg. A. 8, 671; cf., aequor, id. ib. 3, 157; Ov. M. 14, 544: fluctus, id. ib. 11, 480: Nilus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 48: vela, id. Ep. 2, 2, 201; cf., Euri, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 13: montes, id. ib. 2, 16, 5; cf., terrae Germaniae, Tac. A. 2, 23: crudi tumidique lavemur, *i. e. swollen, stuffed with food*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 61.—*Comp.:* oculi, Cels. 2, 6: humus, Col. 4, 1, 3.

II. Trop.: **A.** *Swollen* or *swelling* with passionate excitement, *excited, incensed, enraged; puffed up, elated; restless, violent, ready to break out* (so not in Cic.): tumida ex ira tum corda residunt, Virg. A. 6, 407; so of anger: Hor. A. P. 94: es tumidus genitoris imagine falsi, Ov. M. 1, 754; so of pride: id. ib. 8, 396; 495; Hor. S. 1, 7, 7; 2, 5, 98; id. Od. 4, 3, 8; cf., honor, Prop. 2, 24, 31: quum prudens scelus ob titulos admittis inanes, cum tumidum est cor, *i. e. swells* with ambition, Hor. S. 2, 3, 203: tumidi minantur, *swelling with rage*, Stat. Ach. 1, 155; cf., ingenia genti tumida, Just. 41, 3; and, tumidae gentium inflataeque cervices, Flor. 4, 12, 2.—*Sup.:* (Alexander) tumidissimum animal, *most arrogant*, Sen. Ben. 2, 16: Eridani tumidissimus accola Celtae, *most seditious*, Sil. 11, 25.

B. Of speech, *Inflated, turgid, tumid, pompous, bombastic:* quod alibi magnificum, tumidum alibi, Quint. 8, 3, 18; cf., visus es mihi in scriptis meis annotasse quaedam ut tumida, quae ego sublimia arbitrabar, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 5; so Quint. 8, 3, 56; 2, 5, 10: fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, id. 10, 2, 16; cf., sufflati atque tumidi, Gell. 7, 14, 5.—*Comp.:* tumidior sermo, Liv. 45, 23, 16: ut tibi tumidius videretur, quod est sonantius et elatius, Plin. Ep. 7, 12, 4: fuisset tumidius, si, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 1, 28: quem (Ciceronem) et suorum homines temporum incessere audebant ut tumidiorem, ut Asianum et redundantem, id. 12, 10, 12.—Hence,

Adv., tŭmĭde (acc. to *no.* II., A), *Haughtily, pompously:* tumidissime dixit Murrhedius, Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *fin.*

tŭmor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *The state of being swollen* or *tumid, a swelling, tumor* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: oculorum tumor, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81; so of *a tumor:* id. ib. 3, 9, 19; Auct. Her. 2, 27, 44; and in the *plur.:* Plin. 20, 25, 96; 21, 21, 89; 24, 4, 6, et saep.; cf., vetat Chrysippus ad recentes quasi tumores animi remedium adhibere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63: turpia quum faceret Palladis ora tumor, *inflation* of the cheeks from blowing the tibia, Prop. 2, 30, 18: tumor excitat papillas, *a swelling*, Mart. 8, 64, 10: pelagi, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 72: tumor ille loci permansit et alti Collis habet speciem, Ov. M. 15, 305; so, tumores terrae, Frontin. de Colon. p. 126 and 127 Goes.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *A swelling, commotion, fermentation, excitement* of the mind from any passion, as pride, anger, *etc.* (cf. tumeo and tumidus, *no.* II.): quum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 36; cf., erat in tumore animus, id. ib. 3, 31, 76: ira habet non solidum robur, sed vanum tumorem, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16 *med.*; so of anger: id. ib. 3, 2 *fin.*; Virg. A. 8, 40; Sen. Thyest. 519; Lact. Ira D. 18 *med.:* hinc illi aucta insolentia mirusque animo increvit tumor, Just. 11, 11 *fin.*; so of pride or vanity: Sen. Hippol. 136; Claud. Ep. 1, 6; Luc. 10, 99; cf., tumor et vana de se persuasio, Quint. 2, 2, 12: et inquietus inguina arrigat tumor, *i. e. desire*, Auct. Priap. 83, 42: rerum, *ferment, commotion*, Cic. Att. 14, 5, 2; so, praesens et civilia nuper classica, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 117.—**B.** Of speech, *An inflated* or *pompous style, bombast* (post-Aug.): genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73; so id. 2, 10, 7; 9, 4, 140; 12, 6, 5; Sen. Ben. 2, 11 *fin.*; Petr. 1; Gell. 2, 23, 21.

‡ **tŭmŭlāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [tumulus] *A sepulchral mound, tumulus*, Inscr. ap. Fabr. 634, *no.* 290.

tŭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To cover with a mound, to bury, inter, entomb* (a poet. word): neque injecta tumulabor mortua terra, Catull. 64, 153; so, aliquem, Ov. M. 8, 712, 15, 716; id. Pont. 1, 6, 49; Mart. 11, 91, 1

* **tŭmŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of hills, hilly:* locus, Sall. J. 91, 3.

tŭmultŭārĭe, *adv.*, v. tumultuarius, *ad fin.*

tŭmultŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus] *Of* or *belonging to bustle, hurry,* or *tumult;* in milit. lang., of troops *brought hurriedly together, raised hastily* or *suddenly* (not ante-Aug., but esp. frequent in Livy): tumultuario exercitu raptim ducto, Liv. 5, 37, 7; so, milites, id. 35, 2, 7; id. ib. 23, 8; Auct. B. Alex. 34, 5; hence, also, militia, Gell. 16, 10, 13.—**II.** Transf., *That is done* or *happens in a hurry, hurried, hasty, sudden, confused, irregular, disorderly, tumultuary:* pugna, Liv. 21, 8, 7; so, opus, id. 6, 29, 4; Quint. 7, 3, 34: repentina et quasi tumultuaria doctrina praeditus, Gell. 11, 7, 3; so, t. et inconditae exercitationes linguae, id. 6, 16, 1: carmen, *i. e. unpremeditated, improvised*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.—*Adv.*, tŭmultŭārĭe, *Tumultuously, hastily, hurriedly:* his raptim ac tumultuarie actis, Amm. 24, 2 *med.*; so Spart. Carac. 6.

* **tŭmultŭātim,** *adv.* [id.] *In haste, hastily:* Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

tŭmultŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tumultuor] *A bustling, hurrying, bustle, confusion, tumult* (extremely rare): Liv. 38, 2, 8.—**II.** *The irregular swearing of the* milites tumultuarii, acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 3 *med.*

tŭmultŭo, are, v. tumultuor, *ad fin.*

tŭmultŭor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [tumultus] *To make a bustle* or *disturbance, to be in great agitation* or *confusion, be in an uproar, raise a tumult, tumultuate:* in otio tumultuaris, in tumultu es otiosus, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: non decet tumultuari, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 22: saepe et sine causa, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101: quid tumultuaris, soror? quid insanis? id. Coel. 15, 36: mihi ne dicere quidem videtur, nisi qui disposite, ornate, copiose dicit, sed tumultuari, Quint. 10, 7, 12; cf., oratio carens hac virtute (*i. e.* ordine) tumultuetur necesse est, id. Inst. 7 prooem. § 3; so id. 2, 12, 11: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis nec tumultuantem de gradu dejici, *confused, agitated*, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80; Petr. 79: tumultuari Gallias comperit, *to be in an uproar*, Suet. Galb. 9.

☞ **1.** Act. collat. form, tumultuo, are: quid tumultues, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 15; 24.—**2.** tumultuari, impers.: hostibus nunciatur, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, Caes. B. G. 7, 61, 3; so Liv. 36. 44, 4: quum tumultuatum in castris sciret, id. 25, 21, 2; so, cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, id. 21, 16, 4.

tŭmultŭōse, *adv.*, v. tumultuosus, *ad fin.*

tŭmultŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus] *Full of bustle, confusion,* or *tumult, restless, turbulent, tumultuous* (quite class.): sonitus, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 52: seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4. So, conciones, id. Fam. 2, 12, 1: actio, Quint. 11, 1, 29: nuncius, Liv. 2, 24, 1: genus pugnae, id. 1, 14, 7; 28, 15, 5; cf., proelia, id. 27, 2, 11: excursiones, id. 30, 8, 4: somnia, Cels. 1, 2; 8, 4: mare, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 26: in otio tumultuosi, in bello segnes, Liv. 4, 28, 4.—*Comp.:* Caesar Italiam tumultuosiorem repperit, Vell. 2, 74, 1; so, literae, *i. e. announcing disturbances*, Suet. Ner. 40 *fin.:* tumultuosius atque turbidius, Quint. 3, 8, 60.—*Sup.:* quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat, Liv. 2, 10, 7.—*Adv.*, tŭmultŭōse, *With bustle* or *confusion, tumultuously:* tumultuose et cunctis copiis, Afran. in Charis. p. 197 P.; so Liv. 2, 28, 2; 2, 29, 5.—*Comp.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45, 1; Liv. 2, 29, 5; Suet. Caes. 16.—*Sup.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, 37; Suet. Calig. 45.

tŭmultus, ūs (archaic *gen.*, tumulti, Enn., Att., Afran., Turpil., and Pomp. in Non. 489, 29 *sq.*; Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 22; id. Poen. 1, 1, 79; Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 28; id. Hec. 3, 2, 21; Sall. C. 59, 5), *m.* [tumeo, *no.* II., qs. a restless swelling up, a ferment; hence] *An uproar, hurly-burly, bustle. stir, violent commotion, disturbance, tumult* (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: quid hoc Hic clamoris, quid tumulti est? Enn. in Non. 489, 29: quis sonitu ac tumultu tanto nomine nominat me atque pulsat aedes? Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 1: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 11, 1; so, coupled with strepitus, id. ib. 6, 7, 8; Liv. 25, 23, 17; cf., quum omnia terrore ac tumultu streperent, id. 25, 25, 9: numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? Cic Deiot. 7, 20; so, coupled with trepidatio, Liv. 25, 13, 10: sine vestro motu ac sine ullo tumultu, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26: turbae ac tumultus concitatores, Liv. 25, 4, 10: repentino tumultu perterriti, Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 4; so in the *plur.:* inque repentinos convivia versa tumultus, Ov. M. 5, 5; cf., novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 126:—tremendo Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu, *i. e. the roar of thunder*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 12; so Ov. M. 3, 308; cf., vides, quanto trepidet tumultu Pronus Orion, *storm, tempest*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 17; and with this cf., (me) per Aegaeos tumultus Aura feret, id. ib. 3, 29, 63; so too, pelagi coelique, Luc. 5, 592; and, maris, Sen. Herc. fur. 1091: stomacho tumultum Lenta feret pituita, *i. e. a rumbling* of the bowels, Hor. S. 2, 2, 75.

B. In partic., in milit. lang., *A sudden* or *impending war, civil war, insurrection, tumult, sedition, rebellion:* "potest enim esse bellum sine tumultu, tumultus esse sine bello non potest. Quid est enim aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur? unde etiam nomen ductum est tumultus. Itaque majores nostri *tumultum Italicum*, quod erat domesticus; *tumultum* Gallicum, quod erat Italiae finitimus, praeterea nullum nominabant. Gravius autem tumultum esse quam bellum hinc intelligi licet, quod bello vacationes valent, tumultu non valent," Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 2 *sq.:* tumultum decernere, *to proclaim that a sudden war is at hand*, id. ib. 5, 12, 31; cf., Boiorum gentem ad rebellionem spectare: ob eas res tumultum esse decrevit senatus, Liv. 34, 56, 11; and, tumultus Gallici causa, id. 7, 9, 6: factum nuper in Italia, servili tumultu, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 5: sedato tandem Istrico tumultu, Liv. 41, 6, 1: in Sardinia magnum tumultum esse cognitum est, id. ib. § 5.

II. Trop. (poet. and in post-Augustan prose): **A.** *Disturbance, disquietude, agitation, tumult* of the mind or feelings: tumultus Mentis, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 10; so Luc 7, 183; cf., pulsata tumultu pectora, Petr poet. Sat. 123: sceleris tumultus, Hor. S 2, 3, 208.

* **B.** Of speech, *Confusion, disorder:* sermonis, Plin. 7, 12, 10.

tŭmŭlus, i, *m.* (late Lat. in the *neutr.*, HOC TVMVLVM, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 20, *no.* 197) [tumeo; cf. also tumor and tumidus] *A raised heap of earth, a mound, hillock* (freq. and quite classical): **I.** In gen.: tumulus terrenus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43, 1: ignis e specula sublatus aut tumulo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, 93: coacervatis cadaveribus, qui superessent ut ex tumulo tela in nostros conjicerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27, 4: quaeris, utrum magis tumulis prospectuque an ambulatione delecter, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 1: silvestres, id. Cat. 2, 11, 24: tumulus naturalis, Auct. B. Alex. 72, 1.—

II. In partic., *A sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus:* (Demetrius) super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui nisi columellam, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: (Alexander) quum in Sigaeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, id. Arch. 10, 24: vos Albani tumuli atque luci, id. Mil. 31, 85; cf., nivales in Albano monte, id. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18. So id. poet. Tusc. 3, 27, 65; Quint. 7, 3, 31; Virg. E. 5, 42; id. Aen. 3, 322; Ov. M. 2, 326; 4, 14; 157; id. Fast. 3, 547; id. Trist. 3, 3, 72, et mult al.: honorarius, *i. e. a sepulchral monument, cenotaph*, Suet. Claud. 1; called also inanis, Virg. A. 6, 505.

tunc, *adv.* [apocopated from tum-ce, like nunc from num-ce] A particle of time, denoting (like its primitive, tum, *no.* I., but with an accessory indicative signif.) A definite point of time that coincides with another, and, like tum, either in gen., *Then, at the time;* or in partic., of a definite period, *then, at that time.* (* Tunc, acc. to Kritz. Sall. C. 51, 40; id. Jug. 5, 1; 7, 4, *etc.*, is to be used with coincident, and tum with successive events: but see Jahn, Virg. E. 3, 10.)

I. In gen., *Then, at the time, immediately* (so in the Ciceron. period very rarely, whereas tum is chiefly found in this sense): **a.** Connected with *quum, si:* nisi quod in illa (accusatione) tunc, quum omnia dicta sunt, testes dantur: hic in singulas res dabuntur, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 55: tunc est commovendum theatrum, quum ventum est ad ipsum illud *Plaudite*, Quint. 6, 1, 52; cf. id. 6, 4, 1: reus tunc narrationem subtrahet, quum, *etc.*, id. 4, 2, 8; cf. id. 12, 11, 7: si favi transversi inhaerent, tunc scalprato ferramento est opus, Col. 9, 15, 9.—Strengthened by *demum*, (**Then at length;* v. demum, p. 442, I., B, b): demum igitur, quum senex sis, tunc in otium Te colloces (shortly before, tum, quum), Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 9: quas ordine suo tunc demum persequar, quum praefatus fuero, *etc.*, Col. Praef. § 33.—**b.** *Absol.: Tr.* Herus peregre venit. *Si.* Tunc tibi Chorda tenditur, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 54: tunc ego crediderim vobis, et sidera et amnes, *etc.*, Prop. 1, 1, 23.

II. Referring to a specified past time, *Then, at that time*, Gr. τότε (the predom. signif. of the word in prose and poetry): **a.** Connected with *quum:* cujus erat tunc nationis, quum tunc abiit? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 107: saepe legit flores, et tunc quoque forte legebat, Quum puerum vidit, Ov. M. 4, 315.—**b.** *Absol.* (so most usually): quia nunc aiunt, quod tunc negabant, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 34; cf., quae (Magna Graecia) nunc quidem deleta est, tunc florebat, id. Lael. 4, 13; and, sed erat tunc excusatio oppressis, nunc nulla est, id. Phil. 7, 5, 14; cf. also, Ti. Gracchum sequebantur C. Carbo, C. Cato et minime tunc quidem Caius frater, nunc idem acerrimus, id. Lael. 11, 39; and id. Rep. 2, 9: cives Romani tunc facti sunt Campani, Enn. Ann. 5, 2; id. ap. Non. 211, 10: tunc pol ego et donis privatus sum et perii, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 37: aegre tunc sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumperent, Caes. B. C. 2, 13, 3: pugnatur una tunc omnibus in partibus, id. B. G. 7, 67, 2; cf., hujus testamento heres populus Romanus tunc instituitur, Just. 36, 4; and Stat. Th. 5, 81:—de gente obscura tunc temporis Persarum Cambysi in matrimonium tradit (filiam), Just. 1, 4.

tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum or tūsum, 3. (old collat. form of the *perf.*, tuserunt, Naev. 1, 1: TUNSI, acc. to Diom. p. 369 P.; *inf.*, tundier, Lucr. 4, 935) *v. a.* *To beat, strike, buffet* with repeated strokes: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen. (quite class.): oculos converso bacillo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, 142; so, pectus palo, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 3: pectora manu, palmis, *etc.*, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 10; id. Met. 8, 536; Virg. A. 11, 37: t. ac diverberare ubera, App. M. 7, p. 200: lapidem digito quum tundimus, Lucr. 4, 266; so, corpus crebro ictu, id. 4, 935; 1280: terram pede, Hor. A. P. 430; cf., humum ossibus, Ov. M. 5, 293: ulmum (picus), Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 14: litus undâ, Catull. 11, 4; cf., saxa alto salo, Hor. Epod. 17, 55: cymbala rauca, Prop. 3, 15, 36; cf., chelyn digitis errantibus, Stat. S. 5, 5, 33: gens effrena virum Rhipaeo tunditur Euro, Virg. G. 3, 382: ferrum rubens non est habile tundendo, *i. e. is not easy to beat out, not very malleable*, Plin. 34, 15, 43.—In a Greek construction: tunsae pectora palmis, Virg. A. 1, 481.—Proverb.: uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, *to hammer the same anvil*, i. e. *to keep at the same work*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162.

B. In partic., *To pound, bruise, bray*, as in a mortar: aliquid in pila, Plin. 13, 22, 43; 20, 19, 79: aliquid in farinam, in pollinem, id. 33, 7, 49; 19, 5, 29: tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, Virg. G. 4, 267: grana mali Punici tunsa, Col. 9, 13, 5: tunsum allium, id. 6, 8, 2, et al.: testam tusam et succretam arenae adjicere, Vitr. 2, 5; so, testa tusa, Plin. 36, 25, 62.

II. Trop., qs. To keep pounding or hammering at a person, *To din, stun, keep on at, importune* a person by repeating the same thing (so poet. and rarely): pergin' aures tundere? Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 25: assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros Tunditur, Virg. A. 4, 448: tundat Amycle, Natalem Maiis Idibus esse tuum, Prop. 4, 5, 35.—*Absol.:* tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 48.

Tūnes, ētis, *f.* *A maritime town of Africa Propria*, now *Tunis*, (* *acc.*, Tuneta), Liv. 30, 9, 16; (* *acc.* Tunetem), id. 30, 36, 6; cf. Mann. Africa, 2, p. 266.

Tungri, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Gallia Belgica*, near the modern *Tongres*, Plin. 4, 17, 31; 31, 2, 8; Tac. G. 2; id. Hist. 2, 14 *sq.;* 4, 16, 55; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3399; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 368 *sq.;* 543.—In the *sing.:* Tunger, Sil. 7, 682; Inscr. Grut. 334, 3.

tŭnica, ae, *f.* *An under-garment of the Romans worn by both sexes, a tunic*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 46; 5, 2, 60; id. Mil. 3, 1, 93; 5, 30; id. Pers. 1, 3, 75; Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60; id. de Or. 2, 47, 195; Hor. S. 1, 2, 132; id. Ep. 1, 1, 96; 1, 18, 33, et mult. al. A tunic with long sleeves was thought effeminate, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 48; Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22; Gell. 7, 12, 4.—Proverb.: tunica propior pallio est, *my tunic is nearer than my cloak*, (* like the Eng. *near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin*), Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30.—**II.** Transf., *A coating, skin, tegument, membrane, husk, peel*, etc., i. q. velamentum membrana: quum teretes ponunt tunicas aestate cicadae, Lucr. 4, 56; so, oculorum, Cels. 7, 7, 14; Plin. 11, 37, 54: boletorum, id. 22, 22, 46: corticis, id. 24, 3, 3; cf. id. 16, 14, 25; ib. 36, 66.

tŭnĭcātus, a, um, v. tunico.

tŭnĭco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tunica] *To clothe with a tunic.* In the *verb. finit.* only once: tunicare homulum, Var. in Non. 182, 17.—Far more freq. and quite class.: **II.** In the *Part. perf.*, tŭnĭcātus, a, um, *Clothed with a tunic*, Cic. Coel. 5, 11; cf. in poet. transf., of life in the country, o tunicata quies! Mart. 10, 51, 6.—Of the common people, who went clothed simply with the tunic, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 2; Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 94; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65; Tac. Or. 7.—**B.** Transf., *Covered with a coat, skin*, or *peel, coated:* tunicatum caepe, Pers. 4, 3.

tŭnĭcŭla, ae, *f.*, *dim.* [id.] *A little tunic*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 65; Turpil. in Non. 538, 10; Var. ib. 228, 27.—**II.** *A little coat, skin*, or *membrane:* oculorum, Plin. 26, 12, 76; 29, 6, 38: stellionis, id. 30, 10, 27: hordei, Fest. s. v. GLUMA, p. 98.

tunsus, a, um, *Part.* of tundo.

1. tŭor, tŭi, v. tueor, *ad init.*

* **2. tŭor,** ōris, *m.* [1. tuor = tueor] *The sight, vision*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48.

* **tūrālis** (thur.), e, *adj.* [tus] *Of* or *belonging to incense, incense-:* arca, Serv. Virg. A. 5, 745.

tūrārĭus (thur.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to frankincense:* tibiae, *incense-flutes*, i. e. flutes played upon while the incense was burned at sacrifices, Sol. 5 *med.* (called also tibiae *sacrificae* Tuscorum, Plin. 16, 36, 66 *fin.;* cf. Virg. G. 2, 193.—**B.** Subst., turarius, ii, *m.*, *A dealer in frankincense*, Firm. Math. 8, 25 *fin.;* Tert. Idol. 11; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4291.—**II.** Vicus Turarius, *A street in Rome, in the eighth region*, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, 154.

† **turba,** ae, *f.* = τύρβη, *A turmoil, hubbub, uproar, disorder, tumult, commotion, disturbance*, of a crowd of people: "praetor ait: CVIVS DOLO MALO IN TVRBA DAMNVM QVOD FACTVM ESSE DICETVR . . . *Turbam* appellatam Labeo ait ex genere tumultus, idque verbum ex Graeco tractum ἀπὸ τοῦ ϑορυβεῖν. Turbam autem ex quo numero admittimus? Si duo rixam commiserint, utique non accipiemus in turba id factum, quia duo turba non proprie dicentur. Enimvero si plures fuerint, decem aut quindecim homines, turba dicentur. Quid ergo, si tres aut quatuor? Turba utique non erit. Et rectissime Labeo inter turbam et rixam multum interesse ait; namque turbam multitudinis hominum esse turbationem et coetum, rixam etiam duorum," Ulp. Dig. 47, 8, 4: turba et confusio rerum, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13; cf., ut Exsistat ex populo turba et confusio, id. Rep. 1, 45: vis belli ac turba, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91; cf., multitudo ac turba fugientium, Caes. B. C. 2, 35, 3; and, turba atque seditionibus sine cura aluntur, Sall. C. 37, 3; so in the *plur.:* seditiones turbaeque populares, Quint. 2, 16, 2; cf. Tac. H. 4, 1 *fin.:* efficere turbas in castris, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, 31: turba est nunc apud aram, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 53; cf., inter Officium turbamque sacri vocesque precantum, Ov. M. 12, 33: festaque confusa resonabat regia turba, id. ib. 12, 214, et saep.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., for a disturbance made by a few or a single person, *A brawl, confusion, disturbance* (so in good prose rarely): non vides, quam turbam quosve fluctus concites? Att. in Non. 524, 26: turba atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, 149: fugiam intro, ne quid hic turbae fiat itidem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 9: Amphitruo actutum uxori turbas conciet, id. Amph. 1, 2, 14; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 10, 1; and, ebrius turbam aliquam dare, Caecil. in Non. 525, 4: jam tum inceperat Turba inter eos, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59.

B. Concr., *A crowd, throng, multitude; a band, train, troop*, etc.: **1.** Of persons (so very freq. and quite class.): in foro turbaque, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: domus praetoria turba referta, id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, 137: quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, id. de Sen. 23, 85; id. Verr. 1, 7, 19. So, omnis Circi, Quint. 1, 6, 45: hominum ejus aetatis, id. 1, 2, 2: discipulorum, id. 10, 5, 21: Quiritium, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7: clientium, id. ib. 3, 1, 13: poëtarum seniorum, id. Sat. 1, 10, 67; pauperiorum, id. ib. 1, 1, 111, et saep.

2. Of other things animate or inanimate, *A crowd, throng, troop, multitude, number:* turba ignotorum deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: praeter vulgum turbamque animantum, Lucr. 2, 920; so, ferarum, canum, volucrum, Ov. M. 11, 44; 4, 723; 10, 144: luporum, Sil. 7, 129: materiaī, Lucr. 1, 1106; 2, 126; 3, 941: arborum, Ov. M. 10, 106: rotarum, id. ib. 6, 219: jaculorum, id. Pont. 4, 7, 35: vulnerum, Plin. 11, 37, 61: castrensium negotiorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 25, 1: inanium verborum, Quint. 8, 2, 17: argumentorum, id. 4, 2, 82; cf. id. 6, 1, 1; id. 4, 5, 7; 5. 13, 12.

turbāmentum, i, *n.* [turbo] *A means of disturbance* (extremely rare): turbamenta rei publicae, Sall. Or Lepid. 11: turbamenta vulgi, Tac. H. 1, 23.

(* **turbassit,** i. e. turbaverit; ast qui turbassit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4.)

turbāte, *adv.*, v. 1. turbo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

turbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. turbo] *Confusion, disorder, disturbance* (perhaps not ante-Aug.): turbam multitudinis hominum esse turbationem et coetum, rixam etiam duorum, Ulp. Dig. 48, 8, 4 (v. turba, *ad init.*): rerum, Liv. 24, 28, 1: rei publicae, Flor. 4, 6, 2: coloris et vultus, Gell. 19, 1, 6

turbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A troubler disquieter, disturber* (not ante-Aug.): turbatores vulgi erant tribuni plebis, Liv. 4, 48, 1; so, vulgi, id. 4, 2, 7: plebis (Gracchi et Saturnini), Tac. A. 3, 27: Germaniae (Arminius), id. ib. 1, 55; cf. id. ib. 1, 30: otii, Sen. Contr. 3, 17 *fin.*

turbātrix, īcis, *f.* [turbator] *She that troubles, disquiets*, or *disturbs* (poet. and very rarely): turbatrix fama, Stat. Th. 4, 369: pacis, Prud. Psych. 668.

turbātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of 1. turbo.

turbellae, ārum, *f. dim.* [turba] *A bustle, stir, row* (only in vulg. lang.): tantas turbellas facio, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 134; so id. Pseud. 1, 1, 108; App. de Deo Socr. p. 48.

turben, ĭnis, v. 2. turbo, *ad init.*

turbĭde, *adv.*, v. turbidus, *ad fin.*

turbĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [turbidus] *To trouble, to make turbid, to disturb, obscure,* (post-class.): **I.** Lit.: aquam, Sol. 49 *fin.*: aër turbidatus, Mart. Cap. 2, 40. —**II.** Trop.: laetitiam, Mart. Cap. 1, 18; cf., serenitatem animae, Sid. Ep. 6, 2.

* **turbĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat disturbed* or *confused*: sensus, Prud. Apoth. 276.

turbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [turba] *Full of confusion* or *disorder, wild, confused, disordered* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: turbida tempestas heri fuit, *wild, stormy,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 3; so, tempestas, Lucr. 4, 170; 6, 376; Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4; Caes. B. C. 2, 22, 2; Suet. Calig. 15; and, tempestas telorum, Virg. A. 12, 283; cf., Auster, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 5: aequora ponti, Lucr. 5, 998: nubila, Virg. A. 4, 245; cf., coelum, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1: imber, Virg. A. 12, 685: coma, Ov. Her. 10, 16.

B. In partic., of fluids, *Troubled, thick, muddy, turbid*: aqua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97; cf., torrentes, Quint. 12, 10, 19: gurges turbidus coeno, Virg. A. 6, 296: auro turbidus Hermus, id. Georg. 2, 137.

II. Trop., *Troubled, disordered, boisterous, turbulent, vehement, gloomy, vexatious, perplexed*: mens, quae omni turbido motu semper vacet, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: turbidi concitatique motus animorum, id. ib. 4, 15, 34: mores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 18; so, ingenium, Tac. A. 14, 59: Venulo adversum se turbidus infert, Virg. A. 11, 742; so id. ib. 9, 57; Stat. S. 3, 1, 39: t. et clamosus altercator, Quint. 6, 4, 15: reduxit in hiberna turbidos et nihil ausos, *mutinous, seditious,* Tac. A. 1, 38; so, civitas, id. Hist. 4, 11: ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Aruns, *frightened,* Virg. A. 11, 814; so, puella, Ov. A. A. 3, 246: C. Caesar turbidus animi, Tac. H. 4, 48; so, turbidus irae, Sil. 12, 417; for which, turbidus irâ, Stat. S. 3, 1, 39: turbidus ausi, Sil. 13, 214: —res timida aut turbida, *i. e. dubious, perilous,* Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 11; cf., res turbidas tractare, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199; and, esse in turbidis rebus, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 39; so, casus, Tac. A. 16, 13.—*Comp.*: pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 34: tumultuosius atque turbidius, Quint. 3, 8, 60.—*Sup.*: turbidissimus quisque, Tac. H. 3, 49: actiones, Quint. 1, 10, 28.—**b.** In the *neutr.* absol.: si turbidissima sapienter ferebas, Cic. Fam. 6, 14, 3: nisi quod in turbido minus perspicuum fore putent quid agatur, Liv. 3, 40, 10; so, in turbido, Sen. Ep. 3 *fin.*; Tac. H. 1, 21: —turbidum, adverbially, mens turbidum Laetatur, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 6.—Hence,

Adv., turbĭde, *In disorder, confusedly*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24; Tac. A. 3, 12; Gell. 5, 9, 6.

* **turbĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [turbinatus] *A pointing in the form of a cone*: piri, Plin. 15, 21, 23.

turbĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. turbo] *Cone-shaped, pointed like a cone, conical, turbinate*: adamas . . . turbinatus in mucronem, Plin. 37, 4, 15; id. 11, 37, 69.—*Comp.*: turbinatior piris figura, Plin. 15, 15, 17.

* **turbĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Shaped like a top, cone-shaped*: vortex, Ov. M. 8, 556.

1. turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (* *fut. perf.*, turbassit, for turbaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, *al.* turbassitur) [turba] *To disturb, confuse, disorder; to throw into disorder* or *confusion* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: ventorum vi agitari atque turbari mare, Cic. Clu. 49, 138; so, mare, aequor, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 1; Hor. Epod. 15, 8; Ov. M. 7, 154; 14, 545, et al.: equitatus turbaverat ordines, Liv. 3, 70, 9; so id. ib. § 4: aciem peditum, id. 30, 18, 10; cf., in a poet. transf., ancipiti quoniam bello turbatur utrimque, Lucr. 6, 377: ne comae turbarentur, quas componi vetuit, Quint. 11, 3, 148; so, capillos, Ov. M. 8, 861; cf. in a Greek construction, turbata capillos, id. ib. 4, 474: ceram, Quint. 12, 8, 13: uvae recentes alvum turbant, Plin. 23, 1, 6, et saep.

B. In partic., of water, *To trouble, make thick* or *turbid*: lacus, Ov. M. 6, 364; so, flumen imbre, id. ib. 13, 889: aquam limo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 60: aquas lacrimis, Ov. M. 3, 475.

II. Trop.: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, 123; cf., qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, id. Leg. 3, 9, 19; and, Aristoteles quoque multa turbat, a magistro Platone non dissentiens, id. N. D. 1, 13, 33: quantas res turbo! Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 1; so, quas mihi filius turbas turbet, id. Bacch. 4, 10, 1; cf., quae meus filius turbavit, id. ib. 5, 1, 5; so id. Casin. 5, 2, 6; and, ne quid ille turbet vide, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, 24: haec, quae in re publica turbantur, id. ib. 3, 9, 3: milites nihil in commune turbantes, Tac. H. 1, 85: turbantur (testes), Quint. 5, 7, 11; cf. id. 4, 5, 6; 5, 14, 29; 10, 7, 6.—*Absol.*: dum ne reducam, turbent porro, quam velint, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 12: repente turbare Fortuna coepit, Tac. A. 4, 1: si una alterave civitas turbet, id. ib. 3, 47: M. Servilius postquam, ut coeperat, omnibus in rebus turbarat, *i. e. had deranged all his affairs,* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2.—*Impers.*: totis Usque adeo turbatur agris, Virg. E. 1, 12: si in Hispania turbatum esset, Cic. Sull. 20, 57.—Hence

turbātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Troubled, disturbed, disordered, agitated, excited*: **A.** Lit.: turbatius mare ingressus, *more stormy,* Suet. Calig. 23: turbatius coelum, id. Tib. 69.—**B.** Trop.: hostes inopinato malo turbati, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 1; cf., oculis simul ac mente turbatus, Liv. 7, 26, 5: and, turbatus religione simul ac periculo, Suet. Ner. 19; cf. also, turbatus animi, Sil. 14, 678:—placare voluntates turbatas, Cic. Planc. 4, 11; cf., seditionibus omnia turbata sunt, Sall. Or. Phil. contr. Lepid. 1; and, turbata cum Romanis pax, Just. 18, 2 *fin.*: omnia soluta, turbata atque etiam in contrarium versa, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 7; cf., quae si confusa, turbata, permixta sunt, *etc.*, id. ib. 9, 5, 3.—Hence,

Adv., turbāte, *Confusedly, disorderly*: aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate, *in confusion,* Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 1.

2. turbo, ĭnis, *m.* (collat. form, turben, ĭnis, *n.*, Tib. 1, 5, 3; cf. Charis. p. 118 P.) [1. turbo] *That which spins* or *twirls round, a whirl.*

I. *A whirlwind, hurricane, tornado*: "ventus circumactus et eundem ambiens locum et se ipse vertigine concitans *turbo* est. Qui si pugnacior est ac diutius volutatur, inflammatur, et efficit, quem πρηστῆρα Graeci vocant: hic est igneus turbo," Sen. Q. N. 5, 13; cf. id. ib. 7, 5: procellae, turbines, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51; cf., saevi exsistunt turbines, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157; Lucr. 1, 274; cf. id. 1, 280; 293; 5, 218; Ov. M. 6, 310: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1: turbo aut subita tempestas, id. Coel. 32, 79: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31, et saep. In apposition with ventus: exoritur ventus turbo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47; so, circumstabant navem turbines venti, id. Trin. 4, 1, 16.

B. Trop.: qui in maximis turbinibus ac fluctibus rei publicae navem gubernassem, Cic. Pis. 9, 20; cf., ego te in medio versantem turbine leti Eripui, Catull. 64, 149: quum illi soli essent duo rei publicae turbines, id. Sest. 11, 25: miserae mentis, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 28: miserarum rerum, id. Met. 7, 614: Gradivi, *i. e. coil of war, tumult of war,* Sil. 11, 101.

II. *A spinning-top, whipping-top,* Virg. A. 7, 378 *sq.*; Tib. 1, 5, 3.—Hence,

B. Transf., of things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top, as a *Reel, whirl, spindle,* etc., Cic. Fat. 18, 42; Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 449; Hor. Epod. 17, 7; Catull. 64, 315; Plin. 2, 10, 7; 9, 36, 61; 27, 4, 5; 36, 13, 19, § 90; 37, 4, 15; Ov. M. 1, 336, et al.

III. *A whirling motion, a whirl, twirl, rotation, revolution, a round, circle* (so mostly poet.): cum coeli turbine ferri, Lucr. 5, 623; so, lunae, id. 5, 631: ignium, id. 6, 640; cf. Virg. A. 3, 573: teli (contorti), id. ib. 6, 594; cf. id. ib. 11, 284; Luc. 3, 465; Sil. 4, 542; cf., saxi, *whirling force,* Virg. A. 12, 531: serpentis, *i. e. the coiling,* Sil. 3, 191: Aegaeus, *whirlpool, vortex,* Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 287; so, rapax, Stat. Th. 4, 813: verterit hunc (servum in emancipatione) dominus, momento turbinis exit Marcus Dama, *i. e. of whirling round,* Pers. 5, 78: militiae turbine factus eques, *i. e. through the round of military gradation* or *promotion,* Ov. Am. 3, 15, 6: vulgi, *i. e. a throng, crowd,* Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 200.

3. Turbo, ōnis, *m.* *The name of a gladiator,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 310.

turbor, ōris, *m.* [1. turbo] *Restlessness, unquietness, disturbance, tumult* (late Lat.), Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, *no.* 149; ib 2, 1 *med.*

turbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [turba] *A disorderly group, a little crowd* of people: turbulae complent totas plateas, App. M. 11, p. 260.

turbŭlente and **turbŭlenter,** *advv.*, v. turbulentus, *ad fin.*

turbŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [turbulentus] *Trouble, disquiet, turbulence* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

turbŭlento, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To trouble, disturb* (post-class.): me strepitu turbulentant, App. M. 9, p. 222; id. ib. 2, p. 120.

turbŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [turba] *Full of trouble* or *commotion*: **I.** Pass., *Restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous* (quite classical): tempestas, *stormy,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, 26; so Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 143; Auct. B. Alex. 45, 2: loci Neptunii, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 3: aqua, *turbid, muddy,* Phaedr. 1, 1, 5: atomorum turbulenta concursio, *confused,* Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20:—est igitur quiddam turbulentum in hominibus singulis, Cic. Rep. 3, 36 (Non. 301, 6): res publica, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 3; heu edepol res turbulentas! Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 68; so, praeda, id. Rud. 4, 4, 142: ea sunt et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34: errores, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70: animi, *stirred up, aroused, excited,* id. Tusc. 4, 59.—*Comp.* turbulentior inde annus excepit, Liv. 2, 61, 1.—*Sup.*: turbulentissimum tempus *opp.* tranquillissimum, Cic. Pis. 15, 33.

II. Act., *Making trouble, troublesome, turbulent, factious, seditious*: turba plerumque est turbulenta, Var. in Gell. 13, 11, 3: P. Decius fuit ut vita sic oratione etiam turbulentus, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: seditiosus civis et turbulentus, id. de Or. 2, 11, 48; so, t. et mali cives, id. ib. 2, 31, 135: tribuni, Tac. H. 2, 38: conciones, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4; so Quint. 5, 13, 39: consilia Antonii, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 1: minae populi, Quint. 2, 20, 8.—*Sup.*: tribuni plebis, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 2: leges, Suet. Caes. 16.—Hence,

Adv., *In a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence*: (*a*) Form turbŭlente: qui non turbulente humana patiantur, *without agitation, composedly,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 60.—(*β*) Form turbŭlenter: nihil turbulenter, nihil temere facere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 7.—**b.** *Comp.*: egit de Caepione turbulentius, Cic. Part. or. 30, 105.—**c.** *Sup.*: regere, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 *med.*

* **turbystum,** i, *n.* *A drug used by painters to facilitate the reception of a color, a mordant*: scytatum atque turbystum, Plin. 33, 5, 26 *fin.*

(* **Turcae,** ārum, *m.* *An Asiatic people near the Don, the Turks,* Plin. 6, 7, 7; Mela, 1, 19.)

turda, ae, v. turdus.

turdārĭum, ii, *n.* [turdus] *A place where thrushes are kept,* Var. L. L. 6, 1, 51.

‡ **turdelix,** icis. Of uncertain signif., Var. L. L. 6, 1, 51.

Turdētāni, ōrum, *m.* *A people of Baetica,* round about the mod. *Seville,* Liv. 21, 6, 1; 34, 17, 1; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 279; 286 and 302. In a comic lusus verbb. with turdus (a thrush), Plaut. Capt 1, 2, 60.

Turdŭli, ōrum, *m.* *A people in Baetica, living to the east of the Turdetani,* Var. R. R. 2, 10, 4; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 279 and 302.—**II.** Hence **Turdŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *relating to the Turduli*: bellum, Liv. 34, 20, 2.

turdus, i, *m.* (*fem.* collat. form, turda, ae, Pers. 6, 24; denied by Varro, L. L. 9, 38, 140; id. R. R. 3, 5, 6) *A thrush, a fieldfare,* Plin. 10, 25, 36; Var. R. R. 3, 2, 15, 3, 5, 1 *sq.*; Col. 8, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41;

id. Epod. 2, 34; id. Sat. 2, 2, 74; 2, 5, 10; Mart. 13, 92, 1, et mult. al.—**II.** Transf., *A kind of fish, a sea-carp*, Plin. 32, 11, 53; Col. 8, 16, 8; 8, 17, 8; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 12, 23; Quint. 8, 2, 8.

tūrĕus (written also thureus), a, um, *adj.* [tus] *Of frankincense:* solis est turea virga Sabaeis, *the frankincense-shrub*, Virg. G. 2, 117; so, virga, Ov. M. 4, 255: planta, Col. 3, 8, 4: grana, Ov. F. 4, 410: dona, Virg. A. 6, 225: altaria, *on which incense is burned*, Stat. Th. 4, 412.

turgĕo, rsi, ēre, *v. n.* *To swell out, be swollen* or *tumid* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: si lienes turgent, Cato R. R. 157, 7; cf., Cyclopis venter turserat, Enn. in Prisc. p. 870 P.; so, ora (ab ictu), Ov. F. 3, 757: lumina gemitu, Prop. 1, 21, 3: mammae, Plin. 20, 13, 51: rana, Prop. 3, 6, 27: gemmae laeto in palmite, Virg. E. 7, 48; cf., frumenta, id. Georg. 1, 315; herba, Ov. M. 15, 203: caules, Plin. 12, 17, 37: uva mero, Mart. 13, 68, 2: sacculus pleno ore, Juv. 14, 138.—**II.** Trop.: turgent mendacia nimiis monstris, *i. e. are full*, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 350:—(uxor) turget mihi, *i. e. is swelling with anger, is enraged*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 17; so id. Most. 3, 2, 10.—**B.** Of speech, *To be inflated, turgid, bombastic:* oratio, quae turget et inflata est, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 45: professus grandia turget, Hor. A. P. 27.

turgesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [turgeo] *To begin to swell, to swell up, swell:* **I.** Lit.: ne aqua in eorum corpore turgescat, Var. R. R. 8, 9, 13; cf., hoc (humore) aetas illa (puerilis) turgescit, Quint. 11, 3, 28: prima Ceres docuit turgescere semen in agris, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 11; so, brassica valido caule, Col. poet. 10, 325: virgulta, Plin. 8, 50, 76: hic satur irriguo mavult turgescere somno, *i. e. to grow fat* or *stout*, Pers. 5, 56: bullatis nugis Pagina turgescit, *i. e. is full*, id. 5, 18.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *To swell with passion:* sapientis animus numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: cor turgescit tristibus iris, id. poet. ib. § 18: turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8.—**B.** Of speech, *To be inflated, turgid:* genus dicendi, quod immodico tumore turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73.

turgĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turgidus] *Swollen:* ocelli flendo, Catull. 3, 18: racemi, Paul. Petr. 5, 450.

turgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [turgeo] *Swollen, inflated, distended, turgid* (quite classical): membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19; so, oculi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 15: labra, Mart. 6, 39, 8: venter, App. M. 6, p. 176; cf., aqua subter cutem fusa turgidus, Plin. 7, 45, 46; and, haedus, Cui frons turgida cornibus, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 4: loca semine, Lucr. 4, 1031: mare, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 19; cf., fluvii hiberna nive, id. Od. 4, 12, 4: vela vento, id. ib. 2, 10, 24; Ov. Am. 2, 11, 42.—**II.** Trop., Of speech, *Inflated, turgid* (so very rarely): oratio, Petr. 2: Alpinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 36; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 158.

turgor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A swelling, turgidity* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 2, 35; so id. 5 *fin.*

Tŭrĭānus, a, um, v. Turius, *no.* II.

(* **Tūrĭas,** ae, *m.* *A river in Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *the Guadalaviar*, Mela, 2, 6, 6; Sall. Fragm. p. 957 *Cort.* Called, also, **Turium,** ii, *n.*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, 20. —Hence Tūrĭensis, e, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Turias:* proelium (in the Sertorian war), Cic. Balb. 2, 5.)

tūrĭbŭlum (thur.), i, *n.* [tus] *A vessel to burn incense in, a censer*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, 46; Liv. 29, 14, 13; Curt. 8, 9.—**II.** Transf., *A constellation, otherwise called* Ara, German. Arat. 390; Vitr. 9, 7.

tūrĭcrĕmus (thur.), a, um, *adj.* [tus-cremo] *Incense-burning, for burning incense* (a poet. word): arae, Lucr. 2, 353; Virg. A. 4, 453; so, foci, Ov. Her. 2, 18: ignes, Luc. 9, 989.

tūrĭfer (thur.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [tus-fero] *Incense-bearing, that bears, yields,* or *produces incense:* Indus, Ov. F. 3, 720: regio, Plin. 6, 23, 26: Sabaei, Val. Fl. 6, 138; cf., Arabes, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 71: silvae, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 81:—grex, *that offers frankincense*, for *idolaters, heathen*, Prud. Apoth. 359.

tūrĭfĭcātor (thur.), ōris, *m.* [turificatus] *One that offers incense* to the gods, for *idolater*, Aug. contra liter. Petil. c. 103.

turĭfĭcātus (thur.), i, *m.* [tus-facio] *One that offers incense* (to the gods), a term applied to those Christians who sacrificed to the heathen gods in time of persecution, Cyprian. 55.

* **tūrĭlĕgus,** a, um, *adj.* [tus-lego] *Incense-gathering:* Arabes, Ov. F. 4, 569.

turĭo, ōnis, *m.* *A shoot, sprout, tendril, young branch* of a tree, Col. 12, 50, 5; Apic. 8, 1.

(* **Turĭum,** ii, v. Turias.)

Tūrĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So, Q. Turius, Cic. Fam. 12, 26, 1: C. Turius, Hor. S. 2, 1, 49.—**II.** Hence **Tŭrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Turius, Turian:* hereditas, *of Q. Turius*, Cic. Fam. 12, 26, 2:—cassia, a peculiar kind so called, Martian. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

turma, ae, *f.* A division of Roman cavalry, the tenth part of an ala, consisting at first of thirty, and afterward of thirty-two men; Eng., *A troop, squadron* of horse, "Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26; Veg. Mil. 2, 14; Fest. p. 355;" Caes. B. G. 4, 33, 1; 6, 8, 5; 7, 45, 1; 7, 80, 6; 7, 88, 1; Hirt. B. G. 8, 19, 1; Cic. Att. 5, 21, 10; id. Fam. 15, 4, 7; Hor. Od. 2, 16, 22; id. Ep. 2, 1, 190, et al.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *A troop, crowd, throng, band, body:* in turma inauratarum equestrium (statuarum), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17: immanis Titanum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 43: Iliae, id. Carm. Sec. 38: cristatae exercitus, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 133; so id. in Ruf. 2, 343: Alexandri, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 64: feminea, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 51: Gallica, *i. e. of priests of Isis*, id. Am. 2, 13, 18.

turmālis, e, *adj.* [turma] *Of* or *belonging to a troop* or *squadron;* subst., turmales, ium, *m.:* T. Manlius cum suis turmalibus evasit, *i. e. with those of his squadron*, Liv. 8, 7, 1; so id. 25, 18, 11.—**II.** Transf.: non sanguine cretus Turmali trabeaque Remi, *i. e. of the equestrian order*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 17: buccina, *a cavalry-trumpet*, Claud. B. G. 347.—In a pun: Scipio ille major Corinthiis statuam pollicentibus eo loco, ubi aliorum essent imperatorum, turmales dixit displicere, *i. e. horsemen*, and also, *crowds*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262.—in the *neutr.* adverbially: Bellona mixta viris turmale fremit, *like a whole squadron*, Stat. Th. 4, 10.

turmārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [id.] *Recruiting officers of cavalry*, Cod. Theod. 6, 35, 3.

turmātim, *adv.* [id.] *By troops* or *squadrons:* equites se turmatim explicare coeperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 93, 3; so Hirt. B. G. 8, 18, 2; Liv. 5, 39, 5; 28, 13, 9, et al.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *In troops, in bands:* Lucr. 2, 118.

Turnus, i, *m.* *A king of the Rutuli, killed by Aeneas*, Liv. 1, 2, 3; Virg. A. 7, 344 *sq.;* Ov. M. 14, 451 *sq.;* Tib. 2, 5, 48, et al.

Tŭrŏnes, um, *m.* *A people in Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Liger*, around the site of the mod. *Tours*, Caes. B. G. 2, 35, 3; 7, 4, 6; 7, 75, 5: Hirt. B. G. 8, 46, 4; Plin. 4, 18, 32; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 328 and 472. Called afterward **Tŭrŏni** (* or Tŭrŏnĭi), ōrum, Tac. A. 3, 41; Amm. Marc. 20, 11 *sq.*—**II.** Hence **Tŭrŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Turones, Turonic:* ecclesiae episcopatus, *of Tours*, Sulpic. Sev. Vit. S. Mart. 9.

turpĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turpis] *Ugly, foul, deformed:* **I.** Lit.: nasus, Catull. 41, 3: res, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 99.—* **II.** Trop.: jocus in (rebus) turpiculis et quasi deformibus ponitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248.

* **turpĭfĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [turpis-facio] *Made foul* or *filthy, debased, deformed, corrupted;* trop.: foeditas turpificati animi, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.

Turpĭlius, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So, Sex. Turpilius, *a Roman comic poet, a contemporary and friend of Terence*, cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. § 46.—Turpilia, Cic. Fam. 7, 21.

* **turpĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n.* [turpis-loquor] *Obscene* or *immodest speech*, Tert. Pud. 17 *fin.*

* **turpĭlucrĭcŭpĭdus,** i, *adj. m.* [turpis-lucrum-cupidus] *Covetous of base* or *dishonest gain*, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 63.

Turpĭo, ōnis, v. Ambivius.

turpis, e, *adj.* *Ugly, unsightly, unseemly, foul, filthy, nasty* (quite classical; esp. freq. in a trop. sense).

I. Lit.: aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 125: ornatus, id. ib. 1, 2, 94; cf. below, *no.* II. So, vestitus, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 57: colores foeda specie, Lucr. 2, 421: pes, Hor. S. 1, 2, 102: podex, id. Epod. 8, 5: rana, id. ib. 5, 19: pecus, id. Sat. 1, 3, 100: viri morbo, *deformed, disfigured*, id. Od. 1, 37, 9: macies, id. ib. 3, 27, 53; cf., scabies, Virg. G. 3, 441: podagrae, id. ib. 3, 299: membra udo fimo, *i. e. befouled*, id. Aen. 5, 358; cf., toral, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22.—*Sup.:* simia quam similis turpissima bestia nobis, Enn. Ann. 11, 15.

II. Trop., *Unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonorable:* pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus coeno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 93; 1, 3, 133: quum esset proposita aut fuga turpis aut gloriosa mors, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; cf., mors honesta saepe vitam quoque non turpem exornat, vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, id. Quint. 15, 49; and, adolescentia, id. Fontei. 11, 24: causam, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 9; so Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 4: luxuria quum omni aetati turpis, tum senectuti foedissima est, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123: si enim disserunt, nihil esse obscenum, nihil turpe dictu, id. Fam. 9, 22, 1: neque rogemus res turpes, nec faciamus rogati, id. Lael. 12, 40: formido mortis, id. Rep. 1, 3; cf. Virg. A. 2, 400: repulsa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: turpem senectam Degere, id. Od. 1, 31, 19, et saep.: non turpis ad te, sed miser confugit, Cic. Quint. 31, 98; id. Att. 5, 11, 5: ex judice Dama prodis turpis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 55: sub domina meretrice turpis, id. Ep. 1, 2, 25, et saep.—*Comp.:* quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: quid est autem nequius aut turpius effeminato viro? id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36; Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 4.—*Sup.:* homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, id. Att. 9, 9, 3: turpissima fuga, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 1: turpissimus calumniae quaestus, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 226: quod quidem mihi videtur esse turpissimum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12.—**b.** In the *neutr.* absol.: nec honesto quicquam honestius, nec turpi turpius, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 4.—*Adv.* (in the poets): turpe incedere, Catull. 42, 8; so, gemens, Stat. Th. 3, 334.—And, more freq., **c.** Turpe est, or simply turpe, with a subject-clause: habere quaestui rem publicam, non modo turpe est, sed sceleratum etiam et nefarium, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: quod facere non turpe est, modo, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 35, 127; id. Lael. 17, 61: quid autem turpius quam illudi? id. ib. 26, 99; cf. id. ib. 21, 77.—Hence,

Adv., turpĭter, *In an ugly* or *unsightly manner:* **1.** Lit. (so rarely): ut turpiter atrum Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. A. P. 3: claudicare, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20.—More freq. and quite class., **2.** Trop., *In an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonorably:* turpiter et nequiter facere aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: unum illud extimescebam, ne quid turpiter facerem, id. Att. 9, 7, 1: turpiter se in castra recipere, Caes. B. G. 7, 20, 6. So also Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 24; id. Hec. 4, 4, 2; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 9; 7, 2, 7; id. Mil. 4, 9; Caes. B. G. 7, 80, 5; id. B. C. 3, 24, 3; Auct. B. G. 8, 13, 2; Hor. A. P. 284; Ov. M. 4, 187, et al.—*Comp.*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 13. —*Sup.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29.

turpĭter, *adv.*, v. turpis, *ad fin.*

turpĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [turpis] *Ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity:* **I.** Lit. (so extremely seldom): an est ullum malum majus turpitudine? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: virtutis laude turpitudinem tegere, App. Apol. p. 283.—**II.** Trop., *Baseness, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonor, infamy, turpitude:* turpitudinem alicui objicere, Cic. Fontei. 12, 27; so, coupled with dedecus, labes, id. Phil. 7, 5, 15; with infamia, id. Verr. 1, 16, 49; id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: si omnia fugiendae turpitudinis adipiscendaeque honestatis causa faciemus, id.

Tusc. 2, 27, 66; cf., fuga turpitudinis, appetentia laudis et honestatis, id. Rep. 1, 2:—verborum, id. de Or. 2, 59, 242: ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27, 2: generis, Quint. 3, 7, 19: pristinae vitae, Gell. 18, 3, 3.

turpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [turpis] *To make ugly* or *unsightly, to soil, defile, pollute, disfigure, deform* (mostly poet.): **I.** Lit.: Jovis aram sanguine turpari, *to be defiled* or *polluted*, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; and 3, 19, 45; so, capillos sanguine, Virg. A. 10, 832: canitiem pulvere, id. ib. 12, 611: frontem (cicatrix), Hor. S. 1, 5, 61; cf., candidos humeros (rixae), id. Od. 1, 13, 10: ora (pallor), Sil. 7, 631: te quia rugae Turpant et capitis nives, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12; so, ipsos (scabies), Tac. H. 5, 4: Herculea turpatus gymnade vultus, Stat. Th. 4, 106.—**II.** Trop., *To dishonor, disgrace:* ornamenta, Cic. (?) Fragm. ap. Hier. Ep. 66, 7: avos, Stat. Th. 8, 43: afflictos Argos, id. ib. 10, 437.

Turrānĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So, D. Turranius Niger, *a friend of Varro and of Q. Cicero*, Var. R. R. 2 *praef.* § 6; Cic. Att. 1, 6, 2; 6, 9, 2; 7, 1, 1: M. Turranius, *a praetor*, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25: C. Turranius, praefectus annonae, Tac. A. 1, 7; 11, 31. Turranius, *a tragic poet*, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 29.—**II.** Hence **Turrānĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Turranius, Turranian:* pira, a peculiar kind so called, Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16; Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*

turrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [turris] *A little tower, a turret*, Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*—**II.** For pyrgus, *A kind of dice-box*, shaped like a tower, Mart. 14, 16.

turrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [id.] *Turret-bearing, turreted* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): humeri elephantorum, Plin. 11, 2, 1; cf., ferae moles, Sil. 9, 560: urbes, Virg. A. 10, 253; cf., ripae, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 229: antennae, Virg. A. 7, 631: carinae, Luc. 3, 514; 4, 226.—**II.** As an *adj. propr.*, Turrigĕra, ae, *f.*, *An epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of turrets* (personifying the earth and its cities): Cybele, Ov. F. 6, 321: dea, id. ib. 4224: Opis, id. Trist. 2, 24.

† **turris,** is, *f.* = τύῤῥις, *A tower:* ea ballista si pervortam turrim, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 59: apud vetustam turrem, Att. in Prisc. p. 761 P.: Dionysius concionari ex turri alta solebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: celsae graviore casu Decidunt turres, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11; cf., altae, id. Epod. 17, 70: Dardanae, id. Od. 4, 6, 7, et saep. Of *military towers*, for defense of a camp or the walls of a city, Caes. B. G. 5, 40, 2; 6, 29, 6; id. B. C. 3, 9, 3; Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; for attack in a siege, Caes. B. G. 3, 21, 2; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Liv. 32, 17 *fin.*; on the backs of elephants, id. 37, 40, 4; on a ship, id. 37, 24, 6, et saep.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** For any high building, *A castle, palace, citadel:* pauperum tabernas Regumque turres, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 14; so, regia, Ov. M. 8, 14: Tyriae, Tib. 1, 7, 19: Maecenatiana, Suet. Ner. 38.—**B.** *A dove-cote* built in the form of a tower, Var. R. R. 3, 3, 6.—**C.** *A kind of battle-array* when the troops were arranged in a square, Cato in Fest. s. v. SERRA, p. 344; cf. Gell. 10, 9, 1.

turrītus, a, um, *adj.* [turris] *Set, furnished,* or *fortified with towers, towered, turreted, castled, castellated* (mostly poet.): moenia, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 47; cf., muri, id. Pont. 3, 4, 105: castella, Luc. 6, 39: puppes, Virg. A. 8, 693: elephanti, Auct. B. Afr. 30, 2; 41, 2; Plin. 8, 7, 7; cf., inde boves Lucas turrito corpore tetros, Lucr. 5, 1301; also called, t. moles, Sil. 9, 239; cf. turriger: tempora murali cinctus turrita corona, Sil. 13, 366.—**B.** As an *adj. propr.*, Turrita, ae, *adj. f.*, *Tower-crowned, turreted*, an epithet of Cybele (v. turriger, *no.* II.): dea, Prop. 4, 11, 52: Berecynthia mater, Virg. A. 6, 786:—mater, Ov. M. 10, 696; cf. id. Fast. 4, 219 *sq.*—**II.** Transf., *Tower-shaped, towering, high, lofty:* scopuli, Virg. A. 3, 536: corona, *i. e. a lofty head-dress*, Luc. 2, 358; so, caput, Prud. Psych. 183; and, vertex, Hier. Ep. 130, 7.

tursĭo, ōnis, *m.* *A kind of fish resembling the dolphin, a porpoise*, Delphinus Phocaena, L.; Plin. 9, 9, 11.

turtur, ŭris, *m.* (*fem.*, turturis marinae os, Dict. Cret. 6, 15) *A turtle-dove*, Columba turtur, L.; Plin. 10, 34, 52 *sq.*; Var. R. R. 3, 8; Col. 8, 9; Pall. 1, 25; Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 44; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 35; id. Poen. 2, 40; Virg. E. 1, 59; Mart. 3, 60, 7, et mult. al.

* **turtŭrilla,** ae, *f. dim.* [turtur] *A little turtle-dove;* a term applied to an effeminate person: Sen. Ep. 96 *fin.*

turunda, ae, *f.*: **I.** *A ball of paste* for fattening geese, Cato R. R. 89; Var. R. R. 3, 9, 20.—**II.** *A kind of sacrificial cake*, Var. in Non. 552, 3.—**III.** *A tent* or *roll of lint* for wounds, Cato R. R. 157, 14; Scrib. Comp. 201.

tūs (also written thus), tūris, *n.* [contr. from θύος, τό] *Incense, frankincense,* "Plin. 12, 14, 30;" Plaut. Poen. 2, 3; id. Trin. 4, 2, 89, id. Truc. 2, 5, 27; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, 77, id. Off. 3, 20, 80; Lucr. 3, 328; Tib. 1, 7, 53; Prop. 3, 10, 19; Hor. Od. 1, 30, 3; 1, 36, 1; 4, 1, 22, et saep. et al.—**II.** Tus terrae, *A plant, called also* chamaepitys, Plin. 24, 6, 20.

Tusci, ōrum, *m.* Another name for Etrusci, *The inhabitants of Etruria, the Tuscans, Etruscans, Etrurians*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Liv. 2, 51, 1; 5, 33, 7 *sq.*; 5, 45, 4; Cic. de Div. 2, 51, 106, et al.; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 71 and 100.—**II.** Hence **Tuscus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Tuscans, Tuscan, Etruscan, Etrurian:* mare, Mel. 1, 3, 3 *sq.*; 2, 4, 1; 2, 7, 17; Plin. 3, 5, 8; Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69; Liv. 5, 33, 7; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 202, et al.; cf., aequora, id. Od. 4, 4, 54; and, pelagus, Mel. 2, 5, 1: sinus, Plin. 2, 88, 89: amnis, *i. e. the Tiber*, which flows through Etruria, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33; Ov. A. A. 3, 386; cf., flumen, id. Met. 14, 615; and, alveus, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 28: vocabula, Var. L. L. 5, 9, 17: sacra, Col. poet. 10, 341: dux, *i. e. Mezentius*, Ov. F. 4, 884: eques, *i. e. Maecenas*, Mart. 8, 56, 9: cadi, *Tuscan wine*, id. 13, 118, 2:—semen, i. q. zea, Plin. 18, 8, 19; id. 11, 29, 112: vicus, *a street in Rome inhabited by low people, especially by prostitutes*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 14; Liv. 2, 14, 9; Tac. A. 4, 65 *fin.*; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 21; Hor. S. 2, 3, 228, et al.; hence, ex Tusco modo dotem corpore quaerere, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 20.—*Adv.*, Tusce, *In the Tuscan language* or *manner:* dicere, Gell. 11, 7, 4; cf. Var. ib. 2, 25, 8.—**B. Tuscānus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: dispositiones, *of the Tuscan style of architecture*, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.*—**C. Tuscānĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: impluvium, *in the Tuscan style*, Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45; cf. Vitr. 3, 2; 4, 7 *fin.*; Plin. 35, 12, 45; 36, 23, 56: signa, id. 34, 7, 16; cf., Apollo, id. ib. 18; and, statuae, Quint. 12, 10, 1.

Tuscŭlānensis, e; **Tuscŭlānum,** i; and, **Tuscŭlānus,** a, um; v. 2. Tusculum.

* **1. tuscŭlum** (thusc.), i, *n. dim.* [tus] *A little frankincense:* Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 15.

2. Tuscŭlum, i, *n.* *A very ancient town of Latium*, now *Frascati*, Liv. 2, 15 *sq.*; 6, 33 *sq.*; Cic. Fontei. 14, 31; id. de Div. 1, 43, 98; 2, 45, 94; Hor. Epod. 1, 29, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 654.—**II.** Hence **Tuscŭlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tusculum, Tusculan:* ager, Var. L. L. 7, 2, 84: colles, Liv. 3, 7, 3: aqua, Cic. Balb. 20, 45: populus, Liv. 8, 37, 9: sacra, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 56, et saep.—**2.** Subst.: **a.** Tusculanum, i, *n.*, *The name of several estates at Tusculum.* So *Cicero's estate there*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4; 2, 1, 11; 7, 5, 3; id. Fam. 7, 23, 3. Hence, Tusculanae Disputationes, *the title of a work written there by Cicero;* cf. Klotz. Anm. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 1.—*An estate of Caesar*, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13; *of L. Crassus*, id. ib. 1, 7, 24; 1, 21, 98; *of M. Crassus*, id. Att. 4, 16, 3; *of Lucullus*, id. Acad. 2, 48, 148; id. Fin. 3, 2, 7, et mult. al.—Hence, (β) **Tuscŭlānensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Tusculum:* dies, *passed at the Tusculan estate*, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 4.—**b.** Tusculani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tusculum, Tusculans*, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55; Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; id. Balb. 13, 31.—**B. Tuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tusculum, Tusculan* (poet. for Tusculanus): tellus, Tib. 1, 7, 57; Mart. 9, 61, 2: colles, id. 4, 64, 13: moenia, Sil. 7, 692: umbra, Stat. S. 4, 4, 16.—In the *plur.* subst., Tusculi, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tusculum, the Tusculans*, Mart. 7, 31, 11.

Tuscus, a, um, v. Tusci, *no.* II., A.

* **tussēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [tussis] *A cough*, App. M. 9, p. 222.

tussĭcŭla, ae, *f.*, *dim.* [id.] *A little* or *slight cough*, Cels. 3, 22; Plin. Ep. 5, 19 6; Front. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*

tussĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [tussicula] *Of* or *belonging to a cough, good for a cough, cough-:* medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13: herba, i. q. tussilago, id. ib. 2, 7 *fin.*

tussĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Coughing much, subject to a cough:* senilis aetas, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 13 *fin.*

tussicus, i, *m.* [tussis] *Afflicted with a cough*, Firm. Math. 5, 16; Marc. Empir. 20.

tussĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* *The herb colt's-foot*, Plin. 26, 6, 16.

tussĭo, ire, *v. n.* [tussis] *To cough, to have a cough:* forte si tussire occoeperit, ne sic tussiat, Ut cuiquam linguam in tussiendo proferat, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 49 *sq.* So, male, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: crebro, Quint. 11, 5, 56: plurimum, Petr. 117: acerbum, Mart. 2, 26, 1.—In the *Part. praes.*, subst., *One who has a cough:* nuces tussientibus inimicae, Plin. 23, 8, 77; so id. 21, 20, 83; 29, 3, 11.

tussis, is, *f.* *A cough*, Cels. 4, 4, 4; 4, 6; 8, 9; Col. 6, 10, 1 *sq.*; Plin. 23, 4, 51; ib. 8, 29; 26, 6, 16; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132; Catull. 44, 7; Virg. G. 3, 497; Hor. S. 1, 9, 32, et mult. al.: sicca, *a dry cough*, Cels. 4, 6.

tūsus, a, um, *Part.* of tundo.

* **tūtācŭlum,** i, *n.* [1. tutor] *A defense, means of protection*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 387.

tūtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A means of defense, defense, protection* (poet. and post-class.): (lorica) decus et tutamen in armis, Virg. A. 5, 262. In the *plur.*: domorum aut vestium, Arn. 2, 71: deposcimus rebus fessis, id. 1, 15.

tūtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A means of defense, defense, protection* (rarely; not ante-Aug.), Liv. 21, 61, 10: circumspiciens tutamenta sermonis, App. M. 1, p. 105.

Tūtānus, i, *m.* [id.] *The name of a Roman guardian deity, who is fabled to have put Hannibal to flight*, Var. in Non. 148, 2.

* **tūtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A protecting, defending, protection*, Firm. Math. 4, 7.

tūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A protector, defender* (post-class.): periculosis tutator, egenis opitulator, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52.

1. tūte, *pron.*, v. tu, and 2. te.

2. tūte, *adv.*, v. tueor, *ad fin.*

tūtēla, ae, *f.* [1. tutor] *A watching, keeping, charge, care, safeguard, defense, protection.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: tutelam januae gerere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 43; so, foribus tutelam gerere, id. Trin. 4, 2, 28; cf., villarum, Plin. 18, 5, 6; so, Capitolii, id. 35, 3, 4: viae, Cels. Dig. 31, 1, 30: suo tergo tutelam gerere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 51: nunc de septis, quae tutandi causa fundi fiant dicam. Earum tutelarum genera quatuor, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 14, 1: pecudum silvestrium, *care, management*, Col. 9 *praef.* § 1; so, boum, id. 6, 2, 15: aselli, id. 7, 1, 2; cf., tenuiorum, *support, maintenance*, Suet. Caes. 68: lanae tutelam praestant contra frigora, Plin. 29, 2, 8:—quum de hominis summo bono quaererent, nullam in eo neque animi neque corporis partem vacuam tutela reliquerunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36: tutela ac praesidium bellicae virtutis, id. Mur. 10, 22: Apollo, cujus in tutela Athenas antiqui historici esse voluerunt, id. N. D. 3, 22, 55; cf., quare sit in ejus tutela Gallia, cujus, *etc.*, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35; and, intelligi volumus salutem hominum in ejus (Jovis) esse tutela, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: subjicere aliquid tutelae alicujus, id. ib. 4, 19, 38: filios suos parvos tutelae populi commendare, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: de Jovis impio Tutela Saturno eripuit, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 23: ut dicar tutelâ pulsa Minervae, Ov. M. 2, 563: dique deaeque omnes, quibus est tutela per agros, Prop 3, 13, 41, et saep.

B. In partic., a jurid. *t. t.*, *The office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship, tutelage* of minors, insane persons, *etc.*: "*tutela* est, ut Servius definit, vis ac potestas in capite libero ad tuendum eum, qui propter aetatem sua sponte se defendere nequit, jure civili data ac permissa," Paul. Dig. 26, 1 (De tutelis), 1: tradere aliquem in tutelam alicujus, Pac. in Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: in alicujus tutelam venire, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 108; cf., fraudare pupillum, qui in tutelam pervenit, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: alicujus tutelam accipere, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 17: ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor. S. 2, 3, 218: rei publicae, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 85. Cf. below, *no.* II., B, 2.

II. Transf., concr.: **A.** *Act.*, like our *watch*, of that which guards or protects, *A keeper, warder, guardian, protector* (mostly poet.): (Philemon et Baucis) templi tutela fuere, Ov. M. 8, 713: prorae tutela Melanthus, *i. e. the pilot at the prow*, i. q. proreta, id. ib. 3, 617:—o tutela praesens Italiae (Augustus), Hor. Od. 4, 14, 43; cf., (Achilles) decus et tutela Pelasgi, Ov. M. 12, 612:—rerum tutela mearum Quum sis (shortly before, curator a praetore datus), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 103.—So of *the image of the tutelar deity* of a ship: navis, cujus tutela ebore caelata est, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 76; so Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 1; Sil. 14, 543; Petr. 105 and 108. And of *the tutelar deity* of a place, Petr. 57; Auct. Priap. 37; Hier. in Jesai. 57, 7; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1698 *sq.*

B. Pass., Of that which is guarded or protected, *A charge, care:* **I.** In gen. (poet.): virginum primae puerique claris Patribus orti, Deliae tutela Deae, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 33: Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis, Prop. 4, 8, 3.

2. In partic., in jurid. lang., *That which is under guardianship* or *tutelage:* in officiis apud majores ita observatum est: primum tutelae, deinde hospiti, deinde clienti, tum cognato, postea affini, *a ward*, Massur. in Gell. 5, 13, 5. So of *the property of a ward:* mirabamur, te ignorare, de tutela legitima . . . nihil usucapi posse, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 6; cf., nihil potest de tutela legitima sine omnium tutorum auctoritate deminui, id. Flacc. 34, 84; Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 5.

tūtēlāris, e, *adj.* [tutela] *Of* or *belonging to defense* or *protection* (a post-class. word): **I.** (acc. to tutela, *no.* I., B) *Of* or *belonging to guardianship, tutelar, tutelary:* causa, Ulp. Dig. 12, 3, 4: instrumenta, Paul. ib. 27, 7, 8: anni, Sid. Ep. 4, 24 *fin.*: praetor, Capitol. M. Aur. 19 *fin.*—**II.** (acc. to tutela, *no.* II., A) dii, *Tutelar deities* of places, Macr. S. 3, 9; Arn. 3, 114.

tūtēlārĭus, ii, *m.* [tutela, *no.* I., A] *One who has the care* or *custody* of a thing, *a keeper, warden, curator:* of a building: Plin. 34, 7, 17: PRAETOR, Inscr. Grut. 363, 2; 465, 5.

* **tūtēlātor**, ōris, *m.* [tutela] *A protector, guardian:* said of a genius: Mart. Cap. 2, 39.

tūtēlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That is under protection:* genus agri (coupled with in tutelam rei urbanae assignatum), Aggen. de Limit. agr. p. 58 Goes.

Tūtēlīna (also written Tūtilīna), ae, *f.* [id.] *A guardian deity, tutelar goddess:* **I.** Of Rome: Var. L. L. 5, 34, 45; id. ap. Non. 247, 29.—**II.** Of corn: Plin. 18, 2, 2; Tert. Spect. 8; Macr. S. 1, 16; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 8; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 131.

(* **tūtĕmet**, v. tute and met.)

1. tūto, *adv.*, v. tueor, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

2. tūto, are, v. 2. tutor, *ad fin.*

1. tūtor, ōris, *m.* [tueor] *A watcher, protector, defender:* **I.** In gen. (so very rarely; not in Cic.): et te, pater Silvane, tutor finium, Hor. Epod. 2, 22: tutorem imperii agere, Suet. Tit. 6: Bacchi, *i. e.* Priapus, Petr. 133.—**II.** In partic., a jurid. *t. t.*, *A guardian, curator, tutor* of minors, women, insane persons, *etc.* (the predom. signif. of the word), "Dig. 26, 1 *sq.*;" Cic. Att. 12, 28, 3; id. Caecin. 25, 72; id. de Or. 1, 53, 228; id. Mur. 12, 27; Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16; 3, 5, 14; Liv. 39, 9, 7, et saep.:—orbae eloquentiae quasi tutores relicti sumus, Cic. Brut. 96, 330; cf., quasi tutor et procurator rei publicae, id. Rep. 2, 29; Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 16.

2. tūtor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [id.] *To watch, guard, keep, protect, defend* (quite class.): tutatus est domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 196; so, rem heri (servus), id. Men. 5, 6, 4: rem parentum, id. Merc. 5, 1, 6; cf., res Italas armis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 2: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos), Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: egregiis muris situque naturali urbem tutantes, Liv. 5, 2, 6: quum Volsci vallo se tutarentur, id. 3, 22, 5; so, se religione, Tac. A. 1, 39: rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 6, 13; so id. Phil. 4, 1, 2: provincias, id. de imp. Pomp. 6, 14: serves Tuterisque tuo fidentem praesidio, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 81; id. ib. 2, 1, 171: quas (spes) necesse est et virtute et innocentia tutari, Sall. J. 85, 4:—natura arbores cortice a frigoribus et calore tutata est, Plin. H. N. 7 *praef.* § 2; so, quibus (viribus) ab ira Romanorum vestra tutaremini, Liv. 6, 26, 1: locorum ingenio sese contra imbelles regis copias tutabatur, Tac. A. 6, 41.—* **II.** Transf., *To ward off, avert* an evil: ipse praesentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidiis tutabatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 52, 4.

☞ **1.** Act. collat. form, tuto, are: tuos qui celsos terminos tutant, Naev. in Non. 476, 10; so Pac. ib. 13; Pompon. ib. 12; Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24.—**2.** tutor, ari, in a pass. signif.: patria et prognati tutantur et servantur, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 20: hunc per vos tutari conservarique cupiunt, Cic. Sall. 21, 61 (*al.* conservareque): tutata possessio, Symm. Ep. 9, 11.

tūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. tutor] *Of* or *belonging to a guardian:* tutorio nomine regnum administrare, Just. 30, 3.

tutrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A female guardian, tutrix:* filiarum suarum, Cod. Justin. 5, 35, 3.—Transf., of the Muses: Fulgent. Myth. praef. *fin.*

tŭtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tutulus] *Having* or *wearing a* tutulus, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 90; and in Fest. s. v. TVTVLVM, p. 354 and 355; Pompon. in Non. 19, 16.

tŭtŭlus, i, *m.* *A kind of head-dress, formed by piling up the hair in a conical form*, worn esp. by the Flamen and his wife, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 90; Fest. p. 354 and 355; and v. Böttig. Sabina, 1, p. 132.

Tūtūnus, i, *m.*, i. q. *Priapus*, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 11; Arn. 4, 131 and 133; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 258.

tūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of tueor.

tŭus, a, um, *pron. poss.* [tu] *Thy, thine, your, yours:* tuus est servus, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 63: ex tua accepi manu, id. ib. 2, 2, 132: imperium tuum, id. ib. 2, 1, 84: *Me.* Quojus nunc es? *So.* Tuus, nam pugnis usu fecisti tuum, id. ib. 1, 1, 219: tuus sum, id. ib. 2, 1, 7 and 14: vigebat auditor Panaetii illius tui Mnesarchus, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: de tuis unus est, id. Fam. 13, 16, 3; cf., numquam tu . . . tam longe a tot tuis et hominibus et rebus carissimis et suavissimis abesse voluisses, id. Att. 4, 15: tua istuc refert, si curaveris, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 109; v. refert, p. 1284, 1, a: *Ly.* Bene ego volo illi facere, si tu non nevis. *Ph.* Nempe de tuo. *Ly.* De meo: nam quod tuum 'st, meum 'st: omne meum est autem tuum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 47 *sq.*: haud tuum istuc est te vereri, id. Stich. 5, 4, 36: tuum 'st, si quid praeter spem evenit, mihi ignoscere, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 55.—Made emphatic by the suffix *pte* or *met:* tuopte ingenio, id. Capt. 2, 3, 11; cf., tuopte consilio, id. Mil. 3, 1, 11: scio te sponte non tuapte errasse, id. Trin. 3, 2, 40: tuismet literis, App. Apol. p. 337.—(* **B.** tuus, *pregn.*, *Your, your own*, i. e. *favorable, auspicious, proper, suitable*, or *right for you:* tempore non tuo, Mart. 10, 19, 12: haec hora est tua, id. ib. 19: tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv. 38, 45; v. suus, p. 1509, B, 2.—**2.** For the *objective gen.*, tui: desiderio tuo, *through desire for you*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 66; so, odio tuo, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 27.)

Tȳănēĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Tyana* (a town in Phrygia): incola, Ov. M. 8, 719.

Tyba, ae, *f.* *A village on the Euphrates*, now *Taibe*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2.

Tȳbris, v. Tiberis.

(* **Tȳcha**, ae, *f.* = τύχη (fortuna), *The name of a part of Syracuse*, Cic. Verr. 4, 53; Liv. 24, 21; 25, 25.)

Tȳchĭus, ii, *m.*, Τυχίος (Hom. Il. 7, 222), *A celebrated shoemaker of Boeotia*, Plin. 7, 56, 57; Ov. F. 3, 824.

Tȳdeus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Τυδεύς, *The son of Oeneus and father of Diomedes*, Virg. A. 6, 479; Stat. Th. 1, 42; 8, 664; Hyg. Fab. 69 and 70.—**II.** Hence **Tȳdīdes**, ae, *m.*, *The son of Tydeus*, i. e. *Diomedes*, Virg. A. 1, 97; 471; 2, 164; 197; Hor. Od. 1, 6, 16; 1, 15, 28; Ov. M. 12, 622; 13, 68, et al.

* **tympănĭŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [tympanum] *A small drum, a taboret, tambourine*, Arn. 6 *fin.*

† **tympănista**, ae, *m.* = τυμπανιστής, *A drummer, taborer*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 49.

† **tympănistrĭa**, ae, *f.* = τυμπανίστρια, *A female drummer* or *player on the tambourine*, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell *no.* 2451.

† **tympănītes**, ae, *m.* = τυμπανίτης, *A kind of dropsy that swells the belly like a drum, tympanites*, Veg. Vet. 1, 43; Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8 (in Cels. 3, 21, written as Greek).

† **tympănītĭcus**, i, *m.* = τυμπανιτικός, *One who is afflicted with tympanites, a dropsical person*, Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 60; Veg. Vet. 3, 27.

† **tympănĭum**, ii, *n.* = τυμπάνιον, *A precious stone shaped like a tambourine*, Plin. 9, 35, 54.

† **tympănīzans**, antis, *Part.* [τυμπανίζω], *Playing on a drum* or *timbrel:* Suet. Aug. 68 *fin.*

† **tympănŏtrĭba**, ae, *m.* = τυμπανοτρίβης, *A taborer, a timbrel-player*, a term of reproach for a soft, effeminate person (alluding to the priests of Cybele), Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 49; cf. tympanum.

† **tympănum**, i, *n.* = τύμπανον, *A drum, timbrel, tambour, tambourine*, esp. freq. as beaten by the priests of Cybele, Lucr. 2, 619; Catull. 63, 8 *sq.*; Virg. A. 9, 619; Ov. M. 3, 537; 4, 29; 391; Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 38; Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 4; Just. 41, 2, et mult. al.—Hence, **B.** Trop., for any thing soft, effeminate, enervating: tympana eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 12, 21; Sen. Vit. beat. 13 *med.*—**II.** Transf., Of other things of a like shape: **A.** *A drum* or *wheel*, in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, *etc.*, Lucr. 4, 906; Virg. G. 2, 444; Vitr. 10, 4; Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 332; Ulp Dig. 19, 2, 19.—**B.** In architecture: **1.** *The triangular area of a pediment*, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*—**2.** *A panel* of a door, Vitr. 4, 6 *med.*

Tyndăreus (trisyll.), ĕi (collateral form, Tyndarus, i, Hyg. Fab. 77 and 78), *m.*, Τυνδάρεως, *A king of Sparta, son of Oebalus, and husband of Leda; he was the father of Castor and Pollux, and of Helen and Clytemnestra*, Pac. in Non. 496, 31; Att. in Prisc. p. 1325 P.; Cic. Fat. 15, 34; Ov. Her. 8, 31; 17, 250; Hyg. Fab. 77 and 78.—**II.** Hence, **A. Tyndărius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tyndareus, Tyndarian:* fratres, *i. e. Castor and Pollux*, Val. Fl. 1, 570; cf., puer, id. ib. 167 (*al.* Tyndareos as *gen. Graec.*, v. Tyndareus).—In the *plur.*, Tyndarĭi, ōrum, *m.*, poet. for *Spartans*, Sil. 15, 320.—**B. Tyndărĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *A male descendant of Tyndareus, i. e. Castor* or *Pollux;* most freq. in the *plur.* for both, Tyndaridae, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352; id. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 2, 2, 6; Ov. F. 5, 700; id. Met. 8, 301; Hor. Od. 4, 8, 31; also for *the children of Tyndareus*, in gen.: (Clytaemnestra) fortissima Tyndaridarum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100.—In the *sing.*, of *Pollux*, Val. Fl. 4, 247; 6, 212.—**C. Tyndăris**, ĭdis, *f.*: **1.** *A female descendant of Tyndareus;* of *Helen*, Lucr. 1, 465; 474; Virg. A. 2, 601; 569; Prop. 2, 32, 31; 3, 8, 30; Ov. A. A. 1, 746; id. Met. 15, 233. Of *Clytemnestra*, Ov. Tr. 2, 396; id. A. A. 2, 408.—**2.** *The name of a town on the western coast of Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8, 14; 2, 92, 94; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, 128; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 412 *sq.* **Tyndărĭtāni**, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tyndaris*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, 156; id. Att. 15, 2, 4.—**3.** *The name of a female friend of Horace*, Hor. Od. 1, 17.

Tȳphōeus (trisyll.), ĕi or ĕos, *m.*, Τυφωεύς, *A giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter and buried under Mount Aetna*, Virg. A. 9, 716; Ov. M. 5, 321 *sq.*; Fest. 4, 491; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 53; Sil. 14, 196, et al. As a gigantic monster, called centimanus, Ov. M. 3, 303.—**II.** Hence, **A. Tȳphōĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Typhoeus, Typhoean:* tela, Virg. A. 1, 665; cervix, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 183.—**B**

Tўphōïs, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, The same: Aetna, Ov. Her. 15, 11.

† **tȳphon,** ōnis, *m.* = τυφών: **I.** *A violent whirlwind, a typhoon,* Plin. 2, 48, 49; App. de Mundo, p. 64. The same, accompanied by lightning, Val. Fl. 3, 130.—**II. Tȳphōn** (scanned Tȳphŏn, in Mart. Cap. 2, 43), ōnis, *Another name for the giant Typhoeus,* Luc. 4, 595; 6, 92; Ov. F. 2, 461; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 22; Hyg. Fab. 152.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Tȳphōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Typhon, Typhonian:* specus, *the Typhon's cave* in Cilicia, Mel. 1, 13, 4.—**2. Tȳphōnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Daughter of Typhon:* Harpyiae, Val Fl. p. 4, 428.

† **tȳphus,** i, *m.* = τῦφος, *Pride* (late Latin): mentis elatio et typhus qui appellatur a Graecis, Arn. 2, 43; so id. 2, 53; 56; 63; 88; Aug. Conf. 3, 3; 7, 9; Mart. Cap. 5, 187.

† **tўpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = τυπικός, *Figurative, typical:* t. Moses (Christus), Sedul. 3, 208; so, cruor, id. 1, 192.

† **tўpus,** i, *m.* = τύπος: **I.** *A figure, image,* on a wall, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3; Plin. 35, 12, 43; Lampr. Heliog. 3 and 7.—**II.** In later med. lang., *A form, type, character* of intermittent fevers, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14; App. Herb. 102.

Tўra, ae, v. Tyras.

* **tўranna,** ae, *f.* [tyrannus] *A princess, a tyranness* (coupled with tyrannis), Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 31 *fin.*

tўrannĭce, *adv.*, v. tyrannicus, *ad fin.*

tўrannĭcīda, ae, *m.* [tyrannus-caedo] *A killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide,* Sen. de Ira, 2, 23; Plin. 7, 23, 23; Suet. Tib. 4; id. Vit. Luc.; Quint. 5, 10, 36; 59; 7, 3, 7; 7, 7, 2; 5.

tўrannĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *The killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide,* Sen. Contr. 1, 7; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72; Quint. 7, 3, 10.

† **tўrannĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = τυραννικός, *Tyrannous, tyrannical:* tetrum facinus, crudele, nefarium, tyrannicum, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 49: leges, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: ira, Sen. Ben. 1, 11: crudelitas, Just. 16, 4: dominatio, id. ib.: vitia, id. 21, 5 *fin.*—*Adv.*, tўrannĭce, *Tyrannically,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, 115.

Tўrannĭo, ōnis, *m.* *A grammarian and geographer contemporary with Cicero,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2; id. Att. 2, 6, 1; 4, 4, b, 1; id. ib. 8, a, 2.

† **tўrannis,** ĭdis, *f.* = τυραννίς: **I.** *The sway of a tyrant, arbitrary* or *despotic rule, tyranny:* o dii boni! vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 2; cf. id. ib. 14, 14, 2: tyrannidem occupare, id. Off. 3, 23, 90; so Quint. 5, 11, 8: affectare, id. 7, 2, 54; 9, 2, 81: petere, id. 5, 11, 8: delere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: destruere, Quint. 1, 10, 48: (Pythagoras) odio tyrannidis exsul Sponte erat, Ov. M. 15, 61: t. saeva crudaque Neronis, Juv. 8, 223.—**II.** *A female tyrant,* Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 31 *fin.*; cf. tyranna.

† **tўrannoctŏnus,** i, *m.* = τυραννοκτόνος, *The killer of a tyrant:* nostri tyrannoctoni, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 2; so id. ib. 16, 15, 3.

† **tyrannŏpŏlīta,** ae, *m.* = τυραννοπολίτης, *A citizen of a town ruled by a tyrant:* Sid. Ep. 5, 8.

† **tўrannus,** i, *m.* = τῦραννος: **I.** In gen., *A monarch, ruler, sovereign, king* (so very rarely and mostly poet.), Nep. Milt. 8; Virg. A. 4, 320; 7, 266; Ov. M. 6, 436; 581; Luc. 7, 227. Of Neptune, Ov. M. 1, 276; of Pluto, id. ib. 5, 508.—Of the constellation Aries, because it ruled over, influenced the ocean, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 19.—**II.** In partic., *A cruel* or *severe ruler, a despot, tyrant:* tyrannorum vita, Cic. Lael. 15, 52. So id. Phil. 13, 8, 18; id. Vatin. 9, 23; id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, 103; id. Mil. 13, 35; id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57, et saep.; Virg. G. 4, 492; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58, et mult. al.—*Gen. plur.:* tyrannum novi temeritudinem, Pac. in Non. 181, 23.

Tўras, ae, *m.*, Τύρας, *A river in Sarmatia,* now the *Dniester,* Mel. 2, 1, 7; Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 50. Called, also, Tyra, Plin. 4, 12, 26.

† **tўrĭanthĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = τυριάνθινος, *Of a color between purple and violet:* pallium, Vopisc. Carin. 19. In the *neutr. plur.*, tyrianthina, ōrum, *Garments of a purple-violet color,* Mart. 1, 54, 5.

Tўrĭus, a, um, v. Tyrus, *no.* II.

Tȳro, ūs, *f.*, Τυρώ, *A daughter of Salmoneus,* Prop. 2, 28, 51; Hyg. Fab. 60; 254.

† **tȳrŏpătĭna,** ae, *f.* [vox hibrida from τυρὸς, cheese, and patina] *A kind of cheese-cake,* Apic. 7, 11 *fin.*

Tўros, i, v. Tyrus.

† **tȳrŏtărīchos,** i, *m.* = τυροτάριχος, *A dish of salt-fish prepared with cheese,* Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7; 9; id. Att. 4, 8, a, 1; 14, 16, 1.—Adjectively: patella tyrotaricha, Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

Tyrrhēni, ōrum, *m.*, Τυῤῥηνοί, *The Tyrrhenians, a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etrurians,* Virg. A. 11, 733; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 75 *sq.*—**II.** Hence: **A. Tyrrhēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Tyrrhenians* or *Etrurians, Tyrrhenian, Etrurian, Tuscan:* mare, Mel. 1. 3, 3; Plin. 3, 5, 10; Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6; 3, 24, 4; cf., aequor, id. ib. 4, 15, 3; Virg. A. 1, 67. The same also personified in the *masc.*, Tyrrhenus, Val. Fl. 4, 715: flumen, *i. e. the Tiber,* Virg. A. 7, 663: orae. id. ib. 7, 647: gens, Ov. M. 3, 576: rex, Virg. A. 8, 555; cf., progenies regum, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 1: parens, id. ib. 3, 10, 11: corpora, *i. e. of Tyrrhenians,* Ov. M. 4, 23: sigilla, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180, et saep.—Poet. for *Italian:* pubes, Sil. 1, 111.—**B. Tyrrhēnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *The country of the Tyrrhenians, Tyrrhenia, Etruria,* Ov. M. 14, 452.—**C. Tyrrhēnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Tyrrhenians* or *Etruscans, Tyrrhenian, Etrurian:* Tarraco, *situated on the Tuscan Sea,* Aus. Ep. 24, 88.

(* **Tyrrheus,** ĕi, *m.* (also Tyrrhus) *The shepherd of King Latinus,* Virg. A. 7, 485—Hence **Tyrrhīdae,** ārum, *m.*, *The sons of Tyrrheus,* Virg. A. 7, 484.)

Tyrtaeus, i, *m.*, Τυρταῖος, *An Athenian poet, who flourished about* 680 *before Christ,* Hor. A. P. 402; Just. 3, 5.

Tўrus or **-os,** i, *f.*, Τύρος (Hebr. צוֹר), *A famous maritime and commercial city of the Phoenicians, especially celebrated for its purple,* now the ruins of *Sur,* Mel. 1, 12, 2; Plin. 5, 19, 17; Curt. 4, 2 *sq.*; Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; Verr. 2, 5, 56, 145; Tib. 1, 7, 20; Prop. 3, 13, 7; Virg. A. 1, 346; Ov. M. 3, 539; 15, 288, et mult. al.; cf. Mann. Phoeniz. p. 282 *sq.*—Poet. for *Purple,* Mart. 2, 29, 3; 6, 11, 7.—**II.** Hence **Tўrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Tyre, Tyrian:* purpura, Cic. Fl. 29, 70; cf., murex, Ov. A. A. 3, 170; id. Met. 11, 166: sucus, id. ib. 6, 222: colores, id. ib. 9, 340; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18: vestes, id. Sat. 2, 4, 84: chlamys, Ov. M. 5, 51, et saep.: merces, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 60: puella, *i. e. Europa,* Ov. F. 5, 605; also called T. pellex, id. Met. 3, 258; cf., taurus (that carried her), Mart. 10. 51, 1:—"*Tyria maria* in proverbium deductum est, quod Tyro oriundi Poeni adeo potentes maris fuerunt, ut omnibus mortalibus navigatio esset periculosa. Afranius in Epistola: *hunc in servum autem maria Tyria conciet,*" Fest. p. 355.—Poet. also for *Theban* (because Thebes was founded by the Phoenician, Cadmus): montes, *in the neighborhood of Thebes,* Stat. Th. 1, 10; 12, 693: agri, id. ib. 9, 406: ductor, *i. e. Eteocles,* id. ib. 11, 205: exsul, *i. e. Polynices,* id. ib. 3, 406: plectrum, *i. e. of Amphion,* id. Silv. 3, 1, 16; cf., chelys, id. Theb. 8, 232, et saep.—And also for *Carthaginian:* arces, Virg. A. 1, 20: virgines, id. ib. 1, 336: urbs, id. ib. 1, 388: doli, Sil. 7, 268: patres, id. 2, 24: ductor, *i. e. Hannibal,* id. 10, 171; cf., miles, *his army,* id. 8, 13, et saep.—In the *plur.* subst., Tyrii, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tyre, the Tyrians,* Mel. 3, 6, 1; Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 35; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2; Luc. 5, 108, et al.—Poet. transf. (cf. above) for *Thebans,* Stat. Th. 1, 10; 2, 73; 9, 489. And for *Carthaginians,* Virg. A. 1, 574; 4, 111; Sil. 1, 82, et al.

U.

U, u, originally V, v, which character arose from the Greek Υ, Mar. Victor. p. 2459 P., The twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet, a vowel, which was early distinguished by the old grammarians from the consonant represented by the same sign; see the letter V. The long *u* corresponded in sound to the Greek *ου*, and to the German and Italian *u* (Eng. *oo*); the short *u* seems to have been an obscure sound resembling the German *ü* and the French *u:* hence *ŭ* sometimes represented the Greek *υ*, as in fuga from φυγὴ, cuminum from κύμινον, *etc.*; and sometimes was exchanged with the Latin *i*, as in op*t*imus and opt*u*mus, carn*u*fex and carn*i*fex, sat*u*ra and sat*i*ra, in the old inscriptions CAPVTALIS and NOMINVS LATINI, in the Emperor Augustus's pronunciation of s*i*mus for s*u*mus, *etc.*; see the letter I. For the affinity of *u* with *o* and with *v*, see under those letters.

As an abbreviation, V. (as the sign of the vowel *u*) stands for uti, so V. V. uti voverant. For its meanings when used as a sign of the consonant V, see under the letter V, *ad fin.*

1. ūber, ĕris, *n.* [οὖθαρ, cf. the let. B, p. 187, b] *A teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (*α*) *Sing.:* Lucr. 1, 886: lactantes ubere toto, Enn. Ann. 1, 75: (vitula) binos alit ubere fetus, Virg. G. 3, 30: ut vix sustineant distentum cruribus uber, Ov. M. 13, 826: vitulo ab ubere rapto, id. Fast. 4, 459: quum a nutricis ubere auferretur, Suet. Tib. 6.—(*β*) *Plur.* (so most freq.): saepe etiam nunc (puer) Ubera mammarum in somnis lactantia quaeret, Lucr. 5, 883; so, lactea, Virg. G. 2, 524; cf., ad sua quisque fere decurrunt ubera lactis (agni), Lucr. 2, 370; so, lactis, Tib. 1, 3, 46; and, mammarum, Gell. 12, 1, 7: candens lacteus humor Uberibus manat distentis, Lucr. 1, 260; so, distenta. Hor. Epod. 2, 46: tenta, id. ib. 16, 50; Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 20; cf., (Romulus) quum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus, id. Rep. 2, 2: uberaque ebiberant avidi lactantia nati, Ov. M. 2, 419: sua quemque mater uberibus alit, Tac. G. 20, et saep.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Of plants: alma tellus annua vice mortalibus distenta musto demittit ubera, Col. 3, 21, 3: ubera campi, id. poet. 10, 90.—**B.** *A cluster* or *mass in the shape of an udder,* of bees hanging from trees when swarming, Pall. Jun. 7, 6 and 9. **C.** *Richness, fruitfulness, fertility:* quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus, Virg. G. 2, 185; so, divitis agri, id. Aen. 7, 262: glebae, id. ib. 1, 531: in denso non segnior ubere Bacchus, id. Georg. 2, 275; so, vitis, Col. 4, 27, 5; and, palmitis Etrusci, Claud. B. G. 504.

2. ūber, ĕris, *adj.* [1. uber, cf. ibid., *no.* II., C] *Rich* in something, *full, fruitful, fertile, abundant, plentiful, copious, productive* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: seges spicis uberibus et crebris, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91; cf., messis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 23; and, fruges, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 5: itaque res uber fuit, antequam vastassent regiones, Cato in Prisc. p. 647 P.: Umbria me genuit terris fertilis uberibus, Prop. 1, 22, 10; cf., in uberi agro, Liv. 29, 25, 12; and, uber solum, Tac. H. 5, 6:—(Neptunus) Piscatu novo me uberi compotivit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 6: onus, id. Pseud. 1, 2, 64: bellum, *productive* in booty, Just. 38, 7:—gravis imber et uber, *copious,* Lucr. 6, 290; so, guttae, id. 1, 350: aquae, Ov. M. 3, 31; cf., aqua profluens et uber, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 3; and, rivi, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 10.—*Comp.:* agro bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec specie ornatius, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57; cf., neque enim robustior aetas Ulla nec uberior (aestate), Ov. M. 15, 208: subtemen, *fuller, stouter,* Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20.—*Sup.:* uberrimi laetissimique fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis, Ov. M. 4, 89: (Sulmo) gelidis uberrimus undis, id. Trist. 4, 10, 3: uberrimus quaestus, *the most profitable,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22: equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, *exceedingly stout, plump,* or *fat,* Masur. Sabin. in Gell. 4, 20, 11.—With the *gen.:* regio quum aeris ac plumbi uberrima, tum et minio, Just. 44, 3; cf., frugum, Att. in Non. 498, 6.—*Absol.:* teneant uberrima Teucer Et Libys, *the most fruitful regions,* Val. Fl. 1, 510.

II. Trop.: hoc Periclem praestitisse ceteris dicit oratoribus Socrates, quod is Anaxagorae physici fuerit auditor, a quo censet eum uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic. Or. 4, 15: motus animi, qui ad explicandum ornandumque sint uberes, id. de Or. 1, 25, 113; cf., theses ad excitationem dicendi mire speciosae atque uberes, Quint. 2, 4, 24.—*Comp.:* nullus feracior in ea (philosophia) locus est nec uberior quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5; id. de Div. 1, 3, 6: aut majore delectatione aut spe uberiore commoveri, id. de Or. 1, 4, 13: quis uberior in dicendo Platone? id. Brut. 31, 121; cf., Catoni seni comparatus C. Gracchus plenior et uberior, Tac. Or. 18: haec Africanus Petreiusque pleniora etiam atque uberiora Romam ad suos perscribant, Caes. B. C. 1, 53, 1: tuasque Ingenio laudes uberiore canunt, Ov. Tr. 2, 74: in juvenibus etiam uberiora paullo et paene periclitantia feruntur, Quint. 11, 1, 32.—*Sup.:* uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, Cic. Pis. 40, 97: nec decet te ornatum uberrimis artibus, id. Brut. 97, 332: oratorum ea aetate uberrimus erat, Tac. A. 3, 31 *fin.*—Hence,

Adv., used only in the *Comp.* and *Sup.*: **1.** Lit., *More fruitfully, more fully, more copiously:* uberius nulli provenit ista seges, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 12: flere uberius, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77:—mores mali quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrime, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9.—**2.** Trop.: Quint. 10, 3, 2: haec quum uberius disputantur et fusius, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20; so, loqui (coupled with planius), id. Fam. 3, 11, 1: dicere (with latius), Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 11: explicare (with latius), Suet. Rhet. 1:—locus uberrime tractatus, Cic. de Div. 2, 1, 3.

ūbĕrĭus, *adv.*, v. 2. uber, *ad fin.*

ūbĕro, are, *v. n.* and *a.* [2. uber] * **I.** *Neutr., To be fruitful* or *productive, to bear fruit:* neque enim olea continuo biennio uberat, Col. 5, 9, 11.—* **II.** *Act., To make fruitful, to fertilize:* hoc velut coitu steriles arbores uberantur, Pall. Oct. 8, 3.

ūbertas (on coins also UBERITAS; v. Rasche, Lexic. rei num. V, 2, p. 759), ātis, *f.* [2. uber] *Richness, fullness, plenteousness, plenty, abundance, copiousness, fruitfulness, fertility, productiveness* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: mammarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: Asia ubertate agrorum . . . facile omnibus terris antecellat, id. de imp. Pomp. 6, 14; so, amnium fontiumque, Plin. 3, 5, 6: ubertas in percipiendis fructibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98, 227; so, frugum et fructuum, id. N. D. 3, 36, 68; cf., rami bacarum ubertate incurvescere, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69; so, vini (*opp.* frumenti inopia), Suet. Dom. 7: pabuli, Plin. 37, 13, 77: lactis, id. 22, 22, 39: piscium, Just. 18, 3: praedae, id. 25, 1: opum, Sil. 15, 412, et saep.—**II.** Trop.: ubertates et copiae virtutis, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: utilitatis, id. de Or. 1, 44, 195: ubertas in dicendo et copia, id. ib. 1, 12, 50; cf., ubertas et quasi silva dicendi, id. Or. 3, 12; and, illa Livii lactea ubertas, Quint. 10, 1, 32; so of copiousness of speech, id. 10, 1, 13; 109; 12, 2, 23; Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 1; Gell. 12, 1, 24.

ūbertim, *adv.* [id.] *Plentifully, abundantly, copiously* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): ubertim lacrimulas fundere, Catull. 66, 17; so, flere, Suet. Caes. 81; Tit. 10; Sen. Contr. 4, 25; Petr. 134; App. M. 3, p. 161; Claud. Laud. Seren. 214.

ūberto, are, *v. a.* [2. uber; cf. ubero] *To make fruitful, to fertilize* (post-Aug. and very rarely): ut omnes simul terras ubertet foveatque, Plin. Pan. 32, 2; so, agros (imber), Eum. Grat. act. ad Const. 9 *fin.*

ŭbi, *adv.* [formed analog. to ibi, v. h. v.] A relative local particle, denoting rest in a place, Eng. *In which place, in what place, where.*

I. Lit.: in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 3: velim, ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quam istic, ubi solus sapere videare, Cic. Fam. 1, 10; cf., nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, id. ib. 6, 1, 1: ergo, ubi tyrannus est, ibi . . . dicendum est plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31: omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, id. ib. 2, 2: non modo ut Spartae, rapere ubi pueri et clepere discunt, id. ib. 4, 5: in ipso aditu atque ore portus, ubi, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 12, 30; cf. id. Rep. 2, 16.—With the interrogative particle *nam* suffixed: in qua non video, ubinam mens constans possit insistere, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24. In connection with terrarum, loci, (* v. terra and locus): non edepol nunc, ubi terrarum sim, scio, si quis roget, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 180: quid ageres, ubi terrarum esses, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 4: ubi loci fortunae tuae sint, facile intelligis, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 5; so, ut inanis mens quaerat, ubi sit loci, Plin. 7, 24, 24.—**2.** Repeated ubi ubi, also written as one word ubiubi, *Wherever, wheresoever*, i. q. ubicumque (very rarely): ubi ubi est, fac, quamprimum haec audiat, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 12: sperantes facile, ubiubi essent, se . . . conversuros aciem, Liv. 42, 57, 12.—Connected with gentium: ubi ubi est gentium, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 21.

B. In a direct interrogation, *Where? So.* Ubi patera nunc est? *Me.* In cistula, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 264: ubi ego perii? ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidi? id. ib. 300: ubi inveniam Pamphilum? Ubi quaeram? Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 1: ubi sunt, qui Antonium Graece negant scire? Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59: heu ubi nunc fastus altaque verba jacent? Ov. Her. 4, 150 Ruhnk.—Connected with gentium: ubi illum quaeram gentium? Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 13; and with the interrog. particle *nam* suffixed: ubinam est is homo gentium? Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 97: o dii immortales! ubinam gentium sumus? . . . in qua urbe vivimus? Cic. Cat. 1. 4, 9 (* v. gens, E. 2, a).

II. Transf.: **A.** Most freq. of time, *When, whenever, as soon as, as:* ubi summus imperator non adest ad exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 6: ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia. Nunc, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 1, 284: ubi friget, huc evasit, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11: ubi lucet, magistratus myrrha unguentisque unguentur, Var. L. L. 6, 9, 75: ut sol, victis ubi nubibus exit, Ov. M. 5, 571: qualis, ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta Deserit (Apollo), Virg. A. 4, 143: ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36:—hoc ubi Amphitruo herus conspicatus est. Illico, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 87: ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 3: ubi ea dies venit, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 8, 3: quem ubi vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: ubi galli cantum audivit, id. Pis. 27, 67, et saep.: at hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt . . . impetu facto, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 1; Quint. 7, 1, 6.

B. In colloq. lang., referring to things or persons, instead of the relative pronoun; for *In which, by which, with which, wherewith*, etc., or of persons, *with whom, by whom*, etc.: ne illi sit cera, ubi facere possit literas, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 22: hujusmodi res semper comminiscere, Ubi me excarnifices, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9: quum multa colligeres et ex legibus et ex senatusconsultis, ubi, si verba, non rem sequeremur, confici nihil posset, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243; si rem servassem, fuit, ubi negotiosus essem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 38; cf., est, ubi id isto modo valeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23; see also ubi, under sum, p. 1489, I., B, 5, b:—neque nobis adhuc praeter te quisquam fuit, ubi nostrum jus contra illos obtineremus, *with whom*, Cic. Quint. 9, 34: Alcmene, questus ubi ponat aniles, Iolen habet, Ov. M. 9, 276.

ŭbĭ-cumque (-cunque), *adv. Wherever, wheresoever:* **I.** Relat.: ubicumque est lepidum unguentum, ungor, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 10; cf., etsi, ubicumque es, in eadem es navi, Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 1; and, ego uni Servor, ubicumque est, Ov. M. 7, 735; cf. also, sis licet felix, ubicumque mavis, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 13: des operam, ut te ante Calendas Januarias, ubicumque erimus, sistas, Cic. Att. 3, 25; cf., ubicumque eris, id. Fam. 5, 17, 4; and Quint. 9, 4, 126: *De.* Si quid te volam, ubi eris? *Li.* Ubicumque libitum fuerit animo meo, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 97.—Connected with terrarum, locorum, gentium: qui ubicumque terrarum sunt, ibi, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 113: ubicumque locorum Vivitis, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 34: ubicumque erit gentium, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 121.—Very rarely with the *subj.:* nostrum est intelligere, utcumque atque ubicumque opus sit, obsequi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 17: istuc est sapere, qui, ubicumque opus sit, animum possis flectere, id. Hec. 4, 3, 2.

II. Indefinitely, *Wherever it may be, any where, every where* (so poet. and in post-Aug. prose): bonam deperdere famam, Rem patris oblimare, malum est ubicumque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 62: te, dea (Ceres), munificam gentes ubicumque loquuntur, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 5: quicquid loquemur ubicumque, Quint. 10, 7, 28: in senatu et apud populum et apud principem et ubicumque, id. 7, 4, 18 Zumpt *N. cr.*

Ubĭi, ōrum, *m. A Germanic people on the Rhine*, about mod. *Cologne*, Caes. B. G. 1, 54, 2; 4, 3, 3; 4, 16, 5; 6, 9, 6; Tac. G. 28; id. Ann. 1, 31; 36; 39, et saep.; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 364 *sq.*—In the *sing. fem.:* mulier Ubia, Tac. H. 5, 22.

* **ŭbĭ-lĭbet,** *adv. In any place, any where:* cibus parabilis facilisque, ubilibet non defuturus, Sen. Tranq. 1.

ŭbĭnam, v. ubi, *no.* I.

ŭbĭ-quāque, *adv. Wherever, wheresoever* (extremely rare): omnia, ubiquaque gererentur, App. de Mundo, p. 69 (*al.* quaecumque ibi).—In tmesis: istius hominis ubi fit quaque mentio, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 18.

ŭbī-que, *adv. Wherever, wheresoever, in any place whatever, any where, every where:* quicumque ubique sunt, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 1; cf., illud, quicquid ubique officit, evitare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 60; and, literae, quae ubique depositae essent, Liv. 45, 29, 1:—ubique habebat, Qui suos parentes noscere posset, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 58: tum navium quod ubique fuerat, in unum locum coëgerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 16, 2; cf., quod ubique habeat frumenti ac navium, ostendit, id. B. C. 2, 20, 8: onerarias naves, quas ubique possunt, deprehendunt, id. ib. 1, 36, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 112, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4, 7; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 59, 132: studendum est semper et ubique, Quint. 10, 7, 26; so, coupled with semper, id. 1, 1, 29; 3, 9, 5; 11, 1, 14: crudelis ubique Luctus, ubique pavor, Virg. A. 2, 368: longa mora est, quantum noxae sit ubique repertum, Enumerare, Ov. M. 1, 214, et saep. So the phrase freq. in Cic., omnes, qui ubique sunt, for an unlimited number, *all wherever they may be, all in the world:* ceteri agri omnes qui ubique sunt . . . decemviris addicentur, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57; cf., aut Epicurus, quid sit voluptas, aut omnes mortales qui ubique sunt nesciunt, id. Fin. 2, 3, 6; so id. ib. 2, 4, 13; id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35; id. N. D. 2, 66, 164; id. de Div. 2, 63, 129; 2, 44, 93; id. Fin. 4, 27, 74; id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, 172; id. Phil. 10, 5, 12; cf. without omnes: utinam qui ubique sunt propugnatores hujus imperii, possent in hanc civitatem venire, *etc.*, id. Balb. 22, 51.

☞ Different from the above is ubique for et ubi, as in Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 36; id. Merc. 5, 1, 11; id. Rud. 2, 3, 58; Liv. 36, 2, 5, et al.

ŭbĭŭbi, v. ubi, *no.* I., 2.

ŭbĭ-vis, *adv.* [volo] *Where you will, be it where it may, wherever it may be, any where, every where:* nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 1: qui mihi videntur ubivis tutius quam in senatu fore, id. Att. 14, 22, 2: ubivis facilius passus sum, quam in hac re me deludier, (* *in any thing*), Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 32: nec recitem cuiquam, nisi amicis, idque coactus, Non ubivis coramve quibuslibet, Hor. S. 1, 4, 74.—In connection with gentium: quanto fuerat praestabilius, ubivis gentium agere aetatem, (* *i. e. any where in the world*), Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4.

Ūcălĕgon, ontis, *m.*, Οὐκαλέγων, *The name of a Trojan*, Virg. A. 2, 312; Juv. S. 3, 199.

1. ūdo, avi, are, *v. a.* [udus] *To wet, moisten* (post-class.): quae udanda sunt corporis (*opp.* siccanda), Macr. S. 7, 12: labra vappâ, Aug. Mor. Manich. 2, 13 *fin.*

2. ūdo, ōnis, *m.* = οὐδών, *A sock of felt* or *fur*, Mart. 14, 140 *in lemm.*; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25.

ūdus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from uvidus] *Wet, moist, damp, humid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cum sint humidae (nubes), imo udae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 25: paludes, Ov. F. 6, 401: litus, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 7: humus, id. ib. 3, 2, 23: salictum, id. ib. 2, 5, 7: pomaria rivis, id. ib. 1, 7, 13: Tibur, id. ib. 3, 29, 6: apium, id. ib. 2, 7, 23: palatum, Virg. G. 3, 388: oculi, Ov. Her. 12, 55; cf., lumina, Prop. 2, 7, 10: genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 84: tempora Lyaeo, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 22; cf., aleator, *soaked, fuddled,* Mart. 5, 84, 5. Poet., gaudium, *i. e. mingled with weeping,* Mart. 10, 78, 8. In an obscene sense: inguina, Juv. 10, 321; so, puella, Mart. 11, 16, 8.—In the *neutr.* absol.: udo colores illinere, *i. e. to paint in fresco,* Plin. 35, 7, 31.

Ŭfens (written Oufens, in Fest. p. 194), tis, *m.*: **I.** *A small river in Latium, that flows past Tarracina,* (* now *Uffento*), Plin. 3, 5, 9; Virg. A. 7, 802; Sil. 8, 383; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 625.—**B.** Hence **Ŭfentīnus** (Oufent.), a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Ufens, Ufentine:* tribus, *one of the thirty-five Roman tribes,* Liv. 9, 20, 6; cf. Fest. p. 194.—**II.** *A man's name,* Virg. A. 7, 745; 8, 6; Sil. 3, 339; 343; 10, 518.

(* **Uffugum,** i, *n. A town in the territory of the Bruttii,* Liv. 30, 19.)

ulcĕrārĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) [ulcus] *The plant horehound,* App. Herb. 45.

ulcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ulcero] *A breaking out into sores, ulceration; a sore, ulcer,* Plin. 34, 11, 27.—In the *plur.*: Sen. Const. Sap. 6.

ulcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ulcus] *To make sore, cause to ulcerate* (rarely, but quite class.): nondum ulcerato Philocteta serpentis morsu, Cic. Fat. 16, 36: mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. S. 1, 6, 106.—* **II.** Trop.: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla, *i. e. wound with love,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 72.

ulcerōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of sores, ulcerous* (very rarely; not in Cicero): **I.** Lit.: facies, Tac. A. 4, 57.—**B.** Transf., of trees, *Knobby*: Plin. 17, 14, 24.—* **II.** Trop.: jecur, *i. e. wounded* (with love), Hor. Od. 1, 25, 15.

ulcisco, ere, v. ulciscor, *ad fin.*

ulciscor, ultus, 3. *v. inch. dep.* [from the root ΑΛΚ, whence ἀλέξω; cf. Döderl. Syn. 5, p. 248; and therefore, prop., to ward off from one's self; hence, pregn.] **I.** *To avenge one's self on, take vengeance on,* or *punish* another for wrong done; *to take revenge for, to avenge, punish* injustice, wrongs, *etc.* (very freq. and quite class.): **a.** With a personal object: ego pol illum ulciscar hodie Thessalum veneficum, Qui, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 4, 5, 9: ego illum fame, ego illum Siti, maledictis, malefactis, amatorem Ulciscar, id. Casin. 2, 1, 10: inimicos, id. Trin. 3, 1, 18: aliquem pro scelere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 5: odi hominem et odero: utinam ulcisci possem! sed illum ulciscentur mores sui, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 2: numquam illum res publica suo jure esset ulta, id. Mil. 33, 88: quos ego non tam ulcisci studeo, quam sanare, id. Cat. 2, 8, 17: quos intelligis non, ut per te alium, sed ut per alium aliquem te ipsum ulciscantur, laborare, id. de Div. in Caecil. 6, 22: Alphesiboea suos alta est pro conjuge fratres, Prop. 1, 15, 15: ulta pellicem, Hor. Epod. 3, 13; 5, 63: Romanos pro iis, quas acceperint injuriis, Caes. B. G. 3, 38, 2; cf., inimici ulciscendi causa, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18.—**b.** With a non-personal object: qua in re Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12, 7; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, 9; and id. Fam. 12, 1, 2; so, injurias rei publicae, id. Phil. 6, 1, 2: Etruscorum injurias bello, id. Rep. 2, 21 *fin.*: injuriam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 28, 72: peccata peccatis et injurias injuriis, id. Inv. 2, 27, 81, et al.; cf., ultum ire injurias festinare, Sall. J. 68, 1; and, ultum ire scelera et injurias, Quint. 11, 1, 42: istius nefarium scelus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, 68: patrui mortem, id. Rab. perd. 5, 14: senis iracundiam, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 12: offensas tuas, Ov. Tr. 2, 134: barbaras regum libidines, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 8, et saep.

II. Transf., with the person to whom wrong has been done as the object, *To take vengeance for, to avenge* a person (so much less freq., but quite class.): quos nobis poëtae tradiderunt patris ulciscendi causa supplicium de matre sumpsisse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66; so Auct. Her. 1, 16, 26: caesos fratres, Ov. M. 12, 603; cf., fratrem, id. ib. 8, 442: patrem justa per arma, id. Fast. 3, 710: numen utrumque, id. ib. 5, 574: cadentem patriam, Virg. A. 2, 576, et saep.: quibus (armis) possis te ulcisci lacessitus, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32; so, se, Ov. M. 7, 397; id. Pont. 1, 8, 20; cf. transf. to a thing: a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur: contactum namque eo celerius subinde rubiginem trahit, Plin. 34, 14, 41.—With the two constructions combined: non hercle is sum, qui sum, nisi hanc injuriam meque ultus pulchre fuero, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 7.

☞ **1.** Act. collat. form, ulcisco, ere: nisi patrem materno sanguine exanclando ulciscerem, Enn. in Non. 292, 16.—**2.** ulciscor, ci, in a passive signif.: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. J. 31, 8: irae graviter ultae, Liv. 2, 17 *fin.*; so, ultus, *avenged,* Val. Fl. 4, 753: ulta ossa patris, Ov. Her. 8, 120. And so perh. in Att. apud Non. 185, 21, we should read genitore ulto for the unintelligible genitorem ullo, which Nonius explains by g. *ultus fuero, perdidero.*

ulcus (also written hulc.), ĕris, *n.* [ἕλκος] *A sore, ulcer;* Cels. 5, 9; 14; 26, *no.* 31; 28, *no.* 6, et al.; Plin. 23, 6, 60; id. ib. 9, 81; 22, 23, 49; Lucr. 6, 1147; 1165: Virg. G. 3, 454; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24; Pers. 3, 113, et al.—Proverb., ulcus tangere, *to touch a sore spot, touch on a delicate subject*: Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 10.—**B.** Transf., of trees, *An excrescence,* Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227: montium hulcera, *i. e. marble quarries,* id. 36, 15, 24, § 125.—**II.** Trop.: ulcus (*i. e.* amor) enim vivescit et inveterascit alundo, Lucr. 4, 1064: quicquid horum attigeris, ulcus est, *it will prove a sore place,* i. e. *will turn out absurd,* Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 104.

ulcuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [ulcus] *A small sore* or *ulcer,* Cels. 5, 28, 15; Sen. Ep. 72 *med.*; Plin. 28, 19, 78.

ulex, ĭcis, *m. A shrub resembling rosemary,* Plin. 33, 4, 21.

ūlīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [uligo] *Full of moisture, wet, moist, damp, marshy*: locus, Var. R. R. 1, 6, 6; cf., campi, Col. 2, 4, 3: terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3: caprile, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 6: viscera, *i. e. dropsical,* Arn. 1, 30.

ūlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [contr. from uviligo, from UVEO, uvens, uvesco, uvidus, *etc.*] *Moisture, marshy quality* of the earth, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 7; Col. 1, 6, 16; Virg. G. 2, 184; Sil. 8, 381.

Ŭlixes (sometimes, on account of the Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς, erroneously written Ulysses), is (also, Ulixĕī, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 7; id. Epod. 16, 62; 17, 16), *m.* [formed from the Etruscan Uluxe or from the Siculian Οὐλίξης; v. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 279] *The Latin name for Odysseus,* Eng. *Ulysses, king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence; the son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; 2, 21, 48; 5, 3, 7; id. Off. 1, 31, 113; Prop. 3, 12, 25 *sq.*; Ov. Her. 1, 84; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 18; 1, 6, 63; id. Od. 1, 6, 7; id. Epod. 16, 62; 17, 16, et mult. al.

ullo for **ultus fuero,** v. ulciscor, ☞ *no.* 2, *ad fin.*

ullus, a, um (*gen. sing.*, ulli, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 38: *dat. fem.*, ullae, Lucr. 1, 688), *adj. dim.* [contr. from unulus] *Any, any one.*

I. In negative declarations (so most usually): neque praeter te in Alide ullus servus istoc nomine est, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 58: nec vobis auctor ullus est nec vosmet estis ulli, id. Curc. 4, 2, 12: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis quam illa, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: nullum, inquam, horum (signorum) reliquit, neque aliud ullum tamen, praeter unum pervetus ligneum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, 7: nulla alia in civitate . . . ullum domicilium libertas habet, id. Rep. 1, 31; cf., Cluentii numus nullus judici datus ullo vestigio reperietur, id. Cluent. 36, 102: omnino nemo ullius rei fuit emptor, cui, *etc.*, id. Phil. 2, 38, 97; cf., neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei numum ullum crederet, id. Flacc. 20, 47: non possum equidem dicere, me ulla in cogitatione, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 22: di sciunt, culpam meam istanc non esse ullam, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 41; cf., deinceps explicatur differentia rerum, quam si non ullam esse diceremus, *etc.*, Cic. Fin 3, 15, 50; and id. Brut. 90, 112; cf. also, non ullam rem aliam extimescens, quam, *etc.*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: ut plane sine ullo domino sint, id. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.*; cf., sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 3; and Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: negant sapientem suscepturum ullam rei publicae partem, id. Rep. 1, 6; cf., communis lex naturae, quae vetat ullam rem esse cujusquam, nisi ejus, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 17.—**b.** Subst. (so rarely, but quite class.): *Tr.* Quasi non sit intus (herus)! *Am.* Neque pol est, neque ullus quidem huc venit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 10: nec ulli verbo male dicat, id. Asin. 4, 1, 55: numquam ulli supplicabo, id. Rud. 5, 2, 49: negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 3: nec prohibente ullo, Liv. 5, 40, 4; id. 34, 35: reor non ullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94; cf., nec ullis aut gloria major aut augustior honor, Tac. Or. 12.

B. In negative-interrogative or in hypothetical clauses (rarely, but quite class.): est ergo ulla res tanti, aut commodum ullum tam expetendum, ut viri boni nomen amittas? Cic. Off. 3, 20, 82: an deus est ullus suavis Suaviatio? Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 12: cui nescio an ulla pars operis hujus sit magis elaborata, Quint. 9, 4, 1:—hunc si ullus deus amaret, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 20: si ullo pacto ille huc conciliari potest, id. Capt. 1, 2, 28; cf., si posset ullo modo impetrari ut abiret, id. Mil. 4, 5, 8: atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, *etc.*, Cic. Mil. 4, 9: si ulla mea apud te commendatio valuit, id. Fam. 13, 40 filio meo, si erit ulla res publica, satis, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 16, 5: si ullam partem libertatis terebo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, 15: si vero non ulla tibi facta est injuria, sine scelere eum accusare non potes, id. de Div. in Caecil. 18, 60.

II. In purely affirmative clauses (so extremely seldom; perh. not in Cic.): ita fustibus sum mollior miser magis, quam ullus cinaedus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 8; cf. id. Rud. 3, 4, 49; and, ultra quam ullus spiritus durare possit, Quint. 8, 2, 17: dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, Virg. G. 3, 428: nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum, facti crimen habet, Juv. 13, 209.

* **ulmārĭum,** ii, *n.* [ulmus] *A plantation* or *nursery of elms,* Plin. 17, 11, 15.

ulmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to an elm-tree, of elm, elm-*: frons, Col. 6, 3, 6: coena, Juv. 11, 141: virgae, *i. e. rods for whipping with,* Plaut. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 478; so, virgidemia, id. Rud. 3, 2, 22: pigmenta, id. Epid. 5, 1, 20; cf., mihi tibique interminatu'st, nos futuros ulmeos, nisi, *etc.*, *that we shall be changed into elm-rods,* i. e. *shall be soundly scourged,* id. Asin. 2, 2, 96; cf. the follg. art., and ulmus.

† **ulmĭtrĭba,** ae, *m.* [vox hibrida, from ulmus and τρίβω, tero] An elm-rubber, *i. e. One that wears out elms, is often beaten with elm-rods,* a term of abuse, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 7; cf. the follg. art.

ulmus, i, *f. An elm, elm-tree,* "Plin 17, 11, 15; Col. 5, 6;" Virg. G. 1, 2; 2, 446; Ov. M. 10, 100; 14, 661; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 9; 2, 15, 5; Quint. 8, 3, 8, et mult. al.—Transf., ulmorum Acheruns, *the Acheron of elm-rods,* of one who is often beaten, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 9; cf., ulmitriba: Falernae, *i. e. Falernian vines,* for *Falernian wine,* Juv. 6, 150.

ulna, ae, *f.* [contr. from ὠλένη] *The elbow*: Plin. 11, 43, 98.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Poet., in gen., for *The arm*: tremula patris dormientis in ulna, Catull. 17, 13; so Prop. 2, 18, 9; Ov. M. 7, 847; 9, 652; 11, 63; Luc. 3, 664; Sil. 3, 457; 10, 499; Stat. S. 5, 3, 266, et al.—**B.** As a measure of length: **1.** *An ell,* Virg. E. 3, 105; id. Georg. 3, 355; Hor. Epod. 4, 8; Ov. M. 8, 750.—**2.** As much as a man can clasp with both arms, *A fathom*, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 202.

†**ūlŏphŏnon,** i, *n.* = οὐλόφονον, *A variety of the plant* chamaeleon, Plin. 22, 18, 21; App. Herb. 109.

Ulpĭānus, i, *m.* Domitius Ulpianus, *A celebrated Roman jurist under the emperors Sextinius Severus, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, and Alexander Severus; he was murdered* A.D. 230.

ulpĭcum, i, *n.* *A kind of leek*, Cato R. R. 71; Col. 11, 3, 20; 10, 113; Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 35.

Ulpius, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So esp., M. Ulpius Trajanus, *the celebrated Roman emperor of that name.*

uls (written also OULS; v. the follg.), *praep. c. acc.* [from the pronominal root IL, whence ille] *Beyond*, opp. to cis (ante-class.): "*uls* Cato pro ultra posuit," Fest. p. 379: OVLS LVCVM FACVTALEM (followed by CIS LVCVM ESQVILINVM), Form. Sacr. Argeor. ap. Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16: et uls et cis Tiberim, Var. ib. 5, 15, 25: quinqueviri constituti sunt cis Tiberim et uls Tiberim, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 31.

‡**ulter,** tra, trum, *adj.* (*Comp.*, ulterior, us; *Sup.*, ultimus) [uls] prop., *That is beyond* or *on the other side.* The positive is now found only in the adverbs ultra and ultro; but the *Comp.* and *Sup.* occur very freq.

I. *Comp.*, ultĕrĭor, us, *Further, on the further side, that is beyond, ulterior:* quis est ulterior? Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 10: quorum alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter citeriorem, *i. e. transalpine*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36; so, Gallia, id. Att. 8, 3, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 1: portus, id. ib. 4, 23, 1: ripa, Virg. A. 6, 314; Vell. 2, 107, 1: ulterius medio spatium sol altus habebat, Ov. M. 2, 417.—Subst.: quum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, *those more remote*, Caes. B. G. 6, 2, 2; so, proximi ripae negligenter, ulteriores exquisitius, Tac. G. 17: Mosellae pons, qui ulteriora coloniae annectit, id. Hist. 4, 7, 7: ulteriora mirari, praesentia sequi, id. ib. 4, 8: ut dum proxima dicimus, struere ulteriora possimus, *things beyond, what is to come*, Quint. 10, 7, 8; cf., pudor est ulteriora loqui, Ov. F. 5, 532; so id. A. A. 3, 769: semper et inventis ulteriora petit, id. Am. 2, 9, 10: cujus (*fero; tuli*) praeteritum perfectum et ulterius non invenitur, Quint. 1, 6, 26.

II. *Sup.*, ultĭmus, a, um, That is furthest beyond, *i. e. The furthest, most distant, most remote, the uttermost, extreme, last:* **A.** Lit., of space: illa minima (luna) quae ultima a coelo, citima terris luce lucebat aliena, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: partes, id. ib. 6, 20: in ultimam provinciam se conjecit, id. Att. 5, 16, 4; cf., devehendum in ultimas maris terrarumque oras, Liv. 21, 10, 12; so, orae, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 3; Hor. Od. 3, 3, 45: campi. Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 95: Hesperia, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 4: Africa, id. ib. 2, 18, 4: Geloni, id. ib. 2, 20, 18: in platea ultima, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 28; id. Mil. 3, 1, 15: in ultimis aedibus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29; so, spelunca draconis, Phaedr. 4, 20, 3; and, cauda, Plin. 9, 5, 4: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; so, praeponens ultima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59.—In the *neutr.* subst., *The last, the end:* coelum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic. de. Div. 2, 43, 91.

B. Transf.: **1.** Of time or order of succession, *The remotest, earliest, oldest, first; the last, latest, final:* ultimi et proximi temporis recordatio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: tam multis ab ultima antiquitate repetitis, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65; so, tempora, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8; cf., initium, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14; and, principium, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 5: memoria pueritiae, id. Arch. 1, 1; cf., memoria seculorum, Just. 12, 16: vetustas hominum, id. 2, 1: auctor sanguinis, Virg. A. 7, 49: ultima quid referam? Ov. Her. 14, 109:—scilicet ultima semper Exspectanda dies homini est, *last*, Ov. M. 3, 135; so, aetas est de ferro, id. ib. 1, 127: vox, id. ib. 3, 499: dicta, id. ib. 9, 127: lapis, *i. e. a grave-stone*, Prop. 1, 17, 20: cerae, *i. e. a last will, testament*, Mart. 4, 70, 2, et saep.: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum Senatus consultum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3.—In the *neutr.* subst.: perferto et ultima exspectato, *final events, the end*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 2. And adverbially: si fidem ad ultimum fratri praestitisset, *to the last*, Liv. 45, 19, 17; and also for *at last, lastly, finally*, i. q. ad extremum, postremo: si qualis in cives, talis ad ultimum in liberos esset, Liv. 1, 53, 10; id. 5, 10, 8: ne se ad ultimum perditum irent, id. 26, 27, 10. So too, ultimo, Suet. Ner. 32 *fin.* And, ultimum, *for the last time*, Liv. 1, 29, 3; Curt. 5, 12.

2. Of degree or rank, and denoting the highest as well as the lowest extreme of either: **a.** *The utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest*, i. q. summus: summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 30: ultimae perfectaeque naturae, id. N. D. 2, 12, 33: ut absit ab ultimis vitiis ipse praeceptor ac schola, Quint. 2, 2, 15; so, scelus, Curt. 5, 12 *fin.*: exsecrationes, Just. 24, 2: ultimum supplicium, *extreme* (i. e. *capital*) *punishment*, Caes. B. C. 1, 84, 5; so, poena, Liv. 3, 58, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 8: discrimen ultimum vitae et regni, Liv. 37, 53, 16: ad ultimam perductus tristitiam, Petr. 24, et saep.—In the *neutr.* subst.: omnia ultima pati, *every extremity, the worst*, Liv. 37, 54, 2; so, ultima pati, Ov. M. 14, 483; id. Trist. 3, 2, 11; Curt. 3, 1; cf., priusquam ultima experirentur, Liv. 2, 28, 9: paene in ultimum gladiorum erupit impunitas, Vell. 2, 125. And adverbially: consilium sceleratum, sed non ad ultimum demens, *in the extreme, utterly, to the last degree*, Liv. 28, 28, 8.—**b.** *The lowest, meanest* (so very rarely): qui se Philippum regiaeque stirpis ferebat, quum esset ultimae, Vell. 1, 11.—Subst.: ut vigiliis et labore cum ultimis militum certaret (consul), Liv. 34, 18, 5: in ultimis laudum, id. 30, 30, 4; cf., in ultimis ponere, Plin. 17, 12, 18.

III. Adverbs: **A.** ultrā, *adv.* and *praep. c. acc.:* **1.** *Adv.*, *Beyond, further, over, more, besides:* ultra procedendi facultas, Auct. B. Afr. 50, 3; cf., estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, 119: ne quid ultra requiratis, id. Univ. 3: cf., ut nihil possit ultra, id. Att. 15, 1, B, 2; and, melius ultra quam citra stat oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 76: quid ultra Provehor? Virg. A. 3, 480: jam nihil ultra spectantibus, Quint. 9, 4, 30; cf. id. 7, 1, 59: eam (mortem) cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere: ultra neque curae neque gaudio locum esse, Sall. C. 51, 20: hac tempestate serviundum aut imperandum . . . nam quid ultra? id. Or. Lepid. contra Sull. 5: nullum ultra periculum verentur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39, 3.—In time: usque ad Attium et ultra porrectas syllabas geminis vocalibus scripserunt, *further, later*, Quint. 1, 7, 14: nec ultra bellum Latinum dilatum, Liv. 2, 19, 2.—(β) On account of its comparative sense, freq. followed by *quam:* ultra enim quo progrediar, quam ut veri videam similia, non habeo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 17; cf., ultra quam homini datum est provehi, Quint. 6 prooem. § 10: ultra quam satis est, Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 91; so id. ib. 1, 18, 26; Quint. 12, 7, 12: ultra quam oporteat, id. 2, 4, 7; 2, 5, 24: ultra quam ullus spiritus durare possit, id. 8, 2, 17; Liv. 40, 30, 5: nec ultra moratus, quam, *etc.*, Tac. A. 6, 44.

b. In the *Comp.*, ultĕrĭus, in the signif. of the positive, *Beyond, further on, further* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cum quo Riphaeos possim conscendere montes Ulteriusque domos vadere Memnonias, Prop. 1, 6, 4; so, abire, Ov. M. 2, 872: procedere, Quint. 5, 11, 34; cf., ulterius ne tende odiis, Virg. A. 12, 938; and, si me ulterius provexerit ira, Prop. 2, 15, 19: ulterius nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 51: nec ulterius dare corpus inutile leto Aut vacat aut curat, *further, longer, more*, id. Met. 12, 344: non tulit ulterius, id. ib. 3, 487: rogabat Ulterius justo, *beyond what was right, more than was right*, id. ib. 6, 470.

c. In the *Sup.*, ultĭme, *Extremely, to the last degree* (Appuleian): nudam flagris ultime verberat, App. M. 10, p. 250; so, affectus, id. ib. 1, p. 105.

2. *Praep. c. acc.*, *On the further side of, beyond, past:* cis Padum ultraque, Liv. 5, 35, 4: ultra Silianam villam, Cic. Att. 12, 27, 1: millibus passuum II. ultra eum (montem) castra fecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 2; so id. ib. 1, 49, 1; id. B. C. 3, 26, 4; 3, 66, 4: ultra Terminum, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 10: dextra paulum prolata ultra sinum, Quint. 11, 3, 159; cf. id. ib. 118.—Placed after the noun: sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 107: portas ultra procedere, Prop. 4, 7, 29: Euphratem ultra, Tac. A. 15, 17 *fin.*—**b.** Transf.: (α) As to time, *Beyond, past, longer than:* (Gorgias) et illorum fuit aemulus ut ultra Socratem usque duravit, Quint. 3, 1, 9; so, non durat ultra poenam abdicationis, id. 9, 2, 88: ultra rudes annos, id. 1, 1, 20; cf., ultra pueriles annos, id. 1, 11, 19.—(β) As to number, measure, degree, quality, *etc.*, *Beyond, above, over, more than*, i. q. supra: paulo ultra eum numerum, Auct. B. Alex. 21, 4:—non ultra heminam aquae assumere, Cels. 4, 2, 4 *fin.*:—adhibent modum quendam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38; so, ultra modum, Quint. 8, 6, 73; 10, 3, 32; 11, 1, 90: quid est ultra pignus aut multam? Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: ultra Romanorum et mortalium etiam morem aliquem curare, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. Sat. 2, 9; cf., juvenis ultra barbarum, promptus ingenio, Vell. 2, 118, 2; and, Maecenas otio ac mollitiis paene ultra feminam fluens, id. 2, 88, 2: si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 31: ultra Legem tendere opus, id. Sat. 2, 1, 1: vires ultra sortemque senectae, Virg. A. 6, 114: si ultra placitum laudarit, id. Ecl. 7, 27.

B. ultro, *adv.*, *To the further side, beyond, on the other side:* **1.** Lit. So most usually in the connection ultro citroque, ultro et citro, ultro ac citro, or also, without a copula, ultro citro, *On this side and on that, this way and that, to and fro, on both sides, mutually;* v. the art. citro, p. 284, b.

2. Transf.: **a.** To denote a distant removal, *Afar, away, off* (so only in Plautus): *Ty.* Proin' tu ab istoc procul recedas. *He.* Ultro istum a me! Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 19; so, ultro istunc, qui exossat homines! id. Amph. 1, 1, 164; and, ultro te amator apage te a dorso meo, id. Casin. 2, 8, 23.

b. To denote that which is or is done over and above something else, *Besides, moreover, too:* Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 26: celavit suos cives ultroque iis sumptum intulit, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: cavendo, ne metuant homines, metuendos ultro se offerunt, Liv. 3, 65, 11: Sex. Naevius, qui, quum ipse ultro deberet, cupidissime contenderet, *etc.*, Cic. Quint. 23, 74; cf., non debui tibi pecuniam . . . ultro a me mutuatus es. Quint. 5, 10, 107; id. 12, 8, 7 Spald. *N. cr.*—Strengthened by etiam: ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Etiam plus ipsus ultro debet argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 56; cf., Asia Cappadocem illum non modo recipiebat suis urbibus, verum etiam ultro vocabat, Cic. Fl. 25, 61: o audaciam! etiam me ultro accusatum venit, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 13: etiam ultro derisum advenit, id. Eun. 5, 2, 21: subinvideo tibi, ultro te etiam arcessitum ab eo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 1: qui, quoniam, herus quod imperavit, neglexisti persequi, Nunc venis etiam ultro irrisum dominum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 40.

c. To denote an action that proceeds from beyond, from the other side, *i. e.* without any influence or assistance from this side (different from sponte, whose opposite is external compulsion or aid: *ultro* facio, non rogatus; *sponte* facio, non coactus neque adjutus; hence ultro is used esp. freq. along with verbs of giving, offering, proposing, approaching, assailing, *etc.*), Eng. *On his part, on their part, of himself, of themselves*, etc.; *of one's own accord, without being asked, voluntarily:* *Gn.* Jam haec tibi aderit supplicans Ultro. *Thr.* Credin'? *Gn.* Immo certe. Novi ingenium mulierum: Nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 42 *sq.*: ut homines Galli spem imperii ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam negligerent, id non divinitus factum esse putatis? Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22; so, ultro aliquid offerre, id. Planc. 10, 26; and Quint. 7, 1, 50: quum id, quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42, 2; cf., omnia ei ultro pollicitus sum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 1: nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Caesar detulerit, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2: has (tabulas) donavit his ultro, Quint. 5, 10, 111; cf., his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, Virg. A. 2, 145: ad aliquem ultro venire, Cic. Fam. 7, 21; cf. id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: quod occurrit ultro, Quint. 7, 1, 59: interrogantibus libenter respondeat, non interrogantes percontetur ultro, id. 2, 2, 6: quemadmodum impetum occupemus facere ultro in regem, Att. in Non. 355, 11; cf. Enn. ib. 16; and, quum rex ab Attalo et Rhodiis ultro se bello lacessitum diceret, *num Abydeni quoque*, inquit, *ultro tibi intulerunt arma?* Liv. 31, 18, 2.—So, ultro tributa (and sometimes written as one word, ultrotributa), *Expenditures made by the State for public works:* Var. L. L. 6, 2, 54; Liv. 39, 44, 2; 43, 16, 2 and 7; v. Adam's Alterth. 1, p. 190; and so too, trop., virtus saepius in ultro tributis est, *gives rather than receives*, Sen. Ben. 4, 1.

ultĕrĭor, us, v. ulter, *no.* I.

ultĕrĭus, *adv.*, v. ulter, *no.* III., A, 1, b.

ultĭme, *adv.*, v. ulter, *no.* III., A, 1, c.

1. ultĭmo, *adv.*, v. ultimus, under ulter, *no.* II., B, 1, *ad fin.*

2. ultĭmo, are, *v. n.* [ultimus] *To come to an end, be at the last:* quum ultimarent tempora patriae, Tert. Pall. 1 *fin.*

ultĭmum, *adv.*, v. ultimus, under ulter, *no.* II., B, 1, *ad fin.*

ultĭmus, a, um, v. ulter, *no.* II.

ultĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ulciscor] *A taking vengeance, avenging, revenge* (post-August.): inhumanum verbum est et quidem pro isto receptum, ultio, Sen. de Ira, 2, 32: voluptas ultionis, Quint. 5, 13, 6. So, id. 7, 4, 33; Sen. de Ira, 3, 5 *fin.*; Tac. A. 2, 13; 3, 7; 4, 25 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 25; Juv. 13, 2; 191, et al.

ultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A punisher, avenger, revenger* (quite class.): conjurationis investigator atque ultor, Cic. Sull. 30, 85: Publius nostrarum injuriarum ultor, id. Brut. 77, 268; id. Pis. 1, 10, 23: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg. A. 4, 625; Sil. 2, 495.—**II.** Ultor, a surname of Mars, *The Avenger*, Ov. F. 5, 577; Suet. Aug. 21; 29; id. Calig. 24 *fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 121, 9; 232 *med.*; 317, 8.

* **ultōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ultor] *Of or belonging to vengeance, avenging:* mala, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

ultra, *adv.*, v. ulter, *no.* III., A.

ultrā-mundānus, a, um, *adj. That is beyond the world, ultra-mundane* (a post-class. word): ille deus, App. Dogm. Plat. 8; so, pater, Mart. Cap. 2, 43 *in carm.*

ultrix, īcis, *adj.* [ultor] *Avenging, vengeful* (poet.): ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae, *the avenging* (female) *deities*, Virg. A. 4, 473; cf., Furiae, Claud. Ep. 1, 14; and, deae, Sen. Med. 967: Curae, Virg. A. 6, 274: dextra, Sen. Herc. fur. 895: irae, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 104, et saep. In the *neutr. plur.*, ultricia bella, Sil. 2, 423; and, tela ultricia, Stat. Th. 10, 911.—* **II.** Subst., *She that avenges, an avenger:* ultrix afflictae civitatis, Auct. Or. pro Domo, 43, 112.

ultro, *adv.*, v. ‡ ulter, *no.* III., B.

* **ultrōnĕĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [ultroneus] *Free-will, voluntariness:* "ultroneitas, quam libertatem arbitrii dicimus," Fulg. Myth. 3, 6 *fin.*

ultrōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ultro, under ‡ ulter, *no.* III., B, 2, c] *Of one's own accord, voluntary* (a post-Aug. word): quid interest ad mortem, utrum jussi eamus an ultronei? Sen. Q. N. 2, 59 *med.*; so, exsilium amplexus, App. M. 1, p. 111.

* **ultrorsum,** *adv.* [contr. from ultroversum] *Further onward:* pergere, Sulpic. Sever. Hist. sacr. 2, 26.

ultrōtrĭbūta, ōrum, v. ultro, under ‡ ulter, *no.* III., B, 2, c, *ad fin.*

ultus, a, um, *Part.* of ulciscor.

Ŭlūbrae, ārum, *f. A small town of Latium, by the Pontine Marshes, now Cisterna*, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 30; Juv. 10, 102; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 121 *sq.*; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 646.—Hence, **A. Ŭlūbrānus,** a, um, *adj., Of or belonging to Ulubrae, Ulubran:* populus, *the inhabitants of Ulubrae*, Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2.—**B. Ŭlūbrenses,** ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Ulubrae, the Ulubrans*, Plin. 3, 5, 9.

* **ulucus,** i, *m. A screech-owl*, i. q. ulula, Serv. Virg. E. 8, 55 (*al.* alucos).

ŭlŭla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* avis) [ululo, the shrieker] *A screech-owl*, Plin. 10, 12, 16; Virg. E. 8, 55.

ŭlŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Howling, yelling, wailing* (a post-class. word): plangor, App. M. 4, p. 143: vox, id. ib. 5, p. 161: clamor, id. ib. 10, p. 240; Amm. 24, 1.

* **ŭlŭlāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A howling, wailing, howl:* Prud. Cath. 10, 122.

‡ **ŭlŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A howling, wailing, lamentation* over a deceased person: Inscr. Grut. 705, 11.

ŭlŭlātŭs, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A howling, wailing, shrieking*, as a sound of mourning or lamentation, Virg. A. 4, 667; Ov. M. 3, 179; 5, 153; 8, 446; Plin. 8, 40, 61; Curt. 4, 15; 5, 12, et al.: the wild *yells* or *war-hoops* of the Gauls, Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 3; 7, 80, 4; the *wild cries and shouts* of the Bacchanals, Catull. 63, 24; Ov. M. 3, 528; 706.

ŭlŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [kindr. with the Gr. ὀλολύζω] **I.** *Neutr., To howl, yell, shriek, utter a mournful cry:* canis ululat acute, Enn. in Fest. s. v. NICTARE, p. 177; so, canes, Virg. A. 6, 257; Ov. M. 15, 797: lupi, Virg. G. 1, 486; cf. id. Aen. 7, 18: simulacra ferarum, Ov. M. 4, 404:—summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae, Virg. A. 4, 168; so Catull. 63, 28; Hor. S. 1, 8, 25; Ov. Her. 2, 117; id. Fast. 2, 553; id. Met. 3, 725; 9, 643; Luc. 6, 261, et al.; cf., ululanti voce canere, Cic. Or. 8, 27.—**B.** Transf., of places, *To ring, resound, re-echo* with howling: penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes Femineis ululant, Virg. A. 2, 488; so, resonae ripae, Sil. 6, 285: Dindyma sanguineis Gallis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 269.—**II.** *Act., To cry* or *howl out to* any one; *to wail* or *howl over* any thing; *to fill* a place *with howling, with yells* or *shrieks* (so poet., and mostly in the *Part. perf.*): quem sectus ululat Gallus, Mart. 5, 41, 3; cf., nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbem, Virg. A. 4, 609; so, ululata Lucina, Stat. Th. 3, 158:—orbatum propriis ululavit civibus urbem, Prud. Hamart. 452:—ululataque tellus intremit, Val. Fl. 4, 608; so, juga lupis, Stat. S. 1, 3, 85: antra Ogygiis furoribus, id. Theb. 1, 328: aula puerperiis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 139; cf. also, tu dulces lituos ululataque proelia gaudes, *filled with howling*, Stat. Th. 9, 724.

ulva, ae, *f. Sedge*, Ulva conferva, L.; Plin. 16, 1, 1; 17, 23, 35, § 209; 21, 17, 68; Cato R. R. 37, 2; Col. 4, 13, 2; Virg. G. 3, 175; id. Ecl. 8, 87; Ov. M. 4, 299; 6, 345; 8, 336; Hor. S. 2, 4, 42, et mult. al.

Ŭlysses, is, v. Ulixes.

umbella, ae, *f. dim.* [umbra] A little shadow, *i. e.* meton., *A sun-shade, parasol, umbrella*, Mart. 14, 23 *in lemm.*; 11, 73, 6; Juv. 9, 50.

Umber, bra, brum, v. Umbri, *no.* A.

* **umbĭlīcāris,** e, *adj.* [umbilicus] *Of or belonging to the navel, umbilical:* nervus, *the navel-string, umbilical cord*, Tert. Carn. Chr. 20 *med.*

* **umbĭlīcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Navel-shaped, umbilicate:* in alvo media plerisque umbilicatum, Plin. 13, 4, 7.

umbĭlīcus, i, *m.* [a protracted form from ὀμφαλός] *The navel*, Cels. 7, 14; 6, 17; Plin. 11, 37, 89; Liv. 26, 45, 8; Auct. B. Afr. 85, 1.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The umbilical cord*, Cels. 7, 29 *fin.*—**B.** *The middle, centre:* dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 45: qui locus, quod in media est insula situs, umbilicus Siciliae nominatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, 106: terrarum, *i. e. Delphi*, Att. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 84; and in Cic. de Div. 2, 56, 115; also called u. orbis terrarum, Liv. 38, 48, 2; and, u. medius Graeciae, id. 41, 23, 13: qui (Aetoli) umbilicum Graeciae incolerent, Liv. 35, 18, 4: Italiae, Plin. 3, 12, 17 *fin.*—**C.** *The projecting end of the cylinder on which an ancient book was rolled*, Mart. 2, 6, 11; 1, 67, 11; 3, 2, 9; 5, 6, 15; 8, 61, 4; Catull. 22, 7: iambos ad umbilicum adducere, *i. e. to bring to a close*, Hor. Epod. 14, 8; cf., ohe, jam satis est, ohe libelle: Jam pervenimus usque ad umbilicos, (* *to the end*), Mart. 4, 91, 2.—**D.** *A projection in the middle of plants*, Plin. 15, 22, 24; 16, 7, 10; 18, 14, 36; Pall. Nov. 7, 8.—**E.** *A small circle*, Plin. 37, 5, 20; 18, 33, 76.—**F.** *The pin* or *index on a sun-dial*, Plin. 6, 34, 39; 2, 72, 74.—**G.** *A kind of sea-snail, sea-cockle*, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22: Val. Max. 8, 8, 1; Aur. Vict. Vit. Caes. 3.—**H.** Veneris, *The herb navel-wort*, App. Herb. 43.

umbo, ōnis, *m.* [kindr. with ἄμβων, ὀμφαλός, umbilicus] Prop., any convex elevation; hence: **I.** *A boss* of a shield, Enn. Ann. 17, 18; Virg. A. 2, 546.—More freq., **B.** Transf., *A shield* (in prose not ante Aug.), Virg. A. 7, 633; 9, 810; 10, 884 Sil. 4, 354; Luc. 6, 192, et al.; Liv. 4, 19 5; 30, 34, 3; Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 5, 24 Just. 33, 2.—**II.** *The elbow*, Mart. 3, 46, 5, Stat. Th. 2, 670; Suet. Caes. 68 *fin.*—**III.** *A promontory*, Stat. Ach. 1, 408. Hence, transf., Isthmius, *The Isthmus of Corinth*, Stat. Th. 7, 15.—**IV.** *A projecting boundary-stone* in fields, Stat. Th. 6, 352.—**V.** *A projecting part* of a precious stone, *a knob, boss*, Plin. 37, 6, 23.—**VI.** *The full part* or *swelling* of a garment, Tert. Pall. 5. Hence, transf., u. candidus, for *a toga*, Pers. 5, 33.

umbra, ae, *f. A shade, shadow:* quum usque quaque umbra est, tamen Sol semper hic est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 79: illa platanus, cujus umbram secutus est Socrates, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: fiebat, ut incideret luna in eam metam, quae esset umbra terrae, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 14 *fin.*; cf. id. de Div. 2, 6, 17: colles . . . afferunt umbram vallibus, id. Rep. 2, 6: nox Involvens umbra magna terramque polumque, Virg. A. 2, 251; cf., spissis noctis se condidit umbris, id. ib. 2, 621:—certum est mihi, quasi umbra, quoquo ibis tu, te persequi, Plaut. Casin. 1, 4; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 82.—Proverb., umbras timere, *to be afraid of shadows*, i. e. *to fear without cause*, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4; Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 2, 9; Prop. 2, 34, 19.

B. Transf.: **1.** In painting, *The dark part* of a painting, *shade, shadow:* quam multa vident pictores in umbris et in eminentia, quae nos non videmus! Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 20; so *opp.* lumen, Plin. 35, 5, 11 35, 11, 40, § 131; 33, 3, 57.

2. *A shade, ghost* of a dead person (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nos ubi decidimus, quo dives Tullus et Ancus, pulvis et umbra sumus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 16: ne forte animas Acherunte reamur Effugere aut umbras inter vivos volitare, Lucr. 4, 42 So Tib. 3, 2, 9; Virg. A. 5, 734; Hor. Od. 2, 13, 30; id. Sat. 1, 8, 40; Plin. 30, 2, 6, Suet. Calig. 59, et al.: Umbrarum rex, dominus, *i. e. Pluto*, Ov. M. 7, 249; 10, 16.—In the *plur.*, umbrae, also of a single dead person: matris agitabitur umbris, Ov. M. 9, 410; so id. ib. 8, 475; 6, 541; Virg. A. 6, 510; 10, 519, et al.

3. Like the Greek σκιά, *An uninvited guest*, whom an invited one brings with him, Hor. S. 2, 8, 22; id. Ep. 1, 5, 28; Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 27.

4. *A shade, shady place, that which gives a shade or shadow* (as a tree, house, tent, *etc.*) (poet.): nudus Arboris Othrys erat nec habebat Pelion umbras, Ov. M. 12, 513; so of trees, id. ib. 10, 88; 90; 14, 447; Virg. G. 1, 157; id. Ecl. 9, 20; 5, 5; Sil. 4, 681, et mult. al.: Pompeia spatiabere cultus in umbra, *i. e. in the Pompeian portico*, Prop. 4, 8, 75; so, Pompeia, Ov. A. A. 1, 67; 3, 387: vacua tonsoris in umbra, *in the cool barber's shop*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50: studia in umbra educata, *in the closet, study*, Tac. A. 14, 53; cf., rhetorica, *i. e the rhetorician's school*, Juv. 7, 173:—dum roseis venit umbra genis, *i. e. down, beard*, Stat. Th. 4, 336; cf., dubia lanuginis, Claud. Nupt. Pall. et Celer. 42; and, nunc umbra nudata sua jam tempora moerent, *i. e. of hair*, Petr. poet. Sat. 109: summae cassidis umbra, *i. e. the plume* or *crest*, Stat. Th. 6, 226: arcus et umbrae, *i. e. quivers*, id. Silv. 3, 4, 30.

5. *A fish, called also* sciaena; *a grayling, umber*, Salmo Thymallus, L.; Var. L. L. 5, 12, 23; Ov. Hal. 111; Col. 8, 16, 8; Aus. Idyll. 10, 90.

II. Trop., like the Eng. *Shadow* or *shade:* **A.** Opp. to substance, to reality, *A trace, obscure sign* or *image, faint ap-*

,pearance, imperfect copy or *representation, semblance* (cf. simulacrum, p. 1421, B): veri juris germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus, umbra et imaginibus ultimur, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69; cf., umbra et imago civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 30; so, u. et imago equitis Romani, id. Rab. Post. 15, 41: o hominem amentem et miserum, qui ne umbram quidem umquam τοῦ καλοῦ viderit! id. Att. 7, 11, 10: in quo ipsam luxuriam reperire non potes, in eo te umbram luxuriae reperturum putas? id. Mur. 6, 13: in comoedia maxime claudicamus . . . vix levem consequimur umbram, Quint. 10, 1, 100: sub umbra foederis aequi servitutem pati, Liv. 8, 4, 2: umbras falsae gloriae consectari, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: umbra es amantum magis quam amator, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 31: mendax umbra pietatis, Ov. M. 9, 460; so, umbras quasdam veritatis habere, Plin. 30, 2, 6.

B. For *Shelter, cover, protection:* umbra et recessus, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: umbra magni nominis delitescunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: umbra vestri auxilii tegi possumus, Liv. 7, 30, 18: sub umbra auxilii vestri latere volunt, id. 32, 21, 31; cf., sub umbra Romanae amicitiae latebant, id. 34, 9, 10; and, morum vitia sub umbra eloquentiae primo latebant, Just. 5, 2.

umbrācŭlum, i, *n.* [umbra] *Any thing that furnishes shade, that which shades, a shade.* So, **I.** *A shady place, bower, arbor,* Var. R. R. 1, 51, 2; Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4; Virg. E. 9, 42. —**B.** Transf., for *A school:* Theophrasti doctissimi hominis umbracula, Cic. Brut. 9, 37; cf. id. Leg. 3, 6, 14.—**II.** *A sun-shade, parasol, umbrella,* Ov. F. 2, 311; id. A. A. 2, 209; Mart. 14, 28, 1; Tib. 2, 5, 97; Amm. 28, 4 *med.*

* **umbrālĭter,** *adv.* [id.] *Figuratively, metaphorically:* Aug. Ep. 37 *fin.*

* **umbrātĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [umbra-colo] *One who is fond of the shade, an effeminate person, a lounger,* i. q. umbraticus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 49.

umbrātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [umbra] *Of* or *belonging to the shade.* i. e. *to retirement, seclusion,* or *leisure:* homo, *i. e. who loves to stay in the shade, an idler, lounger,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 24; cf., Epicureorum delicata et umbratica turba, Sen. Ben. 4, 2; and, solitaria et velut umbratica vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18 Zumpt, *N. cr.* (*al.* umbratili): doctor, *i. e. one who teaches at home, a private tutor,* Petr. 2: literae, *composed in one's study,* Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 3: negotium, *that is attended to at home,* Gell. 3, 1, 10.

umbrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Remaining in the shade, in retirement,* or *at home; private, retired, contemplative:* vita umbratilis et delicata, *a dreamy life,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27; so, mora segnis et umbratilis, Col. 1, 2, 1.—**II.** In partic., of speech, *In the manner of the schools;* opp. to public, political: educenda deinde dictio est ex hac domestica exercitatione et umbratili medium in agmen, in pulverem: in clamorem, in castra atque in aciem forensem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, id. Or. 19, 64.—* *Adv.*, umbrātīlĭter: effingimus, *in outline, slightly,* Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

Umbri, ōrum, *m. A people of Italy, in the district of Umbria, which was named after them,* Plin. 3, 5, 8; 3, 14, 19; Liv. 5, 35; 9, 37 *sq.*; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 302 and 435 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Umber,** bra, brum, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Umbrians, Umbrian:* porcus, aper, Catull. 39, 11; Hor. S. 2, 4, 40; Stat. S. 2, 4, 4; 4, 6, 10: villicus, Mart. 7, 31, 9: maritus, Ov. A. A. 3, 303.—Subst. *masc.*, Umber (*sc.* canis), *An Umbrian dog* used in hunting, Virg. A. 12, 753; Sen. Thyest. 497; Val. Fl. 6, 420; Sil. 3, 295; Grat. Cyn. 171, et al.—In the *fem.*, Umbra, *A female Umbrian,* in a pun with umbra, a shadow, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 84.—**B. Umbrĭa,** ae, *f., A district of Italy so called,* Plin. 3, 5, 8; Var. R. R. 1, 50, 1; Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 48; id. Mur. 20, 42; id. de Div. 1, 41, 92.—In apposition, Umbria terra, Gell. 3, 2, 6.—**C. Umbrĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Umbria, Umbrian:* creta, Plin. 35, 17, 57.

umbrĭfĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [umbra-fero] *Shade-bringing, shade-giving, casting a shade, shady.* platanus, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 63: nemus, Virg. A. 6, 473: rupes, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 11: Academia, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 13, 22.—**II.** (acc. to umbra, *no.* I., B, 2) *Bearing* or *carrying the shades of the dead:* linter, Albin. 1, 427: undae, Stat. Th. 8, 18: fundus, id. ib. 1, 57.

umbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [umbra] *To shade, shadow, overshadow, overspread, cover* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: (quercus) Umbrabat coma summi fastigia montis, Sil. 5, 488; so, colles, Stat. S. 4, 2, 36: carchedonios purpureos, Plin. 37, 7, 25: matrem (*i. e.* tellurem) rosarum floribus, Lucr. 2, 629.—**II.** Transf.: tempora quercu, Virg. A. 6, 772; cf., in a Greek construction, umbratus tempora ramis, Stat. Th. 6, 554; so too, umbratus genas, *i. e. covered with a beard,* id. Silv. 3, 4, 79: umbrantur somno pupulae, *are shaded,* i. e. *covered,* Var. in Non. 172, 4.—*Absol.:* omnes paene virgae, ne umbrent, abraduntur, *cast a shade,* Col. 5, 7, 2.

umbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of shade, shady, umbrageous* (quite class.): locus umbrosior, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 1: fere aquosissima sunt quaecumque umbrosissima, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11 *med.:* fico folium maximum umbrosissimumque, Plin. 16, 26, 49: inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos, Virg. E. 2, 3. So, silva, Prop. 1, 20, 7; Ov. M. 1, 693; cf., lucus, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 11: nemus, Ov. M. 7, 75: salices, id. Fast. 3, 17: vallis, Virg. G. 3, 331: orae Heliconis, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 5; cf., arx Parnasi, Ov. M. 1, 467; and, Ida, id. ib. 11, 762: tecta, Tib. 1, 4, 1: cavernae, Virg. A. 8, 242: ripa, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 23: templa, Ov. M. 11, 360.

umquam (written also unquam), *adv. temp.* [contr. from unum-quam] *At any time, ever;* opp. to what never takes place; most freq. in negative clauses, sometimes also in negative interrogations and in conditional clauses; but very seldom in affirmations.

I. In negative clauses: quod (principium) si numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: quod nemo umquam homo antehac Vidit, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 16; cf. id. ib. 41; cf., neque umquam quicquam me juvat quod edo domi, id. Capt. 1, 2, 33; id. Aul. 3, 1, 3: quam opinionem nemo umquam mortalis assequi potuit sine, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 10; id. ib. 2, 15: quod nec didicerint, nec umquam scire curaverint, id. ib. 1. 6: atque haud sciam an ne opus sit quidem nihil umquam omnino deesse amicis, id. Lael. 14, 51: non umquam gravis aere domum mihi dextra redibat, Virg. E. 1, 36; cf. Prop. 1, 6, 21; and, non mehercule hoc umquam dixi, Quint. 6, 3, 74: utinam ne umquam Medea Colchis cupido corde pedem extulisset, Enn. in Non. 297, 20:—cave posthac, si me amas, umquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8: raro umquam, nisi forte, *etc.*, *hardly ever,* Quint. 4, 1, 4; cf., difficilior (interrogatio) hoc, quod raro umquam possunt ante judicium scire, quid testis dicturus sit, id. 5, 7, 22.

B. Transf.: **1.** In negative interrogations: *Le.* Sed tu, en umquam cum quiquam viro Consuevisti? *Si.* Nisi quidem cum Alcesimarcho nemine, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 88; so, en umquam, very freq., v. en, p. 351, 2, b: *Ps.* Eho an umquam tu hujus nupsisti patri? *Ba.* Di melius faciant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 8: ullamne ego rem umquam in vita mea volui, quin? *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4: pro, di immortales, quoi homini umquam uno die Boni dedistis plus, qui minus speraverit! Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 26; cf. Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18.

2. In conditional clauses: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid . . . tum profecto, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: *Al.* Di me perdant . . . Si illam uxorem duxero mihi umquam, quam despondit pater. *Me.* Et me, si umquam tibi uxorem filiam dedero meam, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 22 *sq.:* date ergo, daturae Si umquam estis hodie uxorem, id. Casin. 4, 4, 11: si te in platea offendero hac post umquam, periisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 34: mihi si umquam filius erit, nae, *etc.*, id. Heaut. 2, 1, 5: si umquam ullum fuit tempus, mater, quum, *etc.*, id. ib. 5, 4, 1; id. Hec. 3, 3, 29: vovisse hunc dicam, si salvus domum redisset umquam, id. ib. 3, 4, 21: si quando umquam equestri op adjutam rem publicam meminerint, illo die annitantur, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 10, 14, 11.

II. In affirmative clauses: plus amat quam te umquam amavit, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 63; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 14; cf. id. ib. 22; id. ib. 4, 8, 71: ut minime mirum futurum sit, si (Isocrates) . . . reliquis praestet omnibus, qui umquam orationes attigerunt, Cic. Or. 13, 41: quare nunc quoque, licet major quam umquam moles premat, tamen, *etc.*, Quint. 12 prooem. § 2: utinam sit tempus umquam quo perfectus aliquis orator, *etc.*, *for once, ever,* id. 12, 2, 9: excute: sic umquam longa relevere catena, Nec tibi perpetuo serva bibatur aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 25: scintillam e stella cadere et augeri terrae appropinquantem . . . semel umquam proditur, Cn. Octavio C. Scribonio Coss., Plin. 2, 35, 36.

ūnā, *adv.*, v. unus. *ad fin.*

ūnăetvīcēsĭmānus, a, um, v. unetv.

ūnăetvīcēsĭmus, a, um, v. unetv.

* **ūnănĭmans,** antis, *adj.* [unus-animus] *Of one mind, of one accord:* socia, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 80.

ūnănĭmis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of one mind, accordant, harmonious, unanimous* (post-classical): fratres, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 231: equi, id. Epigr. 37, 3.—*Adv.*, ūnănĭmĭter, *Unanimously, cordially:* me delegistis, Vopisc. Tac. 4 *fin.:* studere patientiae (*opp.* discordare), Tert. Pat. 1 *fin.:* vivere, Arn. 1, 33.

ūnănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [unanimus] *Unanimity, concord* (extremely rare): egregia, Pac. in Non. 101, 26, and 142, 32; so, fraterna, Liv. 40, 8, 14.

ūnănĭmĭter, *adv.*, v. unanimis, *ad fin.*

ūnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-animus] *Of one mind, heart,* or *will; of one accord. concordant, harmonious, unanimous* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): sodales, Catull. 30. 1: fratres, Stat. Th. 8, 669: venti, Val. Fl 1, 615: quae (res) distinere unanimos videbatur, Liv. 7, 21, 5.

uncātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [uncatus] *A bending inward, a hooking, curving:* unguium, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 32 *med.*

uncātus, a, um, *adj.* [uncus] *Bent inward, hooked, curved* (post-class.): quidam. Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3 *med.:* lanceae, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.—**II.** Trop., *Hooked, barbed:* syllogismi, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*

† **uncĭa,** ae, *f.* = οὐγκία (Siculian and Etruscan; v. Müller, Etrusk. 1, p. 309 *sq.*), *The twelfth part* of any thing, *a twelfth* So of inheritances: mortuus Babullius. Caesar, opinor, ex uncia, etsi nihil adhuc: sed Lepta ex triente, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1; so Sen. Contr. 4, 28 *med.;* Cod. Justin. 5, 27, 2.—To denote a rate of interest, *One twelfth per cent.* a month, *i. e.* reckoning by the year, *one per cent.*, Scaev. Dig. 26, 7, 47, § 4.—As a weight, *The twelfth part of a pound* (as or libra), *an ounce,* "Rhemn. Fann. de Ponder. 28;" Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 3; Plin. 20, 13, 51; Mart. 1, 107, 3.—As a measure of land, *One twelfth of a* jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 10.—As a measure of length, *The twelfth part of a foot, an inch,* Front. Aquaed. 24; Plin. 6, 34, 39.—**II.** Transf., to denote *A trifle, bit, atom:* neque piscium ullam unciam hodie Pondo cepi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 8; so Juv. 11, 131; Mart. 9, 49, 12

uncĭālis, e, *adj.* [uncia] *Of* or *belonging to a twelfth part, amounting to a twelfth part:* asses, *i. e. weighing an ounce,* Plin 33, 3, 13; so, uva, id. 14, 3, 4, § 42: altitudo, *of an inch,* id. 18, 16, 43; so, literae, Hier. Prolog. in Job. *fin.*

uncĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a twelfth part, containing a twelfth:* heres, *i. e. who inherits a twelfth part,* Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 34 *fin.:* fenus, *i. e. one per cent.*, Tac. A. 6, 16; Liv. 7, 16, 1; 7, 27, 3; cf., lex, *i. e.* de fenore unciario, Fest. p. 375: unciaria stipe collata, *i. e. of an* as (weighing one ounce) *from each person,* Plin. 34, 5, 11; so, vitis, *bearing grapes that weigh an ounce,* Col. 3, 2, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5 *med.*

unciātim, *adv.* [id.] *By twelfths, by ounces:* ***I.** Lit.: (axungia) datur et phthisicis unciatim, cum vini veteris hemina decocta, donec tres unciae e toto restent, Plin. 28, 9, 37.—* **II.** Transf., *By a little at a time, little by little:* quod ille uniatim vix de demenso suo . . . Comparsit aiser, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9.

* **uncĭnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [uncinus] *Furnished with hooks* or *tenters, barbed:* hamata uncinataque corpuscula, Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 121.

uncīnus, i, *m.* [uncus] *A hook, barb,* App. M. 3, p. 135; Pall. Mart. 10, 29.—Adjectiv.: hamus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 270.

* **uncĭŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [uncia] *A little ounce,* Juv. 1, 40.

uncĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [uncus] *Having feet bent in, crook-footed,* Tert. Pall. 5.

unctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ungo] *A besmearing, anointing:* sudatoriae, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 73: quotidiana, Col. 12, 53, 3: philosophorum omnes unctionis causa relinquunt, *i. e. to go and anoint themselves* for wrestling in the palaestra, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21. —**II.** Transf., *An ointment, unguent;* ita ut unctio inarescat, Plin. 28, 11, 47.

unctĭto, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To besmear* or *anoint often:* se unguentis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 117: flavo cinere (crinem), Cato in Serv. Virg. A. 4, 698.

* **unctĭuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [unctus, from ungo] *Somewhat unctuous:* pulmentum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 85.

unctor, ōris, *m.* [ungo] *An anointer,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22; Mart. 12. 70, 3; 7, 32, 16; Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 2; Quint. 11, 3, 26; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2791.

unctōrĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* cubiculum) [id.] *The anointing-room* in a bath, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11; cf. elaeothesium.

unctŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [unctus, from ungo] *Besmeared, anointed:* circumtonsi et terti atque unctuli, Var. in Non. 179, 8.—* **II.** Subst., *A little ointment,* App. M. 3, p. 139.

* **unctūra,** ae, *f.* [ungo] *An anointing* of the dead: servilis, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60.

1. unctus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of ungo.

2. unctus, ūs, *m.* [ungo] *An anointing, anointment:* oleum unctui profer, App. M. 1, p. 113: cochlearum cinis cum melle unctu sanat, Plin. 30, 10, 27.

† **1. uncus,** i, *m.*=ὄγκος, *A hook, barb,* Liv. 30, 10, 16; Col. 3, 18, 2. As an attribute of Necessitas, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 20. Poet. for *An anchor,* Val. Fl. 2, 428.—Esp. *A hook that was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the Tiber,* Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5; id. Rab. perd. 5, 16; Ov. Ib. 167; Juv. 10, 66; cf., et bene quum fixum mento decusseris uncum, Nil erit hoc: rostro te premet ansa suo, Prop. 4, 1, 141.—**B.** In partic., *A surgical instrument,* Cels. 7, 29.

2. uncus, a, um, *adj.* [1. uncus] *Hooked, bent in, crooked, curved, barbed* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): uncus hamus, Ov. M. 15, 576; also called u. aera, id. Pont. 2, 7, 10: cornua (tauri), Prop. 2, 5, 19: aratrum, Virg. G. 1, 19; Ov. M. 5, 341; 7, 210; cf., vomer aratri, Lucr. 1, 314; also called dens, Virg. G. 2, 423: pedes (harpyiae), id. Aen. 3, 233: ungues, Lucr. 5, 31; 1321; manus, Virg. G. 2, 365: digiti, Col. 7, 11, 2: labrum, Lucr. 4, 590; 5, 1406: avis Minervae, *i. e. with crooked beak and talons,* Stat. Th. 3, 307; cf., alites, id. ib. 12, 212: cauda, Ov. M. 15, 371.

unda, ae, *f.* *A wave, billow, surge:* **I.** Lit.: mare plenum undarum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 33: unda, quum est pulsa remis, purpurascit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 162, 30. So Lucr. 1, 375; 381; 3, 493; Hor. Od. 1, 12, 32; 4, 14, 20; id. Ep. 2, 2, 176; Ov. M. 1, 570, et saepiss.—**II.** Transf.: **1.** In gen., for *Water, moisture, a fluid* or *liquid* of any kind (mostly poet.): (Proteus) flumen eras, interdum undis contrarius ignis, Ov. M. 8, 739. So, fontis, id. ib. 4, 98: cf., fons tenui perlucidus unda, id. ib. 3, 161: (Noti) canis fluit unda capillis, id. ib. 1, 266: nivales, *snow-water,* Mart. 14, 118, 1: ignem Pollux undamque jugalem Praetulit, *fire and water,* as symbols of housekeeping, Val. Fl. 8, 245; hence, faciunt justos ignis et unda viros, *i. e. real, proper husbands,* Ov. A. A. 2, 598:—manans naribus unda Sanguinis, Sil. 10, 245. So, [illegible]eli, *i. e. oil,* Plin. 15, 1, 2: croci, Mart. 8, 33, 4; 13, 40, 1.—**2.** Of wave-like things (poet.): aëriae, *i. e. the air,* Lucr. 2, 151, qua plurimus undam Fumus agit, Virg. A. 8, 257.

3. In architecture, for the Gr. cymatium (κυματίον, a little wave), *A talon, ogee,* Vitr. 5, 7.—**III.** Trop., of the wave-like agitation of a multitude, *A surge, billow, stream, tide,* i. q. aestus: campus atque illae undae comitiorum, Cic. Planc. 6, 15; so, nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16; cf., adversis rerum immersabilis undis, id. ib. 1, 2, 22: curarum, Catull. 64, 621:—salutantum unda, *a stream, a crowd,* Virg. G. 2, 462; so, undae Boiorum, Sil. 4, 159.

undābundus, a, um, *adj.* [undo] *Full of waves, surging, billowy* (post-class.): mare, Gell. 2, 30, 3: aquae, Amm. 17, 7 *med.*

undanter, *adv.,* v. undo, *ad fin.*

undātim, *adv.* [undo] *In a waving manner, like waves:* mensae undatim crispae, Plin. 13, 15, 30; so, crispum marmor, id. 36, 7, 11.

unde, *adv.* *From where, whence:* **I.** Lit., of relations of place: **A.** Correlatively: nec enim inde venit, unde mallem, Cic. Att. 13, 39, 2: ibi, unde huc translata essent, id. Rep. 2, 16: ut eo restituerentur (Galli), unde dejecti essent, id. Caecin. 30, 88; cf., te redigam eodem, unde orta es, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 13; and Caes. B. G. 4, 28, 2; 5, 5, 1; so too, eodem, unde, id. ib. 5, 11, 7: ad idem, unde profecta sunt, redire, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: Latobrigos in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 3: loca superiora, unde erat propinquus despectus in mare, id. ib. 3, 14, 9: montis sublime cacumen Occupat, unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes, Ov. M. 1, 667.

B. Absolutely, in direct or indirect interrogations: **1.** In a direct interrogation: "hoc verbum *unde* utrumque declarat, et ex quo loco et a quo loco. Unde dejectus est Cinna? Ex urbe . . . Unde dejecti Galli? A Capitolio. Unde qui cum Graccho fuerunt? Ex Capitolio," *etc.,* Cic. Caecin. 30, 87: *Pa.* Unde is? *Chae.* Egone? nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13: *Mn.* Unde eam (mulierem) esse aiunt? *Ly.* Ex Samo, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 68: qui genus? unde domo? (* *from what country?*) Virg. A. 8, 114.—Connected with gentium: unde haec igitur gentium est? Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 47.

2. In an indirect interrogation: ego instare, ut mihi responderet, quis esset, ubi esset, unde esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, 188: (* quaere unde domo (sit), *what his home is,* or *where he lives,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 53): qualis et unde genus . . . Quaeris, (* *from what stock, of what family*), Prop. 1, 22, 1: non recordor, unde ceciderim, sed unde surrexerim, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: unde initium belli fieret, explorabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 53, 4.

II. Transf.: **A.** Apart from relations of place, and referring to persons or things, from which as an origin, cause, means, *etc.,* something proceeds.

1. Correlatively: (narratio) brevis erit, si, unde necesse est, inde initium sumetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14:—qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: potest fieri, ut is, unde te audisse dicis, iratus dixerit, id. de Or. 2, 70, 285; cf., de ea (re) multo dicat ornatius, quam ille ipse, unde cognorit, id. ib. 1, 15, 67; and, illo exstincto Jove, unde discerem, id. de Sen. 4, 12: hem, mea lux, unde omnes opem petere solebant, id. Fam. 14, 2, 2:—non ut ingenium et eloquentiam meam perspicias, unde longe absum, id. Brut. 92, 318: tenuit permagnam Sextilius hereditatem, unde, *etc.,* id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: quod, unde agger omnino comportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 1: tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, rudis et confusus intellectu caret: unde sequitur alter dictandi labor, Quint. 1, 1, 28; id. 12, 3, 4: sciat (orator) quam plurima: unde etiam senibus auctoritas major est, quod, *etc.,* id. 12, 4, 2, et saep.

b. In partic., a jurid. *t. t.,* unde petitur, referring to the defendant: si ambo pares essent, illi, unde petitur, potius credendum esse, Cato in Gell. 14, 2, 26; cf., causam dicere Prius unde petitur, aurum quare sit suum, Quam ille qui petit, unde is sit thesaurus sibi, Ter. Eun. prol. 11 *sq.:* ego omnibus, unde petitur. hoc consilium dederim, Cic. Fam. 7, 11, 1; id. de Or. 1, 37, 168.

2. Absolutely, in direct or indirect interrogations.

a. In a direct interrogation: unde haec (patera) igitur est? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 158; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 10: *Pi.* Bonum habe animum. *Mn.* Unde habeam? id. ib. 4, 3, 17: unde iste amor tam improvisus, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60; Quint. 11, 1, 54: unde sed hos novi? Ov. M. 9, 508.—With gentium: *De* Face id ut paratum jam sit. *Li.* Unde gentium? *De.* Me defraudato, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 77; so Tert. Pall. 4.

b. In an indirect interrogation: ut ex ipsa quaeras, unde hunc (anulum) habuerit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 45: unde concilietur risus . . . difficillimum dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 35: si cogitaverimus, unde et quousque jam provecta sit orandi facultas, id. 2, 16, 18: unde sit infamis . . . Discite, Ov. M. 4, 285.

B. Indefinitely, unde unde (in Tertull., acc. to some, also simply unde) for undecumque, *From wherever, whencesoever, from whatever quarter* (so only poet and in post-class. prose): et quaerendum unde unde foret nervosius illud, Catull. 67, 27: qui nisi . . . Mercedem aut numos unde unde extricat, *etc.,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 88: nec tamen vindictae salatium unde unde spernendum est, App. M. 5, p. 165: qui malum etsi ipse non fecit, tamen a quocumque et unde unde passus est fieri, Tert. adv. Hermog. 10: certe unde sunt ista, signis potius et ostentis deputanda, id. Anim. 51 *fin.:* quamquam possimus unde illas prolatas aestimare, dum ne ex nihilo, id. adv. Hermog. 22 *med.* (*Sciopp.* in the last two passages, ubi ubi).

(* **undēcēni,** ae, a, *num. distrib.* [undecentum] *Ninety-nine each, ninety-nine* distributively: pedes, Plin. 36, 8, 14, 2.)

undēcentēsĭmus, a, um, *numer* [unde-centum] *The ninety-ninth:* annus, Val. Max. 8, 7, *ext.* 11.

undēcentum, *numer.* [unus-de-centum] *Ninety-nine:* anni, Plin. 7, 60, 60.

undĕcĭes, *adv. numer.* [unus-decies] *Eleven times:* hanc summam undecies multiplicato, fiunt, *etc.,* Col. 5, 2, 7: surrexi una coena, Mart. 5, 79, 1.

undĕcim, *numer.* [unus-decem] *Eleven,* Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 2; Mart. 2, 44, 8, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.,* et al.

undĕcĭmus, a, um, *numer.* [unus-decimus] *The eleventh:* legio, Liv. 30, 18 10: annus, Virg. E. 8, 39: dies, Plin. 11, 54, 118.

undĕcĭrēmis, is, *f.* (*sc.* navis) [undecim-remus] *A ship of eleven banks of oars* Plin. 6, 40, 76, § 203.

undĕcŭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [undecimus] *Soldiers of the eleventh legion,* Plin 3, 12, 17.

undĕ-cumque (written also undecunque;—*in tmesi:* unde vacefit cumque locus, Lucr. 6, 1016), *adv.* *From wherever, whencesoever, from what place* or *part soever* (post-Aug.): undecumque moti sunt (fluctus), Sen. Vit. beat. 27 *med.;* so, fluens sanguis, Plin. 27, 4, 5; cf., nec undecumque causa fluxit, ibi culpa est, Quint. 7, 3, 33: undecumque inceperis, ubicumque desieris, Plin. Ep. 9, 4, 2: ignes transiliunt protinus in naphtham undecumque visam, Plin. 2, 105, 105.—With gentium: undecumque gentium venissent, Vop. Firm. 14.

undĕ-lĭbet, *adv.* *Whence you will, whencesoever, from any place whatever, from any where* (very rarely): invenire, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: fascia undelibet super fracturam incipere debet, Cels. 8, 10.

undēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [undeni] *Containing eleven:* numerus, Aug. Serm. 51 *fin.;* 83 *med.*

un-dēni, ae, a, *numer. distrib.* [unus] *Eleven each, eleven* distributively: pariuntur undeni, Plin. 11, 25, 31: Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *i. e. with a hexameter and pentameter, elegiac verse,* Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30: me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, *i. e. forty-four years,* Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 27.—In the *sing.*. bisque undena pars, Manil. 4, 451.

undēnōnāginta, *numer.* [unus-de-nonaginta] *Eighty-nine:* classis unde nonaginta navium, Liv. 37, 30, 1.

undĕoctōginta, *numer.* [unus-de-octoginta] *Seventy-nine:* unde-Octoginta annos natus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 118.

undēquadrāgēsĭmus, a, um, *numer.* [undequadraginta] *The thirty-ninth:* volumen, Val. Max. 8, 7, *ext.* 10.

undēquadrāgies, *adv. numer.* [undequadraginta] *Thirty-nine times:* dimicare, Plin. 7, 25, 25.

undēquadrāginta, *numer.* [unus-de-quadraginta] *Thirty-nine:* anni, Cic. Rep. 2, 14.

undēquinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *numer.* [undequinquaginta] *The forty-ninth:* dies, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 12, 35.

undēquinquaginta, *numer.* [unus-de-quinquaginta] *Forty-nine:* coronae aureae, Liv. 37, 58, 4: genera, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

undēsexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *numer.* [undesexaginta] *The fifty-ninth:* pars, Censor. de Die nat. 19.

undēsexaginta, *numer.* [unus-de-sexaginta] *Fifty-nine:* undesexaginta (Carthaginiensium) vivi capti, Liv. 23, 37, 6: dies, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122.

undētrīcēni, ae, a, *numer. distrib.* [undetriginta] *Twenty-nine each, twenty-nine* distributively: menses undetricenum tricenumque (dierum) numero alternaverunt, Macr. S. 1, 13 *med.*

undētrīcēsĭmus or **undētrīgēsĭmus,** a, um, *numer.* [id.] *The twenty-ninth:* dies, Liv. 25, 36, 14: in commentariorum undetricesimo, Gell. 10, 5, 1.

undētrīgēsĭmus, a, um, v. undetricesimus.

undētrīginta, *numer.* [unus-de-triginta] *Twenty-nine:* menses, Vitr. 9, 4: dies, Macr. S. 1, 15.

undēvīcēni, ae, a, *numer. distrib.* [undeviginti] *Nineteen each, nineteen* distributively: pedes, Quint. 1, 10, 44.

undēvīcēsĭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [undevicesimus] *Soldiers of the nineteenth legion:* cum quinque cohortibus undevicesimanorum egreditur, Auct. B. Alex. 57, 2.

undēvīcēsĭmus or **undēvīgēsĭmus,** a, um, *adj.* [undeviginti] *The nineteenth:* anno undevicesimo post ejus mortem, Cic. de Sen. 5, 14: expleto aetatis undevicesimo anno, Quint. 6 praef. § 4: die undevigesimo, Col. 8, 5, 14.—The second and third syllable scanned short: senserat ire aquilas legio undevigesima, cujus, *etc.*, Poet. in Anth. Lat. 2, p. 21.

undēvīginti, *numer.* [unus-de-viginti] *Nineteen:* undeviginti annos natus, Cic. Brut. 64, 229: signa militaria, Liv. 23, 46, 4.

undĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [unda-colo] *Wave-dwelling*, i. e. *inhabiting the waves, dwelling in the sea:* pistris, Avien. Arat. 808.

undĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [unda-frango] *Wave-breaking, that breaks the waves* or *water:* fluctus, Venant. 3 prol.

undĭque, *adv. indef.* [unde-que, prop. whencesoever; hence] *From all parts, sides,* or *places, from every quarter, on all sides, on every part, every where:* ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 3: vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, id. ib. 3, 1, 5: cinctus periculis, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 11, 30: rebus undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, id. de Or. 3, 24, 92; cf., carpere et colligere, id. ib. 1, 42, 191: and, carpere atque delibare, id. Sest. 56, 119: omnes undique copiae conferuntur, id. Rep. 3, 17: natura undique perfecta, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26; cf. id. ib. 5, 24, 69: vita undique referta bonis, id. Tusc. 5, 31, 86: aut undique religionem tolle aut usquequaque conserva, id. Phil. 2, 43, 110; Hor. S. 2, 3, 108.—Connected with gentium: pacato undique gentium toto, qua patet, orbe terrarum, Edict. Aurelian. ap. Vopisc. Firm. 5; so with laterum: canes rabidi et immanes undique laterum circumfusi, App. M. 8, p. 209.—Connected with versus (versum) and secus: marinae aurae undique versus assidui flatus, Just. 44, 1 *fin.*: quum Oceanus omnes terras omnifariam et undique versum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13, 20; so id. 7, 16, 6; App. Apol. p. 322; Sol. 40 *med.*:—undique secus agris arentibus, Sol. 27 *med.*

undĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [unda-sono] *Wave-sounding, sounding* or *roaring with the waves* (a poetical word): rupes, Stat. Ach. 1, 198: saxum, Val. Fl. 4, 44: Psamathe, id. 1, 364: dei, *i. e. sea-gods*, Prop. 3, 21, 18.

undo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [unda] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To rise in waves* or *surges, to throw up waves, to surge, swell* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): undantem salum, Enn. in Non. 223, 24; cf., undanti in freto, Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: solet aestus aequinoctialis . . . undare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28: ad coelum undabat vortex, Virg. A. 12, 673; cf., ahena undantia flammis, id. ib. 6, 218.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *To overflow with, be full of, abound in* any thing, i. q. abundare: regio Undat equis floretque viris, Val. Fl. 1, 539; so, vultus sanguine, Stat. Th. 1, 449: silva favis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 25: ima (aedium) viris, id. VI. Cons. Hon. 545.—**2.** *To wave, undulate:* vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam, Virg. G. 1, 472; so, undantes flammae, Sil. 9, 446; cf., undante fumo, Sen. Troad. 19: undans buxo Cytorus, Virg. G. 2, 437: undans chlamys, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 55: undantes habenae, *waving, flowing, hanging loosely*, Virg. A. 12, 471; so, undantia lora, id. ib. 5, 146: ipsa (puella) decenter undabat, *undulated*, App. M. 2, p. 117.—**b.** Trop., *To waver, fluctuate, be agitated:* undans curis, Val. Fl. 5, 304.—**II.** *Act.* (extremely seldom): **A.** *To overflow, inundate, deluge:* sanguine campos, Stat. Ach. 1, 87; so, sinus cruore, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 67.—* **B.** *To make like waves:* concharum genera imbricatim undata, cancellatim reticulata, Plin. 9, 33, 52.—Hence

undanter, *adv.*, *In a waving manner, like waves:* capillus undanter fluens, App. M. 2, p. 122 (*al.* fluenter undans): evomere talia, Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

undōse, *adv.*, v. undosus, *ad fin.*

undōsus, a, um, *adj.* [unda] *Full of waves* or *surges, surgy, billowy:* aequor, Virg. A. 4, 313: Plemyrium, id. ib. 3, 693: regna, Sil. 5, 21;—*Comp.*: fluctus, Sol. 12 *fin.*;—*Sup.*: torrentes, Aug. Civ. D. 27, 11;—*Adv.*, undōse, *In waves; Comp.*: undosius labens, Amm. 27, 4 *med.*

* **undŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [undo, *no.* I., B, 2, and II., B] *Diversified as with waves* (like watered stuffs), *undulated:* togae, Var. in Non. 189, 26 (cited also in Plin. 8, 48, 74).

ūnĕdo, ōnis, *m.* *The arbute-* or *strawberry-tree;* and also *its fruit*, Plin. 15, 24, 28; 23, 8, 79.

Unelli, ōrum, *m.* *A people in Gallia Lugdunensis, bordering on the Curiosolitae and Lexovii*, now *Cotantin*, Caes. B. G. 2, 34, 1; 3, 11, 4; 3, 17, 1; 7, 75, 4; Plin. 4, 18, 32; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 338 and 487.

ūnetvīcēsĭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [unetvicesimus] *Soldiers of the twenty-first legion*, Tac. A. 1, 51; id. Hist. 2, 43.

ūnetvīcēsĭmus, a, um, *numer.* [unus-et-vicesimus] *The twenty-first:* legio, Tac. A. 1, 45.

ungella (written also unguella), ae, *f. dim.* [ungula] *A little claw* or *talon*, Apic. 4, 5; Marc. Empir. 20 *med.*

ungo (written also unguo), nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* *To smear, besmear, anoint* with any fat substance, an unguent, oil, *etc.* (quite class.): unguentis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, 77; so, aliquam unguentis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 115; id. Truc. 2, 2, 34: unctus est, accubuit, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1; so August. in Suet. Aug. 76; cf. of the anointing of corpses, Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 6, 219; Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 47; id. Fast. 4, 853; id. Her. 10, 122; Mart. 3, 12, 4: nudus, unctus, ebrius est concionatus, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 12; so Hor. A. P. 422; id. Sat. 2, 1, 7; id. Ep. 2, 1, 33: corpus, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 26: globos mille, Cato R. R. 79: postes superbos amaracino, Lucr. 4, 1175, et saep.:—caules oleo, *to dress with oil*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 125; so, caules impensius, Pers. 6, 68: oluscula pingui lardo, Hor. S. 2. 6, 64: natat uncta carina, *daubed with pitch*, Virg. A. 4, 398: ungere tela manu ferrumque armare, *to smear* or *anoint with poison*, ἰοὺς χρίεσθαι, id. ib. 9, 773: arma uncta cruoribus, *smeared, stained*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 5; so, tela cruore hostili, Sil. 9, 13; cf., ova ranae sanguine, Hor. Epod. 5, 19; and, puer unctis Tractavit calicem manibus, *i. e. greasy, dirty*, id. Sat. 2, 4, 78; so, uncta aqua, id. ib. 2, 2, 68.—Hence

unctus, a, um, *Pa.* (prop., fattened, hence, transf.) *Rich, luxurious, sumptuous:* captus es unctiore coena, Mart. 5 44, 7; cf., melius et unctius, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44; and, coenae unctissimae, Sid. Ep. 2, 9: ita palaestritas defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctior abiret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, 54; cf., accedes siccus ad unctum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12: patrimonia, Catull. 29, 23: Corinthus, *luxurious, voluptuous*, Juv. 8, 113; cf., Tarentus, Sid. Carm. 5, 430: pro isto asso sole, quo tu abusus es in nostro pratulo, a te nitidum solem unctumque repetemus, *i. e. sunshine and ointment*, Cic. Att. 12, 6, 1: unctior splendidiorque consuetudo loquendi, *rich, copious*, id. Brut. 20, 78: magis diliges ex duobus aeque bonis viris nitidum et unctum quam pulverulentum et horrentem, Sen. Ep. 66 *med.*—**II.** In the *neutr.* absol., unctum, i: **A.** *A rich banquet, sumptuous feast:* unctum qui recte ponere possit, Hor. A. P. 422; so, coenare sine uncto, Pers. 6, 16.—**B.** *An ointment:* haurito plusculo uncto, corporis mei membra perfricui, App. M. 3, p. 139; so Veg. 3, 71.

* **unguēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [unguo, ungo] *An ointment, unguent:* App. M. 3, p. 138.

unguen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A fattening substance, fat; an ointment, unguent*, Cato R. R. 79; 80; Virg. G. 3, 450; Pers. 6, 40; Val. Fl. 6, 360; 8, 302, et al.

unguentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [unguentum] *Of* or *belonging to ointments* or *unguents, ointment-:* taberna, Var. L. L. 8, 30, 117; Suet. Aug. 4; cf., cella, Sid. Ep. 2, 2: vasa, Plin. 36, 8, 12.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** unguentārĭus, ii, *m.*, *A dealer in unguents, a perfumer*, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; id. Att. 13, 46, 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 228; Plin. 31, 7, 42; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2988.—**B.** unguentārĭa, ae, *f.*: **1.** *A female perfumer*, Plin. 8, 5, 5; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4301; 4991.—**2.** (*sc.* ars) *The art of making unguents* or *perfumes*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 90.—**C.** unguentārĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* argentum) *Money for buying perfumes*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23.

unguento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To rub with sweet ointments, to anoint, perfume* (in the *verb. finit.* extremely rare): DEAS VNGVENDAVERVNT, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. *no.* 1271 (cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, 77).—More freq. in the *Part. perf.*, unguentatus, a, um, *Anointed, perfumed:* unguentatus per vias, ignave, incedis, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 23; so id. Truc. 2, 2, 32; P. Scipio Afric. in Gell. 7, 12, 5; Sen. Fragm. ib. 12, 2, 11; Catull. 61, 142.

unguentum, i (*gen. plur.*, unguentum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 5; id. Poen. 3, 3, 88), *n.* [unguo] *An ointment, unguent, perfume*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41; 1, 3, 115 *sq.*; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, 62; id. Cat. 2, 3, 5; id. Sest. 8, 18; id. Coel. 11, 27; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62; Hor. A. P. 375; Prop. 3, 16, 23; Ov. F. 3, 561; Mart. 11, 54, 1, et al.

unguĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [unguis] *A little nail* of the finger, Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 80; Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 17; id. Stich. 5, 5, 20; Sen. Q. N. 6, 2.—Proverb., a teneris unguiculis, a transl. of the Gr. ἐξ ἁπαλῶν ὀνύχων, *from early infancy, from childhood:* Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2 (for which, de tenero ungui, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24).

* **unguilla,** ae, *f.* [unguo, ungo] *An ointment-box*, Sol. 27 *fin.*

unguĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [unguen] *Full of fat* or *oil, fat, oily, unctuous:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2: opus, Cels. 5, 26, 20.—*Comp.*: nuces, Plin. 23, 8, 77.

unguis, is, *m.* [ὄνυξ] *A nail* of a person's finger or toe; of animals, *a claw, talon, hoof.* Plin. 11, 45, 101; 10, 35, 52; 28, 2, 5; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51; 1, 19, 46; id. Sat. 1, 3, 101, et mult. al. Of animals: Plin. 11, 45, 101; Hor. Od. 2, 19, 24; Ov. M. 4, 717; 10, 540; Col. 6, 12; Mart. 14, 199, et al.—**B.** Proverbial phrases: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from top to toe, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: transversum unguem discedere, *to depart a finger's breadth, in the least*, id. Att. 13, 20, 4; cf. elliptically, urge igitur, nec transversum unguem, quod aiunt, a stilo, id. Fam. 7, 25, 2 (see, also, transversus, p. 1562, and digitus, p. 471, II., 3): quum medium ostenderet unguem, *i. e. show utter derision, the greatest contempt* (because the middle finger was regarded as indecent), Juv. 10, 53: incestos amores De tenero meditatur ungui, *i. e. from childhood*, ἐξ ἁπαλῶν ὀνύχων, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24 (for which, a teneris unguiculis, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2): ad *or* in unguem, after the Gr. *εἰς ὄνυχα* or *ἐπ' ὄνυχος, to a hair, to a nicety, exactly, perfectly* (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who, in modeling, give the finishing touch with the nail): materiem dolare ad unguem, Col. 11, 2, 13; so, ad unguem factus homo, *highly polished, perfectly accomplished*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 32; cf. id. A. P. 294: suturae capitis in unguem committuntur, Cels. 8, 1; so Virg. G. 2, 277 Serv.; homo, cujus pluris erat unguis, quam tu totus es, *a man whose little finger was worth more than your whole body*, Petr. 57 *fin.*

II. Transf.: **A.** Of plants, *A nail-like spot, the tip, extremity*, Plin. 12, 9, 19; 21, 18, 73; Col. 4, 24, 7; Pall. Febr. 12, 5.—**B.** *A kind of shell-fish*, perh. *the razor-fish*, Var. L. L. 5, 12, 23.—**C.** *A hook*: ferrei, Col. 12, 18, 2.—**D.** *A white skin on the eye, a web, haw*, πτερύγιον, Cels. 7, 7, 4.

ungŭla, ae, *f.* [unguis] *A claw, talon, hoof*: cava concutit ungula terram, Enn. Ann. 17, 12; so of a horse's hoof: Virg. A. 8, 596; cf. Enn. Ann. 6, 12; 8, 43; Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11. Of a swine's hoof: Cato R. R. 158, 1; Cels. 2, 17; 4, 14. Of the *claws* of hens: Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 8; of vultures' and eagles' *talons*: id. Pseud. 3, 2, 63.—Proverb.: toto corpore atque omnibus ungulis, *i. e.* as we say, *with tooth and nail, with might and main*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Poet. for *A horse*: quum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114; Mart. 12, 50, 5.—**B.** *A claw*, an instrument of torture (late Lat.), Cod. Justin. 9, 18, 7 *fin.*; Prud. στεφ. 1, 44; Hier. Ep. 1, 3.

ungŭlatros ungues magnos atque asperos Cato appellavit, Fest. p. 279 Müll. *N. cr.*

ungŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [ungula] *Having claws* or *hoofs* (post-class.): altero pede ungulatus, Tert. Apol. 16 *fin.*; so, aliquis, Mart. Cap. 4, 113.

ungŭlus, i, *m.* [an Oscan word, kindred with unguis] *A finger-ring, a ring* (ante-class.): "*ungulus* Oscorum lingua anulus," Fest. p. 375; cf., "(anulum) apud nos prisci ungulum vocabant," Plin. 33, 1, 4; Poet. ap. Fest. l. l.; so Pac. ib.

unguo, ere, v. ungo.

†**ungustus** fustis uncus, Fest. p. 377.

* **ūnĭ-călămus,** a, um, *adj.* [unus] *Having a single stem* or *straw*: frumentum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69.

ūnĭ-caulis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Having a single stalk*: genus carduorum silvestrium, Plin. 20, 23, 99: faba leguminum, id. 18, 7, 10, § 57.

ūnĭce, *adv.*, v. unicus, *ad fin.*

ūnĭ-cŏlor, ōris (collat. form, *acc. plur.*, unicoloras animas, Prud. Ham. 821), *adj.* [unus] *Of one color, all of one* or *the same color* (opp. to varius, differens): sues, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 3: oculus, Plin. 11, 37, 54: torus, Ov. M. 11, 611.

ūnĭcornis, e, *adj.* [unus-cornu] *One-horned, having a single horn*: Indici boves, Plin. 8, 21, 30: animal, id. 11, 46, 106: rhinoceros, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18.

ūnĭcornŭus, ui, *m.* [unicornis] pure Lat. for monoceros, *The unicorn*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18; id. adv. Jud. 10.

* **ūnĭcorpŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [unus-corpus] *Having one body, single-bodied*: signum in coelo (taurus), Firm. Math. 2, 12 *med.*

ūnĭcŭba, ae, *f.* [unus-cubo] *That has lain with but one husband*, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 49 *fin.*

* **ūnĭ-cultor,** ōris, *m.* [unus] *A worshiper of one God, a monotheist*, Prud. στεφ. 13, 90.

ūnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [unus] *One and no more, only, sole, single* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: As to number: tuus unicus gnatus, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 1; so, gnatus, id. Poen. prol. 68; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 79; 3, 2, 29: gnata, id. Andr. 3, 3, 8; 1, 1, 73: filius, Plaut. Poen. prol. 65; id. Casin. 2, 3, 45; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 41; Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 41: filia, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 41: maritus, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 5: vestis, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 26: anser erat, Ov. M. 8, 685, et saep. Strengthened by solus: quamlubet esto Unica res quaedam nativo corpore sola, Lucr. 2, 543; so, unica solaque res, id. 2, 1078.—**II.** Trop., as to nature, character, or quality, *Alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique*: homo unica est natura ac singularia, Turpil. in Non. 491, 3; cf., quis tam . . . ingenio unico? Afran. in Fest. s. v. SAGACES, p. 321: eximius imperator, unicus dux, Liv. 7, 12, 13; so, imperator, id. 6, 6, 17: spectator coeli siderumque (Archimedes), id. 24, 34, 2: ultor Romanae ignominiae, id. 9, 15, 10: puer, Ov. M. 3, 454: volucris, id. ib. 8, 239; cf. id. ib. 12, 531: liberalitas, Cic. Quint. 12, 41: fides, Liv. 33, 21, 4: spes, Quint. 6 praef. § 2: mors, Luc. 4, 509, et saep.: nam tu poëta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus, *singularly fit*, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 3: tibi ille unicu'st, mihi etiam unico magis unicus, *more than an only one, more than a darling*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 47; so id. Bacch. 3, 3, 3; cf., qui me unum atque unicum amicum habuit, Catull. 73, 6.—Rarely in a bad sense, *Singularly bad, detestable*: unica malitia atque nequitia, Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11; so, scelus, Vell. 2, 7, 2: luxuria, Fest. s. v. SARDANAPALVS, p. 322.—Hence,

Adv., ūnĭce, *Alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree*: aliquem unice diligere, Cic. Or. 1, 1: eximie et unice delectare, Gell. 11, 13, 4: eo ornamento P. Virgilius unice est usus, Quint. 8, 3, 24: cujus amator unice Virgilius fuit, id. 9, 3, 14: quid Teridatem terreat, unice Securus, *i. e. utterly regardless*, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 5: mammarum vitiis aizoum unice medetur, Plin. 26, 15, 92.—In Plaut. connected with unus: me unice unum ex omnibus te atque illam amare aiebas mihi, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 56; so id. Bacch. 2, 2, 29; id. Stich. 1, 1, 12; id. Truc. 1, 2, 91.

ūnĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [unus-forma] *Having only one shape* or *form, uniform* (post-Aug.): simplex quiddam et uniforme doceri, Tac. Or. 32. So, facies deorum dearumque, App. M. 11, p. 259: alimonia, Macr. S. 7, 5: institutum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9 *med.*—*Adv.*, ūnĭformĭter, *In one and the same manner, uniformly*, App. Trismeg. p. 77; Arn. 2, 88.

ūnĭformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [uniformis] *Uniformity*, opp. to varietas (post-classical), Macr. S. 7, 5 *med.*; Arn. 7, 212; Tert. Anim. 17 *med.*

ūnĭformĭter, *adv.*, v. uniformis, *ad fin.*

ūnĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* [unus-gigno] **I.** *Only-begotten, only*: idcirco singularem Deus hunc mundum atque unigenam procreavit, Cic. Univ. 4.—In Christian authors, of Christ: dominus deusque, Paul. Nol. Carm. 5, 46; cf., unigenitus.—**II.** *Born of one parent, of one* or *the same family* (poet.): te, Phoebe, relinquens Unigenamque simul cultricem montibus Idri, *i. e. Diana*, sister of Phoebus, Catull. 64, 301; so of *Zephyrus*, as brother of Memnon, id. 66, 53.

ūnĭ-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-gigno] *Only-begotten, only* (eccl. Lat.): "*unigenitus* ille vocatur, qui parentibus solus sit," Hier. adv. Helv. 9: filius, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7; Aug. Civ. D. 11, 24.

ūnĭ-jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-jugum] *Having one yoke*: vinea, *fastened to a single yoke* or *cross-beam*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 183.—* **II.** Transf., *That has been married only once*: Joseph, Tert. Monog. 6 *fin.*

ūnĭmănus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-manus] *Having only one hand, one-handed*: puer natus, Liv. 35, 21, 3; 41, 21, 12.—**II.** Unimanus, *The surname of a certain Claudius*, Flor. 2, 17 *fin.*

unimŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-modus] *Of one fashion* or *sort, simple* (post-class.): compages, Prud. Psych. 768: virtus, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, 15.

1. ūnĭo, ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [unus] *To join together, unite* (post-Aug. and very rarely): coelum mari, Tert. Anim. 17: corpora, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2 *fin.*

2. ūnĭo, ōnis [id.] **I.** *Fem.*: **A.** *The number one, oneness, unity* (eccl. Lat.): decas decima unione completur, Hier. in Amos, 2, 5, 3. So Tert. Monog. 4, Res. Carn. 2 *fin.*—**B.** *A uniting, union* (late Lat.): Maria Dei unione fecunda, Hier. Ep. 22, 19; so id. ib. 18, 14.—**II.** Transf., concr. *masc.*: **A.** *A single large pearl*, Plin. 9, 35, 56; 59; Sen. Ben. 7, 9; Mart. 8, 81, 4; 12, 49, 13. In the *gen. fem.*: Cleopatranae, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 32 *fin.*—**B.** *A kind of single onion*, Col. 12, 10, 1.

ūnĭŏla, ae, *f.*, *dim.* [2. unio] *A plant, otherwise unknown*, App. Herb. 77.

Unĭŏnītae, ārum, *m.* [id.] *Unionites, Unitarians*, a religious sect that denied the Trinity, Prud. Apoth. 246 *sq.*

* **ūnĭpĕtĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [unus-pes] *Having only one stalk*: urtica, Marc. Empir. 15 *med.*

* **ūnĭstirpis,** e, *adj.* [unus-stirps] *Having only one stem* or *trunk*, Plin. 16, 30, 54.

ūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [unus] *The state of being one, oneness, unity*: **I.** Lit.: singularis numeri unitas, Gell. 19, 8, 11: linum duplex triplexve sic tortum, ut unitas in eo facta sit, Cels. 7, 4, 4: Monotes et Henotes, id est solitas et unitas, Tert. adv. Valent. 37. So, alvei, Plin. 5, 9, 9: mundi, Just. 2, 1: in unitatem coire, Cels. 4, 19.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *Sameness, uniformity*: si alterum horum diceretur *Priamus*, alterum *Hecuba*, nullam unitatem assignificaret, quae apparet in *lego* et *legi* et in *Priamus* et *Priamo*, Var. L. L. 8, 2, 104: foliorum unitas in suo cuique genere permanet, praeterquam populo, hederae, *etc.*, Plin. 16, 22, 35: in unitatem venit equester ordo, *are brought under one name* (that of Equites), id. 33, 2, 8.—**B.** *Unity of sentiment, agreement, concord*: virtutes ibi esse debebunt, ubi consensus atque unitas erit: dissident vitia, Sen. Vit. beat. 8 *fin.*

ūnĭter, *adv.*, v. unus, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

ūnĭusmŏdi, v. unus, *no.* I., B. 1.

ūnĭversālis, e, *adj.* [universus] *Of* or *belonging to all* or *the whole, universal* (post-Aug.): praecepta universalia vel perpetualia, Quint. 2, 13, 14. So, quaestiones, id. 3, 5, 5; 12: vox, id. 8, 5, 3.—*Adv.*, ūnĭversālĭter, *All together*: si grex venierit universaliter uno pretio, Gai. Dig. 18, 1, 35 *fin.*

* **ūnĭversātim,** *adv.* [universus] *Altogether, wholly, entirely*: consecrare aliquem, Sid. Ep. 8, 2.

ūnĭverse, *adv.*, v. universus, *ad fin.*

ūnĭversim, *adv.* [universus] *All together, as a whole* (ante- and post-class.): Naev. 3, 7: generibus rerum summatim universimque utitur, Gell. 1, 3, 22.

ūnĭversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *All together, the whole*: universitas generis humani, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 164: in universitate rerum, *i. e. in the universe*, id. ib. 1, 43, 120: hoc interdictum ad universitatem bonorum, non ad singulas res pertinet, Ulp. Dig. 43, 2, 1; so, aedificii, Gai. ib. 41, 1, 7: aedium, Jabol. ib. 41, 3, 23: orationis, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 15, 5.—**II.** Transf., concr.: **A.** *The whole number of things, the whole world, the universe*: universitatis corpus, Cic. Univ. 5; so id. ib. 12; cf., volubilis, Plin. 2, 5, 4.—**B.** A number of persons associated into one body, *A society, company, community, guild, corporation, etc.*: universitatis sunt, non singulorum, veluti quae in civitatibus sunt theatra et stadia et similia et siqua alia sunt communia civitatum, Martian. Dig. 1, 8, 6: quod cujusque universitatis nomine vel contra eam agetur, Dig. 3, tit. 4: de libertis universitatum, ib. 38, tit. 3.

ūnĭversus, a, um (poet. contr., unvorsum, Lucr. 4, 263), *adj.* [unus-verto, turned into one, combined into one whole] *All together, all taken collectively, whole, entire, collective, general, universal*: (*a*) *Sing.*: universa provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, 168: terra, id. Rep. 1, 17: familia, id. Caecin. 20, 58: mare, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112; so, mundum, id. N. D. 1, 43, 120: Gallia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39, 2: triduum, *three days together*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18: vita, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: odium tantum ac tam universum, id. Pis. 27, 65: confusa atque universa defensio, id. Sest. 2, 5: bellum, Liv. 7, 11, 1: dimicatio, *a general engagement*, id. 22, 32, 2; so, pugna, id. 27, 12, 9.—Strengthened by totus: luous Gregem universum voluit totum avortere, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 134.—(*β*) *Plur.:* de universis generibus rerum dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71; cf. id. ib. 1, 5, 19; and, dii earum urbium separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, id. N. D. 2, 66, 165: ut eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque et universorum, id. Off. 3, 6, 26; id. Rep. 1, 34: quum crudelitate unius oppressi essent universi, id. ib. 3, 31: quae (virtus) etiam populos universos tueri soleat, id. Lael. 14, 50: in illum universi tela conjiciunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 6; so id. ib. 4, 26, 3; 7, 17, 4: qui (Democritus) ita sit ausus ordiri: *haec loquor de universis.* Nihil excipit, de quo non profiteatur: quid enim esse potest extra universa? Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 73.—Strengthened by omnes: id genus hominum omnibus Universis est adversum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 40: talibus dictis universi omnes assensere, App. M. 7, p. 189.—**b.** Subst., universum, i, *n.*, *The whole world, the universe:* tum censet imagines divinitate praeditas inesse in universitate rerum: tum principia mentis, quae sunt in eodem universo, deos esse dicit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120: genitor universi, Col. 3, 10, 10.—**c.** Adverbially, in universum, *As a whole, in general, generally* (not in Cic. or Caes.): non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv. 9, 26, 8: terra etsi aliquando specie differt, in universum tamen aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5; so id. ib. 6; Plin. 6, 17, 19.—Hence,

Adv., ūnĭverse, *In general, generally:* singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, 143: cetera universe mandavi: illud proprie, ne pateretur prorogari nobis provincias, id. Att. 5, 2, 1.

ūnĭvĭra, ae, *f.* [unus-vir] *A woman that has had only one husband* (post-class.), Tert. Exhort. ad castit. 13; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 11. Also, univiria, ae, Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 32; Inscr. Grut. 307, 3.—Adjectively: univira viduitas, Tert. adv. Psych. 8.

ūnĭvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [univira] *The state* or *condition of a woman who has married but once*, Tert. Exhort. ad castit. 13; id. ad uxor. 1, 9; 2, 1.

ūnĭvĭrĭa, ae, v. univira.

ūnĭvŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-vox] *That has but one meaning, univocal:* univocis aequivoca connectere, Mart. Cap. 4, 95; 103.

* **ūno,** are, *v. a.* [unus] *To make one, to join, unite:* dividere potius quam unare, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

ūnŏcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-oculus] *One-eyed:* Cyclops, Att. in Gell. 3, 11, 5: gens (Arimaspi), Sol. 15 *med.*—Subst., unoculus, i, *m.*, *A one-eyed person:* Plaut. Curc. 3, 22.

Ūnŏmammĭa, ae, *f.* [unus-mamma] *One-breasted land*, a comically-formed name to denote the country of the Amazons, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75.

ūnōse, *adv.* [unus] *At once, at the same time, together:* Pac. in Non. 183, 21.

unquam, *adv.*, v. umquam.

ūnus, a, um (scanned *gen. sing.*, unĭus, Lucr. 2, 379; Virg. A. 1, 41; Hor. S. 1, 6, 13, et al.; and also, unīus, Virg. A. 1, 251; Ov. M. 13, 181, et al. Ante-class. collat. form of the *gen. sing.*, uni, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49; Titin. in Prisc. p. 694 and 717 P.; —*dat. masc.*, uno, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 6; *fem.*, unae, Cato R. R. 19, 1), *numer.* [kindred with 'EN, εἷς] *One; an* or *a:* dabitur tibi amphora una et una semita, Fons unus, unum ahenum et octo dolia, Plaut. Casin. 1, 33 *sq.:* mulieres duas pejores esse quam unam, id. Curc. 5, 1, 2: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, id. Truc. 2, 6, 8: mors Tiberii Gracchi . . . divisit populum unum in duas partes, Cic. Rep. 1, 19: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, id. ib. 1, 26: qui uno et octogesimo anno scribens est mortuus, id. de Sen. 5, 13; cf. Plin. 29, 6, 39 *fin.:* Helvetii continentur una ex parte flumine Rheno, altera ex parte monte Jura, Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 3; cf., Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres: quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 1, 1; and, unum, alterum, tertium annum Sassia quiescebat, Cic. Clu. 64, 178; v. alter, p. 87, *no.* 3, b; ad unum omnes; v. ad, p. 24, *no.* C, 2.—In the *plur.:* ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 51: molas asinarias unas et trusatiles unas Hispanienses unas, Cato R. R. 10, 4; so, molae, id. ib. 13, 1: quadrigae, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 14: literae, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 1: decumae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, 227: satis una superque Vidimus excidia, Virg. A. 2, 642.—**b.** Adverbially, in unum, *Into one, to one place, together:* Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec alluit rapideque dilapsus cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; so Sall. J. 51, 3; Liv. 30, 11, 4; Virg. E. 7, 2; Ov. R. Am. 673.

B. In partic.: **1.** Of that which is common to several persons or things, *One and the same:* cum suo sibi gnato unam ad amicam de die Potare, Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 16: uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, id. Mil. 3, 1, 132; id. Capt. prol. 20; so, unius aetatis clarissimi et sapientissimi nostrae civitatis viri, Cic. Rep. 1, 8: illa quum uno tempore audisset, *etc.*, id. Cluent. 9, 28; so, atque uno etiam tempore accidit, ut, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 15, 4: omnes una manet nox, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 15: unus utique error, id. Sat. 2, 3, 51: noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias nec unius modi fore, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5; so, unius modi, id. Univ. 7; written also in one word, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31.—In the *plur.:* aderit una in unis aedibus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 75: unis moribus et numquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Fl. 26, 63.—Connected with or corresponding to idem: exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, Cic. de Div. 2, 47, 97: in qua (causa) omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: ferar unus et idem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 200: non semper idem floribus est honor Vernis, neque uno Luna nubens nitet Vultu, id. Od. 2, 11, 10.

2. For solus, of that which is alone, by itself, *One, alone, only, sole, single:* Plaut. Capt. 2, 5, 23: hic unus, ut ego suspicor, servat fidem, id. Trin. 4, 4, 21: unum hoc scio, hanc meritam esse, ut memor esses sui, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 46; cf., unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: quum mihi sit unum opus hoc a parentibus meis relictum, id. ib. 1, 22: erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 2: Pompeius plus potest unus, quam ceteri omnes, id. Att. 6, 1, 3: cui (*sc.* mihi) semper uni magis quam universis placere voluisti, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, 46: qui (Demosthenes) unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, id. Or. 29, 104; cf., quum te unum ex omnibus ad dicendum maxime natum aptumque cognossem, id. de Or. 1, 22, 99; and, virum unum totius Graeciae doctissimum Platonem accepimus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23; so with the *Sup.*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 28; id. Most. 4, 2, 67; Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1: quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam Posthabita coluisse Samo, Virg. A. 1, 15. In the *plur.:* sequere me Tres unos passus, *three single steps, only three steps*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 34; so, unae quinque minae, id. Pseud. 1, 1, 52.—Connected with solus: unus est solus inventus, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Sest. 62, 130; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 5, 13: ex uno oppido solo, id. ib. 2, 2, 75, 185: nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, Solaque, quae, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1: te unum, solum suum depeculatorem, vexatorem . . . venisse senserunt, Cic. Pis. 40, 96.

II. Transf., indefinitely, *A* or *an, one, some, some one;* and hence, freq. connected with aliquis, quidam, quivis, quilibet, quisquam, *etc.:* inter mulieres, Quae ibi aderant, forte unam aspicio adolescentulam Forma et vultu Adeo modesto, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 91; so, ibi una aderit mulier lepida, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 38: sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132; cf., me una haec res torquet, quod non Pompeium tamquam unus manipularis secutus sim, id. Att. 9, 10, 2: ut me sic audiatis ut unum e togatis, id. Rep. 1, 22; cf., qui non fuit orator unus e multis: potius inter multos prope singularis fuit, id. Brut. 79, 474; and, tenuis L. Virginius unusque de multis, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: est huic unus servus violentissimus, Qui, *etc.*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 39; cf., tamquam mihi cum M. Crasso contentio esset, non cum uno gladiatore nequissimo, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 7:—ex quibus si unum aliquod in te cognoveris, *etc.*, id. de Div. in Caecil. 9, 27; cf., ad unum aliquem confugere, id. Off. 2, 12, 41; so too, unus aliquis, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64; id. Phil. 10, 1, 3: est enim eloquentia una quaedam de summis virtutibus, id. de Or. 3, 14, 55; so, unus quidam, id. ib. 2, 10, 40: si tu solus aut quivis unus, *etc.*, id. Caecin. 22, 62: queratur unus quilibet militis mei injuriam, Liv. 42, 42, 3; so, unus Quiritium quilibet, id. 6, 40, 6; and, quilibet unus ex iis, quos, *etc.*, id. 9, 17, 15: ponite ante oculos unum quemque regum, Cic. Parad. 1, 3, 11; so, unus quisque (and sometimes written in one word, unusquisque), id. Fontei. 6, 12; id. Rosc. Am. 30, 83; id. Verr. 2, 4, 59, 132; Caes. B. C. 2, 29, 1: sin unum quicquid singillatim et placide percunctabere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 39; so, unum quicquid, Lucr. 5, 1387: haec adhortatio praetoris non modo quemquam unum elicuit ad suadendum, sed, *etc.*, Liv. 32, 20, 7: in Curione hoc verissime judicari potest, nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 59, 216; cf. id. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: nemo de nobis unus excellat, id. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; so, nemo unus, Liv. 2, 6, 3: nihil unum, id. 41, 20, 7.—Hence,

A. ūnâ, *adv.* (acc. to *no.* I., B, 1), *In one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together:* qui cum Amphitruone hinc una ieram in exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 245; cf. id. ib. prol. 95; and, quod summi puerorum amores saepe una cum praetexta toga ponerentur, Cic. Lael. 10, 33: i mecum, obsecro, una simul, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 43: mandata heri perierunt, una et Sosia, id. Amph. 1, 1, 182: si mei consilii causam rationemque cognoverit, una et id quod facio probabit, et, *etc.*, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: qui una venerant, id. Rep. 1, 12: quum et ego essem una et pauci admodum familiares, id. Lael. 1, 2; cf., si in Italia consistat (Pompeius), erimus una, id. Att. 7, 10; id. Fin. 2, 24, 79; id. Brut. 21, 81.—Poet., with the *dat.:* Pallas huic filius una, Una omnes juvenum primi pauperque senatus Tura dabant, *at the same time, along with him*, Virg. A. 8, 104 *sq.*

B. ūnĭter, *adv.*, *Into one, together in one, conjointly*, i. q. in unum (a Lucretian word): quum corporis atque animaï Discidium fuerit, quibus e sumus uniter apti, Lucr. 3, 851; so, uniter aptus, id. 3, 858; 5, 559: uniter aucta (terra), id. 5, 556.

Unxia, ae, *f.* [ungo] *The goddess of anointing*, Arn. 3, 115; 7, 227; Mart. Cap. 2, 37 *fin.*

ūpĭlĭo (written also opilio and ovilio), ōnis, *m.* [ovis] *A shepherd*, Virg. E. 10, 19; App. Apol. p. 279;—Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 36; Col. 7, 3, 13; 11, 1, 18; Alfen. Dig. 32, 1, 60 *fin.*;—Javol. Dig. 33, 7, 25.

(* **Upis,** is, *m.:* **I.** *The father of the third Diana*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.—**II.** *Fem.*, *The third Diana:* *acc.*, Upim, id. ib.)

upŭpa, ae, *f.* [ἔποψ] *A hoopoe*, Plin 10, 29, 44; id. ib. 25, 36; Var. L. L. 5, 11, 22.—**II.** Transf., *A kind of hoe* or *mattock*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 7.

† **ūra scorpiu** = *οὐρὰ σκορπίου*, *Scorpion's-tail, a plant*, App. Herb. 49.

† **ūraeus,** a, um, *adj.* = *οὐραῖος*, *Of* or *belonging to the tail:* cybia, *tail-pieces of tunny-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

Ūrănĭa, ae, or **Ūrănĭē,** ēs, *f.*, *Οὐρανία* or *Οὐρανίη* (the Heavenly), *Urania, the Muse of astronomy*, Cic. de Div. 1, 11, 17; id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 1; Ov. F. 5, 55; Aus. Idyll. 20, 8; Mart. Cap. 8, 273.

† **ūrănoscŏpus,** i, *m.* = *οὐρανοσκόπος* (the heaven-gazer), *A sea-fish, called also* callionymus, Plin. 32, 7, 24; id. ib. 11, 52.

Ūrănus, i, *m.*, *Οὐρανός*, *The father of Saturn;* pure Lat., Coelus: Lact. 1, 11 *sq.*

* **urbānātim,** *adv.* [urbanus] *After the manner of city people, politely, urbanely:* at ego rusticatim tangam, urbanatim nescio, Pomp. in Non. 409, 2, and 166, 31.

urbāne, *adv.*, v. urbanus, *ad fin.*

urbānĭcĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [urbanus] In milit. lang., *Garrisoned in the city* (of Rome): milites, Paul. Dig. 4, 6, 35; Spart. Carac. 4; Get. 6.

urbānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *A living in a* *city*, *city-life:* desideria urbis et urbanitatis, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1; so, in urbis urbanitatisque desiderio, id. ib. 7, 17, 1.—**II.** Transf., *City-fashion*, *city-manners*, both in a good and in a bad sense: **A.** In a good sense: **1.** *Refinement*, *elegance of manner*, *politeness*, *courtesy*, *affability*, *urbanity:* addo urbanitatem, quae est virtus, ut Stoici rectissime putant, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5.—**2.** *Refinement*, *delicacy*, or *elegance* of speech: urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, Cic. Brut. 46, 170; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 17 (*opp.* rusticitas); 103 *sq.*—**b.** In partic., *Wit*, *humor*, *pleasantry*, *raillery:* contumelia si petulantius jactatur, convicium: si facetius, urbanitas nominatur, Cic. Coel. 3, 6: in quantam hominum facetorum urbanitatem incurratis, non dico, id. Fin. 2, 31, 103: ut aliquando subtilitatem veteris urbanitatis et humanissimi sermonis attingerem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2; cf., vides exaruisse jam veterem urbanitatem, id. Fam. 7, 31, 2.—* **B.** In a bad sense, *Trickery*, *roguery*, *knavery:* incuriosos milites (vernacula utebantur urbanitate) quidam spoliavere, Tac. H. 2, 88.

urbānus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs] *Of* or *belonging to the city* or *town*, *city-*, *town-*, opp. to rusticus.

I. Lit.: nostri majores non sine causa praeponebant rusticos Romanos urbanis, Var. R. R. 2 praef. § 1: rustica et urbana vita, id. ib. 3, 1, 1; so, vita (*opp.* rustica), Quint. 2, 4, 24; cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 17: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 165; so, scurra, id. Most. 1, 1, 14: leges, id. Rud. 4, 3, 85: tribus, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38. So, praetor, Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 1: plebes, Sall. C. 37, 4: servitia, id. ib. 24, 4: exercitus, Liv. 27, 3, 9: administratio rei publicae (*opp.* provincialis), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, 43: res, Plaut. Casin. 1, 13; Caes. B. G. 7, 6, 1: motus, id. ib. 7, 1, 2: luxus, Tac. A. 2, 44: praedia, *in* or *near the city*, i. e. *villas*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198; Marcian. ib. 8, 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 8, tit. 2: praedia, Ulp. Dig. tit. leg. 198; so also, fundus, Cato R. R. 8, 2; and, rus, Just. 31, 2.—**B.** Subst., urbanus, i, *m.*, *An inhabitant of a city*, *a city-man*, *citizen:* urbani fiunt rustici, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 15 *sq.:* omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 77; cf., sermo omnis non modo urbanorum, sed etiam rusticorum, id. Or. 24, 81: otiosi, Liv. 5, 20, 6.

II. Transf., *In the city-fashion*, *in the city-style*, *citizen-like*, both in a good and a bad sense: **A.** In a good sense: **1.** *Polished*, *refined*, *cultivated*, *courteous*, *affable*, *urbane* in manners: homo, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3.—**b.** Transf., of plants, *Improved*, *cultivated*, *ornamental:* "sunt arborum quaedam urbaniores, quas his placet nominibus distinguere. Hae mites, quae fructu atque aliqua dote umbrarumve officio humanius juvant, non improbe dicantur urbanae," Plin. 16, 19, 32. So, acanthos est topiaria et urbana herba, id. 22, 22, 34.—**2.** Of speech, *Refined*, *polished*, *elegant*, *nice*, *choice:* in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. Brut. 46, 171; so, genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4; cf., os facile, explanatum, jucundum, urbanum, id est, in quo nulla neque rusticitas neque peregrinitas resonet, id. ib. 11, 3, 30: distinctior et urbanior et altior Cicero, Tac. Or. 18.—**b.** In partic., of wit, *Witty*, *humorous*, *facetious:* "urbanus homo erit, cujus multa bene dicta responsaque erunt: et qui in sermonibus, circulis, conviviis, item in concionibus, omni denique loco ridicule commodeque dicet," Domit. Mars. in Quint. 6, 3, 105: dictum per se urbanum, id. 6, 3, 54; cf., circumfertur Marcii Philippi velut urbanissimum factum atque dictum, Col. 8, 16, 3: qui est in isto genere urbanissimus, Cic. Coel. 15, 36: hic tibi comis et urbanus liberque videtur, *witty*, *clever*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 90; cf., studet urbanus haberi, id. Ep. 1, 15, 27.—**B.** In a bad sense, *Bold*, *forward*, *impudent:* frontis ad urbanae descendi praemia, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11: audacia, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.

Adv., urbāne (acc. to *no.* II., A): **1.** *Courteously*, *civilly*, *affably*, *politely*, *urbanely:* severe et graviter et prisce agere, an remisse ac leniter et urbane, Cic. Coel. 14, 33: urbanius agere, id. ib. 15, 36: urbanissime et prudentissime adjuvit, Treb. Gallien. 14.—More freq., **2.** Of speech, *Wittily*, *acutely*, *elegantly*, *happily:* aliquem facete et urbane ridere, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: contumaciter urbaneque vexatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: bene et urbane dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 42. So, dicere, id. 5, 7, 26; 6, 1, 46, et al.: interrogare, id. 11, 3, 126: emendare, id. 8, 3, 54: urbanius elabi, id. 2, 11, 2: urbanissime respondere, Gell. 15, 5, 3.

* **urbĭcăpus,** i, *m.* [urbs-capio] *A city-taker*, *taker of cities:* urbicape, occisor regum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

urbĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [urbicus] *Of* or *belonging to the city* (post-class.): regiones, Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 14: praefectura, Cod. Justin. 3, 24, 1.

* **urbĭcrĕmus,** a, um, *adj.* [urbs-cremo] *City-burning:* nubes (of the destruction of Sodom), Prud. Hamart. 729.

urbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [urbis] *Of* or *belonging to the city*, *city-*, *civic* (a post-Aug. word): res rusticae et urbicae, Gell. 15. 1, 3. So, annona, Suet. Aug. 18: negociatores, id. Caes. 49: magistratus, id. Aug. 46: praefectus, Lampr. Heliog. 20: viae, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 1, et saep.

Urbigenus pagus, *A canton in Helvetia*, perh. the mod. *Orbe*, in Vaud, Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 4; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 403; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 345.

Urbīnum, i, *n.* *A town in Umbria*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3714.—**II.** Hence **Urbīnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Urbinum:* Petissius, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 19.—In the *plur.*, Urbinates, um, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Urbinum*, Plin. 3, 14, 19; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 999.

urbs, urbis, *f.* [orbis] *A walled town*, *a city:* "hi coetus sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causa constituerunt: quam quum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, delubris distinctam spatiisque communibus," Cic. Rep. 1, 26; cf., "post ea qui fiebat orbis, *urbis* principium," Var. L. L. 5, 32, 40; and, "*urbs* dicitur ab orbe, quod antiquae civitates in orbem fiebant," id. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 1, 12: interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Virg. A, 5, 755 Serv.: inter se sortiunt urbem, Enn. in Non. 471, 10: arce et urbe sum orba, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: urbes magnae et imperiosae, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: Aeneas quo pacto Trojam urbem liquerit, Naev. 2, 1: urbs illa praeclara (Syracusae), Cic. Rep. 3, 31: duabus urbibus eversis inimicissimis huic imperio, id. Lael. 3, 11, et saep.

2. In partic., *The city of Rome* (like *ἄστυ*, of Athens): "postquam *Urbis* appellationem; etiamsi nomen proprium non adjiceretur, *Romam* tamen accipi sit receptum," Quint. 6, 3, 103; cf. id. 8, 2, 8; and 8, 5, 9: hujus urbis condendae principium profectum a Romulo, Cic. Rep. 2, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 47; and id. ib. 1, 1; id. ib. 1, 37: (Caesar) maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 1: de urbe augenda quid sit promulgatum, non intellexi, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 1: conditor urbis (Romulus), Ov. F. 1, 27: (pater) Dextera sacras jaculatus arces Terruit urbem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 4: minatus urbi vincla, id. Epod. 9, 9, et saep.—So, ad urbem esse, *to stop at* or *near Rome;* in publicists' lang., of returning generals, who had to remain without the city till the Senate decreed them the right of entrance; or of provincial magistrates who were preparing for departure to their provinces; Cic. Verr. 1, 15, 45 Ascon.; id. ib. 2, 2, 6, 17; Sall. C. 30, 4; Caes. B. C. 6, 1, 2.

B. Transf., as in Eng., *The city*, for *the citizens* (rarely): invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg. A. 2, 265; so, moesta attonitaque, Juv. 11, 198: bene moratae, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 24.

2. *The capital city*, *metropolis* (post-class.): si tam vicinum urbi municipium sit, ut, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 4 *fin.;* so Cod. Theod. 14, 1, 3.

* **II.** Trop.: urbem philosophiae, mihi crede, proditis. dum castella defenditis, Cic. de Div. 2, 16, 37.

* **urcĕātim,** *adv.* [urceus] *With pitchers:* Jovem aquam exorabant: itaque statim urceatim pluebat, as we say, *in pailfuls*, Petr. 44.

urcĕŏlāris, e, *adj.* [urceolus] *Of* or *belonging to pitchers*, *pitcher-:* herba, a plant used for polishing glass pitchers, *pellitory of the wall*, Parietaria officinalis, L.; Plin. 22, 17, 20; Scrib. Comp. 39; App. Herb. 81.

urcĕŏlus, i, *m.*, *dim.* [urceus] *A little pitcher* or *water-pot*, Col. 12, 16, 4; Juv. 3, 203; Mart. 14, 105 *in lemm.*

urcĕus, i, *m.* (*neut.* collat. form, **urceum**, Cato R. R. 13, 1), *A pitcher*, *water-pot*, *ewer*, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 3; Hor. A. P. 22; Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18; Cn. Matius in Gell. 10, 24, 10; Plin. 19, 5, 24; Col. 12, 52, 8; Mart. 11, 56, 3; 12, 32, 16, et al.

ūrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [uro] **I.** *A blast*, *blight* of plants, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86; Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 279; Col. 3, 20, 1.—**II.** *A burning itch*, Plin. 9, 45, 68.

urgens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of urgeo.

urgeo (written also urgueo), ursi, 2. *v. a.* *To press*, *push*, *force*, *drive*, *impel*, *urge.*

I. Lit. (so mostly poet.): unda impellitur unda Urgeturque prior veniente urgetque priorem, Ov. M. 15, 182: urgeris turba circum te stante, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135: angustoque vagos pisces urgere catino, id. ib. 2, 4, 77: trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget, Virg. A. 12, 748; cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 20: aut petis aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphe, saxum, Ov. M. 4, 460:—tres (naves) Eurus ab alto In brevia et Syrtes urget, Virg. A. 1, 111: miserum tenues in jecur urget acus, Ov. Her. 6, 92: equites in oppidum, Auct. B. Afr. 6, 3: (Mars) aetherias currus urgebat ad arces, Stat. Th. 3, 222.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To press upon* (as something burdensome or compulsory), *to bear hard* or *close upon;* *to beset*, *weigh down*, *burden*, *oppress;* *to press*, *urge*, *solicit* (so quite class.): Caesar quum septimam legionem, quae juxta constiterat, urgeri ab hoste vidisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 1; so id. ib. 2, 25, 1; Sall. J. 56, 6; cf., hinc Pallas instat et urget, Hinc contra Lausus, Virg. A. 10, 433; and, urgent impavidi te Salaminius Teucer, te Sthenelus, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 23: hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, id. Sat. 2, 2, 64: *Sy.* At onus urget. *Mi.* At tu appone, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 35; cf., onus aut jam urgentis aut certe adventantis senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: quod latus mundi nebulae malusque Juppiter urget, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 20: quem scabies aut morbus urget, id. A. P. 453; cf., ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor urget, id. Od. 1, 24, 5; and, omnes illacrimabiles urgentur ignotique longa nocte, id. ib. 4, 9, 27: praesens atque urgens malum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 61: etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco atque adeo flagito crimen, id. Planc. 19, 48; cf., quamobrem, ut facis, urge, insta, perfice, id. Att. 13, 32, 1; and, Lepidus ursit me et suis et Antonii literis, ut, *etc.*, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 4: nihil urget, Cic. Att. 13, 27, 2: cur patrem non urserit ad exsolutionem, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 33.

2. *To press upon* (by too great nearness), *to crowd*, *hem in*, *confine:* ne urbem hanc urbe alia premere atque urgere possitis, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16; vallis, quam densis frondibus atrum Urget utrimque latus, Virg. A. 11, 524; so id. ib. 7, 566: quaque pharetratae vicinia Persidis urget, id. Georg. 4, 290.

II. Trop.: **A.** *To press*, *ply*, *urge* with argument (a favorite expression of Cic.): urgerent praeterea philosophorum greges . . . instaret Academia, Cic. de. Or. 1, 10, 42: illum neque ursi, neque levavi, id. Qu. Fr. 3, 9, 1: sed urges me meis versibus, id. de Div. 2, 20, 45: illud urgeam, non intelligere eum, quid, *etc.*, id. Fin. 5, 27, 80.—*Absol.:* ut interrogando urgeat, Cic. Or. 40, 137: urgent tamen et nihil remittunt, quoniam, inquiunt, *etc.*, id. Fin. 4, 28, 77; so id. Off. 3, 9, 39; id. Lig. 3, 9 (cited also in Quint. 9, 2, 57).

B. *To follow up*, *keep to*, *stick to*, *ply hard*, *push forward*, *urge on* any thing: eundem locum diutius, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97: quin tu urges istam occasionem et facultatem, id. Fam. 7, 8, 2; so, jus, aequitatem, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: idem illud de provinciis, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 3: propositum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6: opus, Ov. M. 4, 390; cf., arva non tacta ligonibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 26; and, vestem, Virg. A. 9, 489: iter, Ov. F. 6, 520; cf., vestigia ad manes, Sil. 12, 419: Romae quum sum et urgeo forum, *am often in the Forum*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 4; cf., altum, *to force* or *plunge into*, Lucr. 2, 197; Hor. Od. 2, 10, 2.—Poet., with an object-clause: marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges Summovere litora, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 20.—Hence

urgens, entis, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I., B. 1), *Pressing, cogent, urgent* (post-class. and extremely rare): urgentior causa, Tert. Res. Carn. 2 *med.*: urgentissima ratio, Cod. Justin. 3, 11, 1.

* **ūrīca,** ae, *f.*, i. q. eruca, *A caterpillar, canker-worm*, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 154.

ūrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [uro] *Lustful heat, desire, pruriency* (post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 215; 1, p. 105; Arn. 5, 187.

ūrīna, ae, *f.* [οὖρον] *Urine*, Cic. Fat. 3, 5; Cels. 2, 7; 19; Plin. 24, 11, 56; ib. 6, 17; ib. 13, 71; Suet. Aug. 80 *fin.*; id. Ner. 56; id. Vesp. 23; Gell. 19, 4, 3, et saep.—**II.** Transf.: genitalis, *Seed, semen*, Plin. 8, 43, 68; called also simply urina, Juv. 11, 168.

‡ **ūrīnal,** ουροδοχεῖον, Gloss. Philox.

ūrīnālis, e, *adj.* [urina] *Of* or *belonging to urine, urinary, urinative*: viae, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3; cf., fistula, Veg. 3, 15: virtutes, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 2: medicamenta, id. ib. 1, 4; 5, 1.

ūrīnātor, ōris, *m.* [urinor] *A diver*, Var. L. L. 5, 27, 36; Liv. 44, 10, 3 *sq.*; Callistr. Dig. 14, 2, 4; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4115.

ūrīno, are, v. urinor.

ūrīnor, ari, *v. dep.* (ante-class. collat. form, urino, are; v. in the follg.) *To plunge under water, to dive*: "*urinare* est mergi in aquam," Var. R. R. 5, 27, 36; Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 474, 27; so in the *dep.*: Plin. 11, 37, 72.—*Part.*, urinantes, id. 9, 30, 48.

† **ūrĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = οὔρινος, *Full of wind, windy*: ovum, *a wind-egg*, Plin. 10, 58, 79.

ūrĭon, ii, *n.* [perh. from οὖρος, Ion. for ὄρος, a mountain] *A kind of earth in mines*, Plin. 33, 4, 2.

(* **Urĭos** (**-us**), i, *m.* = Οὔριος, *A title of Jupiter*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57.)

urna, ae, *f.* A vessel for drawing water, *A water-pot, water-jar, urn*: "*urnae* dictae, quod urinant in aqua haurienda ut urinator," Var. L. L. 5, 27, 36. So Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 24; Prop. 4, 4, 16; 4, 11, 28; Ov. F. 3, 14; id. Met. 3, 37; 172; Hor. Od. 3, 11, 22; id. Sat. 1, 5, 91; 1, 1, 54. As an attribute of personified rivers: Virg. A. 7, 792; Sil. 1, 407.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *An urn* used for any purpose: **A.** Most freq., A vessel into which were thrown the voting-tablets or lots of any kind, *A voting-urn*: senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6; so Ov. M. 15, 44; Prop. 4, 11, 49; Hor. S. 2, 1, 47; Sil. 9, 27; Juv. 13, 4, et al.: educit ex urna tres (judices), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, 42; so Suet. Ner. 21; Virg. A. 6, 22; Val. Fl. 2, 484; Tert. Spect. 16. So too of *the urn of fate*, from which is drawn the lot of every one's destiny: omnium Versatur urna serius Sors exitura, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 26; so id. ib. 3, 1, 16; Virg. A. 6, 432; Stat. S. 2, 1, 219.—**B.** A vessel to hold the ashes of the dead, *A cinerary urn*: Ov. Her. 11, 124; so id. Met. 4, 166; 11, 706; 12, 616; 14, 441; id. Trist. 3, 3, 65; Suet. Calig. 15, et al.—**C.** *A money-pot, money-jar*: argenti, Hor. S. 2, 6, 10.—**D.** A liquid measure containing half an amphora, *An urn*, Cato R. R. 148, 1; Col. 12, 41; Plin. 17, 28, 47; Pers. 5, 144.—Hence for *A measure* in gen., Cato R. R. 10, 2; 13, 3; Juv. 15, 25.

urnālis, e, *adj.* [urna, *no.* II., D] *Containing an urn, holding half an* amphora: urcei, Cato R. R. 13, 3: caliculi, Plin. 9, 30, 48.—In the *plur.* subst., urnalĭa, ĭum, *n.*, *Vessels of such capacity*, Procul. Dig. 33, 6, 16.

urnārĭum, ii, *n.* [urna, *no.* I.] *A table on which water-vessels were set, an urn-table*, "Var. L. L. 5, 27, 36;" id. ap. Non. 544, 20.

* **urnĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [id.] *Urn-bearing*: puer, *i. e. the constellation Aquarius*, Auct. Carm. de Sign. coel. (Virgil?) 12 (in Anth. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 314).

urnŭla, ae. *f. dim.* [urna] *A little urn*: * **I.** *A water-urn*, Var. in Non. 544, 9.—**II.** *A cinerary urn*, Spart. Sever. 24.

ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a.* [orig. BURO, whence bustum and comburo; cf. πῦρ, fire] *To burn* (quite class.).

I. Lit.: (sacer ignis) urit, corpore serpens, Quacumque arripuit partem, Lucr. 6, 661; id. 4, 875: calidum hoc est: etsi procul abest, urit male, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 81: videmus ceteras partes incultas (terrarum), quod aut frigore rigeant aut urantur calore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum, Virg. A. 7, 13; so Tac. A. 15, 44: picem et ceras alimentaque cetera flammae, Ov. M. 14, 533.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To burn up, destroy by fire, consume*: HOMINEM MORTUUM, inquit lex in XII., IN URBE NE SEPELITO NEVE URITO, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58 Mos.; so XII. Tab. ib. 2, 24, 60; Lucr. 5, 900: in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri secarique patimur, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: agros, Liv. 26, 21, 15; cf., urbes hostium, Tac. H. 2, 12; so, superbas Carthaginis arces, Hor. Epod. 7, 6: domos Iliacas (Achaius ignis), id. Od. 1, 15, 35; cf., usto ab Ilio, id. Epod. 10, 13: ustis navibus, id. ib. 9, 8: cum frondibus uritur arbos, Ov. M. 2, 212, et saep.: acanthi radices ustis laxatisque mire prosunt, (**burned, scorched*), Plin. 22, 22, 34; cf., a sole usti, id. 23, 4, 42.

b. Of encaustic painting, *To burn in* (very rarely): picta coloribus ustis Puppis, Ov. F. 4, 275; so, tabulam coloribus, id. ib. 3, 831.

B. Transf.: **1.** *To burn*, i. e. *to scorch, parch, dry up; to sting* or *pain acutely*: quum Sol gravis ureret arva, Ov. M. 6, 339; so, terras (Sol), id. ib. 4, 194. So, campum (seges), Virg. G. 1, 77 *sq.*: solum (cicer), Plin. 18, 12, 32: vineas (fimum suillum), id. 17, 27, 46:—sitis usserat herbas, Ov. F. 4, 299; so, sitis arida guttur urit, id. Met. 11, 130; and, fauces urit sitis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: nec febribus uror anhelis, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 5: pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros, Liv. 10, 47, 6: dysenteria si usserit, Plin. 28, 9, 33: calx urit, discutit, extrahit, *burns, heats* (when taken as a medicine), id. 36, 24, 57.

2. *To rub sore; to gall, fret, corrode*: calceus ... si (pede) minor, uret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43: si te gravis uret sarcina chartae, id. ib. 1, 13, 6: teneros urit lorica lacertos, Prop. 4, 3, 23: uri virgis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58; cf., loris non ureris, id. Ep. 1, 16, 47: antiqua terebra urit eam partem quam perforat: Gallica excavat nec urit, Col. Arb. 8, 3.

3. *To pinch with cold; to nip, blast, wither*: pernoctant venatores in nive, in montibus uri se patiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; cf., Scythae continuis frigoribus uruntur, Just. 2, 2; and, iis, quae frigus usserit, remedio sunt, Plin. 22, 25, 57; so Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 8; id. Fast. 1, 680; Luc. 4, 52; Val. Fl. 2, 287.

II. Trop., *To burn, inflame, consume* with passion; in the *pass.*, *to burn, glow, be heated, be inflamed, be enamored*: me tamen urit amor, Virg. E. 2, 68; cf., Daphnis me malus urit, id. ib. 8, 83; and, urit me Glycerae nitor, urit grata protervitas, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5 *sq.*: cf. *pass.*: uritur infelix Dido, Virg. A. 4, 68; so Hor. Epod. 14, 13; Ov. M. 1, 496; 3, 464; 7, 22; 13, 763, et al.: meum jecur urere bilis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 66; cf., ira communiter urit utrumque, id. Ep. 1, 2, 13; cf. *pass.*: uror, seu, *etc.*, id. Od. 1, 13, 9: urit fulgore suo, *consumes* with envy, id. Ep. 2, 1, 13: uro hominem, *I gall the fellow*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43; cf. *pass.*: id nunc his cerebrum uritur, Me esse hos trecentos Philippos facturum lucri, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 25.

B. Transf., in gen., *To disturb, harass, oppress*: eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv. 10, 17, 1; cf. *pass.*, quo (bello) Italia urebatur, id. 27, 39, 9: labor aliquem urens, id. 36, 23, 5: populum gravis urebat infesto mari annona, Vell. 2, 77, 1.

* **urruncum,** i, *n.* *The lowest part of an ear of corn*, Var. R. R. 1, 48, 3.

ursa, ae, *f.* [ursus] *A she-bear*, Ov. M. 2, 485; 13, 803; 836; 15, 379; id. Fast. 2, 181; Mart. 6, 25, 2.—**B.** Poet. for *A bear* in gen., Virg. A. 5, 37; Ov. M. 12, 319; 14, 255.—**II.** Transf.: Ursa, as *A constellation*, either Ursa Major, *the Greater Bear*, or Ursa Minor, *the Lesser Bear*, Ov. Her 18, 152; id. Trist. 1, 4, 1; 3, 11, 8; 5, 3, 7; Val. Fl. 4, 724; Suet. Aug. 80.

ursīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a bear, bear's-*: sanguis, Col. Arb. 15: fel, Plin. 28, 16, 62: adeps, id. 28, 17, 71: rabies, id. 8, 36, 54:—allium, *a kind of wild garlic*, Plin. 19, 6, 34.—**II.** Subst., ursina, ae, *f.*, *Bear's meat*: Petr. S. 66.

ursus, i, *m.* *A bear*, Plin. 8, 36, 54; Ov. M. 2, 494; 4, 546; 10, 540; Hor. Epod. 16, 51; id. Od. 3, 4, 18; id. A. P. 472, et al. —Proverb.: fumantem nasum vivi tentaveris ursi, *i. e. to provoke a dangerous person*, Mart. 6, 64, 28.

urtīca, ae, *f.* [uro] *A nettle, stinging-nettle*, Plin. 21, 15, 55; 22, 13, 15; Catull. 44, 15; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 8; Pers. 6, 70, et al. —**B.** Transf., *A sea-nettle*, a kind of zoophyte, Plin. 9, 45, 68; also called, marina, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9.—**II.** Trop., *Lustful desire, pruriency*, Juv. 2, 128; 11, 166.

†† **ūrus,** i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *A kind of wild ox, a ure-ox, urus*, Caes. B. G. 6, 28, 1 *sq.*; Plin. 8, 15, 15; Virg. G. 2, 374; 3, 532; cf. Macr. S. 6, 4 *fin.*

* **urvo** (also written urbo), are, *v. n.* [urvum] *To plough around, mark out with a plough*: "*urvat*, Ennius in Andromeda significat *circumdat*, ab eo sulco, qui fit in urbe condenda urvo aratri ... Ait autem: Circum sese urvat ad pedes terra ...," Fest. p. 375 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf., "urvare est aratro definire," Pompon. Dig. 50. 16, 239.

urvum (also written urbum), i, *n.* *The curved part of a plough, the plough tail*, with which the bounds of cities were marked out, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 10 Schneid. *N. cr.*; cf. id. L. L. 5, 27, 36; 5, 31, 38; 5, 32, 40; Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 239.

(* **Uscana,** ae, *f.* *A town of Illyria*, Liv. 43, 18, et saep.—Hence **Uscanenses,** ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Uscana*, Liv. 43, 18; 19.)

ūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [utor] *Use* (ante- and post-class.): Cato R. R. 149, 2: quae tibi usioni supererunt, id. ib. 38, 4: usioni quod satis esset, Var. in Non. 231, 6: usionis gratia, Scaevola in Gell. 4, 1, 17: usionis causa, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 28.—In the *plur.*: Arn. 7, p. 238.

Usīpĕtes, um, *m.* *A Germanic people on the Rhine, near the Tenchteri*, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 1; 4, 1; 16, 2; Tac. A. 1, 51. Called also, Usipii, Tac. A. 13, 56; id. Hist. 4, 32; id. Germ. 32; id. Agr. 28; 32. Cf. Mann. German. p. 153 and 239.

ūsĭtāte, *adv.*, v. usitor, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

ūsĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of usitor.

ūsĭtor, atus, 1. *v. intens. dep.* [utor] *To use often, be in the habit of using.* As a *verb. fin.*, only a few times in Gellius in the *perf.*: *c. abl.*: verbo, Gell. 17, 1, 9; so id. 10, 21, 2; and, anulis, id. 10, 10, 1.—Much more freq. and quite class.,

ūsĭtātus, a, um, *Pa.*, in the passive sense, *Usual, wonted, customary, common, ordinary, accustomed, familiar*: hoc jam vetus est et majorum exemplo multis in rebus usitatum, Cic. Caecin. 16, 45: usitatus honos pervulgatusque, id. Phil. 14, 4, 11; cf., nomen, Quint. 3, 6, 53: vocabula, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 4: apud eos omne genus cuniculorum notum atque usitatum est, Caes. B. G. 7, 22, 2: usitato more peccare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, 9: penna, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 1; cf., potiones, id. Epod. 5, 73: oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 4: alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit: usitatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, 117; cf. id. ib. 5, 5, 1.—*Comp.*: faciamus tractando usitatius hoc verbum et tritius, Cic. Acad. 1, 7, 27: quod usitatius esse coepit, Quint. 3, 9, 4.—*Sup.*: utatur verbis quam usitatissimis, Cic. Or. 25, 85: mos, Quint. 1, 7, 14.—*Adv.*, ūsĭtāte, *In the usual manner*: loqui, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72: dictum, Gell. 19, 7, 3.—*Comp.*: dicere, Gell. 13, 20, 21.

uspĭam, *adv.* [us-piam, v. usque] *At* or *in any place, any where, somewhere* (rarely, but quite class.): sive est illa (lex) scripta uspiam, sive nusquam, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: non dubitabam, quin te illo aut

Dyrrhachii aut in istis locis uspiam visurus esset, id. Att. 1, 17, 2: perscrutabor fanum, si inveniam uspiam Aurum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 13: ne uspiam insidiae fient, id. Mil. 3, 1, 2; id. ib. 4, 2, 6; id. Casin. 4, 3, 14, et saep. With the *gen.*: nec uspiam ruris reperitur ille, App. M. 7, p. 119; so, scripturarum, Aug. Ep. 164, 7.

usquam, *adv.* [us-quam, v. usque] *At* or *in any place, any where* (in class. lang. usually in negative clauses, while uspiam is used also affirmatively): iste, cui nullus esset usquam consistendi locus, *etc.*, Cic. Fl. 21, 50: numquam etiam fui usquam, quin, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 62: neque quiescam usquam noctu neque interdiu, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 21: nec usquam insistentes, Quint. 10, 7, 6: neque omnino hujus rei meminit usquam poëta ipse, id. 11, 2, 16, et saep. With the *gen.*: nec sane usquam terrarum locum, *etc.*, Just. 3, 3 *med.* —(β) In negative-interrogative sentences: num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat? Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 7; cf. with the *gen.*, an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? id. Hec. 3, 1, 13:—miror te, quum Roma absis, usquam potius esse, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2.—(γ) In conditional clauses: si quid Usquam justitia est, Virg. A. 1, 604; so, si usquam, Quint. 6, 1, 51; 11, 1, 54.—**b.** Affirmatively: unde quod est usquam . . . Inspicitur, Ov. M. 12, 41: implorare quod usquam est, Virg. A. 7, 311.

B. Of other relations than those of place, *In any thing, in any way* (rarely, but quite class.): neque istic neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 9: neque esset usquam consilio aut auctoritati locus, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: Jugurtha neque advorsus iram ejus (populi Romani) usquam nisi avaritia nobilitatis et pecunia sua spem habere, Sall. J. 13, 5.

II. Transf., with verbs of motion, *To any place, any whither, any where*: nec vero usquam discedebam, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: neque progredi usquam, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 11: (formica) non usquam prorepit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 37: moveri Haud usquam potuit, Ov. M. 4, 553:—si ea deducta est usquam gentium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 91:—velut usquam vinctus eas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 30.

usque, *adv.* [perhaps contr. for ubsque, from ubi-que; cf. aspello and asporto, for abspello and absporto; and therefore, prop., everywhere, throughout, esp. in respect to continuity of motion] *All the way, right on, without stop, continuously, constantly*; usually with prepositions (ab, ex, ad, in, *etc.*), or with terminal adverbs (adeo, adhuc, eo, quo, *etc.*).

I. In space: (*a*) With prepositions, *All the way* from or to a place: qui a fundamento mihi usque movisti mare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 55: usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, Cic. Clu. 68, 192: ex omnibus spectaculis usque a Capitolio plausus excitatus, id. Sest. 58, 124: usque ex ultima Syria atque Aegypto navigare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 60, 157:—usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigaverunt, id. ib. 2, 1, 34, 87: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20:—usque ad Numantiam misit, id. Deiot. 7, 19: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. B. G. 1, 51, 1: quum ad eum usque in Pamphyliam legatos misissent, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 12, 35: portus usque in sinus oppidis et ad urbis crepidines infusi, id. Rep. 3, 31: trans Alpes usque transfertur, id. Quint. 3, 12: admorunt oculis usque sub ora faces, Ov. Ib. 240.—(β) With adverbs of place: quod eos usque istinc exauditos putem, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4: mari terraque illas usque quaque quaeritat, Plaut. Poen. prol. 105; so, usque quaque, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110.—(γ) With an accusative of the place whither, *All the way to, as far as, to* (with other than names of towns only post-Aug.): theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: Miletum usque? obsecro, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 21: ab hac (Sicilia) Cretam usque Siculum (mare), Plin. 3, 5, 10 *fin.*:—imperium usque extremos Orientis terminos prolatum, Just. 7, 1; so, terminos usque Libyae, id. 1, 1: ab Attica Thessaliam usque, Plin. 4, 12, 21; cf., ab eo (sidere) usque Jovem, id. 2, 22, 20; and, horrendus ab astris Descendit vos usque fragor, Stat. Th. 11, 89.

II. In time: (*a*) With prepositions, *All the while* from or to a period, *as long* or *as far as, until*: mihi magna cum eo jam inde usque a pueritia fuit semper familiaritas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9: augures omnes usque a Romulo, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20: opinio jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, *from as far back as the heroic ages*, id. de Div. 1, 1, 1; cf., usque a Thale Milesio, id. N. D. 1, 33, 91; and, bona paterna et avita et usque a nobis repetita, id. Coel. 14, 34:—usque a mane ad vesperum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97; cf., a mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, id. Most. 3, 1, 3; and, inde usque ad diurnam stellam crastinam potabimus, id. Men. 1, 2, 62; Cic. Rep. 1, 16 *fin.*:—ille nihil difficilius esse dicebat, quam amicitiam usque ad extremum vitae diem permanere, Cic. Lael. 10, 33: deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, *as far as, up to*, id. Rep. 1, 37. —(β) With adverbs: pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam inde usque repetens, *etc.*, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: cessatum usque adhuc est, *until now, hitherto*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 21; v. adhuc: tamen usque eo se tenuit, quoad, *etc.*, Cic. Deiot. 4, 11; see eo, under is, *ad fin.*: usque quaque sapere oportet, Poet. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; so, usque quaque, Catull. 39, 2; Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 2: usque dum regnum obtinebit Juppiter, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 28; so Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, 12; v. dum: (*usque adeo in periculo fuisse, quoad, *etc.*, Cic. Sest. 38; Cato R. R. 67: usque adeo, donec, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 4: usque adeo, dum, C. Gracch. in Gell. 10, 3: adeo usque dum, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 10: usque adeo ut, Cic. Fl. 23).

III. In other relations: (*a*) With prepositions: usque ad ravim poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: usque ad necem, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 28: hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: usque ad eum finem, dum, *etc.*, id. Verr. 1, 6, 16; v. dum: assenserunt consules designati, omnes etiam consulares usque ad Pompeium, *up to*, i. e. *except Pompey*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 20.—(β) With terminal adverbs: (L. Tarquinius) Anco regi familiaris est factus, usque eo, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 20; see eo under is, *ad fin.*—(γ) Wholly *absol.*, *Right on, without stop, continuously, constantly, incessantly*: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5; cf. id. ib. 4, 2, 20: poenasque dedit usque superque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 65: an usque in nostrum jacies verba superba caput? Prop. 2, 8, 15: cantantes licet usque, minus via laedit, eamus, Virg. E. 9, 64; cf., nec vidisse semel satis est, juvat usque morari, id. Aen. 6, 487: allatres licet usque nos et usque, Mart. 5, 60, 1.

usquequaque, v. usque.

usta, ae, *f.* [ūro] *A kind of red color, burnt cinnabar*, Plin. 35, 6, 20; Vitr. 7, 11 *fin.*

Ustĭca, ae, *f.* *A small hill in the Sabine country, near Horace's villa*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 11:—**II.** *A small island north of Sicily*, Plin. 4, 8; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 466.

ustĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* *A plant, called also* carduus silvaticus, App. Herb. 109.

ustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [uro] *A burning, searing*, or *cauterizing* (post-Aug. and very rare): si costa cariosa est, inutilis ustio, Cels. 8, 2 *fin.*; cf., quaedam ustione sanantur, Plin. 34, 15, 14: vehementior sinapis, id. 20, 22, 87.

ustor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A burner* of dead bodies, *a corpse-burner*, Cic. Mil. 33, 90; Catull. 59, 5; Mart. 3, 93, 26; Luc. 8, 738.

ustrīna, ae, *f.* [id.] ***I.** *A burning, burn*: App. M. 7, p. 196.—**II.** *A place for burning corpses*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4517; cf. Fest. s. v. BUSTUM, p. 32. Called also ‡**ustrīnum,** i, *n.*, Inscr. Grut. 656, 3; 755, 4; 1044, 7, et al.

ustŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To burn a little, to scorch, singe* (very rare): palos, Vitr. 5, 12: taleas oleagineas, id. 1, 5: caput ferventi ferro, *i. e. to crisp the hair*, Auct. Priap. 46.—***B.** Pregn., *To burn up, consume* by fire: scripta lignis, Catull. 36, 8.—***II.** Transf., *To pinch, nip*, or *blast*, with cold: gemmas (arboris) frigoris aura, Auct. Priap. 62.

ustus, a, um *Part.* of uro.

ūsŭālis, e, *adj.* [2. usus] **I.** *That is for use, fit for use* (post-classical): mancipia Martian. Dig. 39, 4, 16.—***II.** *Usual, common, ordinary*: sermo, Sid. Ep. 4, 10.

ūsŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to use, usuary*, viz.: **I.** Pass., *That is used, made use of*: servus, i. e. *whom one has the use of, but does not own*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 14; so Gell. 4, 1, 23.—**II.** Act., *That uses* or *has the use of* a thing, but no right of property in it: usus aquae personalis est: et ideo ad heredem usuarii transmitti non potest, Modest. Dig. 7, 8, 21.

1. ūsū-căpĭo, cēpi, captum, 3. *v. a.* [id.] Jurid. *t. t.*, *To acquire ownership* of a thing *by long use, to acquire by prescription* or *usucaption*: hereditatem, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 6: scio jam biennium transisse, omniaque me usucepisse, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 10: nullam penes se culpam esse, quod Hannibal jam velut usu cepisset Italiam, Liv. 22, 44, 6: subseciva, ut usucapta, concessit, Suet. Dom. 9 *fin.*, et saep.—Also in two words: filius pro donato non capiet usu, Paul. Dig. 41, 7, 1: propius est, ut usu eas capere non possis, Pompon. ib. 41, 3, 29.

2. ūsū-căpĭo, ōnis, *f.* Jurid. *t. t.*, *The acquisition of ownership by long use* or *possession, usucaption*: "*usucapio* est dominii adeptio per continuationem possessionis anni vel biennii; rerum mobilium anni, immobilium biennii," Ulp. Fragm. tit. 19; cf. "Gai. Inst. 2, § 42; Modest. Dig. 41, 3, 3;" Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55; id. Caecin. 26, 74; Justin. Inst. 2, 6; Dig. 41, tit. 3; Cod. Justin. 7, 24; 28 *sq.*; cf. Rein's Röm. Privatr. p. 144, and the authorities there cited.—Sometimes separated: usu quoque capio, Ulp. Dig. 41, 10, 1.

ūsūcaptus, a, um, *Part.* of usucapio.

ūsūfructŭārĭus, ii, *m.* [usufructus; v. 2. usus, *no.* I., B, 2, a] *One who has the use and profit but not the property of a thing a usufructuary*, Gai. Inst. 2, § 30; Ulp Dig. 7, 1, 7, et al.

ūsūra, ae, *f.* [utor] *A using, use*, or *enjoyment* of a thing (quite class.): **I.** In gen.: solis usura, Att. in Non. 231, 4; cf., hujus lucis, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48. So, unius horae, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29: parva exigui temporis, id. Agr. 3, 1, 2: longi temporis, id. Fam. 3, 1, 1: vitae, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: corporis, Plaut. Am. prol. 108: aedium, id. Trin. 1, 2, 144: gloriae, Vell. 2, 34, 2.—**II.** In partic., in mercantile lang., *A use of money lent*: ab aliquo pecuniam pro usura auferre Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 72, 168.—**B.** Meton., *Interest* paid for the use of money, *usury* (reckoned by the month among the Romans): alicui usuram pendere, Cic. Att. 12, 22, 3; so, usuras dare, accipere, Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 17: usuram perscribere, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 3: minuere, Plin. Ep. 10, 62, 2: vorax, Luc. 1, 181: certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum, *i. e. to spend the whole income of their estates in paying interest*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18.—**2.** Transf. out of mercant. lang.: terra, quae numquam recusat imperium, nec umquam sine usura reddit quod accepit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum fenore, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; so Var. R. R. 1, 69, 1; Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 5.

ūsūrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [usura] *That serves* or *is fit for use, of which one has the use* or *enjoyment*, i. q. usuarius; puer, Plaut. Curc. 3, 12: uxor, id. Amph. 1, 2, 36.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to interest* or *usury, that pays interest*: aera, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 53: pecunia, *at interest*, Ulp. Dig. 16, 2, 11: debitum, id. ib. 3, 5, 5 *fin.*: Tryphon. ib. 37 *fin.*: debitor, Papin. ib. 21, 1, 7.

***ūsurpābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [usurpo] *That may be used*: homo, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 6.

ūsurpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A taking into use, a making use, using, use* of a thing: **I.** In gen.: usurpatio et renovatio doctrinae, Cic. Brut. 71, 250: civitatis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 64, 166; cf., vocis, Liv. 27, 19, 5; and, superba nominis, Plin. 32, 2, 7: vetustatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31: itineris insoliti, *the undertaking of a journey so uncommon*, Liv. 41, 23, 14: bonae mentis, *enjoyment, possession*, Val. Max. 4, 4, 1.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang.: **A.** *A seizing* or *using unlawfully, usurpation*: qui sanctitatem baptismatis illicita usur patione geminaverit, Cod. Justin. 1, 6, 1; so, per vim et usurpationem vindicare ac tenere aliquid, id. ib. 1, 4, 6.—**B.** *A using by another party, whereby a prescription* or *usucaption is interrupted,* Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 2.

ūsurpātīve, *adv.*, v. usurpativus, *ad fin.*

ūsurpātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [usurpo, *no.* II., B, 2] *Wrongly used, unusual, improper, usurpative* (late Latin): species verborum, Diom. p. 389 P.; Macr. de diff. verb. p. 2764 ib.—*Adv.*, ūsurpātīve, *Improperly, usurpatively:* u. ait *hordea*, Serv. Virg. G. 1, 210; id. ad Aen. 7, 289.

ūsurpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who uses* or *takes possession unlawfully, a usurper* of a thing (late Latin): indebitae potestatis, Amm. 26, 7.

ūsurpātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [usurpator] *Usurping, usurpatory:* temeritas, Cod. Justin. 10, 47, 8.

ūsurpātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that assumes* or *takes to herself without right* (late Lat.): innocentiae (arrogantia), Salv. Gub. D. 3, 12.

usurpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [contr. from usū rapio, to seize to one's own use] *To take into use; to make use of; to use, employ, apply, practice, exercise* (quite class.).

I. In gen.: inter novam rem verbum usurpabo vetus, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 29; cf., nomen tantum virtutis usurpas: quid ipsa valeat, ignoras, Cic. Parad. 2, 17; and, at quam crebro usurpat *Et consul, et Antonius!* id. Phil. 2, 28, 70; cf. also, praeclare est hoc usurpatum a doctissimis . . . nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem, id. Parad. 5, 1, 33: and, peregrinae conditionis homines vetuit usurpare Romana nomina, duntaxat gentilicia, Suet. Claud. 25: o barathrum! ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens! *I would occupy thee* (*cast myself into thee*), Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 41: hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives hac in re publica esse usurpatum recordatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: quod tum . . . a majoribus nostris foedere assequi non potuerunt, id nunc jure imperii nostri quotannis usurpatum ac semper retentum pretio assecuti sunt, id. Verr. 2, 5, 20, 51: consolationes, a sapientissimis viris usurpatae, id. Fam. 5, 16, 3: officium, quod semper usurpavi, id. Lael. 2, 8: quis est, qui C. Fabricii, M'. Curii non cum caritate aliqua benevolentiae memoriam usurpet? *who does not cherish the memory of,* id. ib. 8, 28: jus, Liv. 27, 8, 9: solita munia, Tac. H. 4, 49 *fin.*: modo comitatem et temperantiam, saepius violentiam ac libidines usurpans, id. Ann. 11, 16, et saep.—With a follg. *de:* sed de hoc post erit usurpandum, quum de poëtis dicemus, Var. L. L. 6, 7, 65:—usurpatum est, *it is usual, customary;* with a follg. *ut:* Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 6.

II. In partic.: **A.** aliquid oculis, auribus, *etc., To take possession* or *cognizance of,* i. e. *to perceive, observe,* etc., through the senses (ante-class.): nec validos aestus tuimur, nec frigora quimus Usurpare oculis, Lucr. 1, 302: advenio ex Seleucia, Macedonia atque Arabia, Quas ego neque oculis neque pedibus umquam usurpavi meis, *I have never seen nor set foot in,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 4: aliquid sensibus, Lucr. 4, 976: unde meae usurpant aures sonitum? Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 9.

B. In jurid. lang., *To get possession of, to acquire, obtain* a thing: amissam possessionem ex jure civili surculo defringendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110. Hence usurpata uxor, *i. e. who becomes a man's wife from having lived with him a year,* Q. Mucius in Gell. 3, 2, 12 *sq.*—Hence also, **2.** *To assume* or *appropriate unlawfully, to usurp* (post-Aug.): civitatem Romanam usurpantes securi percussit, Suet. Claud. 25; so, dominium totius loci, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 8: illicitum collegium, Ulp. Dig. 47, 22, 2.

C. To make use of or be acquainted with under any name, *i. e. To name* or *call* habitually: Jovem atque Junonem, reliquos, quos fratres inter se agnatosque usurpari atque appellari videmus, Cic. Univ. 11: tabulata instituenda sunt: hoc enim nomine usurpant agricolae ramos truncosque prominentes, Col. 5, 6, 11: C. Laelius, is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40.

1. ūsus, a, um, *Part.* of utor.

2. ūsus, ūs, *m.* [utor] *A using* or *making use of* a thing; *use, application, employment; service, benefit, utility; practice, exercise, experience, usage, custom,* etc.

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: virtus in usu sui tota posita est; usus autem ejus est maximus civitatis gubernatio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2; cf., Veneti scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8, 1: rerum magnarum tractatio atque usus, Cic. Rep. 3, 3; so, *opp.* studium, id. ib. 1, 8; 1, 22 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 4, 15: docuit jam nos longa vita ususque rerum maximarum, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 50, 204; so, rerum maximarum, id. Rep. 1, 23: rerum necessariarum, Caes. B. G. 7, 66, 5; id. ib. 3, 13, 6: (naves) factae subito ex humida materia non eundem usum celeritatis habebant, id. B. C. 1, 58, 3: tantum usu quotidiano exercitatione efficiunt, ut, *etc.*, id. B. G. 4, 33, 3: vita ususque vivendi, Cic. Rep. 5, 5; cf., ad usum vitae aliquid conferre, id. ib. 1, 18; and in the *plur.*: expetuntur divitiae ad usus vitae necessarios, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: usu belli et ingenio impavida gens, Liv. 42, 59, 3: natis in usum laetitiae scyphis Pugnare, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1, et saep.: assiduus usus uni rei deditus et ingenium et artem saepe vincit, Cic. Balb. 20, 45; so, privatus, id. Rep. 1, 4: humanus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 51: agrestis, Virg. G. 3, 163: plures, quam quot satis in usum erant, ignes quum accendisset, Liv. 36, 10, 12: qui magnum in castris usum habebant, id. 1, 39, 5; so, usum belli habere, id. 4, 20, 4: quod me docuit usus magister egregius, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 12, et saep.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Intercourse, familiarity, intimacy:* domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: conjunctus magno usu familiaritatis, id. Fam. 13, 52: in tanto usu nostro tantaque amicitia, id. Planc. 2, 5: inter nosmet ipsos vetus usus intercedit, id. Fam. 13, 23, 1: recens praestat nec longo cognitus usu, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 9.—Hence, **b.** In an obscene sense, *Carnal intercourse,* Tib. 1, 9, 55; Ov. R. Am. 357.

2. In jurid. lang.: **a.** Usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and more freq. in one word, ususfructus, *The use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct:* usus enim ejus fundi et fructus testamento viri fuerat Caesenniae, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: sibi horum usus fructusque contingat, Sen. Ep. 73 *med.*:—usumfructum omnium bonorum suorum Caesenniae legat, ut frueretur una cum filio, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11; cf., "*ususfructus* est jus alienis rebus utendi fruendi, salva rerum substantia," Paul. Dig. 7, 1, 1; where see the entire title, usufructu.

b. *A use that creates ownership, acquisition by prescription, usucaption;* in the connection usus et auctoritas, or without the copula, usus auctoritas, v. auctoritas, p. 172, b; and cf. Rein's Röm. Privatr. p. 144 *sq.*

II. Transf.: **A.** *Use, practice, experience:* vir tali prudentia, etiam usu atque exercitatione praeditus, Cic. Clu. 31, 84: res posita in usu militari, id. de imp. Pomp. 10, 28; cf., magnum in re militari usum habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 2; so id. B. C. 2, 34, 4: nullius usus imperator, id. ib. 3, 45, 6: nullo usu rei militaris percepto, id. B. G. 6, 40, 6; so id. B. C. 3, 84, 3: ne usu manuque reliquorum opinionem fallerent, id. ib. 3, 86, 5.

B. Objectively, *Use, usefulness, utility, benefit, profit:* levis fructus, exiguus usus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: (arborum) consectio magnos usus affert ad navigia facienda, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152; cf., nescis, quo valeat numus? quem praebeat usum? Hor. S. 1, 1, 73: quidve ad amicitias, usus rectumne trahat nos, id. ib. 2, 6, 75; cf., neque quisquam omnium libidini simul et usui paruit, Sall. C. 51, 2.—So esp. freq., usui or ex usu esse, *To be of use, service,* or *benefit, to be useful, serviceable,* or *profitable:* esse usui civitati, Cic. Rep. 1, 21; so Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 4; id. B. C. 1, 19, 1; Liv. 3, 33, 5; cf., (Satrius) fuit et mihi et Quinto fratri magno usui in nostris petitionibus, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 3; so, magno usui esse, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 5; and, bono usui esse, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 15: declararent, utrum proelium ex usu esset necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 4; so, ex usu esse, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 14; Plin. 25, 13, 110; cf., ad omnia haec magis opportunus nec magis ex usu tuo Nemo'st, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 47.

C. *Use, occasion, need, want, necessity:* usum provinciae supplere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5, 9: quae belli usus poscunt, suppeditare, Liv. 26, 43, 7; id. 6, 25, 9.—So esp freq.,

2. Usus est, or usus venit, *There is need, it is necessary, becomes requisite:* **a.** Usus est (most freq. ante-class., esp. after the analogy of opus est with the *abl.*): (*a*) *Absol.:* egomet mihi fero, quod usu'st, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 13: ubicumque usus siet, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 9: si quando usus esset, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: *Me.* Mihi sic est usus: tibi ut opus facto'st, face. *Ch.* An cuiquam est usus homini, se ut cruciet? *Me.* Mihi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 28 *sq.*—(*β*) *c. abl.:* viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 76; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 4, 55; 4, 9, 47: mulier quae se suamque aetatem spernit, speculo ei usus est, id. Most. 1, 3, 93: curatore usus est, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 10: ad eam rem usus est tua mihi opera, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 27: tacere nequeo misera, quod tacito usus est, id. Cist. 1, 2, 10; so, argento invento, id. Pseud. 1, 1, 48: facto, id. Amph. 1, 3, 7; id. Rud. 2, 3, 67; id. Stich. 1, 1, 56, et al.: dicto, id. Trin. 2, 4, 102: quibus (navibus) consuli usus non esset, Liv. 30, 41, 8: nunc viribus usus, Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistra, Virg. A. 8, 441.—* (*γ*) *c. acc.:* ad eam rem usu'st hominem astutum, doctum, scitum et callidum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 151.—**b.** Usus venit (not in Cic.): si quis usus venerit, Meminisse ego hanc rem vos volo. Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 28: quum ad praetorem usus veniet, id. Poen. 3, 4, 17; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 129: non usus veniet, spero, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 42: ut, si usus veniat, suum quisque locum teneat, Caes. B. G. 7, 80.—(*β*) *c. abl.:* ubi usus veniat contra conserta manu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 3.

D. *A fit occasion* or *opportunity* to be used. So the expression usus est or adest, *An occasion* or *opportunity offers;* and more freq., usu venit aliquid, *it happens, chances, occurs,* etc.: **1.** Usus est, adest: de ceteris studiis alio loco dicemus, si usus fuerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 5:—ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, quum adesset usus sustinere auderent, Caes. B. C. 3, 84, 4.—**2.** Usu venit: nam quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserius aut acerbius usu venire? Cic. Quint. 15, 49; id. Verr. 2, 5, 39, 101: si id culpa senectutis accideret, eadem mihi usu venirent, id. de Sen. 3, 7; Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: Caesar biduum in iis locis moratus, quod haec de Vercingetorige usu ventura opinione perceperat, Caes. B. G. 7, 9, 1.—Separated or in a reversed order: non venit idem usu mihi quod tu tibi scribis, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1; cf., quod cuipiam Thraco venisse usu fabula est, Gell. 19, 12, 6: quid, quod usu memoria patrum venit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183.

ūsusfructus, us, v. usus, *no.* I., B, 2, a.

ŭt, or, in its original form, **ŭtī,** *adv.* and *conj.* [the corresp. relative to ita, as ubi to ibi, unde to inde] Orig., like the Gr. ὡς, a relative *adv.*, denoting the manner of an action, *In what wise, how.* But since the manner may likewise refer to the effect or purpose of an action, ut also connects the clauses denoting effect or purpose with the leading proposition, and in that case, like the Gr. ὡς, becomes a conjunction, *That, so that, in order that.*

I. Lit., *adv., In what manner, how; in the manner that, as.*

A. In gen.: Ciceronem, et ut rogas amo, et ut meretur et ut debeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 9: perge, ut instituisti, id. Rep. 2, 11 *fin.*: est, inquit, ut dicis, id. ib. 1, 40: C. Sulpicium Gallum, doctissimum, ut scitis, hominem, id. ib. 1, 14; cf., homo demens, ut isti putant, id. ib. 1, 1; and, ut opinio mea fert, id. ib. 1, 46: si aliter, ut dixi, accidisset, id. ib. 1, 4: similiter facere eos . . . ut si nautae certarent, *etc.*, id. Off

1, 25, 87, et saep.: credo te audisse, ut me circumsteterint, id. Att. 1, 16, 4; cf., videte, ut hoc iste correxerit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 45, 115: *Sa.* Ut vales? *To.* Ut queo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 17; cf., ut valet? ut meminit nostri? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12. Corresponding to *sic*: *Am.* Satin' tu sanus es? *So.* Sic sum, ut vides, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 57; cf., haec res sic est, ut narro tibi, id. Most. 4, 3, 40.—**b.** ut ut (written also in one word, utut), *In whatever way* or *manner*, *however*, i. q. utcumque (in Plaut. and Terent.): verum ut ut res haec sese habet, Pergam, *etc.*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 14; so id. Bacch. 5, 2, 73; id. Cist. 1, 1, 111; Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 4; 3, 2, 46: ut ut illud acceptum sit, Plaut. Truc. 5, 2.

B. In partic.: **1.** In comparisons: most usually correspond. to *sic*, *ita*, *item*, etc.: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole, Cic. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*; cf., quid dulcius, quam habere, quicum omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum? id. Lael. 6, 22; and id. Rep. 1, 22: ut ille, qui navigat ... sic noster populus in pace et domi imperat; in bello sic paret ut regi, id. ib. 1, 40: ut ex nimia potentia principum oritur interitus principum, sic, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 44, et saep.:—quamobrem, ut ille solebat, ita nunc mea repetet oratio populi origines, id. Rep. 2, 1: ut ex se natis, ita consulentis (regis) suis civibus, id. ib. 1, 35:—ita fit, ut non item in oratione ut in versu numerus exstet, id. Or. 60, 202:—apud me, ut apud bonum judicem, argumenta plus quam testes valent, id. Rep. 1, 38: quos (tyrannos) si boni oppresserunt, ut saepe fit, recreatur civitas, id. ib. 1, 44.—Hence also,

b. ut ... ita, to show that two things or persons exist together or have some relation in common: Dolabellam ut Tarsenses ... ita Laodiceni ultro arcessierunt, *as ... so*, *not only ... but also*, Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4: haec omnia, ut invitis, ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, *although ... yet not*, Liv. 3, 55, 15.—And much more freq.,

c. ut quisque *c. Sup.* ... ita *c. Sup.*, to denote that, if a person or thing possesses a quality in a very high degree, he or it likewise possesses another in an equal degree, *As ... so*; or with the Eng. comparative *the ... the*, *the more ... the more*: ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, 12: ut quisque (morbus) est difficillimus, ita medicus nobilissimus quaeritur, id. Cluent. 21, 57: ut quisque animi magnitudine maxime excellit, ita vult maxime princeps omnium vel potius solus esse, id. Off. 1, 19, 64: optime societas hominum servabitur, si, ut quisque erit conjunctissimus, ita in eum benignitatis plurimum conferetur, id. ib. 1, 16, 50.—Sometimes ita is wanting; and sometimes another degree of comparison takes the place of the superlative: facillime ad res injustas impellitur, ut quisque altissimo animo est, id. ib. 1, 19, 65:—major autem (societas est), ut quisque proxime accederet, id. Lael. 5, 19; cf., uti longe a luxuria, ita famae propior, Tac. Agr. 6: ut quisque optime institutus est, esse omnino nolit in vita, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57; cf., ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominiae objectus, Liv. 9, 6, 1: ut quisque aetate antecedit, ita sententiae principatum tenet, Cic. de Sen. 18, 64: haec ut brevissime dici potuerunt, ita a me dicta sunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 174; cf., omitting *ita*: satis est a me, ut brevissime potuit, paulo ante dictum, id. Fin. 5, 4, 9; and, causas, ut honorificentissimis verbis consequi potero, complectar, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29.

2. To introduce examples, *As*, *such as*, *as for instance*: in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenis, nemo est civium, qui, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: (legis latores) ut Cretum Minos, Lacedaemoniorum Lycurgus, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 1; id. Acad. 2, 24, 76: est quiddam, quod sua vi nos illectos ducit, ut amicitia, bona existimatio, id. Inv. 2, 52, 157.

3. To add a further explanation to the statement of the leading clause, Eng. *As*, *inasmuch as*, *as being*, *for*: at hi quidem, ut populi Romani aetas est, senes; ut Atheniensium secula numerantur, adolescentes debent videri, *according to the age of the Roman people*, Cic. Brut. 10, 39; cf., proximo seculo Themistocles insecutus est, ut apud nos, perantiquus; ut apud Athenienses non ita sane vetus, id. ib. 10, 41: aiunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33; cf. id. Mur. 25, 51; and, permulta alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: prima luce sic ex castris proficiscuntur, ut quibus esset persuasum, non ab hoste, sed ab homine amicissimo Ambiorige consilium datum, Caes. B. G. 5, 31, 6; cf. Liv. 38, 18, 7: L. Coelius Antipater scriptor fuit, ut temporibus illis, luculentus, Cic. Brut. 26, 102; cf. id. Fam. 12, 2, 2: at vero Diogenes liberius, ut Cynicus, Alexandro roganti ... inquit, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 5, 33, 92; cf. id. ib. 1, 8, 15; and, multae (erant in Fabio) ut in homine Romano literae, id. de Sen. 4, 12: militiae Africanum ut deum coleret Laelius, domi vicissim Laelium observaret in parentis loco Scipio, id. Rep. 1, 12; cf., suam vitam ut legem praefert suis civibus, id. ib. 1, 34.

4. In exclamations to denote degree, *How! how much! how greatly!* quae (postea sunt in eum congesta) ut sustinuit! ut contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit! Cic. Mil. 24, 64; id. Flacc. 5, 12: quod quum facis, ut ego tuum amorem et dolorem desidero! id. Att. 3, 11, 2: quanta studia decertantium sunt! ut illi efferuntur laetitia, quum vicerint! ut pudet victos! ut se accusari nolunt! *etc.*, id. Fin. 5, 22, 61.

5. In relations of time: **a.** To mark an occurrence immediately preceding the main action, *As*, *when*, *as soon as*; usually connected with the *perf.*: iste continuo ut vidit, non dubitavit, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, 48: L. Furium repente venientem aspexit, eumque ut salutavit, amicissime apprehendit, id. Rep. 1, 11: qui ut huc venit ... hominesque Romanos bellicis studiis ut vidit incensos, existimavit eos, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 13: ea res ut est Helvetiis per indicium enunciata, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 1. In *orat. obliqua*: Ariovistum, ut semel Gallorum copias proelio vicerit, superbe et crudeliter imperare, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 12:—literas scripsi statim, ut tuas legeram, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 3; cf., ut Athenas veneram, exspectabam, *etc.*, id. Att. 5, 10, 1; and, ut quisque me viderat, narrabat, id. Verr. 1, 7, 19.—Strengthened by *primum*: atque ego, ut primum fletu represso loqui posse coepi, Quaeso, inquam, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 6, 15; cf., ut primum Oppianicus ... coepit suspicari, statim, *etc.*, id. Cluent. 24, 66; and, ut primum (mihi) potestas data est, *etc.*, id. Fam. 10, 13, 1.—**b.** Rarely with actions occurring at the same time, *As*, *while*, *since*: ut numerabatur forte argentum, intervenit homo de improviso, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 52:—ut Brundisio profectus es, nullae mihi abs te sunt redditae literae, Cic. Att. 1, 15, 2.

II. Transf., *conj.* with the subjunctive: **A.** With clauses expressing an effect or consequence, *As that*, *so that*, *that*.

1. In gen., usually corresp. to *sic*, *ita*, *tam*, *adeo*; *talis*, *tantus*, *is*, *hic*, etc.: Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: non sum ita hebes, ut istuc dicam, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: non essem tam inurbanus ac paene inhumanus, uti eo gravarer, id. de Or. 2, 90, 365: neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut, *etc.*, id. Flacc. 20, 47: non talem (figuram), ut eam factam a Scopa diceres, id. de Div. 1, 13, 23: tanta imbueremur superstitione, ut haruspices, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 20, 55: quae quum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 5, 20, 5, et saep.: eo erant vultu, *etc.*, ut eos Argivos aut Sicyonios diceres, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53: Milo hoc fato natus est, ut, *etc.*, id. Mil. 11, 30:—neque leves sunt, qui se duo soles vidisse dicant; ut non tam fides non habenda quam ratio quaerenda sit, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: Xenocratem ferunt, quum quaereretur ex eo, quid assequerentur ejus discipuli, respondisse, ut id sua sponte facerent, quod cogerentur facere legibus, id. ib. 1, 2: cujus aures clausae veritati sunt, ut ab amico verum audire nequeat, hujus salus desperanda est, id. Lael. 24, 90: Aristoteles quidem ait omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, ut ego me tardiorem esse non moleste feram, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu concidant, id. de imp. Pomp. 7, 19.

2. In partic.: **a.** With verbs which denote (* an effecting; and also impers. verbs signifying) a coming to pass, happening, resulting, *etc.*; (* see Andrews' and Stoddard's Lat. Gr. § 273, 1, b, and § 262, Rem. 3): facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: eniti et efficere, ut amici jacentem animum excitet, id. Lael. 16, 59: non committam, ut tibi ipse insanire videar, id. Fam. 5, 5, 3: casu accidit, ut id quod Romae audierat primus nunciaret, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: quoniam nobis contigit, ut in gerenda re publica aliquid essemus memoria dignum consecuti, id. Rep. 1, 8: facilius evenit appropinquante morte, ut animi futura augurentur, id. de Div. 1, 30, 64: quid quod usu memoria patrum venit, ut pater familias ... mortuus esset intestato, id. de Or. 1, 40, 183: quando fuit, ut quod licet non liceret, id. Coel. 20, 48; cf., est, inquit, ut dicis, ut plerique philosophi nulla tradant praecepta dicendi, id. de Or. 2, 36, 152: ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut caecus esset, id. de Sen. 6, 16, et saep.—Hence also,

b. After verbs, substantives, or adjectives denoting that which must, ought to, or may take place; viz. after words of commanding, advising, permitting, of duty, necessity, propriety, *etc.*, the effect or consequence of which is expressed by the clause commencing with ut (whereas in the construction of the *acc.* with the *inf.*, which may also be used with many expressions of this nature, respect is had to the objective relation simply).

(*a*) After verbs: ad eum misi Lamiam, qui demonstraret illum Dolabellae dixisse, ut ad me scriberet, ut in Italiam quam primum venirem, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 2; cf., et M. Messalae et ipso Attico dixit, ut sine cura essent, id. ib. 16, 16, A, 5; and, ei dicit in aurem, ut domi lectuli sternantur, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: constituit, ut ludi absente se fierent suo nomine, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 2: tibi decernit, ut regem reducas, id. Fam. 1, 1, 3: hic tibi in mentem non venit jubere, ut haec quoque referret, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 12, 28: quod P. Lentulum, ut se abdicaret praetura, coëgistis, id. Cat. 4, 3, 5: ego vos hortari tantum possum, ut, *etc.*, id. Lael. 5, 17: quod suades, ut ad Quintum scribam de his literis, facerem si, *etc.*, id. Att. 11, 16, 4; cf., postea me, ut sibi essem legatus non solum suasit, verum etiam rogavit, id. Prov. Cons. 17 *fin.*: quibus ego, ut de his rebus omnibus in angulis ... disserant, quum concessero, id. de Or. 1, 13, 57: quae (lex) permittit, ut furem noctu liceat occidere, id. Tull. § 47: assentior, frater, ut, quod est rectum, verum quoque sit, id. Leg. 2, 5, 10: his placuit, ut tu in Cumanum venires, id. Fam 4, 2, 1; cf., mihi placebat, si firmior esses, ut te Leucadem deportaret, id. ib. 16, 5, 1; and, placitum est, ut in aprico maxime prati loco considerent, id. Rep. 1, 12: illud etiam restiterat, ut te in jus adducerent, id. Quint. 9, 33; cf., restat, ut aut summa negligentia tibi obstiterit, aut, *etc.*, id. ib. 12 *fin.*

(*β*) After substantives: tibi tamen sum auctor, ut eum tibi ordinem aut concilies aut mitiges, Cic. Fam. 1, 9 *fin.*; cf., sed auctor non sum, ut te urbi committas, id. Att. 15, 11, 1: vetus est lex illa justae amicitiae, ut idem amici semper velint, id. Planc. 2, 5: est consuetudo Siculorum ... ut ... eximant, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52, 129: est mos hominum, ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, id. Brut. 21, 84: sciebat homo sapiens, jus semper hoc fuisse, ut, *etc.*, id. Phil. 2, 37, 96: tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias, id. Verr. 1, 11, 34: nec vero hic locus est, ut de moribus institutisque majorum loquamur, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1: e re publica credidit, ut ... illius vim neque in suo nec in rei publicae periculo pertimesceret, id. Sest. 41, 89: consilium cepi, ut, antequam luceret, exirem, id. Att. 7, 10, 1, et saep.

(*γ*) After adjectives or adverbs: Dionysio ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justi tiam remigraret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: jam hoc inauditum et plane novum, uti, *etc.*, id. Agr. 2, 10, 26: quid in Graeco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est, quam, si quis despicatui ducitur, ut Mysorum ultimus esse dicatur? id. Flacc. 27, 65: praeclarum illud est et, si quaeris, rectum quoque et verum, ut eos, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 72: hoc vero optimum, ut is ... id extremum, quale sit, nesciat, id. Fin. 2, 3, 6: verisimile non est, ut ille, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, 11; so id. Sest. 36, 78; id. Sull. 20, 57; id. Rosc. Am. 41, 121: de ipso Roscio potest illud quidem esse falsum, ut circumligatus fuerit angui: sed, ut in cunis fuerit anguis, non tam est mirum, id. de Div. 2, 31, 66: reliquum est, ut nihil jam quaerere aliud debeatis, nisi, *etc.*, id. Mil. 9, 23, et saep.:—jam prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur Romanis, Liv. 40, 32, 5.

c. After expressions of fearing, to denote the wish that something may take place; Eng. *That not* (because in English the clause with ut depends on the idea of fearing, not on that of wishing): timeo, ut sustineas (labores), Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3: veretur Hiempsal, ut foedus satis firmum sit et ratum, id. Agr. 2, 22, 58: ut ferula caedas meritum majora subire Verbera, non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120.

d. Elliptically for fac, ut, to introduce a concessive clause. Eng. *Supposing*, *agreeing*, or *granting that*, *in case that*, *even if*, *although*, etc.: verum, ut ita sit, tamen non potes, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 64, 151: equidem, ut verum esset, sua voluntate sapientem descendere ad rationes civitatis non solere ... tamen arbitrarer. *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: quae ut essent vera, conjungi debuerunt, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: quae (natura) ut uno consensu juncta sit et continens...quid habere mundus potest cum thesauri inventione conjunctum? id. de Div. 2, 14, 33.

B. In intentional clauses, *To the end that, in order that, that:* neque hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, ut nulla quasi alimenta exspectaret a nobis ... sed ut, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 4: si idcirco sedetis, ut ad vos adducantur eorum liberi, quorum bona venierunt, cavete, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: haec acta res est, uti nobiles restituerentur in civitatem, id. ib. 51, 149: constituerunt, sementes quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 1: frumentum omne comburunt, ut domum reditionis spe sublata paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda essent, id. ib. 1, 5, 3, et saep.:—(*ut is sometimes repeated after one or more intervening clauses: ut, quibus oppida castellaque imminuta essent, uti, *etc.*, Liv. 22, 11: id. 28, 9; id. 3, 64:—ut ne, *that not*, v. ne, *no.* B, 4:—ut qui, for ut: adeon' me fungum fuisse, ut qui illi crederem! Plaut. Bac. 1, 3, 49).

ut-cumque (-cunque), *adv.* *In what way soever, howsoever, however* (quite classical): (orator) utcumque se affectum videri et animum audientis moveri volet, ita, *etc.*, Cic. Or. 17, 55; cf., utcumque res sit, ita animum habeat, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 13: utcumque in alto ventus est, id. Ep. 1, 1, 47: utcumque erit, juvabit tamen, *etc.*, Liv. Prooem. § 3: utcumque casura res est, Tac. A. 6, 8: infelix! utcumque ferent ea facta minores, Virg. A. 6, 823: utcumque se ea res habuit, Tac. A. 1, 5: utcumque res postularet, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11.—**II.** (acc. to ut, *no.* I., B, 5) *At whatever time, whenever*, i. q. quandocumque (so rarely): utcumque defecere mores, Indecorant bene nata culpae, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 35: ibimus, ibimus, Utcumque praecedes, id. ib. 2, 17, 11; cf., utcumque mecum vos eritis, libens Insanientem navita Bosporum Tentabo, id. ib. 3, 4, 29.

ūtens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of utor.

ūtensĭlis, e, *adj.* [utor] In econom. lang., *That may be used, fit for use, of use, useful:* quid in Italia utensile non modo non nascitur, sed etiam non egregium fit? Var. R. R. 1, 2, 6; so, quid utensile, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 22.—**II.** Subst., utensilĭa, ĭum, *n.*, *Things for use*, i. e. *utensils, materials, necessaries*, etc.: utensilia, quibus aut alitur hominum genus aut etiam excolitur, Col. 12 praef. § 3: exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv. 3, 42, 5: divina humanaque, id. 26, 33, 13: vasorum, Plin. 13, 11, 22: apes collectis utensilibus, *etc.*, Col. 9, 5, 1.

* **ūtensĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [utensilis] *Fitness for use, usefulness, use:* ferri et aeris, Tert. Hab. mul. 5.

1. ūter, tris, *m.* (*neut.* collat. form of the *plur.*, utria, Liv. Andr. in Non. 231, 31) [kindr. with uterus] *A bag* or *bottle* made of an animal's hide, *a skin* for wine, oil, *etc.*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 11; Virg. G. 2, 384; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 29; Plin. 12, 7, 15; 28, 18, 73; Scrib. Comp. 84, et al. Often inflated and used for crossing streams, Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 6 Herz.; Liv. 21, 27, 5; Front. Strat. 3, 13, 6; Curt. 7, 5; Plin. 6, 29, 35; Amm. 30, 1 *med.*—Poet.: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, *the swelling skin*, i. e. *the vain man*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 98.

2. ŭter, trī, *m.* *The womb;* v. uterus, *ad init.*

3. ŭter, utra, utrum (*gen. sing.*, scanned utrīus, in Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 15; cf. uterque:—*gen.* and *dat. fem.*, UTRAE, acc. to Charis. p. 132 P.), *pron.* [perh. from ΟΤΕΡΟΣ, for ὁπότερος] *Whether* or *which of the two, which* (when one of two is meant): omnis cura viris (Romulo et Remo), uter esset Induperator, Enn. Ann. 1, 100: ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: quoniam utriusque studii nostra possessio est: hodie, utro frui malis, optio sit tua, id. Fat. 2, 3: agnum horum uter est pinguior, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 1; cf., de praemiis quaeritur: ex duobus, *Uter dignior;* ex pluribus, *Quis dignissimus*, Quint. 7, 4, 21; and id. 3, 8, 33: ut quamquam praestet honestas incolumitati, tamen, utri potissimum consulendum sit, deliberetur, Cic. Inv. 2. 58, 174: uter vestrorum est celerior? Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 42; cf., uter nostrum popularis est? tune an ego? Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 11: SIVE QVEM AD VTRVM EORVM IVS ERIT, from an old formula of an oath in Gell. 16, 4, 2: horum utro uti nolimus, altero est utendum, Cic. Sest. 42, 92. (*When preceded by uter or neuter, *The other*): quaerere uter utri insidias fecerit, id. Mil. 9, 23; cf., neque dijudicare posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 14; and, ambigitur, uter utro sit prior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55: neuter utri invidet, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 51:—uterne Ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius, hic qui Pluribus assuerit mentem, *etc.* ... An qui contentus parvo? *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 107:—uter eratis, tun' an ille, major? Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 60; cf., loquere uter meruistis culpam, id. ib. 5, 2, 29.—(β) *Plur.*, *Which of the two* parties, sets, *etc.:* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 70; id. Truc. 1, 2, 51; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4: aliquando utrimque sunt testes, et quaestio sequitur ex ipsis, Utri meliores viri? ex causis, Utri magis credibilia dixerint? ex litigatoribus, Utri magis valuerint? Quint. 5, 7, 34: nec promptum est dicere, utros peccare validius putem, id. 10, 3, 12.

II. Transf., *indef.*, *One or the other*, *either one*, *either* of the two, i. q. alteruter (rarely): omnium controversiarum, quae essent inter aratorem et decumanum, si uter velit, edicit se recuperatores daturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, 35: quid? si una tabula sit, duo naufragi aeque sapientes: sibine uter rapiat, an alter cedat alteri? id. Off. 3, 23, 90.

* **B.** *Whichever* of several: quorum utrum ei acciderit, Vitr. 7 *praef.*—Hence,

A. utro, *adv.*, *To which of the two places, to which part* or *side, which way* (very rare): nescit utro potius ruat et ruere ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166: utro vomer ierit, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179.

B. utrum, *adv.*, introduces the first clause of a disjunctive interrogation (direct or indirect), and corresponds to *an*, which commences the second clause (v. an, p. 100, a); in Eng. represented in direct questions simply by the tone of voice, and in indirect questions by *Whether:* **a.** In a direct interrogation: utrum tu pro ancilla me habes, an pro filia? Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 13: utrum tu mas an femina es? id. Rud. 1, 2, 16: utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 95.—With the interrog. particle *ne: Ba.* Simulato me amare. *Pi.* Utrum ego istoc jocon' assimulem, an serio, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 42: utrumne salvum eum nolet orator an? *etc.*, Quint. 12, 1, 40: utrumne igitur ego sum Domitii exemplo gravis, an tu, qui, *etc.*, Plin. 17, 1, 1.—**b.** In an indirect interrogation: quid tu, malum, curas, Utrum crudum an coctum edim, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16: facite indicium, utrum hac an illac iter institerit, id. Cist. 4, 2, 11: id utrum Romano more locutus sit, an, quomodo Stoici dicunt, postea videro, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 3: multum interest, utrum laus imminuatur, an salus deseratur, id. ib. 1, 7, 8: quomodo transierit, utrum rate an piscatorio navigio, nemo sciebat, Coel. in Quint. 6. 3, 41, et saep.—With the interrog. particle *ne:* immitiorem nunc utrum credam magis Sodalemne esse, an Bacchidem, incertum admodum est, Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 1: ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum possitne se defendere, an, *etc.*, Cic. Quint. 30, 92: in eo plures dissenserunt, utrumne hae partes essent rhetorices, an ejusdem opera, an elementa, Quint. 3, 3, 13.—Corresp. to anne, necne, or ne: nunc me ire jussit ad eam et percunctarier, Utrum aurum reddat, anne eat secum simul, Plaut. Bac. 4, 1, 4: id autem utrum illi sentiant, anne simulent, tu intelliges, Cic. Att. 12, 51, 2: quaerendum, utrum una species sit earum, anne plures, id. Or. 61, 206: Agrigentinis utrum esset utilius, suisne servire, anne populo Romano obtemperare, id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, 73:—jam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne, id. ib. 2, 4, 16, 35; cf., utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 4:—quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret? matrem inquit, Nep. Iphicr. 3.

2. Sometimes without the 2d clause expressing negation (as *an* is freq. used without the first; v. an, p. 100, b): **a.** In a direct interrogation: utrum enim in clarissimis est civibus is, quem judicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic. Fl. 19, 45: utrum majores vestri omnium magnarum rerum et principia exorti ab diis sunt et finem eum statuerunt? Liv. 45 39, 10.—**b.** In an indirect interrogation: neque utrum ex hoc saltu dam salvum scio eliciam foras. Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 30: an hoc dicere audebis, utrum de t aratores, utrum denique Siculi universi bene existiment, ad rem id non pertinere? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, 167. With the interrog. particle *nam:* quum percontatus esset, utrumnam Patris universa classis in portu stare posset, Liv. 37, 17, 10.

* **ŭtercŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [uterus] *A small paunch* or *belly:* apum, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31.

ŭter-cumque (-cunq.), utracumque, utrumcumque, *pron.* *Whichever of the two, whichsoever, whichever* (rarely, but quite class.): magnae utrimque copiae ita paratae ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, ut, utercumque vicerit, non sit mirum futurum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 1: ea res, utrocumque dicitur modo, Quint. 9, 2, 6: utrumcumque erit, prima sit curarum, ut, *etc.*, id. 4, 2, 89; so id. 5 *praef.*, § 3: ne sententia sua, utramcumque in partem dicta esset, ipsa sese rescinderet, Gell. 5, 10, 15.—**II.** *Indefin.:* utrocumque modo sequetur summa confusio, *either way*, Quint. 3, 6, 29; so id. 6 *praef.*, § 11; 12, 10, 59.

ŭtĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [uterus] *Born of the same mother, uterine:* fratres, Cod. Justin. 5, 61, 21.

ŭter-lĭbet, utrālĭbet, utrumlĭbet, *pron.* *Which of the two you please, whichsoever of the two, either of the two* (rarely, but quite class.): utrumlibet elige, alterum incredibile est, alterum nefarium et ante hoc tempus utrumque inauditum, Cic. Quint. 26, 81.—**II.** *Indefin.:* quae non dicere, si utrum libet esset liberum, maluissemus, Quint. 11, 1, 60; cf. id. 9, 1, 7: fingamus utrumlibet non recte dictum, id. 1, 5, 35; cf. id. 5, 10, 70; 6, 4, 18: si parti utrilibet omnino alteram detrahas, id. 2, 19, 2: ubi utrolibet modo curatum est, Cels. 6, 18, 10: adjecto vel irino vel laureo oleo, sic ut utrilibet paulum aceti misceatur, id. 6, 7, 7.—Hence,

* **A.** ŭtrālĭbet, *adv.*, *On whichever of two sides, on either side:* Plin 2, 18, 16.

* **B.** ŭtrōlĭbet, *adv.*, *To either one of*

two sides, to either side: ne inclinata utrolibet cervix, Quint. 1, 11, 9.

ŭter-que, utrăque, utrumque (*gen. sing.*, scanned ŭtrĭusque, Lucr. 4, 504; 1206; Catull. 68, 39; Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5; Ov. F. 3, 571, et mult. al.), *pron. Both one and the other, both, each:* uterque (appellatus est sapiens) alio modo, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: quum utrique sis maxime necessarius, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A, 2: quum eorum, de quibus dicimus, aut utrumque aut unum quodque certo concluditur verbo, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37: uterque cum exercitu veniret, Caes. B. G. 1, 42, 4: discederet uterque ab armis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52, 4: docte sermones utriusque linguae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5: Phoebus, *i. e. rising and setting*, Ov. M. 1, 338; cf., Oceanus, *eastern and western*, id. ib. 15, 829: parens, *i. e. father and mother*, id. ib. 13, 147, et saep.: tu mihi videris utrumque facturus, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 11: quare, qui utrumque voluit et potuit, id. ib. 3, 3: magnam vim esse in fortuna in utramque partem, vel secundas ad res, vel adversas, quis ignorat? id. Off. 2, 6, 19; cf. id. ib. 2, 10, 37: in utramque partem disserere, *i. e.* pro et contra, id. Rep. 3, 6; cf. id. de Or. 3, 27, 107; and, utramque in partem multa dicuntur, id. Acad. 2, 39, 124:—utrique mos geratur, Plaut. Truc. 5, 69: utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, Cic. Lael. 4, 16; so, Fadius amantissimus utriusque nostrum, id. Att. 8, 12, 1; cf., quod in rem esse utrique arbitremur, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 10: uterque utrique est cordi, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 17; so, quum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu, Caes. B. G. 7, 35, 1. —With the *plur.* of the predicate: uterque insaniunt, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 31: eodem die uterque eorum ex castris stativis exercitum educunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30, 3: utraque festinant, Ov. M. 6, 59: uterque ambigui, Tac. H. 2, 97.—(β) In the *plur.*, usually when several persons or things are on each side; but also of two single ones: quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: a quibus utrisque (actoribus et poëtis) summittitur aliquid, *etc.*, id. de Or. 3, 26, 102: Marius impigre suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, cognoscere, quid boni utrisque aut contra esset, Sall. J. 88, 2; cf. id. ib. 76, 4: utrique (plebis fautores et senatus) victoriam crudeliter exercebant, id. Cat. 38, 4: utraeque nationes Rheno praetexuntur, Tac. G. 34: ut vehementissime utraeque (naves) ex concursu laborarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 5:—binos habebam (scyphos): jubeo promi utrosque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, 32:—deinde utrique imperatores in medium exeunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 68; so, hi utrique ad urbem imperatores erant (Q. Marcius et Q. Metellus), Sall. C. 30, 4; Cic. Ligar. 12, 36: illa utrosque (patrem et aviam) intuens, Tac. A. 16, 11: palmas utrasque tetendit, Virg. A. 6, 685.—Hence,

A. utrōque, *adv.*, *To both places, parts*, or *sides, in both directions:* utroque citius quam vellemus, cursum confecimus, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1: exercitus utroque ducti, Liv. 8, 29, 7: nunc huc, nunc illuc et utroque sine ordine curro, Ov. Her. 10, 19.—**b.** Connected with *versum* (sometimes, also, written in one word, utroqueversum): utroque vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 8: accidit, ut quaedam vocabula ambigua sint et utroque versum dicantur, *i. e. in a two-fold sense*, denoting augmentation or diminution, Gell. 5, 12, 10.

B. utrasque, *adv.* (acc. to the analogy of alias, alteras), *Both times* (ante-class.): in Hispania pugnatum bis: utrasque nostri loco moti, Cass. Hemina in Non. 183, 24; Caecil. ib. 25.

ŭtĕrus, i, *m.* (collat. form, uter, Caecil. in Non. 188, 15. *Neutr.* collat. form, ŭtĕrum, i, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 10, acc. to Non. 229, 33; Turpil. and Afran. ib.), *The womb, matrix:* utero exorti dolores, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 40: quae te beluam ex utero, non hominem fudit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 8, 139. So too, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 97; Hirt. in Quint. 8, 3, 54; Prop. 4, 1, 100; Hor. Od. 3, 22, 2; Ov. M. 9, 280; 315; 10, 495; id. Fast. 2, 452, et mult. al.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Of *The cavities* of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth, Lucr. 5, 806; Lact. 2, 11.—**B.** *The fruit of the womb, a fetus, child, young:* feminae uterum gerentes, *i. e. pregnant*, Cels. 2, 10; so Tac. A. 1, 59. Of animals, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 14; Plin. 8, 40, 62.—**C.** In gen., *The belly, paunch:* me puero uterus erat solarium: ubi iste monebat esse, *etc.*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5; so Cels. 4, 1; Juv. 10, 309; Luc. 6, 115; 9, 773.—**2.** Of inanimate things: equi lignei, Virg. A. 2, 52: dolii, Col. 12, 4, 5: latus navium, Tac. A. 2, 6.

ŭter-vis, utrăvis, utrumvis, *pron. indefin. Which of the two you will, either one of the two, either* (be it which it may) *of the two:* at minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: vel ego amare utramvis possim, si probe appotus siem, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 8: tange utramvis digitulo minimo modo, id. ib. 3, 4, 15: ut utrumvis salvo officio se facere posse arbitrarentur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 4.—**II.** Transf., *Both*, i. q. uterque: in aurem utramvis otiose dormire, proverb. for *to be free from care*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101; cf., de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 121; v. auris, p. 179, a.

ūti: I. *Inf.* of utor.—**II.** i. q. ut.

ūtĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [utor] *That can be used, fit, appropriate, useful, serviceable* (ante-class.): non utibilis hic locus factis tuis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 45; so, servi heris, id. Most. 4, 1, 2; id. Men. 5, 6, 23: ad rem utibile, id. Mil. 3, 1, 19; cf. id. Trin. 3, 3, 19: quid minus utibile fuit quam hoc ulcus tangere? Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 10.

Ŭtĭca, ae, *f. A very old town in Africa Propria, north of Carthage, where the younger Cato killed himself*, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3; Liv. Epit. 114; Caes. B. C. 1, 31, 3; 2, 36, 1; Cic. Scaur. 2, 45; id. Att. 12, 2, 1; Vell. 1, 2 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 13, et mult. al.; cf. Mann. Africa, 2, p. 288 *sq.*—**II.** Hence **Ŭtĭcensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Utica:* ager, Liv. 27, 5, 8: conventus, Auct. B. Afr. 68, 4: ptisana, Plin. 18, 7, 15: Cato, id. 7, 30, 31.—In the *plur.* subst., Uticenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Utica*, Caes. B. C. 2, 36, 1; Auct. B. Afr. 87, 2 *sq.*

ūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [utor] *Useful, beneficial, serviceable, salutary, fit, proper, suitable, profitable, advantageous*, etc.: non faciat quod utile sit, quod expediat? Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: u. et salutares res, id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: accommodata atque utilis lex alicui, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14: alicui utiles esse amicos, Caes. B. G. 4, 7, 4: quod tibi utilissimum erit consilii capies, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 2: glycyrrhizae succus utilissimus voci, Plin. 22, 9, 11; cf., palmae non utiles stomacho, id. 23, 4, 51; and, ventri lactuca movendo Utilis, Mart. 11, 52, 6:—homo ad nullam rem utilis . . . non mihi est vita mea utilior, quam animi talis affectio, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29; cf., homo ad aliquam rem utilis, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 106; and, utilissimus ad vitilia holoschoenos, *most fit, most suitable*,, Plin. 21, 18, 69: hic castrensibus utilis armis, Prop. 3, 9, 19; so, equi u. bello, Ov. M. 14, 321: fraxinus hastis, id. ib. 10, 93: lignum navigiis, Virg. G. 2, 442: calamus fistulis, Plin. 16, 36, 66, et saep. Poet, with the *gen.:* radix medendi Utilis, Ov. Her. 5, 147. And likewise poet. with the *inf.:* (tibia) Aspirare et adesse choris erat utilis, Hor. A. P. 204.—**b.** In the *neutr.* absol., (* *What is useful, the useful*): omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. A. P. 343: bonus atque fidus Judex honestum praetulit utili, id. Od. 4, 9, 41: utilium tardus provisor, id. A. P. 164: sententiae de utilibus honestisque, Quint. 3, 8, 13; cf. id. 1, 2, 30.—**c.** Utile est, with a subject-clause: amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam . . . est utile Et conducibile, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 2: numquam est utile peccare, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 64: nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141:—id arbitror Apprime in vita esse utile, ut *ne quid nimis*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34.

II. In partic., in jurid. lang., utilis actio, exceptio, interdictum, judicium, *etc.*, i. e. *Which was brought on general principles of justice, in cases for which there was no express legal provision*, or, as we say, *in equity:* actio, Ulp. Dig. 13, 5, 5, § 9; so Pompon. ib. 39, 3, 22 *fin.*, et al.: exceptio, Julian. ib. 4, 4, 41: interdictum, Ulp. ib. 43, 20, 1, § 35 *sq.:* judicium, id. ib. 10, 2, 2, § 11, et saep.—Hence,

Adv., ūtĭlĭter, *Usefully, profitably, beneficially, advantageously:* utiliter a natura permotiones istas animis nostris datas, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135; so id. Off. 1, 25, 89; 2, 5, 17; Quint. 4, 1, 45; 6, 1, 8; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70, et al.—*Comp.:* Ov. Her. 1, 67.—*Sup.:* Quint. 4, 2, 57; Plin. 17, 14, 24.—**B.** In jurid. lang., *Rightly, duly, lawfully:* stipulari, Cels. Dig. 45, 1, 97; Ulp. ib. 45; Paul. ib. 46: agere ex empto, African. ib 19, 1, 30 *fin.*

ūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [utilis] *Use, usefulness, utility, serviceableness, service, benefit, profit, advantage* (used equally in the *sing.* and *plur.*): commodis utilitatique servire, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, 24; cf., enitendum est, ut ostendas, in ea re, quam defendas, aut dignitatem inesse aut utilitatem . . . nihil ad utilitatem suam referre, id. de Or. 2, 51, 207: etiamsi nulla sit utilitas ex amicitia, id. Fin. 1, 20, 69: nihil tam secundum naturam quam utilitas, id. Off. 3, 8, 35: utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98: persaepe evenit, ut utilitas cum honestate certet, Cic. Part. 25, 89, et saep.: satin' ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere an parum? *i. e. have I the right use of my eyes? do I see aright?* Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 28: in ea re utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas meam, *i. e. how useful I can be*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 17; cf. in the follg.: si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, *what is useful for war*, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 6, 14 —In the *plur.:* nihil de utilitatibus, nihil de commodis suis cogitare, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34: natura consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, id. N. D. 2, 22, 58: utilitates ex amicitia maximae capientur, id. Lael. 9, 32: (Trio) mirabiles utilitates mihi praebet, id. Att. 7, 5, 2: utilitatibus tuis possum carere, *i. e. I can do without your services*, id. Fam. 16, 3, 2; cf. above.

ūtĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. utilis, *ad fin.*

ŭtĭ-nam, *adv.* [ut, *no.* II., A] A particle of wishing, Eng. *Oh that! I wish that! would that!* etc.: (*a*) *c. tempp. praess.: Ar.* Hem! aspecta: rideo. *De.* Utinam, male qui mihi volunt, sic rideant! Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 13: utinam quae dicis, dictis facta suppetant! id. Pseud. 1, 1, 106: atque utinam ipse Varro incumbat in causam! Cic. Att. 3, 15, 3: (Tibur) Sit meae sedes utinam senectae! Hor. Od. 2, 6, 6:—utinam hinc abierit in malam crucem! Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 4: cui quidem utinam vere fideliter abunde ante auguraverim, Cic. Rep. 4, 8 (from Non. 469, 15).—(β) *c. tempp. perff.: Am.* Homo hic ebrius est *So.* Utinam ita essem! Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 24: utinam lex esset eadem, quae uxori est, viro! id. Capt. 4, 6, 7: atque utinam quem admodum oratione sum usurus aliena, sic mihi ore uti liceret alieno! Cic. Rep. 3, 4: utinam, Quirites, virorum fortium atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis, id. de imp. Pomp. 10, 27: utinam promissa liceret Non dare! Ov. M. 2, 51. —*Me.* Fugit te ratio. *So.* O utinam istuc pugni fecissent tui! Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 230: quod utinam ipse fecisset, Quint. 10, 1, 131: o utinam primis arsisses ignibus infans Idque ego passa forem! Ov. M. 8 500: atque utinam aut verus furor ille aut creditus esset Nec comes hic Phrygias umquam venisset ad arces! id. ib. 13, 43.—**b.** Connected with *quod:* quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissemus! Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 1; cf. elliptically: quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen commodo! id. Att. 13, 48, 1.—**c.** Negatively, utinam ne and utinam non (equally in use), *Oh that . . . not, would that . . . not:* utinam ne in nemore Pelio securibus Caesa accidisset abiegna ad terram trabes, Enn. in Cic. Top. 16, 61: quod utinam ne Phormioni id suadere in mentem incidisset! Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 5: illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3: haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem, aut ne quid ex eadem matre postea natum esset! id. Att. 11, 9, 3: utinam liberorum nostrorum mores non ipsi perderemus! Quint. 1, 2, 6: utinamque

non pejora vincant, id. 9, 3, 1; cf., utinam non inquinasset (Afranius) argumenta puerorum foedis amoribus, id. 10, 1, 100.

ŭtĭ-que, *adv.* [ut, *no.* I., and therefore, prop., in whatever way, be it as it may; hence] A restrictive particle of confirmation, Eng. *In any case, at any rate, certainly, surely, assuredly, by all means, without fail, undoubtedly,* etc., i. q. certe, saltem (good prose; in Cic. for the most part only in the epistolary style): velim, Varronis et Lollii mittas laudationem, Lollii utique, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 2: illud vero utique scire cupio, id. ib. 13, 13, 1; id. ib. 5, 9, 2: Pythagoras et Plato, quo in somnis certiora videamus, praeparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum jubent. faba quidem Pythagorei utique abstinere, id. de Div. 2, 58, 119: quo die venies, utique cum tuis apud me sis, id. Att. 4, 4; id. ib. 5, 1, 2: hoc tibi mando ... ut pugnes, ne intercaletur: annum quidem utique teneto, id. ib. 5, 9, 2; Liv. 23, 48, 5: nomen, de quo ambigitur, utique in alia re certum est, Quint. 7, 3, 10: sciendum est, non omnes hac severitate tractari debere, sed utique humiliores, *only, merely,* i. q. duntaxat, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3 *fin.*—(*β*) With negatives (so freq. only in post-Aug. writers, espec. in Quint.; perh. not in Cic.): sapienti propositum est in vita agenda, non utique, quod tentat, efficere, sed omnino recte facere: gubernatori propositum est, utique navem in portum perducere, Sen. Ep. 85: haec ut honestior causa, ita non utique prior est, Quint. 3, 2, 2: non utique accedit parti, quod universum est, id. 12, 2, 18: ut cogitatio non utique melior sit ea, sed tutior, id. 10, 7, 19, et saep.: nec ignoro igitur quos transeo, nec utique damno, *etc.*, id. 10, 1, 57: neque utique cor ejus vulneratum esse, qui perit, id. 6, 9, 7, et saep.

ūto, ĕre, v. utor, *ad fin.*

ūtor, ūsus, 3. *v. dep.* *To use, make use of, avail one's self of, employ, apply, enjoy, practice, exercise,* etc.; constr. usually with the *abl.*; less freq. *absol.*; ante- and postclass. also with the *acc.*).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (*a*) *c. abl.*: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103; cf., plurimis maritimis rebus fruimur atque utimur, id. ib. 2, 60, 152; and, commoda, quibus utimur, lucemque, qua fruimur, *etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; id. Rep. 1, 2: oculis, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 4; cf., hac voce, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: bene ut armis, optime ut equis uteretur, id. Deiot. 10, 28: pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegumentis utuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 5: utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro numo, id. ib. 5, 12, 4: insignibus regiis, Cic. Rep. 2, 17; id. ib. 1, 6 *fin.*: earum (navium) materia atque aere ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 31, 2; cf., administris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur, id. ib. 6, 16, 2: utor neque perantiquis neque inhumanis ac feris testibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*, et saep.: otio qui nescit uti, plus negoti habet, Quam, *etc.*, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10, 12; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 49: decet bene amicitia utier, id. Cist. 1, 1, 25: qua (criminatione) in me absentem usus est, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3: utor aetatis vitio, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: oratione aliena ... ore alieno, id. Rep. 3, 5: alacritate ac studio. Caes. B. G. 4, 24, 4: ea conditione, quae a Caesare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant, id. ib. 4, 11, 3, et saep.: se, *to indulge* or *enjoy one's self,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 84; id. Capt. 4, 4, 12.—(*β*) *Absol.*: Var. R. R. 1, 11, 2: *To.* Ad eam rem usus est tua mihi opera. *Sa.* Utere, ut vis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 27; so id. ib. 5, 2, 36: ceterae res quae expetuntur, opportunae sunt singulae fere rebus singulis: divitiae ut utare, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 6, 22; cf. id. Att. 11, 11, 2; 13, 23, 2: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: quaerere et uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 57: tot annos in utendo, non in percipiendo exhauserunt, Quint. 12, 11, 20.—(*γ*) *c. acc.*: si quid est, quod utar, utor: si non est, egeo, Cato in Gell. 13, 23, 1; cf., aut aliquid, quod non consuevimus uti, Lucr. 6, 1135; and, ne Silius quidem quicquam utitur, Cic. Att. 12, 22, 3: quam rem etiam nomine eodem medici utuntur, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 23: profecto uteris operam meam, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 128: facilitatem uteris vulgariam, Nov. in Non. 481, 22: libertatem, Titin. ib. 20: ferrum, Aurel. Vict. Caes. 17.—Hence in Plaut. freq. in the *Part. fut. pass.*: quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 18; so id. ib. 2, 4, 32; 2, 9, 4; id. Pers. 1, 3, 47 *sq.*; id. Mil. 2, 3, 76; id. Rud. 3, 1, 10, et al.

B. In partic., pregn., aliquo, *To enjoy the friendship of* any one, *be familiar* or *intimate with, to associate with* a person: his Fabriciis semper est usus Oppianicus familiarissime, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: Trebonio multos annos utor valde familiariter, id. Fam. 1, 3, 1: Lucceius qui multum utitur Bruto, id. Att. 16, 5, 3: utere Pompeio Grospho, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 22: quo pacto deceat majoribus uti, id. ib. 1, 17, 2: si sciret regibus uti, id. ib. 14.—(*β*) *c. acc.*: villica vicinas aliasque mulieres quam minimum utatur, Cato R. R. 143, 1.

II. Transf. (through the intermediate idea of having and using), *To be in possession of* a thing, esp. *to have, hold,* or *find* a thing in some particular mode or character: mihi si umquam filius erit, nae ille facili me utetur patre, *he shall find an indulgent father in me,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 5: bonis justisque regibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 33; cf., quae (libertas) non in eo est, ut justo utamur domino, sed ut nullo, id. ib. 2, 23 *fin.*; and id. Fin. 1, 1, 2: hic vide quam me sis usurus aequo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 59, 154: me Capitolinus convictore usus amicoque A puero est, Hor. S. 1, 4, 95: uteris monitoribus isdem, id. Ep. 2, 2, 154: valetudine non bona, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 3, et saep.

☞ **1.** Act. collat. form, uto, ĕre: eodem in omnes quadrupedes utito, Cato R. R. 96, 2; so, utito, id. ib. 107, 2; 123; 126.—**2.** utor, uti, in a pass. signif.: quia supellex multa, quae non utitur, emitur, Nov. in Gell. 15, 13, 4; Auct. Priap. 45.

* ūtens, entis, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* II.), *Possessing, that possesses*: utentior sane sit, *i. e. a larger possessor, richer,* Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71.

ŭt-pŏte, *adv.* *As namely, namely, as being, as, seeing that, inasmuch as, since* (rarely, but quite class.); usually connected with a *pron. relat.*: satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim amare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 5: ea nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere solemus, non pertimescebamus, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 4: Lucius quidem frater ejus, utpote qui peregre depugnarit, familiam ducit, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30: similiorem mulierem Magisque eandem, utpote quae non sit eadem, non reor Deos facere posse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 49: amo hercle, opinor, utpote quod pro certo sciam, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 13.—With *quum*: nec retinuissem (legiones), si uno loco habuissem, utpote quum singulae quaedam cohortes seditionem fecerint, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 4.—With participles: inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum Carpentes iter, * Hor. S. 1, 5, 94; so, puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, Nep. Hann. 2.—In adjectival phrases: quin id erat curae, quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Utpote res tenues, tenui sermone peractas, Hor. S. 2, 4. 9; id. ib. 1, 4, 24: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus Et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat, id. A. P. 206.

utpŭta, v. puto.

ŭtrālĭbet, v. uterlibet, *ad fin.*

* **ūtrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [1. uter] in military lang., *One who brings water in skins, a water-carrier*: sequi se utrarios ad mare jussit, Liv. 44, 33, 1.

utrasque, *adv.*, v. uterque, *ad fin. no.* B.

* **ūtrĭcīda,** ae, *m.* [1. uter-caedo] *One who cuts skins* or *bags in pieces, a skin-slayer, utricide*: non homicidam sed utricidam amplecterer, App. M. 13, p. 137.

utrĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [1. utriculus] *A bagpiper,* Suet. Ner. 54; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4119 *sq.*

1. ūtrĭcŭlus, i, *m., dim.* [1. uter] *A small skin* or *leathern bottle,* Cels. 2, 17; App. M. 1, p. 108.

2. ŭtrĭcŭlus, i, *m., dim.* [uterus] *A little womb* or *matrix,* Plin. 11, 37, 84; 30, 14, 42.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *A bud* or *calycle* of a flower, *a hull* or *husk* of grain, Plin. 16, 25, 39; 18, 11, 29, § 115.

utrimque (written also utrinque), *adv.* [uterque] *From* or *on both sides* or *parts, on the one side and on the other*: horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn. Ann. 14, 13: postquam utrimque exitum est maxuma copia, Dispertiti viri ... tubae utrimque canunt: contra Consonat terra: clamorem utrimque efferunt, Imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 61 *sq.*; cf., magnae utrimque copiae, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 1; and, acriter utrimque usque ad vesperum pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 3; so, multis interfectis, id. ib. 7, 42, 6: ceteros aggreditur, Sall. C. 60, 5: rem exploravissent praemissi equites, id. Jug. 53, 7: continebitur marginibus, Quint. 1, 1, 27: sustinentium manibus, id. 1, 2, 7: praecisa vipera, *at both ends,* i. e. *head and tail,* Plin. 29, 6, 38, et saep.:—(Alcumena) Utrimque est gravida et ex viro et ex summo Jove, Plaut. Am. prol. 111: Piso M. Crasso et Scribonia genitus nobilis utrimque, Tac. H. 1, 14 *fin.*; Plin. 8, 42, 66; cf. ib. 47, 72: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9: alia sunt non necessaria, vel utrimque vel ab altera parte, Quint. 5, 10, 81; id. 5, 13, 1: causas veras modo et utrimque tractet, *i. e.* pro et contra, id. 10, 5, 20. —**b.** Connected with *secus* (sometimes written also in one word, utrimquesecus), *Along* or *on both sides, on either hand* (ante- and post-class.): quare utrimque secus quum corpus vapulet, Lucr. 4, 940: canes utrimque secus Deae latera muniunt, App. M. 2, p. 116.

utrimquĕsĕcus, v. utrimque.

* **utrinde,** *adv.* [uter-inde] *From* or *on both sides*: de frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, utrinde iram, utrinde factiones tibi pares, Cato in Charis. p. 198 P.

* **ūtrin-sĕcus,** *adv.* [uter-secus] *On both sides*: incolumi fervore cadunt utrinsecus ignes, Auct. Aetn. 503.

utro, *adv.* v. 3. uter, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

utrŏbi, *adv.*, v. utrubi.

utrŏbīdem, *adv.*, v. utrubidem.

utrŏbīque, *adv.*, v. utrubique.

utrōlĭbet, *adv.*, v. uterlibet, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

utrōque, *adv.*, v. uterque, *ad fin.* *no.* A.

utrōquĕversum, *adv.*, v. uterque, *ad fin. no.* A, b.

ŭtrŭbi (written also utrobi and utribi), *adv.* [uter-ubi] *At which of two places, on which of the two sides, where* (when two are spoken of) (ante- and post-classical): utrubi coenaturi estis? hiccine an in triclinio? Naev. in Charis. p. 198 P.: *St.* Utrubi accumbo? *Sa.* Utrubi tu vis. *St.* Cum ambobus volo, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 9; cf. id. ib. 5, 4, 14: de frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, Cato in Charis. p. 198 P.; Edict. Praet. ap. Ulp. Dig. 43, 31 ("De utrubi"); cf. Gai. Dig. 4, § 148; and Aus. Idyll. 11, 63.

* **ŭtrŭbīdem** (written also utrobidem), *adv.* [utrubi-dem] *On both sides, on each* or *either side* (when the two sides are spoken of): utrosque percognovi utrubidem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50.

ŭtrŭbīque (written also utrobique), *adv.* [utrubi-que] *On both parts* or *sides, on the one side and the other* (rarely, but quite class.): quia utrubique magnos inimicos habebam, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 2: utrubique autem conventicium accipiebant, Cic. Rep. 3, 35: depopulatus Hypatensem primo, deinde Heracleensem agrum, inutili utrubique auxilio Aetolorum, Liv. 36, 16, 5: utrubique Eumenes plus valebat, *with land and naval forces,* Nep. Hann. 10:—sequitur ut eadem veritas utrubique sit eademque lex, *i. e. with gods and with men,* Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 79: assunt multa ejus rei exempla tam laesae hercle quam conservatae sanctissime utrubique opinionis, Quint. 1, 2, 4: qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem, Quo cupiens, pacto: pavor est utrubique molestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 10.

utrum, *adv.*, v. 3. uter, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

ŭtut, *adv.*, v. ut, *no.* I., A, b.

ūva, ae, *f.* *A bunch* or *cluster of grapes,* "Var. R. R. 1, 25; Col. 3, 1 *sq.*; Plin. 14, 1 *sq.*;" Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; id. de

Div. 1, 17, 31; Virg. G. 1, 54; id. Ecl. 9, 49; Tib 2, 1, 45; Prop. 4, 2, 13; 3, 17, 18; Hor. Od. 2, 5, 9; id. Epod. 2, 20, et saepiss. —**II.** Transf.: **A.** Of other plants, *A bunch* or *cluster of fruit:* amomi, Plin. 12, 13, 28: lauri, id. 16, 29, 52.—**B.** *A cluster*, like a bunch of grapes, which bees form when they light on trees, Virg. G. 4, 558; Plin. 11, 17, 18; Juv. 13, 68.—**C.** A soft, round body suspended from the palate, *The uvula, κίων*, Cels. 7, 12, 3; 6, 14; Plin. 23, 7, 64; ib. 8, 80; 30, 4, 11; 34, 12, 29; Mart. 10, 56, 5.—**D.** *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 9, 2, 1; 32, 10, 49; ib. 11, 53 *fin.*

ūvens, entis, *Part.* [UVEO, whence uvesco, uvidus, *etc.*] *Moist, wet, humid* (post-Aug.): oculi, Petr. 115: palatum, Sil. 7, 651: scopuli, Stat. S. 3, 1, 144.

ūvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [UVEO, uvens] *To grow* or *become moist, wet, damp, dank,* or *humid* (a poetical word): suspensae in litore vestes Uvescunt, Lucr. 1, 308.—Poet., *To moisten* or *refresh one's self:* seu quis capit acria fortis Pocula, seu modicis uvescit laetius, * Hor. S. 2, 6, 70.

* **ūvĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [uvidus] *Moist, wet:* aliqua a fletu, Catull. 66, 63.

ūvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [UVEO, uvens] *Moist, wet, damp, dank, humid* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): rete, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 5. So, vestimenta, id. ib. 2, 7, 15; Hor. Od. 1, 5, 14: gemma, Ov. F. 3, 238: ei ventosusque status coeli, Col. 7, 3, 3; cf., Juppiter, Virg. G. 1, 418; and, Menalcas, *wet with the dew*, id. Ecl. 10, 20:—Bacchus, *i. e. drunken*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 18; cf., dicimus integro Sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi, id. ib. 4, 5, 39:—Tibuöis ripae, *i. e. well-watered*, id. ib. 4, 2, 30; cf., rura assiduis aquis, Ov. F. 4, 686: terra, Col. 3, 2, 9.—*Comp.:* poma, *i. e. juicy*, Tert. Jejun. 1 *fin.*

ūvĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [uva-fero] *Cluster-bearing, bearing* or *producing grapes* (in post-Aug. poetry): Massicus, Stat. S. 4, 3, 64; cf., glebae, Sil. 7, 263; and, arvae, id. 7, 207.

* **ūvor,** ōris, *m.* [UVEO, uvens] *Moistness, moisture, humidity:* uvae ab uvore, Var. L. L. 5, 21, 30.

Uxellŏdūnum, i, *n. A town in Aquitaine, in the territory of the Cadurci,* now *Capdenac*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 32, 2; 40, 1, 2; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 388.

uxor, ōris, *f. A wife, spouse, consort:* ducit me uxorem liberorum sibi quaesendum gratia, Enn. in Fest. s. v. QVAESO, p. 258; so very freq., ducere uxorem, v. under duco, p. 505, b, 2: uxorem adjungere, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68: ridicule illud L. Nasica censori Catoni, quum ille *Ex tui animi sententia tu uxorem habes? Non hercle*, inquit, *ex animi mei sententia*, id. de Or. 2, 64, 260: herus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *must go without a wife*, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12, et saep.: quod tu dicis, mea uxor, non te mihi irasci decet, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 24. On the legal condition of Roman married women, see Rein's Röm. Privatr p. 182 *sq.*—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Of animals. olentes uxores mariti, *i. e. she-goats*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7.—**B.** Humorously, of the cloak (abolla) with which a poor man covers himself in bed, Mart. 4, 53, 5.

uxorcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [uxor] *A little wife* (ante- and post-class.): erat ei uxorcula satis quidem tenuis, App. M. 9, p. 219. —As a term of endearment: mea uxorcula! Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 19; so id. ib. 5, 2, 38.

uxōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a wife or married woman:* **I.** In gen.: in arbitrio rei uxoriae, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; id. Top. 17, 66: abhorrens ab re uxoria, *i. e. averse to marriage*, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 10; dos, Ov. A. A. 2, 155. Poet.: imber, *i. e. tears for the death of a wife*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 31: forma, *an ordinary beauty*, Favor. in Gell. 5, 11 *fin.*—**B.** Subst., uxorium, ii, *n.*, *A tax laid on old bachelors, the old bachelor tax*, Fest. p. 379.—**II.** In partic., *Excessively fond of one's wife, uxorious:* Virg. A. 4, 266; so, amnis (Tiberis), as the husband of Ilia, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 19: Vulcanus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 59: juvenis, Auct. Paneg. ad Maxim. et Constantin. 4.

(* **Uzīta,** ae, *f. A town of Byzacene in Africa Propria*, Auct. B. Afr. 41, 51, 56 and 58.)

V.

V, v, a character derived from the Greek Υ, Mar. Victor. p. 2459 P. A consonant which, though originally written with the same sign as the vowel *u* (see the letter U), was by the ancients themselves considered as essentially different from it, Charis. p. 57 ib.; Diom. p. 416; 420 ib.; Prisc. p. 539; 542; 544 *sq.* ib.; Vel. Long. p. 2215; 2222 ib.; just as the consonant *i* (*j*) and the vowel *i* were regarded as two distinct letters; see the letter J.

In sound V corresponds to the Aeolic digamma; hence it is called, in Quint. 12, 10, 29, Aeolica litera, and the Emperor Claudius figured it by the Greek digamma inverted Ⅎ (because in its proper position it already formed the Latin letter F), Quint. 1, 7, 26; Prisc. p. 545 *sq.* P.; Gell. 14, 5, 2; see also the inscrr. of the period during and immediately succeeding the reign of Claudius, in Orell. Inscr. *no.* 710 *sq.*; Marini Atti, p. 97. By this affinity of the *v* to the digamma is explained the frequent occurrence of an initial or medial *v* in Latin words whose Greek equivalents have an initial or medial vowel; cf., ver, *ἦρ*; vis, *ἴς*; video, ΙΔ; vestis, *ἐσθής*; vitulus, *ἰταλός*;—silva, *ὕλη*; ovis, *ὄϊς*; divus, *δῖος*; aevum, *αἰών*; scaevus, *σκαιός*; vicus, *οἶκος*; vinum, *οἶνος*; levis, *λεῖος*, et mult. al.

V has the closest affinity to the vowel *u*, and hence, in the course of composition and inflection, it often passed into the latter: solvo, solutum (from solvĭtum, solŭĭtum); caveo, cautum (from cavitum);—nauta, from navita; neu, seu, from neve, sive, *etc.*; and is resolved into it by the poets from prosodial necessity: silŭa (trisyl.) for silva; dissŏlŭo, evŏlŭam (quadrisyl.), for dissolvam, evolvam; dissŏlŭenda, evolŭisse (quinquasyl.), for dissolvenda, evolvisse, *etc.*; just as, for the same cause, although less freq., *u* passed into *v:* gēnva, tēnvis (dissyl.), for gĕnŭa, tĕnŭis; tēnvĭa, tēnvĭus (trisyl.) for tĕnŭĭa, tĕnŭĭus.—For the affinity of *v* to *b*, see under the letter B.

V as a medial between two vowels was very frequently elided, especially in inflection, and the word underwent in consequence a greater or less contraction: amavisti, amasti; deleverunt, delerunt; novisti, nosti; audivisti, audisti, or audiisti; siveris, siris, or sieris; divitior, ditior; bovibus, bubus, *etc.*; providens, prudens; movimentum, momentum; provorsus, prorsus; si vis, sis; si vultis, sultis: Jovis pater, Juppiter; mage volo, mavolo, malo; non volo, nolo, *etc.* An example of the elision of *v* without a further contraction of the word is found in seorsus, from sevorsus (v. seorsus).—This etymological suppression of *v* is to be distinguished from its purely orthographical omission before or after *u* in ancient MSS. and inscriptions, as serus for servus, noum for novum, festius for festivus, Pacuius for Pacuvius, *etc.*; v. Freund, Cic. Mil. annott. p. 32; and cf. the letters J and Q.

As an abbreviation, V. (as the sign of the consonant) stands for vir, vivus, vixit, voto, vale, verba, *etc.*; V. C., or also VC., vir clarissimus; VCP., voti compos posuit; V. V., virgo Vestalis; V. F. Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. I. C., verba fecerunt. Quid de ea re fieri placeret, de ea re ita censuerunt.

☞ The designation of the number five by the letter V does not strictly belong here, it being rather a graphic representation of the outspread hand (as containing five fingers).

vācans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of vaco.

vācanter, *adv.*, v. vaco, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

vācātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vaco] *A being free from a duty, service, etc.; freedom, exemption, immunity; a freeing, exempting, dispensation* (quite class.): (*a*) *c. gen. obj.:* vacatio omnium munerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53; cf., publici muneris, id. Fam. 9, 6, 5: sumptus, laboris, militiae, rerum denique omnium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 11, 23; cf., militiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 1; so Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53; cf., quinquennii militiae vacatio, Liv. 23, 20, 2: rerum omnium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22, 58:—malorum, Sen. Ep. 85.—(*β*) With *ab:* a causis vacatio, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 11: ab belli administratione, Liv. 23, 32, 15.—* (*γ*) With *quominus:* vacationem augures, quominus judiciis operam darent, non habere, Cic. Brut. 31, 117.—(*δ*) *Absol.:* falsum est, ob vacationem pretium datum, Cic. Font. 4, 7: delectum haberi, sublatis vacationibus, id. Phil. 5, 12, 31:—deprecari vacationem adolescentiae, id. Coel. 12, 30; cf., rerum gestarum, id. Sull. 9, 26; so, aetatis, Nep. Att. 7.—* **II.** Transf., *A sum paid for exemption from military service:* vacationes annuas exsolvere, Tac. H. 1, 46.

1. vacca, ae, *f. A cow*, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 6; Col. 6, 21, 1; Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77, Virg. E. 9, 31; id. Georg. 2, 524: 3, 177; id. Aen. 4, 61, et mult. al.

(* **2. Vacca,** ae, *f.:* **I.** *A town of Byzacene in Africa*, Auct. B. Afr. 74.—**II.** *A town of Numidia, called also Vaga*, now *Beja*, Sall. J. 29; 47; Sil. 3, 259.—Hence **Vaccensis** or **Vagensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Vacca:* Vagense oppidum, *i. e.* Vaga, Plin. 5, 4, 4.—Vaccenses (Vagen.), ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Vacca*, Sall. J. 66.)

(* **3. Vacca,** ae, *m. A river of Lusitania*, now *Vouga* or *Couga*, Plin. 4, 21, 35.)

(* **Vaccaei,** ōrum, *m. A people of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the River Durius*, Liv. 21, 5; 35, 7; Cic. Planc. 34, Plin. 3, 3, 4.)

vaccīnĭum, ii, *n. The bleaberry*, Vaccinium Myrtillus, L.; Plin. 16, 18, 31; 21, 26, 97; Virg. E. 2, 18; 10, 39; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 5; Vitr. 7, 14. (*perh. *the hyacinth.*)

vaccīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vacca] *Of* or *from cows:* caro, Plin. 28, 12, 50: lac, id. 25, 8, 53: caseus, id. 28, 14, 58.

vaccŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little cow* or *heifer*, Catull. 20, 14; Val. Cat. Dir. 132.

(* **Vaccus,** i, *m.* Vitruvius Vaccus, *A general of Fundi, taken captive by L. Papirius.* The vacant site of his house at Rome was called Vacci prata, Liv. 8, 19; Cic. Dom. 58.)

vacēfīo, ĭĕri, *v. pass.* [vacuus-facio] *To become* or *be made empty* (only in the two follg. passages): multusque vacefit In medio locus, Lucr. 6, 1004; id. 6, 1016.

vacerra, ae, *f. A log, stock, post*, Col. 9, 1, 3; 9; 6, 19, 2.—**II.** Transf., like stipes, and our *stock, block*, as a term of abuse applied to a stupid person: vecorde et malefica vacerra, Liv. Andr. in Fest. p. 375.

* **vacerrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [vacerra, *no.* II.] freq. used by the Emperor Augustus for cerritus, *Mad, crazed, crack-brained*, acc. to Suet. Aug. 87.

văcillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vacillo] *A rocking to and fro, see-saw, a wavering, reeling motion:* indecora in dextrum ac laevum latus, Quint. 11, 3, 128: foeda, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.*

văcillo (*a* scanned long, Lucr. 3, 503), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. To sway to and fro; to waddle, stagger, reel, totter, waver, vacillate* (quite class.; a favorite word with Cic.): **I.** Lit.: quosdam ex vino vacillantes, quosdam hesterna potatione oscitantes, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66; so of drunken persons, Lucr. 3, 478; cf. Ruhnk. ad Rutil. Lup. 2, 7, p. 164 ed. Frotsch.: in utramque partem toto corpore vacillans, Cic. Brut. 60, 216:—arbor ventis pulsa vacillans aestuat, Lucr. 6, 1095; so, arbusta, id. 1, 806: vacillant omnia tecta, id. 6, 575: sub pedibus tellus quum tota vacillat, id. 5, 1235: accepi tuam epistolam vacillantibus literulis, Cic. Fam. 16, 15, 2.—**II.** Trop.: tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107: justitia vacillat vel jacet potius, id. Off. 3, 33, 118: stabilitas amicitiae vacillat, id. Fin. 1, 20, 66: legio vacillans, *wavering in fidelity*, id. Phil. 3, 12, 30: *γεροντικώτερον* est memoriola vacillare, id. Att. 12, 1, 2: partim sumptibus in vetere aere alieno vacillant, *are staggering beneath a load of old debts*, id. Cat. 2 10, 21: aegrotat fama vacillans, Lucr. 4, 1120: testes, qui adversus fidem testationis suae vacillant, audiendi non sunt, Modest. Dig. 22, 5, 2; cf., cujus (testis) ita anceps fides vacillat, id. ib. 48, 10, 27.

văcīve, *adv.*, v. vacivus, *ad fin.*

* **văcīvitas,** ātis, *f.* [vacivus] *Emptiness, lack, want:* cibi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 40.

văcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [vaco] *Empty, void* (an ante-class. word): aedes facere alicui, Plaut. Casin. 3, 4, 6; so, aedes aurium, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 54; for which, aures, id. Casin. prol. 29; id. Trin. prol. 11.—With the *gen.:* valens afflictet me vacivum virium, *i. e. destitute of strength, powerless*, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 46; so, tempus laboris, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38.—*Adv.*, văcīve, *At leisure, leisurely:* libellum perlegere, Phaedr. 5 *praef.* 14.

văco, avi, atum, 1. (*perf.*, vacui, Tert. Pall. 4; id. in Pud. 8 *fin.*; id. adv. Val. 9) *v. n.* *To be empty, void*, or *vacant; to be void of, free from*, or *without, to lack* or *want* a thing (very freq. and quite class.).

I. In gen.: (*a*) *Absol.:* quacumque vacat spatium, quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 508; so, spatium, id. 2, 1053; 6, 1028; cf., inane, id. 1, 521: villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix triclinium . . . vacaret, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1: tota domus superior vacat, id. ib. 12, 10; so, aedes, Plaut. Casin. 3, 1, 7: maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, *to be uninhabited, uncultivated*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 1; so, locus, id. ib. 1, 28, 4; Quint. 8, 6, 18; 9, 4, 118; 10, 3, 33: ostia septem Pulverulenta vacant, septem sine flumine valles, Ov. M. 2, 256.—(*β*) *c. abl.* (so most freq.): illa natura coelestis et terra vacat et humore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; cf. id. N. D. 2, 24, 64; and, mens vacans corpore, id. ib. 1, 10, 25: hoste vacare domos, Virg. A. 3, 123: (domus) quae Igne vacet, Ov. M. 2, 764: custode vacans, id. ib. 2, 422: ora vacent epulis, *be free from, abstain from*, id. ib. 15, 478, et saep.:—ejusmodi (nimiis animi) motibus sermo debet vacare, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 136: nulla vitae pars vacare officio potest, id. ib. 1, 2, 4; so, omni curatione et administratione rerum (dii), id. N. D. 1, 1, 2: studiis, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43: cura et negotio, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: vitio, id. ib. 3, 3, 10: culpa, id. Fam. 7, 3, 4: metu ac periculis, Liv. 7, 1, 7: criminibus, Quint. 10, 1, 34: febri, Cels. 2, 14 *med.:* morbis, Javol. Dig. 21, 1, 53, et saep.: amplitudo animi pulchrior, si vacat populo, neque plausum captans, *keeps free from, remains aloof from*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: res publica et milite illic et pecunia vacet, *be free from the necessity of furnishing*, Liv. 2, 48, 9.—(*γ*) With *ab:* haec a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 25, 5: nullum tempus illi umquam vacabat aut a forensi dictione aut a scribendo, Cic. Brut. 78, 272; so, a publico officio et munere, id. de Div. 2, 2, 7. ab opere (milites), Caes. B. C. 3, 76, 2.

II. In partic.: **A.** *To be free from labor, not busied, idle, at leisure; to have leisure* or *time:* quamvis occupatus sis, otii tamen plus habes: aut, si ne tu quidem vacas, noli, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 1; cf. Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 1; and Quint. 10, 3, 27; cf. also, festus in pratis vacat otioso Cum bove pagus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11: si vacabis, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 2; so, si forte vacas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 95.—Hence, **2.** After the Aug. per. esp. freq.: **a.** Alicui rei, *To be free to attend, apply*, or *devote one's self to* something; *to have leisure* or *time for* a thing: philosophiae, Quinte, semper vaco, Cic. de Div. 1, 6, 10; cf., in itinere, quasi solutus ceteris curis, huic uni vacaret, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15; and, huic uni negotio vacare, Vell. 2, 114, 1. So, paulum etiam palaestricis, Quint. 1, 11, 15: studio operis pulcherrimi, id. 12, 1, 4: foro, id. 10, 1, 114; cf., clientium negotiis, Tac. A. 16, 22: non discendo tantum juri, sed etiam docendo, Quint. 12, 1, 10: libellis legendis ac rescribendis, Suet. Aug. 45, et saep.: queruntur de superiorum fastidio, quod ipsis adire volentibus non vacaverint, *have no leisure for them, can not attend to them*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 2.—Rarely *absol.:* dum perago tecum pauca sed apta, vaca, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 2.—**b.** Vacat (alicui), impers., *There is time, room*, or *leisure for* a thing; usually connected with a subject-clause: si prima repetens ab origine pergam Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, Virg. A. 1, 373: tunc et elegiam vacabit in manus sumere, Quint. 10, 1, 58: non vacabit inchoare haec studia, id. 1, 12, 12: hactenus indulsisse vacat, *it is permitted*, i. q. licet, Virg. A. 10, 625 Heyne; imitated by Sil. 17, 373.—With a *dat.*, *I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *have leisure* or *time for* a thing: nobis venari nec vacat nec libet, Plin. Ep. 9, 16, 1: non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi, Ov. Tr. 2, 216: nec nostris praebere vacat tibi cantibus aurem, id. Met. 5, 334: cui esse diserto vacet, Quint. 11, 1, 50.—*Absol.:* teneri properentur amores, Dum vacat, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 69; so, si vacat, Juv. 1, 21; cf., quo magis te, cui vacat, hortor, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 11.

B. Of females, *To be free, single, unmarried* (post-class.): qui vacantem mulierem rapuit vel nuptam, ultimo supplicio punitur, Marc. Dig. 48, 6, 5; so Pseudo-Quint. 262 (for which, vacua, Ov. Her. 20, 151).

C. In jurid. Lat., of possessions, *To be free, unoccupied, ownerless:* fundi possessionem nancisci, quae ex negligentia domini vacat, Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 37; so Ulp. ib. 38, 17, 2 *fin.*—Hence

văcans, antis, *Pa.*, *Idle, useless* (post-class. and very rarely): vacantia ex quaque ré ac non necessaria auferre et excidere, Gell. 6, 5, 6.—**Adv.*, văcanter, *Superfluously, needlessly;* v. et inaniter, Gell. 17, 10, 16.

văcŭe, *adv.*, v. vacuus, *ad fin.*

văcŭē-făcĭo, feci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [vacuus] *To make empty; to empty, clear, free* (rarely, but quite class.): quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16 (*al.* vacua facta); cf., domum novis nuptiis, id. ib. 1, 6, 14: Scyrum vacuefecit, Nep. Cim. 2 *fin.:* fasces securibus, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1: venas inedia, Macr. S. 7, 12: locum alicui in coena, *to clear a place, make room*, id. ib. 1, 2.—**II.** Trop.: circumcisiones, *i. e. to abolish*, Lact. 4, 17.

văcŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *A being without, a freedom, absence, exemption from* any thing (quite class.): liberatio et vacuitas omnis molestiae, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; so, doloris, id. ib. 2, 11, 35; 2, 12, 37: aegritudinis, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 42:—vacuitas ab angoribus, id. Off. 1, 21, 73.—***II.** Transf., concr., *Empty space, a vacancy, vacuity:* interveniorum vacuitates, Vitr. 2, 7.

Văcūna, ae, *f.* [vacuus, *no.* II., A] *The goddess of rural leisure*, esp. honored by the Sabines, Hor. Ep. 1, 10. 49 Acr.; Ov. F. 6, 307; Plin. 3, 12, 17; Aus. Ep. 4, 98.—**II.** Hence **Văcūnālis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Vacuna:* foci, Ov. F. 6, 307.

văcŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vacuus] *To make empty* or *void; to empty, clear, free* (mostly post-Aug.): locus inanitus ac vacuatus, Lucr. 6, 1022: sulcum, Col. 3, 13, 10: Elysium nemus, Mart. 11, 15: secula putri penso, Stat. Th. 3, 642: sanguine vacuatus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 43.

văcŭus, a, um, *adj.* *Empty, void, free, clear, free from, devoid of, wanting, without* something (freq. and quite class.).

I. In gen.: *absol.*, constr. with the *abl.*, with *ab*, or with the *gen.* (cf. vaco, *no.* I.): (*α*) *Absol.:* spatium vacuum, Lucr. 1, 524: cf. id. 1, 395; 510: vacua castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 45, 7: perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna, Virg. A. 6, 269: videntur Aëra per vacuum ferri, id. Georg. 3, 109; so, aër, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 34: theatrum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 130: aula, id. Od. 4, 4, 36: tabellae, Quint. 10, 3, 32, et saep.—(*β*) *c. abl.:* nihil igni vacuum videri potest, Cic. Univ. 4. So, moenia defensoribus, Liv. 42, 63, 6: viae occursu hominum, id. 5, 41, 5: agri cultoribus, Ov. M. 7, 653: ebur ense, id. ib. 4, 145, et saep.: animus per somnum sensibus et curis vacuus, Cic. de Div. 2, 11, 27; so, molestiis, id. Fam. 4, 4, 2: cupiditate et timore, id. Fin. 2, 10, 30: metu, Ov. M. 3, 582: tali culpa, Tac. A. 6, 16: consilium periculo, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 2, et saep.—(*γ*) With *ab:* Messana ab his rebus . . . vacua ac nuda est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, 3: oppidum vacuum ad defensoribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 12, 2; so, pars Galliae ab exercitu, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46, 4: Mamertini soli vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestia, munere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, 23; so, a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 34; 61: hora nulla vacua a furto, a scelere, crudelitate, flagitio reperietur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, 34; so, nullus dies ab exercitationibus oratoriis, id. Brut. 90, 309: animus a talibus factis vacuus et integer, id. Inv. 2, 7, 24, so, ab odio, amicitia, ira atque misericordia, Sall. C. 51, 1: a culpa, id. ib. 14, 4.—(*δ*) *c. gen.* (rarely; mostly poet.): ager aridus et frugum vacuus, Sall. J. 90, 1; so, Romana urbs annonae, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 14: vacuas caedis habete manus, Ov. A. A. 1, 642; so, criminis, id. Met. 6, 541: operum vacuus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 119. **b.** Subst., vacuum, i, *n.*, *An empty space, an open* or *vacant place, a void, vacuity:* vacuum minus intus habere (*opp.* inane), Lucr. 1, 367: in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, Virg. G. 2, 287: ne per vacuum hostis incurreret, Hor. S. 2, 1, 37; cf., publicani per vacuum irruperunt, Liv. 25, 3, 18: libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 21.

II. In partic. (cf. vaco, *no.* II.): **A.** *Free from labor* or *occupation, without business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle:* quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: si es animo vacuo, expone nobis quod quaerimus . . . hunc elegimus diem, quum te sciremus esse vacuum, id. Brut. 5, 20; so, animus vacuus ac solutus, id. Verr. 1, 9, 26: aures vacuae atque eruditae, Quint. 10, 1, 32; so, aures, Ov. M. 4, 41; 12, 56: si quid vacui sub umbra lusimus, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 1: cetera, quae vacuas tenuissent carmine mentes, Virg. G. 3, 3, et saep.: ne vacuum esse me nunc ad narrandum credas, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 22; cf., ut animum vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas afferam, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 3.—In the *Sup.:* nec rursus jubeo, dum si vacuissima quaeras, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 141.—Poet. transf., of places in which to idle, lounge, or enjoy leisure: Tibur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 45: Athenae, id. ib. 2, 2, 81: in umbra tonsoris, id. ib. 1, 7, 50 (cf., *otiosa* Neapolis, id. Epod. 5, 43).—Rarely of persons free from care, calm, or composed: Rutilius animo vacuus, *i. e. careless, without apprehension*, Sall. J. 52, 6; cf., haud animi vacuus, *quiet*, Stat. Th. 5, 644: cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur, Hor. Od 1, 6, 19; so of one free from love, id. ib 1, 5, 10.

B. Of women, *Free, unmarried, single:* ubi mulier vacua fuit, Tac. A. 13, 44; so, vacuis indicere nuptias, Pseudo-Quintil. Decl. 376; Hersilia, *i. e. widowed*, Ov. M. 14, 831.

C. Of possessions, *Free, vacant, without an occupant* or *master:* vacuam possessionem regni sperans, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 9; cf., prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio . . . quasi caduca atque vacua, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122: centuria, id. Tull. § 17:—sacerdotia ut vacua contulit in alios, Tac. A. 6, 40; cf., Syria provincia vacua jam morte Atilii Rufi, id. Agr. 40; and, vacua Armenia, *without a ruler*, id. Ann. 12, 50.—Subst.: si quis casus puerum egerit Orco, in vacuum venias, *into the vacant property*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 50.

D. Of places, in reference to entering them, *Free, open, public, accessible*, i. q. patens (poet.): ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi, Virg. A. 12, 7, 10; so, porticus, id. ib. 2, 761: atria, id. ib. 2, 528: aedes Romanis vatibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 94.

E. *Without value, worthless, useless, empty, vain, unprofitable*, i. q. vanus (rarely; perh. not ante-Aug.): vacuos exercet in aëra morsus, Ov. M. 7, 786: si res publica et senatus et populus vacua nomina sunt, Tac. H. 1, 30; so, v. et inanis productio verbi, Gell. 11, 15, 6: tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, *her empty head*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 15.—Hence,

Adv., văcŭe, *Emptily, vacantly, uselessly:* inaniter, vacue et sine ulla substantia constituta sunt omnia, Arn. 3, 121.

Vădĭmōnis lacus, *A small lake in Etruria, near Ameria*, now *Lago di Bassano*, Plin. 2, 95, 96; Liv. 9, 39, 5; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 3; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25; Flor. 1, 13, *fin.*; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 422.

vădĭmōnium, ii, *n.* [1. vas] Jurid. *t. t.*, *A promise secured by bail* for appearance in court, *bail, security, recognizance:*

ne quis extra suum forum vadimonium promittere cogatur, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15, 38; so, promittere (alicui Romam Lilybaeum, *etc.*), id. ib. 2, 5, 54, 141; id. Tull. 20; id. Quint. 6, 23: constituere, id. de Sen. 7, 21: concipere, *to draw up a form of recognizance*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 3; cf., capere, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 23: facere, Lucr. 4, 1119: res est in vadimonium, *comes to giving bail*, i. e. *is to be tried by due course of law*, Cic. Quint. 5, 22: v. est mihi cum aliquo, *am under recognizance, am bound to appear*, id. 18, 56: sistere, *to keep one's recognizance, make one's appearance, present one's self in court*, Cato in Gell. 2, 14, 1; Cic. Quint. 8, 29; so too, facere, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 19: differre, *to put off the day of appearance*, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2; id. Quint. 6, 23: deserere, *to forfeit one's recognizance, fail to appear*, id. ib. 23, 75; id. Cat. 2, 2, 5; Plin. H. N. prooem. § 23: missum facere, *to release one's bail*, Cic. Quint. 14, 46. Cf. on the vadimonium, Rein's Röm. Privatrecht, p. 466 *sq.*—* **II.** Transf., *An appointed day:* tibi amatorem vadimonio sistam, App. M. 9, p. 227.

1. vādo (vasi, Tert. Pall. 3), 3. *v. n.* [from the root BA, *βαίνω*] *To go, walk;* esp. *to go hastily* or *rapidly, to rush* (rarely, but quite classical): vadunt solida vi, Enn. Ann. 8, 35: quum feras bestias videamus alacres et erectas vadere, ut alteri bestiae noceant, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: ad eum (Pompeium) postridie mane vadebam, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 2; so, ad amnem, Ov. M. 11, 137: inde in primum aditum pontis, Liv. 2, 10, 5: in hostem, *to stride on, advance*, id. 7, 24, 6: haud dubiam in mortem, Virg. A. 2, 358: per hostes, Tac. H. 3, 41, et saep.: cras mane vadit, Cic. Att. 14, 11, 2; so, vadite, et haec memores regi mandata referte, Virg. A. 11, 176:—(trabes) Ingenti vadit cursu, Enn. Ann. 7, 53: Euphrates in Mesopotamiam vadit per ipsam Seleuciam, Plin. 5, 26, 21; so, circulus per medios Parthos, id. 6, 34, 39.—* **II.** Trop.: eruditi et rude vulgus in eam (sententiam) cursu vadit, Plin. 2, 7, 5.

* **2. vădo,** are, *v. a.* [vadum] *To wade through, ford:* flumina, quae sine pontibus vadari nequeunt, Veg. Mil. 2, 25.

vădor, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* [1. vas] Jurid. *t. t.*, *To bind over by bail* (vades) to appear in court: *Sa.* Vadatur hic me. *Poe.* Utinam vades desint, in carcere ut sis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 18: neque vadari amplius neque vadimonium promittere . . . hominem vadari, Cic. Quint. 6, 23; cf. id. ib. 19, 61: (Apronius) quum ex Leontino usque ad Lilybaeum aliquem vadaretur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 15, 38: tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum, Liv. 3, 13, 8: jamque vadaturus, lectica prodeat, inquit, Ov. R. Am. 665: casu tunc respondere vadato Debebat, Hor. S. 1, 9, 36.

☞ vadatus, a, um, in pass. signif., prop., *Bound over* to appear in court; hence, transf. out of the judicial sphere, *bound, pledged, engaged* to any thing (ante- and post-class.): "*vadatus* obstrictus vel sub fidejussione ambulans; sicut Fenestella ait: *apud quem vadatus amicitiae nodulo tenebatur*," Fulgent. Expos. serm. ant. p. 567; cf., ita me vadatum amore vinctumque attines, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 3. So, trico, Lucil. in Non. 8, 24: memineris mihi reliqua vitae tuae curricula vadata, *devoted*, App. M. 11, p. 259.

vădōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vadum] *Full of shallows* or *fords, shallow, shoal:* mare, Caes. B. C. 1, 25, 5; so, amnis, Virg. A. 7, 728: Syrtes, Sall. J. 78, 2: ostium, Liv. 37, 14, 7: litora, Val. Max. 8, 7, 1 *ext.*: navigatio, Plin. 6, 23, 26. Poet.: aquae, *i. e. restless*, Luc. 8, 698.—*Sup.*: Ganges ubi vadosissimus est, Sol. 52.

vădum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, vadus, i, Var. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 111; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 231, 17) [from the root BA, *βαίνω*, through which one can go] *A shallow place in water, a shallow, shoal, ford:* Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 2; so in the *sing.*, id. ib. 5, 58, 6; 7, 55, 10; id. B. C. 1, 61, 1; 1, 83, 4; 3, 37, 1, et mult. al. In the *plur.*: ibi vadis repertis partem suarum copiarum transducere conati sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 9, 3; so id. ib. 1, 8, 4; 3, 13, 1; Liv. 26, 45, 8; Tac. A. 2, 23; Hist. 4, 27; Lucr. 1, 201; Ov. M. 1, 370; 3, 19, et mult. al.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** For *A body of water, a sea, stream*, etc. (poet.): longa sulcant vada salsa carina, Virg. A. 5, 158; so Catull. 64, 58; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 24; Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 2; Sen. Hipp. 181, et al.—**2.** *The bottom* of a body of water, *the depths* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): saxa vadis levata, Hor. Epod. 16, 26; so Plin. H. N. 3 *praef.* § 4; 32, 6, 21. So of *the bottom* of a well, Phaedr. 4, 9, 10; Plin. 31, 3, 23.—**II.** Trop.: haec propemodum jam esse in vado salutis res videtur, *i. e. in safety*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 73; cf., at in vado'st: jam facile enabit, id. Rud. 1, 2, 81; so, omnis res est jam in vado, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 4: emersisse jam e vadis et scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, Cic. Coel. 21, 51: cera vadum tentet rasis infusa tabellis, *explore the way*, i. e. *make a first attempt*, Ov. A. A. 1, 437.

vădus, i, v. vadum, *ad init.*

vae, *interj.* [*οὐαί*] An exclamation of pain or dread, *Ah! alas!* Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae, Virg. E. 9, 28; so Hor. Od. 1, 13, 3: vae verbero! Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 51.—Very freq. like the Gr. *οὐαὶ* and our *woe!* with the *dat.*: vae misero mihi! Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 94; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9; so, mihi, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42: illi, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 7: tergo meo, id. Men. 2, 2, 3; cf. id. Capt. 3, 4, 117: capiti atque aetati tuae, id. Rud. 2, 3, 44, et saep. So in the well-known exclamation of Brennus, which became proverbial: vae victis! " Liv. 5, 48, 9; Flor. 1, 13, 17; Fest. p. 372;" Plaut. Ps. 5, 2. 19. Also, *The title of a satire by Varro*, of which fragments are preserved in Non. 82, 17; 156, 13; 492, 8; 500, 9.—Very rarely with the *acc.*: vae te! *woe to you!* Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 75: vae me! Sen. Apocol. *med.*

vaenĕo, ire, and **vaenum,** i, v. veneo and venum.

‡ **văfellus,** a, um, *adj. dim.*, from vafer, acc. to Fest. s. v. ALTELLVS, p. 7.

văfer, fra, frum. *adj.* *Sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle* (quite class.): in disputando vafri, Cic. Rep. 3, 16 (also cited in Non. 19, 33); so Afran. in Non. 20, 3; Hor. S. 1, 3, 130; 2, 5, 24; id. Od. 3, 7, 12, et al.: lingua, Pompon. in Non. 19, 32: jus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 131: mores Hannibalis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 8 *ext.*: v. et fallaciosa argumenta, Gell. 7, 3, 34, et saep. Poet. with the *gen.*: juris vafer, Ov. Her. 20, 32.—*Sup.*: Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus interpres, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: interrogationes, Sen. Ep. 48 *med.*—*Adv.*, văfre. *Slyly, cunningly, artfully:* nihil sane vafre nec malitiose facere conatus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, 132; Val. Max. 7, 3, 2 *ext.*

văfrāmentum, i, *n.* [vafer] *A crafty device, a trick, quirk, artifice* (a post-class. word), Val. Max. 7, 3, 7 *ext.*; so id. ib. 2; 4.

văfre, *adv.*, v. vafer, *ad fin.*

* **văfrĭtĭa,** ae, *f.* [vafer] *Craftiness, cunning, artfulness:* vafritiam meam experiri, Sen. Ep. 49 *med.*

(* **Vaga** and **Vagenses,** v. 2. Vacca.

văgābundus, a, um, *adj.* [vagor] *Strolling about, vagabond* (perhaps only ante- and post-class.; for, in Sen. Vit. beat. 12, reptabundus seems the better reading): Fenestella in Fulg. 3, 9 (v. Döderl. Synon. 1, p. 89: per annos ferme novem, quibus eos vagabundus audivi, Aug. Conf. 5, 6; so id. ib. 13, 5: flamma, Sol. 5 *med.*

* **văgātĭo,** ōnis [id.] *A strolling about, wandering, roaming:* incerta, App. de Deo Socr. p. 50.

văge, *adv.*, v. vagus, *ad fin.*

vāgīna, ae, *f.* *A scabbard, sheath*, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4; id. Inv. 2, 4, 14; Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 8; Virg. A. 4, 579; 6, 260; 10, 475, et mult. al.: (delphinus) pinnae aculeos velut vagina condens, Plin. 9, 8, 8; cf. id. 8, 15, 17; 7, 52, 53; 11, 37, 77.—In an obscene sense: vagina, *i. e.* cunnus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 85.—**II.** Transf., *The sheath* of an ear of grain, *etc.*, *the hull, husk*, Var. R. R. 1, 48, 1 *sq.*; Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; cf. Plin. 19, 5, 24.

* **vāgīnŭla,** ae, *f.*, *dim.* [vagina, *no.* II.] *A little sheath, husk* of ears of grain, Plin. 18, 7, 10.

vāgĭo, īvi or ĭi, 4. *v. n.* [onomat.: "idcirco *vagire* dicitur, exprimente verbo sonum vocis recentis," Var. in Gell. 16, 17, 2] of the cries of young children, *To cry squall:* repuerascere et in cunis vagire, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83; cf. videtis . . . populum non ut in cunabulis vagientem, sed adultum, id. Rep. 2, 11; so Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 2; Ov. F. 2, 405; 4, 208; 6, 146; Stat. S. 4, 8, 2, et al. Of young goats, acc. to Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100; cf., vagitus; of young hares, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 60.—**II.** * Transf., *To sound:* clamor ad coelum volvendu' per aethera vagit, Enn. Ann. 8. 50 (from Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100, if the reading is correct).

vāgītus, ūs, *m.* [vagio] *A crying, squalling* of young children: vagitus et ploratus, Plin. H. N. 7 *praef.* § 2: so Quint. 1, 1, 21; Ov. Her. 11, 85; Mart. 9, 21, 3. Of the *bleating* of young goats, Ov. M. 15, 466; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100. Of a *crying* for pain, Cels. 7 *praef. med.*

văgo, are, v. vagor, *ad fin.*

1. văgor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [vagus] *To stroll about, to ramble, wander, roam, range, rove* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: quae (natura) efficiat volucres huc illuc passim vagantes, Cic. de Div. 2, 38, 80: quum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, id. Phil. 11, 2, 6; cf., volitabit et vagabitur in foro, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51: tibicines feriati per urbem vagantur, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 56: Germani latius jam vagabantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 6, 4; so id. ib. 1, 2, 4; id. B. C. 1, 59, 2; cf., libera vagandi facultas, Hirt. B. G. 8, 32, 1; and, qui populabundi in finibus Romanorum vagabantur, Liv. 3, 5, 13: canes circum tecta vagantur, Virg. G. 3, 540; so, circum vicos ludibundus, Suet. Ner. 26: ultra Terminum curis vagor expeditis, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 11.—Of inanimate things: stellae sponte sua, jussaene vagentur et errent, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17 (for which, stellae quae errantes et quasi *vagae* nominantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 14).—* (*β*) Poet. *c. acc.*: Ino etiam prima terras aetate vagata est, *i. e. wandered through the earth*, Prop. 2, 28, 19.

II. Trop.: speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: etiam quum manent corpore, animo tamen excurrunt et vagantur, id. ib. 2, 4: quorum vagetur animus errore, id. Off. 2, 2, 7: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, id. de Or. 1, 48, 209; cf., eo fit, ut errem et vager latius, id. Acad. 2, 20, 66; and, verba ita soluta, ut vagentur, id. de Or. 3, 44, 176; cf. also, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13; also, idcircone vager scribamque licenter, Hor. A. P. 265; and, non vagans oratio, sed defixa in una re publica, Cic. Rep. 2, 11: Viennensium vitia inter ipsos residunt, nostra late vagantur, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 7: ea fama vagatur, *is spread abroad*, Virg. A. 2, 17; so Ov. M. 12, 54: vagantibus Graeciae fabulis, *i. e. variously related, fluctuating*, Plin. 5, 5, 5.

☞ Act. collat. form, vago, are (ante-class.): exsul incerta vagat, Pac. in Non. 67, 25; so Att., Turpil., Pompon., Var. ib.: arbores vento vagant, Enn. ib.

2. vāgor, ōris, *m.* [vagio] *A sounding, sound:* "*vagorem* pro vagitu, Enn. (16, 32): *qui clamos oppugnantis vagore volanti*, Lucr. (2, 577);" Fest. p. 375; cf. Non. 184, 22.

vāgŭlātĭo, ōnis, v. OBVAGULATUM.

* **văgŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [vagus] *Wandering, roving:* animula vagula, *i. e* *hastening away*, Hadrian. in Spart. Hadr 25.

văgus, a, um, *adj.* *Strolling about, rambling, roving, roaming, wandering, unfixed, unsettled, vagrant* (freq. and quite class.): **I.** Lit.: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: Gaetuli vagi, palantes, Sall. J. 18, 2; cf. id. ib. 19, 5: multitudo dispersa atque vaga, Cic. Rep. 1, 25 *fin.* (from Aug. Ep. 138, 10): quae circum vicinos vaga es, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 14: navita, Tib. 1, 3, 39: mercator, Hor. A. P. 117: Hercules, id. Od. 3, 3, 9: scurra, id. Ep. 1, 15, 28: tibicen, id. A. P. 215, et saep.: pecus, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 12: aves, id. ib. 4, 4, 2: cornix, id. ib. 3, 27, 16: pisces, id. Sat. 2, 4, 77.—Of inanimate things: quae (sidera) autem vaga et mutabili erratione labuntur, Cic. Univ. 10; cf., quae (stellae) errantes et quasi vagae nominarentur, id. Rep. 1, 14; and, luna, Hor. S. 1, 8, 21; aequora, Tib. 2, 6, 3; cf., flumina, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 9; and, Tiberis, id. ib. 1, 2, 18: venti id. ib. 3, 29, 24: fulmina, Ov. M. 1, 796; cf., flamma, Hor. S. 1, 5, 73: crines, Ov. M. 2, 673: arena, *flying*, *light*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 23: domus (Scytharum), id. ib. 3, 24, 10: pedes, Ov. A. A. 3, 418: fel toto corpore, *diffusing itself*, Plin. 11, 37, 75, et saep.

II. Trop., *Wandering*, *wavering*, *unsteady*, *inconstant*, *doubtful*, *uncertain*, *vague:* bestiae motus solutos et vagos a natura sibi tributos requirunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56; cf., (in oratione) solutum quiddam sit nec vagum tamen, *capricious*, id. Or. 23, 77; and herewith cf., pars quaestionum vaga et libera et late patens, *indefinite*, *vague*, id. de Or. 2, 16, 67; so, nomen Ambrosiae et circa alias herbas fluctuatum, Plin. 27, 4, 11: de diis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2; cf., vaga volubilisque fortuna, id. Mil. 26, 69; and, incertum diu et quasi vagum imperium, Suet. Vesp. 1; so, vagus adhuc Domitius, *i. e. vacillating between the parties*, Vell. 2, 76, 2: puellae, *inconstant in love*, Prop. 1, 5, 7: vagae moderator juventae. *flighty*, *giddy*, Mart. 2, 90, 1:—concubitu prohibere vago, *i. e. promiscuous*, Hor. A. P. 398; so Col. 12, 1, 2; Mart. 6, 21, 6.—Poet. with the *gen.:* vagus animi, *wandering in mind*, Catull. 63, 4.

Adv., văge, *Here and there*, *far and wide*, *dispersedly:* vage effusi per agros, Liv. 26, 39, 22:—res sparsae et vage disjectae, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3; so, dispergere, id. ib. 4, 31, 42.

vah (fuller form, vaha, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 25; Afran. in Charis. p. 187 P.), *interj.* An exclamation of astonishment, joy, anger, *etc.*, *Ah! oh!* vah! solus hic homo'st, qui sciat divinitus, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 33; so id. Most. 1, 3, 99:—vah! Homo amicus nobis jam inde a puero, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 84; so id. ib. 90; cf., "quum dolentes dicimus *heu!* vel quum delectamur *vah* dicimus," Aug. Tract. in Joann. 51:—vah! apage te a me, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 32; so Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 17; 4, 2, 39:—vah! perii! hoc malum integrascit, id. Andr. 4, 2, 5; so id. Heaut. 4, 8, 17.

vaha, *interj.*, v. vah, *ad init.*

Văhălis, is, *m.* *The Waal, the left arm of the Rhine*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10, 1; Tac. A. 2, 6; Eumen. Pan. in Constant. 8; Pacat. Pan. in Theod. 5; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 153.—Called also Văchălis, Sid. Carm. 12, 31; 23, 244.

valde, *adv.*, v. validus, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

văle, v. valeo, *no.* I., B, 2, b.

* **vălĕ-dīco**, ĕre, *v. n.* [valeo] *To say farewell, bid adieu:* Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 21.

vălens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of valeo.

valenter, *adv.*, v. valeo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

1. vălentĭa, ae, *f.* [valens from valeo] *Bodily strength*, *vigor* (ante- and post-class.): sapientia gubernator navem torquet, non valentia, Titin. in Non. 186, 25; Naev. ib.; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 *med.*

(* **2. Vălentĭa**, ae, *f.* *The name of several towns:* **I.** *A town of the Editani, in Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Valencia*, Mela, 2, 6, 6.—**II.** *A town of Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Valence*, Plin. 3, 4, 5.—**III.** Vibo Valentia (called also simply Vibo or Vibon), *A town in the territory of the Bruttii*, now *Monteleone*, Mela, 2, 4, 9.—**Valentīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Valentia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16.—**IV.** *A district of Scotland*, Amm. 28, 3, 7.)

(* **Vălentīnĭāni**, ōrum, *m.* *A sect of heretics in the second century, against whom Tertullian wrote a book.* They were named from Valentius, Tert. adv. Val. 2.)

* **vălentŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [valens from valeo] *Strong*, *stout:* ut valentula est! Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 26.

vălĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. n.* *To be strong*, *stout*, or *vigorous*, *to have strength*, *force*, or *vigor*; *to be able*, *capable of*; *to be worth* or *of value*, etc.

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: puer ille (Hercules recens natus) ut magnus est et multum valet! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 51: plus potest, qui plus valet: Vir erat: plus valebat. id. Truc. 4, 3, 38 *sq.;* cf. id. Amph. 1, 1, 234:—quum *C* ac similiter *G* non valuerunt, in *T* ac *D* molliuntur, *i. e. were not pronounced strongly*, Quint. 1, 11, 5 Spald.: fiet enim quodcumque volent, qui valebunt: valebunt autem semper arma, *will always have the power*, Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 2: dicitur C. Flaminius ad populum valuisse dicendo, id. Brut. 14, 57; cf., valere amicis, id. Att. 4, 17, 2: jus bonumque apud eos non legibus magis quam natura valebat, Sall. C. 9, 1: si conjuratio valuisset, id. ib. 17, 7: pro deplorato non valitura (verba) viro, *destined to be unavailing*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 46; cf. id. Pont. 3, 3, 92; id. Ib. 93.

B. In partic.: **1.** With respect to some definite end, *To be strong enough for*, *to be capable of* or *adequate to* any thing; *to have force* or *efficacy*, *to be effectual*, *to avail:* alios videmus velocitate ad cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107; cf., tu non solum ad negligendas leges ... verum etiam ad evertendas valuisti, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: astrorum affectio valeat, si vis, ad quasdam res: ad omnes certe non valebit, id. Fat. 4, 8: illud perficiam, ut invidia mihi valeat ad gloriam, id. ib. 3, 12, 29.—So esp. in Plin., of medicines, *To be efficacious*, *be good* for any thing: fimum potum ad dysentericos valet, Plin. 28, 8, 27: cimices valent contra serpentium morsus, id. 29, 4, 17: id quoque collyrium eodem valet, Cels. 6, 6, 21: ruta per se pro antidoto valet, Plin. 20, 13, 51: dictamnus valet potu et illitu et suffitu, id. 26, 15, 90. With the *inf.* (cf. the follg.): sandaracha valet purgare, sistere, excalfacere, perrodere, Plin. 34, 18, 55.—**b.** With a follg. terminal clause (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), *To be in a state* or *condition*, *to have the power*, *be able* to do any thing: si certam finem esse viderent Aerumnarum homines, aliqua ratione valerent Religionibus atque minis obsistere vatum, Lucr. 1, 109: hanc ob rem vitam retinere valemus, id. 3, 258: valet ima summis Mutare deus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 12: nec Lethaea valet Theseus abrumpere caro Vincula Pirithoo, id. ib. 4, 7, 27: ut aegre evadere in Palatium valuerit, Suet. Claud. 18: ut neque calceum perpeti neque libellos evolvere aut tenere omnino valeret, id. Galb. 21; id. Caes. 79, et saep.—Of things as subjects: Lucr. 6, 1056: ego fungar vice cotis, acutum Reddere quae ferrum valet, Hor. A. P. 305: versate diu, quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant humeri, id. ib. 40.

2. In respect of the natural condition of the body, *To be well* in health, *be healthy*, *hale*, *hearty:* equidem valeo et salvus sum recte, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 34: facile omnes, quum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9; cf., optime valere et gravissime aegrotare, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43: cura est, ut valeat, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 4: ego valeo recte et rem gero, id. Pers. 2, 3, 34; cf., te recte valere operamque dare, ut quotidie melius, Cic. Fam. 11, 24, 1: *Ni.* Benene usque valuit? *Chr.* Pancratice atque athletice, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 14: minus valere ... melius valere, Cic. Att. 4, 14, 1: si corpore valuisset, id. Brut. 20, 77; so, pedibus, Nep. Phoc. 4: stomacho, Juv. 6, 100; for which, ab oculis, Gell. 13, 30, 10; cf., a morbo, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 26; and facetiously: *Me.* Ain tu te valere? *Eu.* Pol ego haud a pecunia perbene, (* *as to money, not very well*), id. Aul. 2, 2, 9.—So the freq. commencement of letters: si vales, bene est, and abbreviated, S. V. B. E.; and, more fully, with the addition ego or equidem valeo (abbreviated, E. V. or E. Q. V.), Cic. Fam. 13, 6; 14, 17; 21; 15, 1; 2; Metell. ib. 5, 1; Vatin. ib. 5, 9; Luccei. ib. 5, 14, et al.; cf., "mos antiquis fuit usque ad meam servatus aetatem, primis epistolae verbis adjicere: *Si valès bene est*," Sen. Ep. 15. So too, S. V. G. V. (* si vales, gaudeo, valeo) et Tullia nostra recte V. Terentia minus belle habuit: sed certum scio jam convaluisse eam, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9.—Impers.: quid agitur, Sagaristio? ut valetur? Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 8.

b. Vale or valeas, in leave-taking, *Farewell*, *adieu:* *Di.* Valeas. *Ph.* Vale, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 79: *Ar.* Vale. *Ph.* Quo properas? *Ar.* Bene vale, id. Asin. 3, 3, 16; so, bene vale Alcumena, id. Amph. 1, 3, 1: vale atque salve, id. Capt. 3, 5, 86; v. salvus, p. 1352: *Ly.* Ad portum propero. *De.* Bene ambulato. *Ly.* Bene valeto. *De.* Bene sit tibi, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 55: ite intro cito: valete, id. Asin. 3, 3, 155: abec: valete, judices justissimi, id. Capt. prol 67, et saep.—Before a vowel, scanned vălĕ: et longum, Formose vale, vale, inquit Iolla. Virg. E. 3, 79; so Ov. M. 3, 501.—So, too, the freq. conclusion of letters: Vale, Bene vale, Cura ut valeas, Cic. Fam. 6, 22; 7, 15; 20; Coel. ib. 8, 8; Matius ib. 11, 28, et mult. al.—Also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, Aeternumque vale, Virg. A. 11, 97; so Stat. S. 3, 3, 208; cf. Var. in Serv. Virg. l. l.; v. sub. salvus, p. 1352.—Not unfreq. as an expression of dismission, refusal, or scorn, i. q. *Be off*, *begone:* valeas, tibi habeas res tuas, reddas meas, Plaut. Am. 3. 2, 46: immo habeat, valeat, vivat cum illa Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 18: si talis est deus, ut nulla hominum caritate teneatur, valeat (* *good-by to him, let me have nothing to do with him*), Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 124; so, valeat res ludicra, si me Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180: valeant, Qui inter nos discidium volunt, (* *away with those*, etc.), Ter. Andr. 4. 2, 13: quare ista valeant: me res familiaris movet, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 5: castra peto, valeatque Venus, valeantque puellae, (* *farewell to Venus*, etc.), Tib. 2, 6, 9: valete curae, Petr. 79.—Hence, (β) Valere jubere or dicere, *To bid one good-bye*, *farewell*, *adieu:* illum salutavi: post etiam jussi valere, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2: obstinatissime retinuit, ut liberti servique bis die frequentes adessent ac mane salvere, vesperi valere sibi singuli dicerent, Suet. Galb. 4 *fin.;* so id. Aug. 53; id. Tib. 72.

II. Transf., relatively, *To have power*, *force*, or *validity*; *to be powerful*, *effective*, *influential*, *valid* in any respect; usually with the adverbial qualifications, multum, plus, plurimum, parum, minus, nihil, tantum, *etc.:* quod multum Caesar equitatu valebat, (* *was strong in cavalry*), Caes. B. C. 1, 61, 2: sic ad subeundum periculum et ad vitandum multum fortuna valuit, (* *availed much*), id. B. G. 6, 30, 4: hic multum in Fabia (tribu) valet, (* *has great influence*), ille Velina, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52:—qui plus opibus, armis, potentia valent, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10: utrum apud eos pudor atque officium, an timor plus valeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 14: ex quo intelligitur, plus terrarum situs quam lunae tractus ad nascendum valere, Cic. de Div. 2, 46, 97:—plurimum inter eos Bellovacos et virtute et auctoritate et hominum numero valere, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 5: equitatu plurimum valere, id. ib. 3, 20, 3: omnia suo quaeque loco, ubi plurimum proficere et valere possent ... collocabantur, Cic. Brut. 37, 139: Ti. Coruncanium longe plurimum ingenio valuisse, id. 14, 55:—Sp. Thorius satis valuit in populari genere dicendi, (* *was effective enough*), id. ib. 36, 136:—non vereor, ne meae vitae modestia parum valitura sit in posterum contra falsos rumores, (* *should be powerless*), Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8:—quod minus multitudine militum legionariorum pro hostium numero valebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 51, 1: cur minus Venena Medeae valent? (* *are less efficacious*), Hor. Epod. 5, 62:—genus ad probandam speciem minimum valet, Quint. 5, 10, 56: nihil putas valere in judiciis conjecturam, nihil suspicionem, nihil ante actae vitae existimationem, *etc.*, (* *it is of no avail*), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, 146: illa obnunciatio nihil valuit: aut si valuit, id valuit, ut, *etc.*, (* *has no force* or *validity*), id. de Div. 1, 16, 30:—quum tantum equitatu valeamus, Caes. B. C. 3, 86, 4: tantum apud homines barbaros valuit, esse repertos aliquos principes belli inferendi, id. B. G. 5, 54, 4:—quantum gratia, auctoritate, pecunia valent, ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur, id. ib. 7, 63, 2: potestis constituere, hanc auctoritatem quantum apud exteras nationes valituram esse existimetis, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 16, 46:—ignari, quid gravitas ... valeret, id. Sest. 28, 60:—apud quem (Caesarem) quicquid valebo vel auctoritate vel gratia, valebo tibi, id. Fam. 6, 6, 13:—nescis, quo valeat numus? quem praebeat usum? *what it is good for, what is the use of it*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 73.

B. In partic.: **1.** Of money value, *To be of the value of*, *be worth:* *denarii.*

quod denos aeris valebant; *quinarii*, quod quinos, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 48: dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv. 38, 11, 8: ita ut scrupulum valeret sestertiis vicenis, Plin. 33, 3, 13: si haec praedia valeant nunc decem, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 7, § 4: quasi minimo valeret hereditas, id. ib. 19, 1, 13: quanti omnibus valet (servus), Paul. ib. 9, 2, 33.

2. Of the signification of words, like the Gr. δύνασθαι, *To mean, signify, import:* quaerimus verbum Latinum par Graeco et quod idem valeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13; cf. et *intelligo* et *sentio* et *video* saepe idem valent quod *scio*, Quint. 10, 1, 13: hoc verbum quid valeat, non vident, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: *becco* valet gallinacei rostrum, Suet. Vit. 18: *pransus* quoque atque *potus* diversum valent quam indicant, Quint. 1, 4, 29, et saep.—Hence

vălens, entis, *Pa., Strong, stout, vigorous* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: robusti et valentes et audaces satellites, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: quum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur, id. Fam. 7, 1, 3; so, valentissimi lictores, homines, id. Verr. 2, 5, 54, 142; id. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Suet. Aug. 35: membris valens, Ov. M. 9, 108: corpore esse vegeto et valenti, Gell. 3, 1, 11, et saep.:—trunci, Virg. G. 2, 426: scire oportet, omnia legumina generis valentissimi esse: valentissimum voco, in quo plurimum alimenti est ... Ex leguminibus valentior faba quam pisum, *etc., strongest,* i. e. *most nutritive,* Cels. 2, 18: tunicae, *stout, thick,* Ov. A. A. 3, 109.

2. In partic.: **a.** *Well* in health, *healthy, hale, hearty:* medicus plane confirmat, propediem te valentem fore, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2: puer, hora undecima quum valens in publico visus esset, ante noctem mortuus est, id. Cluent. 9, 27; cf., valens, *opp.* imbecillus, id. Fam. 16, 5, 2: (sensus) si sani sunt et valentes, id. Acad. 2, 7, 19: sive aegra, sive valens, Prop. 2, 21, 20.—**b.** Of *Strong, powerful, active* medicines: valens est adversus cancerem intestinorum minii gleba, Cels. 4, 15 *fin.*; so, medicamenta, id. 1, 3 *med.*: silvestri (papaveri capita) ad omnes effectus valentiora, Plin. 20, 18, 76.

B. Trop., *Strong, powerful, mighty:* mallem tantas ei (Caesari) vires non dedisset (res publica) quam nunc tam valenti resisteret, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 4; cf., viribus cum valentiore pugnare, id. Fam. 5, 21, 2: valens dialecticus, id. Fat. 6, 12: ut fieri nihil possit valentius, id. Brut. 16, 64; cf., argumenta valentiora, Quint. 5, 13, 12; and, quid pars adversa habeat valentissimum, id. 5, 13, 52: nec fraus valentior quam consilium meum, Cic. Univ. 11: ad letum causae satis valentes, Ov. M. 5, 174; so, causae, id. Trist. 1, 8, 29; and, causa valentior, id. Pont. 1, 10, 35.—Hence,

Adv., vălenter, *Strongly, stoutly, violently* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **1.** Lit.: resistere, Col. 1, 5, 9: nimis valenter ibi retenta materia, Cels. 5, 26. 21: praeceps spirare valentius Eurus (coepit), Ov. M. 11, 481.—**2.** Trop., *Forcibly, energetically:* non diu dicebat sed valenter, Sen. Contr. 3, 22 *med.*: si verba numeres, breviter et abscise: si sensum aestimes, copiose et valenter, Val. Max. 3, 7, 6 *ext.*

vălĕrĭa, ae, *f.* *A kind of eagle,* called also melanaetos, Plin. 10, 3, 3.

1. Vălĕrĭānus, a, um, v. Valerius, *no.* II.

2. Vălērĭānus, i, *m.* Licinius, *A Roman emperor,* A.D. 253–260, *father of the Emperor Gallienus.* After him were named Valeriani aurei, Treb. Claud. 17.

Vălĕrĭus (old form, VALESIUS, acc. to Fest. s. v. AVRELIAM, p. 23; v. lett. R, p. 1262, *no.* II.), a. *The name of a Roman gens:* E.g. *The favorite of the people,* P. Valerius Publicola, (* Liv. 1, 58; 2, 2 and 8; hence Laevinum, Valerī genus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 12); *the historian,* Q. Valerius Antias, (* Gell. 1, 7, 10); *the poets,* C. Valerius Flaccus *and* M. Valerius Martialis, (* Plin. Ep. 3, 21); *the writer of Memorabilia,* Valerius Maximus, et al.—Adject.: V. gens, Cic. Fl. 1, 1; 11, 25: lex, *of the interrex L. Valerius Flaccus,* id. Agr. 3, 2, 6; id. Rosc. Am. 43, 125; *of the* Consul suffectus, 668 A.U.C., *L. Valerius Flaccus,* id. Fontei. 1: tabula, *a place in the forum beside the* Curia Hostilia (so called from the tablet erected there in memory of M. Valerius Maximus Messala, consul 491 A.U.C., victorious in Gaul, Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Vatin. p. 318 Orell.), Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2; id. Vatin. 9, 21.—**II.** Deriv., **Vălĕrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Valerius, Valerian:* praedatores, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 553, 24.

vălesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [valeo] *To grow strong, acquire strength* (rarely; not in Cic.): (puerorum aetas) tali facto recreata valescat, Lucr. 1, 941; 4, 17: scelera impetu, bona consilia mora valescere, Tac. H. 1, 32; so, falsa, id. Ann. 2, 39: superstitiones, id. ib. 11, 15.

vălētūdĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [valetudo] *Sickly, infirm, valetudinary* (not in Cic.): pecus, *opp.* sanum, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 15.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** valetudinarius, ii, *m., One in infirm health, an invalid, valetudinarian:* ebrioso vina mittere aut valetudinario medicamenta, Sen. Ben. 1, 11 *fin.*; so Mac. Dig. 49, 16, 12 *fin.*—**B.** valetudinarium, ii, *n., A sick-room, hospital, infirmary,* Cels. *praef.*; Sen. Ep. 27; id. de Ira, 1, 16; id. Q. N. 1 *praef. med.*; Col. 11, 1, 18; 12, 3, 8. Of *military lazar-houses* or *hospitals,* Veg. Mil. 2, 10; 3, 2; Arrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

vălētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [valeo] *Habit, state,* or *condition of body, state of health, health,* whether good or bad: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: optima valetudine uti, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 6; cf., valetudine minus commoda uti, id. ib. 3, 62, 4; so, bona, Lucr. 3, 103; Cic. Lael. 6, 20; Quint. 10, 3, 26: commodior, id. 6, 3, 77: incommoda, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 1: infirma atque etiam aegra, id. Brut. 48. 180: tenuis aut nulla potius, id. de Sen. 11, 35: adversa, Just. 41, 6: dura, Hor. S. 2, 2, 88, et saep.: confirmata, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2; cf. id. Fam. 14, 7, 3; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, 46; id. de Or. 1, 62, 265:—mala valetudo animi, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *A good state* or *condition, soundness of body, good health, healthfulness:* valetudo (opportuna est), ut dolores careas et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic. Lael. 6, 22; cf., cui Gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 20: valetudo decrescit, accrescit labor, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4: valetudo sustentatur notitia sui corporis et observatione, quae res aut prodesse soleant aut obesse, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 86: melior fio valetudine, quam intermissis exercitationibus amiseram, id. Fam. 9, 18, 3. Personified, Valetudo, as *A divinity,* Mart. Cap. 1, 16.—**2.** *A bad state* or *condition, ill health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition:* curatio valetudinis, Cic. de Div. 2, 59, 123: gravitas valetudinis, qua tamen jam paulum videor levari, id. Fam. 6, 2, 1: affectus valetudine, Caes. B. C. 1, 31, 3: gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, id. ib. 3, 2, 3; cf., quodam valetudinis genere tentari, Cic. Att. 11, 23, 1; id. Fam. 4, 1, 1: quod his Nonis in collegio nostro non affuisses, valetudinem causam, non maestitiam fuisse, id. Lael. 2, 8: excusatione te uti valetudinis, id. Pis. 6, 13: quibus (latere, voce) fractis aut imminutis aetate seu valetudine, Quint. 12, 11, 2: medicus quid in quoque valetudinis genere faciendum sit, docebit, id. 7, 10, 10: major, *i. e.* morbus comitialis, Just. 13, 2, et saep.: oculorum, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6; so, calculorum, Plin. 21, 27, 100.—In the *plur.*: medicus regere valetudines principis solitus, Tac. A. 6, 50; so Suet. Aug. 81; id. Tib. 11; Vitr. 1, 4.

II. Trop. (rarely, but quite class.): valetudo mentis, *unsound state of mind, mental infirmity,* Suet. Calig. 50; cf. above, *no.* I., A, *ad fin.*—Of style: quos (Lysiae studiosi), valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat. Cic. Brut. 16, 64.

valgĭter, *adv.*, v. valgus, *ad fin.*

(* **Valgĭus,** a. *The name of a Roman* gens. T. Valgius Rufus, *an epic poet,* Tib. 4, 180; Hor. S. 1, 10, 82.—C. Valgius, *a rhetorician,* Quint. 3, 1, 8; 3, 5, 17.)

valgus, a, um, *adj.* *Having the calves of the legs bent outward, bow-legged:* "*valgos* Opilius Aurelius aliique complures aiunt dici, qui diversas suras habeant," Fest. p. 375. So Cels. 8, 20; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. l. l.: Nov. in Non. 25, 12.—* **II.** Transf.: suavia, *wry mouths,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16; cf. in the *adv.*, valgĭter, *Awry, wryly:* valgiter commovebat labra, Petr. 26; and, obtorto valgiter labello, id. Fragm. ap. Fulg. de Prisc. serm. 566, 2.

vălĭde, *adv.*, v. validus, *ad fin., no.* A.

* **vălĭdĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [validus] *Strength* of body: validitas et tenuitas, App. Trismeg. p. 97.

vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [valeo] *Strong, stout, powerful* (as an *adj.* mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Caes., very rarely in Cic.; but cf. valens).

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: homines, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 143; id. Asin. 3, 2, 29: corpora etiam validioria fiant exercitatione, id. ib. 41: videmus ea, quae terra gignit. corticibus et radicibus valida servari, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33. So, legiones, Lucr. 5, 1227: leo, id. 5, 983; 1309: tauri, Ov. M. 7, 538; 9, 186: lacerti, Lucr. 4, 830; Ov. M. 9, 223; cf., vires, Virg. A. 2, 50: robur pectoris, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 11; and, validissima forma, Quint. 12, 10, 5:—ventus, Lucr. 6, 137; 898; 3. 508: aestus, id. 1, 301: fulmen, id. 6, 228: flumen, id. 1, 292: pontes, id. 1, 286: turres, id. 5, 1439: tormenta, id. 6, 329: bipennis, Virg. G. 4, 331: urbs muris, Liv. 1, 15, 4: validiores munitiones, id. 36, 17, 4: robustis apta materia validissima est, *the strongest, most nourishing food,* Cels. 2, 18 *fin.* (cf. valens, *no.* A); so, ptisanae usus validissimus saluberrimusque, Plin. 18, 7, 15.—With the *inf.*: pondus sustinere validae abies, Plin. 16, 42, 81; so, (canis) validus servare gregem, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 34.

B. In partic.: **1.** *Well* in body, *sound, healthy:* salvus atque validus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 7: jamne isti abierunt, Qui me vi cogunt, ut validus insaniam? *of sound body,* Plaut. Men. 5, 3. 2: si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 3: validus male filius, Hor. S. 2, 5, 45: necdum ex morbo satis validus, Liv. 3, 13, 2:—color validus, *healthy complexion,* Plin. 20, 5. 20.

2. Of medicines, *Strong, powerful, active:* medicamen, Ov. M. 15, 533; so id. ib. 7, 262: succus, id. ib. 7, 316: venenum, id. ib. 7, 123; Tac. A. 13, 15 *fin.*: validissima faex aceti contra cerastas, Plin. 23, 2, 32.

II. Trop., *Strong, mighty, powerful, effective:* Jovi opulento, incluto ... valido viripotenti, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1; cf., valida urbs et potens, Cic. Rep. 2, 2; and, ducibus validiorem quam exercitu rem Romanam esse, Liv. 2, 39, 2: delecti. quibus corpus annis infirmum, ingenium sapientia validum erat, Sall. C. 6, 6; cf., mente minus validus quam corpore toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 7; and, quam sit ingenio validus, Quint. 10, 1, 62; cf. also, corpore, opibus, ingenio validus, Tac. H. 1, 57: vir gratia et facundia validus, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 12: Tiberius spernendis rumoribus validus, Tac. A. 3, 10; so id. ib. 4, 37: auctor validissimus mittendi secretos nuncios, id. ib. 6, 31, et saep.: quum validae tum breves vibrantesque sententiae, Quint. 10, 1, 60: validissimum genus (dicendi), id. 12, 10, 63.—With the *gen.*: orandi validus, Tac. A. 4, 21; so, colonia virium et opum, id. Hirt. 2, 19: aevi, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16 *fin.*—Hence,

Adv.: **A.** vălĭde, *Strongly, stoutly, vehemently,* etc. (not in Cic. or Caes.): ut valide tonuit! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10; so id. ib. 78: fluctuat valide mare, id. Rud. 2, 1, 14: nae tua vox valide valet! id. Pers. 3, 3, 22; id. Pseud. 1, 2, 2.—*Comp.*: validius clamare, Phaedr. 3, 16, 6: quo me validius cruciaret, Quint. 6 *praef.* § 8: quanto validius bonos inhibet pudor quam metus, id. 9, 2, 76: utros peccare validius putem, id. 10, 3, 12: validius abrogant fidem. Plin. 28, 2, 4: poëtae sunt molesti validius, Phaedr. 4, Epil. 9.—*Sup.*: validissime alicui favere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; so, cupere, Plin. Ep. 9, 35, 1.—* **2.** As a reply in the affirmative, *Certainly, by all means, to be sure:* *Ca.* Legirupa. *Ba.* Valide. *Ps.* Pernicies adolescentum. *Ba.* Acerrime, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130.

B. In a contr. form, valde, an intensive adverb, *Strongly, vehemently, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly* (freq. and quite class.): (*a*) With verbs: quicquid vult, valde vult, Caes. in Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2. nunc *inhibere* illud tuum, quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: alicui valde interdicere, ut, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 39: non valde moveri, id. ib.: literas tuas valde exspecto, id. Fam. 16, 19: aliquem nimis valde laudare, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1: nil mihi tam valde placeat, Catull. 68, 77; so, de remedio non tam valde laboro, Petr. 17: aliquid valde probare, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 8, 1.—(β) With adjectives: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: aetas valde longa, id. ib. 1, 37: exspectatio valde magna, id. Fam. 15, 17, 3: mala valde est Bestia, Catull. 69, 7:—quasi vero quicquam sit tam valde, quam nihil sapere, vulgare, Cic. de Div. 2, 39, 81.—(γ) With adverbs: insanum valde uterque deamat, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 127, 26: valde vehementer et libere dicere, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: illud valde graviter tulerunt, id. ib. 1, 17, 8: rem valde bene gerere, id. Fam. 1, 8, 7: valde multum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9. 9.—**b.** *Comp.*: novit me valdius ipso, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 6: valdius oblectat populum, id. A. P. 321.—* **2.** As a strongly confirmative reply: *Ca.* Meam tu amicam vendidisti? *Ba.* Valde, viginti minis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 110.

vallāris, e, *adj.* [vallum] *Of* or *belonging to a rampart*: coronae, *given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart*, Liv. 10, 46, 3; 30, 28, 6; Suet. Aug. 25; Plin. 16, 4, 3; 22, 3, 4.

valles or **vallis** (the former in Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 2; Virg. A. 11, 522; the latter in Ov. M. 3, 155; 8, 334, et al.; cf. Fest. s. v. CONVALLIS, p. 42), is, *f.* *A valley, vale*: quod satis magna valles intercedebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 2: vicus positus in valle, id. ib. 3, 1, 5: continui montes, nisi dissocientur opaca Valle, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6: in reducta valle, id. Od. 1, 17, 17: qui (colles) afferunt umbram vallibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: valles cavae, Virg. G. 2, 391: saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles, id. Ecl. 5, 84; cf., (eloquentia) ut latissimi amnes totis vallibus fluat, Quint. 5, 14, 31.—**II.** Poet. transf., *A hollow*: valle sub alarum, Catull. 69, 6; so, femorum, Aus. Epigr. 128.

‡ **vallescit** perierit, dictum a vallo militari, quod fit circa castra, quod qui eo ejiciuntur pro perditis habentur, Fest. p. 377.

vallĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [valles] *A little valley, a glen, dell*: "vallis deminutivum *vallicula* facit," Fest. s. v. CONVALLIS, p. 42: deformes, *little hollows*, Vulg. Levit. 14, 37.

vallis, is, v. valles.

vallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vallum] In military lang., *To surround with a rampart and palisades, to palisade, intrench, circumvallate*: castra vallari placuit, Tac. H. 2, 9; so, castra, Auct. B. Alex. 27, 6; 30, 2; Plin. 15, 18, 20: vallare noctem, *i. e. to intrench themselves at night*, Tac. G. 30.—*Absol.*: muniendo vallandoque militem firmabant, Tac. H. 4, 26.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To fortify, protect, defend* with something: elephantis aciem utrimque vallaverat, Flor. 2, 8 *fin.*; so, Macedoniam suam armis ferroque, id. 2, 12, 4; cf., Pontus et regiis opibus et ipsa natura regionis vallatus, Cic. Arch. 9, 21; and, urbs Capsa in media Africa sita anguibus arenisque vallata, Flor. 3, 1, 14: quum gladio te vallare scieris, vallum ferre desinito, Liv. Epit. 57; cf., videbant Catilinam . . . vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: haec omnia quasi sepimento aliquo vallabit disserendi ratione, id. Leg. 1, 24, 62: hydra venenatis vallata colubris, Lucr. 5, 27; cf., sol radiis frontem vallatus acutis, Ov. Her. 4, 159: vallantur planctibus arae, Stat. Th. 10, 564.

Vallōnĭa, ae, *f.* *The goddess of valleys*: collibus deam Collatinam, vallibus Valloniam praefecerunt, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 8.

vallum, i, *n.* [1. vallus; the line of palisades set about an intrenchment; hence, in gen.] *An earthen wall* or *rampart set with palisades, a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation*, Var. L. L. 5, 24, 34; Liv. 33, 5, 4 *sq.*; Caes. B. G. 2, 5, 6; Cic. Att. 9, 12, 3; 5, 20, 5; id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Sall. J. 76, 2; Liv. 7, 23, 5; Virg. A. 9, 146; 506; 524; Hor. Epod. 9, 13; et al.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *A wall, rampart, fortification*: non Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum objicio et oppono, Cic. Pis. 33, 81; cf. Lucr. 2, 539: sepes pastorum munita vallo arboris, Plin. 12, 5, 11: (spica) contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; cf., munitae sunt palpebrae tamquam vallo pilorum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: si interdicta petes vallo (*i. e.* stola) circumdata, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 96.

1. vallus, i, *m.* *A stake, pale*: **I.** In gen. (rarely), for supporting vines, Virg. G. 1, 264; 2, 25; poles set with teeth and fastened to a cart, pushed forward by oxen placed behind, which were used by the Gauls for cutting grain, Plin. 18, 30, 72 (in Pallad. 7, 2, called vehiculum).—Far more freq., **II.** In military lang., *A stake, palisade*, used for intrenchment: qui labor, quantus agminis; ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria . . . ferre vallum, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37; cf., Scipio Africanus militem quotidie in opere habuit et triginta dierum frumentum, ad septenos vallos ferre cogebat, Liv. Epit. 57: virgulta vallo caedendo, id. 25, 36, 5: quo qui intraverant, se ipsi acutissimis vallis induebant: hos *cippos* appellabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 4.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** Collect. for vallum, *A rampart set with palisades*, Caes. B. C. 3, 63, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 2, 3; Tib. 1, 10, 9.—**2.** In gen., *A point, spike*: pectinis, *a tooth*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 15.

2. vallus, i, *f., dim.* [contr. from vannulus, from vannus] *A little winnowing-van* for grain or provender, Var. R. R. 1, 52, 2; 1, 23, 5; id. ap. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 166.

valva, ae, v. valvae.

valvae, ārum, *f.* *The leaves, folds*, or *valves of a door, a folding-door*, Cic. de Div. 1, 34, 74; id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 94; id. ib. 56, 124; Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 2; Juven. 4, 63; Prop. 4, 8, 51; Ov. M. 1, 172; 2, 4; Hor. S. 2, 6, 112; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 5; 5, 6, 19; 38.—In the *sing.*: Pompon. in Non. 19, 23; Petr. 96; Sen. Herc. fur. 999.

valvātus, a, um, *adj.* [valvae] *Having folding-doors*: v. et fenestrata triclinia, Var. L. L. 8, 14, 110; cf., lumina fenestrarum (in tricliniis), Vitr. 6, 6: fores, id. 4, 6 *fin.*

valvŏlae, ārum, *f. dim.* [id.] qs. double-flaps, *i. e. The pod, shell, pericarp, valvules* of leguminous plants, Col. 6, 10, 1; 6, 4, 3; 7, 4, 2 (in Fest. p. 375, *masc.*, valvoli).

Vandăli or **Vandălĭi,** ōrum, *m.* *The Vandals, a people in the northern part of Germany in the time of Tacitus*, Tac. G. 2; Plin. 4, 14, 28; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 345 *sq.*

vāne, *adv.*, v. vanus, *ad fin.*

vānesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [vanus] *To pass away, disappear, vanish* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: incipiunt gravidae vanescere nubes, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 107; so, Ceres in sterilem herbam, id. Am. 3, 7, 31: spiritus meus in auras, id. Her. 12, 85: cuncta in cinerem, Tac. H. 5, 7; id. Pers. 3, 13.—**II.** Trop.: vanescitque absens et novus intrat amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 358; so, inanis credulitas tempore ipso, Tac. A. 2, 40: ira plebis, id. ib. 5, 9: dicta per auras, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 41:—vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum, *i. e. to be in vain*, Catull. 64, 199.

vanga, ae, *f.* *A kind of mattock*, or, acc. to others, *a spade with a cross-bar to put the foot upon* (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 43, 3. (* See Rich's Compan. to the Lat. Dict., *sub voce.*)

Vangĭŏnes, um, *m.* *A German people on the Rhine*, about the mod. *Worms*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51, 1; Plin. 4, 17, 31; Tac. G. 28; id. Ann. 12, 27; id. Hist. 4, 70; Luc. 1, 431; cf. Ukert, Gall. 357, 359.—**II.** Transf., *The capital of the Vangiones*, *Worms*, Amm. 16, 11.

* **vānĭdĭcus,** a. um, *adj.* [vanus-dico] *Vain-speaking, false-speaking*; subst., *a liar*: cum probis potius quam cum improbis vivere vanidicis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 37.

vānĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [vaniloquus] *Empty* or *idle talk, prating, vaunting* (rarely; not in Cic.), Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14: hac vaniloquentia primum Aristaenum praetorem Achaeorum excitavit, Liv. 34, 24, 1; Tac. A. 3, 49.

Vānĭlŏquĭdōrus, i, *m.* [vanus-loquor-δῶρον] *Gabble-giver*, a facetiously-formed name of a liar, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 20.

vānĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [vaniloquus] *Empty* or *idle talk, gabble, prate, vaunting* (late Lat.): seductionis, Aug. Ep. 134, 4; id. ib. 166, 6.

vānĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [vanus-loquor] *Talking emptily* or *idly, gabbling, prating*, i. e.: * **I.** *Lying*: quia vaniloquus, vapulabis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 223.—**II.** *Boastful, bragging, vaunting*, Liv. 35, 48, 2; so, ore, Sil. 14, 280.

vānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vanus] *Emptiness, nothingness, nullity, unreality, untruth, falsity, deception, delusion, ostentation, vain-glory, vanity*: nulla in coelo nec fortuna nec temeritas nec erratio vec vanitas inest: contra omnis ordo, veritas, ratio, constantia, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55; so *opp.* veritas, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2; cf., blanda, id. Lael. 26, 99: quid de iis existimandum est, qui orationis vanitatem adhibuerunt? id. Off. 3, 14, 58; cf., mercatura multa undique apportans multisque sine vanitate impertiens, id. ib. 1, 42, 151: si opinionum vanitas non imbecillitatem animorum torqueret, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29:—vanitas atque jactatio, Quint. 11, 2, 22: vanitas atque insolentia, Suet. Vit. 10: Quintius Atticus consul umbra honoris et suamet vanitate monstratus, Tac. H. 3, 73: nec Agricola prosperitate rerum in vanitatem usus, *etc.*, id. Agr. 18 *fin.*—In the *plur.*: vanitates Magorum, Pythagoricorum, Plin. 22, 8, 9 so id. 26, 4, 9; 27, 8, 35.

vānĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] *Emptiness, nullity, vain-glory, vanity* (late Lat.), Amm. 21, 1 *med.*; 29, 1.

vānĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Emptiness, nothingness, nullity, vain-glory, vanity* (ante-class.): ne turpasse vanitudine aetatem suam, Pac. in Non. 184, 7: vera vanitudine convincere, *by empty, lying talk*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 37.

vanno, ĕre, *v. a.* [vannus] *To fan, winnow* (ante-class.): frumentum, Lucil. in Non. 19, 25 and 27.

vannus, i, *f.* *A fan, van* for winnowing grain, Col. 2, 20, 4; App. M. 11, p. 260: mystica Iacchi, *borne about in the Bacchic festival*, Virg. G. 1, 166.

* **vāno,** are, *v. n.* [vanus] *To utter empty words*, Att. in Non. 16, 22; and 184, 2.

vānus, a, um, *adj.* *That contains nothing, empty, void, vacant.*

I. Lit. (so rarely; not in Cic.): sed illos Exspectata seges vanis elusit aristis, Virg. G. 1, 226; so, leve ac vanum granum, Col. 2, 9, 13: ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, Liv. 1, 8, 5: vanior jam erat hostium acies, id. 2, 47, 4; cf., videtis ordines raros, cornua extenta, mediam aciem vanam et exhaustam, Curt. 4, 14: non vanae redeat sanguis imagini, *i. e. to the shade of the dead* (so called as being without a body), Hor. Od. 1, 24, 15; 3, 27, 41—Far more freq. and quite class.,

II. Trop., *Empty* as to purport or result, *idle, null, groundless, fruitless, vain* falsum aut vanum aut fictum, *opp.* vera, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24; cf., oratio, Cic. Lael. 26, 98; and, vana quaedam atque inania polliceri, id. Planc. 42, 101; cf. also, vana falsaque, Plin. 30, 2, 5: res tumida, vana, ventosa, Sen. Ep. 84 *fin.*: orationi vanae crediderunt, *idle, delusive*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117; so, verba, Ov. M. 14, 263: historiae, Quint. 1, 8, 20: argumentum, id. 7, 2, 34: error, Lucr. 1, 1067; cf., metus, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 3; Ov. Her. 16, 344: gaudia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 118: spes, Ov. M. 13, 364: fides, Virg. A. 4, 12: omen, Ov. M. 2, 597; cf., vox auguris, id. ib. 3, 349: cuspis, id. ib. 8, 346; cf., pila omnia, Liv. 7, 23, 8; and, pleraque tela, id. 30, 10, 13: promissa, Tac. A. 3, 16: v. et irrita testamenta, Suet. Calig. 38: vaniore dicendi genere inflata (gens), Quint. 12, 10, 17: sententiarum vanissimus strepitus, Petr. 1, et saep.—**b.** Subst., vanum, i, *n.*, *Emptiness, nothingness, naught*: ad vanum et irritum redacta victoria, Liv. 26, 37, 8: nec tota ex vano criminatio erat, *i. e. groundless, without cause*, id. 33, 31, 4: ut vidit laetantem animis ac vana tumentem, Virg. A. 11, 854.—With the *gen.*: corruptus vanis rerum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 25; so vana rumoris, Tac. A. 4, 59.—**c.** Vanum est, with a subject-clause, Plin. 30, 3, 8.

B. Transf., of persons, *Doing what is vain, idle,* or *futile; false, lying, deceptive, delusive, ostentatious, vain:* vanus et perfidiosus et impius, *false,* Cic. Quint. 6, 26; cf., vanus mendaxque, Virg. A. 2, 80; and, haec mihi non vani (neque erat cur fallere vellent) Narravere senes, Ov. M. 8, 723: Cn. Lentulus perincertum stolidior an vanior, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 4, 10; cf., ingenium dictatoris, Liv. 1, 27, 1: ignotum cupiens vana puella torum, Tib. 3, 6, 60: vane Ligus frustraque animis elate superbis, Virg. A. 11, 715: laudare se vani, vituperare stulti est, Val. Max. 7, 2, 8 *ext.*: ne irrisus ac vanus iisdem castris assideret, *etc., in vain,* Tac. H. 2, 22 *fin.*—With the *gen.*: aut ego (*i. e.* Juno) veri Vana feror, Virg. A. 10, 631: voti vanus, Sil. 12, 261.—Hence,

Adv., vāne, *Idly, vainly* (post-class.): vane gaudere, Tert. Apol. 49: vanius excogitatum, App. Apol. p. 300: praecavere vanissime, Tert. Pud. 1.

văpĭde, *adv.*, v. vapidus, *ad fin.*

văpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [vapor] *That has emitted steam* or *vapor,* i. e. *that has lost its life and spirit, spoiled, flat, vapid:* vinum, Col. 12, 5, 1.—**II.** Transf., *Spoiled, bad:* * **1.** Lit., *Rotten, stinking:* pix, Pers. 5, 148.—* **2.** Trop.: astutam vapido servas sub pectore vulpem, Pers. 5, 117.—* *Adv.*, văpĭde, *Poorly, badly, ill:* se habere, for male se habere, a favorite expression of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 87.

văpor (ante-class. form. vapos, Naev. in Non. 487, 10; Lucr. 6, 953; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 13), ōris, *m.* *Steam, exhalation, vapor:* **I.** In gen.: aquarum vapores, qui a sole ex agris tepefactis et ex aquis excitantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118; cf., aquarum quasi vapor quidam aër habendus est, id. ib. 2, 10, 27; Lucr. 6, 271: terrenus vapor siccus est et fumo similis, qui ventos, tonitrua et fulmina facit: aquarum halitus humidus est et imbres et nives creat, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: formidare nocturnos vapores, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 93: volat vapor ater ad auras, *smoke,* Virg. A. 7, 466; so Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 40; Stat. Th. 10, 110.—**II.** In partic., *A warm exhalation, warmth, heat,* etc.: (terra semen) tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffindit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; Lucr. 1, 664: solis, id. 1, 1031; 2, 149; 4, 186; 201; 6, 236, et saep.; cf., finditque vaporibus arva (Phoebus), Ov. M. 3, 152: siderum, Hor. Epod. 3, 15: lentusque carinas Est vapor, Virg. A. 5, 683; cf. id. ib. 698: vapore foveri, Cels. 7, 7, 2; so id. 7, 7, 10; 7, 9 *fin.*; 8, 4; 8, 7, et al.—**B.** Trop., of the *Warmth, ardor* of love: pectus insanum vapor amorque torret, Sen. Hipp. 640.

văpōrālis, e, *adj.* [vapor] *Of* or *belonging to steam* or *vapor, vapory* (late Lat.): tenuitas, Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 2, 5.—*Adv.*, văpōrālĭter, *Like a vapor,* Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 2, 4 *fin.*; 3, 10 *fin.*

* **văpōrārĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] *A steam-pipe* in the Roman baths, which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, 2.

văpōrāte, *adv.*, v. vaporo, *ad fin.*

văpōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vaporo] *A steaming, reeking, steam, vapor* (post-Aug.): inundantium aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 6, 11: urinae impubium, Plin. 28, 6, 18: balinearum, *a steam-bath, vapor-bath,* id. 28, 4, 14.

văpōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vapor] *Emitting steam, full of vapors* or *exhalations, vaporous* (a poet. word): fornaces, Stat. S. 1, 3, 45: Baiae, id. ib. 3, 5, 96.

văpōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** *Neutr., To emit steam* or *vapor, to steam, reek:* aquae vaporant et in mari ipso, Plin. 31, 2, 2; so, aquae fontanae vaporantes, Sol. 21.—* **B.** Trop., *To glow, burn:* invidia quoniam, ceu fulmine, summa vaporant Plerumque, Lucr. 5, 1130.—**II.** *Act., To fill with steam* or *vapor, to steam, smoke, fumigate, heat, warm:* vaporatae nebulae, *opp.* frigidae, Col. 1, 5, 4; cf., nebula est exhalatio vaporata, *filled with vapor,* App. de Mundo, p. 61: templum ture vaporant, *fumigate, perfume,* Virg. A. 11, 481: cantharides suspenduntur super acetum fervens, donec per linteolum vaporentur, *i. e. are suffocated by the fumes,* Plin. 29, 4, 30:—glebae solibus aestivis vaporatae, *warmed,* Col. 2, 15, 6; cf., laevum decedens (sol) curru fugiente vaporet, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 7: dum coquuntur carnes oculos vaporari his praecipiunt, *to be steamed, to receive the vapor,* Plin. 28, 11, 47; so id. 31, 11, 47; Scrib. Comp. 20; cf. poet.: inde vaporata lector mihi ferveat aure, Pers. 1, 126.—Hence, văpōrāte, *With heat, hotly,* Amm. 24, 4, 17.

văpōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of steam* or *vapor, steaming, vaporous* (post-class.): caligo, App. M. 9, p. 222: fontes balnearum, id. ib. 5, p. 165.

văpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Steaming, reeking, smoking* (post-class.): tus, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 63: ardor, Prud. στεφ. 6, 115.

vappa, ae, *f.* [kindr. with vapor; cf. vapidus] *Wine that has lost its spirit and flavor; palled, flat, vapid wine:* "vitium musto quibusdam in locis iterum sponte fervere, qua calamitate deperit sapor *vappae*que accipit nomen, probrosum etiam hominum, quum degeneravit animus," Plin. 14, 20, 25; Hor. S. 2, 3, 144; so id. ib. 1, 5, 16.—**II.** Transf., *A spoiled* or *worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing,* Catull. 28, 5; Hor. S. 1, 1, 104; 1, 2, 12; Auct. Priap. 14.

vappo, ōnis, *m.* *A certain winged animal,* Lucr. Fragm. in Prob. p. 1450 P. (v. Lindem. Corp. Gram. I., p. 109 *not.* 32).

* **vāpŭlāris,** e, *adj.* [vapulo] *That gets a flogging:* tribunus, facetiously, qs. *the head floggee,* of a slave, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 22.

vāpŭlo, avi, 1. *v. n.* [prob. an onomat.] qs. *To get a whap* or *crack* with a cudgel, *to get a cudgeling* or *flogging, to be flogged* (belonging to the vulg. lang.): ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5; so *opp.* verberare, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 178: vapulo ego invitus, id. Casin. 5, 3, 15: ergo istoc magis, Quia vaniloquus, vapulabis, id. Amph. 1, 1, 223: fustibus vapulare, Quint. 9, 2, 12; id. 1, 3, 16; cf., saepe territus quasi vapulaturus, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15: coctum ego, non vapulatum dudum conductus fui, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 9.—**2.** Vapula, vapulet, as an opprobrious expression, *You be flogged! he be flogged!* or, as we would say, *you be hanged! he be hanged!* nunc profecto vapula ob mendacium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 214; so id. Asin. 2, 4, 72; id. Truc. 5, 53: vapulet! Ne sibi me credat supplicem fore! id. Pers. 2, 3, 17.—Hence the prov., vapula Papiria, of doubtful signif.; v. Fest. p. 372.—**B.** Transf., of troops, like our *To be beaten,* i. e. *to be conquered:* septimam legionem vapulasse, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4.—Of property, *To be dissipated, squandered:* vapulat peculium, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 10; so, multa, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7 *fin.*—* **II.** Trop., *To be lashed, attacked:* omnium sermonibus vapulare, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.

vāra, ae, *f.* *A wooden horse* or *trestle* for spreading nets upon; hence, proverb., sequitur varam vibia, *one evil follows the other,* Aus. Idyll. 12 praef. monos.—*A forked pole* for spreading nets upon, Luc. 4, 439.

vārātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [varo] *A bending, winding* (late Lat.): fluminis, Auct. de Limit. p. 257 and 285 Goes.

Vardaei, ōrum, *m.* *A people in Dalmatia,* Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; Plin. 3, 22, 26.

varia, ae, v. varius, *no.* I., B, 2.

văriābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vario] *Changeable, variable* (post-class.): aër, App. de Mundo, p. 58.

văriantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *A difference, diversity, variety* (a Lucretian word): rerum, Lucr. 1, 654; 3, 319.

1. vărĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [varius] *Divers-colored, variegated:* uvae, a particular kind so called, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 29.

2. Vārĭānus, a, um, v. 3. Varus, *no.* II.

* **vărĭātim,** *adv.* [vario] *In various ways, variously:* dici, Gell. 5, 12, 9.

* **vărĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A difference, variation:* sine variatione ulla, Liv. 24, 9, 3.

vărĭātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of vario.

* **vārĭcātor,** ōris, *m.* [varico] *One that walks with his legs spread apart, a straddler:* *praevaricator* est quasi varicator, qui diversam partem adjuvat, prodita causa sua, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4 *fin.*; 47, 15, 1.

vārĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [1. varicus] *To spread the legs apart, to straddle:* varicare supra modum et in stando deforme est et accedente motu prope obscenum, Quint. 11, 3, 125:—*vallum,* quod ea varicare nemo potest, *i. e. can stride over it,* Var. L. L. 5, 24, 34.—With a homogeneous object: superbus quin etiam varicatis gressibus patet, Cassiod. Varr. 6, 6.

vārĭcōse, *adv.*, v. varicosus, *ad fin.*

vārĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [varix] *Full of dilated veins, varicose:* centuriones, Pers. 5, 189: haruspex, Juv. 6, 397: Arpinas, *i. e. Cicero,* Sid. Ep. 5, 5 (cf. Quint. 11, 3, 143; and Vatin. in Macr. S. 2, 3).—* *Adv.*, vārĭcōse, *Full of dilated veins* varicosius onera portare, Fest. s. v. MULI MARINI, p. 149; (* acc. to others, from varicus *or* varico, *With feet spread apart*).

vărĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [varix] *A small varix,* Cels. 5, 26, 32.

* **1. vārĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. varus] *With feet spread apart, straddling:* illa ambulat varica, Ov. A. A. 3, 304.

2. vārĭcus, *adv.*, v. varitus.

vărĭe, *adv.*, v. varius, *ad fin.*

vārĭego, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [varius-ago] (a post-class. word): **I.** *Act., To make of various sorts* or *colors, to variegate:* figuras alius alio scientius, Aus. Idyll. 13 praef.: balteus miris coloribus variegatus, App. Flor. p. 346; so, navis picturis miris, id. Met. 11, p. 264.—* **II.** *Neutr., To be party-colored* or *variegated:* lyra gemmis variegat, App. Flor. p. 342.

vărĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [varius] *Difference, diversity, variety* (quite class.; used alike in the *sing.* and *plur.*): "*varietas* Latinum verbum est, idque proprie quidem in disparibus coloribus dicitur: sed transfertur in multa disparia: varium poëma, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna; voluptas etiam varia dici solet, quum percipitur ex multis dissimilibus rebus dissimiliter efficientibus voluptates," Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: florum omnium, id. de Sen. 15, 54: Asia varietate fructuum . . . facile omnibus terris antecedit, id. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, id. Off. 1, 30, 107; cf. id. de Div. 2, 44, 92: varietates vocum, id. ib. 2, 3, 9: coeli, id. ib. 1, 36, 79: rerum publicarum, id. Rep. 3, 3: bellum in multa varietate terra marique versatum, *i. e. changes, vicissitudes,* id. Arch. 9, 21: (Timaeus) sententiarum varietate abundantissimus, id. de Or. 2, 14, 58: esse in varietate ac dissensione, *variety of opinion,* id. N. D. 1, 1, 2; cf., voluntatis, *difference of wish,* id. Att. 1, 17, 1; and, utilitatis varietates, id. Rep. 1, 32 Mos.; cf. also, nec varietatem natura patitur, id. ib. 3, 11: extimescens varietatem atque infidelitatem exercitus, *changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy,* Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2.

vărĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *v. a., To diversify, variegate* (quite classical): **A.** Lit.: (principia) omnigenos gignunt variantque colores, Lucr. 2, 759; so, ortum maculis (sol), Virg. G. 1, 441: corpora coeruleis guttis, Ov. M. 4, 578: tempora (cani), id. ib. 12, 465: capillos (gemma), id. Am. 1, 2, 41: variare virgis et loris, *to beat of all colors, black and blue,* Plaut. Poen. prol. 26; so, putrida pectora palmis, Catull. 64, 352: variante se uva, *becoming colored, turning,* Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 189: for which *mid.*, simulatque uva variari coeperit, Col. Arb. 12, 1.—In the *Part. perf.*: vestis priscis hominum variata figuris, *variegated, embroidered,* Catull. 64, 50: pluribus ille (anguis) notis variatam pingitur alvum, Luc. 9, 713. Poet.: formas variatus in omnes, *changed, metamorphosed,* Ov. M. 12, 559.

B. Trop., *To alter, change, vary:* vocem variare et mutare, Cic. Or. 18, 59; so, aliquid, coupled with mutare, Gell. 14, 1, 9: orationem variare et distinguere, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36; so, voluptatem, coupled with distinguere, id. Fin. 1, 11, 38: qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam, Hor. A. P. 29: in oratione multa summittere, variare, disponere, Quint. 2, 12, 10; cf. id. 2, 13, 8; 11, 3, 152: quum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variassent, Liv. 2, 57, 2; cf., vices, Virg. A. 9, 164; and, laborem otio, otium labore, Plin. Ep.

8, 8, 4: variatis hominum sententiis, *i. e. various, at variance*, Cic. Mil, 3, 8; cf., quae de Marcelli morte variant auctores, *report differently, vary*, Liv. 27, 27, 2; and herewith cf., certe variata memoria actae rei, id. 21, 28, 5.—*Impers.*: sitne ea (beata vita) in potestate sapientis, an, *etc.* . . . in eo nonnumquam variari inter eos et dubitari videtur, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12: senatus consuli coeptus: ibi quum sententiis variaretur, *were of different opinions*, Liv. 22, 60, 3; so Vell. 2, 51 *fin.*; Suet. Vit. 1.

II. *Neutr.*, *To be diversified, variegated; to change, alter, waver, vary*, etc.: **A.** Lit.: prima mihi variat liventibus uva racemis, *becomes variegated, colored*, Prop. 4, 2, 13; so, baccae, Col. 12, 52, 9: v. ostrea coloribus, *are different*, Plin. 32, 6, 21; cf., universitas (arietum) tergoris maculis, Col. 7, 3, 2: inter se multum variare figurae Non possunt, Lucr. 2, 484; cf. id. 4, 650: variantes edere formas, id. 5, 721; cf., volucres variantibu' formis, id. 5, 823: non ita Carpathiae variant Aquilonibus undae, *fluctuate*, Prop. 2, 5, 11.

B. Trop., *To be various* or *different; to change, vary*: sic abeunt redeuntque mei variantque timores, Ov. Tr. 2, 153: dissidet et variat sententia, id. Met. 15, 648: ita fama variat, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 27, 27, 14; cf., haec de tanto viro, quamquam et opinionibus et monumentis literarum variarent, proponenda erant, id. 38, 57, 8; id. 3, 45, 2.—Hence

* vărĭātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Diverse, manifold, varied*: vox variatior, App. Flor. p. 357.

* **vărĭtus,** *adv.* [1. varus] *With feet spread apart, straddling*: App. M. 1, p. 108.

vărĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Diverse, different, manifold, changing, varying, various.*

I. Lit.: arietis lingua nigra aut varia, *party-colored, variegated*, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 4; so of color: uvae, Cato R. R. 33, 4; 73: lynces, Virg. G. 3, 264: serpens, Ov. M. 6, 114; cf., anguis, id. ib. 9, 619: pica, Petr. 28 *fin.*: flores, Tib. 1, 7, 45; Ov. M. 10, 123: plumae, Hor. A. P. 2: lapides, id. Sat. 2, 4, 83; cf., columnae, *of variegated marble*, id. Ep. 1, 10, 22: auctumnus purpureo colore, id. Od. 2, 5, 12: color, Ov. M. 1, 270; cf. also, vestra latera loris faciam ut valide varia sint, *i. e. black and blue*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 12; cf. id. Mil. 2, 2, 61: sparsa quoque in vario passim miracula coelo Videt, *variegated*, i. e. *diversified with stars*, Ov. M. 2, 193.

B. In partic.: * **1.** In rural lang.: terra, *wet above and dry beneath*, Col. 2, 4, 5; so, sulcus, Cato R. R. 61, 2.

2. Subst., varia, ae, *f.* (*i. e.* bestia, a mottled animal): **a.** *A panther*, Plin. 8, 17, 23 *sq.*; v. also below, in the *Adv.*—**b.** *A kind of magpie*, Plin. 10, 29, 41.

II. Trop., *Diverse, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, various*, etc.: varium poëma, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna: voluptas etiam varia dici solet, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: (qualitates) variae et quasi multiformes, id. Acad. 1, 7, 26: curricula multiplicium variorumque sermonum, id. Or. 3, 12; cf., res varia et multiplex, id. Flacc. 3, 6; and, multae, copiosae variaeque rationes, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222; cf. also, Plato varius et multiplex et copiosus fuit, id. Acad. 1, 4, 17: varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, id. de imp. Pomp. 10, 28; cf. id. de Or. 3, 16, 61; and id. ib. 1, 61 *fin.*: varium jus et dispar conditio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 19, 49: eventus varii fortunae, Caes. B. G. 2, 22, 2: victoria, *wavering*, i. q. anceps, Sall. J. 5, 1; Liv. 2, 6, 10; so, bellum, Flor. 4, 12, 26: animus audax, subdolus, varius, *changeable, unsteady, fickle*, Sall. C. 5; 4; cf., varium et mutabile semper Femina, Virg. A. 4, 569; and, Antonius ingenio varius, Flor. 4, 3, 4; hence with a punning allusion to signif. *no.* I.: miror quid sit, quod pater tuus, homo constantissimus, te nobis varium reliquit, (*beaten black and blue*, and *fickle-minded*), Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 48 Spald.—**b.** Varium est, with a relative-clause: quales sint (dii), varium est, *various opinions prevail*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 13.—Hence,

Adv., vărĭe, *With diverse colors, in a variegated manner*: **1.** Lit.: mithrax gemma multicolor, contra solem varie refulgens, Plin. 37, 10, 63; so, smaragdi Cyprii varie glauci, id. 37, 5, 18.—**2.** Trop.: varie moveri, Cic. de Div. 2, 42, 89: qui (sermones) ab his, qui illum audierunt, perscripti varie et copiose sunt, id. Acad. 1, 4, 16: numerus hujus generis late et varie diffusus est, id. Sest. 45, 97: varie sum affectus tuis literis, id. Fam. 16, 4, 1: ita varie per omnem exercitum laetitia, moeror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur, Sall. C. 61, 9: in Aequis varie bellatum, Liv. 5, 28.—With a punning allusion to *no.* I., B, 2, a: *Ep.* Perpetuon' valuisti? *Th.* Varie. *Ep.* Qui varie valent, caprigenum hominum non placet mihi neque pantherinum genus, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 15.

vārix, ĭcis, *comm.* [1. varus] *A dilated vein, varix*, esp. in the thighs, Cels. 7, 8; 17 *fin.*; 31; Var. in Non. 26, 13; 167, 25; Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35; Sen. Ep. 78 *med.*; Plin. 11, 45, 104; Quint. 11, 3, 143.

* **1. vāro,** ōnis, *m.* *A stupid, boorish fellow, a clodpate*: Lucil. in Fest. s. v. SQVARROSI, p. 328 and 329.

2. vāro, are, *v. a.* [1. varus] *To bend, curve* (late Latin): alveos pontium, Auct. de Limit. p. 257 Goes.: flumen, id. ib. 285.

Varro, ōnis, *m.* *A surname in the gens Terentia*: e. g. *the celebrated scholar*, M. Terentius Varro; *the poet*, P. Terentius Varro Atacinus; *the consul*, C. Terentius Varro, *defeated at Cannae*, et mult. al.—**II.** Deriv., **Varrōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Varro, Varronian*: milites, *i. e. of the consul C. Terentius Varro*, Liv. 23, 38, 9: ingenia, *of M. Terentius Varro*, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.: comoediae, *the collection of the twenty-one genuine comedies of Plautus, arranged by M. Terentius Varro*, Gell. 3, 3, 3.

1. vārus, a, um, *adj.* *Bent, stretched*, or *grown apart, bent* or *stretched outward*: **I.** Lit.: (canes) debent esse cruribus rectis et potius varis quam vatiis, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 4; hence of persons *with legs bent outward, bow-legged*: hunc varum distortis cruribus, illum Balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47; so Lucil. in Non. 26, 12; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54; Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10 *fin.*: manus, Ov. M. 8, 33; cf., brachia, Mart. 7, 32, 9; Stat. Th. 6, 850: cornua, Ov. M. 12, 382; id. Am. 1, 3, 24: talea, Col. 5, 9, 2.—**II.** Trop., *Diverse, different* (poet.): geminos, Horoscope, varo Producis genio, Pers. 6, 18.—With the *dat.*: alterum (genus hominum) et huic varum et nihilo sapientius, *different from this*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 56.

2. vărus, i, *m.* *An eruption* on the face, *a blotch, pimple*, Gr. ἴονθος, Cels, 6, 5; Plin. 22, 25, 73; 23, 1, 14; id. ib. 4, 42; 45.

3. Varus, i, *m.* *A surname*, esp. in the gens Quintilia; e. g. P. Quintilius Varus, *defeated by Arminius*, Vell. 2, 117; Suet. Aug. 23; Tib. 17; Tac. A. 1, 3; 43; 55; 60, et mult. al.—**II.** Deriv., **Varĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Varus, Varian*: clades, Suet. Aug. 23; 49; Tib. 17; 18; Calig. 3, 31.

1. vas, vădis, *m.* [vado] *A bail, security, surety* (in gen., while praes is confined to pecuniary matters): "*vas* appellatus, qui pro altero vadimonium promittebat," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 71: vas factus est alter (Damon) ejus sistendi, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45; so id. Rep. 2, 36; id. Fin. 2, 24, 79; Liv. 39, 41, 7; Hor. S. 1, 1, 11 Heind.

2. vas, vāsis; *plur.*, vasa, ōrum (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.*, vasum, Cato in Gell. 13, 23, 1; Fab. Pictor in Non. 544, 26; Plaut. Truc. 1, 33 *sq.*:—vasus fictilis, Petr. 57, 8; *gen.*, vasi, Lucr. 6, 233 Forb. *N. cr.*—Apocopated, vas' argenteis, for vasis, acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 153), *n.* *A vessel, dish*, also, *a utensil, implement* of any kind: nihil relinquo in aedibus Nec vas nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89: corpus quasi vas est, aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52: sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54. So, vinarium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, 62: argentea, id. ib.; Hor. S. 2, 7, 72: Corinthia et Deliaca, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: Samia, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 41: Cic. Mur. 36, 75: Murrhina, Plin. 37, 2, 7, et saep. Also of implements for supporting any thing: "si vasa sint legata, non solum ea continentur, quae aliquid in se recipiunt edendi bibendique causa paratum, sed etiam quae aliquid sustineant: et ideo scutellas vel promulsidaria contineri," Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 20.—Of *Military equipments, baggage*: ille ex Sicilia jam castra commoverat et vasa collegerat, *had packed up*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, 40; so, vasa colligĕre, Liv. 21, 47, 2; 27, 47, 8; Sen. Ep. 19; and, vasa conclamare, *to give the signal for packing up*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66, 1; 3, 37, 4.—Of *Agricultural implements*: "vasa quae utilia culturae sunt, aratrum, ligones, sarcula, falces, bidentes," Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8; so too, of *bee-hives*, Col. 9, 6, 1.—Of *Hunting implements*: Grat. Cyneg. 219.—**II.** In an obscene sense, of *The privy member*: Auct. Priap. 70; cf. in a double sense, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 41.

vāsārĭum, ii, *n.* [2. vas] **I.** *Furniture-money, equipage-money*, given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment, Cic. Pis. 35, 86.—**II.** *Money given for the hire of an oil-mill*, Cato R. R. 145, 3.—**III.** The *furniture, movables* in a bath, Vitr. 5, 10.—**IV.** *Archives, records*, Plin. 7, 49, 50; Cod. Theod. 13, 11, 12; Cassiod. Var. 7, 45 *fin.*

Vāsātes, um, *m.* *A people of Aquitania*, Aus. Parent. 24; Amm. 15, 11; cf. Ukert, Gall. 263.—Hence **Vasaticus,** a, um, *adj.*: rheda, Aus. Ep. 7, 18.

vāsātus, i, *m.* [2. vas, *ad fin.*] *That has a large privy member* (late Latin), Lampr. Heliog. 5; 8; 9, 31.

‡ **vascellum,** i, *n.*, *dim.* [2. vas] *A small vase or urn*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4555.

Vascŏnes, um, *m.* *A people in Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Pyrenees, in the modern Navarra, the parent stock of the Basques*, Plin. 3, 3, 4; Juv. 15, 93; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 365 *sq.*—In the *sing.*, adjectively, **Vascōnis**: saltu, *i. e. the Pyrenees*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 311.—**II.** Deriv., **A. Vascŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *The country of the Vascones*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 202.—**B. Vascŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Vascones*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10 217.

vascŭlārĭus (contr. VASCLARIUS, Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 291, 9; ap. Fabr. p. 17, *no.* 75), ii, *m.* [vasculum] *One who makes vessels of metal, a worker in metals, a whitesmith, goldsmith*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2. 4, 24, 54; Ulp. Dig. 19 5, 21 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4276.

vascŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [2. vas] *A small vessel*, Cato R. R. 111; Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3; id. Trin. 4, 2, 46; Quint. 1, 2, 28; 7, 10, 9; Juv. 9, 141.—Of *A small bee-hive*, Pall. Jun 7, 8.—**II.** Transf., *The seed-capsule* of certain plants, Plin. 15, 28, 34; 18, 7, 10, § 52.—Of *The privy member*, Petr. 24 *fin.*

* **vascus,** a, um, *adj.* [perh. so incorrectly pronounced or written for vastus] tibia, *A kind of flute*, Sol. 5.

* **vastābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [vasto] *Wasting, desolating, devastating*, Amm. 31, 8.

vastātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A laying waste, desolating, ravaging, devastation*: omnium, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18; so, domuum, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 1, 4: Italiae, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 4: agri, Liv. 7, 15, 11; 10, 4, 7.—In the *plur.*: intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac. A. 15, 27.

vastātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A desolater, ravager, devastater* (poetically): Arcadiae (aper), Ov. M. 9, 192; cf., ferus (*i. e.* lupus), id. ib. 11, 395: ferarum (Amycus), *destroyer*, Virg. A. 9, 772: Trojae, Stat. Ach. 2, 318.

vastātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Wasting, ravaging, devastating* (late Lat.): manus hostium, Amm. 18, 6: globus, id. 19, 9.

* **vastātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.] *A* (female) *waster, ravager, devastater*; trop.: luxuria terrarum marisque vastatrix, Sen. Ep. 95.

vaste, *adv.*, v. vastus, *ad fin.*

* **vastesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [vastus] *To become desert* or *waste*: ne scelere tuo Thebani vastescant agri, Att. in Non. 185, 10.

* **vastĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [vastus-facio] *Laying waste, ravaging, devastating*: Erymanthia vastifica belua, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

vastĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vastus] *An empty place, a waste, desert*: audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, quae fuga aratorum, quam deserta, quam in culta, quam relicta omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51, 114; so, coupled with solitudo, Tac. A. 13, 55: judiciorum et fori, Cic. Brut. 6, 21.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to vastus, *no.* II.): **A.** *Desolation, devastation, ruin, destruction:* quum caedem a vobis, vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italia depellebam, Cic. Fl. 1, 1; cf., Italiam totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: vastitatem efficere, id. Pis. 35, 85: vastitatem reddere, Liv. 3, 26, 2; cf., fugam ac vastitatem late fecerunt, id. 8, 9, 12: protritis arboribus ac frugibus dira vastitas, Tac. H. 2, 70.—In the *plur.:* tot vastitates funerum, Att. in Non. 417, 12.—**B.** *Terrible size, hugeness, immensity, vastness* (post-Aug.; but cf. vastus, *no.* II., B): beluae pari vastitate, *of like vast size*, Col. 3, 8, 3; so, roborum Hercyniae silvae, Plin. 16, 2, 2; cf., immensa aequorum, id. 3 *praef.:* hostis formidandae vastitatis, Gell. 9, 13, 4: coeli, Plin. 2, 41, 41; cf., solis, id. 2, 11, 8: odoris, id. 31, 6, 32: vocis, Col. 1, 9, 2.—**2.** Trop.: vastitas instantis laboris, *the fearful magnitude, vastness*, Col. 4, 18, 2; so, scientiae rei rusticae, id. 5, 1, 1.

* **vastĭtĭes,** ēi, *f.* [vastus] i. q. vastitas, *no.* II., A, *Ruin, destruction:* vastities venit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 68.

vastĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** i. q. vastitas, *no.* II., A, *Ruin, destruction* (ante-classical): Mars pater, te precor . . . ut tu morbos visos invisosque, viduertatem vastitudinemque, calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, an old formula of prayer, in Cato R. R. 141, 2; so Pac. and Att. in Non. 184, 31.—* **II.** i. q. vastitas, *no.* II., B, *Fearful size, hugeness, vastitude:* corporis, Gell. 5, 14, 9.

vasto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make empty* or *vacant, to leave untenanted* or *uninhabited, to desert* (rarely, but quite classical): lex erat lata de vastato ac relicto foro, Cic. Sest. 24, 53: vastati agri sunt, Liv. 3, 32, 2: vastant cultoribus agros, Virg. A. 8, 7: venator vastata lustra fugit, *i. e. destitute of game*, Val. Fl. 1, 480:—pati terram stirpium asperitate vastari, *to lie waste* or *untilled*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99.—**II.** Transf., *To empty* or *deprive of inhabitants, to lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate; to ruin, destroy:* **A.** Lit. (the predom. signif. of the word): ipse ad vastandos depopulandosque fines Ambiorigis proficiscitur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24, 4; so, agros, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, 119 (coupled with exinanire): Italiam (with diripere), Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13: partem provinciae incursionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 5: omnia caedibus, incendiis, ruinis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25, 1; cf., omnia (coupled with invadere, polluere), Sall. J. 41, 9: omnia igni ferroque, Vell. 2, 110 *fin.:* fana Poenorum tumultu, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 47: cuncta (panthera), Phaedr. 3, 2, 14: direpti vastatique classe, Tac. H. 2, 16.—**B.** Trop.: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, *harassed, perplexed*, Sall. C. 15, 4.

* **vastŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [vastus, *no.* II.] *Rather huge* or *bulky:* corpora, App. M. 2, p. 128.

vastus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with vacuus] *Empty, unoccupied*, i. e. *waste, desert, desolate* (so rarely, but quite class.): genus agrorum propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26; cf., agrum vastum ac desertum habere, Liv. 28, 11, 10; so too, v. ac deserta urbs, id. 24, 3, 11; 28, 7, 12: vasta incendiis ruinisque urbs, id. 5, 53, 1: mons vastus ab natura et humano cultu, Sall. J. 48, 3: urbs a defensoribus vasta, Liv. 23, 30, 7 Drak. (*al.* vacua *s.* vastata):—abs te viduae et vastae virgines, *made lonely*, Enn. in Serv. Virg. A. 1, 52: dies per silentium vastus, Tac. A. 3, 4.

B. Trop. (the fig. taken from tracts of country lying waste or untilled), *Uncultivated, unpolished, rude, rough, harsh:* vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115; so, v. homo atque foedus, id. ib. 117: v. quidam et insubidi, Gell. 19, 9, 9: fugiemus crebras vocalium concursiones, quae vastam atque hiantem orationem reddunt, ut hoc est: *baccae aeneae amoenissimae impendebant*, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: omnia vasta ac temeraria esse, Liv. 24, 48, 7.

II. Transf.: **A.** *Wasted* by destruction, *laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed* (so very rarely; usually vastatus): fit vasta Troja, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 130; cf., jam hanc urbem ferro vastam faciet Peleus, Att. in Fest. p. 372 and 373; so, haec ego vasta dabo, Virg. A. 9, 323: nec solum modo vastum hosti relictum, sed castellis etiam vicisque illatus ignis, Liv. 10, 12, 8 Drak.

B. With the predom. idea of dreadful extent or size, *Vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous:* immani et vastae insidens beluae, Cic. Rep. 2, 40; so, v. et immanis belua, id. de Div. 1, 24, 49; cf., vastissimae beluae, id. Rep. 2, 26; and, elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior: ad figuram quae vastior? id. N. D. 1, 35, 97: summa erat vastum atque apertum mare, Caes. B. G. 3, 12, 5; cf., in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano, id. ib. 3, 9, 7: fossa vastissima, Cic. Rep. 2, 6. So, solitudines, id. ib. 6, 19; cf., campi, Virg. A. 3, 13: Charybdis, Lucr. 1, 723: antrum, Virg. A. 1, 52; cf., hiatus speluncae, id. ib. 6, 237: suspectus turris, id. ib. 9, 530: manus, Ov. F. 2, 322: arma, Virg. A. 10, 768, et saep.: iter, *i. e. on the vast ocean*, Ov. M. 14, 438: cretamen, Virg. A. 12, 553; cf., impetus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 30; and, pugnae Cannensis clades vastissima, Gell. 5, 17, 5: tempestas, Col. 2, 20, 5; cf., vapores vastissimi, id. 2, 20, 1: clamor, Virg. A. 10, 718; Ov. M. 12, 494; cf., murmur, Virg. A. 1, 245: latratus, Col. 7, 12, 3: tonitru, Val. Fl. 1, 617; cf., litera vastior, *too harsh-sounding*, Cic. Or. 45, 153: pondus, Virg. A. 5, 447; Ov. Her. 9, 88.

2. Trop.: vastus animus, *i. e. insatiable*, Sall. C. 5, 5; so, varia vastaque scientia, *very extensive, vast*, Col. 1 praef. § 28: potentia, Ov. M. 2, 520.—Hence,

Adv., vaste: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I., B) *Rudely, harshly:* loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45; so, ne vastius diducantur verba, id. ib. 3, 43, 172.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II., B) *Widely, far away, vastly, enormously:* vaste cedentia litora, Mel. 1, 1, 4: vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. M. 11, 530: vastius podagra correpti, Scrib. Comp. 107.

vāsum and **vāsus,** i, v. 2. vas, *ad init.*

vātes, is, *comm. A foreteller, soothsayer, prophet; a female soothsayer, prophetess:* bonus vates poteras esse: nam quae sunt futura dicis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 37; so Enn. in Cic. de Div. 1, 58, 132; Lucr. 1, 110; Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; id. N. D. 1, 20, 55; Hor. S. 2, 5, 6, et al.—In the *fem.:* tuque o sanctissima vates, Praescia venturi, Virg. A. 6, 65.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A poet; a poetess:* versibu' quos olim Fauni vatesque canebant, Enn. Ann. 7, 2; so Hor. Od. 1, 1, 35; 2, 20, 3; 4, 6, 44; 4, 9, 23, et saep. et al.; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88.—**B.** *An oracle*, i. e. *a teacher, master, authority* in any art or profession (post-Aug. and rarely): Herophilus medicinae vates miranda arte, Plin. 11, 37, 89: Q. Scaevola legum clarissimus et certissimus vates, Val. Max. 8, 12, 1.

vătĭa, ae, v. vatius.

vatica herba, *A plant, called also* Apollinaria, App. Herb. 74.

Vātĭcānus (*i* short, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 7), a, um, *adj.:* mons, collis, *The Vatican Hill, in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber*, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 7; Juv. 6, 343; Fest. p. 379; also, in the *plur.*, for *the hill and the space around it:* montes Vaticani, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.—Hence, also: ager, id. Agr. 2, 35, 96: campus, id. Att. 13, 33, 4: vallis, *between the Vatican and the Janiculum*, Tac. A. 4, 14: Circus, Plin. 16, 40, 76: vina, an inferior sort, Mart. 6, 92, 3; 10, 45, 5; cf., cadus, id. 1, 19, 2; 12, 48, 14. Subst.: in Vaticano, Plin. 8, 14, 14; 16, 44, 87; 18, 3, 4, § 20.—And, Vaticanus, *The divinity presiding over the Vatican*, acc. to Var. in Gell. 16, 17, 1.

vātĭcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vaticinor] *A foretelling, soothsaying, prophesying; a prediction, vaticination*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10; id. Att. 8, 12, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 4; Plin. Ep. 6, 20 *fin.*

* **vātĭcĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A soothsayer, prophet*, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 42.

vātĭcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [vaticinus] *A prediction, prophecy* (post-Aug. for vaticinatio), Plin. 7, 52, 53; Gell. 16, 17, 1.

vātĭcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [vates] *To foretell, predict, prophesy, vaticinate:* vaticinantes, Cic. de Div. 1, 18, 34; cf. id. ib. 1, 31, 67: haec duce praedico vaticinorque deo, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 93. So Liv. 2, 41, 5; 5, 15, 4; Quint. 4, 2, 3; Ov. Her. 16, 277; id. Ib. 271, et al.—With an object-clause: saevam laesi fore nominis iram Vaticinatus erat, Ov. M. 4, 9; so id. ib. 8, 775.—Poet.: parcite, vaticinor, cognatas caede nefanda Exturbare animas, *i. e. I warn you as a prophet*, Ov. M. 15, 174; so id. ib. 6, 159; cf., vaticinor moneoque, id. Pont. 1, 1, 47.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *To sing* or *celebrate* as a poet: Agrigentinum quidem doctum quendam virum carminibus Graecis vaticinatum ferunt, quae in rerum natura totoque mundo constarent quaeque moverentur, ea contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: *Ps.* Parricida . . . Sacrilege . . . Perjure. *Ba.* Vetera vaticinamini, *you're singing the old song*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 129.—**B.** *To rave, rant, talk foolish stuff:* vaticinari atque insanire, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, id. Fam. 2, 16 *fin.*

vātĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Prophetical, vaticinal* (not ante-Aug.): libri, Liv. 25, 1, 12: furores, Ov. M. 2, 640.

(* **Vatĭēnus,** i, *m.* P. Vatienus. *A countryman to whom Castor and Pollux are said to have announced the victory of the Romans over Perseus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2; 3, 5.)

Vatinianus, a, um, v. Vatinius, *no.* I.

Vătīnius, a. *The name of a Roman* gens, Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 254. So esp., **I.** P. Vatinius, *A Roman so vehemently attacked in public, on account of his crimes, by Cicero, that* Vatiniana crimina *and* Vatinianum odium *became proverbial;* the former, Catull. 53, 2: the latter, id. 14, 3; cf. Sen. Const. Sap. 17 *med.*—**II.** *A shoemaker and maker of four-nozzled drinking-cups*, Mart. 14, 96, 1; whence *these vessels* themselves are called Vatinii (*sc.* calices), id. 10, 3, 4.

vătĭus, a, um, *adj. Bent inward.* (canes) sint cruribus rectis et potius varis quam vatiis, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 4: hence, also of persons *with legs bent inward, knock-kneed:* quaesitum est, an balbus et blaesus . . . et varus et vatius sanus sit, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10 *fin.;* so Mart. 12, 70, 1. Also in the form, vatia, ae, *m.:* imitari vatias, Var. L. L. 9, 5, 129; cf. Plin. 11, 45, 105.

* **vătrax,** ācis, and **vătrĭcōsus,** i, *adj. m. Having bad feet:* "*vatrax* et *vatricosus* pedibus vitiosis," Non. 25, 16; Lucil. 28, in Non. l. l.

(* **Vatrenus,** i, *m. A river of Gallia Cispadana falling into the Po*, now *the Santerno*, Plin. 3, 16, 20; Mart. 3, 66, 2.)

1. vĕ [vel apocopated] *Or;* leaving the choice free between several things: num quid est aliud mali damnive, quod, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 12: telum tormentumve, Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 8; so id. ib. 3, 56, 1: libidines iracundiaeve, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: albus aterve fueris, ignorans, id. Phil. 2, 16, 41: si id facis facturave es, Ter. Hec. 5, 1 12: ne quid plus minusve faxit, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 21; so, ne quid plus minusve, quam sit necesse, dicat, Cic. Fl. 5, 12: duabus tribusve horis, id. Phil. 14, 6, 16: alter ambove, *etc.*, id. ib. 5, 19, 53; v. alter, p 87, *no.* 1: aliquis unus pluresve, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, et saep.: ne cui meae longinquitas aetatis obstet mortemve exspectet meam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 20: eho, Mysis, puer hic unde est? quisve huc attulit? id. Andr. 4, 4, 9; cf. id. Eun. 2, 3, 12: si quando aut regi justo vim populus attulit regnove eum spoliavit, aut, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: quae civitates habent legibus sanctum, si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore ac fama acceperit, uti ad magistratum deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet, *or* (*sc.* it is ordered by law) *that he shall not*, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 20, 1.—Poet., ve . . . ve or ve . . . aut: corpora vertuntur: nec quod fuimusve sumusve, Cras erimus, Ov. M. 15, 215: regnave prima Remi aut animos Carthaginis altae, Prop. 2, 1, 23.

2. vĕ (sometimes also written vae) An inseparable particle, which serves both to negative the positive idea lying in the simple word, and to strengthen a negative idea (cf. male in male sanus, and male metuo), vegrandis, *small*, vecors, *senseless*, vepallidus, *very pale*; cf. Gell. 5, 12, 9.

vēcordia, ae, *f.* [vecors] *Want of reason, senselessness, silliness; madness, insanity* (not in Cicero): vecordia innata cuiquam, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 2: alicui vecordiam objectare, Sall. J. 94, 4; cf., studia plena vecordiae, Tac. A. 3, 50: formidine quasi vecordia exagitari, Sall. J. 72, 2; so id. ib. 99, 3; Tac. A. 1, 32; 4, 22 *fin.*; Ov. M. 12, 227: prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall. C. 15, 5: egregie homo improbus atque immani vecordia, Gell. 20, 1, 13.

vē-cors, dis, *adj.* [cor] *Destitute of reason; senseless, silly, foolish; mad, insane*: "aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vecordes concordesque dicuntur," Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; cf., "*vecors* est turbati et mali cordis," Fest. p. 372: ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste dementiorem putem? Cic. Pis. 20, 47; so Liv. 4, 50, 4; 4, 49, 11; Ov. M. 5, 291; Hor. S. 2, 5, 74, et al.; cf. also, deformis habitu more vecordium in publicum evolat, Just. 2, 7 *fin.*:—mens, Cic. Sest. 55, 117: impetus prope vecors, Liv. 7, 15, 3.—*Comp.*: vecordior, Aurel. Vict. Caes. 40 *med.*—*Sup.*: vecordissimus, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 55 *fin.*

* **vectābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [vecto] *That can be carried, portable*: materia insulae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25 *med.*

* **vectābŭlum**, i, *n.* [id.] *A carriage, vehicle*, Gell. 20, 1, 28.

vectācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *A carriage, vehicle*, Tert. Bapt. 3; Anim. 53.

* **vectārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *for carrying* or *conveying*: equus, *a pack-horse, draught-horse*, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15 (acc. to Schneid. Comment. ad h. l., we should read vectuarius).

vectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A carrying* or *being carried, a riding* (post-Aug.): vectatio et iter reficiunt animum, Sen. Tranq. 15 *med.*: assidua equi post cibum, Suet. Calig. 3.

vectĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [vectis] *One who works the lever* in machines, Vitr. 6, 9 *med.*

vectĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.*: v. vita dicitur eorum, qui vectibus parietes alienos perfodiunt furandi gratia. Cato: *vecticulariam vitam vivere, repente largiter habere, repente nihil*, Fest. p. 378.

vectīgal, ālis, *n.* [vectus, from veho] *A toll, tax, impost* paid to the State: in vectigalibus non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipse affert calamitatem ... ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 6, 15; so C. Gracch. in Gell. 11, 10, 3; Caes. B. C. 1, 35, 4; id. B. G. 1, 18, 3; 1, 36, 4; Cic. de imp. Pomp. 6, 16; id. Agr. 2, 21, 55 *sq.*; id. Brut. 36, 136; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, 26, et saep. et al.—**II.** Transf., of private affairs, *Revenue, rents, income*, etc.: vectigalia urbana rusticis (anteponantur), Cic. Off. 2, 25, 88; cf., ex meo tenui vectigali, id. Parad. 6, 3, 49; so Hor. Od. 3, 16, 40; Col. praef. § 27; Plin. 9, 54, 79; 26, 3, 8; Plin. Ep. 7, 18, 2 *sq.*—Proverb.: magnum vectigal est Parsimonia, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 49.

vectīgālĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [vectigal] *A collector* or *receiver of taxes*: publicani et vectigaliarii, Firm. Math. 3, 13.

vectīgālis, e, *adj.* [veho] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to imposts* or *taxes*: pecunia, *i. e. impost, tribute*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35, 89; cf., annuum tributum, Just. 13, 1: civitas, *tributary*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, 79; so, agri, id. ib. 43, 103; also of individuals: hos Suevi ... vectigales sibi fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 4; so id. ib. 3, 8, 1; cf., (Hannibal) vectigalis stipendiariusque et servus populi Romani, Liv. 21, 41, 7.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the revenue, that brings in revenue* or *income*: equi, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: ita ei lecti sui contumelia vectigalis est, App. Apol. p. 323.

* **vectĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A carrying, conveyance*: quadrupedum vectiones, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

vectis, is, *m.* [id.] *A strong pole* or *bar*; esp. *a lever*: saxa quam maxima possunt vectibus promovent, Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 1; so id. ib. 3, 40, 4; Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19.—For moving machines, *A handspike*, Vitr. 6, 9.—For carrying things, *A carrying-pole*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 571.—For breaking up or tearing down any thing, *A crow, crow-bar*: demoliri signum ac vectibus labefactare conantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 94; so Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 3; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4; Hor. Od. 3, 26, 7; Ov. M. 12, 452.—For fastening a door, *A bar, bolt*: quum ad eum (conjectorem) retulisset quasi ostentum, quod anguis domi vectem circumjectus fuisset: *tum esset*, inquit, *ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset*, Cic. de Div. 2, 28, 62; so Virg. A. 7, 609; Plin. 7, 56, 57.

vectĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [VECTITO, acc. to Gell. 9, 6; Caper, p. 2246 P.] *Borne* or *carried about*: curru quadrijugo vectitatus, Arn. 5, 183.

(* **Vectĭus**, a. *The name of a Roman* gens: Tac. A. 11, 30; 31; 36.)

vecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [veho] *To bear, carry, convey* (perhaps not ante-Aug.): delphinum dorso super fluctus edito vectavisse (Arionem), Gell. 16, 19, 16: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg. A. 6, 391: plaustris ornos, id. ib. 11, 138.—In the *pass.*: vectabor humeris, Hor. Epod. 17, 74: vectari equis, *to ride on horseback*, Ov. M. 8, 374.

Vectŏnes or **Vettŏnes**, um, *m.* *A people of Lusitania*, in the mod. *Salamanca* and *Estremadura*, Plin. 3, 3, 4; 4, 20, 34; Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Liv. 35, 22, 8; Luc. 4, 9; Sil. 3, 378; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 318.—**II.** Deriv., **Vettonĭa**, ae, *f.*, *The territory of the Vettones*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 187.

vector, ōris, *m.* [veho] **I.** *Act.*, *One that bears, carries*, or *conveys* any thing; *a bearer, carrier* (so poet. and in post-Aug. prose): debet semper plus esse virium in vectore quam in onere, Sen. Tranq. 5: (equus) gradarius optimu' vector, Lucil. in Non. 17, 25; so, Sileni (asellus), Ov. F. 1, 433: puellae (taurus), Sen. Herc. Oet. 553: stelligeri Olympi (Atlas), id. ib. 1907.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *One that rides* upon any thing; *a rider, traveler, passenger* (so quite class.): etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27; cf. id. Att. 2, 9, 3; so of *passengers in a ship*: Ov. Her. 18, 148; Virg. E. 4, 38; Luc. 5, 581; Petr. 107; Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1 *fin.*; and in an obscene sense: numquam nisi navi plena tollo vectorem, Macr. S. 2, 5:—vector equum regit, Ov. A. A. 3, 555; so of *a rider on horseback, a horseman*, Prop. 4, 7, 84.

vectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *for carrying*: navigia, *transport-ships*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8, 4; Suet. Caes. 63.

vectrix, īcis, *f.* [vector, *no.* I.] *She that carries* or *transports*: navis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 8 *fin.*: equa, Poet. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 1, p. 628.

vectūra, ae, *f.* [veho] *A bearing, carrying, conveying, transportation* by carriage or by ship; *a riding*, etc. (quite class.): equi idonei ad vecturam, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15: misimus qui pro vectura solveret, *for the transportation*, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 2; so, mercium, Paul. Dig. 4, 9, 4: sine vecturae periculo, *of transportation by sea*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 4.—In the *plur.*: remiges, arma, frumenta, vecturae imperabantur, *transport, conveyance*, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 2; cf., vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus descripsit, id. ib. 3, 42, 4: onerum, Gell. 5, 3, 1.—**II.** Transf., *Passage-money, freight-money, fare, freight*: Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 138; so Sen. Ben. 6, 15 *fin.*

vectūrārĭus, ii, *m.* [vectura] *A driver* of a vehicle, Cod. Theod. 14, 6, 1.

vectus, a, um, *Part.* of veho.

—**Vēdĭus**, ii, *m.* *Another name for* Vejovis, *Pluto*, Mart. Cap. 2, 40.

vĕgĕo, ēre, *v. a.* [kindr. with vigeo] *To move, excite, quicken, arouse* (ante-classical): aequora salsa veges ingentibu' ventis, Enn. in Non. 183, 3: quum magno strepitu Volcanum ventu' vegebat, id. ap. Fest. s. v. METONYMIA, p. 153: equum, Lucr. 5, 1297: animos Venus veget voluptatibus, Pompon. in Non. 183, 2.—*Absol.*, *To be lively, active*: viget, veget utpote plurimum, Var. in Non. 183, 6.

vĕgĕtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vegeto] *Animating, enlivening* (post-class.): aura Favonii, Mart. Cap. 6, 223: quaedam radix, Amm. 22, 8 *med.*

vĕgĕtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *The animating power, vivifying principle* (post-class.): Prud. Hamart. 75: nostrae vegetamina vitae, id. ib. 299.

* **vĕgĕtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An enlivening, quickening, excitement*: incessus, App. M. 1 *init.*

* **vĕgĕtātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An enlivener, exciter, quickener*: inertum, Aus. Ephem. in Orat. 16.

Vĕgĕtĭus, ii, *m.* *A proper name*: **I.** Flavius Vegetius Renatus, *A writer on military affairs in the latter half of the fourth century*; cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 324.—**II.** *A much later veterinary author*, Cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 337.

vĕgĕto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vegetus] *To arouse, enliven, quicken, animate, invigorate* (post-class.): spiritus, qui animalia omnia vitali et fecunda ope vegetat, App. de Mundo, p. 61; so, structum Adam (anima), Prud. Hamart. 448; App. M. 11 *init.*: gaudia non illum vegetent, Aus. Ep. 25, 64: memoriae vegetandae gratia, Gell. 17, 2, 1.

vĕgĕtus, a, um, *adj.* [for vegitus, *Part.* of vegeo] *Enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, brisk, sprightly* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: te vegetum nobis in Graecia siste, Cic. Att. 10, 16 *fin.*; cf., fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, Liv. 22, 47 *fin.*; and, vegetus praescripta ad munia surgit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81: nigris vegetisque oculis, valetudine prospera, Suet. Caes. 45.—*Comp.*: aspectus (tauri), Col. 6, 20.—*Sup.*: color conchyliorum, Plin. 21, 8, 22.—**II.** Trop.: mens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 41; cf., sed vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, Liv. 6, 22, 7: tertia pars rationis et mentis, Cic. de Div. 1, 29, 61: libertas, Sen. Hipp. 459.—*Sup.*: hoc intervallum temporis vegetissimum agricolis maximeque operosum est, *the liveliest, busiest*, Plin. 18, 26, 65.

vē-grandis, e, *adj.* *Not very large, little, small, diminutive* (very rare): oves vegrandes atque imbecillae, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 13: farra, Ov. F. 3, 445; so, frumentum, Fest. p. 372: gradus, Plaut. Fragm. ib.

☞ Whether vegrandis also means "valde grandis," as Non. 183, 30, asserts, is very dub.; hence the reading in Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93, quem hominem vegrandi macie torridum, is not altogether certain.

* **vĕhātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [veho] *A carrying, conveying, transportation*, Cod. Theod. 14, 6, 3 (perh. vectatio should be read).

vĕhĕmens (scanned as a dissyl., like vēmens, Lucr. 3, 153; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120), entis, *adj.* [prob. a protracted form for vēmens, from ve-mens; cf. vecors, vesanus; and thus, prop., not very reasonable, *i. e.*] *Very eager, violent, furious, impetuous, ardent, vehement*, etc.: **I.** Lit.: vehemens in utramque partem, Menedeme, es nimis, aut largitate nimia aut parsimonia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31: Galba non in agendo solum, sed etiam in meditando vehemens atque incensus, Cic. Brut. 22, 88: vehemens feroxque natura, id. Vatin. 2, 4; so, coupled with severus (*opp.* lenissimus), id. Cat. 4, 6, 12; with inexorabilis, id. Sull. 31, 87; with dissolutus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, 104; with acer, id. Caecin. 10, 28; cf., vehemens lupus et sibi et hosti Iratus pariter, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 28; so, canis, Phaedr. 2, 3, 1.—Of abstract things: acer et vehemens incitatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: genus orationis vehemens atque atrox, id. ib. 2, 49, 200: so, v. et pugnax exordium dicendi, id. ib. 2, 78, 317: v. et aspera quaestio, Quint. 5, 10, 113: vehemens et grave senatusconsultum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3.

II. Transf., in gen., *Active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, mighty, strong*: Arcturus signum sum omnium acerrimum: Vehemens sum exoriens: quum occido vehementior, Plaut. Rud. prol. 71; so, imber, Lucr. 6, 517: cursus fluminum, Quint. 9, 4, 7: vehementissimus cursus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 7; so, fuga, id. ib. 8, 48, 3: ictus, Lucr. 6, 311; cf., pilum ... vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19, 7: brassica ... tenui succo vehementissima, *very powerful, very efficacious*, Cato R. R. 157, 2: so medicamentum efficacius et vehementius, Scrib. Comp. 70: vitis vehementioribus statuminibus impedanda est, *stronger*, Col. 4, 16, 2: vitis vehemens multaque materia frondens, *vigorous*, id. 3, 1. 5: vehemens violentia vini, Lucr. 3, 481; so, vis frigorum aut calorum, Plin. 17, 24, 37; cf., vis in oratione vehementissima, Quint. 9, 4, 13: vehementior somnus, Plin. 20, 22, 87: dolor capitis, id. 24, 9, 38: usus strigilis, Suet. Aug. 80: argumentum vehementius, Quint. 7, 6, 7, et saep.—Hence,

Adv., vĕhĕmenter: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *Eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, vehemently*, etc.: vehementer irata, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64; so id. Merc. 5, 2, 82: se agere, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 16; cf., quae vehementer, acriter, animose fiunt, id. Tusc. 4, 23, 51: vehementer eos incusavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 1: commotus, id. ib. 1, 37, 4. —*Comp.*: insectari aliquem vehementius, Cic. Lael. 16, 57: nisi alicui vehementius minari, id Verr. 2, 4, 66, 149: vehementius equos incitare, Caes. B. C. 2, 41, 4.—*Sup.*: vehementissime contendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 17, 5.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *Strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much*: fluctuare video vehementer mare, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 12: astringere manus, id. Capt. 3, 5, 9; cf. id. Curc. 4, 4, 12; id. Mil. 2, 2, 50: vehementer id retinebatur, Cic. Rep. 2, 32: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, id. Att. 16, 16, D.: displicere, id. ib. 13, 21, 3: quod vehementer ad has res Attinet, Lucr. 4, 33; so, (res) vehementer ad me pertinet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 10: vitium vehementer inesse, Lucr. 4, 824.—*Comp.*: ingemere vehementius, Cic. Rep. 6, 12.—*Sup.*: se vehementissime exercere in aliqua re, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152; so, probare, Licin. Calv. in Charis. p. 198 P.

vĕhĕmenter, *adv.*, v. vehemens, *ad fin.*

vĕhĕmentesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [vehemens] *To become violent* or *vehement* (late Lat.): passio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 2: fluor, id. ib. 4, 6 *fin.*

vĕhĕmentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] (a post-Aug. word): **I.** *Eagerness, fervency, vehemence*: Pollio Asinius fuit acris vehementiae, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 33; so, Gracchi, Gell. 1, 11, 14. —**II.** *Strength*: odoris, Plin. 13, 8, 16: saporis, id. 19, 5, 27: vini, id. 31, 1, 21: venarum, *i. e. a strong pulse*, id. 23, 1, 24: linteorum strigilumque, *i. e. a copious use*, id. 28, 4, 14.

vĕhes, is, *f.* [veho] *A carriage loaded* with any thing, *a cart-load, wagon-load* (post-Aug.): foeni large onusta, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 108; so, stercoris, Col. 11, 2, 86: fimi, Plin. 18, 23, 53: qui lapis etiam nunc ostenditur magnitudine vehis, *so big as to be a cart-load*, id. 2, 58, 59.—**II.** Transf., as a measure, *A load*, Col. 11, 2, 13.

vĕhĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [vehiculum] *Of* or *belonging to carriages* or *vehicles*: res, *the post*, Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1: called also, cursus, Arcad. ib. 18, § 4.

vĕhĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to carriages* or *vehicles, carriage-*: fabricator, *a carriage-maker*, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 5: cursus, *the post*, Capitol. Anton. 12; called also, res, Amm. 14, 11.

vĕhĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [veho] *A carriage, conveyance, vehicle*: mihi aequum est dari vehicula, qui vehar, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28; so of *wagons, carts*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, 186; Liv. 34, 1, 3; Suet. Calig. 39; Tac. A. 12, 47; id. Hist. 2, 41; Plin. Pan. 20, 3. Of *a ship*: furtorum vehiculum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23, 59.—* **II.** Transf., *An agricultural implement for cutting down grain, a reaping-machine*, Pall. Jun. 2, 2.

vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [kindr. with ὀχέω] **I.** *Act., To bear, carry, convey*, on the shoulders, by wagon, by horse, by ship, *etc.*: Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 44; cf. id. Bacch. 2, 3, 115; so, reticulum panis onusto humero, Hor. S. 1, 1, 48: cibum ore (formica), Ov. A. A. 1, 94: ille taurus, qui vexit Europam, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78: uxorem plaustro, Tib. 1, 1, 51; cf., Tantalides ... Pisaeam Phrygiis equis, Ov. Tr. 2, 386: quum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 5, 28, 1; cf., te, Bacche pater, tuae Vexere tigres, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 14: Troja qui profugis sacra vehis ratibus. Tib. 2, 5, 40: dum coelum stellas, dum vehet amnis aquas, id. 1, 4, 66; cf., quodque suo Tagus amne vehit aurum, Ov. M. 2, 251: quod fugiens semel hora vexit, *has brought along, has brought*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 48.—*Absol.*: navim prospexi, quanti veheret interrogavi, Quint. 4, 2, 41.—In the *pass.*: ut animal sex motibus veheretur, Cic. Univ. 13: curru quadrigarum vehi, id. de Div. 2, 70, 144; so, vehi in essedo, id. Phil. 2, 24, 58: vectus curru, Vell. 2, 82 *fin.*; Ov. M. 5, 360; cf., vehi per urbem, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: in navibus vehi, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89; so, in navi, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 73: navi, id. Amph. 2, 2, 220: lintribus, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43: puppe, Ov. Her. 16, 115: parva rate, id. Met. 1, 319; cf. also Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 113; id. Mil. 2, 1, 40; id. Merc. 2, 3, 37; id. Stich. 4, 1, 25; id. Trin. 4, 3, 81: in equo, Cic. de Div. 2, 68, 140: in niveis equis victor, Ov. F. 6, 724: nympha vehitur pisce, id. Met. 2, 13: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, Virg. A. 7, 65.

II. *Neutr., To be borne, to ride, sail*, etc., upon any thing (so rarely, and perh. only in the *Part. praes.* and in the gerund): consuli proconsul obviam in equo vehens venit, Quadrig. in Gell. 2, 2 *fin.*: per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: partim scripserunt, qui ovarent, introire solitos equo vehentes, Gell. 5, 6, 27; Just. 11, 7: cui lectica per urbem vehendi jus tribuit, Suet. Claud. 28.

Vēii, ōrum, *m.* *A very ancient city in Etruria, one of the twelve towns of the Etrurian confederacy, conquered by Camillus*, near the mod. village of *Isola*, Plin. 3, 17, 21; Liv. 4, 61; 5, 2; 7 *sq.*: Cic. de Div. 1, 44, 100; Suet. Ner. 39; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 410 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv.: **A. Vēiens,** entis, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Veii, Veientian*: ager, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; id. Fam. 9, 17, 2; cf., arvum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 167: senatus, Liv. 4, 58: bellum, Cic. de Div. 1, 44, 100; 2, 32, 69; Liv. 4, 58; 5, 52, et al.—Subst., Veientes, um, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Veii, the Veientes*, Cic. de Div. 1, 44, 100; id. Tusc. 3, 12, 27; id. Phil. 9, 2, 4 *sq.*; Liv. 1, 15; 27; 4, 1 *sq.* In the *sing.*: Veiens quidam, Cic. de Div. 1, 44, 100.—**B. Vēientānus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: ager, Liv. 4, 19; 5, 30: uva, Mart. 2, 53, 4. —Subst., Veientana Italica, *A black precious stone found near Veii*, Plin. 37, 10, 69. —Veientanum, i, *n.*, *An inferior sort of wine*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 143; cf. Pers. 5, 147; Mart. 1, 104; 9; 3, 49.—Veientani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Veii, the Veientians*, Plin. 3, 5, 8.—**C. Vēius** or **Vēĭus** (trisyl.), a, um, *adj.*, The same: dux Veïus, *i. e. Tolumnius*, Prop. 4, 10, 31.—Subst., Veia, ae, *f.*, *A proper name of a woman*, Hor. Epod. 5, 29.

vĕl, *conj.* [*imperat.* of volo, and therefore, prop., will, choose, take which you wish], specifies, in connection with something previously mentioned, another or a different thing, and leaves the preference between the two to be decided by subjective opinion or choice (while aut opposes absolutely and objectively; v. aut, *ad init.*) *Or*; and, more freq., repeated, vel ..., vel, *either ... or, be it ... or.*

I. In gen.: **A.** vel ... vel: vel tu me vende, vel face quod tibi lubet, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 70: nunc quamobrem huc sum missus, amabo, vel tu mihi aias vel neges, id. Rud. 2, 4, 14; so id. ib. 5, 2, 44: vel sumptuosae vel desidiosae illecebrae multae cupiditatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, id. ib. 2, 21: maximum virtutis vel documentum vel officium, id. ib. 1, 20: pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit vel paci decorum vel bello, Liv. 1, 42 *fin.*, et saep.—Along with *aut*, but not corresponding to it (but cf., in the follg., the poet. use of aut ... vel, for vel ... vel): num aut tuum aut cujusquam nostrum nomen vel Caucasum hunc transcendere potuit vel illum Gangem transnatare? Cic. Rep. 6, 20: ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubris? id. Lael. 16, 57: si velim scribere quid aut legere aut canere vel voce vel fidibus, aut geometricum quiddam aut physicum aut dialecticum explicare, *etc.*, id. de Div. 2. 59 122.—Vel more than twice in succession: tu vel suda, vel peri algu, vel tu aegrota, vel vale, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 24: vel in tempestate, vel in agris, vel in corporibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: vel spectator laudum tuarum vel particeps vel socius vel minister consiliorum, id. Fam. 2, 7, 2; so eight times in succession, id. Rep. 1, 3.—**b.** The last vel joined with *etiam, vero etiam, omnino*, to complete, intensify, or generalize what has been said: quae vel ad usum vitae vel etiam ad ipsam rem publicam conferre possumus, (* *or even*), Cic. Rep. 1, 18 *fin.*; so id. ib. 1, 29; 2, 1; cf., ut vel ea defendam, quae Pompeius velit, vel taceam vel etiam ad nostra me studia referam literarum, id. Fam. 1, 8, 3: in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis, id. Rep. 1, 3: haec vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animos judicum movendos ex iis quae sunt ante posita sumentur, (* *or in general*), id. Part. or. 36, 128.—**c.** In the poets, sometimes, aut ... vel, for vel ... vel: tellus aut hisce, vel istam Quae facit, ut laedar, mutando perde figuram, Ov. M. 1, 546; v. aut, p. 501, a.

B. Vel used once: dic igitur me tuum passerculum ... hoedillum me tuum dic esse vel vitellum, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 77: lege vel tabellas redde, id. Pseud. 1, 1. 29: orabant (Ubii), ut sibi auxilium ferret ... vel ... exercitum modo Rhenum transportaret, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 5: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: in unius voluntate vel moribus, id. ib. 2, 28 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 10: constituere vel conservare, id. ib. 2, 38 *fin.*: unum illud extimescebam, ne quid turpiter facerem, vel dicam, jam effecissem, id. Att. 9, 7, 1.—**b.** Joined with potius, to correct what has been said, *Or rather*: ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, id. ib. 2, 30 *fin.*; cf., quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea laetatus! id. Att. 16, 7, 5: novem tibi orbibus vel potius globis connexa sunt omnia, id. Rep. 6, 17.

II. In partic., with a climax implied, *Or even, or indeed, or ... itself, even, indeed, surely, certainly* (prop., an elliptical expression, to denote that something else or even the thing mentioned may be taken): ita me di ament, vel in lautumiis, vel in pistrino mavelim Agere aetatem, Quam, *etc.*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 5: *Ep.* Si arte poteris accubare. *Ge.* Vel inter cuneos ferreos, id. Stich. 4. 2, 39: sed tamen vel regnum malo quam liberum populum, Cic. Rep. 3, 34 *fin.*: isto quidem modo vel consulatus vituperabilis est, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23: quum se vel principes ejus consilii fore profiterentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 6: vel Priamo miseranda manus, Virg. A. 11, 259: facile me paterer vel illo ipso acerrimo judice quaerente vel apud Cassianos judices ... pro Sex. Roscio dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 85: —*Ch.* Pax, te tribus verbis volo. *Sy.* Vel trecentis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 122: *Ca.* Ut opperiare hos sex dies saltem modo... *Ba.* Animo bono es. Vel sex menses opperibor, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 89; cf. id. ib. 68; 111: hoc ascensu vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem arcuerint, Liv. 9, 24, 7: *Ph.* Dane suavium? *Di.* Immo vel decem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 22: —per me vel stertas licet, inquit Carneades, non modo quiescas, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 93: ut ipsis sententiis, quibus proluserunt vel pugnare possint, id. de Or. 2, 80. 325: quum vel abundare debeam, cogor mutuari, id. Att. 15, 15, 3;—Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 3: existiment quod velint, ac vel hoc intelligant, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33: raras tuas quidem sed suaves accipio literas: vel quas proxime acceperam, quam prudentes! id. Fam. 2, 13, 1: credo vel propter ignis periculum, id. Leg. 2, 23, 58: est tibi ex his ipsis qui assunt bella copia, vel ut a te ipso ordiare, *especially as you can begin with yourself*, id. Rep. 2, 40.—So esp. freq. with superlatives, to denote the highest possible degree: hoc invenisset unum ad morbum illum homini vel bellissimum, *the very loveliest, the most beautiful possible*, Lucil. in Non. 527, 28: vidi in dolore podagrae ipsum vel omnium maximum

Stoicorum Posidonium, Cic. Fragm. ib. 32: hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum, suavitatis autem est vel plurimum, *the very least . . . the utmost possible*, id. Or. 26, 91: quod erat ad obtinendam potentiam nobilium vel maximum, vehementer id retinebatur, id. Rep. 2, 32: cujus (Hannibalis) eo tempore vel maxima apud regem auctoritas erat, Liv. 36, 41, 2: vident unum senatorem vel tenuissimum esse damnatum, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 46: fora templaque occupabantur, ut vel exspectatissimi triumphi laetitia praecipi posset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51, 3:—vel studiosissime quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: quum Sophocles vel optime scripserit Electram, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: vel maxime confirmare, id. N. D. 2, 65, 162; so, vel maxime, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32; id. Or. 26, 89; id. Att. 9, 12, 3; Quint. 1, 3, 12; 4, 3, 4. et mult. al.

vela, ae. *f.* *The Gallic name for the plant* erysimon, Plin. 22, 25, 75.

Velābrensis, e, v. 2. Velabrum, *no.* II.

1. vēlābrum, i, *n.* [velo] *A covering* or *awning* stretched above the theatre, Amm. 14, 6 *fin.*

2. Velābrum, i, *n.* *A street in Rome on the Aventine Hill, where especially oil-dealers and cheese-mongers sold their wares*, Var. L. L. 5, 7, 14; Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 29; id. Curc. 4, 1, 22; Hor. S. 2, 3, 229; Tib. 2, 5, 33; Prop. 4, 9, 5; Ov. F. 6, 405.—**II.** Deriv., **Vēlābrensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Velabrum, Velabrian*: caseus, Mart. 13, 32, 2; cf. id. 11, 52, 10.

vēlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [velo] *A cover, covering, clothing, garment* (poetical and in post-Aug. prose), Virg. A. 1, 649; Ov. M. 6, 566; id. Fast. 6, 579; id. A. A. 3, 267; Juv. 3, 178; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11; Tac. G. 17.

vēlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A cover, covering*: **I.** Lit.: * **A.** Tunicas, quae testiculos ambiunt, velamenta vocat, Cels. 7, 18.—* **B.** *A veil, curtain*, i. q. velum: Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 15.—**C.** Velamenta, *Olive-branches wound about with woolen fillets*, or *rods wound about in like manner*, which suppliants bore before them: velamenta manu praetenderis supplice, Ov. M. 11, 279: ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes orare, ut reciperent sese, Liv. 24, 30 *fin.*: velamenta et infulas praeferentes, Tac. H. 1, 66; v. velo, *no.* I., *circa fin.*—* **II.** Trop.: quaerentes libidinibus suis patrocinium aliquid seu velamentum, *a screen, cloak, concealment*, Sen. Vit. beat. 12 *fin.*

vēlāris, e, *adj.* [velum] *Of* or *belonging to a veil* or *curtain*: anuli, *curtain-rings*, Plin. 13, 9, 8.

vēlārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *A covering, screen, awning*, stretched above the theatre to keep off the sun, Juv. 4, 122.

‡ **vēlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.] **I.** *A slave who attended to closing the curtains at the entrance of an apartment, a door-keeper*, Inscr. Grut. 599, 7 *sq.*—**II.** *A sailor who attended to furling and unfurling the sails*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3642.

vēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A veiling, giving the veil*, Aug. Ep. 150 *fin.*

vēlāto, *adv.*, v. velo, *ad fin.*

(* **Vĕlauni,** ōrum, *m.* *A people of Aquitania*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Plin. 3, 20, 24.)

Vĕlĕda, ae, *f.* *A virgin who uttered predictions, and received idolatrous worship among the Germans*, Tac. G. 8; id. Hist. 4, 61; 65; 5, 22; 24.

vēles, ĭtis, *m.* *A kind of light-armed soldier, who attacked the enemy out of the line of battle, a skirmisher*; usually in the *plur.*, velites, "Liv. 26, 4, 4 *sq.*; 38, 21, 13;" 30, 33, 3, et saep.; Var. in Non. 552, 30; Ov. Ib. 48.—In the *sing.*, Lucil. in Fest. s. v. SUB VITEM, p. 308; Titin. in Non. 552, 26.—* **II.** Transf.: me autem a te, ut scurram velitem, malis oneratum esse, non moleste tuli, *as the clown of the troop*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1.

Vĕlĭa, ae, *f.*: **I.** *An elevated portion of the Palatine Hill at Rome*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 17; Cic. Rep. 2, 31; Liv. 2, 7, 6.—**B.** Deriv., **Vĕlĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Velia, Velian*: VELIENSE SEXTICEPS IN VELIA APVD AEDEM DEVM PENATIVM, an old formula in Var. L. L. 5, 8, 17.—**II.** *A town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocaeans*, orig. called Ὑέλη, afterward Ἐλέα, Lat. Elea (v. h. v.), Plin. 3, 5, 10; Gell. 10, 16, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 19, 1; 7, 20, 1; id. Verr. 2, 2, 40, 99; 2, 5, 17, 44; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 1, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 135.—**B.** Derivv.: **1. Vĕlĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Velia, Velian*: sacerdotes, Cic. Balb. 24, 55.—In the *plur.*, Velienses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Velia, the Velians*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1; Plin. 3, 3, 4.—**2. Vĕlīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: portus, *i. e. Velia*, Virg. A. 6, 366.

vēlĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [velum-fero] *Sail-bearing*: carina, Prop. 3, 9, 35; Ov. M. 15, 719: malus, Val. Fl. 1, 126: venti, Sen. Thyest. 129.

* **vēlĭfĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [velifico] *A making sail, sailing*: mutata velificatione, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21.

* **vēlĭfĭcium,** ii, *n.* [id.] *A making sail, sailing*: velificia primum invenit Isis, Hyg. Fab. 277.

vēlĭfĭco, are, v. velificor, *ad fin.*

vēlĭfĭcor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [velum-facio] *To make sail, spread sail, sail*: **I.** Lit. (so rarely; not in Cic.): (ratis) Caerula ad infernos velificata lacus, Prop. 2, 28, 40: velificantes triumphantium in modum, Flor. 3, 7, 3.—**II.** Trop.: alicui, *To make sail for*, i. e. *to exert one's self to effect, procure*, or *gain* a thing (so quite classical): honori suo velificari, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: ne aut velificatus alicui dicaris, aut, *etc.*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2: favori civium, Flor. 1, 9, 5.

☞ **1.** Act. collat. form, velifico, are: nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas, Prop. 4, 9, 6; so, per summa aequora, Plin. 9, 33, 52.—**2.** Velificatus, a, um, in a pass. signif.: Athos, *sailed through*, Juv. 10, 174.

* **vēlĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [velificor] *Made with sails, sailing*: cursu navigii, Plin. 13, 11, 21.

1. Vĕlīnus lacus, *A lake in the Sabine territories, between Reate and Interamnum*, Plin. 3, 12, 15; Virg. A. 7, 517; 712; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 530.—It gave its name to Velina tribus, *the people who dwelt around this lake*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 9; Liv. Epit. 19 *fin.*

2. Vĕlīnus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Velia*; v. Velia, *no.* II., B, 2.

vēlĭtāris, e, *adj.* [veles] *Of* or *belonging to the* velites: arma, Sall. J. 105, 2: hastae, Liv. 26, 4, 4; 38, 20, 1; Plin. 7, 56, 57.

vēlĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [velitor] *A skirmishing* with words; *a bickering, wrangling, dispute* (Plautin.): "*velitatio* dicta est ultro citroque probrorum objectatio, ab exemplo velitaris pugnae," Fest. p. 369: verbis velitationem fieri, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 41; id. Rud. 2, 6, 41.

Vĕlĭternīnus, a, um, v. Velitrae, *no.* II., B.

Vĕlĭternus, a, um, v. Velitrae, *no.* II., A.

vēlĭtes, um, v. veles.

vēlĭtor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [veles] *To fight like the* velites or *light troops, to skirmish* (an ante- and post-Aug. word): **I.** Lit.: in eum lapidibus crebris, App. M. 9, p. 234:—equus postremis calcibus, id. ib. 7, p. 195. Of coition: primis Veneris proeliis, id. ib. 5, p. 168.—**II.** Trop.: tunc saga illa primis adhuc armis disciplinae tuae velitatur, *i. e. makes the first attempt, essays*, App. M. 9, p. 234:—nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos, *i. e. have wrangled*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 28; cf., adversus impudentes et improbos in maledictis (coupled with *decertare* convicio), Gell. 6, 11, 1:—periculum alicui, *to threaten with danger*, App. M. 5, p. 164.

Vĕlĭtrae, ārum, *f.* *A town of the Volscii, in Latium, whence originated the Octavian family*, now *Veletri*, Liv. 2, 31; 34; 6, 36; Suet. Aug. 1; 6; 94; Sil. 8, 379; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 640.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Vĕlĭternus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Velitrae*: ager, Liv. 2, 31: rus, Plin. 12, 1, 5: populus, Liv. 8, 12: coloni, id. 6, 36.—In the *plur.*, Veliterni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Velitrae*, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Liv. 8, 14; Suet. Aug. 94.—In the *sing.*, Veliternus, i, *m.*, *A proper name*, Sil. 13, 229.—**B. Vĕlĭternīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65.

* **vēlĭvŏlans,** antis, *adj.* [velum-volo] *Sail flying, flying with sails*, a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Poet. ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 31, 67; cf. the follg. art.

vēlĭvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Sail-flying, winged with sails*, a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Enn. Ann. 14, 2; so id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5; Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 2; also, *absol.*: mare velivolis florebat, Lucr. 5, 1441 Transf., an epithet of the sea: maria alta velivola, Liv. Andr. in Macr. S. 6, 5; so Virg. A. 1, 224; Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 21.

vella, ae, v. villa, *ad init.*

* **vellātūra,** ae, *f.* [contr. from vehelatura, from veho] *A carrying, conveyance*: vellaturam facere, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 14.

(* **Vellaunodūnum,** i, *n.* *A town of Gallia Celtica, in the territory of the Senones*, Caes. B. G. 7, 11.)

Vellēius, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So esp., C. Velleius Paterculus, *a historian under Augustus and Tiberius*; v. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 203 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Vellēius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Velleius, Velleian*: lex, perh. *called after the consul* C. Velleius Tutor, Scaev. Dig. 28, 2, 29; Ulp. ib. 3, 3; Just. Inst. 2, 13.—**B. Vellēiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: senatusconsultum, *called after the consul* C. Velleius Tutor, Ulp. Dig. 16, 1, 2.

* **vellĭcātim,** *adv.* [vellico] qs. *By pinches* or *twitches*, i. e. *piecemeal, disconnectedly*: vellicatim ac saltuatim scribere, Sisenn. in Non. 188, 1.

vellĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A plucking, twitching*; trop., *a twitting, taunting* (post-Aug.): quum non tantum lacerationes, sed etiam vellicationes effugerit, Sen. Vit. beat. 5 *med.*; so id. de Ira, 3, 43.

vellĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vello] *To pluck, twitch, pinch, nip*: **I.** Lit.: cornix vulturios vellicat, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 148: puer, quid fleret, interrogatus, a paedagogo se vellicari respondit, Quint. 6, 1, 41: vellicata blande auricula suscitavit, Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 3.—**B.** Transf., of bees, *To suck*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 7.—**II.** Trop.: * **A.** *To wake up, arouse* by twitching: excitandus e somno et vellicandus est animus admonendusque, Sen. Ep. 20 *fin.*—**B.** *To pluck* or *twitch* in speaking, *i. e. to twit, taunt, carp, rail at*: contemplent, conspiciant omnes, nutent, nectent, sibilent, vellicent, vocent, *etc.*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 73; cf., more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26, 57. So too Sen. Ben. 2, 28 *fin.*; Prop. 2, 5, 8; Hor. S. 1, 10, 79.

vello, velli and vulsi, vulsum, 3. *v. a.* *To pluck, pull; to pluck out, pull out*: **I.** Lit.: oves, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 9; so Plin. 8, 48, 73: anseres, id. 10, 22, 27; cf., plumam anserum, Col. 8, 13, 3: albos capillos a stirpe, Prop. 3, 25, 13: comam, Mart. 5, 39, 19: pilos equinae caudae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: barbam, id. Sat. 1, 3, 133; cf., florem genae, Luc. 6, 562: circa corporis curam morosior, ut non solum tonderetur diligenter ac raderetur, sed velleretur etiam, *i. e. had the hair on his body plucked out by the roots*, Suet. Caes. 45:—cuneum vellito statimque surculos in ea foramina demittito, *etc.*, Col. 5, 11, 5; Arb. 26, 4: quum pars vellerent vallum atque in fossas proruerent, Liv. 9, 14, 9; so, signa (castris), Virg. A. 11, 19; id. Georg. 4, 108: hastam de cespite, id. Aen. 11, 566: postes a cardine, id. ib. 2, 480: modo nata poma, Tib. 3, 5, 20; cf., asparagum ab radice, Plin. 19, 8, 42: herbas unguibus, Luc. 4, 414:—vellere coepi et pressare manu lentissima brachia, Hor. S. 1, 9, 63; so, latus digitis, Ov. A. A. 1, 606; and, aurem, *to pull* or *twitch the ear*, Virg. E. 6, 4; Cop. 37; Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 155.—**II.** Trop. (very rarely): sed mea secreto velluntur pectora mortu, Stat. S. 5, 2, 3.—Hence

vulsus, a, um, *Pa.*: **A.** *With the hair plucked out*, i. e. *hairless, beardless, smooth, effeminate*: ludius, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 6; Quint. 2, 5, 12; so id. 5, 9, 14: 8 praef. § 19; Sen. Contr. 1 praef. *med.*; Prop. 4, 8, 23.—**2.** Trop.: mens, *effeminate*, Mart. 2, 36, 6.—**B.** *Suffering convulsions, spasmodic*, Plin. 21, 19, 74; 23, 1, 16.

vellus, ĕris, *n.* [vello] *Wool shorn off, a fleece*: "pastores Palatini ex ovibus ante tonsuram inventam vellere lanam sunt soliti: a quo *vellera* dicuntur," Var. L. L.

5, 8, 17; cf. id. ib. 5, 29, 36. So id. R. R. 2, 11, 9; Plin. 27, 7, 28; Lucr. 6, 689; Hor. Epod. 12, 21; id. Ep. 1, 10, 27; Ov. M. 6, 21; 14, 264, et mult. al.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The skin of a sheep with the wool on it, the fell* or *pelt* entire, Col. 7, 4, 4; Tib. 2, 1, 62; Virg. E. 3, 95; id. Aen. 7, 95; Ov. Her. 18, 144; id. Fast. 5, 102.—Hence, **2.** For *The hide, pelt* of any other animal: fulvi leonis, Ov. F. 2, 340; cf. id. ib. 5, 396: cervina, id. Met. 6, 592; cf. id. ib. 3, 197: ferina, id. ib. 11, 4 —**B.** Of woolly material, *Wool, down:* velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres, *i. e. the fleeces* or *flocks of silk*, Virg. G. 2, 121. Of light, fleecy *clouds:* tenuia nec lanae per coelum vellera ferri, Virg. G. 1, 397; so Luc. 4, 124. Of *snow-flakes:* Mart. 4, 3, 1.—**C.** Of things made of wool: Parnasia, *woollen bands* or *fillets*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 8.

vēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [velum] *To cover, cover up, wrap up, envelop, veil,* etc. (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: capite velato, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10; so Quint. 2, 13, 13; 6, 1, 48; cf., capita Phrygio amictu ante aras, Virg. A. 3, 545: varices, Quint. 11, 3, 143: partes tegendas, Ov. M. 13, 479; cf., velanda corporis, Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 3: antennas, Virg. A. 3, 549:—velatus toga, *enveloped, clothed*, Liv. 3, 26, 10; so, purpurea veste, tunica, stola, *etc.*, Ov. M. 2, 23; id. Fast. 3, 645; Hor. S. 1, 2, 71; Tib. 1, 5, 25:—tempora purpureis tiaris, *to wrap round, bind round*, Ov. M. 11, 181; so, tempora vittis, coronâ, id. Pont. 3, 2, 75; 4, 14, 55; cf. in a Greek construction: Amphicus albenti velatus tempora vitta, id. Met. 5, 110: cornua lauro, id. ib. 15, 592; cf., hastam frondibus, id. ib. 3, 667: molas sertis, id. Fast. 6, 312: Palatia sertis, id. Trist. 4, 2, 3: delubra deum fronde, Virg. A. 2, 249:—velatis manibus orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, *i. e. holding the* velamenta (v. h. v., *no.* I., C), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 101; cf., velati ramis oleae, Virg. A. 11, 101.

B. In milit. lang., vēlāti, ōrum, *m.*, similar to the accensi (and perh. joined with them in one maniple), *A kind of supernumerary troops, who took the place of those who fell;* always in the phrase, accensi velati (*i. e.* accensi et velati; like emptio venditio, socii Latini, *etc.*), Cic. Rep. 2, 22; Fragmenta Vatic. juris civ. § 138, p. 121 ed. Bucholtz; cf. Fest. s. v. ASCRIPTICII, p. 14 Müll. *N. cr.;* s. v. VELATI, p. 369. In the later Latin (because regarded as one word) also in the *sing.*, of one such soldier, accensus velatus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 111; 1368; 2153; 2182, et mult. al. Cf., concerning this kind of troops, Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. vol. ii., p. 496 *sq.*, 3d ed.

II. Trop., *To hide, conceal* (post-Aug.; several times in Tac., otherwise rarely): odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac. A. 14, 56: externa falsis armis, id. Hist. 4, 32; cf. id. Ann. 12, 61: primas adolescentis cupidines, id. ib. 13, 13: culpam invidia, id. ib. 6, 29: nihil, coupled with omittere, Plin. Pan. 56, 1.—Hence

* vēlāto, *adv.*, *Through a veil, darkly, obscurely:* deum discere, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

Velocasses, ĭum, v. Bellocassi.

vēlōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [velox] *Swiftness, fleetness, speed, rapidity, velocity:* **I.** Lit.: velocitate ad cursum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107; so id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45 (coupled with pernicitas): 4, 13, 31 (with celeritas); Caes. B. G. 6, 28, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 36, 2; 48, 7; Quint. 2, 16, 13; 2, 20, 9, et al. In the *plur.:* non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, sed, *etc.*, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17.—**II.** Trop. (so perh. only post-Aug.): velocitas cogitationum animique celeritas, Plin. 7, 12, 10; so, animi exercitata studio, Quint. 5, 10, 123: mali, Tac. A. 15, 38: occasionum, id. Hist. 1, 83.—Of speech, style: immortalis illa Sallustii, Quint. 10, 1, 102; so id. 9, 4, 83; 10, 7, 8.

vēlōcĭter, *adv.*, v. velox, *ad fin.*

vēlox, ōcis, *adj.* [velum, and thus qs. under full sail] *Swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: juvenes, Liv. 26, 4, 4; cf., pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 5; and, velocissimus quisque, Quint. 2, 3, 7. So, Breuni, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 11. So, cervi, Virg. A. 5, 253: catuli, id. Georg. 3, 405: navis, id. Aen. 5, 116: pes, Ov. M. 1, 551: flamma, Lucr. 6, 689: jaculum, Virg. G. 2, 530: procella, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 63: arbores, *rapidly growing*, Plin. 17, 13, 20: toxicum, *quickly working*, Hor. Epod. 17, 61; so, genus herbae ad mortem, Plin. 21, 31, 105: horae, Ov. M. 2, 118; cf., anni, Mart. 8, 8, 1: navigatio, Quint. 12, 2, 24: celeritas, Plin. 10, 24, 34: victoria, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64: moenia (thermae), *quickly built*, Mart. Spect. 2, 7.—Poet., for the *adv.:* ille velox... Desilit in latices, Ov. M. 4, 352; so Hor. Od. 4, 12, 22; Luc. 9, 829.—With the *inf.:* nec jam hic absistere velox, Stat. Th. 6, 797.—**II.** Trop.: nihil est animo velocius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: ingenio veloci ac mobili, Quint. 6, 4, 8; cf., natura humani ingenii agilis ac velox, id. 1, 12, 2; and, velox ingenio, Tac. Agr. 13: animus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13: acutior atque velocior in urbanitate brevitas, Quint. 6, 3, 45; cf., decurrere materiam stilo quam velocissimo, id. 10, 3, 17.—*Adv.*, vēlōcĭter, *Swiftly, quickly, speedily*, Ov. M. 4, 509; 11, 586; Quint. 1, 1, 28; 2, 4, 28; 8, 3, 81; Plin. 16, 44, 90.—*Comp.:* Cic. Rep. 6, 26.—*Sup.:* Cic. Univ. 9; Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 1; Suet. Tit. 3.

vēlum, i, *n.* [contr. from vehulum, from veho; and thus, orig., that which bears the ship on] *A sail* (in good prose usually in the *plur.*): (*a*) *Plur.:* scindere vela, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187; so, dare, id. Or. 23, 75; Liv. 31, 45, 11; Quint. 10, 3, 7; Hor. Od. 1, 34, 4: facere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9; cf., fieri, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34, 88: pandere, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 10; Quint. 6, 1, 52: dirigere ad castra Corneliana, Caes. B. C. 2, 25, 6: quo utinam velis passis pervehi liceat! Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: contrahere, id. Att. 1, 16, 2; Quint. 12 praef. § 4; Hor. Od. 2, 10, 24: subducere, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 3: legere, Virg. G. 1, 373, et saep. Poet. of wings: pennarum, Lucr. 6, 744.—(*β*) *Sing.:* in pontum vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 45. So id. Mil. 4, 8, 7; id. Epid. 1, 1, 47; Virg. A. 1, 103; 400; Ov. Her. 13, 101; id. Met. 7, 491; 11, 483, et al.—**b.** Proverb.: remis velisque, *with oars and sails*, i. e. *with tooth and nail, with might and main:* res velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25; cf., remigio veloque quantum poteris festina et fuge, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 5 (cf. the similar phrase, remis ventisque, sub remus, p. 1301, *no.* I.).—**B.** Trop.: utrum panderem vela orationis statim, an, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: dare vela Famae, Mart. 8, 70, 6.

II. Transf., *A cloth, covering, awning, curtain, veil:* tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, 30: velis amictos non togis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22:—eadem (*i. e.* uxor) si quando recito, in proximo, discreta velo, sedet, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3; so of *chamber-curtains, hangings*, Suet. Claud. 10; Juv. 6, 228; 9, 105. Of the *awnings* stretched over the theatre or other public places, as a protection from the sun: Lucr. 4, 73; so Prop. 4, 1, 15; Ov. A. A. 1, 103; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2219; cf. Plin. 19, 1, 6:—multis simulationum involucris tegitur et quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cujusque natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, 15.

* **vēlūmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [vello] *A fleece:* "lanam demptam ac conglobatam alii *vellera*, alii *velumina* appellant," Var. R. R. 2, 11, 9 Schneid. *N. cr.*

vĕl-ut or **vĕl-ŭti,** *adv.* (vel taken in its special emphatic signif., v. vel, *no.* II.) *Even as, just as, like as.*

I. Correlat. with a follg. *sic, ita* (so very rarely); velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus ciere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; so, quum velut Saguntì excidium Hannibali, sic, *etc.*, Liv. 31, 18, 9: velut per fistulam, ita per apertam vitis medullam humor trahitur, Col. 3, 18, 5.—**B.** In partic., to introduce comparisons: veluti Consul, quum, *etc.*... sic exspectabat populus, *etc.*, Enn. Ann. 1, 101: ac veluti magno in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio... Sic, *etc.*, Virg. A. 1, 148; v. below, *no.* II., B, 2, and atque, p. 164, *no.* II., 4.

II. Absol.: **A.** In gen.: Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 2: quum repente instructas velut in acie certo gradu legiones accedere Galli viderent, Caes. B. G. 8, 9, 1: ne vitam silentio transeant veluti pecora, quae, *etc.*, Sall. C. 1, 1.

B. In partic.: **1.** To connect, by way of example, a single instance with an established general proposition, *As, for instance, for example:* hoc est incepta efficere pulchre, veluti mihi Evenit, ut ovans praeda onustus incederem, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 145; id. Rud. 3, 1, 4; so id. Merc. 2, 1, 3; cf. id. Aul. 3, 4, 3; id. Curc. 5, 3, 4; id. Truc. 2, 1, 35; 2, 7, 19: numquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant: veluti in hac re aiebant, In labores Herculis, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, 95: ut illi dubia quaedam res... probetur: velut apud Socraticum Aeschinem demonstrat Socrates, *etc.*, id. Inv. 1, 31, 51: est etiam admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus iis, quae gignuntur in terra. Veluti crocodili, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124; id. Fin. 2, 35, 116; cf., multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore, velut hoc, *etc.*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, 23: aliae quoque artes minores habent multiplicem materiam, velut *architectonice*, Quint. 2, 21, 8.

2. To introduce a comparison or tropical expression, *As, like, as it were:* concurrunt veluti venti, quum spiritus Austri, *etc.*... Undique conveniunt velut imber, *etc.*, Enn. Ann. 17, 14 *sq.:* frena dabat Sipylus, veluti quum, *etc.*, Ov. M. 6, 231: migrantes cernas totaque ex urbe ruentes, Ac, veluti ingentem formicae farris acervum Quum populant, *etc.*, Virg. A. 4, 402; cf. above, *no.* I., B:—quoddam simplex orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente judicio velut palato, Quint. 6, 3, 19: ducetur rerum ipsa serie velut duce, id. 10, 7, 6: haec velut sagina dicendi, id. 10, 5, 17: inaequalia tantum et velut confragosa, id. 8, 5, 29: haec est velut imperatoria virtus, id. 7, 10, 13.

3. Velut si, to introduce a hypothetical comparative clause, *Just as if, just as though, as if, as though:* absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 1: (tantus patres) metus de summa rerum cepit, velut si jam ad portas hostis esset, Liv. 21, 16, 2; Quint. 2, 13, 1: facies inducitur illis (corporibus mixtis) Una, velut si quis, *etc.*, Ov. M. 4, 375.—Sometimes, in this sense, velut alone: saepe, velut gemmas ejus signumque probarem, Per causam memini me tetigisse manum, Tib. 1, 6, 25; so Ov. M. 4, 596.

vēna, ae, *f.* *A blood-vessel, vein:* venae et arteriae a corde tractae et profectae in corpus omne ducuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 140. So, venam incidere, id. Pis. 34, 83; Cels. 2, 10; for which, interscindere, abrumpere, abscindere, exsolvere, aperire, pertundere, Tac. A. 15, 35; 59 *fin.*; 69; 16, 17 *med.*; 19; Juv. 6, 46, et al.—**2.** In partic., *An artery:* si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic. Fat. 8, 15; so Cels. 3, 6: tentare, *to feel the pulse*, Suet. Tib. 72 *fin.*; for which, tangere, Pers. 3, 107; Sid. Ep. 22: si protinus venae conciderunt, *i. e. the pulse has sunk* or *fallen*, Cels. 3, 5.—**B.** Transf., of things that resemble veins. Thus, of *water-courses*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43, 4; Auct. B. Alex. 8, 1; Mart. 10, 30, 10. Of *veins of metals*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151; Juv. 9, 31. Of *the urinary passages*, Cels. 4, 1. Of *the veins* or *streaks* of wood, Plin. 16, 38, 73; 13, 15, 30; of those of stone, id. 37, 6, 24; Stat. S. 1, 3, 36. Of *the rows* of trees in a garden, Plin. 17, 11, 15. Of *the virile member*, Mart. 4, 66, 12; 6, 49, 2; 11, 16, 5; Pers. 6, 72.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** For *The interior, the intimate* or *natural quality* or *nature* of a thing: periculum residebit et erit inclusum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: (orator) teneat oportet venas cujusque generis, aetatis, ordinis, id. de Or. 1, 52, 223: si ulla vena paternae disciplinae in nobis viveret, Sever. ap. Spart. Pesc. 3.—**B.** For a person's *Natural bent, genius, disposition, vein* (the fig. taken from veins of metal): ego nec studium sine divite vena, Nec rude quid possit video ingenium, Hor. A. P. 409; so, v. tenuis et angusta ingenii, Quint. 6, 2, 3;

benigna ingenii, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10: publica (vatis), Juv. 7, 53.

vēnābŭlum, i, *n.* [venor] *A hunting-spear*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3; Virg. A. 4, 131; Ov. Her. 4, 83; id. Met. 8, 419; 403; 9, 205; 10, 713; 12, 453; Mart. 14, 31, 1.—**II.** Transf.: sagittarum, of *large spear-like arrows*, for killing elephants, Plin. 8, 8, 8.

Vĕnāfrum, i, *n.* *A very ancient town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil*, now *Venafro*, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Cato R. R. 135; 136; Cic. Att. 7, 13, b, 7; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 3; Hor. Od. 2, 6, 16; Mart. 13, 101, 1; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 787.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Vĕnāfer,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Venafrum*: oleum, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 6.—**B. Vĕnāfrānus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: agri, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 55.—Subst., Venafranum, i, *n.* (*sc.* oleum), *Venafran oil*: ipse Venafrano piscem perfundit, Juv. 5, 86.

vēnālĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venalicius] *Of* or *belonging to slave-selling*: vita, *i. e. slave-dealing*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 73.—**II.** Subst., venaliciarius, ii, *m.*, *A slave-dealer*, Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 1; 21, 1, 44; Afric. ib. 50, 16, 207, et al.

vēnālĭcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [venalis] *Of* or *belonging to selling*, *for sale*: **I.** In gen.: jumenta, Petr. 76.—**B.** Substant., venalicium, ii, *n.*, *Taxes on sales*, Cod. Justin. 12, 19, 4.—**II.** In partic., *Of* or *belonging to slave-selling*: familiae, *i. e. young slaves exposed for sale*, Suet. Aug. 42; so, greges, Plin. 35, 18, 58.—**B.** Subst.: **1.** venalicius, ii, *m.*, *A slave-dealer*, Cic. Or. 70, 232; Plin. 21, 26, 97; Suet. Rhet. 1.—**2.** venalicium, ii, *n.*: **a.** *Slave-selling*, Venul. Dig. 21, 1, 65; Petr. 29; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3023 and 4777.—**b.** In the *plur.* concr., *Young slaves*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 8, 5.

vēnālis, e, *adj.* [2. venus] *Of* or *belonging to selling*, *to be sold*, *for sale*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 67: horti, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: v. ac proscriptae possessiones, id. Agr. 3, 4, 15: cibus uno asse, Plin. 19, 4, 19: opera pistoria, Suet. Tib. 34: essedium, id. Claud. 16: vox, *i. e. of a public crier*, Cic. Quint. 3, 13, et saep.: postremo dixisse (Jugurtham), Urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenerit, Sall. J. 35 *fin.*: ubi non sit, quo deferri possit venale, non expediat colere (hortos), Var. R. R. 1, 16, 3.—**B.** In partic., venalis, is, *m.*, *A young slave offered for sale*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 4; id. Rud. 4, 3, 35; id. Trin. 2, 2, 51, et al.; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, 146; Sen. Ben. 13 *fin.*; id. Ep. 80 *med.*; Plin. 35, 17, 57; cf. Quint. 8, 2, 8. Also adjectively: familia, Quint. 7, 2, 26.—**II.** Transf., *That can be bought* by bribes or presents, *venal*: quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jus jurandum, veritatem, officium, religionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, 144; cf., juris dictio, id. ib. 2, 2, 48, 119; so, multitudo pretio, Liv. 35, 50, 4: amicae ad munus, Prop. 2, 16, 21: coena, Mart. 3, 60. 1.

vēnālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [venalis, *no.* II.] *The capability of being bought* (with bribes, *etc.*), *venality*, Cod. Justin. 4, 59 *fin.*; Sid. Ep. 5, 13 *med.*

vēnālĭtĭus, a, um, v. venalicius.

vēnātĭcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [venaticus] *Of* or *belonging to hunting* or *the chase* (late Latin): praeda, (**game*), Amm. 29, 3; 30, 1.

vēnātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [venatus] *Of* or *belonging to hunting*, *hunting-*: canis, *a hunting-dog*, *hound*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 113; cf., genus canum, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 2: catulus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 65.—***II.** Transf.: prolatis rebus parasiti venatici sumus, *i. e. lean* or *gaunt like hounds*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 17.

vēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [veno] *Hunting*, *the chase*, *venery*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: conditiora facit haec supervacanei operis aucupium atque venatio, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: (Suevi) multum sunt in venationibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 8.—**B.** In partic., *A hunting-spectacle*, *hunt*, *battue*; also, *a combat of wild beasts*, exhibited to the people: ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundunt, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; so id. Fam. 7, 1, 3; id. Att. 16, 4, 1; id. Fin. 2, 8, 23; Suet. Caes. 10; 39; id. Aug. 43; id. Calig. 18; 27; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2556; 2559.—**II.** Transf., *That which is* or *has been hunted*, *game*: quum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio, Liv. 35, 49, 6; so Cels. 5, 26, 30; 2, 20; 24; 26; Col. 9 *praef.* 1: septum venationis, *a preserve* or *cover for game*, *a hunting-park*, Var. R. R. 3, 12, 2.

vēnātĭtĭus, a, um, v. venaticius.

vēnātor, ōris, *m.* [venor] *A hunter*: **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: quasi venator tu quidem es, dies atque noctes cum cane aetatem exigis, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 11. So Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; Caes. B. G. 6, 27, 4; Hor. Od. 1, 1, 26; 1, 37, 19; id. Sat. 1, 2, 105.—Adject.: v. canis, *a hunting-dog*, *hound*, Virg. A. 12, 751; so, equus, *a hunting-horse*, *hunter*, Stat. Th. 9, 685; cf., venatrix.—**B.** In partic. (cf. venatio, *no.* I., B), *One who fights with wild beasts* in the arena, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 11; Tert. ad Mart. 5.—**II.** Trop.: venator adest nostris consiliis cum auritis plagis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 14: physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83.

vēnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venator] *Of* or *belonging to a hunter* or *to the chase*, *hunter's*, *hunting-*: galea, Nep. Dat. 3: culter, Suet. Aug. 19 *fin.*; id. Claud. 13; cf., instrumentum, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3.

vēnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A huntress*, Virg. A. 1, 319; 9, 177 Heyne.—Adject.: v. dea, *i. e. Diana*, Ov. M. 2, 454; cf. id. ib. 2, 492; called also, puella, Juv. 13, 80: canis, Mart. 11, 69, 1.

* **vēnātūra,** ae, *f.* [venor] *Hunting*, *the chase*; trop.: viden' tu illam oculis venaturam facere atque aucupium auribus? *how she hunts about with her eyes? is on the watch?* Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 43.

vēnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Hunting*, *the chase*: labor in venatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98; so Virg. A. 7, 747; 9, 605; Ov. M. 3, 163, et al. In the *plur.*: Ov. M. 4, 302; 307; 309.—***II.** Transf., of *Fishing*: capere in venatu, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 31.

* **vendax,** ācis, *adj.* [vendo] *Fond of selling*: patrem familias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet, Cato R. R. 2 *fin.*

vendĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That may be sold*, *saleable*, *vendible*: **I.** Lit.: via vendibilis Herculanea multarum deliciarum et magnae pecuniae, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; so, fundus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47.—*Comp.*: ager, Var. R. R. 1, 4, 2.—**II.** Trop., *Acceptable*, *agreeable*, *popular*: nam ut sint illa vendibiliora, haec uberiora certe sunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 12: vendibilis orator, id. Brut. 47, 174; cf., (C. Visellius Varro) populo non erat satis vendibilis, id. ib. 76, 264; so, oratio, id. Lael. 25, 96: puella, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 10.—* *Adv.*, vendĭbĭlĭter, *Saleably*; *pleasantly*, Hier. Ep. 130, 18.

vendĭco, are, v. vindico, *ad init.*

* **vendĭtārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [vendo] *Of* or *belonging to selling*, *for sale*: lingua, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 102.

vendĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vendito, an offering for sale; hence, trop.] *A specious display*, *a boasting*, *vaunting*, *blazoning*: quin etiam mihi quidem laudabiliora videntur omnia, quae sine venditatione et sine populo teste fiunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: venditatio atque ostentatio, id. Lael. 23, 86; so, ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiae venditatio, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

* **vendĭtātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A boaster*, *vaunter*, *braggart*: famae nec incuriosus nec venditator, Tac. H. 1, 49 *med.*

vendĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vendo] *A selling*, *sale*; *a vending*, *vendition*: "venditio alienatio est et rei suae jurisque in ea sui in alium translatio," Sen. Ben. 5, 10: venditio bonorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: proscriptiones venditionesque, id. ib. 44, 128. Cf. on the laws relating thereto, Gai. Inst. 3, 139; the title: "De emptione et venditione," Justin. Inst. 3, 23; Dig. 18, 1; and Rein's Privatr. p. 329 *sq.*—**II.** Transf.: **A.** A *thing sold*: antequam venditio transferatur, Ulp. Dig. 18, 2, 4, § 4; 43, 23, 11.—**B.** "*venditiones* dicebantur olim censorum locationes, quod velut fructus publicorum locorum venibant," Fest. p. 376 Müll.

vendĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To offer again and again for sale*, *to try to sell* (quite class., esp. in the trop. sense): **I.** Lit.: Tusculanum venditat, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 7; so, agellum (*opp.* emere), Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 1: piscinas grandi aere, Col. 8, 16, 5: olus, Plin. 22, 22, 38: non ego possum, quae ipsa sese venditat, tutarier, *i. e. prostitutes herself*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 41; cf. id. Curc. 4, 1, 21.—**II.** Trop., *To cry up*, *praise*, *commend*, *recommend*, *blazon*: istius omnia decreta, imperia, literas peritissime et callidissime venditabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, 135; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 59, 133; so, pacem pretio, Liv. 38, 42, 11: munera principis et adipiscendorum honorum jus, Tac. A. 1, 49 *med.*: suam operam, Liv. 44, 25, 5; Quint. 12, 7, 6: ingenii venditandi aut memoriae ostentandae causa, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: valde te venditavi, *i. e. have praised you*, Cic. Att. 1, 16 *ad fin.*:—quo modo se venditant Caesari? *i. e. have ingratiated themselves with him*, id. ib. 8, 16, 1; so, se plebi, Liv. 3, 35, 5: se senatui literis, Vell. 2, 63 *fin.*

vendĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A seller*, *vender*: ut ne quid omnino, quod venditor novit, emptor ignoret, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51; so Var. R. R. 3, 5, 6; Dig. 18, 1 *sq.*

venditrix, īcis, *f.* [venditor] *She that sells* or *vends*, Scaev. Dig. 18, 3, 8.

vendĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of vendo.

vendo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [contr. from venum-do, venundo] *To sell*, *vend*: **I.** Lit.: aut hoc emptore vendes pulchre aut alio non potes, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 31: dum quidem hercle ne minoris vendas quam ego emi, pater, id. Merc. 2, 3, 89; cf., vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: quam optime vendere, id. ib.; id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, 227: dicit, quanti cujusque agri decumas vendiderit, id. ib. 2, 3, 53, 123 *sq.*: praedia, id. ib. 2, 1, 54 (acc. to others, in both places, i. q. locare; cf. venditio, *no.* II., B):—tot judicia, quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *sale*, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74; so, constat negotiatio ex empto et vendito, Sen. Ben. 6, 38.—**II.** Trop., *To sell* or *give up* any thing for money, *to betray* quum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses . . . quorum omnium capita regi Cotto vendidisti, Cic. Pis. 34, 84: vendidit hic auro patriam, *sold*, *betrayed*, Virg. A. 6, 621: suffragia nulli, Juv. 10, 77: sua funera, *i. e. to expose one's life for hire*, id. 8, 192: animam lucro, Pers. 6, 75: verba sollicitis reis, Mart. 5, 16, 6: hoc ridere meum tam nil, nulla tibi vendo Iliade, *I will not sell it thee for an Iliad*, Pers. 1, 122.—**B.** Transf., *To cry up*, *trumpet*, *blazon*, *praise* a thing (as if offering it for sale): Ligarianam praeclare vendidisti, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 2: vendit poëma, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 75: at tibi qui Venerem docuisti vendere primus, Tib. 1, 4, 59: purpura vendit Causidicum, vendunt amethystina, *recommend*, Juv. 7, 135.

Vĕnĕdi, ōrum, *m.*, Οὐενέδαι, *A people of northern Germany*, *the Wends*, Plin. 4, 13, 21. Called also Veneti, Tac. G. 46 Cf. Mann. Germ. p. 313, 322, 324.

vĕnēfĭca, ae, v. veneficus, *no.* II.

vĕnēfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [veneficus] **I.** *A poisoning*: de veneficiis accusare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90; so id. Cluent. 1, 1 *sq.*; Liv. 8, 18, 11; Val. Max. 2, 5, 3; Quint. 5, 7, 37; 5, 9, 11; 7, 3, 7; Tac. A. 12, 66; Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 8, et al.—**II.** *The preparation of magic potions*, *magic*, *sorcery*: subito totam causam oblitus est: idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum esse dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60, 217; cf., quosque veneficiis abstulit illa (Medea) suis, Ov Her. 6, 150; so Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41 *sq.*; [illegible] 2, 5; Petr. 128.

* **vĕnēfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [venenum-facio] *Poisoning*, *poisonous*, *magical*: verba, Ov. M. 14, 365; cf., artes, Plin. 30, 2, 6 aspectus, id. 28, 3, 6: chamaeleon, Sol 25 *med.*—**II.** Subst., veneficus, i, *m.* and venefica, ae, *f.*, *A poisoner*, *sorcerer*, *sorceress*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7; id. Inv. 2, 19 58; Quint. 9, 2, 105;—id. 7, 8, 2; Hor Epod. 5, 71; Ov. Her. 6, 19; id. Met. 7, 316 (of Medea).—As a term of abuse, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 7; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9; Aus. in Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 25.

vĕnēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venenum] *Of* or *belonging to poison*: calix, *a poisoned cup*, Tert. Res. Carn. 16.—**II.** Subst., venenarius, ii, *m.*, *A poison-mixer*, *poisoner*, Suet. Ner. 33; Petr. 39; Tert. Pud. 5 *med.*

vĕnēnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of veneno.

* **vĕnēnĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [venenum-fero] *Containing poison, poisonous, venomous:* palatum, Ov. M. 3, 85.

vĕneno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [venenum] **I.** *To poison:* **A.** Lit.: ut spatium coeli quadam de parte venenet, Lucr. 6, 821: carnem, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126: telum, id. Quint. 2, 8; so, sagittas, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 3. —**B.** Trop.: non odio obscuro morsuque venenat, *harms*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 38.—**II.** *To color, dye:* quos (tapetes) concha purpura imbuens venenavit, Cn. Mattius poet. in Gell. 20, 9, 3; so, venenatus, Mass. Sabin. ib. 10, 15, 27; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 4, 137.—Hence

vĕnēnātus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I.), *Filled with poison, envenomed;* hence, *poisonous, venomous:* **A.** Lit.: colubrae, Lucr. 5, 27: dentes, Ov. Her. 12, 95.—*Comp.:* nihil est usquam venenatius quam in mari pastinaca, Plin. 32, 2, 12.—*Sup.:* vipera, Tert. Bapt. 1.—**2.** Transf., *Bewitched, enchanted:* virga, Ov. M. 14, 413. —**B.** Trop.: nulla venenato litera mixta joco, *harming, biting*, Ov. Tr. 2, 566.

* **vĕnēnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of poison, very poisonous:* herba, Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 8, 13.

vĕnēnum, i, *n.* Orig. like *φάρμακον*, in gen., any thing, esp. any liquid substance, that powerfully affects or changes the condition of the body, *A potion, juice, drug:* "qui *venenum* dicit, adjicere debet, utrum malum an bonum; nam et medicamenta venena sunt: quia eo nomine omne continetur, quod adhibitum naturam ejus, cui adhibitum esset, mutat. Quum id quod nos venenum appellamus, Graeci *φάρμακον* dicunt, apud illos quoque tam medicamenta, quam quae nocent hoc nomine continentur," *etc.*, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 236. Obsolete, however, in this general signif.: QVI VENENVM MALVM FECIT FECERIT, an old legal formula in Cic. Clu. 54, 148: avaritia pecuniae studium habet: ea quasi venenis malis imbuta corpus animumque virilem effeminat, Sall. C. 11, 3. —In the classic language:

II. In partic.: **A.** In a bad sense, also like *φάρμακον*:

1. *A potion that destroys life, poison, venom* (the predom. signif. of the word in prose and poetry).

a. Lit.: ipsius veneni quae ratio fingitur? ubi quaesitum est? quomodo paratum? cui, quo in loco traditum? Cic. Coel. 24, 58. So id. ib. 21, 51; id. Cluent. 60, 165; 61, 169; id. Phil. 11, 6, 13; id. N. D. 3, 33, 81; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28; id. Epod. 3, 5; id. Sat. 2, 3, 131, et al.—**b.** Trop., *Mischief, evil, destruction* (so rarely, and not in Cic.): discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus, Liv. 3, 67, 6: regis Rupili pus atque venenum, *i. e. virulence*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1; also of bad poems, Catull. 44, 2; 77, 5.

2. *A magical potion, charm:* item ut Medea Peliam concoxit senem: Quem medicamento et suis venenis dicitur Fecisse rursus ex sene adolescentulum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 81; cf., dira Medeae, Hor. Epod. 5, 62; and, Colcha, Colchica, id. Od. 2, 13, 8; id. Epod. 17, 35. So Cic. Or. 37, 129; Hor. Od. 1, 27, 22; id. Epod. 5, 22; 87; id. Sat. 1, 8, 19; 2, 1, 48; Ov. M. 7, 209; 14, 55; 403: qui quodam quasi veneno perficiat, ut veros heredes moveat, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: id quod amatorium appellatur, venenum est, Mart. Dig. 48, 8, 3.—**b.** Trop.: aetas et corpus tenerum et morigeratio, Haec sunt venena formosarum mulierum, Afran. in Non. 2, 7: intactos isto satius tentare veneno (*i. e.* amore), Prop. 2, 12, 19; so, blandum, Sil. 7, 453; 11, 309.

B. In a good sense: **1.** *A coloring material, a color, dye, paint* (poet.): alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. G. 2, 465; so Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 207; Ov. R. Am. 351. * **2.** *A medicine:* Luc. 8, 691.

vēnĕo (also written vaeneo), īvi or ii, ītum, 4. (in the *pass.* form, venear, Plaut. Fragm. in Diom. p. 365: veneatur, Titian. ib.: VENIRI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4388:—the *i* of the supine short, acc. to Prisc. p. 907 P.; scanned long in Sedul. Hymn. 1, 21) *v. n.* [venum-eo] *To go to sale*, i. e. *to be sold* (quite class.): oleam venire oportet . . . oleo venibit, Cato R. R. 146: auctio fiet: venibunt servi, supellex, fundi, aedes, omnia Venibunt, quiqui licebunt . . . Venibit uxor quoque etiam, si quis emptor venerit, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 96: venibis tu hodie virgo, id. Pers. 3, 1, 8: cogis eos plus lucri addere, quam quanti venierant, quum magno venissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 39, 89: quia Veneat auro Rara avis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 25: respondit, a cive se spoliari malle quam ab hoste venire, Quint. 12, 1, 43; id. 12, 7, 12; Sen. Const. sap. 3.

vĕnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [veneror] *Worthy of respect* or *reverence, reverend, venerable* (not ante-Aug.): venerabilis vir miraculo literarum . . . venerabilior divinitate credita Carmentae matris, Liv. 1, 7, 8: magnos quidem illos ac venerabiles, Quint. 12, 1, 18: dives, Hor. S. 2, 5, 14: donum, Virg. A. 6, 408: partes eloquentiae (coupled with sacrae), Tac. Or. 10.—**II.** Act., *Showing veneration, venerating, revering, reverential* (post-class.): senatus in deum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: verba erga deos, id. 2, 4, 4. —*Adv.*, vĕnĕrābĭlĭter, *With veneration, reverently* (acc. to *no.* II.): assensus his dictis, Macr. S. 7, 11: exceperunt victorem, Val. Max. 5, 1, 5.

vĕnĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Venerating, revering, reverential:* venerabundi templum iniere, Liv. 5, 22, 4; so id. 5, 41, 8; Suet. Calig. 5.

vĕnĕrandus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of veneror.

vĕnĕranter, *adv.*, v. veneror, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

vĕnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. Venus] *Of* or *belonging to love, venereal* (very rarely, for Venereus): res, *i. e. coition*, Petr. 61.

vĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [veneror] *The highest respect, reverence, veneration* (rarely, but quite class.): habet enim venerationem justam quicquid excellit, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45; so Quint. 1, 10, 9; 12, 11, 7; Plin. Pan. 54, 2; id. Ep. 1, 10, 6; 2, 1, 4; Tac. H. 1, 10; 4. 65; id. Ann. 15, 74.—**II.** Transf., objectively, *The quality that commands veneration, venerable character, venerableness* (so only post-Aug.): amici Alexandri ejus virtutis ac venerationis erant, ut singulos reges putares, Just. 13, 1 *med.*

vĕnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A reverencer, venerator:* domus vestrae, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 1: deorum, Arn. 7, 237.

Vĕnĕrĕus and **Vĕnĕrĭus,** a, um, v. 1. Venus, *no.* II.

* **Vĕnĕrĭ-văgus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. Venus] *Excessive in love, libidinous, dissolute:* Var. in Non. 46, 13.

vĕnĕro, are, v. veneror, *ad fin.*

vĕnĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep. a.* *To reverence with religious awe, to worship, adore, revere, venerate* (quite class.): dii, quos nos colere, precari venerarique soleamus, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117; so, v. et colere deos, id. ib. 2, 28, 71: auguste sancteque deos omnes, id. ib. 3, 21, 53: simulacrum in precibus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 94: eum (Epicurum) ut deum, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48; cf., eos in deorum numero (coupled with colere), id. Agr. 2, 35, 95; and, lapidem e sepulcro pro deo, id. Planc. 40, 95: Larem farre pio, Virg. A. 5, 754: majestatem naturae deorum, Quint. 3, 7, 7: templa dei, Virg. A. 3, 84:—Augustum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 52; cf., amicos, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 51: se (scribentes), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 107; id. ib. 2, 1, 263; so, memoriam alicujus, Tac. Agr. 46.—**II.** Transf., *To ask reverently* for any thing, *to beseech, implore, entreat, supplicate:* nunc quisquis est deus, veneror, Ut nos ex hac aerumna miseras eximat, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 37; so with a follg. ut, id. ib. 5, 2, 62; id. Poen. 5, 1, 17; id. Aul. prol. 8; cf. an old formula of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 7: qui multa deos venerati sint contra ejus salutem, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 2; so, nihil horum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 8: nec tu supplicibus me sis venerata libellis, Prop. 2, 20, 33.

☞ **1.** Act. collat. form, venero, are: saluto te, vicine Apollo veneroque te, Ne, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 2, 1, 4: ut venerem Lucinam meam, id. Truc. 2, 5, 23.—**2.** veneratus, a, um, in a pass. signif.: Ceres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 124: Sibylla, Virg. A. 3, 460; cf. Prisc. p. 794.

A. vĕnĕrandus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Worthy of veneration, venerable:* VENERANDISSIMI CAESARES, Inscr. Grut. 209, 2; so Paul. Nol. Ep. 38, 3.

B. vĕnĕranter, *adv.*, *With veneration, reverently* (eccles. Lat.): adorant omnes, Tert. Carm. de Judic. Dom. 184; so Sedul. 5, 432.

Vĕnĕti, ōrum, *m.:* **I.** *A people in Gallia Togata*, in the mod. *Venetian territory*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 19, 33; 6, 2, 2; Liv. 1, 1; Just. 20, 1; Luc. 4, 134; Sil. 8, 606, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 54 *sq.*—**B.** Transf.: **1.** **Vĕnĕtus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Veneti, Venetian:* terrae, Mart. 13, 88, 1: Eridanus, Prop. 1, 12, 4: Mantua, Sid. poet. Ep. 9, 15 *fin.*; hence also, Virgilius, Macr. S. 5, 2.—**b.** (perh. taken from the color of the sea on the coast) *Sea-colored, bluish:* color, Veg. Mil. 4, 37: cucullus, Juv. 3, 170: lutum, Mart. 3, 74, 4: conditura (piscium in marina aqua coctorum), Lampr. Heliog. 24.—Hence, (*β*) V factio, *The party clothed in blue, the Blues*, Suet. Vitell. 14; cf. Mart. 6, 46, 1: 10, 48, 23; 14, 131, 1; v. factio. And hence is derived **Vĕnĕtĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *The adherents of the Blues, the Blues*, Capitol. Ver. 6; Inscr. Grut. 1075, 9.—(*γ*) Venetus lacus, *A portion of the Lake of Constance*, Mel. 3, 2, 8; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 157.—**2.** **Vĕnĕtĭa,** ae, *f.*, *The country of the Veneti*, Plin. 3, 18, 22; Liv. 39, 22, 6; 41, 27, 3; Vell. 2, 76, 2, et al.—**II.** *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis*, now *Vannes*, Plin. 4, 18, 32; Caes. B. G. 2, 34; 3, 7 *sq.*; 16 *sq.*; 7, 75; Flor. 3, 10, 5; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 334 *sq.*; 485.—**B.** Derivv.: **1.** **Vĕnĕtĭa,** ae, *f.*, *The country of the Veneti*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9 *fin.*—**2.** **Vĕnĕtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Veneti, Venetic:* insulae, Plin. 4, 19, 33: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 18; 4, 21.—**III.** *A people of northern Germany;* v. Venedi.

vĕnĭa, ae, *f.* [perh. from venio, qs. a coming toward] *Complaisance, indulgence, grace, favor* (quite class.; most usually in the phrase veniam dare, to grant a favor, be favorable, to comply, consent): IANE, IVPPITER, MARS PATER, *etc.* . . . VOS PRECOR, VENEROR, VENIAM PETO FEROQVE VTI POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIVM VIM VICTORIAMQVE PROSPERETIS, an old formula of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 7; so, ab Jove Opt. Max. ceterisque dis pacem ac veniam peto precorque ab iis, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 5: quaeso a vobis, ut in hac causa mihi detis hanc veniam, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Arch. 2, 3; cf., precor hanc veniam mihi des, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 30, 12, 14: dabis hanc veniam, mi frater, ut, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23; cf., datur haec venia antiquitati, ut miscendo humana divinis, primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv. Prooem. § 7: mi gnate, da veniam hanc mihi: reduc illam, Ter Hec. 4, 2, 29; so, extremam hanc oro veniam, miserere sororis! Virg. A. 4, 435: datur petentibus venia, Caes. B. G. 7, 15, 6; so, veniam petenti dedit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48, 9; and Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: veniam mihi quam gravate pater dedit de Chrysalo! Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 3: quum data esset venia ejus diei, *when indulgence had been granted for that day*, Liv. 26, 17, 12, et saep.: nobile illud nepenthes oblivionem tristitiae veniamque afferens, *a complaisant, mild disposition*, Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 12.—**b.** Bonâ veniâ or cum bona venia, an expression used by way of excuse for something about to be said, *By your good leave, with your permission:* bona venia me audies, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59; cf., vos oro atque obsecro, judices, ut attente bonaque cum venia verba mea audiatis, id. Rosc. Am. 4, 9; and, cum bona venia se auditurum, Liv. 29, 1, 7: nisi vero (bona venia hujus optimi viri dixerim) tu, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242; so, bona hoc tua venia dixerim, id. de Div. 1, 15, 25; and, bona venia vestra liceat, *etc.*, Liv. 6, 40, 10: primum abs te hoc bona venia peto . . . mihi ut respondeas, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 31; cf., oravit etiam bona venia Quirites, ne quis, *etc.*, Liv. 7, 41, 3; and, veniam quoque a deis spei alicujus audacioris petimus, in sinum spuendo, Plin. 28, 4, 7. So too, neminem ex his, quos eduxeram mecum (venia sit dicto) ibi amisi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46.

II. In partic., *Forbearance* toward any wrong that has been done, *forgive-*

ness, pardon, remission: "venia est poenae meritae remissio," Sen. Clem. 2, 7: errati veniam impetrare, Cic. Leg. 1, 1; so, pacem veniamque impetrare a victoribus, Liv. 37, 45, 7: veniam et impunitatem dare, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32; cf., cui non apud senatum ... maximorum scelerum venia ulla ad ignoscendum duci possit, id. Pis. 41, 98; id. Part. or. 37, 131; cui errato nulla venia, recte facto exigua laus proponitur, id. Agr. 2, 2, 5: cede deae veniamque tuis temeraria dictis Supplice voce roga, Ov. M. 6, 32; so Hor. S. 1, 3, 75; id. Ep. 2, 1, 78.

vĕnĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [venia, *no.* II.] *Pardonable, veniable* (late Latin): Prud. Hamart. 943; so Sid. Ep. 9, 1; Salv. adv. avar. 4, 8. Cf. the follg. art.

vĕnĭālis, e, *adj.* [venia] (a post-classical word): **I.** *Gracious*: pax, Amm. 28, 5.—**II.** *Pardonable, venial*: ista translatio, Macr. S. 7, 16: quidam errores, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

‡ **1. vēnīlĭa** unda est quae ad litus venit, Var. in Aug. Civ. D. 7, 22.

2. Vĕnīlĭa, ae, *f.* *The name of several sea-nymphs*: **I.** *The mother of Turnus*, Virg. A. 10, 75.—**II.** *The wife of Janus*, Ov. M. 14, 334.

vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. (*fut.*, venibo, Pompon. in Non. 508, 23) *v. n.* *To come.*

I. Lit.: nunc, cujus jussu venio et quam ob rem venerim, Dicam, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. prol. 17: imus, venimus, videmus, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 53: maritimus hostis ante adesse potest quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 3 *fin.*: venio ad macellum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3: ut veni ad urbem, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2: cupio, te ad me venire, id. ib. 16, 10, 1; Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 2: mihi si spatium fuerit in Tusculanum veniendi, Cic. Fam. 9, 5, 3: quia nudius quartus venimus in Cariam ex India, Plaut. Curc. 3, 68: sexto die Delum Athenis venimus, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1: Italiam fato profugus Lavinia venit Litora, Virg. A. 1, 2: so with a simple *acc.* of direction: tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam Venimus, id. ib. 2, 743 (cf. devenio, p. 461, I.): vin' ad te ad coenam veniam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 30; cf., mercator venit huc ad ludos, id. Cist. 1, 3, 9: homo ad praetorem deplorabundus venit, id. Aul. 2, 4, 38: neque ego te derisum venio neque derideo, id. Aul. 2, 2, 46; cf., ad istum emptum venerunt illum locum senatorium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, 124: parasitus modo venerat aurum petere, Plaut. Bac. 4, 3, 18; so with the *inf.*: non nos Libycos populare penates Venimus, Virg. A. 1, 528.—Of inanimate subjects: navis huc ex portu Persico Venit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 249: denique in os salsi venit humor saepe saporis, Quum mare vorsamur propter, Lucr. 4, 223: (aër) Per patefacta venit penetratque foramina, id. 4, 895: (speculi imago) Dum venit ad nostras acies, id. 4, 281; cf., sub aspectum venire, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358; so, sub, in conspectum, Caes. B. C. 2, 27, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 48, 9;—Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: muliebris vox mihi ad aures venit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 13, et saep.: in Italia te moraturum, dum tibi literae meae veniant, *reaches you*, Cic. Fam. 11, 24, 2: hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, *comes*, i. e. *descends to each of us*, id. Caecin. 26, 74: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, *come forth*, i. e. *grow*, Virg. G. 1, 54; so, arbores sponte sua, id. ib. 2, 11.—Impers.: Lilybaeum venitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, 141: dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 87, 1: (Galli) veniri ad se confestim existimantes, ad arma conclamant, id. B. G. 7, 70, 6: ventum in insulam est, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: ubi eo ventum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 43, 4: ad quos ventum erat, id. ib. 2, 11, 4; so id. ib. 3, 23, 2: eo quum esset ventum, id. ib. 7, 61.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: vides, quo progrediente oratione venturum me puto, Cic. Rep. 1, 40; cf., ut jam a principio videndum sit, quemadmodum velis venire ad extremum orationis, id. Or. 59, 201: contra rem suam me nescio quando venisse questus est, *that I appeared*, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; cf., contra amici summam existimationem, id. Att. 1, 1, 4:—si rem nullam habebis, quod in buccam venerit, scribito, id. ib. 1, 12 *fin.*; v. bucca, p. 213, 1, a.: si quid in mentem veniet, Cic. Att. 12, 36, 1; v. mens: oratorum laus ita ducta ab humili venit ad summum, ut, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: prava ex falsis opinionibus veniunt, Quint. 5, 10, 34; cf., vitium pejus, quod ex inopia, quam quod ex copia venit, id. 2, 4, 4: non omne argumentum undique venit, id. 5, 10, 21:—ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 3; so, dies, id. ib. 7, 3, 1: tempus victoriae, id. ib. 7, 66, 3; cf., suum tempus eorum laudi, Quint. 3, 1, 21: non sumus omnino sine cura venientis anni, *for the coming year*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 4; so, exemplum trahens Perniciem veniens in aevum, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 16.

B. In partic.: **1.** venire in aliquid, *To come into, fall into* any state or condition (so esp. freq.): venisse alicui in amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 4: in calamitatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: in cognitionem alicujus, Quint. 7, 2, 20: in consuetudinem, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6: cf., quaedam in consuetudinem ex utilitatis ratione venerunt, id. Inv. 2, 53, 160; and, in proverbii consuetudinem, id. Off. 2, 15, 55. And of a personal subject: (milites) qui in consuetudinem Alexandrinae vitae venerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 110, 2: ut non solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, sed, *etc.*, id. B. G. 3, 17, 5: in contentionem, *etc.*, Cic. de Div. 2, 63, 129: summam in cruciatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 2; cf., aut in controversiam aut in contentionem, Quint. 3, 6, 44: in discrimen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: in dubium, id. Quint. 2, 5: in alicujus fidem ac potestatem, Caes. B. G. 2, 13, 2: ne in odium veniam, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79; cf., Tarquinii nomen huic populo in odium venisse regium, id. Rep. 1, 40: in eam opinionem Cassius venerat, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 6: in partem alicujus, *to take part in it*, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3: in periculum, Caes. B. C. 1, 17, 3: in sermonem alicujus, *i. e. to enter into conversation*, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 1; and in another sense: quum loquerer cum Phania, veni in eum sermonem, ut dicerem, *etc.*, *I happened to say that*, id. Fam. 3, 5, 3: nonnullam in spem veneram, posse me, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 54, 217; cf., summam in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 9.

2. In speaking, *To come* to a topic: ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2 *fin.*: ut ad fabulas veniamus, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: venio ad recentiores literas, id. Att. 14, 19, 5: ad Arcesilam Carneademque veniamus, id. Acad. 2, 4, 12: venio nunc ad tertium genus illud, *etc.*, id. Rep. 3, 33; so, ad istius morbum et insaniam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, 1, et mult. al.

vēnor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* *To hunt, chase*: **I.** *Neutr.*: qui venari solent, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2: quo me in silvam venatum vocas? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82; so, in nemus ire parant venatum, Virg. A. 4, 117: canum alacritas in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158.—Proverb.: stultitia est venatum ducere invitas canes, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 82: piscari in aëre, Venari autem rete jaculo in medio mari, id. Asin. 1, 1, 87.—**II.** *Act.*: i modo, venare leporem, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 81; so, leporem, damas, Virg. G. 3, 410: vespae muscas grandiores venantur, Plin. 11, 21, 24:—conchae hiantes venantur cibum, id. 32, 11, 54.—**B.** Trop., *To hunt* or *seek after, to pursue* a thing (mostly poet.): laudem modestiae, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5; so, suffragia ventosae plebis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: viduas avaras frustis et pomis, id. ib. 1, 1, 78; cf., viros oculis (filia), Phaedr. 4, 5, 4: amicam, Ov. A. A. 1, 89: amores, id. Med. fac. 27.

vēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vena] *Full of veins, veiny, venous*: renes, Cels. 4, 1: folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58: radices, id. 25, 13, 100: smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18.—*Comp.*: intybum, Plin. 20, 8, 29.—* **II.** Trop.: liber Atti, *dry, meagre*, Pers. 1, 75.

venter, tris, *m.* [prob. the digammated ἔντερον, the entrails] *The belly*, Plin. 11, 37, 82; Cels. 7, 16; Var. R. R. 2, 7, 4; Cic. de Div. 2, 58, 119.—**B.** In partic., as the seat of the stomach, conveying the accessory idea of greediness, gormandizing, *The paunch, maw*: Cyclopis venter, velut olim turserat, Carnibus humanis distentus, Enn. Ann. 7, 75; so Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 33; id. Pseud. 1, 2, 43; id. Pers. 1, 3, 18; Hor. S. 1, 6, 127; 2, 8, 5; id. Ep. 1, 15, 32, et mult. al.—Hence, **2.** Transf.: vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, *ye maws*, for *ye gluttons*, Lucil. in Non. 11, 8.—And ventrem facere, *to have a passage at stool*, Veg. Vet. 3, 57.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The womb*: homines in ventre necandos Conducit, Juv. 6, 595.—And hence, **2.** *The fruit of the womb, foetus*: ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, Liv. 1, 34, 3; so Var. R. R. 2, 1, 19; Col. 6, 24, 2; Paul. Dig. 5, 4, 3; Ulp. ib. 25, 6, 1; 37, 9, 1, § 13, Ov. M. 11, 311; Hor. Epod. 17, 50.—**B.** *The bowels, entrails*, Col. 9, 14, 6; Plin. 11, 20, 23.—**C.** Of any thing that swells or bellies out, *A belly*, i. e. *a swelling, protuberance*: tumidoque cucurbita ventre, Prop. 4, 2, 23; cf. Virg. G. 4, 122: lagenae, Juv. 12, 60: concavus tali, Plin. 11, 46, 106: parietis, Alfen. Dig. 8, 5, 17: aquae ductus, Vitr. 8, 7.

Ventĭdĭānus, a, um, v. Ventidius.

Ventĭdĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So P. Ventidius Bassus, *A partisan of Antony*, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 20 *sq.*; 13, 21, 48; 14, 8, 21; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3; Gell. 15, 4. After him are named Ventidiani rumores, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 92, 21

ventĭlābrum, i, *n.* [ventilo] *An implement for winnowing grain, a winnowing-fork*, Col. 2, 10, 14; Prud. Apoth. *praef.* 2, 53.

***ventĭlābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Swinging to and fro, wavering*: Var. in Non. 356, 28 dub. (*al.* vertilabundus).

***ventĭlātio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An airing, ventilation*: uvarum, Plin. 23, 1, 6.

ventĭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who winnows grain, a winnower*, Col. 2, 10, 14.—**II.** Transf. (from tossing up into the air), *A juggler*, Quint. 10, 7, 11 Spald.; Prud. στεφ. 10, 78.

ventĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ventulus] *To toss, swing, brandish in the air; to fan*: **I.** Lit.: facem, Prop. 4, 3, 50: arma, Mart. 5, 31, 4; cf. *absol.*: quam stultum est, quum signum pugnae acceperis ventilare! Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*; and, aliud est pugnare, aliud ventilare, Sen. Excerpt. Contr. 3 *praef. med.*: cubitum utrumque in diversum latus, Quint. 11, 3, 118: populeas ventilat aura comas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 54: incendia (flatus), *i. e. to fan, inflame*, Sil. 17, 507: frigus, *fans coolness upon him*, i. e. *cools him with fanning*, Mart. 3, 82, 10; cf. *absol.*: aestate apertis foribus atque etiam aliquo ventilante cubabat, Suet. Aug. 82: ventilat aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum, *i. e. tosses to and fro* (as it were) *in order to cool it*, Juv. 1, 28.—Mid.: alio atque alio positu ventilari, *to move one's self*, Sen. Tranq. 2.—**B.** In partic., an econom. *t. t.*, *To toss* grain *into the air*, in order to cleanse it from chaff, *to winnow*, Var. R. R. 1, 55, 6; Col. 12, 30, 1; 1, 6, 16; Plin. 18, 30, 73; id. ib. 32, 75.—**II.** Trop., *To set in motion, to move, disturb, disquiet*: illa tum est egentium concio ventilata, * Cic. Fl. 23, 54: nomen alicujus pro tribunalibus, App. Apol. p. 337: vitas insontium Manibus accitis, Cod. Theod. 9, 16, 5; Cod. Justin. 9, 18, 6.

ventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [venio] *A coming*: quid tibi huc ventio est, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61.

ventĭto, are, *v. intens. n.* [id.] *To come often, be wont to come, keep coming*: multum ad eos (Ubios) mercatores ventitant, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 3: quum ipse ad Scaevolam ventitarem, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13; so, ad aliquem, id. Rep. 1, 9; Caes. B. G. 5, 27, 1: in castra, id. ib. 4, 32, 1: domum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 6: quum ventitabas, quo puella ducebat, Catull. 8, 4: ad potum (elephanti), Sol. 52 *med.*

***vento**, are, *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To be wont to come, to come*: Var. in Non. 119, 2.

ventōse, *adv.*, v. ventosus, *ad fin.*

ventōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ventosus] (a post-class. word) **I.** Lit., *Windiness, flatulence, ventosity*: ventris, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 5; so, stomachi, App. Herb. 126.—**II** *A puffing up, inflation, conceit*, Fulg. Myth. 2, 17.

ventōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ventus] *Full of wind, windy*: **I.** Lit.: folles, Virg. A. 8, 449: loca, Lucr. 6, 468: speluncae, id. 6

537: mare, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 46: Alpes, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 19: dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27: auctumnus, hiems, Plin. 18, 35, 80: alae, Prop. 2, 12, 5; Virg. A. 12, 848: concha, *i. e. the tuba*, Luc. 9, 349: cucurbita, *i. e. cupping-glass*, Juv. 14, 58; cf. Isid. Or. 4, 11.—*Comp.:* Germania, Tac. G. 5.—*Sup.:* regio, Liv. 36, 43, 1.—**B.** Transf., *Like the wind*, i. e. *light, quick, speedy, swift* (poetical): equi, Ov. F. 4, 392; cf., mens cervorum, Lucr. 3, 300.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** *Light, changeable, inconstant, fickle:* Lepidus homo ventosissimus, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 1: tu levis es multoque tuis ventosior alis (of Cupid), Ov. Am. 2, 9, 49: plebs, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: ingenium, Liv. 42, 30, 4: extraordinarium imperium populare atque ventosum est, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17.—**B.** *Windy, puffed up, vain, conceited, empty:* superbiebat ventosa et insolens natio, quod, *etc.*, Plin. Pan. 31, 2; so, gloria, Virg. A. 11, 708; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177: decus (*opp.* verus honor), Stat. Th. 10, 711: v. et enormis loquacitas, *inflated, bombastic*, Petr. 2.—* *Adv.*, ventōse, *As if full of wind, inflatedly:* tumentes pulvilli, App. M. 10, p. 248.

ventrālis, e, *adj.* [venter] *Of* or *belonging to the belly, ventral:* humor, Macr. S. 7, 8 *med.*—**II.** Subst., ventrale, is, *n.* (*i. e.* cingulum), *A belly-band*, Plin. 8, 48, 73; 27, 7, 28; Ulp. Dig. 48, 20, 6.

* **ventrĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [venter-colo] *One who makes a god of his belly, a belly-god, glutton*, Aug. Ep. 86 *med.*

* **ventrĭcŭlātio,** ōnis, *f.* [ventriculus] *The belly-ache, gripes, colic*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

* **ventrĭcŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the belly:* passio, *i. e. the belly-ache*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

ventrĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [venter] *The belly*, Juv. 3, 96.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The stomach*, Cels. 4, 1; 12; 5, 26, 16; Plin. 11, 37, 78 *sq.*—**B.** Cordis, *A ventricle* of the heart, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

ventrĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [venter-fluo] *Laxative, purgative:* medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4 *med.*

ventrĭlŏquus, i, *m.* [venter-loquor] *One who speaks from his belly, a ventriloquist*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25; id. adv. Prax. 19; Hier. in Jesai. 3, 8, 20.

ventrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [venter] *Having a large belly, big-bellied, pot-bellied:* homo, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 20; id. Merc. 3, 4, 54; id. Pseud. 4, 7, 120; id. Rud. 2, 2, 11.—In the collat. form, **ventrŭōsus,** *Bellying out:* v. ac patula dolia, Plin. 14, 21, 27.

ventŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ventus] *A slight wind, breeze* (post-class.): ventulum facere, *to make a breeze* (by fanning), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47; so Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 37; id. Casin. 3, 5, 14.

ventus, i, *m. Wind:* "ventus est aëris fluens unda cum incerta motus redundantia," *etc.*, Vitr. 1, 6; cf. "Quint. 12, 10, 67; Plin. 2, 47, 46; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Isid. Or. 13, 11: istic est is Juppiter quem dico, quem Graeci vocant Ἀέρα, qui ventus est et nubes, imber postea, Atque ex imbre frigus, ventus post fit, aër denuo, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 19; cf., (aër) effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: deturbavit ventus tectum et tegulas, Plaut. Rud. prol. 78: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: qui (divi) simul Stravere ventos, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 10: secundus, adversus, v. h. vv.: Africus, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; cf., Atabalus, Quint. 8, 2, 13: Corus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 3: Septentriones, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3: turbo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47; id. Trin. 4, 1, 16.—Proverb., of labor lost: in vento et aqua scribere, Catull. 70, 4; so, profundere verba ventis, *to talk to the wind*, Lucr. 4, 932; cf., dare verba in ventos, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 42; and, ventis loqui, Amm. 15, 5. So too, verba ventis dare, i. q. *not to keep one's word* or *promise*, Ov. Her. 2, 25 Ruhnk.: vento vivere, *to live upon wind*, Cod. Justin. 5, 50, 2 *fin.*: ventis remis facere aliquid, *with all one's might*; v. remus, p. 1301, A.

B. Transf.: **1.** *Windiness, flatulence*, Col. 6, 30, 8.—**2.** *A light stuff:* textilis, Poet. ap. Petr. 55 *fin.*

II. Trop., *The wind*, as a symbol of fortune (whether favorable or unfavorable), fame, applause, *etc.*: quicumque venti erunt, ars certe nostra non aberit, *however the winds may blow*, i. e. *whatever circumstances may arise*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 5; cf., cujus (Caesaris) nunc venti valde sunt secundi, id. Att. 2, 1, 6; so, secundi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 102: vento aliquo in optimum quemque excitato, *by raising a storm*, Cic. Sull. 14, 41: eorum ventorum, quos proposui, moderator quidam et quasi gubernator (opus est), *i. e. of the plans, designs*, id. Fam. 2, 6, 4: loqui est coeptus, quo vento projicitur Appius minor, ut indicet, *etc.*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2; cf., rumorum et concionum ventos colligere, id. Cluent. 28, 77: omnes intelligimus in istis subscriptionibus ventum quendam popularem esse quaesitum, id. ib. 47, 130.

vēnūcŭla (also written venuncula and vennucula), uva, *A kind of grapes* fit for preserving, Hor. S. 2, 4, 71; Col. 3, 2, 2; 27; 12, 45, 1; called also venicula, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34; Macr. S. 1, 16 *fin.*

vēnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vena] *A small vein, veinlet*, Cels. 2, 6.—* **II.** Trop.: Quint. 12, 10, 25.

vēnum, i, v. 2. venus.

vēnun-do, dĕdi, dătum, 1. *v. a.* [2. venus-do, whence also vendo, by contraction] *To sell*, used chiefly of the sale of captured slaves (not in Cic.): Numidae puberes interfecti, alii omnes venundati, Sall. J. 91, 6; so, captivos, Suet. Aug. 21; Tac. A. 14, 33; 13, 39; id. Hist. 1, 68; id. Agr. 28; Flor. 4, 12, 52; Prop. 3, 19, 21:—sententiam, *to put up for sale*, Tac. A. 11, 4, 22 *fin.*

1. Vĕnus, ĕris (archaic form of the *gen. sing.*, VENERVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1364), *f. The goddess of Love, the goddess Venus*, "Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59 *sq.*;" id. de Div. 1, 13, 23; id. Or. 2, 5; id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, 135; Var. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Lucr. 1, 2; Hor. Od. 1, 30, 1, et saepiss.: Veneris filius, *i. e. Cupid*, Ov. M. 1, 463; cf. id. Am. 1, 10, 17; also *Aeneas*, Virg. A. 1, 325; and in jest, Venere prognatus, of *C. Julius Caesar*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: Veneris mensis, *i. e. April*, Ov. F. 4, 61 (cf. id. Met. 538).

B. Transf.: **1.** *Sexual love, the pleasures of love, venery* (freq., by euphemism, for coition): sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6: Venus trivio commissa, Prop. 4, 7, 19; so Virg. G. 3, 97; Ov. M. 10, 80; 434; 11, 306; 12, 198, et mult. al.

2. Like the Eng. *Love*, to denote *a beloved object, beloved*, Virg. E. 3, 68; Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14; 1, 33, 13.

3. *Qualities that excite love, loveliness, attractiveness, charms* (in the *sing.* and *plur.*, but not in Cic.): quo fugit venus? quo color? decens Quo motus? Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17; cf., at bene numatum decorat suadela venusque, id. Ep. 1, 6, 38; so id. A. P. 42; Sen. Ben. 2, 28: fabula nullius veneris sine pondere et arte, Hor. A. P. 320; cf., sermo ipse Romanus non recipere videatur illam solis concessam Atticis venerem, Quint. 10, 1, 100; and, cum gratia quadam et venere dici, id. 6, 3, 18; so, coupled with gratia, id. 4, 2, 116. Of paintings: deesse iis unam illam suam venerem dicebat, quam Graeci charita vocant, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 79.—In the *plur.*: profecto Amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum affero, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5: Isocrates omnes dicendi veneres sectatus est, Quint. 10, 1, 79.

4. *The planet Venus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53; id. Rep. 6, 17 *sq.*

5. *The highest throw* at dice, when each of the dice presented a different number, *the Venus throw*, Prop. 4, 8, 45; August. in Suet. Aug. 71; cf. in the follg.

II. Deriv., **Vĕnĕrĕus** or **Vĕnĕrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Venus:* sacerdos, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 23; cf., antistita, id. ib. 3, 2, 10: nepotulus, id. Mil. 5, 20; 28: nutricatus, id. ib. 3, 1, 54: servi, *temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus in Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20, 50; 2, 5, 54, 141; v. also below, *no.* B, 2:—res, voluptates, *etc.*, *of* or *belonging to sexual love, venereous, venereal*, Cic. de Sen. 14, 47; id. de Div. 2, 69, 143; Plin. 34, 18, 50; cf. in a pun: homo, *belonging to Venus* and *lascivious* (of Verres), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54; and, delphinus, *wanton*, Gell. 7, 8, 1:—pira, *a kind of pear, Venus-pear*, Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 15, 16.—**B.** Subst.: **1.** Venereus (Venerius), i, *m.* (*i. e.* jactus), *The Venus-throw* at dice (v. supra, *no.* I., B, 5), Cic. de Div. 1, 13, 23; 2, 21, 48; 2, 59, 121.—**2.** Venerei (Venerii), ōrum, *m.* (*i. e.* servi), *The temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus* (v. supra), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, 92; 2, 3, 25, 61; id. Cluent. 15, 43.—**3.** Venereae (Veneriae), ārum, *f.* (*i. e.* conchae), *A kind of muscles, Venus-shell*, Plin. 9, 33, 52; 32, 11, 53 *fin.*

2. vēnus, us, or **venum,** i (occurring only in the forms venui, veno, and venum; v. in the follg.), *m. Sale:* **a.** *Dat.:* (*α*) Form *venui:* rogavit haberetne venui lacte? App. M. 8, p. 210; so, cantherium venui subjicere, id. ib. 8, p. 221.—(*β*) Form *veno:* posita veno irritamenta luxus, Tac. A. 14, 15: quae veno exercerent, id. ib. 13, 51.—**b.** *Acc.*, venum (so most freq.): dare aliquem venum, *to sell*, Liv. 24, 47, 6; so, venum cuncta dari, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 179; hence also the compound venundo, q. v.: ut ejus familia ad aedem Cereris venum iret, Liv. 3, 55, 7; so, pileatos servos venum solitos ire, Gell. 7, 4, 1: seque et sua tradita venum Castra videt, Luc. 4, 206: venum redibat, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 37.

Vĕnŭsĭa, ae, *f. A town on the borders of Apulia and Lucania; the birth-place of the poet Horace, now Venosa*, Plin. 3, 11, 16; Cic. Att. 5, 5, 1; 16, 5, 4; Liv. 22, 49; 54; Vell. 1, 14, 6; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 67 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Vĕnŭsīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Venusia, Venusian:* silvae, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 26: colonus, *i. e. Horace*, id. Sat. 2, 1, 35; so too, lucerna, *i. e. the poetry of Horace*, Juv. 1, 51.—In the *plur.* subst., *The inhabitants of Venusia, the Venusians*, Liv. 22, 54.

vĕnustas, ātis, *f.* [1. Venus] *Loveliness, comeliness, charm, grace, beauty*, etc.: **I.** Of the body: "quum pulchritudinis duo genera sint, quorum in altero venustas sit, in altero dignitas, venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem," Cic. Off. 1, 30, 17; 1, 36, 130; cf., venustas et pulchritudo corporis, id. ib 1, 27, 95; and, vultus multam affert tum dignitatem, tum venustatem, id. Or. 18, 60.—Transf., of inanimate things: signa eximia venustate, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, 5: Capitolii fastigium illud non venustas sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180.—**II.** Of the mind: homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, 142: (oratoris est) agere cum dignitate ac venustate, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142; cf., dicendi vis egregia, summa festivitate et venustate conjuncta profuit, id. ib. 1, 57, 243; so Quint. 4, 2, 118; 9, 2, 66; 9, 3, 72; and in the *plur.*: verborum, Gell. 17, 20, 6: tui quidem omnes mores ad venustatem valent, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 63; cf. id. ib. 54; id. Truc. 4, 2, 4: diem pulchrum et venustatis plenum, *pleasantness, pleasure*, id. Poen. 1, 2, 44; cf., quis me fortunatior, venustatisque adeo plenior, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 8; and in the *plur.*: amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum affero, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5; so id. Pseud. 5, 1, 12.

vĕnuste, *adv.*, v. venustus, *ad fin.*

* **vĕnusto,** are, *v. a.* [venustus] *To make lovely, beautify:* se unguentis, Naev. in Fulg. p. 565, 19.

* **vĕnustŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Lovely, charming, delightful:* oratio, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 70.

vĕnustus, a, um, *adj.* [1. Venus] *Lovely, comely, charming, pleasing, winning, agreeable, graceful, beautiful*, etc.: **I.** Corporeally: species, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 153; so, vultus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 93; Suet. Ner. 51: gestus et motus corporis, Cic. Brut. 55, 203.—*Sup.:* diva venustissima Venus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 4; so, forma, Suet. Aug. 79.—Transf., of inanimate things: sphaera venustior et nobilior, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: hortuli, Phaedr. 4, 5, 34; so, Sirmio, Catull. 31, 12: aspectus figurationis, Vitr. 3, 2.—**II.** Mentally: Graecus facilis et valde venustus, Cic. Pis. 28, 70: plerumque dolor etiam venustos facit, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 3: venustum esse, quod cum gratia quadam et venere dicatur, ap paret, Quint. 6, 3, 18: (genus dicendi) sententiosum et argutum, sententiae concinnae et venustae, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: (antiqua comoedia) grandis et elegans et venusta, Quint. 10, 1, 65: transitus, id. 9, 2, 61.—*Comp.*: homines venustiores, Catull. 3, 1: longe venustiora omnia in respondendo quam in provocando, Quint. 6, 3, 13.—*Sup.*: repercutiendi genus venustissimum, Quint. 6, 3, 78; cf., materia, id. ib. 84: lusus, id. 5, 13, 46.—*Adv.*, vĕnuste, *Charmingly, gracefully, beautifully*: venuste cecidisse, *most delightfully*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 54; cf., respondere, id. 5, 7, 31: eludere, id. 5, 13, 48: scribere mimiambos, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 4.—*Comp.*: Hispanus hunc colorem venustius (adhibuit), Sen. Contr. 1, 1.—*Sup.*: quibus venustissime Curio respondit, se, *etc.*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2.

* **vē-pallĭdus**, a, um, *adj.* *Very pale, very pallid*: mulier, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129.

* **veprātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [vepres] *Of* or *belonging to a thorn-bush*: spinae, Col. 7, 1, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.*

veprēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little thorn-* or *brier-bush*: illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula, Cic. Sest. 33, 72.—Proverb.: vipera est in veprecula, *there's a viper in the bush*, of a hidden danger, Pompon. in Non. 231, 13 (cf. the similar: latet anguis in herba).

vepres, is, and more usually in the *plur.*, vepres, um, *m.* (*fem.*, Lucr. 4, 60. Cf., on the *gen.* and the form of the *nom. sing.*, Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 95 and 429) *A thorn-bush, brier-bush, bramble-bush* (quite class.): (*a*) *Plur.*: ARBORES, VITES, VEPRES, SENTES, S. C. ap. Frontin. Aquaed. 129: sepulcrum septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64. So also Cato R. R. 2, 4; Lucr. 4, 60; Virg. G. 1, 271; 3, 444; id. Aen. 8, 645; *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9; Stat. S. 5, 2, 44; Suet. Tib. 60; Col. 11, 3, 3.—(*β*) *Sing.*, veprem, Col. 11, 3, 7; Plin. 13, 21, 37; Vulg. Jesai. 9, 18; 27, 4; vepre, Ov. M. 5, 628.

veprētum, i, *n.* [vepres] *A thorn-hedge, thorn-bush*, Col. 4, 32, 1; Pall. 1, 43.

vēr, vēris, *n.* [ἦρ digammated] *The spring*, Var. L. L. 6, 9, 192; id. R. R. 1, 28, 1; Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 2; Lucr. 5, 736; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, 27; id. Lael. 19, 70; Virg. G. 1, 43; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1; 3, 7, 2; 4, 7, 9; 4, 12, 1, et mult. al.—**B.** Transf., of the productions of spring: quum breve Cecropiae ver populantur apes, Mart. 9, 14, 2.—So esp. freq., ver sacrum, *a special offering presented from the firstlings of spring*, which it was customary to vow in critical circumstances: "*ver sacrum* vovendi mos fuit Italis. Magnis enim periculis adducti vovebant, quaecumque proximo vere nata essent apud se animalia immolaturos, *etc.*, Fest. p. 379; cf. id. s. v. MAMERTINI, p. 158; id. s. v. SACRANI, p. 321; Sisenn. in Non. 522, 17: ver sacrum vovendum, si bellatum prospere esset, *etc.*, Liv. 22, 9, 10; cf. the votive formula, id. 22, 10, 2 *sq.*; so id. 33, 44, 1; 34, 44, 1 *sq.*; Just. 24, 4."—**II.** Trop., *The spring-time of life, youth* (poet.): jucundum quum aetas florida ver ageret, Catull. 68, 16; so Ov. M. 10, 85.

vērācĭter, *adv.*, v. verax, *ad fin.*

Verăgri, ōrum, *m.* *A people in Gallia Narbonensis, on the Pennine Alps*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1, 1; Liv. 21, 38; Plin. 3, 20, 24; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 349.

* **vērātrix**, īcis, *f.* [vero] *A* (female) *soothsayer, sorceress*: quaedam femina, App. M. 9, p. 649 Oud. *N. cr.* (*al.* veteratrix).

vērātrum, i, *n.* *A plant, hellebore*, "Plin. 25, 5, 21; Gell. 17, 5, 6;" Cels. 2, 12 *sq.*; Lucr. 4, 642; Pers. 1, 51.

vērax, ācis, *adj.* [verus] *Speaking truly, true, veracious* (very rarely): si eris verax, tua ex re facies, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 6; 15: oraculum, Cic. de Div. 1, 19, 38: sensus, id. Acad. 2, 25, 79: visa quietis tranquilla atque veracia, id. de Div. 1, 29, 61: Liber, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89: Parcae, id. Carm. Sec. 25.—*Comp.*: Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? id. ib. 2, 56 116.—*Sup.*: promissio, Aug. Ep. 6.—*Adv.*, vērācĭter, *Truly, veraciously*: Plaut. acc. to Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Aug. in Hier. Ep. 56, 3; Civ. D. 5, 8.

verbālis, e, *adj.* [verbum] *Consisting of words, wordy, verbal*: **I.** In gen. (post-class.): horrea, Fulg. Myth. 1 *praef.*: undae mulierum, id. ib.—**II.** In partic., in grammat. lang., *Of* or *belonging to verbs, verbal*, Charis. p. 128 P.; Diom. p. 310 ib.

verbascum, i, *n.* *A plant, mullein*, Plin. 25, 10, 73.

verbēnāca, ae, *f.* *A plant, called also* hierabotane, *vervain*, Verbena officinalis, L.; Plin. 25, 9, 59; App. Herb. 3.

verbēnae, ārum, *f.* *Boughs* or *branches* of laurel, olive, or myrtle, *sacred boughs*: "*verbenas* vocamus omnes frondes sacratas, ut est laurus, oliva vel myrtus," Serv. Virg. A. 12, 120; cf. id. Virg. E. 8, 65, where is given the derivation, "a *viriditate*," which is perh. correct. Such boughs were borne by the fetiales, Liv. 1, 24, 6; 30, 43, 9; Plin. 22, 2, 3; Virg. A. 12, 120 Serv.; by priests suing for protection, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, 110; and were used in sacrifices and other religious acts, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 27; Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 11; Hor. Od. 1, 19, 14; 4, 11, 7; Ov. M. 7, 242; Virg. E. 8, 65; Plin. 15, 29, 36; 25, 9, 59; Suet. Vesp. 7; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 200 *sq.*—Used in medicine as cooling remedies, Cels. 2, 22 *fin.*; 8, 10, 7.

* **verbēnārius**, ii, *m.* [verbenae] *One who bears the sacred boughs*, of the fetiales, Plin. 22, 2, 3.

* **verbēnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs*: coupled with infulatus, Suet. Calig. 27.

verber, ĕris (*nom.*, *dat.*, and *acc. sing.* do not occur, and the *sing.* in gen. very rarely; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 429) [perh. from ferio, to beat] *A lash, whip, scourge, rod*: **I.** Lit. (so rarely; perh. not in Cic., but cf. in *no.* II., B): (*a*) *Plur.*: *Tr.* Quid me fiet nunc jam? *Th.* Verberibus caedere, lutum, pendens, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 45; so, verberibus caedere, id. Pers. 2, 3, 17; Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 28: adolescentem nudari jubet verberaque afferri, Liv. 8, 28, 4.—(*β*) *Sing.*: illi instant verbere torto, Virg. G. 3, 160: (Phoebus equos) stimuloque domans et verbere saevit, Ov. M. 2, 399; cf., conscendit equos Gradivus et ictu Verberis increpuit, id. ib. 14, 821: pecora verbere domantur, Sen. Constan. 12.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Concr., *A thong* of a sling and other similar missile weapons (poet.), Virg. G. 1, 309; Sil. 1, 314; Luc. 3, 469.—**B.** Abstr., *A lashing, scourging, flogging*, etc. (the class. signif. of the word): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) *Plur.*: dignus es verberibus multis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 71: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24, 59; cf., aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciare, id. de imp. Pomp. 5, 11; so id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; id. Rep. 1, 38; 2, 37; id. Fin. 5, 20, 55; id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64; id. Leg. 3, 3, 6; Quint. 1, 3, 15; 4, 2, 113; 11, 1, 40; 11, 3, 90; 117; Hor. S. 1, 3, 121, et mult. al.—(*β*) *Sing.*: percutimur caput conversae verbere virgae, Ov. M. 14, 300.—**b.** Of inanimate things, *A stripe, stroke, blow* (mostly poet.): (*a*) *Plur.*: turgentis caudae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 49: ventorum, Lucr. 5, 955; 6, 115: radiorum (solis), id. 5, 486: 1103: aquarum, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 288. Of *the strokes* of oars: puppis Verberibus senis agitur, Luc. 3, 536; so Sil. 11, 493; cf. Ov. Her. 18, 23 Ruhnk., and see the follg.—(*β*) *Sing.*: remorum in verbere perstant, Ov. M. 3, 662: trementes verbere ripae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 24: adverso siderum, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 33. **2.** Trop., *Lashes, strokes*: contumeliarum verbera subire, Cic. Rep. 1, 5 Moser.: verbera linguae, *i. e. chidings*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 3 (cf., *verberari* verbis, convicio, *etc.*, under verbero): fortunae verbera, *the strokes of fate*, Gell. 13, 27 *fin.*

* **verbĕrābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [verbero] *Worthy of a beating*: verberabilissime, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6.

verbĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *A flogger*: Plaut. Fragm. ed. Mai. p. 30.

verbĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A striking, beating*: * **I.** Lit.: flagellorum castigatio, vinculorum verberatio, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 7.—* **II.** Trop., in gen., *Chastisement, punishment*: mirificam mi verberationem cessationis epistolâ dedisti, *i. e. satisfaction, amends* (with reference to an expression previously used): *verberavi* te cogitationis tacito convicio), Q. Cic. in Cic Fam. 16, 27, 1 Orell. *N. cr.*

* **verbĕrātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A beater, flogger*: Prud. στεφ. 9, 38.

* **verbĕrātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A beating*: si (aqua) e sublimi dejecta verberatu corripiat aëra, Plin. 31, 3, 23.

verbĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [verber] *Worthy of stripes* (a Plautinian word): caput, *i. e.* verbero, *scoundrel*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 2; also called, statua, id. Capt. 5, 1, 31; id. Pseud. 4, 1, 7.

verbĕrĭto, are, *v. freq.* [1. verbero] *To beat often*: Cato, acc. to Fest. p. 379.

1. verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. (archaic *inf.*, verberarier, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 7; id. Most. 3, 1, 92) *v. a.* [verber] *To lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat, drub* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: *So.* Sum obtusus pugnis pessume. *Am.* Quis te verberavit? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 60: pulsare verberareque homines, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, 142; so, coupled with pulsare, id. ib. 2, 3, 26, 66: civem Romanum, id. Rep. 2, 31: matrem, id. Vatin. 5, 11; cf., parentem, servum injuria, id. Fin. 4, 27, 76: oculos virgis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43, 112: laterum costas ense, Virg. A. 4, 727, et saep. *Absol.*: quo firme verberaturi insisterent, Suet. Calig. 26.—Proverb.: noli verberare lapidem, ne perdas manum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 41.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate things: locum coaequato et paviculis verberato, Cato R. R. 91: tormentis Mutinam verberavit, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: aquila aethera verberat alis, Virg. A. 11, 756; cf., sidera (unda), id. ib. 3, 423: agros nive (Juppiter), Stat. Th. 5, 390: undas (Aufidus), *to lash*, Luc. 2, 407; cf., navem, puppim (Auster, Eurus), Hor. Epod. 10, 3; Val. Fl. 1, 639.—In a comic pun: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 177.—**II.** Trop., *To lash, chastise, plague, torment, harass* with words: aliquem verbis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 17: senatus convicio verberari, Cic. Pis. 26, 63; cf., verberavi te cogitationis tacito duntaxat convicio, id. Fam. 16, 26, 1: orator in dicendo exercitatus istos verberabit, id. de Or. 3, 21, 79.

2. verbĕro, ōnis, *m.* [1. verbero] *One worthy of stripes, a scoundrel, rascal*: ain' vero verbero? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 128; Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1. So too, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 187; id. Asin. 2, 4, 10; 78; 3, 3, 79; id. Capt. 3, 4, 19, et al.; Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 3; 5, 6, 10.

* **verbĭfĭcātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [verbum-facio] *A talking*, Caecil. in Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4.

verbĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [verbum-gigno] *He who was born of the Word, of Christ*, Prud. Cath. 3, 1; 11, 17.

verbĭgĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* [verbum-gero] *To talk, chat, dispute*: quoties inter nos verbigeratum sit, App Apol. p. 321.

verbōse, *adv.*, v. verbosus, *ad fin.*

verbōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [verbosus] *Multiplicity of words, wordiness, verbosity* (a post-classical word), Prud. στεφ. 10, 551; Symm. Ep. 8, 47.

verbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verbum] *Full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose* (rarely, but quite class.): verbosa simulatio prudentiae, Cic. Mur. 14, 30: T. Livium ut verbosum in historia carpebat, Suet. Calig. 34; Catull. 98, 1.—*Comp.*: verbosior epistola, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 6: expositio, Quint. 4, 2, 79.—*Sup.*: verbosissimos locos arcessere, Quint. 2, 4, 31.—*Adv.*, verbōse, *With many words, verbosely*, Cic. Mur. 12, 26; Quint. 12, 8, 7.—*Comp.*: Var. R. R. 2, 5, 11; Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 5; Quint. 3, 11, 28; 4, 1, 43; 5, 12, 15.

verbum, i (*gen. plur.*, verbum, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 1; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 37; id. Truc. 2, 8, 14), *n.* [digammated from the root ΕΡω, whence εἴρω and ῥῆμα, what is spoken or said] *A word*; in the *plur.*, *words, expressions, language, discourse, conversation*, etc.

I. In gen.: verbum nullum fecit, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 58; cf., si ullum verbum faxo, id. Men. 1, 2, 47; and, qui verbum numquam in publico fecerunt, Cic. Brut 78, 270; so, facere, *to talk, chat, discourse, converse*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, 147; id. Planc 8, 20, et al.: spissum istud amanti est verbum *veniet*, nisi venit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 77; cf. id. Most. 5, 1, 2; and, videtis hoc uno verbo *unde* significari res duas et *ex quo* et *a quo loco*, Cic. Caecin. 30, 88; and, verbum voluptatis, id. Fin. 2, 23, 75 (for which, *vox* voluptatis, id. ib. 2, 2 *fin.*); cf. also, libenter verbo utor Catonis (*i. e.* origines), Cic. Rep. 2, 1; and, verbum usitatius et tritius, id. Acad. 1, 7, 27: verbum scribere ... verbi literae, id. de Or. 2, 30, 130: nec vero ullum (verbum) aut durum aut insolens, aut humile aut longius ductum, *etc.*, id. Brut. 79, 274, et saep.—In the *plur.*: verba rebus impressit, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: in quo etiam verbis ac nominibus ipsis fuit diligens (Servius Tullius), id. ib. 2, 22: quid verbis opu'st? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 289: haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7: ut verbis, quid sit, definiam, id. ib. 1, 24: verba ponenda sunt, quae vim habeant illustrandi, nec ab usu sint abhorrentia, grandia, plena, sonantia, *etc.*, id. Part. 15, 53: dialecticorum verba nulla sunt publica: suis utuntur, id. Acad. 1, 7, 25: verborum delectum originem esse eloquentiae, id. Brut. 72, 253, et saep.: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, *discourse, conversation*, Cic. Rep. 6, 9; cf. id. Rep. 3, 4.—Proverb.: verba facit mortuo, *he talks to the dead*, i. e. *in vain*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 18; for which, verba fiunt mortuo, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 26.

2. Adverbial phrases: **a.** ad verbum, e, de, pro verbo, *To a word, word for word, exactly*: fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; cf. Suet. Caes. 30 *fin.*: ediscere ad verbum, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: somnium mirifice ad verbum cum re convenit, id. de Div. 1, 44, 99:—quae Graeci πάθη appellant: ego poteram *morbos*, et id verbum esset e verbo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 7. So too, istam κατάληψιν, quam, ut dixi, verbum e verbo exprimentes, *comprehensionem* dicemus, *word for word*, id. Acad. 2, 10, 31; for which, verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11; also, verbum pro verbo reddere, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 5, 14; and without any preposition: nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus Interpres, Hor. A. P. 133.—**b.** verbi causa or gratia, *For the sake of example, for example, for instance*: si quis, verbi causa, oriente Canicula natus est, Cic. Fat. 6, 12: ut propter aliam quampiam rem, verbi gratia propter voluptatem, nos amemus, id. Fin. 5, 11, 30.—**c.** uno verbo, *In one word, in a word, briefly*: Cato R. R. 157, 7: praetores, praetorios, tribunos plebis, magnam partem senatus, omnem subolem juventutis unoque verbo rem publicam expulsam atque extirminatam suis sedibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 54.—**d.** meis, tuis, suis verbis, *In my, thy,* or *his name; for me, thee,* or *him*: gratum mihi feceris, si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 8; so id. ib. 5, 11, 2; id. Att. 16, 11, 8: anulum quem ego militi darem tuis verbis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 38; so id. Bacch. 4, 4, 79: denunciatum Fabio senatus verbis, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 9, 36, 14.

II. In partic.: **A.** verbum, in the *sing.*, of an entire clause, *A saying, expression, phrase, sentence* (mostly ante-class.): *Me.* Plus plusque istuc sospitent quod nunc habes. *Eu.* Illud mihi verbum non placet: quod nunc habes! Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 11; id. Casin. 2, 5, 39; so id. Most. 1, 3, 18; 95; 139; Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 5; id. Eun. 1, 2, 95; id. Ad. 5, 8, 29. So too of *a proverb*: verum est verbum, quod memoratur: ubi amici, ibidem opus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 32: so id. ib. 5, 39; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 17.

B. Pregnant, *Mere talk, mere words*, opp. to deed, fact, reality, *etc.*: qui omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus examinet, Cic. Rep. 3, 8; cf., verbo et simulatione, *opp.* re vera, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, 133; v. res, p. 1311, *no.* II., A.: dolor est malum, ut disputas: existimatio, dedecus, infamia verba sunt atque ineptiae, *empty words*, Cic. Pis. 27, 65; cf., verborum sonitus inanis, id. de Or. 1, 12, 51: in quibus (civitatibus) verbo sunt liberi omnes? *in word, in name*, id. Rep. 1, 31. Hence, verba dare (alicui), *to give empty words*, for *to deceive, cheat*: cui verba dare difficile est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6: vel verba mihi dari facile patior in hoc, meque libenter praebeo credulum, Cic. Att. 15, 16, A.: descendit atque Gallis verba dedit, *i. e. eluded, escaped from them*, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 24: dare verba curis, *i. e. to beguile, drive away*, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 40.

C. In grammar, *A verb*: Aristoteles orationis duas partes esse dicit, *vocabula* et *verba*, ut *homo* et *equus*, et *legit* et *currit*, etc., Var. L. L. 8, 4, 106 *sq.*; 9, 53, 152; 10, 2, 167; Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191.

Vercellae, ārum, *f. A town in Gallia Cisalpina*, now *Vercelli*, Plin. 3, 17, 21; Tac. H. 1, 70; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 184.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Vercellensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Vercellae*: ager, Plin. 33, 4, 21.—**B.** ‡ **Vercellīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: PORTA, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 772.

Vercingetŏrix, īgis, *m. A commander of the Gauls in the Gallic war*, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *sq.*; Flor. 3, 10, 20.

* **vercŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [ver] *Little spring*, as a term of endearment: meum corculum, melliculum, verculum, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 15.

vēre, *adv.*, v. verus, *ad fin.*, *no.* C.

vĕrēcunde, *adv.*, v. verecundus, *ad fin.*

vĕrēcundĭa, ae, *f.* [verecundus] *The natural feeling of shame*, by whatever cause produced, *shamefacedness, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty*, etc. (quite class.): **a.** *Absol.*: nec vero tam metu poenaque terrentur, quae est constituta legibus, quam verecundia, quam natura homini dedit quasi quendam vituperationis non injustae timorem, Cic. Rep. 5, 4; cf., homo solum animal natum pudoris ac verecundiae particeps, id. Fin. 4, 7, 18: scenicorum mos tantam habet veteri disciplina verecundiam, ut in scenam sine subligaculo prodeat nemo, id. Off. 1, 35, 129; so id. Rep. 4, 4; cf., magnam habet vim disciplina verecundiae, id. ib. 4, 6: justitiae partes sunt non violare homines; verecundiae non offendere, id. Off. 1, 28, 99; cf. id. Lael. 22, 82: Caesar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, 10: homo timidus, virginali verecundia, id. Quint. 11, 39; so, virginalis, Suet. Vit. Pers.; cf., fuit sponsa tua apud me eadem, qua apud parentes suos, verecundia, Liv. 26, 50, 6; and, nova nupta verecundia notabilis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 78:—verecundia oris, *bashful redness, blushing*, Suet. Dom. 18.—**b.** *c. gen. obj.*; e. g.: (*a*) *c. gen. rei*: turpitudinis verecundia, *dread of wrong-doing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: negandi, id. Or. 71, 238; so Quint. prooem. § 3: respondendi, id. 3, 5, 15.—(*β*) *c. gen. personae* (so not freq. till after the Aug. period): quando nec ordinis hujus ulla, nec rei publicae est verecundia, *respect for*, Liv. 4, 45, 8; cf., parentis, vitrici, deorum, id. 39, 11, 2; and, ut ne auctorem ponam, verecundia ipsius facit, Quint. 6, 3, 64; so, majestatis magistratuum, Liv. 2, 36, 3: aetatis, id. 1, 6, 4: legum, id. 10, 13, 8. And hence once, verecundia itself objectively: quidam ita sunt receptae auctoritatis ac notae verecundiae, ut, *etc.*, i. e. *of known venerableness*, Quint. 6, 3, 33.

II. In partic., with an implication of censure, *Over-shyness, bashfulness, sheepishness, timidity* (post-Aug.): "verecundia vitium quidem sed amabile et quae virtutes facillime generet ... quae (verecundia) est timor quidam reducens animum ab iis, quae facienda sunt ... Optima est autem emendatio verecundiae fiducia," Quint. 12, 5, 2 *sq.*: patronus timet cognoscentis verecundiam, id. ib. 4, 1, 19: (vox) in metu et verecundia contracta, id. ib. 11, 3, 64.

vĕrēcundĭter, *adv.*, v. verecundus, *ad fin.*

vĕrēcundor, ari, *v. dep. n.* [verecundus] *To feel bashful* or *ashamed, to be shy* or *diffident* (rarely, but quite class.): Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77: hi nostri amici verecundantur, capti splendore virtutis, Cic. Fragm. in Non. 480, 17: aliquem cunctantem et quasi verecundantem incitare, id. de Or. 3, 9, 36.—With a respective clause: *Sp.* Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere ... et ob eam causam verecundanti in publicum prodire, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249:—(manus) probant, admirantur, verecundantur, *express shame*, Quint. 11, 3, 87.

vĕrēcundus, a, um, *adj.* [vereor *Feeling shame* (at any thing good or bad) *shamefaced, bashful, shy, coy, modest, diffident*, etc.: nimis verecunda es (uxor) Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 22: decet verecundum esse adolescentem, id. Asin. 5, 1, 6: homo non nimis verecundus, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361; cf. id. Fam. 9, 8, 1: innocentes et verecundi, id. Leg. 1, 19, 50: populus, Hor. A. P. 207: saepe verecundum laudasti, id. Ep. 1, 7, 37: Bacchus, *moderate*, id. Od. 1, 27, 3 (cf., modicus Liber, id. ib. 1, 18, 7), et saep.: orator in transferendis verecundus et parcus, Cic. Or. 24, 81:—vultus Ov. M. 14, 840; cf., ore loqui, Mart. 8, 1 2: color, *a blush*, Ov. M. 1, 484; Hor. Epod 17, 21:—verecunda debet esse translatio Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 165: so, oratio, Quint 11, 3, 96: verba, id. 10, 1, 9: causa, id. 4 5, 19: transire in diversa subsellia, parum verecundum est, id. 11, 3, 133; id. 7, 1, 56—*Comp.*: verecundior in postulando, Cic Phil. 14, 5, 11; cf., verecundior in loquendo, id. Fam. 7, 33, 2: partes, *i. e. the parts of shame, privy parts*, Arn. 4, 133: translatio, Quint. 9, 2, 41: confessio, id. 4, 2, 8—*Sup.*: Pompeius in appetendis honoribus immodicus, in gerendis verecundissimus, Vell. 2, 33, 3.—**II.** Transf., objectively, *Worthy of reverence, venerable* (late Lat.): nomen populi Romani, Amm. 14, 6; cf. id. 21, 16; 30, 8.

Adv. (acc. to *no.* I.), *Shamefacedly, bashfully, shyly, modestly*: (*a*) Form vĕrēcunde, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6; id. Brut. 22, 87, Liv. 26, 49, 16.—* (*β*) Form vĕrēcunditer, Pompon. in. Non. 516, 23.—**b.** *Comp.*: Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 171; Quint. 4, 1, 13; 11, 1, 84.

vĕrēdārĭus, ii, *m.* [veredus] *A post-boy, courier* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *med.*; Firm. Math. 3, 13 *fin.*; Paul. Nol. Ep. 9.

vĕrēdus, i, *m.* [contr. from vehorheda; cf. Fest. p. 372] *A light horse* for posting, *a post-horse, courier's horse*, Cod. Justin. 12, 51, 4; 7; Aus. Ep. 8, 7; 14.—**II.** Transf., *A light, fleet hunting-horse*, Mart. 12, 14, 1; 14, 86, 1.

vĕrendus, a, um, v. vereor, *ad fin.*

vĕrenter, *adv.*, v. vereor, *ad fin.*

vĕrĕor, itus, 2. *v. a.* and *n. To feel awe of, to avoid reverently, to fear, be afraid of* any thing (good or bad); *to fear* or *be afraid* to do a thing, *etc.*: (*a*) *c. acc.*: vereri aliquem, Plaut. Am. prol. 23; so, v. et metuere Junonem, id. ib. 2, 2, 202: metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37; cf., quid? veteranos non veremur? nam timeri se ne ipsi quidem volunt, id. Phil. 12, 12, 29; and, veremur vos, Romani, et, si ita vultis, etiam timemus, Liv. 39, 37, 17: ut majorem fratrem vereri, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3; cf., quem discipuli et amant et verentur, Quint. 2, 2, 8 Spald. *N. cr.*: non se hostem vereri, sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem silvarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 6. So, conspectum patris, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 1: reprehensionem doctorum atque prudentium, Cic. Or. 1, 1: Gallica bella, id. Att. 14, 4, 1: periculum, Caes. B. G. 5, 48, 7; id. B. C. 3, 21, 5; Hirt. B. G. 8, 39, 3: desidiam in hoc, Quint. 1, 3, 7: opinionem jactantiae, id. 9, 2, 74: pauperiem, Hor Ep. 1, 10, 39: majus, id. Sat. 2, 8, 57: supplicium ab aliquo, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28.—(*β*) With an object-clause: vereri introire in alienam domum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 32: vereor dicere, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 23: vereor committere, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 37: aliquem interficere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6, 5: insanos qui inter vereare insanus haberi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 40, et saep.: verear magis, Me amoris causa hoc ornatu incedere, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 2.—Impers.: Cyrenaici, quos non est veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 39.—(*γ*) *c. gen.* (mostly ante-classical): uxor, quae non vereatur viri, Afran. in Non. 496, 29; so, tui progenitoris, Att. ib. 497, 2: feminae primariae, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 78: tui testimonii, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1.—Impers.: nihilne te populi veretur, Pac. in Non. 497, 2.—(*δ*) With a follg. *ne* (**Lest* or *that*): sed vereor, ne videatur oratio mea, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 46; so with *ne*, id. ib. 3, 5; id. de Or. 1, 55. 234; id. Sull. 23, 66; Caes. B. G. 1, 19, 2; 1, 42, 4; 2, 1, 2; Hor. S. 1, 2, 127; id. Ep. 1, 16, 19, et mult. al.; cf. thus, to introduce an expression of opinion, like dubito an: si, ut Graeci dicunt, omnes aut Graios esse aut barbaros, vereor ne barbarorum rex fuerit (Romulus), *then I am afraid that, I suspect that*, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: veritus, ne hostium impetum sustinere non posset, Caes. B. G. 5, 47, 4; so, with ne non, Cic. Fam. 14, 5, 1:—non vereor, ne assentatiuncula quadam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 6; so Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 58; id. Mil. 3, 3, 68; Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1; Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8: non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, id. ib. 2, 1, 1; so id. ib. 2, 5, 2; 2, 6, 2.—(ε) With a follg. *ut* (**That not*): illa duo, Crasse, vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 35; so id. Fam. 14, 14, 1; 6, 1, 3; id. Agr. 2, 22, 58; Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: ut ferula caedas meritum majora subire verbera, non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 121.—(ζ) With a relative-clause, *To await with fear, to fear, dread*: heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 5: Pomptinum quod scribis in urbem introisse, vereor, quid sit, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3: hoc quomodo acciperent homines, vereor etiam nunc, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1: vereor, num hic aliud sit dicendum, Gai. Dig. 20, 4, 11.—(η) *Absol.*: hic vereri perdidit, *i. e. he has lost all sense of shame*, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 50:—ne vereamini, Quia bellum Aetolis esse dixi cum Aliis, id. Capt. prol. 58: ne vereare, meo periculo hujus ego experiar fidem, id. ib. 2, 2, 99:—de qua (Carthagine) vereri non ante desinam quam illam excisam esse cognovero, Cic. de Sen. 6, 18:—eo minus veritus navibus, quod, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 9, 1.

☞ In a pass. signif.: ubi malunt metui quam vereri se ab suis, Afran. in Gell. 15, 13, 3; cf. also the impersonal use above, *no.* β et γ.

* **A.** vĕrenter, *adv.*, *With reverence, reverently*: Sedul. 1, 8.

B. vĕrendus, a, um, *Pa.*, *That is to be feared* or *reverenced, awful, venerable; fearful, terrible* (poetical and in post-Aug. prose): majestas, Ov. M. 4, 540: patres, id. Pont. 3, 1, 143; cf. id. Trist. 5, 6, 31: ossa viri, id. Her. 3, 104:—Alexander Partho verendus, Luc. 10, 46; so, fluctus classibus, id. 5, 502.—**2.** Subst., verenda, ōrum, *m.*, *The parts of shame, privy parts*, Plin. 28, 15, 60; 32, 9, 34; 36, 21, 42; Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 14; called also, partes verendae, Veg. Vet. 1, 7; cf. also the two follg. articles.

vĕrētillum, i, *n. dim.* [veretrum] *A little privy-member*, App. Apol. p. 296.

vĕrētrum, i, *n.* [vereor; cf. verendus, *no.* 2] *The parts of shame, the privy member*, Phaedr. 4, 14, 1; Suet. Tib. 62; Arn. 5, 165: muliebre, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 9; 5, 10.

Vergĭlĭae, ārum, *f.* [vergo] *The constellation of the seven stars that rises at the end of spring, the Pleiades*, Cic. Arat. in N. D. 2, 44, 112; cf. Fest. p. 372; Isid. Orig. 3, 70.

vergo, ĕre (*perf.*, versi, acc. to some, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 52, where others read vergit, and others fudit. Diom., p. 866 P., gives the form verxi, but without any example), *v. a.* and *n.*: **I.** *Act.*, *To bend, turn, incline, verge* (so only poetical, and very rare): in terras igitur solis quoque vergitur ardor, mid., *turns itself, verges*, Lucr. 2, 212; so, et polus aversi calidus qua vergitur Austri, Luc. 1, 54:—illi imprudentes ipsi sibi saepe venena Vergebant, *i. e. turned in, poured in*, Lucr. 5, 1008; so, amoma in gelidos sinus, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 52 (*al.* fudit): spumantesque mero paterae verguntur, Stat. Th. 6, 211. Cf. Serv. Virg. A. 6, 244.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *To bend, turn, incline itself*; of places, *to lie, be situated* in any direction (the class. signif. of the word): ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat in longitudinem passuum circiter quadringentorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 5; so, collis ad flumen Sabin, id. B. G. 2, 18, 1: Galliae pars ad Septentriones, id. ib. 1, 1, 5; cf., portus in meridiem, Liv. 37, 31, 10: tectum aedium in tectum inferioris porticus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 14: omnes partes in medium, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116.—**B.** Trop.: nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissemus, Cic. Phil. 11, 11, 26: illuc (*i. e.* in Tiberium) cuncta vergere, Tac. A. 1, 3:—suam aetatem vergere, *that he was in the decline of his age*, id. ib. 2, 43; so, nox ad lucem, Curt. 4, 7 *med.*; cf., vergente jam die, Suet. Oth. 7; so, jam senecta, Tac. A. 4, 41; and, vergens annis femina, id. ib. 13, 19: aegri vergentes in lethargum, Plin. 32, 10, 38.

Vergŏbrĕtus, i, *m.*, Βεργόβρετος, Paraphr., *The title of the chief magistrate among the Aedui*, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5.

* **vērĭcŏla,** ae, *comm.* [verus-colo] *That cultivates* or *regards the truth*: lex, Tert. Carm. ad Senat. 43.

vērĭdĭce, *adv.*, v. veridicus, *ad fin.*

vērĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [verus-dico] *That speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious, veridical* (rarely, but quite class.): os, Lucr. 6, 6; cf., voces, Cic. de Div. 1, 45, 101; so, sorores, Mart. 5, 1, 3.—**II.** Transf., passively, *That is truly said, true, veritable*: usus, *true experience*, Plin. 18, 4, 6: exitus, id. 7, 16, 5. (But veridicas, in Cic. Fl. 32, 76, is doubtless a corrupt reading; v. Orell. *ad loc.*)—*Adv.*, vērĭdĭce, *Truly*: agere (*opp.* rhetorice), Aug. Ep. 17: praedicere, Amm. 31, 1.

* **vērĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n.* [verus-loquor] A literal transl. of ἐτυμολογία, *Etymology*, for which Cicero proposes the freer rendering, notatio, Cic. Top. 8, 35.

vērĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Speaking truly, truth-telling* (very rarely): oraculum, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 12 ed. Mai.: lingua, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 42.

vērĭsĭmĭlis, vērĭsĭmĭlĭter, and **vērĭsĭmĭlĭtūdo,** more correctly written separately, veri simil.; v. under verus and simil.

vērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [verus] *Truth, truthfulness, verity; the true* or *real nature, reality*: "*veritas*, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur," Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 162: veritatem patefacere, id. Sull. 16, 45: veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: nescio quo modo verum est quod in Andria (1, 1, 41) familiaris meus dicit: *obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit* . . . veritatem aspernere, id. Lael. 24, 89: nihil ad veritatem (loqui), id. ib. 25, 91: in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, id. de Or. 3, 57, 215: simplex ratio veritatis, id. ib. 1, 53, 229: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, *according to truth* or *reality*, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 29; cf., salus omnium nostrum non veritate solum, sed etiam fama nititur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, 2: res et veritas, id. de Or. 1, 17, 77: habere in se omnes numeros veritatis, *the perfection of truthfulness*, i. e. *of agreement, harmony*, id. de Div. 1, 13, 23; cf., ut, quicquid accidat, id ex aeterna veritate causarumque continuatione fluxisse dicatis, id. N. D. 1, 20, 55: haec tria genera exornationum perraro sumenda sunt, quum in veritate dicemus, *in reality*, i. e. *in the forum, not for practice merely*, Auct. Her. 4, 22, 32: consule veritatem, *i. e. grammatical correctness*, Cic. Or. 48, 159: in alicujus fidem, veritatem, misericordiam confugere, *rectitude*, Cic. Quint. 2, 10; cf., sint veritatis et virtutis magistri, id. Rep. 3, 3; and, spes obtinendae veritatis, id. Deiot. 2, 5; cf. also, judiciorum religionem veritatemque perfringere, id. Verr. 1, 1, 3; and, si ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus exegeris, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: rustica Veritas, *truth, integrity*, Mart. 10, 72, 11; cf. Plin. Pan. 84, 1.—In the *plur.*: veritates fortiter dicere, Gell. 18, 7, 4.

vĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of vereor.

* **vērĭverbĭum,** ii, *n.* [verus-verbum] *A telling the truth, veracity*: Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 36.

vermĭcŭlāte, *adv.*, v. vermiculor, *Pa.*

vermĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vermiculor] *A being worm-eaten*, of plants, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 218; 230; ib. 11, 16.

vermĭcŭlātus, a, um, *Pa.* of vermiculor.

vermĭcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* [vermiculus] *To be full of worms, wormy, to be worm-eaten*, of trees: vermiculantur magis minusve quaedam arbores, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 220.—Hence

vermĭcŭlātus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, vermiculated*: pavimento atque emblemate vermiculato, Lucil. in Cic. Or. 44, 149: crustae, Plin. 35, 1, 1.—* *Adv.*, vermĭcŭlāte, *In a vermiculated manner*: *tesserulas*, ut ait Lucilius, struet, et *vermiculate* inter se *lexeis* committet, Quint. 9, 4, 113. (*See Rich's Compan. to the Lat. Dict., art. *Pavimentum.*)

* **vermĭcŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of worms, wormy*: poma, Pall. 12, 7, 14.

vermĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [vermis] *A little worm, grub*, in decaying things, Lucr. 2, 899; Plin. 10, 65, 85.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A disease of dogs which drives them mad*, Grat. Cyn. 386.—**B.** In the Vulgate as a translation of the biblical תּוֹלַעַת (worm), for *coccum* (scarlet color), Exod. 35, 25; cf. Hier. Ep. 64, 19.—So too, VERMICVLVM STRAVERVNT, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4240.

* **vermĭflŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [vermis-fluo] *Swarming with worms*: vulnus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 134.

vermĭna, um, *n.* [vermis, gripings of the belly caused by worms; hence, in gen.] *The gripes, belly-ache, stomach-ache*, Lucr. 5, 995; cf., "*vermina* dicuntur dolores corporis cum quodam minuto motu quasi a vermibus scindatur. Hic dolor Graece στρόφος dicitur," Fest. p. 375.—* **II.** Trop.: passionum, Arn. 1, p. 30.

vermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vermino] *The worms*, a disease of animals, *the bots*, Plin. 28, 11, 49; 30, 15, 50.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *A crawling, itching pain*, Sen. Ep. 78. In the *plur.*: cerebri aestuantis, id. ib. 95 *med.*

vermĭno, are (in the deponent collat. form, verminatur, Pompon. in Non. 40, 21; Sen. Vit. beat. 17), *v. n.* [vermina] *To have worms, be troubled with worms*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 31 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To have crawling, itching pains; to prick, shoot, ache, pain*: auris, Mart. 14, 23, 1. In the deponent form: Sen. Vit. beat. 17.—Of women in labor: decumo mense demum turgens verminatur, parturit, Pompon. in Non. 40, 21.

vermĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vermis] *Full of worms, wormy*: fici, Plin. 17, 28, 47: ulcera, id. 26, 14, 87: auris, id. 20, 14, 52.

vermis, is, *m.* [verto, that winds about] *A worm*, Lucr. 2, 871; 928; 3, 719; 723; Plin. 18, 17, 45; 24, 5, 11; 30, 13, 39, et saep.

verna, ae, *comm.* *A slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave*: vernas alere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 104. So id. Amph. 1, 1, 24; Just. 38, 6 *fin.*; Val. Max. 3, 4, 3; Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2; Hor. Epod. 2, 65; id. Sat. 1, 2, 117; 2, 6, 66. In the *gen. fem.*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1320. Such slaves were trained up as buffoons or jesters, Mart. 1, 42, 2; cf. Sen. Prov. 1 *fin.*; and v. vernilitas.—As a term of abuse, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 13.—**II.** Transf., *A native*, or, as an *adj.*, *native* (more commonly *vernaculus*): de plebe Remi Numaeque verna, Jucundus, *etc.*, Mart. 10, 76, 4; cf., "Romanos *vernas* appellabant, id est ibidem natos," Fest. p. 372:—apri, Mart. 1, 50, 24: lupi, id. 10, 30, 21: tuberes, id. 13, 43, 2: liber, *i. e. written in Rome*, id. 3, 1, 6.

vernācŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [verna] **I.** (acc. to verna, *no.* I.) *Of* or *belonging to home-born slaves*: multitudo, *the rabble of slaves*, Tac. A. 1, 31; so, plebs, Tert. Apol. 35.—**B.** (acc. to verna, *no.* I.) vernaculi, ōrum, *m.*, *Buffoons, jesters* (so rarely), Mart. 10, 3, 1; Suet. Vitell. 14.—**II.** (acc. to verna, *no.* II.) *Native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular*, i. e. *Roman* (the class. signif. of the word): aquatilium vocabula partim sunt vernacula partim peregrina, Var. L. L. 5, 12, 23. So, volucres, id. R. R. 3, 5, 7: equi, Plin. 37, 13, 77: vites (coupled with peculiares), id. 14, 2, 4, § 24: putatio, id. 17, 23, 35, § 208:—imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2; cf., sapor, *inborn, innate*, id. Brut. 46, 172: crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, *invented by the accuser himself*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 61, 141; cf., consilium, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 105.

* **vernālis,** e, *adj.* [ver] *Of* or *belonging to spring, vernal*: horae, Manil. 3, 258.

vernātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [verno] *The slough* *ing* or *shedding of the skin* of snakes, Plin. 29, 5, 30; 30, 3, 8.—**II.** Transf., concrete, *The slough* cast off by a snake, Plin. 29, 6, 35.

* **vernĭ-cŏmus,** a, um, *adj.* [vernus-coma] *Having young leaves:* oliva, Mart. Cap. 6 *init.*

* **vernĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vernus-fero] *Bearing young leaves, leafing out, green:* serta, Mart. Cap. 6 *init.*

vernīlis, e, *adj.* [verna] *Of* or *belonging to a home-born slave* (verna), *slavish,* i. e.: * **I.** *Mean, fawning, servile:* blanditiae, Tac. H. 2, 59.—* **II.** *Jesting, pert, waggish:* dictum, Tac. H. 3, 32 *fin.*—*Adv.*, vernīlĭter: fungi officiis, *slavishly, servilely,* Hor. S. 2, 6, 108:—nimis hoc fit verniliter, *i. e. with fawning flattery, cringingly,* Caecil. in Non. 42, 27:—haec ipsa non verniliter, nec ea figura, qua, *etc., jestingly, jokingly,* Sen. Ben. 2, 11 *med.*

vernīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vernilis] (a post-Aug. word) **I.** *Cringing obsequiousness, servility,* Sen. Ep. 95.—**II.** *Coarse, pert jesting, pertness,* Quint. 1, 11, 2; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

vernīlĭter, *adv.*, v. vernilis, *ad fin.*

‡ **vernisera,** mensalia auguria, Fest. p. 379 [perh. from ver-sero, auguries belonging to sowing in the spring].

verno, are, *v. n.* [ver] *To appear like spring, to flourish, be verdant; to spring, bloom, grow young, renew itself,* etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Lit.: humus, Ov. M. 7, 284: arbores, Plin. 22, 22, 46: coelum, id. 7, 2, 2; cf., coelum bis floribus, Flor. 1, 16, 3; and, in Italia aër semper quodammodo vernat vel auctumnat, Plin. 2, 50, 51:—avis, *i. e. begins to sing,* Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 8; Col. 9, 9, 1; hence also, ager arguto passere, *becomes enlivened again, resounds again anew,* Mart. 9, 55, 8:—anguis, *i. e. sheds its skin,* Plin. 8, 27, 41.—**II.** Transf.: quum tibi vernarent dubia lanugine malae, *get the first down,* Mart. 2, 61, 1: dum vernat sanguis, *is young* or *lively,* Prop. 4, 5, 57.

vernŭla, ae, *comm. dim.* [verna] *A little* or *young home-born slave* (a post-Aug. word), Juv. 10, 117; Sen. Prov. 1 *fin.*; Plin. 22, 17, 20; App. M. 4, p. 153, et al.—**II.** Transf., i. q. vernaculus: **A.** *Jocular, pert, coarse:* urbanitas, Petr. S. 24 (*al.* vernaculae).—**B.** *Native, indigenous:* lupus Tiberinus, Juv. 5, 105: libelli, Mart. 5, 18, 4.

vernum, i, v. vernus, *no.* II.

vernus, a, um, *adj.* [ver] *Of* or *belonging to spring, spring-:* tempus, Lucr. 5, 800; 6, 369; Cic. de Sen. 19, 70; id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37; Hor. A. P. 302, et al.: aequinoctium, Liv. 33, 3, 5: species diei, Lucr. 1, 10: venti, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 7: frigus, Ov. M. 14, 763: flores, id. ib. 5, 554; Hor. Od. 2, 11, 10; cf., rosa, Prop. 3, 3, 22: agni (*opp.* hiberni), Plin. 8, 47, 72: opera, id. 18, 26, 65, *no.* 234, et saep.—**II.** Subst., vernum, i, *n.*, *Spring-time, the spring,* in the *nom.* only post-class., Tert. Res. Carn. 12 *med.*; Spect. 9.—More freq. (but not in Cic.), verno, *in the spring,* Cato R. R. 52, 2; 54, 3; Col. 4, 10, 3; Plin. 19, 5, 30.

1. vero, *adv. In truth, truly,* v. verus, *ad fin., no.* B.

* **2. vēro,** are, *v. n.* [verus] *To speak the truth:* satin' vates verant in aetate agunda? Enn. in Gell. 18, 2 *fin.*

3. vĕro, ōnis, v. veru, *ad init.*

(* **Veromandŭi,** ōrum, *m. A people of Gallia Belgica,* Caes. B. G. 2, 4 and 16; Plin. 4, 17, 31; Epit. Liv. 104.)

Vērōna, ae, *f. A city in Gallia Transpadana, the birth-place of the poet Catullus and of the elder Pliny,* Plin. 3, 19, 23; Catull. 35, 3; 67, 34; Ov. Am. 3, 15, 7, et mult. al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 148 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Vērōnensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Verona:* ager, Plin. 9, 22, 38: campi, Aur. Vict. Ep. 38: juvenes, Catull. 100, 2: Catullus, Plin. 36, 6, 7.—In the *plur.*, Veronenses, ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Verona, the Veronese,* Tac. H. 3, 8 *sq.*

verpa, ae, *f. The virile member,* Catull. 28, 12; Mart. 11, 46, 2; Auct. Priap. 35.

verpus, i, *m. A circumcised man,* Catull. 47, 4; Juv. 14, 104; Mart. 7, 82, 6; 11, 94, 2.

1. verres, is (collat. form of the *nom. sing.*, verris, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 8), *m.* [verro] *A male swine, boar pig,* Var. R. R. 2, 4, 21; Col. 7, 9, 7; Hor. Od. 3, 22, 7.—Transf., contemptuously, of a man, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 67.

2. Verres, is, *m. The surname of the praetor* C. Cornelius, *notorious for his bad government of Sicily.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Verrĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Verres, Verrian:* lex, *that originated with him,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49, 117.—**2.** Subst., Verria, ōrum, *n.* (*i. e.* solennia), *A festival appointed by him,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, 52; id. ib. 46, 114; id. ib. 63, 154; 2, 4, 10, 24; id. ib. 67, 151.—**B. Verrīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Verres, Verrine:* jus Verrinum, *i. e. the mode of administering justice practiced by Verres* (in a sarcastic pun alluding to verrinum jus, *pork-broth*), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, 121.—**2.** Subst., Verrinae, ārum, *f.* (*i. e.* actiones), among grammarians, *The orations of Cicero against Verres,* Prisc. and Non. in mult. locc. (by Cic. himself called Accusatio).

verrĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [verro] *A drag-net, seine* (more freq. called everrilum), Val. Max. 4, 1, 7 ext.; Serv. Virg. A. 59.

1. verrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. verres] *Of a boar-pig, boar-, hog-, pork-:* jecur, Plin. 28, 10, 42: fel, id. ib.: adeps, id. 28, 9, 37: sincipita, id. 8, 51, 78.—In a punning lusus verbb.: jus, v. 2. Verres, *no.* II., B.

2. Verrīnus, a, um. *Of* or *belonging to the praetor Verres, Verrine;* v. 2. Verres, *no.* II., B.

1. Verrĭus, a, um, v. 2. Verres, *no.* II., A.

2. Verrĭus Flaccus, *A celebrated grammarian of the time of Augustus and Tiberius,* Suet. Gramm. 17.

verro, verri, versum, 3. *v. a. To scrape, sweep, brush, scour; to sweep out, clean out,* etc.: **I.** Lit.: favillas, Ov. F. 2, 523: argentum inter reliqua purgamenta, Petr. 34: quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, *i. e. is collected,* Hor. Od. 1, 1, 10:—aedes, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 63; so, templa, Sen. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 475 P.: pavimentum, Juv. 14, 60: vias, Suet. Calig. 43; id. Vesp. 5; cf. *absol.*, qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37: stratae passim matres crinibus templa verrentes, Liv. 3, 7, 8; so id. 26, 9, 7; Sil. 6, 561; Claud. Laud. Seren. 225; cf. poet., aequora caudis (delphines), Virg. A. 8, 674: arenas cauda, Ov. M. 10, 701:—Caesariem longa per aequora, id. ib. 13, 961; so, canitiem suam concreto in sanguine, id. ib. 492.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** In gen., *To sweep along, drive, impel* (poet.): verrunt venti nubila coeli, Lucr. 1, 280: verrentes aequora venti, id. 7, 267; 389; 6, 625; so, aequora, coerula, vada (remis, *etc.*), Catull. 64, 7; Virg. A. 3, 208; 6, 320; Luc. 5, 572; cf. Lucr. 5, 1226: aequor retibus, *i. e. to fish,* Sil. 14, 263: nec nostra Actiacum verreret ossa mare, *drive* or *toss about,* Prop. 2, 15, 44.—**B.** *To sweep away,* i. e. *to drag away, take away, carry off* (rarely, but quite class.): domi quicquid habet, verritur ἔξω, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 7: quicquid ponitur, hinc et inde verris, Mart. 2, 37, 1: futurum et omnia verreret Verres, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 55 Spald.—**C.** *To hide, conceal* (in post-Aug. prose): si decet aurata Bacchum vestigia palla Verrere, Stat. Ach. 1, 262; so, vestigia, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 248: brachia, id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 145.

verrūca, ae, *f. A steep place, height,* Cato in Gell. 3, 7, 6; 13 (also in Quint. 8, 3, 48; 8, 6, 14).—**II.** Transf., *A wart* on the human body, Plin. 20, 12, 48; 22, 21, 29; *an excrescence* on precious stones, id. 37, 12, 74.—* **B.** Trop., *A slight fault, small failing,* opp. to tuber, Hor. S. 1, 3, 74.

verrūcārĭa herba, *A plant that drives away warts,* helioscopium, *wartwort, turnsole,* Plin. 22, 21, 29.

verrūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verruca, *no.* II.] *Full of warts, warty:* **I.** Lit., *An appellation of Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator,* Aur. Vict. Vir. illustr. 43.—* **II.** Transf., *Rough, rugged:* verrucosa Antiopa, Pers. 1, 77.

verrūcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [verruca] **I.** *A little eminence,* Arn. 2, 77.—**II.** *A small wart,* Cels. 5, 28, 14; Col. 7, 6, 2.

(* **Verrugo,** ĭnis, *f. A town of the Volsci,* Liv. 4, 1, 55 and 58; 5, 28; Val. Max. 3, 2, 8.)

verrunco, are, *v. n. To turn, turn about;* hence, in relig. lang., *to turn out well, have a fortunate issue:* bene, Att. and Pac. in Non. 185, 24; Att. in Cic. de Div. 1, 22, 45; Liv. 29, 27, 2; cf. Fest. p. 373.

(* **Verrutius,** ii, *m. A fictitious name for Verres,* Cic. Verr. 2, 76.)

versābĭlis, e, *adj.* [verso] (a post-Aug. word) *Movable, mobile; changeable, mutable, versatile:* **I.** Lit.: aër, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: omnis conditio, Sen. Tranq. 11 *med.*: fortuna, Curt. 5, 8 *fin.*: femina, Amm. 16, 8.

versābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Turning around, revolving* (very rarely): turbo, Lucr. 6, 438: sidera, Vitr. 9, 7 *med.*

versātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That turns* or *moves around, revolving, movable; versatile* (not in Cic.): **I.** Lit.: templum coeli, Lucr. 5, 1435: laquearia coenationum, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*; cf., tabulae, Suet. Ner. 31: triclinia, Lampr. Heliog. 21: molae, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135: acies, Curt. 4, 13 *med.*—**II.** Trop.: ingenium, Liv. 39, 40, 5.

versātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A turning around:* machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1; 6; 8: 10, 14: oculi, Plin. 8, 33, 51.—**II.** Trop., *A changing, alteration, mutation:* rerum sursum ac deorsum euntium, Sen. Tranq. 11 *fin.*

versĭcŏlor, ōris (post-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.*, versicolorus, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 56; and in the *fem.*, versicoloria appellatio, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12; cf. Paul. ib. 34, 2, 32, § 6), *adj.* [verse-color] *That changes its color, of changeable color; of various colors, party-colored, versicolor* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: plumae versicolores, * Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18; so, pavo, Tert. Pall. 3: vestimentum, *of divers colors, party-colored,* Liv. 34, 1, 3; cf. Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12; so, vestis, Liv. 7, 10, 7; Quint. 10, 1, 33: arma, Virg. A. 10, 181: cultus Florae, Ov. F. 5, 356: poma, Col. 3, 21, 3.—* **II.** Trop.: translucida et versicolor quorundam elocutio, Quint. 5 praef. § 20.

versĭcŏlōrĭus, a, um, v. versicolor, *ad init.*

versĭcŏlōrus, a, um, v. versicolor, *ad init.*

versĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [versus] *A little line;* of poetry, *a little verse, verselet:* epistolae versiculum, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3: quum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet: quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt, id. Mil. 26, 70; cf. id. Leg. 2, 6, 14:—apud quos (comicos poëtas), nisi quod versiculi sunt, nihil est aliud quotidiani dissimile sermonis, id. Or. 20, 67; so id. Pis. 30, 75; Quint. 9, 4, 52; Catull. 16, 3; 6; Hor. Epod. 11, 2; id. Sat. 1, 2, 109; 1, 10, 32; 58; Ov. Her. 20, 240, et mult. al.

versĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [versifico] *Verse-making, versifying, versification* (a post-Aug. word): quem in poëmate locum habet versificatio, eum in oratione compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 116; so id. 9, 2, 35; Col. 11, 1, 2.

versĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A verse-maker, versifier* (a post-Aug. word): versificator quam poëta melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89.—Transf., for *A poet:* versificatores meliores quam duces, Just. 6, 9.

versĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [versus-facio] *To put into verse, write in verse, versify* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): portenta in Homero versificata, Lucil. in Non. 533, 14; so, fatiloquia Sibyllae, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46: versificandi genus, Quint. 9, 4, 143; so, ad versificandum transgressus, Amm. 21, 16.

versĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [versifico] *Written in verse, versified, poetic* (late Latin): ordo, Sol. 11.

versĭformis, e, *adj.* [verto-forma] *Changing its form, changeable* (post-classical): totum, Tert. Pall. 2: cupitor (Juppiter), Mart. Cap. 6, 192: puer (Cupido), id. 9, 310.

versĭlis, e, *adj.* [verto] *That may be turned* (post-class.): profunditas, Mart. Cap. 4, 135: scena, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 24.

versĭpellis, e, *adj.* [verto-pellis, that changes its skin; hence, in gen.] *That changes its shape* or *form, that alters its appearance, that transforms himself* or *it-*

self: eccum Juppiter In Amphitruonis vertit sese imaginem … Ita versipellem se facit, quando lubet, Plaut. Am. prol. 123: capillus fit, *i. e. turns gray*, id. Pers. 2, 2, 48.—**B.** In partic., according to the superstitious belief of the ancients, *One who can change himself into a wolf, a man-wolf, were-wolf*, Plin. 8, 22, 34; Petr. 62 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *Skilled in dissimulation, sly, cunning, crafty, subtle* (ante- and post-class.): versipellem frugi convenit esse hominem, pectus cui sapit: bonus sit bonis, malus sit malis, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 12: quicum versipellis fio, Lucil. in Non. 38, 7: hortamen, Prud. Cath. 9, 91.

verso (written also archaic., vorso), avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [verto] *To turn, wind, twist*, or *whirl about often* or *violently* (freq. and quite class.).

I. Lit.: qui coelum versat stellis ardentibus aptum, Enn. Ann. 1, 140: Sisyphu' versat Saxum, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: turbinem puer, Tib. 1, 5, 4; cf. in the follg.: turdos in igne, Hor. S. 1, 5, 72; so, ova in acri favilla, Ov. M. 8, 668: quum versati appositi essent pisces, Quint. 6, 3, 90: manum, Ov. M. 12, 493: lumina, id. ib. 5, 134: 6, 247; 7, 579: cardinem, id. ib. 4, 93: fusum, id. ib. 4, 221; 6, 22: sortem urnâ, *to shake about*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26: glebas ligonibus, *to turn up, hoe*, id. ib. 3, 6, 39; so, rura (juvenci), Prop. 4, 1, 129: terram, Ov. R. Am. 173: currum in gramine, *i. e. to wheel about*, Virg. A. 12, 664: oves, *to drive about, pasture*, id. Ecl. 10, 68: vos exemplaria Graeca Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, *turn them over*, i. e. *read, study them*, Hor. A. P. 269:—versabat se in utramque partem, non solum mente, verum etiam corpore, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, 74.—Mid.: mundum versari circum axem coeli, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 52; so, qui (orbes) versantur retro, id. Rep. 6, 17; and, pars superior mundi non versatur in turbinem, Sen. de Ira, 3, 6: suapte natura et cylindrum volvi et versari turbinem putat, Cic. Fat. 18, 42.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen., *To turn, twist, bend*. versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere et flectere, Cic. Coel. 6, 13; cf., ad omnem malitiam et fraudem versare mentem suam coepit, id. Cluent. 26, 70: eadem multis modis, id. Or. 40, 137; so, causas, id. ib. 9, 31; Quint. 10, 5, 9; cf. *absol.:* non mille figuris variet ac verset (orator)? id. 5, 14, 32: verba, *to pervert, alter*, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 56; so, fors omnia versat, Virg. E. 9. 5:—huc et illuc, Torquate, vos versetis licet, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 99; so, in quo, utrum respondebo, verses te huc atque illuc necesse est, id. ib. 5, 28, 86.

2. In partic. (so rarely in Cic.): **a.** qs. To turn upside down, *i. e. To discompose, disturb, vex, agitate:* versabo ego illum hodie, si vivo, probe, Plaut. Bac. 4, 5, 6; so id. Pers. 5, 2, 17: si quid ego adjuvero curamve levasso Quae nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1, 1; so, miserum toto cubili, Prop. 1, 14, 21: domos odiis, Virg. A. 7, 336:—sic fortuna in contentione et certamine utrumque versavit, ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset, *embroils, entangles*, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 *fin.;* so, muliebrem animum in omnes partes, Liv. 1, 58, 3: patrum animos, id. 1, 17, 1: pectora (nunc indignatio nunc pudor), id. 2, 45, 5; cf., animum meum utroque (spes timorque), Prop. 3, 17, 12.

b. *To turn over* a thing in the mind, *to think over, meditate*, or *reflect upon, to treat, transact, carry on:* multas res simitu in meo corde vorso, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 1; cf., versarent in animis secum unamquamque rem, Liv. 3, 34, 4; and, illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectora versat, Certa mori, Virg. A. 4, 563; so, dolos, id. ib. 2, 62: versate diu, quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant humeri, Hor. A. P. 39: ubi maxima rerum momenta versantur, Quint. 8, 3, 13: (testes) multum domi ante versandi, id. ib. 5, 7, 11: somnia decies, *to interpret*, Prop. 2, 4. 16.

II. Transf., in the mid. form, versor (vorsor), atus, 1, prop., To move about in a place, *i. e. To dwell, live, remain, be* in a place (most freq. with in aliqua re).

A. Lit.: versari crebro hic cuum viderent me domi, Plaut. Am. prol. 128: non ad solarium, non in campo, non in conviviis versatus est, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: in fundo, id. Mil. 20, 53; so, in castris, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 2: inter aciem, id. ib. 1, 52, 7; cf., nec versari inter eos sine dedecore potero, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 3: intra vallum, Caes. B. C. 3, 96, 3: alicui inter feminas, Suet. Tib. 44: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: nescis, quantis in malis verser miser, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 25: ergo illi nunc in pace versantur, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 6: in clarissima luce, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: Minturnenses aeterna in laude versantur, id. Planc. 10, 26: in simili culpa, Caes. B. C. 3, 110, 4: mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3.—Of abstract subjects: numquam tibi populi Romani dignitas, numquam species ipsa hujusmodi multitudinis in oculis animoque versata est? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, 144: mors, exsilium mihi ob oculos versabantur, id. Sest. 21, 47: aliquid in dubitatione versatur, id. Rep. 2, 15.

2. In partic., *To occupy* or *busy one's self* with any action, *to be engaged* in any thing: opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: in omnibus ingenuis artibus, id. Fam. 4, 3, 4: versabor in re difficili, id. Leg. 3, 15, 33: ulla in cogitatione acrius ac diligentius versari, id. Rep. 1, 22: si diutius in hoc genere verser, id. ib. 1, 46: circa mensuras ac numeros non versabitur (orator)? Quint. 2, 21, 19.—Of abstract subjects: dicendi omnis ratio in hominum more et sermone versatur, *is occupied with, concerns*, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12; cf., imitatio est posita fere in eludendo, sed versatur etiam in factis, Quint. 9, 2, 58; so, ipsae res in perfacili cognitione versantur, Cic. Or. 35, 122: quae omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: omnia quae in causa versarentur, Quint. 7, 1, 4: epilogi omnes in eadem fere materia versari solent, id. 7, 4, 19: praejudiciorum vis omnis tribus in generibus versatur, id. 5, 2, 1: haec pars (tragoedia) circa iram, odium, metum, miserationem fere tota versatur, id. 6, 2, 20; cf., circa quae versari videatur omnis quaestio, id. 3, 6, 23; and, quidam circa res omnes, quidam circa civiles modo versari rhetoricen putaverunt, id. 2, 15, 15.—**b.** In the *Part. perf.:* homo in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, Cic. Quint. 1, 3: viri in rerum publicarum varietate versati, id. Rep. 3, 3: semper inter arma ac studia versatus, Vell. 1, 13, 3.

versor, ari, v. the preced. art., *no.* II.

versōria (vors.), ae, *f.* [verto] *A turning round, return* (a Plautin. word); trop., versoriam capere, *to turn round*, i. e. *to leave off, desist* from a thing: cape vorsoriam, Recipe te ad herum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 19: cape modo vorsoriam, id. Merc. 5, 2, 34. (Others explain vorsoria, as denoting orig. *a steering-rope* of a ship.)

versum (vorsum), v. verto, *ad fin.*

versūra (vors.), ae, *f.* [verto] *A turning around, twirling about, rotating:* **I.** Lit.: foliorum, Var. R. R. 1, 46: hujus loci (coxendicum), id. L. L. 7, 3, 93 *fin.*—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The turning-place, turn* at the end of a furrow, Col. 2, 2, 28; Pall. 2, 3.—**B.** In architecture, *A turn, corner, angle* of a wall, Vitr. 3, 1; 5, 6 *fin.;* 5, 12.—**C.** (qs. a changing of one's creditor) *The borrowing of money to pay a debt* (the class. signif. of the word): "*versuram facere* mutuam pecuniam sumere ex eo dictum est, quod initio qui mutuabantur ab aliis, non ut domum ferrent, sed ut aliis solverent, velut verterent creditorem," Fest. p. 379: sine mutuatione et sine versura dissolvere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: Salaminii quum Romae versuram facere vellent, non poterant, id. Att. 5, 21, 12; so id. ib. 15, 20, 4; id. Fontei. 1, 1; id. Flacc. 20, 48, et saep. et al.; and trop., Sen. Ep. 19 *med.;* id. Ben. 5, 8: vereor, ne illud, quod tecum permutavi, versura mihi solvendum sit, *is to be paid by a new loan*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2; cf., versura facta solvere, id. ib. 5, 1, 2: and, non modo versura, verum etiam venditione, si ita res coget, nos vindicabis, id. ib. 16, 2, 2.—Proverb.: in eodem luto haesitas, versura solves, *you pay by borrowing*, i. e. *you get out of one difficulty by getting into another*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15.

1. versus (vors.), a, um, *Part.* of verto.

2. versus (vors.), *adv.* and ***praep.*** *Toward;* v. verto, *Pa., ad fin.*

3. versus (vors.), ūs (ante-class. collat. form of the *plur.*, versi, Laev. in Prisc. p. 712 P.: versorum, Laber. ib.: versis, Valer. ib.), *m.* [verto, a turning round of the plough; hence, transf., cf. versura] **I.** *A furrow*, Col. 2, 2, 25; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177—**II.** *A line, row:* in versum distulit ulmos, Virg. G. 4, 144; so, remorum. Liv. 33, 30, 5; cf. Virg. A. 5, 119: foliorum, Plin. 15, 29, 37: creber catenarum, Sil. 7, 658.—**B.** In partic., *A line* of writing; and in poetry, *a verse:* ut primum versum (legis) attenderet, Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 14: deplorat primis versibus mansionem suam, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4; so id. de Or. 1, 61, 261; Liv. 41, 24, 19; Quint. 1, 4, 3; 10, 1, 38; 41; Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 16, et mult. al.: si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, Cic. Arch. 10, 23; so id. de Or. 2, 64, 257; 3, 50, 194; id. Or. 20, 67; Quint. 9, 4, 48 *sq.;* 11, 2, 39; 51; Hor. S. 1, 10, 54; 2, 1, 21; id. Ep. 2, 2, 52; Virg. E. 5, 2, et mult. al.—Hence, also, of the *note, song* of the nightingale, Plin. 10, 29, 43.—**III.** *A land-measure*, Var. R. R. 1, 10, 1.—**IV.** *A kind of dance*, or *a turn, step, pas*, in a dance, Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 2.

versūte, *adv.*, v. versutus, *ad fin*

versūtia, ae, *f.* [versutus] *Cunning, slyness, craftiness, subtlety, ingenuity* (very rarely): *sing.*, App. Apol. p. 307 and 325; *plur.*, Liv. 42, 47, 7.

* **versūtĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [versutus-loquor] *Crafty-speaking, sly:* malitiae, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154, and Or. 49, 164.

versūtus (vors.), a, um, *adj.* [a protracted form of versus, from verto; cf. astutus, *ad init.*] *Adroit, dexterous, versatile*, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense; *shrewd, clever, ingenious; cunning, crafty, wily, sly, deceitful* (quite class.): **I.** In a good sense: homo versutus et callidus (versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur), Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: quod (genus acuminis) erat in reprehendendis verbis versutum et sollers, id. Brut. 67, 236: animus acutus atque versutus, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: versutissimum et patientissimum Lacedaemonium Lysandrum accepimus, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: adolescens docte vorsutus fuit, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 55.—**II.** In a bad sense: vorsutior es quam rota figularis, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 35: non esse servus pejor hoc quisquam potest, Nec magis versutus, id. Asin. 1, 1, 106; cf. id. Pseud. 4, 8, 6: hoc est hominis versuti, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 57; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 10; id. Fin. 2, 16, 53; 2, 17, 54; Ov. Am. 2, 19, 9; id. Met. 11, 312, et mult. al. In the *Sup.*, Vell. 2, 118, 1.—With the *gen.:* versutus ingenii, Plin. 7, 12, 10.—*Adv.*, versute, *Cunningly, craftily, slyly*, Cic. Or. 7, 22; id. Brut. 9, 35.—*Sup.*, Aug. Trin. 15, 20.

†† **vertăgus,** i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *A greyhound*, Mart. 14, 200, 1; Firm. Math. 5, 8. Called also, vertaga or vertagra (also vertraga), Grat. Cyn. 203.

vertebra, ae, *f.* [verto] *A joint*, Cels 8, 1; Plin. 11, 46, 106; Sen. Ep. 78 *med.* Of insects, Plin. 11, 1, 1.—**II.** In partic., *A joint, vertebra* of the spine, Cels. 8, 1.

vertebrātus, a, um, *adj.* [vertebra] *Jointed, articulated, vertebrated:* ossa, Plin 11, 37, 67: dens, id. 34, 8, 19, § 75.

vertex (vortex; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 25. On account of the apparent diversity of meanings, the grammarians considered vortex and vertex as two separate words; v. Charis. p. 68), ĭcis, *m.* [verto] prop., That which turns or revolves about itself; hence: **I.** *A whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex:* "secundo modo dicitur proprium inter plura, quae sunt ejusdem nominis, id, unde cetera ducta sunt: ut *vertex* est con torta in se aqua vel quicquid aliud similiter vertitur: inde propter flexum capillorum pars summa capitis; ex hoc id, quod in montibus eminentissimum. Recte dix est haec omnia *vertices*, proprie tamen, unde initium est," Quint. 8, 2, 7: ut aquae circumlatae in se sorbeantur et verticem efficiant, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13: torto vertice torrens, Virg. A. 7, 567; so Hor. Od. 2, 9, 22; Ov. M. 5, 587; 8, 556; 9, 106; id. Fast. 6, 502; Sil. 4, 230; Liv. 23, 19, 11; 28, 30, 11, et al.—**B.** Trop.: amoris, Catull. 68, 107: officiorum, Sen. Ep. 82.

II. *An eddy of wind* or *flame, a whirlwind, coil of flame:* (venti) interdum vortice torto Corripiunt rapidique rotanti turbine portant, Lucr. 1, 294; so id. 6, 444; Liv. 21, 58, 3: extemplo cadit igneus ille Vortex, Lucr. 6, 298; so Virg. A. 12, 673.

III. *The top* or *crown* of the head: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4; so Plin. 11, 37, 48; Hor. Od. 1, 1, 36; Ov. M. 12, 288; 2, 712; id. Pont. 3, 8, 12, et al.

B. Transf.: **1.** *The head*, in gen., Catull. 64, 10; Virg. A. 7, 784; 11, 642; Ov. M. 5, 84, et al.

2. *The pole* of the heavens, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 41, 105; id. Rep. 6, 20; Virg. G. 1, 242.

3. *The highest point, top, peak, summit* of a mountain, house, tree, *etc.*: ignes, qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; thus of *mountain-peaks, hill-tops*, Quint. 8, 3, 48; Lucr. 6, 467; Tib. 1, 8, 15; Ov. M. 1, 316; 13, 911; Petr. poet. Sat. 122; 134 *fin.*, et al.: arcis, Lucr. 6, 751: domus, Mart. 8, 36, 11; cf. Hor. Od. 4, 11, 12: theatri, Mart. 10, 19, 7: quercus, Virg. A. 3, 679; cf., pinus, Ov. M. 10, 103.—Hence: a vertice, *from above, down from above*, Virg. G. 2, 310; id. Aen. 1, 114; 5, 444.—**b.** Trop., for *The highest, uttermost, greatest* (poetical): dolorum anxiferi vertices, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: principiorum, *the highest officers*, Amm. 15, 5 *med.*

* **vertĭbŭlum,** i, *n.* [verto] *A joint*, for the usual vertebra, Lact. Op. D. 5 *med.*

vertĭcillus, i, *m.* [id.] *The whirl* of a spindle, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37; App. Herb. 9.

Vertĭcordĭa, ae, *f.* [verto-cors] *The Turner of hearts*, an epithet of Venus, who was supposed to restrain maidens from unchastity, Val. Max. 8, 15, 12 (cf. Ov. F. 4, 157 *sq.*).

vertĭcōsus (vort.), a, um, *adj.* [vertex, *no.* I.] *Full of whirlpools* or *eddies, eddying:* mare, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 1, 121; cf. Sen. Q. N. 7, 8: amnis, Liv. 21, 5, 15.

vertĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [verto] *A joint*, i. q. vertebra, Lucil. in Non. 207, 24; cf. Fest. p. 371. In machines, Vitr. 10, 13.—Called also, **verticulus,** i, *m.*, Sol. 4; Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3: **verticulum,** i, *n.*, id. Acut. 3, 17.

* **vertīgĭno,** are, *v. n.* [vertigo] *To whirl around, revolve:* puncta luminis, Tert. Pall. 3.

* **vertīgĭnōsus,** i, *m.* [id.] *One who suffers from giddiness* or *vertigo, vertiginous*, Plin. 23, 2, 28.

vertīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [verto] *A turning* or *whirling around* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: assidua coeli, Ov. M. 2, 70: ponti, id. ib. 11, 548: venti, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13 *med.*: torti fili, Luc. 6, 460: rotarum, Prud. Psych. 414: assidua vertigine rotare aliquem, Plin. 8, 40, 61: quibus una Quiritem Vertigo facit, *a turn, twirl* of a slave in manumission, Pers. 5, 76.—**B.** Transf., *A whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo*, Liv. 44, 6, 8; Plin. 20, 15, 57; id. ib. 17, 73; 23, 1, 16; 21; 25, 9, 70, et al.; Macr. S. 7, 9; of persons intoxicated, Juv. 6, 304.—* **II.** Trop., *A revolution, change, alteration:* vertigine rerum Attoniti, Luc. 8, 16.

verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. (archaic *inf.*, vortier, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 48; Lucr. 1, 711; 2, 927; 5, 1198, et al.) *v. a.* and *n.*

I. *Act., To turn, to turn around* or *about.*

A. Lit.: (Luna) eam partem, quaecumque est ignibus aucta, Ad speciem vortit nobis, Lucr. 5, 723; so, speciem quo, id. 4, 243: ora huc et huc, Hor. Epod. 4, 9: cardinem, Ov. M. 14, 782; cf., fores tacito cardine, Tib. 1, 6, 12: cadum, *to turn* or *tip up*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 2: verte hac te, puere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 21; cf., verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1; and, Pompeiani se verterunt et loco cesserunt, *turned about, wheeled about, fled*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 2; in this sense freq., terga, id. B. G. 1, 53; 3, 21; id. B. C. 1, 47; 3, 63 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 14, 9, et mult. al.; cf. also, hostem in fugam, *to put to flight, rout*, Liv. 30, 33, 16; Auct. B. Afr. 17: iter retro, Liv. 28, 3, 1: fenestrae in viam versae, *turned* or *directed toward, looking toward*, id. 1, 41, 4; cf., mare ad occidentem versum, id. 36, 15, 9; and, (Maeander) nunc ad fontes, nunc in mare versus, Ov. M. 8, 165: terram aratro, Hor. S. 1, 1, 28; so, glebas (aratra), Ov. M. 5, 477: solum bidentibus, Col. 4, 5: agros bove, Prop. 3, 5, 67: ex illa pecunia magnam partem ad se vortit, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 17, 57.—Mid.: vortier ad lapidem, *to turn* or *incline one's self toward*, Lucr. 5, 1198; so, versi in fugam hostes, Tac. H. 2, 26; cf., Philippis versa acies retro, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 26: sinit haec violentis omnia vorti Turbinibus, *to whirl themselves about*, Lucr. 5, 504: magnus coeli si vortitur orbis, id. 5, 511; so, coelum, Virg. A. 2, 250.

2. In partic., like our To turn upside down, *i. e. To overturn, overthrow, subvert:* Callicratidas quum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84; so, agerent, verterent cuncta, Tac. H. 1, 2: Cycnum vi multa, Ov. M. 12, 139: fluxas Phrygiae res fundo, Virg. A. 10, 88: Ilion, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 20: proceras fraxinos, id. ib. 3, 25, 16.

B. Trop.: **1.** In gen.: ne ea, quae rei publicae causa egerit, in suam contumeliam vertat, Caes. B. C. 1, 8, 3; cf., causas omnium secundorum adversorumque in deos, Liv. 28, 11, 1; and, ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1: perii! quid agam? quo me vertam? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1; cf., quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74; so id. de Div. 2, 72, 149: Philippus totus in Persea versus, *inclined toward him*, Liv. 40, 5, 9: di vortant bene, Quod agas, *cause to turn out well, prosper*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 121; cf. below, *no.* II., B; so, somnia in melius, Tib. 3, 4, 95.

2. In partic.: **a.** *To turn*, i. e. *change, alter, transform, transmute* the nature of a thing: omnes natura cibos in corpora viva Vortit, Lucr. 2, 880: vortunt se fluvii in frondes et pabula laeta In pecudes; vortunt pecudes in corpora nostra Naturam, id. 2, 875 *sq.*; cf., quum terra in aquam se vertit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31: auster in Africum se vertit, Caes. B. C. 3, 26 *fin.*: semina malorum in contrarias partes se vertere, Cic. de Div. 2, 14, 33: omnia versa et mutata in pejorem partem, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 103; so, versus civitatis status, Tac. A. 1, 4; and, versis ad prospera fatis, Ov. Her. 16, 89: solum, *to change one's country*, i. e. *to emigrate* or *go into exile*; v. solum, p. 1435, a.—Mid.: omnia vertuntur: certe vertuntur amores, Prop. 2, 8, 7: saevus apertam In rabiem coepit verti jocus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 149.

b. Of literary productions, *To turn into another language, to translate:* Philemo scripsit, Plautus vortit barbare, Plaut. Trin. prol. 19: si sic verterem Platonem, ut verterunt nostri poetae fabulas, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7: verti etiam multa de Graecis, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: annales Acilianos ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem vertit, Liv. 25, 39, 12.

c. Mid., from the idea of turning round in a place, *To be engaged in, to be in* a place or condition; also, *to turn, rest*, or *depend upon* a thing: jam homo in mercatura vortitur, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 109: res in periculo vortitur, id. Merc. 1, 2, 12; so, res vertitur in majore discrimine, Liv. 6, 36, 7:—omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertentur, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 20: so, spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv. 4, 31, 4: totum id in voluntate Philippi, id. 37, 7, 8: causa in jure, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: victoria hic, Virg. A. 10, 529.—Impers.: vertebatur, utrum manerent in Achaico concilio Lacedaemonii, an, *etc.*, Liv. 39, 48, 3.

II. *Neutr.*, i. q. *To turn itself, to turn about:* **A.** Lit.: (quo pacto) Canceris ut vortat (Sol) metas ad solstitiales, Lucr. 5, 616: utinam mea vocula dominae vertat in auriculas! Prop. 1, 16, 8: versuros extemplo in fugam omnes ratus, Liv. 38, 26.

B. Trop.: jam verterat fortuna, Liv. 5, 49, 5: libertatem aliorum in suam vertisse servitutem conquerebantur, id. 2, 3, 3: verterat pernicies in accusatorem, Tac A. 11, 37: quod si esset factum, detrimentum in bonum verteret, Caes. B. C. 3, 73 *fin.*; so, ea ludificatio veri in verum vertit, Liv. 26, 6, 16:—si malus est, male res vortunt, quas agit, *turn out badly*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 5; so, quae res tibi vertat male, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 37: quod bene vertat, castra Albanos Romanis castris jungere jubet, Liv. 1, 28, 1; cf., hos illi (quod nec bene vertat) mittimus haedos, Virg. E. 9, 6.—Hence, **b.** Annus, mensis vertens, *The course* or *space of a year, of a month:* anno vertente sine controversia (petisses), Cic. Quint. 12, 40; so, anno vertente, id. N. D. 2, 20, 53; Nep. Ages. 4; cf., apparuisse numen deorum intra finem anni vertentis, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 22: tu si hanc emeris, Numquam hercle hunc mensem vortentem, credo, servibit tibi, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 76.—(β) Pregn.: annus vertens, *The great year* or *cycle* of the celestial bodies (a space of 15,000 solar years), Cic. Rep. 6, 22.—Hence

versus (vors.) or (much less frequent) versum (vors.), *adv.* and *praep.*: **A.** *Adv., Turned in the direction of, toward* a thing; usu. after a word denoting place: (α) Form *versus* (*vors.*): T. Labienum ad Oceanum versus...proficisci jubet, Caes. B. G. 6, 33, 1; so, ad Alpes versus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: ad Cercinam insulam versus, Auct. B. Afr. 8, 3: ad Cordubam versus, id. B. Hisp. 11: modo ad Urbem, modo in Galliam versus, Sall. C. 56, 4: in agrum versus, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 10, et saep.: verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1; so, Brundisium versus, id. Fam. 11, 27, 3: Ambraciam versus, Caes. B. C. 3, 36, 5: Massiliam versus, id. ib. 2, 3, 3: Narbonem versus, id. B. G. 7, 7, 2, et saep.: deorsum versus, Cato R. R. 156, 4: sursum versus, Cic. Or. 39, 135: dimittit quoquo versus legationes, Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 5: ut quaedam vocabula utroque versus dicantur, Gell. 5, 12, 10; cf. the adverbs, deorsum, sursum, *etc.*—(β) Form *versum* (*vors*): animadvertit fugam ad se versum fieri, Sall. J. 58, 4:—lumbis deorsum versum pressis, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 5: vineam sursum vorsum semper ducito, Cato R. R. 33, 1: quum undique versum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13, 20: utroque vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 8.

B. *Praep. c. acc., Toward* (so very rarely): Italiam versus navigaturus, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1 (*al.* in Italiam): (aenei orbes) positi in sacello Sanci versus aedem Quirini, Liv. 8, 20, 8 Drak. *N cr.*: (corvus) evolans in rostra forum versus, Plin. 10, 43, 60.

vertraga, ae, v. vertagus.

Vertumnus (Vort.), i, *m.* [qs. vertomenos, as a *Part. pass.*, from verto, That turns or changes himself] orig., An Etruscan deity, *The god of the changing year*, i. e. *of the seasons and their productions*; also, *of the products of trade*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 14; Prop. 4, 2, 10; Ov. F. 6, 410; id. Met. 14, 623 *sq.*; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, 154 Ascon.; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 132 *sq.* Near his statue in the forum at Rome were the booksellers' shops, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1.—As a symbol of mutability · Vertumnis natus iniquis, said of an unstable man, Hor. S. 2, 7, 14.—**II.** Deriv., **Vertumnālĭa,** ĭum, *n.*, *The festival of Vertumnus*, Var. L. L. 6, 21, 57.

vĕru, ūs (collat. form of the *nom. sing.*, verum, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 15 and 17. Masc. collat. form of the *plur.*, verones plumbei, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17), *n.* *A spit, broach*, esp. for roasting upon, Var. L. L 5, 27, 36; id. ib. 19, 28; Virg. A. 1, 212; 5, 103; id. Georg. 2, 396; Ov. M. 6, 646; id. Fast. 2, 363; Plin. 30, 10, 27. Of a *dart, javelin*, Virg. A. 7, 665; Tib. 1, 6, 49; Sid. Carm. 5, 413.—In the *plur.*, of *A paling* or *railing* around an altar or a tomb, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 736. As *a critical sign on the margin of a book*, i. q obelus, Hier. Ep. 106, 7.

* **vĕrūcŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [veruculum] *Furnished with a small pike:* falces, Col. 2, 20, 3.

vĕrūcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [veru] *A small javelin*, Plin. 33, 6, 35; Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

vĕrŭīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *A small javelin*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 46; Gavius Bassus ap. Fulgent. 564, 22.

(* **Verŭlae,** ārum, *f.* *A town of Latium*, now *Veroli*, Flor. 1, 11.—Hence **Verŭlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Verulae*, Liv. 9, 42 and 43.—Verulani, *The inhabitants of Verulae*, Plin. 3, 5, 9.)

1. vērum, i. *A spit*; v. veru, *ad init.*

2. vērum, i. *The truth*; v. verus.

3. vērum, *adv.*, v. verus, *ad fin.*, *no.* A.

vērun-tămen or **vērum-tămen** (sometimes written in two words, verum tamen, and even separated, verum aliqua tamen, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41, 101), *conj.* [verum-tamen] *But yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless* (quite classical): quum pugnabant maxume, ego fugiebam maxime. Veruntamen, quasi affuerim, simulabo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45: consilium capit primo stultum, veruntamen clemens, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 39, 101; id. Fam. 12, 30, 3; cf., Quint. 8, 3, 32: animadvertebas igitur, etsi tum nemo erat admodum copiosus, veruntamen versus ab his admisceri orationi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: nondum manifesta sibi est . . . veruntamen aestuat intus, Ov. M. 9, 465.—Sometimes, in resuming the thread of discourse, after a parenthetical clause: quum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo *quum essem in Ceramico*) veruntamen quum ibi essem, *etc.*, *but as I was saying*, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 1; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 2, 4.

vērus, a, um, *adj.* *True, real, actual, genuine*, etc.: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibita diligentia, quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic. Lael. 25, 95; cf., perspicere, quid in quaque re verum sincerumque sit, id. Off. 2, 5, 18: vera an falsa, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 19: res vera, *opp.* ficta se? Cic. Lael. 7, 24: verus ac germanus Metellus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, 147; cf., ipsus verus Harpax, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 111; and, vera mea uxor, id. Asin. 1, 1, 45: color, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26; so, vultus, id. Andr. 5, 1, 20: via, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 17: vera et perfecta amicitia, Cic. Lael. 6, 22; so, vera, gravis, solida gloria, id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: decus, id. Rep. 6, 23: causa verissima, id. Acad. 2, 4, 10:—ut verum esset, sua voluntate sapientem descendere, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 6; cf., id si ita est, ut, *etc.* . . . sin autem illa veriora, ut, *etc.*, id. Lael. 4, 14.—**b.** In the *neutr. absol.*, verum, i, *What is true* or *real*, *the truth*, *the reality*, *the fact:* interesse oportet, ut inter rectum et pravum, sic inter verum et falsum, Cic. Acad. 2, 11, 33: verum dicere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 89; cf., si simile veri quid invenerim, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66; and id. Rep. 3, 5:—si verum scire vis, id. Att. 12, 41, 3; cf., verum quidem si audire volumus, id. Brut. 73, 256: ut quid hujus veri sit, sciam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 72. So the freq. construction of the *gen.* veri with similis, similiter, and similitudo (by many also joined together in one word, verisimilis, *etc.*): narrationem jubent veri similem esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80: veri simillimum mihi videtur, quodam tempore, *etc.*, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: veri similiora, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: simillimum veri, id. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: veri similiter fingere, App. Apol. p. 293; so, veri similius, id. ib. and p. 312; Tert. Apol. 16: veri similitudinem sequi, Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 107; so Sen. Ben. 4, 33; Plin. 34, 7, 17; cf., in a reversed order, similitudo veri, Cic. Part. or. 11, 40; id. Univ. 3:—res facit controversiam aut de vero aut de recto aut de nomine, *respecting fact*, Cic. Or. 34, 121: nec procul a vero est, quod, *from the truth*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 27: ex vero positum permansit Equiria nomen, id. Fast. 2, 859: teneras aures mordaci radere vero, Pers. 1, 107.—In the *plur.:* recta et vera loquere, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7; so, vera dico, id. Amph. 1, 1, 239; 2, 1, 12; 2, 2, 55, et al.: artem se tradere vera ac falsa dijudicandi, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 157: adjecta veris credibilis rerum imago, Quint. 4, 2, 123: vis dicam tibi veriora veris? Mart. 6, 30, 6, et saep.

II. Transf.: **A.** Like rectus, Consonant with reason or good morals, *i. e.* *Right, proper, fitting, suitable, reasonable, just* (quite class.; most freq., verum est, with a subject-clause): quum aliquid verum ac rectum esse dicitur, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34; cf., quod est rectum, verum quoque est, id. ib. 2, 5, 10; and, omnia recta, vera, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: lex vera atque princeps, id. ib. 2, 4, 10: quibus peritia et verum ingenium est, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. A. 12, 694:—neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, Caes. B. G. 4, 8, 2: (Cato) negat verum esse, allici benevolentiam cibo, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: verum est, agrum habere eos, quorum sanguine ac sudore partus sit, Liv. 2, 48, 2: metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, verum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98: verius esse, Ti. Sempronio imperium habenti tradi exercitum quam legato, Liv. 35, 8, 6; so Virg. A. 12, 694.—Less freq. with a follg. clause denoting the effect: praeclarum illud est, et, si quaeris, rectum quoque et verum, ut, *etc.*, *right and just*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 73.

B. *Speaking* or *containing the truth*, *true, veracious*, i. q. veridicus (so rarely; not in Cic.): sum verus? Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12 Ruhnk.; cf., vates, Ov. Her. 16, 125; and, os Apollinis, id. Met. 10, 209: judicium viri eruditissimi ac super ista verissimi, Plin. Ep. 9, 25, 2; id. ib. 2, 9, 4; cf., quo viro nihil firmius, nihil verius, id. ib. 4, 22, 3.—Hence,

Adv.: **A.** vērum, *Truly, just so, even so, yes*, as a confirmatory reply (so only ante-class. and very rarely, while vero is quite classical; v. sub vero, *ad init.*): *So.* Facies? *Ch.* Verum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 11: *Ct.* Men' quaerit? *Sy.* Verum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 4; id. Eun. 2, 3, 55.

2. Transf., as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, *But in truth, but notwithstanding, but yet*; and after negative clauses, *but even, but:* merito maledicas mihi, si id ita factum est: Verum haud mentior, resque uti facta, dico, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 23; id. ib. 1, 2, 22: in optimorum consiliis posita est civitatium salus: praesertim quum, *etc.* . . . Verum hunc optimum statum pravis hominum opinionibus eversum esse dicunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: quod ejus (Hermagorae) peccatum reprehendendum videtur, verum brevi, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: quae non dicunt, verum intelligi volunt, Quint. 8, 5, 12: sed nos non, quid nobis utile, verum quid oratori necessarium sit, quaerimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254: ea sunt omnia non a natura, verum a magistro, id. Mur. 29, 61.—**b.** In the construction, non modo (solum, tantum) . . . verum etiam (quoque): non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, Cic. Coel. 19, 45: non solum natura et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrina, id. Lael. 2, 6: non ingrato tantum, verum etiam invido et crudeli animo, Just. 21, 6:—servavit ab omni Non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 84.—So too, non modo . . . verum ne quidem: Cic. Rep. 3, 30.

b. In partic.: (*a*) In making a transition to another subject, *But, yet, still* (so most freq. in class. prose): non edepol nunc, ubi terrarum sim, scio, si quis roget . . . Ilicet, mandata heri perierunt, una et Sosia, Verum certum 'st confidenter hominem contra colloqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 183: deinde hoc vobis confirmo, *etc.* . . . verum quod ego laboribus, *etc.* . . . me persecuturum esse polliceor, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 51: verum schemata λέξεως duorum sunt generum, Quint. 9, 3, 2: verum etiamsi quis summa desperet, id. 12, 11, 26: verum veniat sane, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 31, 76, et saep.—Strengthened by enim, vero, and (in class. prose) enimvero, *But truly, but indeed:* verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 47:—verum vero inter offam atque herbam, ibi vero longum intervallum est, Cato in Gell. 13, 17, 1; so, verum hercle vero, Plaut. Curc. 3, 5:—si ullo in loco ejus provinciae frumentum tanti fuit, quanti, *etc.* Verum enim vero quum, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, 194; so, verum enim vero, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54 Orell. *N. cr.*; Sall. C. 20, 10; Liv. 4, 4, 8.

(*β*) In breaking off the current of discourse (cf. sed, p. 1381, c): exspectabantur Calendae Januariae, fortasse non recte. Verum praeterita omittamus, Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: verum quidem haec hactenus: cetera quotiescumque voletis, id. Tusc. 3, 34 *fin.*: sed hoc nihil ad me . . . Verum hoc (ut dixi) nihil ad me. Illud ad me, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 32, 139.

B. vēro, *In truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely, assuredly:* eho, mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21: iste eum sese ait, qui non est, esse: et qui vero est negat, id. Capt. 3, 4, 35: *As.* Ego non novi adolescentem vostrum. *St.* Veron'? *As.* Serio, id. Truc. 2, 2, 47; so, Veron' serio? id. Merc. 4, 1, 19: quod de domo scribis . . . ego vero tum denique mihi videbor restitutus, si, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3; cf., even at the beginning of a letter, ego vero cupio te ad me venire, *I do really wish*, id. ib. 16, 10; so, ego vero vellem, id. ib. 4, 6, 1: multum vero haec his jura profuerunt, id. Verr. 2, 5, 47, 124, et saep.

b. In corroborative replies (so quite class.; whereas verum in this sense is only ante-class.): *M.* Fuisti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum. *A.* Vero, ac libenter quidem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: sed tu orationes nobis veteres explicabis? Vero, inquam, Brute, id. Brut. 87, 300: *M.* Cadere, opinor, in sapientem aegritudinem tibi dixisti videri. *A.* Et vero ita existimo, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 12 Klotz. *N. cr.* Hence, joined with immo: sed da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Immo vero et haec, *etc.*, Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 10: immo vero, inquit, ii vivunt, qui, *etc.*, id. Rep. 6, 14 Mos.: *S.* Quid domi? pluresne praesunt negotiis tuis? *L.* Immo vero unus, inquit, id. ib. 1, 39. And, to strengthen negative answers, joined with minime: *S.* Quid? totam domum num quis alter, praeter te, regit? *L.* Minime vero, Cic. Rep. 1, 39; so id. ib. 3, 32; id. Acad. 1, 1, 2; id. Off. 3, 6, 29, et al.

c. In urgent or encouraging expostulation: *Ni.* Cape hoc tibi aurum, Chrysale, i, fer filio. *Ch.* Non equidem accipiam. *Ni.* Cape vero: odiose facis, *take it though*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 139; so, respice vero, id. Ep. 1, 1, 3: ostende vero, id. ib. 5, 2, 58: minue vero iram, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 88, et saep.

d. To indicate a climax, *Even, indeed:* neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis contemnendum, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: quod quum tam multi homines audissent, statim ad me defertur: immo vero, ut quisque me viderat, narrabat, id. Verr. 1, 7, 19: nec vero jam meo nomine abstinent, id. Rep. 1, 3, et saep.

2. Transf., as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, *But in fact, but indeed, however* (always placed after a word): ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in dicendo: de re publica vero non minus vehemens orator, quam bellator fuit, Cic. Brut. 77, 269: dixisti non auxilium mihi, sed me auxilio defuisse Ego vero fateor hercule, quod viderim mihi auxilium non deesse, idcirco me illi auxilio pepercisse, Cic. Planc. 35, 86; id. Rep. 1, 7: ubi per exploratores Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12, 2.—In transitions: age vero ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantia, considerate, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 14, 40: nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo, id. Phil. 2, 8, 20.

C. vēre, *According to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly, aright:* honestum, quod proprie vereque dicitur, id in sapientibus est solis, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13: quis putare vere potest, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 17: vere ducere, id. ib. 1, 38: verene hoc memoriae proditum est? *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 15.—*Comp.:* libentius quam verius, Cic. Mil. 29, 78: Ligures latrones verius quam justi hostes, Liv. 40, 27, 10.—*Sup.:* verissime loquor, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 7: verissime dicere, id. Rep. 2, 4.

vĕrūtum, i, *n.* [veru] *A dart, javelin*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 555, 2; Sil. 3, 363.

verūtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Armed with a dart* or *javelin:* Volsci, Virg. G. 2, 168; cf. Enn. in Fest. p. 375.

vervactum, i, *n.* [vervago] *Fallow ground, a fallow field*, Cato R. R. 27; Var R. R. 1, 44, 2; Col. 11, 2; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176; Pall. 4, 2.

vervăgo, ĕre, *v. a.* [etym. unknown; acc. to Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176, from ver-ago] *To break up* land, *i. e. to plough* land *for the first time after its lying fallow*: agros, Col. 11, 2, 8.

Verveceus (also written Vervecius), i, *m.* [vervex] *That has the form of a wether*, an epithet of Jupiter Ammon, Arn. 5, 171; Inscr. Mur. 1043, 3.

vervēcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of a wether*: pellis, Lampr. Comm. 1: caput, Arn. 5, 157.

vervex (also written berbex and verbex), ēcis, *m.* *A wether*, Var. L. L. 5, 19, 29; id. ap. Non. 189, 30; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40; Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55.—A name for a stupid fellow, qs. *Mutton-head*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 6; Auct. ap. Sen. Const. Sap. 17; Juv. 10, 50.

vēsānĭa, ae, *f.* [vesanus] *Madness, insanity* (very rarely): extimui, ne vos ageret vesania discors, Hor. S. 2, 3, 174: simulata (Ulixis), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 129.

* **vēsānĭens,** entis, *Part.* [vesanus] *Raging, furious*: vesaniente vento, Catull. 25, 13.

vē-sānus, a, um, *adj.* *Not of sound mind, mad, insane* (mostly poet.): remex, Cic. de Div. 2, 55, 114: poeta, Hor. A. P. 455: leo, *fierce, raging*, id. Od. 3, 29, 19.—Transf., of inanimate or abstract things, *Fierce, wild, savage, furious, raging*: vultus, Liv. 7, 33, 17: impetus, id. 9, 13, 3: manus, Prop. 2, 9, 10: vires, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 25: vesana murmura ponti, Prop. 1, 8, 5; so, fluctus, Virg. E. 9, 43: flamma, Catull. 100, 7: fames, Virg. A. 9. 340.

Vesbĭus, i, v. Vesuvius, *ad init.*

Vescia, ae, *f.* *A little town in Latium, on the River Liris*, Liv. 8, 11; 9, 2; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 690.—**II.** Deriv., **Vescīnus,** (* Vesciānus, Cic. Att. 15, 2 *init.*), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Vescia, Vescinian*: ager, Cic. Leg. Agr. 2, 25, 60; Liv. 10, 21; 31: caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97; cf. Mart. 14, 31 *in lemm.*—In the *plur.*, Vescini, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Vescia, Vescinians*, Liv. 10, 20.

* **vesco,** ĕre, *v. a.* [vescor] *To feed* with any thing: quis nos vescet carne, Tert. Jejun. 5.

vescor, vesci, *v. dep. n.* [digammated from esca] *To fill one's self with food, to take food, feed, eat* (quite classical); constr. usually with the *abl.*, rarely with the *acc.* or *absol.*: (*a*) *c. abl.*: dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59; so, lacte, caseo, carne, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Sall. J. 89, 7: nasturtio, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 92: piris, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 14: munere terrae, id. Od. 2, 14, 10, et saep.—(*β*) *c. acc.*: eandem vescatur dapem, Att. in Non. 415, 17; so, caprinum jecur, Plin. 8, 50, 76: lauros, Tib. 2, 5, 64: singulas (columbas), Phaedr. 1, 31, 11: infirmissimos sorte ductos, Tac. Agr. 28.—In the *pass.*: dare caepas vescendas, Plin. 20, 5, 20.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: vescendi causa terra marique omnia exquirere, Sall. C. 13, 3: vescebatur et ante coenam, Suet. Aug. 76: vescere, sodes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 15: delphinus ex hominum manu vescens, Plin. 9, 8, 8, et saep.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *To enjoy, make use of, use, have*, i. q. frui, uti (so mostly poet.): fugimus, qui arce hac vescimur, Pac. in Non. 416, 1; so, armis, id. ib. 2: vitalibus auris, Lucr. 5, 855; cf., aura Aetheria, Virg. A. 1, 546: variante loquela, Lucr. 5, 73: praemiis patris, Att. in Non. 416, 7: paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57.

‡ **vescŭli** male curati et graciles homines. *Ve* enim syllabam rei parvae praeponebant, unde *Vejovem* parvum Jovem et *vegrandem* fabam minutam dicebant, Fest. p. 379 [*dim.* of vescus].

vescus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from vesca] **I.** *Small, little, thin, weak, feeble*: farra (*opp.* vegrandia), Ov. F. 3, 445: sal, *small-grained, fine*, Lucr. 1, 327: so, papaver, Virg. G. 4, 131: frondes, id. ib. 3, 175 Serv.: corpus, Plin. 7, 20, 19: vires, Afran. in Non. 187, 3: fastidiosum ac vescum vivere, *i. e. poor, wretched*, Lucil. ib. 186, 32.

Vesĕris, is, *m.* *A river in Campania, with a town of the same name*, Cic. Off, 3, 31, 112; id. Fin. 1, 7, 23; Liv. 8, 8 · 10, 28; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 26; 28.

Vesēvus, i, v. Vesuvius.

(* **Vēsi,** ōrum, *m.* *The Visigoths*, Sid. Carm. 7, 399; in the *sing.*, id. ib. 5, 476; 7, 431.)

vēsīca, ae, *f.* *The bladder* in the body of animals, *the urinary bladder*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 18; Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 96; Plin. 30, 8, 21; Hor. S. 1, 8, 46, et al.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Any thing made of bladder*, e. g. *a purse, cap, lantern, foot-ball*, etc., Var. R. R. 3, 17, 2; Mart. 8, 33, 19; 14, 62; Plin. 33, 7, 40; Sen. Q. N. 2, 27; Cels. 3, 21; 3, 27, 2.—**B.** *A bladder-like tumor, blister*, Plin. 20, 6, 23.—**2.** Trop., *Inflation* of language, *bombast*, i. q. tumor, Mart. 4, 49, 7.—**C.** *The female organ*, Juv. 1, 39; 6, 64.

vēsīcārĭa, ae, v. vesicarius, *no.* II.

vēsīcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vesica] *Of* or *belonging to the bladder, bladder-*: aqua, *i. e. curing pain in the bladder*, Marc. Emp. 26; cf. Scrib. Comp. 146.—**II.** Subst., vesicaria, ae (herba), *A plant that cures pain in the bladder, bladder-wort*, Plin. 21, 31, 105.

vēsīcŭla, ae, *f.*, *dim.* [id.] *A little blister, vesicle*, containing air, Lucr. 6, 130; containing seeds, on plants, Cic. de Div. 2, 14, 33.

vēsīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of bladders* or *blisters, vesiculous*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

Vĕsontĭo, ōnis, *f.* *A city in Gallia Belgica, the chief town of the Sequani, now Besançon*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38; 39; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 500.

1. vespa, ae, *f.* *A wasp*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 19; Plin. 11, 21, 24; 20, 13, 51; Phaedr. 3, 13, 3.

2. ‡ "**vespae** et vespillones dicuntur, qui funerandis corporibus officium gerunt, non a minutis illis volucribus, sed quia vespertino tempore eos efferunt, qui funebri pompa duci propter inopiam nequeunt. Hi etiam VESPULLAE vocantur. Martialis: *qui fuerat medicus, nunc est vespillo Diaulus*," Fest. p. 369.

Vespasĭānus, i, *m.* Ti. Flavius, *A Roman emperor, born between* 69 *and* 79 A.D.

(* **Vespasĭus,** a. *The name of a Roman* gens; e. g. Vespasia Polla, *the mother of Vespasian*, Suet. Vesp. 1: Vespasius Pollio, *the father of Vespasia Polla*, id. ib.)

vesper, ĕris and ĕri (in class. prose the forms of the *acc.* vesperum, and of the *abl.* vespere, or adverbially, vesperi, are most freq.; v. the follg.), *m.* [digammated from ἕσπερος] *The evening, even, eve, even-tide*: jam diei vesper erat, Sall. J. 52, 3; 106, 2: perpotavit usque ad vesperum, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77; so, ad vesperum, id. Lael. 3, 12; Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 1; id. B. G. 1, 26, 2: sub vesperum, id. ib. 2, 33, 1; 5, 58, 3; 7, 60, 1; id. B. C. 1, 42, 1: primo vespere, id. ib. 2, 43, 1: literas reddidit a. d. VIII. Id. Mart. vespere, Cic. Att. 11, 12, 1: quum ad me in Tusculanum heri vesperi venisset Caesar, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13; so id. Acad. 1, 1, 1; id. Mil. 20, 55; Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 62; id. Mil. 2, 5, 29; id. Rud. 1, 2, 91; Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 29; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 15, et mult. al.—Proverb.: nescis, quid vesper serus vehat, the title of a satire by Varro, Gell. 13, 11, 1; Macr. S. 1, 7; cf., denique, quid vesper serus vehat, Virg. G. 1, 461; and, quum quid vesper ferat, incertum sit, Liv. 45, 8, 6: de vesperi suo vivere, *to be one's own master*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 5.—**B.** Transf.: **A.** *The evening-star*, "Plin. 2, 8, 6;" Virg. G. 1, 251: vespero surgente, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 10; cf., Puro Vespero, id. ib. 3, 19, 26.—**B.** *The west*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 28; id. Met. 1, 63. Hence also for *The inhabitants of the West, Occidentals*, Sil. 3, 325.

vespĕra, ae, *f.* [digammated from ἑσπέρα] *The evening, even-tide* (much more freq. than vesper; in Cic. only adverbially, ad vesperam; v. the following): prima vespera, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 4; so Suet. Tib. 74; Just. 18, 4 *fin.*; and perh. also, Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 1 (*al.* prima vesperi): si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6; so, veni ad vesperam, id. Fin. 3, 2, 8: a mane usque ad vesperam, Suet. Calig. 18; cf. id. Claud. 34: inumbrante vespera, Tac. H. 3, 19: vespera fatigatus, Aurel. Caes. in Charis. p. 198 P.; so, vespera, adverbially, *in the evening, at even*, Plin. 13, 18, 32; 32, 4, 14: Fronto in Charis. l. l.—Adject.: his horae rigandi matutina atque vespera, Plin. 19, 12, 60.

* **vespĕrālis,** e, *adj.* [vespera] *Of* or *belonging to evening*: plaga, *the west*, Sol. 9.

vespĕrasco, avi, 3. *v. n.* [vesper] *To become evening, grow toward evening*: vesperascente jam die, Tac. A. 16, 34; so, vesperascente coelo, Nep. Pelop. 2.—Impers.: vesperascit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 7: ubi jam vesperaverat, Gell. 17, 8, 1.

* **vespĕrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [vespera] *Grown into evening*: die jam vesperato, Sol. 11 *med.*

vesperna apud Plautum coena intelligitur, Fest. p. 368; cf. id. s. v. CAENA, p. 54; and s. v. SCENSAS, p. 339 [vesper]

vespertīlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [vesper] *A bat*, "Plin. 10, 61, 81; Macr. S. 7, 16;" Plin. 11, 37, 62; 29, 4, 26; Var. in Non. 47, 3: Auct. Carm. de Philom. 39.

vespertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to evening* or *even-tide, evening-*: tempora (*opp.* matutina), Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: literae, *received in the evening* (*opp.* antemeridianae), id. Att. 13, 23, 1: senatusconsulta, *made* or *passed in the evening*, id. Phil. 3, 10, 24: acies, *a seeing dimly in the evening*, Plin. 8, 50, 76: cantus, *of the cock*, id. 10, 2, 24: lucubratio, id. 18, 26, 63: ros, *evening-dew*, Pall. Nov. 13, 4, et saep. Adverbially: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, *i. e. in the evening*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 17; so id. Epod. 16, 51; id. Sat. 1, 6, 113; Prud. Psych. 376.—*Absol.*: vespertino rursus pascunt, *at even-tide*, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 11; so, matutinis vespertinisque, *in the morning and evening hours*, Plin. 30, 10, 24.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the west, western*, regio, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30.

vesperūgo, ĭnis [id.] **I.** *The evening-star*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 119; Vitr. 9, 4; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 12; and Fest. p. 368.—* **II.** *A bat*, Tert. Anim. 32.

‡ **vespices** frutecta densa dicta a similitudine vestis, Fest. p. 369.

vespĕrus, a, um, v. vespera, *ad fin.*

vespillo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [2. VESPA] *A corpse-bearer* who carried out the bodies of the poor at night, Suet. Dom. 17 *fin.*, Mart. 1, 48, 1; cf. 2. VESPA.

Vesta, ae, *f.*, Ἑστία: **I.** *Another name for* Ops, Cybele, Terra, *the wife of Coelus and mother of Saturn*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67; Ov. F. 6, 299.—**II.** *Her grand-daughter, daughter of Saturn, the goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general*, Ov. F. 6, 267; Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67; id. Leg. 2, 12, 29; id. de Div. 1, 45, 101; id. Fam. 14, 2, 2; id. de Or. 3, 3, 10: id. Cat. 4, 9, 18, et mult. al.; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 110 *sq.*: vestae sacerdos, *i. e. the* Pontifex maximus, of *Caesar*, Ov. F. 5, 573; id. Met. 15, 778.—**B.** Poetically, transf.: **1.** For *The temple of Vesta*: quo tempore Vesta Arsit, Ov. F. 6, 437; cf. id. ib. 234; 713.—**2.** For *Fire*: ter liquido ardentem perfudit nectare Vestam, Virg. G. 4, 384.—**II.** Deriv., **Vestālis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Vesta, Vestal* sacra. Ov. F. 6, 395: ara, Luc. 1, 549: foci, id. 1, 199: virgines, *priestesses of Vesta, Vestal virgins, Vestals*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; id. Rep. 2, 14; 3, 10; Liv. 4, 44 *fin.*, et al.—**B.** Subst.: **1.** Vestalis, is, *f.* (virgo), *A priestess of Vesta, a Vestal*, "Gell. 1, 12;" Liv. 1, 3 *sq.*; Plin. 28, 4, 7; Ov. F. 2, 283, et mult. al.—And then again adjectively, Vestales oculi, *of the Vestals*, Ov. Tr. 2, 311.—**2.** Vestalia, ĭum, *n.*, *The festival of Vesta*, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 17.

vester (vost.), tra, trum, *pron. poss.* [vos] *Your*: voster senex, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 60: animi vostri, id. Amph, prol. 58: num sermonem vestrum aliquem diremit noster interventus? Cic. Rep. 1, 11 vestra quae dicitur vita mors est, id. ib. 6, 14: vestrum dare, vincere nostrum est, Ov. F. 4, 389, et saep.—For the objective *gen.* of vos: nec esse in vos odio vestro consultum ab Romanis credatis, *from hatred toward you*, Liv. 30, 44, 7.—Subst.: ibi voster coenat. *your master*, Plaut Stich. 5, 2, 15: quid ego vos de vestro impendatis hortor? Liv. 6, 15, 10.

vestĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vestis] *Of* or *belonging to clothes:* arca, *a clothes-chest*, Cato R. R. 11, 3: negotiator, *a clothes-dealer*, Scaev. Dig. 38, 1, 45.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** vestiarius, ii, *m.*, *A clothes-dealer*, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3643; 4294 *sq.*—**B.** vestiarium, ii, *n.*: **1.** *A clothes-press, clothes-chest, wardrobe*, Plin. 15, 8, 8.—**2.** *Articles of clothing, clothes, wardrobe*, Sen. Ben. 3, 21; Col. 1, 8, 17; Ulp. Dig. 35, 3, 3, et al.

vestĭbŭlum, i, *n.* The inclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street, *A fore-court, entrance-court*, "Gell. 16, 5, 2; Vitr. 6, 8;" Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 132; Cic. Caecin. 12, 35; 12, 35; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66; 160; id. Coel. 26, 62; Quint. 11, 2, 23; Ov. F. 6, 303; Juv. 7, 126, et al.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *An entrance* to any thing: sepulcri, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61: castrorum, Liv. 25, 17, 5: columbarii, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 4; cf., gallinarii, Col. 8, 3, 5; 8, 8, 3: alvearii, id. 9, 12, 1: urbis, Liv. 36, 22 *fin.*: Siciliae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *An entrance, opening, beginning:* vestibula nimirum honesta aditusque ad causam faciet illustres, Cic. Or. 15, 50: si quis vestibulum modo artis alicujus ingredi, Quint. 1, 5, 7; cf. id. 8, praef. § 18; 9, 4, 10.

vestĭceps, cĭpis [vestis-capio, that has got the first covering of the chin, opp. to investis] *Bearded, arrived at puberty, manly, virile* (a post-class. word): arrogari non potest nisi jam vesticeps, Gell. 5, 19, 7; so Tert. Anim. 56; Aus. Idyll. 4, 73.—* **II.** Transf., *Immoral, corrupt*, opp. to investis, innocent, App. Apol. p. 336.

* **vestĭ-contŭbernĭum,** ii, *n.* [vestis] *A lying under the same coverlet, sleeping in the same bed, bed-companionship*, Petr. 11.

vestĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little garment* (post-class.), Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18 *fin.*

‡ **vestĭfĭca,** ae, *f.* [vestis-facio] *She that makes garments, a tailoress*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2437.

* **vestĭfĭcīna,** ae, *f.* [‡vestificus] *A making of garments, tailoring*, Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

‡ **vestĭfĭcus,** i, *m.* [vestis-facio] *A maker of garments, a tailor*, Inscr. Grut. 578, 7.

vestĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vestis-fluo] *That wears long, flowing garments* (a late poet. word): Lydus, Petr. 133: Ser, Aus. Technop. de Hist. 24.

vestīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vestigo] *A tracing* or *searching after* (post-class.): Psyche dies noctesque mariti vestigationibus inquieta, App. M. 6, p. 173.

vestīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A tracker, tracer, searcher* (not in Cic.): "vestigator a vestigiis ferarum, quas indagatur," Var. L. L. 5, 18, 27. So Col. 9, 8, 10; Sen. Ben. 3, 26.

vestīgĭum, ii, *n.* *A footstep, step; footprint, foot-track, track:* **I.** Lit.: currentium pes vestigium facit, Quint. 9, 4, 67: hac socci video vestigium in pulvere, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 29; cf., hominis, Plin. 8, 4, 5: in foro vestigium facere, *i. e. to set foot in the market*, Cic. Rab. Post. 48 *fin.*; so, ponere vestigia, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31; and, facere vestigium in possessionem, id. Caecin. 14, 39: vestigiis persequi aliquem, id. Brut. 90, 308: vestigiis sequi hostem, Liv. 9, 45, 16: negans e re publica esse, vestigium abscedi ab Hannibale, *the distance of a step*, Liv. 27, 4, 1.

B. Transf.: **1.** *The part of the foot which makes a print, the sole of the foot:* qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντίποδας vocatis, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123; so Catull. 64, 162; Virg. A, 5, 566.—**2.** *A horse-shoe:* vestigium equi excussum ungula, Plin. 28, 20, 81.—**3.** In gen., *A trace, mark, sign, token, vestige:* praesertim quum in lectulo decumanae mulieris vestigia viderent recentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, 79; so id. de Or. 3, 2, 6; Caes. B. G. 6, 27, 4.

II. Trop., *A footprint, trace:* a pueritia vestigiis ingressus patriis et tuis, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: amoris vestigia, Quint. 11, 1, 59: imprimi quaedam vestigia animo, id. 11, 2, 4.

B. Transf., of time, *A point, moment, instant:* eodem et loci vestigio et temporis, Cic. Pis. 9, 21, so, in illo vestigio temporis, Caes. B. G. 7, 25, 1; and, vestigio temporis, *at the moment, instantly, forthwith*, id. B. C. 2, 26, 2: ut urbs ab hostibus capta eodem vestigio videretur, *at that very moment*, id. ib. 2, 7, 3. So, **b.** Adverbially, e (ex) vestigio, *Instantly, forthwith:* repente e vestigio ex homine tamquam aliquo Circaeo poculo factus est Verres, Cic. de Div. in Caecil. 17, 57; so Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; Caes. B. C. 2, 25 *fin.*

vestīgo, are, *v. a.* [vestigium] *To follow on the track, to track, trace, seek* or *search after, to inquire into, investigate* (rare, but quite class.): vestigare et quaerere aliquem, Enn. Ann. 1, 47; so, aliquem oculis, Virg. A. 6, 145: odore (tigris), Plin. 8, 18, 25.—**B.** Trop.: causas rerum, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 166: aliquid cum desidiosa delectatione, id. ib. 3, 23, 88.—**II.** Transf., *To find out by tracing, to trace out:* perfugas et fugitivos, quos inquirendo vestigare potuerint, reddidisse, Liv. 31, 19, 2.

vestīmentum, i, *n.* [vestis] *Clothing, a garment, vestment*, "Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 24;" Cic. Mil. 10, 28; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 32, et mult. al.;—Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30; Sen. Ep. 67; Auct. B. Afr. 47; id. B. Hisp. 33.—Proverb., of any thing impossible: nudo detrahere vestimenta me jubes, *to strip the naked*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 79.

(* **Vestīni,** ōrum, *m.* *A people of Italy on the Adriatic Sea*, Liv. 8, 29; 10, 3.—**Vestīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Vestini:* populus, Liv. 8, 29: cohors, id. 44, 40: juventus, Sil. 8, 516.)

vestĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. (archaic *imperf.*, vestibat, Virg. A. 8, 160: *inf.*, vestirier, Prud. Psych. 39) *v. a.* [vestis] *To cover with a garment, to dress, clothe, vest:* **I.** Lit.: vatinii strumam sacerdotii διβάφῳ vestiant, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 2: vir te vestiat, tu virum despolies, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 4: homines male vestiti, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: animantes aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121; cf. Quint. 2, 16, 14: fasciae, quibus crura vestiuntur, id. 11, 3, 144, et saep.—Mid.: vestiri in foro honeste mos erat, Cato in Gell. 11, 2, 5. In the same sense in post-class. authors, also in the active form: tu mihi vitio dabis, quod parcius pasco, levius vestio, *am clothed*, App. Apol. p. 287; so Tert. Pall. 1.

B. Transf., in gen., of inanimate things, *To clothe, cover, deck, surround, adorn*, etc.: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et saepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142; cf., Deus animum circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, id. Univ. 6 *fin.*; and, sepulcrum saeptum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 64; so, montes silvis, Liv. 32, 13, 3; and *absol.*, montes vestiti, *i. e. covered with verdure*, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: taburnum olea, Virg. G. 2, 38: trabes multo aggere, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 2: interiores templi parietes his tabulis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55, 122: malas molli lanugine, Lucr. 5, 887; so, genas flore, Virg. A. 8, 160: campos lumine (aether), id. ib. 6, 640: ubi se vites frondibus vestierint, Col. 4, 27, 1; so, se gramine terra, Virg. G. 2, 219:—aridum atque jejunum non alemus et quasi vestiemus? Quint. 2, 8, 9.

II. Trop.: reconditas exquisitasque sententias mollis et pellucens vestiebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 79, 274; cf., inventa vestire atque ornare oratione, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142; and, res, quae illo verborum habitu vestiuntur, Quint. 8 praef. § 20.—Hence

vestītus, a, um, *Pa.*, *Clothed, clad* (very rare): neque una pelle vestitior fuit (Hercules), App. Apol. p. 288: id pecus (oves) ex omnibus animalibus vestitissimum, Col. 7, 3, 8.

vestĭplĭca, ae, *f.* [vestis-plico] *A* (female) *clothes-folder, ironer, laundress*, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 363; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3315; cf. the follg. art.

‡ **vestiplĭcus,** i, *m.* [id.] *A clothes-folder, ironer*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2839; cf. the preced. art.

vestis, is, *f.* [digammated from ἐσθής] *A covering for the body, a garment, robe, vestment, vest; clothing, attire, vesture*, Enn. in Non. 172, 20; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 69; id. Most. 1, 3, 10; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 45; id. Eun. 3, 5, 24; Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66; id. de Or. 1, 35, 161; Hor. Od. 4, 9, 14; id. Sat. 1, 2, 16; 95; id. Ep. 1, 19, 38, et al.: mutare vestem, *to put on mourning garments, put on mourning* (cf. sordidatus): Cic. Planc. 12, 29; so id. Sest. 11, 26; Liv. 6, 20, 2, et mult. al.—**II.** Transf., of any sort of covering, *A carpet, curtain, tapestry:* plebeia in veste cubandum, Lucr. 2, 36; so Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, 145; Ov. M. 8, 658; Hor. S. 2, 4, 84; 2, 6, 103; 106, et al. —Poet., of *a veil*, Stat. Th. 7, 244; of the *skin* of a serpent, Lucr. 4, 59; cf. id. 3, 613; of the *beard*, as the *covering* of the chin, id. 5, 672 (cf. vesticeps and investis); of *a spider's web*, Lucr. 3, 387.

vestĭspĭca, ae, *f.* [vestis-spicio] *She that has the care of clothing, a wardrobe-woman*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22; Afran. and Var. in Non. 12. 15.

vestītor, ōris, *m.* [vestio] *A maker of clothing, tailor* (post-class.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41; Inscr. Grut. 1111, 3.—**II.** *A clother, dresser:* divinorum simulacrorum, Firm. Math. 3, 11, 9.

1. vestītus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of vestio.

2. vestītus, ūs, *m.* [vestio] *Clothing, clothes, dress, apparel, raiment, attire, vesture:* vestitus immutabilis, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 8: muliebris, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 3. So too id. Rosc. Am. 49, 144; id. Agr. 2, 5, 13; id. Quint. 15, 49; Caes. B. G. 4, 1; 7, 88; Liv. 29, 17, 11, et mult. al.: mutare vestitum, i. q. mutare vestem, *to put on mourning garments, to put on mourning*, Cic. Sest. 14, 32; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1; cf., on the contrary, redire ad suum vestitum, *to resume one's ordinary clothing*, id. Sest. 14, 32: vestitu (*dat.*) nimio indulges, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 38.—Abstract: me saturum servire apud te sumptu et vestitu tuo, *i. e. with the clothing that you give*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 72.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate things: adde huc liquores perlucidos amnium, riparum vestitus viridissimos, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98; so, densissimi montium, id. ib. 2, 64, 161.—* **II.** Trop.: orationis, Cic. Brut. 95, 327.

(* **Vestorĭus,** ii, *m.*: **I.** *An artist of Puteoli*, Vitr. 7, 11 *init.*—Hence **Vestorĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Vestorius*, Plin. 33, 13, 57; Isid. Orig. 19, 17.—**II.** *A friend of Cicero*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8; id. Att. 4, 6 *fin.*, and 16; id. ib. 6, 2.)

‡ **vestras,** ātis, *comm.* [vester] *Of your family* or *nation*, acc. to Charis. p. 133 P.; Diom. p. 317 ib.; Prisc. p. 1095 ib

Vĕsŭlus, i, *m.* *A mountain in Liguria*, now *Viso*, Mel. 2, 4, 4; Virg. A. 10, 708; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 102.

Vĕsŭvĭus, ii, *m.* *A celebrated volcano in Campania*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 22; Col. 3, 2, 10. Collat. form, **Vĕsēvus,** i, *m.*, Suet. Tit. 8; id. Vit. Plin.; Stat. S. 4, 8, 5; Val. Fl. 4, 507; and in apposition, Vesevo jugo, Virg. G. 2, 224; so Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 184. Contr. collat. form, **Vesvĭus** or **Vesbĭus,** ii, *m.*, Mart. 4, 44. 1; Stat. S. 4, 4, 79; Sil. 8, 655; 17, 598. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 742 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Vĕsŭvīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Vesuvius, Vesuvian:* apex, Stat. S. 3, 5, 72: incendia, id. ib. 2, 6, 62; 5, 3, 205.—In a contr. collat. form, **Vesvīnus,** Sil. 12, 152.

vĕter, ĕris, v. vetus, *ad init.*

(* **Vĕtĕra,** um, *n.* *A town of Gallia Belgica*, now *Santen*, Tac. A. 1, 45; called also Vetera castra, id. Hist. 4, 18 and 21.)

* **vĕtĕrāmentārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [vetus] *Of* or *belonging to old things:* sutor, *a mender of old shoes, cobbler*, Suet. Vit. 2.

vĕtĕrānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Old, veteran* (in technical lang.): boves, Var. R. R. 1, 20, 2; cf., pecus, Col. 6, 2, 9: gallinae, id. 8, 5, 6: vitis, id. 3, 15, 3: mancipia, Martian. Dig. 39, 4, 16: hostis, Liv. 21, 6, 5: milites, *experienced soldiers, veterans*, Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 3; called also, *absol.*, veterani, Caes. B. C. 3, 24, 2; Cic. Phil. 11, 14 *sq.*; Liv. 37, 20; 40, 39, et mult. al.; cf. also, legiones veteranae, Caes. B. G. 1, 24, 2.

vĕtĕrasco, ravi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To grow old:* veterascens ad gloriam, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 437, 29: pati aliquid veterascere, Col. 2, 14, 2: quum febres veteraverunt, Cels. 3, 12; so Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 1 *fin.*

vĕtĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [veteratus] *One who has grown old, become gray, is practiced, skilled* in any thing: **I.** In gen.: in causis privatis satis veterator, Cic. Brut. 48, 178; so, in literis, Gell. 3, 1, 5.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** In a bad sense, *A crafty fellow, an old fox, sly-boots:* acutus, versutus, veterator. Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53; so id. Rep. 3, 16; Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 26; Gannius in Fest. p. 369.—**B.** *An old slave,* opp. to novitius, Venul. Dig. 21, 1, 65; Ulp. ib. 37.

vĕtĕrātōrĭe, *adv.*, v. veteratorius, *ad fin.*

vĕtĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [veterator, *no.* II., A] *Crafty, cunning, sly* (a Ciceronian word): nihil ab isto vafrum, nihil veteratorium exspectaveritis: omnia aperta, omnia perspicua reperientur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, 141; so, ratio dicendi, id. Brut. 75, 261.—**Adv.*, vĕtĕrātōrĭe, *Craftily, cunningly, slyly:* dicere, coupled with acute, Cic. Or. 28, 99.

vĕtĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [vetus] *Grown old, old:* ulcera, Plin. 32, 10, 52: caseus, Scrib. Comp. 140.

vĕtĕrētum, i, *n.* [id.] *Ground that has long lain fallow, old fallow ground,* i. q. vervactum, Col. 2, 10, 4 and 5.

vĕtĕrīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [veterinus] *Of* or *belonging to beasts of burden and draught:* medicina, *farriery,* Col. 7, 3, 16.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** veterinarius, ii, *m.*, *A cattle-doctor, farrier, veterinarian,* Col. 7, 5, 14; 11, 1, 12.—**B.** veterinarium, ii, *n.*, *A place for taking care of diseased animals,* Hygin. Grom. p. 12.

vĕtĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. from vehiterinus, from veho; cf. Fest. p. 369] *Of* or *belonging to carrying* or *drawing burdens:* bestia, *a beast of burden* or *draught,* Cato in Fest. p. 369; called also, pecus, Arn. 3, 139: genus, Plin. 11, 46, 106; hence also, semen equorum, Lucr. 5, 888; so, semen, id. ib. 863.—**II.** Subst., veterinae, ārum, *f.*, and veterina, ōrum, *n.*, *Draught-cattle, beasts of burden,* Var. R. R. 1, 38, 3;—Plin. 11, 37, 64; id. ib. 50, 111.

* **vĕternōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [veternosus] *Lethargy, somnolency,* Fulg. Myth. 3, 4 *fin.*

vĕternōsus, a, um, *adj.* [veternus, *no.* II., C] *Afflicted with lethargy, lethargic,* Plin. 20, 4, 13; 28, 17, 67; Cato in Gell. 1, 15, 9; id. in Fest. p. 369.—**B.** Transf., *Sleepy, drowsy, dreamy:* homo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21.—**II.** Trop., *Languid, spiritless* (post-Aug.): animus, Sen. Ira 1, 16 *med.*: genus dicendi, Sid. Ep. 1, 1; cf. in the *Sup.*, veternosissimi artificii nodos, Sen. Ep. 82 *med.*

1. vĕternus, a, um, *adj.* [vetus] *Of great age, old, ancient* (so only post-class.): rupes, Fulg. Myth. 1 *praef.*: silentia, Prud. Cath. 9, 68.—**II.** Subst., veternus, i, *m.*: * **A.** *Old age, age,* Stat. Th. 6, 94.—**B.** *Old dirt* (post-Aug. and very rarely), Col. 4, 24, 6; App. M. 9, p. 223.—**C.** *Lethargy, somnolence* (as a disease of aged people): num eum veternus aut aqua intercus tenet? Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 3; so of *the deep, long sleep* or *torpidity* of bears, Plin. 8, 36, 54.—**2.** Trop., *Drowsiness, dullness, laziness, sluggishness, sloth* (so very freq., but not in Cic.): Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4 (also cited in Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3); so Virg. G. 1, 124; Catull. 17, 24; Col. 7, 5, 3.

2. vĕternus, i, v. 1. veturnus, *no.* II.

vĕtĭtum, i, v. veto, *ad fin.*

vĕtĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of veto.

vĕto, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. (*perf.* written vetavit, Pers. 5, 90: *Part. pass.*, votitus, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 44, acc. to Non. 45, 4) *v. a.* [vetus; prop., to leave in its old state; cf. antiquo; hence, in a similar but more general sense] *Not to suffer* a thing *to take place, not to permit, to advise against, oppose, forbid, prohibit* a thing; and, with a personal object, *not to permit* one *to do* a thing, *to prevent* or *hinder* him *from doing* it, *to not grant, to forbid* him a thing, *etc.*; constr. most freq. (like the opp. jubere) with an object-clause, less freq. with the simple *inf.*, the simple *acc.*, with *ut, ne,* or the simple *subj.*, or else entirely *absol.*

I. In gen.: **a.** With object-clauses: lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100; cf., quae (lex naturae) vetat ullam rem esse cujusquam, nisi ejus, qui tractare et uti sciat, id. Rep. 1, 17: ab opere legatos Caesar discedere vetuerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 20, 3: rationes a te collectae vetabant, me rei publicae penitus diffidere, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: ridentem dicere verum quid vetat? Hor. S. 1, 1, 25, et saep.:—quum leges duo ex una familia non solum magistratus creari vetarent, sed, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 33, 3: castra . . . vallo muniri vetuit, id. B. C. 1, 41, 4: quae (lex) de capite civis Romani nisi comitiis centuriatis statui vetaret, Cic. Rep. 2, 36 *fin.*—**b.** With *ut, ne,* or the simple *subj.* (poet.): sive jubebat, ut faceret quid, sive vetabat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 124:—edicto vetuit, ne quis se praeter Apellem pingeret, id. Ep. 2, 1, 239; so id. Sat. 2, 3, 187:—vetabo, qui sacrum vulgarit, sub isdem sit trabibus, id. Od. 3, 2, 26; so Tib. 2, 6, 36.—**c.** With the simple *inf.* (poet.): tabulae peccare vetantes, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 23: nec laevus vetet ire picus, id. Od. 3, 27, 15: unde proferre pedem pudor vetet, id. A. P. 135; cf. id. Od. 1, 6, 9. So, quid vetat? with a follg. *inf.*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 56; Ov. Am. 3, 7, 35; id. Fast. 1, 295.—Impers.: ait esse vetitum intro ad heram accedere, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 25.—**d.** With a simple *acc.*: (*α*) *Acc. rei:* quia bella vetabat, Virg. A. 2, 84: nec majora veto, Ov. F. 2, 541: quid jubeatve vetetve, id. Met. 11, 493: iter mediis natura vetabat Syrtibus, Luc. 9, 301, et saep.—In the *pass.*: fossam praeduxit, qua incerta Oceani vetarentur, Tac. A. 11, 20: sapientia nulla re, quo minus se exerceat, vetari potest, Sen. Ep. 9: (ludere) vetita legibus alea, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 58: vetiti hymenaei, Virg. A. 6, 623: vetitae terrae, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 21: factum vetitum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 17. Cf. below, *Pa.*—(*β*) *Acc. personae:* quum Graecos versiculos facerem, vetuit me tali voce Quirinus, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 10, 32.—In the *pass.*: acta agimus: quod vetamur vetere proverbio, Cic. Lael. 22, 85; cf., vetustissimi mortalium nihil per metum vetabantur, Tac. A. 3, 26: propter eandem causam facere debebimus, propter quam vetamur, Quint. 4, 1, 65: quippe vetor fatis, Virg. A. 1, 39: mathematici, genus hominum, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur, Tac. H. 1, 22.—**e.** *Absol.*: lex omnis aut jubet aut vetat, Quint. 7, 5, 5: optat supremo collocare Sisyphus In monte saxum; sed vetant leges Jovis, Hor. Epod. 17, 69: res ipsa vetat, Ov. M. 10, 354.

II. In partic.: veto, *I forbid it, I protest;* the word with which the tribunes of the people declared their protest against any measure of the Senate or of the magistrates, Liv. 3, 13, 6; 6, 35, 9; Suet. Tib. 2 *fin.*; Gell. 13, 12, 9.—Likewise of the protest of the praetor against any unlawful measure, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36; Cels. Dig. 42, 1, 14.—And in the lang. of augury: v. haruspex, volucres, auspicium, *etc.*, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 29; Cic. de Div. 2, 38, 80; Ov. F. 6, 764.—Hence

vetĭtum, i, *n.*: **A.** *That which is forbidden* or *prohibited, a forbidden* or *prohibited thing:* nitimur in vetitum semper cupimusque negata, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 17: sed jam de vetito quisque parabat opes, Ov. F. 5, 282: venerem in vetitis numerant, id. Met. 10, 435.—**B.** *A prohibition, protest:* jussa ac vetita populorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9; 3, 3, 10: quae contra vetitum discordia? Virg. A. 10, 9.

(* **Vēttius,** a. *The name of a Roman gens,* Cic. Att. 2, 4; id. Fam. 7, 14.)

(* **Vetulonĭa,** ae, *f.* *A town of Etruria,* Sil. 8, 484.—Hence **Vetulonĭenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Vetulonia,* Plin. 3, 5, 8.)

vĕtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [vetus] *Little old, old* (quite class.): vetulus, decrepitus senex, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 43: gladiator, Cic. Quint. 7, 29: filia, id. Att. 13, 29, 1: equi, id. Lael. 19, 67: arbor (*opp.* novella), id. Fin. 5, 14, 39: Falernum, Catull. 27, 1; cf., cadi, Mart. 13, 112, 2, et saep.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** vetulus, i, *m.*, *A little old man,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 4.—Jocularly: mi vetule, *my little old fellow,* Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1.—**B.** vetula, ae, *f.*, *A little old woman,* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118; Juv. 6, 241; Mart. 8, 79, 1.

Veturius, a. *The name of a Roman gens,* e. g. L. Veturius Philo, *a consul* 548 A.U.C., Cic. Brut. 14, 57: T. Veturius Calvinus, *a consul* 433 A.U.C., id. Off. 3, 30, 109; id. de Sen. 12, 41.—In the *fem.*: Veturia, ae, *The mother of Coriolanus,* Liv. 40, 1.

vĕtus, ĕris (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.*, veter, Enn. and Att. in Prisc. p. 607 P.; *abl.*, regularly, vetere, veteri, Stat. Th. 1, 360), *adj.* [prob. digammated from ἔτος] *That has existed for a long time, aged, old* (cf. antiquus, *ad init.*): Acherunticus senex, vetus, decrepitus, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 20: novus amator, vetus puer, id. ib. 5, 4, 15: veterem atque antiquam rem novam ad vos proferam, id. Amph. prol. 118; v. antiquus, p. 115, *no.* 1: quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet: num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 3: invidia et infamia non recens sed vetus ac diuturna, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: vetus atque usitata exceptio, id. de Or. 1, 37, 168: sphaerae illius vetus esse inventum, id. Rep. 1, 14: multi undique ex veteribus Pompeii exercitibus evocantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 2; so, copiae, id. B. G. 1, 27, 4: milites, id. ib. 6, 40, 4, et saep.: credendum est veteribus et priscis, ut aiunt, viris, Cic. Univ. 11.—*Comp.*: antemna veterior est quam Roma, Cato in Prisc. p. 716 P.—*Sup.*: quam veterrimus homini optimus est amicus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 71; cf., veterrima quaeque, Cic. Lael. 19. 67: laurus, Virg. A. 2, 513: legiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 8, 2: veterrimi poetae Stoici, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 41.—(*β*) *c. gen.*: gnaros belli veteresque laborum, *grown old in,* Sil. 4, 532; so, militiae, Tac. H. 4, 20: regnandi, id. Ann. 6, 44: scientiae et caerimoniarum, id. ib. 6, 12.—(*γ*) *c. inf.*: hinc Fadum petit et veterem bellare Labicum, Sil. 5, 565.

II. Subst., veteres, um: **A.** *Those who lived long ago, ancients; forefathers, ancestors; old authors:* majores nostri, veteres illi, admodum antiqui, leges annales non habebant, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47: nostri veteres, Plin. 36, 7, 12.—**B.** Sub Veteribus (*i. e.* tabernis), *Under the Old Booths,* a place in the Roman Forum (cf. sub Novis, under novus), Var. L. L. 6, 7, 59; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 19; Liv. 3, 48, 5; 26, 27, 2: 44, 16, 10.

vĕtuscŭlus, a, *adj. dim.* [vetus] *Somewhat old* or *ancient, oldish, rather antiquated:* color, Fronto de Eloqu. p. 232 ed Mai.: dictio, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

vĕtustas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Old age, age:* **I.** Lit.: municipium vetustate antiquissimum, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: vetustate possessionis se, non jure defendunt, id. Agr. 2, 21, 57: tum senior: quamvis obstet mihi tarda vetustas Multaque me fugiant, *etc.*, i. q. senectus, Ov. M. 12, 182.—In the *plur.*: quae familiarum vetustatibus aut pecuniis ponderantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 31.—**B.** In partic., *Ancient times, antiquity:* historia nuncia vetustatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: contra omnia vetustatis exempla, Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 7: sic credidit alta vetustas, Sil. 1, 26.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Long duration, great age:* quae mihi videntur habitura etiam vetustatem, *i. e. will have a long duration,* Cic. Att. 14, 9, 2; so, scripta vetustatem si modo nostra ferent, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 8: vinum in vetustatem servare, *till it becomes old, acquires age,* Cato R. R. 114, 2; so, terebinthi materies fidelis ad vetustatem, Plin. 13, 6, 12:—conjuncti vetustate, officiis, benevolentia, *i. e. long intimacy, ancient friendship,* Cic. Fam. 13, 32, 2; so id. ib. 10, 10, 2; 11, 16, 2; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5, 16.—**B.** In medic. lang.: ulcerum, *i. e. old ulcers,* Cels. 5, 26, 31; Plin. 21, 19, 75.

vĕtuste, *adv.*, v. vetustus, *ad fin.*

vĕtustesco (vetustisco acc. to Nigid in Non. 437, 27), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [vetustus] *To grow old:* vina, Col. 1, 6, 20.

vĕtustus, a um, *adj.* [vetus] *That has existed a long time, aged, old, ancient* (in the *posit.* mostly poet., and almost exclusively of things): veteris vetusti (vini) cupida sum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 4: templum Cereris, Virg. A. 2, 713: lucus, Ov. M. 11, 360: silva, id. ib. 6, 521; oppidum, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 1: ligna, id. Epod. 2, 43: gens, Virg. A. 9, 284: secla cornicum, Lucr. 5, 1083: spatium aetatis, id. 2, 1175· 3, 775 cf. id. 5, 825: ratio, id. 5, 161: res, Quint. 11, 2, 5: opinio, Cic. Clu. 1, 4: hospitium, id. Fam. 13, 36, 1; cf., amicitia, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 11: sors, id. Met. 4, 642, et saep. Of a person: vetusto nobilis ab Lamo, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 1.—*Comp.:* pix, Col. 12, 23, 1: ova, id. 8, 5, 4: memoria, Plin. 13, 16, 30 *fin.*—*Sup.:* sepulcra, Suet. Caes. 81: navis, id. ib. 66: foedera, Quint. 8, 2, 12: tempora, id. 1, 7, 11: instrumentum imperii, *ancient records of the State*, Suet. Vesp. 8. Of persons: qui vetustissimus ex iis, qui viverent, censoriis esset, Liv. 23, 22, 10: vetustissimus liberorum, Tac. A. 2, 2; so id. ib. 2, 43; 11, 32.—* **II.** Trop., *Old-fashioned, antique, antiquated:* Laelius vetustior et horridior quam Scipio, Cic. Brut. 21, 83.—*Adv.*, vĕtuste, (* **1.** *After the manner of the ancients*, Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 1, 47; and 2, 13).—**2.** *From ancient times:* vetustissime in usu est, Plin. 27, 7, 28.

vexābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vexo] * **I.** *Disturbed, plagued, vexed:* membra, Lact. 7, 5, 10 Buenem. *N. cr.*—**II.** *Causing annoyance, troublesome, vexatious*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11; 2, 9.—*Adv.*, vexābĭlĭter (acc. to *no.* II.), *Troublesomely, vexatiously:* caput onerare, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 9 *med.*

* **vexāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [vexo] *A shaking, quaking:* mundi, Lucr. 5, 341.

vexātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A violent movement, shaking:* **I.** Lit. (so rarely): partus, Plin. 28, 19, 77: minima pomorum, Petr. 60.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Discomfort, annoyance, hardship, distress; trouble, vexation:* corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: cum omni genere vexationis processerunt, Liv. 44, 5, 8; cf., viae, Col. 1, 3, 3: stomachi, Plin. 31, 6, 35; cf., dentes sine vexatione extrahere, id. 32, 7, 26: ut virgines Vestales ex acerbissima vexatione eriperem, Cic. Catil. 4, 1, 2; so, v. direptioque sociorum, id. ib. 1, 7, 18; cf., per vexationem et contumelias, Liv. 38, 59, 9.

vexātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Causing annoyance, vexatious*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29; id. Tard. 3, 4, 63.

vexātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A troubler, harasser, abuser, vexer* (a Ciceron. word): custosne urbis an direptor et vexator esset Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27; so, aetatulae suae, id. Sest. 8, 18: furoris (Clodii), *i. e. opposer*, id. Mil. 13, 35.

vexātrix, īcis, *f.* [vexator] *She that vexes* or *molests*, Lact. 3, 29 *med.:* libido vexatrix hominum, Prud. Psych. 58.

vexillārĭus, ii, *m.* [vexillum] **I.** *A standard-bearer, ensign*, Liv. 8, 8, 4; Tac. H. 1, 41.—**B.** Transf., *A leader, captain* of a band of robbers, App. M. 4, p. 146.—**II.** vexillarii, ōrum, *m.*, in the times of the emperors, *The oldest class of veterans, the last summoned*, Tac. A. 1, 38; id. Hist. 1, 41; 2, 83; 100; Veg. Mil. 2, 110 *fin.*, et mult. al.; cf. Walch, Tac. Agr. p. 240 *sq.*

vexillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vexillum] **I.** *A body of the* vexillarii: acc. to others, *a body of soldiers united under one flag* (vexillum), *a corps, battallion*, Suet. Galb. 20; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 845; 2009 *sq.*, et al. —**II.** *A division of cavalry, a troop, squadron*, Veg. Mil. 2, 1.

* **vexillĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vexillum-fero] *Standard-bearing*, Prud. Psych. 419.

vexillum, i, *n.* [veho] *A military ensign, standard, banner, flag*, Caes. B. G. 6, 36, 3; 3, 40, 4; Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; 5, 11, 29; id. Att. 10, 15, 2; Tac. A. 1, 20, et al.—**II.** In partic., *A red flag* placed on the general's tent, as a signal for marching or for battle, Caes. B. G. 2, 20, 1; id. B. C. 3, 89 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., *The troops belonging to a* vexillum, *a company, troop*, Liv. 8, 8; Tac. H. 1, 70: Stat. Th. 12, 782. —**II.** Trop.: Fortunae, Stat. S. 4, 2, 41.

vexo, avi, atum, *v. intens. a.* [id.] orig., *To shake, jolt, toss* in carrying; hence, in gen., *to move violently, to shake, agitate* (so rarely): "*vexasse* grave verbum est, factumque ab eo videtur, quod est *vehere;* in quo inest jam vis quaedam alieni arbitrii. Non enim sui potens est, qui vehitur. *Vexare* autem, quod ex eo inclinatum est, vi atque motu procul dubio vastiore est. Nam qui fertur et raptatur atque huc atque illuc distrahitur, is vexari proprie dicitur," *etc.*, Gell. 2, 6, 5: navigia in summum veniunt vexata periclum, Lucr. 6, 430; so, Dulichias vexasse rates, Virg. E. 6, 76; and, classis vexata est tempestate, Vell. 2, 79, 4: (vis venti) montes supremos Silvifragis vexat flabris, Lucr. 1, 276; so, venti vexant nubila coeli, Ov. M. 11, 435: in turba vexatus, *tossed back and forth*, Suet. Aug. 53 *fin.*

II. Transf., in gen., *To injure, damage, molest, annoy, plague, trouble, maltreat, abuse, vex* (the predom. signif. of the word).

A. Physically: quum Hannibal terram Italiam laceraret atque vexaret, Cato in Gell. 2, 6, 7; cf., agros vectigales vexatos et exinanitos a Verre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52, 122; so, Siciliam, id. ib. 1, 4, 12; 2, 3, 54, 125: omnem Galliam, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 2: agros, id. ib. 4, 15 *fin.:* urbes, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 29: Amanienses hostes sempiternos, id. Fam. 2, 10, 3; so, hostes, Caes. B. G. 6, 43; Hirt. B. G. 8, 31, 4, et al.: quem (stomachum) humor vexat, Plin. 20, 8, 32; so, fauces (tussis), Mart. 11, 87: vites frigore, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217: dentes percussu, id. 28, 11, 49: vestem solo, *to rumple, disorder*, Petr. 128: rosas, *to crush*, Mart. 11, 89, 2: comas, *to twist, frizzle*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 24.—In an obscene sense: maritum, Mart. 8, 46, 7; so id. 11, 81, 1; Petr. 139; Aus. Epigr. 108.—**b.** In the *Part. perf.* subst., vexāta, ōrum, *n.*, *Injured parts of the body, hurts, injuries:* Cels. 7 praef. *fin.*; ib. 1; Plin. 8, 27, 41; Scrib. Comp. 101.

B. Mentally: aliquem probris maledictisque, Cic. Fl. 20, 48; so, aliquem multis contumeliis, id. Quint. 31, 98: aliquem honestissimis contentionibus, id. Phil. 3, 9, 23: aliquem iis verbis, ut, *etc.*, id. Sest. 28, 60: vexatur Theophrastus et libris et scholis omnium philosophorum, *is attacked*, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25: sollicitudo vexat impios, *disquiets, torments*, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40; cf., ita conscientia mentem excitam vexabat, Sall. C. 15, 4; and id. ib. 3, 5; so, mentem mariti philtris, Juv. 6, 611.

vĭa (in rustic speech, vea, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 14), ae (archaic *gen. sing.*, vias, Enn. in Prisc. p. 679 P.: viāī, Lucr. 1, 407; 660; 1040; 1068; 2, 249, et saep.), *f.* [most prob. digammated from i, ire] *A way*, in the most general sense (for men, beasts, or carriages, within or without a city), *a highway, road, path, street.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: "viae latitudo ex lege duodecim tabularum in porrectum octo pedes habet, in anfractum, id est ubi flexum est, sedecim," Gai. Dig. 8, 3, 8: Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, non optimis viis, angustissimis semitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; cf., et modo quae fuerat semita, facta via est, Mart. 7, 61: aut viam aut semitam monstret, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 30: omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 1; so opp. to semita, id. ib. 7, 8, 3; Liv. 44, 43; cf. also, decedam ego illi de via, de semita, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 80; so id. Curc. 2, 3, 8; Sen. Ep. 64 *fin.:* aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1: qua via Sequanis invitis propter angustias ire non poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 9, 1: cursare huc illuc via deterrima, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2: in viam se dare, (* *to set out on a journey*), id. Fam. 14, 12: declinare de via ad dexteram, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5: tu abi tuam viam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 88: milites monuit, via omnes irent, nec deverti quemquam paterentur, *along the highway*, Liv. 25, 9, 4, et saep.—In an obscene double sense: nemo ire quemquam publica prohibet via: Dum ne per fundum septum facias semitam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 35.—Proverb.: qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Enn. in Cic. de Div. 1, 58, 132: de via in semitam degredi, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 40: tota via errare, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14.

2. In partic., as the name of particular streets: tres ergo viae, a supero mari Flaminia, ab infero Aurelia, media Cassia, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22. So, Via Appia, Liv. 9, 29; Cic. Mil. 6, 15; id. de imp. Pomp. 18, 55, et saep.; v. Appius, p. 123: Via Campana, Suet. Aug. 94; v. Campania, p. 230, a: Sacra Via, in Rome, in the fourth region, "Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15; Fest. p. 290:" Cic. Planc. 7, 17: Hor. Epod. 4, 7; 7, 8; id. Sat. 1, 9, 1; also written as one word, Sacravia, Inscr. Grut. 638, 7; 1033, 1; cf. Charis. p. 6 P.; Diom. p. 401 ib. (* v. sacer, p. 1341, *no.* I., A); hence the deriv., Sacravienses, ĭum, *m.*, *Those dwelling on the Sacra Via*, Fest. s. v. OCTOBER EQVVS, p. 178.

B. Transf.: **1.** Abstractly, like our *Way*, for *march, journey:* quum de via languerem, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12; so, bidui, tridui, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 1; 6, 7, 2; Cic. de Div. 1, 15, 27: flecte viam velis, Virg. A. 5, 28: tum via tuta maris, Ov. M. 11, 747: feci Longa Phereclea per freta puppe vias, id. Her. 16, 22: ne inter vias praeterbitamus, metuo, *by the way, on the road*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 43; so Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1; Turpil. in Non. 538, 8, et saep.

2. In gen., *A way, passage, channel, pipe*, etc. Thus, *a lane* in a camp, Caes. B. G. 5, 49, 7; *a passage* between the seats of a theatre, Mart. 5, 14, 8; Tert. Spect. 3; *the alimentary canal, gullet*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137; cf. of *the windpipe*, Ov. M. 15, 344; 14, 498; *a cleft* through which any thing penetrates, Virg. G. 2, 79; cf. Ov. M. 11, 515; *a stripe* in a party-colored fabric, Tib. 2, 3, 54, et saep.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *A way, method, mode, manner, fashion*, etc., of doing any thing: habeo certam viam atque rationem, qua omnes illorum conatus investigare et consequi possim, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 48; cf., defensionis ratio viaque, id. ib. 2, 5, 1 *fin.:* non tam justitiae quam litigandi tradunt vias, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: docendi via, id. Or. 32, 114: optimarum artium vias tradere, id. de Div. 2, 1, 1: (dii) non ... nullas dant vias nobis ad significationum scientiam, id. ib. 2, 49, 102, et saep.

B. Pregn. (cf. ratio, p. 1268, b), *The right way, the true method, mode,* or *manner:* in omnibus quae ratione docentur et via, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, *etc.*, *rationally and methodically*, Cic. Or. 33, 116; so, ut ratione et via procedat oratio, id. Fin. 1, 9: via et arte dicere, id. Brut. 12, 46.

vĭālis, e, *adj.* [via] *Of* or *belonging to the highways* or *roads:* Lares, *placed, worshiped by the road-side*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24; called also, dii, Serv. Virg. A. 3, 168

* **vĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the highways* or *roads, viary.* lex, *for keeping the roads in repair*, Coel in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5.

* **vĭātĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [viaticum] *Furnished with traveling-money:* viaticati hercle admodum aestive sumus, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 30.

vĭātĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small sum of money for a journey* (post-class.), Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 18 *fin.*; App. M. 7, p. 191.

vĭātĭcum, i, v. viaticus, *no.* II.

vĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *Of* or *belonging to a road* or *journey, viatic* (as an adj. very rarely): coena, *a parting-meal, farewell repast*, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 61.—Far more freq. and quite class.: **II.** Subst., viaticum, i, *n.*, *Traveling-money, provision for a journey, viaticum*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 89; id. Epid. 5, 1, 9; id. Poen. prol. 71; Cic. de Sen. 18, 66; Liv. 44, 22, 13; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 5, et al.—* **2.** Trop.: magnum viaticum ex se atque in se ad rem publicam evertendam habere, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 12.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** *Money made by a soldier in the wars, savings, prize-money*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26; Suet. Caes. 68.—**2.** *Money to pay the expenses of one studying abroad*, Ulp. Dig. 12, 1, 17.

vĭātor, ōris, *m.* [vio] *A wayfarer, traveler*, Cic. Fat. 15, 34; id. Mil. 21, 56; Caes. B. G. 4, 5, 2; Virg. G. 4, 97; id. Fragm. ap. Don. Vit. Virg.; Mart. 2, 6, 14; 11, 13, 1; Juv. 10, 22.—**B.** In partic., *A summoner, apparitor*, an officer whose duty was to summon persons before the magistrate, "Var. in Gell. 13, 12, 6;" Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; id. Vatin. 9, 22; Liv. 2, 56, 13; 3, 56, 5; Just. Inst. 4, 6; Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 82, et al.

vĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [viator] *Of* or *belonging to a journey:* vasa, *traveling-dishes*, Plin. 16, 10, 20; so, argentum, *silver traveling-plate*, Scaev. Dig. 34, 2, 40: horologia, Vitr. 9, 9: medicamentum, Veg. Vet. 1, 61.

vĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A female traveler*, Mart. Cap. 6, 190; Inscr. Mur. 1058, 8.

vībex, īcis, *f.* *The mark of a blow* or *stripe, a weal*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93; Cato in Non. 187 26; Plin. 30, 13, 39; Pers. 4, 48; App. M. 9, p. 222; cf. Fest. p. 369.

* **vĭbĭa,** ae, *f.* *A plank, cross-piece* supported on trestles (varae) so as to form a bank; hence the proverb: sequitur varam vibia, *one error follows another*, Aus. Idyll. 12 praef. monos.; v. vara.

Vibilĭa, ae, *f.* *A goddess presiding over highways, the goddess of roads*, Arn. 4, 131.

(* **Vibĭus,** a. *The name of a Roman* gens; e. g. C. Vibius Pansa, *a consul*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—**2.** Vibius Crispus, *An orator*, Quint. 5, 13, 48.)

Vibo or **Vibon,** ōnis, *f.* *A town in the territory of the Bruttii*, now *Monteleone*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 10; Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 161.—**II.** Deriv., **Vibōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Vibo:* ager, Liv. 21, 51, 4.

vibones, um, *m.* *The flowers of the plant* Britannica, Plin. 25, 3, 6.

vĭbrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vibro] * **I.** *That may be brandished:* ornus (*i. e.* hasta), Aus. Ep. 24, 108.—* **II.** *Quivering, glimmering:* sidus, Mart. Cap. 1, 11.

* **vĭbrābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Tremulous, glimmering:* Mercurius (stella), Mart. Cap. 8, 297.

* **vĭbrāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A tremulous motion, quivering:* trisulca draconum, App. M. 6, p. 179.

vĭbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A brandishing, vibration:* hastae, Fest. s. v. GRADIVUS, p. 97: continuata tonitruum, Calpurn. in Vopisc. Car. 8.

vĭbrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A quivering, tremulous motion* (post-class.): luminis, *flickering*, Mart. Cap. 8, 300: crebri ignium, id. ib. 1, 17.

‡ **vibrissae** pili in naribus hominum, dicti quod his evulsis caput vibratur, Fest. p. 370.

vibrisso, are, *v. n.* *To shake the voice* (in singing), *to trill:* "vibrissare est vocem in cantando crispare," Fest. p. 370; Titin. in Fest. l. l.

vĭbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*: **I.** *Act.*, *To set in tremulous motion, to move rapidly to and fro, to brandish, shake, agitate* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: hastas ante pugnam, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325; so, hastam, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: vestes (flumina), *to cause to flutter*, Ov. M. 1, 528: faces, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Col. 97: multifidas linguas (draco), Val. Fl. 1, 61: viscera vibrantur (equitando), *are shaken about*, Tac. A. 12, 51: impositus scuto more gentis et sustinentium humeris vibratus, dux eligitur, id. Hist. 4, 15, et saep.—Poet.: vibrata flammis aequora, *i. e. glimmering*, Val. Fl. 8, 306: crines vibrati, *i. e. curled, frizzled*, Virg. A. 12, 100; Plin. 2, 78, 80.—**2.** Transf., *To throw with a vibratory motion, to launch, hurl:* sicas vibrare et spargere venena, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23; so, tremulum jaculum excusso lacerto, Ov. Her. 4, 43: spicula per auras, id. Met. 8, 374: fulmina (Juppiter), id. ib. 2, 308; cf., vibratus ab aethere fulgor, Virg. A. 8, 524.—**B.** Trop., of language, *To fling, hurl, launch:* truces vibrare iambos, Catull. 36, 5; cf. below, in the *Pa.*

II. *Neutr.*, *To be in tremulous motion, to quiver, vibrate; to glimmer, glitter, sparkle, scintillate*, etc.: **A.** Lit.: lingua vibrante (serpentis), Lucr. 3, 657; so Ov. M. 3, 34: terrae motus non simplici modo quatitur, sed tremit vibratque, Plin. 2, 80, 82: (haec vox) sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, Sen. Prov. 3 *med.*; cf., sonus lusciniae vibrans, Plin. 10, 29, 43:—mare, qua a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 105: tela lato vibrantia ferro, Ov. M. 8, 342: in tremulo vibrant incendia ponto, Sil. 2, 664, et saep.—**B.** Trop., of language: cujus (Demosthenis) non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur, *would not have been hurled with such vigor*, Cic. Or. 70, 234; cf., oratio incitata et vibrans, id. Brut. 95, 326; so, sententiae, Quint. 10, 1, 60; 11, 3, 120.—Hence

* vĭbrātus, a, um, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I., B), *Impetuous, forcible, vigorous:* iambus flammis corusci fulminis vibratior, Aus. Ep. 21. 5.

(* **Vibullĭus,** a. *The name of a Roman* gens; e. g. L. Vibullius, *a partisan of Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; 23; 24; Cic. Att. 8, 1.)

viburnum, i, *n.* *The wayfaring-tree*, Viburnum Lantana, L.; Virg. E. 1, 26.

vīcānus (post-class. collat. form, vicaneus, Cod. Justin. 11, 56), a, um, *adj.* [vicus] *Of* or *dwelling in a village:* Tmolites ille vicanus, *villager*, Cic. Fl. 3, 8: haruspices, *who go about from village to village*, Enn. in Cic. de Div. 1, 58, 132.—**II.** Subst., vicani, ōrum, *m.*, *Villagers, peasants, rustics*, Liv. 38, 30, 8; Cod. Justin. 11, 56.

Vica Pota, ae, *f.* *Victress-and-conqueror*, an appellation of the Goddess of Victory, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Liv. 2, 7 *fin.*; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 256.

vĭcārĭa, ae, v. 1. vicarius, *no.* II., B.

vĭcārĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [vicarius] *Of* or *belonging to a deputy* or *vicar, vicarial:* apparitores, Cod. Justin. 1, 35, 1: apex, *the rank of a vicar*, Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

vĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vicis] *That supplies the place* of a person or thing, *substituted, delegated, vicarious:* vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: praefectura Romae, Amm. 28, 5.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** vicarius, ii, *m.*, *A substitute, deputy, proxy, a locum tenens, vicegerent, vicar:* succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, 81; so id. Mur. 37, 80; id. Sull. 9, 26; id. Fam. 16, 22, 2; Liv. 29, 1, 8; Hor. Od. 3, 24, 16; Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 38 *fin.* So of *under-servants, under-slaves*, who were kept by slaves themselves, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 28; Hor. S. 2, 7, 79; Mart. 2, 18, 7; Paul. Dig. 9, 4, 19; Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 687; cf. of the vicarii of such vicarii, Inscr. ib. p. 775.—**B.** vicaria, ae, *f.*: **1.** *A female under-slave* of another slave, Inscr. Fabrett. p. 304, *no.* 297; Inscr. Mur. 972, 11.—**2.** *The post of deputy of the* praefectus praetorio, Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 4.

vīcātim, *adv.* [vicus] **I.** *From street to street, through the streets*, Sisenn. in Non. 188, 26; Suet. Caes. 41 *med.*; Tac. H. 2, 95; Hor. Epod. 5. 97.—**II.** *From village to village, through the villages, in hamlets:* habitare, Liv. 9, 13, 7: dispersa, Plin. 6, 26, 30.

* **vīcēnālis,** e, *adj.* [viceni] *Containing the number twenty:* sphaera, *having twenty angles*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1 (just before, *vigintiangula*).

vīcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the number twenty, vicenary:* lex me perdit quina vicenaria: metuunt credere omnes, *i. e. the law by which young people under five-and-twenty were incapable of making contracts*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 69: fistula, *twenty quarter-digits in diameter*, Vitr. 8, 7; Front. Aquaed. 30; Pall. Aug. 12.—**II.** Subst., vicenarius, ii, *m.*, *A youth of twenty*, Arn. 2, 58.

vīcēni (collat. form, vigeni, Col. 4, 30, 2), ae, a, *num. distr.* [viginti] *Twenty each, twenty* distributively: si duae res quae conferuntur, vicenas habent partes, Var. L. L. 10, 2, 160: annos nonnulli vicenos in disciplina permanent, Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 3: militibus denarios quinos vicenos diviserunt, Liv. 41, 7, 3. So Col. 3, 3, 7; Plin. 7, 49, 50; 8, 51, 77: *gen.*, vicenum, id. 6, 23, 26: vicenum quinum, Front. Aquaed. 29; 47; Col. 12, 18, 7.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *Twenty:* diebus vicenis interpositis, *an interval of twenty days*, Plin. 25, 8, 49; so Mart. 4, 26, 3.

vīcennālis, e, *adj.* [vicennium] *Of twenty years, every twenty years* (post-classical): VOTIS VICENNALIBVS, Num. Alex. Sev. in Eckhel. D. N. V, 7, p. 275.—**II.** Subst., vicennalia, ĭum, *n.*, *A festival on the twentieth anniversary of an emperor's reign*, Lact. Mort. pers. 17; Num. Constant. jun. in Eckhel. D. N. V. 8, p. 108.

vīcennĭum, ii, *n.* [vicies-annus] *A period of twenty years:* post decennii aut vicennii tempus, Modest. Dig. 50, 8, 8.

vīcēsĭma, ae, v. vicesimus, *no.* II.

vīcēsĭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [vicesimus] *Soldiers of the twentieth legion*, Tac. A. 1, 51; 64.

vīcēsĭmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the twentieth part:* aurum, *of the tax called* vicesima (v. h. v.), Liv. 27, 10, 11.—**II.** Subst., vicesimarius, ii, *m.*, *A receiver of the* vicesima, Petr. 65.

vīcēsĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A drawing by lot of every twentieth man for execution, vicesimation*, Capitol. Macrin. 12.

vīcēsĭmus (collat. form, vigesimus, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 21; Caes. B. C. 3, 34, 2; Sall. C. 47, 2, et al.; but not in Cic.), a, um, *numer.* [viginti] *The twentieth:* annus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 3: intra annum vicesimum, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 5: annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 3, 7: censores vicesimi sexti a primis censoribus, Liv. 10, 47, 2: literas mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1: Acastus cum literis praesto fuit uno et vicesimo die, id. ib. 14, 5: vicesimo die lunae, id. Fin. 2, 31, 101 cf., vicesima luna sacrificant, Plin. 35, 2, —**II.** Subst., vicesima, ae, *f.* (*i. e* pars), *The twentieth part*, as a tax. So *the twentieth part* or *five per cent. of the value* of a slave that was manumitted, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 1; Liv. 7, 16, 7; called also VICESIMA LIBERTATIS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3131; 3338. As export-duty: portorii, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, 185. As a tax on inheritances, Plin Ep. 7, 14; id. Pan. 37.

Vīcētĭa (in many MSS. written also Vicentia), ae, *f.* *A town in Gallia Transpadana, in the territory of Venetia*, now *Vicenza*, Tac. H. 3, 8; Suet. Gramm. 23; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 92.—Its inhabitants are called **Vīcētini** or **Vīcentini,** ōrum, *m.*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 19, 23; Plin. Ep. 5, 4, 2; 5, 14, 4.

vĭcĭa, ae, *f.* *A vetch*, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 5; Col. 2, 13, 1; Plin. 18, 15, 37; Virg. G 1, 75; Ov. F. 5, 267.

* **vĭcĭālĭa,** ĭum, *n.* [vicia] *The stalks* or *haulm of vetches*, Col. 6, 30, 5 Schneid. *N. cr.*

* **vĭcĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to vetches:* cribrum, Col. 8, 5, 16.

vīcĭes, *adv. numer.* [viginti] *Twenty times:* vicies centena millia passuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 13 *fin.*: vicies tantum, Plin. 14, 4, 6:—superficiem aedium aestimarunt HS. vicies, *i. e. two millions*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5; so, HS. bis et vicies, id. ib. 11, 1, 2; and, non plenum modo vicies habebas, Mart. 1, 100, 1.

Vicilinus, i, *m.* [vigil] *The Watchful, the Vigilant*, an epithet of Jupiter, Liv. 24, 44, 8.

vīcīnālis, e, *adj.* [vicinus] *Neighboring, near, vicinal:* usus, Liv. 21, 26, 8: bella, Just. 41, 1: via, *a road over the fields used in common, a village-path*, "Ulp. Dig. 43. 8, 2; id. ib. 7, 3;" Front. Aquaed. 126; Sen. Ben. 5, 24 *fin.*

vīcīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Neighboring, near* (post-class.): via, *a by-way* in a camp, Hyg. Grom. p. 5, 2; 12, 2.

vīcīne, *adv.*, v. vicinus, *ad fin.*

vīcīnia, ae, *f.* [vicinus] *Neighborhood, nearness, vicinage, vicinity:* **I.** Lit. (mostly poetical and in post-Aug. prose; but cf. vicinitas): proximae viciniae habitat, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 27; so, proximae viciniae, id. Mil. 2, 3, 2: mulier quaedam commigravit huc viciniae, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 43; so, hic viciniae, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 45: inde in vicinia nostra Averni lacus, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; so, in vicinia urbis, Col. 7, 3, 13: pharetratae vicinia Persidis, Virg. G. 4, 290: mons elatus super nubila atque in viciniam lunaris circuli, Plin. 5, 1, 1:—mortis, *proximity*, Petr. 93.—**B.** Transf., concr., like our *Neighborhood*, i. q. *neighbors* (very rarely): funus Egregie factum laudet vicinia, Hor. S. 2, 5, 106; so id. Ep. 1, 16, 44; Petr. 93.—**II.** Trop., *Near likeness, resemblance, similarity, affinity* (post-Aug.; a favorite trope of Quint.): aqua ad viciniam lactis accedens, Plin. 31, 3, 22; so id. 37, 9, 40: est tamen quamquam diversarum rerum quaedam vicinia, Quint. 8, 4, 12; so, quaedam v. virtutum vitiorumque, id. 2, 12. 4: est huic tropo quaedam cum synecdoche vicinia, id. 8, 6, 28; cf. also id. 3, 8, 9; 9, 3, 65 *sq.*

vīcīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Neighborhood, nearness, proximity, vicinity* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: vel virtus tua me vel vicinitas facit, ut te audacter moneam, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 4: propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5. So too id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48; id. Planc. 8, 19, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7, 5, et al. In the *plur.*, coupled with confinia, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64

—**B.** Transf., concr., like our *Neighborhood*, i. q. *neighbors:* si te libenter vicinitas videbit, Cato R. R. 4: caritas serpit foras cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitiis, post vicinitatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65. So too id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15; Sall. C. 36, 1; Suet. Aug. 6, et al.—**II.** Trop., *Near likeness, resemblance, similarity, congeniality, affinity:* est quaedam inter epichirema et syllogismum vicinitas, Quint. 5, 10, 6; so, virtutibus ac vitiis, id. 3, 7, 25: excusantur vitia vicinitate vitiorum, id. 1, 5, 5; so, nominis (cyperi et cypiri), Plin. 21, 18, 69.

* **vīcīnĭtus,** *adv.* [vicinus] *In the neighborhood, close by:* omnes intra centum vicinitus arceantur, Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 4.

vīcīnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To be neighboring, near* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 2, 11; 6, 9; 7, 2; Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 6 *med.*

vīcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vicus] *Near, neighboring, in the neighborhood* or *vicinity:* **I.** Lit. (so as an *adj.* rarely): taberna, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: silva, id. Od. 3, 29, 39: oppidum, id. Epod. 5, 44: urbes, id. A. P. 66; Virg. G. 1, 510: sedes astris, id. Aen. 5, 759; cf., heu quam vicina est ultima terra mihi! Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 52: bellum, Liv. 1, 14.—Poet., jurgia, *i. e. of neighbors*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 171.—*Comp.:* parti vicinior esset, Ov. F. 6, 275.

B. Subst.: **1.** vicinus, i, *m.*, and vicina, ae, *f.*, *A neighbor* (the predom. signif. of the word): Eutychus Tuus . . . vicinus proximus, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 7; so, v. proximus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21; Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 4: ceteri finitimi ac vicini, Cic. Sull. 20, 58: vel tribules vel vicinos meos, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: bonus sane vicinus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 132, et mult. al.:—ego huc transeo in proximum ad meam vicinam, Plaut. Casin. 2, 1, 2; so id. ib. 3, 3, 16; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 70; id. Hec. 4, 4, 98; Quint. 5, 11, 28; Hor. Od. 3, 19, 24, et al.—With the *gen.:* Fides in Capitolio vicina Jovis, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104; so, anus vicina loci, Ov. F. 6, 399.—**2.** vicinum, i, *n.*, *A neighboring place, the neighborhood, vicinity* (mostly post-Aug.): stellae in vicino terrae, Plin. 2, 16, 13; so, in vicino, id. 6, 26, 30; Cels. 2, 6 *fin.;* Sen. Brev. Vit. 15 *med.:* ex (e) vicino, Col. 7, 2, 4; Plin. 23, 8, 75.—In the *plur.:* amnis rigans vicina, Plin. 6, 18, 22; so Ov. M. 1, 573. With the *gen.:* in Syriae vicina pervenire, Plin. 16, 32, 59.

II. Trop., *Nearly resembling in quality* or *nature, like, similar, kindred, allied* (quite class.): dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 32, 113: vicina praedictae, sed amplior virtus, Quint. 8, 3, 83: in his rebus, quibus nomina sua sunt, vicinis potius uti, id. 8, 6, 35: quod est ὑποπτώσει vicinum, id. 9, 2, 58: odor croco vicinus est, Plin. 21, 9, 29; cf. id. 21, 18, 69:—cui vicinum est, non negare quod objicitur, Quint. 6, 3, 81.—*Comp.:* ferrum molle plumboque vicinius, Plin. 34, 14, 41.—**b.** *Absol.:* non ex eodem sed ex diverso vicinum accipitur, Quint. 9, 3, 68: multum ab amethysto distat hiacynthos, tamen e vicino descendens, Plin. 37, 9, 41.—Hence,

Adv., vīcīne, *In the neighborhood, near by* (late Latin): (fluvius) quantum crescit aquis, pisces vicinius offert, *nearer by*, Venant. Carm. 3, 12, 11: vicinissime frui, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 33 *fin.*

vĭcis (as a *gen.;* the *nom.* does not occur), vicem, vice; in the *plur.*, vices (*nom.* and *acc.*) and vicibus (*dat.* and *abl.*), *f.:* **I.** *Change, interchange, alternation, alternate* or *reciprocal succession, vicissitude:* Lit.: **A.** In gen. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; for which, in class. prose, vicissitudo): (*a*) *Sing.:* ignotus juvenum coetus alterna vice Inibat alacris, Bacchico insultans modo, Enn. in Charis. p. 214 P.: hac vice sermonum, *conversation*, Virg. A. 6, 535; so, vice sermonis, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 79; cf. in the follg. *no. β:* Deus haec fortasse benigna Reducet in sedem vice, Hor. Epod. 13, 8; cf., solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, id. Od. 1, 4, 1; and, commoti Patres vice fortunarum humanarum, Liv. 7, 31, 6: dum Nox vicem peragit, *performs the exchange*, i. e. *alternates with day*, Ov. M. 4, 218: ridica contingens vitem mutua vice sustinetur et sustinet, Col. 4, 16: versa vice, *reversely*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 3; so too, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 32; id. Flor. p. 363; Just. 6, 5 *fin.*, et al.—(*β*) *Plur.:* plerumque gratae divitibus vices Mundaeque parvo sub Lare pauperum Coenae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 13: et interrogandi se ipsum et respondendi sibi solent esse non ingratae vices, Quint. 9, 2, 14; so, loquendi, id. 6, 4, 11; Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 35; cf., ipsius lectionis taedium vicibus levatur, Quint. 1, 12, 4: habet has vices conditio mortalium, ut adversa ex secundis, ex adversis secunda nascantur, Plin. Pan. 5 *fin.:* spatium diei noctis excipiunt vices, Phaedr. 2, 8, 10: haec quoque non perstant . . . quasque vices peragant . . . docebo, *what vicissitudes they undergo*, Ov. M. 15, 238; cf., mutat terra vices, *renews her changes*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3: perque vices modo "*Persephone!*" modo "*Filia!*" clamat, *alternately*, Ov. F. 4, 483; so, per vices, id. Met. 4, 40; Plin. 8, 77 *fin.;* cf., per vices annorum, *i. e. every other year*, id. 12, 14, 30: cur vicibus factis convivia ineant, *alternately, by turns*, Ov. F. 4, 353.

2. Adverbially: in vicem (written also freq. in one word, invicem), and less freq. vicem or in vices, *By turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally:* **a.** in vicem: bibenda aqua: postero die etiam vinum: deinde in vicem alternis diebus modo aqua modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2 *med.:* Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 5: propter vicinitatem simul eramus invicem, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5; Quint. 11, 3, 168: multis invicem casibus victi victoresque, Liv. 2, 44 *fin.*, et saep.: inque vicem tua me, te mea forma capit, Ov. Her. 17, 180; so id. Met. 6, 631; 8, 473; Virg. G. 3, 188; Hor. S. 1, 3, 141, et al.—**b.** vicem: ut unus fasces haberet et hoc insigne regium suam cujusque vicem, per omnes iret, Liv. 3, 36, 3.—**c.** in vices: inque vices illum tectos qui laesit amores, Laedit amore pari, Ov. M. 4, 191; so id. ib. 12, 161.

B. In partic.: **1.** Reciprocal behavior or conduct, *i. e. Return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, remuneration, retaliation* (so rarely, but quite classical): recito praedicationem amplissimi beneficii, vicem officii praesentis, Cic. Sest. 4, 10: tanto proclivius est injuriae quam beneficio vicem exsolvere, Tac. H. 4, 3: redde vicem meritis, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 23: non poteris ipsa referre vicem, id. A. A. 1, 370.—In the *plur.:* spernentem sperne, sequenti Redde vices, Ov. M. 14, 36: neque est ullus affectus . . . qui magis vices exigat, Plin. Pan. 85, 3.

2. The changes of fate, *Fate, hap, lot, condition, fortune, misfortune:* tacite gementes tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr. 5, 1, 6; cf., vicem suam conquestus est, Suet. Aug. 66: convertere humanam vicem, Hor. Epod. 5, 88.—In the *plur.:* fors et debita jura vicesque superbae Te maneant ipsum, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 32: testor in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas Vitavisse vices Danaum, *dangers, contests*, Virg. A. 2, 433.

II. Transf., *The position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty* of one person or thing as assumed by another (the class. signif. of the word): heredum causa justissima est: nulla est enim persona, quae ad vicem ejus, qui e vita emigrarit, propius accedat. Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48: postquam (Juppiter) te dedit, qui erga omne humanum genus vice sua fungereris, *stand in the place of, represent*, Plin. Pan. 80, 6; so, fungar vice cotis, Hor. A. P. 304; cf., per speciem alienae fungendae vicis opes suas firmavit, Liv. 1, 41, 6: ne sacra regiae vicis desererentur, id. 1, 20, 2: vestramque meamque vicem expleta, Tac. A. 4, 8 *fin.:* (Manus) adverbiorum atque pronominum obtinent vicem, Quint. 11, 3, 87.—In the *plur.:* non ad suum pertinere officium rati, quando divisae professionum vices essent, Quint. Inst. Prooem. § 4.

2. Adverbially: **a.** vicem, with the *gen.* or a personal pronoun, *In the place of, instead of, on account of, for:* heri vicem meamque, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 11: qui hodie sese excruciari meam vicem possit pati, id. Most. 2, 1, 8; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 24: vos respondetote istinc istarum vicem, id. Rud. 3, 5, 34: tuam vicem saepe doleo, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3; cf., remittimus hoc tibi, ne nostram vicem irascaris, Liv 34, 32, 6: quum Pompeius aedem Victoriae dedicaturus foret, cujus gradus vicem theatri essent, Tiro Tull. in Gell. 10, 1, 7: quoniam res familiaris obsidis vicem esse apud rem publicam videbatur, Gell. 16, 10, 11.—Hence, (*β*) Sometimes in a more general sense, *After the manner of, like:* Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 7; so, ceteri vicem pecorum obtruncabantur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 497, 26. Cf. the follg.—**b.** vice, *Instead of, for:* in pane salis vice utuntur nitro, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 115: temonis vice trahitur, id. 6, 2, 7: murum urbi cocto latere circumdedit, arenae vice bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2.—(*β*) In a more general sense (cf. the preced. numbers), *After the manner of, like:* jactari se passa fluctu algae vice, Plin. 9, 45, 69: moveri periclitantium vice possumus, Quint. 6, 2, 35: diebus ac noctibus vice mundi circumagi, Suet. Ner. 31: quaeque dixerat, oracli vice accipiens, Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.*—**c.** in vicem, *Instead of, for:* potest malleolus protinus in vicem viviradicis conseri, Col. 3, 14, 3:—defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, *in their place* or *stead*, Caes. B. G. 7, 85, 8; so Col. 5, 6, 1.—**d.** ad vicem, The same: ad tegularum et imbricum vicem, Plin. 36, 22, 44: ad vicem solis cinis calidus subjectus, Pall. 4, 10 *fin.;* so id. 3, 28.—(*β*) In a more general sense (cf. in the preced. *nos.* a and b), *After the manner of, like:* majores natu a majoribus colebantur ad deum prope ad parentum vicem, Gell. 2, 15, 1.

vĭcissātim, *adv.* [vicis] ante-class. for the class. vicissim, *In return, again:* ad arguméntum vicissatim remigrare, Plaut. Poen. prol. 46; so id. Stich. 4, 1, 27; Naev. in Non. 183, 15.

vĭcissim, *adv.* [id.] *On the other hand, on the contrary, again, in turn* (very freq. and quite class.): nunc mihi vicissim supplicabunt, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 92: terra uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere potest, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; cf. id. de Sen 16, 57: exspecto, quid ille tecum, quid tu vicissim, id. Att. 16, 3, 3; cf. id. N. D. 2, 1, 3: hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim, Hor. A. P. 11: considera nunc vicissim tuum, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 3, et saep.

* **vĭcissĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [id.] *Change, alternation*, i. q. vicissitudo: vicissitatemque imperandi tradidit, Att. in Non. 185, 18.

vĭcissĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [vicis, *no.* I.] *Change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude* (quite class.; used alike in the *sing.* and *plur.*): omnium rerum vicissitudo est, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 45: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: in sermone communi, id. Off. 1, 37, 134: nihil vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius, id. Lael. 14, 49.—In the *plur.:* dierum noctiumque, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16: fortunae (coupled with temporum varietates), id. Fam. 5, 12, 4.

Victa, ae, *f.* [2. victus] *The goddess that presides over food*, Arn. 3, 115.

victĭma, ae, *f.* [most prob. from vieo, to bind, bind around: cf. Döderl. Synon. 4, p. 481; Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 162] *A beast for sacrifice* adorned with the fillet (vitta), *a sacrifice, victim*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 93; Hor. Od. 3, 23, 12; Virg. G. 2, 147; Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1; Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 2; Liv. 45, 7, 1; Ov. M. 7, 162; id. Fast. 1, 335, et al.—**II.** Trop.: quam potestis P. Lentulo mactare victimam gratiorem quam si L. Flacci sanguine illius nefarium in nos omnes odium saturaveritis? Cic. Fl. 38, 95: se victimam rei publicae praebere, id. Fin. 2, 19, 61: victima deceptus decipientis ero, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 22.

victĭmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [victima] *Of* or *belonging to victims:* negotiator, *a dealer in beasts for sacrifice*, Plin. 7, 12, 10.—**II.** Subst., victimarius, ii, *m.:* **A.** *An assistant at sacrifices*, Liv. 40, 29, 14; Val. Max. 1, 1, 12; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2453 *sq.;* 3644.—**B.** *A dealer in beasts for sacrifice*, Val. Max. 9, 14, 3.

victĭmo, are, *v. a.* [id.] *To offer in sacrifice, to sacrifice* (a post-class. word): hircum Marti, App. M. 7, p. 192: hostiam, id. ib. p. 197: filium, Vulg. Sirac. 34, 24.

victĭto, are, *v. intens. a.* [vivo] *To live, feed, support one's self, subsist* on any thing (an ante-class. word): ficis victitamus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59; so, sinapi, id. Truc. 2, 2, 60: succo suo, id. Capt. 1, 1, 12: parce, id. Truc. 2, 3, 26: bene libenter, *to live freely, live high*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 44.

victor, ōris, *m.* [vinco] *A conqueror, vanquisher, victor:* **I.** Lit.: quod (stipendium) victores victis imponere consuerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 5; Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3: galli (aves) victi silere solent, canere victores, id. de Div. 2, 26, 56: omnium gentium victor, id. Pis. 7, 16. Poet.: victor belli, *in war*, Stat. Th. 9, 624.—In apposition: victores victis hostibus legiones reveniunt domum, *as victors*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 33; so, exercitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.:* Sequani, id. ib. 1, 31, 10: Graii, Ov. M. 13, 414. Of inanimate things: (aestus naves) obnixum victor detrusit in Austrum, *conquering, victorious*, Luc. 9, 334: currus, *i. e. a triumphal car*, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 47.—**B.** Victor, *The Conquering, the Victorious*, an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Grut. 23, 8 *sq.;* of Hercules, Macr. S. 8, 6.—**II.** Trop. (so rarely; not in Cic.): animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, Sall. J. 63, 2: victor propositi, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 11.

victōrĭa, ae, *f.* [victor] *Victory:* **I.** Lit.: cernere de victoria, Enn. in Non. 511, 9: insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportare, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 3, 8: concurritur: horae Momento cita mors venit aut victoria laeta, Hor. S. 1, 1, 8, et saepiss. —**B.** Victoria, ae, *f.*, As a Roman goddess, *Victory*, Plaut. Am. prol. 42; Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; id. de Div. 1, 43, 98; Ov. M. 8, 13; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 387; 1803; 1838, et mult. al.; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 10, 19.—**II.** Transf.: litium, *in suits*, Plin. 29, 3, 12: victoria penes patres fuit, Liv. 3, 50: ex collega, id. 2, 44, et saep.

victōrĭālis, e, *adj.* [victoria] *Of* or *belonging to victory* (late Lat.): dies, *day of victory*, i. e. *when victories are celebrated*, Trebell. Gallien. 3: scipio, Cassiod. Varr. 6, 1.—**II.** Subst., victorialis, is, *f.*, *A plant, called also* Idaea Daphne, App. Herb. 58.

1. victōrĭātus, i, *m.* (*i. e.* numus) [Victoria] *A silver coin stamped with the image of Victory*, in Varro's time worth half a denarius, Var. L. L. 10, 3, 170; Cic. Font. 5, 9; Liv. 41, 13, 7; Quint. 6, 3, 80. —**II.** *As an apothecaries' weight*, Marc. Empir. 15.

2. victōrĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [victoria] *Gained by victory:* plus victoriatum est quam injuriatum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

Victōrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [victoria, *no.* I., B] *A little statue of Victory*, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83.

victōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [victoria] *Victorious* (an ante- and post-class. word), Cato in Gell. 4, 9, 12; as an epithet of the Emperor Probus, Numus ap. Eckhel. D. N. V. 7, p. 505.—*Sup.:* vir, Sid. Ep. 5, 6: PRINCIPES, Inscr. Grut. 170, 5; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1045.

victrix, icis, *f.* [victor] *She that is victorious, a conqueress, victress;* adject., *conquering, victorious:* **I.** Lit.: victrices Athenae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: manus victrix, id. Sest. 37, 79: victricia arma, Virg. A. 3, 54; so, arma, Just. 44, 5: copiae, Auct. B. Alex. 40: navis, id. ib. 11; 25; Ov. M. 15, 754: manus, dextra, id. ib. 4, 740; 8, 421: bella, Stat. S. 5, 2, 150: literae, *that contains news of victory*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 2; so, tabellae, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25.—**II.** Trop.: mater victrix filiae non libidinis, Cic. Clu. 5, 14: victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni, Luc. 1, 128.

victŭālis, e, *adj.* [2. victus] *Of* or *belonging to living*, i. e. *to nourishment* or *sustenance* (post-classical): ministerium, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10: sumptus, Cod. Justin. 8, 51, 20.—**II.** Subst., victualia, ium, *n.*, *Provisions, victuals*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 44; 4, 5.

victŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the support of life* (post-classical): exhibitio, *i. e. of provisions*, Tert. Monog. 8.

1. victus, a, um, *Part.* of vinco.

2. victus, ūs (ante-class. collat. form of the *gen. sing.*, victuis, Var. in Non. 494, 11: victi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 75; also cited in Non. 484, 10), *m.* [vivo] **I.** *That upon which one lives; sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals:* tenuis victus cultusque, Cic. Lael. 23, 86; so id. Quint. 15, 49; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 99; id. Off. 1, 4, 12; Caes. B. G. 6, 22, 1; 23 *fin.;* Hor. S. 1, 1, 98; 2, 2, 53, et saepiss.: *dat.*, victu, Lucil. in Gell. 4, 16, 6; Virg. G. 4, 158.—In the *plur.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 141; Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 10; Ov. M. 15, 104, et al.—**B.** In jurid. lang., in a wider sense, for *Necessaries of life* in gen., inclusive of clothing, "Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 43; Gai. ib. 44."—**II.** *A way of life, mode of living* (so rarely, but quite classical): in victu considerare oportet, apud quos et quo more et cujus arbitratu sit educatus, *etc.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 35; so Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 11; Hor. S. 2, 2, 63.

vīcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [vicus] *A little village, hamlet*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2; Liv. 21, 33, 11.

vīcus, i, *m.* [digammated from οἶκος; cf. vinum from οἶνον] Collectively, *A row of houses* in town or country, *a quarter* of a city, *a street;* also, *a village, hamlet:* **I.** *A quarter* of a city, *a street:* Cic. Mil. 24, 64; so Caes. B. C. 1, 27, 3; Hor. S. 2, 3, 228; id. Ep. 1, 20, 18; 2, 1, 269; Ov. F. 6, 610, et al.—**II.** *A village, hamlet, a country-seat:* si quis Cobiamacho, qui vicus inter Tolosam et Narbonem est, deverterentur, Cic. Fontei. 5, 9; so Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 2; 2, 7, 3; 4, 4, 2; Tac. G. 12; Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 4; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 8; 1, 15, 7; 2, 2, 177, et al.

vĭdēlĭcet, *adv.* [contr. from videre licet; cf. scilicet from scire licet; v. scilicet, *init.;* and therefore, prop., it is easy to see, to comprehend] Serving, like scilicet, to confirm and complete what precedes; (* but with the difference that scilicet indicates rather the false, and videlicet the true explanation; v. Zumpt, Lat. Gram. § 345 note); Eng. *It is easy to see, is clear* or *evident, clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly*, etc. (quite class., but much less freq. than scilicet): **I.** Lit.: (*a*) With an object-clause on account of videre (so perh. only ante- and post-classical; for in Cic. Att. 5, 11, 7, the MSS. vary between datas and datae; v. Orell. *N. cr.*, *ad loc.*): videlicet, parcum illum fuisse senem, qui dixerit ... Videlicet fuisse illum nequam adolescentem, *etc.*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 49 and 51: esse videlicet in terris primordia rerum, Lucr. 1, 211: sed videlicet, eum vocabula rerum ignoravisse, Gell. 17, 5, 9.—(*β*) As a mere particle: nunc enim est Negotiosus interdius: videlicet Solon est, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 9: videlicet propter divitias inditum id nomen quasi est, id. Capt. 2, 2, 36: hic de nostris verbis errat videlicet, quae hic sumus locuti, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22: quae videlicet ille non ex agri consitura, sed ex doctrinae indiciis interpretabatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.*—(*γ*) Elliptically in replies: quid metuebant? Vim videlicet, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44: quid horum se negat fecisse? Illud videlicet unum, quod necesse est, pecuniam accepisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 33, 80: *qui eorum* ... quorum? Videlicet qui supra scripti sunt, id. Cluent. 54, 148.

B. In partic., also like our *It is easy to see, is very plain, of course, forsooth*, in an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended: tuus videlicet salutaris consulatus, perniciosus meus, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 15: homo videlicet timidus et permodestus (Catilina) vocem consulis ferre non potuit, id. Cat. 2, 6, 12.

II. Transf., as a mere complementary or explanatory particle, *To wit, namely* (quite class.; whereas scilicet in this sense is only post-Aug.): caste jubet lex adire ad deos, animo videlicet, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24: venisse tempus iis, qui in timore fuissent, conjuratos videlicet dicebat, ulciscendi se, id. Sest. 12, 28; cf. id. Rep. 1, 38: quale de Homero scribit Ennius, de quo videlicet saepissime vigilans solebat cogitare et loqui, id. ib. 6, 10.

vĭden'? v. video, *ad init.*

vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. (viden', *i. e.* videsne, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 37; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10; 34; 4, 6, 16; Catull. 61, 98; Tib. 2, 2, 17; Virg. A. 6, 780) *v. a.* [digammated from ΙΔ, ΕΙΔ, εἴδον] *To see* with the eyes.

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: *Ph.* Tun' me vidisti? *Sc.* Atque his quidem oculis. *Ph.* Carebis, credo, Qui plus vident, quam quod vident. *Sc.* Numquam hercle deterrebor, Quin viderim id quod viderim, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 15 *sq.:* clare oculis video, id. ib. 3, 1, 36: nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videmus, *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46; cf. id. Rep. 6, 29; id. de Or. 3, 40, 161: Considium, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renunciasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 *fin.:* mulieres et pueri qui visum processerant, Sall. J. 94, 5: ut juvat pastas oves Videre properantes domum! Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves Collo trahentes languido! Hor. Epod. 2, 62 *sq.:* serpentes atque videres Infernas errare canes, id. Sat. 1, 8, 35, et saep.—In the *pass.:* ubi sol sex mensibus continuis non videtur, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 4: a se disertos visos esse multos, Quint. 8 praef. § 13; cf. id. 12, 1, 21: consulis ante pedes vix viderer eques, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 18.—Impers.: *De.* Vide sis modo etiam. *Ly.* Visum' st, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 52; so id. Asin. 3, 3, 95.

2. Transf.: **a.** Of inanimate things: (Apenninus) Gallica rura videt, Luc. 2, 429: et casus abies visura marinos, *i. e. to experience*, Virg. G. 2, 68.—**b.** Of the other senses, *To perceive, observe* any thing: vidistin' toto sonitus procurrere coelo? Prop. 2, 6, 49; cf., mugire videbis Sub pedibus terram et descendere montibus ornos, Virg. A. 4, 490; and, tum videres Stridere secreta divisos aure susurros, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77: naso pol jam haec quidem videt plus quam oculis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 44.

B. In partic., *To see* on purpose, *to look at* any thing: vide sis signi quid siet, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 155; cf., vide, tali ubi sint, id. Most. 1, 3, 151: illud vide, os ut sibi distorsit carnufex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3. So in collôquial lang., like our *to see* a person, for *to visit* him: Septimium vide et Laenatem et Statilium: tribus enim opus est, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 1; so id. ib. 12, 37, 4; 4, 12; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8; Suet. Tib. 7.—And, me vide, *look to me*, i. e. *trust to me*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 53; id. Trin. 3, 3, 79; Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 13; id. Phorm. 4, 4, 31; different from which is, quin tu me vides? *only look at me!* Cis. Pis. 25, 61.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *To see* with the mind's eye, *to perceive, mark, observe, understand, comprehend*, etc.: quem exitum ego tam video animo, quam ea, quae oculis cernimus, Cic. Fam. 6, 3, 2: si dormientes aliquid animo videre videamur, id. Acad. 2, 40, 125; so, aliquid in somnis. id. N. D. 1, 29, 82: somnia, id. de Div. 2, 71, 147: nonne vobis videtur is animus qui plus cernat et longius videre se ad meliora proficisci: ille autem cui obtusior est acies non videre? id. de Sen. 23, 83: videre acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta, id. de Or. 1, 25, 116: quod ego, cur nolim, nihil video, id. Fam. 9, 6, 2: aliena melius videre et dijudicare, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 97: quum me vidisse plus fateretur, se speravisse meliora, *that I had seen further*, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39; cf., sin autem vos plus in re publica vidistis, id. de imp. Pomp. 22, 64: dii vatesque eorum in futurum vident, Liv. 6, 12, 8.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To look at, look to, consider, to think* or *reflect upon; to see to, care for, provide:* duae conditiones sunt: utram tu accipias, vide, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 118: nunc ea videamus, quae contra ab his disputari solent, Cic. Acad. 2, 13, 40: id primum videamus, quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat, id. Lael. 11, 36: quamobrem et haec videnda et pecuniae fugienda cupiditas, id. Off. 1, 20, 68: te moneo: videas etiam atque etiam et consideres, quid agas, quo progrediare. *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, 174, et saep.: legi Bruti epistolam non prudenter rescriptam: sed ipse viderit, *let him see to that himself*, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 1; so, viderit, Ov. A. A. 2, 371; id. Trist. 5, 2, 43; cf., quam id recte faciam, viderint sapientes, Cic. Lael. 3, 10; and, quae (ars) quam sit facilis, illi viderint, qui, *etc.* ... deinde etiam tu ipse videris, qui eam artem facilem esse dicis, id. de Orat. 1, 58, 246; cf. also, quid mihi, inquit, cum ista summa sanctimonia ac diligentia? Viderint ista officia viri boni, id.

Quint. 17, 55:—antecesserat Statius, ut prandium nobis videret, *i. e. provide*, id. Att. 5, 1, 3; so, aliquid cibi, id. Tusc. 3, 19, 46: aliud lenius (vinum), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 50: Philippum dixisse constabat, *videndum sibi aliud esse consilium, illo senatu se rem publicam gerere non posse*, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 2: absque eo esset, recte ego mihi vidissem, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 12:—navem idoneam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 2; cf., videret, ut quam primum tota res transigeretur, id. Quint. 5, 20; and, videndum est, ne obsit benignitas . . . tum, ut pro dignitate cuique tribuatur, id. Off. 1, 14, 42; cf. also, vos videte, quid aliae faciant isto loco feminae: et ne, quum velitis, exire non liceat, id. Fam. 14, 18, 2.

2. *To see, live to see* a period or event: ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos laetissimosque viderit, Cic. Lael. 3, 12; so, utinam eum diem videam, quum, *etc.*, id. Att. 16, 11, 1: duxi uxorem quam ibi miseriam vidi! Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 13: spero multa vos liberosque vestros in re publica bona esse visuros, Cic. Mil. 28, 78: multas jam summorum imperatorum clarissimas victorias aetas nostra vidit, id. ib. 77.

3. In the *pass.*, *To be looked upon* or *regarded* in any manner, *i. e. to seem, appear* to be or do any thing: numquam periculi fuga committendum est, ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: ne id, quod speciem haberet honesti, pugnaret cum eo, quod utile videretur, id. Off. 3, 2, 7: multo rem turpiorem fore et iniquiorem visum iri intelligebant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, 42; cf. id. de Or. 3, 11, 42: ex quo illorum beata mors videtur, horum vita laudabilis, id. Lael. 7, 23, et saep.—With a personal *dat.*: cetera, quae quibusdam admirabilia videntur, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: digna mihi res quum omnium cognitione tum nostra familiaritate visa est, id. ib. 1, 4: idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae, *etc.*, id. ib.: a natura mihi videtur potius quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, id. ib. 8, 27: quae Aristoni et Pyrrhoni omnino visa sunt pro nihilo, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: quod idem Scipioni videbatur, id. ib. 4, 14.—(β) *c. inf.*: ut beate vixisse videar, quia, *etc.*, Cic. Lael. 4, 15; id. ib. 8, 27: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, id. ib. 13, 47: videre jam videor populum a senatu disjunctum, id. ib. 12, 41; cf., te vero, Caecili, quem ad modum sit elusurus, videre jam videor, id. de Div. in Caecil. 14, 45.—With a personal *dat.*: Cic. Lael. 14, 51: videor mihi perspicere ipsius animum, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 5: hoc mihi videor videre, id. Inv. 57, 171.—(γ) *c. nom. et inf.*: ut exstinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, Cic. Lael. 21, 78: ut tamquam a praesentibus coram haberi sermo videretur, id. ib. 1, 3: quae (sapientia) videtur in hominem cadere posse, id. ib. 16, 100.—With a personal *dat.*: divitior mihi et affluentior videtur esse vera amicitia, Cic. Lael. 16, 58.—(δ) Impers., *c. acc. et inf.* (cf. creditur, in the same construction, p. 391, C, 2, b; and dicitur, p. 465, I., A, b): non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12 Klotz; cf., aliis videtur, non inchoatam sed perfectam probationem hoc nomen accipere, Quint. 5, 10, 5 Spald.: quae vult videri, se esse prudentiam, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71: quia videbatur et Limnaeam eodem tempore oppugnari posse, Liv. 36, 13 *fin.*: visum est in somnis pastorem ad me appellere, Att. in Cic. de Div. 1, 22, 44.—**b.** In official decisions, as a guarded opinion, instead of a positive declaration: majores nostri voluerunt, quae jurati judices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, sed ut, "*videri*" pronunciarent, Cic. Att. 2, 47, 146: *fecisse videri* pronunciat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 6, 14: quum pontifices decressent, *videri posse sine religione eam partem areae mihi restitui*, id. Att. 4, 2, 3: consul adjecit Senatusconsultum, *Ambraciam non videri vi captam esse*, Liv. 38, 44, 6: Scipionis sententiam sequuntur, *uti ante certam diem Caesar exercitum dimittat: si non faciat, eum adversus rem publicam facturum videri*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 6.—**c.** Pregn., videtur (alicui), *It seems proper, seems good* to any one; *he* (*she*, etc.) *pleases, likes*: eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic. Acad. 1, 9, 35: tibi si videbitur, villis iis utere, quae, *etc.*, id. Fam. 14, 7, 3: velim Lentulum puerum visas eique de mancipiis, quae tibi videbitur, attribuas, id. Att. 12, 28, 3: qui imitamur, quos cuique visum est, id. Off. 1, 32, 118; cf., ut consul, quem videretur ei, cum imperio mitteret, qui, *etc.*, Liv. 31, 3, 2; so id. 29, 20, 4: ubi visum est, sub vesperum dispersi discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 3.—Hence

vīsum, i, *n.*, *Something seen, a sight, appearance, vision*: visa somniorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: talia visa, Prop. 2, 26, 20: dic age . . . visa quid ista ferant, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 32: turpia, Prop. 2, 6, 28.—**II.** In partic., a transl. of the Gr. *φαντασία*, An impression made by some external object upon the senses, *An image*, Cic. Acad. 1, 11, 40; 2, 6, 18; 2, 24, 77.

* **vĭdŭātus,** ūs, *m.* [viduo] *Widowhood*, Tert. Virg. vel. 9.

* **vĭdŭertas,** ātis, *f.* [viduus] *Lack of fruits of the earth, dearth, sterility*, Cato R. R. 141, 2; cf. Fest. p. 369.

vĭdŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Bereavement, want, lack*: *In gen.: omnium copiarum atque opum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 2.—**II.** In partic., *Widowhood*, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13; Liv. 40, 4, 2.

Vidularĭa, ae, *f.* *The title of a lost comedy by Plautus.*

vidŭlus, i, *m.* *A leathern traveling-trunk, portmanteau, knapsack*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 60 *sq.*; 4, 4, 86; id. Men. 5, 7, 47.

vĭdŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [viduus] *To deprive, bereave* of any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): urbem civibus, Virg. A. 8, 571: ornos foliis, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 8: arva pruinis, Virg. G. 4, 518: vitem pristino alimento, Col. Arb. 1, 4: regna (Plutonis) lumine, Sil. 3, 601, et saep. With the *gen.*: orba pedum partim, manuum viduata vicissim, Lucr. 5, 838.—**II.** In partic., viduata, ae, *adj.*, *Bereft of her husband, widowed*: Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, Suet. Galb. 5; so Mart. 9, 31, 6; Tac. A. 16, 30: conjux viduata taedis, *i. e. divorced*, Sen. Med. 581.

vĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [root VID, whence divido, prop., separated from, bereft of any thing; hence, in partic.] *Bereft of a husband* or *lover, spouseless, mateless, widowed*; and subst., in the *fem.*, *a widow*: quae (Penelopa) tam diu vidua viro suo caruit, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 2: viduae puellae, Prop. 2, 33, 17: — nupta, vidua, virgo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 37: cognitor viduarum, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: orbarum et viduarum tributa, id. Rep. 2, 20: viduas avaras venari, Hor. Epod. 1, 1, 78, et saep.: — vidui viri, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 13; so Ov. A. A. 1, 102; id. Her. 8, 86. — Of unmarried women: se rectius viduam et illum coelibem futurum fuisse contendere quam cum impari jungi, Liv. 1, 46, 7; so Sen. Herc. Fur. 245; id. Med. 215; cf. Jabol. Dig. 50, 16, 242.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Of animals: columba, Plin. 10, 34, 52. —**B.** Of things: torus, Prop. 2, 9, 16: cubile, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 17: noctes, id. Her. 19, 69: domus, id. Fast. 1, 36: manus (Penelopes), id Her. 1, 10: coelibatus, Sen. Ben. 1, 9.—So of a vine which is not trained to any tree, which stands alone: ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo, Catull. 62, 49. And conversely, of trees which are without vines: et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 30; so Juv. 8, 78; Mart. 3, 58, 3; Col. 5, 6, 31.—**C.** In gen., *To be deprived* or *bereft of, to be without* any thing (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose) (* with *a* or *ab*, the simple *abl.*, or the *gen.*): cogor adire lacus viduos a lumine Phoebi, Virg. Cul. 371: alni (*i. e.* naves) moderantibus, Stat. Th. 10, 13: cf., clavus (gubernatore), id. ib. 10, 183: solum arboribus, Col. 2, 2, 25: pabulationes pecudibus, id. 9, 4, 1: nec viduum pectus amoris habet, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 18; so, viduus teli, Sil. 2, 247.

vĭdŭvium, ii, *n.* [viduus] *Widowhood* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 6, 2; Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 10, *no.* 51.

Vienna, ae, *f.* *A city in Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhodanus*, now *Vienne*, Caes. B. G. 7, 9; Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3; Mel. 3, 5, 2; Plin. 2, 47, 46; 3, 4, 5; Tac. A. 2, 24; id. Hist. 1, 66; Mart. 7, 87, 2, et al.; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 452. — **II.** Deriv., **Vĭennensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Vienne*: ager, Plin. 14, 1, 3. — In the *plur.* subst., Viennenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Vienna*, Vell. 2, 121; Tac. H. 1, 65; Plin. 14, 4, 6, et al.

vĭĕo, no *perf.*, ētum, 2. *v. a.* *To bend* or *twist together, to plait, weave* (an ante-class. word): "*viere* vincire: a quo est in Sota Ennii: Ibant malaci viere Veneriam corollam," Var. L. L. 5, 10, 19; cf. Fest. p. 375; Non. 189, 20: ut habeas vimina, unde viendo quid facias, ut sirpeas, vallos, crates, Var. R. R. 1, 23, 5.—Hence

vĭētus (per synaeresin scanned as a dissyl. ⏑⏑, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21; Hor. Epod. 12, 7), a, um, *Pa.*, prop., *Bent together, bent up*; hence, *shrunken, shriveled, withered, wrinkled* (cf. viesco): aliquid vietum et caducum, Cic. de Sen. 2, 5; so, ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1.—Transf.: cor, Cic. de Div. 2, 16, 37: senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: vestis, *decayed*, Lucr. 3, 386.

* **vĭesco,** cĕre, *v. inch. n.* [vieo] *To shrink up, shrivel, wither* (cf. vietus, sub vieo, *Pa.*): viescens ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1.

vĭētor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A cooper*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 51; Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*

vĭētus, a, um, v. vieo, *Pa.*

vīgēni, ae, a, v. viceni.

vĭgĕo, ēre, *v. n.* *To be lively* or *vigorous; to thrive, flourish, bloom*, etc. (quite class.; mostly of things concrete and abstract): **I.** In gen.: quae a terra stirpibus continentur, arte naturae vivunt et vigent, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 27, 66: sive occiderit animus sive vigeat, id. ib. 1, 43, 104: vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, Liv. 6, 22, 7: animus laetitia viget, Lucr. 3, 151; cf., nos animo duntaxat vigemus, etiam magis quam quum florebamus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 6: memoria vigere, id. de Or. 2, 87, 355: viget aetas, animus valet, Sall. C. 20, 10: fama Mobilitate viget, Virg. A. 14, 175: cujus facta viva nunc vigent, Naev. in Gell. 6, 8, 5: vigebant studia rei militaris, Cic. Coel. 5, 12: audacia, largitio, avaritia vigebant, Sall. C. 3, 3: tui politici libri omnes vigent, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4: quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigere audio, *i. e. is in the highest repute* or *esteem*, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110; so id. ib. 1, 11, 45; id. Fam. 7, 33, 1; cf., Harmodius in ore et Aristogito . . . viget, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 116.

vĭgesco, gŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [vigeo] *To become lively* or *vigorous; to grow thrifty; to begin to flourish* or *bloom*: de nihiloque renata vigescere copia rerum, Lucr. 1, 758: jam laeti studio pedes vigescunt, Catull. 46, 8:—vestrae tum arae, vestrae religiones viguerunt, vestra vis valuit, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: diu legiones Caesaris viguerunt, nunc vigent Pansae, vigent Hirtii, *etc.*, id. Phil. 11, 15, 39: summis honoribus et multa eloquentia, Tac. A. 14, 19.

vīgēsĭmus, a, um, v. vicesimus.

vīgessis, is, *m.* [viginti-as] *Twenty asses*, Mart. 12, 76, 1; Mart. Cap. 7, 241.

vīgĭes, *adv.*, for vicies. *Twenty times*, Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

vĭgil, ĭlis, *adj.* [vigeo] *Awake, on the watch, alert* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: prius orto Sole vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113; so id. ib. 1, 2, 37: canes, id. Od. 3, 16, 2: ales, *i. e. the cock*, Ov. M. 11, 597: Aurora, id. ib. 2, 112: custodia, id. ib. 12, 148, et saep.—Transf., of things: oculi, Virg. A. 4, 182: ignis, *i. e. always burning*, id. ib. 4, 200: lucernae, *night-lamps*, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 14: auris, *wakeful, listening*, Stat. Ach. 2, 119: nox, Tac. A. 4, 48.—**B.** Subst., *A watchman, sentinel*: clamor a vigilibus fanique custodibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 94; so Liv. 44, 33, 8; Ov. M. 13, 370: nocturni, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 195. Of such vigiles there were in Rome, from the time of Augustus, seven divisions, with their prefects and sub-prefects, constituting a regularly organized night-police, Suet. Aug. 30; Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3; Julian. ib. 47, 2, 56; cf. Adam's Alterth. 1, p. 215.—Transf.: mundi (sol et luna), Lucr. 5, 1435. Of cocks: nocturni, Plin. 10, 21, 24. —**II.** Trop.: cura, *wakeful, active*, Ov

M. 3, 396; 15, 65: questus, *uttered by night*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 196.

* **vĭgĭlābilis,** e, *adj.* [vigilo] *Wakeful, watchful:* dormitio nostri pectoris, Var. in Non. 100, 2.

vĭgĭlans, antis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of vigilo.

vĭgĭlanter, *adv.*, v. vigilo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

vĭgĭlantia, ae, *f.* [vigilans, from vigilo] *Wakefulness:* **I.** Lit. (so very rarely): erat (Plinii) incredibile studium, summa vigilantia, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8. Jocosely: fuit (Caninius) mirifica vigilantia, qui suo toto consulatu somnum non viderit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop., *Watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance:* Siciliam virtute istius et vigilantia singulari ... tutam esse servatam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1, 1; so id. ib. 2, 4, 24, 54; id. Planc. 25, 62; id. Att. 8, 9, 4; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 44; Quint. 5, 7, 10.

vĭgĭlāte, *adv.*, v. vigilo, *ad fin.*, *no.* B.

vĭgĭlātĭo, ōnis [vigilo] *Wakefulness, sleeplessness,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 101.

vĭgĭlax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *Watchful:* canes, Col. 7, 12, 5.—**II.** Trop.: curae, Ov. M. 2, 779.

vĭgĭlĭa, ae, *f.* (*neutr.* collat. form, vigilium, Var. in Non. 232, 4) [vigil] *A waking, being awake:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen., *Wakefulness, sleeplessness, a lying awake, vigil:* ut neque vigilia praecesserit neque ventris resolutio, Cels. 2, 6: cui non sunt auditae Demosthenis vigiliae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; so id. Parad. prooem. § 5.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A keeping awake* for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp, *a watching, watch, guard:* noctu vigilias agere ad aedes sacras, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 93: vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite, id. Cat. 2, 12, 26: exercitus stationibus vigiliisque fessus, Liv. 5, 48, 6: vigiles scutum in vigiliam ferre vetuit, *to take on guard*, id. 44, 33, 8.—Hence, **b.** Transf.: (*a*) *A watch*, i. e. *the time of keeping watch by night*, among the Romans a fourth part of the night: "nox in quatuor vigilias dividitur, quae singulae trium horarum spatio supputantur," Hier. Ep. 140, 8: prima vigilia capite arma frequentes, Liv. 5, 44 *fin.*: quum puer tuus ad me secunda fere vigilia venisset, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4; so, de tertia vigilia, Caes. B. G. 1, 12, 2: tertiâ vigiliâ, id. ib. 2, 33, 2: de quarta vigilia, id. ib. 1, 40, 14, et saep.—(*β*) *The watch*, i. e. those standing on guard, *watchmen, sentinels:* milites disponit, non certis spatiis intermissis sed perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 3; so id. ib. 2, 19, 3; Cic. Mil. 25, 67; Sall. C. 32, 1; id. Jug. 45, 2; 100, 4; Liv. 39, 14 *fin.*, et mult. al.

2. *A watching* at religious festivals, *nightly vigils:* Cereris vigiliae, Plaut. Aul. prol. 36; so id. ib. 4, 10, 65.

II. Trop., *Watchfulness, vigilance* (the figure taken from military sentinels; perhaps only in the two follg. passages; whereas vigilantia is far more freq.): ut vacuum metu populum Romanum nostra vigilia et prospicientia redderemus, Cic. Phil. 7, 7, 19; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 1: cupio jam vigiliam meam, Brute, tibi tradere: sed ita, ut ne desim constantiae meae, *my post*, i. e. *my office, duty*, id. Fam. 11, 24, 1.

vĭgĭlĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [vigil] *A watch-tower*, Sen. Ep. 57 *med.*—**II.** *A small sepulchral monument of the same shape*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4557.

vĭgĭlĭum, ii, v. vigilia, *ad init.*

vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [vigil] **I.** *Neutr.*, *To watch*, i. e. *to be* or *keep awake* at night, *not to sleep, be wakeful* (quite class.): **A.** Lit.: ad multam noctem vigilare, Cic. Rep. 6, 10; so, de nocte, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2: proxima nocte, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: usque ad lucem, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47: ad ipsum mane, Hor. S. 1, 3, 17, et saep.—With a homogeneous object: in lectitando ... vigilias vigilare, Gell. N. A. praef. § 19.—Transf., vigilat Troicus ignis, *to burn continually*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 35; so, flamma, Flor. 1, 2, 3: lumina (of a light-house), Ov. Her. 18, 31.—Proverb.: hic vigilans somniat, *i. e. builds castles in the air*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 68; cf., num ille somniat ea, quae vigilans voluit? Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 8: qui imperata effecta reddat, non qui vigilans dormiat, *who dreams with his eyes open, goes to sleep over a thing*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 152; cf., et vigilans stertis, Lucr. 3, 1062.—*Impers.*: redeo, si vigilatur et hic, Mart. 12, 68, 6.—**B.** Trop.: **1.** In gen., *To be watchful, vigilant:* vigilantes curae, Cic. de Div. 1, 43, 96.—**2.** In partic., *To keep watch* over any thing, *to be watchful* or *vigilant:* vigilandum'st semper; multae insidiae sunt bonis, Att. in Cic. Planc. 24. 59: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: vigila, Chrysippe, ne tuam causam deseras, id. Fat. 6, 12: ut vivas, vigila, Hor. S. 2, 3, 152: studiis vigilare severis, *to engage in*, Prop. 2, 3, 7:—MARS VIGILA, an invocation to Mars at the breaking out of a war, acc. to Serv. Virg. A. 8, 3.—**II.** *Act.*, *To watch through, spend in watching, to do* or *make while watching* (poet.): noctes vigilantur amarae, Ov. Her. 12, 169; so, vigilata nox, id. Fast. 4, 167: ubi jam breviorque dies et mollior aetas, Quae vigilanda viris, Virg. G. 1, 313; so, vigilatum carmen, Ov. F. 4, 109: vigilati labores, id. Trist. 2, 11.—Hence,

A. vĭgĭlans, antis, *Pa.* (acc. to *no.* I., B, 2), *Watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant:* vigilantes et boni et fortes et misericordes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 139; so, v. et acutus tribunus plebis, id. Agr. 1, 1, 3: v. et industrius homo, id. Att. 8, 11, B, 1.—*Comp.*: nemo paratior, vigilantior, compositior, Cic. Verr. 1, 11, 32.—*Sup.*: dux (Hannibal), Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 *ext.*—*Adv.*, vĭgĭlanter, *Watchfully, carefully, vigilantly:* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64, 144.—*Comp.*: id. Rep. 6, 24.—*Sup.*: id. Mur. 15, 32.

* **B.** vĭgĭlāte, *adv.*, for vigilanter, *Watchfully, vigilantly:* Gell. 3, 14, 12.

vīginti, *numer.* [digammated from the Doric ·εἴκατι] *Twenty:* viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 76: si viginti quiessem dies, Cic. Planc. 37, 90: annos natus unum et viginti, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74: blattae impositae diebus viginti uno, Plin. 29, 6. 39 *fin.*; cf. id. 30, 10, 27 *fin.*: cui (Mithridati) duas et viginti linguas traditur notas fuisse, Quint. 11. 2, 50: quatuor hinc rapimur viginti et millia rhedis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 86, et saep.

* **vīgintī-angŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* *Having twenty angles:* sphaera, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5.

vīgintĭvir, vĭri, v. vigintiviri.

vīgintĭvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* *The office of the* vigintiviri, *the vigintivirate:* for the distribution of lands, Cic. Att. 9, 2, 1; Quint. 12, 1, 16 Spald.; of the inferior civil court, Tac. A. 3, 29; of a municipal court, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3970.

vīgintĭ-vĭri, ōrum, *m.* *A college* or *board of twenty men, the* vigintiviri: **I.** Appointed by Caesar during his consulship for distributing the Campanian lands, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 2; Suet. Aug. 4; cf. Vell. 2, 44, 4; Front. de Colon. p. 137.—In the *sing.*, Plin. 7, 52, 53.—**II.** *An inferior civil court*, one half of whose members assisted the praetor, and the other half presided over the roads, the mint, and public executions, Spart. Julian. 1; cf. Tac. A. 3, 29.—In the *sing.*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2761.—**III.** *A council of State*, created A.D. 237, in opposition to Maximinus, Capitol. Gord. 10; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3042.

vĭgor, ōris, *m.* [vigeo] *Liveliness, activity, force, vigor* (mostly poetical and in post-Aug. prose; not in Caes.; perh. also not in Cic.): nec tarda senectus Debilitat vires animi mutatque vigorem, Virg. A. 9, 611; cf., juventas et patrius vigor, Hor. Od. 4. 4, 5; animi, Ov. Her. 16, 51; Liv. 9, 16, 12; so, mentis, Quint. 11, 2, 3: quantum in illo (libro), di boni, vigoris est, quantum animi! Sen. Ep. 64: gemmae, *strong brilliancy*, Plin. 37, 7, 28; cf. id. 9, 35, 54.—In the *plur.*, Vitr. 6, 1 *fin.*; Sil. 15, 355.

vĭgōrans, antis, *Part.* [vigor] * **I.** *Strengthening, invigorating:* effeminantia magis quam vigorantia disciplinam, Tert. Pudic. 2.—* **II.** *Becoming strong* or *vigorous:* vinum animae vigorantis ex vite Christi, Tert. Res. Carn. 26 *med.*

* **vĭgōrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [id.] *Stout, lusty, vigorous:* juvenis, App. M. 9, p. 227.

vīlesco, lŭi, 3. *v. inch. n.* [vilis] *To become worthless, bad, vile* (late Latin): quamvis clarus homo vilescit in turba, Hier. Ep. 66, 7; so Sid. Ep. 7, 9; Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 56; Aug. Tract. in Joann 24, 1.

(* **vīlĭfĭco,** are, *v. a.* [vilis-facio] *To make* or *esteem of little value*, Hier. Ep. 135.)

* **vīlĭpendo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [vilis-pendo] *To hold in slight esteem, to depreciate, despise, vilipend:* aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 58.

vīlis, e, *adj.* *Of small price* or *value purchased at a low rate, cheap:* nec quic quam hic vile nunc est nisi mores mali, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 10: annona vilior, id. Mil. 3, 1, 137: frumentum quoniam vilius erat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, 195: res vilissimae, *opp.* pretiosissimae, id. Fin. 2, 28, 91.—In the *neutr.* absol.: *Ep.* Quanti eam emit? *Th.* Vili, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 49; so, vili vendere, Mart. 12, 66, 10; cf. in the *Comp.*: quod viliori praedium distraxerit ... et si non viliori vendidit, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 24, 11, § 8; and in the *Sup.*: res stipulatoris vilissimo distracta est, Ulp. Dig. 13, 4, 2 *fin.*—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Of trifling value, poor, paltry, common, mean, worthless, base, vile.* si honor noster vobis vilior fuisset, Cic. Fl. 41, 103: nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: Velia non est vilior quam Lupercal, id. Fam. 7, 20, 1: nec adeo tibi vilis vita esset nostra, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 40, 9, 4: et genus et virtus nisi cum re vilior alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8: inter perfectos veteresque referri debet an inter viles et novos? id. Ep. 2, 1, 38: vilis Europe, *vile, abandoned*, id. Od. 3, 27, 57: tu poscis vilia rerum, id. Ep. 1, 17, 21: si, dum me careas, est tibi vile mori, Ov. Her. 7, 48, et saep.—In the *neutr.* adverbially: et vili virentes Hesperidum risit ramos, *i. e. in the ordinary manner*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 37.—Proverb.: vile est, quod licet, Petr. 93.—(*β*) With the *inf.*: stat fucare colos nec Sidone vilior Ancon, Sil. 8, 438.—**B.** *Found in great quantities, abundant, common* (poetical and rare): poma, Virg. G. 1, 274; so, phaselus, id. ib. 1, 227.—*Adv.*, vīlĭter: **1.** *Cheaply:* venire poteris intestinis vilius, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 28: vilissime constat, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 45; so, vilissime constiterit, Col. 9, 1, 6.—**2.** *Meanly, poorly, vilely:* se ipsum colere, App. Flor. 1, p. 344.

vīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vilis] **I.** *Lowness of price, cheapness:* tanta repente vilitas annonae ex caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, *etc.*, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 15, 44: vilitas in vendendis (fructibus), id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, 227: quum alter annus in vilitate, alter in summa caritate fuerit, id. ib. 2, 3, 93, 216: ad denarios senos vilitas rediit, Plin. 35, 6, 28: offerre aliquid vilitati, *to offer for sale at a low price*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 34.—**II.** Transf., *Trifling value* of a thing, *meanness, baseness, worthlessness, vileness* (post-Aug.): verborum, Petr. 118; so, nominum, Plin. H. N. 20 praef.: si humiles producet, vilitatem; potentes, gratiam oportebit incessere, Quint. 5, 7, 23.—**B.** Subjectively, *Low esteem, disregard, slighting, contempt:* vilitas sui, Sen. Clem. 1, 4 *med.*; so Curt. 5, 9 *med.*

vīlĭter, *adv.*, v. vilis, *ad fin.*

* **vīlĭto,** are, *v. a.* [vilis, *no.* II.] *To make cheap* or *of little esteem, to humble, debase, degrade:* quae (vitia) te vilitant, Turpil. in Non. 185, 31.

villa (rustic, vella, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 4), ae, *f. dim.* [most prob. from vicus, v. h. v.] *A country-house, country-seat, farm, villa,* "Col. 1, 6, 21;" Cato R. R. 4; Var. R. R. 4, 4, 2; Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33; Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5; Hor. Od. 2, 3, 18; 3, 22, 5; id. Epod. 1, 29, et saepiss.—**II.** In partic., Villa publica, in the Campus Martius, as the gathering-place, rendezvous for recruits, and of the people for the census, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Liv. 4, 22 *fin.*; Flor. 3, 21; as the residence of foreign embassadors, Liv. 33, 24.

* **villāris,** e, *adj.* [villa] *Of* or *belonging to a country-seat* or *villa:* gallinae, *reared at a country-seat*, Plin. 10, 41, 57.

villātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a country-house* or *villa, villatic:* villaticum genus pastionis, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 13; so, gallinae, id. ib. 3, 9, 3; cf., alites, Plin. 23, 1, 17: pastiones, Col. 7, 13, 3: greges, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 16: quadrupedes, Plin. 28, 11, 49 *fin.*: mel, Col. 9, 4, 7.

villĭca, ae, v. villicus, *no.* II., 2.

villĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. villico] *The care* or *management of an estate in the country*, Col. 11, 1, 13; 27; Petr. 69.

1. villĭco, are, and **villĭcor,** atus, 1. [villicus] **I.** *To manage an estate* or *farm in the country:* (*a*) Act. form: dispensare rem publicam et in ea quodam modo villicare, * Cic. Rep. 5, 3; so, possessionem maximam, App. M. 8, p. 211.—(*β*) Depon. form: longe ab urbe villicari, Pompon. in Non. 186, 1; so id. ib. 2; Afran. ib. 5.—**II.** In gen., *To live in the country:* Turpil. in Non. 186, 7; so in the deponent form, id. ib. 6; Aus. Ep. 22, 1.

2. villĭco, ōnis, v. villicus, *no.* II., 1.

villĭcor, ari, v. 1. villico.

villĭcus (in many MSS. also written vilicus), a, um, *adj.* [villa] *Of* or *belonging to a country-house* or *villa.* As an *adj.* very rarely: nomina lini, Aus. Ep. 4, 56.—Usually, **II.** Subst., villicus, i (collat. form, villico, ōnis, App. Apol. p. 329; however, others read villicorum for villiconum), *m.*, and villica, ae, *f.*, *An overseer of a farm* or *estate, a steward, bailiff; a female overseer, the wife of a* villicus: **1.** Villicus, Cato R. R. 5, 142; id. ap. Col. 11, 1, 4; Var. R. R. 1, 2, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50; id. Rep. 5, 3; 1, 38; 39; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 1; 15; 2, 2, 160, et saep.—**2.** Villica, Cato R. R. 143, 1; Col. 12 praef. § 8; Catull. 61, 136; Mart. 1, 56, 11; Juv. 11, 69.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *An overseer, superintendent, director:* aerarii, Auct. Priap. 82, 4: aquaeductuum, Frontin. Aquaed. 117: A PLUMBO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2859.

villōsus, a, um, *adj.* [villus] *Hairy, shaggy, rough, villous:* leo, Virg. A. 8, 177: pectora (Caci) setis, id. ib. 8, 266: guttura (Cerberi) colubris, Ov. M. 10, 21: radix, Plin. 12, 12, 26.—*Comp.:* arbor, Plin. 16, 10, 19.—*Sup.:* animal, Plin. 11, 39, 94.

villŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [villa] *A little country-house, a small villa*, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3; Hor. S. 1, 5, 45; 2, 3, 10.

villum, i, *n. dim.* [contr. from vinulum, from vinum] *A sup of wine:* hoc villi, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11.

villus, i, *m.* *Shaggy hair, a tuft of hair;* of beasts, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; id. ib. 63, 158; Virg. G. 3, 446; Ov. Her. 6, 49; Mart. 14, 136, 2; Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *med.*, et al.; of cotton, Plin. 11, 23, 27.

vīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [vieo] *A pliant twig, a switch, withe, osier*, etc., Var. R. R. 1, 23, 5; Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 2; 7, 73, 7; id. B. C. 1, 54, 2; 2, 2, 1; Tib. 2, 3, 15; Ov. M. 6, 344; 12, 436, et al.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A set, slip;* of willow, Col. 4, 30, 3.—**B.** *The staff* or *wand of Mercury*, Stat. Th. 2, 30.

* **vīmentum,** i, *n.* [vimen] *An osier, withy*, for the usual vimen, Tac. A. 12, 16.

vīmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to osiers:* salix, *bearing twigs for plaiting*, Col. 4, 30, 2; Plin. 17, 20, 32.—**II.** As an *adj. propr.*, Viminalis collis, *One of the seven hills of Rome*, so named from a willow-copse which stood there; whence, also, the Jupiter there worshiped was called Viminius, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16; Fest. p. 376. The gate leading to it was called Viminalis Porta, Fest. l. l.

‡ **vīmĭnārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.] *A dealer in wicker-work*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4298.

* **vīmĭnētum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A willow-copse*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16.

vīmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made of osiers, of wicker-work:* tegumenta, Caes. B. C. 3, 63, 7: loricula, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 4: crates, Virg. G. 1, 95: fasces virgarum, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 26: salix, *serving for wicker-work*, Plin. 16, 37, 69.

Vīmĭnĭus, ii, *m.*, v. viminalis, *no.* II.

vin', *i. e.* visne, v. volo, *ad init.*

vīnācĕa, ae, *f.* (bacca) [vinaceus] *A grape-husk*, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 19; Col. Arb. 4, 5; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 197.

vinācĕum, v. vinaceus, *ad init.*

vīnācĕus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form in the *plur.*, vinacea, Col. 11, 2, 69) [vinum] *A grape-stone*, Cato R. R. 7, 2; Var. R. R. 3, 11, 3; Col. 3, 1, 5; 6, 3, 4; Plin. 14, 1, 3; Cic. de Sen. 15, 52 Klotz. *N. cr.*

vīnālĭa, ĭum, v. vinalis, *no.* II.

vīnālis, e, *adj.* [vinum] *Of* or *belonging to wine.* As an *adj.* very rarely: fortitudo, *of wine*, Macr. S. 7, 7 *fin.*—Most freq., **II.** Subst., Vinalia, ĭum, *n.*, *The wine-festival, celebrated annually on the 22d of April and the 19th of August, in which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter*, "Var. L. L. 6, 4, 56; Ov. F. 4, 863; 877 *sq.;* Fest. p. 374 and 65;" Var. R. R. 1, 1; Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 287 and 289: *gen.*, Vinaliorum, Masur. in Macr. S. 1, 4.

‡ **vīnārĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [vinarius] *A wine-dealer, vintner;* v. vinarius, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4249.

vīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum] *Of* or *belonging to wine, wine-:* lacus, Cato R. R. 25; Col. 12, 18, 3: vas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, 62; cf., vasculum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 46: cella, id. Mil. 3, 2, 42; Vitr. 1, 4; Plin. 14, 13, 14: uter, id. 28, 18, 73: saccus, id. 24, 1, 1: crimen, *relating to the duties on wine*, Cic. Fontei. 5, 9: minister, *a cup-bearer*, Hier. Chron. Euseb. ad ann. MDLXX. ab Abrah.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** vinarius, ii, *m.:* **1.** *A wine-dealer, vintner*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 30; Suet. Claud. 40.—**B.** *A wine-bibber*, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 4 and 25.—**C.** vinaria, ōrum, *n.*, *Wine-pots, wine-flasks*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 16; Hor. S. 2, 8, 39; Petr. 78.

vinca pervinca (also written in one word, vincapervinca), ae, *f.* *A plant, periwinkle*, Plin. 21, 11, 39; id. ib. 27, 99; called also simply pervinca, App. Herb. 58.

* **vincĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [vincio] *That serves for binding;* comically: mihi jam intus potione vincea onerabo gulam, *with a tie-drink*, i. e. *with a rope to hang myself*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56.

vinciam dicebant continentem, Fest. p. 379 Müll. *N. cr.* (in the Cod. Basil. in Barth. Adv. 39, 5, is added, "et est cognomen Jovis").

vincĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [vinco] * **I.** *That can be easily gained:* causa, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 49.—**II.** *Act.*, *Conquering, victorious:* clangor, *i. e. of brazen implements in an eclipse of the moon*, Poet. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 329.

vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, 4. *v. a.* *To bind, to bind* or *wind about, to fetter* (quite class., esp. in the trop. sense): **I.** Lit.: fratres meos in vincula conjecit. Quum igitur eos vinxerit, *etc.*, Cic. Deiot. 7. 22; cf., facinus est vincire civem Romanum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 66, 170; and, equites Romani vincti Apronio traditi sunt, id. ib. 2, 3, 14, 37; cf. also, trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 5: manus post terga, Virg. A. 11, 81: rotas ferro, Quint. 1, 5, 8: ulmum appositis vitibus, Ov. Her. 5, 47: suras alte purpureo cothurno, Virg. A. 1, 337: tempora novis floribus, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 32; and in a Greek construction, boves vincti cornua vittis, Ov. M. 7, 429: anule formosae digitum vincture puellae, *about to encircle*, id. Am. 2, 15, 1.

II. Trop., *To bind, fetter, confine, restrain; to fortify, secure:* religione vinctus astrictusque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, 90; cf., si turpissime se illa pars animi geret . . . vinciatur et constringatur amicorum propinquorumque custodiis, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48; so, mentem multo Lyaeo, Prop. 3, 5. 21: inimica ora (magicis artibus), Ov. F. 2, 581: lectum certo foedere, id. ib. 3, 20, 21: spadonis animum stupro, Tac. A. 4, 10: esse tuam vinctam numine teste fidem, Ov. Her. 20, 214, et saep.: loca occupare, vincire praesidiis, *to surround, fortify, protect*, Cic. Att. 7, 18, 2:—membra (orationis) sunt numeris vincienda, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190; so of speech, Quint. 11, 2, 47; 9, 4, 19.

vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *v. a.* *To conquer, overcome, get the better of, defeat, subdue, vanquish:* **I.** Lit.: jus esse belli, ut qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent imperarent, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 1: Carthaginienses navalibus pugnis, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 18, 55: Galliam bello, Caes. B. G. 1, 34 *fin.;* cf., non virtute neque in acie vicisse Romanos, id. ib. 7, 29, 2; and, id vi et virtute militum victum atque expugnatum oppidum est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 36: vicimus vi feroces, id. ib. 1, 1, 82: aio te, Aeacida, Romanos vincere posse, Enn. Ann. 6, 8, et saep.:—sicut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, Enn. Ann. 18, 22:—aliquando ut vincat, ludit assidue aleam, Poet. ap. Suet. Aug. 70 *fin.;* so, L millia, *to win at play*, August. ib. 71.—Of victory or success in a suit: v. judicio, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 53; so *absol.*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 82, Hor. S. 1, 2, 134; cf. with an object, causam suam, *to win*, Ov. Her. 16, 75; and *pass.*, factum est: ventum est: vincimur, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 85.—So too in other relations: sponsione, Cic. Quint. 27, 84; for which also, v. sponsionem, id. Caecin. 31, 91: vicit tamen in Senatu pars illa, quae, *etc.*, Sall. J. 16, 1; so, factione respectuque rerum privatarum . . . Appius vicit, Liv. 2, 30, 2; and, quum in senatu vicisset sententia, quae, *etc.*, id. 2, 4, 3: Othonem vincas volo, *to outbid* (in an auction), Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2; so id. ib. 13, 33, 2.—Of inanimate subjects: (naves) neu turbine venti Vincantur, Virg. A. 9, 92; so, victa ratis, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 12: flammam gurgitibus, id. Am. 3, 6, 42: noctem flammis Virg. A. 1, 727: vincunt aequora navitae, *prevail against, get the better of*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 41: hi casses (linei) vel ferri aciem vincunt, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 11: (esculus) Multa virum volvens durando secula vincit, *outlasts*, Virg. G. 2, 295; so, mea fata vivendo, id. Aen. 11, 160: aëra (sagittae), *to fly over, surmount*, id. Georg. 2, 123; cf., montes ascensu, *to ascend, scale*, Claud III. Cons. Hon. 46.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: argumentis vincit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 267: naturam studio, Caes. B. G. 6, 43, 5: vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic. Rep. 2, 33; cf. id. ib. 3, 8:—si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit; hanc ipsam profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: sapientis animus vincetur et expugnabitur? id. Parad. 4, 1, 27; so, animum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 29: non est consentaneum, qui invictum se a labore praestiterit, vinci a voluptate, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68; so, victus patris precibus lacrimisque, Liv. 23, 8, 4; cf., divum pater victus tuis vocibus, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 21; and without precibus: est qui vinci possit, id. Sat. 1, 9, 55: pietas victa furore, id. Od. 3, 27, 36; cf., victus amore pudor, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 29: victus animi respexit, Virg. G. 4, 491.—With a follg. *ut:* ergo negatum, vincor, ut credam miser, *am constrained, compelled*, Hor. Epod. 17, 27.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To overmatch* in some quality, *to surpass, exceed, excel*, i. q. superare: stellarum globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant, Cic. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.:* opinionem vicit omnium, quae, *etc.*, id. Acad. 2, 1, 1; so, exspectationem omnium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 5, 11: eam (noctem) edepol etiam multo haec (nox) vicit longitudine, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 125: morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, id. Rep. 2, 26: quamlibet mulierculam Vincere mollitiâ, Hor. Epod. 11, 24: odio qui posset vincere Regem, id. Sat. 1, 7, 6: scribere, quod Cassi opuscula vincat, id. Ep. 1, 4, 3; cf., qualia (praecepta) vincunt Pythagoram, id. Sat. 2, 4, 2.—Poet. with the *inf.:* vir nulli victus vel ponere castra vel junxisse ratem, *etc.*, *excelled by none in pitching a camp*, etc., Sil. 5, 552; so id. 6, 141.

2. *To prove triumphantly, show* or *demonstrate conclusively:* (*a*) With a follg. object-clause: quid nunc? vincon' argumentis te non esse Sosiam? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 277: profecto ita esse, et praedico, vero vincam, id. Most. 1, 2, 12: vince deinde, bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, Cic. Clu. 44, 124: dicendo vincere non postulo, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 4: vincet enim stultos ratio insanire nepotes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 225.—(*β*) With a follg. *ut:* nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut peccet idemque Qui, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 115.—(*γ*) Absol.: si doceo non ab Avito, vinco ab Oppianico, Cic. Clu. 23, 64.

3. With respect to something disputed, *To prevail, gain one's point, carry the day.* So only in the expressions: **a.** Vicimus: Cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3: rumpantur iniqui. Vicimus: assiduas non tulit illa preces, Prop. 1, 8, 28: "*vicimus*" exclamat; "*mecum mea vota feruntur*," Ov. M. 6, 513.—**b.** In the *imperat.*, vincite, viceris, vincerent, *have it your own way, just as you like*, an expression of reluctant assent: vincite, si ita vultis, Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 1; so, vincerent ac sibi haberent, dummodo scirent, Suet. Caes. 1 *fin.*: viceris, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 21 Donat.

vinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vincio] *A binding, ligature* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 87.—In the *plur.*, id. 6, 203; Tert. Carn. Chr. 4; Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

vinctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A binder* (post-class.): coupled with congregator, Arn. 6, 199.

vinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A bandage, ligature, vincture*, Cels. 7, 20; 8, 10, 1; Plin. 16, 37, 68.

1. vinctus, a, um, *Part.* of vincio.

2. vinctus, ūs, *m.* [vincio] *A binding*: vinctu, quod antiqui vocabant *cestum*, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 6.

vincŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [vinculum] *Bound* (post-classical), Mart. Cap. 1, 21; Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8.

vincŭlum, or (also in class. prose), contr., vinclum, i, *n.* [vincio] *That with which any thing is bound, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter*: **I.** Lit.: corpora constricta vinculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: nodos et vincula rupit, Virg. A. 5, 510: hic fessas non vincula Naves Ulla tenent, id. ib. 1, 168: Chio solvite vincla cado, Tib. 2, 1, 28: tunicarum vincla relaxat, Ov. F. 2, 321: quamvis Charta sit a vinclis non labefacta suis, id. Pont. 3, 7, 6; so, epistolae laxare, Nep. Paus. 4: pennarum vincula, Ov. M. 8, 226: et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis, Virg. A. 8, 458; so of sandals, Tib. 1, 5, 66; Ov. F. 1, 410; 2, 324; 3, 823, et saep.—Esp. freq. in the *plur.*, of the *fetters* of prisoners, and hence sometimes to be rendered *prison*: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24, 59: aliquem aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10: de convivio in vincla atque in tenebras abripi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, 24: in vincula conjectus, Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 3: in vincula duci, Liv. 5, 9, 4: in vinculis et catenis, id. 6, 16, 2: ex vinculis causam dicere, *i. e. to plead in chains*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 1.

II. Trop., *A bond, fetter*: qui ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: vinculum ad astringendum fidem, id. Off. 3, 31, 111: vincula revellit non modo judiciorum, sed etiam utilitatis vitaeque communis, id. Caecin. 25, 70: vinculum ingens immodicae cupiditatis injectum est, Liv. 10, 13, 14:—beneficium et gratia sunt vincula concordiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus, id. Planc. 11, 27, cf., vincla summae conjunctionis, id. Att. 6, 2, 1; and, accedit maximum vinculum, quod ita rem publicam geris, ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 15, 11, 2: ne cui me vinclo vellem jugali, Virg. A. 4, 16; cf. Ov. M. 9, 550.

Vindĕlĭci, ōrum, *m.* *A German people, whose chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum*, the mod. *Augsburg*, Plin. 3, 20, 24; Tac. A. 2, 17; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 18; 4, 14, 8, et al.; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 519 *sq.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Vindĕlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to the Vindelici, Vindelician*: orae, Mart. 9, 85, 5: saltus, Claud. B. Get. 365: spolia, id. ib. 415.—**B. Vindĕlĭcĭa,** ae, *f.*, *The country of the Vindelici, Vindelicia*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 488.

vindēmĭa, ae, *f.* [vinum-demo] *A grape-gathering, vintage*, Var. L. L. 5, 6, 10; id. R. R. 1, 54, 1; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 16; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 315; Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 2, et al.—In the *plur.*, Suet. Caes. 40.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Grapes, wine*: non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, Virg. G. 2, 89; so, mitis, id. ib. 2, 522.—**B.** In the *plur.*, *The time of grape-gathering, the vintage season*, M. Aurel. in Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 23 and 47.—**C.** Of *the gathering* or *harvest* of similar things: olearum, Plin. 15, 1, 5: turis, id. 12, 14, 32: mellis, Col. 9, 15, 1; Plin. 11, 14, 14.

vindēmĭālis, e, *adj.* [vindemia] *Of or belonging to the vintage, vindemial* (post-class.): fructus, Macr. S. 7, 7 *med.*: escae, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4419; Aug. Conf. 9, 2.

vindēmĭātor, ōris, *m.* [vindemio] *A grape-gatherer, vintager*, Var. L. L. 5, 18, 27; Hor. S. 1, 7, 30. Collat. form, vindemitor, Sen. Apocol. *init.*; cf. in the follg.—**II.** Transf., Vindemiator, *A star in the constellation Virgo*, Col. 11, 2, 24; called, also, Vindemitor, Ov. F. 3, 407; Plin. 18, 31, 74.

* **vindēmĭātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [vindemiator] *Of or belonging to the vintage*: vasa, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 8.

vindēmĭo, are, *v. n.* [vindemia] *To gather grapes, gather the vintage, vindemiate* (post-Aug.): jam et Calend. Jan. vindemiantes vidi, Plin. 18, 31, 74; so *absol.*, id. 35, 10, 37.—With a homogeneous object: vinum, Col. 12, 33, 1: uvas, Plin. 14, 2, 4, 30.

* **vindēmĭŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little vintage*, transf., of income: Cic. Att. 1, 10, 4.

vindēmĭtor, ōris, v. vindemiator.

vindex, ĭcis, *comm.* [vindico] **I.** *One who lays legal claim* to a thing, *a claimant*; hence, also, *a maintainer, defender, protector, deliverer, liberator, vindicator*: "*vindex* ab eo, quod vindicat, quominus is, qui prensus est, ab aliquo teneatur," Fest. p. 376: ASSIDVO. VINDEX. ASSIDVVS. ESTO. PROLETARIO. CIVI. QVOI. QVIS. VOLET. VINDEX. ESTO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 16, 10, 5; cf. Dirksen's transl., p. 154 *sq.*: habeat sane populus tabellam quasi vindicem libertatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 39: aeris alieni, *a defender, protector of debtors*, id. Att. 2, 1, 11: majestatis imperii, Liv. 28, 28 *fin.*; cf., legum ac libertatis (M. Brutus), Suet. Rhet. 6: injuriae, *a protector from wrong*, Liv. 3, 46, 6; so, periculi, *in peril*, id. 10, 5, 5: terrae (Hercules), Ov. M. 9, 241: nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus Inciderit, Hor. A. P. 191:—honori posterorum tuorum ut vindex fieres, *a preserver*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 18.—In apposition: audita vox una (PROVOCO) vindex libertatis, Liv. 3, 56, 6: vindicibus pacatus viribus orbis, Ov. Her. 9, 13.—**II.** *An avenger, punisher, revenger*: conjurationis, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2: custos ac vindex cupiditatum, id. Agr. 2, 9, 24: v. ultorque parentis, Ov. M. 5, 237.—In the *fem.*: Furiae deae . . . vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; so of Tisiphone, Stat. Th. 1, 80.—In apposition: vindice flamma, Ov. M. 1, 230: poena, Catull. 64, 192.

vindĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** In jurid. language, *A laying claim to a thing, a civil action* or *lawsuit* for a thing, Ulp. Dig. 44, 7, 24; cf., "De rei vindicatione," id. Dig. 6, tit. 1.—**II.** *A taking into protection, a protection, defense, vindication; an avenging, punishment* of an offense: "*vindicatio* est, per quam vim et contumeliam defendendo aut ulciscendo propulsamus a nobis et a nostris, qui nobis esse cari debent: et per quam peccata punimus," Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66; so id. ib. 2, 53, 161.

vindĭcĭa, ae, v. vindiciae, *ad init.*

vindĭcĭae, ārum (in the *sing.*, vindicia, ae, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. p. 376; cf. Serv. Sulpic. ib. and Gell. 20, 10, 8), *f.* [id.] *A laying claim* to a thing before the praetor by both contending parties (hence in the *plur.*); *a legal claim* made in respect to a thing, whether as one's own property, or for its restoration to a free condition: "*vindiciae* appellantur res eae, de quibus controversia . . . Ser. Sulpicius (vocabulo) jam singulariter formato *vindiciam* ait esse, qua de re controversia est, ab eo quod vindicatur," Fest. p. 376: "*vindicia*, id est correptio manus in re atque in loco praesenti apud Praetorem ex duodecim tabulis fiebat,' Gell. 20, 10, 8. SI VINDICIAM FALSAM TVLIT REI SIVE LITIS, *i. e. has falsely obtained possession of the thing claimed*, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. p. 376: aut pro praede litis vindiciarum quum satis accepissit, sponsionem faceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, 115: injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos petere, id. Mil. 27, 74: ni (Appius) vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dederit, *whether he has not sentenced a free person to slavery*, Liv. 3, 57, 5; so id. ib. 3, 56, 4; for which, quo (ore) vindiciae nuper ap libertate dicta erant, id. ib. § 6; cf., praetores secundum populum vindicias dicunt, Cato in Fest. l. l.; so too, decresse vindicias secundum servitutem, Liv. 3, 47, 5: M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit, ut virginem in servitutem assererit neque cederet secundum libertatem postulantibus vindicias, *i. e. to those who demanded her liberation, her liberty*, id. 3. 44, 5; cf. of the praetor: lege ab ipso lata vindicias det secundum libertatem, id. ib. *fin.*: quum decemviri Romae sine provocatione fuerunt, tertio illo anno, quum vindicias amisisset ipsa libertas, Cic. Rep. 3, 32 *fin.*—See, respecting the vindiciae, Rein's Röm. Privatr. p. 460, and the authorities there cited.

vindĭco (on account of a derivation from venum-dico, also written vendico), avi, atum, 1. (archaic. collat. form, acc. to the 3d conj., VINDICIT, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1 *fin.*, after which are formed also vindex, vindiciae, and vindicta; whereas vindicatio is derived from vindico, are) *v. a.* [vim-dico, prop., to assert authority, viz. in a case where legal possession of a thing claimed is refused; hence, transf.] *To lay legal claim* to a thing, whether as one's own property or for its restoration to a free condition: IN. IVS. DVCITO. NI IVDICATVM FACIT AVT QVIS ENDO EM IVRE VINDICIT, *i. e.* eum in jure vindicat, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1 *fin.*; cf. Dirksen's transl., p. 243 *sq.*: vindicare sponsam in libertatem, Liv. 3, 45 *fin.*; cf. id. 3, 48, 5; id. ib. 3, 46, 7: puellam, id. ib. § 3; cf., ita vindicatur Virginia spondentibus propinquis, id. ib. § 8.

II. Transf. out of the judicial sphere (very freq. and quite class.):

A. *To lay claim to as one's own, to make a claim upon, to demand, claim, arrogate, assume, appropriate* a thing: omnia non Quiritium sed sapientium jure pro suis vindicare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: videor id meo jure quodam modo vindicare, id. Off. 1, 1, 2: Homerum . . . Chii suum vindicant, id. Arch. 8, 19: ortus nostri partem patria vindicat, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: iniquissima haec bellorum conditio est; prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agr. 27: victoriae majore parte ad se vindicata, Liv. 44, 14, 8; cf., decus belli ad se, id. 9, 43, 14: tanta tamen universae Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandae, ut, *etc.*, *should be maintained, vindicated*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76, 2: *Trasimenum* pro *Tarsimeno* multi auctores . . . vindicaverunt, *have adopted*, Quint. 1, 5, 13; so id. ib. § 26: vindicet antiquam faciem, vultusque ferinos Detrahat, *reassume*, Ov. M. 2, 523.—Poet., with the *inf.*: vindicat hoc Pharius dextra gestare satelles, Luc. 8, 675.

B. *To place* a thing *in a free condition, to set free, to free, deliver, liberate, save*: in libertatem rem populi, Cic. Rep. 1, 32; cf., ex dominatu Ti. Gracchi in libertatem rem publicam, id. Brut. 58, 212; so, rem publicam afflictam et oppressam in veterem dignitatem ac libertatem, id. Fam. 2, 5, 2: Galliam in libertatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 1, 5: se et populum Romanum in libertatem, id. B. C. [illegible], 22, 5:—te ab eo vindico et libero, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, 9; cf., nos a verberibus, ab unco, a crucis terrore neque res gestae neque acta aetas neque vestri honores vindicabunt? id. Rab. perd. 5, 16; and, sapientia sola nos a libidinum impetu et formidinum terrore vindicat, id. Fin. 1, 14, 46; so, aliquem a miseriis morte, id. Brut. 96, 329: a molestia, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 2: a labore, id. Sull. 9, 26: domum suam a solitudine, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199: laudem summorum oratorum ab oblivione hominum atque a silentio, id. ib. 2 2, 7: corpora a putrescendo (sal), Plin. 31, 9, 45; so, ebur a carie (vetus oleum), id. 15, 7, 7 *fin.*; capillum a canitie, id. 28, 11, 46, et saep.:—perpetienda illa fuerunt, ut se aliquando ad suos vindicaret, *might restore*, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 25:—quam dura ad saxa revinctam Vindicat Alcides, *sets free*, Ov. M. 11, 213.

C. With respect to some wrong perpetrated (cf. ulciscor), *To avenge, revenge, punish* it; *to take vengeance* on any one: omnia quae vindicaris in altero, sibi ipsi vehementer fugienda sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 2, 4; cf., maleficium in aliis vindicare, id. Sull. 6, 19; so, facinus in nullo etiam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 84, 194: dolum malum et legibus, id. Off. 3, 15, 61: acerrime maleficia, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 12: consensionem improborum supplicio omni, id. Lael. 12, 43: eam rem quam vehementer, id. Quint. 7, 28: Ti. Gracchi conatus perditos, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: necem Crassi, Ov. F. 6, 468: offensas ense, id. Trist. 3, 8, 40, et saep.—

Impers.: fateor non modo in socios, sed etiam in cives militesque nostros persaepe esse severe ac vehementer vindicatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50 *fin.*; so, vindicatum in noxios, Sall. J. 31, 18: vindicatum in eos, qui, *etc.*, id. Cat. 9, 4; cf., in quos (Venetos) eo gravius Caesar vindicandum statuit, quo diligentius, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 16, 4.—Hence,

2. Transf. (after the analogy of ulcisci): vindicare se ab aliquo, *To revenge one's self upon* one: se ab aliquo, Sen. Ben. 6, 5 *med.*

vindicta, ae, *f.* [vindico] *The staff* or *rod with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission, a liberating-rod, manumission-staff,* "Gai. Dig. 4, 16: si neque censu neque vindicta nec testamento liber factus est, non est liber, Cic. Top. 2, 10;" so id. Rab. perd. 5, 16; Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 56; Liv. 2, 5, 9; Hor. S. 2, 7, 76; Pers. 5, 88; Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 4, et al.—**II.** Transf. (so not ante-Aug.): **A.** (cf. vindico, *no.* II., B) *A protection, defense:* libertatis, Vell. 2, 64 *fin.*: legis severae, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 33.—**B.** (cf. vindico, *no.* II., C) *Vengeance, revenge, punishment:* Juv. 16, 22; Phaedr. 1, 29, 10; Juv. 13, 180; 191; Petr. 136; Plin. 29, 1, 8; Tac. A. 6, 32.

vīnĕa, ae, v. vineus, *no.* II.

vīnĕālis, e, *adj.* [vinea] *Of* or *belonging to vines:* terra, *land suitable for planting vines,* Col. 3, 12, 1.

vīnĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to vines:* colles, *vine-hills,* Col. 5, 6, 36: horti, *vineyards,* Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198.

vīnĕātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to vines:* semina, Col. 4, 1, 1: cultus, id. 4, 33, 6: fructus, *vintage,* id. 7, 3, 11: falculae, *vine-dressers' knives,* Cato R. R. 11, 4.

vīnētum, i, *n.* [vinum] *A plantation of vines, a vineyard,* Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167; 3, 36, 86; id. Leg. 2, 8, 21; Virg. G. 2, 319; Col. 3, 4, 1; Quint. 1, 12, 7, et al.—Proverb.: vineta sua caedere, i. q. *to be severe against one's self,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 219.

vīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made of* or *belonging to wine.* As an *adj.* very rarely: latex, *i. e. wine,* Sol. 5 *med.*—Most freq., **II.** Subst., vinea, ae, *f.*: **A.** *A plantation of vines, a vineyard,* Cic. de Sen. 15, 54; id. de Div. 1, 17, 31; id. Agr. 2, 25, 67; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 50; Virg. G. 2, 390; Hor. S. 2, 4, 43; id. Od. 3, 1, 29, et mult. al.—**B.** *A vine,* Cato R. R. 6; Var. R. R. 1, 25; Col. 4, 10, 2; 4, 22, 5; Arb. 14; Phaedr. 4, 3, 1.—**C.** In milit. lang., *A kind of penthouse, shed,* or *mantlet,* built like an arbor, for sheltering besiegers, Caes. B. G. 2, 12, 3 *sq.*; 2, 30, 2; 3, 21, 3 *sq.*; 7, 17, 1; Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 10; id. Phil. 8, 6, 17; Sil. 13, 110, et mult. al.; cf. Veg. Mil. 4, 15:—"*sub vineam* jacere dicuntur milites, quum astantibus centurionibus jacere coguntur sudes," Fest. s. v. SUB, p. 311.

* **vīnĭbŭa,** ae, *f.* [vinum-bua] *A female wine-bibber,* Lucil. in Non. 81, 6.

* **vīnĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vinum-fero] *Wine-bearing:* vitis, App. Herb. 66.

vīnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [vinum] *A vine-dresser,* Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40; Virg. E. 10, 36.

* **vīnĭtōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [vinitor] *Of* or *belonging to a vine-dresser:* falx, *a vine-dresser's knife, pruning-hook,* Col. 4, 25.

* **vinnŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [etymol. unknown] *Delightful, sweet:* oratio vinnula, venustula, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 70.

vīnŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [vinolentus] *Wine-bibbing, intoxication from wine,* Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 26; id. Top. 20, 75; id. Inv. 2, 5, 17; Suet. Vit. 17.

vīnŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum] *Full of* or *drunk with wine, drunk, intoxicated:* ne sobrius in violentiam vinolentorum incidat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 118; so id. Agr. 1, 1, 1; id. Phil. 2, 28, 68: furor, id. Fam. 12, 25, 4:—medicamenta, *strongly mixed with wine,* id. Pis. 6, 13.

vīnōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vinosus] *The flavor of wine, vinosity,* Tert. Jejun. 1 *fin.*

vīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum] *Full of wine, drunk with wine; fond of wine, wine-bibbing:* non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque, Scip. Afric. in Gell. 7, 12, 5: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6: modice vinosi, *drunken,* Liv. 41, 4, 4: convivia, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 17: moris succus in carne vinosus, *having the taste* or *flavor of wine, vinous,* Plin. 15, 24, 27; sc, sapor seminis nardi, id. 12, 13, 27: odor seminis ambrosiae, id. 27, 4, 11: genus Punicorum, id. 13, 19, 24.—*Comp.*: aetas, Ov. F. 3, 765.—*Sup.*: lena, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 79.

vīnum, i, *n.* [digammated from οἶνος] *Wine,* "Plin. 14, 6 *sq.*;" Cato R. R. 156, 6; Cic. de Sen. 18, 65; id. Off. 3, 23, 91; id. Brut. 83, 287; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18; 1, 11, 6; 2, 3, 13, et saepiss.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Grapes,* Cato R. R. 147; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 125; Var. L. L. 5, 17, 28.—**B.** *Wine made of fruits, fruit-wine,* Plin. 13, 4; 9; 14, 16, 19; 23, 1, 26; Pall. Febr. 25, 11; Mart. 10, 10.

vĭo, are, *v. n.* [via] *To go, travel* (post-Aug. and very rarely; cf., "*vio* pro *eo* infelicius fictum," Quint. 8, 6, 33): legati intenti ad viandum, Amm. 20, 9: iter viandi multifidum, Prud. *adv.* Symm. 2, 772: vians maritus, *traveling about,* App. M. 10, p. 240; so id. ib. 6, p. 184; Flor. 1 *init.*; Sol. 29 *fin.*

vĭŏcūrus, i, *m.* [via-curo] *An overseer* or *constructer of roads,* Var. L. L. 5, 1, 5; 5, 32, 44.

vĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [digammated from ἴον] *The violet, the stock-gillyflower,* "Plin. 21, 6, 14;" id. ib. 11, 38; Virg. E. 2, 47; 10, 39; Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 73, et al.—**II.** *A violet color, violet,* Hor. Od. 3, 10, 14; id. Ep. 2, 1, 207; Plin. 34, 12, 32; 37, 9, 40.

vĭŏlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [violo] *That may be injured* or *violated, violable* (a poet. word): cor levibus telis, Ov. Her. 15, 79:—non violabile numen, Virg. A. 2, 154; so, turba nullis armis, senes, Stat. Th. 5, 258.

vĭŏlācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [viola, *no.* II.] *Violet-colored, violet:* purpura, Nep. in Plin. 9, 39, 63: flos herbae, Plin. 22, 18, 21: gemma, id. 37, 10, 61.

vĭŏlācĭum, ii, *n.* [viola] *Violet-wine,* Apic. 1, 4.

‡ **vĭŏlāris,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to violets, violet-:* DIE, *the day on which graves were garlanded with violets, roses,* etc., Inscr. ap. Fabr. 724, 443; cf. ROSALES.

vĭŏlārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *A bed* or *bank of violets,* Var. R. R. 1, 35, 1; Virg. G. 4, 32; Hor. Od. 2, 15, 5; Ov. F. 4, 437; Col. 10, 259.

vĭŏlārĭus, ii, *m.* [viola, *no.* II.] *A dyer of violet color,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36; Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 8, *no.* 78.

vĭŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [violo] *An injury, profanation, violation* (not in Cic. or Caes.): templi, Liv. 29, 8, 11: religionum, Sen. Ep. 104 *med.*: publica fidei, Vell. 2, 1 *fin.*

vĭŏlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An injurer, profaner, violator* (not in Cic. or Caes.): templi, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 27: juris gentium, Liv. 4, 19: foederis, Tac. A. 1, 58: dictatoris (C. Caesaris), *i. e. murderer,* Macr. S. 2, 3 *med.*—In apposition in the *gen. fem.*: natrix violator aquae, *i. e. polluting, poisoning,* Luc. 9, 720.

1. vĭŏlātus, a, um, *Part.* of violo.

* **2. vĭŏlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [viola] *Flavored with violets:* vinum, Pall. Febr. 32.

vĭŏlens, entis, *adj.* [vis] *Impetuous, vehement, furious, violent* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose, whereas violentus is quite class.): Aufidus, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 10: victor equus, id. Ep. 1, 10, 37; so, coupled with ferus, Pers. 5, 171.—*Adv.*, vĭŏlenter, *Impetuously, vehemently, violently:* solennia ludorum violenter dirimere, Liv. 5, 1, 4: quaestio exercita aspere violenterque, *furiously,* Sall. J. 40 *fin.*; cf., aliquid tolerare, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 4: vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis Litore Etrusco violenter undis Ire dejectum monumenta regis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 14: invadunt appropinquantem (canes), Col. 7, 12, 7.—*Comp.*, Suet. Aug. 51 *fin.*; Tib. 37; Tit. 6: Just. 11, 7 *fin.*—*Sup.*, Col. 7, 3, 4: Just. 25, 5.

vĭŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [violentus] *Violence, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity* (quite classical): "illi hanc *vim* appellant, quae est potius *violentia,*" Quint. 2, 12, 11: novi hominis furorem, novi effrenatam violentiam, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26; so, vinolentorum, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 118: minis ejus ac violentia territus, Suet. Ner. 34: gentium, *ferocity,* Tac. A. 2, 63; so, acris leonum, Lucr. 3, 741.—Of things concr. and abstr.: vehemens vini, Lucr. 3 481: assidua hiemis, Col. 1, 1, 5: radii solis, Plin. 2, 16, 13, vultus, *fierceness,* Ov. M. 1, 238.

vĭŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [vis] *Forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous* (quite class.): homo vehemens et violentus, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19; cf., tyrannus saevissimus et violentissimus in suos, Liv 34, 32, 3: censores, id. 9, 34, 9: ingenium id. 1, 46, 5; cf., Piso ingenio violentus, Tac A. 2, 43: vis viri, Lucr. 5, 962: vis leonum, id. 3, 297: Lucania bellum Incuteret violenta, Hor. S. 2, 1, 9:—vis venti, Lucr. 5, 1225; cf., turbo, id. ib. 3, 824; 5, 218; 369; 1230; and, violentior Eurus, Virg. G. 2, 107; cf. too, violentissimae tempestates, Cic. Clu. 49, 138; and, violentissimus coeli status, Col. 5, 5, 17: duae res violentissimae, ferrum et ignis, Plin. 37, 4, 15: opes, Cic. Phil. 1, 12, 29: verba, Ov. M. 3, 717: imperium, Liv. 45, 12, 6:—nimis violentum est, nulla esse dicere, *i. e. it is unreasonable, it is going too far,* Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 72.—*Adv.* does not occur.

vĭŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To treat with violence* (corporeally, and, more freq., mentally), *to injure, dishonor, profane, violate:* hospites violare fas non putant, *to injure, do violence to,* Caes. B. G. 6, 23 *fin.*: aliquem, id. B. C. 3, 98, 2: patriam prodere, parentes violare, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32: virginem, Auct. ap. Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73; Tib. 1, 6, 51: sacrum corpus vulnere, Virg. A. 11, 591; cf., Getico peream violatus ab arcu, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 45:—fines eorum se violaturum negavit, Caes. B. G. 6, 32, 2: loca religiosa et lucos, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 7: Iliacos agros ferro, Virg. A. 11, 255: Cereale nemus securi, Ov. M. 8, 743; and, silva vetus nullaque diu violata securi, id. Fast. 4, 649: oculos nostros (tua epistola), id. Her. 17, 1; cf., aures meas obsceno sermone, Petr. 85: Indum ebur sanguineo ostro, *i. e. to dye of a blood-red,* Virg. A. 12, 67 (an imitation of the Homeric *ἐλέφαντα φοίνικι μιήνῃ,* Il. 4, 141):—officium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 109; so, jus, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: religionem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, 186: virginitatem alicujus, *to force, violate,* id. N. D. 3, 23, 59: vitam patris, id. Parad. 3, 25: inducias per scelus, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 1; so, foedera, Liv. 28, 44, 7; Tib. 1, 9, 2: amicitiam, Cic. Phil. 2, 1, 3: existimationem absentis, id. Quint. 23, 73; cf., nominis nostri famam tuis probris, id. Verr. 2, 1, 32, 82: dignitatem alicujus in aliqua re, id. Fam. 1, 6, 2.

vīpĕra, ae, *f.* [perh. contr. from vivipera, from vivus-pario, that brings forth living young] *A viper,* Coluber Berus, L.; Plin. 10, 62, 82.—**II.** Transf., for *Adder, snake, serpent,* in gen., Prop. 4, 7, 53; Virg. G. 3, 417; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 17; id. Epod. 5, 15; 16, 52; Ov. M. 10, 24; id. R. Am. 421, et al.—Proverb: viperam nutricare sub ala, *to nourish a viper in one's bosom,* Petr 77: vipera est in veprecula, Pomp. in Non. 231, 13; v. veprecula.—**B.** Transf., like our *Viper! serpent!* as a term of reproach for a dangerous person, Juv. 6, 641; Flor. 4, 12, 37; cf. Don. Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 8.

vīpĕrālis, e, *adj.* [vipera] *Of* or *for vipers:* herba, *good against the bite of a viper,* App. Herb. 89.

vīpĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of a viper, serpent,* or *snake:* dentes, Ov. M. 4, 573: fauces, id. ib. 7, 203: carnes, id. ib. 2, 769: venenum, Luc. 9, 635; cf., cruor, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 36: monstrum, *i. e. the serpent-haired head of Medusa,* id. Met. 4, 615; cf., sorores, *i. e. the Furies,* id. ib. 6, 662: pennae, *i. e. winged serpents,* id. ib. 7, 391:—anima, *i. e. poisonous breath,* Virg. A. 7, 351.

vīpĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of a viper, serpent,* or *snake, viperine:* caro, Plin. 7, 2, 2: sanguis, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 9; cf., cruor, id. Epod. 3, 6; and, sanies, Plin. 11, 53, 115: morsus, Att. in Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94; and Tusc. 2, 7, 19: nodo coerces viperino Bistonidum, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 19.—**B.** Subst., viperina, ae, *f.* (herba), *A plant, called also* serpentaria, *dragon-wort,* App. Herb. 5.—**II.** *Serpent-formed, serpent-like* cauda (chamaeleonis) implicans se viperinis orbibus, Plin. 8, 33, 51.

vipĭo, ōnis, *m.* *A kind of small crane* Plin. 10, 49, 69.

(* **Vipsanius,** a. *The name of a Roman* gens; e. g. M. Vipsanius Agrippa, *the* *son-in-law of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 42 and 63; Nep. Att. 12; Sen. Contr. 2, 12 *fin.*—Hence) **Vipsānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Vipsanius Agrippa, Vipsanian:* columnae, in the portico of Agrippa, Mart. 4, 18, 1; so, laurus, id. 109, 3.

vĭr, vĭri, *m.* [digammated from ἵς] *A male person, a man:* **A.** In gen.: virum me natam vellem, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 9; cf., deque viro factus (mirabile) femina, Ov. M. 3, 326; and, ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, id. ib. 4. 280: mulier conjuncta viro, Lucr. 5, 1010: vir mulierque, Tib. 2, 2, 2; Lucr. 5, 962:—sapientissimorum nostrae civitatis virorum disputatio, Cic. Rep. 1, 8: vir prudens, id. ib. 1, 12 *fin.*: clari viri, id. Fam. 6, 6, 12. So, vir clarus et honoratus, id. de Sen. 7, 22: praestans, id. ib. 23, 85: bonus et sapiens et legibus parens, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64; cf. id. Off. 3, 15, 64; and v. bonus, p. 207, *no.* 2: optimi (*opp.* homines improbi), Cic. Coel. 5, 12: fortis, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29; id. Rep. 1, 3: turpissimus, Sall. J. 85, 42: nefandus, Virg. A. 4, 498, et saepiss.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A man* in distinction from a woman, *a husband*, for maritus (so perh. not in Cic., but elsewhere very freq.): is (Juppiter) amare occepit Alcumenam clam virum, Plaut. Am. prol. 107; so id. ib. 111; 134; 1, 3, 4; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1; Hor. Od. 2, 18, 28; 3, 3, 68; id. Sat. 1, 2, 127. et al.; Ov. M. 1, 146; Petr. 111; Quint. 5, 10, 62; 5, 11, 28; 7, 1, 28; Suet. Aug. 69; id. Calig. 25; id. Claud. 29; id. Ner. 35; id. Domit. 22, et mult. al.—Transf., of animals, Virg. E. 7, 7; Ov. M. 1, 660; Mart. 3, 93, 11; Sol. 23.

B. *A man* as opposed to a boy: pueroque viroque, Ov. M. 13, 327.

C. Pregn., *A man, a man of courage, principle,* or *honor, one who deserves the name of a man:* Marius rusticanus vir, sed plane vir, quum secaretur, vetuit se alligari . . . Ita et tulit dolorem, ut vir; et, ut homo, majorem ferre sine causa necessaria noluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53; cf. id. Fam. 5, 17, 3: quum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, id. Coel. 5, 11: te oro, te colligas virumque praebeas, id. Fam. 5, 18, 1: si vir esse volet, praeclara συνοδία, id. Att. 10, 7, 2: si quid in Flacco viri est, Non feret, Hor. Epod. 15, 12, et saep.

D. In military lang., like our *Man*, for *soldier:* dispertiti viri, dispertiti ordines, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 65; cf., boat Coelum fremitu virum, id. ib. 1, 1, 78: vir unus cum viro congrediendo, T. Manlius, M. Valerius, quantum Gallicam rabiem vinceret Romana virtus, docuerunt, Liv. 38, 17, 8:—quum vir virum legisset, *i. e. each man had chosen a companion* to stand by him *in battle*, Liv. 9, 39, 5; cf., in a sarcastic transfer, ille (Clodius), qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat, tum neminem, nisi ut virum a viro lectum esse diceres, Cic. Mil. 21, 55. In another sense: legitque virum vir, *each selected his man*, i. e. *singled out his opponent*, Virg. A. 11, 632 (an imitation of the Homeric ἀνὴρ δ' ἄνδρ' ἐδνοπάλιζεν, Il. 4, 472).

2. In partic., as opposed to the cavalry, *A foot-soldier:* equites virique, Liv. 21, 27, 1; so, magna voce trahens equitemque virosque, Sil. 9, 559; and, passim turmaeque virique, *etc.*, Petr. 123. Hence, proverb., equis viris or viris equisque, *with horse and foot*, i. e. *with might and main*; v. equus, p. 537, c.

E. *Manhood, virility* (poet. and very rarely): ut relicta sensit sibi membra sine viro, Catull. 63, 6: ferro mollita juventus Atque exsecta virum, Luc. 10, 134.

vĭrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [virgo] *A man-like, vigorous, heroic maiden, a female warrior, heroine, virago* (poet. and in post-Augustan prose): v. aliqua ancilla, *i. e. vigorous, stout*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 79: vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem, Illa virago viri, Poet. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; so, v. Paluda, *i. e. Minerva*, Enn. Ann. 1, 24; so too, Ov. M. 2, 765; 6, 130; Stat. S. 4, 5, 23; id. Theb. 11, 414; of *Diana*, Sen. Hippol. 54; of *Juturna*, Virg. A. 12, 468; of *an Amazon*, Lact. 1, 9.

1. vĭrātus, a, um [vir] *Of a manly spirit, manly:* vir, Var. in Non. 187, 15.

***2. vĭrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *Manly conduct, manliness*, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

Virbĭus, ii, *m.* *A surname of Hippolytus*, Ov. M. 15, 544; id. Fast. 6, 756.—(* Also, *The surname of a son of Hippolytus*, Virg. A. 7, 762.)

(* **Virbius clivus,** i, *m.* *A hill in Rome*, Liv. 1, 48.)

Virdŭmărus, i, *m.* *A leader of the Insubres*, Prop. 4, 10, 41; Fast. Capitol. ap. Grut. 297, 2 *fin.*

vĭrens, entis, *Part.* and *Pa.* of vireo.

1. vĭreo, ēre, *v. n.* *To be green* or *verdant:* **I.** Lit.: alia semper virent, alia hieme nudata verno tempore tepefacta frondescunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: fronde virere nova, Virg. A. 6, 206; so, summa montis pinu, Ov. F. 5, 382: lucus, id. Met. 14, 837: agellus, Hor. A. P. 117: stagna musco, Virg. G. 4, 18: pectora felle, Ov. M. 2, 777: metalla Taygeti, of *the green Spartan marble*, Mart. 6, 42, et saep.—**II.** Trop., *To be fresh, vigorous,* or *lively; to flourish, bloom:* vegetum ingenium vivido pectore vigebat, virebatque integris sensibus, Liv. 6, 22, 7; so Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17; 4, 13, 6; id. Epod. 13, 4; Ov. F. 5, 273, et al.—Hence

vīrentĭa, ĭum, *n.*, *Plants, herbage:* Col. 3, 8, 1; so id. 1, 5, 8.

2. vĭrĕo, ōnis, *m.* *A kind of bird*; acc. to some, *the green-finch*, Plin. 18, 29, 69.

(* **vīres,** ĭum, *f.* *Strength*; v. vis.)

1. vĭresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [1. vireo] *To grow green* or *verdant:* **I.** Lit.: rami arboribus, Lucr. 1, 253: gramina, Virg. G. 1, 55; so Ov. M. 4, 394; Plin. 15, 24, 29.—**II.** Trop., *To shoot forth, be developed:* de nihiloque renata virescat copia rerum, Lucr. 1, 675; so Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 63.

***2. vīresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [vis] *To gain strength, grow strong:* virescit vulnere virtus, Furius in Gell. 18, 11, 4, and in Non. 188, 8.

vĭrētum, i, *n.* [vireo] *A place overgrown with grass, a green* or *verdant spot, turf, sod, greensward:* v. amoena nemorum, Virg. A. 6, 638. So, amoena, of Paradise, Prud. Cath. 3, 201.—**II.** Transf., The *greenness* of the Scythian emerald, Mart. Cap. 1, 18.

virga, ae, *f.* [id.] *A slender green branch, a twig, sprout, switch, rod*, Cato R. R. 101; Var. R. R. 1, 59, 4; Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 136; 24, 19, 112; Ov. M. 3, 29; 11, 109, et mult. al.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *A graft, scion, set*, Ov. M. 14, 630.—**2.** *A lime-twig*, Ov. M. 15, 474; Virg. G. 1, 266.—**3.** *A rod, switch* for flogging, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 117; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 10; id. Casin. 5, 4, 24, et saep.; Mart. 9, 23, 13; Juv. 3, 316. Of *the small rods in the fasces of the lictors*, with which criminals were scourged, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, 161; Plin. 7, 43, 44. Hence, poet., for fasces, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates: Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 32; so Juv. 8, 7; Stat. S. 1, 2, 47; Mart. 8, 66, 4.—**4.** *A wand, a staff*, as a support, Liv. 45, 12, 5; Ov. F. 2, 706.—**5.** *A magic wand*, Virg. A. 7, 189; Ov. M. 14, 278; 295; 300.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A stalk* of the flax-plant, Plin. 19, 1, 3.—**B.** *A streak, stripe* in the heavens, *a water-gall*, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 9 and 10.—**C.** *A colored stripe* in a garment: purpureae, Ov. A. A. 3, 269.

* **virgātor,** ōris, *m.* [virga] *One who beats with rods, a flogger*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 19.

virgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Made of twigs* or *osiers:* calathisci, Catull. 64, 320.—**II.** (acc. to virga, *no.* II., C) *Striped:* sagula, Virg. A. 8. 660; so, vestes, Sil. 4, 155: tigris, Sen. Hippol. 344; Herc. Oet. 146; cf., virgato corpore tigris, Sil. 5, 148: nurus, *in striped garments*, Val. Fl. 2, 159.

* **virgētum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A thicket of rods* or *osiers*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21.

virgĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of rods* or *twigs, of brush-wood:* scopae, Cato R. R. 152: crates, Col. 1, 6, 22: sepes, id. 11, 3, 7: anuli ex myrto, Plin. 15, 29, 37: supellex, Virg. G. 1, 165: flamma, *of brush set on fire*, id. Aen. 7, 463.

virgĭdēmĭa, ae, *f.* [formed comically from virga, after the analogy of vindemia] *A harvest of rods*, i. e. *of stripes* or *blows*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 2; Var. in Non. 187, 13.

Virgĭlĭae, ārum, v. Vergiliae.

Virgĭlĭānus, a, um, v. Virgilius, *no.* II.

Virgĭlĭŏcento, ōnis, *m.* [Virgilius-cento] *A poem made up of verses from Virgil, a cento of Virgilian verses*, Hier. Ep. 103, 7.

Virgĭlĭus (also written in MSS. Verg.), a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So esp., P. Virgilius Maro, *a celebrated Roman poet* (* Hor. Od. 1, 3, 6; 24, 10; 4, 12, 13; id. Sat. 1, 5, 40); cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 55 *sq.*; 147 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Virgĭlĭānus** (Verg.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the poet Virgil, Virgilian:* virtus, Plin. H. N. praef. § 22: illud, Quint. 1, 3. 13.

virgĭnal, ālis, v. virginalis, *no.* II.

virgĭnālis, e, *adj.* [virgo] *Of* or *belonging to a maiden* or *virgin, maidenly, virgin, virginal:* habitus, vestitus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, 5; so, forma, Gell. 14. 4, 2: modestia, Poet. ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 31, 66; cf., verecundia, Cic. Quint. 11, 39: ploratus, *a wailing like a girl*, id. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: feles, *a girl-stealer*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43; cf., virginarius. Fortuna, *i. e. Venus, as the tutelary goddess of maidens*, Arn. 2, 91 (cf. Var. in Non. 149, 25).—**II.** Subst., virginale, is, *n.*, i. q. cunnus, Phaedr. 4, 15, 12; also in the form virginal, Prud. στεφ. 14, 8; Sol. 1 *med.*; and in the plural form, virginalia, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8.

* **virgĭnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to virgins:* feles, *virgin-cat*, i. e. *virgin-stealer*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 14; cf. virginalis.

Virgĭnensis or **Virgĭnĭensis,** is, *f.* [id.] *The goddess that presided over the loosing of the bridal zone*, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 11; 6, 9.

virgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a maiden* or *virgin, maidenly, virgin* (a poet. word, whereas virginalis is good prose): figura, Tib. 3, 4, 89; cf., forma, Ov. M. 3, 607: vultus, id. ib. 5, 563; 10, 631; cf., facies, id. ib. 8, 323: comptus, Lucr. 1, 88: pudor, Tib. 1, 4, 14; Virg. G. 1, 430: favilla, *i. e. a virgin's funeral pile*, Ov. M. 13, 697: gymnasium, *of the Spartan virgins*, Prop. 3, 14, 2: focus, *i. e. of Vesta*, id. ib. 4, 4, 4; so too, ara, Ov. F. 4, 731; cf., domus, *of the Vestals*, Mart. 1, 71, 4: sagitta Dianae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 72: urnae, *of the Danaides*, Prop. 2, 1, 67; bellum, *of the Amazons*, Val. Fl. 5, 134; Helicon, as the seat of the Muses, Ov. M. 2, 219: aurum, *the golden crown received by the victor at the festival of Minerva*, Mart. 9, 24, 1: volucres, *i. e. the Harpies*, Ov. M. 7, 4; cf. Virg. A. 3, 216): aqua, *the aqueduct called* Aqua Virgo (v. Virgo, *no.* D), Ov. F. 1, 464; called also, virgineus liquor, id. Pont. 1, 8, 38.

Virgīnĭa, ae, v. Virginius.

Virgĭnisvendŏnĭdes, is, *m.* [comically formed from virgo-vendo] *Virgin-seller*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 20.

virgĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [virgo] *Maidenhood, virginity:* virginitatem violare, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; so Virg. A. 12, 141; Ov. M. 1, 487; 695; 3, 255; Plin. 25, 13, 95, et mult. al.

Virgīnĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So esp., L. Virginius, *the father of Virginia, whom he slew in order to save her from the designs of the decemvir Appius Claudius*, Liv. 3, 44 *sq.*; Cic. Rep. 2, 37.

* **virgĭnor,** ari, *v. dep.* [virgo] *To act* or *behave like a virgin, to play the virgin*, Tert. Virg. vel. 12 *fin.*

virgo, ĭnis, *f.* [vireo] *A maid, maiden, virgin:* virgine' nam sibi quisque domos Romanu' rapit sas, Enn. Ann. 1, 128; cf., quum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: (oratio philosophorum) casta, verecunda, virgo incorrupta, id. Or. 19, 64: bellica, *i. e. Pallas*, Ov. M. 4, 754; Sil. 7, 459: Saturnia, *i. e. Vesta*, Ov. F. 6, 383: Vestalis, Cic. Rep. 2, 14; 3, 10, et saep.—In apposition: virgo filia, Cic. Rep. 2, 37; so, dea, *the virgin goddess*, i. e. *Diana*, Ov. M. 12, 28; Mart. 10, 92, 8.—Transf., of female animals that have not coupled, Plin. 28, 9, 41; Stat. Th. 12, 357; Mart. 13, 56, 1. Adjectively: carnes, Plin. 28, 4, 10; so Pall. 1, 35 *fin.*; Arn. 7, 224.

B. In partic., of certain individual virgins. Of a *Vestal:* qui esset decimus annus post Virginum absolutionem, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9; so Hor. 3, 30, 9; of *Diana*, id. ib. 1, 12, 22; 3, 22, 1; of *the Danaides*, id. ib. 3, 11, 26; of *Astraea*, Virg. E. 4, 6, et saep.

II. Transf.: **A.** In gen., of young females even when their chastity is lost, *A young woman, girl*, Ov. Her. 4, 133; Sil. 3, 435; Just. 1, 3; Curt. 5, 1;—Virg. E. 6, 47; 52; Hor. Od. 2, 8, 23; 3, 14, 9.

B. In the eccl. fathers, of males who have preserved their chastity, Tert. Virg. vel. 8; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 4; Ep. 22, 21; Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 2.

C. *The constellation* Virgo *in the zodiac*, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 110; Hyg. Astr. 2, 25; 3, 24.

D. Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, *A stream of cold water brought to Rome in an aqueduct constructed by M. Agrippa* (so called after the young girl who discovered its source), "Front. Aquaed. 10;" Plin. 31, 3, 25; Sen. Ep. 83; Ov. A. A. 3, 385; Mart. 6, 42, 18; 11, 47, 6; 14, 163, 2, et al.

E. Of things, used as an adjectival appellative for *Unwedded, pure, unused:* senecta, *i. e. unmarried*, Tert. adv. Valent. 5: saliva, *fasting*, id. Jejun. 6: terra, *untilled*, Plin. 33, 3, 15: charta, *i. e. that has not been read* or *published*, Mart. 1, 67, 7: EMIT ET COMPARAVIT LOCUM VIRGINEM, *vacant*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4566.

virgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virga] *Full of twigs* (late Latin): frutex, Pall. 1, 24, 2; cf. Isidor. Orig. 17, 9 *fin.*

virgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little twig, a small rod, a wand*, Nep. Thras. 4; Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23; Sen. Q. N. 1, 7: divina, *a divining-rod*, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158; also, *the title of a work by Varro*, in Non. 550, 12: censoria, *a critical mark, as a sign of spuriousness*, (*i. q. obelus), Quint. 1, 4, 3. Of *an accentual mark*, Mart. Cap. 3, 62.

***virgŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [virgula] *Striped* (cf. virga, *no.* II., C, and virgatus, *no.* II.): concha, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

virgultum, i, *n.* [contr. from virguletum, from virgula] *A bush, thicket, copse, shrubbery*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18 *fin.*; 7, 73, 7; Cic. de Div. 1, 24, 49; Coel. 18, 42; Liv. 1, 14, 7; Virg. G. 2, 346; id. Ecl. 10, 7; Ov. M. 14, 349, et mult. al.

virgultus, a, um, *adj.* [virgultum] *Full of bushes* or *thickets, shrubby:* vallis, Sall. Fragm. in Serv. Virg. A. 3, 516; Sil. 12, 354.

virguncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [virgo] *A little maid, young girl*, Petr. 18; 20; Sen. Q. N. 1 *fin.*; Juv. 13, 40. In apposition: virguncula puella, Front. Aquaed. 10.

vĭrĭae, ārum, *f. A kind of ornament for the arm, armlets, bracelets*, Plin. 33, 3, 12; Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

1. Vĭrĭātus (also written Viriathus), i, *m. A celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in the war against the Romans*, Liv. Epit. 52; 54; Vell. 2, 1; 90; Flor. 2, 17 *fin.*; Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40.—**Vĭrĭātīnus** (Vĭrĭāthīnus), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Viriatus:* bellum, Suet. Galb. 3.

2. vĭrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [viriae] *Adorned with bracelets*, Lucil. in Non. 186, 30; Varr. id. 187, 14.

***vĭrĭcŭlae,** ārum, *f. dim.* [vires, from vis] *Little strength, small force:* patrimonii, *small means*, App. M. 11, p. 271.

vīrĭcŭlum, i, *n. A graving-tool, graver, burin*, i. q. cestrum, Plin. 35, 11, 41.

vĭrĭdārĭum (also written viridiarium, and, contr., virdiarium), ii, *n.* [viridis] *A plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden*, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2; Petr. 9 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 60; Plin. 18, 2, 2; Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13; Jabol. ib. 33, 7, 26; Lampr. Heliog. 23, et al.

vĭrĭde, *adv.*, v. viridis, *ad fin.*

vĭrĭdĭa, ĭum, v. viridis, *no.* B, 2.

vĭrĭdĭārĭum, ii, v. viridarium, *ad init.*

***vĭrĭdĭcans,** antis, *Part.* [viridis] *Greenish:* cavositates, Tert. Pud. 20.

***vĭrĭdĭcātus,** a, um, *Part.* [id.] *Made green, green:* silva, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 3 dub.; v. Orell. *N. cr.*

vĭrĭdis, e (*gen. plur.*, viridum, Stat. Th. 2, 279), *adj.* [vireo] *Green* (as the most general designation for every shade of that color): smaragdi, Lucr. 2, 805: collis, id. 2, 322; cf., colles nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, 47; so, v. opacaque ripa, id. Leg. 1, 5, 16: gramen, Virg. G. 2, 219: viridiores herbae, Plin. 6, 29, 35: v. atque humida ligna, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, 45: colubrae, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 8: comae Nereidum, id. ib. 3, 28, 10; cf., dei Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 59: coelum, *bluish green* (when it is clear), Plin. 17, 10, 14.

B. Subst.: **1.** viride, is, *n.*, *Green color, greenness, verdure:* baccis e viridi rubentibus, *reddish green*, Plin. 15, 30, 39; so, e viridi pallens (gemma), id. 37, 8, 33.

2. viridia, ĭum, *n.*, *Green plants, herbs*, or *trees*, Col. 8, 15, 4; Sen. Ep. 86; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 17; Vitr. 5, 9 *med.*; Phaedr. 2, 5, 14.

II. Transf., *Green, young, youthful, fresh, blooming, lively, vigorous:* caseus, Col. 7, 8, 1: limus, Pers. 3, 22: v. et adhuc dulcis fructus studiorum, Quint. 12, 6, 3: sonus earum (literarum) viridior vegetiorque, *livelier and stronger*, Gell. 2, 3, 1; so, firmior et viridior sonus, id. 13, 20, 13:—Euryalus forma insignis viridique juventa, Virg. A. 5, 295; so, aevum, aetas. senectus, *etc.*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17; Virg. A. 6, 304; Sil. 1, 187; Col. praef. § 12; cf., usque ad novissimam valetudinem viridis, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 1; so, leo, Stat. Th. 11, 742:—senex, sed mehercule viridis animo ac vigens, Sen. Ep. 66; cf., consilio viridis, sed belli serus, Sil. 3, 255; and with the *gen.:* viridissimus irae, Sil. 5, 569.

Adv., vĭrĭde, *Greenly, verdantly:* nihil omnino viridius comparatum illis (smaragdis) viret, Plin. 37, 5, 16.

vĭrĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [viridis] *Green color, greenness, verdure, viridity:* herbescens viriditas, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51. So, pratorum, id. ib. 16, 57: maris, Plin. 37, 5, 20.—**II.** Transf., *Freshness, briskness, vigor:* senectus aufert eam viriditatem, in qua etiam nunc erat Scipio, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: vigere et habere quandam viriditatem, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75.

vĭrĭdo, are, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **1.** *Act.*, *To make green, cause to grow green:* hastas floribus, Val. Fl. 6, 136: vada subnatis viridentur ab herbis, *become green*, Ov. Hal. 90.—More freq., **II.** *Neutr.*, in the *Part. praes.*, viridans, *Growing green, green, verdant:* cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Virg. A. 5, 539; so, herbae, Lucr. 2, 33; 5, 1395: hedera, Plin. 8, 32, 50; cf., proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae, Virg. A. 5, 388: gemmae, Plin. 37, 8, 34: color, Lucr. 5, 783.

vĭrīlis, e, *adj.* [vir] *Of* or *belonging to a man, manly, virile:* **I.** Lit.: **1.** In respect of sex, *Male, masculine:* virile et muliebre sexus, Sall. Fragm. in Macr. S. 2, 9; cf., virile secus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 19; and, vestimentum, id. Men. 4, 2, 97. So, genus, Lucr. 5, 1355: semen, id. 4, 1205: stirps fratris, Liv. 1, 3, 11: vox, Ov. M. 4, 382: vultus, id. ib. 3, 189: coetus, *of men*, id. ib. 3, 403; cf., balnea, Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 3: flamma, *the love of a man*, Ov. A. A. 1, 282.—**b.** In partic.: (*a*) In an obscene sense: pars, *i. e. the virile member*, Lucr. 6, 1208; also, for *one of the testicles*, Col. 7, 11, 2. And in the *plur.* subst., virilia, ĭum, *n.*, *The virile member*, Petr. 108; Plin. 20, 16, 61; ib. 22, 89.—*Comp.:* qui viriliores videbantur, *i. e. furnished with large organs of generation*, Lamprid. Heliog. 8 *fin.*—(*β*) In grammar, *Of the masculine gender, masculine:* nomen, Var. L. L. 10, 2, 164 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 167; Gell. 1, 7, 15; 11, 1, 4, et al.

3. In respect of age, *Manly, full-grown, arrived at the years of manhood:* ne forte seniles Mandentur juveni partes pueroque viriles, *the parts of full-grown men*, Hor. A. P. 177. So esp., toga, *assumed by Roman youth in their sixteenth year*, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; id. Sest. 69, 144; Liv. 26, 19, 5; 42, 34, 4, et al. Opp. to female garments: sumpsisti virilem togam quam statim muliebrem stolam reddidisti, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44.

II. Transf., in jurid. lang., *Of* or *belonging to a person, that falls to a person* or *to each one* in the division of inheritances: v. portio or pars, Gai. Inst. 3, 70; Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 54 *fin.*; 37, 5, 8; Papin. ib. 31, 1, 79, et mult. al.—Hence, **2.** Transf. out of the judicial sphere, for the *Share, part, lot* of a person: est aliqua mea pars virilis, quod ejus civitatis sum, quam ille claram reddidit, *my part, my duty*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, 81; cf., plus quam pars virilis postulat, id. ib. 2, 3, 3 *fin.*; and, quum illius gloriae pars virilis apud omnes milites sit, *etc.*, Liv. 6, 11, 5: quem agrum miles pro parte virili manu cepisset, eum senex quoque vindicaret, Liv. 3, 71, 7: haec qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates sunt, *i. e. to the utmost of their ability, as far as in them lies*, Cic. Sest. 66, 138; so, pro virili parte, id. Phil. 13, 4, 8: pro parte virili, Liv. 10, 8, 4; Ov. Tr. 5, 11; and, pro virili portione, Tac. Agr. 45; id. Hist. 3, 20.

II. Trop., as to quality, *Manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited*, etc.: veretur quicquam aut facere aut loqui, quod parum virile videatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 47: laterum inflexio fortis ac virilis, id. de Or. 3, 59, 220; so, inclinatio laterum, Quint. 1, 11, 18: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3; so, animus, Hor. A. P. 166: ingenium, Sall. C. 20, 11: vis ingenii (coupled with solida), Quint. 2, 5, 23: audacia, Just. 2, 12 *fin.*: oratio (coupled with fortis), Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231; so, compositio, Quint. 2, 5, 9: sermo, id. 9, 4, 3: ratio atque sententia, Cic Tusc. 3, 10, 22.—*Sup.:* ALMIAE SABINAE MATRI VIRILISSIMAE, *etc.*, Inscr. ap. Grud. p. 148, *no.* 5.

Adv., vĭrīlĭter, *Manfully, firmly, courageously* (acc. to *no.* II.), Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; id. Off. 1, 27, 94; Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16; Ov. F. 1, 479.—*Comp.:* Sen. Contr. 5, 33 *fin.*; id. Brev. Vit. 5, 6 *med.*

vĭrīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [virilis] *Manhood* (perh. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Lit.: **A.** *The age of manhood*, Plin. 33, 12, 54.—**B.** *The power of procreation, virility*; or, concr., *the organs of generation*, Quint. 5, 12, 17; Plin. 7, 4, 3; Tac. A. 6, 5; 31; Ulp. Dig 48, 8, 4 *fin.*; Mart. 9, 7, 5, et al. Of animals: Col. 6, 26, 3; Plin. 23, 1, 23.—***II.** Trop., *Manliness, manly vigor:* sanctitas certe, et, ut sic dicam, virilitas ab his (veteribus Latinis) petenda, *etc.*, Quint. 1. 8, 9.

vĭrīlĭter, *adv.*, v. virilis, *ad fin.*

vĭrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [viriae] *A little bracelet*, Plin. 33, 3, 12; Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 14; Scaev. ib. 34, 2, 40; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 31.

vĭrĭōse, *adv.*, v. viriosus, *ad fin.*

vĭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vis] *Strong, robust, violent* (a post-class. word): vitia usu, Tert. adv. Val. 16 *med.*—*Adv.*, vĭrĭōse, *Strongly, violently*, Tert. Anim. 19 *med.*

Vĭrĭplāca, ae, *f.* [vir-placo] A name of the goddess (Juno) who appeases husbands, *Appeaser of men*, Val. Max. 2, 1, 6; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 225; 2, p. 39.

***1. vīrĭpŏtens,** entis, *adj.* [vis-potior] *Mighty in power, mighty, powerful*, an epithet of Jupiter, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1.

2. vĭrĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [vir-potior] *Fit for a husband*, i. e. *marriageable, nubile:* puella, Labeo Dig. 24, 1, 65; Scaev. ib. 26, 7. 58; Papin. ib. 35, 1, 99.

‡ "**vĭrītānus** ager dicitur, qui viritim populo distribuitur," Fest. p. 375.

vĭrītim, *adv.* [vir] *Man by man, to each one separately, singly, individually:* "*viritim* dicitur dari, quod datur per singulos viros. Cato: *praeda, quae capta est, viritim divisa*," Fest. p. 378; so, qui legem de agro Gallico viritim dividendo tulit, Cic. Brut. 14, 57; cf. Suet. Tib. 76. So, v. dispertire aliquid populo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 26: distribuere pecus, Caes. B. G. 7. 71, 7: dare tricenos numos cohortibus, Tac. A. 1, 8: populi viritim deleti, *one and all, all together*, Plin. 6. 7, 7.—**II.** Transf., *Each by itself, singly, separately, individually* (so not in Cic.): in universum de ventis diximus: nunc viritim incipiamus illos discutere, Sen. Q. N. 5, 7; cf. Col. 1, 9, 6. So, dimicare, Curt. 7, 4 *fin.*: commonefacere beneficii sui, Sall. J. 49, 4: prompta studia, *separately* (coupled with nondum aperta consensione), Tac. A. 3, 43: legere terereque, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92.

vĭror, ōris, *m.* [vireo] *Green color, greenness, verdure* (post-class. for viriditas), App. Flor. p. 348; Pall. Jun. 12: Vopisc. Prob. 19.

1. vĭrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vir] *Fond of* *men, longing after men:* uxor, Lucil. in Non. 21, 30. So Afran. ib.; App. M. 9, p. 620: qui non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque sit, Scipio Afric. in Gell. 7, 12, 5.

2. vīrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virus] **I.** *Full of* or *covered with slime, slimy:* loci, Cato R. R. 257, 11; so, pisces, Cels. 2, 21:—*Sup.:* medicamentum adversus stomachum, Scrib. Comp. 103.—**II.** *Having a bad odor, stinking, fetid:* virosi odoris sordes, Scrib. Comp. 163; so, castorea, Virg. G. 1, 58: eluvies, *i. e. urine*, Grat. Cyneg. 355.—**III.** *Poisonous:* spinae, App. M. 7, p. 483 Oud. *N. cr.*—**B.** Transf.: aures mariti virosa susurronum faece completae, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *fin.*

virtus, ūtis, *f.* [vir] *Manliness, manhood,* i. e. the sum of all the corporeal or mental excellences of man; *strength, vigor; bravery, courage; aptness, capacity; worth, excellence, virtue,* etc.

I. In gen.: **A.** Lit.: ita fiet, ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponatur, Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 38: his virtutibus ornatus, modestia, temperantia, justitia, id. Off. 1, 15, 46; cf., virtutes continentiae, gravitatis, justitiae, fidei, id. Mur. 10, 23: virtus atque integritas, id. Fontei. 13, 29: oratoris vis divina virtusque, id. de Or. 2, 27, 120, et saep.

B. Transf.: **1.** Of animals, of inanimate or abstract things, *Goodness, worth, value, power, strength,* etc.: nam nec arboris, nec equi virtus (in quo abutimur nomine) in opinione sita est, sed in natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 45: praedium solo bono, sua virtute valeat, Cato R. R. 1, 2; so, mercis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 133: navium, Liv. 37, 24, 1: ferri, Just. 11, 14 *fin.:* herbarum, Ov. M. 14, 356, et saep.: oratoriae virtutes, Cic. Brut. 17, 65; so, virtutes tres orationis, Quint. 1, 5, 1: dicendi (*opp.* vitium), id. 8 praef. § 17: facundiae, id. 12, 3, 9, et saep.

II. In partic.: **A.** *Moral perfection, virtuousness, virtue:* "est autem *virtus* nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura," Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 25: "*virtus* est animi habitus naturae modo rationi consentaneus," id. Invent. 2, 53, 159: quum omnes rectae animi affectiones *virtutes* appellentur . . . Appellata est ex viro virtus, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43: nec vero habere virtutem satis est quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare . . . virtus in usu sui tota posita est, id. Rep. 1, 2: est in eo virtus et probitas et summum officium summaque observantia, id. Fam. 13, 28, 2, et saepiss.—**2.** Virtus personified as a deity, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; id. ib. 31, 79; id. Leg. 2, 8, 19: id. ib. 11, 28; id. Phil. 14, 13, 34; Plaut. Am. Prol. 42; Liv. 27, 25, 7; 29, 11, 13; Juven. 1, 115, et al.

B. *Military talents, courage, valor, bravery, gallantry,* etc.: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 3; 1, 13, 4: Claudi virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 26; so, Scipiadae, id. Sat. 2, 1, 72; cf. id. Epod. 9, 26; id. ib. 16, 5; id. Od. 2, 7, 11, et saepiss.

vīrŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [virulentus] *A stench:* hircorum, Sid. Ep. 8, 14 *med.*

vīrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [virus] *Full of poison; poisonous, virulent:* serpentes, Gell. 16, 11, 2.

vīrus, i, *n.* *A slimy liquid, slime;* of animals and plants, Virg. G. 3, 281; Col. 2, 14, 3; Plin. 19, 5, 27; 30, 6, 15; Stat. S. 1, 4, 104. Of *animal sperm* or *semen*, Plin. 9, 50, 74.—**II.** In partic., in a bad sense: **A.** *A poisonous liquid, poison, virus:* **1.** Lit., Cic. Arat. 432; Lucr. 3, 481; Virg. G. 1, 129; 3. 419; Ov. Tr. 3. 10, 64; Plin. 34, 17, 48: amatorium, id. 8, 22, 34.—**2.** Trop.: evomere virus acerbitatis suae, Cic. Lael. 23, 87; so, futile linguae, Sil. 11, 560: mentis, id. 9, 476.—**B.** *An offensive odor, stench,* Lucr. 2, 853; Col. 1, 5, 6; Plin. 11, 53, 115; 27, 12, 83; 35, 15, 52:—odoris, *an offensive pungency*, id. 28, 3, 6; id. ib. 7, 23.—**C.** *A sharp, saline taste,* of sea-water, Lucr. 2, 476; 5, 270; 6, 636; of wine, Plin. 14, 20, 25.

vīs, vis, *plur.*, vīres, ĭum (collat. form of the *nom.* and *acc. plur.*, vis, Lucr. 3, 266;—2, 587; Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 707; Messala in Macr. S. 1, 9.—*Gen.* and *dat. sing.* very rarely; *gen.*, vis, Tac. Or. 26; Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 1; Paul. Sent. 5, 30.—*Dat.*, vi, Auct. B. Afr. 69, 2. Cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 466) [digammated from ἴς] *Strength,* physical or mental; *force, vigor, power, energy, virtue.*

I. Lit.: **1.** In gen.: (*a*) *Sing.:* celeritas et vis equorum, Cic. de Div. 1, 70, 144: magna vis eorum (urorum) et magna velocitas, Caes. B. G. 6, 28, 2: contra vim atque impetum fluminis, id. ib. 4, 17, 5; so, tempestatis, id. B. C. 2, 14, 4; cf., venti, Lucr. 1, 272: solis, id. 4, 327: horrida teli, id. 3, 171: acris vini, id. 3, 475: ferri aerisque, id. 5, 1285: veneni, Cic. Coel. 24, 58, et saep.—(*β*) *Plur.* (so most freq. of physical strength): non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: nec nunc vires desidero adolescentis, non plus quam adolescens tauri aut elephanti desiderabam, id. ib. 9, 27: hoc ali vires nervosque confirmari putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 4: me jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, id. ib. 7, 50 *fin.:* perpauci viribus confisi transnatare contenderunt, id. ib. 1, 53, 2: nostri integris viribus fortiter repugnare, id. ib. 3, 4, 2; so, lacertis et viribus pugnare, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 2: omnibus viribus atque opibus repugnare, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: validis viribus hastam contorquere, Virg. A. 2, 50, et saep.: quicquid agas, decet agere pro viribus, *with all your might,* Cic. de Sen. 9, 27; so, supra vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: in radices vires oleae abibunt, Cato R. R. 61, 1; so, herbae, Ov. M. 13, 942: et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 85, et saepiss.—Poet., with a follg. *inf.:* nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis, Ov. Her. 1, 109.

2. In partic., *Hostile strength, force, violence,* βία: EA POENA, QVAE EST DE VI, S. C. ap. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5: quum vi vis illata defenditur, Cic. Mil. 4, 9: ne vim facias ullam in illam, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 37; so, vim facere, id. ib. 5, 5, 21: afferre alicui, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, 62; 2, 4, 66, 148: adhibere, id. Off. 3, 30, 110; id. Cat. 1, 8, 19, et saep.: iter per vim tentare, *by force,* Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 3; so, per vim, id. B. C. 2, 13, 2; Cic. Att. 7, 9, 4: ne id quidem satis est, nisi docet, ita se possedisse NEC VI NEC CLAM NEC PRECARIO POSSEDERIT, id. Caecin. 32, 92; so these jurid. formula in Lex Thoria ap. Grut. 202, 18; Ulp. Dig. 41, 1, 22; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27: vis haec quidem hercle est, et trahi et trudi simul, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 92; so Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 20: naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam (shortly afterwards, tantas tempestates Oceani tantosque impetus ventorum sustineri), *violence, shock,* Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 3: coeli, *a storm, tempest,* Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 278.—In an obscene sense, of *Force, violence* offered to a female: pudicitiam quum eriperet militi tribunus militaris . . . interfectus ab eo est, cui vim afferebat, Cic. Mil. 4, 9; so, vis allata sorori, Ov. A. A. 1, 679: victa nitore dei vim passa est, id. Met. 4, 232; so, vim passa est Phoebe, id. A. A. 1, 673.

B. Transf., concr.: **1.** *Quantity, number, abundance:* in pompa quum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: so, vis magna pulveris, Caes. B. C. 2, 26, 2: vis maxima ranunculorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3: argenti, id. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: vim lacrimarum profudi, id. Rep. 6, 14: odora canum vis, Virg. A. 4, 132.

2. Vires, *Military forces, troops:* praeesse exercitui, ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque ad coercendum haberet, Caes. B. C. 3, 57, 3: satis virium ad certamen, Liv. 3, 60, 4: undique contractis viribus signa cum Papirio conferre, id. 9, 13 *fin.*, et saep.

3. Vires, *The virile forces, the testicles,* Arn. 5, 158; 163; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2322; 2332; cf., veluti castratis viribus, Plin. 11, 18, 19.

II. Trop., *Mental strength, power, force, vigor:* vis illa divina et virtus oratoris, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 120; so, vis ac facultas oratoris, id. ib. 1, 31, 142: summa ingenii, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: magna vis est conscientiae in utramque partem, id. Mil. 23, 61; so, magna vis est in fortuna in utramque partem, id. Off. 2, 6, 19: patriae, id. de Or. 1, 44, 196: quod ostentum habuit hanc vim, ut, *etc.*, *power, effect,* id. de Div. 1, 33, 73; so, hujus conventionis, Julian. Dig. 43, 25, 12.

B. Transf., of abstract things, *Force, notion, meaning, sense, import, nature, essence:* id, in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: eloquentiae vis et natura, id. Or. 31, 112; so, vis honesti (coupled with natura), id. Off. 1, 6, 18; cf. id. Fin. 1, 16, 50: virtutis, id. Fam. 9, 16, 5, et saep.:—vis, natura, genera verborum et simplicium et copulatorum, *i. e. the sense, signification,* id. Or. 32, 115; cf., quae vis insit in his paucis verbis, si attendes, intelliges, id. Fam. 6, 2, 3; so, verbi, id. Balb. 8, 21: nominis, id. Top. 8, 35: μετωνυμία, cujus vis est, pro eo, quod dicitur, causam, propter quam dicitur, ponere, Quint. 8, 6, 23.

viscātus, a, um, *part.* [visco] *Smeared with bird-lime:* virgae, *limed twigs,* Var. R. R. 3, 7, 7; Ov. M. 15, 474: alae, id. A. A. 1, 391.—**II.** Transf.: omnia viscatis manibus leget, Lucil. in Non. 332, 30; and 396, 4.—**B.** Trop.: viscata beneficia devitare, *i. e. entangling,* Sen. Ep. 8; so, munera, *i. e. for which one expects a good return,* Plin. Ep. 9, 30, 2.

viscellātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. viscus] *Stuffed with the inwards of fish* or *of birds:* pisces, Plin. Val. 1, 24: pullus, id. 2. 17 *med.*

(* **Viscellīnus,** i, *m.* *An agnomen of the consul Sp. Cassius.* Liv. 2, 41.)

* **viscĕrātim,** *adv.* [1. viscus] *Piecemeal:* dissipat membra, Enn. in Non. 183, 17.

viscĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A public distribution of flesh* or *meat,* Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; Liv. 8, 22; 39, 46; Suet. Caes. 38; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 134; 3858:—sine amico visceratio, leonis ac lupi vita est, q. s. *a feeding,* Sen. Ep. 19 *fin.*

viscĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Consisting of flesh:* arvum, Prud. Apoth. 1093.

viscĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [viscum] *Clammy, sticky, viscid:* acetum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 2, 6: viscidiores cibi, id. de Diaeta, 18.

(* **visco,** āre, *v. a.* [id.] *To smear with bird-lime,* labra, Juv. 6, 463.)

viscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of bird-lime, sticky, viscous:* Pall. 1, 14.

viscum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, viscus, i, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 16) [digammated and transposed from ἰξός] *The mistletoe,* Plin. 16, 44, 94; 24, 4, 6; Virg. A. 6, 205.—**II.** Transf., *Bird-lime* made from the berries of the mistletoe, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; Virg. G. 1, 139; Val. Fl. 263; Mart. Spect. 11, 2.—Transf.: viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 16: tactus sum vehementer visco: cor stimulo foditur, *i. e. with love,* id. ib. 5, 2, 39.

1. viscus, ĕris, and more freq. in the *plur.*, viscĕra, um, *n.* *The inner parts* of the animal body, *the inwards, viscera* (the nobler parts, the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the ignobler, the stomach, entrails, *etc.*): (*a*) *Sing.:* mortui praecordia et viscus omne, Cels. praef. *med.*; so Lucr. 1, 837; 3, 719; Tib. 1, 3, 76; Ov. M. 6, 290; 15, 365; Luc. 3, 658.—(*β*) *Plur.* (only so in class. prose), Cels. 4, 11; 7, 9, 2; Lucr. 2, 669; 3, 250; 376, et al.; Ov. M. 7, 601; 8, 847; 12, 390; 15, 314; id. Fast. 4, 205, et mult. al. Of *the uterus:* Quint. 10, 3, 4; Ulp. Dig. 48, 8, 8. Of *the testicles:* Petr. 119; Plin. 20, 13, 51.

B. Transf.: **1.** For *The flesh,* as being beneath the skin: quum Herculi Dejanira sanguine Centauri tinctam tunicam induisset inhaesissetque ea visceribus. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20; cf. id. ib. 2, 14, 34; and, heu quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera condi! Ov. M. 15, 88; so, boum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: taurorum, Virg. A. 6, 253; 8, 180.

2. *The fruit of the womb, offspring, child:* (Tereus) in suam sua viscera congerit alvum, Ov. M. 6, 651; so id. ib. 8, 478; 10, 465; Her. 11, 118; Quint. 6 praef § 3 Spald.

II. Trop., like our *Bowels,* for *the inward, inmost part* of a thing: itum est in viscera terrae, Ov. M. 1, 138; so, montis (Aetnae), Virg. A. 3, 575:—in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, Cic

Phil. 1, 15, 36: in venis atque in visceribus rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 11, 24: haec in dicendo non extrinsecus alicunde quaerenda, sed ex ipsis visceribus causae sumenda sunt, id. de Or. 2, 78, 318: quae (ἐγκελεύσματα) mihi in visceribus haerent, id. Att. 6, 1, 8: neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires, *i. e. her own citizens*, Virg. A. 6, 834: de visceribus tuis, *i. e. from your means, property*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7; so, aerarii, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 47 *fin.*

2. viscus, i, v. viscum, *ad init.*

vīsendus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, v. viso.

vīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [video] **I.** Pass., *That may be seen, visible:* exhalationes tenues vixque visibiles, App. de Mundo, p. 60; so, deus, Prud. Apoth. 146:—* **II.** Act., *That can see, seeing:* pars animi, Plin. 11, 37, 54.—*Adv.*, vīsĭbĭlĭter (acc. to *no.* I.), *Visibly*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 20.

vīsĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [visibilis] *Visibility*, Tert. Carn. Chr. 12 *fin.*; Fulgent. in Contin. Virgil. p. 750 ed. Stav.

vīsĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. visibilis, *ad fin.*

vīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [video] *The act* or *sense of seeing, sight, vision:* **I.** Lit.: ignes . . . nostrae visioni occurrunt, App. de Mundo, p 63; so id. Met. 2, p. 120; 8, p. 203.—**B.** Transf., *A thing seen, an appearance, apparition, a vision:* adventicia, Cic. de Div. 2, 58, 120; cf. Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.—**II.** Trop., An image of a thing in the mind, *An idea, notion:* dei, Cic. N. D. 1, 37 *fin.*; so, veri falsique, id. Acad. 2, 11, 33: falsa doloris, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 42. As a transl. of the Gr. φαντασία, Quint. 6, 2, 29.—**B.** Transf., in jurid. lang., *A supposition, a case:* in proposita quaestione tribus visionibus relatis, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 25; so id. ib. 16, 1, 8; 17, 1, 29; Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 25 *fin.*; Tert. Anim. 9.

vīsĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [visito] * **I.** *A sight, appearance*, Vitr. 9, 4 *fin.*—**II.** *A visit* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *A visitation, punishment*, Vulg. Jesai. 10, 3.

vīsĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A visitor* (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. in fer. Pentec. 1, 2.

vīsĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [viso] **I.** *To see* (ante- and post-class.): visitata, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 20; so, aliquem, id. Curc. 2, 3, 64; id. Epid. 4, 1, 12; 24: ignota facies quae non visitata sit, id. Trin. 3, 3, 39; so, immanis forma visitata, App. M. 4, p. 151: signa, *visible*, Vitr. 9, 4.—**II.** *To go to see, to visit* any one (rarely, but quite class.): quum visitasset eum Carneades, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 94; so, aliquem, Suet. Claud. 35; Hier. Ep. 7, 1.

vīso, si, sum, 3. *v. intens. a.* [video] *To look at attentively, to view, behold, survey* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: Ludos nuptiales, Plaut. Casin. 5, 1, 2: ex muris visite agros vestros ferro inique vastatos, Liv. 3, 68, 2: praeda Macedonica omnis, ut viseretur, exposita, id. 45, 33, 5, et saep.—*Absol.:* vise, specta tuo arbitratu, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 106: visendi causa venire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9; so, undique visendi studio Trojana juventus Circumfusa ruit, Virg. A. 2, 63.—**II.** Transf., *To go* or *come in order to look at, to see to, look after:* (*a*) *c. acc.:* illa in arcem abivit, aedem visere Minervae, Plaut. Bac. 4, 8, 59; cf. id. Rud. 5, 1, 6: fit concursus per vias Filios suos quisque visunt, id. Epid. 2, 2, 28.—(*β*) With relative-clauses: ego quid me velles, visebam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 4; so id. Mil. 3, 1, 113; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 60; Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 5, et al.: visam si domi est, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 118; so id. Eun. 3, 4, 7.—(*γ*) With *ad:* vise ad portum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 114: accensus dicit sic: OMNES QVIRITES INLICIUM VISITE HUC AD IUDICES, Var. L. L. 6, 9, 75.—And hence, transf., **B.** *To go to see, to visit* any one, esp. a sick person (qs. to see how he is): (*a*) With the *acc.*, *To visit:* constitui ad te venire, ut et viderem te et viserem et coenarem etiam, Cic. Fam. 9, 23; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 6 *sq.*: quae Paphon visit, Hor, Od. 3, 28, 12: altos visere montes, id. ib. 1, 2, 8, et saep.—In the *pass.*, of places: propter quem Thespiae visuntur, *is visited*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, 4: Cn. Octavii domus quum vulgo viseretur, id. Off. 1, 39, 138.—(*β*) With *ad:* aegram esse simulant mulierem: nostra illico it visere ad eam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 114; so L. Piso in Gell. 6, 9, 5; Lucr. 6, 1238; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 22.

vispellio, ōnis, *m.* *A class of thieves who robbed corpses of their grave-clothes*, Ulp. Dig. 21, 2, 31; Maecian. ib. 36, 1, 7; Marcell. ib. 46, 3, 72 *fin.* (*al.* vespillones).

Vistŭla, ae, *f.* *A river in eastern Germany*, the mod. *Weichsel, Vistula*, Mel. 3, 4, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 25; id. ib. 13, 27; id. ib. 14, 28; called also, **Vistillus,** i, *m.*, Plin. 4, 14, 28. Cf. Mann. Germ. p. 421 and 453.

vīsŭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [visus] *The power of seeing, the faculty of sight, vision* (a post-class. word), Tert. Anim. 29.

visŭla, ae, *f.* *A kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 21; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

vīsum, i, v. video, *ad fin.*

Vĭsurgis, is, *m.* *A river in northern Germany*, the mod. *Weser*, Mel. 3, 3, 3; Plin. 4, 14, 28; Tac. A. 2, 9; 11, 16 *sq.*; Sid. Carm. 23, 244; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 419.

1. vīsus, a, um, *Part.* of video.

2. vīsus, ūs, *m.* [video] *A seeing, looking; a look, glance; the faculty* or *act of seeing, sight, vision:* feminas omnes visu nocere, quae duplices pupillas habent, Cic. Fragm. ap. Plin. 7, 2, 2; so, visu effascinare, Plin. ib.: oculorum visus, Lucr. 5, 102; so Quint. 1, 2, 11: corpus visu tactuque manifestum, id. 1, 4, 20.—In the *plur.*, Ov. F. 3, 406; Stat. Th. 6, 277.—**II.** Transf., objectively, *A thing seen, a sight, appearance, an apparition, a vision:* conspectus ab utraque acie aliquanto augustior humano visu, Liv. 8, 9, 10: rite secundarent visus, Virg. A. 3, 36: inopino territa visu, Ov. M. 4, 232: nocturni visus, Liv. 8, 6, 11:—multa esse probabilia, quae quamquam non perciperentur, tamen, quia visum haberent quendam insignem et illustrem, iis sapientis vita regeretur, *an appearance, seeming, probability*, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12.

vīta, ae (archaic *gen. sing.*, vitaī, Lucr. 1, 416; 2, 78; 3. 397; 872, et saep.), *f.* [for victa, from vivo] *Life:* **I.** Lit.: tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: dare, adimere vitam alicui, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5: in liberos vitae necisque potestatem habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 3: exiguum vitae curriculum, Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 30: ego in vita mea nulla umquam voluptate tanta sum affectus, *etc.*, id. Att. 5, 20, 6: vitam agere honestissime, id. Phil. 9, 7, 15; cf., degere miserrimam, id. Sull. 27, 75: perducere ad annum centesimum, id. de Sen. 17, 60: tutiorem vivere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 47, 118: profundere pro aliquo, id. Phil. 14, 11, 38: amittere per summum dedecus, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: auferre alicui, id. de Sen. 19, 71: in vita manere, id. Fam. 5, 15, 3: in vita diutius esse, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: e vita discedere, id. Fam. 2, 2; cf., e vita cedere, id. Brut. 1, 4; for which also simply vitâ cedere, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35; and, de vita decedere, id. Rab. perd. 11: vita se privare, id. de Or. 3, 3, 9: vita aliquem expellere, id. Mur. 16, 34: si vita suppetet, id. Fin. 1, 4, 11: si mihi vita contigerit, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 1, et saepiss.: nae ego hodie tibi bonam vitam feci, *a good, pleasant life*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 3; so, bonam dare, id. Casin. 4, 4, 17; cf., on the other hand, mala, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 31.—In the *plur.:* nec vero, si geometrae et grammatici . . . omnem suam vitam in singulis artibus consumpserint, sequitur, ut plures quasdam vitas ad plura discenda desideremus, Quint. 12, 11, 20; cf. also in the follg.

II. Transf.: **A.** *A living, support, subsistence* (Plautinian): vitam sibi repperire, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 9; cf., neque illi concedam quicquam de vita mea, id. Trin. 2, 4, 76.

B. *A life*, i e. *a way* or *mode of life* (quite class.): vita hominis ex ante factis spectabitur, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 4: vita rustica honestissima atque suavissima, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: hanc usus, vita, mores respuit, id. Mur. 35, 74; cf., inquirendo in utriusque vitam et mores, Liv. 40, 16, 2; so, coupled with mores, Ov. Her. 17, 172 Ruhnk.: neque ante philosophiam patefactam hac de re communis vita dubitavit, *nor was it doubted in common life*, Cic. de Div. 1, 39, 86.—In the *plur.:* inspicere, tamquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61; cf., per omnium vitas amicitia serpit, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: (Minos) vitas et crimina discit, Virg. A. 6, 433.

C. Like our *Life*, to denote a very dear object: certe tu vita es mihi, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 24; so Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 3.—Hence, mea vita, or simply vita, *my life*, as a term of endearment, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 6; Cic Fam. 14, 2, 3; 14, 4, 1;—Prop. 1, 2, 1; 2, 20, 17.

D. For *The living*, i. e. *mankind, the world* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): rura cano, rurisque deos, his vita magistris Desuevit querna pellere glande famem, Tib. 2, 1, 37: agnoscat mores vita legatque suos, Mart. 8, 3, 20: verum falsumne sit, vita non decrevit, Plin. 8, 16, 19.

E. *A life*, i. e. *a course of life, career* as the subject of biography: in hoc exponemus libro vitam (*al.* vitas) excellentium imperatorum, Nep. praef. *fin.*; so id. Epam. 4 *fin.*; cf. Serv. Virg. A. 1, 368: qui vitas resque gestas clarorum hominum memoriae mandaverunt, Gell. 1, 3, 1.

* **F.** *A spirit, shade*, in the infernal regions: tenues sine corpore vitae, Virg. A. 6, 292.

vītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vito] *That may* or *ought to be shunned*, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 31, Arn. 5, 165.

vītābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Shunning, avoiding, evading* (rarely; not in Cic. or Caes.): (*a*) *c. acc.:* vitabundus classem hostium, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 186, 17: Hannibal vitabundus castra hostium consulesque, Liv. 25, 13, 4.—(*β*) *Absol.:* vitabundus per saltuosa loca recedebat, Sall. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 397 P.; so id. Jug. 38, 1; 101, 9; Tac. H. 3, 37.

vītālis, e, *adj.* [vita] *Of* or *belonging to life, vital:* caloris natura vim habet in se vitalem, *vital power*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24; so, spiritus, id. ib. 2, 45, 117; cf., viae, i. e. *air-passages*, Ov. M. 2, 828: aevum, *lifetime, life*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 14: vita, *i. e. true life*, Enn. in Cic. Lael. 6, 22: motus, Lucr. 3, 559: lumen relinquere, *i. e. to die*, Ov. M. 14, 175: secla, *ages, generations*, Lucr. 1, 203: lectus, *upon which one is laid while alive and is laid out when dead, a death-bed, funeral-couch*, Petr. 42:—si esse salvum me vis aut vitalem tibi, *i. e. remaining* or *keeping alive, long-lived*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 75; so Hor. S. 2, 1, 61; 2, 7, 4; Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *fin.*—**II.** Subst., vitalia, ĭum, *n.:* **A.** *The vital parts, vitals:* Sen. de Ira, 2, 1; so Luc. 7, 620; 9, 743: capitis, Plin. 8, 7, 7: arborum, id. 17, 27, 42: rerum, Lucr. 2, 576.—**B.** *Grave-clothes* (cf. above, lectus vitalis), Petr. 77 *fin.*—* *Adv.*, vītālĭter, *Vitally:* v. esse animata, *with life, vitally*, Lucr. 5, 146.

vītālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vita] *Vital force, life, vitality:* durat in corde, Plin. 11, 37, 69; so id. ib. 38; 90; 45, 103.

vītālĭter, *adv.*, v. vitalis, *ad fin.*

vītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vito] *A shunning, avoiding, avoidance:* doloris, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 20: oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori, id. Phil. 3, 10, 24: periculi, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3.

(* **Vitellĭa,** ae, *f.* *A town of the Acqui*, Liv. 2, 39; 5, 29; Suet. Vit. 1.)

Vĭtellĭānus, a, um, v. Vitellius, *no.* II., B.

vĭtellīna, ae, *f.* (caro) [vitellus, *no.* I.] *Calf's-flesh, veal*, Apic. 8, 5.

Vĭtellĭus, a. *The name of a Roman gens.* So esp., A. Vitellius, *A Roman emperor.*—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Vĭtellĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Emperor Vitellius, Vitellian:* via, so named after him, Suet. Vit. 1.—**B. Vĭtellĭanus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: milites, Tac. H. 1, 85: partes, id. ib. 1, 84: bellum, Suet. Dom. 1: vitia, Capitol. Ver. 4.—**2.** In the *plur.* subst., Vitelliani, ōrum, *m.:* **a.** *Soldiers of Vitellius, Vitellians*, Tac. H. 3, 79; Suet. Vesp. 8.—**b.** *A kind of writing-tablets*, perh. *used by Vitellius*, Mart. 2, 6, 5; 14, 8.

vĭtellum, i, v. vitellus, *no.* II.

vĭtellus, i, *m. dim.* [vitulus] * **I.** *A little calf*, as a term of endearment, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 77.—**II.** Transf., *The yolk* of an egg, Cels. 6, 6, 1; Cic. de Div. 2, 65, 134; Petr. 33 *fin.*; Plin. 10, 53, 74; Hor. S. 2, 4, 14; 57. Called also, vitellum, i, *n.*, Apic. 4, 1.

vītĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis] *Of* or *belonging to the vine:* coliculus, Var. R. R 1, 31, 4: pocula, *i. e. wine*, Virg. G. 3, 380: rura, *planted with vines*, Prud. Hamart. 228.

vitex, ĭcis, *f. The chaste-tree, Abraham's balm,* Vitex agnus castus, L.; Plin. 24, 9, 38.

vĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vitium] *That may be harmed, violable, corruptible,* Prud. Apoth. 1113; Hamart. 216.

vītĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [vitis] *A nursery for vines,* Cato R. R. 40; 47; Var. R. R. 1, 31, 2; Col. 3, 4, 1; 3, 5, 1.

vĭtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vitio] *An injuring, violation, corruption* (post-Aug. and very rarely): feminae, Sen. Contr. 3, 23 *med.*

vĭtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An injurer, violator, corrupter* (post-Aug. and very rarely): feminae, Sen. Contr. 3, 23 (repeatedly).

* **vītĭcarpĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vitis-carpo] *That serves for pruning vines:* forcipes, Var. in Prisc. p. 868 P.

‡ **vītĭcella,** ae, *f. A plant, otherwise unknown,* Isid. Orig. 17, 9 *fin.*

* **vītĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [vitis-colo] *A cultivator of vines, a vine-planter,* Sil. 7, 193.

vītĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis-coma] *Adorned* or *crowned with vine-leaves:* ulmus, Sid. Carm. 2, 328: Lyaeus, Avien. Arat. 70.

vītĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vitis] **I.** *A little vine,* Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86; Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 230.—**II.** *A tendril,* in gen.: fruticis, Plin. 24, 11, 58: cucumeris, Pall. 4, 9, 8.

vītĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [id.] *Vine-bearing,* i. e. *supporting* or *producing vines:* arbores, Pall. 3, 13, 2:—colles, Plin. 3, 5, 9; cf., mons, Sil. 4, 349: Vienna, Mart. 13, 107, 1.

vĭtĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis-gigno] *Vine-born, produced from the vine:* liquor, Lucr. 5, 15 latices, id. 6, 1071; cf. the follg. art.

vĭtĭgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Produced by the vine, vine-:* surculi, Cato R. R. 41, 3: folia, Col. 12, 16, 3: ligna, Plin. 30, 6, 16: columnae, id. 14, 1, 2; cf. the preced. art.

* **vĭtĭlēna,** ae, *f.* [vitium-lena; cf. vitilitigator] *A bawd, procuress:* malesuada, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 56.

vĭtĭlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [vitium] *A kind of cutaneous eruption, tetter,* "Cels. 5, 28, 19;" Lucil. in Fest. p. 369; Plin. 20, 15, 59; 21, 19, 75; 22, 25, 74, et al.

vītĭlis, e, *adj.* [vieo] *Platted, interwoven:* cola, Cato R. R. 11, 2: alvi apum, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 16: cistae, Plin. 15, 17, 18: naves corio circumsutae, id. 7, 56, 57, et saep.—**II.** Subst., vitilia, ĭum, *n., Things platted, wicker-work,* Plin. 13, 4, 9; 21, 18, 59; 24, 9, 38.

* **vĭtĭlītĭgātor,** ōris, *m.* [vitium-litigator; cf. vitilena] *A brawler, wrangler,* Cato in Plin. H. N. praef. § 32; cf. the follg. art.

* **vĭtĭlītĭgo,** are, *v. n.* [vitium-litigo] *To quarrel disgracefully, to brawl, wrangle; to abuse, calumniate:* scio ego, quae scripta sunt, si palam proferantur, multos fore qui vitilitigent, Cato in Plin. H. N. praef. § 30; cf. the preced. art.

* **vītĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. from vitigineus] *Of the vine, vine-:* vincula, Flor. 3, 20, 4 (*al.* vitigineis).

vĭtĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vitium] *To make faulty, to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate* (quite class., esp. in the trop. sense): **I.** Lit.: dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras, Ov. M. 15, 626; so, amnem salibus amaris, id. ib. 15, 286: ossa, Cels. 8, 2: corpora, Ov. F. 6, 136: oculos, id. Met. 1, 691: ferramentum in opere, Col. 11, 1, 20: ova, id. 8, 11, 5: vina, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54: boves aliqua offensa, Pall. 4, 12.—**B.** In partic., *To violate* a maid: aliquam in occulto, Cato in Gell. 17, 13, 4; so, virginem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37: id. Ad. 4, 5, 52; Suet. Aug. 71; Quint. 9, 2, 70, et al.; cf., vitiati pondera ventris, Ov. Her. 11, 37.—**II.** Trop.: comitiorum et concionum significationes interdum verae sunt, nonnumquam vitiatae et corruptae, *falsified,* Cic. Sest. 54, 115; cf., senatusconsulta arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitiabanturque, Liv. 3, 55, 13: scripturas, Ulp. Dig. 50, 17, 94: auspicia, Messala in Gell. 13, 15, 4: pectora limo malorum, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 18.

vĭtĭōse, *adv.*, v. vitiosus, *ad fin.*

vĭtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vitiosus] *Faultiness, corruption, viciousness, vice:* * **I.** Lit.: humoris, Macr. S. 7, 10 *med.*—**II.** Trop. (a Ciceronian word): "hujus virtutis contraria est *vitiositas.* Sic enim malo quam *malitiam* appellare eam, quam Graeci κακίαν appellant. Nam malitia certi cujusdam vitii nomen est, vitiositas omnium," Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: "*vitiositas* autem est habitus aut affectio in tota vita inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens," id. ib. 4, 13, 29.

vĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vitium] *Full of faults* or *defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt,* etc.: **I.** Lit. (so very rarely): pecus (coupled with morbosum), Var. R. R. 2, 1, 21; so, locus (corporis pecudum), *i. e. diseased,* Col. 7, 5, 6: nux, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 45.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** In gen.: exemplum, Auct. Her. 2, 29, 46: suffragium, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: consul, *chosen contrary to the auspices,* id. Phil. 2, 33, 84: vitiosissimus orator, id. de Or. 3, 26, 103.—**B.** In partic., *Morally faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious:* Cato in Gell. 11, 2, 2: si quem conventum velit, Vel vitiosum, vel sine vitio; vel probum vel improbum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 8: si qui audierunt philosophos, vitiosi essent discessuri, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77: v. et flagitiosa vita, id. Fin. 2, 28, 93.—*Comp.:* progenies vitiosior, Hor Od. 3, 6, 48.—*Sup.:* inter summam vitiorum dissimulationem vitiosissimus, Vell. 2, 97, 1.—*Adv.*, vĭtĭōse, *Faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly:* **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) se habet membrum tumidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II., A): ferre leges, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 10: concludere (*opp.* recte), id. Acad. 2, 30, 98; cf. id. Lael. 8, 25.—*Sup.:* usurpare, Col. 4, 24, 15.

vitiparra, ae, *f. A small bird, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 10, 33, 50.

vītis, is, *f. A vine, grape-vine,* "Plin. 14, 1 *sq.;* Cic. de Sen. 15, 52 *sq.;* Col. 3, 1 *sq.;*" Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Virg. E. 1, 74; 5, 32; id. Georg. 1, 2, et saepiss.—**II.** Transf., *A vine-branch,* Cato R. R. 41; Var. R. R. 1, 31, 3; 1, 8, 2; Ov. M. 6, 592, et al.—Hence, transf., **2.** *A centurion's staff,* made of a vine-branch, Plin. 14, 1, 3; Liv. Epit. 37; Tac. A. 1, 23; Ov. A. A. 3, 527; Luc. 6, 146; Juv. 8, 247.—Hence also, to signify *The office of a centurion, centurionship,* Juv. 14, 193; Sil. 12, 395; 465; Spart. Hadr. 10 *med.*—**B.** For vinea, *A military pent-house, mantlet,* Lucil. in Fest. s. v. SUB, p. 311.—**C.** For *A vine* in gen., of the pumpkin, cucumber, Pall. 4, 9, 9; 4, 10, 15.—**D.** Vitis nigra, *Black bryony,* Plin. 23, 1, 17.—**E.** Vitis alba, *The plant called also* ampeloleuce, Plin. 23, 1, 16; Col. 10, 347.

vītĭ-sător, ōris, *m.* [vitis] *A vine-planter:* Sabinus, Virg. A. 7, 179. Of Bacchus, Att. in Macr. S. 6, 5. Of Saturn, Arn. 3, 117.

vĭtĭum, ii (*gen. plur.*, vitium, Titin. in Non. 495, 13), *n. A fault, defect, blemish, imperfection, vice:*

I. Lit.: "quomodo autem in corpore est morbus, est aegrotatio, est vitium: sic in animo. *Morbum* appellant totius corporis corruptionem: *aegrotationem* morbum cum imbecillitate: *vitium,* quum partes corporis inter se dissident; ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas. Itaque illa duo, morbus et aegrotatio, ex totius valetudinis corporis conquassatione et perturbatione gignuntur: vitium autem integra valetudine ipsum ex se cernitur," Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29; so, corporis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118; Ov. F. 4, 148: mancipii, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 6: jumenti, id. ib. 38: si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 5; cf., si aedes corruerunt vitiumve fecerunt, *have received damage, become damaged,* id. Top. 3, 15: sive illis (agris) omne per ignem excoquitur vitium atque exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. G. 1, 88: vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, id. Ecl. 7, 57.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen., *A fault, defect, blemish:* acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta videre, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 116; cf., orationis, Quint. 1, 5, 1; 12, 1, 22: sermonis, id. 1, 1, 13: soloecismi, id. 1, 5, 53, et saep.: ingenii, Quint. 10, 1, 60; cf., mentis, id. 12, 1, 32: Stoicae sectae, id. 11, 1, 70, et saep.: huc si perveneris, meum vitium fuerit, *my fault, my blame,* Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 49; cf. id. Phil. 2, 18, 44; and, male conjecta falsa sunt, non rerum vitio, sed interpretum inscientia, id. de Div. 1, 52, 118: illi, adversum vitium castrorum, tota nocte munitiones proferunt, *i. e. the faulty, unfavorable position* (just before, natura iniquo loco castra ponunt), Caes. B. C. 1, 81: milites item conflictati et tempestatis et sentinae vitiis, *the injurious effects,* id. ib. 3, 28, 5: vini vitio atque amoris feci, *through the fault of,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 15.

B. In partic.: **1.** *A moral fault, failing, error, offense, crime, vice* (the predom signif. of the word in prose and poetry): nullum quidem ob turpitudinem, nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Cic. Clu. 48, 133: legibus et praemia proposita sunt virtutibus et supplicia vitiis, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247; cf., virtus est vitium fugere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 41: senectus est natura loquacior, ne ab omnibus eam vitiis videar vindicare, Cic. de Sen. 16, 55; id. Off. 1, 19, 62: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, *reckon it a fault,* Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1; so, dare alicui vitio, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48 (coupled with culpae); Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2.—Hence, **b.** In respect of female chastity (whether of maidens or wives), *A violation:* quia pudicitiae hujus (Alcumenae) vitium me hic absente est additum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 179; so, afferre pudicitiae (coupled with vis), id. Epid. 1, 2, 7: offerre, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 9.

2. In relig. lang., *A defect in the auspices* or *auguries:* si cui servo aut ancillae dormienti evenit, quod comitia prohibere solet, ne id quidem mihi vitium facit, Cato in Fest. s. v. PROHIBERE, p. 234 *fin.;* cf., id igitur obvenit vitium, quod tu jam Cal. Jan. futurum esse provideras, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 83: tabernaculum vitio captum, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; cf., vitio navigare, id. de Div. 1, 16, 29: comitiorum solum vitium est fulmen, id. ib. 2, 18, 43.

vīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. To shun, seek to escape, avoid, evade* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: tela, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1; so, hastas, spicula, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 18: lacum, Caes. B. C. 2, 24 *fin.:* rupem et puteum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 135: aequora, id. Od. 1, 14, 20: forum, id. Epod. 2, 7: balnea, id. A. P. 298: sapiens, vitatu quidque petitu Sit melius, causas reddet tibi, id. Sat. 1, 4, 115, et saep.—**II.** Trop.: (*a*) With the *acc.:* vitia, Cic. Rep. 2, 5; so Hor. S. 1, 2, 24: vituperationem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 44: omnes suspiciones, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.:* periculum, id. B. C. 1, 70, 2: mortem fuga, id. B. G. 5, 20, 1: proditionem celeritate, Sall. J. 76, 1: culpam, Hor. A. P. 267: se ipsum, *to shun one's self, be tired of one's own company,* id. Sat. 2, 7, 113.—(β) With the *dat.* (Plautinian): infortunio, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 19; Poen. prol. 25: huic verbo, id. Casin. 2, 2, 35.—(γ) With a follg. *ne:* erit in enumeratione vitandum, ne, *etc.*, Cic. Part. or. 17, 60.—(δ) With the *inf.:* tangere vitet scripta, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 16.

* **vĭtrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [vitrum] *A glass-worker, glass-blower,* Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*

* **vĭtrĕāmĭna,** um, *n.* [id.] *Glass-vessels, glass-ware,* Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18 *fin.*

* **vĭtrĕŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [vitreus] *Of glass,* Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 413.

vitrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vitrum] *Of glass, glass-, vitreous:* vasa, Col. 12, 4, 4: Priapus, *a glass in the form of a Priapus,* Juv. 2, 95: hostis, *i. e. a glass chessman,* Ov. A. A. 2, 208; so, latro, Mart. 7, 72, 8.—**B.** Subst., vitrea, ōrum, *n., Glass vessels, glass-ware,* Mart. 1, 42, 5; Stat. S. 1, 6, 73:—vitrea fracta, *broken glass,* as a designation for *trifles, trumpery,* Petr. 10.—**II.** Transf., *Like glass, glassy,* in color or transparency, *clear, bright, shining, transparent:* unda, Virg. A. 7, 759; Ov. M. 5, 48; cf., pontus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 3; and, amnis, Ov. Her. 15, 157: sedilia, Virg. G. 4, 350: ros, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 55: color, Plin. 9, 31, 51: Circe, *brilliant, beautiful,* Hor. Od. 1, 17, 20: togae, Var. in Non. 448, 28; and 536, 32.—**B.** Trop.: fama, *brilliant,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 222: fortuna, *brittle, fragile,* P. Syr. Mim.

vĭtrĭārĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *A plant, called also* parietaria, *wall-pellitory,* App. Herb. 81.

vĭtrĭcus, i, *m. A step-father,* Cic. Att. 15, 12, 2; id. Verr. 2, 1, 51, 135; id. Phil. 2, 17; id. Mur. 35, 73; id. Brut. 68, 240, et al. Poet., of Vulcan, the husband of

Venus, in relation to Cupid, the son of Jupiter and Venus, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 24.

vĭtrum, i, *n.* *Glass*, "Plin. 36, 26, 65;" Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40; Sen. Q. N. 1, 6; Quint. 2, 21, 9; Tac. H. 1, 7; Prop. 4, 8, 37; Hor. Od. 3, 13, 1; 1, 18, 16, et mult. al.—**II.** *Woad*, a plant used for dyeing blue, Isatis tinctoria, L.; Vitr. 7, 14; Caes. B. G. 5, 14, 2; Mel. 3, 6, 5; Plin. 35, 6, 27; 37, 8, 37.

Vitrŭvĭus, ii, *m.* M. —— Pollio, *A contemporary of Caesar and Augustus, author of a work on architecture*; cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 322.

vitta, ae, *f.* [vieo] *A band*, esp. *a fillet* or *chaplet* worn round the head; and, in relig. lang., *a head-band, a sacrificial* or *sacerdotal fillet*, Ov. M. 2, 413; 4, 6; 5, 110; Prop. 4, 11, 34; Virg. A. 2, 133; Juv. 12, 118, et mult. al.; cf. Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 157. Bound around the altar, Virg. E. 8, 64; id. Aen. 3, 64; upon the branches borne by suppliants for protection or pardon, Virg. A. 7, 237; 8, 128; Hor. Od. 3, 14, 8; Ov. A. A. 2, 401, et al.

vittātus, a, um, *adj.* [vitta] *Bound with a fillet* or *chaplet*: capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 17: sacerdos, Luc. 1, 597: honos frontis, Stat. S. 5, 5, 28: navis, Plin. 7, 30, 31.

1. vĭtŭla, ae, v. vitulus.

2. Vītŭla, ae, *f.* [perh. for Victula, identical with Victoria] *The goddess of Victory, of Joy*, Macr. S. 3, 2; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 256.

Vĭtŭlāria via, *A road near Arpinum*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3.

(* **vĭtŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [vitulor] *A public thanksgiving* or *other festival*, Macr. S. 3, 2.)

vĭtŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vitulus] *Of a calf, vituline*: caruncula, *a piece of veal*, Cic. de Div. 2, 24, 52: assum, *roast veal*, id. Fam. 9, 20, 1: vis, Cels. 5, 27: sevum, id. 5, 19. 9 and 13.—**II.** Subst., vitulina, ae, *f.* (caro), *Calf's-flesh, veal*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 5. Called also, vitulina, ōrum, *n.*, Nep. Ages. 8.

vĭtŭlor, ari, *v. dep. n.* [prob. for victulor, from vinco; cf. 2. Vitula; thus, prop., to be joyful, as in the feast of victory; hence, in gen.] *To celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful* (an ante-class. word): habet is coronam vitulans victoria, Enn. in Fest. p. 369: in venatu vitulantes, Naev. in Non.. 14, 18: pontifex in sacris quibusdam vitulari solet, Var. in Macr. S. 3, 2; cf., Jovi opulento, incluto ... lubens meritoque vitulor, *i. e. bring a thank-offering*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 2.

vĭtŭlus, i, *m.*, and **vĭtŭla,** ae, *f.* [digammated from ἰταλός] *A young beef, a calf*: (*a*) *Masc., A bull-calf*, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 6; Cic. de Div. 2, 15, 36; Quint. 1, 9, 5; Ov. M. 2, 624; 4, 756; 10, 227; Mart. 3, 58, 11; Virg. G. 4, 299, et al.—(*β*) *Fem., A cow-calf*, Virg. E. 3, 29 and 77.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** In gen., *A calf, foal*: of the horse, Virg. G. 3, 164; of the elephant, Plin. 8, 1, 1; of the whale, id. 9, 6, 5.—**B.** In partic., vitulus marinus, *A sea-calf, seal*, Juv. 3, 238; Suet. Aug. 90; called also simply vitulus, Plin. 2, 55, 56.

Vĭtumnus, i, *m.* [vita] *The god that bestows life, the Life-god*, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 2 *fin.*; Tert. adv. Nat. 2, 11.

vĭtŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. vitupero] *Blameworthy, blamable, censurable* (very rarely): quod vituperabile est per se ipsum, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40: consulatus, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23 Moser *N. cr.*—*Adv.*, vĭtŭpĕrābĭlĭter, *Blamably*: tractare aliquid, Cassiod. Varr. 6, 11.

vĭtŭpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A blaming, censuring*; *blame, censure, vituperation* (either given or received) (freq. and quite class.): communi vituperatione reprehendere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, 46; so, *opp.* laus, Quint. 2, 4, 33; 3, 4, 12; 8, 6, 55, et mult. al.—In the *plur.*, Quint. 3, 4, 5:—in vituperationem venire, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, 13; cf., adductus erat in sermonem, invidiam, vituperationem, id. ib. 2, 3, 61, 140; so, in vituperationem cadere, id. Att. 14, 13, 4: vituperationem vitare, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 44: esse alicui laudi potius quam vituperationi, id. Fam. 13, 73, 2.—In the *plur.*: quod effugissem duas maximas vituperationes, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 5.

vĭtŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A blamer, censurer, vituperator*: invidos vituperatores confutare, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5; so, philosophiae, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 2, 2, 4: mei, id. Fam. 7, 3, 6.

1. vĭtŭpĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vitium-paro, qs. to find fault, accuse of a fault; hence, transf.] *To inflict censure, to blame, censure, disparage, vituperate* (quite class.): deos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 142: notare ac vituperare, Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 349: multis modis cum istoc animo es vituperandus, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 1: Pompeius noster in amicitia P. Lentuli vituperatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5:—artem aut scientiam aut studium quodpiam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 27, 44; cf., si quis universam (philosophiam) velit vituperare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 4; so, tuum consilium, id. Mur. 29, 60: (Rhodiorum res publica) minime quidem vituperanda, id. Rep. 3, 35.—Proverb.: qui coelum vituperant, *who find fault with heaven itself*, i. e. *are satisfied with nothing*, Phaedr. 4, 7, 26.—* **II.** In relig. lang., *To render defective, to spoil* an omen: cur omen mihi vituperat? Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 59 dub.

2. vĭtŭpĕro, ōnis, *m.* [1. vitupero] *A blamer, censurer, vituperator* (a post-class. word), Gell. 19, 7, 16; Sid. Ep. 4, 22; 8, 1.

vīvācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vivax] **I.** *Natural vigor, vital force, tenaciousness* or *length of life, vivaciousness* (post-Aug.), Col. 11, 3, 41; Plin. 8, 24, 41; Quint. 6 praef. 3; Val. Max. 8, 13, 4 *ext.*; Tert. Anim. 25.—**II.** *Liveliness, vivacity*: ingenii, Arn. 5, 179; cf. id. 2, 45: cordis, id. 5, 157.

vīvācĭter, *adv.*, v. vivax, *ad fin.*

vīvārĭum, ii, v. vivarius, *no.* II.

vīvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vivus] *Of* or *belonging to living creatures*: naves, *fish-boats*, i. e. *in which live fish are conveyed*, Macr. S. 2, 12 *med.*—More freq., **II.** Subst., vivarium, ii, *n.*, An inclosure in which game, fish, *etc.*, are kept alive, *A park, warren, preserve, fish-pond*, Plin. 8, 52, 78; id. ib. 32, 50; Sen. Clem. 1, 18;—Plin. 9, 54, 79; id. ib. 55, 81; Juv. 4, 51; 3, 308.—Transf.: excipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, *i. e. whom they keep under their control in order to get made their heirs*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 79.

vīvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Animated, lively, vivid* (a Lucretian word; cf. Fest. p. 376): potestas animi, Lucr. 3, 557; 680: potestas cernendi, id. 3, 410.

vīvax, ācis, *adj.* [vivo] **I.** *Tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious* (a poet. word): phoenix, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54: anus, id. Met. 13, 519: patrem, id. Fast. 2, 625: mater, Hor. S. 2, 1, 53: cervus, Ov. M. 3, 194; 7, 273, et saep.: Sibylla, *ancient, venerable*, Ov. M. 14, 104 (cf. aeterna, id. ib. 132).—*Comp.*: heres, Hor. S. 2, 3, 132.—**B.** Transf., of things concr. and abstr., *Lasting long, enduring, durable*: apium (*opp.* breve lilium), Hor. Od. 1, 36, 16: oliva, Virg. G. 2, 181: vivaci cespite, Ov. F. 4, 397:—gratia, Hor. A. P. 69: virtus expersque sepulcri, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 47.—**II.** *Lively, vigorous, vivacious*: sulfura, *burning briskly, inflammable*, Ov. M. 3, 374: solum, id. ib. 1, 420: vivacissimus cursus, Gell. 5, 2, 4:—discipuli paulo vivaciores, *more lively, brisker, quick, eager*, i. q. alacriores, Quint. 2, 6, 3 Spald.—*Adv.*, vīvācĭter, *With liveliness* or *spirit, vigorously* (acc. to *no.* II.): pertractare res mysticas, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef. *med.*—*Comp.*: vivacius quaerere abdita, Prudent. adv. Symm. 2, 332.

vīverra, ae, *f.* *A ferret*, (* Mustella furo, L., Georg. Lex.), Plin. 11, 49, 109; 8, 55, 81; 30, 6, 16.

vīvesco (also written vivisco), vixi, 3. *v. inch. n.* *To become alive, get life*, Plin. 9, 51, 74; 16, 25, 39; 17, 10, 10; Prud. Apoth. 970.—**II.** Pregn., *To grow lively, strong*, or *vigorous*: Lucr. 4, 1134: ulcus, id. 4, 1064: si utraque (arbor) vixerit, *if they both grow, succeed, thrive*, Col. Arb. 16, 2; so, stolones avulsi arboribus, Plin. 17, 10, 13.

vīvĭcombūrĭum, ii, *n.* [vivus-comburo] *A burning of people alive*, Tert. Anim. 1 *fin.*; 33 *med.*

vīvĭde, *adv.*, v. vividus, *ad fin.*

vīvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [vivo] *Containing life, living, animated* (mostly post. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. Fest. p. 376): **I.** In gen. (so very rarely): tellus, Lucr. 1, 179.—**B.** Transf., of pictorial representations, *True to the life, animated, spirited, vivid*: signa, Prop. 2, 31, 8: cera, Mart. 7, 44, 2: imago, Claud. B. Get. 468 (cf., *vivi* de marmore vultus, Virg. A. 6, 849).—Far more freq., **II.** Pregn., *Full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid*: vividum corpus, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 10; cf., senectus, Tac. A. 6, 27: Umber (canis), Virg. A. 12, 753: dextra bello, id. ib. 10, 609:—vis animi, Lucr. 1, 73; so, animi. Plin. Pan. 44, 6: ingenium, Liv. 2, 48, 3: pectus, id. 6, 22, 7: virtus, Virg. A. 5, 754: odia, Tac. A. 15, 49: eloquentia, id. ib. 13, 42; cf., epigrammata, Mart. 11, 42, 1.—*Comp.*: merum, Mart. 8, 6, 12: spiritus, Val. Max. 5, 1, 1 *ext.*—*Adv.*, vīvĭde, *Vigorously* (acc. to *no.* II.): in the *Comp.*, Gell. 7, 3, 53; Amm. 30. 1.

vīvĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vivifico] *A making alive, quickening, vivification* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 28 *fin.*; adv. Marc. 5, 9.

vīvĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who makes alive, a quickener, vivifier* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 37 *med.*; id. adv Marc. 2, 9; Aug. Civ. D. 7, 3.

vīvĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vivificus] *To make alive, restore to life, quicken, vivify* (eccl. Lat.): **I.** Lit.: mortalia, Prud. Apoth. 234; so id. adv. Marc. 5, 9; Tert. adv. Val. 14 *fin.*; Aug. adv. Pel. 2, 10, 33.—**II.** Trop.: animam, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 207; so Hier. Ep. 108, 11.

vīvĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vivus-facio] *Making alive, quickening, vivifying, vivific* (post-class.): App. Trismeg. *init.*: vigor, Amm. 21, 1.

* **vīvĭpărus,** a, um, *adj.* [vivus-pario] *That brings forth its young alive, viviparous*: v. et ovipari pisces, App. Apol. p. 298.

vīvĭrādix, īcis, *f.* [vivus-radix] *A set* or *cutting having a root, a layer, quickset*: of the vine: Cato R. R. 33, 4; Cic. de Sen. 15, 52; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 170; of the rose: Var. R. R. 1, 35, 1.

vīvisco, ere, v. vivesco.

vīvo, vixi, victum, 3. (*plusquamperf. subj.* syncop., vixet, Virg. A. 11, 118) *v. n.* *To live, be alive, have life.*

I. Lit.: *Ca.* Eho, tua uxor quid agit? *Me.* Immortalis est. Vivit victuraque est, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 18: vivere ac spirare, Cic. Sest. 50, 108; cf., is demum mihi vivere atque frui anima videtur, qui, *etc.*, Sall. C. 2, 9: vivis: et vivis non ad deponendam sed ad confirmandam audaciam, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 2: Aufidius vixit ad summam senectutem, id. Brut. 48, 179; so, ad centesimum annum, id. de Sen. 6, 19: triginta annis, id. Off. 3, 2, 8: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putat posse vivere, id. de Sen. 7, 24, et saep. With a homogeneous object: modice et modeste melius est vitam vivere, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 18; so, vitam, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 5; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, 118; id. Cluent. 61, 170; for which, vitā: tamne tibi diu videor vita vivere? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 34. In the *pass.*: vixi annos bis centum: nunc tertia vivitur aetas, Ov. M. 12, 187.—Transf., of things: et vivere vitem et mori dicimus, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 24, 56; so, sepes, Var. R. R. 1, 14, 2: oleae, Plin. 16, 44, 19: cinis, Ov. R. Am. 732: ignes, Fast. 3, 427: picturatum opus, *lives*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 589.

2. Particular phrases: **a.** Euphemistically, vixit, *He is done with life, he is dead*: vixisse nimio satiu'st jam quam vivere. Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 43; cf. id. Most. 4, 3, 10.—**b.** Ita vivam, *As true as I live*, and negatively, *may I not live, may I die, if*, etc.; as a formula of asseveration: nam, ita vivam, putavi, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3; so id. ib. 16, 20; id. Att. 5, 15, 2; Sen. Ep. 82 *med.*, et al.:—quid poteris, inquies, pro iis dicere? Ne vivam, si scio, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8; so id. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.*—**c.** Si vivo, *If I live*, a formula of menacing: erit ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 26; so id. Casin. 1, 1, 27; Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 25; id. Eun. 5, 5, 20.

B. Pregn.: **1.** *To live well, live at ease, enjoy life*: quod me cohortaris ad ambitionem et ad laborem, faciam quidem: sed quando vivemus? Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 12: vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, Lucil. in Non. 11, 8; so Var. ib. 156, 13; Catull. 5, 1; Hor. Od. 3, 29, 43; id. Ep. 1, 6, 66.—Hence, in bidding farewell, vive valeque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110; id. Ep. 1. 6, 67, et al.; cf., vivite silvae, *fare ye well*, Virg. E. 8, 58.

2. Like our *To live*, for *to last, endure, remain* (poet.): vivet extento Proculeius aevo ... illum aget Fama superstes, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5; cf., per omnia secula famâ vivam, Ov. M. 15, 879; and, mea semper gloria vivet, Cic. poet. in Gell. 15, 6, 3: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg. A. 4, 67: spirat adhuc amor vivuntque commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11; so, carmina scripta, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 32, 3; id. Ep. 1, 19, 2; Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 25: das nostro nomen victurum amori, id. Am. 3, 1, 65: odia, Stat. Th. 12, 441, et saep.

II. Transf.: **A.** *To live* on any thing or in any manner, *i. e. to support life; to sustain* or *maintain one's self:* piscibus atque ovis avium vivere, Caes. B. G. 4, 10 *fin.*; so, lacte atque pecore, id. ib. 4, 1, 8: cortice ex arboribus, id. B. C. 3, 49, 2: herbis vivis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 8: siliquis et pane secundo, id. ib. 2, 1, 123: parvo, id. Sat. 2, 2, 1: rapto, Virg. A. 7, 749: de vestro, Plaut. Truc. 5, 61, et saep.:—misere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 36; so, parcius, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: suaviter, id. Ep. 1, 8, 4: bene, id. ib. 1, 6, 56; 1, 11, 29, et al.—Impers.: negat Epicurus, jucunde posse vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 49: vivitur ex rapto, Ov. M. 1, 144, et saep.

B. In gen., *To live*, i. e. *to pass one's life, to reside, dwell, be* in any place or manner: in literis vivere, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1: in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium, id. Off. 3, 1, 3: unis moribus et numquam mutatis legibus, id. Flacc. 26, 63: e natura, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68; so, convenienter naturae, id. ib. 3, 7, 26; id. Off. 3, 3, 13, et saep.: valde familiariter cum aliquo, id. Att. 6, 6, 2; cf., Hirtius vivit habitatque cum Balbo, id. ib. 14, 20, 4: cum Pansa vixi in Pompeiano, id. ib.: ecquis me vivit hodie fortunatior? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 1; cf., ego vivo miserrimus, Cic. Att. 3, 5; and, viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157: illa sorte contentus vivat, id. Sat. 1, 1, 3, et saep.—Proverb., sēcum vivere, *to live for one's self, care only for one's self*, Cic. de Sen. 19, 49.—Impers.: quoniam vivitur non cum perfectis hominibus, sed, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46.

vīvus, a, um (*Sup.*, vivissimus, cited without any example in Fest. p. 379), *adj.* [vivo] *Alive, living, that has life:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: qui quum tantum ausus sit ustor pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo non esset ausus? In curiam potissimum abjecit, ut eam mortuus incenderet, quam vivus everterat, Cic. Mil. 33, 90: quorum (simulacrorum) contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 4: adeo ut Cato vix vivus effugeret, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, 15; so id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, 189; 2, 4, 40, 87: doctus eris vivam (gallinam) musto mersare Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 19, et saep.: quamquam ea Tatio sic erant descripta vivo, tamen eo interfecto multo etiam magis, *etc.*, *in the lifetime of Tatius*, Cic. Rep. 2, 8 *fin.*; cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 21 *fin.*; and, quum leges duo ex una familia, vivo utroque, magistratus creari vetarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 33, 3; cf. also, Cato affirmat, se vivo illum non triumphaturum, *as long as he lived*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 2; so, me vivo (viva), Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 15; 3, 4, 17; id. Most. 1, 3, 73. So too the phrase, vivus vidensque, *before his very eyes:* huic acerbissimum vivo videntique funus ducitur, Cic. Quint. 15, 50; cf., ille Cyprius miser ... vivus (ut aiunt) est et videns cum victu ac vestitu suo publicatus, id. Sext. 27, 59.

2. Of things concr. and abstract: sepes, Col. 11, 3, 3; so, cespes, Ov. M. 4, 300: arundo, id. ib. 13, 891: virga, id. ib. 4, 744: radix, id. ib. 14, 713, et saep.: aqua, *running*, Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35; so, flumen, Liv. 1, 45, 6: Virg. A. 2, 719: lacus, id. Georg. 2, 469: ros, *fresh*, Ov. F. 4, 778: lucernae, *burning*, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 23: lapis, *flint*, Plin. 36, 19, 30: sulphur, *native*, id. 19, 1, 4; Cels. 5, 18, 13; so, calx, *unslacked*, Vitr. 8, 7; Plin. 29, 3, 11: saxum, *living, natural, unwrought*, Virg. A. 1, 167: pumex, Ov. F. 2, 315: argentum, *quicksilver, mercury*, Plin. 33, 6, 32:—vultus, *i. e. alive with expression*, or, as we say, *speaking*, Virg. A. 6, 849; so of statues and images, Stat. S. 1, 3, 48: vox, *living*, i. e. *oral discourse*, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 4; Quint. 2, 2. 8; Sen. Ep. 6; 33; Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9, et al: cujus facta viva nunc vigent, *living*, Naev. in Gell. 6, 8, 5.

B. Subst., vivum, i, *n.*, lit., *That which is alive;* hence, **1.** Ad vivum resecare, *To cut to the quick, cut very deep:* extrema pars ipsius unguis ad vivum resecatur, Col. 6, 12, 3 (cf. in the *adj.*: vulnera circumcidere ad *vivas* usque partes, Plin. 28, 10, 13).—Trop.: hoc primum sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse: neque id ad vivum reseco, ut illi, qui haec subtilius disserunt, *i. e. I do not wish to be understood in too strict a sense*, Cic. Lael. 5, 18.—**2.** De vivo detrahere or resecare aliquid, *To give* or *take away from the capital:* dat de lucro: nihil detraxit de vivo, Cic. Fl. 37, 91: de vivo igitur erat aliquid resecandum, ut esset, unde, *etc.*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, 118.

II. In partic., pregn., *Lively, ardent* (so only post-Aug. and very rarely): vivus et ingenuus animus, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 17; so, vivi pectoris homo, Arn. 3, 103.

vix, *adv.* [perh. from the root VIG, vigeo; hence, transf., with effort, with difficulty, hardly; cf. μόγις, hardly, from μόγος, labor, trouble] *With difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely:* **I.** In gen.: quid est, sine his cur vivere velimus? mihi vero cum his ipsis vix; his autem detractis ne vix quidem, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2: ut vix aut omnino non posset ... infirmari sua lex, id. Att. 3, 23, 2; cf., profluens amnis aut vix aut nullo modo, conclusa autem aqua facile corrumpitur, id. N. D. 2, 7, 20: vix incedo inanis, ne, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 174; cf., vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 2: ego teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2; cf., Gabinius collegit ipse se vix, sed collegit tamen, id. Pis. 12, 27: iter angustum et difficile, vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: brevi spatio interjecto, vix ut his rebus ... administrandis tempus daretur, id. ib. 3, 4, 1; cf., adeo, ut vix ulla possit causa reperiri, Quint. Inst. Prooem. § 12: ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D. sese redactos esse dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 28, 2: carcer vix carcere dignus, Lucil. in Don. Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 19, et saep.: ego vix teneor, quin accurram, Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 2: vix est, ut id obtineat, Gai. Dig. 41, 1, 7, § 7; so Afric. ib. 16, 1, 19 *init.*—Strengthened by *aegre* or *saltem:* vix aegreque amatorculos invenimus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27; v. aegre, p. 48, b: illud vix saltem praecipiendum videtur, Quint. 6, 4, 15. And repeated: corpus matri vix vixque remissum, Albinov. 1, 167.

II. In partic., of time, *Hardly, scarcely:* assum atque advenio Acherunte vix, via alta atque ardua, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37:—ah, vix tandem sensi stolidus! Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 12; cf., vix tandem legi literas, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 1; and Catull. 62, 2.—With a follg. *quum*, and poet., also, *et*, to denote the immediate succession of two events: vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, quum Galli, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 1: vix erat hoc plane imperatum, quum illum ... videres, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, 86: vix ea fatus erat, geminae quum forte columbae ... coelo venere volantes, Virg. A. 6, 190; Ov. M. 1, 69, et saep.: vix primus inopina quies laxaverat artus, Et superincumbens ... liquidas projecit in undas Praecipitem, Virg. A. 5, 857; so, vix ... et, id. ib. 6, 498; Stat. Th. 5, 263; cf. in the follg., vix ... que.

B. Strengthened by *dum* (v. h. v., p. 507, c), and usually written in one word, vixdum, *Hardly then, scarcely yet:* Dolabella valde vituperabatur, quod tibi tam cito succederet, quum vixdum triginta dies in Syria fuisses, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 2: haec ego omnia vixdum etiam coetu nostro dimisso comperi, id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: (Hannibalem) vixdum puberem, Liv. 21, 3, 2: progressis vixdum quatuor millia passuum, id. 44, 5, 1: puer vixdum libertatem, nedum dominationem modice laturus, id. 24, 4, 1:—vixdum dimidium dixeram: intellexerat, Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 4: vixdum epistolam tuam legeram, quum, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 3.

vixdum, *adv.*, v. vix, *no.* II., B.

vixet, v. vivo, *ad init.*

* **vŏcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [voco] *Vocal:* sonus vocabilior est visus, Gell. 13, 20, 14.

vŏcābŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *An appellation, designation, name* of any thing: nomen est, quo suo quaeque (persona) proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34; cf., si res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet, ut *pes* in navi, *etc.*, id. de Or. 3, 40, 159; and, neque verborum tanta copia sit in nostra lingua, res ut omnes suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominentur, id. Caecin. 18, 51: rebus non commutatis immutaverunt vocabula, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38; cf., ex more imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor. S 2, 3, 280; and, proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 116; cf. also Lucr. 5, 1041: Chaldaei non ex artis, sed ex gentis vocabulo nominati, Cic. de Div. 1, 1, 2; id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: vocabula tantum pecuniarum, id. Pis. 37, 90: cui nomen *neniae:* quo vocabulo etiam Graecis cantus lugubres nominantur, id. Leg. 2, 24 *fin.*: liberta, cui vocabulum Acte fuit, Tac. A. 13, 12; cf. id. ib. 12, 66: multa renascentur, quae jam cecidere, cadentque, Quae nunc sunt in honore, vocabula, Hor. A. P. 71.—**II.** In partic., in grammar, *A substantive*, both in gen. and as an appellative noun in partic. (in contradistinction to nomen, as denoting a proper name; v. nomen): Aristoteles orationis duas partes esse dicit, *vocabula* et *verba*, ut *homo* et *equus*, et *legit* et *currit*, Var. L. L. 8, 4, 106 *sq.*; so id. ib. 8, 23, 115; id. ib. 29, 116; so id. ib. 41, 124; Quint. 1, 4, 20; Sen. Ep. 58.

vōcālis, e, *adj.* [vox] *That utters a voice, sounding, sonorous, speaking, crying, singing, vocal:* aves cantu aliquo aut humano sermone vocales, Plin. 10, 51, 72: ranae (*opp.* mutae), id. 8, 58, 83: scarabaei nocturno stridore, id. 11, 28, 34: piscis, id. 9, 19, 34: ora (vatis), Ov. M. 5, 332; 11, 8: nympha (of Echo), id. ib. 3, 357: Orpheus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 7: chordae, Tib. 2, 5, 3: carmen, Ov. M. 11, 317, et saep.; and, genus instrumenti, *i. e. slaves* (*opp.* semivocale and mutum), Var. R. R. 1, 17, 1: ne quem vocalem praeteriisse videamur, *speaking, talking*, Cic. Brut. 69, 242; cf. Val. Max. 1, 8, 4 *ext.*—*Comp.*: vocaliora sunt vacua quam plena, Sen. Q. N. 2, 29; cf., sunt aliis alia (verba) jucundiora, vocaliora ... verba e syllabis magis vocalia (corresp. to melius sonantes syllabae), *more vocal, clearer*, Quint. 8, 8, 16.—*Sup.*: eligere vocalissimum aliquem, qui legeret, *i. e. with the most powerful voice*, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2.—**II.** Subst.: **A.** vocālis, is, *f.* (litera), *A vowel*, Cic. Or. 23, 77; Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18; Quint. 1, 4, 6; 1, 5, 20; 1, 7, 14; 26, et mult. al.—**B.** vocales, ĭum, *m.* (homines), *Vocalists, singers* (late Lat.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34; Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.*—*Adv.*, vōcālĭter, *With a loud cry, loudly* (post-class.), App. M. 1, p. 112; Tert. adv. Prax. 3.

* **vōcālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [vocalis] *Open sound, euphony;* as transl. of εὐφωνία, Quint. 1, 5. 24.

vōcālĭter, *adv.*, v. vocalis, *ad fin.*

vŏcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [voco] *An appellation, designation, name* (ante- and post-class. for the class. vocabulum), Lucr. 2, 657; Arn. 4, 128; 7, 251; Sol. 5 *med.*

Vocātes, ĭum, *m.* *A people in Gallia Aquitania*, Caes. B. G. 3, 23 and 27; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 262 and 263.

vŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [voco, a calling; hence, in partic.] **I.** *A citing* before a court, *a summons*, Var. and Atei. Capito in Gell. 13, 12, 6; Var. ib. 13, 13, 3.—**II.** *A bidding, invitation* to dinner, *etc.*, Catull. 47, 5.

vŏcātīve, *adv.*, v. vocativus, *ad fin.*

vŏcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [voco] *Of* or *belonging to calling:* casus, *the vocative case,* in grammar, Gell. 14, 5, 1 *sq.*, et al.—*Adv.*, vŏcātīve: dicere, *in the vocative,* Gell. 13, 22, 4.

vŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (a post-Aug. word) *A caller:* **I.** In gen.: Paulus vocator gentium, Prud. στεφ. 2, 461.—**II.** In partic., *A bidder, inviter* to dinner, *etc.*, Sen. de Ira, 3, 37 *med.;* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 89; Suet. Calig. 39.

vŏcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vocator] *Of* or *belonging to calling* or *invoking, invocatory* (post-class.): somnia, Tert. Anim. 47.

vŏcātus, ūs, *m.* [voco] *A calling, calling upon, summoning, invocation:* et ille et senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 2: o numquam frustrata vocatus Hasta meos, *my call, my invocation,* Virg. A. 12, 95.—**II.** In partic., *An invitation* to dinner, *etc.:* misit qui diceret, coenaturum apud Caesarem vocatu ipsius, Suet. Calig. 39.

vōcĭfĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vociferor] *A loud calling, clamor, outcry, vociferation,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 60, 156; id. Cluent. 10, 30; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 12; Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22; Petr. 14; Quint. 2, 10, 8; Suet. Claud. 36, et al.

vōcĭfĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who cries aloud, a crier, vociferator* (post-class.): Joannes in solitudine, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 11.

***vōcĭfĕrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A loud cry, outcry, scream, vociferation,* Plin. 10, 60, 79.

vōcĭfĕro, are, v. vociferor, *ad fin.*

vōcĭfĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [vox-fero] *To cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, scream, bawl, vociferate* (quite class.): vociferari palam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, 39: adventu Gallorum vociferatus est (anser) canibus silentibus, Col. 8, 13, 2:—me dies, vox, latera deficiant, si hoc nunc vociferari velim, quam miserum indignumque sit, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, 52; so, talia, Virg. A. 2, 679: incendiarium et patinarium, *i. e. to call aloud,* Suet. Vit. 17:—quod vociferabare decem millia talentum Gabinio esse promissa, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21; so with an object-clause, Liv. 2, 65, 3 Drak. *N. cr.;* 10, 29, 3; Suet. Calig. 36; id. Claud. 40; cf., vociferans, *Q. Vare, legiones redde,* id. Aug. 23:—vociferari Decius, quo fugerent? quamve in fuga spem haberent? Liv. 10, 28, 12.—Of things concr. or abstr.: aera, *i. e. to sound, resound,* Lucr. 2, 450: carmina, id. 1, 732: res ipsa per se vociferatur, *proclaims it,* id. 2, 1052; cf., ratio naturam rerum, id. 3, 14.

☞ Act. form, vocifero, are: qui vociferant saepe, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 5.

vōcĭfĭco, are, *v. n.* and *a.* [vox-facio] *To cry aloud, proclaim* (ante- and post-class.): (apes) a se ejiciunt fucos, quos vocificantes persequuntur, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 8:—cujus vim Demosthenis orationes vocificant, Gell. 9, 3, 1.

vŏcĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [voco] **I.** *To be wont to call, to call, name* (quite class.): igneus Vortex, quem patrio vocitamus nomine fulmen, Lucr. 6, 298: hanc (Matrem) variae gentes . . . Idaeam vocitant matrem, *etc.*, id. 2, 612: nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui soli, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 27: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, id. poet. N. D. 2, 43, 111: Demetrius qui Phalereus vocitatus est, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: Lipara antea Melogonis vocitata, Plin. 3, 9, 14, et saep.—**II.** *To call loudly, call out* (so very rarely): clamor accurrentium, vocitantium, Tac. H. 2, 41.

vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [vox] *To call; to call upon, summon, invoke.*

I. Lit.: **A.** In gen.: (patrem) blanda voce vocabam, Enn. Ann. 1, 55; cf., nutu vocibusque hostes, si introire vellent, vocare coeperunt, (**to invite, challenge*), Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 6: quis vocat? quis nominat me? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 25: *He.* Vin' vocem huc ad te (patrem)? *Ly.* Voca, id. Capt. 2, 2, 110: Trebonius magnam jumentorum atque hominum multitudinem ex omni provincia vocat, Caes. B. C. 2, 1, 4: Dumnorigem ad se vocat, id. B. G. 1, 20, 6; so, populum Romanum ad arma, id. B. C. 1, 7, 5: milites ad concilium classico ad tribunos, Liv. 5, 47, 7: aliquem in concionem, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 144; for which, concionem, Tac. A. 1, 29: concilium, Virg. A. 10, 2; Ov. M. 1, 167: fertur haec moriens pueris dixisse vocatis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 170, et saep.—Poet.: tum cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce, *i. e. announces,* Virg. G. 1, 388; so, ventos aurasque, Lucr. 5, 1085:—voce vocans Hecaten coeloque Ereboque potentem, *invoking,* Virg. A. 6, 247; so, voce, id. Aen. 4, 680; 12, 638; Tib. 2, 1, 83; Just. 38, 7: quem vocet divum populus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 25; so, deum, deam, id. ib. 1, 14, 10; 1, 30, 2; 3, 22, 3; id. Epod. 5, 5, et mult. al.: imbrem votis, *to call down,* Virg. G. 1, 157.—Poet., with the *inf.:* hic (Charon) levare functum Pauperem laboribus Vocatus atque non vocatus audit, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 40.

B. In partic.: **1.** *To cite, summon* into court, before a magistrate: in jus vocas: sequitur, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: tribuni etiam consulem in rostra vocari jusserunt, Var. in Gell. 13, 12, 6.

2. *To bid, invite* one as a guest, to dinner, *etc.: Pa.* Solus coenabo domi? *Ge.* Non enim solus: me vocato, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 20: si quis esum me vocat, id. ib. 1, 3, 28: aliquem ad coenam, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 9; so, vulgo ad prandium, id. Mur. 34, 72: nos parasiti, quos numquam quisquam neque vocat neque invocat, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 7; so, convivam, id. Asin. 4, 1, 23: spatium apparandi nuptiis, vocandi, sacrificandi dabitur paululum, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 22:—*Ge.* Coenabis apud me. *Ep.* Vocata est opera nunc quidem, *i. e. I have been already invited, I have an engagement,* Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 18; so too, bene vocas! verum vocata res est, id. Curc. 4, 4, 7.—**b.** Of inanimate or abstract subjects, *To invite, summon, incite, arouse:* quo quojusque cibus vocat atque invitat euntes, Lucr. 5, 525: lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum, Virg. A. 3, 70; cf., quaque vocant fluctus, Ov. R. Am. 532: Carthaginienses fessos nox imberque ad necessariam quietem vocabat, Liv. 28, 15, 12; so, me ad studium (feriae), Phaedr. 3 prol. 9: me ad vitam, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 2: in spem, id. ib. 3, 15, 6: quocumque vocasset defectionis ab Romanis spes, Liv. 24, 36, 9.—In the *pass.:* quum ipso anni tempore ad gerendum bellum vocaretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 2.—Poet., with the *inf.:* sedare sitim fluvii fontesque vocabant, Lucr. 5, 943.

3. *To call* by name, *to name, denominate* (so esp. freq.): certabant urbem Romamne Remamne vocarent, Enn. Ann. 1, 99: quem Graeci vocant Aërem, id. ap. Var. L. L. 5, 10, 19: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: comprehensio, quam κατάληψιν illi vocant, id. Acad. 2, 6, 17: urbem ex Antiochi patris nomine Antiochiam vocavit, Just. 15, 4: ad Spelaeum, quod vocant, biduum moratus, 45, 33, 8: me miserum vocares, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 92: non possidentem multa vocaveris recte beatum, id. Od. 4, 9, 45, et saepiss. In the *pass.:* ego vocor Lyconides, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 49: a se visum esse in eo colle Romulum, qui nunc Quirinalis vocatur . . . se deum esse et Quirinum vocari, Cic. Rep. 2, 10 *fin.:* syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor. A. P. 251: patiens vocari Caesaris ultor, id. Od. 1, 2, 43; cf., sive tu Lucina probas vocari, id. Carm. Sec. 15.

II. Transf., in gen., *To call,* i. e. *to bring, draw, put, set, place* in some position or condition: ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59; cf., aliquem in odium aut invidiam, id. Off. 1, 25, 86: aliquem in luctum, id. Att. 3, 7, 2: in partem (hereditatis) mulieres vocatae sunt, *succeeded to a share,* id. Caecin. 4, 12; so, aliquem in partem curarum, Tac. A. 1, 11: in portionem muneris, Just. 5, 2 *med.*—With inanimate or abstract objects: ex ea die ad hanc diem quae fecisti, in judicium voco, *I call to account,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, 34; so, aliquid in judicium, id. de Or. 1, 57, 241; id. Balb. 28, 64, et al.; for which, singula verba sub judicium, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 20: ad calculos vocare amicitiam, Cic. Lael. 16, 58; so Liv. 5, 4, 7; Plin. Pan. 38, 3: aliquid in dubium, Cic. Inv 2, 28, 84: templa deorum immortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italiam denique totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas, *bring to destruction, reduce to ruin, destroy,* id. Cat. 1, 5, 12.

Vŏcōnĭus, a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So, Q. Voconius Saxa, *a tribune of the people* 580 A.U.C., *author of the* Lex Voconia, *which restricted the right of women to inherit;* v. Herm. Sauppius in Orell. Ind. Legum, p. 294–305, and the authorities there cited.—Voconia pira, *named after a Voconius,* Plin. 15, 15, 16.

Vŏcontĭi, ōrum, *m.* *A people in Gallia Narbonensis, between the rivers Isara and Druentius,* now *Vaison,* Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Mel. 2, 5, 2; Plin. 3, 4. 5; Liv. 21, 31, 9; Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 303.—**II.** Deriv., **Vŏcontĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Vocontii, Vocontian:* rura, Sil. 3, 467.

vōcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vox] *A small* or *feeble voice* (rare, but quite class.): recreandae voculae causa, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 1; so, mea, Prop. 1, 16, 27.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A soft note* or *tone:* quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in cantu flexiones et falsae voculae quam certae et severae? Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98.—**B.** *A little, petty speech; a little word, particle:* incurrit haec nostra laurus non solum in oculos, sed jam etiam in voculas malevolorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: significatio hujus voculae (*saltem*), Gell. 12, 14, 5.

vōcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vocula] *The intonation, accentuation* of words, *accent* (ante-class.), Nigid. in Gell. 13, 25, 1; cf. Gell. ib. 3, and 13, 6, 1.

Vŏgĕsus, i, v. Vosegus.

‡ **voisgram,** avem quae se vellit. Augures hanc eandem *fucillantem* appellant, Fest. p. 371.

vŏla, ae, *f.* *The hollow of the hand, the palm,* or (acc. to Fest. p. 370) *of the foot, the sole,* Plin. 11, 45, 105; Prud. Apoth. 927.—Proverb.: nec vola nec vestigium apparet *or* exstat, *i. e. not the slightest trace,* Var. in Non. 416, 19 and 22.

(* **Volana,** ae, *f.* *A town of the Samnites,* Liv. 10, 44 and 46.)

(* **Volandum,** i, *n.* *A fortress of Armenia,* Tac. A. 13, 39.)

Vŏlāterrae, ārum, *f.* *An ancient town in Etruria,* now *Volterra,* Liv. 10, 12; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 355 *sq.;* Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 221; 224 and 346.—**II.** Deriv., **Vŏlāterrānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Volaterrae, Volaterran:* Vada, *a sea-port belonging to the territories of Volaterrae,* now *Torre di Vado,* Plin. 3, 5, 8; Cic. Quint. 6, 24; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 354, and Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 224.—In the *plur.*, Volaterrani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Volaterrae, the Volaterrans,* Plin. 3, 5, 8; Cic. Caecin. 7, 18; id. Att. 1, 19, 4; Liv. 28, 45, 15, et al.

vŏlātĭca, ae, v. volaticus, *no.* II., B.

vŏlātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. volo] *Flying, winged:* **I.** Lit.: homines, Plaut. Poen. 2, 27 *sq.:* Pegasus, App. M. 8, p. 208.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Fleeting, flighty, volatile, inconstant, transitory:* o Academiam volaticam et sui similem, modo huc, modo illuc! *Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3: volaticum esse ac levem, Sen. Ep. 42 *med.:* Psyche (coupled with fugitiva), App. M. 5 *ad fin.:* gaudium, Tert. Poen. 11: desideria formae (coupled with temporalia), id. ad Uxor. 1, 4.—**B.** *Magical.* So only subst., volatica, ae, *f.:* **1.** *A witch, sorceress,* acc. to Fest. s. v. STRIGEM. p. 314.—**2.** *Witchcraft, sorcery,* Tert. Pall. 6.

vŏlātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Flying, winged* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: puer, *i. e. Cupid,* Ov. Am. 2, 7, 27.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *Swift, rapid:* telum, *i. e. an arrow,* Lucr. 1, 969; Ov. A. A. 1, 169; id. Met. 7, 841; so, ferrum, Virg. A. 4, 71: cervus, Var. in Non. 559, 23, and 515, 20 (*al.* volabile).—**B.** *Fleeting, transitory:* aetas, Ov. M. 10, 519: gloria vanum et volatile quiddam est auraque mobilius, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*

vŏlātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A flight,* Var. R. R. 3, 5, 7; Col. 8, 9, 1; 8, 10, 5.

vŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A flying, flight* (used alike in the *sing.* and *plur.*): aquilae admonitus volatu, Cic. de Div. 1, 15, 16: Pegaseo ferar, Catull 55, 24.—In the *plur.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101; 2, 52, 129; id. de Div. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf., poet., of any swift motion: equi, Claud. Gigant. 47: celeris famae, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 270: praeceps fatorum, Mart. 11, 91, 9.

Volcae, ārum, *m.* *A numerous and powerful people in Gallia Narbonensis, divided into the* Volcae Arecomici *and the* Volcae Tectosages, Caes. B. G. 7, 7; 64; 6, 24; id. B. C. 1, 35; the former had for their chief town Nemausus, the modern *Nismes;* the latter, Tolosa, the mod. *Toulouse;* cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 291 *sq.*

Volcānus, i, v. Vulcanus.

vŏlēma pira, *A kind of large pear, warden-pear,* Cato R. R. 7, 4; Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Virg. G. 2, 88. In the *sing.*, pirum volemum, Arat. in Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*

vŏlens, entis, *Part.* of 1. volo.

vŏlenter, *adv.*, v. 1. volo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

vŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [1. volo] *Will, inclination* (a post-class. word), App. M. 11, p. 259; Sol. 36.

volgĭŏlus, i, *m.* *An implement for leveling beds of earth,* Plin. 17, 10, 14.

volgo and **volgus,** v. vulgus.

vŏlĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [volito] *A flying, flight* (late Latin), Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 223.

vŏlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. n.* [2. volo] *To fly to and fro, to fly* or *flit about, to flutter* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: aves volitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23: (volucris) propter humum volitat, Ov. M. 8, 258: volitant alii (scarabaei) magno cum murmure, Plin. 11, 28, 34.

B. Transf., *To fly, hasten,* or *hover about:* volitans tota acie, Liv. 4, 19, 2; so, ductores mediis in millibus, Virg. A. 12, 126: volitabit et vagabitur in foro, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51; cf., tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 6; and, volitare in foro, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: volitat ante oculos istorum Jubae regis filius, id. Agr. 2, 22, 59: pacatum volitant per mare navitae, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 19.—Of things concr. and abstr.: quae (rerum simulacra) quasi membranae summo de corpore rerum Dereptae volitant ultro citroque per auras, Lucr. 4, 36; cf. id. 4, 60: solidissima materiaī Corpora perpetuo volitare, *hover, float about,* id. 1, 951; so of atoms, id. 2, 380; 3, 33; 4, 28; Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: stellae, id. Arat. 180: atra favilla in nimbo, Virg. A. 5, 666: umbrae inter vivos, circum litora, *etc.*, Lucr. 4, 42; Virg. A. 6, 329; Ov. M. 14, 411: voces per auras, Lucr. 4, 222.

II. Trop.: nemo me lacrimis decoret nec funera fletu Faxit. Cur? Volito vivu' per ora virum, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; and id. de Sen. 20, 73; cf., speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 Mos.:—si nostri animi … gestiant ac volitare cupiant vacui cura ac labore, *to wander about,* id. de Or. 2, 6, 23:—valebis apud hominem volitantem gloriae cupiditate, vir moderatus et constans, *soaring, aspiring,* or, as we would say, *transported,* id. Pis. 25, 59; cf., cupis volitare per auras, Mart. 1, 4, 11:—nec volitabo in hoc insolentius, *fly into a passion,* Cic. Fl. 16, 38.

volnus, volnĕro, *etc.*, v. vuln.

1. vŏlo, vŏlŭi, velle (contr. vin', for visne, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 110; id. Poen. 5, 2, 155; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 24; 4, 1, 11), *v. a.* [kindr. with BOΛ, *βόλομαι, βούλομαι*] *To will, be willing; to wish, desire, have a mind, be disposed; to intend, purpose.*

I. In gen.: (*a*) *c. inf.* (so most commonly): quom mittere signum Vult, Enn. Ann. 1, 102: exire ex urbe, priusquam luciscat, volo, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 35: idem Stoicus esse voluit, Cic. Brut. 56, 206: velim scire, id. Rep. 1, 30: o quisquis volet impias Caedes et rabiem tollere civicam, Si, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 25: sunt delicta, quibus ignovisse velimus, id. A. P. 347, et saepiss.—(*β*) *c. acc. et inf.:* justam rem et facilem esse oratum a vobis volo, Plaut. Am. prol. 33: pater illum alterum (filium), qui mortuus est, secum omni tempore volebat esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: judicem esse me non doctorem volo, id. Or. 33, 117; cf., (quum Ulixes) in omni sermone omnibus affabilem et jucundum esse se vellet, id. Off. 1, 31, 113: si vis me flere, Hor. A. P. 120: vultis severi, me quoque sumere partem Falerni? id. Od. 1, 27, 9, et saep.—(*γ*) *c. acc. et Part.:* mulier mane: sunt, qui volunt te conventam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 38: omnes vos oratos volo, ne, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 26: factum volo, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 91; Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 4.—(*δ*) *c. acc.:* hic ante ostium Meo modo loquar, quae volam, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 25: faciam, quod vultis, ut potero, Cic. Rep. 1, 24; so Hor. S. 1, 1, 16: nihil est mali, quod illa non ab initio filio voluerit, optaverit, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: si plura velim, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 38: cupio omnia quae vis, id. Sat. 1, 9, 5: sive ego prave, Seu recte hoc volui, id. ib. 2, 3, 88: quid amplius vis? id. Epod. 17, 30, et saep.—(*ε*) With a follg. *ut:* volunt, haec ut infecta faciant, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 9: ut ille te videat volo, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 44: volo, uti mihi respondeas, num, *etc.* … Simul etiam illud volo, uti respondeas, *etc.*, Cic. Vatin. 7, 17 *sq.*—(*ζ*) With a simple *subjunct.* (so very freq.): *He.* Vin' vocem huc ad te? *Ty.* Voca, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 110; cf., visne hoc primum videamus? *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 10; and, visne igitur descendatur ad Lirim? id. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: volo hoc oratori contingat, ut, *etc.*, id. Brut. 84, 290: utrum sit an non, vultis? Plaut. Am. prol. 56: mene vis dem ipse in pedes? id. Capt. 1, 2, 12: quid vis faciam? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 24:—tu velim, ut consuesti, nos absentes diligas et defendas, Cic. Fam. 15. 3, 2: quam velim Bruto persuadeas, ut! *etc.*, id. Att. 14, 5, 4; cf., quam vellem Panaetium nostrum nobiscum haberemus, qui! *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 10; and, quam vellem te ad Stoicos inclinavisses! id. Fin. 3, 3, 10.—(*η*) *Absol.:* denique, ut voluimus, nostra superat manus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 80: velit, nolit, scire difficile est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 4: volo mense Quintili in Graeciam (*sc.* proficisci), id. Att. 14, 7, 2.—**b.** Of things concr. or abstr.: neque chorda sonum reddit, quem vult manus et mens, Hor. A. P. 348: cadentque vocabula, si volet usus, id. ib. 71.

II. In partic.: **A.** Velle aliquem, in colloq. lang., elliptically, *To want one, to wish to speak to, have something to say to one:* exi: te volo, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 24: paucis te volo, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 2: quis me vult? id. ib. 5, 3, 1: centuriones trium cohortium me velle postridie, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 4: illico ambae manete: hae oves volunt vos, Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 21:—redeo ad te, Megadore, si quid me vis, id. Aul. 2, 2, 32: si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere, Caes. B. G. 1, 34, 2: num quid me vis, (* *have you any thing further to say to me? have you done with me? may I go?*), Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 24: quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me velis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 18.

B. Bene or male, alicui, *To wish one well* or *ill:* jam diu ego huic et hic mihi volumus bene, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 4: tibi bene ex animo volo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: illi ego ex omnibus optime volo, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 24:—male alicui, id. Asin. 5, 1, 13: non sibi male vult, *i. e. he makes much of himself,* Petr. 38.—And, in a kindr. sense,

C. Velle aliquid alicujus causa, *To wish something good in one's behalf:* quod ut illi proprium ac perpetuum sit, quum communis salutis, tum ipsius hominis causa velle et optare debetis, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 16, 48: Varro magnopere ejus causa vult omnia, id. Fam. 13, 22, 1; so id. ib. 16, 17, 2.—*Absol.:* etsi omnium causa, quos commendo, velle debeo, tamen cum omnibus non eadem mihi causa est, id. ib. 13, 7, 1.

D. Publicists' *t. t.*, *To will, determine, ordain:* majores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 26: qui (majores nostri) (parricidas) insui voluerunt in culeum vivos atque ita in flumen dejici, id. Rosc. Am. 25 *fin.*—Hence, at the head of a bill proposing a new law, VELITIS IVBEATIS, as a question to the people, whether they approved and accepted it, Cic. Pis. 29, 72; Liv. 38, 54; 3; cf., P. Sulpicius rogationem promulgavit, *vellent, juberent,* etc., id. 31, 6, 1.

E. *To suppose, be of opinion; to think, say, maintain:* quod quum volunt, declarant, quaedam esse vera, Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 44: quod minime illi volunt. id. ib. § 43: me vult fuisse Rhodi, id. Planc. 34, 84: cf., vultis autem evenire omnia fato, id de Div. 2, 9, 24; so with an object-clause, id. ib. 2, 44 *fin.;* id. N. D. 3, 14, 36; 3, 39, 93, et mult. al.: illi regi tolerabili, aut, si vultis, etiam amabili Cyro, subest, *etc.*, *if you will, if you please,* Cic. Rep. 1, 28.

F. Quid sibi vult (res), *What means, what signifies:* nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid verba ista vellent, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 33: quid ergo illae, quid sibi statuae equestres inauratae volunt? id. Verr. 2, 2, 61, 150; id. ib. 2, 3, 50, 118. Hence

vŏlens, entis, *Pa.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** *Willing, voluntary, eager, ready:* sponte sua properant: labor est inhibere volentes, Ov. M. 2, 128: ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, Sen. Ep. 107 *fin.:* volens vos Turnus adoro, Virg. A. 10, 677: pecunias etiam a volentibus acceperant, Vell. 2, 62, 3.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II., B) *Favorable, well inclined:* virtute ac dis volentibus magni estis et opulenti, Sall. J. 14, 19; cf., volens, propitius adesset, Liv. 7, 26, 4; so too, VOLENS PROPITIVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2489 *sq.:* munificus nemo putabatur, nisi pariter volens, Sall. J. 103, 6: Romae plebes, literis, quae de Metello ac Mario missae erant, cognitis, volenti animo de ambobus acceperant, id. ib. 73, 3.—**2.** Subst., volentia, ĭum, *n.*, *Favorable, pleasant,* or *agreeable things:* volentia plebi facturus habebatur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 186, 20: Muciano volentia rescripsere, Tac. H. 3, 52.—* *Adv.*, vŏlenter, *Willingly, gladly, readily,* App. M. 6, p. 178.

2. vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *To fly:* **I.** Lit.: ex alto … volavit avis, Enn. Ann. 1, 109; so, aves, Lucr. 6, 743: accipitres, id. 4, 1007: corvi, id. 2, 822: apes, Ov. A. A. 1, 96, et saep.; v. Plin. 10, 38, 54:—volasse eum (Antonium), non iter fecisse diceres, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11.—Proverb.: sine pennis volare haud facile est, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 49.—**2.** Subst., volantes, ĭum (aves), *The flyers,* a poet. appellation of birds, Lucr. 2, 1083; Virg. A. 6, 239; 728.—**II.** Transf., *To fly,* i. e. *to move swiftly like one flying, to fleet, speed, hasten along:* i sane … vola curriculo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 17; cf., per summa levis volat aequora curru, Virg. A. 5, 819: medios volat ecce per hostes Vectus equo spumante Saces, id. ib. 12, 650: illa (Argo) volat, Ov. Her. 6, 66; so, currus, Virg. G. 3, 181; cf., axis, id. ib. 3, 107: nubes, Lucr. 5, 254: fulmina, id. 2, 213: tempestates, id. 6, 612: telum, id. 1, 971; Sall. J. 64, 2; Liv. 26, 44, 7, et al.:—literae Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: volat aetas, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76; so, hora, Sen. Hipp. 1141: fama, Virg. A. 3, 121: et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71.—Poet., with the *inf.:* ast Erebi virgo ditem volat aethere Memphim Praecipere et Pharia venientem pellere terra, Val. Fl. 4, 407.

(* **Vologessĭa,** ae, *f.* *A town of Babylonia,* Amm. 23, 20; called also Vologesocerta, ae, *f.*, Plin. 6, 26, 30.)

(* **Vologesus,** i, *m.* *A king of Parthia,* Suet. Ner. 57, 1; id. Vesp. 6; id. Dom. 2; Plin. 6, 20, 30; called also Vologeses, Tac. A. 12, 14; 44; 50.)

vŏlōnes, um, *m.* [1. volo] *Volunteers,* i. e. the slaves who, after the defeat at Cannae, voluntarily offered themselves for military service, Liv. 23, 35, 6; cf. Macr. S. 1, 11, and Fest. p. 370.

volpes, is, v. vulpes.

(* **Volscens,** tis, *m.* *An officer of the Latins,* Virg. Aen. 9, 420, et al.)

Volsci, ōrum, *m.* *The most considerable people in Latium, the Volsci, Volscians,* Mel. 2, 4, 2; Liv. 1, 53; 2, 22 *sq.;* 3, 6 *sq.;* Cic. Brut. 10, 41; id. Balb. 13, 31, id. Off. 1, 11, 35; Virg. G. 2, 168, et al., cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 668, and Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 78 *sq.*—**II.** Deriv., **Volscus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Volsci, Volscian:* ager, Liv. 10, 1, 2: gens, Cic. Rep. 3, 4; Virg. A. 7, 803.—* *Adv.*, volsce, *After the manner of the Volsci:* qui Obsce et Volsce fabulantur: nam Latine nesciunt, Titin. in Fest. s. v. OBSCVM, p. 189.

(* **Volscĭus,** a. *The name of a Roman gens:* Volscius Fictor, Liv. 3, 13; 24; 29.)

volsella, ae, *f.* *A kind of pincers:* for pulling out hairs, *tweezers*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 21; Mart. 9, 28, 5. As a surgical instrument, *forceps*, Cels. 7, 12, 1; 6, 18, 3.—**II.** Transf.: pugnare volsellis, non gladio, *i. e. so as to do but little damage*, Var. L. L. 9, 26, 134.

Volsĭnii (also written Vulsinii), ōrum, *m.* *A town in Etruria*, now *Bolsena*, Plin. 2, 52, 53 *sq.;* Liv. 10, 37, 1; 27, 23, 3; Juv. 3, 191; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 406 *sq.;* and Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 222; 451, 2, p. 167.—**II.** Deriv., **Volsĭnĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Volsinii, Volsinian:* ager, Liv. 5, 32, 4: provincia, id. ib. § 2: lacus, *a lake lying south of the town*, now *Lago di Bolsena*, Col. 8, 16, 2; Plin. 36, 22, 49.—In the *plur.* subst., Volsinienses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Volsinii, Volsinians*, Plin. 3, 5, 8; Liv. 5, 31 *sq.;* 7, 3, et al.

volsus, a, um, *Part.* of vello.

‡ **volta,** *The Etruscan name of a monster among the Volsinians*, Plin. 2, 53, 54; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 280.

Voltinĭa tribus, *One of the Roman tribes, of unknown locality*, Cic. Planc. 16, 38; 17, 43; Inscr. Grut. 418, 3; 48, 11.—**Voltinienses,** ĭum, *m.*, *The people of the Voltinian tribe*, Cic. Planc. 17, 43.

Voltumna, ae, *f.* *The tutelary goddess of the Etruscan confederation, in whose temple their general assemblies were held*, Liv. 4, 23; 25; 61; 5, 17; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 62; 1, p. 302 and 354.

Volturnus, i, v. Vulturnus.

voltus, us, v. vultus.

vŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [volvo] *That is turned round* or (more freq.) *that turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, circling, rolling, revolving:* **I.** Lit.: buxum, *i. e. a top*, Virg. A. 7, 382:—coelum, Cic. Univ. 6 *fin.;* Luc. 6, 447; so, sol, Prud. Cath. 3 praef.: nexus (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 41: v. et rotundus deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46: figurae aquae, Lucr. 3, 191; so, aquae, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 40; and, amnis, id. Ep. 1, 2, 43: aurum, *i. e. the golden apple*, Ov. M. 10, 667; id. Her. 20, 201: electrum, Plin. 37, 3, 11, et al.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** Of speech, *Rapid, fluent, voluble* (the figure taken from rolling waters): vis volubilis orationis, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: oratio, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: rotunda volubilisque sententia, Gell. 11, 13, 4.—Transf., of the speaker himself: homo volubilis quadam praecipiti celeritate dicendi, Cic. Fl. 20, 48; so id. Brut. 27, 105; id. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.—**B.** Of fate, *Changeable, mutable:* vaga volubilisque fortuna, Cic. Mil. 26, 69; cf., quum videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 6.—Hence,

* *Adv.*, vŏlūbĭlĭter, of speech, *Rapidly, fluently, volubly:* funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio, Cic. Or. 62, 210.

vŏlūbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [volubilis] *A rapid whirling motion:* **I.** Lit.: mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49; so id. Fat. 19, 43; id. Univ. 10; Ov. F. 6, 271.—**B.** Transf., *Roundness, round form:* latissima capitis fracta, Ov. M. 12, 434.—**II.** Trop.: **A.** Of speech, *Rapidity, fluency, volubility:* linguae volubilitas, *rapidity, fluency of speech*, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: flumen aliis verborum volubilitasque cordi est, id. Or. 16, 53; so id. de Or. 1, 5, 17; Quint. 11, 3, 52 (*opp.* tarditas), 10, 1, 8; Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 4.—* **B.** Of fate, *Changeableness, mutability:* quod temere fit caeco casu et volubilitate fortunae, Cic. de Div. 2, 6, 15.

vŏlŭcer, cris, e (*gen. plur.*, volucrium, Cic. in Charis. p. 119 P.—In the *masc.*, volucris, Sil. 10, 471. In the *fem.*, volucer fama, Petr. poet. 123, 210; cf., acer. On the quantity of the *u* in volucris, see Quint. 1, 5, 28), *adj.* [2. volo] *Flying, winged* (quite class.): **I.** Lit.: bestiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38; id. Lael. 21, 81: angues, id. N. D. 1, 36, 101; so, dracones, Ov. M. 7, 218: Cupido, id. ib. 9, 482; so too, natus, id. ib. 5, 364: deus, *i. e. Mercury*, Stat. Th. 2, 55; cf., pes (Mercurii), Ov. F. 5, 88; and, o nuncium volucrem! Cic. Quint. 25, 80.—**2.** Subst., volucris, is, *f.* (*scil.* avis, once *masc.*, *scil.* ales: teneros volucres, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64), *A bird*, Lucr. 1, 12; 103; 2, 144; 344, et saep.; Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23; id. Acad. 2, 25, 81; Quint. 10, 3, 24; 12, 11, 13; Suet. Aug. 13; Virg. A. 3, 241; 4, 525; Ov. M. 1, 308; Hor. S. 1 8, 6, et mult. al.

B. Transf., of any thing that moves rapidly, *Flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid* (so mostly poet.): lumen, Lucr. 6, 173; cf., ritu flammarum, id. 1, 1095: fumi, Virg. G. 2, 217; cf., aurae, id. Aen. 11, 795, Ov. M. 13, 807; and, nebulae, id. ib. 1, 602: procellae, id. Am. 2, 11, 33: sagitta, Virg. A. 5, 242; Ov. M. 9, 102; called also ferrum, id. Trist. 3, 10, 64; and, arundo, Virg. A. 5, 544:—equi, Ov. M. 2, 153; 234; 4, 245; cf., currus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 8: classis, Virg. A. 7, 460: jam volucrem sequor Te per gramina Martii Campi, *speeding, running*, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 38, et saep.

II. Trop., *Fleet, swift, rapid:* nihil est tam volucre quam maledictum, Cic. Planc. 23, 57: volucri spe et cogitatione rapiuntur a domo longius, id. Rep. 2, 4: somnus, Virg. A. 2, 794: fatum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 24.

B. In partic., *Passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory:* o volucrem fortunam, Cic. Sull. 32, 91. So, dies, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 6; 4, 13, 16: fama, Ov. Her. 17, 207: gaudium, Tac. Or. 9.—Hence,

Adv., vŏlŭcrĭter, *Swiftly, rapidly* (post-class.): congregati, Amm. 17, 1 *fin.:* perurgebat nocentes innocentesque, id. 29, 1 *med.*

vŏlūcra, ae, *f.* [volvo] *A kind of worm* or *caterpillar that wraps itself up in vine-leaves*, called also convolvulus, Col. Arb. 15. It is also called volucre, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 265; and in the *plur.*, volucres, Col. 10, 333.

volucre and **volucres,** v. volucra.

vŏlūcrĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [volucer] *Swift-footed, swift*, Aus. Ep. 21, 14; Sid. poet. Ep. 9, 15.

volucris, is, v. volucer, *no.* I., 2.

volŭcrĭter, *adv.*, v. volucer, *ad fin.*

vŏlūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [volvo, a thing that is rolled or wound up; hence] **I.** *A roll of writing, a roll, book, volume* (the predom. signif. of the word): volumen plenum querelae iniquissimae, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 2: tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, id. de Div. 2, 56, 115: volumen explicare, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: coeleste Epicuri de regula et judicio, id. N. D. 1, 16, 43: evolvere volumen, id. Att. 9, 10, 4; so in the *plur.*, evolvere volumina, Quint. 2, 15, 24: volumina *ἀποφθεγμάτων*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: pontificum libros, annosa volumina vatum, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 26.—**B.** In partic., like liber, of a separate portion of a work, *A part, book:* quoniam duobus superioribus (libris) de morte et de dolore dictum est, tertius dies disputationis hoc tertium volumen efficiet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 6; so Auct. Her. 1, 17, 27; Plin. 6, 29, 34; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 5; Col. 3, 21, 11; Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 19, et al.

II. *A roll, whirl, wreath, fold, eddy*, etc. (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Virg. A. 2, 208; so id. ib. 5, 85; 11, 753; Ov. M. 4, 600; 15, 721: crurum (equi), *bendings, joints*, Virg. G. 3, 192: fumi, *wreath, whirl*, Ov. M. 13, 601; Luc. 3, 505: undae, id. 565: siderum, *revolution*, Ov. M. 2, 71, et saep.—* **B.** Trop., *Revolution, alteration, change:* sortis humanae volumina, Plin. 7, 45, 46.

vŏlūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [volumen, *no.* II.] *Full of windings, bendings*, or *folds* (late Lat.): corpora anguium, Sid. Carm. 9, 76.

(* **Volumnĭus,** a. *The name of a Roman* gens: **1.** Volumnia, *the wife of Coriolanus*, Liv. 2, 40.—**2.** Volumnia, *a freed-woman, mistress of M. Antonius*, Cic. Phil. 2, 24; otherwise called Cytheris, v. Cytheris.—**Volumnianus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *named from Volumnius:* exercitus, Liv. 19, 12.)

Vŏlumnus, i, *m.*, and **Vŏlumna,** ae, *f.* [1. volo] *The Well-wishers*, tutelary deities of new-born infants, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21; cf. Hart. Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 240.

vŏluntārĭe, *adv.*, v. voluntarius, *ad fin.*

vŏluntārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [voluntas] *Willing, of his* or *its own free-will, voluntary:* milites, *volunteers*, Caes. B. C. 3, 91 *fin.;* so, ferocissimus quisque juvenum, Liv. 1, 59, 5; and, auxilia, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 3: servi, id. Rep. 1, 43: procurator, id. Brut. 4, 17: est Asinius quidam, senator voluntarius, lectus ipse a se, id. Phil. 13, 13, 28.—**B.** Subst., voluntarii, ōrum *m.* (milites), *Volunteers*, Caes. B. G. 5, 66 1; Capitol. M. Aurel. 21; Inscr. Orell. *no* 244 and 512.—**II.** Transf., of things concrete and abstract: mors, *suicide*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3; so, verbera, Just. 2, 8: servitus, Tac. G. 24: deditio, id. Hist. 2, 45: lex, Petr. 107: accusationes, Tac. Or. 41, et saep.:—herba, *growing of itself, spontaneous*, Plin. 20, 22, 90.—*Adv.*, vŏluntārĭe, *Voluntarily*, Arn. 2, 74; Hyg. Fab. 41.

vŏluntas, ātis, *f.* [from volens, from 1. volo] *Will, wish, choice, desire, inclination:* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: "simul objecta species cujuspiam est, quod bonum videatur, ad id adipiscendum impellit ipsa natura: id quum constanter prudenterque fit, ejusmodi appetitionem Stoici *βούλησιν* appellant, nos appellamus *voluntatem:* eam illi putant in solo esse sapiente, quam sic definiunt: *Voluntas* est, quae quid cum ratione desiderat: quae autem adversus rationem incitata est vehementius, ea libido est vel cupiditas effrenata, quae in omnibus stultis invenitur," Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12; id. Rep. 1, 2: talis est quaeque res publica, qualis ejus aut natura aut voluntas, qui illam regit, id. ib. 1, 31: judicium voluntasque multitudinis, id. ib. 1, 45: mentem voluntatemque suscipere, id. Cat. 3, 9, 22: quid esset suae voluntatis ostendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 109, 3: ut ejus semper voluntatibus non modo cives assenserint, *etc.*, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 16, 48.

2. Adverbial phrases: **a.** sua (alicujus) voluntate, or simply voluntate, *Of one's own will, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily:* ut verum esset, sua voluntate sapientem descendere, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 6; cf., sua voluntate, nulla vi coactus, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65; and, istuc, quod expetis, mea voluntate concedam, id. de Div. in Caecil. 9, 27: reditus in patriam voluntate omnium concedi videretur, id. Fam. 13, 5, 2:—nisi voluntate ibis, rapiam te domum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40: aequius erat id voluntate fieri, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: aliae civitates voluntate in ditionem venerunt, Liv. 29, 38, 1.—**b.** Ad voluntatem, de, ex voluntate, *According to the will, at the desire* of any one: ad voluntatem loqui, *at the will of another*, Cic. Quint. 30, 93; so id. Parad. 5, 2, 39; cf., vultus et sermo ad aliorum sensum et voluntatem commutandus, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 11, 42:—vix tamen sibi de mea voluntate concessum est, id. Att. 4, 2, 4:—illud accidit praeter optatum meum, sed valde ex voluntate, id. Pis. 20, 46; so, ex Caesaris voluntate, id. Fam. 13, 29, 7.

B. Pregn.: **1.** *Good-will, favor, affection:* voluntas erga Caesarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, 20; so Caes. B. C. 2, 17, 2: summa in se (coupled with summum studium), id. B. G. 1, 19, 2: mutua, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 1: aliena a te, id. Lig. 2, 6: voluntas vestra si ad poëtam accesserit, Ter. Ph. prol. 30: singularis voluntas Campanae vicinitatis, Cic. Rab. perd. 3, 8: mansisset eadem voluntas in eorum posteris, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 41, et saep.

2. *A last will, testament:* defensio testamentorum ac voluntatis mortuorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242; so Plin. Ep. 4, 10, 3; 5, 7, 2; Amm. 28, 1 *med.;* 4 *med.*, et al. Called also ultima, Pomp. Dig. 35, 1, 6.

II. Transf. (acc. to 1. volo, *no.* II., F.), of speech, *Meaning, sense, signification, import* (so only post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Quint.): verbis legum standum sit an voluntate, Quint. 7, 10, 6; so, *opp.* verba, id. 7, 1, 49; 7, 5, 4; cf., quaestio juris omnis aut verborum proprietate aut voluntatis conjectura continetur, id. 12, 2, 19; id. 6, 2, 9: verborum vi aut voluntate, id. 8, praef. 10: legis, id. 3, 6, 99: nominis, id. 7, 10, 1, et saep.

vŏlŭpe, or, apocopated, **vŏlŭp,** *adv.* [1. volo] *Agreeably, delightfully, satisfactorily, to one's satisfaction*, etc., opp. to aegre (an ante-class. word): (*a*) *volupe* cursu, armis, equo victitabam volupe, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 74: facite vostro animo volupe, id. Casin. 4, 2, 5:—si illis aegre est, mihi quod volupe est, id. Mil. 3, 1, 152; cf., gaudeo et volupe est mihi, id. Amph. 3, 3, 3; so, volupe est (like aegre est), id. Poen. 5, 5, 47; id. Mil. 2, 3, 6; 4, 5, 12; id. Poen. 5, 4, 20; id. Rud. 4, 1, 1; 4, 4, 132; id. Stich. 4, 1, 2; id. Truc. 4, 1, 6.—(β) *Volup:* ut tibi ex me sit volup, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 3; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 130: volup est quod agas, id. ib. 4, 1, 1; so, volup est, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 5 Don.; id. Hec. 5, 4, 17.

Vŏlŭpĭa, ae, *f.* [volupis, (* whence volupe)] *The goddess of Pleasure,* Var. L. L. 5, 34, 45; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 8; Macr. S. 1, 10; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 247.

* **vŏluptābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [voluptas] *That causes pleasure* or *satisfaction, pleasant, agreeable:* nuncius, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 19.

vŏluptārĭe, *adv.*, v. voluptarius, *ad fin.*

voluptārĭus (post-class. collat. form, voluptuarius, Capitol. Ver. 2; Mart. Cap. 2, 37; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 92), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to pleasure* or *enjoyment, pleasant, agreeable, delightful; devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous:* quamquam Stoici communi nomine corporis et animi ἡδονὴν appellant, ego malo laetitiam appellare quasi gestientis animi elationem voluptariam, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 35. So, res, coupled with amoenae, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 46: locus, id. Poen. 3, 2, 25: possessiones, Cic. Att. 12, 25, 1: gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius, *susceptible of enjoyment,* id. de Or. 3, 25, 99: Epicurus, homo, ut scis, voluptarius, *a man devoted to pleasure, a voluptuary,* id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18; so, homines, id. Fin. 5, 25, 74; id. Tusc. 5, 31, 88 (coupled with mollis); Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 34; id. Rud. prol. 54; cf., voluptaria, delicata, mollis disciplina, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: disputationes, *concerning sensual enjoyment,* id. de Or. 3, 17, 62.—* *Adv.*, vŏluptārĭe, *Voluptuously:* transactis paucis noctibus, App. M. 3, p. 138.

voluptas, ātis, *f.* [volupe] *Satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight* (whether sensual or spiritual): "omne id, quo gaudemus, *voluptas* est, ut omne, quo offendimur, *dolor,*" Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; cf., "huic verbo (*voluptatis*) omnes qui Latine sciunt, duas res subjiciunt, laetitiam in animo, commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore," id. ib. 2, 4, 13 *sq.:* nulla capitalior pestis quam voluptas corporis, id. de Sen. 12, 39: ex tuis literis cepi una cum omnibus incredibilem voluptatem, id. Fam. 5, 7, 1: nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, non modo voluptatem. Quid? quum fictas fabulas . . . cum voluptate legimus? id. Fin. 5, 19, 51: frui voluptatibus, id. N. D. 1, 30. 84, et saep.:—a voluptatibus, an officer in the imperial household, *master of the revels,* Suet. Tib. 42 *fin.*—**B.** Personified, Voluptas, as a deity, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Of persons, as a term of endearment: mea voluptas, *my joy, my charmer,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 2; Virg. A. 8, 581.—**B.** voluptates, *Sports, shows, spectacles,* given to the people, Cic. Mur. 35, 74; Vopisc. Aur. 34; Prob. 19; Trebell. Gall. 9, et al.—**C.** *The male semen,* Arn. 5, 158; Hyg. Astr. 2, 13.

* **vŏluptātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [voluptas] *Of* or *belonging to enjoyment,* Fronto Ep. 2, 6 *fin.*

* **vŏluptĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [voluptas-facio] *That causes enjoyment, gives delight:* stella Veneris, App. Flor. p. 348.

vŏluptŭārĭus, a, um, v. voluptarius, *ad init.*

vŏluptŭōse, *adv.*, v. voluptuosus, *ad fin.*

vŏluptŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [voluptas] *Full of gratification, enjoyment, pleasure,* or *delight; agreeable, pleasant, delightful* (a post-Aug. word): Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 2.—*Sup.:* concionator, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 4.—*Adv.*, vŏluptŭōse, *With pleasure* or *delight:* Sid. Ep. 5, 20.—*Comp.:* id. ib. 1, 9 *med.*

(* **Volusĭus,** a. *The name of a Roman gens:* **1.** M. Volusius, Cic. Fam. 16, 12.—**2.** Volusius, *an old poet, who wrote Annales,* id. Catull. 36, 1; 93, 7.—**3.** Volusius Maecianus, *a celebrated lawyer, the tutor of Marcus Antoninus,* Jul. Capit. in Ant. Pio, 12, et al.)

(* **Volustāna,** ōrum, *n.* *A name of the Montes Cambuni, in Thessaly,* Liv. 44, 2.)

vŏlūta, ae, *f.* [volvo] *A volute* or *spiral scroll,* as an ornament on the capitals of columns, Vitr. 4, 1; 3, 3; 7, 5.

vŏlūtābrum, i, *n.* [voluto] *A wallowing-place* for swine, *a hog-pool, slough,* Virg. G. 3, 411; Arn. 7, 224.

* **vŏlūtābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Wallowing about:* libidinosus et volutabundus in voluptatibus, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. 491, 16 (Rep. 2, 41 ed. Mos.).

vŏlūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A rolling about, wallowing:* **I.** Lit.: in luto, Plin. 8, 51, 77: pulverea athletarum, Tert. Pall. 4.—In the *plur.:* corporis, * Cic. Pis. 34, 83.—**B.** In partic., in an obscene sense: Petr. S. 95; so Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med.*—**II.** Trop. (post-Aug.): * **A.** *Restlessness, disquiet:* nusquam residentis animi, Sen. Tranq. 2 *med.*—* **B.** *Instability:* tanta rerum humanarum, Sen. Ep. 99 *med.*

vŏlūtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A rolling about, wallowing* (post-Aug.): pulvis volutatu collectus, Plin. 10, 4, 5.—In the *plur.:* volutatibus pulvereis, App. M. 4, p. 144.

‡ **vŏlūtim,** *adv.* [volvo] i. q. volubiliter, acc. to Non. 4, 1.

Vŏlūtīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *The goddess who presides over the husks of corn-ears,* Aug. Civ. D. 4, 8 *med.*

vŏlūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. intens. a.* [id.] *To roll, turn, twist,* or *tumble about:* **I.** Lit.: amphoras per terram, Col. 12, 48, 4: pelagus (ventus), Luc. 1, 412: pilas e fimo pedibus, *i. e. to form by rolling together,* Plin. 11, 28, 34; cf. volvo. *no.* I.:—se in pulvere, *to roll about, wallow,* Plin. 30, 16, 53; and, more freq., mid.: ut gallinae possint in pulvere volutari, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 7; so, sus coenoso lacu, Col. 7, 10, 6; cf., in allusion, the appellative signif. of the name Verres: quem (Verrem) in luto volutatum totius corporis vestigiis invenimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, 53: (animi) corporibus elapsi circum terram ipsam volutantur, id. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.:* quum tibi pueri ad pedes volutarentur, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 33; cf. in this sense, *act.:* genua amplexus genibusque volutans Haerebat, Virg. A. 3, 607.

B. In partic., in an obscene sense, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 140; Sen. Contr. 1, 2; Petr. S. 79; Just. 12, 6; Tert. ad Uxor. 9.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: vocem per ampla atria, *to roll, spread,* Virg. A. 1, 725, so, vocem, id. ib. 5, 149: murmura, id. ib. 10, 98: verba confusa, Ov. M. 12, 55.—Mid.: quum omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutentur, *wallow,* Cic. Fam. 9, 3, 1; so, in omni dedecore, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19: inter mala plurima, Sen. Vit. beat. 24 *med.*

B. In partic., *To turn over* or *revolve* in the mind; *to consider, weigh, ponder:* rem in pectore, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 1; so, aliquid in animo, Liv. 28, 18, 11: aliquid animo, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; so, aliquid mente, Lucr. 3, 241: tacitus mecum ipse voluto, Virg. E. 9, 37; so, secum, Ov. M. 1, 389: secum corde, Virg. A. 4, 533: suo cum corde, id. ib. 6, 185: aliquid in secreto cum amicis, *to consider, discuss,* Liv. 34, 36, 4.

1. vŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* of volvo.

* **2. vŏlūtus,** ūs, *m.* [volvo] *A rolling, the power of rolling, twisting,* or *turning about:* dedit volatus avibus, volutus serpentibus, cursus feris, *etc.*, App. Flor. p. 348.

volva (also written vulva), ae, *f.* [id.] *A wrapper, covering, integument:* **I.** In gen.: fungorum, Plin. 22, 22, 46: pomorum, *i. e. the seed-covering,* Scrib. Comp. 104 *fin.*—**II.** In partic., *The womb. matrice* of women and she-animals, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 19; Cels. 4, 1; 20; 5, 21; 25, et saep.; Plin. 11, 37, 84; Juv. 6, 128; Mart. 11, 61, 11; Pers. 4, 35, et al. *A sow's matrice,* as a very favorite dish, Plin. 11, 37, 84; Naev. in Macr. S. 2, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41; Mart. 13, 56, 2.

volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. (archaic *inf. pass.*, volvier, Lucr. 5, 715) *v. a.* *To roll, turn about, turn round, tumble* any thing.

I. Lit.: (amnis) volvit sub undis Grandia saxa, Lucr. 1, 289; so, beluas cum fluctibus (procellae), Plin. 9, 3, 2: vortices (flumen), Hor. Od. 2, 9, 22: fumum caligine (ventus), Lucr. 6, 692: oculos huc illuc, Virg. A. 4, 363; cf., oculos per singula, id. ib. 8, 618: filum, Var. L. L. 5, 23, 33: pilas, *to form by rolling together,* Plin. 30, 11, 30; cf. voluto, *no.* I.: volvendi sunt libri, *to unroll,* i. e. *open,* Cic. Brut. 87, 298; so, Tyrrhena carmina retro, Lucr 6, 381. (Hence, volumen, in the signif. of roll, book, volume, v. h. v. *no.* I.): qui terga dederant, conversi in hostem volventesque orbem, *etc.*, *forming a circle,* Liv. 22, 29, 5; so id. 4, 28, 3: semineces volvit multos, *rolls in the dust, fells to the ground,* Virg. A. 12, 329, et saep.

B. Mid., *To turn* or *roll itself round about, to turn* or *roll along:* nobis coenum teterrima quom sit Spurcities, eadem suibus haec munda videtur, Insatiabiliter toti ut volvantur ibidem, Lucr. 6, 979: ille (anguis) inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus Volvitur, Virg. A. 7, 349: cylindrum volvi et versari turbinem putant, Cic. Fat. 18, 42: illi qui volvuntur stellarum cursus sempiterni, id. Rep. 6, 17: excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis, *tumbles, rolls,* Virg. A. 10, 590; so, volvi humi, id. ib. 11, 640; cf., volvitur Euryalus leto, id. ib. 9, 433: lacrimae volvuntur inanes, *roll, flow,* id. ib. 4, 449, et saep.

II. Trop.: **A.** In gen.: volvere curarum tristes in pectore fluctus, Lucr. 6, 34; so, magnos fluctus irarum, id. 6, 74: ingentes iras in pectore, Liv. 35, 18 *fin.:* tot volvere casus insignem pietate virum, *i. e. to undergo so many misfortunes,* Virg. A. 1, 9; cf., satis diu saxum hoc volvo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 55: (lunam) celerem pronos Volvere menses, *in rolling on,* Hor. Od. 4, 6, 40; so, menses, Virg. A. 1, 279; and *neutr.*, volventibus annis, *with revolving years, after the lapse of years,* id. ib. 1, 234: sic fata deum rex Sortitur volvitque vices, *fixes the series of revolving events,* id. ib. 3, 376; cf., sic volvere Parcas, id. ib. 1, 22:—M. Pontidius celeriter sane verba volvens, *rolling off,* Cic. Brut. 70, 246; so, sententias facile verbis, id. ib. 81, 280; cf., longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182.

B. In partic., *To turn over* or *revolve* in the mind; *to ponder, meditate upon, consider* (so not in Cic.): multa cum animo suo volvebat, Sall. J. 6, 2; so, multa secum, id. Cat. 32, 1; Liv. 26, 7, 3: immensa omnia animo, id. 2, 49, 5: bellum in animo, id. 42, 5, 1; so, bellum adversus nos, Tac. A. 3, 38: Fauni sortem sub pectore, Virg. A. 7, 254: haec illis volventibus tandem vicit fortuna rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 41, 3.

* **volvŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [volva] *A little womb* or *matrice* of an animal, Apic. 2, 3.

* **vŏmax,** ācis, *adj.* [vomo] *Given to vomiting:* nihil bibacius, vomacius, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

vōmer, ĕris (collat. form of the *nom. sing.*, vomis, Cato R. R. 135, 2; Virg. G. 1, 162; Col. 2, 2, 26), *m.* *A ploughshare,* "Plin. 17, 4, 3;" Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; Col. 2, 2, 23; Virg. G. 1, 46; Hor. Od. 3, 13, 11; id. Epod. 2, 63; id. Ep. 1, 2, 45; Ov. F. 4, 926, et saep.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *The virile member,* Lucr. 4, 1269.—**B.** *A style* for writing with, Atta in Isid. Orig. 6, 9.

vŏmĭca (*o* scanned long, Seren. Sam. 40, 743), ae, *f.* *A sore, boil, ulcer, imposthume, abscess, encysted tumor:* **I.** Lit., Cels. 2, 8; 4, 8 *fin.*; Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70; Plin. 20, 22, 89; Lucil. in Non. 186, 27; Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 11; Juv. 13, 95, et saep.—**B.** Transf., of stones, *A bunch* or *knob filled with fluid,* Plin. 33, 6, 32; 37, 2, 10.—**II.** Trop., for *An evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse* (very rarely, and censured as low by Quint.; v. the follg.): HOSTEM ROMANI SI EXPELLERE VVLTIS VOMICAMQVE, QVAE GENTIVM VENIT LONGE, APOLLINI VOVENDOS CENSEO LVDOS, QVI, *etc.*, an old prophesy in Liv. 25, 12, 9; and in Macr. S. 1, 17: "sunt quaedam et humiles translationes et sordidae: non enim si Cicero recte *Sentinam rei publicae* dixit, foeditatem hominum significans, idcirco probem illud quoque veteris oratoris, *Persecuisti rei publicae vomicas,*" Quint. 8, 6, 15: "(Augustus) Agrippam nepotem et Julias, filiam et neptem, omnibus probris contaminatas appellare solebat *tres vomicas* aut *tria carcinomata* sua," Suet. Aug. 65.

vŏmĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vomica] *Full of sores* or *tumors*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 17.

* **vŏmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [vomico] *Ulcerous;* trop., *foul, filthy, noisome:* morbus, Sen. Contr. 2, 12 *med.*

vŏmĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vomo-facio] *That causes vomiting, emetic:* medicamentum, *an emetic*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 17: succus, App. Herb. 108.

vŏmĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vŏmĭca-fluo] *Flowing with pus* or *matter:* passio (*i. e.* morbus), *a discharge of matter*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

vōmis, ĕris, v. vomer.

vŏmĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vomo] *A spewing, vomiting*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126; Plin. 11, 53, 117; 21, 20, 83; 22, 25, 64; 26, 7, 25, et saep. et al.—**II.** Concr., *That which is vomited, a vomit:* varii colores vomitionum, Plin. 25, 5, 23.

vŏmĭto, are, *v. intens. n.* [vomo] *To vomit often*, Col. 7, 10, 5; Sen. Ep. 18; Suet. Vit. 13.

* **vŏmĭtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who vomits, a vomiter:* jejuni vomitores, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*

vŏmĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That provokes vomiting, vomitive, vomitory, emetic:* bulbus, Plin. 20, 9, 41; so id. 21, 19, 75.—**II.** Transf., subst., vomitoria, ōrum, *m.*, *The entrances* to the theatres or amphitheatres, *vomitories* (which led to the places where the people sat, and, as it were, vomited forth the crowd), Macr. S. 6, 4.

vŏmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A throwing up, vomiting*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 15; Plin. 8, 48, 72; 13, 23, 44; 20, 6, 23; Sen. Ep. 68; Suet. Ner. 20, et al.: pulmoneus, *a spitting up of the lungs*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 26. —**II.** Transf., concr., *That which is thrown up by vomiting, a vomit*, Plin. 23, 8, 80; 29, 4, 27.—To denote *A disgusting fellow, a puke*, Lucil. in Non. 2, 30; Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 120.

vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [digammated from ἐμέω] **I.** *Neutr., To puke, spew, throw up, vomit* (a common method among the Romans of renewing the appetite): quum vomere post coenam te velle dixisses, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21; so id. Phil. 2, 25, 63; Cels. 1, 3: in mensam, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.—With a homogeneous object: vomitum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 26. Impers.: ab hora tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 104.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *To pour forth, empty:* qua largius vomit (Padus), *discharges itself* into the sea, Plin. 3, 16, 20.—**II.** *Act., To throw up* or *discharge by vomiting; to vomit up* or *forth:* sanguinem, Plin. 26, 13, 84: paene intestina sua, Petr. 66.—In the *Part. pass.* subst.: egestio vomitorum similis, Coel. Aur. Acut.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *To vomit forth*, i. e. *to throw* or *pour out in abundance; to emit, discharge* (poet.): (Charybdis) vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov. Her. 12, 125; so, undam, Virg. G. 2, 462: fumum, id. Aen. 5, 682: geminas flammas, id. ib. 8, 681: mel (apes), Petr. 56: vitam, *to breathe out*, Lucr. 6, 829; so, animam, Virg. A. 9, 349: argentum, *to give up*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 10.

vŏpiscus, i, *m.* *One of a pair of twins born alive after the premature birth and death of the other:* "*vopiscos* appellabant a geminis, qui retenti utero nascerentur, altero interempto abortu," Plin. 7, 10, 8; so Non. 557, 3; Sol. 1 *med.;* Isid. Orig. 9, 5.—Hence, **II. Vopiscus,** *A Roman surname*, as L. Julius Vopiscus, Liv. 2, 54, 3: Flavius Vopiscus, *an historian in the time of Constantine the Great, who wrote the lives of several Roman emperors;* v. Bähr's Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. § 229.

vopte pro vos ipsi Cato posuit, Fest. p. 379.

vŏrācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vorax] *Greediness, ravenousness, voracity* (a post-Aug. word): hominis, Eutr. 7, 12: asini, App. M. 7, p. 200.—**II.** Transf., of fire: avidissima, Plin. 2, 107, 111.

vŏrācĭter, *adv.*, v. vorax, *ad fin.*

vŏrāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vorago] *Full of pits, chasms*, or *abysses, voraginous:* solum, Auct. B. Hisp. 29: via, App. M. 9, p. 221: amnis, Amm. 24, 6.

vŏrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [voro] *An abyss, gulf, whirlpool, depth, chasm:* summersus equus voraginibus, Cic. de Div. 1, 33, 73; so of watery depths: Virg. A. 6, 296; Catull. 17, 26; Curt. 8, 14. Of a gulf or chasm in the earth: Liv. 7, 6, 1.—Poet., of a devouring maw or stomach: ventris, Ov. M. 8, 845.—**II.** Transf.: vos geminae voragines scopulique rei publicae, *i. e. gulfs*, Cic. Pis. 18, 41: gurges et vorago patrimonii, *devourer, squanderer, spendthrift*, id. Sest. 52, 111: v. aut gurges vitiorum, *abyss*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9, 23: avaritia, manifestae praedae avidissima vorago, *abyss, gulf*, Val. Max. 9, 4.

vŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A devourer* (late Lat.), Tert. Monog. 8 *fin.;* Jejun. 2 *med.;* Paul. Nol. Ep. 19, 10.

vŏrātrīna, ae, *f.* [id.] * **I.** *An eating-house*, Tert. Apol. 39.—**II.** *A gulf, abyss, chasm:* terrarum, Amm. 17, 7 *fin.*

vŏrax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *Swallowing greedily, devouring, ravenous, voracious* (quite class.): quae Charybdis tam vorax? Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67; so, venter, Ov. M. 15, 94: pontus, Luc. 2, 664: flamma, Sil. 4, 687;—impensae, Val. Max. 7, 1 *fin.:* usura, Luc. 1, 181.—*Comp.:* ignis, Ov. M. 8, 841. In an obscene sense: culus, *Lecherous, lustful*, Catull. 33, 4.

vŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [root ΒΟΡ, whence βορά and βιβρώσκω] *To swallow whole, swallow up, eat greedily, devour:* **I.** Lit.: animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; so Plin. 10, 71, 91: vitulum (balaena), Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 61: edim atque ambabus malis expletis vorem, id. Trin. 2, 4, 73; so, mella avide (apes), Plin. 11, 19, 21: Lucrina (ostrea), Mart. 6, 11, 5: resinam ex melle Aegyptiam vorato, salvum feceris, *swallow* or *gulp down, take*, as medicine, Plaut. Merc. 1, 28; so of medicine: Mart. 1, 88, 2; Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 24.—Proverb.: meus hic est: hamum vorat, *Swallows, takes*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 61; so id. Truc. 1, 1, 21.—**B.** Transf.: **1.** Of things: vorat haec (Charybdis) raptas revomitque carinas, Ov. M. 13, 731; so, navem (rapidus vortex), Virg. A. 1, 116; cf. poet., agmina (vortex pugnae), Sil. 4, 230: corpus (ulcus), Cels. 5, 28, 3: viam, *to finish* or *perform quickly*, Catull. 35, 7, et saep.—**2.** Of property, *To use up, consume, squander:* idem in reliquis generis eius (murrhinorum vasorum) quantum voraverit, licet existimare, Plin. 37, 2, 7.—**II.** Trop., *To devour*, i. e. *to acquire with eagerness, pursue passionately* (very rarely, but quite class.): literas, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 2.—In an obscene sense, Catull. 80, 6; Mart. 2, 51, 6; 7, 67, 15.

vorso, vorsōrĭus, vorsum, *etc.*, v. vers.

vortex, vortĭcōsus, vorto, *etc.*, v. vert.

vos, *pron.* *You;* v. tu.

Vosĕgus (written also Vosagus, and, less correctly, Vogesus), i, *m.* *A chain of mountains in Gaul*, the mod. *Vosges*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; Luc. 1, 397; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2072; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 117.

voster, tra, trum, v. vester.

vōtĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [votum-fero] *Vow-bearing, votive:* arbor, Stat. S. 4, 4, 92.

vōtīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [votivus] *A solemn promise, a vow*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1120.

vōtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [votum] *Of* or *belonging to a vow, promised by a vow, given in consequence of a vow, votive* (quite class.): ludi, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31; Plin. 7, 48, 49: tabula, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 14: juvenca, id. Ep. 1, 3, 36; cf., sanguis, Ov. Her. 20, 238: tura, id. Am. 3, 13, 9: carmina, id. A. A. 1, 205, et saep.: legatio, *which was undertaken* (often as a mere pretext) *to fulfill a vow in a province*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 6; 15, 11, 4: noctes, *in which, from religious reasons, one refrains from cohabitation*, Prop. 2, 28, 62.—**II.** *Conformable to one's wish, wished for, longed for, desired* (post-class.): conspectus, App. M. 7, p. 193: hospitium, id. ib. 8, p. 218: mors, Prud. στεφ. 10, 330, et saep.: constabat, votivum, illi fuisse, quod, *etc.*, Treb. Gall. 3.

vōtum, i, v. voveo, *ad fin.*

vōtus, a, um, *Part.* of voveo.

vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2. *v. a.* *To vow*, i. e. *to promise solemnly* or *sacredly; to devote dedicate, consecrate* something to a deity: neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit umquam, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 83: sua capita pro salute patriae, id. Fin. 5, 22, 64: Tullus in re trepida decem vovit Salios fanaque Pallori ac Pavori, Liv. 1, 27, 7: vota vovere, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 66; cf. Ov. M. 9, 794; so, votum pro militibus, Liv. 23, 19, 28.—With an object-clause: quum sues puer pasceret, una ex iis amissa vovisse dicitur, si recuperavisset, uvam se deo daturum, quae maxima esset in vinea, Cic. de Div. 1, 17, 31; so *c. inf. fut.*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, 123; id. Inv. 2, 31, 95; *c. inf. praes.:* me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 72.—In the *Part. perf.:* at earum templa sunt publice vota et dedicata, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43; so, ludi, Liv. 4, 12, 2: victima pro reditu, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 46: vindemia Tyrrheno regi (Mezentio), *i. e. solemnly promised*, id. Fast. 4, 833.—*Absol.:* manus leviter pandata, qualis voventium est, Quint. 11, 3, 100.—**II.** Transf. (from the wish implied in every vow), *To wish, wish for* a thing (in the *verb. finit.* rarely, and only poet.): elige, quid voveas, Ov. M. 12, 200: quae modo voverat, odit, id. ib. 11, 128: quae voveam, duo sunt: minimo ut relevere labore, *etc.*, id. ib. 9, 675; so with a follg. *ut*, id. ib. 14, 35:—quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8. —Hence

vōtum, i, *n.:* **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *A solemn promise made to some deity, a vow* (very freq. and quite class., esp. in the *plur.*): qui (deus) numquam nobis occurrit neque in optatis neque in votis, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36: nefaria vota, id. Cluent. 68, 194: nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint? id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: voto et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18, 1; so, obstrictum esse religione voti, id. ib. 12, 43, 2; and, obligari voti sponsione deo, id. Leg. 2, 16, 41: quum de illo aegroto vota faciebant, id. Att. 8, 16, 1; so, vota facere, id. Fam. 7, 2, 4; id. Mil. 15, 41; id. Tusc. 5, 1, 2, et al.: nuncupare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, 34: suscipere, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93: concipere, Ov. M. 7, 594: debere diis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55, 123: solvere, id. Phil. 3, 4, 11: reddere, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: exsequi, Virg. A. 5, 53: voti damnari, Liv. 7, 28, 4; 27, 45, 8; cf., voti reus, Virg. A. 5, 237: voti liberari, Liv. 5, 28.

2. Transf., *A thing solemnly promised, that which is vowed* or *devoted, a votive offering* (poet.): lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras, *with burnt offerings*, Virg. A. 3, 279: Danai in voto (*i. e.* equo Trojano) latent, Petr. 89.—**b.** vota, *A day on which vows were made for the good of the State* (post-class.), Capitol. Pert. 6; Vopisc. Tac. 9.

B. Transf.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* II.) *A wish, desire, longing* (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nocturna vota cupiditatum suarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, 142; so, magnarum cogitationum, Petr. 115 audivere di mea vota, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 1 haec loca sunt voto fertiliora tuo, Ov. A. A. 1, 90: votum in amante novum, id. Met. 3, 468: voti potens, id. ib. 8, 80: quod omnium sit votum parentum, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 1, 82; so, vota parentum, id. 1, 2, 5: votum aliquem confodiendi, Suet. Aug. 51: hoc erat in votis: modus agri non ita magnus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 1; so, esse in voto, Pers. 3, 48; cf., sed hoc votum est et rara felicitas, *is rather a thing to be wished*, Quint. 12, 5, 6 Spald.; so, votum est, ut, *etc.*, *it is to be wished that*, etc., Cels. 6, 6, 1: an venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5: non sine votis: O rus, quando ego te aspiciam? id. Sat. 2, 6, 59, et saep.

2. *A marriage vow, matrimonial engagement, marriage* (post-class.): ad tertia vota migrare, Cod. Justin. 5, 9, 4; so ib. 5, 24; 1, 2; App. M. 4, p. 154; Flor. p. 342.

vox, ōcis, *f.* [digammated from ὄψ] *A voice, sound, tone, cry, call:* "omnes voces hominis, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae," *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: exsurge praeco... Exerce vocem, Plaut. Poen. prol. 13: humana, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 22: ulceribus vocis via septa coibat, Lucr. 6, 1147; cf., quarum (faucium) vitio et frangitur et obscuratur et exasperatur et scinditur vox, Quint. 11, 3, 20: mira est quaedam natura vocis, Cic. Or. 17, 57: vox inflexa ad miserabilem sonum, id. de Or. 2, 46, 193: inclinata ululantique voce canere, id. ib. 8, 27: legem Voconiam magna voce et bonis lateribus suasi, id. de Sen. 5, 14; so, magna, Hor. S. 1, 7, 31; 1, 9, 76; cf., summa, id. ib. 1, 3, 8: sedata et depressa, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: tremebunda, id. ib. 3, 14, 25: theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: ut nostrorum militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur, *cries, shouts*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17, 5; cf., enimvero voce'st opus: Nausistrata exi, *I must exert my voice, must call out*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 92.

II. Transf.: **A.** *That which is uttered by the voice*, i. e. *a word, saying, speech, sentence, proverb, maxim:* dico, Epicurum non intelligere, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subjiciatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 6; so, *νόημα*, qua voce omnis intellectus accipi potest, Quint. 8, 5, 12; cf., is verbi sensus, vis ea vocis erat, Ov. F. 5, 484: vocem pro aliquo mittere, Cic. Sest. 19, 42; so id. Flacc. 3, 6; cf., vocem exprimere, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 5; so Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 3; cf., vox populi Romani majestate indigna, id. ib. 7, 17, 3: quod est positum in voce simplice, Quint. 1, 9, 4: nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. A. P. 390, et saep.: constitue, nihil esse opis in hac voce: CIVIS ROMANUS SUM, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65, 168: so, ego quum Graecos facerem . . . Versiculos, vetuit tali me voce Quirinus: "*In silvam non ligna feras,*" etc., Hor. S. 1, 10, 32: sidera excantata voce Thessala, *incantation*. id. Epod. 5, 45.—In the *plur.:* quum illius nefarii gladiatoris voces percrebuissent, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: ex percunctatione nostrorum vocibusque Gallorum ac mercatorum, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 1: voces per vinum, somnum, *etc.* . . . emissae, Quint. 5, 7, 36: victus Veneris vocibus, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 22: contumeliosae, *abusive expressions, abuse*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 1: sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem possis, *sayings, maxims, doctrines*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 34; cf., populum falsis dedocet uti vocibus, id. Od. 2, 2, 21: deripere lunam vocibus, *with charms, incantations*, Hor. Epod. 17, 78; so, sacrae, id. ib. 6: Marsae, id. ib. 5, 76.

B. *Speech, language*, in gen., i. q. sermo (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cultus hominum recentum Voce formasti catus (Mercurius), Hor. Od. 1, 10, 3: Graia scierit sive Latina Voce loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 40: quum civem ex voce cognovisset, Just. 11, 15.

C. *Accent, tone:* ipsa natura . . . in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Or. 18, 58.

Vulcānus (Volc.), i, *m.* *Vulcan, the god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55 *sq.*; 1, 30, 83; Caes. B. G. 6, 2, 2; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 8; 3, 4, 59; id. Sat. 1, 5, 74; Ov. M. 7, 437, et mult. al.; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 106 *sq.*—**B.** Transf., appellat., for *Fire:* Vulcanum in cornu conclusum gerere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 185; so Virg. A. 7, 77; Ov. M. 7, 104; 9, 251, et al.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Vulcānĭus** (Volc.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Vulcan, Vulcanian:* vis, *i. e. fire*, Lucil. in Non. 528, 10; so, acies, *a conflagration*, Virg. A. 10, 408; and, pestis, Sil. 14, 423: arma, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 33; cf., munera, currus, Ov. M. 2, 106: Lemnos, *sacred to Vulcan*, id. ib. 13, 313.—**B. Vulcānālis** (Volc.), e, *adj.*, The same: flamen, Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25.—**2.** Subst.: **a.** Vulcanal (Volc.), alis, *n.*, *The temple of Vulcan*, Fest. s. v. STATUA, p. 290; Plin. 16, 44, 86.—**b.** Vulcanalĭa, ōrum, *n.*, *The yearly festival of Vulcan, celebrated on the 23d of August*, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 57; Col. 11, 3, 18; 47; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 489, 36; Plin. 17, 27, 47; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8.

vulgāris (volg.), e (ante- and post-classical collat. form, vulgarius, a, um, Afran., Nov., and Turpil. in Non. 488, 26 *sq.*; Gell. 1, 22, 2; 3, 16, 18; 12, 10, 6; 16, 5, 1), *adj.* [vulgus] *Of* or *belonging to the great mass* or *multitude, general, usual, ordinary, every-day, common, commonplace, vulgar* (freq. and quite class.): in omni arte, cujus usus vulgaris communisque non sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3; cf. id. de Or. 1, 58, 248: vulgaris popularisque sensus, id. ib. 1, 23, 108: liberalitas, *i. e. extended to all*, id. Off. 1, 16, 52:—vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere, id. Planc. 19, 47; cf., ut pervagatum et vulgarè videatur, id. Or. 57, 195: nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare est, cujus, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: commendatio, id. Fam. 1, 3, 1: opinio, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: artes, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38, et saep.:—prostratas arbores restitui . . . vulgare est, *is a common thing*, Plin. 16, 31, 57; so id. 14, 19, 24.—*Adv.*, vulgārĭter, *After the ordinary* or *common manner, commonly, vulgarly* (extremely rare): non vulgariter nec ambitiose scribere, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 1; so Plin. 8, 5, 5; 28, 14, 58.

vulgārĭtas (volg.), ātis, *m.* [vulgaris] *The great mass, the multitude* (post-class.), Arn. 3, 123 and 155.

vulgārĭter, *adv.*, v. vulgaris, *ad fin.*

vulgārĭus, a, um, v. vulgaris, *ad init.*

vulgāte, *adv.*, v. 2. vulgo, *Pa.*, *ad fin.*

* **vulgātor** (volg.), ōris, *m.* [2. vulgo] *One that makes* a thing *generally known, a publisher, divulger:* taciti, *i. e. Tantalus*, who divulged the secrets of the gods, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 51.

1. vulgātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of 2. vulgo.

2. vulgātus, ūs, *m.* [2. vulgo] *A making generally known, a publishing, divulging* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 8, 1.

vulgĭvăgus (volg.), a, um, *adj.* [vulgus] *That wanders about every where, roving, rambling, vagrant, inconstant* (a Lucretian word): mos ferarum, Lucr. 5, 930: Venus, id. 4, 1067.

1. vulgo, *adv.*, v. vulgus, *ad fin.*

2. vulgo (volg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vulgus] *To spread among the multitude; to make general, common,* or *universal; to put forth to the world, publish:* morbos, Liv. 3, 6, 3; so, contagium in alios, Curt. 9, 10: rem, *i. e. to let all share in*, Liv. 2, 29. 7: librum, *to publish*, Quint. Inst. Prooem. § 7; Suet. Gramm. 8.—Mid.: vulgari cum privatis, *i. e. to confound one's self with, put one's self on a level with*, Liv. 3, 35, 6.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** *To make known to all by words, to spread abroad, publish, divulge:* jurgare coepit dicens, quae facis atque in vulgus vulgat, Var. in Non. 230, 31; cf., vulgare aliquem vulgo, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 44: non quod ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim, Liv. 28, 27, 10: dolorem verbis, Virg. A. 10, 64: haec atque talia vulgantibus, Tac. A. 13, 7, et saep.—**B.** In an obscene sense, *To make common, mingle, confound, to prostitute:* ut ferarum prope ritu vulgentur concubitus plebis patrumque, Liv. 4, 2; so, corpus (pretio), Liv. 1, 4, 7; Aur. Vict. de Orig. gent. Rom. 21; cf. below, *Pa.*—Hence

vulgātus (volg.), a, um, *Pa.*, *General, ordinary, usual, common:* vulgatissimi sensus, Quint. 2, 4, 28.—**B.** In partic.: **1.** *Commonly* or *generally known, notorious:* vulgatior fama est, Liv. 1, 7, 2: v. *αὐλητρὶς* illa, Quint. 7, 9, 4: illud vulgatum, *etc.*, id. 5, 10, 70; cf. id. 1, 5, 11.—**2.** In an obscene sense, *Common, public:* vulgatissimae meretrices, Suet. Dom. 22.

vulgāte (volg.), *Notoriously:* *comp.* Amm. 15, 3 (4) and 31, 3 (8), *init.*

vulgus (volg.), i, *n.* (*masc.*, Att., Sisenn., and Var. in Non. 230, 27 *sq.*; Virg. A. 2, 99) [digammated from ὄχλος] *The great mass, the multitude, the people, public:* **A.** In gen.: non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 4, 9; so Sall. J. 66, 2; Virg. A. 2, 39; Phaedr. 4, 15, 3: quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus, *with the people, with the public, generally*, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 3; so, in vulgus, id. ib. 9, 5, 2; Liv. 22, 3, 14; Tac. H. 1, 71; 2, 26 *fin.*; 93, et al.; for which, apio gratia in vulgo est, Plin. 20, 11, 44.

II. In partic.: **A.** *A mass, crowd, throng, multitude* of persons or animals: vulgus servorum, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 4; so, patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: insipientium, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: densum (umbrarum), Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: femineum, Luc. 7, 39: incautum (ovium), Virg. G. 3, 463, et saep.

B. With an accessory idea of contempt, *The crowd, the vulgar, mob, rabble, populace:* sapientis judicium a judicio vulgi discrepat, Cic. Brut. 53, 198: ceteri omnes strenui, boni, nobiles atque ignobiles, vulgus fuimus sine gratia, sine auctoritate, Sall. C. 20, 7: quid oportet Nos facere, a vulgo longe lateque remotos? Hor. S. 1, 6, 22: odi profanum vulgus et arceo, id. Od. 3, 1, 1, et saep.: fani pulchritudo et vetustas Praenestinarum etiam nunc retinet sortium nomen: atque id in vulgus; quis enim magistratus aut quis vir illustrior utitur sortibus? *among the common people, among the populace*, Cic. de Div. 2, 41, 86.—Hence

vulgo (volg.), *abl. adv.*, prop., Among the multitude; hence, in gen., *Before every body, before all the world, generally, universally, every where, all over, commonly, openly, publicly:* num locum ad spectandum dare? aut ad prandium invitare? Minime, sed *vulgo*, passim. Quid est *vulgo?* Universos, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: ejusmodi tempus erat, ut homines vulgo impune occiderentur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80; cf., vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 5; and, accidit, ut vulgo milites ab signis discederent, id. ib. 5, 33, 6; cf. also, vulgo loquebantur, Antonium mansurum esse Casilini, *generally*, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1: aliquid vulgo ostendere ac proferre, *before all the world, openly*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 28, 64; cf., quas (literas) vulgo ad te mitto, id. Q. Fr 3, 1, 6, 21:—verum illud verbum est, vulgo quod dici solet, Omnes, *etc.*, *usually*, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 15; cf., ut vulgo uti solemus, Quint. 9, 2, 8: hoc quod vulgo sententias vocamus, id. 12, 10, 48, et saep.:—victum vulgo quaerere, *i. e. by prostitution*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 38; so, vulgo concepti, Modest. Dig. 1, 5, 23.

vulnĕrābĭlis (voln.), e, *adj.* [vulnero] *Wounding, injurious* (late Lat.): materia, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17 *fin.*

vulnĕrārĭus (voln.), a, um, *adj* [vulnus] *Of* or *belonging to wounds:* emplastrum, *a plaster for wounds*, Plin. 23, 4, 40; 34, 11, 27.—**II.** Subst, vulnĕrārĭus, ii, *m.*, *A surgeon*, Plin. 29, 1, 6.

vulnĕrātĭo (voln.), ōnis, *f.* [vulnero] *A wounding, wound:* **I.** Lit., Cic. Caecin. 16, 47.—**II.** Trop., *An injuring, injury:* famae, salutis, Cic. Pis. 20, 47.

vulnĕrātor (voln.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A wounder;* trop., *an injurer* (late Latin): gentium, Hier. in Jesai. 14, 12.

vulnĕro (voln.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vulnus] *To wound, to hurt* or *injure* by a wound: **I.** Lit.: neu quis quem prius vulneret, quam illum interfectum viderit, Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 4: L. Cotta legatus in adversum os funda vulneratur, id. ib. 5 35 *fin.*: plerosque jacula tormentis aut manu emissa vulnerabant, Sall. J. 57, 6: acie ipsa et ferri viribus vulnerari, Cic. Sest. 10, 24: aper vulnerat armentum, Ov. M. 11, 372, et saep.—Transf., of things: Scythicorum (smaragdorum) tanta duritia est, ut nequeant vulnerari, *can not be injured, defaced*, Plin. 37, 5, 16.—**II.** Trop.: aliquem voce, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset, Liv. 34, 7, 7: laesus ac vulneratus reus, Quint. 7, 2, 30: gravior ne nuncius aures Vulneret, Virg. A. 8, 583: (amor) mea vulnerat arcu Pectora, Ov. A. A. 1, 21: fortunae vulneror ictu, id. Poet. 2, 7, 41: crimine vulnerari, id. Her. 19, 105.

vulnĭfer (voln.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vulnus-fero] *Wound-bringing* (post-class.), Prud. Psych. 173; Maxim. Gall. 5, 98.

vulnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vulnus-facio] *Wound-making, wound-inflicting, wounding* (a poet. word): sus, Ov. M. 8, 359: telum, id. ib. 2, 504: chalybs, Virg. A. 8, 446: plumbum (*i. e.* caestus), Val. Fl. 1, 420: Apollo, Mart. Cap. 1, 6.

vulnus (voln.), ĕris, *n.* *A wound:* **I.** Lit.: vulnus in latere, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 3; so, inferre, id. B. C. 2, 6, 3: accipere, id. B. G. 1, 48, 6; cf., claudicare ex vulnere ob rem publicam accepto, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: sustinere, Caes. B. C. 1

45, 6: excipere, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: vulneribus defessus, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 5: vulneribus confectus, Liv 24, 26, 14, et saep. —**B.** Transf., of things, *A wound*, i. e. *a hole, cut, incision, notch, rent, crack* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vulneribus donec paullatim evicta (ornus) supremum Congemuit, Virg. A. 2, 630; so Ov. M. 9, 383; 14, 392; Juv. 6, 247; Plin. 19. 8, 41, § 142: aratri, Ov. M. 2, 286.—**II.** Trop.: fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 4; so Luc. 8, 72: hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: quae hic rei publicae vulnera imponebat, eadem ille sanabat, id. Fin. 4, 24, 66; so, vulnera imposita provinciae sanare, id. Att. 5, 17, 6: injusta rei publicae (coupled with scelera), id. Sest. 7, 17. So of *pain, grief, sorrow*, Lucr. 2, 639; Virg. A. 12, 160; Ov. M. 5, 426. Of the *wounds* of love, Lucr. 1, 35; Prop. 2, 22, 7; 2, 25, 46; Virg. A. 4, 2; Hor. Od. 1, 27, 12; id. Epod. 11, 17. et mult. al.

vulnusculum (voln.), i, *n. dim.* [vulnus] *A little* or *slight wound*, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 8; Hier. Ep. 112, 13.

vulpēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vulpes] *A little fox*, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88; Auct. Carm. de Philom. 59.

vulpes (volpes), is (collat. form, *nom.* vulpis, Avien. 40, 7), *f.* [digammated from ἀλώπηξ] *A fox*, Plin. 28, 11, 46; Hor. S. 2, 3. 186; id. Ep. 1, 1, 73; id. Od. 3, 27, 4, et mult. al. As a figure for *Cunning, craftiness*, Hor. A. P. 437; Pers. 5, 117.—Proverb.: jungere vulpes, for any absurd or impossible undertaking, Virg. E. 3, 91: vulpes pilum mutat, non mores, Suet. Vesp. 16: tam facile, quam pirum vulpes comest, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 32.—**II.** Transf., vulpes marina, *A kind of shark*, Squalus Alopecia, L.; Plin. 9, 43, 67.

(* **vulpīnāris** (volp.), e, *adj.* [vulpinus] Fox-like; hence, *Sly, crafty, cunning*: amasio, App. M. 3, p. 139, 5 *Elm.*)

vulpīnor (volp.), ari, *v. dep. n.* [vulpinus] *To play the fox, be sly as a fox* (ante- and post-class.), Var. in Non. 46, 26; App. M. 3, p. 139.

vulpīnus (volp.), a, um, *adj.* [vulpes] *Of* or *belonging to a fox*: lingua, Plin. 28, 11, 47: jecur, id. 28, 13, 55: sanguis, id. 32, 5, 16.

* **vulpĭo** (volp.), ōnis, *m.* [id.] *One cunning as a fox, a sly fox*, App. Apol. p. 328.

vulpis, is, v. vulpes, *ad init.*

vulsella, ae, v. volsella.

Vulsĭnii, ōrum, and **Vulsĭnienses,** ium, v. Volsinii.

(* **Vulso** (Vols.), ōnis, *m.* *A cognomen in the Manlian* gens: Manlius Vulso, Liv. 22, 35; 40, 59.)

* **vulsūra** (vols.), ae, *f.* [vello] *A plucking, pulling*, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 9.

vulsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.* of vello.

* **vultĭcŭlus** (volt.), i, *m. dim.* [vultus] *A look, mien, air*: non te Bruti nostri vulticulus ab ista oratione deterret? *i. e. severe look*, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 5.

vultum, i, v. vultus, *ad init.*

vultŭōsus (volt.), a, um, *adj.* [vultus] *Of an expressive countenance, full of expression, full of airs* or *grimaces, grimacing, affected*: homo, Prud. στεφ. 10, 171: frons, App. M. 3, p. 135: — ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit (in oratione), Cic. Or. 18, 60; cf., pronunciatio, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

1. vultur (volt.), ŭris (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.*, vulturus, Enn. in Charis. p. 120 P.; in Prisc. p. 683 ib.; and in Serv. Virg. A. 6, 595), *m.* *A vulture*, Plin. 19, 6, 7: Liv. 41, 21; Virg. A. 6, 597. —Proverb.: vultur profert cornua, for something impossible, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 352. —**II.** Transf., A designation of a grasping, avaricious person, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*; Mart. 6, 62, 4

2. Vultur (Volt.), ŭris, *m.* *A mountain in Apulia, near Venusia*, now *Voltore*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 9; Luc. 9, 185; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 68. — After this mountain is named Vulturnus ventus, *a southeast-by-one-third-south wind*, Plin. 2, 47, 46; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Col. 5, 5, 15; 11, 2, 65; Gell. 2, 22. 11.

(* **Vulturcius** (Volt.), i, *m.* *One of the fellow-conspirators of Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 2 *sq.*; Sall. C. 44.)

vultŭrīnus (volt.), a, um, *adj.* [1. vultur] *Of* or *belonging to a vulture, vulture-like, vulturine*: fel, Plin. 29, 6, 38: sanguis, id. 30, 4, 10: collum, Mart. 9, 28, 2: species, *the form of a vulture*, Plin. 10, 3, 3.

vultŭrius (volt.), ii, *m.* [id.] *A vulture, bird of prey*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 16; Lucr. 4, 682.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** A designation for a rapacious or covetous person, an extortioner, and the like: vulturius illius provinciae imperator, Cic. Pis. 16, 38; so Catull. 68, 124.—**B.** *An unlucky throw* at dice: jacit vulturios quatuor. Talos arripio: jacto basilicum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 78.

Vulturnālis (Volt.), e, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the god Vulturnus* (perh. the same as Vertumnus): flamen, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 90 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 133 *note.*—**II.** Subst., Vulturnalia, ium, *n.*, *The festival of Vulturnus*, acc. to Fest. p. 379 Müll.

Vulturnum (Volt.), i, *n.* *A town in Campania, on the River Vulturnus*, now *Castel Volturno*, Liv. 25, 20; 34, 45; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 710.

1. Vulturnus (Volt.), i, *m.* *A river in Campania*, the mod. *Volturno*, Plin. 3, 5, 9; Liv. 8, 11; Virg. A. 7, 729, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 710.—**II.** Hence Vulturnus (Volt.), a, um. *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Vulturnus, Vulturnian*: vada, Sil. 12, 521: mare, Plin. 36, 26, 66.

2. Vulturnus ventus, v. 2. Vultur.

3. ‡ Vulturnus, i, *m.* *A god*; v. Vulturnalis.

vultus (volt.), ūs, *m.* (*neut.* collat. form, *plur.*, volta, Enn. in Non. 230, 15; Lucr. 4, 1209) *An expression of countenance, the countenance, visage*, as to features and expression; hence, often to be translated by *features, looks, air, mien, expression, aspect*: "nam et oculi nimis arguti, quemadmodum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, et is qui appellatur vultus, qui nullo in animante esse praeter hominem potest, indicat: cujus vim Graeci norunt, nomen omnino non habent," Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: imago animi vultus est, indices oculi, id. de Or. 3, 59, 221: oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in fraudem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1: vultus atque nutus, id. Lael. 25, 93: v. acer in hostem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 40: torvus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 12: moestus, id. A. P. 106, et saep.—In the *plur.*: vultus mehercule tuos mihi expressit omnes, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 3: ficti simulatique vultus, id. Cluent. 26, 72: non modo severitatem illorum, sed ne vultus quidem ferre possemus, id. Planc. 18, 45: tenere vultus mutantem Protea, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90, et saep.

B. In partic., *An angry countenance, stern look, grim visage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (justum virum) non vultus instantis tyranni Mente quatit solida, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 3; so id. Sat. 1, 6, 121; 2, 7, 44; Tac. A. 1, 12; Vulg. Psalm. 20, 10; 33, 17, et saep. (in the latter passages analog. to the Hebr. פָּנִים).

II. Transf., in gen., for facies, *The face*: simiae vultum subire, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2: brachia et vultum teretesque suras laudo, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 21: petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus, id. Epod. 5, 93; so in the *plur.*: Ov. M. 5, 59; 217; 292, et saep.; Mart. 1, 32, 5; Plin. 26, 1, 2, et al.—And hence, **B.** Transf.: **1.** *A painted face, portrait, likeness*: vultus Epicuri per cubicula gestant, Plin. 35, 2, 2; so id. 37, 2, 2; Vopisc. Prob. 23.—**2.** Of things, *The face, look, appearance* (poet.): unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, Ov. M. 1, 6: salis placidi, Virg. A. 5, 848.

vulva, ae, v. volva.

vulvŭla, ae, v. volvula.

X.

X, x, a character that most probably originated from the Greek Ξ (this form of Xi being also found in some few Greek inscriptions), The twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, which, though not introduced instead of the characters for the two separate sounds till after the adoption of the alphabet, is certainly older than the Latin inscriptions known to us; for we find in the Columna rostr., EXEMET, MAXIMOS, EXFOCIONT; in the fifth Epitaph of the Scipios, SAXSVM; and in the S. C. de Bacch., EXDEICENDVM, EXDEICATIS, EXTRAD, *etc.* See Appendix, A.

The sound of X was like that of the Greek ξ, i. e. *ks*, although etymologically it represented not only *cs* (as in lux, from luc-s, and dixi, from dic-si), but also *gs* (as in lex, from leg-s; rexi, from reg-si), *hs* (as in traxi, from trah-si; vexi, from veh-si), and *chs* (as in the word onyx, from onych-s, borrowed from the Greek). The hardening of a softer final (*g, h, ch*) before *s* into the *c*-sound, which occurs in these last-mentioned cases, is found also in several roots ending in *v* and *u*: nix for niv-s, vixi for viv-si, connixi for conniv-si, fluxi for fluv-si, from fluo (root FLUV; cf. fluvius), struxi for stru-si. Less frequently x has arisen from the combinations *ps* and *ts*: proximus for prop-simus (from prope), nixus for nit-sus (from nitor), the latter being used along with the collateral form nisus, as also connivi with connixi, and mistus (from misceo) with mixtus. An exchange of the sounds *ss*, or *s* and *x*, took place in axis also assis, laxus also lassus; comp. also Ulixes, from the Sicilian Ὀυλίξης, Etruscan Uluxe for Ὀδυσσεύς; so too, Sextius, Exquiliae along with Sestius and Esquiliae; cf. also Ajax along with Αἴας.—Respecting the nature of *x* in composition, see ex, p. 552, b.

It is to be considered as a mere graphic deviation when, in inscriptions, one of the constituent sounds of *x* is expressed along with it by a separate *c* or *s*; as SACXO or SAXSO for saxo; VCXOR or VXSOR for uxor; CONIVNCX or CONIVNXS for conjux; and even when both sounds are thus expressed, VICXSIT for vixit.

See more respecting this letter in Schneid. Gramm. p. 369–375.

Xanthippe, ēs, *f.*, Ξανθίππη, *The wife of Socrates*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; Gell. 1, 17.

Xanthippus, i, *m.*, Ξάνθιππος: **I.** *The father of Pericles*, Cic. Brut. 11, 44.—**II.** *A Lacedaemonian, who took Regulus prisoner*, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99.

(* **Xantho,** us, *f.* = Ξανθώ, *A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, Virg. G. 4, 336.)

† **xanthos,** i, *m.* = ξάνθος, *A precious stone of a golden color, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

Xanthus, i, *m.*, Ξάνθος, *The name of several rivers*: **I.** *A river of Troas*, confounded by many with the Scamander, Plin. 5, 30, 33; 2, 103, 106; Virg. A. 1, 473; Ov. M. 2, 245; 9. 646; Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 489.—**II.** *A river in Lycia flowing past a town of the same name*, Mela, 1, 15, 3; Virg. A. 4, 143; Hor. Od. 4. 6, 26; Stat. Th. 4, 387; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, p. 162 and 172.—**III.** *A small stream in Epirus*, Virg. A. 3, 350.

(* **Xĕniădes,** is, *m.* = Ξενιάδης, *A Corinthian who purchased and liberated Diogenes the Cynic*, Gell. 2, 18.)

(* **Xenĭae balnĕae,** *f.* *A part of Baiae*, Cic. Coel. 25; al. Seniae.)

xĕnĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [xenium] *A small gift* or *present*, App. M. 2, p. 119; Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 6.

† **xĕnĭum,** ii, *n.* = ξένιον, *A gift* or *present made to a guest*; pure Lat., lautia: Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 14; Vitr. 6, 10. Hence Xenia, *The title of the thirteenth book of Martial's epigrams*, because treating of such things as were usually presented to guests. —**II.** Transf., *A gift, present*, in gen., Plin. 5, 14, 8; Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 6.

Xĕno, ōnis, *m.*, Ξένων, *An Epicurean philosopher, a native of Athens*, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5; id. ib. 11, 6; 7, 1, 1; 13, 37, 1.

(* **Xĕnocles,** is, *m.* *A rhetorician of Adramytteum*, Cic. Brut. 91.)

Xĕnŏcrătes, is, *m.*, Ξενοκράτης, *A disciple of Plato, a native of Chalcedon*, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 17; id. Tusc. 5, 18, 51; id. Off. 1, 30, 109; id. Rep. 1, 2.

† **xĕnŏdŏchīum** or **-ēum,** i, *m.* = ξενοδοχεῖον, *A public building for the re*

ception of strangers, a caravansary, a stranger's hospital, Hier. Ep. 66, 11; Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 17; 3, 33; 35.

† **xĕnŏdŏchus,** i, *m.* = ξενοδόχος, *One who receives strangers, a superintendent of the stranger's hospital*, Cod. Justin. 1, 8, 33 *fin.*

† **xĕnŏpărŏchus,** i, *m.* = ξενοπάροχος, *One who attends to* or *provides for strangers*, Arcad. Dig. 5, 4, 18.

Xĕnŏphănes, is, *m.*, Ξενοφάνης, *A celebrated Grecian philosopher of Colophon, a disciple of Archelaus*, Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 118; id. N. D. 1, 11, 28; id. de Div. 1, 3, 5; 1, 39, 87.

Xĕnŏphon, ontis, *m.*, Ξενοφῶν, *A celebrated Grecian historian and philosopher, a pupil of Socrates and a leader of the Greeks under Cyrus the younger*, Cic. de Div. 1, 25, 52; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 99; id. de Sen. 9, 30; id. Leg. 2, 22, 56; Var. R. R. 1, 1, 8, et mult. al.—**II.** Hence **Xĕnŏphontēus** or **-īus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ξενοφόντειος, *Of* or *belonging to Xenophon, Xenophontian*: genus sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35, 132: Hercules, *i. e. mentioned in his writings*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3.

† **xērampĕlĭnae,** ārum, *f.* (*sc.* vestes) = ξηραμπέλιναι (of the color of dry vine-leaves), *Dark-red* or *dark-colored clothes*, Juv. 6, 518.

† **xēranticus,** a, um, *adj.* = ξηραντικός, *Drying*: decoctio, Macer, 1, 88; Theod. Prisc. 2, 3.

† **xērŏcollȳrĭum,** ii, *n.* = ξηροκολλύριον, *A dry salve*, Marc. Empir. 8, 3.

(* **Xērŏlŏphus,** i, *m.* = Ξηρόλοφυς, prop., Dry Hill, *The name of a place in Byzantium*, Justin. Inst. 4, 18, 5; Prisc. 1, p. 347 Putsch.)

(* **xērŏmyrrha,** ae, *f.* (ξηρὸς-μύῤῥα), *Dry myrrh*, Sedul. Hymn. 2, 81.)

† **xērŏphăgĭa,** ae, *f.* = ξηροφαγία, *The eating of dry food*: xerophagias observare, Tert. adv. Psych. 1 *fin.*

† **xērophthalmĭa,** ae, *f.* = ξηροφθαλμία, *A dry soreness of the eyes, an inflammation of the eyes*, Marc. Empir. 8, 3 (in Cels. 6, 6, 29, written as Greek).

(* **Xerxes,** is, *m.* = Ξέρξης, *A celebrated king of Persia, son of Darius Hystaspis, vanquished by the Greeks at Salamis*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 20; id. Leg. 2, 10, 25.)

† **xĭphĭas,** ae, *m.* = ξιφίας (sword-shaped): **I.** *A sword-fish*, Xiphias gladius, L.; Plin. 32, 2, 6; Ov. Hal. 97.—**II.** *A sword-shaped comet*, Plin. 2, 25, 22.

† **xĭphĭon,** ii, *n.* = ξιφίον, *Sword-flag, gladiole*, Plin. 25, 11, 88.

(* **Xȳlĭne,** es, *f.* (ξυλίνη), Xyline come, *A village in Pamphylia*, Liv. 38, 15.)

† **xylĭnum,** i, *n.* = ξύλινον, *Cotton*, Plin. 19, 1, 2.

† **xȳlŏbalsămum,** i, *n.* = ξυλοβάλσαμον, *Balsam-wood, the wood of the balsam-tree*, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

† **xylŏcassĭa,** ae, *f.* = ξυλοκασσία, *The wood of the cassia, cassia-wood*, Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

† **xȳlŏcinnămōmum,** i, *n.* = ξυλοκιννάμωμον, *The wood of the cinnamon-shrub, cinnamon-wood*, Plin. 12, 19, 42. Also contracted, **xylŏcinnămum,** i, *n.*, Scrib. Comp. 271.

† **xȳlon,** i, *n.* = ξύλον (wood, in partic.), *The cotton-tree*, Plin. 19, 1, 2.

(* **xȳlŏphȳtum** (-on), i, *n.* = ξυλόφυτον, *A kind of herb, comfrey*, App. Herb. 59.)

(* **Xȳrĭae,** ārum, *f.*, *A town of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13.)

† **xȳris,** ĭdis, *f.* = ξυρίς, *Wild iris*, Plin. 21, 20, 83.

† **xystarches,** ae, *m.* = ξυστ ́ρχης, *The master, director*, or *manager of a* xystus, Amm. 21, 1 *med.*; Tert. ad Mart. 3.

† **xystĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ξυστικός, *Of* or *belonging to a* xystus: vanitas, *i. e. of the athletes*, Tert. Pudic. 7 *med.*—In the *plur.* subst., xystici, ōrum, *m.*, *Athletes*, Suet. Aug. 45; Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4; Inscr. Grut. 332, 6.

xystum, i, v. xystus.

† **xystus,** i, *m.* = ξυστός: **I.** Among the Greeks, *A covered portico* or *gallery where the athletes exercised in winter*, Vitr. 5, 11; 6, 10.—**II.** Among the Romans, *An open colonnade* or *portico*, or *a walk planted with trees*, etc., for recreation, conversation, philosophic discussion, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 2; id. Acad. 2, 3, 9; Sen. de Ira, 3, 18; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 17; 5, 6, 19; 9, 7, 4; 9, 36, 3; Suet. Aug. 72; Phaedr. 2, 5, 18.

Y.

Y, y, a Greek letter, which was introduced only at a late period into the Latin orthography for words borrowed from the Greek, the place of the Greek Υ being previously filled by U (*i. e.* V, which graphically originated from Υ; see the letters U and V). Thus, according to the express testimony of Cicero (Or. 48, 160), Ennius always wrote Burrus for Pyrrhus, and Bruges for Phryges; and so the borrowed words belonging to the oldest period of the formation of the language have either constantly preserved *u* for the Greek υ, as bucina from βυκάνη, cubus from κύβος, fuga from φυγὴ, mus from μῦς, et saepiss.; or this *u* has afterward changed into *i*, as lacrima, formerly lacruma, from δάκρυμα. Sometimes, also, *o* took the place of the υ, as mola from μύλη, sorex from ὕραξ, folium from φύλλον, and, shortening a long vowel, ancŏra from ἄγκῡρα, like the preceding lacrĭma from δάκρῡμα. In Cicero's time *y* seems to have been already in use; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the spellings Sylla, Tybris, pyrum, satyra, *etc.*, are to be rejected.

See more respecting this letter in Schneid. Gramm. p. 38–48.

Z.

Z, z, is, like *y*, a letter borrowed from the Greek, which was used only in foreign words. It corresponded in sound partly to the Greek ζ, Latin *ds*, and partly to the English *z*: hence a few of the old grammarians deny to *z* the nature of a double consonant, and on that account, when it was to form position, wrote *zz*; hence, also, the unsettled spellings Zmyrna and Smyrna, zmaragdus and smaragdus, and the transformation of Ζάκυνθος into Saguntum. The use of *ss* for ζ, in verbs in -ζω borrowed from the Greek, like Atticisso, musso, comissor, is based perhaps on Aeolic collat. forms in -σσω. Jugum, from ζυγὸν, arises from a weakening of the ζ into *j*; and the form zeta, along with diaeta, from an interchange of *z* and *dj*.

See more on this letter in Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 375 *sq.*

Zābŭlus or **Zābŏlus,** i, *m.*, Ζάβολος (collat. form of Διάβολος; cf. the letter D, *ad init.*), *The Devil*, Lact. de Mort. pers. 16.

Zăcynthĭus, a, um, v. Zacynthus, *no.* II.

Zăcynthus or **-os,** i, *f.*, Ζάκυνθος, *An island in the Ionian Sea*, now *Zante*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19; Liv. 21, 7; 26, 24; Virg. A. 3, 270; Ov. Her. 1, 87, et mult. al.; cf. Mann. Griechenl. p. 94 *sq.*—**II.** Hence **Zăcynthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Zacynthus, Zacynthian*: Calchas, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 104: bitumen, Plin. 35, 15, 51.

Zăleucus, i, *m.*, Ζάλευκος, *A lawgiver of the Locrians*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 18; id. Leg. 1, 22, 57; 2, 6, 14; Sen. Ep 90 *med.*

Zăma, ae, *f.*, Ζάμα: **I.** *A small town in Numidia, celebrated for the victory gained there by Scipio over Hannibal*, Liv. 30, 29; Sil. 3, 261, et al.; cf. Mann. Afrika, 2, p. 356.—**II.** *Another town in Numidia*, also, with the addition regia, *the residence of Juba*, Sall. Jug. 57 *sq.*; Auct. B. Afr. 91; Inscr. Grut. 364, 1; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 354 *sq.*—**B.** Hence **Zămensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Zama*: oppidum, *i. e. Zama*, Plin. 5, 4, 4.—In the *plur.* subst., Zamenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Zama*, Auct. B. Afr. 92.

† **zāmĭa,** ae, *f.* = ζαμία, *Hurt, damage, loss*: Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 20.

Zămolxis, is, *m.*, Ζάμολξις, *A Thracian philosopher*, App. Apol. p. 290 *sq.*

zancha or **zanga,** ae, *f.* *A kind of soft Parthian shoe*, Gallien. in Treb Claud. 17; Cod. Theod. 14, 10, 2.

Zancle, ēs, *f.*, Ζάγκλη, *An older name of the city of Messana (Messina) in Sicily*, Ov. M. 14, 5; 15, 290; Sil. 1, 662; 14, 48; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 266.—**II.** Hence, **A. Zanclaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Zancle, Zanclean*: arena, *i. e. Sicily*, Ov. M. 13, 729.—**B. Zanclēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, The same: moenia, *i. e. Messana*, Sil. 14, 48: saxa, Ov. M. 14, 47.

† **zantheres,** is, *m.* *A yellow gem*, Plin. 37, 10, 70.

† **zāplūtus,** a, um, *adj.* = ζάπλουτος, *Very rich*, Petr. 37.

zēa, ae, *f.* = ζέα: **I.** *A kind of grain, spelt*, Triticum Spelta, L.; Plin. 18, 8, 19; Hier. in Jesai. 9, 28, 25; id. in Ezech. 4, 9.—**II.** *A kind of rosemary*, App. Herb. 97.

zēlātor, ōris, *m.* [zelo] *A zealous person, a zealot*, Venant. Carm. 5, 6, 12.

(* **zēlĭvĭra,** ae, *f.* [zelus-vir] *A jealous woman*, Tert. Exhort. Cast. 9.)

† **zēlo,** are, *v. a.* = ζηλόω, *To love with zeal* or *ardently* (eccl. Latin): populum summo pietatis amore, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 4, 36; so Aug. Conf. 1, 7.

† **zēlōtes,** ae, *m.* = ζηλωτής, *One that loves with jealousy, one that is jealous* (eccl. Lat.): of God, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28; 4, 25; Vulg. Exod. 20, 5, et al.

zelŏtȳpa, ae, v. zelotypus, *no.* II.

† **zēlŏtȳpĭa,** ae, *f.* = ζηλοτυπία, *Jealousy*, Plin. 25, 7, 37 (in Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18, and Att. 10, 8, A, 1, written as Greek).

† **zēlŏtȳpus,** a, um, *adj.* = ζηλότυπος, *Jealous*: Iarba, Juv. 5, 45: moechae, id. 6, 278.—**II.** Subst., zelotypus, i, *m.*, *A jealous man*, Petr. 45; Quint. 4, 2, 30; Mart. 1, 93, 13. And zelotypa, ae, *f.*, *A jealous woman*, Petr. 69.

† **zēlus,** i, *m.* = ζῆλος, *Zeal, emulation, jealousy*, Vitr. 7 praef.; Prud. Hamart. 188; Aus. Epigr. 77.

† **zĕma,** ătis, *n.* = ζέμα, *A cooking utensil, a saucepan*, Apic. 8, 1 *fin.*; Valer. in Treb. Claud. 14.

Zēno or **Zēnon,** ōnis, *m.*, Ζήνων, *The name of several Grecian philosophers*: **I.** *The founder of the Stoical school, a native of Cittium in Cyprus*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 5; id. ib. 4, 15; id. N. D. 2, 22, 57, et saepiss.—**II.** *An Eleatic philosopher of Elea, in Magna Grecia*, Cic. Acad. 2, 42, 129; id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; id. N. D. 3, 33, 82.—**III.** *An Epicurean philosopher, the teacher of Cicero and Atticus*, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 16; id N. D. 1, 21, 59; 33, 93 *sq.*; id. Tusc. 3, 17 38.—**IV.** *A Grecian emperor in the fifth Christian century.*—Hence **Zenonianus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to the Emperor Zeno, Zenonian*: lex, Justin. Inst. 3, 2, 3.

(* **Zēnŏbĭa,** ae, *f.* *A queen of Palmyrene, wife of Odenatus, conquered by Aurelian*, Treb. Poll. xxx. Tyrann. 14, 23; 29; Vop. Aurel. 22 *sq.*; Eutrop. 9, 9.)

(* **Zephȳre,** ēs, *f.* *An island near Crete*, Mela, 2, 7, Plin. 4, 12, 20.)

Zĕphȳrītis, ĭdis, *f.*, Ζεφυρῖτις, *The Zephyritide*, an appellation of Arsinoe, wife of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, who was honored as a goddess, Catull. 66, 57; (cf. Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148).

† **zĕphȳrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = ζεφύριος, *Of* or *belonging to a zephyr* or *to the west wind*: ova, *i. e. wind-eggs, addle-eggs*, Plin. 10, 60, 80.

Zĕphȳrus, i, *m.*, Ζέφυρος, *A gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr* (pure Latin Favonius), Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 337; Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24; 4, 7, 9; id. Ep. 1, 7, 13; Virg. G. 1, 44; id. Aen. 4, 223; Ov. M. 1, 64; 108, et mult. al.—Poet. for *Wind*, in gen., Virg. A. 4, 562.

† **zeros,** i, *m.* *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 9, 53.

Zērynthĭus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the Thracian town of Zerynthus, Zerynthian*: litora, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 19: Apollo, Liv. 38, 41.

1. zēta, ae, *f.*, v. diaeta, *ad init.*

2. zēta, *ind. n.* = ζῆτα, *The Greek letter* zeta, Aus. Idyl. de Lit. Monos. 12, 11.

(* **zētārĭus,** a, um, i. q. diaetarius, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 58.)

Zētes, ae, *m.*, Ζήτης, *A brother of Calais and son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts*, Ov. M. 6, 716.

Zēthus, i, *m.*, Ζῆθος, *A son of Jupiter by Antiopa, and brother of Amphion*, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 155; id. Rep. 1, 18; Auct. Her. 2, 27, 43; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42; Hyg. Fab. 76 and 155.

† **zeugītes,** ae, *m.* = ζευγίτης, *A kind of reed*, Plin. 16, 36, 66.

(* **1. zeugma,** ătis, *n.* *A grammatical figure, according to which two nouns or two infinitives are united to a verb which is applicable to but one of them*, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 18.)

2. Zeugma, ătis, *n.*, Ζεῦγμα, *A town in Syria, on the Euphrates*, Plin. 5, 12, 13; 5, 24, 21; 34, 15, 43; Tac. A. 12, 12; Luc. 8, 237; Stat. S. 3, 2, 137.

† **zēus,** i, *m.* = ζαιός, *A kind of fish*, called, in pure Latin, faber, Col. 8, 16, 9; Plin. 9, 18, 32.

Zeuxis, is and ĭdis, *m.*, Ζεῦξις, *A famous Grecian painter of Heraclea*, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 65 *sq.*; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; (* *acc.* Zeuxim), id. Inv. 2, 1, 1; (* *abl.*, Zeuxide, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2), et al.; cf. Sillig. Catal. Artif. s. h. v.

† **zingĭbĕri,** *indecl. n.* = ζιγγίβερι, *Ginger*, Amomum zingiber, L.; Plin. 12, 7, 14.—Also, zingĭber, ĕris, *n.*, Cels. 5, 23 *fin.*; Pall. Oct. 20, 2; Apic. 2, 2.

zinzĭlŭlo, are, *v. n.* The natural cry of certain birds, *To chirp* (of the regulus, merops, and progne). Auct. Carm. Phil. 43.

zirbus, i, *m.*, i. q. omentum, *The caul, omentum*, Apic. 8, 6 *fin.*

† **zīzănĭa,** ōrum, *n.* = ζιζάνια, *Darnel, cockle, tares* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 6, 8.

† **zīzȳphum,** i, *n.* = ζίζυφον, *The jujube*, Plin. 15, 14, 14; 17, 10, 14; 21, 9, 27.

† **zīzȳphus,** i, *m.* = ζίζυφος, *The jujube-tree*, Col. 9, 4, 3; Pall. 5, 4.

zmāragdus, i, v. smaragdus, *ad init.*

zmitampis, is, *m.* *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 70.

Zmyrna and **Zmyrnaeus,** a, um, v. Smyrn.

† **zōdĭăcus,** i, *m.* = ζωδιακός, *The zodiac*; pure Lat., orbis signifer: Cic. Arat. 317; Gell. 13, 9, 6.—*Adj.*, zodiacum diastema, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: zodiacus tractus, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 16: zodiaca hospitia, id. ib. p. 4.

Zōē, es, *f.* = ζωή (life), *One of the Aeons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Valent. 12.

Zōĭlus, i, *m.*, Ζώϊλος, *A severe critic in the time of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, a censurer of Homer* (hence called Ὁμηρομάστιξ, Homeromastix), Vitr. 7 praef.—Transf., of a censorious person, Ov. R. Am. 366; (* Mart. 11, 37, 1).

† **zōmŏtēgănīte,** es, *f.* [ζωμὸς-τήγανον] *A dish of fish stewed in their own liquor*, Apic. 4, 2 Humelb. *N. cr.*

† **zōna,** ae, *f.* = ζώνη, *A belt, girdle, zone*, worn about the loins by unmarried women, loosed on the marriage-night, Catull. 2, 13; Ov. F. 2, 320; id. Her. 2, 116; id. Met. 5, 470; 10, 379; id. R. Am. 602; id. Am. 1, 7, 48, et al.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** *A girdle* worn by men for containing money, *a money-belt*, C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40.—**B.** *The girdle* or *belt of Orion*, a constellation, Ov. F. 6, 787.—**C.** *A line running around the edge of a gem, a girdle*, Plin. 37, 6, 24.—**D.** *One of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into five climates, a zone*, Virg. G. 1, 233; Ov. M. 1, 46; 2. 131; Plin. 2, 68, 68; Mart. Cap. 6, 196.—**E.** *A kind of herpes* or *erysipelas*, which spreads about the body like a girdle, and destroys life, *the shingles*; called also zoster: Scrib. Comp. 63.

zōnālis, e, *adj.* [zona, *no.* II., D] *Of* or *belonging to a zone* (of the earth): ambitus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5 *med.*

zōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [zona] *Of* or *belonging to a belt* or *girdle*: sector, *a cut-purse*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20.—**II.** Subst., zonarius, ii, *m.*, *A maker of girdles*, Cic. Fl. 7, 17.

* **zōnātim,** *adv.* [id.] *Round about, in a circle*: Lucil. in Non. 189, 33.

(* **Zōne,** ēs, *f.* *A promontory of Thrace, opposite to Thasos*, Mela, 2, 2; Plin. 4, 11, 18.)

zōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [zona] *A little girdle*, Catull. 61, 53; Seren. in Non. 539, 19; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52.

† **zōophthalmos,** i, *m.* = ζωόφθαλμος, *Great houseleek*, called also aizoum majus, Plin. 25, 13, 102.

† **zōphŏrus,** i, *m.* = ζωοφόρος, *The frieze* of a column (between the epistylium and the coronis), Vitr. 3, 3.

† **zopissa,** ae, *f.* = ζώπισσα (Hebrew זֶפֶת, pitch), *Pitch mixed with wax, which was scraped off from ships*, Plin. 16, 12, 23; 24, 7, 26.

† **zōpȳron,** i, *n.* = ζωπυρόν, *A plant, called also* clinopodion, Plin. 24, 15, 87.

Zōpȳrus, i, *m.*, Ζώπυρος: **I.** *A celebrated physiognomist*, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.—**II.** *A Persian noble, who mutilated himself and thereby helped to conquer Babylon*, Just. 1, 10 *sq.*—**B.** Hence, perh., **1. Zopyrion,** Lucil. in Non. 210, 28.—**2. Zopyriatim,** *adv.*, *In the manner of Zopyrus*, Lucil. in Non. 455, 17. Cf., on these derivatives, Varges in the Rhein. Mus. of Philol. 1835, p. 57.

zoranisceos, i, *m.* *A precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 70.

Zōrŏastres, is, *m.* *Zoroaster, a lawgiver of the Medes*, Just. 1, 1; Plin. 30, 1, 2; App. Apol. p. 291.—**II.** Hence **Zōrŏastrēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Zoroaster, Zoroastrian*: susurri, *i. e. magical*, Prud. Apoth. 494.

† **zoster,** ēris, *m.* = ζωστήρ (a girdle) **I.** *A kind of herpes, the shingles* (cf. zona, *no.* II., E), Plin. 26, 11, 74.—**II.** *A kind of sea-shrub*, (* called also prason), Plin. 13, 25, 48—(* **III.** *A promontory, town, and harbor of Attica*, Cic. Att. 5, 12 *init.*)

† **zōthēca,** ae, *f.* = ζωθήκη, *A little private chamber, closet*, or *cabinet*, for reposing in by day, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21; cf. zothecula. *A recess, niche*, for religious purposes, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1368; 2006; 3889.

zothēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [zotheca] *A little closet* or *cabinet*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 38; Sid. Ep. 8, 16; 9, 11.

†† **zura,** ae, *f.* [an African word] *The seed of the Christ's-thorn* (paliurus), Plin. 24, 13, 71.

† **zȳgĭa,** ae, *f.* = ζυγία (prop. an adj. from ζύγιος, belonging to or fit for yokes): **I.** *A tree, called also* carpinus, *horn-beam*, Carpinus Betulus, L.; Plin. 16, 15, 26.—**II.** Zygia tibia, *A nuptial* or *marriage flute*, App. M. 4, p. 157.—Hence, also, **B.** **Zygia,** *A name of Juno*, as the goddess of marriage, App. M. 6, p. 174.

† **zȳgis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ζυγίς, *Wild thyme*, App. Herb. 99.

† **zȳgostăsĭum,** ii, *n.* = ζυγόστασις, *The office of a weigh-master*, Cod. Theod. 15, 26, 1.

† **zȳgostătes,** ae, *m.* = ζυγοστάτης, *A master of the weights, weigh-master*, Cod. Theod. 12, 7, 2; Cod. Justin. 10, 71, 2.

† **zythum,** i, *n.* = ζύθος, *A kind of malt-liquor* among the Egyptians, Plin. 22, 25, 82; Col. 10, 116; Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 9.

APPENDIX A.

SPECIMENS OF THE OLDEST MONUMENTS OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

I. SONG OF THE ARVAL BROTHERS.*

ITEM. IIII. KAL. IVNIAS. 16

IN. LVCO. DEAE. DIAE. ALFENIVS. AVITIANVS. PROMAGISTER. AD. ARAM. IMMOLAVIT. PORCILIAS. PIACVLARES. II. LVCI. COINQVENDI. ET. OPERIS. 17

FACIVNDI. IBI. VACCAM. HONORARIAM. IMMOLAVIT. ET. INDE. IN. TETRASTYLO. REVERSVS. SVBSELLIS. CONSEDIT. DEINDE. REVERSVS. AD. ARAM. 18

EXTAS. REDDIDIT. PORCILIARES. ITEM. IN. CIRCO., IN. FOCVLO. ARGENTEO. CESPITI. ORNATO. EXTAM. VACCINAM. REDDIDIT., ET. IN. TETRASTYLO. 19

REVERSVS. EST. ET. IN. CODICE. CAVIT. ET. PRAETEXTAM. DEPOSVIT. ET. IN. PAPILIONE. SVO. REVERSVS. (*est*). PROMERIDIE. AVTEM. 20

FRATRES. AERVALES. PRAETEXTAS. ACCEPERVNT. ET. IN. TETRASTYLO. CONVENERVNT. ET. SUBSELLIS. CONSEDERVNT. ET. CAVERVNT. 21

SE. ADFVISSE. ET. SACRVM. FECISSE. ET. PORCILIAS. PIACVLARES. EPVLATI. SVNT. ET. SANGVEM. POSTEA. INDE. PRAETEXTATI. 22

CAPITE. VELATO. VITTIS. SPICEIS. CORONATI. LVCVM. ADSCENDERVNT. ET. PER. ALFENVM. AVITIANVM. PROMAGISTRVM. AGNAM. 23

OPIMAM. I. MOLAVERVNT. ET. HOSTIAE. LITATIONEM. INSPEXERVNT. PERFECTO. SACRIFICIO. OMNES. TVRE. ET. VINO. FECERVNT. DEINDE. 24

REVERSI. IN. AEDEM. IN. MENSA. SACRVM. FECERVNT. OLLIS., ET. ANTE. AEDEM. IN. CESPITE. PROMAGISTER. ET. FLAMEN. SACRVM. FECERVNT. 25

ITEM. FORAS. AD. ARAM. REVERSI. THESAVROS. DEDERVNT. ITEM. FLAMEN. ET. PROMAGISTER. SCYPHOS. ARGENTEOS. CVM. SVMPVIS (*i. e. simpuviis*). 26

VINO. REPLETIS. ANTE. OSTIVM. ACERRIS. TVRE. ET. VINO. FECERVNT. ET. ANTE. OSTIVM. RESTITERVNT. ET. DVO. AD. FRVGES. PETENDAS. 27

CVM. PVBLICIS. DESCIDERVNT. ET. REVERSI. DEXTRA. DEDERVNT. LAEVA. RECEPERVNT. DEINDE. AD. ALTERVTRVM. SIBI. REDD(*iderunt*). 28

ET. PVBLICIS. FRVGES. TRADIDERVNT. DEINDE. IN. AEDEM. INTRAVERENT. ET. OLLAS. PRECATI. SVNT. ET. OSTIIS. APERTIS. PER. CLIVVM. IAC. 29

VERVNT. DEINDE. SVBSELLIS. MARMOREIS. CONSEDERVNT. ET. PANES. LAVREATOS. PER. PVBLICOS. PARTITI. SVNT. IBI. OMNES. LVMEMVLIA. 30

CVM. RAPINIS. ACCEPERVNT. ET. DEAS. VNGVENTAVERVNT. ET. AEDES. CLVSA. EST. OMNES. FORIS. EXIERVNT. IIBI. SACERDOTES. 31

CLVSI. SVCCINCTI. LIBELLIS. ACCEPTIS. CARMEN. DESCINDENTES. TRIPODAVERVNT. IN. VERBA. HAEC. 32

ENOS. LASES. IVVATE.

ENOS. LASES. IVVATE. ENOS. LASES. IVVATE. NEVE. LVAERVE. MARMA(*r*). SINS. INCVRRERE. IN. PLEORES. NEVE. LVERVE. MARMAR. 33

(*si*)NS. INCVRRERE. IN. PLEORIS. NEVE. LVERVE. MARMAR. SERS. INCVRRERE. IN. PLEORIS. SATVR. FVRERE. MARS. LIMEN. 34

(*sale*)STA. BERBER. SATVR. FVFERE. MARS. LIMEN. SALI. STA. BERBER. SATVR. FVFERE. MARS. LIMEN. SALI. STA. BERBER. 35

(*sem*)VNIS. ALTERNEI. ADVOCAPIT. CONCTOS. SEMVNIS. ALTERNEI. ADVOCAPIT. CONCTOS. SIMVNIS. ALTERNIP. ADVOCAPIT. 36

(*conct*)OS. ENOS. MARMOR. IVVATO. ENOS. MARMOR. IVVATO. ENOS. MARMOR. IVVATO. TRIVMPE. TRIVMPE. TRIVMPE. TRIVM(*pe, triu*)MPE. 37

POST. TRIPODATIONEM. DEINDE. SIGNO. DATO. PVBLICI. INTROIERVNT. ET. LIBELLOS. RECEPERVNT. 38

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* Preserved in the Acts of the Fratres Arvales, of the date of 218 A.D., engraved on two stone tablets discovered at Rome in the year 1777, and accurately copied in Marini, Gli Atti e Monumenti de' Fratelli Arvali, etc. For the sake of greater distinctness, the Arval Song itself is printed in larger type. The numbers in the margin denote the lines in the marble tablets. (* See this Song, and also the following Inscriptions, in Donaldson's Varronianus, chap. vi.)

II. LEGES REGIAE.*

SI. NVRVS . . SACRA. DIVIS. PARENTVM. ESTOD.

. . .

SI. PARENTEM. PVER. VERBERIT. AST. OLLE. PLORASSIT. PVER.

. . .

DIVIS. PARENTVM. SACER. ESTO.

. . .

SI. HOMINEM. FVLMEN. IOVIS. OCCISIT. NE. SVPRA. GENVA. TOLLITOR.

. . .

SI. QVISQVAM. ALIVTA. FAXIT. IPSOS. IOVI. SACER. ESTO.

. . .

SI. QVIS. HOMINEM. LIBERVM. DOLO. SCIENS. MORTI. DVIT. PARICIDAS. ESTO.

III. LAWS OF THE TWELVE TABLES.†

FIRST TABLE.

SI. IN. IVS. VOCAT. NI. IT. ANTESTATOR. IGITVR. EM. CAPITO.

. . .

SI. CALVITVR. PEDEMVE. STRVIT. MANVM. ENDOIACITO.

. . .

SI. MORBVS. AEVITASVE. VITIVM. ESCIT. QVI. IN. IVS. VOCABIT. IVMENTVM. DATO. SI. NOLET. ARCERAM NE. STERNITO.

. . .

ASSIDVO. VINDEX. ASSIDVVS. ESTO. PROLETARIO. QVOI. QVIS. VOLET. VINDEX. ESTO.

. . .

REM. VBI. PAGVNT. ORATO.

. . .

NI. PAGVNT. IN. COMITIO. AVT. IN. FORO. ANTE. MERIDIEM. CAVSAM. CONIICITO. QVOM. PERORANT. AMBO PRAESENTES.

. . .

POST. MERIDIEM. PRAESENTI. STLITEM. ADDICITO.

. . .

SOL. OCCASVS. SVPREMA. TEMPESTAS. ESTO.

. . .

—VADES.—SVBVADES.—

SECOND TABLE.

MORBVS.—SONTICVS.—STATVS. DIES. CVM. HOSTE.—QVID. HORVM. FVIT. VNVM. IVDICI. ARBITROVE. REO VE. DIES. DIFFISVS. ESTO.

. . .

CVI. TESTIMONIVM. DEFVERIT. IS. TERTIIS. DIEBVS. OB. PORTVM. OBVAGVLATVM. ITO.

THIRD TABLE.

AERIS. CONFESSI. REBVSQVE. IVRE. IVDICATIS. TRIGINTA. DIES. IVSTI. SVNTO.

. . .

POST. DEINDE. MANVS. INIECTIO. ESTO. IN. IVS. DVCITO.

. . .

NI. IVDICATVM. FACIT. AVT. QVIPS. ENDO. EM. IVRE. VINDICIT. SECVM. DVCITO. VINCITO. AVT. NERVO. AVT. COMPEDIBVS. QVINDECIM. PONDO. NE. MAIORE. AVT. SI. VOLET. MINORE. VINCITO.

. . .

SI. VOLET. SVO. VIVITO. NI. SVO. VIVIT. QVI. EM. VINCTVM. HABEBIT. LIBRAS. FARRIS. ENDO. DIES. DATO. SI. VOLET. PLVS. DATO.

. . .

TERTIIS. NVNDINIS. PARTIS. SECANTO. SI. PLVS. MINVSVE. SECVERVNT. SE. FRAVDE. ESTO.

. . .

ADVERSVS. HOSTEM. AETERNA. AVCTORITAS.

FOURTH TABLE.

SI. PATER. FILIVM. TER. VENVM. DVIT. FILIVS. A. PATRE. LIBER. ESTO.

FIFTH TABLE.

VTI. LEGASSIT. SVPER. PECVNIA. TVTELAVE. SVAE. REI. ITA. IVS. ESTO.

. . .

SI. INTESTATO. MORITVR. CVI. SVVS. HERES. NEC. SIT. ADGNATVS. PROXIMVS. FAMILIAM. HABETO.

. . .

SI. AGNATVS. NEC. ESCIT. GENTILIS. FAMILIAM. NANCITOR.

. . .

SI. FVRIOSVS. EST. AGNATORVM. GENTILIVMQVE. IN. EO. PECVNIAQVE. EIVS. POTESTAS. ESTO.—AST. EI. CVSTOS. NEC. ESCIT.

. . .

EX. EA. FAMILIA . . . IN. EAM. FAMILIAM.

---

* Published with critical annotations in Dirksen, Versuche zur Kritik und Auslegung der Quellen des Römischen Rechts The linguistic form of the above laws belongs in part to a later revision.

† Collected and critically illustrated by Dirksen, in his Uebersicht der bisherigen Versuche zur Kritik und Herstellung des Textes der Zwölf-Tafel-Fragmente. In these fragments, also, the original form of the language is only partially preserved.

SIXTH TABLE.

CVM. NEXVM. FACIET. MANCIPIVMQVE. VTI. LINGVA. NVNCVPASSIT. ITA. IVS. ESTO.

. . .

SI. QVI. IN. IVRE. MANVM. CONSERVNT.

. . .

TIGNVM. IVNCTVM. AEDIBVS. VINEAEQVE. ET. CONCAPET. NE. SOLVITO.

. . .

QVANDOQVE. SARPTA. DONEC. DEMPTA. ERVNT.

SEVENTH TABLE.

— HORTVS. — HEREDIVM. — TVGVRIVM. —

. . .

— — SI. IVRGANT. —

. . .

— — SI. AQVA. PLVVIA. NOCET. —

EIGHTH TABLE.

SI. MEMBRVM. RVPIT. NI. CVM. EO. PACIT. TALIO. ESTO.

. . .

SI. INIVRIAM. FAXIT. ALTERI. VIGINTI. QVINQVE. AERIS. POENAE. SVNTO

. . .

— RVPITIAS. — SARCITO. —

. . .

— QVI. FRVGES. EXCANTASSIT. — NEVE. ALIENAM. SEGETEM. PELLEXERIS. —

. . .

SI. NOX. FVRTVM. FACTVM. SIT. SI. IM. OCCISIT. IVRE. CAESVS. ESTO.

. . .

SI ADORAT. FVRTO. QVOD. NEC. MANIFESTVM. ESCIT. —

. . .

PATRONVS. SI. CLIENTI. FRAVDEM. FECERIT. SACER. ESTO.

. . .

QVI. SE. SIERIT. TESTARIER. LIBRIPENSVE. FVERIT. NI. TESTIMONIVM. FARIATVR. IMPROBVS. INTESTABILISQVE. ESTO.

. . .

QVI. MALVM. CARMEN. INCANTASSET. — — MALVM. VENENVM.

TENTH TABLE.

HOMINEM. MORTVVM. IN. VRBE. NE. SEPELITO. NEVE. VRITO.

. . .

HOC. PLVS. NE. FACITO. — ROGVM. ASCIA. NE. POLITO.

. . .

MVLIERES. GENAS. NE. RADVNTO. NEVE. LESSVM. FVNERIS. ERGO. HABENTO

. . .

HOMINI. MORTVO. NE. OSSA. LEGITO. QVO. POST. FVNVS. FACIAT.

. . .

QVI. CORONAM. PARIT. IPSE. PECVNIAVE. EIVS. VIRTVTIS. ERGO. DVITOR. EI.

. . .

NEVE. AVRVM. ADDITO. QVOI. AVRO. DENTES. VINCTI. ESCVNT. AST. IM. CVM. ILLO. SEPELIRE. VREREVE SE. FRAVDE. ESTO.

TWELFTH TABLE.

SI. SERVVS. FVRTVM. FAXIT. NOXIAMVE. NOCVIT. —

. . .

SI. VINDICIAM. FALSAM. TVLIT. . . . . SI VELIT. IS. . . . . TOR. ARBITROS. TRES. DATO. EORVM. ARBITRIO. . . . FRVCTVS. DVPLIONE. DAMNVM. DECIDITO.

IV. INSCRIPTION ON THE COLUMNA ROSTRATA.*

(*C. Duilios. M. F. M. N. Consol advorsum Poenos en Siceliad Secest*) ANO(*s socios Rom. obsidioned crave*)D. EXEMET. LECIONES. R(*efecet dumque Poenei m*)AXIMOSQVE. MACISTRATOS. L(*ecionumque duceis ex n*)OVEM. CASTREIS. EXFOCIONT. MACEL(*am opidom oppu*)CNANDOD. CEPET. ENQVE. EODEM. MACIS(*tratod bene r*)EM. NAVEBOS. MARID. CONSOL. PRIMOS. C(*eset socios*) CLASESQVE. NAVALES. PRIMOS. ORNAVET. PA(*ravetque*) CVMQVE. EIS. NAVEBOS. CLASEIS. POENICAS. OM(*neis et max*) SVMAS. COPIAS. CARTACINIENSIS. PRAESENTE(*d sumod*) DICTATO RED. OL(*or*)OM. IN. ALTOD. MARID. PVCN(*ad vicet*) XXXQVE. NAVI(*s cepe*)T. CVM. SOCIEIS. SEPTEM. (*milibos quinrem*)OSQVE. TRIREMOSQVE. NAVEIS. (*XIV. merset tonc aur*)OM. CAPTOM. NVMEI. ϕ ϕ ϕ DC. . . . (*pondod arcen*)TOM. CAPTOM. PRAEDA. NVMEI. cccIↄↄↄ. (*pondod crave*)CAPTOM. AES. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. cccIↄↄↄ. . . . . (*is quo*)QVE. NAVALED. PRAEDAD. POPLOM. (*rom. deitavet atque*) CARTACINIENSIS. (*ince*) NVOS. D(*uxet triumpod cum XXX rostr*)EIS. (*clasis*) CARTA(*ciniensis captai quorum erco S. P. Q. R. hanc colomnam eei P.*).

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* Copied in Graev. Antt tomm. iv. p. 1811; restored by G. F. Grotefend in his Latein. Gramm. ii. p. 295.

V. THE EPITAPHS OF THE SCIPIOS.*

1. CORNELIVS. LVCIVS. SCIPIO. BARBATVS. GNAIVOD. PATRE.
PROGNATVS. FORTIS. VIR. SAPIENSQVE. QVOIVS. FORMA. VIRTVTEI. PARISVMA.
FVIT. CONSOL. CENSOR. AIDILIS. QVEI. FVIT. APVD. VOS. TAVRASIA. CISAVNA.
SAMNIO. CEPIT. SVBIGIT. OMNE. LOVCANA. OPSIDESQVE. ABDOVCIT.

2. AVLLA. CORNELIA. GN. FILIA. HISPALLI.

3. HONC. OINO. PLOIRVME. COSENTIONT. R . . .
DVONORO. OPTVMO. FVISE. VIRO.
LVCIOM. SCIPIONE. FILIOS. BARBATI.
CONSOL. CENSOR. AIDILIS. HIC. FVET. . A . .
HEC. CEPIT. CORSICA. ALERIAQVE. VRBE.
DEDET. TEMPESTATIBVS. AIDE. MERITO.

4. L. CORNELIO. L. F. SCIPIO.
AIDILES. COSOL. CESOR.

5. CN. CORNELIVS. CN. F. SCIPIO. HISPANVS.
PR. AID. CVR. Q. TR. MIL. II. XVIR. SL. IVDIK.
X. VIR. SAC. FAC.
VIRTVTES. GENERIS. MIEIS. MORIBVS. ACCVMVLAVI. PROGENIEM. GENVI. FACTA. PATRIS. PETIEI.
MAIORVM. OPTENVI. LAVDEM. VT. SIBEI. ME. ESSE. CREATVM.
LAETENTVR. STIRPEM. NOBILITAVIT. HONOR.

6. L. CORNELIVS. CN. F. CN. N. SCIPIO. MAGNA. SAPIENTIA.
MVLTASQVE. VIRTVTES. AETATE. QVOM. PARVA.
POSIDET. HOC. SAXSVM. QVOIEI. VITA. DEFECIT. NON.
HONOS. HONORE. IS. HIC. SITVS. QVEI. NVNQVAM.
VICTVS. EST. VIRTVTEI. ANNOS. GNATVS. XX· IS.
L . . . . . MANDATVS. NE. QVAIRATIS. HONORE.
QVEI. MINVS. SIT. M . . . .

7. L. CORNELI. L. F. P. N.
SCIPIO. QVAIST.
TR. MIL. ANNOS. GNATVS. XXXIII.
MORTVOS. PATER.
REGEM. ANTIOCO.
SVBEGIT.

8. (*Co*)RNELIVS. L. F. L. N.
(*Sci*)PIO. ASIAGENVS.
COMATVS. ANNORV.
GNATVS. XVI.

9. QVEI. APICEM. INSIGNE. DIALIS. FLAMINIS. GESSISTEI.
MORS. PERFECIT. (*t*)VA. VT. ESSENT. OMNIA.
BREVIA. HONOS. FAMA. VIRTVSQVE. GLORIA. ATQVE. INGENIVM. QVIBVS. SEI.
IN. LONGA. LICVISSET. TIBE. VTIER. VITA.
FACILE. SVPERASES. GLORIAM.
MAIORVM. QVARE. LVBENS. TE. IN. GREMIV. SCIPIO. RECIPIT. TERRA. PVBLI.
PROGNATVM. PVBLIO. CORNELI.

VI. SENATUS CONSULTUM DE BACCHANALIBUS.†

(*Q.*) MARCIVS. L. F. S(*p.*) POSTVMIVS. L. F. COS. SENATVM. CONSOLVERVNT. IV. OCTOB. APVD. AEDEM. || DVELONAI. SC(*ribendo*). ARF(*uerunt*). M. CLAVDI(*us*). M. F. L. VALERI(*us*). P. F. Q. MINVCI(*us*). C. F. DE. BACANALIBVS. QVEI. FOIDERATEI. || ESENT. ITA. EXDEICENDVM. CENSVERE. NEIQVIS. EORVM. BACANAL. HABVISE. VELET. SEI. QVES. || ESENT. QVEI. SIBEI. DEICERENT. NECESVS. ESE. BACANAL. HABERE. EEIS. VTEI. AD. PR. VRBANVM. || ROMAM. VENIRENT. DEQVE. EEIS. REBVS. VBEI. EORVM. VTR. A. (*leg. verba*) AVDITA. ESENT. VTEI. SENATVS. || NOSTER. DECERNERET. DVM. NE. MINVS. SENATORBVS. C(*entum*). ADESENT. (*quom e*)A. RES. CONSOLERETVR. || BACAS. VIR. NEQVIS. ADIESE. VELET. CEIVIS. ROMANVS. NEVE. NOMINVS. LATINI. NEVE. SOCIVM. || QVISQVAM. NISEI. PR. VRBANVM. ADIESENT. ISQVE. DE. SENATVOS. SENTENTIAD. DVM. NE. || MINVS. SENATORIBVS. C. ADESENT. QVOM. EA. RES. COSOLERETVR. IOVSISENT. CENSVERE. || SACERDOS. NEQVIS. VIR. ESET. MAGISTER. NEQVE. VIR. NEQVE. MVLIER. QVISQVAM. ESET. || NEVE. PECVNIAM. QVISQVAM. EORVM. COMOINEM. (*h*)ABVISE. VELET. NEVE. MAGISTRATVM. || NEVE. PROMAGISTRATVO. NEQVE. VIRVM. NEQVE. MVLIEREM. QVIQVAM. FECISE. VELET. || NEVE. POSTHAC. INTER. SED. CONIOVRASE. NEVE. COMVOVISE. NEVE. CONSPONDISE. || NEVE. CONPROMESISE. VELET. NEVE. QVISQVAM FIDEM. INTER. SED. DEDISE. VELET. || SACRA. IN. OQVOLTOD. NE. QVISQVAM. FECISE. VELET. NEVE. IN.

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* A portion of the Epitaphs of the Scipios was discovered before the Porta Capena in 1616, and the remainder in 1780. See Piranesi, Monumenti degli Scipioni.

† Decreed in the year of Rome 568 (B.C. 186), engraved on brass, discovered in the former territory of the Bruttii, repeatedly printed, at length in a very careful fac-simile of the original by Endlicher, in his Catalogus Codicum Philologicorum Latinorum Bibliothecae Palatinae Vindobonensis. Restored in a few places by G. F. Grotefend. in his Lat. Gramm. ii. p. 300 *sq.*

POPLICOD. NEVE. IN. || PREIVATOD. NEVE. EXTRAD. VRBEM. SACRA. QVISQVAM. FECISE VELET. NISEI || PR. VRBANVM. ADIESET. ISQVE. DE. SENATVOS. SENTENTIAD. DVM. NE. MINVS. || SENATORIBVS. C. ADESENT. QVOM. EA. RES. COSOLERETVR. IOVSISENT. CENSVERE. || HOMINES. PLOVS. V. OINVORSEI. VIREI. ATQVE. MVLIERES. SACRA. NE. QVISQVAM. || FECISE. VELET. NEVE. INTER. IBEI. VIREI. PLOVS. DVOBVS. MVLIERIBVS. PLOVS. TRIBVS. || ARFVISE. VELENT. NISEI. DE. PR. VRBANI. SENATVOSQVE. SENTENTIAD. VTEI. SVPRAD. || SCRIPTVM EST. HAICE. VTEI. IN. COVENTIONID. EXDEICATIS. NE. MINVS. TRINVM. || NOVNDINVM. SENATVOSQVE. SENTENTIAM. VTEI. SCIENTES. ESETIS. EORVM. || SENTENTIA. ITA. FVIT. SEI. QVES. ESENT. QVEI. ARVORSVM. EAD. FECISENT. QVAM. SVPRAD. || SCRIPTVM. EST. EEIS. REM. CAPVTALEM. FACIENDAM. CENSVERE. ATQVE. VTEI. || HOCE. IN. TABOLAM. AHENAM. INCEIDERETIS. ITA. SENATVS. AIQVOM. CENSVIT. || VTEIQVE. EAM. FIGIER. IOVBEATIS. VBEI. FACILVMED. GNOSCIER. POTISIT. ATQVE. || VTEI. EA. BACANALIA. SEI. QVA. SVNT. EXSTRAD. QVAM. SEI. QVID. IBEI. SACRI. EST. || ITA. VTEI. SVPRAD. SCRIPTVM. EST. IN. DIEBVS. X. QVIBVS. VOBEIS. TABELAI. DATAI. || ERVNT., FACIATIS. VTEI. DISMOTA. SIENT. IN. AGRO. TEVRANO.

VII. OLD FORMULA OF LUSTRATION.

(From Cato R. R. 141, 2 and 3.)

MARS. PATER. TE. PRECOR. QVAESOQVE. VTI. SIES. VOLENS. PROPITIVS. MIHI. DOMO. FAMILIAEQVE. NOSTRAE. QVOIVS. REI. ERGO. AGRVM. TERRAM. FVNDVMQVE. MEVM. SVOVITAVRILIA. CIRCVMAGI. IVSSI. VT. TV. MORBOS. VISOS. INVISOSQVE. VIDVERTATEM. VASTITVDINEMQVE. CALAMITATES. INTEMPERIASQVE. PROHIBESSIS., DEFENDAS. AVERRVNCESQVE. VTIQVE. TV. FRVGES. FRVMENTA. VINETA. VIRGVLTAQVE. GRANDIRE. BENEQVE. EVENIRE. SINAS. PASTORES. PECVAQVE. SALVA. SERVASSIS. DVISQVE. BONAM. SALVTEM. VALETVDINEMQVE. MIHI. DOMO. FAMILIAEQVE. NOSTRAE. HARVNCE. RERVM. ERGO. FVNDI. TERRAE. AGRIQVE. MEI. LVSTRANDI. LVSTRIQVE. FACIENDI. ERGO. SICVTI. DIXI. MACTE. HISCE. SVOVITAVRILIBVS. LACTENTIBVS. IMMOLANDIS. ESTO. MARS. PATER. EIVSDEM. REI. ERGO. MACTE. HISCE. SVOVITAVRILIBVS. LACTENTIBVS. ESTO.

APPENDIX B.

A LIST OF WORDS IN THE ITALIAN AND FRENCH LANGUAGES WHICH ARE DERIVED FROM THE LATIN.

I. ITALIAN WORDS.

Italian.	*Latin.*
abbeverare	ad-bibere
abito	habitus
abrostino	labruscum
acceggia	accĭa
addietro	retro
aggiustare	ad-juxtare
Agosto	Augustus
allegrezza	alacer
allegro	alacer
alna, auna	ulna
ambiadura	ambulatura
ambio	ambulatura
ammanto	mantellum
anari	naris
annegare	necare
appio	apium
approcciare	adpropiare
aragna	aranea
arpa	harpa
asprume	asper
assai	ad-satis
augello	aucella
avanti	abante
avere	habere
avoltojo	vultur
avventura	adventūra
babbaccio	baburrus
babbeo	baburrus
babbuino	baburrus
bacciocco	baceolus
bagno	balneum
bajo	badius
bambino	bambalio
bambo	bambalio
battaglia	battualia
battere	batuere
belva	belua
berbice	vervex
bévere	bibere
biasimo	blasphemare
biasmare	blasphemare
bichiére	bacarium
blasphème	blasphemia
bocca	bucca
boccone	bucca
boldone	botulus
bolla	bulla
bollire	bullare
bontà	bonitas
bosso	buxus
bottega	apotheca
bottiglia	buticula
bove	bos
bracciata	brachium
braccio	brachium
brache	bracae
brieve	brevis
brina	pruina
brobbrio	opprobrium
budello	botulus
bufalo	bubalus
buono	bonus
cacio	caseus
cagliare	coagulare
cagna	canis
caldo	calidus
calogna	calumnia
camicia	camisia
cammino	caminus
campione	campus
canaglia	canalis
canzone	cantio
carbonajo	carbonarus
carbonchio	carbunculus
carrota	carrus
carrozza	carrus
cascio	caseus
cassa.	capsa
castagna	castanca
cattivo	captivus
cavaliero	caballarius
cavallo	caballus
cavolo	caulis
cedrato	cedrus
cenere	cinis
ceppo	cippus
cercare	quaericare
cerchio	circulus
cervello	cerebellum
cheto	quietus
chiamare	clamare
chiambra	camera
chiassato	classicum
chiasso	classicum
chiave	clavis
chiavica	cloaca
chiesa	ecclesia
chiesi	quaeso
chioma	coma
cicala	cicada
cielo	coelum
cinghiale	singularis (*scil.* porcus)
cinghiare	singularis
cipolla	caepulla
città	civitas
ciurmaglia	turmalis (turmalia)
civaja	cibaria
coda	cauda
cofano	cophinus
collina	collis
colonna	columna
coltello	cultellus
compagnia	companium
compagno, compagnone	companium
congedo	commeatus
congegnare	concinnare
coniglio	cuniculus
consiglio	consilium
conte	comes
coppa	cupa
coppia	copula
coprire	co-operire
corazza	coratium
corcare	collocare
coro	chorus
correre	currere
corso	cursus
corte	cohors
cosa	causa
coscia	coxa
coscino	culcitinum
costare	con-stare
covare	cubare
cresima	chrisma
crespo	crispus
cresta	crista
croce	crux
cucchiajo	cochlear
cucina	coquina

Italian.	Latin.
cugino, cugina	cosinus
culmo	culmen
cuocere	coquere
cuojo	corium
cuore	cor
daino, daina	dama
dangiero	damniarium
dannaggio	damnaticum
detta	debitum
devere *and* dovere	debere
di	dies
dieci	decem
dietro	deretro
dimostrare	demonstrare
dio	deus
dire	dicere
discorso	discursus
dito	digitus
doge	dux
doglio	dolere
dolce	dulcis
dolzore	dulcor
domani	de mane
donde	deunde
donna	domina
donzella, damigella	dominicilla
doppio	duplus
dotta	dubitare
dove	deubi
dozzina	duodeni
drappo	drappus
dunque, dunche	tunc
duomo	domus
edera, ellera	hedera
eguale	aequalis
elice, elce	ilex
erede	heres
erpice	irpex
fagiano, fagianetto	phasianus
fagiuolo	phaselus
faro	Pharos
fra	infra
fráte (*monk*)	frater
fratello	frater
fregio	Phrygius
gabbia	cavea
gaggia	cavea
gastigare	castigare
gatto	catus
geloso	zelosus
Gennajo	Januarius
gesso	gypsum
gettare	jacĕre
già (di già)	jam
giaccio	jacêre
Giácomo	Jacob
giammai	jam magis
giglio	lilium
giocolare, guillare	joculator
giogo, jugo	jugum
giornale	diurnalis
giorno	jornum (diurnus)
giovane	juvenis
giove-di	Jovis dies
Giudeo	Judaeus
giudice	judex
giuggiare	judicare
giunare, digiunare	jejunare
giungo	jungere
giuoco	jocus
giuso *and* giù	deosum (deorsum)
golpe	vulpes
gomito	cubitum
gonfiare	conflare
gotta	gutta
governale, governaglio	gubernaculum
gracchio	graculus
grasso	crassus
grazia	gratia
gregge	grex
grembo	gremium
grieve	gravis
grosso	crassus
gru	grus
grugno	grunnire
guadó	vadum
guascóne	Vascones
ieri	heri
immantinente	manu tenens
inalzare	inaltare
inchiostro	encaustum
indi	inde
intermezzo	inter-medius
inveggia	invexia
io (*old form*, eo)	ego
isola	insula
labbro	labrum
laccio	laqueus
ladrone	latro
lago	lacus
lagrima	lacrima
laguna	lacuna
lardo	laridum
lasciare	laxare
latte	lac
lattuga	lactuca
lavoro	labor
leale	legalis
lecere	licet
legame	ligamen
legge	lex
leggere	legere
legno, legna	lignum
lembo	limbus
lettera	litera
levriere	leporarius
licorno	uni-cornis
lieto	laetus
lieve	levis
lira	libra
luogo	locus
macchia	macula
macina	machina
Maddalena	Magdalena
madre	mater
maestria	magisterium
maéstro, mastro	magister
mággio	majus
maggiore	major
magro	macer
mai	magis
mancare	mancus
mandola	amygdala
mangiare	manducare
maniglio, smaniglio	monile
mansione *and* magione	mansio
mantenere	manu tenere
martedi	Martis dies
maschéra	masca
maschio	masculus
mattino *and* mattinata	matutinus
meco	mecum
meglio	melius
megliore, migliore	melior
menare	minare
meno	minor
mercoledi	Mercurii dies
mesa	mensa
mese	mensis
mescolare *and* mischiare	misculare
messaggio	missaticum
mestiero	ministerium
méttere	mittere
mezzo, mezzodi	medius
mice	mica
midollo	medulla
miele	mel
miétere	metere
miglio	milium
migliorare	meliorare
mio	meus
mio scentre	me sciente
mila *and* miglio	mille
minaccia	minaciae
minaglio	minaculus
miraviglia	mirabilis
misurare	mensurare
mò	modo
moda	modus
moggio	modius
moglie	mulier
molcere	mulcere
molo	moles
mondo	mundus
montagna	montaneus
mormorio	murmur
mostrare	monstrare.
mulino	molinus
múngere	mulgere
muovere	movere
muraglia	muralis
naso *and* nasone	nasus
naviglio	navicula
nepote et nipōte	nepos
nerbo	nervus
nero	niger
nespolo	mespilum
nessuno	nec ipse unus
nettare	nitidare
neve	nix
nido *and* nidio	nidus
niégo	negare
niente	nec ens
ninfa *and* sninfia	Nympha
no et non	non
nocchio	nucleus
noce	nux
noi	nos
nome	nomen
notte	nox
nove	novem
novero	numerus
nozze	nuptiae
nuócere	nocere
nuora	nurus
nuovo	novus
nuvolo *and* nugōlo	nubilus
obbliare	oblitare
oca	auca
occasione, cagione, cagioncella, cagionare	occasio
occhio	oculus
oggeto	objectus
oggi, oggidi	hodie
ogni	omnis
oglio	oleum
oltra, oltre	ultra
oltraggio	ultragium
ombelico, bilico	umbilicus
ombreggiare	umbra
omero	humerus
ondato	undo
onninamente	omnino
onore	honor
ora	hora
orciuolo	urceolus
orecchio	auricula
ortica	urtica
orto	hortus
ortolano	hortulanus
orvieto	urbs vetus
orzo	hordeum
osceno	obscoenus
oscuro	obscurus
ospitale	hospitalis
ospitio	hospitium
ŏsso	os, ossis
ostaggio	obstaticus
ostare	obsto
oste, ostello, osteria	hospes
ottanta	octoginta
ottantesimo	octogesimus
ottavo	octavus
otto	octo
ove	ubi
ōvunque	ubicumque
ovviare	obviare
padrino	patrinus
padella	patella
padiglione	papilio
padre	pater
padule	palus
paése	pagensis
paglia	palea
pane pagnotta	panicum
pajo	par
paladino	Palatinus
palafreno	parafredus
palanca	planca
palazzo, palagio	Palatium
Palermo	Panormus
palese	palam
panatica, panaggio	panaticum
pannocchia	panniculus
paolo	paulus
parecchio	pariculus
parete	paries
pargoletto	parvus
Parigi	Parisii
paroco	parochus
parola	parabole
paura	pavor
pavone, paone	pavo
pedone	pedes
peggiorare	pejorare
pellere	pellere
pellicia	pellicius
pelo	pilus
pena, penare	poena
pennacchio	penna
pensito	pensare
pentire	poenitentia
penzolo, pendolo	pendulus
per	pro
pero	pirum
personaggio	personaticum
pertugio	pertundere
Perugia	Perusia
pesce	piscis

Italian.	Latin.
peschia	apicula
peso	pensum
pesto	pinsere
pettorale	pectoralis
pettoresco	pictor
pévere	piper
pezzo, pezza	petium
piacere	placere
piagare	plagare
piaggia	plagia
piangere	plangere
piano	planus
pianto	planctus
pianezza	planitia
piato	placitum
piede	pes
piego	plicare
pieno	plenus
pietra	petra
piggione	pipio
pigliare	pilare
pigrizia, pigrezza	pigritia
pillola	pilula
pioggia	pluvia
piombaggine	plumbago
piombo	plumbum
pioppo	populus
pióvere	pluere
piuma	pluma
Po	Padus
poco	paucus
podesta	potestas
poggio	podium
poi	post
pollastro	pullustra
polvo, polvere	pulvis
popolazza	populaceus
poppa	puppis
portiere	portarius
poscia	post
posore	pausare
potére	possum
poto	putare
povero	pauper
pozzo	puteus
preda	praeda
preghiera	precaria
presso	pressus
priego	precor
prigione	prehensio
primiero	primarius
proda	prora
prossimano	proximus
prugno	prumeus
pruova	proba
pruovo, provare	probare
pulce	pulex
punto	punctum
puto	putere
putto	putus
quandunque	quandocumque
quattordici	quatuordecim
quanto	quantus
quattro	quattuor
quello	eccillos (eccillum)
quercio	quercus
questo	ecc'iste
quinci	eccu'-hincce
quindici	quindecim
rabbia	rabies
racimolo, gracimolo	racemus
raggio, rai, *and* razzo	radius
ragione	ratio
ragnatella	aranea
ragunare, raunare	readunare
rame	aeramina
ranocchio	ranunculus
rapa	rapum
ratto	rapidus
re	rex
reale	regalis
récere	reicere
reina, regina	regina
remiggio	remigare
restio	restivus
ricoverare	recupero
riedo	redire
rio, reo	reus
rio	rivus
ritroso	retrorsum
riviera	riparia
rivolo	rivulus
roccia	rupea
roggio	rubeus
rogo	rubus
rompere	rumpere
rondine	hirundo
rosso	russus
rovina, rovinare	ruminari
rozzo, rude	rudis
rubello	rebellare
ruggiada	ros
rugghio	rugire
ruota	rota
rusco, brusco	ruscum
ruspare	ruspari
saetta	sagittarius
saggio	sapius
salazzare	solatiari
salcete	salictum
salmo	psalmus
salsiecia	salsicea
sanguigno	sanguineus
santo	sanctus
sapore, savore	sapor
sarchiellare	sarritare
sasso, sassolino	saxum
Sassone	Saxones
savere, sapére	sapere
scalfire	scalpere
scapigliare	discapillare
scarafaggio	scarabeus
scemare	semis
scempio	simplus
schernire	carinare
scialiva	saliva
scimia	simia
sciringa	Syrinx
scoglio	scopulus
scolare	scholaris
scolpire	sculpere
scorza	cortex
scrigno	scrinium
scrivo	scribere
scudo	scutum
scuola	schola
scure	securis
se, sed	si
secco	siccus
segala	secale
segare	secare
seggia	sedes
seggiola	sella
seggo, seggio, siedo, sédere	sedere
segnacolo	signaculum
segno	signum
sego	sevum
segugio	segusius
segreto	secretus
seguire	sequi
sei	sex
selva	silva
selvaggio	silvaticus
sembiante	simulans
sembro	simulare
seme	semen
seno	sinus
sentiero	semitarius
senza	sine
sera, serata	serus
serbare	servare
serbatajo	servatorium
sergiento	serviens
sermento	sarmentum
serraglio	serra
servizio, servigio	servitium
sessanta	sexaginta
sessantesimo	sexagesimus
setenta	septuaginta
sette	septem
settina	septeni
sezzo	secus
sicuro	securus
siero	serum
signore	senior
singhiottire	singultire
smeraldo	smaragdus
smerlo	merulus
smergo, mergo	mergus
soave	suavis
soffice	supplicamentum
soglio	solium
sognare	somniare
solicchio	soliculus
soma	sagma
somaro	sagmarius
sommità	summitas
sonaglio	sonaculus
sonno	somnus
sonnolento	somnulentus
soperchio	superculus
sorbire	sorbere
sordo	surdus
sorgo, sorcio	sorex
sorta, sorte	sors
sospizione	suspicio
sostanza	substantia
sottile	subtilis
sotto	subtus
sovente	subinde
sovra	supra
sovrano	supernus
spada	sparus
spasimo	spasmus
specchio, speglio	speculum
spesso	spissus
spezie	species
spiaggia, piaggia	plaga
spoglia	spolium
sposo	sponsus
spuma	spuma
staffa	stapia
stagione	statio
stagno	stannum
stelo	stilus
sterpo, sterpigno	stirps
stoja	storea
stoppa	stuppa
storia	historia
strambo	strabo
strega	striga
stregghia *and* streglia	strigilis
stretto	strictus
stria	stria
striscia	strix
stroppolo	struppus
strozzule	stragulus
successo	successivus
suggello	sigilla
sugo, succo	sucus
suoccro	socer
suolo	solum
suono	sonus
suore	soror
svaliare, svariare	variare
sveglIere, sverre	vellere
svolazzare	volare
tafano	tabanus
tagliare	taleare
tavola	tabula
teglia, tegghia	tegulae
temere	timere
tempia	tempora
tenerezza	teneritas
tenzone	tentio
tepo	talpa
terazo	terracea
terno, terzina	terni
tesauro, tesoro	thesaurus
teso	tendere (tensum)
téssere	texere
testimone	testimonium
tetto	tectum
tiglio	tilia
tingere, tignere	tingere
tinto	tingo (tinctus)
tirannizare	tyrannus
tisana	ptisana
titolo	titulus
tizzone	titio
tonare, tronare	tonare
tondo	rotundus
torcere	torquere
toro, tauro	taurus
torre	turris
tortore, tortora	turtur
tosco	toxicum
tra	intra
traere	trahere
traino	tractus
traliccio	trilix
travaglio	trabs
tre	tres
tremolare	tremulus
trenta	triginta
triaca	theriacus
tribolare	tribulare
Trieste	Tergeste
triplice	triplex
trota	tructa
tuono	tenus
tuorlo	torulus
tutto	totus
ubbidienza	obedientia
ubbidire, obbedire	obedire
uccello	aucella
uccidere	occidere
udire	audire
ulire, olire	olere
uliva, ulivo	oliva
umido	humidus
umile	humilis

Italian.	*Latin.*
undici	undecim
unghia	ungula
uomo	homo
uopo	opus
uovo	ovum
uquale	aequalis
usare	utor
uscio	ostium
vaglio	vallus
vago, vaguccio	vagus
valenza	valentia
valére, vaglio	valere
vantare	vanitare
vasallo	vassus
vecchio, vechiotto, veglio	vetulus
vedere	videre
vedova	vidua

Italian.	*Latin.*
vedovo	viduus
vegliare	vigilare
venagione	venatio
veneno, veleno	venenum
vengiare	vindicare
ventaglio	ventaculus
verde	viridis
verga	virga
vergine	virgo
vergogna	verecundus
vergognarsi	verecundor
vermiglio	vermiculus
verno	hibernus
vescica	vesica
vesco	viscum
vetro	vitrum
viaggio	viaticus
vieto	vetare

Italian.	*Latin.*
vigna	vineus
vilano	villanus
villegiare	villicare
viltà	vilitas
violetto	viola
viorne	viburnum
vipistrello, pipistrello, vespertillo	vespertilio
vittore, vincitore	victor
vo	vado
voi	vos
volontiero	voluntarius
vostro	vester
zambuco, sambuco	sambucus
zeppa	cippus
zinfonia	symphonia
Zolpho	sulfurans

II. FRENCH WORDS.

French.	*Latin.*
abeille	apicula
abreuver	ad-bĭbere
ache	apium
agréer	gratus
aider	adjūtare
aïeul	avolus
aigle	aquila
ail	allium
ailleurs	aliorsum
airain	aeramina
aisselle	axilla
ajuster	adjuxtare
allégresse	alacer
alleu	allodium
amande	amygdala
amble	ambulatura
âme	animus
améliorer	meliorare
amer	amarus
amertume	amaritudo
ami	amicus
amorce	admorsus
ancêtres	antecessor
ange	angelus
août	Augustus
approcher	ad-propiare
âpre	asper
araignée	aranea
arrière	ad-retro
assez	ad-satis
assourdir	absurdescere
aube	albus
aujourd'hui, *i. e.* au jour d'hui	hodie
aune	alenus
auparavant, *i. e.* au-par-avant	abante
autel	altaria
autre	alter
autrui	alter
avant	abante
aventure	adventura
avoine	avena
avoir	habere
bachelier	baccalaureus
bai	badius
baie	baja
bain	balneum
baleine	balaena
barbier	barbarius
bataille	battualia
battre	batuere
beau	bellus
bel	bellus
bêler	balare
bellâtre	bellus
besace	bisaccium
bête	bestia
bien	bene
bilan	bi-lanx
bissac	bisaccium
blâme	blasphemare
boeuf	bos, bovis
boire	bibere
bombasin	bombycinus
bombe	bombus
bon	bonus
bongré	bona gratia
bonheur	bona hora
bonté	bonitas
bouche	bucca
bouchée	bucca
boudin	botulus
bougre	Bulgarus

French.	*Latin.*
bouillir	bullare
boule	bulla
bouleverser	bulla
bouteille	buticula
boutique	apotheca
boyau	botulus
bras	brachium
brassard	brachium
brassée	brachium
brayes	bracae
brebis	vervex
bref	brevis
brefet	brevis
brief	brevis
bruire	rugire
brusc	ruscum
buffle	bubalus
buis	buxus
buisson	buxus
cabane	capanna
cabinet	cabana
cage	cavea
cailler	coagulare
caillou	calculus
caisse	capsa
calcul	calculus
calomnie	calumnia
canaille	canalis
canevas	cannabis
campagne	Campania
car	qua-re
carotte	carrus
carte	charta
casse	quassus
casser	quassare
cedrat	cedrus
cendre	cinis
cent	centum
cep	cippus
cercle	circulus
cerfeuil	caerefolium
cerise	cerasus
certain	certanus
certes	certus
cervelle, cerveau	cerebellum
cet, ce (*Prov.* cest)	ecc'iste
ceux (*old Fr.* cels)	eccillos (eccillum)
chaine	catena
chair	caro
chaise	capsus
chaleur	calor
châloir	calere
chambre	camera
champ	campus
Champagne	Campania
champart	campi pars
champêtre	campester
champion	campus
chandelle	candela
change	cambire
changer	cambire
chanson	cantio
chant	cantus
chanteur	cantor
chantre	cantor
chape	cappa
chapelain	capellanus
chapelle	capella
chapitre	capitulum
char	carrus
charbon	carbo
charbonnier	carbonarius
charité	caritas
charme	carmen

French.	*Latin.*
charte	charta
chat	catus
châtaigne	castanea
château	castellum
châtier	castigare
chaud	calidus
chaudière	caldaria
chaux	calx
chemin	caminus
cheminée	caminus
chemise	camisia
chêne	casnus
chêne	quernus
chenil	canile
cheneau	quercetum
chenu	canutus
chercher	quaericare
chétif	captivus
cheval	caballus
chevalier	caballarius
cheveu	capillus
chèvre	capra
chevron	capro
chez	casa
choeur	chorus
chose	causa
chou	caulis
chrétien	Christianus
chien	canis
ciboule	caepulla
ciel	coelum
cierge	cera
circonstance	circumstantia
cire	cera
cité	civitas
claim	clamare
clef	clavis
cloître	claustra
clou	clavus
clorre *or* clôre	claudere
cocu	cugus *or* cucus
coeur	cor
coffre	cophinus
coin	cuneus
colère	cholera
collier	collare
colline	collis
colonne	columna
comble	cumulus
compagnie	companium
compagnon	companium
concurrence	concurrentia
condamner	con-demnare
confiture	confectura
congé	commeatus
conjugaison	conjugatio
connoître	cognoscere
conseil	consilium
conte	comes
coquin	coquinus
corbeau	corvus
corbeille	corbicula
corps	corpu
côte	costa
côté	costa
coteau	costale
cou	collum
coucher	collocare
coudé	cubitum
coudre	corylus
coudrier	corylus
couleur	color
coupe	cupa
couple	copula

French.	*Latin.*
cour	cohors
courbe	curvus
couronne	corona
cours	cursus
courir	currere
cousin, cousine	cosinus
courtine	cortina
coussin	culcitinum
couteau	cultellus
couter	costare
coutume	costuma
couver	cubare
couvrir	co·operire
craindre (*old Fr.* criembere)	tremere
crême	crema
crêpe	crispus
crépu	crispus
crête	crista
croire	credere
croître	crescere
croix	crux
croyable	credibilis
cru	crudus
cruel	crudelis
cuiller	cochlear
cuir	corium
cuire	coquere
cuirasse	coratium
cuisine	coquina
cuisse	coxa
cure	cura
daim, daine	dama
dame	dominus
danger	damniarium
dauphin	delphinus
dauphiné	delphinatus
décheveler	discapellare
déchoir	decĭdere
décider	decīdere
défaire	deficere
degré	gradus
déjà (*old Fr.* ja)	jam
déjeuner	jejunare
demain	de mane
demeure, demeurer	demoror
demoiselle	dominicilla
démontrer	demonstrare
dent	dens
dénier	denegare
deperi	deperitus
dépit	despectus
depouille	spolium
depuis	depost
député	deputare
derrière	deretro
désavouer	disadvocare
désert	desertum
dessous	desubter
dessus	desuper
dette	debitum
deuil	dolere
devant	de-abante
devenir	devenire
devoir	debere
dieu	deus
dire	dicere
discours	discursus
dix	decem
doigt	digitus
dommage	damnaticum
dome	domus
dompter	domitare
donc	tunc
dont	deunde
dorénavant	de-hora-in-ab-ante
dos	dorsum
double	duplus
douaire	dulcor
douceur	dotarium
doute	dubitare
doux	dulcis
douzaine	duodeni
drap	drappus
duché, ducat	ducatus
duel	duellum
échandole	scandula
écluse	inclusura
école	schola
écolier	scholaris
écorce	cortex
écrin	scrinium
écrire	scribere
écrit	scriptum
écrivain	scribarius
écu	scutum
écueil	scopulus
écuelle	scutella

French.	*Latin.*
égal	aequalis
église	ecclesia
émeraude	smaragdus
empêcher	impedicare
empereur	imperator
employer	implicare
en	inde
encourrement	incurrimentum
encontre	in-contra
encre	encaustum
endosser	indorsare
enfer (*Prov.* enfern)	infernus
engin	ingenium
enseigne	insignis
enseigner	in-sinuare
entre	inter
envie (*Prov.* enveia)	invidia
environ, virer	in-gyrare
épais	spissus
épée	sparus
épice	species
éponge	spongia
époussailles	sponsalia
époux	sponsus
éprouve	probare
escalier, échelle	scalae
escarboucle	carbunculus
esclandre	scandalum
espèce	species
espiègle	speculum
essai	exagium
essarter	sarritare
estomac	stomachus
estrope, étrope	struppus
étain	stannum
état	status
éteindre	stinguere
étinceler	scintillula
étoile	stella
étoupe	stuppa
étreindre	stringere
étrenne	strena
étrille	strigilis
étroit	strictus
éventail	ventaculus
faisan	phasianus
faséole	phaselus
gaine	vagina
Gascon	Vascones
gésir, gire, git (*Prov.* jazer, jazir)	jacēre
gire	gyrus
glas	classicum
gonfler	conflare
goupillon	vulpes
goût	gustus
goutte	gutta
grâce	gratia
graille	graculus
grain	granum
grand	grandis
gras	crassus
grave, grief	gravis
gré	gratus
grêle	gracilis
grenouille	ranicula
grillon	gryllus
grogner	grunnire
gros	crassus
habit	habitus
hameçon	hamus
hante	hasta
harpon	harpa
haut	altus
hennir	hinnire
herse	irpex
heure	hora
hier	heri
histoire	historia
hiver	hibernus
homme, on	homo
honneur	honor
hôte	hospes
hôtel	hospitalis
huile	oleum
huis, huissier	ostium
huit	octo
huitante	octoginta
huitre	ostrea
humble	humilis
hurler	ululare
île	insula
ivre	ebrius
jaloux	zelosus
jamais	jam magis
Janvier	Januarius
Jaques	Jacob
je (*old Fr.* ieo, ie)	ego

French.	*Latin.*
jetter	jacĕre
jeudi	Jovis dies
jeu [ne)	jocus
jeune (*old Fr.* jove-	juvenis
joindre	jungere
jongleur (*old Fr.* jougleres	joculator
joug	jugum
jour	jornum (diurnus)
journal	diurnalis
juge	judex
juger	judicare
Juif	Judaeus
jusque	usque
labeur	labor
labourage	laboragium
lac	lacus
lacet	laqueus
lache	laxus
lagune	lacuna
laisser	laxare
lait	lac
laitue	lactuca
lambeau, délabrer	lamberare
lambruche	labrusca vitis
lange	laneus
langouste	locusta
lard	laridum
larme, larmier	lacrima
larron	latro
lavange	labina
lé (*old Fr.* les)	latus
lettre	litera
levre	labrum
levrier	leporarius
lézard	lacerta
liaison	ligatio
licorne	uni-cornis
lierre	hedera
lieu	locus
lièvre	lepus
linge	lineus
lion	leo
lien	ligamen
lire	legere
lis	lilium
livraison	libratio
livre	liber
loi	lex
loisir	licet
louer	laudare
loyal	legalis
luire (*old Fr.* luisir)	lucere
Lyonnais	Lugdunensis
mâcher	masticare
maçon	maciare
Madelaine	Magdalena
Mai	Majus
maigre	macer
maigreur	macror
maille	macula
main	manus
maintenant	manu tenens
maintenir	manu tenere
maire (*old Fr.* majeur)	major
mais	magis
maison	mansio
maître (*old Fr.* maistre)	magister
maîtresse	magistrissa *or* ·tressa
malade	male aptus
mâle	masculus
malheur	mala hora
maligne, malin	malignus
manche	manica
manger	manducare
manquer	mancus
manteau	mantellum
marbre	marmor
marchand	mercans
mardi	Martis dies
marge	margo
marin	marinus
masque	masca
matin *and* matinée	matutinus
mauvais	malus
médecin (*old Fr.* miege)	medicinus
meilleur	melior
mêler (*old Fr.* mesler)	misculare
mendier, mendiant	medicare
ménace	minaciae
mêner (*old Fr.* mesner)	minare
menton	mentum
menu	minutum

French.	*Latin.*
mercredi	Mercurii dies
mère	mater
mer (*old Fr.* mers)	mare
merveille	mirabilis
message	missaticum
métier	ministerium
mettre	mittere
midi, *from* mi-di	medius dies (meridies)
mie	mica
miel	mel
mien, mon	meus
mieux (*old Fr.* mels)	melius
milieu	medius locus
mille	mille
minuit	media nox
miroir	miratorium
mode	modus
moelle	medulla
moeurs	mos
moi	me
moindre *and* moins	minor
mois	mensis
moitié	medietas
monceau	monticellus
monde	mundus
montagne	montaneus
montrer	monstrare
mordache	mordax
mortel	mortalis
motif	motivus
mouchoir	mucatorium
mou, molle (*old Fr.* mol)	mollis
moucher	mucare
moudre (*old Fr.* molre)	molere
mouline	molinus
mourir	moriri
mousse	muscus
mouvoir	movere
moyen, moyenner	medianus
muer	mutare
muet	mutus
muid	modius
mûr (*old Fr.* meûr)	maturus
muraille	muralis
muscle	musculus
nager	navigare
nain	nanus
naître (*old Fr.* naistre)	nascor
nappe	mappa
natif et naïf	nativus
naturel	naturalis
naucher et nocher	nauclerus
naulage	naulagium
néant	nec-ens
nèfle	mespilum
neige	niveus
net	nitidus
nettoyer	nitidare
neuf, neuve (*old Fr.* nuef, nueve)	novus
neuf (*old Fr.* nuef)	novem
neveu	nepos
nez	nasus
ni (*old Fr.* ne)	nec
niais	nidensis
nice	nescius
nicher	nidificare
nid	nidus
niéce	neptis
nier	negare
niveau	libella
noble (*old Fr.* nobles)	nobilis
noces	nuptiae
noeud	nodus
noël	natalis
noir	niger
noircir	nigrescare
noise	nausea
noix	nux
nom	nomen
nombre	numerus
nombril	umbilicus
nonchalant	noncalens
nonante	nonaginta
nonnain	nonna
note	nota
notifier	notificare
nôtre *and* notre (*old Fr.* nostres)	noster
nouer	nodare
nourrir	nutrire
nous (*old Fr.* nos *and* nus)	nos
nouveau, nouvelle	novellus

French.	*Latin.*
novice	novicius
noyau	nucalis
noyer	necare
noyer	nucarius
nu, nue	nudus
nue et nuage	nubes
nuire	nocere
nuit	nox
nul, nulle	nullus
obéir	obedire
obéissance	obedientia
obituaire	obitarium
obit	obitus
obscurcir	obscurare
obsèques	obsequiae
oeil	oculus
oeuf	ovum
oeuvre	opera
oie	auca
oindre	ungere
ŏignon	unio
oiseau	aucella
oisif	otiosus
ombre	umbra
on, homme	homo
oncle	avunculus
ongle	ungula
onze	undecim
opiniâtre	opiniaster
oreille	auriula
orge	hordeum
orme, ormeau	ulmus
orphelin	orphanus
ortie	urtica
ôter	hostire
où	ubi
ouaille	ovicula
oublier	oblitare
ouir	audire
outrage	ultragium
outre	ultra
page	pagina
paillasse	paleaceus
paille	palea
pain	panis
pair	par
paisible	pacibili
paisseau	paxillus
paître	pascere
palais	Palatium
pâle	pallidus
palfroi	parafredus
paon	pavo
pâpe	papa
papillon	papilio
pâque	pascha
paraître	parēre
parc	parcus
pareil	pariculus
paresse	pigritia
parole	parabole
parrain	patrinus
partie	partitio
pas	passus
passereau	passer
paternel	paternalis
pauvreté	paupertas
pauvre	pauper
payen	paganus
payer	pacare
pays	pagensis
pécher	peccare
pécheresse	peccatrix
pécheresse	piscatrix
peindre	pingere
peiner	poena
peintre	pictor
pelisse	pellicius
pencher	pendicare
pensée	pensare
perche	pertica
perdrix	perdix
père	pater
péril	periculum
personnage	personaticum
peu	paucus
peuple	populus
peur	pavor
physicien	physicus
pièce	petium
pied	pes
piége	pedica
pierre	petra
piéton	pedes
pigeon	pipio
pignon	pinna
piller	pilare
pin	pinus

French.	*Latin.*
pinceau	penicillum
place	platea
plage	plagia
plaie	placitum
plaie	plaga
plaindre	plangere
plaire	placere
planche	planca
plantage	plantago
plein	plenus
plenier	plenarius
pleur	plorare
pleuvoir	pluere
plie, ploie	plicare
plomb	plumbum
plombagine	plumbago
pluie	pluvia
peuplier	populus
poêle	patella
poids, pése	pensum
poignard	pugnalis
poil	pilus
poindre	pungere
poing, poignée	pugnus
pointe	punctum
poire	pirum
poison	potus
poisson	piscis
poitrail	pectoralis
poivre	piper
pomme	pomum
pommier	pomarius
ponce	pumex
pondre	ponere
populace	populaceus
populaire	popularis
portier	portarius
possible	possibilis
pouce	pollex
poudre	pulvis
poulain	pullanus
pour	pro
pourceau	porcus
poussin	pullicenus
poutre	poledrus
pouvoir	possum
pré, préau	pratum
prêcher	prae-dicere
prefix	praefigere
premier	primarius
prendre	prehendere
près	pressus
présence	praesentia
présent	praesens
presser	premere
présumer	prae-sumere
prêt	praestare
prêtre	presbyter
preuve	proba
prévoyance	providentia
prie	precari
prière	precaria
prince	princeps
prison	prehensio
privé	privare
prix	pretium
prochain	proximus
proche	propior
proie	praeda
prompt	promptus
prône	praeconius
propre	proprius
provençal	provincalis
prune	prunum
prunier, prunellier	pruneus
pseaume	psalmus
puce	pulex
pucelle	pulchellus *or* pulcellus
pudeur	pudor
pudique	pudicus
puer	putere
pui *or* puy	podium
puis	post
puissant	potens
puits	puteus
pur	purus
putain	putus
quadruples	quadruplus
qualité	qualitas
quand	quando
quant	quantus
quatorze	quatuordecim
quatrain	quaterni
quatre	quattuor
quel	qualis
quelconque	qualis-cunque
querelle	querela

French	*Latin.*
quérir	quaerere
questionner	quaestio
queue	cauda
quiconque	quicumque
quinze	quindecim
quitte	quietus
racine	radicina
rage	rabies
raire	radere
rais	radius
raisin	racemus
rame	remus
rançon	redemptio
ration, raison	ratio
rauque	raucus
ravage	rapagium
rave	rapum
ravir	rapere
rayer	radiare
recevoir	reciprocatio
regne	regnum
reine	regina
remorquer	remulcum
renoncer	renunciare
repairer	repatriare
retif	restivus
rets, ret	rete
rez	rasus
Rhône	Rhodanus
rien	rem
rire	ridere
ris	risus
rive	ripa
rivière	riparia
roche	rupea
rognon	renes
roi	rex
roide	rigidus
rôle	rotula
romain	Romanus
rompre	rumpere
rond	rotundus
rosace	rosaceus
rose	rosa
rosée	ros
rosier	rosarius
rôter	ructare
roue	rota
rouge	rubeus
roure. rouvre	robur
route	rupta
roux, rousse	russus
royal	regalis
royaume	regalimen
rude	rudis
sachet	saccus
sade	sapidus
sage	sapius
sailler	salire
sain	sanus
saint	sanctus
salace	salax
saluer	salutare
salut	salus
samedi	sabbati dies
sang	sanies
sanglier	singularis (*scil.* porcus)
sans	sine
sapin	sapinus
saucisse	salcicea
sauf	salvus
sauge	salvia
saule	salix
saussaie	salictum
saut	saltus
sauveur	salvator
sauvage	silvaticus
savoir	sapere
Saxon, onne	Saxones
scarabée	scarabeus
scel, sceau	sigilla
sec	siccus
sèche	sepia
secher	siccare
sécheresse	siccitas
second	secundus
seigle	secale
seigneur, sire	senex

French.	*Latin.*
sein	sinus
seine	sagena
sel	sal
selle	sella
semble	simulare
semblent	simulans
semonce	semen
sens	sensus
sentier	semitarius
seoir	sedere
sept	septem
serge	Seres
sergent	serviens
serie	series
serment	sacramentum
sermonner	sermonor
seul	solus
sève	sapa
siècle	seculum
siége	sedes
siffle	sibilus
signe	signum
singe	simia
singulier	singularis
six	sex
soeur	soror
soif	sitis
soir, soirée	serus
soixante	sexaginta
soleil	soliculus
somache	salmacidus
somme	sagma
sommeil	somniculus
son	sonus
songe	somnus
sonnaille	sonaculus
sonner	sonare
sorcier	sortiarius
sorte, sort	sors
sortir	sortior
soudain	subitaneus
soudre	solvere
soufre	sulfurans
soulager	solatior
soupçon	suspicio
souple	supplicamentum
sourd	surdus
souris	sorex
sous	subtus
souvenir	subvenire
souvent	subinde
souverain	supernus
soyer *and* scier	secare
spectacle	spectaculum
splendeur	splendor
stile	stilus
stupeur	stupor
stupide	stupidus
subit	subito
subtil	subtilis
succès	successivus
suer	sudare
sueur	sudor
suie	sucus
suivre	sequor
supplier	supplicare
sur	supra
sûr	securus
table	tabula
tailler	taleare
taire	tacere
tandis	tamdiu
taon	tabanus
tapis	tapete
taupe	talpa
taureau	taurus
teindre	tingere
tel	talis
témoin	testimonium
tempête	tempestas
temps	tempus
tendre	tener
tendresse	teneritas
tenir	tenere
terrasse	terracea
tête	testa
tiède	tepidus
tiers	tertius
timbre	tympanum

French.	*Latin*
tintin	tintinnar
titre	titulus
tître	texere
toise	tendo (tensum
toit	tectum
ton	tonus
ton, tien	tuus
tondre	tondere
torche	tortus
tordre	torquere
tort	tortus
tour	turris
tourment	tormentum
tourner	tornare
tourtre	turtur
tout	totus
traille	traha
train	tractus
traire (*to milk*)	trahere
travail	trabs
treille	trichila
treillis	trilix
trembler	tremulus
trente	triginta
tresse	tricameratum
trésor	thesaurus
treuil	torculus
tribouiller	tribulare
triple	triplex
trois	tres
tronçon	truncus
troubler	turbulare
troupe	troppus
truite	tructa
un	unus
user	utor
vache	vacca
vaguer	vagor
vain, en vain	vanus
vaincre	vincere
vais, vas, va	vadere
vaisseau	vascellus
valoir	valere
vanter	vanitare
vassal	vassus
veau	vitellus
veiller	vigilare
veine	vena
venaison	venatio
vendenge	vindemia
venger	vindicare
venin	venenum
ventouse	ventosus
verd	viridis
verger	virga
vergogne	verecundus
vermeil	vermiculus
verrat	verres
verre	vitrum
verrou, verrouil	veruculum
verrue	verruca
vers	versus
vert	viridis
vertu	virtus
verve	verva
vessie	vesica
vêtir	vestire
veuve	vidua
vide, veuf	viduus
vieillard, vieil	vetulus
vierge	virgo
vigne	vineus
vilain	villanus
violet	viola
voeu	votum
voie	via
voile	velum
voir	videre
voisin	vicinus
volage	volaticus
volaille	volatilis
voler (*to steal*)	(in) volare
volontiers	voluntarius
votre	vester
vouer	votare
vous	vos
voyage	viaticus
vrai	veracus

THE END.

[redacted]